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KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION.

I. CONSONANTS.

b, d, f, k, l, m, n, p, t, v, z *have their usual values.*

g as in *go* (gōʷ).
h ... *h*o l (hōʷ).
r ... *r*un (rʊn), ter*r*ier (te·riəɹ).
ɹ ... her (həɹ), far*th*er (fā·ɹðəɹ).
s ... *s*ee (sī), *c*ess (ses).
w ... *w*en (wen).
hw ... *wh*en (hwen).
y ... *y*es (yes).

þ as in *th*in (þin), ba*th* (baþ).
ð ... *th*en (ðen), ba*th*e (bē·ɪðə).
ʃ ... *sh*op (ʃɒp), di*sh* (diʃ).
tʃ ... *ch*op (tʃɒp), di*tch* (ditʃ).
ʒ ... vi*s*ion (vi·ʒən), dé*j*euner (deʒönē).
dʒ ... *j*udge (dʒʊdʒ).
ŋ ... si*ng*ing (si·ŋiŋ), thi*nk* (þiŋk).
ŋg ... fi*ng*er (fiŋgəɹ).

(FOREIGN.)
ñ as in *French nasal*, *environ* (ãnvirõñ).
lʸ ... It. sera*glio* (serā·lʸo).
nʸ ... It. si*gn*ore (sinʸō re).
χ ... Ger. a*ch* (aχ), Sc. lo*ch* (loχ, loχʷ).
χʸ ... Ger. i*ch* (iχʸ), Sc. ni*ch*t (neχʸt).
γ ... Ger. sa*g*en (zā·γĕn).
γʸ ... Ger. le*g*en, re*g*nen (lē·γʸĕn, rē·γʸnĕn).

II. VOWELS.

ORDINARY.

a as in Fr. *à la* mode (a la mod').
ai ... aye = *yes* (ai), Is*ai*ah (əizai·ă).
æ ... m*a*n (mæn).
ɑ ... p*a*ss (pɑs), ch*a*nt (tʃɑnt).
ɑu ... l*ou*d (lɑud), n*ow* (nɑu).
ʊ ... c*u*t (kʊt), s*o*n (sʊn).
e ... y*e*t (yet), t*e*n (ten).
e ... surv*ey* *sb.* (sə·ɹve), Fr. attach*é* (ataʃe).
‖ɛ ... Fr. ch*e*f (ʃɛf).
ə ... ev*er* (evəɹ), nat*ion* (nē·ʃən).
əi ... *I*, *eye*, (əi), b*i*nd (bəind).
‖ə ... Fr. eau de vie (ō də vī·).
i ... s*i*t (sit), m*y*stic (mistik).
i ... Psyc*he* (səi·ki), r*e*act (ri|æ·kt).
o ... ach*or* (ē·koɹ), m*or*ality (morælĭti).
oi ... *oi*l (oil), b*oy* (boi).
o ... her*o* (hī•ro), z*oo*logy (zo|ɒlŏdʒi).
ǫ ... wh*at* (hwǫt), w*a*tch (wǫtʃ).
ɒ, ɒ* .. g*o*t (gɒt), s*o*ft (sɒft).
‖ö ... Ger. K*ö*ln (köln).
‖ö̆ ... Fr. p*eu* (pö̆).
u ... f*u*ll (ful), b*oo*k (buk).
iu ... d*u*ration (diurē·ʃən).
u ... unt*o* (ʊ·ntu), fr*u*gality (fru-).
iu ... Matth*ew* (mæ·þiu), virt*ue* (vō·ɹtiu).
‖ü ... Ger. M*ü*ller (mü·lĕr).
‖*ü* ... Fr. d*u*ne (dün).

* (see I•, ē•, ō•, ū•) } see Vol. I, p. xxxiv, note
ᵗ, ᵘ (see ē¹, ō⁰) }
' as in able (ē¹b'l), eaten (ēt'n) = voice-glide.

LONG.

ā as in *a*lms (āmz), b*a*r (bāɹ).
ō ... c*u*rl (kōɹl), f*ur* (fōɹ).
ē (ē•)... th*e*re (ðē•ɹ), p*ea*r, p*a*re (pē•ɹ).
ē (ē¹)... r*ei*n, r*ai*n (rē¹n), th*ey* (ðē¹).
ɛ̄ ... Fr. *fai*re (fɛ̄r').
ə̄ ... f*ir* (fə̄ɹ), f*er*n (fə̄ɹn), *ea*rth (ə̄ɹþ).
ī (ī•)... b*ie*r (bī•ɹ), cl*ea*r (klī•ɹ).
ī ... th*ief* (þīf), *ee* (sī).
ō (ō•)... b*oa*r, b*o*re (bō•ɹ), gl*o*ry (glō•ri).
ō (ōᵘ)... s*o*, s*ow* (sōᵘ), s*ou*l (sōᵘl).
ǭ ... w*a*lk (wǭk), w*a*rt (wǭɹt).
ɒ̄ ... sh*o*rt (ʃɒ̄ɹt), th*o*rn (þɒ̄ɹn).
‖ȫ ... Fr. c*oe*ur (kȫr).
‖ȫ ... Ger. G*ö*the (gȫtĕ), Fr. j*eu*ne (ʒȫn).
ū (ū•) .. p*oo*r (pū•ɹ), m*oo*rish (mū•riʃ).
iū, ᵗū ... p*u*re (piū•ɹ), l*u*re (lᵗū•ɹ).
ū ... t*wo* m*oo*ns (tū mūnz).
iū, ᵗū ... f*ew* (fiū), l*u*te (lᵗūt).
‖ǖ ... Ger. gr*ü*n (grǖn), Fr. j*u*s (ʒǖ).

OBSCURE.

ă as in *a*mœb*a* (ămī·bă).
ĕ ... *a*ccept (ĕkse·pt), ma*ni*·c (rᵉē¹niĕk).
ŏ ... dat*u*m (dē¹·tŏm).
ĕ ... mom*e*nt (mō•ᵘ mĕnt), sev*e*ral (se·vĕrăl).
ĕ ... separ*a*te (*adj.*) (se·părĕt).
ė ... add*e*d (æ·dėd), *e*state (ėstē¹·t').
ĭ ... van*i*ty (væ·nĭti).
ĭ ... r*e*main (rĭmē¹·n), believe (ʊilĭ·v).
ŏ ... the*o*ry (þī·ŏri).
ŏ ... v*io*let (vəi·ŏlĕt), par*o*dy (pæ·rŏdi).
ǫ̆ ... *au*thority (ǫ̆þo·rĭti).
ɒ̆ ... c*o*nnect (kɒ̆ne·kt), amaz*o*n (æ·măzɒ̆n).
ŭ, ᵗŭ verd*u*re (vō·ɹdiŭɹ), mea*s*·re (me·ʒᵗŭɹ).
ŭ ... alt*o*gether (ǫltŭge·ðəɹ).
iŭ ... circ*u*lar (sō·ɹkiŭlăɹ).

* ɒ the *o* in *soft*, of medial or doubtful length. ‖ Only in foreign (or earlier English) words

In the ETYMOLOGY,

OE. *e*, *o*, representing an earlier *a*, are distinguished as ɛ, ɒ (having the phonetic value of ɛ and ɒ, or ǫ, above); as in *ɛnde* from *andi* (OHG. *anti*, Goth. *andei-s*), *mɒnn* from *mann*, *ɒn* from *an*.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS, SIGNS, &c.

a. [in Etymol.] ... = adoption of, adopted from.
a (as *a* 1300) ..... = *ante*, before.
a., *adj.*, adj. ..... = adjective.
absol., absol. ..... = absolutely.
abst. ..... = abstract.
acc. ..... = accusative.
ad. [in Etymol.]... = adaptation of.
adv., adv. ..... = adverb.
advb. ..... = adverbial, -ly.
AF., AFr. ..... = Anglo-French.
Anat. ..... = in Anatomy.
Antiq. ..... = in Antiquities.
aphet. ..... = aphetic, aphetized.
app. ..... = apparently.
Arab. ..... = Arabic.
Arch. ..... = in Architecture.
arch. ..... = archaic.
Archæol. ..... = in Archæology.
assoc. ..... = association.
Astr. ..... = in Astronomy.
Astrol. ..... = in Astrology.
attrib. ..... = attributive, -ly.
bef. ..... = before.
Biol. ..... = in Biology.
Boh. ..... = Bohemian.
Bot. ..... = in Botany.
Build. ..... = in Building.
c (as *c* 1300) ..... = *circa*, about.
c. (as 13th c.) ..... = century.
Cat. ..... = Catalan.
catachr. ..... = catachrestically.
Cf., cf. ..... = *confer*, compare.
Chem. ..... = in Chemistry.
cl. L. ..... = classical Latin.
cogn. w. ..... = cognate with.
collect. ..... = collective, -ly.
colloq. ..... = colloquially.
comb. ..... = combined, -ing.
Comb. ..... = Combinations.
Comm. ..... = in commercial usage.
comp. ..... = compound, composition.
compl. ..... = complement.
Conch. ..... = in Conchology.
concr. ..... = concretely.
conj. ..... = conjunction.
cons. ..... = consonant.
Const., *Const.* ... = Construction, construed with.
Cryst. ..... = in Crystallography.
(D.) ..... = in Davies (Supp. Eng. Glossary).
Da. ..... = Danish.
dat. ..... = dative.
def. ..... = definite.
deriv. ..... = derivative, -ation.
dial., *dial.* ..... = dialect, -al.
Dict. ..... = Dictionary.
dim. ..... = diminutive
Du. ..... = Dutch.
Eccl. ..... = in ecclesiastical usage.
ellipt. ..... = elliptical, -ly.
e. midl. ..... = east midland (dialect).
Eng. ..... = English.
Ent. ..... = in Entomology.
erron. ..... = erroneous, -ly.
esp., esp. ..... = especially.
etym. ..... = etymology.
euphem. ..... = euphemistically.
exc. ..... = except.
f. [in Etymol.] ... = formed on.
f. (in subordinate entries) ..... = form of.
fem. (*rarely* f.) ... = feminine.
fig. ..... = figurative, -ly.
F., Fr. ..... = French.
freq. ..... = frequently.
Fris. ..... = Frisian.
G., Ger. ..... = German.
Gael. ..... = Gaelic.
gen. ..... = genitive.
gen. ..... = general, -ly.
gen. sign. ..... = general signification.
Geol. ..... = in Geology.
Geom. ..... = in Geometry.
Goth. ..... = Gothic (= Mœso-Gothic).
Gr. ..... = Greek.
Gram. ..... = in Grammar.
Heb. ..... = Hebrew.
Her. ..... = in Heraldry.
Herb. ..... = with herbalists.
Hort. ..... = in Horticulture.
imp. ..... = Imperative.
impers. ..... = impersonal.
impf. ..... = imperfect.
ind. ..... = Indicative.
indef. ..... = indefinite.
inf. ..... = Infinitive.
infl. ..... = influenced.
int. ..... = interjection.
intr. ..... = intransitive.
It. ..... = Italian.
J., (J.) ..... = Johnson (quotation from).
(Jam.) ..... = in Jamieson, Scottish Dict.
(Jod.) ..... = Jodrell (quoted from).
L. ..... = Latin.
(L.)(in quotations) = Latham's edn. of Todd's [Johnson.
lang. ..... = language.
LG. ..... = Low German.
lit. ..... = literal, -ly.
Lith. ..... = Lithuanian.
LXX. ..... = Septuagint.
Mal. ..... = Malay.
masc. (*rarely* m.) = masculine.
Math. ..... = in Mathematics.
ME. ..... = Middle English.
Med. ..... = in Medicine.
med L. ..... = mediæval Latin.
Mech. ..... = in Mechanics.
Metaph. ..... = in Metaphysics.
MHG. ..... = Middle High German.
midl. ..... = midland (dialect).
Mil. ..... = in military usage.
Min. ..... = in Mineralogy.
mod. ..... = modern.
Mus. ..... = in Music.
(N.) ..... = Nares (quoted from).
n. of action ..... = noun of action.
n. of agent ..... = noun of agent.
Nat. Hist. ..... = in Natural History.
Naut. ..... = in nautical language.
neut. (*rarely* n.) = neuter.
NF., NFr. ..... = Northern French.
N. O. ..... = Natural Order.
nom. ..... = nominative.
north. ..... = northern (dialect).
N. T. ..... = New Testament.
Numism. ..... = in Numismatics.
obj. ..... = object.
Obs., *obs.*, obs. ... = obsolete.
occas. ..... = occasional, -ly.
OE. ..... = Old English (= Anglo-Saxon).
OF., OFr. ..... = Old French.
OFris. ..... = Old Frisian.
OHG. ..... = Old High German.
OIr. ..... = Old Irish.
ON. ..... = Old Norse (Old Icelandic).
ONF. ..... = Old Northern French.
Opt. ..... = in Optics.
Ornith. ..... = in Ornithology.
OS. ..... = Old Saxon.
OSl. ..... = Old Slavonic.
O. T. ..... = Old Testament.
OTeut. ..... = Original Teutonic.
orig. ..... = original, -ly.
Palæont. ..... = in Palæontology.
pa. pple. ..... = passive or past participle.
pass. ..... = passive, -ly.
pa. t. ..... = past tense.
Path. ..... = in Pathology.
perh. ..... = perhaps.
Pers. ..... = Persian.
pers. ..... = person, -al.
pf. ..... = perfect.
Pg. ..... = Portuguese.
Philol. ..... = in Philology.
phonet. ..... = phonetic, -ally.
phr. ..... = phrase.
Phren. ..... = in Phrenology.
Phys. ..... = in Physiology.
pl., *pl.* ..... = plural.
poet. ..... = poetic.
pop. ..... = popular, -ly.
ppl. a., ppl. adj. ... = participial adjective.
pple. ..... = participle.
Pr. ..... = Provençal.
prec. ..... = preceding (word or article).
pref. ..... = prefix.
prep. ..... = preposition.
pres. ..... = present.
Prim. sign. ..... = Primary signification.
priv. ..... = privative.
prob. ..... = probably.
pron. ..... = pronoun.
pronunc. ..... = pronunciation.
prop. ..... = properly.
Pros. ..... = in Prosody.
pr. pple. ..... = present participle.
Psych. ..... = in Psychology.
q.v. ..... = *quod vide*, which see.
(R.) ..... = in Richardson's Dict.
R. C. Ch. ..... = Roman Catholic Church.
refash. ..... = refashioned, -ing.
refl., refl. ..... = reflexive.
reg. ..... = regular.
repr. ..... = representative, representing.
Rhet. ..... = in Rhetoric.
Rom. ..... = Romanic, Romance.
sb., *sb.* ..... = substantive.
Sc. ..... = Scotch.
sc. ..... = *scilicet*, understand or supply.
sing. ..... = singular.
Skr. ..... = Sanskrit.
Slav. ..... = Slavonic.
Sp. ..... = Spanish.
sp. ..... = spelling.
spec. ..... = specifically.
subj. ..... = subject, subjunctive.
subord. cl. ..... = subordinate clause.
subseq. ..... = subsequently.
subst. ..... = substantively.
suff. ..... = suffix.
superl. ..... = superlative.
Surg. ..... = in Surgery.
Sw. ..... = Swedish.
s.w. ..... = south western (dialect).
T. (T.) ..... = in Todd's Johnson.
techn. ..... = technical, -ly.
Theol. ..... = in Theology.
tr. ..... = translation of.
trans. ..... = transitive.
transf. ..... = transferred sense.
Trig. ..... = in Trigonometry.
Typog. ..... = in Typography.
ult. ..... = ultimate, -ly.
unkn. ..... = unknown.
U.S. ..... = United States.
v., vb. ..... = verb.
v. str., or *w.* ..... = verb strong, or weak.
vbl. sb. ..... = verbal substantive.
var. ..... = variant of.
wd. ..... = word.
WGer. ..... = West Germanic.
w.midl. ..... = west midland (dialect).
WS. ..... = West Saxon.
(Y.) ..... = in Col. Yule's Glossary.
Zool. ..... = in Zoology.

Before a word or sense.
† = obsolete.
‖ = not naturalized.

In the quotations.
* sometimes points out the word illustrated.

In the list of Forms.
1 = before 1100.
2 = 12th c. (1100 to 1200).
3 = 13th c. (1200 to 1300).
5-7 = 15th to 17th century. (See General Explanations, Vol. I, p. xxx.)

In the Etymol.
* indicates a word or form not actually found, but of which the existence is inferred.
:— = extant representative, or regular phonetic descendant of.

The printing of a word in SMALL CAPITALS indicates that further information will be found under the word so referred to.

N

N (en), the fourteenth letter of the modern, and thirteenth of the ancient Roman alphabet, represents historically the Greek *nū* and the Semitic *nun*. The earlier Greek forms were Ν and Ϟ, corresponding to the Phœnician 𐤍. The sound usually denoted by the letter is a voiced nasal consonant with front closure (the point of the tongue touching the teeth or the fore part of the palate). It is, however, also capable of being used as a sonant or vowel, here denoted by ('n), as in *bidden* (bi d'n), *bitten* (bit'n), *slacken* (slæ·k'n). With one or other of these values the letter is very frequent in English, and is silent only in a few cases at the end of syllables after *l* and *m*, as *kiln*, *damn*, *condemn*, *contemn*, *limn*, *hymn*, *solemn*, *column*.

Before the sounds (g) and (k) the letter *n* is also employed in English to denote a nasal with back tongue-closure, in this dictionary distinguished as (ŋ), as in *finger* (fi·ŋgəɹ), *think* (þiŋk). When not followed by these sounds, this back-nasal is expressed by the digraph *ng*, as in *hang* (hæŋ), *sing*, *song*. (On the difference in pronunciation between *finger* and *singer*, etc., see the note to the letter G.)

In Scottish texts of the 15-16th centuries the change of Latin and French *gn* to *ng* is frequently represented in the spelling of such words as *sing* sign, *ring*, *reng* reign, and *ngn* is common between vowels, as *resingnit* resigned, *maynguitude*, etc.

2. In OE *n* is very frequent as the terminal letter of inflectional syllables, as in the *-an* of the infinitive and the oblique cases of weak nouns. In southern texts this *n* is always retained, but in the north it appears to have been generally dropped by the middle of the 10th century. In ME. the retention or dropping of the letter varied in the different midland and southern dialects. On the other hand, the *-en* of strong past pples., which became *-e* in southern dialects, was retained in the north as in modern English.

In inflectional syllables (as in *reading*, *writing*, etc.) *-ng* has in many dialects been reduced to *n*, and this pronunciation (usually called 'dropping one's *g*'s') may sometimes be heard even from educated speakers.

3. In ME. the *n* of the indefinite article *an* is frequently transferred to a following word beginning with a vowel (while a converse process has given such forms as *adder*, *apron*, and *auger*). The forms thus produced occasionally alliterate with words properly beginning with *n*, and in one or two cases (as *newt* and *nickname*) have finally established themselves in the language. The following are examples of the practice from ME. and early modern texts.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 503 in *O. E. Misc.* 16 Tu wuldes seien .. ðat it were a neilond. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 1066 Alexander .. him a narawe hent. *c* 1420 *Anturs Arth.* 349 (Irel. MS.) This is a nayre and a knyȝt. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xv, As he neghet bi a noke. *c* 1420 J. Page *Siege Rouen* (Camden) 18 A negge at *xid.* a nappyle at *xd.* 1448 *Paston Lett.* I. 74 On .. smot hym on the hede with a nege [= edge] tole. 1519 *Knaresborough Wills* (Surtees) I. 8 To Richard Hardestie .. a nox. 1532 in Marsden *Sel. Pleas Crt. Adm.* (Selden) 37 It shall be lefull for the said master to take in a nable Ledysman. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 36 An ax and a nads. 1609 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, For sending a letter to Lonndon and the retorning of a nanser.

b. A similar transference also takes place with the *n* of *myn*, mine, and *þin*, *thyn*, thine. (See also Own *a.* 1 e, Nain, Naunt, Neam, Nuncle.)

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 921 Mark, mi nem, to se. *Ibid.* 2150 Mark, þi nem. *Ibid.* 2135 Sweet ysonde, þi nare! 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2467 Þerfore I ebe þe..to com to þy naunt. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 1356 (D.), I vndertake it..tyre is þi nawne. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) liii. I haue a doȝtur, that my nayre ho isse. 1439 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 118 My Noych with my Baleys. *c* 1530 Redforde *Wit & Science* (1848) 21 Foorth shal I bete thy narse, now. 1545 *Test. Ebor.* VI. 225, I give to my nawnte..the graie horse.

c. More rarely the *n* is derived from the old dative of the def. article: see Ale 2 and Nonce.

a 1330 *Rowland & V.* 389 At þe nende of þritti niȝt. *Ibid.* 581 When it com to þe neue.

I. 1. The letter used to represent the sound.

c 1000 Ælfric *Gram.* (Z.) 6 Semivocales syndon seofan, *f, l, m, n, r, s, x.* 1530 Palsgr. *Introd.* p. xix, M, N, and R..never lese theyr sounde,...excepte only N, whan he commeth in the thyrde parson plurell of verbes after E. *c* 1600 A. Hume *Orth. Tongue* 12 The top of the tongue stryking on the inward teeth formes d, l, n, r, s, t, and z. 1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* III. xii. 367 The reason why this Letter N, and L, and R, are for the most part, both in Greek and Latin immutable. 1710 Steele & Addison *Tatler* No. 260 P 5 Which would..pronounce the Letters M. or N. and in short, do all the Functions of a Genuine and Natural Nose. 1727-38 Chambers *Cycl.* N, In the French the *n* is frequently a mere nasal vowel. 1841 Latham *Eng. Lang.* 108 Of the Liquids it may be predicated that *n* is allied to the Series *t*. 1886 K. Oliphant *New English* I. 257 The *n* is prefixed, as in *neke name* for *eke name*.

b. In *Printing* used as a unit of measurement (freq. *en*: cf. Em); also *n-quadrat*.

1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xiii. P 1 Some [types] are n thick; that is to say, n Quadrat thick, viz. half so thick as the Body is high. 1824 J. Johnson *Typogr.* II. 65 The use of the n-quadrat in spacing must be guided by circumstances. *Ibid.* 138 We always indent an m and an n, or even two m's. 1892 *Academy* 3 Sept. 199/3, 49,000 American ems (equal to 98,000 English ens).

c. Used with reference to its shape.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 810 The loops being..made to assume the outline of the letter N. *Ibid.*, In one case where N-like bends were produced.

2. Used to indicate that the name of a person is to be inserted by the reader or speaker. † Also put instead of a particular day.

c 1000 *Oratio Poetica* 1 in *Be Domes Dæge* 36 Thænne gemiltsað þe N.. ðeoda þrym-Cyninge. 14.. *Rag. Fragm. Med. Service-Bks.* 6, I N. take the N. to myn wedded wyf. *c* 1440 Myrc *Festial* 260 Such a day N. ȝe schull haue Seynt Lukes day 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Priv. Baptism*, Yf thou be not baptysed already, N, I baptyse thee in the name of the Father [etc.]. 1574 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 402, I, N, now electit Provest (or Baillie) of the Burgh.

3. Used as a distinguishing letter, to denote one of a series of things, a point in a diagram, etc.

1677 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 28 Fasten these staples as at NN to the Main-plate. 1733 Tull *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* xvi (Dubl.) 302 The Plow-Tail consists of the Beam N; the Coulter O [etc.]. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XI. 723/1 At N is a dove-tailed piece of brass. 1873 Skeat *Piers Plowman* Pref. p. xlvii, I had intended to collate it, denoting it by the letter N. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Aug. 10/1 The two policemen connected with the N division.

4. In *Math.* used to indicate an indefinite number. *To the* n^{th} (*power*), to any required power; hence *fig.* to any extent, to the utmost.

1852 Smedley *L. Arundel* xxiii, Minerva was great upon the occasion; starched to the nth. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Mar. 1/2 It is the nth power of man 1897 *Edin. Rev.* July 4 The Neapolitan..is an Italian to the nth degree.

5. *N-declension*, the 'weak' declension of Teutonic nouns and adjectives, in which the stem ends in *n*; so *n-stem*, *n-plural*.

1843 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* I. 73 The *n* declension..makes its appearance in many of the Indo-European languages, besides the Gothic. 1866 Morris *Ayenb. Inwyt* p. xxxv, They are remnants of the *n* declension. 1886 T. M. Douse *Introd. Gothic* p. x, Consonant Declensions; *n*-stems. 1894 V. Henry *Comp. Gram. Engl. & Germ.* 236 The *n*-plural requires no explanation.

6. *N-rays* (originally *n-rays*), a form of radiation discovered in 1903 by R. Blondlot of the University of Nancy, from the initial letter of which the name is derived. *N₁-rays* (originally *n₁-rays*), another form of radiation, having, in some respects, the opposite effects.

1903 *Nature* LXVIII. 119/2 The name *n*-rays is suggested for these radiations. *Ibid.* 578/1 Several papers on the so-called N rays discovered by M. Blondlot are printed in the *Journal de Physique* for August 1904 — LXIX. 455/2 The n_1-rays, described in the previous note, have exactly the opposite effect.

II. 1. Abbreviations. N. = various proper names, as Nathaniel, Nicholas, Noah, etc.; N (*Chem.*) = Nitrogen; N. = Nationalist; n. (*Gram.*) = noun, neuter; N.A. = National Academician (*U. S.*); *n d.* = no date; N.F. = Norman French; N.l. = North latitude; N.O. = Natural Order; N.P. = Notary Public; N.S. = New Style; (*Banking*) not sufficient; N.T. = New Testament, etc.

1698 Prior *Let. Earl Halifax*, Paris, the 9th Aug: NS. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 4 P 5 They write from Saxony of the 13th Instant, N. S. 1789 J. Brown *Sel. Rem.* (1807) 155 It is neither N. nor F. nor P. that I either fear or trust. 1866 tr. *Viner's Gramm. N. T. Dict.* (ed. 6) 14 The idiom of the N. T. is a variety of the Greek language. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 843/2 He enjoys..the unusual distinction of being an N.A. and an A.R.A. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 June 9/3 It is generally sufficient..that the bank has not returned cheques unpaid with the mystical letters 'N.S.' (not sufficient) in the corner.

b. N. = North; also N.E., NE. = North-east, etc.; N.B. = North Britain (Scotland).

1615 Capt. Adams *Jrnl. Voy. Siam* 21 May, From 4 to 8, 1 l[eague] n. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4418/3 The Wind was this Morning..at six, at N., at eight at N.E. 1720 De Foe *Capt. Singleton* vii. (1840) 131 As the course of the other rivers were N. by E. or N.N.E. the course of this lay N.N.W. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Mar.* s.v. *Sailing*, The former [ship] steering E. *b* N. 1855 Maury *Phys. Geog.* (ed. 2) 258 The wind is reported as prevailing..from N. 3 times

2. N.B. = Lat. *Nota bene*, 'note well'.

1673 Ray *Journ. Low C.* 163 NB. One of these Electors may nominate himself to any office. 1710 Addison *Tatler* No. 224 P 5 Of late Years, the N.B. has been much in Fashion. 1755 Hervey *Theron & Aspasio* I. xl. 415 'Behold.' He sets his N.B. on the passage. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XI. 722/1 N.B. At the end of the tube G there is a lens for increasing the density of the rays. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* II. 95/1 He..ingeniously added a N. B. at the foot of the whole.

N-, in OE. and ME., the negative particle *ne* in combination with a word beginning with a vowel, *h*, or *w*, as *nam*, am not, *nis* is not, *nadde* had not, *nas* was not. See Ne and Nabbe, Nad, etc.

'n, *Lanc. dial.*, reduced form of *han* 'have'.

1864 R. A. Arnold *Hist. Cotton Famine* 302 That's o at we n getten. *Ibid.* 304 Yo'n bin far enough to-day.

'n, -n, *dial.*, reduced enclitic form of the negative particle *not*, *no*, or *na*.

c 1750 in J. F. Palmer *Dev. Dial.* (1837) 6, I did'n care. *Ibid.*, I coud n abide her vather. 1864 Tennyson *North. Farmer* I. xvii, What atta stannin' theer fur, an' doesn bring ma the aale?

† **Na**, *adv.*[1] and *conj.*[1] *Obs.* [OE. *ná*, f. *ne* Ne + *á* ever (see A *adv.* and O *adv.*), giving normally *nā* in northern ME. and Sc., and *nō* (see No *adv.*) in midland and southern dialects. But the *na* which actually appears in northern and Sc. texts seems rather to be an alteration of *ne* than a genuine survival of the old form.]

1. *adv.* Not, in no way, by no means.

Frequently used along with another negative, as *ne*.

Beowulf 15 6 Swa sceal man don, þonne he..na ymb his lif cearað. *c* 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* vii. § 3 ȝif þæt þine aȝne welan wæron .. ne meahtest þu hi na forleosan. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 33 Nolde he him na andswerinn buton mid monþwærnesse. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. vii. 25 Þær bleowun windas on þæt hus & hyt na ne feoll. *a* 1121 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1083 Hi..wolden hiȝ utdraȝan, þaðe hiȝ ne dorsten na utgan. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 123 Ne nom he na alle þa þe þer inne weren *c* 1205 Lay. 9294 Þer he na ne come ȝif hit neie for swikedome. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1172, I na gult him neuer, to gif him enchesoun [etc.]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12847 Baptis þe na dar i noght. 13.. — 16948 (Gott.), If i ȝu lije na [*Cott.* ne] sall. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* IX. 71 (Edinb. MS.), And that him sair repent sall he . May fall, quhen he it mend na may. 1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* lxvii, Tho began myn axis and turment, To sene hir part, and folowe I na myght. 15.. in *Dunbar's Poems* (S. T. S.) 321, I dar noght speke, For I na dare, my hert it is so sare.

b. *Na war* (*it*), were it not, had it not been, but for (the fact *that*), etc.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* III. 642 He had bene tane but dout, Na war it that he [etc.]. *Ibid.* VI. 345, VII. 218, etc. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* Prol. 98 Ȝet vald I,..na var eld & falt of sycht, Of þe twelf appostolis spek now. *Ibid.* I. 528, etc.

c. *conj.* That..not, but that. Also *Deil na* = 'May' (with negative following).

1375 Barbour *Bruce* V. 372 Of thretty was levit nane, Na thai war slane ilkane, or tane. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxii. (*Justin*) 82 Þat wes nocht sa priuely na it wes persawit in hy. 1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 221 Quhat war he that had sa hard a hert na he wald have merci of thame..? 1533 Gau *Richt Way* 12 Thay quhilk..trowis noth na he wirkis al the guid warkis in thayme. 1786 Burns *Earnest Cry* xvi, Deil na they never mair do guid, Play'd her that pliskie.

2. *conj.* Nor. Also, neither (only in early ME.).

c 1000 *O. E. Chron.* (Cant. MS.) an. 995 Naþer na of þam cinge na of þam folce. *c* 1131 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1131 Þær man him held þæt he ne mihte na east na west. *c* 1205 Lay. 13344 Nis nan kine-loud na swa brad næ swa long. *Ibid.* 14165 Ah nulle ich castel na burh nane þe bi-techen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1962 Ete o..nakin worme þat es made, Na o fouxul [*Gött.* Na foul] þat refes his huelade. *Ibid.* 5780 Þis es mi nam, na mar na less [*Gött.* more ne less]. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* I. 318 He wyst nocht quhat to do na say. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xv. (*Barnabas*) 22 He was nocht dwelland with criste, na in þis warld vakand, na hard nothiȝe, na saw his ded. 1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 167 [They] nouthir had were to him, na he to thame. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* I. 105 To thar men without thai mycht nocht wyn, Na thai to thaim 1508 Dunbar *Tua Mariit Wemen* 299 We na fallowis wer..In fredome, na furth bering, na fairnes of persoune. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 439 Quhilk hes no strenth..Na dow to weild ane wapin with thair hand. 1786 Burns *Twa Dogs* 16 Tho' he was o' high degree, The fient a pride na pride had he.

b. Used with another negative following.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* I. 230 A noble hart may haiff nane es, Na eilys nocht that may him plea, Gyff fredome failȝhe.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. (*Peter*) 6 þis petir .. vald neuir bow for aduersite, na for na perele þat mycht be. 1456 Sir G. Hayr *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 26 He..schewe in dede that he luht it nocht na nane that delt with it 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II 205 For clerk or preist, Na for na bischop that wes in Britane.

c. With omission of preceding negative.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxx. (*Theodora*) 631 For loy na solace bot thru þe, Na lykine in my hert ma be. 1456 Sir G. Hayr *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 219 We may undo na gayn-say the commoun lawe.

Na (nā), *adv.*[2] *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [repr. OE. *nā* (see prec.), and corresponding to the mid-land and southern No. The pron. (nā) for (nē) has parallels in *twā*, *whā*.] No, used in answer to a question, to express dissent, etc.

1228 in *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) I. 53 Per suum *na* vel suum *ya*. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxix. (*Placidas*) 600 Pane cane þat at hym hertly spere gif he wist quhare he was ..he sad 'na'. c 1375 *Cursor M.* 765 (Fairf.) And wate þou quai-fore? na [*Cott.* nu, *Gött.* nay], ho sayde. c 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 79 Na, thank nie not our arlie, for dreid that we threip. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* vii. vi 32 Hes nocht Troy all infyrit 3it thame brynt? Na all sic laboure is for nocht and tynt. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist Scot.* viii. 75 Na; nocht sa: bot he quhen pleises him selfe wil cum 1725 Ramsay *Gentle Sheph.* i. i. Na, Patie, na! I'm nae sic churlish beast 1786 Burns *To a Louse* iv. Na faith ye yet! ye'll no be right Till ye've got on it. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* vii, Na, my leddy, it's no that 1827 J. Wilson *Noct. Ambr.* Wks 1855 I. 354 Na Sir—I canna say that I should. 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss* s.v., 'Aie ye gan wiu us?' 'Na'.

b. Doubled for the sake of emphasis

1513 Douglas *Æneis* i. Prol. 24 Na, na, nocht sua, bot knele quhen I thame heir. 1594 A. Hume *Treat. Cons tence* iv Wks. (S. T. S.) 104 Na, na, thy intention sall be na releuant defence vnto thee 1682 Peden *Lord's Trumpet* 20 Na, na, sirs, love to God goes beyond all that. 1786 Burns *Answ. Taylor* x, 'Na, na', quo' I, 'I'm no' for that'. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* xxiii, 'Had we not better dismount?' 'Na, na,..we maun cross Dumple at no rate'. 1891 'H. Haliburton' *Ochil Hills* 51 Na, na, my lad!

† **Na,** *conj.*[2] *Sc. Obs.* [Of obscure origin: cf. Nor in the same sense. Examples of Ne in this use are very rare.] Than.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* vi. 538 The lest party of thame twa Wes starkar fer na he. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (*Andrew*) 1103 þe fend wes away in hy, sonare na ony man cuth thynke. 1456 Sir G. Hayr *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 53 [He] sle we of his menge ma na fourty thousand c 1470 Henry *Wallace* v 388, I meyn fer mar the tynsell off my men, Na for my selfi. 1508 Dunbar *Tua Maryit Women* 295 Mar with wylis I wan na wichtnes of handis. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* I 271 Tha wald erar de Na with the Romanis to subdewit be.

b. Than if *rare*[-1].

1456 Sir G. Hayr *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 303 Quhen he cummys furthwart on thre festuale days, all the peple .. press the mare to se him na he rade every day.

Na (nā), *adv.*[3] *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also **-na.** [Enclitic form of No *adv* 'not', with obscuration of vowel owing to the absence of stress.] Not. Chiefly used with auxiliary verbs, as *canna*, *maunna*, *dinna*, *hasna*, etc.

1714 Ramsay *John Cowper* 29 'Tis an ill wind that dis na blaw Some body good. 1725 — *Gentle Sheph* i i, I needna mak sic speed. 1786 Burns *Holy Fair* xiv, They canna sit for angel. 1793 — *Wilt thou be my dearie?* If it winna, canna be. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* i, Them that shame na to take upon themsells the persecuting name of tories a 1828 Bewick *The Howdy* (1850) 13 [Thou] dis na leuk vara pleasd.

Na, obs. variant of Nay.

Naa, dial. variant of No *a* and *adv.*

Naagoree, obs. form of Nagari.

Naam (nām), *sb. Hist. Law* Also **nam.** [OE. *naam*, *nām*, a ON. *nám*, Goth. *-nêm* in *andanêm*), related by ablaut to the vb. *niman* to take, Nim. Hence med.L. *namium*, *namum*. The ONF. *namps*, *nampt*, and med.L. *namptum*, *namtum*, *nantum* (see Du Cange), are prob. of Scand. origin.] The act of taking another's goods by way of distraint; goods or chattels taken in this way. (Cf. Withernam.)

a 1035 *Laws Cnut* in Thorpe I. 386 Be naame Ne nime nan man naue name, ne nman scire ne ut of scire, er man hæbbe þriwa on hundrede his rihtes ȝebeden a 1037 *Laws William I* in Du Cange s.v. *Namium*, Ne prenge hum Nam ni l'en Conté, ne delors, dici qu'il eit tres fois demanded dreit, el Undred, ù el Conte c 1290 Britton (1865) I. 173 Naam si est un general noun a avers et a chateus et a totes choses moebles qe hom put prendre en noun de destresce. 13.. Horne *Mirror of Justices* (Selden) xxvi. 69 Une accioun mixte qest appelle de naam. *Ibid.*, Naam nest autre chose qe renable destresce.

1611 Cotgr., *Nampt*, a distresse, a beast or mouable distrained, a distraining (in which sence our common Lawyers vse Naam). 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 208 Lawfull Naam is nothing else but a reasonable distresse. 1727-38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Namium*, Prohibited Naam, is an unjust taking the cattle of another, or driving them to an unlawful place. 1785 in *Hist. York* II. 43 At the County Court .. shall be holden Pleas of Naam, that are called *Replegiarum*. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 29/1 The modern distress is the 'naam', restricted to the taking of personal chattels. 1895 Whittaker tr. *Horne's Mirror of Justices* (Selden) xxvi. 70 A mixed action..which is called an action of naam.

Hence **Naam** *v.* [AF. *naamer*], to distrain, to make distraint.

1895 Whittaker tr. *Horne's Mirror of Justices* (Selden) xxvi. 72 If any one be wrongfully naamed, you must distinguish whether this be done by those who are entitled to naam or by others.

Naape, obs. form of Nape.

Nab (næb), *sb.*[1] Chiefly *north.* and *Sc.* Also 5, 9 **nabb,** 9 **knab.** [a. ON. *nabbr* and *nabbi*, a projecting peak or knoll: cf. Norw. dial. *nabb* and *nabbe*, 'nab' of a rock or hill, knag, pin, (tether-) peg, Sw. *nabb* (dial. *nabbe*), nab, promontory, prominence (MSw. *skogs abb*, point of a wood).]

1. A projecting or jutting out part of a hill or rock; a peak or promontory; a rocky or out-standing hill, a summit, etc.

a 1400 50 *Alexander* 5494 He stekis þam vp with þar stoures in a straite lawe, And..in þe nabb speris [=5496 in þe rouhe stoppis]. 1688 Hickes *Dict. Island.* 108 (*Gnypa*, summitas rupis vel montis. *A. Bor.* a nabb. [Hence in Ray, 1691.] a 1800 *Old rhyme* in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* (1847) I v 149 St Abb's upon the nabs, St. Helen's on the lea 1828 G. Young *Geol. Surv. York*, 98 At Clayton point and other nabs to the south of Scarborough. 1843 Cooper *Vosser Glos.*, *Nab*, the summit of a hill. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss.*, *Nab*, a rocky projection from the land into the sea, as Saltwick Nab. 1877 Dixon *Diana, Lady Lyle* II. vii. i. 173 This nose of land starts up into a nab or peak, on which stands a feudal edifice

attrib. 1891 Atkinson *Moorland* 42 Soaring hill and deepening dale, abrupt nab-end and craggy wood.

b. A projecting tuft or clump.

1848 E. Brontë *Wuthering Heights* xxi, Will you just turn this nab of heath, and walk into my house?

2. A projection or spur on the bolt of a lock (see first quot.) Also *attrib.*

1677 Moxon *Mech. Exerc* 27 The Toe, or Nab of the Bolt, which rises above the Straight on the Top of the Bolt: The Office of this Nab, is to receive the Bottom of the Bit of the Key, when in turning it about, it shoots the Bolt backward or forwards. *Ibid* 28 The Nab end 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 111/2 To the main plate [of a lock] belong the key hole, bolt toe or bolt-knab. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Nab*, the bolt-toe, or cock of a gun-lock.

b. The keeper of a door lock.

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1505/1.

† **Nab,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. slang.* [Of uncertain origin: cf. the later Nob and Knob in sense 1.]

1. The head. Also *Comb.*

1567 Harman *Caveat* 86, I tower that bene bouse makes nase nabes. I se that good drinke makes a dronken head. 1608 Dekker *Lanth & Candle Lt.* c iij b, The Ruffin cly the nab of the Harman beck 1622 Fletcher *Beggar's Bush* iii. iv, I crown thy nab with a gage of benebowse. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Nab-gear*, a Bridle.

b. The head of a stick. *rare*[-1].

1616 Dekker *Lanth. & Candle Lt.* (ed. 2) P, He carries a short staffe having in the Nab or head of it a Ferme (that is to say, a hole).

2. A hat.

1673 R. Head *Canting Acad.* 33 Cast our Nabs [*Fletcher* caps] and Cares away, This is beggars Holiday. 1688 Shadwell *Sgr. Alsatia* ii. Wks. 1720 IV. 47 Here's a Nabb! you never saw such a one in your Life. .. A rum Nabb: It is a Beaver of 5*l.* a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Pentue Nab*, a very broad brim'd Hat. 1729 Fielding *Pleas. Taxon* Wks. 1775 I. 223, I was enquiring after you, when your boy brought your nab (Oh.. that the son of a King should pawn a hat!). 1754 — *J. Wild* ii vi. There were ..those who preferred the nab, or trencher hat, with the brim flapping over their eyes.

3. 'A coxcomb'. (a 1700 B.E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*).

Nab (nab), *sb.*[3] *rare.* [f. Nab *v.*[1]]

1. *slang.* One who 'nabs'; a police officer.

1823 *British Press* 29 July 178 A nab stepp'd in and show'd his writ 1852 Judson *Myst. New York* ix. (Farmer), I don't know about no persuits, 'cept the nab's persuits.

2. A snatch, bite.

1857 F. H. Lecolow *Little Brother* 47 And then [the dog] turned to see if there wasn't a chance of getting a nab at his plump little calves.

Nab, *sb.*[4] Sc. var. of Nob, a person of note. Also written *knab*: see Jamieson and *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

Nab (næb), *v.*[1] *slang* or *colloq.* Also 9 **knab.** [Of obscure origin: cf. Nap *v.*[3] in the same sense.]

1. *trans.* To catch (a per on) and take into custody; to apprehend or arrest; to catch, seize, or pounce upon (one) in wrong-doing.

1685 F. Spence tr. *Varillas' Ho. Medicis* 407 Verselli was nabb'd playing at dice 1688 Shadwell *Sgr. Alsatia* iii. Wks. 1720 IV. 56 Our Suffolk Heir is nabb'd, for a small Business: and I must find him some Sham-bail. 1694 Motteux *Rabelais* iv. xxi, He sends to him one of these Catchpoles or Apparitors who nabs, or at least cites him, serves a Writ or Warrant upon him 1748 Smollett *Rod. Rand.* xxiii, They embraced the prisoner..and asked how long she had been nabb'd. 1768 Goldsm. *Good-n Man* iii, Ay, but if so be a man's nabbed, you know 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xxix, Don't keep chattering till some travellers come up to nab us. 1838 Dickens *O. Twist* xliv, 'It..reminds you of being nabbed, does it?' said the Jew ..' Reminds me of being nabbed by the devil', returned Sikes. 1886 G. R. Sims *Ring o' Bells* ii. vi, Jack's in prison... Must have been nabbed while I was abroad.

b. To catch, in other applications.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s.v., *I'll Nab ye*, I'll have your Hat or Cap. 1742 Richardson *Pamela* III. 335 Let's see, what have I said?—Ay, by my Soul, you have nabbed me cleverly. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr* I. 168 If Puss can t nab ye by the nose, I'll find a scheme To save my bread.

2. To snatch or seize (a thing); to steal.

1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 47 All was lost, Save what was nabb'd to pay the cost. 1831 Trelawny *Adv. Younger Son* II 68 As surly..as a bull dog with his bone, when an impudent cur offers to knab it. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Lab.* I. 51/2 Mr. —— nabs the chance of putting his customers awake.

b. *intr.* To snatch *at* a thing.

1803 'Christopher Caustic' [Fessenden] *Terrible Tract.* i. (ed. 2) 43, I learnt these from as nice a rabbit As naturalist could wish to nab at.

3. *To nab the rust*: (see quots. and cf. *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v. *Nab*).

1801 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII. 101 To nab the rust; a jockey term for a horse that is restive. 1881 *Isle of Wight Gloss.*, *Nab the rust*, to be angry or sulky.

† 4. 'To cog a die' (Phillips 1706). *Obs.*—°

Nab (næb), *v.*[2] *dial.* [var. of Knab *v.*]

1. *trans.* and *intr.* To bite gently, to nibble.

1678 Butler *Hud.* iii. ii. 1457 To nab the itches of their sects, As jades do one another's necks. 1750 Ellis *Sheph. Guide* 232 The sheep may nab and eat. 1775 Ash, *Nab*, to bite, to bite with repeated quick but gentle motion. 1891 *Hartland Gloss.*, *Nab*, to nibble or bite gently.

2. To speak affectedly. *rare*[-1]. (Cf. Gnap *v.*, Knap *v.*[1] 4.)

1895 Sarah Tytler *Macdonald Lass* iv, I would as soon face one of the cutters' captains, nabbing his English.

Nab, in phr. *hab* (*or*) *nab*, etc.: see Hab.

Nabal (nē'bāl). [From the Hebrew proper name נָבָל *Nābāl* in 1 Sam. xxv. 3, etc.] A churlish or miserly person. Also *attrib.*

1604 G. Powel *Catholike's Supplic* 127 The greedy Nabals & hold-fast Labans of the world. 1617 Hieron *Works* II. 397 Many a carnall man, many a Nabal, hath these temporall things in a large measure. 1825 Scott in Lockhart *Life* (1839) VII 367 Nicol is certainly going to sell Faldonside, the Nabal asks £40,000—at least £5000 too much. 1871 W. Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1873) 192 'Nabal vratch', soliloquised Dawvid Hadden within himself.

Hence **Na'balism,** † **Na balite;** † **Nabali'tic** *a.*

1645 Pagitt *Heresiogr.* (1661) 60 Ignorant Idiots, noddy Nabalites. 1659 Gauden *Tears Ch.* 35 It is a sin arguing a Nabalitick and vile heart. 1886 W. D. Macray *Prof. Chron. Abbat. Kamesetensis* p. xxix, The churlishness of the second abbot, is condemned not so much for its own Nabalism as for its short-sightedness.

Nabal, variant of Nable *Obs.*

† **Nabbe,** have not, **Nabbeð, -eth,** has not: see Ne and Have *v.* A. 9. *Obs.*

Beowulf 1850 þæt he Sæ-Geatas selran næbben cyning æmigne. c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xxl. § 3 Heora selfra nanne anwald nabbaþ. *Ibid.* xxxix § 5 Ic ȝet nabbe þis ȝedon. 971 *Blickl. Hom* 131 Ne mæȝ þæt ne beon þæt þa bearn.. langunga nabban c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 31 Nabbe ic nawiht þer-of c 1230 *Hali Meid* 9 As gentille wimmen .. þat nabbeð hwerwiðʒ buggen ham bridgume. a 1300 *Ver & Wolf* 39, I nabbe don her nout bote goed.

Nabber (næ'bəɹ). *slang.* [f. Nab *v.*[1] + -er[1].] One who 'nabs'; hence (*a*) a bailiff or constable; (*b*) a thief.

1810 *Splendid Follies* III 118 Oxford, where he might elude the pursuit of nabbers till daddy's heart relented. 1880 *Jamieson's Sc. Dict.*, *Nabber*, a pilferer, a thief.

Nabby, Sc. variant of Nobby *a.*

† **Nab-cheat.** *Obs. Cant.* Also 6 **-chet, nob-chete.** [f. Nab *sb.*[2] + Cheat *sb.*[1] 3.] A hat or cap.

c 1530 Copland *Hye Way to Spyttel Hous* in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 69 His watch shall feng a prounces nob-hete. 1567 Harman *Caveat* 85, I towre the strummel trine vpon thy nabchet and Togman. 1622 Fletcher *Beggar's Bush* ii i, Thus we throw up our nab-cheats first for joy, And then our filches.

† **Na'ble.** *Obs rare.* Also 6 **nabal.** [ad. L. *nablum* (Vulg.; *nablium*, Ovid), ad. Gr. νάβλα, prob. of Phœnician origin, and so identical with Heb. *nēbel* which it is used to translate.] A Jewish instrument of music: see Nebel.

1382 Wyclif tr. *Macc* xiii. 51 With preisyng, and braunchis of palmes, and instrumentis of musik, and cymbals, and nablis. 1546 Langley tr. *Pol. Verg. de Invent.* i. xii. 23 b, The Prophet Dauid founde diuerse instruments as regals and Nabals. 1609 Bible (Douay) 1 *Chron.* xv 16 Sing ng men on musical instruments, to witte, on nables, and harpes, and cymbals. 1609 Heywood *Brit. Troy* vii. iv, Nables and Regals holy Dauid found.

Nablock, obs form of Niblick.

† **Na'bman.** *Obs. slang.* [f. Nab *v.*[2]] A police officer; a constable. (Cf. Nab *sb.*[3] 1.)

1823 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* 201 For never were hearts, if the nabmen would let them, More formed to be jovial and light than our's.

Nabob (nē'bɒb). Also 7 **nawbob, nobob(b, nabab;** 8 **navob.** [=F. and Sp. *nabab*, Pg. *nababo*, ad. Urdū *nawwāb* deputy governor: see Nawab and Naib.]

1. The title of certain Mohammedan officials, who acted as deputy governors of provinces or districts in the Mogul Empire; an official thus designated; a governor of a town or district in India.

1612 R. Coverte *Voy.* 36 An Earle is called a Nawbob, and they [sc. noblemen] are the chiefe men that attend on him. 1625 Purchas *Pilgrims* I iv. 467 The Nabob, with fiftie or sixtie thousand people in his campe. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No 2270/6 They took after that a great Ship belonging to the Nabob of Decca, in the River's mouth. 1764 Churchill *Candidate* Poems II. 22 Nabobs themselves, allur'd by thy renown, Shall pay due homage to the English Crown. 1771 Goldsm. *Hist. Eng.* IV. 475 The nabob whom the English supported, was reinstated in the government. 1817 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* I. iii. iv. 621 *note*, The term Nabob, as equivalent to Subahdar, is very modern in Hindustan; and is said to have begun with Sujah Dowlah. 1858 J. B. Norton *Topics* 34 The proclamation of Khan Bahadoor Khan.., who set himself up as nabob of that place, was put in evidence.

2. *transf.* A person of († high rank or) great

wealth; *spec.* one who has returned from India with a large fortune acquired there; a very rich and luxurious person.

1764 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1857) IV. 222 Mogul Pitt and Nabob Bute. 1773 FOOTE *Nabob* II, But, after all, Master Touchit, I am not so over-fond of these nabobs. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. 54 The customs and manner of living of these West-India nabobs. 1818 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 35 Lady Cork .took us to dine at Sir George Cockerell's, the richest nabob in London. 1830 MACAULAY *Ess., Southey's Colloq.* (1851) I. 103 The glorified spirit of a great statesman and philosopher dawdling, like a bilious old nabob at a watering place. 1869 *Echo* 6 Feb., India may have ceased to grow nabobs as yellow as the gold mohurs they were wont to amass.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *nabob fortune*, *-hunting*, *-maker*, *-plunderer*; *Nabob-land* (= India).

1764 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1891) IV. 180 There is the devil to pay in Nabob-land, but I understand Indian histories no better than stocks. 1771 *Ann. Reg.* 91 This project may not be quite so noble as that of Nabob-hunting, but is certainly more commercial. 1775 MORTIMER *Ev. Man own Broker* 14 *note*, As to the nabob plunderers, these build palaces 1795 BURNS *Heron Election Ball.* II. ii, As to his fine Nabob fortune, We'll e'en let this subject alane. 1862 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* I. III. xii. 682 On these presents the nabob-makers of Calcutta were far more intent than on the interests of their employers.

†4. *U.S.* (See quot.) *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1806 FESSENDEN *Orig. Poems* 36 Misses, squires, and gentlefolks, Call for Nabobs, hats, and cloaks. *Note.* Nabobs were a kind of outside garment formerly worn by the dashing belles of America.

Hence **Nabo·bery,** (*a*) a place frequented by nabobs; (*b*) the essential qualities of a nabob or nabobs; **Nabo·bical** *a*, pertaining to a nabob; **Na·bo·bish** *a.*, of the nature of a nabob; **Na·bo·bishly** *adv.*, after the manner of a nabob; **Na·bobism,** great wealth and luxury; **Na·bobry,** the class of nabobs.

1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XL. 375 Such is the *nabobery into which Harley-street, Wimpole-street, and Gloucester-place, daily empty their precious stores of bilious humanity. 1852 W. M. SAVAGE *R. Medlicott* II. x, He reminds me of a nabob. Nabobbery itself 1763 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1891) IV. 154 Not paying Lord Clive the three thousand pounds, which the Ministry had promised him in lieu of his *Nabobical annuity. 1865 *Fortn. Rev.* II. 31 There arose what were known in England as Indian families. These it is true were ridiculed as upstart, *nabobish, and so forth. 1894 *Forum* Aug. 733 He [sc. the Englishman] is *nabobishly extravagant in his expenditures upon horse-racing and hunting. 1884 *Homil. Monthly* Aug. 649 The banquets of *nabobism. 1777 M. MORGANN *Ess. Falstaff* 112 At a time when the whole body of the *Nabobry demands and requires defence.

Nabobess (nē·bǫbes). [f. prec. + -ESS 1.] A female nabob; the wife of a nabob.

1767 STERNE *Lett.* lxxxiii. § 1 He hopes..to see her eclipse all other Nabobesses. in wealth. 1779 BURGOYNE *Maid of the Oaks* IV. i, I will have no nabobs nor nabobesses in my family. 1807 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* XI. 6, I wonder why that old Nabobess, Mrs. Hargrave, left him her immense fortune. 1847 *Mirror* June 354/2 Let me hope the nabobess will give me due notice.

Nabobical, -ish(ly, -ism, -ry: see NABOB.

Nabobship (nē·bǫbʃip). [f. NABOB + -SHIP.]

1. The office or rank of a nabob; the position of being a nabob.

1753 *Lond. Mag.* in *Scots Mag.* Apr. 197/2 Mahomet was restored to the nabobship of Arcot. 1780 ORME *Hist. Indostan* I. 367 A Moorish dress distinguished likewise with ornaments peculiar to the Nabobship. 1808 *Edin. Rev.* XI. 463 The nabobship of the Carnatic has been vested in the present family for more than a half a century. 1876 GRANT *Hist. India* I. xxxii. 168/1 The latter..now succeeded to the nabobship of Oude.

2. The territory over which a nabob exercises jurisdiction; a district governed by a nabob.

1761 *Lond. Mag.* XXX. 183 Every nabob [has] the appointment of all the polygars in his nabobship. 1798 PENNANT *Hindoostan* II. 12 These provinces are now annexed to the great nabobship of the Carnatic. 1862 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* I. III. ii. 412 Pondicherry..belonged nominally to the nabobship of Arcot.

Nabs (næbz). *slang.* Also 9 **knabs.** [Of obscure origin: cf. NIBS.] A term used with possessive pronouns as a slang or jocular designation of a person; *my nabs* = 'my gentleman', †myself. Also as *pl.*

a 1790 POTTER *New Dict. Cant*, *Nabs.* a person of either sex. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict*, *His-nabs*, him, or himself, *Mynabs*, me, myself. 1823 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* 248 Sought out the road where Toley's turnpike lay, And came upon his nabs just as he rose. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* III. 149 (Hoppe), Your nabs sparkle my nabs a drop of bevare. 1895 EMERSON *Birds*, etc. 203, I do a bit of stuffing, and as sure as I get gutting a bird, in come my nabs and steal some.

Nabut, obs. form of NOBBUT.

Nacarat (næ·kăræt). [F. *nacarat*, supposed to be ad. Sp. and Pg. *nacarado*, f. *nacar* nacre.

If this etym. is correct, the reference is to that species of pinna which is distinguished by its red colour; but the word has also a striking resemblance to Arab. *nakaçat*, a red flower used in dyeing.]

1. A bright orange-red colour.

1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Dying*, Nacarat, or bright orange-red, is given with weld, and goats hair, boiled with potashes. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 874. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xxix, A small box I had bought for its brilliancy, made of some tropic shell of the colour called 'nacarat'. 1854 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* (1862) 33 We can never ally mahogany to vivid reds,..and more particularly to orange-reds, such as scarlet, nacarat, and aurora.

2. (See quot.)

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 874 The nacarat of Portugal or Bezetta is a crape or fine linen fabric, dyed fugitively of the above tint. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1505/2.

†**Nacarine,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. *nacar-at* (see prec.) + -INE 1.] Red, reddish.

c 1643 LD. HERBERT *Autobiog.* (1886) 165 Every bout tied with a small ribbon of a naccarine, or the colour that the Knights of the Bath wear.

Nace, variant of NAIS *a.*, NASE, nose.

†**Nacelle.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. F. *nacelle* :—late L. *nāvicella* (*nauccla*), dim. of *nāvis* a ship.] A small boat.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 141/1 The quene of thys contree wente for to playe on the ryuage of the see and byheld thys lytyl nacelle and the chyld therein.

Naceoun, obs. form of NATION.

Nach, nàch, variants of NAUTCH.

Nache (nēʃ). ? *Obs.* Also 7 **nach, natch.** [a. OF. *nache* :—pop. L. **natica*, f. *natis* buttock. Cf. NAGE.] The point of the rump in an ox or cow; the rump. Also *nache-bone* = NATCHBONE.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 57 If thou shalte bye fatte oxen.. se that they be soft..vpon the hucbone, and the nache by the tayle. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* (1623) 89 Soft huckell bones, and a bigge nach [1668 natch], round and knotty. 1798 A. YOUNG *Ann. Agric.* XXX. 198 (Britten), [The catch or point of the rump is called] The nache in some writers; also the tail points by others. 1799 *View Agric. Lincoln* 299 Breadth of nache, eight inches below the tail setting on, 1 ft. 6 in. 1828 *Craven Gloss.*, *Nache-bone*, rump bone.

Nacht, obs. form of NIGHT, NAUGHT.

Nacio(u)n, obs. forms of NATION.

†**Nack,** obs. variant of KNACK *sb.*[2]

1676 LADY FANSHAWE *Memoirs* (1829) 192 He sent me a very rich present of perfumes, skins, gloves, and purses embroidered, with other nacks of the same kind. 1747 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. 40 If he gets a nack of visiting her there. 1789 in Hatfield *Notices Doncaster* (1866) I. 82 Corruptors of youth who attend such places with gaming tables, dice, nacks, and other instruments.

†**Nack,** obs. variant of KNACK *v.*

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 179 In bodkyn wise at him they nacke, They laugh to see him skippe.

Nack, obs. variant of NOCK *v.*

Na·cket, *sb.*[1] *Sc.* [app. ad. F. *naquet* 'the boy that serues, or stops the ball .. at Tennis; a .. Tennis Court-keeper's boy' (Cotgr.).] †**a.** (See etym. note.) *Obs.* **b.** A pert, forward, smart boy.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xiv. 67 Sa mony nakkettis, sa mony ketche pallaris, Sic ballis, sic nackettis, and sic tutivillaris. 1833 SANDS *Poems* 121 (E. D. D.), In there comes a little nacket. 1890 'H. HALIBURTON' *In Scottish Fields* 135 He would rest content with..referring to him as a 'nacket'.

Na·cket, *sb*[2] *Sc.* [var. of *nocket*, of obscure origin, current in Sc. and Northumb.: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*] A snack or lunch: a slight repast.

1789 DAVIDSON *Seasons* 78 (Jam.). 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* xi, She could not but say, that the young gentleman's nacket looked very good.

Na·cky, variant of KNACKY *a.*

1803 MARY CHARLTON *Wife & Mistress* III. 57 They're so nacky at winning folk's money. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* xv, Have you no nice, nacky, little handy work that you could be doing at?

Nacoda(r, obs. forms of NAKHODA.

†**Nacorne,** var. of NAKER. So †**Nacorner,** nakerer. *Obs. rare*$^{-0}$.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 350/1 Nacorne, ynstrument of mynstralsye, *nabulum*. *Ibid.*, Nacornere, *nabularius*.

Nacre (nē·kəɹ). Also 6 **nackre,** 7 **nacker, nakre,** 7-9 **naker.** [a. F. *nacre*, †*nacle* (1416; cf. med.L. *nacrum*, 1347 in Du Cange) = Sp. and Pg. *nacar*, It. *nacchera*, †*naccara*, med.L. *nacchara*, *nacara* (1295 in Du Cange), of uncertain, but prob. Oriental, origin.]

1. The pinna or sea-pen, or other shell-fish yielding mother-of-pearl.

1598 FLORIO, *Naccare*. . Also the shell-fish which some call a nackre. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* IX. xlii. I. 261 The Nacre also called Pinnæ, is of the kind of Shell-fishes. It is.. never without a companion, .. which beareth the Nacre companie. 1658 HOOLE tr. *Comenius' Orb. Sensual.* (ed. 12) 46 The Oyster affordeth sweet meat,..the Naker, pearls. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 162 Every one of these Barks hath Men for Diving to the bottom of the Sea and picking up the Shell-fish or Nacres. 1727 *Philip Quarll* 188 Polishing the Rest of his Shells, some, as fine as tho' they had been Nakers of Pearl. 1777 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* IV. 97 *Pinna*, nacre; its animal a Slug. 1834 GOOD *Bk. Nature* II. 17 Among the more elegant of this division is the nacre, pinna, or sea-pen.

attrib. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. III. (*Lawe*) 699 Tis a Valley paved (else) With golden sands, with Pearle, and Nacre-shels.

2. A smooth, shining, iridescent substance forming the inner layer in many shells; mother-of-pearl.

1718 OZELL tr. *Tournefort's Voy.* I. 178 It is a shining Naker within. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 32 Orient, the fine naker, or mother of pearle colour, which is seen on some shells. 1799 HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIX. 316 Of the shells composed of nacre or mother of pearl, I selected the oyster. 1812 PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 414 These exquisite colours arise from the laminar naker, or what is commonly called mother-of-pearl, of a kind of nautilus. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* IV. xxii. 510 The iridescent nacre of the shell was used in this way. 1888 *Contemp. Rev.* May 690 A fine pearl is worth from one to eight pounds sterling a grain according to size, colour, and 'nacre'.

attrib. 1895 C. HOLLAND *Jap. Wife* 61 A flat shell, with lovely mother-of-pearl tints on its nacre hollow.

Hence **Na·cred** *a*, faced with, having the hues of, nacre; **Na·creness,** the qualities of nacre.

1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 82 This shell. is finely nakered within. 1845 MACGILLIVRAY *Conchol. Text-bk.* 224 *Nacred*, pearly, perlaceous. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 169 Cognizing nacreness as the abstract nature of the thing beheld.

Nacreous (nē·krɪəs), *a.* [f. NACRE + -OUS.]

1. Consisting of or resembling nacre in substance.

1836-41 BRANDE *Chem.* 701 When heated, these crystals fuse,. and, at a red heat, sublime, yielding nacreous scales. 1851 WOODWARD *Mollusca* iv. 38 The nacreous shells are formed by alternate layers of very thin membrane and carbonate of lime. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 242 The internal or nacreous stratum of a fossil bivalve shell.

2. Exhibiting the iridescent hues of nacre.

1854 MURCHISON *Siluria* ix 196 The nacreous lustre of its interior. 1877 *Athenæum* 3 Nov. 572/2 A youth reclining on a cliff, contemplating a fan-like, nacreous mass of cloud. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 558 The nacreous aspect is preserved, and the affected area may look brilliantly white.

Nacrine (nē·krəin), *sb.* and *a.* [f. NACRE + -INE 1 and 4.] **a.** *sb.* The hue of nacre. **b.** *adj.* Of the nature of, belonging to, nacre.

1839-52 BAILEY *Festus* 508 Alternating with azure and all gems Or as in nacrine blent in one soft blaze. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 246 Nacrine silver, which is nothing but nacre under the appearance of silver.

Nacrite (nē·krəit). *Min.* [f. NACRE + -ITE 1 2: named by A. Brongniart, 1807.] A mineral occurring in pearly scales.

Thomson's *nacrite* is not the same as Brongniart's.

1808 ALLAN *Mineral Nomencl.* (ed 2) s.v. 1816 JAMESON *Min.* (ed. 2) I. 524. 1836 T. THOMSON *Min., Geol.*, etc. I. 215 This mineral occurs usually in mica slate, taking the place of the mica; so that the rock..constitutes a mixture of nacrite and quartz. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 127 Potash is found in most of the alkaline-earthy minerals, as mica, felspar, leucite, and nacrite.

Nacrous (nē·krəs), *a.* [-OUS.] Nacreous.

1835-6 *Todd's Cyc. Anat.* I. 547/1 The shell is white, lined with a nacrous layer within. 1854 BADHAM *Halieutics* 212 The shot lustrous surface of the belly and sides is certainly nacrous.

So **Nacry** (nē·kri), *a. rare.*

1859 RICHARDSON *Farrell's Brit. Fishes* II. 234 The scales are small... The cheeks nacry and scaleless. *Ibid* 296 The sands..were covered with its delicate nacry scales.

Nacyon(e, obs. forms of NATION.

†**Nad, nadde, nade,** had not: see NE and HAVE *v.* A. 9. *Obs.*

The forms are common from *c* 1300 to *c* 1430.

c 1275 LAY. 8013 Wei þat ich nadde bi was. *Ibid.* 19948 Nade Arthur nanne cok þat he nas kempe god. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3781 He nadde rested but a prowe 13.. *Gawa. & Gr. Knt* 724 Nade he ben duryy, he hade ben ded. ? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 458 She nadde on but a street old sak. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 3902 Nad Geffrey & his wif be, wee had be distroyed. 1440 in *Hars Eng. in France* (Rolls) II. 450 It nad ben possible..but by such moyens. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxlii. 282 They wold haue done moche harme ..nadde the maire..seced hem with fayre wordes.

Nadder, Naddre, etc., obs. forms of ADDER.

Nadir (nē·dəɹ). *Astron.* Also 5 **naddyr,** 7 **nadyr.** [= F., Sp., Pg., and It. *nadir*, ad. Arab. نظير *naḍīr* opposite to, over against (also used as *sb.*). In sense 2 used ellipt. for *naḍīr es-semt* 'opposite to the zenith'.]

†1. A point in the heavens diametrically opposite to some other point, esp. to the sun. Const. *of* and *to*. (See also quot. 1727-38.) *Obs.*

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 6 The nadir of the sonne is thilke degree þat is opposit to the degree of the sonne, in the 7 signe, as thus, euery degree of aries bi ordre is nadir to euery degree of libra by ordre. *Ibid.* § 36 þe bygynnyng of the 7 hows is nadir of the Ascendent, & the bygynnyng of the 8 hows is nadir of the 2. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II ii. iv. *Columnes* 644 In what bright starry Signe, th' Almighty dread Daye's Princely Planet's dayly billeted; In which his Nadir is. 1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., *Sun's Nadir* is the axis of the cone projected by the shadow of the earth; thus called, in regard that the axis being prolonged, gives a point in the ecliptic diametrically opposite to the sun.

2. The point of the heavens diametrically opposite to the zenith; the point directly under the observer. Also *attrib.*

c 1495 *The Epitaffe*, etc. in Skelton's Wks. 1843 II. 393 Creatures more maddyr In erthe none wandreth atweene senit and naddyr. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 40 Nadir [under the figure of the globe] 1593 FALE *Art Dial.* 6 Above C. let Zenith be written, beneath D. Nadir. 1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (1613), *Nadir*, the point directly vnder vs opposite to the Zenith. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. v. 103 If the earth .. bee placed neere the Nadir or midnight point, they will appeare greater in the East or West. 1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v *Zenith*, The nadir is the zenith to our antipodes, as our zenith is the nadir to them. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 516 All circles drawn through the zenith and nadir, are perpendicular to the horizon. *a* 1821 KEATS *Hyperion* I. 276 From the nadir deep Up to the zenith. 1859 TENNYSON *Merlin & V.* 347 May this hard earth cleave to the Nadir hell.

fig. *a* 1631 DONNE *Select.* (1840) 172, I can see him in the nadir, in the lowest dejection, and see how he works upon Joseph in the prison. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* 408

[Humility] hath a nadir beneath it, a lower point in another heaven. 1693 CONGREVE *Double-Dealer* I. ii, You shall command me from the zenith to the nadir.

† b. *Nadir to*, directly under. *Obs. rare.*

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 5 Note, that only then, when wee are Nadyr to the Sunne, we have no shadow. *Ibid.* 43 Mu-kat is a Citie almost Nadyr to the crabbed Tropique.

3. *transf.* The lowest point (*of* anything); the place or time of greatest depression or degradation.

1793 H WALPOLE *Let. to H. More* Wks. 1846 VI. 496 The nadir of contempt. 1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. i. § 4 *note*, The seventh century is the *nadir* of the human mind in Europe. 1865 W G. PALGRAVE *Arabia* I. 361 The land, then at its very nadir in every respect. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr* II. 221 The Jewish and the heathen world, each at the nadir of their degradation and impiety.

attrib. 1814 *Sortes Horatianæ* 63 The black-letter of antiquity, has now, I think, reached its nadir point. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. G.* III. xvi (1872) I. 239 This is about the nadir-point of the Brandenburg-Hohenzollern History.

Hence **Na·diral** *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [F. *nadiral.*]

1891 T. HARDY *Tess* xxv, Its transcendental aspirations based on the geocentric view of things, a zenithal paradise, a nadiral hell.

Nadorite (nǽ·dŏrəit). *Min.* [Named in 1870 from its locality, Djebel *Nador*, in Algeria: see -ITE^{1} 2.] A brown chlorantimonate of lead, occurring in orthorhombic crystals.

1872 DANA *Min.* App. I. 11 Nadorite [occurs]..in flattened tabular crystals 1893 CHAPMAN *Blowpipe Practice* 100 Nadorite..Hitherto found only in calamine deposits.

Nadrylle: see ADRYLLE *v.*

† **Næ**, occas. ME. variant of NA *conj.*^{1} *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 9680 Swa nulle ich nauere maie..næ nauere mare heom senden gauel *Ibid.* 9686.

Nae, Sc. and north. var. of NA or NO, not.

1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* I. i, Weel I kend she meant nae as she spak. 1755 R. FORBES *Ajax*, *Shop bill* vi, We'll gar him say, he's nae outwitted. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* vii, I see nae sae muckle difference atween the twa ways o't. 1838 HOWITT *Rur. Life* I. 312 I'll nae gie it thee.

Nae, Sc. variant of NO *a.* and *adv.*

Naebody, Sc. form of NOBODY.

Nae-the-less, Sc. form of NAITHELESS.

Naething, Sc. form of NOTHING.

† **Næve**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *nævi-us* NÆVUS: cf. obs. F. *neve* (Cotgr.)] A spot or blemish.

1619 SCLATER *Exp. 1 Thess.* (1630) 209 The Image of God ..perhaps in them hath more nævues and blemishes. 1649 DRYDEN *Elegy Ld. Hastings* 55 Was there no milder way but the small pox,..So many spots, like næves, our Venus soil? *a* 1697 AUBREY *Lives* (1898) II. 182 He was a tall, handsome, and bold man: but his naeve was that he was dammable proud.

Nævoid (nī·void), *a. Path.* [f. NÆV-US + -OID.] Of the nature of a nævus.

1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc* IX. 53 The vascular appearance of the tumour..tended to confirm the belief that it was nævoid in character 1899 J. HUTCHINSON in *Archives Surg.* X. 130 There probably existed somewhere in the vesiculæ a little nævoid or papillary growth.

Nævo se, *a. rare*$^{-0}$. [f. as prec. + -OSE^{1}.] 'Spotted, freckled' (Webster 1847). So **Nævous** *a.* (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

‖ **Nævus** (nī·vŭs). *Path.* Pl. **nævi** (nī·vəi). [L.] A hypertrophied state of the blood-vessels of the skin, forming spots or elevations of a red or purplish colour, usually congenital; a mother's mark, a mole. *Nævus needle*, a surgical needle for removing a nævus (Knight 1884).

[1693 tr *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Nævi*, Moles, certain native Spots, and are Two fold, either plain, or protuberant 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Nævus*, a Mole, a natural Mark or Spot in the Body] 1835 6 *Todd's Cyc. Anat* I. 242/2 If the common mole be admitted under this class of nævi. *Ibid.* 243/1 The..characteristic of the third form of nævus. 1876 DUHRING *Dis. Skin* 41 Permanent vascular growths in the skin, as nævi. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* VIII 826 A nævus is a new growth consisting of a congeries of dilated freely communicating vessels, held together by connective tissue.

Naf, have not: see HAVE *v.* A. 9.

Naf(e, Naff(e, obs. or dial. forms of NAVE.

† **Naff e**. *Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [Of obscure origin.] Some water-bird.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 9/17 A Naffe, a birde, *vria.* 1678 LITTLETON *Lat.-Eng. Dict.*, *Vria*, a bird called a naff. Naff, *mergus cirrhatus.*

Nafre, obs. form of NEVER.

Nag (næg), *sb.*^{1} Forms: α. 5–7 **nagge**, 6 8 **nag**, 5- **nag.** β. *north.* and *Sc.* 5–7 **nage**, 6- **naig** (nēg). γ. **neg.** [Of obscure origin: the corresponding Du *neg* or *negge* has not been found earlier than Kilian, who gives 'Negghe *Holl. Iris.* Mannus, equus pumilus. *Ang.* nagghe'.]

1. A small riding horse or pony.

α. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7727 He neyt as a nagge, at his nose thrilles. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 350/1 Nagge, or lytylle beest, *bestula, equillus* *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* v. 113 He wente to Kyng Yons courte vpon a lytyll nagge 1509 HAWES *Past Pleas* XXXII. (Percy Soc.) 157 Thus Correction, with her whyp did dryve The litle nagge. 1535 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 6 § 1 Horses and nagges of small stature and value. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. ii. 143 A pretie light horse, such as be our Northerne nagges. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 56 They have very little horses in these parts to draw the Waggons, like to the galloway nags of Scotland. 1641 BROME *Jovial Crew* IV. i, I prethee, good Friend, let our Nags be set up. 1709 PRIOR *Let. to Sir T. Hanmer* 4 Aug., If at Rischam fair any pretty nagg..presented himself. 1732 BOLINGBROKE *Let. to Swift* 18 July, Get on Pegasus..or mount the white nag in the Revelation. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 232 The unequalled goodness of the English nag. 1840 DICKENS *Barn Rudge* i, His nag gone lame in riding out here. 1879 BROWNING *Martin Relph* 130 Lend to a King's friend here your nag!

fig. *a* 1764 LLOYD *Fam. Ep.* Poet Wks 1774 II. 58 As a plain nag, in homely phrase, I'll make a trot in easy rhime.

β. 1464 *Mann. & Househ Exp.* (Roxb) 195 Reynold Morgan on a bay nage of myn. 1472 *Paston Lett.* III. 12 That the horse may be kept well,. and that Jakys nage have mete i-now also. 1532 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI 34 Unto my moder a bay nage. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* XXXII. 18 With our Naiggis to gane [=go] to Edinburgh. 1648 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 150 That litell nage that I was bringinge for the Prince. *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Plainstanes & Causey* Poems (1845) 47 Whinstanes houkit frae the Craigs May thole the prancin feet o' naigs. 1785 BURNS *Ep. to J. Lapraik* II. ii, Dealing thro' amang the naigs Their ten-hours bite. 1814 SCOTT *Waav.* XXX, The casualties whilk may befall the puir naig while in your honour's service. 1887 SERVICE *Life Dr. Dugald* 260 Saddling his naig he sallied oot to seek her.

γ. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) I. 288 They [in Northumberland] were a comical sort of people, riding upon negs, as they call their small horses.

† b. *transf.* as a term of abuse. *Obs.*

1598 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* B 2 Hence lewd nags away, Goe read each poast,..Then to Priapus gardens. *Ibid.* E viib, The witlesse sence Of these odde naggs, whose pates circumference Is fild with froth! 1606 SHAKS. *Ant & Cl.* III. x. 10 Yon ribaudred Nagge of Egypt..Hoists Sailes, and flyes.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *nag-bell, -colt, horse, -tail*; also *nag-tailed* adj.

1619 in Ferguson & Nanson *Munic. Rec. Carlisle* (1887) 277 Mr. Maior shall call for the horse and nage bells with all expedytion 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4701/4 Stoln or stray'd.., a brown Bay Nag-Colt. 1769 *Stratford Jubilee* I. i. 8 With relays of your nag-tailed bays. 1791 GILPIN *Forest Scenery* II. 236 The short dock everywhere disappeared.. The nag-tail however still continued in use. *Ibid.*, The nag tail is still seen in all genteel carriages. 1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII. 239 A fall of 50*l.* per cent. has taken place in nag and hack horses.

Nag, *sb.*^{2}, occas. variant of KNAG *sb.*^{1}

a 1775 *Jock o' the Side* viii. in Child *Ballads* III. 481 They cut a tree with fifty nags [*v.r.* snags] upo' each side For to climb Newcastle wall.

Nag (næg), *sb*^{3} [f. next.] The act of nagging; irritating language.

1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Nov 2/1 Its correspondent..quotes in support a counter piece of nag in some German *Standard.* 1895 *Daily News* 14 Mar. 5/2 There is not a trace of 'nag' in their rejoinders.

Nag (næg), *v.* Also **nagg, knag, gnag.** [Orig. a dialect word, and prob. of Scand. origin: cf. Norw. and Sw. *nagga* (obs. Da. *nagge*) to gnaw, bite, nibble; to vex, irritate; to be painful (Færoese *nagga* to rub; obs. Icel. *nagga*, ?to complain), with the related sb. *nagg* (Da. *nag*) gnawing, remorse, rancour, pain, etc.

A LG. *naggen* in the sense 'to irritate, provoke, etc' is also recorded in the 15th c. (in *Teuthonista*), and appears (along with *gnaggen*) to be still in use. In some northern Eng. dialects a variant *naig* (*knaig, gnaig*), recorded from 1781 onwards, occurs in the same senses as *nag*.]

1. *dial.* a. *trans.* and *intr.* To gnaw, to nibble.

1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Nag*, to gnaw at anything hard. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss.* s. v., The child likes to gnag at a crust 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Nag*, to natter or nibble as a mouse. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.* s.v., Give t' dog a bone to nag.

b. *intr.* To keep up a dull gnawing pain; to ache persistently.

1836 [see NAGGING *ppl. a.* 1]. 1879 [see 4]. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss* s.v., 'How's your face, now?' 'Well, it nags a bit'.

2. To be persistently worrying or irritating by continued fault-finding, scolding, or urging.

1828 *Craven Gloss.*, *Knag*, to wrangle, to quarrel, to raise peevish objections. 1859 B JERROLD *Life Jerrold* 216 The servant writes..to know whether MRS Squaw nags. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 3 Oct., Man was formed to bully, as woman was formed to nag 1880 SPURGEON *Ploughm. Pict.* 112 If they are always nagging and grumbling they will lose their hold of their children.

b. Const. *at* a person, etc.

1857 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* II 706 He was constantly knagging at Richard's power and prosperity 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xvii. 203 It's no good my mother nagging at me. 1894 BIRRELL *Ess.* xviii 208 Authors and critics cannot help nagging at one another.

3. *trans.* To assail or annoy (a person) with persistent fault-finding or provocation; to irritate with continuous urging to something.

1840 SPURDENS *Suppl. Forby* s.v., They few mawthers are ollus nagging one another. 1849 ALB SMITH *Pottleton Legacy* xxii, Not having anybody to abuse directly, they began to knag their brother. 1861 DIXON *Bacon* x. § 9 When she again goes home to Westwood Park she nags and frets Sir John. 1874 LISLE CARR *Jud. Gwynne* I iii. 75 In spite of his heroic stolidity and equanimity even when being nagged to desperation.

b. To wear *out* by nagging.

1870 VERNEY *L. Lisle* XXVII, To have a tongue to nagg folk's lives out.

4. Used with repetition of the stem-syllable to express the persistency of the action.

1850 THACKERAY *Lovel* iii. 88 Is it pleasing to..have your wife nagnagging you because she has not been invited? 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s. v., The tuth ache ..kep' nag, nag, naggin'..till about four o'clock.

Nagare, -ere, obs. forms of AUGER.

‖ **Nagari** (nā·gărī), *a.* Also 8 **nagree, nagoree**, 9 **nagaree, nagurce.** = DEVANAGARI (q.v.).

1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 9/1, I have likewise, a Nagree letter of attorney. 1786 SIR W. JONES *Let.* 27 Feb. *Mem.* (1835) II. 55 The characters..are little more than the *nagari* letters inverted and rounded. 1846 J. T. THOMSON *Hindee Dict.* Pref. p. iii, A delay in preparing the Naguree types prevented its publication. 1872 MONIER-WILLIAMS *Sanskrit Dict.* Pref 18 *note*, The present form of Nágarí is thought to be little older than the tenth or eleventh century. 1891 *Jrnl. Asiatic Soc. Bengal* LIX. I. 81 Two very distinct classes of the ancient Nágarí alphabet.

Na-gat, obs. Sc. form of NO-GATE.

† **Nage.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. OF. *nage*, var. *nache*: see NACHE.] The buttock.

c 1300 LANGTOFT *Chron.* (Rolls) II. 248 The fote folk Put the Scottes in the polk And nackened thair nages.

Nagger (nǽ·gəɹ). [-ER^{1}.] One who nags.

1881 *Spectator* 22 Jan. 109 The Irish are naggers. 1895 *Daily Tel.* 17 Jan. 5/3 Naggers always labour under imaginary grievances.

Naggin, variant of NOGGIN.

Nagging (nǽ·gin), *vbl. sb.* [f. NAG *v.* + -ING^{1}] The action of the verb; persistent annoyance, irritation, or fault-finding.

1855 SMEDLEY *H. Coverdale* lix, A process termed in the patois of..kitchens..'nagging'. 1864 MISS YONGE *Trial* vii, His grumbling remarks..too often..were that sort of censure that is expressively called knagging. 1896 HARE *Story of my Life* I ii. 167 Fits of naughtiness..caused by the incessant 'nagging' I received.

Nagging (nǽ·gin), *ppl. a.* [f. NAG *v.* + -ING^{2}.]

1. Of pain: Gnawing, aching persistently.

1836 MRS. SHERWOOD *Henry Milner* III. iv, A person enduring a nagging tooth-ache 1847 HALLIWELL, *Nagging-pain*, a slight but constant pain, as the toothache.

2. Persistently annoying by petty fault-finding or irritation.

1869 MRS. HEATON *Dürer* I. iii. (1881) 61 A nagging tongue in a woman is not of such rare occurrence. 1874 LISLE CARR *Jud. Gwynne* I. i. 15 No nagging wife, no chance of visitors. 1894 J. KNIGHT *Garrick* XIV. 274 Her letters are..those of a jealous, conceited, nagging woman.

b. Of the nature or character of nagging.

1883 *Congregationalist* Dec. 1036 A..disposition to a nagging criticism. 1884 SHARMAN *Hist. Swearing* iii. 41 They may place nagging obstacles in the way of its career.

Hence **Na·ggingness.**

1898 *Daily News* 9 Nov. 8/4 Your remarks..are not a whit too strong, as her naggingness is becoming unbearable.

Na·ggish, *a.* Also **kn-.** [f. NAG *v.* + -ISH.] Of a nagging character or type.

1885 J. W. EBSWORTH *Roxb. Ball* V. 323 A knaggish persistence, as of a scolding but coquettish vixen.

Naggle (nǽ·g'l), *sb.* [f. the vb] Pettiness.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Apr. 7 In these days of niggle and naggle, its force is apt to be miscalled coarseness by critics of a particular school.

Naggle (nǽ·g'l), *v.* Also *dial.* **gn-.** [Frequentative of NAG *v.*] *intr.* To gnaw; to nag, quarrel, haggle, etc. Hence **Na·ggling** *vbl. sb.*

1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Naggle*, to gnaw. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 28 May 5/7 When Lord Salisbury began to naggle about days [etc.] 1884 HAWLEY *Wit, Wisdom & Philos Richter* 114 Frivolous, giddy man needs some powerful shock to counteract his tendency to continual petty haggling. 1897 *Daily News* 5 July 3/4 They seemed to have been quarrelling and naggling a great deal.

† **Na·ggon.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. = NAG *sb.*^{1}

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P) *Wks.* (N), Wert thou George with thy naggon, That foughtst with the draggon.

Naggy (nǽ·gi), *sb.* Also *Sc* 8–9 **naigie** (nē·gi), 8 **nagie.** [dimin. of NAG *sb.*^{1}: see -IE, -Y.] A small nag, a pony. (See also *Shank's naggy.*)

1784 *Dick o' the Cow* lxii. in Child *Ballads* III. 468 Here is a white footed nagie. 1793 BURNS *Bonnie Jean* ii, He had owsen, sheep, and kye, And wanton naigies nine or ten. 1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXI. 286 A black naggy, with a tail much longer than his height. 1894 BLACKMORE *Perlycross* 64 Then the naggie put his foot down.

Naggy (nǽ·gi), *a.* Also **kn-.** [f. NAG *v.* + -Y^{1}.] Given to nagging; also *dial.* ill-natured, bad-tempered.

1697 CLEIAND *Collect. Poems* 96 Their knaggie talking did up barme him. Their sharp reflections did much warm him. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Knaggy*, testy, ill-humoured. *Ibid.*, *Naggy*, irritable 1855 A. MANNING *O. Chelsea Bunho* xx. 326. I wondered what on earth could have made me so knaggy and upsettish. 1887 *S. Cheshire Gloss.* s. v., That woman is so naggy wi' everybody as gos near her.

Nagher(e, var. NAWER, nowhere *Obs.*

Naght, Naɜt(e, obs ff. NAUGHT, NIGHT *sb.*

Naghtertale, obs. form of NIGHTERTALE.

Nagnail, dial. variant of AGNAIL.

Nagor (nē·gŏɹ). [Arbitrarily named by Buffon (1764 *Hist. Nat.* XII. 326): see quot. 1780.] The Senegal antelope, *Cervicapra redunca*, having short horns with a forward curve.

1780 SMELLIE tr. *Buffon's Nat. Hist* (1785) VII. 38 We have found, in the cabinet of M. Adanson,..a stuffed animal, which we called Nagor, on account of the resemblance of its horns to those of the nanguer 1801 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* II. ii. 361 The Nagor is chiefly found in that part of Senegal nearest the Isle of Goree. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II 80/1 The Nagor, known only from the description of Adanson and the figure of Buffon. 1904 P. C. MITCHELL *Guide Zool. Gardens* 43 The Reed-Buck, the Nagor, and Roi Rhébok are different species of Cervicapra.

Nagre, obs. variant of AUGER.

Nagre², obs. form of NAGARI.

Nag's-head. [? f. NAG *sb.*¹] (See quots.)

1855 HOPKINS *Organ* xv. § 283 The 'nag's-head swell', as the above early kind of swell was called, was not well designed. *Ibid.*, The nag's-head swell continued in use for upwards of half a century. 1881 *Grove's Dict. Mus.* III. 489 1 The original organ swell was the 'nagshead', a mere shutter, invented by Abraham Jordan in 1712.

Na'gster. *rare*—. [f. NAG *v.* + -STER.] A nagging female.

1873 BESANT & RICE *Little Girl* I. ii. iv. 50 When she was in a bad temper, which was often, she was a Nagster.

Na'gualism. [f. Central American *nagual*, a guardian spirit, esp. some beast or bird, supposed to be inseparably attached to a person.] A system of superstition and mysticism practised by a secret sect or society formerly existing in Central America.

1883 BRINTON in *Folk-Lore Jrnl.* I. viii 249 The learned Abbé..is not entirely satisfied that animal magnetism, v ntriloquism, and such tri kery, can explain the mysteries of nagualism, as the Central American system of the black arts is termed. 1896 JEVONS *Introd. Hist. Relig* xvi. 207 Nagualism is one of the ancient forms of worship, and consists in choosing an animal as the tutelary divinity of a child.

So **Na'gualist,** an adherent of nagualism.

1894 *Science* 9 Mar 136/2 The Nagualists were also adepts in occult art.

Naguree, variant of NAGARI.

Na'gus. *north.* and *Sc rare.* Also 9 **nagas.** [Of obscure origin.] A miserly person

1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 177 Nyse nagus, nipcaik, with thy schulderis narrow. 1882 *Lancs. Gloss.*, *Nagus*, a greedy, stingy person.

Nagyagite (nædʒăgəit, nægyăgəit). *Min* [f. *Nagyag* in Hungary, its locality; named by Haidinger in 1845.] Black telluride of lead.

1849 NICOL *Min.* 476 Nagyagite..in the open tube emits sulphurous acid. 1882 DANA *Min.* (ed. 4) 149 Nagyagite, or Foliated tellurium, is..foliated like graphite.

Nah, ought not; **Nahte,** had not; see OWE *v.* 5.

Naht, obs. form of NAUGHT.

Nai, obs. form of NAY *adv.*

Naia, variant of NAJA.

Naiad (nē¹ăd, nai·ăd). *Myth.* Also 7 **nay-.** [f. L. *Nāiad-*, Gr. Ναιαδ-, stem of *Nāias* Ναιάς, related to *ναίειν* to flow, *νᾶμα* running water, river, etc.] One of a number of beautiful young nymphs imagined as living in, and being the tutelary spirits of, rivers and springs; a river-nymph.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 128 You Nimphs call Nayades of yᵉ winding brooks. 1622 DRAYTON *Polyolb* xx 125 The boughs for garlands .Which the clear Naiads make them anadems withal. 1728-46 THOMSON *Seasons, Spring* 400 Down to the river, in whose ample wave Their little Naiads love to sport at large 1784 COWPER *Task* I 321 Between them weeps A little Naiad her impov'rish'd urn. *a* 1821 KEATS *Hyperion* I. 13 The Naiad 'mid her reeds Press'd her cold finger closer to her lips 1850 LEITCH tr. *C. O. Muller's Anc. Art* § 403 (ed 2) 518 To the Nereids of the sea correspond the Naiads of the land. 1880 'OUIDA' *Moths* I. 101 What nymph or Naiad have you found?

transf 1876 R F. BURTON *Gorilla L.* II 256 A bubbling brook, a true naiad of the hills.

attrib. and *Comb* 1820 SHELLEY *Sensit. Pl.* I. 21 The Naiad like lily of the vale. 1865 MISS YONGE *Clever Wom.* viii, The naiad performances they shared together on the smooth bit of sandy shore.

‖ **Naiades** (nē¹ ădīz, nai·ăd¹iz). *Myth.* Also 7 **nay-.** [L. *Nāiadēs*, Gr. Ναιάδες, pl. of *Nāias*, Ναΐάς: see prec.] Naiads, river-nymphs.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 172 And for the wodes in demeynes To kepe, tho ben Driades; Of freisshe welles Naiades. 1591 SPENSER *Virg. Gnat* 26 Ye Sisters, which the glorie bee Of the Pierian streames, fayre Naiades. 1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. iv, With all the Nayades that fish and swim. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 254 The Sirens three, Amid'st the flowry-kirtl'd Naiades. 1671 — *P. R.* II. 355 Nymphs of Diana's train, and Naiades. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* XIII. 121 A pleasant cave Umbrageous, to the nymphs devoted named The Naiades. 1820 SHELLEY *Witch Atl.* xxiii, The fountains where the Naiades bedew Their shining hair.

Naiant (nē¹ ănt), *a. Her.* Also 6 **nayaunt, -ante.** [a. AF. **naiant, -aunt*, = OF. *noiant* (*noant, nouant*), pres. pple. of *noier, nouer, noer* :— L. *natāre* to swim.] Swimming. (See quots.)

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 99 b, If he [a dolphin] were in Fesse, then you should saye, nayaunt. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 65 The fielde is verte, a whale nayante Argente, pellettee Sable 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xxii. 167 All Fishes being borne Transuerse the Escocheon must in blazon be termed Naiant. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* III. v. 51 Three Sea-horses naiant argent. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Naiant*, or *Natant* (i. e. Swimming) is the proper Term in Heraldry, to Blazon Fishes in an Escutcheon, when they are drawn in an Horizontal Posture, Fess-wise, or Transversly across the Escutcheon. 1858 E. J. MILLINGTON *Heraldry* 346 The bare water, therein a Salmon naiant. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xiv. (ed. 3) 149 Another shield, azure, charged with three herrings naiant in pale arg.

‖ **Naib** (nā·ib, nē¹ib). Also 7 **neip,** 8 **niab,** 9 **naybe.** [Arab. نائب *nā'ib* a deputy: cf. NABOB and NAWAB.] A deputy governor; a deputy.

1682 HEDGES *Diary* 11 Oct., Before the expiration of this time we were overtaken by yᵉ Caddie's Neip, yᵉ Meerbar's deputy. 1763 HOLWELL *Hist. Events Bengal* I. 53 This person was appointed Niab, or deputy governor of Orissa. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 87 One Kissindas (Duan and Naib of Decca) had embarked himself. 1813 J. FORBES *Oriental Mem.* I. 259 The naib or vizier..met the chief in the inner court and conducted him to the hall of audience 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 18 Feb. 201 Many such letters from his naibs or deputies..have passed through our hands. 1882 FLOYER *Unexpl. Baluchistan* 191 He answered that..if I were a naib, or perhaps a sultan, we should be brothers.

Naio(k, variants of NAIK.

Naïd (nē¹id). *Myth.* [f. L. *Nāid-*, Gr. Νάϊδ-, stem of *Nāis* Νάϊς, var. of Ναΐάς: see NAIAD.]

† **1.** A naiad. *Obs rare.*

1617 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Forth Feasting* A 3 b, O Naïd's deare, (said they) Napæas faire,...Nymphes which on Hills repaire. 1717 FENTON *Poems* 147 To this dear Solitude the Naids bring Their faithful Urns to form a silver Spring.

2. *Zool.* A river-mussel. *rare.*

1851 WOODWARD *Manual of the Mollusca* 273 Like other fresh-water shells the Naids are often extensively eroded by the carbonic acid dissolved in the water they inhabit.

Naie, obs. form of NAY.

‖ **Naïf** (naif), *a* Also **naif,** (6-7 **naife**). [F. *naïf*.—L. *nātīv-um* : see NAIVE.]

1. Natural, artless, naïve.

1598 GALLOWAY in M Napier *Mem. J. Napier* viii (1834) 296 Not affectat, bot naturall and naife. [1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Naif* (Fr), lively, quick, natural] 1784 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 15 Jan., I was half ready to laugh,—there was something so *naïf* in the complaint 1807 SYD. SMITH *Wks* (1850) 84 The naif manner in which he speaks of the vestiges of ecclesiastical history. 1846 MILL *Diss. & Disc.* (1859) II 298 The European mind had returned to something like the *naïf* unsuspecting faith of primitive times 1885 *Manch. Exam* 18 Feb. 3/2 Had these delightfully *naïf* sentences been written a century ago.

† **2** (See quots.) *Obs. rare.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s v., Jewellers..when they speak of a Diamond that is perfect in all its properties, as in the water, shape, cleanness, &c. say tis a Naif Stone; others, account a Naif Stone, to be one that is found growing naturally in such perfection, as if it had been artificially cut. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 213 Uncut Stones [diamonds] are distinguished in two sorts, Thick or Pointed, which are called Naife-Stones, and Flat Stones.

Hence **Nai'fly** *adv rare.*

c 1655 SIDNEY in *19th Cent.* (1884) Jan 64 Having noe other intention but to ease my troubled thoughts .by setting downe naifely the true state of my mind. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 1 Oct. 443 The naif and naifly expressed vexation of the Irish Nationalist papers.

Naif, variant of NEIF; obs. form of NIEVE.

Naig, Sc. and north. variant of NAG *sb.*¹

Naigie, Sc. variant of NAGGY *sb.*

‖ **Naik** (nā·ik, nē¹ik). Forms: 6 **nayque,** 8, 9 **naigue,** 7, 9 **naig**; 6, 9 **naio,** 9 **naiok**; 7- **naik.** [ad. Urdū *nā'ik*, Hindī *nāyak* leader, guide, chief, overseer, officer, etc. :—Skr. *nayaka* leader.]

1. An Indian title of nobility or authority; a person so styled; a lord, prince, or governor.

1588 HICKOCK tr *C. Frederick's Voy.* 16 b, The Naic, that is to saye the Lord of the Citie sent..to demand of them certaine Arabian horses. 1598 W PHILIP tr. *Linschoten's Voy.* 51 When they will honor a man .. They give him the title of Nayque, which signifieth a Captaine. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* III. 105 There are many Naiques to the South of St. Thomas, who are Sovereigns 1698 FRYER *Acc. E India & P.* 38 The true Possessors of it are the English, instated therein by one of their Naiks, or Prince of the Gentuces. 1809 VISCT. VALENTIA *Voy.* I 398 All I could learn was that it was built by a Naig of the place 1862 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* I. II. iii. 271 The naik or governor of the district volunteering to build a fort.

2. A military officer; in later use, a corporal of native infantry.

1787 SIR A. CAMPBELL *Regul. Troops* 6 (Yule), A Troop of Native Cavalry on the present Establishment consists of 1 European subaltern,..4 Naigues, .and 68 Privates. 1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* iv. 78 Jemadars, Havildars, Naiks, and Subadars. 1849 EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 51 A naik and three (a corporal's party). 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Dec. 7/1 A gunner squad of one naik and fourteen gunners.

Nail (nēil), *sb.* Forms: 1 **nægɔl, nægl,** 2 **nayxel,** 3 **neil(e,** 3-7 **nayle, naile,** 4-5 **nayll(e, naill(e,** 4-6 **nale,** (6-7 **neale,** 6 **neayle**), 4-7 **nayl,** 4- **nail.** [OE *nægel, nægl* = OFris. *neil* (*nil*), OS. *nagal* (Du. *nagel*), OHG. *nagal, -el, -il* (MHG. *nagel, nail, neil*, G. *nagel*), ON. *nagl* (Sw. *nagel*, Da. *negl*, Icel. *nogl*), Goth. **nagls*, from a root **nag-* found also in Lith. *nāgas* nail, *nagà* hoof, OSl. *nogŭtĭ* (Russ. *nógotĭ*) nail, *noga* foot, and obscurely represented in L. *unguis*, OIr. *ingen*, Gr. ὄνυξ, ὄνυχος, OPers. *nāxun*, Skr. *nakhás.*

In the West Germ. languages the same form of the word is used in senses I and II, but in ON. the nail for fastening has the derivative form *nagle, nagli*, whence also Da. *nagle* (but Sw. *nagel*).]

I. 1. A hard, oval-shaped, protective covering of modified epidermis, formed upon the upper surface of the last phalanges of the fingers and toes in Man and the Quadrumana, and answering to the claws or hoofs of other animals and birds.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) U. 260 *Unguana*, nægl. *c* 1000 *Lacnunga Æthelbirht* in Thorpe I. 16 xif þuman nægl of weorðeð, iii. scill. gebete. *Ibid.*, Æt þam neglum gehwylcum scilling. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 432 His feax weox swa swa wimmana, and his næglas swa swa earnes clawa. *c* 1055 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 326 Læt gan þæt getæl..þæt þu cume to þæs læstan fingres nægle. *c* 1205 LAY. 21880 [They set] nailes to heore nebbe, þat æfter hit bledde. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 19 [They] bunden hire the tet [= that the] blod barst ut et te neiles. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2163 His fet he kisten an hundred sypes, þe toe, þe nayles, and þe lithes. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 56 He caste on his. Cokeres and his Coffus foi Colde of his nayles. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Stans Puer* 49 Fro blakness kepe weel þi nailis. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 1924 His handis..Off manlik mak, with nales gret and cler. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 182 b, A scoldyng woman, whose weapon is onely her toungue and her nayles. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 298, I am not yet so low But that my nailes can reach vnto thine eyes. *a* 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 139 She is all faire, but yet hath foule long nayles 1682 DRYDEN *Mac-Fl.* 44 The lute still trembling underneath thy nail. 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 350 Do not bite your Nails. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 285 The nails still continued perfect; and all the marks of the joints, remained perfectly visible. 1814 BYRON *Lara* II vi, The bitter print of each convulsive nail. 1873 MIVART *Elem Anat.* vii 238 Our hair and nails are epidermal parts of the exoskeleton.

b. A similar growth on the toes of beasts and birds; a claw or talon. (See also quot. 1841.)

a 1100 *Eadwine's Cant. Psalt.* lxviii 32 Cearlf xeong..hornæs forðledende & neglæs ful clawa. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxviii. 36 þe new kalf, forth bryngand hornes & nayles. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 34 This Egle..Withyn hys sharpe nayles longe Me fleynge in a swappe he hente. 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R.* XVIII. i. (Bodl. MS.), Nailles beþ nedefulle to kepe þe vttermoste parties and also for defence of many manere beestes. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb) 54 Lyons folde vp their nailes when they are in their dennes. 1661 LOVELL *Hist Anim. & Min.* Isagoge b 1 b, The nailes are in all that have toes; but the ape's are imbricate, those of the rapacious adunciate; in others they are straight; as in doggs. 1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s v. *Animals*, Having the foot divided into Two parts or toes, having two nails, as the camel kind. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 373 The middle toe, including the nail, is about seven eighths of an inch. 1841 WATERHOUSE *Marsup.* 202 A tuft of long black hairs which conceal a nail, with which the tip of the tail is furnished. 1859 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* V. 477/2 In the dog and cat, a bony plate extends from the last phalanx into the posterior fold of the nail. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 89 The toes of most birds are protected by claws or flat nails, only in the Ostrich the outer toe has no nail.

2. Something resembling a nail in shape or colour: † **a.** A growth in the eye; a haw. *Obs.*

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xii, Sometyme commeth to þe houndes sekenes in hir eyenn, for þer commeth a webbe..into þ' one syde of þe eye and is cleped an nayle. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* I. XXVIII 182 The naile in the eie shall be lifted vp with a little small needle of Iuorie, and then cut quite away with cisers. 1607 TOPSELL *Four f Beasts* (1658) 83 Pain and blindness in the eye, by reason of any skins, webs, or nails. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 170 A Haw in the Eye is a little nail; it is a nervous membrane

b. (See quot. 1578.) Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 116 b, The iuyce oughte to be pressed out of the tender roses, after that whiche is named the nayle be cut awaye. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 655 The nayles, that is to say, the white endes of the leaues whereby they are fastened to the knappes .is called in Latine, *Vngues Rosarum*. 1611 COTGR., *Ongle d'une rose*, the nayle, root, or white bottome of the flower of a Rose. 1657 W COLES *Adam in Eden* XIX. 38 There be six parts in a Rose..as 1. The Leaves. 2. The Nails. [1821 tr. *Decandolle & Sprengel's Philos Plants* I iii 63 In a polypetalous corolla, the smaller part of the petals, which often resembles a stalk, is called the nail (*unguis*), and the expanded part is called *lamina*.]

c. A nail-like excrescence, situated on the upper mandible of certain soft-billed birds.

1769 E. BANCROFT *Guiana* 171 The upper mandible being augmented with a nail. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim Kingd.* 263 The bill is larger, with always a white terminal nail to the upper mandible. *Ibid.*, Bill, generally blackish, with..a black nail.

3. In allusive expressions or phrases:

a. *A nail* or *nail's breadth* (cf. L. *transversum unguem*), the smallest amount. Chiefly in negative expressions.

1538 BALE *Three Lawes* 261 The see doth ebbe and flowe And varyeth not a nayle. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem* II. 1 9 The position..which we maintaine.., and from which we will not depaite the breadth of one naile, is this. 1639 S. DU VERGER tr *Camus' Admir. Events* To Rdr. a 2 He may not swerve a nailes breadth. 1754 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) IV. 48, I have a greater regard for a nail's breadth of my soul, than my whole body.

b. With verbs, as *to bite, blow, pare one's nails.*

1577 *F. de Lisle's Legendarie* I viij b, This caused the Cardinal and the rest of his brethren to bite their nailes. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm Tim.* 229/1 God must needes paire the nailes, as well of vs men as women, and vse violence against vs. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLI. XXXIV. 938 It is nothing so good,. to take downe the Ætolians and paie their nailes, as to looke unto Philip that he wax not too great. 1663 SOUTH *Serm.* 5 Nov. (1727) V. 221 So that the King, for any thing that he has to do in these Matters, may sit and blow his Nails; for use them otherwise, he cannot. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VII. xv, To pare his nails the closer, I had gone into the market, and informed myself of the prices. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* IV. xix, A man who has been three years biting his nails on a desert island .can't expect to appear as sane as you or me.

c. *From the tender nail* (tr. L. *ae tenero ungui*, Hor. *Odes* III. vi. 24), from early youth. *To the* or *a nail* (tr. L. *ad unguem*, Hor. *Sat.* I. v. 32), to a nicety, to perfection.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 4 Loving them inwardly, and (as the proverbe saith) from their tender nailes. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXIII 581 A tall huge man, that to the nail knew that rude sport of hand to hand. *a* 1834 COLERIDGE *Notes Horace, Epist.* II. xv, Maenius is capital. The swell-feast

buffoon to a nail. 1891 S. Mostyn *Curatica* 43 My peroration was never extempore, but always prepared beforehand, and polished to the nail.

d. *Naked, nice, as my nail*: see the adjs.

e. *Tooth and nail*: see Tooth.

II. 4. A small spike or piece of metal of varying length and thickness (generally furnished with a point and a broadened head, so as to be easily driven in by a hammer), used to fix one thing firmly to another, or as a peg from which something may be suspended, occasionally also as an ornament; rarely, a wooden peg (cf. *tree-nail*).

c 725 *Corpus Glos.* (Hessels) P. 107 *Laxillum, palum*, nægl. *c* 893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* iv. i. 158 Hie namon treowu, & slozon on ojerne ende monge scearpe isene næglas. *c* 900 tr *Beda's Hist.* iii. xvii. Se lig þurhæt ða næglas. ðe heo to ðam waxe mid gefæstnod wæs. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 212 Nægelas geseon anxsumnysse getacnað. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2151 [He] het þurhdriuen hire tittes wiþ irnene neiles. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 712 Þer-inne wantede nouth a nayl, þat euere he sholde þer-inne do. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Conse.* 7709 Als nayles er in a whele with out, þat with þe whele er turned about. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 603 Ryche golde nayles þat al glytered & glent as glem of þe sunne. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 350/2 Nayl of metalle, *clavus*. Nayle of tymbyr, *cavilla*. *c* 1483 Caxton *Dialogues* 21 Gyrdellis with nayles of silver. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 223 b, As a nayle, the moo knockes it hath the more sure it is fixed. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 283 b, That they should dryve in Iron nayles into the Canons and other great pieces. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 14 For handsomness sake, it were good you hang the upper Glass upon a Nail. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* i. 219 Our Rudder broke, which being quickly mended again with some Nails, we sailed only with a fore sail. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780) s. v., In the same sense our seamen say, every nail in her bottom is an anchor. 1813 Shelley *Q. Mab* v. 142 To mould a pin, or fabricate a nail! 1876 Voyle & Stevenson *Milit. Dict.* 208/2 Iron nails are either wrought, cast, or cut out of sheet iron.

collect. 1430 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1904) 72 Also for a c blak nayll vj d. Also for iij^e & half white nayll .ijs xj d. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 36 A hatchet and bil, with hamer and englishe naile, sorted with skil.

b. In *transf.* and *fig.* senses.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* ix. 15 [Thai] ere festid in ded of synn, with nailes of ill delite. *Ibid.* xii. 1 With þe naile of lut festid. in Jesu crist. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Reeve's Prol.* 23 For in oure wit ther stiketh ever a nayl. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 182 The nayle of thys conclusioun. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* i. (1594) 26 The soule,..being filled with infinite perturbations, fastened in the midst of it with the naile of pleasure and griefe. 1649 E. Reynolds *Hosea* i. 33 Take .this nayle..out of my heart. 1684 *Contempl. St. Man* i. x. (1699) 108 Let him..fix his Memory with a Thousand Nails. 1822 Lamb *Elia* Ser. ii. *Confess. Drunkard*, The countless nails that rivet the chains of habit. 1893 Selous *Trav. S. E. Africa* 474, I set to work to do a trade with Lo Magondi, but found him a terribly hard nail.

c. Prov. *One nail drives out another*, etc.

For purely figurative uses see 7 c.

1586 B. Young *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* iv. 191 One danger is expelled by an other, As one nayle is driuen out by an other. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* ii. iv. 193 Euen as one heate, another heate expels, Or as one naile, by strength driues out another. 1607 — *Cor.* iv. vii. 54 One fire driues out one fire; one Naile, one Naile. 1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Siege Jerusalem* Wks. 13/1 Thus as one nayle another out doth drive The Persians the Assyrians did deprive. 1900 *Athenæum* 27 Oct. 547/2 Nail drives out nail.

† d. Used as a mark to show the depth to which a coal-keel might be loaded. (Cf. Nail *v.* 2 c.)

1651 *Rec. Comp. Hostmen Newcastle* (Surtees) 95 The Court was informed by Mr Raph Gray, that they see two keeles of Coles of Mr —— Claverings, who had the Twelve chalder nailes drowned. 1679 *Ibid.* 139 Custome-house officers threatens to seize the keiles that are measured by Stoke nales. 1695 *Act* 6 & 7 *Will. III*, c. 10 § 7.

e. *Mining.* A blasting-needle.

1839 Ure *Dict. Arts.* 836 When the hole is dry, and the charge of powder introduced, the nail, a small taper rod of copper, is inserted so as to reach the bottom of the hole.

5. In passages relating or alluding to the Crucifixion of Christ.

This is one of the most frequent contexts in which the word occurs in OE. and early ME.

a 900 Cynewulf *Christ* 1109 Swa him mid næglum þurhdrifan..þa hwitan honda. — *Elene* 1109 Þær þa æðelestan . hydde wæron..næglas on eorðan. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 91 He eac æteowde þa wunda & þara nægla dolh. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John xx. 25 Ne gelyfe ic buton..ic do minne finger on ðære nægela [*Hatton* nayzelene] stede. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 114 Godes honden weren ineiled oðe rode. þurh þeo ilke neiles ich halse ou ancren [etc.]. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 16/503 þe swete nayles al-so And þe swete burbene of godes sone. *c* 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 629 in Ritson *Metr. Rom.* II. 296 Therinne wes closed a nail gret That ede thurh godes fet. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) x. 39 þe foure nayles þat Criste was nayled with. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxxii. 107 Croce and nalis scharp, scurge, and lance. 1580 Hay *Demandes in Cath. Tract.* (S.T.S.) 58 He hes nocht the markes of his blissid fyve woundes, maid..in his handes and feit be the nales. 1649 E. Reynolds *Hosea* i. 31 They felt the nails wherewith they had crucified Christ, sticking fast in their own hearts. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 430 The faithful elevate their minds to Christ's passion, of which the nail is a memorial. 1869 Lecky *Europ. Mor.* iv. (1877) II. 250 The nails of the Cross..were converted by the emperor into a helmet.

† b. Hence, probably, in oaths and forms of asseveration, as (*by*) *nails*, (*by*) *God's nails*, *his nails*, *'s nails*. *Obs.*

These expressions, however, might also belong to (or may sometimes have been taken in) sense 1: see God *sb.* 14 a.

c 1386 Chaucer *Doctor-Pardoner Link* 2 (C. 288) Oure Hoste gan to swere as he were wood, 'Harrow!' quod he, 'by nayles and by blood!' *c* 1460 [see God *sb.* 14 a]. *c* 1530 Copland *Hye Way to Spyttel Hous* 362 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 43 With horyble othes sweryngе as they were wod, Armes, nayles, woundes. 1573 *New Custom* ii. iii, His nails, I would plague them one way or another. 1604 Dekker *Honest Whore* i. vii, Nailes, I think so, for thou telst me. *Ibid.* Sneales eate the foole. 1631 Chettle *Hoffmann* C, Well, and you were not my father, - s'nailes and I would not draw rather then put vp the foole.

6. *transf.* a. A defect in a stone. ? *Obs.*

1655 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* ii. (1701) 61/2 That the Stars are of a fiery Substance, invisible, Earthly Bodies intermixt with them; that they are inherent, as nails in Chrystal. 1727–38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Marble*, There are two defects frequent in marbles..; the one, what they sometimes call nails, answering to the knots in wood.

† b. *Med.* (See quots.) *Obs.*

1600 Surflet *Countrie Farme* i. xii 78 To ripen a naile, otherwise called a fellon or Catshaire. 1634 T. Johnson *Parey's Chirurg.* xxii. xxxii (1678) 516 Some call it [a carbuncle] a Nail, because it inferreth like pain as a Nail driven into the flesh. 1685 J. Cooke *Mellif. Chirurg.* iv. ii. i. ed. 4) 194 When it becomes so hard, and the Cornea round about being brawny, presseth it down, 'tis called *Elos*, *Clavus*, i.e. the Nail, being like a Nail-Head.

c. = Backing *vbl. sb.* 11.

1797 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* XIX. 207 The waft was chiefly spun by old women, and that only from backings or nails, as they were not able to card the wool.

d. (See quot. 1812.)

1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict.* s. v., A person of an overreaching, imposing disposition, is called a nail, a dead nail, a nailing rascal. 1874 S. Beauchamp *Grantley Grange* I. 121 Murby is the 'deadest nail' in all the country.

7. In allusive phrases (chiefly with verbs):

a. *To hit the* (*right*) *nail on the head*, to aim aright, to come at the very point of the matter, to say or do exactly the right thing.

a 1529 Skelton *Col. Clout* 34 And yf that he hyt The nayle on the hede, It standeth in no stede. 1559 W. Cuningham *Cosmogr. Glasse* 19 You hit the naile on the head (as the saying is). 1599 H. Buttes *Dyets Drie Dinner* E v j, His chiefe pride resteth in hitting the nayle on the head with a quaint Epithite. 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 75 If in giving their judgments, forsooth, they have not hit the naile on the head. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 327 At last they ignorantly hit the nail on the head, saying that the Devil was in him. 1760 Murphy *Way to keep Him* ii. ii, You have not hit the right nail on the head. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* i. v. p 5, He hit the right nail on the head: for he let me do what I pleased. 1838 Dickens *O. Twist* xiii, You've hit the right nail on the head, and are as safe here as you could be.

b. *To drive the nail* (*up*) *to the head* (or *home*), to push a matter to a conclusion.

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 278 b, Let hym have a respect to him selfe and his children..and dryve not the nayle to the head. 1604 Hieron *Wks.* I. 536 He will be sure to driue the nailes of his exhortations to the head. 1650 Trapp *Comm. Deut.* ix. 7 One knock after another, drives this naile home to the head. 1690 *Def. Dr. Walker* 6 But to drive the Nail home, take the Testimonial of Gervase Squire, Esq. 1897 F. Barrett *Harding's Scandal* xiv, He must drive the nail right home,..by leaving no doubt in the minds of Denise and Thirale.

c. In miscellaneous phrases, esp. various applications of *to drive* (or *clinch*) *a nail*.

1548 Udall *Erasm. Par. Luke* xii. 113 Leat therefore one nayle driue out another nayle. [Cf. 4 c.] 1581 Pettie tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* ii (1586) 96 That fellow could not be without a reply to beate backe the nayle againe. 1623 F. Ryves in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 301 After a while, that Negotiation was hung up upon the Nail, in expectance of the Princes return. 1677 W. Hughes *Man of Sin* ii. iii. 53 To clinch the Nail, (for 'tis all one) in Prose this fashion [etc.]. 1687 R. L'Estrange *Answ. Dissenter* 30 So he sets himself to the Driving of Another Naile. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 357 They rather sought by one Nail to drive out another, than openly to denounce War against them. 1728 Vanbr. & Cib. *Prov. Husb.* iv. i. 87 O she's mad for the Masquerade! it drives like a Nail, we want nothing now but a Parson, to clinch it. 1768–74 Tucker *Lit. Nat.* (1834) II. 14 To gain any success, we must proceed with discretion.., driving the nail that will go. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* xi. xiii. p 4, A mischievous wind from the wrong quarter..drives a nail into the very head of the expedition. [Cf. *Judges* iv. 21–22.] 1830 Galt *Laurie T.* ii. (1849) 46 He was..brisk at a bargain, so the nail was soon driven.

d. *A nail in one's coffin*, something that hastens or contributes to the end of the person or thing referred to. Freq. used with ref. to drinking. (Cf. Coffin *sb.* 3 d.)

1792 Wolcot (P. Pindar) *Expost. Odes* xv, Care to our coffin adds a nail, no doubt. 1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* ch. xvi, Every minute he lies here is a nail in his coffin. 1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* 29 Nov. 526/3 'The Candidate'..is one more nail in the coffin of slow acting.

8. *On the nail.* a. On the spot, at once, without the least delay. Chiefly used of making money payments.

The origin of the phrase is obscure, and it is not even certain that it belongs to this sense of *nail*. Though different in meaning, it may correspond to F. *sur l'ongle*, 'precisely, exactly' (cf. Du. *op den nagel*, G. *auf den nagel* in the same sense). The explanations associating it with certain pillars at the Exchange of Limerick or Bristol are too late to be of any authority in deciding the question.

1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 59 Tell me, haue you a minde to anie thing in the Doctors Booke I speake the word, and I will help you to it vpon the naile. 1600 Holland *Livy* vi. xiv. 225 [He] paid the whole debt downe right on the naile, unto the creditour. 1632 Massinger *City Madam* i. i, A payment on the nail for a manor. Late purchased by my master. 1668 R. Steele *Husbandm. Calling* v. (1672) 127 Not I'le do it at my leisure, but upon the nail I restore him fourfold. 1694 Echard *Plautus* 90 I've occasion for a hundred Pounds down o' the Nail. 1720 Swift *Run on Bankers* Wks. 1755 IV. i. 22 We want our money on the nail. 1764 *Oxf. Sausage* 74, I on the Nail my Battels paid. 1804 Mar. Edgeworth *Pop. T., Will* ii, The bonnet's all I want, which I'll pay for on the nail. 1839 Carleton *Hardoroughs* (ed. 2) 424 Answer me that on the nail! 1887 A. Birrell *Obiter Dicta* Ser. ii. 165 He..paid for him on the nail with other people's money.

b. (Precise meaning not clear.)

1679 tr. *M. Mancini's Apol.* 96 While my Caleche ran all on the Nail (F. *velotl*) by the Road, and I endeavour'd by travelling all night to repair my loss of time. 1750 W. Ellis *Mod. Husbandm.* VI. i. 73 It is in their Power to forbear such Work till dry Weather favours their Design; and then Carts are drawn, as we call it on the Nail, without damaging their arable Lands.

c. In a fix or trap; neatly caught.

1810 Jane Porter *Sc. Chiefs* xxx, 'We shall have the rogue on the nail yet', cried he.

d. In readiness.

1846 Landor *Exam. Shaks.* Wks. II. 276 He sighed too ..and had ne'er a word on the nail.

e. 'On the carpet', under discussion.

1886 W. T. Stead in *Contemp. Rev.* May 666 The enormous advantage of being up to date, of discussing subjects that are, in the slang phrase, 'on the nail'. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Nov. 2/1 We must leave Spiritualism..for Theosophy, a subject at present very much 'on the nail'.

9. *Sc.* a. *To go* (or *be*) *off at the nail*, to behave strangely, go (*or* be) off one's head.

1721 Kelly *Scot. Prov.* 173 He is gone off at the Nail.. means that he is gone out of all bounds of Reason. 1822 Galt *Sir A. Wylie* xlvii, I see ye're terrified, and think I'm going off at the nail. 1824 Miss Ferrier *Inher.* lix, They [sc. servants] are really going off at the nail. 1897 Beatty *Secretar* xlix, That woman's aff at the nail.

b. *Off the nail*, not quite sober.

1822 Galt *Steamboat* 300, I was what you would call a thought aff the nail, by the which my sleep was na just what it should have been.

10. In comparisons, as *deaf as a nail*, *hard as nails*, *right as nails*.

a 1645 Hood *Tale Trumpe.* viii, She was deaf as a nail—that you cannot hammer A meaning into, for all your clamour. 1862 Horlock *Country Gentl.* v, Hard as nails in condition. 1889 Jessopp *Coming of Friars* v. 229 The old stewards of manors..as a class, were hard as nails. 1894 Astley 50 *Years Life* I. 225, I really believe, in a fortnight I shall be as right as nails.

III. 11. A measure of weight for wool, beef, etc., usually equal to eight pounds = Clove *sb.*[3]; † also, a measure of land. Now only *south dial.* (So MDu. and MHG. *nagel*.)

1429 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 352 A nail of Lambeswolle, is at the value of ixd. 1442 *Ibid.* V. 59/1 Half a pek and a nayle of Londe, Pasture and Hethe. 1455 *Ibid.* 335/2, m cccxxvi sakkes and half sakke and xi naylis of Woll. *c* 1500 in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 101 And it conteyne more than xij naile than shal the Sheref take therfore as muche as of a sac of iij weis. 1530 Palsgr. 247/1 Nayle of woll. 1618 *Sussex Arch. Coll.* (1851) IV. 24 Paid 7s. to the hemp-dresser, for 14 nail of hemp-dressing. 1674 Jeake *Arith.* (1696) 80 Beef, in 1 Nail, 8 Pounds of common use. 1681 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (ed. 2) 329 A Naile, in some places eight pound, in some seven pound, being [?a sixteenth] of a Hundred. 1836 Cooper *Sussex Gloss.*, *Nail*, eight pounds of beef or cheese.

12. A measure of length for cloth; 2¼ inches, or the sixteenth part of a yard. † Abbrev. *nai.*

The precise origin of this sense is not clear. The use of *the nail* in early examples suggests that one sixteenth from the end of the yard-stick may have been marked by a nail.

1465 *Paston Lett.* II. 235 By me a quarter and the nayle therof for colers. 1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 117, ij yerds di' and a naille corse of blue silk. 1481–90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 417 Item .v. yardys mynus the nayle, welwet blake. 1536 *Act* 28 *Hen. VIII*, c. 4 § 1 Euery.. halfe piece of lockerums to be in bredth a hole yarde, lackyng a nayle of the yarde. 1562 Leigh *Armorie* (1597) 77 A tuppet of three nailes breadth. 1592 Lyly *Midas* v. ii, They be halfe a yeard broad, and a nayle. 1611 Cotgr., *Vn seziesme d'aulne*, three ynches, and (as one Neale of the yard) the least diuision of the French ell. 1630 Wingate *Arith.* 365. 205¾ yards or Ells, and a nai. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1665/4 A parcel of Grey Searge, Yard and Nail broad. 1732 *Acc. Workhouses* 60 An ell and half of three quarters and nail wide linnen. 1822 Beddoes *Bride's Trag.* i. ii, I've..written twenty yards, two nails, An inch and a quarter, cloth-measure, of sonnets.

IV. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

13. In sense 1. a. In the names of articles used for the care of the nails, as *nail-brush*, *-knife*, † *-sax*, *-scissors*; *nail-parer*, *-picker*, *-scraper*.

c 1000 Ælfric *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 142/23 *Nonaculum*, nægleæx. *c* 1205 Lay. 30578 He igrap a nail sax felliche kene and wel iwhæt. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 56 Irnene gadien, kene te keoruen al þat ha rineð to as neil cniues. 1683 Wilding in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 257 For a nail-pearer. 1807 J. Beresford *Mis. Hum. Life* 245 Using a nail brush that would serve for a wool-comb. 1810 *Splendid Follies* I. 10 Away too went combs and razor..; the wash-ball, the nail-scraper. *Ibid.* 125 Tooth-brush, nail-picker, tongue-scraper. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 52. 35, Combs and brushes, tweezers and nail-scissors. 1893 *Times* 14 Dec. 8/2 A plentiful supply of hot and cold water, soap, nail brushes, and towels.

b. In various attributive uses, as *nail-clippings*, *-joint*, *-parings*, † *-reach*, *-score*.

Also freq. in recent medical works in such combs. as *nail-bed*, *-cell*, *-fold*, *-follicle*, *-groove*, *-matrix*, *-plate*, *-root*, *-substance*, *-surface*, *-tissue*, *-wall*, etc.

a 1652 Brome *New Acad.* i. i, Let him take heed, he comes not in my Nayl-reach. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 149/2

The index and middle fingers..being connected together as far as the nail-joint. 1859 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* V. 477/1 They are enclosed within raised ridges of the whole integuments, the nail walls. 1875 ANDERSON *Norse Mythol.* 455 A mythical ship made of nail-parings. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 89 A thickening of the Malpighian layer, which forms the 'nailbed' out of which the corneous cells grow. 1896 A. MORRISON *Child Jago* 45 Nail-scores, wide as the finger, striped her back. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 444 A bundle of finger, or other bones, nail-clippings, eyes, brains, &c.

c. Miscellaneous combs., as *nail-biter, -biting, -cutting*, etc.; *nail-bearing, -like* adjs.; **nail-tailed** *a.*, having a nail or spur on the tip of the tail, the distinctive epithet of a genus of wallabies.

1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 261 The corneous portion is restricted to the nail-like extremity. 1841 WATERHOUSE *Marsup.* 201 Nail-bearing kangaroo, *Macropus unguifer.* 1863 GOULD *Mamm. Austr.* II 52 *Onychogalea unguifer*, Nail-tailed Kangaroo. 1893 *Daily News* 5 July 5/5 Directing his attention to the study of nail-biting. *Ibid.*, Eleven ..were confirmed nail-biters. 1896 LYDEKKER *Marsupials* 49 The three species of Nail-tailed Wallabies, which are confined to Australia form a well marked group. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 8/2 The question whether nail-cutting is a surgical operation.

14. In sense 4. **a.** Attributive, as *nail-apparatus*, †*-chapman, -hammer, -length, -machine, -print, -shank, -shop, -smith, -trade*; † **nail-ball** (see quots.); **nail-blank**, an unfinished nail; †**nail-board** *Naut.* (meaning uncertain); **nail-keg** or **-kog**, a small barrel containing nails; also (*U.S.*) a hat of a similar shape; **nail-money** (see quot.); **nail-plate, -strip**, a piece of iron from which nails are cut; **nail-tumbler**, a part of the lock mechanism of a rifle. See also NAIL-HEAD, -HOLE, -ROD, -TOOL, etc.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 875 The first *nail apparatus to which I shall particularly advert is due to Dr Church. 1853 STOCQUELER *Mil. Encycl.*, **Nail Balls*, a missile, consisting of a strong nail, with a ball thereto attached while in the act of casting. 1864 WEBSTER (citing Scott), *Nail-ball*, a round projectile with an iron pin protruding from it, to prevent its turning in the bore of the piece. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1509/1 The cutter enclosed in the box..forming the *nail-blank. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Fight at Sea* Wks. III. 34/1 They stayed some halfe an houre..tearing vp our *naile-bords vpon the Poope and the trap-hatch. 1685 DANGERFIELD *Mem* 17 [Received] of a *Nail-Chapman 10s. 1872 'MARK TWAIN' *Innoc Abr* xxvi 194 They wear a cylindrical hat termed a '*nail-keg'. 1889 — *Yankee Cri. K. Arthur* (1900) 6 A helmet on his head the size of a nail-keg with slits in it. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 876 The shears which cut the rod into *nail-lengths. 1853 *Ibid.* (ed. 4) II. 255 The *nail machine consists essentially of a pair of cutting chisels or edges [etc.]. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III i. 124 They also claimed every one of them six crowns as *nail money, for affixing the blazon of arms to the pavilions. 1810 in URE *Dict. Arts* (1839) 875 The principal business of rolling and slitting-mills, is rolling *nail plates. 1890 W. H. ST. J. HOPE in *Archaeol.* LII. 687 The left arm, with open hand, showing the *nail-print, is extended downwards. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 877 The *nail shank being still firmly held in the jaws of the vice. 1847 H. MILLER *First Impress. Eng.* viii. 146 Little brick houses, with a *nail-shop in each. 1611 COTGR., *Cloutier*, a nayler, a *nayle-smith. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* IV. 388 It also contains many nail-smiths or nailers. 1869 *Echo* 22 Sept. 1/4 The nailsmith, like Othello, will 'find his occupation gone'. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1505/2 The *nail-strips are heated by being placed on their edges on red-hot coals. 1727 BOYER *Dict. Royal* II. s.v., The *Nail-trade, *commerce de Cloux.* 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 101 For *Nail-tumbler, new..3*d.*

b. Objective and obj. gen., in names of persons, as *nail-bearer, -manufacturer, -minder, -tacker, -tinner, -weigher, -worker*; or of apparatus, as *nail-clincher, -cutter, -driver, -extractor, -passer, -piercer, -puller, -selector*, etc.

1871 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* I Feb. 5 Fors, the *Nail-bearer, means the strength of Lycurgus, or of Law. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1506/1 **Nail-clincher*, a blacksmith's tool for clinching the point end of a nail, against the hoof. *Ibid.* 1505/2 The American *nail-cutter was the first to cut the nails and swage the heads at one operation. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 875 Mr. Edward Hancorne, ..*nail manufacturer, obtained a patent in October, 1828. 1884 *B'ham Daily Post* 24 Jan. 3/4 A small factory..wants a practical *Nail-minder. 1839 *Hereford Gloss.*, *Nail piercer*, or Nail percer, and corruptly, *Nail passer, a gimlet. 1890 BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* xviii. 170 Nails, nail-passers and such-like, were poked in between the beams and the boards of the floor above. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 295 This goeth under several names, as a Gimblet, a *Nail Piercer. 1713 CHESELDEN *Anat.* I. ii. (1726) 25 The passage..may be made..with a carpenters nail-piercer or gimblet. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) XI. 439/2 A very powerful modification..has lately been introduced into use under the name of the *nail-puller. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 626/2 **Nail Selector*, a machine, or an attachment to a nail-machine, to pick out perfect nails from headless and ill-formed nails. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 284/1 The outer sole is applied by a '*nail-tacker'. 1819 *P. O. Lond. Direct.* 382 *Nail-tinners, and Manufacturers of Chain Hooks. 1832 *Lincoln Herald* 11 Sept. 2/4 An extraordinary affidavit of a *nail-weigher of Dudley. 1882 *Standard* 26 Dec. 2/3 He supplies ..the *nail-workers with their sixty-pound bundles of iron.

c. Instrumental, as *nail-bestudded, -pierced, -studded*; and similative, as *nail-like, -shaped.*

a 1777 FAWKES *Song of Deborah*, Low at her feet he bow'd his nail-pierc'd head. 1836-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 490/1 The secreting canals are..nail-shaped. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* Poems 1889 I. 99 Look out, O Jehovah, to this I bring before Thee, With a hand nail-pierced. 1855 GARROD *Mat. Med.* 152 The clove is a small, tapering, nail-like body. 1862 W. BARNES *Hwomely Rhymes* I. 185 The nail-bestudded woaken door. 1900 BARING-GOULD *Bk. Dartmoor* 229 A mediæval dwelling,..with its oak, nail-studded door and its panelled walls.

Nail (nēⁱl), *v.* Forms: 1 (33) **næglan**, 3 **naȝlenn, neilen**, 3-6 **naylle(n)**, 4-7 **nayle** (5 **naylyn**); 3-4 **naill(e**, 3-7 **naile**, (5 **nale**), 4- **nail.** [OE. *næglan* = OS. *neglian*, MDu. *naghelen, neghelen* (Du. *nagelen*), OHG. *nagalen, negilen* (MHG. *nagelen, negelen*, G. *nagelen*), ON. *negla* (*nagla*: Sw. *nagla*, Da. *nagle*), Goth. (*ga*)*nagljan*, f. *nagl-* NAIL *sb.*]

I. 1. *trans.* To fix or fasten (a person or thing) with nails *on* or *to* something else.

Early examples usually relate to the Crucifixion.

a. Const. *on* or *upon.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxvii. 22 Cuoedon alle, 'sie ahoen *vel* fæste ȝenæȝlad on rode'. c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xxvii. 23 Heo swiðor cleopadun..' Siæ nægled on rode'. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 114 Godes honden weren ineiled oðe rode. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14900 Til he was naild on þat tre. 1340 *Ayenb.* 263 Iesu Crist..ynayled a rode. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 183 His skyn was schape al meete, And nayled on the same seete. c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 1153 On charnaill bandis [he] nald it full fast and sone. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xiii. 126 b, Two winges nayled vpon the target with two great yron nailes. 1679 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* IX. 161 Instead of Nailing the Hindges upon the Door, they Rivet them on. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I vi. 157 The royal anathema was nailed on the episcopal gate at London. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* II. 188 Take my life, And nail me like a weasel on a grange For warning.

b. Const. *to.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 21 His holie lichame was tospred on þe holie rode, and nailed þarto his fet and his honden. c 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 206/215 To grounde harde heo him caste, and to þe eorþe naileden him faste. *Ibid.* 222/96 Wiþ bole-huden stronge ynou ynailed þerto faste. a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xxviii. 84 He was nailed to the tre. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. clavii (Bodl. MS), The laþe is..nailed þwaite ouer to the rafters. 1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* I (1558) fol. 30 It is meryer a man to go at large, Than with yrons to be nailed to a blocke. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 3 The fenbrede is a thyn borde pynned or nayled moste commonly to the lyft syde of the shethe. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 62 What dyd he, when he was nayled to the Crosse. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl., Disc.* IV. iii 63 By cutting off several of the parts of the Tree, and by Nailing many of the rest to the Wall. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 220 They .Seized fast his hand,..and nailed it to the tree. 1819 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. 20 Hung [I] not here Nailed to this wall of eagle-baffling mountain. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* LI. 161/2 An iron bracket nailed to the corner of the chimney.

refl. 1829 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 39 Glory and success nailed themselves to the republican standards.

c. Used in similes denoting extreme fixity.

1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 72 They .. sit as close as if they were nailed to the Horse. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* I. ii, As steady on his seat as if he were nailed to it. 1866 MEREDITH *Vittoria* xi, He called to his coachman to drive away, next to wait as if nailed to the spot.

d. In allusive phrases, as *to nail one's colours to the mast*, to adopt an unyielding attitude; *to nail to the counter*, to expose as false or spurious (in allusion to the shopkeepers' practice of dealing thus with bad coins); *to nail to the barn-door*, to exhibit after the manner of dead vermin.

1842 O. W. HOLMES *Med. Ess.* Wks. 1891 IX. 67 A few familiar facts..have been suffered to pass current so long that it is time they should be nailed to the counter. 1844 [see COLOUR *sb.* 7 d]. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* v, Mrs. Chick had nailed her colours to the mast, and repeated 'I know it isn't'. 1890 *Spectator* 9 Aug., It was a good deed to nail all this to the counter. 1894 *N. & Q.* 8th Ser. V. 130/2 There are two other uses of the word *level* which should be nailed to 'N. & Q.'s' barn door.

2. a. To pierce or drive through with a nail or nails. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

c 1000 *Lambeth Ps.* xxi. 17 Hi dulfon *vel* nægledun handa mine and fet mine. a 1300 *Pall & Passion* 67 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 14 Hi nailed him in hond an fete as ȝe mow al i-se. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxvi. 416 Thrugh feete and handys nalyd was he. 1537 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) II. 100 John Daye..had one of his eares nayled, for seditious wordes speakinge of the Quenes Highnes. 1615 W. HULL *Mirrour* 87 Christ dyed being nayled hand and foote. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 990 Jael, who with inhospitable guile Smote Sisera sleeping through the Temples nail'd.

b. To fix or fasten with nails. Also with *about, in, together*, etc.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 564 Þhre hundred elne was it long, Naild and sperd, ðig and strong. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8242 A-boute þat tre a siluer cercle son naild he. c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1645 And eek squyeres Nailinge the speres, and helmes bokelinge. c 1386 — *Clerk's Prol.* 29 He is now deed, and nayled in his chest. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3376 If any Naue to it neȝe þat naylid is with iryn, þen cleuys it ay to þe clife carryg & othyre. 14.. *MS. Linc.* A. 1. 17 f. 38 (Halliw.), At the nether ende of the pavisse he gart nayle a burde. 1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 155 For a c grete spykes of Iron for to nayle & fasteyn the seid plankes..at the dokke hedde. 1530 PALSGR. 643/1 Nayle this same with thre or foure nayles and than it is sure. *Ibid.*, I nayle in a thynge, *je enclume.* 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 355 They built a little Bark, nailed with wooden pinnes. 1782 COWPER *Colubriad* 1 Close by the threshold of a door nailed fast Three kittens sat. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* xii. II. 112 Casting metal statues, which before had been formed of pieces wrought with the hammer, and nailed together. 1855 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* (1861) 175 Nail fig-tree branches in their places on the wall. 1890 BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* 68 The draught [was] prevented by a small tarpaulin nailed across the opening.

c. To stud with (or as with) nails; to mark by driving in a nail. *rare.*

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 599 A sadel, þat glemed ful gayly.. Ay quere naylet ful nwe. c 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 31 A gyrdle nayled With silver weyeng xl pens. 1648 R. FANSHAW tr. *Past. Fido* III. ii. 91 Those Stars which nail Heav'ns pavement! 1695 *Act* 6 & 7 *Will. III*, c. 10 § 3 The ..Commissioners shall..cause the said Keils and Boats so admeasured to be marked or nailed on each Side.

† d. *Mil.* (cf. 3 c). To render (a cannon) useless by driving a nail into the vent: to spike. *Obs.*

1598 BARRET *Theor. Wars* v. iv. 138 That the Ordinance be not nayled, nor the munition fiered. 1643 *True Informer* E 1 b, Some of their Ordnance were naild by the Kings Troopes the next morning after. 1690 J. MACKENZIE *Siege London-Derry* 17/1 The rest attending the Lord Kingston till they had broke the Trunnions, and nailed the heavier Guns. 1705 tr. *Bosman's Guinea* 28 Attempting to Fire upon the Enemy with our Cannon, I found them all nailed. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* III. Wks. 1813 I. 175 The French ..broke their troops, nailed part of their cannon [etc.]. 1782 [see NAILING *vbl. sb.*].

e. *intr.* To work as a carpenter. (*U. S.*)

1885 WHITMAN in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXLI. 434 'What did you do before you was a snatcher?'..'Nailed'.

3. *Nail up*: a. To render fast, to close up firmly, by fixing with nails.

1530 PALSGR. 643/1 You muste seke some other waye, for this doore is nayled up. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 12 Take heede of a doore or window..of any other mans into your Orchard: yea, though it be nailed vp. 1629 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* iv. 34 The Vice Admirall..prepared himselfe for to fight,..nailing vp his decks. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 110 P 5 The Door of one of his Chambers was nailed up. 1835 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Mr. Watkins Tottle* i, He..actually nailed up the board, and locked the door on the outside. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxvii. 199 The hotel..was nailed up and forsaken.

fig. 1604 T. M. *Black Book* Moral, That heauen is..made so fast, naylde vp with many a Starre.

b. To fasten up or affix at some elevation by means of nails; to fasten with nails to a wall, etc.

1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 192 Who, if he have sacrificed an Oxe, useth to naile up the head and hornes at his gate. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* iv. 83 This document was found nailed up on the Bishop of London's door. 1878 T. HARDY *Ret. Native* v. vi. (1890) 347 He had spent the time in..nailing up creepers.

† c. *Mil.* = 2 d. *Obs.*

1654 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Wars Flanders* 385 Coming to their Batteries, they unhorst some of their Pecces, they nail'd up some others. 1690 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II 37 They had also..burnt the town, took the fort and nailed up the guns. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 294 He ordered to nail up such of the Cannon as could be fought. 1763 SCRAFTON *Indostan* iii. (1770) 65 The plan of operations was, to nail up the cannon, and push at the head quarters. 1781 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) s. v. *Nailing*, Vimercalus..made use of his invention first in nailing up the artillery of Sigismund Malatesta.

4. *Nail down* (cf. 7), to fix down with nails; to fasten down the lid of (a box) in this way.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. xii. 64 They nail down Quoyners to the Fore-Trucks of heavy Guns. 1679 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* IX. 156 Nail it firmly down with two Brads into every Joyst. 1834 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xlv, The trunks, which had been left open, were nailed down.

II. 5. To fix, fasten, make fast, as by means of nails; to secure. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 1128 O noble wyves, ful of heigh prudence, Let noon humilitie your tonge naille. c 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 6206 And kan nat speke a worde ageyn; Meknes hath so her tonge nayled. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 71, I am named syr Polydor; with darts fel nayled heer vnder I lodge. 1622 J. BUROUGH in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 130 Wherein if I finde any thinge worth your Jewell house I will..make means to nayle them untill you may take further order. 1697 CONGREVE *Mourn. Bride* II. vi, Rivet and nail me where I stand, ye Pow'rs. 1794 GALLOWAY *Poems* II. 47 For behold the whole city was nailed fast asleep.

b. To clench, prove. *rare*—[1].

1785 BURNS *Death & Dr. Hornbook* i, Ev'n Ministers they hae been kenn'd..Great lies and nonsense baith to vend, And nail't wi' Scripture.

6. To fix (a person or thing) firmly *to* something; *esp.* to pin (one) *to* or *on* the ground, etc., with a weapon. Also in *fig.* contexts.

1590 *Pasquil's Apol.* I. A iij b, Their attempt is still to nayle our best men to the wall with the speare of slaunder. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* Prol., A breast Nail'd to the earth with griefe. 1622 FLETCHER *Sea-Voy.* III. i, Take you arrows, And nail these monsters to the earth! 1692 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 101 To whose Fingers their Money is as it were glued and nailed. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* IX. 787 The second Shaft..pierc'd his Hand, and nail'd it to his side. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* I. i, Nailing him on the very sod where he had sate..not an hour ago. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Clin. Lect. Dis. Wom.* xxviii. (ed. 4) 228 Concave hardness is felt fixing or nailing the womb..to the region between the plane of the left ischium [etc.].

b. To fix, or keep (one) fixed, *to* or in a certain place, position or occupation, so that there is no possibility of leaving it.

c 1612 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XV. 140 This threat even nail'd him to his throne. 1624 DONNE *Devot.* 48 How shall they come to thee, whom thou hast nayled to their bedd? 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 92 P 6 Coquettilla begs me not to think of nailing Women upon their Knees with Manuals of Devotion. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 500 Those Whose headaches nail them to a noonday bed. 1791 BENTHAM *Panoptic* 55 Supposing no sage regulations made by any body to nail them to this or that sort of work. 1828 *Lights & Shades* II. 147 He is a shopman, and nailed all day behind the counter.

1861 J. Ruffini *Dr. Antonio* xxi, Found poor Sir John nailed fast by a fit of the gout.

c. To fix or fasten (the eyes, mind, etc.) *to* or *on* the object of one's attention.

1591 Lyly *Wks.* (1902) I. 424, I sawe an Oke, whose statelines nayled mine eies to the branches. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 120 He nailed his eyes, as it were, on the face of Mr. Clinton. 1792 Wolcot (P. Pindar) *Captive* Wks. III. 227 Where the pale pond'ring wretch, in thought profound, Nails to the murky floor his haggard eye. 1829 Scott in *Lockhart* (1839) IX. 304, I cannot nail my mind to one subject of contemplation. 1860 Emerson *Cond. Life* vi. Wks. (Bohn) II. 407 The man whose eyes are nailed not on the nature of his act, but on the wages.

†d. To pin (one's faith) *to* something. *Obs.*[-1]

1594 T. B. *La Primaud Fr. Acad.* II. Ep. Rdr., They are cleane voyde of brayne, wit, and common sense, that nayle all their beliefe so fast to the sight of their bodily eyes.

7. To fix or pin (one) *down* to something.

1615 Z. Boyd *Let.* in *Zion's Flowers* (1855) Introd. 30 The Gentlemen of Saumure have at last nailed me down to them, and resolved..that I shall..be their property. 1707 Norris *Treat. Humility* iii. 104 Our bodies are as much nailed down to the earth by their own weight [etc.]. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 58 Wherefore has not gravity nailed them down to the surface of the Earth? 1880 Meredith *Tragic Com.* (1881) 182 You see plainly she was nailed down to write the thing. 1893 G. Allen *Scallywags* I. 3 Isabel meant..to nail her down at once to the matter on hand.

refl. 1864 Burton *Scot Abr.* II. i. 122 Johnson nailed himself down to the hexameter and pentameter.

b. *intr.* To bind oneself *down. rare*[-1].

1859 Longf. in *Life* (1891) II. 386 George comes on Wednesdays; but..I cannot nail down to that day.

8. *slang.* **a.** To secure; to succeed in catching or getting hold of (a person or thing); to steal.

1760 Foote *Minor* II. Wks. 1799 I. 260 Some bidders are shy, and only advance with a nod; but I nail them 1764 — *Patron* i. ibid. I. 334 *Bev.* Fix the old fellow so that she may not be miss'd. *Sir Pet.* I'll nail him, I warrant. 1805 *Europ. Mag.* XLVII. 355, I had learnt..to plume myself upon nailing a job. 1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict.* s.v., I nail'd the swell's montra in the push. 1847 Thackeray *Brighton in* 1847 i. Wks. 1886 XXIV. 134 [He] insisted on nailing me for dinner before he would leave me. 1883 Stevenson *Treas. Isl.* iii, Lubbers as..want to nail what is another's. 1889 D. C. Murray *Dang. Catspaw* 245 We shall have to wait and nail them, sir, when we've proved complicity.

b. To catch (one) in some fix or difficulty.

1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xii, When they came to talk of places in town, you saw at once how I nailed them 1810 J. Creevey in *C. Papers* (1904) I. vi. 125 So now the Ministers are nail'd 1845 Ld. Campbell *Chancellors* xcv. (1857) IV. 309 The King and all the councillors were much tickled to see the wily chief Justice thus nailed.

†c. To cheat, get the better of (one). *Obs.*

1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict.*, *Nail*, to nail a person is to over-reach or take advantage of him in the course of trade or traffic 1819 *Sporting Mag.* IV. 209 He would undertake to 'blind', or 'nail' any keeper in the kingdom.

d. To succeed in hitting (a person).

1886 Dowden *Shelley* I. i. 24 To surround 'Mad Shelley' and 'nail' him with a ball..was a favourite pastime.

Nai·lage. *rare*[-1]. [f. Nail *v.* + -age.] The charge made by the Customs for nailing up a package of tobacco opened for inspection.

1766 W. Gordon *Gen. Counting-house* 204 Tobacco .. at *ad.* per lb...deducing nailage at 4 lb. per hhd.

Nailbourne : see Eylebourn.

Nailed (nēⁱld), *ppl. a.* [f. Nail *v.* + -ed[1].]

1. Fastened, studded, or constructed with nails; having the form of nails (quot. 1853).

Beowulf 2023 Hio nægled sinc hæleðum sealde. *c960 O. E. Chron.* (Parker MS.) an. 937 Æwitan him þa Norþmen nægled cnearrum. *a 1000 Cædmon's Gen.* 1433 (Gr.), Hwonne hie of nearwe ofer nægled bord..stæppan mosten. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 390 By touching the stick she bringeth down the pikes and sharp nailed boards upon her own body and back. 1657 G. Thornley *Daphnis & Chloe* 38 The Theeves had their Swords on, with their scaled and nailed Corslets 1823 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 291 The parson could not attempt to begin, till the rattling of their nailed shoes ceased. 1853 Humphreys *Coin-coll. Man.* xviii. 231 The letters termed by numismatists nailed letters. ..They have the addition of a small knob at the extremities. [1885 J. B. Davidson in *Athenæum* 3 Oct. 435/2 The Northmen fled in their nailed barks over the roaring sea back to Dublin and Ireland.]

b. With adv. s, as *nailed-on*; also *nailed-up*, an epithet recently applied to dramas of loose construction without literary or artistic value.

1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* xxiv. P 19 He..doubles the loose half of the Leather over the remaining Nail'd-on half. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Apr. 2/1 One of the most inept 'nailed up' dramas..that ever faced the footlights. 1895 *Times* (weekly ed.) 312/3 A sample of what the Americans call the 'nailed-up' drama.

2. Provided with (finger or toe) nails.

a 1300 Body & Soul in *Map's Poems* (Camden) 338 Scharpe clauwes, long nayled. *c 1440 Promp. Parv.* 350/2 Nayled, as fyngers, or toos [*P.* nayled on fyngers], *unguatus.* 1611 Cotgr., *Onglé*, nayled; hoofed. 1828 *Lights & Shades* II. 192 Hands white, long-fingered, acorn-nailed. 1894 Mrs. Dyan *All in Man's Keeping* (1899) 87 The long-nailed black hand of his. dusky attendant.

Nailer (nēⁱ·lər). Forms: 5–7 **nayler**, 6–7 **-or**, 8–9 **nailor**, **nailer**. [f. Nail *v.* + -er[1].]

1. One who makes nails; a nail-maker.

c 1440 York Myst. xix (*title*) The Gyrdillers and Naylers. 1538 Leland *Itin.* (1769) IV. 114 There be many Smithes in the Towne..and a great many Naylors. 1611 Cotgr., *Cloutier*, a nayler, a nayle-smith; a seller or maker of nayles 1665 D. Dudley *Mettall. Martis* (1854) 39 Twenty thousand Smiths or Naylors at the least dwelling near these parts. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6163/3 Edward Cooke,..by Trade a Nailor. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* I. i. I. 10 A smith..whose..business has not been that of a nailer can seldom..make more than eight hundred or a thousand nails in a day. 1831 J. Holland *Manuf. Metal* I. 170 The nailors in general furnish them both better and cheaper than the smiths can make them. 1871 Napheys *Prev. & Cure Dis.* I. viii. 224 Nailers' consumption, a form of chronic pneumonia.

appos. 1847 H. Miller *First Impr. Eng.* viii. 145 The nailer-lads were frequently refused .permission.

b. In phrases *like*, or *as busy as*, *a nailer*.

1857 Holland *Bay Path* x 120 Yes, he did and he stuck to it like a nailer. 1899 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 510 Thady..bein' kept as busy as a nailer.

2. One who drives in nails.

1803 *Naval Chron.* IX. 73 The Tonnant..was coppered by several gangs of punchers and nailers.

3. *slang.* A marvellously good thing, animal, or person; an exceptionally good hand *at* something.

a 1818 Macneill *Poems* (1844) 50 A vet'ran Scot spoiled Egypt's plot; Ah, pangs,—that was a nailer. 1884 Mrs. E. Kennard *Right Sort* v. 48 That young roan mare who carried you so brilliantly through the run. She's a nailer! 1897 W. Rye *Norfolk Songs* 133 Edward, Lord Suffield was a nailer at sprint running.

Hence **Nai·leress**, a female nail-maker. *rare.*

1847 H. Miller *First Impr. Eng.* viii. 147 The two young naileresses were really very pretty.

Nailery (nēⁱ·lər). [f. Nailer : see -ery.] A place or workshop where nails are made.

a 1798 Pennant (T.), Near the bridge is a large almshouse, and a vast nailery. 1802 Jefferson in *Harper's Mag.* (1885) Mar. 539/1 Profits of nailery. 1847 H. Miller *First Impr. Eng.* viii. (1857) 132 The sole workers in the nailery were two fresh-coloured, good-looking young girls. 1895 *Edin. Rev.* July 223 The nalleries, the shipping and the shopkeeping of his native town.

†Nailfast, *a. Obs rare.* [f. Nail *sb* + Fast *a.* Cf. MDu. *nagelvast*, MLG. *naelvast*, G. *nagelfest*, ON. *nagl(a)fastr* (Sw. *nagelfast*, Dan. *naglefast*).] Fastened with nails.

1428 *Will W. Ward* (Somerset Ho.), Ita quod nichil dict. rotefast vel naylefast inde capiat. 1640 *Will Cowper* ibid., All goods nailfast in the said house.

Nai·l-head. [f. Nail *sb.* + Head *sb.*]

1. The head of a nail.

1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* x. P 9 The Plate . with the extuberancies of Nail-heads would hinder the free sliding of the Quoins. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 876 Compressing the metal into the shape of a nail-head.

2. An ornament shaped like the head of a nail.

1836 Parker *Gloss. Archit.* (1850) II. 47 The nail-head being an ornament easily cut, was much used in almost all periods of Norman work. 1892 *Daily News* 24 Oct. 3/2 A red cloth dress was bordered with gold braid with nail-heads of jet an inch or so apart.

b. *attrib.*, with *moulding*, *ornament*, *pattern*.

1845 Freeman in *Proc. Archæol. Instit., Winchester* 5 Their rim is ornamented with the nail-head moulding. 1848 Rickman *Styles Archit. Eng.* App. 54 The nail-head, and toothed ornaments, though found in France, are by no means so abundant as in England. 1877 J. C. Cox *Ch. Derbysh.* III. 319 The archway. resting on corbels having the nail head pattern.

3. *Min.* **nail-head spar**, a variety of calc-spar in which the crystals resemble nail-heads.

1851 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* Ser. II. XII. 396 Calc spar..variety called Nail-head Spar. 1892 Dana *Min.* 266 Nail-head spar, a composite variety having its name from its form.

Nai·l-headed, *a.* [Cf. prec. and -ed[2].] Having a head like that of a nail; formed like a nail-head.

1801 Hager *Babylon. Inscr.* 41 The nail-headed characters to be met with in Persia. *Ibid.* 43 An upright line with a nail-headed top. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 397/2 The Babylonian characters, on account of their rude shape, are often called nail-headed. 1842 Gwilt *Archit.* 1007 Nail-headed Moulding..so called from being formed by a series of projections resembling the heads of nails or square knobs.

Nai·l-hole. [f. Nail *sb.* + Hole *sb.*] A hole made to receive a nail; a hole caused by the removal of a nail.

1679 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* ix. 161 The Nail-holes of the Hindge. 1692 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* p. xxii, The great Nail-holes, which they use to spile up at stripping. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Shoeing*, Our Smiths..make . their Nails of a great Shouldering, by driving them over hard upon the Nail-hole. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 640 All the nail-holes or other irregularities on the surface must be carefully stopped. 1851 Mayne Reid *Scalp Hunt* xxvi. 190 We had stripped the shoes off the horses, filling the nail-holes with clay. 1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 79 The nail holes are subsequently filled with putty.

Nai·ling, *vbl. sb.* [f. Nail *v.* + -ing[1].] The action of the verb in various senses; nail-making; the nails with which a thing is fastened.

a 1400 Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS. 625/466 Spere & spounge and sharp nayling. 1494–5 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1904) 215 For nailyng & storyng of the beme. 1570 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 2280/1 He did bynd this Iefficy pientise vnto the craft of nayling. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Nailing of Cannon*, is the driving of a Nail, or Iron Spike, by force into the Touchhole of a Piece of Artillery, so as to render it useless to the Enemy. 1781 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) s.v., One Gasper Vimercalus was the first who invented the nailing of cannon *c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 135 Lead nails are small round-headed nails, for nailing of lead. 1880 L. Wallace *Ben-Hur* vi. iv, All he could do was to wrench the board from its nailing.

Comb. 1543 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 43 Item ij nalyng hamers ij[d]. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1506/2 *Nailing-machine.*, a machine which acts automatically to drive the nails into shoe-soles.

b. *slang* (See Nail *v.* 8.)

1819 *Sporting Mag.* IV. 208 Snaring of hares, packing of game and 'nailing' of keepers. 1820 *Ibid.* VI. 79 Those lads..care not for the expences of the tip provided there is no nailing.

Nai·ling, *ppl. a.* [f. Nail *v.* + -ing[2].]

1. Fixing like a nail.

1887 T. A. Trollope *What I remember* II. vii. 119 Dickens said, with nailing forefinger levelled at me, 'Give us that for *Household Words*'.

2. *slang.* **a.** (See Nail *sb.* 6 d.) *Obs.* **b.** Excellent, splendid. Also in adv. use, as *nailing good.*

1883 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Mar. 4/1 He was a well-tried old dog, and we can have another nailing run out of him another day. 1884 Mrs. E. Kennard *Right Sort* x. 113 What a nailing good fencer to be sure!

Nailing, obs. form of Nealing *vbl. sb.*

Nailless (nēⁱ·ˌlĕs), *a.* [f. Nail *sb.* + -less.] Destitute of nails; not provided with, or protected by, nails.

1847 *National Encycl.* I. 884 The thumbs were nailless. 1896 *Daily News* 24 Oct. 8/3 A pattern of the nailless horseshoe now under trial in..the German Army.

Nai·l-maker. [f. Nail *sb.* + Maker *sb.*] One who makes nails.

1530 Palsgr. 186 *Clovtier*, a nayle maker. 1755 Johnson, *Nailer*, one whose trade is to forge nails; a nail-maker. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 877 The same sorts of operations..as are usually performed by the hands of a nail-maker. 1884 W. H. Greenwood *Steel & Iron* x. 210 Nail rods are the square bars used by nail-makers.

Nai·l-making, *vbl. sb.* [f. Nail *sb.* + Making *vbl. sb.*] The process of making nails. Also *attrib.*

*c 1835 *Encycl. Metrop.* VIII. 688/1 Various patented inventions for nail-making machinery. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1508/2 Machinery for splitting rods for nail-making was first introduced in Sweden. 1887 P. McNeill *Blawearie* 153 Right and left at it we went as hard as nail-making.

Nai·l-rod. Also **nail rod**, **nailrod.** [f. Nail *sb.* + Rod *sb.*]

1. A strip or rod of iron from which nails are cut.

1762 Kinnersley in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 95 The conductor ..consisted of square iron nail rods. 1810 in Ure *Dict. Arts* (1839) 875 Rolling and slitting-mills..also serve to make nail rods. 1876 Voyle & Stevenson *Milit. Dict.* 268/2 Plates rolled for the purpose, and then slit by means of slitting rollers into nail rods. 1887 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 22 May 12/1 Rolled bar iron, and..nail rods.

fig. 1858 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* vii. (1872) II. 342 The thread-paper Duchess of Kendal.., poor old anatomy or lean human nailrod.

b. Without article, as a material.

1892 *Daily News* 15 Feb. 7/3 There is a good demand for nailrod. 1900 *Ibid.* 24 Sept. 8/7 Nail-rod and rivet iron.

2. *transf.* in Australasian use: Coarse dark tobacco in the form of a thin roll or stick.

1886 *N. Zealand Herald* 8 Nov. 7/3 Nailrod and 1lb bars ..with a full assortment of Havana..Cigars. 1896 H. Lawson *While the Billy boils* 118 'You can give me half-a-pound of nailrod', he said, in a quiet tone.

Nai·l-sick, *a. Naut.* [f. Nail *sb.* + Sick *a.*] Leaky at the nail-holes. (Cf. Iron-sick.)

1865 Thoreau *Cape Cod* viii. 145 Much smaller waves soon make a boat 'nail-sick', as the phrase is. 1879 T. Warden *Crossford* II. 73 As the little craft was old and nail-sick, she made a good deal of water in the ordinary way.

†Nai·l-tool. *Obs.* [f. Nail *sb.* + Tool *sb.*] An instrument used in making nails.

1338 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 376 Item j magnus Nailtoll. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 248/1 A Nayle tulle, *clavatorium.* 1584 *Knaresborough Wills* (Surtees) I. 145 All my naile tooles and all my hammers. 1637 *Ibid.* II. 160 One stiddie, one great naile toole, my hammers.

†Nai·l-wort. *Obs.* [f. Nail *sb.* + Wort *sb.*] A name suggested by Gerarde for *Draba verna* and *Saxifraga tridactylites*, and by Cotgrave applied to *Paronychia*, with reference to their supposed efficacy in affections of the finger nails.

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* vi. iv. 500 There is another sort of Whitlow grasse or Naile woort, that is likewise a low or base herb, hauing a small tough roote. *Ibid.*, We may call them in English Naile woort, and Whitlowe grasse. 1611 Cotgr., *Paronychie*, Whitlo-grasse, Nayle-wort (a weed).

Naily (nēⁱ·li), *a. rare.* [f. Nail *sb.* + -y[1].] Studded with nails.

1604 T. M. *Black Bk.* Moral, How they grate with their hard nayly soales The stones in Fleet-streete. 1800 Hurdis *Fav. Village* 108 Lest..It drown his instep, and his naily shoe Drench with the chilling element below. 1865 *Englishman's Mag.* Oct. 290, I should recommend everything of the..nailiest in the way of boots.

Naimcouth, Sc. var. Namecouth *a. Obs.*

Nain (nēn), *a. Sc.* Also **5 nan, 6, 8 nane.** [See etym. note to Own *a.*] (One's) own.

*c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xliii. (*Cecilia*) 155 Par is na thing sa suet, think me, as my nan brothire. 1509 in *Munim. Univ. Glasguensis* (Maitland) 45 Mes of the Requiem .. for my faderes saule..and myne nane saule. 1755 R. Forbes *Ajax*, *Shop Bill* vii, Fare may be had, for their nain wear, The starkest hose. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* xxix, A cusin o' his ain—Miss Eveline Neville. 1871 W. Alexander *Johnny Gibb* ii, Ilka ane had their nain.

Hence **Nainse·l', -se·ll,** (one's) own self; *her nainsel'*, a phrase attributed to Highlanders in place of the first personal pronoun, and hence used as a designation for a Highlander.

c 1700 in Maidment *Pasquils* (1868) 314 Should..Heaven or Hell Make a man such a fool as forget him nainsell? 1716 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 139 It's ower sheap; her nainsel no sell it so sheap 1786 *Hav'st Rig* lxxxix, Now dances Niel wi' little Nell, And canty Kate with hur nanesell. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxiii, Her nainsell will never bid thee less, come by them how she can.

‖ **Nainsook** (nē'nsuk). [Urdū (Hindī) *nainsukh*, f. *nain* the eye + *sukh* pleasure.] A cotton fabric, a kind of muslin or jaconet, of Indian origin; a garment made of this. Also *attrib.*

1804 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* VII. 59 Nor could I find a man in the whole parish who understood any thing about nainsooks and bandannoes. 1885 *Eng. Ladies' Jrnl.* 1 July 59/2 The embroidery may be worked on silk, nainsook muslin, or fine linen. 1892 *Monthly Packet* Dec. 636 Our whitest, coolest nainsooks..seemed best to suit the day.

Naip(e)rie, obs. forms of NAPERY.

‖ **Nair** (nā·ir, nō·ir). Forms: α. 6-8 **nayre, naire**, 7- **nair**, 8-9 **naïr**. β. 6-7 **navro**, 7 **nairo**. [a. Sp. and Pg. *nayre, naire*, ad. Urdū (Hindī) *nāyar* or *nāyar*. The source of the forms in *-o* is not clear.] A member of the noble and military caste in Malabar. Also *attrib.*

α. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* i. xiv. 34 The house of the Nayres, which amongest the Malabars are Gentlemen. 1603 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 174 Many of the Malabar princes lay all their hopes and fortunes on the Nairs. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 56 The third part of them are Naires, or Gentlemen. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 339 Their military is formed of the Nobility, called Nairs, who possess the second rank in the State. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 299 The Nairs have great faith in their superhuman knowledge. 1888 G. SMITH *Stephen Hislop* iv. (1889) 98 A European officer of the Nair brigade felt aggrieved.

transf. 1791 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* (1824) 188 Did the privileged nobility..deserve to be looked on as the Nayres or Mamelukes of this age..?

β. 1598 W. PHILIP tr. *Linschoten* (1885) I. 279 Noblemen called Nayros, which are souldiers that doe onely weare and handle arms 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 301 The Nayroes are his Lords; a sort of Mamaluck. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 51 Each State having a Representative ..to act according to the Votes of the Nairos Gentry.

‖ **Naïs** (nē·is). Pl. **naïdes** (nē·idīz). [L. *Nāis*, Gr. Νάϊς: see NAID and NAIAD.]

1. *Mythol.* A river-nymph.

1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* XII. 215 King Turnus Sister..by the grateful God, Now made the Nais of the neighb'ring Flood. 1697 — *Virg. Past.* VI. 33 Ægle..The fairest Nais of the neighbouring Flood. 1838 KEIGHTLEY *Mythol.* 238 Many a warrior who fought before Troy could boast descent from a Nais or Nereis

2. *Zool.* A small fresh-water worm allied to the earthworm.

1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 172/2 A naïs or an earthworm cut in two will continue to live. 1870 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* xxix. (1875) 217 In this process the Naïs throws out a bud between two rings, at a point generally near the middle of the body.

Nais, *a. rare.* Also 9 *Sc.* **nace**. [a. ON. *neiss*, related to *neisa* (Sw. *nesa*) shame.] Covered with shame; destitute.

Only in connexion with *naked*, as in ON. *nǫktan ok neisan* (acc.), *neiss er nǫkkviðr hair.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 989 (Cott.) Adam was out don nais and naked, In to þe land quar he was maked. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 52 For ef this thef mai us met..He bes ful redi..To..mak us bathe nakid and nais. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* xxi. 159 A peer [=poor] nace nyaukit beggar creatur.

Naish, dial. var. of NESH *a.*, soft.

† **Nai·ssance.** *Obs. rare*—1. [a. F. *naissance*: see next and -ANCE.] Origin, birth.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* 27 She wolde..goo vnto the Royame of fenyce, the countrey of her nayssaunce and byrthe.

Naissant (nē·sănt), *a.* Also 6-7 **nay-**. [a. F. *naissant*, pres. pple. of *naître*:—Rom. **nascĕre*, L. *nascī* to be born: cf. NASCENT.]

1. *Her.* Of animals: Issuing from the middle of the fess or other ordinary.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 29 b, Gules and Sables parted per Fesse enuecked, thre lyons nayssant argente, crowned. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xv. 142 This Lion is said to be Naissant, because he seemeth to issue out of the wombe of the Fesse. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. 1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Naissant differs from issuant, in that the animal in the former case issues out at the middle, and in the latter at the bottom, of the shield, or charge. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 143/2 Beasts of prey are, according to their attitude, blazoned..couchant, dormant, naissant [etc.]. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* x. (ed. 3) 60 A Lion Naissant is now borne upon a chief by the Baron Dormer.

2. That is in the act of springing up, coming into existence, or being produced. *rare.*

1885 LOWE *Bismarck* I. 184 A navy which should defend the naissant Empire's coasts. 1887 A. M. BROWN *Anim. Alkal.* 79 Naissant hydrogen reduces it to the state of hypoxanthine.

† **Nait**, *sb. north.* and *Sc. Obs. rare.* Also 4 **naite**, 6 **nate**. [a. ON. *neyte, neyti* (Norw. *nøyte*, MSw. *-nöite*) use, etc.: related to *neyta* NAIT *v.*1]

a. Use, profit, advantage. b. Use, end, purpose.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2883 Agh we þer-on to seke resun Hu he dos alkin thing to nait. *Ibid.* 24746 Þof mans wijt [=wit] be neuer sa strait, Sco mai well bring it vnto nait. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilyear* 61, I defend that we fall in any fechtine; I had mekill mair nait sum freindschip to find. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. xii. 10 Furth scho drew the Troiane sweird, fute hait, A wappin was neuir wrocht for sic a nate.

† **Nait**, *a. north.* and *Sc. Obs. rare.* Also 5 **nayet**. [a. ON. *neyt-r* fit for use, good: related to prec. and next.] Useful, good at need.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1038 Nestor, a noble man, naitest in werre. *Ibid.* 3878 Non was so noble, ne of nait strenght, As Ector. [Also 8211, etc.] 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII vii. 47 This Iapis sage..wyth his nait handis tway Begouth for till exem, and till assay The wond.

† **Nait**, *v.*1 *Obs.* Also 4-5 **naite, nayt(e**, 5 (7, 9 *dial.*) **nate**. [a. ON. *neyta* (Norw. *nøyta*, Sw. *nota*) :—**nautjan*, f. **naut-* (cf. *naut* cattle, NOWT, *nautr* gift, companion), ablaut var. of **neut-*, whence Goth. *niutan*, ON. *njóta* (Sw. *njuta*), OE. *nēotan* to enjoy.]

1. *trans.* To make use of, to use.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B 531 Vche fowle [took] to þe flyht þat fyperez myȝt serue, Vche fysch to þe flod þat fynne couþe nayte. *a* 1400 *Sir Perc.* 185 Other gudez would scho nonne nayte; But with hir tuke a tryppe of gayte. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6031 All necessaries for þe night, þat þai naite shuld. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxiii. 62 Loke that we haue that we shuld nate, For to hald this shrew strate. 1677 NICOLSON *Gloss* in *Trans. R. Soc. Lit.* (1870) IX. 316 *Nate*, to use. 1807 STAGG *Poems* 48 Then brouce about nor tek sec pieesin, To nate your awn.

b. To go over, recite, repeat. *rare.*

13.. *S. Erkenwolde* 119 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 268 Ser Eikenwolde..weneghe al þe nyȝt hade naityd [*MS.* nattyd] his houres. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 65 Loude crye was þer kest of clerkez & oþer, Nowel nayted o-newe, neuened ful ofte.

2. *refl.* To exert oneself. *rare.*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2518 For Alexander all-ways..Naytis him-selfe in ilke nede, & so his name rysis. *Ibid.* 2968 [He] naytis him to ryse, Buskis him vp at a braide.

† **Nait**, *v.*2 *Obs. rare.* [a. ON. *neita*, f. *nei* NAY *adv.*] *trans.* To refuse, deny.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. met. i. 1 (Camb. MS.), With how deef an Ere deth cruwel torneth a-wey fro wrecches and nayteth to closyn wepynge eyen. *c* 1386 — *Pars. T.* ¶ 939 Ne he shal nat nayte ne denye his synne. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 77 As it schal be ȝeuen to him that is callid.., so it schal be naytid him þat offiej himsilf. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 351/1 Naytyn, or denyyn, *nego, abnego, denego.*

Naithless, obs. forms of NATHELESS.

† **Nai·tly**, *adv. Obs.* Forms: 4-6 **naytly**, 5 **naytely, naitly, -li, nately**. [f. NAIT *a.* + -LY 2.] To some purpose; properly; thoroughly.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 480 Ho hittez on þe euentyde & on þe ark sittez, Noe nymmez hir anon & naytly hir stauez. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 2896 Þis reuere..on nȝtis so naytely it fresys, Till any powere to pas or preke on with stedis. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2427 Thau naknet anon full naitly were all, And broght to me bare. [Also 2746, 6628, etc.] *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 158 Bot nately Both oure dame and oure sȝre..can nyp at oure hyre. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII vii. 99 Sche..hyr puir damysellis, as scho ma, Naytly exersis for to werk the lyne.

Naïve (na,ī·v), *a.* Also **naive**. [a. F. *naïve*, fem. of *naïf* (see NAÏF and NEYF):—L. *nātīv-um* NATIVE *a.*] Natural, unaffected, simple, artless.

The word being only imperfectly naturalized, the pronunciation is somewhat unsettled: the chief variations given in the leading Dicts. are (nāī·v), (nāī·vi), and (nē·ī v).

1654 DOROTHY OSBORNE *Lett.* (1903) 234 Though he makes his people say fine handsome things to one another, yet they are not easy and *naïve* like the French. 1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* III. i, *Naive!* as how? *Phil.* Speaking of a thing that was naturally said; it was so *naive.* 1762 LLOYD *Poet. Wks.* (1774) II. 11 And *naïve* both (allow the phrase Which no one English word conveys). 1797 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* (1846) VI. 150 She related..her arguments to dissuade him, and his *naïve* manner of combating them. 1817 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) I. 117 Her manner is..delightful, she is very naïve. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* viii. 109 The naïve details which the popular ballad-maker delighted in. 1885 CLODD *Myths & Dr.* I. iii. 39 As belief in causality spread, men were not content to rest in the naïve explanations of an uncritical age.

Naively (na,ī·vli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2, after F. *naïvement.*]

† 1. Naturally, true to nature. *Obs. rare.*

1640 SIR W. MURE *Counterbuff* 300 They'le surely trust these men, So Naive-lie represented by thy pen.

2. In a naïve manner; artlessly.

1705 POPE *Lett.* Wks 1751 VII. 116 She helped Gay to the head, me to the middle,..and cried very naively, I'll be content with my own tail. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* p vi, The text..sometimes naively describes as sublime or beautiful, features which the plate represents by a blot. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours Libr.* I. iv. 159 He..enjoys his playthings too naively for the pleasure not to be a little contagious.

‖ **Naïveté** (naīvtē). [F.: see NAÏVE and -TY.]

1. An instance or case of artlessness; an artless action, remark, etc.

1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* III. i, Such an innocent piece of simplicity: 'twas such a *naiveté.* 1756 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* 18 Mar., I have nothing more to tell but a *naïveté* of my Lady Coventry. 1780 T. DAVIES *Life Garrick* I. x. 91 A kind of droll farce, full of ridiculous incidents, and certain bon mots, called naivetés. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* xi. 390 The affection of the Greeks for the grasshopper is one of their most charming naïvetés.

2. The quality of being naïve; artlessness; absence of pretence or conventionality.

1785 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* (1893) I. 482, I,..with great naïveté, desired to explain with her on the subject. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xviii, Sometimes she was compelled to smile at the naïveté of Annette. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxxii, He had a sort of naïveté and openness of demeanour. 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 8 We have frequent examples of this naïveté of sentiment in the old mosaics. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Sol.* xii, 253 The naïveté of his eager preference of Cicero's opinions to King David's.

Naivety (na,ī·vti). [Anglicized form of prec.] = NAÏVETÉ.

1708 tr. *Petronius Arbiter* Pref., The Simplicity and Naivety is not to be imitated. 1742 HUME *Ess., Simplicity in Writing* (1748) 260 The absurd Naivety of Sancho Pancho is represented in such inimitable Colours by Cervantes. [*Note*, Naivety, a Word which I have borrow'd from the French, and which is wanted in our Language.] 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* VI. 345 Three volumes..display occasionally, a grace and a naivety seldom surpassed. 1841 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) IV. 232 Shrewd simplicities, naiveties, blundering ingenuities. 1898 *Expositor* Dec. 424 The..simplicity or naivety of the language of that Gospel.

‖ **Naja** (nē·ldgă, nē·lyă). Also **naia**. [mod.L., f. Hindī *nāg* snake.] A genus of highly venomous snakes, comprising the species *N. tripudians* of India and *N. haje* of Africa; the Indian or African cobra; a snake belonging to either of these species.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* App., *Naia*, in zoology, the name of a species of Coluber. 1770 PENNANT *Ind. Zool.* 9 You dread the spring of the Tiger, or the mortal bite of the Naja. 1788 GRAY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 25, I need only mention the Naja, a species well known to be very venomous. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 63/1 A gigantic hooded serpent..which, he remarked, was not a *Naja.* 1888 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* III. 377 The fangs of the Naja are long and grooved.

Nakare: see NAKER 2.

† **Nake**, *a. Obs. rare.* Also **naken**. [ME. *nake(n)* = OFris. and MLG. *naken*: see the note to NAKED *a.*] Naked.

c 1320 *Cast. Love* 1655 When I was nake ȝe ȝeve me clothyng. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2744 Þe Sarasyns dude his helm a-down, & maked his hed al nake. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXI. 51 [Þey] nailede hym with þre nayles naked [*v.r.* naken] on þe rode. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 7214 Kyng Thoas herte be-gan to qwake, He wende to be hanged al nake.

Nake, *v. Obs.* (exc. *Sc.*) [Originally, and most commonly, in ppl. and pret. form *naked*, based directly on the adj., the *-ed* being apprehended as a verbal ending.] *trans.* To make naked, in various *lit.* and *fig.* senses; to bare, lay bare, strip, unsheathe, etc.

Benacian occurs once in OE., but *nacian* in Bosw.-Toller rests upon an erroneous reading (cf. *O.E. Martyrol.* 18).

c 1320 LANGTOFT *Chron.* (Rolls) II. 248 The fote folk Put the Scottes in the polk, And nackened [*B.* nakid] thair nakes. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. met. vii. (1868) 148 O nice men whi nake ȝe ȝoure bakkes as who seiþ. 1400 HOCCLEVE *Let. Cupid* 353 Oure first moder..made al mankynde lese his lyberte, and naked yt of loye. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxix. 313 (Harl. MS.), Thenne he nakid hire evene to þe smok. 1502 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. i, Write thir frenesyis Quhilks of thy sempill cunning nakit the. 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xv. xciv. 376 Thus he nakt to her his heart. 1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* v. i, Come, be ready: nake your swords; thinke of your wrongs! 1614 T. ADAMS *Sinner's Passing Bell* Wks. 1861 I. 339 Sickness hath..naked him of his silks. 1887 SERVICE *Life Dr. Duguid* 258 He naked his swurd, an' swung he would thole't nae langer.

refl. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. (*Peter*) 31 He bad nocht, bot hym nakyt swith. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 3290 He nakid hym, and schewed hym as blyue. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. v. (1869) 3 Eche wight onclothed him and naked him at the entringe. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. xi. (S.T.S.) I. 65 Ane parte þareof schamefully nakit þame self of þare wapynnys. *Ibid.* III xix. II. 27 He nakit him of his abulȝementis.

Naked (nē·lkĕd), *a.* and *sb.*1 Forms: 1 **nacoad, nacod, -ud, naced**, 2 **nacod, nakod**, 2- **naked**, (3 **-edd**, 3-5 **-eds**, 4 **-ide**, 4-6 **-id, -yd**), 6 **nakt**, 7 **nak't**; 4-6 **naket**, *Sc.* **nakit**, (6 **nakkit**), **nakyt**, 6 *Sc.* **naiket, -it, -yt, -att, nakyt**. [OE. *nacod, nǣcad*, = OFris. *naked, naket*, MDu. *naket, naect* (Du. *naakt*), MLG. *naket*, OHG. *nakot, naccot, nachot, nahhut*, etc. (MHG. *naket, nachet*, G. *nackt*), ON. *nǫkkviðr, neycquiðr* (also *nǫkð-, nǫkt-*, etc.; MSw. *nakudher, naqvidher*), Goth. *naqaþs, naqad-*, a participial derivative from the stem **naq-*:—pre-Teut. **nogʷ-*, which is also represented in OSl. *nagŭ* (Russ. *nagŭi*), Lith. *nūgas*, Skr. *nagnás*, L. *nūdus* (:—**nogʷedos*), OIr. *nocht.*

The West Germ. languages have also forms ending in *-a, -nd*, or *-at*, as OFris. *naken*, MDu. *nakent* (Du. dial. *nakend*), MLG. *naken(t*, MHG. *nackent, nachent* (G. *nackend*), ME. *nakein*: the explanation of these is not clear. In Icel. *nakinn* (Norw. and Sw. *naken*, Da. *nøgen*) the ending has been altered from *-iðr* on the analogy of such participles as *vakiðr, vakðr, vaktr*: *vakinn.*]

A. *adj.* **I. 1.** Unclothed, having no clothing upon the body, stripped to the skin, nude. † Also *occas.* having only an under-garment on.

c 850 *O. E. Martyrol.* (Herzfeld) 26 Þa het he hi nacode lædan to sumum scandhuse. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark xiv. 52 He miððy forwarp [sindonem, &] nacod foreflæh from ðæm. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* iii. 7 Hig oncneowon þa, þæt hig nacode wæron. *Ibid.* 10. *c* 1205 LAY. 6273 Nakede heo weoren and naðing ne rohten. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 27/45 Men vrne nakede al a-boute and wummen al so. *c* 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blanuche* 125 Hyr women kaught hir vp anoon, And broghten hir in bed al naked. 1439 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 116 My Image to be made all naked, and nothyng on my hede but myn here cast bakwardys. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* I. 49 It is rayson that we take of oure goode gownes, and goo to the kynge naked. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 43 Then he is torned naked and decked againe with a laymans apparell. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. iii. 298 Who can..Wallow naked in December

snow by thinking on fantasticke summers heate? 1608 Armin *Nest Ninn.* (1842) 24 To bed he goes; and Jemy euer used to lye naked, as is the use of a number. 1673 [R. Leigh] *Transp. Reh.* II Innocence..is no less a stranger to the use of swords and guns then the naked Indian. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 498 We advanced a little Way farther, and behold, to our Astonishment, three Women naked..come flying. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 445 The streets were..filled with naked people, some with shirts and shifts on only, and numbers without either. 1822 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. *Decay of Beggars*, To be naked is to be so much nearer to the being a man, than to go in livery. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 17 Three damsels stood, naked from head to feet Save for the glory of their hair.

absol. c 1220 *Bestiary* 219 He fleð fro ðe so neddre fro de nakede. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* d 6 b, The Inhabitants.. affecting no other livery then that of the first naked.

fig. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 59 b, Where they nowe appeare in theyr likenes, and are beholden naked with the eies of all men. 1579 W. Wilkinson *Confut. Familye of Love* 7 Christ commeth not bare or naked, but clothed and accompanied with all his mercies.

† b. In comparisons, as *naked as a needle, a worm, one's nail. Obs.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xii. 162 Take two stronge men, and in themese caste hem, And bothe naked as a nedle. a 1467 *Gregory's Chron.* (Camden) 211 The Lorde Schalys ..was slayne at Synt Mary Overeyes.., and laye there dyspoyly nakyd as a worme. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* xi. i. 572 There syr launcelot toke the fayrest lady by the hand .. and she was naked as a nedel. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.* (1562) B b vij, We..Were led in prysoners naked as my nayle. 1633 Heywood *Eng. Trav.* II i. C iij b, He..did..so Plucke them and Pull them till hee left them as naked as my Naile.

c. In the plant-names *Naked Lady* or *Ladies*, and *Naked Boys*, popular appellations of the Meadow Saffron (*Colchicum autumnale*).

1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* II. iv. 74 Having naked flowers without any stem;..Medow Saffron, Naked Lady. a 1691 Aubrey *Nat. Hist. Wilts* (1847) 51 Naked-boys (q. if not wild saffron) about Stocton. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 320 Naked Ladies, *Colchicum.* 1853 Tyas *Pop. Flowers* Ser. III. 2 The Autumnal Crocus, or Meadow Saffron.. bears also the name of Naked Lady, from the fact of its pretty flowers presenting themselves without leaves. 1857 *N. & Q.* 2nd Ser. III. 254 In Herefordshire..and in Norfolk, the autumnal crocus..is called commonly..Naked-boys.

d. Of a horse or ass: Without harness or trappings; unsaddled, bare-backed.

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* I. 210 He nolde on nacedum assan ridan. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 244 Bucephalus, ..so long as he was naked and without furniture,..would suffer any man to come on his back. 1833 Darwin *Jrnl. Voy. Beagle* viii. (1839) 143 A naked man on a naked horse is a fine spectacle.

2. a. Of parts of the body: Not covered or protected by clothing; bare, exposed.

1340 *Ayenb.* 244 Wyb-oute none nakede uisage onwrize. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (*Paul*) 918 Strakis one his nakit flesche with a sweyd. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 15 It lay in his nakede arm. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* iv. iii. 101 There is my Dagger, And heere my naked Breast. 1667 Milton *P. L.* iv. 772 On thir naked limbs the flourie roof Showrd Roses. 1805 Scott *Last Minstr.* v. xxiii, His naked foot was dyed with red. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. i. 24 He was..scratching his naked skin.

b. *Naked bed*, orig. used with reference to the custom of sleeping entirely naked; in later use denoting the removal of the ordinary wearing apparel. Now *arch.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13803 As Vlixes the lorde lay for to slepe. on a night in his naked bed. 1503 Hawes *Example. Virt.* I. vii, As I in my naked bedde was leyd. 1592 Kyd *Sp. Trag.* II. v. 1 What out-cries pluck me from my naked bed..? 1617 Moryson *Itin.* I. 242, I had never lien in naked bed since I came from Venice,..having alwaies slept..in my doublet, with linnen breeches and stockings. 1666 Pepys *Diary* 7 Sept, I went the first time into a naked bed, only my drawers on; and did sleep pretty well. 1699 R. L'Estrange *Erasm Colloq.* (1725) 190 He would sit in a Chair, but very rarely came into his naked bed. 1756 Amory *Buncle* (1770) I 94 This young lady went into naked bed in her cabbin 1870 Mrs. Gordon *Life Brewster* 297 Sir David exclaimed in horror 'What! go to your naked bed in the middle of the ocean?'

c. In *fig.* context, of things personified, of unembodied spirits, etc.

1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 34 Why that the naked, poore, and mangled Peace..Should not in thus..Our fertile France, put vp her louely Visage? 1608 Milton *Vac. Exerc.* 23, I have some naked thoughts that rove about. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* 346 Pan being used not so much for the naked and abstract Deity, as the Deity as it were embodied in this Visible Corporeal World 1722 Wollaston *Relig. Nat.* ix. 212 When the soul shall be disengaged from the gross matter..and..become naked spirit. 1816 Shelley *Daemon* II. 242 Before the naked powers that thro' the world Wander like winds have found a human home. 1833 Tennyson *Two Voices* 374 If first I floated free, As naked essence must I be Incompetent of memory.

d. *transf.* Applied to qualities, actions, etc. in which nakedness is involved.

1667 Milton *P. L.* iv. 290 With native Honour clad In naked Majestie [they] seemd Lords of all. 1728 Pope *Dunc.* II. 283 In naked majesty Oldmixon stands. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xl. IV. 53 The naked scenes which Theodora was not ashamed to exhibit in the theatre. 1821 Shelley *Adonais* xxxi, He..Had gazed on Nature's naked loveliness. 1897 *Manch. Guard.* 9 Aug. 10/4 Say whether this is naked weight or weight in cycling costume.

3. Destitute of clothing (implying poverty and wretchedness). Also *occas.* of animals: Stripped of the usual warm covering.

c 850 *O. E. Martyrol.* (Herzfeld) 204 Him com ongean an þearfende man nacod on cealdum wyntra. c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxv. 36 Ic wæs nacud & ge me scryddon. c 1200 Ormin 6164 þe birþ clæþenn nakedd manna. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Conse.* 508 Naked we come hider, and bare And pure. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. vii. 212 Alle manere of Men þat þou may3t aspye, þat neodi ben, or naket. c 1480 Henryson *Mor. Fab.* 1257 (*Sheep & Dog*), The Scheip..sauld the woll, he bure vpoun his bak;..Nakit and bair syne to the feild couth pas. 1551 Crowley *Pleas. & Pain* 29 Naked and bare, hauynge no clothes my fleshe to hyde. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* III. iv. 28 Poore naked wretches..That bide the pelting of this pittilesse storme. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 679 Short of their Wool, and naked from the Sheer.

absol. a 900 Cynewulf *Crist* 1354 Þonne ge. him hleoð gefon hingrendum hlaf & hræ3l nacedum. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 213 He wolde .hingrigendum mete syllan, & nacode scrydan. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 102 Ha spende al þet oðer in neodfule & in nakede. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20121 Naked and hungri sco cled & fede. c 1400 *Rule St Benet* (Verse) 582 Cleth þe naked þat hase nede. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* ix. 29, [I have not] Harbeit the wolsome, nor naikit cled att all. 1535 Coverdale *Job* xxii 6 Thou hast..robbed the naked of their clothinge. 1692 Dryden *Eleanora* 47 The afflicted came, The hunger-starved, the naked and the lame.

b. Bare or destitute of means. *rare.*

a 1625 Fletcher *Hum. Lieut.* iii. v, I am a poor man, naked, Yet something for remembrance, .gentlemen. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 507, I had been stripp'd naked, in a remote Country, and nothing to help myself 1722 — *Col. Jack* (1840) 165 Thus a naked planter has credit at his beginning 1893 Stevenson *Catriona* v, In the meanwhile I am held naked in my prison.

† 4. Without weapons (or armour); unarmed.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* x. 431 He wes armyt and wes vycht, The tothir nakyt wes,. And had nocht for till styrt no strak. 1489 *Paston Lett.* III. 359 My seid Lord of Northumberland heryng..that they wer but naked men, addressed hym self towardes theym withoute eny harneys. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1580) 95 This vilaine was armed, and the other man naked. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist Scot* III. 186 Baith the parties war vnarmet, or as we vse to speik, naked men. 1644 *Irerog. Anatomized* 4 It's hard usage,..because in time of peace, I walke unarm'd, to put me naked in the front of a Battell. 1727 De Foe *Hist. Appar.* viii. 143, I scorn to take up a sword against a naked man. 1787 *Minor* III. ix. 186, I could not endure the idea of killing a naked man.

fig. 1693 Wood *Life* (O.H.S.) IV. 49 He disarmes the author, then fights with him naked

b. Without defence or protection; defenceless, unprotected; open or exposed *to* assault or injury.

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 265 If they should leave their owne countrey naked,..others would take possession. 1603 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* 61 He is forced to keepe the greater part of those troupes at home, vnless he should lay naked his estates to infinite casualties. 1688 Penton *Guard. Instr.* (1897) 18 Left naked to infinite temptations of doing nothing, or worse. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 180 P 3 As a small garrison must leave one part of an extensive fortress naked when an alarm calls them to another. 1822 Shelley *When the lamp is shattered* iv, Thine eagle home [will] Leave thee naked to laughter. 1863 Cowden Clarke *Shaks. Char.* xv. 373 Gaunt suddenly fell away from him..and left him naked to the tender mercies of his priestly enemies.

II. 5. Of a sword or other weapon: Not covered by a sheath; unsheathed.

Beowulf 539 Hæfdon swurd nacod..heard on handa. c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xxix § 1 Him ealne weg..hangað nacod sweord ofer ðæm heafde þe smale þræde. c 1205 Lay. 686 Bi þone toppe he hine nom..& his nakede sweord leide on his necke. 13 *Sir Beues* (A.) 3648 Þai..bete hire wiþ swerdes naked. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 267 He..tok him..A naked sword to bere on honde. c 1450 *Merlin* 409 The Ban and the kynge Bohors com on with swerdes naked in her handes. 1535 Coverdale *Micah* v. 6 These shal subdue.. the londe of Nymrod with their naked weapens. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, iv. iii. 21 Scarce blood enough.. To giue each naked Curtleax a stayne. 1634 Peacham *Gentl. Exerc.* II. v. 118 In her right hand a naked poniard. 1714 Pope *Epist. Rowe's J. Shore* 44 Many an honest man may copy Cato, Who ne'er saw naked sword. 1802 *Naval Chron.* VII. 83 Was not your sword naked? 1887 Bowen *Virg. Æneid* II. 334 Naked steel and glittering blade Ready, and ranged for slaughter.

† b. Of the tongue: Thrust out, exposed. *Obs.*[-1]

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) E 499 *Exserta lingua*, naecad tunge.

6. Free from concealment or reserve; plain, straightforward; outspoken, free. Now *rare.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 316 Schrift 3et schal beon naked, þet is, nakedliche imaked. *Ibid.* Þis nis nout naked schrift. c 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* Prol., This tretis..wole I shewe the under ful lihte rewles & naked wordes in englisch. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass* I. ii. 281 What cares he for modest close coucht termes..Giue him plaine naked words stript from their shirts. 1652 Cotterell tr. *Calprenède's Cassandra* III. iv. (1676) 206 By this naked confession of my life. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xl. IV. 53 *note*, A fragment of the Anecdotes, somewhat too naked, was suppressed by Alemannus. c 1789 — *Mem.* (1837) 122 The most naked tale in my history is told by the Rev. Mr. Joseph Warton.

b. *The naked truth*, the plain truth, without concealment or addition.

a 1585 Montgomerie *Cherry & Slae* 1141, I..trewly tald the naikit truth To men that meild with me. 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. ii. 36 We shall tell The naked Truth of what befel. 1709 Berkeley *Th. Vision* § 120 It is scarce possible to deliver the naked and precise truth. 1843 R. J. Graves *Syst. Clin. Med.* xiv. 181, I have not deviated in the slightest degree from the strict and naked truth. 1889 Jessopp *Coming of Friars* v. 242 An unmarried woman was a chattel. .That is the naked truth.

7. Exposed to view or examination; uncovered, stripped of all disguise or concealment.

1382 Wyclif *Job* xxvi. 6 Nakid is helle beforn hym. a 1535 Fisher *Serm.* Wks. (1876) 401 All thinges be naked and open before his eyes. 1579 Fulke *Heshius' Parl.* 129 With a naked soule, and pure minde you beholde those thinges that are in heauen. 1612 Bible *Micah* i. 11 Passe yee away thou inhabitant of Saphir, hauing thy shame naked. 1672 Marvell. *Reh. Transp.* I. 96, I shall without Art write down his own Words..as they ly naked to the view of every Reader. 1703 Rowe *Ulyss.* II. i, My Friends, who view my naked Soul. 1782 Cowper *Expost.* 339 Darkness itself before His eye is light, And hell's close mischief naked in His sight. 1819 Lady Charleville in Lady Morgan *Autobiog.* (1850) 272, I show you this to read my naked heart. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 11 Should we not ask him to show us his soul, naked and undisguised?

b. Plain, obvious, clear.

1589 T. Cooper *Admon.* 192 That considering the proofe to be naked in it selfe, thou mayest the better iudge of the strength thereof. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 496 Chamberlayne laid his plan, in all its naked absurdity, before the Commons. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 12 Aug. 3/1 People..shut their eyes in the face of staring, naked, palpable facts.

III. 8. a. Bare, destitute, or devoid *of* something. † Also const. *from.*

c 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past C.* lvi. 431 Se lytexa feond swa micle iedlicor ðæt mod gewundað swa he hit onziet nacodre ðære byrnan wæscipes. c 1220 *Bestiary* 144 Damne ðe neddre is of his hid naked. c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 199 But þou3 here children ben nakid fro virtues in soule, þei chargen noping 1533 Bellenden *Livy* I. xi. (S. T. S.) I. 64 Mecius..was als nakit of manhede and curage as he was of faith. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 149 Freewill is made naked of all maner merite. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* viii. 361 The maritime Townes..being left halfe naked of defence. 1665–6 Pepys *Diary* 19 Jan., It is a remarkable thing how infinitely naked..Covent Garden is ..of people. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 2 P 3 They thought fit to leave him naked of the proper Means to make those Excellencies useful. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* lxxvii. VI. 629 The monuments of antiquity had been left naked of their precious ornaments.

b. Bare, lacking, or defective in some respect.

c 1386 Chaucer *Sec. Nun's T.* 486 If thou speke of moo, Thow liest; for thy power is full naked. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Prol 16 To condamp and repreif this raggit naykyt tracteit. 1622 Bacon *Hen. VII* (1876) 37 Concerning which battle the relations that are left unto us are so naked and negligent [etc.]. 1692 Dryden *St. Evremont's Ess.* 340 The Pleasures of the Senses sometimes render despicable the Satisfactions of the Mind, as too dry, and too naked. 1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* (Bohn) 210 The poem..is..written in language as unraised and naked as any perhaps in the two volumes.

c. Clean, clear, unfilled, unoccupied.

1643 Prynne *Sov. Power Parlt.* App. 205 Moreover, he hath sold..very many naked and unwritten Parchments. c 1660 South *Serm. John* vii. 17 (1715) I. 231 It finds the Mind naked, and unpropossessed with any former Notions. 1822 Syd. Smith *Wks.* (1859) II. 1/1 It is a great point in any question to clear away encumbrances, and to make a naked circle about the object in dispute.

9. a. Devoid of trees or other vegetation; bare, barren, waste. † Of water: Having no weeds.

[c 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* Prol. 126 Forgeten had the erthe his pore estat Of winter, that him naked made and mat.] 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xl. 92 3e sal be compellit to laubir the naikyt feildis vitht 3our auen handis to there proffet 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 227 So was I left alone on a naked promontorie right against the Citie. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 716 We see the naked Alps, and thin Remains Of scatter'd Cotts. 1721 Bradley *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 180 They are better fed Fish, and much larger in such Ponds, than where they have only a naked Water. 1784 Cowper *Task* III. 773 Those naked acres. 1793 — *A Tale* v, Sea-beaten rocks and naked shores 1839 Alison *Hist. Europe* (1849–50) VIII iii. § 3. 398 No forests clothe their sides; naked, they present their and fronts to the shivering blasts. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* (1883) 206 The corruption which the ebbing tide..had left upon the naked sands.

b. Bare of leaves or foliage; leafless.

1591 Spenser *Daphn.* xlviii, Let birds be silent on the naked spray. 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* Prol., Wks. 1856 I. 71 Snarling gusts nibble the juyceless leaves, From the nak't shuddring branch. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* II. 562 When Storms have shed From Vines the hairy Honours of their Head;..Ev'n then the naked Vine he persecutes. 1784 Cowper *Task* VI. 141 These naked shoots, Barren as lances, among which the wind Makes wintry music. 1841 Browning *Pippa* i, How these tall Naked geraniums straggle! 1882 *Garden* 25 Feb. 135/2 Laurels and Hollies that have got naked at bottom should now be headed down.

c. Of ground, rock, etc.: Devoid of any covering or overlying matter; exposed.

1693 Evelyn *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 146 Some plants which our Climate is not capable naturally of producing in the naked Ground. 1759 Martin *Nat. Hist.* I. 15 The lower Parts, or Basis of the Rock lie intirely naked. 1776 G. Semple *Building in Water* 3 The Workmen..built Part of the Piers. on Part of the Foundation..and the rest of them on the naked Bed of the River. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed 3) II. 248/1 Whether we take this method or begin upon the naked floor [of the foundation]. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 191 Huge precipices of naked stone frown on both sides. 1887 W. Phillips *Brit. Discomfy.* 70 [It grows] on the naked ground in damp and shady woods.

d. *Naked fallow*, a 'bare' fallow, one on which no crop at all is grown (cf. Fallow *sb.*[2]). So *naked fallowing.*

1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* I. 364 Such soils as may ..require the aid of naked or summer fallowing. 1808 J. C. Curwen *Hints Feeding Stock* 234 Though no friend to naked fallows, I was obliged [etc.]. 1840 J. Buel *Farmer's Companion* 169 On substituting fallow crops for naked fallows. 1889 [see Fallow *sb.* 2].

e. *transf.* of the wind: Bleak, cold.

1821 Shelley *Hellas* 993 A flock Of wild swans struggling with the naked storm. 1834 R. Mudie *Feathered Tribes* (1841) I. 49 The black cock has the shelter of the bush when the naked wind blows.

10. a. Destitute of sails or tackle. *rare.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 183 [He] hath ordeined..A nakid Schip without stiere. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3701 All þere takyll was tynt, tylude ouer borde, The nauy wex nakit; noy was on honde. 1819 Shelley *Cyclops* 18, I myself stood on the beaked prow And fixed the naked mast.

b. Destitute of carpets, hangings, or similar furnishings; unfurnished.

1528 Gardiner in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* (ed. Pocock) I. 89 We pass three chambers all naked and unhanged. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v ii. 805 Go with speed To some forlorne and naked Hermitage. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep* 386 The spirits of many long before that time will finde but naked habitations. 1704 Pope *Windsor For.* 68 The hollow winds thro' naked temples roar. 1788 Mme. D'Arblay *Diary* 1 Dec., He longed, he said, to cover all the naked, cold boards, to render them [the rooms] more habitable 1822 Galt *Steamboat* iv. 74 To cover the naked walls they had brought carpets from home. *a* 1834 Coleridge in *Rem.* (1836) II. 77 The stage in Shakspeare's time was a naked room with a blanket for a curtain.

c. *Naked flooring*, the timbers which support the flooring boards.

1823 in Crabb *Technol. Dict.* 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 569 Naked flooring, for ball-rooms, should be framed very strong. 1847 Smeaton *Builder's Man.* 74 There are three kinds of naked flooring: single, double, and framed.

d. Devoid of ornament or facing of any kind; plain and bare.

1850 Inkersley *Styles Archit France* 313 The enormous projection of the naked buttresses. 1879 Stevenson *Trav. Donkey* 48 Here and there a few naked cottages and bleak fields. 1892 T. B. F. Emmson *Epid. Pneumonia at Scotter* 12, Cesspools of naked brick.

11. Uncovered, unprotected, exposed.

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 389 Moles want their sight, because they have not their eyes open and naked as other Beasts. 1771 Burke *Corr.* (1844) I. 280, I always felt it on the naked nerve, and with the quickest, sorest sensibility. 1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xi. 94 It seemed as if every blow cut into my naked heart. 1861 J. R. Greene *Man. Anim. Kingd*, *Calent* 94 In some *Plumular.æ* the gonophores appear to be naked 1839 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 325 These changes are described as occurring..in the ultimate naked fibrils.

b. Not placed within a case or receptacle; esp. *naked light.*

a 1626 Middleton *Mayor Queenb.* i. ii, Yes, sir, in lanterns; but I'll never trust candle naked again. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 1079 As the naked cage of Davy often gets red-hot with flame [etc.]. 1842 Parnell *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 13 The crucible..should never be introduced naked into the fire. 1865 *Morn. Star* 3 Nov., The Use of Naked Lights in a Fiery Mine. 1886 *S. W. Lincolnsh. Gloss.* s. v., We don't reckon to take a nak d light into the yard.

c. *Naked fire*, an open fire, one not closed in by any contrivance. ? *Obs.*

1673 Grew *Philos. Hist. Plants* (1682) 19 The strongest heat which a naked fire in that Furnace would produce. 1758 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* III. 68 It requires a naked fire to fuse it. 1800 tr *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 189 Place the retort on a sand-bath, or a naked fire.

12. *Bot.* **a.** Of seeds: Not enclosed in a case or ovary; having no pericarp.

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* iv. viii. 461 The grayne. is naked, bare, and cleane. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Naked Seeds*, such Seeds of Plants, as are not included in any Pod or Case 1776–96 Withering *Brit. Plants* II. 179 Flowers of 1 petal, beneath, and 4 naked seeds. 1846–50 A. Wood *Class-bk. Bot.* 52 Truly naked seeds are found in few plants. 1875 Bennett & Dyer tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 433 The cases are, however, not rare in which the seeds remain quite naked from first to last.

b. Of stalks, etc.: Destitute of leaves. Of leaves, etc.: Free from hairs; smooth, glabrous.

1721 Bradley *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 34 Plants, whose.. whole Foliate or naked Roots put forth every Spring their fresh Flower-Stalks. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Leaf*, Naked Leaf expresses a leaf whose surface is smooth and equal, without any particular marks. *Ibid.* s.v. *Stalk*, Naked stalk, one that has no leaves. 1776–96 Withering *Brit. Plants* II. 320 The barren branches naked and bent backwards. 1860 A. Gray *Man. Bot.* 281 Flowers perfect, solitary or long naked scapes or peduncles.

c. In the specific names of varieties of grain having naked seeds, as *naked barley* and *naked oats*, or of plants with naked stems, as *naked broom-rape.*

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* iv. viii. 461 The naked or hulled Barley groweth in some places of Fraunce. 1678 Salmon *Pharm. Lond.* i. iv. 117 *Zeopyrum*, Naked Barley. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) I. 136 In Staffordshire..is a sort of red or naked Oats. 1764 *Museum Rust.* III. 151 The naked oat.. I am told is very much cultivated in Cornwall. 1808 J. Walker *Econ. Hist. Hebrides* I. 229 The naked oat..is so called, because the grain.. falls naked from the head, like a grain of wheat. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 166/2 The naked oat.. is found wild in many parts of Europe. 1838 *Ibid.* XII. 291/1 Naked Barley, a species but little cultivated now, is of unknown origin. 1860 A. Gray *Man. Bot.* 281 *Aphyllon*, Naked Broom-rape.

13. *Zool.* Destitute of hair or scales; not defended by a shell.

1769 E. Bancroft *Guiana* 134 A long tail, which is almost naked towards the end. 1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 364 Skin naked, with longitudinal folds. 1844 Carpenter *Zool.* § 373 The Cod tribe..have a long body..covered with soft scales,—the head, however, being naked. 1897 H. O. Forbes *Hand-bk. Primates* II. 199 The front, top, and sides of the head and face are nearly naked.

b. As the distinctive epithet of classes of animals (see quota.).

1601 Holland *Pliny* xxix. vi. II. 365 Naked snailes (I meane those that bee found without shells.) 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 112 Klein gives them a class.. under the name of Naked Quadrupedes. 1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 364 Family III. Naked Serpents. 1834 McMurtrie *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 270 The naked Acephala are not numerous. 1840 tr. *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 336 We call those Mollusca *naked* in which the cloak is simply membranous or fleshy. 1851 Woodward *Mollusca* i. 62 The rest are termed 'naked cephalopods', because the shell is internal.

IV. 14. Left without any addition, not strengthened or increased in any way; bare, mere; † absolute.

c 1000 Ælfric *On New Test.* (Grein) 21 Nu miht þu wel witan, þæt weorc sprecan swiðor, þonne þa macodon word. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 35 Whi schulde curatis pronounsen here breþeren a cursed for nakid lettris of syche coueitous prelatis. 1523 Skelton *Garl. Laurel* 1205 Harde to make ought of that is nakid nought. 1552 Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* (1884) 48 Thai that presumis owyr mekil of thair awin nakit frewill & gud deedis. *a* 1652 J. Smith *Sel. Disc.* iv. 103 A naked perception of sensible impressions, without any work of reason. 1700 C. Nesse *Antid. Arminn.* (1827) 17 Some grant to the non-elect only a prescience or naked foresight. 1785 Burke *Sp. Nabob Arcot* Wks. 1842 I 319/2 On these principles he chooses to suppose. a naked possibility. 1837 T. Jones *Christian Warrior* iii. xv. 77 He would make him believe that a naked Christ and a naked faith is quite enough. 1876 Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Naked fourth*, the interval of a fourth without the addition of any other interval.

b. Not accompanied by, or overlaid with, remarks or comments; expressed in plain unadorned language.

c 1400 *Cato's Mor.* 345 in *Cursor M.* 1673 Þou wondris in þi witte þat I wrate þis writte in twa versis nakid. 1450–1530 *Myr. our Ladye* 3 In many places where the nakyd letter ys not easy for symple soulles to vnderstonde; I expounde yt.. more openly. 1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* ii. vii. § 1 To draw all things unto the determination of bare and naked Scripture. 1655 S. Ashe *Funeral Serm. Ga aker* 25 This I enlarge not by specifying instances, because the naked quotations may be sufficient. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No 39 ¶ 6 The naked Thought of every Speech.. divested of all its Tragick Ornaments. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III 377 Herein they state the naked facts, as they find them to be proved. 1835 Thirlwall *Greece* iii. I. 65 This is the naked abstract of the tradition. 1878 O. W. Holmes *Motley* xxiv. 226 One who felt himself wronged must not be expected to reason in naked syllogisms.

c. Not otherwise supported, assured, or confirmed. (Chiefly in legal use.)

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 420 Sith þei supposen þat hor naked graunte is als myche worthe as graunte wiþ hor lettres. *c* 1555 Harpsfield *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 45 If the parties make but a naked and bare promise of affiance. 1616 T. Godwyn *Moses & Aaron* (1641) 257 The making of peace was a naked stipulation, for the laying aside of all hostile affections 1681 Stair *Inst. Law Scot.* 116 Whether it be a naked Paction or Promise, or a Mutual Contract. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. 195 The lowest and most imperfect degree of title consists in the mere naked possession, or actual occupation of the estate. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 455 Suppose a naked right, or a contingent remainder had descended. 1823 Crabb *Technol. Dict.*, *Nude contract*, a bare naked contract, without a consideration, which is void in law. 1871 De Vere *Americanisms* 509 *Naked possessor*, is the odd title by which, in Texas and the Southwestern States, the occupant of a farm is known, who can show no title to his land. 1877 Tennyson *Harold* ii. ii, Thou art perfect in all honour! Thy naked word thy bond!

d. Not supported by proof or evidence.

1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 43 b, Unlesse you suppose, that with your naked clamorous affirmatives ye may expell them out of the Church. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* x. 457 Onely for a naked suspition, mistaking the honorable intention of the English. 1673 Cave *Prim. Chr.* i. iv. 81 None were ever greater Enemies to a naked profession. 1817 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. v. vii. 603 For the evidence of these designs, Mr. Hastings presents his own naked assertion.

15. *Naked eye*, the eye itself, unassisted by the microscope, telescope, or other aid to vision. So *naked sight.*

1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* i. 17 Smaller than the smallest hair our naked eyes can discover. 1672 Grew *Anat. Veget.* iii. 77 As the Tract of these Pores appears to the naked Eye. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 121 ¶ 9 Such [creatures] as are bulky enough for the naked Eye to take hold of. 1789 Mme. D'Arblay *Diary* 18 Jan., With my glass..I can see just as other people see with the naked eye. 1812 Woodhouse *Astron.* xxiii. 240 To the naked sight, or to unassisted vision. 1875 Manning *Mission H. Ghost* xiii. 359 The naked eye cannot perceive them, but the power of the microscope reveals them.

b. *attrib.* Visible to the naked eye.

1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc.* IX. 138 The naked-eye characters being characteristic. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 963 There was no naked-eye damage to the cord.

16. Undiluted, neat. *rare*[−1].

1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* let. xiii, I am drinking naked spirits, I think.

17. *Comb.*, as *naked-armed*, *-bladed*, *-eyed*, *-flowered*, *-flowering*, *-seeded*, *-tailed* adjs. Also **naked-beard grass**, an American grass having an abortive flower; † **naked-tail** (see quot.).

1892 T. Hardy *Tess* xxix, Tess had come out..*naked-armed and jacketless. 1860 Gray *Man. Bot.* 553 *Gymnopogon.* *Naked-beard Grass. 1896 Mrs. Browning *Aur. Leigh* i. 330 And with two grey-steel *naked-bladed eyes Searched through my face. 1848 E. Forbes (*title*) A Monograph of the British *naked-eyed Medusæ. *Ibid.* 3 In the naked-eyed species. 1870 Nicholson *Man. Zool.* x. (1875) 219 The 'naked-eyed' Medusæ.. are exceedingly elegant..when examined in a living condition. 1853 Tyas *Pop. Flowers* Ser. iii. 2 The *Naked-flowered Crocus (*C. nudiflorus*) adorns the meadows..in the fall of the year. 1889 *Globe* 31 Jan. 1/5 Of the shrubs,..none is more kindly than the yellow naked-flowered jasmine. 1841 Macgillivray *Withering's Brit. Plants* 63 *C. nudiflorus*, *naked-flowering Crocus. 1855 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* V. 233 Naked-flowering Saffron. 1776 Lee *Botany* 415 (Jod.) *Gymnospermia*, *naked-seeded 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XIV. 495/1 In Guaiana is found the rabo pelado, or *naked-tail, a ravenous animal, of the vulpine species 1841 Waterhouse *Marsup.* 94 *Naked-tailed opossum, *Didelphys nudicaudata.*

B. *sb.*[1]

1. *The naked*: † **a.** The naked skin. *Obs. rare.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 4182 Quare it neȝes on þe nakid it noyis for euire. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6493 He shot þrough the shild & the shene maile,. Hit neghit to þe nakid.

† **b.** *Art.* The nude. *Obs.*

1735 Pope *Ep. Lady* 188 Artists! who can paint or write, To draw the Naked is your true delight. 1753 Hogarth *Anal. Beauty* xi. 91 The drapery. helps to satisfy the eye, ..without depriving the beholder of any part of the beauties of the naked.

c. The face or plain surface of a wall, etc.

1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* I 66 Angles jutting out from the naked of the Wall. 1776 G. Semple *Building in Water* 13 The Cutwaters.. extend 12 Feet each beyond the naked of the Bridge. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Builder* 339 *Naked of a Wall*, the vertical or battering surface, whence all projectures arise. 1842 Gwilt *Archit.* 1007.

† **2.** *Art.* A nude figure. *Obs.*

1622 Peacham *Compl. Gent.* ii. xiii. (1634) 148 Hee excelled in Perspective, and above all other masters laboured in Nakeds. 1675 A. Browne *App. Art of Limning* 21 To understand how to make choice of a good Naked, and to draw it well.

† **Naked,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [f. prec.] Nakedness.

c 1000 Ælfric *Deut.* xxviii. 48 Drihten asent hungor on eow and þurst and nacede. *c* 1470 Henryson *Orph. & Eur.* 529 For this dispyte quhen he was deid anon Was dampnyt..To suffer hunger, thrist, nakit and cald.

† **Na·kedhead.** *Obs.* In 4 **nakedhed(e, nakidhe(e)d.** [f. Naked *a.* + -head: cf. MDu. *naket-*, *naecteit* (Du. *naakheid*), G. *nacktheit*, Sw. *nakenhet*, Da *nogenhed.*] Nakedness.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23089 O naked-hed quen i drogh [h]arme, Yee gaf me clething. 13.. *K. Alis.* 7056 Ther is none for the nakedhed aschamed. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 47 Of þe caitifte of helle, of þe nakidheed fio al solace. 1382 — *Jer.* ii. 25 Forfende thi foot fro nakidhed.

Na·kedish, *a. rare.* [-ish.] Somewhat naked.

1806 Galpine *Brit. Bot.* 26 *Alopecurus*..Glumes nakedish, united at their base.

Na·kedize, *v.* [f. Naked *a.* + -ize.] **a.** *intr.* To go naked. **b.** *trans.* To make naked.

1858 Hogg *Shelley* II. 289 It was most manifest that the children liked to nakedize—such was the term of art—exceedingly. 1885 J. C. Jeafferson *Real Shelley* II. 192 The troop of nakedized children rushed downstairs.

Nakedly (nē·kedli), *adv.* Also 3 **-liche,** 5 **-lye;** 4 **nakyd-,** 5 **nakidly.** [f. Naked *a.* + -ly[2]: cf. MDu. *naectelike*, *-lic*, *k.*]

1. a. Without concealment or reserve; plainly, openly. (Common in 17th c.)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 316 Schrift set schal beon naked, þet is, nakedliche imaked, and nout.. hendeliche ismoked. 1340 *Ayenb.* 174 He seel zigge his zennes clyerliche and nakedliche. 1561 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 173 In sa fer as is allegit naketlie, that I ressavit..and disponit the gudis. 1603 *Lismore Papers* Ser. ii. (1887) I. 56 Laying nakedlie and feelinglie before his eies the danger of the action. 1643 *Myst. Iniq.* 43 The Catholike cause (which the King..is induced to serve either nakedly, or cloathed with this pretence). 1682 Sir T. Browne *Chr. Mor.* (1716) 23 The Judge of all knoweth all, and every man will nakedly know himself. 1818 Hallam *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 402 Quarrels of private families.. sometimes.. were more nakedly conspicuous. 1846 Grote *Greece* ii. iv. (1862) II. 88 This supremacy was not claimed directly and nakedly.

b. Without addition or amplification; simply, barely.

1534 More *Comf. Trib.* ii. Wks. 1205/1 Hard is it..in many maner thinges, to affirme or denye, reprove or allow, a mater nakedlye proponed & put furth. 1560 Becon *New Catech.* Wks. 154/1 I. 427 If we had ben without bodies, Christ wold haue geuen vnto vs those spirituall gifts, nakedly & simply. 1651 Saunders *Plen. Poss.* 7 His meaning is.. nakedly what the words expresse. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* No. 40. 1/2 Our Church has Nakedly proposed them but left the Sense of them undetermined. 1741–3 Wesley *Extr. Jrnl.* (1749) 22, I desired five or six to go with him to Justice Copeland, to whom they nakedly related the fact. 1809–10 Coleridge *Friend* (1865) 111 To state it nakedly is to confute it satisfactorily.

2. Without reference to, apart from, other things or circumstances. (Common in 17th c.)

c 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 231 Þus shulde stiwardis of þe Chirche iuge not nakydly bi þer wille, but sikerly aftir Goddis lawe. 1549 Latimer *7th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 207 Not the bare death, considering it so nakedly by it selfe. 1646 J. Whitaker *Uzziah* 7 The acts of the unregenerate in themselves nakedly considered, some of them may be right. 1724 Swift *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. ii. 67 Let us take the whole matter nakedly,..without the refinements of some people. 1756 Burke *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. 1842 I. 8/2 When it is nakedly considered, and those matters which are apt to divert our attention from it..are not taken into the account. 1873 *Speaker's Comm.* Ps. cxxxviii. 1 It is doubtful if the Hebrew word Elohim, used nakedly.., can have this meaning. 1884 Ld. Selborne in *Law Rep.* 9 App. Cases 611 The question, therefore, is nakedly raised by this appeal.

3. In a naked, unclothed, or exposed manner; nudely. Also *fig.*

a 1440 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E.E.T.S.) 40 All thyng worldly [he] hadde forsake for the loue of criste, nakidly askapynge the wrake of this worlde. 1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* I. lxxx, This dazeleth all their clearest sighted eies, That they see not how nakedly they lie. *a* 1619 FLETCHER *Mad Lover* I 1, How have you borne yourself, how nakedly Laid your soul open. 1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Exper.* Pref. Truth, through the fine Web, sometimes seems so plain and lively, that some might conclude, She was Nakedly Discovered. 1755 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. I 71 Things which we pass by in their common dress, yet which shock us when they are nakedly represented. 1896 *Daily News* 5 Nov. 9/2 A man of about 30 years of age was indicted for nakedly exposing himself in a public place.

† **b.** Without means of defence. *Obs. rare.*

1562 PILKINGTON *Expos. Nehemiah* (1585) 64 Good men may also learne here not..to goe nakedlie without weapon, to yeald them selues into their enemies hands. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VIII. 362 Rash fellowes..who will nakedly hazard themselues in knowne perils, without Ordonance

4 Barely, poorly, imperfectly; slightly. ? *Obs.*

1589 COOPER *Admon.* 120 They..haue handled them so coldely, nakedly, and vnperfectly, that many haue bene grieued to heare them 1634-5 BIRKBECK *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 156 My Lord of Kildare, who passed through them nakedly attended *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1683) 6 The Reader, unacquainted with such Vegetables, or but nakedly knowing their natures.

Nakedness (nē·kĕdnes). [f. NAKED *a.* + -NESS.]

1. The state or condition of being unclothed or destitute of clothing. Also *transf.* a naked person.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I 392 On hungre & on ðurste,..on cyle, & on nacednysse. — *Gen.* IX 23 Swa þæt hiȝ ne ȝesawon heora fæder nacednisse *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 810 To yow broghte I noght elles But feyth and nakednesse and maydenhede *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 23089 (Trin.) Bi nakednes whenne I toke harm wip cloping ȝe made me warm. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 8 Where shall be no sycknes, no necessite nor nakednes 1573 L. LLOYD *Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 39 The women, lifting up their cloaths, shewing their nakedness. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 172 A black vaile, through which the nakednesse of their shoulders..may be seene. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X 217 As Father of his Familie he clad Thir nakedness with Skins of Beasts. *c* 1718 PRIOR *Pallas & Venus* 16 Thou to be strong must put off every dress; Thy only armour is thy nakedness. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xliv IV. 347 He concealed his nakedness with a linen towel. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I x. 1, Grimy nakedness dragging his trucks And laying his trains in a poison'd gloom. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 20 May 3/1 The fair nakednesses who look down unabashed upon the well-dressed crowd.

b. Absence of cover or concealment; the state of a thing when not cloaked or disguised in any way; a feature requiring to be kept concealed.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* IV. i. 177 Why seek'st thou then to couer with excuse, That which appeares in proper nakednesse? 1661 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 66, I would not tell you any tales, because there are nakednesses which it becomes us to cover if it be possible. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ., Passport*, I could wish to spy the nakedness of their hearts. 1820 SHELLEY *Liberty* xvi, Till in the nakedness of false and true They stand before their Lord 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 30 Dec. 5/3 None of us have as yet gone to the length of avowing this design in all its nakedness.

c Openness to attack; weakness. *rare.*

a 1591 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1866) II 40 It grieves me to discover the nakedness of my countrymen 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xlii 9 To see the nakednes of the land you are come.

2. Destitution; bareness, poverty.

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 133 By decay of the haven it was brought in manner to miserable nakednesse and decay. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 315 This penury, nakednesse, and abiection. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 310 The lofty nakednesse of your Latinizing Barbarian. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* II. ii, He..discovered the nakedness of his pockets. 1754 PITT *Lett. to Nephew* iv. 22 Exposing the nakedness and emptiness of the mind. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxix. (1856) 251 It is this nakedness of resources, that makes our position one of bitterness 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* III. iv. 95 The result would be simple intellectual nakedness.

b. Bareness due to absence of vegetation, ornament, or other accessories.

1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 80 P 4 The nakedness and asperity of the wintry world. 1822 SHELLEY *Adonais* xlix, Where fragrant copses dress The bones of Desolation's nakedness. 1859 JEFFSON *Brittany* viii 107 The broken arches and desolate nakedness of the cathedral.

3. Freedom from unnecessary ornament or refinement; simplicity. *rare.*

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* IV. iv. iii. 379 No people of Europe..vseth lesse Ceremonyes,..doing all such thinges without any ostentation, yea with great simplicity and nakednes. 1711 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) III. 173 Much admiring the Simplicity and Nakedness of ye Style. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 85 P 4 Nature in her Simplicity and Nakedness.

4. Absence of hairs or scales.

1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed.2) 397 This order..is further distinguished..by the softness and nakedness of the skin 1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* vii. 243 In Batrachians..we find a nakedness of skin greater even than in man.

† **Na·ken,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 3 naen(en), 4-5 nakn(en); 4 naeken, -in, nakkin, nakin, 4-5 nakyn, nakon. [app. f. *naken* NAKE *a.* + -EN 5.]

1. *trans.* To strip (a person) naked; to divest of clothing (or armour); to lay (part of the body) bare. Also *refl.*

a 1240 *Wohunge* in *O.E. Hom.* I. 283 A nu nacnes mon mi lef *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4173 Þai hent Ioseph And narkend him and kest him dun. *a* 1350 *S. Anastasia* 140 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 27 Þe Emperoure..Gert nakkin þam al foure in feie. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Chron.* x. 9 Whanne thei haden spuylid hym..and nakenyd fro armys. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 84 He nakend þe tane of his legis. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxiv. 277 (Harl. MS.), Do of and nakyn þe of all þi Clothing. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 248/1 To Nakyn, *nudare.*

b. To strip or deprive one *of* something.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. xli. (1869) 25 Therfore i haue wrethe in myn herte whan ye nakenen me of my right.

2. To lay bare; to reveal or disclose.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27099 Alle þis werld es nackind forwit cristis ei. 1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xix. 8 If ther is to thee gilte, wile thou not nakenen. — *Isa.* xxii 6 And Elam toc an arewe cuas,.. and the target nakinde the wal.

Hence † **Na·kening** *vbl sb. Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xi. 29 In the ende of a man [there is] ful nakenyng of the werkis of hym. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 248/2 A Nakynynge, *nudacio.*

Naker (nē·kəɹ), *sb.*[1] Now only *Hist.* Also 4-5 nakere, *gen. pl.* nak(e)ryn, 5 nakyr, 9 nakir. Cf. NACORNE and NAQUAIRE. [a. OF. *nacre, naquere, nakaire, naccaire*, etc. = It. *nacchera*, med.L. *nach-, nacara nacaria*, med.Gr. ἀνακυρα, ad. Arab. نقارة, Pers. نقاره, *naqāra(h)*. In English the word seems to have had real currency only in the 14th cent.] A kettle-drum.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1413 Ay þe nakeryn noyse, notes of pipes, Tymbres & tabornes tulket among. *a* 1352 MINOT *Poems* iv. 80 þe princes Gert nakers strike and trumpes blaw *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knight's T.* 1653 Pypes, trompes, nakers, and clarionnes. *c* 1400 MAUNDEVILLE (Roxb.) xxxi. 138 Þer es herd noyse as it were of trumppes and tawburnez and nakers. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1085 With trompe and with nakere And the scalmuse clere.

1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxx, A flourish of the Norman trumpets mingled with the deep and hollow clang of the nakers. 1891 *Cornh. Mag.* May 450 Every road..resounded with nakir and trumpet.

Hence † **Na·ker** *v. intr.*, to beat upon nakers.

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 4699 Thei nakered, piped and blew, Vnto that the Cokkes crew.

† **Naker,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare*—°. [f. NAKE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who makes naked.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 351/1 Nakare, or he þat spoylyth the men of clothys, *denudator.*

Naker, obs. form of NACRE.

† **Na·kerer.** *Obs.* Also 4 nakarer. [f. NAKER *sb.*[1] + -ER 1.] A performer upon the naker.

1310-11 *MS Cott. Nero* C.viii lf. 87 b, Roger le Trompour, Jaymo le Nakerer, Menestrallis Regis. *a* 1377 in *Household Ord.* (1790) 4 Mynstrelles—Nakerers. *c* 1400 *Siege Jerusalem* 852 (E.E.T.S.) With dynoyse of pipis, & þe nakerer' noyse

† **Nake·tte.** *Obs. rare.* [Of obscure origin.] Some precious stone.

c 1460 *Emare* 94 Of crapowtes and nakette As thykke ar they sette. *Ibid.* 142 With crapawtes and nakette, Thykke of stones ar they sette.

‖ **Nakhoda** (nă·kŏdă). Forms: 7 nocheda, nockhoda, nohuda, nucquedah, nokayday, nockado; necoda, nahoda, nacoda, 9 nacodah, nakouda, nakhoda, nakhuda. [a. Urdū (Persian) ناخدا *nākhodā, nākhudā*, f. ناو *nāw* boat, ship + خدا *khudā* master.] The captain or master of an Indian boat or vessel.

1605 SARIS in Purchas *Pilgrims* I iv. 385 The Nockhoda of the Iunke alledged many rich parcells taken. 1611 MIDDLETON *ibid.* I. iii. 263 The Nohudas and Merchants in great feare of losse of their ship and goods. 1663 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xiii. 42 The three Necodas of the Junks, so are the commanders of them called in that country. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Nakouda.* 1834 A PRINSEP *Baboo* II xii. 249 (Stf.), He laughed and told me I should see the Nakhoda in the evening. 1887 MRS. D. DALE *S. Australia* 244 The proas are owned by Malays, each one commanded by a head man or nacodah.

Nakin, -kyn, variants of NO-KIN.

† **Na·king,** *vbl. sb. Obs. rare*—°. [f. NAKE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of making naked.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 351/1 Nakynge, or nakydnesse (or stryppyng), *nudacio, denudacio.*

Nakquayre: see NAQUAIRE.

Nakre, obs. form of NACRE.

Nal, obs. form of AWL.

Nald(e, would not: see NILL *v.*

Nale, in phr. *at* (*the*) or *atte nale*: see ALE 2.

† **Nall(e,** obs. forms of AWL.

14.. *Metr. Voc.* in Wr.-Wulcker 628 Baryngsexe, sole, nalle (*subula*), corduane. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 249 Prikkede thro alle the body with nalles, neldes, and pynnes 1496 *Fysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 14 Shomakers nalles in especyall the beste for grete fysshe. 1530 PALSGR. 247/1 Nall for a souter, *alene.* 1564 [see AWL]. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 36 Hole bridle and saddle, whit lether and nall. 1632 [see AWL].

attrib. and *comb.* 1530 PALSGR. 247/1 Nall maker, *faiseur dalesnes.* 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XI. xxxvii. I. 331 Like a shomakers Nail blade.

† **Nam,** am not: see NE and BE *v.* A. I. 1. 1.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxviii. 60 gearu ic eam & neam ȝedroefed. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. iii. 11 His ȝesceoe nam [*Rushw.* næm] ic wyrče beara. *c* 1200 ORMIN 10281 Namm I nohht Godess sune. *c* 1205 LAY. 14136 Næm [*c* 1275 nam] ich næuere bute care. *a* 1240 *Creisun* in *O.E. Hom.* I. 185 Hwi nam ich in þin earmes. *c* 1305 *Edmund Conf.* 61 in *E.E.P.* (1862) 72 Nam ic þi felawe, quaþ þis child. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 67 Seie I noght That I nam somdel for to wyte. *c* 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* xxxviii. 472 In non wyse nam I not so. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Flowers* Wks. 64, I nam.. the wisest wight of all. 1576 — *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 50, I n'am a man, as some do thinke I am.

† **Nam,** variant of MNAM, mina. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. vi. 241 Mathew..mouthed thise wordes, That *servus nequam* had a nam.

Nam, pledge: see NAAM.

Nam, pa. t. of NIM *v. Obs.*

Namable, variant of NAMEABLE *a.*

Naman, -mon, variants of NO-MAN, no one.

† **Na·mandly,** *adv.* In 4 nom-. [Cf MDu. *namende-, namondelike*, G. *namentlich.*] Namely.

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 27282 (Fairf.) In spiring priest loke þou be sleye in þakin þingis nomandeli [*Cott.* namly] þat is game kind in lecchery.

Namation. *rare*—°. [ad. med.L. *namation-em*, f. *namare*, f. OE. *nám* NAAM.] (See quot.)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Namation*, (Law-Term) a distraining, or taking a Distress: In Scotland, it is taken for impounding. [Hence in later Dicts.]

Namaycush (næ·mĕkʊʃ). Also 8 naym-, 9 namaoush. [American Indian; in Cree *număkoos*, Ojibway *namăgoss.*] The great lake trout (*Salvelinus namaycush*) of N. America.

1785 PENNANT *Arct. Zool.* II Suppl. 139 Naymacush. Inhabits the lakes of Hudson's Bay. 1829 RICHARDSON *Fauna bor. Amer.* III 179 The namaycush is the tyrant of the lakes. 1888 G. B. GOODE *Amer. Fish* 468 The amateur is likely to confound the namaycush with the Siscowet. 1892 SHIELD *Amer Game Fishes* 238 The namaycush reaches its greatest perfection in the Northern parts of Lakes Huron and Michigan.

Namby-pamby (næ·mbipæ·mbi), *a.* and *sb.* [A fanciful formation on the name of *Ambrose* Philips (died 1749), author of pastorals ridiculed by Carey and Pope.

1726 CAREY (*title*) Namby Pamby. *Ibid.* 29 So the Nurses get by Heart Namby Pamby's Little Rhimes 1733 POPE *Dunc.* III. 319 Beneath his reign shall.. Namby Pamby [*ed.* 1, A—e P—s] be prefer'd for Wit.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of style, compositions, actions, etc.: Weakly sentimental, insipidly pretty, affectedly or childishly simple.

1745 W. AYRE *Mem. Pope* II. 90 He us'd to write Verses on Infants, in a strange Stile, which Dean Swift calls the Namby Pamby Stile. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* I. 97 At a very advanced age he condescended to trifle in namby pamby rhymes. 1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 84 (1794) III. 351 Sweet smirking troops, In coats of green, and namby pamby pride. 1823 *Edin. Rev.* XXXIX 73 Too many of these namby-pamby lyrics have still been allowed to remain. 1844 THACKERAY *Little Trav.* i. Wks. 1869 XXII. 181 Keyser has dwindled down into namby pamby prettiness. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* III x. 191 He had just that small namby-pamby air which would suit Pauline's faint-hearted lover.

absol. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) II. ii. 64 That unlucky taste for the namby-pamby by which Wordsworth annoyed his contemporaries.

2. Of persons: Inclined to weak sentimentality, affected daintiness, or childish simplicity; of a weak or trifling character.

1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 145 A namby-pamby Duke. 1774 T. DAVIES in *J. Granger's Lett.* (1805) 60 Certain namby-pamby people were never to be satisfied. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk.* (1869) 47 The namby-pamby mystical German school [of painters]. 1848 — *Van. Fair* xlii, She was a namby pamby milk-and-water affected creature. 1883 *Forum Rev.* I Sept. 384 An amount of curious facts which namby-pamby travellers hesitate to tell.

B. *sb.* **1.** That which is marked by affected prettiness and feeble sentimentality; a composition of this kind.

a 1764 LLOYD *Cobbler of Cripplegate*, While namby-pamby thus you scribble. 1801 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* V. 284 An ode which he has just composed in praise of Inanity, or Namby Pamby. 1814 T. L. PEACOCK *Wks.* (1875) III. 129 Mr. W. R. Spenser, a writer of fantastical namby-pambies. 1838 MACAULAY *Sir W. Temple* Ess. (ed. Montague) II 260 Passages in which raillery and tenderness are mixed in a very engaging namby pamby. 1894 SALA *Things I have seen* II. xiv 135 The words in the songs..were not always sickly namby-pamby.

2. A namby-pamby person.

1885 *Athenæum* 17 Oct. 498/1 He is excellent..on Haydon *passim*; about the namby-pambies of the time he writes as becomes the author of the 'Book of Snobs'.

Hence **Na·mby-pa·mbical** *a.*, of a namby-pamby nature; **Na·mby-pa·mbics,** namby-pamby writing; **Na·mby-pa·mbiness,** weak sentimentality; **Na·mby-pa·mby** *v.*, to talk namby-pamby to (one); **Na·mby-pa·mbyish** *a.*, somewhat namby-pamby.

1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) III. 130, I had never written Namby Pambicks in my Life. 1761 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XII. 122 Omit one or two [hymns]... They are namby-pambycal. 1809-12 MISS EDGEWORTH *Absentee* xvi, A lady of quality, sends me..her waiting gentlewoman to namby-pamby me. 1832 *Examiner* 517/1 The words..are namby-pambyish. 1890 SAINTSBURY *Hist. Elizab. Lit.* iv. 138 The sweetness without namby-pambyness which Daniel had at constant command.

Na·mby-pa·mbyism. [f. prec. + -ISM.] Weak or insipid sentimentality; an instance of this.

1834 *Tait's Mag.* I 206/2 The namby-pambyisms of the 'Book of Beauty'. 1842 MRS. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets* (1863) 187 The concentrate essence of namby-pambyism. 1867 HATTON *Tallants of Burton* iii, I hate to see such namby-pambyism.

Name (nē·m), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 1 nama, 2-name, (5 *Sc.* nayme), 2-5 nam, (5 naam). *β.* 1 noma, 2 nome. [OE. *nama, noma* masc. =

OFris. *nama*, *noma*, OS. *namo* (MDu. *name*, *naem*, Du. *naam*), OHG. *namo* (MHG. and G. *name*), Goth. *namô*; the original gender and the final *n* of the stem (see NEMN *v.*) is retained in ON. *nafn*, *namn* neut. (Sw. *namn*, Da. *navn*). Cognate forms occur in all the other Indo-European languages, as Skr. *nāman*, Gr. ὄνομα, L. *nōmen*, O r. *ainm* (pl. *anmann*), OSl. *imę* (Russ. *imya*), etc.]

I. 1. The particular combination of sounds employed as the individual designation of a single person, animal, place, or thing.

a. Beowulf 78 [He] scop him Heort naman. *Ibid.* 343 Beowulf is min nama 862 (*charter* 29 in *O. E. Texts* 439 Brocces ham ðes dennes nama. ðes ōðres dennes nama sæmget hryg. *a* 1000 *O. E. Chron* an. 975 Eorla ealdor þæm was Eadweard nama. *a* 1122 *Ibid.* (Laud MS.) an. 1118 Iohan of Gaitan . þam was oðer nama Gelasius. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 91 þat mai ech man understonden þe wot wat bitocneð þese twele names betfage and ierusalem. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 232 Name he gat hire . ; Issa was hire firste name. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1216 Marchaund ich haue ben ay, Mi nam is tramtris 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 191 The kinges Moder there lay, Whos rihte name was Domilde *c* 1450 MYRC 138 Then may the fader..Crysten the chylde and zeue hyt name. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 24 Make therin the citees names & other places in his mynde. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 406 A sonne named Henry ..the seventh of that name. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. iv. 14 Peter Simple, you say your name is? 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xxxiv. 213 God needeth not to distinguish his Celestiall servants by names. 1710 POPE *Winter For.* 339 The fam'd authors of his ancient name, The winding Isis, and the fruitful Thame. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* vi. I. 156 The name of Antoninus..had been communicated by adoption to the dissolute Verus. 1818 SHELLEY *Julian* 584 The name Of Venice, and its aspect, was the same. 1897 H. PORTER in *Century Mag.* July 357 He would call them sometimes by their last names.

β. c 850 *Martyrol.* in *O. E. Texts* 177 His noma wæs Maximus. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 161 Þæs noma wæs Zacharias. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 83 þenne ne mihte noht hire sune habbe þene nome þet him wes iæfen. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 444 Nat ich nowðer þi nome ne ich ne cnawe þi cun. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* (Harl. MS.) 214 Wel broue þou þy nome 3yng. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. III 3 The kyng clepet a clerke (I know not his nome). *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 687 Now wolly telle 3ow forther – more þe nomes of þe founders euerychon.

b. In Oxford and Cambridge use, in phrases denoting that the person continues, or ceases, to be an actual member of a college or hall.

1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Shenstone*, He continued his name in the book ten years, though he took no degree. 1858 *Ordinances Univ. Cambr.* (1904) 257 His name not having been kept on the boards of his College. 1860 *Oxford Univ. Cal.* 140 Provided they have kept their name on the Books of some College or Hall..for twenty-six Terms 1860 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xxiv, Drysdale, anticipating his fate, took his name off before they sent for him.

2. The particular word or words used to denote any object of thought not considered in, or not possessed of, a purely individual character. *To call names*: see CALL *v.* 17 c.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* ii. 19 Ælc hibbende nyten, swa swa Adam hit gecīgde, swa ys hys nama. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 115 De king bid icoren to þan þe him cuð his noma. *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex.* 222 Ilc kinnes beste of erde boren,..ðor gaf adam ilc here is name *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. pr. vi. (1868) 78 If þe name of gentilesse be referred to renoun and clernesse of l nage. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 13 For pride of thilke astat To bere a name of a prelat. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 472 Nayme off rewill on him he wald tak nayne. 1485 *Bk. St. Albans* D iij, Now foloys the naamys of all maner of hawkys. 1527 TINDALE *Doctr. Treat.* 116 That which is deserved is called (if thou wilt give him his right name) hire or wages. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 82 b, This is in dede yᵉ first original of the name of Protestauntes. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 2 b, Their Ensignes also they will not call by that name, but by the name of Colours. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 13 It is hardly possible to misse in graffing so often, if your Gardiner be worth his name. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 628 He..would shew me simples of a thousand names. 1667 — *P. L.* VI. 174 Unjustly thou deprav'st it with the name Of Servitude. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 374 P 1 There is a Fault, which, tho' common, wants a Name. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 723 Flowers by that name promiscuously we call 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cxi, Thus he bore without abuse The grand old name of gentleman. 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict.* c. 88 § 22 The offence, by whatever name called, which if committed in England would be perjury.

† b. A title of rank or dignity. *Obs. rare.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. V* 75 b, Deprived of all honores, names, dignities and preheminences whiche he then had.

† c. *Gram.* A noun. *Obs.*

1563–7 BUCHANAN *Reform. St. Andros* Wks. (S.T.S.) 8 The lawast class is for thayme that suld declin the namis, and the verbes actives, passives and anomales.

† d. *Arith.* Denomination. *Obs. rare.*

1714 CUNN *Treat. Fractions* 51 The Quote is that part of the Answer that is of that Name; then reduce the Remainder to the next inferior Name.

II. In pregnant senses, chiefly originating in Biblical uses based upon Hebrew modes of expression.

3. The name (sense 1) of God or Christ, with implication of divine nature and power inherent in it.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* viii. 2 Dryhten ur, hu wundurlic is noma ðin. *a* 850 *Lorica Prayer* in *O. E. Texts* 174 Daelniomende ..alra ðeara goda ðe æniz monn for his noman zedoð. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 103 His noman we sceolan weorþian mid wordum & mid dædum. *c* 1200 ORMIN 5342 þa shallt tu þurrh þe name off Crist Ben borrghenn att tin ende. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3497 Tac ðu nogt in idel min name. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xxvi. 9 Azens the name of Jhesu Nazarene, for to..do manye contrarie thingis. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 237 Condigne laude nor comendaciouu, Youe to this name ther can no tonge telle. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 219 b, Thy holy name is inuocate & named vpon vs. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 43 They gave thankes to God yᵉ they should suffer for the glorie of his name. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III 412 Hail Son of God,.. thy Name Shall be the copious matter of my Song. 1738 WESLEY *Hymn*, *Thee we adore* i, Thee we adore Eternal Name. 1782 COWPER *Truth* 556 His own glorious rights he would disclaim, And man might safely trifle with his name. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* x. xxvii, Our secret pride Has scorned thee, and thy worship, and thy name. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xxxvi, We yield all blessing to the name Of Him that made them current coin.

4. a. The name of a person († or thing) with implication of the individual denoted by it.

1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* iii 4 Thou hast a fewe names in Sardis, the which defouleden not her clothes. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 993 þare is na region ne rewme..bot it sall my name loute. 1467–8 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 574/2 Eny Acte made for the corporation or name of the Duchie of Lancastre. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. iv. 56 By the hand Of that black Name, Edward, black Prince of Wales 1662 STILLINGFL *Orig. Sacra* I. iv. § 11 Unless this might be any plea for his ignorance, that he had so many great names after him guilty of the same. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* II. 504 There Samson was, with wiser Solomon, And all the mighty names by love undone. 1782 COWPER *Conversat.* 828 Echo learns politely to repeat The praise of names for ages obsolete. 1849–50 ALISON *Hist. Eur.* V. xxix. 208 Names since immortalised in the rolls of fame were..assembled..at the Tuileries.

b. The name (sense 1) of a person or group of persons, with implication of all the individuals bearing, or comprehended under, it; those having a certain name; hence, a family, clan, people.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* lxvi. 22 As newe heuenus and newe erthe ..so stonde shal 3oure sed, and 3oure name. 1559 in Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1863) VIII. 3 Whose blood they once shed, they lightly never cease killing all that name. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 183 Ah beastly creature, The blot and enemy to our generall name. 1601 — *All's Well* I. iii 162, I am from humble, he from honoured name. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 142 Since I in one Night freed .. welnigh half Th' Angelic Name 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2575/3 Three of the Heads of Clans, or Chiefs of a Name, are come in and submitted to him. 1781 COWPER *Expost* 170 The favours poured upon the Jewish name. 1817 SHELLEY *Pr Athan* I. 30 Of an ancestral name the orphan chief. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I 547 All the clans hostile to the name of Campbell were set in motion.

5. The name (sense 1) of a person as mentioned by others with admiration or commendation; hence, the fame or reputation involved in a well-known name. *To have one's name up*, to be much spoken of.

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 22 Of a knizt is þat y mene, His name it sprong wel wide. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. *Ninian* 479 Of þe bischope þe nam ran sa in al þe land to and fra. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 12633 (Trin.) Fro þenne of þesu sprong þe nome. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. iv 155 My vnsoild name, th' austeerenesse of my life. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 101 Some to the fascinat on of a name Surrender judgment hoodwinked. 1789 *Lounger* No. 43. 4 The ill effects of possessing an extensive reputation, or as an old English Phrase expresses it, having one's name up. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VIII. x. P 1 When once my name was up for a man after the Duke of Lerma's own heart, I had very soon my court about me. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 681 If they find Some stain or blemish in a name of note.

b. *Of no name, without* (*a*) *name*, implying obscurity and unimportance.

1611 BIBLE *Job* xxx. 8 They were children of fooles, yea children of base men [*marg.* men of no name]. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 677 Nor do I name of men the common rout,.. Heads without name no more remembered. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VI. 1055 These shall then be Towns of mighty Fame; Tho' now they lye obscure; and Lands without a Name. 1821 SHELLEY *False Laurel & True* 7 One of the crowd thou art without a name.

c. A famous or notorious person; one whose name is well known.

1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* xxiii. 10 She became famous [*marg.* a name] among women. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* III. vii, Dr. Spix is a most excellent man, a most accurate traveller, quite a name 1842 TENNYSON *Ulysses* 11, I am become a name; For always roaming .Much have I seen and known.

6. The reputation *of* some character or attribute. † Also const. with *inf.*, and *ellipt.* (quot. 1727).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17472 Of men þat wan schenschip and schame, And of þar leute tint þe name. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6842 Of large almes men 3aue hym name. *c* 1418 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 245 If hym lust to have a name Of pelour under ipocrasie. 1456 *Paston Lett.* I. 383 Consideryng the goode nome and fame of trouth..the which I here of you. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth Lyt. Brit.* 283 Ye have the name to be the..gentyllest of hearte of any lady now lyvynge. 1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I (1586) 42 b, There are diuerse which thinke to get the name of pleasant conceited fellowes. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* x. li. I. 237 He would have the name to eat the resemblers of mans voice. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Simulation* P 2 The ablest Men.. haue had a name of Certainty, and Veracity. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxiii. 16 The Name that it got .. stuck so fast to it, that none of it would go off at any Price 1814 NICHOLSON *Country Lass* I. Wks. (1897) 41 Sic beauty, and the name o' siller, Gart wooers flock. 1894 *Law Times* XCVII 384/1 No profession will lightly earn for itself the name of a profession of hireling subornees of perjury.

b. With *a* and *adj.* A fame or reputation of a specified kind.

1382 WYCLIF *2 Sam.* vii. 9, I made to thee a greet name. 1382 — *Prov.* xxii. 1 Better is a good name, than manye richesiis. *c* 1430 *Babees Bk.* 42 *note*, A good name menny folde ys more worthe then golde. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxii. 70 Keip ordour..I hat 3e may gett ane bettir name. 1546 [see ILL *a.* 1 c]. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. i. 98 He hath an excellent good name. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Riches* (Arb.) 237 A good Name, for good and faire dealing. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VIII (J.) The king's army..had left no good name behind. 1738 SWIFT *Let. to Pope* 8 Aug., I have an ill name in the Post-office of both Kingdoms. 1784 COWPER *Task* II 7 9 Such expense..buys the boy a name, That sits a st gma on his father's house 1818 [see DOG *sb.* 15 h] 1845 S AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 473 If he were victorious, he would..bequeath a great name to posterity.

c (Usually in phr. *to get* or *make* (*oneself*) *a name*) A distinguished name; a reputation.

1382 WYCLIF *2 Sam.* viii 13 Forsothe Dauid made to hym a name, whanne he turnyde azen. *c* 1407 LYDGATE *Reas. & Sens.* 5832 This mayde..Had a name and dyde excelle To pleyen at this noble play. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Folys* (1874) II. 101 By cruell delynge he must hym get a name. 1535 COVERDALE *Zeph.* iii. 20, I wil get you a name..amonge all people of the earth. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I ii. 173 This new Gouernor..for a name Now puts the..Act freshly on me: 'tis surely for a name. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 45 They cast to build A Citie..And get themselves a name. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* vi. xviii, Tell her that I am nameless, and will yet make a name. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kidrostan* 48 When you make yourself a name, As I am sure you will do.

† d. *To bear* or *carry the name*, to have a reputation. *Obs.*

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XII. ix. 605 There is none that bereth the name now but ye and syr Tristram. 1572 *Schole-house Wom.* in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 138 So they may be trimmed and fed of the best, They haue no remorse who beareth the name. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* IX xvii. I 245 Our auncestours set more store by the Sturgeon, and it carried the name above all other fishes.

7. Without article: Repute, reputation, fame, distinction. Now *rare*

c 1375 *Leg. Rood* 124 [He] euill angerd was þat his cristen king had name More þan he. 1382 WYCLIF *Zeph.* iii. 20 Y shal 3eue 3ou in to name, and in to herying to alle peplis of erthe. *c* 1430 *How Gd. Wif* 75 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 185 Gode name is golde worthe, my leue childe *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 33 My desir restith in two singuler thinges; that one is for to conquere name in armes. 1530 PALSGR. 247/2 Name, *renom.* 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* Pref, Not so much seeking thereby any name or glorie. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 419 Yea, and after that, the Falern wines were in name and called for. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxiii. § 5 Senators that had name and opinion for general wise men. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 63 He lay as dead And lost to life and use and name and fame.

b. *Of* (*great*, etc.) *name*, noted, distinguished, famous. Now usually with adj.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 2 The firste two [sects] weren grete men of name and hauynge. 1415 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II 120 Lordes of name an hunderde and mo Bitterly that bargayn bowght. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VII* 23 b, The cytie..conteyned an hundred and fifty thousand houses of name. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 152/1 Of the English side, there died two dukes..with sundrie other men of name. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Travel* (Arb.) 523 Eminent Persons..which are of great Name abroad. 1699 T. BAKER *Refl. Learning* xiii. 160 In this kind Bartolus is of great name; whose Authority is valu'd amongst the Modern Lawyers. 1782 COWPER *Friendship* 85 Hence authors of illustrious name..Are sadly prone to quarrel. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 33 Although the military architect may be one of high name. 1857 CHURCH *Misc. Writ.* (1891) I. 16 It would be difficult, perhaps, to mention a writer of name who has more [faults].

8. One's repute or reputation, etc.; esp. *one's* (*good*) *name*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28165 For his..welth, his wytt, and his god name. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1811 *Lucrece*, Thus thou shalt be ded & also lese Thyn name. *c* 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 102 Gyfe he did, he lost his name. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* liv. 22 Quha in felde receawes schame, And tynis thair his knychtlie name. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W de W. 1531) 103 b, Defame hym, that is to saye, take his good name from hym. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, v. iv. 70 Would to heauen, Thy name in Armes, were now as great as mine. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* 5 Companies, where sometimes he may lose his good Name. 1705 tr. *Bosman's Guinea* 17 If the same Care was taken..Guinea would soon lose its dreadful mortal Name. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 453 Flavia, most tender of her own good name. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 297 Daily, hourly came Fresh followers, lured by his success and name. 1859–64 TENNYSON *Grandmother* 50, I love you so well that your good name is mine. 1874 MANNING *Ess.* Ser. III. 26 For the fair name of England, they are being blotted out of our history.

9. The mere appellation in contrast or opposition to the actual person or thing; reputation without correspondence in fact. † Also *at name*, nominally, professedly.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xxxvii. 1 Ther is a frend, bi only name a fiend. — *Rev.* iii. 1 Thou hast name, that thou lyuest, and thou art deed. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 197/1 The holy vyrgyne..wente to the sayne for to goo fetche at name somme vytayllles. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* V iii. 309 Tis but the shadow of a wife you see, The name, and not the thing. 1666–7 STILLINGFL. *Serm.* Prov. xiv. 9 (1673) 29 Relig on becomes but a meer name. 1727 GAY *Fables*, *Hare & Many Friends*, Friendship, like love, is but a name, Unless to one you stint the flame. 1784 COWPER *Truth* 422 Well he plays his part, Christian in name, and infidel in heart. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 161 He well knew, that in the circumstances,..a pension, little or nothing differed from a name. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 385 It has the name of being eighteen yards. 1867 E. QUINCY in *Life Josiah Quincy* 481 The Law School, though in existence..had but a name to live. 1888 *Green's Short*

Hist. viii § 8. 571 The expulsion of the majority of the existing House reduced the Commons to a name.

III. In prepositional phrases.

10 By name: **a.** Used with verbs of naming or calling, or (in later use) simply added to the proper appellation of a person, etc.

a 900 CYNEWULF *Elene* 755 Syndon tu on bam..þe man Seraphin be naman hateð. *a* 1000 *O. E. Chron.* an. 975 Þone .hataðð wide cometa be naman cræftgleawe men. *c* 1200 ORMIN 1828 Summ we findenn o þe boc Enngell bi name nemmnedd *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 38 Þat defte meiden, Marie bi name. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Sam.* xvii. 23 Þat bastard man, Goliath bi name *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 7370 (Trin.), Daud he hette bi his name. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids N.* v. 1 157 It doth befall, That I, one Snowt (by name) present a wall 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii 536 Wherever thus created, for no place Is yet distinct by name. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 98 ¶ 3 A famous Monk, Thomas Conecte by Name. *a* 1832 SCOTT in Lockhart *Life* (1900) I. 240 The last of my chargers was a high-spirited one, by name Daisy.

b. With verbs of calling upon, summoning, enumerating, or mentioning; or in enumeration of individuals.

c 900 *Judith* 81 Heo ongan ðā swezles Weard be naman nemnan. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John x. 3 þa sceap zehyrað his stefne, & he nemð his agene sceap be naman. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an 650 Det wæron be nam Ithamar biscop of Rofecestre [etc.]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7388 His suns sex, All he did þam call be nam. *Ibid.* 12211 Of ilk a letter for to ask, Resune of ilkan bi name 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* ii 4 A louelyche lady.. Cam down fro þat castel and calde me by name *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 37 Amonge þat menye,—to myn hym be none, —Homer was holden haithill of dedis. 1431 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 276 First, yᵉ Aldirman schal clepene vpe iij. men be name. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. ii 199 He tel you them all by their names. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 649 The Creator calling forth by name His mightie Angels gave them several charge. 1738 POPE *Epil Sat.* ii. 10 None but you by Name the guilty lash. 1848 THACKERAY *Van Fair* xlii, She forgot to send any message of kindness to Lady O'Dowd.., and did not mention Glorvina by name.

c. Used to direct special attention to something mentioned; hence, especially, particularly. *Obs.* Cf. NAMELY *adv.* 1.

1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* (1590) 370 Wee will neuer, I feare, see the mischiefe of playing, and by name of Dicing. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 666 It is strange that Dust helpeth the fruitfulness of Trees, and of Vines by name. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 27 The seeds of divers Sowbreads, by name the Roman,. doe the like

d. With *know.* (*a*) Individually. (*b*) By repute only; not personally or actually.

1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xxxiii. 17 Thi silf Y haue knowe bi name. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 577 Though all the Starrs Thou knewst by name. 1795–1814 WORDSW. *Excurs.* iv. 1226 Abhorrence and contempt are things He only knows by name. 1864 *Cornh. Mag.* X. 175 Sovereigns whom their subjects scarcely knew save by name.

11. In one's name, in the name of one:

a. In phrases expressing invocation of, reliance upon, or devotion to, the persons of the Godhead.

a 900 CYNEWULF *Christ* 413 Þu gebletsad leofa, þe in Dryhtnes noman duzeþum cwome *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxviii 19 Fuluande hia in noma fadores & sunu & halges gastes. 971 *Blickl. Hom* 141 Hie on þinum noman wunnon. *c* 1200 ORMIN 16813 He ne wass nohht 3et O Cristess name fullbtnedd. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath* 1442 Feole .þoleden anan deaðī þe nome of drihtin. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 266 Now o þis prolong wil we blin In crist nam our bok begin *c* 1315 SHOREHAM i. 248 Ich cristni þe ine þe uader name, And sone, and holy gostes. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xviii. 20 Where two or three shulen be gedrid in my name. 1413 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 21 In the name of god, Amen. . I, Richard Jonge [etc.]. 1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* i. Wks. 1164/1 That in the name of Jesus euery knee bee bowed. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen IV*, iii. ii 153 This, in the Name of Heauen, I promise here 1738 WESLEY *Ps.* vi. v, Or in the Name of Jesus, chase My Troublers all away.

b. In adjurations, orig. by solemn reference to God, Christ, or the saints, but latterly with various substitutions for the names of these, the phrase freq. becoming a mere ejaculation.

For examples of *A God's name*, see A *prep.*[1] 10.

c 831 *Charter* 30 in *O. E. Texts* 446 Ic bebiade eadwealde ..an godes naman & an ealra his haligra ðet [etc.]. *a* 900 *Durham Admon.* Ibid. 176 Ic eow halsize on fæder naman & on suna naman. *c* 1205 LAY. 10136 Luces þe king..beð hine on godes nomen þat him god uðe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11915 Vnto your kyth, on godds nam, I bidd yow þat yee nu wend ham. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. i. 71 [I] halsede hire in heize nome er heo theonne zeode, What heo weore witerly. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 264 In þe Name, speke, þou yong childe, & tell if þis dekyn did þis trispas! 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* vii. viii. 224 In the deuyls name sayd the damoysel that suche a bawdy kechen knaue [etc.]. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 106 In the name of God How comes it then that thou art call'd a King? 1611 — *Wint. T.* iii. iii. 105 Name of mercy, when was this, boy? 1626 MASSINGER *Roman Actor* iv ii, In the name of wonder, What's Cæsar's purpose? 1642 [see GOODNESS 5]. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1884) 85 'Name of God go in. 1740 J. CLARKE *Educ. Youth* (ed. 3) 16 In the Name of Wisdom, what is the Meaning? 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* iv. i. 128 Earth, in the name of God, let her food be poison. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* ix, What in the name of fortune have they been doing to you? 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 212 What, in the name of goodness, do you come hither to teach?

c. Denoting the use of another's name to give authority or countenance to one's acts; or implying that the action is done on account or on behalf of some other person or persons. Hence, by contrast to this, *in one's own name.*

1388 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* xxi. 8 Therefor sche wroot lettris in the name of Achab. 1405 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 605/2 To fulfill all maner accordes..made be..our Attournees, or be twa of them in oure name. 1444 *Ibid.* V. 108/2 To sue an Action of dette in his owne name. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. 745 Ther was a cry made, in the kynges name, on payne of dethe [etc.]. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 64 b, Sir Thomas More made a brief oracion in the name of the citee. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* v Ded. 4 6 You who in the name of the rest were Solliciters in this business. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 13 The Envoy, having the Grand Vizier's word in the Name of his Highness, return'd to Genoa. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. i. 2 St. Peter, in the Name of all made answer, Lord, to whom shall we go? 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II 497 That the plaintiff could have no remedy at law, either in his own name, or in the names of the trustees. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi II 17 A speech which the Bishop of Valence, in the name of the Gallican clergy, addressed to Lewis the Fourteenth. 1891 *Law Times Rep.* LXIII. 765/1 The defendants were liable as principals, as they had contracted in their own names.

d. = Under the character or designation of (some person or thing). Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* x. 41 He that resceyueth a prophete in the name of a prophete. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xv. 170 Thei brennen his Body in name of Penance. 1464 *Rolls of Parlt.* V 500/1 [They] shall pay ces in name of a payne. 1467–8 *Ibid.* 561/2 To have to hir for terme of hir life, in name of her Dower 1548 HOOPER *Declar. Commandm.* ix. Wks. (1843) 372 To lose his head, in the name of a pain. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iii. v. 101 To carry mee in the name of foule Cloathes to Datchet lane. 1611 — *Wint. T.* iii. ii. 61 Which comes to me in name of Fault. 1642 tr. *Perkins Prof. Bk.* iii. § 209. 64 To deliver the deed unto the feoffee in the name of seisin of the same land. 1796 SOUTHEY *Lett. fr. Spain* (1799) 418 These men lay the people under contribution in the name of alms.

e. Indicating the assigned ownership of a thing.

1850 *Punch* XVIII. 91 If a box of cigars has not been left here in the name of Adam Simpleton? 1888 *Law Times* LXXXV. 120/2 A sum of consols standing in the name of J. K.,..deceased.

† **12.** *In name with*, mentioned in connexion with (one of the other sex). *Obs. rare.*

1565–73 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 256 Being at borde at the said Agnes house, then wedoo, and was in name with hir. 1575 6 *Ibid.* 284 She was then in name with one Francis Castell.

13. By the name of, called or known by, having, the name of. Now *colloq.* and *U. S.*

1676 *Life Father Sarpi* in *Brent's Counc. Trent* 42 A Nephew of his by the name of Maestro Santo. 1725 BERKELEY *Proposal* Wks 1871 III 230 A Charter for erecting a College by the name of St. Paul's College in Bermuda 1841 THACKERAY *Sec. Funeral Napoleon* 3 A grocer living there by the name of Greenacre. 1883 CABLE *Old Creole Days* 35 A palish handsome woman, by the name—or going by the name—of Madame John. 1884 J. QUINCY *Figures of Past* 130 There was a captain by the name of Clark.

b. So *of the name of.*

1727–8 POPE *Let. to Swift* 23 Mar., A member of their Parliament, of the name of Jonathan Gulliver. 1843 *Richardson's Borderer's Table-bk.* Leg. Div I. 116 A little crouse, chantin cheldie o' the name o' Tom Fenwick.

14. *To one's name*, belonging to one.

1876 WHYTE MELVILLE *Katerfelto* vii, I have not a horse to my name.

IV. 15. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *name-fancy, -sound; name-calling,* † *-cleping, -giving; name-giver, -maker; name-worthy* adj.; 'bearing a name', as *name-board, -card, -plate, -ring, -ticket*; 'containing or intended for names', as *name-book, -scroll*; 'named after, or giving a name to, one', as *name-daughter, -father, -mamma, -saint, -sire* (cf. NAME-CHILD, -SON); **name-bar** (see quot.); † **name-device**, a rebus; **name-part**, the part in a play from which it takes its name; † **name-wizard**, one skilled in the mystical meaning of names.

1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 180 **Name Bar*,.. the bar carrying the upper end of a watch barrel arbor. 1846 YOUNG *Naut Dict* s v *Arch-board*, On this, or more commonly on a board called the *name-board, fitted above it, the ship's name is painted 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 491 **Name-Book*, a mustering list. *c* 1886 KIPLING *Departm. Ditties*, etc. (1899) 101 He keeps the Name Book. 1891 *Tablet* 10 Jan. 63 The most hopeless of all is that of *name-calling. 1798 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* VI. 202 Captain Dickenson, as his *name-card says. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 112 The name-cards are elegantly printed by our colonial press. 1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* iii. x (Skeat) I. 102 In that denomination I wol me acorde to other mens tonges, in that *name cleping. 1809 GRANT *Lett. fr. Mountains* III. 212 My eldest girl is now staying here, and your *name-daughter with Duncan at the Fort. 1831 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 277 An vsual fashion in former times..which they call rebus, or *name-deuises. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* 471 In some tribes these *name-fancies take a different form. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* IV. 5 Knowest thou not, that I am a great *name-father? 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* vi. iv, Go to your god-father. He'd have been your name-father too if [etc.]. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* i. 7 Why the Britains should so much sticke unto their Brutus, as the *name-giuer of their Iland. 1881 A. J. EVANS in *Macm. Mag.* XLIII. 219 A great city,..the namegiver of this whole inland sea. 1863 A. B. GROSART *Small Sins* (ed. 2) 74 The insidious *name-giving to any sins of 'small sins'. 1864 MAX MÜLLER *Sci. Lang.* Ser. ii. viii. (1868) 336 Locke never seems to have realised the intricacies of the name-giving process. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* viii. 136 The claims of rival *name-makers are very sharply discussed. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* 370 That very fine great lady that is Barbara's *name-mamma. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Sept. 3/3 It had been intended that Miss Letty Lind should take the *name part. 1888 OGILVIE, **Nameplate*, a metal plate bearing a person's name [etc.]. 1896 *Brit. & For. Bible Soc. Rep.* 156 Family Bible. ..With autograph and name plate. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 416 *Name rings are common in France. 1870 RUSKIN *Lect. Art* (1875) 148 His Christian name was John Baptist: he is here painting his *name-Saint. 1861 LYTTON & FANE *Tannhäuser* 37 Four pages..That held the *name-scrolls of the listed bards. 1852 *N. Brit. Rev.* Nov. 69 The Life of their *Name-sire, sent forth by the Cavendish Society. 1863 MELVILLE BELL *Princ Speech* 148 The alphabetic or *name-sound of the letter O. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. ii. (1863) 428 That identical black bag, with its *name-tickets. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 35 An Onomanticall or *Name-wisard Iew. 1598 R. HAVIOCKE tr. *Lomazzo* 1 o Rdr., All the *name-worthy writers of the Arte of Painting. 1879 A. W. WARD *Chaucer* 150 Occleve, the only name-worthy poetical writer of the reign of Henry IV.

Name (nēm), *v.*[1] Forms: 1 (*ge*)namian, 2–name, 6 nayme, *Sc.* neame; 4–5 nome. *Pa. pple.* 4 y-namyd, 5 inamed, 4 *Sc.* nammyt, 6 namen. [OE. (*ge namian* = Ofris. *nama, noma, -ia*, OS. *namôn*, MDu., MHG. *namen*, f. *nama* NAME *sb.* The usual verb in OE. and ME. is *nemnan, nemnen* NEMN.]

I. 1. *trans.* To give a name or names to (persons, places, things, etc.); to call by some name.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* ii 20 Adam þa zenamode ealle nytenu heora nanum. 1382 WYCLIF *Eph.* iii. 15 Þe fadir of oure Lord Jhesu Crist, of whom ech fadirheed in heuenes and in erthe is named. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 351/1 Namyn, *nomino, denomino, cognomino.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 248/2 To Name; *appellare, baptizare.* 1535 COVERDALE *Luke* ii. 21 His name was called Iesus, which was named of y angell, before he was conceaued. 1548–9 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Baptism* 5 b, Then one of them shal name the childe, and dippe him in the water. 1608 SHAKS *Per.* iii. iii. 13 My gentle babe Marina. Whom, for she was borne at sea, I haue named so. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 326 Of the Royal Stock Of David (so I name this King). 1735 POPE *Donne Sat.* iv. 25 Behold! there came A thing which Adam had been pos'd to name. 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 701 My father named me so. 1872 RUSKIN *Eagle's Nest* § 66 The stars already named and numbered are as many as we require to hear of.

b. Const. *after, from, for* (now only *U. S.*), *to* (dial.), † *of.*

c 1450 LOVELICH *Merlin* 991 (Kölbing), They. bad..that it named scholde ihe After his giant-fadyr 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Chron.* vii. 13 To humble my people, which is named after my name. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 579 Cocytus, nam'd of lamentation loud Heard on the rifid stream. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* iii. 28 Enos, nam'd from me, the City [I] call 1800 HELENA WELLS *Const. Neville* i 7 Louisa, who had been named for the mother of Mr. Hayman. 1826 – [see FOR *prep.* 7 c]. 1842 R. I. WILBERFORCE *Rutilius & Lucius* 97 Porphyry,..whom, I suppose, you have named after the great philosopher. 1875 LOWELL *Under Old Elm* viii, Virginia, fitly named from England's manly queen!

c. With the name as complement.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 17 And thus Iphis Thei namede him. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) i The cause why we name this treatyse the pilgrymage of perfeccion. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind* i. ii. 6 Afterward they named it the Iland of Sancta Hælena. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 58 A Son..Whom she brought up and Comus nam'd. 1742 POPE *Dunc* iv. 409, I rear'd this Flow'r, ..Then throu'd in glass, and named it Caroline 1781 COWPER *Charity* 3 Whether we name thee Charity or Love. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 52 The province was named Normandy from the Northmen. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 441 There is a virtue, Simmias, which is named courage.

d. In *pa. pple.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7305 A lyuely yong knight, nomet Boethes. 1490 CAXTON *Encydos* vi 25 His sone, named pygmaleon, succeded hym. 1530 PALSGR. 643/2 Howe is he named more than Johan? 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* i. i. 274, I am most loth to call Your faults as they are named. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i 80 One..Long after known in Palestine, and nam'd Beelzebub 1704 POPE *Windsor For* 172 A rural nymph, the fair Lodona nam'd. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 550 That monument of ancient power, Named with emphatic dignity, the Tower. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III 151 Another brother, named Richard, had, in foreign service, gained some military experience.

2 To call by some title or epithet.

c 900 in Bouterwek *Screadunga* 18 Hwi namode Crist on his godspelle Abel rihtwisne toforan oþrum? *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. (*Peter*) 550 Of þe blame, þat lytil befor tholit he Of thame namyt of galele. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Macc* x. 1 Alisaundre, son of Antiochus, that is named [*v.r.* y-namyd] noble. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 6 Fro thenne forthon he named him his broder. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* lxi. 6 Ye shalbe named the prestes of the Lorde 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* i. ii. 18 As an appertinent title to your olde time, which we may name tough. 1631 CHRITTLE *Hoffman* B 3 What though for this..he was nam'd A prescript outlaw. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* i. 282 Cease then, nor Order Imperfection name. 1818 SHELLEY *Silence* 2 Silence! Oh, well are Death and Sleep and Thou Three brethren named. 1869 LYNCH *Church & State* 17 Name them bishops, or name them not bishops, you will still have chief men.

† **b.** In *pass.* To have a (good or bad) name; to be (well or ill) spoken of. *Obs. rare.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 333 Sche, that hath evere be wel named. *Ibid.* III. 268 That in hir lif sche were schamed And I theiof were evele named. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) G b, My sonne in lawe is greatly desyred, loued and wel named amonge the common people.

† **c.** To give (one) the name (of being something); to allege or declare (a person or thing) *to be* something. *Obs.*

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* x. xlvi. 488 Corsabryn noysed her and named her that she was oute of her mynde. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 342 Sir John Froyssart nameth one John Ball to be a chiefe Captaine. 1591 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 332 [He] did then Jussell upon a strainger naymed to be a Duke. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. v. (1739)

13 Other obedience than this I do not know to be due to him whom you name to be Pope.

†d. In *pass.* To be said *to be*, etc. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* i. xxvii, The circle is not named to be drawen in a triangle, because it doth not touche the sides of the triangle.

3. To call (a person or thing) by the right name. In *Sc.* use freq. with negative, implying that one has forgotten the name.

c 1450 *Merlin* 319 Gentill sir, cometh forth, for I can not yet yow namen. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 335 Thou . wouldst..teach me how To name the bigger Light and how the lesse. 1611 — *Wint. T.* I. ii. 386 There is a sicknesse, Which puts some of vs in distemper, but I cannot name the Disease. 1786 BURNS *Holy Fair* iv, I'm sure I've seen that bonie face, But yet I canna name ye. 1846 KEBLE *Lyra Innoc.* 24 Easier each hour the task will grow To name the unfolding flower.

II. 4. To nominate, designate, assign, or appoint (a person) to some office, duty, or position.

a 1000 *Laws Edw.* in Thorpe I. 158 ȝif he .. ne mehte, þonne namede him man six men. *a* 1000 *Laws Æthelst.* ibid. 240 Beforan .. his witum þe se cyng silf namode. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 500 [Hi] wurdon ȝenamode to þam ylcan ȝewinne þe heora fæderas on wæron. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* IX. xix. (1554) 27 How Robert duke of Normandy was named to the crowne of Jerusalem. 1496 7 *Act* 12 *Hen. VII*, c. 13 § 1 The seid orderours and assessours .. shall name Collectours for the levye of the same aide. 1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 27 § 56 Such persons, as shalbe named to be Iustices of peace. 1552 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 130 Gif the Lord neames his tennent and changis to mak him in reddiness to compeir. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. iv. 31 He is already nam'd, and gone to Scone To be inuested. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 81 Hisouf Basha..was declared Mansoul, and Kaidar Zada named in his place. 1726 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) III. 240 The Assembly came to the choice of the new Moderator, and Mr. Mitchell .. was named by the Commissioner. 1799 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (ed. Ford) VII. 362 In the meantime, a consul general is named to St. Domingo. 1831 *Examiner* 563 1 A malignant Ministry names him to a Bishopric. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* viii. § 10. 568 Though the members of the Council were originally named by him, each member was irremovable save by consent of the rest.

†b. To assign (an honour, etc.) *to* a person.

1523 Q. MARGARET in Mrs. Wood *Lett. Illustr. Ladies* I. 301 The cause of this is about the benefices, for the governor hath named them to sundry persons, but he.. holdeth them in his hands.

†c. *intr.* To vote. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1566 in Fowler *Hist. C.C.C.* (O.H.S.) 111 He hath lost his right of the Colledge for refusinge to name definitivelye in Mr Belly's matter.

5. To mention, speak of, or specify (a person or persons, etc.) by name. †Also *absol.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* viii. 165 Quintianus cwæð.. 'ȝit þu namast Crist?' *Ibid.* ix. 37 Nu bidde ic þe, þæt þu nanne bryd-guman næfie me ne namige. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 156 The knyht also, if I schal name, Danz Petro hihte. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 5162 (Trin.) Whenne iacob in bed þat lay herde Ioseph named þat day. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 503 He namit na mair the, Nor ane vther man to me. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* xxviii. 8 Bringe me him vp whom I shal name vnto thee. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 44 b. Herin he named no nation. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. ii. 41 Now name the rest of the Players. 1630 *B. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* A 2 b, Some of our owne have beene more ingenuous, to name him when they quote him: and thats fane play. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 254 P 5, I never hear him named but with Pleasure and Emotion. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* viii, Theodore was not once named. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 949 If two ports of discharge are named in the policy [etc]. 1855 TENNYSON *Brook* 130 He took Her blind and shuddering puppies, naming each. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 296 Tell me to whom among the Athenians he should go. Whom would you name?

transf. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* ii, Old Yew, which graspest at the stones That name the under-lying dead.

b. *refl.* To announce one's own name.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. ii. 120 Iohn Falstaffe Knight: (Euery man must know that, as oft as hee hath occasion to name himselfe). 1607 — *Cor.* IV. v. 63 Necessitie commands me to name my selfe.

c. *To name on* (or *in*) *the same day* (or †*of a day*), to bring into comparison or connexion. Only in negative and interrogative sentences.

c 1606 B. JONSON *Epigr.* cxxxi, They were not to be named on the same day. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 37 But nor he (Abraham) nor he (David) to be named in the same day with our Saviour. 1694 CONGREVE *Double-Dealer* III. ii, *Sir Paul.* You may talk of my Lady Froth! *Care.* O, fy! fy! not to be named of a day. 1839 LOCKHART *Scott* (1900) I. 275 That Scott..was not to be named as a table-companion in the same day with this or that master of..dissertation.

d. Of the Speaker of the House of Commons: To indicate (a member) by name as guilty of disorderly conduct or disobedience to the chair.

1792 *Hansard's Parl. Hist.* XXX. 113 The Speaker.. stated that..he was now compelled to name the member that had given this interruption. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 302 The Speaker..felt very sorry that it would become his duty to name him. 1881 *Hansard's Parl. Deb.* CCLVIII. 68 *Mr. Speaker*, In the terms of the standing order, I Name you..as wilfully disregarding the authority of the Chair.

e. *Name!* Used in Parliamentary practice, or in imitation of this, to demand that a member be named, or that the name of some person alluded to by a speaker shall be given.

1817 *Parl. Deb.* 279 Loud cries of hear, hear, name, name, order. 1859 READE *Love me Little* II. 244 Who told you that, aunt? Name; as they say in the House. 1866 DICKENS *Mugby Junc.* iii, Miss Piff, trembling with indignation, called out; 'Name!'

f. To mention, speak of, or specify (a thing) by its name or usual designation.

1382 WYCLIF *Eph.* v. 3 Fornycacioun. and al vnclennesse, or auarice, be not named in you. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 84 Quikselver..the which..Is fersk of thilke fowre named. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Cor.* v. 1 Soch whordome, as is not once named amonge the Heythen. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 41 Name not Religion, for thou lou'st the Flesh. 1608 — *Per.* V. iii. 33 Did you not name a tempest, A birth and death? 1671 MILTON *Samson* 674 Nor do I name of men the common rout 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* II 193 Nor Virtue, male or female, can we name, But what will grow on Pride, or grow on Shame. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 496 The woes that fear or shame..forbade them once to name. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* IV. iv. 128 The crimes which mortal tongue dare never name. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 582 To name evil is a temptation to evil.

transf. 1599 SHAKS *Hen. V*, IV. Prol. 16 The Clocks doe towle And the third howre of drowsie Morning name.

b. To make mention of, to speak about (a fact, circumstance, etc.). † Also const. *on.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 196 b, The same is named on diverse others aswell as on Alexander. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. iii. 42 He..Will stand a tip-toe when this day is named. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 228, I was troubled with loosenesse of body, whereof I made good use, as I shall hereafter shew, which makes me name it. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* IV. viii. 218 This Rule will not be impertinent to this Place, being not named before. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 511 My Fellow Traveller and I had different Notions. I do not name this to insist upon my own. 1729 POPE *Let. to Swift* 28 Nov., I was once displeas'd before at you, for complaining to Mr. * of my not having a pension, and am so again at your naming it to a certain Lord. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 8. 106 The measures we have named were only part of Henry's legislation.

c. To mention or cite as an instance.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV iv. 173 What comfortable houre canst thou name, That euer glad'd me with thy company? 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* I. ii. § 23, I would gladly have any one name that proposition whose terms or ideas were either of them innate.

d. To state, give particulars of.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. i. 73, I finde she names my very deede of loue: Onely she comes too short. 1735 POPE *Donne Sat.* IV. 162 He names the price for ev'ry office paid. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xciii, Hear The wish too strong for words to name. 1864 — *Enoch Ard.* 215 Annie, the ship I sail in passes here (He named the day).

7. With cognate object: a. To utter or mention (the name of a person or thing)

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Tim.* II. 19 Ech man that nameth the name of the Lord. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 219 b, Thy holy name is inuocate & named vpon vs. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* III. i. 167 When tongues speak sweetly, then they name her name. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. i. (1841) I. 24 It is a profane thing to name his name on slight occasions. 1820 SHELLEY *Hymn Merc.* x, Still scoffing at the scandal, And naming his own name. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 581 That night, that moment, when she named his name.

†b. To utter (a word); to say. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 239 *Du.* Will you vouchsafe with me to change a word? *Mar.* Name it. — *Tit. A.* III. ii 33 As if we should forget we had no hands, If Marcus did not name the word of hands. 1593 — 3 *Hen. VI*, v. v. 58 What's worse then Murtherer, that I may name it?

8. To mention or specify as something desired, suggested, or decided upon; to appoint or fix (a sum, time, etc.). *To name the day*, of a woman, to fix her wedding day.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, IV. i. 304 *Rich.* He beg one Boone.. Shall I obtaine it? *Bull.* Name it, fane Cousin. 1594 — *Rich. III*, III. iv. 19 But you, my Honorable Lords, may name the time. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xxiii. 16 Abraham weighed to Ephron the siluer, which he had named. 1638 EARL MANCH. in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 278 To name 24*l.* a month, is so poor and mean an offer. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* lxxxi, If there is any thing I can name which he can do for me. 1835 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Mr. Watkins Tottle* II, I am quite sure that I never could ..name the day to my future husband. 1863 READE *Hard Cash* xxxiv, Then he made hot love to her, and pressed her hard to name the day.

†**Name**, *v.*[2], obscure var. of NIM *v.*, to take.

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 310 Þat a childe in his kyngdome Now late borne he myght him name.

Name, pa. t. of NIM *v.* *Obs.*

Nameable (nē'mäb'l), *a.* Also **namable.** [f. NAME *v.*[1] + -ABLE.]

1. That admits of being named, or being called by a certain name.

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 299 This is the Heavenly Ideal (well named in Knox's time, and namable in all times, a revealed 'Will of God') 1843 MILL *Logic* I. iii. § 2 We shall commence with Feelings, the simplest class of nameable things. 1896 STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* 25 He gave an impression of deformity without any nameable malformation.

2. Worthy of being named; memorable.

1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* III. xiv. I. 311 Donauwörth. .. A Town nameable in History ever since. 1865 *Ibid.* XVIII. x. V. 253 Möllendorf, nameable from that day forward.

Hence **Nameability.**

1882 W. HOBY tr. *Oldenberg's Buddha* 230 The bases on which all nameability and all existence..rest.

Na'me-child. [f. NAME *sb.* 15 + CHILD.] One called after, or named out of regard for, another.

1845 MISS STRICKLAND *Queens of Eng.* VIII. 3 She was the darling of her..father, being the child of his old age, his name-child. 1876 SWINBURNE *Erechtheus* 877 The namechild of the lords of under earth.

transf. 1872 *Daily News* 12 Aug., The Bellerophon..the massive name-child of the old historic fighting ship.

†**Namecouth**, *a. Obs.* Forms: 1 **namcuð**, 3–4 **namecouth**, (4 **-coup**, **-koup**, 6 *Sc.* **-kouth**), 4–5 **namecouthe**, (4 **-kowþe**), 6 **naamkouth**, *Sc.* **naimcouth**; 1–3 **nomecuðe**, 4–5 **-kowthe.** [OE. *namcúð*, *nomecúð*; see NAME *sb.* and COUTH *a.*] Known by name, well known, famous.

a 1000 *Laws Ethelred* ix. 37 in Thorpe I. 348 On þam ȝemotan, þeah rædlice wurðan on namcuðan stowan. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC in Assmann *Ags. Hom.* (1889) 85 Da beoð þeahfæderas, nomecuðe wæras. *Ibid.* 92 Sum rice cyning namcuð on worulde. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 537 Witiest..& mest nomecuðe icuð of alle clergies. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 467/181 To Marcile þe wynd heom drof, a gret name couth cite. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 823 Þe aþel king alexandre,.. Þat noble is & name-koup. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 43 Al þe worlde aboute hap name kowthe sees pritty. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) v. i. (1859) 70 One of the seuene name couthe planetes, that ben cleped of clerkes sterres erratiks. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. i. 59 The naimcouth hous, that Laborinthus hait. [1557 GRIMALDE in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 102 As in the famous woork, that Eneids hight The naamkouth Virgil hath set forth in sight.]

Hence † **Namecouthhead.** *Obs. rare.*

1340 *Ayenb* 25 Huanne he wilneþ and zekþ and porchaceþ los and namecouphede.

†**Namecund**, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [Cf. NAMECOUTH and MDu. *name-*, *naemcond-*.] Famous.

c 1200 ORMIN 6863 þiss illke Balaam was an Full namecund prophete Onn alle daghess.

Named (nēⁱmd), *ppl. a.* [f. NAME *v.*[1] + -ED[1].] **a** Mentioned by name. (Usu. with *above-*, *before-*, *first-*, *last-*, etc.) **b.** Famous, distinguished, (highly) spoken of. *rare.* †**c.** Called by a certain name; so-called. *Obs.*

1467– [see BEFORE E. 1]. 1490– [see FORE-NAMED]. 1530 PALSGR. 319/2 Noysed named or bruted, *famieux.* *c* 1530 L. COX *Rhet.* (1899) 54 The excellent and moste hyghly named philosopher Plato. 1567 RABBIEL (*title*) A brief Shew of the false wares packed together in the named *Apology of the Church of England.* 1592 WEST 1*st Pt. Symbol.* I. § 12 a, Named contracts, be those which have a cause by law defined, and they are called by proper names. 1603– [see AFORE D 1 b]. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. i. ii, The famed and named go; the nameless, if they have an accuser. 1847 *Infantry Man* (1854) 89 The named file moves..on.

Hence † **Na'medly** *adv.*, by name. *Obs. rare*—[1].

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 221 Cicero speaks namedly of the Aerostichis.

Name-day (nēⁱmˌdēⁱ). Also **name's-day.** [f. NAME *sb.* + DAY; in sense 1, after Du. *naamdag*, Da. *navndag*, or G. *namenstag*, Sw. *namnsdag*.]

1. The day sacred to the saint whose name one bears. (Used chiefly with reference to continental sovereigns.)

a. 1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No 5980/2 Yesterday being the King of Sweden's Name Day. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* II. 433 Presents made to him on the anniversary of his Name-day (which is always observed as an high festival). 1812 LD. CATHCART in *Examiner* 12 Oct. 649/1 The accounts of the battle, reached the Emperor early on the morning of his name-day. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Sept. 9/1 Several promotions were made at St. Petersburg on the occasion of the Emperor's name day.

β. 1799 W. TOOKE *View Russian Emp.* I. 372 No one neglects to keep his birth and name's day, and those of his family. 1842 MOTLEY *Corr.* (1889) I. iv. 98 The day of the Emperor's fête (or day distinguished..as the name's-day of the Czar). 1881 *Scribner's Mag.* Oct. 886/1 On the 5th of December, the name's-day of the Empress.

2. The day on which a child is named.

1880 MURHEAD *Ulpian* xv. § 2 *note*, The name-day was the ninth for boys and the eighth for girls.

†**Na'mefy**, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. NAME *sb.* + -IFY.] *trans.* To mention by name.

1589 LYLY *Pappe w. Hatchet* Wks. 1902 III 406 Name me? Mary, he and his shall bee namefied, that's it I thinke after, that name to name.

†**Namel**, obs. aphet. form of ENAMEL.

1486 LYDG. *Pilgr. Life Man* 6686 Loo, her,.. Off the syluer bellys clere, And off the namel ek yfere.

Namele, obs. form of NAMELY *adv.*

Nameless (nēⁱmlɛs), *a.* Also 4–7 **nameles**, 6–7 **-lesse.** [ME. *namelēs* = MDu. *name-*, *naemloos* (Du. *name-*, *naamloos*), MHG. *namelôs* (G. *namenlos*, *namlos*), Da. *navnlos*, Sw. *namnlos*; see NAME *sb.* and -LESS.]

1. Not possessed of a (distinguished) name; devoid of name or fame; unknown by name; obscure, inglorious.

c 1312 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 254 For fiht is fiht, the lond is nameles. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. pr. v. (1868) 131 Exiled pore and nedy and nameles. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 61 Prince Priamus..In shoare now namelesse dooth ly lyke a truncheon al headlesse. *a* 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Boadicea* II. 1, When one is smother'd with a multitude, And crowded in amongst a nameless press. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* v. 75 To be namelesse in worthy deeds exceeds an infamous history. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* III. 157 Each Song-ster, Riddler, ev'ry nameless name. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* III. xviii, Maiden! a nameless life I lead, A nameless death I'll die. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. iv. iii, I am nameless and poor 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* VI. 505 Thou hadst laid thee to die on a heap of the nameless dead.

b. Not mentioned by name; left in obscurity.

a 1535 MORE *Rich. III*, Wks. 57 The other two were somwhat greter personages, & natheles of their humilite content to be nameles. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 380 Nameless in dark oblivion let them dwell. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1877) II. App. 545 The lands had been held by a nameless freeman.

2. Not specified by name, left unnamed, in order to avoid giving offence, or for some other reason.

c 1430 LYDG *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 31 Thou tolde me, ..That thou kneuhest one, nameles of me as nowhe. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Ware Hauke* 38 He shall be as now nameles, But he shall not be blameles 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III 194 A great Prince of Germany (for good respect namelesse). 1653 WALTON *Angler* II. 46 Another of the company that shall be nameless. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 91 P 1 The Loves of a Family in Town, which shall be nameless 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Monstray Fam.* II. 38 A certain person, who shall be nameless, is now engaged on Tower duty. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 489 On the authority of one who shall be nameless.

†**3.** Of a book, letter, etc: Having no name attached to it, anonymous. *Obs.*

1529 MORE *Dyalogue* III. Wks 223/1 For ye boke is put forth namelesse, & was in the beginning rekened to be made by Tindal. 1643 PRYNNE in P & Walker *Prennes' Trial* 5, I received a Note ..with a datelesse, namelesse Paper inclosed. 1667 SIR R. MORAY in *Lauderdale Papers* (Camden) II. 88 There is a Damned book come hither called Naphtali, or the Wrestlings of the Church of Scotland, &c. nameless. 1786 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) IV. 339 One of the hearers wrote me a nameless letter upon it 1822 GALT *Provost* XXX, I received a twenty-pound note in a nameless letter.

4. Whose name is not, or has not been, divulged; anonymous, unknown. Also const. *to.*

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. i. 111, I haue writ your Letter Vnto the secret, nameless friend of yours. 1624 GATAKER *Transubst* 36 On the false report of another namelesse author like to himselfe 1697 STILLINGFL. *Disc. Trinity* 173 A certain nameless Socinian was the Author of them. *a* 1735 ATTERBURY *Serm.* (J.), Little credit is due to accusations of this kind, when they come from suspected, that is, from nameless pens. 1807 CRABBE *Hall of Just.* 1 33 Yet nameless let me plead—my name Would only wake the cry of scorn. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 576 The two nameless executioners who had done their office ..on the scaffold. 1856 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* Wks. I. 226 A gang of Vandals (nameless, I thank heaven, to me).

absol. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. XXXI. (Arb.) 74 After whom followed John Lydgate.., and that nameless, who wrote the Satyre called Piers Plowman.

5. a. Bearing no legitimate name.

1593 SHAKS *Lucr* 521 Thy issue blur'd with namelesse bastardie. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* (1697) 157 And into Noble Families advance A Nameless Issue, the blind work of Chance 1732 POPE *Ep Cobham* 233 A rev'rend sire, whom want of grace Has made the father of a nameless race.

b. Having no name; unnamed.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Travels* (ed. 2) 333 Pes for the greatest part namelesse and numberlesse. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 581 We began to enter upon the vast nameless Desart. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas Mem.* II. 229 A thousand nameless rills that shun the light. 1819 SHELLEY *Prometh Unb.* I. 205 All the gods Are there, and all the powers of nameless worlds

6. Of altars, tombs, etc.: Bearing no name or inscription.

1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos* I. (1701) 57/2 Nameless Altars, Monuments of that Expiation. *c* 1718 POPE *Epit. Rowe*, Beneath a rude and nameless stone he lies. 1859 MISS PROCTER *Legends & Lyr* Ser. I. 104 Over a nameless grave.

7. That cannot be definitely named or described; inexpressible, indefinable.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent* III. i 319 She hath many namelesse vertues. 1593 — *Rich. II*, II ii 40 What I cannot name, 'tis namelesse woe I wot. 1709 POPE *Ess Crit.* 144 Music resembles Poetry in each Are nameless graces which no methods teach. 1780 COWPER *Progr Err.* 244 Are all the nameless sweets of friendship fled? 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* III. IV, When suddenly was blended With our repose a nameless sense of fear 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* IV, Such clouds of nameless trouble cross All night below the darken'd eyes. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 256 The nameless ailing of overwearied flesh.

8. That one shrinks from naming; unutterable; horrible, abominable.

1611 BIBLE *Wisd.* xiv. 27 Worshipping of idoles not to be named [*marg.* namelesse], is the beginning, the cause, and the end of all euill. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Satire Woman* Wks. 1730 I. 56 Of impotent, still varying desires; And of ten thousand nameless vices more Is this vile idol made, which men adore. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* V. i 44 Avenging such a nameless wrong As turns black parricide to piety. 1866 LIDDON *Bampton Lect.* VI. (1875) 308 Paganism allowed man to sink beneath a flood of nameless sensualities

†**b.** *Nameless finger*, the middle finger. *Obs.*[-1]

After L. *digitus impudicus* or *infamis*.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witches.* XII. xviii. (1886) 223 Put thy nameless finger in the wound.

Hence **Na·melessly** *adv.*, **Na·melessness.**

1847 WEBSTER, *Namelessly.* 1851 MEREDITH *Evan Harrington* III. xi. 179 A bunch of the best flowers that could be got were..sent namelessly. 1866 DICKENS *Mugby Junc.* i, A youth with a bitter sense of his namelessness. 1885 *Spectator* 10 Jan 51/1 The very namelessness helps to deepen the impression of remoteness.

Namelitch, etc., obs. forms of NAMELY *adv.*

†**Na·meling.** *Obs. rare*[-1]. [f. NAME *sb.* + -LING.] *pl.* Persons bearing the same name.

1706 DE FOE *Jure Divino* II. 4 The Namelings fight, because the Clan commands.

Namely (nē·mli), *a* Now only *Sc.* [f. NAME *sb* + -LY[1]; in Sc. use probably after Gael *ainmeil* from *ainm* name.] Distinguished, famous, notable (*for* a thing).

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 351/1 Namely, or singulere, *precipuus.* 1483 *Cath. Angl* 248/2 Namely, *precipuus, excipuus.*

1815 [MRS JOHNSTONE] *Clan Allan* xiv, 'Nay, for that matter', said Moome, 'Skye was always namely for witches'. 1896 N MUNRO *Lost Pibroch* (1902) 9, I will take you to one of your own trade, who is namely for music.

Namely (nē·mli), *adv.* Forms: *a.* 2-4 nomeliche, 4-5 nom(e)ly. *β.* 3-4 name·liche, 4-5 -lich, 5 -lych; 4 namlich(e; 4 namolike, namlik(e, -lic. *γ.* 4-6 namly, (4 -li, -le, nammeli); 4 namele, 4-5 -li, 6 -lye, 6-7 -lie, 4- namely. [ME. *name-, nomeliche* = OFris. *nam-, nomlik*, MDu. *name-, naemelike, -lijc, -lic* (Du. *namelijk*), MLG. *nemelike(n, -lik* (hence Sw. *nemligen*, Da. *nemlig*), MHG. *nam(e)-, nem(e)liche*, etc. (G. *namlich*), ON. *nafnliga*, Icel. *nefnilega*: see NAME *sb.* and -LY[2].]

†**1.** Particularly, especially, above all. (Usually with preceding *and.*) *Obs.*

a. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 139 Sunnedei ah efri cristenne Mon nomeliche to chiche cume *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 21 Him weox weorte on euch halue, & nomeliche in an lond Ynne hatte. c 1325 *Chron. Eng* 75 in RITSON *Metr. Rom.* II. 273 Al thyn honour were leid adoun, And nomeliche to thy leuinion c 1375 *Lanf. Folks Mass-Bk.* (MS B.) 015, I thonk God of his godnesse, And nomely now of his messe *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 4496 Willham was a folle spritismon..And nomely bokke hunters in his tyme nad no rest.

β. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom* 51 Hie folgeden here lichames wille, nameliche on two bigges, þat on was mudes mede, þat oðer hordom. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 14478 Oft þai on him so þrist to scam, And namlikest for þat resun, þat he vp-raised lazarum. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 295 A greet pestilence of leperen destroyed wel nygh al Europa, and namliche Britayne. c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. XVIII. 110 A perilose thing is it forto appeire vntreuly a mannys name and namelich a prelatis name.

γ. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4442 Þus can godd help man in nede, Namli þat wil him lune and dred 1362 LANGL. *P Pl.* A. II. 115 Fauel..bad Gyle go to and sywe gold aboute, And namely to this notaries. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 131 Rude erthe and namly wodland best is hold For pastynyng. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* III 72 Whan reynawde vnderstode the good wyll of his folke, & namly of his brethern [etc.]. 1542 UDALL *Erasm Apoph.* 26 To bee pronounced by a philosopher and namely but such a philosopher as Socrates. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 681, I finde some difference about the nature of this living creature, and namely whether it be a Serpent or a Fish. 1700 *New Hampsh Prov. Papers* (1868) III. 327 Returning thanks, for many blessings and favors..And, namely, for the enjoyment of the Gospel.

†**b.** Carefully, precisely. *Obs rare*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 293 For any cas þat is to com to knaw if þe likis, I sall as namely 3ow neuyn as it ware nowe done. *Ibid* 582 Latt him ..norisch him as namely as he myne awyn warre

†**c.** By name, individually. *Obs. rare*

1551 ROBINSON *More's Utop.* II (1895) 143 Wher to be present they onlye be constreined that be namelye chosen and appointed to learnynge 1588 J UDALL *Demonstr. Disc.* (Arb.) 13 Neyther are the offices and officers, namely, and particularly expressed in the Scriptures.

†**2.** At least, at any rate. *Obs. rare.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V 407 Assenteþ to me, namliche, in þre þinges, þif ȝe wilþ nouȝt assente to me and [*v.r.* in] þe oþere. c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* V. V 511 A mannys fader and modir ben to him grettist benefetouris, or namelich hen in grettist wil forto be benefetouris to him.

3. To wit; that is to say; videlicet.

c 1450 *Merlin* 8 In that the feende repaireth moste, bothe in man and woman, namly, when they be in grete ire. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* III. 13 That thou hast not prayed for, haue I geuen the also, namely, ryches, and honoure. 1574 tr *Marlorat's Apocalips* 28 That is to wit, whiche are already past: namely my passion and resurrection. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 242 My Host told me a strange thing, namely that in Alexandria of Ægypt there was a Dove-cote. 1682 NORRIS *Theocles* 5 Namely, to consider what is meant by the Law and the Order of it 1721 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 123 P 4 They both agreed upon an Exchange of Children, namely that the Boy should be bred up with Leontine as his Son [etc.] 1798 WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. 1893 XIV. 99 It would then have been understood as it is at present, namely, that the gentlemen would rank in the order they are named. 1875 HELPS *Soc. Press* III 48 The worst and most disheartening point is this namely,—that the course of modern thought and modern life is set against these improvements.

†**b.** With *as* For example. *Obs.*

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus* II. (1882) 49 Almost all things, as namelie butter, cheese, fagots. 1600 J. PORY tr *Leo's Africa* VIII. 307 There is most excellent outlandish linnen cloth to be sold, as namely fine cloth of cotton brought from Balabach. 1653 WALTON *Angler* VI. 141 There is more than one sort of them [*sc.* Salmon], as namely a Tecon.

Namen, obs. pa. pple. of NAME *v.*, pa. t. pl. of NIM *v.*, to take.

Namer (nē·mər). [f. NAME *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] One who, or that which, gives a name or names

1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* lxv, Skilfull Merlin, namer of that Towne [Caermarthen]. 1627 SPEED *England* XXXI. § 8 Thittie one Market-Townes, whereof Lincolne the Counties namer is chiefe. *a* 1853 ROBERTSON *Lect.* ii. (1858) 161 The poet has been called as the name imports, creator, namer, maker. 1859 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* IX. 1371 Gaetano.. newest namer for a thing so new.

Namesake (nē·mseik), *sb.* [f. NAME *sb.* The use of *sake* is peculiar, but the comb. may have originated in two persons or things being mentioned or coupled together 'for the *name's sake*': for examples of *name sake* in this sense, see SAKE.] A person or thing having the same name as another.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep* 170 Nor [does] the Dogfish at sea much more make out the Dog of the land, then that his cognominall or name-sake in the heavens. 1657 J. WATTS *Indic. Church Eng.* 89, I shall here dehort you from being of John and James, (though you are the name sake of the one). 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 482 P 2 Another .. subscribes herself Xantippe, and tells me, that she follows the Example of her Name-sake. 1797 MME. D'ARBLAY *Let.* June, It was a very sweet thought to make my little namesake write to me 1826 SCOTT 26 Mar. in *Croker Papers* (1884) I. 319, I enclose a letter for your funny namesake and kinsman. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm Conq.* (1877) I. IV. 182 The unhappy descendant and namesake of the great Emperor.

attrib 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. 64 Looking southward behold the City of Nebo, at the foot of its namesake mountain. 1860 FORSTER *Gr. Remonstr.* 20 Postponing Luke to lucre; and setting more store by a handful of marks than by all the doctrines of their namesake saint.

Hence **Na·mesake** *v.*, to call by the same name; to name *after* one. *nonce-wd.*

1631 CLEVELAND *Poems* 5 Their name-sak'd signs in their strange character. 1836 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1838) p ix, Here's a Book they've namesaked arter me.

Na·me-son. *Sc.* [f. NAME *sb.* 15 + SON *sb.*] A name-child of the male sex.

1760-1 SMOLLETT *Sir L. Greaves* xii, God for ever bless your honour: I am your name-son sure enough. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* XXXI, The Major was .. flattered by the interest expressed for this little name-son. 1894 A. WHYTE *S. Rutherford* XI. 88 It is with the name-son of this sturdy old saint that we have chiefly to do.

Naming (nē·miŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f NAME *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of the vb., in various senses, or the result of this.

a 1300 *K. Horn* (Laud MS.) 216 (220) 'Horn child', qwad þe king, 'Wel brouke þou þi naming'. 1482 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 204/2 Other Benefices of Chirchys, and namyng to the same. 1504-5 in Brand *Newcastle* (1789) I 641 [A priest] to have the same service, the same namyng, appointment and assignment ..as is above expressed. 1579 E. K *Gloss. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 123 Neptune and Minerua strouе for the naming of the citie of Athens. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav* (1677) 249 An infamous strumpet; not worth a naming the second time. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 52 They having had all along the naming of the weigh-master. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart Res.* II. i, Poetry itself is no other, if thou consider it, than a right Naming. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 276 Even in the infant the latent power of naming is almost immediately observable.

a trib. 1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* I. 204 Each being distinguished by its name written on a small naming-stick.

Na·mingly, *adv.* 'By name' (Webster 1847).

Namle, -li, etc., obs. forms of NAMELY *adv.*

Nammet (næ·met). *dial.* Also -it, -ut. Var. of NUMMET, luncheon, slight meal. Also *attrib.*

1847 HALLIWELL. 1863 WISE *New Forest* 193 The labourer still feels himself fear..before he eats his nammut. 1878 T. HARDY *Ret. Native* I iii, I haven't seen the colour of drink since nammut time to-day.

Nammo(re, Na-mo(re, obs. ff. NO MORE.

Na-mon, obs. form of NO MAN.

Nampkyn, obs. form of NAPKIN.

†**Nan.** *Obs. rare*[-0]. [f. the female name *Nan*, familiar form of *Ann(e.*] A serving-maid.

c 1700 *Street Robberies Consider'd*, *Nan*, a maid of the house. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, *Nan*, a Maid-servant.

Nan, aphetic form of ANAN *int.*

1748 FOOTE *Knights* I. Wks. 1799 I. 67 Nan? what do you say? *Ibid.*, Nan? what? 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.* 1836 COOPER *Sussex Gloss.* 1875 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s v., *Nan* is very seldom used now, only a few of the aged folk seem to retain it.

Nan, obs. f. NONE; obs. f. NAIN *Sc.*

Nanberry, -bury, dial varr. of ANBURY.

1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No 4325/4 A dark brown Gelding.., full aged, a Nanberry on the inside of the near Leg.

Nancy (næ·nsi). Also **anancí, hananoy.** [ad. Ashi (Ashantee, etc.) *ananse* spider; *ananse-sem* spider-story.] *Nancy-story, -tale*, a folk- or fairy tale of a type current among the negroes of the Gold Coast and the West Indies.

[1705 tr. *Bosman's Guinea* xvii. 332 The Negroes call this spider Ananse, and believe that the first Men were made by that Creature.]

a 1818 M. G LEWIS *Jrnl. W. Ind.* (1834) 253 The Negroes are very fond of what they call Nancy stories, part of which is related, and part sung. *Ibid.* 307 It seems to be an indispensable requisite for a Nancy story, that it should contain a witch, or a duppy. 1891 HARTLAND *Sci. Fairy Tales* XI 204 An anancí tale in which the heroine and her two sisters are changed into black cats. 1894 ALICE SPINNER *Study in Colour* IX. 80 She told her nancy stories.

Nancy, NARCISSUS: see SWEET NANCY.

Nancy-pretty. [Also called *None-so-pretty*: the one name is no doubt a corruption of the other.] A popular name in various districts for the plant London Pride.

1828-92 in various dial. glossaries (Northumb., Yks., Lanc., Som., Devon).

Nandine (næ·ndin). *Zool.* [app. a native name.] A West African viverroid animal (*Nandinia binotata*), having rows of spots on the sides.

1843 J. E. GRAY *Mammalia* 54. 1860 WOOD *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* I. 245 We arrive at the pretty little creature which is known by the name of Nandine.

Nandu (næ·ndu). *Ornith.* Also **nandou.** [ad. Brazilian (Tupí-Guarani) *nhandú, ñandú.*] A variety of ostrich (*Rhea Americana*) peculiar to South America.

1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 233 The Nandou..or Ostrich of America, is about half the size of the African Ostrich. 1866 *Chambers's Encycl.* VI. 656/2 The Nandu is shy and wary, but is successfully hunted by the Indians.

Nane, Sc. and north. f. NONE, obs. f. NAIN *Sc.*

Nanes, obs. form of NONCE.

Nangat(is, variants of NO-GATE(S *adv.*

† Na·nger, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. ANGER *v.*, after NANGRY *a.*] *trans.* To make angry.

1675 WYCHERLEY *Country Wife* II. i, Why dost thou look so fropish? Who has nangered thee? *c* 1681 HICKERINGILL *Trimmer* ii. Wks. 1716 I. 368 Who, then has nanger'd thee? dear heart!

Nangnail, dial. variant of *angnail* AGNAIL.

† Na·ngry, *a. Obs. rare* [f. ANGRY *a* with prothetic *n*: see N 3.] Angry.

1681 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 39 (1713) I. 256 Oh, 'tis the featest little nangry Fool. *Ibid.* 261 Since the Maggot is so nangry, it shall be a Warning to Hairy.

Na·nguer. *Zool.* [See first quot.] A species of antelope formerly accepted by zoologists on the authority of Buffon.

1780 SMELLIE tr. *Buffon's Nat. Hist.* (1785) VI. 409 The ninth antilope is an animal, which, according to M. Adanson, is called *nanguéur* or *nanguer* in Senegal. 1801 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* II. ii 360 The Red Antelope, or Nagor, is much allied to the Nanguer or Dama. 1835 E. T. BENNETT in *Trans. Zool. Soc.* I. 2 Pallas adopted the idea in his Monograph of the genus Antilope, in which the Nanguer was introduced under the name of Antilope Dama, which it has ever since retained. 1868 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 809 To this group belongs the Mhorr Antelope.., the Nanguer (*A. dama*) of Senegal; and the Addra.

Nanis, obs. Sc. and north. form of NONCE.

Nanism (nē·niz'm). [ad. F. *nanisme* (Littré), f. L. *nān-us* (Gr. *νᾶν-ος*) dwarf + *-ισμος* -ISM.] The condition of being dwarfed; tendency to become stunted or dwarfed; an instance of this.

1836 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1899 *Q. Rev.* July 277 Nanism is a feature common to all animals and plants in great altitudes and high latitudes.

So **Na·nity.** (See quot.) *nonce-wd.*

1892 JESSOPP in *Illustr. Lond. News* 26 Nov. 667/1 By nanity I understand the condition of those who labour under any abnormal deficiency.

Nanization (nē·nəizē·ʃən). [f. **nanize*, ad. F. *naniser* (1875 in Littré *Suppl.*): see NANISM.] The process of artificially dwarfing trees or plants.

1889 REIN *Industries Japan* 265 Dwarfing or Nanisation is the name which we give to the various operations for producing dwarfed forms.

Nankeen (nænkī·n), *sb.* (and *a.*) Also 8 **nankein**, 9 **-kin**, **-quin**. [f. *Nankin* or *Nanking*, 'southern capital', the name of the chief city of the province of Kiangsu in China. Cf. F. and Du. *nankin*, G. *nanking*.]

1. A kind of cotton cloth, originally made at Nanking from a yellow variety of cotton, but now extensively manufactured from ordinary cotton and dyed yellow. Also *attrib.* with *cloth*.

1755 *Songs & Poems on Costume* (Percy Soc.) 239 Make his breeches of nankein, Most like nature, most like skin. 1801 *Encycl. Brit.* Suppl. II. 292/1 The colour of nankeen is natural, the down of which it is made being of the same yellow tinge with the cloth. 1826 J. F. COOPER *Last Mohic.* i, His nether garment was of yellow nankeen. 1878 J. H. GRAY *China* III. xxiii. 143 The cloth called nankin, generally written nankeen, is of the greatest durability.

attrib. *c* 1809 F. BUCHANAN in *Eastern India* III. 144 (Yule), Wool having the colour of nankeen cloth. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 877 Nankin cloth has been long imitated in perfection by our own manufacturers.

b. With *pl.* A kind or variety of this cloth.

1781 ABIGAIL ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 402 There are some articles, which come from India, .Bengals, nankeens, Persian silk. 1797 STAUNTON *Acc. Macartney's Embassy China* II. 425 The land in this neighbourhood .produces the cloth usually called Nankeens in Europe. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc. s.v., They are sometimes bleached, and then are called white nankeens. Imitation nankeens are manufactured at Manchester. 1858 HOMANS *Cycl Commerce* 1387/2 The broad pieces called 'the Company's nankeens' are generally of a better quality than the narrow ones.

2. *attrib.* (passing into *adj.*) Made of nankeen.

1774 in Grosley *Obs. England* II. 142 His nankeen smallclothes were tied with 16 strings at each knee. 1795 ANDERSON *Narr. Embassy China* 70 The uniform of the soldiers consists of a large pair of loose, black nankeen trowsers. 1823 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 70/1 The female preacher had on a nankeen dress. 1885 J. PAYN *Talk of Town* I. 26 A dark blue coat with a short light waistcoat;.. and nankeen breeches.

b. *pl.* Trousers made of nankeen.

1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Mis. Hum. Life* (1826) II. xi, Pushing through the very narrow path of a very long field of very high corn immediately after a very heavy rain:—nankeens. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* I. ii, If you had my nankeens on.., and had fallen into a thicket of thistles.

3. A yellow or pale buff; the colour of nankeen.

1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* II. iii, As for the dimity skin you told me of, I swear, 'tis a thorough nankeen as ever I saw! 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 934 This lichen, with soda, yields a yellow; with lime..a nankeen. 1882 *Garden* 18 Mar. 169/3 The colour is a beautiful nankeen.

4. *attrib.* or as *adj.*, denoting a yellow colour like that of nankeen.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 877 The following is the process for dyeing calico a nankin colour. 1868 *Chambers's Encycl.* VI. 656/2 Another..nankeen dye is produced by boiling annatto in a strong solution of pearl ashes. 1882 *Garden* 25 Nov. 469/3 The..petals being of a nankeen-yellow.

b. In the names of some Australian birds, as the *nankeen bird*, *crane*, or *night-hawk*, and the *nankeen hawk*. Also *nankeen gum*, a species of eucalyptus, *E. populifolia*.

1804 CALEY in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XV. 184. I saw no Nankeen Hawks this autumn. 1838 J. H. JAMES *Six Months S. Austral.* 202 Shooting one or two beautiful nankeen birds. 1872 C. H. EDEN *My wife and I in Queensland* 121 The nankeen crane (*Nycticorax caledonicus*), a very handsome, bright nankeen-coloured bird. 1889 MAIDEN *Native Plants* 506 This tree is..called 'Nankeen Gum' in Northern Australia, from the peculiar light-brown colour of the bark.

5. *Nankeen cotton*, the variety of cotton from which nankeen cloth was originally made.

1797 STAUNTON *Acc. Macartney's Embassy China* II. 425 It is asserted, that the seeds of the nankeen cotton degenerate when transplanted to another province. 1865 *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. VII. 474/2 A new species of cotton, called Nankeen, of a bright yellow colour and fine texture, is now raised in the United States.

6. A kind of Chinese porcelain. Also *attrib.*

1781 *Lionel & Clarissa* 7 Half-a-dozen plates, four Nankeen beakers, and a couple of shaking Mandarins. 1782 WEDGWOOD in *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 322 The Dresden porcelain is more refractory than the common Chinese, but not equally so with the stone Nankeen. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 52 Nankeen indeed even resists this heat. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* Index, Nankin porcelain.

Hence **Nankeeening**; **Nankinette.**

1805 *Ann. Reg* 682 Muslins, piquées, dimities, and nankinetts. *a* 1845 HOOD *To Lady on Dep. India* vi, Go to the land of muslin and nankeening.

Nankin(s, variants of NO-KIN *Obs.*

Nanman, obs. form of NO MAN.

Nanmore, obs. forms of NO MORE.

† Na·nnicock. *Obs. rare* —[1]. (Sense obscure.)

1600 N. BRETON *Pasquils Fools-cap* C 4 b, Hee that doth wonder at a Weathercocke..And is in loue with euery Nannicocke.

Na·nny, ellipt. for NANNY-GOAT.

1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* xxviii. 417 He did consider the nanny question and calculated whether a steamer load of those miniature milchers would not pay decently.

Nanny-goat (næ·nigōū). [f. the feminine name *Nanny*: cf. BILLY-GOAT.] A she-goat.

1788 T. DAY *Hist. Little Jack* (1820) 55 Telling me that my father was a beggar man and my mother a nanny-goat. 1857 DUFFERIN *Lett. High Lat.* (ed. 3) 250 We have purchased an ancient goat—a nanny-goat so that we may be able to go a-milking upon occasion. 1888 FREEMAN in Stephens *Life* (1895) II. 388 A nanny-goat that I had.

Na·nny-house. *rare.* [? f. the name *Nanny*.] (See quots.) Also *nanny shop*.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Nanny-house*, a Bawdy-house 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Glosz., Nanny-house, -shop*, a brothel. 1836 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* xix, A narrow turning to the right that led amongst a nest of nanny houses, as they are called, inhabited by brown free people.

Nanoid (nē·noid), *a. rare* —[0]. [f. L. *nān-us* dwarf + -OID.] Resembling a dwarf, dwarf-like.

1836 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Nantes, obs. form of NANTZ.

Nantokite (nænt'ōkəit). *Min.* Also **nantoquite.** [f. *A antoco* in Chili + -ITE 2 b.] A white chloride of copper found in granular masses.

1872 DANA *Min.* App. i. 11 Nantokite...Occurs in a copper vein with atacamite 1893 CHAPMAN *Blowpipe Pract.* 188 Nantokite. often greenish externally.

Nants (nænts), *sb.* (and *a.*) Now only *arch.* Also 7 **nantes**, 7–9 **nants**. [From the place of manufacture, *Nantes* on the Loire in France.] Brandy. Also freq. *right Nantz*.

1684 J. HAYNES *Epil. La y's Sir H. Buffoon*, There's one's for a Cup of Nants. 1693 *Humours Town* 29 A Tost and Ale, or perhaps, a Cup of cool Nants. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 99 His Superiors, whom nothing will go down with, under right Nantz or Rum. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* i, The devout opinion that a cup of Geneva or Nantz was specific against all cares. 1831 TRELAWNY *Adv. Younger Son* III. 330 It .didn't make a man's inside waterproof, which good Nantz would 1889 DOYLE *Micah Clarke* 50 Let us. have a drop of the right Nants before we go.

attrib. 1696 VANBRUGH *Relapse* Pref., Drinking his mistress's health in Nantes brandy.

† Na·ny, *a. Obs.* [OE. *nǣnig*, f. *ne* NE + *ǣnig* ANY *a.*] Not any, no.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) N 198 *Nullo negotio*, nænge earbebe. 805 *Charter* 34 in *O.E. Texts* 442 [Þæt] nænig mon..on nænge oðre halfe onlærrende sie. *a* 900 CYNEWULF *Christ* 39 Nænix efenlic þam..in worlde ȝeweard wifes ȝeeacnung. *c* 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* x. 53 Nat nænig mon hwær hi nu sindon. *c* 1200 ORMIN 59 Ne mihhte nanig mann..Utbressten off þe deofless band.

Nanys(e, obs. forms of NONCE.

Naological (nē,ēlō·dʒikăl), *a.* [f. next + -ICAL.] Pertaining to, connected with, naology.

1846 *Ecclesiologist* VI. 65 The pursuit of Naological studies. had afforded much amusement to a long and happy life. 1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 57 They are for the most part rather 'naological' than architectural.

Naology (ne,ēlō·dʒi). [f. Gr. *νᾱό-ς* temple + -LOGY.] The study of sacred buildings.

1846 DUDLEY (*title*) Naology. 1846 *Ecclesiologist* VI. 65 The part with which we are not concerned..is far superior to that with which we are—Christian Naology.

Nao·metry. *rare* —[1]. [f. as prec. + -METRY.] (See quot.)

1626 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* iii. ii, To calculate a time and halfe a time, and the whole time, according to Naõmetry. *P. Iv.* What's that? *Tho.* The measuring o' the Temple.

‖ **Naos** (nē·ɔs). [a. Gr. *νᾱός* temple.] A temple; the inner cell or sanctuary of a temple.

1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Asia M* 256 Over the entrance of the Naos was a vast stone. 1858 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* I. 106 Sometimes the whole of a *naos*, or chapel, was constructed of tiles. 1895 SAYCE *Egypt* 208 Fragments of red granite from some gigantic naos.

† Nap, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 1 **hnæp'p**, 2–3 **nep**, 2–4 **nap**. [OE. *hnæp(p*, = OS. *nap* (MDu. and Du. *nap*), OHG. (*h*)*napf* (G. *napf*), of obscure origin. An OLG. **hnap* is the source of OF. *hanap* (see HANAP), and It. *nappo* may also be an adoption from Teutonic.] A drinking-cup or bowl.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 123 *Ciatus*, hnæp. *Anthia*, hnap. *c* 1050 *Vocab.* ibid. 283 *Patera*, hnæpp. *c* 1070 in Earle *Land Charters*, etc. 250, vi mæsene sceala, & ii ȝebonede hnæppas. *a* 1100 in Napier *O. E. Glosses* i. 1847 *Loculi, i. calicis*, steapes, hnæppes. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 163 Hire nap [is] of mazele. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 344 Ibroken nep oðer disch. *c* 1250 *Death* 107 in *O.E. Misc.* 174 Hwer beoð þine dihsches? Hwer beoþ þine nappes? *c* 1350 *Body & Soul* (Camden) 343. I nam nouther furst ne last That schal drynken of that nap.

Nap (næp), *sb.*[2] Also 4–7 **nappe**, (7 **knap**, 8 **napp**). [f. NAP *v.*[1]] A short or light sleep, *esp.* one taken during the day; a doze.

13.. *Cursor M.* 7201 (Gött.), Bot sampson wakind of his nap, Of bandis he lete himselven scap. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *Min. Poems* 63 It me reueth many a sleep & nap. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7435 Þan I wakynd of my nappe. 1530 PALSGR. 247/2 Nappe a lytell slepe, *repos.* 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. v. 42 If by fortune any litle nap Upon his heavie eye-lids chaunst to fall [etc]. 1628 FORD *Lover's Mel.* ii. ii, In his naps he never looks in a glass. 1680 OTWAY *Caius Marius* iv. i, I'll swear it wak'd me out of a sweet Nap. 1721 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 112 P 3 If by chance he has been surprized into a short Nap at Sermon. 1787 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 16 Aug., I sat up all night,. not daring to trust to a nap for myself. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxiii, He refreshed his mind with a nap. 1863 'OUIDA' *Held in Bondage* (1870) 3 A suspicious appearance of having just tumbled out of a nap.

b. In verbal phrases, esp. *to take a nap.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4005 He slombred, & a nappe he toke. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Mark* xiii. 88 Although the people doe sumtymes take a nappe. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 171 Otherwhiles he would catch a nap in the day time, as he sat to minister iustice 1653 *Nissena* 28 He slept but a little.. though but for a very smal space he stole a nap. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 52 P 4 [He] seems to take a Nap with his Eyes open. 1787 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 246 The genius of invention and improvement in Europe seems to be absolutely taking a nap 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* i, You'll know better than to take your nap in street corners.

Nap (næp), *sb.*[3] Also 5–6 **noppe**, 7 **nappe**, 8–9 **knap**. [a. MDu. or MLG. *noppe* (mod.G. and Da. *noppe*; Du. *nop*, Sw. *nopp*, Norw. *napp*; also Walloon *nope*, † *noppe*), sb. related to *noppen* NAP *v.*[2] There is no evidence for the OE. *hnoppa* given by Somner.]

1. Originally, the rough layer of projecting threads or fibres on the surface of a woollen or other textile fabric, requiring to be smoothed by shearing; in later use, a special surface given to cloth of various kinds by artificial raising of the short fibres, with subsequent cutting and smoothing; the pile.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 358/1 Noppe of a clothe, *villus, tomentum.* 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 27 They pull of both the noppe and the coton of the same Fustians. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf* 453 Whan the noppe is rughe, it wolde be shorne. 1589 FLEMING *Virg. Georg.* iv. 69 They bring towels with nap shorne off (The floow or roughness shorne away for feare to hurt his handes) 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* iii. 165 The nap of the cloth (and that somewhat course) being worne off, the ground plainely appears. 1710 SWIFT *Tatler* No. 238 P 5 His only Coat, where Dust confus'd with Rain Roughen the Nap, and leave a mingled Stain. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Teazel*, To card, or draw out the wool or knap from the thread or ground of several kinds of cloths. 1805 J. LUCCOCK *Nat. Wool* 124 The principal object is to procure a long and well formed knap. 1841 BORROW *Zincali* I. v. i. 90 It is very old, torn, and threadbare, with no nap upon it 1882 SALA *Amer. Revis.* (1885) 232 To destroy the nap on gentlemen's coats

attrib. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1511/2 *Nap-warp*,. in fustian weaving, the upper warp covering the main warp or nap.

fig. 1591 LYLY *Endym.* v. ii, You haue worne the nappe of your witte quite off, and made it thredbare. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, iv. ii. 7 To dresse the Common-wealth, and turne it, and set a new nap vpon it. 1627 E. F. *Hist Edw. II* (1686) 91 When the nap of this Project was fallen off. 1682 *Lenten Prol.* 1 in 3rd *Collect. Poems* (1689) 26/1 Our Prologue-Wit grows flat: the Naps worn off.

b. The woolly substance removed from the surface of cloth by the process of shearing.

1780 A YOUNG *Tour Irel.* I. 181 Large quantities of knap are constantly taken out of the machine.

c. With *pl.* A cloth having a nap on it.

1792 *Pennsylv. Gaz.* 26 Sept. 3/1 The Sale of a large Assortment of coarse and fine Broadcloths, Bearskins, Coatings, Naps. 1888 *Daily News* 3 Dec. 2/7 Some fair orders are being placed for the cheaper makes of tweeds, serges, naps, pilots, and curls.

2. *transf.* A surface, esp. of a soft or downy nature, resembling the nap of cloth.

1591 SPENSER *Muiopot.* 333 The velvet nap which on his wings doth lie. 1638 FORD *Fancies* v. ii, Frizzle or powder their hair, plain their eye-brows, set a nap on their cheeks. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* i xiv. 33 The Liver in its hollow side, cloathed with its Coat and ragged Nap. 1776–96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* IV. 165 In the young and unexpanded plants or buttons the pileus is covered with

a knap or frize of a brown glutinous wool. 1896 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxvii. 358 Feathers of young frosting gave a plush-like nap to its surface. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* xliii, Every twig was covered with a white nap as of fur grown from the rind during the night.

3. The smooth and glossy surface of a beaver, felt, or silk hat.

1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Hat*, The hat..is..rubbed with pumice, to take off the coarser knap; then rubbed over afresh with seel-skin, to lay the knap still finer. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxix, Mr. Folair twirled his old hat round upon his hand, and affected the extremest agony lest any of the nap should have been knocked off. 1862 THORNBURY *Turner* II. 319 A hat with the nap carefully brushed the wrong way.

† **Nap,** *sb.*[4] *Obs rare*—[1]. [Of obscure origin: cf. Norw. *napp*, a little tug or pull.] A draught.

14.. *Songs & Carols 15th C.* (Warton Club) 48 He tok that maydyn be the pap, And tok thereof a ryʒt god nap.

Nap (næp), *sb.*[5] [abbrev. of *Napoleon*.]

1. A twenty-franc piece; = NAPOLEON 1.

1820 MOORE *Mem.* (1853) III. 99 Got forty pounds at the banker's and gave Mr. Lake his remaining three Naps. 1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* II. 283 English sovereigns and French naps as common as halfpence.

2. A card game, in which each player receives five cards, and calls the number of tricks he expects to win; one who calls five is said to *go Nap*, and to *make his Nap* if he succeeds in winning them all. Cf. NAPOLEON 4.

The game is often called *half-penny, sixpenny*, etc *Nap*, according to the amount paid for each 'point' staked.

1879 MISS BRADDON *Vixen* III 194 The younger members of the house party played Nap. 1887 BLACK *Sabina Zembra* xxi, It was sixpenny 'Nap' they were going to play. 1894 MASKELYNE *Sharps & Flats* 24 The dupe..being rendered suspicious by the eagerness of those about him to wager that he would not make his Nap.

b. Hence in phr. *to go nap*, to stake all one can, to speculate heavily.

c 1884 GLOVER *Racing Life* 38 Look here, you go nap—now hear that? nap!—on Royal Angus. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Feb 6/1 The market is going nap on the British Tea Table.

† **Nap,** *sb.*[6] *slang.* [f. NAP *v.*[3]] (See quots.)

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Nap'per of Naps*, a Sheep-stealer. *c* 1700 *Street Robberies Consider'd, Nap*, an arrest.

Nap (næp), *sb.*[7] *Theatr. slang.* [? variant of KNAP *sb.*[2] 1.] A pretended blow; esp. in phr. *to give* or *take the nap.*

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* III. 139 (Hoppe), Then Pantaloon comes up ,and I give him the 'nap', and knock him on his back. 1877 *Era Almanack* 41, I don't think, though, I shall be able to take the nap much longer.

Nap, *sb.*[8], variant of KNAP *sb.*[1] 1.

1702 TONKIN in *Carew's Cornwall* (1811) 343 *note*, A large level piece of ground, which is higher than any other part of this fortification, it being the nap of the hill

Nap, *sb.*[9] *Sc.* [var. of *knap* KNOP *sb.*[1] 3.] A shin of beef.

1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 169 The nap or shin is analogous to the hough of the hind leg.

Nap, *sb.*[10] *Sc.*, var. of *knap* KNOP, a tub.

1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* 78.

Nap (næp), *v.*[1] Forms: 1 hnapp-, hnæppian, (h)neap'p)-, 2-6 nappe, (3 nappi, 5 nappyn), (5) 6- nap, (8 knap). [OE *hnappian, hnæppian*, app. related to OHG. (*h*)*naffez-, napfez-, napfizan* 'dormitare'.] *intr.* To sleep lightly or for a brief time; to take a short sleep.

Formerly in more dignified use than at present, being frequently employed in renderings of Biblical passages.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* iii. 6 Ic hnneappade & slepan ongon. *c* 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xxviii. 192 Ne slapige no ðin eaʒan, ne ne hnappiʒen ðine brǽwas. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxv. 5 Ða se brydguma ylde, þa hnappudon hiʒ ealle & slepun. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 201 Sume men slape & liste, and sume nappeð. *a* 1225 *Auer R.* 324 þe þet nappeð upon helle breide, he torpleð ofte al mer he lest wene. *c* 1275 LAY. 1219 So he gon nappi [c 1205 slomnen] þar after to slepe. 13.. *E. E. Allit P.* C. 465 Quen hit neʒed to naʒt nappe hym bihoued. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 393, 'I moste sitte', seyde the segge 'or elles shulde I nappe'. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* lx, Gif I hald my pes, than will sche nap. 1529 HORMAN *Vulg* 88, I can not but nappe whyle he precheth. 1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* v. 160 The boy did nap, Whereby bright Phœbus did great Mars intrap 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xxv. 5 They slept but half asleep, they napped and nodded. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) III. 103 On whose fair Hills..The God of Love lay knapping. 1767 J. PENN *Sleepy Serm.* 23 It would, we think, be better for them to be found rather watching, than napping. 1819 SHELLEY *Peter Bell 3rd* II. iv, He..On every side did perk and peer Till he saw Peter dead or napping. 1881 M. C. HAY *Missing* III. 118 Aunt Charlotte will nap a little.

fig. *a* 1050 *Liber Scintill.* (1889) 2 Hi hnappiað on ʒewilnungum & ʒelustfullungum flæsces. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 303 To þise sectis ceessiþ not þe iugement þat is now & bifore tymes, & here leesing nappiþ not. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* v. i. 478 Doom..ceasith not, and the perdicioun..nappith not.

b. Phr. *To take* or *catch* (*one*) *napping*, to find (one) asleep; also *fig.* to take unawares or off one's guard, to surprise (a person).

1562 PILKINGTON *Expos. Neh.* (1585) 65 Our mortall enemie..hopeth to speede at length, and take thee napping. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* ii. 54 The most watchfull may sometimes bee taken napping. *a* 1659 DR. BROWNRIG *Serm.* (1674) II. vi. 62 How much more unbecoming is it, that the Sun of righteousness should take us napping? 1943 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 92 The Captain said, Very well, Gentlemen, you have caught me Napping. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* VIII. iii, The Tory party is organised now; they will not catch us napping again. 1884 *Leeds Merc.* 30 Apr. 4/6 The truth is that the Government whips were caught napping, as they too often are.

c. *Nap-at-noon*, a popular name for plants of the goat's-beard family (*Tragopogon*), the flowers of which close during the morning.

1865 *Cornh. Mag.* July 34 The peasant christens his flowers after their habits. In the Midland counties the common goatsbeard is his 'nap-at-noon'.

Nap (næp), *v.*[2] Also 5-6 noppe, 8 knap. [a. MDu. or MLG. *noppen* (Du. and G. *noppen*, Da. *noppe*, Sw. *noppa*, Norw. *nappa*; also Walloon *noper*, † *nopper*), of uncertain origin.]

† **1.** *trans.* To trim (cloth) by shearing the nap.

c 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 33 Clarisse the nopster can well her craft. cloth for to noppe. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 256/1 To Noppe; *detuberare.* 1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* 72 They have so shorne, nopped and turned Christ's garment.

2. To furnish with a nap; to raise a nap on.

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* III. xxxviii 264 Had the Bayz been napp'd, every Grain of it would have been as big as your biggest Peas. 1685 *Lond. Gaz* No 2009/8 For Beautifying of Cloth, by Napping and Freezing the same without Honey, Mollosse, or any Moistu e. 1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Cloth*, The cloth thus woven, scoured, knapped, and shorn, is sent to the dyer. 1852 MORFIT *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 534 To soften the fibres, and nap the surface without cutting the flesh off.

Nap (næp), *v.*[3] *Cant* and *slang.* Also 7, 9 knap. [Cf. Sw. and Norw. *nappa*, Da *nappe*, to snatch, snap, etc. The precise source and relationship to NAB *v.*[1] are not clear.]

1. *trans.* To seize, catch, or lay hold of (a person or thing); to take into custody; to nab, steal.

1673 in R. Head *Canting Acad.* 11 If the Cully naps us, And the Lurries from us take. *Ibid.* 192 Though he tip them the piks, they nap him ngen. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Nap the Wiper*, to Steal the Handkerchief. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) IV 320 But nap'd them in the Streets, By Dozens and Scores. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s.v. *Knap*, To *knap a clout*, is to steal a pocket-handkerchief. 1863 E. FARMER *Scrap Book* (ed. 3) 53 Hunting after sweets we nap some sours.

b. *To nap it*, to 'catch it', to receive severe punishment, esp. in a boxing-match.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s.v., *You have Napt it*, you are Clapt, Sir *Ibid.* s.v. *Nask, He Napt it at the Nask*, he was Lasht at Bridewell. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 81 Some entered the ring in a very bad condition, and knapped it every round. 1821 *Sporting Mag.* VII. 274 Josh as usual napt it in the first part of the round.

† **2.** (See latest quots.) *Obs. rare*—[0].

1673 [see NAPPING *vbl. sb.*[3]]. 1680 HEAD & KIRKMAN *Eng Rogue* iv. 210 Nothing could perswade him but that he was cheated of his Money, that he napt on him, and I know not what. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xvi. (Roxb.) 64/2 Nap or Knap, or cog a die is the slurring it out of ones fingers. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant Crew, Nap*, by Cheating with the Dice to secure one Chance.

Nap, variant of KNAP *v.*[1]

Nap (in *hap or nap*): see HAP *adv.* 2.

Napæa (nāpī·ă). *rare.* Also 7 -ea. [a. L. *Napæa*, ad. Gr. Ναπαία, fem. of ναπαῖος, f. νάπη a wooded dell] A nymph haunting wooded dells.

1612 SHELTON *Quix.* I. iii xi, O ye Napeas and Driades, which do wontedly inhabite the Thickets and Groues. 1617 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Forth Feasting* A 3 b, O Naid's deare, (said they,) Napæas fair, O Nymphes of trees, Nymphes which on Hills repaire!

So **Napæ ad** (after *Naiad* or *Dryad*).

1818 L. HUNT *Foliage, The Nymphs* p xi, And there are the Napeads—names till now Scarce known.

Napæan (nāpī·ăn), *a. rare*—[1]. [f. prec. + -AN.] Consisting of the Napæas

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 777 The soft Napæan race will soon repent Their Anger, and remit the Punishment.

Nape (nē·p), *sb.*[1] Also 4 naape, 6 naupe, nawpe. [Of obscure origin. The entire absence of forms with initial *k* makes it difficult to connect the word with the app. synonymous OFris. (*hals*) *knap.* The variants *naupe, nawpe* also present difficulties; it is not clear whether they have any connexion with mod. north. dial. (*k*)*naup*, (*k*)*nope* the head or top of the head, a lump or swelling, a hillock.]

1. The back of the neck; that part of the body in man or animals which contains the first cervical vertebræ. (Now usually as in b.)

In early examples sometimes translating L. *vertex.*

13.. *K. Alis.* 1347 Felip was..Dedly woundid thorugh the nape. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 211 Þe maufesours [were] ateynt, and cursed ouer þe nape. *a* 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 77 In to his naape his wickednesse schal falle down. *c* 1460 RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 455 Furst kit owte þe nape in þe nek þe shuldurs before. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 66, I twisted a wallet On my broad shoulders, my nape dyd I settle eke vnder. 1656 RIDDLEY *Pract. Physick* 256 Every morning rub hard the hinder part of the Head and Nape. 1762 HOOLE tr. *Tasso* XI. 317 In his right eye the fatal arrow drove,. And issu'd at his nape. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 446 These emunctories are put on the nape or occipital region. 1851 C. L. SMITH tr. *Tasso* III. xliv, On the nape and back he struck them dead.

attrib. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 200 Apparatus used in the preparation of boneless fish, including mitre boxes, knives, .. nape-hooks. 1888 O. THOMAS *Catal. Marsup.* 7 Nape-hairs directed backwards.

b. Esp. in phr. *the nape of the neck* († or *head*).

a. [*c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 351/1 Nape of an hedde, *occiput, cervix, vertex.*] 1530 PALSGR. 247/1 Nape of the necke, *fossette de la teste.* 1540 MORYSINE tr. *Vives' Introd. Wisd.* C vij, Kepe the nape of thy necke from colde. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 119 It helpeth al the infirmities incident to the nape of the neck. 1649 BULWER *Pathomyot.* II. i. 44 If we put the index of our Hand about the pit of the hinder part of the head, or nape of the neck. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 447 As one catches up a dog by the nape of his neck. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. VI 287 A..stone which fell on the nape of his neck. 1872 BAKER *Nile Trib.* xiii. 230 The harpoon was sticking in the nape of the neck.

β. 1530 PALSGR. 247/2 Naupe of the heed, *cannneau de col, la fossette de la teste.* 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* N iij b, They are applyed in the nawpe of the necke, and kepeth the place of the cephalyke bledynge.

2. a. The fleshy part left projecting from the end of a fish's back after the head is removed. ? *Obs.*

1482 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 222/1 That the napes of the seid barelled fissh, shuld be no longer than the litell bone that sitteth upon the grete fyne.

b. The part of a fish next the head. *rare*—[1].

1656 SIR J. MENNES & SMITH *Musarum Deliciæ* (ed. 2) 86 Then to a Nape of Ling he would invite Some Rascall Tapster.

† **Nape,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. OF. *nape*, var. of *nappe*:—L. *mappa*: see NAPKIN.] A table-cloth.

c 1450 *Bk Curtasye* 656 in *Babees Bk.* 199 Þo ouer nape schalle dowbulle be layde.

† **Nape,** *sb.*[3] *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *nāpus*: cf. NEEP.] The name suggested by Turner, and used by some later writers, for the yellow turnip.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. (1568) 61 Napus is named in Greke βουνιας...It may be called a Nape or a yelow rape vntill we fynde out the olde English-he name for it. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* II xxvii. 240 Napes and nauets are two diuers sorts. : the napes are greater and drawing toward a yellow colour.. : nauets are lesse, white, and a great deale more saulorie. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 308 There are three differences of Napes or Rapes.

Nape, *sb.*[4] *dial.* [perh. for *knape*: see KNAP *sb.*[1] 1, quot. 1538.] (See quot.)

1837 J. F. PALMER *Dialogue Devonsh. Dial.* Gloss., Where a rising ground falls off on either side, so as to form an ascending ridge, that ridge is called the nape.

Nape, obs. variant of NEAP *dial.*

† **Nape,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* Also 5 *inf.* napyn, 6 nawpe. [f. NAPE *sb.*[1] It is not clear whether the north. dial. (*k*)*naup*, (*k*)*nope*, to strike on the head, has any connexion with Palsgrave's *nawpe.*]

1. *trans.* To strike (a person) on the back of the neck. Also *transf.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 351/2 Napyn, or slen be the nape, *occipito.* 1530 PALSGR. 643/2, I nawpe one in the necke, I stryke one in the necke, *je accolette* and *je frappe au col.* 1549 LATIMER *3rd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 76 He was taken and naped in ye head wyth the title of an heretique.

2. ? To cut (a fish) through the nape.

c 1450 *Two Cookery-bks* 102 Take a troute, and nape him. *Ibid.* 105 Take a tenche, and nape him. 1482 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 222/2 Every Barell of fissh, which herafter shall be founde, medelled, naped, leyd double, or not boned nor splatted, accordyng to this Acte.

Hence † **Na·ping** *vbl. sb. Obs.*

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 23 That every suche Gauger Packer and Sercher take no more for his labour for bonyng napyng and packyng of a barell fisshe..[than] *id.*

† **Nape,** *v.*[2] *Obs.*—[1] (Precise sense obscure.)

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxx. 575 Gederand and gredy, sore napand and nedy youre godys forto spare.

Napea(d: see NAPÆA.

Na·pe-crest. *Ornith.* [f. NAPE *sb.*[1] + CREST *sb.*] *pl.* An African genus of scansorial birds.

1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 220 A third genus consists of the Nape-crests (*Chizerris*, Swainson), which have a rounded beak approaching that of some Trogons.

† **Na·pell.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *napel* (16th c., Paré), or ad. med.L. *napellus*] = next.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. iii. *Furies* 179 Dead-laughing Apium, weeping Aconite,..Hot Napell, making lips and tongues to swell. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* (1656) 135 The Nightshade, Henbane, Napell, Aconite.

‖ **Nape·llus.** *Bot.* [med.L. *napellus* (13-14th c. in Diefenbach), f. *nāpus* turnip.] The common aconite; monk's-hood, wolf's-bane.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 499 There is an old Tradition of a Maiden that was fed with Napellus (which is counted the Strongest poyson of all Vegetables). 1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Aconite*, The *Napellus*, thus called *a nape*, because its root resembled the turnep kind 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) I. 77/1 The napellus bears large blue flowers, which appear in August.

† **Napelo.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. It. *napelo, nap(p)ello*, ad. med.L. *napellus.*] = prec.

1580 FRAMPTON *Monardes' Two Med. agst. Venome* 124 The Bezaar stone is .. of great efficacie agaynst Napelo, the strongest of all venomes.

Naperer (nē·pərər). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [f. NAPER-Y + -ER[1].] The person having charge of the royal table linen.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 586 The lorde Gray Ruthyn, or Ryffyn, naperer. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xiii. § 2. 712/2 Anne, late wife of Iohn de Hastings Earle of Pembroke..was admitted..to vse the office of Naperer. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 42/2 Naperer, or Keeper of the Table Linnen. 1805 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 339 Their..ancestors having held the same honourable office of royal naperer.

Naperian, variant of NAPIERIAN.

Naperon, obs. form of APRON.

Napery (nē·pəri). Forms: 4–6 **naprye**, 5–6 **-ry**, 6–7 **-rie**, (5 **nappre**, 6 **napre**, 6–7 *Sc.* **naipr-rie**); 4–7 **naperie**, (7 **napp-**, *Sc.* **naipp-**), 5–7 **-rye**, (6 **naparie**, 7 **-ry**), 5– **napery**. [a. obs. F. *naperie* (*napperie*, 1400 in Godef.), f. *nape* (*nappe*) NAPE *sb.*[2] + -ERY.]

1. Linen used for various household purposes, esp. table linen. Now *rare* exc. *Sc.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 434 Dizschis & coupis of siluer & oper vessel, & costly naprye. 1418 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 32 All my beddynge & naperie. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 238 The surnape ye shulle make..with a clothe vndir a dowble of riȝt feire napry. 1530 PALSGR. 457/1 Gyve me leave to bleche my naperye in your garden. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 176 His Table clothes, napkins, and towels, were made of Cotten wooll, verie white and newe, for he was never served but once with that naperie. 1656 HEYLIN *Surv. France* 15 The nappetie of the Table was.. so foul and dirty, that I durst not conceive it had been washed above once. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 382 Some weaving napery for the warehouses at Dunfermline. 1822 GALT *Provost* xxxviii, All the best of her sheets and napery. 1870 ROCK *Text. Fabr.* Introd. 75 Venetian linens, for fine towelling and napery in general.

attrib. and *Comb.* 1532 HERVET tr. *Xenophon's Househ.* (1768) 38 Shetes, towels, and all napryе ware by them selfes. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 6 But this's not all He doe: Bacchus shall knowe His naprie-drawers shall not end it so. 1631 — *Whimzies, Ruffian* 133 A kicke, I meane, from some surly Naprie groome, which serves in full discharge of his Commons. 1865 *Caledon. Merc.* 5 Sept., The officers then seized two napery presses, a chest of drawers.

† **b.** Personal linen. *Obs.*

1598 E. GUILPIN *Skial.* A viij, [The] goodly show Of thyne apparraile and thy naperie. 1602 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 41 Prithee put me into wholesome naperie.

2. † **a.** The charge or custody of the royal linen; the office of naperer. *Obs.*

a 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 56 The steward takethe.. for his napery at the iiii principall festes of the yere in prises of lynyn clothe. 1601 F. LATE *Househ. Ord. Edw. II* (Chaucer Soc.) 27 A lawendere of the Naperie, who shal wash all manner of linnen cloth, appertaining to the office of the Naperie. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 107 b, To perform the office of the napery at his coronation.

b. A store-room for linen.

1819 HALLAM *Mid Ages* II. ix. III. 427 *note*, The house consisted of a hall, parlour, ..a napery, or linen room [etc.].

† **3.** The making up or manufacture of personal or household linen. *Obs. rare.*

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise Clean Linen* Wks. II. 169/1 What were the function of the Linnen Draperye Or Sempsters admirable skill in Naperye? 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV vi. § 4 Kings Merchants..brought in linen-yarn .., Solomon so setting up Napery, and the manufacture of weaving.

† **4.** (See quot.) *Obs. rare*[−0].

1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 148/1 Napery—the working of Linnen in Painting according to the Foldings thereof.

† **Napet.** *Obs.*[−0] [f. NAPE *sb.*[2] + -ET.] Napkin.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 351/2 Napet, or napekyn, *napella, manupiarium.*

† **Naphe.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. F. *naphe, naffe* = Sp. *nafa, nefa*, It *nanfa, lanfa*, ad. Arab. *nafḥa(h)* fragrance, perfume.] Orange-flower water.

1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* I. xii. 53 The water of Naphe drunke to the quantitie of sixe ounces, causeth the malignitie of the plague to breake foorth by sweates.

Naphew, obs. form of NAVEW.

Naphtha (næ·fpā, næ pfā). Forms: 6 **napta**, 7 **neptha, nephta**, 6–7, 9 **naphta**, (9 **nafta**), 6– **naptha naphtha**. See also NAPHTHE and NEFT(E. [a. L. *naphtha*, a. Gr. νάφθα (also νάφθας), possibly of Oriental origin (but Arab. and Pers. نفط *naft* is prob. from Greek); hence also It and Sp. *nafta*, Pg. *naphta*, F. *naphte*.] A name originally applied to an inflammable volatile liquid (a constituent of asphalt and bitumen) issuing from the earth in certain localities; now extended to most of the inflammable oils obtained by dry distillation of organic substances, esp. coal, shale, and petroleum.

1572 J. JONES *Bathes* II. 13 As plenty of Naphta gathered in the aforesaid place doth shewe. 1577 FRAMPTON *Joyfull News* 84 Fountaines..of Petroleo, of Napta, of Sulphur. 1605 DANIEL *Queen's Arcadia* II. iv, Like Neptha that takes fire by sight of Fire. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 333 From about Thirty Mountains near the same place..springs the famous Naphtha. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. iv. lvii. 264 There is also a white naptha on the peninsula of Apcheron, of a much thinner consistency. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* lii. V. 402 The principal ingredient of the Greek fire was the naptha, or liquid bitumen. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 719 Persian naphtha, as it is collected on the spot, is very nearly, but not quite colourless. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 99 Naphtha, whether obtained artificially or as a product of nature, is sometimes used medicinally.

fig. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Demonic Love* Wks. (Bohn) I. 460 Deep, loving eyes, Flowed with naphtha fiery sweet.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *naphtha-fire, -fuel, -gas, -lamp, -ship, -spring, -vapour*; **naphtha-brown** (see quot. 1874).

1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. iv. lvii. 264 Near this place ..naptha-springs are found. 1825 T. THOMSON *1st Princ. Chem.* I. 153 To take care that the whole of it is consumed, and that none escapes under the form of naphtha vapour. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. v, Women, in whose placid veins circulates too little naphtha-fire. 1874 CROOKES *Handbk. Dyeing* 208 The so-called naphtha-brown is merely the crude melt from the manufacture of magenta. 1888 *Daily News* 28 Nov. 3/6 The Destruction of a Naphtha Ship. 1895 — 25 Apr. 7/2 The annual consumption of naphtha fuel in Russia. 1899 'Q' (QUILLER COUCH) *Ship of Stars* II, Even the boy grew tired of the naphtha-lamps.

Naphtha·lamide. *Chem.* [f. NAPHTHAL-IN + AMIDE.] A former name of PHTHALIMIDE.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 30 Naphthalamide.. may be obtained by heating naphthalate of ammonia in a retort. Water and ammonia are disengaged, and naphthalamide sublimes.

Naphtha·lamine. *Chem.* [f. as prec. + AMINE.] (See quot.)

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 394 Naphthalamine, which is the base corresponding to aniline, is now manufactured in the same way as that body is from benzole. It yields beautiful commercial dyes.

Na·phthalate. *Chem.* [f. as NAPHTHAL-IC + -ATE 4.] A salt of naphthalic acid. Now called PHTHALATE.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 29 The alkaline naphthalates are very soluble in water.

Naphthalene (næ·fpălin). *Chem.* [See NAPHTHALINE and -ENE.] = NAPHTHALINE.

1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 5 Naphthalene when pure consists of brilliant white scaly crystals. 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v. *Naphthalinum*, Naphthalene, in powder, obtained by dissolving the scaly crystals in alcohol.

attrib. 1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 1st Suppl., Naphthalene Alcohol. 1890 THORPE *Dict. Appl. Chem.* I. 233/2 This.. is the saffranine of the naphthalene series.

Naphthalic (næfpæ·lik), *a. Chem.* [f. as NAPHTHAL-INE + -IC.] Pertaining to, or derived from, naphthaline; esp. *naphthalic acid* = *phthalic acid*: see PHTHALIC *a.*

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 27 Naphthalic acid was discovered and described by M. Laurent. 1859 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XI. 211 An abominable naphthalic fluid, which is to blind and suffocate the enemy.

Naphtha·lidine. *Chem.* [f. as prec. + -ID + -INE 5.] = NAPHTHYLAMINE.

1848 FOWNES *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 2) 503 Naphthalidam, perhaps better called naphthalidine, forms numerous crystallizable salts. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* 574 Each compound yields an azotised base; naphthalidine, or naphthylamine being that furnished from nitro-naphthalin.

Naphthaline (næ·fpălin). *Chem.* Also **-in.** [f. NAPHTHA + *-l-* + -INE 5: named by Kidd.] A white crystalline substance, having a peculiar smell and pungent taste, usually obtained as a product in the distillation of coal-tar.

First noticed in 1819 by Garden (*Annals Phil.* XV. 74–5) and Brande (*Q. Jrnl. Sci.*, etc. VIII. 287).

α. 1821 KIDD in *Phil. Trans.* CXI. 209 Observations on Naphthaline, a peculiar substance resembling a concrete essential oil. 1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 619 When Coal-tar is subjected to distillation, naphthaline passes over after coal naphtha. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 742 Naphthaline is another useful intestinal disinfectant.

β. 1836–41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 553 When chlorine is passed over naphthalin, heat is evolved. 1889 *Lancet* 28 Sept. 659/2 Naphthalin finely powdered and well spread .. has its disinfecting power increased.

b. *attrib.*, esp. with names of colours.

1874 tr. *Lommel's Light* 189 In Naphthalin red..there are rays of low refrangibility. 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v. *Naphthalene*, This dye, together with naphthalin rose and naphthalin scarlet, are known as varieties of Magdala red.

Naphthalize (næ·fpălaiz), *v* [f. as NAPHTHAL-INE + -IZE.] *trans.* To mingle, saturate, or impregnate with naphtha. Hence **Na·phthalized** *ppl. a*, **Na·phthalizing** *vbl. sb*

1842 *Mech. Mag.* XXXVI. 392 Naphthalizing Coal Gas. 1844 *Illustr. Lond. News* 30 Nov. 340/1 The advantages of naphthalised gas. *c* 1865 LETHEBY in *Orr's Circ. Sci.* I. 107/2 The other constituents of coal-naphtha are not so fit for the purpose of naphthalising.

So **Naphthaliza·tion.**

c 1865 LETHEBY in *Orr's Circ. Sci.* I. 125/2 The intensity of the light may be brought up to any degree by the usual process of naphthalisation.

Na·phthalol. *Chem.* [-OL.] (See quot. 1897.)

1891 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 742, *β* Naphthol and its compound with salicylic acid, called naphthalol or betol.

Naphthamein(e. *Chem.* [Cf. *Naphthylamine.*] Naphthaline violet; a coal-tar colour, in the form of a light amorphous powder, obtained from naphthylamine. 1891 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Na·phthe.** *Obs.* In 4 **napte**, 7 **napthe, naphte.** [Cf. F. *naphte*.] Naphtha.

1382 WYCLIF *Dan.* iii. 46 To tende the fourneis with napte, herdis of hemp, and pitche. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. ii. 1, His eyes are like a balance.., his affection tinder or napthe itself. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 237 In these Fire-works, the Persians make use of white Naphte, which is a kind of Petroleum.

Naphthene (næ·fpin). *Chem.* [f. NAPHTH-A + -ENE.] A liquid hydrocarbon contained in naphtha.

1849 CRAIG s.v. *Naphtha.* Native naphtha is composed of three liquids, namely—naphtha , naphthene , and naphthole [*sic*]. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* 581.

Naphthol (næ·fpol). *Chem.* [f. NAPHTH-A + -OL.] One of two phenols of naphthaline, distinguished as *α* (*or* alpha) naphthol and *β* (*or* beta) naphthol; the latter is employed in the cure of skin-diseases and for other medical purposes. Also *attrib.*

1849 [see NAPHTHENE]. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* 581. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 422 On heating the aqueous solution of this body, a substance called naphthol, analogous to phenol is formed. 1881 *Athenæum* 10 Dec. 782/3 The action of cold sulphuric acid on *β* naphthol. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 611 A slight friction..with a 5 per cent naphthol ointment.

Na·phthous, *a.* [f. NAPHTH-A + -OUS.] Of the nature of naphtha.

a 1883 CHRISTISON *Life* (1885) I. 395 A naphthous fluid, which Gregory afterwards found to present a great resemblance to native naphtha. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 494/2 Naphthous or petroleum mixtures.

Na·phthyl. *Chem.* [f. NAPHTH-A + -YL.] The monatomic radical of naphthylamine. Also *Comb.*

1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 1887 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 9 Apr. 805/1 Naphthyl-sulphite of soda is found in the urine of rabbits to which naphthalene has been administered.

Naphthy·lamine. *Chem.* Also **-in.** [f. as prec. + AMINE.] A crystalline substance produced by the action of ammonium sulphide, or acetic acid, on an alcoholic solution of nitro-naphthaline.

1857 [see NAPHTHALIDINE]. 1863 FOWNES *Chem.* (ed. 9) 643 Naphthylamine forms numerous crystallizable salts. 1884 *Athenæum* 26 Mar. 433/1 Some sulphanilic acid with some hydrochlorate of naphthylamin [is] added.

Naphthylic (næfpi·lik), *a. Chem.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] Of or containing naphthyl, as in *naphthylic alcohol* = NAPHTHOL.

1883 *Times* 9 Mar., The two isomeric modifications of naphthylic alcohol known as alpha naphthol and beta naphthol.

Na·pier. *rare.* [f. NAP-ERY + -IER: cf. OF. *napier* (Godef.).] = NAPERER.

1880 BURTON *Reign Q. Anne* I. i. 39 The office of napier being attached to a manor held in grand sergeantry by a noble house.

Napierian (nē·pīə·riăn), *a.* Also **Naperian.** [f. the name of John *Napier* (see next) + -IAN.] Invented by Napier (see LOGARITHM).

1816 tr. *Lacroix's Diff. & Int. Calculus* 26 A system of logarithms, which we shall call Naperian, from the name of Naper their inventor. *c* 1865 *Orr's Circ. Sci.* I. 517/1 This number *e*. is called the base of the Napierian Logarithms.

Napier's bones. Also **Nepier's, Naper's.** [See def.] Narrow slips of bone, ivory, wood, or other material, divided into compartments marked with certain digits, and used to facilitate the operations of multiplication and division according to a method invented by John Napier of Merchiston (1550–1617). Also occas. called *Napier's rods.*

The method was described by Napier in his book *Rabdologiæ seu Numerationis per Virgulas libri duo* (1615).

a 1658 CLEVELAND *On Ugly Woman* 15 Who would suppose..That crooke *et-cætera's* were Wrinkles, and Five Napiers Bones glew'd to a Wrist, an Hand. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii. 1015 A moon-dial, with Napier's bones, And sev'ral constellation stones. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Napiers Bones* or *Rods.* 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Neper's.* 1834 *Edin. Rev.* LIX. 320 The method of calculation invented by Baron Napier, since called Napier's bones. 1866 *Chambers's Encycl.* VI. 662/2 The contemporaneous invention of logarithms caused Napier's bones to be overlooked, and they are now scarcely ever used.

Napiło·lious, *a. rare*[−0]. [f. L. *nāpus* turnip + *folium* leaf.] 'Having leaves like the turnip; turnip-leaved'. 1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Napiform (nē·pifōrm), *a.* [f. L. *nāpus* turnip + -FORM.] Having the form, shape, or appearance of a turnip; esp. *Bot* of roots.

1846–50 A. WOOD *Class-bk Bot.* 64 The napiform (turnip-shaped) root is another variety of the fusiform. 1882 *Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* Jan. 8 This *Teleutospore* is a very remarkable body; when fully formed it is napiform. 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Napiform cancer.

Naping, *vbl. sb.*: see NAPE *v.*[1]

Napkin (næ·pkin), *sb.* Also 5–6 **napkyn**, 5 **namp-**, **nap(p)ekyn**, 6–7 **napking**, 9 *Sc.* **naipkin**; 6 *Sc.* **neap-**, **neipkyn**, 9 **neepkin**. [app. f. F. *nappe* NAPE *sb.*[2] + -KIN. There appears to be no trace of the form in MDu. or Flemish.]

1. A square piece of linen, used at meals to wipe the fingers or lips and to protect one's garments, or to serve certain dishes on; a table-napkin, serviette.

To take sheet and napkin, to sleep and eat (with one). *To stick a napkin under one's chin*, to partake of a meal.

1420 *Inventory* in *Lincoln Chapter Acc. Bk.* A 2 30 f. 69, 2 nappekynnes 20*d.* *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 351/2 Napet, or napekyn, *napella.* *a* 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 83 All the basyns, ewers, cuppes & napkins. 1513 *Bk. Keruyng* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 155 Laye your knyues, & set your brede, your spones, and your napkyns fayre folden besyde your brede. 1555 WATERMAN *Fardle Facions* II. x. 215 Thei [Tartars] neither vse .. table clothe ne napkin. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 116 The Hostesse .. is tied to dresse his meate and give him napkins with like necessaries. 1653 MAWE in Hartlib *Common-w. Bees* (1655) 42 If you please to take a sheet and napkin with me for some time, we shall discourse of this. 1760 FOOTE *Minor* I. Wks. 1799 I. 237 There is not a buck or a turtle devoured within the bills of mortality, but there I may, if I please, stick a napkin under my chin. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 277 The idea of dining without a napkin seems ridiculous to a Frenchman. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 123 Each person who is to partake of the repast receives a napkin. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* I. 149 These she laid on a plate, with bread and salt, and put the whole upon a napkin.

b. A similar piece of linen or other cloth used for other purposes; a small towel.

1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 31 They spread you out a large napkin...upon the said benches, where you sit down. 1810 Clarke *Trav. Russia* (1839) 102/1 They... present him with a basin, water, and a clean napkin, to wash his hands. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 656 Like a napkin, always at hand to clean the mirror.

2. A (pocket-) handkerchief. Now only *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

1530 Palsgr. 247/2 Napkyn for the nose, *mouchoyer.* 1575 Laneham *Let.* (1871) 38 Out of hiz bozome drawne fo.rth a lappet of his napkin, edged with a blu face. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* iii. iii. 290, I am glad I haue found this Napkin. This was her first remembrance from the Moore. 1674 Ray *N. C. Words* 34 *Napkin*, a Pocket Hand-Kerchief, so called about Sheffield in Yorkshire. 1755 Forbes *Ajax, Shop Bill* 40 Napkins, as guid's in a' the land, to dight your nib. 1822 Galt *Sir A. Wylie* xiii, A ne'er-do-weel pocket picker whuppet the napkin out of my pouch. 1884 D Grant *Lays* 87 She startit, wi' her napkin Pressed to lovely nose an 'een.

fig. 1648 Gage *West Ind* 1 What judicious eye, that will not be blinded with the napkin of ignorance [etc.].

Phr. 1570 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed 2) 951/2 It maye well bee a Napkin for my Nose, but I will neuer be ashamed of it.

b. Used to render Gr. σουδάριον (L. *sudārium*).

1526 Tindale *Luke* xix. 20 Beholde here thy pounde, which I have kepte in a napkyn. — *John* xi. 44 His face was bounde with a napkyn. *Ibid.* xx. 7.

c. Hence in phrases *To hide, lay up, wrap up*, etc. *in a napkin*, in allusion to Luke xix. 20.

1598 R. C. *Household Gov.* Ep. Ded. 2 Or to hide my tallent in a napking 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 112 This humour of laying up their Talent in a Napkin 1768-74 Tucker *Lt Nat.* (1834) II. 101 We had best wrap up our bibles as well as our talent of reason in a napkin. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 70 The headlong bias to utility will let no talent lie in a napkin. 1872 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 7 He never counted truth a treasure to be discreetly hidden in a napkin.

3. *Sc.* A kerchief or neckerchief.

1787 Beattie *Scoticisms* 62 She had a red silk napkin on her head 1845 Stirl *Cottar's Sunday* 22 His napkin white she ties wi' canny care.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **†napkin-cap**, a small linen cap (*obs.*); **napkin-cheese**, cheese made by straining cream through a bag made of a napkin; **†napkin nook**, the corner of a handkerchief (*obs.*); **napkin-ring**, a ring placed on a table-napkin when rolled up; **napkin-snatching** (see quot. 1823).

1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 819 Ten pundis stirling furth he tuike, And knit it in a neapkyn nucke. 1746 H Walpole *Lett.* (1846) II 154 He then took off his bag, coat, and waistcoat, and after some trouble, put on a napkin cap 1823 Egan *Grose's Dict Vulg Tongue, Napkin-snatching* or Fogle hunting Sneaking pocket-handkerchiefs. 1839 *Workwoman's Guide* 275 Checked Napkin Rings. 1865 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 22 May 4 Pastry, preserves, and napkincheeses of their own making.

†Na·pkin, *v. Obs.* [f. prec. 2 c] *trans.* To wrap *up* or hide in or as in a napkin

1621 Sanderson *Serm* I. 191 Let every man beware of napkining up the talent, which was delivered him to trade withal 1657 Owen *Communion Father*, etc. II x. Wks. 1851 II 215 When others napkin their talents, as having to do with an austere master. *a* 1680 Charnock *Attrib. God* (1834) II 693 To napkin up a gift he hath bestowed is to apply it to a wrong use.

Napkined (nǽpkind), *ppl a* [f. Napkin *sb.* and *v.*] Wrapped up in, or covered with, a napkin; provided with, or served on, a napkin, etc. Also *transf.*

1756 Richardson *Corr.* (1804) II. 92 The geniusses...who stupidly in many inexplicable plaits, wrap up their napkin'd talents. 1799 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls* III. 103 Or busy waiter ply his napkin'd care. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI 161 And napkin'd Aldermen May grudge the goût with which the bits descend 1842 J Aiton *Domest Econ* (1857) 94 Who really enjoys the hot peppered soup, the cold napkined fish ? 1894 Blackmore *Perlycross* 155 Mrs. Gilham appear ing with a napkin'd tray

Na·pkining. Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. Napkin *sb* + -ing 1] Material for napkins.

1640 in Entick *Lond* (1767) II 167 Damask for towelling and napkenning. 1696 J. F *Merchant's Wareho.* 10 If you agree for the Napkenning, the Tabling is three times the breadth, and three times the price. 1714 *French Book Rates* 190 The Pieces of Napkining shall contain 4 Doxen each. 1812 J. Smyth *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 131 Diaper Towelling and Napkining of the manufacture of Silesia.

Naple, obs form of Apple.

Naple, variant of Navel *sb. Obs.*

Naples (nē·p'lz. The name of a city in Southern Italy, used to designate various things in some way connected or associated with it.

1. †a. As an epithet of certain diseases: (see Neapolitan *a.*) *Obs.*

1507 *Extr. Aberd. Reg* (1844) I 437 Item, that diligent inquisitioun be takin of ale infect persons with this strange seikness of Nappillis. 1596 Barrough *Meth. Physick* (ed. 3) 361 The frenchmen at the siege got the buttons of Naples (as we terme them) which doth much annoy them at this day. 1656 *Roxb. Ball.* (1899) IX. c°, A Brewer may gett a Naples face.

b. *Fustian of Naples*: see Fustian A. 1 c.

c. *Naples biscuit* or *cake.* ? *Obs.*

1699 Evelyn *Acetaria* (1729) 53 Make them into Cakes or Loaves cut long-wise, in shape of Naples-Biscuit. 1760-72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 131, I broke some Naples biscuit into a cup. *Ibid.* II. 6 He ordered up a bottle of sack and some Naples cakes. 1769 Mrs. Raffald *Eng. House-kpr.* (1778) 261 A nutmeg and two Naples biscuits.

d. *Star of Naples*, the Star of Bethlehem. *Naples radish* (see quot.). *Naples spider*, the Tarantula.

1760 J Lee *Introd. Bot* App. 320 Naples, Star of, *Ornithogalum.* 1763 Mills *Pract. Husb* IV. 38 The Naples radish, which has a very white, round, small, and sweet root. 1840 Hood *Kilmanegg, Birth* xvii, Even some old ones appear'd to have had A bite from the Naples Spider.

2. Naples yellow, a yellow pigment in the form of a fine powder, prepared from antimony, and originally manufactured at Naples; also, the colour produced by this.

1738 tr *Laiesse & Fritsch's Art Painting* 159 With purple or Violet agrees Naples-yellow. 1774 in Willis & Clark *Cambr.* (1886) II. 42 To wash the plain parts of the Ceiling and Walls in the Chapel a Naples yellow. 1801 *Encycl. Brit* Suppl. II. 292 2 About the nature of the substance called Naples yellow there has been much diversity of opinion. 1839 T. H. Fielding *Painting in Oil & Water Col.* 114 Naples Yellow is in great use at the present day.

Napless (nǽ·ples), *a* [f. Nap *sb.*3 + -less.] Having no nap, worn, thread-bare.

1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* T 2 b, Those two [authors] he hath wrought reasonably vpon, having worne the first napless 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* II. i. 250 Neuer would he Appear i' th' Market place, nor on him put The Naples Vesture of Humilitie. *a* 1763 Shenstone *Econ* iii Wks. 1764 I. 304 His only coat,...napless, as an heath by fleecy myriads graz'd. 1812 Colman *Br. Grins, Two Parsons* lxxx, Brushed against his sleeve his napless hat. 1841 J. T Hewlett *Parish Clerk* II 268 An old black coat, napless, not from frequent brushing, but continual wear.

Hence **Na·plessness.**

1880 Mrs. C. Reade *Brown Hand* I i 41 She looks down at the carpet—not to sigh over its naplessness.

Napoleon (nāpōu·lĭən). [a. F. *napoléon*, f. the Christian name of certain Emperors of the French, esp. *Napoleon I* (1769–1821).]

1. A gold coin issued by Napoleon I, of the value of twenty francs; a twenty-franc piece. *Double napoleon*, a forty-franc piece.

1814 Shelley in Dowden *Life* (1886) I. 445, I sold my watch, chain, etc, which brought eight napoleons, five francs 1815 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 104 The French generals and children gave him a double Napoleon each 1823 Byron *Juan* xv vii, Bright as a new Napoleon from its mintage. 1887 Ruskin *Praeterita* II. 251 The little gems of picture cost a napoleon each

2. A particular make of top-boot. Also *attrib.*

1860 *All Year Round* No 64. 331 A very excellent dress for mounted soldiers, is the ordinary hunting 'Napoleon' boot, pulled over trousers [etc.]. 1860 White Melville *Mkt. Ha b.* (1861) 58 They caused one of his intimate friends who particularly piqued himself on 'boots', to relapse into 'Napoleons' in disgust.

3. *U. S.* A particular kind of cannon.

1863 *Life Stonewall Jackson* 120 Pelham was sent forward with two guns, a Blakely and a Napoleon.

4. A card-game. See Nap *sb* 5 2.

1876 'Capt. Crawley' *Card Player's Man.* 242 If..he declare five, he is said to go the Napoleon, whether he win or lose. 1887 *All Year Round* 5 Feb. 68 Euchre, finding its way back to Paris, was simplified into Napoleon.

Hence also **Napoleo·nic** *a.*, pertaining or relating to, connected with, characteristic of, Napoleon; **Napoleo·nically** *adv.*, after the manner of Napoleon; **Napo·leonism,** (*a*) the methods of government practised by Napoleon; (*b*) attachment to the policy or dynasty of the Napoleons; **Napo·leonist,** *sb.* an adherent of Napoleon or the Napoleonic dynasty; *a.* pertaining or attached to Napoleon; **Napoleoni·stic** *a.*, Napoleonic; **Napo·leonize** *v.*, to govern in the style of Napoleon.

1863 Dicey *Federal St* II 23 With that affectation of the *Napoleonic style he was so partial to. 1886 Swinburne *Misc.* 172 Tyrants of a type devoid even of Napoleonic pretention to glory 1865 Sala in *Reader* 337/2 A moustache quite *napoleonically spiked. 1892 *National Observer* 10 Dec. 80/2 His methods were Napoleonically simple. 1831 Arnold *Let.* in Stanley *Life* (1844) I. 266 To strangle in the birth the first symptoms of *Napoleonism. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Jan 35/2 Napoleonism will be..at least an intermittent fever with the French. 1842 Brande *Dict Sci.*, etc. 805/2 The unparalleled flatteries of the *Napoleonists. 1861 M Arnold *Educ. France* 36 Disliked as a Napoleonist creation by the Bourbons. 1877 M. M. Grant *Sun Maid* ii, His features were of the type *Napoleonistic. 1822 *Examiner* 355/1 France must again be *Napoleonized, that is to say, made once more essentially military. 1877 Owen *Wellesley's Desp* p. xxii, The complex antagonism of England and revolutionary and Napoleonized France.

Napo·leonite. *Min.* [f. as prec. + -ite 1.] A variety of feldspar, orthoclase.

1836 T. Thomson *Min., Geol.* etc I. 291 Felspar : moonstone, napoleonite, necronite. 1866 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV.

Nappe, obs. form of Nap.

Napped (næpt), *ppl. a.* Also 5 **noppyd.** 7 **nap'd, napp'd,** 7, 9 **napt.** [f. Nap *v.*2 Cf. Da. *noppet*, Norw. *nappad*] Of cloth: Having a nap.

c 1440 *Promp Parv.* 358/1 Noppyd, *villosus.* 1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1137/4 One Suite of gray cloaths, the Coat nap'd. 1760-72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual* (1809) II. 34 He..was dressed in a plain napped coat. 1848 Buckley *Iliad* 295 A chest filled with garments, and napped tapestry.

transf. 1869 Blackmore *Lorna D.* (1891) 230 A branching stick, napped with moss all around the sides.

Nappekyn, obs. form of Napkin *sb.*

Napper 1 (nǽ·pəɹ). *rare.* [f. Nap *v.*1 + -er 1.] One who naps or takes a nap.

c 1400 *Rowland & O.* 288 Cheualrye es fro hym gone, A nolde nappere als he were. 1728-31 *Lett. fr. Bog's Jrnl.* (1732) II. 103 These are all very moderate Nappers, compared to the famous Seven Sleepers.

Napper 2 (nǽ·pəɹ). *rare.* [f. Nap *v.*2 + -er 1.] One who raises the nap on cloth; a machine for this purpose.

1769 *Dubl. Mercury* 16 Sept. 2/2 The several cotteners and nappers in the city of Dublin. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 627/1 *Napper*, a machine for cleaning, napping, and surfacing hosiery goods.

† Na·pper 3. *Obs. slang.* [f. Nap *v.*3 + -er 1.] (See quots.)

1653 (*title*) A total Rout of a Pack of Knaves and Drabs, intituled..Nappers, Mobs and Spanners. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Napper*, a Cheat, or Thief.

Napper 4 (nǽ·pəɹ). *dial.* and *slang* [Of obscure formation.] The head.

1785 Grose *Dict. Vulgar T.* 1800 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* IV 274 By my soul your napper shall be broke. 1821 *Sporting Mag.* VIII. 243 He..run his napper against a stone wall. 1899 *Speaker* 9 Dec. 253/2 Wooly went off his napper.

Nappern, Napperone, obs or dial. ff. Apron.

Nappie: see Nappy *sb.* and *a.*

Nappill, -yll, obs. forms of Apple.

Na·ppiness. *rare*—0. [f. Nappy *a.*1 + -ness.] The quality of being nappy; shagginess.

1611 Cotgr., *Velelure*, shag, hairinesse, nappinesse.

Napping (nǽ·piŋ), *vbl. sb.*1 [f. Nap *v.*1 + -ing 1.] The action of sleeping or taking a nap.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxxxi. 4 ȝif ic sellu slep eȝum minum oððe bregum minum hneappunge. *a* 1380 *St. Aug* 486 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg* (1876) 70 Þou scist i schal slep and take napping sone. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxix. 84 Warne all wightis to be in pees, For I am late layde vnto napping. 1549 Latimer *6th Serm. bef. Edw VI* (Arb.) 166, I had rather ye should go a napping to the sermons, than not to go at all. 1846 Landor *Imag Conv., Southey & Landor* Wks. II. 69 This really is no napping; it is heavy snoring.

Na·pping, *vbl. sb.*2 [f. Nap *v.*2] The action of raising a nap on cloth (also *attrib.*); the nap itself; the material employed for the nap of hats.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 358/1 Noppynge, *villositas, villatura.* 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 635 The first cover of beaver or napping is strewed equably over the body, and patted on with a brush. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1510/2 *Napping*, a sheet of partially felted fur. It becomes the nap of the hat *Ibid.*, *Napping-machine*, a machine for raising the nap or pile on woollen and cotton fabrics.

Na·pping, *vbl. sb.*3 [f. Nap *v.*3: see also Knapping *vbl. sb.*] Cheating. Also *attrib.*

1673 R Head *Canting Acad* 97 What chance of the Dye is soonest thrown, in topping, shuring, palming, napping. 1700 T. Brown tr *Fresny's Amusem* Wks 1709 III. 71 Assisting the Frail square Dye with high and low Fullums, and other Napping Tricks.

Nappirg, variant of Knapping *vbl. sb.*

Napping (nǽ·piŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Nap *v.*1 + -ing 2.] Taking a nap.

a 1650 in *Westm. Gaz.* (1901) 16 May 2/3 How can that Ship but dash on ev'ry shelf, Whose napping Pilot cannot guide himself? 1868 Geo. Eliot *Sp. Gipsy* 243 Nay, I endure nought worse than napping sheep, When nimble buds uproot a fleecy lock To line their nest.

Na·pprig, *a. rare*—1. = Nappy *a*.2

c 1685 *Deptford Plumb Cake* in *Bagford Ball.* (1876) 71 With each some Plumb Cake in her hand and Cup of good napping Ale

Na·ppishness. *rare*—1. [f. Nap *sb*.2 + -ish + -ness.] Sleepiness.

1851 H. Melville *Whale* II 59 What little nappishness remained in us altogether departed.

Na·ppist. *nonce wd.* [f. Nap *sb.*5 2 + -ist.] One who is in the habit of playing nap.

1894 Maskelyne *Sharps & Flats* 123 As all 'Nappists' will admit

Nappy (nǽ·pi), *sb.*1 Also 9 **nappie.** [sb. use of Nappy *a.*2] Ale; liquor.

1743 *Loud. & Country Brew.* iv. (ed. 2) 283 A regaling Refreshment of good Nappy. 1753 G. Lurton in *Mem. Stukeley* (Surtees) I 407 Nothing can fix his thoughts..but a bottle of old nog or nappy. 1820 Clare *Rural Life* (ed 3) 90 And while I've sixpence left I'll spend it In cheering nappy. 1888 J. Walker *Auld Reekie* 78 Yonder toon, whase nappy broon Has won the proudest laurels.

Nappy (nǽ·pi), *sb.*2 *U. S.* [Of obscure origin.] An earthenware or glass dish with sloping sides.

1873 Mrs Whitney *Other Girls* xxxiii, Kate, producing some nice little stone ware nappies hot from the hot closet, transferred the food from the china to these.

Nappy (nǽ·pi), *a.*1 Now *rare.* Also 5-6 **noppy,** 7 **nappie,** 8 **knappy.** [ad. MDu. *noppigh* (Du. *noppig*), or MLG. *noppich*, f. *noppe* Nap *sb.*3] Having a nap; villous, downy, shaggy.

1499 *Promp. Parv.* 358/1 (P.) Noppy or wully, *villosus.* 1530 Palsgr. 319/2 Noppy as clothe is that hath a grosse woffe, *gros.* 1611 Cotgr., *Velu*, hairie, shag, nappie, or of a high nap. 1625 K. Long tr. *Barclay's Argenis* III. iii. 155 The first troupe was of children, in white nappy garments. 1675 Hobbes *Odyssey* (1677) 36 Clothed with soft nappy cloak and coat. 1727 De Foe *Eng. Tradesm.* (1732) II. i. iv. 123 The French wore nappy [1745 knappy] and coarse [cloth]. 1776-96 Withering *Brit. Plants* IV. 107 Pileus rather conical, knappy, yellow. 1823 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* 513 Neither its owner nor itself are any longer nappy. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Nov. 4/2 The cloth was slightly nappy.

Nappy (nǽpi), *a.*[2] Also 6 **noppy**, 6–7 **nappie.** [prob a transferred use of prec.]

1. Of intoxicating liquors, chiefly ale: Having a head, foaming; heady, strong.

α. *a* 1529 Skelton *E. Rummyng* 102 She breweth noppy ale. *Ibid.* 557 This ale, sayde she, is noppy. 1568 Fulwell *Like will to Like* C ij, Heer is a pot of noppy good ale.

β. 1564 Bullein *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1573) 108 She had very good nappie ale. 1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 110 His peculiar skill in discerning the nappie taste by the nut-brown colour of Seller-Ale on a frosty morning 1630 Westcote *Devonshire* 393 It is famous to have the nappiest ale that can be drunk. 1686 *Loyal Garland* (ed. 5) B 2 b. Let..nappy Ale be ever free To strangers that do come and go. 1714 Gay *Sheph. Week* II. 56 With nappy Beer I to the Barn repair'd. 1807 Crabbe *Par. Reg.* III. 809 Thy coat is thin.., It's worn to the thread! but I have nappy beer. 1868 Lowell *To J. Bartlett* ix. May Horace send him Massic wine, And Burns Scotch drink, the nappiest.

fig 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* Ded. (Arb.) 4 Such leauinges as wee haue of Ennius his ragged verses, sauoure soomwhat nappy of thee sp gget. 1592 Nashe *Four Lett. Confut* 27 Plucking Elderton out of the ashes of his Ale, and not letting him inioy his nappie muse of ballad making.

b. Applied to a bottle or cup.

c 1700 in Maidment *Pasquils* (1868) 409 A bottle that is both whyte and nappie. 1789 Shirreffs *Poems* (1790) 214 [They] ca'd about the nappy cup, To keep their wanton spirits up.

2. Slightly intoxicated or exhilarated by drink.

1721 Amherst *Tertræ Filius* No 41. 216 So many Traitors we drank, it made my cranium nappy 1776 *Patie's Wedding* in Herd *Coll. Songs* II. 191 When that the carles grew nappy, They danc'd as weel as they dow'd. 1825 in Brockett *N. C. Gloss.* 1888 in *Lancs Gloss.*

Napri-, -y, etc., obs. forms of Napery.

Napron(ne, -oun, -un(e, obs ff. Apron.

Napta, obs. form of Naphtha

† **Nap-taking,** *a.* *Obs. rare*—[1]. [irreg. f. Nap *v.*[1]] That takes one napping; unexpected.

1602 Carew *Cornwall* 158 b, Besides such nap taking assaults, spoylings, and firings haue in our forefathers daies, between vs and Fraunce, beene very common.

Napte, Napthe: see Naphthe.

Naptha, variant of Naphtha.

Napu (nā·pu). [a. Malay ناڤو *nāpu.*] The musk-deer of Java and Sumatra.

1820 Raffles in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* (1822) XIII. 261 *Moschus.* The Malays distinguish three species or varieties of this genus, viz the Napu, the Kanchil, and the Pelandok. 1870 Nicholson *Man. Zool.* (1875) 614 The musk-gland is wanting in the Napu (*Moschus Javanicus*) of Java.

† **Naquai're.** *Obs. rare.* In 6 **nak-, nauquayre.** [a. F. *naquaire*, obs. var. of *nacaire*: see Naker *sb.*[1]] A naker, kettledrum.

1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cxlvii. 176 The kyng..entred into the towne with trumpets, tabours, nakquayres & hornyes. 1530 Palsgr. 247/2 Nauquayre a kynde of instrument, *naquair.*

Na-quar, -quharo, obs. forms of Nowhere.

Na-quil(e, variants of Nowhile *Obs.*

Na-quiper, obs. form of Nowhither.

Nar, *a.* *Obs.* exc. *north dial.* Forms: 1 **nearra, neorra, nerra, nærra,** 3–5 **nerre,** 4 **nerr,** 4, 6 **ner**; 6–7 **narre,** 7 **narr,** 6, 9 **nar.** Also *compar.* 4 **nerrer,** 6 (9) **narer,** 9 *dial.* **narder**; *superl.* 4–6 **nerrest,** (6 **-ast**), 6–7 **narrest.** [OE. *nearra* etc., comparative of *nēah* Nigh; but in ME. perh. partly from ON. *nærre, nærri* adj. (see next). The ME. compar. *nerrer* and superl. *nerrest* have been formed on *nerre* as if it were a positive form.] Nearer, nigher.

1. In attributive use. († In OE. also = later.) In mod. dial. only in *nar horse, leg, side,* and occas. in other senses of the positive *near.*

c 893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* I. i, On hire westhealfe is seo us nearre Ægyptus. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist* II. xv, His ða neirran [*v.r.* nearran, neorran] tide wæron wyrsan þam ærran. *c* 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xxi. 31 Se æftera *vel* nærra [L. *novissimus*] *c* 1200 Ormin 15691 For þatt teȝȝ wærenn off hiss kinn & tærþurrh nerre biepre. *c* 1305 in *Pop. Treat. Sci.* 133 So that the sonne schyneth on the nerre half in thulke that ner hin is. 1429 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 342/2 Paid ..atte a rather and nerre day. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus* s.v. *Propius, Gratu sanguines propior*, Nerre kinne. 1607 Markham *Caval.* II. (1617) 5 The farre foie-foote, and the narre hinder foot. *Ibid.* IV 9 You shall linke together his [the horse's] left legges, which we call his narre legges. 1639 *Indenture, Goosnargh, Lancs,* 2 closes..called narr or nearer croft and the further croft. 1736 —, *Sheffield,* The narr stubbed piece,..the far stubbed piece. 1863 Atkinson *Prov. Danby, Nar-side,* the lefthand side (of a horse or team). 1871 E. Peacock *Kalf Skirt.* II. 108 A hoa..brok' his nar foie-leg in two places. 1899 Dickinson & Prevost *Cumbld. Gloss.* s v., The left-hand or nar horse walks on the land, when ploughing two abreast.

b. In superlative. Nearest.

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* IX. 421 Eftir he gaiff stayt to his nerrest ayr. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xxxiii. 25 In Scotland than, the narrest way, He come. 1563 Winȝet *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. (S.T.S.) I. 96 Vsurping (as..hir Grace's nerrest freindis thocht) hir Hienes auctorite. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* Prol. 7 To the vse of thair nychthours and nerrest natiouns. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* 33 Some are narrest heires, some are farther.

2. In predicative use. Occas. const. *to.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 233 Ho was me nerre þen aunte or nece. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. xi. 250 ȝet am I neuere þe ner, for nouȝt I haue walkid. 1382 Wyclif *Ruth* iii. 12 Ne I denye me to be nyȝ, but there is another nerre than Y. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) I. iiii. 4 It semyd me moche more nerre than it was byfore. 1461 *Paston Lett.* I. 542 He answered ageyn in these wordes, 'Nere is my kyrtyl but nerre is my smok'. *a* 1542 Wyatt in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 58 Your sighes yow fet from farre,..Yet ar ye nere the narre. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* July 97 To Kerke the narre, to God more farre, has bene an old sayd sawe. 1868 Brierley *Irkdale* xiii. 198 (Lancs Gloss.), Letten somb'dy else be nar to him nor me.

b. In forms *nerrer*, etc. and in superlative.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10626 His neuew he ys, Of blod ys non nerrer þan he. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Conse.* 9237 Alle þas..When þai com þar sal be hym nerrest. Þe nerrer þat þai sal hym be [etc.] 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xii. 181 Fechie Leuenox haime, ȝe haif nane narer nor he. 1869 Gibson *Folk-speech Cumbld.* 31 Mebbe I wad be narder t' truth.

Nar, *adv.* (and *prep.*) *Obs* exc. *north. dial* and *Sc.* Forms: 4–5 **nerre,** 4–6 **nerr,** 5–6 **ner**; 4–7 **nirre,** 5–6 **nare,** 5–6, 9 **nar,** 9 *dial.* **naar, naur.** Also *compar.* 4 **nerrer,** (5 **-ere**), **nerþere,** 5 **narrere.** [ME. *nerre*, ad. ON. *nærre, nærri* adv., 'nearer, near', compar. of *nā-* 'nigh', used only in combs. as *nā-búi* neighbour.]

1. Nearer, nigher, closer. (Cf. Near *adv.*[1])

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12366 Þe folk stod and behild o-feir, For leones durst þat cum na nerr. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 85 At alle peryles, quoth þe prophete I aproche hit no nerre. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 314 This Plete. The bryghte fyres sih a ferr, And thei hem drowen nerr and nerr *c* 1440 *York Myst* ix 62 Telle hym I wol come no narre. 1470 85 Malory *Arthur* xx xxii. 838 Thenne Syr Launcelot stode nerre syr Gauwayn and doubled hys strokes. 1562 Cooper *Answ. Def. Truth* (1850) 52 That he might press upon you somewhat narre than other before had used. 1591 Harington *Orl. Fur.* II. xlii, Still, as I approcht a little narre, More wonderfull the building doth appeare. 1703 Thoresby *Let. to Ray, Nar*, nearer. 1857 J. Schofes *Jaunt* 19 (Lancs Gloss.), Aw hardly know iv aw awt to ventur ony narr.

b. In forms *nerrer, narrer*, etc.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvi. (*Magdalene*) 932 Þe bischape for rednes Durste cum na narrere. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks I. 63 Þei shulden sue Crist in poverte, nerrer þan oþir comounes *Ibid.* II. 101 Ech man shulde sue him or ferþere or nerþere. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) iv 30 Whoso wil..come nerrer to Jerusalem. *c* 1450 Lovelich *Grail* xlvi 243 He dressed hym to haven a syhte, Nerrere than he scholde han do.

2. Near, nigh, close (to).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4551 Þan cald þe king ioseph nerr. *Ibid.* 17288 + 387 Als þai come narre þe castelle. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 9610 He somounde firste þo til his werre, Þat deyned nought for Lot come nerre. *a* 1352 Minot *Poems* (ed. Hall) x. 15 Wight men of þe west neghed þam nerr. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 1017 Thair with the nobill in neid nyghit hym ner. 1519 Horman *Vulg.* 27 Sume se but narre. 1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* I. 516 Sclander and schame euer to it drawis nar. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* Prol. 40 Sche..cumis nevir ner thame. 1647 H. More *Song of Soul* II. App. lxxxii, Besides that firie flame that was so narre The Planets self. *a* 1833 R. Anderson *Cumbld Ballads* (1850) 93 Lads aw nar us are weyld fops an fuils. 1867 Waugh *Owd Blanket* iv. 95 They begun a-drawin' nar to th heawse.

b. Nearly, almost. *rare.*

13.. *Cursor M.* 7012 (Gött.), Fourti thousand of Israele, Of beniamyn neir [*Cott.* negh] als fele. 1859 A Whitehead *Leg. Westmld.* 6 (E.D.D.) s.v. *Near*, An flay'd poor Brittons nar to death. 1871 Alexander *Johnny Gibb* xviii. 136 A chap or twa, naar grippit braid i' the crood.

† **Nar,** are not: see Ne and Be *v.* *Obs.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7656 In al Saxonye nar [*v.r.* ere] non þem lyk. *Ibid.* 16501 Þat we nar [*v.r.* ne are] worby a-geyn be cald To penaunce. *c* 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 597 Kings sones..Nar non to gode to the.

† **Nar,** were not, variant of Nere. *Obs.*

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2464 So blijje al bi dene Nar þai neuer are. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl* 6137 (Kölbing), Þo nar þo wiþ king Arthour Bot to & fourti. *c* 1440 Lydg *Hors, Shepe & G.* 112 The besi Marchant. Nar [*v.r.* Ner] shippis & hors coude make no carriage.

† **Nar,** in *nar nar*, an imitation of the growling of a dog (cf. Narr *v.*). *Obs. rare*—[1].

1509 Barclay *Ship of Folys* (1570) 69 Though all be well, yet he none aunswere hath Saue the dogges letter, glowming with nar nar.

Nar, variant of Ner, nor. *Obs.*

Narawe, obs. variant of Arrow.

Narceia (nɑrsī·ă). *Chem.* [f. Gr. νάρκη numbness + -ia[1]: cf. next.] = Narceine.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 87/2 The stronger and concentrated acids decompose narceia. 1857 Miller *Elem. Chem., Org.* 277 The formula of narceia..differs from that of ordinary narcotine, in containing four equivalents more of water. 1874 Garrod & Baxter *Mat. Med.* 201 Narceia is very insoluble, and irritates the skin at the point of injection.

Narceine (nɑ̄·rsĭ,in, -ĭin). *Chem.* Also **-in.** [a. F. *narcéine* (Pelletier, 1832), f. Gr. νάρκη numbness, deadness: see -ine[5].] A bitter crystalline alkaloid obtained from opium, sometimes used in medicine as a substitute for morphia.

1834 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* III. 152/2 The active principles, the meconate of morphia, the narceine, and narcotina. 1864 *Syd. Soc. Year-bk Med for* 1863, 430 Codein, narceine and thebaine produce violent and even tetanic spasms. 1875 H. C. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 229 Decidedly larger doses of narcein than of morphia are required to obtain any action.

Narciss (nɑ·rsi·s). Also 6 **-ysse,** 6–9 **-issus.** [ad. L. *Narciss us* or a. F. *Narcisse.*] = Narcissus.

1586 W. Webbe *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 78 White violets sweete Nais plucks and bloomes fro the Popples, Narcyss, and dyll flowres most sweete. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* I. lxxxvi. 137 The mountain Rush leaved Narcisse with an indented or curled cup. 1660 Sharrock *Vegetables* 80 Narcisses and Crocuses are commonly taken up first. 1805 Hone *Every-day Bk.* I. 18 Apr., Musk Narcisse, *Narcissus moschatus.* 1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIII. 255 Sappho's scant but blooming rose—the rich narcissi of Melanippides. 1880 S. Hibbert in *N. & Q.* 6th Ser. I. 412/2 In other sections of the narcissi family, yellow is the predominant colour. *Ibid.* 413/1 This term is never applied to a narciss.

Narci·ssine, *a. rare*—[0]. [ad. L. *narcissin-us* (Pliny), ad. Gr. ναρκίσσινος.] Of or pertaining to the plant Narcissus.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.* [hence in later Dicts.].

Narcissus (nɑrsi·sŭs). *Bot.* Pl. **narcissi** (and **narcissuses**). [a. L. *narcissus* (Virgil, etc.), ad. Gr. νάρκισσος, acc. to Pliny and Plutarch f. νάρκη numbness, in reference to the heavy or narcotic effects produced by it.] A genus of the order *Amaryllidaceæ*, containing many species; a plant of this genus; now esp. *Narcissus poeticus*, a bulbous plant, flowering in spring and bearing a heavily scented single white flower with an undivided corona edged with crimson and yellow.

1548 Turner *Names Herbes* (E. D. S.) 55 Narcissus is of diuerse sortes. 1562 — *Herbal* II. 62 Narcissus hath a narrow lefe, many together and fat. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* 209 There are two very faire and beautifull kindes of Narcissus 1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* 73 Like the doure Narcissus, hauing flowres onely at the roote. 1613 Davors *Secrets of Angling* I. xxxvii. Red Hyacinth, and yealow Daffadill, Purple Narcissus, like the morning rayes. 1638 Milton *Lycidas* 148 Wks. (ed. Todd) V. 58 *note*, Next, adde Narcissus that still weeps in vaine. *c* 1709 Prior *2nd Hymn Callimachus* 99 The yellow crocus there, and fair narcissus. 1797 *Encycl. Brit* (ed. 3) XII. 635/1 The poetic daffodil, or common white narcissus, is well known. 1820 Shelley *Sensit. Pl.* I. 18 Narcissi, the fairest among them all. 1829 Landor *Imag. Conv., Epicurus*, etc Wks. 185, I 503/1 Laden with hyacinths and narcissuses, anemones and jonquils. 1873 'Ouida' *Pascarel* I 22 At every step they trampled a bright narcissus under foot

Comb. 1885 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, Narcissus-flowered Anemone, *Anemone narcissiflora.*

Narcolepsy (nɑ·rkŏlepsi). *Path.* Also **-lepsia.** [f. *narco-* as comb. form of Gr. νάρκη numbness + *-lepsy* as in Epilepsy.] A nervous disease characterized by short and frequently recurring attacks of somnolence; also, the somnolent state which often precedes an attack of epilepsy.

1888 *Lancet* 28 Jan. 188/2 Narcolepsia consists in sudden attacks of deep sleep lasting some minutes 1894 *Ibid.* 3 Nov. 1065/1 A case of narcolepsy, the subject being a soldier who suffered daily from sudden attacks of somnolence. 1898 *Pop. Sci Monthly* LII 558 Among rarer forms of pathological sleep the author discusses narcolepsy.

Narcomania (nā·rkŏmē·nĭă). *Path.* [f. as prec. + -mania.] An uncontrollable craving for narcotic drugs.

1888 N. Kerr *Inebriety* 34, I propose to call this abnormal state, especially in its marked maniacal forms, by the comprehensive name - Narcomania. 1896 *Daily News* 19 June 6/3 No man is better acquainted with all developments of narcomania than Dr. Norman Kerr.

Hence **Narcoma·niac,** one who suffers from narcomania; **Narcoma·niacal** *a.*

1888 N. Kerr *Inebriety* Index, Narcomaniacs often driven against will. 1889 *Ibid* (ed. 2) 74 Narcomaniacal untruth.

Narcosis (nɑrkō·sis). *Path.* [a. Gr. νάρκωσις, f. ναρκοῦν to benumb.] The production of a narcotic state († or the quality of producing this); the operation or effects of narcotics upon the system; a state of insensibility.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Narcosis*, a privation of Sense as in a Palsie, or in taking of Opium, &c. 1697 *Phil. Trans* XIX. 383 The Narcosis of Opium, for Example, is gone or separated, because the dryed juice.. smells not so strong 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Narcosis*, a stupefaction or insensible state, whether brought on by medicines, or happening from natural causes. 1863 *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 461 By Narcosis I. mean exclusively the action of large doses of the substances called Narcotics upon the organism. 1872 Hamilton *Nervous Dis.* 72 This follows profound narcosis by alcohol or opium.

Narcotia (nɑrkō·ʃiă). [f. Narcot-ic *a.* + -ia.] = Narcotine

1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* (ed 6) 765 Opium contains from 6 to 8 per cent. of Narcotia or Narcotine.

Narcotic (nɑrkŏ·tĭk), *sb. Med.* Also 4 **ner-,** 4–5 **-ike,** (**-yke**), 7–8 **-ick.** [ad. F. *narcotique* (14th c.), or med L. *narcōtic-um*, Gr. ναρκωτικόν, neut. of ναρκωτικός: see next.] A substance which when swallowed, inhaled, or injected into the system induces drowsiness, sleep, stupefaction, or insensibility, according to its strength and the amount taken.

c 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 2670 *Hyperminestra*, He shal slepe as longe as euere the leste, The narcotykis & opijs ben so stronge. *c* 1386 — *Kat's T.* 614 With narcotikes and opie of Thebes fyn. 1412–20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* II. x. Narcotikes that cause men to slepe. 1655 Culpeper, etc. *Riverius* I. ii 10 A sleeping Disease is got by the too frequent use of Medicines called Narcoticks, that do produce sleep. 1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 60 Boetius holds it to be a good narcotick, and that it safely may be given to procure sleep. 1702 J. Purcell *Cholick* (1714) 123 The Pain may be eas'd ..by Anodins and Narcoticks. 1834 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* III. 149/2 The nerves most particularly affected by narcotics are the respiratory. 1846 J. Baxter *Lib. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 405 The hop is a useful narcotic, and the smell of its flowers soporific. 1878 M. L. Holbrook *Hygiene Brain* 62 Take no narcotics to make you sleep.

Narcotic (nɑikɒ'tik), *a.* Also 7-8 -ick(e, 8 -ique. [ad. med.L. *narcōtic-us* or Gr. *ναρκωτικ-ός*, f. *ναρκοῦν* to benumb, stupefy: see NARCOSIS and -OTIC. Hence also F. *narcotique*.]

1. Of substances or their qualities: Having the effect of inducing stupor, sleep, or insensibility.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 103 This later Daffodil..stuffeth the head, for which narcoticke qualitie it took the name in Greek Narcissus. *Ibid., Explan. Words Art*, Narcoticke medicines be those that benum and stupifie with their coldnesse. 1651 FRENCH *Distill.* v. 116 Three parts of four of them are an insipid Narcotick flegme. *a* 1668 DAVENANT *Masque* Wks. (1673) 364 Injunctions are gone out ..for the purging of the heavenly Beverage of a narcotique weed. 1742 *London & Country Brew.* I. (ed. 4) 47 The stupifying narcotic Qualities of the Yeast. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 161 The narcotic principle is contained chiefly in those vegetables which have a direct tendency to induce sleep. 1804 *Ibid.* XII. 38 Hyoscamus, cicuta, and other narcotic and acrimonious plants. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* iii, Stupid with mead made from narcotic heather honey.

b. *transf.* of persons, actions, qualities, etc.: Producing sleep or dullness.

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 89 P 8 He that finds the frigid and narcotick infection beginning to seize him. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Economy* III. 95 Pale, meagre, muse-rid wight! who reads in vain Narcotic volumes over. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1816) II. 109 That it endeavoured to infuse a narcotick indifference..into the minds of the people is but too evident. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* v. iv. (1860) 729 He habitually fell asleep at that horrible council board, while the other murderers had found their work less narcotic. 1888 LANCIANI *Ancient Rome* 113 To lose hours upon hours in listening to silly and narcotic lecturers.

2. Of the nature of narcosis.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 335 It's cured if malignant, venenate, and narcotick, by alexipharmicks, and roborants. 1834 *Med. Pract. Med.* III. 16 3/2 It is not the repetition of sound, but of the same sound, which produces the narcotic effect. 1803 M. HOWITT tr. *Brandes's Greece* II. xii. 52 The want of animation and movement..exercises a slumberous, narcotic effect on the mind.

Narcotical (nɑikɒ'tikăl), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of a narcotic nature; soporific.

1587 HARVEY tr. *Beza's Serm.* 421 Medicines which they call narcotical, that is to say such as benowme and ded the diseased. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 49 b 2, We must endevoure to mitigate the payne with Narcoticall thinges. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 113 Soft confections,. purging or narcoticall. 1695 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 25 The Chymical Oyl of Box-wood [is]..look'd upon to be highly Narcotical. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 770 [He] drugged the readers with narcotical essays upon currency.

Hence **Narcotically** *adv.*; **Narcoticalness** (Ogilvie, 1850).

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 222 As those things do, that passe for narcotically cold. 1811 BYRON *Hints fr. Hor.* 733 Hark to those notes, narcotically soft! The cobbler-laureats sing. 1890 *Blackw. Mag.* CLXVIII. 22/1 The oppressive atmosphere of a narcotically perfumed boudoir.

Narcoticism. *rare.* [f. NARCOTIC *a.* + -ISM.] Narcotism.

1822 *Monthly Mag.* LIII. 199/2 Those who eat them to excess were affected with a kind of stupor and narcoticism. 1899 *Two Worlds* 6 Jan. 1 2 Souls who, in their earth life, allowed narcoticism to control them.

Narcoticness. *rare*—[1]. [f. NARCOTIC *a.* + -NESS.] Narcoticalness.

1651 R. CHILD in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 137 It taketh away the appetite, not by real satiating, but by its Narcotickness deluding nature. 1727 BAILEY vol. II. [hence in later Dicts.], *Narcotickness*, stupifying Quality.

Narcotico-acrid, *a.* and *sb. Med.* [f. *narcotico-* as combining form of NARCOTIC *a.* + ACRID *a.* Cf. F. *narcotico-âcre*.]

A. *adj.* Possessing both narcotic and acrid or irritant properties.

1835 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* IV. 230/1 The symptoms which characterize the narcotico-acrid poisons generally. 1854 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 8) V. 180/2 They have narcotico-acrid properties and are usually more or less poisonous. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 582 The plants of the order should be regarded with suspicion, some act as narcotico-acrid poisons.

B. *sb.* An irritant narcotic poison.

1829 CHRISTISON *Treat. Poisons* (1832) 592 Some varieties of poisoning with the vegetable narcotico-acrids. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 88/2 Many natural compounds have an acrid principle combined with the narcotic, and hence are termed narcotico-acrids.

So **Narcotico-irritant** *a.* (Ogilvie, 1882.)

Narcotina. *Chem.* ?*Obs.* [f. as next + -INA.] = NARCOTINE.

1834 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* III. 152/2 Separating..the meconate of morphia, the narceine and narcotina. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 87/2 A brilliant crystalline substance is left, which is the narcotina of the opium.

Narcotine (nɑ'ikŏtin, -ɔin). *Chem.* [f. NARCOTIC *a.* + -INE 5, or a. F. *narcotine*.] A bitter crystalline alkaloid derived from opium (discovered by Derosne in 1803), sometimes used in medicine.

1823 HADEN tr. *Magendie's Formulary* 28 If a grain of narcotine, dissolved in oil, be given to dogs, it produces a state of stupor. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 702 A solution of narcotine and hydrochlorate of papaverine.

Narcotism (nɑ'ikŏtiz'm). *Path.* [f. as prec. + -ISM, or ad. F. *narcotisme*.]

1. The condition produced by narcotics; a state of stupor, somnolence, or insensibility.

1831 DAVIES *Mat. Med.* 296 During narcotism, the circulation is sometimes slightly accelerated, at others it is slower. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Africa* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 367 It affects the head, and produces an agreeable narcotism, followed by sound sleep. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 225 Whenever it is desired to produce very decided narcotism by..opium, the drug should always be given in liquid form.

b. The method of producing insensibility by narcotics.

1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* v. 69 You have lately seen an infusion of green tea useful in..narcotism. 1855 RAMSBOTHAM *Obstet. Med.* 184 Siebold makes the same remark in reference to two forceps cases, in which he employed narcotism.

2. A morbid inclination to sleep.

1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* viii. 91 That tendency to narcotism..which is observed in every case of genuine typhus. 1897 *Trans. Amer. Pediatric Soc.* IX. 118 Pronounced narcotism and headache are..the most characteristic symptoms of his lithæmic attacks.

3. *transf.* The narcotic influence *of* something.

1867 LOWELL *Wks.* (1890) II. 317 Lapped in waking dreams by the narcotism of an age of science. 1876 J. OLLIVE *Wooing of Atê* III. xvi. 271 His musings were..softened by the genial narcotism of tobacco.

Narcotist (nɑ'ikŏtist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] One addicted to the use of narcotics.

1860 *All Year Round* No. 53 61 There, though opium-eating is now unusual..I have seen the miserable narcotist lying staring at nothing. 1881 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Mar. 288 The narcotist who finds himself unable to sleep without morphia or chloral.

Narcotization. [f. next + -ATION.] The action of narcotizing; the state induced by narcotic poisoning.

1864 *Lond. Rev.* 6 Aug. 154/1 The irregularity of the circulation was like that described in M. Decaisne's cases of narcotization as produced by ordinary smoking. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 163 After narcotization of animals, there always arises dilatation of vessels.

Narcotize (nɑ'ikŏtoiz), *v.* [f. NARCOTIC *a.*]

1. *trans.* To drug or render insensible with a narcotic.

1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xiv. 151 He was evidently deeply narcotised. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Africa* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 243 Near the coast the people narcotise fish with the juice of certain plants. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 613 Giving morphia by hypodermic injection in such large doses as to keep the patient deeply narcotised.

refl. 1855 *Reader* 1 Apr. 374/3 They narcotize, but do not nicotinize themselves.

2. *transf.* To dull or deaden. Also *absol.*

1864 E. SARGENT *Peculiar* II. 189 What wonder that he should narcotize his moral sense with the aroma of these social fascinations. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 248 They rather narcotize than fortify. 1894 DU MAURIER *Trilby* II. 252 He longed for his old brain-disease to come back and narcotise his trouble.

Hence **Narcotized** *ppl. a.* **Narcotizing** *ppl. a.*

1851 H. MAYO *Pop. Superst.* (ed. 2) 138 The narcotising agent recommended by Mr. Jackson. 1863 B. TAYLOR *H. Thurston* xiv. 183 It surrounded each fair face with a nimbus, to the narcotized vision of youth. 1878 O. W. HOLMES *Motley* 226 How much better is the restlessness of a noble ambition than the narcotized stupor of club-life.

Nard (nɑ̄rd), *sb.* Also 4-6 **narde.** [=OF. *narde* (mod.F. *nard*), ad. L. *nardus* (see NARDUS), ad. Gr. *νάρδος*, of Oriental origin: cf. Heb. נֵרְד *nēr'd* (pl. *n'rādīm*), Arab. and Pers. ناردين *nārdīn*, Skr. *narada*, *nalada*.]

1. An aromatic balsam or ointment used by the ancients, derived from the plant of the same name (see sense 2, and cf. SPIKENARD).

Chiefly in poetic use, or in echoes of N. T. passages.

1382 WYCLIF *John* xii. 3 Marie took a pound of oynement spikenard, or newe narde, precious. 1388 — *Song Sol.* i. 11 Whanne the kyng was in his restyng place my narde ȝaf his odour. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 143 Her seed yf me reclyne In baume, or narde, or opi, dates thie. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 70 Ambri, Narde, and Mirthe. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 2373 Your wordes be more sweter than ony precyous narde. 1554 PHILPOT *Exam. & Writ.* (Parker Soc.) 233 You have plentifully poured upon me your precious nard. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XII. xii. I. 364 The good, and true Nard is known by the lightnes, red colour, sweet smell, and the taste especially. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* Ep. Ded. 3 Whose lessons were softer than Nard, or the Juice of the Candian Olive. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* II. 53 Steams, than Myrrh or Nard more grateful. 1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Asia M.* (1825) I. 165 Mutianus..had many holes filled with nard to nourish and moisten it. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* iv. 192 Heap cassia, sandal buds and stripes Of labdanum, and aloe-balls, Smeared with dull nard. 1866 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.* etc. II. 635/1 The Nard of the ancients..is now believed to have been the produce of a dwarf Valerian (ceous herb.

Comb. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Nard-Plant*, that grows in the Indies,. sweet, and smelling like Galingale.

2. An aromatic plant, esp. that yielding the ointment used by the ancients (now usually supposed to be *Nardostachys Jatamansi*; cf. SPIKENARD).

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Asarabacar*, a kinde of Narde, a kinde of foale foote. 1598 FLORIO, *Nigella*, the herbe Pepper woort, narde or Coriander of Rome. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 616 There is a Kinde of Nard, in Creet,. that hath a Root hairy, like a Rough-footed-Doves foot. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 293 He..now is come Into the blissful field, through Groves of Myrrhe And flouring Odours, Cassia, Nard, and Balme. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 33 As much as lowly nard To beds of crimson roses,—in our mind So much Amyntas yieldeth unto thee.

3. With defining terms, as *Celtic, French, Indian, Italian, mountain, rustic nard*; also † *nard savage.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 88 As for the plant Saliunca or Nard Celtick [etc.]. *Ibid.* 104 Some haue taken rustick-Nard to be the root of Bacchar, and so named it: the which hath put me in mind of French Nard. 1611 FLORIO, *Nardo saluatico*, nard-sauage. 1678 SALMON *Pharm. Lond.* I. iv. 60 The male is the broad Italian Nard, (which is the sweeter) and is called Lavender. 1768 CROKER *Compl. Dict.* II. s.v., The Indian Nard..was formerly employed in the same in- [illegible] 132 The [illegible] XXII. 347/2 It is curious that the Celtic and mountain nards are also Valerians.

4. Mat-grass (*Nardus stricta*). *rare*—[1].

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 777/2 The common Nard, or Matgrass.. is a worthless grass for agricultural purposes.

Hence **Nard** *v. trans.*, to anoint with nard.

1828 TENNYSON *Lover's Tale* I. 671 She took the body of my past delight, Narded..and balm'd it for herself.

Nardiferous, *a. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *nardifer* + -OUS.] Bearing or producing nard.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 461 Bizantian Blatta..is long and strict, found in nardiferous lakes.

Nardine, *a. rare.* [ad. obs. F. *nardin* (Godef.), or L. *nardinus*, Gr. *νάρδινος*, f. *νάρδος* NARD.] Of or pertaining to nard; having the qualities of nard. † *Oil nardine*, oil of nard.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 104 Anoynte his nolle & his necke wiþ hoote oynementis as wiþ oile of nardine. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 78 Take oyle nardine, oyle of whyte lyllies, of eche an ounce and an halfe. 1828-32 WEBSTER cites *Asiatic Res.*

Nardoo (nɑadu', nɑ̄ɑdū). Also **nardu.** [Native Australian; also given as *ngárdū* and *ardoo*.]

1. The sporocarp of the plant *Marsilea quadrifolia*, used as food by the Australian aborigines; the flour made from this. Also *attrib.*

1861 H. J. WILLS in W. HOWITT *Discov. Austral.* (1865) II. 248 Starvation on nardoo is by no means very unpleasant. 1861 KING *Ibid.* 252 The natives..gave in return some chewed pitchery and nardoo balls. 1862 KENDALL *Poems* 110 Lest unfriendly hands Should rob him of his hoard of wild nardoo. 1874 *Dusk Twilight Hour* 134 They fished and hunted for their food, And gathered nardoo.

2. The plant *Marsilea quadrifolia*, also called *clover-fern.*

1864 *Chambers's Encycl.* VI. 670/2 *Nardoo*, a plant of the acotyledonous natural order *Marsileaceæ*. 1889 LUMHOLTZ *Cannibals* 41 On the banks of the Thompson river I observed the well-known nardu (*Marsilea*).

attrib. 1865 W. HOWITT *Discov. Austral.* II. 247 They now began to inquire of the nardoo seed, imagining it the produce of a tree. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 777/1 Nardoo fields, probably swampy places in which it abounds.

‖ **Nardus** (nɑ̄'ɑdŭs). Now *rare.* [L. *nardus*: see NARD *sb.*] Nard, spikenard (the ointment and plant). Also *attrib.* and *fig.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 73 Þær wæron þreo þa betstan [wyrta], ele, & nardus, & spica. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. cx. (1495) 672 Nardus is a lytyll herbe wyth prycke and smellyth wel and therof is treble manere kynde, Indica, Celtica, and Syrica. 1526 TINDALE *John* xii. 3 A pounde of oyntment called nardus. 1535 COVERDALE *Mark* xiv. 3 There came a woman which had a boxe of pure and costly Nardus oyntement. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 407 It is good to be poured into the eares with oyle of roses, or Nardus. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XVIII. xv, Vpon his brest and forehead gently blew The aire, that balme and nardus breath'd vnseene. 1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. vi. ii. 597/2 Edward is dead, A King, or fragrant Nardus light, a gracious princely Peer. 1797 HOLCROFT tr. *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) III. lxxix. 217 They scattered this valuable water of the nardus. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 347/1 The first kind being called nardus, and distinguished into the Syrian and Indian varieties.

Nare (nē·ə), *sb.* Now only *arch.* [ad. L. *nāris* (usu. in pl. *nārēs*: see NARES). Cf. OF. *nairre* (Godef.).]

† **1.** A nostril. *Obs.* (chiefly in 17th c. verse).

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. cxii. (Bodl. MS.), Veynes & nares & þe pawme of the hondes..be bawmed þerwiþ. *a* 1616 B. JONSON *Epigr.*, *On Famous Voy.* 133 For, yet, no nare was tainted, Nor thumb, nor finger, to the stop acquainted. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 742 There is a Machiavilian plot, (Tho' ev'ry nare olfact it not).

2. *spec.* A nostril of a hawk.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* a v, With a penne put it in the hawkis nares Ones or twyce. *Ibid.* c vij, Thorough her Nostrells or hir nares. *c* 1575 *Perf. Bk. Sparhawkes* (1886) 6 Seare fayre: nares wyde: stalke short and bygg. 1614 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 131, I was inforced first to slit her with a knife, from her eare vnto her nare. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* II. VIII. xiii. 142 The Rheume is a continuall running or dropping at the Hawkes Nares. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Apostume*, When the Nares of the Hawk are stuffed up..put some Drops thereof upon her Nares. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* iv. 59 Who bade him bloody the spent osprey's nare? 1860 H. AINSWORTH *Owingdean Grange* 61 Its keen-bent beak,..wide nares, and full black eye.

Comb. *c* 1450 *Bk. Hawking* (Harl. MS. 2340) 14 a, Coold ..makith flume fall oute of þe brayne, [and] but if it have hastely help it wol stop his nare þrolles.

† **Nare,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 1 **neara,** nea-e, 2 **nara,** 3-4 **nare.** [OE. *neara*, var. of *nearo* NARROW *a.*] Narrow.

In the collocation *narewel, nare wey*, which occurs in the *Moral Ode* 347 (Egerton text) and R. Glouc. *Chron.* 3312, the form may be due to elision of the *w* (in *narew*) before that of the word following.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xix, Behealde he..hu neara þære eorðan stede is, þeah heo us rum þince. *a* 900 *Kentish Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 80 *Puteus angustus*, neare pyt. *c* 1000 *Ags.*

Gosp. Matt. vii. 14 Eala hu neara [*Hatton* nara] & hu angsum is þæt ȝeat. *c* 1290 *S. E. Leg.* I. 304/157 þe hul..is sumdel nare [= 163 narv]. *Ibid.* 320/724 It lith..ibouwed ase an hare..for is In is sumdel nare. *c* 1325 SHOREHAM I. 1383 He a-uangep a crowet eke, And a towayle nare.

† **Nare,** were not: cf. NE and NERE. *Obs.*

a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 223 Nare hio blinde ȝescapene. *c* 1200 *Moral Ode* 201 (Trin. Coll. MS.), Alle unhalde þurh deaðcam in þis middeneard Nare noman elles dead. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. iii. (1868) 10 Certis it nar[e] not leueful ne sittyng to philosophie [etc.].

† **Narel(l.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. **narel* (later *nareau*): see NARE *sb.* and -EL [2].] A nostril.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* e v b, Brynne the Narellis thourogh owte. 1611 COTGR., *Canolles*, a haukes Narell; one of the little holes whereat she draws in, and lets out, her breath. *Ibid.*, *Nareau*, a narell, or nosethrill.

Narer, nearer: see NAR *a.*

‖ **Nares** (nē·rīz). *Anat.* [L. *nārēs*, pl. of *nāris*, NARE *sb.*, related to NASE *sb.*, nose.] *pl.* The nostrils or nasal passages.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed 2), *Nares*, the Nostrils. 1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Nose.* Divided in the middle by a third [bone]..into two partitions, called the *nares* or nostrils. 1753 — *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The *nares* of fish differ also in proportion. 1808-10 *Mem. Wernerian Soc.* I. viii. 140 The blowholes or nares were united at the posterior part into one tube. 1833 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* II. 104/1 The introduction of a cylindrical plug of lint through the anterior nares. 1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 76 These openings are the hinder nostrils, or posterior nares.

Nare-throlle: see NAKE *sb.* 2.

Nareu, -ewe, obs. ff. NARROW *a.* (and *v.*).

Narf: see NARVE.

Narghile, nargileh (nā·rgile). Also **-ghileh, ghyle, -ghille, -gilé, -guilè.** *β.* **narghilly, -gilly** (nārgrli). [= F. *narghileh, narguilé*, ad. Pers. (or Turk.) ناركيل *nārgīleh*, f. Pers. ناركيل *nārgīl*, cocoa-nut, of which the receptacle for the tobacco was originally made.] An Oriental tobacco-pipe in which the smoke passes through water before reaching the mouth: a HOOKAH.

α. 1839 MISS PARDOE *Beauties of Bosph.* 35 The *narghilè*, or water pipe, which greatly resembles the hookah of Hindostan, is always filled with Shiraz tobacco. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* li, A Turkish officer..making believe to puff at a narghile. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xxi. 607 Gorgeous..narghilehs with long flexible tubes. 1897 GUNTER *Susan Turnbull* ii. 14 He enjoys his nargileh pipe. *β.* 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* iii. ii. Inhaling through rose-water the artificial flavour of the nargilly. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Herch.* II. vii. 184 He is smoking his nargilly.

Narȝwe, obs. form of NARROW *v.*

Narhwa', obs. form of NARWHAL.

Narial (nē·riăl), *a. Anat.* [f. L. *nāri-s* nostril (see NARES) + -AL.] Belonging to the nares.

1870 FLOWER *Osteol. Mamm.* xi. 171 The edges of these greatly expanded narial apertures. 1881 OWEN in *Nature* XXIV. 499/2 The entry to the narial passage, or respiratory mouth as it may be called.

So **Nario** *a.* (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Naricorn (nē·rikōrn). *Ornith.* [f. L. *nāri-s* nostril + *corn-ū* horn.] A horny covering protecting the nostrils in certain birds.

1866 COUES in *Proc. Philad. Acad. Nat. Sci.* 176 The 'naricorn' or rhinotheca is an irregularly convoluted little scroll, very thin and delicate in texture. *Ibid.*, When the naricorns are *in situ* the outer of these divisions..forms the most conspicuous part.

Nariform (nē·rifōrm), *a.* [f. as prec. + -FORM.] (See quots.)

1846 DANA *Zoöph.* (1848) 432 *Nariform*, a compressed calicle, resembling in shape a nose inverted. 1847 WEBSTER, *Nariform*, formed like the nose.

Narine (nē·rəin), *a.* [f. as prec. + -INE.] 'Of or belonging to the nostrils' (Ogilvie, 1882).

Nark (nārk), *sb. Cant.* [Romany *nāk* nose.] (See quot. 1894.)

1865 *Slang Dict.* (ed. 2). 1894 A. MORRISON *Mean Streets* 260 He resolved to .. become a nark—a copper's nark—which is a police spy or informer.

Hence **Nark** *v., trans.* to watch, look after; *intr.* to act as an informer.

1865 *Slang Dict.* (ed. 2). 1894 A. MORRISON *Mean Streets* 260 Hardly had he begun his narking when some of the.. mob dropped on him. 1896 — *Child Jage* 55 It was the sole commandment that ran there: 'Thou shalt not nark'.

Narow(e), -hede, -ly, -ness, obs. ff. NARROW *a.*, NARROWHEAD, etc.

Narr (nār), *v.* Now only *dial.* [Onomatopœic: cf. NAR and GNAR *v.*] *intr.* Of a dog: To snarl, growl. Also *transf.*

1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Folys* (1570) 69 Narring with thy selfe, like as a dogge doth barke. 1530 PALSGR. 643/2, I narre, as a dogge dothe whan he is angred, *je rechine.* 1573 BARET *Alv.* s.v. *Grinne*, A grinning, or scornefull opening of ye mouth, as when a dog narreth. 1585 FETHERSTONE tr. *Calvin on Acts* xvii. 3. 409 The worship of the law, whereat the Jewes narre at this day like dogs.

1875 PARISH *Sussex Dial.*, *Narre*, to growl like a dog. 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Narr*, to snarl, to find fault in a growling manner.

Narr, obs. variant of NAR *a.*, nearer.

Narra, dial. variant of NE'ER A.

Narrable, *a. rare*—0. (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM I, *Narrable*, that which may be declared.

Narracion, -cyon, obs. forms of NARRATION.

Narratable (nărā·tăb'l), *a.* [f. next + -ABLE.] That can be narrated.

1852 DICKENS *Let. to J. White* 22 Nov., If you should think of any other idea narratable by an old man.

Narrate (nărē·t), *v.* [f. L. *narrāt-*, ppl. stem of *narrāre* to relate, recount, supposed to be for **gnārāre*, related to *gnārus* knowing, skilled, and thus ultimately allied to KNOW *v.*]

The earliest examples (1656) are prob. translations of Sp. *narrar.* Otherwise the word comes into English use only after 1750; Richardson and Johnson call it Scottish:—

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VI. 203 When I have least to narrate, to speak in the Scottish phrase, I am most diverting. 1755 JOHNSON, *Narrate*, to relate, to tell; a word only used in Scotland. 1813 *Q. Rev.* July 433 The style [of McCrie's *Knox*] is..free from all modern affectation, excepting the abominable verb 'narrate', which must absolutely be proscribed in all good writing.

1. *trans.* To relate, recount, give an account of.

1656 S. HOLLAND tr. *Zara* (1719) 11 His Excellency narrates his several Encounters. *Ibid.* 136 It were needless to narrate what flouting..there was amongst the bundle of Knights. 1754 CAMBRIDGE in *World* No. 56 II. 192, I have listened to the tales of senators who narrated the eloquence they never spoke! 1755 AMORY *Mem.* (1769) I. 299 Were I to give you the particulars of all these things, it would take up days to narrate. 1788 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) I. 92 In narrating interesting facts, his comments.. often fatigue by their plenitude. 1804 SOUTHEY in *Ann. Rev.* II. 17 The discovery of Madeira is narrated with all the exaggerations of romance. 1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul* 308 On this occasion three principal events are narrated. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 399 The tale of the last hours of Socrates is narrated to Echecrates.

2. *absol.* To give an account, make a relation.

1795 tr. *Mercier's Fragm. Pol. & Hist.* II. 439 They ought merely to narrate, to prove, and to conclude by a short recapitulation. 1832 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 168 Most men speak only to narrate. 1843 MARRYAT *M. Violet* xxxiii, Any one on hearing him narrate would say the same.

Hence **Narrated** *ppl. a.*, **Narrating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **Narrator,** narrator. *rare.*

1758 MRS. LENNOX *Henrietta* II. vii (1761) I. 159 Here miss Woodby broke in upon the fair narrator. 1802 MRS. E. PARSONS *Mysl. Visit* IV. 149, I cannot be so exact in the repetition as he was in the narrating. 1802 JR. BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) I. 57 The narrating witness in question speaks of some other person and not of himself. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 121 Like the Protagoras..it is a narrated dialogue.

Narration (nărē·ʃən). Also 5-6 **-cion,** 6 **-cyon, -tioun,** 6 *Sc.* **nerr-.** [a. F. *narration* (12-13th c.), or ad. L. *narrātiōn-em*, noun of action f. *narrāre* to NARRATE: see -ATION.]

1. The action of relating or recounting, or the fact of being recounted; an instance of this. † In early use esp. in phr. *to make narration.*

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 175 The oridre of the narracion of stories requirethe that the gestes of the worlde scholde be described also. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. xix. 176 It behoueth ouer longe narracion that of alle them wolde descryue the gretenes. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxiv. (Percy Soc.) 108 Fantasy, and estymacyon truely, And memory, as I make narracyon, Eche upon other hath occupacyon. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 44 The short time I have wil scars suffice to make a simple and bare narration of things. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 389 Our meaning is not to make any long particular narration. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* Ded. a j b, Narration, doubtless, preceded Acting, and gave Laws to it. 1823 BYRON *Juan* xiv. vii, This narrative is not meant for narration, But a mere airy and fantastic basis. 1844 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. x. 189 Mr Dickens wants the earnest good faith in narration which makes Balzac so enchanting. 1870 LOWELL *Study Windows* (1871) 191 [Dante] the great master of laconic narration.

b. That which is narrated or recounted; a story, narrative, account.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 429 Whiche thynge was provede to haue bene after his narracion. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 65 Let vs turne a-eyne thys narracyon to thoes thynges the whyche we haue lefte oute. 1528 ROY *Rede me* (Arb.) 73 Olde wyves tales..Which they call holy narracions. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 255 Vppon vrgent necessitie, wee must..leuen our Orations with historical narrations. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* Ep. Ded. 2 Your Gratious hand..hath given birth to the publication of this Narration. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacra* III. i. § 1 A Divine revelation then must be faithful and true in all its narrations. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 20 P 1 The following Narration is a sufficient Testimony of the Truth of this Observation. 1794 J. R. SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 214 It is a narration suited to the capacity of the people. 1859 BLACKWELL *Mallet's North. Antiq.* 76 That kind of narrations, in which truth is designedly blended with fable.

2. a. *Rhet.* That part of an oration in which the facts of the matter are stated (see quots.).

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* x. (Percy Soc.) 34 Dysposicion, the true seconde parte Of rethorike, doth evermore dyrecte The maters..As from a fayre parfit narracion. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 4 The narracion is a plain and manifest poynctyng of the matter, and an evident settyng furthe of all thynges that belong unto the same. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 23 The force hereof besides the Exordium comprehendeth chiefly a Narration. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* xiii. (1627) 180 In their Narration, to the end the Auditors may fully understand the matter. 1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The narration, according to the writers of rhetoric, makes the second part of a just speech, or harangue; viz. that immediately following the exordium. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 468/2 Under disposition the various parts of an oration are discussed, viz. the exordium, narration [etc.].

b. The story related in a poem; the narrative part of a poem; a narrative passage in a drama.

1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 88 The proposition or narration let it not be far fetched or vnlikely. 1668 DRYDEN *Dram. Poesy* Ess. (ed. Ker) I. 62 Not that I commend narrations in general,—but there are two sorts of them. One, of those things which are antecedent to the play [etc.]. 1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., In the drama, the narration is the whole of the piece; in the epopœia, it is only a part, though in effect it is the principal part, and the main body of the poem. 1783 BLAIR *Lect.* xlii. II. 425 In the narration of the Poet..it is not material, whether he relate the whole story in his own character, or introduce some of his personages to relate any part of the action.

Hence **Narrational** *a.*

1866 *Reader* 29 Sept. 823 These indications of his opinions are anachronisms from a narrational point of view. 1867 *Art Jrnl.* XXIX. 95/3 It is neither absolutely scientific, nor descriptive, nor narrational.

Narrative (nărătĭv), *sb.* [f. as next: cf. obs. F. *narratif, -ive* in same sense.]

1. *Sc. Law.* That part of a deed or document which contains a statement of the relevant or essential facts (cf. quot. 1838).

1561 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 189 Ordanis the wordis (at the lest) to be haldin pro deleto in the said summondis sa oft as the samyn is thairin, viz in the narrative and conclusion. 1574 *Ibid.* II. 382 The haill narrative of the said supplicationis [being] vereleit and understand to thair Lordships. 1681 STAIR *Instit.* I. x. § 64. 148 He who craves regress had right when he changed any further then by the Narrative of the Excambion. *a* 1768 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* II. iii. § 22 (1773) 189 After the name and designation of the granter, follows that clause in the charter called the narrative, or recital. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 669 The narrative describes the granter and the person in whose favour the deed is granted, and states the cause of granting.

2. An account or narration; a history, tale, story, recital (of facts, etc.).

1566-7 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 496 He..wes fred and relevit..upoon cekerat and wrangus narrative without satisfactioun. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 53 Therefore by this Narrative you now vnderstand the state of the Question. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 36 Diodorus Siculus..gives a narrative of the original government of the Egyptians. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* x. 537 Gushing tears the narrative confound. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xxx. (1788) 160 He shall find me ready to maintain the truth of my narrative. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* I. 22 We shall now state a few particulars..to prepare him for the circumstances of our narrative. 1895 J. H. ROUND in *Bookman* Oct. 25/2 This history..is a straightforward, readable narrative.

3. (Without article.) The practice or act of narrating; something to narrate.

1748 CHESTERF. *Lett.* CXXIV. (1872) I. 246 To have frequent recourse to narrative betrays great want of imagination. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* lx, What have I to write? Narrative does not offer, nor does a lively imagination supply the deficiency. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 217 The path of narrative with care pursue.

Narrative (nărătĭv), *a.* [ad. L. *narrātīv-us, -a, -um*, f. *narrāt-*: see NARRATE *v.* and -IVE, and cf. F. *narratif, -ive* (15th c.).]

1. That narrates or recounts; occupied or concerned with, having the character of, narration.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. iv. § 3 The division of poesy which is aptest in the propriety thereof is into poesy narrative, representative, and allusive. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vi. 195 The representation of divine things by some sensible images or some narrative voice must needs be in them both. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 297 P 6 The *Paradise Lost* is an Epic or a Narrative Poem. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 188 P 5 No style of conversation is more extensively acceptable than the narrative. 1844 L. HUNT *Imag. & Fancy* 20 The greatest of all narrative writers. 1864 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* Pref., A narrative history of the countries included in the Romano-Germanic Empire.

2. Given to narration; garrulous, talkative.

1681 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 111 Mr John Smith (called Narrative Smith). 1693 DRYDEN *Disc. Sat.* Ess. (ed. Ker) II. 30 The tattling quality of age, which, as Sir William D'Avenant says, is always narrative. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* III. 80 The Banquet done, the narrative old Man, Thus mild, the pleasing Conference began. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* viii. 109 Man is the tale of narrative old Time. 1826 J. J. CONYBEARE *Illustr. Anglo-Sax. Poetry* 68 The narrative old monarch proceeds to state that..Herlbald was accidentally killed.

fig. 1882 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVI. 503 There are the decayed taverns where stone and wood and lime are narrative of hoary antiquity.

Hence **Narratively** *adv.*, in a narrative manner; also, considered as a narrative.

1651 J. F[REAKE] *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* To Rdr., I have writ many things, rather narratively then affirmatively. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 28 The words of all Judicial Acts are written Narratively. 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. 1842 I. 518 2 Not in the way of argument, but narratively. 1863 P. DAVIDSON *Pentateuch Vind.* v. 154 The name Jehovah occurs in the first way or narratively, one hundred and sixteen times. 1883 *Ch. Times* XXI. 905/3 The details are historically valuable, but narratively dry.

Narrator (nărē·ətə). [a. L. *narrātor*, agent-n. f. *narrāre* to NARRATE. Cf. F. *narrateur* (1552).] One who narrates.

1611 COTGR., *Narrateur*, a Narrator, relater, declarer. 1625 BP. MONTAGU *App. Cæsar* 5 Hee is but a Narrator of other mens opinions. 1725 WATTS *Logic* (ed. 2) 268 Consider whether the Narrator be honest and faithful, as well as skilful. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* ix, 'I tell you', replied the narrator [etc.]. 1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 301 Of such a narrator the very hostility is not oppressive. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. i. 43 He was simply a narrator of plain facts.

Narratory (nărĕ·tŏri), *a.* [ad. L. type **narrātōri-us*: see NARRATE *v.* and -ORY I, and cf. It. *narratorio*, obs. F. *narratoire*.] Characterized by, inclined to, narration; of a narrative nature.

1586 A. DAY *Eng Secretary* II (1625) 59 The first whereof appeareth to be Narratory and Nunciatorie. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl* 540 The narratory description of the famine in brief. 1803 MME. D'ARBLAY *Let.* 23 Mar., I had hoped some return in some of your narratory letters in which I so delight. *a* 1853 W. JAY *Autobiogr.* (1855) i. 13 Such a work is devotional rather than narratory. 1887 J. HATTON *Old Ho. at Sandwich* III. xiv, By what may be called a forward narratory movement

Narratress (nărĕ·trĕs). [f. NARRATE *v.* + -ESS.] A female narrator.

1798 SOTHEBY tr. *Wieland's Oberon* (1826) I. 142 Herself the proud narratress of the tale. 1835 BAGEHOT *Lit. Stud.* (1879) I 301 The animated narratress of that not intrinsically melancholy legend.

So **Narra·trix.**

1809 R. SUBIFFS in *Scott's Fam. Lett.* (1894) I 151 My narratrix is Elizabeth Cockburn, an old wife of Ofterton. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Oct. 5 'But' says the narratrix, 'it was impossible for that lady to keep her Grace supplied with a new work each time she went to the. library'

Narre, obs. variant of NAR *a*, nearer.

Narrest, nearest; see NAR *a*.

Narrow (nărō), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 1 **nearu, -o, -uo, naru(u), neruu,** 2 **nareu,** 3-4 **naru,** (3 **narv**), 4 **narw, narou;** 3 **neruh,** 4 **narouȝ, nargh,** 5 **narevh, narwh, narough;** 4-6 **narow(e, narrowe,** 6 *Sc.* **narraw,** 4- **narrow.** *Inflected.* 1 **noarwe, naarwe,** 3 **narrwe,** 3-4 **narwe,** 4 **narȝwe;** 1 **nearewe, -uwe,** 1, 3 **nearowe,** 2 **nærewe,** 2-3 **narewe,** 3 **nerewe, -uwe.** [OE. *nearu, nearo* (also *neara*: see NARE *a.*) = OS. *naru* narrow, MDu. *nare, naer* (Du. *naar*) unpleasant, dismal, sad, distressed, etc., Fris. *nêr* narrow. Not found in the other Teutonic languages, and of doubtful etymology.]

A. *adj.*

1. Having little breadth or width in comparison with the length; wanting in breadth; constricted.

Beowulf 1409 Ofereode þa æþelinga bearn ..stige nearwe, enge anpaðas. *c* 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. i. § 32 Se sæ þe ægðer is ge nearo ȝe hreoh. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xvi. 5 Mið ðy ȝecwomun ðeȝnas his ofer luh *vel* nearo sæ. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1137 Sume hi dedden in an cæste þat was scott & nareu & undep. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 199 [The adder] cumeð un-þurlede ston, and criepeð nedlinge þureh nerewe hole. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 440 He .. went þe neruwe ende of þe horne to his owune mude, & utward þene wide. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 212/424 Þis brugge was so narow, þat onnebe ani-þing mȝte þare-oppe sette ani fot. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conse.* 819 Þe lefte eghe ..semes les, And narower þan þe right eghe es 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 98 Ther was no grace in the visage, Hir front was nargh, hir lockes hore. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 45 Egypt is a long Contree; but it is streyt, that is to seye narow. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 23 A long narevh table. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 145 Her sekynge in y* narowe lanes betokeneth [etc.]. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv 88 Oh here's a wit that stretches from an inch narrow, to an ell broad. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 22 Italy.. growing narrower, and narrower, till it shut out it selfe in Hills homes. 1696 BP. PATRICK *Comm. Exod.* xxxix. (1697) 710 Then they cut off lesser, and narrower Wires. 1723 CHAMBERS tr. *Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* I. 91 Make the lower Arch narrower than usual. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 70 The streets are for the most part narrow and winding. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 292 The narrower the base the more easily may the body be overthrown. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* ix. (1878) 140 Up a straight, steep, narrow stair.

b. In fig. contexts, esp. *narrow way*, etc. (in ref. to Matt. vii. 14).

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt., Contents 17/14 Derh brad woeȝ monige, ðerh neruu *vel* nirum hwon ..inngae ȝetrymes. *c* 1100 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. vii 14 Gangað inn þurh þæt nearwe ȝeat. *c* 1200 ORMIN 6608 Þa follþe ȝitt tatt narrwe stih þatt ledeþþ ȝunne till heofine. 12.. *Moral Ode* 339 (Egerton MS.) Laete we þe brode strete..Go we þene narewe wei. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxviii. 35 Þis strete is þe narw way till heuen 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* viii. 14 How streit is the ȝate, and narowe the weye, that leadith to lijf. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W 1531) 18 In the strayte and narowe poynt of deth they descende to hell. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* (1895) 10 An other is so narrow in [1556 betwene] the sholders, that he can beare no testes nor tawntes. 1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 142 There is but a narrow path betwixt fire and water, as Esdras speaketh. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii 154 Honour traels in a straight so narrow, Where one but goes a breast. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* I. § 1 Tread softly and circumspectly in this narrow Path of Goodness. 1742 POPE *Dunc.* IV. 152 When Reason doubtful Points him two ways, the narrower is the better 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 118 Himself a wanderer from the narrow way.

c. In special applications, as *narrow cloth*, cloth under 52 inches wide; *narrow front* (see quot. 1802); *narrow goods*, braid, ribbons, and similar woven articles; † *narrow land*, one of the narrow strips into which open fields were divided; *narrow trade*, the trade in narrow goods; *narrow wares*, narrow goods; *narrow weaver*, a weaver of narrow cloth or goods; *narrow work* (see quot. 1851). See also NARROW GAUGE, SEAS.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb* VI. § 183 The Wealthy Manufacture there of Kerseys, and *narrow Cloths. 1727 DE FOE *Eng. Tradesman* XXVI. (1841) I. 258 The narrow-cloths, in Yorkshire and Staffordshire. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Narrow front*, a battalion, &c. is said to assume a *narrow front, when it goes from line into column. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* s.v. *Column*, The formation of troops in deep files and narrow front. 1888 *Daily News* 29 Oct 2/7 There is a slight revival in cords, braids, and *narrow goods. 1640 *Conveyance of land, Lincolnsh.* (MS.), Et vnam selionem terre (anglice one *Narrowland) in Scunthorpe. 1826 *Hist. Fur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 79/1 The *narrow-trade or that which consisted in the manufacture of ribbands. *c* 1645 in *Archaeologia* LII. 135 A hosyer & whole saleman for *narrow wares. 1767 *Ann. Reg.* 152/1 The engine weavers were supposed to be ruinous to the *narrow weavers. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 37 **Narrow Work*, excavations, 3 yards in width and under. 1875 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* 52 In deeper workings it is desirable ..to lessen the proportions of 'narrow work', as the headings are called.

d. Of vowels, in contrast to *broad* or *wide*.

1844 *Proc Philol. Soc.* I. 283 The Greek substituted a long and broad vowel for the short and narrow vowel of the nominative. 1890 SWEET *Prim. Spoken Engl.* 4 Each of the vowels is either *narrow* or *wide*, according as the tongue and uvula are tense..or relaxed.

2. Of no great extent; small, limited in size; confined. *Narrow house*, the grave.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xix, He hine ne mæȝ furðum tobredan Ofer þa nearwan eorðan ane [*Metr.* x. 16 Ofer ðas nearowan eorðan sceatas]. *c* 1200 ORMIN 3687 þatt illke child, tatt tær wass leȝȝd Inn an full naru cribbe. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 42 Hwel he bid et hame, alle þine wide wanes þunchеð þe to nearewe. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* vi. 1 The place where we dwell, is to narow for vs. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 102 b, Certain Welshemen were lodged at a poore village named Cause, because in Calays was verye narow lodgyng. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 204 The place being so narrow as shee could onely stand. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* I. ii. 40 Consider how delicate a Workmanship must be employ'd to contrive into so narrow a compass the several Parts. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 124 With mighty Souls in narrow Bodies prest. 1752 HUME *Pol. Disc.* x. 137 What an astonishing multitude in so narrow a country as antient Greece. 1810 JANE PORTER *Scot. Chiefs* xi, Wallace's camp or the narrow house must be our prize. 1854 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 177 His careful hand,—The space was narrow,—having order'd all.

b. Lying or pressing close; confining.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 103 [Hie] wilnodan þæt he hie of þæm nearwan þeostrum alesde. *c* 1000 *Riddl.* xlii. 3 Þa wæron genumne nearwum bendum, ȝ feterade fæste togædre. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4299 Þe brutons gonne to fle, Ac þo hii come among narwe hegges hii stode azen anon 1633 MAY *Hen. II.* VI 5/8 He draws his martiall forces vp, to presse With narrow siege the Towne of Limoges. *a* 1770 JORTIN *Serm* (1771) II. xiv. 276 Our knowledge of God is confined in narrow bounds. 1793 COWPER *On Bill Mortality* iii, Life, within a narrow ring Of giddy joys comprised. 1821-2 SHELLEY *Chas. I*, IV. 45 A low dark roof, a damp and narrow wall. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq* (1876) IV. xvii. 72 The immediate and permanent authority of both was confined within very narrow bounds.

3. Limited in range or scope; restricted.

1523 FITZHERB *Husb* § 4 It is so narowe a point to know, that it is harde to make a man to vnderstande it by wrytynge. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxvii. § 2 The question is yet driuen to a narrower issue. 1625 BACON *Ess., Vicissi. Things* (Arb.) 569 As for the great Burnings by Lightnings, which are often in the West Indies, they are but narrow. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. xi. § 10 How foolish..a thing it is for a Man of a narrow Knowledge..to expect Demonstration. in things not capable of it. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 61 One science only will one genius fit; So vast is art, so narrow human wit. 1771 *Junius Lett.* I. (1788) 271 His plan, I think, is too narrow. *a* 1806 H. K. WHITE *Poems* (1837) 36 Can the voice of narrow Fame repay The loss of health? 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xiii. 234 The earldom of Northumberland in the narrower sense of the name was vacant.

b. Limited in amount; very small or poor.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. iv. 8 Most narrow measure [he] lent me. 1668 R. STEELE *Husbandm. Calling* ix. (1672) 239 Let me rather have a narrow estate and wide soul. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No 108 P 7 We find several Citizens that were launched into the World with narrow Fortunes. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) II. ii. 112 His circumstances were very narrow. 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Lady Susan* iii. (1879) 208 In narrow circumstances it was proper to render her pecuniary assistance 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* II. ii. 12 He has wide wants, and narrow powers. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 677 The court overruled the objection, but only by the narrowest majority.

c. Of time: Short, brief. *rare.*

1621 CORYAT *Crudities* (1776) I. 144 Had I not beene brought into such a narrow compasse of time. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. vi. 117 From this narrow time of gestation [may] ensue a smalnesse in the exclusion. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* V. iv. 100 Upon the giddy, sharp and narrow hour Tottering beneath us.

† d. (See quot.) *Obs. rare*—°.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s.v., '*Tis all narrow*, said by the Butchers one to another when their Meat proves not so good as expected.

4. Sparing, close, parsimonious, mean. Now *dial.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 430 Beoð large touward ham, þauh ȝe þe neruwure beon and te herdure to ou suluen. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1613) 156 To narrow breasts he comes all wrapt in gaine. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IX. 261 Nouther..ouer skairs, narraw, or gredie. 1659 A. HAY *Diary* (S.H.S.) 220 It was not expedient to me to buy from them becaus they are soniquhat narrow. 1773 JOHNSON in *Boswell*, Archibald..was narrow in his ordinary expenses. 1796 *Hist. Ned Evans* I. 146 He was..so extremely narrow as to allow himself little more than the bare necessaries of life. 1821 GALT *Ann. Parish* iii, He was a narrow ailing man. 1897 J. GORDON *Pill. & Doctor* 72 It ain't as I was a narrer man, I bain't mean.

b. Lacking in breadth of view or sympathy; narrow-souled, narrow-minded, illiberal, prejudiced, bigoted

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* Pref. 6 They are but narrow Souls, and not worthy the name of Philosophers. 1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 9 Some Jews being so narrow as to think Circumcision necessary. 1760 FOOTE *Minor* I. Wks. 1799 I. 231 People who have their attention eternally fixed upon one object, can't help being a little narrow in their notions. 1825 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Milton* (1851) I. 22 The days of cold hearts and narrow minds. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 30 The merely professional man is always a narrow man

c. So of actions, views, disposition, etc.

1657 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 248 It is very narrow not to let it extend to the protestants elsewhere, as those in Munster. 1664 POWER *Exp Philos.* I. 61 We have not those narrow conceptions of these subtle Spirits. 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No. 126 P 9, I daily find more Instances of this narrow Party-Humour. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* XXX. III. 177 The events, have undoubtedly been diminished by the narrow and imperfect view of the historians of the times. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* v. 163 Blunting the keenness of his spiritual sense With narrow schemings and unworthy cares 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 1. 452 There was nothing narrow or illiberal in his early training.

d. Exclusive.

1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV 143 In no danger of falling under the dominion either of a despot or of a narrow oligarchy. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 208 An oligarchy not less proud and even more narrow than their brethren of Bern and Venice.

5. Strict, close, precise, careful.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 144 Þe sterke dom of domesdei—& so neruh mid alle. *Ibid.* 156 Hwo se wule ivinden et te neruwe domesmon merci & oie. 1552 in *Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz.* (1847) 246 If thou shouldest enter into thy narrow judgment with me, I were never able to suffer it. 1579 FULKE *Confut. Sanders* 692 You are a narrowe vewer of such idle pictures. 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* I 4 Millions are now dayly troubled with your so narrow looking therein to. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 515 Thenceforth I thought thee worth my nearer view And narrower Scrutiny. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 162 P 2, I have made a narrow Search into the Nature of the old Roman Censors 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* XXX, Seeking to make a narrower inquiry

b. *transf.* of the eyes, etc. (Partly in sense 1.)

1577 HARRISON *England* II. vi. (1877) I. 160 They sit still, pinking with their narrow eies. 1592 R. D *Hypnerotomachia* 55 b, An extreame delight and desired nourishment unto a narrowe looke and greedie eye. 1612 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* III. i, I..plac'd thee there To pry with narrow eyes into her deeds 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* XXIX, Looking into her eyes with his narrow gaze.

6. Near, close. † a. Coming near the truth. *Obs.*

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (158) 37 Thei haue a narrowe gesse by all likelihoode, that the Hare was there a little before. 1679 EVELYN *Sylva* (ed. 3) 4 What some upon an accurate and narrow guess have not feared to pronounce.

† b. Of friendship: Close, intimate. *Obs. rare.*

1556 *Aurelio & Isab* (1608) A iv, Remembring them bothe of their narrowe frendshippe. 1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1584) 158 The Judge cannot holde narrow friendship with any man.

c. Of an escape: Barely effected.

1581 RICH *Farew.* E j b, She ioyed nothyng so muche in the narrowe escape she had made with life 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VIII ix. *heading*, The lucky and narrow escape of Partridge. 1814 SCOTT *Way.* XXX, He had made a narrow escape, however; the bullet had grazed his head. 1860 SALA *Baddington Peerage* XX, What's now squeak, a close shave, to such as I am? 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. viii 223 The escape was a narrow one.

d. *Bowls.* (See quot.)

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Narrow*, when the Biass of the Bowl holds too much. 1882 [see NARROW *adv.* 3]

7. *Comb.*, as *narrow-backed, -bladed, -bottomed, -brained, -brimmed, -cast, -celled, -chested,* †*-clothed, -compassed, -ended, -grated, -heeled, -holed, -laced, -limited, -listed, -meshed, -muzzled, -nosed, -quartered, -shared, -shouldered, -sighted, -snouted, -sterned, -streeted, -throated, -toned, -topped, -verged, -visioned, -waisted, -wheeled.* Also NARROW-EYED, -HEARTED, -MINDED, -NECKED, -SOULED, etc.

1847 YOUATT *Pig* 58 *Narrow-backed, flat-sided. animals. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 465 Modelling it. with a sharp *narrow-bladed knife. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 4 In a *narrow-bottom'd Ditch, if Cattle get into it, they cannot stand to turn themselves. 1777 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 876 Put it into a narrow-bottomed ale glass. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Consid.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 414 No shovel-handed, *narrow-brained. stockingers. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2145/4 A little *narrow brim'd black Hat. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 26 Mar. 1776, In these flutes sowed the seed *narrow-cast. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 376 The periphery of the cylinder is occupied by a meristematic *narrow-celled ring. 1873 *Routledge's Yng. Gentlm. Mag.* 178/1 [He] made everybody else in the field look *narrow-chested. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 540 If a wight vertuous, but *narwe clothid, To lordes curtes now of dayes go. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. App. ciii, Within his *narrow-compast brains. 1877 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* 195 *Narrow-ended and broad-ended papillæ. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* (1820) III. 280 Its heavy black walls, and *narrow-grated windows. 1615 MARKHAM *Country Contentm.* I. xix. 82 That Cock is said to be sharp heel'd or *narrow heel'd, which every time he riseth hitteth, and draweth blood of his adversary. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II xiv, In a *narowe holed seeue they will stille abide with the good corne. 1882 MASON in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 251 Jeffrey's more 'narrow-based clientage of the blue-and-yellow. 1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* Pref. (1698) 21 These trades..the Dutch interest of three per cent. and *narrow-limited companies in England, have beat us out of. 1603 *Burford Reg.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.), Various Collect. I. 72 Confecit .. duos pannos laneos vocatos *narowe listed whites. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT

De Bary's Phaner. 325 Bands of tissue, appearing irregularly *narrow-meshed in cross-section. 1869 Tozer *Highl. Turkey* II. 204 Lean-jawed, *narrow-muzzled animals. 1846 Brittan tr. *Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 269 A little osseous projection..in *narrow-nosed people. 1884 J. Tait *Mind in Matter* (1892) 61 Discussions about narrow-nosed apes. *a* 1618 Raleigh *Royal Navy* 13 So will all *narrow quartered ships sinck after the Tayle. 1765 *Univ. Mag.* XXXVII. 33/2 He plowed them up with a *narrow-shared wheel-plow. 1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Rich. II*, ccxcvii, Soe may the *Narrow-should'red Pigmey heave Mount Caucasus. 1708 Bp. Berkeley *Serm.* Wks. 1871 IV. 601 We *narrow-sighted mortals. 1897 Günther in Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 708 Both the *narrow-snouted form..and the broad-snouted. 1755 Johnson, *Pink*, ..a kind of heavy *narrow-sterned ship. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* (1872) I. 41 A commercial city.., *narrow-streeted and sometimes pestilential. 1674 Hickman *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 48, I see not what there is in these passages, which the most strait, *narrow-throated Calvinist may not swallow. 1865 M. Arnold *Ess. Crit.* Pref. 14 That powerful, but at present somewhat *narrow-toned organ, the modern Englishman. 1769 Mrs. Raffald *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 355 When they are cold put them into *narrow-topped jars. *a* 1678 Marvell *Garden* i, Some single herb or tree, Whose short and *narrow-verged shade Does prudently their toils upbraid. 1858 Croom Robertson in *Fortn. Rev.* Dec. 615 We are taunted with being a *narrow-visioned people. 1658 Holme *Armoury* III. v. 237/2 The Gownes were broad Shouldered, *narrow-Wasted. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 5 July 2/1 A great narrow-waisted yawl, almost on her beam ends. 1758 *Ann. Reg.* I. 112/2 A *narrow wheeled waggon.

B. *sb.*

1. A narrow part, place, or thing; the narrow part of something. Also *fig.* Now *rare.*

13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 3473 Into þe narwe hij come, hem to lett. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Esdras* vii. 5 Yf he wente not thorow the narow, how might he come in to the brode? 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 37 We cannot speed, because we still keep a breadth in his narrow, and in our afflictions are light-hearted. 1702 C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* III. i. App. (1852) 330 When it came to the narrow of any question he would still profess himself conquered by Mr. Hooker's reason. 1742 Richardson *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit* II. 270 We might also mention another Narrow; that is, the Minds of the Generality of its People.

2. *spec.* (Chiefly in *pl.*) **a.** A narrow part of a sound, strait, or river.

1633 T. James *Voy.* 106 We were in the narrow of the Straight. 1665 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5/4 Three or four Privateers are cruising in the Narrow. 1702 *Ibid.* No. 3841/4 In the Narrow off of Winterton. 1743 Bulkeley & Cummins *Voy. S. Seas* 145 At Four this Morning weighed, and steered E.N.E for the Narrows. 1840 Marryat *Poor Jack* li, We should have been taken possession of by a privateer in the very narrows. 1883 Stevenson *Silverado Sq.* 4 Through the narrows the tide bubbles, muddy like a river.

b. A narrow part of a pass or valley; a narrow way between mountains. (Chiefly *U.S.*)

1716 B. Church *Hist. Philip's War* (1865) I. 23 They Marched until they came to the narrow of the Neck. 1768 C. Beatty *Jrnl.* 16 We travelled up Juniata river,..through a bad road, to a place called the Narrows. 1788 M. Cutler in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 403 We passed the narrows or gaps of two ranges of high mountains. 1809 Pike *Sources Mississ.* (1810) 175 A fine creek, which we followed through narrows in the mountains for about six miles.

c. A narrow part of a street.

1772 C. Hutton *Bridges* 2 Streets..without narrows or crooked windings. 1866 Conington *Æneid* 49 Some block the narrows of the street. 1882 *Daily News* 18 Aug. 3/1 Lives there the elderly man..who has not been sorely frightened by the risks encountered in those terrible narrows?

d. *Mining.* A narrow gallery.

1850 Ansted *Elem. Geol.* § 1106 These galleries are of different dimensions, the larger ones are called broads, and they are intersected by other galleries at right-angles to them whose dimensions are not quite so large, and which are called narrows. 1883 Greenly *Gloss. Coal-mining* 173.

Na·rrow, *adv.* Now *rare.* Forms: 1 **nearwe,** 3 **neruwe,** 3-4 **nar(e)we,** 4-5 **narow,** (5 -oo), 6-8 **narrow.** [OE. *nearwe*, f. *nearu* Narrow *a.*]

†1. Closely, straitly, strictly. *Obs.*

Beowulf 976 Hyne sar hafað in nydgripe nearwe befongen. *a* 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xxi. 5 Se ðe..sie nearwe gehefted mid þisses mæran middangeardes..lufe. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 268 Þif hu wult þet heo drede þe, hold hire neruwe. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 68 Alle ho the driveth honne,..And wel narewe the bi-ledet. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 16 Þe kyng was narow holden, his folk alle to dryuen. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 600 *Cleopatra*, Loue hadde hym so narwe boundyn In his las. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 436 Thay will nyp vs fulle narow. [1667 Milton *P. L.* VII. 21 Narrower bound Within the visible Diurnal Sphere.]

†2. Closely, carefully, keenly. *Obs.*

a 900 Cynewulf *Elene* 1158 Þeodcwen ongan..secan nearwe geneahhe, to hwan hio þa næzlas .gedon meahte. *c* 1290 *Beket* 1745 in *S. E. Leg.* I. 156 Wel narewe þe king him gan bi-þenche to derne is lubere þoust. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 5954 He biþoȝte him wel narwe ȝif þer miȝte be eny red. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Merch. T.* 744 How excellent franchise In women is whan they hem narwe avise. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 15964 Many a way that lady soght And wel narwe sche hir be-thoght. 1412-20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* III. xxii, To Hector he marked hath so narowe That he smote him euen amid the face. *a* 1592 Greene *Wks.* (Rtldg.) 317/1 Looking more narrow by the fire's flame, I spied his quiver.

Comb. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 148 Wee'll ouer-reach..The narrow prying father.

3. Narrowly, in various senses; in a narrow or close manner.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 213 Þe sullere doð narewere þane þe sholde, and te biggere rumluker þan he sholde. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 371 Ȝif I ȝede to the plow I pynched so narwe, That a fote-londe or a forwe fecchen I wolde. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* v. 675 Mnestheus..miss'd the Dove. Yet miss'd so narrow, that he cut the Cord. 1765 A. Dickson *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 274 If this kind of grass-ground is plowed..shallow and narrow. 1888 T. Hardy *Two on Tower* xxvii, 'I am not skilful', she said, 'I always bowl narrow'.

b. *To fall narrow*, to fall short. *To go narrow*, to keep the legs too close together. ? *Obs.*

1648 Crashaw *Delights of Muses* Wks. (1904) 129 [He] ne're suffred yet his little arrow, Of Heavens high'st archies to fall narrow. 1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3289/4 Lost..a Bayish dun Horse about 15 hands,..goes narrow. 1727 Bailey, vol. II. s.v., A Horse is said to go narrow, when he does not take Ground enough, that does not bear far enough out, to the one Hand or to the other.

Narrow (nærou), *v.* Forms: 1 **nearwian,** 4 **narwe, narowe, nerowe,** 5, 7- **narrow.** [OE. *nearwian*, f. *nearw-, nearu* Narrow *a.*; but in later use prob. a new formation directly from the adj. OE. had also *nyrwan* (= **nigrwan*) and *genyrwan* to compress, constrain, afflict, etc.]

1. *intr.* To become narrower, to decrease in width or breadth; to diminish, lessen, contract.

a 1000 *Gen* 1570 Sefa nearwode. *a* 1000 *Riming Poem* 37 Sinc searwade, sib nearwade. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4577 Brod & þykke þe gynnynge was, & euere hit nareweþ [*v.r.* nereweþ] rysande on heyght. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 57 þenne he narweþ to þe narwenesse of sex hondred paas. 1746 in *Acc. Fr. Settlem. N. Amer.* 20 Above that isle it narrows so, that before Quebec it is not above a mile wide. 1773 Mrs. Grant *Lett. fr. Mountains* (1813) I. xiii. 113 The glen..instead of narrowing,..grows broader as it retires. 1821 Byron *Foscari* III i. 410 The time narrows, signor. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* III. 180 Following up The river as it narrow'd to the hills. 1897 H. Drummond *Ideal Life* 101 Have you ever noticed, how Christ's life narrowed?

2. *trans.* To make narrower: to reduce the breadth of (a thing); †also *fig.* to constrict, constrain, oppress.

a 1000 *Riddles* xxvi 10 Feleþ sona mines ȝemotes, seo þe mec nearwað, wif wundenlocc. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxxiv. 5 þai be als dust ogain wind..And louendes aungel narwand þam. 1429 *Coventry Leet Bk.* (E.E.T.S.) 118 The meyre shuld go be all the brooke, & se where hit is narowed..or stopped. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 64 At the straits of Magellan, where the land is narrowed. 1768 *Conn. Col. Rec.* (1885) XIII. 52 By encroachments said road is so narrowed that it is rendered almost useless. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 75 A northeast wind narrows the stream. 1834 McMurtrie *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 321 Abdomen nearly square, posteriorly narrowed. 1860 O. W. Holmes *Elsie V.* (1887) 84 She narrowed her lids slightly. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII 835 The sweat-pores were obviously narrowed by pressure.

b. To limit or restrict; to make less or smaller; to contract; to reduce.

1674 *Govt Tongue* 168 We see in all things how desuetude do's contract and narrow our faculties. 1706 Stanhope *Paraphr.* III. 428 Subtle Glosses had narrowed the just extent of this Word. 1769 Burke *Obs. Late St. Nation* Wks. II. 115 He has here pretty well narrowed the field of taxation. 1817 W. Selwyn *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1083 A by-law,..if it narrow the number of those out of whom the election is to be made, is void. 1859 J. Martineau *Ess.* (1866) I. 91 It greatly narrows the ground of difference. 1893 Sir R. Ball *Story of Sun* 282 This consideration narrows the search for the body.

c. To drive or press closer.

1814 Scott *Wav.* lxv, Eager to distress and narrow the posts of the enemy. 1864 Tennyson *Boadicea* 39 Tho' the gathering enemy narrow thee.

Narrow, dial. f. Ne'er a *adj. phr.*

Narrowed (nærould), *ppl. a.* [f. Narrow *v.*] Contracted, lessened in breadth (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1599 Daniel *Let. Octavia* Wks. 1717 I. 75 Yet oft our narrow'd Thoughts look more direct Than your loose Wisdoms. 1611 Bible 1 *Kings* vi. 6 In the wall of the house hee made narrowed ierts round about. 1798 Atwood in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 204 It would be giving that term too narrowed a meaning. 1805-17 R. Jameson *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 190 Narrowed heavy-spar..is an oblique four-sided table. 1887 Meredith *Ballads & P.* 84 With a narrowed eye he peered.

Narrower (nærouəɹ). [f. as prec. + -er 1.] One who, or that which, narrows or contracts.

1753 Richardson *Grandison* III. xxi. 192, I do aver..that Love is a narrower of the heart. 1790 G. Walker *Serm.* II. xxxi. 419 Half taught philosophers..may reprobate it as the narrower of a christian's heart.

Narrow-eyed, *a.* [Narrow *a.* 1 and 5.]

†1. Observing closely. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* II. vi. These narrow-ey'd decypherers..that will extort strange and abstruse meanings out of any subject.

2. Having narrow eyes. Also *fig.*

1607 Middleton *Phœnix* II. iii. 147 They blind him with beer, and make him so narrow-eyed, that he winks naturally at all their knaveries. 1687 Wood *Life* 5 Sept. (O. H. S.) III. 236 All the Chineses, Tartars, and all that part of the world was narrow-eyed. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3942/4 A black slight Limb'd Mare,..narrow Ey'd. 1893 F. Adams *New Egypt* 160 The..obstinate, narrow-eyed, restless man!

Narrow gauge. The smaller distance from each other at which the two rails are laid on some railways, involving a corresponding narrowness of carriage. Freq. *attrib.* See Gauge *sb.* 3.

Formerly applied to what is now the British standard gauge of 4 ft. 8½ in., as opposed to the Broad gauge; now confined to gauges less than this, or than some corresponding standard.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 256/1 Many who admit the inconvenience of the narrow gauge consider seven feet to be beyond the most advantageous width. 1844 Sir D. Gooch *Diaries* 53 It became a fight between the broad-gauge companies and the narrow-gauge companies. 1889 G. Findlay *Eng. Railway* 117 A notable feature in the life of the Crewe works is the narrow-gauge railway...The gauge of this railway is 18 inches.

†Na·rrowhead. *Obs.* [-head.] Narrowness.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 351/2 Narowhede, *strictura.*

Narrow-hearted, *a.* [Narrow *a.* 4.] Mean, ungenerous, ignoble.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 29 To þe narewe herted man on his þonke he seið..cune sume meðe þenne þu alnesse makest. 1648 Gage *West Ind.* Ded., See what wealth and honor they have lost by one of their narrow hearted Princes. *a* 1680 Charnock *Attrib God* (1834) II. 282 To fancy a God without it, is to fancy a miserable,..narrow-hearted..God. 1775 Adair *Amer. Ind.* 139 The Indians ridicule the white people, as a tribe of narrow-hearted and dull constitutioned animals.

Hence **Narrow-hea·rtedness.**

1858 J. Martineau *Stud. Chr.* 239 The false and dangerous position into which their churches have been brought by narrow-heartedness and insincerity. 1878 Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cviii. 5 David had none of..the narrow-heartedness of some nominal Christians.

Narrowing (nærouiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Narrow *v.*] The action of the vb., in various senses; the result of this; a narrowed place or part.

1611 Bible 1 *Kings* vi 6 Hee made narrowed rests [*marg.* Heb. narrowings, or, rebatements] round about. 1664 E. Bushnell *Compl. Shipwright* 13 At the Narrowing of the Floare, or other Circular lines. 1712 W. Sutherland *Shipbuild. Assist.* 80 Narrowings or tapering Parallels of the lower part. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Facons*, the narrowing of a ship's floor afore and abaft. 1851 Mayne Reid *Scalp Hunt.* xli. 317 We placed ourselves to defend the second narrowing of the channel. 1871 Blackie *Four Phases Mor.* i 107 *note*, Such a narrowing of the idea of religious duty, is most unphilosophical.

Na·rrowing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec.] That narrows or contracts, in *trans.* and *intr.* senses.

1664 E. Bushnell *Compl. Shipwright* 13 The narrowing lines Abaft. 1827 Keble *Chr. Y. 22nd S. after Trin.*, Of his narrowing heart each year Heaven less and less will fill. 1843 Pusey *Holy Euch.* 26 It will then seem too refined and narrowing a distinction. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* (1883) 259 The narrowing valleys through which the rivers descend.

Hence **Na·rrowingness.**

1833 'Vernon Lee' in *Academy* 29 Dec. 426 Its tragic and sordid narrowingness.

Narrowish (nærouiʃ), *a.* [f. Narrow *a.* + -ish 1.] Somewhat narrow.

1823 R. H. Froude in *Rem.* (1838) I 164 The parsonage is situated in a steep and narrowish glen. 1867 Carlyle *Reminis.* (1881) II. 334 Pope's partial failure I was prepared for; less for the narrowish limits visible in Milton and others. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 594 At the head of a rock ridge in a narrowish depression.

Narrow-leaved, *a.* Also 7 **leafed.** That has narrow leaves. Chiefly in plant-names (see quots.).

1629 Parkinson *Paradi.* 182 It may fitly bee called a narrow leafed Flowerdeluce. 1658 Sir T. Browne *Gard. Cyrus* Wks. (Bohn) II. 548 Why coniferous trees are tenuifolious or narrow-leafed? 1754 Cateesby *Nat. Hist. Car.* I 69 The narrow-leaved Candle-berry Myrtle. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Lavender*, There are two sorts, distinguished by the names of lavender spike, and common narrow leaved lavender. 1768 Pennant *Brit. Zool.* (17.6) I. 13 The narrow-leaved Plantane is greedily eat by horses and cows. 1833 in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I i. 29 Narrow leaved Everlasting Pea. 1859 Miss Pratt *Brit. Grasses* 22 Narrow-leaved Cotton-grass. 1879 Lubbock *Sci. Lect.* ii. 46 Caterpillars which live on or among narrow-leaved plants.

Narrowly (nærouli), *adv.* Forms: 1 **nearo-, næro-, nearu-,** 2 **nearwelice,** 3 **neruhlic(h)e, narruliche;** 5-6 **naroly,** (5 *Sc.* **narro-,** 6 **-lye**), **narowly,** (6-**ys, -lie, narrouly, -lie**), 6-7 **narrowlie,** 5- **narrowly,** (6-**owe-**). [OE. *nearolice*, f. *nearo* Narrow *a.* + *-lice*, -ly 2, but in later use a new formation on the adj.]

1. Carefully, closely, with close attention.

c 897 K. Ælfred tr. *Gregory's Past. C.* xxi. 153 Manegu diȝlu ðing sindon nearolice to smeageanne. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an 1085 Swa swyðe nearwelice he hit lett ut aspyllan, þæt næs an ælþig hide. Þæt nes gesæt on his rewrite. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 334 He seið, þet he nule nout so neruhliche demen ase ȝe siggeð. 1529 S. Fish *Supplic. Beggars* (1871) 2 They loke so narowly vppon theyre proufittes, that the poore wyues must be countable to theym of euery tenth eg. 1581 Sidney *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 43, I.. more narrowly will examine his parts. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* I. 180 Thinking that I had never a penny left, whom he had seen so narrowly searched. 1688 Holme *Armoury* III. 348/1 If they be but narrowly looked into,..there will be but little difference found. 1709 Addison & Steele *Tatler* No. 103 P 11, I watched him narrowly for Six and Thirty Years. 1745 P. Thomas *Jrnl. Anson's Voy* 120 You must search narrowly to discover it. 1806 A. Duncan *Nelson* 123 For the purpose of observing the enemy's motions more narrowly. 1835 *Manch. Evan.* 21 May 5/3 We are not concerned to inquire too narrowly which of the two parties is to blame.

†b. Deeply, firmly. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* vi. cxcv 200 Enprynted so naroly [are] thyse verses in yᵉ boke of theyr conscyence.

2. In a contracted or confined manner.

c 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* Prol. (Gr.) 24 Nu ys seo forestande boc on manegum stowum swiðe nærolice gesett & þeah swiðe deoplice. *c* 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 940 To reduce narowly, *coarter.* 1563 Winȝet tr. *Vincent. Lirin.* Wks. (S.T.S.) II. 45 Thai thingis..for strenthin of oure memorie, lat vs schortliar and mair narroulie rehersé. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* i. (Arb.) 20 Rush do the winds forward

through perst chinck narrolye whirling. 1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 197 Leaves narrowly linear. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomyc.* 140 Sporidia narrowly fusiform or linear.

† 3. Sparingly, parsimoniously. *Obs. rare.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 414 Heo schal libben bi elmesse ase neruhliche ase heo euer mei. *a* 1275 *Prov. Alfred* 519 in *O. E. Misc.* 133 Ne þeng þu neuere þi lif to narruliche leden. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Rel.* vi. § 409 He gave over any pursuit in Court, and liv'd narrowly in the Country.

† 4. Barely, scarcely. *Obs. rare.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. (*Peter*) 480 Narowly euth he purchase Audience till he had sad his will. *Ibid.* xlvi. (*Anastas.*) 36 Publy strat kepyn til hir mad, Sa þat narroly fud scho had. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1170 Þat he fiches & firmes sa fast to þe wall, So neire vnethes at ane eld [=a needle] mist narowly betwene.

b. Only by a (very) little; only just.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 185 [He] escaped drowning verye narrowely. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* i. vi (1840) 9 Tyrus mentioneth one memorable massacre, which they narrowly escaped. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* i. 75 They very narrowly missed being taken by the Christians. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. ii, One [arrow] very narrowly missed my left eye. 1774 *Misc. Ess.* in *Ann. Reg.* 159/2 She very narrowly escaped being drowned. 1837 DE QUINCEY *Coleridge* Wks. 1862 II. 111 He will see how narrowly Dr. Watson missed this elevation. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* L. 113/2 He narrowly escaped falling into one of the ditches. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 13 July 5/5 The match in the end was very narrowly won by Harrow.

† 5. Closely, straitly. *Obs.*

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 112 b, Nowe was the citie on every syde so narrowly and straightlye besieged. 1584 POWEL *Lloyd's Cambria* 86 The Northwales men.. pursued Run so narrowlie, that all his Scottish shifts could not saue his life. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 31 The prodigall ..was fame to be pursued so narrowly by the hand of God. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4495/2 Which Place is..narrowly b set by the Troops.

6 Illiberally; strictly.

1708 SWIFT *Sent. Ch. Eng. Man* II Wks. 1751 II 83 He does not think the Church of England so narrowly calculated, that it cannot fall in with any regular species of Government. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* VI. lviii. 483 The narrowly selfish colonial policy. 1885 *Law Times* LXXX. 11/1 The Court held that the language of the Act is not to be read so narrowly.

Narrow-minded, *a.* [NARROW *a.* 4.] Lacking in breadth of mind; incapable of broad views; illiberal, bigoted, prejudiced. Also *absol.*

1625 B. JONSON *Staple of News* v i, A narrow minded man! my thoughts doe dwell All in a Lane, or line indeed. 1636 – *Discov.* Wks (Rtldg) 743/2 He is a narrow-minded man, that affects a triumph in any glorious study. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lit. Nat.* (1834) II. 058 The rigorous and narrow-minded throw so many difficulties in the way of salvation. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) II 271 Where a narrow-minded bigotry appears in such close union with oppression and cruelty. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil* 7 The objection which has been taken . by persons, well meaning perhaps, certainly narrow-minded. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. vii 266 He shows to the full their narrow-minded hatred of the preceding century.

Hence **Narrow-mindedly** *adv.*

1827 HARE *Guesses* (1859) 276 Historians are apt to write ..presumptuously and narrowmindedly. 1834 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 328 The Chinaman shows himself less narrow-mindedly conservative

Narrow-mindedness. [-NESS.] The fact or quality of being narrow-minded.

1646 BOYLE *Wks* (1772) I p xxxiv, Persons that endeavour to put narrow-mindedness out of countenance, by the practice of so extensive a charity 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II ii. § 3. 104 The Jews..being led thereto by the same Narrow mindedness 1768–74 TUCKER *Lit. Nat.* (1834) II 114 The sources of narrow-mindedness, considered as a fault of the will. 1835 ARNOLD in Stanley *Life* (1844) II. viii. 10 The narrow mindedness of every sect plays out its own play 1889 G FINDLAY *Eng Railways* 6 Every weapon that the prejudice and narrow-mindedness of the many.. could devise.

Narrow-mouthed, *a.* [NARROW *a.* 1.]

1. Of vessels: Having a small mouth or opening.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III ii. 211 As Wine comes out of a narrow mouth'd bottle. 1629 GAULE *Pract. The.* 33 Because our Vessels are narrow mouthed, and take it in but by drops. 1754–64 SMELLIE *Midwifery* I. Introd 8 This assertion he illustrates by the example of an olive in a narrow-mouthed jar. 1844 *Mem. Babylon Princ.* II 191, I seized one of the narrow-mouthed vessels used for drinking.

b. Denoting a form of spade.

1830 *Cumbld. Farm Rep.* 65 in *Lib. Usef. Kn., Husb.* III, A narrow-mouthed spade (technically called a spit).

† 2. Of languages: (See quot.) *Obs. rare*—[1].

1667 *Phil. Trans.* II 603 Those [languages] that are narrow-mouthed, and require but very slight Motions of the Lips and the other Organs of Speech.

Narrow-necked, *a.* [NARROW *a.* 1.] Of vessels: Having a narrow neck.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 192 The end of a narrowe necked glasse. 1611 COTGR., *Urne*, a narrow-necked pot .to.. keepe water in. 1727 POPE *Thoughts* Swift's Wks. 1751 V. 251 It is with narrow souled People as with narrow-necked Bottles. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 212 A ready method of coating narrow necked jars 1899 *Daily News* 6 Oct. 5/2 There have been found several long narrow-necked jars.

Narrowness (nǽroʊnés). Also 6 **narrownesse.** [f. NARROW *a.* Cf. OE. *nearo-, nearunes*, narrowness, constraint, distress, etc.] The fact or quality of being narrow, in various senses.

1. Smallness from side to side; lack of breadth.

1530 PALSGR. 247/2 Narownesse, *estreissevr.* 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 7 There is none other passage oute of the narownesse of the readde sea. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* Prol. 32 Farther beyonde lorne, the lande..is driuen to a strait and gret narownes. 1607 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 4 According there to her breadth or narownesse, we say she hath a narrow or broad buttocke. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 132 There may som difference bee alleged onely from the largeness of the one and the narrowness of the other. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* Wks. (Bohn) V. 20 As many people as the narrowness of the place would permit to stop 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 76 Cases ..in which the narrowness or distortion of the pelvis was.. considerable 1883 WACE *Gospel & Witn.* iv. 86 There would be something terrible .in the narrowness and straitness of the path which it marks out.

b. Small size or capacity of a place, etc.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxv. 5 Our narownesse is a let unto us, that God cannot replenish us [etc.]. 1624 T. GODWIN *Moses & Aaron* i. (1641) 22 All Israel could not stand by, for the narrownesse of the place. *a* 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. ix. (1677) 212 Which was considerable then, considering the narrowness of the City in those days. 1795 in *Ld Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 296 The narrowness of my library alone would hinder me from placing a collection of the 'Moniteur' in it.

2. Scantiness, limited amount *of* a thing.

1647–8 COTTERELL *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 11 Finding the narrowness of his fortune could not maintain the greatness of his birth. 1699 WANLEY in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 203 The narrowness of my time and paper will not permit me to trouble you much further. 1752 EARL ORRERY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 73 The narrowness of her income. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 328 My father made me a tolerable allowance, notwithstanding the narrowness of his income.

b. Restricted range *of* an immaterial thing.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt* i. 1, To come within the narrownesse of household government, observation will shew us [etc.]. 1697 DRYDEN *Eneid* Ded. a 2 Those more amply treated, than the narrowness of the Drama can admit. 1742 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. 146 The Pleonasm evidently arose from the Narrowness of a simple Language. 1818 MACAULAY in Trevelyan *Life* (1876) I. ii. 96 It was attributed to the narrowness of his reading. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor* iii. 79 The narrowness of my opportunities.. compels me to give up this.

3. Limited or small capacity *of* mind, understanding, etc.

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 11 Suche as by the narownes of theyr vnderstandinge are not of capacitie to conceaue the causes and natures of thynges. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 299 To enlarge their Minds to the Amplitude of the World; And not reduce the World to the Narrowness of their Minds. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. § 85 Every man..by the narrowness of his understanding contracted all his other affections to that one of Revenge. 1699 BURNET *39 Art* i. 32 The only difficulty..in apprehending this, has arisen from the Narrowness of Mens Minds. 1786 W. THOMSON *Watson's Philip III* (1839) 281 Whose thirst of vengeance was in proportion to the narrowness of his capacity. 1851 GALLENGA *Italy* 357 Even men of..rigid morality were, scarcely less dangerous, from the narrowness of their understanding. 1882 'OUIDA' *Maremma* I. 200 It is this narrowness of the peasant mind which philosophers never fully understand.

4. Deficiency in breadth or largeness *of* soul, mind, view, etc.

1645 HOWELL *Twelve Treat.* (1661) 352 The sense of poverty ..brings along with it a narrownesse of soul. *a* 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 247 It will relieve you against the natural scantness and narrowness of your hearts. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 12 The same Narrowness of Spirit, which tempts us not to satisfie all others. 1759 DILWORTH *Pope* 70 He hated a narrowness of soul in any party. 1793 SMEATON *Eddystone L.* § 296 The amazing narrowness of mind of some persons. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. iv. 57 If we are struck by the comprehension of his understanding, we may equally be so at the narrowness of his views. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* v. iii. 189 The narrowness of men's ideas in direct proportion to their parsimony in expenditure.

b. Without const., in same sense. Also *pl.*

1697 SIR T. P BLOUNT *Ess.* 74 Which sort of narrowness I find many are subject to. 1734 BERKELEY *Analyst* Wks. 1871 III 297 That prevailing narrowness and bigotry among many who pass for men of science. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. vi. 565 The narrowness which the mind contracts by habitual application to the practice of English law. 1889 RUSKIN *Praeterita* III. 96 Norton saw all my weaknesses, measured all my narrownesses.

5. In miscellaneous uses of the adj.

1651 *Fuller's Abel Rediv., Luther* 52 Then complained he against the narrownesse of his breast. 1783 JOHNSON in *Boswell*, I was occasionally troubled with a fit of narrowness 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases Mor.* i. 98 The narrowness of the view which the inspection of a watch necessitates. 1884 *Truth* 13 Mar. 369/2 Considering the narrowness of the defeat the tie should certainly be replayed.

Narrow seas. Also 5 **sea.** [NARROW *a.* 1.]

1 The channels separating Great Britain from the adjacent continent and from Ireland.

14 *Sailing Directions* (Hakl. Soc.) 21 And yif ye be bounde into the narowe see..go your cours north est. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III* 49 b, He called home against his shippes of warre whiche he had apoynted to kepe the narowe sees. 1562–3 *Royal Proclam.* 8 Feb., All marchauntes of all other nations, passynge through her narrowe Seas with theyr shippes and vessels. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen VI*, I. i. 239 Sterne Falconbridge commands the Narrow Seas. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 198 In 88. upon short warning they rigged to the narrow seas 100. good men of warre. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2574/1 Your Majesties Dominion of the Narrow Seas. 1721 PERRY *Daggenh. Breach* 22 Such cruising Ships. , who are appointed..to have their Station in the narrow Seas, between England and Ireland. 1754 *Ess. Manning Fleet* 45 As soon as they arrive within the Narrow Seas. 1807 *Edin. Rev.* XI. 17 Great Britain has the sovereignty of what are called the narrow seas. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* Concl. 70 God bless the narrow seas!

2. In other applications. *rare.*

1615 W. BEDWELL *Arab. Trudg., Giebel*, The mouth of the narrow seas. is after the Arabicke name vulgarly.. called *Estrecho de Gibraltar.* 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* x. 48 It may bee hee meant in some narrow Seas.

Narrow-souled, *a.* [NARROW *a.* 4.] Lacking in breadth of view or feeling; ungenerous.

1641 MILTON *Animadv. Remonstr. Def.* i. Wks. 1851 III. 186 The shallow sur view..of some mercenary, narrow souled, and illiterate chaplain. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. iii, A peevish endeavour of some narrow-soul'd Men. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) II. xii. 201 She was none of those narrow-souled women.

absol. 1700 DRYDEN *Cymon & Iph.* 35 Love..To lib'ral Acts inlarg'd the narrow-Soul'd. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lit. Nat.* (1834) II. 545 Discovering daily new sources of solacement ..which the selfish and narrow-souled never can discern.

b. Mean, stingy. *north. dial.*

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s. v. *Narrow, A Narrow-soul'd Fellow*, poor or Mean-spirited, stingy. 1828 *Craven Gloss., Narrow-souled*, parsimonious, ungenerous.

Narrow-spirited, *a.* [NARROW *a.* 4.] Mean-spirited, wanting in generous or liberal feelings.

1679 *Trial Langhorn* 14 He said he was a narrow Spirited, and a narrow Soul'd Physician. 1703 *Moderation a Virtue* 10 But the narrow-spirited Zealots prevailed. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II 275 Neither the Peevish,. nor the Selfish and Narrow-Spirited ..are any of them charitable. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lit. Nat.* (1834) I. 357 We.. shall find subjects to rejoice at which the selfish and narrow-spirited never know. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* x, Qualities..modified by a narrow-spirited, but yet ardent patriotism.

Hence **Narrow-spiritedness.**

1709 CHANDLER *Effort agst. Bigotry* Ded A 2 b, That narrow Spiritedness that is more or less the Fault of all Parties. *a* 1714 M. HENRY *Wks* (ed. Fullarton) II. 356 That narrow spiritedness which confines religion and the church to our way and party.

† **Narrowth.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. In 3 **neruhõe.** [f. NARROW *a.* + -TH.] Narrowness, constraint.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 378 Þeos two þinges limpeð to ancre, neruhõe & bitternesse

Narrowy, *a. rare*—[1]. [-Y 1.] Narrowish.

1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* (1883) 234 Some narrowy crapes of China silk.

Narruliche, obs. form of NARROWLY.

† **Nart,** art not: see NE and BE *v.* A. 1. 2. *Obs.*

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* viii, Þonne neart ðu þeah unzesælix. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xix 12 Naro ðæs cæsares friond *c* 1200 ORMIN 4676 Loc nu þiff þatt tu narrt rihht wod. *c* 1205 LAY. 13633 Nert þu na wimman swa sære to wepen. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 7498 (Kölbing), A, Mahoun! ..Þou nart no god worþ a slo. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. v. (1868) 23 Þou nart nat put out of it. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) iv. xx. 65 Why nart thou here?

Narthecal (nɑːpi kăl), *a. Eccl.* [f. *narthec-*, NARTHEX + -AL.] Of the nature of a narthex.

1866 *Ecclesiologist* XXVII. 32 The plan shows a western narthecal mass with central vestibule.

Narthex (nɑ̄ ɹpeks). *Archæol.* [a. Gr. νάρθηξ, properly the name of a tall umbelliferous plant with a hollow stalk; also, a small case or casket for unguents, etc.; and in later use applied as in def. The synonymous L. *ferula* was used in the same sense (Du Cange).] A vestibule or portico stretching across the western end of some early Christian churches or basilicas, divided from the nave by a wall, screen, or railing, and set apart for the use of women, catechumens, penitents or other persons; an ante-nave.

1673 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* I vi. 123 The Narthex .. was that part of the church that lay next to the great door. 1723 BINGHAM *Antiq. Ch.* (1838) II. 401 This [προπύλαιος] in the modern Greek rituals is always called the Narthex, and is peculiarly allotted to the monks or women [etc.]. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xl. IV. 93 From the sanctuary in the east to the nine western doors .and from thence into the *narthex* or exterior portico. 1846 R. HART *Eccl. Rec.* (ed. 2) 225 In the primitive church there was also a *Narthex* or ante-nave to the west. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* I. 79 These narthexes ..seem originally to have been intended for catechumens and penitents 1894 BARING GOULD *Deserts S. France* I. 251 A church that consists of a narthex or vestibule, and a nave with three aisles.

Naru3, Narw(e, obs. forms of NARROW.

† **Narve.** *Obs. rare.* Also **narfe.** [perh. a variant of NERVE *sb.*] (See quots.)

1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 92/2 *Narve*, sinews pulled to Threads, and glewed on the [saddle-] Tree to hold the Tree from cracking or breaking. *Ibid.* 345/1 The Narfe.. is the sinews glewed on the Tree to strengthen it.

Narwhal (nɑ̄ ɹhwăl). Forms: *α.* 7 **narh-**, 8– **narwhale.** *β.* 8 **narhwal, -hual,** 8–9 **narwal, -whal.** *γ.* 8 **narv(h)al.** [= mod.Du. and G. *narwal*, mod.F. *narval* (1690), ad. Da. or Sw. *narhval* (f. *hval* WHALE), the relationship of which to ON. *nâhvalr* is obscure. The latter appears to be formed on *nâ-r*, corpse, and is usually supposed to refer to the colour of the skin.] A delphinoid cetacean (*Monodon monoceros*) inhabiting the Arctic seas, and remarkable as being without teeth except two in the upper mandible, one (sometimes both) of which develops into a spirally-twisted straight horn; the sea-unicorn.

a. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxiii. (ed. 4) 205 Those long horns preserved..in many places, are but the teeth of Narh whales. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* XVII. 174 They

having..seen the skull of the Narwhale armed with two horns. 1787 HUNTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 373 The .. Spermaceti Whale, and the Monodon Monoceros, or Narwhale, have also fallen under my inspection. 1833 TENNYSON *Lotos Eaters* 152 (ed. 1), Where..the monstrous narwhale swalloweth His foamfountains in the sea. *c* 1865 LETHEBY in *Orr's Circ. Sci.* I. 103/2 Even the Monodons or narwhales may be made to yield train-oil.

B. 1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 314 *Monodon*, the Unicorn-fish, or Nar-wal. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* I. 490 The horn of the whale called Narwhal has been found in the earth. 1799 W. TOOKE *View Russian Emp.* III. 105 The Frozen Ocean, likewise, teems with the narhwal. 1820 W. SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 494 Narwals are quick, active, inoffensive animals. 1873 *Spectator* 23 Aug. 1067/2 The men sit in dead silence..watching for the narwhal, which are blowing near.

attrib. 1813 BINGLEY *Zool.* II. 1 Of the Narwal Tribe. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* i. I. 79 The handle was..curiously bound with silver, and butted with narwhal ivory. 1875 F. T. BUCKLAND *Log-bk.* 286 Some suppose that the ivory bits..were made of walrus or narwhal tusks.

γ. 1723 *Pres. St. Russia* II. 386 Who slit their Cheeks, and put the Bones of the Fish Narval into the Wound. 1728 SLOANE in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 460 The Tooth of a Sort of Whale in the Northern Seas called Narvhal.

Nary (nē·ri), *a. U.S.* and *dial.* [var. of NE'ER A. The form is typically U.S., but app. occurs in some Eng. dialects, and is occas. used imitatively by English writers.] Neither; no; not a.

1836 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 113. I guess there ain't much to brag on nary way, damage done on both sides. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. i. i, Slavery ain't o' nary color. *Ibid.* Ser. ii. ii, Nary sounds but watch-dogs' false alarms. 1863 RUSSELL *Diary North & South* I. 108 Another replied to the demand for so many thousand soldiers, 'Nary one'. 1893 MCCARTHY *Red Diamonds* I. 65 We hadn't nary cent to work it with.

† **Nas**, was not: see NE and BE *v.* A. 6. *Obs.*

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth* v. § 1 He..nǽs nauht gedrefed. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* ii. 5 Man nǽs, þe þa eorðan worhte. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 81 In þisse world nas na laȝe. *c* 1250 *Lutel soth Serm.* 16 in *O. E. Misc.* 186 So reusful dede idon neuer non nas. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 161 Nas neuer non fairer fedde. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* i. pr. vi. (1868) 27, I nas nat deceiued quod sche. *c* 1400 *Chron. Vilod.* 416 Heyre of Westsex non other bere nasse. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 220 I her nas noon that was wounded to deth. *c* 1570 *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 8 So painted and so coloured..Nas Floras land.

† **Nas**, has not: see NE and HAVE *v.* *Obs.*

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* May 61 For pittied is mishappe that nas remedie.

Nasal (nē·zăl), *sb.* Also 7 **nazal**. [In sense 1, a. OF. *nasal*, var. *nasel* NASEL; in sense 2, ad. med.L. *nāsāle*; otherwise a subst. use of next.]

1. A nose-piece on a helmet. Cf. NASEL.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XII. xiv, Hector toke hym thenne by the nasal and drewe the helme over hys heed. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Nasal*, the Nose-piece of a Helmet. 1828-41 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 320 The head, which is protected with a conical steel cap and a nasal. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 46 The Danish helmet, like the Saxon, had the nasal. 1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Armour* ix. 161 Iron hats ..broad-brimmed and provided with a nasal.

† 2. = ERRHINE 1 and 2. *Obs.* *rare.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* Explan. Words, *Nasals* be Nose-tents. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. v. i. iv, Sneezing, masticatories, and nasals are generally received. 1632 tr. *Bruel's Praxis Med.* 7 A nasal or errhine of..Pepper-wort.

3. A nasal letter or sound.

1669 HOLDER *Elem. Speech* 59 In attempting to pronounce these two Consonants, as likewise the Nasals, and some of the vowels. 1773 KENRICK *Dict., Gram.* ii. 4 All the mute consonants which are silent before a vowel, and gutturals, nasals or palatines after it. *a* 1794 SIR W. JONES *Orthogr. Asiat. Words* Wks. 1799 I. 185 The liquid nasal follows these, being formed by the tongue and roots of the teeth, with..assistance from the other organ. 1844 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* I. 287 Although the Dutch rejects the nasal in the nominative. 1867 ELLIS *E. E. Pronunc.* i. iii. 67 We know how the present English stumble over the French nasals.

4. *Anat.* A nasal bone.

1854 OWEN in *Orr's Circ. Sci.* II. 53/1 The neural spine is usually single, sometimes cleft along the middle; it is the 'nasal'. 1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 85 The nasals are small bones placed side by side above the nares.

Nasal (nē·zăl), *a.* Also 8 **nazal**. [ad. med.L. **nāsāl-is* (cf. It. *nasale*, Sp. *nasál*, F. *nasal*), f. *nās-us* nose: see -AL.]

1. Of, belonging or pertaining to, the nose.

Freq. in a large number of anatomical terms, as *nasal artery, bone, cartilage, duct*, etc.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v. *Vein, Nasal vein*, the nose vein, seated between the nostrils. 1726 MONRO *Anat. Bones* 89 Its nasal Process is connected to the nasal *Lamella ossis ethmoidis. Ibid.* 134 The nasal Bones are firm and solid. 1768 PARSONS in *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 194 There does not appear any passage..but the mouth and nasal holes. 1826 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 319 Whenever the tears cannot pass freely through the nasal duct into the nose. 1855 HOLDEN *Hum. Osteol.* (1878) 131 The nasal fossæ open widely to the air in front through the nostrils. 1893 ALLEN *Handbk. Local Therap.* 113 The use of this agent, in the treatment of chronic nasal catarrh.

b. Of appliances: Used in connexion with the nose (see quots.).

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1512/2 *Nasal Irrigator*, a syringe for nasal douches. *Ibid.*, *Nasal Speculum*, an instrument for distending the nostrils to expose the mucous membrane of the nose. 1895 *Arnold's Surg. Instr. Catal.* 214 Nasal Truss..for correcting deformities of the Nose.

2. Of speech-sounds: Produced, to a greater or less degree, by means of the nose.

1669 HOLDER *Elem. Speech* 45 There are but 3 Nasal Letters commonly in use. 1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *N*, The N is a nasal consonant. 1776 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (1789) II. iv. 309 Why the French language should have so many nazal endings. 1855 D. FORBES *Hindust. Gram.* 6 At the end of a word..it generally has a nasal sound, like the French *n*. 1888 KING & COOKSON *Sounds & Inflexions* 105 The existence of nasal sonants is therefore a matter of hypothesis. 1890 H. SWEET *Primer Spoken Eng.* 1 In nasal sounds, such as *m*, the passage into the nose is left open.

b. Characterized by the presence, to an unusual or disagreeable extent, of sounds produced by means of the nose.

1669 HOLDER *Elem. Speech* 59 Some Nations may be found to have a peculiar Guttural or Nasal snatch in their Language. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 436 Odious as a nasal twang Heard at conventicle. 1805 N. NICHOLLS in *Corr. w. Gray* (1843) 40 Mason replied instantly, in a surly, nasal tone. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* II. 253 The nasal character of the ecclesiastical music of that period. 1883 G. W. CURTIS in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 14/2 They worshipped God in ice-cold barns and with endless nasal prayers.

Comb. 1804 SOUTHEY in *Ann. Rev.* II. 528 The shibboleth of our nasal-twanged neighbour. 1894 'MAX O'RELL' *J. Bull & Co.* 37 Half a dozen Samoans were joining in with their cracked nasal-sounding voices.

c. Used with reference to snoring.

1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 8 The nasal communications of two or three..who, having been silent while awake, were ..indemnifying the company in their sleep. 1884 PAE *Ensta.* *c* 105 Certain vigorous nasal sounds gave token that he was in a deep slumber.

3. Received through the nose.

1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 363, I had no nasal perception of any mephitic exhalation.

4. Provided with a nose-piece.

1824 MEYRICK *Anc. Armour* I. 26 He wears a nasal helmet, and a hauberk with tight sleeves.

Hence **Na·salism** = next. *rare*[-1].

1883 OSCAR WILDE in *South. Times* 6 Oct. 4/2 The nasalism of the modern American had been retained from the Puritan Fathers.

Nasality (nē·zæ·lĭti). [f. NASAL *a.* + -ITY: cf. F. *nasalité* (1767).] The quality of being nasal, *spec.* of utterance; an instance of this.

1776 J. COLLIER *Mus. Trav.* 25 A Clerk of the parish, who ..has the finest nasality, or nose-intonation, that ever was given to Psalm tune. *a* 1794 SIR W. JONES *Orthogr. Asiat. Words* Wks. 1807 III. 284 The Indian sound differs only in the greater nasality of the first letter. 1815 BYRON *Let. to Moore* 8 Mar., Why do you always twit me with his vile Ebrew nasalities? 1859 TROLLOPE *West Indies* xiii. (1860) 197 A nasal twang..quite distinct from the nasality of a Yankee. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* i. (1885) 18, I can reproduce phonetically its vibrating nasalities.

Nasalization (nē·zăləzē·ʃən). [f. next + -ATION; cf. F. *nasalisation*.] The action of nazalizing; the effect of this.

1855 tr. *Lepsius' Stand. Alph.* (1863) 58 The clear vowels are further capable of a peculiar alteration, that of nasalisation. 1856 *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 51 On the Nasalization of Initial Mutes in Welsh. 1879 WHITNEY *Sanskr. Gram.* 58 The nasalization of the alterant vowel.

Nasalize (nē·zăləiz), *v.* [f. NASAL *a.* + -IZE: cf. F. *nasaliser*] a. *intr.* To speak nasally or through the nose. b. *trans.* To render nasal in pronunciation; to utter with a nasal sound. Hence **Na·salized** *ppl. a.*, **Na·salizing** *ppl. a.* and *vbl. sb.*

1846 in WORCESTER. 1859 R. F. BURTON in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 337 Some such strongly-nasalized sound. 1868 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. 257 The ..slurring and nasalizing and falling-away of the N in the later Scandinavian dialects. 1888 H. SWEET *Eng. Sounds* 38 Nothing is more common than the nasalizing influence of a nasal on a preceding vowel.

Nasally (nē·zăli), *adv.* [f. NASAL *a.* + LY[2].] In a nasal tone.

1847 in WEBSTER. 1888 P. FITZGERALD *Fatal Zero* ix. 51 The lady added, very nasally, that what annoyed her was the English saying that the Americans talked through their noses.

Na·say, dial. variant of NAY-SAY.

† **Nascal.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *nascale*, of obscure origin.] A pessary or suppository.

The med.L. term also appears as *nascare, nastare, nascaplere, nastaplare*: see *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 123.

1640 FERRAND *Melanch.* 355 Women,..who may make use of a Nascall or Pessary, composed of Castoreum mixed with Rue. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 399 It is cured, in the paroxysme, by..nascals, discutients, rue [etc.].

Na·scence. *rare.* [See next and -ENCE.] Birth.

1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xvii. 191 Our King..Quha our defence, in his nascence, Tulk haill in gouerning. 1892 *Echo* 28 Jan. 1/5 The renascence, or should we say nascence, of British sculpture is the joy of the artistic hour.

Nascency (næ·sĕnsi). [ad. L. *nascentia*: see next and -ENCY.] The process or fact of being born or brought into existence; birth.

1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 90 A Spirit of Nature..to which belongs the Nascency or Generation of things. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* iii. 167 In the nascency of geological ideas, a controversy flourished upon this question. 1873 B. STEWART *Conserv. Force* vii. 197 Under certain physical or chemical conditions, such as light, nascency (etc.).

Nascent (næ·sĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *nascent-*, *nascens*, pres. pple. of *nascī* to be born.]

1. In the act of being born or brought forth.

a 1624 R. CRACKENTHORP *Vigil. Dormitans* 188 In the first the Pope was but Antichrist nascent, in the second Antichrist crescent. 1679 C. NESSE *Antichrist* 64 Antichrist was nascent when Rome usurp'd authority first ouer all the churches. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* v. 91 Formed at once in the first article of the nascent animalculum. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 113 Some are found to place their eggs within the aurelia of some nascent insect. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) II. 349 Ensuring a due supply of food for the nascent larvæ. 1839-48 BAILEY *Festus* xxxiv. 360 To seize the nascent souls Of men as they rerose from death to life. 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* 100 The population, over whom the nascent babe was to reign.

2. *transf.* In the act or condition of coming into existence; just beginning to be; commencing to form, grow, or develop, etc.

a. of mathematical quantities.

1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 226 These Fluxions..are in the First Ratio of their Nascent Augments. 1766 AMORY *Bunyle* (1770) IV. 38 An adequate notion of a nascent or evanescent quantity. 1802 YOUNG in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 25 A partial undulation, filling up the nascent angle between the radii and the surface. 1821 PARR *Let.* Wks. 1828 VIII. 352 Your project of publishing sermons resembles a nascent arc.

b. of practices, institutions, qualities, or other abstract concepts.

In very frequent use in the 19th c., in a great variety of contexts.

1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. 218 To support nascent Hero-worship. 1749 BERKELEY *Let.* Wks. 1871 IV. 323, I recommended this nascent seminary to an English bishop. 1763 GRAY *Let.* Poems (1775) 301 Imagination..reigns in all nascent societies of men. 1803 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1850) 15 These symptoms of returning, or perhaps nascent purity in the mind of Mr. Lewis. 1818 G. S. FABER *Horæ Mosaicæ* I. 297 A person who was perplexed with a nascent infidelity. 1847 R. W. HAMILTON *Rewards & Punishm.* v. (1853) 205 The nascent emotion acquires vigour. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* ix. 278 Two alternative expedients were adopted by nascent law.

c. of material things or substances. (Common in scientific use, esp. in *Chem.* and *Zool.*)

1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* (1817) 60 That cartilage in truth is only nascent or imperfect bone. 1832 *Planting* 91 in *Lib. Usef. Kn., Husb.* III, *Nascent stem*—The development of the stem of a seedling plant, just previous to the exhibition of the first leaves. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 157 The oxides of copper and zinc reduced by the nascent hydrogen. 1862 DARWIN *Orchids* vi. 268 These protuberances may be provisionally considered as nascent antennæ. 1877 THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. ii. 141 They seem to thrive best among the elements of nascent limestones.

3. *Nascent state*, the state of coming into existence, beginning to form, develop, etc. So *nascent condition.*

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 206 Inflammable air, in its nascent state. 1819 G. S. FABER *Dispensations* (1823) II. 213 Idolatry is plainly enough described as being only in a nascent state. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. ix. (1837) I. 230 Endeavouring to connect the phenomena..with a nascent condition of organic life. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xiv. (1873) 398 It may..represent the nascent state of the wing. 1880 CLERKE *Wurtz' Atom. The.* 208 The peculiar activity of hydrogen and oxygen when in the nascent state.

4. *Nascent green*, a light green, like that of a young plant.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 420 Yellow with blue [produces] green of a variety of shades; such as nascent green.

Nasche, obs. form of NESH *a.*, soft.

† **Nase**, *sb.* *Obs.* Also 5 **nace**, **nass**. [OE. *nasu* = MDu. *nase*, OHG. *nasa* fem., nose (MHG. *nase*, *nas*, G. *nase*), ON. *nǫs* (:—**nasu*) nostril (pl. *nasar*), related to Lith. *nósis*, OSl. *nosŭ* (Russ. НОСЪ), Skr. *nas-*, and with difference in vowel-grade to L. *nāsus* nose, *nārēs* nostrils, Skr. *nāsā* nose. The relationship to OE. *nosu* NOSE is obscure; see also NESE.] The nose.

a 1000 *Laws Ethelb.* in Thorpe *Laws* I. 14 ȝif nasu þyrel weorð. *Ibid.* 16 ȝif man oðerne mid fyste in naso slæhþ. *c* 1050 *Vocab.* in Wr.-Wülcker 264 *Columpna*, eall seo nasu. *Pirula*, foreword nasu. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 202 His nase of and his lippes bothe He kutte. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7031 The noble kyng in the nase hade an euyll wound. *c* 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 3553 Huge bolys of metal, With flavine..Which yssed out at nasse and mouthe. *c* 1440 CARGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* II 1321 To ȝeue mankynd bothe nase, eye & tothe. [1886 *Rochdale Glos.*, *Nase* (old), the nose.]

† **Nase**, *a.* *Obs.* *Cant.* [Of obscure etym. Cf. NAZY.] Drunken, intoxicated; intoxicating (liquor).

a 1550 *Hye Way to Spittel Hous* in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 69 With bousy cove maimed nace. *Ibid.*, For my watch it is nace gere. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 86 Now I tower that bene bouse makes nase nabes.

† **Nase**, *adv.* *Obs.* *rare.* [f. NA *adv.*[1] + -*se*, as in OE. *nese* no, *gese* yes.] Not, by no means.

c 1315 SHOREHAM I. 186a Ne forbe þe moder þet hyt beer, Ne woldest þou nase y-faȝe. *Ibid.* 1873, 1890.

Nase, variant of NAZE, headland.

Naseberry (nē·zbĕri). Also 7 -**bury**, 9 **knees-**. [ad. Sp. or Pg. *néspera* medlar (Sp. *níspero* medlar-tree): see etym. note to MEDLE *sb.*] A West Indian tree (*Sapota Achras*) which yields an edible fruit called the Sapodilla plum. Also *attrib.*

1698 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 435 The *Chrysodendros Americana*, or Star apple, the Naseberry Tree. 1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 171 Naseberry. This tree riseth up with a streight trunc..about thirty foot high. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* App., *Naseberry tree*, the English name of a distinct genus of plants, called by botanists Cainito, or Chrysophyllum. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 320 Naseberry-tree, *Sloanea*. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 937 *Achras Sapota*, and other species, furnish the Sappodilla Plum and Naseberry, well-known West Indian fruits. 1892 M. NORTH *Recoll. Happy Life* I. 99 The Sapodilla or kneesberry whose fruit is about the size of an apple and tastes like a medlar.

†Nasee', *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. OF. *nasé*:— Romanic **nāsātu-s*, f. L. *nāsus* nose.] Having a mutilated nose.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 168 His nese..he carfe at misauentoure...þei caled him þis toname, Statin þe nasee.

†Na'sel. *Obs.* Also 5 **nasell.** [a. OF. *nasel* (11th c.):—late L. **nāsāle*: cf. Nasal *sb.* 1.] A part of the helmet serving as a guard for the nose.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10043 A riche coronnal wiþ perre, þe nasel & bendeles of gold ful bryght. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 8288 His hauberk was al to-tore & his nasel avaled bifore. *c* 1400 *Rowland & O.* 465 Rowlande..hittes hym on þe helme thanne, þat þe Nasell floghe full hye. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 329 The kynge Aroans helde hervy..by the nasell of the helme.

Nash, dial. variant of Nesh *a.*, soft.

Nash, *v slang.* [Etym. obscure.] (See quots.)

1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict.*, *Nash*, to go away from, or quit, any place or company; speaking of a person who is gone, they say, he is nash'd. 1832 *Lincoln Herald* 18 Sept. 2/4 You had better nash (go away) unless you want to be nippered (taken into custody).

†Nash-cloth, an ash-cloth. *Obs. rare*—[0]

1611 Cotgr., (*charrié*, a Bucking-cloth, or Nash-cloth.

Nash-gab, -gob. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. dial. *nash* impertinence (cf. *snash*) + Gab *sb.*] Impertinent talk; a pert or gossiping person.

1816 Scott *Old Mort.* viii, The Philistines.. are gaun to whirry awa' Mr. Henry, and a' wi' your nash-gabs. 1818 — *Rob Roy* xxvi, I hey hae coost up my kindred to Rob to me already—set up their nash-gabs! 1843 *Richardson's Borderer's Table-bk.*, *Leg. Div.* I. 116 The nashgob of a creature, Tom Fenwick, wins the haggis.

†Nasico'rnous, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *nāsus* nose + *cornū* horn.] Having a horn on the nose.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 166 Some Unicornes wee will allow even among insects, as those foure kinds of nasicornous Beetles described by Muffetus.

Nasiform (nē'zifɔm), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -form.] Having the form of a nose.

1752 J. Hill *Hist. Anim.* 211 The Cyprinus, with a nasiform snout. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. xxxi. 253 In the pupa of *Morpho Menelaus* .. this nasiform prominence of the prothorax is extended into a long arched horn.

Nasik (nā'sik). [See def.] The name of a town in the presidency of Bombay (where the inventor, A. H. Frost, resided), used *attrib.* to designate certain elaborate 'magic' squares and cubes. Hence **Na'sikal, Na'sical** *a.*; **-ally** *adv.*

1866 P. Frost in *Q. Jrnl. Math.* VII. 94 To distinguish the squares from the ordinary magic squares, I shall call them Nasik Squares, and his cubes Nasik Cubes. *Ibid.* 98 The squares about the same diagonals may be turned through any number of right angles .. without destroying the Nasikal properties.

Nasillate (nē'zilēt), *v. rare.* [f. F. *nasill-er* (f. L. *nāsus* nose) + -ate.] *intr.* To speak through the nose. So **Nasilla'tion,** nasal utterance.

1859 W. White *Northumbld. & Border* 464, I sang Yankee Doodle with appropriate nasillation. 1863 — *Jrnl.* 5 Oct. (1878) 186 Maury .does not nasillate in speaking.

†Nask(in. *Obs. Cant.* (See quots.)

1686 Higden *Juvenal Sat.* x. 38 Each heir by dice, drink, whores, or masking, Or Stistead brought into the Naskin [*note* The cant word for a Prison]. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Nask*, or *Naskin*, a Prison or Bridewell.

†Na'sky, *a.* app. a var. of Nasty. *Obs. rare*—[0].

1611 Cotgr., *Maulavé*, ill washed; naskie, nastie.

Naso- (nē'zo), modern combining form of L. *nasus* nose, employed in a large number of anatomical or pathological terms relating to the nose in conjunction with some other part, as *naso-ethmoidal, -frontal, -labial, -lachrymal, -malar, -maxillary, -oral, -palatal, -palatine, -pharyngeal, -turbinal* adjs. Also *naso-antritis, -pharyngitis, -pharynx.*

Many other combs. of the same character, as *naso aural, -basal, -buccal*, etc. are given in the *Syd. Soc. Lex.* (1891).

1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Naso-antritis*, inflammation of the mucous lining of the antrum and of the nose. 1883 Martin & Moale *Vertebr. Dissect.* 103 This is the *naso-ethmoidal cartilage. 1839-47 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III. 734/1 The . *naso-frontal process [is regarded] as the basis for the lachrymal bone. 1876 Flower *Osteol. Mammalia* (ed 2) 108 A rounded depression over the naso-frontal suture. 1836-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 22/1 The second [set], or *naso-labial fibres, are elevators of the upper lip. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 716 The naso-labial fold is more or less obliterated. 1836-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 209/1 The lower aperture of the *naso-lachrymal canal. 1885 *Athenæum* 31 Jan. 156/1 A new index, the '*naso-malar index', was proposed. 1836-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 209/1 The anterior or *naso-maxillary border. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 55 The *naso-oral muzzle must never be used. 1854 Owen in *Orr's Circ. Sci.* II. 66/2 The prepalatal or *naso-palatal aperture. 1836-9 *Todd's Cycl Anat.* II 208/2 The . *naso-palatine surface is divided..by an horizontal plate of bone. 1881 Mivart *Cat* 74 The anterior termination of the anterior palatine canal transmitting the naso-palatine nerve. 1872 Cohen *Dis. Throat* 97 A pseudo-membranous deposit in the pharyngeal and *naso pharyngeal region. 1884 M. Mackenzie *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 251 This method of enlarging the naso-pharyngeal space. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 334 Chronic *naso-pharyngitis .. requires likewise alkaline muriated or saline waters. 1877 Burnett *Ear* 165 The arrival of the beak of the catheter in the *nasopharynx. 1876 Flower *Osteol. Mammalia* (ed. 2) 110 It is sometimes distinguished under the name of *nasoturbinal.

†2. Used in terms denoting nasal sounds, as *naso-guttural, -spirital, -vocal. Obs.*

1669 Holder *Elem. Speech* 59 Thus out of .. 36, casting out as useless .. 9 Naso-Spiritals, 6 Naso-Vocals, and 2 Spiritals, there remain 19 Consonants. *Ibid.* 75 Some may be found to take in some Letters, as the Ore-spirital L' R' and Naso-spirital M' N' Ng'. 1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 406 The Power or Force .of the Naso-guttural *N.*

3. *Naso-ductility*, capacity of being led by the nose. *nonce-wd.*

1820 Coleridge in *Lit. Rem.* (1839) IV. 125 Let the reproach be shared between the Breath's fetid conscience and the nostrils' nasoductility.

Nasology (nēzō'lŏdʒi). [f. as prec. + -logy.] The study of the nose or of noses. So **Nasolo'gical** *a.*; **Naso'logist.**

a 1854 S. Phillips *Ess. fr. Times* (1871) II. 336 Mr. Dickens is as deep in nasology as the learned Slawkenbergius. 1858 Lytton *If Not wnll He do* I. i, Characters.. graphically portrayed, with a nasological illustration. 1899 *Daily News* 17 Feb. 4/7 What is your favourite perfume? asks the nasologist of his patient.

Nason (nē'sǫn). [Of obscure etym.] (See quot. 1855.)

1690 *Specification* in Grove *Dict. Mus.* (1880) II 594/2 Choir Organ .. Flute, of metal. Nason, of metal. 1694 *Ibid.*, Echoes of halfe stops; .. Principal. Nason. 1855 Hopkins *Organ* ii. 118 Nason. This name is sometimes found applied in old organs to a wood-stopped Flute of 4-feet pitch on the Great Manual...It is generally a very quiet and sweet-toned Stop.

Nass(e, variants of Nas, was not. *Obs.*

Nasse, obs. variant of Ass, Nase.

Nass-fish. [Of obscure origin.] = Angler[1] 2.

1880-4 Day *Fishes Gt. Brit.* I. 64.

Nassh(e, obs. variants of Nesh *a.*, soft.

Nast (nast). *dial.* [Back-formation from Nasty *a.*] Dirt, filth, foulness.

1789 Marshall *Rural Econ. Glouc.* I. 330 *Nast*, foulness; weeds in a fallow. 1839 *Hereford Gloss.*, *Nast*, dirt, nastiness. 1882-in dial. glossaries (Lanc., Chesh., Warw., Worc., Glouc.). 1885 Westall *Old Factory* xxiv, I don't care about rooting and pottering among nast.

†Nast, hast not: see Ne and Have *v.* A. 9. *Obs.*

c 1290 *Beket* 760 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I 228 On me nast þu power non swych destresse for-to do. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xxxvii. 102 Nast thou nothyng bote lyht, Whil thou art a lyve.

Nast, knowest not: see Not *v.*

Nastell: see Astel.

Na'stify, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. Nasty *a.* + -fy.] *trans.* To make nasty.

1873 M. Collins *Miranda* II. 237 The makers will glaze, varnish, nastify paper to such an extent that writing on it is a perfect nuisance.

Nastily (na'stili), *adv.* [f. Nasty *a.* + -ly[2].] In a nasty manner or state; filthily; disagreeably, unpleasantly.

1611 Cotgr., *Sordidement*, filthily, nastily, naughtily. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* VII. xxxviii. 701 The Badger .. finding his lodging so nastily beraied, presently .. forsakes the place. 1663 *Aron-binn.* 68 The Houses of God could not be suffered to lie so Nastily . were the true worship of God observed in them 1741 Richardson *Pamela* I. 239, I vexed her yesterday, because she talk'd nastily. 1775 Mrs. J. Harris *Lett.* I 302 He feeds nastily and ferociously, and eats quantities most unthankfully. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* (1872) I 52 Streets narrow and smelling nastily.

Nastiness (na'stinēs). [f. Nasty *a.* + -ness.]

1. Filthiness or foulness of persons, places, or things; disagreeable dirtiness or want of cleanliness; an instance of this, a filthy act or habit.

1611 Cotgr., *Souillardérie*, sluttishnesse, nastinesse, greasinesse. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. v. (1651) 83 Through their own nastiness, and sluttishness, suffer their air to putrifie 1679 Penn *Addr. Prot.* ii. (1692) 201 The . Tedious Imprisonments, even to Death it self, through nastiness of Dungeons. 1719 J. T. Philipps tr. *Thirty-four Confer.* 324 Spitting in your Houses, and some other daily Nastinesses committed by you. 1737 L. Clarke *Hist. Bible* (1740) I. i. 104 That which increased his Misery was the Nastiness of his Distemper, which rendered him loathsome to others. 1794 S. Williams *Hist. Vermont* 154 Nothing can exceed the nastiness that appears in their food. 1803 Malthus *Popul.* i. iv. (1817) I 68 All voyagers agree with respect to the filth of the habitations, and the personal nastiness of the people.

b. That which is nasty; dirt, filth.

1611 Cotgr., *Souillure*, soyle, filth, nastinesse. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) II. ii. 8 Here one shall see nor dog, nor cat, nor cage, to cause any nastines within the body of the House. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 30 They are not subject to that filth and nastiness which breed among our Hair, if we be not careful to comb it well. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 9 The Houses were all fill'd with Dirt and Nastiness. 1769 E. Bancroft *Guiana* 219 When the Snake is killed, it must first be washed clean, and freed from all filth and nastiness. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 570 Where nastiness of every description, and putridity in its most loathsome forms, are to be found.

c. A filthy, disgusting, or repulsive thing.

1859 Hughes *Scour. White Horse* vi. 124 Haven't you made me ill often enough with your nastinesses fifteen years ago? 1859 Sala *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 43 Snowy lump-sugar has been refined by means of unutterable nastinesses of a sanguineous nature. 1871 Miss Mulock *Fair France* ii. 52 No greasy nastinesses of stews.

2. Moral foulness or impurity; grossness, obscenity; talk or writing of this kind.

1700 Dryden *Pref. Fables* Wks. (Globe) 507 The nastiness of Plautus and Aristophanes 1785 Reid *Intell. Powers* viii. i. 491 By bad habits men may acquire a relish for nastiness. 1870 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. i. (1873) 45 The common quality..of all Dryden's comedies is their nastiness.

3. Unpleasantness of flavour.

1868 *Atlantic Monthly* Mar. 364 That quality of unmitigated nastiness which so familiarly attests the genuineness of our Western doses. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 627 Such sense of taste as remains is only capable of perceiving a bitter nastiness.

†Nastu'rce. *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *nasturce*, ad. L. *nasturtium.*] = Nasturtium 2.

1693 [see Capper *sb.*[1] 3]. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Nasturces* or Capucin Capers, a kind of French Bean that gets up upon Branches, or Poles, which are near it. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) II. 154 Nasturces, commonly called Capuchin Capers, are multiply'd only by the Seed.

Nastu'rtian. Also 8 **nastert-**, 9 **-ion.** [Corrupt form of next.] = Nasturtium 2.

1740-1 Mrs. Delany *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 147 Nastertians, ivy, honeysuckles.., and all sorts of twining flowers. 1769 Mrs. Raffald *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 351 Gather the nasturtian berries soon after the blossoms are gone off. 1845-50 Mrs Lincoln *Lect Bot* 50 Orbicular, or the round leaf; the Nasturtion affords an example of this kind. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* July 167/2 Boxes of nasturtions and mignonette stand on the sills.

Nasturtium (nastō'ɪʃŏm). Also 6-8 **-ium.** [a. L. *nasturtium*, so named, acc. to Pliny, from its pungency ('nomen accepit a narium tormento'): cf. F. *nasitort.*]

1. A genus of cruciferous plants having a pungent taste, of which the best-known representative is the Watercress (*N. officinale*); also, a plant belonging to this genus. Now only *Bot.*

1570 Foxe *A. & M.* 1156/2 This was some mery deuill, or els had eaten with his teeth some Nasturcium before. 1602 R. T. *Five Goodly Serm.* 101 The Nasturcium of the Persians..I take to be a more precious and soueraigne plant than our common Cresses, although it be vulgarly deemed the same. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 195 Sow also.. Cabbages, Cresses, Nasturtium, Fennel [etc.]. 1696 Phillips (ed. 5), *Nasturtium*, the name of a Plant, otherwise called Nosesmart, or Cresses. 1753 Chambers *Cycl Supp.* s v., The leaves of the nasturtiums are divided and cut into segments. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed 3) XVII 513/1 The nasturtium grows on the brinks of rivulets and water ditches. 1837 Wheelwright tr. *Aristophanes* II. 201 What prat'st thou of nasturtiums?

†b. *Sweet Nasturtium*: (see quot.). *Obs*[1]

1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 21 It is call'd Cardamome, or sweet Nasturtium, because it has a smell much like the Nasturtium.

2. A trailing plant of the S. American genus *Tropæolum*, commonly cultivated in gardens for its showy orange-coloured flowers; Indian Cress.

Now usually denoting the larger species *Tropæolum majus*, introduced from Peru in 1686, but at first applied to *T. minus* (also from Peru), known in this country from 1596, and at first called *Nasturtium Indicum.*

[1629 Parkinson *Parad.* v 281 *Nasturtium Indicum*, by which name it is now generally called 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Nasturtium Indicum*, Indian Cresses, the Flowers of which smell, and look very pleasantly. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 36) Sow some Seeds of the *Nasturtium Indicum* upon Hot-beds.]

1704 Gardiner tr. *Rapin's Gardens* I. 34 The arm'd Nasturcium through each teeming Bed, With Trefoil intermingling Leaves, is spread. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s v. *Sallet*, The dry'd seeds of the Indian Nasturtium reduced to powder, finely bolted, and mix'd with a little leaven. 1789 Barker in *Phil Trans* LXXIX 164 The nasturtiums were not cut off till after the middle of November. 1845-50 Mrs. Lincoln *Lect. Bot.* II 78 The pollen of the Nasturtium. 1872 Oliver *Elem. Bot.* ii. 154 Indian Cress, ..called Garden Nasturtium

attrib. 1747-96 Mrs. Glasse *Cookery* vi 98 A few nasturtium flowers stuck here and there, look pretty. 1881 T Hardy *Laodicean* vi. iii, The same nasturtium leaves that presented their faces to the passers without.

b. *Comb.* with names of colours, as *nasturtium-red, -yellow.* Also *ellipt.* as the name of a colour.

1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* VIII. 465/1 Nasturtium.—Chrome yellow 24, flux 76. 1892 *Pall Mall G* 19 May 1/3 The Eton jacket opened over a blouse of nasturtium-yellow silk. 1896 *Daily News* 18 July 6/3 An oblong yoke of bright nasturtium-red velvet.

Nasty (na'sti), *a.* Also 5 **naxty, -te**, 6, 8 (9 *Sc.*) **nesty**, 7 **gnastie, naustie.** [Of obscure origin: cf. Du. *nestig* (? MDu. *nistich*) foul, dirty, the history of which is also obscure. The early form *naxty* and Cotgrave's *nasky* may indicate a stem *nasc-*, which also appears in Sw. dial. *naskug, nasket* (Rietz) dirty, nasty, but the ultimate relationship of the forms is not clear.]

The original force of the word, denoting what is disgustingly dirty or foul, has been greatly toned down or altered in English use (see senses 3-5), but is retained in the United States, where *nasty* is not commonly used by polite speakers: cf. De Vere *Americanisms* (1871) 509 and R. G. White *England Without & Within* (1881) xvi. 386.

1. Foul, filthy, dirty, unclean, esp. to a disgusting degree; offensive through filth or dirt; characterized by the presence of, or contact with, filth or uncleanness.

In quot. 1477 prob. *transf.* and — Filthy *a.* 4.

a 1400 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 252 Nasty, sory, vnmisty. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xv, Thus in dawngere and dole I downe and I duelle, Nasty [*v. rr.* naxty, naxte] and nedfulle, and nakede one nyghte. 1477 in Leadam *Sel. Cases Star Chamb.* (Selden Soc.) 2 The sed myndoers..accompaigneth theym with many evyll disposed and nasty persones. 1548 Patten *Exped. Scotl.* D vij, A very slooueu saynt & belyke a nasty. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 356

Let vs spring out of our nastie nestes of sluggishnesse. 1587 — *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1547/2 *marg.*, The mischiefe of nastie apparell. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 162 The nastie filthinesse of the nation in generall. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. v. 152 Not to meddle with such nasty things as the grosser sort of humane Excrements. 1696 BP. PATRICK *Comm. Exod.* i. 14 In carrying Dung..into the Field, and such like nasty Services. 1720 SWIFT *Medit. Broomstick* Wks. 1755 II. i. 181 Destined to make other things clean and be nasty itself. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 31 The ship was in a very nasty condition. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 110 Garments..often grow rotten and infectious as they grow nasty. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It Isl.* III. 168 Streets which are narrow, steep, and exceedingly nasty

b. Morally filthy; indecent, obscene.

a 1601 ? MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* II. 311 You forget your selfe to vse such jests, Such nastie ribauldrie, vpon my daughter. *c* 1648-50 BRATHWAIT *Barnabees Jrnl.* II. 14 A curmudgeon rich but nasty [*verbos: anum*]. 1666 BP. S. PARKER *Free & Impart. Censure* (1667) 52 An intemperate sensuality is nasty. *a* 1731 ATTERBURY (J.), The greatest heap of nasty language that perhaps ever was put together. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* IX. vii. P 16 What an exhibition before my comrades! It was surrendering myself to all their nasty witticisms. 1873 E. E. HALE *Ups & Downs* x. 96 He hated it as a gentleman hates to hear a nasty story.

2. Offensive to smell or taste; nauseous.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 135 The Lady Margaret..was of suche nasty complexion and euill sauored breathe, that he abhorred her company. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* C j b, The aire's a goastie old mans breath ill smelling. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac Faithf.* xxii, For one good smell by the river's side, there be ten nasty ones 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxiv (1856) 306 Began using the remnant of our fetid bear's meat: nasty physic, but we will try it. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 74/2 There was a nasty smell about the premises.

3. Of weather: Foul, dirty, wet, disagreeable.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 216 We had little other or better weather then high stormes, nastie raines and lowd thunders. 1744 FIELDING *Tumble-down Dick* Wks. 1784 III. 405 It is a cursed nasty morning I wish we have not wet weather. 1776 S J. PRATT *Pupil of Pleas.* (1777) I. 33 It's a nasty evening and not fit for walking. 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Lett.* (1884) II. 22 It is a nasty day for everybody, ..here is nothing but thickness and sleet. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nic.* xiv, 'A nasty night, Mr. Noggs', said the man. 1892 *Daily Weather Rep.* 20 Dec., Variable breezes,..dull, nasty, probably some rain.

4. Offensive in some respect; disagreeable, unpleasant, objectionable, annoying.

In common use as a general epithet expressing dislike or annoyance.

1705 *Lond Gaz* No. 4106/4 Rob. Thomkins,..pale Faced, has nasty rough Hair. 1732 FIELDING *Lottery* Wks 1784 II. 131 Does not the nasty red colour go down out of my face? 1782 MME. D'ARBLAY *Lett. & Diary* (1842) II. 191 How disagreeable these sacques are! I am so incommoded with these nasty ruffles! 1837 LANDOR *Pentameron* iii. Wks 1853 II 329/1 An Italian, a poet, write in French! What human ear can tolerate its nasty nasalities? 1844 WILLIS *Lady Jane* I. 25) My creditors They send their nasty bills in, once a year. 1888 *Poor Nellie* 280 They..had nasty little tricks of whispering unpalatable truths.

absol. 1884 RAE *Contemp. Socialism* 105 The taste of the *bourgeoisie* for the cheap and nasty.

b. Applied to persons (passing into 5).

1721 SWIFT *Lett* (1767) III. 153 The little nasty lawyer that came up to me so steadily at the Castle the day I left Ireland. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* ix, 'He's a nasty stuck-up monkey', said Mrs. Squeers. 1852 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* I. 306 'Nasty, sly girl', said Lady Staveley to herself. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. iv, That nasty Lightwood feels it his duty [etc.].

c. Difficult to deal with; dangerous, bad.

1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 33 Mr Russel hunts here, and I learnt that he is a nasty one to get away from. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Lone agst. World* II This is a nasty ditch we are coming to. 1884 *Sat. Rev* 14 June 783/2 There was outside of Harwich harbour a nasty sea.

d. Having unpleasant results; rather serious.

1880 'OUIDA' *Moths* xxiii. It would be very funny if she gets a few 'nasty ones', as the boys say, herself. 1883 *Standard* 16 May 2/7 Mr. Grace..received a nasty blow on the finger. 1894 *Daily Tel.* 4 Jan 5 4 Laid up..,owing to a nasty fall, sustained while hunting

5. Ill-natured, ill-tempered, disagreeable (*to* another).

1825 BROCKETT *N C. Gloss.*, *Nasty*, ill-natured, impatient, saucy. 1848 A. B. EVANS *Leicestersh. Words, Nasty*, Ill-tempered, cross, vexed. 'She got quite nasty'. 1858 S. WILBERFORCE *Sp. Missions* (1874) 78 The absence of toleration confines itself to a few nasty articles in newspapers. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrq. & Merch.* I. ii. 83 He will take delight in being..nasty to a neighbour. 1874 LISTER CARR *Jud. Guyune* I. iii. 71 Lest the headstrong William might turn nasty.

6. *Nasty man*, the one in a gang of garrotters who actually does the work.

1863 TREVELYAN *Compet. Wallah* 20 Scheming to avoid, as best they can, The fell embraces of 'the nasty man'.

Na·sty, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. prec.]

1. *trans.* (and *refl.*) To make nasty or dirty.

1728 T. BOSTON *Wks.* (1855) VI. 563 As willing to be washed as ever child ashamed of his nastying himself is. 1770 *Phil. Trans.* LX. 186 Salt is by no means to be used..as it always will drop and nasty the plumage.

2. *intr.* To commit a nuisance.

1749 in Cramond *Church of Keith* 55 (E. D. D.), If any person shall be convicted..of nastying within the walls of the churchyard.

†**Nasute,** *a. Obs.* Also 7 nasut. [ad. L. *nāsūt-us*, f. *nāsus* nose.]

1. *fig.* Keen-scented, sagacious.

1653 GAUDEN *Hieras* 303 The names then of Clergy and Laity, in which the Nasuter Criticks of this age, sent something of pride. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* VII. x. 320 Our modern Atheists, especially the more nasute sort of them. 1697 EVELYN *Numism.* vi. 212 If there be some so Nasute ..as to undertake the discrimination of. Medals. 1707 T. BRAY *Bibl. Parock.* (ed. 2) 34 *note*, This is a piece of Knowledge extremely slighted by such as would be accounted Nasute, Critical and Sagacious.

2. Having a strong sense of smell. *rare*—[1].

1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* (1729) 132 They are commonly discovered, scented and rooted out by a nasute greedy Swine purposely brought up.

Hence †**Nasuteness,** the quality of being nasute; sagacity. *Obs.*

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* VIII. ii. 365 Any man that has but a moderate nasuteness. 1685 — *Curs. Refl. Baxter* Pref. A 2 An Ostentation of his singular Nasuteness.

Nat, *sb.* Now *north. dial.* Also 4 5 natte, 6-8 natt, 7 knat. [a. F. *natte*: see etym. note to MAT *sb.*[1]] a. A mat. (Freq. in church-accounts.) b. *dial.* A straw mattress.

1361-2 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 385 Cum factura del nattes in coro. 1399 *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 17 In nattes emptis de Iohanne de Francia, *ibid.* 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 11264 Olde nattys ageyn he made. 1430-40 — *Bochas* III. i. (1554) 69 A broide hat, rent out of natties olde. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 240/1 To make Nattes, *storiare*. 1597 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 43 For makinge a natt for the wyves to knele on when they come to be churched. 1682 *Ibid.* 206 To George Newton for nats for the church, 3 *s.* 1730 *Finghall Churchw. Acc.* (MS.), For two Nats, 7*d.* 1744 *Ibid.*, Paid for a Natt 11*d.* 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* Gloss., *Nat*, a straw mattrass. 1876 in *Whitby Gloss.* 1877 in *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*

Comb. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 11282 The natte-makere answerde ageyn. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 240/1 A Natte maker, *storiator*. 1530 PALSGR. 247/2 Nat maker, *natier*.

Hence †**Na·tting,** matting. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1669 *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 348 For covering the seates with natting in the Dean's closet 1*s.*

†**Nat,** *adv. Obs.* Also 6 natt. [Reduced form of *nayt* NAUGHT *adv.*] = NOT *adv.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 12 Men schal nat wenyn euery thyng a lye [etc.]. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. III. 18 Layn nat yf ze knowen. *Ibid.* XIX. 251 Ich with-sat nat hus heste. 1402 HOCCLEVE *Let. Cupid* 46 That men shulde nat for her sake dey. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 453 Yef she be examynyd she woll hit nat deny. *a* 1485 FORTESCUE *Wks.* (1869) 486 The fyle wereth, and after that is laide asyde as a thyng nat profitable. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* II. 27 The notable actes of our fathers..(yf litterature were nat) myght nat nowe be tolde. 1536 *Lett. Suppress. Monast.* (Camden) 147, I colde natt then name them to you. 1575 *Gamm. Gurton* I. ii. 30 Nay; but ich saw such a wonder as ich saw nat this vii yere.

Nat, variant of NOT *v.*, wot not. *Obs.*

Nat, obs. form of NOT *a.*, hornless.

Natabi·lity. [l. L. *natābil-is*, f. *natāre* to swim + -ITY.] Capacity of floating.

1796 H HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 153 The natability of aquatic seeds is, undoubtedly, proportioned to the length of the voyages which they have to perform.

Natal (nē·tăl), *a.*[1] and *sb.* Also 4-7 natall, 5 natale. [ad. L. *nātāl-is* adj. and sb., f. *nāt-*, ppl. stem of *nascī* to be born, + *-ālis*: see -AL. Cf. F. *natal* adj. and sb. (15th c.).]

A. *adj.* †1. Presiding over birthdays or nativities.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 150 Now nece myn, by natal Loves fest, Were I a god, ye shulde sterve as yeme.

2. Of places: Native. Chiefly *poet.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XI. 130 And as for seed, in natal soil hit feede. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 167 The duke knewe that the townes thie Shulde have loste all hys natale cuntree. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.*, *Lion & Mouse* 51 My natall land is Rome withouttin nay. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 108 Children tooke names from their natall places. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 498 Where thence, (O natall place) my soule did coyle. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. 8 Safe with his friends to gain his natal shore. 1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* xiv. (1833) 349 After a long voyage it was customary among the ancients to salute the natal soil. 1820 SHELLEY *Hymn Merc.* xxiv, He sought his natal mountain-peaks divine. 1855 TENNYSON *Daisy* 18 How young Columbus seem'd to rove, Yet present in his natal grove.

3. Of or pertaining to (one's) birth; connected with, or dating from, one's birth.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 9 The tytyl of hyt natal dygnyte In her yung age she dede for-sake. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xxii. (Arb.) 61 Others for magnificence at the natiuities of Princes children..are called songs natall or *Genethliaca*. 1663 SANDERS *Palmistry* II. 31 Thy Natal Stars (meaning the Radical Position of the Heavens at thy Birth) promise thee happy success. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* Ded. i, Ere my fame become A star among the stars.., If it indeed may cleave its natal gloom. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* XXXI (1878) 533 A belief that the circumstances of one's natal position are not to be rudely handled. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 733 The pre-natal and natal affections are readily distinguished from this disease.

fig. 1848 R. I. WILBERFORCE *Doctr. Incarnation* xiv, (1852) 383 In God only is Holiness...From this natal source does the principle of holiness extend itself through the creation. 1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* 39 From the scriptured rock at ease I spell Creation's natal chapter.

b. *Natal hour* or *day*, the hour or day of one's birth; birthday. Also *fig.*

1704 PRIOR *Prol., Her Majesty's Birthday* 6 Thou, propitious star, whose sacred power Presided o'er the monarch's natal hour. 1729 T. COOKE *Tales*, etc. 55 O! Youth on whom the kindest Ray Has shed an Influence from your natal Day. 1781 COWPER *Anti-Thelyphth.* 92 Hypothesis (for with such magic power Fancy endued her in her natal hour). 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* XXV. (1856) 206 The natal day of the prince consort. 1878 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* viii. 135 The saint to whom his natal or christening day is sacred.

c. *Natal games, ring* (see quots.).

1707-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Natalis*, Natal Games were games introduced on the anniversaries of the birth-days of great men. *Ibid.*, Natal Ring..was a ring only worn on the birth-day. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 46 Perseus alludes to the natal ring in his first Satire.

d. Connected with one from birth.

1811 W. R. SPENCER *Poems* 97 My natal angel round my heart. 1879 LONG *Æneid* IX. 333 Who am all lost, if back Come not my Sire, by our great natal Gods.

B. *sb.* †1. [obs. F. *natal.*] A birthday-feast.

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* IV. xi, He would haue celebrated and holden a natall or a grete feste.

†2. *pl.* [L. *nātālēs.*] Birthday celebrations. *Obs.*

1597 BP. HALL *Sat.* III. iv, Were yesterday Polemon's natals kept? 1636 FITZ-GEFFREY *Blessed Birthday* (1881) 119 Why should not we with joy resound and sing, The blessed Natals of our heauenly King?

Natal (nē·tăl), *a.*[2] [f. L. *nat-is* (see NATES) + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the nates or buttocks.

1870 H A. NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* lxxxiii. 556 The natal callosities are generally large and conspicuous.

†**Natali·tial,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [f. L. *nātālīti-us* (f. *nātālis* NATAL *a.*[1]) + -AL.]

a. *adj.* Belonging to or connected with one's birth or birthday.

1621 CORYAT *Crudities* 74 The Parish of Odcombe, my deare natalitiall place. 1642 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 175 His natalitiall hymne was sung..by a Chore of Angels. 1679 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 630 We read in the life of Virgil how far his natalitial Poplar had outstripped the rest of its Contemporaries.

b. *sb.* [L. *nātālītia.*] A birthday celebration.

1652 SPARKE *Prim. Devot.* (1663) 84 Our funerals border on our natalitials.

†**Natali·tious,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.]

1. = NATALITIAL *a.*

1646 BUCK *Rich. III* 78 It importeth no reason why those early and natalitious teeth should presage such horrour.. to his birth. 1669 BADDELEY *Life Bp. Morton* 1 The natalitious and Birth-places of most Noble..Princes.

2. Concerned with one's children. *rare*—[1].

Not from the L. text, which has only *bellum internecinum*.

1654 R. COBRINGTON tr. *Justine* XXVI. 353 The Gauls..made a natalitious and an intrinsick war with..their children.

Natality (nātæ·lĭti). [f. NATAL *a.*[1] + -ITY. In recent use ad. F. *natalité.*]

1. Birth. *rare.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 245/1 The passyng out of thys world of sayntes is not sayd deth of sayntes but natalyte. 1830 J. BADCOCK *Ess. Foote* in Foote's Wks. p. lxxvii, I should doubt whether Samuel Foote visited Truro more than once since the natality of Mr. Polwhele was proclaimed to his kindred.

2. Birth-rate; ratio of births to the population.

1888 MYERS *Sci. & Fut. Life* (1893) 104 The natality or rate of increase of different provinces of France. 1899 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Sept. 673 The revival of religious ideas..might have some effect on natality.

Natant (nē·tănt), *a.* [ad. L. *natant-em*, pres. pple. of *natāre*, freq. form of *nāre* to swim, float.] a. Swimming, floating. †b. Of the pulse: Buoyant. *Obs.*

1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 407 In a Disease from Water, if the Pulse be natant and great, 'tis a sign of Life. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Leaf*, Natant Leaf, one which floats upon the surface of the water. 1831 *Crayons fr. Commons* 63 He who natant still delights to lave His pliant members in the limpid wave.

Hence **Na·tantly** *adv.*, 'swimmingly, floatingly' (Webster 1847).

†**Natatile,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *natātilis* (Tertullian), f. *natāt-*, ppl. stem of *natāre* to swim, + *-ilis*: see -ILE.] Able to swim.

1721 BAILEY. 1725 — *Erasm. Colloq.* (1878) II. 147 A Natatile Beet do you say?..Who ever heard of, or ever read the Name of a Swimming Beet?

Natation (nātē·ʃən). Also 6 nawtacyon. [ad. L. *natātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *natāre* to swim. Cf. F. *natation.*] The action or art of swimming; also, † that which swims or floats.

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xiii. (1870) 265 Euery thyng that is vnctious..doth swymme aboue in the brynkes of the stomacke:..the excesse of suche nawtacyon or superfyce will ascend to the oryse [*v.r.* orifice] of the stomacke. 1623 COCKERAM I, *Natation*, a swimming. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 193 Other animalls..need no other way of motion, for natation in the water, then for progression upon the land. 1793 *Charac.* in *Ann. Reg.* 252/1 Had I remained in England and opened a school of natation. 1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 276 Here, as among the Vertebrata, we find the walk, the run, the leap, natation and flight. 1855 WELD *Last Winter in Rome* 111 No Roman bathes in the Tiber now, and as for feats of natation [etc.].

Hence **Nata·tional** *a.*, relating to swimming; **Nata·tionist,** a swimmer.

1883 *Field* 22 Dec. 853 To take an active lead in matters natational. 1891 *Daily News* 17 Feb. 3/8 The question of supremacy between the natationists could be settled.

‖**Natatores** (nātātō·rĭz). *Ornith.* [L., pl. of *natātor*, f. *natāre* to swim.] *pl.* An order of birds adapted for swimming, including ducks, geese, swans, pelicans, etc. (Named by Illiger, 1811.)

1823 VIGORS in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIV. 405 Five great primary divisions..of birds..: Natatores, or Webfooted Birds. 1855 DALLAS *Syst. Nat. Hist.* II. 156 The most striking character of the *Natatores*, or Swimming Birds

is derived from the structure of the feet. 1870 GILLMORE tr. *Figuier's Reptiles & Birds* i. 210 The Natatories are obviously devoted, by their organisation, to an aquatic life. 1881 *Nature* XXIII. 365 The wading-birds and natatores.

Natatorial (nē·tătō·rĭăl), *a.* [f. as NATATORY *a* + -AL.]

1. Of or belonging to swimming.

1816 T. L. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* viii, Mr. Cranium, being utterly destitute of natatorial skill, was in imminent danger of final submersion. 1890 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 26 Mar. 2/4 One of the animals..came off victorious on account of superior natatorial powers.

b. Of organs: Adapted for swimming.

1823 VIGORS in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIV. 405 *note*, Podiceps has a true natatorial foot. 1870 H. A. NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* 74 The gonocalyx..now serves as a natatorial organ. 1871 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 459 It .. swims freely about by means of two natatorial feet.

2. Characterized by swimming; *esp.* in *Ornith.* of the order of birds called *Natatores*.

a. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 334/2 The circle of the *Laridæ*, no less than that of the natatorial order, has now been traced. 1854 OWEN in *Orr's Circ. Sci.* II. 75/1 Natatorial birds sometimes need very extended flight. 1872 H. A. NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 387 In many cases—especially amongst the Natatorial birds [etc.].

b. 1870 H. A. NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* xxxii. 190 In the Natatorial Isopoda..the last pair of abdominal legs are expanded. 1892 *Working Men's Coll. Jrnl.* Oct. 126 When stocking an aquarium with natatorial insects, give these a separate department.

So **Natato·rious** *a.* [-IOUS.]

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxx. 171 The larva of *Agrion*, which in its tapering body and anal natatorious laminæ represents a shrimp.

Natatory (nē·tătĕri), *sb.* [In sense 1, ad. late L. *natātōrium* sb., neut. of *natātōrius*: see next.]

†1. A swimming-bath, pool. *Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) viii. 93 Also streghte from Natatorie Siloe, is an Ymage of Ston. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. lv, On the out-side were placed the tilt-yard, .. the theater.., and Natatorie or place to swim in.

2. An organ used in swimming.

1852 DANA *Crust.* II. 878 The abdominal natatories are very small.

Natatory (nē·tătĕri), *a.* [ad. late L. *natātōrius*, see NATATION and -ORY.]

1. Of organs: Adapted for or used in swimming or floating.

1799 *Brit. Critic* XIII. 212 When they feel the necessity of sleep, their natatory bladder is much inflated. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. vi. 197 It is said that they can render themselves heavy or light at pleasure, which some effect by means of a natatory vesicle. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xiv. (1873) 389 They have six pairs of beautifully constructed natatory legs. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 416 The natatory membrane of many Reptiles.

2. Of or belonging to swimming.

1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* xix, I perfected my natatory studies (affected phraseology is the fashion). 1863 G. KEARLEY *Links in Chain* vii. 154 They are enabled to perform a sort of natatory movement. 1885 *Graphic* 24 Jan. 90/3 He had confidence in his own natatory skill.

3. Characterized by swimming.

1887 E. D. COPE *Orig. Fittest* 278 There is little doubt that the natatory Sirenian order was derived from it by a process of degradation. 1895 'Q.' (QUILLER COUCH) *Wandering Heath* 95 Nereus..With his natatory daughters.

Natch (nætʃ, *sb.* Now *dial.* Forms: 6 **natche**, 7 **nach**, 9 **natch**. [? var. of NOTCH.] A notch. Hence **Natch** *v.*, to cut notches in; **Natched**, notched, indented.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 387/7 A Natche, *incisura*. *Ibid.* 14 To Natche, *incidere*. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 43 Brownewurte hath..leaues natched or dented rounde about. 1639 *New Haven Col. Rec.* (1858) II. 276 A gray mare .. branded on y neare shoulder with an S, wth a nach on y^e further eare. 1878- in dial. glossaries, etc. (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*).

Natch, variant of NAUTCH.

Natch-bone. *rare.* [f. *natch*, var. of NACHE.] = AITCH-BONE.

1613 MARKHAM *Eng. Husbandman* II. II. vii. (1635) 81 His natch-bones which are on both sides the seting on of his taile. 1822 KITCHINER *Cook's Oracle* 151 We have also heard it called Natch-Bone. 1855 in OGILVIE *Suppl.*

†**Na·ted,** *a. Obs. rare*[-1]. (See quots.)

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xii. 31 How like a nated Sop, spunged, even to the cracking of a skinne? 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (citing Feltham), *Nated*, born, bred, brought forth, framed of nature.

Nate(ly, obs. forms of NAIT(LY.

†**Naterelle,** variant of HATTREL *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 351/2 Naterelle, *idem quod* nape.

Nates (nē·tēz), *sb. pl. Anat.* and *Med.* [a. L. *natēs*, pl. of *natis* rump, buttock.]

1. The buttocks, haunches.

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1754-64 SMELLIE *Midwifery* III. 101, I had several cases in which the nates presented. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 29 An adipose tumour growing beneath the skin of the nates. 1876 GROSS *Dis. Bladder*, etc. 261 A piece of oil-cloth, placed under the nates, will more effectually secure this object.

2. The anterior and larger pair of the optic lobes (*corpora quadrigemina*) of the brain.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Nates*, two prominences in the brain, so called because in the form of buttocks. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* vi. ii. 361 The different magnitude of the Nates, and some other Parts of the Brain, in Beasts. 1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 517/1 The nates too were very large and broad, and near two inches in length. 1840 G. V. ELLIS *Anat.* 47 The anterior pair,—the nates, larger than the posterior. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 345 The anterior tubercles or nates are connected with the optic tracts.

3. The umbones of a bivalve shell (*Cent. Dict.*).

†**Nath,** has not: see NE and HAVE *v.* A. 9. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Signs bef. Judgm.* 102 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 10 Þe þing þat bodi no flesse naþ non. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xii. 42 Why, nath nout uch mon his? *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 9214 (Kölbing), He naþ non heued, þat nil it defende. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. vi. 42 He with-halt non hyne his hutre that he hit nath at euen. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 158 Of ydylnesse ne of folye he nath not to do.

Nathe (nē·ðĭ). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6-7, 9 **nath** (næþ). [var. of NAVE (and *naff*): cf. the similar variation between RATHE *sb.*[1] and RAVE *sb.*[2]] The nave of a wheel.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus* xxxiii 5 The entrailes of a fool as the whel of a carre, and as a turnende ful axtre [*MS. C* nathe] the thenkingis of hym. *c* 1449 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 222 The Carte nathe is spokeles, For the counseille that he galfe. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 5 The wheles be made of nathes, spokes, fellyes, and dowles. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1652) 167 Nathes or Hubs. *Ibid.* 200 Six spokes .. fastned into a little short Hub or Nath. 1655 *Phillis of Scyros* (N.), The restlesse spokes, and whirling nathes, Of my eternal chariot. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Field*, There were 80 pair of nathes for wheels cut out of it first. 1796 W. MARSHALL *Midl. Counties* Glos. 1880- in dial. glossaries (Northumb., Lanc., Sheffield, Staff., etc.).

Natheless, nathless (nē·ðles, næ·ðles), *adv.* (and *prep.*) Now only *arch.* Forms α. 1 **na þe læs, naðe læs**, 3 **naðelas**, 4-5 **naþeles**, (4 -lese), 4-6 **natheles**, (4 -lees), 6- **natheless**, (6 -lesse, also 6 **naithe-, naythelesse**, 7 **nay-theless**). β. 4-7 **nathles**, (4 **naþles**). 6-7 **nathlesse**, (6 **naith-**), 7 **nathless**. [f. OE. *ná* NA *adv*[1] + *þe* (= *þý*) THE + *læs* LESS *adv.* Cf. NETHELESS and NOTHELESS.] Nevertheless, notwithstanding.

α. *c* 900 in Bouterwek *Screadunga* (18,8) 22 Þa na þe læs beseah Lothes wif underbæc. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1011 Naðe læs for eallum þisum griðe .. hi ferdon æghwider folc mælum. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 27 Ac naðelas ic wille, a godes half, ðat tu bie ȝewarned. *c* 1290 *Beket* 414 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 118 Ake naþeles is heorte bar euere to Thomas þer. *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 403 But natheles I trowe that she Was faire sumtyme, and fresh to se. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xlviii. 208 (Harl MS), Naþeles hit shall be don as thow wolt have hit. 1533 MORE *Apol.* 131 This Calamus beynge a senator, and natheles lenyng all vnto the people. 1596 SPENSER *Hymn Beauty* 159 Natheless the soule is faire and beauteous still. 1622 WITHER *Philarete* M 4 Yet I, poore I; must perish nay-theless. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1768) II. 348 But she comes on very well natheless. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* Introd., If it be..pretended that my information..is, natheless, incompetent to the task. 1867 MORRIS *Jason* IX. 228 Somewhat they doubted, natheless forth they passed.

β. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 4 þowe he be his seruaunt in dette & oblisching, naþles he is not his seruaunt in filling of werk. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXIV. xix. 521 The enterprise, being a service of small consequence, and nath'lesse very dangerous. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 299 The torrid Clime Smote on him sore; Nathless he so endur'd. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* II. xli, Nathless with feigned respect he bade give back The rabble rout. 1790 COLERIDGE *Devonshire Roads*, Nathless Revenge and Ire the Poet goad. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxx, 'Indubitably', answered Mr. Cruikshanks;.. 'Nathless, if your honour —'. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* (1870) I. II. 554 Nathless by some few fathers old These tales about the place were told.

b. *prep.* In spite of, notwithstanding. *rare.*

1567 DRANT *Horace, Ep.* Ded., Whereas, nathles the wyt of the one and the port of the other, all theyre wyde fames hadd long ere this time bene drenched in the dust. 1802 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Gaston de Blondeville* Posth. Wks. 1826 III. 39 Yet could he not endure to behold him, nathless the expectations of most in the court. 1882 O'DONOVAN *Merv Oasis* I. 327 Nathless the dread which I had of these creatures, I was obliged to make a halt.

†**Nathemo(re,** *adv. Obs.* Forms: α. 2 **naþema, naðemo**, 3 **na þe ma**, 4 **naþemo**. β. 2 **naðemore**, 6 **nathemore**. [f. as prec. + MO or MORE.] Never the more.

α. *c* 1127 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1127 Hit ofþuhte naþema ealle Frencisc & Englisc. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 83 þis wiðerfulle mannisshe .. seð mine wunderliche deden and naðemo me ne leueð. *c* 1205 LAY. 4627 Nu we nuten na þe ma þat we ne speken wit ure ifæn. 1297 R. GLOUC. *Chron.* (Rolls) 5154 Ac soubæex ne laste noȝt longe, ne est sex na wmo. 1340 *Ayenb.* 41 Of biwe zennes ne byeþ naȝt kuytte, þo naþemo þet benimeþ oþer of hi aldeþ mid wrong. *a* 1400 *Song of Joy* (MS. Laud 622) 41 Ne aungel nys naþemo but his messagere.

β. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 79 þe man..[that] ne wile seche after wieche & naðemore haten him þe him agilteð. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. viii. 13 But nathemore would that corageous swayne To her yeeld passage. 1596 — *Hymn Beauty* 158 Yet nathemore is that faire beauties blame.

†**Nather,** *conj. Obs.* [OE. *naðer, niðor*, var. of *nauðer nawðer*: see NAUTHER.] Neither.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* III. i, Hie naþer næfdon sibþan ne heora namon ne heora aniweald. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC in Assmann *Agz. Hom.* (1889) 70 Næron hi..naðor ne godes scep ne godes bearn þa zyt. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1110 Naþer ne leoht .. ne nan þing mid ealle of him wæs ȝesæwen. *c* 1200 *Moral Ode* 325 (Trin. Coll. MS.), Ne muȝe we werien naðer ne wið þurst ne wið hunger. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11679 In þis wildernes es [water] nan, Naþer for vs ne for vr fee.

Nather, -ir, obs. (chiefly Sc.) varr. of NEITHER.

Nathing, obs. Sc. form of NOTHING.

Nathir, obs. Sc. form of NETHER.

Naþur-quar: see NOTHER-WHERE.

‖**Natica** (nætĭkă). *Zool.* [mod.L., perh. from med.L. *natica* buttock, f. L. *natis*: see NATES.] A genus of carnivorous sea-snails; a snail belonging to this genus.

1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 360 A broad notch or sinus.. distinguishes it from Natica and Nerita. 1851 WOODWARD *Mollusca* I. 47 The red spots on the naticas and nerites are commonly preserved in tertiary and oolitic fossils. 1874 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* 637 Our first example of this family is the Natica.

Na·ticide. *rare*[-1]. [f. L. *nāt-us* or *nāt-a* child + -CIDE 1.] One who kills his or her child.

1855 *Fraser's Mag.* LI. 255 The symptoms..indicating 'head disease' in the Esher adulteress and naticide.

Naticoid (nætĭkoid), *a. Zool.* [f. NATICA + -OID.] Resembling (that of) Natica.

1851 WOODWARD *Mollusca* I. 135 Shell trochiform or naticoid. *Ibid.* 138 Shell naticoid, often eroded.

Natif(e, -iff, obs. forms of NATIVE *sb.* and *a.*

Natiform (nē·tĭfōrm), *a.* [f. L. *nat-is* (see NATES) + -(I)FORM.] Resembling or having the form of buttocks.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Natiform*, in the form of a buttock. 1839-47 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III. 384/1 The natiform protuberances are unusually large. 1898 DAWSON WILLIAMS *Med. Dis. Inf.* 262 The skull assumes a peculiar and characteristic shape, to which the term natiform has been applied.

Nation (nē·ʃən), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4 **nacioun(e, -cioun**, 4-6 **nacion**, (4 **-one**), **-cyon**, (5 **-one**), 6 **natyon**, *Sc.* **natioun, naceoun**, 4- **nation**. [a. F. *nation*, † *nacion*, etc., ad. L. *natiōn-em* breed, stock, race, nation, f. *nāt-*, ppl. stem of *nascī* to be born. Cf. Sp. *nacion*, It. *nazione*.]

I. 1. An extensive aggregate of persons, so closely associated with each other by common descent, language, or history, as to form a distinct race or people, usually organized as a separate political state and occupying a definite territory.

In early examples the racial idea is usually stronger than the political; in recent use the notion of political unity and independence is more prominent.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 241 Of Ingland the nacion Es Inglis man þat in commun. *Ibid.* 8225 All nacion and lede aght vr lauerd for to drede. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 393 Þo gospels of Crist wri ten in Englische, to moost lernyng of our nacioun. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 183 Allas! un-to the Barbre nacioun I moste anon. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* iii. (1885) 115 The said kynge is compellid to make his armeys .. of straungers, as Scottes, Spaynardes, .. and of oþer nacions. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* clxxxviii. 190 With a great hoost of Danys, and other straunge nacyons. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iv 106 To defend thys custume long vsyd in our reame and natyon. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. ii 49 He hates our sacred Nation. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. iii (1635) 53 Wee shall obserue, a multitude of miserable and wretched nations. 1682 G. VERNON *Life Heylin* 74 In almost all Nations Christened, the sam Law has continued to this very time. 1753 FOOTE *Eng. in Paris* Epil., Wks. 1799 I. 31 Not a Buck, nor a Blood, through the whole English nation, But his roughness she'll soften. 1793 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 159 Every thing we have done is in the style of hostility to France, as a nation. 1852 TENNYSON *Ode Wellington* 4 Let us bury the Great Duke To the noise of the mourning of a mighty nation. 1872 FREEMAN *Gen. Sk. Europ. Hist.* xvii. § 1 (1874) 349 In Switzerland four languages are spoken; yet the Swiss certainly make one nation. 1878 SELEY *Stein* II. 20 When the state fell to pieces, the nation held together.

Comb. 1817-8 COBBETT *Resid U.S.* (1822) 333 What should they run rambling about a nation-making for? 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* vi 77 His..was..a nation-making office. 1888 W. D. LIGHTHALL *Eng. Seigneur* 10 The people are the true nation-makers.

transf. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* v. 71 What time the persons of these Ossuaries entred the famous Nations of the dead. 1708 POPE *Ode St. Cecilia* 52 Love, strong as Death, the Poet led To the pale nations of the dead. 1725 — *Odyss.* x. 627 To all the phantom nations of the dead.

b. A number of persons belonging to a particular nation; representatives of any nation.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 23 Whiche heauenly signe so seene on both the Nations, they of the French [etc.]. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 190 It being express in his orders not to permit any nation..to come on shore and stay there. 1818 SHELLEY *Euganean Hills* 261 Once remotest nations came To adore that sacred flame.

c. In the mediæval universities, a body of students belonging to a particular district, country, or group of countries, who formed a more or less independent community; still retained in the universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen, in connexion with the election of the Rector.

See Rashdall *Univ. Mid. Ages* (1895) I. 157, II. 367, etc. [*c* 1411 *St. Andrews Univ. Statute* (MS.), Item..statutum fuit ut omnino essent quatuor nationes. 1453 in *Munim. Univ. Glasg.* (Maitland) I. 6 Rectores.., decanos, procuratores nacionum, regentes, magistros et scolares. 1482 *Statutes* ibid. II. 6 Divisio Suppositorum per quatuor Naciones. 1593 in *Fasti Acad. Aberd.* (1889) I. 57 [Rector] eligatur per omnes Academiæ Suppositos divisos in quatuor Nationes.]

1664 in *Fasti Acad. Aberd.* (1898) II. 11 The colledge being fullie conveened and divided in four nationes..did.. nominat..procurators for electing of ane Rector. 1723 *Ibid.* 14 [The Principal, etc.] did..cause the whole students of the College divide themselves into the four Nations of Mar, Buchan, Murray, and Angus. 1735 *St. Andrews Univ. Records* (MS.), The Alban Nation met on Munday the 24th March. 1806 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* IV. 92 [In St.

Andrews] masters and students are divided, according to the place of their birth, into four nations. 1859 *Scottish Univ. Comm., Glasgow* Ord. 3 *Parl. Papers* (1863) XVI. 386 That in the Election of Rector.., the matriculated students shall vote, as at present, in four nations.

†d. A country, kingdom. *Obs. rare.*

1663 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 88 Courts of Merchants to be erected in some few of the considerablest ports of the nation. 1668 WALTON *Angler* I. xvii. (ed. 2) 226 There be divers kinds of Cadis or Case-worms, that are to be found in this Nation in several distinct Countries.

2. *The nations.* a. In and after Biblical use: The heathen nations, the Gentiles.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvii. 53 Parfore I sall shrife til þe in nacyons lord. 1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* iv. 27 Ȝe shulen dwelle fewe in the nacions. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R* III. v, Isider sayeþ þat anima, þe soule, haþ þe name by settynge of nationis 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 81 S. Paule was .omnisufficiently furnished to be a Doctour of the Nations. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* iv. 27 And the Lord shall scatter you among the nations. 1656 MANASSEH BEN ISRAEL *Vind. Jud.* iii. § 12 The holy Prophets made Prayers and Supplications for all Men, as well for the Nations as the Israelites.

b. The peoples of the earth; the population of the earth collectively.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* I 598 As when the Sun..In dim Eclips disastrous twilight sheds On half the Nations. 1742 POPE *Dunc.* IV 626 O sing, and hush the Nations with thy Song! 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 397 Egypt has attained a degree of power..which renders her the centre of the Nations. 1820 SHELLEY *Liberty* x, The trance In which, as in a tomb, the nations lay. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 124 There rain'd a ghastly dew From the nations' airy navies grappling in the central blue.

c. *Law of nations*: see LAW *sb.*[1] 4 c.

†**3.** Without article: Nationality. In phr. *of English*, etc. *nation*; *of* or *by nation. Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I 193 Schyrreffys and bailzheys.. He maid off Inglis nation. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xiv. (*Luke*) 2 Sancte lucas as of nacion cyrus [= Syrian] was. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* viii. 29 And namelie we of Scottis natioun, .. Forȝett we nevir into our orisoun To pray for him 1579 FENTON *Guicciard* v (1618) 186 Braudano Constable of the Florentines, of nation a Lucquoys. 1641 EARL MONM. tr *Biondi's Civil Wars* iv. 53 Though he were a Fleming by Nation, yet was hee not separated from the interest of France

4. *The nation*, the whole people of a country, freq. in contrast to some smaller or narrower body within it.

1602 SHAKS *Ham.* II ii. 370 The Nation holds it no sinne, to tarre them to Controuersie. 1661 DRYDEN *On Coronation* 35 Loud shouts the nation's happiness proclaim 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 546 Then unbelieving priests reform'd the nation. 1796 H HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud Nat.* (1799) III. 509 Wishes for the Nation. *c* 1812 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* (1851) 60 You are speaking of London, I am speaking of the nation at large. 1858 BRIGHT *Sp. B'ham* in *Times* 30 Oct. 9/5 The nation in every country dwells in the cottage. 1892 GLADSTONE in *Daily News* 12 July 3/7 Now .the nation votes and the nation rules

II. 5. †a. A family, kindred. *Obs. rare.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 212 Allas! that any of my nacioun Shulde ever so foule disparaged be! 1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 411 Homage to Edward Langschankis maid thy kyn, In Dunbar thai ressauit him, the false nacione.

†b. The native population *of* a town or city.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxx. 284 Mo than sixscore, all yong men of the nacyon of ye towne. *Ibid.* cclix. 377 They of the nacion of the towne were taken to mercy.

†c. An Irish clan. *Obs.*

1584 in O'Flaherty *West Connaught* (1846) 390 He is, by her Majesties apointment, capten and chief both of his countrey and nacion.

d. A tribe of North American Indians.

1763 in C. Gist's *Jrnls.* (1893) 196 Negocieatory maters with a number of Indian nations 1775 in *Collect. Mass. Hist. Soc.* 3rd Ser. V 75 The sachems and warriors of the Six Nations. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* III. 24 There were white men residing with some of their nation. 1867 PARKMAN *Jesuits N. Amer.* xxxii. (1879) 426 That portion [of the Hurons] called the Tobacco Nation.

†**6.** A particular class, kind, or race of persons. Also *man's nation*, human kind. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Phil.* ii. 15 In the myddel of a schrewid nacioun and weyward. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 50 Among the gentil nacion Love is an occupacion. *Ibid.* I. 55 Out of mannes nacion Fro kynde thei be so miswent, That to the liknesse of Serpent Thei were bore. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Pet.* ii. 9 But ye are..that kyngly presthode, that holy nacion. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* ii. (Arb.) 137 The worst of all, as Questionistes, and all the barbarous nation of scholemen. 1605 B. JONSON *Sejanus* I. ii, You are a subtile nation, you physicians! 1670-98 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* I. 14 Civil education..makes even schoolboyes (an insolent Nation any where else) most respectfull to one another. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* Pref. (1740) 11 These are what the Compilers, a most useful Nation, hunt after.

†b. So of animals. *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 36 All the nation of unfortunate And fatall birds about them flocked were. 1594 — *Astrophel* 98 There his welwoven toyles..He laid the brutish nation to enwrap. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 806 The scaly Nations of the Sea profound. 1733 POPE *Ess. Man* III. 99 The nations of the field and wood. 1782 COWPER *Hope* 353 The screaming nations, hovering in mid air.

†**7.** *Astrol.* Nativity; nature. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1378 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 719 Gif thai men, that will study In the craft of astrology, Knaw all mennis nacioune.

8. A great number, a host *of* persons or things.

1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* V. xxi, The French had..a nation of hedges and copses..to cover them. 1765 *Ibid.* VII. xxi, What a nation of herbs he had procured.

Nation (neˑʃən), *adv.*, *a.*, and *sb.*[2] *dial.* and *U. S.* Also 'nation, nation. [A euphemistic abbreviation of DAMNATION. Cf. *tarnation.*]

A. *adv.* Very, extremely, etc.

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar T.*, *Nation*, ..a vulgar term used in Kent, Sussex, and the adjacent countries, for very..; a nation long way. 1799 R. WARNER *Walk. West. Counties* (1800) 105 My guide .. had informed me I was to expect 'a nation strange road'. 1824 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1825) 478 They takes 'nation good care to be set down at the turnpike. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.* [and in many later dial. glossaries]. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* I. ii, 'I hope there ain't, but I can't make so nation sure of that', said the guard. 1873 J. SPILLING *Molly Miggs*, etc. (1903) 69, I can't tell no one how naation riled I felt.

B. *adj.* Very large, very great, etc.

1828 *Craven Gloss.* s. v., There wor a nation seet o folk at kirk. 1836 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 303 Niagara fall; what a nation sight of machinery that would carry. 1877 BANKS *Glory* vii, I might not have been in such a nation hurry to jump from my cart.

C. *sb.* In imprecations. Also *Comb.*

1842 PULMAN *Rustic Sk.* 31 Your [horse] is naation seyzid tall. 1882 T. HARDY *Laodicean* VI. iv, O nation!..if I were a man. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-bk.* s.v. *Nationseize*, Nation-seize thee! where's a bin bidin about to?

National (næˑʃənäl), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *national* (16th c.), f. *nation* NATION *sb.*[1] + *-al* -AL. Cf. It. *nazionale*, Sp. *nacional.*]

A. *adj.* 1. Of or belonging to a (*or* the) nation; affecting, or shared by, the nation as a whole.

1597 HOWSON *Serm.* 24 Dec. 24 The Ciuill and Nationall lawes of anie Countrey. 1643 CARYL *Sacr. Cov.* 26 That which promotes personall holinesse, must needs promote Nationall holinesse. 1678 MARVELL *Growth Popery* 39 This was a National Business if ever any were. 1730-2 BOLINGBROKE *Let. to Swift* Jan., National corruption must be purged by national calamities. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* (1898) 31 The spirit of caution which predominated in the national councils. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* vii. I. 253 The national festival of the *Pambœotia* was celebrated with games. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. ii. 161 Their angry jealousy refused to tolerate longer a national dishonour. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xvii. 72 In the end national unity and national freedom appeared again in more perfect shapes.

b. Of troops, etc.: Maintained by a nation. (See also quot. 1802.)

1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *National troops*, are those born in our own dominions, in opposition to foreigners. 1842 BORROW *Bible in Spain* xxxvi, The bookseller..was an officer in the national cavalry. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 269/1 The national defences of a country consist, besides her armies and reserves, of the navy [etc.].

c. Of or belonging to the French Government during the time of the first Republic.

1793 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 308 We..have taken nothing but a miserable National brig of eight guns. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. vi. i, Most chopfallen, blue, enters the National Agent this Limbo whither he has sent so many.

2. Peculiar to the people of a particular country, characteristic or distinctive of a nation. †Also const. *unto.*

1625 CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. xiv. (1635) 219 Who obserues not in all Nations certaine naturall or nationall vertues or vices. 1645 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 201 That an unsavoury odour is gentilitious or national unto the Jews. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 81 In Perviana also, a great Nose is in request and National. 1778 HAMILTON *Wks.* (1886) VII. 542 It is of great consequence to preserve a national character. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 236 They abjured the national prejudices which had rendered them..the enemies of other men. 1822 B. W. PROCTER *Diego de Montilla* xlv. 7 The dances I have named are national. 1858 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) III i. 38 Truly national poetry exists only where there is a truly national life.

†**3.** a. Belonging to the same nation as oneself; compatriotic. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I 20 In these parts a man can finde no worser enimie than his nationall supposed friend.

†b. Gentile; belonging to 'the nations', as opposed to the Jews. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1662 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (ed. 6) 180 A National Saint, or a Saint of the Gentiles.

4. Patriotic; strongly upholding one's own nation.

1721 *Fingall MSS.* in *10th Rep. Hist MSS. Comm.* App. V. 159 It showes in them an ingratitude to so national a man. 1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) II. 61 The fine old palace, the chamber,.. were.. severally explained by the national major. 1820 S. GREEN *Reformist* I. 243 Amongst other prejudices natural to a national Scotchman, he bore an inveterate hatred to the Irish. 1871 *Daily News* 7 Sept., He is intensely national..He believes that the Scots are the finest race in the world.

b. Devoted to the interests of the nation as a whole Also *Comb.*

1801 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 585 Too strongly infected with the spirit of party, to give much encouragement to men who are merely national. 1889 *Spectator* 9 Nov. 625/2 This signal encouragement to the national-minded Radicals of the United Kingdom.

5. In special collocations: *National convention, council, debt, synod* (see the sbs.); **national anthem**, the hymn 'God save the King'; also, the words or music sung or played on similar occasions in other countries; **National Assembly**, an assembly consisting of representatives of a nation; spec. †(*a*) = *General Assembly* (see ASSEMBLY 5 b); (*b*) a synod of the Church in a particular nation; (*c*) the first of the revolutionary assemblies of France, in session 1789-91; also applied at various later dates to the popular assembly, and now to the two houses, the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, when in joint session; **national bank**, a bank associated with the national finances; *U. S.*, a bank whose circulating notes are secured by United States bonds deposited with the government; **national church**, (*a*) a church consisting of a nation; (*b*) a church established by law in a particular nation; **national guard**, an armed force existing in France at various times between 1789 and 1871; a member of this force; **National Republicans**, *U. S.*, an early name for the Whig party; **national school**, (*a*) a school conducted and supported to a greater or less extent by the state; (*b*) one of the schools established by the **National Society**, founded in 1811 to promote the education of the poor.

1819 SHELLEY (*title*) A New *National Anthem. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* (1839) I. 305 Drowning the National Anthem in howls and hootings. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 269/1 The playing of the national anthem is only due to those personages who are entitled, under the regulations, to a royal salute. 1682 *1st & 2nd Bk. Discipl. Ch. Scot.* 89 The 'Nationall Assemblies of the Countrey, called commonly the Generall Assemblies. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. § 8 That National or General Assemblies should be called only by the King's Authority. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 219 The Emperors and Kings did convoke..Provincial and National Assemblies and Synods. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* (1898) 47 This. would appear perfectly unaccountable, if we did not consider the composition of the National Assembly. 1839 [see ASSEMBLY 5 b]. 1858 HOMANS *Cycl. Comm.* 131/2 The directors of the *National Bank proposed to the State banks a resumption of specie payments on the 21st February, 1817. 1896 *Daily News* 27 July 7/5 Mr. Sewall..being a national banker..while they bitterly denounce national banks. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 31 The Jews were a *Nationall Church. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 335 He is Low-Church..; such a one is a poor begging Convert from Popery or Presbytery to the National Church. 1832 ARNOLD in Stanley *Life* (1844) I. vi. 274, I cannot understand what is the good of a national Church if it be not to Christianize the nation. 1633 PRYNNE *1st Pt. Histrion.* 570, 54 ancient and moderne, generall, *national, provinciall Councels and Synodes. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 158/1 The citizens .. enrolling themselves as a militia for general defence, under the appellation of the *national guard. 1814 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* (1838) XI 490 Captain Pierre Penne of the French National guards, who was taken prisoner on the frontier. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. 10 Y.* I. 182 He set out in the uniform of a national guard. 1831 H. CLAY *Priv. Corr.* 318 By division between the Antis and the *National Republicans, the Jackson party may succeed. 1888 BRYCE *Amer Commw* II. III. liii. 333 The National Republican, ultimately the Whig party, represented many of the views of the former Federalists. 1819 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXIX. ii. 85 In 1812 there were 52 *National Schools. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* li, My looks won't matter when I am a national school teacher. 1848 BP. WILBERFORCE in *Life* (1881) II. i. 11 A most stormy meeting at the *National Society. 1861 V. LUSHINGTON in *Working Men's Coll. Mag.* 144 The National Society..planted elementary schools here and there in the land.

B. *sb.* †1. A representative of a nation. *Obs.*

1653 H. COGAN *Scarlet Gown* 100 The Pope .. did at one and the same time promote both Mazzarino, and Montalto, as declared Nationals, and nominated by France and Spain.

†2. One who supports national interests as opposed to those of parties. *Obs. rare.*

1766 *Public Advertiser* 10 Feb. 2/2 A noble Union of.. Nationals in the true Sense of that Word, in contradistinction to any vile Combination of Party. 1768 *Woman of Honor* III. 150 Some truly nationals, men of real worth.

3. A member of a national guard. *rare*[−1].

1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* x, The national entered with the passport in his hand.

4. *pl.* In recent diplomatic use (after F. *nationaux*): Persons belonging to the same nation; (one's) fellow-countrymen.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 30 May 1 Each of these Consuls or Ministers has extensive powers over his own nationals. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 July 2/1 The Chinese Resident .. has a considerable number of his nationals to look after.

Nationalism (næˑʃənäliz'm). [f. NATIONAL *a.* + -ISM.]

1. *Theol.* The doctrine that certain nations (as contrasted with individuals) are the object of divine election.

1836 G. S. FABER *Prim. Doctr. Election* (1842) 189 The several doctrinal systems, usually denominated Arminianism and Nationalism and Calvinism.

2. Devotion to one's nation; national aspiration; a policy of national independence.

1844 *Fraser's Mag.* XXX. 418/1 Nationalism is another word for egotism. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. i iv. 203 Mahometanism is essentially a consecration of the principle of nationalism. 1880 F. G. LEE *Ch. under Q. Eliz.* I. 164 It was only by persecution .. that the new system of nationalism in religion could be maintained.

b. *spec.* The political programme of the Irish Nationalist party.

1885 *Nat. Rev.* 11 Apr. 463/1 It is to them that the portentous development of American-Irish Nationalism is due. 1899 *Daily News* 25 Jan. 4/6 Each of these Councils will become a centre of Nationalism.

3. A form of socialism, based on the nationalizing of all industry.

1892 E. Bellamy in *N. Amer. Rev.* CLIV. 749 The full programme of Nationalism, involving the entire substitution of public for private conduct of all business, for the equal benefit of all, is not indeed advocated by any considerable number of economists.

4. 'A national idiom or phrase'.

1846 Worcester (citing Hamilton).

Nationalist (næ·ʃənälist). [f. as prec. + -ist.]

1. One characterized by national tendencies or sympathies; an adherent or supporter of nationalism; an advocate of national rights, etc.

1715 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* I. Contents, A Low Nationalist of the Calvinistical Establishment 1716 *Ibid.* II. 335 Mutual upbraiding .. which appears the more Melancholy because the less Curable; especially amongst our Nationalists and Toleratists. 1873 *Spectator* 23 Aug. 1059/1 Prince Bismarck also observed that concession would encourage the Polish nationalists. 1877 J. F. Bright *Hist. Eng.* (1878) III 933 Those nationalists who regarded as righteous any act of antagonism to England. 1891 J Rae *Contemp. Socialism* ii. (ed. 2) 79 The Nationalists have quite recently issued an organ, *The New Nation*, which announces its programme to be [etc.].

b. *spec.* One who advocates the claims of Ireland to be an independent nation.

1869 *Daily News* 20 May, He rejoices in the Bill for the Disestablishment of the Church, .. he thinks it will make Protestants real nationalists. 1893 *Times* 26 Apr. 9/4 The Nationalists, in short, are to call the tune and the people of this country are to pay the piper.

attrib 1899 *Daily News* 25 Jan. 4/6 The Irish people.. returning Nationalist Town and District Councils.

2. *Theol.* A believer in nationalism.

1846 in Worcester (citing *Q. Rev.*).

3. One belonging to a particular nation. *rare*—[1].

1817 J. Evans *Excurs. Windsor*, etc. 49 A question was debated, which nationalist of Europe had the greatest ingenuity... Heidegger claimed that character for the Swiss.

Hence **Nationali·stic** *a.*

1866 Viscr. Strangford *Selection fr. Writ.* (1869) I. 98 She ..seeks to conciliate the national stic sympathies and projects of her South-Slavonic or Illyro-Servian populations. 1899 R. H Charles *Eschatology* iii. 84 This popular conception..was unethical and nationalistic.

Nationality (næʃənæ·lĭti). [f. as prec. + -ity: cf. F. *nationalité*.]

1. National quality or character.

1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* 37 The Ingredients employed.. are of Foreign growth; which we make use of not so much for the sake of the Nationality of its Argument [etc.]. 1830 J. Wilson in *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 847 We must again enter our protest against the Nationality of a library conducted on such principles. 1845 Graves *Rom. Law* in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 741/1 Those peculiar institutions which coloured all their nationality. *a* 1854 H. Reed *Lect. Eng. Hist.* iv. 121 Ancient British nationality received into itself a Roman nationality.

b. In literature, art, etc., the quality of being distinctively national.

1827 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) I. 24 All true nationality vanished from its literature. 1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LIX. 369 That peculiar wildness and eccentricity, or, if we may so term it, nationality, by which the primitive melodies of the Scotch, Welsh, and Irish, are .. distinguished. 1876 Lowell *Among my Bks* Ser. II. 129, I have little faith in that quality in literature which is commonly called nationality.

c. With *pl.* A national trait, characteristic, or peculiarity. *rare.*

1797 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* XXII. 218 They remember with pleasure those nationalities which civilization is effacing. 1823 *Ibid.* CII. 420 He described our everyday nationalities.

2. Nationalism; attachment to one's country or nation; national feeling.

1772 *Junius Lett.* Pref. (1788) 23 The characteristic prudence, the selfish nationality, the indefatigable smile 1785 Boswell *Tour Hebrides* 11 He could not but see in them that nationality which I should think no liberal minded Scotsman will deny. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 665 Nationality is not patriotism, or it would admire the nationality of other nations. 1858 Gladstone *Homer* II iii. 132 Her strong and profound Greek nationality. 1878 Lecky *Eng. 18th C* II. vii 436 A spirit of nationality had arisen.

3. The fact of belonging to a particular nation.

1808 D Israeli *Chas. I*, I. v. 95 [He] had wisely cast off his nationality when it could only occasion pain 1865 Maffei *Brigand Life* II. 139 The safety which his nationality was likely to afford. 1878 Miss Bradon *Eleanor's Victory* II 13 Every article of furniture bore the impress of its nationality. 1893 *Law Rep.* Prob. Div. 209 The ship.. was of French nationality.

b. With *pl.* denoting identity or difference of nation among individuals.

1846 H. W. Torrens *Rem. Milit. Hist.* 50 The confused usage of military terms among the Greeks arising from their differences of dialect and separate nationalities. 1864 Dasent *Jest & Earnest* (1873) I. 140 Curious it was to see how nationalities herded together over their food. 1880 'Vernon Lee' *Italy* III. iii. 122 The town of Italy where men of all nationalities had most met.

4. Separate or complete existence as a nation; national independence or consolidation.

1832 *Examiner* 488/1 If the nationality of any of the smaller German states were extinguished. 1850 Ht. Martineau *Hist. Peace* IV. xiii. (1877) III. 128 The Poles had been fighting—for nationality it is true—but not for national freedom. 1883 Froude *Short Stud.* IV. iii. 269 So far as force could do it, they annihilated the Jewish nationality.

attrib. 1878 Seelly *Stein* II. 26 Now he ripens at once into a great nationality statesman.

5. A nation; freq., a people potentially but not actually a nation.

1832 *Examiner* 488/1 It leaves the various existing nationalities of Germany unimpaired. 1856 Dasent *Jest & Earnest* (1873) I. 311 Welded by time and trouble into a distinct nationality. 1874 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* I. iv. 59 The Saxons in Germany were still a pure nationality.

6. = Nationalty. *rare.*

1830 Coleridge *Church & State* 37 The sum total of these heritable portions I beg leave to name the Propriety; and to call the reserve above mentioned the Nationality.

Nationalization (næ·ʃənäləizē·ʃən). [f. next + -ation.]

1. The action of rendering national in character.

1801 W. Taylor in Robberds *Mem.* (1843) I. 383 Does not this foretode the nationalization of liberty-politics at home? 1882 H. von Holst *J. C. Calhoun* (1884) 239 The official proclamation of the 'nationalization' of slavery.

2. The action of forming into a nation or nations; the process of becoming a nation.

1813 Sir R Wilson *Priv. Diary* (1861) I. 274 The Poles are hostile to the Russians as enemies to their freedom and nationalization. 1853 Lieber *Civ. Liberty* iv. 33 There is a distinct period in the history of our race, which may be aptly called the period of nationalization. 1890 *Times* 13 Dec. 5/4 Count Taaffe's Cabinet will make no further concessions to Bohemian nationalization.

b. Inclusion or absorption into a nation.

1896 *Nation* (N. Y.) 16 July 54/1 The nationalization of the Jew—that is, his absorption by this or that nation.

3. The action of bringing land, property, industries, etc., under the control of the nation.

1874 Fawcett *Pol. Econ.* ii. i. (1876) 107 Nationalization of the land means that all the land in the country should be bought by the State. 1881-3 (*title*) Report of the Land Nationalization Society. 1894 E. Bellamy in *Forum* (U. S) Mar. 85 This plan is called Nationalism because it proceeds by the nationalization of industries.

Nationalize (næ·ʃənäləiz), *v.* Also -ise. [f. National *a.* + -ize, or ad. F. *nationaliser* (1794 in Hatz.-Darm.)]

1. *trans.* To invest with a national character; to make distinctively national.

1800 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 35/2 We wish to nationalize the republic, they to establish only their own party. 1843 *Blackw. Mag* LIV. 26 'Rule Britannia', .. now become a national song. .Long before it was nationalized—if one may use such a word—by Englishmen [etc.] 1851 Galeno *Italy* 59 The very government of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom might be nationalized. 1870 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. I (1873) 226 He took what may be called cosmopolitan traditions, .. and nationalized them.

b. To make into a separate nation; to invest with the character of a nation.

1801 F. Ames *Wks.* (1809) 142 New-England..of all colonies that ever were founded the largest, the most assimilated, and, to use the modern jargon, nationalized.

2. To naturalize; to admit into, or make part of, a nation. Also *refl.*

1809 Pinkney *Trav. France* 41 There are many resident English, who have been nationalized by express edict. 1861 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 32 Only Jutes, Angles, Saxons, and Danes .. have succeeded in nationalizing themselves here.

b. *intr.* To become naturalized.

1891 *Sat. Rev.* 4 July 1/2 The curious plan of keeping Russia for the Russians by forcing all foreign 'colonists' to nationalize or quit.

3. To bring under the control of, to convert into the property of, the nation.

1869 *Daily News* 21 Oct., It was 'Bosh' to talk of nationalising the land to starving thousands. 1874 Fawcett *Pol. Econ.* II. xi. (1876) 209 After the land and the other instruments of production have been nationalised. 1881 Brodrick *Eng. Land & Landlords* 105 It is a perfectly intelligible proposition that all the land in the kingdom ought to be 'nationalized'.

Hence **Na·tionalized, Na·tionalizing** *ppl. adjs.*

1836 G. S. Faber *Prim. Doctr. Election* (1842) 189 That Neither the Arminian System, nor the Nationalising System, nor the Calvinistic System, exhibits the mind of the sincere Gospel. 1856 Max Muller *Chips* (1880) II. xvi. 13 An age .. exhibiting to us the earliest traces of nationalised language. 1874 Fawcett *Pol. Econ.* II. xi. (1876) 286 Is not a reduction in rent the chief advantage which the advocates of this nationalising policy hope to secure? 1885 J. Robson *Disestablishment* 16 So too .. it would be in the Nationalised Church of Scotland.

Nationalizer (næ·ʃənäləizəi). [f. prec. + -er[1].] One who advocates the nationalization of land, etc. Freq. in *land-nationalizer.*

1883 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Feb. 2/1 Will some of the 'nationalizers' .. employ a..real property lawyer to draft a bill for carrying out their purposes? 1883 *Chr. World* 29 Nov. 839 Warred upon by the land nationaliser and socialist.

Nationally (næ·ʃənäli), *adv.* [f. National *a.* + -ly [2].] In a national manner or way; as a nation; with regard to the nation as a whole.

1649 *Bounds & Bonds Obed.* 44 There was no change of Government here, till the Covenant was Nationally broke .. by the Scots. 1681 *Whole Duty Nations* 21 That they should have Nationally dedicated themselves to the true Jehovah. 1720 De Foe *Capt. Singleton* iv. (1840) 68 Take them nationally or personally, .. they will behave well. 1791 W. Maxwell in Boswell *Johnson* (1831) I. 380 He considered the Scotch, nationally, as a crafty designing people. 1824 *Examiner* 33/1 One of the most effective .. and nationally honourable State Papers that ever was issued. 1870 Anderson *Missions Amer. Ed.* II xxi. 169 Whether the people of the Sandwich Islands might be represented as nationally Christianized.

Comb. 1822 *New Monthly Mag.* IV. 17 The nationally-charged arrogance of self-opinion.

Nationalness (næ·ʃənälnés). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ness.] The character or quality of being national.

1681 *Whole Duty Nations* 22 So far therefore as Nationalness, and Publiqueness agree, so far the thing is undeniable. 1727 in Bailey, vol. II. 1889 J. M. Robertson *Ess. Crit. Method* 151 Englishmen will hardly think of charging such an artist with deficiency in nationalness.

Nationalty (næ·ʃənälti). [f. as prec. + -ty, after *personally, realty.*] National property.

1812-29 Coleridge in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 119 Their tithes and glebes belong to them as officers and functionaries of the nationalty. 1845 J. Martineau *Ess.* (1891) II. 23 The other constituted a nationalty or inalienable reserve for perpetual income conditional on the performance of certain official services.

Nationhood (nē·ʃənhud). [f. Nation *sb.*[1] + -hood.] The state or fact of being a nation.

1850 Carlyle *Latter-d. Pamph.* i 23 New elements of polity or nationhood. 1865 Lecky *Ration.* II. 32 A bond of unity that is superior to the divisions of nationhood. 1885 Parnell in *Times* 2 Sept. 6/3 Our right to nationhood to-day is practically undisputed.

† **Na·tionist.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. as prec. + -ist.] A representative of a nation.

1670 G. H. *Hist Cardinals* III. III. 312 The Cardinals of the Crowns ought rather to be call'd Nationists than Factionists.

Nationless (nē·ʃənles), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -less.] Belonging to no nation.

1819 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* III. iv. 195 Man Equal, unclassed, tribeless, and nationless.

† **Nati·tial.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [? Error for Natalitial.] Nativity, birth.

1612 Sylvester tr. *Matthieu's Tropheis Hen. IV* 39 Th' happy planet, which presaged his worth Predominant in his natitial.

Native (nē·tiv), *sb.* Forms: 5 natif, 6 natyve, 6– native. [ad. med L. *nativus*, sb. use of L. *nativus* adj. (see next). In later use sometimes directly from the adj. Cf. F. *natif.*]

1. One born in bondage; a born thrall. Now only *Hist.* Cf. Neif.

c 1450 *Godstow Reg.* (E.E.T.S.) 55 The forsaid bondmen or natifs with all ther catallis suits or sequelys 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* 90 b, Some are born bond men, or natiues of their gud her, and grandsher, quhom the Lord may challenge to be his naturall natiues. 1651 G. W. tr *Cowell's Inst.* 8 At this day, the Issue which is begotten by a Free man of a Native, is free 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey) s.v *Nativus*, There being three sorts of Servants, viz Natives, Bondmen, and Villains. 1878 Stubbs *Const. Hist* (1896) III. 625 It is obvious that the native so emancipated laboured under other disqualifications.

2. *Astrol.* One born under the particular planet or sign mentioned; the subject of a nativity or horoscope.

1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* x. (Percy Soc.) 34 Mercury, through his preeminence, Hys natives endeth with famous eloquence 1632 Massinger *City Madam* II. ii, Saturn and Venus , the disposers of marriage in the radix of the native in feminine figures. 1679 Moxon *Math. Dict.* 95 Nebulous Stars are found by Experience, being joyn'd with the Luminaries to afflict a Native with Blindness or dimness. 1792 Smith *Occult Sci.* I. 96 When the moon, or lord of the ascendant, is posited in any of the Signs we term hot, the native will be manly. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* iv, Mars having dignity in the cusp of the twelfth house, threatened captivity or sudden and violent death to the native.

† b. *transf.* One born with a particular mark.

1653 R. Sanders *Physiogn.*, *Moles* 31 A Mole in the lower part of the right Cheek..indicts to the native some kindes of strife.

3. One born in a place; one connected with a place by birth, whether subsequently resident there or not. Usu. const. *of.*

Legally, a person is a native of the place or country where the parents have their domicile, which may or may not be the place of actual birth.

1535 Coverdale *Isa.* xxiii. 7 Is not that the glorious cite, .. whose natyues dwellinge farre of, commende her so greatly? 1617 Moryson *Itin.* II 212 The Army was encountred and almost distressed by the onely Natives of that Countrie. 1675 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I 315 Great disputes are likely to arise betweene ye present Inhabitants & auntient Natives of severall of y Corporations *a* 1700 Dryden *Death of Amyntas* 77 His passport is his innocence and grace, Well known to all the natives of the place. 1716 Pope *Iliad* VI. 70 Well hast thou known proud Troy's perfidious land, And well her natives merit at thy hand! 1756-7 *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 406 T. Livy, a native of Padua. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 218 Those manners, which even a native of Canada can think more barbarous than his own. 1825 Lytton *Zicci* I. i, He speaks English like a native. 1841 Borrow *Zincali* I. ii. 58 If being born in a country, and being bred there, constitute a right to be considered a native of that country.

fig. 1700 Rowe *Amb. Step-Moth* v. ii, Let Joy the Native of your Soul return. 1703 — *Fair Penit.* III. i, That Sorrow which, Is the sad Native of Calista's Breast. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* II. 58 And sport we like the natives of the bough, When vernal suns inspire?

b. Applied disparagingly to local residents belonging to a place.

1800 Mrs. Hervey *Mountray Fam.* I. 173 The girl.. was..really much superior to the rest of the odious natives in their neighbourhood.

c. In Australia, a white person born in the country, as distinguished from an immigrant and from an 'aboriginal' or black

1862 Mrs. Meredith *Over Straits* v. 161 Three Sydney natives ('currency not aboriginal) were in the coach, bound for Melbourne.

4. One of the original or usual inhabitants of a country, as distinguished from strangers or foreigners; now *esp.* one belonging to a non-European and imperfectly civilized or savage race.

1603 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 153 He committed no lesse an error in suffering the Natiues to keepe their possessions and to inhabit all their townes. 1652-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* iv. (1673) 94 Inhabited by the Natives only, though the Portugals did sometimes endeavour a Plantation in it. 1695 TEMPLE *Hist. Eng.* (1699) 5 The North-East part of Scotland was by the Natives called *Cal Dun*. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 2 The stories of their engagements when they have had any scuffle either with natives or European enemies. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* ii. (1778) I. 98 Columbus..continued to interrogate all the natives. 1817 O'HARA *Hist. N. S. Wales* 123 Some convicts, who destroyed the canoe of a young native. 1852 MUNDY *Antipodes* (1857) 204 The brutal drunkenness and reckless debauchery of the Pakehas actually 'astonished the natives'. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 74 Her knowledge of the native, his language, his ways of thought, his diseases,..is extraordinary.

b. A coloured person; a 'black'.

1848 DICKENS *Dombey* x, The Major..went one Saturday growling down to Brighton, with the native behind him.

5. An animal or plant († or mineral) indigenous, or peculiar to a country or locality; one not imported or acclimatized.

1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* Pref (1698) 29 Our lead and tin, by which we carry on much of those trades, are natives with us. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 38 The marmout is chiefly a native of the Alps. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 490 To such species as are doubtful natives, a note of interrogation is affixed. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 921 The plants are principally natives of marshy places in New Holland. 1874 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* x. 124 The pine has never been a 'native' of Denmark in historical times.

b. An oyster altogether or partially reared in British waters; now *spec.* applied to those (whether of home or foreign origin) reared in artificial beds, or loosely used to denote an oyster of a superior quality. Also *attrib.*

1818 KITCHINER *Cook's Oracle* (ed. 2) 259 The Milton, or as they are commonly called, the melting Natives do not come in till the beginning of October. 1836-7 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Mr. J. Dounce*, A newly-opened oyster shop, ..with natives laid one deep in circular marble basins in the windows. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* ii. 2-4 The oysters are removed to artificial grounds, or tanks, where the water is very shallow. They are then called 'natives'. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 154 In the London market oysters are divided into two great classes—'natives' and 'commons'. 1889 A. T. PARK *Eyes Thames* 56 The native beds, not so many years ago, could be had almost for the asking. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Oct. 2/1 Such a thing as putting seconds on native shells is not entirely unknown.

c. A native cow, horse, etc.

1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* (1861) 6 A few imported Ayrshires and Alderneys, and some small black 'natives'. 1895 A. B. PATERSON *Man fr. Snowy River* (1896) 43 [The horses] were long and wiry natives from the rugged mountain side.

† 6. *pl.* Fellow-countrymen, compatriots. *Obs.*

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* vi. xxxiii, Henrie..did arrive to right his Natiues wrong. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* iii. 90 After short acquaintance with his natiues,..he imparted these words. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. xiii § 31 The King (distrusting his Natives) employed so many French Forrainers in places of power and profit.

7. Native place (or country). Now only *dial.*

1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Natiue*, Naturall: place where one was borne. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* ix. 66 Though roofs far richer we far off possess, Yet, from our native, all our more is less. 1820 AMELIA OPIE *Tales of Heart* IV. 378 He asked me some questions about Keswick..,for that's my native, sir. 1823 MOIR *Mansie Wauch* vi, Wearying..to be home again to Lauder, which she said was her native. 1900 *Cornh. Mag.* June 815 When he come back to his native at Yarmouth he knew no one.

8. a. *ellipt.* = Native liquor, native language.

1828 SOUTHEY *Ess.* (1832) II. 336 Not as much money left as would..get him a drop of the native at Killala. 1893 STEVENSON *Island Nights' Entertainm.* 70 He turned and spoke to his crew in the native.

b. (See quot.)

1880 *Rep. Comm. Fishing N. S. Wales* 11 At a still greater age the Schnapper becomes what is known as the 'Native' and 'Rock Native', a solitary and sometimes enormously large fish.

9. *Comb.*, as *native-built, -fashion, -owned*

1837 *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 132 He sent us, besides, all his own messes, native fashion. 1863 M. L. WHATELY *Ragged Life Egypt* xiv. 135 The chinks, so numerous in a native-built house. 1895 SWETTENHAM *Malay Sk.* 262 No native-owned boat in the country was white.

Native (nē·tĭv), *a.* Forms: 4, 6 **natyf**, 5 *Sc.* **natyff**, 5-6 **natyfe**, 5 **natif**, 5-6 **natife**, 5 *Sc.*, 6 **natiff**; 6 **natyve**, 5- **native**. [a. F. *natif* (14th c.; OF. also *naif*: see NAIVE *a.*), or ad. L. *nātīvus* produced by birth, innate, natural, f. *nāt-*, ppl. stem of *nascī* to be born + *-īvus* -IVE.]

I. 1. Belonging to, or connected with, a person or thing by nature or natural constitution, in contrast to what is acquired or superadded; *esp.* of qualities which are inherent or innate in the person or thing.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 102 So angelik was her natyf beute, That lyke thing immortal seemyd she. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* (1895) 20 Not doubting that you, for your natiue goodnes and gentelnes, will accept in good parte this poore gift. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 145 b, The Scriptures..expressing our natures in their most lively and native colours. 1592 J. DAVIES *Immort. Soul* i. ii, A Star, whose Beams do not proceed From any Sun, but from a Native Light. 1613 HEYWOOD *Brass. Age* ii. ii, How can I hate,..Or practise ought against my native power? 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* XI. (1701) 462/2 [Atoms] having neither native whiteness, nor blackness,..nor heat, nor cold, nor any other quality. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 91 When Puss, wrapt warm in his own native Furs, Dreamt soundly. 1709 ROSCOMMON *Ess. Verse* 194 No cloudy Doubts obscure her Native Light. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* xvii. 538 How wonderful that the stones break not their native silence. 1782 COWPER *Poet, Oyster, & Sensit. Plant* 6 Ah, hapless wretch! condemned to dwell For ever in my native shell. 1827 J. SCOTT *Paris Revisit.* (ed. 4) 375 Study may be either the sign or the substitute of native feeling. 1854 BREWSTER *More Worlds* x. 166 Every single star, shining by its own native light. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* ii. 10 A mere native impulse to the exertion of all his native powers.

b. Natural *to* a person or thing.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* III. vi. (S.T.S.) I. 268 It was native to him..to persew pe pepill with all humanite & kyndenes he mycht. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* ii. i. 218 Base men being in Loue, haue then a Nobilitie in their Natures, more then is native to them. 1834 DISRAELI *Rev. Epick* I. XLII. 16 To the rose Its fragrance not more native than to states A class thus rising. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Mixed Ess., Irish Cathol.* 116 If there is a thing specially native to religion, it is peace and union.

c. Natural, according to nature; naturally resulting. Now *rare.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XLI. (Percy Soc.) 204, I must nedes dye, it is my native kinde. 1543 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 121, I gyue and bequeathe to my brother..fowre poundes by yeare..during his life natiue. *a* 1653 BINNING *Serm.* (1845) 144 O How would it be a pleasant and native thing to walk in his way, as a stone goeth downward. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. Proem 5 We shal content our selves with this curt, yet apparently more native and distinct distribution of Beings. 1723 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) III. 9 It were hard to say this is a native consequence of any particular set of men's way. 1867 D. DUNCAN *Discourses* 292 To leave us to the native consequences of our folly and impiety.

† d. *Native notes*, birth-marks. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* Wks. (Bohn) II. 536 That Augustus had native notes on his body..after the order and number in the stars of Charles wain.

2. Left or remaining in a natural state; *esp.* free from, or untouched by, art; unadorned, simple, plain, unaffected.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 426 The doctrine..is the very natiue and auncient Religion. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* XXXIV. (1592) 541 If we haue an eie to the stile, it is natiue, simple, plaine. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 134 If..sweetest Shakespear..Warble his native Wood-notes wilde. 1660 DRYDEN *Ep. Sir R. Howard* 5 In your verse a native sweetness dwells, Which shames composure, and its art excels. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 212 P 4 She has the greatest Simplicity of Manners of any of her Sex. This makes every Thing look native about her. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 160 P 1 It has long been observed that native beauty has little power to charm without the ornaments which fortune bestows. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 128 We prefer the whole of our feelings still native and entire, unsophisticated by pedantry and infidelity. 1868 MARRIOTT *Vestiar. Chr.* p. xxiv, Sober colours there were, or, as commonly they were called, natural or native colours. 1871 BROWNING *Balaustion* 1899 He shall not say the man was vile Whom he befriended,—native noble heart!

b. Naturally implied or involved; not wrested or forced in any way.

1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 141 This he dare auouch, to be the natiue and true vnderstanding of this scripture. 1625 GILL *Sacr. Philos.* iv. 61, I hold that this is not the native meaning of this place. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 45 P 2 Mere Words,..used only as they serve to betray those who understand them in their native Sense. 1741 W. WILSON *Contin. Def. Ref. Princ. Ch. Scot.* (1769) I. 344, I have drawn such inferences and conclusions from them as I thought just and native. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* III. xxi. 319 The Septuagint translators..well knew the native meaning of both words.

3. Pertaining to, or connected with, one by the fact of one having been born there; that was the place or scene of one's birth. Also const. *to.*

Native country occurs frequently in the 16th cent.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxii. 24 Kynd natyve nest dois clek bot owlis. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. iv. 75 O native cuntre [*Surrey* land], and ryall realme of Troy! 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 491 He would cause the Scottes..to returne againe into their countrie and natiue region. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Errs.* I. i. 30 Say in briefe the cause Why thou departedst from thy natiue home? 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 226 Disturb, though not destroy, thir happie Native seat. 1671 — *P. R.* iv. 241 Athens,..Mother of Arts And Eloquence, native to famous wits Or hospitable. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 17 [I shall] With Foreign Spoils adorn my native Place. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. 15 At their native realms the Greeks arrived. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* lxxix, We should first pass a month at my native Berry Hill. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf.* II. 422 The Flemish manufacturers, driven from their native country by the cruelty of the Duke of Alva. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. i. 2 As boys, we had wandered together through our native woods.

transf. 1833 J. TAYLOR *Fanat.* vi. 167 Some congenial torrid climate—native to abjectness and slavery.

b. Forming the source or origin of a thing or person; original, parent.

1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1599) 58 All of finest silke, Fetcht from the natiue loomes of labouring wormes. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. xi. 11 Like fruitlesse braunches, which the hatchets slight Hath pruned from the native tree. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 463 Is this the way I must return to native dust? 1728 POPE *Dunc.* i. 176 And, lest we err by Wit's wild dancing light, Secure us kindly in our native night. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* ix. 121 Heaps of broken stone That mingled slowly with their native earth.

4. Belonging to, or natural to, one by reason of the place or country of one's birth, or of the nation to which one belongs.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXXIV. (Percy Soc.) 111 In my natyf language I wyl not opres More of her werke. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. iii. 160 The Language I haue learn'd these forty yeares (My natiue English) now I must forgo. *Ibid.* 173 Thy sentence..robs my tongue from breathing natiue breath. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 37 They have a native language of their owne, but the Persian tongue is understood by most. *c* 1700 POPE *Ode Solitude* i, Content to breathe his native air In his own ground. 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Eng.* Wks. (1841) 529 Greek..was still (with a few corruptions) their native language. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* I. XIX, To the Snake those accents sweet were known His native tongue and hers. 1842 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) I. 6 Their habits, as we can see them transacted, are native. 1877 M. M. GRANT *Sun-Maid* viii, They were dressed in their native costumes.

Comb. 1876 A. PLUMMER tr. *Döllinger's Hippolytus* II. 87 His name has been metamorphosed in Syria and Egypt into the more native-sounding Abulides.

† 5. *Native day.* natal day, birthday. *Obs.*

1546 LANGLEY tr. *Pol. Verg. de Invent.* v. i. 99 Which honored the day of consecrating their religions..,callinge it ye natiue daye of their sacred personages. 1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat.* II. ii. F iij b, If he dyd feast his frende at home, or kepe his natiue daye.

6. Belonging or appertaining to one as a possession or right by virtue of one's birth.

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 453 Whereas all Nobilitie and Gentrie is either Native or Dative. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, III. iii. 190 Did I put Henry from his Natiue Right? 1660 *Trial Regic.* 29, I am very unwilling to deprive myself of my Native Right. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* 760 Can People give away, Both for themselves and Sons, their native Sway? 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 436 That man should thus..Abridge him of his just and native rights. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* Introd. 2 A bold, active, and warlike people, tenacious of their native liberty.

II. † 7. Born in a state of villeinage. *Obs.*

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 39 Somme men say this pope was the native man of thabbot of Seynte Alban in Vnglonde. *Ibid.* 457 He scholde make alle men fre..,so that pere scholde not be eny native man after that tyme.

8. Connected with one by birth or race; closely related. Also const. † *to* and *with*. Now *rare.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 241 Byschope Beik full sodeynly thai se; And Robert Bruce, contrar his natiff men. *Ibid.* x. 169 Thai men, was natyff till Stwart..tuk hardement. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. v 125 Neir he approchit ..And his awne native freindis knew in hy. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 300 His awin natiue cousing and freind. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. ii. 47 The Head is not more Natiue to the Heart..Then is the Throne of Denmark to thy Father. 1865 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 504 Old men honourable, Who have..filled with gracious and memorial fame, alien lips and native with their own.

† b. = NATURAL *a.* 13. *Obs. rare.*

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 97 b, So soone as those yong can heare but their owne and Natiue Dams note, they leaue their Stepmother. *c* 1600 *Gentleman in Thracia* in Child *Ballads* VIII. 162 There is but one amongst the foure That is my native sonne.

† 9. Entitled to a certain position by birth; natural, proper, rightful. *Obs.*

1564 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 304 The said David is in the rowme of him the auld kyndlie native possesour thairof. *c* 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* VIII. viii, The fish, of sea the native heire. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. ii. 25 This Earth shall haue a feeling..ere her Natiue King Shall falter vnder foule Rebellious Armes.

10. Of metals and other minerals: Occurring naturally in a pure state or uncombined with other substances; also used to describe a mineral occurring in nature, in distinction from the corresponding substance formed artificially. So *native rock.*

Native amalgam: see AMALGAM *sb.* 1.

1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* (1723) 19 Flint, Native-Vitriol, Spar. 1728 — *Catal. Fos. Fossils* 22 Native Sulphur of a lemon color. 1760 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 10 Sept. (1827) III. 26 One end..was native rock. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min* (ed. 2) II. 156 The existence of Native Iron seems now placed beyond the reach of doubt. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 531 As it is found native in abundance, it is seldom formed artificially. 1836-41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 953 Native Silver has the general characters of the pure metal. 1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* 54 Aluminum..does not exist native, but is formed artificially from certain of its compounds.

b. *transf.* Applied to the state or form of such substances.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Natrum*, An alkali,..fermenting very violently..in its native dry state. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 74 The variety of substances..found in the bowels of the earth, in their native state. 1818 W. PHILLIPS *Outl. Min. & Geol.* (ed. 3) 40 Silver occurs in the metallic or native state. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 81 In its purest native form [carbon] crystallizes as the diamond.

† 11. Having a birth or natal origin; coming into existence by being born *Obs. rare.*

After L. *nātīvus* in Cicero *De Nat. Deorum* I. x. 25.

1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* II. (1701) 61/1 His Opinion..was, that the Gods are native (having a beginning). 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 209 A Multitude of such Deities, which yet they conceived to be all (as well as Men) Native and Mortal.

III. 12. Born in a particular place or country; belonging to a particular race, district, etc., by birth. In mod. use *spec.* with connotation of non-European (cf. NATIVE *sb.* 4).

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 545 Be caus I am a natyff Scottis man. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vi. ccv. 216 They before tyme were sworne to Edmunde .., and also were natyfe Englyssemen. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 426 b, Straungers being commaunded to departe, & the native countrie men there caste in pryson. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. i. 23 The poore dapled fooles Being natiue Burgers of this desert City. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reff.* v. x. (1848) 335 She is ever a Natural, though no Native, Persian. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 59 The native Turks are honest People, and love honest People. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Diss. Drama* 27 England seems to have been always the least concern'd for the Encouragement of poor Native Proselyts to the Protestant Communion. 1782 R. CUMBERLAND *Anecd. Painters* I. 94 Spain at that brilliant æra was in possession of many native painters. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s. v., Each regiment of native cavalry and native infantry. 1839 MALCOM *Trav.* (1840) 111 Having received endowments from a native gentleman, yielding annually 100,000 rupees. 1884 *Manch. Examr.* 17 May 5/1 The tolls..were intended to be a protection to the native handicraftsmen in gold and silver.

b. In predicative use or placed after the sb. Also const. † *of* and *to*.

1558 KNOX *First Blast* (Arb.) 33 A man natiue amongest them selues. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III ii 356 Are you natiue of this place? 1602 — *Ham.* iv. vii. 180 Like a creature Natiue, and indued Vnto that Element. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II 313 That Prophet bold Native of Thebez wandring here was fed. 1821 SHELLEY *Epipsych.* 426 This land would have remained a solitude But for some pastoral people native there. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* VII. 304 No Angel, but a dearer being, all dipt In Angel instincts,..Who look'd all native to her place.

13. Produced in or belonging to a certain country; of indigenous origin, production, or growth, as opposed to what is foreign or exotic.

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* 38 Images..very artificiously made of golde.. The golde wherof they are made is natiue. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. iii. 152 'Tis often seene .. choise breedes A natiue slip to vs from forraine seedes. 1615 R. C. *Times' Whistle* v. 2197 Tobacco.., Which being far fetcht only doth exceed In vertue all our native herbes. 1670 R. COKE *Disc. Trade* 1 Trade is twofold, viz. Native, and Forein. *Ibid.* 28 So our Native Commodities are not valuable as if Trade were free. 1817 O'HARA *Hist. N. S. Wales* 242 Of native fruits, a cherry, insipid in comparison of the European sorts, was found. 1845 *Florist's Jrnl.* 133 Even now, when such numbers of our native flowers ought to be in full perfection, they are scarcely to be found. 1894 'J. S. WINTER' *Red Coats* 118 Some biscuits, a tin of preserved chicken, some native cakes.

b. Of oysters. (See NATIVE *sb.* 5 b.)

1736 *English Oyster Fisheries* (1737) 22 They import none, and yet have, every Winter, very considerable Crops of Laid, as well as Native Oysters. 1855 DALLAS *Syst. Nat. Hist.* I. 428 The 'native' oysters are obtained from artificial oyster banks. 1855 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Dec 5 It is rather a difficult matter to define what is a native oyster.

c. In names of Australian animals and birds, as *native bear* (see BEAR *sb.*[1] 4), *bustard, cat, dog* (= DINGO), *hen, rabbit, turkey*. Also *native companion*, a kind of crane (*Grus australasianus*).

1820 J. OXLEY *Jrnls. Exped Australia* 33 That large species of bittern, known on the east-coast by the local name of Native Companions. 1820 W. C. WENTWORTH *Descr. N. S. Wales* 62 The native dog which is a species of the wolf. 1826 J. ATKINSON *Agric. N. S. Wales* 23 The rat, or native rabbit, has all the habits of the domestic rat of Europe. 1827 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* I. 317 Our *coola* (sloth or native bear) is about the size of an ordinary poodle dog. 1847 LEICHHARDT *Overland Exped.* 260 Several native bustards (*Otis Novæ-Hollandiæ*) were shot. 1848 GOULD *Birds Australia* VI. pl. 4 Australian Bustard; ..Native Turkey. *Ibid.* pl. 71 *Tribonyx Mortierii*, Native Hen, of the Colonists. 1880 MRS. MEREDITH *Tasman. Friends & Foes* 67 The native cat is similar [to the tiger cat], but smaller, and its fur is an ashy-grey.

d. In names of Australian plants, fruits, etc., as *native bourage, box, carrot, cherry, fuchsia, indigo*, etc. Also *native bread*, see BREAD *sb.* 2 e.

1830 R. DAWSON *Pres State Australia* 411 The shrub which is called the native cherry-tree, appears like a species of cypress. 1847 LEICHHARDT *Overland Exped.* 64 The native carrot .. was here withered and in seed. *Ibid.* 1.4 The native Borage (*Trichodesma zeylanica*). 1860 G. BENNETT *Naturalist in Australia* 372 The *Correa virens*, with its pretty pendulous blossoms (from which it has been named the 'Native Fuchsia'). 1889 MAIDEN *Useful Native Pl.* 121 'Native Box'..is greedily eaten by sheep.

14. Belonging to, used by, characteristic of, the natives of a particular place.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 471 The native right to half this territory was extinguished by a treaty. 1854 G. H. HAYDON *Austral. Emigrant* 126 *note*, *Carbora*, the native name of an animal of the sloth species. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 74 Living in the native houses while she built..her present house

Native-born, *a* [f. prec. + BORN *ppl. a.*] † **a.** *Sc.* Having a certain position or status by birth. *Obs.* **b.** Belonging to a particular place or country by birth; sometimes *spec.* applied to persons of immigrant race born in a colony.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lx. 45 And he is maister natiwe borne, And all his eldaris him beforne. 1524 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 109 All begaris except than that ar natif borne within this towne 1572-3 *Reg Privy Council Scot.* II. 207 Stranger[s] and native borne subjectis of the same.

1849 LYELL *2nd Visit U. S.* II. 115 The word creole is used in Louisiana to express a native-born American, whether black or white, descended from old world parents. 1865 J. H. INGRAHAM *Pillar of fire* (1872) 55 The hieroglyphic form of writing is difficult to be understood, save by a native born Egyptian. 1894 H. PARRY *Stud. Gt. Composers, Palestrina* 8 The first musical work that was ever published and dedicated to a pope by a native born Italian. *absol.* 1896 KIPLING *Seven Seas, The Native-born.*

Natively (nē·tivli), *adv.* [f. NATIVE *a.* + -LY [2].] In a native manner.

1. † **a.** Naturally, without disguise, plainly, straightforwardly. *Obs.*

a 1564 BECON *Nosegay* Wks. 1564 I. 119 That ye myghte natiuely & vnfayndlye on this sorte loue youre neyghbour. 1626 T. H[AWKINS] tr. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 110 To represent so natiuely to vs the blindnesse of the great, and rich of this world. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 101 To speak natively and distinctly. *Ibid.* 300 This is more natively and clearly laid down in Sacred Philosophie.

b. In the way natural to one; without art or artifice. *rare.*

1639 N. N. tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* II. 53 In lieu of expressing their thoughts natively, they are troubled and confounded. *Ibid.* 59 There is nothing even or natively done in their behaviours. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Manners*, They will let you break all the commandments, if you do it natively, and with spirit.

† **c.** Without forcing or wresting. *Obs.*

1671 [R. MAC WARD] *True Nonconf.* 374 Though it arise most natively from the words, and be clearly verifiable. a 1732 T. BOSTON *Crook in Lot* (1805) 50 This natively follows on that desire. 1745 WESLEY *Wks.* (1830) I 496, I often thought since I was favoured with this letter how far it natively and clearly went.

2. Innately, originally, naturally; by virtue of birth, origin, or inherent qualities.

1609 TOURNEUR *Sir F. Vere* 43 Labour increas'd what natively was bred. 1631 R. BAYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb.* 79, I cannot tell how any thing should bee evill natively. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* Wks. (Bohn) II 509 How they [spiders] are natively provided with a stock sufficient for such texture. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 211 P 4 There is something so natively great and good in a Person that is truly devout. 1804 EUGENIA DE ACTON *Tale without Title* III. 211 One of the most natively lovely figures of the sex. 1815 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* (1870) IV. lxiv. 307 M. D'Arblay again joined me, revived by his natively martial spirit. 1850 MCCOSH *Div. Govt.* III i. (1874) 299 Virtue or moral good is not natively known by the mind as an abstract or general idea. 1851 J CAIRNS in *Chr World Pulpit* XIX. 315 That which is not natively great cannot be truly or pre-eminently great.

† **b.** As the native language. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1612 BREREWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* i 8 These were the places, where the Greek tongue was natively and vulgarly spoken, either originally or by reason of colonies.

† **c.** In respect of origin; indigenously. *Obs.*

1629 LIGHTFOOT *Misc.* 118, I take two names giuen to Christ .. to be natiuely Chaldee words. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith* 226 The Tuscan Order..is peculiarly and natively our own.

† **3.** By natural structure or growth; not artificially. *Obs.*

1672 in Heath *Grocer's Comp* (1869) 496 A grass green Mountain natively crowned with a steep rock. 1737 SAVAGE *Public Spirit* 66 Rank above rank here shapely greens ascend, There others natively grotesque depend.

Nativeness (nē·tivnes). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The fact or quality of being native; naturalness.

1639 N. N. tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* II. 53 As a forcednesse displeaseth in the fairest actions, a certain nativenesse takes and pleaseth in the least. *Ibid.* 55. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* (Bohn) 3 The truth and nativeness both of their thoughts and diction. a 1821 KEATS *Sonn.* Wks. (1884) 363 Ocean .. never can Subside, if not to dark blue nativeness. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 32 Its nativeness is unquestioned.

Nativism (nē·tiviz'm). [f. as prec. + -ISM: in sense 2 perh. ad. F. *nativisme*.]

1. (Chiefly *U. S.*) Prejudice in favour of natives against strangers; the practice or policy of protecting the interests of the native residents against those of immigrants.

1856 *N. & Q.* 2nd Ser. I. 9/2 In a kind of feud now existing between American-born and foreign-born citizens, the former are said to profess Nativism. 1864 NICOLS 40 *Years Amer. Life* II. 90 These necessities destroyed nativism and the political Anti-Catholic party. 1890 S. J. DUNCAN *Social Departure* 230 Graphic fervour, wherein his nativism showed like the cloven foot

2. *Philos.* The doctrine of innate ideas.

1837 *Mind* XII. 628 The Stoics... he holds, combined the truth that is in sensationalism with the truth that is in nativism. 1901 *Chambers's Encycl.* VIII. 476/1 The opposed views of Nativism and Empiricism.

b. (See quot.)

1892 *Monist* II. 316 By Nativism, Marty understands the theory that certain involuntary articulate sounds are associated with certain ideas.

Nativist (nē·tivist). [f. as prec. + -IST.]

1. *U. S. Pol.* One who favours or advocates a policy of nativism. Also *attrib.*

1864 NICOLS 40 *Years Amer. Life* II. 78 The nativist party, with its secret organization. 1885 LALOR tr. *Von Holst's Const. Hist. U. S.* V. ix. 436 Fillmore..was chosen by the Nativists of Philadelphia as their standard-bearer. 1894 *Forum* July 534 [The South] was full of nativist feeling in its best form.

2. *Philos.* One who holds the doctrine of innate ideas. Also *attrib.*

1881 *Nation* (N. Y.) XXXII. 191 The Intellectualists and the Sensationalists in vision, or, as Helmholtz prefers to call them, the Empiricists and the Nativists. 1901 *Chambers's Encycl.* VIII. 475/2 The Intuitive or Nativist theory, according to which space is an innate idea.

Hence **Nativistic** *a.*

1880 *Nation* (N. Y.) 22 Apr, The nativistic tendencies of the Whig party. 1881 LE CONTE *Sight* 103 The one is called the nativistic, the other the empiristic theory.

Nativity (nătiv·viti). Forms: (2 natiuitee), 4-5 natyvyte, -tie, 4-6 nativyte, -vite, (4 -tee), 6-7 nativitie, -tye, 6- nativity. [In ME. a. F. *nativité* (12th c.), ad. L. *nātivitāt-em*: see NATIVE *a.* and -ITY. The late OE. *nativited* represents the older F. form *nativited*.

a 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS) an. 1102 On þisum geare to Natiuiteð wæs se cyng Heanrig on Westmynstre.]

1. The birth of Christ, of the Virgin, or of St. John Baptist.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11383 þis kinges thre þar wai þai tok A tuelmoth ar þe natiuite a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Cant. 507 Lord þis natiuite of þe maydyn is þi werk. 1382 WYCLIF *Mark* Prol., Mark .. tellith not the natiuite of Crist bi fleissche. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xi. 43 Þare schewed þe aungell þe natiuitee of saynt Iohn Baptist. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 212 How men oughte to worshyp her natyuyte in erthe. 1525 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 25 b, To do honour and homage to his grace in his blessed natiuite. 1575-85 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (Parker Soc.) 216 At the time of his nativity ..there was peace amongst all nations. 1656 VAUGHAN *Thalia Rediv.*, *Nativity*, Poor Gabile, thou canst not be The place for His nativity. 1756 7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 96 The basso-relievo representing the nativity of Christ. 1844 *Mem. Babylon. Press* II. 101 The house .. in which St. John the Baptist was born. The place of his nativity is ornamented with magnificent bas reliefs.

b. A picture representing the Nativity.

1644 EVELYN *Diary* 10 Nov., Two famous pieces of Bassano, the one a Vulcan, the other a Nativity! 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 653/2 Among his .. pieces is a Nativity, representing the angels around the infant Christ.

2. The church festival commemorating the birth of Christ, observed on the 25th of December; Christmas. Also, the festivals of the Birth of the Virgin, Sept. 8, and of St. John Baptist, June 24.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13186 Men mai yeitt se sum sted in france Wod men at his [*sc.* St. John Baptist's] natiuite To kirk be draun. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 41 And faste þei fro þe feste of alle hawen til þe natyuyte of crist. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 14 þe sunday affir þe natiuite of oure lady. 1405 *Mann. & Housek. Exp.* (Roxb.) 302 The Munday next after our Lady day the Natyvyte. 1495 *Act 11 Hen VII*, c. 25 § 6 At the fest of the Nativyte of oure Lord 1556 W. TOWERSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 104 The 25. day being the day of the natiuitie of Christ. 1642 C. VERNON *Consid. Exch* 83 Those to bee paid at the Feast of the Nativity of our Lord God 1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div Off.* 136 The Nativity of our Lord Jesus Christ was now at hand. 1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., When we say absolutely the nativity, it is understood of that of Jesus Christ, or the feast of Christmas. 1883 *Encycl. Brit* XV. 592/2 The Nativity of Mary .. was appointed to be observed by the Synod of Salzburg in 800.

3. Birth, in ordinary contexts.

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxix. 14, Y shal sette hem to gydre.. in to the loond of her natiuyte. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 77 He which hath the child begete..The time of his nativite.. Awaiteth c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VII. 207 Se where is the kingis natiuite. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 14 In þe first part sall 3e se His nation and hes natyuyte 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* xxiii. 14 Lest thou..wyshe not to haue bene borne, and so curse the daye of thy natiuite. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Errr.* IV iv. 32, I haue serued him from the houre of my Natiuitie to this instant. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* iii. 5 Many euen old men,..who know no nativity but one of Adam and Eve. 1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Let. Friend* § 5 If it could be made out that such who have easie nativities have commonly hard deaths. 1712 M. HENRY *Reformat. Serm.* Wks. 1853 II. 489/1 Hearty well-wishers to the land of their nativity. 1771 *Antiq. Sarish.* 235 William Horman had his nativity in Newstreet, Sarum. 1820 SHELLEY *Fiordispina* 14 Which could not be But by dissevering their nativity.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1535 COVERDALE *Wisd.* vi. 22 As for wyszdome, .. I..wil seke her out from y begynnynge of the natiuyte. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 125 Looke when I vow I weepe; and vowes so borne, In their nativity all truth appeares. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. vi. (1686) 17 Plagiary had not its Nativity with Printing. 1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* vi. 56 For the better illustration of this nativity of salts. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* III. 40 Here you see the birth and nativity of the sea, or of Oceanus, describ'd. 1831 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II *Newspapers* 35 *Yrs. Ago*, The jealous waters, reluctant to have the humble spot of their nativity revealed. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. iv. 124 The native architectural instinct is instantly developed in these,—highly notable for any one who cares to note such nativities.

† **c.** *Of one's nativity*, belonging to one by birth, natural. *Obs. rare.*

After *vultus nativitatis* in the Vulgate (Jas. i. 23).

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Jas.* i. 23 A man beholding the countenance of his nativitie in a glasse. 1660 N. INGELO *Bentiv. & Ur.* I. (1662) 121, I see the face of my nativity.

4. Birth considered astrologically; a horoscope.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 55 Bot upon here natiuite Such was the constellacion [etc.] c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 4 Yit is the planete *in horoscopo*, be it in natiuite or in elecciou. 1508 DUNBAR *Poems* vii. 74 Hie furius Mars. Rong in the hevin at thyne natiuite. 1563 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Somerset* vii, A straunge natiuitie in calculation. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw* 15 Those who have Mars Lord in their Nativities, become either Souldiers or Trades-men. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 24 Oct., Mr. Booker..did tell me a great many fooleries which may be done by nativities. 1708 SWIFT *Predict for* 1708, Wks. 1755 II. i. 150, I have consulted the star of his nativity by my own rules. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* iii, I will calculate his nativity according to the rule of the Triplicities. c 1850 *Arab Nts.* (Rtldg.) 448 The king called an assembly of all the astrologers.., and ordered them to calculate the nativity of his child.

5. **a.** Birth as determining nationality.

1592 West *1st Pt. Symbol.* § 461, Natural capacitie by birth, which euerie liege subject being borne within her Maiesties dominions hath by his natiuitie. 1785 Paley *Mor. Philos.* (1818) II. 133 The circumstance of nativity, that is of claiming and treating as subjects all those who are born within the confines of their dominions. 1821-30 Ld. Cockburn *Mem.* (1856) 296 He owed this to his Scotch nativity and education. 1870 Anderson *Missions Amer. Bd.* II. xx. 161 His Irish nativity, and consequent right to receive British protection.

† b. Birth with reference to descent or breeding. *c* 1550 H. Rhodes *Bk. Nurture* 678 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 101 A Gentleman should mercy vse to set forth his natiuitye. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* xxiv. (1592) 363 Thereby they were certified of their original natiuitie.

† 6. The condition of being born a serf. *Obs. rare.* 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* 91 The third kinde of nativitie, or bondage. *Ibid.*, Gif he .. flees away fra his maister, or denyes to him his nativitie.

7. Indigenousness. 1871 *Trans. New Zealand Inst.* IV. 238 On the Nativity in New Zealand of *Polygonum aviculare.*

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *nativity-caster, -ceremony, -day, -song, -water*; † **nativity-broth**, (?); † **nativity-pie**, ? a Christmas pie. 1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witchcr.* xi. xxiii. (1886) 172 Who shall obtaine everlasting live by meanes of constellations, as nativitie-casters affirme. 1605 B. Jonson *Volpone* i. i, A precise illuminate brother .. will drop you forth a libel, or a sanctified lie, Betwixt every spoonful of a nativity-pie. 1614 — *Barth. Fair* i ii, My mother has had her natiuity-water cast lately by the Cunning men in Cow-lane. 1654 H. L'Estrange *Chas I* (1655) 136 This Warre was the Epoche, the Nativity day from whence all the series of this Kings troubles are to be compiled. 1665 Wither *Lord's Prayer* 31 A Complement more Magnificent then the Nativity-Ceremonies, of all other Kings put together. *Ibid.*, A Celestial Army celebrated his Birth, with a Nativity-Song. 1674 T. Flatman *Belly God* 107 There is your French Pottage, Nativity broth, Yet that of Fetter lane exceeds them both.

Natomy, dial. form of Anatomy.

Natou-, obs. form of Nature *sb.*

† **Na·trə**, anglicized form of Natron. *Obs. rare.* 1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* (1789) 38 The Egyptian Natre, and Tartar an Natre.

Natrium (nē·triŏm, nætriŏm). *Chem. rare.* [f. Natr-on + -ium.] Sodium. 1842 Francis *Dict. Arts & Sci.*, *Natrium*, the name given by the German chemists to sodium, the metallic base of soda. 1870 Garrod *Mat. Med.* (ed. 3) 131 Sodium . called also Natrium, is contained in the soda salts, but does not exist native.

Natrolite (nætrŏləit, nē·trŏ-). *Min.* [f. Natro-n + -lite; named by Klaproth, 1803.] A hydrous silicate of aluminium and sodium, usually occurring in white, transparent, acicular crystals. 1805 Jameson *Syst. Min.* II. 541. 1811 Smithson in *Phil. Trans.* Cl. 171 The natrolite has been lately met with under a regular crystalline form. 1836 T. Thomson *Min., Geol.*, etc. I. 317 Perhaps this mineral [mesolite] should .. be considered as a variety of natrolite. 1850 Dana *Geol.* iv. 298 The basalt contains minute cavities which are filled, apparently, with natrolite. 1879 Rutley *Stud. Rocks* x. 159 A meshwork of little prisms of natrolite, in some instances, almost completely filling the crystal.

Natron (nē·trŏn, nætrŏn). [a. F. *natron* (1665), a. Sp. *natron*, ad. Arab. نطرون *naṭrūn*, *niṭrūn*, ad. Gr. νίτρον Nitre. Cf. Anatron.] Native sesquicarbonate of soda, occurring in solution or as a deposit (mixed with other substances) in various parts of the world. 1684 Leigh in *Phil. Trans.* XIV. 610 The Natron is an Alkaly Salt perforated like a Sponge, and of a lixivial tast. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Anatron* or *Natron*, a kind of Salt drawn from the Water of the River Nile in Egypt. 1760 *Gentl. Mag.* XXX. 315 The saltness of the dew in that country .. is oweing to the natron, .. which is in plenty on the surface of the earth. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 514 The stomachic affections were subdued by natron. 1863 Baker *Albert N'yanza* i. (1866) I. 64 Found quantities of natron on the marshy ground bordering the river. 1872 — *Nile Trib.* xvii. 304 The water is impregnated with natron.

b. *attrib.* in **natron lake**, a lake from which natron is obtained. 1821 R. Jameson *Man. Min.* 6 It abounds .. in the famous natron lakes in Northern Africa. 1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 149 The natron lakes of Egypt were known to the ancients.

Natrophilite (nătrŏ·filəit). *Chem.* [f. Natrium + Gr. φίλ-ος friendly + -ite.] A yellow resinous phosphate of manganese and sodium. 1890 Brush & Dana in *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* Ser. III. XXXIX. 204 Another new member of the triphylite group, a sodium-manganese phosphate, which we shall call natrophilite. *Ibid.* 205-6.

† **Natrum.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *natrum*, var. of *natron*] = Natron. 1748 J. Hill *Hist. Fossils* 387 The Natrum, or Nitrum of the Ancients, is a native Fossile substance. *Ibid.* 389 This native Alkaline Salt, which I have ventured to call the Natrum or true Nitre of the earliest ages. 1795 Nicholson *Dict. Chem.* II. 514.

Natter (nætəɹ), *v. dial.* [var. of Gnatter *v.*] 1. *intr.* To grumble; to fret. Hence **Na·ttering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Na·ttered** *ppl. a.*, peevish, complaining; hence **Na·tteredness.** 1829 Brockett *N. C. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Natter*, to scold, to speak in a querulous or peevish manner. 1853 Mrs. Gaskell *Ruth* xxix, She believed she grew more 'nattered' as she grew older; but that she was conscious of her 'nattteredness' was a new thing. 1859 Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* i. iv, Lisbeth, whose motherly feeling now got the better of her 'nattering' habit. 1866 E. Peacock *Notes to Myre* 73 She is always a nattering.

2. To gnaw, to nag. 1872 E. Peacock *Ralf Shirl.* II. 48 It can't hurt me .. let alone a bit o' natterin' pain.

Natterjack (nætəɹdʒæk). [Of obscure formation.] A somewhat rare British species of toad (*Bufo calamita*), having a light yellow stripe down the back, and distinguished from the ordinary toad by its superior agility. Also *attrib.* with *toad.* 1769 Pennant *Brit. Zool.* III. 12 This species .. is found on Putney Common, and also near Revesby Abby, Lincolnshire, where it is called the Natter Jack. 1831 Darwin in *Life* (1887) I. 187 To Galinghay, to see the wild lily of the valley, and to catch on the heath the rare natter-jack. 1863 *Intell. Observer* Oct. 228 The natterjack is very abundant in South Lancashire in all the ditches in those parts near the coast. 1870 H. A. Nicholson *Man. Zool.* (1875) 458 The Natter-jack Toad is the only other British species.

Nattily (nætili), *adv.* [f. Natty *a.* + -ly 2.] In a natty manner; neatly, smartly. 1849 C. Bronte *Shirley* xv, Putting it gallantly and nattily into his button-hole 1860 *All Year Round* No. 42. 365 See how nattily the men bind the tubes with fine wire. 1865 Le Fanu *Guy Dev.* I. xvii. 205 Lady Alice's nattily-kept gravel inclosure.

Nattiness (nætinĕs). [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being natty; neatness, trimness. 1861 Geo. Eliot *S. Marner* xi, Everything belonging to Miss Nancy was of delicate purity and nattiness. 1870 Hele *Notes Aldeburgh* 139 Success depends more than anything upon the 'nattiness' with which the boat itself is handled. 1884 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Apr. 269/1 The pretty nattiness of the mob-cap and apron.

Natting: see Nat *sb.*

Nattle (nætˈl), *v. north. dial.* [Imitative.] *intr.* To make a light rattling, crackling, or tapping noise. Hence **Na·ttling** *vbl. sb.* 1825 Brockett *N. C. Gloss.* 1851 Greenwell *Coal-trade Terms, Northumb. & Durh.* 37. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss.* s. v., Hark, how it nattles! 1866 Mrs. Lynn Linton *L. Lorton* II. 9 A ghostly 'nattling' or tapping at the door.

Natty (nætɪ), *a.* (*adv.* and *sb.*) [Of obscure origin; at first app. a slang word.]

1. Neatly smart; spruce, trim; exhibiting dainty tidiness, taste or skill: a of persons. 1785 Grose *Dict Vulgar T.*, *Natty lads*, young thieves or pickpockets. 1806 Surr *Winter in Lond.* I. 15 Tommy was what at that period was termed a natty spark of eighteen. 1818 Shelley *Juvenilia*, *Devil's Walk* ii, As natty a beau, As Bond Street ever saw. 1860 Mrs. De Winton *Valley Hundred Eyes* 176 Being exquisitely clean and natty, he luxuriated in clean shirts.

b. of things. 1801 Wolcot (P. Pindar) *Tears & Smiles* Wks. 1812 V. 74, I recollect .. Full well thy natty bob. 1806 *Simple Narrative* I. 110, I shall keep a smart natty little gig. 1834 M. Scott *Cruise Midge* iv. I. 112 An enormously broad-brimmed straw hat, with a black ribbon round it, in rather a natty bow. 1855 Thackeray *Newcomes* xliv, His uncle used to .. arrange the natty curl on his forehead. 1894 Sala *Things I have seen* II. x. 45 He wore the nattiest little black kid gloves imaginable.

2. quasi-*adv.* Nattily. 1810 *Splendid Follies* II 111 How she had tied her neck-cloth so natty, was quite a string of perplexities.

3. *absol.* as *sb.* A natty person. 1818 Moore *Fudge Fam. Paris* viii. 42 As long as .. we Natties May have our full fling at their salmis and pâtés.

Natural (see next), *sb.* [Subst. use of next, in earlier senses after F. *naturel*, L. *nātūrāl-is, -e*, etc.]

I. † 1. A native of a place or country. *Obs.* (very common *c* 1580-1650). 1509 in *Mem. Hen. VII* (Rolls) 436 He schuld send hys commandement unto al the naturalys of the reame of Castyl. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* ii. i. 28 Therby do rise .. tumults amongst the naturals of the country. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 258 The more seuere that these are to the naturals, the greater their repute with the Spaniard. 1657 S. Purchas *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 128 The naturals who are acquainted with their manners, presently follow them, to get the honey.

2. One naturally deficient in intellect; a half-witted person. Cf. Natural *a.* 14 a. 1533 More *Debell. Salem* Wks. 934/1 It could never be done more naturally, not thovgh he that wrote it were even a very naturall in dede. *a* 1569 Kingesmyll *Godly Advise* (1580) 10 If hee bee but meane in that respecte, then yet he is no foole, no naturall. 1623 T. Scot *Highw. God* 44 Nature cannot bee so blinde as to suffer any but naturals to beleeve this their doctrine. *c* 1680 Beveridge *Serm.* (1729) II. 530 We are still mere naturals, no better than fools and madmen. 1722 Steele *Conse. Lovers* ii. i, I own the Man is not a Natural; he has a very quick Sense, though very slow Understanding. 1777 Mme. D'Arblay *Early Diary* July, She .. is not quite a natural, that is, not an absolute idiot. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* x, The person who'd go quickest, is a sort of natural, as one may say, sir. 1878 C. Gibson *For the King* iv, The man shuffled and bowed low, with the vacant grin of a natural.

3. † a. One who is morally in a state of nature. *Obs.* † b. A naturalist. *Obs.* † c. A mistress. *Obs.* d. A poet of nature. *rare.* 1643 Trapp *Comm. Gen.* i. 24 So it is here with the man that is no more then a meer naturall. But he that is spirituall discerneth all things. *a* 1682 Sir T. Browne *Tracts* (1684) 107 By Zoographers and Naturals the same is named *Ispida.* 1688 Shadwell *Sqr. Alsatia* i, You .. took a pretty wench a Gentleman's natural away by force. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Natural*, a Mistress, a Wench. *a* 1849 H. Coleridge *Ess.* (1851) II. 117 The superiority of Pope to the naturals.

II. † 4. *pl.* a. The mental or (rarely) physical endowments of a person; natural gifts or powers of mind (or body). *Obs.* (common in 17th c.). 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 124 Bycause his vnderstandynge and other naturalles be hole in hym. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* Ep. Ded., The Author thereof was a meere heathen man, and directed onely by his pure Naturals when he wrote it. 1627 Sanderson *Serm.* I. 264 So much, if he had not been wanting to himself in the use of his naturals, he might have known. 1650 B. *Discollimitium* 46 For my naturalls, I am a proper man, foure foot, twelve inches and an halfe high. 1678 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* iv. iii. iv. 144 A person of excellent naturals, and those wel improved by acquired literature.

† b. Natural products. *Obs. rare.* 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. i. 162 Of them which bee the Naturals of this Realme, and in what part of the Realme they are to be had. 1637 P. Vincent *Late Battell New Eng.* 19, I speake not of the naturals of the country, fish, fowle, &c. which are more than plentifull.

† c. Natural appendages. *Obs. rare* —1. *a* 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* i xvi. § 1 (1622) 164 Their Temples, their Altars, their Sacrifices, and other such like naturalls of Religion.

† 5. *In* one's *pure naturals* (after med.L. *in puris naturalibus*): in a purely natural condition, not altered or improved in any way; also, in a perfectly naked state. *Obs.* (common in 17th c.). 1579 J. Stubbes *Gaping Gulf* D iv, Yf they. remained but in theyr pure naturalles, they would neuer so speake for a faultor prince of Rome. 1607 R. C[arew] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 58 A Frenchman taken in his pure naturals. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* IX. v. § 8 Exhibiting the inclinations of their Authors in pure Naturalls without any adulterated addition. 1704 Norris *Ideal World* II. iii. 257 If we could take them .. in their undress, and see them as they are in their pure naturals. 1737 L. Clarke *Hist. Bible* (1740) II. xii. 721 He has laid himself open, even in his pure naturals, for the veriest brute.

† b. So (more rarely) *In* one's *naturals. Obs.* 1637 P. Vincent *Late Battell New Eng.* 3 This part (though in its naturals) mouri-hed many natives. 1650 *Bounds Public Obed.* (ed. 2) 26 The Common-wealth were dead, and each man were left in his naturals, to submit of himself. 1704 Swift *T. Tub* Bkseller to Rdr., I thought it fairer Dealing to offer the whole Work in its Naturals.

† 6. *pl.* Natural things or objects; matters having their basis in the natural world or in the usual course of nature. *Obs.* 1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* A iv b, Than come vnto the naturalles, and after to the vnnaturalles. 1593 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* 193 The abiectest naturalls haue their specificall properties. 1621 Bp. Mountagu *Diatribæ* 521 Alway in Naturalls: sometime in Politicalls. 1650 T. Vaughan *Anthroposophia* 24 It answers to the Holy Ghost, for amongst Naturalls it is the onely Agent, and Artificer. *a* 1680 J. Corbet *Non-conf. Plea* (1683) 29 As in Naturals, the inferior subordinate causes have no power of acting against the efficacy of the Superior; so in Morals [etc.]. 1705 *Char. Sneaker* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) XI. 29 This is the Aristotelian principle in naturals; but the sneaker adapts it to politicks. 1727-38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., These are called naturals, natural things, or things according to nature .. in contradistinction to non-naturals.

† b. The genital parts. [L. *naturalia.*] *Obs.* —1 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 209 They button up the naturals of Mares.

7. *Mus* a. A note in a natural scale. 1609 J. Dowland *Ornithop. Microl.* 81 But set .. a Flat against a Flat, or at least against a naturall. For the Naturals are doubtfull [etc.]. 1818 Busby *Gram. Mus.* 224 Any natural, flat, or sharp, proper to the key. 1880 in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 52/1 The normal key, which happens .. to begin on C, is constructed of what are called Naturals.

b. The sign ♮ used to cancel a preceding sharp or flat, and give a note its 'natural' value. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 544 This inconvenience may be avoided. by marking the note *sol* with a natural. 1806 Callcott *Mus. Gram.* v. 57 The Natural must be always considered as representing a Sharp or a Flat. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 302/2 In antient music, before the character of the Natural was introduced, the Flat was employed to reduce any note .. to its natural state. 1880 in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 448/1 Naturals do not occur in the signatures of keys, except when it is necessary to cancel all or part of a previous signature.

c. One of the white keys on a pianoforte or similar instrument. 1880 in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 53/1 Each natural is covered as far as it is visible with ivory.

† 8. A natural wig. *Obs. rare.* 1724 in *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. VIII. 307 All sorts of Perukes, as .. Minister's Bobs, Naturalls, Half-Naturals.

9. a. In the card-game of vingt-et-un. (See quots. 1830 and 1897.) [1830 'Eidrah Trebor' *Hoyle made Fam.* 78 If 21 is dealt in the first instance, that is, in the first two cards, it is styled a natural vingt-un.] 1849 Alb. Smith *Pottleton Legacy* (1854) 249 The first natural came in Mr. Flitter's division. 1866 Anna L. Spencer *Scenes Sub. Life* 16 Her cards .. she now and then forgot altogether, though excessively pleased when informed that she had had a natural. 1897 Foster *Hoyle* 475 The dealer first examines his hand. If he has exactly 21, an Ace and a called a natural, he shows it at once.

b. (See quot.) 1897 Foster *Hoyle* 268 *Crap Shooting*, If the total of the two dice on the first throw is seven or eleven, it is called a nick, or natural, and the caster immediately wins the stakes.

III. † 10. Natural disposition, inclination, or character. *Obs.*

1564 in Robertson *Hist. Scot.* (1759) II. App. 17 Of her own natural, her Majesty has a certain inclination to pity the decay of noble houses. 1595 Daniel *Civ. Wars* IV. xlii, He was not bloody, in his Naturall. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 188 The same naturall of lightnesse and inconstancie still remaines in the French. *Ibid.* 193 Where you shall see the French naturall, very lively..described.

† b. Natural form or condition. *Obs.*

1633 J. Donne *Hist. Septuagint* 68 All was most resplendant in their naturall. 1658 Evelyn *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 201 To show you how the fruits of the garden are to be conserved in their naturall. 1684 — *Mem.* (1857) III. 273 To preserve fruit and flowers in their natural.

11. *The natural.* † a. The real thing or person; the life. *Obs.*

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xxv. (Arb.) 310 Painting ..represents the naturall by light colour and shadow in the superficiall or flat. 1659 Leak *Waterworks.* 31 The Paper was not large enough to draw it so large as the Natural. *a* 1692 Sir D. North in North *Lives* (1826) II. 349, I saw many artificial grots and rocks ..in which the natural of this [petrifaction] was perfectly imitated.

b. That which is natural or according to the ordinary course of things.

1841 Myers *Cath. Fa.* III. § 15 57 To study the Supernatural as the Philosopher studies the Natural. *a* 1854 H. Reed *Lect. Brit. Poets* vii. (1857) 275 Blending together the natural and supernatural.

† 12. Native language. *Obs. rare*—1.

1665 G. Havers *P. della Valle's Trav. E. India* 50 Tartars..of Samarcand, where the Persian Tongue is the natural of the Country.

Natural (nǽtiúrăl, næ tʃúrăl), *a.* Also 4 -alle, 4 7 -all, 5 -alle. [a. OF. *natural*, or ad. L. *nātūrāl-is*, f. *nātūra* Nature *sb.* + -al. The variant OF. form *naturel* was also in use in ME.: see Natural. Most of the leading senses exist in French and Latin.]

I. 1. Of law or justice: Based upon the innate moral feeling of mankind; instinctively felt to be right and fair, though not prescribed by any enactment or formal compact.

13.. *Cursor M.* 9449 (Gött.), þe lawis bath he gan for-lete, Bath naturalle and positiue. ?*a* 1400 *Creation* 119 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 350 In paradys Adam had two lawys ..; The naturall & þe posytyfe The naturall law was skyll & ryght. 1538 Starkey *England* I. i. 17 Man, yf he be brought vp in corrupt opynyon, hath no perceyueance of thys natural law. *a* 1614 Donne *Biathanatos* (1644) 45 That we be not mu lead, with the ambiguity of the word Naturall Law, and the perplex'd variety thereof in Authors. 1651 G. W. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 2 The naturall Law is that which nature, or rather God, hath instilled into all Creatures. 1688 *Mem. Prince Orange* in Somers *Tracts* (1748) II. 300 Your Highness is not obliged, either by our Laws or natural Justice, to have Witnesses to prove the pretended Prince of Wales to be an Imposture. 1727-38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Law*, Natural law may be divided into that natural law of men, which ..is called the Law of nature ..; and the natural law of countries. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. Introd. 42 Undoubtedly the revealed law is (humanly speaking) of infinitely more authority than what we generally call the natural law. 1845 Jebb in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 687/1 The term natural law, however, is ambiguous, the same writers frequently using it in different senses. 1883 Sir W. B. Brett in *Law Times Rep.* XLIX. 769/1 Natural justice required that the loss..should be recouped by the other party.

2. Constituted by nature; having a basis in the normal constitution of things. a. Of periods of time, esp. *natural day, year* (see quots.).

c 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* II. § 7 The day natural, hat is to seyn 24 houris. 1558 Warde tr. *Alexis' Secretes* IV. 67 By the space of twoo naturall dayes. 1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xxxii. (1887) 115 The naturall time generally construed is ment by the spring, the summer, the harvest and the wynter. 1594 Blundevil *Exercises* III. i. xlvii. (1636) 363 The Astronomers reckon their natural day from noonetide to noonetide. 1679 Moxon *Math. Dict.* 95 *Natural Year*, one Revolution of the Sun by his proper motion, or 365 days and almost 6 hours. 1725 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* (1726) I. 237 A Natural Day is the duration of an entire apparent revolution of the Sun about the Earth. *Ibid.*, The Natural Day is either the Astronomical or Civil. 1727-38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Year*, Tropical, or Natural Year, is the time which the sun employs in passing through the Zodiac.

b. Of quantities, numbers, measures, etc.

Natural logarithm (see Hyperbolic *a.* 2 b). *Natural number*, one without fractions; also, an actual number as distinguished from a logarithm. *Natural sine*, etc., one taken in an arc whose radius is 1.

1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* I. Add. 48, I have joyned the Chord proper to it, which is the Natural Sine of half the Arch doubled. 1743 Emerson *Fluxions* 55 A Circle whose Radius is 1, and natural Tangent [etc.]. 1763 — *Meth. Increments* 113 To find the product of all natural numbers from 1 to 100. 1816 tr. *Lacroix' Diff. & Int. Calc.* 26 *note*, These logarithms were known under the very improper name of natural or hyperbolic logarithms. 1821 J. Q. Adams in C. Davies *Metric Syst.* III. (1871) 129 As it respects the natural standard it has only been a change from the weight of a kernel of wheat to the length of a kernel of barley. 1864 *Chambers's Encycl.* VI. 172/1 The logarithms ..increased along with their corresponding natural numbers.

c. *Mus.* Of notes, keys, harmony, etc.

1727-38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., Natural harmony is that produced by the natural and essential chords of the mode. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 544 You may see that there are [here] at the same time both a *sol* natural and a *sol* sharp. 1828 Busby *Gram. Mus.* 30 The natural keys were originally so called in contradistinction to the sharps and flats. *Ibid.* 49 The scales of C major and A minor..are called natural scales. 1880 in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 447/2 The scale of C major..was called 'the natural scale' because it has no accidentals.

d. Of sciences, or methods of combination, arrangement, classification, etc.

1630 Wingate (*title*) Arithmetique Made easie, In Two Bookes. The former, of Naturall Arithmetique ..; The other of Artificiall Arithmetique. 1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* 297 Natural Grammar (which may likewise be stiled Philosophical, Rational, and Universal). 1859 J. R. Greene *Protozoa* Introd. 24 True classification is contradistinguished by the term natural. 1864 Bowen *Logic* v. 141 Natural, or regular, or direct predication they held to be that in which the genus is predicated of the species.

e. *Bot.* Applied spec. to the arrangement of plants originated by Jussieu, in contrast to the sexual system of Linnæus, and to the orders, families, etc. resulting from this division.

[1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 457/2 Linnæus and most other botanists are of opinion, that there is a natural method, or nature's system.] 1803 R. A. Salisbury in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* (1807) VIII. 7 All the Natural Orders. *Ibid.* 15 Melastoma in the Eighth Order perhaps alone constitutes a Natural Family. 1809 R. Brown *ibid.* (1811) X. 15 The Linnean system of botany ..has..laid a more solid foundation for the establishment of a natural arrangement. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* Introd. 11 The notion of classing species according to the likeness they bear to each other, which is the foundation of the Natural System. 1863 Sowerby *Eng. Bot.* (ed. 3) title-p., English Botany ..Third edition ..re-arranged according to the Natural Orders.

3. a. *Natural magic.* (See note to Magic *sb.* 1.)

1477 [see Magic *sb.* 1 b]. 1593 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* 29 Who such monarches for Phisique..., Palmistry, naturall and supernaturall Magique ..as some of these arrant Impostours? 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* III. ii. 270 Thy naturall Magicke, and dire propertie, On wholsome life, vsurpe immediately. 1633 *Costlie Whore* III. iii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, Naturall Magique you have brought with you, And such an exorcisme in your name. 1831 Brewster *Nat. Magic* i. (1833) 2 The subject of Natural Magic is one of great extent as well as of deep interest. 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* I. 63 Natural Magic is regarded by most persons of the more enlightened classes..as altogether a deceptive art.

b. Taking place in conformity with the ordinary course of nature; not unusual, marvellous, or miraculous.

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 320/2 It was no naturall eclypse. 1595 Shaks. *John* III. iv. 153 No naturall exhalation in the skie..., But they will pluckе away his naturall cause, And call them Meteors, prodigies, and signes. 1610 — *Temp.* V. 227 These are not naturall events, they strengthen From strange to stranger. 1663 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xii. 39 It seemed to be rather a miracle than any natural work. 1698 Keill *Exam. Th. Earth* (1734) 53 The Land ..is raised higher than the Sea without the help of Natural and Mechanical causes.

c. Having a usual or normal character († or constitution); not exceptional in any way.

1522 More *De quat. Novissimis* Wks. 101 Abusing ye part & office of a natural man and reasonable creature. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 145 We haif in Jesse found the rod, God and man naturall. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. ix. 146 We were come into a more convenient and naturall temperature. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* V. xii. 74 The natural or perpendicular motion. 1857 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 492 *Natural Motion*, a term applied to the descending parabolic curve of a shot or shell in falling.

d. Of death: Happening in the course of nature, as the result of age or disease, as opposed to one brought about by accident, violence, poison, etc.

1576 Newton *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 106 So likewise yong men ..die by naturall death as well as old men doe. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. 121 The grant is usually made 'for the term of a man's natural life'; which can only determine by his natural death. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 350 If there arises the slightest suspicion that his death was not natural, they put his wife to the torture.

transf. 1837 Lockhart *Scott* (1839) VII. 189 The conversation so far as it tended that way died a natural death.

4. a. In a state of nature, without spiritual enlightenment; unenlightened, unregenerate.

1526 Tindale 1 *Cor.* ii. 14 For the naturall man perceaveth not the thyngs off the sprete off god. — *Jas.* iii. 15 This wisdom descendeth not from above: but is eithy, and naturall, and divlysshe. 1609 Downam *Chr. Liberty* 36 Let naturall or vnconuerted men apply this to themselues. 1632 Gouge *God's Arrows* IV. § 3. 378 Naturall men are as wolves, tigres, devils one to another. 1675 R. Barclay *Apol. Quakers* II. § 1. 19 Many carnal and natural Christians will oppose this Proposition. 1850 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. III. iv. (1872) 48 The heathen—manifestly natural men—had 'the work of the law written in their hearts'.

b. *Natural religion.* (See quot. 1725.)

1675 Wilkins *Nat. Relig.* 39, I call that Natural Religion, which men might know...by the meer principles of Reason, ..without the help of Revelation. 1721 M. Henry *Faith in Christ* Wks. 1853 II. 283/2 The Christian religion..is consonant to and perfective of natural religion. 1725 Watts *Logic* II. v. § 3 The Things knowable concerning God, and our Duty by the Light of Nature are called natural Religion. 1802 Paley *Nat. Theol.* Ded., The public have now before them the evidences of Natural Religion. *a* 1835 M'Cullocн *Attributes* (1843) I. 3 This is The Proof from Natural Religion. 1870 J. H. Newman *Gram. Assent* II. x. 479 Revelation begins when Natural Religion fails.

c. *Natural theology*, theology based upon reasoning from natural facts apart from revelation. Hence *natural theologian.*

1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* III. 102 The Philosophers,..assuming a new Divinitie or Religion of their own inventing, called..Natural Theologie. 1802 Paley *Nat. Theol.* Concl., These points being assured to us by Natural Theology, we may well leave to Revelation the disclosure of many particulars. 1840 Macaulay *Ess.*, *Ranke's Hist.* (1851) I. 129 Enigmas which perplex the natural theologian. 1877 E. R. Conder *Bas. Faith* I. 16 If natural theology be regarded as based on natural religion [etc.].

d. Having only the wisdom given by nature; not educated by study. *rare.*

1791 Newte *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 425 If this had been realized..the natural man would have outdone the philosopher. *a* 1871 Grote *Eth. Fragm.* v. (1876) 132 The ἀρχαί of the wise man (τοῦ φρονίμου) and the natural man (φυσικοῦ) are derived from experience.

5. Having a real or physical existence, as opposed to what is spiritual, intellectual, fictitious, etc.

1526 Tindale 1 *Cor.* xv. 44 Hit is sowne a naturall body, and ryseth a spretuall body. 1579 Fulke *Heskins' Parl.* 177 If Christes body be a naturall body vpon earth, speaketh he of all naturall bodies of the earth? 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* V. 333 Which is the naturall man, And which the spirit? 1618 T. Adams *Wks* (1862) III. 66 In a natural man at such an affrightment, all the blood runs to the heart. 1691 Hartcliffe *Virtues* 403 They will produce..Spiritual effects with a power much above what natural Agents can exert. 1710 Berkeley *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* I. § 4 That sensible objects have an existence natural or real, distinct from their being perceived. 1712 — *Pass. Obed.* § 14 If from the moral we turn our eyes on the natural world. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 315 In all feoffments and grants to natural persons..no word but the word heirs..will create an estate in fee simple. 1882 *National Bank Act* (U.S.) 8 Associations for carrying on the business of banking..may be formed by any number of natural persons.

b. Pertaining to, operating or taking place in, the physical (as opposed to the spiritual) world.

1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 141 b, Will, being straighted w'in y' same limittes and boundes of natural causes, hath no power, to atchieve those spirituall good things. 1639 Rouse *Heav. Univ.* viii (1, 02) 103 As in natural marriages two are one flesh. 1872 Liddon *Elem. Relig.* (ed. 2) Pref. 10 'Scientific objectors' to prayer on the ground of a supposed invariability of natural law, are not, generally speaking, Theists at all. 1883 H. Drummond *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* (ed. 2) 5 In its true sense Natural Law predicates nothing of causes.

† c. (See quot.) *Obs. rare*—1.

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* 514 The Division of Pagan Gods..into Animal and Natural (by Natural being meant Inanimate) is utterly to be rejected.

6. Existing in, or formed by, nature; consisting of objects of this kind; not artificially made, formed, or constructed.

1568 Turner *Natures of Baths* title p., All sycke persones that can not be healed without the helpe of natural bathes. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* Pref. (1592) 9 Professors of the knowledge of nature and naturall things. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* V. 224 A natural Perspective, that is, and is not. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* VI. 279 We saw also a naturall rocke in the high way. 1668 Evelyn *Diary* 23 July, Divers *glossopetras* and other natural curiosities found in digging. 1755 B. Martin *Mag. Arts & Sci.* 7 You promised me a regular Account of natural Things, and said we should begin with the Heavens. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xix. II. 155 A fertile plain, watered by the natural and artificial channels of the Tigris. *a* 1821 Keats *Hyperion* I. 86 Like natural sculpture in cathedral cavern. 1853 Maurice *Proph. & Kings* xx. 351 To make them acquainted with natural scenery. 1870 Yeats *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 1 In the earth, with its oceans of water and of air, we find those natural resources.

b. Of substances or articles: Not made, manufactured, or obtained by artificial processes. Also sometimes applied to simple products in contrast to those requiring more elaborate preparation.

1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* IX. 355 Of pitch there are two kindes, the one being naturall, and taken out of certain stones. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* (1650) 174 There being..in every thing we eat, a naturall and concealed salt. 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* I. 5 In some measure like natural camphor. 1831 J. Holland *Manuf. Metal* I. 264 That species obtained directly from fused iron, which is termed natural steel. 1835 Sir J. Ross *N.-W. Pass.* xlii. 563 The first natural water we had obtained. 1878 Jefferies *Gamekeeper at H.* 134 Just at present 'natural' sticks, that is, those cut from the stem with the bark on—are rather popular.

c. Of things in some way or other connected with persons. Also *natural wig*, one made of human hair.

1598 Florio, *Neo*, a naturall marke or mole..vpon the skin. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, iv. iii. 13 Wil you haue them weep our Horses blood? How shall we then behold their naturall teares? 1639 N. N. tr. *Du Rosq's Compl. W'om.* I. C 2 They would consider their naturall beauty much more, if they had not so much borrowed beauty with them. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4399/4 The Party wore..a Suit of black Cloath, and a light brown Natural Wig. 1768 Goldsm. *Good-n. Man* I. i, As her natural face decays, her skill improves in making the artificial one. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 193 About 2,500 were afterwards proved to be secure from the Natural Small-Pox. 1863 *Chambers's Encycl.* V. 191/2 The wig, the front, and other imitations of the natural covering of the human head.

d. Of vegetation: Growing of itself; self-sown or planted; not introduced artificially. Also of land: Not cultivated.

1526 Tindale *Rom.* xi. 24 Yf thou wast cut out of a naturall wilde olive tree. 1657 W. Coles *Adam in Eden* celix, There groweth up sometimes under the Cistus where it is naturall, a certain Excrescence. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) I. 95 It opens the Land, and makes it much more fruitful, especially in natural Grass. 1762 Mills *Syst. Pract. Husb.* I. 151 It was as full of natural white clover..as any field generally is in twice that time. 1799 J. Robertson *Agric. Perth* 236 There was a considerable tract of natural fir several years ago near Tyndrom. 1808 P. Cunningham *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 147 The natural lands in this colony have never yet been valued at more than 5*s.* per acre. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 326 Peas, potatoes, and barley,

besides natural grass. 1864 Lowell *Fireside Trav.* 108 Orchards, commonly of natural fruit, added to the pleasant home-look.

7. Closely imitating nature; life-like, exact.

1581 Pettie tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* i. (1586) 30 b, The most naturall resemblant picture of a Gentleman with two hornes on his forehead. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* iii. iii. 74 b, Of the Ianissaries going to the warres yee may see the naturall draught by the figure following. 1821 Scott *Kenilw* vi, How beautiful are these hangings! How natural these paintings, which seem to contend with life! 1851 Ruskin *Stones Ven.* I. App. xxi. 399 By natural representation is here meant as just and perfect an imitation of nature as the technical means of art will allow.

b. Having the ease or simplicity of nature; free from affectation, artificiality, or constraint; simple, unaffected, easy.

1607 Shaks. *Timon* v. i. 88 Thy Verse swels with stuffe so fine and smooth, That thou art euen Naturall in thine Art. 1638 Baker tr. *Balzac's Lett* (vol. II.) 17 My zeale, which is naturall and honest. 1706 Walsh *Let. to Pope* 20 July, In all the common subjects of Poetry, the thoughts are so obvious (at least if they are natural). 1727–38 Chambers *Cyc.* s.v. *Marotic*, A peculiarly gay, pleasant, yet simple and natural manner of writing. 1774 Goldsm. *Retal.* 101 On the stage he was natural, simple, affecting; 'Twas only that, when he was off, he was acting. 1848 Clough *Amours de Voy.* ii. ix, 'Tis an excellent race, and .. E'en under Pope and Priest, a nice and natural people. 1863 Eliz. Sewell *Glimpse of World* 199 Just put all thought of yourself aside and be natural. 1877 W. Bruce *Comm. Revel.* 73 Revealed truth as expressed in natural language.

Comb. 1828 Moore *Mem.* (1854) V. 520 A handsome and natural mannered young fellow.

c. Having the normal form; not disfigured or disguised in any way.

1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 97 Her feet are now as natural and well shaped as any other child's of the same age. 1863 *Chambers's Encycl.* V. 192/1 The people .. returning to natural and unpowdered hair.

d. Acting in accordance with one's real character; free from disguise.

1825 J. Neal *Bro. Jonathan* I. 73 At home it is..that we show the natural-man. 1889 *Spectator* 12 Oct., [If he] said to every guest precisely what arose in his mind to say, he would be a more 'natural' man.

e. *U. S.* Wild, savage.

1849 J. P. Kennedy *Swallow Barn* xxxvi, Ned Hazard's a pretty hard horse to ride, too; only look at his eye,—how natural it is!

II. 8. Implanted, existing, or present, by nature; inherent in the very constitution of a person or thing; innate; not acquired or assumed.

c 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 1622 Now I apply thy naturall reson Vnto my wordys. c 1430 — *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 46 By ther natural heveny influence. 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 14 In hyr face .. of natural yfiys plente was I-now. 1483 in *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 32 Hur naturall kinde and disposicion. 1509 Fisher *Funeral Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks (1876) 303 A natural desyre and appetyte to be knytte & joyned with them agayne. 1551 T. Wilson *Logike* (1580) 10 If either of these twoo would seeke to followe their Naturall aptenesse, it were moste like thei should excell. 1625 N. Carpenter *Geog. Del.* ii. xiv. (1635) 226 Our naturall heat is far more vigorous in Winter then in Summer. 1668 Culpepper & Cole *Barthol. Anat.* i. ix. 18 That it may by Natural Instinct shut up the mouth of the Stomach. 1726 Swift *Gulliver* iii. i, The natural love of life gave me some inward motions of joy. 1777 Sheridan *Sch. Scandal* iii. iii, Wine does but draw forth a man's natural qualities. 1824 Bentham *Bk. Fallacies* Wks. 1843 II. 393/2 He is thus ignorant, if natural talent does not fail him, because he is so idle. 1871 Mozley *Univ. Serm.* v. (1876) 99 The soul has natural feelings and affections for it to feed upon.

b. *Natural parts*, native ability, apart from learning. ? *Obs.*

1655 *Culpepper's Riverius* Printer to Rdr., If they be men of good Natural Parts. c 1665 Mrs. Hutchinson *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 27 He very well understood his own advantages, natural parts, gifts and acquirements. 1710 [see Part *sb.* 12]. 1762–71 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 125 A rough man, with good natural parts.

9. Normally or essentially connected with, or pertaining to, a person or thing; consonant with the nature or character of the person or thing.

c 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 114 He hath me dryuen ayen myn entent And contrary to my course naturall. 1456 Sir G. Have *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 75 The thingis that ar corporale in this erde..movis nocht with the moving of it.. bot 3it have thai othir naturale movementis. 1526 Tindale *Rom.* i. 27 The men lefte the naturall vse of the woman. 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* ii. (1895) 150 Thyes clookes .. be all of one coloure, and that is the naturall colour of the wul. 1579 Langham *Gard. Health* (1633) 1 Acatia.. setteth the loose matrix in the naturall place. 1667 Milton *P. L.* x. 740 All from me .. Shall .. on mee redound, On mee as on thir natural center light. 1710 Addison *Whig Examiner* No. 5 P 9 The doctrine has a natural tendency to make a good king a bad one. 1776 J. Adams in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 148 We have this week lost a very valuable friend..by the smallpox in the natural way. 1825 J. Smith *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 208 That portion of electricity, which every body is supposed to contain, is called its natural share. 1850 McCosh *Div. Govt.* ii. ii. (1874) 192 The natural recoil of superstition is scepticism. 1885 Sir E. Fry in *Law Rep.* 29 Chanc. Div. 484 The natural inference from the facts.

b. *Natural life*, used chiefly (and now only) with reference to the duration of this.

1483 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 238/2 To have and to perceyve yearly the said subsidie of Poundage, .. duryng youre Life naturall. 1492 in *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) II. 290 Duryng thayr lifes naturalles. 1555 in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1599) I. 261 To haue and enioy the said office of Gouernour, to him the said Sebastian Cabota during his naturall life. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 701 Till eyther he had lost his awne naturall lyfe, or vtterly..put vnder hys foes. 1766 [see 3 d above]. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 317 H. Cook devised a messuage to R. Cook for the term only of his natural life. 1836–7 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Our Parish* iv, For the remainder of the old woman's natural life.

c. Naturally pertaining or attached *to* a person or thing; coming easily or spontaneously *to* one. Hence *To come natural to*, to be a natural action for (one).

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* iii. v. (Arb.) 160 A certaine continued forme and qualitie, many times naturall to the writer. 1634 W. Tirwhyt *Balzac's Lett.* 181, I will never believe, that you will lose those perfections so proper, and naturall unto you. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 800 If this were most natural to the Humane soul and most perfective of it. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* i § 14 For a thing to be natural .. to the mind of man, it must appear originally therein. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* ii. (1858) I. 140 He acted throughout in a manner natural to a timid amiable man. 1881 Jowett *Thucyd.* I. 121 The hope, natural to poverty, that a man though poor, may one day become rich. 1890 *Temple Bar* July 383 It comes quite natural to a poor woman to sit up the night with a sick neighbour.

†d. Naturally adapted *for*, or applicable *to*, something. *Obs rare.*

1603 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* 12 The gentlenesse of the aire, with the fertilitie of the ground, .. is so propitious and naturall for the increase of fruite. a 1614 Donne *Biathanatos* (1644) 139 But the most naturall to our present purpose is this. 1639 S. Du Verger tr. *Caussin' Admir. Events* A 4 It is a wonder how so many graces and beauties..increased in him, as in a soyle naturall for eloquence.

e. Naturally arising or resulting from, fully consonant with, the circumstances of the case.

1667 Milton *P. L.* xii. 645 Som natural tears they drop'd, but wip'd them soon. 1678 Dryden *Ess.* (ed. Ker) I. 193, I judged it both natural and probable, that Octavia..would search out Cleopatra to triumph over her. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 25 P 12 It is natural for those who have raised a reputation..to exalt themselves. 1855 Brewster *Newton* II. xv. 219 It was a very natural wish on the part of physical astronomers. 1891 Helen B. Harris *Apol. Aristides* i. 5 It was natural that defences should be written.

10. Standing in a specified relationship to another person or thing by reason of the nature of things or force of circumstances.

1516 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 1 My naturall enemy death. 1816 J. Scott *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 185 Justice and establishment have not their natural protectors in that country. 1834 L. Ritchie *Wand. by Seine* 46 In 1440, [Harfleur] again fell into the hands of the 'natural enemies' of France. 1880 L. Stephen *Pope* v. 118 He came forward as the champion of Wit..against its natural antithesis, Dulness.

†b. Having a certain relative status by birth; natural-born. *Obs.*

1524 *Act* 14 & 15 *Hen. VIII*, c. 1 *Preamble*, To brynge the Kynges naturall subiectes from occupacion to idelnes. a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VII* 3 b, The Englishe nacion his naturall countrey men. *Ibid.* 116 Suche was the malicious harthurnynge of the Scottes against their naturall lord. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, i. i. 82 Whom should hee follow, but his naturall King? 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 15 The Basa of Aleppo, and naturall Lord of the rich vally of Achillis. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Naturalise*, to make a natural Subject; to admit into the number of natural Subjects.

†11. Native (country or language). *Obs.*

1508 Fisher 7 *Penit. Ps* cii. Wks. (1876) 143 A certayne woman of canane came ferre from her natural countre. a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen IV* 13 The most pernicious and venemus enemy to..his owne naturall countrey. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* iv. xxix. 150 The naturall countrie of Castor and Pollux. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* i. 256 All the Candians speaking Italian as well as their naturall Greeke tongue. 1657–61 Heylin *Hist. Ref.* i. ii. § 4. 36 The Sclavonians..made suit unto the Pope to have the publick Service in their natural Tongue.

†12. a. *Natural spirit*, ? that which gives the individual his special nature. *Obs. rare.*

1533 Elyot *Cast. Helth* (1541) 10 b, Spirit naturall taketh his beginninge of the lyver, and by the vaynes. 1543 Traheron *Vigo's Chirurg.* Interpr. Words *Vital Spirits*, The physitions teache that there ben thre kindes of spirites, animal, vital, and naturall.

†b. *Natural parts* or *places*, the genitals, the privy members. *Obs.*

1569 Androis tr. *Alexis' Secretes* iv. i. 14 To cause the naturall places of women to purge. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 181 It is good for the naturall parts of women to sit ouer the decoction of it. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 111 The strength of their Backs exert themselves into their Natural Parts. a 1754 Mead *Wks.* (1775) 480 A flux of blood from the natural parts.

†c. *Natural line*, in palmistry. (See quots.)

1653 R. Sanders *Physiogn.* 92 The Natural line joyned to the Line of Life, denotes the person exactly studious. 1663 — *Palmistry* 37 The midle natural line ought to begin at..the Thenar part of the hand.., and to extend it quite cross the hand.

III. †13. Of children: Actually begotten by one (in contrast to adopted, etc.), and especially in lawful wedlock; hence freq. = legitimate. *Obs.*

1412–20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* II. x, This noble Kynge also Hadde thirty sonnes.. , That called were his sonnes naturall. 1503 in *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 195 Ye had.. as good mynde towards h[ym] as ye cowd have to your naturall son. 1526 Tindale 1 *Tim.* i. 2 Unto Timothe hys naturall Sonne in the fayth. 1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* lxvii. 10 What naturall father can se..His naturall childerne in dread quake and start, Without his hart smarting? 1599 *Life More* in Wordsworth *Eccl. Biog.* (1853) II. 122 Not one of his naturall children, yet brought up with his other children. c 1611 Chapman *Iliad* xiii. 160 He was lodg'd with Priam, who held dear His natural sons no more than him. 1654 O. Sedgwick *Funeral Serm.* 17 A Father doth not more love his Natural child, then the faithful Minister doth those whom he hath begotten unto Christ. 1742 T. Robinson *Gavelkind* i. ii. 11 By the Law of the Twelve Tables the Descent..was without Distinction of Primogeniture to all the Children, whether Male or Female, natural or adopted.

†b. Similarly of other relationships (esp. *natural father* or *brother*) in which there is actual consanguinity or kinship by descent. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6509 Pen Synabor..Neghit to be note, —his naturall brother. 1540 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. ii. II. 137 Wher it hath pleased Allmyghty Godde to call my naturall father to his fatall end. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* iii. ii. 71 The great Turke being there a natural vncle of the late Romain. 1621 Shaks. *Cymb.* iii iii. 107 My selfe..They take for Naturall Father. 1641 Hinde *J. Breen* iii. 174 If he saw naturall brethren likely to fall out he would..wisely admonish them for peace.

c. In later use denoting a mere blood-kinship not legally recognized; hence, illegitimate, bastard.

1586 Ferne *Blaz. Gentrie* 90 He hath smoothed vp the matter with a fine terme, in calling him a sonne naturall, a prety word. 1632 Massinger *Maid of Hon.* i. i, He in the Malta habit Is the natural brother of the King—a by-blow. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 112 Maia Ragu..had three sons legitimate, and one natural. 1726 Arbuthnot *It cannot rain*, etc., Swift's Wks. 1755 III. i. 133 It has been commonly thought that he is Ulrick's natural brother, because of some resemblance of manners. 1773 Johnson in Boswell *Hebrides* (1785) 502 Supposing me to be her son,.. I must have been her natural son. 1817 J. Evans *Excurs. Windsor* 38 He was never married, but had natural daughters, who enjoyed his property. 1864 Burton *Scot Abr.* I. iii. 135 To pass off one of his natural children as a legitimate daughter of the house of Castile.

14. a. *Natural fool*: one who is by nature deficient in intelligence; a fool or simpleton by birth. †So *Natural idiot*. (Cf. Natural *sb.* 2.)

c 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 187 'Thou were', quod she, 'a very naturall fole, To suffre me departe'. c 1440 *Alph. Tales* 236 Socrates..provid hym bou a wriche & a naturall fule. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c 46 Ideottes and fooles naturall, now remaynyng..in his graces custodye. 1590 Sir J. Smyth *Disc. Weapons* Ded. 10 b, As though their Soldiors had bene either such naturall fooles or children. 1634 Earl Cork *Diary* in *Lismore Papers* Ser. i. (1886) IV. 22 To have the custody of her eldest son.., a naturall Iddeott. c 1670 Hobbes *Dial. Com. Laws* (1681) 98 Saying the King was a Natural Fool, and unfit to govern. 1748 Chesterfield *Lett* (1792) II cxliv. 14 Which makes those, who do not know him, take him at first for a natural fool. 1825 J. Neal *Bro. Jonathan* I. 119 Imposed upon by one whom you have thought a natural fool.

b. Having a specified character by nature.

1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, ii. iv. 542 Thou [art] a naturall Coward, without instinct. 1645 Casher *Body Divin.* (1647) 45 Was this saving wisdome of God known to the Philosophers and naturall wise men of the world? 1674 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 907/4 A Flea bitten Mare,. a natural pacer. 1713 Steele *Englishm* No 7. 43 A Natural Critick looks upon a Regular as a Dunce. 1776 *New Jersey Arch.* Ser. ii. I. 103 A Horse,..a natural pacer, but can trot. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* II. 85 He..would have made a natural doctor of mighty potency.

†15. Native to a country; native-born. *Obs.*

a 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) B viij b, Vertue maketh a stranger natural. 1570 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 193, I wote not how the naturall and auncient inhabitants will beare it. 1582 N. Lichefield tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* i. x. 27 The naturall people of that Countrie are blacke. 1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* Epist. 359 Welch-men.., Amongst whom was a succession of Naturall Kings. 1665 J. Webb *Stone-Heng* (1725) 76 The Romans..conquered our Britain; reduced the natural Inhabitants from their Barbarism.

†b. Freq. with national names, as *natural Englishmen*, etc. Also of words. *Obs.*

1556 [Ponet] (*title*) A shorte treatise of politike power, .. with an Exhortacion to all true naturall Englishemen. 1572 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 159 Thai ar all..of ane cuntry and naturall Scottismen. 1579 E. K. *Ded. to Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* § 1 Good and naturall English words. 1624 Massinger *Renegado* ii. iv, Thou an Italian,—Nay, more.. a natural Venetian. 1670–98 Lassels *Voy. Italy* II. 281 These three castles are guarded by natural Spaniards. 1728 Morgan *Algiers* I iii. 49 Twelve Colonies could not do very much towards civilizing a People so prone to Unpoliteness as were the natural Africans.

†c. Const. *of* a place. *Obs.*

1574 Hellowes *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 8 God commaunded that the Kings shouldde be naturall of the Kingdome. 1588 Parke tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 64 Commonly the captaines be naturall of those prouinces. 1622 Bacon *Hen. VII* (1876) 201 Till Philip were by continuance in Spain made as natural of Spain.

16. Feeling or exhibiting natural kindliness, affection, † or gratitude; having natural feeling. Now *rare.*

1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 160 Nature bydeth a man to.. kepe them, or els he is not a naturall man, remembrynge what god hath done for the. c 1530 C'tess Salisbury in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. ii. II 107, I pray you to be a good and naturall modre unto hyr. 1589 Greene *Menaphon* (1616) 66 Doron, to shew himselfe a naturall yong man, gaue her a few kind kisses to comfort her. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* iii. i. 229 A noble..brother, in his loue toward her, euer most kinde and naturall. 1605 — *Lear* ii. i. 86 Loyall and naturall Boy. 1608 D. T. *Esx. Pol. & Mor.* 20 b, Which are founde in euery well-disposed naturall man. a 1640 Massinger, etc. *Old Law* ii. i, *Ant.* Away, unnatural! *Sim.*..To be natural at such a time Were a fool's part. 1843 Dickens *Chr. Carol* iv, A wicked old screw.., why wasn't he natural in his lifetime?

Comb. a 1600 Hooker *Serm. agst. Sorrow* § 7 Those

men that would gladly haue their friends and brethrens dayes prolonged on earth, (as there is no naturall-hearted man but gladly would).

† b. Const. *to* or *towards* a person, etc. *Obs.*

1537 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II 89 If yow wer either naturall towardes your countrey or your famylie, you wolde not thus shame all your kynne. 1561 *Wills & Inv N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 193 As the said John will haive my blessing, to be naturall to the rest of his brether and sisters. 1611 B JONSON *Catiline* III. ii, No child can be too natural to his parent.

† 17. *Sc.* Possessed of natural ability. *Obs. rare.*

a 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 284 The lord Home beand ane wyse and naturall man. *Ibid.* II. 120 Quein regent beand ane vyse and naturall woman.

IV. 18. Dealing or concerned with, relating to, nature as an object of study or research; now usual only in *natural science.* † *Natural story* = NATURAL HISTORY.

c 1425 *Orolog. Sapient.* iv. in *Anglia* X. 357/29 Þe forseide broþere lefte þe scoles of natural science and worldely wisdome. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 11 Plinius made ..xxxvij[s] bookes of the story naturalle. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* Pref., He was a wittie man in naturall knowlege, and obserued well the change of wethers. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 215 The natural secrets, in the understanding and knowledge of which I haue beene instructed. 1622 GATAKER *Spir. Watch* (ed. 2) 23 If we may beleeue those that write the naturall story. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* i. (1687) 2/1 Thales first introduced Natural and Mathematical Learning into Greece. 1684 *R. Waller's Nat. Exper.* Fly-leaf, The Royal Society for Improving Natural Knowledge. 1707 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. No 310. 2413 Some Natural Observations made..in Shropshire. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 5 The School of Aristotle gave a transient attention to the objects of Natural Science. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 14 The modes of procedure employed in the three branches of the Natural Sciences.

b. *Natural Philosophy*, the study of natural bodies as such and of the phenomena connected with them; physical science, physics.

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S) 75 Be all clerkis of naturale philosophy it is impossible that the hevin be still bot moving. 1471 [see PHILOSOPHY 3]. 1519 *Interl. Four Elem.* Prol., A few conclusyouns..And poyntes of phylosophy naturall 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxv (1887) 129 Naturall Philosophy, the ground mistresse to Physik. 1649 FULLER *Just Man's Funeral* 5 He was skil'd in natural Philosophie from the Cedar to the Shrub. 1678 HOBBES *Decam.* i. 6 That sublunary Physiques, which is commonly called Natural Philosophy. *a* 1734 NORTH *Life Ld. Keeper North* (1742) 332 He was adept in natural Philosophy and Mechanicks. 1803 WOOD *Mechanics* i. 10 The business of natural philosophy is not to find out what might have been the constitution of nature. 1865 *Chambers's Encycl.* VII. 521/2 Physics..in its narrower sense..is equivalent to Natural Philosophy, which, until of late years, was the term more commonly used in Great Britain.

attrib. 1721 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* No. 42 (1726) 221 The place appointed for these examinations is the natural-philosophy school (one of the most public places in the university).

c. Given to the study of natural science; esp. *Natural philosopher*, one devoted to, or skilled in, natural philosophy.

c 1520 L. ANDREW *Noble Lyfe* a ij, The naturall maister Aristotell saith [etc.]. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* C j b, A physycyen and Cyrurgyen ought for to knowe y' complexion of the membres, as natural Phylosophers. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 172 The eternitie of the worlde, which is held by some naturall philosophers. 1629 DONNE *Serm.* xxxi. 307 Naturall men will write of Lands of Pygmies. 1657 TRAPP *Comm. Job* xxxviii. 38 The large Discourses of the natural Philosophers concerning that Subject. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIV. 653/2 Whether matter is acted on..,or whether it acts of itself, makes no difference to the natural philosopher. 1888 R. HUNT in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XIV. 187/1 Davy, Sir Humphry..,natural philosopher, was born at Penzance.

Na·tural-born, *a.* [f. prec. + BORN *ppl. a.* Cf. NATIVE-BORN.] Having a specified position or character by birth; used esp. with *subject.*

1583 *Exec. for Treason* (1675) 43 D. Sanders a natural born Subject but an unnatural worn Priest. 1598 W. PHILLIP tr. *Linschoten* (Hakl.) I. 184 The children of Mestiços are of colour and fashion like the naturall borne Countrimen 1625 in H. L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1655) 21 Divers of the naturall-born subjects of this Kingdome..do. claim precedency of the Peers of this Realm. 1709 *Act 7 Anne c.* 5 § 3 The Children of all natural-born Subjects, born out of the Ligeance of her Majesty..shall be deemed..to be natural-born Subjects of this Kingdom 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 370 The prince is always under a constant tie to protect his natural born subjects. 1833 *Penny Cycl* I. 338/2 It is not true that every person, born out of the dominion of the crown, is therefore an alien; nor is a person born within them necessarily a natural-born subject. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* VI. xxvi. 27 Every one who first saw the light on the American soil was a natural-born American citizen. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 137 The chief being a natural-born idiot, came with two of his head men.

Naturale·sque, *a.* and *sb.* [f. NATURAL *a.*]

A. *adj.* Having the characteristics of nature or natural objects.

1880 MRS. COMPTON READE *Brown Hand & White* II. iv. 102 Flung to the lowest depths of despair by the very naturalesque loveliness of Nereide. 1895 *Archæol. Oxon.* vi. 310 The spandrels are filled with foliage, much of which from its naturalesque character is almost unique.

B. *sb.* Imitation of, adherence to, nature.

1888 *Star* 12 Dec. 3/2 Morris..was generally in his designs puzzled between 'naturalesque' and 'conventionalism'.

Na·tural Hi·story. [HISTORY *sb.* 5.]

1. A work dealing with the properties of natural objects, plants, or animals; a scientific account *of* any subject written on similar lines.

1567 [see HISTORY *sb.* 5]. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II x. 43 b, Plinie in his naturall history writeth [etc.] 1604 E. GRIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. i. 117 Every naturall Historie is of it selfe pleasing, and very profitable. 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1658) 16 That Natural History, which he wrote of all plants. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. No. 198. 607 [Mr. Bannister] was most likely to have given us a very good Natural History of that place. 1831 RENNIE *Montagu's Ornith. Dict.* p. xxxi, Nobody..could ever dream of designating any of these [works]..a Natural History. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int* II. i. § 8 If a Natural History of the human feelings is at all possible.

2. The aggregate of facts relating to the natural objects, etc., *of* a place, or the characteristics *of* a class of persons or things. Also *transf.* the details *of* any subject treated in a similar manner.

Freq. in the titles of works, and so tending to pass into 1.

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super* 163 Let him read the naturall histories of the Asse, and the Sheepe, in Aristotle, Pliny, or Gesner. 1677 PLOT (*title*) The Natural History of Oxford-shire, Being an Essay toward the Natural History of England. 1766 SWINTON in *Phil. Trans* LVII. 111 The natural history of these, insects is sufficiently known. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIV 645 1 A short sketch of what may be called the natural history of the physical sciences. 1805 WEAVER tr. *Werner's Fossils* 1 Mineralogy or the natural history of fossils. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 621, I..got a good deal of material for a work on the Natural History of Governors which I do not intend to publish.

3. Originally, the systematic study of all natural objects, animal, vegetable, and mineral; now restricted to the study of animal life, and freq. implying a popular rather than a strictly scientific treatment of the subject.

1662 J DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 47 Many other stories were told us relating more to natural History than Travels. 1682 GREW *Anat. Plants* Pref., Without shewing any purpose of managing this Part of Natural History. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wm.* (1767) I. vii. 284 Of Natural Philosophy I consider Natural History as a part. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 109 Another incident in natural history..is Toads eat larks! 1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* (1878) 11 It is a question whether Natural History would have ever attained its present honours, had not Geology arisen. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* p. vii, Persons indifferent to the pleasures of Natural History, except when highly coloured pictures are presented to them by popular writers. *attrib.* 1851 *Lit. Gaz.* 12 July 483/1 The Natural History Section of the British Association 1877 *Nature* 21 June 137/1 The organisation of natural history museums.

† b. In concrete use. (See quot.) *Obs. rare*—[1].

1749 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. No. 491. 6 An Account of Glasses..for preserving Pieces of Anatomy or Natural History in spirituous Liquors.

Hence **Na·tural histo·rian,** a writer or authority on Natural History; **Na·tural-histo·rical** *a.*, belonging to Natural History.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 27 There are many examples found in Natural Historians, of Springs that do ebb and flow. 1780 J. ADAMS in *Fam Lett.* (1876) 379 There is a handsome statue of M. Buffon, the great natural historian. 1825 BEDDOES *Let.* in *Poems* (1851) p xlvii, Blumenbach..is, I fancy, of the first rank as mineralogist, physiologian, geologist, botanist, natural-historian, and physician. *a* 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* II. (1874) 267 Works..whose subjects are genealogical, historical, natural-historical, and even theological. 1884 *Daily News* 28 Aug. 2/2 A natural-historian who told us all about the height of Lundy Island.

Naturalism (næ·tiŭrălĭz'm). [f. NATURAL *a.* + -ISM. Cf. F. *naturalisme.*]

1. Action arising from, or based on, natural instincts, without spiritual guidance († also with *pl.*); a system of morality or religion having a purely natural basis.

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 211 Atheists or men..who will admit of nothing but Morality, but Naturalismes, and humane reason. 1753 tr. *Frey's Acc. Moravians* 34 The Naturalism and lawless Priviledges of the first Class 1866 LIDDON *Bampton Lect.* vi. (1875) 308 Pagans yield to those instincts of creature-worship which mere naturalism is ever prone to indulge. 1884 SYMONDS *Shaks. Predec.* iii 96 A spirit survived from the old heathen past,..which we may describe as naturalism. 1894 *Thinker* V. 346 A mythological system, with innumerable gods grafted upon the original element of naturalism.

2. *Philos.* A view of the world, and of man's relation to it, in which only the operation of natural (as opposed to supernatural or spiritual) laws and forces is admitted or assumed.

1750 WARBURTON *Julian* 42 *note*, [Ammianus] being a religious Theist, and untainted with the Naturalism of Tacitus. 1794 HURD *Life Warburton* 72 Lord Bolingbroke..was of that sect, which, to avoid a more odious name, chuses to distinguish itself by that of Naturalism. 1816 R. HALL *Let.* Wks. 1832 V 502 Their system is naturalism, not the evangelical system. 1858 SEARS *Athan.* 4 By the word 'Naturalism' we describe a belief in nature alone. 1874 W. WALLACE *Hegel's Logic* § 60. 100 Materialism or Naturalism, therefore, is the only consistent and thorough-going system of Empiricism.

3. A style or method characterized by close adherence to, and faithful representation of, nature or reality: a. in literature.

a 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ* I. (1874) 21 The earliest prominent example of a naturalism without afterthought in the whole of Italian poetry. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* II. 136 That Naturalism which threatened to end in sheer brutality. 1881 *Daily News* 13 June 4/4 That unnecessarily faithful portrayal of offensive incidents for which M. Zola has found the new name of 'Naturalism'.

b. in art.

1852 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Madonna* Introd. 37 The mannerism of the Italians, and the naturalism of the Flemish painters. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* III. i § 11 The Gothic naturalism advancing gradually from the Byzantine severity. 1884 *Bazaar* 26 Dec. 681/3 Foregrounds of rush and wild flower he paints with extraordinary facility and naturalism.

4. Adherence or attachment to what is natural.

1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* v. 186 Goethe's profound, imperturbable naturalism is absolutely fatal to all routine thinking. 1884 SELELY in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 502 His naturalism, his enjoyment of the world as it is.

Naturalist (næ·tiŭrălĭst). [ad. F. *naturaliste* (1527), = It. and Sp. *naturalista*; or f. NATURAL *a.* + -IST.]

1. One who studies natural, in contrast to spiritual, things; one who regards natural causes as a sufficient explanation of the world and its phenomena; an adherent of or believer in, naturalism.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* Pref (1592) 9 Against the false naturalists (that is to say professors of the knowledge of nature and naturall things) I will alledge nature it selfe. 1612 R. CARPENTER *Soul's Sent.* 76 Those blasphemous truth-opposing Heretikes, and Atheisticall naturalists. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 132 The Naturalists explode Christ and Scriptures at last as unnecessary. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 191 Let the Naturalists explain these Things [the aspirations of the soul]. 1824 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* (1831) I. 5 The religious Naturalist in his turn despises the feeble mind of the Socinian. 1864 *Q. Jrnl. Sci* I 554 The small semi-educated sect of men calling themselves 'Naturalists', or 'Secularists'.

b. One who follows the light of nature, as contrasted with revelation.

1608 BP. HALL *Epist.* III. iii, Let me but know what action Popery requires of any of his followers, which a meere Naturalist hath not done, can not do? 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xcii. 263 For the Manner how God would bee worshipped, no Naturalist could euer find it out, till hee himselfe gaue directions from his sacred Scripture 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 288, I am here speaking in the assumed character of a mere naturalist, to whom no light of revelation had been vouchsafed.

† 2. A natural man; one with natural instincts.

1635 J HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 34 Feredo was in one respect a naturalist, desirous of posterity.

3. One who studies, or is versed in, natural science; a natural philosopher, a physicist. Now *rare* or *Obs.* (very common in 17th c.)

1587 GREENE *Euphues Cens. Philautus* Wks. (Grosart) VI 172 Your phisicall reasons bewra es a good naturalist. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xvii. 89 Diligent physitians or naturalists..will put the same to any kind of metall. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 227 That Inke hath Poyson in it, the Historian, as well as Naturalist will confesse 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 8 Because the Lightening first affects the Sense, I give it the precedence, as is usual amongst Naturalists. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III iii, For the highest clouds cannot rise above two miles, as naturalists agree. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 330 All water remains always at a level. Ask naturalists the reason. 1795 J HUTTON *Th. Earth* I. 201 Some part of the Theory of the Earth..which will probably give offence to naturalists who have espoused an opposite opinion. 1823 MACKINTOSH *De L'Allemagne* Wks. 1846 II. 537 The naturalist gives no picture of scenery by the most accurate catalogue of mineral and vegetable produce.

b. (In early use only contextual, now specific.) One who is interested in, or makes a special study of, animals or plants. (A less precise term than *zoologist*, *botanist*, etc.)

1600 SUTTON *Disce Mori* vi. (1846) 57 A lion; of whom the naturalist writeth, that he is of such courage [etc.]. 1658 T. WALL *Charact. Enemies Ch.* 30 The great Naturalist observes it of this beast, the Leopard [etc.]. 1733 SWIFT *On Poetry* Wks. 1755 IV. i. 194 So, nat'ralists observe, a flea Hath smaller fleas that on him prey. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* VII. 27 The sea snail, of which naturalists have..mentioned fifteen kinds. 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* III. 210 This father was a great naturalist, or rather florist; he had large collections of flowers, plants [etc.]. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* ii. (1873) 33 Every naturalist knows vaguely what he means when he speaks of a species. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 7 The structure of a bone enables naturalists to build up the animal of which it is a part.

† 4. One 'natural' to a country; a native. *Obs.*—[1]

1631 HEYWOOD *Eng. Eliz.* (1641) 160 If they aimed at the life of a naturalist, being their..Sovereignes sister.

† 5. One who lacks technical training. *Obs.*—[1]

1707 SIR W. HOPE *New Method Fencing* (1714) 255 A vigorous and stout ignorant or naturalist, with a swinging irregular pursuite, will put any of you from off all your o derly postures of defence.

6. One who aims at reproducing or adhering closely to nature; a representative of naturalism:

a. in art.

1784 J. BARRY *Lect. Art* iii. (1848) 124 The cavils of the ignorant,—or the Naturalists, as they choose to call themselves. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. iv. vi. § 2 Others received both good and evil together (thence properly called Naturalists). 1873 PATER *Renaissance* 42 Botticelli lived in a generation of naturalists, and he might have been a naturalist among them.

b. in literature.

1883 LOWELL *Wks.* (1890) VI. 62 Fielding was a naturalist in the sense that he was an instinctive and careful observer. 1888 H. JAMES *Partial Portr.* 124 [Trollope] tells us, on the whole, more about life than the 'naturalists' in our sister republic.

B. *adj.* Naturalistic.

1830 PUSEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 366 Its naturalist tendencies.. received their highest power to hurt from corresponding

points in the state of theology. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. IX. ii. § 4 That naturalist art..denied at last the spiritual nature of man. 1893 COLLINGWOOD *Life Ruskin* I. 192 The Naturalist-landscape school, a group of painters who threw overboard the traditions of Turner.

Naturalistic (nætiŭrălistik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.]

1. In accordance with the doctrine of naturalism.

1840 W. H. MILL *Observ.* I. 130 The historical and naturalistic explanations of Paulus and his school. 1858 SEARS *Athan.* 8 Naturalistic tendencies leading to doubts of immortality. 1884 FARRAR in *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 446 The naturalistic explana ion of miracles was exploded finally by Strauss himself.

b. Of the nature of, characterized by, naturalism in various senses.

1860 MILL *Repr. Govt.* (1861) 9 The supporters of what may be termed the naturalistic theory of politics. 1871 FARRAR *Witn. Hist.* iii. 101 For the old humanistic worship ..it substituted a naturalistic cult. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* xxvi, Its obvious unreality amid beliefs essentially naturalistic.

2. Aiming at a close reproduction of nature; realistic: a. in art.

1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXIX. 295 They think it a sufficient condemnation of a picture to call it naturalistic. 1862 HAMERTON *Painter's Camp* I. 8 Our modern school of naturalistic landscape painters. 1886 SYMONDS *Renaiss. It., Cath. React.* (1898) VII. xiii. 223 A manner..more naturalistic than that of the Caracci.

b. in literature.

1876 L. STEPHEN *Eng. Th. 18th C.* II. 426 The romantic and the naturalistic school adopted different modes of satisfying the yearning thus excited. 1889 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 963/1 The perusal of a naturalistic book.

3. Of or belonging to natural history.

1859 G. WILSON *Life E. Forbes* v. (1861) 151 The almost exclusive preference which he showed to the scientific, and especially the naturalistic, over the professional branches of medicine. 1890 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLVII. 149/2 We wish no better guide on a naturalistic ramble.

4. Based on nature; relating to the natural order of things, as opposed to a logical order.

1867 ATWATER *Logic* 53 In a Logical sense, quadrupeds, reptiles, birds, fishes, are species of the genus animal. In the Naturalistic sense, though they include species, they are not themselves species at all.

Hence **Naturali·stically** *adv.*

1864 *Realm* 2 Mar. 7 His solidly imagined and naturalistically presented groundwork of an autobiography. 1885 J. E. HARRISON *Stud. in Gk. Art* iii. 139 It is usually a natural scene, naturalistically treated.

Naturality (nætiŭræ·lĭti). Now *rare.* [a. F. *naturalité* (14th c.), ad. late L. *nātūrālitat-em* (Tertullian): see NATURAL *a.* and -ITY.]

† 1. Natural character or quality. *Obs.*

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk M. Aurel.* Prol. A j b, Contrary in their opinions, as dyuers in their naturalities. *Ibid.* let. x. 131 b, The goddis by their naturalyte and power close vp the furies, and gouerne the steres. 1651 N. BIGGS *New Disp.* P 174 To arraigne and examine the naturalities of the other universal main pillars of curing. 1659 TORRIANO, *Specie*, kind.., quality, or naturality.

† 2. a. A state of nature, as opposed to morality.

1619 SIR J. SEMPIL *Sacrilege Handled* App. 47 They haue even lost the common Principles with Brutish Naturalitie, which..will euen vse a kinde of Commutatiue Iustice, and retribution. 1653 BAXTER *Saints' R.* II. Pref. (1662) 169 As all Morality presupposeth Naturality.

† b. Natural unmodified state. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1649 BULWER *Pathomyot.* II. i. 96 Which expression is seen in its pure naturality in Boyes.

† 3. a. Naturalness; the fact of being in accordance with nature. *Obs.*

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 19 The villany of that Spirit, by demonstrating a naturality in one way, makes us mistrust a miracle in another. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* Pref., Answering the Objection, against the Naturality of the Idea of God, from the Pagan Polytheism.

† b. Closeness to nature. *Obs. rare* —[1].

1651 G. DANIEL *Let.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 206 You may iudge Draughts sometimes in Cole-Works, to hit the Naturalitie of Lines Studied by finer Pencills.

4. Natural († modesty,) feeling or conduct. In later use *Sc.*

1628 F. GREVILLE *Life Sidney* x. (1652) 123 Greater resolution..than the naturality, diffidence, and quiet complexion of the Princes then reigning could well bear. 1822 GALT *Sir A. Wylie* xcix, I was vexed when I thought he was dead, and that I should have so little naturality. 1847 MRS CARLYLE *Early Lett.* (1889) 173 To rouse lethargic friends into naturality.

5. An illustration drawn from natural things.

1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xxi. Wks. 1851 III. 484 They..are in his naturalities no better then Spiders. *a* 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) II. 41 Any sort of illustrations. are better than stale common-place naturalities, which show no acquaintance with actual nature.

† 6. The position or rights of a natural-born subject. *Obs. rare.*

1558 *Acts Parlt. Scot.* (1814) II. 507 The maist cristine king of france hes grantit ane lettre of Naturalitie for him and his successouris. 1614 W. BARCLAY *Nepenthes* A 4 b, The Spaniards, who haue giuen it the right of naturalitie in their soyle terme it Tabacco.

† **Naturalizant.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. pres. pple. of F. *naturaliser* to NATURALIZE.] A natural citizen or inhabitant.

1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I* 35 We are all fellow-Citizens and Naturalizants of the Heavenly Jerusalem.

Naturalization (nætiŭrăləizē·ʃən). [f. NATURALIZE *v.* + -ATION; cf. F. *naturalisation.*]

1. The action of admitting an alien to the position and privileges of a native-born subject or citizen; the fact of being so admitted.

1578 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 693 All respettis, remissionis, tutoreis datives and naturalizationis. 1603 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 190 Certaine lesuits.. obtayning the fauour of certaine gouernors, obtained a priuiledge of naturalization. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 442 Those of Flanders..are not bound to take Letters of Naturalization to dwell in this Kingdome. *a* 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. x. (1677) 234 Many Scotch..either by Naturalizations or Transmigrations have increased the Inhabitants of this Island. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 13 P 4 Our late act of naturalization hath had so great an effect in foreign parts [etc.]. 1769 *Junius Lett.* IV. (1788) 52 Such depopulation can only be repaired..by some sensible bill of naturalization. *a* 1832 MACKINTOSH *Rev.* 1688, Wks. 1846 II. 49 They resumed the consideration of a bill for the natu.alisation of French Protestants. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* xviii. (1880) 319 They claimed and obtained letters of naturalisation.

fig. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* II. 120 Our English Cathedral Music has gained..much from this naturalisation, as it may be called, of Italian Masters.

b. *attrib.*

1712 SWIFT *Examiner* No. 44 Enemies, taking Advantage of the general Naturalization Act, had invited over..Foreigners of all Religions. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 232/2 Tho' the naturalization bill was drop'd, no other was brought in to answer the same good purposes. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 339/1 The most effectual method of naturalizing an alien is by Act of Parliament, called a Naturalization Bill. 1874 BANCROFT *Footpr. Time* XIX. 609 A naturalization law was organized.

2. a. The admission or adoption of foreign words, beliefs, arts, practices, etc. into general use or favour.

1747 JOHNSON *Plan Dict.* Wks. 1787 IX. 169 This naturalization is produced..by admission into common speech, in some metaphorical signification. 1843 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* I. 125 They are also accompanied by many compounds and derivatives, which is commonly regarded as a proof of long naturalization. 1876 L. STEPHEN *Eng. Th. 18th C.* I. ii. 33 The Cartesian philosophy failed to find complete naturalization. 1878 LECKY *Eng. 18th C.* I. iv. 538 The naturalisation of the opera in England.

b. The introduction of plants or animals to places where they are not indigenous, but thrive freely under ordinary conditions.

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* IV. (1873) 89 The naturalisation of plants through man's agency in foreign lands. 1870 W. ROBINSON (*title*) The Wild Garden, or Our Groves and Shrubberies made beautiful by the Naturalization of Hardy Exotic Plants. 1895 *Oracle Encycl.* I. 528/1 [He] laboured successfully for the naturalisation of British salmon in Colonial waters.

3. The action of making natural.

1897 FAIRBAIRN *Catholicism* (1899) 423 He did not describe the process with Harnack as the Secularization of the Church, or with Sohm as its Naturalization.

Naturalize (nætiŭrăləiz), *v.* [ad. F. *naturaliser* (16th c.): see NATURAL *a.* and -IZE, and cf. It. *naturalizzare* (Florio).]

I. 1. *trans.* To admit (an alien) to the position and rights of citizenship; to invest with the privileges of a native-born subject.

1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* viii. (1628) 263 A name of Naturalizing or making the bearer thereof a free Denizen. 1667 SPRAT *Hist. R. Soc.* 64 By their naturalizing Men of all Countries, they have laid the beginnings of many great advantages. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 13 P 2 All the French Refugees in those dominions [Holland] are to be naturalized. 1753 *Scots Mag.* June 269/1 The King..had a power to naturalize any foreigner. 1792 J. BARLOW *Constit.* 1791, 37 Many of your citizens have been naturalized. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. I i, We, by act of Assembly, 'naturalise' the chief Foreign Friends of Humanity. 1892 J. WINSOR *Columbus* XX. 479 She..naturalized his brother Diego to fit him for ecclesiastical preferment.

fig. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. XX. 348 Valour naturalizing a brave spirit through the Universe. *a* 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* xi. 21 The children of Joseph..are..naturalized by Jacob, and made free Denisons of the Church. 1766 CUNNINGHAM *Prol. Merch. Ven.* 18 This Shylock, the Jew,..Was naturaliz'd oft by your fathers before ye. 1825 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Stage Illusion*, We love in comedy to see an audience naturalised behind the scenes.

absol. 1625 BACON *Ess., Greatness Kingd.* P 6 They haue not had that vsage, to Naturalize liberally.

b. Const. *into, to.* Chiefly in *fig.* uses.

1606 DEKKER *Sev. Sins* VII. (Arb.) 46 Remember..that your Seruants are your adopted Children, they are naturalized into your bloud. 1622 DONNE *Serm.* cliv. Wks. 1839 VI. 145 Persons..not naturalized by conversion..from another religion to this. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 107 Whose Credit ..lewred Strangers out of their Countrys to reside in it, and kept them here, and naturalized them to it. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 5 P 1 My obligations of it are such as might well naturalize me into the interests of it. 1813 CROKER in *Examiner* 22 Feb. 118/2 We naturalized foreign seamen into our service.

2. To introduce or adopt (a word, practice, thing, etc.) into a country or into common use; to put on a level with what is native.

1593 PEELE *Hon. Garter* 42 Harington,..That hath so purely naturalized Strange words, and made them all free denizens. 1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* i. 40 I have like liberty to naturalize that word [transanimation], as Lipsius had to make it a Roman. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XI. § 161 This Proposition..seemed to naturalize Rebellion, and to make it current in the Kingdom. 1702 S. PARKER tr. *Cicero's De Finibus* I. 1 When I first attempted to naturalize the Notions and Arguments, which the Grecian Philosophers have. 1756 NUGENT *Montesquieu's Spir. Laws* XXII. xxi, These continual changes.. naturalized usury at Rome. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 556 To carry back the vaccine virus into his department, with a view to propagate and naturalize it. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxii. 371 The yard was naturalized as an English measure.

fig. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch. Porch* lxi, Keep all thy native good, and naturalize All forrain of that name.

3. To introduce (animals or plants) to places where they are not indigenous, but in which they may flourish under the same conditions as those which are native. (Chiefly const. *in.*)

c 1708 (*title*) Canary Birds Naturalized in Utopia. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 69 P 5 Our Melons, our Peaches..are Strangers among us,..naturalized in our English Gardens. 1763 *Nat. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 68/2 A great variety of African plants have, as it were, been naturalised in the American settlements. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf.* II. 342 An essay on the means and advantages of naturalizing the alpaca in this country 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* VI. (1852) 120 No doubt many plants besides the cardoon and fennel are naturalized.

4. *refl.* To become fully settled or established in a place or in new surroundings.

1646 J. HALL *Horæ Vac.* 96 Customs insensibly Naturalize themselves. 1824 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* (1831) I. 53 An endemic malady..has naturalized itself among your American brethren. 1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 296 From the singular steadfastness of the stem, they soon naturalize themselves to the spot. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *First. Sk.* (1873) II. I. ii. 74 They were brought into it by the Roman Government.., but they never naturalized themselves there.

5. *intr.* To become naturalized; to settle down in a natural manner.

1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 398 Divers of ours being taken, have naturalized amongst them. 1821 JEFFREY *Let. to C. Wilkes* 15 Apr., We do not allow ourselves .. to naturalise in London. 1877 M. M. GRANT *Sun-Maid* viii, How did you get them all to naturalise here?

II. † 6. *trans.* a. To familiarize or accustom (one) *in* or *to* a thing. *Obs. rare.*

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. i. 223, I will returne perfect Courtier, in the which my instruction shall serue to naturalize thee. 1652 HARTLIB *Clavis Apocal.* Ded., An emploiment whereunto..God hath naturalized my affections.

† b. To convert *to* or *into* (something) by custom; to make (a thing) natural or familiar (*to* a person). *Obs. rare.*

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XVI. ci. 401 Prescription doth naturalize in Court Some Errors to a habit. *a* 1667 SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) I. 30 Custom has naturalized his Labour to him. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 41 Conscience, deadened by repeated strokes, Has into manners naturaliz'd our crimes.

7. a. To bring into conformity with nature; to free from conventionality.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. V. (1632) 491 Were I of the trade I would naturalize Arte, as much as they Artize nature. 1769 SMYTH tr. *Aldrich's Archit.* (1818) 12 Masaccio, the first painter who naturalized the stiff manner of Giotto. 1867 BARRY *Life Sir C. Barry* iv. 127 A style thoroughly naturalized.

b. To reduce to a purely natural basis; to free from the supernatural or miraculous.

1647 M. HUDSON *Div. Right Govt.* II. x. 158 The inward satisfaction of conscience..is that alone which doth naturalize these supernaturall duties. 1652 *Persuasive* 5 It shall not be the project of this Discourse, either to naturalize, or make invalid the Lines of Princes. 1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul* 305 Willing to contradict the falsity, and thus naturalize the miracle. 1858 SEARS *Athan* 7 The Divine Being himself is naturalized and brought down to the plane of these conceptions. *a* 1882 T. H. GREEN *Prolegg. Ethics* Introd (1883) 9 To stand in the way of the scientific impulse to naturalise the moral man.

† 8. *intr.* To adopt methods in conformity with, or indicated by, nature. *Obs. rare.*—[1]

1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* II. 271 Some did a little further nat'rallize, And these unto the Ayre would sacrifize . pure Frankincense or Myrrhe...They hoped these might purge ill ayres.

9. To pursue the studies of a naturalist.

1787 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 27 Feb., The mountains of Wales, where both had been naturalizing thirteen years ago. 1840 E. FORBES in Wilson & Geikie *Life* IX. (1861) 269 Going to naturalize in the Mediterranean for a couple of years. 1861 WILSON & GEIKIE *Ibid.* 250 Forbes returned to the Isle of Man, where he remained two months, naturalizing, as was his wont.

Naturalized (ræ·tiŭrăləizd), *ppl. a.* [-ED [1].]

1. of persons: Admitted to the rights or privileges of a native citizen or subject. In looser sense, practically made into a native by residence. a. In predicative use. † Also const. *to.*

1559 in KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 440 Frenche men could nott be justlie called strangearis, seeing that thei war naturalized. 1623 tr. *Favine's Theat. Hon.* III. VII. 392 Except they be naturalized, and inhabitants of our owne kingdome. *c* 1677 in Marvell *Growth Popery* 62 The other half, and the whole of the Lading, belonging to Simon Francia, who is naturalized. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 182, I was..naturaliz'd to the Place, and to the Manner of Living. 1775 in F. Chase *Hist. Dartmouth Coll.* (1891) I. 332 Mr. Dean..was early naturalized among the Indians, well understands their customs. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 339 They must be..natural-born subjects, or naturalized, or made denizens. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* xviii. (1880) 319 Many..Flemings had no sooner settled..and become naturalised, than they..assumed English [names].

transf. and *fig.* 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xli. 263 The Godly..as naturalized in that heavenly Kingdome. 1788 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* xiv. Wks. 1797 I. 305 A mind thrown back two thousand years, and as it were naturalized in antiquity. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* v. (ed. 2) 189 It is . advisable..that they [chronometers] should be received on board at an earlier period, so that they may become naturalized in their new position.

b. Attributively. (Sometimes qualifying the original, and sometimes the acquired, designation.)

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 69 The Country People and naturalized Portugals live to a good Old Age. 1753 *Scots Mag.* June 270/1 Naturalized Jews claiming the privileges of Englishmen. 1775 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* I. 112 Spain having learned the art .. from their naturalised guests the Arabians. 1822 J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* 171 He is a naturalized citizen of the United States, but a native of England. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiv. V. 141 The names of Sir Joseph Williamson .., a born Englishman, and of Portland, a naturalised Englishman. 1873 SMILES *Huguenots France* ii. i. (1881) 313 The disposition of the naturalised Huguenots to adopt names of an English sound. *transf.* 1817 KEATS *Lett.* Wks. (1889) III. 74 We sometimes skim into a bed of rushes, and there become naturalized river-folks.

c. Closely attached *to* one. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* xi. ix. P 6, I am too much naturalized to you on the side of obligation, not to take a permanent interest in all your pleasures and disappointments.

2. Of things, languages, words, practices, etc. (See NATURALIZE *v.* 2.)

1625 in K. Long tr. *Barclay's Argenis* p. iv, Thy Argenis .. by thy pame Is naturalized, and doth in English reigne. 1671 CLARENDON *Dial.* Tracts (1727) 348 Since the Latin hath ceased to be a language, .. the French is almost naturalized through Europe. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 224 The word amongst Artificers is almost naturalis'd. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* xiv. vi. (1864) IX. 213 The native language, or rather the naturalised Latin reasserted its independence. 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* 52 Homer never directly assigns to a foreign origin anything that has become naturalised in Greece.

†b. Firmly rooted or fixed. *Obs. rare.*

1665 NEEDHAM *Med. Medicinæ* 296 Most mysterious Maladies are naturalised within our Vitals. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV. 148 'Tis late, if ever, that we discover out so confirm'd and so Naturalized Mistake.

3. Of animals and plants. (See the vb. 3.)

1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 336 See E. bot. 63, where it is first adopted as a naturalized plant. 1811 *1st Rep. Merino Soc* 52 This kind cannot be perfectly produced but by naturalized sheep of the pure race. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iv. (1873) 83 These naturalised plants are of a highly diversified nature. 1875 WALLACE in *Encycl. Brit.* I 84/1 A naturalised animal or plant .must be able to withstand all the vicissitudes of the seasons in its new home.

4. Affected by naturalism; reduced to the level of natural things; made natural.

1858 SEARS *Athan.* 6 Naturalized faith preserves the scattered dust to be combined anew. *Ibid.* iii. vi. 305 Natural men in all ages .. attain only to a belief in a naturalized spirit-world. 1880 in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 448/1 A naturalised note is always a white key on the pianoforte or organ, unless it be combined with a sharp or flat.

Naturalizer (næ·tiŭrăləizəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER ^{1}.] One who naturalizes.

1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 846 The two-fold character borne by the naturalizer of German novels. 1885 *Athenæum* 17 Oct. 510/1 Upon the naturalizers of this and other noxious species .. we cannot waste much pity.

Naturalizing (næ·tiŭrăləizin), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING ^{1}.] The action of the vb. NATURALIZE.

a. In sense 1 of the vb. Also *attrib.*

1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* iv. 45 The naturalizing (if I may so speak) of the Gentiles into the spiritual Commonwealth. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2554/4 An Act for the Naturalizing of David le Grand, and others. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Aug. 379/1, I am against this naturalizing bill. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 106/1 The wisdom of the law concerning the naturalizing of foreigners

b. In sense 9 of the vb. Also *attrib.*

1840 E. FORBES in Wilson & Geikie *Life* iv. (1861) 269 It would be the acme of naturalizing happiness. 1860 TRISTRAM *Gt Sahara* xiii. 231 Naturalizing was a task of some little difficulty, the place being in so unsettled a condition.

So **Na·turalizing** *ppl. a*

1854 E. FORBES in Wilson & Geikie *Life* xv. (1861) 555 We shall turn out a fine set of naturalizing youths by and by. 1865 MOZLEY *Miracs.* (ed. 2) Pref. 11 Here, then, are three naturalizing rationales of miracles.

Naturally (næ·tiŭrăli), *adv.* Also 6 -allye, 6–7 -allie. [f. NATURAL *a.* + -LY ^{2}. The earlier ME. form was NATURELLY.]

I. 1. By natural or inherent instinct, impulse, feeling or tendency.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 79 The lark also ful naturally, Cristes ascencioune .. Commendyd. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* ix. (1885) 128 Manis corage is so noble, þat naturally he aspirith to high thinges. 1538 STARKEY *England* ii. i. 159 Euery man naturally ys gyuen to folow plesure, quietnes, and ease. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 5 b, He whiche is a Germain him selfe wil naturally for the countrie sake .. be helpfull to an other Germaine. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 212 All of us naturally are too much in love with our owne workes. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II xvii. 85 Men (who naturally love Liberty, and Dominion over others). 1711 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 77 P 1, I have naturally an Aversion to much Speaking. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xix, I naturally hate the face of a tyrant. 1797–1803 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. xliii. 246 The sympathy which we naturally feel for our kind. 1876 L. STEPHEN *Eng. Th. 18th C.* II. xii. viii. 448 An antiquarian is naturally a conservative.

b. Immediately qualifying an adj. or pple. denoting personal character. (Passing into next.)

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* iv. iv. 732 Though I am not naturally honest, I am so sometimes by chance. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* iii. 90 They are naturally inclined to singing. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol Arith.* Pref (1690) a 3 b, That many are naturally querulous and envious, is an Evil as old as the World. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1849) 437 Philip was not naturally either bold or rash. 1877 L. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* i. 16 If a youth learn to sing and play easily and with pleasure, .. we say he is naturally musical.

2. In respect of natural constitution, character, or condition.

1526 TINDALE 2 *Pet.* ii. 12 As brute beastes naturally made to be taken and destroyed. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 407 The chiefest castell .. is situated .. upon an hyghe hyll, naturally strong. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 5 High grounds are not naturally fat. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. x. 201 That Jews stinck naturally, .. is a received opinion. 1683 RAY *Corr.* (1848) 131 Whether the Chondrilla .. have naturally a full or double flower..? 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 155 P 4 A Woman is naturally more helpless than the other Sex. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xix, We have all naturally an equal right to the throne. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. 163 It is naturally fertile, and well watered. 1847 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* vii, Her face, naturally pale as marble.

3. By natural endowment; by means of, or in virtue of, inherent knowledge or capacity; without special teaching or training. *To come naturally to* (one): see NATURAL *a* 9 c.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II 312/2 The grayhounde hath this knowledge naturallye, therfore take hym to you. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1560) a Euery man can geue a reason naturallie, and without Arte. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 100 Some have no religion, yet they hold naturally the immortality of the soul. 1691 HARTLIFFE *Virtues* 357 For Men have naturally the Notions of good and evil within them. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4764/4 [A horse] sets Head and Tail naturally well. 1878 *Scribner's Mag.* XV. 112/2 Statesmanship came so naturally to him. 1889 MRS. RIDDELL *Prize Sunshine* I. v. 87 It came naturally to him to bear and forbear.

4. Spontaneously; by natural growth, etc.; without the aid of art or cultivation.

1563 HYLL *Art Garden.* (1593) 6 That ground . which naturally bringeth forth of his own accord, both elms and wilde young springs. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 98 A Collar or Chaine naturally wrought like to Sinople or Uermilion. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 45 The crown of his head was in his latter dayes somthing bald, as the foepart naturally curled. *a* 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 87, I have placed wood .. in this county, because, as I am informed, it groweth naturally therein. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 201 There is naturally upon a Marble Stone, a figure in red Colour of a Virgin on her Knees. 1721 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 92 Where Elephants are naturally placed, they are of great Use after they are tained. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 581/1 Where it grows naturally is not known, but it is cultivated in Germany. 1847 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* vii, Julia's hair curls naturally.

b. Without affectation, with ease.

1840 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1874) II. v 259 Some men talk as if to speak naturally were to speak like a natural. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) II. vi. 55 The Czar called his Empress so naturally by her dear homely title of wife.

II. 5. In accordance with, by the operation of, natural laws or causes.

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armis* (S. T. S.) 78 Sen naturaly thir unresonable bestis has sik contrarietee amang thaine. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxv. (Percy Soc.) 112 Nature made the bodyes above, That aboute the worlde naturallye do move. 1546 LANGLEY tr *Pol. Verg. de Invent.* ii. i. 35 We perceive in all kindes of liuing creatures naturally a certaine familiaritie of male and female. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) A 3 As when good ground naturally brings forth thistles. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 385 The salt Limpha mixes naturally with the Blood. 1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 301 The muscular actions which take place naturally in the body may be divided into two classes. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* II. 305 The changes which are naturally wrought by time.

b. In the natural manner; through age or disease as opposed to violence, etc.

1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 5136 Thocht sum de Naturally, throuch age, Fer mo deis raiffand in one raige. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 199 *marg.*, Tyrants verie sildome or neuer are so blessed as to dye naturally. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 348 Widows, if their husbands died naturally, marry not again. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* iii, She did not seem to die naturally.

c. As a natural result or consequence; as might be expected from the circumstances.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* ii. 101 To gather that observation, or conclusion, which most naturally buddeth out of it. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 465 P 2 Faith and Morality naturally produce each other. 1760–2 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xxvii, Poverty naturally begets dependence. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 5 Those eyes whose balls are blue are naturally the softest. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 182 His situation naturally developes in him .. a peculiar class of abilities. 1892 GARDINER *Stud. Hist. Eng.* 14 He naturally chose the latter alternative.

†d. Simply, easily. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1655 MRQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Invent.* c, A Childs force bringeth up .. an incredible quantity of water .. so naturally, that the work will not be heard even in the next Room.

†6. In the natural course of things. *Obs.*

1473 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 100/1 Yf the seid Countes were nowe naturally dede. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 30 § 5 If he so longe hadde naturally lyved. 1589 *Act* 31 *Eliz.* c. 6 § 1 As yf the saide person .. then were naturallie deade. 1607 *Statutes* in *Hist. Wakefield Gram. Sch.* (1892) 60 As tho he were naturallie deade.

†b. Normally, regularly. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1526 *Galway Arch* in *10th Rep. Hist MSS. Comm.* App. V. 401 No carpenter nor masson shall not have for his hyre .. but it.d. naturallie every daye, with meate and drincke.

†7. a. With *born.* (Cf. NATURAL-BORN *a.*) *Obs.*

1523 *Act* 14 & 15 *Hen. VIII*, c. 4 § 1 Persons being the kinges subiectes naturally borne within this his realme. 1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 383 A man naturally borne in this kingdome.

†b. In respect of birthplace or nationality. *Obs.*

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* i. i. A iv b, This excellent baron was naturally of Rome borne in the mounte Celie. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 76 About whom there runne fortie Peichi (so called in that they are naturally Persians).

†8. By natural generation. *Obs.*

1548 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 695 He was lineally descended, and naturally procreated of the noble stocke and familie of Lancaster. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 31 So man begetteth man naturallie. 1786 J. ERSKINE *Hist. Redemption* (1812) 90 He was both Legally and Naturally descended from David.

†9. Physically, materially. *Obs.*

1546 COVERDALE *Calvin's Sacr.* Pref., Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 427 The great blindness of them, that knowing .. the immensurable nature of God, would have him really and naturally contained in so small a thing. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 220 The wine is y' which was shed out of his side, y' is sacramentally, but not naturally. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lv. § 5 In that hee is naturally man hee himselfe is created of God.

10. In a realistic or life-like manner.

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* ii. (Arb.) 155 He doth not expresse the matter liuely and naturally with common speach .., but it is caried and driuen forth artificialle 1598 CHAPMAN *Iliad* II 45 His form did passing naturally Resemble Nestor. 1666 DRYDEN *Pref. Ann. Mirab.* Wks. (Globe) 40 He describes his Dido well and naturally, in the violence of her passions. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 122 The character of Antiphon .. is very naturally described.

Naturalness (næ·tiŭrălnés). [-NESS.]

†1. Natural instinct, affection, or sympathy. *Obs.*

1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* iii. (1558) 131 Thys man forgot both godlinesse and naturalnesse that he might obteine the thynge that semed profitable. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* ix. 349 Our naturalness therein he greatly did approve. *a* 1665 GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 466 There is a kind of naturalness .. between the ear of God and the prayers. of such a righteous man.

2. The condition or fact of being natural or in accordance with nature.

1660 INGELO *Bentiv. & Ur.* ii. (1682) 212 This is no argument against the Immortality of the Soul, or the Naturalness of those Desires which we have of it. 1699 BENTLEY *Phalaris* 140 The very facility and naturalness of every correction will be next to a Demonstration. 1816 COLERIDGE *Lay Serm.* (Bohn) 372 The naturalness of doing as others do. 1873 SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* vi. (1877) 133 Those connexions .. are not necessary, and often have no particular naturalness.

b. Close resemblance *of* a picture, etc. to the object represented.

1669 A. BROWNE *Ars Pict.* 18 The like Disgrace happened to Zeuxes by the Naturalness of his Grapes. 1695 DRYDEN *Parall. Poetry & Paint.* Ess. (ed. Ker) II. 123 In the naturalness (if I may so call it) of the eyebrows.

c. The quality of possessing the distinctive features of external nature.

1841 L. HUNT *Seer* ii. (1864) 62 Not that he omitted to expatiate on the extreme naturalness of the scene. *a* 1876 H. MARTINEAU *Autobiog.* (1877) I. 184 Except the vine on its back gable there is not an element of naturalness or poetry about it.

3. The quality of being natural in conduct or bearing; unaffectedness.

1656 W. MONTAGUE *Accompl. Woman* 111 Naturalnesse has so gentle charms, as none resists, because they arise from innocence. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. i. (1863) 85 Her own naturalness of character and simplicity of taste. 1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* III. 90 There seemed such a perfect naturalness—if I may use the word—about him. 1872 M. PATTISON *Ess* (1889) II. 372 He had room in his affections for the naturalness of the Elizabethan writers, and for the artificial epigram of the French school.

b. With reference to thought, language, etc.

1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* (1726) 84 The naturalness of the thought, and the beauty of the expression. 1815 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXVI. 415 An appropriate talk, a living naturalness, (if we may make such a word,) that give them all a hold on the memory. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* iii. ix. 116 The perfect ease and naturalness of his diction.

†4. Genuineness, legitimacy. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1656 TRAPP *Comm.* 2 *Cor.* viii. 8 The germanity, the naturalness, legitimateness opposed to bastardliness.

5. One's natural condition or character.

1850 LYNCH *Theoph. Trinat* v. 74 The more hearty and varied our naturalness, the completer do we become. 1893 J. ORR *Chr. View God* v. 205 Sin is the first step of man out of his naturalness.

†**Na·turalty.** *Sc. Obs. rare.* [f. NATURAL *a.* + -TY.] = NATURALITY 4.

a 1665 GUTHRIE in *Wodrow Soc. Sel. Biog.* (1847) II. 73 Tho' there be that .. naturalty in us to pity both.

†**Na·turant,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. med.L. *nātūrant-em*, pres. pple. of *nātūrāre* to create, give existence or specific nature to (used chiefly in the scholastic phrases *natura naturans* and *natura naturata*): see NATURE *v.* 2.] Creative, generating.

1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarchy* ii. 78 Before our Mindes Eyes let us place .. What this great Nature Naturant may be.

†**Na·turate,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *nātūrāt-us*, pa. pple. of *nātūrāre*: see prec.] Created, endowed with a specific nature. Hence †**Na·turated** *ppl. a.*; †**Na·turately** *adv.*, by creation.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas* xxv. (Percy Soc.) 113 Man upon them hath his dyspoysycyon, By the naturate power of constellacyon. *Ibid.* xliv. 216 Nature .. whyche naturynge hath tought Naturately sight naturate to make. 1529 *Interl. Four Elem.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 12 He .. hath ordained and created Me here His minister, called Nature Naturate. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* i. iii. 9 It resteth that a what be spoken of nature naturated.

Nature (nē·tiŭr, nē·tʃər), *sb.* Also 4–5, 6 *Sc.* natur, 5, 6–7 *Sc.* nateur, nateur, natuir. [a. F. *nature* (12th c.), ad. L. *nātūra* birth, constitution, character, course of things, etc., f. *nāt-*, ppl. stem of *nascī* to be born. The native English word is KIND *sb.*]

I. 1. The essential qualities or properties of a thing; the inherent and inseparable combination of properties essentially pertaining to anything and giving it its fundamental character.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22147 O thinges sere þair naturs [he shall cause] turnd to be in sere figurs. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 19 If I schal more seie Upon the nature of the vice. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 20 The bitter herbe is sa felloun bitter of his nature. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 282 b, Aristotel,..Plinie, and suche other like, haue wrytten of the nature of Plantes, Herbes, Beastes, Metalles and Precious stones. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* II. i. 82 The knowledge..depends of the well understanding the nature of the Equinoctiall. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Surv. Leviath.* (1676) 27 Describing the nature of foul weather. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 62 P 5 The Passion of Love in its Nature has been thought to resemble Fire 1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xvii. § 15 This influence will depend upon the nature of the motive. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* ix. 136 You have twice had warning of the fleeting nature of riches. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 76 The nature of this absorbed matter may be determined by a simple experiment.

† b Degree (of wrong-doing). *Obs. rare* –1.

1642 J. M[ARSH] *Argt. conc. Militia* 22 Delinquents in a high nature against Parliament.

c. Texture as indicative of quality.

1865 J. T. F. TURNER *Slate Quarries* 17 Near the surface it [slate] is softer, looser, and of a red tinge.., but deeper the 'nature' improves.

2 The inherent and innate disposition or character of a person (or animal).

See also GOOD NATURE, ILL NATURE, and SECOND.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21888 Ilk creatur Efter þe state of his natur, Better his maker knaus þan man 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 205 A wolf he was.. ,The whos nature prively He hadde in his condicion. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1693 They .. callyd hem goddes .. for the streyngthe & myght of her natiue. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xiv. 42 Sic brallaris and bosteris, degenerat fra thair naturis. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II 615 The Englishe men (whose natures are not to be faynt hearted, euen at the very ieopardie of death). 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 227 Choosing rather to vndergo all hazards,. then so long a voyage by sea, to my nature so irksome. 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* II. iv, I must .. Wound his soft Nature, though my own Heart akes for it. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 93 P 4 Men may change their Climate, but they cannot their Nature. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 153 He..Puts off his generous nature; and .puts on the brute. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugger* II. ii. 34 My brother has it not in his nature to feel jealousy. 1860 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* vii. (1877) 155 Some persons appear to have a nature richer in good than others.

b. The general inherent character or disposition of mankind. Also in phr. *human nature.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 140 b, Though ye fall neuer so ofte by impacyency, through ye fraylte of nature. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II (1895) 190 Hereto..our nature is allured and drawen. 1668 DRYDEN *Dram. Poesy* Ess. (ed. Ker) I. 36 A just and lively image of human nature. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 53 P 7 It was not in Nature to command ones Eyes from this Object. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.*, *Act of Charity*, Nature is shy, and hates to act before spectators. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* iv. 87 One can ne'er keep down Our foolish nature's weakness. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 3 Human nature, happily for us, ever presses against this system or that.

c. With adjectives, in reference to the different elements of human character.

a 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. v. (1677) 332 So much of that in Man that concerns his Animal Nature. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* II. ix. 339 This consciousness, reflection, and action we call our own rational nature. 1878 R. W. DALE *Lect. Preach.* viii. 252 Men have a physical as well as a spiritual nature.

† d. Character, capacity; function. *Obs. rare.*

1601 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* v. i. 272 (Q.), Which.. I do thus first of all vncase, & appeare in mine owne proper nature, seruant to this gentleman. 1645 *King's Cabinet Opened* in *Sel. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 355 For the French, it was impossible for them to serve her in that nature.

3. With *a* and *pl.* An individual character, disposition, etc., considered as a kind of entity in itself; hence, a thing or person of a particular quality or character.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. pr. ii. (1868) 152 Ne þer ne was neuer no nature of resoun þat it ne hadde liberte of fre wille. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 88 The god commandeth the natures That thei to him obeien alle. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 354 Grauellis dolue in iij naturis varye: In red, & hoor, & blak vnvariable. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 39 b, The natures hotte & moyst, be leste indamaged. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* ii. (1592) 22 Making and creating are referred to natures or substances, and all natures and substances are good. *Ibid.*, Euill is neither a nature nor a substance. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 284 In euery Nature there must be a Patient correspondent and answerable to the agent. 1668 TEMPLE *Let.* Wks. 1720 II. 119 There are some Natures in the World who never can proceed sincerely in Business. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 481 Roughness in the grain Of British natures. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* x. vi, So there Strange natures made a brotherhood of ill. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 172 The unquestioning truthfulness of a sunny nature.

collect. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 834 Dost thou count .. all Angelic Nature joined in one, Equal to him begotten Son.

b. *Artillery.* A class or size of guns or shot.

1813 LIL CATHCART in *Examiner* 31 May 342/2 He had an immense quantity of ordnance, of twelve-pounders, and larger natures. 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 130 One Hundred of each Nature of Case-Shot. 1884 *Mil. Engin.* I. ii. 61 Lubricators, secured outside for 40-prs., and choked inside the cartridges for lower natures.

4. In various phrases: a. *Of* (a certain) *nature.*

In first quot. perhaps in sense of 'origin'.

c 1440 *Generydes* 2656 'We are broderen', quod he, 'of on nature'. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* II. vii. 47 Thy beloued is of suche nature þat he wol admitte no strauunger. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 204 b, He was a man of verey milde nature. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 377 Your capacitie Is of that nature, that to your huge stoore, Wise things seeme foolish. 1625 BURGES *Pers. Tithes* 29 Sacrileduge, and many other sinnes of a high nature. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacra* III. iv. § 10 Who may in a matter of this nature ..be the more credited. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 1 P 1 With other Particulars of the like Nature. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. i. 21 A plan of this nature. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 23 To bring a charge .. of such a nature as should fall within this penalty. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 189 The most barren logical abstraction is of a higher nature than number and figure.

b. *Of* or *in the nature of.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen IV*, IV. iii. 89 A Peace is of the nature of a Conquest. 1669 R. MONTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 457 A rich gold campane, which is in the nature of a fringe. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* Introd., Wks. 1874 I. 1 That the slightest possible presumption is of the nature of a probability, appears from hence. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* Ded., Your desires are to me in the nature of commands. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1085 A *Quo warranto* being in the nature of a writ of right. 1880 GEIKIE *Phys. Geog.* IV. 217 The earthquake is really of the nature of a wave.

† c. Similarly *in nature of. Obs.*

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* II. iv. 225 The Heriot was, what the Eorle or Thane paid his Lord. in nature of a Relief. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Law C. Wars* 497 A Maid, living .. with her Sisters, to whom she was in nature of a Servant.

d. *In the nature of things, of the case.*

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witches*, III xix. (1886) 56 It were follie to staie overlong in the confutation of that, which is not in the nature of things. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 523 There are in the nature of things certaine Sympathies and Antipathies. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* Rom. ii. 13 It is, in the nature of the case, probable that [etc.]. 1854 MACAULAY *Biog.* (1860) 138 It was not in the nature of things that popularity such as he. enjoyed should be permanent.

5. *By* (earlier † *of*, † *on*) *nature*, in virtue of the very character or essence of the thing or person.

In some cases with suggestion of senses 9 and 11.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 14 For wyne of nature makithe heites lyghte. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlix. 36 Efter respyt To wirk dispyt Moir appetyt He hes of natour. 1526 TINDALE *Gal.* ii. 15 We which are Jewes by nature and not synners off the gentyls. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xxix. 152 The gulfe Saxonique of nature beset and enuironed with high mountaines. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 34 The Oke by nature broad. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 527 He .. ordaind thy will By nature free, not over-rul'd by Fate. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 417 In a Place, by Nature close, they build A narrow Flooring. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* i, I was, by nature, an admirer of happy human faces. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XV. lii, Adeline was liberal by nature. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. i. iii. 116 Asia Minor .. was by nature one of the most beautiful..of countries.

II. 6. The vital or physical powers *of* man; (a person's) physical strength or constitution (*obs.*); the strength or substance *of* a thing.

c 1250 *Kent. Serm.* in *O.E. Misc.* 35 þe nature of Man is of greater strengþe and of greater hete þe þo age. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 282 Medicinaris and philosophouris gevis the gold. in medicyne to folk that are debilitez in thair nature. 1508 DUNBAR *Twa Maryit Wemen* 174 He has bene lychour so lang quhill lost is his natur. 1592 WEST *1st Pt. Symbol.* § 102 b, Any such corrasiue, sharpe or eager medicine..as the said H. shal think his nature is vnable to suffer. 1886 *Chesh. Gloss.* s v, Anything which is beginning to deteriorate is said to have lost its nature. 1890 *Nature* 11 Dec. 129 The fungus .. as it goes destroys the 'nature' of the wood.

b. With *some*, *no*, etc. Common in *dial.* use.

1597 BACON *Ess.* Ep. Ded., There mought be as great a vanitie in..withdrawing mens conceites (except they bee of some nature) from the world. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s.v., [The meat] was 'so overdone, there seemed to be no nature left in it'. 1886 *Chesh. Gloss.* s. v., Land which has become impoverished has no nature in it. 1889 *Reports Provinc.* (E. D. D.), 'Her'd got no natur in her', speaking of a girl who was very weak.

† 7. a. Semen. b. The menses. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars T.* P 503 Vnkyndely synne, by which man or womman shedeth her nature. 1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* I vj, Yf a person weneth that his nature wyl fall betwene the fleashe and the skynne. 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* lxvi. 186 Cut out hir gutte whiche holdeth hir spreame or nature. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 236 The true sign of conception is, when their nature (that is) the fluent humour out of their secrets ceaseth for a moneth, or two, or three.

† 8. The female pudendum, esp. that of a mare.

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. xiii. 162 No persone myght haue none, but yf he wente and fette it at the nature of a woman. 1589 R. ANDROSE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* IV. iii. 46 Take the nature of a female Hare made into pouder. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 235 Therewithal touch the nature of the mare in her pargation. 1622 T. SCOTT *News fr. Parnassus* 33 If that great Lady had not made a vow of perpetuall chastity and her nature..had not been stytched up. 1730 ELLIS *Med. Husb.* III. 175 (E. D. S.).

III. 9. The inherent dominating power or impulse (in men or animals) by which action or character is determined, directed, or controlled. (Sometimes personified.)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 11 And smale fowles maken melodye, .. (So priketh hem nature in hir corages). *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 4 Alle faders and moders after good nature aught to teche her children to lese alle wrong and euelle wayes. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* I. vii, No man is chaunged by nature, but of an euyll man maye wel yssue and come a wers than hymself. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlvi. 52 To luve eik natur gaif thame inclynnyng. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. (1895) 238 As though nature had not set sufficient loue betwene man and man. 1614 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 80 Those phisicall appliments, by which, that skilfull Faulconer (Dame Nature) hath taught her to worke her owne welfare. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 506 Nature her self .. Wrought in her so, that seeing me, she turn'd. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 22 By nature is often meant no more than some principle in man. 1793 COWPER *Bean's Reply* ii, 'Twas Nature, sir, whose strong behest Impelled me to the deed. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XV. lii, But nature's nature, and has more caprices Than I have time, or will, to take to pieces. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 261 The driving-wheels of all powerful nature are in the back of the head.

b. Contrasted with *grace.*

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. lix. 138 Nature sekiþ to haue curiose þinges & feire þinges, . but grace delitiþ in simple þinges. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Matt. v. 46–8 So far as any thing of God is in them, whether it be Nature or Grace. *a* 1696 P. HENRY in *M. Henry's Wks* (1853) II. 737/2 Nature is contented with little, grace with less. 1779 J. DUCHÉ *Disc.* (1790) II. i. 14 We must first feel the poverty of nature before we can desire the riches of Grace.

c. *Law of Nature*: (see LAW *sb.*[1] 9 c). *Light of Nature*: (see LIGHT *sb.* 6 b).

d. *Against nature*, contrary to what nature prompts, unnatural, immoral, vicious. ? *Obs.*

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* ix. 90 Off syn als aganis the Haly Spreit, .. and syn aganis nateur. 1611 BIBLE *Rom.* i. 26 Euen their women did change the naturall vse into that which is against nature. *a* 1614 DONNE Βιαθανατος (1644) 39 Al sinne is very truely said to be against nature...S. Augustine sayes, Every vice, as it is vice, is against nature. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 81 They are wholly given up to all licentiousness, even to sins against Nature.

e. Natural feeling or affection. Now *dial.*

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. v. 46 Stop vp th' access, and passage to Remorse, That no compunctious visitings of Nature Shake my fell purpose. 1703 POPE *Thebais* 332 Have we not seen..The murd'ring son..Thro' violated nature force his way..? *a* 1718 PENN *Maxims* Wks. 1726 I. 827, I shew little Duty or Nature to my Parents. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia* s.v., A simple old woman, as a reason for loving one of her daughters more than the others, said 'she had more nature in her'. 1841 C. H. HARTSHORNE *Salopia Antiqua* 514 There's often more nature in people of that sort, than in. their betters.

f. A natural action or proceeding. *rare.*

1817 CHALMERS *Astron. Disc.* v. (1852) 126 It was nature in the shepherd to leave the ninety and nine of his flock.. alone in the wilderness.

10. The inherent power or force by which the physical and mental activities of man are sustained. (Sometimes personified.)

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxix. 293 The most part of hem dyen with outen Sykneesse, whan nature faylethe hem for elde. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* M ij b, For [by blood-letting] nature dyspensed ouer all the body is lyghtned. 1602 SHAKS *Ham.* I. iii. 11 For nature crescant does not grow alone, In thewes and Bulke. 1685 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat.* 28 As when Physicians say, that Nature is strong, or weak, or spent. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* I. 1 Tis'd nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep! 1836 A. COMBE *Physiol. Digest.* (1842) 238 Nature is more willing to do her part than we are to do ours.

b. The vital functions as requiring to be supported by nourishment.

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* iii. (1885) 115 Thai bith welthe, and haue all thinges nescessarie to the sustenance of nature. *a* 1658 WALLER *Panegyric to Protector* xiii, Our little world Of her own growth hath all that nature craves. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 452 When with meats & drinks they had suffic'd Not burd'nd Nature. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 169 We have now nothing but a little water to support Nature. 1807 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* (1810) II. 182, I returned hungry..and had only snow to supply the calls of nature. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* II. ii. 16 If you..were reduced at once..To that which nature doth indeed require? 1842 BORROW *Bible in Spain* xl, The prison allowance will not support nature.

c. With reference to other physical requirements.

a 1540 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 345/2 The night beefore..was hee compelled by nature to goe to the preuy. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 123 His servant. diverted a little out of the way to perform the work of nature. 1702 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome* 328 He withdrew from the Company to ease Nature. 1747 CHESTERF. *Lett.* CXXXIII. (1792) I. 359 That small portion of [time], which the calls of nature obliged him to pass in the necessary-house.

IV. 11. The creative and regulative physical power which is conceived of as operating in the material world and as the immediate cause of all its phenomena.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 748 Quo formed þe þy fayre fygure?..Py beaute com neuer of nature. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4010 Polexena..was..Alse noble for þe nonest as natur cold deuyse. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 10 Zepherus ..comfort has, be wyrking off natour, All fructuous thing in till the erd. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 234 b, Of all the membres of the body, nature hath made the eye moost mouable. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 5 This Table sheweth the order of euery substance and kind, as thei are appointed by Nature. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 557 That common saying, that God and Nature the minister of God doe nothing without cause. 1603 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 30 All the Hands which nature hath scatred in these seas. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 231 Where Nature shall provide Green Grass, and fat ning

Clover for their Fare. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 51 Oh! the wonderful Works of Nature! That a black Hen should have a white Egg! 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 260 The weapon with which Nature has armed this animal. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) I. v. 213 He attributes the uniformity of succession and coexistence to laws set by nature. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 69 To take advantage of nature's engineering.

b. More or less definitely personified as a female being. (Usu. with capital.)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 80 Nature had grete ioy her to behelde. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I v, Both two in one So ioyned .By the emperesse that called is Nature. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 32 Thir sauoruss seidis War nurist be dame Natur. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. xiv. 43 Without nature may nothinge growe, and by her haue alle thinges created lyf. 1545 RAYNOLDE *Birth Mankinde* (1564) 27 Wherefore prudent Lady nature full wisely hath prouided ..a continuall course and resort of blood. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 14 Flowres which only Dame Nature trauels with. 1718 WATTS *Hymn* i, Nature with open volume stands, To spread her Maker's praise abroad. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 600 Some note of Nature's music from his lips. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 252/2 Nature with her burning sun, her stilled and pent-up wind. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxvii. 205 In the application of her own principles, Nature often transcends the human imagination.

c. Contrasted with medical skill or treatment in the cure of wounds or diseases.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 8/2 We recommende such thinges vnto Nature, and followe her instructions. 1658 A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* I. viii. 33 If Wounds in the dressing be abused..what can be expected, but Natures unwillingness and refractoriness. 1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 193 The Physician is Nature's profess'd Servant. 1795 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 290 Nature, in desper te diseases, frequently does most when she is left entirely to herself.

d. Contrasted with *art*: (see ART *sb.* 2). Also, fidelity or close adherence to nature; naturalness.

1704 POPE *Disc. Past. Poetry* § 8 Theocritus excels all others in nature and simplicity. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Painting* (1786) I. 226 The colouring of the heads clear, and with great nature. 1779 81 JOHNSON *L. P., Pope* Wks. IV. 142 Nature being, in this sense, only the best effect of art. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxxii, They will do it with more nature and effect, if they believe they are swearing truth.

12. In various phrases:

a. *Against*, or *contrary to, nature.*

c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 100 Thys Eolus hath oft, Made me to retourne my course agayn nature. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 157 Neio said vnto þaim; 'Make ye me to be with childe'. And þai aussweard agayn & said þat it was not possible, þat was contrarie vnto natur. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 305 It war aganis bayth natur and gud ressoun, That Dewlberris bairnis were trew. 1526 TINDALE *Rom.* xi. 24 Yf thou waste. graffed contrary to nature in a true olyve tree. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* II. iv. 88 It finally in the time of Summer overfloweth Egypt, which seemeth against nature.

b. *Debt of nature*, etc.: (see DEBT *sb.* 4 b).

c. *Course of nature*: (see COURSE *sb.* 19).

c 1511 *1st Eng. Bk Amer.* (Arb) Introd. 34/1 There is nomore than one in all ye cours of nature. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* vi. (1887) 44 Olde age, which though it come by course, and commaundement of nature [etc.]. 1613 SALKELD *Treat. Angels* 83 A miracle .being out of the common course of nature, beyond or above it, doth cause admiration. *a* 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* (1677) 305 Touching the production of Animals,..they are in the ordinary course of Nature of two kinds. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. ii. Wks. 1874 I. 40 The whole course of nature is a present instance of his exercising that government over us. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 219 He cannot be supposed to live much longer, according to the course of nature. 1826 WHATELY *Logic* (1836) 151 According to him, there is no such thing as a Course of Nature.

d. *Law(s) of Nature*: (see LAW *sb.*[1] 17).

e. *In nature*, in the actual basis of things, in real fact.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxiii. § 49 There are in Nature certain Fountains of Justice, whence all civile Lawes are derived but as streams. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 442 [10] equal what between us made the odds, In Nature none 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 61 What other Foundation of Truth it had in Nature, I know not. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* VIII. ii. 288 There is really, in nature, such a thing as high life.

13. The material world, or its collective objects and phenomena, esp. those with which man is most directly in contact; freq. the features and products of the earth itself, as contrasted with those of human civilization.

1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacra* III. ii. § 17 According to the Atomicall principles, no rationall account can be given of those effects which are seen in nature. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 153 Such vast room in Nature unpossest By living Soule. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 450 Surveying Nature with too nice a view. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 245 To enjoy cool nature in a country seat. *Ibid* 740 Unconscious nature, . Rocks, groves, and streams 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 32 We derive a great portion of our pleasures from the mere beauties of nature. 1840 DICKENS *Barn Rudge* IV, Nature was not so far removed or hard to get at, as in these days. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. cv. 497 They lead a solitary life in the midst of a vast nature.

b. In wider sense: (see quots.).

1862 *Edin. Rev.* CXVI. 361 'Nature' is being used in the narrow sense of physical nature... But these selves of ours do belong to 'Nature'. 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* XIV. 343 Holding nature to represent the whole cosmos, and to include both the physical and the spiritual.

c. *In nature*, anywhere; at all. (Used as an intensive with superlatives and negatives.)

1661 WOOD *Life* 3 May, All seniors..did look upon him, as the most impudent fellow in nature. 1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* I, With all this, she's the greatest gossip in Nature. 1721 CIBBER *Lady's Last Stake* IV, And what Effect had that? O! none in Nature! 1770 FOOTE *Lame Lover* I. Wks. 1799 II. 63 An engagement that can't in nature be missed. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. I. ii, It.. is one of the curiousest things in nater.

14. *The* or *a state of nature*: (*a*) the moral state natural to man, as opposed to a state of grace; (*b*) the condition of man before the foundation of organized society; (*c*) an uncultivated or undomesticated condition; (*d*) physical nakedness.

a 1667 SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) I. 9 The Difference between a state of Nature, and a state of Grace. 1689 LOCKE *Govt.* II. ii. § 6 The state of Nature has a Law of Nature to govern it. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* vii 152 He who is a member of a society in other respects retains his natural liberty, is still as it were in a state of nature. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* Introd. 58 Quadrille in particular bears some Resemblance to a State of Nature. 1817 J. BRADBURY *Trav. Amer.* 326 It will perhaps be found that all countries in a state of nature are liable to this disease. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 184/1 The true civet .is found in a state of nature in most parts of Africa. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* ix. 561 It is man's own fault, if..he remain in, or apostatise into, a state of nature.

† **b.** *In nature*, in a natural condition; unmanufactured. *Obs. rare*[-1].

1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 237 Draw-backs upon Goods Exported, in nature as Imported.

c. A malleable state (of iron).

1791 BEDDOES in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI 174 It [the pig iron] approaches more and more towards nature [malleable iron]. 1895 PINNOCK *Black Country Ann.* (E. D. D.), My iron's just comin' to natur'.

V. 15. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** Attrib., chiefly in sense 'of, belonging or relating to nature', as *nature-cure, -force, -kingdom, -myth, -mythology, -philosophy, -power, -religion, -worship*; **nature-god**, one of the powers or phenomena of nature personified as a god; so **nature-being, -deity**; **nature-people**, people in a low or primitive stage of culture; **nature-spirit**, a spirit supposed to reside in some natural element or object.

1877 tr. *Tiele's Hist. Relig* 23 All the spirits which they worship .. are *nature-beings of more or less might. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks* Ser. II. 249 His system of a *nature-cure, first professed by Dr. Jean Jaques and continued by Cowper. 1875 *Encycl Brit.* II. 56/2 One of the great *nature-deities, such as Heaven or Sun, is raised to this royal pre-eminence. 1876 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synch.* 214 His ideas..separate so broadly between human beings and the *Nature forces. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* (1903) II. 255 The great *Nature gods are huge in strength and far-reaching in influence. 1865 *Pam. Treas.* 412 In the spiritual kingdom, as in the great *nature-kingdoms. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult* (1903) I. 284 Those most beautiful of poetic fictions, to which may be given the title of *Nature-Myths. 1895 A. NUTT in *K. Meyer's Voy. Bran* I. 179 During the sway of the organised *nature-mythology. 1877 tr. *Tiele's Hist. Relig.* 24 The worship of spirits..and the doctrine of immortality are not developed any further among the Finns than among the *Nature-peoples. 1855 BRIMLEY *Ess.* 23 A sentimental *nature-philosophy and a pantheistical worship. 1865 GLADSTONE *Farew. Addr. Edinb. Univ.* 22 The absorption of Deity into mere *nature-power. 1877 tr. *Tiele's Hist. Relig.* 6 A description of the so-called *nature-religions..is excluded from our design. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* (1903) II. 205 Here we must seek to realize to the utmost the definition of the *Nature Spirits. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 197 The sublime neutrality of our modern *nature-worship. 1878 MACLEAR *Celts* ii. 28 Nature-worship, including the adoration of fountains and streams.

b. *Sc.* Attrib., passing into adj. = 'natural'; in later use only with reference to natural products, or to land producing these naturally (see Jamieson 1825, s v.).

1568 SKEYNE *The Pest* (1860) 14 Quhilk..testifeis strenthe of nature helth. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 178 Blood-bonds, nature relations are mighty. 1762 BP. FORBES *Jrnl.* (1886) 145 The rapid Spey forms a pleasant Bottom, rich with Corns and nature-Grass. ?1822 W. AITON *Agric. Surv. Ayrsh.* 291 (Jam.), When they see a field carpeted with rich grasses, or those that grow luxuriant, they say that field produces nature grasses.

c. Instrumental, as *nature-favoured, -graced, -hidden, -taught*; objective, as *nature-drowning, -painting, -shaking*; parasynthetic, as *nature-hearted*; similative, as *nature-like, -true.*

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. *Eden* 197 The wreakfull *nature-drowning Flood Spar'd not this beauteous place. 1885 *Fortn. Waggonette* 78 Two such *nature-favoured sons of Adam. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Maiden's Blush* 73 Joseph.., Whome, *Nature-grac't, the Graces nurtur'd fine In liberall Arts. 1839–48 BAILEY *Festus* XX. 234 Kind *nature-hearted bards. 1891 ATKINSON *Last of Giant-Killers* 224 Such a self concealing as well as *nature-hidden place. 1530 PALSGR. 319/1 *Naturlyke, *naif, genial, naturel.* 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* I. lvii, Of the fine stores he nothing would impart, Which or boon nature gave, or *nature-painting art. 1882 GROSART *Spenser's Wks.* III. p. liii, This..widens. the Nature-painting poetry of our language. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. I. *Trophies* 674 Whose Hell-raking, *Nature-shaking Spell. 1591 *Ibid.* I. iii. 379 O learned (*Nature taught) Arithmetician! 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* I. 321 Even like my blossoms, if as *nature-true, Though not as precious.

† **Na·ture,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* [ad. OF. *naturer* (Godef.), or med.L. *nātūrāre*, f. *nātūra* NATURE *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To invest with a particular nature.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 97 He which natureth every kinde, The myhti god.

2. *intr.* in pres. pple. or ppl. a. *naturing* [after med.L. *natura naturans*]: Creative, and giving to each thing its specific nature.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXXIX. (Percy Soc.) 201 Tyll that dame Nature naturing had made All thinge to grow to theyr fortitude. 1519 *Interl. Four Elem.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 11 The Perfection and First Cause of every thing, I mean that only high Nature naturing. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. ii. 5 Aristotle himselfe..calleth it *naturam naturantem*, naturing nature. 1694 R. BURTHOGGE *Reason* 118 The unwary Expression of some .. Theologizing Philosophers, who Denominated God Nature Naturing.

Na·ture, *v.*[2] *rare.* [f. NATURE *sb.*] *trans.* **a.** To endow with a (new) nature. **b.** To fix in one's nature, to make natural.

1857 J. PULSFORD *Quiet Hours* Ser. I. 39 It is granted to us fallen men, to be born and natured anew, from the Eternal Word. 1890 J. H. STIRLING *Gifford Lect.* v. 89 The patrimonial use and wont, and established manners, so to speak, natured in them.

Natured (nē·tiŭd), *ppl. a.* [f. NATURE *sb.* + -ED[2].] Having a nature or disposition (of a specified kind).

Chiefly used in compounds, as GOOD-, ILL-NATURED, etc.

1577 [see GOOD-NATURED]. 1589 R. ROBINSON *Gold. Mirr.* (1851) 53 With hounied mouths, yet natur'd like the waspe. 1605 ROWLANDS *Hell's Broke Loose* 27 What is it from the Cocatrice doth passe, But such a natur'd Serpent as him selfe? 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 36 To all sorts of such natured Lands, thou mayst apply them. 1720 *Humourist* 16 As good a natur'd civil Person as I am, the Spleen is now and then too hard for me. 1836 *Tait's Mag.* III. 163 [Your heart] is natured somewhat after the fashion of the lava that flows from an old mountain. 1879 SPENCER *Data Ethics* xiv. 256 Others, similarly natured, will not permit him in any large measure to do this.

‖ **Naturel** (natur̥el), *sb.* [F., sb. use of the adj.: see next.] Natural character or disposition.

1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Result*, The contumacious sharp-tongued energy of English *naturel.* 1870 — *Soc. & Sol.* vi. 126 What possesses interest for us is the *naturel* of each, his constitutional excellence.

† **Naturel,** *a. Obs.* Also 4–5 -ell, 5 -ele, -ello, -eel, -ile, -ill. [a. F. *naturel* (12th c.), ad. L. *nātūrāl-is* NATURAL *a.*] = NATURAL *a.*, in various senses. (Common in Chaucer, Gower, and Caxton.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9449 Þe laghes bath he þan for-lete Bath naturel and positif. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* 122 A naturel day in derk I let her duel. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 65 Þis naturel philosofer and dyuynour seyde kynde and vertues of þynges. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6770 All the nobill anon,—þo naturill brether,—Wonderfully wroght with wepyn in hond. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 66 To perfitly knowe alle manere of Naturels þinges. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* IX. xl. 406 Ye haue done to vs but as a naturel Knyghte ought to doo. 1497 BP. ALCOCK *Mons Perfect.* E ij, Our moost naturell Souerayne lorde Henry the seuenth.

† **Na·tureless,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. NATURE *sb.* + -LESS.] **a.** Not having a vital nature. **b.** Not in accordance with nature; unnatural.

1548 GESTE *Pr. Masse* B iv, What semblance is ther betwyxte the natureles bread and wyne, and christes body and bloud? 1644 MILTON *Bucer on Div.* Wks 1851 IV. 294 Under a bondage not of Gods constraining with a natureles constraint..but laid upon us imperiously.

† **Naturelly,** *adv. Obs.* Also 3 nature(l)liche, 4 naturely. [f. NATUREL *a.* + -LY[2], after OF. *naturelment.*]

1. Naturally; by nature.

c 1250 *Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 30 Þet wyn þat is naturelliche hot me him-selue. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* V. pr. ii. (1868) 152 Euery þing þat may naturely vsen resoun. *c* 1386 — *Frankl. T.* 324 Right so the see desireth naturelly To folwen hire. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (CAXTON 1483) V. xiv. 107 Euery thyng that werketh naturelly enduceth the fourme of it seluen. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* 59 Wemen..naturelly schuld be more schamfull thenne other.

2. Carnally. *rare*[-1].

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* VI. iv, Thow arte an inceste & lechour For thow knowest naturelly both thy moder and thy doughter.

† **Naturely,** *a. Obs. rare*[-1]. Natural.

c 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) 33 They saye yat mans fleyshe is good & naturly to ete rawe.

Nature-printing. [Cf. G. *natur(selbst)-druck.*] The method or process of producing a print of a natural object, *esp.* a leaf, by means of the mark made by the object itself, under pressure, on a prepared plate. So **Nature-print** *v.* (also in *transf.* use); **Nature-printed** *ppl. a.*; **Nature-print** *sb*, an impression obtained in this way.

1855 BRADBURY in *Proc. Roy. Inst. Gt. Brit.* II. 106 The Art of Nature-Printing is a method of producing impressions of plants and other natural objects, in a manner so truthful that only a close inspection reveals the fact of their being copies. 1855 T. MOORE (*title*) The Ferns of Great Britain...Nature printed by Henry Bradbury. 1859 JOHNSTONE & CROALL (*title*) Nature-Printed British Seaweeds. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* (1884) 259 As if the actual reeds of its native jungle had nature-printed themselves on its hide.

† **Na·turer.** *Obs. rare*[-1]. [f. NATURE *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] One who gives a thing its nature.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xiv. (1617) 227 Man can skill to discerne the mortall naturer from the immortall.

† **Naturesse.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *naturesse* (Godef.): see NATURE *sb.* and -ESS[2].] Natural affection or feeling; a generous act.

?*a* 1412 LYDGATE *Two Merch.* 771 His herte was meevyd

of oolde naturesse To save his freend. 1439 in *Ep. Acad. Oxon.* (1898) I. 184 Your natureesses and benevolence shold enjoy with us of the fortheraunce of the sayde Universite. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* xxxi. vi, With wordes peteous, and mothers naturesse.

† Natu·rian. *Obs.* [f. NATURE *sb.* + -IAN, or ad. obs. F. *naturien* (Godef.).] A student of nature, a natural philosopher; also, a believer in nature as contrasted with divine providence.

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 358 Amongst Philosophers Aristotle was wise, profound; Plato humane, diuine; Pythagoras hot, precise; and all sound exquisite naturians. *Ibid.* 341. 1622 S. WARD *Life of Faith* 83 Great ..aduantages hath a Christian by virtue of his Faith, aboue any Naturian or Politique by all his reason. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 5 There is no judgment comes, but naturians will find out other causes for it than God.

So † **Natu·rien.** *Obs. rare.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 46 Riht so of the Naturiens Upon the Sterres from above His weie he secheth unto love. *Ibid.* 106 And thus seith the naturien Which is an Astronomien.

Naturile, -ill, variants of NATUREL *a. Obs.*

Naturism (nē·'tiŭriz'm). [f. NATURE *sb.* + -ISM, or ad. F. *naturisme*]

1. Naturalism in regard to religion.

1847 O. BROWNSON *Wks.* V. 531 The rejection of.. grace, and the assertion, if the word may be permitted us, of mere naturism. *Ibid.* 534 Infidelity, irreligion, naturism.

2. Nature-worship.

1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 367/1 According to Pfleiderer the original religion must have been a kind of indistinct, chaotic naturism. 1891 tr. *De la Saussaye's Man. Sci. Relig.* xiii. 103 Better with Reville to separate worship of nature (which he calls naturism) from animism.

3. *Med.* The attribution of everything to the workings of nature.

a 1890 DUNGLISON *Med. Dict.*

Naturist (nē·'tiŭrist). [f. NATURE *sb.* + -IST; cf. F. *naturiste.*] An adherent or follower of, or believer in, nature, in various applications.

1685 BOYLE *Enq. Notion Nat.* 34 Those that admit and applaud the Vulgar Notion of Nature: whom .. I shall hereafter many times call Naturists. 1852 DUNGLISON *Med. Dict.*, *Naturist* a physician who scrupulously investigates, interprets and follows the indications presented by nature in the treatment of disease. 1892 *Harper's Mag.* LXXXIV. 805/1 Words that must have gone hard sometimes with the 'naturist' he happened to be praising. 1900 *Nation* (N. Y.) 19 July 52/3 Hence, realists, naturalists, and 'naturists', and decadents,..and a host of other ephemeridae.

Naturi·stic, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Pertaining to, or connected with, nature. Hence **Naturi·stically** *adv.*, in a way that is suggestive of nature.

1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 366/2 Ethical religions do not exclude the naturistic elements altog ther. 1895 *Pall Mall Mag.* Dec. 650/1 If Mrs. Patrick Campbell wants to talk naturally (not to say naturistically) on the stage.

† **Natu·rity.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [irreg. f. NATURE + -ITY.] The creative power underlying nature.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 239 Which . cannot be allowed, except we impute that unto the first cause, which we impose not on the second; or what we deny unto nature, we impute unto Naturity it self.

Naturize (nē·'tiŭrəiz), *v. rare.* [f. NATURE *sb.* + -IZE. Cf. NATURE *v.*†] *trans.* To invest with a specific nature. Hence **Na·turized** *ppl. a.*

1607 J. DAVIES *Summa Totalis* A 4*, Which call God, Nature, naturizing all. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* ii. i, 'Tis the secret Of nature naturiz'd 'gainst all infections. 1880 *Trans. R. Hist. Soc.* VIII. 347 Motion, rest, will, and reason were thus 'naturized nature' (*natura naturata*).

Natyf, -yfe, -yff, -yve, obs. ff. NATIVE.

Natyvyte, -tie, obs. forms of NATIVITY.

† **Nau·cify,** *v. Obs.*$^{-0}$ [ad. L. *nauci facĕre* (Plautus), f. *naucum* a trifling thing.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Naucifie*, to set nought by, to disesteem.

Nau·crar: see next (quot. 1847).

Naucrary (nō·'krări). Also **nauk-.** *Greek Antiq.* [ad. Gr. *ναυκρᾱρία*, f. *ναύκρᾱρος* (in Hesychius *ναύκλᾱρος*), usually supposed to be a var. of *ναύκληρος*, but the etym. and original meaning are doubtful.] One of the smaller political divisions of the Athenian people.

1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* xi. II. 52 Solon..appears to have laid the foundation of the Attic navy, by charging the forty-eight sections, called *naucrariesi*, into which the tribes had been divided for financial purposes, each with the equipment of a galley, as well as with the mounting of two horsemen. 1847 GROTE *Greece* III. 71 The Naukrary is a local circumscription, composed of the Naukrars or principal householders (so the etymology seems to indicate). *Ibid.* 72 The forty-eight naukraries are thus a systematic subdivision of the four tribes.

Naue, obs. form of NAVY.

Naue, have not: see NAVE *v.*

Nauen, variant of NAVIN, navy. *Obs.*

† **Nau·fragate,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. ppl. stem of L. *naufragāre* to suffer shipwreck: see next.] *trans.* To wreck.

1686 CLENCHE *Peter's Suprem.* 123 Peter signifies .. a Foundation,..an inexpugnable rock. A Rock able to..naufragate all the furid designs of empoisoned Heretickes.

† **Nau·frage.** *Obs.* Also β **naw-.** [a. F. *naufrage* (1461), ad. L. *naufragium* for *nāvifragium*, f. *nāvi-s* ship + *frag-*, *frangĕre* to break.] Shipwreck: **a.** in figurative uses.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* xi. xxi, To gyve her entresignes, by which she may see appertly the nawfrage and peryll of her husbonde. *c* 1577 BUCHANAN *Let.* Wks. (S. T. S.) 57 Ye being anis escapit the tempestuous stormes and naufrage of mariage 1608 SIR W. MURE *Fancies Farew.* Wks. (S. T. S.) I. 195 That impetuous streame, Where synest wits haue frequent naufrage made. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 469 To the hazard of their State which hath lately scaped Naufrage. 1715 JANE BARKER *Exilius* (1736) Pref, To avoid such dangerous Naufrages, and fix their Affections where Duty and Merit require.

b. in literal sense. (Chiefly *Law.*)

1623 COCKERAM i, *Naufrage*, shipwracke. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 1 Thus then being certaine of naufrage. 1681 STAIR *Instit.* i. x. § 24. 132 In no case is the borrower obliged for any Accident, as Death, Naufrage, Burning, unless he hath undertaken that hazard. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 416 No Abandoning can be made, but in Case of Capture, Naufrage, Bulging, Stranding, Embargo..or an entire loss of the Thing insured.

† **Nau·fraged,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *naufragé* (14th c.), ad. L. *naufragātus*: see NAUFRAGATE *v.*] Shipwrecked.

1490 CAXTON *Encydos* xviii. 66 That tyme that thou come firste to me as a man exyled and naufraged. *Ibid.* xx. 72 Naufraged vpon the ryuage of the see.

† **Naufra·geous,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. F. *naufrageux*: see NAUFRAGE and -OUS.] In danger of shipwreck.

1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. (1737) 232 Our State's naufrageous and perichtating

† **Nau·fragie.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *naufragium.*] = NAUFRAGE a.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel Wks. II. 149 But siben þes [suffragies] ben nawfragies, wel is him þat bieþ not. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* i. lxv. 295 (Harl. MS.), Perfor seiyth Ierome, ..Penaunce is the secunde table after naufragie.

† **Nau·fragous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. NAUFRAGE + -OUS: cf. It. *naufragoso*] Causing shipwreck.

1615 T. ADAMS *Spir. Navig.* 36 It is the most dangerous shipwrack that this naufragous world can give us, the shipwrack of faith. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 33 That tempestuous and (oft) naufragous Sea, wherein youth and handsomenesse are commonly tossed.

† **Nau·frague.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. Sp. *naufrago*, L. *naufragus*] A shipwrecked person.

1681 RYCAUT tr. *Gracian's Critick* 4 The grateful Naufrague repeated the expressions of his thanks. *Ibid.* 5.

Nauger, obs. form of AUGER.

Naught (nŏt), *sb., a., and adv.* Forms: *α.* 1 **náwuht,** 1, 3-4 **-wiht,** (3 **-wihht**), 4 **-wight**; 3-4 **nawit,** (4 **-wete**). *β.* 1 **nawht,** 1-3 **nauht, naht,** (3 **nah**), 2-3 **nacht,** 3-4 **naȝt,** (4 **naght**; 3 **naþt,** 5 **natht**), 4-5 **nauȝt**(e, 4 **nawȝt**), 4-**naught,** (6 **naugh**). *γ.* 1-3 **nawt,** 3, 6 **naut,** 6 **nawtt, nawlt.** [OE. *náwuht, -wiht*, f. *ná* NA *adv.*[1] + *wuht, wiht* WIGHT *sb.*; cf. OFris. *nawet, nauwet, nauet naut.* In northern ME. texts the full form *nawight* may represent OE. *nánwiht* rather than *náwiht.* For the history of the forms belonging to the OE. variant *nǽwiht* see NOUGHT.]

A *sb.* **1.** Nothing, nought. (Now *arch.*)

a. c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xliv. 328 (Hatton) Me hyngrede, & ȝe me nawuht [*Cotton* nauht] ne sealdun etan. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* ii. x. [xiii.] (1890) 134 Eallinga nawiht mæȝenes ne nyttnesse hafaþ sio æfæstnes. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) xiv. 5 Se þe þone awyrȝdan for nawuht hæfð. *a* 1240 *Saules Warde* in *O. E. Hom.* I. 255 Hwet se beo of heardes, ne drede ich nawiht nesches.

β. c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* iii. § 2 Dis Mod .. nauht elles nat butan gnornunga. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 53 þa halȝan. þe on þysum life naht ne sohton. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1072 He þær naht ne funde þæs þe him þe bet wære. 1340 *Ayenb.* 131 Þanne yefþ him god iuele þet mannes mijte ne is naȝt and þet he ne may naȝt. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 756 Boold of his speche, and wys and wel ytaught, And of manhood him lakked right naught [*v.rr.* noȝt, nouht]. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 18 Leet my moder be in pese that naht knoweth of that thow puttest on hir. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Macc.* vii. 28 God made them and mans generacion of naught. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 113 The Pope had the more hate vnto him, for that he had brought him vp of naught. 1629 MILTON *Hymn Nativ.* xxiv, Naught but profoundest Hell can be his shroud. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 572 Unconstrain'd he nothing tells for naught. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 46 You have the old Proverb on your Side, Naught's ne'er in Danger. 1797 COLERIDGE *Christabel* i, Naught was green upon the oak, But moss and rarest mistletoe. 1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* July viii, Till seeing nothing lack'd and naught was theirs, Their happiness fell from them unawares.

b. In phr. *to bring,* † *do, come, go to naught.*

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* x, Ne eart þu no eallunga to nauhte ȝedon. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) lix. 11 He sona mæȝ ure fynd ȝedon fracoþe to nahte [= cvii. 12 to nawihte]. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 223 Forði is se man beter .. þanne oðre ȝescaefte..for þan þe hi alle ȝewrðeð to nachte. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9421 Hii asailede þe verste ost & broȝte almest to naȝte. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Esdras* i. 11 In y^e east haue I brought two landes and people to naught. 1611 COTGR., *Perir*, .. to come to ruine, or to naught. 1668-9 PEPYS *Diary* 6 Mar., He joins with me in his fears that all will go to naught, as matters are now managed.

c. *To set at naught, set naught by*: see SET *v.*

† **d.** *To call* (rarely *to speak*) *all to naught,* to abuse or decry vehemently. *Obs.*

Originally perh = *all too naught*, altogether too bad.

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* Table, Dionysius would call Aristippus foole and all to naught. 1559-1592 [see ALL *adv.* 12]. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 14. xviii. § 1 (1669) 68/2 His enemies from this take advantage to speak him all to naught. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest cr.* iii. Wks. 1716 III. 151 Queen Elizabeth .. reigned..above 30 Years after the Pope had call'd her all to naught.

† **e.** *To be naught,* to efface oneself, to keep quiet or withdraw. Usually in imperative. *Obs.*

1593 PEELE *Edw. I* E 2 b, Let go and be naught I say. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* i. i. 39 Be better employed, and be naught a while. 1606 CHAPMAN *Gentl. Usher* Plays 1873 I. 289 Kisse her; yfaith you must; get you togither and be naughts awhile, get you together. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Hum. Lieutenant* v. iii, So, get ye together, and be naught!

† **2.** Wickedness, evil, moral wrong, mischief. *Obs.* (In later use chiefly *to do naught.*)

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xxxv. 241 Donne mon ongiet mid hwelcum stæpum ðæt nawht [L. *nequitia*] wiȝs ðurhtogen. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) lviii. 2 ȝenere me fraim niþe naht [L. *iniquitatem*] fremmendra.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 61 The Magistrate doeth naught [L. *inique facit*], but you doe muche worse. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, i. i. 99, I tell thee Fellow, he that doth naught with her (excepting one) were best to do it secretly alone. 1649 LOVELACE *Poems* 72 Naught [shall] be ignote not so much out of Feare Of being punisht, as offending Her. 1656 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1689) 207 From doing nothing proceed to doing naught.

† **b.** That which is wrong or faulty in method.

1557 TUSSER 100 *Points Husb.* xxxii, All soules that be thursty, bid threshe out for mawlt: well handled and tended, or els thou dost nawlt. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 38 Ignorant Apothecaries do dayly use it in steede of the right Cotyledon, wherein they do naught, and commit manifest error. 1658 A. FOX *Wurts' Surg.* i. ii. 4 Naught will be naught, and never good, though it had been practised a thousand years.

3. With *a* and *pl.*

† **a.** A thing of no worth or value. *Obs. rare.*

Only in *pl.* as adjectival predicate, prob. not derived from the similar OE. use of *náhtas* or *nǽhtes.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen VIII* 186 The bokes are erronious and naughtes. 1552 LATIMER *Serm. Gosp.* xii. 219 These studies .. and such other vayne desires are naughtes and foolishe.

† **b.** *pl.* Nothing, nought. *Obs. rare.*

1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Dk. Suffolk* vii, To which I gaue nigh fiue times fyue assaultes, Tyl at the last they yelded it for naughtes. 1586 KYD *Wks.* (1901) 340 Thy crop of corne is tares auailing naughts.

c. *Arith.* A cipher, a nought.

1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xxvii. Wks. 1851 III. 513 After all thir paines and travell to be dissolv'd, and cast away like so many Naughts in Arithmetick. 1825 M. E. (*title*) Airy Nothings: or Scraps and Naughts, and Odd-cum-Shorts. 1879 MEREDITH *Egoist* xix, 'There is a figure naught', said he.

† **d.** An evil or wicked thing. (Cf. 2.) *Obs.*$^{-1}$

a 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* II. xxix. (1640) 182 Here is revenge, filthinesse and fraud, and a number of naughts put together to make each other worse.

e. (From B. 2.) One who is bad.

1657 TRAPP *Comm. Esther* vii. 7 Unlesse it be *Haman*, that naughtiest of all naughts. 1854 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* xviii, 'The law expenses would have been more than the hands themselves were worth—a set of ungrateful naughts!' said his mother.

B. *adj.* [Orig. the *sb.* in predicative use. Freq. in the strengthened form *stark naught*: see STARK.]

1. Of no worth or value; good for nothing; worthless, useless, bad, poor.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth* xxxvi. § 7 Ic secȝe sie unmehtiȝ & eac ealles nauht. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 232 ȝif ic me sylfne wuldriȝe, þonne bið min wuldor naht. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* (Cott.) 1480 Oþer þe lauerd is wel aht, Oþer aswunde & nis naht. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xviii. 74 Of muche moneye the metal is ryght naught. 1503 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 6 The said Persons..mix good Metal and bad together, and make it naught. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 3 Logike of it self is good, when Sophistrie on the other side is naught. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1715 Their armour and weapons are very naught and weake, as well the one as the other. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 2 By Branches that are naught, I mean those that are of false Wood. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 18 Tom sings well; but his Luck's naught. 1784 COWPER *Ep. J. Hill* 53 The punishment importing this, no doubt, That all was naught within. 1819 BYRON *Let. to Murray* 12 Aug., The poem will be naught. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) II. 692 Codes and codification are manifestly naught.

† **b.** Of no legal value; invalid. *Obs.*

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* iv. iii. 430 And therfore God forbede that ech dede and ech gouernaunce schulde be holde nauȝt and badde. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 5 The said pretended mariage, which is of it selfe naught and of no force. 1632 SANDERSON *Serm.* 62 The election is *de jure nulla*, naught and voide. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 53 Your Plea is naught, illegal, and wicked, and ought not to be allowed.

c. Bad in condition or quality; not good for eating or drinking. ? *Obs.*

1588 KYD *Housek. Phil.* Wks. (1901) 271 Things, which.. wold become both hard and naught to eate without some kinde of liquor or conserues. 1609 BIBLE (Do xxiv. 3 The good figges, exceeding good, and the figges exceeding naught: which can not be eate they are naught. 1661 PEPYS *Diary* 29 Oct., We .. should have been merry, but their wine was so naught .. that we were not so. 1720 BP. HUTCHINSON *Witchcraft* xv. (ed 2) 267 Which after the first taste he refused, but said it was naught. 1813 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xvii. (ed. 5) 288 The raspberry is quite naught [1798 very bad] when stale.

† **d.** Bad or wrong in method. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 80 It is verie naught, to ascend or descend in that manner.

† **2.** Morally bad; wicked; naughty. *Obs.*

1536 R. BEERLEY in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* (1880) 35 And mayck me wych am now nawtt to cum unto grace [and] goodnes. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Matt* vi. 23 But if thine eye be naught: thy whole body shal be dark-some. 1603 DRAY-

TON *Bar. Wars* III. iii, A Man, as subtill, so corrupt and naught. 1656 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1689) 487 Where the Gods are naught, who can imagine the Religion should be good. 1706-7 FARQUHAR *Beaux' Strat.* II i, Stay, stay, Brother, you shan't get off so; You were very naught last Night. 1740 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 253 There was no pleasing her; and I was a Creature, and Wench, and all that was naught.

† b. Immoral, vicious. *Obs.*

1550 ELYOT, *Aquariolus*, a wyttall, that suffreth his wife to be naught. 1594 LYLY *Moth. Bomb.* I. i, Doest thou imagine my mistrs naught of her bodie? 1617 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Fair Quarrel* v. i, I say she is naught. . Your intended bride is a whore. 1693 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* III. iv, I'll never see you again, 'cause you'd have me be naught.

† c. Const. *with* (one of the other sex). *Obs.*

1552 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (Parker Soc.) 30 His mistress, perceiving his beauty, .. would have him to be naught with her. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 3 But her afterward hee, divorced, suspecting that she had beene naught with P. Clodius. *a* 1641 BP MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon* (1642) 264 That he had, in his absence, been naught with Mariamne. 1699 T. CLOCKMAN *Tully's Offices* (1706) 305 Upon a false Suspicion, that he had been naught with his Mother-in law.

† 3. Injurious, hurtful; unlucky. *Obs.*

1596 *Edward III*, I. i, In great affairs 'tis naught to use delay. 1620 MELTON *Astrolog.* 46 It is naught for any man to giue a paire of knues to his sweet heart. 1658 A. FOX *Würtz' Surg.* II. iii. 52 That [diet] which is good for man proveth very naught to a woman.

† 4. Lost, ruined. *Obs.*

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. i. 231 Goe, get you to [y]our House; be gone, away, All will be naught else. 1624 FLETCHER *Rule a Wife* v. i, My cause was naught, for 'twas about your honour; And he that wrongs the innocent nere prospers. [1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* iii, All's naught, girl—and our evil days are come at last.]

C. *adv.*

† 1. [Orig. the accusative of the *sb.* used adverbially: cf. AUGHT *sb.*[2] C.] Not. See also NAT *adv.*

a. c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xliii. 314 (Hatton) Ne fæste ze ðæs nawuht ine. *c* 1200 ORMIN 15551 Þær bilæf þe Lafeurd .. acc nawihht lannge. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 474 For þi þet te laie ne helpeð nawiht eche lif to habben, ne zelpe ich nawiht þrof. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 654 Yhon tre eum þou nawight to. 13.. *Ibid.* 24626 (Edinb.) Fra me wald þai nawit twin.

B. c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* v. § 3 Nu ðu ne þearft þe nauht ondrædan. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 18 Þæt fyr ne derede naht þam ðrim cnihtum. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron* (Laud MS.) an. 1095 Naht be anan oððe twam. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 35 Ón ðaie oðre woreld and naht hier. *c* 1250 *Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 28 Nacht on-lepiliche to day, ac alle þo daies i þo yere. 1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 185 Þe gret evel ne comþ naht þer þat me clupeþ þat holi fur. 1340 *Ayenb.* 103 Ane man of huam me ne kan naht his name. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 254 Medea, which foryat him naght, Was redy there.

γ. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 63 God ȝife us..þet we ne fallen naut ine sunne. *a* 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *O. E. Hom.* I. 257 Þah ha ne trust nawt on hire ahne wepnen.

† 2. [From B.] Badly; wrongly. *Obs.*

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Phil.* 8, I rushe not here awaye and there awaye rashely I care not whither, for he loseth his game, that runneth naught. 1552 LATIMER *Serm.* (1562) 119 They that are so vsed to swearing, do very naught. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* I. Interm. i, How doe's the Play please you? *Censure.* Very scurvily, me thinks, and sufficiently naught.

Hence † **Naught** *v.*, *trans.* to destroy. *Obs.*—[1]

1340 *Ayenb.* 9 Þer by some bronches þet ne byeþ naȝt dyadlich zenne, . and þo me ssell naȝti and wyþdruȝe ase moche ase me may.

Naughtily (nɔ̄·tili), *adv.* [f. NAUGHTY *a*]

1. † a. Wickedly, viciously. *Obs.*

1552 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (Parker Soc.) 38 They that . burned their children, they did naughtily. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 10 They would not liue thus yditly and naughtily as they do. 1612 COTGR., *Mauuaisement*, .. lewdly, naughtily. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 434 Their deserts are naught, and the fruite thereof as naughtily spent.

† b. Wrongfully, dishonestly. *Obs. rare.*

1622 FLETCHER *Beggars' Bush* IV. i, How cam'st thou by this mighty sum? If naughtily, I must not take it of thee.

† 2. Badly, poorly. *Obs.*

1574 R. SCOT *Hop Gard.* To Rdr., It grieueth me dailye to see tyme yll spent, good grounde naughtily applyed. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy* (1810) III. 509 Maiz and a roll of the same naughtily grinded. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 26 Dec., Gosnell not singing, but a new wench that sings naughtily. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xvii 137 That straw-thatch'd Cottage, scurvily built, naughtily movabled.

Naughtiness (nɔ̄ tinés). [f. NAUGHTY *a*]

1. † a. Wickedness, viciousness, depravity. *Obs.*

1541 WYATT *Def.* Wks. (1861) p. xxxiv, That made me not hold my peace, when I might .. improve his naughtiness. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 152 Neither haue we a short life by Nature, but we make it shorter by naughtynesse. 1646 J. HALL *Horæ Vac.* 119 'Tis..dangerous to act any naughtinesse before children. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* 12 He was forced to acknowledge that it was the naughtiness of his own heart, that put him upon that Rebellion.

b. Waywardness, disobedience.

1740-1 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1742) 456 There was a sad End of all the Four ungracious Children,..and God punished their Naughtiness. 1833 *Mem. Departed Friend* 55 Not to fret over every little childish fit of naughtiness she has. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrq. & Merch.* II. iv. 90 What would Miss Pinnock say, if she confessed her naughtiness to her?

c. A naughty act or trait.

1882 SERJT. BALLANTINE *Exper.* xiv. I. 174 Homburg... Its beauties and its naughtinesses have been often described.

† 2. The state or condition of being bad, faulty, or defective in some respect. *Obs.*

1550 HARVEL in Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1881) IV. 511 [Huge bales of English goods were lying unsold upon the wharves] through the naughtiness of the making. 1579 FULKE *Refut. Rastel* 740 But to aunswere the naughtinesse of the argument, I say [etc.]. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* III. xxxiv. 500 Many times .. the fruit is spoiled and lost, by the naughtines of the ground. 1658 A. FOX *Würtz' Surg.* III. iii. 225 A Wound that looks well,..yet the Patient.. groweth weaker, it intimates the naughtiness of the medicine. 1709-29 V. MANDEY *Syst. Math. Statics* 756 To find out the naughtiness of deceitful Beams.

† **Naughtly,** *adv. Obs* Also **naughtely.** [f. NAUGHT *a.* + -LY[2].] = NAUGHTILY.

1530 PALSGR. 839/2 Naughtely, *mallement.* 1563 *Mirr. Mag., Glendour* IX, Thus did I for want of better wit, Because my parents naughtly brought me vp. 1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1817) 134 Before diuers Skotishmen had naughtly discharged certayne shot at him. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Susanna* i. 61 They did to them as they had dealt naughtely against their neighbour.

Naughty (nɔ̄ ti), *a.* Also 4 **nauȝty.** [f. NAUGHT *sb.* + -Y[1].]

† 1. Having or possessing naught; poor, needy.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. vi. 226 Alle maner of men..That nedy ben and nauȝty, helpe hem with þi godis. *Ibid.* vii. 72 He wolde ȝiue þat an other, þat were more nedy þan he [*R.* nedyer and nauȝtier].

2. † a. Of persons: Morally bad, wicked. *Obs.*

1529 MORE *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 155/2 Origene..neither was a naughty man nor vnlerned in scripture *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1629) 129 A Prince of great courage and beauty, but fostered vp in bloud by his naughtie father. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 96 A most vile flagitious man, a sorry and naughty governor as could be. 1699 T. CLOCKMAN [*Tully's Offices* (1706) 257 'Tis a villainous Error of some naughty Men.

absol. c 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* XXXVII. xiv, The naughty borrowes, payeng not.

b. Of children: Waywaird, disobedient, given to doing wrong. Also playfully applied to older persons in mild reproach or disapproval.

a 1633 G. HERBERT *Jacula Prudentum* Wks. (1857) 309 A naughty child is better sick than whole. 1712 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 147 Go, get you gone, naughty girl, you are well enough. 1778 MME D'ARBLAY *Diary* Sept., My sweet, naughty Mrs Thrale looked delighted for me. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr., Baby's Debut* v, O naughty Nancy Lake, Thus to distress your aunt..! 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* XIX, They were the naughty young housecarles of his own troop. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 23 Feb. 210/2 When a champion of Home Rule behaves like a very naughty child.

† c. Of an animal: Vicious. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I (1625) 130 An Ox of mine, being a naughty beast, through the default of mine owne fence, hath goared a Cow of your Worships.

3. Of actions, conduct, places, things, etc.: Characterized by moral badness or wickedness; bad, wrong, blameworthy, improper. In mod. use as a term of mild or playful censure (cf. 2 b).

1536 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 38 Half of that whiche hath ben there rather spoyled from hym by naughty meanes 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 27 Naughtie and Pestilent bokes should be burned. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. i 77 It is a naughty house. 1620 *Form Ordaining Min.* in *Misc. Wodrow Soc.* (1844) 6 0 This naughtie world. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Surv. Leviath.* (1676) 207 This naughty and impious discourse. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. i. (1841) I. 31 I'm sure she would not do a naughty thing. 1740 W. SEWARD *Jrnl.* 3 To prepare us for going abroad into a naughty World. 1792 BURNS *Rights of Woman*, A time, when rough rude man had naughty ways. 1861 FINLAY *Hist. Gk. Rev.* I. i. iii. 74 Euphrosyne..had neglected the study of the lives of the saints, and turned her attention to the naughty reading in the Greek classics. 1871 M COLLINS *Mrq. & Merch.* II. iv. 90 It was very naughty of her, she felt aware. 1884 *World* 20 Aug. 5/2 Democracy is a naughty word.

Comb. 1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 28 Certaine naughtie tongued fellowes vnder the maske of modestie saie they will not name him whom they reprehend. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* IV. (1629) 432 For the naughty minded wretches.

† 4. Bad, inferior, not up to the proper or usual standard or quality. *Obs.* (common *c* 1540–1650, in various applications.)

In quot. 1799 used in place of Sc *nochty*, NOUGHTY.

1526 TINDALE *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) I. 510 As this is a naughty argument, so is the other. 1542-3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 10 § 2 Putting the same naughtie ware to sale secretly. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II (1882) 24 Some put in naughty wool, and cause it to be spun and drawne into a very small thred. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel* III. i. I. ii (1651) 412 Thou wilt not have bad coin, bad soil, a naughty tree, but all good. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* XXIV. P 19 If he meets with naughty Sheets..as torn, or stain'd, &c. he Prints them not. *Ibid* 383 The Compositer will bow the Letter, and pop it into a Waste Box in the Case, where he puts all naughty Letters. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 245 There may happen to be a piece of naughty land, .. whose barren appearance is an eyesore.

Comb. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 169 The vnfruitfull and naughtie coloured, and the otherwise faultie, ought cheefely to be fatted.

b. Of articles of food or drink: Of bad quality, in bad condition. Now *rare.*

1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xxiv. 2 In the other maunds were very naughtie figes, which might not be eaten. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* lii. (1636) 68 Garlick..is good for them that travaile..if they happen to drinke naughty corrupt water. 1639 T. DE GRAY *Compl. Horsem.* 103 Peccant humours.. doe proceed of naughty meat. 1685 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Coffee, Tea & Choc.* 43, I perceive, that it [tea] is commonly very old and naughty. 1896 A. D. COLERIDGE *Eton in Forties* 209 The bigaroon cherries..were fraudulent, sour, and naughty throughout.

† c. Bad *for* something. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 120 Ground grauellie, sandie, and mixed with clay, is naughtie for hope.

† 5. Of weather: Bad, nasty. *Obs. rare.*

1541 WYATT *Def.* Wks. (1861) p. xxiii, Coming in a boat from Aquas-Mortes, both in hazard of the Moors and naughty weather. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. iv. 116 Prithee Nuncle be contented, 'tis a naughtie night to swimme in.

† 6. Bad in respect of health; unhealthy; connected with ill health. *Obs.*

1572 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 412 In better health than I in a naughty body feel. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 56 The juyce .. draweth downe from the head phlegmatike and naughtie humors. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. lxxxvi 138 It heateth the bodie, ingendreth naughtie blood 1636 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 12 Then followeth a Feaver, and a Troup of most naughty symptoms.

† b. Applied to bodily ailments, etc. *Obs.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xiii. 21 Butter Burre. cureth all naughty Vlcers. 1643 J. SPEER tr. *Exp. Chyrurg.* iv. 9 They..do cause a rotten vlcer and naughty Scab. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* (1662) xxiii, Being mixed with Tar it cureth the naughty scurfe of the Head.

† 7 Unpleasant, disagreeable. *Obs rare.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II xxv. 176 Both in their leaves and flowres of a naughtie, strong, and unpleasant savour. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* II. I 321 Boxe in as much as it is of a naughtie smell,..is to be left of and not dealt withall.

† 8. Inherently bad or faulty. *Obs.*

1554 PHILPOT *Exam. & Writ.* (Parker Soc.) 402 As with the good corn naughty cockle and barren weeds do spring together. 1580 BARET *Alv* H 417 Naughtie poison [*impia venena*] is hid with sweete honie, or Sugar. 1658 A. FOX *Würtz Surg.* II. xxiii. 142 Touching the Saltpeter.., its naughty humidity is to be taken from it.

9. (For Sc. *nochty.*) Unsubstantial; insignificant.

1696 in Aubrey *Misc* (1721) 211 A shadowy Substance, or such naughty, and Imperceptible thing, as can scarcely be discerned by the Eye. 1800 FORSYTH *Beauties Scott* IV. 521 The tenants..have a very few sheep of an inferior naughty size.

Naughty pack. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6 7 **naughtipack(e, naughtie-,** etc. [f. NAUGHTY *a.*: cf. PACK *sb*[1] 4. The adj. is freq. hyphened to, or written as one with, the noun.]

† 1. A woman of bad character. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 632/1 The counsayle of one naughtypacke [F. *une ribaulde*] may make a wenche to bolde. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 868 Will not all men crie out that shee is a naughtipacke and an adulteresse? 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXVI. xii. 592 A Capuan wench..a naughtie-pack and an harlot. 1638 FORD *Fancies* III. ii, 'Tis scarce possible To distinguish one of these same naughty packs From true and arrant ladies. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat* 106, I never heard she was a naughty Pack. 1743 in HOWELL *State Trials* (1813) XVII. 1159 Until my lord had mentioned she was his wife, he took her to be a naughty pack.

† 2. A wicked or dissolute man. *Obs.*

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Titus* 28 Wherfore rebuke such naughtypackes earnestly, that they may ones waxe good. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xii. 9 The naughtipacks or the olskowrings of men. 1618 *Barnevelt's Apol.* c 3 This base, impudent, and vaine-glorious fellow, this periur'd and adulterous naughty-packe. 1677 W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* III ii. 31 Monk Ailsi (like a naughty-pack as he was) would never show that respect unto it.

3. *dial.* A naughty child or person.

1828 *Craven Gloss.* 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*

Naukrar(y: see NAUCHAR(Y.

† **Naul,** anglicized form of NAULUM. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1724 STUKELEY *Itin Curiosum* 94 When we had..paid our naul to the inexorable ferryman.

† **Naul(e, naull,** obs. variants of AWL.

1530 TINDALE *Exod.* xxi. 6 Then let his master..bore his eare thorow with a naule. 1575 *Gamm. Gurton* III. i 6 Hays lent me here his naull to set the gyb forward. 1607 S. COLLINS *Serm.* (1608) 20 The Naule was vsed..to bore through the eare of him [etc.].

Naule, obs. form of NAVEL.

† **Naulizament.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. **naulizament-um* (= F. *nolisement*, It. *noleggiamento*), f. *naulizare, -sare, -giare* (= F. *noliser*, † *nauliser*, It. *noleggiare*), f. *naul-um* (see next).] Freighting of a vessel.

1533 in R. G. Marsden *Sel. Pl. Crt. Adm.* (1894) I. 93 Their to dyscharge hur burden accordyng to the florme of her contracte of naulyzament. *Ibid.* 94 Naulizamentt.

‖ **Nau·lum.** *Obs.* [L. *naulum* (also *naulon*), ad. Gr. *ναῦλον* (also *ναῦλος*), f. *ναῦς* ship.] Passage-money, fare.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* F 3 b, I hearing the fellow so forlorne.., gaue him his Charons *Naulum* or ferry three half pence. 1636 HEYWOOD *Loves Mistress* v. i, My sop, hast thou thy naulum Ferryman? 1677 T. KIRK in *Thoresby's Corr.* (1832) II. App. 403 At Newsam Ferry we drunk a naulum with Charon.

‖ **Naumachia** (nɔ̄mē·kiă). *Rom. Antiq* Pl. -iæ, † -ias. [L. *naumachia*, a. Gr. *ναυμαχία*, f. *ναῦς* ship + *μάχη* fight.]

1. A mimic representation of a sea-fight.

1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* E iij, All the pastime he & his friends should haue had at a Naumachia or sea-game. 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1720) IV. 272 Those noble Appearances, Naumachias, the Circus, Assemblies! Glories of former Reigns. 1748 H. WALPOLE *Let to Conway* 6 Oct., The superiority that his firework will have over the Roman naumachia. 1814 SIR R. WILSON *Priv. Diary* (1861) II. 368 An immense oblong building in the interior of which there is space for horse-races and naumachia or sea fights. 1840 *Penny Cyc.* XVI. 107/2 Claudius exhibited a naumachia on the lake Fucinus.

2. A place specially constructed for the exhibi-

tion of mock sea-fights; esp. a building enclosing an artificial piece of water for this purpose.

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 132 Under the Church..is the Naumachia of Nero, that is a place to represent Navall fights. 1689 EVELYN *Let. to Pepys* 12 Aug., Their famous temples,.. circuses, naumachias, bridges. 1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., There were several naumachias at Rome...Nero's naumachia served for the reverse of his medals. 1774 WRAXALL *Tour North. Europe* (1775) 3 The venerable remains of amphitheatres, temples and naumachiae. 1842 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 390 After his accession we hear of no more real fights in the naumachiæ.

† **Nau·machy.** *Obs.* Also 7 -ie. [Anglicized form of prec., or ad. F. *naumachie* (1550).]

1. = NAUMACHIA 1. Also *fig.*

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 17 To set out the Naumachie or naval battaile, there was a place digged for a great poole. *a* 1658 LOVELACE *Luc. Posth.* (1659) 43 And now the Naumachie Begins, Close to the surface. 1681 COTTON *Wonders of Peake* 84 A Pacifick Sea expanded lies A liquid Theater for Naumachies.

2. = NAUMACHIA 2.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 1397 In which place before-time likely it is, that Augustus had his Naumachie. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. iv. (1651) 273 The Romans had their feasts, Playes, Naumachies, places for Sea fights.

Naumannite (nō̄ -, nau·mănəit). *Min* [Named 1845 after Prof. *Naumann.*] (See quot. 1882.)

1849 NICOL *Min.* 471 Naumannite... Easily solvable in concentrated nitric acid. 1882 DANA *Min. & Lith.* (ed. 4) 318 Naumannite, a selenide of silver and lead in iron-black cubes and massive

† **Naundiren,** obs. form of ANDIRON.

1408 *Durham Acc. Roll* in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* XIV. 518 In iii towirens, iii porres alias naundirens.

Naunt (nānt). Now *dial.* or *arch.* [var. of AUNT, with *n* transferred from *myn* 'mine': see N 3 b for earlier examples.] Aunt.

1621 FLETCHER *Pilgrim* iv i, Pr'ythee, keep on thy way, good naunt 1632 HEYWOOD *2nd Pt. Iron Age* iv. i, If shee doe but take After mine old Naunt Hellen. 1679 DRYDEN *Limberham* i. i, The easiest fool I ever knew, next my naunt of fairies in the Alchemist 1737 4a SHENSTONE *Schoolmistress* vii, Goody, good woman, gossip, n'aunt,. Or dame, the sole additions she did hear 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xxvi, Naunt and she will soon bend bows on each other.

Nau·ntle, *v. dial.* [Of obscure origin.] a. *trans.* To raise, rear. b. *intr.* To rise up, strut. For other uses, see the *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v. *Nantle.*

1820 CLARE *Rur. Life* (ed. 3) 189 The daisy nauntles up its head. 1821 — *Vill. Minstr.* I. 210 The steeple's taper stretch.., nauntling high and proud.

Hence **Nau·ntly** *a.*, strutting.

1827 CLARE *Shepb. Cal.* 29 Not far behind them struts the nauntly crow.

† **Naupe·gical,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. Gr. ναυπηγικ-ός + -AL.] Pertaining to ship-building.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst.* 155 If the Naupegical Art [ἡ ναυπηγική], that is the Art of the Shipwright, were in the Timber it self.

† **Naupegy.** *Obs rare.* [ad. Gr. ναυπηγία, f. ναῦς ship + πηγνύειν to fix.] Ship-building.

1570 J. DEE *Math Pref.* d iiij b, Three principall, necessary Mechanicall Artes. Namely Howsing, Fortification, and Naupegie.

Nauplial (nō̄·pliăl), *a. Zool.* [f. NAUPLI-US + -AL.] Characteristic of a nauplius.

1877 WOODWARD in *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 652/2 The immature Crustacean, in passing through its nauplial and zoëal stages, may moult its skin six or seven times.

Nau·pliiform, *a. Zool.* [f. NAUPLI-US + -(I)FORM.] Having the form of a nauplius.

1869 W. S. DALLAS tr. *F. Muller's Facts for Darwin* 17 Early Nauplii form stages of the higher Crustacea. 1870 H. A. NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* (1875) 236 The larvæ are 'Nauplii form', with an ovate unsegmented body.

‖ **Nauplius** (nō̄ pliŏs). *Zool.* Pl. **nauplii** (nō̄·pliəi). [L. *nauplius* a kind of shellfish, or *Nauplius*, a. Gr. Ναύπλιος, a son of Poseidon.]

† a. O. F. Müller's name for a supposed genus of crustaceans. *Obs.* b. A larval stage of development in some of the lower crustaceans, characterized by an unsegmented body with a dorsal shield, an unpaired median eye, and three pairs of legs.

1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 340/2 Some time afterwards..they acquire another pair of feet; they are then the genus *Nauplius* of the same author [Müller]. 1869 W. S. DALLAS tr *F. Müller's Facts for Darwin* 62 The Nauplii of the Cirripedia have to undergo several moults whilst in that form. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 290 The *Pectostraca*..leave the egg as a *Nauplius*, provided with three pairs of limb-like appendages.

attrib. 1869 W. S. DALLAS tr. *F. Müller's Facts for Darwin* 84 The Cyclopes of our fresh waters were excluded in the Nauplius-form. *Ibid.* 88 Beneath this Nauplius-skin a very different larva lies ready prepared. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 538 A Nauplius-stage. *Ibid.*, An oxygos Nauplius-eye.

Nauquayre: see NAQUAIRE.

Naure-quare: see NAWER.

Nau·scopy. *rare*—[0]. [ad. F. *nauscopie*, f. Gr. ναῦς ship: see -SCOPY.] (See quot.)

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 776/1 *Nauscopy*, the art of discovering the approach of ships or the neighbourhood of land at a considerable distance. This pretended art was invented by a M. Bottineau.. from the year 1782 to 1784. [1847 in Webster and later Dicts.]

Nausea (nō̄·ʃiă, nō̄·siă). [a. L. *nausea, nausia*, a. Gr. *ναυσία, ναυτία*, f. ναῦς ship.]

1. A feeling of sickness, with loathing of food and inclination to vomit.

1569 R. ANDROSE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* iv. i. 24 The disease called Nausea. 1590 BARROUGH *Meth. Phisick* (1596) 374 A certaine.. disposition to vomit, called of the Latines Nausea. 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Nausea*, Loathing. 1719 QUINCY *Phys. Dict.* (1722) 41 The most grievous Nausea's and Vomitings. 1763 MACKENZIE in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 74 This cold fit is soon accompanied with a loathing nausea and desire of vomiting. 1842 COMBE *Digestion* 32 Abstinence was again enforced and tartar emetic given to excite nausea. 1876 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 752 Nausea and sickness, again, are frequent symptoms of dyspepsia.

b. Sea-sickness. (The original sense.)

1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 8 Aug., Most of the passengers were seized with a nausea. 1795 *Montford Castle* II. 101 The dispiriting nausea which attends a first voyage. 1862 *All Year Round* 13 July 372 Many of the kidnapped men were in agonies of nausea.

2. *transf.* A strong feeling of disgust, loathing, or aversion.

1619 W. SLATER *Exp.* 1 *Thess.* To Rdr., The Nausea of some at home, whom no sermon pleaseth longer then it is in hearing. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 58 That nausea which the tedious repetition of things present and familiar creates in the Soul of man. 1782 COWPER *Flatting Mill* 24 For truth is unwelcome..And unless you adorn it, a nausea follows. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 161 Sated to nausea as we have been with the doctrines of Sentimentality. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* ix. 208 The winds of heaven unable to blow over them without nausea and loathing.

3. That which causes sickness or loathing.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* 82 Stifled with the fumes and Nauseæ of his filthy Caldron. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 520/2 To escape at once a painful monotony and a nausea of gewgaws.

Nau·seant, *sb.* and *a. Med.* [ad. L. *nauseant-*, pres. pple. of *nauseāre* to NAUSEATE.]

A. *sb.* A substance which produces nausea.

1846 in WORCESTER. 1851 DUNGLISON *Med. Dict.* s.v., Nauseants are.. valuable remedies in diseases of excitement. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 434 As a nauseant the dose is from two to five grains.

B. *adj.* Producing nausea.

1864 *Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med.* 442 Agents which are.. nauseant and emetic when given in large quantities. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 455 Poke is nauseant and emetic.

† **Nau·seate,** *sb. Obs Med.* [ad. L. *nauseāt-um*, neut. pa pple. of *nauseāre*: see next.] = NAUSEANT *sb.* Also *fig.*

1660 tr. *Paracelsus Archidoxis* I. iv. 57 What need is there of many Writings, to stir up a nauseate, both to our selves and Readers. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 544 Certain Syrups, Epidemick Water, and other like Slops, which are all great Nauseates to Nature, even in the Healthiest state.

Nauseate (nō̄ ʃiəet, nō̄ siəet), *v.* Also 7 **nawseate, nautiate.** [f. L. *nauseāt-*, ppl. stem of L. *nauseāre*, f. *nausea*, after Gr. *ναυσιᾶν, ναυτιᾶν.*]

1. *trans.* To reject (food, etc.) with loathing or a feeling of nausea.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxv. (1686) 137 Many [dishes] are commended..in one age, which are..nauseated in another. 1685 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat.* v. 166 'Tis.. profitable for man, that his stomach should nauseate or reject things that have a loathsome taste or smell. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Matt. xiii. 52 Lest the household by always feeding upon the same dish, do nauseate it. 1790 MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ* (1832) II. 46 It is more the taste of the medicine which they nauseate than the quantity of the dose. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 119 Many stomachs are apt to nauseate it at that time. 1859 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 134 Nauseating the sumptuous dainties of royal banquets.

b. *fig.* To loathe, abhor, feel a strong aversion to (something).

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 3 The Prince began to nauseate the match, and to meditate all honourable evasions. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* iv. 62 The Herd among the Gentiles..must have nauseated the Christian Simplicity. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* vi. Wks. 1757 IV. 250 The grave reader, who nauseates it, sacrifices.. the substance of what is right. 1795 MACKNIGHT *Apost. Epist.* (1820) III 274 The people nauseated the whole-some doctrines of true piety. 1874 PUSEY *Lent. Serm.* 274 Men nauseate..the love of God, because they know it not.

2. To affect with nausea or aversion; to create a loathing in.

1654 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Wars Flanders* 230 Which we thought good to touch upon here only, not to nawseate the Reader. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. People* M.'s Wks. 1851 VIII. 194 Which Book will nauseate a great many Readers to death. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 368 It nauseated their very Stomachs, made them sick when they thought of it. 1774 T. PERCIVAL *Ess.* (1776) III. 144 Lime water often nauseates the patient. 1821-30 LD. COCKBURN *Mem.* ii. (1874) 107 [He] had long nauseated the civil court by his burgh politics. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 456 Castor oil is very repulsive to the palate, so much so as to nauseate..some susceptible individuals.

absol. 1812 *Examiner* 24 Aug. 542/2 A single. drop from the cup of egotism was apt to nauseate. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 54 These are the simple bitters. In overdoses they nauseate.

3. *intr.* To become affected with nausea, to feel sick (*at* something).

1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* xxxix, We are apt to nauseate at very good meat, when we know that an ill Cook did dresse it. 1735 POPE *Donne Sat.* iv. 153 As one of Woodward's patients,..I puke, I nauseate. 1740 BAYNARD *Health* (ed. 6) 6 When as your Stomach nauseates and keeks at Smell or Sight of Meats. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxii, The old-fashioned civility that presses food upon you after you have eaten till you nauseate.

b. *fig.* (Compare 1 b.)

1697 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispatch't* 6 He cannot but hate that in himself, which he nauseates at in another. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. xiv. (1801) 111 Do not overfatigue the spirits..lest the mind be seized with a lassitude, and thereby be tempted to nauseate. 1886 COL. MAURICE *Lett. Dougal* 6 The hard-fisted Orangemen..are beginning to nauseate under this sort of treatment.

Hence **Nau·seated** *ppl. a.*

1659 *Gentl. Calling* (16,6) 163 Forsaking all the unsatisfying nauseated pleasures of Luxury. 1673 *Lady's Calling* I. i. § 3 To entertain new scholars only with the cast or nauseated learning of the old.

Nau·seating, *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING [1].] The fact of being affected with nausea; an instance of this.

1651 FRENCH *Distill.* v. 144 It..is taken without any nauseating. 1668 CLARENDON *Ess.* Tracts (1727) 90 The very nauseating and aversion that nature hath to surfeits. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 58 One part of the Body submits to Nauseatings or Gripings. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 12 All unctuous and oily medicines, create a nauseating in the stomach 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 538 Vomiting is here to be preferred to nauseating.

Nau·seating, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING [2].] That nauseates; sickening.

1645 BP. HALL *Remedy Discontent* 44 To compare it with their own delicate and nauseating superfluities. 1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac., Hording Hagg* (1860) 90 The a-sofœtida..(by its nauseating odour). 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Radish*, They are hard of digestion, causing nauseating eructations. 1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 119 Administered in nauseating doses. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xxix. 594 We again allude to the nauseating subject because it is of importance.

Hence **Nau·seatingly** *adv.*

1883 L. WINGFIELD *Abigel Rowe* I. iv. 72 All birds and trees and cows are nauseatingly alike.

Nausea·tion. [f. NAUSEATE *v.*: see -ATION.] The action of nauseating, or the state of being nauseated; sickness.

1608 BP. HALL *Old Relig.* Ded., Let not their palates be humour'd in this wanton nauseation. 1652 — *Invis. World* I. § 9 The angels look upon our natural infirmities..without any offence or nauseation. 1847 in WEBSTER. 1885 *Science* VI. 154/1 There is no nauseation.

† **Nau·seative,** *a. Obs.* [ad. med L. **nauseātiv-us*: see NAUSEATE *v.* and -ATIVE. So obs. F. *nauseatif, -ive* (1495).] Inclined to nausea.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* iii. 48 That flesh which is ouerfat is hurtfull to the stomacke, by causing a nauseatiue disposition. 1657 R. W. tr. *Bauderon's Expert Phisic* 211 If the sick be nauseative, give a vomit.

† **Nauseity.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. NAUSE-OUS + -ITY.] A nauseous medicine.

1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 536 Let no man have Faith.. in such adulterated confused Nauseities.

Nauseous (nō̄ ʃəs, nō̄·siəs), *a.* Also 7 **naus-, nauo-,** 8 **nautious.** [f. NAUSE-A + -OUS, or ad. L. *nauseōs-us* (Pliny); cf. F. *nauseux.*]

† 1. Inclined to nausea; fastidious. *Obs. rare.*

1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (1613), *Nauseous*, loathing or disposed to vomit. 1651 FRENCH *Distill.* v. 144 It may be given to children or those that are of a nauseous stomack. 1678 RAY *Prov.* (ed. 2) Pref., I have..so veiled them, that I hope they will not turn the stomach of the most nauseous.

2. Causing nausea or squeamishness; in later use also, highly unpleasant to the taste or smell.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 308 To expel nauseous distempers. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 27, I have no heart to the voyage, least their nauseous shapes and the Sea, should work too sorely upon my stomach. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 1 This method produceth tar-water of a nauseous kind. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 509 The full-gorged savage, at his nauseous feast Spent half the darkness. 1840 DICKENS *Barn Rudge* vii, Cured by remedies in themselves very nauseous and unpalatable. 1875 HELPS *Soc. Press.* vi. 80, I used to eat the nauseous bits first.

absol. 1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 53 (1794) II. 287 To imitate our fashionable physicians in mixing up together ..the nauseous and the nice.

b. Of tastes or smells: Nasty, unpleasant.

1727 *Philip Quarll* 217 More offensive than the most nautious Odour of an old Sepulchre. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med* (1790) 155 This both improves the medicine, and takes off the nauseous taste. 1828 SIR J. E. SMITH *Eng. Flowers* II 15 A strong, permanent, nauseous odour, like stale salt-fish. 1868 W. S. O. *Figuier's Ocean World* i. 17 A peculiar flavour, slightly acrid and bitter, and a little nauseous.

3. *fig.* Loathsome, disgusting; highly offensive.

1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.* (1669) 21 To those..The good does nauseous or insipid grow. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* Ded., Greatness they said was nauseous, and a Crowd was troublesome. 1751 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 337 All affectation of talking piously is quite nauseous. 1771 *Junius Lett.* liv. (1788) 299, I will not insist upon the nauseous detail. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* lxxxvi, A deal of swearing, And nauseous words past mentioning or bearing. 1852 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1879) IV. 129 A piece of nauseous affectation. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 30 Mar. 5/2 He had persecuted her.. with his nauseous attentions.

Nau·seously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY [2].] In a nauseous manner; to a nauseous extent, etc. (In *lit.* and *fig.* senses.)

1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* II. xviii. (1713) 246 So may the exercise of the Animal Functions or Passions..become very nauseously evil. *a* 1721 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) I. 97 That silly thing..With which our age so nauseously is cloy'd. 1750 RUTTY in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 470 It is of a subacid taste, and very nauseously vitriolic. 1867

BUSHNELL in *Hours at Home* Nov. 2 This..nauseously absurd way of criticism.

Nau·seousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

†1. A feeling of nausea; squeamishness. *Obs.* (common in 17th c.)

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 306 Accompanied with crude nauseousnesse of the stomach 1651 J. F[RANK] *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 143 The seeing of any filthy thing causeth nauseousness. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Malt liquor*, Nauseousness at the stomach.

† b. *fig.* Also const. *of* (the thing disliked) *Obs.*

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 9 If thou shalt tell me, that .I cause nauciousnesse in this my Discourse 1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* (1677) 298 To man alone.. hath nature given a nauseousness of the present. 1693 SHADWELL *Volunteers* I. i, Affected to nauseousness.

2. The quality of being nauseous

c1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1892) II. 662 They use to stir the humours so violently by their nauseousness. 1687 SETTLE *Refl. Dryden* 6 Which , besides the nauseousness of the Simile, is no true Position. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 148 The Dirt, Nauseousness, and Stench almost every where intolerable. 1821-30 LD. COCKBURN *Mem* i. (1856) 38 A faint conception of their nauseousness may be formed from the following examples. 1882 'OUIDA' *Maremma* I. 177 The nauseousness of the atmosphere of the seashore in Maremma.

† **Nau·siness.** *Obs. rare* —°. = NAUSEOUSNESS 1.

1598 FLORIO, *Nausea*, nausines,..lothing..of things.

† **Nau·sity.** *Obs. rare* [f. NAUS-EA + -ITY.] a. Nauseous procedure. b. Nausea.

1654 VILVAIN *Theorem Theol.* i. 25 Tis nausity to serv forth twise sod Coleworts. 1685 COTTON tr. *Montaigne* xcvii (1869) 681 It has in truth given me a kind of nausity to meaner conversations.

Naut, obs. f NAUGHT; obs. var. NOWT.

Nautch (nɔ̄tʃ), *sb.* Also **nach, nách, nâch, natch.** [a. Urdū (Hindī) *nāch*, Prakrit *nachcha*, Skr. *nṛitya*, dancing, acting, f. *nṛit-* to dance]

1. An East Indian exhibition of dancing, performed by professional dancing-girls.

a. 1809 BROUGHTON *Lett. Mahratta Camp* xvi. (1892) 142 You Europeans are apt to picture to yourselves a *Nach* as a most attractive spectacle 1849 EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 174. I pass over the usual festivities of a native marriage, and the Nách given me by Fazal.

β. c1813 MRS. SHERWOOD *Ayah & Lady* iv. 74. I thought of nothing but..going out to great dinners and nautches. 1862 BEVERIDGE *Hist India* II. vi viii 781 Holkar was said to have had a grand nautch. 1864 TREVELYAN *Compet. Wallah* 126, I could not have believed in the existence of an entertainment so extravagantly dull as a Nautch.

b. A nautch girl.

1872 BROWNING *Fifine* xxxi, The Pariah of the North, the European Nautch!

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *nautch dance, dancer, girl, woman.*

1858 W. H. RUSSELL *Diary in India* II 275, I don't think the *nautch dance calculated to improve their minds. 1879 E ARNOLD *Lt. Asia* vi. iv, A band of tinselled girls, the *nautch dancers Of Indra's temple. 1809 BROUGHTON *Lett. Mahratta Camp* xi. (1892) 93 Two sets of *Nach girls. 1879 E. ARNOLD *Lt. Asia* I. iv, The nautch girls in their spangled skirts and bells. 1825 HEBER *Journey* (1828) II 136 The 'Nách women were, as usual, ugly.

Hence **Nautch** *v. intr.*, to dance at or as at a nautch. Also **Nau·tching** *vbl. sb.*

1851 R F. BURTON *Goa* 125 When mere children they are initiated in the mysteries of nautching. 1859 – *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 266 They will fly to their drums, rush about, jump, and nautch, as if hung on wires.

† **Nautheless,** *adv. Obs. rare.* Also **naw-.** [app. f. *naut, nawt* NAUGHT.] = NATHELESS.

13.. *E. E. Allit P.* A. 877 Naupelez þaȝ hit schowted scharpe *Ibid.* 950 Of motes two to carpe clene & Ierusalem hyȝt bobe nawþeles.

Nauther (nɔ̄·ðəɹ), *pron.* and *conj. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 **nawðɔr,** 1, 4 **nawþer,** 5, 9 **nawther,** 5 **nawder;** 1 **nauðer** (-ðer), 4 **nauþer,** 4-5 **nauthir,** (5 -yr), 4 5 (9) **nauther.** [OE. *nawðer, nauðer* (= OFris. *nauder*), contracted form of *nâhwæðer* (OFris. *nahwedder*), f *ná* NA *adv.*[1] + *hwæðer* WHETHER. See also NATHER, NOTHER, and NOUTHER.]

A. *pron.* Neither (of two persons or things).

c888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xvi. § 4 Hi ȝecyðað on heora endunge..þæt hie nauðer ne bioð. *Ibid.* xxix. § 3 Swa hwæðer swa hi dydon, ne dohte him ða nawðer. c1375 *Cursor M.* 5831 (Fairf.), If þai trow nauþer of þa. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 2837 Nawther company by course hade Kennyng of other. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* ii. 252 Na, nawder of thase ij will I leife.

B. *conj.* Neither (.. nor).

c888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xvi. § 4 Nawðer ne se wela ne se anweald .ne beoð to wenanne [etc]. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 45 Hi þonne ne mihtan nawþer ne him syllum, ne þære heorde . nænige gode beon. 13.. *Cursor M.* 23134 (Edinb) þat lufe to knaw, þat nauthir. wil for luf ne au [etc.]. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 203 Wheber hade he no helme ne hawbergh nauþer. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 4329 Nauther law ne belefe lenton hom to. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxvi. 153 To neuen this note nomore vs nedys, nawder euen nor morne. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* 1877 *North-W. Linc. Gloss.* 1883 *Almondbury Gloss.*

Nautic (nɔ̄·tik), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 **nautike, -tick.** [ad. F. *nautique* (c 1500) or L. *nautic-us*, ad. Gr. *ναυτικός*, f. *ναύτης* sailor, *ναῦς* ship]

A. *adj.* Nautical. (Chiefly in poetic or dignified use.) *Nautic mile*: see MILE.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1864) 46 Cutting off the Mogols Nautike hands in hindring the mutuall Traffike of their Subiects. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. II. vi. 75 Neptune .. was made to be the God of Nautic Science 1762 FALCONER *To Dk of York* 201 The incense of a nautic Muse! 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 305 Orators, as well as poets, celebrate the nautic song. 1813 SOUTHEY *Nelson* II. 85 Part of them were drafted into the different regiments, and the remainder formed into a corps, called the nautic legion. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word bk* Introd. 10 The most general nautic dishes and refections. 1867 J. B. ROSE tr. *Virgil's Æneid* 122 The nautic clamour echoes on the shores.

B. *sb pl.* The art or science of navigation.

1793 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XI. 564 After..1600, all the branches of nautics came to be generally studied.

Nautical (nɔ̄·tikāl), *a.* Also 6 **nawtical,** 6 7 **nautical.** [f. prec. + -AL]

1. Pertaining to seamen or to the art of navigation; naval, marine, maritime.

1552- [see below]. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Nautical*, belonging to ships or Mariners. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 25 The fifth nautical proof of the elevation of the Poles above the Horizon. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* Pref , Those concerned in Navigation and Commerce, and who follow Nautical Pursuits. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1859) 325 My nautical enthusiasm fairly got the better of me. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxvi. 349 As to nautical rules, they do not fit the circumstances.

b. In special applications, as *nautical almanac, angle, astronomy, card, compass, day, distance, ephemeris, indicator, mile, planisphere, stars, tables*, etc. (see quots. and the various sbs.).

1765 in *Naut. Almanac* (1767) p. i, That it .. may be lawful to and for the said Commissioners to cause such *Nautical Almanacks. to be constructed. 1796 HUTTON *Math Dict* s.v *Ephemeris*, The Nautical Almanac,..published in England by the Board of Longitude 1854 MOSELEY *Astron.* lxxxviii. (ed. 4) 232 The Nautical Almanac for 1835 contained ephemerides of two of them. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict*, *Naut cal angle*, an instrument by which a ship's departure, meridional difference, etc. are obtained from inspection. 1807 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 492 *Nautical Astronomy*, that part of the celestial science which .. relates to the purposes of navigation. 1700 MOXON *Math. Dict.* 103 *Nautical Card*, for Multiplication, Division and Extraction of Roots with much ease. 1552 HULOET *Bulyb*, Anaximander inuented the *Nauticall compasse. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.*, *Impresses* 172 He elegantly shewed by whom he was drawne, which depainted the Nauticall compasse [etc]. 1668 MOXON *Mech. Dyalling* 8 A Card of the Nautical Compass. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 492 *Nautical Day* This day commences at noon, twelve hours before the civil day 1855 OGILVIE *Suppl.* s v , The rhumb-line intercepted between any two places through which it passes, is called their *nautical distance. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 558 The exact times at which the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites will occur, are given in the *nautical ephemeris. 1850 OGILVIE, *Nautical indicator*, an instrument for finding the latitude, longitude, and variation of the compass at sea. 1599 E. WRIGHT *Errors Navig.* ii. C 3 To shew by what kinde of projection the *nautical planisphere may be conceiued to bee geometrically made. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Nautical Planisphere*, is a Description of the Terrestrial Globe upon a Plane, for the Use of Mariners. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 492 *Nautical Stars*, about 72 of the brightest, which have been selected for determining the latitude or the longitude. *Ibid*, *Nautical Tables*, those especially computed for resolution of matters dependent on nautical astronomy, and navigation generally.

2. *absol.* A nautical person or writer.

1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. I. *Mr. Peters's Story* ix, Sir E. Lytton Bulwer, who brought up the rear of the 'Nauticals'. 1842 *Ibid.* Ser. II. *Dead Drummer* xiii, [He] Began 'spinning' what nauticals term a 'tough yarn'.

Hence **Nautica·lity,** the quality of being nautical; **Nau·tically** *adv.*, in a nautical fashion.

1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* xliv, You are very nautically poetical. 1887 THEO. GIFT *Victims* I. i. 5 [Dress] almost Parisian in its dainty nauticality.

Nautilian (nɔ̄ti·liăn), *a.* [f. NAUTIL-US + -IAN.] Pertaining to the nautili.

1883 *Proc. Boston* (U S.) *Soc. Nat. Hist.* 297 The species of this family have the typical nautilian whorls.

Nauti·liform, *a.* [f. NAUTIL-US + -(I)FORM.] Having the form of a nautilus.

1896 *Naturalist* 291 A large nautiliform cephalopod.

Nautilite (nɔ̄ tilăit). *Palæont.* Also **-ites.** [f. as prec. + -ITE [1].] A fossil nautilus.

1748 *Phil. Trans.* (1750) XLV. 320 A beautiful Nautilites, shewn to the Royal Society by the Rev. Charles Lyttleton. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 175 Those of the testaceous class, as Nautilites. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 247 A red argillite, which is secondary; for a petrified nautilite was found in it. 1822 G YOUNG *Geol. Yorksh. Coast* 255 Polished sections of nautilites or ammonites.

Nautiloid (nɔ̄ tiloid), *a.* and *sb.* [-OID.]

A. *adj.* Resembling the nautilus in form.

1847 in WEBSTER. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* (ed. 2) viii. 222 The..structure of their shell, many of which resemble those of the nautiloid molluscs. 1870 H. A. NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* (1875) 62 In the true nautiloid shell the convolutions of the spiral lie in a single plane.

B. *sb.* A nautiloid mollusc.

1847 in WEBSTER. 1883 *Proc. Boston* (U.S.) *Soc. Nat. Hist.* 297 This is..applicable to all the families of Nautiloids in which the annular lobes appear.

Nautilus (nɔ̄ tilŏs). Pl. **nautili** (nɔ̄·tilăi); also **-uses.** [a. L. *nautilus*, ad. Gr. *ναυτίλος* sailor, nautilus, f. *ναύτης* seaman, *ναῦς* ship. Cf. F. *nautile* (16th c.).]

1. The Paper or Pearly Nautilus (see 2), or one of the many fossil species related to the latter.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* IX. xxix. I. 250 Of the Calamarie, Cuttles, Polypes, and Boat-fishes called Nautili. 1602 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Isagoge a 7 b, Fishes, which are ,.involute, as the Nautilus. 1733 POPE *Ess. Man* III. 178 Learn of the little Nautilus to sail, Spread the thin oar, and catch the driving gale. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 128 The fourth Tribe called Nautiluses. *Ibid*, The particular species of the Nautilus, as shells, are the paperaceous, the eared, and the umbilical. 1824 W. N. BLANE *Excurs.* 7 The nautili, if in danger of being run over, will, as the sailors term it, capsize. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* xviii § 740 The tiny little Nautilus, one of the oldest families in the sea. 1893 SIR R. BALL *Story of Sun* 294 Ammonites, which are allied to the nautilus of our present seas.

attrib. 1692 RAY *Disc.* II. iv. (1693) 148 There are no Nautili . comparable in bigness to that Nautilus stone of twenty eight pound found by Mr. Waller. *Ibid.* 150 Mr. Waller..writes, That he..making a search after the *Cornua Ammonis*, found one of the true Nautilus shape. 1746 DA COSTA in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 398 A shell related to the Nautilus kind 1831 SCOTT in Lockhart *Life* (1839) X. 130 A fairy cup made out of a Nautilus shell. 1851 WOODWARD *Mollusca* I. 48 The nautilus shell corresponds to that of the gasteropod.

2. a. *Paper* (or † *paper-shellea*) *Nautilus*, the argonaut, a small dibranchiate cephalopod, the female of which is protected by a very thin, single-chambered, detached shell, and has webbed dorsal arms which it was formerly believed to use as sails.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s v., The polypus is by no means to be confounded with the paper-shelled *nautilus*. ? 1792 SHAW *Naturalist's Misc.* III. pl. 101 The Argonaut, or Paper Nautilus. 1854 AGNES CATLOW *Pop. Conchol.* (ed. 2) 28 The curious and beautiful shells of the *Argonauta Argo*, or Paper Nautilus, are found in the seas of warm latitudes. 1870 H. A. NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* II. (1875) 363 In the former of these [families] there is only the single genus *Argonauta* (the Paper Sailor, or the Paper Nautilus).

b. *Pearly Nautilus*, a tetrabranchiate cephalopod (*N. pompilius*) found in the Indian and Pacific Oceans, having a beautiful chambered shell with nacreous septa.

1776 [see PEARLY a. 2 b] c1800 SHAW *Naturalist's Misc.* XIII. pl 515 The great pearly Nautilus. 1829 BENNETT in Owen *Pearly Nautilus* (1832) 7 In the evening a Pearly Nautilus..was seen in Matekini Bay. 1870 H. A. NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* II (1875) 370 The structure of the shell in the *Ammonitidæ* is exactly that of the Pearly Nautilus.

3. A form of diving-bell. (Knight *Dict. Mech.*)

Naval (nē·vāl), *a.* (and *sb.*) Also 7 **navale, -all.** [ad. L. *nāvālis*, f. *navis* ship: see -AL. Cf. F. *naval*, *-ale* (13-14th c.).]

1. *Naval crown*, etc., the crown or garland given by the Romans to one who had gained a victory, or shown special bravery, in a sea-fight.

1593 PEELE *Edw. I*, A 3 b, Welcome manly followers, That .. on your war drums carry crownes as kings, Crowne Murall, Nauall. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXII iii. II. 115 The Navall garlands given to admirals and generals at sea, for obtaining victorie in that kind of service. *Ibid.* Index, Naval chaplets. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v, The Naval Crown was given to him, who first entred the enemies ship in a Battle at Sea. 1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s v., Though A. Gellius..says the naval crown was adorned with prows of ships, Lipsius distinguishes two kinds of naval crowns.

2. Of or pertaining to, connected with, characteristic of, used in, the navy († or shipping in general).

1602 DOLMAN *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1618) III 793 Of the oldest Pines is pitch made, which is called Naual, by reason that it is very good to pitch Ships. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 54 Our Master, according to the navall discipline, not to put to sea with one anchor, returned backe to the harbour. *Ibid.* 272 Depford, the Navall storehouse. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Wars* 173 The Commands of the Sea was betrayed, by the exhausting the Navall Revenues. *Ibid.* 193 To order and settle all Navall matters. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II, *Naval Architecture.* 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 2 One .. from the naval ornaments carved on it, is thought to have belonged to a sea-officer. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 160 At the northern extremity of the Town, is the king's naval yard. 1813 BYRON *Corsair* I. xvii, He..unfolds his plan . and spreads the chart, And all that speaks and aids the naval art. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 81 This favoured port combines advantages which..fit it for a grand naval depôt. 1878 BESANT & RICE *Celia's Arb.* ix, A tall and good-looking young sailor, in his naval rig.

b. *Naval stores*, all those articles or materials made use of in shipping or in the navy. Also *spec.* (see quot. 1896).

1678 MARVELL *Growth Popery* 34 It was alleged..That we had not Naval Stores and Ammunition, &c. sufficient for such a Purpose. 1699 DRYDEN *Ep. J. Driden* 148 Be then the naval stores the nation's care. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* I. vi. lxxxv. 392 The prices this nation might pay for naval stores. 1812 *Examiner* 12 Oct. 648/2 The other, a bombard, laden with naval stores, got aground. 1896 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Feb. 472 The different resinous products of trade, which go under the name of 'naval stores'.

† c. Of the nature of a ship. *Obs. rare* —[1].

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. v. 192 The Ark or navall edifice of Noah.

3. Fought, gained, sustained, carried out, etc., by means of ships or a navy.

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 17 To set out the Naumachie or naval battaile, there was a place digged for a great poole. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 71 Lest .. the Seamen should be forgetful and unfitting for naval warfare. 1700 PRIOR *Carm. Sec.* 327 Beaks of ships in naval triumph borne. 1750 BEAWES *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 244 His Sicilian Expedition, so fatal to his Arms in their naval Conflict with Sir George Byng. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Naval engagement* implies, in general, either a sea-fight between single ships, or whole fleets of men of war, or galleys, &c. 1849-50 ALISON

Hist. Eng. VII. xlii. § 41. 123 He never again ventured on naval enterprises.

b. Consisting of ships of war.

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 2 The Hamburgers had in vaine attempted by Nauall forces to forbid the arriuall of the English at Stode. 1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* I. i. xxvii. 215 The Naval Strength of this Realm. 1769 BURKE *Late St. Nat.* Wks. 1842 I. 98 What naval force . [is] necessary to keep our marine in a condition commensurate to its great ends. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* xv. (1839) II. 259 After the naval armament had coasted the intervening bays. 1887 LD. BRASSEY in T. H. Ward *Reign Q. Vict.* 237 The wide expansion of naval force which has been demanded by the altered circumstances of the times.

c. Distinguished by, resting or based on, the possession of war-ships.

1678 MARVELL *Growth Popery* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 294 So that the two great naval powers of Europe being crushed together, he might remain sole arbitrator of the ocean. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. iv. Wks. 1788 I. 233 The great advantages of cultivating a naval power. 1813 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp* (1838) X. 592 Since Great Britain has been a naval power a British army has never been left in such a situation. 1869 RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist.* 78 The naval power of Carthage.

4. Of persons: Belonging to, connected with, or serving in, the navy.

1667 PEPYS *Diary* 4 Sept., [Sir W. Coventry] told me that he must now take leave of me as a naval man. 1745 *Observ. conc. Navy* 21 Not only Naval Seamen should have Tickets, but likewise all other Seamen. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Garde de la marine*, a midshipman, or naval cadet. 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 158, I should..be led to conclude he is a naval practitioner. 1839 W. CHAMBERS *Tour Holland* 33/1 Monuments to Dutch naval commanders. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 141 Naval Lords of the Admiralty..have only to talk him over, and he is the servant of those Naval Lords.

b. *Naval officer*: (see quots. and OFFICER *sb.* 4).

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Naval.* 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Naval officers* are admirals, captains, lieutenants, masters, boatswains, midshipmen, gunners, &c. 1846 YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* s.v. *Naval*, The various subjects connected with the duties of naval officers. 1871 DE VERE *Americanisms* 264 Another such office is that of Naval Officer, whose duty it is to receive copies of all manifests and entries in the Custom-House.

c. (*Royal*) *Naval Reserve*: (see RESERVE *sb.* 2 b).

1863 YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Royal Naval Reserve*, an establishment of volunteers, consisting of able merchant seamen who . agree to serve on board of ships of war in case of need. 1876 HAM *Revenue Vade-m.* 392 Her Majesty may accept offers of persons recommended by the Admiralty to serve as officers of the Royal Naval Reserve. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 16 June 1/2 These seamen are usually called Royal Naval Reserve men.

5. *sb. pl.* † a. Naval achievements. *Obs. rare*—[1].

a 1674 CLARENDON *Life* (1759) II. 507 The Action . surpassed all that was done in Cromwell's Time, whose Navals were much greater than had ever been in any Age.

b. Naval men. *rare.*

1836 HALIBURTON *Clockm. Ser.* I. xii. (1837) 99, I guess it's natural for you to say so of the buttons of our navals.

Navalism (nē'·văliz'm). [f. prec. + -ISM.] The domination of naval interests.

1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 21 Jan. 44/2 Mr. Blaine..co-operated with Mr Tracy in. handing the foreign policy of the Government over to navalism. 1896 *Daily News* 4 Dec. 7/3 His party would not vote a man..for navalism.

Navally (nē'·văli), *adv.* [f. NAVAL *a.* + -LY [2].] In a naval manner; from a naval point of view. Also *navally crowned* (see NAVAL *a.* 1).

1816 in J. B. Paul *Ord. Sc. Arms* (1893) 159/2 Or, a lion rampant gu., navally crowned az. 1836 COBDEN *Russia* Pol. Writ. (1878) 120 Russia even at Constantinople would.. commercially and navally speaking be three times as distant as New York from Great Britain. 1898 *Daily News* 8 Aug. 5/5 China cannot compete navally with any of the three Powers either singly or combined.

Navarch (nē'·vaăk). *Gr. Antiq. rare.* [ad. Gr. ναύαρχος (L. *nau-*, *navarchus*), f. ναῦς ship + ἀρχός leader.] The commander of a fleet; an admiral.

1828-32 WEBSTER cites MITFORD. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* xx. III. 149 Cnemus, the Spartan navarch, or high admiral.

Navarchy (nē'·vaăki). [ad. Gr. ναυαρχία (late L. *navarchia*): see prec. and -Y [1].]

† 1. App. misused for 'ship-building'. *Obs.*—[1]

1648 W. PETTY *Advice to Hartlib* 6 That all Children .. be taught some gentile Manufacture, such as are Navarchy and making Modells for building and rigging of Ships.

2. The office of a navarch; the period during which such office is exercised.

1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lxiv. VIII. 187 *note*, The commencement of Lysander's navarchy or year of maritime command appears to me established for this winter.

† **Nava·tion.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *năv-āre* to do zealously, perform diligently, etc. + -ATION.] A contrivance, scheme, plan.

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xii. 34 Euery good man .. must be wise and circumspect, to vaine the sleeke nauations of those that would undoe him.

Nave (nē'v), *sb.*[1] Forms: α. 1 nabæ, nafa, nafu, 4-5 nafe, 4-7 naue, (5 nawe), 4- nave. β. 4 naf, 4, 9 naff, (9 knaff), 5-7 naffe. [OE. *nafu* fem., *nafa* masc. = MDu. *nave* (*naef*, *naf*; Du. *naaf*), MLG. *nave*, OHG. *naba*, *napa* (G. *nabe*), ON. *naf-*, *nøf* (Sw. *naf*, Da. *nav*):—Comm. Teut. **nabō*, related to Lett. *naba* navel, OPruss. *nabis*, Skr. *nābhi*, *nábha* nave and navel.]

1. The central part or block of a wheel, into which the end of the axle-tree is inserted, and from which the spokes radiate; a hub.

a. *c* 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) M 256 *Modiolī*, habæ [*for* nabæ; *Epinal* nabæ, *Erfurt* nebæ]. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxix. § 7 þæt hweol hwerfð ymbutan & sio nafu next þære eaxe. *Ibid.*, þa spacan..bioð þeah fæste on ðære nafe, & se nafa on ðære eaxe. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* vii. 33 The spokys, and the felijs, and the naue, alle ȝoten. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn. T.* 562 Than shal this cherl..sette him on the wheel right of this cart, Upon the nave. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 351/2 Nave of a qwele, *modius, et modiolus.* *a* 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Rich. III* 25 b, Blew veluet embroudered with the naues of Cartes burnyng of gold. 1598 CHAPMAN *Iliad* v. 734 The naves, in which the spokes were driven, were all with silver bound. 1679 COCKS *Forest & Fruit-Trees* a 2 Eighty pair of Naves were made out of it. 1720 POPE *Iliad* XXIII. 412 The wheel's round naves appear to brush the goal. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) I. 282 Such as in the nave of a wheel, in the axle of a pulley, and such like. 1803 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp* (1837) I. 434 Four carriages, for 6 pounders, with brass naves, are preparing. 1838 *Civ. Eng. & Arch Jrnl* I. 384/2 The naves of the paddles are of wrought iron. 1877 W. JONES *Fingering* 22 The cart-wheels sank up to their naves.

β. 1388 9 *Durham Acc. Rolls* 391 In factura unius par. rotarum cum ij par. de naffis. 1393-4 *Ibid.* 392 Pro rotis, nafis, et alia husbanderia. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 248/1 A Naffe of a qwele, *mediculum*, *modiolus.* 1593 R. BARNES *Parthen.* in Arb. *Garner* V. 403 An orient jet which did not move, To Cupid's chariot wheel, made for the naffe, Was fixed. 1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll* III. 56 Whip vp and downe The grateing Orbes; all in a trackle, t'enflame Their Naffes drye-worne. 1796 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* (ed. 2) II. 334. 1824 in *Cumbld. Gloss.* (1899) 221/1 Wheels with nafs (naves), spokes and felloes. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* 1873- in north. dial. glossaries (Northumb., Cumb., Yks.).

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *nave-band*, *-box*, *-deep*, *-hole*, *-hoop*, *-shaped*, *-stock.*

1388 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* vii. 33 The extrees, and the naue stockis [*v. r.* nauelstockis], and the spokis . were ȝotun. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., It is bound at each end with hoops of iron, called the nave-bands. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Nave-boxes* were formerly made of brass. *Ibid.*, *Nave-hoops* are flat iron rings to bind the nave. 1839 LINDLEY *Bot.* (ed. 3) 454 Nave-shaped. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 493 *Nave-hole*, the hole in the centre of a gun-truck for receiving the end of the axle-tree. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 269/1 The nave-box is made of gun-metal. 1888 E. ARNOLD *Pearls of Faith* XXIII. (1883) 84 Through foeman's blood nave-deep he drave his wheel.

† 2. ? The navel. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1605 SHAKS *Mach.* I. ii. 22 Braue Macbeth..neu'r shooke hands, nor bad farewell to him, Till he vnseam'd him from the Naue to th' Chops.

Nave (nē'v), *sb.*[2] [= Sp. and It. *nave*, ad. L. *nāvem*, acc. of *nāvis* ship: see also NEF.] The main part or body of a church, extending from the inner door to the choir or chancel, and usually separated from the aisle on each side by pillars.

1673 RAY *Journ Low C.* 261 A double isle on each side of the Nave. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* III. 63 With equal pace the Temples Nave they measure! 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 169 It comprehends the whole Church, viz. the Nave or Body of the Church together with the Chancel. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* ii, From this chapel he passed into the nave of the great Church. 1823 BYRON *Island* IV. vii, The fretted pinnacle, the aisle, the nave, Were there. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* ii. 15 The massive pillars of the nave have a solemn and grand effect. *a* 1878 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* (1879) I. 52 Let us suppose it applied to the nave of a basilica in place of the timber roof.

attrib. and *Comb.* 1850 INKERSLEY *Styles Archit. France* 311 The windows opened in the nave-aisle walls. 1883 FARRAR in *Pall Mall G.* 27 Dec. 2/2 The nave services of all our great cathedrals are the results of this experiment.

Hence **Nave** *v.*, *trans.* to make like a nave.

1820 SHELLEY in Medwin *Convers. Byron* (1824) I. 19 Follow the graceful curve of the palaces on the Lung' Arno till the arch is naved by the massy dungeon-tower.

† **Nave**, have not: see NE and HAVE *v.* A. 9. *Obs.* See also NABBE, NAD, NAS.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John iv. 17 Uel ðu cuede þætte nafu [ic] wer. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 31 He mænige mehte wið us nafaðð. *a* 1000 *Andreas* 311 (Gr.), Nafast þe to frofre..hlafes wiste? *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 29 Nauest þu nefre milce of heofenlic drihten. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 5 Ha nauеð nawt freo of hire seluen. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8223 Y naue no wyt To open þe knottes þat Merlyn knyt. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. I. 157 ȝe naue no more merit in masse ne in houres. *c* 1400 *Chron. Vilod.* st. 288 Y naue nouther wytte ny space All here godenesse forto wryte.

Nave, obs. f. NAVY, obs. or dial. f. NIEVE, fist.

Navee, obs. form of NAVY.

Navegar, -gor, obs. (early ME.) ff. AUGER.

Navel (nē'·v'l), *sb.* Forms: α. 1 nabula, nafela, navela, nafla, 3-4 nauele, (4 nav-), 4-7 nauel, -ell, (5-7 -il, -ill, -yl, -yle, -yll, 5 nawelle, -ylle, etc.), 5-7 navell, (6 -yll, 6-7 -il; 5 nable, 6-7 navle, 7 naple), 5- navel; 4 naule, nawle, 6 nale, 9 *dial.* nawl. β. 3 noule, 4 nouel, 5 nowele, -yl, novyl(l, 9 *Sc.* null. [OE. *nafela*, masc. = OFris. *navla*, *naula*, MDu. *navel(e*, *naffel(e*, etc. (Du. *navel*), MLG. *navel*, *naffel*, OHG. *nabalo*, *napalo*, etc. (MHG. *nabele*, G. *nabel*), ON. *nafle* (Sw. *nafle*, *nafvel*, Da. *navle*):—Comm. Teut. **nabalan-*, related to Skr. *nābhīla*, and more obscurely to Gr. ὀμφαλός, L. *umbilicus*, and OIr. *imbliu* (Gael. *imleag*, *iomlag*). The various forms appear to be derivatives of the stem of NAVE *sb.*[1]]

1. A rounded depression, with a more or less raised or protuberant centre, situated on the abdomen at the point where the umbilical cord was originally attached; the umbilicus.

a. *c* 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) U 243 *Umbilicus*, nabula. *a* 850 *Kentish Glosses* in Wr.-Wülcker 56/15 *Umbilice tuo*, þinum nafelan. *c* 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* IV. i. § 5 He ȝenedde under ænne elpent þæt he hiene on þone nafelan ofstang. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 82 ȝif men innan wyrmas eȝlen..nim ða sylfan wyrte [*sc.* waybread], ȝecnuca, leȝe on þone naflan. *a* 1250 *Pains of Hell* (MS. Digby 86) 104 þe flod to heere nauele takeþ. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM I. 1197 Me schel þe mannes lenden anelye, þe nauele of þe femele. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 459 Al arn we membres of ilke-u kryst, As heued & arme & legg & naule. 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* iii. 8 Helthe forsothe shal ben in thi nauele [1388 nawle]. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vii. 24 It had þe schappe of a man fia þe nauel dunward. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* VI. xi. 199 Launcelot. smote hym on the sholder and clafe hym to the nauel. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 57 Se the oxe haue a greate codde, and the cowe great nauyll. 1592 J. DAVIES *Immort. Soul* XXXII. XXXV, Children, while within the Womb they live, Feed by the Navil. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 239 The use of the Navell is to continue the infant unto the Mother. 1695 *New Light Chirurg. put out* 37 Run into the Belly about two Inches above the Navel. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxiv. 295 They were all naked above the Navel. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 245 The Deity was worshipped under the form of a navel. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 361 It likewise reached . almost to the navel. 1873 LOWELL *Oriental Apol.* v, [He] lifted not His eyes from off his navel's mystic knot.

fig. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. i. 123 Euen when the Nauell of the State was touch'd, They would not thred the Gates.

transf. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 32 *Navel*, .. an aperture in the base of a shell near the center. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Service-tree*, Roundish berries,..which have a depressed navel on the top.

β. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 561 Fro ðe noule niðerward ne is ge [*sc.* the mermaid] no man like. *a* 1400 *Stockh. Medical MS.* i. 175 in *Anglia* XVIII. 209 Bynde it on þe nowele in a clout. *Ibid.* i. 485 Hoot on his nowyl ȝif it be bounde. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 95 þe neþer part of here body fro þe nouyll downward. *Ibid.*, Fro þe novyll vpward. 1860 ROBSON *Song Sol.* vii. 2 Thy nuil is like til a roond goblet.

† b. The junction of a leaf with a stem. *Obs. rare.*

a 1400 *Stockh. Medical MS.* ii. 761 in *Anglia* XVIII 326 In euery nowele ache beryth here flowris. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 63 From the Navel of every Leaf a Fig will infallibly grow.

† c. *Lady's navel*: (see LADY 17 b). *Obs.*

d. *ellipt.* A navel orange (see 4).

1888 *U. S. Dept. Agric., Pomology* 68 These trees .. were called .. the 'Washington' or 'Riverside' Navel, to distinguish the variety from the Australian Navel.

2. The centre or central point of a country, sea, forest, etc.

1382 WYCLIF *Judges* ix. 37 The puple fro the nouel of the erthe cometh doun. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 41 þe þridde ilond..stondeþ .. as it were in þe nauel of þe see. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* clxxi. 253 This Cyte standeth as it were in the nauyll of the londe of Byheste. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxxiv. 12 Situate as it were in the navie of the world. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 97/1 Some thinke this to be the middle part or nauill of that prouince. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 520 Within the navil of this hideous Wood .. a Sorcerer dwels. 1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq* i. 2 Whether any Indigence kept always here in the navel of the land, as Cesar reports. 1746 COLLINS *Ode Liberty* 90 'Midst the green navel of our isle. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 19 That dreadful vortex, or whirlpool, called by navigators the navel of the sea. 1834 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag* XXXVI. 17 On the green navel of the lake. 1878 K. OLIPHANT *Old & Mid. Eng* iii. 212 Derby may be called the philological navel of England.

b. The central or middle point of anything.

1603 B. JONSON *K. Jas.'s Entertain.* Wks. (Rldg.) 530/2 May thousand branches .. style this land the navel of their peace. 1607 MIDDLETON *Five Gallants* IV. vi, 'Tis now about the navel of the day. 1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* 140 Admitting the light at the top Center or Navil only, without any Lantern. 1895 RIDER HAGGARD *Heart of World* xi, The very navel of this ancient .. civilisation.

† c. The middle point of a horse's back. *Obs.* (Cf. NAVEL-GALL.)

1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1937/4 A new sore caused by a Pillion on the navle of his back. 1697 *Ibid.* 3337/4 Having on the Naple of the Back a place that looks as if it was formerly burnt. 1713 *Ibid.* 4850/4 A little swell'd on the Navel with an old Saudle Gall.

† 3. The nave of a wheel. *Obs. rare.*

Cf. Kilian's *navel van 't rad* i. *nave.*

1388 [see NAVE *sb.*[1] b]. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* vii. 33 Their axeltrees, spokes, nales [1537 MATTHEW nauelles] & shaftes were all molten. 1624 MASSINGER *Parlt. Love* II. iii, His body be the navel to the wheel In which your rapiers, like so many spokes, Shall meet and fix themselves!

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *navel-contemplator*, *-fibre*, *-knot*, *-rupture*, † *-stead*, *-vein*; *navel-burst*, *-high*, *-like*, *-shaped* adjs.; **navel-fallen**, a disease in pigeons (see quot.); **navel-hole** (see quot.); **navel-ill**, a disease in calves and lambs, marked by inflammation about the navel; **navel orange**, a large variety of orange, having a navel-like formation at the top; **navel-point** *Her.* (see quot.). See also NAVEL-STRING, -WORT.

1589 J. RIDER *Bibl. Schol.*, That is *navell-burst, *exomphalus*. 1896 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 272 They call these devotees *Navel-contemplators. 1765 *Treat. Dom. Pigeons* 37 The next distemper is what the fancy calls 'navel-fallen; in this case, there is a kind of a bag hanging down near the vent. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. vii. (1682) 49 . . . he *Navel-Fibres shoot 1663 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) I. 479 Railed in with a rayl *navel high. 1888 CARR *Craven Gloss.*, *Navel-Hole, the hole in the centre of a mill-stone, into which the grain is cast by the hopper. 1834 YOUATT *Cattle* 558 The *navel-ill is a far more serious

business than some imagine. 1888 W. Williams *Pract. Vet. Med.* (ed. 5) 306 From the fact that the umbilicus is often involved in the tumefaction, the disease has been called 'navel-ill'. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s. v. *Vegetation*, Between the roots and ascending stem, the trunk of the plant is knit by the *navel knot to the flower-leaf. 1849–52 *Todd's Cyc. Anat.* IV. 1013/2 A *navel-like aperture on the anterior surface of the tumour. 1888 *U. S. Dept. Agric., Pomology* 68 The varieties of the *Navel orange, their origin, manner of introduction, etc. c 1828 Berry *Encycl. Herald.* I. *Nombril*, or *Navel Point, is the next below the fesse point, or the very centre of the escocheon. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 21 Their Children .. are much troubled with the *Navel-Rupture. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 497 *note*, They are not *navel-shaped, like those of small-pox. c 1611 Chapman *Iliad* XXI. 173 Full in the *navel-stead He ripp'd his belly up. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 81 Issuing out at the nauill-stead. 1634 T. Johnson *Parey's Wks.* (1649) 515 The umbilical vein, or *navel-vein, entering into the bodie of the childe.

Navel (nē'vl), *v. rare.* [f. prec.]

1. In *pa. pple.* Situated in the middle.

1818 Byron *Ch. Har.* iv. clxxiii, Lo, Nemi! navell'd in the woody hills. 1819 Wilson *Aonian Hours* 102 Within the shade a ruined temple stands .., navelled in the pines.

2. *intr.* To come to a centre.

1855 Bailey *Mystic* 52 Radial avenues of rocks All navelling in the sanctuary divine.

Navel- (nē'vl). *Naut.* Also 8–9 **naval, nave-.** [Of obscure origin and meaning, occurring only as the first element in certain combs. There is no obvious connexion with Navel *sb.*, and the form *naval* is a late alteration.]

† **a.** *Navel timbers*, the first futtocks. *Obs. rare.*

1626 Capt. Smith *Accid. Eng. Seamen* 8 First lay the Keele..; then lay all the Flore timbers... Next your Nauell timbers. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 2 The Sweepe or Mould of the Foot-hookes and Nauell timbers.

b. *Navel* or *nave-line*: (see quots.).

1711 W Sutherland *Shipbuild Assist.* 143 Nave-line as big as the Cat-harpings, and as long. 1750 Blanckley *Nav. Expos.* 111 *Naveline* is a Rope reeved through a Block made fast to the middle Rib, and another Block made fast to the Mast-head 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Nave-line* [1789 *Naval Line*], a sort of small tackle, depending from the head of the main-mast and fore-mast,..used to keep the parrel directly opposite to the yard. 1848 G. Biddlecombe *Art of Rigging* 22 Nave line is a tackle from the masthead to the trusses [etc.]. 1863 A Young *Naut Dict* (ed. 2), *Naval Lines*, a name given to the lines which hold up the truss pendants parallel to their parts round the centre of a lower yard. 1882 Nares *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 125 The reef or naval line is then middled.

c. *Navel hoods*. (see quots.).

1750 Blanckley *Nav. Expos.* 110 Navel Hoods are large Pieces of Stuff fayd against the Hawse Holes, and fills out to the outer Edge of the Cheeks, to keep the Cable from wearing them 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780) s v. *Building*, The navel hoods [are] fayed on the hawse-holes. 1841 R. H Dana *Seaman's Man.* 116 *Naval Hoods*, or *Hawse Bolsters*, plank above and below the hawse-holes. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 135 *Navel hoods*, broad pieces of oak, from 6 to 10 inches thick .. worked afore the hawse-holes on the outside of the ship, and likewise above and below them in those ships which have no cheeks to support a bolster.

d. *Navel pipe*: (see quot).

1882 Nares *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 4 *Chain or Naval-pipes.*—For leading the cable through, as it passes up from one deck to another, from the chain-lockers.

Na'vel-gall. ? *Obs.* Also 6 **nauyl-, 7 nauill, navil(l, naple,** etc. [Cf. Navel *sb.* 2 c.] A gall or bruise in the middle of a horse's back.

1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 105 Nauylgall is a soraunce, hurte with a saddle, or with a buckle...in the myddes of the backe. 1600–9 Rowlands *Knaue of Clubbes* 44 The Lampresse, crest-fall, withers greife, The nauill gall. 1631 Brathwait *Whimzies, Postmaister* 120 His Stable is a very shop of all diseases; .. Ringbones, Windgalls, Navelgalls 1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No 1348/4 Her navil gall hath formerly been hurt. 1702 *Ibid.* 3811/4 A lean bay Gelding.., a large Bunch or Navel-Gall on his Back. 1855 W. Percivall *Hippopathology* (ed. 2) I. 199 Saddle-Galls, Navel-Galls, Warbles, Sitfasts

Hence † **Navel-galled** *a*; † **Navel-galling.**

1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3967/4 A strong punch grey Nag,.. a sore Back, being Navelgall'd. 1691 J. Wilson *Belphegor* iii iv, A mere rag of a jade; I wonder thou durst venture on her, for fear of navel-galling.

Nave'-hoods, *Naut.*: see Navel-.

Nave-line, *Naut.*: see Navel-.

Navell, obs. variant of Nevel *v.*

Navelled (nē'vld), *a rare*—[1]. [f. Navel *sb.* + -ed [2].] Knobbed; bull's-eyed.

c 1817 Hogg *Tales & Sk.* II. 204 A few panes of thick blue, navelled glass.

Na'vel-string. [f. Navel *sb.*; cf. Du. *navel-streng*, Da. *navlestreng*, Sw. *nafvelsträng*.] The organic structure connecting the fœtus with the placenta; the umbilical cord.

1587 Golding *Du Mornay* xiv. (1592) 223 As if they should say, .. he cannot live when he is come out of her womb, if his nauilstrings be cut off. 1634 T. Johnson *Parey's Wks.* 604 The navel-string must bee tied with a double thred. 1671 Grew *Anat. Plants* I. vii. (1682) 48 Two slender Fibres, like two Navel-strings 1754–64 Smellie *Midwifery* I. 232 Tie the navel-string about two fingers breadth from the belly of the child. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed 4) IV. 155 The navel-string hangs down below the head 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II 269 Inflammation of the navel-string, occurring a few days after a lamb is dropped.

Navel-timbers, *Naut.*: see Navel-.

Na'vel-wort. [f. Navel *sb.*; cf. G. *nabelwurz*, Da. *navleurt*] A name given to various plants, esp. *Cotyledon umbilicus* (see Pennywort 1).

14.. *Voc. ab.* in Wr.-Wülcker 567 *Belberici marini*,..navel wort. *Ibid.* 620 *Umbilicus*, Nauelworte. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. cxliii. 423 The great Nauelwoort hath round and thicke leaues. *Ibid.* cliii. 529 There is a kind of Navelwoorte that groweth in waterie places 1629 Parkinson *Parad.* xxxii. 232 Wee doe call them Nauelworts in English rather than Houseleekes. 1671 Salmon *Syn. Med.* III. xxii. 441 Navel wort. That of the water helps the Sciatica, Gout and Kings evil. 1718 Quincy *Compl. Disp.* 209 Wall Navel-wort. This is not known of late in Medicine. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 320 Navel-wort, Bastard, *Crassula. Ibid.*, Navel-wort, Venus's, *Cynoglossum. Ibid.*, Navel-wort, Water, *Hydrocotyle.* 1862 Ansted *Channel Isl.* II. viii. 175 The pretty, round, fresh leaf of the navel-wort (*cotyledon umbilicus*) is seen on every wall. 1865 Gosse *Land & Sea* (1874) 183 The fleshy cone-like leaves of the pretty navel-wort.

† **Naverage,** erron. form of Naufrage.

a 1696 Ussher *Ann.* (1658) 376 Himself coming on shoar ..took up his standing to recover what might be saued out of the naverage.

Navet [1]. Now only as *Fr.* Also 6 **nauet(te, naued.** [a. F. *navet* (13th c.) ultimately f. L. *nāp-um* (*nāpus*) Nape *sb* [3], or F. *navette* (1323) of similar origin. Cf. Navew.] A variety of rape (*Brassica napus*), a cruciferous plant with a fleshy fusiform root of a sweet taste. Also *attrib.*

F. *navet* is applied to the esculent, *navette* to the oleiferous, variety of rape. Cotgrave defines *navet* as 'the small Navew gentle, the least (and daintiest) kind of French Navew'.

1530 Palsgr. 247/2 Navet rote, *nauette.* 1548 Turner *Names Herbs* (E. D. S.) 55, I haue heardе sume cal it in englishe a turnepe, and other some a naued or nauet, it maye be called also longe Rape or nauet gentle. 1583 Stocker *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* III. 96 b, Bread made of nauettes and of chauure seede. 1600 [see Nape *sb.*[3]].

1861 Mrs. Breton *Bk Hsehch. Managem.* 601 The French Navet is a variety of the turnip; but, instead of being globular, has more the shape of the carrot.

† **Navet [2].** *Obs. rare.* Also 5 **navitt.** [a. F. *navette* († *navete*, 13th c.; cf. med.L. *naveta*), properly 'little boat', f. L. *nāvis.*] = Navicula.

1467 *Will of Dryland* (Somerset Ho.), Thre sensures of siluer with iiij navitte therto. 1540 in V. Green *Worcester* (1796) II App. p. v, Item a navett with a spone all gylt. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Navet*, part of an Incense-pan, or Censer-box.

Navew (nē'viu). Now *rare.* Also 6–7 **nauew(e, 6 naueu, 8 naphew.** [a. F. **naveu*, obs. var. of *naveau* (now only dial.), OF. *navel, -iel*:—**nāpellum*, f. L. *nāp-um* (*nāpus*) Nape *sb.*[3] Cf. Navet [1].] The rape (*Brassica napus*) or colseed (*B. campestris*); a plant of this kind.

1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 28 b, Navews do not nouryshe so moche as rapes, but they be even as wyndye. 1563 Hyll *Art Garden.* (1593) 144 And the propertie of the place doth change the Nauew into a Rape [= turnip], and the rape contrariwise into a Nauew. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* vii. 136, I suppose the Nauewe to be a little dryer then the Turnep. 1678 Salmon *Pharm. Lond.* I. vii 149 Of sweet Navew. The Seed is Alexipharmick 1733 Miller *Gard. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Napus*, the Navew or French Turnip. 1796 Withering *Brit. Plants* III. 591 *B. Napus*, Wild Navew. 1865 Gosse *Land & Sea* 7 The navew, loose and sprawling, but bright in hue.

attrib. 1611 Florio, *Nauone*, a kind of rape, a Nauew roote. 1658 Rowland tr. *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 1090 They are much delighted with Navew seeds. 1766 *Museum Rust.* VI. 273 Sown in common with rape-seed, or more properly, wild navew seed.

† **b.** *Navew gentle*, the cultivated variety of rape. *Obs.*

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* 595 Some do also cal it .. in English, Nauet, and Nauew gentle. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 102 Likewise Navew-gentil and Oleander, kill the Hart. 1655 Moufet & Bennet *Health's Improv.* (1746) 322 Navews, especially *Napus Sativus*, called in English Navew Gentle. 1736 Ainsworth *Lat. Dict.*, *Napus*.., navew [1783 naphew] gentle, or long rapes.

† **Navey.** *Obs.* Also 4–5 **naueye.** [a. ONF. *navey, navei* (*c* 1300 in Godef.), = OF. *navoy, navoi*.—Lat. type **navēl-um*, f. *nāvis* ship.] **a.** Ships, shipping. **b.** A navy.

c 1350 *Will Palerne* 2719 A gret number of naueye to hat hauen longed. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 343 In a naueye of pre score schippes and tweie. *Ibid.* VII 167 Kyng Edward gedred a strong navey. 1436 *Libel Eng. Policy* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 177, I wolde wete why nowe owre navey fayleth. *c* 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* vi. (1885) 123 With owt thaym all the kyngs navey shallnot suffice to borde with carrikkes and oper grete vessaillis. 1535 Boorde *Let in Introd. Knowl.* (1870) 53 A greatt army and navey ys preparyd.

‖ **Navicula** (nāvi'kiŭlā). *Eccl.* [L., dim. of *nāvis* a ship. Cf. Navet [2].] An incense-holder in the form of a boat.

1853 J. D. H. Dale *Cerem. Rom. Rite* 8 He .. presents the navicula (or incense-boat) to the Master of Ceremonies. 1884 *Nonconf. & Indep.* 14 Feb. 162/2 There was a procession through the new clergy-house, with crosses, candles, thurible and navicula.

Navicular (nāvi'kiŭlăr), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 **-uler.** [ad. late L. *nāviculāris*: see prec. and -ar. Hence also F. *naviculaire* (16th c., Paré).]

A. *adj.* **1.** *Navicular bone*, the scaphoid bone of the hand (*rare*), or the corresponding bone in the foot lying between the astragalus and cuneiform bones. (Freq. in veterinary works as the seat of a disease in the feet of horses.)

1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* L.], The bone called Nauyculer, that is a synew concaued on eche syde. 1696 Phillips, *Navicular-Bone*, the third Bone in each Foot in that part of it which immediately succeeds the Leg. 1755 in Johnson. 1816 Blaine *Veter. Art* (ed. 2) 98 The navicular bone would have been too much pressed upon. 1836–9 *Todd's Cyc. Anat.* II. 34 3/1 The scaphoid or navicular bone is articulated with the three cuneiform. 1870 Flower *Osteol. Mamm.* xix (1876) 309 The navicular bone is interposed between the proximal and distal row on the inner or tibial side of the foot.

b. *Farriery.* Connected with the navicular bone of a horse's foot, esp. *navicular joint, disease.*

1828 J. Turner in *Veterinarian* (1829) II. 53 The College Museum .. contained but a solitary specimen of the navicular disease. *Ibid.* 58 By articulating with the bone, [it] forms the navicular joint. 1845 Spooner *Veter. Art* (1851) 86 It is this joint capsule which is the seat of the navicular disease. *Ibid.*, Its posterior and lower surface forms the navicular-joint capsule.

† **2.** Pertaining to, connected with, boats. *Obs.*

1656 in Blount *Glossogr.* *a* 1704 T. Brown *Thames* Wks. 1720 III. 325 'Rare Game, Master,' cries our Navicular Spokesman. 1721 in Bailey (and hence in some later Dicts.)

3. Having the form of a (small) boat.

a. Of shrines, etc. Also *transf.* of the deities associated with these.

1774 J. Bryant *Mythol.* II. 219 The name of this, and of all the navicular shrines was Baris. 1818 G. S. Faber *Horæ Mosaicæ* I. 133 The navicular goddess of Egypt was called Isis. 1819 *Blackw. Mag.* V. 584 We may still behold the figure of that animal standing in that holy navicular coffin.

b. *Bot* Of the parts of plants.

1806 Gaipine *Brit. Bot.* 23 Glumes navicular, entire. 1845 Lindley *Sch. Bot* iv. (1858) 33 Valves navicular, apterous. 1881 Spence in *Jrnl. Bot.* X. 99 With the two lateral lobes complicate into a navicular sheath embracing the stem.

c. *Ent.* Of the bodies or parts of insects.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. xlvi 268 Navicular,..when two sides meet and form an angle like the outer bottom of a boat. 1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 277 Body navicular, narrowed and pointed at both ends.

4. *Navicular fossa*, (*a*) the depression between the helix and anthelix of the ear; (*b*) the anterior portion of the urethra.

1816 Blaine *Veter. Art* (ed 2) 256 When the labia are separated, the internal cavity is called the navicular or scaphoid fossa. 1836–9 *Todd's Cyc. Anat.* II. 590/2. 1849–52 *Ibid.* IV. 1248/2.

B. *ellipt.* passing into *sb.*

1. = Navicular bone (see A. 1).

1816 Blaine *Veter. Art* (ed. 2) 98 The coronary bone partakes of the form of the pastern, .. resting more on the coffin, and less on the navicular than in the front. 1836–9 *Todd's Cyc. Anat.* II 505/2 The navicular or scaphoid is the largest of the upper row [in the hand]. 1870 Flower *Osteol. Mamm.* xix. (1876) 318 The navicular and the external cuneiform are very broad and flat.

2. = Navicular disease (see A 1 b).

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 4 July 5/2 Not one shows symptoms of navicular by pointing his toes to ease the pain.

† **Navie,** obs. variant of Navet or Navew.

1553 Eden *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 29 The inhabitantes.. vse in ye stede of bread, certayne rotes like vnto nauie rotes. 1555 — *Decades* (Arb.) 131 The skyn is somwhat towgher then eyther of nauies or mussheroms. 1575 Turberv. *Venerie* 151 They lyve and feede upon..all sortes of rootes also nauie se it be rapes and navie rootes.

Navie, obs. form of Navy.

Navifau'na. *nonce-word.* [f. L. *nāvi-s* ship.] The fauna peculiar to a ship.

1879 Moseley *Notes Nat. Challenger* 594 Centipedes of two kinds at least were also amongst the navifauna.

Na'viform, *a. rare.* [f. L. *nāvi-s* + -form.] Boat-shaped; navicular.

1816 G. S Faber *Orig. Pagan Idol.* II. 280 The naviform leaf of the Indian fig-tree. 1817 — *Night Dissert* (1845) II. 109 In the sphere, the Moon or Naviform Lunar Crescent was the astronomical representative of the Ark.

Navigability (nævigăbi'lĭti). [f. next + -ity.] The fact or quality of being navigable.

1846 in Worcester. 1865 *Reader* 15 Apr. 415/2 It was said that the navigability of the Thames would be injuriously affected. 1889 *Law Times* LXXXVII. 290/1 This excludes the notion of navigability.

Navigable (nævigăb'l), *a.* [a. F. *navigable* (14th c.), or ad. L. *nāvigābilis*, f. *nāvigāre*: see Navigate *v.*]

1. Admitting of being navigated, affording passage for ships or boats: **a.** of the sea.

1527 R. Thorne in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 257 To attempt, if our Seas Northwarde be Nauigable to the Pole or no. 1553 Eden *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 9 Yf the North sea were not nauigable by reason of extreme cold and Ise. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 151 The sea [yieldeth itself] navigable to everie one that will. 1726 Pope *Iliad* viii. 66 Thence his broad Eye..surveys The Town, and Tents, and navigable Seas.

b. of rivers and other water-ways. (The usual sense.) Also const. *for.*

1530 Palsgr. 319/1 Navygable, a water able to be sayled or rowed in, *nauigable.* 1555 Eden *Decades* (Arb.) 284 They determyned to brynge a nauigable trench vnto the ryuer of Nilus. 1593 Norden *Spec. Brit., Cornwall* (1728) 98 The towne seateth nere the nauigable Tamar. 1634–5 Bedverton *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 6 A fair navigable river which will carry as great a ship as can sail. 1680 Morden *Geog. Rect., Germany* (1685) 120 Here the Danube begins first to be

Navigable. 1735 BERKELEY *Querist* § 381 The use of slaves in repairing high roads, making rivers navigable. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. iii. 1. 24 The plantations have constantly followed either the sea coast or the banks of the navigable rivers. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 176/2 The Avon..is navigable from Stratford for vessels of about 40 tons burden. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 3 At Lechlade..the Thames ceases to be navigable.

† c. Of passage from one place to another. *Obs.*

1570 J. DEE *Math. Pref* d iv b, Betwene any two places (in passage Nauigable,) assigned. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* II. 60 In this meane while of our nauigable passage, the Captaine..espied a Saile comming from Sea.

2. Of ships: Capable of navigation; fit for sailing; seaworthy. *rare.*

1535 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 74 His Navy was not navigable thowgh he wold have departid thens. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (1630) 131 For the better supporting of navigable vessells. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 31 Two or three ships..sound, and in the best navigable condition.

b. Of balloons: That may be steered; dirigible.

1903 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 334 The first serious attempt to build a navigable balloon was that of Henry Giffard, in 1852.

3. Of places: Admitting the approach or passage of vessels; surrounded by water in which a ship can sail. ? *Obs.*

1573 L. LLOYD *Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 53 Mount Athos was made of Xerxes navigable, even unto the sea. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. vii (1635) 122 An incomparable great Iland .., nauigable round about. 1649 *Alcoran* 413 In Navigation we must know, not only what places are Navigable, but also what are not.

† **4.** Nautical. *Obs rare.*

1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 33 In wch. navigable arte I spent the pryme of myne yeres. 1724 WELTON 18 *Disc.* 397 The particular engagements which those of the navigable profession lay under.

† **5.** Maritime; naval. *Obs. rare.*

1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 60 It will be a wonderfull thing to see what a .. huge Navigable power that State is come too. *c* 1645 — *Lett.* (1650) I. 300 What a mighty navigable power the Hollander is come to.

Na·vigableness. [-NESS.] Navigability.

1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* II v. xxx. 437/2 Touching the River, and the Navigableness and Fishing thereof. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 14 A commerce co-extensive with the navigableness of the Mississippi. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* ii 60 To solve the problem of the navigableness of the Kebrabasa.

Na·vigably, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a navigable manner. (Webster, 1847.)

† **Na·vigal,** *a. Obs. rare* —1. = NAVIGABLE.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CCXL (Harl. MS.), The water navigall rynneth thedir for vessels of fourty tonne tight.

† **Navigant,** *sb. Obs rare.* [a. F. *navigant*, sb. use of pres. pple. of *naviguer*: see NAVIGATE *v.*] A navigator or voyager.

1527 R. THORNE in Hakluyt *Voy* (1599) I. 213 Which thing is a great commoditie for the nauigants. 1553 *Ibid.* (1886) III. 19 To be obtained by humble and heartie praier of the Nauigants. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exers.* v. (1636) 571 This Land is new Guinea, so called of the Navigants and Pilots.

Na·vigant, *a. rare.* [ad. L. *nāvigant-em*, pres. pple. of *nāvigāre*, see next.] Voyaging.

c 1680 in *Pepys' Life, Jrnl*, etc. (1841) II. 203 The Church of England is worthy of your best services, and needs them. It has been too long navigant in a valley of tears. 1781 H. WALPOLE *Let to Cole* 7 July, The church navigant would be an extension of its power.

Navigate (nǽ·vigēt), *v.* Also 7 **navigat.** [f. L. *nāvigāt-*, ppl. stem of *nāvigāre* to sail, sail over, f. *nāvis* ship + *agĕre* to drive, guide, etc.]

1. *intr.* a. To go from one place to another in a ship or ships, to sail.

1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist China* 302 They beganne to set sayle to nauigate towardes the port. 1614 SIR R. DUDLEY in *Fortescue Papers* (Camden) 10 Thoughe they maye be able. to navigat to the West Indies. 1705 ARBUTHNOT *Coins*, etc. (1727) 218 The Phoenicians. navigated into the Ocean by the Straits of Gibraltar, established many Colonies. 1749 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) II. cciii. 272 In the Summer you may navigate as you please. 1821 SOUTHEY *Exped. Orsua* 176 We navigated eleven months, till we reached the mouth of the river.

b. To sail a ship.

1894 *Daily Chron.* 4 Aug. 3/5, I was the only one on board who could navigate.

2. *trans.* To sail over, on, or through (the sea, a river, etc.).

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 314 The River Oregliana ..hath beene navigated 6000 miles. 1705 ARBUTHNOT *Coins*, etc. (1727) 272 Drusus..was the first who navigated the Northern Ocean. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* x. 97 Six days we navigated, day and night, The briny flood. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 179 To send exploring parties on each side of the river, to ascertain whether it was possible to navigate it further. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 21 The seas were navigated and islands visited by the aid of the earliest canoes. *fig.* 1845 STOCQUELER *Hand-bk. Brit. India* (1854) 130 The number of vehicles..which navigate the streets. 1898 *Daily Chron.* 13 Oct. 6/4 Can they navigate the Redistribution shallows?

3. To sail, direct, or manage (a ship).

1670 R. COKE *Disc. Trade* 26 Nor must any English man navigate any English built ship .. unless she be sailed by ⅔ English at least. 1748 *Anson's Voy* I. iii. (ed. 4) 38 Their great difficulty was to procure a sufficient number of hands to navigate her. 1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 43 Want of hands to navigate his ships. 1813 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) X 600 The harbour boats at Passages being..all navigated by women. 1887 MISS BRADDON *Like & Unlike* iii, I know something about navigating a yacht.

4. Of vessels: a. *intr.* To sail; to ply.

1758 GOLDSM. *Mem. Protestant* (1895) II. 185 Four half Galleys..were to be sent to Antwerp to navigate on the River Scheld. 1795 PHILLIPS *Hist. Inland Nav.* Add. 114 Every boat which shall navigate only between Stainforth Lock and Hangman Hill. 1849–50 ALISON *Hist. Europe* V. xxxiii. § 4 481 The superior power. can make prize of all neutral vessels navigating to any of its harbours.

b. *trans.* To sail on or over (the sea, etc.).

1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* (1872) I. 2 An.. irregular motion, such as the British Channel generally communicates to the craft that navigate it. 1878 MARKHAM *Gt. Frozen Sea* i. 4 Ships destined to navigate the icy seas.

5. *trans.* To convey (goods) by water. Also *intr.* of goods.

1795 PHILLIPS *Hist. Inland Nav.* Add. 6 For all coal navigated between Milton Cross and Kington, six-pence per ton per mile. *Ibid.* 23 Coals, &c. passing this canal, and navigating on the Birmingham canal.

Hence **Na·vigated** *ppl. a.*, **Na·vigating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1739 C. LABELYE *Short Acc. Piers* 72 Water enough for the working and navigating of Boats. 1751 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 398 The prospect is as fine as one destitute of a navigated river can be. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* xv. § 624 The best navigated steam ships do not sail closer than this. 1871 *Daily News* 1 Sept., While professional..critics are discussing whether the special class of navigating officers should be retained or abolished.

Navigation (nǽvigēˈʃən). [a. F. *navigation* (14th c.), or ad. L. *nāvigātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *nāvigāre* to NAVIGATE.]

1. The action of navigating; the action or practice of passing on water, esp. the sea, in ships or other vessels; sailing; † rowing. Also const. *of.*

1533 ELYOT *Cast Helthe* (1539) 52 Navigation or rowyng nigh to the lande, in a calme water is expedient for them that haue dropsies. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* xxii, I can not away with water, nor waters by nauigacion. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. vii. (Arb.) 44 The Gentiles prayed ..for safe nauigation to Neptune. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* iii. 3 The Earth was made for man and beast to liue vpon, the sea for fish and nauigation. 1673 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II. Wks. 1776 II. 368 If there were a dead calm always ..there would be no navigation. 1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6300/1 The Wind proving contrary.., [she] was forced to return.. after about an Hour's Navigation. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 1767 The heaven-conducted prow Of navigation bold, that fearless braves The burning line. 1813 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp* (1838) XI. 3 From what I have heard of the navigation of the river. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* VI. I. 219 The approach of winter put a stop to all ordinary navigation. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIV. 280/2 The navigation of the Thames .. is kept up by locks and wears.

b. *Inland navigation*, communication by means of canals and navigable rivers.

1727 DE FOE *Eng. Tradesman* (1732) II II. iv. 123 Madrid ..has neither Sea-port or Inland Navigation, no Navigable River being near it. 1791 MYLNE *1st Rep. Thames Nav.*, The Thames is very capable of an improved inland navigation. 1861 *Chambers's Encycl.* II. 551/2 Shewing how canals might be .. used for inland navigation, in countries whose surface was irregular.

† c. A piece of seamanship. *Obs. rare* —1.

1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. iii. 101 He returned.. by a very able navigation against a contrary monsoon.

2. The art or science of directing the movements of ships on the sea, including more especially the methods of determining a ship's position and course by the principles of geometry and nautical astronomy; seamanship.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 3 They be wryters of Cosmographie, Geographie, Hydrographie, or Nauigation. 1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1607) 7 Franion..hauing some small skill in Nauigation, was well acquainted with the Ports. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 80 The most materiall and useful parts of the Mathematiques, as the Art of Navigation and Fortification. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* III (1722) 267 'Tis evident and will be allow'd by Persons skill'd in Navigation. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. i. My Father now and then sending me small Sums of Money, I laid them out in learning Navigation. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v., Every sea-officer is presumed to be furnished with books of navigation. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xiv, A cruise at sea without knowledge of navigation was a more nervous thing than he had contemplated. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 215 Safety at sea is the good of navigation.

3. A voyage; an expedition or journey by sea or water. Now *rare.*

1527 R. THORNE in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1599) I. 214 In this nauigation .. was discouered, that these Islands nothing set by golde. 1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 7 Such thinges as are spoken of in the nauigacions wherof this boke entreateth. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. ii. 101 Our nauigation growing so long that it drew neere to seuen moneths. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 160 Their Navigation was short, and favoured with gentle winds. 1673 *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 6114 Those Countreys that are addicted to long Navigations. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* IV. (1724) I. 629 The other was a long navigation, and subject to great accidents. 1752 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* III. 560 The Queen .. encouraged her subjects to the like adventures and navigations. 1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* II. 172 Our last navigation had ended by transferring us to a couch.

b. *transf.* with reference to fishes.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 5 Many other marine fishes seek out a fresh-water stream for this purpose; and their navigations are often of very considerable length.

4. *concr.* The means of navigation, vessels collectively; shipping. In later use *U. S.* ? *Obs.*

1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* IV. i. 54 Though the yesty Waues Confound and swallow Nauigation vp. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* iii. vii. (ed. 4) 480 The Centurion alone was capable of destroying the whole of the navigation of the port of Canton. 1772 C. HUTTON *Bridges* 86 This will leave more free passage for the water and navigation. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* I. xxxiii. 321 The word navigation is used in New England for shipping. 1850 SCORESBY *Cheever's Whalem. Adv.* i. (1859) 9 Nearly one-tenth of the navigation of the Union.

† **5.** Shipping business; trade or intercourse carried on by sea or water. *Obs.*

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 21 This Navigation is very necessary that the lower Oestreich being fertill, may supply the upper ..with wine and corne. 1679 *Establ. Test* 30 Nor will they make any Scruple..to..weaken us..in our Trade and Navigation. 1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* I. i. xxvii. 215/2 The Trade, Navigation, and Naval Strength of this Realm.

† b. Export. *Obs. rare* —1.

c 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* (1810) 7 Corn we have plentiful.., as well for navigation as for..sustenance.

† **6.** That which one sails on; a passage or course by which one may sail. *Obs. rare.*

1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Man* vii, Waters united are our navigation; Distinguished, our habitation. 1654 EARL MORM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Wars Flanders* 312 The divulging of a memorable Navigation, which the Hollanders and Zealanders had that year found out.

7. a. † A natural inland channel. *Obs.* b. A canal or other artificial waterway. Now *dial.*

1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5885/3 A Stock of Money .. in the Navigation of Wakefield. 1761 *Ann. Reg.* I. 146 A navigation being compleated from Lynn to Northampton. 1794 WHITWORTH & MYLNE *Rep. Lond. Canal* 6 It is by far the best part of the navigation between London and Lechlade. 1821 SOUTHEY *Exped. Orsua* 89 *note*, There is some obscurity here in Pedro Simon's narrative, as if he were taking Aguirre by some cross navigation. 1861 *Chambers's Encycl.* II. 551/2 *note*, These combinations of drain and canal are commonly called navigations.

8. *attrib.*, as *navigation branch, channel, deck, limit, season*; **navigation act or law**, a legal enactment regulating navigation or shipping; **navigation coal**, steam-coal; **navigation spade** *dial.* (see quot. and NAVIGATOR 2 b.)

1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 405 The navigation-acts. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Avon*, The river forms an island, the navigation branch going on one side. 1830 *Cumb. Farm Rep.* 65 in *Lib. Usef. Kn., Husb.* III, The round-mouthed spades used in forming canals, etc., called here navigation spades. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 117/1 Navigation laws. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Navigation Acts*, various statutes by which the legislature of Great Britain has in a certain degree restricted the intercourse of foreign vessels with her own ports. 1891 *Daily News* 28 Oct. 2/8 The navigation season is now nearing its end. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Sept. 8/1 She has a navigation deck placed above the promenade deck. 1900 *Daily Express* 3 Aug. 5/4 A splendid seam of smokeless navigation coal.

Hence **Navigational** *a.*

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl 631/1 Navigational Sounding Machine. 1902 MAHAN *Types Naval Officers, Hons* 290 A navigational problem complicated by uncertain winds.

Navigator (nǽ·vigēˈtəɹ) Also 7 **-our.** [a. L. *nāvigator*, agent-n. f. *nāvigāre*: see NAVIGATE *v.* and -OR. Cf. F. *navigateur* (15th c.).]

1. One who navigates; a sailor or seaman, especially one skilled and experienced in the art of navigation; one who conducts explorations by sea.

1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 43 He that at euery gust puts to the Lee, shad neuer be good Nauigator. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. xi. (1635) 234 Our times haue brought forth the most excellent Nauigators of all ages. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 17 Every Seaman of industry and ingenuity, is not only a Navigator, but a Merchant. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 2 The several navigators whose Voyages round the World have been published. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I I. 17 The enterprising spirit which had prompted the navigators of Tyre. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* iv, I soon became an expert navigator and a good practical seaman. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog.* xv. § 622 When a navigator undertakes a voyage now, he does it with the lights of experience to guide him.

transf. 1803 *Pic Nic* No. 5 (1806) I. 177 Putting it into the hands of our tonish navigators and curricleers. 1825 in Hone *Every-day bk* I. 442 Mr. Graham, another aërial navigator, let off another balloon.

2. A labourer employed in the work of excavating and constructing a canal (cf. NAVIGATION 7 b), or, in later use, in any similar kind of earthwork. Now usually contracted to NAVVY.

1775 in Farwaker *Sandbach* (1890) 284 Above forty of the Navigators, now working near Hassal. 1800 *Gentl. Mag.* Dec. 1130/2 Some foundations of buildings were also discovered [in making a canal].. ; but Navigators are not very curious in these matters. 1819 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXI. 306 Seven old navigators (as canal men are called in the midland counties). 1846 LD. STANLEY in *Croker Papers* (1884) III. 86, I was assured..that the railway navigators.. consume on an average two pounds of meat daily. 1890 STIRLING *Gifford Lect.* xiv. 276 What a strong healthy fellow is the navigator on the line.

b. *dial.* (See quot. and *navigation spade.*)

1879 JEFFERIES *Amateur Poacher* xi 197 A 'navigator' or draining-tool. This is a narrow spade of specially stout make; the blade..resembles an exaggerated gouge.

Hence † **Navigatory** *a.*, nautical. *Obs. rare* —1.

1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* 86 A needle .. placed at free range in the navigatory Compasse.

† **Navi·gerous,** *a. Obs. rare* —0. [f. L. *nāviger* navigable + -OUS.] 'That will bear a vessell or ship' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

† **Navin.** *Sc. Obs.* Forms: 4–5 **nawine, -yn,** 6 **navin(e, -ing, -en.** [var. of NAVY: the origin of the suffix is obscure.] Shipping, fleet, navy.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 393 Schyr Nele Cambel befor send he, For to get him nawyn and meite *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxviii. (*Adrian*) 603 A grit wynd rais..& scalit his nawine to & fra. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX 278 The rede nawyn in to the hawyn thai socht. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. vi. 18 He had thai suld graith his schippis and navine secretly. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xi. 91 Ane grit nauen of schipis.

† **Navire.** *Obs. rare.* In 5 navir, -ier. [a. F. *navire* ship.] Ship; shipping

1442 T. BECKINGTON *Corr.* (Rolls) II. 213 From hens.. went never passage; nor unto this tyme was no maner of navir for to passe inne. 1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* V 279/1 The kynges Enemies been purveied of grete Armies and Navier.

Na·vis, obs. Sc. form of NO-WISE.

† **Na·vity.** *Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [ad. L. (*g*)*nāvit-as*, f. (*g*)*nāvus* busy, active: see -ITY.] (See quots.)

1623 COCKERAM *Nauitie*, diligence, speed. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Navitie*, diligence, stirring, quickness

Navvy (nǽ·vi), *sb.* Also navvie, *pl* navies. [Abbrev. of NAVIGATOR 2. In north. dial. also used for *navigation* = canal.]

1. A labourer employed in the excavation and construction of earth-works, such as canals, railways, embankments, drains, etc.

1832-4 DE QUINCEY *Cæsars* i Wks. 1862 IX 51 If navvies had been wanted in those days. 1839 LIGOUNT *B'ham Railw* 27 These banditti, known in some parts of England by the name of 'Navies', or 'Navigators', and in others by that of 'Bankers'. 1852 SMILES *Engineers* III. 321 During the railway-making period the navvy wandered about from one public work to another 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commonw.* III. 408 The navvies of the two companies fought with shovels and pickaxes.

attrib. 1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* lxi. 279 The navvie boots that laced his great bulging calves into globes.

2. A machine for excavating earth. Usually called a *steam navvy*.

1877 *Sci. Amer.* XXXVI. 399 The navvy illustrated is capable of excavating..at the rate of 60 cubic yards per hour. 1884 *Standard* 11 Jan. 3/2 The cranes and mechanical navvy in the excavations.

Hence **Na·vvy** *v.*, *intr.* to work as a navvy; *trans.* to excavate.

1897 BARTRAM *People of Clap'on* 75, I staarted navvyin' me waay arter 'em—navvyin' an' tramp.n'. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 138 They are at present..navvying a stiff clay bank.

Navy[1] (nē·vi). Forms: 4-5 nauye, navye, 4-7 nauie, navie, 5-7 nauy, 5- navy; 4-5 nauee, navee, 5 6 nauȝ, nave. [a. OF. *navie* fleet:—Romanic **navia*, f L. *nāvis* ship: see -Y[3].]

† 1. (Without article.) Number of ships; ships or shipping. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 24 A duke..aryued on his lond with fulle grete nauie. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 960 *Dido*, In hire onethe aryuede he With schepis vij & with no more nauye. *c* 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4789 In his tyme come ouer he se A paynyme kyng with grete naue. 1473 WARKW. *Chron.* (Camden) 17 Quene Marget .. hade nauy to bryngе them to Englonde.

† b. *By navy*, by ship. (Cf. OF. *par navie*.) *Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxvii 273 No man may passe that See be Navye, ne be no maner of craft. 1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* Prol., How they come by lande or by nauy, .. Of this Cornelie maketh no mencionne.

2. A fleet; a number of ships collected together, esp. for purposes of war. Now *poet.* and *rhet.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2152 A gret nauye he dide hym dight. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* x. 11 The nauee of Yram, the which bare gold of Oofer. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 378 Gawein made take shippes and assembled a grete navie. 1483 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I 158 The king shuld have a Navie upon the see, to shewe himself as a king. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel* (1546) K v, A great nauy of warre, to the numbre of c. and .xxx. ships. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* ii. (1613) 123 The trayterous Sea began to swell in pride against the afflicted Navie. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram* xiii. 63 Betweene two Navies they vse often .to fill old Barkes with pitch, tar [etc.]. 1659 in *England's Conf.* 8 No person shall have. any Command . in any of the Armies or Navyes of England. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VIII 550 From the shores the winged navy flies. 1777 BURKE *Let. to Rockingham* Wks. IX. 107 We set our faces against great armies, and navies, who have tasted of civil spoil. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev Islam* x. iv, The sea shook with their Navies' sound. 1858 MRS. OLIPHANT *Laird of Norlaw* I. 279 The masts were in forests, the ships in navies.

† b. In phr. *A navy of ships*, etc. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 197 Wher that a gret Navye lay Of Schipes. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxii 104 In þe whilk citee es a grete nauee of schippez. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 249/1 A Navy of schyppis, *classis*, *navigium*. 1535 COVERDALE *Dan.* xi. 40 With a greate nauy of shippes 1584 POWEL *Lloyd's Cambria* 38 Alfred lost a great Nauie of Ships. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 97 The Roman Navie of Gallies.

† c. A single ship. *Obs. rare.*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3376 If any Naue to it neȝe .. þen cleuys it ay to þe clife, carryg & othyre. *c* 1400 *Siege Jerusalem* 58 Nethannys naue a-non on norþ dryueþ.

† d. A naval force. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

c 1450 *Merlin* 644 Than was the navie appereiled and entred in to shippes.

3. The whole of the ships of war belonging to a nation or ruler considered collectively, with all the organization necessary for their command and maintenance; a regularly organized and maintained naval force. Freq. *the king's* (*queen's*) *navy*, *Royal Navy*, † *navy royal*

1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 The nauy .. is .. a great defence and surete of this realme in tyme of warre, as well to offende as defende. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 639 They tooke the principall ships of the kings nauy then lying at the Port. 1592 MORYSON *Let.* in *Itin.* (1617) I. 37 What we call warre at sea, and the royall Navy. 1602 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 24 As touching their sea forces (besides the Nauie Royall). 1698 SAVERY *Navig. Impr.* 8, I shew'd a Draught..to the Lords of the Admiralty...I was referred from them to the Commissioners of the Navy. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 55 The Tonnage of our Navy-Royal. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm* I. 408 The executive power, which is limited so properly with regard to the navy. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Midshipman*, In merchant-ships, or in the royal navy. 1840 *Penny Cyc.* XVI. 117/1 Alfred the Great was the founder of the English navy. 1884 PAE *Eustace* 23 At his own wish he entered the Navy.

b. The officers (and men) serving in, or composing the crews of, the navy.

1648 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 188 This is certaine that all the Nauy is discontented and wauering. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Navy* is also the collective body of officers employed in his majesty's sea service 1814 *Navy List* 15 List of the Royal Navy. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 59 The Indian navy now consists of 150 officers.

† 4. The dominion of the sea. *Obs rare.*

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 151 For hym myght not Suffice the biede of the worlde, the nauy of the See, of all to be lorde. 1610 J. HEALEY tr. *St. Aug. Citie of God* (1620) 157 Ioue got the East, resembling heauen...Neptune had the nauy.

5. *ellipt.* a. = *navy blue.* Also *attrib.*

1834 *Chr. World* 17 Jan. 52/1 Brocaded Plush to match in Navy. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 July 4/3 A green fabric with white foulard figured in navy, and navy ribbon velvet.

b. ? = navy sword.

1777 WAYNE in *St. Clair Papers* (1882) I 388 Lieutenant Henry defended himself with great bravery.., dangerously wounding two of the Indians with his navy.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *navy book*, *debt*, † *fleet*, *man*, *revolver*, *surgeon*, *wall*, † *washing mill*; **navy agent**, one who manages the business affairs of naval officers; also formerly, a disbursing agent in the U. S. navy; **navy bill**, a bill issued by the Admiralty in place of ready-money payment, or drawn by a naval officer on the Admiralty; **navy blue**, a dark blue, the colour of the British naval uniform (also *attrib.*); **Navy Board**, a former title of the Admiralty; **Navy Department**, *U. S.*, the government department controlling the navy; **Navy League**, a body recently founded with the object of arousing national interest in the Navy; hence *navy-leaguer*; **Navy List**, an official publication containing a list of the officers of the Navy and other nautical information; **Navy Office**, a former name for the Admiralty building; **navy register**, *U.S.* = *Navy List*; **navy yard**, a government dockyard (now *U.S.*).

1814 *Navy List* 106 List of Licensed *Navy Agents. 1841 MARRYAT *Poacher* xxxvii, [He] was .. a navy agent —that is to say, he was a general provider of the officers..of his Majesty's service. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 494 *Navy Agents*, selected mercantile houses, .. who manage the affairs of officers' pay, prizes, &c. 1679-88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas* (Camden) 28 To compleat 1,477^{li} 2^{s} on a *Navy bill due to him and owners of the shipp Leister. 1708 *Lond. Gaz* No. 4496 4 Lost or Mislaid, .. two Navy Bills. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 130 *Bills navy*, bills issued by the navy board for stores, bearing interest till due and paid 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* xxx, [He] was dressed in *navy blue. 1888 *Lady* 25 Oct. 378/2 Wearing a navy-blue serge. 1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3045/4 A Person unknown hath sent a Letter to the *Navy-Board. 1777 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 464, I had the boldness to make a motion that a navy board should be established at Boston. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Navy-board*..consists of a lord high admiral, or lords commissioners for executing this office [etc.]. 1758 *M.P.'s Let. on R. N.* 7 Such Payment being requisite to be made . by Clerks possessed of the proper *Navy-Books. 1769 BURKE *Late St. Nat.* Wks. II. 49 Only..the exchequer bills, and part of the *navy debt, carried any interest. 1824 *Amer. St. Papers*, *Naval Affairs* (1860) II. 98 Respecting the concerns of the *Navy Department. 1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 53 Most of the seamen are taken out to serve on board the *navy fleet. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Jan. 4/2 An account ..which will stir the blood of *navy-leaguers. 1809 LD. MULGRAVE in G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) II. 357 The senior officers .. on the *Navy List. 1818 BYRON *To Murray* v, And then thou hast the 'Navy List'. 1679 PEPYS *Corr.* (1879) V. 301 As old a *Navyman as I am. 1746 W. THOMPSON *R. N. Advoc* (1757) 38 The..barbarous, lavishing away the Lives of the poor Navy Men. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 9 July, To the 'Navy-office, where in the afternoon we met and sat. 1758 *M.P.'s Let. on R. N.* 41 Remitting their Wages to themselves there, from one Navy-Office at London. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 94 A fact, which may be seen by the ship's books in the Navy-office 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 298 A '*navy' revolver hung at each man's belt. *a* 1776 JAMES *Diss. Fevers* (1778) 42 For the sake .. of the *navy-surgeons, and those committed to their care. 1717 POPE *Iliad* x 145 [They] prepare to meet us near the *navy-wall. 1799 *Hull Advert.* 15 June 2/4 Mr. Beetham's patent *Navy Washing Mills. 1771 *Ann Reg., Chron.* 113/1 She had on board some stores..for Halifax *navy-yard. 1828 *Amer St. Papers*, *Naval Affairs* (1860) III. 275 On the expediency of establishing a navy yard.

Hence **Na·vyless** *a.*, having no navy.

1884 SIR L. GRIFFIN in *Fortn. Rev.* Jan. 55 The too fortunate Yankee, navyless and armyless.

† **Navy**[2], obs. var. of NAVE *sb.*[2]

1501 in *Letters & Papers Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 413. App. A, And as for the haulte place, it is devised to be set in the navy and body of the churche.

Na·vyis, Na·vyse, obs. Sc. ff. NO-WISE.

Naw, north. dial. variant of KNOW, NO.

‖ **Nawab** (nǎwǒ·b). Also 9 nawaub, -ob, nuwab, -aub. [Urdū *nawwāb*, var. of *nuwwāb*, pl. of *nā'ib* NAIB: cf. NABOB.]

1. A native governor or nobleman in India; = NABOB 1.

1758 in JAS. MILL *Brit. India* (1817) III. 276 'My Lord Nawab' answered the Mirza getting up. 1809 VISCT. VALENTIA *Voy. & Trav. India* I. 381, I was surprised that I had heard nothing from the Nawaub of the Carnatic. 1835 BURNES *Trav. Bokhara* (ed 2) I. 65 He left us .. to take..charge of the Shikarpoor district during the absence of his brother, the Nawab. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 139 Native rajahs and powerful nawobs.

2. A wealthy retired Anglo-Indian; = NABOB 2.

1825-9 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* III. xix. 136 A certain Nawaub or old Civilian from the East Indies, who was reported to have more rupees than wit. 1878 G. SMITH *J. Wilson* I. (1879) 20 The previous generation had seen ..burghs bought and sold by Anglo-Indian nawabs.

Hence **Nawa·bship.**

1890 TOUT *Hist. Eng. fr.* 1689, 65 The nawabship of the Karnátik.

Na-way, is, -ways, obs. Sc. forms of NO-WAY(S.

Nawder, variant of NAUTHER *conj.*

† **Nawer,** *adv. Obs.* Forms: 1, 3 nawer, 3-4 naur(e, 4-5 nawre; 4 nagher(e. [OE. *nǽwer*, reduced form of *nǽhwǽr*: see NA *adv.*[1] and WHERE, and cf. NOWER *adv.*] = NOWHERE.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xviii. § 1 Ealle netenu ne notiȝað nawer neah feorðan dæles þisses eorðan. *c* 918 *O. E. Chron.* (Parker MS.) an. 918 Hi ne dorstan þæt land nawer gesecan on þa healfe. *c* 1205 LAY. 753 Nis nawer nan so wis mon þat me ne mai bi-swiken. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1753 He wolde..deliuer þis lond..þat so fre lond as þis ne scolde be naur non *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 4704 (Fairf.), Þai miȝt naure finde to by ham brede. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 336 Upon the spring of freisshe welles Sche schop to duelle and nagher elles. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxvi. 582 In fayth I haue hym soght, Bot nawre he will fond be.

b. In the combs. *nawer-where*, *-whither.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14862 We find writen naur quar þat vr crist suld be born þar. *c* 1375 *Ibid.* 4495 (Fairf.), For-þi was he nawre quare sent. *Ibid.* 4959 For naure-quidder may we stere, þaire wille be-houis vs suffie here

Nawher(e, obs. ff. NOWHERE. **Na-whon:** see WHONE *Obs.* **Na-wight, -wiht,** obs. ff. NAUGHT. **Na-wise,** obs. Sc. f. NO-WISE.

† **Nawle,** obs. form of AWL.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Desubulo*, to pearse: properly wyth a nawle or bodken. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I xi § 5 (1622) 120 To bore their eares through, with a Nawle.

Nawle, obs. f. NAVEL. **Nawne,** obs. var. *awn*, OWN *a.* **Nawnte,** obs. var. AUNT. **Nawob,** var. of NAWAB. **Nawt,** obs. f. NAUGHT. **Nawtheles:** see NAUTHELESS. **Nawther,** var. of NAUTHER, neither. **Nawyn,** var. of NAVIN *Obs.* **Na-wyse,** obs. Sc. f. NO-WISE. **Naxte, naxty,** obs. ff. NASTY.

Nay (nē·), *v. Obs.* exc. *arch.* [a. OF *neier*, var. *noier*, *nier*:—L. *negāre* (see DENY and RENAY), or, in later use, f. NAY *adv.*]

1. † a. To refuse (to do something). *Obs. rare.*

13 . *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1836 He nay[ed] þat he nolde neghe in no wyse, Nauþer golde ne garysoun. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 65 An oþer nayed also & nurned þis cawse. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. met. i. (1868) 4 Wiþ how deef an eere deeþ cruel tourneþ awey fro wrecches and naieþ to closen wepyng eyen. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 5248 Now must ye goo Furth in to perse, and this may not be nayde.

† b. *trans.* To refuse (a thing) to one. *Obs rare.*

1440 in *Wars Eng. in France* (Rolls) II. 441 The state of cardinal, which was nayed and denyed hym. *c* 1560 ROLLAND *Seven Sages* 286 Gif I had nayit to him battall.

c. To give a refusal to (a person).

a 1590 GREENE *Shepherd's Ode* 86 The swain did woo; she was nice, Following fashion, nay'd him twice. 1839-48 BAILEY *Festus* xxi. 269 Come, nay me not.

† 2. a. To deny (a matter). *Obs.*

c 1400 *Beryn* 2829 It myȝt nat be I-nayid, But Geffrey had..falsly hem betrayed. *a* 1425 *Cursor M* 19180 (Trin.), We may not nay hit: so is hit kid. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Now sing we* 4 The crosses mistry can not be nayd. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 719 The quhilk ȝe can not nay.

† b. *intr.* (or with *it*). To make denial; to say nay. Hence **Nay·ing** *vbl. sb. Obs rare.*

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. vii. (Skeat) I. 7 Yea, quod she, but what if they hadden nayed? Howe woldest thou have maynteyned it? 1657 J. GOODWIN *Triers Tried* 6 [They] refuse to grant the indulgence .. but unto such as will .. yea it, and nay it, with them from one end of their faith unto the other. 1680 J. C. *Vind. Oaths* (ed. 2) 30 If you will have every thing sinful which is above simple yea-ing and nay-ing.

Nay (nē[1]), *adv.*[1] and *sb.* Forms: 2 nei, 3 nei, 2-4 nai, (3 naȝȝ), 4-6 (9) naye, 6 naie, na, 3- nay. [a. ON. *nei* (Sw. and Da. *nej*), f. *ne* NE + *ei* ever = OE. *ǽ*: cf. NA *adv.*[1] and *adv.*[2]]

A *adv.* 1. A word used to express negation, dissent, denial, or refusal, in answer to some statement, question, command, etc. Now *arch.* or *dial.*

In older usage *nay* (like *yea*) was usually employed when the preceding statement, etc., had no negative word in it; when a negative was expressed, the usual answer was *no* (or *yes*). This distinction is clearly stated by Sir T. More in his *Confutation of Tindale* Wks. (1557) 448/1.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 27 He .. weneð þat hit wulle him

helpen. Nei, soðliche, nawiht. *c* 1200 ORMIN 10658 [John] 2033de i na33, lef Lafeerd, na33, Ne darr i þe nohht fulihtnenn. *c* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 464 Hwanne myn erende is ido, Scholde ich bileue? Nay; hwar to? *c* 1325 SHOREHAM VII. 670 ȝef we þer-of ete, We scholde deye... Nay, quaþ þe fend, ac ȝe ne scholde. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VI. 47 'Ye, leue Pers', quod this palmers...' Nai, bi the peril of my soule', quod Pers. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 151 'Nay in dede', they seyde, 'we kepe noon in store'. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I. iii–v. 41 Found ye ony knyȝtes..seid sir ector. Nay said Arthur. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 211 Shall I goe to her? Naie I will not. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 154 Ganging weeke? Na, a ganging day, I trow, is a large allowance. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xii. 406 When Jesuites unto us answer Nay, They do not English speak, 't is Greek they say. 1819 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* III. iv. 95 Nay, mother, while my sister trims her lamp, 'Tis hard I should go darkling. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. I. *Lay St. Nicholas* ii, Now naye, in sooth it may hardly be. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Jan. 2/1 The channel..between the Scylla of Aye and the Charybdis of Nay.

b Doubled for the sake of emphasis.

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 9 Ne swerieð, naiðer ne be heuene ne be ierðe ne bie nan oðer ðing, bute ia, ia, næi, nai *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3729 'Was þou not at me right now?' 'I?' he said, 'nai, nai, goddote'. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 242 'Amended?' quod this knight, 'allas! nay, nay!' 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I. vi. 42 Nay nay..I was neuer your fader. 1528 ROY *Rede me* (Arb.) 61 Thynkest that with theym it is scant, Naye naye man, I the warant. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* XXIV, 'What, turn glover at last, Conachar?' said Simon; .. 'Nay, nay, your hand was not framed for that'. 1841 LANE *Arab Nts.* I. 84 The Effreet exclaimed, Nay, Nay!—to which the fisherman answered, Yea.

c. In proverbs and phrases.

To nick (one) *nay* or *with nay*: see NICK *v.*

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 130 He that will not when he may, When he would he shall haue nay. 1573 BARET *Alv.* s v. *Flatter*, To praise to the intent to get fauer, to hold vp one with yea and nay. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* CXXXVIII (1862) I. 330 With whom Scribes and Pharisees were at yea and nay and sharp contradiction 1827 COLERIDGE *Inbrowstatore, Answ* 17 Then came a restless state, 'twixt yea and nay.

d. Occas. used as an introductory word, without any direct negation.

c 1450 *Play Sacram.* 586 *Master Brundyche.* I haue gyven hyr a drynke made full well..*Colle.* Nay than she ys fulle saue. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. iii, Well said, father! Nay, if he take you in hand, sir, [etc.].

2. *To say nay*: **a.** To make denial, prohibition, or refusal (*to* a thing or person).

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 624 A ring he raust him tite; þe porter seyd nought nay. *c* 1369 CHAUCER *D. the Blaunche* 1243 This was the grete Of hir answere. She sayde nay Alle outerly. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4230 Some bad þe bolnyng cutt away, Some bad saide þarto nay. 1500 in Leadam *Star Chamb. Cases* (Selden Soc.) 110 They wold reteyne theym wo so euer wold sey nay. *a* 1542 WYATT in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 63 Fortune semed at the last, That to her promise she said nay 1771 LADY A. LINDSAY *Auld Robin Gray*, My heart it said nay 1779 J. LOVELL in *J. Adams' Wks.* (1854) IX. 481 Could I say nay to Deane..?

b To deny or refuse (one); to forbid, prohibit. Also, to refuse (a thing) *to* one.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I 281, I. piete hire of som good answere:..Sche seieth me nay. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xix. 433 Noo thing shall be sayd nay to you. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* xx. 7 He sent vnto me.. for syluer & golde, & I haue not sayde him naye. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 94 b, The Ambassadours of the Cities, .. requyryng a Copye, were sayde naye. 1648 CRASHAW *Poems* (1858) 208 What dangers can there be dare say me nay? 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* XXXI, The Fox made Several Excuses,..but the Stork..would not be said Nay. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 105 ¶ 3 He would not say her nay in any thing. 1842 TENNYSON *Will Waterproof* 92 Long and largely we carouse As who shall say me nay. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 299 On he went through Latium.., no one daring to say him nay, till he pitched his camp upon the Arno

† **c.** To express dissent or contradiction. *Obs.*

c 1325 *Song of Yesterday* 171 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 137 Sum men seiþ þat deþ is a þef..And .i. say nay. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 786 Mighte no man saye nay But that they were as hem oughte be. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCXLIV. 305 He was examyned of certayne poynties that were put vpon hym and he sayd not nay. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 772, I say not nay, but that it were very conuenient.

† **3.** *Without nay*, beyond doubt or dispute, assuredly, certainly. *Obs*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1283 Seth went him forth wit-outen nai To paradis. ?*a* 1400 *Arthur* 401 Þat name wypoute nay Hyt bereþ ȝut in-to þis day. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab., Lion & Mouse* 51 My natall land is Rome withouttin nay. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Folys* (1570) 237 Vnder foote of fooles without nay, Philosophie lieth oppressed. 1563 MAN *Musculus' Commonpl.* 31 We do al declare without nay..that this law is wryten within us.

† **b.** So *without any* (or *all*) *nay*. (Cf. B. 2.)

c 1460 *Play Sacram.* 93 In all maner of londis wiout ony naye My merchandyse renneth. 1563 MAN *Musculus' Commonpl.* 286 We be without any naye..sealed up unto the fayth of the holye Trinitie. 1582 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 759 Without al nay (sayth Musculus) it conteyneth the prophesie of the proud King of Babylon. 1622 BP. MONTAGU *Diatribæ* 156 Without all nay, the Church of England is of his minde.

† **4.** In elliptical uses, sometimes passing into the sense of 'No'. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10441 Ne wat þou noght, it semes nai, Quat a fest it es to dai? 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A VIII 135 Bote Catoun construwe þ hit nay An[d] Canonistres boke. 1488 in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 2 Had noght Thomas Bracebrygg counseld hym nay and lettid hym. 1480 *Robt. Devyll* 860 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 252 Robert poynted as naye; And woulde have them to beare the bed awaye. 1585 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. 378 Every thyng considered they thought it best naye.

¶ **b.** *Or nay*, or not, or no. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8432 He sal be king, qua wil or nai. *Ibid.* 13451, I dar noght sai quere þis was þat ilk or nai. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 20 b, Demaunded of hym .. whether he was in purgatory or nay. 1583 RICH *Phylotus* (1835) 20 Let me aske you this question, dooe you knowe my father, or naie. 1709 J. JOHNSON *Clergym. Vade M.* II. p. lx, By any other means to force and drive People, whether they will or nay, into Compliance.

5. Used to introduce a more correct, precise, or emphatic statement than the one first made.

1585–6 EARL LEICESTER *Corr.* (Camden) 380 We haue but a litle monie, only so much, na, skant so much, as shall bringe vs together. 1634 FORD *Perk Warbeck* I. i, What folly, nay, what madness 'twere to lift A finger up. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* III. ii. § 14 Nay, Epicurus himself takes away any center of that motion of Atoms. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 93 ¶ 2 Several Hours of the Day hang upon our Hands, nay we wish away whole Years. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* ii, I have weighty, nay unanswerable reasons. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. vii. 623 The terms of this agreement, the gentlemen .. arraigned as inadequate, nay humiliating. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 598 He would see Bristol burned down, he said, nay, he would burn it down himself, rather than [etc.]. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 262 Nay if we go further and make the provisional admission that [etc.].

b. *Nay even.* (More emphatic than *even* alone.)

1709 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* IV. 4 Can the Jews in particular pretend Ignorance Nay even of this Dispensation..? 1868 MISS YONGE *Cameos* Ser. I. XXIII. 171 Such alliances as might obtain a still wider power for them; nay, even the kingdom of France. 1884 J. GILMOUR *Mongols* XVII. 205 He is surprised to find that a..teacher of Christianity may kill vermin, eat flesh, nay even marry a wife.

B. *sb* **1.** An utterance of the word 'nay'; a negative reply or vote; a denial, refusal, or prohibition.

13.. *Cursor M.* 19773 (Edinb.), Petir nickid þaim na nai. 13.. *Cristene mon & Jew* (Vernon MS.) 125 Oþer a nay, or a ȝa? Soone tel þou me swa! 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XVI (Percy Soc.) 65 A nay of you myght cause my herte to breke. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 29 Ye maie .. mend three naies with one yee. 1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* III. 75 For the tenth penny which the Duke woulde haue no nay of. 1613 RADCLIFFE *Lett.* 26 Mar. (T.), There is a faire bridde there also, which she determineth to sell, and would have you to have the first nay of it. 1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* XXXII. 26 He would have no nay at Gods hands. 1812 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 178 It is a notification to the fractionaries that their nay is the yea of truth. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Lost Bower* x, A straight walk, unadvised by The least mischief worth a nay. 1896 *Omaha Bee* 18 Feb. 3/5 The members had taken the alarm and numerous 'nays' came back in response to the roll call.

† **2.** *It* (*this, that, there*) *is no nay*: **a.** = 'It cannot be denied'. Also simply *no nay. Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 1083 This world is nat so strong, It is no nay, As it hath been in olde tymes yore. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 429, I wot wel for sothe that this is no nay. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 38 For no nay is That snaylis rather latte hem for to growe. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 691 Heir is Ryaltie, .. With all nobilnes anournit, and that is na nay 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 2457 Without fayle, syr, that is no nay. ?1554 COVERDALE *Hope of Faithful* Pref., The Lord, no nay, shall grant our request. 1627 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 141 No nay, but Rome must be the Church, against which the gates of hell preuaile not.

† **b.** = 'No refusal was possible'. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

a 1643 W. BROWNE (T.), There was no nay, but I must in.

† **Nay,** *adv*[2] *Obs* [f. NE + AY *adv.*] Never.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II cix. (1869) 116 But nay of his song he ne rouhte. *a* 1547 SURREY *Poems, Descr. Restless State* 184 Thus shall my heart nay part her fro. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Fruits of War* CCV, I beare it well in minde And shall it nay forget whiles lyfe doth last.

† **Nay,** variant of NA *conj.*[2] than. *Obs.*

1533 GAU *Richt Way* 94 Remember that thy marcie and grace is..greittar nay al our sinnis. *Ibid.* 103.

Nay, obs. Sc. variant of *na*, NO *a.*

Nayad, Nayaunt, obs. ff. NAIAD, NAIANT.

Naybes obs. form of NAIB.

Nayborly, obs. form of NEIGHBOURLY.

† **Nayct,** var. ME *eiht* property: see AUGHT *sb.*[1]

c 1310 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 146 Hi sal gef the of my nayct.

† **Nayed,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. (See quot.)

1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xvii. (Roxb.) 119/1 He beareth Argent a Forked club Azure...This is termed also a Giants forked or Nayed club.

Naygheing, naying, obs. ff. NEIGHING.

Naygue, obs. f. NAIK. **Naying** *vbl. sb.*: see NAY *v.* **Nayl** e, obs. f. NAIL *sb* and *v.* **Nayled,** obs. f. NEALED.

† **Nay-less,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. NAY *sb.* + -LESS.] Accepting no refusal.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Maiden's Blush* 991 Like a nay-lesse wooer, Holding his cloak, shee puls him hard unto her.

Nayne, obs. Sc. form of NONE.

Nayque, obs. form of NAIK.

Nayre, obs. variant of HEIR, NAIR.

Nay-say, *sb.* Also **naysay.** [f. NAY *adv.* + SAY *sb.*] Refusal, denial.

1632 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* v. 39 Hee will have no nay say. *a* 1666 BLAIR *Autobiog.* vi (1848) 84 They would take no naysay. 1721 RAMSAY *Ode to the Ph—* xiii. (1877) II. 144 Nineteen nay says are ha'f a grant. 1768 STERNE *Let. to Mrs. Sterne* 14 June, Whoever buys the fifth and sixth volumes of Shandy's must have the nay-say of the seventh and eighth. 1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* v, That ..depends entirely on the manner in which the nay-says are said. 1857 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* II. 44 Not Cromwell's faltering nay-say, nor Cæsar's affected disdain.

So **Nay-say** *v.*, to refuse (one). *dial.* and *arch.*

More freq. in dial. forms *na-* or *nae-say.*

1773 FERGUSSON *Election* ix. Poet. Wks. (1800) 138 The foul ane durst him na-say. *a* 1800 *James Hadley* vii. in Child *Ballads* IV. 371/1 If it should be my hole estate, Naesaid, naesaid, it shall not be. 1864 LATTO *Tam. Bodkin* xv, The evidence .was ower strong an' conclusive to be nae said. 1890 MORRIS *Glittering Plain* xix, He naysaid them because he was fain of his work.

Nay-sayer. *rare*$^{-1}$. [Cf. next.] A refuser.

1721 KELLY *Scot. Prov.* 21 A sturdy Beggar should have a stout Naysayer.

Nay-saying. [f. NAY *adv.* + SAYING *vbl. sb.*] Denial, contradiction.

1535 COVERDALE *Heb.* vii. 7 Now is it so without all naysayenge that the lesse receaueth blessynge of ye greater. 1542 UDALL *Erasm Apoph.* 272 A straunge facion of puttyng awaye feare, not by naye saiyng, ne [etc.].

Naysch, obs. f. NESH *a.* **Nayssant,** obs. f. NAISSANT. **Nayt(e,** varr. of NAIT *v.*[1] and *v.*[2] **Naytheless(e,** obs. ff. NATHELESS. **Naythir,** obs. Sc. f. NEITHER. **Naytly,** var. of NAITLY.

Nay-ward. *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. NAY *sb.* + -WARD.] *To the nay-word*, towards denial or disbelief.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. i. 64 He be sworne you would beleeue my saying, How e're you leane to th' Nay-ward.

Nayword[1] (ē'wōɹd). Also 7 **ay-.** [Of obscure formation; there is no obvious connexion with either NAY or AY.]

1. A watchword or catchword. *rare.*

1598 SHAKS *Merry W.* II. ii. 132 In any case haue a nayword, that you may know one anothers minde. *Ibid.* V. ii. 5 We haue a nay-word, how to know one another. I come to her in white, and cry Mum; she cries Budget. 1828 MRS. BRAY *Protestant* viii. (1884) 73 A rosary. A priest's treasury—his fortune, his nayword, his mask, through the munming of this goodly farce, called the world. 1837 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) IV. 285 A persuasion that the first of the sounds 'Victoria Regina' was the proper nay-word for gentlemen to know when to take off their hats.

2. A byword, a proverb. ? *Obs.*

1602 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iii. 146 If I do not gull him into an aywood, and make him a common recreation. 1664 COTTON *Scarron.* 14 And with a Gibing kind of Nayword, Quoth he [etc.]. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s v. *Tandry*, It grew into a Nay-word, upon any thing very Gawdy. 1777 *Gentl. Mag.* XLVII. 321 A Nayword .. is a common expression for a by-word and is probably a crasis of an Aye-word.

Nayword[2]. *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. NAY *adv.*[1]] Refusal.

1898 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 565 There will be no hasty nayword from me.

Nasal, obs. form of NASAL *sb.*

Na'zarate. *rare*$^{-1}$. = NAZARITESHIP.

1833 *Bagster's Treasury Bible* Num. vi, His subjection to God through all the peculiarities of his Nazarate.

Nazardly: see NAZZARD.

Nazarean (nǣzărē ăn). [ad. F. *Nazaréen* or f. L. *Nazarē-us*, var. of *Nazarænus*, ad. Gr. Ναζωραῖος: cf. next.] = NAZARENE *sb.* 2.

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist., Chron.* (1585) 558 The Nazareans were such as vsed no liuing creatures. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., S. Epiphanius tells us, the Nazareans were the same with the Jews in everything relating to the doctrine and ceremonies of the Old Testament. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 781/2 These Nazareans preserved this first gospel in its primitive purity. 1874 J. H. BLUNT *Dict. Sects.*

Nazarene (nǣzărē'n), *a.* and *sb.* Also 3-4 **-en,** 5 **-yen.** [ad. L. *Nazarēn-us*, ad. Gr. Ναζαρηνός (Mark i. 24), f. Ναζαρέτ Nazareth.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of or belonging to Nazareth. *rare.*

c 1275 *Passion our Lord* 183 in *O. E. Misc.* 42 He to heom seyde, hwam ye seche here? Heo hym onswerede, ihesum nazaren. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19622, I hatt iesus nazaren. 1855 BROWNING *Ep. Karshish* 100 That he was dead and then restored to life By a Nazarene physician.

2. Belonging to the sect of the Nazarenes.

1689 tr. *Simon's Crit. Hist. N. T.* 51 These Nazarene Sectaries. *a* 1724 J. JONES *Meth. N. T.* (1726) I. 387 Having never seen the Nazarene Gospel, for ought he knew, it might be the very same with that of the Ebionites. 1765 MACLAINE tr. *Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* (1768) I. 174 *note*, He..alledges that the Ebionites had only made some small additions to the old Nazarene system.

† **3.** (See quot.) *Obs. rare*$^{-0}$.

1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulgar T.* (ed. 3), *Nazarene Foretop*, the foretop of a wig made in imitation of Christ's head of hair, as represented by the painters and sculptors.

B. *sb.* **1.** A native of Nazareth.

1611 BIBLE *Matt.* ii. 23 He shalbe called a Nazarene. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 781 1 We find no particular place in the prophets in which it is said that the Messiah should be called a Nazarene. 1881 A. O'SHAUGHNESSY *Songs of Worker* 11 Great folk no whit ashamed now to beseech That Nazarene to come and be their king.

b. A follower of Jesus of Nazareth; a Christian. (So called esp by Jews and Mohammedans.)

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xxiv. 5 Auctour of seduciouns of the secte of Nazarens 1482 CAXTON *Godfroy* LXXXV. 134 Thenne was establysshed that they shold be called crysten men of crist; ffor byfore they were called nazaryens. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Acts XXIV. 5 Calling the Christians Nazarenes in scorn 1704 J. PITTS *Acc. Moham.* iv. 24, I never saw a Nazarene (i.e. a Christian) before. 1813 BYRON *Giaour* XXXV, The very name of Nazarene Was wormwood to his Paynim spleen. 1889 HUXLEY *Sci. & Chr. Triad.* (1893) 301 On the whole, the Nazarenes were but little troubled for the first twenty years of their existence.

2. *pl.* An early Jewish Christian sect, allied to the Ebionites.

1689 tr. *Simon's Crit. Hist. N. T.* 51 Epiphanius..observes .., that these ancient Nazarenes..were descended from the Primitive Christians of the same Name. *a* 1724 J. Jones *Meth. N. T.* (1726) I 385 The Nazarenes, differ'd only from the Jews, in that they profess'd the Name of Christ etc.]. 1765 Maclaine tr. *Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* (1768) I. 73 This body of judaizing Christians .. was afterwards divided into two sects distinguished by the names of Nazarenes and Ebionites. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 125/1 The early fathers do not appear to have regarded the Nazarenes as heretics. 1876 L. Stephen *Eng. Th. 18th C.* I. iii. ii. 103 The doctrine afterwards maintained by Priestley that the Jewish sects, the Nazarenes and Ebionites, were the genuine Christians.

3. A member of a sect of Christian reformers in Hungary.

1886 W. J. Tucker *E. Europe* 155 No Nazarene may take up a weapon to attack his brother-man, not even in self-defence.

† **Na·zarism.** *Obs. rare*—1. = Nazaritism.

1638 Mede *Diatribe* ii. Wks. (1672) 7 The Law given Numbers 6. concerning the Vow of Nazarisme.

† **Nazaritan.** *Obs. rare.* [f. next + -an.] A Christian.

1625 Purchas *Pilgrims* IX. vi II. 1482 The .Corrector of the things of all the Nations of the Nazaritanes. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* 109 The most part of the inhabited villages [of Libanus] are Christians, called Amaronites, or Nostranes, *quasi* Nazaritans, and are governed by their owne Patriarke.

Nazarite [1] (næ·zărəit). Also 6 **-ete.** [f. L. *Nazar-æus* (see Nazarean) + -ite [1].]

1. A native or inhabitant of Nazareth.

1535 Coverdale *Matt.* ii. 23 He shalbe called a Nazarite. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* I. iii 35 The habitation which your Prophet the Nazarite conjured the diuell into. 1685 Baxter *Paraphr. N. T.* Matt ii. 23 The Jews called Christ a Nazarite, from that place of his dwelling 1903 H. Black *Work* i. 10 The Jews sneered at the Nazarite and the Nazarites sneered at the Carpenter.

† **b.** = Nazarene *sb* 1 b. *Obs rare.*

1535 Coverdale *Acts* xxiv. 5 A maynteyner of the secte of the Nazaretes. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.* s.v., The Disciples were first called Nazarites..from Jesus of Nazareth.

† **2.** = Nazarene *sb.* 2 *Obs rare* [1].

1661 Blount *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Nazarite*, .. also certain Heretics so called.

Nazarite [2] (næ·zărəit). Also 9 **nazirite.** [f. L. *Nazar-æus* (cf. prec.), repr. Hebr. נזיר: *nāzīr*, f. *nāzar* to separate or consecrate oneself, to refrain from anything.] The name given among the Hebrews to one who had taken certain vows of abstinence (see Numbers vi.).

In the Wycliff Bible the earlier version uses the form *Nazare*, the later *Nazarei* or *-ey* Coverdale has *Nazaree* in Judges xiii. 5, 7.

1560 Bible (Genev.) *Num.* vi. 2 When a man or woman doeth separate them selues to vowe a vowe of a Nazarite. *c* 1585 R. Browne *Answ. Cartwright* 64 To drinke wine .. was a pollution both of the Nazarites and Priestes 1671 Milton *Samson* 1386 Nothing to do .that may dishonour Our Law, or stain my vow of Nazarite. 1706 A. Bedford *Temple Mus.* iv. 78 Samuel was .. a Nazarite (which consisted only in a Vow of Abstinence). 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed 3) XII. 781/2 The priest or some other shaved the head of the Nazarite at the door of the tabernacle. 1831 E. Burton *Eccl. Hist.* viii 248 There were always persons in Jerusalem .. who took upon them the vow of a Nazarite. 1882 Farrar *Early Ch.* I. 520 There are traces in Scripture that the Nazarites were regarded with peculiar pride.

attrib. 1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* 23 With Nazarite-tresses, to my Cross will I bind her crossing frowardness and contaminations. 18.. *Bible Helps* (Bagster) 88/2 Various interpretations have been given of the Nazarite vow.

Hence **Na·zariteship; Nazari·tic** *a.*; **Na·zaritish** *a.*; **Na·zaritism.**

1611 Bible *Num.* vi. 4 All the days of his separation [*marg.* 'Nazariteship] shall he eat nothing that is made of the vine. 1650 Trapp *Comm. Num.* vi. 14 He must come with his sin offering .. before he could be released of his Nazarite-ship. 1738 Chubb *Concord.* s.v. *Nazarite*, When the time of their Nazaritship was accomplished. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII 781/2 They began again the whole ceremony of their consecration and Nazariteship. 1864 Webster, *Nazaritic*, pertaining to a Nazarite, or to Nazarites. 1874 H. R. Reynolds *John Baptist* iii. § 2 161 Those who had put themselves for different periods under the Nazaritic vow. 1675 Brooks *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V 205 God's departing from him when he lost his 'Nazaritish hair by Delilah. 1854 J. Bruce *Biog. Samson* i. 15 The Nazaritish vow had preceded the birth of both. 1692 J. Edwards *Inq. Remark. Texts N. T.* 47 The law of 'Nazaritism concerning long and uncut hair *a* 1762 D. Jennings *Jewish Antiq.* (1808) I. 422 The institution of Nazaritism was no doubt partly religious. 1882 Farrar *Early Chr.* I 5 10 The Nazaritism of St. James is a circumstance of great moment in the explanation of his life and character.

Naze (nē·z). Also 8 **nase.** [app. inferred from place-names such as *the Naze* in Essex or that at the southern extremity of Norway (*Lindesnæs*).] A promontory or headland, a ness.

1774 T. West *Antiq. Furness* 93 Furness being a kind of peninsula, or nase or ness of land, as its name imports. 1826 Ewing *Geog.* (ed. 7) 23 *note*, Naze, ness, and mull, are also used to signify remarkable portions of land stretching out into the water. 1837 Macdougall tr. *Graah's E. Coast Greenland* 21 Hiding the whole actual shore, except here and there some inconsiderable naze.

‖ **Nazir** (nă·zir). Also 7 **-ar, -er.** [a. Pers. or Urdū (from Arab.) ناظر *nāẓir* superintendent, inspector, etc., f. *naẓar* sight, vision.] The title of various officials in Mohammedan countries; a native official in Anglo-Indian courts.

1678 J. Phillips *Tavernier's Trav.* I. i. 42 The King advanc'd him to the Office of Nazar, or Grand Master of the House. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 97 He commanded the Nazer .. to be exposed naked to the Sun; and the Nazer is one of the chief Officers of that Court. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 782/1 In this sense Joseph was the Nazir of the court of Pharaoh. 1840 J. B. Fraser *Koordistan* I. ii. 30 He addressed .. his *Nāzir*, or steward, and told him to go to certain of his guests. 1878 Grant *Hist India* I. lxxi. 431/1 The rajah had few privileges beyond those of the Nāzirs, or nobles.

Nazirite, variant of Nazarite.

Nazold. Also 9 *dial.* **nazzald, nazzle.** [Of obscure origin: cf. Nazzard.] A silly or weak-minded person.

1607 Walkington *Opt. Glass* 83, I know some selfe-conceited nazold, and some jaundice-faced idiot, that uses to deprave and detract from mens worthines. 18.. (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v. *Azzald*).

Na·zy, *a. slang* or *dial.* Also 9 **nazzy.** [Cf. Nase *a*] Drunken.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Nazie*, drunken. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss.*, *Nazzy*, stupified, intoxicated.

Na·zzard. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Of obscure origin: cf. Nazold.] An insignificant or feeble person.

1619 H. Hutton *Follies Anat.* (Percy Soc.) 30 Women by nature doe a nazzard spright, Because he's a hart-lessman and wants weight. 1882 in *E. D. D.* s.v. *Azzard.*

Hence **Na·zzardly** *a.*, poor, ill-thriven.

1675 Cotton *Scoffer Scoff* 68 Such a nazardly Pigwiggin, A little Hang-strings in a Biggin.

† **Ne,** *sb. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. OF. **nie*, acc. of *nies*:—L. *nepos*: see Nephew.] A nephew.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 273 His successour and ne was Octauianus Augustus.

† **Ne,** *v. Sc. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. OF. *neer*, var. of *neier*, *nier*: see Deny *v.*] To deny.

c 1400 *Sc. Trojan War* (Horstm) I 578 It syt no cristyne mane [to] Ne, gode of myght hath may & kane [etc.].

Ne (nī), *adv* and *conj.*[1] Now only *arch.* Also 1 **ni,** 4–5 **ny.** [OE. *ne, ni* = OFris and OS. *ne, ni* (MDu. *ne*), OHG. *ni* (*ne*), ON. *né* (for *ne*), Goth. *ni* = Lith. *nė*, Osl. *ne-*, L. *ne* (in *nefās, nequeo*, etc.), Skr. *na*, related by ablaut to Goth. *nē*, Lat. *nē*, Gr. νη-, Skr. *nā*.]

A. *adv.* = Not. **1.** As simple negative.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) N 105 *Nunquid*, ne hurn is. *c* 825 *Vesp. Psalter* iii. 7 Ne ondredu ic ðusend folces ymsellendes me. *a* 900 *Leiden Riddle* 3 in *O. E. Texts* 150 Nī uuat ic mec biuorth[u]le wullan fliusum. 971 *Blk. Hom.* 7 Ne ondraad þu þe, Maria. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* iii. 1 Hwi forbead god eow, þæt ge ne aton of ælcum treowe. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1086 Hwæm ne mæg earmian swyðere tiðe? *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1390 Hwi ne hihe we for to beon i-fulhet *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 47 West thu that ich ne cunne singe ..? *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1749 Þan doute we for no þing þat we ne may han our wille. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxx (*Theodora*) 73 He trawalyt sa þat he ne mycht rest nycht na day. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 39 The lady. asked whi he ne wolde with her speke 1485 Caxton *Chas. Gt.* 59, I ne entende but onely to reduce thauncient ryme in to prose. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Cambridge* in, He ne had, nor could encrease his line. *a* 1592 Greene *Looking-gl.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 144 2 Twenty thousand infants that ne wot The right hand from the left. 1812 Byron *Ch. Har.* I. ii, A youth Who ne in virtue's ways did take delight.

† **b.** In the conditional clauses *ne were, ne had .. been*, were it not, had it not been (for). Also with omission of verb. *Obs*

c 1050 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. D.) an. 943 He hy ȝewyldan meahte, nære þæt hi on niht ut ne æt burston of þære byrig. 13.. *Sir Beues* (A.) 2405 Ne wer is douȝter Iosiane, Sertes, ich wolde ben is bane! 1375 Barbour *Bruce* II. 424 He .. had till erd gane fullyly, Ne war he hynt him by his sted. *c* 1482 in *Cal. Proc. Chanc. Q. Eliz.* (1830) II. Pref. 64 The same Thomas .. was in grete inperd.e of life, ne only the grace of God. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* vi ccxii 228 Alfrede shulde haue holpen me, ne hadde erle Goodwyn ben. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* xi. xvii. 97 Ne war, as than, the rosy Phebus red Hys wery stedis had dowkyt our the hed.

† **c.** *Ne-for-thi*, nevertheless. *Obs. rare.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11621 Maria and Ioseph ne for-þi For the child war ful dreri. 13 . *Ibid.* 7628 (Gott.), Bot saule he died him ne for-þi.

† **2. a.** With another negative following. *Obs.*

Also occas. doubled, esp. when combined with the verb

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 13 Ne herede heo hine no mid wordum anum, ac mid ealle heortan. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt xxv. 43 Ic wæs cuma and ȝe me ne in ne ȝeðeodon. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1137 Þe erthe ne bar nan corn. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 21 He ne hedde him selue nane. *c* 1275 *Passion our Lord* 17 in *O. E. Misc.* 47 Ne þerfe þer non adrede. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II 300 Lo, ne ben not al þes þat speken of þe emme of Galile? 1412 *Rolls of Parlt.* III 650/2 He knoweth wel that he ne hath noght born hym as he sholde hav doon. 1485 Caxton *Chas. Gt.* 95 Ne doubte ye not for I shal rendre you anone al hole.

† **b.** With another negative preceding. *Obs.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 21 Þæt leoht on naure tide ne ablinneþ. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1140 Hi nan helpe ne hæfden of þe kinge. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 905 Þu neauer ne singst in Iblonde. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls 4403 Vor þer nas vnnehe non Prynce in al þe world, þat ne moste be bere. 1450 1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 2 Ye wote well that no man ne may well shewe the worthynes thereof 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* xxii. 20 It was not long after that brenne ne come ageyne with a grete nauye.

† **3. a** As *n-* in combination with a verb. *Obs.*

Even in OE. *ne* was reduced to *n-* before certain common words, as in *nil, nǣn, nǣfre, nænig* and the verbal forms *nǣbban, neom, nys, nǣs, nyllan, nytan*, etc. In ME. various parts of the verbs *be, have, will*, and *wit* occur frequently with this prefixed *n-* (for illustrations see Nabbe, Nad, Naver, Nam, Nas, Nis; Nill, Note, etc.), and the same phenomenon is not unusual with other verbs.

c 1200 *Moral Ode* 102 (Trin. Coll. MS.), þeih we hes ne niseien hie waren ure iferen. *c* 1275 *Passion our Lord* 611 in *O. E. Misc.* 54 Yet heo hit nyleuede þe more ne þe lesse. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 6576 Þeym nauailede nast ne rober. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 40 That time schal noght overpasse, That I naproche hir ladihede. *c* 1407 Lydg. *Reson & Sens.* 5583 They nentende nyght nor day But voto merthe. 1425 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 267/2 My Lord Mareschall naleyth no possession nor continuance hadde.

† **b.** Suffixed (as *-n*) to the preceding word. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17223 Quin suld i, iesu, do þi will? 13.. *Ibid.* 1108 (Gott.), His dede .. had euer ben hid, warn iesu him-self had it kid. 13 . *Ibid.* 23362 (Edinb.), þain sal wit naþing of site. *c* 1375 *Ibid* 6130 (Fairf.), Was na hous..attyn þer was dedemon in liggande.

B. *conj.*

1. = Nor. **a.** Following a negative clause, or a word with negative force. *Ne..ne* (sometimes) = neither .. nor. Now only *arch.*

In ME. occas. prefixed to the following word, as in A. 3 a.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* v. 6 Ne eardað neh ðe awerged ne ðorhwunnað ða unrehtwisan [etc.]. *a* 900 *Leiden Riddle* 5 in *O. E. Texts* 151 Uundnae me ni bi.ð uefiæ, ni ic uarp hefæ. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 25 Nis þær æniȝ sar gemeted, ne adl, ne ece. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1137, I ne can ne I ne mai tellen alle þe wunder ne alle þe pines. *c* 1205 Lay. 10260 Ne bi-læide he .. suster ne broðer Ne quene ne næh cun. *c* 1275 *Passion our Lord* 3 in *O. E. Misc.* 37 Nis hit nouht ot karleme ne ne of þe Duzeper. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 9906 Þey nadde neyber diede naffiny. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 41 Neiþu in noumbre ne in cloþing, ne in mete ne in houssynge. 1426 Audelay *Poems* 1 Thai schuld never be schamyd ne chent, ne lost here lyfe, ne lond, ne rent. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 28 He ne wyst where he was, ne whither he went. 1537 Cranmer *Let.* in *Misc. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) II. 336 He cannot in that diocese be accepted ne allowed 1581 Marbeck *Bk. of Notes* 666 They ne could ne would help the afflicted. 1600 Holland *Livy* xlv. xxxv. 1225 No doubt was made at all of the triumph of Anicius, ne yet of Octavius. *a* 1648 Lord Herbert *Hen. VIII* (1683) 257 They could not, ne did say that they had. 1742 Shenstone *Schoolmistr.* (ed 2) viii, Ne did she e'er complain, ne deem it rough. 1798 Coleridge *Anc. Mar.* iii. iii, Ne could we laugh, ne wail.

† **b.** Used with a negative following. *Obs.*

1154 [see above] *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 488 Arcite is exiled .. Ne nevere mo he schal his lady see. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 1723 He myst not challange þat heritage, Ny nomore ryȝt hadde þerto. 1458 *Ann. Cat Rec Dublin* (1889) I. 275 Ne they shulde not go in to the contre to byge corne.

† **c.** With omission of preceding negative (sometimes expressed in what follows). *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4146 For man þat hinand es, ne wijf, Ne sal he scappus wit þe lijf. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 14995 Swilk men..þat oide ne seide to noman ille. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 707 Love ne lordschipe Wol not, his thonkes, have no felaschipe. 1435 Misyn *Fire of Love* 1 The whilk boke in sentence ne substance I þink to chaunge. 1484 in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 42 I hay ne noon of them were nevere privey to ye sealing. 1542 Udall *Erasm Apoph.* 21 They would receive ne take not a schoare without a great fee. 1618 *Kalender of Sheph.* xxxv, Thus orison riseth ne resonceth. Meridian also riseth not ne resonseth.

† **d.** = Nor, and . . not, neither. *Obs. rare.*

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* iii iv. 56 That doest all things deface, ne lettest see The beautie of his worke. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. ii. 70 These boates are so many that it seemeth wonderfull, ne seine they for other then to take small fish.

† **2.** = Or. *Obs. rare.*

c 1500 *Melusine* 144 The moost strong and fell folke that euer I sawe ne herde speke of. 1548 Cranmer in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) II. App. AA. 97 There be but few matters more necessary ne more expedyent for kynges. to loke upon.

† **Ne,** *conj.*[2], variant of Na *conj.*[2] than. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Sc. Trojan War* (Horstm) I. 399 That nane was wisser vndre the hewene Ne Medea ine hyr dais 1508 Dunbar *Twa Maritit Wemen* 377 Sing lusty gallandis, that I held more in daynte,..Ne him that dressit me so dink.

Ne, obs. f. Neigh, Nigh. **Nea,** north. and Sc. var. of No. **Nead(e, Neadle, Neady,** obs. ff. Need, Needle, Needy. **Neaf(ful),** obs. ff. Nieve(ful).

† **Neagues, neakes,** variants of *nigs* in *God's nigs*: see God 14 b. *Obs. rare.*

1602 Marston *Ant. & Mel.* iii. ii Gods neakes, they would have shone like my mystresse browe. *Ibid.* iv. 1, Gods neakes, proude elfe, .. give the Duke reverence. 1619 Fletcher, etc. *Knt. Malta* v. i, I'll .. goe up and downe drinking small beere and swearing Gods neagues.

Neakit, obs. Sc. form of Naked *a.*

† **Neal,** *a. Obs.* In 6 **neall,** 7 **neale(d).** [repr. OE. *nēol, niol*, var. *neowol, niwol* deep, profound.] Of water: Deep. Also *neal(ed)* *adv.* (see quots.).

1574 W. Bourne *Regiment for Sea* xxii. (1577) 61 Those be neall or deepe harde unto the sandes or daungers. 1626 Capt. Smith *Accid. Eng. Seamen* 30 Come to an Anchor vnder the Ley of the weather shore, the Ley shore, nealed too, looke to your stoppers. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 44 If it be Nealed to, that is, deepe water close aboord the shore. 1644 Mainwaring *Sea-Man's Dict.*, *Neale-too.* [Also in Phillips (1658) and Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* (1753).]

Neal (nīl), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6-7 **nele,** 7 **neil(l)e, neale,** 9 **neeal, nale.** [Aphetic form of Anneal *v.*]

1. *trans.* To fire or bake (earthenware, etc.), esp. so as to glaze it. = Anneal *v.* 2. ? *Obs.*

1538 [implied in Nealed *ppl. a.*]. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 423 The wine-vessels..must be nealed with pitch, presently

vpon the rising of the dog-star. 1625 G. Sandys *Trav.* 31 Divers..make the particles of clay, gilt, and coloured before they be neiled by the fire. 1683 Pettus *Fleta Min.* I. (1686) 9 Plaster it all over the inside of the Furnace, let it dry well.. that it may be neald. 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* I. 9 Blood stone, which has been nealed and beaten to a..powder.

b *fig.* To burn. Also with *into*.

1673 O. Walker *Educ.* 209 Yet are they not to be neglected, but to be neal'd into youth, that they may not through defect of them, miscarry in their age. 1829 Hogg *Shepherd's Cal.* ii, Till that hard and cruel heart o' yours be nealed to an izle.

2. To temper, to soften or toughen (metal or glass), by the action of fire or heat, *esp.* by a process of heating and slow cooling. = Anneal *v.* 4.

1558 Phaer *Æneid* vii. U iij b, Swordes and glaiues in furneis neale they tough. 1612 Markham *Countr. Content.* i. x. (1668) 56 Strong wier..., being nealed and allaid in the fire, you may bend and bow at your pleasure. 1665 Hooke *Microgr.* 42 By a leisurely heating and cooling, the parts are nealed into another posture. 1685 Boyle *Effects of Motion* viii. 93 A Glass that seemed to have been well-baked or nealed (as they call it). 1745 *Phil. Trans.* XLIII 506 Those Drops or *Lachrymæ* of Glass, which, instead of being neal'd, had been immediately quenched in Water. 1763 W. Lewis *Phil. Comm. Arts* 5 The wire is softened and made pliable by nealing or heating it on live coals. 1882 *I. Wight Gloss.*, *Neal*, to temper by fire. 1894 *S. E. Worc. Gloss.*, *Nale*, to anneal; to soften or toughen iron.

†**3.** *intr.* To undergo the process of annealing.

c 1626 Mevrel *Answ. Bacon Touching Metals* B.'s Wks. 1857 III. 817 Reduction is chiefly effected by fire, wherein if they stand and nele, the imperfect metals vapour away. 1684 Boyle *Porosus. Anim. & Solid Bod.* viii. 137 We laid this Glass warily upon a few Quick coals, and having suffered it to neal awhile [etc.].

Nealed, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed 1.] Annealed; having undergone the process of annealing.

1538 Leland *Itin.* (1769) VI. 72 Pottes exceeding finely nelyd and florishid. 1576 Baker *Jewell of Health* 193 b, Poure a fourth parte of it into a newe and stronge nealed potte. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 110 On the inside [they are] lined with slime, and as it were nealed like earthen pots. 1658 A. Fox *Würtz' Surg.* i. iv. 13 The stenching of blood must be effected onely with nealed Irons and other burning meanes. 1684 R. Waller *Nat. Exper.* 111 A Leaden Plummet being fastened to a nealed Brass-Wire. *a* 1734 North *Exam.* i. ii. § 46 (1740) 52 The Patent for the Invention of nealed Cannon

Neal-fire, *nonce-wd.* Annealing fire.

1813 Hogg *Queen's Wake*, *Young Kennedy* iii, His soul was the neal-fire, inhaled from his den.

Nealing (nī·lɪŋ, *vbl. sb.* (and *ppl. a.*) [f. Neal *v.*] The action of the verb, in various senses; the process of annealing or tempering.

1622 Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 284 By the working, hammering, often nealing and blanching, which alwaies in base moneys is verie great 1678 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 955 Neither was it altogether free from Copper; because, upon Nealing, it always turned black on the surface. 1727-38 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Nealing of glass* is the baking of glass, to dry, harden, and give it the due consistence, after it has been blown. 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* I. 71 Heat soon restores its ductility, which is termed nealing or annealing. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 47 *Annealing* or *Nealing*, a process by which glass is rendered less frangible, and metals .. are again rendered malleable.

b. *attrib* or *ppl. a.*

1644 Digby *Nat. Bodies* viii. (1658) 69 To let it [glass] cool by degrees in such relentings of fire, as they call their nealing heats. 1665 Boyle *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 169 To deprive it of its spring it needs the violent agitation of a nealing fire. 1722 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 8 We got into the ash-holes, and nealing-arches in the glass house. 1745 *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 508 Set to cool gradually in what is called the nealing Furnace.

Neam(e, variants of Eme (see N 3 b).

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* (1844) 25 The babie comes in with Nunka, Neame, and Dad. *a* 1652 Brome *Queen's Exch.* iii. Wks. 1873 III. 501 *King.* Pull the fool off me. *Jeff.* O but they shall not, neam, 'tis more than they can do 1684- in dialect use (Warw., Staff., Derby, Yks., Lancs), chiefly *my neam* (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*).

Neamble, obs form of Nimble *a.*

Nean(e, north. dial. forms of None.

Neanderthaloid (nɪæ̃ndərtā·loɪd), *a.* [See det. and -oid.] Having the characteristics of a prehistoric skull of very low type found at Neanderthal in Rhenish Prussia in 1857; characterized by this type of skull.

1887 W. H. Flower in *Jrnl. Anthrop. Inst.* XVI. 377 A type which has received the name 'Neanderthaloid'. 1890 Huxley in *19th Cent.* Nov. 776 Skulls do approach the Neanderthaloid type, among both the brunet and the blond long-head races.

Neap (nīp), *sb.*[1] *north. dial.* and *U. S.* Also 6, 9 nepe, 7 neep, nape. [perh. of Scand. origin: cf. Norw. dial. *neip* a forked pole, a wooden stay (Aasen), Icel. *neip* the space between two fingers.]

1. The pole or tongue of a cart. (Now *U. S.*) Also *attrib.* in † *nepe-yoke*.

1553 *Inventory* in *Midl. Counties Hist. Collector* (1855) I. 233 Item iij waynes, iij dongcarts..iij nepe yoks. 1659 Hoole *Comenius' Vis. World* (1672) 173 The parts of a Wagon are, the Neep (or draught-tree) [etc.]. 1877 C. D. Warner *Being a Boy* i, When I rode on the neap of the cart, and drove the oxen. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 613/1 They had..perched themselves on a cart neap.

2. (See quots.)

1691 Ray *N. C. Words* (ed. 2) 51 A *Nape* or *Neap*; a piece of Wood, that hath two or three feet, with which they bear up the fore-part of a laded Wain. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Neap*, a three-legged rest, constructed of natural branches, and used to support the shaft of a vehicle.

Neap (nīp), *a.* and *sb.*[2] Forms: 1 nép-, 5-8 neep, (6 -e), 6-8 nepe, (6 nep, neb, 7 nape), 7-8 neipe, (8 niepe, nip), 6- neap, (6-7 -e). [OE. *nēp* in *nēpflōd*, of obscure etym. and meaning, otherwise found only in *Exod.* 469 in the phrase *forðganges nēp*, app. = 'without power of advancing'. Da. *niptid* is prob. from English.]

1. *Neap tide*, a tide occurring shortly after the first and third quarters of the moon, in which the high-water level stands at its lowest point. †Orig. *neap-flood*, and occas. with other sbs. as *stream*. Also *neap season*, the time of neap tide.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) Int. 196 *Ledo*, nep flod. c 850 *O. E. Martyrol.* 40 Se fylleðflod bīð nemned on leden *malina*, & se nepflod *ledo*. c 1050 *Suppl. Ælfric's Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 182 *Ledona*, nepflod *vel* ebba.

1479 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 425 That they leue resonable stuff upon the bak fro spryng to spryng, to serue the pouere people. in the neep sesons. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 131 Thre horsemen..whiche wel knewe the hauen of Calice, came at a nepe tide. 1561 Eden *Arte Navig.* ii. xviii, Whiche the Mariners call nepe tydes, lowe ebbes, lowe waters, dead waters, or lowe fluddes. 1622 Hawkins *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 155 Our shippe. in the neap streames comming a-ground in the sterne. 1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3025/3 The great Ships .wanted Water to come over the Flats..by reason of the Neep Tides. 1720 Stryte *Stow's Surv.* (1754) I. i. vi. 34/2 The Tides were then at the Neapest. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* I. 390 The spring tides will be greater.. and the neap tides on that account will be less. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 69. 449 The tides are weak, or neap; the oscillation of the sea is less. 1870 Proctor *Other Worlds* iii. 73 We have tides ranging between the highest spring tides..and the lowest neap tides.

fig. 1645 Quarles *Sol. Recant.* xii. 73 When ebbing bloods neap tides shall strike thy limbs With trembling Palsies. 1875 Tennyson *Q. Mary* i. v, The realm is poor, The exchequer at neap-tide [*ed.* 1, neap ebb].

2. *absol.* as *sb.* A neap tide.

1584 in J. J. Cartwright *Chapt. Hist. Yorks* (1872) 268 We say that there ryseth at the sprynge 18 foott water, and at the nepe eleaven foot water. 1661 J. Childrey *Brit. Baconica* 91 So do the Neaps too after the Quarters. 1679 Salmon *Hors Math.* iv. xvii. 405 The Neaps and lowest Tides at her. quarters. 1727-38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., The lowest of the neap is four days before the full or change—on which occasion the sea is en say, that it is deep neep. 1776 Cook in *Phil. Trans* LXVI 448 During the neep, the tide was very inconsiderable. 1849 H. Miller *Footpr. Creat.* xiii. (1874) 233 A zone still less deeply covered by water, and which even the lower neaps expose. 1875 Bedford *Sailor's Pocket Bk* v. (ed. 2) 146 For both springs and neaps give the height of high water.

b In phr. *dead neap*: see Dead *a.* 27.

1589 Greene *Tullie's Love* C 3 The lowest ebbe may haue his flow, and the deaddest neape his full tide. 1627 Hakewill *Apol.* (1630) 131 High springs and dead Neapes. *a* 1641 [see Dead *a.* 27]. 1751 *Anc. St Navig. Lyn*, etc. 24 Ships of considerable Burden could. come up to the Town-side at Low-water, and even at dead Niepe. 1882 *White's Lincolnsh. Direct.* 750 Ships of over 500 tons register can come to Sutton Bridge at dead neap.

Neap (nīp), *v.* Forms: 7 nepe, 8 neep, neip, 8- neap. [f. Neap *sb.*[2]]

1. *intr.* **a.** Of tides: To become lower, to tend towards the neap. Also *pass.*

1652-62 Heylin *Cosmogr.* Introd. (1682) 23 From the first quarter to the full it [the sea] is said to spring from the full to the last quarter it is said to nepe. 1854 G. B. Richardson *Univ. Code* v. (ed. 12) 320 The tides are neaped. 1866 *Even. Star* 24 Mar., The tides are now neaping.

b. To reach the highest point of neap tide.

1805 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 410/2 At 40 minutes past 2 the tide had neaped and fell above 3 inches.

2. *To be neaped*, of a vessel: (see quots.).

1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I. s.v. *Neipe*, When a Ship wants Water, so that she cannot get out of a Harbour, off from the Ground, or out of the Dock, the Seamen say she is Neiped. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780) *Neaped*, the situation of a ship which is left aground on the heighth of a spring-tide. 1835 Sir J. Ross *Narr. and Voy* xxxiii. 467 The tides were now diminishing, while we could not run the risk of being neaped in this manner. 1855 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Nov. 6 Owing to a sudden change in the river.., the *Mooltan* is neaped, and cannot leave here until the 14th inst. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 248/2 Inasmuch as she could load 'always afloat' in the dock, she was not entitled to leave it in order to avoid being neaped.

b. *trans.* with personal agent. *rare*—[1].

1770 in Hawkesworth *Voy.* (1773) III 559, I hauled her bow close ashore; but kept her stern afloat, because I was afraid of neiping her.

Neapil, neaple, obs. forms of Nipple.

Neapkyn, obs. Sc. form of Napkin.

†**Nea·pness.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. Neap *a.* + -ness.] The condition of being at the neap.

1720 Stryte *Stow's Surv.* (1754) I. i. vi. 33/2 The Tides were very slack and in a manner at the very Neapness.

Neapolitan (nɪæpɒ·lɪtăn), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6-7 Neo-. [ad. L. *Neāpolitān-us*, f. *Neāpolītes* (see -ite), f. *Neāpolis* (Gr. Νεάπολις, new town), Naples.]

A. *adj.* Belonging or native to, distinctive or characteristic of, connected with, Naples.

1596 Shake. *Merch. V.* I. ii. 43 First there is the Neopolitane Prince. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* III. 133 English Coursers, bred of the Neapolitan Horses and English Mares. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 234 Medlars. The Great Dutch, Neopolitan and One without Stones. 1705 Addison *Italy* 203 The Lybian Port is but the Neapolitan Bay in little. 1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* xii. The strangers of distinction, dressed in the splendid Neapolitan habit. 1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* I. vi. (1837) I. 141 Recent shells procured..from the Neapolitan seas. 1862 Burton *Lett. fr. Rome* xxii. 276 There seemed in fact a marked change of race on getting into the Neapolitan States.

b. In special uses. †*Neapolitan disease* (also euphem. *consolation*, *favour*), a form of syphilis (cf. Naples 1 a). *Neapolitan maple* (see quots.). *Neapolitan ointment*, a mercurial ointment used for syphilis. † *Neapolitan scab*, = N. disease. *Neapolitan sixth* (see quots.). *Neapolitan violet*, a double sweet-scented variety of viola. *Neapolitan yellow*, Naples yellow.

a 1704 T. Brown *Lett. to Gent. & Ladies* Wks. 1709 III. ii. 47 Had'st thou administered a little *Neapolitan Consolation to thy Hibernian. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Neopolitan disease. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Pleasant Lett. to Gent.* Wks. 1709 III. ii. 7 That which we call the Neapolitan Disease. 1777 Robertson *America* (1783) II. 76 This distemper..has been sometimes called the Neapolitan and sometimes the French disease. 1592 Greene *Conny Catch.* Wks. (Grosart) X. 44 They find nothing but a *Neapolitan favour for their labour. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 77/1 *Acer obtusatum*, the *Neapolitan maple. 1888 *Gardeu* 18 Nov. 459/2 The Neapolitan Maple, with its reddish purple branches, is a handsome tree. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v., *Neapolitan ointment..is a mixture of quicksilver, and other things into an ointment. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 469 He has several times seen E. iris to follow a friction with Neapolitan ointment. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 531 The New Leprosie, which some..do call the *Neapolitan scab. 1871 Stainer *Harmony* xii. § 138 A chord consisting of the sub-dominant and its minor third and minor sixth is used in the major or minor mode. It is called the *Neapolitan Sixth. 1889 E. Prout *Harmony* (ed. 10) xii. § 270 The first inversion of this chord is generally known as the 'Neapolitan sixth', a name for which it is difficult to give a satisfactory reason. 1836 Loudon *Encycl. Plants* 187 *Viola odorata* is a favorite flower...The double purple and the *Neapolitan are the most esteemed varieties. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 344/1 Some of them have double flowers, which is the case in the variety known as the Neapolitan violet. 1891 Thorpe *Dict. Applied Chem.* II. 692/2 *Neapolitan Yellow.

B. *sb.* An inhabitant or native of the kingdom or city of Naples.

1412-20 Lydg *Chron. Troy* I. (MS. Digby 230) lf. 34 Cerile, . To wiche ful many Neapolitan longith this day. 1593 Shake. 2 *Hen. VI*, v. i. 117 A blood-bespotted Neopolitan, Out-cast of Naples. 1610 — *Temp.* ii. ii. 117 O Stephano, two Neapolitanes scap'd. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. i. 8 The poor Neapolitan..was not slow to take his leave. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 227 Cardinal Gieronimo Casanata, a Neapolitan. 1822 W. Robinson in J. A Herand *Life Midshipm.* v. (1837) 81 Genoese, French, Sards, and Neapolitans. 1862 Burton *Lett. fr. Rome* xxii 278 Two Neapolitans..soon entered into conversation with me.

† b. (See quot.) *Obs. rare*—[1].

1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 180 The Neapolitans or *Canzone a la Napolitana*, different from them [*sc.* canzonets] in nothing sauing in name.

† c. The Neapolitan disease. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1631 T. Powell *Tom of All Trades* 28 Their best benefactor [is] the Neapolitan

Near (nī·ɹ), *adv.*[1] (and *prep.*) *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 néar, néor, nér, nior, nýr, 3-4 neor, ner, nier, 4 5 neer, 4-7 nere, (7 neere), 5-6 *Sc.* neir, 6- near. [OE. *néar*, etc., comparative of *nēah* Nigh *adv.*, = Ofris. *niar*, *nier*, *nyer* etc., OS. *nâhor* (MDu. *naer*). MLG. (*nōger*), *nāer*, *nār*, OHG. *nâhor* (MHG *nâher*, *nâr*, G. *nahe*r, ON. *nǽr* (see Near *adv.*[2]), Goth. *nêhwis*. Cf. Nar *a.* and *adv.*]

I. In purely adverbial (or prepositional) use.

†**1.** With verbs of motion. Nearer or closer (to a place, point, or person). Freq. governing a noun in the dative. *Obs.*

Beowulf 745 Forð near ætstop, nam þa mid handa .. rinc on ræste. *c* 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* iii. § 1 Da eode se Wisdom near minum hreowsiendum ȝeþohte. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 179 Gang me near hider. *c* 1205 Lay. 8884 þæne kæisere he eoue neor. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 4920 + 132 Cadwal Aryuede hysyde toteneys [and] come sondel ner. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2442 But ofte thou faylest of thy desyre, Er thou maiest come her any nere. 1533 J. Heywood *Mery Play* 653 Stand styll, drab, I say, and come no nere. 1596 *Edw. III*, I. ii, Pardon me,..I will come no near.

† b. *Near and near*, nearer and nearer. *Obs.*

13.. *K. Alis.* 599 He schal wende of londe feor. and comen neor and neor. *c* 1380 *Sir Fernumb* 350 þe knyȝt him neȝeþ ner & ner. 1470-85 Malory *Arthur* vi. vii. 193 Euer as they came nere and nere, syre launcelot thought he shold knowe hym. *a* 1557 *Diurn. Occurr.* 45 Then the rest fled, and the Scottis drew neir and neir. *c* 1612 Chapman *Iliad* xxiii. 206 Still creeping near and near the heap.

c. *Naut.* in *Ao near!* (or *near!*), a command to the helmsman to come no closer to the wind.

c 1450 *Pilgrims' Sea-voy.* 29 Go to the helm!..no nere! 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 37 No neere, ease the Helme, or beare vp, is to let her fall to Lee-ward. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 18 No near, keep her full. 1710 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) II. 80 Avast, cried out the Admiral, No-near, you rogues, no-near. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. *No nearer*, It is often abbreviated into *no near*, and sometimes into *near*; and is generally applied when the sails shake in the wind. 1841 Dana *Seaman's Man.* 116 'Near!' the order to the helmsman when he is too near the wind. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*

† **2.** At a nearer distance, with a less interval.

a 1000 in Cockayne *Narrat.* (1861) 22 Mid þy ic þa wolde near ȝeseon. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 4549 þe traytour.. fley atte laste To cornwaile.., he ne doorste no ner abyde. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* xvi. 258 The king and all that with

him war Raid..neir to-giddir than ere did thal. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 409 Men wolen not be euene wip crist ne go bifore hym. but sue crist neer or ferrere.

† b In phrases equivalent in meaning to *far and near* (see NEAR *adv.*[2] 1 b), but properly meaning 'farther (off) and nearer (at hand)'. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Instit. Polity* in Thorpe *Laws* II. 332 Hit ȝebyreð eow þa ȝe me ȝearwe beon, swa fyr swa nyr. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 137 Hereword to habbene & beon iwurðeȝede fir & neor [= *Trin. Hom.* 157 fer & ner]. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 923 East & west, feor & neor, I do wel faire mi meoster. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 21/72 Men speken muche of his guodnesse, wel wide feor and ner.

† c. More closely or intimately. *Obs. rare.*

c 1200 ORMIN 15688 Þatt lott off menn. þatt was till Crist ȝet ner biahhtt þan hise posstless wærenn. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform* xxxviii. 18 I[n] gleis neir to Ganȝelon nor grit Charlie Mane.

II. In predicative use after the subst. verb. (Freq. with dative or *to*.)

3. Nearer in space or time; nearer at hand.

c 850 *O. E. Martyrol.* 44 Swa he bið þære sunnan near swa þiȝ his leoht læsse. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 370 Swa near ende þyssere worulde swa mare ehtnys þæs deofles. *c* 1200 ORMIN 15235 [The] oberr [bench] wass abufen þatt & sumin del ner þa waȝhe. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1260 Nis heom þer fore harem no þe ner 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 9243 Þe nere þe cherche, þe fyþer fro God. 1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* xiii. 11 Sothli now oure heelthe is neer, than whanne we bileueden. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* viii. ii, Þe nere euerich bemy lyne is to oþer lynes..the more strong he is. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 17 The nere to the churche, the ferther from God.

† 4. Nearer in kinship or relationship. *Obs.*

831 *Charter* in *O. E. Texts* 445 Nis Eðelmode eniz mezbond neor ðes cynnes ðanne Eadwald. 1340 *Ayenb.* 234 Vor manie þer byeþ þet more byeþ nier god þanne manye maydines. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III 69 Watir is neer hevene in kynde ban is eiþe. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 18 Y saide, she was bothe good and faire, but she shulde be to me no nere than she was. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xxxii. 46 That the duke of Brabant wold he redy for his part, sayeng, yt he was nere than they. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* II. iii. 146 The neere in blood, the neerer bloody.

5. Nearer to one's end or purpose. Only in negative and interrogative clauses, esp. *never the near* (common 1560–1625). Now only *dial.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. xi. 250 ȝet am I neuere the ner .. To wyte what is Do wel. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 168 With this chanoun I duelled have seven yer, And of his science am I never the ner. *a* 1533 FRITH *Answ. More* (1548) K 2 b, Then is he neuer the nere hys purpose, but much the further from it. 1558 G. CAVENDISH *Poems* (1825) II. 97 For all my conquests and my royal powers, . what ame I the nere? 1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* 54 He may call his heart out . and not the neere. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 121 If it be not under lock and key, they are never the neer 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampton Gloss.* s.v. *Nivver*, I've worked all day, and am nivver the near.

b. With impersonal subject.

c 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* vi, You re early up, pray God it be the near. *a* 1592 — *Jas IV* 80 There I kept a great house with smal cheer, but all was nere the neere. 1811 *Ora & Juliet* IV. 93 As for staying with them there French rascals, it was never the near. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-bk.* s.v., What's the near to tell up such stuff 's that?

Near (nīə), *adv.*[2] (and *prep.*). Forms: 2–6 ner, 4–7 nere, neer(e; *north.* and *Sc.* neir, (5 neyre, 7 neire); 6 nyer, 7 nier; 6–7 neare, 6– near. [a. ON. *nær* (Da *nær*, Sw. *när*), properly the comparative of *ná-* = OE. *néah* NIGH, but also used as a positive: cf. NAR *adv.*

The transition from the comparative to the positive sense in ON. probably originated in such expressions as *koma* or *ganga nær* 'to come *or* go nearer' (to a person or place), which readily passes into the sense of going absolutely 'close' or 'near'. The positive sense having thus attached itself to the word, *nær* could be employed with other verbs than those of motion, as *standa* or *vera* (to be). A similar development has taken place in MDu. *naer* near (whence mod Du *naar*, to, for, after, etc.). Even in English some difference is felt in the sense of *near* according as it goes with a verb of motion or not, and in predicative use after the verb *to be* (expressed or implied) the adverbial sense tends to pass into a purely adjectival one.

ON. *nær* (like OE *néar*) might be used either absolutely or governing a noun in the dative case. Both usages were adopted in ME, and a further construction introduced by the use of *to* before the noun. When the noun directly depends on *near*, this acquires practically the force of a preposition, but differs from real prepositions in having comparative and superlative forms.]

I. Used absolutely (without *to* or dependent sb.).

**Denoting proximity.*

1. To, within, or at, a short distance; to, or in, close proximity.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2611 Egipte wimmen comen ner. 1352 MINOT in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 67 When he herd .That king Edward was nere tharby. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Squ.'s Prol.* 1 Squier, come ner, if it youre wille be. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 272 He gaiff commaund na schip suld ner apper. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Maritt Wemen* 161 To speik .. I sall nought spar; ther is no spy neir. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 698 Two of the chiefest Aldermen .. earnestly admonished him .. to come not one foote nerer. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. vi. 19 The salvage man did take his steede And in some stable neare did set him up to feede. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. ii. 11. Things near seem further off; farst off, the nearst at hand 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* I. 35 Like Shrubs, when lofty Cypresses are near. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 16/1 They ought..not..to stand nearer or more remote than Use and Necessity requires. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xviii, Now they come nearer. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* I. 379 Where noisy sparrows, perched on penthouse near. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. XVIII. viii, I have climb'd nearer out of lonely Hell. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 347 Come away there:.. what need have ye for going so near?

Phr. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* III. v, Though to Fortune neere be her petticote, Yet, neerer is her smock. 1890 CAINE *Boadman* II. x, Near is my shirt, but nearer is my skin!

fig. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* XXVI. 249 'Did Miss Eva say she felt more unwell than usual to-night?' 'No; but she telled me this morning she was coming nearer'.

b. *Far and near*: (see FAR *adv.* 1 b, and cf. NEAR *adv.*[1] 2 b). [So MDu. *verre ende naer.*]

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3521 Bath on fer and ner [*v.r.* nere] he soght. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XIX. (*Christopher*) 152 Crystofore passyt one fere and neyre, sekand cryst. *c* 1430 [see FAR *adv.* 1 b]. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 16 b, The Churche of Christe was spreade abroade farre and nere. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III.) 86 The happiness which I have from you .. spreads itself both farre and neere. *a* 1704–97 [see FAR *adv.* 1 b].

c. In phrases *Near about(s)*, *at hand*, † *-away*.

13.. *Cursor M.* 15709 (Gött.). He es comand nere at hand. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vi 20 Þe fairest maydens of þe cuntree nere aboute. 1530 PALSGR. 821/1 Nere at hande, *bien pres.* *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 96 She drew thither neare-away. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 133 Neere abouts was that great and terrible combat. 1670–98 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 25, I once saw it near at hand 1820 [see HAND *sb.* 25 b]. 1891 *Daily News* 31 Oct. 2/8 Near at hand parcels are being sold in considerable quantities.

d. *Naut.* Close to the wind. (Cf. *adv.*[1] 1 c.)

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 25 The ship could lie no neerer then South-east. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii 17 Keep her as near as she will lie. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *No Nearer!* the command given to the helmsman, to steer the ship no nigher to the wind than the sails will operate. 1846 YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* 218.

2. Of time: Close at hand.

13 . *Cursor M.* 18023 (Gött.), Þe time es nu comand nere. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* I. (*Petrus*) 328 As linus sais, his dede was nere. 1415 SIR T. GREY *43rd Rep. Dep. Kpr. Rec.* 584 Skrop said þer was but iij. wais, þe tyme was so nere. 1535 COVERDALE *Rom.* xiii. 11 For now is oure saluacion nearer, then whan we beleued. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 232 Thende of his lyfe drewe nere. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxl, Tettie sick-men, when their deaths be neere 1724 RAMSAY *Vision* xvi, How neir's that happie tyme? 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* I. II 114, I trust my hour is near. 1866 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 312 My heart failed me as the time drew near. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 497 Now the hour of sunset was near.

b. *Near upon*, close upon a particular time.

1681 tr. *Belon's Myst. Physick* 4 A Physitian at Bruxells, did near-upon that time write against the use of that Remedy. 1814 CARY *Dante, Par.* XXI. 115 Near upon my close Of mortal life. 1880 MEREDITH *Trag. Com.* xv, Near upon morning he roused with his tender fit strong on him.

3. Closely connected with one by kinship or intimacy; esp. *near akin* or *of kin* (see AKIN *adv.* and KIN *sb.*[1] 8 b). Also *near and dear* (cf. 13).

14.. in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 102 His son schall .. hys place to occupye Or ellis won that wer ner next of alye. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII*, c. 22 *Preamble*, They be ner of kyn. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xliv. 147 How nere akyn art thou to the admyrall ..? 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 420 He was so neere of the bloud of king Richard. 1621 HAKEWILL *David's Vow* 265 Though he were . never so neare and deare, .away hee must. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 55 The Turks never Marry their Kinswomen, if they be nearer than eight Generations inclusively. 1767–8 [see KIN *sb.* 8 b]. 1826 in Hone *Every-day bk.* II. 1155 In company with one 'near and dear'. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XII. III 230 Many of them near in blood and affection to the defenders of Londonderry. 1878 [see AKIN A. 2].

4. In elliptical uses. † a. *To drive* (one) *near*, to force into some strait or extremity. *Obs.*

1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* I. i, See, what strange arts necessity finds out! How near, my sweet Æneas, art thou driven!

† b. *The nearer*, closer to one's end or purpose. (Cf. NEAR *adv.*[1] 5.) *Obs.*

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* IV. viii § 8 We are not a whit the nearer for that they have hitherto said. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 88 A hungry belly may call for more meat, and he never the neerer.

c. *To lie near*, to be natural or reasonable.

1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* xv. (1862) 257 It lies near to suppose that he was there, returning thanks for the signal mercy.

** *Denoting approximation in degree or amount.*

5. Within a (very) little, all but, almost. (Freq. intensified by *very*, † *well*, or † *full*, or with *about* added. Now usually expressed by NEARLY.)

a. In general use, esp. with pa. pples. or verbs to denote that an action is all but completed or accomplished.

c 1200 ORMIN 9638 All þe Judewisshe folle Well ner wass all forrwrrpenn. *Ibid.* 15517. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4760 Þan iacob and his suns warn For defaut wel ner forfarn. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. VI. 180 He bette hem so bothe, he barste nere here guttes. *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 1568 Thy gode dayes are nere done, Thy power yn nere paste! 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* III. xiii. 116 Her arme was sore brysed and nere she swouned for payne 1559 AYLMER *Harborowe* I 3 b, I mighte neare gather an equall authoritie betwixte the wife and the husbande. 1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* V. viii, If what we do shall perish neere as soone as it is donne. 1662 *Irish Act* 14 & 15 *Chas. II*, c. 2 § 31 That that near ruined kingdom will be restored to peace and plenty. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* III. (1722) 246 They appear to have been pretty near of an Age. 1733 TULL *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* iii. 26 One would serve to keep Plants fix'd and steady, very near, if not quite as well as the other. 1770 FOOTE *Lame Lover* III. Wks. 1709 II. 91 The knight is.. very near drunk. 1836 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* Ser. I. xii. 99 It's near about the prettiest sight I know of. 1851 MACLAGAN *Poems* 65 The laft near comes doon. 1891 BARRIE *Little Minister* iii, He prays near like one giving orders.

b. With terms of number, quantity, extent, etc.

† Also *ellipt.* = nearly all.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3155 He welk þat fell ner dals thre. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXII. (*Laurence*) 165, I spendyt hafe nere al þe tresoure, þat þu me gafe. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) v. 14 Fra Rodes to Cypre es nere vc myle. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I. 208 A sone he had ner xxti ȝer of age. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccvii. 246 His men were ner slayne or taken, but fewe that were saued. *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* I. ii (Arb.) 16 Hir Thousande pounde.. Is muche neere about two hundred and fiftie. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* I. ii. 5, I have sayled neere 70 degrees from North to South. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 8 At near an hundred foot depth they met with a Bed or Floor of Sand. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I (Globe) 231 It cost us near a Fortnight's Time. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xiv. (1813) 201 There should be near four feet distance between each set of plants. 1876 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synch.* 21 The discussion..has continued for near a century. *a* 1878 AINSLIE *Land Burns* (1892) 357 A townmond nearabout has run.

c. So *near upon* (chiefly as in b).

1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 335 They did near upon represent half the property of the nation. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 222 He said near upon as big as Mr. Dodwell's Book. 1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Lucian & Timotheus* Wks. 1853 II. 187, I am near upon eighty years of age. 1865 *Athenæum* No. 1944. 121/3 Near upon thirty servants.

6. With negatives: (Not) by a great deal or a long way, (not) anything like, (not) nearly. Usu. followed by *so*

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 3 The forme of procedyng artificyal Is in no wyse ner poetycal. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 120 He is nothing neere so much delighted. 1669 R. MONTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 465 The King gave me fifteen hundred pound , which did not near serve. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) II. ii. ii. 5 His army was not near so numerous as when he left Spain. 1827 SOUTHEY *Penins. War* II. 14 They are not near so fine a people now as they were then.

7. Closely, in various senses, esp. in respect of pressure or touching, of resemblance, connexion, scrutiny, etc. (See quots.) Now *rare.*

a. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 204 His inymyes. presit him sa nere that outhir him behuit to be slayne or ellis to leve the barne. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 1177 It tuchis myne honour sa neir. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxvi 227 He that hath besynes that toucheth hym nere ought not to slepe. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ii 23 But he.. suffred not their blowes to byte him nere. 1619 W. SCLATER *Exp.* 2 *Thess.* (1629) 254 In this, which toucheth nerest clamourous plaintiues. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I § 42 His Majesty had another Exception against the Duke, which touched him as near. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4674/8 The near Foot before pared very near towards the Heel.

b. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 27 No religyon is founded hytherto yt so nere representeth y primytyue churche of Chryst. 1585 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I (1625) 21 We will see how neere in writing they concurre. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 46 Elephants..are animals approaching very near to reason. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 401 They are in shape and bigness the nearest like our green grasshoppers. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* I xv, The nearer it [tragedy] approaches the reality,. the more perfect is its power.

c. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 254 b, He is allied so nere that he may haply claime som tyght. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, v. i. 17 The Earle of Armmacke, neere knit to Charles. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 400 Long since with wo Nearer acquainted.

d. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 17 Thinges, which beynge nerer looked to, conteyne ofte tymes great errours. 1673 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 412 If it be thought fit to enter nearer and further into the matter.

8. In phr. *as near as* (one can, etc.).

1538 STARKEY *England* II i. 145 We wyl take nature for our exampul, and, as nere as we can, folow hyr steppys. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 27 A plaine without a knot, or as neere as you can without a knot. 1635 R. N. tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* I. 16, I will. take such a husband as neere as may be 1680 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 209 Work that Molding as near as you can with the Hook.

† 9. Narrowly, only by a little. *Obs. rare.*

1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1599) 17 The Foxe is scapte:..I mist him neere, t'was time for him to trudge 1592 MARLOWE *Massacre Paris* I. vii, See where my soldier shot him through the arm; He miss'd him neer. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 67 Aequentin' him..How near he 'scap't frae bein' stabbit.

*** *Denoting manner.*

10. Thriftily; parsimoniously, meanly.

a 1625 FLETCHER *Woman's Prize* III. i, If thou canst love so neer [as] to keep thy making, Yet thou wilt lose thy language. 1723 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 58, I had lived so near and so close that in a whole year I had not spent the 15s. which I had saved. 1871 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 240, I and my wife may have to live a little nearer for the next month or two.

11. With the legs close together.

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4785/4 Goes near before. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 40 A Horse that goes wide before, and near behind. *Ibid.* 63 He should stand pretty wide behind, and near before.

II. Followed by *to* († or *unto*).

12. Close *to* a place, thing, or person, in respect of space, or *to* a point in time.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1305 Laban cam to ðat welle ner. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12647 Ai to iesu was cummen neir Vn-to þe eild of thritte yeir. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* III. (Percy Soc.) 15, I..sawe a craggy roche Farre in the west, neare to the element. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III* 49 b, The custome ..nere to ye see is..on every hill or high place to erect a

beckon. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* III. 171 Neere vnto the said plaine are diuers woods and forrests. *a* 1628 Preston *Breastpl. Faith* (1630) 107 The neerer we draw to God in this life, the more pleasure we have. 1700 Dryden *Pal. & Arc.* I. 609 To Theseus' person he was ever near. *a* 1774 Harte *Eulogius* 19 Whether they nearer lived to the blest times [etc.] 1816 Byron *Siege Corinth* iii, Nearest to the wall.. Was Alp, the Adrian renegade! 1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xix. 199 Eva had come gradually nearer and nearer to her father. 1868 Lockyer *Elem. Astron* iii. § 16 (1879) 89 As the Moon's orbit is elliptical, she is sometimes nearer to us than at others.

fig. 1710 Berkeley *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* I. § 6 Some truths there are so near and obvious to the mind that [etc.].

†b. *To come* or *go near to*, to touch closely. *Obs.*

1600 Holland *Livy* xlii. xiv. 1123 In this last speech he came neere unto the L.L. of the Senat, and touched them to the quick. 1692 L'Estrange *Josephus, Antiq.* iv. viii. (1733) 92 Nothing went nearer to them than the Memory of their Outrages against Moses in the Desart.

13. Closely related *to* one by kinship or some other connexion, esp. in *near and dear*.

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7510 He was be first seculere bat was bischop to cuthbert nere. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xii. 57 He is moste neere and moste deere vnto me. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 61 In this dangerous age, since every man is neerest, and onely neere unto himselfe. 1660 Gauden *Brownrig* 241 Our inward garment, that should be nearer and dearer to us than our skins. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 126 P 2 With the Hazard of all that is near and dear to us. 1746 Eliza Heywood *Female Spect.* No. 22 (1748) IV. 197 Those persons so near and dear to him. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed 2) III 347 They are all of one opinion about what is near and dear to them.

14. Close *to* something in respect of resemblance or correspondence.

1548 Udall *Erasm. Par. Luke* x. 93 b, He came verai nere to man, bothe seeyng and beeyng seen. 1601 J. Manningham in Ingleby *Shaks. Cent. Praise* (1879) 45 Most like and neere to that in Italian called Inganni. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* I. viii 38 Which is very neere to direct Atheisme. 1751 Chatham *Lett. Nephew* i. 2, I have.. altered the..lines, in order to bring them nearer to the Latin. 1758 *Handmaid to Arts* 382 The hollow parts must be covered with a colour the nearest in appearance to gold. 1820 *Examiner* No. 654, 086/1 She comes near again to the excellence of her first performance. 1868 Browning *King & Bk.* VI 88 Fool that's near To knave. 1895 North in *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 23/1 The case which comes nearest to this of those I have seen.

15. *To go near to* (with inf.), to be on the point of, almost to succeed in (doing something).

1593 Shaks 2 *Hen. VI*, I ii 102 If you take not heed, you shall goe neere To call them both a payre of craftie Knaues. 1660 Sharnock *Vegetables* 16 If a sharp spring chance to follow it may goe near to spoile all .. the seed. 1699 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 482 It's thought that about 8 of the members will goe near to be expelled. 1742 Richardson *Pamela* III. 223 Such another Example..would go near.. to ruin the Devils Kingdom in Bedfordshire 1781 Earl Malmesbury *Diaries & Corr.* I. 405 She goes near to think her-self infallible. 1858 Masson *Milton* I. 602 The panegyrics themselves went near to prove it. 1889 F. Barrett *Under Strange Mask* II. xii. 34 It would go near to break her heart.

b. Const. with gerund. (Also *come near to.*)

1862 Gladstone *Glean.* (1879) I. 1 They droop and come near to dying. 1890 *Temple Bar* June 282 This final stroke went near to overcoming her.

III. Governing a sb. (passing into *prep*).

16. Close to, within a short distance of (a place, thing or person) in space.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3348 So o..rade til bai come ner be stedd. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 404 Meke arn alle bat wonez hym nere. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8075 The derf kyng Diamede drughe the lady ner. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilyear* 91 Into sic talk fell thay Quhill thay war neir haine. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 94 The Almonde is grafted not neere the top of the stocke, but about the middest. 1632 Jorden *Nat Bathes* iii. (1669) 22 Although neer the Coasts it be depressed and lower than the Shore. 1682 T. Flatman *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 52 (1713) II. 76, I have seen many a lusty Cur troubled .. when they have come near the Gallows. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 49 P 2 Our Coffee-house is near one of the Inns of Court. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 47/1, I who am a Bramin will not go near a Mussulman that is dead. 1839 G. Bird *Nat. Philos.* 209 Those portions of the atmosphere nearest the earth. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* xx, He lost no time in speaking as soon as she came near him.

fig. 1592 Lyly *Gallathea* III. i, I thinke we came neere you when wee saide you loued. 1620 Middleton *Chaste Maid* I. i, You'le steale away some Mans Daughter; am I nere you? 1685 Baxter *Paraphr. N. T.* Matt. xi. 11 John .. being nearest the Kingdom of the Messiah. *a* 1704 Locke (J.), He is not one jot nearer the end of such addition than at first setting out. 1889 Barrie *Window in Thrums* xx, If you would cease to dislike a man, try to get nearer his heart.

b. *To lie, come* or *go near* (one, the heart, etc.), to touch or affect deeply. Now *rare.*

c 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) xxvii, To serue the pore folke he was fulle bowne, For thay lay his hert nere. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* iv. iii. 19 No griefe did euer come so neere thy heart. 1611-12 in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) I. 162 This went so near him, that it drove him into these diseases. 1722 De Foe *Plague* (1754) 133 Private Safety lay so near them, that they had no Room to pity the Distress of others. 1849 Aytoun *Poems, Heart of Bruce* vi, There is a freit lies near my soul, I fain would tell to thee.

17. Close upon or to (a point in time).

13.. *Cursor M.* 1393 (Göttl.), It sal be nere be worldes end. 1470-85 Malory *Arthur* II. xiii. 115 So that ye wille lodge with me, for it is nere nyghte. 1668 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacra* II. i. § 4 Persons who have lived nearest those times when the things were done. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 127 P 6 Walking abroad when she was so near her Time. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Brooke Farm* ii. 18 Setting out the table for dinner; for it was near one o'clock. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* civ, The time draws near the birth of Christ.

b. Close upon, almost at (a state or condition).

1635 A. Stafford *Fem. Glory* (1869) 60 The House of David..was neere utter extinction. 1661 Boyle *Spring of Air* To Rdr., Which is really so near a rendness, that part of it has lain at the Press these six months. 1780 H. Walpole *Let. to Sir D. Dalrymple* 11 Dec., He .. took much notice of me when I was near man. 1823 F. Clissold *Ascent Mt. Blanc* 22 The sun being now near his setting. 1902 J. Buchan *Watcher by Threshold* 142 The hope was near fulfilment.

c. With gerund. Close to (*doing* something).

1762-71 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Painting* (1782) I. vii. 218 The comeliness of whose person was very near raising him to that throne. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIV. 205, I must have gone very near convincing him. 1877 *Scribner's Mag.* XV. 259/1 One instance came very near having a serious result. 1895 *Bookman* Oct. 23/1 He was perilously near showing his whole hand to the other side.

†**18.** Closely related to, intimate with (one). *Obs.*

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* v. 919 Off kyn he was, and Wallace modyr ner. 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen IV*, v. i. 81, I would humour his men, with the imputation of beeing neere their Mayster. 1660 T. Hall *Funebr. Flor.* G 2 Under Heavens Cope, There's none as I so near the Pope.

19. Close to (a thing or person) in point of similarity or achievement.

1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* iv. x. 122 b, The people..are of complection neerer the blacke then white. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* ix. 387 Their language..is nearer the Latine, then the Italian. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* d b, There are but few in the Western Parts who come near him in that. 1815 W. H Ireland *Scribbleomania* 250 Those .. Approximate nearest the Great Judge of all. 1845 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 8 Which of the more recent historians..have come near them in the vigour and truth which they threw into that history?

IV. In combs.

20. a. In the sense of 'closely' or 'close at hand', as *near-acquainted, -adjoining, -bordering, -coming, -fighting, -following, -guessed -resembling, -smiling, -stoned, -threatening, -touching, -ushering.*

1639 Fuller *Holy War* I. xiii. (1647) 21 Denmark and Norway *near-acquainted with the Arctick Pole. 1625 K. Long tr. *Barclay's Argenis* I. viii. 21 The King..walked in a *neere-adjoyning valley. 1630 Drayton *Moses* Wks. 1753 IV. 1604 The *near-bord ring envious Amalek. 1600 Fairfax *Tasso* I. lxvi, Each soldier, longing for *neere comming glorie. 1598 Chapman *Iliad* II. 529 The bold *near-fighting men, who did in Phæneus live. 1625 K. Long tr. *Barclay's Argenis* II. iv 75 Prodigies, by which the *neere-following miseries were affirmed. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxiv. P 7 That with a *near-guess'd strength in the tossing it up it may just Stand. 1739 G. Ogle *Gualtherus & Griselda* 96 The lovely Maid and *near-resembling Boy. 1820 Keats *Lamia* I. 125 Swift was seen ..the guarded nymph *near-smiling on the green. 1729 Savage *Wanderer* II. 27 Tho' dress, *near-stor'd, is vanity supplies. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* (1622) 295 The vnpitifulnesse of his owne *neare-threatning death. 1625 *Marr. & Wiving* vii. in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 267 These blood *near-touching witcheries and inducements. 1634 Milton *Comus* 279 Could that divide you from *neer-ushering guides?

†b. *Near-coloured*, of much the same colour. *Obs.*

1606 in Nichols *Progr. Jas. I* (1828) II. 67 Themselves not farre unlike, and their horses neere-coloured and suited.

c. *Sc. Near-(be)going* or *-(be)gawn*, niggardly. [So Da. *nærgaaende.*] Also *near-goingness.*

a 1774 Fergusson *Poems* (1789) II. 105 A niggard, near-gawn elf. *Ibid.* 138 A hard, near-be-gawn miser. 1821 Galt *Ann. Parish* vii. 76 The near-begoing Major and his sister. 1854 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 238 After a' his near-goingness wi' them. 1900 S. MacManus in *Century Mag.* Feb. 607/2 Without .. bein' either niggardly or near-goin'.

†**21.** 'Almost', as *near-sinking, -wretched*; *near-isle*, a peninsula; *nearlike* adv. *Obs.*

1598 Florio, *Quasi*, almost, .veri-neere,..neerelike. 1611 B. Jonson *Catiline* III. ii, O neere-wretched Rome, When both thy Senate and thy gods doe Sleepe. 1625 K. Long tr. *Barclay's Argenis* I. i. 3 Whom..The now neere-sinking Mariner invokes. 1625 Lisle *Du Bartas' Noe* 124 There lies higher a neere-isle, betwixt Cuba and Mexico.

Near (nī·ə), *a.* Forms: 4-5 ner, 5-6 nere, 6-7 neere, (7 neer; 6 *Sc.* neir, 7 neire), neare, 7- near. [I. Near *adv.*[2]]

1. Closely related by blood or kinship.

13.. *Cursor M.* 20068 (Göttl.), Sant iohan bat was his sibe ner kines-man. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* I. 54 He thair king suld be That wes in alsner degre. 1470-85 Malory *Arthur* III. xii 114 [He] sayd she was his cosyn nere. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 471 b, It shall styre up fyre also amonges the nere of bloud. 1611 Bible *Lev.* xviii. 17 They are her neere kinswomen. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xix. 101 A man receives .. the most honour from the greatnesse of his neerest kindred. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 23 P 1 To raise Uneasiness among near Relations. 1760 T. Hutchinson *Hist. Mass.* ii. 238 A near kinswoman of Sir William Bird. 1840 Arnold *Hist. Rome* II. xxxi. 218 The sons or near relations of the most influential members of the senate. 1867 Tennyson *Victim* i, Were it our neareat, Were it our deareat,..We give you his life.

2. Of persons: Closely attached to, very intimate or familiar with, another.

1523 Cromwell in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 35 By the mowthe of hys most nere and cheffest Counsaylour. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 22 Your neere friends and familiar companions. 1609 Wadsworth *Pilgr.* vi. 51 Hee had a brother a neere retainer to his Highnesse of Wales. 1654 Loveday tr. *Calprenède's Cleopatra* II. 124 The nearest and dearest friends I had. 1887 Bowen *Virg. Æneid* II. 85, I was his comrade near and companion.

b. Of friendship, etc.: Close, intimate, familiar.

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 249 b, For a nerer frendship, the lady Elenore .. was prom sed freely to my eldest sonne. *c* 1616 Fletcher & Mass. *Thierry & Theod.* II. i, Princely Son; And in this, worthy of a near[er] name. 1652 Nerdham *Selden's Mare Cl.* Ep. Ded. 16 All overtures of Amitie and nearest alliance. 1702 Rowe *Tamerl.* I. i, A Slave, of near Attendance on his Person.

3. With reference to animals or vehicles: Left (as opposed to *far, off*, or right).

This use is based on the fact that horses and cattle are commonly mounted, led, or approached, from the left side, which is consequently the one *near* to the person dealing with them. It is possible that the adj. here had originally a comparative force (from Near *adv.*[1]).

a. of parts of animals, esp. horses.

1559 *Will J. Hilds* (Somerset Ho.), A filly..with a white nere foote behinde. 1578 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 396 One grey .. mare,.. the neare ie walled. 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* III. xxvi. (1611) 184 A Horse .. spanceled on both legs of the nearer side. 1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 12 To runne the edge of the botte downe the neare liske. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4325/4 A Nanberry on the inside of the near Leg. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Walk*, Just as he is setting down his far fore-foot, he lifts up his near hind-foot. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk Farm* II. 456 We are accustomed to approach all the larger domesticated animals by what we call the near side—that is, the animal's left side. 1884 E. L. Anderson *Mod. Horsemanship* I. ii. 7 To mount without stirrups the rider should stand facing the near shoulder of the horse.

b. of horses in a team, cart-wheels, etc.

c 1611 Chapman *Iliad* xxiii. 325 Thy near horse, yet..gave thy skill the prize 1756 [F. Greville] *Maxims, Char.*, etc. 22 The poor boy..whipped up the off instead of the near horse. 1764 [see Off *a.* 2]. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* lix, One..who sat postilion-wise upon the near horse. 1842 *Act* 5 & 6 *Vict.* c. 79 § 17 The track of the left or near wheel. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 188 The near leader dashed round the back of the coach.

Comb. *a* 1840 in J. Buel *Farmer's Comp.* 129 In this operation, the left-hand or near-side horse walks on the ground not yet ploughed. 1889 H. F. Wood *Rue Cain* iv, The carman was patching up the near-side wheels.

4. Close at hand; not distant.

1565 Stapleton tr. *Bede's Hist. Ch. Eng.* 68 For that was the next nere water, which he could conueniently use for baptism. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* Introd. 27 Wilde Negros, who .. utterly mislked their so neere neighbourhood. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 192 Satan talking to his neerest Mate. 1709 Berkeley *Th Vision* § 10 When we look at a near object with both eyes. 1752 Gersaint *Catal. Rembrandt's Etch.* 115 On the Near-Ground, at the Bottom of the Print is a Globe. 1820 Keats *Ode to Nightingale* 76 Thy plaintive anthem fades Past the near meadows. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Loom & Lugger* II. ii. 19 Those whose near residence tempted to an acquaintance. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. xiv, I'll find the nearest of our men to come and take charge of him.

Comb. 1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 9 To have a care that they bee not too neare-stoned, or eare-marked. 1834 M. Scott *Cruise Midge* (1859) 479 The outline indeed [was] dangerously distinct and near like.

b. *Near point*: (See quots.). *Near work*, work involving proximity of the eye to the object.

1876 Bernstein *Five Senses* 70 This point, which is at a distance from the eye of about 4 or 5 inches, is called the near-point of the eye. 1880 *Sat. Rev.* 15 May 637/2 For every eye there is a point within which clear vision is no longer possible without optical assistance; and this .. is called the near-point. 1895 Swanzy *Diseases Eye* (ed. 5) iv. 89 The use of the eyes for near work without spectacles when the condition..requires them.

c. With reference to time.

1849 Macaulay *Hist Eng.* v. I. 617 The near prospect of reward animated the zeal of the troops. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 15 May 5/7 A thing of the near future.

5. Of a road: Short, direct. (Chiefly in *compar.* and *superl.* See also Cut *sb.*[1] 15.)

1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* July 96 Yet nearer wayes I knowe. 1652 Hickeringill *Apol. Distressed Innoc* Wks. 1716 I. 292 By pretending .. a nearer cut than going up to Hierusalem. 1702 Addison *Dial. Medals* I. (1726) 17 It is a pity indeed there is not a nearer way of coming at it. 1801 tr. *Gabrielli's Myst. Husb.* II. 116, I presume .. the road we came is a nearer cut. 1885 *Act* 48 & 49 *Vict.* c. 54 § 14 Within four miles of one another by the nearest road.

6. Close, narrow, in various applications.

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt* i. 3 b, In this nere & narowe poynt betwene seruitute & liberitie. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 9 He then had a neerer eye to the Lordes, and kept them a little strayter. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 146 Having weighed one parcel, so as they may have a near guess at the rest. 1685 Dryden *Syrus* Pref., Ess. (ed Ker) I. 256 The nearest, the most poetical..of any translation of the Æneids. 1856 Whyte Melville *K. Coventry* i, It was a near race. 1860 Russell *Diary India* II. 396 Long chases and near escapes.

7. Closely affecting or touching one.

1605 Shaks. *Macb.* III. i. 118 Euery minute of his being thrusts Against my neer'st of Life. 1642 J. M[arsh] *Argt. conc. Militia* 2 It is a more neare and immediate offence against the King. 1701 Norris *Ideal World* I. vi. 378 It was of nearer consequence to Archimedes. 1775 Johnson *Tax. no Tyr.* 9 Eagerness for the nearest good.

8. Niggardly, stingy, mean.

1616 R. Carpenter *Christ's Larumbell* 49 Cold comfort, a neere hand, a needy reward. *a* 1656 Hales *Gold. Rem.* III. (1673) 20 A near and hard and trucking chapman shall never buy good flesh. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 402 P 4, I always thought he lived in a near Manner. 1753 Mrs. Delany *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 208 A good-natured man, but reckoned near. 1864 Mrs Sherwood *Waste Not* I. 11 She is mighty near, and there is but one fire and candle between them. 1874 T. Hardy *Far fr. Mad. Crowd* xlix, Some were beginning to consider Oak a near man.

Near (nī·r), *v.* Also 6 (8) **nere**, 6 *Sc.* **neire**, 6–7 **neere**, 7 **neare**. [f. NEAR *adv.*[2] or *a.*]

1. *intr.* To draw or come near, to approach (in place or time).

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. xii. 147 The swipir Tuscan hund assais And nerys fast 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 86 Wee sayle bye Ceraunia swiftly. Wheare .. a cantel of Italye neereth. 1613 HEYWOOD *Brit. Age* II. ii. Th ir sport s I'le nerre to marre. 1798 COLERIDGE *An. Mar.* III. ii, Still I ner'd and ner'd. 1844 MRS BROWNING *Poems* II. 242 Nay, keep smiling, little child, Ere the sorrow neareth. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 379 As the time of the birth of our Lord neared.

2. *trans.* To draw near to, to approach (a person, place, etc.) †Also, to be near.

1610 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* I. i, Keep off, I charge thee neere me not 1637 — *Royal King* II ii, Give up your Key Vnto that Lord that neares you 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. v. 177 We must by this means unavoidably near her. 1808 SCOTT *Marm* II xi, Soon as they neared his turrets strong. 1874 T. N. HARPER *Peace through Truth* Ser. II I. 90 The quotation does not even near the point in debate.

3. To bring near to (one). *rare*[−1].

1849 RUSKIN *Serv. Lamps* vi. § xx 171 [To] separate man from man, and near him to his Maker.

Hence **Nea·ring** *ppl. a.*

1863 W. LANCASTER *Praeterita* 44. I feign some nearing issue, On which I wait. 1871 MORLEY *Condorcet* in *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. (1878) 49 The nearing dawn after a long night.

Near by, *adv.*, *prep.*, and *a.* Also **near-by, nearby,** and 5 (9) *Sc.* **ner,** 5–6 **nere,** 6 *Sc.* **neir.** [NEAR *adv.*[2] and BY *adv.*]

A. *adv.* **1.** Close by, close at hand. Now chiefly *dial.* and *U. S.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* v. (*John*) 101 Sancte Iohne, þat þan erand had ner by, and herd quhat wes done. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I 378 Ridand thar come, ner by quhar Wallace was, The lorde Persye. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lviii 197 Gallaffer was nere by, and herd what Huon sayd 1728 P. WALKER *Life Peden* Pref (1827) 30 The Preaching was near-by, for we heard the Psalms sweetly sung. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par* I 145 Nearby is my asses' stall. 1888 E. L. WILSON in *Century Mag.* July 328 1 The ruins of an old temple near by bear the cartouches of Rameses II.

2. Nearly, almost; thereabouts. Chiefly *Sc.*

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S T.S) 169 [He] distroyit and slew nereby all the kingis of the warld 1509 in *Mem. Hen. VII* (Rolls) 439 Hyt ys nere by an hole yere that a servant of hys hathe byn yn themperows corte. 1558 KENNEDY *Compend. Tract.* in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 166 Nerby ane thousand zeir or Augustine was borne. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot* v. 262 Al passage of Treffik .. Was neirby cuttit away fra Britanne. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xlv, After a trot o' sixty mile, or near by.

B. *prep.* **1.** Close to (a place, etc.). Now *dial.*

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 43 The citee of Hostrye .. is nereby Rome. 1814 NICHOLSON *Country Lass* iii, Near by the poet's houseless head. 1889 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s v, He lives near by th' Calvin capil

† **2.** *Sc.* Nearly in accordance with. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot* I. 231 Judges he maid neirby the vse of Rome.

C. *adj.* Close at hand, neighbouring; not far off. Chiefly *U. S.*

1858 G. MACDONALD *Phantastes* vii (1878) 120 The cows in a near-by field were eating. 1862 *Independent* (N. Y) 1 May (Cont.). The near-by trade and Western dealers are buying moderately. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 361 Great problems in the near-by future. 1887 *Times* 31 Aug. 4 3 Many p ople are housed in near by towns [U. S.].

Nearctic (nɪjɑ̄·ktɪk), *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. νέ-ος NEO- + ἀρκτικός *a*] Comprising, or pertaining to, the temperate and arctic parts of N. America, in respect of the distribution of birds, etc.

1858 SCLATER in *Proc. Linn. Soc., Zool.* II. 136 The northern or Nearctic region, extending down the centre of the table land of Mexico. 1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* iv. (1879) 161 The Nearctic [region] has been subdivided into four provinces. 1882 *American* V. 188 The opinion already expressed, that the 'Nearctic' fauna could not be considered as a fauna. 1893 NEWTON *Dict Birds* 320 The total of peculiar and characteristic Nearctic genera being .. 51.

Neare, obs. form of NE'ER.

Near hand, *adv.*, *prep* , and *a.* Now only *Sc.* and *dial.* Also **near-hand, nearhand; nerand** 6 *Sc.* **neirand.** [NEAR *adv.*[2] and HAND *sb.*]

A. *adv.* **1.** Close at hand, close by.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2844 Al be land þat our a-boute þam lai ner hand. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVI. 538 Men of the cost of Ynglland, That duelt on Hummyr or nerhand. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2221 A larger house was made nere-hande. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 13 Of nychtbour men that duelt than neirand by. 1582 N LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq E. Ind.* 157 *note*, They met with spices better cheap, and neirer hand then at Grangalor. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1670) 103 Which makes the black seem to be far off, and the white near hand. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius, Vandal Wars* II. 31 Ularis .. fled into the Church of a Village near hand. 1795 *Montford Castle* II 146 One ran before to a cottage, near hand, to order a bed 1858 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II 373 There is no other place nearer hand where I could get any good.

b Close *to* a place or person.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 129 Till the Slevach thai com neirhand. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1999 As he .. nerehande to be house leend. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 6 It is good to border with Christ, and to be near-hand to him. 1836 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* Ser I. xii. (1837) 106 A lady that had a plantation near hand to hism.

† **c.** At close quarters; closely. *Obs. rare.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 218 This battail was fought so nere hande, that kyng Edwarde was constrained to fight his awne person. 1670 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 45, I arrived at the great terras .. and there saw the thirteen statutes of our Saviour and the twelve Apostles near hand, which seem below little taller than the statue of our tallest men.

† **d.** *To go near hand*: To be economical. *Obs.*[−1]

a 1626 ANDREWES *Serm* Wks. 1843 V. 546 This is that that makes the devil so good a husband and thrifty, and to go near hand.

2. Nearly, almost. (Common *c* 1300–1600.)

13 . *Cursor M.* 989 (Göttl.) Adam was put vte nerehand nakid. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 1, I awaked there-with wittes nerehande. 14.. *Sir Beues* (O.) 3560 He had Beuys nerehande slayne. *c* 1471 FORTESCUE *Wks.* (1869) 468 Lords and Officers, had nerehand as many matters of their own .. as had the Kyng 1530 PALSGR. 718/1 He syghed tyll his herte dyd nerehande bruste. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXVIII. v. 671 He destroid all the standing corne, which now was neere-hand ripe. 1677 CARY *Chronol.* 267 This makes near hand a Years difference. 1730 RAMSAY *Fables, Two Cats & Ch.* 42 Thus he went on, Till baith the haves were near-hand done. 1785 BURNS *Death & Dr. Hornbook* xiii, Sax thousand years are near hand fled. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxix, His race is near hand run. 1865 G. MACDONALD *A. Forbes* xii, We're a' keepit in, and nearhan' hungert.

B. *prep.* Near to, close to (a place, person, point of time, or action).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 758 Se nedder nerhand hir gun draw. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxx. 12 God is nerehand his lufers. 1418 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 43 Nerhande holichurche. *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth* 2898 Whan it was nyghed nere hand none. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xvii 70, I say nocht, schir, 3ow to repreif; Bot doutle, I ga rycht neir hand it. 1577–8 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* II 666 The said Alexander .. wes not present at the doing thairof neir hand the samyn. 1633 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* xxix. (1862) I. 104 Your winter-night is near spent, it is near hand the dawning. 1792 *New Year's Morning* 13 (E. D. D.), They filled it near han' the brim. 1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* xxiii, We war near-han' the hoose. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s v., Don't thou go near-hand Ned.

C. *adj* Near. (See also *Eng. Dial. Dict.*)

1835 CLARE *Rustic Muse* 158 The near-hand stubble-field .. Showed the dimmed blaze of poppies.

So † **Near hands** *adv.*, almost. *Obs. rare*[−1].

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 11 In fayth we are nere handys outt of the doore

Nea·rish, *a.* [f. NEAR *a*] Somewhat near.

1853 G J. CAYLEY *Las Alforjas* I. 141, I had a nearish escape—look at the rim of my hat. 1881 'RITA' *My Lady Coquette* XXXIX, He had a nearish shave of his life.

Near-legged, *a. rare*[−1]. [f. NEAR *adv.*[2] II.] Going near with the (fore) legs.

1596 SHAKS *Tam. Shr.* III. ii 37 His horse .. Waid in the backe, and shoulder-shotten, neere leg'd before.

Nearly (nī·rlɪ), *adv.* Also 6-7 **ner(e)ly, neer(e)ly,** 6 **-li e.** [f. NEAR *a.* + -LY[2].]

1. With close inspection or scrutiny; carefully, narrowly. Now *rare.*

1540 MORYSINE *Vives Introd. Wysd.* B vj, If a man woll more nerelyer behold this thinge. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Avosia's Hist. Indies* II xi. 106 Whoso woulde nerely consider the causes and generall reasons before mentioned. 1669 in Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* R 4 b, If you nerly mark him, and his End. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 145 ¶ 4 If its operation be nearly examined. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* III. (1892) 209 Inspect the thing more nearly. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* xvi, His liveries, his cognizance, his feats of arms .. were nearly watched.

† **b.** With close attention or great care. *Obs.*

1554–9 *Songs & Ball. Phil. & Mary* (Roxb) 4 He shall .. the fyne flowr from the bran nerly syft. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xl. 332 Narrowly, precisely, and nearly garbelled.

c. Parsimoniously; frugally. *rare.*

1592 GREENE *Conny Catch* 9 Hauing some xx. markes in his purse, long in gathering, and nerelie kept. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 396 They had rather live nearly than take much pains.

2. With close kinship, relationship, or connexion; in close intimacy.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I 11 Vs whom it pleased him more nerely and more familiarly to draw together to himself. 1646 MAYNE *Serm. Unity* 27 The most united, happyest, nerliest allyed people in the world 1689 POPPLE tr. *Locke's 1st Let. Toleration* L.'s Wks. 1727 I. 240 Which things are nearlier related to the Government of the Magistrate than the other. 1753 JOHNSON *Adventurer* No. 84 ¶ 2 To be nearly acquainted with the people of different countries can happen to very few. 1845 TRENCH *Hulsean Lect* Ser. I. i. 1 Discourses which should more or less nearly have to do with the .. vindicating that Truth. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. iv. (1879) 167 A lady nearly connected with the writer.

3. In a special degree or manner; particularly.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov & Epigr* (1867) 177 Spide in a freende it toucheth him neerely. 1605 SHAKS *Lear* I. i. 87 It is not little I haue to say, Of what most neerely appertaines to vs both. 1642 CHAS. I *Answ.* 19 *Propos.* 24 Those Treaties in which We are neerlyest concerned 1729 SWIFT *Let. to Pope* 31 Oct., This I only mention, because it so nearly touches myself. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist., Lss. Educ.* p xxxi, Every man is nearly interested in the conduct of his superiors. 1833 HY. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* i. 5 A piece of news which nearly concerned the interests of our village.

4. At, within, or from, a short distance; closely in respect of place or position.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 174 b, And neighbour like their houses nearely stand. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. ii. 67, I doubt some danger do's approach you neerely. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 39 The Sea, .. a Soveraigne .. bulwarke to that Nation that is neerliest situated unto it. 1773 83 HOOLE *Orl. Fur.* VI. 417 When now more nearly to the walls he drew, .. He left the plain and beaten path. 1827 SOUTHEY *Peninsu. War* II. 769 Three days elapsed before the invaders again approached the works of the allies so nearly. 1853 FELTON *Fam. Lett.* x. (1865) 95, I was well pleased with such an opportunity of seeing him more nearly.

fig. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 49 The former doth more neerely, or immediately cause the effect. *a* 1732 ATTERBURY (J), They are diligent to observe whatever may nearly or remotely blemish it.

† **b.** Closely (upon one); straitly. *Obs.*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 98 They pursuyng the French men, in their flight did so nerely folow them into their holde [etc]. 1587 R. HOVENDEN in *Collect.* (O.H.S.) I. 221 Expences, which pinch us very neerlye. 1627 MAY *Lucan* IX. (1631) 129 Nearely hugging woe She feedes on teares.

5. Closely in respect of agreement or similarity.

1594 O. B. *Quest. Profit. Concern.* 7 That which shall neereliest agree with that I said before. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 343 Making a new difference between two neerely resembling brothers. 1656 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1689) 377 He is best pleased with those that nearhest resemble him. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 10 The age of non corresponded more nearly with that of the beech tree. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 183 The *Euthydemus* is that in which he approaches most nearly to the comic poet.

6. With close approximation or near approach (to some state or condition, etc.)

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. ii. 91 As neerely as I may, Ile play the penitent to you. *a* 1615 DONNE *Ess.* (1654) 95 God, which cannot be known by his own Name, may nearlyest by the names and prosperity of his. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y., Morning* xvi, I o live more nearly as we pray. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* XVI. III. 718 As nearly prime minister as any English subject could be under a prince of William's character.

b. Within a (very) little; almost, all but.

1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* I. 92 Made neerly stiff enough. *Ibid.* 107 Till the Water is neerly consumed 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 4 ¶ 2 This kind of writing .. is to be conducted nearly by the rules of comic poetry. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xviii, I languished here for nearly three weeks. 1800 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I 175 Years nearly lost to my own happiness. 1823 F. CLISSOLD *Ascent Mt. Blanc* 21 It was nearly six o'clock. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) I. 54, I .. was very nearly making a blunder.

c. *Not . . nearly*, nothing like.

1811 COLERIDGE in Southey *Life Andrew Bell* (1844) II. 646, I have not received nearly one-half of the subscriptions. 1884 M. MACKENZIE *Dis Throat & Nose* II 201, I do not employ irrigation nearly so frequently as formerly.

Nea·rmost, *a. dial.* [f. NEAR *a.*] Nearest.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 176/15 Nermost, *proximus.* 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss* s.v. *Neaider*, When contact in per on is implied, then the superlatives are *Nearmost* [etc.].

Nearness (nī·rnes). Also 5–6 **nerenes**(se, 6–7 **nearenesse, neere- neer-.** [f. NEAR *a.* + -NESS.] The state, fact, or quality of being near.

1. Close kinship or relationship.

1444 *Reg. Mag. Sig.* (1882) 63/2 For naturale affection [and] neirness of kyn and blude. 1539 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 187 The mater cannot be concluded without the Bishop of Romes despensacion for nerenes of blod. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec Intell.* II (1628) 29 Betweene that and this, here is no neerenesse of affinitie at all. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 66 To tell what neerenesse in every kind is enough, is matter of great art. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* V. § 17 No regard being had to merit .. or nearness of blood. 1786 BURKE *Art. agst. H. Hastings* Wks 1842 II. 131/2 From proximity of situation and nearness of connexion, [he] was likely to have any intelligence concerning his female relations from the best authority. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XXIII. V 99 If nearness of blood alone were to be regarded. 1878 J. P HOPPS *Rel. & Mor. Lect.* XIX 61 His nearness to God as a son was a nearness we also might enjoy.

b. Close intimacy or friendship.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. ii. 127 Besides our neerenesse to the King in loue, Is neere the hate of those loue not the King. 1647–8 COTTERELL *Davila's Hist. France* (1678) 9 The King received him into the same nearness as before. 1681–6 J SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 105 In that Nearness and Intimacy, he could not but have a most perfect Knowledge of him. 1703 ROWE *Ulyss.* I. i, He still has held him In more especial Nearness to his Heart. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 73 But has love with knowledge grown, does nearness bind more nearly?

2. Proximity in space. Also *fig.*

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 399 b, This countrie was linked unto them in great amitie, .. for the nerenes therof. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1670) 37 The nearness to it, gives motion, heat, and lightness. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* IV iii, In proportion to the nearness of the cause, and the weakness of the subject. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 771 Their nearness to each other must be increased or diminished according to .. the shade required. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cxvii, That out of distance might ensue Desire of nearness. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 264 The house itself had every good in it, except nearness to a stream.

3. Close resemblance or similarity.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III (1586) 152 Hogs flesh .. hath such a nearenesse and agrement with our bodies. 1624 BEDELL *Lett.* i. 39 The nearenesse of my name to one Master William Bidulph. 1681 *Whole Duty Nations* 14 United by nearness of Manners, Customs, and Disposition. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* (1876) 131 Media was allied to Persia .. by nearness of language.

b. Close approximation (to accuracy).

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. xii. 73 To come to a necessary nearness at first, [is] far surer than by uncertain guessing. 1838 DR MORGAN *Ess. Probab* 178 Pointing out, with great nearness, the law which regulates the mortality of large masses of people.

4. Parsimony, niggardliness; frugality.

1584 LODGE *Alarum agst. Usurers* (Shaks. Soc.) 77 Some terme it thrifftinesse, some neernesse, but in plaine tearmes, it is usurie. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 238 He being so percimonious and sparing in his expences, that from this his nearenesse [etc.]. 1677 *Govt. Venice* 188 The

Greeks. eat Fish for Luxury, whereas the Venetian does it for Nearness. 1896 in Thornbury *Turner* (1862) II. 180 It was..the nearness that is capable of life-long self-sacrifice.

† 5. Importance, consequence. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1679 *Establ. Test* 2 In a Concern of so common and universal Nearness.

Near-sighted, *a.* [f. NEAR *a.* + SIGHT *sb.* Cf. Icel. *nærsýnn*, Da. *nærsynet*, Sw. *närsynt.*]

1. Having distinct vision only of near objects; unable to see clearly at a distance; short-sighted.

1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2103/4 He is about 17 years old,.. near sighted. 1723 *Pres. St. Russia* II. 63 Being lame, near-sighted, pitted with the Small-Pox. 1775 MME. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* 3 Apr., He is so near-sighted, that he peers in every body's face a minute or two before he knows them. 1833 J. RENNIE *Alph. Angling* 17 The form of the eye in fishes proves that they are all very near-sighted. 1890 F. W. ROBINSON *Very Strange Fam.* 146 Lewis.. peered at me in his old near-sighted way.

fig. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. 42 He had a near-sighted mind. 1864 DASENT *Jest & Earnest* (1873) II. 41 Let our philology..rather be near-sighted than far-fetched. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 349 Learn not to be near-sighted in history.

2. Close, careful.

1828 MOIR *Mansie Wauch* vi, I found myself..well instructed in the tailoring trade, to which I had paid a near-sighted attention.

Hence **Near-sightedness.**

1811 *Malone's Boswell* I. 360 Alluding, no doubt, to his near-sightedness. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 155 He was informed that near-sightedness was almost unknown among them. 1884 E. P. ROE *Nat. Ser. Story* IX, The result of near-sightedness.

Nease, obs. variant of NESE, nose.

Neashness, obs. form of NESHNESS.

Neast(e, dial. variants of *neist*, NEXT.

Neast(ling, obs. forms of NEST(LING.

Neat (nīt), *sb.* Forms: 1 néat (næt, 2 niatt), 1, 3-4 net, 3-6 neet, 3-7 nete (4 nett, 5 nette, 6 neette, neyte), 6-7 neate, 6- neat. [OE. *néat* neut. = OFris. *nit*, *net*, OS. **nôt* (MDu. *noot*), OHG. *nôz* (obs. or dial. Germ. *nosz*, *nos*), ON. *naut* NOWT (Norw. *naut*, Sw. *nöt*, Da. *nod*):—OTeut. **nautom*, f. *naut-* ablaut-variant of *neut-* to enjoy or possess, OE. *néotan*: cf. NAIT *sb.* and *v.*[1]]

1. *sing.* An animal of the ox-kind; an ox or bullock, a cow or heifer. Now *rare.*

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxxii. 23 Swe swe neat geworden ic eam. *c* 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past C.* xiv. 80 Đa breost ðæs neates. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 940 A net, and a got, and a sep. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xix. 261 Iohan most gentil of alle, The prys nete of Piers plow. *c* 1400 *Vwaine & Gaw.* 252 His hevyd was als grete Als of a rowncy or a nete. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 354/2 Neet, neest, *bos.* 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 77 [He] may well kill a neate and a sheepe of his owne. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III 203 In the concave of a horse or neat's footing. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 329 *Neat*, a Heifer, or any of the kind of Beeves. 1895 MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1899) II. 318 A savage Bull, he was a gallant looking neat.

2. († *pl.* or) *collect.* Cattle.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxxv. 7 Men & neat hale ðu does dryhten. *c* 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xx. 249 Se þas foldan gescop, & hi gefylde þa neata cynnum. *c* 1131 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an 1131 Micel orfcwalm on mie & on swin. *c* 1205 LAY. 369 Children & hinen þa ure nete sculen zemen. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3712 De lond is god, ful of erf and of netes brod. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3019 His fadir slow bath schep and net. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 172 Prestis also..bien schep and neet. 1461 *Paston Lett.* II. 55 He..toke there xxxvj. heede of nete. 1535 *Goodly Primer, Matins* Ps. viii, As flocks of sheep, all herds of neat. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 110 Be sure thy neat haue water and meat. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 125 The Steere, the Heyfer, and the Calfe, Are all call'd Neat. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 329 Their Neat, though small are sleek and well-liking. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (J.), Set it in rich mould, with neats dung and lime. 1802 W. FORSYTH *Fruit Trees* xxiii. (1824) 331 Rotten neats-dung is the best dressing that you can give it. 1857 MORRIS *Jason* I. 241 The herdsmen drave Full oft to Cheiron woolly sheep, and neat.

Comb. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 354/2 Neet Dryvare, *armentarius.* 1894 ATKINSON *Old Whitby* 21 The unromantic homeliness of the neat-stalls.

b. Used appositively, in *neat cattle.*

1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* 60 Two hundred sheep and fifty head of Neat Cattle. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Nov. 540/2 Drawn by oxen or neat cattle. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 378 Sheep, horses, and even every kind of neat cattle. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 339 Neat cattle were sent to France in large numbers.

Neat (nīt), *a.* and *adv.* Also 6-7 neate, nete. [ad. AF. *neit*, *net*, F. *net* = Prov. *net*, *ned*, Sp. *neto*, It. *netto*, for **net'do* :—L. *nitid-um* (cf. Pg. *nedo*), f. *nitēre* to shine.]

In 17th c. examples the precise sense intended is not always clear.

A. *adj.* I. † 1. Clean; free from dirt or impurities. Also const. *from.* *Obs.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* (1877) 62 His mainor place being in euery corner verie neat and clene. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 244/2 [They] must shewe them selues neate and cleane from the faultes which S. Paule condemneth here. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 46 Mince the two Capons. .. Put them into a large neat Boulter. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* v. 184 Linnen cloth, that will not burne being cast into the fire, but serveth to make it neate and white.

† b. Denoting freedom from disease. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trans.* 256 Every ship had a neat Patent to shew that those places from whence they came were free from the infection.

† 2. Clear, bright. *Obs.*

1591 SPENSER *Virg. Gnat* 119 Fresh springing wells, as christall neate. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* III. xi. 154 A Membrane..wherewith it is covered, and shines with a neat color. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 133 This stone is very hard, looks like a kind of Porphyrie, and is very neat when polished. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VII. 764/1 The sand..was peculiarly adapted to the making of glass, as being neat and glittering.

3. Of liquors: Pure, unadulterated; *spec.* not mixed with water, undiluted.

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 191 The Wine that runneth on the lees, is not therefore to be accompted neate because it was drawne of the same peece. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 80 Thou didst drink wine both pure and neate. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 124 She saw me mix water with my wine,..she and her women drank it neat. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 264 P 5 The Hogsheads of Neat Port came safe. 1762 LLOYD *Poet. Wks.* (1774) II. 6 Will you pour out to English swine, Neat as imported, old Greek wine? 1815 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 68 Accustomed to drink neat spirits. 1852 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 359/2, I was obliged to drink rum; it wouldn't ha done to ha drunk the water neat. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* I, I should take a small glass of brandy neat.

fig. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.-t.* vi, A remark .. is not .. to be taken 'neat', but watered with the ideas of common sense. 1887 *Brit. Weekly* 5 Aug. 219/2 They could take the truth neat, so to speak.

b. So of other substances. *rare.*

1651 R. CHILD in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 53 If one take pure neat Honey, and ingeniously clarifie and scum and boyl it. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 385 Grains of gold, absolute gold, pure and neat. 1885 W. L. CARPENTER *Soap & Candles* 174 The soap .. may..be put in the 'neat' state direct into the cooling boxes.

† c. Of a language: Pure. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 378 They speak Persian, more or less neat, as the people are more or less at a distance from Shiras.

4. Free from any reductions; clear, net.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 200, 600,000 ducates of golde neat and free of all charges. 1670 PETTUS *Fodina Reg.* 19 Paying the King the eighth part neat. 1685 SIR W. PETTY *Will* p. vii, I have of neat profits out of the lands .. 1100*l.* per ann. 1714 STEELE *Lover* No. 24 (1727) 142 The Brother's Estate when cleared would not be a neat Thousand a Year. 1747 W. HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) II. 150 The Commander has .. Two-Eighths of the neat Produce of every Prize. *a* 1790 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. ix. (1869) I. 101 It is this surplus only which is neat or clear profit. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. iv. 457 He offered to give a neat sum, to cover all expenses. 1887 *Daily News* 28 June 2/5 Sheep trade improved and prices higher, especially for prime neat weights.

† b. Unbroken, complete. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5360/9 All the..French Wines are neat and entire parcels.

c. Exact, precise. Now *dial.*

1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 58 If the Endorser cannot meet with a Remitter, for the Neat and precise Sum. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I. 60 This is the sum whereon the Repartition ought to be made; all the particular Goods bearing their neat Proportion. 1875 PARISH *Sussex Dict.*, 'Tis ten rod neat, no more and no less. 1894 'IAN MACLAREN' *Brier Bush* 201 It cam tae the hundred neat.

II. † 5. Of persons: Inclined to refinement or elegance; finely or elegantly dressed; trim or smart in apparel. *Obs.*

1546 HEYWOOD *Proverbs* (1874) 140 Like one of fond fancie so fine and so neate, That would have better bread than is made of wheate. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 118 Be not curious to curle thy haire, nor carefull to be neat in thine apparel. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* I. i, Still to be neat, still to be drest, As you were going to a feast. 1655 VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* II. *Providence* iii. (1858) 167, I, like flowers, shall still go neat As if I knew no month but May.

† b. Of dress: Elegant, trim. *Obs. rare.*

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 101 Deckt in neat attire. 1695 KENNETT *Paroch. Antiq.* Gloss. s.v. *Garba*, A neat or handsome garb.

† 6. Of women: Trim, smart. *Obs.*

Possibly with more or less implication of sense 5.

1559 *Mirr. Mag., Dk. Clarence* xliv, Matched with a mayden nete. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 354 This your neat Bride is one of the *Empusæ* called *Lamiæ.* 1656 R. FLETCHER tr. *Martial* v. ii, Ye Matrons, Boyes, and Virgins neat, To you my Page I dedicate.

7. Characterized by elegance of form or arrangement, with freedom from all unnecessary additions or embellishments; of agreeable but simple appearance; nicely made or proportioned.

In early use the handsomeness of the thing appears to be the more prominent idea.

a. of towns, buildings, etc.

1549-62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* cxxii. 3 O thou Jerusalem full faire;..much like a Citie neat. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* iii. i, Here's a most neate fine street, is't not? 1630 M. GODWYN tr. *Bp. Hereford's Ann. Eng.* (1675) 65 Hampton Court, the neatest pile of all the King's houses. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 112 Many neat houses and pleasant seats there be in this county. 1727 BERKELEY *Tral. Tour Italy* Wks. 1871 IV. 522 The gardens are neat, spacious, and kept in good order. 1773 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 25 Aug., We lay at Montrose, a neat place. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* 302/1 A neat and commodious mansion-house. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. xv, It was made neater by there really being two halls in the house.

b. in general use.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 393 When I thinke vpon thy neate proportion. 1601 R. CHESTER *Love's Mart., Compl.* (1876) 6 Her Feete..Are neat and litle to delight the eye. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. ii. 53 You must have .. Sets of Steel Letters..,with a neat Hammer to use with them. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 43 Mr. Aubrey..writ a neat Hand. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 239 In a focus round and neat, Let all your rays of information meet. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 244 An agate style, ground and polished to a smooth neat point. 1858 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 393 What our livery-stable keepers call a neat fly. 1888 MISS BRADDON *Fatal Three* I. ii, The furniture was neat.

absol. 1872 LOWELL *Pope* Prose Wks. 1890 IV. 48 It seems to me that Pope had a sense of the neat rather than of the beautiful.

c. *spec.* of wool: (see quot.).

1884 W. S. B. MCLAREN *Spinning* 19 Fine [wool] from the shoulders; neat, from the middle of the sides and back.

8. a. Of language or style: Well selected or expressed; *esp.* brief, clear, and to the point; cleverly or smartly put or phrased.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 2 Aptnesse of words and sentences respecting that they be neate and choicely picked. 1621 in *Crt. & Times of Jas. I* (1848) II. 277, I have heard extraordinary commendation made of a neat speech by one Pym. 1687 EVELYN *Diary* 27 Feb., A very quaint neate discourse of moral righteousnesse. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 265 A neat Answer made to his Paper. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 278 Though the stile be neat, The method clear, the argument exact. 1830 MACAULAY *Let.* in Trevelyan *Life* (1876) I. 196 A clear and neat statement of the points in controversy. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* I. 11, I am not sure that the simpler Hottentot version is not the neater of the two.

b. Of preparations, esp. in cookery: Dainty, elegant, tasteful.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* IV. ii. 48 *Arvi.* How Angell-like he sings? *Gui.* But his neate Cookerie? 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 51 A very neat and curious Banquet. 1668-9 PEPYS *Diary* 26 Feb., Had a mighty neat dish of custards and tarts. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Misc. Tracts* (1684) 10 The Camphyre that we use is a neat preparation of the same. 1731 BOLINGBROKE *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 127 You keep servants and horses, and frequently give little neat dinners. 1799 UNDERWOOD *Diseases Children* (ed. 4) I. 55 A few grains of magnesia..forms a much neater medicine. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 248 The male [fowls] making the best roast, and the female the neatest boil.

c. Cleverly contrived or executed; involving special accuracy or precision.

1598 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* x. H iij b, The Orbes celestiall Will daunce Kemps figge. They'le revel with neate iumps. 1625 MASSINGER *New Way* v. i, Was it not a rare trick to make the deed nothing? I can do twenty neater. 1675 A. BROWNE *App. Art Limning* 10 Rather make choice of a good Free and Bold Following of Nature, then to affect an extreme Neat way. 1846 GREENER *Sci. Gunnery* 150 The neatest part of the process consists in the joining of the points of the two rods. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xi. III. 90 A neater specimen of legislative workmanship. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. iv, This was a neat and happy turn to give the subject.

9. a. Of persons (and animals): Inclined to cleanliness or tidiness.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 154 Let euery young man be neate, not nastie. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 502 Wherein is he neat and cleanly, but to carue a Capon, and eat it? 1627 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 46 He was very neat, loving cleanlinesse both in apparrell and diet. 1670 BROOKS *Works* (1867) VI. 441 The neatest person may sometimes slip into a slough. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 16 P 2 He was remarkably neat in his dress. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xv. (1817) 122 Inhabiting dirt, it is, of all animals, the neatest. 1885 MISS BRADDON *Wyllard's Weird* I. i. 14 He was neat and methodical in all small matters. 1898 *Cable* 9 Apr. 231/1 A neat farmer is easily distinguished by his fences.

transf. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 121 Finding one haire in a platter of meat, they will not touch it..So strict are they in their neat Superstition.

b. Exhibiting skill and precision in action or expression.

1612 SPEDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Polyolb.* iv. 215 Your more neat judgements .. rather make it symbolicall than truely proper. *a* 1623 FLETCHER *Wit for Mony* I. ii, *Men.* To be a villain is no such rude matter. *Cam.* No, if he be a neat one. 1684 tr. *Agrippa's Van. Arts* liv. 148 In Discourse, the Italians are grave, .. the Spaniards neat, .. the French quick and ready. 1806 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Tristia* Wks. 1812 V. 337 You paint so sweetly Love's alarms The neat Historian of their charms.

10. Put or kept in good order, tidy.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. i. 117 Now my spruce companions, is all ready, and all things neate? 1728 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Clies Bristol* 10 Apr., The exchanges are all noble buildings .. and kept wonderfully neat. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* I. xxxi. 311 A tradesman's books should always be kept clean and neat. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* v, They met with simple but neat accommodation. 1865 MISS YONGE *Clever Woman* I. 296 The hair and dress, though always neat, and still as simply arranged as possible. 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* I. 14 Everything is very neat about him and very quiet.

11. *slang.* In ironical use: Rare, fine.

1827 T. CREEVEY in *C. Papers* (1904) II. 138 So much for my new friend! Is he not a neat one? 1828 *Ibid.* 186 His wife seems to have been quite as neat an article as his sister.

12. *Comb.*, as *neat-faced*, *-fingered*, *-footed*, *-limbed*: also NEAT-HANDED.

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III. 200 Doubtlesse the neat finger'd Artist will answer yes. 1747 *Mem. Nutrebian Crt.* II. 252 The neat-limbed Nymph suckling the infant. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Old Margate Hoy*, Thy neat-fingered practice in the culinary vocation. 1844 LD. HOUGHTON *Palm Leaves* 103 That bright-eyed and neat-limbed boy. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. IX. 293 For the sake Of his neat-footed bride. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* xlii, The pale, neat-faced copying clerk.

B. *adv.* Neatly.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 195 Its head was much bigger and neater shap'd. 1755 J. SHEBBEARE *Lydia* (1760) II. 53 She was dressed extremely neat, without show or ostentation. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 423 The rest .. he disposes neat At

measured distances. 1822 J. Platts *Bk. Curiosities* 752 To lay their colour or ink neater on the paper. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* xvi, I think I could do it neater than you.

b. *Comb.*, as *neat-bound, -cut, -dressed, -polished.*

1729 Savage *Wanderer* v. 43 Neat polish'd mansions rise in prospect gay. 1757 Dyer *Fleece* iii. Poems (1761) 138 The neat-dress'd housewives .. Come tripping on. 1782 Pennant *Journ. Chest. to Lond.* 127 Moxhull hall, the neat-dressed seat of Mr. Hacket. 1822 Lamb *Elia* Ser. ii *Thoughts on Books*, To be strong-backed and neat-bound is the desideratum of a volume. *a* 1852 Moore *Case of Libel* x, A cloven hoof, Through a neat-cut Hoby smoking out.

Neat, *v.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. prec.]

1. *trans* (and *intr.*) To make neat; † to clean.

1574 Hellowes *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 356 It shall be more expedient, to neate and purge the snuffers, than to snuffe the candels. ? 1579 Montgomerie *Poems* xlviii. 101 Our bottismen our geir prefythie ne ts. 1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xl. (1887) 231 The houres before learning .. are to be bestowed, vpon either neating of the bodie, or solacing of the minde. *a* 1658 Durham *Exp. Revelation* vi. (1680) 32 A girdle .. was used for neating the long robe. 1736 Pegge *Alph. Kenticisms* s.v., 'She neats about', i.e. she goes about the house, making things neat and clean.

2. *trans.* To clear, net (a sum).

1788 W. Marshall *Yorksh.* I. 246 It would have neated only 2*d* a foot. 1803 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXI. 120 These have .. neated fully eighteen pounds ten shillings an acre.

Neate, obs. form of Neat *sb.*

Neaten (nī·t'n), *v.* [-en 5.] To make neat.

1838 *Sun* 23 Apr. 4/1 The neck is neatened with a collar-band and tabbed collar.

† **Nea·tery.** *Obs.* [f. Neat *sb.* + -ery.] A place for cattle.

1647 Haward *Crown Rev.* 30 The Neatery. . Seven Yeomen Purveyor of Oxen, Mutton, Veale, Lambe, &c.

Neath (nīþ), *prep. dial.* and *poet.* Also **'neath.** [Aphetic for Aneath.] Beneath.

1787 Taylor *Poems* 25 (E. D. D.), Grannie's crown fu' weil he claw'd, An' 'neath her kirtle. 1824 Macfaggart *Gallowid. Encycl.* 352 Tykes wad bask..neath the auld a m-chair. 1871 Palgrave *Lyr. Poems* 54 Had I seen 'neath a face of mercy Hell's particular malice mask'd. 1887 P. M Neill *Blawearie* 177 One of the pair caught him by the feet, the other neath the armpits.

Neat-handed, *a.* [Neat *a.*] Having a neat or deft manner of handling things; dexterous.

1632 Milton *L'Allegro* 86 Their savory dinner . Which the neat handed Phillis dresses. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Homes Abroad* i. 4 A neat-handed dairy-maid. 1845 *Peter Parley's Ann.* VI. 195 Bracelets for the neatest-handed of her nymphs. 1877 Mrs. Forrester *Mignon* I. 5 Neat-handed Phillis and a coadjutor served tea and coffee.

Hence **Neat-ha·ndedness.**

1839 Ure *Dict Arts* 218 The French with all their ingenuity and neat-handedness. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 533 The French doctor had praised her skill and neat-handedness.

Neather, obs. Sc. f. Neither, obs. f. Nether.

Neatherd (nī·t,hɔ̄id). Also 4–5 **neat-**, 4. 6 **net-**, 6 **nete-**. [f. Neat *sb* + Herd *sb*] One who has the care of neat cattle, a cowherd.

1382 Wyclif *Amos* vii 14 Y am not a prophete,..but a neet herde Y am. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 161 The loresman of the Schepherdes. And ek of hem that ben netherdes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 354/2 Neet Hyrde, *bubulcus*. *a* 1540 Barnes *Wks* (1573) 190/1 Hee .. went to the kinges Neteherdes house, and there desired lodginge. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron* III. 1045/1 The sheepe will obeie the shepheard, and the neat be ruled by the neatheard. 1603 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* 233 Vpon the mountains dwell neat-herds and sheaphards. 1668 H. More *Div. Dial.* iii. xxix (1713) 223 More like to the blowing of a Neatherd's or Swineherd's Horn than to the sound of a Trumpet. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *S. abbed heels*, If the Disease returns,..apply the Neatherds Ointment. 1761 Hume *Hist. Eng.* I. ii. 44 A neatherd, who had been entrusted with the care of some of his cows. 1823 Scott *Quentin D.* xxxv, A bull..compelled by the neat-herd from the road which he wishes to go 1878 Addy *Mem. Beauchief Abbey* 53 *note*, These may have been ..huts for the neatherds

fig. 1581 Marbeck *Bk of Notes* 842 The Pope, who is his Neatherd here vpon earth.

Hence **Nea·therdess,** a female neatherd.

1648 Herrick *Hesper.*, *Neatherds*, Hark how can I now expresse My love unto my Neatherdesse. 1885 A Dobson *Sign of Lyre* 203 Whither away, fair Neat-herdess?

Nea·thmost, *a. Sc.* Also **neith-, neth-.** [f. Neath + -most; cf. Nethemest.] Lowest.

1790 Morison *Poems* 27 (E. D D.), Garter height the neith'most clout Is hanged wi' awfu force. 1850 Blackie *Æschylus* I. 93 How? Thou who sittest on the neathmost bench, Speak'st thus to me? 1871 W. Alexander *Johnny Gibb* xiv. 106 The vera nethmost shall o' the lamp's dry.

Neat-house. Also **neats'.** [f. Neat *sb.* Cf. Da. dial. *nøds* for *nøthus*]

1. A house or shed in which cattle are kept.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 354/2 Neet howse, *boscar.* 1600 Surflet *Countrie Farme* iv. iii. 634 The best and purest dung that you can find in your neathouse. 1615 Manwood *Lawes Forest* xxiv 212 Any Swine-house, Neat-house, or Sheepe house. 1806 Bloomfield *Wild Flowers* 43 Sue round the Neathouse squalling ran. 1825 *Let it alone*, etc. in *Houlston Tracts* Brit. Mus.) I. xiv. 5, I must not put off ..building a neat-house.

2. A locality near Chelsea Bridge, where there was a celebrated market-garden. Also *pl.*

1632 Massinger *City Madam* iii. i, The neat-house for musk-melons, and the gardens Where we traffic for asparagus. 1663 *Clarke Papers* (Camden) IV. 305 In a garden by the neats' howse. 1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No 3167/4 A Messuage and 14 Acres of Garden ground at the Neathouses, Westminster. 1721 Bradley *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 184 The first, which are Kitchen Gardens,..are those at the Neat-Houses near Tuttle-fields, Westminster. 1761 *Lond & Environs* V. 24. 1804 Earl Lauderdale *Public Wealth* iii. 132 *note*, The produce of the soil at the Neat-houses before mentioned.

attrib. 1727 S. Switzer *Pract. Gard.* Pref. 11 The practice of our Neathouse-men and Gardiners.

Neatify (nī·tifəi), *v.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* Also **6 netify, 7 -fie.** [f. Neat *a.* + -(i)fy.] *trans.* To make neat, to purify. Hence **Nea·tifying.**

1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 11 With Wines delaied, neatified, and guelded, as it were, by passing thorow an Ipocras bag. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* ii. *Comm.* 34 That which he addeth is onelie the worke of a woman, to neathie and polish. 1684 Baxter *One Thing Nec.* Pract. Wks. 1830 X. 424 Did Christ or his apostles spend their time . neatifying their bodies, or such like? 1826 Polwhele *Trad. & Recoll.* I. v. 161 The internal decoration, or rather neatifying of the Church, was at length accomplished.

† **Nea·tish,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. In 3 **netisse.** [f. Neat *sb.* + -ish 1.] Resembling cattle.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 37 þe shepisse and þe netisse men beð under cristes þralshipe.

† **Neat-land.** *Obs. rare*[−0]. [For OE. *genéatland*: see Geneat.] (See quot.)

1672 Blount *Law Dict*, Neatland, land let or granted out to the Yeomanry.

Neatly (nī·tli), *adv.* [f. Neat *a.* + -ly 2.] In a neat manner or style.

1. So as to present a neat appearance; in a nicely finished way.

1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb* iv. (1586) 187 If their woorkmanship bee neately, and equally wrought. 1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 75 They wear .. pumps very neatly made. 1712–4 Pope *Rape Lock* ii. 38 Twelve vast French Romances, neatly gilt. 1784 Cowper *Task* ii. 587 There closely braced And neatly fitted, it .. binds the shoulders flat. 1819 Shelley *Peter Bell 3rd* vii. viii, A genteel drive . With sifted gravel neatly laid. 1860 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* III. 61 My clothes folded neatly up.

2. With neatness or tidiness (in dress, etc.).

1581 Pettie tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* iii. (1586) 172 b, Neither take we anie great care to be serued honourablie, neatelie, and reuerentlie. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* iv. iii. 168, I will neuer trust a man againe, for keeping his sword cleane, nor .. wearing his apparrell neatly. 1656 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* vi. (1701) 235/1 Seeing a young man very neatly dress'd. 1735 Berkeley *Querist* § 60 Whether there be any instance of a state wherein the people, living neatly and plentifully, did not aspire to wealth?

3. With brevity, cleanness, and point.

1570 *Marriage Wit & Sci.* ii. iii. in Hazl *Dodsley* II. 346 Ah flattering quean, how neatly she can talk! 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy* Ep. Ded, In a matter nothing doubtfull to vse needlesse proofes, as Tullie neatly saith. 1638 Junius *Paint. Ancients* 54 Simonides expounded this point somewhat neatlier. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* i. 10 How neatly Sir Theodore Mayhern delivers his Observation of this Animal. 1724 Wesley *Wks.* (1787) 378 Of Hyperboles .. those are the best which are the neatliest couched. 1884 *Manch. Exam* 24 Nov 6/1 It may be doubted whether a turkish point was ever put more neatly.

4. Cleverly, dexterously.

1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1638) 252 To haue a boy.. neatly placed behind him vnder his large robes. 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low C. Wars* 341 Averring, that he onely counterfeited a face of modesty, the more neatly to hide the cruelty of his heart. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 88 A notable Skirmish wherein they were neatly intrapp'd 1860 Motley *Netherl* ix. (1868) II. 35 The plan was neatly carried out. 1890 Baker *Wild Beasts* I. 131 You naturally wish to kill your animal neatly.

5. *Comb.* as *neatly-finished, -made*, etc.

1599 B Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* iv. v, I am the neatlyest-made gallant i' the companie. 1681 Chetham *Angler's Vade-m.* xxxvii § 2 (1689) 233 The very best and neatliest spun Hemp yarn. 1836–9 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Parish* vii, There was a neatly-written bill in the parlour window. 1859 W. Collins *Q. of Hearts* ii, Little neatly-gloved hands. 1860 Geo. Eliot *Mill on Fl.* ii. ii, With the neatliest finished border.

Neatness (nī·tnés). [f. Neat *a.* + -ness.]

1. The quality or condition of being neat, in various applications of the adj.

1555 Eden *Decades* 138 It was so named for the neatenesse and bewtifulnes therof. 1593 Norden *Spec. Brit., Cornwall* (1728) 63 Her is not a towne more comendable for neatnes of buyldinges. 1638 Junius *Paint. Ancients* 120 There is a wonderfull great difference between pure neatnesse and curious affectation. 1682 Norris *Hierocles* 97 Too much Neatness will slide into Luxury and softness. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* II. 359, I was much pleas'd with the Neatness of the Good Woman. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 171 There is much geometrical neatness in the disposal of the serpent's scales *c* 1850 *Arab Nts.* (Rtldg.) 584 She had even neglected that neatness and cleanliness so becoming to persons of her sex. 1867 A. Duncan *Mem. W. Duncan* 28 It was quite a model in respect of order and neatness and freeness from weeds.

pl. 1834 H. Miller *Scenes & Leg.* xx, She retained a few of the mechanical neatnesses of her earlier years. 1859 Meredith *R. Feverel* xlii, Looking to their neatnesses.

b. In reference to language or style.

1548 Patten *Exped. Scotl.* Pref. a v, For the neatnes of making and fynenes of sense. 1576 Fleming tr. *Caius' Dogs* To Rdr., The elegantnes and neatnesse of his Latine phrase. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) I. 407, I find .. such a galiantry and neatness in your lines, that you may give the law of lettering to all the world 1685 Cotton tr. *Montaigne* (1711) I. xxxix. 354 Neatness of style is no manly Ornament. 1824 L. Murray *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 313 There is a peculiar neatness in a sentence beginning with the conjunctive form of a verb. 1859 Helps *Friends in C.* Ser. ii. II. xii. 311 Neither does neatness of expression affect us much.

2. Dexterity, smartness.

1852 Stanley *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xvi. 313 The neatness with which the Philistine watchmen are outdone.

† **Nea·tress.** *Obs.* [irreg. f. Neat *sb.* + *-ress* as in *actress*, etc.] A female neatherd.

1586 Warner *Alb. Eng.* iv. xx. (1612) 96 The Neatresse, longing for the rest, Did egge him on to tell [etc.]. 1621 Lady M. Wroth *Urania* 485 She was a Neatresse, and in truth an neate one.

Neat's foot. [f. Neat *sb.*] The foot of an ox, used as an article of food.

[1589 ? Lyly *Pappe w. Hatchet* B iv, Why shuld I feare him that walkes on his neats-feete?] 1595 *Eng. Tripe-wife* (1881) 149 Thy tripes were yong, thy neates feete fat and faire. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* iii. 70 The feete of a Bullocke or Heifer, which we commonly call Neats feete. 1652 French *Yorksh. Spa* xiii. 101, I forbid all flesh that is very salt, and fat, Bacon, Porke, Neats-feet, Tripes. 1720 Stryte *Stow's Surv.* I. ii. v. 89/2 Such as sell Tripe, Neats Feet, Sheep's Trotters, &c. 1846 Mrs. Birch *Mrs. Rundell's Dom. Cookery* 108 Boil a pair of neat's feet very tender. 1852 Draper *Intell. Devel. Europe* v. (1865) 111 His death was in consequence of devouring a neat's foot raw.

b. *attrib.* in **neat's-foot oil** († *neat-foot, neat's-feet*), an oil obtained from the feet of neat cattle.

1579 Langham *Gard. Health* (1633) 445 Three spoonfull of Neatefoot oyle *c* 1720 W Gibson *Farrier's Dispens.* xiv. (1734) 273 It has a proportion of Neets-feet oil in it's composition. 1787 Hunter in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII 389 Either hard fat or marrow, or fluid fat called Neat's-foot oil. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat Mechanic* 734 The neatsfoot oil prevents the varnish from being sticky. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 450 The feet of oxen, yield, when boiled with water, a peculiar fatty matter, which is known under the name of neat's foot oil.

Neat's leather. [f. Neat *sb.*] Leather made of the hides of neat cattle.

1530 Palsgr. 248/1 Neates ledder, *cordouayn.* 1558 Wardr tr. *Alexis' Secr.* (1568) 88 If you wil die Nettes leather or Spanishe skinnes 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* i i. 29 As proper men as euer trod vpon Neats Leather. 1664 Butler *Hud.* ii i. 224 Some have been . kicked until they can feel whether A Shoe be Spanish or Neat's Leather. 1794 W. Felton *Carriages* (1801) I. 215 The best leather is the Ox hide, called Neat's leather. 1822 Scott *Kenilw.* viii, Exchanging a sheath of neat's leather for one of flesh and blood.

attrib. 1675 Hobbes *Odissey* (1677) 113 A tough and strong neats-leather sack. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3694/4 A strong Neats-leather Saddle and Bridle.

Neat's tongue. [f Neat *sb.*] An ox-tongue, used as an article of food.

1596 Shaks *Merch. V.* i. i. 112 Silence is onely commendable In a neats tongue dri'd. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 350 Smoake preserveth Flesh; As we see in Bacon and Neats-Tongues. 1676 D'Urfey *Mme. Fickle* ii. i, Bid him get a Bottle of Claret, and a Neat's Tongue ready. 1747–96 Mrs. Glasse *Cookery* xviii. 289 Take a neat's tongue and boil it till tender. 1820 Scott *Abbot* xix, The remains of a cold capon and a neat's tongue. 1846 Mrs Birch *Mrs. Rundell's Dom. Cookery* 80 Some people like neat's tongues cured with the root.

Neauer, neaver, obs. forms of Never.

Neave, obs. form of Nieve.

Neavil, variant of Nevel *v. dial.*

† **Nea·ving.** *Obs.* (See quot. and Newing.)

1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* Dict. Rust., *Neaving* Yeast or Barm. [Hence in Phillips (1706) and Bailey.]

Neay, obs. form of Neigh *v.*

Neb (neb), *sb.* Now chiefly *north.* and *Sc.* Also 1, 5 7 **nebb,** 2–7 **nebbe.** [OE. *nębb* (:—*nęfj-*) neut. = ON. *nef* (stem *neff-*; Norw. *nev, nav*, Sw. *näf*) neut., related to MDu. *nebbe* fem. and masc. (Du. *nebbe, neb* fem.), MLG. *nebbe* fem. (hence Da. *næb* neut., Sw. *näbb*, Norw. *nebb* masc.). It is not clear whether the root **naf-* is the same as that of Nave *sb.*]

I. 1. The beak or bill of a bird. Also *transf.*

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) R 204 *Rostrum*, neb *uel* scipes cæcli [*Epinal* celae]. *a* 1000 *Phœnix* 209 Sindon þa fiþru hwit..& þæt nebb lixeð swa glæs oþþe gim. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxviii. (*Margaret*) 598 Þane com a dou of hewin fleand, & in þe neb brocht a cron. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) viii. 31 Ilk ane of þam bringes in þaire nebbe..a braunche of olyue. *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 57 My neb is netherit as a nok, I am bot ane Owle. 1535 Coverdale *Gen.* viii. 11 She had broken of a leaf of an olyue tre, & bare it in hir nebb. 1567 Golding *Ovid's Met.* viii. (1593) 109 Diana . Makes wings to stretch along their sides, and horned nebs to stand Upon their mouthes. 1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 123 The right side of the nebbe [of a swan]. 1745 tr. *Egede's Descr. Greenland* vi. 80 Fishes, with long Nebs or Bills like Birds. *a* 1813 A. Wilson *Disconsolate Wren* Poet. Wks. (1846) 98 Through the glen we took our flight, And soon my neb I filled. 1832 Jas. Wilson *Let.* in J. Hamilton *Mem.* iv. (1859) 135 The mother..sits with her neb generally open. 1885 W. K. Parker *Mammalian Descent* ii. 45 The thin horny layer still shows the 'neb' for breaking the egg-shells.

fig. 1721 Kelly *Scot. Prov.* 390 You may dight your Neb and flie up. . You have ruined and undone your Business, and now you may give over. 1828 Moir *Mansie Wauch* ii 25 Imagining that nothing remained for them, but to dight their nebs and flee up. 1830 Galt *Lawrie T.* v. ix. (1849) 235 If he were to throw a sheep's eye at you, and ye had a neb in your heart to pick it up.

b. The mouth (of a person).

1612 Shaks. *Wint. T.* i. ii 183 How she holds vp the Neb, the Byll to him! 1640 Brome *Sparagus Gard.* iii. ix, How kindly he kisses her! and how lately she holds up the neb to him! 1867 Waugh *Home Life* vii. 62 A little, light-haired lass, holding up her rosy neb to the soup-master 1894 Crockett *Raiders* 391 Then Rab would come out, dichting his neb frae the byre.

2. The nose: the snout of an animal.

c 1000 *Laws Ælfred* in Thorpe *Laws* I. 94 gif mon oðrum þæt neb of aslea, gebete him mid lx scill. *a* 1100 *Voc.* in Wr.

Wilcker 290 *Nasu*, nosu... *Internasum*, neb. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 418 The nebbis of a lyon they make to trete and trembyll. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* cc. 1245 He will not deceiue vs in his promises, nor holde vs downe with our nebbes in the Water as they say. 1737 RAMSAY *Sc. Prov.* (1750) 114 Ye breed of Saughton swine, your neb's ne'er out of an ill turn. 1793 T. SCOTT *Three Auld Men* Poems 323 The snell frost-win' made nebs an' een To rin right sair. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1863) 177 Your eyes are blinded . and your neb peeled like an ill scraped radish. 1893 KIPLING *Many Invent.* 233 He laid his finger to his nose—his dishonourable, carnelian neb.

3. The point or nib of a pen (or pencil).

1599 MIDDLETON *Micro-cynicon* Wks. (Bullen) VIII. 114 My pen's two nebs shall turn into a fork. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 517 He had sharpned the neb of his pen against the Popes authority. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Hereford* II. (1662) 36, I have so worne out the Neb of my Pen in my Church-History. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xv. (Roxb.) 20/2 In the pen there is the nick or slip or slit, called the neb. 1798 CRAWFORD *Poems* 48 (E. D. D.), The words jut at the pen-neb hung. 1825 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 11 With the neb of my keelvine pen.

b. Any projecting part or point; a peak, tip, toe, spout, etc.; the extremity of anything ending in a point or narrowed part.

1611 COTGR., *Penneton d'un clef*, the bit, or neb of a key. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 14 Take a Glasse with a Belly and a long Nebb. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 456 They melt the wax again . and run it through the neb of a tin pot into water. 1698 *Providence Rec.* (1894) VI. 211 A stubb sithe with sneaths, nebbs and Rings. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 590/2 Raise or depress the tube of the level by twisting the neb of the screw. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 117 The light Dorset swing-plough . has a well curved iron breast, one foot ten inches long from the neb to the end of the wrest. 1825 *Ann. Reg.* 268* Improvements in producing a neb or slot in the roller used in the printing of calico. 1881 BUTTERWORTH *Cotton* 62 Each line of rollers ought to be movable by separate stand slides and cap nebs.

† c. The embryo or radicle of a seed. *Obs. rare.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxvii. (1686) 146 To destroy the little neble or principle of germination. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 36 All seeds that I know have within their covers actually a Neb, which answers to a roote.

II. † 4. The face. *Obs*

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* v. 42 Donne hræce hio him on ðæt neb foran. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II 102 Se ðe awent his neb fram clypigendum ðearfan. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 43 Alle heore teres beoð berninde gleden glidende ouer h ore agene nebbe. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 98 Schrau to me þi leome neb & ti lufsume leor. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 468/103 Op heo stod with wordes bolde, With bright neb and glade chere. 13 . *Guy Warw.* (A.) lxxv. 7 Wiþ a long berd his neb was growe. *a* 1400 50 *Alexander* 3940 Of sum þai nyppid fra þe nebb þe nose be be eȝen.

† D. *Neb to* or *with neb*, face to face. *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 61 Cristes wille bo us bitwon, neb wiþ neb for him to son. *c* 1230 *Halt Meid.* 17 Seched eist upon hire, nebbe to nebbe. *c* 1330 *Florice & Bl.* 615 He find thar twai neb to neb, Neb to neb an mouth to mouth.

Hence **Neb**, *v.* **a.** *intr.* to kiss or bill; **b.** *trans.* to adapt the point of (a pen) for writing.

1609 ARMIN *Maids of More-Cl.* (1880) 90 Shall not busse knight, shall not neb? *a* 1819 in Hogg *Jacobite Relics* I. 231 These two drakes may neb, go hand in hand. 1880 GORDON *Chron. Keith* 69 (E. D. D.), Caught nebbing the pen on the desk, and not on the thumb.

Nebbed (nebd), *a.* Also **nebed, neb'd,** *Sc.* **nebbit.** [f. NEB *sb.* + -ED 2.] Having a neb, esp. of a specified kind, as *black-, blue-, red-, sharp-nebbed*, and esp. *long-nebbed* (see LONG *a.*[1] 18).

?17 in Herd *Scot. Songs* (1776) II. 143 My daddie left me gear enough, A nebbed staff [etc.]. 1720 (see LONG *a.*[1] 18). 1808 R. ANDERSON *Cumbld Ballads* 79 Blue nebb'd Wat. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* 29 The mavis and the yellow-nebed blackbird. 1871 S. S. JONES *Northumbld.* 204 (E. D. D.), No long neb'd shoes or bootes. 1882 STRATHESK *Blinkbonny* 148 A brood o' chickens, lang leggit, sharp-nebbit things.

‖ **Ne·bbuk, ne·bek.** Also **nebeck, nebk.** [Arab. نبق *nebq, nebeq, nebiq*, the fruit of the lote-tree, or the tree itself] A thorny shrub of the genus *Zizyphus*, common in Palestine. Also *attrib.* with *tree*.

1850 W. IRVING *Mahomet* I. 107 Here grew .. the nebeck-tree producing the lotus. 1850 GOSSE *Sacred Streams* (1878) 189 The groves of plane-trees and nebeks that line its banks. 1891 E. ARNOLD *Lt. of World* ii. 48 Where knot-grass with its spikes, .. and nebbak-thorns Bind .. the marble wrecks.

‖ **Nebel** (nē·bĕl). [Heb. נבל *nebel* or *nēbel*: see NABLE.] A Hebrew instrument of music, usually supposed to have been a kind of harp.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Nebel*, in the Jewish antiquities, a kind of musical instrument. 1845 *Kitto's Cycl. Bibl. Lit.* II 372 The *nebel* was an instrument of a principal species, the name of which was applied to the whole genus. 1864 ENGEL *Mus. Anc. Nat.* 281 Some writers on Hebrew mus c consider the *nebel* to have been a kind of dulcimer. 1879 STAINER *Music of Bible* 24 Certain writers .. have believed the *nebel* to be of that simple form of harps, describing a mere Δ shape.

Hence **Ne·belist**, a player on the nebel.

1845 *Kitto's Cycl. Bibl. Lit.* II. 371 Asaph .. was only the overseer of the nebelists.

† **Neber**, variant of EBER, manifest. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13041 Sco cried and mad ful nakel dole, Als sco þat was a neber fole.

Neble, obs. form of NIPPLE.

Neb-mark, *sb.* [f. NEB *sb.*] A mark of ownership on the beak of a swan. Hence **Neb-mark** *v.*

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 123 The kinges swanner hath all the markes, both nebbe-markes and foote-markes, sette downe in his booke. *Ibid.*, If wee doe not intende to nebbe-make them .. then wee putte them up to feedinge soe soone as they come hoame.

‖ **Neb-neb.** [? African.] (See quots.)

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 82 The rind or shell which surrounds the fruit of the *mimosa cineraria* .. comes from the East Indies, as also from Senegal, under the name of Neb-neb. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 68/2 The pods of *Acacia nilotica*, under the name of neb-neb, are used by tanners.

Neborate, variant of NEIGHBOURED. *Obs.*

‖ **Nebris** (ne·bris). *Archæol.* [L. *nebris*, a. Gr. νεβρίς fawn-skin, f. νεβρός fawn.] A fawn-skin, worn by Dionysus and his votaries.

1776 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* III. 196 They also at their sacrifices wore the nebris, or spotted skin, like the Bacchanalians in the west. 1850 LEITCH tr. *C. O. Muller's Anc. Art* § 127 (ed. 2) 100 A beautiful youth crowned with ivy, engirt with a nebris, resting his lyre on the thyrsus. 1872 RUSKIN *Eagle's N.* § 225 The nebris of Dionusos and leopard-skin of the priests of Egypt relate to astronomy.

† **Nebshaft.** *Obs.* In 3-4 **-schaft,** 3 **-scheft,** 4 **-sceft.** [f. NEB *sb.* + *-shaft*, repr. OE. *-sceaft*, f. the root of *scieppan*, to SHAPE.]

1. Countenance, face.

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 4 Nim ȝeme of þi ȝuheñe, ant of þi semli schape, ant of þi schene nebschaft. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 94 Ȝe schulen habben, þer uppe, þe brihte sihðe of Godes nebscheft. *a* 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 227/259 Blessed beo, ladi, thi brihte neb-schaft.

2. Likeness, image.

1340 *Ayenb* 265 Do we to worke godes nebsseft ine asrifte and ine zalmes.

Neb-tide, var. *nep-, neap-tide*: see NEAP *a.*

‖ **Nebula** (ne·biŭlă). Pl. **nebulæ** (-ī). [L. *nebula* mist, vapour, related to Gr. νεφέλη, OHG. *nebul* (G. *nebel*).]

1. a. A film upon, or covering, the eye; *spec.* a clouded speck or spot on the cornea causing defective vision.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Isagoge b 5 The Raie hath a long and rough taile, the eye is covered with a nebula. 1719 QUINCY *Phys. Dict.* (1722), *Nebula* . is figuratively applied to Appearances .. in the human Body, as to Films upon the Eyes. 1836-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II 177/2 Slight opacities, or *nebulæ*, as they are called, if confined to the conjunctival covering of the cornea. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 229 Farm-horses, being liable to accidents, the effects of inflammation,—nebulæ, or specks,—do sometimes occur. 1895 SWANZY *Diseases Eye* (ed. 5) 150 The opacity is called a nebula.

b. A cloudy or flocculent appearance.

1805 S. WESTON *Werneria* 70 Quartz is distinguishable from glass by the nebulæ, or appearance of clouds in its transparency. 1846 DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 184 When the temperature is sufficiently elevated, the coagulation begins to occur in the form of small white nebulæ.

2. *fig.* A misty or obscure affair. *rare*[-1].

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. iv. § 147 (1740) 310 He, that could pass over the Items of the Grand Plot without Notice, will not amuse the Reader with these *Nebulæ*.

3. *Astron.* An indistinct cloud-like cluster of distant stars, or a luminous patch of supposed gaseous or stellar matter lying beyond the limits of the solar system.

1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Stars*, Nebulous stars, being such as only appear faintly, in clusters, in the form of little lucid nebulæ or clouds. 1781 *Gentl. Mag.* LI. 526 This .. nebula was discovered March 23, 1779. 1802 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 499 A stellar nebula .. may be a real cluster of stars. *Ibid.* 523 It is of a middle species, between the planetary nebulæ and nebulous stars. 1841 BREWSTER *Mart. Sci.* ii. 31 Upon directing his telescope to nebulæ and clusters of stars. 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* i. 8 The spectroscope has .. shown that some nebulæ are actually gaseous.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1817 J. ADAMS *Wks* (1856) X. 245 Hutchinson and all his nebula of stars and satellites. 1856 MISS MULOCK *J. Halifax* xii, The world of existence to him seemed to have lazily melted down into a mere nebula. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* xxix, The present was too hard for him, and his future was only a chaotic nebula.

c. *attrib.*, as *nebula hypothesis, line, photography*, etc. Also in *pl.* as *nebulæ spectrum*.

1877 *Nature* XVI. 401/2 The brightest line of the nebulæ spectrum. *Ibid.* 414/1 If we accept the bright line .. to be veritably the chief nebula line. *a* 1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV. 363 His primary object was to use it for nebula photography. 1892 A. TAYLOR in *Photogr. Ann.* II. 116 The central nucleus .. demanded by Laplace's nebula hypothesis.

4. Fog, mist.

1894 W. C. LEY *Cloudland* 33 The spherules of water which constitute nebula vary greatly in diameter. *Ibid.* 35 Nebula must not .. be regarded as in all cases a very local phenomenon.

Nebular (ne·biŭlăr), *a.* *Astron.* [f. prec. + -AR[1]: cf. F. *nébulaire*.]

1. *Nebular hypothesis* or *theory*, the theory, propounded by Kant and elaborated by Herschel and Laplace, which supposes a nebula to be the first state of the solar and stellar systems.

1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* (1857) II. 229 The Nebular Hypothesis, which has been propounded by Laplace. 1872 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) II. x. 211, I hold the nebular theory, as it was held by Kant. 1877 LOCKYER in *Nature* XVI. 414/1 The nebular hypothesis .. remains untouched by these observations.

2. Consisting of, concerned with, or relating to a nebula, or to nebulæ.

1896 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* ii. 21 Such hypotheses, then, as nebular condensation. 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* iv. ii. 480 On each side of the galactic and stellar region we have a nebular region. 1892 A. TAYLOR in *Photogr. Ann.* II. 117 Nebular, lunar, and planetary photography.

† **Ne·bulate,** *v.* *Obs. rare*[-1]. [f. the ppl. stem of med.L. *nebulāre* to cloud: cf. NEBULA 1 b.] *intr.* To become cloudy or turbid.

1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* 118 The Water nebulated, and tended to deposit a laudable Hypostasis.

Ne·bulated, *ppl. a. rare.* [cf. prec.]

† 1. *Her.* = NEBULÉ 1. *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* d iij b, Ther is also a partyng of ij. colowris clowdit or nebulatit. *Ibid.* d iiij b, Off armys partyt aft the long way clowdy or nebulatyd.

2. Clouded, dimmed.

1874 COUES *Birds of N. W.* 608 On the head and neck the light rufous decidedly predominates, and seems indistinctly but thickly nebulated with dusky.

Nebule[1] (ne·biŭl). [Anglicized f. NEBULA.]

1. A cloud; a mist or fog. Also *fig.*

c 1420 LYDG. *Commend. Our Lady* 53 O .. Light withoute nebule, shyning in thy spere.

1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* iii, The Baroness will not touch unless a nebule be formed outside the glass. 1877 — *Crisps* (1887) 175 Nebules of logic, dialectic fogs, and thunderstorms of enthymem.

2. *Astron.* A nebula. Also *fig.*

1830 W. TAYLOR *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* I. 179 The nebule of returning culture in Germany first became visible to the naked eye at Zurich and Leipzig. 1837 GOODRICH *Sun, Moon & Stars* xxxii. ed. 2) 185 Small luminous spots, of a cloudy appearance, which we thence call *nebulæ* or *nebules*.

Nebule[2] (ne·biŭl). *Arch.* [app. a misapprehension of NEBULÉ.] A moulding of a wavy or serpentine form (see next).

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 589 Nebule; a zigzag ornament, but without angles, frequently found in the remains of Saxon architecture. 1836 H. G. KNIGHT *Archit. Tour Normandy* 199 The most common mouldings are the billet, . hatchet, nebule, star, rope.

attrib. 1848 B. WEBB *Cont. Ecclesiol.* 45 The nave and aisles and west transept have a nebule corbel-tabling. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1515/2 *Nebule-molding.*

transf. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* II. 251 *note*, The stocking is of silver tissue, worked with gold birds and a peculiar ornament—a nebule, white and blue, with yellow rays shooting from its edge.

Nebulé (ne·biŭlé), **nebuly** (ne·biŭli), *a.* Also 7 **-ee,** 9 **-ée.** [a. F. *nébulé*, ad. med.L. *nebulātus*: see NEBULATE *v.*]

1. *Her.* Of a wavy or serpentine form, like the edges given to conventional representations of clouds; represented in the form of a cloud.

a 1550 in Baring-Gould & Twigge *W. Armory* (1898) 5 Blount: Barry nebule or and sables. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 135 He beareth party per Pale, Nebule Ermines and Ermin. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. iii. (1660) 54 Of these [lines] some are Nebulee. 1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr* (ed. 2) s.v., Nebule of six pieces, Or and Sable is the Blounts Arms. 1725 *Lond. Gaz* 6363/3 The Coat a Fess Nebule between six Flowers-de-Lis. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 141/2 Of crooked lines there are eight recognised by English heralds, namely:—1 Engrailed. .. 5. Nebuly. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xv. (ed. 3) 217 Two bendlets nebulée sa. 1893 CUSSANS *Heraldry* (ed. 4) 47 The lines by which a shield is divided .. may assume any of the following forms: Engrailed. .. Nebulé.

2. *Arch.* Of mouldings: (see NEBULE[2]).

1842 GWILT *Archit.* 1008 *Nebuly Moulding*, an ornament in Norman architecture, whose edge forms an undulating or wavy line. 1862 NEALE *Notes Dalmatia* vi. 99 A nebuly moulding running round the cornice.

Nebuli·ferous, *a. rare*[-0]. [f. NEBULA + -IFEROUS.] 'Having nebulous spots, as the *Vorticella nebulifera*' (Mayne 1856).

Ne·bulist. *rare.* [f. NEBULA + -IST.]

1. An artist whose work is marked by indistinctness of outline.

1836 *New Monthly Mag.* XLVII. 99 We would rather not have been told .. that our celebrated landscape-painter is too much a nebulist.

2. One who maintains the nebular hypothesis.

1890 *Cent. Dict.* cites PAGE.

Nebu·lium. [f. NEBUL-A + -IUM: orig. called *nebulum*.] An element distinguished by a green line it produces in the spectrum of gaseous nebulæ, but as yet not otherwise known.

1898 SIR W. CROOKES *Addr. Brit. Assoc.* 19 Still awaiting discovery by the fortunate spectroscopist are the unknown celestial elements Aurorium and Nebulum. 1899 *Atlantic Monthly* Apr. 469 It is an impressive fact that hydrogen and nebulium are the only elements recognized in the nebulae.

Nebulize (ne·biŭləiz), *v. rare.* [f. NEBULA.]

1. *trans.* To reduce to a mist or spray. Hence **Ne·bulized** *ppl. a.*

1872 COHEN *Dis. Throat* 24 The nebulized spray of a solution of tannin.

2. *intr.* To become nebulous or indefinite.

1891 *Inquirer* 26 Sept. 624/2 We know the faculty of the human mind to .. trim and nebulize in its statements concerning religious belief.

Nebulizer (ne·biŭləizəɹ). [f. prec. + -ER[1].] An instrument for converting a liquid into a fine spray, esp. for medical purposes.

1874 ROOSA *Dis. Ear* 301 One of the nebulizers that are now so largely employed in the treatment of the throat. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 82 The finest sub-division is obtained—as in Oppenheimer's 'nebuliser'—by combining strong pressure with smallness of orifice.

Ne·bulo-chao·tic, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. NEBULA.] Hazily confused.

1881 G. MACDONALD *Mary Marston* I. x. 178 The altogether nebulo-chaotic condition of her mind.

† **Ne·bulon.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. obs. F. *nebulon* (Cotgr.), or ad. L. *nebulōn-, nebulo.*] A worthless fellow.

1576 SIDNEY *May Lady* in *Arcadia* (1605) 574 Why, you brute Nebulons,..cannot [you] yet tell how to edefie an argument?

Nebulose (nebiŭlōʊ·s), *a.* [ad. L. *nebulōs-us*, f. *nebula*: see NEBULA and -OSE.]

1. † a. Resembling a cloud or mist; inclined to be foggy or misty. *Obs. rare.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IX. 114 Yf smoke ascende Al faaty, weet, and cloudy nebulose. *Ibid.* XII. 21 Snd lond wol the bene Indwelle, and hatith nebulose and lene.

b. *fig.* Cloudy, misty, indistinct.

1799 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* II. 322 The nebulose or obumbratory style. 1855 *Fraser's Mag.* LI. 548 Illustrious professor of nebulose hypotheses and nonsense.

c. Clouded; cloud-like in appearance.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlvi. 288 *Nebulose*, painted with colour irregularly darker and lighter, so as to exhibit some resemblance of clouds. 1849-52 *Todd's Cyc. Anat.* IV. 1221/2 There then appears on the surface of the vitellus a nebulose spot of pale yellow.

† 2. (See quot. and cf. *Nebulé.*) *Obs. rare*⁻°.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Nebulose*, a Term in Heraldry, when the out-line of any Bordure, Ordinary, &c. is..something of the Figure of Clouds.

3. Of the nature of nebulæ. *rare*⁻¹.

1724 DERHAM *Astro-Theol.* (1769) 7 The last thing I shall mention is the Nebulose, which are those glaring whitish appearances, seen with our telescopes.

Nebulosity (nebiŭlǫ·siti). [a. F. *nébulosité* or ad. late L. *nebulōsitāt-em*; see next and -ITY.]

1. Nebulous or indistinctly luminous appearance; a faintly luminous patch or mass.

1762 *Phil. Trans.* LII. 398 Mr. Hirst..affirms, that such nebulosity was seen by them. 1789 HERSCHEL *ibid.* LXXIX. 221 It is among these that we find the largest assemblages of stars, and most diffusive nebulosities. 1802 *Ibid.* XCII. 499 The great milky nebulosity of Orion. 1837 GOORE & PRITCHARD *Microgr.* 105 A slight fog of the diffused kind.., or a penumbra or nebulosity encircling numerous points. 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* III. v. 380 A very faint nebulosity, about 3′ in diameter.

b. Nebulous state or form; matter in a nebulous condition.

1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* xii. 407 A phænomenon which seems to indicate the existence of some slight degree of nebulosity about the sun itself. 1865 BRISTOW tr. *Figuier's World bef. Deluge* xiv. (1869) 464 We have seen the globe floating in space in a state of gaseous nebulosity. 1898 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* LIII. 410 The molecules of which the primitive nebulosity of the universe was composed.

fig. 1881 T. HARDY *Laodicean* III. i, He had been a mere nebulosity whom she had never distinctly outlined.

2. Cloudiness; indistinctness.

1809 JEBB *Corr. w. Knox* (1834) I. 521 Eternal misconceptions, misrepresentations, nebulosities and logomachies. 1848 *Trnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. II. 326 Delicate appreciation of degrees of nebulosity. 1876 *Trans. Vict. Inst.* 30 That dim nebulosity in which they are too often enveloped.

Nebulous (ne·biŭlǫs), *a.* Also 4 -us. [ad. L. *nebulōs-us*, f. *nebula*: see NEBULA and -OUS, and cf. F. *nébuleux* (1509).]

1. Cloudy, foggy, misty, dank. *rare.*

Almanack for 1386, 8 A thyk tyme, but es for to say nebulus and cloudy. 1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 40 Evill Ayre.. is that which is..nebulous and commeth from stinking breaths. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Nebulosous* [1658 Phillips, *Nebulous*], cloudy, misty, foggy; full of clouds.

2. *Astron.* a. *Nebulous star*, a small cluster of indistinct stars, or a star which is surrounded by a luminous haze.

1679 MOXON *Math. Dict.* 95 Nebulous Stars, are certain Fixed Stars of a dull, pale, and obscurish Light. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* III. § 24 Like luteous or nebulous stars, little taken notice of, or dim in their generations. 1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Stars*, Those not reduced to classes or magnitudes are called nebulous stars. 1775 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 116/2 A meteor, representing a nebulous star, appeared just above the moon. 1801 *Encycl. Brit.* Suppl. II. 297/1 Through a moderate telescope, these nebulous stars plainly appear to be congeries or clusters of several little stars. 1854 BREWSTER *More Worlds* xi. 173 Nebulous stars, or luminous points, surrounded with an immense visible atmosphere. 1890 A. TAYLOR in *Photogr. Ann.* II. 116 Mr. Roberts in a photograph of this region.. has failed to find any nebulosity or nebulous star.

b. Of the nature of a nebula or nebulæ; consisting of, abounding in, nebulæ.

1784 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 438 The interior construction of the heavens, and its various nebulous and sidereal strata. 1826 GOOD *Ek. Nat.* (1834) I. 101 The nebulosity will be broken into different nebulæ, or smaller nebulous clouds. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxv. (1856) 318 A floating, waving band of nebulous illumination. 1876 P. E. CHASE in *Philos. Mag.* Ser. v. I. 316 The position of Saturn..its low density, and its nebulous rings.

Comb. 1869 DUNKIN *Midn. Sky* 136 A small nebulous-looking object in the Crab's body.

c. = NEBULAR *a.* 1. *rare*⁻¹.

1860 LD. LYTTON *Lucile* II. ii. § 1. 234 Some mention Of the nebulous theory demands your attention; And so on.

3. Cloud-like; resembling a cloud or clouds.

1805 WEAVER tr. *Werner's Fossils* 71 Nebulous—Large and irregular spots, forming with the ground colour mixed colours, resembling clouds. 1838 *Economy of Vegetation* 255 Some lichens..display concentric circles, and others exhibit nebulous images. 1857 LONGF. *Sandalphon* viii, Sandalphon the angel, expanding His pinions in nebulous bars.

b. *fig.* Hazy, vague, indistinct, formless.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. ix. Nebulous disquisitions on Religion. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. 24 The new-born republic remained for a season nebulous. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* XI. 150 A sort of nebulous faith in the Crown and Constitution.

4. Clouded in colour; turbid.

1820 W. SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 177 A little of this snow, dissolved in a wine glass, appeared perfectly nebulous. 1869 G. LAWSON *Dis. Eye* (1874) 37 There are two forms of superficial ulcers of the cornea: the nebulous and the transparent ulcer.

Hence **Ne·bulously** *adv.*

1882 BERESF. HOPE *Brandreths* III. xlii. 147 The ladies were nebulously suspecting a coming match.

Ne·bulousness. [-NESS.] The state of being nebulous; cloudiness, mistiness. Also *fig.*

1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 525 Many spots in the brightest Moones, and much nebulousnesse in the fairest Stars. 1727 in BAILEY, vol. II. 1878 T. HARDY *Ret. Native* IV. iii, Her outdoor attire..always had a sort of nebulousness about it, devoid of harsh edges anywhere.

Nebuly: see NEBULÉ.

† **Nebus,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. (See quot.)

1712 ARBUTHNOT *J. Bull* IV. Pref., Let not Posterity a thousand years hence look for truth in the voluminous annals of Pedants. If they do, let me tell them they will be nebused! [*Note in ed.* 1727. Another cant word, signifying deceiv'd.]

Nebylle, obs. form of NIBBLE.

Nec, obs. form of NECK.

† **Neca·tion.** *Obs. rare*⁻°. [ad. L. **necātiōn-em*, f. *necāre* to kill.] 'A killing' (Bailey 1721).

Necclygency, obs. form of NEGLIGENCY.

Nece, var. NESE nose; obs. form of NIECE.

† **Nece·ss,** *sb. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. L. *necesse*: cf. next.] Necessity.

a 1460 *Play Sacram.* 772 Thow woldyst preve thy powr me to oppresse, but now I consydre thy necesse.

† **Nece·ss,** *a. Obs. rare.* Also 5 **nesesse.** [a. L. *necesse* neut adj.] Necessary.

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 89 Quhat thingis may ger move batall necesse. *c* 1460 *Macro Plays* II. 442 He in pe worlde I see thyngis nesesse!

† **Nece·ss,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. late L. *necessāre* to render necessary, f. *necesse*: see prec.] *trans.* To compel.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. met. ix. (1868) 87 Ne forein causes necesseden pe neuer to compoune weike of floteynge mater.

† **Necessaire,** *a. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *nécessaire* (13th c.), ad. L. *necessārius.*] Necessary.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troyl.* IV. 1021 Al sene it not ther by That prescience put falling necessaire To thing to come. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 135 Which is a thing full necessaire To contrepese the balance.

Necessar (ne·sesar), *a.* and *sb. Sc.* Forms: 5 6 **necessare,** 5-6 **necessair,** (6 -e), 6 **necesser, necessare, necessaire,** 6 7, 9 **necessar.** [ad. L. *necessār-ius* NECESSARY.] A. *adj.* Necessary.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXVII (*Machor*) 691 Buktis, pat ware necessare to hyme to prech godis lare. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 67 It is necessair that ane be as prince, and all the lave be obeysant till it. 1533 GAU *Knight Lay* 32 Ye licht of grace is necesser to scheyne in the blyndnes of natur. 1561 WINZET *First Tract.* Wks. (S. T. S.) I. 5 The trew Word of God necessar to al manis salvation. 1633 W. STRUTHER *True Happiness* 23 The necessity is great, because it is about this greatest necessar one thing. 1656 in *Boyd's Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 35/1 Neces ar materialis to the buildings. *c* 1724 in Maidment *Ballads* (1844) 69 All things are provided that necessar be. 1821 LIDDLE *Poems* 50 (E. D. D.), Adversity is necessar If it's not too severe. 1882 G. MACDONALD *Castle Warlock* XXIX, Some said he had sclit himself, but I'm thinkin' it was na necessar'.

B. *sb.* in *pl.* Necessaries. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* X. 419 A gret sum of siluer, als vtheris necessaris to sustein the weris. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 263 Each furnisher.. giueth warning to his friends, to come receiue their necessars. 1699 R. SINCLAIR in *Leisure Hour* (1871) 205/1 Item for keeping of the house in fresh meat and other necessars. 1725 in Peterkin *Notes* (1822) 221 The carpenter having neglected to take some necessars with him for the boat's reparation.

Necessarian (nesesē·rian), *sb.* and *a.* [f. NECESSAR-Y + -IAN; cf. F. *nécessarien* sb.] A believer in necessity; a necessitarian.

1777 PRIESTLEY *Doctr. Philos. Necessity* III. I cannot, as a necessarian, hate any man. 1790 CATH. GRAHAM *Lett. Educ.* 464 The free-willers agree with the necessarians in the opinion, that the mind perceives the difference of things. 1822 HAZLITT *Table t.* Ser. II. iv (1869) 87 The precise knowledge of antecedents and consequents makes men practical as well as philosophical Necessarians. 1872 LITTEDALE in *Contemp. Rev.* XX. 445 Here is the dilemma for Necessarians who plead God's changelessness.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1795 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XVIII. 127 Being fostered by the necessarian philosophy, it is likely to become a prevailing passion. 1832 BLAKEY *Free-will* Pref. 10 One of those epitomes of the necessarian hypothesis. 1878 MORLEY *Diderot* II. 199 The establishment in men's minds of a Necessarian theory.

Necessa·rianism. [f. prec. + -ISM.] = NECESSITARIANISM.

1840 HARE *Vict. Faith* 45 Such a doctrine.. implies the barest ranked necessarianism. 1886 A. WEIR *Hist. Basis Mod. Europe* (1889) 498 His materialism and necessarianism..resulted from his observations on man's 'frame'.

Necessarily (ne·sesārili), *adv.* [-LY².]

1. (Senses now merged in 3.)

† a. By force of necessity; unavoidably. *Obs.*

1488-9 *Act 4 Hen. VII*, c. 1 By which Commyssions..meny greate hurtes and inconveyenences..were necessarily ensuessed. *a* 1540 BARNES *Works* (1573) 315/1 These things no man is able to make indifferent, but they must needes bee necessarily done. 1607 *Statutes* in *Hist. Wakefield Gram. Sch.* (1892) 72 Their tymes of being abrode necessarily e may be drawne to other times of the yeare. 1663 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lx. 246 He was necessarily to be assistant at this funeral pomp. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* iii. 143 The Tithes which were necessarily due.

† b. As a necessary aid or concomitant; indispensably. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 152 Of all vertues mercy is moost necessarily requyred to this myserable worlde. 1577 M. HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* 66 All thinges necessarily required for the execution. 1627 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 476 There never was a time in which this duty was more necessarily required. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. ii. § 27. 140 Animal Diet.. requires Art and Preparation necessarily.

† c. By a necessary connexion. *Obs. rare.*

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 34 Neither is the consequent good, when woordes that agree not necessarily are ioyned together. 1655 T. BROWN in Hartlib *Ref. Commw. Bees* 5 Of such a fashion, as doth naturally and necessarily agree with..this design.

† d. In accordance with a necessary law or operative principle. *Obs.*

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 215 By necessarily determining what is more naturally left loose to play of itself. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 43 Moral persuasions cannot act mechanically and necessarily. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iv. Concl. 504 The Moral Sense is generated necessarily and mechanically.

2. As a necessary result or consequence.

1509 FISHER *Funeral Serm. Countess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 307 It must necessarily folowe, that.. her soule is in that ioyous lyfe. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. iii. 201 If hee doe feare God, a must necessarilie keepe peace. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* II. (1701) 63/2 It follows necessarily, that they be made of things that are. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 201 ¶ 7 If the Actor is well possessed of the Nature of his Part, a proper Action will necessarily follow. *a* 1790 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. v. (1869) I. 31 The mere possession of that fortune does not necessarily convey to him either (civil or military power). 1825 MCCULLOCH *Pol. Econ.* I. 29 These opinions necessarily led to the celebrated doctrine of the Balance of Trade. 1862 SPENCER *First Princ.* I. II. § 11 (1875) 35 If the non-existence of space is absolutely inconceivable, then, necessarily, its creation is absolutely inconceivable.

3. Of necessity; inevitably.

1562 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* c. 4 § 15 The Plenty or Scarcity of the Time and other Circumstances necessarily to be considered. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* I. 6 He expounded the same precept necessarily to be meant litterally. 1682 NORRIS *Alteraides* 9 All which is necessarily verified in an intelligent and purified nature. *c* 1775 BURKE *Addr. Colonists N. Amer.* Wks. IX. 204 A very large proportion of the wealth and power of every Empire must necessarily be thrown upon the presiding State. 1840 DICKENS *Barn Rudge* ii, In handing up the lantern, the man necessarily cast its rays full on the speaker's face. 1896 *Law Times* C. 552/1 In quality of probative force direct evidence necessarily has an inherent advantage.

Necessariness (ne·sesārinés). Now *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The fact or quality of being necessary; indispensability, necessity.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 38 b, The necessarinesse of this place. 1584 LODGE *Alarum* (Shaks. Soc.) 63 They conclude, that their necessarinesse in this world makes them unnecessary for God. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 468 Which sheweth the necessarinesse of the Office of Prior and Consulls. 1679 PEPYS *Let. to Dk. York* 6 May, Some opinion they have of the necessariyness of my service to them. 1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng.* Pref. 24 Their necessariness to salvation. 1829 — *Justice & Cod. Petit., Abr. Petit. Justice* 6 The supposed necessariness..of these same instruments.

† **Necessarious,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as NECESSARY + -OUS.] Necessary.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* P. 287 In so gret.. a neede it hadde be necessarious mo counseilours and more deliberacioun to preforme youre emprise. 14.. *Gesta Rom.* XXXVI. 140 (Cambr. MS.) Also that thou norisch my grehoundys, as it is necessarious for hem.

Ne·cessarly, *adv. Sc.* ? *Obs.* [f. NECESSAR *a.* + -LY².] Necessarily.

1566 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 446 Quhilk.. necessarlie mon be carrit and transportit. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* To Rdr. A iv b, These reasons.. proves necessarlie, that all the statuts were authentick. 1639 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. IV* Wks (1711) 66 What comes from Heaven he should bear necessarly.

Necessary (ne·sesāri), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4-7 **necessarie** (5 -ari, 6 -arye, **nessarre, nesesary,** 7 **nesesary**), 4- **necessary.** [ad. L. *necessārius*, f. *necesse* needful: see -ARY. Cf. It. *necessario*, Sp. *necesario*, F. *nécessaire* (13th c.). See also NECESSAIRE *a.*, NECESSAR *a.* In early use the pl. form of the adj. sometimes occurs.]

A. *adj.*

I. 1. Indispensable, requisite, essential, needful; that cannot be done without. Also const. *to* or *for* (a person or thing) and with *inf.*

In 16th and early 17th c. use freq approaching the sense of 'useful' without being absolutely indispensable.

1382 WYCLIF *Eccl.* XXXIX. 31 The bygynnyng of necessarie thing to the lif of men. 1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* III. iii. (Skeat) I. 42 Bicause this mater is good and necessary to declare. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 125 Pen takis to him tresour ..And obire necessari notis as nedis to his craftis. 1462 *Paston Lett.* II. 16 Remembryng divers maters necessary for the wele of his sowle. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 1 Than is

the ploughe the most necessaryest instrumente that an husbande can occupye. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* cxxvi. 775 Were there no greater and necessarier things to speak of than young birdes? 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 174. I prepared all things necessary for my journey. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 329 They advance trade wheresoever they come, .. and so are permitted as necessary evils. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 90 Since light so necessary is to life. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* ii. Obedience was absolutely necessary, and yet Shoulder-Knots appeared extremely requisite. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 24 P 2 What more can be necessary to the regulation of life..? 1832 HR. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* iv. 47 Food is the most necessary of all things. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) IV. 12 Change and alternation are necessary for the mind as well as for the body.

b. *It is necessary that* or with *inf.* Also *ellipt.* with omission of the complement.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Manciple's Prol.* 95 It is necessarie .good drink we with us carie *c* 1450 FORTESCUE *Abs & Lim. Mon.* iv. (1885) 118 Trewly it is veray necessarie that thay be alwey griete. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxiv 264 It is not necessarye to requyre me of this. 1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* i. lxv. 133 We fought in open fielde, where it was necessarie there should be many. 1649 BP. REYNOLDS *Hosea* vi. 91 It is necessarie for us to draw nigh unto God. *a* 1699 LADY HALKETT *Autobiog.* (Camden) 2 Wch. I have by mee to produce if itt were nesesary. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physick* (1762) p. xvii, It was necessary to have a variety. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 27/2 Is it necessary that such a writing as this be confirmed by witness? 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 86 When he had continued this exercise as long as was necessary.

†c. Commodious, convenient. *Obs. rare.*

1540–1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 40 b, He caused .the houses to be not onely cleansed, but also made more ornate and necessary. 1547–8 in L. Green *Somerset Chantries* (1888) 25 The same Scolehowse . no doubte is [the] most bewtyfull and most necessarie place of all that shire.

2. Of persons, esp. servants: Rendering (certain) necessary or useful services; in later use only *necessary woman* (now *arch.*).

1425 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 306/1 Clerks necessaries beyng in ye service of ye Prince 1501 in *Letters Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. App A. vii, That no persone , except he be a necessary officier, ride befor out of the company of the said princesse. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 65 Those that be his stewards, or necessariest men about him. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* ii. i 91 You are well vnderstood to bee a perfecter gyber for the Table, then a necessary Bencher in the Capitoll. 1679–88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden) 191 I ate necessary woman to King Charles the Second. 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 9 Nov., I want a necessary woman strangely; I am as helpless as an elephant. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* ii. (Globe) 325 A most necessary handy Fellow as could be desir'd. 1762 *Chron* in *Ann. Reg.* 98/2 Attendants on . the prince of Wales, .. Wet nurse, .. Dry nurse, .. Necessary woman. 1899 *Tit-Bits* 1 Apr. 10/2 The most interesting member of all the [Queen's] kitchen staff is, perhaps, the 'necessary woman'.

3. *Necessary house*, a privy. So *necessary place, stool, vault* Now *dial.*

1609 N FIELD *Woman is Weathercock* iv. i, She shew'd me to a necessarie vault. 1611 — *Amends for Ladies* ii. iv, I met her in the necessary house. 1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 93 The digging of Vaults for the Necessary-house. 1697 *Ctess D Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 232 There being no necessary places in their Houses. 1761 NICHOLLS in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 267 He appeared to have just come from his necessary-stool 1789 BRAND *Newcastle* I. 176 In the wall of the western front have been several necessary-houses. 1828 BENTHAM *Mem. & Corr.* Wks. 1843 X. 582 Written pleadings are of no more use in a court than they would be in a necessary-house.

4. Of actions: Requiring or needful to be done.

1601 SHAKS *Jul. C* ii. i. 178 This shall make Our purpose Necessary, and not Enuious. 1655 S. ASHE *Funeral Serm. Gataker* 49 Constant retirement..made the choice .a necessary act of prudence. 1716 JEFFERY *Pref. Sir T. Browne's Chr. Mor.*, Where an Oversight had made the Addition or Transposition of some words necessary. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lxiv. (1788) 3 36 In this sense the levy of ship-money..was not necessary. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* III. ii. 8 Still doubting if that deed Be just which is most necessary. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 156 We never saw it done, .. but the Doctor describes it as a necessary proceeding.

II. 5. Inevitably determined or fixed by predestination or the operation of natural laws; happening or existing by an inherent necessity.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. pr iv. (1868) 164 Pilke þinges þat ne han non endes and bytidynges necessaryes. 1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* III. iv. (Skeat) I. 40 God than..al these thinges, as they arne spontanye or necessarie, seeth. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, III. i. 87 By the necessarie forme of this, King Richard might create a perfect guesse. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. III. (1651) 258 Columbus did not find out America by chance : ..it was contingent to him, but necessary to God. *a* 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* (1677) 37 Otherwise we must of necessity make all successes in the World purely natural and necessary. 1720 WATERLAND *Eight Serm.* Pref. 20 We are not indeed to expect the Word *necessary existence* (a School Term, and none of the most proper). 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 192 Of causes, how they work By necessary laws their sure effects. 1826 WHATELY *Logic* 290 It is 'mathematically Necessary' that two sides of a triangle should be greater than the third. 1875 F. WHITE *Life in Christ* III. xxiii. (1878) 339 The identification..of the Necessary Being with the vanishing phantasmal shadow.

b. Of mental concepts or processes: Inevitably resulting from the constitution of things or of the mind itself.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 31 b, The other called infallible reasons, or rather necessarie argumentes, must by all reason be euermore true. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 157 A necessary axiome, is when it is alwayes true, and cannot be false. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 180/1 Syllogism [is divided] into the Apodeictick, which concerneth necessary ratiocination [etc.]. 1709 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 264 The Connexion..is not so close and necessary, as will warrant us from the Former certainly to infer the Latter. 1856 FERRIER *Inst. Metaph.* 20 A necessary truth or law of reason is a truth the opposite of which is inconceivable. 1878 J. COOK *Transcendentalism* I. 19 The ideas of space and time are called in philosophy necessary ideas.

c. Inevitably determined or produced by a previous condition of things.

1860 WESTCOTT *Introd. Study Gosp.* i. (ed. 5) 78 Active speculation followed as a necessary result. 1872 J. L. SANFORD *Estim. Eng. Kings* 336 He was quite as incapable ..of perceiving its necessary issues.

6. Of actions: a. Determined by force of nature or circumstances.

1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* III. iv. (Skeat) I. 27 If a man wol sinne, it is necessarye him to sinne. 1706 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 529 The first Motions of Anger seem to be mechanical and necessary. 1835 ARP. THOMSON *Laws Th.* § 122 The necessary action, where all the motives are on one side.

b. Enforced by another; compulsory.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. vi. § 51 In the following words, he taketh away all necessary Oaths (and leaveth none but voluntary). 1677 W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* II vii. 115 Such Penance, were it voluntary, deserveth greatly to be admired at; but when 'tis necessary, and upon a Prince, is worthy of utmost detestation.

7. Of agents: a. Impelled by the natural force of circumstances upon the will; having no independent volition.

1690 LOCKE *Hum Und.* II. xxi. § 13 Agents that have no Thought, no Volition at all, are in every thing necessary Agents. 1774 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) X. 462 They all agree, that man is not a free but a necessary agent 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* (1877) I. 53 That a necessary being should give birth to a being with any amount, however limited, of moral freedom.

b. Compelled by practical necessity, or by some law or regulation.

1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* iii. Wks. 1751 VIII. 337 The Necessary Receivers [of Wood's halfpence] will be Losers of two Thirds in their Salaries or Pay. *a* 1768 ERSKINE *Inst. Sc. Law* (1773) 146 Servants are..either necessary or voluntary. Those may be called necessary whom the law obliges to work. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gains* II. 153 A necessary heir is a slave instituted with gift of freedom; so called because in every case, whether he will or not, he straightway on the testator's death becomes free and heir. 1893 FOWLER *Hist. C.C.C* (O. H S.) 42 The 'necessary regents' among the Masters, that is, those Masters of Arts who had not yet completed two years from the date of that degree.

III. †8. [After L. use.] Closely related or connected; intimate. *Obs. rare.*

1382 WYCLIF *Job* vi. 13 There is not helpe to me in me; also my necessarie men [L *necessarii*] wenten awei fro me. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. (1701) 81/2 Such as seek after Sordid Gain, and neglect their necessary Friends.

B *sb.*

1. That which is indispensable; an essential or requisite: a. in *pl.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxxiii. 9 God. hight til his lufers þaire necessaris. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 248 Ȝe shal haue bred and clothes, And other necessaries i-nowe. 1415 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 23, I woll that .. my wyte haue all the necessaries. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xii. 31 Shot and all other deffensable necessaryes. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 19 To cary wodde and other necessaryes 1598 GREENE *Conny Catch.* III. 28 He came vp to London to prouide himselfe of such necessaries as the Cuntry is not vsually stored withall. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 15 The materials, and all necessarys as they are brought in. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 114 P 5 The Care of Superfluities is a Vice no less extravagant, than the Neglect of Necessaries. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* III. xv. 124 The articles of their expence must be the necessaries of life. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 345 If a man devises lands, to provide his children with necessaries. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 348 The money to buy the necessaries of their household.

b. in *sing.*

1516 *Galway Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 397 No man shall not lende galley, botte, nor barque, ,nor no furnitors or necessary to them appertaynynge. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* e 3 b, From the least that lives to the greatest Building is a main necessary. 1682 MRS. BEHN *City Heiress* II. i, That damn'd Necessary call'd Ready Money. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* i, Your Bread and Clothing, and every common Necessary of Life. 1771 MRS. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* (1889) I. 135 She denied herself every necessary. 1833 HR. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugger* I. iv. 60 A foreign article, be it a necessary or a luxury. 1884 *American* VII. 339 The cost of this necessary [salt] since the duty was imposed upon it.

c. *attrib.*, as *necessaries-man*, one who supplies necessaries to a vessel to enable her to continue the voyage; *necessary money* (see quot. 1867).

1866 *Law Rep., Adm. & Eccl.* I. 305 A necessaries-man has until institution of suit no claim upon a Vessel. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 495 *Necessary Money* .. formerly allowed to pursers for the coals, wood, turnery ware, candles, and other necessaries provided by them.

†2. A near friend or kinsman. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Mace.* iv. 3 By summe necessaries (or nigh freendis) of Symount man-sleayngus weren don.

†3. a. *pl.* Necessary expenses. *Obs. rare*—[1].

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III xi. 347 Her endewing so myche schranke..that it was afterward ouer litle to supporte her necessaries.

†b. A necessary action. *Obs. rare.*

1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* D 5 b, There is no obscenitie..in words concerning our necessaries: but now for the place where these necessaries are to be done.

4. A necessary house. (See A. 3.)

1758 *Connoisseur* No. 120 P 6 The Connoisseurs in Architecture, who build..necessaries according to Palladio. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 223 Strewing them in the bottoms of poultry and pigeon houses, dung heaps, and necessaries. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 412 A necessary might easily be constructed in connection with the liquid manure tank. 1877– in various dial. glossaries.

5. With *the*. a. That which is needful; *spec.* the necessary funds or money.

1772 C. HUTTON *Bridges* 84 To make the convenient give place to the necessary when their interests are opposite. 1897 *Daily News* 6 Sept. 3/6 A fund..for the purpose of providing the 'necessary' in order to bring test cases.

b. That which is necessarily determined.

1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 97 So far as..we possess the ideas of the necessary and the universal.

Necesser, obs. form of NECESSAR *a. Sc.*

† Nece·ssiated, *ppl. a. Obs.* [erron. for *necessitated.*] a. Necessitous. b. Necessitated *to* do something.

1727 *Philip Quarll* 182 Necessiated and destitute. 1738 [G. SMITH] *Curr. Relat.* II. 410 They train'd up such persons as they knew were accessiated, yet of a daring and resolute Spirit. 1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. 352 Necessiated to comply with the Passions of the People.

Necessism (ne·sesiz'm). [f. L. *necess-e* (see NECESSARY) + -ISM.] Necessitarianism.

1872 LITTLEDALE in *Contemp. Rev.* XX. 433 To Necessism there are some fatal objections. 1892 HOULT *Dial. Effic. Prayer* 79 But this is sheer necessism!

So **Ne·cessist** *sb.* and *a.*, necessitarian.

1873 W. G. WARD *Ess. Philos. Theism* (1884) I. 149 He has here assumed very solid ground against necessists. *Ibid.* 177 He takes refuge in a .. reproduction of that very necessist theory, which he so energetically repudiates.

† Nece·ssitable, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [See NECESSITATE *v.* and -ABLE.] Subject to necessity.

1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* 210 Those Instruments..not inanimate or necessitable, but spontaneous and free.

Necessitarian (nĭse·sitē·riăn), *sb.* and *a.* [f. NECESSITY + *-arian*: cf. NECESSARIAN.] One who maintains that all human action is necessarily determined by the law of causation, as opposed to one who believes in the doctrine of free will

1798 COWPER *Let. to Lady Hesketh* 8 Dec., He is a wretch indeed who is a necessitarian by experience. *a* 1806 HORSLEY (L.), These necessitarians maintain the certain influence of moral motives as the .. means whereby human actions..are brought into the continued chain of causes and effects. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* (Bohn) 135 Hume, Priestley, and the French fatalists or necessitarians. 1855 MANSEL *Lett., Lect.*, etc. (1873) 145 The Necessitarian . concludes that I am a determined effect. 1874 W. WALLACE *Hegel's Logic* § 52. 93 This experience in consciousness is at once met by all that the Necessitarian produces from contrary experience.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 185 According to this learned gentleman's necessitarian theory 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 120 It was in strict consistency, therefore, that these writers supported the Necessitarian scheme. 1872 CALDERWOOD *Handbk. Mor. Philos.* (1878) 194 The necessitarian doctrine in denying freedom of will, does not altogether refuse a place to freedom.

Necessitarianism. [f. prec. + -ISM.] The theory or doctrine that action is necessarily determined by antecedent causes.

1854 FROUDE *Short Stud., Spinoza* (1867) II. 43 The fallacy of all common arguments against necessitarianism lies in the assumption that it leaves no room for self-direction. 1885 R. H. HUTTON in *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 376 Whose crude rationalistic necessitarianism .. reconciled him to a confident expectation of annihilation.

Nece·ssitate, *pa. pple.* Now *rare.* [ad. med.L. *necessitāt-us*: see next.] Necessitated.

1640 *Remonstr. Pres. Troubles Est. Scot.* 24 Albeit we be not diffident of God's assistance whensoever we shall be necessitate to our own defence. *a* 1699 LADY HALKETT *Autobiog.* (Camden) 60 Beeing necesitate to leave London. 1710 W. BLACK in W. S. Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 186, I shall be necessitate to return for Great Britain. 1839–52 BAILEY *Festus* 397 They are necessitate in kind, As change in nature, or as shade to light.

Necessitate (nĭse·sitēt), *v.* Also 7 *Sc.* necessitat. [f. ppl. stem of med.L. *necessitāre*, f. *necessitas* NECESSITY: cf. It. *necessitare*, Sp. *necesitar*, F. *nécessiter* (14th c.).]

1. *trans.* To bring (a person) under some necessity; to compel, oblige, or force. (Chiefly in *passive.*)

a. Const. with *inf.* (Very common in 17th and 18th c.; now chiefly Amer. or Sc.)

1628 LE GRYS *Barclay's Argenis* 290 Not necessitated to holde out till the ruine of his party. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 72 For hee may necessitate a man to feele temptation, but not to consent to it. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 272 He had no mind to this Voyage; but was necessitated to engage in it or starve. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. 50 He has directed and necessitated us to preserve our Lives by Food. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* (1789) I. xxxi. 271 Each boy is necessitated to decide and act for himself. 1834 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 305 If any one, by doing wrong, necessitated another to do wrong to circumvent him. 1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims* I. (1875) 22 All that is wondrous in Swedenborg is..his extraordinary perception; that he was necessitated so to see.

b. Const. *to*, †*in*, †*into*. Now *rare* (freq. in 17th c.).

1628 EARLE *Microcosm.*, *Poor Man* (Arb.) 101 No man is necessitated to more ill, yet no mans ill is lesse excus'd. 1631 LD. DORCHESTER in *Lismore Papers* (1888) Ser. II. III. 177 Ordinances might be rayssed to necessitate the Irish in a more industrious course of life. *a* 1661 FULLER

Worthies (1840) III. 2 Deer are daily diminished in England, since the gentry are necessitated into thrift. 1700 C. Nesse *Antid. Armin.* (1827) 103 Man .. in a .. state of creation .. had free-will either to good or evil, but was necessitated to neither. 1888 Pater in *Pall Mall G.* 25 Aug. 1/2 Necessitated by weak health to the regularity and the quiet of a monk.

c. Without const. Now *rare.*

1640 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 97 Some Occasions of his own necessitating him. *a* 1666 Spurstowe *Spir. Chym.* (1668) 7 God is no way necessitated, or limited by the disposition .. of the matter. 1700 Dryden *Pal. & Arc.* II. 221 They . by foresight necessitate the will 1869 J. Martineau *Ess.* II. 279 Causation [is] a power necessitating but not necessitated.

absol 1654 Owen *Saints' Perseverance* Wks. 1853 XI. 446 Where one necessitates and another only persuades, they cannot be said to cooperate.

2. To render necessary; *esp.* to demand, require, or involve as a necessary condition, accompaniment, or result.

1628 Wither *Brit. Rememb* II. 977 Or thinke, because our sinne he doth permit That therefore he necessitateth it. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* III. i. § 11 As if the elevation of the one necessitated the depression of the other. 1700 C. Nesse *Antid. Armin.* (1827) 31 Such a decree .. without any obligation to necessitate the passing thereof. 1726 Pope *Odyss* Postscr. V. 301 This renders his Poems more animated, but necessitates the frequent use of a lower style. 1843 Lytton *Last Bar.* I v, They necessitated a still more various knowledge. 1873 M. Arnold *Lit & Dogma* Pref. 13 A string of other unverifiable assumptions .such as the received theology necessitates.

† 3. To reduce (a person) to want or necessity. Also *refl. Obs.*

1641 Earl Monm. tr. *Biondi's Civil Wars* IV. 67 They there made Forts and Trenches for their owne safties, and to necessitate the besieged. 1649 *Alcoran* 22 The father and mother shall not necessitate themselves for their children.

† b. In *pass.* Also const. *in, for. Obs.*

1647 Lilly *Chr Astrol.* cxiv. 553 The Native shall attain a very great Estate, ..and be necessitated in nothing. 1684 *Contempl. St. Man* II. ii. (1699) 148 That he was not Poor who wanted, but he who was necessitated. 1700 Terrell *Hist. Eng.* II. 973 The King..being necessitated for Money.

Hence **Nece·ssitating** *vbl. sb.*

1649 C. Walker *Hist. Independ.* II. 78 The necessitating of the Prince to cast himself into the Arms of forreign Popish Princes.

Necessitated (nĭse·sitetĕd), *ppl. a.* [-ED 1.]

1. Rendered necessary or unavoidable; necessarily fixed, determined, or appointed. Now *rare* (common in 17th c.).

a 1635 Naunton *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 18 With very many pressing reasons, and as the state of her Kingdome then stood, ..necessitated Arguments. 1650 Boyle *Wks.* (1772) I. p. xlvi, The necessitated fault of returning ..so short and so hasty an answer. 1676 *Doctrine of Devils* 83 To the (necessitated) injustice of the judicial proceedings. 1790 Pennant *London* (1813) 282 The necessitated use of bad and unwholesome diet. 1893 [see Necessitating *ppl. a.*].

absol 1898 Meredith *Odes Fr. Hist.* 22 To weld the nation in a name of dread, The Necessitated came.

† 2. Of persons or their condition: Reduced to necessity or want. *Obs.*

1646 J. Benbridge *Usura Accom.* 9 These poore and necessitated borrowers. 1656 Duchess of Newcastle *True Relation* in *Life* (1886) 306 His loyalty is proved .. by his necessitated condition. 1706 J. Sergeant *Acc. Chapter Bp. Chalcedon* (1853) 117 Relief for superannuated or other necessitated priests. 1781 R King *Mod. Lond. Spy* 79 [He] put a piece of gold into his necessitated friend's hand.

Hence **Nece·ssitatedly** *adv.*, in a necessitated manner; necessarily.

1864 Whedon *Freedom of Will* I. ii. 37 Is he at liberty to be controlled by it necessitatedly, as the nine-pin is by its predecessor?

Nece·ssitater. *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Necessitate *v.* + -er 1.] One who necessitates.

1654 Vilvain *Theorem Theol.* ii 71 b, For the Necessitater is Commander .., but the Wil a servil instrument.

Nece·ssitating, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That necessitates or compels.

1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 2 Magester al, fatale, necessitating Signes 1704 M. Henry *Nat. Schism* Wks. 1853 II. 254 They prophesied by a necessitating and irresistible impulse. 1739-56 Doddridge *Fam. Expositor* clxx. (1799) II. 419 In consequence of his volition, without any necessitating agency. 1825 Coleridge *Aids Refl.* (1848) I 248, I now proceed .. from the necessitating occasion of the Christian dispensation to Christianity itself. 1893 Fairbairn *Chr. Med. Theol.* I. viii. § 4. 171 Necessitating action on the one side and necessitated on the other.

Hence **Nece·ssitatingly** *adv.*

1654 Owen *Saints' Perseverance* Wks. 1853 XI 445 It impresseth the will ,persuadingly, not ravishingly or necessitatingly. *a* 1665 J. Goodwin *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 256 To work, either compulsively or necessitatingly, upon the hearts and wills of men.

Necessitation (nĭsesitē·ʃon). [f. Necessitate *v.*: see -ation.] The action of necessitating, of rendering necessary or subjecting to necessity; the result of this.

1652 Gaule *Magastrom* 154 Now, what fatation or fatall necessitation to man, among all these? 1654 Owen *Saints' Perseverance* Wks. 1853 XI. 194 God's working in them ..is very far from any compulsion or necessitation *a* 1703 Burkitt *On N. T. John* xi. 44 Souls go not to heaven by necessitation, as the fire naturally and necessarily ascends upwards. 1807 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* V. 182/2 In human conduct..there is much of necessitation; that is of behaviour resulting from local transient circumstance. 1856 Dove *Logic Chr. Faith* v. i. § 2. 266 Conceding no compromise .. to a necessitation of nature. 1886 Momerie *Personality* 132 Our nece-sitation is .. compatible with a certain ability to control the forces of nature.

Nece·ssitative, *a.* [f. Necessitate *v.* + -ive.] Tending to necessitate.

1864 Whedon *Freedom of Will* I ii. 37 To subject the Will to a previous necessitative causation which is itself necessitated, is the annihilation of alternativity.

† **Necessite,** *v. Obs.* [? ad. F. *nécessiter*: see Necessitate *v.*] *trans.* To necessitate.

1600 Sir W. Cornwallis *Ess.* viii. F 4 The earth stands necessited because it cannot go. 1630 B Jonson *New Inn* IV. iii, Who were he now necessited to beg, Would ask an alms, like Conde Olivares. 1644 Maxwell *Prerog. Chr. Kings* Ep Ded. 12 The love and zeale which have necessited me to take recourse to Your Honours patrocine.

Hence **Necessited** *ppl. a.*; **Necessiting** *vbl. sb.*

a 1615 Donne *Ess.* (1651) 178 That must either imply a necessiting therof from God, or else Pelagian sine. 1635 Nabbes *Hannibal & Scipio* III. ii, All From a necessited and innate temperance Would be as you are.

† **Nece·ssitied,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [? error for prec.] Brought into necessity.

1601 Shaks *All's Well* v. iii. 85, I had her if her fortunes euer stoode Necessitied to helpe, that by this token I would releeue her.

† **Nece·ssitively,** *adv. Obs rare*$^{-1}$. [irreg. f. Necessite *v.*] By or of necessity.

1647 J. Lilburne *Jonah's Cry* 10 Cost it what it will, I valew it not, being necessitively compelled . to remove every stone that lyes in my way.

Necessitous (nĭse sitəs), *a.* [ad. F. *nécessiteux*, or f. Necessit-y + -ous.]

1. Placed or living in a condition of necessity or poverty; having little or nothing to support oneself by; poor, needy; hard-up.

1611 Cotgr., *Necessiteux*, necessitous, needie, poore, indigent. 1660 Jer. Taylor *Dun. Dubit.* III. v. rule 3 § 5 The necessitous father may put the duty actually upon the son. 1727 A Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. iv. 39 He exhausts all his Revenues, and is always necessitous. 1780 Burke *Econ Reform* Wks III. 252 It holds out a shadow of present gain to a greedy and necessitous publick. 1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* III ii, The wants of their necessitous neighbours. 1877 Miss Yonge *Cameos* Ser. III. iii. 22 His niggardly or necessitous master had only advanced one thousand francs.

absol. 1693 *Humours Town* 95 What they can in any way screw out of the necessitous. 1742 Chesterf. *Lett.* (1792) II. clxiii. 90 The ambitious hoped for kingdoms; the greedy and the necessitous for plunder 1780 Horsley *Serm.* (1816) III. 103 It may be proper that the law should do something for the protection of the necessitous. 1806 Felton *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* I ii. xi 482 The very wealthy.. on the one hand, and, on the other, the necessitous.

† b. In need *of* a thing. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1650 Gentilis *Consid.* 213 The German Legions cry up Vitellius for Emperour, they see him necessitous of money.

† c Standing in need of aid *Obs. rare.*

1711 M. Henry *Forgiv. Sin* Wks. 1853 II 318/2 Our natures are necessitous, and continually depending upon the divine providence. 1754 Edwards *Freed. Will* IV viii. (1762) 231 Being more sinful, and so more miserable and necessitous than others.

2. Characterized by necessity or poverty.

1639 Massinger *Unnat. Combat* Dedic., Divers whose Necessitous fortunes made it [poetry] their profession. 1654 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II 75 He .. was in a most necessitus condicion. 1726 Shelvocke *Voy. round World* 417 By means of our necessitous misfortunes. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* XVI. 1021 That I may turn from them that evil hour Necessitous 1885 *Act* 48 & 49 *Vict.* c. 40 *Preamble*, Relations of the said testator .. in necessitous circumstances

† b. Caused by want or necessity. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit* II. 341 The incurring of necessitous Debts, by reason of the Penurious straightness of his Fortune.

† 3. Enforced, obligatory. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1631 Massinger *Emperor East* IV iv, If sick with the excess of heat or cold, Caused by necessitous labour.

† 4. Necessary, requisite. Also const. *for. Obs.* (In quot. 1742 attributed to an illiterate speaker.)

1742 Fielding *J. Andrews* I. iii, [Mrs Slipslop] proceeded: 'And why is Latin more necessitous for a footman than a gentleman?' 1793 J. Williams *Calm Exam.* 59 Drawing the line of necessitous propriety between what the people require, and their leaders would enforce.

Hence **Nece·ssitously** *adv*; **Nece·ssitousness.**

1637 Heywood *Lond. Spec.* Wks. 1874 IV 307 One thing more is necessitously to be added. *a* 1668 Davenant *Fair Favorite* Wks. (1673) 96 Patience, which Before was but necessitously kind, is grown Most willingly devout. 1682 Sir T. Browne *Chr. Mor.* (1710) 6 Though sometimes necessitousness be dumb, yet true Charity is sagacious. 1776 Paine *Com. Sense* 10 Tho' avarice will preserve a man from being necessitously poor.

Necessitude (nĭse·sitiūd). Now *rare.* [ad. L. *necessitudo*, f. *necesse* necessary: see -tude.]

† 1. A relation or connexion between persons. *Obs.*

1612 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* i. 7 There are many necessitudes and occasions between the Minister and people. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* Ad Sect. ix. § 1 Breaking .. the great relations and necessitudes of the world. 1653 — *Serm. for Year* I. iii. 34 Between Parents and their children there is so great a necessitude.

† b. The connexion of one thing *with* another.

1637 Mede *Wks.* (1672) 86, Fundamental Truths, measured by the necessitude they have with those Acts which are required to Salvation.

† 2. A necessity *of* something. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 140 Rudicated [evil] customes produce a necessitude of sin and servitude.

3. Need, necessity. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1839 J. Rogers *Antipapopr.* xi. § 3. 267 All their moral merit, they require for their own, their private, their individual necessitude.

Necessitudina·rian, *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. stem of L. *necessitudo* (see prec.).] Necessitarian.

1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XLI 3/8 [He] advocates necessitudinarian doctrines with the warmth of an enthusiast.

† **Necessitu·dinary,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [f. as prec. + -ary 1.] 'Belonging to Friendship, Relation, &c.' (Bailey 1721).

Necessity (nĭse·sĭti), *sb.* Forms: 4-6 **necessite,** (5 **nessesite**), 5-6 **necessitee, -yte**(e, (5 **-ytie**), 6-7 **necessitie, -itye,** 6- **necessity.** [a. F. *nécessité* (12th c.), ad. L. *necessitāt-em*, f. *necesse* needful, necessary: see -ity.]

† 1. a. The fact of being inevitably fixed or determined. *Obs.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* IV. 1012 Whether that the prescience of God is The certaine cause of the necessite Of thinges that to comen be. 1387 8 T. Usk *Test. Love* III. iii. (Skeat) I. 16 Liberte of arbitrement, thorow whiche thou believest many thinges to be without necessite. 1534 More *Treat Passion* Wks. 1286/1 Not onely the necessitye of temporal deathe. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II 619 The necessitie of destinie cannot by any mans deuise, be eyther letted or interrupted.

† b. The constraining power *of* something. *Obs.*

1529 More *Dyalogue* IV. Wks 261/2 Those that wrechedly lai al the weyght and blame of our sinne to the necessite and constraynt of goddes ordinaunce. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* I xvii. (S. T. S.) I. 93 Sit he could nocht brek be witt and engyne of man pe necessite and violence of fortoun.

2. Constraint or compulsion having its basis in the natural constitution of things; *esp.* such constraint conceived as a law prevailing throughout the material universe and within the sphere of human action.

1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* cxlvi, So that the diuersitee Off thaire wirking suld cause necessitee. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. v. 25 Who can turne the stream of destinee, Or breake the chayne of strong necessitee? 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor* 816 Thales saith, that Necessitie is most potent and forcible, for it is that which ruleth the whole world 1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 258 He. ordaind thy will By nature free, not over-rul'd by Fate Inextricable, or strict necessity. 1754 Edwards *Freed Will* I. iii (1762) 13 The common Notion of Necessity and Impossibility implies something that frustrates Endeavour or Desire. 1803 Malthus *Popul.* I. i. (1806) I. 3 Necessity, that imperious, all-pervading law of nature. 1884 F. Temple *Relig. & Sci.* iii. (1885) 84 When we turn from abstract arguments to facts, the doctrine of necessity is unquestionably unproven.

b. With defining terms, as *absolute, conditional, logical, moral, natural, philosophical, physical.*

1587 Golding *De Mornay* ix. (1592) 131 Of the necessitie that is conditional, and not of the necessitie that is absolute as they terme it 1620 T. Granger *Div. Logike* 36 Even God effecting by absolute necessitie [etc.]. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius' Logic* I 60 By natural necessity we understand not only that by which inanimate things act, as plants [etc.]. *a* 1740 Waterland *Diss. Argument* Wks. 1823 IV. 432 Connection of mental or verbal propositions, makes up the idea of logical necessity. Connection of end and means makes up the idea of moral necessity. Connection of causes and effects is physical, necessity. 1777 Priestley *Philos. Necess.* Pref. 26 Mr Hobbes was the first who understood . the proper doctrine of philosophical necessity. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 127/2 Physical necessity has its origin in the established order and laws of the material universe. 1862 Spencer *First Princ.* II. iv. § 53 (1875) 174 The consciousness of logical necessity.

3. The constraining power of circumstances; a condition or state of things compelling to a certain course of action. (Sometimes with implication of sense 10.)

1382 Wyclif *Wisd* xiv. 4 Ther ladde them to that ende wrthi necessite 1390 Gower *Conf* III. 117 To helpe his oghne lond Behoveth every man his hond To sette upon necessite. 1509 Fisher *Funeral Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 256 Compelled by necessyte to seche helpe & succoure in theyr cause. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 108 Necessitie requyred to make all the power againste hym that myght be gathered. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* I 218, I would rather admit (if necessitie require) any figurative speech. 1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 26 They are justly suspected, and seldome trafficked with, but in case of necessity. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* II. xxi. § 9. 118 Every one pities him, as acting by Necessity and Constraint 1735 Bolingbroke *On Parties* 100 Necessity and Self-Preservation are the great Laws of Nature. 1781 Burke *Corr.* (1844) II. 423, I know the rigour of political necessity; but I see here, as little of necessity .. as of propriety. 1824 Mackintosh *Sp. Ho. Comm.* Wks 1846 III. 407 Its introduction can be justified only by necessity; its continuance requires precisely the same justification of necessity. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 495 If a ship be compelled by necessity to change the order of the places to which she is insured.

b. *Work of necessity*, something which cannot possibly or naturally be left undone.

a 1600 W. Perkins *Wks.* (1617) II. 110 Workes of present necessity..such as cannot be done before or after the Sabbath. 1647 [see Mercy *sb.* 7]. 1684 Spelman *Law Terms* 67 For saving that which otherwise would perish: A work of Necessity. 1824 [see Mercy *sb.* 7].

4. *Of necessity*: a. Necessarily, inevitably, unavoidably.

1387-8 T. Usk *Test. Love* III. ii. (Skeat) I. 125 And of necessite of suche justice. was free choice..graunted to resonable creatures. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 142 Of verray necessite The Philosophre him hath betake Fyf poinis. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 2552 Thenne of necessite They them with-

drewe. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 13 We must all dye of necessite for original synne. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 168 At such time as the ground is covered with snowe,..you must of necessitie helpe them with a little meat. 1611 Bible *Luke* xxiii. 17 Of necessitie hee must release one vnto them at the Feast. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacræ* III. iv. § 5 For supposing a production of the world, several things must of necessity be supposed in it. 1756 Burke *Subl. & B.* Introd., Wks. I. 105 A little attention will convince us that this must of necessity be the case. 1814 Cary *Dante, Par.* iv. 10 Of necessity It happen'd. 1862 Herschel *Fam. Lect. Sci.* 209 Those [stars] to which every observer of necessity resorts to test the stability of his instruments.

† b. Necessary, indispensable. *Obs. rare.*

a 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lviii. 202 It is of necessyte that ye goo to kynge Inoryn..and pray hym to haue mercy of you. 1582 Fulke in *Confer.* ii. (1584) M iij b, It is not of necessitie by Christes commandement.

5. In phrases and proverbs.

c 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 2184 Than is it wisdom..To maken vertu of necessite. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 176 Necessite hath nenere halyday. *a* 1555 [see Law *sb.*[1] 3 a]. 1581 Pettie tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* i. (1586) 5 Therefore wee must force our will,..whereof followeth a vertue of necessitie. 1614–16 R. C. *Times' Whistle* iv. 1379 Signior Necessity, that hath no law. 1658 R. Franck *North. Mem.* (1694) 44 Art imitates Nature, and Necessity is the Mother of Invention. *a* 1708 Beveridge *Thes. Theol.* (1711) III. 59 By patience you make a virtue of necessity. 1758 J. Blake *Plan Mar. Syst.* 60 Necessity has no law. 1837 Marryat *Perc. Keene* xxi, One must always make a virtue of necessity. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 17 Apr. 9/1 Necessity is the mother of inventions. 1897 *Pall Mall Mag.* June 228 It may seem cool, but necessity has no law.

† 6. A necessary piece of business; a necessary act. *Obs* (Cf. Need *sb.* 12.)

c 1450 *Merlin* 64 He toke leve, and yede thourgh the courte in his othir necessitees. *c* 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1037 In all her necessities and busenes. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, v. 1 2 These should be houres for necessities, Not for delights. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 268 They never do their necessities, but they lay a stick cross a pit, upon which they sit for their greater ease. 1676 Hale *Contempl.* i. *Gt. Audit* 85 That is not a Necessity which may be forborn to be done .until the Morrow.

† b. Necessary duty. *Obs. rare.*

1546 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 17 In the sayde Church the necessitie is to pray and to ayde dyvyne service. 1546 *Yorksh. Chantry Surv.* (Surtees) II. 213 The necessitie thereof is to do dyvine servyce.

† c. Something unavoidable. *Obs. rare.*

1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, iii i. 92 Are these things then Necessities? Then let vs meete them like Necessities. 1611 — *Wint. T.* iv. iv. 38 One of these two must be necessities, Which then will speake.

7. a. An unavoidable compulsion or obligation *of* doing something. Also with *inf.* Now *rare.*

1630 Prynne *Anti-Armin.* 123 Who haue a necessity of sinning since his fall. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 182 There was a necessity for us to let our Horses rest. 1727 De Foe *Syst. Magic* i. iv. (1840) 09 Bringing them to a necessity of laying it aside, before they had carried it on too far. 1747 Wesley *Prim. Physick* (1762) p. xxv, Honest Men are under no Necessity of touching them. 1817 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. v v. 498 It was in such distress for want of provisions, as to find a necessity of applying to the Bengal Government for aid.

b. An imperative need *for* or † *of* something.

1673 *True Worship* 27 If any argue a necessity of a Sermon; he must..conclude [etc.]. 1707 Freind *Peterborow's Cond. Sp.* 185 God be praised we are not in a Necessity of a Victory. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 170 P 10 He compelled me to repose on him as my only support, and produced a necessity of private conversation. 1785 *Liberal Amer.* II. 99 She thinks there will be a necessity for it. 1817 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 678 The strongest necessity existed for rendering the resources of the country available to its defence. 1875 Whitney *Life Lang.* iii. 40 They were..recent additions to the language. The introduction of Christianity had created a necessity for them.

8. The fact of being indispensable; the indispensableness *of* some act or thing.

1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. l. § 3 Vpon their force their necessitie dependeth. 1707 Addison *Pres. St. War* Misc. Wks. 1706 III. 271 We see the necessity of an augmentation if we intend to bring the enemy to reason. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 170 P 9, I had seen mankind enough to know the necessity of outward cheerfulness. 1813 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) XI. 22 If you will point out to them the necessity of adopting some measures to subsist their armies. 1835 I. Taylor *Spir. Despot.* iii. 66 Whatever may enhance our ideas of the necessity and sovereignty of divine grace. 1891 *Speaker* 2 May 532/2 Modern Socialists . have not overlooked the necessity of protecting individual freedom.

II. 9. † a. What is necessarily required; necessaries. *Obs.*

137 Barbour *Bruce* vi. 29 His men fra him sua scalit war, Till purchess thame necessite. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6740 Thanne may he begge til that he Have geten his necessite. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* ii. xciv. 424 (Addit. MS.), Man was not made to so grete superfluyte, but to necessite of nature. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 381 b/2 He had the poure peple wryton by name..for to gyue to theym theyr necessyte. 1650 T. B[aylay] *Worcester's Apoph.* 37 You have the prittiest peece of necessity yonder, at the side Table.

b. An indispensable or necessary thing.

1481 Caxton *Godfrey* clvi. 231 For to..bye theyr necessytees at the shippes. 1563 Shute *Archit.* B iij, Many other necessities therunto belonging. 1799 E. Du Bois *Piece Family Bloog.* I. 19 Sufficient for many things more than the necessities of life. 1842 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. ix. 154 Trees and fresh air are necessities to my constitution. 1876 E. Mellor *Priesthood* ii. 63 That which rendered the gospel a necessity.

10. The condition of being in difficulties or straits, esp. through lack of means; want, poverty.

c 1475 *Partenay* 3818 Off me shall ye haue both ayde and comfort In all your nedes of necessite. 1524 Barclay *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 5 Wynter declareth harde nede & poverte, Than men it feleth whiche have necessyte. 1550 Coverdale *Spir. Perle* xi. Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 128 When he was in extreme anguish and necessity, he made his humble prayer. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* ii. iv 214 Necessities sharpe pinch. 1639 S. Du Verger tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 7 This came in good time to keepe this poore family from necessity. 1728 Morgan *Algiers* II. ii. 231 As those People had a very indifferent Harvest, they underwent great Necessity. 1768 in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* (1870) I. 166 The people are labouring under the greatest necessity, garden-stuff and bread..being raised in price one third.

b. With possessive pron. or genitive.

1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 37 Al that longyth to thy necessyte Shal be provydyd by God and me. *c* 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 32/1 We shall gyue theym gold & syluer to th[e]yr necessitie. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* i. iii. 157 You shall not seale to such a bond for me, He rather dwell in my necessitie. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* ii. 153 The necessity of the Spanish forces already in Ireland being more then was expected. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* ii. xx. 106 They will not ask whether his necessity be a sufficient title. 1859 Hawthorne *Marb. Faun* v, All of whom find such..saloons..as their necessity can pay for.

c. Bad, illicit spirit.

1796 Marshall *West of Eng.* I. 206 [The liquor] is drank in a recent state, under the appropriate name of 'necessity'. 1886 Elworthy *W. Som. Word-bk.* s. v. *Still-waters*, I too have often tasted 'necessity', as it was sometimes called.

11. A situation of hardship or difficulty; a pressing need or want. (Chiefly in *pl.*)

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. l. 120 Seldom is founden a trusty frende, þat is perseuerant in all þe necessites of his frende. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* 7 Comforte to suche as calle To the for helpe in eche necessyte. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 152 This mortall lyfe, whiche for synne is full of necessytees and myseryes. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* ii. xviii. 51 b, To succour and supply the instant necessities which might happen. 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* P 4 Whereby all our necessities may be prouided for. 1667 J. Corbet *Disc. Relig. Eng.* 24 Many of them live in Necessities, and most of them upon the kindness of others. 1704 Hearne *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 410 He attended little to his Art and wrought at it only so far as Necessities obliged him. 1775 *Hist. Eur. in Ann. Reg.* 59/2 The necessities of the mother country. 1794 Coleridge *Relig. Musings* 218 Their keen necessities To ceaseless action goading human thought. 1876 Mozley *Univ. Serm.* xv. (ed. 2) 261 We must aim at a habit of gratitude, which has no relation to present necessities.

† 12. Want *of* a thing. *Obs.*

c 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* iii. (1885) 114 For gret necessite wich the French kynge hade of goode. 1558 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1824) I. App. iv. 396 By this means.. her majesty's necessity of money may be .. relieved. 1675 Earl Essex *Lett.* (1770) 352 Several of the foot companies in Ireland are in great necessity of clothing. 1754 Shebbeare *Matrimony* (1766) I. 173 You .. are in Necessity of many things.

† 13. A bond or tie *between* persons. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1595 in Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scot.* vi. (1677) 411 The necessity between Prince and subject is reciproque.

Hence **Nece·ssity** *v.*, to necessitate. *rare*—[1].

1827 I. Taylor *Trans. Anc. Bks.* xii. (1875) 132 One climate .. necessities a much greater degree of permanency in the habits of the people than another.

Nech(e, obs. Sc. variants of Nigh *v.*

Neche, obs. form of Nesh.

Necht, obs. Sc. variant of Nigh *v.*

Nechyr, obs. form of Neicher, to neigh. *Sc.*

† **Ne·cial,** *a. Obs.*—[1] [ad. L. type **neciālis*, f. *nex*, *necis* death + *-ālis* -al.] Funeral, sepulchral.

1606 Birnie *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 23 Mens nuptial festivities ar oftimes exceeded by their necial folies in making their burials..a mont to show worldly glory.

Neck (nek), *sb.*[1] Forms: α. 1 hnecca, 4–6 nekke, 4–7 nek, (5–6 neke, 6 neeko), 3–7 necke, 4– neck. β. 4 nycke, nhicke, nihcke; nak. [OE. *hnecca* wk. masc. = OFris. *hnecka*, *necke*, MDu. *necke* (Du. *nek*), MHG. *nacke* (G. *nacken*), ON. *hnakki* (Da. *nakke*, Sw. *nacke*); a strong masc. form appears in MDu. *nac*, *nack-*, OHG. *hnacch*, (*h*)*nach* (MHG. *nac*). The word has app. no cognates outside of the Teutonic languages. In OE. it is comparatively rare, the more general sense of 'neck' being expressed by the words *heals* Hals and *swíra* Swire. It is not clear how the ME. variants *nicke* and *nak* are related to *nekke*]

I. 1. The back part of that portion of the body lying between the head and shoulders; also, by extension, the whole of this portion, the narrow part below or behind the head.

The wider sense is now the usual one, the original meaning being commonly expressed by *the back*, or *the nape*, *of the neck* (see Nape *sb.*[1] 1 b).

α. *c* 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past. C.* xix. 142 Wa ðæm be willaþ under ælcne elnbogan leccean pyle & bolster under ælcne hneccan. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Deut.* xxviii. 35 Þæt þu næbbe nan þing hales fram þam fotwolmum oð þone hneccan [L. *ad verticem*]. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 12 þis milde meiden..sette hire fote uppon his ruhe necke. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 37/117 Ane Rop he dude a-boute is necke. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13031 Beof by þe nekke Petron hent. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 99 Hire Necke is schort, hir schuldres courbe. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 123 He tyt the King be the nek, twa part in tene. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Dk. Suffolk* xxv, My necke in two he smoat. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* 20 Sometimes they lay their legs across vpon the camels neck. 1667 Milton *P. L.* vii. 438 The Swan with Arched neck Between her white wings. 1721 Steele *Spect.* No. 76 P 3 He would .. make two Fellows who hated, embrace and fall upon each other's Neck. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 283 The green parakeet, with a red neck. *a* 1821 Keats *Hyperion* iii. 132 His golden tresses famed Kept undulation round his eager neck. 1897 H. O. Forbes *Hand-bk. Primates* I. 171 The Orangs are ..heavy in build, with the head set on a very thick neck.

β. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* (Harl. MS.) 1328 Hue comen in wel sone..Y-armed swiþ þicke From fote to þe nycke. 1340 *Ayenb.* 216 þe fole wyfmen þet guoþ mid stondinde nihcke ase hert ine launde. 1382 Wyclif *Gen.* xxvii. 16 She forcoueride the nakid of the nak [1388 necke].

† b. As the part of the body on which burdens or other articles are carried. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 322 Ich chulle .. trussen al þi schendfulnesse o þine owune necke. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5523 Apon þer neckes sal þai bere Hott wi stan and wit morter. 1340 *Ayenb.* 138 Huet ssel þe ilke paye þat nazt ne heb bote þane nihcke y-carked mid zenne. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Monk's T.* 120 He, bar the heven on his nekke longe. *c* 1450 Loveleich *Grail* xlv. 414 The Enemy hym there took vpe Anon In hys Nekke. 1561 Norton & Sack. *Gorboduc* i. Dumb Show, Of whom the first bare in his necke a Fagot of smal stickes.

c. The cervical vertebræ. Chiefly in phr. *to break the neck.*

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 122 Werp hit vt myd þe vyrate, þet his nekke hin toberste. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 7709 Richard, is o neueu, brec here is nekke. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 21 þat nyse abbot werþe wood, .. and brak his nekke and deide. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* x. li. 496 One of them his neck was nyghe broken in tweyn. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 33 In that house..A man shall as soone breake his necke as his fast. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* i. i. 153, I had as liefe thou didst breake his necke as his finger. 1643 [see 5 b]. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 474 P 2 The President must necessarily have broken his Neck. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 406 Turning it round, whereby the neck was dislocated. 1893 Earl Dunmore *Pamirs* I. 67 One and all rode like demons, without the slightest regard for the safety of their own necks.

† d. Inexactly used for 'head'. *Obs. rare.*

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 431 She .. offered to the hangeman her necke to be striken of. 1611 Bible *Deut.* xxi. 4 The Elders..shall strike off the heifers necke there. 1647 Hexham s. v., To chop or cutt off ones Necke.

2. a. The skin from the neck of an animal. *rare*—[1].

1552 *Act* 5 & 6 *Edw. VI*, c. 15 § 3 Every Girdler..may.. sell..Necks, Wombs and Shreds of tanned Leather.

b. The flesh of the neck of an animal, esp. of beef or mutton.

1603 Dekker & Chettle *Grissil* (Shaks. Soc.) 9 Eight to a neck of mutton—is not that your commons? 1632 Massinger *City Madam* i. i, His family fed on roots and livers, And necks of beef on Sundays. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Apr. 191/1 A neck, a loin, or leg of veal. 1813 *Examiner* 31 May 351/2 He . should like to have a neck of mutton. 1861 Mrs. Beeton *Bk. Housek. Managem.* xxv. 328 The Sheep.. Fore quarter: No. 3, the shoulder; 4 and 5 the neck.

c. That part of a garment which covers, or lies next to, the neck.

1530 Palsgr. 247/2 Necke of a cappe, *rebras dung bonnet.* 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 921/1 His pillion of fine scarlet, with a necke set in the inner side with blacke velvet. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* ii. 91 Their shirts have no necks but onely a hem like Womens Smocks. 1752 Berkeley *Th. Tar-water* Wks. 1871 III. 510 Unbuttoning the neck and wristbands of his shirt. *c* 1817 Hogg *Tales & Sk.* III. 158 With a scarlet neck in his coat. 1866 [see Low *a.* 1 c].

II. 3. In various figurative or allusive expressions: a. Implying subjugation (or deliverance).

Usu. in connexion with the fig. use of Yoke.

1382 Wyclif *Jer.* xxx. 8 Y shal to-brose his 3oc fro thi necke. 1388 — *Acts* xv. 10 To putte a 3ok on the necke of the disciplis. *a* 1400 *Chron. R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 2804 þe saxons nekken vnder is fet to trede. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, ii. iii. 64 These are his..armes, and strength, With which he yoaketh your rebellious Neckes. 1601 — *Twel. N.* ii. v. 206 Wilt thou set thy foot o' my necke? 1649 Owen *Serm.* Wks. 1851 IX. 217 Our necks are yet kept from the yoke of lawless lust. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* ii. 127 To .. Disyoke their necks from custom. *Ibid.* vi. 150 See, your foot is on our necks, We vanquish'd.

b. Implying submission, resistance, or obstinacy.

c 1386 Chaucer *Clerk's T.* 57 Boweth your nekke under that blisful yok Of soveraynetee. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (Prose) 38 [She may not] þe life of þe reule fle, ne caste it fra hir nek. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Kings* xvii. 14 They .. herdened their neckes, acordinge to the hardneck of their fathers. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, iii. i. 19 My selfe .. haue stoopt my neck vnder your iniuries. 1671 Milton *P. R.* iv. 418 Sturdiest Oaks Bow'd thir Stiff necks. 1757 Burke *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* iii. iv, The barbarians..had at length submitted their necks to the Gospel.

† c. Denoting the setting-on of an assailant, the imposition of some burden, or the laying of a charge, upon a person. *Obs.* (freq. in 16th c. use).

1536 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, II. 356 They principally delyte to put oon of us Inglishmen in an others necke. 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* i. (1895) 103 The wyckednes and folysshenes of others shalbe imputed to hym, and layde in hys necke. 1596 Spenser *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 664/1 The countrey [n]ever should dare to mutinie, having still the souldiours on theyr necke. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* v. ii. 170 You haue done well, That men must lay their Murthers on your necke.

d. With allusion to hanging or beheading.

1496 *Fysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 36 Theuys & brybours ..whyche are punysshed for theyr euyll dedes by the necke. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, iv. viii. 45 Let his Neck answere for it, if there is any Marshall Law in the World. 1646 *Hamil-*

two Papers (Camden) 118 To this litle purpose hath the King's commands put his necke to a new hazard. 1685 Evelyn *Diary* 24 Dec., West, who . had reveil'd the accomplices to save his owne neck. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* II vii. p 27 [I] rejoiced at getting my neck out of an halter.

e. In miscellaneous uses.

c 1489 [see Long *a*.[1] 1 c]. 1535 Coverdale *Neh* iii. 5 Their greate men put not their nekes to ye seruyce of their lorde. 1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 261/1 God layeth the bridle in their nekes as it were. 1599, 1676 [see Heel *sb*.[2] 2 b]. 1797 Mrs. M Robinson *Walsingham* II. 173 The constable of the night, making a long neck to examine the bribe. 1856 Lever *Martins of Cro' M.* 288 You'll go from this place to the Lodge, where you'll be fed 'to the neck'. 1862 Carlyle *Frederk Gt.* xii. ix. (1872) IV 196 The vacant edifices are filled to the neck with meal and corn.

4. *In, on,* or *upon the neck of,* on the top of, immediately upon or after; esp. (*one*) *in* or *on the neck of another.* Now only *dial.* (very common in 16 17th c.).

1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. clx [clvi.] 442 One tayle coude not be payde but ye another was redy on ye necke therof. 1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* i. (Arb.) 56 Heaping othes upon othes, one in a nothers necke. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 50 Vpon the necke of this againe, he argueth thus. 1605 Willet *Hexapla Gen.* 357 One temptation followed in the neck of an other. 1683 Temple *Mem* Wks. 1720 I. 376 This Offer coming upon the Neck of the Parliament's Advice to his Majesty. 1700 Dryden *Fables* Pref., Ess (ed Ker) II 236 A dozen more of such expressions, poured on the neck of one another. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v., One bad job alus falls on th' neck of another.

5. *To break the neck of*: † **a.** To destroy, finish, bring to an end. *Obs.*

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 32 These foule mischeefs which haue almoste broken the necke of the Common wealth. 1614 Jas. I *Declar.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll* (1659) I. 140 Though I have broken the Necks of three Parliaments.

b. To counteract or annul the chief force or main effect of; to finish the main part of.

1643 *Plain English* 9 The neck of this designe will scarce be broken, till the necks of some of the authors be. 1674 R Godfrey *Inj & Ab Physic* 111 The Doctor gave him Medicines to fortifie his Stomach, and break the neck of the Fever. *a* 1734 North *Lives* (1742) I. 201 To break the Neck of those wicked Delays used there. 1755 Johnson s. v., To break the neck of an affair; to hinder any thing being done; or, to do more than half. 1837 Lockhart *Scott* (1869) II. xiv. 203 He had done enough (in his own language 'to break the neck of the day's work'. 1886 Mrs. Lynn Linton *Paston Carew* xlii, The neck of the winter was broken, and the day was bright and clear.

6. † **a.** *Neck over head,* headlong. *Obs rare*[-1].

1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim* 237/1 Matters goe so necke ouer head, and men crye out, All is naught.

b. *Neck and heels,* = neck and crop. Now *dial.*

a 1734 North *Exam.* (1740) 72 The Liberty of the Subject is brought in Neck and Heels, as they say. 1778 Miss Burney *Evelina* xxv, To take and pull him neck and heels out. 1818 M. G. Lewis *Jrnl. W. Ind.* (1834) 137 The first thing that we now did was to turn him out of the sick-house, neck and heels. 1890 *Glouc. Gloss.* s.v., If there be another election, they'll be obligated to go out neck and heels.

c. *Neck and crop,* bodily, completely, altogether.

1816 in Hone *Every-day Bk.* (1825) I. 461 Explain the terms .. neck and crop—bang up—and—prime. 1833 M Scott *Tom Cringle* xvi, Chuck them neck and crop .down a dark staircase 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. xv, We're going in neck and crop for fashion.

7. *To tie* (or † *lay*) *neck and heels,* to confine or bind securely.

1643 Chillenden *Inhumanity King's Prison-kpr.* 2 He swore he would lay me neck and heels in Irons. 1673 Butler *Hud.* iii. ii 1092 In-olences, That to your own imperious wills Laid Law and Gospel neck and heels. 1701 Cibber *Love makes Man* iv. ii, Take this Fool, let him be gagg'd, ty'd Neck and Heels, and lock'd into a Garret.

8. *Neck or nothing* (occas. *nought*), a phrase expressing determination and readiness to venture everything or to take all risks.

1715 M Davies *Athen Brit.* I. 131 Worth venturing Neck or Nothing for. 1738 Swift *Pol. Conversat.* 97 Neck or nothing; come down, or I'll fetch you down. 1782 Cowper *Gilpin* 89 Away went Gilpin, neck or nought. 1810 Clarke *Trav Russia* 133 She rides, to use the language of English sportsmen, 'neck or nothing'. 1836–7 Dickens *Sk Boz, Scenes* vii, Cabs are all very well in cases of expedition, when it's a matter of neck or nothing. 1895 W C. Hazlitt *4 Generations* II. 357, I launched my scheme neck or naught.

b. *attrib.* of persons or actions: Headlong, reckless.

1814 Scott *Let. to Morritt* 30 Apr in *Lockhart*, A neck-or-nothing London bookseller. 1835 W. Irving *Tour Prairies* 235 Crashing along with neck or-nothing fury, where it would have been madness to follow him 1840 Dickens *Barn Rudge* xxxv. Three great neck-or-nothing chaps, that could keep on running over us.

9. *Neck and neck,* of horses, etc.: Keeping abreast, neither falling behind nor getting ahead of each other. Also freq. in fig. use.

1837 T. Hook *Jack Brag* iii, They..entered the winning-field nearly neck-and-neck. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 222 Having forced an immense black bullock out of the camp, [he] was racing neck-and-neck with him.

fig. *c* 1812 Croker in *C. Papers* (1884) I. 40 In the House of Commons..where the parties were, if I may use the expression, neck and neck. 1877 Green *Lett.* (1901) 456 To keep neck and neck with the printers..would be a daily pressure.

b. *attrib.* Close, near.

1859 Farrar *J Home* xxxi, Our lots in life, since at Harton we ran a neck and neck race, have been widely different. 1871 M Collins *Mrq. & Merch.* II. iii. 71 It's late in the day, and a neck and neck thing.

c. As *sb.* Exact coincidence.

1858 De Quincey *Secr. Societies* Wks. VII. 245 The birth and the death .. synchronise by a metaphysical moety of neck-and-neck.

III. In transferred uses, applied to such parts of things as have some resemblance to the neck.

10. The narrow part *of* some passage, cavity, or vessel, *esp.* the part of a bottle next the mouth.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 175 þe necke of þe maris is fleischli, & in þe necke of þe maris ben veynes. 1460–70 *Bk. Quintessence* 5 Putte it into a glas clepid amphora, with a long necke. 1621 Cotgr., *Goulet*, .. the mouth, or necke of a Viol, Bottle, or other long, and narrow-neckt vessell. 1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* 12 The glass neck of the Receiver . was thrust into this Cement. 1710 J. Clarke tr. *Rohault's Nat. Philos.* (1729) I. xxii. 145 A bottle . which has a very streight Neck. 1797 M. Baillie *Morb. Anat* (1807) 293 The portion which is most frequently inflamed is that near the neck of the bladder. 1844 *Jrnl R. Agric. Soc.* V. i. 9 These necks, as they are termed, to the main drain or leaders are cut into the open ditch. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 438 It is here that a narrowing exists which has been called the upper neck of the ureter.

b. A pass between hills or mountains; the narrow part *of* a mountain pass.

1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4359/2 Monsieur Medavi was to advance towards the Neck of the Mountains at Ceuis. 1850 R. G Cumming *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1856) I. 122 Their vast legions continued streaming through the neck in the hills in one unbroken phalanx. 1890 L. C. Doyle *Adches* 133 They went by way of the pass, and as they entered the 'neck the wind was blowing hard.

c. A narrow channel or inlet; the narrow part *of* a sound, etc.

1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. 59, I .. found a Neck or Inlet of Water between me and the Boat 1736 Wesley *Wks* (1872) I 9 As we were crossing the neck of St Helena's Sound. 1894 Hall Caine *Manxman* v. iii. 208 The neck of the harbour was narrow

d. *Fortif.* The narrow part *of* a bastion or embrasure.

1658 *Lond Gaz.* No. 252/4 One Bastion onely being reserved upon the Petition of the Jesuites, whose Church is situated upon the neck of it. 1669 Stanhope *Fortif* 8 You may as you see occasion widen the Necks of the Gorges. 1859 F. A. Griffiths *Artil. Man* (1862) 248 The neck of the embrazure is the inward, or narrowest part of it.

11. A narrow piece of land with water on each side; an isthmus or narrow promontory.

1555 Eden *Decades* 352 Vppon the innermoste necke to the landewarde is a tuffe of trees. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 73 From whence proceedeth and breaketh forth the necke or cape of Peloponnesus. 1677 W. Hubbard *Narrative* 13 Mount-Hope, Pocasset and several other Necks of the best land in the Colony. 1767 *Hull Navig. Act* 1061 In case the said Commissioners shall become possessed of any necks of land 1831 Sir J. Sinclair *Corr.* II. 270 They are planning canals ..to let small vessels through, across a neck of land 1872 Black *Adv. Phaeton* xviii. 247 The long neck of land lying between..the Dee and the Mersey.

b. A narrow stretch of wood, ice, etc. Also (U. S.) *neck of the woods* (see quot. 1871).

1780 Young *Tour Ire* I. 266 You see three other necks of wood...generally giving a deep shade 1857 Duffelbin *Lett. High Lat* (ed. 3) 296 The little schooner pushed her way through the intervening neck of ice. 1871 S. De Vere *Americanisms* 178 He will .. find his neighborhood designated as a neck of the woods, that being the name applied to any settlement made in the well-wooded parts of the South-west especially.

c. *Geol.* (See quot. 1876.)

1876 A. H. Green *Phys Geol.* 246 The columns of cooled lava which fill up an old volcanic chimney are known as Necks. 1882 Geikie *Text-bk. Geol.* iv. 558 Necks of agglomerate and fine tuff abound among the..volcanic regions of Scotland.

12. A narrow or constricted part in any implement, instrument, or other manufactured article; a connecting part between two portions of a thing.

For various technical applications see Knight *Dict. Mech.*

1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I 6 Some of them vpon the necke of their launce haue an hooke. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 370 Acmon signifieth an Eagle, or else an Instrument with a short neck. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* 385 So much of the Punch as is Sunk into the Matrice is called the Neck 1733 Tull *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* xxi (Dubl.) 304 Its [the share's] under Side at c, which is its Neck, should be a little hollow from the Ground. 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* I 7 The necks of rockets may be formed in various ways. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 366 The bearings on which the necks..of the spindle are supported. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 495 *Neck*, the elbow or part connecting the blade and socket of a bayonet. 1876 Preece & Sivewright *Telegraphy* 35 A copper wire..is attached to a neck cast in the zinc plate.

b. The part of a violin, or similar musical instrument, connecting the head and the body.

1612 Coryat, *Manche*, the necke of a musicall Instrument. 1662 Playford *Skill Mus* ii. (1674) 93 Seven Frets on the Neck of the Viol. 1727–38 Chambers *Cycl* s.v. *Lute*, The lute consists of four principal parts: the table; the body..; the neck,..and the head or cross. 1811 Busby *Dict. Music* (ed 3) s v. *Viol*, The frets with which the neck was furnished. 1879 Stainer *Music of Bible* 28 The 'necks',.. twice or three times the length of the body or resonance-box.

c. *Arch.* The lower part of a capital, lying immediately above the astragal terminating the shaft of the column.

1727–38 Chambers *Cycl.* s v. *Capital*, The gorge, or neck, terminates in an astragal, or fillet, belonging to the fust, or shaft. *Ibid.*, In the Trajan column there is no neck. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 384/1 Beneath this balluster and [above] the astragal surmounting the top of the shaft of the column is the neck of the capital. 1850 Leitch tr. *C. O. Müller's Ang. Art* § 80 (ed. 2) 46 The columns..have a contracted neck.

d. In cannon, (*a*) the narrow part connecting the cascabel with the breech; (*b*) the part immediately behind the swell of the muzzle.

(*a*) 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed 3) VIII. 230/2 Diameter of the button [=cascabel]. Diameter of its neck. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 495.

(*b*) 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Neck of a gun is that part between the muzzle mouldings, and the Cornish ring. *c* 1860 H. Stuart *Seaman's Catech.* 5 Name the mouldings, &c. Neck—notch—chock [etc.]. 1876 Voyle & Stevenson *Milit. Dict.* 270/1.

13. a. *Bot.* A neck-like part. Applied *spec.* to certain parts in plants (see quots.).

1672 3 Grew *Anat. Roots* i. § 15 The saide Buds .. are at length formed into so many Necks, of three..or more Inches long. 1823 Crabb *Technol. Dict., Neck*, the upper part of the tube in a corolla of one petal. 1832 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* 188 The *cauliculus* or neck [in the embryo]. 1849 Balfour *Man. Bot.* § 119 The part where the stem and root unite is the collum or neck. 1852 Henslow *Dict. Bot. Terms* 113 *Neck*, the point at which the limb separates from the sheathing petiole of certain leaves 1875 Bennett & Dyer tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 290 This piece of the envelope..De Bary calls the Neck.

b. Excessive elongation of stem or stalk.

1882 *Garden* 5 Aug. 114/3 Instead of Onions of monstrous size we want varieties, that will not..run into 'neck'.

14. *Anat.* **a.** Of a tooth: (see quot. 1732).

1732 Monro *Anat. Bones* (ed. 2) 165 At the Place where the Base [of the tooth] ends, and the Roots begin, there is generally a small circular Depression, which some call the Neck or Collar. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) I 684/2. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed 4) I. 65 The gums are detached from their respective necks. 1885 Burdett *Helps to Health* iii. 72 The chief causes of decay in the teeth are an accumulation of tartar about their necks [etc.].

b. A constricted part in certain bones.

1726 Monro *Anat. Bones* 231 The Neck of the *Femur* must have struck upon them. 1847–9 *Todd's Cycl Anat.* IV 573/1 A slight constriction, the neck of the scapula. *Ibid.* 1026/1 The head of the rib is supported by a narrow round part,..the neck. 1881 Mivart *Cat* 77 The piece of bone which..supports the condyle is termed the neck.

IV. 15. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** Intended for placing or wearing on or round the neck, as *neck-band, bow, -chain, -cross, -guard, -gyve, -habit, -iron, -ring, -ruff, -scarf, -shawl, -snaffle, -stock*(3), *-strap, -swing, -yoke.* **b.** Lying on or in the neck, as *neck-feather, -fin, -furrow, -hackles, joint, -lappet, -pit, -skin, -wool* **c.** Miscellaneous, as *neck-fixings, -opening, -part, -plate; neck-stroke.* **d.** Objective, as *neck cracking, neck-comforter, -warmer*; † *neck-venturer.* **e.** With adjs., as *neck deep, -fast, -high, -like, -stiff, -strong*; also *neck-twined.*

1864 Burton *Scot Abr.* I. i 9 These were *neck-bonds, of which two or three men had enough to bear one. 1607 J. Carpenter *Plaine Mans Plough* 222 Their soules, which are as the *neck-bowes of this yoke. 1648 Gage *West Ind.* xii. 56 She will be in fashion with her *Neck chain and Bracelets of Pearls. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI p. xiii/1 Neck chain of enamelled gold. 1858 *Zoologist* XVI. 5858 Little children call their warm *neck-comforters by the name of 'pussies'. *c* 1613 Middleton *No Wit like Woman's* i. iii, I'll not dig guilty of a lover's *neck-cracking. 1849 Rock *Ch. of Fathers* II. vi 178 The *neck-cross..of St. Elphege is particularly noticed. *a* 1814 *Gonsalva* ii. i, in *New Brit. Theatre* III. 113 To..tell her I'm *neck-deep in love. 1876 A. Arnold in *Contemp. Rev* June 27 Fixing them neck-deep in cylinders of brick work. 1722 Ramsay *Three Bonnets* iii. 143 Put in slav'ry *neck-fast. 1849 D. J. Browne *Amer. Poultry Yd* (1855) 22 *Neck feathers with dark edges 1726 G. Roberts *4 Years' Voy.* 111, I. jamm'd the Noose close, before the *Neck Fins were got through. 1864 Atkinson *Stanton Grange* 85 A. trial of the toughness of their *neck-fixings. 1872 Nicholson *Palæont.* 161 A third groove, which is termed the '*neck-furrow'. 1869 Boutell *Arms & Armour* iii. 45 The prevailing arrangement is for the prolonged crest to be carried from the visor to the *neck guard. 1573 *Nottingham Rec.* IV 152 A boulte for the *neckegyves. 1656 Heylin *Surv. France* 24 [The stole] is a *neck habit ..made much after the manner of a tippet. 1872 Darwin *Emotions* iv. 97 Two cocks,..preparing to fight, with erected *neck-hackles. 1660 Bonde *Sent. Reg.* 16 Yet foodfull Tellus ..'Neck-high advanceth her all-bearing head. 1723 Dr. Wharton *True Briton* No. 58 II. 503 Immerging Neck-high in Ordure. 1864 Anne Manning *Interrupted Wedding* i. 3 Hung with handcuffs, leg-chains and *neck-iron. 1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 65 When a kingdome is broken just in the *neck joynt. 1849 J. A. Carlyle tr. *Dante's Inf.* xxx, Fixed its tusks on his neck-joint. 1851 Woodward *Mollusca* i. 34 In the plant-eating sea-snails..one of the '*neck-lappets' is sometimes curled up. 1847–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 13/1 Its body is unprovided with a *neck-like prolongation 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV 502 A commodious box with a *neck-opening for his head. 1894 *Season* X 113/1 The neck-opening filled in with shirt-front. 1623 Middleton *More Dissemblers* iv. ii, The ruin Of your *neck-part, or some nine years' imprisonment. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 41 Vndir þe arme holis & in þe *necke pitt. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 122 The aforesaid thread of sand .. posting through the *neck-plate of the hour-glass. 1842 Lane *Arab. Nts.* I. 118 Sometimes to Emeers [were given] *neck-rings, or collars. 1868 G. Stephens *Runic Mon.* II. 572 This Runic ornament is apparently a neck ring. 1611 Cotgr., *Collerette de femme*, a small *necke-ruffe. 1895 *Daily News* 6 Dec. 6/5 Neck ruffs made of violets. 1839 Lang *Wand. India* 7 The bonnet is bought; likewise a neck-scarf. 1898 E. Reeves *Homeward Bound* 247 Having red and gold neck-scarves. 1870 Dickens *E. Drood* xi, He took off his greatcoat and *neck-shawl. 1769 Mrs. Raffald *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 54 When they are half roasted, cut the *neck skin. 1885 A. Campbell *Rec. Argyll* 256 A purse made of neck-skin of a sea-bird. 1697 Bradley *Houghton's Husb* (1727) III. 234 Both snaffles and bits, such as the wheel and jointed-snaffle, the *neck-snaffle [etc.]. 1570

Levins *Manip.* 117/37 *Neckstiff, *perulcus*. 1681 T. Flatman *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 8 (1713) I. 47 He should have the Honour to attend him to the *Neck-Stocks. 1732 *Arc. Workhouses* to Hats, caps, neckstocks, coats. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 693 The cheek-reins .. which pass below the *neck-strap of the martingale. *c* 1489 Caxton *Blanchardyn* v. 24 The knyght..gaaf him be *neckstroke of knighthode. *c* 1530 Ld. Berners *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 422 He didde giue them the neck strokes of knighthode. *a* 1618 Sylvester *Wks.* (Grosart) II. 339 Our neck the *neck-strong Bull doth sway. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 246 Steel crutches, spiked-collars, *neck-swings. *a* 1681 Rosskitt *House of Life* c, O'er the book of Nature mixed their breath With *neck-twined arms. 1617 Morryson *Itin.* I. 21 He that rides on the horse neerest the Barke, is called Wage-halse, that is, *Necke venturer. 1852 C. W. H[oskins] *Talpa* 129 The mouth that had spoken dropped into the *neck-warmer again. 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* [507] *Neck-Wool shorn from the Neck of the Sheep. 1886 C. Scott *Sheep-farming* 138 The other twists a rope out of the neck-wool. 1688 Holme *Armoury* III. xxi. (Roxb.) 253/2 Carrying water .. by a *neck yoke, which compasseth a mans neck, and so lyeth on both shoulders. 1891 C. Roberts *Adrift Amer.* 210 Picking up an old buggy neck yoke, I laid him out with it.

16. Special combs.: **neck-about, -birrow** (see quots.); **neck-cell** *Bot.*, a cell forming (part of) the neck in the archegonium of ferns or bryophytes; **neck-defeat**, a defeat by a neck in racing (so *neck-victory*); **neck-fillet**, in cannon, a fillet on the breech, next to the neck of the cascabel; **† neck-herring**, a blow on the neck; **† neck-hoop**, the hoop round the neck of a cask; **neck-mould(ing)** *Archit.*, a moulding on the neck of a capital; **† neck-question**, a test question, one endangering one's neck; **† neck-stamper** (see quot.); **† neck-stropiat**, of spurs, damaged at the neck; **neck-towel**, a small towel (formerly carried on the neck by attendants at table) for wiping dishes (now *dial*); **neck twines** (see quot.); **neck-twister**, *U. S. slang*, a kind of drink; **neck-word**, a word on which one's neck depends (cf. *neck-verse*). See also Neck-band, -bone, etc.

1674 Ray *N. C. Words* 35 A *Neckabout; any woman's neck linnen. Sheffield. 1825 Brockett *N. C. Gloss.*, *Neck-about*, a woman's neck-handkerchief. 1847 Halliwell, *Neck-barrow, a shrine on which relics or images were carried, in processions. 1877 Huxley & Martin *Elem. Biol.* 69 A large nucleated granular basal cell, with two or three smaller granular cells (*neck-cells) above it. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Nov 11/1 He suffered a *neck defeat .. in the Newmarket Handicap. 1859 F. A. Griffiths *Artil. Man.* (1862) Plate 50 *Neck Fillet. 1876 Voyle & Stevenson *Milit. Dict.* 270/1 That portion of metal .. contained between the neck fillet and the button astragal. *c* 1470 Henryson *Mor. Fab.* IX. (*Wolf & Fox*) xx, Thus can the cadgear say, 'Abyde, and thow aue 'nekhering sall haif'. *Ibid.* xxxi, Euer vpoun the nekhering he thinkis. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 251/2 A Nekherynge; *colaphus*. 1642 S. Smith *Herring Buss Trade* 26 Between the third hoope and the *necke-hoope. 1851 Turner *Dom. Archit.* II. ii. 45 The capitals consist only of an abacus and *neck-mould. 1836 Parker *Gloss. Archit.* (1850) I. 324 *Neck-Moulding, the ring-like moulding which separates the capital from the shaft. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* viii. xvi. ii. § 26 This *neck-question, the most dull and dunecall Commissioner was able to aske. 1676 Coles, *Neck-stamper, a pot-boy. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* IX. 395 The French man hangeth in the stirrop, at the full reach of his great toe .., pricking his horse with *neck-stropiat spurres. 1494 in *Household. Ord.* (1790) 111 The King's carver and sewer and the Queene's to beare their *necke towels. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Neck towel*, a small cloth used for drying crockery. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1516/1 *Neck twines, in fancy weaving, small strings by which the mails are connected with the compass-board. 1859 Cornwallis *New World* I. 300 Cold punch, gum ticklers, and *neck twisters, drinks of Yankee concoction. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* II. ii § 20 Shiboleth is their *neck-word; lisping of their tongues was a certain Symptome of their death.

† **Neck,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [Of obscure origin.] In *Chess*, a move to cover check.

a 1547 Surrey in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 21 Although I had a check, To geue the mate is hard, For I haue found a neck To kepe my men in gard. 1570 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed 2) 24/1 So would Woulsey haue don, had not the kyng geuen him a necke to his mate by time. 1614 Saul *Chesseplaye* 21 Through all the colours of the field in such wise may he check, And also when occasion serves relieve the king with neck.

Neck, *sb.*[3] [Of obscure origin.] In South-western counties, the last handful or sheaf of corn cut at harvest-time. (Cf. Kirn-baby, Mell *sb.*[1])

1688 Holme *Armoury* III 73/2 Cutting the Neck, is the last handful of standing Corn, which when it is cut down, the Reapers give a shout, and fall to Eating and Drinking. [Hence in Phillips (1706) and Bailey.] 1826 in Hone *Everyday Bk* (1827) II. 1170 After the wheat is all cut, on most farms in the north of Devon, the harvest people have a custom of 'crying the neck'. *Ibid.* 1172 'The neck' is generally hung up in the farm house. 1848 Mrs. Pascoe *Neck Cutting* 45 Round around first bind the neck Next with flowers and ribbons deck. 1899 'Q.' (Quiller-Couch) *Ship of Stars* xv. 143 Taffy was staring at a 'neck' of corn elaborately plaited which hung above the mantle shelf.

Neck, obs. var. Knack *sb.*[2] and Nick *sb.*

Neck (nek), *v.*[1] Now only *techn.* or *dial.* [f. Neck *sb.*[1] Cf. Du. *nekken* to kill.]

1. *trans.* To strike on the neck, esp. so as to stun or kill; to behead; to pull the neck of (a fowl). Hence **Necking** *vbl. sb.*

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3217 The buffets, reproves, neckings, blasphemes, derisionne. 1653 Chrisenhale *Cath. Hist.* Ep. Ded., As if the Protestant Religion were neckt in the Sparring blows. 1707 J. Stevens tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 164 They would have neck'd me as they do Rabbets to kill them. *c* 1720 in *Whig & Tory* iii. 33 Like thy bold Sires in Forty-Eight, Who neck'd their Prince, a worthy Fate! 1820 Keats *Cap & Bells* xxii, The next [hour] shall see him in my grasp, And the next after that shall see him neck'd. 1879 Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Neck*, to kill fowls by pulling their necks out, or rabbits by giving them a blow on the back of the neck.

b. In *pass.* and *intr.* (See quots.)

1888 *Craven Gloss.* s. v. *Necked*. Growing corn is said to be necked when the straw is so weakened by the rain or wind, that the ears hang down, or are broken off. 1863 Young *Naut. Dict.* (ed. 2), Tree-nails are said to be necked where they are found to be cracked, nipped, or bent at their necks between the outside skin and the timbers of a vessel. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, Barley is said to neck when the heads fall off by being too ripe before it is cut.

† 2. (Meaning not clear.) *Obs. rare* —[1].

1514 Barclay *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 26 She couthe well..necke a mesure, her smyrkynge gan her sale: She made ten shylynge of one barell of ale!

3. To make or clear the neck of (a drain). Also with *in*.

1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. i. 9 When the drainer arrives at one of the drains that enter the leader, he commences upon it by necking it in. 1846 *Ibid.* VII. i. 53 The workman as he proceeds in his main necks each common ditch as he comes to it.

† **Neck,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [f. Neck *sb.*[1]] *trans.* and *intr.* To cover check in chess.

a 1585 Montgomerie *Cherrie & Slae* 215, I gat sik chek, Quhilk I micht nocht remuif nor nek, Bot eyther stail or maist. *a* 1618 Sylvester *Mathieu's Mem. Mort.* viii. Wks. (Grosart) II. 223 This [piece] leaps, that limps, this checks, that necks, that mates.

Neck, obs. variant of Nick *v.*

† **Neckatee.** *Obs. rare.* [Obscurely f. Neck *sb.*[1]] A lady's neckerchief.

1752 Fielding *Covent Gard. Jrnl* No. 37 The manteel.. again was succeeded by the pelorine; the pelorine by the neckatee; the neckatee by the capuchine. 1825 Brockett *N. C. Gloss.*, *Neck-about*, a woman's neck-handkerchief—a neckatee.

Ne·ck-band. [f. Neck *sb.*[1] Cf. Sw. *nackband* cap-string.]

1. a. A band for the neck of an animal.

1446 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees, 1835) 95, j shole ligat' cum ferro, et xv nekbandes. 1535 Coverdale *Judg.* viii. 26 The neck'bandes of their Camels. *a* 1842 A. Cunningham in *Milton's Wks.* (1853) 562 A neck-band of the red berries of the same tree was a full security to the wearer.

b. A band worn round the neck by a person.

1530 Palsgr. 247/2 Necbande, *gorgias*. Nechande for a woman, *gorgerette*. 1535 Coverdale *Song Sol.* i. 10 A neck bande of golde wil we make ye with sylver bottons. 1611 Cotgr., *Collierette de femme*, a small necke-ruffe, neckercher, or neck-band, (worne by women).

2. The part of a garment encircling the neck.

1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Cabeçon de camiça*, the necke bande of a shirt. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4161/4 A new blue Shirt, with a little piece of old blue at the Neck-band. 1884 *Girl's Own Mag.* Jan. 201/1 The neckbands of all dresses are made very wide.

Ne·ck-beef. [f. Neck *sb.*[1]] Beef from the necks of cattle, which is of inferior quality. Hence *transf.* of anything inferior or cheap.

1662 Petty *Taxes* 86 A little bread and cheese,..neck beef, and inwards twice a week. 1687 Sedley *Bellamira* iv. i, She is very pretty, and as cheap as neck-beef. 1707 Cibber *Double Gallant* iv. Wks. 1777 III. 50 If I had the feeding of you, I'd bring you in a fortnight to neck-beef. 1772 Foote *Nabob* ii. Wks. 1799 II. 311 Dog-cheap; neck-beef; a-penny loaf for a halfpenny! 1802–12 Bentham *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) IV 438 As neck-beef and sticking-pieces are provided by the butcher for those who cannot come up to the price of ribs and sirloins.

Ne·ck-bone. Also 4 **nak bon, nekke boon,** etc. [f. Neck *sb.*[1] Cf. MDu *nacbeen* (Du. *nekbeen*), Da. *nakkeben* (Norw. *-bein*), Sw. *nackben*.] The bone († or nape) of the neck; a cervical vertebra

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1480 Tristrem raught his brain And brak his nek bon. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Man of Law's T.* 571 A hand him smoot upon the nekke-boon. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 3257 Sir Ywain with his brand was boun, And strake his nek-bane right in sonder. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus*, *Astragalus*..In Homere, it is taken for the neckebone, where it ioygneth to the backebone. 1632 Sherwood, The neck-bone, *l'os du gauyon*. 1675 Hobbes *Odyssey* (1677) 126 So to the earth he headlong fell, And broke his neck-bone. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 32 ¶ 2 Alexander the Great wore his Head a little over the left Shoulder; and then not a Soul stirred out 'till he had adjusted his Neck-bone. 1791 Burns *Tam o' Shanter* 92 Past the birks and meikle stane, Whare drunken Charlie brak's neck-bane. 1831 Youatt *Horse* 154 It is the base of the column of neck-bones.

Ne·ck-break, *adv.* and *sb.* [Cf. Break-neck.]

A. *adv.* In a break-neck or headlong manner.

In dial. use also as *adj.*: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xv. § 2. 256 Venting neck-breake, (as Goates in Winter, that climbe for Ivie) over Pales, and Walles. 1705 Hickeringill *Priest-cr.* III. Wks. 1716 III. 162 That they may ride them Neck-break to both their Destructions here and hereafter. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Neck-brek, -brake*, ..impetuously, at dangerous speed.

† B. *sb. Sc.* = Break-neck *sb.*

a 1665 W. Guthrie *Serm.* 14 (Jam.), Folks prying over much on the temptation is their neck-break and their snare. 1709 Bruce *Serm.* in Kirkton *Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1817) 274 Beware of Scripture, for you may be your own neck-break.

So **Neck-breaking** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1650 Fuller *Pisgah* II. iv. § 19 Soon after happened .. Eli's heart-breaking with the news, neck-breaking with his fall. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 166 The Baronet begged leave to decline the neck-breaking experiment. 1892 R. S. Surtees *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 39 Fox-hunting..,though exciting and exhilarating, does not..present such conveniences for neck-breaking as people..imagine.

Ne·ckcloth. [f. Neck *sb.*[1]] A cloth worn round the neck; a cravat, neckerchief. Now *rare.*

1639 *Knaresb. Wills* (Surtees) II. 167 One linen apron and one neck cloth. 1699–1700 in Hedges *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) III. 62, I made a tryall of making some neck cloths here. 1721 Amherst *Terræ Fil.* No 13 (1726) 63 His man ..puffs out his neck-cloth with as smart an air as Mr. Anybody. 1784 Kippis *Biog. Brit.* III. Corr. & Add. s.v. *Betterton*, His countenance..turned, as pale as his neckcloth. *a* 1839 Praed *Poems* (1864) II. 65 In his neckcloth's studied fold Sat Fashion. 1888 Mrs. H. Ward *R. Elsmere* xvii, He wore an old-fashioned neckcloth.

b. *transf.* The hangman's rope.

1836 F. Mahony *Rel. Father Prout* II. 115 'Hould your tongue in that matter', says he; 'For the neckcloth I don't care a button'.

Hence **Ne·ckclothed** (-klɒθt) *a.*, provided with, wearing, a neckcloth.

1833 Lytton *Godolphin* vii, In the panoply of neckclothed silence. 1864 *Mattie, a Stray* I. 133 White neckclothed servility struggled, for the distinction of waiting on her.

Ne·ck-collar. Now *arch.* [f. Neck *sb.*[1]] A collar. Also *transf.*

1530 Palsgr. 247/2 Necoller for a woman, *gorgias*. 1546 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 245 One necoller wroght withe golde. 1549 *Rutland MSS.* (1905) IV. 570 Nekcollers for horse drought, xliij. 1821 Scott *Pirate* xxxi, Are you avised what death he died of? for I have heard that it was of a tight neck-collar—a hempen fever, or the like. 1865 J. H. Ingraham *Pillar of Fire* (1872) 326 Many of the prisoners were confined to a long iron bar, by neck-collars.

Necked (nekt), *a.* [f. Neck *sb.*[1]]

1. Having a neck *like* something specified.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F iv b, A Grehounde shulde be heded like a Snake, and necked like a Drake. *a* 1529 Skelton *E. Rummyng* 519 She was nothynge pleasant; Necked lyke an olyfant. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 205 The one is called of the Æthyopians, the Nabis, necked like an horse. 1824 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 128 A model of grace and symmetry, necked and crested like an Arabian.

2. In *Combs.*, as *long-*, *narrow-*, *short-*, *stiff-necked*, etc. (see the first element).

3. Having a neck

1841 E. Newman *Hist. Insects* iv v. 260 Necked capricorn-beetles, or Leptinites. 1864 Gosse in *Gd. Words* Dec. 891/2 Necked Barnacles, so long believed .. to be legitimately descended from a certain species of goose.

Neckenger: see Neckinger.

Neckercher (ne·kəɹtʃəɹ). Now *dial.* [var. of next: cf *handkercher* and Kercher.] = next.

1467 *Mann. & Household. Exp.* (Roxb.) 390 My mastyr paid for nekchers for my lady, x. s. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 216 Every mantle had lettice about ye necke like a neckercher. 1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. vi, My wife ha's pawn'd her neckerchers for cleane bands for him. 1611 Cotgr., *Collerette de femme*, a small necke-ruffe, neckercher, or neck-band. 1662 *Stat. Ired.* (1765) II. 460 Neckerchers of Flanders making. 1888 'Q.' (Quiller Couch) *Troy Town* iv, Him wi' the red neckercher.

Neckerchief (ne·kəɹtʃif). Also 4 **necke couercheue, 6 kerchef**; 4 **neckercheue, -chiff, 5 nekkyrchefe, -erchyff.** [f. Neck *sb.*[1] + Kerchief.] A kerchief worn about the neck.

1382 Wyclif *Isa.* iii. 23 Pynnes, and shewerres, and necke couercheues [*v. r.* neckercheuys], and filetes. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 251/2 A Nekkyrchefe, *anaboladium*. 1495 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 36 Unius nekkerchyff, pretii iiij d. *c* 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr* in *Palsgr.* 607 The necke kerchef, *la colerette*. 1611 in Heath *Grocers Comp.* (1869) 92 That none should wear .. any band, neckerchief, gorget, or stomacher, but only plain. 1679 *Hist. Jetzer* 37 A Quoif and Neckerchief, and other Accoutrements to dress him up like a Countrey-woman. 1786 Mme. D'Arblay *Diary & Lett.* (1842) III. 28 Giving the gown before the hoop, and the fan before the neck-kerchief. 1824 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 30 Trying to relieve his sufferings by the removal of his neckerchief. 1881 Besant & Rice *Chapl. of Fleet* I. iv, She..pulled down the ends of her neckerchief.

So **Neck-handkerchief.**

1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 478 ¶ 12 To buy Cravats or Neck-Handkerchiefs. 1740 Richardson *Pamela* I. 223 So what will I do, but strip off my upper Petticoat, and throw it into the Pond, with my Neck handkerchief. 1817–18 Corbett *Resid. U. S.* (1822) 16 Stockings, and a waistcoat and neck-handkerchief. 1853 Reade *Chr. Johnstone* 226 Their neck-handkerchiefs and hair were wet with spray.

Ne·ck-hole. [f. Neck *sb.*[1] + Hole *sb.* Cf. Norw. dial. *nakke-hola* in sense 1.]

1. *dial.* The hollow in the back of the neck; the space between the back of the neck and the collar.

c 1340 *Nominale sive Verbale* (Skeat) 10 *Possolit*, nekke-hole. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13889 He nolpit on with his Neue in the necke hole, Pat the bon alto brast. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 748 *Hic fontinella*, the nekhole. 1592 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. ix 228 Two [veins] in the neke holes shall thowe fynde. 1874 Waugh *Chimney Corner* (1879) 27 Yo met set potitos in ner neck-hole. 1892 Mrs. H. Ward *David Grieve* I. viii, I'll put soom o' that watter down yor neckhole.

2. The hole through the neck of an hour-glass.

1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 121 What a long thread of sand passes the neck-hole of an hour-glass.

3. An opening for the neck.

1886 Corbett *Fall of Asgard* I. 230 He drew on his glittering hauberk. When his head emerged again through the neck-hole, he went on [speaking].

Necking (ne·kiŋ), *sb.* [f. NECK *sb.*[1] + -ING 1.]

1. a. *Arch.* The part of a column lying between the capital and the shaft. Cf. NECK *sb.*[1] 12 c.

1804 *Europ. Mag.* XLV. 8/2 Under the necking in the brick-work are made crosses formed like the letter T. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 281 The moulding that divides the necking from the shaft. 1880 *Archæol. Cant.* XIII. 38 The pattern occurs on the necking of a shaft.

b. *Naut.* (See quot.)

c 1850 *Rudim. Navig* (Weale) 135 *Necking*, a small neat moulding at the foot of the taffrail over the lights.

2. A neck-like stem or stalk.

1831 T. HOPE *Fss. Origin Man* II. 110 These neckings remain so flexible that..the pressure from the air above weighs them down.

Ne·cking, *ppl. a. rare.* [f. NECK *v.*[1] 1.] Falling on the neck; stunning.

1681 T FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 31 (1713) I. 204 This Scottish Parliament has given the Whigs a Necking blow. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* (1740) 220 The Plot had a fatal necking Stroke at that Execution.

Necking *vbl. sb.*: see NECK *v.*[1] 1.

Neckinger (ne·kindʒəɹ). Now *dial.* Also 6 -eiger [Corrupt form of NECKERCHER.] A neckerchief.

1598 DEKKER *Jacke Newb.* ix. 107 His wife .would not . turne her head aside for feare of hurting the set of her neckenger. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Neckinger*, a cravat or any other covering for the neck. 1866– in Yorksh. glossaries.

Neck-kerchief, obs. variant of NECKERCHIEF.

Necklace (ne·kles), *sb.* Also 7 **nyoklease, neoles, neoklasse.** [f. NECK *sb.*[1] + LACE *sb.*]

1. An ornament of precious stones or precious metal, beads, etc. worn round the neck.

c 1590 MARLOWE *Faustus* vi, Next, like a necklace, I hung about her neck 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* i. xii 62 You must put about your necke a necklace of Iaspar stone 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 5 This Chain is round in form of a Bracelet, Neck lace, or Wheel-band. 1762–71 H WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. 127 Instead of the garland she has a necklace in her hand. 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf Park* II. 182 Being requested to chuse from among several gold chains and necklaces. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xiii. 350 The necklaces consist of onyx, carnelian, bone, silver, and coloured glass beads.

† b. A lace or ribbon for the neck; a neck-tie.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy* (1729) II. i. 43 They have Band-strings or Necklaces fastened to their Hats; which coming under their Chins are there tied. 1740 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 50 Then I bought of a Pedlar..two Yards of black Ribband for my Shift Sleeves, and to serve as a Necklace.

2. *transf.* A noose or halter.

a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Bonduca* ii. iii, What are these fellows? what's the crime committed, That they wear necklaces? *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Bloody Brother* iii. ii, You peaching rogue, that provided us With these necklaces.

3. *Naut.* a. A chain or strop round a mast.

1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 55 Necklaces are rove round the heel of the mainmast. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed 6) 33 The necklace .. goes round the mast-head immediately on top of the trestletrees and crosstrees.

b. A ring of wads placed round a gun.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk* 495.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *necklace-collar, maker*; *necklace-like, -shaped* adjs.

1769 *Public Advertiser* 14 Mar. 2/2 A Parcel of Beads, Bugles, &c, the Property of Mrs Smith, Necklace-Maker. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1839) 450 *Necklace-shaped* .. cylindrical or terete, and contracted at regular intervals. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 398 The hairs are beautifully coloured, and moniliform .. or necklace-like. 1865 J. H. INGRAHAM *Pillar of Fire* (1872) 189 The chief standard-bearer is distinguished by a gold necklace collar.

b. Special combs., as **necklace-moss,** the lichen *Usnea barbata*; **necklace-poplar,** the cottonwood or Carolina poplar, bearing racemes of pods which resemble strings of beads; † **necklace-snake** (see quot. 1753); **necklace-tree** (see quot. 1866); **necklace-wood** (see quot. 1883).

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* App s.v. *Snake*, Necklace-Snake, the English name of the *natrix torquata* of zoologists 1758 *Phil. Trans* L. 664 The long beaded *usnea*, or necklace moss, enters into the like œconomical uses in Virginia. 1846–50 A. WOOD *Class-bk. Bot.* 507 *Populus monilifera*, Necklace Poplar. 1866 *Trans. Bot.* 8 3 1 *Ormosia dasycarpa* is the West Indian Bead tree or Necklace-tree, the seeds of which are roundish, beautifully polished, and of a bright scarlet colour. 1883 MOLONEY *W. African Fisheries* (Fish. Exhib. Publ) 34 The poison residing in the stems of the Barbasco or Necklace wood (*Jacquinia armillaris*, Linn.).

Necklace (ne·klés), *v.* [f. prec.]

1. *trans* and *intr.* To form into a necklace.

1702 PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII 1251 The Roots .. are fibrous, to which lower adhere others as it were Necklaced and Strung. 1893 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Dec. 709 The sheaves shewed a slight tendency to necklace—i.e. to hang together by the heads.

2. *trans.* To encircle or surround with, or as with, a necklace.

1763 GRAINGER *Sugar Cane* iv. 6 Quick papaw, whose top is necklac'd round With numerous rows of party-colour'd fruit 1817 COLERIDGE *Satyrane's Lett.* ii. 215 A church.. necklaced near the top with a round of large gilt balls. 1893 *National Observer* 24 June 144/2 He necklaced a certain Dutch captain with sausages.

Hence (or from the *sb.*) **Ne·cklaced** *a.*

1731 FIELDING *Covent Gard. Trag.* ii. vi, Ten thousand load of timber shall embrace Thy necklaced neck. *a* 1794 SIR W. JONES (T.), The hooded and the necklaced snake.

† **Neckland.** *Obs.* [f. NECK *sb.*[1]] A neck or narrow strip of land.

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 572 Streights, bayes, harbroughs, necklands, creekes 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* i. iii. § 2. 32 The Promontories and necklands which butt into the sea, what are they but solide creekes.

Neckless (ne·kles), *a.* [f. NECK *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Having no neck.

1620 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* xvi. viii. (1620) 548 Those monstrous men such as are necklesse, with the face of a man in their breasts. 1812 W. TENNANT *Anster F.* ii. xxxvi, Neckless coats brush'd smooth and clean. 1833 LONGF. *Outre-Mer* Prose Wks. 1886 I. 87 Among broken crucibles, and neckless retorts. 1841 E. NEWMAN *Hist. Insects* iv. v. 260 Neckless capricorn-beetles.

Necklet (ne·klet). [f NECK *sb*[1] + -LET.]

1. An ornament for wearing round the neck.

1865 *Morn. Star* 23 May, The Prince and Princess presented their god-daughter with a necklet. 1884 J HAWTHORNE *Pr. Saroni's Wife* v. 27 Her only ornaments were the necklet and bracelets of chased silver.

b. A small fur protector for the neck.

1896 *Daily News* 3 Oct 6/5 The sable necklet is to be as much worn as ever this winter, the whole animal being used to form it.

2. A collar or belt for the neck.

1865 M MACKENZIE *Use Laryngoscope* (1871) 108 The necklet which the patient wears, and to which one chain of the battery is attached.

Ne·ck-piece. [f. NECK *sb*[1]]

1. The collar, or the part next the neck, of a garment.

1611 COTGR., *Colle'*, .. the necke-peece of any garment. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* i. iv. 45 A foxes taile should be fastened to the neck-piece [F. *collet*] of .every one that [etc.]. 1713 ADDISON *Guard.* No 100 ¶ 1 A certain female ornament by some called a Tucker, and by others the Neck-piece, being a slip of fine linnen or muslin that used to run round the uppermost verge of the women's stays 1787 BEATTIE *Scoticisms* 61 The neck-piece of a coat is in Scotland called the neck, and in England the cape 1862 *Eng. Wom. Dom. Mag.*, The neck-piece is perfectly plain.

b. A piece of armour, cloth, etc., covering or protecting the neck.

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Neck-Piece* a piece formerly used to cover the breast of an officer or soldier. 1896 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 728/2 A worsted hood .. with a neck piece that fitted about the chin

2 † a. The neck. *Obs. rare.*

1605 MARSTON *Dutch Courtezan* iii. iii, God bless thy neck-piece, and foutra! 1648 FANSHAWE *Il Pastor Fido* 77 To try all whether's stronger And faster on, thy neckpiece or My arm.

b. Of meat: The part of the carcass between the shoulder and the head.

c 1818 *Yng. Woman's Comp.* 22 The butcher should take out the kernels in the neck-pieces. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 99 The neck piece. is partly laid bare by the removal of the shoulder.

Ne·ck-tie. [f. NECK *sb.*[1]] A narrow band of woven or knitted material placed round the neck and tied in front, a usual part of modern costume.

1838 *Workwoman's Guide* 80 Some-times the neck-tie is of a dark-coloured silk in the middle with two coloured ends. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xiv, Blake had great difficulty in adjusting his necktie before the glass. 1866 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Apr. 466/1 The gentleman in a white neck-tie.

b *attrib.* in *U. S.* use. (See quot.)

1893 *Spectator* 7 Oct. 463 A lynching is gracefully described as a neck-tie party

Hence **Ne·cktieless** *a.*, wearing no necktie.

1890 S. J DUNCAN *Soc. Departure* 25 A necktie-less, heavy-coated, high-booted young man.

Ne·ck-vein. [f. NECK *sb.*[1]] A large vein in the neck (esp. of a horse).

1647 HEXHAM (1660) A Necke-veine, *een-Hals-ader.* 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 236 If it lie in the Maw.., let Blood in the Neck-Vein. 1766 *Complete Farmer* s.v. *Gripes*, It is more eligible to take it from the neck-vein. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II 164 If the shoulder point .is covered,. it .indicates a well-filled neck-vein.

Ne·ck-verse. [f. NECK *sb.*[1]] A Latin verse printed in black-letter (usually the beginning of the fifty-first psalm) formerly set before one claiming benefit of clergy (see CLERGY 6), by reading which he might save his neck. Now only *Hist.*

a 1450 *Mankind* (Brandl) 506 Lett vs come well owur neke verse, þat we haue not a choke. 1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr Man* (1550) 81 b, They have a sanctuary for y, to save ye yee and a neeverse, if thou canst but rede a litle latenli. 1578 WHETSTONE *Promos & Cass* iv. iv, It behoues me to be secret, or else my neck verse cun. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 223 It is not good to put it vpon the psalme of *Miserere*, and the neck-verse, for sometime he prooues no clarke. 1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* ii. 1, The Rogue can't write his Name, nor read his Neck-Verse, if he had occasion. 1735 SAVAGE *Progr. Divine* 14 Four years, thro' foggy ale, yet made him see, Just his neck-verse to read, and take degree. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* I xxiv, Letter nor line know I never a one, Wer't my neck-verse at Hairibee. 1872 SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* 338 A deputy of the bishop..appointed to give malefactors their neck-verses, and judge whether they read or not.

† b. In phr. *to put* (or *bring*) *to the neck verse.* Also in *fig.* use. *Obs.*

1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* vi. (1593) 127 She purposed to put the Lydian maid Arachne to her neck-verse. 1619 in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) II. 151 He..dissuaded earnestly from the enterprise, as that which was like enough .. to bring them all to the neck-verse. 1623 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* ii. 105, I swear I will put him to his Neck-verse, and see how well or ill he will come off.

† c. In *transf.* or *fig.* uses. *Obs.*

1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 113 Her humour is my neck-verse, which to sort I cannot, if I should be hanged for't. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* iv. i. § 20 These words, bread and cheese, were their neck-verse or Shibboleth, to distinguish them. *a* 1659 BP. BROWNRIG *Serm.* (1674) I. xxxviii. 473 He looks upon the Scripture .. as the very Neck-verse of his Condemnation.

Ne·ckweed. [f. NECK *sb.*[1]]

† 1. The plant hemp (with ref. to the use of hempen rope for hanging persons). Also *attrib.*

1562 [see GALLOW-GRASS.] 1598 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 17 A cawdell of Hempseed, and a playster of neckweed. 1611 in *Coryat's Crudities* I. 2 b, The neck-weed-gallow-grasses sapling plant. 1620 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise Hempseed* Wks. (1630) iii. 66/2 Some call it Neck-weed, for it hath a tricke To cure the necke that's troubled with the crick. 1681 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 4 (1713) I. 23 Have a care your Tutors do not give you some of the *Salad de Gascon*, which we call Neck-weed [*printed* -week], for it is apt to make a Man laugh but on one side of his Mouth.

2. *U. S.* (See quots.)

1846–50 A. WOOD *Class-bk. Bot.* 406 *Veronica Agrestis.* Neckweed. Field Speedwell. 1860 W. DARLINGTON *Amer. Weeds*, etc. 227 *Veronica peregrina*,..Foreign Veronica. Purslane Speedwell. Neckweed. *Ibid.*, It was at one time supposed to possess medicinal virtues in scrofulous affections—which acquired for it the name of 'Neckweed'.

Neclect, neclekk, obs. forms of NEGLECT *v.*

Neclig·ence, -ent, obs. ff. NEGLIGENCE, etc.

Neclos, obs. form of NECKLACE *sb.*

Necro- (nekro), sometimes **neor-,** combining form of Gr. νεκρός dead body or person, occurring in various compounds either of Gr. origin, as *necrolatry, necromancy, necropolis*, or of more modern formation, as *necrobiosis, necroscopy*, etc. (see below); also **necrodialogi·stical** *a.*, consisting of dialogues of the dead (*nonce-wd.*); **necroge·nic** *a.*, arising from, produced by, contact with dead bodies; **necro·genous** *a.*, growing on dead or dying tissues or organs (Mayne 1856); **necromo·rphous** *a.*, of coleopterous pupæ, motionless like a dead body; **ne·crophile,** one affected with necrophilism; **necro·philism,** a morbid fancy for the dead, or for contact with dead bodies; **necro·philous** *a.*, of fungi or beetles, living on dead substances or carrion; **necropho·bia, -pho·by,** a horror of death or of dead bodies (Craig 1849); **necropho·bic** *a.*, of the nature of necrophobia (Mayne 1856); **ne·crophore,** a burying-beetle, one belonging to the genus *Necrophorus*; so **necro·phorous** *a.*, belonging to this genus (*Cent Dict.* 1890); **necroto·mic(al)** *a.*, of or pertaining to necrotomy (Mayne 1856); **necro·tomist,** a dissector of dead bodies (Craig 1849); **necro·tomy,** the dissection of dead bodies (*ibid.*); the excision of dead bone or tissue; **ne·crotype,** a type formerly existing in a region and now extinct; hence **necroty·pic** *a.*

Necro- is also used in a number of other scientific terms, as *necræmia, necrencephalus, necronarcema*, etc.: see Mayne *Expos. Lex.* and the *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 23 Such Infernal Pamphlets were Lucian's Dialogues of old; and the Ingenious Mr. Brown's Parallels, of the same Necrodialogistical kind 1864 *Chambers's Encycl.* VI. 695 The most extraordinary exhibition of necrophilism. 1883 GILL in *Smithsonian Rep* 460 It is quite improbable that any of the American Melamiform mollusks are necrotypes of Africa. 1895 tr *Ferri's Crim Sociol* 28 Again there are the necrophiles, like Sergeant Bertrand. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Dis.* xxvi. 421 Necrotomy for bone disease may sometimes have to be performed. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 788 The sore putting on all the character of the 'necrogenic wart'.

‖ **Necrobiosis** (nekrobaiō·sis). *Path.* [mod.L., f. NECRO- + Gr. *Bios* life: see -OSIS. Cf. F. *nécrobiose.*] The process of decay or death in tissues of the body; the gradual degeneration and death of a part through suspended or imperfect nutrition; an instance of this.

1880 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* ii. v, iii. 717 The majority of cases of softening are the result of suspended nutrition (necrobiosis). 1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* III. 517 A circumscribed loss of substance of one or more coats of the stomach by a process which appears to be a necrobiosis.

Necrobiotic (nekrobaiɔ·tik), *a. Path.* [f. as prec. + -OTIC. Cf. F. *nécrobiotique.*] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by necrobiosis.

1875 PAYNE *Jones' & Sievr. Patholl. Anat.* 399 A hæmorrhagic block passes through a series of necrobiotic changes ending with absorption. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 272 Necrobiotic softenings, conditioned by non-irritative vascular occlusion.

Necrographer (nekrɔ·gräfəɹ). [-GRAPHER.] One who writes an obituary notice; a necrologist.

1862 THACKERAY *Philip* xxi, Those obituary notices to which noblemen of eminence must submit from the mysterious necrographer engaged by that paper. 1866 *London Rev.* 30 June 721/1 His necrographer does not take the trouble of burying him.

Necrolatry (nekrɔ·lätri). [ad. eccl. Gr. νεκρολατρεία worship of the dead, f. νεκρός NECRO- + λατρεία worship.] Worship of, or excessive reverence displayed towards, the dead.

1826 G. S. Faber *Sacr. Calend. Prophecy* (1844) II. 291 The members of that Church alone can be suspected of idolatry and necrolatry. 1842 — *Prov. Lett.* (1844) II. 59 Curious specimens of the Necrolatry of the fourth century. 1882 Lyall *Asiat. Stud* 18 The process by which other .. ideas of supernaturalism may .. have developed out of this universal necrolatry.

Necrologic, *a.* ? *Obs. rare.* [f. Necrolog-y + -ic. Cf. F. *nécrologique.*] = next.

1796 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* XXI. 497 The necrologic table of the men of letters or artists whom Rome could muster. 1804 — in *Crit. Rev.* III. 559 The remarkable deaths..continue to be recorded in this necrologic almanac.

Necrological (nekrɒlɒ'dʒikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ical.] Belonging to necrology; obituary.

1828-32 in Webster. 1845 *Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc.* IV. 196 A necrological notice of Judge Story. 1856 W. H. Smyth *Catal. Coins Dk. Northumbld.* 244 The truth of history has been greatly corrupted by necrological laudatory essays. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 7 Oct., The task of compiling a necrological account..was obviously a very easy one.

Hence **Necrolo'gically** *adv.*, with reference to necrology, in the fashion of an obituary notice.

1802 Southey *Lett.* (1856) I. 203 The gentleman..that will one day execute me biographically or rather necrologically dissect me 1900 R. Buchanan in *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 223 This, by the by, is a little necrologically mixed.

Necrologist (nekrɒ'lɒdʒist). [f. Necrolog-y + -ist.] One who writes an obituary notice.

1803 *Naval Chron.* X 177 The necrologist has every previous collection before him. 1894 *Review Current Hist.* (Buffalo, N. Y.) IV. 967 An attempt to describe .. might almost be spared his immediate necrologist.

Necrologue (ne'krɒlɒg). [f. Necro- + -logue.] An obituary notice.

1884 *Standard* 27 Oct. 5/4 An extremely warm necrologue of the deceased Duke. 1891 *Athenæum* 11 July 61/2 Both the necrologues and the reviews were originally printed in these columns.

Necrology (nekrɒ'lɒdʒi). [See Necro- and -logy. In sense 1, ad. med.L. *necrologium*, repr. Gr. *νεκρολόγιον (cf. Martyrology): hence also F. *nécrologe.* Cf. F. *nécrologie* in senses 2 and 3.]

1. An ecclesiastical or monastic register containing entries of the deaths of persons connected with, or commemorated by, the church, monastery, etc.

1727-38 Chambers *Cycl.* 1817 Fosbroke *Brit. Monachism* xxxvi. (ed. 2) 305 They were entered in the Necrology, selected from thence on the day of their decease, and suitable prayers said. 1846 Maskell *Mon. Rit.* I. p. cxlix, The Martyrology must not be confounded with a volume.. which more properly was the Necrology.

b. A list of persons who have died within a certain time; a death-roll.

1854 *Tait's Mag* XXI 16 The necrology of the period in question does not contain in its registers the names of many great men. 1879 *Athenæum* 6 Dec. 731 Very heavy is this year's necrology in the Royal Society.

2. An obituary notice.

1799 Southey in Robberds *Mem. W. Taylor* (1843) I. 294 If this be worth mentioning in your necrology. 1812 B. Field in *Examiner* 9 Nov 715/1 To the Memory of Daniel Parker, Esq...upon reading his Necrology.

3. The history of the dead.

1830 Galt *Lawrie T.* III iv, It is believed by those to whom I was formerly known, that I exist no longer. My story belongs to necrology.

Necromance. *Obs.* exc. *arch.* Forms: 4 **nigromaunce,** 4-5 **-mance,** 5 **nygramance,** 9 **negromance.** [a. OF. *nigromance, nigra-*, etc. (12th c.): see Necromancy.] Necromancy.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22112 (Edinb.), Of enchanteors, Of nigromance and of guglurs. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 45 With Nigromance he wole assaile To make his incantacioun. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 2772 The wich been so perfite of Nygramance. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 255/1 Nigromance, *nigromancia.*

1836 *For. Q. Rev.* XVII. 102 He came from Toledo hence, Where he had learned negromance.

Necromancer (ne'krɒmænsəɹ). Forms: *α.* 4-6 **nygro-,** (5 **nygra-**); 4-7 (9) **nigro-,** (5-6 **nigra-**); 6-8 **negro-.** *β.* 6- **neoro-,** (6 **nioro-**). Also 4-5 **-mauncer(e,** 5 **-mancere, -ciere,** 5-7 **-mancier;** 4-6 **-manser,** 4 **-sere,** 5 **-sier, -syer,** *Sc.* **-sour,** 6 **-sir.** [a. OF. *nigromansere*: see Necromancy and -er 1.] One who practises necromancy; one who claims to carry on communication with the dead; more generally, a wizard, magician, wonder-worker, conjurer.

α. 13.. *Cursor M.* 22112 (Gött.), Noris him sal enchanturs, Of nigromancers and of iugelurs. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* iv. 242 The erll Ferrandis moder was Ane nygramansour. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 19 Machometus, be fals prophete and nigromancier, deceyvede the Agarenys in thys maner. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* xi. 277 He was the subtillest nygramancer that ever was in the woilde. *a* 1540 Barnes *Wks.* (1573) 331/2 Gregory the seuenth, which was .. a great nygromancer, and very familyar with the deuill. 1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 444 It may bee, thought I, that in this Island .. some odd Nigromancer did inhabit, who would shewe me Fayries. 1658 tr. *Bergerac's Satyr. Char.* xii. 46, I teach the Negromancers to destroy their Enemies. 1710 *Pict. of Malice* 11 The Print is .. a Talisman (bequeath'd..by a..Negromancer). 1829 W. Irving *Granada* (1850) 342 The Moorish nigromancer stood beside him.

β. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* 211 Her frendes on the other side, said.. her iorney [was] empeched by Sorcerers and Necromanciers. 1579 Fulke *Refut. Rastel* 728 Marcus an heretique and Necromanser, made that by enchantment, there should appeare very bloud in the chalice. 1634 Milton *Comus* 649 You may Boldly assault the necromancers hall. 1681 H. More in *Glanvill's Saddueismus* i. Postscr. (1726) 19 Necromancers; that is, those that .. do raise the Ghosts of the deceased to consult with. 1709 Swift *Vind. Bickerstaff* Wks. 1751 IV. 223 The General who was forced to kill his Enemies twice over, whom a Necromancer had raised to life. 1796 Bp. Watson *Apol. Bible* vi. 55 There were false prophets, witches, necromancers .. among the Jews. 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* i. iii, The young necromancer declared that the same wonder would appear in all the rooms in turn. *a* 1873 Lytton *Pausanias* iii. i, Does it need the Necromancer to convince us that the soul does not perish when the breath leaves the lips?

appos. 1854 Col. Wiseman *Fabiola* ii. vii, She promised to prevent the nightly excursions of her necromancer slave.

†**Necromancien.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 **negre-, negro-, nigromancien, nygromancyene,** 5 **nygromancien,** 6 **nigromancian.** [a. OF. *negro-, nigromancien,* f. *negro-, nigromancie,* Necromancy.] A necromancer.

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 8154 Þat shewep well seynt Cypryene, He was a nygromancyene. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* P 529 (Harl. MS.), As doon these false enchantours or nigromanciens in bacines ful of water 1430-40 Lydg. *Bochas* i. iv. (MS. Bodl. 263) 20 Where philisophres & Nygromanciens Gan first taboundie. 1509 Barclay *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 198 Nigromancians, and false witches also Are of this sort folowing like offence.

Necromancing (ne'krɒmænsiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Necromanc-er + -ing 1.] The art or practice of necromancy. So **Ne'cromancing** *ppl. a.*

1853 De Quincey *Autob. Sk* vi. Wks. I. 173 The mighty necromancing witch. 1883 J. Mackenzie *Day-dawn Dark places* 65 The chief season of praying and necromancing begins when they have sown their corn.

Necromancy (ne'krɒmænsi). Forms: *α.* 4-6 **nygro-,** 4-7 **nigro-,** 5-7 **negro-;** 4 **nygre-, nigre-,** 5 **negre-;** 4-6 **nygra-,** 4 **nigra-.** *β.* 6 **nycro-, nicro-,** 6- **necro-.** Also 4 **-mauncí,** 4-5 **-mauncy(e;** 4-6 **-mancye, -manci,** 4-7 **-mancie;** 4-5 **-mansi,** 6 **-sie,** 4-6 **-mansy(e,** 5 **-monseye.** [a. OF. *nygromancie* (more commonly *-mance*: see Necromance) = Sp. *nigromancia,* It. *nigro-, negromanzia,* med.L. *nigromantia* (1212 in Du Cange), an alteration, by association with L. *niger, nigr-,* black (cf. Black art), of L. *necromantia,* ad. Gr. *νεκρομαντεία,* f. *νεκρο-* Necro- + *μαντεία* divination, prophecy. From *c* 1550 the form *necro-* has been restored after Gr., as in F. *nécromancie.*

In *Merlin* (*c* 1450) pp 375 and 508 the form *egramaunsye* occurs; for an archaic 19th c. example see Egromancy. This dropping of the *n* appears also in the OF. form *igromancie.*]

1. The pretended art of revealing future events, etc., by means of communication with the dead; more generally, magic, enchantment, conjuration.

α. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 22112 Norijs him sal enchaunters, O nigramanci and o jugulors. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* xi. 158 Nigromancye and perimancie the pouke to rise maketh. *c* 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 867 Nygromansy, Geomansy, Magyk and Glotony. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) i. xxxvi. 77/2 He forbedeth..nygromancye, that is wytchecrafte done by deed bodyes. *c* 1530 Ld. Berners *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 43 A passage of the bred of a spere length made by nygramancye. 1594 Greene *Selimus* Wks. (Grosart) XIV. 257 He may by diuellish Negromancie Procure my death. 1627 Drayton *Agincourt,* etc. 118 This Pallace standeth in the Ayre, By Nigromancie placed there. 1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 161 We do forbid feigned Willworship, Negromancy, Divinations, Witchcrafts. 1862 S. Lucas *Secularia* 121 Nigromancy took its place among the regular callings.

β. 1522 Skelton *Why not to Court* 693 It was by nycromansy, By carectes and coniuracyon. 1555 Eden *Decades* 298 The great citie of Cambalu was in maner destroyed by necromancie. 1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* I. iii, I would know.. Which way I should make my dore, by necromancie. 1672 Marvell *Reh. Transp.* I. 73 You by your Necromancy have disturb'd him, and rais'd his Ghost. 1726 Swift *Gulliver* iii. vii, By his Skill in Necromancy he hath a Power of calling whom he pleaseth from the Dead. 1774 Warton *Hist. Eng. Poetry* I Diss. i. 59 Jarl, a magician of Saxland, exhibits his feats of necromancy before Charlemagne. 1819 G. S. Faber *Dispensations* (1823) II. 94 One of the prohibited modes of divining was by necromancy. 1864 Burton *Scot Abr.* II. i. 60 A world of wandering theories..taken from necromancy, and all the imaginative sciences.

transf. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Refl., Disc. Occas. Medit.* ii. ii, To be able, by an innocent kind of Necromancy, to consult the dead. 1827 Hare *Guesses* (1859) 174 Much of this world's wisdom is still acquired by necromancy,—by consulting the oracular dead. 1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xxxv, A dread, unhallowed necromancy of evil.

b. With *a* and *pl.*

1550 Bale *Apol.* 20 b, Neuer had the sothsayers of Egypte ..more subtile pointes of conueyaunce, wyth all their incantacioune and necromancies. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* iv. xix. 134 All..sorts of southsayings and Nicromancies. 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* iv. 338 Her to the rocke hee brought In which hee oft before his Nigromancies wrought. 1832 Brewster *Nat. Magic* iv. (1833) 68 An account of a modern necromancy, which has been left us by the celebrated Benvenuto Cellini. *a* 1849 J. C. Mangan *Poems* (1859) 79 Love, with all his necromancies, fled.

2. Applied, after Gr. and L. use, to the part of the Odyssey describing Ulysses' visit to Hades.

1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 548 The Necromancie of the Poët Homer. This picture Nicias held at so high a price, that [etc.]. 1850 Mure *Lit. Greece* ii. x. § 5 Nowhere, perhaps, does the contrast between the Ulysses of Homer and the Ulysses of the later fable .. appear in a more prominent light than in the 'Necromancy'.

Necroma'neous, *a. rare* −1. [Irreg. f. prec. + -eous.] Necromantic.

1801 tr. *Gabrielli's Mysterious Husb.* II. 21 The priest, who by a necromaneous assistance, persuaded himself he had attained the Papal dignity.

†**Necromant.** *Obs.* In 7 **nigro-,** 7-8 **negromant.** [ad. It. *negromante,* = Sp. *nigromante,* obs. F. *négromant* (mod.F. *nécro-*), ad. Gr. *νεκρόμαντις,* f. *νεκρο-* Necro- + *μάντις* diviner: see Necromancy.] A necromancer.

1598 Florio, *Emetrea,* a precious stone .. vsed of Nigromants. *a* 1626 Moryson *Itin.* iv. (1903) 268 Scotus an Italian, calling himselfe an Astrologer, .. but by others reputed a Negromant. 1755 T. H. Croker *Orl. Fur.* iii. lxvi, You could not stand against this negromant.

Necromantic (nekrɒmæ'ntik), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6-7 **nigro-, negro-;** 6 **nekro-,** 7 **nicro-.** [ad. late L. *necromanticus* or med.L. *negro-*: see prec. and -mantic. Cf. obs. F. *nigromantique,* Sp. *nigro-,* It. *negromantico.*]

A. *adj.* 1. Of persons: Given to the practice of necromancy.

1574 Hellowes *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 33 A Nekromantike priest did aduertise him, that hee should not dismay. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. III. v. (1651) 500 Wenches could not sleep in their beds for Necromantick Friers. 1737 Whiston *Josephus, Antiq.* vi. xiv. § 2 This sort of necromantic women, who bring up the souls of the dead. 1821 Scott *Pirate* xx, Had she really seen and conversed with a necromantic dwarf [etc.].

2. Of, belonging to, or used in necromancy or magic; performed by necromancy.

c 1590 Greene *Fr. Bacon* i, It must be nigromanticke spels, And charmes of Art that must inchaine her loue. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 232 Nicromantic studies are much applauded, as profound. 1664 Butler *Hud.* II. iii. 95 Oh! that I cou'd..find,..by necromantick art, How far the dest'nies take my part! 1754 Catesby *Nat. Hist Carolina* II. p. xiv, By such necromantic delusions .. these crafty doctors .. raise their own credit. 1782-3 W. F. Martyn *Geog. Mag.* I. 687 Their bodies marked with necromantic figures. 1813 Scott *Trierm.* ii. xxvii, Till, in necromantic night, Gyneth vanish'd from their sight. 1878 Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cvi. 28 Perhaps they assisted in necromantic rites which were intended to open a correspondence with departed spirits.

b. *transf.* Magical, wonderful.

1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Navy Land Ships* Wks. I. 93/1 What Necromanticke spells are Rut, Vault, Slot, Pores, and Entryes. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* v. 28 O powrfull Negromantic eyes. 1849 Ruskin *Sev. Lamps* ii. § 12. 39 To give a delightful sense of a kind of necromantic power in the architect. 1883 *Knowledge* 15 June 357/1 The planets.. whose mysterious portals we..are seeking to enter this night with necromantic art.

B. *sb.* †1. A necromancer. *Obs.*

1574 Hellowes *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 142 Perchaunce thou art a Nekromantike, and hast enchaunted him. 1609 Sir E. Hoby *Let. to T. H[iggons]* 97 Had not Sylvester been a Necromanticke..and Marcellinus an ofen Idolater. 1652 Gaule *Magastrom* 221 By the stone called eltropia (or, as the nigromanticks) the Babylonian gemme.

2. *pl.* Conjuring tricks. *rare* −1.

1742 Young *Nt. Th.* viii. 346 Two state-rooks, .. With all the necromantics of their art, Playing the game of faces on each other.

†**Necromantical,** *a Obs.* Also 6 **nigro-,** 7 **negro-.** [f. prec. + -al.] Necromantic.

1590 Forman *Diary* (Halliw.) 21 At Al-hallontyd I entred the cirkell for nigromanticall spells. 1603 Heydon *Jud. Astrol.* xii. 309 These Necromanticall Images, fathered vpon Albertus. 1651 *Raleigh's Ghost* 180 The like Negromantical evocation to be made by Scipio, is read in Silvius. *a* 1682 Sir T. Browne *Tracts* (1683) 177 That he principally affected Poetry.. seems plain from his necromantical Prophecies.

Hence †**Necromantically** *adv. Obs. rare* −1.

a 1646 J. Gregory *Posthuma, Assyr. Monarch.* (1650) 199 After som diabolical Exorcisms, Necromantically performed, the head shall proue vocal.

†**Necromantist.** *Obs. rare* −1. [f. as next + -ist.] A necromancer.

a 1608 Der *Relat. Spir.* I. (1659) 247 A bankrupt Alchimist, a Conjurer, and Necromantist.

†**Necromanty.** *Obs. rare.* In 6-7 **-tie.** [ad. L. *necromantia.*] = Necromancy.

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm* 340 Is it not a great shame, that thou shouldest wholy depend upon Astrology and Necromantie? 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. Table, Necromantie of Homer painted by Nicias. 1677 Gale *Ct. Gentiles* III. 68 Divinations .. from dead persons, which they called *νεκρομαντεια,* Necromantie.

Ne'cronite. *Min.* [f. Necro- + -(n)ite.] A variety of orthoclase, giving out a fetid smell when broken or struck.

1819 Hayden in *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* (1820) I. 306 Necronite .. occurs, for the most part, in isolated masses in the blocks or slabs, both in an amorphous and crystallized state. *c* 1830 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VI 509/1 Necronite..appears from its cleavage, hardness, and some other characters to be felspar. 1861 Bristow *Gloss. Min.* 256/2. 1885 Ramsay *Min.* (ed. 3) 280.

Necro'phagan. *rare* −0. *Zool.* [Cf. next and -an.] A necrophagous beetle.

1842 Brande *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Necrophagans,* the name of a family of Clavicorn beetles, comprehending those which feed on dead and decomposing animal substances. [Hence in Ogilvie *Suppl.* (1855) and later Dicts.]

Necrophagous (nekrɒ'făgəs), *a. Zool.* [ad. Gr. *νεκροφάγος*: see Necro- and -phagous. Cf. F. *nécrophage.*] Feeding on dead bodies or carrion.

1835 Kirby *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvi. 70 Necrophagous animals, or those which devour dead ones, or any other

putrescent substances. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* iii. (1879) 56 Their vulture-like, necrophagous habits are very evident to any one. 1899 *19th Century* June 943 A part is at once assimilated by necrophagous creatures.

Necropolis (nekrɒ·pŏlis). Also **nekro-**. [a. Gr. νεκρόπολις city of the dead, cemetery, f. νεκρός corpse + πόλις city.] A cemetery; freq. used as the name of large cemeteries in or near cities.

1819 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXI. 381 To rid the city of its burial places, and establish a necropolis without the walls. 1831 J. STRANG *Necropolis Glasguensis* Pref. 6 Argument for the establishment in this neighbourhood of a Necropolis. 1870-4 J. THOMSON *City Dread. Nt.* i. viii, In some necropolis you find Perchance one mourner to a thousand dead. *fig.* 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. vii, How shall we domesticate ourselves in this spectral Necropolis, or rather City both of the Dead and of the Unborn?

attrib. 1854 COL. WISEMAN *Fabiola* II. i, It was not a cemetery or necropolis company.., but rather a pious and recognised confraternity.

b. An old or prehistoric burying-place.

1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lix. (1862) V. 213 Extensive catacombs yet remain to mark the length of time during which this ancient Nekropolis served its purpose. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* i § 1. 9 Hill and hill-slope were the necropolis of a vanished race

c. *pl.* in various forms.

Necropolis may possibly be intended as pl. of *necropole*, after F. *nécropole*; there is, however, no example of such a form in the singular.

1864 *Chambers's Encycl.* VI. 695 The most remarkable necropolises are that of Thebes, [etc.]. 1874 LADY HERBERT tr *Hübner's Rambl.* II. vii. (1878) 380 Save these two necropoli, I have seen all the most celebrated monuments of Japan. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXXI. 2 The necropolis of Lycian Myra. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 13 June 4/2 Mr. Richter's researches into the early necropoles of Cyprus.

Hence **Necropo·litan** *a.*, of or belonging to a necropolis.

1892 *Spectator* 23 Jan. 115 That singular necropolitan peerage, the death-list of the *Times*.

Necropsy (nekrɒ·psi). *Surg.* [ad. Gr. type *νεκροψία, f. νεκρός corpse + ὄψις sight. Cf. F. *nécropsie*.]

1. A post-mortem examination, an autopsy.

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1860 TANNER *Pregnancy* vii. 288 At the necropsy the corpus luteum was found in the right ovary. 1880 MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* I. 99 At the necropsy of a case..ulcers were found on the lateral walls of the pharynx.

2. Surgical investigation of a dead body.

1881 *Nature* No. 615. 347 It was pathological anatomy which replaced mysticism by realism, speculation by necropsy. 1891 *Cycl. Temp. & Prohib.* 628/1 Necropsy reveals either an empty heart or black fluid.

Necroscopic (nekrɒskɒ·pik), *a. Surg.* [f. NECROSCOPY + -IC.] Of or belonging to necroscopy or post-mortem examinations.

1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxii. 267 An opinion which was borne out by the necroscopic phenomena 1869 *Athenæum* 9 Oct. 464/2 A necroscopic room in which will be received all cases of doubtful death 1895 *Forum* (U. S.) Sept. 37 The necroscopic characteristics which assimilate the European criminal to the Mongolian..type.

Hence **Necrosco·pical** *a.*

1855 in OGILVIE *Suppl.* 1899 SEMPLE *Diphtheria* 110 The results of my first observations have been confirmed by new necroscopical researches.

Necroscopy (nekrɒ·skŏpi). *Surg.* [ad. Gr. type *νεκροσκοπία, f. νεκρός corpse + σκοπεῖν to look, examine. Cf. F. *nécroscopie*.] The examination of bodies after death.

1842 PRICHARD in Abdy *Water Cure* 173 We know sufficiently from necroscopy, that the results of inflammatory action take place. 1847 tr. *Feuchtersleben's Med. Psychol.* 259 These are the more constant results of psychiatric necroscopy. 1893 W. R. GOWER *Man. Dis. Nerv. Syst.* (ed. 2) II 325 *note*, The Pathological Society received the curiosities of Metropolitan necroscopy.

Necrose (nektōʊ·s ne·krʊʊs), *v. Path.* [f. NECROSIS. Cf. F. *nécroser*.] *intr.* To mortify; to become affected with necrosis.

1873 F. T. ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* 283 The cartilages often necrose. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxxvii. 563 Lymph which subsequently and rapidly necroses.

Hence **Necrosing** *ppl. a.*

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 708 The somewhat hypothetical 'necrosing ethmoiditis'. *Ibid.* V. 969 Producing inflammatory or necrosing changes in the tissues.

Necrosed (nektōʊ·st, ne·krʊʊst). *ppl. a. Path.* [f. NECROSIS + -ED, perh. after F. *nécrosé*.] Mortified, affected by necrosis.

1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 273 The specimen of necrosed scapula in the museum of Charenton. 1849-52 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 939/2 The portion of necrosed bone .. was removed many years before. 1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc.* IX. 180 The entire shaft is denuded of periosteum and necrosed.

‖ **Necrosis** (nektōʊ·sis). [mod.L., a. Gr. νέκρωσις deadness, f. νεκροῦν to kill, mortify, f. νεκρός corpse: see -OSIS.]

1. *Path.* The death of a circumscribed piece of tissue: mortification, esp of the bones.

1665 NEEDHAM *Med. Medicinæ* 410 Which congeled portions cause a Necrosis or inward Mortification. 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Necrosis*, a black and blue Mark in any part. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Necrosis*, .. In Surgery, a perfect Mortification of the soft and hard Parts of the Body. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 382 Mr. Russell, who published, in 1794, a Practical Essay on Necrosis. 1805 *Ibid.* XIV. 300 At the first sight I suspected it to be a Necrosis. 1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 236 The repairing of bones when divided or affected with necrosis. 1876 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 369 Cases in which the cartilages are in a state of necrosis.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *necrosis-producing* adj; **necrosis forceps**, an instrument for removing portions of diseased bone (Knight, 1884).

1891 *Daily News* 16 Jan. 2/4 Wherever tubercle bacilli.. have already impregnated their surroundings with the necrosis-producing substance.

2. *Bot.* (See quot.)

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 780/1 *Necrosis.* Canker. A drying and dying of the branch of a tree, beginning with the bark and eating gradually inwards.

† 3. (See quot. and Coloss. iii. 5.) *Obs rare*—0.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Necrosis*, (in Divinity) a mortifying of corrupt Affections.

† **Necrosy.** *Obs. rare.* [Anglicized f. NECROSIS.] NECROSIS.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 113 They bring to the parts a certain necrosy or mortification.

Necrotic (nekrɒ·tik), *a. Path.* [f. Gr. νεκροῦν (see NECROSIS) + -OTIC.] In a state of necrosis; characterized by, exhibiting necrosis.

1876 tr *Wagner's Gen Pathol.* 203 After 4 or 5 days of ligation the tongue becomes necrotic. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 340 The necrotic process extending from within outwards.

Necrotiza·tion. *Path.* [-ATION.] The process of bringing tissue into a state of necrosis.

1859 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XI. 205 Kussmaul has tried some curious experiments on what he calls the necrotisation of limbs, by injection of chloroform. 1891 *Daily News* 27 Apr. 5/3 We now only hear of tuberculin as 'an agent that can.. hasten the necrotisation of tubercle'.

Necrotize (ne·krɒtəiz), *v. Path.* [f. NECROT-IC + -IZE.] *intr.* To become affected with necrosis. Hence **Ne·crotizing** *ppl. a.*

1873 T. H. GRIFFIN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 15 The extension of the necrotizing process to the surface 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 715 The peculiar lesions .. might be described as necrotising chilblains.

Nectar (ne·ktăr). Also 6 **-er**. [a. L. *nectar*, a. Gr. νέκταρ, of obscure origin.]

1. *Class. Myth.* The drink of the gods.

Sometimes incorrectly applied to the food of the gods: see AMBROSIA 2.

1555 EDEN *Decades* To Rdr. (Arb) 49 The sweete ambrosia and nectar wherwith the goddes are fedde. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 19, There lives shee with the blessed Gods in blisse, There drincks she Nectar with Ambrosia mixt. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* v. 1913 He esteemes the nectar of the goddes..to come short. Of this delicious iuice. 1684 T. BURNET *The. Earth* I 190 They would never have seen seven hundred years go over their heads, though they had been nourisht with nectar and ambrosia. *c* 1718 PRIOR *Mercury & Cupid* 21 We'll take one cooling cup of nectar. 1819 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* III. i. 30 Drink! be the nectar circling through your veins The soul of joy. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* I. iii. 21 Not the nectar of the gods..were worth the dash of a wave upon the beach.

fig. 1557 GRIMALDE in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 104 Woords, sweeter than the sugar sweet, with heauenly nectar drest. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* v. i, Knowledge is the nectar, that keepes sweet A perfect soule. 1637 H. PINKELL *Philos. Ref.* 215 That..they may drink of the everlasting Ambrosian Nectar of Eternity. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 32 ¶ 9 All implore from Nature's hand the nectar of oblivion. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 244 He inspires Their balmy odours, ..And bathes their eyes with nectar.

b. *fig.* (cf. AMBROSIA 5).

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 572 Had she then gave over, Such nectar from his lips she had not suck'd. 1632 MASSINGER *Emperor East* II, May I taste then The nectar of her lip?

2. *transf.* a. Any delicious wine or other drink.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* M iv b, The Nippitatum, this Huf-cap (as they call it) and this nectar of lyfe. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 200 These fellowes .. call the worst wine they drink Nectar. 1662 H. STUBBE (*title*) The Indian Nectar, or a Discourse concerning Chocolate. 1718 OZELL tr. *Tournefort's Voy.* I. 283 In making Nectar, so called even to this day, they make use of another kind of grape. 1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Greece* (1825) II. 3 It lay opposite to the rugged tract called Arvisia, once famous for its nectar. 1800 MOORE *Anacreon* xxxviii, Grasp the bowl; in nectar sinking, Man of sorrow, drown thy thinking! 1863 MARY HOWITT tr. *F. Bremer's Greece* I. vii. 246 The Malvasia wine is an earthly nectar.

b. The sweet fluid or honey produced by plants, esp. as collected by bees.

1609 BUTLER *Fem Mon.* i. (1623) B iij, Whereas they gather with the one Nectar, with the other Ambrosia. 1657 PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins* I. xv. 94 Thyme, which onely yeeldeth Nectar. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 240 Sweet Honey some condense,..The rest, in Cells apart, the liquid Nectar shut. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 463 As bees mixt Nectar draw from fragrant flow'rs. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* ii. (1813) 22 From flowers we eventually gratify the palate by a valuable nectar. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iv. (1873) 74 The bees, which had flown from tree to tree in search of nectar. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 472 Insects ..searching for the nectar.

† c. (See quot.) *Obs. rare*—0.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Necto[r]*..with Physicians .. signifies rather a Medicinal Drink, but with a most delicious colour, taste and smell. [Hence in Phillips (1690) and some later Dicts.]

3. a. *attrib.*, as *nectar cup, dew, epistle, -flood, fountain, love, stream*; (sense 2 b) *nectar-chamber, -gland*; **nectar-bird, a honey-sucker or sunbird belonging to the *Nectarinidæ*; nectar-guides, -marks, or -spots, coloured marks or spots on certain plants, supposed to indicate the point at which the nectar is secreted** (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1892).

1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 284/2 The difference between the two structures is softened down by the intervention of the *nectar-birds. 1855 DR. ARGYLL in *Gd. Words* Mar. 231 Some of these have *nectar chambers of most curious plan. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, To Rhea*, Who drinks of Cupid's *nectar cup Loveth downward, and not up 1798 SOTHEBY tr. *Wieland's Oberon* (1826) I. 118 Scarce his tongue..Had from the goblet suck'd the *nectar dew. 1682 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* x. (1634) 92 What can be .. more sweete than that *nectar Epistle of his? 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* I, To allay With dropping *nectar floods, the furie of their way. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Rem.* (1644) 256 Over the silver Mountains, Where springs the *Nectar Fountains. 1883 *Etang. Mag.* July 310 This is the *nectar-gland, and it, with its scale, is called the Nectary. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH *Poems* Wks. (1711) 23/1 So in the sweetness of his *nectar love .. Sowr is far better. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* v. Wks. 1856 I. 67 On *Nectar streams of your sweete ayres, to flote.

b. *Comb.*, as *nectar-breathing, -dropping, -like, -loving, -secreting, -seeking, -spouting, -streaming, -tongued*

1597 *Pilgr. Parnass.* iv. 386 One touch of her sweete *nectar-breathinge mouth 1619 DRAYTON *Wks.* (1753) IV. 1280 Where..myrrhe-breathing zephyr..Gently distills his *nectar-dropping showers. 1647 H. MORE *Cupid's Conflict* lxviii, Thy Nectar-dropping Muse, thy sugar'd song. 1839-52 BAILEY *Festus* 490 Intwined about with nectar-dropping flowers. 1598 FLORIO, *Nettareo*, sweet, pleasant, *Nectar-like. 1897 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Dec. 663 *Nectar-loving insects. 1880 BESSEY *Botany* § 531 Provided with *nectar-secreting glands. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 63 A very paradise for the *nectar-seeking bee. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* (Roxb) 233 By Elysiums *Nectar-spouting fountaines 1745 WARTON *Pleas. Melanch.* 212 Though Venus .. With her on *nectar-streaming fruitage feast. 1596 FITZ-GEFFREY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 78 *Nectar-tongu'd Sydney, Englands Mars, and Muse.

Nectareal, *a. rare.* [-AL] = next.

1652 CRASHAW *Carmen Deo Nostro* Wks. (1904) 197 In .. Thy Nectareall Fragrancy .. there meetes An universall Synod of All sweets. 1658 ROWLAND tr *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 907 First of all we will treat of Honey, that immortal, nectareal, pleasant, wholsome juice. 1809 E. S. BARRETT *Setting Sun* III. 39 A bottle of nectareal champaigne.

Nectarean (nektē·rĭăn), *a.* [f. L. *nectare-us* (see NECTAREOUS) + -AN.] Of the nature of, or resembling, nectar.

1624 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii III. (ed. 2) 418 Shee will adventure all her estate .. for a Nectarean, a balsome kisse alone. 1651 STANLEY *Poems* 68 The vernal violets Nectarean juice. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* I 406 Ambrosial Food, and rich Nectarean Wine. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 218 Like Homer's Gods quite muzz'd in oceans, Or the pure nectarean potions. 1857 B. W. PROCTER *Dram. Scenes*, etc. 401 Where the streams Of Poesy refine the brain With sweet thoughts nectarean.

Nectared (ne·ktăăd), *a.* [f. NECTAR + -ED 2.] Filled, flavoured, or impregnated with nectar; deliciously sweet or fragrant. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

c 1595 SOUTHWELL *St. Peter's Complaint* 15 You Nectar'd Aumbryes of soule feeding meates *c* 1614 SIR W. MURE *Dido & Æneas* I. 461 Her sweet ambrosiall breath and nectred hair. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 476 A perpetual feast of nectar'd sweets. 1715 POPE *Iliad* I. 769 Each to his lips applied the nectar'd urn. 1772 SIR W. JONES *Laura* 79 Ye radiant tresses! and thou, nectar'd smile! 1850 MRS. HAWTHORNE in *N. Hawthorne & Wife* (1885) I. 375 The children have lived upon the blue nectared air all winter. 1888 E. C. THOMAS *Bury's Philobiblon* (1902) 3 They are repelled violently from the nectared cup of philosophy.

† **Ne·ctarel,** *adv. Obs. rare*—1. [irreg. f. NECTAR.] Like nectar; fragrant.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper*, *To his Mistresses* 18 For your breaths too, let them smell Ambrosia like, or Nectarell.

Nectareous (nektē·rĭəs), *a.* [ad. L. *nectareus*, ad. Gr. νεκτάρεος, f. νέκταρ NECTAR: see -EOUS.] Of the nature of, consisting of, or resembling nectar.

1708 J. PHILLIPS *Cyder* I. 32 Chear'd with her nectareous juice. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* xiv. 94 Luscious as the Bees nectareous dew. 1769 SIR W. JONES *Palace Fortune* Poems (1777) 17 From her smooth cheek nectareous dew he sips. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* V. 120 They abandoned all..for the nectareous delicacies of Edinburgh ale. 1866 ROSE *Virg., Ecl. & Georg.* 132 With nectareous wine Libating thrice.

Hence **Necta·reously** *adv.*; **Necta·reousness.**

1847 in WEBSTER. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* I. 149, I remembered the nectareousness of the new cider.

Necta·rial, *a. rare.* [f. NECTARY + -AL.] Of the nature of a nectary.

1808 ROXBURGH in *Asiat. Researches* VIII. 500 Pistil, germ conical..downy, surrounded with a downy nectarial ring.

Necta·rian, *a. rare.* [f. NECTAR + -IAN.] Nectarean.

1658 J. JONES *Ovid's Ibis* 2nd Ded., On Parnasse Hill rose the Nectarian Font. 1708 GAY *Wine* 138 Choicest Nectarian juice Crown'd largest Bowles. 1845 HIRST *Com. Mammoth*, etc. 39 Jewelled o'er With diamonds of nectarian dew. 1853 MOODIE *Life Clearings* 17 The impatient doctor grasped the nectarian draught.

Nectaried (ne·ktărĭd), *a.* [f. NECTARY.] Of flowers or plants: Provided with nectaries.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Nectariferous (nektări·fĕrəs), *a. Bot.* [See -FEROUS.] Bearing or producing nectar.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* II. xxix. (1765) 145 The Adonis had been join'd to the Ranunculus, but was parted from it again, on observing that it wanted the nectariferous Pore. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxiii. (1818) II. 36 When they

unfold their long tongue, and wipe its sweets from any nectariferous flower. 1882 G. ALLEN *Colours of Flowers* ii. 56 With separate petals, .. and with a nectariferous cavity at their base.

Nectarine (ne·ktărin, -în), *sb.*[1] Forms: *α.* 7 nectarya (?), nectaren, -orin(e, 8 -arin, -arne, 7- nectarine. *β.* nectrine, 7-8 -tron. [app. a subst. use of next.] A variety of the common peach, differing from this in having a thinner and downless skin and a firmer pulp. *Native nectarine*, the native quince or emu-apple of Australia.

α. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countrey Farme* III. i. 335 The principall fruit trees which delight to be planted against a wall are peaches, abricots, nectaryas [*sic*], all sorts of sweet plumbs. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 195 Now also plant Peaches and Nectarines. 1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* v. i, A strange desire I had To eat some fresh Nectaren's. 1685 TEMPLE *Ess., Gardening* Wks. 1720 I. 183 The only good Nectorins are the Murry and the French. 1718 ARBUTHNOT *J. Bull* III. ii, John had his golden Pippens, Peaches and Nectarines. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Ess.* Wks. 1765 II. 17 On an earwig that crept into a nectarin. 1802 W. FORSYTH *Fruit Trees* iii. (1824) 66, I have often heard of Peaches and Nectarines growing on the same tree. 1855 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* (1861) 157 Although the peach is so common in France, the nectarine .. is rarer even than in England. 1839 MAUNDER *Usef. Nat. Pl.* 49.

attrib. and *Comb.* 1763 MILLS *Syst. Pract. Husb.* IV. 249 Nectarine trees generally produce their fruit .. upon the young wood of the preceding year. 1854 M. HARLAND *Alone* xxxi, Black eyes, nectarine bloom and pouting rosy lips. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 639 Of a warmer brown, and a more nectarine-like texture of skin.

β. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* i. 57, I shall joyne the Nectrine with the Apricock although another kind of fruit. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 217 Where there are now growing .. 7 sorts of Nectrons and Peaches. 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5360/9 Good Peaches, Nectrons and Apricock Trees.

Nectarine (ne·ktărin), *a.* and *sb.*[2] [f. NECTAR + -INE[1].]

A. *adj.* Of the nature of, sweet as, nectar.

1611 COTGR., *Nectarin*, Nectarine, of Nectar, diuinely sweet, as Nectar. 1633 J. DONNE *Hist. Septuagint* 13 To taste and relish those most nectarine..and excellent things. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* ii. xviii. (1713) 144 The roscid Lips and nectarine Kisses of thy silver-faced Cynthia! 1854 F. TENNYSON in *Fraser's Mag.* L. 646 He drank up The precious drops, bright, dewy, nectarine.

B. †*sb.* A nectarean draught. *Obs. rare*[-1].

1628 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III ii. v. iii (ed. 3) 509 [It is] to no purpose to prescribe Narcoticks, Cordials, Nectarines, potions, Homers Nepenthes, or Helena's Bole.

Nectarious, *a. rare.* [-IOUS.] Nectareous.

1841 ORDERSON *Creolana* iii. 29 The nectarious sweets distilled from the .. charms of this .. fair one. 1867 J. B. ROSE tr. *Virgil's Æneid* 16 Some ease the fragrant load Of food nectarious.

‖ **Nectarium** (nektē·riŏm). *Bot.* Also 8 -oum. Pl. nectaria. [mod.L.] = NECTARY 2.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Nectarium*, among botanists, a part of the corolla, sometimes, though more rarely the whole. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 75 As for the honey, it is extracted from that part of the flower called the nectareum. 1792 M. RIDDLE *Voy. Madeira* 58 The honied essences lodged in the nectaria of flowers. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* iii. (1814) 145 Saccharine matter is found in the nectarium of flowers. 1851-9 BRODERIP in *Man. Sci. Eng.* 399 Liquefied honey..might be placed in a little reservoir on the side of the nectarium.

Nectarize, *v. rare.* [f. NECTAR + -IZE.] *trans.* To sweeten. Hence **Ne·ctarized** *ppl. a.*

1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* Sonn. viii, Gently assemble Delicacies all, And sweetely nectarize this bitter gall. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 170 The nectarized *Aqua celestis* of water-mingled blood, sluced from Christ's side. 1623 COCKERAM I, *Nectarize'd*, sweetned.

Nectarous (ne·ktărəs), *a.* [f. NECTAR + -OUS.] Resembling nectar.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 306 Thirst Of nectarous draughts. *Ibid.* VI. 332 From the gash A stream of Nectarous humor issuing flow'd. 1816 KEITH *Phys. Bot.* I. 183 The fluid secreted is nectarous. 1878 J. THOMSON *Plenip. Key* 24 A nectarous food, a most ambrosial balm.

Nectary (ne·ktări). [f. NECTAR, or ad. mod.L. *nectarium*; see -ARY.]

†1. *fig.* ? A nectareous fluid. *Obs. rare*[-1].

1598 F. ROUS *Thule* T 3, Her folded eyes, Drowning themselues in their owne Nectaries.

2. *Bot.* The organ or part of a flower or plant which secretes honey.

1759 B. STILLINGFLEET *Misc. Tracts* Introd. (1762) 31 The part of the flower that contains honey is called The nectary. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 3 The tube of the blossom serves the purpose of a Nectary in many flowers, as in the Honey-suckle. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 227 The corolla consists of six..petals, enclosing a tuberculated bristled nectary. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* II. 324 Some pierced the nectaries of the flowers with their fine bills. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 269 An arrangement which..facilitates the extraction of honey from the nectaries of flowers.

3. *Ent.* A wart-like tube on the body of an aphis, from which 'honey-dew' is exuded.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1898 PACKARD *Text-bk. Entom.* 365 Buxgen..observed that on reaching the air the drops issuing from the 'nectary' or 'honey' tube stiffened almost instantly into a wax-like mass.

Nectiferous, irreg. var. of NECTARIFEROUS.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 7 In Ranunculus itself, which has a nectiferous gland at the base of the petals. 1873 E. SMITH *Foods* 264 Honey is found usually at the base of the petal of the flower, and in the nectiferous glands.

Necting: see NETTING.

Nectocalycine (nektŏkæ·lisin), *a. Zool.* [See next and CALYCINE.] Of the nature of, resembling or pertaining to, a nectocalyx.

1859 HUXLEY *Oceanic Hydrozoa* 15 These nectocalycine canals are lined by a continuation of the endoderm. 1862 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd., Coelent.* 37 A continuation of the endoderm lines the 'nectocalycine canals'. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 773 *note*, The nectocalycine section of the coelomarc.

Nectocalyx (nektŏkæ·liks). *Zool.* Pl. -calyces. [mod.L., f. Gr. νηκτός swimming (f. νήχειν to swim) + CALYX.] The swimming-bell which forms the natatory organ in many hydrozoans.

1859 HUXLEY *Oceanic Hydrozoa* 15 The presence of the valvular membrane at once distinguishes a nectocalyx from an umbrella. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 773 A furrow or canal formed at the side of the distal nectocalyx.

So **Ne·ctosac,** the interior of a nectocalyx (also called *nectocyst*); **Ne·ctosome,** the upper portion of a siphonophore, bearing the natatory organs; **Ne·ctostem,** the axis of a series of nectocalyces.

1859 HUXLEY *Oceanic Hydrozoa* 15 The cavity of the cup, which, with its muscular wall, may be termed the nectosac. 1870 H. A. NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* 85 The interior of the nectocalyx is often called the 'nectosac'. 1888 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* I. 99 Just below the float on the nectostem there is a small cluster of minute buds in which can be found nectocalices of all sizes. 1898 SEDGWICK *Text-bk. Zool.* I. 139 The nectosome, to which the swimming organs (nectocalyces and pneumatophores) are attached.

Ne·ctopod. *Zool.* [f. as prec. + -POD.] A foot used as a swimming organ.

1896 tr. *Boas' Text-bk. Zool.* 105 The short thorax is provided with laminate nectopods like the limbs of the Phyllopoda, though there are only four to six pairs.

Nectorin(e, -trine, -tron, obs. ff. NECTARINE.

†**Necyomancy, -manty.** *Obs. rare*[-0]. [ad. L. *necyomantia*, Gr. νεκυομαντεία.] (See quots.)

1623 COCKERAM I, *Necyomantie*, diuination by calling vp damned spirits. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Necyomancie*, the same with Necromancy.

Ned, obs. form of NEED *sb.* and *v.*

†**Nedde,** had not: see NE and HAVE *v.* A. 9.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 69 For þat hie nedden here synnes er bet. *a* 1300 *Vor & Wolf* 99 in Harl. *E. P. P.* I 61 This ilke shome neddi nouthe, Nedde iust i-ben of mine mouthe. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM vii. 877 Elles nedde hyt be no senne. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 4 Me was wo..That I nedde sadloker i-slept and i-seye more.

Nedder, variant of NITHER *v.*

Nedder, -ir, -re, obs. ff. ADDER, NETHER.

Neddy (ne·di). [dim. of *Ned*, a familiar abbrev. of the name *Edward*: see -Y[4].]

1. A donkey.

a 1790 POTTER *Dict. Cant* (1795), *Neddy*, a jackass. 1794 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Rowland for Oliver* Wks. 1816 II. 119 Thou think'st thyself on Pegasus so steady; But, Peter, thou art mounted on a Neddy. 1898 MISS YONGE *Christmas Mummers* 5 There is old Harry Spimer's grey donkey and Mrs. Brown's handsome Neddy. 1894 BARING-GOULD *Kitty Alone* III. 19 The neddy is in the stable here, and there is his cart.

transf. 1866 BLACKMORE *Cradock Nowell* lvii. (1883) 400 A beautiful schooner of the true American rig, which made such lagging neddies of our yachts a few years since.

2. *Cant.* A life-preserver.

1864 *Cornh. Mag.* VI. 647 The weapon is generally a 'neddy' or life-preserver. 1879 *Macm. Mag.* XL. 503/1 We shall want .. the stick (crow-bar), and bring a Neddie (life-preserver) with you.

Neddy, Neddyr, obs. ff. NEEDY, ADDER.

Nede, obs. form of NEED, NEEDY, GNEDE *a.*

Ned(e)les, -lich, -ling(is, -ly, etc., obs. ff. NEEDLESS, etc.

Nedel(l, -ill·e, etc., obs. forms of NEEDLE.

Neder, obs. form of ADDER, NEITHER, NETHER.

Nedes, obs. form of NEEDS.

Nedi, nedy, -ness, obs. forms of NEEDY, -NESS.

Nedyl(le, Nedyr(e, obs. ff. NEEDLE, ADDER.

Nedyrcopp, obs. form of ATTERCOP.

c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 766 *Hec aranea*, a nedyrcopp.

Nee, obs. form of NEIGH *v.*

Neece, Neech, obs. forms of NIECE, NICHE.

Need (nīd), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 1 néad, 2 neat. *β.* 1-4 néod, 1-5 neode, 2 neoð, neot; 2 node, 3 nod, noede. *γ.* 1-2 nied, 3 nyede; 1 nýd, 1, 3-4 nud, 5 nude. *δ.* 1-5 ned, 1-6 nede, 4-need, 4-7 neede, (6 neade, 5 neethe, 6 nide); 4-7 *Sc.* neid, 4-6 neide, (4, 6 neyd). [A Common Teutonic word, of which the normal representative in OE. is the form *nīed* (*nýd*, *nīd*) = OFris. *nēd*, *nēth*, OS. *nōd* (MDu. *noed-*, *noet*, Du. *noed*), OHG. *nōt* (MHG. *nōt*, G. *noth*, *not*), ON. *nauð*, *neyð* (Sw. and Da. *nöd*), Goth. *nauþs*, fem. *i*-stem :-OTeut. **naudi-*, **nauþi-* related to OPruss. *nauti-n* need.

Both in form and gender, however, the word exhibits curious variations in OE. The forms *nīed*, *nýd*, *nīd* would be normal as representatives of a fem. *i*-stem, but in cases where the gender can be distinguished they usually appear as neuters. A form without umlaut also occurs (*nēad*; cf. the ON. *nauð*), which appears to have been feminine. The very common form *nēod*, which is distinctly fem., is difficult to account for; if not an independent ablaut-variant, its vowel has probably been influenced by the frequent word *nēod* desire, earnestness, pleasure, etc.]

I. †1. Violence, force, constraint, or compulsion, exercised by or upon persons. *Obs.*

Beowulf 2454 Þonne se an hafaþ þurh deaðes nyd dæda gefondad. *c* 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxxvii. 13 Ned [L. *vim*] dydun ða sohton sawle mine. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* II. iv. § 9 Hiere anweald is na þreoweude for ealddome þonne of æniges cyninges niede. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xi. 12 Heofena rice þolaþ nead, & stiðce nimaþ þæt. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7694 Childer of his aun sede Suld be for-dinuen vte wit nede (*Gött.* for nede). *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxi. (*Eugenia*) 388 Scho was nere quhen þe monk assaileit sa hyr lusdy þar for ned to ta.

†2. *For, of,* or *on need,* of or by necessity, unavoidably. *Obs.* (in later use chiefly *Sc.*)

c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* II. xx. 148 His sunu for neade..to Peudan þæm cyninge gesendeb. *Ibid.* IV. xxv. 350 Seo þearlwistis..him ærest of nede bewoon. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1016 Da forlet he his herzunga..& beah þa for nede. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. (*Peter*) 654 Quha had ben þar, of ned his hart suld have ben sar. *c* 1470 *Col. & Gaw.* 332 Yow worthis on neid For to assege yone castel. *a* 1550 *Freis is Berwik* 97 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 288 Thairfoir of verry neid we mon byd still. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 89 The peple follow man, on neid, Thir prelatis.

3. Necessity arising from the facts or circumstances of the case. Chiefly in phr. *if* (etc.) *need require, if need be* (or *were*).

c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* I. xxvii. 86 Þa symbelnesse to mæssienne mæssesonges, gif þæt ned abædeb. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 215 Swo þoh [= ought] ech chiriche sucne don þenne þe nede sen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 14913 Þæt it neghes to þe nede For his to suffur passion. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 8 That he haue þo torches redy to bryngе hym withe to cherche gif nede be. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 117 Thon, which art without nede For lawe of londe in such a drede. 14.. *Gesta Rom.* xxxiii. 128 (Harl. MS.), I wolde for his love shede my blode, yf nede wer. 1903 in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 30 For reparacionz, when neide requierethe. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 242 Archers to comfort them that were most wearie, if neede were. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* v. 254 To the end he might finde safe refuge when neede required. 1640 BROME *Sparagus Gard.* II. iii, Learne to shift for myselfe in time and need be. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* viii. (1691) 105 There may be about six Millions, which (if need require) might actually Labour. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physick* (1762) 32 Repeat this if Need be. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* II. iv, To hold A chapter,..And if need were to doom to death.

b In later use with *there is* expressed or implied. (Only with qualifying word as *what, little, no,* etc.)

a 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VII. vi. § 11 What need was there that they should bargain with the cardinal? 1624 in *Capt. Smith's Works.* (Arb.) 408 Little neede there was and lesse reason, the ship should stay. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 420 No need that thou Shouldst propagat, already infinite. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* iii. Wks. 1751 VIII. 312 But what need is there of disputing. 1845 F. E. PAGET *Tales Village Childr.* Ser. II 40 There was no need of you to confess it.

†4. a. *Need is,* or *it is need,* it is necessary or needful *that* or *to* (with inf.). Also with adjs. as *great need,* etc. *Obs.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xviii. 7 Ned *vel* þarfic is, þæt hia cyme ondspyrniso. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 516 Neod is þæt aswicunga cumon. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 9 Hit is muchel neot þet we þonkien ure driliten. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 110 Hit is neod forte habben þe betere warde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19589 [To] do penance ned es i nogh. *Ibid.* 20275 Now is ned þat i haf o þe deml na died. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm. Sel. Wks.* I. 18 If no man hadde partid from God bi synne, it hadde be noo nede to make siche feestis. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 33 All thar names to nevyn as now it nocht neid is. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) G vj, It is neade unto hus to abyde overcommen. 1676 HALE *Contempl.* I. 351 The best of men are visited with them, and it is but need they should.

†b. With dat. of the person concerned. *Obs.*

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* John xvi. 30 Ne ned is ðe þæte hwele ðec gifregne. *c* 1025 *Byrhtferth's Handboc in Anglia* VIII. 317 Me ys neod þæt ic menge þæt lyden ænæng þissum englisce. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 37 Ne recched crist nane leasunge ne hinnis na neod. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 181 Newe ðe fordi so ðe neddre doð; It is te ned. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10852 Es þe na nede to be radd.

5. In predicative use: Necessary, needful. In early use also with adjs. Now *rare.*

In some cases (as *c* 1386) an elliptic use of 4 a.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 500 Þæt man underfo mare þonne his lichaman neod sy. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 11 Muchel is us þenne neod sod scrift. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 180 To þe utre temptacion is neod patience. ..To þe inre is neod wisdom & gostlich strencðe. *c* 1250 *St. Brendan* 578 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 235 Þe ston In one weize ich hyne fond þare non neode nas no ston. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 855 Crist loved holy churche..so wel that he deyed for it; so schulde a man for his wyf, if it were neede. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxvii. 270 In the yle of Cathay, men fynden alle maner thing that is nede to man. 1450-80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 12 It is a precious and an honurabille thing to a kyng forto .. speke but fitille but if it be nede. 1535 CRANMER *Let.* in *Misc. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) II 311 Whose labours and endeavours were never more need to be had. 1849 TRENCH *Sacr. Lat. Poetry* Pref 6 Some Reformed Churches .. have .. made themselves much poorer than was need.

6. *To have need to,* to be under a necessity *to* do something, to require *to.* †Also with omission of *to,* and with *that.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xiv. 16 Nahbas ned .. þæt hia gegæ. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* ibid., Nabiaþ hi neode to farenne. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 19589 (Fairf.), Þou has nede to do penance I-nogh. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm. Sel. Wks.* II. 224 Al Cristene men han nede to knowe bileve of þe gospel. 1473 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) v. xi. 103 Nede hadde he none to

wesshen hym selue. 1456 *Paston Lett.* I. 375 Ye have nede fare fayre with hym, for he ys full daungerouse. 1594 *1st Pt. Contention* (1843) 50 *George*. ..They have bene up this two daies. *Nicks.* Then they had more need to go to bed now. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. iii. 67 We shall haue neede T'employ you towards this Romane. 1850 O. WINSLOW *Inner Life* ii. 55 The best of saints have need to be warned against the worst of sins.

b. In pret. *had need to*, would require *to*, ought *to*. (Common in 16–17th c.)

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 26 þei ben worse than frentikes, and so þei hadden nede to be chastised til þis passion were fro hem. 1472 *Paston Lett.* III. 34 And ye purpose to bargayn with hym, ye had need to hye yow. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* ix. 85 b, Therunto had we nede to haue a good summe of money. 1620 E. BLOUNT *Horæ Subs.* 456 Women, as the weaker vessels, had need to be very careful. 1675 COTTON *Scoffer Scoft* Wks. (1725) 252 He who to determine is Of such a tickle-point as this, Had need to have his Wits about him. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* III. xii, The Unseen Powers had need to watch over such a man. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* 129 If the bad-tempered man wants to apologize, he had need to do it on a large public scale.

c. So with omission of *to*.

In sentences of this form *need* tends to lose its distinct substantival character and to become only a modifying element attached to the verb.

1461 *Paston Lett.* II. 13 Ye had nede send a man byfore, ..that no thing be to seke. *c* 1580 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 175 It had neede be a high point of pollicie that should rob Master Machiavel of his pollicie. 1607–12 BACON *Ess., Seditions* (Arb.) 390 Sheapardes of people had neede knowe the Kalenders of Tempestes in State. 1681 HICKERINGILL *Sin Man-catching* Wks. 1716 I. 191 They had need be Men of Cunning and Ability that can swear thorow-stitch and cleverly. 1753 L. M. tr. *Du Bosc's Accomplished Woman* II. 80 Morality had need employ its strongest reasonings. 1834 BECKFORD *Italy* II. 233 The Portuguese had need have the stomachs of ostriches. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* i. 19 Men had need bear 'charmed lives'.

7. Imperative call or demand for the presence, possession, etc., *of* something. † Also const. *to*.

a 908 in Birch *Cart. Sax.* II. 280 þenne þæs nud bliþ, his men beon gearuwe ge to ripe ge to huntoðe. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 140 Nis Gode nan neod ure æhta. *c* 1300 *St. Brandan* 573 In a wei ich him fond ligge, there no neod nas to ston. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 16280 O wijtnes es na nede. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 311 Stronger, if need were Of outward strength. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wm.* II. ix. 91 Who does not see the need of Piety? 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 142 They were never in danger of losing any; and therefore there was no need of the new discovery. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* iv. § 5. 200 The crisis had taught the need of further securities against the royal power.

b. In phr. *To have need of* († *to*, † *unto*) the thing required.

c 1200 ORMIN 7373 Alle þa þatt hafenn ned off hellpe. *Ibid.* 11582 He wass mann þatt haffde ned to fode. *c* 1250 *Lutel Soth Serm.* 12 in *O. E. Misc.* 186 To ȝiuernesse and prude none neode he nedde. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1722 Þer of hadde sche no nede. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 445 What nede hast þou to riches? 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 815 Thow shalt me call in dede, Whan thow hast on-to me nede. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Poge* i, His hows..had grete nede of reparacion. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb* § 24 The teth wyll fall out whan he hath moost nede to them. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* P 3 A wastefull Prince, that had neede of a Guardian. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 253 Nature hath need of what she asks. 1753 L. M. tr. *Du Bosc's Accompl. Woman* I. 25 Innocence itself hath as much need of a mask or veil as the Face. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 156 Was he to be ranked with men who had no need of the royal clemency? 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. i. i. 6 The Tartars.. have in their wars no need of any commissariat at all.

† c. Const. with direct object: To need, require. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 12929 (Fairf.), þorou kinde of his manhede þat fode of body has ay nede. 1557 NORTH *Guevara's Diall Pr.* I. xxxviii. (1568) 56 To kepe himselfe only from one evyl man, he had nede both handa, feete, and frends. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 413 Here he had need All circumspection. 1671 — *Samson* 1107 Thou hast need much washing to be toucht.

8. *To have need*, to be in straits or in want. (Also *ellipt.* for 7 b.) Now *rare* or *Obs.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark ii. 25 Huæt dyde David ða ned hæfde & hyngerde. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 11 We sculen bliðeliche ȝiuen and leanen, wiþ uten eðliche mede, alle ðe niede habbeð. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 411 If he willefuly begge, and haves no nede, he is a schrewid begger, reproved of God. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* iv. (1885) 116 It is a synne to gyve no mete, drynke, clothynge or other almes to hem that haue nede. *c* 1530 R. HILLES *Common pl. Bk.* (1858) 140 He that hath nede must blowe at the cole. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 318 They all had need, I as thou seest have none.

9. A condition of affairs placing one in difficulty or distress; a time of difficulty, straits, or trouble; exigency, emergency.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* xv. 25 þa clypode Moises to drihtne and sæde him þæs folces neode. *c* 1205 LAY. 435 þa lette he ..bi-ȝeoten wepnen & mete: Muchel was þa neode. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1763 þe king basian hii bitraiede in is nede [*v.r.* nude]. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 23 Priue help of þe Scottes he had at his nede. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xi. 28 þow shalt fynde fortune þe faille at þi moste nede. *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 1706 And hym ned by-stode, Many a lande wolde with hym holde. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xii. 286 At the nede the frende is knowen. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 322 Whan nede is, than a frende is proued. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VII. 17 He could, in tyme of neid, ather stap a trane or mak a trayne. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Collar* 31 He that forbears To suit and serve his need, Deserves his load. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 66, I thank you for lending me a hand at my need. 1726 WATTS *Logic* (ed. 2) II. iii. III. § 4 And these Judgments ..should be treasur'd up in the Mind, that we might have Recourse to them in Hours of Need. 1826 SCOTT *Woodstock* iii, A short passage..., secured at time of need by two oaken doors. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. v. 399 He fell back upon his Italian cunning, and it did not fail him in his need. 1864 BROWNING *Jas. Lee's Wife* II. iii, God help you, sailors, at your need!

b. In phr. *at* (also † *to*) *need*.

c 1200 ORMIN 12245 ȝiff þu wære ræddȝ till To nittenn itt att nede Onn alle þa þatt haffdenn ned [etc.]. *c* 1205 LAY. 529 Brutus hefede gode Cnihtes to neode. 13.. *K. Alis.* 2406 That scholden come, on fresche steden, Heom to socoure at most nede. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 338 Wher-of they token hem to rede, And soghten frendes ate nede. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xliii, Als he stode by his stede, þat was so goode at nede. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II. 55 He drew a suerd at helpit him at neide. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 107 He sall deliuer the at neid. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 260 Where each To other speedie aide might lend at need. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* I. xxii, Sir William of Deloraine, good at need. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* iv. 241 This power you hold for profit of myself And all the world at need.

† c. *With need*, with difficulty; not easily or readily. *Obs. rare.*

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 152 The doloure is to me so stronge, that wyth nede y may my breth wyth-drawe. *Ibid.* 180 Any officere that he had makyd with nethe he chaungyd but yf hit were for opyn falsnys.

10. A condition marked by the lack or want of some necessary thing, or requiring some extraneous aid or addition.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 340 Ne lufode he woruldlice æhta for his neode ana, ac to dælenne eallum wædliendum. *c* 1050 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. C.) an. 1043 Eadsiȝe arcebisceop.. hine wel lærde & to his aȝenre neode & ealles folces wel manude. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 75 Ne na Mon nah him solue wernen, þenne Mon him for node þer to bide. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 215 Þanne prest specð inne chirche of chirche neode. *c* 1300 *Harrow. of Hell* 38 Tho Jhesu bevide shed ys blod For oure neode upon the rod. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 471 ȝif þurst and honger of golde come of kyndeliche nede. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxiv. 229 Ther folowed..honger, scarcite, meschyef, and nede of money. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 88 They that vsyn scarsly to her nede the godys that they haue. 1577 *St. Aug. Manual* (Longman) 1 Thou Lorde..alwayes gathering, but not for any neede. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 629 We have also our Eevning and our Morn,..for change delectable, not need. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xxvii, The great need of her heart compelled her to strangle..every rising impulse of suspicion.

b. A state of want or destitution; lack of the means of subsistence or of necessary articles; extreme poverty or indigence.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 217 Nes riche non nod, ac wrecches habben michele. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2428 Hwen se ha hit eauer doð in neode & in nowcin. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21873 Hunger and qualm, and nede i-nogh In erth sal rise for mans wogh. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 47 ȝeveþ wyn to hem..þat þey mowe drynke and forȝete here sorwe and her nede. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 107 If ned, or pouert of þe place, axe þat þei be occupied to gedre frutis. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 19 b, So you sholde be mercyfull to your poor neyghbour in his nede. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. i. 70 Famine is in thy cheekes; Need and opression starueth in thy eyes. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. George.* I. 203 Jove..Remov'd from Humane reach the chearful Fire.. That studious Need might useful Arts explore. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 129 These, from often being in need, and as often receiving an accidental supply, pass their lives between surfeiting and repining. 1847 B. THORPE *Yule-tide Stories* (1888) 72 They therefore lived in great poverty, and as is but too often the case, when need crept in, love walked out.

11. In proverbial phrases.

1377 LANGL. *P Pl.* B. xx. 10 Nede ne hath no lawe, ne neure shal falle in dette. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 206 ȝif þei mowe noȝt getyn here lyiflode be none of þise maners forseyde, þanne nede hath no lawe. 1480 *Robt. Devyll* 39 Alacke, thought Robert, nede hath no cure. *c* 1530 R. HILLES *Common-pl. Bk.* (1858) 140 Nede makyth the old wyffe to trotte. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 20 Neede hath no lawe, neede maketh hir hither iet. 1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 233 Need makes trott, but contempt makes vs run on the Pikes rather then moulder away. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 509 P 6, I think, a Speculation upon.. It is Need that makes the old Wife trot, would be very useful to the World.

II. †12. A matter requiring action to be taken; something falling necessarily to be done; a piece of necessary business. In later use chiefly *pl.* Also *good need*, good service. *Obs.*

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. iii. [v.] (1890) 160 Ne he on horses hricge cuman wolde, nemne hwilc mare nyd abædde. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* vi. 290 Siððan nolde maurus of ðam mynstre faran for nanre neode. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 675 Ouðer for lauerdes neode..ouðer for hwilces sinnes oðer neod, he ne muȝe þær comen. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 388 [They] doth bi niȝte gode noede. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8324 þe Cristene ost..hopede do gode nede, ac bote lute worþ it nas. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12563 þe messegers þat wente þo nedes, Horsed þem on gode stedes. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11519 þat erend for to wend With hym-seluyn, for-sothe, on þe same nedis. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Maritit Wemen* 467, I have ane secrete serwand.. That me supportis of sic nedis.

† b. Chiefly *pl.* One's errands or business. *Obs.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 290 He wolde gan embe his neode forð. *c* 1205 LAY. 29452 þa wes hit..þat þe pape wolde wenden..an ane of his neoden. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 24827 Quen all his nedis wele war dun þai dlghtid him his scipping son. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 375 Owen.. dwelled al his lyf tyme afterward in þe nedes of þe abbay of Ludensis. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (Prose) 12 Lokys þat ye do wel, þat yure angel may do yure nedis to god. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 442 b/1 In his nedes or besynesse to werke trewely and wel. *a* 1550 *Freiris Berwik* 463 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 300, I wait nocht gif ȝe ma ay cum hidder Quhen that we want our neidis sic as this.

c. Offices of nature. Now *dial.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6338 þe king þer to com..is nede uor to do, þe luþer þef..smot him þoru þe fondement. 1573 BARET *Alv.* s.v. *Priuie*, He is gone to the priuie or to doe his needes. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iii. II. i. (1676) 370/2 She shall not go forth of his sight, so much as to do her needs.

13. A particular point or respect in which some necessity or want is present or is felt.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 272 Ealle ure neoda, ægðer ge gastlice ȝe lichamlice, ðæron sind belocene. *c* 1300 *Beket* 97 As hit were at a Parlement for Neodes of the londe. 1450–80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 5 Y haue hastid me and ordeyn'd me to make a book for the, the which shalle conteyne alle thi nedes. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. ii. 151 The very streame of his life..must, vppon a warranted neede, giue him a better proclamation. *a* 1716 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 543 We ought to be content if we have now so much as will serve our present Needs. 1795–1814 WORDSW. *Excurs.* III. 796, I..promptly seized All that Abstraction furnished for my needs. 1874 SYMONDS *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. i. 3 Improved arts of life had freed men from servile subjection to daily needs.

† 14. a. *At a need*, in an emergency or crisis.

a 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1101 Hi sume æft æt þære neode abruðon, & fram þam cynge gecyrdon. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 35 He was bote gode & wys..& right vnderstandyng, to help at alle nedis. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 231 He had thar, at that ned, Full feill that war douchty off deid. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 755 Wherfore hit behoueth to helpe at thys nede. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 222 Bayarde, whiche shall maye bere vs all four at a nede.

† b. So *in a need*. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 32 þet se þet sucurede hem ine þa peril;..us sucuri in ure niedes. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conse.* 3614 þai may in þat nede Be boght fra payn thurgh almusdede. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2518 Alexander ..Naytis him-selfe in ilke nede & so his name rysis. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 678 In many a nede he hadde hym socoured.

† c. *For a need*, in an emergency, at a pinch.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* III. (1568) 25 He maye for a nede occupye this herbe. *c* 1585 R. BROWNE *Answ. Cartwright* 47 For a neede, reading ministers may bee in the Churche in steade of preaching ministers. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 8 He..will for a need hang God's Bible at the Devills girdle.

15. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as † need-(be)stead *a.*, in difficulty or danger; † need-doer, trader; † need-doing, trading, traffic; † need-gates *adv.*, of necessity; need-rooted *a.*, fixed by necessity; † need-swent, sweat of distress.

Attributive and other combs. of *nied-*, *nȳd-*, etc., are numerous in OE. See also Du Cange s.v. *Nydbadripes*.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 110 So ful of anguise was þet ilke ned swot þet com of his licome. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 2450 (Fairf.), þaire fee nedegates most þai flitt. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxiii. 8 Tirun..whos nededoeres princes, his marchaunders noble men of the erthe. *Ibid.* 18 His nede doyngus and his meedus shuln ben halewid to the Lord. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5492 He was anes nede-stad in þe se. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 251 And thai war nede bestad of lyfing..I wald counsale thai thai war refreschit with bathe mete and drink. 1850 LYNCH *Theoph. Trinal* xii. 233 Need-rooted here on earth we are.

† **Need**, *v.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 1 nīedan, nīdan, nȳdan, nēdan, 2 nēoden, 2–5 nēde(n), 4 neede. [OE. *nīedan* etc., f. *nēad* NEED *sb.*, = OFris. *nēda*, OS. *nōdian*, MDu. and MLG. *nōden* (Du. *nooden*), OHG. *nōtjan*, *nōten* (G. *nöten*, *nöthen*), ON. *neyða* (Sw. *nöda*, Da. *nöde*), Goth. *nauþjan*. OE. had also the form *nēadian* in the same sense.]

1. *trans.* To exercise constraint or compulsion upon (one).

c 825 *Vesp. Hymn* vii. 41 Hie in hatheortnisse neddun mec. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xvi. § 1 ȝif..hwelce mus wære hlaford ofer oðre mys..& nedde hie æfter gafole. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xxiv 29 [Hia] nedon hine, cuoeðendo, 'wuna usiȝ miþ'. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 15 Hit is riht þet me us nede and isegge þet sceamie. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 216 Nedeð ðe ðe deuel nogt. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) I. xix. 53/1 His..werkes be not neded ne arted by the planetes.

2. To constrain, compel, or force *to* a thing.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xli. § 4 Ac he us ne ned no þy hraðor to þæm þæt we nede scylen good don. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 213 þa nyddon hine hys yldran toðæm þæt he sceolde ..wæpnum onfon. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1114 þa neodde he him to þam biscoprice of Hrofeceastre. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 27092 If þou..nedd þe euer þar-till at force womman agayn hir will. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 265 Holy writt old & newe & cristis lif..neden hem to mekenesse & wilful trauaile. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1819 The sazes of ȝour soueraȝn..Nedis me to slike notis as I had neuer etfid.

b. Const. with *inf.* (Freq. in Wyclif.)

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 376 Far nu ȝeond wexas & hegas, & nyd hi inn to farenne. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 179 ȝif he net him to ȝiuene, þat beoð strengðe and refloc. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 72 þeonne is hit ined aȝein uor to climben upward. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 16596 Him þai can to nede At tak þe tan end o þe tre. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 358 Aftir þis prelat ordeyneþ ben sugettis nedid for to do. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. vii. 320 Tho..whiche were nedid..forto lyue in thilk maner.

Need (nīd), *v.*[2] Forms: 1 nēodian, 3–5 neoden, neden, (5 -yn), 3–6 nede, 4–7 neede, (5–7 *Sc.* neid, 5 neyd, 6 neade, 7 nead, nied), 4– need. [OE. *nēodian* (rare), f. *nēod* NEED *sb.*

Cf. MHG. *nöten*, G. (dial.) *nothen*, *nöthen*, in the same senses.

The irregular form *need* in the 3rd pers. sing. of the present tense (in place of *needs* or *needeth*) becomes fairly common in the 16th c., and is now usual in the forms of expression mentioned in the note to sense 8.]

I. *intr.* †**1.** *It needs*, it is needful or necessary. Usu. const. with *that* or inf., and sometimes with *it* omitted. *Obs.*

c 960 ÆTHELWOLD *Rule St. Benet* (Schröer) 89 On cealdum eardum neodaŏ, þæt þæs reafes mare sy. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 20 ȝe muwen siggen Preciosa biuoren & efter vhtsong anon ȝif hit so neodeŏ. 13 . *K. Alis.* 6525 Hit nedeth nothyng to wond. Hit is a best founde in boke. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* x. (*Matthew*) 211 It nedyt þat he suld mak a tempil. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 2893 It nedeth not to make all this arraye. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* vii. 167 Of Rowlande nedeth not to speke. 1503 *Waterf. Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 324 The owners of all suche nettis shall repaire them when it nedith. 1575–85 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (Parker Soc.) 357 To seek out many expositions of these words, it shall not need. 1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* 24, I could produce many others of them,..but it needs not. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* v, 'It needs not' ..'the horrors of these days..corroborate thy evidence'.

†**b.** *What needs*..? what need is there (*to* do something)? *Obs*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVII. 30 What neded it thanne a newe lawe to bigynne..? *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 506 'Quhat nedis', said Spinagrus, 'sic notis to nevin?' 1551 RECORDE *Pathw Knowl.* Ep. King, What needeth to alledge one sentence of him? 1641 MILTON *Reform.* ii. 69 Seeke onely Vertue, not to extend your Limits; for what needs?

c. *Needs not*, it is not necessary to. *rare*

1865 W. G. PALGRAVE *Arabia* I. 112 Needs not say how lovely are the summer evenings. *Ibid.* 451.

2 *There needs*, there is need for (some thing or person); there requires or is requisite.

1440 *Paston Lett.* I. 39, I hope there shall nede no gret treie be twyxe hym. 1539 CRANMER *Let.* in *Misc. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) II. 303, I know your lordship's discretion is such that there need no such monition in this behalf. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, iii. vii. 104 There needes no such Apologie. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* i. iv. 15 There needeth some Herald to shew the true petigree. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* ix. (1691) 111 There needs but one Million to pay the said Rents. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* iii. 79 There needeth not the hell that bigots frame. 1879 SPENCER *Data Eth.* viii. § 50. 135 There needs great subordination to men who command.

†**b.** *What needs*..? what need is there for (something)? *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 134 What needeth gretter dilatacioun? *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* iii. 28 Lord Persye said; 'Quhat nedis wordis mor?' 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 110 b, What shoulde this obligation nede? 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 250 Struck dead at first, what needs a second striking? 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* ii. iii. § 7 Was this a duty before these miracles, or no? if it was, what need miracles to confirm it?

c. *It needs*, it requires.

1839 *Times* 19 Oct., It needed not, nevertheless, the published correspondence of such a hero to convince us. 1853 M. ARNOLD *Scholar Gypsy* v, It needs heaven-sent moments for this skill.

3. Of things: To be needful or necessary.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 163 That he forme & pronounce euery lettre & syllable..with more diligence than nedeth. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxophilus* ii. (Arb) 139 Stoppynge of heades wyth leade..shall not nede now 1610 DAY *Festivals* iii. (1615) 63 That in this place..are meant the Dead, is a Note perhaps that needes not. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 25 Waste no more than needs in Slabs. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* iii. 468 But little learning needs in noble blood. 1846 BROWNING *Soul's Trag.* i. 22 Lest you, even more than needs, embitter Our parting.

II. †**4.** To be needful or necessary *to* a person, or (more usually) *to* some end or purpose. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 414 Non ancre ne ouh forto nimen bute guedeliche þ-t hire to neodeŏ. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* iii 692 Thai..maid redy .all that nedyt to schipfar. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. vi. 20 Eny oþer kyns craft þat to þe comune nedeþ. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* viii. iv. 278 He hadde al thynge that to hym neded. 1496 *Fyvshynge w. Angle* (1883) 11 It shall be also fyne a tawney colour as nedyth to our purpose.

†**b.** With dative of person. *Obs.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. xi. 187 Seken out þe seke & sende hem þat hem nediþ. *a* 1400 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) i. xxiv, He knoweth wel ynough what the nedeth. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) v. 664 We haue that nedith vs, so thryve I. 1597 BP. HALL *Sat., Defiance to Envie* 25 Needs me then hope, or doth me need mis-dread. 1691 *Andros Tracts* (1869) II. 248 What need us so many Instances abroad?

†**5.** Impersonally: **a.** To be necessary for (one) *to* do something. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xi. 282 Þanne nedeth nouȝte ȝow to take syluer for masses þat ȝe syngen. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11309 Hit nedis vs another way now for to laite. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 939 Me nedes fro hire presence withdrawe me priively. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxi. 242 It nede not you to demaunde for ye are lyke to knowe it to soone. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. i. 26 Now needeth him no lenger labour spend.

†**b.** So *What need(s)*..? why should (one)?

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxviii. (*Adrian*) 197 Quhat nede þe to begyne þe thing þat þu mycht nocht bring til ending? *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn. T.* 892 What nedith yow, Thomas, to make strif? 1535 COVERDALE *Eccl.* ii. 15 What nedeth me then to laboure eny more for wysdome? 1550 LATIMER *Last Serm. bef. Edw. VI*, Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 244 What should need me to give a penny to have my bills warranted? 1597 BP. HALL *Sat.* ii. ii. 30 What needes me care for any bookish skill?

†**c.** (*It*) *needs one*, one has need (of something). Also const. *of* and *that*. *Obs.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. xi. 50 Þat lord..Þat þus parteþ with þe pore A parcel whon him neodeþ. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 272 The nedeth of non other leche. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 261 Yf thee nede In londis salt that treen or graynys growe. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxii. 490, I can well aske brede whan me nedeth. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Maritt Wemen* 264 And quhen it nedis ȝow, onone, note baith ther stranthis.

III. †**6.** To have need *of* (also *to*) a thing. *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 6161 Fremmde menn, þat nedenn to þin hellpe. *a* 1450 *Fyvshynge w. Angle* (1883) 1 He schall make iij thynges hys medicens or leches and he schall neuer neyd to mo. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* ci. 329 Yf ye nede of ony ayde, take my horne and blowe it. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus, Ann.* xiv. xii. (1622) 213 If at any time the common-wealth should neede of counsell.

7. *trans.* To stand in need of, to require (some thing or person).

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxxiii. 15 This oon oonliche Y nede, that Y fynde grace in thi sijt. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 81 Men nedyn euer be counseil of God, to led hem in al þingis. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 5;6, I neid nane airar myne erand nor none of the day. 1530 PALSGR 643/2 It is veryly the thyng that we nede. *Ibid.*, And shall we nede an habyt or a cope. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 768, I trust, quod he, we shall not neede it. *a* 1628 PRESTON *New Cov.* (1634) 68 There is nothing that you neede, nothing that you want, but it shall be supplyed. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 617 Other Creatures all day long Rove idle unimploid, and less need rest. 1741–2 GRAY *Agrip.* 2 The message needs no comment. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* vii, Pickwick needed no second invitation. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xx. 604 Such a deed needed a worse man than was needed for any of William's earlier deeds.

b. *intr.* To be in need or want.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xl. 29 Betere is to dyen, than to neden. 1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* ii. v. (Skeat) I. 16 Thou nedest in richesse, whiche nede thou shuldest not have, if thou hem wantest. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* ii. 251 If Nature need not, Or God support Nature without repast Though needing. 1801 ELIZ HELME *St. Marg. Cave* IV. 283 Money was sent him .. to distribute among such of his poor neighbours as needed. 1857 HEAVYSEGE *Saul* (1869) 153 How poor thou art to him who truly needs.

8. To be under a necessity or obligation *to* do something.

In modern usage the *to* is expressed except when the clause has the forms *it (he, I*, etc.) *need not*, (*why*) *need* (*it*, etc.)?, or is virtually equivalent to one of these.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 348 More þan he nediþ for to have. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 3216 Be ye togeder as breth-[e]rn both! No man ye nedith to drede. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xii. 163 Ye nede not to care if ye folow my sawe. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxi. 212 Ye nede not to speke of any golde or syluer. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 333 This is as plaine as neede to be. *a* 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* (1673) 54 Though Christ knew it, and therefore needed not to ask. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* ii. 218 Vice..to be hated, needs but to be seen. 1771 T. HULL *Sir W. Harrington* (1797) II. 9 My stooping need not to have disturbed you. 1827 SOUTHEY *Penins. War* II. 630 He needed not to have undertaken an arduous march of 260 miles. 1841 R. I. WILBERFORCE *Rutilius & Lucius* 116 They need to be taught how vain are those objects. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* ii. 24 Man worked here Once on a time; here needs again to work.

b. With omission of *to*.

Now regular in the cases mentioned in the note above, otherwise rare.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* vii. 414 The woman .. Cawkit ilk ȝett, that thai neid nocht gang by. 1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 1629 Hys selfe may do that, he neede commaunde non other. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 325 You neede not doubt of their vncerteintie. 1654–66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 688, I hope I shall not need employ them to win another. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* vii. (1691) 103 A Man needs spend but a twentieth part less. 1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 90 How prejudicial such Proceedings are .. need not be defin'd. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* III liii. 154 This incident..needed be no surprise to him. 1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng., Catech. Exam.* 389 The office might need be revived. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* ii ii. ix, Who knows .. Whether I need have fled? 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 370, I need hardly ask again.

c. With omission of complementary infinitive.

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 917/1 Doubting that thing, that in good faith yee need not. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* ii. iii. 197 We are often more unhappy than we need. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 137 P 1 Some use Ten Times more Words than they need.

Hence **Nee·ded** *ppl. a.*, required.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Dec. 11/1 It is to be hoped that a needed lesson will not lose force 1891 *Daily News* 31 Oct. 6/3 When rich men..are appealed to for needed help.

†**Need,** *adv. Obs.* Forms: 1 **níede, nýde,** (3) **néade, néode,** 1–5 **nede,** 4 **ned,** 5–6 *Sc.* **neid,** (5 **neyd**), 5–7 **need,** (7 **neede**). [OE. *níede, néade*, etc., orig. the instrumental case of *níed, néad*, NEED *sb.*] Of necessity, necessarily, etc. (Usually with *shall* or *must*: cf. NEEDS *adv.*)

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* v. ii. § 7 Ic sceal eac niede þara monȝena ȝewinna ȝeswixian. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 49 Þis sceal se mæssepreost nede bebeodan. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xliii. 11 ȝif ȝe néade swa don sceolon, doð swa ȝe wyllon. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1006 Man nyde moste þam [here] gafol ȝyldan. *c* 1205 LAY. 1052 Heo mot nede beien þe mon þe ibunden biŏ. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 787 He bileuede as he nede moste vor þ mid one knijte. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 572 Then moste it nede be,.. That Goddys sone shuld mon be come. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 222 As þe first mut nede be good, so þe toher mut nede be yvel. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 611 Seth yow be-hove nede for to go. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxx. 12 Cleith the thairin, for weir it thow most neid. 1614 DAY *Festivals* xi. (1615) 307 She must need be above an Hundred. 1631 HEYLIN *St. George* 72 His good Horse Arundell, from whence the ancient Castel of that name, must neede be call'd so. 1732 DE FOE *Eng. Tradesman* I. Suppl. 446 Perhaps they are in hurry enough, or indeed too much for any more concern than need must.

b. With *will* or *would*: see NEEDS *adv.*

1642 J. TRAPPE *Theol. Theol.* 347 Yet they will need be the only Musulmans, that is, right Beleevers. 1654 DOROTHY OSBORNE *Lett.* (1888) 246 Jane would need make me some for them and myself.

Need-be. *rare.* [f. NEED *v.*[2] + BE *v.*] An essential or necessary reason; a necessity.

1728 P. WALKER *Life Peden* (1827) 118 He afterwards saw a remarkable Providence in it, and a Need-be for it. 1791 MRS. UNWIN in Southey *Cowper* (1836) III. 55 There is no doubt but that there is a need-be for the manifold temptations to which they are exposed. 1838 TUPPER *Proverb. Philos.* (1852) 22 Were there not a need-be of wisdom, nothing would be as it is.

Needce·ssity. *dial.* [Alteration of NECESSITY, after NEED *sb.*] Necessity, need.

1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxi, 'Is this necessary?' said Jeanie. .. 'A matter of absolute needcessity', said Saddletree. 1839 W. CARLETON *Fardorougha* ii, There's no needcessity for blowin' it about to every one I meet. 1872 DE VERE *Americanisms* 619 *Needcessity*, a corruption of necessity, is continually heard in the South and often so written.

Needcles(se, obs. forms of NEEDLESS *a.*

Needely, variant of NEEDLY *adv. Obs.*

Nee·der. [f. NEED *v.*[2] + -ER [1].] One who needs.

1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* ii. (1558) 102 What is more prayseworthy .. than eloquence: either for the admiration of the hearers or the hope of the needers. 1601 SIR W. CORNWALLIS *Ess.* ii. xxx. (1631) 50 Loving them that they have neede of, but never loving the needers of them. 1641 HINDE *J. Brinen* lvi. 188 Hee sent into the towne to such persons as were the greatest needers. *a* 1860 H. H. WILSON *Ess & Lect.* (1862) I. 349 Glorification of the cherisher of all things, and the needer of none.

Nee·dfire. Also 6 *Sc.* **neidfyre,** 6– **fire,** (7 ned-). [f. NEED *sb.* + FIRE, prob. repr. an OE. *níedfýr* = OS. *nôdfŷr*, MLG. *nôtvûr* (LG. *nood-, naadfüür*), MHG. *nôtviur* (G. *nothfeuer*), in sense 2: cf. Da. *nødild*, Sw. dial. *nodeld*, Norw. dial. *nau·d)eld* in the same sense.]

†**1.** *Sc.* Spontaneous combustion. Only in phr. *to take need-fire. Obs.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 424 That tyme his staff, in presens of thame all, It tuik neidfyre richt thair into his hand 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 162 His staf tuk neid-fire, and micht not be slokinnit.

fig. 1669 R. FLEMING *Fulfilling of Script.* (1801) I. 69 Ere ever they were aware they had taken life and needfire with a word.

2. Fire obtained from dry wood by means of violent friction, formerly credited with various magical or prophylactic virtues, esp. as a means of curing disease among cattle.

1633 PRYNNE *1st Pt. Histrio-m.* 21 Sacrilegious fires, called Nedfire or Bonefires, with all other Heathenish Obserutations, and Ceremonies. 1644 *Presb. Bk. Strathbogie* (Spalding Club) 51 It was regraited by Mr. Robert Watsone that ther vas neid fyre raysed vithin his parochin..for the curing of cattell. 1818 J. HENDERSON *Agric. Survey Caithness* xiv. 200 In those days [*c* 1785] when the stock of any considerable farmer was seized with the murrain, he would send for one of the charm doctors to superintend the raising of a need-fire. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.* 1864 *Chambers's Encycl.* VI. 695/2 In various parts of the Scottish Highlands, the raising of needfire was practised not long ago. 1893 ELWORTHY *Evil Eye* 64 It was usual to drive cattle through the needfire as a preservative against disease.

3. A beacon or bonfire. (? Due to Scott.)

1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* iii. xxix, The ready page with hurried hand Awaked the need-fire's slumbering brand. 1844 RICHARDSON *Historian's Table-bk., Leg. Div.* II. 15 The far distant need-fire or beacon light proclaimed the approach of foes. 1865 MISS YONGE *Dove in Eagle's Nest* vi, Each ..article of rubbish that had been in reserve for the needfire.

†**Need-force.** *Sc. Obs.* [f. NEED *sb.* + FORCE *sb.*] (*On*) *need force*, perforce, on compulsion, of necessity.

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armis* (S. T. S.) 165 [He] behovit for his honour on nede force to geve him batail. *Ibid.* 177 Hame agayne behufis him gang on nede fors. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 67 Quhar for on neid forse, i vas constreinȝeit to be his sodiour. 1636 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* lxxi. (1862) I. 185 Their synagogue will need-force to cast me out.

Needful (nī·dfŭl), *a.* (and *sb.*). Forms: 2–4 **néod-,** 2 **níed-,** (4 **nud-**), 3–6 **ned-,** (5 **nedde-**), 4–6 **nede-,** *Sc.* **neid(e-,** 4–7 **neede-,** (6 **nyd-, nide-, nead-**), 4, 6– **need-.** Also 3–5 **-fol,** 4–7 **-full(e,** (5 **-ffull**). [f. NEED *sb.* + -FUL.]

1. Of persons: Needy, necessitous. Now *rare.*

a. Used absolutely. (Chiefly as *pl.*)

a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 217 Heo is .. mancenne hiht and hope, richtwisen strenhþe, and niedfulle frouer. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 9 Gief þe nedefulle, help þe hauelease. 13.. *Cursor M.* 103 (Gött.), Lady scho is of ledes all,..To nedefull neist on to call. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 958 If þou may not visite þe needful wiþ þy persone; visite by þy message. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 252 Tyl þou forȝyue þine enemyis, & haue pyte on þe nedefull. *c* 1520 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) D ij, If he haue plentie of riches and treasour He parteth it abrode to nedefull with honour. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* xxxiv. 21 The bred of the nedefull is the life of the poore.

b. In attributive or predicative use.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12852 A nedful wreche here am i hidd.

1387 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 1 Y be-quethe x. s. to the most nedful men. *c* 1450 MYRC *Festial* (E.E.T.S.) 15 He departyd his good yn þre partyes; on to wydows.. ; anoþyr to þo þat wern pore and nedfull. 1523 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 266 The most nedfull poore people in the said townnes. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1589) 305 After he understood that the saide Nicanor was a needfull fellow .. he scut him a rich present. 1632 EARTHWAIT *Whimsies, Exchange-man* 38 Our nicer Dames bestow that upon trifles, which might support a needfull family. 1822 GALT *Provost* xxx, [To] distribute it in the winter to needful families.

2. a. Of circumstances, occasions, etc.: Characterized by need, necessity, or straits. Now *rare.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2130 And vij. oðere [years] sulen after ben, Sori and nedful men sulen is sen. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 60 [He] his goods is redy to purvaye For good people in euery nedefull case. *c* 1480 *Childe of Brizzewe* 153 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 116 Thu zo sone failest me at my nedeful day. 1540 BIBLE (Cranmer) *Ps.* x. 1 Why .. hydest [thou] thy face in that neadefull tyme of trouble? 1585-6 EARL LEICESTER *Corr.* (Camden) 190 To recommend to your lordships the nedefull estate of the captains and souldiers here. 1814 WORDSW. *White Doe* III. 267 A Cause, which on a needful day Would breed us thousands brave as they.

† **b.** Standing in need *of* something, also *ellipt.*; requiring *to* do something. *Obs.*

1432 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 405/1 A place .. full nedefull of grete reparation. 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* I. (1577) D j b, A manne woulde weene hee were more meete to teache, than needefull to learne. 1606 *N. Riding Rec.* I. 52 The highway to be amended and repayred in all places needfull.

3. Requisite, necessary, indispensable. Also const. *to* or *for* the person or thing concerned.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* iv. 8 Whet, wyne, and oile .. are mast nedful til mannys oive. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* I 21 Heore nomes beth neodful and nempnen hem I thenke. 1452 in Gross *Gild Merch.* (1890) II. 66 Statutes nedffull & profytabille for be sayd bretherhed. 1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* xxiv. (1874) 62 We myght doo any nedeful busynesse vpon the Sunday. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xxxix. 232 Yet is that lesson needfuller than the former. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 29 It is a needful Emplaster in the Surgeons Chest. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 480 The Fleece .. Is dearly sold; but not for needful use. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 483 The winter is as needful as the spring. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. xxii. [He is] The needfulest among us all When time hangs heavy in the hall. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. iii 38 Stern retaliation of this sort was probably seen to be needful.

b. With complementary infin. clause. Now *rare.*

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 22 Occupacion and besynes of the worlde which ar nedefulle to vsen. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 20 Ergo is no name..so nedeful to nempne by nyzte ne by daye. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 111 They wold take further advisement, what were than nedeful to be done. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. iii. 8 b, Other things also which were necessarye and needfull to be looked unto.

c. *It is needful that* or *to* (with inf.).

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3168 Nedeful it es, þat sorow war als mykel and na les For ilka syn. *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 266 Hit is nedful nou þi names to nempne. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xv. 26 Nocht neidfull is men sowld be dum. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, IV. vi. 53 It is more then needfull Forthwith that Edward be pronounced a Traytor. 1657 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 33 Needful it is that the Church should call upon us for this duty. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 680 But is it needful to recur to authority when we have that of Nature? 1848 W. H. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* xiii. (1879) 295 It is needful to be cautious.

4. *The needful*, what is necessary or requisite.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 78 P 7 If you want any further Particulars..let me know, and *per* first will advise the needful. 1771 FOOTE *Maid of B.* II. Wks. 1799 II. 224 *Lady Cath.* .. Prepare the minister and aw the rest of the tackle. ..*Flint*...I will straight set about getting the needful.

b. *colloq.* The necessary funds; money, cash.

1774 FOOTE *Cozeners* III. Wks. 1799 II 187 *Mrs. Air*...You have the needful? *Air.* All but five hundred pounds. 1794 WASHINGTON in *Bulletin N. Y. Publ. Lib.* I. 209 As you had acknowledged the receipt of the needful for purchasing the Buck Wh[eat] 1822 SCOTT in Lockhart *Life* (1837) V. 236, I will send the *needful* when you apprise me of the amount total. 1855 C. BRONTE *Professor* vi, To live I must have 'the needful', which I can only get by working. 1891 *Daily News* 28 Oct. 5/7 A few friends supply the needful, which is about a hundred a year.

5. *sb.* A necessary thing.

1856 MRS. H. O. CONANT *Eng. Bible Transl.* ii. (1881) 14 Should the worthy friends .replenish his empty wallet with such needfuls as they could spare. 1865 MRS. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* II. 127 Landy came over early with..a parcel—Say's dress for the Sunday and other needfuls.

Needfully (nī·dfŭlĭ), *adv.* Now *rare.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] Necessarily, upon compulsion or constraint; urgently, pressingly.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ix. 22 Nedfully þou suffirs vs to be angird & tribled. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 976 (1004) For nedfully by hooeth it not to be That ilke þinges fallen in certayn That ben purueyed. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 143 [He] hapnyt to be nedefully send for to cum and se his awin place for grete caus. 1541 PAYNELL *Catiline* xlv. 71 To retourne ageyne, where I lefte, whan I nedefully spake of Cæsar. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 17 To keepe no more but needfullie, and count excesse vnsauerie. 1616 B. JONSON *Epigr.* xciv, [They] must needfully, though few, Be of the best. 1646 CRASHAW *Poems* (1858) 162 He [shall] more needfully and nobly prove The nations' terror now. 1861 *Macm. Mag.* IV. 135/1 The presence of one evil action .. does not always or needfully make the whole piece of action ugly.

Nee·dfulness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. The state or quality of being needful; the fact of something being needful; necessity.

a 1425 *Cursor M.* 19553 (Trin.) May no mon .. Conferme but bisshopes honde. þis nedefulnes phelip wist. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 89 The hearers maie bothe knowe the nature of praier, and the nedefulnesse of praier. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 71 Makyng the stomach to feele the needefulnes of meate and drinke. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 59 Because [it is] needful for God to dwell in, and such needfulness cannot be spoken of nothing. 1748 G. WHITE *Serm.* (MS.) How should we ever be made sensible of the needfulness of the Love..of God? 1856 MISS YONGE *Daisy Chain* I. xxiii, More fully aware than her father of the needfulness of the lady's-maid. 1885 *Spectator* 30 May 415/1 He..appreciates..the occasional needfulness of war.

† **2.** A condition of need; a strait. *Obs. rare.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ix. 22 þou despisis in nedfulneses, in tribulacyon. *a* 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 80 Of myn needfulnesses delyuere me.

So † **Nee·dfulty.** *Obs. rare*—1.

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* ix. 22 [x. 1] Wherto, Lord, wentist thou awei along? Thou despisist in nedfultees, in tribulacioun.

† **Nee·dham.** *Obs.* Also 6 **needam,** 7 **needom(e.** Properly the name of a small town (Needham Market) near Ipswich in Suffolk, used punningly with allusion to NEED *sb.*; hence, need, poverty, beggary.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 188 Toiling much and spoiling more Soone sets thine host at needams shore, to craue the beggers bone. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* D 3, Such yoong youths, when the Broker hath blest them with saint Needams cross, fall then to pritty lifts and cosenages. 1626 T. ADAMS *Soul's Sickness* Wks. (1629) 466 Idlenesse is the coach to bring a man to Needome, Prodigality the post-horse. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Suffolk* III. (1662) 56 They are said to be in the high way to Needham who do hasten to poverty.

Needie, obs. form of NEEDY *a.*

† **Nee·dihood.** *Obs. rare*—1. In 7 **needy-.** [f. NEEDY *a.* + -HOOD.] Neediness.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper, Beggar to Mab,* Floure of fuzballs, that's too good For a man in needy-hood.

Needil, obs. form of NEEDLE.

† **Nee·dily,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. NEEDY *a.* + -LY 2.] **a.** Necessarily. **b.** In a needy fashion.

1577 87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 506/2 It followeth, that needlie [*Fabyan* nedely] great inconuenience must fall to that people, that a child is ruler and gouernour of. 1579 TWYNE *Phisicke agst. fortune* II. CXX. 324 Which both the shortnesse of lyfe, and awyfnesse of tyme, .. needily constrayneth to be so. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III 305 If I should make my selfe so poore, as to sollicite needily any such kinde of rich hopes as this Fortuneteller dreams of.

Nee·diness. [f. NEEDY *a.* + -NESS.] The state or condition of being needy; poverty, want, indigence.

1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* XXVI. 16 Y shal visyte 3ow swiftly in nedynes, and in brennynge. *a* 1440 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E.E.T.S.) 54 From howe grete riccheis with sodeyne case I am come yn nedynes. 1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1234/1 Hee lyued here in nedynesse and pouertye all hys lyfe. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* To Rdr., Of health and sicknesse, life and death, of needinesse and wealth. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 210 That penurie and neediness of the soule. 1887 SOUTHEY *Peninsr. War* II. 476 These measures proved the neediness of the intrusive government. 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Sept. 347 It is not from neediness, nor yet from niggardliness.

Nee·ding, *vbl. sb.* [f. NEED *v.*2 + -ING 1.]

† **1.** An occasion or time of need. *Obs. rare.*

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* IX. 10 He..made is Laverd..Helper in nedinges. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* XXIV. 18 For þi delyuerd me lord of my nedynges.

† **2.** A necessary act. *Obs. rare*—1.

c 1475 *Mankind* 776 in *Macro Plays* 29, I am doynge of my nedynges; be ware how ze schott!

3. The fact of being in need; (a) need or want.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* IX. 124, I synnit als in reif and in oppressioun, .. but rewth of peure folkis neiding. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* CXVIII, To be diseased ere that there was true needing. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 147 We see then the soul can do after the needings of its own kind. 1822 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 117 The daily needings want's worst shifts require.

Nee·ding, *ppl. a.* [f. NEED *v.*2 + -ING 2.] That needs; poor, indigent. Also *transf.*

1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 7 The Latine Grainer is so poore and needinge and bounde to the Greek literature. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 133 But a poore needing soule so sees Christ offered. 1898 BP. MOULE *Colossian Stud.* vii. 139 We, in Him, derive that Fulness into our needing Souls.

† **Nee·dings,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [repr. OE. *nēadinga, -unga, nīedinga,* f. *nēad, nīed* NEED *sb.*] Of necessity.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2450 Þair fee nedings þai most flit. *Ibid.* 5926 O þis watur..Wa was þam þat it nedings dranc.

Needisly: see NEEDISLY *adv. Obs.*

Needle (nī·d'l), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 1-2 **nǣdl, nǽdl,** (1 **naedl, nethl, netl**), 3-6 **nedle,** 4-5 **nedel,** (5 **-ele**), 4-6 **nedill,** (5 **-il, -ille, -yl, -ylle,** 6 **-yll**), 5-6 **nedell, nydel,** (5 **nydle**), 6 **neidil, neadle;** 5-6 **needell,** 6-7 **needel,** (6 **-il**), 6- **needle.** *β.* 3-7 **neld(e,** 4 **neelde,** 6-9 **neeld,** 6 **neilde,** 8 **ne(e)ald,** 9 **nield, nild;** 6, 9 **neele,** 9 **neel, neal, nill, nail.** [OE. *nǽdl* fem. = OFris. *nedle, nidle,* OS. *nâdla, nâthla,* MLG. *nâtel,* OHG. *nâdela, nâdla, nâdal* (MHG. *nâdele, nâdel,* G. *nadel*), ON. *nál* (for **nâþl*; Sw. *nål,* Da. *naal*), Goth. *nêþla* :—pre-Teut. **nētlā,* f. the root **nē-* to sew, which appears in OHG. *nâian* (G. *nähen*), MDu. *naien* (Du. *naaien*), and prob. in L. *nēre* to spin, Gr. *νῆσις* spinning, *νῆμα* thread. The ME. metathetic form *neld(e* has parallels in OFris. *nelde,* MDu. *naalde* (Du. *naald*), OHG. *nalda* (MHG. *nalde*): forms representing it are still common in northern and western dialects.]

I. 1. An instrument used in sewing, usually a small and slender piece of polished steel having a fine point at one end and at the other a hole or eye (see EYE *sb.* 20 a) through which the thread is passed.

Naked, or *sharp, as a needle*: see the adjs. *Pins and needles*: see PIN *sb.* 3 d.

a. *c* 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) A 160 *Acus,* netl. *Ibid.* P 421 *Pictus acu,* miδ nethle [*Ep.* naedlæ, *Erf.* nedlæ] asiowid. *a* 1000 *Soul & Body* 120 gifer hatte se wyrm, þam þe zeaflas beoδ nædle searapran. *a* 1000 *Colloq. Abp. Ælfric* in Wr.-Wülcker 99/17 Hwanon fiscere angel oþþe sceowyrhton æl oþþe seamere nædl? *c* 1200 ORMIN 6341 Wiþþutenn cnif & shæþe & camb & nedle. † *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 97 A sylvie nedle forth I drogh Out of an aguiler queynt. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 36 Haue a nedle þie cornerid .. & þe lippis of þe wounde schalebe sowid togideris. 1484 CAXTON *Æsop* III. i, [The shepherd] with a nydle subtylly drewe oute of his foote the thorne. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 142 [Have] thimble, nedle, threde, .. leste that thy gurthe breake 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* XII. VII. (1886) 182 She sticketh also needels fine In livers, whereby men doo pine. 1653 WALTON *Angler* V. 111 With a needle or pin divide the wing into two. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 430 P 1 With a Needle and Thread thriftily mending his Stockings. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 85 P 12 A knot of misses busy at their needles. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. 2nd Voy.* XXXVII. 515 Presenting the women with a needle each. 1865 LUBBOCK *Prehi. Times* XII. 407 For needles they use bones either of birds or fishes.

fig. 1678 *Eng. Man's Call.* 156 This [sin] is..that needle, that too surely draws a thread of divine vengeance after it. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* LXXV, Catherine ran infinite pins and needles of speech into them. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* XX. 279 Sticking another needle in her mental image of that poor monarch.

β. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 152 A so[ɹ] are, þet ne bereδ buten sope & nelden. *a* 1300 *Estorie del Euangelie* 358 (Vernon MS.) in *Engl. Stud.* VIII. 258 Þat mayde won hire bred Wib hire nelde and hire þred. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 249 That childe was .. þikkede þuo alle the body with nalles, neldes, and pynnes. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 225 They made a subtile hoode vnder hit with a nelde. *a* 1557 MRS. M. BASSET tr. *More's Treat. Passion* M.'s Wks. 1365 Yf a man do but with a neldes point pricke them in y° eye. 1575 *Gamm. Gurton* I iv. 5 My fayre, longe, strayght neele, that was myne onely treasure! 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XX. XCV, For thee fit weapons weare Thy nee'd and spindle. 1701 J. WHITE *Cy. Man's Conductor* 127/2 *Neald,* Needle. The *ea* sounded as in yea. 1775 WATSON *Hist. Halifax* Vocab. 543 *Neeld,* a Needle. 1814 *Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 127 Needle, *neel.* 1825 JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. W. Eng.* 166 Whitechapel mills all sizes. 1848- in many dial. glossaries (usually in form *neeld*).

† **b.** As an object of trifling importance or value; hence, a particle. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 400 Alle þeos þingis sonied, a3ean mine bode, ne beoδ nout wurδ a nelde. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 4012 (Kölbing), þo he þe stede was opon, He 3aue a nedel of his fon. *c* 1400 *Plowman's Tale* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 327 Soche willers witte is not worth a nelde *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* ii. 123 When all mens corn was fayre in feld Then was myne not worth a neld. *Ibid.* xiii. 233, I ete not an nedyll Thys moneth and more.

c. Phr. *To look for,* or *seek, a needle in a meadow, haystack, bottle* (*truss* or *bundle*) *of hay,* to attempt an extremely difficult, impossible, or foolish task.

c 1530 MORE *Answ. Frith* Wks. 837/2 To seke out one lyne in all hys bookes wer to go looke a nedle in a medow. 1592 [see BOTTLE *sb.*[1] 1]. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* (1695) Pref., A labour much like that of seeking a needle in a Bottle of Hay. 1712 E. WARD *Vulgus Brit.* VIII. 95 Seeking we may say, A Needle in a Truss of Hay. 1742 GRAY *Lett.* (1900) I. 105 A coach that seem'd to have lost its way, by looking for a needle in a bottle of hay. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* XXX, But it's ill looking for a needle in a haystack. [1875 LOWELL *Spenser* Prose Wks. 1890 IV. 268 These thin needles of wit buried in unwieldy haystacks of verse.]

d. *Needle's eye,* denoting a minute opening or space, chiefly in echoes of Matt. xix. 24, etc.

Direct citations of the N. T. passages are frequent. The rendering *the eye of a needle* goes back to Tindale (1526).

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 27 Euerie one of them may..daunce the wilde Morice in a Needles eye. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, V. v. 17 It is as hard to come, as for a Camell To thred the posterne of a Needles eye. 1622 FITZ-GEFFREY *Elisha* 46 He had learned also how to make the Camell passe through the needles eye, namely by casting off the bunch on the back. 1668 DAVENANT *Man's the Master* I. i, The invisible rogue threaded a lane as narrow as a needle's eye.

e. *transf.* A needlewoman. *rare.*

1834 BECKFORD *Italy* II. 83 Sister Francisca Salesia, is acknowledged to be one of the first needles in Christendom. 1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* II. xvii, There was no favour in half-a-crown a day to such a needle as herself.

2. a. A piece of magnetized steel (orig. a needle in sense 1) used as an indicator of direction (in later use as a part of the COMPASS), or in connexion with magnetic or electric apparatus such as the telegraph. Also *ellipt.* = needle telegraph.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* V. 23 Thai wist nocht quhar thai wer, For thai na nedill had na stane. 1436 *Libel Eng. Policy* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 191 Men have practised by nedle and

by stone Thider-wardes wythine a lytel whyfle. 1475 *Rk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 58 Yet the eldist man seethe to the nedille for to gide the ship to alle costis. 1555 EDEN *Decades* Contents (Arb.) 45 Who fyrst founde the nedle of the compass and the vse thereof. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* i. iii. (1635) 66 At Guinea the magneticall needle inclines to the East. 1665 GLANVILL *Scepsis Sci.* xiv. 78 As is the trembling Needle, till it find its beloved North. 1774 M. MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv.* 16 They will be less affected by any Inaccuracy in the Bearing by the Needle. 1837 WHEATSTONE & COOKE in *Report. Pat. Invent.* (1839) XI. 9 Whenever the needle does so point upwards and downwards, it denotes that it is quiescent. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 462 After an action at sea, the needles are often found to be useless, until re-magnetized. 1876 PRECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 96 The Needle is specially adapted for railway purposes and for linking together several towns on one wire.

fig. 1679 *Establ. Test* 2, I do not pretend..to meddle with the Needle and Compass of the Publique Bottom. *a* 1700 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 335 The Needle turn'd from God, to point at ill.

b. A small strip of gold or silver of known or standard fineness used with a touchstone in testing the purity of other pieces of those metals.

1469 in *Archaeol.* (1806) XV. 173 That ii gode stones and good nedeles for to touche be alwey ther redie..to make assaie of gold. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Touch-Needles*, You will be able to determine..what allay it is of, by the mark of the Needle. 1763 W. LEWIS *Phil. Comm. Arts* 119 Oblong pieces, called needles, ..kept in readiness ..as standards of comparison. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 766 Assayers make a comparison upon a touch-stone, between it and certain needles composed of gold and silver,..which are called Proof Needles.

c. (See quots.)

1589 RIDER *Bibl. Schol.* 989 A needle, or tongue of a ballance or beame, *examen*. 1616 61 HOLYDAY *Persius* (1673) 301 The parts of the balance...The Needle (or Tongue) that arises from the middle of the beam [etc.]. 1789 M. MADAN tr. *Persius* (1795) 8 *note*, The tongue, needle, or beam of a balance. 1856 *Orr's Circle Sci., Mech. Phil.* 107 A needle is usually fixed to the beam.., which points vertically upwards or downwards when the beam is in a horizontal position.

3. a. A pointed instrument used in engraving or etching.

1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* (1769) 22 The use both of the point, needle, and etching in aquafortis. 1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Engraving*, The design..is traced through on the copper, with a point or needle. *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch. Arts* II. 32 The principal instruments for etching are needles, oil-stone [etc.]. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 441/2 Etching-points or needles are nearly similar in appearance to sewing-needles, but fixed into handles four or five inches long.

b. *Surg.* A long slender pointed instrument used in operations; the sharply pointed end of a hypodermic or other syringe; a pointed electrode used in surgical electrolysis.

1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Cataract*, Turning the needle round, they twist the cataract about its point. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 566 If the anterior part of the capsula remain,.. the needle is retracted from the lens. 1846 BRITTAN tr. *Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 309 A silver or golden needle about three inches long...The oculist holds this needle as a pen. 1895 *Arnold & Sons' Catal. Surg. Instr.* 267 Syringe, Laryngeal, ..with needles for injecting the Larynx hypodermically. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 828 The positive needle should be held in position and the negative needle passed in various directions through the nævoid tissue.

c. In breech-loading fire-arms, a slender steel pin by the impact of which the cartridge is ignited.

1853 URE *Dict. Arts* (ed. 4) I. 727 On pulling the trigger, the interior needle, from which the musquet takes its name, is darted forward and thus effects the ignition. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 270/1 The spiral spring..forces the needle into the cartridge and fires the piece.

4. a. A knitting or netting pin.

1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) V. 280 She let her Iv'ry Needle fall. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Net*, All the tools necessary to it are wooden needles, of which there should be several of different sizes. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 805/1 The method of knitting stockings by wires or needles. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 180/1 In the process of knitting..polished steel needles or wires are used to link threads together into a series of loops.

b. One of a set of parallel pieces of wire forming part of the mechanism of a stocking-frame or of the Jacquard loom.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 660 There must be as many endless cords in this frame as needles in the weaving-loom. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 178/2 Each bar or needle is a lever by which certain warp threads are governed.

5. a. A metal pin or rod used as a fixing.

1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 6/1 Long iron needles pass through holes in the strips of saw-plate, and pin them to the ground.

b. *Mining.* (See quot. 1883.)

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 241/2 The charge having been firmly rammed down with clay..the wire or 'needle' is withdrawn. 1883 GREELEY *Gloss. Coal-mining* 173 *Needle*, a sharp-pointed copper or brass rod with which a small hole is made through the stemming to the cartridge in blasting operations.

II. 6. a. A pillar or obelisk, usually with fanciful attribution to some historical person.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 211 Iulius his piler þat now pylgryms clepeþ Seynt Petres nedle. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 114 An Hieroglyphicall Obelisk of Theban marble.. called Pharos Needle. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 278 There is yet left a kind of Obelisks or Needle. *a* 1693 HUNTINGDON in Ray's *Travels* (1693) II. 153 The Franks call them Aguglia's, the English particularly Cleopatra's Needles. 1842 GWILT *Archit.* 1009 s.v. *Obelisk*, Two obelisks, one at Alexandria, vulgarly called Cleopatra's Needle.

† b. (See quot. 1617.) *Obs. rare.*

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 143 Rippen had a most flourishing Monastery, where was the most famous needle of the Archbishop Wilfred. It was a narrow hole, by which the chastity of women was tried. 1650 T. FULLER *Pisgah* III. iii. § 17. 323 We. account the threading of Saint Wilfride's needle as a conceit. to have as much gravity and truth therein.

7. A sharp-pointed mass of rock; *esp.* in *pl.* as the name of those to the west of the Isle of Wight, or those which form the summits of many Swiss mountains.

c 1400 *Anc. Pat.* 9425 (Public Rec. Office), La terre deuaunt les nedeles del Isle de Wight. 1594 NASHE *Terrors of Night* Wks. (Grosart) III. 263 A fortunate blessed Iland, here those pinacle rocks called the Needles. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), The *Needles*, certain Shelves in the Sea, about the Isle of Wight. 1721 *New Gen. Atlas* 146 On the Platform of the Mountain there is a natural Pyramid, whence it was called a needle. 1775 C. & F. DAVY tr. *Bourrit's Journ. Glaciers* (1776) 67 The chain is composed of masses of rocks, which terminate in pikes, or spires called the Needles. 1820 MARIANA STARKE *Trav. Cont.* II. 66 The *Mer de Glace* ..on its margin rise pyramidical rocks, called Needles. 1852 MITCHELL *Rev. Bachelor* 279 Far behind them..Mont Blanc and the Needles of Chamouni.

8. A beam or post of wood, *esp.* one used as a temporary support for a wall during underpinning.

1471 *Acc. Bodmin Ch.* (Camden) 25 Carlage of neldis for scafelys. 1512-13 *Rec. Nottingham* (1889) IV. 452 Item for a tree, the hewyng and sawyng in neldes v.s. 1587 FLEMING *Contin. Holinshed* III. 1541/1 What provision of stuffe should be made..of timber,..needels, keies, beetels. 1684 I. MATHER *Remark. Provid.* (1856) 5 b, A violent flash, or rather flame of lightning, which brake and shivered one of the needles of the katted or wooden chimney. 1842 GWILT *Archit.* 1008 *Needle*, an horizontal piece of timber serving as a temporary support to some superincumbent weight. 1867 *Guardian* 24 Dec. 1383/1 One of the 'needles'—upright pieces of timber supporting the keystone of the arch—slipped from under. 1889 *Whitby Gaz.* 5 Apr. 3/7 If a plank had been placed between the needles, the stone could not have fallen upon plaintiff.

9. a. A common wild plant (*Scandix pecten*), also called *Adam's*, *Beggar's*, *Shepherd's Needle*, etc.

1793 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XI. 52 Unaccountably foul with catlock, needles, &c. 1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. ii. 348 Weeds are very troublesome, especially the wild oat, buttercup, and 'needle'. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Needles*, a weed, with sharp needle-like seed-pods, which grows among corn.

b. The name of a fish. (Cf. NEEDLE-FISH.) *rare.*

1589 RIDER *Bibl. Schol.* 1722 Nedelis, a kind of fish, *belone*. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1892) I. 123 The Erle or needle whose fynes growe forward contrarie to the nature of all fishe.

c. Some kind of shell. *rare*—[1].

1713 PETIVER *Aquat. Anim. Amboinæ* 3/2 *Strombus*..Curl girdled Needle.

10. *Chem.* and *Min.* A crystal or spicule resembling a needle in shape.

1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 184 Benjamin being very full of volatile Particles.., the Flowers ascend in little Needles very white. 1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 215 Pyrites ..being broken present a number of shining needles, all radiating, as it were, from a center. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 198 You will obtain a salt under the form of small needles. 1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* (1878) 87 A twisted wisp of strong flexible flint needles. 1880 COLLINS in *Mineral. Mag.* IV. 104 Some of these 'needles' [of needle-tin] are extremely fine.

11. One of the sharp slender leaves of the fir and pine trees.

1798 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XVI. 357 Its needles are longer and darker than those of the famous Weymouth Pine. 1845 *Zoologist* III. 902 A pine tree..stripped of its leaves, or needles, as the Germans more aptly term them. 1883 JEFFERIES *Nat. near Lond.* 159 His golden crest distinctly seen among the dark green needles of the fir.

12. † a. *slang.* A sharper. *Obs.*

a 1790 POTTER *New Dict. Cant*, *Needle*, a sharp fellow, a sharper, a cheat. 1821 EGAN *Life in London* 138 (Farmer), Among the needles at the West end of the town.

b. *The needle.* a fit of irritation or nervousness.

1889 *Punch* 30 July 45 It give 'im the needle..being left in the lurch this way. 1900 G. SWIFT *Somerley* 83 But when the final gun has gone and you are 'off', nervousness, 'needle', everything goes.

III. 13. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. Objective, and obj. genitive, as *needle-grinder*, *-grinding*, *-maker*, *-making*, *-monger*, *-pointer*, *-polisher*, *-seller*.

c 1836 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 672/2 A back elevation of a *needle-grinder's wheel. *Ibid.*, The injurious effect of needle grinding upon the health of the individuals. 1611 COTGR., *Esguillier*, a *needle-maker. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6134/4 John Lowe,..Needle-maker. *c* 1836 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 673/1 Measures to be taken by the larger needle-makers themselves. *Ibid.* 671/1 *Needle-making, old process. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 343 In England needle-making has become a staple trade. 1837 WHERLWRIGHT tr. *Aristophanes* I. 13 The *needlemonger too with Pamphilus. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 402 The Sheffield dry-grinders and *needle-pointers. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 159 Flint-workers, *needle-polishers, ..supply the largest contingent of pulmonary diseases. 1848 HICKIE tr. *Aristophanes* (Bohn) II. 692 And will not the *Needle-seller [suffer] along with Pamphilus?

b. Instrumental, as *needle-made*, *-painted*, *-run*, *-scarred*, *-worked* adjs.; also *needle-hole*, *-puncture*, *-puncturing*.

1847 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 851 A very minute *needle-hole made in the centre of it. 1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* July 500/2 The lacet point is a *needle-made lace. 1598 CHAPMAN *Iliad* III. 386 The *needle-painted lace, with which his helm was tied Beneath his chin. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 847 Cancerous deposits may form at the sites of the *needle punctures. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 268 Advantage has sometimes been derived from *needle-puncturing. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 May 3/3 The mingling of *needle-run..lace and broad white satin ribbon. 1854 WHYTE MELVILLE *Gen. Bounce* ix, Holding up her *needle-scarred hands to the bystanders. 1856 DICKENS in *Household Words* XXXIV. 130/2 Of rich oak carvings and quaint *needleworked tapestry there was none.

c. Similative, as *needle-form*, *-formed*, *-like*, *-shaped*, *-tailed* adjs.; also *needle-foliage*, *-leaf*, *-rock*, *-spire*.

1898 CATH. PHILLIMORE *Dante at Ravenna* 152 Through their *needle foliage passes a sweet murmur. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 623 It may, however, be obtained in small *needleform crystals. *Ibid.* 289 Some of them lance-shaped, others *needle-formed. 1896 MISS YONGE *Daisy Chain* II. xxii. (1879) 600 The dark path, bestrewn with brown slippery *needle-leaves. 1672 JOSSELYN *New Eng. Rarities* 7 They feed upon Honey, which they suck out of Blossoms..with their *Needle-like Bills. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XI. 440/2 The smoothness and needle-like figure of the particles. 1847-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 66/2 In the shape of simple needle-like crystals. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 495 In California many of the *needle rocks are of volcanic origin. 1786 AIKIN tr. *Beaumé's Man. Chem.* 94 The liquor..furnishes *needle-shaped crystals. 1863 A. C. RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* 22 Needle-shaped masses of rocks. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 23 Sept., Its tall brick cathedral, with the two *needle-spires. 1801 LATHAM *Syn. Birds* Suppl. II. 259 *Needle-tailed Swallow].

d. Attributive, as *needle-factory*, *-hand*, *-housewifery*, *-job*, *-toil*, *-trade*, *-wire*.

1747 in *Chester Misc.* (1750) 247 Jacintha employ'd in Needle-housewifry. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Thoughts on Bks.*, The milliner..after her long day's needle-toil. 1836 *Going to Service* xi. 122 Several little needle jobs. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 879 The first operation..of the needle factory. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib., Brit.* II. No. 6449 The early history of the needle-trade. *Ibid.*, The distance between the two eyes in each needle-wire. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 14 Cases of break-down in the needle-hand of tailors and seamstresses.

14. Special combs., as **needle-alphabet** (*nonce-wd.*), one in which stitches are substituted for letters according to a pre-arranged code; **needle-bath**, a form of shower-bath with a very fine and strong spray; **needle-beam**, a transverse beam in the flooring of a bridge (Knight, 1875); **needle-bolt**, the bolt which carries the needle in a needle-gun; **needle-book**, a needle-case resembling a small book; **needle-bug** (see quot.); **needle-bush** (see quots.); **needle-chervil**, = NEEDLE 9 a; **needle-craft**, the art of using the needle for sewing or embroidering; **needle-dial**, a dial bearing a needle in an electrical apparatus; **needle-file** [cf. G. *nadelfeil*], a fine round file used by jewellers (Knight, 1875); † **needle-fodder**, a needle-case; **needle-furze** or **-gorse**, *Genista anglica*; **needle-girder** (cf. *needle-beam* above); **needle-grass**, a species of grass (*Aristida oligantha*), common in the south-western U.S.; **needle green-weed**, = *needle-furze*; † **needle-house** [cf. Da. *naalehus*, Sw. *nålhus*], a needle-case; **needle iron-ore** or **iron-stone**, a variety of hydrate of iron; **needle-jerker**, (*slang*) a tailor; **needle-lace**, lace made with the needle, as opposed to bobbin-lace; **needle manganese** (see quot.); **needle-musket**, one fired by means of a needle; **needle-ore** (see quots.); **needle-rifle** (cf. *needle-musket*); † **needle-screw**, ? a very fine screw; **needle-shell** (see quots.); † **needle-shuttle**, a shuttle resembling a large needle; † **needle-spar**, aragonite; **needle-spitter** (*nonce-wd.*), one who uses sharp language; **needle-syringe**, a sharp-pointed hypodermic syringe; **needle-telegraph**, a telegraph in which the needle is employed as an indicator; **needle-timber**, **-tin** (see quots.); **needle-tree**, a tree bearing needles, as the pine or fir; **needle-urchin** (see quot.); **needle-weed**, = NEEDLE 9 a; **needle-whin**, = *needle-furze*; **needle-worm** [G. *nadelwurm*, Du. *naaldworm*], a small worm parasitic in horses; **needle zeolite**, natrolite.

Also in a number of other technical combs., as *needle-bar*, *-forceps*, *-loom*, *-valve*; *needle-bearer*, *-holder*, etc. (see Knight *Dict. Mech.*).

1655 MRS. WORCHESTER *Cent. Invent.* Index, *A Needle-alphabet. 1887 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 11 June 1291/2 There are reclining baths;..*needle-baths; local baths; and special baths. 1868 *Rep. Govt. U. S. Munitions War* 24 The catch *h* is drawn down sufficiently to allow the *needle-bolt shoulder *a* to pass over it. 1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2905/4 A little Silk Bag, with a *Needle-Book and a little Key in it. 1858 MRS. GATTY *Aunt Judy's Tales* (1859) 75 The needle-book that he'd bought for me in his hand. 1896 LYDEKKER *Royal Nat. Hist.* VI. 192 *Limnobates stagnorum*..is remarkable for its elongated slender body, whence its name of *needle bug or water gnat. 1889 MAIDEN *Usef. Native Pl.* 34 *Hakea leucoptera*, ..'*Needle-bush', 'Pin-bush'. *Ibid.* 314 *Acacia vigens*, ..'Nealie', or 'Needle Bush'. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 615 This herbe is called..in Englishe, Shepheardes Needel, wilde Cheruel, and *Needel Cheruill. 1382 WYCLIF *Ex.* xxxix. 26 The girdil forsothe of his foldun aȝen, iacynct, purpur and reed clooth, twynned with *nedle

craft. 1846 B. Barton *Select.* (1849) 41 A piece of sempstresship or needle-craft, forming the forepart of a waistcoat. 1868 *Rep. Govt. U. S. Munitions War* 241 A short circuit is thus made with a *needle-dial. 1382 Wyclif *Isa.* iii. 20 Combys, and ribanes, .and oynement boxes [*altered from* *needle foddris]. 1650–1738 *Needle Furze [see Furze 2]. 1789 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xxv. (1794) 352 Needle Furze or Petty-Whin, which you will find wild on heaths. 1838 *Daily News* 18 Nov. 2/1 '*Needle' girders were then 'threaded' crosswise over the main girders. 1893 Turner in *Annals Andersonian Nat. Soc* 2 On the drier banks..the *needlegorse (*Genista anglica*) is not quite unknown. 1885 H. C. McCook *Tenants Old Farm* 341 A sort of grass known as ant-rice, or *needle-grass. 1796 Withering *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 625 *Genista anglica*, *Needle Greenweed. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 659 *Hec acuaria*, *nedylhows. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 250/2 A Nedylle howse, *acuarium*. 1547 Salesbury *Welsh Dict.*, *Nidlus*, a nedle ouse. 1885 A. Ramsay *Min.* (ed. 3) 178 *Needle-iron Ore; Onegite; Ferric Monohydrate. 1807 *Sporting Mag.* XVII. 19 His galligaskins have been made by the same *needle-jerker. 1891 *Daily News* 13 Nov. 5/5 There is Irish lace of all kinds, and some of the *needle lace is really exquisite. 1876 Preece & Sivewright *Telegraphy* 26 The binoxide of manganese which is used is of the form known as *needle manganese. 1898 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 150 The so-called *needle-musket of the Prussians. 1810 *Nicholson's Jrnl.* XXVII. 236 The *Needle-ore has been considered..an auriferous ore of Nickel. 1836 T. Thomson *Min., Geol.*, etc. I. 596 Needle ore of Bismuth .was first described and analyzed by Karsten and John. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) III. 412 *Needle-ore* or Aciculite. A native sulphide of bismuth, copper, and lead, in acicular crystals, found in Siberia. 1856 *Chambers's Encycl.* VIII. 259/2 The Prussians, meanwhile, had armed their troops with the *needle-rifle. 1655 Mrq. Worcester *Cent. Inv.* (1663) § 81 The head being opened with a *Needle-scrue drawing a Spring towards them. 1752 Hill *Hist. Anim.* 134 The slender Turbo, with ventricose spires, and a small rounded mouth. The *Needle-shell. 1853 J. G. Wood *Nat. Hist.* III. 380 The Spotted Needle-shell, or Spotted Auger, derives its name from the long and sharply pointed form of the shell. 1699 L. Wafer *Voy.* 86 The Men make Arrow-Heads of this Wood; the Women *Needle-Shuttles to weave their Cotton. 1836 T. Thomson *Min., Geol.*, etc. I. 117 Arragonite, igloite, flos ferri, *needle spar. 1805 *Sporting Mag.* XXV. 315 My landlady—a perfect *needle-spitter. 1894 *Daily News* 15 Jan. 3/2 This is inserted beneath the skin of the stomach by means of a small *needle-syringe. 1849 Noad *Electricity* (ed. 3) 375 The telegraph here patented they call their *needle telegraph. 1860 G. Prescott *Electr. Telegr.* 100 The essential part of the needle telegraph is the multiplier. 1802–3 tr. *Pallas's Trav.* (1812) I. 36 *Needle-timber, that is, resinous-trees, or such as have acuminated leaves. 1880 J. H. Collins in *Mineral. Mag.* (1882) IV. 7 F. Becke regards Wood Tin as an extreme form of the well known acicular crystals sometimes spoken of as '*Needle Tin'. 1849 Otté tr *Humboldt's Cosmos* II. 455 In the *needle-tree we have the greatest contraction of the leaf vessels. 1868 G. Stephens *Runic Mon.* I. 209 The stuff could scarcely be of birch, or of any other leaf-tree, but rather of a needle-tree. 1713 Petiver *Aq. Anim. Amb.* 1/2 *Echinus setosus*..*Needle-Urchin. 1787 W. Marshall *Norf.* (1795) Gloss., *Needleweed, *Scandix pecten Veneris*, shepherd's needle. 1890 *Daily News* 8 Sept. 3/1 Though there is plenty of *needle-whin in places, its green spines are too tender to goad the hides of horses much. 1766 *Compl. Farmer*; *Ascarides*, small worms common in horses, resembling needles...They are often called *needle-worms by the farriers. 1831 Youatt *Horse* 210 A smaller, darker coloured worm, called the needle worm or *ascaris*, inhabits the large intestines. 1805 S. Weston *Werneria* 95 Scapolite is not solvable in nitric acid,..in..which it differs from the *needle-zeolite. 1836 T. Thomson *Min., Geol.*, etc. I. 314 Thomsonite.., needle zeolite of Werner in part.

Needle (nīd'l), *v.* [f. the sb. Cf. G. *nadeln*, *nädeln*, to sew or fix with needles.]

1. *trans.* To sew or pierce with (or as with) a needle. Also with *up*.

a 1715 Burnet *Own Time* II. (1724) I. 270 Coventry had his nose so well needled up, that the scar was scarce to be discerned. 1827 H. Coleridge in *Blackw. Mag.* XXII. 43 She who gives her tawny skin to be needled and flowered as if it were an insensible garment. 1835 Hogg in *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 359 The pangs of terror now needled his soul. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 483 The youngest had both lenses needled at the close of the year.

b. *slang* (See quot.) Also in recent use, to annoy or irritate.

1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict.* s v., To needle a person is to haggle with him in making a bargain, and if possible take advantage of him.

c. To penetrate; to pierce or thread (one's way); to pass (a thing) through like a needle; to underpin with needle-beams, etc.

c 1320 Hogg *Cornel of Dee* xxxiii, He rainbowed the hawthorn, He needled the brake. 1866 Herschel *Fam. Lect. Sci.* 159 The particles of one species of gas or vapor struggle to interpenetrate or needle, as it were, their way among those of every other. 1877 G. Fraser *Wigtown* 231 (E.D.D.), He used adroitly to needle a stick backwards and forwards between his legs. 1901 *J. Black's Carp. & Build., Scaffolding* 52 The walls..may be needled under the superimposed brickwork.

2. *intr.* a. To form acicular crystals. b. To pass through, or in and out, like a needle. c. To use the needle, to sew.

1828–32 Webster, *Needle*, to shoot in crystalization into the form of needles. 1835 D. Webster *Rhymes* 24 (E.D.D.), Sue nimbly, They needled grumphy's legs between. 1861 Thackeray *Four Georges* iii. (1862) 161 Groups of women in..tight bodies and full skirts, needling away.

Nee·dle-case. [Needle *sb.* 1.] A case in which needles are kept.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 352/1 Nedyl case, *acuarius*. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* lf. xvi b/2 The Needle-case, wherin we may sticke thredede Needles. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 217/4 A Silver Needle-Case with Open Work. 1706 *Ibid.* No. 4234/5 Two Scisser Cases and a Needle Case, both of Silver. 1827 in Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 189 A needle-case, a spectacle-case. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* s v.

Needled (nīd'ld), *a.* [l. Needle *sb.* or *v.*] Having a needle in it; done with the needle; pointed or shaped like a needle, etc.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 61 The same .. may be observed in a needled sphere of corke. 1738 H. Brooke *Tasso* ii. 355 Each important toil of female hearts, The tricking ornament, and needled arts. 1786 Aikin tr. *Beaumé's Man. Chem.* 147 The solution of tin in the marine acid, set to evaporate, yields needled crystals. 1839–52 Bailey *Festus* 339 Like The needled angle of a high church spire. 1868 Nettleship *Ess. Browning* i. 38 The fairy needled moss.

Nee·dledom. [-dom.] The 'world' of sewing.

1847 *Bachelor of Albany* (1854) 74 The most industrious embroiderer in Needledom.

Nee·dle-fish. [Needle *sb.* 1. Cf. G. *nadelfisch*, Du. *naaldvisch*, Da. *naale-*, Sw. *nålfisk*.] A name given to various fishes; esp. the pipe-fish or gar-fish.

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 266 The Horne-beakes or Needle-fishes. 1666 J. Davies *Hist. Caribby Isles* 100 There is a Fish without scales, four foot or thereabouts in length, called the Needle-Fish. 1683–4 Robinson in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 479 A Species of Sea Pike, a-kin to the Needle-Fishes. 1752 Hill *Hist. Anim.* 203 The Syngnathus, with the middle of the body hexangular, and the tail pinnated. The Needle-fish. 1796 Stedman *Surinam* II xxiii. 172 A kind of needle-fish..was found here in great abundance. 1863 Bates *Nat. Amazon* ix. (1864) 279 Little troops of needle-fish, eel-like animals with excessively long and slender toothed jaws. 1880 4 F. Day *Brit. Fishes* II 148 *Belone vulgaris*, .. horn-fish, needle fish or long-nose

Nee·dleful. [Needle *sb.* 1.] The amount of thread which can be conveniently used at one time with a needle.

1611 Cotgr, *Esguillée*, a needlefull of. 1810 *Splendid Follies* II. 124, I must beg a needleful of thread to tie up my nose. 1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 59 You have at once ready half-yard needlefuls.

Nee·dle-gun. [Needle *sb.* 3 c.] A gun in which the cartridge is exploded by the impact of a needle. Also *attrib.*

1865 J. E. F. Skinner *Danish Heroism* 206 Loading his needle-gun like fury. 1868 *Rep. Govt. U. S. Munitions War* 18 The fulminate of the needle gun cartridge was at one time believed to be kept a secret. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 272 The needle-gun is not at all a satisfactory arm, considered..as a breech-loader.

Nee·dleman. [Needle *sb.* 1.] A man who works with the needle, esp. a tailor.

1823 Syd. Smith *Wks.* (1867) II. 24 The nefarious needle-man writes home, that he is as comfortable as a finger in a thimble. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 1239 The open thimble being employed by tailors, upholsterers, and, generally speaking, by needle-men. 1876 L. Stephen *Eng. Th. 18th C.* I. 458 The 'rebellious needleman' [Paine] was an incendiary.

Nee·dle-point. [Needle *sb.* 1.]

1. The point of a needle; also *transf.*

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Needle point*, a Sharper. *c* 1836 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 672/2 The dust thrown off from the needle-points and from the grind-tone. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 502 To thrust the needle-points through .. the centre of the opacity. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Aug. 5/2 Spires, domes, and needle-points of dolomite. 1889 *Ibid.* 5 Sept. 1/3 'Needle point' is the name of the most pointed shoe.

2. Point-lace made with the needle.

1869 Mrs. Palliser *Lace* iii. 26 The first is made by the needle on a parchment pattern, and termed needle point. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Mar 4/1 When next time we buy a Vandyke collar of Irish lace..or a flounce of needle-point.

Nee·dle-pointed, *a.* [Needle *sb.* 1.] Having a point like that of a needle. Chiefly *fig.*

1599 T. M[ouffet] *Silkwormes* 73 With needle-pointed tongue The Flies have bor'd a passage through their clewes. 1635 Quarles *Embl.*, *Farewell* i, He whose gentle palmes Thy needle-pointed sinnes have naild. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 541 Philology! lend me thy needle-pointed pencil, that I may trace out the hair-breadth differences of language. 1851 Mayne Reid *Scalp Hunt.* xxxv. 270 The next opening brought in view sharp needle-pointed peaks.

Nee·dler (nīdlər). Also 4 neldere, 4–6 nedeler. [l. Needle *sb.* + -er 1. Cf. MLG. *nâteler*, MHG. *nâdelære* (G. *nadler*).] A needle-maker; also *transf.* (see quot. 1829).

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. v. 161 Hikke the hakeney mon and Hogge the neldere [B. v. 318 Hughe the nedeler]. *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 9 Pynners, nedelers, and glasyers. 1688 Holme *Armoury* III. 387/1 *Needler's Punch*...With this tool the Eye of the Needle is made. 1720 Strype *Stow's Surv.* II. v. xv. 241/1 Pinners and Needlers. 1829 Brockett *N. C. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Needler*, a keen, active, thrifty person—a niggard. 1881 Duffield *Don Quixote* I. 209 Three needlers from the square of Cordova.

Needless (nīdlĕs), *a.* Forms: 3 neodeles, 4 ned(do)les, -les, 4–6 nedeles, (6 -lesse), 6-7 need(e)lesse, (6 -les, neadeles), 6- needless. [f. Need *sb.* + -less. Cf. MDu. *nodeloos* (Du. *noodeloos*), MHG. *nôtlôs* (G. *nothlos*).]

†1. In quasi-adverbial use: Without any compulsion or necessity; needlessly. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1023 Monnes unmihte þet he neodeles nom upon him seoluen. *Ibid.* 1176. *c* 1290 *Beket* 1630 in *S. E. Leg.* I. 153 'Beth stille', he seide, 'ȝe makiez deol neodeles noupe e h-on.' *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 28460 Neddeles oft bot for glotri Stulth o mete and drink did i. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 51 þei gon ydel fro contre to contre.. beggynge nedles of poie men. 1475 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 136/1 For..fere of deth theruppon folowyng, which he must nedles have entred in if he had appered.

2. Not needed or wanted; unnecessary, useless, uncalled for. (Common from *c* 1570.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1141 For þi nedeles wickedhede, þou sal leue euer þi lif in nede. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 274 Freris þat. rouben þe pore peple bi stronge beggynge and nedles. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 72 Many nedeles officers..reignyng and ruling over theym. 1530 Palsgr. 643/2 It is nedelesse to speake of the price. 1588 J. Udall *Demonstr. Discipline* (Arb.) 21 That office which is needles in the church is also unlawful. 1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 21, I have seen men lamed by the needless use of caustick medicines. 1667 Milton *P. L.* vii. 494 Thou.. gav'st them Names, Needless to thee repeated. 1727 De Foe *Syst. Magic* i. ii. (1840) 38 The search after their names would be..needless. 1780 Bentham *Princ. Legisl.* xii § 22 It is needless to multiply examples any further. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 280 The message was needless. 1880 Spurgeon *Ploughm. Pict.* 117 Beware of evil questions which raise needless doubts.

†3. Having no want; not in need or want. *Obs.*

1380 *Lay Folks Catech.* (Lamb. MS.) 666 þey don here almes more to þe nedles þan to þe verry nedy. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 152 Erthe is the most nedeles, And most men helpe it natheles. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* ii. i. 46 First, for his weeping into the needlesse streame. 1668 R. Steele *Husbandm. Calling* v. (1672) 94 He considers that it's safer to relieve nine needless beggars, than to turn away one needy one.

Needlessly (nīdlesli), *adv.* [f. prec. + ly 2.] In a needless or unnecessary manner; without necessity.

1388 Purvey *Prol. Bible* x, Thei sweren custumably, nedelessly, and ofte unavisily and fals. 1628 Wither *Brit. Rememb.* v. 322 They did but needlesly their fictions borrow To set it forth. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* iii. xlii. 272 They have needlessely cast away their lives. 1710 Berkeley *Princ. Hum. Knowl* i. § 22, I am afraid I am needlessly prolix in handling this subject. 1784 Cowper *Task* vi. 503 The man Who needlessly sets foot upon a worm. 1816 J. Wilson *City of Plague* ii. i. 21 We often..Needlessly wept when they were in their joy. 1859 Buckle in Huth *Life* (1880) II. 6, I do not see why I should needlessly charge myself with inaccuracy.

Needlessness (nīdlĕsnĕs). [f. as prec. + -ness.] The fact of being needless; unnecessariness.

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* i. iii 126 [134] He will wipe this suspition of a needlessnes away, and so will prove it needfull. 1699 R. L'Estrange *Erasm. Colloq.* (1725) 16 To convince the World of the vanity and needlessness of invocating saints. 1775 De Lolme *Eng. Constit.* Advt. (1784) 18 The needlessness of an armed force to support itself by. 1894 *Chicago Advance* 22 Nov. 254/2 Speaking of the needlessness of the Sunday paper.

Nee·dlestone. *Min.* [ad. G. *nadelstein*] A name formerly given to various minerals having needle-like crystals, as natrolite and scolecite.

1820 Brooke in *Annals Philos.* XVI. 193, I shall call the Auvergne variety, Mesotype; that from Iceland and Ferro, Needlestone. 1836 T. Thomson *Min., Geol.*, etc. I. 318 Most of the needlestones found in the amygdaloidal rocks in Scotland belong to it likewise. 1843 J. E. Portlock *Geol.* 220 Implanted tufts of radiating crystals of needle-stone frequently occur. 1885 Ramsay *Mineral.* (ed. 3) 296.

Nee·dlewoman. [Needle *sb.* 1.] A woman who works with the needle; a sempstress.

1611 Middleton & Dekker *Roaring Girl* i. i, You are busied with a needle-woman. *a* 1667 Jer. Taylor *Suppl. Serm. for Year* (1678) 104 She was a good needle-woman and a good huswife. 1776 *Carlisle Mag.* 7 Sept. 143 She endeavoured to procure employment as a needle-woman. 1863 W. Phillips *Speeches* ii. 31 The crowded and starved ranks of the needlewomen. 1879 Meredith *Egoist* xiv, As a rule authoresses are not needlewomen.

Nee·dlework. Also 6 neilde-. [f. Needle *sb.* 1. Cf. G. *nadelwerk*, Du. *naaldenwerk*.]

1. Work done with the needle; sewing, embroidery, or fancy work.

1382 Wyclif *Exod.* xxvi. 1 Ten curteyns..dyuersid with nedle werk, thow shalt make. 1466–7 *Abingdon Rolls* (Camden) 134, ij paroll' de nedylworke. 1534 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 194 Enclosid in a purse of neilde werk. 1555 Eden *Decades* 103 A fair sherte wrought with needle woorke. 1615 *Band, Ruffe, & Cuffe* (Halliwell) 11, I scorn to make anything of thee, Band, but needle-worke. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* xi. 1142 With Flowers of Needlework distinguished o're. 1753 Hogarth *Anal. Beauty* xii. 97 There is a sort of needle-work called Irish-stitch. 1784 Cowper *Task* i. 34 A splendid cover..of tapestry richly wrought..or needlework sublime. 1848 Lytton *Harold* i. i, The industry of the women decorated wall and furniture with needlework and hangings. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr* i. iii, A girl sat engaged in needlework.

attrib. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 262 Embroider'd Handkerchers, Toylets, Needlework Night Caps.

†b. *pl.* Different pieces or kinds of this work.

1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* iv. xiv. 128 Making of diuers faire needleworks vpon cloth. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. iv. (1651) 286 Women..have curious needle-works, Cut-works, spinning. 1673 *Lady's Call* II. i. § 9 Writing, needle-works, languages, music, or the like. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 336 Her skill in almost all sorts of fine needle-works.

2. Wooden frame-work in house-building. *rare.*

1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 173 Plaister for floors, seelings, and the walls of Needle-work houses. 1849 Weale *Dict. Terms.*

So **Nee·dleworker,** a worker with the needle.

1611 Bible *Exod.* xxxvi. 37 *marg.*, The work of a needle-worker, or embroiderer. 1753 Hogarth *Anal. Beauty* xii. 97 The nicest needle-workers are taught to weave it into every flower and leaf. 1865 *Chr. Remembrancer* Apr. 347 More fixity of purpose than the lower class of needle-

workers are equal to. 1898 *Woman's Signal* 23 June 387/1 Governesses, needleworkers, or secretaries.

Nee·dle-wrought, *a.* Also 6 neeld-. [f. NEEDLE *sb*] Worked or ornamented with the needle; embroidered.

1562 PHAER *Æneid* IX. C c j b, The worthy son of Arceus duke Gay needlewrought in cloke. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 40 On neeld wroght carpets theese guestes were al vshered aptly. 1643 LIGHTFOOT *Glean. Ex.* 52 A needle-wrought girdle. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. People Eng.* M.'s Wks. 1738 I. 533 You describe no true Britains, but painted ones, or rather Needle-wrought Men instead of them.

† **Nee·dling,** *sb. Obs. rare*—1. [f. NEED *sb.* + -LING 1 1.] A needy person.

1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. III. *Schism* 467 Sure, a good turn shall never guerdon want; A Gift to Needlings is not given, but lent.

Needling (nī·dlin), *vbl. sb.* [f. NEEDLE *v.*]

1. a. (See quot. 1854.) b. The operation of inserting needle-beams; the method of doing this.

1854 Miss BAKER *Gloss. Northampt.*, *Needling*, a builder's term for perpendicular studding, to part off the acute angle of a roof. *c* 1880 *Architect. Soc. Dict.* s.v., One of the most important examples of needling was that performed at Bayeux cathedral. 1901 *J. Black's Carp. & Build.*, *Scaffolding* 48 Fig. 3..gives needling of bottom shore and strutting to top and second rakers.

2. The action or process of using a needle of any kind; work done with a needle.

1878 SALA in *Gentl. Mag.* May 565 The last [engraving] being at least three parts of machine work to one of free-handed needling.

b. *spec.* An operation performed on the eye with a surgical needle.

1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 483 Cataracts..dealt with by needling, suction, and a..capsular operation.

† **Nee·dling,** *adv. Obs.* Forms: 1 néadlunga, nýdlinga, 3 nedlunge, 3-4 -linge, 4 -ling, -lyng, nedelynge. [See NEED *sb.* and -LING 2, and cf. next.]

1. Forcibly; by force.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *St. Basil's Admon.* ix. (1849) 52 Manega ..beoð benæmede neadlunga hyra agenes. *c* 1000 *Penit. Egbert* in Thorpe *Laws* II. 186 gif hwa ..mæden nydinga [*v.r.* nydlinga] nimð. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom* 199 [The adder] criepeð nedlinge þureh nerewe hole, and bileueð hire hude baften hire.

2. Necessarily.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 190 Nedlunge ȝe moten underuongen me. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* I. (*Catherine*) 126 All ydolis of stok & stane mone nedling rot, & wast, & wane. *c* 1380 *Lay Folks Catech.* (Lamb. MS.) 100 Þese askyngys most nedelynge be fulfyllyd.

Nee·dlings, *adv. Obs.* (exc. *north. dial.*) Forms: 4-6 ned-, nede-, (5 nedy-), 5-6 *Sc.* neid-, 6 neyd- (also with -linges, -is, -lynges, -is, etc.); 5 nedelonges. [f. NEED *sb.* + *-lings*: see prec. and -LING 2.] Necessarily; of necessity.

13.. *Cursor M.* 2450 (Gött.), Þair bestis nedlinges most þai flitt. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 61 Mannis spirit.. mut nedelingi, do what ony of þes vertues doiþ. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) xii, Nedelonges most I sitte him by... For he wasse my wedutte fere. *c* 1450 LOVELICH *Merlin* 2372 Nedylynges thedyr moste He go. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. viii. 76 Ane schort .terme is set Of lyfe, quhen all most neydlyngis pay that det.

Needly (nī·dli), *a. rare.* [f. NEEDLE *sb.* + -Y 1.] Resembling a needle or needles.

1671 MARTEN *Voy. Spitzbergen* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1694) 52 The needly Snow is generated by Westerly and Southerly Winds. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* (1891) 132 His..small quick eyes, and black needly beard.

† **Nee·dly,** *adv.*1 *Obs.* Forms: 1 néodlíce, 3 neod(e)liche, 4-5 ne(e)dely. [OE. *néodlīce* (= OS. *niudlīko*), f. *néod* desire, eagerness.] Zealously, carefully; earnestly.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* II. xiii, Nænig þinra þegna neodlicor ..hine sylfne underþeodde. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II 262 Rudan ȝeseoð on ele oððe on wine..smire þa sidan mid þy neodlice. *c* 1205 LAY. 15594 Heo arisen up & eoden neor & neodeliche ȝerden of þissere uncuðe talen. 1340-70 *Alisaunder* 748 A rink [she] sendes Anon too Nectanabus & needely hym praies, þat he cofly comme too carpen her tyll. *c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 293 He bethought hym nedely, Every daye, How he myght venged be On that lady.

† **Nee·dly,** *adv.*2 *Obs.* Forms: 4 nedlych(e, -like, 4-5 ned(e)lich(e; 4-5 nedly, 4-6 nedely, (4 -li), 6 needely, need(y)lie, -lye, 6-7 needly. [f. NEED *sb.* + -LY 2. Cf. MDu. *nodelike*, MLG. *nôtliken*, MHG. *nôt-*, *nœtliche*.] Necessarily; of necessity.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 12399 Alle þo þat sey 'hem behoueð nedely', þey acoupe God of here folye. *c* 1330 — *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8040 Nedlike at þe y mot wyse how, Who þan gat þy sone Merlyne. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 342 Ech sufficience of man mut nedeli be ȝovun of God 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 259 He muste nedely obbey the writynge of the pope. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 22 Slouthe nor delay not that thou must nedely execute. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* I. (1570) B iij, Of a trene vessell then must thou nedely drinke. 1596 LODGE *Marg. Amer.* 38 A grove, thorow which the new married couple should needly passe. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Rev.* xiii. 7 The Jesuites will still needly have the Romen Church to be the Catholike Church.

Needment (nī·dmĕnt). [f. NEED *sb.* or *v*]

1. *pl.* Things needed, necessaries; *esp.* personal requisites carried as luggage.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 6 A dwarfe..wearied with bearing of her bag Of needments at his backe. *a* 1642 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 426 To provide apparell and other needments for them. 1748 THOMSON *Cast Indol.* II. vi, There, up to earn the needments of the day, he found dame Poverty. 1847 WORDSW. in Chr. Wordsw. *Mem.* (1851) I. 14 Carrying each his needments tied up in a pocket handkerchief. 1862 SALA *Ship Chandler* i, Longport supplied the colonial isles and the plantations with all their needments.

2. *pl.* Needs, requirements. Now *Sc. rare.*

1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 94 A man should.. impart the benefite to the needments and necessitie of other. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VI. x. 515 They haue not left the people sufficient for their needments. 1871 GILMOUR *Pen-Folk* (1873) 39 If I am set in judgment on the needments of others.

† **Need-nail,** *sb. Sc. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. LG. *neednagel* (G. *nietnagel*, Sw. *nitnagel*, Da. *netnagle*), f. (M)LG. *neden* to clinch = MDu. *nieden*, OHG. *hniotan* (G. *nieten*; Sw. *nita*, Da. *nitte*), ON. *hnjóða* (Norw. *njoda*, *noda*, Sw. *nåda*).] A clinched nail. In quot. *fig.*

a 1732 T. BOSTON *Crook in Lot* (1745) 111 Who will not humble themselves..will find their obstinacy a need-nail, that will keep their misery ever fast on them.

† **Need-nail,** *v. Sc. Obs.* [prob. ad. LG. **neednagelen*: see prec.] *trans.* To secure firmly by means of clinched nails. (See also quot. 1808.)

1563 WINZET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. (S.T.S.) I. 139 Witheris . hes in thare imaginatioun cloist vp, slotit, and neidnalit the samin ȝettis of our hæretage. 1580 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 337 Quhill he neid naillit and lockit the duris thairof. 1659 A. HAY *Diary* (S.H.S.) 44, I vieued also the yairds and caused neednaile the dors. 1689 in *Lauder & Lauderdale* vii. (1902) 76 Lady Lauderdale.. caused neidnail all the Church doors and windows. 1808 JAMIESON s.v., A window is said to be neidnail'd, when it is so fixed with nails in the inside, that the sash cannot be lifted up. This is an improper sense.

Need-not (nī·dnɒt). [f. NEED *v.* + NOT.] An unnecessary thing.

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* I. iii. 8 Such glittering need-nots to humane happinesse. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VII. xvi. P 12, I have not laid out the veriest trifle in need-nots. 1859 W. H. GREGORY *Egypt* II. 204 Purchasing the necessaries ..and the many need-nots which one considers so indispensable, and so soon flings away.

Needom(e, variants of NEEDHAM *Obs.*

Needs (nīdz), *adv.* Forms: 1 nýdes, 1-6 nedes, 4 neodes, 4-5 nedez, 4-6 nedis, 4-7 needes, 5 neds, needis, 5-6 nedys, 7 *Sc.* neids, 4- needs. [OE. *nýdes*, *nédes*: see NEED *sb.* and -S.] Of necessity, necessarily.

a. In general use. Now *rare.*

In 14-15th c. frequently used with *behove.*

a 1000 *Laws Ælfred* XIII, Se þe hine þonne nedes ofsloge, oððe unwillum. *c* 1131 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1131 Hi scolden nedes. 13.. *Cursor M.* 5869 (Gött.), Fra þat time nedis had þai, Do tua iornays apon a day. *a* 1352 MINOT *Poems* (ed. Hall) ix. 28 At þe Neuil cros nedes bud þam knele. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XIII. 215 [Thou] art so loth to leue that leue shalt needs *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. ii. 9 Perceuyng whanne an argument procedith into his conclusioun needis. 1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* 49 [We] claim and prove a succession and therefore needes a visibilitie from the time of the apostles. 1870 ROSSETTI *Poems*, *Burden Nineveh* xv, And needs were years and lustres flown Ere strength of man could vanquish thee.

b. In clauses containing *must.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. pr. xii. (1868) 106 Nedes the wordes moten ben coseynes to þo þinges of whiche þei speken. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 261 Nedys I, & my wyif, & my chylderyn..muste lyve. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* VIII. i. 273 Depe draughtes of deth toke her, that nedes she must dye. 1583 T. WATSON *Poems* (Arb.) 60 But needes perforce I must become content To menlt in minde. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 346 It must be needs a very reproveable evill which causeth such a fulsomenesse. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 89 Stooping down as needs he must Who cannot sit upright.

c. Directly following the vb., in *must needs.*

13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 3668 So miche folk þer was y-slawe . He most nedes opon men go. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 218 þes þingis moten nedis be, but sit is not anoon ende. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. iii. 149 The argument now maad muste needis haue his entent. 1529 WOLSLY in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* (1880) 10 Thes thyngs consyderyd .. must nedys make me yn agony. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* II. 129. I must needs begin with Ignatius. *a* 1688 CUDWORTH *Immut. Mor.* (1731) 113 The Soul must needs have the same Passions. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* (1742) I. ii. 126 If every thing must needs be committed to Pompey. 1822 W. IRVING *Bracebr. Hall* II. 374 The Squire must needs have something of the old ceremonies observed on the occasion. 1875 HELPS *Ess., Dom. Rule* 37 A man thinks that he must needs understand those whom he sees daily.

Prov. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 21 He must nedys go that the deuell dryves. 1532 [see DRIVE *v.* 1 b]. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. iii. 31. 1638 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1681) II. 95.

d. So *needs must.* Freq. as an elliptic phrase, esp. after *than* or *if.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 291 For it is seid thus overal, That nedes not that nede schal. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 38 For than he nedys must yeve credence. 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 88 Nedes must we have places for vitayls to be solde. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. Siege Ostend* 195 We beleeue them no more then needs must. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 412 Needs must the Power That made us .. Be infinitly good. 1734 BERKELEY *Lett.* Wks. 1871 IV. 218, I shall stay no longer in Dublin than needs must. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 188 My head is twice as big as yours, They therefore needs must fit. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xvi, I would have no more of these follies than needs must. 1871 BROWNING *Balaustion* 2287 She shall go, if needs must.

Prov. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 1434 Nedes must he rin that the deuyll dryuith. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* I. xv. 71 Needs must they goe whom the diuell driueth. *a* 1659 [see DRIVE *v.* 1 b]. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* v, Needs must, when somebody drives. 1898 J. ARCH *Story of Life* xvi. 379 Needs must when illness drives.

e. *Will* or *would needs*, implying determination or fixity of purpose. Now *arch.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 143 And ȝif ȝe willeþ nedes stryve, abydeth þe dome of God Almȝty. 1534 MORE *Treat. Passion* Wks. 1274/1 She bi the diuels entisement wold nedes knowe euyll to. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 108 He needes will be Absolute Milanie. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 36, I would needs..go and see the town of Wisby. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.*, *Passport* (*Versailles* i.), The master of my hotel, will needs have it..that I should be sent to the Bastile. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxx, Vulcan..would needs wed Venus, and our Chronicles tell us what came of it.

Hence **Nee·ds-be** *sb.*, necessity.

1881 A. W. MOMERIE *Orig. Evil* 31 Peter could discover no needs-be in the humiliation and death of Christ. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Nov. 2/2 A penetrating insight into the needs-be of a finely touched nature.

† **Needs cost,** *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + COST *sb.*1 1.] Necessarily, of necessity.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2697 *Hypermnestra*, Nedis cost this thyng muste haue an ende. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. iv. 301 Therfore needis cost it muste be grauntid that Crist [etc.]. 1513 MORE *Rich III* (1883) 49 If we should, nedes cost, fall in perill one way or other.

† **Nee·dsly,** *adv. Obs.* Forms: 4-5 nedesly, 5 nedysly, neodisli, -ly, 6 needesly, (7 -lie), 6-7 needsly. [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] Necessarily, of necessity. (Usually with *must.*)

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. xiv. 192 The..vsing of this thing is not necessarie (that is to seie, is not needisly to be had). 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* XIX vi. (W. de W.) 864 Thenne must the coloure nedesly be meane. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 139, I never longed to fight it out with flat strokes, untill I mu t needesly needes. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* vii. 243 By no meanes she could hold, but needsly she must showe Her liking. 1656 J. TRAPP *Comm. Heb.* ii. 15 Death..must needsly therefore be terrible to those whose lives and hopes end together.

Needsome (nī·dsŭm), *a. rare.* [f. NEED *sb.* + -SOME.] † a. Necessary. *Obs.*—1 b. Needy.

c 1650 *Don Bellianis* 49 So many needsome advertisements I presume to tell you. 1870 VERNEY *Lettice Lisle* 305 I'm a needsome woman now, without e'er a one o' 'um.

† **Needways,** *adv. north.* and *Sc. Obs.* [f. NEED *sb.* + -WAYS.] By or because of necessity.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5869 Fra þat tide ned-wais suld þai Do tua dais werkes on a dai. *Rid.* 8712 Nede-wais it most tuix þam be part. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* V. 242 Schir, neidwais I will wend, And tak nuentur that god will giff.

So † **Needway** *adv. Sc. Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIX. 156 The behufis neid-way.. To this thing heir say thine aviss. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXXII. (*Justin*) 8 He man fle nedway m. gre his.

Needy (nī·di), *a.* Forms: 2-4 neodi, 3-4 neody, 3-5 nedi, 4 needi, 4-5 nede, 4-6 nedy, 5 neddy, nedye, nedio, neady, *Sc.* neidy, 6-7 needie, 6- needy. [f. NEED *sb.* + -Y 1. Cf. MDu. *nodich* (Du. *noodig*), OHG. *nôtag*, *nôtleg* (MHG. *nôtic*, *noetic*, G. *nothig*), ON. *naudugr* (Sw. and Da. *nødig*).]

1. Of persons, etc.: Poor, indigent, necessitous.

a. Used absolutely. (Chiefly as *pl.*)

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 135 Delen heo þet euric neodi ðe heo biseced sum þing þer of afo. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 103 Laudi scho es o leuedis all .., To nedi neghest on to call. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 14 The neodi and the nakede, nym ȝeeme hou ther liggen. *a* 1450 MYRC 1391 To þe nedy ȝeue þow large. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 47 b, What time the pore and nedye are releved. 1633 BP. HALL *Occas. Medit.* § 138, I am sure I want no lesse then the neediest. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 307 At gold's superior charms all freedom flies; The needy sell it, and the rich man buys. 1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 528 Not only to accommodate the poor and the needy, but to advance the public good. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* (1876) 483 The sons of the needy.

b. In attributive or predicative use.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6780 Reufol he was to nedi men, of is almes large & fre. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VIII. 51 The pore That is innocent and neodi and no mon hath apeyiet. 1439 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 130 To x of the nedyest paryschirches yn the Cuntre by sidys. *c* 1510 MORE *Picus* Wks. 61 [To] releue the necessitie and misery of poore nedie people. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 59 But fewe regard their needy neighbours lacke. 1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* III. iii, With the old needie troops that follow'd Sylla. 1738 POPE *Epil. Sat.* II. 44 Have you less pity for the needy Cheat, The poor and friendless Villain, than the Great? 1829 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* 21 Aug. (1884) II. 23 Our papers are now very poorly done, by needy adventurers. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* I. ii. 246 For the education of his needy fellow-citizens.

Transf. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 626 In some places it is admirable fruitfull, in other places very barren and needy. 1868 LYNCH *Rivulet* CXVIII. ii, The sky is in its working dress, And needy earth befriends.

† c. In need *of* a thing. *Obs. rare.*

1597 HOWSON *Serm.* 31 We..are needy of all things but hunger and feare. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 111 They againe are needie of the waxe, honie [etc.]..which are brought thither from Prussia.

2. Of circumstances, etc.: Characterized by poverty or need.

1574 R. COX in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. IV. 17 In this nedy and beggerly tyme. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* V. i. 42 In his needie shop a Tortoyrs hung. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 29 Our poor and needy life. 1674 TEMPLE *Misc.*,

To C'less Essex (1680) 173 We bring into the world with us a poor needy uncertain life.

b. Of search: Close, anxious.

1867 G. MACDONALD *Poems* 19 That neediest search will not avail To find a refuge here.

† 3. Under a necessity *to* do something. *Obs.*[-1]

c 1400 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* ix. (B.N.C. MS.) lf. 29 As the childe Jesu were a pure man and not god, nedy to kepe the obseruance of the lawe.

† 4. Needful, necessary. *Obs.*

1487 *Act* 3 *Hen. VII*, c. 11 § 1 Fullers..that shuld lyve and obtayne their nedy sustentacion by meane of drapery. *a* 1535 *Frere & Boye* 45 (W. de W.), Therto soone I assent, For that me thynketh moost nedy. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* I. iv. 95 These our ships ..Are stored with corn to make your needy bread.

Needyhood: see NEEDIHOOD. **Needylie**, var. of NEEDILY *adv.*[2] *Obs.* **Neef**, var. of NIEVE. **Neeger**, var. of NEGER. **Neeȝh**, obs. f. NIGH.

† **Neel**, obs. form of ANIL.

1583 J. NEWBERY in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 209 Neel the churle, 70 ducats.

† **Neele**, obs. form of EEL.

14 - in Wr.-Wülcker 625 *Anguilla*, neele.

Neel-gaw, obs. form of NYLGHAU.

Neem (nīm). Also **neomb**, **nim**(b. [a. Hindī *nīm*, Skr. *nimba*.] An East Indian tree; the margosa. Also *neem-tree*.

1824 HEBER *Jrnl.* 1 Oct., A grove of neem-trees. 1846 [see MARGOSA]. 1885 E. ARNOLD *Secret of Death* Introd. 3 Bright with fragrant blossoms, borne By neem and baubul.

b. *attrib.* with *oil*, *bloom*, etc.

1856 *Orr's Circ. Sci., Pract. Chem.* 453 A solid fat called Neem oil, or *Varpum un tay*, is obtained from the ripe fruit of the margosa tree. 1879 E. ARNOLD *Lt. Asia* iv. iii, When the foot fell as though it trod on piles Of neem-blooms.

Neemly, obs. form of NIMBLY *adv.*

Neen, north. dial. form of NINE.

Neentishe: see ANIENTISHE *v.*

Neep (nīp). Forms: 1 **næp**, 1, 4-5 **nep**, 4-7 **nepe**, 5-6 **neppe**, *Sc.* **neip**, 5- **neep**, (9 **neap**). [OE. *nǣp*, ad. L. *nāpus* NAPE *sb.*[3] ON. *nǣpa* (still in mod. Norw. and Icel.) was prob. adopted from English.]

1. A turnip. Also *attrib.*

The usual name in all Sc. dialects, and current in Northumberland and some southern counties.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) N 40 *Napis*, naep. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 214 Healde hine þonne..wiþ pisan, & beana, & næpas. 13 . *S. E. Leg.* (MS. Bodl. 779) in Herrig *Archiv* LXXXII. 335/68 Al his lyf to penaunce þis goodman haþ I-dyȝt; xv. nepus he et ech day. *c* 1340 *Nominale* (Skeat) 236 Man in the yerde pullith nepus. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* ix. 29 Now rape and neep in places drie is sowe. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* x. (*Fox & Wolf*) xxiv, Quhite as ane neip, and round als as ane scell. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 171 Porettis, tame nepis, and parcely, and other erbis off medecyn. 1544 PHAER *Regim. Life* (1553) I iv, Nepes also and rapes and radyshe maye bee well inoughe permitted. 1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 4), *Nepe*, a turnip or navew. The word is still retein'd in Herefordshire. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) II. 167 As round as a Neep come todlen hame. 1826 J. WILSON *Nocts. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 207 Juicy neeps that melt in the mouth o' their ain accord. 1871 C. GIBBON *Lack of Gold* xviii, The laddies paraded the village with neep-lanterns. 1887 P. MCNEILL *Blawearie* 112 You might as well send a hungry stirk into a field among neeps, and expect it not to eat.

† 2. *Wild neep*, (see quots. and NEP *sb.*[2]). Also *English neep* (?). *Obs.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 135 *Napa silvatica*, sperewyrt, *vel* wilde næp. *Ibid.* 136 *Diptamnus, vel bibulcus*, wilde nep. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 12 To wensealfe nim . hræmnes fot, ænglisene næp & finul. *a* 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 13 *Brionia*, wilde nepe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 353/1 Nepe, herbe, *coloquintida, cucurbita*.

Neep, Neer, obs. forms of NEAP, NEAR.

Neer (nīəɹ). Now *dial.* Forms: 4-5, 9 **nere**, 5-6, 9 **neer**, 6, 9 **neir** (e. 9 **niere**; 6 **neare**, 8-9 **near**, (8 **inear**, 9 **ear**). [ME. *nēre*, perh. repr. an OE. **nēora* or **nēore* = MDu. *niere* fem. (*nire*, *nyre*, Du. *nier*), MLG. *nēre*, OHG. *nioro*, *niero* masc. (G. *niere* fem.), ON. *nýra* neut. (Norw. *nyra*, *nyre*, Da. *nyre*; Sw. *njure* masc.), of uncertain origin.] A kidney.

In common dial. use in the northern, north-midland, and eastern counties; the Suffolk *nire*, *nyre* is prob. from ON.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxii. 21 Mi neres ere torned for vnquert. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxii. (*Laurence*) 12 It brakis þe stane, þat man in bledyr ore nere has tane. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 52 Þe hert of schepe, þe nere þou take. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 353/1 Neere of a beest, *ren.* 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xxxiv. 6 With the fatnesse of neeres of the wethers. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 67 Fansay, that is gude to purge the neiris. 1595 DUNCAN *App. Etymol.* (E.D.S.) 73 *Ren*, the neire. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* II. 317 *In-ear*, or *Near*, the kidney. 1828 CARR *Craven Gloss.* 1841 HAMILTON *Nugæ Lit.* 348 Will you eat a part of the niere? 1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* I. 41, I would like a dish o' your chits and nears.

b. *attrib.*, as *neer-creesh*, *-end*, *-fat*, *-strings*.

1444 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1844) I. 11 That na fleshowar .. tak oute of ony mutonne the neris or the nerecress. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* s. v. *Neers*, *Neer strings*, those strings which are connected with the kidneys. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v., The near-end of a loin of veal is the part next the kidneys. 1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Near-fat*, the fat round the kidneys in a sheep, pig, or other animal.

Ne'er (nēə-ɹ), *adv.* Forms: 3 **ner**, 4-7 **nere**, 6 8 *Sc.* **neir**, 6 **neare**, 7 **ne'r**, **neer**(e, 7-8 **ne're**, 6- **ne'er**. [Contracted form of NEVER, as *e'er* for *ever*.]

1. Never. Chiefly *poetic*.

c 1205 LAY. 30205 He wolde aȝein wenden heom to his folke..and ner [*c* 1275 neuere] æft a-ȝen teon. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 427 Nere nowther speketh him good. 1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. vi. (Skeat) I. 89, I nere desyred wrathe of the people ne indignacion of the worthy. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 3: 89 In þe zere of grace..A thousonde euene and ner on mo. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxv. 21 Thy trublit gaist sall neir moir be degest. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 25 Thou gettest such praise, As neer decaies. *a* 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 57 So these extreames shall ne'r their office doe. 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* v. vii, *Mon.* We ne'e must meet again. .. *Cast.* Ne're meet again? *Mon.* No, never. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 46 You have the old Proverb on your Side, Naught's ne'er in Danger. 1795 BURNS *Dumfries Volunteers* i, We'll ne'er permit a foreign foe On British ground to rally. 1829 A. HALLAM in Lockhart *Scott* (1839) IX. 332 Those dogs that from him ne'er would rove.

† b. *I wot ne'er*, I know not. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 93 þei seiden to him, Where is he? And he seide, Y woot nere. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xx. 219 Where [= whether] it be by Craft or be Nygromancye, I wot nere. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 5702 Wherfor it gan do, certes wote I nere. 1513 MORE *Rich. III*, Wks. 39/1, I wote nere whither any preachers woordes ought more to moue you. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 5 Nay I wot neere, but it hath left behind it a wale in my throate.

c. *Sc.* Used euphem. in place of *deil*, devil.

1814 SCOTT *Waav.* lviii, The ne'er be in me, sir, if I think you're safe. 1816 — *Antiq* ix, I was at the search ..; but ne'er-be-licket could they find that was to then purpose.

2. *Ne'er the less* = NEVERTHELESS.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21247 Bot ner-þe less for his liuelade, o biscop siþen he tok þe hade. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* 13 But ner the lesse, for al his heuy armure, He followeth her. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 33 Nertheles vertu of necessyte I wyl make. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 168 b, Nerethelesse many princes there bee, whiche..abuse the good menne. 1621 QUARLES *Div. Poems*, *Esther* Argt. viii, Yet be thy just Petition ne'ethelesse Entirely granted. 1822 BYRON *Werner* I. i. 684 Ne'er the less I must have three.

† b. So *Ne'er the later* or *latter*. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xxiii. 3 If ner the latere thou haue power in to thi sonle. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 3120 Ner the lattir He held it nat al foly that Geffrey did claim.

3. *Comb.* as *ne'er-changing*, *-dying*, *-ending*; *ne'er-seen*, *-sufficed*, *-touched*.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, II. ii. 46 His new Kingdome of nere-changing night. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* III. xii. 31 Want will perisse The ne're touch'd Vestall. 1612 J. DAVIES *Muse's Sacrifice* Wks. (Grosart) II. 83 Like a ne'er-suffised Graue. 1647 STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 2 6 The white sow..That for her thirty ne're-seen paps was fam'd. 1693 CONGREVE in *Dryden's Juvenal* xi. (1697) 280 Arms, which to Man ne'er dying Fame afford. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Satire Woman* Wks. 1730 I. 56 A veng'ance of ne'er-ending harms.

b. *Ne'er-be-good*, *-do-good* = NE'ER-DO-WELL. So † *Ne'er-thrift*.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxiii. 266 Þou nerthrift [*printed* -thrist] of Nazareth, now neuend is þi name. 1675 COTTON *Burlesque upon B.* Wks. (1725) 210 'Tis that Nere-be-good, thy Son, Has made me do what I have done. *a* 1814 *Intrigues of a Day* v. i in *New Brit. Theatre* I. 108 A couple of as arrant ne'er-be-goods as ever cheated a poor poet. 1824 SCOTT *Waav.* xxx, D'ye hear what the .. young gentleman says, ye drunken ne'er-do-good?

Ne'er a, *adj. phr.* Forms: 5-6 **nere a**, 7 **ne're a**, **ne'r a**, 8- **ne'er a**; 8 *dial.* **narrow a**, 9 **ner a**, **nar a**, **narra**, **norra**, etc. See also NARY. [f. prec. + A *adj.*[2] 1 c.] Never a, not a, no.

In common Eng. dial. use: for forms see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 622 Ryght nere a del. *Ibid.* vi. 154 Vche oon so from other That nere a sister touche nere a brother. *c* 1530 *Crt. of Love* 1197 Me thoughte, he loved her nere a dele. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* II. i, There's ne're a Gentleman i' the country has the like humors for the Hobby-horse as I haue. 1620 QUARLES *Pentelogia* ii, Could Sinners finde out ne're a one, More fit than Thee, for them to spit upon? 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VIII. ii, There is narrow a one of all those officer fellows but looks upon himself to be as good as arrow a Squire of 500 l. a-year. 1786 BURNS *Farmer's Salut.* ix, At Brooses thou had ne'er a fellow. 1785 — *Twa Dogs* 184 The ne'er a bit they're ill to poor folk. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* i, They are ne'er a hair better than them that [etc.]. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* XXII, Ne'er a one of them has ever whispered her pretty little secrets to me.

Ne'er-do-well, *sb.* and *a.* Also *north.* and *Sc.* **-weel** [Cf. NE'ER *adv.* 3 b.]

The word being of northern and Sc. origin, the form *-weel* is freq. employed even by southern writers.

A. *sb.* One who never does, and is never likely to do, well; a good-for-nothing, worthless, disreputable person.

1737 RAMSAY *Sc. Prov.* (1750) 87 Some ha'e a hantla fauts, ye are only a ne'er-do-well. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xlviii, Only some drunken ne'er-do-weel finding his way home. 1845 ALB. SMITH *Fort. Scatterg. Fam.* v, I went to sea,—the refuge of all the ne'er-do-wells. 1893 LELAND *Mem.* II. 76 A literary ne'er do-weel, destined never to achieve fortune.

B. *adj.* Never doing any good; good-for-nothing, worthless.

a 1773 FERGUSSON *Hallow Fair* Wks. (1800) 109 Ne'er-do-weel horse coupers. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xviii, Our auld ne'er-do-weel deevil's-buckie o' a mither. 1857 MRS. GASKELL *C. Bronte* ii. I. 17 One of those ne'er-do-well lads who seem to have a kind of magnetic power for misfortunes. 1872 JEAFFRESON *Brides & Bridals* I. ix. 132 A saucy, tippling, ne'er do-well fellow.

Hence **Ne'er-do-wellish** *a*; **Ne'er-do-wellism**.

1890 JEAN MIDDLEMASS *Two False Moves* I. xiii. 199 Only the rowdyish and ne'er-do-weelish. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Aug. 3/1 Drunkenness, ne'er-do-wellism [etc.].

Neere, -ness, neerhand, obs. ff. NEAR, etc.

Nees, obs. form of NESE, nose; NIECE.

Neese, variant of NEEZE *v.*, NESE, nose.

Neest, variant of *neist* NEXT; obs. form of NEST.

Neet, obs. f. NEAT *sb.*, NET, NIT; dial. f. NIGHT.

Neethur, -yr, obs. forms of NEITHER.

Neeve, variant of NIEVE, fist.

Neewe, obs. form of NEW.

Neeyng, obs. form of NEIGHING.

Neeze (nīz), *v.* Now *north. dial.* and *Sc.* Forms: 4-6 **nese**, 6 **nieze**, *Sc* **neys**, **nyse**, 6-9 **neese**, (7 **nees**), 6- **neeze**. [ME. *nēsen*, prob. ad. ON. *hnjósa* (Norw. *njosa*, *nysa*, Sw. *nysa*, Da. *nyse*) = OHG. *niosan* (G. *niesen*), MLG. *nēsen*, *neysen*. MDu. *niesen* (Du. *niezen*), prob. of imitative origin: cf. FNESE, SNEEZE.] To sneeze.

c 1340 *Nominale* (Skeat) 172 Man cowith and nesith. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 389 A man nesynge. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* c viij, When ye se yowre hawke Nesyng and Castyng wat thorogh her Nostrellis. 1544 PHAER *Regim. Life* (1553) A viij b, Ye must put in the nose of the pacient, pouder of pellitory of Spain..to make him to nese. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* xxviii (1636) 48 By eating of Mustard .. we are straightway .. provoked to neese. 1665 SPENCER *Vulg. Proph.* 96 When any one neezed they would venerate the noise as a kind of expression of the Deity inshrined in the head. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Neesing*, A Horse, whose Head being stopp'd..so that he cannot neeze. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* II. 343. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.* 1849- in northern dial glossaries (also Ches. and Shropsh.). 1870 J. NICHOLSON *Idylls* 64 A waff frae the door gars her 'neeze.

Hence **Neeze** *sb.*, a sneeze. *rare.*

1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 54 Circumgyring about his Weasand, [it] inforced him to a manly Neese. 1866 in *Banffsh. Gloss.* 1899 in *Cumbld. Gloss.*

† **Neeze-wort.** *Obs.* Also 6-7 **nese-**, (6 **niese-**, **nise-**), **neese-**. [ad. G. *nies(e)-wurz(el* or Du. *nies-wortel* (also *nieskruid*). see NEEZE *v.* and WORT.] A former book-name of HELLEBORE.

1548 TURNER *Names Herbs* (E. D. S.) 79 Veratrum, maye be called in englishe Nesewurte. *Ibid.* 80 The herbe . which hath bene hytherto taken for blacke Nisewurt, or Veratrum nigrum. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 347 This kinde of Hellebor is called..in English White Hellebor, Neseworte, and Lingwort. 1601 R. CHESTER *Love's Martyr* (1878) 13 First of the Neseworte, it doth driue away, And poysoneth troublesome Mice. 1629 PARKINSON *Paradd.* lxxxii. 346 White Ellebor, Neesewort or Neesing roote, because the powder of the roote is vsed to procure neesing. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. iv. 78.

Neezing (nīzin), *vbl. sb.* Forms: 4, 6 **nesing**, (5 **-ynge**, 6 **-yng**, **-inge**), 6 **nysynge**, **-ing**, **nies-**, **nising**, 6-7 **neesing**, (6 **-yng**, **kn-**), **neezing**. [f. NEEZE *v.*: cf. MDu. *niesinge*, MHG. *niesunge*.] Sneezing; a sneeze.

1382 WYCLIF *Job* xli. 9 His nesing [is] shynyng of fyr, and his eȝen as eȝelidis of morutid. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 389 A mervellous pestilence folowede ... pereschynge moche peple in yoskenge or nesynge. 1530 PALSGR. 247/2 Nesyng with the nose, *esternuement*. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* iv. 148 Nysynge also, provoked by arte, is convenient in thys case. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 194 The same roote put into the nose causeth Sternutation or niesing. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* iv. i, The spitting, the coughing, the laughter, the neesing. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 61 That..usage of praying for a Person upon neezing. 1676 *Gentleman's Jockey* 286 There be two other excellent helps for sick Horses, as Frictions and Neesings.

fig. 1647 H. MORE *Exorcismus* Wks. (Grosart) 178 You summer neezings..That fill the air with a quick fading fire.

attrib. 1622 S. WARD *Woe to Drunkards* (1627) 45 An Epidemicall disease, such as the..Neezing sicknesse.

† b. *Combs.* **neezing powder**, a powder used to cause sneezing, esp. that prepared from hellebore [cf. Du. *niespoeder*, G. *nies(e)pulver*]; **neezing root** or **wort** = NEEZE-WORT. *Obs.*

1544 PHAER *Regim. Life* (1560) S v, After that cause hym to nese .with a litle pellitory of spain, or *nesing pouder. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 84 A neesing powder made of the gall of a black cat. *a* 1657 R. LOVEDAY *Lett.* (1663) 22 The neezing-powder I take constantly, but have much adoe to perswade it to make me neeze. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 43/1 Little pellets .. of the blacke *neesinge roote. 1599 — tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 11/2 Whyte neesing roote. 1629 [see NEEZE-WORT]. 1598 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Yerva da ballestero*, *neesing-woorte, bearefoote, *Hellebore*. 1600 FULBECKE *1st. Pt. Parall.* 12 So neesingwort doth cure phrensie or madnesse.

‖ **Nef** (nef, nęf). Also 8-9 **neff**. [F. *nef* ship, etc. :—L. *nāvem*: cf. NAVE *sb.*[2]]

† 1. The nave of a church. Also *attrib.* *Obs.*

1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* i. 187 The Church is very spacious, the Nef or Body of it is round. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* (1766) 55 The long nef consists of a row of five cupolas. 1775 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 5 Nov., We saw the cathedral... The choir splendid...The Neff very high and grand.

2. (See quots.)

1834 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Helen* II. 192 Every officer of the household making reverential obeisance as they passed to the *Nef*,—the *Nef* being..a piece of gilt plate in the shape of the hull of a ship in which the napkins for the king's table are kept. 1886 WRIGHT *Dom. Manr. & Sent. Eng. Mid. Ages* 163 Of these ornaments, one of the most remarkable was the nef or ship—a vessel generally of silver which contained the salt-cellar, towel, &c., of the prince or great lord.

3. An incense-boat. Cf. NAVETTE.

1867 LADY HERBERT *Impress. Spain* (1868) 208 In the sacristy was..a nacre *nef* and some fine heads of saints.

Nef, obs. form of NEIF.

†Nefand, *a.* *Obs.* Also 5 **nephande.** [a. OF. *neph-*, *nef-*, *nefande*, or ad. L. *nefand-us*: see next.] = NEFANDOUS.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* vi. 26 Ye grete, horribyle, nephande, & detestable cryme. *Ibid.* vii. 32 The nephande deth of hir syd somtyme husband. 1616 SHELTON *Mirac. Ch. Rome* 198 Knowing what nefand abominations are practised.

Nefandous (nifæ·ndəs), *a.* [f. L. *nefand-us*, f. *ne-* not + *fandus* 'to be spoken', gerundive of *fāri* to speak: see -OUS.] Not to be spoken of; unmentionable; abominable, atrocious.

1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* (1645) 150 There was a complication of many nefandous crimes. 1708 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* VI. vii. (1852) 449 Sometimes he..belch'd out most nefandous blasphemies against the God of heaven. 1780 J. HOWIE *Faithful Contend.* Pref. 8 That wicked and nefandous act of Parliament. 1826 SOUTHEY *Vind. Eccl. Angl.* 108 That spirit of nefandous impiety with which it was .. carried on by the Monastic Orders. 1827 SIR H. TAYLOR *Isaac Comnenus* v. vi, 'Tis a foul offence, A most nefandous error.

Hence **Nefa·ndousness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

Nefarious (nifē·rĭəs), *a.* [f. L. *nefārius*, f. *nefas* wrong, impiety: see -OUS.] Wicked, iniquitous, villainous.

1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (1613), *Nefarious*, wicked, detestable. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 244 A man once observed to be nefarious, is hated and avoyded by all men. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 107 But the most nefarious kind of Bastards are they whom the Law stiles Incestuous Bastards. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 261 Those who, for the same nefarious purposes, have perverted every other part of learning. 1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 245 There wants a collection of dying speeches of nefarious governments. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Last Jrnls.* (1873) I. i. 6 Leading their flag to slaving dhows, so that it covers that nefarious traffic.

Hence **Nefa·riously** *adv.*, in a nefarious manner; **Nefa·riousness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 284 Nefariously..prophaning & penetrating our holy fathers nostrils. 1659 J. OWEN *Integr. Heb. & Grk. Text* Wks. 1853 XVI. 413 They have wickedly and nefariously corrupted the text. 1695 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) II. 90 The Bar, the Pulpit, and the Pr ss Nefariously combine To cry up an usurped pow'r. 1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* xxiv, It was nefariously unjust.

Nefast (nifæ·st), *a.* *rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *nefast-us*, f. *nefas*: cf. prec. and F. *néfaste*.] Nefarious.

1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* xlvi. If you really take for truth and life monsters so nefast and flagitious.

So **Nefa·stous** *a.* (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

Nefe, obs. f. NIEVE, fist; var. NEVE, nephew. **Nefen**, var. of NEVEN *v.* **Nefere**, obs. f. NEVER. **Neff(e**, obs. ff. NIEVE, fist. **Neffel**, obs. f. NEVEL *v.* **Neffew(e**, obs. ff. NEPHEW. **Neffow**, dial var. NIEVEFUL. **Nefre**, obs. f. NEVER.

†Nefresie. *Obs.* *rare*—[1]. [a. OF. *nefresie*, ad. med.L. *nefresis* for *nephritis*.] = NEPHRITIS.

1590 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* VII. xvii. (1639) 406 A particular bath, which is applyed for paines of the Nefresie.

Nefretick, obs. form of NEPHRITIC.

†Nefte. *Obs.* [a. Russ. нефть *neft'* or Pers. نفت *neft*: see NAPHTHA.] Naphtha.

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 400 This oyle is blacke, and is called Nefte. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 402 We saw..above thirty sources of Nefte, which is a kind of Medicinal Oil. 1698 J. CRULL *Muscovy* 48 Whole Rivulets of an Oily substance, by them call'd Nefte.

Neg, obs. form of NAG *sb.*[1], NIGH *a.*

†Negan(n)epant. *Obs.* Also **negani-.** [Of obscure etym.] Some kind of East Indian piece-goods imported in the 18th cent.

1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No 6388/2 The following Goods, viz. .. Negannepants, Taps-eils, .Perpetts, Welch Plains. 1757 tr. *Guyon's Hist. East Indies* II. 145. 560 neganepants. 1788 CLARKSON *Impolicy Slave Trade* 104 In the second class may be reckoned..Chelloes, Nicamees, Negampants.

†Negant. *Obs.* *rare.* [f. L. *negant-*, *negans*, pres. pple. of *negāre* to NEGATE.] One who denies; a negative proposition.

c 1560 W. KINGSMILL in Strype *Cranmer* (E. H. S.) II. 38 The affirmants..were almost treble so many as were the negants. 1654 Z. COKE *Logick* 116 The fight of Propositions both in quality and quantity, as is between an universal affirmant, and a particular negant.

Negar, negro: see NEGER. **Negarde**, obs. f. NIGGARD. **Negardshepe, negarship**, obs. ff. NIGGARDSHIP. **Negardy, -tie**, var. NIGGARDY.

Negate (nigē·t), *v.* [f. *negāt-*, ppl. stem of L. *negāre* to deny.] *trans.* To deny, negative; to deny the existence of; to destroy, nullify, render ineffective. (Freq. in recent use.)

[1623 COCKERAM II, To Deny, *negate.*] 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XV. 723 Understanding..establishes its quality as a real object, by negating the board on which it is drawn. 1874 *Contemp. Rev.* XXIII. 405 When the lower life asserts itself against the higher, the higher may consciously negate it. 1891 H. JONES *Browning* 207 Evolution not only postulates unity.., but it also negates all differences.

absol. 1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 642 Whatever negates is something, else no negation were possible.

Hence **Negated** *ppl. a.*, **Nega·tedness, Nega·ting** *ppl. a.*

1876 F. H. BRADLEY *Eth. Stud.* 118 Real pain is the feeling of the negatedness of the self. *Ibid.*, Where pain comes from the negated function. 1885 W. C. COUPLAND *Spir. Goethe's Faust* ii. 53 One of..a negating class of..beings.

Negatif(e, obs. forms of NEGATIVE.

Negation (nigē·ʃən). [a. F. *négation* (12th c.), or ad. L. *negātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *negāre* to say no, deny. Cf. It. *negazione*, Sp. *negacion*.]

1. The action of denying or of making a statement involving the use of 'no', 'not', 'never', etc. Also cons. *of*. (Sometimes passing into 2.)

1530 PALSGR. Introd. 42 In negation they use one of these thre wordes, *pas*, *point* or *mye*. 1550 BALE *Apol.* 23 b, But I founde therin no answere appoynted to be made..neyther by affyrmacion nor yet negacion. 1634 BP. HALL *Contempl., N. T.* iv. xvii, Not by way of negation, as if nothing were necessary but this; but by way of comparison. 1654 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* vi. (1661) 159 Our Negation is only of humane controverted additions. 1713 BERKELEY *Hylas & Phil.* ii. Wks 1871 I. 315, I superadd to this general idea the negation of all those particular things, qualities, or ideas. 1790 R. MERRY *Laurel of Liberty* (ed. 2) 13 O! better were it, ever to be lost In black Negation's sea. 1851 GLADSTONE *Gleaus.* (1879) IV. 7 This is the negation of God erected into a system of Government. 1875 H. JAMES *R. Hudson* (1879) III. 76 She made a gesture of negation.

b. An instance of this; a negative statement, doctrine, etc.; a refusal or contradiction; a denial *of* something.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 111 Some things there be which of custome I shake off, with a manifest negation. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. ii. 127 Why my negation hath no taste of madnesse. 1675 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* v. § 25. 183 Is a bare Negation sufficient to overturn the strength of a positive Assertion? 1726–31 TINDAL *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* (1743) VII. xvii. 127 To judge whether more credit were to be given to her bare negation than to their affirmation. 1797 BURKE *Let. Aff. Irel.* Wks. IX. 465 Our difference is only a negation of certain tenets of theirs. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* (Bohn) 164 Negations involve impediments not less formidable than sophistication. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. iv. 70 Villenage .. implied a negation of all rights in land and chattels.

c. As a term of Logic, opp. to AFFIRMATION 3.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* i. vii. 17 In this proposition the conclusion is a negation. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* ii. i. 88 A negation doeth but deprive and take away. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 105 The one is a thing being, the other a negation of the being thereof. 1725 WATTS *Logic* I. ii. § 6 A negation is the absence of that which does not naturally belong to the thing we are speaking of. 1788 REID *Aristotle's Logic* i. § 4. 14 Negation is the enunciation of one thing from another. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* v. 136 Negation is only the affirmation of difference or exclusion.

2. The absence or opposite of something which is actual, positive, or affirmative.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Sonl* II. iii. III. xviii, Rash man that dost inferre negation From thy dead eare, or non-experience. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 223 Not to will a mans salvation, is properly no act, but rather a negation of an act. 1673 KERSEY *Algebra* I. i. (1729) 6 This character—is a sign of Negation. *a* 1754 FIELDING *Remedy of Affliction* Wks. 1775 IX. 258 Death is nothing more than the negation of life. 1837 GOKING & PRITCHARD *Microgr.* 79 Some compound of black (which implies a negation of colour). 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) I. xxi. 492 Death in this case would be simply the sudden negation of life.

3. A negative or unreal thing, a nonentity; a thing whose essence consists in the absence of something positive.

1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* Pref. 5 Meer Negations, and simple Privations, as Death, Ignorance, Blindness, and the like. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Old Benchers*, Next to him was old Barton—a jolly negation. 1893 HUXLEY *Evolution & Eth.* ii. 65 Though reduced to a hypostatized negation, Brahma was not to be trusted.

Hence **Nega·tional** *a.*, negative, using or involving negation.

1865 D. W. THOMPSON *Odds & Ends* iii. 6 We can but imperfectly describe the conditions of its actuality by negational terms. 1882 C. E. TURNER in *Macm. Mag.* Apr. 484/1 Bazaroff..should profess exclusively negational and abolitionary doctrines.

Negationist (nigē·ʃənist). [f. prec. + -IST.] One who uses negation; esp. one who merely denies accepted beliefs without advancing anything positive in their place.

1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* 423 The German Negationist who makes thought the all. 1882 BAIN *J. S. Mill* 140 In everything characteristic of the creed of Christendom he was a thorough-going negationist.

Negatism. *rare*—[1]. Negativism.

1885 *American* IX. 297 She has Goethe's detestation of antagonism and negatism.

Negative (ne·gătiv), *sb.* Also 4 **-ife, -yfe.** [f. next, or a. F. *négative* (13th c.).]

I. †1. a. A negative command, a prohibition.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 234 O if God so scharply biddes pese negatifes..., who are more heretikes pen pese pat done hit ageynes hym? 1581 W. CHARKE in *Confer.* iv. (1584) Ee iv b, The text Deut. 6. hath the negatiue, Thou shalt serue no strange gods.

b. A negative statement or proposition; a negative mode of stating anything.

1567 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* v. xv. § 1. 379 By a like Negative Chrysostome saithe,..'This tree neither..Paule planted .. nor God encreased'. 1581 W. CHARKE in *Confer.* iv. (1584) Ee j b, Your affirmatiue is contrarie to the holy Ghostes.. negatiue, Not of workes. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 177 The first, is an vniversall affirmatiue. The third, is a particular negatiue. 1658 BRAMHALL *Conver. Bps.* vii. 155 First to accuse us of Forgery, and then to put us to prove a Negative. 1736 GRAY *Let.* in *Poems* (1775) 7 Almost all the employment of my hours may be best explained by negatives. 1771 *Junius*, *Lett.* xliv. (1788) 232 I am not bound to prove a negative. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 12 Almost all we are in a position to say, concerning spiritual influence, consists of negatives. 1876 TAIT *Rec. Adv. Phys. Sci.* iii. (ed. 2) 69 The consequent establishment of a definite and scientifically useful negative.

c. A negative reply or answer; †a denial or refusal. *Negative pregnant*: see PREGNANT.

1571 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* II. ix. (1633) 113 Who was the messenger? where are the letters? convince my negative. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) 61 A false asseveration usually winneth more beleefe than two verifying negatives can resettle. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. ii. 12 Such-like consenting negatives. 1784 COWPER *Ep. J. Hill* 22 Dreading a negative, and overawed Lest he should trespass. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. The.* 516 Appearances that give the most direct negative to the Neptunian system. 1892 T. HARDY *Tess* liii, He asked his father if she had applied for any money during his absence. His father returned a negative.

2. A negative word or particle; a negative term.

? *a* 1580 in *Lyly's Wks.* (1902) III. 462 In womens mouthes in case of lone no. no negative will prove. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* v. i. 24 If your foure negatives make your two affirmatives, why then the worse for my friends. 1641 W. CARTWRIGHT *Lady-Errant* I. ii, Because two Negatives make an Affirmative. 1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 160 Two Negatives, or two Adverbs of Denying do in English affirm. 1827 *Gentl. Mag.* XCVII. i. 498 Double negatives were commonly used to strengthen the negation in the time of Shakespeare. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xi, The remark was rendered somewhat obscure..by reason..of a redundancy of negatives. 1870 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* iii. 22 Negatives signify the absence of the same qualities.

3. The right to refuse consent to a proposed measure; a right of veto. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* v. xv 445 The meanest person amongst them having a Negative in all their consultations. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 36 The Parliament..have a Negative upon any Law that the Lord Lieutenant and Council shall offer to the King. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 156 We may apply to the royal negative..what Cicero observes of the negative of the Roman tribunes. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 505 Each branch of the legislature has a negative upon the other.

†b. A negative or adverse vote. *Obs.*

1654 *Clarke Papers* (Camden) III. 11 The most part of the last weeke was spent about the qualifications of Electors ..and many negatives passed upon them. 1683 TEMPLE *Mem.* Wks. 1720 I. 462 The House of Commons pass'd another Negative upon the Debate for Money. 1708 KENNETT in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 256 A Majority of the Aldermen. put a negative upon the not on for printing his sermon. 1743 PITT in Almon *Anecd.* (1792) I. v 131 If we put a negative upon this question, it may awaken our ministers out of their deceitful dream.

4. *The negative*: a. The side, position, or aspect of a question, which is opposed to the affirmative or positive.

1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Fam. Love* 5 b, Our Papistes, which can not abide an Argument drawen from the Negative. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. (1634) 486 Whether Nebonassar were an Astrologer or no, I cannot tell; it is hard to maintaine the negative. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* 336 The Negative to this was often broacht, and disputed. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* I. i. 3 The Positive and the Negative are set before the Mind for it's Choice, and it chuses the Negative. 1865 C. J. VAUGHAN *Plain Words* vi. (1866) 99 Let the negative have its positive.

†b. The capacity of refusal. *Obs.* *rare*—[1].

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 94 Full little was he as yet aware of that the negative might have place in a courteous Lady.

5. *In the negative*: †a. In the face *of*, in opposition to, something. *Obs.* *rare*—[1].

1598 MARWOOD *Lawes Forest* xxiii. § 3 (1615) 219 Although that this Statute of *Charta de Foresta* were made in the negative of the Law and vsage that was before.

†b. On the negative side of a question. *Obs.*

1634 RAINBOW *Labour* (1635) 7 In the Negative, the inconvenience of the Object must deterre us. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. vii. (1686) 20 A Testimony is of no illation in the Negative. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy. round World* (1699) 485 After all, I will not be peremptory in the Negative.

c. On the side of, in favour of, or with the effect of, rejecting a proposal or suggestion.

1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Wars* v. 109 It was carried by most voices in the negative. 1654 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 84 There were 120 for the affirmative ..and 150 in the negative that it should not be determined. 1711 *Fingall MSS.* in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 144 The majority of votes carryed it in the negative. 1750 BEAWES *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 53 It was resolved in the Negative. 1803 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) II. 321 If that should be determined in the negative.

d. With denial or negation; negatively; of a negative character.

1648 NETHERSOLE *Pref. for Peace* 6 To the three first I should make a short Answer in the Affirmative, to the fourth in the Negative. 1746 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 137 They unanimously answered in the negative. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 65 The grave doctor answers me in the affirmative; the reverent sergeant replies in the negative. 1871 H. AINSWORTH *Tower Hill* I. iv, Cromwell replied in the negative. 1875 SCHIVERNER *Lect. Text N. Test.* 7 The answer might well be looked for in the negative.

†6. a. One who takes the negative side. *Obs.*

1649 *Bounds Publ. Obed.* (1650) 10 Nothing ought in this case to be concluded against the negatives, though fewer in number. 1673 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 160 After great contest, there were no other Negatives but these two.

†b. A negative heretic (see quot.). *Obs.* *rare.*

1732 CHAMBERS tr. *Limborch's Hist. Inquis.* II. 205 Such as have confessed their Heresy, and are impenitent, and Negatives, viz. such who are convicted by a sufficient number of witnesses, and yet deny their Crime.

II. 7. a. The opposite or negation *of* something. *rare.*

1387-8 T. Usk *Test. Love* III. ii. (Skeat) I. 92 Badde is nothing els but absence or negative of good, as derkenesse is absence or negative of light. 1882 Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxix. 19 As the one prays to see, the other deprecates the negative of seeing.

b. A negative quality or characteristic.

1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* II. § 25 Which good qualifications were allayed by another negative, he did love nobody else. 1770 *Junius Lett.* xxxvi. (1788) 196 You have now added the last negative to your character.

c. *Alg.* A negative quantity.

1706 W. Jones *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 35 To Add a Negative, is to take away a Positive. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Negative sign*, The square root of a negative implies an imaginary quantity.

d. One devoid *of* some quality. *rare*—1.

1813 *Examiner* 1 Feb. 73/2 Those negatives of feeling and thought who..call themselves people of fashion.

e. *Austral.* A shaft yielding no gold.

1864 J. Rogers *New Rush, Miner's Melody* 56 So we'll laugh at all negatives And on high our anchor cast.

8. *Photogr.* A print made on specially prepared glass or other transparent substance by the direct action of light, in which the lights and shadows of nature are reversed, and from which positive prints are made.

1853 W. H. T. *Photogr. Manip.* (ed. 2) 14 Fifth operation. Fixing the negative. 1859 Jephson & Reeve *Brittany* 88 We were only making what were called negatives on glass. 1867 Brothers in G. F. Chambers *Astron.* 698 From the small negative a positive on glass must be made.

fig. 1892 Stevenson & L. Osbourne *Wrecker* x. 162 A negative of a street scene .. rose in my memory with not a feature blurred.

attrib. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech* 1521/1 *Negative-bath*, the bath-holder..used to contain the nitrate of silver solution. 1884 *Ibid.* Suppl. 632/2 *Negative Rack*, a frame for holding glass negatives to drip. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 24 A large negative closet off the studio.

9. The negative plate or metal in a voltaic battery.

1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 368 Negative depolarized by jet of steam. *Ibid.* 369 Negative rotated by a crank.

Negative (ne·gătiv), *a.* Also 5 -yff, 6 -yfe, -yve. [ad. F. *neagtif, -ive*, (13th c.), or late L. *negātīv-us* : see Negate *v.* and -ive.]

I. † 1. Of persons : Making denial of something. *Obs rare.*

c 1400 *Beryn* 2068 And he had mysseyd onys, or els I-seyd nay,..then he had been negatyff. *Ibid.* 2606 To 3ew that were negatyff, the lawe wold graunte anoon. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 274 If thou wilt confesse, or else be impudently negative, To haue nor Eyes nor Eares nor Thought. 1736 Chandler *Hist. Persec* 208 Negative hereticks are such, who being .convicted of some heresy before an Inquisitor, yet will not confess it.

2. Expressing, conveying, or implying negation or denial.

1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xxxiv. (Percy Soc.) 110 By the comyn wytte to be affyrmatyve Or by decernynge to be negatyve. 1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* vii. 5 So must the negatyve woord (not) bee supplyed. 1579 Fulke *Heskins' Parl.* 89 Hee did..beate doune the proclaymers negatiue argumentes. 1649 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) I. 146 There are two negative conclusions which seeme necessary. 1670 Clarendon *Dial.* Tracts (1727) 333, I long to see a good negative Catechism of religion. 1791 Burke *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 186 Their negative declaration obliges me to have recourse to the books which contain positive doctrines. 1803 J. Marshall *Const. Opin.* (1839) 22 Affirmative words are often .. negative of other objects than those affirmed. 1850 Grote *Greece* II. lxviii. (1862) VI. 138 It is by Plato that the negative and indirect vein of Sokratês has been worked out. 1891 Ld. Coleridge in *Law Times Rep.* LXV. 581/1 The negative statement that the 6 Geo. 4, c. 129, is not now on this subject the governing statute.

b. *spec.* in *Logic*, of propositions, etc., or names.

1551 T. Wilson *Logike* (1580) 24 If one of the Propositions be particular, or negatiue, the conclusion is particular, or negatiue. 1628 T. Spencer *Logick* 92 In this Chapter .. wee must handle negatiue contraries. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* I. iv. 16 Names, called Negative; which are notes to signifie that a word is not the name of the thing in question. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* II. viii. § 5 We have negative Names, which stand not directly for positive Ideas, but for their Absence, such as *Insipid, Silence, Nihil*, etc. 1725 Watts *Logic* III. i, The Foundations of all negative Conclusions. 1846 Mill *Logic* I. ii. § 6 Negative names are employed whenever we have occasion to speak collectively of all things other than some thing or class of things. 1870 Jevons *Elem. Logic* vii. 63 A negative proposition .. asserts a difference or discrepancy.

3. a. Of commands, statutes, etc. : Prohibitory.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 238 b, All the commaundementes of the seconde table, that be negatyue. 1596 Bacon *Max. & Use Com. Law* II. (1635) 14 But the Statute of Mag. Char. Cap. II. 5 is negative against it. *a* 1721 Ken *Divine Love* Wks. (1838) 261 Keep my love watchful .., that in thy negative precepts I may continually resist evil. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. i. 137 A few negative statutes, whereby abuses, perversions, or delays of justice..are restrained.

b. Expressing refusal to do something ; refusing consent to a proposal or motion.

1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 592 Malcolme .. Wald nocht consent, .. And gaif to him ane ansuer negatiue. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 194 They .. yealded to his request, notwithstanding my negatiue voyce. 1621 T. Williamson tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 56 Hee gaue his negatiue voyce and crossed the treatie of a dishonourable peace. 1681 H. Neville *Plato Rediv.* 125 But for this point of the Negative Vote, it is possible [etc.].

c. Able to impose a veto. Now *rare.*

1648-9 *Eikon Bas.* vi. (1662) 20 Denying me any power of a Negative voice as King. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 287 P 5, I do not find that the Consuls had ever a Negative Voice in the passing of a Law. 1775 De Lolme *Eng. Const.* II. xvii. (1784) 263 To make use, even once, of its negative voice.

d. quasi-*adv.* Negatively, on the negative side.

1868 Maidment *Bk. Sc. Pasquils* 238 This cherub..swore negative.., much to the astonishment of Fountainhall. 1897 *Daily News* 7 May 3/2 Twenty-five of the Senators voting negative are free silver advocates.

† 4. Opposed (*to* a measure). *Obs. rare.*

1642 Sir E. Dering *Sp. on Relig.* xvi. 71, I am so fixed negative. *Ibid.* 88 That I may as negative to this bill, be poasted up [etc.].

II. 5. Characterized by the absence, instead of the presence, of distinguishing features ; devoid of, or lacking in, distinctly positive attributes.

In very common use in the 19th century.

1565 T. Stapleton *Fortr. Faith* 103*, I will not labour to recite euery particular of their negatiue religion. 1642 in Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* V. § 49 His discharge was but negative. 1647 Clarendon *ibid.* II. § 25 A man who .. was thought to be made choice of only for his negative qualities. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacra* III. i. § 5 How ever positive we apprehend it, yet we alwaies apprehend it in a negative way. 1702 *Eng. Theophrastus* 249 No better than a negative traitor to his country. 1788 Priestley in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 15 The positive evidence of actually finding a substance is always more conclusive than the negative one, of not finding it. 1801 Fuseli in *Lect. Paint.* II. (1848) 383 He contented himself with a negative colour. 1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 769 The negative prescription..not only presumes the debt to have been extinguished [etc.]. 1873 Spencer *Stud. Sociol.* x. 259 These negative causes of dissatisfaction are joined with the positive cause indicated.

6. In *Algebra*, denoting quantities which are to be subtracted from other quantities, or which are taken as indicating a subtraction from zero ; marked by the sign —.

1673 Kersey *Algebra* I. 269 A negative Root (which Cartesius calls a false Root) expresseth a Quantity whose Denomination is opposite to an affirmative, as -5 or -20. 1727-38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Quantity*, Negative or privative quantities are those less than nothing. 1753 *Ibid.*, *Supp.* s.v., Negative powers arise from the division of any power of a quantity, by a greater power of the same quantity. 1768 Horsley in *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 101, $d+9 = 1$ cannot be ; because d would be negative. 1798 Hutton *Course Math.* (1807) II. 282 The fluxion of any negative integer power of a variable quantity. 1842 Gwilt *Archit.* § 611 We immediately perceive that those powers are negative whose exponents are odd numbers. 1885 Watson & Burbury *Math. The. Electr. & Magn.* I. 25 Every possible spherical harmonic function of negative integral degree.

b. *Negative sign*, the sign — used to mark a negative quantity. Also applied to a sign used in the Sanskrit alphabet (see quot. 1851).

1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Negative Quantities* in Algebra, are such as have before them the Negative Sign. 1743 Emerson *Fluxions* 164 The negative Sign only shews that the Curvature increases. 1823 Mitchell *Dict. Math. & Phys. Sci.*, *Negative index*, of a logarithm, are those which are affected with a negative sign. 1851 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* V. 86 When the word closes with a consonant, there is a peculiar negative sign to be affixed to the consonant to show that no vowel follows.

7. Applied to that form of electricity which is produced by friction upon resin, wax, gutta-percha or similar substances, as distinguished from that produced by rubbed glass, which is called *positive.*

1755 B. Martin *Mag. Arts & Sci.* 322 What they had observed of positive and negative Electricity. 1770 Priestley in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 194, I could not find that either positive or negative electricity was communicated to the insulated tube. 1860 G. Prescott *Electr. Telegr.* 11 The one of the fluids we call positive, or vitreous electricity; the other, negative, or resinous. 1873 F. Jenkin *Electr. & Magn.* i. § 8 It is found invariably that equal quantities of positive and negative electricity are produced.

transf. 1755 B. Martin *Mag. Arts & Sci.* 303 This positive and negative Doctrine of Electricity.

b. Characterized by the presence or production of negative electricity.

1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 55 Electricity..produces this effect particularly by what is called the negative bath. 1837 Whewell *Hist. Induct. Sci.* (1857) III. 137 An alkali was separated on the negative plates. 1860 G. Prescott *Electr. Telegr.* 22 These extremities are termed poles ; the former the negative, and the latter the positive pole of the pile. 1873 F. Jenkin *Electr. & Magn.* xxii. § 3 These currents may be either positive or negative ; that is to say, they may be sent from the copper or zinc pole of the battery.

c. Chemically opposed *to* something.

1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Proc. Met. U. S.* 611 Iron is also negative to gold under this condition.

8. Reckoned in an opposite direction to the positive ; falling on the other side of the point from which the positive is measured.

1802-12 Bentham *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) IV. 61 Separated from argument, the value of such opinion will not simply be nothing, but negative. 1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* (Bohn) 141 The subtraction will be the same, whether we call the capital negative debt, or the debt negative capital. 1831 Brewster *Optics* xvii. 147 The axis is called..in the second case a negative axis of double refraction. *c* 1865 J. Wylde in *Circ. Sci.* I. 79/2 The optic axes are respectively positive and negative when the extraordinary ray is bent either to or from the geometrical axis of the crystal. 1893 Sir R. Ball *Story of Sun* 170 If the Sun's axis lie to the right..then the position angle is regarded as negative.

b. Proceeding or tending in an opposite direction to that regarded as positive.

1831 Brewster *Optics* xxv. 215 The double refraction is negative in relation to the axes to which the doubly refracted ray is perpendicular. 1875 Bennett & Dyer tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 677 Both positive and negative heliotropism. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 313/1 Spherical aberration of a negative character.

9. a. *Negative crystal*, (*a*) a crystal in which the index of refraction is greater for the ordinary than the extraordinary ray ; (*b*) a crystalliform cavity in a mineral mass.

1831 Brewster *Optics* xxii. 196 Those produced by the positive crystals..though to the eye they differ in no respect from those of negative crystals, yet they possess different properties. 1882 Geikie *Text-bk. Geol.* 96 Such a space defined by crystallographic contours is a negative crystal.

b. *Negative eye-piece* : (see quot. 1867).

1831 Brewster *Optics* xliii. 361 This eyepiece is called the negative eyepiece. 1867 G. F. Chambers *Astron.* 617 A negative eye-piece consists .. of a plano-convex lenses, the convex sides of both being..turned towards the object-glass. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1521/1 The Huyghenian, or negative eye-piece..is the usual combination of lenses at the eye-end of a telescope or microscope.

10. *Photogr.* Characterized by a reversal of the lights and shadows of the actual object, scene, etc.

1840 Herschel in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* IV. 206 In order to avoid circumlocution the author employs the terms positive and negative to express respectively pictures in which the lights and shades are the same as in nature, and in which they are opposite. 1841 Fox Talbot *Spec. Patent* No. 8842. 5 The portrait..is a negative one, and from this a positive copy may be obtained. 1853 *Fam. Herald* 3 Dec. 510/1 Having obtained negative pictures on both glass and paper. 1867 Brothers in G. F. Chambers *Astron.* 698 The negative or positive copy having been placed the wrong way.

fig. 1858 O. W. Holmes *Aut. Breakf.-t.* xi. 109 Books are the negative pictures of thought.

Negative (ne·gătiv), *v.* [f. prec.]

1. *trans.* a. *U. S.* To reject (a person proposed for some office).

1706 [see *Negatived* below]. 1720 S. Sewall *Diary* 26 May, The Govr. consented to the Choice of the Councillours, having Negativ'd Col. Byfield and Dr. Clarke. 1760 T. Hutchinson *Hist. Mass.* I. (1765) 10 Disputes..caused him to insist upon his right of negativing the speaker. 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* IV. xxv. 6 Negativing six of the ablest 'friends of the people' in the board.

b. *U. S.* To veto (a bill, law, etc.).

1749 *Col. Rec. Connect.* (1876) IX. 453 It would..Invest the Governor..with a power to negative all acts that should be passed in our Assembly. 1834 D. Webster *Sp. in Senate* 18 Mar. 12 We passed a bill for such a recharter, through both Houses, two years ago, but it was negatived by the President. 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* II. iii. 18 (Funk), Madison struggled to confer on the national legislature the right to negative at its discretion any state law whatever.

2. To reject, set aside (a proposal, suggestion, motion, etc.) ; to refuse to accept or entertain.

1778 Earl Malmesbury *Diaries & Corr.* I. 194 Having..obtained..the outlines of a treaty, the negativing it..would not carry with it [etc.]. 1812 *Examiner* 11 May 297/1 The Resolutions..were negatived without a division. 1861 Mrs. H. Wood *East Lynne* I. ix. 120 Something was said about a fly, but Miss Carlyle negatived it. 1879 E. K. Bates *Egypt. Bonds* I. vii. 140 O'Grady negatives the idea so decidedly that there is no appeal.

b. To refuse to countenance (a claim, etc.).

1788 J. Powell *Devises* (1827) II. 89 Claim of the heir negatived in Noel *v.* Lord Henley. 1833 Coleridge *Table-t.* 16 Aug., Taxation..implies compact, and negatives any right to plunder.

3. To disprove ; to show to be false.

1790 Paley *Horæ Paul.* i. 6 By ancient testimony..they are negatived and excluded. 1836-41 Brande *Chem.* (ed. 5) 158 The inference..is negatived, in regard to mercury at least, by substituting that metal for the cold water. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xlii. (1856) 381 All our reasonings seemed to be negatived by the results. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LII. 625/1 A plaintiff..must also negative contributory negligence in himself.

b. To deny, contradict.

1812 *Examiner* 7 Sept. 570/2 An affidavit..negativing the keeping..any horse..by Mr. Weddall. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* L. 177/2 An affidavit categorically negativing the statements in the libel.

4. To render ineffective, neutralize.

1837 Miss Pardoe *City of Sultan* (1855) 225 The next eruption may lay waste his lands, and negative his labour. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 16 Sept. (Cassell), The wash..was happily negatived by the inert hull of the..barge.

5. To take a negative photograph of. *nonce-use.*

1894 Sala *London up to Date* ii. 17, I doubt whether any male creature..would care much about being focussed, negatived, and positived in that apparel.

Hence **Ne·gatived** *ppl. a.*, **Ne·gativing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1706 S. Sewall *Diary* 6 June, Instead of the Negativ'd were chosen B. Brown [etc.]. 1776 in F. Chase *Hist. Dartmouth Coll.* (1891) I. 657 A negativing body over those that form the laws. 1777 Mme. D'Arblay *Early Diary* (1889) II. 194 Had he persisted..I could never have consented, however pained by perpetual negativing. 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* (1861) 256 Your weighty men, though slow to devise, being always great at 'negativing'. 1895 Zangwill *Master* 430 He saw her as in her later guise, stern, sorrowful, negativing.

Negatively (ne·gătivli), *adv.* [f. Negative *a.* + -ly 2.] In a negative manner.

1. By way of negation or denial ; in the negative ; on the negative side.

c 1599 R. Hall *Life Fisher* in *F.'s Wks.* (E. E. T. S.) II. p. lxiii, Being againe negatively answered by the counsell of the queenes side, all seemed to rest vpon proof. 1570

BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. vii. 17 The mathematicall artes..for the most part vse to conclude affirmatiuely, and not negatiuely. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* iii. 46 Now to the question. I answer negatiuely. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xvii. 195 We will describe Contentment first negatively. 1574 tr. *Scheffer's Laplaud* vi. 15 Negatively we may pass sentence and conclude they were not Swedes. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* Ded., Negatively, at least, I may be allowed to say [etc.]. 1794 BURKE *Sp. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. XV. 420 He has told you here indeed negatively, that he did not know [etc.]. 1812 LD. ELLENBOROUGH in *Examiner* 28 Dec. 832/2 The annuity did not appear, negatively, in the Prince's household accounts. 1845 STODDART *Gram.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* I. 169/1 It is negatively asserted that virtue cannot be hurt. 1856 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. iv. 84, I can confirm this statement negatively, for I have seen no trace of personal servitude in the numerous accounts.

b. In a manner indicating refusal.

1804 EUGENIA DE ACION *Tale without Title* II. 166 Telling her she looked so negatively at that period, that he would not then attend to her decision.

†2. With incapacity of being the opposite. *Obs.*

1622 R. HARRIS *God's Goodness* 17 Preserving or conserving Mercy in the first sense is Negatiuely endlesse, that is, vncapable of end. 1670 R COKE *Disc. Trade* Ded., A man negatively blind, cannot be made to perceive things which are only visible.

3. With negative electricity.

1747 FRANKLIN *Wks.* (1840) V. 186 Hence have arisen some new terms among us; we say B is electrized positively; A, negatively. 1787 CAVALLO in *Phil Trans.* LXXVIII. 14 This plate A being now electrified negatively. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 412/1 When mercury is negatively electrified in a solution of ammonia. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 133 The phial..would..be charged negatively. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 48 A negatively electrified particle.

4. In a negative manner or direction.

1789 WARING in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 175 The preceding co-efficients..are to be taken negatively or affirmatively, as *s* is an even or an odd number. 1832 MACGILLIVRAY *Travs. & Res. Humboldt* ii. 37 The visibility of mountains which are only negatively perceived. 1862 SIR B BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* II. iii. 95 The opium-taker is only negatively mischievous to society. 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegr.* 41 The poles will all be 'negatively rotated', or moved to the right.

Ne·gativeness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The fact or quality of being negative; negativity.

1827 HARE *Guesses* (1859) 314 Self-conceit .. delights in negativeness, far more than in anything positive and real. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* i, There was a certain uniform negativeness of expression which had the effect of a mask.

Negativism (ne·gätiviz'm). [f. as prec. + -ISM.] The doctrines of a negationist; doctrine characterized by denial.

1824 in *Mem. F. Perthes* (1856) II. xx. 295 The superlative of positivism is a bedlamite: of negativism a cipher. 1875 *Athenæum* No. 1949. 312/3 The negativism which Comte calls positivism. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* 208 The inundation of Europe by the literature of negativism and repudiation.

Ne·gativist. [-IST.] = NEGATIONIST.

1873 L. STEPHEN *Ess. Freethinking* 190 A positivist, or a negativist, or a materialist *a* 1876 M. COLLINS *Th. in Garden* (1880) I. 271 The atheists and negativists of the day fondly fancy..they would produce a perfect civilisation.

Negativity (negätiˈviti). [f. as prec. + -ITY.] The fact or quality of being negative.

1860 in WORCESTER (citing *Eclectic Review*). 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. i. 31 The negativity or destructive interference of the universal process. 1882 *Nature* 12 Jan. 258 Sudden negativity of under surface. 1899 J. CAIRD *Fundam. Ideas Chr.* II. ix. 13 That universal negativity or nothingness which pertains to all finite agents alike.

Negativo-, combining form of NEGATIVE *a.*, in *negativo affirmative, -positive.*

1726 COLSON in *Phil Trans* XXXIV. 162 Common Numbers may be reduced to negativo-affirmative Numbers a great variety of Ways. 1899 *Month* Dec. 614 We get the idea by a negativo-positive process; or, to speak more exactly, the idea is a negativo-positive one.

Negator (nĭgē·tər). [a. L. *negātor*, agent-n. f. *negāre*: see NEGATE *v.*] One who denies; *spec.* a member of a sect of Russian anarchists.

1805 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* VIII. 241 The grand inflictor and grand negator—one who in doing or denying stands nearly unmatched. 1838 *Science* XI. 178 One such [sect] calls itself the 'Negators', and its members keep themselves aloof from all men.

Negatory (ne·gătŏri), *a.* Also 6-7 -orie. [ad. F. *négatoire* or late L. *negātōrius*: see NEGATE *v.* and -ORY.] Of the nature of negation.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong. Negatoire, vne action negatoire*, a negatorie action. 1611 COTGR., *Negatoire*, negatorie, inficiatorie, negatiue, denying. [Hence in Blount, Phillips, and Bailey.] 1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* III. 86, I on the morrow must overcloud her arrival. by my negatory intelligence. 1850 THACKERAY *Let. in Westm. Gas.* (1902) 10 July 4/3 A negatory nod of his honest .. old head. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 362 Mere aggressive and negatory criticism.

Negatyfe, etc., obs. forms of NEGATIVE.

†**Nege**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *negāre*: cf. *renege*, RENEGUE *v.*] *trans.* To deny.

1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Gaag* 147 False Christians .. That neged as necessary unto salvation, workes, and observing of the Law.

Negebure, obs. form of NEIGHBOUR.

Neger (nĭ·gəɹ). Now *north. dial.* and *Sc.* Forms: 6-7 (9) **neager**, 6 (9) **neeger**, 7 **negar**, 7, 9 **negre**, 9 **negur**, 7- **neger**. [ad. F. *nègre*, ad. Sp. *negro* NEGRO. So Du., G., Da., Sw. *neger*.]

1. A negro, a nigger.

1587 *MS. Robert Lang* (Brit. Mus.), There were also in her 400 neegers, whome they had taken to make slaves. 1599 MINSHEU s.v. *Cacudla*, Vpon Moores or Neagers, and on other malefactors. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* iv. 126 A dutch man of warre that sold vs twenty Negars. 1686 in *Annals of Albany* (1850) II. 91 The court have ordered ye said neger Hercules to be whipt throw ye towne. 1729 GAY *Polly* III. Wks. (1772) 197, I don't see .. why we should be commanded by a Neger. 1794 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Ellen* I. 17 She was sure the strangers were negers. 1829 B. HALL *Trav. N. Amer.* II. 77 Entering into social intercourse with a 'negur.'

attrib. and *Comb.* 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* 51 The outward medicine is a thing they call Negre-oyle, and 'tis made in Barbary. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 461 Sporting themselves with negre nosed Dogs. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2501/4 A Neager Boy, about 14 years old. 1831 TREFAWNY *Adv. Younger Son* II. 90 As to poor negur man, I saw his carcase to-day.

2. (See quot.)

1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. II. 565 These aphides have their enemies in the..ladybird, and its progeny the neger.

Hence †**Ne·gerous** *a.*, barbarous. **Ne·gery** [ad. Du. *negerij*], a negro village or compound.

1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* VII. lxxix, Which to prevent the Negerous Lady takes The young Absyrtes. 1814 W. BROWN *Hist. Propag. Chr.* App. (1823) 708, In some of the negerys the people had still retained their idols.

Negh, obs. form of EYE *sb*

Negh, nez, obs. forms of NIGH *a.* and *adv.*

Negh(e, obs. forms of NIGH *v.*

Negh(e)bur, obs. forms of NEIGHBOUR.

Neghe, obs. form of NINE.

Neghnesse, obs. form of NIGHNESS.

Neght, obs. form of NIGHT.

Negh(t)som: see NIGHSOME *a. Obs.*

Neglect (nĭgle·kt), *sb.* [ad. L. *neglect-us* (rare), f. the ppl. stem *neglect-*: see next.]

1. The fact of disregarding, slighting, or paying no attention to, a person, etc.; the fact or condition of being treated in this way; †an instance of this, a slight.

1588 SHAKS *L. L. L.* III. 204 It is a plague That Cupid will impose for my neglect Of his almighty .. might. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* v. iv. 188 The Duke hath put on a Religious life, And throwne into neglect the pompous Court. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* 179 Unable to make him think himself happy, as long as he could not neglect a Captives neglect of him. 1670 R MONTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 466 He complained [of] .several neglects on M[onsieu]r['s] part towards him. 1711 PRIOR *Henry & Emma* 616 Rescue my poor remains from vile neglect 1797 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 435 Neglect, contumely, and insult, were never the ways of keeping friends.

b. Disregard *of*, or with respect to, something; †indifference.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lvii. § 1 How easily neglect and careless regard of so heauenly mysteries may follow. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 51 P 1 Orlando .. also had a Neglect whether Things became him or not. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* III. (1724) I. 512 Tho' the Duke sent the offer of pardon to them it was refused with great neglect. 1862 SPENCER *First Princ.* I. iv. § 26 (1875) 90 Assuming that consciousness contains nothing but limits and conditions; to the entire neglect of that which is limited and conditioned.

2. Want of attention to what ought to be done; the fact of leaving something undone or unattended to; negligence. Also const *of*.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* v. iv. 90 My master charg'd me to deliuer a ring to Madam Siluia: which (out of my neglect) was neuer done. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 510 Without blame, Or our neglect, we lost her as we came. 1683 TEMPLE *Mem.* Wks. 1720 I. 459 This he made good, dying with Neglect upon a Fit of the Gout. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 456 This .. offends me more Than in a churchman slovenly neglect And rustic coarseness would. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v., Officers or soldiers convicted of neglect of duty, are punishable at the discretion of a court martial. 1821-2 SHELLEY *Chas. I*, II. 76 Our royal forests, Whose limits, from neglect, have been o'ergrown. 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd.* I. 91 Everybody fancies that his own neglect will do no harm.

b. An instance of negligence; an omission or oversight. Now *rare.*

1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 316 The neglects committed in the disposition, are discovered by the lightsomenesse of the things themselves. 1698 [R. FERGUSON] *View Eccles.* 34 It would be matter of Enquiring how he came in and by what neglects he escapes being cast out. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. ii. 39 Neglects from Inconsiderateness, want of Attention, .. are often attended with Consequences .. as dreadful as any active Misbehaviour. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 340 A province .. gradually recovering from the effects of Mahratta ravages and neglects.

c. *In neglect of*, in default of. *rare*—1.

1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* I. ix. 41 They forfeited double the sum, to be paid by themselves or their sureties; and, in neglect of this, they and their sureties were imprisoned.

d. (See quot.)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 495 *Neglect*, a charge not exceeding £3, from the wages of a seaman, in the Complete Book, for any part of the ship's stores lost overboard, or damaged, from his gross carelessness.

†**Negle·ct**, *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *neglect-us*, pa. pple. of *neglegĕre*: see next.]

1. Neglected.

1530 TINDALE *Answ. More* Wks. (1573) 276/2 And then because it should not be neglect or left undone, an higher officer .. came about . at tymes conuenient. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc* Pref. (1573) 7 The Romane Empire.. laye negleete without an Emperoure. 1586 ? BRYSKETT *Thestylis* 96 Her haire hung lose, neglect, about her shoulders twaine. 1724 RAMSAY *Wyfe of Auchtermuchty* iv, Therefore let naithing be neglect [*rime* break].

2. Negligent. *rare.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xxv. 83 It represents a kinde of ..neglect carelessnesse of arte. 1620 tr. *Boccaccio's Decam.* 84 b, The man..knew nothing hereof, and therefore was the more neglect and carelesse.

Neglect (nĭgle·kt), *v.* Also 6 neg-, neog-, neoleote, 6-7 **neclect**, (6 *Sc.* -leck, -lekk), 6- *Sc.* **negleck**, (6 -leo, -lek). [f. L. *neglect-*, ppl. stem of *neglegĕre*, *-ligĕre* (also *nec-*), f. *neg-* not + *legĕre* to pick up.]

1. *trans.* To disregard; to pay little or no respect or attention to; to slight, leave unnoticed.

1529 MORE *Dyalogue* IV. Wks. 257/2 Fastyng, prayer, & such other thynges, he taught them to neglecte and set at nought as vayne & vnfrutefull ceremonies. 1581 RICH *Farew.* (1846) 160 She would never neclect that care and regarde to her honoure which all women ought to have. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint Ancients* 37 Every one hath within his own brest a certaine law of nature, the which he may not neglect. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 200 This my long sufferance .. They who neglect and scorn, shall never taste. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to W. Montagu* 9 or 11 Dec., If his kindness is sincere, 'tis too valuable to be neglected. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 36 Some nobler minds a law respect, That none shall with impunity neglect. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 354 That noble discourse had been neglected by the generation to which it was addressed. 1868 TENNYSON *Spiteful Let.* 6 O little bard, is your lot so hard, If men neglect your pages?

†b. To leave out, omit, discard. *Obs. rare*—1.

1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1892) I. 77 In all new buildinges these vaultes are altogether neclected.

2. To fail to bestow proper attention or care upon; to leave unattended to or uncared for.

1538 STARKEY *England* I. ii. 27 Yf men knew certaynly what ys the true commyn wele.., they wold not so..neclecte hyt. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 272 b, All these thinges neglected. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 216 A leuell naturally fertil, but now neglected. 1668 R STEELE *Husbandm. Calling* x. (1672) 272 The Philosopher could say, he had rather neglect his means, than his mind. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* Pref., Whilst the mind is intent on the general scheme of things, some particular parts must be neglected. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 368, I seek to improve, At least neglect not..The mind He gave me. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* IV iv. 120 Heaven doth interpose to do What ye neglect. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I 73 Their own education..has been neglected.

b. With personal object.

1556 OLDE *Antichrist* 4 b, Neclecting them that he hathe taken charge of. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Matt vi. 26 God that made you better than they, will not neglect you. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlix. (1788) 267 You did not neglect the magistrate while you flattered the man. 1842 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* III. ix. 137, I must so far neglect my dear father as to gain time for writing what may support us.

3. To fail to perform, render, discharge (a duty), or take (a precaution).

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I xiii. (S. T. S.) I. 73 Þe rite and cerymonis of divine religioun was neclectit 1548 *Galway Arch.* in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 412 The said officers so neeglectinge ther deuties to paye and forfait xx. li. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 738 In Heav'n, Where honour due and reverence none neglects. *a* 1694 J. MASON *Sel. Rem.* iv. (1828) 97 If others neglect their duty to you, be sure that you perform yours to them. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* v. II. 103 That..I should have neglected So trivial a precaution. 1896 *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 615/1 There was evidence that Judges habitually performed this duty, though he sometimes neglected it.

4. a. With *inf.* To omit through carelessness, to fail through negligence, *to* do something.

1548 *Galway Arch.* in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 412 If the officers neeglecte to put the same person to execution. 1563 WINJET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. (S. T. S.) I. 90 Qvhy neclect ȝe to ministrat this haly sacrament to the seik? 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 95 They have neglected to preserve it. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. ii. Wks. 1874 I. 42 Which consequences they for the most part neglect to consider..beforehand 1786 BURKE *Sp. agst. W Hastings* Wks. XII. 208 The said Hastings..did neglect to write a formal letter to Lieutenant Anderson. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* III. i 183 If they neglect To punish crime.

b. To omit *doing* something.

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 203 P 1, I did not neglect spending a considerable Time in the Crowd. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 128 It is not uncommon for persons.. entirely to neglect looking into the state of their affairs.

†5. To cause (something) to be neglected. *Obs.*

1594 SHAKS. *Rich III*, III iv. 25, I trust, My absence doth neglect no great designe. *c* 1620 FLETCHER & MASS. *Lit. Fr. Lawyer* III. ii, His fighting has neglected all our business.

Hence **Negle·cting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1552 HULOET, Neglecting, or little regard. 1611 BIBLE *Col.* ii. 23 In will-worship and humilitie, and neglecting of the body. 1625 BACON *Ess., Revenge* (Arb.) 502 Perfidious or Neglecting Friends. 1646 JENKYN *Remora* 9 By neglecting of his worship. 1782 COWPER *Names of little Note* 6 Those twinkling tiny lustres .Drop one by one from Fame's neglecting hand. 1888 A. T. PIERSON *Evang. Wk* 243 The neglected and neglecting masses of our city population.

Negle·ctable, *a.* [f. prec. + -ABLE] That may be neglected or disregarded; negligible.

1884 *Proc. Roy. Soc.* XXXVIII. 42 Subsequent experiments proved that all of these are practically neglectable. 1898 *Daily News* 13 Dec. 4/5 The dangerous doctrine that Great Britain was a neglectable quantity.

Neglected (nĭgle·kted), *ppl. a.* [f. NEGLECT *v.* + -ED 1.] Not attended to or cared for; not treated with proper attention; disregarded.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 394 A beard neglected, which you haue not. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 743 Like a neglected rose It withers on the stalk. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 208 All the neglected Opportunities of Amendment. 1781 COWPER *Table-t.* 546 Neglected talents rust into decay.

1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* IV. i. 54 Where evil thoughts Shall grow like weeds on a neglected tomb. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 10 The too neglected list of good causes lost.

Comb. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *Felix Holt* x. He was not a neglected-looking old man

Hence **Negle·ctedly** *adv.*; **Negle·ctedness.**

1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* cii. 9 Make them look sadly and neglectedly. 1650 S. FORD *Loyal Subj. Exult.* 21 In warre all things are cloathed with a dismall neglectedness. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIII 141 Not leaving thee neglectedly Like things forgotten. 1865 G. MACDONALD *A. Forbes* xiv, Seeing a girl so neglectedly attired. 1887 ARP BENSON in *Life* (1899) II. 139 The peace and stillness and happy neglectedness, so to speak, over all.

Neglecter (nĭglĕ·ktə(r)). Also 6 necg-, *Sc.* -ar. [f. NEGLECT *v.* + -ER 1.] One who neglects

1580 LUPTON *Siruula* 74 The neglecters thereof shall dwell in Hell wyth the Divell. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 27 All missponders, abusers and voluntarie neglecters of the tyme. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 103 You shall finde him a meere neglecter of us. 1697 G. BURGHOPE *Disc. Relig. Assemb.* 5 My business is .with the absenters and neglecters of the Divine Service. 1753 RICHARDSON in Mrs. Barbauld *Life* (1804) VI. 241 To make his neglecters.. feel the importance of his talents. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xiii, The chaw..made Halbert a frequent neglecter of hours. 1887 *Spectator* 2 Apr. 403/2 There was more to be said for the Ritualists than for the neglecters of ritual.

Neglectful (nĭglĕ·ktĭful), *a.* [f. NEGLECT *sb.* + -FUL.] Characterized by neglect or inattention; heedless, careless.

1644 BULWER *Chirol.* 121 The same neglectfull carriage of his Hand. 1682 *News fr. France* 35 To free themselves from the guilt of a neglectful silence. 1729 T. COOKE *Tales*, etc. 205, I shall first shew in what even our best Writers .have been neglectful. 1788 *Gentl. Mag.* LVIII. 481 It cannot but appear grossly neglectful. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. iv. 422 A government at once insatiable and neglectful. 1872 E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* I. 24 Did you ever see anything in such a neglectful condition?

b. Const. *of*, or *to* with inf.

1644 MASSINGER *Renegado* I. iii, I must grant Myself neglectful of all you have taught me. 1648 MILTON *Observ. Peace Ormond* Wks. 1851 IV. 555 In neither of those ways neglectfull of our just defence. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* v. 285 Nor were our chieftains .neglectful to implore That heavenly aid. 1856 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* xxxviii. (1865) IV. 344 Varus was not so neglectful of his own security.

Hence **Negle·ctfully** *adv.*; **Negle·ctfulness.**

1646 EARL MONM tr. *Biondi's Civil Wars* vi. 31 A great many Gentlemen, who talked neglectfully of Edward. 1693 J. EDWARDS *Author. O & N Test.* 329 The looseness and neglectfulness of the stile. 1805 NELSON 29 Aug. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) VII. 22 The omission of their delivery wilfully or neglectfully 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 448 *note*, In this neglectfulness he saw the dangerous germ of apostasy.

Negleating: see NEGLECT *v.*

† **Negle·ctingly**, *adv. Obs.* [f. NEGLECTING *ppl. a.* + -LY 2.] Negligently, neglectfully.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. iii. 52, I then . Answer'd (neglectingly) I know not what. 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Scornful Lady* iv. i, See how neglectingly he passes by me.

† **Neglection.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *neglectiōn-em*: see NEGLECT *v.* and -ION.] Negligence, neglect.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, iv. iii. 49 Sleeping neglection doth betray to losse 1608 — *Per.* iii iii. 20 If neglection Should therein make me vile. 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xxxi. 98 Who would haue beleeued, that one neglection of his counsell would haue tross'd vp Achitophel in a voluntarie Halter.

Neglective (nĭglĕ·ktĭv), *a* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. NEGLECT *v.* + -IVE.] Neglectful, inattentive. (Very common in 17th c.)

1611 SPED *Hist Gt Brit* IX xxiv. (1623) 1179 Shee often seemd somewhat too remisse and neglective in the care of her selfe. 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II lxxxviii. 254 A carelesse fieenesse, and a kind of neglective easinesse. 1670 BROOKS *Wks.* (1867) VI. 55 How remiss, how neglective were many in their families. 1715 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 33 The Synod found their own Presbytery neglective 1827 *Lincoln Cabinet* 41 While they were thus as enterprising, as Lincoln was neglective.

b. Const. *of.* (Also freq. in 17th c.)

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XIV. 3.6 No one neglective was Of He tor's safety. 1661 H. D. *Disc Liturgies* 8 So wofully neglective of their duty. a 1684 LEIGHTON *Serm.* Wks. (1868) 405 God seems neglective of his people.

Hence **Negle·ctively** *adv.*; † **Negle·ctiveness.** *Obs.*

1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VIII. xlvi, And then, neglectively, Nothing at all [he offers]. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 362 Her haire..cast into a delightfull neglectiueness. *Ibid.* 303 Her hayre shee onely kept cleane, and neglectiuely wore it. 1646 JENKYN *Remora* 8 Sinfull neglectiveness of the worship of God. 1876 ROBINSON *Mid.-Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Mislook*, to overlook, neglectively.

† **Negle·ctly**, *adv. Obs rare* —1. [f. NEGLECT *ppl. a* + -LY 2.] Negligently.

1594 KYD *Cornelia* v. 427 Let your haire that wont be wreath'd in tresses, Now hang neglectly.

Neglector (nĭglĕ·ktə(r)). [a. late L. *neglector*: see NEGLECT *v.* and -OR.] = NEGLECTER.

a 1619 HIERON *Wks.* I. 451 There was a peremptorie commandement that the neglector of them should bee cut off. 1645 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. IV. 239 Upon paine of p'undering the neglectors thereof. 1822 *Examiner* 353/2 The cold-hearted neglectors of complaints and sufferings a 1848 W. A. BUTLER *Serm* (1849) I. xx. 363 The confession of this tremendous truth among its neglectors.

‖ **Négligé** (neglīze). [F., pa. pple. of *négliger* to neglect.] Informal or unceremonious attire as worn by women when not in complete toilette.

1835 *Court Mag.* VI p. ii/1 Those for elegant *negligé* are of velvet, with satin linings and trimmings. 1865 OUIDA *Strathmore* I. vii. 113 No toilette was so becoming as the azure negligé of softest Indian texture. 1890 *Athenæum* 4 Oct. 457/3 Lydie Vaillant comes in most compromising *negligé* from the chamber of Paul Astier.

attrib. 1859 L. OLIPHANT *China & Japan* II. v. 113 The women wore a sort of jacket above their skirt, which was however constructed upon a rather *negligé* principle.

Negligeable (ne·glidzăb'l), *a.* [a. F. *négligeable*, f. *négliger* to neglect.] Negligible.

1882 G. H. DARWIN in *Nature* 16 Feb. 361 It appears that the amount of this acceleration may not be entirely negligeable. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 23 Mar. 361/1 Scherer's criticism was never a negligeable quantity.

Negligee. Also 8-9 -gée, 8 neglejay. [ad. F. *négligé*: see NÉGLIGÉ. The current pron. in sense 1 was app. (neglidʒē').]

1. A kind of loose gown worn by women in the 18th century. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1756 *Connoisseur* No. 134 (1774) IV. 237, I saw several Negligees, with furbelowed aprons. 1764 T. BRYDGES *Homer Travest.* (1797) I. 315 Then bid them lay upon her knee The richest satin negligee 1776 R. GRAVES *Euphrosyne* (1776) I. 194 Such as now-a-days one sees, In gauze and lace and negligées. 1823 R. CHAMBERS *Trad Edinb.* (1847) 193 The negligee was a gown projecting in loose and ample folds from the back.

2. A necklace formed of irregular beads.

1841 MRS. MOZLEY *Fairy Bower* xlv. 336 My uncle had given her a very handsome long *negligée*, of Venetian beads. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Negligee*, a long necklace, usually of coral.

Negligence (ne·glidzĕns). Forms: 4-6 neclyg-, (4 neco-, 6 necke-), neclig-, (4 neco-), 6 necleg-; 4 neoglig-, -lyg-, 5 negelig-; 4-6 neglyg-, 4- negligence. Also 4-6 -ens, 4 -ense. [a. OF. *negligence* (12th c.), or ad. L. *neg-*, *necligentia*, *-legentia*, f. *neglegĕre* etc. to NEGLECT.]

1. Want of attention to what ought to be done or looked after; carelessness with regard to one's duty or business; lack of necessary or ordinary care in doing something.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xlix. 8 We take not his saghe wip negligens, bot wip besynes. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel Wks. I. 96 Ha..neclegence of prelatis is manis lawe medlid wip Goddis lawe. c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1626 By hys owne neglygence takyn prysonere. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* F vij b, Lucan sayth that alle delayeng and neglygence oughte to be sette a parte. 1530 PALSGR. 181, I impute that to the neglygence or rather ignorance of the printers. 1577 tr *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 153 It is abhominable to see the negligence of masters in teaching their schollers. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 115 The Haven of this City .by negligence is growne of no use. 1676 TEMPLE *Let.* Wks. 1720 II. 410, I believe, it may have been only Negligence. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iv Wks. 1874 I. 80 By their own negligence and folly in their temporal affairs. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 800 Those whose negligence or sloth Exposed their inexperience to the snare. 1834 HT MARTINEAU *Demerara* iv. 55 Robert was slightly punished for negligence. 1884 LD ESHER in *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 616/2 *note*, The deceased was also guilty of negligence or of want of reasonable care contributing to the accident.

† b. Neglect *of* something. *Obs.*

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 28 In als mekill als pou will noghte tente to thaym for neclygence of pi selfe. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb) 78 The..peyays that thes thre ware in, was for the neglygens of soulys the whiche they had cure of. 1638 RAWLEY tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 11 To hide out a Rule .is very difficult, by reason of the negligence of observations. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 16 There is a manifest negligence in men of their real happiness.

c. Disregard (of a thing or person); neglect.

1602 SHAKS *Ham.* IV. v. 134 Both the worlds I giue to negligence, Let come what comes. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* lxviii, It was impossible for negligence to be more pointed, than that of Lord Merton to me.

2. An instance of inattention or carelessness; a negligent act, omission, or feature.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 537 A ful grete negligence Was yt to the..I hat thou forgate hire in thisonge to sette. 1509 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 108 Praying my ordinary to excuse my consyens for alle neeclygencys. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 133 b, O, how they wyll wayle and wepe thyr negligences. a 1800 BLAIR (Ogilvie), Remarking his beauties, . I must also point out his negligences and defects. 1865 C. J. VAUGHAN *Plain Words* xi. (1866) 199, I speak not of those daily negligences which belong to another subject.

3. A careless indifference, as in appearance or costume, or in literary or artistic style; in later use esp. with suggestion of an agreeable absence of artificiality or restraint.

c 1430 *Stans Puer ad Mensam* 33 (Lamb MS.) Drinke not bridelid for haste ne neclygence. c 1440 *Partonope* 2772 Grete negligence Was neuer founden in his persone. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* Pref. (1848) 10 Most of the following Papers, being written for my own private Amusement, a good deal of Negligence in them may appear..pardonable. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 140 T'affect the purest Negligences In Gestures, Gaits, and Miens. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 119 P 2 Nothing is so modish as an agreeable Negligence. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. x. 445 The coldness and negligence with which it is drawn. 1843 WHITTIER *Ego* 12 Hence my pen unfettered moves In freedom which the heart approves, The negligence which friendship loves.

So **Ne·ligency.** *rare.*

1800 WELLESLEY in Owen *Desp.* (1877) 653 The loss sustained by their negligencies or errors. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. I. ix. (1876) 235 The negligency of that trust which carries God with it.

Negligent (ne·glidzĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4-6 neclig-, 5-6 neclyg-, 4 neoglig-, 6 neglyg-, 4- negligent. [a. OF. *negligent* (13th c.), or ad. L. *negligent-*, *negligens*, pres. pple. of *neglĭgĕre* to NEGLECT.]

A. *adj.* 1. Of persons: Inattentive to duty; not attending to, or doing, what ought to be done; neglectful. Also const. *of.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 312 O woldly prest neclligent and unkunnynge. c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xxv. 37 The neglygent religiose & pe leuke hap tribulacion. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 22 Yf the kyng be neclygent the peple wote not what to doo. 1551 CROWLEY *Pleas. & Pain* 155, I found you negligent in fedynge my family 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 192 To better him if he be neclygent, to be like him if he be diligent. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. xv. 79 The most part are too busie in getting food, and the rest too negligent to understand. 1675 EVELYN *Diary* 22 Mar, He was very negligent himselfe, and rather so of his person. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 103 He's nothing of a Soldier (Thanks to his negligent Officers). 1784 COWPER *Task* III 276 The proud, uncandid, insincere, Or negligent inquirer. 1879 CABLE *Old Creole Days* v. (1883) 144 He was a great student and rather negligent of his business.

absol. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit* II. 99/1 Faults which the negligent and unadvised easily fall into.

b. Heedless, careless, indifferent. *rare.*

c 1440 *Alph. Tales* 416 He, negligent of pe sad pewl, . wold hafe pis drope of honye. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 61 P 4 They carry it so far, as to be negligent, whether they offend or not.

2. Of actions, conduct, etc.: Characterized by, or displaying, negligence or carelessness.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* ix. 118 Fals vane gloir and deidis negligent. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. i. 14 Theyr maner of lyfyng, wych they, by neclygente incontynence, suffur to be corrupt. 1591 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. ii 44 O negligent and heedlesse Discipline. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 278, I will confess my negligent omission in noting the rates of my exchanges. 1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* iv. 73 You might with a negligent, or unlucky knock with the Mallet, drive the edge..under the work. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 12 A sordid or negligent Temper. 1781 JOHNSON in *Boswell*, Does it not suppose, that the former judgement was temerarious or negligent? 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* I. x, All loose her negligent attire, All loose her golden hair. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxxiii, The person..with a haughty, negligent air, delivered her basket.

b. Due to negligence. *rare.*

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. vi. 81 Till we percein'd both how you were wrong led, And we in negligent danger. 1660 YOUNG *Vade Mecum* (ed. 6) 95 Negligent Escape, is where one is arrested, and afterward escapes against the will of him that arrested him. 1843-56 BOUVIER *Law Dict.* (ed. 6) s.v., For a negligent escape, the sheriff or keeper of the prison is liable to punishment in a criminal case.

3. quasi-*adv.* Negligently. *rare* —1.

1738 WESLEY *Hymn*, *My drowsy Powers* ii, Yet we who have a Heav'n t'obtain How negligent we live!

B. *sb* A negligent person.

1616 W. SCLATER *Serm.* 18, I know not whether I may say Recusants or Negligents. 1638 — *Serm. Experimentall* 129 Taxed here are. Negligents in this duty. 1853 WHEWELL *Grotius* II. 192 It often happens in agents or negligents of the secondary order. 1892 *Star* 14 Dec. 2/5 [A] congenial company of negligents.

Negligently (ne·glidzĕntli), *adv.* Forms: 4 neoglig-, 5 neclig-, 6 neo(t lyg-, 5-6 neglyg-, 6- negligently. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a negligent manner; carelessly, heedlessly; slightingly.

1382 WYCLIF *Ezra* iv. 22 Seeth, lest neclygentli this be fulfild. 1439 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 113 Tithes..neclygently for-yeten. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb) 65 Peraventure he neclygently kepte hys ordre. 1530 PALSGR. 363 There is no graunt made lyberally, if it be demaunded neglygently. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 370 They wrote the safe-conduite with a few wordes, and very negligentlye. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* To Rdr., Flowers. carelessly and negligently bound together. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 6 Aug., I wondered at the reason of my being received so negligently. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 152 P 3 A Gentleman who had the Rein of his Horse negligently under his Arm. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 195 A spot Not quickly found, if negligently sought. 1838 DICKENS *Nich Nick.* xxii, Graceful and grotesque thrown negligently side by side. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 325/2 The defendant..negligently and unskilfully navigated and managed the said vessel.

Negligible (ne·glidʒib'l), *a.* [f. L. *neglig-ĕre* to neglect + -IBLE. Cf. F. *négligible* (rare).] Capable of being neglected or disregarded.

1829 HERSCHEL *Ess.* (1857) 541 Within very negligible limits of error. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil* I. i. § 431 When their difference is too large to be negligible. 1895 *Nation* (N. Y.) 22 Aug. 137/3 Admitting such a thing as negligible quantities in a work of art.

Hence **Ne·ligibly** *adv.*

Also, in recent use, *negligibleness* and *negligibility.*

1888 *Philos. Mag.* XXVI. 160 The work wasted..is negligibly small compared with the work done.

† **Nego·ce.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *negōti-um*: cf. F. *négoce.*] Intercourse, commerce.

1697 BENTLEY *Phal.* 46 Could not that perpetual negoce and converse with Dorians bring his mouth .. to speak a little broader? 1699 *Ibid.* (ed. 2) Pref. 85 Negoce, Putid, and Idiom .. were in Print, before I us'd them.

So † **Nego·cy.** *Obs. rare* —1.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1329 For to make it [deity] intermeddle in the negocies and affaires of men.

Negociall, -ant, -ate: see NEGOTIAL, etc.

Negon, variant of NIGON, niggard. *Obs.*

Negoos, variant of NEGUS 1.

Negotiability (nĭgō·ʃĭăbĭ·lĭti). [See next and -ITY. Cf. F. *négociabilité.*] The quality of being negotiable.

1828-32 in WEBSTER. 1856 H. BROOME *Comment. Comm. Law* II The negotiability of bills of exchange. 1885 *Law Times* LXXVIII. 378/2 Negotiability..is a good consideration for the relinquishment of the residue of the debt.

Negotiable (nĭgōˈshĭăb'l), *a.* [f. NEGOTI-ATE *v.* + -ABLE, or ad. F. *négociable* (1688).]

1. Of bills, drafts, cheques, etc.: Capable of being negotiated; transferable or assignable in the course of business from one person to another.

1758 *Monthly Rev.* 132 Bills of Exchange .. negotiable at Hispaniola. 1772 FOOTE *Nabob* II. Wks. 1799 II. 304 A masquerade ticket is more negotiable there than a note from the bank. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 20 Negotiable bills under five pounds. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* III. XXIII. § 1 (1876) 386 The quoted prices of the funds and other negotiable securities. 1879 LUBBOCK in *19th Cent.* Nov. 793 These Assyrian drafts were negotiable, but from the nature of things could not pass by endorsement.

† **2.** Capable of being negotiated with. *Obs. rare.*

1794 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 218 It is not said .. what state of things in France may be said to put her in a condition negotiable or not negotiable.

3. Admitting of being crossed, ascended, etc.

1880 *Daily Tel.* 25 Oct., The riders remain behind, for the wall from the road is hardly negotiable. 1895 A. G BRADLEY *Wolfe* xi 163 That this [path] was negotiable was very evident, from the white gleam .. of tents which proclaimed the presence of an outpost at its summit.

† **Negotial,** *a. Obs rare.* [ad. L. *negōtiāl is* (see Quintilian III. vi. 58, etc.), f. *negōtium.*] Relating to facts without consideration of persons.

c 1530 L. COX *Rhet.* (1899) 79 This state is negociall or iuridicall, whiche conteyneth the ryght or wronge of the dede. *Ibid.* 80 State negociall absolute is whan the thynge .. is absolutely defended to be laufully done.

Negotiant (nĭgōˈshĭănt). Also 8-9 negociant. [f. L. *negōtiant-*, ppl. stem of *negōtiāre* (see next), or ad. F. *négociant*, It. *negoziante.*] One who negotiates or carries on negotiations; an agent, representative; † a merchant or trader.

1611 FLORIO, *Negotiante*,..a negotiant. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Arts Empire* XXV. (1658) 88 Ambassadors, Negotiants, and generally all other Ministers. *a* 1665 SIR K. DIGBY *Pow. Mem* (1827) 298 You having been the only negotiant in a long treaty..between. the old King and me. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt Nat.* (1834) II 542 In sympathizing with the criminal, the debtor, the necessitous, and the negotiant, we do well 1802 MRS E. PARSONS *Myst. Visit* III 98 Near a week passed without seeing any persons but negociants and bankers. 1863 *Life in South* II. 65 If I must enter a College it might as well be in Alabama or Mississippi, in both of which States there were negotiants. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 28 Mar. 11/1 His more compliant colleague, the Solicitor-General, taking his place as negotiant.

Negotiate (nĭgōˈshĭet), *v.* Also 7-8 negociate, -at. [f. ppl. stem of L. *negōtiāre*, f. *negōtium*, f. *nēg-* not + *ōtium* ease, quiet.]

1. *intr.* To hold communication or conference (*with* another) for the purpose of arranging some matter by mutual agreement; to discuss a matter with a view to some settlement or compromise.

1593 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II i. 185 Let euerie eye negotiate for it selfe, And trust no Agent. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 150 The Secretaries themselues commonly can neither write, nor answere ambassadors .when they negotiat. 1671 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I. XV. 93 Let the will then .know, that she is not to negotiate with God by strength of Arme. 1783 JUSTAMOND tr. *Raynal's Hist. Indies* VI. 215 The ministry negotiated, bribed and threatened. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. 289 She was now reduced to utter despair, and sent to negotiate with the conqueror. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II x. 103, I have authorized Hans to negotiate .for four of these, even as a loan. 1861 BUCKLE *Civilis.* (1873) III. ii. 80 Both parties were now willing to negotiate with the view of gaining time.

† **b** To do business or trade; to traffic. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 117 Our Romanes were forced to provide .. interpreters, when they would negotiate and traffick with the people. 1645 EVELYN *Diary* June (Venice), Jews, Turks, Armenians, .. negotiating in this famous Emporium. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* XXXVI[ii], It is difficult to negociate where neither will trust.

2. *trans.* To deal with, manage, or conduct (a matter, affair, etc., requiring some skill or consideration).

1619 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* III. XXXI, That weightie Bus'nesse to negotiate, They must find One of speciall worth and trust. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* I. viii. (1840) 12 Our Saviour himself appointed him his legate with a commission to negotiate the Christian cause. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 9 To negotiate this affair we sent a Turk. 1765 WILKES *Corr.* (1805) II. 215, I leave you .. to negociate all these matters. 1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* III. 313 They negotiate with the utmost anxiety the amours of their cows and sheep.

b. To arrange for, obtain, bring about (something) by means of negotiation.

1722 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 193 That treaty .. was negotiating. 1754 H. WALPOLE *World* No. 102 III. 234 Our country squires made treaties about their game, and ladies negociated the meeting of their lap-dogs. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 264 Send a flag into Canada, to negociate their release or exchange. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) II. xvii. 129 It was impossible..to negotiate a sale of their effects. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. i. i. 25 He . sent ambassadors to negotiate an equal alliance with the Chinese Empire.

c. To set right by negotiation. *rare*—[1].

1776 PAINE *Com. Sense* (1792) 44 A republican government, by being formed on more natural principles, would negocate the mistake.

3. To transfer or assign (a bill, etc.) to another in return for some equivalent in value; to convert into cash or notes; to obtain or give value for (bills, cheques, etc.) in money.

1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 54 None can negotiate or redraw a Bill of Exchange, except it be made payable to his order who must negotiate it. 1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4823.3 We cannot..perceive that any such Bills are Negotiating. 1777 COWPER *Let.* 11 Dec., I am obliged to you..for the thirty pounds, which I hope I shall be able to negociate here. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Vanderput & S.* iii. 49 Every bill drawn upon Amsterdam, or negotiated here. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro'Mart.* 355 When I paid it by these securities, you pledged yourself not to negotiate them. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xv. (1876) 208 The merchant .. imports goods, and gives bills to such countries as receive and negotiate bills.

b. To deal with, carry out, as a business or monetary transaction.

1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 55 The dividend warrants of the Stock negotiated by N. M. Rothschild. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* XVII. II. 534 'Utter destruction' had been the common fate of those who .. had negotiated the king's loans.

4. (Orig. *Hunting.*) To clear (a hedge or fence); to succeed in crossing, getting over, round, or through (an obstacle, etc.) by skill or dexterity.

1862 WHYTE MELVILLE *Ins. Bar* i, The first fence I negotiated most successfully. 1866 *Daily Tel.* 25 Oct., A stiff bit of timber which his neighbours..were chesting or declining to negotiate. 1882 *Bazaar Exch. & M.* 15 Feb. 174 No sweeping curve is required to negotiate a corner, as the mach ne may be swung round directly.

b. To succeed in dealing with in the way desired; to get the better of.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Nov. 5/2 The difficulty of simultaneously negotiating creatures whose divergent natures demand..widely different tactics.

Hence **Negotiated** *ppl. a.* († engaged, busy); **Negotiating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* I. Wks. 1873 II. 17 Where's .. thy Maister? Fash signior, hee's a little negotiated; he'l appeare presently. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 21 Certaine it is, shee was a busie negotiating woman. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* ix. § 5. 452 This surely is enough to excite men to a diligent negotiating with those talents they have received. 1713 SWIFT *Hist. Last Sess.* Wks. 1758 IX. 223 This low Talent in Business the Cardinal .used in contempt to call a spirit of Negotiating. 1870 *Daily News* 5 Dec., Some negotiating was going on. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 253 The easily negotiated drafts of fat cattle.

Negotiation (nĭgōˈshĭēˈshən). Also 6-9 negoci-. [ad. L. *negōtiātiōn-em*, noun of action f. *negōtiāre*: see prec. and -ATION. Cf. F. *négociation* (14th c., Oresme).]

1. † **a.** A matter of private occupation or business; a business transaction *Obs.*

c 1580 G. HARVEY *Lett. v-bk* (Camden) 142 If any negotiation requires advizements, None more than matrimony. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 37 Falling into infirmities as he follows his worldly negotiations. 1685 PETTY *Will* p. iii, Exhorting them to improve the same [estate] by no worse negociations. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Poverty* Wks 1730 I. 102 There is no need of money in any negotiation with me. *transf.* 1662 MORE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 9 Which though Aristotle mainly appropriates to external Affairs, I must .. transfer also to the Negotiations of the Mind.

† **b.** Trading, traffic. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 109 The towne..is now decayed .. and the traffique and negotiation in all affaires turned from thence. 1622 MALYNES *Ant. Law-Merch.* 2 The vse of trusting, exchanging, and trading; .. both for fishing and negotiation. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I i. viii. 42 The Phenicians possessed themselves of the sea coasts, the better to carry on their negotiation.

† **c.** Occupation, exercise. *Obs rare*—[1].

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xlviii 141 How bright does the Soule grow with use and negotiation!

2. A process or course of treaty with another (or others) to obtain or bring about some result, esp. in affairs of state. Freq. in *pl.*

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* Ep. Ded., The high negociations and emploiments which he managed long time vnder great Princes. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 24 Their negotiations all must slacke, Wanting his manage. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I § 104 He was sent .. to treat about the restitution of the Palatinate: in which Negociation he behaved himself with great Prudence. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 105 P 2 During the Negotiation for his Enlargement, I had an Opportunity of acquainting myself with his History. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, VI. Wks. 1813 VI. 85 The pope continued his negociations for convoking a general council. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I. iv. 90 The long negociation of a political marriage was terminated by a war. 1877 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. I. ii. 18 The archbishop employed him afterwards in the most confidential negotiations.

3. The action or business of negotiating or making terms with others.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. (1634) 112 Supposing, that by his great skill in subtile negotiation he should circumvent the Greeks. 1779 JOHNSON *Wks.* IV. 546 Finding negociation thus ineffectual. 1798 WELLINGTON in GURW. *Desp.* (1837) I. 6 The established channels of peaceable negotiation. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* XXV. III. 365 Phæax possessed talents well suited for negotiation. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 253 To appoint time and place for an interview for the purpose of negotiation.

b. With possessive pronouns. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1597 R. CECIL in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 43 His negotiation tendeth to a proposition of peace. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 62 These Embassadors had at length brought their negotiation to..good passe. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* I. ii, Sir, if you don't like my negotiation, will you be pleased to answer these yourself? 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V. 101 Frustrate not Captain Tomlinson's negociation. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xix. II 152 The progress of their negociation was opposed and defeated.

4. The action of getting over or round some obstacle by skilful manœuvring.

1885 *Sat Rev.* 28 Nov 706 Courses which required what in some curious way has come to be called 'negotiation'. 1898 *St. James's Gaz.* 15 Nov. 6/1 They were said to attempt the negotiation of impossible obstacles, to their own imminent risk.

Negotiator (nĭgōˈshĭĕtər). Also 6-8 negoci-. [a. L. *negōtiātor*, agent-n. f. *negōtiāre* to NEGOTIATE. Cf. F. *négociateur* (14th c., Oresme).]

† **1.** A trader, a business man. *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Facendiere*,..a dealer in busines affaires, a negociator, an agent, a dealer. 1608 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XII. lxx. 294 Yeat still to gratefull eares may those Negotiators sound. 1623 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. iii. v. 209 Those great Dealers and Negociators of Genoa.

2. One who carries on negotiations.

1610 in Birch *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) I. 120 The same diligence may be expected of a new negociator. 1627-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 149 That Bruce is a negotiator in Spaine with the King, and in the Low Countreys with the Duke of Parme. 1702 *Eng. Theophrastus* 132 The dislike we commonly have of negotiators (or arbitrators) arises from their being generally apt to sacrifice all the interest of their friends. 1742 BLAIR *Grave* 497 Here lie abash'd The great negotiators of the earth. 1792 MACKINTOSH *Vind. Gallicæ* Wks. 1846 III. 62 The lawyers of Boston, and the planters of Virginia, were transformed into ministers and negociators. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii I. 254 Negotiator and courtier as he was, he never learned the art of concealing his emotions. 1884 COURTHOPE *Addison* viii. 146 The alleged sacrifice of British interests through the incompetence or corruption of the negotiators.

fig. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 319 Hee of any deserveth it, among the Negociatours for Destruction.

3. One who negotiates bills, loans, etc.

1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 55 The Redrawer or the Negotiator of a Bill, does not make a new Bill, but endorseth the old. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 16 There are other persons occasionally concerned in a Bill of Exchange, such as the Seller or Negotiator. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 42 The Germans began to supplant the Jews and Lombards as negotiators of loans to the Crown.

Negotiatory, *a. rare*—[1]. [f. as NEGOTIATE *v.* + -ORY [2].] Pertaining to negotiation.

1727 in BAILEY, Vol. II. 1763 in *C. Gist's Jrnls.* (1893) 106 Before I wold attempt to undertake ye Negocieatory Maters with a Number of Indian Nations.

Negotiatress (nĭgōˈshĭătrĕs). [See next and -ESS.] A female negotiator.

1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* I. 31 By means of a negotiatress, whom he had gained, [he] had it offered to the mother for a cheap price. 1897 OUIDA *Massarenes* XXXVII, The percentage received by the fair negotiatress of the sale.

Negotiatrix (nĭgōˈshĭătrĭks). [a. late L. *negōtiātrix*, fem. agent-n. f. *negōtiāre* to NEGOTIATE.] A female negotiator.

1624 T. SCOTT *Vetiræ Anglia* D j b, It is a Castilian policie, to make the Archdutchesse a Negotiatrixe in all Treaties. 1809 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Manœuvring* xv, Our fair negociatrix prepared to show the usual degree of gratitude. 1832 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. xiii. 242 A most elegant young woman,..of course the negotiatrix of the forgeries.

† **Negotiosity.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *negōtiōs-us* (see next) + -ITY.] Constant occupation in affairs.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst.* 81 Such infinite negotiosity would be absolutely inconsistent with a happy state.

† **Negotious,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *negōtiōsus*, f. *negōtium*: see -OUS.] Involving, or given to, occupation or business.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. ix. 580 Let them not looke for any cumbersome negotious and carefull matter. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 128 What is so negotious and eage ly busie, as an usurping Absalon? *Ibid.* 309 Some servants.. are very nimble and negotious. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Hence † **Negotiousness.** *Obs. rare*—[1].

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 606 God needs not our negotiousnesse, or double diligence, to bring his matters to passe.

† **Negre,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. In 5 **neyger.** [a. OF. *negre, nigre* (Godef.).] Black.

14.. in *Housch. Ord.* (1790) 440 Sause blaunk for Capons sothen...Sause neyger for Hennes or Capons.

Negromancien: see NECROMANCIEN.

Negress (nī grĕs). [ad. F. *négresse*: see NEGRO and -ESS.] A female negro.

1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 31 The Princess remained in the company of her negresses. 1799 HOME in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIX. 16; The most remarkable instance of this kind, that has come to my knowledge, was a Negress. 1817 T. L. PEACOCK *Melincourt* I. 71 His gentleness and sweet temper winning the hearts of the negro and negress. 1891 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer.* 101 A fine strapping young negress came out of the house.

transf. 1801 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Tears & Smiles* Wks. 1812 V. 58 Now Negress Night came solemn down.

Negrillo (nĭgrĭˈlō). [a. Sp. *negrillo*, dim. of *negro* NEGRO.] **a.** A little negro. **b.** One of a race of dwarfish negroes living in Central and Southern Africa.

1853 THACKERAY *Lett.* 29 Mar., A little negrillo of five years old. 1866 LAING *Prehist. Rem. Caithn.* 8 The extreme of the elongated type is the Southern Savage—the Negro, Negrillo, and Australian. 1899 *Q. Rev.* July 271 The belief that all Negritos and all Negrillos belong to one or other of two primitive races.

† Negrine, *sb. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. NEGRO + -INE³] A negress.

1703 DAMPIER *Voy.* III 1 81 Lying promiscuously with their Negrines and other She-slaves.

Negrine (nĭ·grin), *a. rare.* [f. NEGRO + -INE¹.] Resembling that of negroes.

1857 *Zoologist* XV. 5491 The Portuguese, who, living within the tropics, have blackened to a negrine dye.

† Ne·grish, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. NEGRO + -ISH¹.] Used by the negroes.

1735 J. ATKINS *Voy. Guinea* 149 *Mattan*, the Negrish Word for a pair of Bellows.

Negrito (nĭgrī·to). [a. Sp. *negrito*, dim. of *negro* NEGRO.] A member of a diminutive negroid race existing in the Malayo-Polynesian region; esp. one of the Aetas in the Philippine Islands.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 88/1 The Negritos were probably the aborigines of the islands. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* xiii. (1869) 440 The Islands of the Pacific contain two very distinct races of men—the Negrito and the Polynesian. 1898 F. T. BULLEN in *Nat. Rev.* Aug 857 The Negritos..are a diminutive black race with woolly hair, and undoubtedly of Papuan origin.

b In attributive or predicative use.

1843 LATHAM in *Proc. Philol. Soc.* I. 37 The Languages of the Papuan or Negrito race. *Ibid.*, The Samangs of the interior are Negrito. 1854 *Chambers's Encycl.* VI. 698/2 A description of a Negrito native of Erromango.

Negro (nī·grō). Also 7-8 negroe. [a. Sp. or Pg. *negro* :-L. *nigrum*, *niger* black: cf. NIGRO. Hence also F. *nègre*: see NEGER and NIGGER.]

I. 1. An individual (esp. a male) belonging to the African race of mankind, which is distinguished by a black skin, black woolly hair, flat nose and thick protruding lips.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 239 They are not accustomed to eate such meates as doo the Ethiopians or Negros. 1580 FRAMPTON *Dial. Tyron & Steele* 149 In all Ginea the blacke people called Negros doe use for money..certayne little snayles. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* v. xvi. 450 There is amongst them an Iland of Negro's inhabited with blacke people. 1577 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* 99 His design being strangely discovered by a Negroe. 1716 S. SEWALL *Diary* 22 June, I essay'd..to prevent Indians and Negros being Rated with Horses and Hogs. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. ix. 212 His coat of mail made his skin as black as a negroe. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 120 No mean testimony to the intellectual and moral capabilities of negroes. 1864 C. GEIKIE *Life in Woods* xxii. (1874) 349 As he came near, I saw he was a negro.

† b. *To wash a negro*, to attempt an impossible task. *Obs. rare.*

1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* i i. D.'s Wks. 1873 III 147, I wash a Negro, Loosing both paines and cost. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1686) III. 42 Therefore was he put to water dry sticks, and to wash Negros; that is,.. to reform a most perverse and stubborn generation.

c. *transf.* in various uses (see quots.).

1666 J. DAVIES *Hist. Caribby Isles* 100 Also a kind of fish called Negroes or Sea-Devils, which are large and have a black scale. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 53 The outward Skin was a perfect Negro, the Bones also being as black as Jet. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VI. 432/1 A white kidney bean..; black negroe of the same; scarlet of the same. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xvii. (1818) II. 82 The sanguine ants at length rush upon the negroes [black ants]. 1855 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* II. 120 *Negroes* and *Niggers*, provincial names of the caterpillars of the turnip saw-fly.

d. The English spoken by American negroes.

1884 *Trans. Amer. Philol. Assoc.* XVI. App. 32 Such paragnetic forms as *sparrer-grass* for *asparagus*.. are common enough in Negro.

2. *Comb.* (chiefly objective) as *negro-auction*, *-dealer*, *-driver*, *-driving*, *-holder*, *-hunter*, *-owned* adj., *-whipping*, *-worship*.

1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 31 This must not be taken as an indication that 'negro auctions are not of frequent occurrence. 1799 *Hull Advertiser* 7 Sept. 4/1 He took him to one of the 'negro-dealers, who advanced eighty pounds. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 30 The negro-dealers had confidential servants always in attendance. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 67, I have known a 'negro-driver, from Jamaica, pay..sixty five guineas. 1781 J. MOORE *View Soc. It.* (1795) II. 3 The unrelenting frown of a negro driver. 1857 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt* (1858) I. xvi. 55 These must be old negro-drivers. 1826 SCOTT *Diary* in *Lockhart* (1839) VIII. 223 The true 'negro-driving principle of self-interest. 1817 COBBETT *Wks* XXXII. 90 The Deputies.. of the 'Negro-holders, of the Sugar-growers [etc.]. 1857 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt* (1858) I. xvi. 55 We are to be overwhelmed with an avalanche of 'negro-hunters. 1879 SIR G. CAMPBELL *White & Black* 154 The 'negro-owned lands are not now much increasing. 1845 YOUATT *Dog* v. 113 You.. find that your dogs do not want this unmerciful 'negro whipping. 1851 *Illustr. Lond. News* 17 Aug. 152/2 The damnable heresy of 'negro worship'.

b. **negro's head**, the Ivory Palm.

1670 EVELYN *Sylva* (ed 2) 3 Descended immediately from the Genius of the Soyle.., and (as the Negros-Heads in the Barbados) even without Seeds. 1846 LINDLEY *Veget. Kingd.* 138 The natives of Columbia call it Tagua, or Cabeza de Negro (Negro's head), in allusion, we presume, to the figure of the nut.

† c. (See quot.) *Obs. rare*⁻⁰.

1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Negroes Heads*, brown loaves delivered to the ships in ordinary.

II. *attrib.* (passing into *adj.*).

3. With names of persons: Belonging to the race of negroes; black-skinned. Also *negro minstrel* (see quots. 1864 and 1871).

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Mens Wits* 316 A negro woman. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 978, I departed.. with two Negro Boyes that I had. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 207 Negro Women bringing forth..tawny hided Mulattos. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No 2177/4 A black Negro Man about 30 years of age. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* i. (Globe) 37, I bought me a Negro Slave. 1761 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg* 145 A negroe man, attacked a negroe wench..and would have killed a negroe boy. 1799 HOME in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIX. 103 The Negro women of the Mandingo and Ibbo nations. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 142 Does it never enter the heads of negro husbands and fathers to retaliate? 1858 ELIZ TWINING *Short Lect. Plants* i. 10 The negro women working in the hot cotton plantations. 1864 *Chambers's Encycl.* VI. 699 1 In most cases the members of the negro minstrel troupes are only negroes in name, with faces and hands blackened. 1871 DE VERE *Americanisms* 116 The Negro-minstrel is the artist who blackens his face, adopts the black man's manner and instrument, and recites his field and plantation songs.

b. *transf.* of insects.

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xvii. (1818) II. 85 Thirty of the rufescent ants..with the addition of several negro pupæ. 1864 *Athenæum* 10 Dec. 788 A remarkable negro variety of *Abraxas grossulariata*.

4. Consisting or composed of negroes.

1652 TATHAM in *Brome's Jovially Crew* B.'s Wks 1873 III. 348 Ingratefull Negro-kinde. 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 350 The Pelagian Negro races have been supposed to reach eastward as far as.. the Fejee Islands. 1849-52 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1353/2 The languages of the Negro nations. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* iv. 33 The Negro tribes have never extended north of the Sahara.

5. Inhabited or occupied by negroes.

1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* v. (1840) 88 We met with a little negro town. 1734 *New York Gaz* 18-25 Mar. 1/1 Thomas L——d keeps at some Miles distance from his dwelling House, Negro-Quarters (as they are called). 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 628 The European nations [have] encouraged in the Negroe countries, wars, rapine, and murder. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 62 The slaves of the Arabs are mostly from Abyssinia and the Negro countries. 1849-52 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 135-/2 Here the true Negro area..is exceedingly small.

6. Of or belonging to, connected with, characteristic of, etc., a negro or negroes.

1661 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* 31 The inclosed shell [of the cocoa-nut], whose Negro-skull is not easily broke. 1740 W. SEWARD *Jrnl.* 2 Subscriptions for a Negroe School in Pensilvania. *a* 1818 M. G. LEWIS *Jrnl. W. Ind.* (1834) 64 The hermitage-like appearance of the negro buildings. *Ibid.* 330 To be found in almost every negro garden throughout the island. 1849-52 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1352/2 The true Negro type of conformation. *Ibid.*, The proper Negro character. 1864 *Chambers's Encycl.* VI. 699/1 The sentiment of..these negro melodies. *Ibid.*, This negro minstrelsy now comprehends a large variety of songs. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk* 32 Some of the larger square-sterned negro-boats are also thus designated.

7. In special uses, as **negro ant**, a blackish ant; **negro bat**, a European and Asiatic bat (*Vespertugo maurus*) of a black or sooty-brown colour; **negro cachexy** (see quot.); **negro cloth**, cloth intended to be worn by negroes; **negro coffee**, the seeds of *Cassia occidentalis*; **negro corn** (see quot.); **negro dog**, a dog used in hunting runaway negro slaves; **negro felt** (cf. *negro cloth*); **negro fish, fly, fowl** (see quots.); **negro lethargy** (see LETHARGY *sb.* 1); **negro monkey**, a black monkey of the Malay Peninsula, Java, etc. (*Semnopithecus maurus*), also called the *negro langur*; **negro oil** (see quot.); **negro peach** (see PEACH *sb.*¹ 3 a); **negro pepper** (see PEPPER *sb.* 3); **negro pot**(?); **negro tamarin**, a tamarin monkey (*Midas ursulas*) of the lower Amazon; **negro yam**, the West India yam, *Dioscorea alata* (also called *negro-country yam*).

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xvii. (1818) II. 97, I observed the little 'negro ant (*F. fusca*) engaged in the same employment upon an elder. 1853 OGILVIE *Suppl.*, 'Negro-cachexy, a propensity for eating dirt, peculiar to the natives of the West Indies and Africa. 1769 *Boston Chron.* 7-10 Aug. 250/2 'Negro cloth, commonly called white and coloured plains. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 27 Many.. wore clothing of coarse gray 'negro-cloth', that appeared as if made by contract. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 350 'Negro Coffee, *L'herbe puante*. Fedigose seeds of Tette. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, 'Negro-corn, a West Indian name for the Turkish millet or dhurra. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 161, I have since seen a pack of 'negro-dogs, chained in couples. They were all of a breed, and in appearance between a Scotch stag hound and a fox-hound. 1857 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* (1858) I. xvi. 55 Sending for packs of negro dogs from New Orleans. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 763 Wool felts..have now materially decreased, the article termed '*negro felts' being almost extinct. 1734 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII 316 *Perca marina punctiulata*. The 'Negro Fish. 1855 OGILVIE *Suppl.*, 'Negro fly, the *Psila rosæ*, a dipterous insect, so named from its shining black colour. It is also called the *carrot-fly*. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 270/1 The Silk or 'Negro-fowl of the Cape de Verd Islands (*Gallus Morio*, Temminck). 1849 D. J. BROWNE *Amer. Poultry Yd.* (1855) 81 The 'silky' and 'negro fowls,.. with skin, combs, and bones which are black. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Negro lethargy. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xvi. 251 Negro lethargy, or the sleeping sickness of the Congo. 1830 *Edinb. Encycl.* XIII. 401/1 'Negro Monkey. Long-tailed, blackish, with.. blackish beard. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* App., '*Negro-oil*, a name by which the palma of botanists is sometimes called. 1849 CRAIG s.v., '*Negro* or *Ethiopean pepper*, the plant Unona Æthiopica. *a* 1818 M. G. LEWIS *Jrnl. W. Ind.* (1834) 307 They boiled a 'negro-pot for him, but he was too ill to swallow a morsel. 1881 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 1003 'Negro Tamarins. 1896 H. O. FORBES *Hand-bk. Primates* II. 149 In Para, the Negro Tamarin is often seen in a tame state. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Negro yam.

Hence **Ne·grocide**, the killing of a negro. **Ne·grodom**, the region or community of negroes. **Ne·grofy** *v. trans.*, to make into, or as black as, a negro. **Ne·grohood**, negro race or stock. **Ne·groish** *a.*, characteristic of the negro. **Ne·groite**, a negrophil. **Ne·groized** *a.*, given over to the negroes. **Negro·latry**, excessive admiration of the negro. **Ne·grolet, Ne·groling**, a little negro. **Negroma·nia**, extravagant negrophilism; hence **Negroma·niac.**

1852 MUNDY *Antipodes* v. (1855) 109 It must have been considered a case of justifiable 'negrocide. 1862 HAWTHORNE in Bridge *Pers. Recollect.* (1893) 173, I ought to thank you for a shaded map of 'negrodom, which you sent me a little while ago. 1864 NICHOLS *40 Years Amer. Life* I. 248 All Negrodom has put on its wonderful attire of finery. 1799 SOUTHEY *Nondescripts* iii, If no kindly cloud will parasol me,..I shall be 'negrofied. 1863 RUSSELL *Diary North & S.* I. 190 The small settlement of 'negro-hood, which is separated from our house by a wooden palisade. 1861 *Temple Bar* II. 201 The sentimental songs had nothing peculiarly 'negroish about them. 1851 J. CAMPBELL *Negromania* 543 The 'Negroites have been ignominiously driven from their strongholds. 1888 *Voice* (N. Y.) 23 Aug., The only party that stands between the people and a 'negroized government. 1862 RUSSELL in *Times* 29 Jan., The Conservative masses, which he between 'negrolatry or niggerworship and Secession. 1873 LELAND *Egypt Sketch Bk.* 230 There came up a small jet-black negrolet, eight years of age. 1886 R. F. BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (abr. ed.) I. 71 O my darling! O my 'negroling! 1851 J. CAMPBELL *Little* 'Negro-mania. 1864 R. F. BURTON *Dahome* II. 180, I foresee the..hard compulsory labour which the 'negromaniac will have brought upon his African protégé.

Negro-head. Also **negrohead.**

† 1. A nest of tree-ants. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1781 SMEATHMAN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 161 *note*, The colour of these nests is black, from which, and their irregular surface and orbicular shape, they have been called Negro Heads by our first writers on the Carribbee Islands.

2. A strong plug tobacco of a black colour.

1839 'J. FUME' *Paper on Tobacco* 116 A few iron nerved smokers occasionally take a pipe of negrohead. 1851 *Catal. Gt. Exhib.* I. 203 Cavendish, negro head, and other forms of tobacco. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* xl, A handful of loose tobacco of the kind that is called Negro-head.

attrib. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Negrohead-tobacco*, tobacco softened with molasses or syrup and pressed into cakes, generally called Cavendish. 1892 W. PIKE *Barren Ground* 29 The Hudson's Bay negrohead tobacco.

3. An inferior quality of India-rubber.

1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 836/2 The scrapings from the tree..are mixed with the residues of the collecting pots.., and are made up into large rounded balls, which form the inferior commercial quality called 'negrohead.' 1896 *Daily News* 4 Apr. 2/1 The proportions of 'fine' and 'negrohead' rubbers depend on the appliances and care of the collectors.

4. *Negrohead Beech*, the Australian evergreen or myrtle beech, *Fagus Cunninghamii*.

1889 MAIDEN *Usef. Native Pl.* 534 Negro-head Beech.. is a hard richly-coloured furniture wood, and the warty protuberances on the trunk afford a most beautiful figure.

Negroid (nĭ·groid), *a.* and *sb.* [f. NEGRO.]

A. *adj.* Of a negro type; resembling the negroes or having some of their characteristic features.

1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 196 They are usually of a dark sepia brown..with negroid features. 1877 DAWSON *Orig. World* xiii. 272 Flattened lips, and certain negroid peculiarities in his limbs. 1893 SELOUS *Trav. S. E. Africa* 342 A type of man which is Asiatic or Semitic rather than negroid.

B. *sb.* A person of a negro type.

1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 115 Free negroids from Zanzibar island or coast. 1882 SALA *Amer. Revis.* (1885) 172 At Wormley's.. the negro and negroid were seen at their very best.

Hence **Negroi·dal** *a.*

1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* I. v. 113 Though they were truly negroidal in hair and colour. 1881 CABLE *Mme. Delphine* ii 5 Comely Ethiopians culled out of the less negroidal types of African live goods.

Negroism (nī·gro,iz'm). [f. NEGRO + -ISM.]

1. Advancement of negro interests or rights.

1851 J. CAMPBELL *Negro-mania* 549 Whodare say anything in favor of Negroism after having read them? 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 4 May 454 Originated the idea of 'free negroism' and started a crusade in favour of inferior races.

2. A negro pronunciation, expression, or idiom.

1864 *Spectator* 27 Feb. 238/2 'Hyur' for 'here'.. is.. a negroism. 1876 DOUSE *Grimm's L.* 66 The Americanism 'this child', or the negroism 'dis nigger'.

Ne·groland. [f. NEGRO + LAND.] The land or region (in Africa) inhabited by negroes.

1764 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng. in Lett.* (1772) I. 187 The princes on the coast of Negroland. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) III. 302 In Negroland, witchcraft is even now the most common of all crimes. 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 316 The destitute savages who occupy the insulated hamlets of central Negroland. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 12 Aug. 7/5 Nothing, they declare, will place the white man in lasting possession of Negroland.

Ne·groloid, *a. rare*⁻¹. [irreg. f. NEGRO, perh. after *Mongoloid*.] Negroid.

1842 *Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc.* II. 240 Negroloid crania.

Negromancer, -mancie, etc., obs. ff. NECROMANCER, -CY.

Negrophil (nĭ·grofil). Also **-phile.** [f. NEGRO + -PHIL or a. F. *négrophile*.] A friend of the

negroes; one who favours the advancement of negro interests or rights.

1803 *Edin. Rev.* III. 82 Colonists who have been ruined by the revolution of the '*negrophiles*'. 1858 MACAULAY in Trevelyan *Life* (1883) I. 24 *note*, The nigger driver and the negrophile are two odious things to me. 1868 W. R. GREG *Lit. & Soc. Judgm.* 447 An enthusiastic abolitionist and negrophile. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 18 May 620/1 Like the work of all negrophils, it is sometimes wanting in criticism.

Negrophilism (nĭ·grǫfĭlĭz'm). [f. as prec. + -ISM.] Fondness for the negro; zealous advocacy of negro rights.

1865 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Jan. 61/2 You have got nigger-on-the-brain; you are carried away with this everlasting negrophilism. 1876 R. F. BURTON *Gorilla L.* II. 237 The year 1816 was the Augustan age of outrageous negrophilism.

Negrophilist (nĭ·grǫ·fĭlĭst). [f. as prec. + -IST.] A lover or friend of the negro.

1842 S. WARD in *Longfellow's Life* (1891) I. 449 When the Eastern negrophilists are prepared to pay a tax, they will have a right to dispose of the property of their Southern brethren. 1899 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* LV. 178 The most infatuated negrophilist.

Negrophobia (nĭ·grǫfōu·biă). [f. NEGRO + -PHOBIA.] Intense dislike of the negro.

1833 *Westm. Rev.* Oct. 374 The mark of cast blood, the *Negrophobia*, shows itself in three cases out of four. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* 578 The North had a second element, negrophobia. 1898 T. J. MORGAN *Negro in Amer.* vi. 125 It would not be fair to say that they are hated, that there exists well defined Negrophobia among us

Hence **Negropho·biac** *a.*; **Negro·phobist.**

1867 *Morn. Star* 21 Feb., It is the mere bunkum of the negrophobiac. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* I. ix. 195, I am aware that there are negrophobists who may attribute this conduct of Mtesa to...duplicity.

Negro·tic, *a. rare* —[1]. [f. NEGRO, on anal. of forms in *-otic*.] Of or pertaining to the negro.

1876 R. F. BURTON *Gorilla L.* I. 34 Nothing negrotic now astonishes us.

‖**Negus**[1] (nī·gŭs). Also 6–7 (9) **negus**, 9 **nogoos.** [Amharic *negus* or *n'gus* kinged, king.] The title of the supreme ruler of Abyssinia.

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* v. xi. (1636) 5 4 Of his own subjects, he is called Acegue, and Negus of the Abassines. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* vii i. 549 The Great Neguz his titles comprehend thus much [etc.]. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II i. 239 The Negus when some mighty lord Or potentate's to be restored [etc.]. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi 397 Th' Empire of Negus to his utmost Port. 1805 SOUTHEY in C. C. Southey *Life* (1849) II. 314 The king, or, to give him his proper title, the Negus. 1825 *Lit. Churchman* 25 Mar 124/2 That strange compound of intelligence and savagery the Negus Theodore II. 1888 *Times* (weekly ed.) 6 Apr. 13/1 The Negus ..is not much more than a semi barbarous Prince.

Negus[2] (nī·gŭs). [From the name of the inventor, Colonel Francis *Negus* (died 1732).] A mixture of wine (esp. port or sherry) and hot water, sweetened with sugar and flavoured.

1743 in *Etoniana* iv. (1865) 70 Warming a little negus. 1753 H. WALPOLE *Let.* 4 Aug., He desired the water might be warm...; Montagu understood the dialect, and ordered a negus. 1783 S. CHAPMAN in *Med. Comm.* I. 285 He was directed to drink a little weak red wine negus. 1831 T. L. PEACOCK *Crotchet Castle* xii, He wiled away the evening with making a bottle of sherry into negus. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* I. 373 The difference between the stiffest of nautical grogs and the negus provided by thoughtful parents for a child's evening party

attrib. 1848 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.* 292 *note*, Socrates then. Filches the negus-ladle.

Neh(e, obs. forms of NIGH *adv.* and *v.*

Nehebor, -bur, obs. forms of NEIGHBOUR.

†**Nehleche,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 LÉA(h)-léccan, néoléccan, -lican, 2-3 neh(t)-, neih-, 3 ney(h)lechen; 2 3 neih-, neolachen, 3 nechloache. [OE. *néa(h)léccan*, f. *néah* NIGH *adv.* + *-léccan*, a common verbal suffix related to *lácan* to move, play. In OE. the pa. t. is *-léhte*, *-líhte*, *-léete*; in ME. it appears as *-lęhte*, *-le(c)hte*, *-lepte*, *-leyhte* and *-lechede.*] *intr.* To approach, or draw near (*to* or *toward* a place or person).

c 900 tr *Beda's Hist.* i. xiv. [xxv.] (1890) 60 Heo ferdon & nealehton to ðære ceastre. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxvi 46 Heono neoleces seðe me seleð 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 39 Nu nealeceþ þæt we sceolan ..ure wæstmas gesamnian. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 3 Þe helend nehlechede to-ward ierusalem *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 60 Heo schekeð hire spere, & nehlecheð upon hire. *c* 1275 *Wom. Samaria* 6 in *O. E. Misc.* 84 He neylechte to one bureh þat hatte samarie

Hence †**Nehleching, -ung,** approach. *Obs.*

c 960 ÆTHELWOLD *Rule St Benet* (Schröer) 135 Þridde cyn is ansetlena, þe..na[n]ra manna nealecynge þa undefoþ. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 88 Ðaða he gefredde his deaðes nealæcunge. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 196 Ine wildernesse beoð alle wilde bestes, & nulleð nout iðolien monnes nehlechunge.

Nei, obs. f. NAY, NIGH. **Neibour,** Sc. f. NEIGHBOUR. **Neice,** obs. f. NIECE. **Neichtbour,** obs. Sc. f. NEIGHBOUR. **Neid,** obs. Sc. f. NEED. **Neider,** obs. f. NEITHER. **Neidlingis, -lings, -lyngis,** Sc. varr. NEEDLINGS *adv. Obs.* **Neidy,** obs. Sc. f. NEEDY *a.* **Neiȝbor,** obs. f. NEIGHBOUR. **Neies,** obs. var. of NESE, nose.

Neif (nēf). Now only *Hist.* Forms: α. 6–8 **neife,** (7 **neiffe**), 7– **neif,** 9 **neyf**; 6 **nef.** β. 6–7 **niefe,** (6 **nyef(e, nyeffe**), 8 **nief.** γ. 7, 9 **naif.** [a. AF. (*c* 1300) *neyf, neif, nief* = earlier *nayf, naif*:—L. *nativ-um*: see NAIF and NAIVE *a.*]

1. One born in a state of bondage or serfdom (cf. NATIVE *sb.* 1); sometimes *spec.* a female serf, a bondwoman.

α. 1547 *Act* 1 *Edw. VI*, c. 3 § 17 Persons, to whom any such Ward, Bondman, or Neife shall appertaine. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* iv. ii. 82 Villaines & Neifes, which are alwayes saide to be Regardant to a Manour. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 206 (1810) 215 In which manor were bond men, anciently called Villains, and the women Neifs. *c* 1780 SIR W. JONES *Wks.* VII. 10 A lord in feudal times might have been convicted of murder for killing his villain or his neife 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 201 Bracton holds that the spurious issue of a neif, though by a free father, should be a villein. 1872 C INNES *Lect. Scot. Legal Antiq* ii 50. I cannot pretend to distinguish with any accuracy the bondman from the neyf

β 1532 *Dial on Laws Eng.* ii. xliii 107 If a woman be a nyef, and she maryeth a free man. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneid* iii. (Arb.) 81 Me his nyefe to his seruant Helenus ful firmelye betroathed. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 122 A woman which is Villein, is called a Niefe. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 263 In a writ *de Libertate probanda* may be put as many Niefes as the plaintife will.

γ. 1679 BLOUNT *Anc. Tenures* 143 Every naif or she villain that took a husband ..paid marchet, for redemption of her blood. 1865 NICHOLS *Britton* I. 195 *note*, The annotator in MS. N distinguishes between naifs, villains, and serfs.

†2. *Writ of neif*: (see NEIFTY). *Obs.*

1625 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 259 In a mort dancestor cosinage, ayell, entry, and Writ of Niefe, from Henrie the thirds Coronation. 1651 tr. *Kitchin's Jurisd.* (1657) 328 If the Plaintiff in a writ of (Neife) be non-suited [etc.].

Neif(e, obs. forms of NIEVE, fist.

Neifful, variant of NIEVEFUL.

Neifty. *rare.* Also 7 **niefty,** 9 **naifty.** [a. AF. *neifté*: see NEIF and -TY.] *Writ of neifty*, a writ by which a lord claimed a person as his neif.

1641 *Termes de la Ley* 263 In a writ of Niefty may not be put more Niefes than two onely. 1771 in Howell *State Trials* (1814) XX. 42 The only writ in the law for the recovery of a villein is..always called the..writ of Neifty. 1865 NICHOLS *Britton* I. 195 Free men .. convicted as villains by plea under our writ of Naifty.

Neigh (nēⁱ), *sb.* Also 6 *Sc.* **ne.** [f. next.] The natural cry or call uttered by a horse.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xi. x. 24 He sprentis furth, and full proud walxis he, Heich stre kand vp his hed with mony a ne. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, iii. vii 29 It is the Prince of Paltrayes, his Neigh is like the bidding of a Monarch. 1635-56 COWLEY *Davideis* iv. 707 Here with sharp Neighs the warlike Horses sound. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 177 Responsive to the distant neigh, he neighs. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* vii, The neigh of horses and the baying of hounds were heard. 1879 BEERBOHM *Patagonia* v. 65 At our approach he gave a faint neigh of satisfaction.

Neigh (nēⁱ), *v.* Forms: α. 1 (h)nǽȝan, 3-6 neye(n), 4 nay-, neȝ-, neiȝ-, 4-5 neyȝ, neyh-, 4 6 neyghe, (4 nayghe), 4- neigh, (7 neay). β. 4-6 nye, 5 nyȝe, 6 nie. γ. 5-6 *north.* and *Sc.* ne(e. [OE. *hnǽgan* = MDu. *neyen* (Flem. and Du. dial. *neijen*), MHG. *nëgen*, of imitative origin: cf. also OS. (*to*)*hnechian*; MDu. *nijgen, nighen, nien, nyen*, MLG. *nigen, nihen*, MHG. *nyhen.* The vbl. sb. also appears in early OE. as *hnǽggiung*, app. parallel to ON. *gneggia* (Sw. *gnagga*, Da. *gnegge*), Icel. *hneggja*, Norw. (*k*)*neggja.* Other imitative forms are NEIGHER, NICHER and NICKER.]

1. *intr.* Of a horse: To utter its characteristic sound or cry.

α. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxx. (Z.) 192 *Hinnio*, ic hnæge. *Ibid.* 129 *Equus hinnit*, hors hnæȝð [*v. r.* nǽȝþ]. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9417 Þe hors neyde & lepte þat it was gret fere. 13.. *K. Alis.* 1872 Mony stede [there was] loude neyghyng. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 403 Bucefal þe hors neyhede as it were þe roryngе of leons. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 7729 As he were a hors, he neyes and ondes. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* vi. iii 186 They herde by them a grete hors grymly neye. 1530 PALSGR. 643/2 It is a comfortable thyng to here a horse neye whan he is on his journaye. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. ii. 23 The noise of Battell hurtled in the Ayre, Horsses do neigh, and dying men did grone. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 138 As once in Persia, 'tis said Kings were proclaimed by a horse that neighed. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 92 My Courser hears their Voice,..neighing he paws the ground 1849 LYTTON *Devereux* III. ii. I heard my horse neighing beneath the window. 1865 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) I. vi. 130 The horse of Darius neighed first.

β. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 1336 Þe stedes nyen, and togider whine. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxiii. 149 Þe meres herez þaire foolez nye. 1530 PALSGR. 644/1, I nye, as a horse dothe. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 102/2 To Nie as an horse.

γ. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7727 He neyt as a nagge, at his nose thrilles. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 249/2 To Nee as a horse, *hinnire*. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xi xvii. 94 The dynnyng of thar hors feit eik hard he,. and thar stedis ne. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 39 Bayth horse & meyris did fast nee, & the folis nechyr

transf. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* x. 30 Neȝe with thi vois, thou doȝter of Galyn. — *Jer.* v. 8 Eche to the wif of his neȝhebore neyȝede. 1530 PALSGR. 664/1 Thou nyest for an other otes, wiche we expresse by..'thou lokest after deed mens shoes',..is an adage in the frenche tonge. *a* 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Wit without M.* iv. i, The he your wisdom play'd withal,..neigh'd at his nakedness, And made his cold and poverty your pastime. 1676 *North's Plutarch, Add. Lives* 81 He divorced her (say some) for her barrenness, but the effect declared that he neigh'd after others. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 39 Adultery neighing at his neighbour's door.

2. *trans.* To utter in neighing, or with a sound like neighing.

1623 MASSINGER *Bondman* iv. ii, The noble horse .. Neighed courage to his rider. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 292 Who could neigh out the remembrance of his old conversation among the Viraginian trull[s]. 1789 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Ethelinde* (1814) IV. 146 D'ye think one might neigh out civilities to this female Nimrod?

Neiȝ, obs. variant of *ey*, EGG.

Neighbour (nē·bǫr), *sb.* Forms: α. 1-3 **néahȝe-,** 1 2 **néahhe,** 1-3 **nehȝe-,** (3 **nehgi-**); 1-2 **nehhe-, nehe-,** (1 **neche-,** 3 **nethte-,** 4-5 *Sc.* **neth-**); 3 **nege-,** 3-6 **negh(e-,** 4-5 **neȝ(e-, neght(e-,** 5 **neȝt-**; 2 **neihi-,** 3-4 **neiȝ(e-,** 4 **neicȝ-,** 4- **neigh-,** (4 **neighe-, neight-,** n **ihe-,** 5 **neihȝe-,** 6 **neig-,** *Sc.* **neicht-**); 4-5 **neyh(e-,** (4 **neyhȝe-, neyȝ-**), 4 6 **neygh(e-,** 5-6 **neyg-,** 1 **nýhȝe-,** 3 **nijhȝe-,** 5-6 *Sc.* **nicht-**; 4-7 *Sc.* **nycht-,** 5 **nygh(e-,** 6 *Sc.* **nych-.** 1-6 **-bur(e,** 3-7 **-bore,** 4-7 **-boure-,** (4 **-boer,** 4-6 *Sc.* **-bowr,** 5 **-borgh, -burgh**), 3- **-bor,** 4- **-bour.** β. 4 **neybor,** (5 **-bour,** 5-6 **-bowre**); 4 **nyebore,** 6 *Sc.* **nibour,** (9 **-ber**), 6 **ne-,** 7 **neibour,** (8-9 **-bor,** 9 **-bor**), 8-9 **nee-bor,** (9 **-bour, -ber, -bir**), 9 **nebber**; 5 **neypur,** 8- **neiper,** 8 **ni-,** 9 **neepour.** [OE. *néahgebúr, néahhe-*, etc. (f. *néah* NIGH *a.* + *gebúr*: see BOOR) = MDu. *nagebuer, -buy(e)r, -boer*, OHG. *nâhgibûr* and *-bûro* (MHG. *nâchgebûr, -bûre*); also OS. *nâbûr*, MDu. *nabuer, -bur, -ber*, MLG. *nabur, -ber, neber*, etc., MHG. *nâchbûr* (G. *nachbar*); cf. ON. *nábúe, -búi* (Sw. and Da. *nabo*).]

1. One who lives near or next to another; one who occupies a near or adjoining house, one of a number of persons living close to each other, esp. in the same street or village.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xliv. 322 Ne laðа ðæræto .. ðine cuðan, ne ðine welegan neahgeburas. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke i. 65 Aworden wæs ondo ofer alle neheburas hiora. *c* 1000 in Assmann *Ags. Hom.* (1889) xvi. 268 Alle hyre nehhebur is, ælǽðder se weras ge wyf, swyðe weopon. *c* 1055 *Byrhtferth's Handloc* in *Anglia* VIII. 322 Þon nyme he hys nealgebur þe him gebendost sy. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 83 Hie gon to chirche..for to biregen nehebores speche. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11143 To driue and to gaderi þuder god of neiȝebores aboute. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Kings* iv. 3 Aske by borwynge of alle thi neyȝbours. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* v 1012 With thaim thow was a nychtbour off this toun. *a* 1500 in C. Trice-Martin *Chanc. Proc.* 15*th C.* (1904) 5 Your suppl aunt went into London for his neighburghs whiche took him to bayie 1589 R. HARVEY *Plain Perc.* (1590) 10 It wil. set the next neighbors medowes all on a floate. 1650 HUBBERT *Pill Formality* 137 Their tears ..pierce the hearts of their pittying neighbors. 1699 DRYDEN *Ep. J. Dryden* 7 Contending neighbours come, From your award to wait their final doom. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 72, I live in a remote corner, among poor neighbours. 1790 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 25 Near neighbors are seldom good ones. 1847 H. MILLER *First Impr. Eng.* xx. (1857) 357 Neighbours of a class that in Scotland would be on the most intimate terms. 1872 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xvii. 55 The Norman landowner held his lands on the same tenure .. as his English neighbour.

Proverbs. 13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 527/83 Bettre is a neiȝebore neiȝe Then a brothur fer fro thin eiȝe. 1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* II. ix. (Skeat) I. 144 An olde proverbe alleged by many wyse:— 'Whan bale is greetest, than is bote a nye-bore.' *c* 1450 *Merlin* 434 Men seyn an olde sawe, who hath a goode neighbour hath goode morowe. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt* (1814) 464 It is oftentymes sayd, he yt hath an yl neyghbour hath oftentymes an yll mornynge. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 49 Our Englysh prouerbe, which speketh in this wyse. A nere neybbour is better than a farre frende. 1594 *Mirr. Policy* (1599) O iij, The common Prouerbe saith, That who so hath a good neighbor, hath a good morrow.

b. In echoes of Biblical passages (as Luke x. 27) inculcating men's duties towards each other, or in similar contexts. Hence sometimes taken in a widely extended sense.

In OE. versions expressed by *nǽhsta*, etc.; see NEXT.

a 1300 *Ten Commandm.* 33 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 16 Loue þi neighbore as þine owe bodi: non oþer þou him wil. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 5860 Yhit sal men yhelde acount, of ilka neghebur, þat men fals to help and to socur. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 442 In the name of thy neighebour thou schalt understonde the name of thy brother. 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 9 Sil thou love thi neȝbboure. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* ix. 109 Preysing my self, and evill my nichbouris deming. 1570 T. NORTON tr. *Nowell's Catech.* (1853) 138 The name of neighbour containeth ..also those whom we know not, yea, and our enemies 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. II. 140 The ..rivalship is between self love and the love of our neighbour. 1841 TRENCH *Parables* xvii. (1877) 328 Who is a neighbour, he who shows love, or he who shows it not? 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. xi. 170 The worship of God and the sanctification of his neighbour.

c. As a form of address. Now only *dial.*

†*a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) xiii. 82 Neighbour, if I the truth should say. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. iii. 7 Giue them their charge, neighbour Dogberry. 1607 — *Cor.* I. i. 63 Why Masters, my good Friends, mine honest Neighbours, will you vndo your selues? 1779 COWPER *Yearly Distress* 50 Come, neighbours, we must wag. 1873 in Ellis *E. E. Pronunc.* v. (1889) 7* Well, neighbour, you and he may both laugh at this news of mine.

†d. *Good neighbours*, the fairies. *Sc. Obs.*

a 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 275 in Jas. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 68 In the hinder end of harvest vpon Alhallow ene,

Quhen our gude nichbors rydis. 1588 [see Good a. 2 d] 1615 *Orkney Witch Trial* in *Maitl. Cl. Misc.* II. 167 The fary folk callit of hir our guid nichbouris.

2 a. (Chiefly *pl.*) One who dwells in an adjoining or not far distant town, district, or land. Also applied to the rulers of adjacent countries.

971 *Blk. hl. Hom.* 201 Neapolite ða heora nehgeburas.. on haðnum þeawum dwelgende wæron. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1117 Eall þis 3ear wunode se cyng ..on Normandiȝ for þes cyninges unselne of France & his oðra nehheburu. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 5941 From o stede til oper he hasted; To ney neyghebuis, & ferber fro, Til alle he dide skape & wo. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* i. 87 Thai trowyt that he, as gud nychtbur, And as freyn home compositur, Wald hawe iugyt in lawte. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12959 He was neghour full negh to þe noble yle, There Agamynon the gode gonernaunce hade. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* i. xi (S. T. S.) I. 66 We faucht nocht alanerlie with oure Inemyis, bot als with..oure nychtbouris [*var.* neibouris] and freyndis. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 399 b, Nowe that he possesseth Lorayne, he shall be their nere neighbour. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i 97 In spes he thay differ not far frome thair nythbouris the Inglese men. 1667 Sprat *Hist. R. Soc.* 65 This has rous'd all our neighbors to fix their eies upon England 1674 Brevint *Saul at Endor* 233 Being worth one thousand Years [indulgence] to the Romans, two thousand to remoter Neighbours 1827 J. F. Cooper *Prairie* I. xv. 220 Those States, of which he had been an ignorant neighbour half his life. 1858 Carlyle *Fredk Gt.* vi ii (1872) II. 143 A difficult huff of quarrel..had fallen out with his neighbour of Saxony.

b. A person or thing which is in close proximity to another; one who stands or sits near or next to another on some occasion.

1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 9 b, For infection of rustie.. Minerallis being nigh neighbour to them. 1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 1116 One man's hand lean'd on another's head, His nose being shadow'd by his neighbour's ear. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* iv. 66 Nor place them . where the Yeugh their poisonous Neighbour grows. 1738 Wesley *Ps.* cxlvii. v, Cedars, Neighbours to the Sky. 1820 Shelley *Sensit. Pl.* i. 67 Each one was interpenetrated With the light and the odour its neighbour shed. 1880 Disraeli *Endym.* xxxviii, 'Lady Montfort looks well to-night', said the neighbor of Myra.

fig. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* ii. (1586) 60 b, Oignon, the next neighbour to the Lecke. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, iv. ii. 43 The deepe resolving witte Buckingham No more shall be the neighbor to my counsailes.

c. *Sc.* A thing which makes a pair with another; a fellow, 'matrow'.

1820 [implied in Neighbourless]. 1887 Service *Life Dr. Duguid* 213 The stockins wernae neebors 1896 Setoun *R. Urquhart* xxvii, I mind o' her gettin' the neighbour made to it in Edinburgh

3 In predicative use. In *Sc.* used in *pl.*

1528 Pavnell *Salerne's Regim.* F iij, Sklender and white wyne is vniuersally neighbour to water. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* Prol. 47 Nichtbouris to thame is Buquhane. 1871 W Alexander *Johnny Gibb* xv, I mice wis neepours wi' a chap 't could 'a deen that.

4. In *attrib* use, passing into *adj.* Living or situated near or close to some other person or thing. **a.** With names of persons. Now *rare.*

1530 Palsgr. 217/2 Neighbour woman, *voisine.* 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 272 The nychbour nien that duelt into that steid, Tha schew to him that Convallus wes deid. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* i. i. 150 Our Neighbour-Shepheard's Sonne 1687 T. Brown *Saints in Uproar* Wks 1730 I. 82, I can dive into a millstone as far as any of my neighbour princes. 1712 Arbuthnot *J. Bull* i. vii, His neighbour tradesmen began to shun his company 1785 Forbes *Ulysses* 27 (E. D. D.), I dinna like to tell ill tales Upo' my neiper man. 1853 Watson *Poems* 42 (E. D. D.), The lasses ..Ay botherin' at their neibor cheels.

b. Of peoples, countries, cities, etc. (Very common *c* 1580–1700.)

1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Jan. 50, I longed the neighbour towne to see 1587 Golding *De Mornay* ix. (1592) 156 Many euen of our Neighbour nations. 1616 R. C. *Times Whistle* iv. 1594 In a neighbour land he died. 1668 Sprat *Life Cowley* C.'s Wks. 1710 I. p. xiii, Many great Revolutions, which disturb'd the Peace of all our Neighbour-States. 1719 W. Woods *Surv. Trade* 366 The Proportion they severally bear.. in our Neighbour Nations. 1797 Godwin *Enquirer* i. xi. 97 Treat the neighbour state as a conquered province. 1867 F. W. Newman *Misc.* 288 In Rome I see a power which..drove out every neighbour people.

c. Of things, places, buildings, etc.

1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* June 52 Whose Echo made the neyghbour groues to ring. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* iii. iv. 212 He lugge the Guts into the Neighbor roome. 1662 J. Chandler *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 121 Lights of Heaven, which do suit themselves to the motion of the nearest, or Neighbour-lights. 1696 Whiston *The. Earth* (1722) 13 The Moon, our attending and Neighbour Planet. 1784 Cowper *Task* iii. 665 Some..catch the neighbour shrub With clasping tendrils. 1842 Tennyson *Gardener's Dau.* 80 The steer . Leaning his horns into the neighbour field, And lowing to his fellows. 1876 Gladstone *Glean.* (1879) II. 332 Saint John's, the neighbour college to Macaulay's justly loved and honoured Trinity.

d. With abstract sbs. Now *rare.*

1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, i i 119 Such neighbour-nearenesse to our sacred blood, Should nothing priuiledge him 1643 [Angier] *Lane Cath. Acher* 11 That their lent assistance might be loosed for home and neighbour defence. 1678 Dryden *All for Love* Pref., To Christen an Imperfection by the Name of some neighbour Virtue.

† **c.** = Neighbourly. *Obs. rare.*

1619 W. Sclater *Exp. 1 Thess.* (1620) 155 Perhaps also neighbour offices of kindnesse and mercy sometimes passe from them.

5. *Comb.*, as *neighbour-stained. rare.*

1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* i. i. 89 Prophaners of this Neighbor-stained Steele.

Neighbour (nē·bəi), *v.* [f. prec.]

I. *intr.* **1.** Of persons: To live near or close *to* a person, place, etc.; to border *upon.* Also freq. with *near.* Now *rare.*

1526 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 130 A certaine poore man, .. neighbouring neere unto one worshipful and of great account. 1615 Day *Festivals* xii. 349 Let us, Beloved, beare affection..unto such as Neighbour at any time neere unto us. 1657 Earl Monm. tr. *Paruta's Pol. Disc.* 81 Their own Soldiers, and..their Associates, who did all neighbor neer upon them. 1805 Southey *Madoc in Azt.* i, Oh no! we neighbour nearer to the Sun.

2. Of things or places: To lie near or close (*to* or *upon* something else); to be contiguous *with.*

1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 259 A copse that neighbours by. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* i. 268 Neighbouring hereunto is Odiam, glorious in these daies. 1668 Culpepper & Cole *Barthol. Anat.* i. i The upper part..is termed Hypochondrium, neighbouring upon the lower gristles of the Ribs. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* II. 97 Neighbouring nigh, one lonely elder-tree Is all that's left. 1850 Blackie *Æschylus* II. 51 The peaks That neighbour with the stars.

b. To come near *to*, almost amount *to*, something. *rare*—[1].

1631 Massinger *Believe as You List* v. ii, To have faith in him Neighbours to treason.

3. With *it.* To associate like neighbours. *rare.*

1586 Bright *Melanch.* xii. 58 Neither that diverse [things] will so neighbour it together, as to dwell in one individual subject. 1828–32 Webster s v, To neighbor it, in colloquial language, to cultivate friendly intercourse by mutual visits.

4. To be on neighbourly terms, to associate in a friendly way, *with* others. Also *transf.*

1820 Scott *Abbot* xxvi, The electuary, neighboured ill with the two spoonfuls of pease-porridge and the kirnmilk. 1862 Borrow *Wales* III. 79 The Welsh won't neighbour with them, or have anything to do with them, except now and then in the way of business 1879 Tourger *Fool's Err.* xvi. 83 The few country-people who 'neighbored with them', as it is termed there, comprised their only society.

b. *dial.* To go visiting or gossiping among neighbours.

1854– in dial. glossaries (Linc., Yks., Leic., Warw., etc.).

II. *trans.* **5.** To adjoin, touch, border upon, lie next or close to.

Very common *c* 1600–1660, and freq. in 19th c.

a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* (1622) 333 As they were walking alongst a Gallerie, they heard from a Chamber neighbouring the side of it, a dolorous sound. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 591 The principall Citie is called Paquin, neighbouring Tartary. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Bucks* i. (1662) 132 Those that in the same earth neighbour thee 1798 Cowper *Let. to Lady Hesketh* 13 Oct., It neighbours nearly, and as nearly resembles, the scenery of Cathcld. 1822 Lamb *Elia* Ser. i. *Compl. Decay Beggars*, He seemed.. to suck in fresh vigour from the soil which he neighboured. 1873 Browning *Red Cott. Nightcap* ii. 308 One whose father's house upon the Quai Neighboured the very house 1893 *Nat. Observer* 25 Nov 41/1 The years that neighboured their departure.

b. To come near to, to approach.

1859 Meredith *R. Feverel* viii, I can pretty nigh neighbour it with a guess. 1891 — *One of our Conq.* xxxv, He neighboured sagacity when he pointed that interrogation relating to Nesta's precociousness.

c. To be neighbour to (one).

1872 E. J. Irving *Lays* 228 (E.D.D.), Twa lads that I neiboured lang syne. 1892 Lumsden *Sheep-head* 212 Will you neighbour us in the smoking-room?

6. In *pa. pple.* **a.** *Neighboured by* or *with*, having (some person or thing) as near neighbour or close at hand.

a 1586 Sidney *Astr. & Stella* Sonn. xxix, Like some weak Lords neighboured by mightie Kings. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* (1637) 22 The hot water bathes heretofore adorned, and neighboured with magnificent building. 1670 Milton *Hist. Eng.* v. Wks. (1847) 537/2 The Danes..not liking perhaps to be neighboured with strong towns. 1836 R. A. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) II. viii. vii. 79 Such passages..are preludes or interludes neighboured by heavy monologue. *a* 1873 Lytton *Ken Chillingly* ii. viii, Provided they be neighboured by water.

b. Brought or placed near *to* some person or thing; situated close together.

1594 Carew *Huarte's Exam. Wits* v. (1596) 54 These verbs articles..are so vnited and nere neighboured, that neither can be distinguished. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* i. i. 121 The barbarous Scythian..shall to my bosome Be as well neighbour'd. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV 127 That my dust may be neighboured to your precious dust. 1803 Godwin *Chaucer* II xiv. 400 To contemplate this ancient baron neighboured to a throne. 1820 Keats *Lamia* i. 240 So neighbour'd to him, and yet so unseen She stood.

7. (Cf. prec.) **a.** To bring near *to* something.

b. To place in conjunction *with* something.

a 1662 Heylin *Laud* (1668) 60 The Reversion of a Prebend in that Church; which..neighbour'd him to the Court. 1791 Cowper *Odyss.* xv. 590 But Jove Hath neighbour'd all thy evil with this good.

Hence **Neighbouring** *vbl. sb.*

1651 G. W. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 1 The building together, and neighbouring of houses, by which means we have our Cities, Boroughs, and Villages. 1886 S. W. *Linc. Gloss.*, I was never one for so much neighbouring and newsing.

† **Neighbourage.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Neighbour *sb.* + -age.] The collective surroundings and outside conveniences of a plot of land.

1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* ii. ii. 40 Respicient Situation hath dependance vpon Boundage and Neighbourage. *Ibid.* iii. 51 In Neighbourage it is not impertinent to particularize, how the Plot is accommodated for Tillage, Meddow, Pasture, &c. 1688 Holme *Armoury* iii. 159/1 Neighbourage is the shewing how the Plot is accomodated with Wood, Water, Fewel [etc.].

† **Neighboured,** *sb. Obs.* [f. Neighbour *sb.* + -red] = Neighbourhood.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 137 Swulche monne ðe he for scome weinen ne mei for neȝeburredde. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 83 Hie gimen here elmesse noht for godes lune ac for neheboreden, oðer for kinraden. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 352/2 Neyborede, *proximitas, vicinitas.* 1556 in *Archæol. Jrnl.* (1874) XXXI 70 To beare us true amytie and to use good neighbored towards us. 1575 *Rec. Elgin* (New Spald. Cl.) I. 150 Katherein Ros.. wes decemit to keip neborat in schawing masleach.

Neighbored, *ppl. a.* [f. Neighbour *sb.* or *v.* + -ed.] Provided with (a certain kind of) neighbours or surroundings.

1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 99 Few more commodious reason sees, Than is this one commodite, Quietly neighboured to be. 1598 Bacon *Ess.* Ep. Ded., I doe nowe like some that haue an Orchardе ill neighbored, that gather their fruit before it is ripe, to preuent stealing. *a* 1642 Br. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 315 Syria was ill-neighboured, continually pillaged by Arabian theeves and robbers. 1829 *Examiner* 741/2 The low and gloomy but beautifully neighboured castle of Chillon.

Neighbourer. *rare*—[1]. [f. Neighbour *v.*] One who neighbours, a neighbour.

1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* i. 265 A neighbourer of this Nymphes, as high in Fortune's grace.

Neighbouress. *rare.* [f. Neighbour *sb.* + -ess.] A female neighbour.

1388 Wyclif *Exod.* iii. 22 A woman schal axe of hir neiboresse and of hir hoosteesse siluerne vessels and golduu. 1535 Coverdale *Jer.* ix. 20 That euery one maye teach hir neighbouresse to make lamentacion. 1849 Thackeray *Gt. & Lit. Dinners* Wks. 1902 VI 655 You may chance to get near a pleasant neighbour and neighbouress.

Neighbourhead. Now *rare.* [f. Neighbour *sb.* + -head.] = next.

c 1425 *Eng. Conq. Ire.* 30 The men of Watterford .waren I-ware that thay y-hadden such neghborhede ful loth. 1499 *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* XI. 395 That the balye hald foure balye courtis, for reforming of plants of nychtbourhed and uthris 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 399 b, He ..will do nothing against the maner of neighbourhead 1596 Dalrymple tr *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 345 True nychtbourheid, constitute weil and maid betuene the Inglis and Scotis bordirs. 1884 G Macdonald *Unspoken Serm.* 220 It is the humanity that originates the claim of neighbourhead.

Neighbourhood (nē·bəihud). [f. Neighbour *sb.* + -hood.]

1. Friendly relations between neighbours; neighbourly feeling or conduct.

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* v. v. 512 To bere him anentis his fadir and modir more and other wise than the higest degre of neiborehode askith. 1503 in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 31 Accordyng to olde neghburode and gude custome. 1551 T. Wilson *Logike* (1580) 17 b, We see multe neighbourhoode, and good will to helpe the neede 1592 Warner *Alb. Eng.* ix liii. (1602) 239 Exiling hence wel-neere all Troth, meet Sports, and Neighbourhood. 1650 Jer Taylor *Holy Living* i. § 1. (1727) 7 Works of nature, recreation, charity, friendliness and neighbourhood. 1708 Swift *Sent. Ch. Eng. Man* Wks. 1755 II. i. 79 All the laws of charity, neighbourhood, alliance, and hospitality. 1796 Burke *Regic. Peace* i. (1892) 82 There is a Law of Neighbourhood which does not leave a man perfect master on his own ground. 1842 Campbell *Pilgrim of Glenco* 139 He stood With neighbours on kind terms of neighbourhood. 1853–7 Hawthorne *Eng. Note-bks.* (1879) I. 136 A more efficient sense of neighborhood than exists among ourselves.

b. Esp. in phr *good neighbourhood* († also in early use *evil* or *ill neighbourhood*).

1574 Hellowes *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 126 The Duke of Sogorbe and the Monkes..did vse euill neighbourhoode. 1594 T. B *La Primaudaye Fr. Acad.* ii. Ep. Rdr. a 6 What a notable lesson of good neighbourhood 1604 E Grimstone *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* vii. viii. 515 They practised against the Mexicanes their neighbours, all the ill neighbourhood they could. 1640 Brome *Sparagus Gard.* i. iv, Whose hatred I would not lose for all the good neighbor-hood in the Parish. 1711 Addison *Spect* No. 131 P 8 The Country is not a Place for a Person of my Temper, who does not love Jollity, and what they call Good-Neighbourhood. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 305 A pattern for any who desire to fulfil the duties of good neighbourhood. 1825 E. Hewlett *Cottage Comf.* xv 218 Good neighbourhood does not require persons to waste their own and each other's time in idle gossipping. 1894 *Times* 6 Oct. 7/3 Such a departure from the rules of good neighbourhood..might well be left unnoticed.

2. The quality, condition, or fact of being neighbours or lying near to something; nearness.

1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 11 The Jacinct is blew, and of nigh neighborhoode with the Saphire. 1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 147 To these also may be added for neighbourhoode sake..the Monasterie of white Chanons. 1615 H. Crooke *Body of Man* 156 Where..with most ease, because of the neighbour-hoode of the heart , the blood might be altred. 1652 Needham tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 35 Both by reason of their neighborhood, and the frequent conversa of the Israelits among them. 1728 Morgan *Algiers* I. iv. 279 The Turks whose Neighbourhood to Sicily, &c. he liked not. 1752 Hume *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 222 The neighbourhood of the sun inflames the imagination of men. 1835 Lytton *Rienzi* x. ix, Then the prison and the palace were in awful neighbourhood. 1871 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xvii 73 The South..was through its neighbourhood and intercourse with Gaul somewhat less savage.

† **b** Situation in respect of surroundings. *Obs*—[1]

1618 Culpepper & Cole *Barthol. Anat.* ii. ix. 117 The

Vena arteriosa..is just like the Aorta in substance, largeness, neighbourhood, and Valves.

3. The vicinity, or near situation, *of* something.

1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 9 Some..who can not shunne the neighbourhood of the Riuer or the Sea. *c* 1630 Milton *Passion* 52 The gentle neighbourhood of grove and spring Would soon unbosom all their Echoes milde. 1708 Swift *Sacram. Test* Wks. 1755 II. i. 127, I have doneall in my power..to preserve two or three English fellows in their neighbourhood. 1745 Pococke *Descr. East* II. 242 Cutting off so many Greek villages in the neighbourhood of that city. 1813 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) XI. 23 To strengthen our position in front and in the neighbourhood of Irun. 1875 Manning *Mission H. Ghost* xi 305 When two flames are brought into the neighbourhood of each other they draw to each other.

transf. 1654 Jer. Taylor *Real Pres.* 237 This comparison ..is odious up to the neighbourhood and similitude of a great impiety. 1894 Newton *Dict. Birds* 764 The curious genus *Mesites* of Madagascar, which has been referred..to the neighbourhood of the Rails.

b. *In the neighbourhood of*, somewhere about.

1857 in Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* s.v., The Catholic clergy of this city have purchased in the neighborhood of forty acres of land. 1893 *Times* (weekly ed.) 15 Dec. 10 o/2 The rate of exchange with India has been maintained in the neighbourhood of 10*d.*

4. Resort or haunt of persons near one; company; neighbours.

1596 Spenser *F. Q.* VI. v. 34 A little Hermitage there lay, Far from all neighbourhood. *a* 1716 Blackall *Wks.* (1723) I. 97 A Member of a..Corporation, consisting of his Neighbourhood, and Acquaintance. 1800 Knox & Jebb *Corr.* I. 3 Immediate neighbourhood I have none, save one family. 1854 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* xvi. (1857) 366 They had been known, each in his own circle of neighbourhood.

† b. A place lying near to one. *Obs. rare*[-1].

1634 Milton *Comus* 314, I know..every bosky bourn from side to side, My daily walks and ancient neighbourhood.

5. A community; a certain number of people who live close together.

1625 Bacon *Ess., Friendship* (Arb.) 165 In a great Towne ..there is not that Fellowship .. which is in lesse Neighbourhoods. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 49 ¶ 3 Those little Communities which we express by the Word Neighbourhoods. 1774 G. White *Selborne* xl, [Whitethroats] are shy and wild in breeding-time, avoiding neighbourhoods, and haunting lonely lanes. 1809-10 Coleridge *Friend* (1865) 126 Men remain in the domestic state and form neighbourhoods, but not governments. *a* 1888 Emerson in Hinsdale *Garfield & Educ.* ii. 413 The banian of the forest, yielding shade and fruit to wide neighborhoods of men.

b. A (religious) society of neighbours.

1883 *Century Mag.* Oct. 896/2 This movement led to the establishment of a neighborhood of Friends in the streets leading from Chatham Square.

6. The people living near to a certain place or within a certain range.

1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 73 The Commanders of this Fortress make always Leagues with the Neighborhood. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* iv. The whole neighbourhood came out to meet their minister. 1802 Mrs. E. Parsons *Myst. Visit* III. 204 The neighbourhood had scandalized [her].

b. A district or portion of a town or country, freq. considered in reference to the character or circumstances of its inhabitants.

1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* i. 15 The raging Sword and wastful Fire Destroy the wretched Neighbourhood around. 1778 Pennant *Tour Wales* (1883) I. 24 The several sorts of founderies in the neighborhood. 1813 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) XI. 60 All the camps in this neighbourhood quite quiet. 1838 Dickens *O. Twist* xv, Darkness had set in; it was a low neighbourhood. 1880 Disraeli *Endym.* lvii, The back slums of his ferocious neighbourhood.

7. *attrib.*, as *neighbourhood meeting, party, -war.*

1823 S. Huntington in *Mem.* 348 The neighbourhood meeting for this quarter of the city. 1869 Mrs. Whitney *We Girls* xi. (1874) 244, I daresay Mrs. Pennington will have her neighbourhood parties again. 1888 H. C. Lea *Hist. Inquis.* I. 60 Torn with unceasing and savage neighborhood-war.

Nei·ghbouring, *ppl. a.* [f. Neighbour *v.* + -ing[2].] That neighbours, in various senses of the vb.; lying or living near, adjacent.

1601 Shaks. *All's Well* iv. i. 18 He hath a smacke of all neighbouring Languages. 1641 H. Thorndike *Govt. Churches* 66 They were made in due time by the heads of neighbouring Churches. 1712 J. James tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 2 Paris and Versailles, whose Neighbouring Parts contain so many Wonders of this Nature. 1770 Burke *Pres. Discont.* Wks. II. 308 The scheme of bringing our court to a resemblance to the neighbouring monarchies. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* ix, Miss Squeers had been spending a few days with a neighbouring friend. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* xxxvi, He stood and watched the scene from behind a neighbouring bush.

Neighbouring, *vbl. sb.*: see Neighbour *v.*

Nei·ghbourless, *a.* [f. Neighbour *sb.* + -less.] Without a neighbour; solitary.

1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 100 For this neighbourlie quietnesse, Thou art the neighbour neighbourlesse. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* May 163/1 The quean's as single yet as a neighbourless stocking. 1846 Prowett *Prometh. Bound* 14 Lone dweller by a neighbourless ravine. 1892 J. S. Fletcher *When Chas. was King* 4 Some homestead..so far from a village that its occupants are entirely neighbourless.

Neighbour-like, *a.* and *adv.* [f. as prec. + -like.] a. *adv.* In a neighbourly fashion. b. *adj.* Neighbourly, friendly, kindly. (In later use chiefly *Sc.*)

1499 *Exch. Rolls Scot.* XI. 395 Are sufficient tenant and nychtbour..abill to keip the said steid nychtbourlike. *c* 1570 Gascoigne *Fruites Warre* cxxxvii, Three dayes wee fought, as long as water serued, And came to ancor neyghbourlike yfeere. 1600 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* iii. 1290 A dunce I see is a neighbourlike brute beast, a man may liue by him. 1694 *Ch. & Court of Rome* 6 The Neighbour-like Terms of the old *Regula Patrum.* 1790 D. Morison *Poems* 157 (E.D.D.), To gar our bed look hale and neighbour-like. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* xliv, He'll be glad to carry me through, and be neighbour-like. 1887 Miss Sedgwick *H. Leslie* (1872) II. 158 Kindness and neighbourlike conduct.

Nei·ghbourliness. [f. next + -ness.] The condition, quality or fact of being neighbourly; friendliness, kindly feeling.

1662 Pepys *Diary* 5 Nov., There was not the neighbourliness between her and my wife that was fit to be. 1685 H. More *Reff. Baxter* Pref. A 3 Neighbourliness and Goodnature washes them out of the remembrance of both. 1816 Coleridge *Lay Serm.* (Bohn) 340 It is the science of .. philanthropy without neighbourliness. 1879 *Spectator* 7 June 719 He has tried to make out how far neighbourliness, as amongst ants of the same nest, really goes.

Neighbourly (nē·bəɹli), *a.* [f. Neighbour *sb.* + -ly[1].]

1. Characteristic of, or befitting, a neighbour or neighbours; friendly, kindly.

1558 *Reg. Gild Co. Chr. York* 305 *note*, A good occasion of..renewyng of amytie and neighburghly love one with an other. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* i. ii. 85 He hath a neighbourly charitie in him. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* xvii. § 1 By any neighbourly and friendly office. 1727 Swift *What passed in London* Wks. 1735 III. i. 182 He in a very neighbourly manner admonished me. 1792 Burke *Hints for Mem.* Wks. VII. 5 His majesty's benevolent and neighbourly offers. 1884 Sir J. W. Chitty in *Law Rep.* 27 Chanc. Div. 609 He considered it was not a neighbourly thing to press for payment.

b. Friendly but not cordial.

1599 Sandys *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 154 As their States, so their loves and his are but neighbourly. *a* 1628 Preston *Mt. Ebal* (1638) 39 It must be onely with a neighbourly and civill, but not with a conjugall..love.

2. Of persons: Inclined to act as neighbours; situated as neighbours.

1612 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* i. 8 Who thinke it Christianitie enough to be harmlesse, ciuill, or neighbourly men. 1628 Wither *Brit. Rememb.* ii. 513 Scarce one man would be so neighbourly, To helpe his brother in this malady. 1778 Miss Burney *Evelina* xl, Our lodgings were in Holborn, that we might be near his house, and neighbourly. 1892 Scott *Nigel* xxiii, In Alsatia, look ye, a man must be neighbourly and companionable. 1886 A. E. B. Soulby in *Law Times* LXXXI. 446/2 Farmers as a rule are neighbourly and forbearing.

Nei·ghbourly, *adv.* ?*Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ly[2].] After the manner of neighbours; in a friendly or kindly fashion.

1525 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 169 The housholders. be neybourly drynkyng to-gethers .. In loyous maner. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 3 Who friendly and neighbourly graunted his desire. 1654 E. Johnson *Wonder-working Providence.* 194 It would joyn all the Towns in the same neighbourly together. 1690 Mackenzie *Siege London-Derry* 53/1 Whilst they behave themselves peaceably and neighbourly amongst us.

Nei·ghbourship. [f. as prec. + -ship.]

1. The state or fact of being a neighbour; nearness, propinquity. Also *pl.*

1456 Sir G. Hayle *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 101 Nychtbourschip till evill folk gerris oft tymes the gude tak scathe. 1523 Fitzherb. *Surv.* 5 b, Commen per cause vicynage & neyghbourshepe. 1599 T. M[ouffet] *Silkwormes* 9 This neighbourship was formost steppe to loue. 1798 Joanna Baillie *Count Basil* v. i, Rest..each..in a hallow'd neighbourship with those, Who when alive his social converse shar'd. 1838 *Tait's Mag.* V. 113 The uneasy accommodations, foul air, and unsatisfactory neighbourships of a public theatre. 1891 *Tablet* 29 Aug. 327 The accidental neighbourship of grains of sand upon the shore.

2. Neighbourly relations or intercourse; *esp.* in phr. *good* (*bad, ill*) *neighbourship.*

1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 64 Since Denmark has no further hope of recovering its lost provinces, its true interest is a good neighbourship. 1857 Toulmin Smith *Parish* 177 Every bond of mutual sympathy or of wholesome neighbourship. 1858 Carlyle *Frederk. Gt.* v. v. I. 588 These violences and acts of ill-neighbourship. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Mar. 237/2 To keep their tendencies to bad-neighbourship in check.

Neighe, obs. form of Nigh *v.*

Neigher (nē·əɹ), *sb.*[1] [f. Neigh *v.* + -er[1].] One that, or that which, neighs; a horse.

1649 Lovelace *Poems* 101 Amadis, Sir Guy and Topaz With his fleet Neigher shall keep no-pace. 1865 Tylor *Early Hist. Man.* iv. 63 The horse is the neigher.

Neigher (nī·χĕr), *sb.*[2] *Sc.* [f. next.] A neigh; *transf.* a loud laugh.

1830 Galt *Laurie T.* iv. iii, A sudden recollection.. would..cause his sob to change into a most irreverent neigher.

Neigher (nī·χĕr), *v. Sc.* Also 6 **neehyr,** 9 **neicher.** [Imitative: cf. Nicher and Nicker.] *intr.* To neigh; also *transf.* to laugh loudly.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 39 Bayth horse & meyris did fast nee, & the folis nechyr. 1722 Ramsay *Three Bonnets* iii. 2 His lang whip gae cracks Upon his neighering counsers' backs. 1812 W. Tennant *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 60 The very naig that he bestrides Seems neicherin' too for joy. 1826 Galt *Last of Lairds* vii, I could but look in her cleer een and neigher like Willie Gouk.

Neighing (nē·iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Neigh *v.* + -ing[1].] The action, on the part of a horse, of uttering its characteristic sound. Also *transf.*

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) H 124 *Hinnitus*, haneggiung. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gram.* i. (Z.) 4 Hryðera gehlow and hanegung. 13.. *K. Alis.* 2091 There was gret neyghing of stede. 1382 Wyclif *Jer.* xiii. 27 And aperede thi abenshepe, thi vouteries, and thi neiingus. 1412-20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* iii. xxii, The..furious neyhing of many bastard stede. 1481 Caxton *Godfrey* cv. 161 Ther was so grete noyse..& so terryble neyhyng of horses. *a* 1543 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* 217 b, What for neighyng of horses and talkyng of menne, none..could that night take any rest or quietnes. 1600 T. Granger *Div. Logike* 33 The neying of an horse caused Darius. to be made King. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* iii. 150 And with shrill Neighings fill'd the Neighbouring Plain. 1738 Sheridan in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 165 The noise of guns, the neighing of the horses. 1859 Tennyson *Elaine* 298 The strong neighings of the wild white Horse.

Neighing (nē·iŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Neigh *v.* + -ing[2].] That neighs; uttering a neigh.

1382 Wyclif *Jer.* viii. 16 Fro the vois of his neiende fiteres to-stirid is alle the lond. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* i. ii. 207 Haue I not..heard Loud larums, neighing steeds, and trumpets clangue? 1609 B. Jonson *Sil. Woom.* iv. iii, What a neighing hobby-horse is this. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* viii. 5 The sprightly trumpet, from afar. Had rous'd the neighing steeds to scour the fields. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Neighing-Bird*, a little Bird that imitates the Neighing of a Horse. 1810 Clarke *Trav. Russia* (1839) 76/1 The flower of the Cossack army, in most sumptuous dresses, curbing their foaming and neighing steeds. *a* 1821 Keats *Hyperion* i. 184 Neighing steeds were heard, Not heard before by Gods or wondering men.

† **Neight,** obs. form of Ait.

1766 *Award Inclos. Comm. Lanchwich & Norton*, The outer neights in the river Avon.

Neighther, obs. f. Neither. **Neih,** obs. f. Nigh *a.* and *adv.* **Neihgebor,** obs. f. Neighbour. **Neihleche,** var. of Nehleche *Obs.* **Neil,** obs. f. Nail, Neal. **Neip,** obs. f. Neap; var. of Neep. **Neipce,** obs. f. Niece. **Neiphew,** obs. f. Nephew. **Neipkynne,** obs. Sc. f. Napkin *sb.* **Neir,** obs. f. or var. of Near, Neer, Ne'er. **Neir(h)and,** obs. ff. Nearhand. **Neis(e,neiss,** obs. var. Nese, nose. **Neisch(e,** etc., obs. ff. Nesh *a.* **Neischede:** see Neshhead. **Neist,** obs. f. Nest; obs. or dial. f. Next. **Neith,** obs. f. Neath.

Neither (nī·ðəɹ, nəi·ðəɹ), *adv.* (*conj.*) and *a.* (*pron.*) Forms: α. 2 **naiðer,** 5 **naythe**r, 6 *Sc.* **naythir**; 4 **neypur,** 4-5 **-der,** 5 **-per, -pir, thir, -thyr, -dyr,** 5-7 **-ther**; 5 **neider, neipir,** 3 5 **neiper,** 5- **neither.** β. 4 **nethir,** (5 **-yr**), 4-5 **neper,** 6-7 **nether,** (6 **-ar, neder**); 5 **neethur, -yr.** γ. 5 6, 7 *Sc.* **nather,** 6 *Sc.* **napir, nathir, neather.** δ. 6 7 **nither.** [Early ME. *naiðer, neyper*, etc., alterations of Na(u)ther, No(u)ther, on analogy of Either (q.v. for etym. and pron.).

The Sc. forms *nather, nathir*, may be survivals of the older Nather, but are placed here on the ground that *ather, athir* are the normal Sc. forms of Either.]

A. *adv.* (*conj.*) 1. Introducing the mention of alternatives or different things, about each of which a negative statement is made.

The regular position of *neither* is immediately before the first of the alternative expressions, but it is frequently placed earlier in the sentence.

† a. *Neither..ne. Obs.*

In early use *ne* is also inserted after *neither.*

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 9 Ne sweriȝeð, naiðer ne be heuene ne be ieðe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1600 Sal neper liue ne found ne best. 13.. *Ibid.* 6941 (Gött.), His hali wandis.. gren neyder less ne mare, Bot euer befor as bai ware. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 313 To him is þis thanke propur, & neypur to pope ne confessour. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) v. xiv. 109 The sone dependeth of the fader..neither latter ne rather than the fader. 1496 *Fyshyng w. Angle* (1883) 10 You shall not put therto neyther coporose ne vertgrees. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2 b, Spared no labours neyther by see ne yet by lande.

b. *Neither..nor.*

Phr. *neither here nor there*: see Here *adv.* 12.

a. 13 *Cursor M.* 5857 (Gött.), Neyder i knou him þat ȝe say, Nor i ne wil lat þe folk away. *c* 1460 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 164 Thowe canst me neyder thank nor pleasse. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) i. 198 Of me thu shalt neyther haue ffee nor aduauntage. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* 242 b, That gain once gotten, neither othe holdeth, nor frendship continueth. 1594 O. B. *Quest. Profit. Con.* 1. 2 b, Neither God nor nature giues this value vnto all. 1630 W. Bedell in *Usher's Lett.* (1686) 454 This Protestation having neither Latin, nor Law, nor Common Sence. 1690 Locke *Govt.* i. ix. (Rtldg.) 103 Adam..being neither monarch, nor his imaginary monarchy hereditable. 1728 Ramsay *Step-daughter* ii, She neither has lawtith nor shame. 1746 Hervey *Medit* (1818) 259 Neither care disturbs their sleep, nor passion inflames their breast. 1764 Cowper *Task* v. 90 Neither grub nor root nor earth-nut now Repays their labour more. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 555 Quarter was to be neither taken nor given. 1879 M. Arnold *Mixed Ess., Irish Cathol.* 120 There are neither fairies nor gnomes.

β. 1535 Coverdale *Tobit* v. 2 Nether doth he knowe me, ner I him. 1549 Ridley *Lett.* in Potts *Liber Cantabr.* (1855) 245, I am assuredly persuaded that it is neder the Kinge's Majesties nor your Graces pleasor. 1620 *Dunbar's Poems* lxxix. 4 Left is nether corce nor cunȝie. 1673 Scroggs in *Hatton Corr.* (Camden) 112, I choose the rather to write when I have nether business nor newes.

γ. *c* 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S.T.S.) iii. 23 Tho' nabir hairt nor nynd consentis. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxv. 52 Yit wer thay nather sauld nor slaine. 1621 Sir W. Mure *Misc. Poems* Wks. (S.T.S.) I. 21 Nather prayers could prevaile nor wisses.

c. With another negative, usually preceding. Now *rare*.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xx. xii. 818 That neyder you my lord kynge Arthur nor you syre Gawayne come not in to the felde. 1535 COVERDALE *Josh* viii. 20 They had no place to flie vnto, neither hither ner thither. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 42 Dauid king of Scottes...spoyled the Countrie,. not sparing neyther man woman nor chylde. 1606 BRYSKETT *Civ. Life* 32 Not tying himselfe absolutely to follow neither Plato nor Aristotle. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 494 No part neither of Nature, nor of the World, is to Homer Godless. 1827 SOUTHEY *Ruins. War* II. 131 There was now no respite neither by day nor night for this devoted city. *a* 1849 H COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) II 277 Christianity abrogated no duty..neither for Jew nor Gentile.

d. With two sing. subjects and pl. verb.

1759 JOHNSON *Idler* No 44 ¶ 3 Neither search nor Labour are necessary. 1777 COWPER *Wks* (1837) XV. 37 Neither the Duke of Bedford nor Lord Sussex have cut yet. 1826 SOUTHEY *Vind. Eccl. Angl.* 478 Neither the Law nor the Gospel were introduced with such appalling miracles. 1874 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* xliii. 139 Neither painting nor fighting feed men.

e. *Neither . . or.*

1530 TINDALE *Answ. More* (Parker Soc) 64 The outward place neither helpeth or hindereth 1566 *Pasquine in a Traunce* 111 That..we neyther tourne asyde to the right or left hande. 1621 LADY M WROTH *Urania* 416 A .woman, neither walking, running, or staying. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 268 Yet, neither thus dishearten'd or dismay'd, The time prefixt I waited. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 478, I can neither tell how many we kill'd, or how many we wounded. 1786 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Juvenile Indisc.* I. 70 Engaging to spare neither trouble or expence. 1830 W. TAYLOR *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* III. 26 These modern antiques neither supply the interest of classical or of German poetry. 1874 DASENT *Tales fr. Fjeld* 204 Wasn't it true that he neither knew anything or could do anything?

† f. *Neither . . neither* (or *nother*). *Obs.*

a 1539 in *Archaeol* XLVII. 54 Nither at the christening nother at the confirmation. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 102 We intend so to proceed in this matter, neither enclynyng on the right hande, neyther yet on the left. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* viii. 170 Neither alwaies, neither to euery one, neither of euery sort.

† g. Irregularly followed by *and* or *but*. *Obs.*

1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus, Ann.* iv xvi. (1622) 115 They neither gaue courage to the fearfull, but carried away themselues with like feare, ran al away for company. *Ibid.* xi. vii 148. I will neither vtter any thing falsely, and am ashamed to tell the truth 1673 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II. 200 He that chuses a just weight does neither find himself the weaker..and reaches the length he aim'd at. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. (1802) 121 That neither thou, but especially I, am not made myself this example.

2. Nor, nor yet; and not, also not. Now used only when the alternatives are expressed in clauses or sentences.

1452 *Anc. Cal. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 313 No bowcher nayther bowcher ys man, neethyr no nothyr man. 1513-14 *Act* 5 *Hen. VIII*, c. 17 § 2 That no persone that is taxed for landes..be sett or taxed for his godes. neither econtrarye. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 25 b, He said it was a matter newly invented, neyther used in former time. 1615 W. BEDWELL *Arab. Trade*, *Sarraceni* are those people which otherwise..were called Arabians. Neither were they so named of Sara, Abrahams wife. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacra* III. ii. § 7 Wee cannot then, neither ought we to determine any thing concerning the particular waies of Gods bounty. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 120 But that there was no help for; neither was my Time so much Loss to me. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 217 Such powers I boast not – neither can I rest A silent witness of the headlong rage. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 300 If there are no teachers, neither are there disciples?

3. Used to strengthen a preceding negative: = Either.

1551 T WILSON *Logike* (1580) 81 It is euen so, and yet not true neither, that [etc]. 1591 SHAKS *Two Gent.* II iii. 18 Nay that cannot bee so neyther. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II) 103 Yet desire I not rather to tie my hands with writing continually to no profit. 1668 ETHEREDGE *She Wo'ud if She Cou'd* III. i, Now I have thought better on 't, that is not absolut ly necessary neither 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 423 ¶ 2 Expressions of Rapture and Adoration will not move her neither. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) I. xxxvii. 264 Perhaps I may not make it in form neither. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 436, I would not exclude alteration neither. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* IV. ix, There were no books neither. 1871 MEREDITH *H. Richmond* lv, Lady Edbury would never see Roy Richmond after that, nor the old lord neither.

† b. Without preceding negative, or not in direct connexion with one. *Obs.*

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Errr.* v. i. 94 *Ad.* Then let your seruants bring my husband forth. *Ab.* Neither he tooke this place for sanctuary. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd & Commw.* 596 The Inhabitants cannot travell but with a licence, and with that neither, but for a prefixed season. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 272, I can more freely speak my Mind upon the Occasion, though I am but a poor Casuist neither.

B. 1. *adj.* Not the one or the other.

Also formerly *neither nother*: see NOTHER.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 143 þat bei moun not wagge to neiþr side aboute þe sowynge. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm* 236 b, I should have but small thanke of neyther partie. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 312 Nothing neither way. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 53 But neither Shoar his Conquest shall confine 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xvii, Neither one of us was particularly eager about rushing into that near smoking Babylon.

2. *absol.* as *pron.* Also const. *of.*

Also formerly *never neither* (1449); *neither other* (1529); *neither nother* (see NOTHER), or following another negative.

c 1250 *Gen & Ex.* 1276 Dor ben he bo'den feren pliȝt þat here neiber sal don oðer un riȝt. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. iii 14 Sithen to neuer neither thei han sufficient euydence. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 163/2 What if neyther other..were likely to be trewe, but semed bothe twayne impossible. 1567 J. SANFORD *Epictetus* 27 We haue not any thing written of neither of them. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Deut.* xxiv. *comm.*, For no cause neither of them can marie againe, so long as the other liveth. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 1188 Thus they in mutual accusation spent The fruitless hours, but neither self-condemning. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xxviii. [xxix], Neither can forbear to wish for the absence of the other. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Half Skirl.* III. 191 Neither of his visitors saw him. 1886 R. C. MOBERLY *Probl. & Princ.* x. (1904) 314 They are co-ordinate, .. they neither override the other.

† b. *Neither of both, of either. Obs.*

1537 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. 148 Prosperity and ..adversite, for nedyr off both doth tary, but brevely overpasse. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 459 *Qu.* Will you haue me, or your Pearle againe? *Ber.* Neither of either, I remit both twaine. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* X. xxxvi. 377 But neither of both had any stomacke to fight. 1633 ROWLEY *Match at Midn.* in Dodsley *O. Pl.* (1780) VII. 405 Troth, neither of either, so let him understand.

c. Not any one (of more than two).

1644 [H. PARKER] *Jus Populi* 14 Our adversaries boast of three Conquests in this Island, and yet neither of them all was just or totall. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 164 Matter, Form, and Accidents; neither of which can be the Aristotelick Nature. 1796 SOUTHEY *Let.* in *Life* (1849) I. 263 He at last fixed upon a leg of mutton, soles and oyster sauce, and toasted cheese—to the no small amusement of those who knew he could get neither. 1846 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (1855) 25 Heat, light, electricity, magnetism, .. are all correlatives,..neither, taken abstractedly, can be said to be the essential cause of the others.

d. With plural verb.

1612 SHAKS. *Cymb.* IV. ii. 253 Thersites body is as good as Ajax, When neyther are aliue. 1648 HEYLIN *Relat. & Observ.* I 142 b, Neither of which are able to read any one Record in those Offices. 1700 DRYDEN *Pref. Fables* Ess. (ed. Ker) II. 254 Both writ with wonderful facility and clearness; neither were great inventors. 1741 COUNTESS HARTFORD *Corr.* (1805) II. 245 Neither of your letters mention these disagreeable circumstances. 1781 G. WAKEFIELD in *Mem.* (1804) I. 461 Neither of us are the proper judges. 1859 F. W. NEWMAN *Phases of Faith* 184 Neither of them declare themselves eyewitnesses of Christ's resurrection. 1875 RUSKIN *Fors Clav* li. 62 What at present I believe neither of us know.

N. ither, obs. f. NETHER *a.* **Neithless,** var. of NETHELESS. **Neiuind,** obs. var. NINTH. **Neive,** var. of NIEVE, fist. **Neiven,** var. NEVEN *v. Obs.* **Neiver,** var. of NIFFER, to exchange. **Neiwat,** var. of NIGHWHAT.

‖ **Nek.** *S. African.* [Du. *nek* NECK.] A neck or saddle between two hills.

1834 PRINGLE *African Sketches* vi. 223 They had to travel along the narrow ridge (nek) in order to reach the opposite highland. 1883 T. F. CARTER *Narrative Boer War* viii. 101 The flat which lies between the camp and the Nek. *Ibid.*, The high road which runs through the Nek.

Nek, obs. form of NECK.

† **Nekard, neker.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [Of obscure origin.] App., an insignificant person.

Both form and sense are against identity with *niggard*.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1742 Slike a nekard [*v.r.* neker] as þi self, a noȝt of all othire, Is bot a madding to mell with mare þan him-seluen.

Neke, obs. form of NECK *sb.*, NICK *v.*

† **Neked.** *Obs. rare.* Also nykid. [Perh. a. ON. *nekkvat*, something, somewhat.] A little, a small amount.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1062 Of þat ilk nwzere bot neked now wontez. *Ibid.* 1805 Bot to dele yow for dinye, þat dawed bot neked. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 3935 All at was bitten of þa best was at a brunt dede, Bot 3it þat noyed bot a nykid to nane þat was eimed.

Neke namo, obs. f. NICKNAME. **Nekropolis,** var. NECROPOLIS. **Neld(e,** obs. ff. NEEDLE. **Nele,** obs. f. EEL, NILL *v.* **Neli,** obs. f. NIGHLY.

† **Neling,** obs. variant of ANELING, anointing.

1567-8 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 110 Two lytell Clothys that holdeth the neling box. *Ibid.*, The nelinge box of led.

Nell, obs. form of ELL. **Nelle,** var. of NILL *v.*

Nelly (ne·li). [Of uncertain origin; perh. merely the feminine name *Nelly*, familiar form of Helen or Eleanor] A large sea-bird (*Ossifraga gigantea*) belonging to the petrel group.

1823 J. WEDDELL *Voy.* 59 The bird next in size found here is called by sailors a Nelly. It is of the petrel kind. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xiii. (1873) 289 The largest kind of petrel, *Procellaria gigantea*, or nelly. 1895 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Dec. 2/2 Arctic raven and fox..are ten thousand times worse than nelly or albatross.

Nelt ou: see NILL *v.*

Nelumbia·ceous, *a. Bot. rare*$^{-0}$. [See def.] Of or belonging to the order *Nelumbiaceæ*, or Water Beans, represented by the different species of Nelumbium. So **Nelumbo·neous** *a.*

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

‖ **Nelumbium** (nĭlʌ·mbiŭm). *Bot.* [mod.L. (of De Jussieu, 1789), f. Singhalese *nelumbu* or *nelum*.] A genus of water-beans (also called *Nelumbo*), to which the lotus of Egypt and Asia (*N. speciosum*) belongs; a plant of this genus.

1857 A. GRAY *First Less. Bot.* (1866) 59 The common Watershield, the Nelumbium, and the White Water-lily.. exhibit this sort of leaf. 1882 *Garden* 11 Nov. 421/1, I am somewhat interested in Nelumbiums. 1886 *Standard* 8 May 3/4 The [seed of] Nelumbium has been known to grow after a hundred years.

Nem, variant of NEMN *v.*, to name.

Nemaline (ne·mălăin), *a. Min. rare.* [irreg. f. Gr. νῆμα thread.] Having the form of threads.

1835 SHEPARD *Min.* s.v. *Nemaline*, Nemaline stelene PICROSMINE.

Nemalite (ne·mălait). *Min.* [f. Gr. νῆμα thread + -LITE: named by Nuttall, 1821.] A fibrous variety of Brucite.

1821 NUTTALL *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* Oct. 19 Nemalite.. possesses the usual silky lustre and flexible fibrous texture (of amianthus) and is commonly of a pale blue colour. 1861 BRISTOW *Gloss Min.* 256/2. 1882 DANA *Min.* (ed. 4) 204 The fibrous variety [of Brucite] has been called nemalite..; it occurs at Hoboken.

Nemathece (ne·mă|θīs). *Bot.* = NEMATHECIUM.

1889 BENNETT & MURRAY *Handbk. Cryptog. Bot.* 202 The cystocarps are enclosed in nematheces.

Nemathecial (nemă|θī·ʃĭal), *a. Bot.* [f. next] Of or belonging to the nemathecium.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1899 DARBISHIRE in *Annals Bot* XIII. 261 At first as a rule these nemathecial bodies are formed only on one side of the flattened spermaphore. *Ibid.* 262 Outer cells of nemathecial filaments.

‖ **Nemathecium** (nemăθī·ʃĭŭm). *Bot.* Pl. **-ia.** [mod.L. (Agardh), f. Gr. νῆμα thread + θήκη box, chest, sheath, etc.] A warty protuberance developed in some of the florideous algæ, usually containing tetraspores.

1830 GREVILLE *Algæ Brit.* 131 Dark red masses .. composed entirely of vertical moniliform filaments (nemathecia of Agardh). *Ibid.* 136 The nemathecia are very beautiful under the microscope. 1841 HARVEY *Man. Brit Algæ* 78 Nemathecia also frequently occur on the frondlets. 1899 DARBISHIRE in *Annals Bot* XIII. 262 The extramatrical filaments gradually form the nemathecium of the parasite. *Comb* 1846-51 HARVEY *Phycologia Brit.* III. (Syn. 198), Mr Dillwyn was .. the first to notice the nemathecia-fructification.

Nemathelminth (nemăþe·lminþ). *Zool* [f. Gr. νήματ-, νῆμα thread + ἑλμινθ-, ἕλμινς worm.] A thread-worm or round-worm; one of that class of worms which includes the nematodes and related forms. Hence **Ne·mathelmi·nthic** *a.*

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1896 SHIPLEY in *Cambridge Nat. Hist.* II. vi. 124 In no Nemathelminth is there any closed vascular system, nor are special respiratory organs developed.

Nemato- (ne·mătŏ), combining form of Gr. νῆμα, νήματος thread, used in a number of scientific terms, as **Ne·matoblast,** *Biol.* a blastema which develops into a spermatozoon. **Ne·matoca·lycine** *a*, pertaining to, of the nature of, a nematocalyx. **Ne·matoca·lyx,** *Zool.* a calyx containing nematocysts, occurring in some *Hydromedusæ*. **Ne·matoce·ratous** *a.*, *Entom.* having filiform antennæ (Mayne 1856); so **Nemato·cerous** *a.* **Ne·matocide,** a substance or preparation employed to kill nematode worms. **Ne·matogen,** *Biol*, in Dicyemids, the form which produces a filiform embryo; hence **Ne·matoge·nic, Nematogenous** *adjs.* **Ne·matognath,** *Zool.* a fish of the sub-order *Nematognathi*; a catfish; also **Ne·matogna·thous** *a.* **Ne·matoneu·rous, -neu·rose** *a.*, *Zool.* of or pertaining to the *Nematoneura*, Owen's name for a division of *Radiata* 'in which nervous filaments are always distinctly traceable'. † **Ne·matopode,** *Zool.* a cirriped; also **Nemato·podous** *a.* (Mayne 1856). **Ne·matothe·c(i)ous** *a.*, *Bot.* of or belonging to a filamentous family of gymnocarpous mushrooms (Mayne 1856). **Ne·matozo·oid,** *Zool.* one of the stinging filaments of a siphonophore considered as a zooid.

1886 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) XX. 413/1 A central cavity, from which the tails of the incipient spermatozoa or '*nematoblasts' project into the lumen of the duct. 1898 *Daily News* 4 Aug. 2/1 That the antiseptic remedy thymol will be of service as a *nematocide. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 815 The first-named (a monogenic Dicyemid) produces only vermiform embryoes, and is hence a primary *Nematogen. 1896 *Cambridge Nat. Hist.* II. 94 Other individuals which produce a more elongated larva, are called Nematogens. 1885 GEDDES in *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 259/1 The embryos are of two kinds, *nematogenic or vermiform, and rhombogenic or infusiform. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* xi. 654 The *nematogenous Dicyema gives rise by an agamogenetic process to new Dicyemas. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 817 The Nematogenous individual varies somewhat in shape. 1835-6 OWEN in *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 47/2 The difference in the condition of the digestive system between the Acrite and *Nematoneurous classes is still more striking 1839-47 T R. JONES *ibid.* III. 535/1 The Bryozoa belong to the Nematoneurose type. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII 202/1 [The] Cirrhopodes of Cuvier,..*Nematopodes of De Blainville.

Nematocyst (ne·mătŏsist). *Zool.* [f. NEMATO- + CYST.] A small cell in the external layer of jelly-fishes and other cœlenterates, containing a thread capable of being ejected and of producing a stinging sensation; a lasso-cell or thread-cell.

1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 129/1 The Actinozoa agree with the Hydrozoa..in possessing thread cells, or nematocysts. 1877 — *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iii. 124 In its most perfect form, a nematocyst is an elastic thick-walled sac, coiled up in the interior of which is a long filament, often serrated or provided with spines. 1888 ROLLESTON &

JACKSON *Anim. Life* 781 The tentacles especially are provided with nematocysts of two sizes.

Nematode (ne·mătōōd), *a.* and *sb.* See NEMATO- and -ODE, and cf. NEMATOID.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of worms: Pertaining to the class *Nematoda* or *Nematoidea*, comprising those of a slender cylindrical or thread-like form (chiefly parasitic in animals or plants), such as the common round-worm, maw-worm, Guinea-worm, etc.

1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. VII. i. 319 The embryos of the nematode worms may pass the winter in a sort of torpid state. 1876 *Beneden's Anim. Parasites* Introd. 26 The greater part .. have not lived long in captivity, before nematode and cestode worms completely disappear.

2. [Partly *attrib.* uses of the sb.] Of or pertaining to, resembling or characteristic of, worms of this class.

1856 *Standard* 19 Feb., We now proceed to look our foe in the face—if, indeed, the nematode nuisance possesses any face 1889 GEDDES & THOMSON *Evol. Sex* 17 They become parasitic, and lose both activity and nematode form. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1032 An embryo of the usual nematode character.

B *sb.* A nematode worm.

1855 T. S. COBBOLD in *Pop. Sci. Rev.* IV. 163 In various plants I have .. noticed free nematodes within their parenchyma. 1876 *Beneden's Anim. Parasites* 155 A nematode which I observed under very singular circumstances. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 684 Three stages have been distinguished in the growth of a Nematode after hatching.

Comb. 1898 SEDGWICK *Text-bk. Zool.* I. vii. 291 A..vermiform body carrying a small Nematode-like worm.

Nematoid (ne·mătoid), *a.* and *sb.* [Cf. NEMATODE and -OID.]

A *adj.* = NEMATODE *a.*

1836-9 OWEN in *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 134/2 A close affinity to the Nematoid type. 1836-9 T. R. JONES *ibid.* II 407/2 Some of the Nematoid worms .. propagate by spontaneous division 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* xii 680 The lowest known term of the Arthrozoic series is a Nematoid worm. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 26 July 4/2 The intestines of the many diseased birds .. contain nematoid entozoa.

B. *sb.* = NEMATODE *sb.*

1870 ROLLESTON *Forms Anim. Life*, The ventral surface of the parasitic Nematoids. 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* v. 86.

Hence **Nematoi·dean.** (Craig 1849.)

Nematophore (ne·mătŏfōōr). *Zool.* Also -phor. [f. NEMATO- + -PHORE.] A special cup-shaped process of the cœnosarc in certain hydrozoans, having nematocysts at the extremity.

1859 HUXLEY *Oceanic Hydrozoa* (Ray Soc.) 11 These nematophores are cæcal processes of the cœnosarc. 1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd., Coelent.* 34 The nematophores probably serve as organs of offence. They are most numerous in the genus *Plumularia*. 1898 SEDGWICK *Text-bk. Zool.* I. 126 Nematophores are probably nutritive, catching food as an Amœba does.

Comb. 1871 ALLMAN *Gymnoblastic Hydroids* (Ray Soc.) 1. 28 The nematophore-bearing genera. *Ibid.* 115 The contents of the nematophore-sheaths.

Hence **Nemato·phorous** *a.*, of the nature of a nematophore.

1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 102 Among the Siphonophora all the medusiform persons want the marginal filaments.. ; as for example, in the nematophorous enlargements of the protective persons.

Nemble, obs. form of NIMBLE.

Nem. con., an abbreviation of the L. phrase *nemine contradicente* '(with) no one contradicting'.

The full form has been in common use since at least the middle of the 17th c.; rarely abbrev. to *nemine con.*

1688 R. HOVENDEN in *Collect.* (O.H.S.) I. 232 The Coll flatly denied to grant the Lease (*nem. con.*). 1772 *Town & Country Mag.* 19 Preparations were ordered, *nem. con.*, for the decisive day 1822 BYRON *Let. to Moore* 1 Mar., I thought that you had always been allowed to be a poet.. —a bad one, to be sure.., but still always a poet, *nem. con.* 1866 *Routledge's Mag.* July 394 A resolution was now passed, *nem. con.*, not to land on Monk's Island.

So **Nem. diss.,** abbrev. of *nemine dissentiente.*

1791 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg* 37/2 The lord chancellor put the question..when it was declared that the contents had it *nem. diss.*

† **Neme,** obs. variant of EME, uncle.

c 1450 *Nominale* (Harl. MS. 1002) lf. 143 *Patrius*, a neme. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed 5), *Neme*, (Old English) signifying Uncle; used by those of Staffordshire.

Neme, variant of NIM *v.*

Nemean (nĭmī·ăn, nĭ·mĭăn), *a.* Also 7 -ian, 7-9 -æan. [f. L. *Nemæus*, *Nemæus*, *Nemeus*, ad. Gr. Νεμεαῖος, Νεμεῖος, Νέμεος, etc., f. Νεμέα, the name of a wooded district near Argos in Greece.] Of or belonging to Nemea.

1. *Nemean lion*, a lion said to have been killed by Hercules at Nemea.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. i. 90 Thus dost thou heare the Nemean Lion roare. 1602 — *Ham.* I. iv. 83 As hardy as the Nemian Lions nerue. 1649 OGILBY *Virg. Georg.* III. (1684) 94 *note*, As he went to kill the Nemæan Lion. 1830 *Tales of Classics* II. 156 Having covered the pile with the skin of the Nemæan Lion. 1845 BROWNING *Glove* 164 Had our brute been Nemean [*rime* plebeian].

2. *Nemean games* or *festival* [Gr. Νέμεα, Νέμεια], one of the great Greek festivals, held at Nemea in the second and fourth years of each Olympiad.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i 682 For authors do affirm it came From Isthmian or Nemæan game. 1776 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (1789) I. iv. 396. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. 277 At the Nemean festival.., being a second time General, he exhibited his phalanx. 1854 *Chambers's Encycl.* VI. 704/2 We have eleven odes by Pindar in honour of victors in the Nemean Games.

† **Nemel,** ? obs. variant of ENAMEL *sb.*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3671 Sum was sineth smaragdyns & ophie small gemmes, And new nychometis nemellus endentid.

† **Ne·mel,** *v. Obs.* [app. an alteration of NEMN *v.*] *trans.* To name.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3533 God hem bad bodes manige on.. And nemeld it beseel, And two oðere to maken it weel. 14.. *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 23 þat [non] raton dwelle in þe place þat her namis were nemeled in. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 250 How darst thou..Hym nemelyn ageyn in my presence.

Nemel, -ly, obs. forms of NIMBLE, -LY.

Nemen, var. f. NEMN *v.* (Also occas. miswritten for *neuen* NEVEN *v.*)

Nemertean (nĭmə·rtĭăn), *sb.* and *a.* [f. mod.L. *Nemertes* (Cuvier), a. Gr. Νημερτής the name of a sea-nymph.]

A. *sb.* = NEMERTINE *sb.*

1861 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* vii. 156 The male Nemerteans present phenomena very similar to those just described as occurring in the female. 1880 H. A. NICHOLSON *Man. Zool* xxiv (ed. 6) 242 The Nemerteans make a near approach to the dendrocœlous Planarians. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 641 The larger Nemerteans feed on fixed tubicolous Chætopoda.

B. *adj.* = NEMERTINE *a.*

1873 MCINTOSH *Brit. Annelids* (Ray Soc.) I. p. xii, The former did much to place Nemertean anatomy on a proper basis 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 814 This species is found in saccules..between the body-walls and digestive tract of its Nemertean host.

Nemertian (nĭmə·rtĭăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. as prec. + -IAN.] = NEMERTEAN.

1861 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* vii 150 They may be divided into two families, the Planariæ and the Nemertian Worms. 1874 DARWIN *Desc. Man* IX. (ed. 2) 264 Even the Nemertians, vie in beauty..with any other group in the invertebrate series. 1876 *Beneden's Anim. Parasites* 46 Among the nemertians, we may allude to the *Anoplodium parasita.*

Neme·rtid. [f. as prec. + -ID.] A nemertean form. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1870 HUXLEY in Nicholson *Man. Zool.* 150 Eventually it..detaches itself from the *Pilidium* as a Nemertid 1877 — *Anat. Inv. Anim.* xi. 651 The production of the Nemertid larva within its *pilidium.*

Nemertine (nĭmə·rtoin), *sb* and *a.* [f. mod.L. *Nemert-es* (see NEMERTEAN) + -INE.]

A. *adj* Belonging to the class of flat-worms (chiefly marine) known as *Nemertina*, *Nemertida*, or *Nemertea*, usually characterized by an elongated, very contractile body, and often brilliantly coloured.

1851 T. WILLIAMS in *Phil. Trans* (1852) CLXII. 620 As the Nemertine Annelida differ from all the other orders of their class. 1875 MOSELEY in *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* XV. 168 In other respects *Pelagonemertes* is thoroughly Nemertine in structure. 1896 KIRKALDY & POLLARD tr. *Boas' Zool.* 155 Invagination of the skin, from which a great part of the final Nemertine body arises.

B. *sb.* A flat-worm of the class *Nemertina*; a ribbon-worm.

1875 MOSELEY in *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* XV. 167 The outer surface of the body of the Nemertine is covered with a hyaline, very thin integument. 1896 KIRKALDY & POLLARD tr. *Boas' Zool.* 153 The Nemertines are, as a rule, elongate, often even ribbon-like, animals of considerable size.

Nemesis (ne·mĭsĭs). [a. Gr. νέμεσις (f. νέμειν to give what is due), righteous indignation, just resentment, also personified as 'the goddess of Retribution, who brings down all immoderate good fortune, checks the presumption that attends it, .. and is the punisher of extraordinary crimes'.]

1. The goddess of retribution or vengeance; hence, one who avenges or punishes.

1576 GASCOIGNE *Philomene* (Arb.) 114 She calles on Nemesis, 'The Goddesse of al iust reuenge. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, IV. vii. 78 Is Talbot slaine, the Frenchmens only Scourge, Your Kingdomes terror, and blacke Nemesis? 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. II. xiii, Thus sensuall souls do find their righteous doom which Nemesis inflicts. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har* IV. cxxxii, Thou, who never yet of human wrong Left the unbalanced scale, great Nemesis! 1867 EMERSON *Nemesis*, In spite of Virtue and the Muse, Nemesis will have her dues.

2. Retributive justice; an instance of this.

Divine Nemesis (sometimes personified as in sense 1) is common in the 17th cent

1597 BACON *Coulers Good & Evill* Ess. (Arb.) 149 Expecting..that Nemesis and retribution will take holde of the authours of our hurt. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* v. 161 It must..find a severe Nemesis arising out of its guilty conscience. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xix. 72 Penalties inflicted by that Nemesis that is interwoven in the very Law of Nature thus transgressed *Ibid. Apol.* 530 Intangling themselves in those unavoidable trains of the Divine Nemesis. 1733 W. CRAWFORD *Infidelity* (1836) 164 Guilt naturally produces a fear of the divine Nemesis. 1859 BUCKNILL *Psychol. Shakv.* 21 It is a pathological Nemesis of guilt. 1867 JEBB *Sophocles' Electra* Introd. 8 The nemesis which overtook Clytemnestra.

Nemly, obs. form of NIMBLY.

† **Nemn,** *v. Obs.* Forms: α. 1-3 **nemnan,** 3 **nemnen,** 3-4 **nemne,** 4 **nemny.** β. 3-6 **nempne,** (3-4 -pnen), 4 **nempe** (**nymphe**), 6 *pa. pple.* **nempt,** 7 **nemp'd.** γ. 1-4 *pa. t.* **nemde,** 3 *pa. pple.* **i-nemd;** 3-4 **nemmen,** 4-5 **nem(m yn,** (5 **nemon**), 4 6 **nemme, nem.** [OE. *nęmnan* = OFris. *namna, namne*, OS. *nemnian*, MDu. *nennen* (usu. in forms *nande, genant*), MLG. *nennen* (rare), OHG. *nemnan, nemman, nennen* (G. *nennen*), ON. *nefna, nemna* (Sw. *nämna*, Da. *nævne*), Goth. *namnjan*, f. the stem **namn-*: see NAME *sb.*] *trans.* To name; to call (by some name); to mention.

α. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxvii. § 4 Ne meaht þu hine na mid ryhte nemnan man ac neat. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark vii. 26 Wæs þæt wif hæðen ðæs cynnes is nemned syro-phoenissa. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 222 Das wyrt man ..lilium nemneþ. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 123 þe mon þe bið efter criste selue cristene mon nemned. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 82 Des frenkis men o france moal, it nemnen 'un iur natural'. *a* 1272 *Luue Ron* 161 in *O.E. Misc.* 98 þis ilke ston þat ich þe nemne Mayden-hod ikeoped is. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7357 When þe kyng herde hym nemne a God, He asked þenne how þey trowd. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* lvii. 2 A newe name, that the mouth of the Lord nemnede. 1408 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 15 For hys labour more than he ys nemnyd a fore the date of thys.

β. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 158 þeos þet ich habbe inempned her weren of ,en olde lawe. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 299 Good is to nempnen hem for-þi. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3196 Gy of Borgoyne he is þer..And oþer þat buþ noȝt nempned her. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virgin* (1867) 40 Þou schalt þinke loie to heere þe name of ihesu be nempned. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 118 b/2 Thou art not worthy to nempne so. swete a name. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.* (1563) F ij, Than had my father ..Of laufull barnes, me and one only other, Nempt Dauy Rothsny. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. x. 29 Much disdeigning to be so misdempt, Or a war-monger to be basely nempt. [*a* 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* in Dodsley *O. Pl.* (1780) X. 236 That were transmued into birds, nemp'd pyes.]

γ. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxvii. § 1 Hi hi underþiodaðˇ eallum þam unþeawum þe ic þe ær nemde. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 13 Heo sylf hie þeowen nemde. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 39 Dese fower mannisshe þe ich er inemd habbe. *Ibid.* 143 Hali boc nemmeð þes woreld se. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 292 Nem ofte Jesu. *c* 1275 *Passion our Lord* 577 in *O. E. Misc.* 51 Iesu þo nemde marie. 13 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 997 As þise stones in writ con nemme, I knew þe name after his tale. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 465 An accident, þe which þey kunnen not nemyn to men. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 153 An aunter in an yle þat I nem shall. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw* 664 Schir Bedwar to schir Bantellas..That baith war nemmyt in neid. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Maritt Women* 117 Quhen I hen nemmyt his name, than mak I nyne crocis. 1562-3 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 234 The sandis partins.. hes nemmit Maister George Buchquhannane.

Hence † **Ne·muing** *vbl. sb. Obs. rare.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 290 Nim anon þene rod stef, mid nemminge iðine muðe 1382 WYCLIF *Eccl.* xxiii. 10 The nemmyng [*var.* nemyng] forsothe of God be not continyuel in thi mouth.

Nemo·ceran, *a.* and *sb.* *Ent.* [f. as next + -AN.] **a.** *adj.* = next. **b.** *sb.* An insect belonging to the *Nemocera.* 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Nemocerous (nĭmpsèrəs), *a.* *Entom.* [f. mod.L. *Nemocera* (Latreille), irreg. f. Gr. νῆμα thread + κέρας horn.] Belonging to the *Nemocera*, a family of dipterous insects with thread-like antennæ, comprising the midges, gnats, crane-flies, etc.; nematocerous.

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex* 1883 DALLAS in *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* VI 82 This last family of the Nemocerous Diptera includes a number of fly-like species.

Ne·mocyst, variant of NEMATOCYST.

1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat* 103 The urticating capsules (nemocysts) are special differentiations of the epithelial elements, which are found in all the Acalephæ.

Nemoglo·ssate, *a.* *Ent* [f. mod L. *Nemoglossatus* (Latreille), f. Gr. νῆμα thread + γλῶσσα tongue.] Having a filiform tongue. So **Nemoglo·ssatous** *a.*

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Ne·molite, *rare*—°. [f. Gr. νέμος (see next) + -LITE.] 'An arborized stone'.

1828-32 WEBSTER (citing *Dict. Nat. Hist.*).

‖ **Nemophila** (nĭmpfilă). *Bot.* Also *erron.* -phyla, -phylla. [mod.L., f. Gr. νέμος wooded pasture, glade + φίλος loving.] A genus of ornamental herbaceous annuals (N.O. *Hydrophyllaceæ*), of N. American origin, of which the chief variety, *N. insignis*, has showy blue flowers with a white centre; a plant of this genus.

1838 *Penny Cycl* XII. 401/1 Many of the species, especially those of the genera Nemophila and Eutoca, are beautiful objects. 1858 GLENNY *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 43/2 By hardy annuals we mean those that want no nursing.., [as] Nemophylla, Eschscholtzia, Coreopsis, Sweet Pea, Lupin. 1882 *Standard* 9 Oct. 5/3 Indian cress, the sweet pea, and nemophila, redeem the dingy walls..from their repulsiveness. 1890 BARING-GOULD *Grettir* i. 17 The blue of the nemophyla or forget me-not.

Nemo·philist. *rare*—¹. [See prec. and -IST.] One who is fond of the woods; a forest-lover. So **Nemo·philous** *a.*, fond of, or frequenting, woods; **Nemo·phily,** love of, fondness for, woods.

1850 *Atlantic Monthly* Jan. 26 Not as a naturalist in close patient study.., but as a nemophilist, taking simple delight in mere observation. *Ibid.* 29, I say, in the full faith of the creed of Nemophily,—Get into the woods!

Nemoral (ne·mŏrăl), *a.* *rare.* [ad. L. *nemorāl-is*, f. *nemor-*, *nemus* grove.] Of or pertaining to, living in, frequenting, groves or woods.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.*

524 All of them require nemoral snails. 1845 MACGILLIVRAY *T. Brown's Conchol. Text-bk.* 224 *Nemoral*, of or belonging to a wood 1881 tr. *J Verne's Tigers & Traitors* v. 87 Lions do not figure in great numbers among the nemoral beasts of India.

Nemori·vagant, *a. rare*—°. [f. L. *nemori-vag-us* (Catullus.) 'Wandering in the wood' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656). So **Nemori·vagous** *a.* (Bailey 1721).

Nemoro·se, *a rare*—°. [ad. L. *nemorōs-us*: see NEMORAL and -OSE.] 'Full of woods or groves' (Bailey 1721); 'growing in groves' (*Treas Bot.* 1866). Hence **Nemoro·sity,** 'fullness of woods, woodiness' (Bailey 1721).

Nemorous (ne·mŏrəs), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *nemorōs-us*: cf. prec. and -OUS.] (See quots.)

1623 COCKERAM I, *Nemorous*, woody. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Nemorous*, full of Woods, Groves or Trees, shadowed and dark with Trees. 1679 EVELYN *Sylva* (ed. 3) 256 Paradise it self was but a kind of Nemorous Temple, or Sacred Grove, planted by God himself.

† **Ne·mot,** obs. form of EMMOT.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* iv. (*James*) 117 Na mycht haff we to grewe. a nemot, quhare pat pu restis pi corse.

Nemp(t· see NEMN *v.*, NIM *v*

Nemyl l, obs forms of NIMBLE *a.*

† **Nen,** *conj.*[1], obs. var. NE, nor. (Cf. NYN.)

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 41 He brak no covenaunt nen condicioun. *Ibid.* 44 That ye your lif ne shorte nen yt appeyr.

† **Nen, non,** *conj.*[2] [Cf. NA, NE, *conj.*] Than.

c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 1584 Hurre was leuer to hir mayteynesse and masse Nen to be duchas. *Ibid.* 1724 Pey sayden pat he..nomore ryst hadde perto by ony lawe Non hadde he pat nas not of pit lynage

† **Nende,** obs. forms of END *sb.*

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 3287 Pai hadde wounders ille At pe nende. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 4860 Of pis way. some worthis him a nende. 1420 in *Surtees Misc.* (1891) 17 Als wele at the tan nde als at the other. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tal* 470 Pe clerk went at all pis weild had bene at a nend.

† **Nent(es, nentis,** obs. aphetic forms of ANENT(S. Also mod. north. dial. **nenst.**

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25246 In pis ilk clause we prai For all es nentes domes-dai. *Ibid.* 27406 Lufand he be nent godd and man. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I 75 As nentis godhede, Crist was not made. 1829 BROCKETT *N. C. Glossy.* (ed. 2) s.v., The cash was paid nenst his year's rent.

Nente, nenteyn, nenty, obs. ff. NINTH, NINETEEN, NINETY.

Nenuphar (ne·niufăr). Also 6-8 **-far,** 6 **-farre,** 7 **-for** (and *erron.* **nune-, nemi-, nem-**). [a med.L. *nenuphar, -far* (It. and Sp. *nenufar*, F. *nénufar*), ad. Arab.-Pers. نينوفر *nīnūfar*, نيلوفر *nīlūfar*, Pers. also *nīlūfal, -pal*, ad. Skr. *nīlōtpala* blue lotus, f. *nīl* blue + *utpala* lotus, water-lily.]

1. A water-lily, esp. the common white or yellow species In early use freq. in *oil, syrup, water of nenuphar.*

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helth* (1534) 76 Syrope of violettes, nenupher, or the wine of sweet pomegranates. 1563 T. GALE *Antidotarie* I. viii. 5 Among compoundes these are in vse, butter, oile of roses, Violettes, Nenuphar, Popye. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel* II. v i. vi. (10 1) 397 To refrigerate the face, by washing it often with Rose, Violet, Nenuphar, Lettuce, Lovage waters and the like. 1622 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* III. 162 Of Flowers you haue Roses, Gilliflowers, Violets, Nenuphar, Lilly. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict* s.v. *Syrup*, Syrup of Nenuphar, or Water Lilly. 1759 tr. *Adanson's Voy Senegal* in Pinkerton *Voy* (1814) XVI. 631 The leaves of the *nenufar*, or water-lilly. 1832 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II vi 98 On these green isles of the Mississippi, the pistia and nenuphar display their yellow flowers. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut Breakf.-t.* x. (1891) 250 The stream with clustering nenuphars Sparkling its mirrored blue like golden-chalices stars! 1874 A. O'SHAUGHNESSY *Music & Moonlight* 14 Here and there great lakes of nenuphar And lustrous lotos glimmered

† b. *Petty nenuphar*, applied by Turner (apparently) to the Marsh Marigold. *Obs*

1548 TURNER *Names Herbs* (E.D.S.) 26 It groweth in watery mildows with a leafe like a water Rose, wherefore it may be called also Petie nunefar [*sic*].

2. *Int.* (See quot.) *rare*—[1].

1852 T. W. HARRIS *Insects New Eng.* 66 A small beetle of the weevil tribe, called *Rhynchænus Nenuphar*, the Nenuphar or plum-weevil.

Neo- (nī·o), combining form of Gr. νέος, new (as in νεόγαμος newly married, νεογενής new-born), common in recent use as a prefix to adjs. and sbs.

1. a. In combs. denoting a new or modern form of some doctrine, belief, practice, language, etc., or designating those who advocate, adopt, or use it, as *Neo-Anglican, -Catholic, -Christian, classic(al), -critic, -Darwinian*, etc; *Neo-Anglicanism, -barbarism, -Calvinism, -Catholicism, -Christianity*, etc. (see quots.).

The number of such formations is practically unlimited, and only some of the more prominent or typical are illustrated here. Similar forms are also current in French (as *néo-catholique, -chrétien, grec, -latin*, etc.) and the other Romance languages.

1894 L. TOTTENMACHE in *Jrnl. Educ.* 1 Feb. 126 Matthew Arnold was a good 'Neo-Anglican. 1859 KINGSLEY *Feast* (ed. 4) Pref. 10, I have said, that 'Neo-Anglicanism has proved a failure, as seventeenth-century Anglicanism did. 1892 MAHAFFY *Rambles & Stud* 15 'Neo-barbarism means the occurrence in later times of the manners and customs which generally mark very old and primitive times. 1854 J. GUTHRIE in *Evang. Union Worthies* (1883) 322 Calvinism and 'Neo-Calvinism. 1867-71 FROUDE *Short Stud.* II. 145 The 'Neo-Catholics of our own day. 1876 E. MELTON *Priesthood* VIII. 393 The 'Neo Catholicism of the Church of England. 1881 SELBY *Nat. Relig* 116 The 'Neochristian, if he is not provoked by argument, gradually forgets his crotchet. *Ibid.* 115 A 'Neochristianism must inevitably arise. 1860 F. HARRISON in *Westm Rev.* Oct. 293 'Neo-Christianity. 1864 PUSEY *Lect Daniel* Pref. 27 Somewhere between Genesis and Revelation, but probably, according to the neo-Christianity, to the exclusion of both. 1881 *Athenæum* 19 Feb. 270/2 The 'neo-classic, if not the Italian, mood of design. 1882 PUTNAM *Mission Life Greece* 42 The written [modern Greek] is a form of the ancient, called 'neo-classical. 1893 *Times* 6 May 13/2 A man must be a scholar before he can make 'neo classicism even tolerable in art. 1865 W. KAY *Crisis Hupfeld.* 3 The philology of the 'neo-critics is conjectural and arbitrary. 1895 ROMANES *Darwin* II. iii. 61 The 'Neo-Darwinian doctrine of the absolute non inheritance of acquired characters 1867 PEARSON *Hist. Eng.* I. 80 There is other evidence for 'Neo-Druidism, as it may be termed. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 495 A 'Neo-Egyptian style came into vogue. 1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 15 Dec. 447/1 The New Gallery is not even true to the 'neo-Gothic School, who were its first supporters. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* II. 116 'Neo-Hellenic, as the regenerated language of modern Greece is called to distinguish it from the vulgar Romaic. 1879 SYMONDS *Sk Italy & Greece* 70 A genuine instance of what we may call the Neohellenism of the Renaissance 1895 ZANGWILL *Master* III. ii 300 The excesses of the 'Neo-Japanese school *a* 1881 A. BARRATT *Phys. Metempsyc.* iv. (1883) 40 Like the 'Neo Kantians. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Aug. 11/1 The 'Neo Kantianism of English and French contemporaries. 1884 PACKARD in *Stand. Nat. Hist.* I. p. lii, In the United States a number of naturalists have advocated what may be called 'neo-Lamarckian views of evolution. *Ibid.* liv, We believe in a modified and greatly extended Lamarckianism, or what may be called 'neo-Lamarckianism. 1850 *Gentl. Mag.* CXXXIII 143 The 'Neo-Latin or French dialect of the intruders. 1880-1 L. BONAPARTE in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* App iii 17 That the Latin neuter gender.. has almost disappeared from the greater number of the Neo-Latin dialects. 1876 FARRARS in *Contemp. Rev.* June 139 'Neo-Lutheranism..became more and more intolerant. 1885 J. BOVEE *Matthew* I 24 The questions associated in our own times with 'Neo Malthusianism 1881 *Standard* 7 Feb., To Carlyle above all men in England we owe it that 'Neo-materialism is not atheistic. *a* 1878 SIR G SCOTT *Lect. Archit* (1879) II 229 Our revived and redeveloped 'Neo-mediæval style. 1896 H. R. HAWEIS *Dead Prophets* I 5 The 'neo Mystic Broad Church prophet. 1899 W R. INGE *Christ. Mysticism* VII 262 The so-called 'neo-mystical school of modern France. 1876 L. STEPHEN *Eng. Th 18th C.* II. 437 The 'man of feeling'.. would in these days be a ritualist or a 'neopagan. 1877 SYMONDS *R. mains. It.* iv. 193 The neopagan impulse of the classical revival. 1888 PALGRAVE in *19th Cent.* Sept 346 To classicalise, to 'neopaganise, his native and natural Teutonic genius. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* VIII 541 So is 'neo-Parsism doing at this day. 1647 TRAPP *Comm.* 2 *Tim.* III. 17 In our controversies against Antichristians, Antinomists, 'Neopelagians. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 495 A 'Neo-Phoenician style was also attempted. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 30 June 5/3 The mischievous misrepresentations of the 'neo-protectionist and 'fair' trader. 1863 *Nat. Rev.* 12 Dec. 703/2 The Nought was known in the 'Neo-Pythagorean schools. 1865 tr. *Strauss' New Life Jesus* I. I. xxx. 249 The artificially invented systems of 'Neopythagoreanism and Neoplatonism. 1891 *Edin. Rev.* July 218 The function of 'Neo-Quakerism. 1891 *Ch. Times* 28 Aug. 822/4 Whether married in the Anglo-Catholic or the 'Neo-Roman Church. 1875 STEDMAN *Vict. Poets* 361 This master of the 'Neo-Romantic school. 1882 *Athenæum* 27 May 690/1 The 'neo-romanticism of the nineteenth [century] *a* 1866 J. GROTE *Exam. Utilit. Phil.* I. (1870) 15 His 'neo-utilitarianism, as I have called it.

b. In the designations of certain forms of chemical substances (so named when newly discovered).

1876 W OPPING in *Philos. Mag.* XXV. 206 The subclass typified by the hydrocarbon $C(CH_3)_4$ may be conveniently designated as that of neo- or latest paraffins. *Ibid.* 209 Isopentane and neopentane *Ibid* 217 Isomerism does or may occur. among neo acids with one another. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* V 557-8. 1881 ROSCOE & SCHORLEMMER *Chem.* III I 136 *Neoparaffins* In these compounds one atom of carbon is connected with four other carbon atoms.

c. In geological terms (opposed to *palæo-*) denoting the later or more recent portion of a period, as *Neo-cambrian -carboniferous, -devonian*, etc.

1888 HATCH in Teall *Petrogr.* 442 Rosenbusch, subdivides the group of volcanic rocks into paleovolcanic and neovolcanic. 1894 H. S WILLIAMS in *Jrnl. Geol.* II. 155 Neosilurian. *Ibid.* 158 It began at the beginning of the Neodevonian. 1897 *Bull. U. S. Geol. Surv.* No 87. 57 Carboniferous and Permian Brachiopoda, Neo-carboniferous.

d. In terms denoting scientists who study recent, in contrast to ancient, forms of plants, animals, etc., as *neo botanist, -zoologist.*

1889 NICHOLSON & LYDEKKER *Palæont.* I. 5 The domain of the neozoologist or the neobotanist.

2. In misc. combs., as **Neoa·retic** *a.* = NEARCTIC. **Neobla·stic** *a.*, of the nature of a new growth. **Neoca·techu** (see quot.). **Ne·ocene** *a.*, *Geol.* = *Neogene.* **Neochry·solite,** *Min.* a variety of chrysolite. **Neoco·smic** *a.* (see PALÆOCOSMIC). **Neocri·noid,** *Zool.* a crinoid of later than palæozoic date. † **Ne·octeose** [Gr. κτῆσις acquisition], *Min.* (see quot.). **Neocy·anite,** *Min.* an uncertain mineral found in the fumeroles of Vesuvius. **Ne·odox** *a.*, holding new views. **Ne·odoxy,** a new doctrine or view. **Neoe·mbryo,** *Zool.* a metazoan embryo at the stage before it develops any special characters to indicate to what group it belongs; hence **Neoembryo·nic** *a.* **Neogæan, -gean** (nīŏdʒī·ăn) *a.*, of or pertaining to the New World or western hemisphere. **Ne·ogam** [ad. Gr. νεόγαμος], a newly-married person (*nonce-wd.*); so † **Neo gamist** (Blount 1656). **Neogene** (nī·ŏdʒin) *a.*, *Geol.* belonging to the later Tertiary (Miocene and Pliocene). **Neogene·tic** *a.*, *Biol.* of atavism, denoting that the atavistic part does not appear as a germ in the embryo. **Ne·ograph** *a.* (see quot.). **Neogra·phic** *a.*, of the nature of, pertaining to, a new system of writing or spelling. **Neo·graphy,** a new system or method of writing. **Neomo·rphism,** the process of change into a new form. **Neona·tal** *a.*, *Med.* relating to newly-born children. **Neonto·logical** *a.*, pertaining or belonging to neontology. **Neonto·logist,** a student of neontology. **Neonto·logy,** the zoology or study of extant animals. **Neopho·bia,** fear or dislike of what is new. **Ne·oplase,** *Min.* an obsolete name for botryogen. **Neotei·nia, -te·nia** [Gr. τείνειν to keep], *Biol.* the retention of juvenile conditions in an individual (esp. a termite) capable of reproduction; hence **Neotei·nic** *a.* **Neote·site,** *Min.* a hydrous silicate of manganese. **Ne·otype,** *Min.* a variety of calcite containing barytes.

1868 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (ed. 10) II. 473 Two of the great zoological regions..the 'Neoarctic and Neotropical. 1854 R D. THOMSON *Cycl. Chem.* 379 1 'Neocatechu consists of tannin 32·2, gallic acid 35·5 colouring matter 18 8, fibre, &c. 12·. 1895 DANA *Man. Geol.* (ed. 4) 886 The Miocene and Pliocene are sometimes united under the name 'Neocene. 1897 *Amer. Mineral. Jrnl.* Mar. 91 The same forms are to be found in the Neocene of California. 1892 DANA *Syst. Min.* (ed 6) 455 'Neo-chrysolite.. In small, black crystalline plates 1882 CARPENTER in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 734 The presence of three radials is such an absolutely constant character in all the five-rayed 'Neocrinoids. 1854 DANA *Syst. Min.* (ed. 4) II. 419 The 'Neocteose, from Brazil, is shown .. to be identical with Scorodite. 1892 *Ibid.* (ed. 6) 562 'Neocyanite. In very minute monoclinic crystals..colour blue. 1897 *Daily Chron.* 2 Sept 4/6 The views of the 'neodox Israelites. 1896 *Daily News* 3 Aug. 5 A shapeless and ever varying fancy, which I venture to describe as 'neodoxy. 1887 HYATT in *Proc. Boston* (U. S.) *Soc. Nat. Hist.* 398 'Neoembryos are so similar that they may be considered as indicating a common ancestor to the entire Animal Kingdom. 1857 SCLATER in *Proc. Linn Soc., Zool.* II. 1 4 The most really characteristic region of 'Neogæan Ornithology. 1802 AUDUBON in *Life* (1873) 357 At Lucerne our 'neogams met us. 1878 LAWRENCE tr *Costa's Rocks Class.* 261 A Miocene or 'Neogene deposit of clay in the Vienna basin. 1882 GARSON & GADOW tr. *Gegenbaur's Jrnl. Anat.* XVI. 622 The first form we propose to call 'Palæogenetic', the second ''Neogenetic' atavism. 1886 SUTTON in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 551 My object is to show..that Neogenetic Atavism has no existence. 1892 *Aaron* (N. Y.) 23 June 474/1 The illustrations are reproduced from remarkably clear photographs by the 'neograph process. 1825 (*title*) Enchiridion..by the author of the Neographic Alphabet. *a* 1876 M. COLLINS *Th. in Garden* (1880) I. 150 *Harbour* was spelt in the American fashion—*Javor* This 'neographic tendency is based on ignorance. 1810 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXX. I 136 A new system (called 'neography), by which the publisher .. has attempted to simplify .. all the various modes of writing. 1888 GADOW in *Nature* XXXIX. 151/2 Still greater is the difficulty when the 'neomorphism takes place in the next following metamere. 1902 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 22 Mar. 721/1 Chapters on antenatal in relation to postnatal and 'neonatal pathology. 1896 *Nat. Sci.* Dec. 355 Systems founded on 'neontological evidence only have had their day. 1889 *Nature* XXXIX. 304 2 The 'neontologist, if we may venture to call anyone by that name. *Ibid.* 304/1 The division of zoology into palæontology and 'neontology..is, no doubt, logically defensible. 1886 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXIX. 732 In the student, curiosity takes the place of 'neophobia. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Dec. 1/3 He is particularly subject to neophobia. 1854 R. D. THOMSON *Cycl. Chem.* 379, 1 'Neoplase, a synonyme of red sulphate of iron, and also of arsenide of nickel. 1894 *Proc. Entom. Soc.* 14 Mar. p. vii, What Grassi calls 'neotenic queens, that is fertile females, that in some portions of the development of the body still retain the immature condition. 1896 *Nature* LIII. 323/2 Pædogenesis .. is an extreme form of the more general phenomenon of 'neotenia. 1892 DANA *Syst. Min.* (ed. 6) 705 Klipsteinite is another hydrated manganese silicate..See also . epigenite or 'neotesite. 1854 *Ibid.* (ed. 4) II. 438 A variety [of calcite] contains barytes and has been named 'neotype by Breithaupt.

Neocomian (nīŏkō·miăn), *a.* and *sb.* *Geol.* [ad. F. *Néocomien* (Thurmann, 1832), f. *Neocomi-um* (f. Gr. νέος new + κώμη village), Latinized form of *Neuchâtel.*]

1. Of or belonging to the series of lower cretaceous rocks found at Neuchâtel in Switzerland.

1843 R. A. C. AUSTEN in *Proc. Geol. Soc.* IV. I. 170 Argillaceous (Neocomian of Leymerie and D'Orbigny). 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* xvi. 335 The lower cretaceous or neocomian beds were deposited conformably on the oolitic. 1891 *Edin. Rev.* July 117 The neocomian sandstone in the Lebanon.

b. Characterized by the formation of the Neocomian rocks; belonging to the period at which these were formed.

1882 W. J. HARRISON *Geol. Counties Eng.* 76 Neocomian

or Lower Cretaceous Period. 1888 PRESTWICH *Geol.* II. 266 Strata of .. Neocomian age. *Ibid.*, The early Neocomian Sea spread over a great part of central and southern Europe.

2 *absol.* as *sb.* The Neocomian series or period. 1888 PRESTWICH *Geol.* II. 267 At the close of the Lower Neocomian. 1897 F. R. C. REED *Handbk. Geol. Cambr.* 48 It is not believed to include any part of the Neocomian of D'Orbigny.

Neocorate (nĭ,ō'kŏrĕt). [f. L. *neōcor-us*, ad. Gr. *νεωκόρος* the custodian of a temple: see -ATE [1], and cf. F. *néocorat*.] The office or dignity of having the custody or charge of a temple, as a distinction assumed by, or granted to, Asiatic cities under the Roman Empire.

1890 LEITCH tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 405 (ed. 2) 544 Cities which have the neocorate of a temple, usually hold an idol or the temple in the hand. 1889 W. M. RAMSAY in *Class. Rev.* 175 The neocorate—which was granted by formal decree of the Roman Senate to certain cities of Asia—related to local cults of Emperors and imperial families.

Neod(e, obs. forms of NEED *sb.*

Neodamode (nĭ,ō'dămōd). *Gr. Antiq.* [ad. Gr. *νεοδαμώδης*, f. *νέος* new + *δᾶμος*, *δῆμος* people.] Among the ancient Spartans, an enfranchised Helot. Chiefly *attrib.*

1808 MITFORD *Greece* xix § 1. II. 403 Three hundred only of those called neodamodes, newly-admitted citizens, were granted for the service. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* XXXIX. V. 97 A Spartan who was posted near it..with a garrison of neodamode troops. 1852 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxiii. (1862) VI. 42: The cavalry being assigned to Xenoclès, the Neodamode hoplites to Skythès.

† **Neo'dful,** *a. Obs. rare.* [OE. *néodful*, f. *néod* zeal, etc.] Earnest, eager.

a 1000 *Juliana* 720 in *Exeter Bk.* 284 Bidde ic monne gehwone .. þæt he mec neodful lá noman minum gemyne. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 400 Þus neodful he was..to ontenden his luue in his leones heorte.

Neod(e)liche, variants of NEEDLY *adv. Obs.*

Neodes, obs. form of NEEDS.

Neodi, neody, obs. forms of NEEDY *a.*

Neofe, obs. form of NIEVE.

Neolite (nĭ'ōlăit). *Min.* [See NEO- and -LITE: named by Scheerer, 1847.] Hydrous silicate of aluminium and magnesium.

1854 DANA *Syst. Min.* (ed. 4) II. 278 Neolite is a recent formation produced in mines at Arendal and Eisenach, through the agency of infiltrating waters that have passed over rocks containing magnesia. 1875 DAWSON *Dawn of Life* v. 118 *Neolite*, an alumino-magnesian silicate related to loganite and chloritic in composition. 1892 DANA *Syst. Min.* (ed. 6) 708 *Neolite.* .. In silky fibers stellately grouped .. colour green.

Neolith (nĭ'ōliþ). *Archæol.* [See next.]

1. A person belonging to the later stone age.

1882 G. ALLEN in *Knowledge* No. 17. 352 The neoliths were unacquainted with the use of metal, but they employed weapons and implements of stone, ..carefully ground and polished. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Oct. 2/1 The tall Saxon did not oust the shorter Celt or neolith.

2. A weapon or implement of the later stone age.

1882 *Jrnl. Anthropol. Inst.* XI. 136 *note*, As a connecting link between neoliths and palæoliths..is a large series of quartz arrow-heads. 1894 *Nat. Sci.* Apr. 206 The usual neoliths on the surface.

3. *attrib.* Neolithic.

1882 *Jrnl. Anthropol. Inst.* XI. 136 It was found associated with other neolith weapons.

Neolithic (nĭ,ōli þĭk), *a. Archæol.* [f. Gr. *νέος* new (see NEO-) + *λίθος* stone. Hence F. *néolithique*.] Of or belonging to the later stone age, characterized by the use of ground or polished stone implements and weapons.

1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* i. 3 The later or polished Stone age; a period characterized by beautiful weapons and instruments made of flint and other kinds of stone... This we may call the 'Neolithic' period. 1874 DAWKINS *Cave Hunt.* vi. 189 This ancient neolithic race of men. 1880 — *Early Man in Brit.* i. 5 The lower Neolithic civilisation, characterised by the use of polished stone.

Neologian (nĭ,ōlō'ŭdgiăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. NEOLOGY + -AN.]

A. *adj* 1. Inclined towards, or imbued with, theological neologism.

1833 R. PINKERTON *Russia* 144 The .. neologian literati and clergy of Germany. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 12 Apr. 6 Bavaria is the head-quarters of a neologian school. 1884 D. HUNTER tr. *Renan's Hist. Canon* xvi. 305 This truth..has never been to the taste of scholars, orthodox or neologian.

2. Of the nature of, marked by, neologism.

1831 MACAULAY in Napier *Sel. Corr.* (1879) 119 The neologian article about German divinity. 1851 BP. WILBERFORCE *Let.* in *Life* (1881) II. iii. 109, I am not blind to the threatening evils of Neologian teaching.

B. *sb.* One who introduces or adopts new (rationalistic) views in theology; a neologist.

1846 *Brit. Quart. Rev.* III. 143 The argument .. will furnish some further employment to the critical powers of the Neologian. *a* 1857 R. A. VAUGHAN *Essays & Rem.* (1858) I. 50 The heathen philosophy of the Rationalist and the Neologian. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 316 He thinks you are a neologian.

Hence **Neolo'gianism,** neologian views.

1846 WORCESTER cites *Eclectic Rev.* 1869 *Contemp. Rev.* XII. 274 He had himself passed through every phase of opinion .., except.. Romanism and neologianism.

Neolo'gic, *a. rare.* [See next.] = NEOLOGICAL.

1797 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXIII. 466 Those neologic opinions which appear to require further elucidation. 1828–32 in WEBSTER.

Neological (nĭ,ōlŏ'dgikăl), *a.* [ad. F. *néologique* (1726): see NEOLOGY and -ICAL.]

1. Dealing with, characterized by, new words or phrases. *rare.*

1754 CHESTERFIELD *World* No. 101 P 11 A genteel neological dictionary, containing those polite .. words and phrases, commonly used..by the *beau monde*. 1774 *Chesterfield's Lett.* (1792) III. CCXXXVII. 83 The affected, the refined, the neological, or new and fashionable style, are at present too much in vogue at Paris.

2. Of the nature of, characterized by, neologism in theological views or doctrines.

1827 *Eclectic Rev.* July 26 Disgusted. by the Neological infidelity of Protestant clergymen. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 718 Some German systems, stripped of their deep neological disguise, have borrowed from Cudworth. 1870 ANDERSON *Missions Amer. Bd.* III. vi. 82 The advocates of the neological system.

Hence **Neolo'gically** *adv.* (Webster 1847.)

Neologism (nĭ,ō'lŏdgiz'm). [ad. F. *néologisme* (1735): see NEOLOGY and -ISM.]

1. The use of, or the practice of using, new words; innovation in language.

1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* X. 318 Quaintness, the unavoidable companion of neologism, is.. hostile to grace. 1858 DE QUINCEY *Language* Wks. IX. 76 Neologism, in revolutionary times, is not an infirmity of caprice. 1895 SAINTSBURY *Ess. Eng. Lit. Ser.* II. 34 Not..alarmed at an appearance of neologism now and then.

b. A new word or expression.

1803 *Edin. Rev.* II. 104 Scotticisms, neologisms .. dance through each page. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 361 Since that day neologisms have fertilised the barrenness of our Saxon. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* ii. 52 The class which, to use a modern neologism, 'formulates' the ideas [etc.].

2. Tendency to, adoption of, novel (rationalistic) views in theology or matters of religion.

1827 *Eclectic Rev.* July 15 Neologism, a system which is not confined to Germany, but has been zealously fostered in other countries. 1851 BP. WILBERFORCE *Let.* in *Life* (1881) II. iii. 108, I have seen for twenty-six years that Neologism was the peril which was before the English Church. 1865 *Guardian* 19 Apr. 4 2/2 However despicable ..the temper of modern neologism may be.

Hence **Neologi'smal** *a.*

1836 *New Monthly Mag.* XLVIII. 455 The neologismal appellatives, 'tiger', and 'tigerism'.

Neologist (nĭ,ō'lŏdgist). [= F. *néologiste*: see NEOLOGY and -IST.]

1. One who invents or uses new words or forms; one who makes innovations in language.

1785 TRUSLER *Mod. Times* I. 135 He called himself a neologist [*sic*], or a former of new words. 1854 D'ISRAELI *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 481 The vicious neologist, who debases the purity of English diction by affecting new words or phrases. 1827 *Westm. Rev.* VIII. 395 We have an interesting anecdote .. inserted in the language of Gravina, as a hint to neologists.

2. One who adopts neologism in theology or religious matters; a rationalist.

1827 *Eclectic Rev.* July 3 They go under the denominations of Rationalists, Neologists, and Anti-supernaturalists. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* i. iv. (1876) 104 The Neologists of the present day deny that the miracles took place in the manner related in the sacred record. 1875 MERIVALE *Gen. Hist. Rome* li. (1877) 404 In vain had Rome attempted..to ward off the attacks of the foreign neologists by pretending to interpret her own mythology and ritual.

attrib. 1827 *Eclectic Rev.* July 17 Sentiments which will..separate him from the Neologist divines. 1830 PUSEY *Let.* in Liddon *Life* (1893) I. x 242 The Neologist..solution of miracles. 1864 — *Let. Daniel* (1876) 185 Neologist interpreters do not hesitate to admit this.

Hence **Neologi'stic, Neologi'stical** *adjs.*

1827 *Eclectic Rev.* July 18 The most false and dangerous notions .lie at the basis of the Neologistic theory.

Neologiza'tion. *rare*—[o]. [f. next + -ATION.] The action of neologizing.

1846 WORCESTER cites JEFFERSON.

Neologize (nĭ,ō'lŏdgəiz), *v.* [See NEOLOGY and -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To use new words or phrases; to make linguistic innovations.

1846 WORCESTER cites JEFFERSON. 1858 DE QUINCEY *The. Grk. Trag.* Wks. IX. 56 At every step of the introvolution (to neologise a little in a case justifying a neologism). 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Nov. 4/2 Prone to take strange liberties with the language, and to neologise.

2. To introduce or accept new theological doctrines.

a 1882 TULLOCH (Ogilvie), Dr. Candlish lived to neologize on his own account.

Neo'logous, *a. rare*—[1]. [See next and -OUS.] Of the nature of neology.

1818 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXVII. 465 The neologous omniscience of a German student.

Neology (nĭ,ō'lŏdgi). [ad. F. *néologie* (1762), f. *néo-* NEO- + *-logie*, Gr. *-λογία*: see -LOGY.]

1. The use of new terms. = NEOLOGISM 1.

1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 417 Disfigured by neology, corruption, and barbarous modes of speech. 1818 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* Advt., Innovation will be censured .. and neology a constant reproach. 1870 M. WILLIAMS *Fuel of Sun* 38 He .. advocates the continued use of the term, in order to avoid neology.

b. A new word or term. = NEOLOGISM 1 b.

1846 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 45, I cannot avoid this without a neology, which I have not the presumption to introduce. 1877 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. Introd. 44 Neologies and corruptions of all kinds crept into the text.

2. Novel views in theology. = NEOLOGISM 2.

1834 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 506 The dangerous neology so deprecated in the German divines. 1848 KINGSLEY *Yeast* vi, He had been taught to scent German neology in everything, as some folks are taught to scent Jesuitry.

Neomen, ME. variant of *nimen* NIM *v.*

‖ **Neomenia** (nĭ,ōmī'nĭă). [eccl. L. *neomēnia*, a. Gr. *νεομηνία* (Attic *νουμηνία*), f. *νέος* new NEO- + *μήνη* moon.] In Greek and Jewish antiq., the time of the new moon, the beginning of the lunar month; also, the festival held at that time.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. XXVII. (Bodl. MS.), Þis feste þat hatte neomenia .. was swiþe hije and holy. 1534 MORE *Treat. Passion* Wks. 1308/1 Amonge the Jewes Neomenia the fyrste daye of the new mone nexte after the Equynoctiall *in vere*, is the fyrste daye of the yere. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. (1701) 75/1 The Neomenia of Hecatombæon did. never precede the Solstice. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Some say, the Jews reckoned two kinds of *Neomenia*, or new moons. 1876 BIRCH *Recis Lect. Egypt* 26 The battle of Megiddo, fought..in the neomenia of that month. 1888 tr. *Renan's Hist. Israel* I. 86 It will become the clarion of the neomenia and the trumpet of judgment.

So † **Neomeny.** *Obs.* [Cf. F. *néoménie*.]

1382 WYCLIF *Col.* ii. 16 In part of feeste day, or neomenye, or of sabbots. 1388 — *Isa.* i. 13 Y schal not suffre neomenye, and sabat and others feestis. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* v. i. 481. 1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 84 b, Neomenies, (that is, the times of the newe Moone) perpetuall.

Neon (nĭ'ŏn). *Chem.* [Gr. *νέον* neut. of *νέος* new.] An atmospheric gas recently discovered.

1898 SIR W. RAMSAY & TRAVERS in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* 438 The density of this gas, which we propose to name 'neon' (new) was next determined.

Neonism. *rare*—[o]. [irreg. f. Gr. *νέον* (see prec.) new + -ISM.] Neologism.

1846 WORCESTER cites HUNTER.

Neonomian (nĭ,ŏnō'mĭăn), *sb.* and *a.* [f. Gr. *νεο-* + *νόμος* law, after ANTINOMIAN.] a. *sb.* One who maintains that the Gospel is a new law entirely supplanting the old or Mosaic law. b. *adj.* Pertaining to the assertion of a new law.

1692 CHAUNCY *Neonomianism Unmasked* Ep. Ded., One that Asserts the Old Law is abolished .. but pleads for a New Law, and Justification by the Works of it, and therefore is a Neonomian. *Ibid.* A iv, Some of the Paradoxes contained in the Neonomian Scheme. 1693 G. FERMIN *Rev. Mr. Davis's Vind.* II. 20 Whither Mr Crisp, and Mr. Davis, will charge me therefore to be a Neonomian, I cannot tell. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1417 Antinomian error and Neonomian heresy. *Ibid.*, Every effort was made by the Neonomians to prevent the settlement of ministers holding the Marrow doctrines.

Hence **Neono'mianism.** (See quot. 1882–3.)

1692 CHAUNCY (*title*) Neonomianism Unmask'd: or, The Ancient Gospel pleaded, against the other, called a New Law or Gospel. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1422 Neonomianism .., a term..applied to the views of Dr Daniel Williams and his adherents because they defined and construed Christianity as a 'new law'.

Neophron (nĭ'ŏfrŏn). [L. *Neophron* (a. Gr. *νεόφρων*), the name of a man transformed into a vulture in the *Metamorphoses* of Antoninus Liberalis: adopted as a generic name by Savigny.] The white Egyptian vulture, or a vulture belonging to the same genus.

1833 SELBY *Illustr. Brit. Ornith.* (ed. 2) 4 Egyptian Neophron. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 165 The Neophrons .. have a long and slender beak. *Ibid.* 166 The White Neophron. 1848 *Zoologist* VI. 1959 A tame neophron, kept at the public slaughter-house at Malaga.

Neophyte (nĭ'ōfəit). Also 6–7 (9) -phite [= F. *néophyte* († *neofite*, 14th c.), ad. eccl. L. *neophytus*, ad. Gr. *νεόφυτος* (1 Tim. iii. 6), lit. 'newly planted', f. *νέος* NEO- + *φυτόν* plant, *φυτεύειν* to plant.

Not in general use before the 19th c. Its employment in the Rheims N. T., though defended by the translators, was objected to by their contemporaries:—

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) Pref. to Rdr. c iij, If Proselyte be a received word in the English bibles,..why may not we be bold to say, Neophyte? 1583 FULKE *Def. Tr. Script.* iii. (1843) 207 Except you would coin such ridiculous inkhorn terms, as you do in the New Testament, *azymes*, *prepuce*, *neophyte* .. and such like. *a* 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* Pref. (1618) 35 Neophyte, to a bare Englishman is nothing at all, no more then *depositum*, *exinanited*, *exhaust*.]

1. A new convert; one newly admitted to a church or religious body. Used chiefly with ref. to the primitive Christian, or the Roman Catholic, Church; in the latter also applied to a newly ordained priest, or to a novice of a religious order.

a 1550 *Image Hypocr.* II in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 423/2 Of these neophites, And pevishe proselites, Springe vpp ipocrites. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) 1 Tim. iii. 6 Not a neophyte: lest being puffed up with pride, he fall into the judgment of the devil. 1620 DONNE *Pseudo-martyr* 341 What opinion was held of our Bishoppe Grosthead, a late Neophite of your Church hath observed. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Durham* I. (1662) 293 S. Paul forbidding such a Neophyte or Novice admission into that Office. 1760 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* iii. (1765) 264 To secure his neophytes or converts to the interest of his sovereign. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* IV. iv, The face of the old man was as balm to the excited spirit of the neophyte. 1876 FARRAR *Marlb. Serm.* iii. 23 Nor in the inexperienced neophyte.. do we expect the vision of the mystic.

† b. In predicative use as adj. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1811) IV. 559 Being Neophyte (that is) newly come to the fayth, and not yet confirmed in our religion.

2. One who is new to a subject; a beginner, tyro, novice.

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* v. iv, Away, neophite, do as I bid thee, bring my dear George to me. 1601 — *Poetaster* I. ii, He tells thee true, my noble Neophyte. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* XII. 66 Better observations then myself (who am but a Neophyte) am able to deduct. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst* ix, It was almost ludicrous to see how often the hand of the neophyte directed itself naturally to a large black leathern jack. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 116 These editors assuredly have scared away many a neophyte in our vernacular literature. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 1 Such an encounter usually perplexes the neophyte at first.

attrib. 1599 B JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* III. i, It is with your young grammaticall courtier, as with your neophyte-player. 1860 ADLER *Prov. Poet.* xv. 310 The neophyte warrior was required to take an oath dictated by the Church. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* 44 A certain neophite and girlish trepidation.

Hence **Ne·ophytic, Ne·ophytish** *adjs.*; also **Ne·ophytism**, the condition of a neophyte.

1862 *Temple Bar* IV. 476, I might plead my neophytism as an excuse. 1866 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Sept. 3/1 Rushing to this conclusion with neophytic ardour. 1897 *Daily News* 7 July 7/3 Every limb of the law, however neophytish he might be.

Neoplasm (nī·oplæz'm). *Path.* [f. NEO- + Gr. πλάσμα formation: cf. F. *néoplasme.*] A new growth or formation of tissue in some part of the body; a tumour.

1864 W. T. FOX *Skin Dis.* 67 Hypertrophies. Atrophies. Neoplasms. 1876 GROSS *Dis. Bladder*, etc 136 Papillary fibroma, or villous growth, is by far the most frequent of the fibrous neoplasms. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 113 *note*, Neoplasms as a class not improbably develop as a consequence of some irritation.

So **Neopla·sma** (*pl.* -plasmata).

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol* 355 Growths, neoplasmata, are, histologically speaking, homœoplastic or heteroplastic. 1876 DUHRING *Dis. Skin* 46 They are produced in great part by the cellular neoplasmata.

Neoplastic (nī·oplæ·stik), *a. Path.* [Cf. prec. and PLASTIC.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, a neoplasm.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 113 *note*, There is evidence .. favouring this relationship between inflammation and neoplastic growth. 1899 *Ibid.* VI. 222 A neoplastic tuberculous mass.

Neoplatonic (nī·oplătǫ·nik), *a.* [f. NEO- + PLATONIC *a.*] Of or pertaining to Neoplatonism or the Neoplatonists.

1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* vi. (1859) I. 107 The Neoplatonic system, of which the last great representative is Proclus. 1877 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* (ed. 3 I. 315 The Pythagorean and Neoplatonic schools revived the feeling of religious reverence, inculcated humility.

Hence **Neoplato·nically** *adv.*

1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 420/2 The Neoplatonically conceived *Fons Vitæ* of the Jew Gebirol.

Neoplatoni·cian, *a.* and *sb. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IAN, or ad. F. *néo-platonicien.*] **a.** *adj.* Neoplatonic. **b.** *sb.* A Neoplatonist.

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 54 The Neo-platonician doctrines emanated from this school. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc., Neoplatonicians, or Neoplatonists.

Neoplatonism (nī·oplē·tŏniz'm). [f. NEO- + PLATONISM: cf. F. *néo platonisme.*] A philosophical and religious system, chiefly consisting of a mixture of Platonic ideas with Oriental mysticism, which originated at Alexandria in the 3rd century, and is especially represented in the writings of Plotinus, Porphyry, and Proclus.

1845 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* II. 192 In losing Julian, Neo-Platonism lost its power, political and religious. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* (1877) I. 325 Neoplatonism and the philosophies that were allied to it were fundamentally pantheistic.

Neoplatonist (nī·oplē·tŏnist). [f. NEO- + PLATONIST.] One of the originators or adherents of Neoplatonism.

1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* IV. iii. I. 284 Ammonius Saccas .. is looked upon as the beginner of the Neoplatonists. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* Pref. 7 The great Neo Platonists were .. persons of the most rigid and ascetic virtue. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr* I. 263 The dislike of the body .. which was afterwards so strongly felt by the Neoplatonists.

attrib. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. XIII. i 252 The ultra-Neoplatonist rodomontade he utters in praise of mathematics. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* I. 356 The Pythagorean and Neoplatonist [*ed.* 3 Neoplatonic] schools.

Neopolitan, obs. form of NEAPOLITAN.

Neore, were not: see NERE *Obs.*

Neosa, variant of NEOZA.

Neose, obs. variant of NESE, nose.

Neossine (nīǫ·sǫin). [f. Gr. νεοσσ-ός a young bird + -INE [5].] The substance of which the edible birds' nests of the East are made, being a mucus secreted by the salivary glands of a genus of swifts (*Collocalia*). Hence **Neo·ssidine.**

1849 tr. *Mulder's Chem. Veg. & Anim. Physiol.* 241 The mucus from the œsophagus of the swallows, which in India build their edible nests of it... The pure mucous matter, which I called neossine, consists of [etc.]. 1894 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem.* IV. 344/2 It .. is chiefly composed of a hyalogen (*neossine*), which yields as its hyalin, *neossidine.*

Neosso·logy. *Ornith.* [f as prec. + -LOGY.] That part of ornithology which deals with the hatching and rearing of the young.

1864 NEWTON in *Zool. Record* (1865) I. 61.

Neo·ssoptile. *Ornith.* [f. as prec. + πτίλον a down-feather] One of the soft feathers of a newly-hatched bird, as contrasted with those of a mature type (*teleoptiles*).

1893 GADOW in Newton *Dict. Birds* 243 Soft feathers .. possessing several characters which make it advisable to distinguish them by the name of 'Neossoptiles'.

Neoteric (nī,ote·rik), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 **neotorique**, 6-8 **neoterick** (7 -e). [a. late L. *neōtericus* adj. and sb., ad. Gr. νεωτερικός, f. νεώτερος, compar. of νέος new.]

A. *adj.* Recent, new, modern:

a. of things, esp. beliefs, practices, or the like.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 18 My fancie as touching those Neoterick tongues thou professest. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 218 Declining from that Neoterick faith .. as he waxed in experience of the world. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* II. Ded., The same hand puts a stop to the Neoteric Notions of Chymists. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 340 The Title of this Neoterick Tract against Judiciary Astrology 1816 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXXI 118 The neoteric jargon of scholastic terms which he introduced. 1838 PUSEY *Let.* in Liddon *Life* (1893) II. xxi. 65, I said it must be said somehow 'Catholic and primitive truth' as opposed to 'Neoteric'. 1879 MEREDITH *Egoist* xviii, The neoteric fashion of spending a honeymoon on the railway.

b. of persons, esp. of authors.

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* Ep. Rdr., Celebrated partly by the ancient Roman historiographers and partly by other neotericke travellers. 1637 BASTWICK *Litany* II. 21 Both ancient and neoterick Expositors. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 4 That very Fate that is maintained by some Neoterick Christians. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 2 Most of the Neoterick Popish Writers. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 146 This species, the nyctalopia of neoteric authors, .. is said to be endemic in Poland. *a* 1876 M. COLLINS *Th. in Card n* (1880) II. 283 Such are the wise sayings of our neoteric sages.

B. *sb.* **1.** A modern; esp. a modern writer or author. (Very common in 17th c.)

1598 MERES *Palladis Tamia* 280 As these Neotericke .. haue obtained renown. 1609 SIR E. HOBY *Let. to T. Higgons*] 49 Is it possible, that holy man should .. come to bee taxed by an obscure Neoterique of malignitie? 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. i. 122 All the great Neotericks have espoused the Copernican [system]. 1728 POPE *Dunc., M. Scriblerus* Wks. (Globe) 363 Such severe indispensable rules as are laid on all Neoterics, a strict imitation of the Ancients. 1833 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Productions Mod. Art*, A landscape of a justly admired neoteric.

2. *pl.* The study of modern things.

1857 A. LEIGHTON *Wilson's Tales Borders* I. 52 She was no antiquary .., being rather given to neoterics.

Neote·rical, *a.* ? *Obs.* [-AL.] = NEOTERIC *a.*

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 34 Sundrie as well ancient, as neoterical interpreters. *a* 1625 BOYS *Wks.* (1629) 3 The petition in the judgements of neoterical authors hath six branches. 1650 HOWELL *Lett.* III. 19 Whosoever cryeth it down for a new neoterical opinion [etc.].

Neo·terism. [ad. Gr. νεωτερισμός, f. νεωτερίζειν, to make innovations: cf. NEOTERIC.] The use of new words or phrases; a new term or expression. So **Neo·terist; Neoteri·stic** *a.*; **Neo·terize** *v.*

1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 19 Neoterisms we must have .. to the end of time. *Ibid.* 150 If purism is ridiculous, neoterism may easily become nauseating. *Ibid.* 164 Neoteristic canons. *Ibid.* 192 Among writers of the first class, none are wild neoterists. *Ibid.* 193 Popularity .. or even celebrity is no guarantee of skill in neoterizing.

Neopeles, Neopemost: see NETHELESS, -MEST.

Neotocite (nī,ǫ·tŏsǫit). *Min.* Also **-tokite.** [f. Gr. νεότοκος new-born, 'alluding to its recent origin' (Chester); named by Nordenskiöld, 1849.] A hydrous silicate of manganese and iron.

1854 DANA *Syst. Min.* (ed. 4) II. 169 A related mineral [to Stratopeite] has been called Neotokite. 1861 BRISTOW *Gloss. Min.* 2 3/1 Neotokite. Probably an altered form of Rhodonite allied to Stratopeite. 1882 DANA *Min.* (ed. 4) 316 Neotocite (Stratopeite) and Wittingite are results of the alteration of rhodonite, and contain manganese.

Neotro·pic, *a.* [Cf. next.] = NEOTROPICAL.

1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* (1879) 161 Neotropic [region], including Central and South America.

Neotro·pic l, *a.* [f. NEO- + TROPICAL *a.*] Including, belonging to, or characteristic of, Tropical and South America as a zoogeographical region.

1858 SCLATER in *Proc. Linn. Soc., Zool.* II. 134 They are all quite foreign to Neotropical (Tropical American) Ornithology. *Ibid.* 143 Neotropical or South-American Region. 1877 COUES *Fur-Bearing Anim.* i. 18 The extension of neotropical types over the nearctic region. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 209/2 In Ungulates, like the rest of the neotropical regions, the Argentine territory is poor.

† **Neotsum,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [? f. OE. *nēotan* to enjoy, have good of.] ? Profitable, thriving.

c 1205 LAY. 343 Heore nutene neotsume weren.

Neottious (nī,ǫ·tiǫs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Neottia* (Linnæus), ad. Gr. νεοττιά, νεοσσιά a nest.] Characteristic of the Bird's-nest Orchid; resembling a bird's nest.

1850 HOOKER & ARNOTT *Brit. Flora* 418 That [genus] which contains the *Nidus-Avis*, the only one having the neottious root.

Neowe, -nesse, obs. ff. NEW, NEWNESS.

‖ **Neoza** (nī,ōu·zä). Also **neosia, neosa, nioza.** [Bhutanese *neoza, nioza.*] *Neoza pine*, a Himalayan pine (*Pinus Gerardiana*), the cones of which contain edible seeds (*neoza seeds*).

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 172/1 The Neoza Pine... A native of the coldest forests of the Himalayas, and chiefly occupying .. the Tartarian side of those mountains. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 893/1 *P. Gerardiana*, the Neosa Pine of the Himalayas, affording the Neosa or Chilgoza seeds sold as food in the bazaars of Upper India. 1886 A. H. CHURCH *Food Grains Ind.* 177 The neosia or edible pine is a moderate-sized conifer found in the arid parts of the North-West and Punjab Himálaya... The seeds are collected and stored for use. *Ibid.*, Composition of Neosia-kernels.

Neozoic (nī,ozō·ik), *a. Geol.* [f. NEO-, after PALÆOZOIC.]

1. Belonging to the later period of geological history; post-palæozoic (comprising both Mesozoic and Cainozoic).

1854 E. FORBES in *Q. Jrnl. Geol Soc.* X. p lxxix, Both the palæozoic and the after I must coin a word—neozoic molluscs. 1854 MURCHISON *Siluria* xviii. 469 In the Vertebrata, the main direction of development of generic ideas, is, he [Forbes] admits, towards the newer or Neozoic pole. 1888 FORD *Catal. Foss. Ceph.* Introd. 6 The Palæozoic epoch was of much longer duration than the Neozoic.

2. = CAINOZOIC.

1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* x. 235 The term Neozoic was proposed by Edward Forbes for the Mesozoic and Cainozoic combined; but I use it here as a more euphonious and accurate term for the Cainozoic alone. *Ibid.* 239 Tertiary or Neozoic Time.

Nep, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5-7 **neppe.** β. 6-7 **nepe.** See also NIP *sb.*[4] [var. of NEPT, ad. med.L. *nepta*, L. *nepeta* (Celsius and Pliny). Cf. Du. *neppe.*] = CATMINT (*Nepeta cataria*), CATNIP.

a. c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 48 With persoley, sauge, ysope, saveray, A litel nep 1480 *Lib. St Albans* b vij b, Ye shall take an herbe that is call d neppe. 1530 PALSGR. 247/2 Nepe, an herbe, *herbe de chat.* 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 18 He that hath a feruent cough, let him take Neppe, that cattes delite in. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 23 Wild Mint, Nep, Endiue, and Pennroial. 1648 *Br.* HALL *Select Th.* § 51 The dog when he is stomach-sick can go right to his proper grass, the cat to her nep. 1756 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 837 Nep, or Cat-mint. On dry banks about hedges. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 6/1 There are 14 species; the most remarkable is the cataria, common nep, or catmint. 1802 RANKEN *Hist. France* II. iv. ii. 292 He treats of sage, rue, .. ambrosia, nep, radish, the rose.

β. 1548 TURNER *Names Herbs* (E.D.S.) 22 The thyrde kynde is called in latin Nepeta, in english Nepe. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Nebeda*, nepes, *Nepeta.* 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 307 Here grow also the Black Horehound, Spurge, Catminth or Nepe, Liverwort.

† **Nep,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also 6 **neppe.** [var. of NEEP, prob. through absence of stress in the comb., which is OE. (*wildnǽp*).] *Wild nep*, Bryony.

c 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 5/2 Vitis alba, brionia idem. *gall.* navet, *angl.* wildnep. *Ibid.* 26/2 Brionia .., cucurbita agrestis .. *gall.* brione *uel* naue sauuage, *anglice* wildenep. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* R ij, Take .. of wyld neppe dried the leues. 1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 612 Some called it Bryonia, bryony or wilde nep. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. i. (1668) 32 The root of the wild Nep, which is like Woodbine.

Nep, *sb.*[3] *U. S.* [Of obscure origin] A small lump or knot upon cotton-fibres, either due to irregular growth or produced during such processes as ginning.

1881 J. BUTTERWORTH *Cotton* 23 When the saw-gin is run too quickly the tendency is to whip or string the Cotton, and thus produce neps. 1881 F. H. BOWMAN *Structure of Cotton Fibre* 27 In artificially produced neps the cluster consists of fragments of broken fibre while in the natural neps the short fibres are comparatively whole and unbroken.

Nep, *v. U. S.* [Cf. prec.] *trans.* To form knots on (cotton-fibre), esp. during ginning.

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* I. 961 The rough teeth of the saws do not use the fibre gently enough, but cut and 'nep' or knot it.

Nep, variant of NAP *sb.*[1] cup. *Obs.*

Nep, obs. variant of NEAP *a.*

Nepe, obs. form of NEAP, NEEP, NEP.

Nepe·nth. *Bot. rare.* [Anglicized f. NEPENTHES.] A plant of the genus *Nepenthes.*

1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 288 In which case Nepenths and Birthworts will be brought into contact.

‖ **Nepenthe** (nǐpe·npi). [Alteration of NEPENTHES.]

1. A drink or drug supposed to bring forgetfulness of trouble or grief. = NEPENTHES 1.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. iii. 42 In her other hand a cup she hild, The which was with Nepenthe to the b.im upfild. ?*c* 1600 *Distr. Emperor* I. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* (1884) III. 171 From thys lypp Puerer Nepenthe flowes. 1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 100 Those who are ever carousing in the cup of Nepenthe, steeping their senses in the Lethe of forgetfulness. 1738 POPE *Epil. Sat.* I. 98 Lull'd with the sweet Nepenthe of a Court. 1754 CHESTERFIELD *World* No. 92 P 6 Gallons of the Nepenthe would be lost upon him. The more he drinks, the duller he grows. *a* 1822 SHELLEY *Triumph Life* 359 In her right hand she bore a crystal glass, Mantling with bright Nepenthe. 1898 T. WATTS DUNTON *Coming of Love* 45 [They] prated of some nepenthe .. To quell his love as by a magic potion.

b. *Med.* A drug possessing sedative properties.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Nepenthe*, a

drink to drive away melancholy. 1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Nepenthe*, in pharmacy, is a name given to a kind of opiate. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 775 Dr. Cheadle speaks highly of nepenthe for children.

2. The plant supposed to supply the drug.

1623 COCKERAM III, *Nepenthe*, an herb which being steeped and dranke in wine, expelleth sadnesse. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* III. Disc. xviii. 115 The Moly or Nepenthe of Pliny. 1819 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* II. iv. 61 Folded Elysian flowers, Nepenthe, Moly, Amaranth.

Hence **Nepe·nthean** *a.*

1892 AGNES CLERKE *Fam. Stud. Homer* viii. 229 The proposal of Telemachus to retire to rest shortly after the nepenthean cup has gone round.

‖ **Nepenthes** (nĭpe·nθēz). [L. *nēpenthes* (Pliny), a. Gr. νηπενθές (*Odyss.* iv. 221, qualifying φάρμακον), neut. of νηπενθής, f. νη- not (see NE) + πένθος grief.]

1. A drug of Egyptian origin mentioned in the Odyssey as capable of banishing grief or trouble from the mind; hence, any drug or potion having, or conceived as having, the same power; also, occas. the plant or herb supposed to yield the drug.

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb) 425 Where is..that herbe Nepenthes that procureth all delights? 1586 SIR E. HOBY *Cognet's Pol. Disc. Truth* xix. 81 The drouge which Homer called Nepenthes, which he said was able to keep one from smelling yll sauors. 1619 *Pasquil's Palin* (1877) 154 It is the true Nepenthes, Which makes a sad man frolike. 1653 BAXTER *Peace of Conse.* Pref., There is so much Opium in these Mountebanks Nepenthes, or Antidote of Rest. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* 14 Some will have it [Buglos] the Nepenthes of Homer. 1739 *Gentl. Mag.* IX. 477 As the Herb Nepenthes gives Joy and Spirits. 1850 LEITCH tr. *C. O. Muller's Anc. Art* § 115. 84 In it the Greeks beheld Zeus face to face; to see it was a nepenthes. 1884 *Conf. Hachish Eater* 117, I have found it [hachish] to be a nepenthes, a sweet bringer of delicious oblivion.

2. A genus of plants (chiefly East Indian) in which the leaves have the form of pitchers; the Pitcher-plant.

1747 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVII. 452 The most remarkable instance of evacuations of this kind is in the Nepenthes. 1839 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 3) 141 The singular form of leaf in Nepenthes, which has been called a pitcher. 1857 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II 97 If Nepenthes consisted of one or two species then I should have expected it to have been very variable. 1882 *Garden* 1 Apr. 214/3 The moisture-laden atmosphere required by the Nepenthes.

b. A plant belonging to this genus.

1882 *Garden* 5 Aug 121/3 No collection of Stove plants ought to be without at least one Nepenthes.

Neper: see NAPIER'S BONES.

Nepevewe, obs. form of NEPHEW.

Nephalism (nē·fălĭz'm). *rare.* [ad. late Gr. νηφαλισμός (Suidas), f. νηφάλιος sober. Cf. F. *néphalisme.*] Total abstinence from intoxicating liquors, teetotalism.

1861 J. MILLER (*title*) Nephalism, the True Temperance of Scripture, Science, and Experience. 1889 *Lancet* 6 Apr. 702 Some figures had been extracted from a report on Intemperance ..,and had been misunderstood as implying that nephalism was more fatal than tippling.

So **Ne·phalist**, a teetotaller.

1861 J. MILLER *Nephalism* 16 The Nephalist..possesses a comparative immunity from contagious diseases.

Nephande, obs. form of NEFAND *a.*

Nephelescope (ne·fĕlĭskōup). [f. Gr. νεφέλη cloud + -SCOPE.] (See quots.)

1841 *Proc. Amer. Philos Soc.* II. 128 Mr. Espy exhibited an instrument .., which he calls the Nephelescope, intended to show the changes induced in the temperature of the air by its greater or less rarefaction. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib., Brit.* II. No. 2851 Nephelescope, for viewing the upper strata of clouds.

Nepheliad (nefĭ liăd). *rare.* [f. Gr. νεφέλ-η + -IAD, on the analogy of *Naiad*, *Dryad*, etc.] A cloud-nymph.

1818 L. HUNT *Foliage*, *The Nymphs* p. xxxi, Ho! We are the Nepheliads, we, Who bring the clouds from the great sea. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 268 The pretty Nepheliads were dispatched to their own quarters.

Nepheline (ne·fĕlin). *Min.* Also **-in**, *erron.* **nephiline.** [a. F. *néphéline* (Haüy, 1800), f. Gr. νεφέλη cloud, because its fragments are rendered cloudy by immersion in nitric acid.] A double silicate of aluminium and sodium, occurring chiefly in volcanic deposits in Italy.

1814 J. BLACK tr. *Berzelius' Min.* 45 Nephelin. 1852 TH. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* I. ii 51 We could discover neither nepheline, leucite, nor feldspar. 1877 *Nature* XV. 384/1 Mineralogists have often been troubled to distinguish with certainty between apatite and nephelin.

attrib. 1863 DANA *Man. Geol.* 89 *Nephelinite*, nephelin dolerite. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* II. 150 Nepheline Rocks. 1888 TEALL *Brit Petrogr.* 360 The olivine-bearing rocks [of Nephelinite] are termed nepheline-basalts.

Hence **Nepheli·nic** *a.* (Cassell, 1886.)

Ne·phelinite. *Min.* [f. prec. + -ITE.] (See quot.)

1863 DANA *Man. Geol.* 89 *Nephelinite*, ..a crystalline granular volcanic rock consisting of nepheline and augite with some magnetic iron. 1888 TEALL *Brit. Petrog.* 360 Nephelinite..is applied to rocks in which nepheline takes the place of felspar.

Ne·phelite. *Min.* [-ITE.] = NEPHELINE.

1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 328 Nephelite occurs both in ancient and modern volcanic rocks.

Nephelo-, combining form of Gr. νεφέλη, used in a few scientific terms, as **Ne·phelodo·meter** (see quot.). **Nephelo·gnosy**, a systematic practice of observing the clouds. **Nephelo·later** (see quot.). **Nephelolo·gical** *a.*, relative to clouds or cloudiness. **Nephelo·logy**, the scientific study of clouds (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1892). **Nephelo·meter**, an instrument to register the comparative cloudiness of the sky. **Nephelome·tric** *a.*, relating to the process of estimating the degree of cloudiness in a fluid (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Ne·pheloro·meter** (see quot.). **Ne·phelosphe·re**, a cloudy envelope surrounding a planet or other heavenly body.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1521/2 **Nephelodometer*, an instrument for ascertaining the distances of the clouds. 1816 BENTHAM *Chrestom.* Wks. 1843 VIII. 271/1 Of late years, *Nephelognosy..has become a candidate for existence. 1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Sept. 645 All men in all lands are *nephelolaters or cloud admirers. 1881 *Arctic Cruise Corwin* 14 The *nephel[o]logical state of the atmosphere. 1884 *Amer. Meteorol. Jrnl.* I. 4 It bears about the same relations to the *nephelometer which we should have, that the sun dial bears to the clock. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1521/2 **Nephelorometer*, an instrument for ascertaining the speed and direction of motion of the clouds. 1889 WINCHELL *World-life* 543 It [water mist] gathers into a vaporous envelope, constituting a true atmosphere or *nephelosphere.

Ne·pheloid, *a. rare*—°. [f. Gr. νεφέλ-η + -OID.] Of urine: Cloudy, nebulous. (Cassell 1886.)

Nephew (ne·vĭu, ne·fĭu). Forms: α. 3-5 neueu(e, 3-6 neuew; 4-6 nevewe, 4, 6 neveu, (4 -oeu, 5 -ue); 4 neweu, (5 -ewe); 5 nepveu, -vew, 6 -evewe, -heu(e, -hue; neffewe, -ue; 5-nephew, (7 neiphew). β. 4 neuu, -ou, -ow; 4-6 nevow, (4 -ou, 5 -oue). γ. 4-9 *Sc.* nevo, 5 neuo, newo, nepho, 6 nepuo. δ. 4- *Sc.* nevoy, 6 newoy, nepvoy, 7 nephoy. ε. 6 neuie, -ye, 6-7 nevie, 6, 9 *dial.* nevy, 9 *dial.* nevey, neff. [a. OF. *neveu* (ONF. also *nevu*, *nevou*, *nevo*) = Prov. *nebot*, It. *nepote*, *nipote*.—L. *nepōtem*, acc. of *nepos*, grandson, nephew, descendant, related to OE. *nefa*: see NEVE.]

1. A brother's or sister's son; also, by extension, the son of a brother- or sister in-law.

α. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4508 Þo was þe king arbure vol of sorwe & sore...Ac to awreke him of is luper neueu, his herte bar alre best. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 5098 Glad he was þat his neweu so nobul was wox. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV 111 He wente into Egipt..for to see his suster and his nevewes. 1454 *Paston Lett.* I 298 To take possession and saison, in the name and to the use of our ful worshipful nepveu, th'erl of Warrewic. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xx. 63 Blanchardyn..ranne vpon Corbodas, that neuewe was to kynge Alymodes. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. 599 Use yourselfe to him as good uncles shulde do to their nephewes. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1613) 169 Euardes..had three Nephewes, sonnes to a sister of his. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 120 As Plinius the elder was wont to say unto his nephew. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I. (1701) 41/2 He reposed his Head in the Bosom of his Sisters Son; .. the Court dismist, he was found dead in his Nephew's Bosom. 1722 DE FOE *Relig. Courtsh.* I iii. (1840) 79 What kind of a lady has my nephew got? 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVIII ix, 'Mr Jones your nephew, sir!'..'He is indeed ..my own sister's son.' 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* XXIII, The interview between the uncle and nephew being thus concluded, the Prince retired. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* viii. 207 It was here that Abraham encamped with his nephew Lot.

β. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20551 Mi moder was ful wa for me, And sua was hir neuu iohan. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 737 He kist tristrem ful skete And for his nevou toke. 1468 *Paston Lett.* II. 329 Wilbeloved nevouu, I recomaunde me to yow. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 529 Nerio thy nevow, Golyas thy grantsire.

γ. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVI. 44 And specialy the erll Thomas Of Murreff, that his nevo was. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II. 431 Welcum, neuo, welcum deir sone to me. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* III. xiv. (S. T. S.) I. 301 C. Claudius ..began to speik to his said nevo, erare in manei of prayer þan ony displesere. 1558 KENNEDY *Compend. Tractive* in *Wodrow Misc.* (1844) I. 97 To my derrest and best beloiffit Nepuo, Gilbert, Maister of Cassilis. 1678 ANNE KEITH in Kirkton *Ch. Hist.* (1817) 357, I have written to your nevo the tresorer of Edin. 1844 W. CROSS *Disruption* i. (E. D. D.), To tell me that my nevo is comin' doun the burn-side.

δ. 1509 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 5 My son Hugh Hulley, and Sir Thomas Pilley my newoy. 1562 TURNER *Bathes* Ded., Duke of Summerset, and Protector of his Nepvoy King Edward the Sixt. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 107 Dawid Lyndsay, quhois nevoy, sone to Johnne his brother [etc.]. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* vi, Haud your peace, Alison! I was speaking to my nevoy. 1839 MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (ed. 2) XXVII. 359 A leather-cap, edged with rabbit-fur, for her little nevoy.

ε. 1530 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 285 To John Bradford, my nevy. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 40 Aries Pinzonus his neuie by his brothers syde. 1607 in *Antiquary* XXXII. 242 To Symon hallyday, my nevie. 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 4 Nunky, Nevy and Watch go on as usual. [1848 DICKENS *Dombey* XXXII, Poor nevyless old Sol.] 1858-61 RAMSAY *Remin.* v. (1870) 117, I am real glad to find my nevy has made so good a choice.

b. Euphemistically applied to the illegitimate son of an ecclesiastic.

1587 HARRISON *England* II. ii. (1877) 48 For nephues might say in those daies; 'Father, shall I call you uncle?' And vncles also; 'Son, I must call thee nephue.' 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 104 The chiefe of these banished men was the Nephew (so they call Church-mens bastards) of the Cardinall Caietano. *a* 1848 RUXTON *Life in Far West* (1849) 218 They were probably his nieces and nephews—a class of relations often possessed in numbers by priests and monks. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* I. III. ii. 125 More papal 'nephews' had been stalled and mitred in the English Church.

c. *Nephew-in law*, the husband of a brother's or sister's daughter. *Nephew-elect*, one who is intended to have this relationship

1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 381/2 It was not his fault that I, your nephew-elect, am not a Northamptonshire Squire. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nich.* xv, The company added their entreaties to those of his nephew in-law. 1870 MISS BRIDOMAN *F. Lynne* II x. 199 The..youth who purposes being my nephew-in-law.

† **2.** A brother's or sister's daughter; a niece.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. xcvii 71 The beaute and great vertue of Clotildis, neuewe to Cundebald. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 712 To my nevoy Matildis, that hes richt Till all Ingland intill hir faderis sicht, I haif maid homage. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV XXXII. 155 The Athenians were wont to marry the brother with the sister, but not the Vncle with the nephew.

† **3.** A grandson. *Obs.* (Common in 17th c.)

a. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7709 Richard is o neueu bree þere is nekke þer to. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 109 That thou .. Hast served so ententtyfly Hys blynde nevewe Cupido. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 91 Scipio Nasica, þe greet Scipio þat heet Affricanus his nevewe. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Cc ij, Ye had your nevewes, sonnes of your chyldren, maryed. 1591 SPENSER *Ruines of Rome* viii, Vertuous nephewes..Striving in power their grandfathers to passe. 1632 HOLLAND *Cyropædia* v. v. 115 Naturall children and nephewes [*marg.*, childrens children, as we say unproperly, Grand children]. 1656 TRAPP *Exp. 2 Tim.* i. 5 The grandmothers also..love their nephews better than their own immediate children. 1699 BENTLEY *Phalaris* 43 Among the ancient Greeks the name of the Grandfather was commonly given to the Nephew.

γ. δ. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. iv 86 The 3ong Ascanyus, Nevo to King Dardane and to Venus. 1579 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 140 He..as nevoy and air be progres of umquhile Andro Wod ..,his guidsire. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 34 Gif ane man deceis, haueand ane after-borne sonne, and ane Nephoy of his first-begotten sonne [etc.].

† **b.** *transf.* (after L. use). A prodigal. *Obs.*—[1]

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 638/1 Whyther the olde holy doctours and sayncte..be better to be beleued ..,or els these 3ong new naughty nephewes.

† **4.** A descendant; one of remote or unspecified degree of descent; a successor *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 263 Engistus and Horsus .. were Woden his nevewes [L. *abnepotes*]. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Rom.* xi. 30 b, The Jewes..yf they this do not, then are they not his [Abraham's] neuewes. 1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 135 Thy childrens children & nephews to com. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. 2 Cor.* v. 10 On that day Adam shall see all his nephews together. 1676 GLANVILL *Seasonable Reflect.* 189 All the ancient Sages, with their Sons, and Nephews to the latest Posterity.

† **5.** A figure in geomancy. *Obs. rare.*

1591 SPARRY tr. *Cattan's Geomancie* 9 Nowe resteth it to declare the making of the Nephews, with their qualities.

† **6.** A secondary shoot. *Obs rare*—[1].

1745 tr. *Columella's Husb.* IV. vi, From that place from which you have taken away the nephew or secondary twig [L. *nepotem*], it presently pours forth another.

Hence **Ne·phewship,** the state or position of a nephew; † nepotism.

1647 HEXHAM, *Neefschap*, nephewship. 1669 *Hist Pope's Nepheus* II. (1673) 80 If Nephewship ever did good in Rome, 'twas in the time of Pius the Fifth 1857 BORROW *Rom. Rye* ii, People..who..are disposed to swallow the reality of the nephewship of Camillo Astalli. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 787/1 This good sonship and good nephewship.

Nephograph: see PHOTONEPHOGRAPH.

Nephology (nefo·lŏdʒi). [f. Gr. νέφο-ς cloud + -LOGY.] The study of the clouds. Hence **Nephoło·gical** *a.* Also **Nepho·logist.**

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1894 W. C. LEY *Cloudland* 201 The fact that there is also a science of Nephology, nascent though this science may be. 1894 *Academy* 29 Dec. 560/1 Plain people..settle questions of weather for themselves, and the most advanced nephologists can do little more.

Nephoscope (ne·fŏskōup). [f. Gr. νέφο-ς cloud + -SCOPE.] An instrument used to determine the altitude of clouds and the velocity and direction of their movement.

1881 *Nature* 17 Mar. 458 A full description of the nephoscope will be found in the *Zeitschrift der Oesterreich. Ges. fur Meteorologie*, vol. ii. p. 337. 1889 *Times* 21 Mar. 3/3 Several new barometers, anemometers, nephoscopes, &c.

‖ **Nephralgia** (nefræ·ldʒiă). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. νεφρ-ός kidney + -αλγία, f. ἄλγος pain.] Pain in, or neuralgia of, the kidneys.

1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 109 Nephralgia. 1874 VAN BUREN & KEYES *Dis. Genit. Org.* 353 The main causes of nephralgia are very acid urine, kidney-stone [etc.]. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 482 Nephralgia is perhaps the commonest of the abdominal neuroses.

Hence **Nephra·lgic** *a.*

1811 *Monthly Rev.* LXIV. 17 In 1800 he was attacked by a violent nephralgic complaint. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v., *Nephralgic crisis*, the paroxysmal pain of locomotor ataxy which is felt in the loins.

Nephrectomize (nefre·ktŏməiz), *v. Surg.* [f. next + -IZE.] *trans.* To subject to the operation of nephrectomy.

1900 *Lancet* 5 May 1290/2 The animals previously nephrectomised lived longer when kidney juice was injected into them.

Nephrectomy (nefre·ktŏmi). *Surg.* [f. Gr. νεφρ-ός kidney + ἐκτομή excision.] Excision or removal of the kidney.

1880 A. E. Barker in *Medico-Chirurg. Trans.* LXIII. 181 *note*, The term 'nephrectomy' is employed..as distinct from 'nephrotomy', or simple incision into the kidney. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 315 The..most marked effects are seen after partial bilateral nephrectomy.

Nephretic, obs. form of Nephritic.

Nephric (ne·frik), *a.* [f. Gr. νεφρ-ός + -ic.] Related to, or connected with, an excretory organ or kidney.

1887 *Amer. Naturalist* XXI. 589 The advantage of converting the nephric groove into the nephric duct.

Nephridial (nefri·diăl), *a. Zool.* [f. next + -al.] Pertaining or relating to a nephridium.

1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 462 The walls of the nephridial and viscero-pericardial sacs. *Ibid.* 463 The nephridial epithelium..is..longitudinally striated.

Nephridium (nefri·diŏm). *Zool.* Pl. **nephridia.** [mod. L. (Ray Lankester), ad. Greek *νεφρίδιον, dim. of νεφρ-ός; cf. *gonidium*, etc.] A primitive excretory organ in the lower invertebrates, analogous in function to the kidney, but also, in some forms of Mollusca, used in reproduction.

1877 Ray Lankester in *Q. Jrnl. Microscop. Sci.* XVII. 428 The Nephridia or segmental organs of the Entozoa. 1883 Balfour *Ibid.* XXIII. 244 It will be convenient to commence with one of the hinder nephridia.

Nephrite (ne·frəit). *Min.* [a. G. *nephrit* (Werner 1780), f. Gr. νεφρ-ός, in allusion to its supposed efficacy in kidney disease: cf. Jade *sb.*[2]] The mineral jade.

1794 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* I. 171 Jade. Nephrit of Werner. 1816 P. Cleaveland *Min.* 272 Nephrite does not receive a brilliant polish. 1865 Lubbock *Preh. Times* 132 Flint was sometimes used, and nephrite, or jade, in a few cases. 1879 Rutley *Stud. Rocks* x. 131 Nephrite or jade is in part a tough compact fine-grained tremolite.

Nephritic (nefri·tik), *a.*[1] and *sb.* Also 6-7 -ick, 6 **nefreticke, 7 nephretic(k.** [ad. late L. *nephriticus* (Celsius), ad. Gr. νεφριτικός, f. νεφρῖτις Nephritis. Cf. F. *néphrétique* († *nephritique*, OF *nefretique*).]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of pains, diseases, etc.: Affecting, having their seat or origin in, the kidneys; renal.

1580 *Well of Woman Hill. Aberdeen* A iij b, It cuiris Nephritick dolouris baith of Neiris and Bladder. 1590 Barrough *Meth. Physick* vii. xvii. (1639) 406 When we would in the Nefreticke disease, have the pores and passages of the body enlarged [etc.]. 1650 Baxter *Saints' R.* III. iv. (1662) 345 Epileptick, Arthritick, Nephritick pains. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Vomiting*, This Medicine is also good against the Nephritick Cholick. 1781 J. T. Dilton *Trav Spain* 160 A remedy for a nephritic complaint. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 396 She was never known to have had a nephritic symptom till just before her death. 1859 R. F. Burton *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 389 Chronic nephritic disease, and rheumatism.

2. Of medicines or remedies: Operating on, helping to cure affections of, the kidneys. ? *Obs.*

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 10 The..strengthening Medicament is that which..conserves some part of our Body, as..Nephritick to the reins. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* III. 60 This is a noble and royal Nephritick liquor. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* No 41. 2/1 Garlick is..Nephritick. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 291 The best manner of making the nephritic alkaline waters.

† **b.** *Nephritic wood*, a wood of which the infusion (*nephritic tincture*) was formerly used as a remedy in diseases of the kidneys. *Obs.*

In earlier accounts said to come from 'New Spain' and to be the *coatli* of Hernandez; but in later use also applied to the wood of the Horse radish Tree (*Moringa pterygosperma*).

1661 Boyle *Contn. New Exp.* II. (1682) 140, I tried the same experiment, with the infusion of Nephritick-wood. 1684-5 — *Min. Waters* 86 To destroy the blewness of the Nephritic Tincture. 1718 Quincy *Compl. Disp.* 156 Nephritick Wood. This is brought to us from New Spain; it is from a Tree reckon'd of the Ash-kind. The Wood is hard and colour'd almost like Saunders. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Transmutation*, The change of colour of a decoction of the nephritic wood, according to the different lights it was viewed in. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VIII. 176/2 The wood [of moringa] dyes a beautiful blue colour. It is the *lignum nephriticum*, or nephritic wood, of the dispensatories.

c. *Nephritic stone*, jade, nephrite. ? *Obs.*

1666 H. Stubbe *Mirac. Conformist* 10 The Nephritick and Eagle-stones..whose operation is certain and undeniable. *Ibid.* 13 The Nephritic-stone drives out gravel. 1777 G. Forster *Voy. round World* I. 161 A piece of green nephritic stone, or *jade*. 1821 Pinkerton *Petral.* I. 346 The nephritic stone was supposed, when only worn, to cure diseases of the reins, or the lumbago.

3. Of persons: Affected with pain or disease of the kidneys. Also *absol.*

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Nephritick*, that is troubled with a pain in the Reins of the back. 1702 Floyer *Hot & Cold Bath* i. iv. (1709) 92 He advises the Nephritick to place their Backs against the Stream of the River. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 36 The drops..have given great relief to many nephritic patients. 1834 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* III. 165/1 The infusion of its leaves has often given decided relief to nephritic patients.

† **B.** *sb.* A medicine for the kidneys. *Obs.*

1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 453. 1671 Salmon *Syn. Med.* III. xv. 358 Renals or Nephreticks, are such Medicines as are dedicated to the Reines and Bladder. 1694 — *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 215/1 A most admirable Nephritick.

Nephri·tic, *a.*[2] *rare*—[1]. [f. Nephrite + -ic.] Of the nature of, related to, nephrite.

1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) 248 Marble,..nephritic asbestos, violet-coloured quartz, and porphyry.

† **Nephri·tical,** *a. Obs.* [Cf. Nephritic *a.*[1] and -al.] Nephritic, in various senses.

a. 1639 Wotton *Let.* in *Relig.* (1672) 481 Troubled with certain Nephritical fits. 1663 Boyle *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. ii. 104 Patients, who were wont frequently to have recourse to him in their nephritical distempers. 1708 Young in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1582 Hypocondriacal Pains, and sometimes Nephritical.

b. 1661 Lovell *Anim. & Min.* 453 Nephritical wood.

c. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* I. 5 A certain Physician thinking him Nephritical, gave him many things against the Stone.

Nephritis (nefrəi·tis). *Path.* [ad. late L. *nephritis* (Isidore), a. Gr. νεφρῖτις, f. νεφρός kidney.] Inflammation of the kidneys.

1580 Blundevil *Horsemanship* IV. 44 b, The Inflamation of the kidnies, which is called of them Nephritis. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 381 The inflammation of the reines, or nephritis, is a swelling of the same [etc.]. 1747 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 154 Hepatitis, nephritis, dysentery. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XI. 175/2 The nephritis has the same symptoms in common with other inflammations. 1849-52 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1291/2 In arthritic nephritis the quantity of the uric acid crystals is sometimes extremely great. 1878 T. Bryant *Pract. Surg.* (1879) II. 49 Nephritis may occur as a consequence of local injury, or as an attack upon a chronically diseased organ.

Nephro- (ne·fro), comb. form of Gr. νεφρός kidney, employed in a number of scientific terms, as **Ne·phroblast,** one of the cells from which nephridia are developed (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1892). † **Nephrocatha·rtic** *a.*, serving to cleanse the kidneys. **Ne·phrocele,** hernia of the kidney (Craig, 1849). **Nephrocoli·c,** renal colic (*ibid.*). **Nephrodi·nic** *a.*, of molluscs, discharging the genital products by means of nephridia. **Nephroga·stric** *a.*, relating to the kidneys and stomach (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Nephroge·nic** *a.*, arising in the kidneys (*ibid.*). **Nephrogo·naduct,** a nephridium which serves as a gonaduct. **Nephrography,** the scientific description of the kidneys (Dunglison, 1842). **Nephrolithi·asis,** disease caused by the presence of renal calculi. **Nephroli·thic** *a.*, pertaining to calculi in the kidney. **Nephrolitho·tomy,** the removal by incision of a renal calculus. **Nephro·logist,** one skilled in nephrology. **Nephro·logy,** the scientific study of the kidneys and their diseases (Dunglison, 1842). **Nephro·pathy,** diseases of the kidneys. **Nephrople·gy,** paralysis of the kidney (Mayne, 1856). **Nephropto·sis,** falling of the kidney. **Nephropyeli·tis,** inflammation of the parenchyma of the kidney and adjacent parts. **Nephropyo·sis,** suppuration of the kidney (Mayne, 1856). **Nephrorrha·gia,** hæmorrhage from the kidney. **Nephro·rrhaphy,** the operation of fixing a movable kidney by sewing. **Nephro·stoma, Ne·phrostome,** a funnel-shaped ciliated aperture in a primitive kidney. **Nephroty·phoid,** a form of nephritis. **Nephroxy·mose,** a compound ferment occurring in urine.

Similar forms are employed in French, as *néphrocèle, -graphie, -lithiase, -lithique, -logie, -pyose, -rrhagie*, etc.

1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 454 *Nephrocathartick [syrup] of Joubertus. 1883 Lankester in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 682 The Perodinic group [of Cœlomate animals] is divisible into *Nephrodinic and Idiodinic, in the former the nephridium serving as a pore. *Ibid.*, The genital ducts of the Idiodinic forms may be called Idiogonaducts, as distinguished from *nephrogonaducts of nephrodinic forms. 1842 Dunglison, *Nephrolithiasis. 1880 A. Flint *Princ. Med.* (ed. 2) 906 The treatment of nephro-lithiasis will depend on the nature of the concretions. 1842 Dunglison *Med. Dict.*, *Nephrolithic. This epithet has been applied to ischuria, occasioned by calculi formed in the kidneys. 1849 Craig, *Nephrolithotomy. 1883 Holmes & Hulke *Syst. Surg.* (ed. 3) III. 179 Nephro-lithotomy: designating incisions expressly intended not only to expose a portion of the kidney, but to remove a stone therefrom. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 444 When anuria supervenes nephrolithotomy is indicated. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Nephroptosis. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 341 The condition of mobility has been named Nephroptosis. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 107 Cases of hæmorrhagic *Nephro-pyelitis in various acute diseases. 1885 W. Roberts *Urin & Renal Dis.* III. xiv. (ed. 4) 681 A much less dangerous operation, *nephrorraphy, in which the kidney is stitched to the posterior abdominal walls. 1894 *Lancet* 3 Nov. 1035 The woman was referred for nephrorrhaphy, as the case was considered to be one of movable kidney. 1878 Bell *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 605 The rudimentary ducts are always provided with functionally active *nephrostomata. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 204 Each organ consists of a ciliated funnel or *nephrostome. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 812 Symptoms of acute nephritis (*nephrotyphoid).

Nephroid (ne·froid), *a.* [f. Gr. νεφρό-ς + -oid: cf. Gr. νεφροειδής, νεφρώδης.] Kidney-shaped.

1849 in Craig. 1882 Ogilvie s.v., A nephroid fruit; a nephroid cancer.

So † **Nephroi·deous** *a. Obs. rare*—[1].

1677 Grew *Anat. Seeds* i. § 5 Other [seeds] are Nephroideous, or as it were Hemispherick.

Nephrotomisa·tion. *Surg. rare*—[1]. [Cf. next and -ation.] The operation of nephrotomy.

1829 Fosbrooke *Obs. Kidneys* 132 It occurs to me that Nephrot[om]ization was formerly tried in this country.

Nephro·tomize, *v. Surg.* [Cf. next and -ize.] *trans.* To perform nephrotomy upon. Hence **Nephro·tomized** *ppl. a.*

1825 Fosbrooke *Obs. Kidneys* 132 Five ounces of blood from a dog nephrotomised afforded more than twenty grains of urea. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 572 The quantity of water in the brain of nephrotomized animals.

Nephrotomy (nefrɒ·tŏmi). *Surg.* [ad. mod.L. *nephrotomia*, f. Gr. νεφρό-ς kidney + -τομία, τομή cutting. Cf. F. *néphrotomie.*] Incision of the kidney, esp. for renal calculus.

1696 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 333 Nephrotomy, restraining its Signification to Cutting into the Kidney for the Stone, is an Operation which hath been hitherto so little practised [etc.]. 1767 Gooch *Treat. Wounds* I. 415 The celebrated Professor..performed the operation of Nephrotomy, with success. 1836 J. M. Guilt *Magendie's Formul.* (ed. 2) 160 When nephrotomy had been performed. 1874 Van Buren & Keyes *Dis. Genit. Org.* 369 Where the abscess is renal, it becomes a question of true nephrotomy.

Nephta, obs. form of Naphtha.

Nephue, obs. form of Nephew.

‖ **Ne plus ultra** (nī plŭs ŭ ltrā). Also 7-8 **ne plus.** [L. '(let there) not (be) more (sailing) beyond', alleged to have been inscribed on the Pillars of Hercules. In French the phrase has the forms *nec* and *non-plus-ultra.*]

1. A command to go no further; a prohibition of further advance or action; also, an impassable obstacle or limitation.

c 1661 *Argyle's Last Will* in *Harl. Misc.* (1746) VIII. 27/1 That Bound-mark of Presbytery, its *ne plus Ultra*, Hitherto shall you go and no further. 1664 J. Worthington *Life Mede* in *Mede's Works* (1672) p. xiii, To look upon their Resolves as if they were Hercules's Pillars with a *Ne plus ultra* upon them. c 1730 Burt *Lett. N. Scotl.* (1818) I. 293 He may wander into a bog to impassable bourns or rocks, and every *ne plus ultra* oblige him to change his course. 1786 Han. More *Bas Bleu* 131 Her fancy of no limits dreams, No ne plus ultra bounds her schemes.

attrib. 1845 Ford *Hand-bk. Spain* I. 340 The *ne plus ultra* land and sea marks of jealous Phœnician monopoly.

2. The utmost limit to which one can go or has gone; the furthest point reached or capable of being reached.

1638 Sanderson *Serm.* II. 120 Here then we have our bounds set us; our *ne plus ultra*; beyond which if we pass, we transgress. 1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 254 Historians some fix his *Ne plus* at the River Indus; others at the River Ganges. 1751 Eliza Heywood *Betsy Thoughtless* II. 227 Mr. Munden often found himself at his ne plus ultra, but was not in the least disconcerted at it. 1776 Mickle tr. *Camoens's Lusiad* Introd. 27 Cape Nam, as its name intimates, was then the *Ne plus ultra* of European navigation. 1805 Eugenia de Acton *Nuns of Desert* II. 182 It might be supposed that the gentry of Ivy Tower would now have found themselves at their ne plus ultra. 1835 Sir J. Ross *Narr. 2nd Voy.* xxix. 418 Victory point; being the 'ne plus ultra' of our labour.

b. *esp.* The point of highest attainment; the highest point or pitch *of* some quality, etc.; the acme or final culmination.

1696 D'Urfey *3rd Pt. Don Quix.* Ep. Ded., Whilst I with Pride fix my Fame at its *Ne plus ultra*. 1707 J. Stevens tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 145 He was the superlative Degree of Avarice, and he was the very Neplus of Want. 1736 Ld. Chesterfield *Misc. Wks* (1777) I. 2 This example should hinder one from thinking any thing brought to its *ne plus ultra* of perfection. 1760-72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1792) II. 81 The populace have arrived to their *ne plus ultra* of insolence. 1823 Scott *Let. to Terry* 14 Feb. in *Lockhart*, It may be called the *ne plus ultra* of bell ringing. 1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 29 June 469/2 The people of Leinster..do not vaunt Dublin as the ne-plus-ultra of cities.

attrib. 1823 Byron *Age of Bronze* xi, The all-prolific land Of *ne plus ultra* ultras. 1830 Marryat *King's Own* xlvii, By..ne-plus-ultra corkscrews.

† **3.** As *pl.* Unsurpassable persons. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1672 Clarendon *Ess.* Tracts (1727) 237 Since men have looked upon the ancients as fallible writers, and not as upon those *Ne plus ultra*, that could not be exceeded.

† **Ne·pos.** *Obs. rare.* [a. L. *nepos.*] = Nepote.

1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* I. 130 Nepos als he wes till Diustus King. *Ibid.* II. 374 This 3oung Alpyne, quhilk wes his nepos neir.

Nepotal (ne·pŏtăl), *a.* [f. L. *nepōt-*, *nepos* nephew + -al: cf. late L. *nepōtālis* prodigal.] Of the nature of, belonging or pertaining to, a nephew or nephews.

1837 Lytton *E. Maltrav.* VII. i Provided Mrs. T. did not supersede the nepotal parasite by indigenous olive-branches. 1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVII. 47 The Vladikas are appointed by the emperor in nepotal succession from the family of Petrovitch. 1862 Miss Mulock *Mistress & Maid* xxiv, His proper nepotal corner in Hilary's heart.

† **Nepota·tion.** *Obs. rare*—[0]. [f. L. *nepōtāt-*, ppl. stem of *nepōtāri* to squander, be prodigal.] 'Wasting or riotousness' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Nepote (nī·pout). *Sc.* Now *rare.* [ad. L. *nepōt-*, stem of *nepos*: see Nephew.]

† **1.** A grandson. *Obs. rare.*

1533 Bellenden *Livy* I. xiii. (S. T. S.) I. 73 This Ancus was nepote to Numa pompilius, gottin on his dochter. 1536 — *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 19 We ar faderis, ye, our sonnis; your sonnis ar our nepotis.

2. A nephew.

1533 Bellenden *Livy* III. xix. (S. T. S.) II. 26 Pe pride of

his nepote [L. *fratris filii*] Appius Claudius. 1569 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 2/2 Nepote and heyre to the Erll of Montroise. 1889 R. BRYDALL *Art in Scotl.* ix. 158 Any other than a nepote of the Holy Father.

Nepo·tian. *rare.* [= F. *Népotien* (Littré), f. L. *Nepōt-*, stem of *Nepos*: see def.] A follower of Nepos, an Egyptian bishop of the 3rd cent., who held views similar to those of the millenarians.

1642 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc* II. vi. 89 Novatians, Sabellians, Nepotians,..have troubled the Church from time to time.

Nepotic (nĭpo·tik), *a.* [f. L. *nepōt-*, *nepos* nephew + -IC.] a. Inclined to, of the nature of, nepotism. b. Holding the position of a nephew.

1847 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVI. 715 The nepotic dispenser of patronage. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* VII. vi. (1864) IV. 203 To set bounds..to the personal or nepotic ambition of the ruling pontiff. 1873 *St. Paul's Mag.* 19 Jan., Regarding this nepotic youngster with amazement.

Nepotious (nĭpō·ʃŏs), *a. rare*—[1]. [f. as prec. + -IOUS.] Excessively fond of one's nephews.

1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* x. (1848) 29 We may use the epithet nepotious for those [uncles] who carry this fondness to the extent of doting.

Nepotism (ne·pŏtiz'm). [ad. F. *népotisme* (1653) or It. *nepotismo*, f. *nepote* nephew: see -ISM.]

†1. The advantages, or opportunities for advancement, pertaining to a pope's nephew. *Obs.*

1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 95 The Pope's only nephew..married her, quitting his Cardinal's cap and nepotism.

2. The practice, on the part of the Popes or other ecclesiastics (and hence of other persons), of showing special favour to nephews or other relatives in conferring offices; unfair preferment of nephews or relatives to other qualified persons.

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. i. 116 Ministers that by the favour of the Nepotisme, do revive..a new Neronisme of Tyranny. 1688 *Answ. Talon's Plea* 10 His great aversion from all kind of Pride; the freest from Nepotism of any. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 134 It is to this Humour of Nepotism that Rome owes its present Splendor. 1740 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xxxii. 320 His holiness declared against nepotism. 1791 BURKE *Th. French Aff.* Wks. 1842 I. 569/2 The spirit of nepotism prevails there nearly as strong as ever. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* xxxviii. The nepotism of the treasurer of the navy. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxii. 44 This nepotism of the Bishop who made a maintenance for his kinsfolk out of the estates of the Church.

b. Fondness for one's nephews.

1818 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 9, I am sure that nepotism is an organic affection in single and childless women; it is a maternal instinct gone astray.

Nepotist (ne·pŏtist). [Cf. prec. and -IST.] One given to nepotism.

1837 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1850) 608 To be accused of Nepotism by Nepotists, who were praising themselves indirectly by the accusation. 1898 G. SMITH *Twelve Ind. Statesmen* x. 270 The Marquess of Dalhousie was no nepotist.

Hence **Nepoti·stical** *a.*

1886 SYMONDS *Renaiss. It., Cath. React.* (1878) I. ii. 68 It was the last, and the most brilliant display of nepotistical ambition in a Pope.

Neppe, obs. variant of NEP *sb.*[1], catmint.

Nepperkin, dial. variant of NIPPERKIN.

†**Nept(e.** *Obs.* [OE. *nepte*, ad. L. *nepeta*. Cf. MDu. *nepte*, *niplte*, G. *nepte(n*, *nept.*] = NEP *sb* 1

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 208 Þas wyrte man nepitam on [leden] & obrum naman nepte nemneþ *Ibid.* III. 72 Neptan sæd & wuduhrofan sæd. *a* 1400–50 *Stockholm Med. MS.* 209 Nepte or cattys mynte, *nepta.* *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 353/1 Nepte, herbe, *nepta.* 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 982 The columbyne, the nepte, The ielloffer well set. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* II. xlix. 320 Cats mint or nept is a kinde of calamint.

Neptha, obs. form of NAPHTHA.

Neptune (ne·ptiūn). [a. F. *Neptune*, or ad. L. *Neptūn-us.*]

1. In Roman religion and mythology, the god of the sea, corresponding to the Greek *Poseidon*; also *transf.* the sea or ocean.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2421 *Phyllis*, The se..possith hym now vp now doun Til neptune hath of hym compassioun. 1564 *Brief Exam.* B iv b, Wyne was consecrated vnto Bacchus,..Water vnto Neptune. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 126 Full often hath she..sat with me on Neptunes yellow sands. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 18 Neptune besides the sway Of every salt Flood, and each ebbing Stream [etc.]. 1747 *Scheme Equip. Men of War* 23 Their Tide of Learning, ..whilst under the Influence of Neptune, is always Ebb. 1820 SHELLEY *Hymn Merc.* xxxi, The sacred wood, Which ..echoes the voice of Neptune. 1873 J. GEIKIE *Gt. Ice Age* xvii. 231 Neptune, when imprisoned in such deep, narrow ocean valleys, is powerless.

b. The sailor impersonating the sea-god in the ceremony observed in crossing the Line.

1815 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 104 At the usual ceremony of passing the Line, .. Buonaparte made a present to old Neptune of one hundred Napoleons.

2. *Neptune's cup* (or *goblet*): a. A species of coral (see quot. 1855).

1839 MALCOM *Trav.* (1840) 28/1 One of these curious productions, a species of alcyonium, called 'Neptune's cup'. 1855 DALLAS *Syst. Nat. Hist.* I. 239 The *Alcyonium poculum*, or Neptune's cup, which is found upon the coral reefs in the eastern Archipelago. 1888 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 312 There were grey sponges..in shape not unlike coral Neptune's cups.

b. A kind of sponge (*Thalassema neptuni*).

1863 WOOD *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* III. 770 The extraordinary object which is called by the appropriate name of Neptune's cup is one of the most magnificent..of the sponge tribe. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 496 *Neptune's Goblets*, the large cup-shaped sponges found in the eastern seas.

3. The most remote planet of the solar system, discovered by Galle in 1846.

1846 *Astron. Obs. Radcliffe Observ.* (1848) 284 Observed Right Ascensions and North Polar distances of the Planet Neptune. 1868 LOCKYER *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 267 The density of the matter of which Neptune consists.

4. (See quots.)

1861 DU CHAILLU *Equat. Afr.* viii. 90 The 'neptune'—a plate of yellow copper, which has long been one of the standard articles of trade imported hither by the merchants. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 496 *Neptunes*, large brass pans used in the Bight of Biafra for obtaining salt.

Neptu·nean, *a. rare*—[1]. = next.

1852 TH. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* I. i. 36 A mountain..celebrated on account of the disputes of volcanean and neptunean geologists.

Neptunian (neptiū·niăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *Neptuni-us*, f. *Neptūnus* Neptune + -AN. Cf. F. *neptunien*.]

A. *adj.* 1. Pertaining to the sea-god Neptune, or to the sea. *rare.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1848 G. B. CHEEVER *Wand. Pilgrim* xxxiii. 204 A social Neptunian pic-nic of this sort.

2. *Geol.* Resulting from, produced by, the action of water. (Opposed to *volcanic* or *plutonic*.)

1794 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* I. 425 Mountains of Neptunian origin are distinguished by their materials. 1805 *West's Antiq. Furness* 374 The progress of this neptunian process is very curious. 1857 DUFFERIN *Lett. High Lat.* 194 Layers of trap, alternating with Neptunian beds.

b. Based upon the view that certain geological formations are due to the action of water.

1802 *Edin. Rev.* I. 206 A destruction of the primitive mountains..is deducible from the Neptunian..hypothesis.

3. Of or belonging to the planet Neptune.

a 1849 POE *Mellonta Tauta* Wks. 1864 IV. 299 A fine view of the five Neptunian asteroids. 1885 AGNES CLERKE *Pop. Hist. Astron.* 114 No further Neptunian or Uranian satellites can be perceived.

B. *sb.* 1. = NEPTUNIST 2.

1799 *Charac.* in *Ann. Reg.* 329/2 In general he was a Neptunian, that is to say he attributed the changes the earth has undergone to the operation of water. 1822 CLEAVELAND *Min. & Geol.* (ed. 2) II. 723 Neptunians and Vulcanists.

2. An inhabitant of the planet Neptune.

1870 PROCTOR *Other Worlds* 173 The Neptunians would be wholly unable to see Uranus.

Hence **Neptu·nianism,** belief in, or advocacy of, the Neptunian hypothesis.

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 69 By a singular coincidence, neptunianism and orthodoxy were now associated in the same creed.

Neptunist (ne·ptiūnist). [f. NEPTUNE + -IST.]

†1. A nautical person. *Obs. rare.*

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 290 Let..fine Dædalist, skilful Neptunist, maruelous Vulcanist..be respected [etc.]. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* iv, The Neptunist, of winds, of stormes, and of tempest, can talke best.

2. An asserter of the Neptunian or aqueous origin of certain geological formations.

1802 *Edin. Rev.* I. 201 Its author cannot be considered either as a Vulcanist purely, or a Neptunist. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 346 The confidence with which the contending Neptunists and Vulcanists in the last century dogmatized on the igneous or aqueous origin of certain rocks. 1856 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* 65 The Wernerians or Neptunists contended strenuously for the aqueous origin of all the old rock formations.

attrib. 1863 SPENCER *Ess.* II. 60 This Neptunist hypothesis..was quite untenable if analyzed.

Nepuo, -veu, -vew, -voy, obs. ff. NEPHEW.

†**Ne·quient,** *a. Obs. rare*—[0]. [f. pres. pple. of L. *nequire* to be unable.] 'Not being able, disable' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

†**Ner,** *conj. Obs.* Also 5–6 nere, 6 nar. [var. of NOR, perh. after NE: but cf. OFris. *ner.*] Nor.

c 1420 *Arow. Arth.* xli, Ther schalle no mon do nere say, That schalle greue the. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. iii. 4 No man wibouten him undirstondiþ ner demeþ rightwesly. *a* 1500 in C. Trice-Martin *Chauc. Proc.* 15*th C.* (1904) 2 Youre bescher never receyved of hym ner of none other to his use the value of xij. d. 1538 *Anc. Cal. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 503 To by nar sell wythe any man.

Ner, in *ner nother*: see NOTHER.

Ner, obs. var. NAR and NEAR *a.* and *adv.*

Nerand, obs. f. ERRAND, NEARHAND.

Nercotical, obs. form of NARCOTICAL.

†**Nere,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. OF. *ner*, *neir*, var. *noir* :—L. *nigr-um*.] Black.

13.. *Coer de L.* 6526 A robe i-furryd with blaun and nere.

†**Nere,** were not: see NE and BE *v.* A. 6–7.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC in Assmann *Ags. Hom.* (1889) ii. 124 Þas halgan næron næfre mid wifum besmitene. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 97 Hi neren aferede of nane licamliche pinunge. *c* 1205 LAY. 538 Þa Crickes neoren noht warre. *Ibid.* 1118 Leode nere þar nane. *a* 1300 *Seven Sins* 27 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 19 He nold þat aliue nere none so riche as he were. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 21 Nif he nere scoymus & skyg .. Hit were a meruayl. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* 35 Commaundynge him that neuere in her seruise He ner so bolde. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 2058 None ther was, That thay nere al at on. 1503 HAWES *Example Virt.* x. 4 Vnto your grace fayne wolde I go Ner lettynge of this water blo. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XII. lxxxi, He trembled so, that nere his squires beside To hold him vp, he had sunke downe.

†**Nere,** obs. form of EAR.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 252/2 A Nere, *auris.*

Nere, variant of NEER, kidney.

Nere, ne're, obs. variants of NE'ER, never.

Ne·read. *rare.* Also 6 pl. nereiades. [Erron. form of NEREID, after *Dryad*, *Oread*, etc.] A nereid; a mermaid.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 12 The fayre nimphes or fayeres of the sea (cauled Nereiades). 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Neread*, a Maremaid, or Fish, like a beautiful Woman down to the Girdle, and the rest like a Fish.

attrib. 1860 C. SANGSTER *Hesperus*, etc. 145 Verdurous headlands looking down On Neread shapes.

Nerehand(e, -hond(e, obs. ff. NEARHAND.

Nereid (nī·rĭid). [ad. L. *Nērēid-*, *Nērēis*, a. Gr. Νηρηΐς, Νηρεΐς, f. Νηρεύς the name of an ancient sea-god.]

1. *Myth.* A daughter of Nereus; a sea-nymph.

1680 OLDHAM *Pastoral Earl Rochester* I, Now does that lovely Nereid..The Sea, and all her fellow Nymphs forsake. 1720 POPE *Iliad* XVIII. 45 The circling Nereids with their mistress weep. 1776 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* I. 213 These birds were equally favourites with Thetis as with the Nereids. 1819 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* III. ii. 44 Behold the Nereids under the green sea. 1869 TOZER *High. Turkey* II. 309 The beauty of the Nereids is proverbial. 1885–94 R. BRIDGES *Eros. & Psyche* Mar. 27 The Nereids all, who live among the caves.

attrib. 1767 FAWKES *Theocritus* vii. 76 Halcyons,..Most lov'd and honour'd by the Nereid train. 1847 *Gentl. Mag.* CXVII. i. 173 This structure..may be styled the Nereid monument.

transf. 1781 COWPER *Retirem.* 537 Nereids or Dryads, as the fashion leads, Now in the floods, now panting in the meads. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* i, The Nereid in sea-green robes and silver ornaments..was Gwendolen Harleth.

2. *Zool.* An errant annelid of the family *Nereidæ*, having an elongated body composed of a large number of similar rings, with rudimentary branchiæ; a sea-centipede.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 147/1 The Nereids are widely spread, and some of the species are found in most seas. 1845 T. R. JONES *Nat. Hist. Anim.* I. 334 The nereids, as might be expected from their activity and erratic habits, are carnivorous animals. 1876 *Beneden's Anim. Parasites* 24 This annelid is a long worm, like all the nereids.

attrib. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 316 A large Nereid worm, about six or seven inches long.

Nere·idean. *Zool. rare.* [f. mod. L. *Nereidea* (Savigny), f. L. *Nēreid-*, NEREID: see -EAN.] A nereid or similar marine annelid.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. xii. 333 His first Order he denominates Nereideans. *Ibid.* II. xvii. 128 The approach which many of the Nereideans of Savigny make to the Myriapod Condylopes. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc.

‖ **Nereides** (nĭrī·idīz, nī·rĭidīz), *sb. pl.* [L. *Nerēides*, G. Νηρηΐδες, Νηρεΐδες, pl. of Νηρηΐς, Νηρεΐς: see NEREID.] Nereids.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 172 The Greks..such a name upon hem leiden, Nereides that thei ben hote. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch, Antonius* (1612) 923 Apparelled like the Nimphes Nereides (which are the Mytmaides of the waters). 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 567 The Sea-nymphs or Meere maides also called Nereides. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Nereides* are also taken for Nymphs, or Fairies of the Water.

Nerei·dian, *sb.* and *a. Zool. rare.* [f. NEREID + -IAN.] a. *sb.* A nereidean or nereidous annelid. b. *adj.* = next.

1860 in WORCESTER. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Nere·idous, *a. Zool.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Resembling a nereid; belonging to the *Nereidæ*.

1839 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xiii. 305 Crawling nereidous animals of a multitude of forms. 1845 *Ibid.* (ed. 2) xx. 465 Nereidous worms, which perforate every block of dead coral.

‖ **Nereis** (nī·rĭis). *Zool.* [L.; see NEREID. Formerly used as a name for several unrelated marine forms of animal life.]

†1. A medusid. *Obs. rare.*

1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 92 The body of the Nereis is of a cylindric figure; and the tentacula are four in number, but two of them are usually very short, often scarce perceptible. 1770 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* IV. 38 Nereis Noctilucous. These are the animals that illuminate the sea, like glow-worms. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIII. 8/1 The..noctilucous nereis, which inhabits almost every sea. 1813 BINGLEY *Zool.* III. 424 The night-shining nereis.

2. The typical genus of the *Nereidæ*; the sea-centipede (see NEREID 2).

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIII. 8/2 *Nereis gigantea*, or giant nereis...The three rows of small tufts..serve this nereis instead of feet. 1839–47 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III. 538/2 In the *Nereis*, *Aphrodite*, and other erratic worms. 1845 T. R. JONES *Nat. Hist. Anim.* I. 334 The mouth of the dead Nereis appears to be a simple opening, quite destitute of teeth. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 184/1 The nereis, with opal tints and gleams of pearl,..resplendent with light.

†**Nereon,** obs. variant of NERIUM.

1662 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 115 They are hurt by aconite, neteon, prickwood,..and scortching fennel.

†**Nerf.** *Obs. rare.* Also **nerfe, nerff.** [a. OF. *nerf*:—L. *nerv-um*: see NERVE *sb.*] A sinew.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 642 His sheld..In which men mightyn meny an arwe fynd, That thrilled hath both horn, nerfe, and rynd. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 29 Þat þat is maad of þis nerf [*v.r.* nerff] and þis ligament is clepid a cordes þe which þat meueþ þe lymes to þe wille of þe soule.

Nerhand(e, -honde, obs. ff. NEARHAND.

‖ **Nerita** (nĭrai·tă). *Zool.* Pl. **neritæ,** also **-as.** [L. *nērīta*, ad. Gr. νηρίτης, νηρείτης sea-mussel, f.

Νηρεύς: see NEREID.] A genus of gasteropod molluscs; a mollusc belonging to this genus.

The name was widely applied by Linnæus, but has recently been restricted to a group typical of the family *Neritidæ*, having a thick globular shell with a small spire and semilunate aperture.

1748 J. HILL *Hist. Fossils* 648 The *Nerita* are not unfrequent in many parts of England. 1845 W. MACGILLIVRAY *Conchol. Text-bk.* 58 The Shore Nerita. *Ibid.* 98 The Bloody-Tooth Nerita. 1859-63 J. G. WOOD *Nat. Hist.* III. 388 The Neritas are all inhabitants of the warmer seas.

Nerite (nī·ərīt). *Zool.* Also **nerit.** [ad. L. *nērīta* NERITA.] = prec.

a. 1708 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 79 The Nerite, or Fossil Sea Snail. 1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 127 The black, red-streaked, and spotted Nerite. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 248 A very fine Nerite. 1802-3 tr. *Pallas's Trav.* (1812) I. 523 The Velanatsh forms deep marshes and produces the small variegated nerite before mentioned. 1851 WOODWARD *Mollusca* I. 13 The bivalve may close, and the operculated nerite retire into his home. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* II. xxi 255 The true Nerites are inhabitants of warm seas.

attrib. 1823 BUCKLAND *Relig. Diluv.* 89 Both rods and rings, as well as the nerite shells, were stained superficially with red.

β. 1713 PETIVER *Aquat. Anim. Amb.* 2/2 Red Nerit. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. ix 274 Upon a comparison of them with the nerit, the snail, or the periwinkle. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 383/2 The Nerits are very widely spread in warm climates.

Neri·tidan. *Zool. rare.* [f. *Neritid-æ* (see NERITA) + -AN.] A mollusc of the family *Neritidæ*.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. ix. 274 Passing from this by one of the chambered limpets, it will lead him to the neritidans, or top-shells.

Ne·ritine. *Zool.* [ad. mod. L. *Neritina*: see NERITA and -INE.] A mollusc of the genus *Neritina* (family *Neritidæ*).

1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 383/1 The crowned Neritines. 1874 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* 633 Several allied shells are inhabitants of the fresh instead of the salt waters, and are known as Neritines.

‖ **Nerium** (nī·ərĭŭm). *Bot.* [L., ad. Gr νήριον, oleander.] A plant of the genus *Nerium*, belonging to the dog's-bane family, esp. *N. oleander*, the common Oleander.

1882 *Garden* 18 Mar. 186/2 Small plants of Neriums are most useful.

Nerka (nə̄·rkä). Also 8 **nar-, naerka,** 9 **nerker.** [Evidently a native name, but the precise source is obscure.] A common salmon (*Oncorhynchus nerka*) of Alaska and Kamtchatka.

1764 J. GRIEVE *Hist. Kamtschatka* 150 Another species of fish is called muikisi and is about the bigness of the narka. 1784 PENNANT *Arctic Zool.* Introd. 125 The Naerka is another species called by the Russians Krasnoya ryba. 1888 GOODE *Amer. Fish* 481 The Nerka or Blueback Salmon . known as the 'Red fish' to the English speaking inhabitants of Alaska and Kamtchatka. 1898 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise of Cachalot* xv 185 One kind known as the 'nerker' was far better flavoured than any of the others.

Nerly, obs. form of NEARLY.

Neroic (nĭŏ·ŭ·ĭk). *a.* [f. *Nero.*] = NERONIC.

1887 *Temple Bar* Mar. 436 It is a flaming picture of almost Neroic brutality.

Neroli (nī·ərŏlĭ). Also 7-8 **neroly.** [F. *néroli*, It. *neroli*, from the name of an Italian princess to whom its discovery is attributed.] An essential oil distilled from the flowers of the bitter orange. Also *neroli oil, oil of neroli.*

1676 SHADWELL *Virtuoso* III, I have .Neroly, Tuberose, Jessimine, and Marshal. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Neroly*, a sort of Perfume. 1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Orange.* There are various oils drawn from oranges: the oil of neroli is the produce of the flowers by distillation. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 885 In distilling water from neroli, an aroma is obtained different from that of the orange-flower. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 706 The Bitter or Seville Orange, from the flowers of which an essential oil, called Neroli-oil, is procured. 1870 J. POWER *Handy Bk. about Bks* iii. 46 Musk, with one or two drops of oil of Neroli, .will give a powerful odour.

Neronian (nĭŏ·ŭ·nĭän), *a.* [ad. L. *Nerōniān-us*, f. the name of C. Claudius *Nero*, Roman Emperor 54-68 A.D.]

1. Characteristic of, resembling that (or those) of, Nero; exhibiting the tyranny, cruelty, or moral depravity of NERO.

1598 FLORIO, *Nerouarie*, cruell, Neronian cruelties. 1606 *Proc. agst. Late Traitors* 370 Inforced. by this late more than Neronian attempt of endangering both their soules and bodies. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* III. viii. 195 A certaine Amphibian brood, sprung out of the stem of Neronian tyranny. 1678 LEE *Alexander* Ep. Ded. (1776) 4 An age, whose business is senseless riot, Neronian gambols, and ridiculous debauchery. 1778 HAMILTON *Wks.* (1886) VII. 543, I abhor such Neronian maxims 1870 ANDERSON *Missions Amer. Bd.* III. iv. 58 The very horrible Neronian doctrine, 'that it is our duty to destroy heretics'.

2. Of or pertaining to, connected with, the emperor Nero or his times.

1650 B. *Discolliminium* 20 Paul had a good intention.., so had the Neronian, Arrian, and Marian Butchers. 1802 GIFFORD tr. *Juvenal* viii. 108 The youth, whom Rumour brands as vain, And swelling—full of his Neronian strain. 1864 *Nat. Rev* 339 If it were necessary to speak of the extent of the Neronian persecution, we should refer to Tertullian. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Ulpian* xxiv. § 11 It is confirmed by the Neronian senatusconsult. 1882 HALL CAINE *Recall. Rossetti* 202 Defending (in sport) the vices of Neronian Rome.

b. *spec.* (See quots.)

1672 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 5106 It hath been observed to be dangerous, to have a vein opened at once in both arms, or leggs, which is here called a Neronian Venæ-section. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v., *Neronian phlebotomy*, venesection when more than one vein is opened in the same day; so called because Seneca was thus bled to death under Nero.

Neronic (nĭŏ·nĭk), *a.* [f. *Nerōn-*, stem of *Nero* (see prec.) + -IC.] Neronian.

1901 *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 19. I saw some horrible instances of this rapid growth of this Neronic cruelty. 1902 J. DENNEY *Death of Christ* v. 246 The martyrs in the Neronic persecution.

Ne·ronism. *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. as prec. + -ISM.] A system of government resembling that of NERO.

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. I. 116 Ministers that by the favour of the Nepotisme, do revive as a man may say a new Neronisme of Tyranny.

Ne·ronist. *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. as prec. + -IST] One who imitates the depravity of NERO.

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 91 Phy on.. impure Ganimedes, Hermaphrodits, Neronists, Messalinists [etc.].

Neronize (nĭə·rŏnəiz), *v.* [f as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* a. To stigmatize as resembling NERO. b. To deprave on the model of NERO. c. To tyrannize over like NERO.

1673 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II. 179 You muster up all Christian Princes to Neronize and Caligulize them. 1675 J. SMITH *Ch. Relig. App.* I 46 Poppæa . had so much Debauchery in her, as to Neronize Nero himself. 1889 *Voice* (N. Y.) 7 Mar., Grant was a 'drunken tyrant', who was about to Neronize the capital.

Nerr(e, obs. variants of NAR *a*, nearer.

Nerre, variant of ARR, scar. *Obs.*

Nerrer, nearer: see NAR *a.*

Nerrest, Nerst, nearest: see NAR *a.*

Nert, art not: see NE and BE *v.* A. I. 2.

‖ **Nerte.** *rare*$^{-1}$. [F. *nerte*, ad. Pr. *nerto*, app. an alteration of *mirto.*] Myrtle.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* 3 b. The Ilande .. is low .. full of Nerte, lentisque, and Lysarnes.

Nertero·logy. *rare*$^{-1}$. [f Gr. νέρτερος lower, inferior, νέρτεροι the dead, + -OLOGY.] Learning relating to the dead or the shades.

1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* VIII. 598 Works..of nerterology .and of witchcraft.

Nerthrift, neverthrift: see NE'ER *adv.* 3 b.

† **Ne·rval,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 4 **nerwall,** 5 **-al,** 6 **nervall(e, nervell,** 7 **nerval.** [ad. med. L. *nervāle* (Heinrich *M. E. Medizinb.* 159), neut. of *nervālis*, f. L. *nerv-us* NERVE *sb.*] Healing ointment for the sinews.

a1400 *Stockholm Med. MS.* 702 in *Anglia* XVIII 313 Ewene with oper in porsion all He goth to þe nerwall, And is good to euery salwe. a 1500 *M. E. Medizinb.* (Heinrich) 159 Her is a makyng of an oyntment þat men callen neruale ant it [is] pris oyntment for synnews. [Cf. Halliwell, s.v.] 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* iii. (1586) 134 b, Take Nerualle and Hony, boyled togeather . and annoynt al the sayde places. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron* III. 1031/1 That he should annoint the other [horses] with nerwall, as if they had beene lamed with trauell. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 315 If the Horse be..hurt in the hip,. take of the Oyl de-bay, .of Nerval, of Swines grease.

b. With *a* and *pl.*

1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle, Horses* (1627) 134 Take two penny weight of Uerdigrese, with a Smiths nerwall 1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 259 For Paralysie..you shall use fomentations, nervals, .and lineaments.

Nerval (nə̄·rvăl), *a.* [a. F. *nerval* (16th c.), or ad. L. *nervālis*: see NERVE *sb.* and -AL.] Of, relating to, or affecting the nerves, neural.

1636 DAVENANT *Platonick Lovers* II, Whether the nervall Conjugations be But seven. 1702 BAYNARD in Floyer *Hot & Cold Bath.* II (1709) 216 A Daughter cur'd in a Nerval Case, where there was Aphonia. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Nerval Bones*, the Bones of the hinder part of the Head. 1884 GRANVILLE in *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 7 June 1084 Sometimes ..the nerval or primary nerve-stage..of fever is prolonged.

Nervate (nə̄·rvĕt), *a. Bot.* [L. NERVE *sb.* + -ATE^2.] Of leaves: Having nerves or veins.

1856 *Treas. Bot.* 786/1 *Nervate*, having several ribs.

So **Ne·rvated,** *ppl. a.*

1802-3 tr. *Pallas's Trav.* (1812) I. 149. I observed a particular kind of Astragalus,..with nervated leaves.

† **Ne·rvate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. type **nervāt-*, ppl. stem of **nervāre*, f. *nervus* NERVE *sb.*] *trans.* To nerve, support, strengthen.

1682 D'URFEY *Butler's Ghost* 64 And what if Learn'd Doctors has, To nervate and support the Cause, Rais'd doubts and fears. a 1737 M. GREEN *On Barclay's Apol.* 75 His art nervates so the good design, That King Agrippa's case is mine. 1786 92 J. WILLIAMS (A. Pasquin) *Chilar. Thespis* (ed. 13) 213 His bolts cannot nervate thy somnific slaves.

Nervation (nəɪvē·ĭ·ʃən). [ad. L. type **nervātiōn-em*, f. **nervāre*: see prec. Cf. F. *nervation.*]

† 1. (See quot.) *Obs. rare*$^{-0}$.

1721 BAILEY, *Nervation*, a joining together, a strengthening as it were by Sinews.

2. *Bot.* The disposition of the fibro-vascular bundles in the blades of leaves, etc.

1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 141 The distribution of the veins has been called Venation, sometimes Nervation. 1854 HOOKER *Himal. Jrnls.* I. i. 8 The outlines of the fronds of ferns and their nervation. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 168 Those vessels..which traverse the nervation of the leaf.

3. The action of the nerves.

1851 J. W. HADDOCK (*title*) Somnolism and Psycheism; or, the Science of the Soul, and the Phenomena of Nervation, as Revealed in Vital Magnetism.

So **Ne·rvature.**

1866 DK. ARGYLL *Reign of Law* iv. 105 In the mantis the tracery..is drawn in imitation of the nervature of a leaf.

Nerve (nəɪv), *sb.* Also 6-7 **nerue,** 7 **nerv.** [ad. L. *nerv-us* sinew, tendon, bow-string, etc., app. related to the synonymous Gr. νεῦρον, which in later use (Galen, etc.) also has the mod. sense of 'nerve'. Hence also It. *nervo*, Sp. *nervio*, F. *nerf*; the latter is represented in ME.: see NERF.]

I. 1. A sinew or tendon. In later use only *poet.* or in phr. *to strain every nerve*, to make the utmost (physical) exertion.

1538 STARKEY *England* II. I. 158 Thys ordur, vnyte, and concord, wherby the partys of thys body are, as hyt were, wyth senewys and neruys knyt togyddur. c 1605 DRAYTON *Odes* xiii. 30 Vp whose steepe side who swerues, It behoues t'haue strong Nerues. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1646 This uiter'd, straining all his nerves, he bow'd. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III 297 Before his tender Joints with Nerves are knit 1736 GRAY *Statius* II. 7 He Brac'd all his nerves, and every sinew strung. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 90 He that sold His country, or was slack when she required His every nerve in action and at stretch. 1818 SHELLEY *Julian* 425 Like some maniac monk, I had torn out The nerves of manhood by their bleeding root. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Lur.* (1894) viii. 184 We strained every nerve to reach the top.

fig. 1780 JEFFERSON *Corr.* Wks 1859 I. 251 We shall exert every nerve to assist you. 1860 SMILES *Self Help* 164 Lawrence and Montgomery..strained every nerve to keep their own province in perfect order.

† b. [After L. use.] The penis. *Obs. rare.*

1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 138 Receiving so many blows a day with a bull's nerve until he was beaten to death. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* x. 202 The limber Nerve, in vain provok'd to rise. 1693 — *Persius* iv. (1699) 462.

2. *fig.* in *pl.* Those things, parts, or elements, which constitute the main strength or vigour *of* something.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I. iv. 53 Those that know the very Nerues of State. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 80 Not that he wanted (the nerves of war) mony. 1683 *Argt. for Union* 20 They have the Nerves of worldly Power, that is, banks of Money. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xvi. I. 564 Prosperity had relaxed the nerves of discipline. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) I. 301 Good laws well administered are..the nerves of the common weal.

b. *sing.* in same sense. Also applied to persons.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 55 Agamemnon, Thou great Commander, Nerue, and Bone of Greece. 1682 DRYDEN & LEE *Dk. Guise* II. ii, Ordnance, munition, and the nerve of war, Sound infantry. 1726 CAVALIER *Mem.* I. 109 Money, which is the Nerve and Sinew of War. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 341 Hannibal had been the nerve and soul of the war. 1894 ILLINGWORTH *Personality* iii. 65 Morality, which is the very nerve of personality.

c. *pl.* without const. Resources. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* II. 2 His Revenues; (the Nerves with which he should support this unnaturall civill warre).

3. Strength, vigour, energy.

1605 CHAPMAN, etc. *Eastw. Hoe* III. i, Braue Gossip, all that I can do To my best Nerue, is wholy at your seruice. 1659 MILTON *Civ. Power* Wks. 1851 V. 336 Having herin the scripture so copious and so plain, we have all that can be properly calld true strength and nerve 1671 — *Samson* 638 He led me on to mightiest deeds Above the nerve of mortal arm. 1760-2 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* lxxii, Not..too near extreme wealth to slacken the nerve of labour. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* lvi (1844) II. 207 Nerve was given liberally to our paddles. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* ix. (1897) I. 269 The Normans added nerve and force to the system with which they identified themselves.

b. *transf.* Texture (of wool).

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 144 Too long a continuance of the wool in the yolk water, hurts its quality very much. .. It is said then to have lost its nerve.

c. Of cork: (see quot.).

1878 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 402/1 In the heating operation the surface is charred, and thereby the pores are closed up, and what is termed 'nerve' is given to the material.

4. A sinew or tendon extracted from the body of an animal, esp. as used for some purpose.

1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 100 Pine or Deale boards, not fasten'd with nails, but sew'd together .. commonly with Rain-deers nerves. 1802 *Brookes' Gazetteer* (ed. 12) s.v. *Lapland*, They prepare the nerves of the raindeer in such a manner as to make them serve for thread. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* 130 They would throw nerves or sinews into the fire.

b. *poet.* [After L. use] A bow-string.

1719 YOUNG *Busiris* I. i, When a Persian arm Can thus with vigour its reluctance bend, And to the nerve its stubborn force subdue. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* viii. 371 Teucer had newly fitted to the nerve An arrow keen. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* iv. 411 He tries the nerve of Phœbus' golden bow. *fig.* 1781 COWPER *Table-T.* 623 Then like a bow long forced into a curve, The mind, released from too constrained a nerve, Flew to its first position.

c. (See quot. and Du Cange, s. v. *Nervus.*)

1854 WISEMAN *Fabiola* II. xxi, Let this Lucianus be kept in the nerve (stocks) with his feet stretched to the fifth hole.

† 5. *Sc.* A narrow band or strap of material used to ornament a garment. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

After French use: cf. NERVE *v.* 1.

1532 *Acc. Ld. H. Trens. Scotl.* (1905) VI. 20 For xv elnis blak satyn..to be ane goune cuttit out with tway nervis of the self.

6. a. *Bot.* One of the ribs or fibres of vascular

matter extending through the parenchyma of a leaf; esp. the midrib.

1585 Higins tr. *Junius' Nomencl.* 113 *Nervus.* The nerue, sinew or string of a leafe, as in plantaine. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 474 There is an herb .. the nerve whereof in the middle is red. 1671 Martyn in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1694) 63 Though the middle of it run two black Strouks or Nerves to the Stalk. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 180 The Leaves are anal and fine, growing by Couples on each Side of a Nerve or Rib. 1796 Withering *Brit. Plants* (ed 3) III 794 The nerve or keel does not extend to the extremity of the leaves. 1835 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (1839) 129 If other veins similar to the midrib pass from the base to the apex of a leaf, such veins have been named nerves. 1863 M. J. Berkeley *Brit. Mosses* iii 14 There is one central nerve of variable length and thickness, occasionally projecting far beyond the tip of the leaf

b *Ent.* = Nervure.

1833 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* III. 277 The nerves of the wings in almost all the Diptera, are perfectly distinct.

7. *Arch.* (See quots.)

A French sense, perh never in actual English use.

1727-38 Chambers *Cycl* s.v., Nerves, in architecture, denote the mouldings of projecting arches of vaults. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 589 *Nerves*, the mouldings of the groined ribs of Gothic vaults. 1850 Parker *Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 5) 325 *Nerves*, a term sometimes applied to the ribs and mouldings on the surface of a vault, but it is not technical.

II. 8. A fibre or bundle of fibres arising from the brain, spinal cord, or other ganglionic organ, capable of stimulation by various means, and serving to convey impulses (esp. of sensation or motion) between the brain, etc., and some other part of the body.

1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* iv. viii. 21 Yet ha we A Braine that nourishes our Nerues. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 400 An Eye thrust forth, so as it hanged a pretty distance by the Visuall Nerve. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 392 Certain spirits and membranes, which involve the brain and all the nerves. 1704 F. Fuller *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 25 Cutting off a Nerve always causes the wasting of the Part to which that Nerve leads. 1744 Berkeley *Siris* § 102 As the nerves are instruments of sensation, it follows that spasms in the nerves may produce all symptoms. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 340 Fallopius was the first who distinguished this nerve from the proper nerve of the voice. 1868 Spencer *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. II. iii. 207 A nerve is a thread of unstable nitrogenous substance..along which there runs a wave of molecular change. 1873 Mivart *Elem. Anat.* 399 The spinal nerves arise in pairs from opposite sides of the spinal marrow.

b. In non-scientific use, with reference to feeling, courage, etc.

1601 B. Jonson *Poetaster* Introd., Light, I salute thee, but with wounded nerues. 1742 Pope *Dunc.* iv. 56 Chromatic tortures soon shall Break all their nerves, and fritter all their sense. 1764 Goldsm. *Trav.* 220 Those powers that Catch every nerve, and vibrate through the frame. 1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Angelina* iv, Not the fittest companion in the world for a person of your lady-ship's nerves. 1842 Tennyson *Walking to Mail* 95 What know we of the secret of a man? His nerves were wrong. 1879 Browning *Martin Relph* 56 We soldiers need nerves of steel!

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1681-6 J. Scott *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 280 The political Nerves and Arteries, by which their several Parts are united to one another. 1781 Cowper *Table-T.* 487 The Muse pours a sensibility divine Along the nerve of every feeling line. 1836 Stanley *Sinai & Pal.* ii. (1858) 126 The nerves of the faith of Israel were not unstrung. 1898 H. H. Furness *Pref. Winter's Tale* 13 In feeling the pulse of that public he had as a guide the most sensitive of nerves: the pocket.

d. *pl.* A disordered nervous system; nervousness.

1890 *Spectator* 5 Apr., As to his dying of 'nerves', that is a story sure to be circulated about anybody whose life it is necessary to guard. 1892 M. North *Recoll. Happy Life* I. 107 That tree..always gave me a fit of nerves.

9. Nervous fibre.

1839-47 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III. 596/1 The influence which nerve exerts upon muscle to provoke it to contraction. 1877 Huxley & Martin *Elem. Biol.* 257 Tease out a bit of fresh nerve in..sodic chloride.

fig. 1778 Miss Burney *Evelina* lxiv, 'Your Ladyship's constitution..is infinitely delicate'. 'Indeed it is...I am nerve all over!' 1855 Prescott *Philip II*, I. (1857) 79 Paul seemed to be always in a state of nervous tension. 'He is all nerve', the Venetian minister..writes of him.

b. An attack or fit of nervousness.

1815 Jane Austen *Emma* xi, She..had many fears and many nerves.

10. Courage or coolness in exciting or dangerous circumstances; boldness, assurance.

1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* iv. ii. (1820) 365 He..spoke forth like a man of nerve and vigor. 1826 Disraeli *Vis. Grey* II. xiii, You have nerve enough, you know, for anything. 1852 Tennyson *Ode Wellington* 37 O iron nerve to true occasion true! 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* xxvii. 456 Do you think you have nerve to cut this hook out of my finger?

11. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. Attributive, as *nerve-ache, -action, -branch, -bulb, -bundle, -chain*, etc.

The number of such combs., esp. in recent medical works, is very great; only some of the earlier or more prominent examples are illustrated here.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed 4) III. 217 *Nerve-ache of the face. 1889 Mivart *Truth* 266 The other *nerve-actions, which are not felt. 1877 M. Foster *Physiol.* III. i. 344 The sensory nerves can readily be traced in the mixed *nerve-branches. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 678 The granular mass..is probably a sensory *nerve bulb. 1876 Bristowe *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 279 The connective tissue of the *nerve-bundles. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 305 A ventral sinus..lodging the *nerve-chain. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 781 Those who study *nerve diseases. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 456 Producing effects in the same *nerve-element. 1874 Garrod & Baxter *Mat. Med.* 182 It is doubtful whether it affects the motor *nerve-ends. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 498 The antennæ lodge peculiar *nerve-endings. 1855 *Q. Rev.* XCVI. 110 There is already a mind to attend to the *nerve excitation. 1879 Harlan *Eyesight* II. 19 The internal..layer is composed of delicate *nerve-fibrils. 1839-47 *Todd's Cyc. Anat.* III. 594/1 The *nerve filaments are simply placed in juxta-position. 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* 132 The chain of *nerve ganglia. 1878 J. Fiske in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 33 The causation of consciousness by *nerve-matter. *Ibid* 36 The *nerve-motion, in disappearing, is simply distributed into other nerve-motions. 1879 Calderwood *Mind & Br.* iii. 41 A network of controlling fibres, known as a *nerve-plexus. 1877 Huxley & Martin *Elem. Biol.* 241 Divide the nerve-roots of the spinal cord. 1839-47 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III. 593/1 Bound together by fibrous membrane, the *nerve sheath. 1884 J. Tait *Mind in Matter* (1892) 123 The unit of sensation is a *nerve-shock. 1876 Bernstein *Five Senses* 23 In the healed scar the *nerve-stems are often irritated. 1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc.* IX. 101 Something like the '*nerve-storm' of migraine swept the medulla oblongata. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 568 The radial vessels lie beneath the corresponding *nerve structures. 1839-47 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III. 596/1 We have no evidence of any mingling of the true *nerve-substance with the sarcous elements. 1872 Humphry *Myology* 7 The arrangement does not interfere with the *nerve-supply. 1868 Spencer *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. I. i. 12 Were it the sole function of *nerve-tissue to originate motion. 1839-47 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III. 647/2 A very interesting form of *nerve-vesicle. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 35 Heat-waves, light-waves, *nerve-waves, etc.

b. Objective, as *nerve-cutting, -destroying, -dissolving, -irritating, -rending, -shaking, -stretching, -trying*; instrumental, as *nerve ridden, -shaken.*

1831 Youatt *Horse* 110 The operation of neurotomy, or *nerve-cutting. 1874 J. W. Long *Amer. Wild-fowl* 31 They must consequently have greater bone-smashing and *nerve-destroying effects. 1842 Tennyson *Vis. Sin* 44 The *nerve dissolving melody Flutter'd heedlong from the sky. 1887 Hissey *Holiday on Road* 162 The sounds are rather peace-giving than *nerve-irritating. 1897 *Month* Oct. 374 The next nerve-rending sound which might occur. 1892 E. Lawless *Grania* II. 7 He..seemed to be even more *nerve-ridden than usual. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xiii, Men whose spirits..are *nerve-shaken, timorous, and unenterprising. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 192 During breakfast their conduct is *nerve-shaking. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 332 This case..was treated by *nerve-stretching. 1853 R. S. Surtees *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 175 The more *nerve trying noise of a floundering stumble over a heap of stones.

12. Special combs., as **nerve-canal, -cavity**, the pulp-cavity of a tooth; **nerve-cell**, one of the cells composing the cellular element of nervous tissue; also *attrib.*; **nerve-centre**, a group of ganglion-cells closely connected with one another and associated in performing some function; also *fig.*; **nerve-collar** = *nerve-ring*; **nerve-cord**, a cord of nervous tissue; **nerve-deafness**, deafness due to disorder of the acoustic nerve: **nerve-fibre**, the fibrous matter composing the nervous system, or one of the thread-like units of this; **nerve-force**, the force supposed to be liberated in nerve-cells; **nerve-glue**, neuroglia; **nerve-instruments**, dentists' instruments for extracting or destroying a nerve, or for cleaning out the nerve-cavity (Knight, 1875); **nerve-knot**, a ganglion; also *fig.*; **nerve-needle**, (*a*) an æsthesiometer; (*b*) a dental instrument (see the quot. for *nerve-canal*); †**nerve-oil**, an oil for strained sinews (*obs.*); **nerve-paste**, a paste used to kill the nerve of a tooth; **nerve-plate**, a disk-like termination of a nerve; **nerve-ring**, the nerve-cords and ganglia forming a ring round the œsophagus in worms and other animals; **nerve-track**, 'the collective nerve-fibres which run through parts of the central nervous system to a distant collection of ganglion-cells' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1892); so **nerve-tract**; **nerve-trunk**, a main stem or chief nerve; **nerve-tube** = *nerve-fibre*; so **nerve-tubule**; **nerve-tunic**, an investiture of nervous tissue; **nerve-twig**, one of the ultimate ramifications of a nerve; **nerve-winged** *a.*, having wings marked with nerves.

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1521/2 *Nerve-needle*, a tool used for broaching out the *nerve-canal. *Ibid.* s.v. *Nerve Instruments*, Instruments for excavating and filling *nerve-cavities. 1873 A. Flint *Physiol. Man* i. 18 The *nerve-cells..are the only parts capable..of generating the nerve force. 1877 Huxley & Martin *Elem. Biol.* 259 The nerve cell layer. 1868 Spencer *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. I. vi. 109 The *nerve-centre which is the seat of the sensation. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* ci. III. 418 Wall Street is the great nerve centre of all American business. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 119 The buccal mass, the *nerve-collar and the columellar muscles. 1877 Huxley & Martin *Elem. Biol.* 150 Tease out a bit of..fresh *nerve-cord in water. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 805 Symptoms of *Nerve deafness. 1839-47 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III. 592/1 Remak and others describe three distinct parts in the *nerve fibre. 1855 Bain *Senses & Int.* I. ii. § 23 The conducting power of nerve fibre. 1872 Huxley *Physiol.* 212 Every fraction of a tone..is represented by its separate nerve-fibre. 1851 Carpenter *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 38 The *nerve-force ..must be accounted..as the highest of all the forms of vital force. 1877 E. R. Conder *Bas. Faith* ii. 83 When the nerve force ceases to act, all manifestation of the presence of mind ceases. 1879 Calderwood *Mind & Br.* ii. 25 The cells are packed together in a glutinous substance, which Virchow has named *nerve-glue. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 232/1 The nervous system of the arachnida is ganglionic, consisting of *nerve-knots (*ganglia*). 1886 T. Hardy *Mayor Casterbr.* I. 113 Casterbridge was..but the pole, focus, or nerve-knot of the surrounding country life. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 277 Anoint his body all over with *Nerve oil. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 187/1 Strands connecting dorsal *nerve-plate with outer wall of collar. 1878 Bell *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 110 It is clear that they represent sensory organs from their intimate connection with the *nerve-ring. 1877 M. Foster *Physiol.* III. i. 344 When the anterior roots are cut, the motor nerves alone degenerate, and can be similarly diagnosed in a mixed *nerve-tract. 1851 Carpenter *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 403 If all the *nerve-trunks supplying the organ on one side be divided. 1893 Eccles *Sciatica* 69 Inflammation of the nerve-trunk or its branches. 1839-47 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III. 592/1 It is evident that the contained matter of the *nerve-tube is extremely soft. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX 803 The nerve-tubes of the white matter were natural. 1893 Eccles *Sciatica* 31 Where there is a change in the *nerve-tubules themselves. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV 184/1 An elongate animal, with a plexiform *nerve-tunic. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 20 If we find the *nerve-twigs of the limb affected. 1884 *Leisure Hour* Dec. 742/2 The well-marked, *nerve-winged, solitary ant-lion.

Nerve (nɜ̃ːv), *v.* Also 6 nerue, nerf. [In sense 1, ad. F. *nerver* (Godef. *Compl.*); otherwise from the sb.]

†**1.** *trans. Sc.* To ornament with threads or narrow bands of some material. *Obs. rare.*

1501 Douglas *Pal. Hon.* I. xlvii, Mony entrappit steid with silkis seir, Mony pattreil neruit with gold I tald. 1532 *Acc. Ld. H. Treas. Scott.* (1905) VI. 24 For foure elnis blak taffateis to nerve and geit them [*sc.* hose]. 1532 *Id.* in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I 276* Ane pair of hose...Item, for ij elnis taffate, to draw bame and nerf bame.

2. To give strength or vigour to (the arm, etc.).

a 1749 A. Hill (T.), Thou, last, Tremendous goddess, nerve this lifted arm! 1791 E. Darwin *Bot. Gard.* I. 105 The mingling currents, Nerve the strong arm, and tinge the blushing cheek. *a* 1810 Shelley *M. Nicholson Fragm.* 3 How long will horror nerve this frame of clay? 1870 Bryant *Iliad* II. xv. 104 He nerved their limbs With vigor ever new.

fig. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Literature*, A good writer..makes haste to chasten and nerve his period by English monosyllables. 1887 Bowen *Virg. Æneid* iv. 452 Further to nerve her purpose to leave this world of the sun.

3. To imbue with courage, to embolden.

1810 Scott *Lady of L.* v. xiv, The word..nerves my heart, it steels my sword. 1849 Grote *Greece* II. xxxix. (1862) III. 414 We find thus the Athenians nerved up to the pitch of resistance. 1877 Black *Green Past.* iii, A murmur of indignant repudiation nerved him to a further effort.

absol. 1842 Lytton *Zanoni* I iii, So much that warmed, and animated, and nerved. 1890 Lowell *To C. F. Bradford*, Bracing essences that nerve To wait, to dare, to strive.

b. *refl.* (also with *mind*, etc.).

1821 Byron *Two Fosc.* I. i, He hath nerved himself, And now defies them. 1829 Lytton *Devereux* I. iii, I think you have been now some years nerving your mind to the exertion. 1887 R. N. Carey *Uncle Max* xxvii. 212 His expression..was that of a man who was nerving himself to bear some great trouble.

†**4.** *intr.* To show signs of nervousness. *Obs.*—1

1801 tr. *Gabrielli's Myst. Husb.* II. 197 Bless me, how dark it is! you ought to have had lamps! Come, child, how you nerve!

Nerved (nɜ̃ːvd), *ppl. a.* [f. Nerve *sb.* + -ed 2.]

1. *Bot.* Of leaves: Having a nerve or nerves; ribbed. Also in combs., as *one-, five-nerved.*

1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg.* 264/1 Leaves..entire, one nerved, smooth, veinless. 1835 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (1839) 129 A leaf with such an arrangement of its veins has been called a nerved leaf. 1874 Garrod & Baxter *Mat. Med.* 226 The leaf, minutely crenated five-nerved.

b. *Her.* (See quot.)

c 1828 Berry *Encycl. Her.* I, *Nerved*..is said of leaves and plants, the fibres of which are borne of a different tincture. 1868 Cussans *Her.* (189.) 104.

2. In *Comb.* Having nerves of a specified kind, as *full-, strong-, weak-nerved.*

Nerveless (nɜ̃ːvles), *a.* [f. Nerve *sb.* + -less.]

1. Wanting in nerve, incapable of effort, weak, inert. a. Of persons, their wills, etc.

1742 Pope *Dunc.* iv. 41 There sunk Thalia, nerveless, cold, and dead. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 687 Other concurrent causes have rendered them corrupt and nerveless. 1858 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* lvi. (1865) VII. 69 As an old soldier he despised the nerveless mob of the streets. 1883 *L'pool Daily Post* 7 Mar. 4/6 A nerveless diplomatist who has only to be menaced and he will yield.

b. Of the body or its parts.

1744 Akenside *Pleas. Imag.* I. 519 His keen tempestuous arm Hung nerveless. 1798 S. Rogers *Pleas. Mem.* II. 53 His high heroic spirit bleeds, And from his nerveless frame indignantly recedes. *a* 1821 Keats *Hyperion* I. 18 His old right hand lay nerveless, listless, dead, Unsceptred. 1878 B. Taylor *Deukalion* I. v. 43 He seems to slumber, head on nerveless knees.

2. Of actions, conditions, etc.: Characterized by lack of vigour or energy.

1735 Thomson *Liberty* III. 448 Sad o'er all, profound dejection sat, And nerveless fear. 1851 Ruskin *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. i. 15 Sinking into nerveless rest, incapable of advance or change. 1888 Mrs Spender *Kept Secret* III. viii. 136 A spiritless and nerveless life had been his.

b. Of style in writing, drawing, etc.

1763 Warburton *Doct. Grace* I. ix, The Western

Eloquence .. appeared nerveless and effeminate. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 719/1 Lord Byron retains the same nerveless and pointless kind of blank verse. 1899 *Daily News* 20 Feb. 8/4 His nerveless drawing has awkwardness in the grouping.

3. a. *Bot.* and *Ent.* Having no nervures.

1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 881 Leaves nerveless, cloven, points acute. 1841 E. NEWMAN *Insects* iv. vi. 271 The fore and hind wings are alike, generally nerveless. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 329 *Euphorbia parralias*: leaves..nerveless.

b. *Anat.* and *Zool.* Having no nerves.

1862 *Syd. Soc. Year-bk.* 18 The nerveless spots of the muscle. 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* 9 The nerveless Amœba.

Hence **Ne·rvelessly** *adv.*

1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L.* xxiii, A man . that tottered on his path so nervelessly. 1894 MRS. DYAN *Man's Keeping* (1899) 339 Her hand..fell nervelessly to her side.

Ne·rvelessness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] A nerveless condition; want of nerve.

1837 R. TOMES *Amer. in Japan* vi. 140 He sank into a state of nervelessness and emaciation painful to look upon. 1888 *Times* 25 Sept. 9/3 He has been exonerated by them from gross stolidity and nervelessness.

Ne·rvelet. *rare.* [f. NERVE *sb.* + -LET.] **† a.** A tendril. *Obs.* **b.** A little nerve.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper., The Vine*, Her Belly, Buttocks, and her Waste, By my soft nervlits were embrac'd. 1834 GOSSE *In Russet & Silver* 20 Every nervelet that upbraids Takes comfort from the pangs that pass.

Ne·rvid, *a. rare.* [f. NERVE *sb.* + -ID.] Nervous, strong.

1813 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* v. 1183 What earth spontaneous gave,..Careless they took, and propt their nervid powers. *Ibid.* 1549 Whose limbs so nervid not to quake, when roll The pealing thunders?

Nervifo·lious, *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *nerv-us* NERVE + *folium* leaf. Cf. F. *nervifolié*.] Having nerved leaves.

a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Misc. Tracts* (1683) 21 The learned Bauhinus hath not placed it in the Classis of Lilies, but nervifolious Plants.

Nervine (nə·ɪvəin), *a.* and *sb.* *Med.* [ad. mod.L. *nervīnus* relating to the sinews or nerves (in late L. 'made of sinews'): cf. F. *nervin*, It. and Sp. *nervino*.]

A. *adj.* **† 1.** Used for the sinews. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 423 [Rickets are cured by] balsam of Tolu, the nervine ointment, aregon, and martiat.

2. Having the quality of acting on the nerves, so as to restore them to a normal state; relieving disorders of the nervous system.

1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 93 This enters almost into all the nervine compositions of the Shops. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 440 The warm nervine stimulants as musk, camphor, valerian. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 883 One of those nervine agents which all people civilized or uncivilized..discover to soothe the nervous system.

B. *sb.* **1.** A medicine that acts upon and strengthens or soothes the nerves; a nerve-tonic.

1730 STUART in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 361 Other Medicines taken from the common Class of Nervines. 1777 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* I. 85 The roots are esteem'd an excellent nervine. 1856 WARING *Trop. Res.* 222 The use of tonics..of that class termed nervines of which nux vomica is the best.

fig. 1803 BEDDOES *Hygeia* IX. 113, I know not if stories.. would not prove excellent nervines and anodynes.

2. A greasy preparation used in massage.

1887 D. MACGIBBON *Art Massage* ii. (ed. 4) 35 A masseur can use .balsam of opodeldoc, nervine, and nervevanti.

Ne·rviness. *rare*$^{-0}$. [f. NERVY *a.* + -NESS.] Sinewiness.

1611 FLORIO, *Nervosità*, sinewinesse, nervinesse.

Nerving (nə·ɪvɪŋ) *Bot.* [f. NERVE *sb.* + -ING^{1}] A nerve or rib of a leaf.

1861 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* iii. (ed. 4) 215 Many of the glumes and paleæ of the grass flowers are marked by nervings or ribs.

Nervism (nə·ɪvɪz'm). [f. NERVE *sb.* + -ISM.]

1. Nerve-force.

1836-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II 94/2 Is the agent discharged by the fish..identical with common nervism? *Ibid.* 95/2 Theories which make nervism identical with electricity.

2. Nervous excitement.

1887 SMILES *Life & Labour* 67 An altogether abnormal state of nervism and exaltation.

Nervo- (also † nerveo-), combining form of L. *nervus* NERVE, as in **Nervo-muscular** *a.*, concerned with both nerves and muscles; **Nervo-sangui·neous** *a.*, of a nervous and sanguine temperament; **Nervo-vi·tal** *a.*, concerned with the nervous and vital functions.

1822 GOOD *Study Med.* IV. 639 The learned Pereboom.. has divided palsy..into three species; a nervous, muscular and *nerveo-muscular. 1862 SPENCER *First Princ* II. xvii. § 143 (1875) 391 The visible nervo-muscular actions. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 493 The nervo-muscular machinery seems to be poisoned by the toxins in the blood. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Aug 440/2 Ultra-susceptible and *nervo-sanguineous subjects. *c* 1850 in *Cosmopolitan* (1896) XX. 370/1 He will displace some of the *nervo-vital fluid from the passive brain and deposit it in his own instead.

Nervose (nəɪvō·s), *a.* [ad. L. *nervōs-us* sinewy, vigorous, etc.: see NERVE *sb.* and -OSE.]

† 1. Affecting the sinews. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 99 (Add. MS.). The crampe ys a seknesse cordouse, opere ellys nervose.

† 2. Vigorous, energetic. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1667 *H. More's Div. Dial.* (1713) p. vi. The nervose prosecution of the main Subject of these Dialogues.

3. † **a.** Consisting of, having the nature of, nerves.

1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 144 The vapour of Quicksilver doth principally affect the brain and nervose parts 1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 46 Two Kinds of Fibres,..the one Nervose, and exquisitely quick of Sensation.

b. Pertaining to, characteristic of, the nerves; strengthening or stimulating the nerves.

1880 *Cope's Tobacco Pl.* 539/2 The grown man, in the full exercise of all the nervose functions, can use the nervose aliments with a prudent moderation.

4. *Bot.* Of leaves: Nerved.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Leaf, Nervose Leaf*, one whose vessels are simple, and extend themselves parallely from the base toward the summit, without any ramifications. 1760 MILLER *Introd. Bot* (1775) p. xxx, A nervose leaf.. is one that has single veins [etc.]. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 780/1.

b. *Ent.* Having nervures.

1819 SAMOUELLE *Entomol Compend.* 219 Elytra coriaceous, nervose, decussating each other.

Hence † **Nervo·sely** *adv.*, strongly, vigorously.

1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* iv. iii. 113 Aquinas has copiosely and nervosely defended our hypothesis.

Ne·rvosism. [a. F. *nervosisme*: see prec. and -ISM.] A state of nervous disorder.

1884 L. BRACHET *Aix-les-bains* i. 94 Nervosism may be engendered by rheumatic..diathesis.

Nervosity (nəɪvɒ·sɪti). [ad. L. *nervōsitas* strength: see NERVOSE *a.* and -ITY. Cf. F. *nervosité* (Cotgr.).]

† 1. Strength. *Obs. rare.*

1611 COTGR., *Nervosité*, nervositie, sinewie strength. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* Pref. 17 His Expositions are..devoid of that strength and nervosity he shews in other things.

2. The state or quality of being nervous; nervousness.

1787 HAWKINS *Life Johnson* 385 How far nervosity..will excuse a conduct so opposite to..philanthropy. 1821 *New Monthly Mag.* II. 530 A poor cracked creature, the miserable victim of nervosity. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Aug. 4/1 Andrieux's nervosity is betrayed..in the husky and tremulous tones of his usually clear voice.

b. A fit of nervousness.

1791 I. MILNER in *Life* vi. (1842) 70 [Working] amuses, and it tends to lessen nervosities, and to dull pain.

3. *Bot.* The fact of being nerved (*Cent. Dict.*).

Nervous (nə·ɪvəs), *a.* Also 7 -vouse, 8 nar-vous. [ad. L. *nervōs-us*: see NERVOSE *a.* and -OUS. Cf. It., Sp., Pg. *nervoso*, F. *nerveux*.]

† 1. Affecting the sinews. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 99 (Ashm MS.) þe crampe is a sijknes cordous eiþer nerious, in þe which..þe senewis weren drawen to her bigynnynge

2. Sinewy, muscular; vigorous, strong. **a.** Of parts of the body. Now *rare.*

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxxii. 81 These armes ben nerious, that is to seyn wel fretted with senewes. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 248 The arms strong and nervous, having the veins conspicuous. 1677 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 3) 26 The body of this fish is .narrow towards the tail, which is nervous. 1720 POPE *Iliad* XXII. 497 The nervous ankles bor'd, his feet he bound With thongs. 1763 SIR W. JONES *Caissa* Poems, etc. (1777) 136 Nervous limbs, where youthful ardour glow'd *c* 1842 M. J. HIGGINS *Ess.* (1875) p xviii, By a judicious application of his nervous tail to some prominent branch.

b. Of animals or persons. Now *rare.*

1616 J. LANE *Contn. Sqr.'s Tale* XI. 305 His nervous horse of sorrell shininge hyde. 1756 TOLDERVY *Hist.* 2 *Orphans* IV. 186 The nervous reaper had levelled the golden field. 1762-9 FALCONER *Shipwr.* I. 716 The nervous crew their sweeping oars extend. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* VIII. 202 The busy, nervous, and frigid people of the north. 1844 EMERSON *Lect., Eng. Amer* Wks. (Bohn) II 296 The nervous, rocky West is intruding a new and continental element into the national mind.

c. Of strength, energy, courage, etc.

1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* ii, The nervous strength and weight of one of the muscular armourer's [hands]. 1870 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* XI. 491 The nervous courage which could face death without flinching.

3. Of writings, arguments, etc.: Vigorous, powerful, forcible; free from weakness and diffuseness.

1637 MEDE *Wks.* (1672) 847 A nervous, close and well-composed Discourse. 1691 T. H[ALE] *New Invent* p. xlii, The Author hath in so nervous a Manner given . Directions. 1727 GAY *Fables* I. xxviii, When envy reads the nervous lines, She frets. 1780 COWPER *Let.* 2 July, Whatever is short should be nervous, masculine, and compact. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 197 Mr Lockhart's own writing is generally so good, so clear, direct and nervous. 1896 F. HARRISON in *19th Cent* June 981 The nervous and learned works of his more glowing autumn.

b. So of speakers and writers.

1775 T. SHERIDAN *Art Reading* 140 The plain nervous orator will no longer gain attention. 1867 H. KINGSLEY *Silcote of S.* I. 225 Miss Brontë? A good and nervous tho' coarse describer of a narrow landscape.

† 4. Sinewy, tendinous. *Obs.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* D iv, It is a nerious or synewy substaunce. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 777 In the originall this Muscle is broade .. & Nerious. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 77 Some eate the flesh which is very nervouse. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 25/2 The Oak, being hard, close, and nervous, and of the smallest Pores. 1747-96 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* v. 81 Roast a piece of fillet of veal, cut off the skin and nervous parts.

† b. Resembling a sinew in texture; strong. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 3 The third it selfe that they make of their Flax. is..neruous also and strong. 1653 tr. *Sorel's Com. Hist. Francion* VII. 9 Which of all thy strings is the hardest to tune?..It is that which is the biggest and most nervous of all. 1762 FALCONER *To Dk. York* 225 To wake the lyre..And tune to war the nervous string.

† c Strung with sinews. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1718 ROWE tr. *Lucan* III. 689 From nervous Cross-Bows whistling Arrows fly.

† 5. *Bot.* Of leaves: Nerved, nervose. *Obs.*

1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* (1725) II. 52 Seven or more ribs.. going through the leaf with some transverse ones, making the leaf very nervous. 1776 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* 385 *Nervosum*, nervous, with Nerves extended from the Base to the Apex.

6. Full of nerves.

1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1741) 189 The dilaceration of those nervous parts created a most sharp and dolorous sensation. 1727 DE FOE *Eng. Tradesman* vi. (1841) I. 44 As they lessen his stock, so they wound him in the tenderest and most nervous part. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* IV. ix, The retina, or last nervous part of the eye. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. II. § 2 The retina, or the nervous coat of the eye.

7. Of or belonging to the nerves. *Nervous system*, the complex of nerves and nerve-centres.

1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 75 Whether there be a Nervous and Nutritious Juice? 1740 CHEYNE *Regimen* 168 Accidents that injure the arterial and nervous system. *Ibid.* 306 The extreme Tenuity of..nervous Fibre. 1830 R. KNOX *Beclard's Anat.* 226 A very ancient opinion, attributed to the pericranium the origin of all the nervous membranes. 1848 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* 56 The brain and spinal cord are termed the nervous centres. 1874 — *Ment. Phys.* (ed. 2) II. (1879) 53 Irritating the cut extremity of the nervous cord.

b. Affecting the nerves; characterized by a disordered state of the nerves.

1734 CHEYNE (*title*) On Nervous Diseases. 1768 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 4 Jan. (1827) III. 30 It is the most efficacious medicine in nervous disorders. 1813 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 22 Feb. 113/2 It was a disorder of what is called the nervous species. . A nervous consumption was apprehended 1869 CLARIDGE *Cold Water Cure* 195 A severe nervous fever ensued 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 415 In all nervous cases the determination of the dose is a matter of experiment.

c. Pertaining or relating to, occupied with, the nerves.

1804 *Gentl Mag* LXXIV. 1 219 You have an unequivocal proof of nervous sympathy 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. I. § 1 (1876) 15 Labour is..either muscular or nervous. 1877 M. FOSTER *Physiol.* III. I. 342 The foundation of modern nervous physiology.

Comb. 1858 *Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc.* VI. 291 The electrical nervous-muscular sensibility of man.

8. Of medicines: Acting upon the nerves or nervous system; curative of nervous disorders.

1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 76 Nervous Simples. may be extended to take in all those Parts of the Materia Medica by which the Nerves are affected. 1790 *Med. Comm.* II. 489, I ordered a cordial or nervous medicine to be taken. 1844 LADY G. FULLERTON *Ellen Middleton* II. xv. 169 She gave me a nervous draught.

9. Of persons: Suffering from disorder of the nerves; also, excitable, easily agitated, timid.

1740 CHEYNE *Regimen* Pref. 1 The..Consumptive, or Nervous Valetudinarian-low livers. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* Aug 406/1 The ladies were too nervous to venture further than the entrance of the cavern. 1783 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 24 Nov., A tender, irritable, and as it is not very properly called, a nervous constitution 1812 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* (1884) I. 39 A disposition naturally anxious and nervous. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xi. 126 He was at that moment so nervous that he had cut himself slightly through the trembling of his hand. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 296, I usually found the stock on both sides to be a highly 'nervous' one.

Comb. 1842 COMBE *Digestion* 303 An energetic or excitable temperament, such as the bilious or nervous-bilious. 1846 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) II. 35 Let us be calm and happy, rather than excitable and nervous-minded.

10. Of feelings or actions: Characterized or accompanied by agitation of the nerves.

1797 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* xxix, With all the eagerness of the most nervous irritability. 1844 LADY G. FULLERTON *Ellen Middleton* II. xi. 64 With a nervous attempt at a laugh. 1871 DIXON *Tower* III. i. 7 Nervous terror often makes men bold.

11. Agitating to the nerves; exciting.

1775 CRABBE *Inebriety* Wks. 1834 II. 300 The gentle fair on nervous tea relies. 1834 R. H. FROUDE *Rem.* (1838) I. 359 Really I never saw such a nervous sight. 1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. II. i. § 18 (1846) 337 It is a very nervous thing for an ignorant artist.

Nervously (nə·ɪvəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY^{2}.]

1. With strength or vigour; forcibly.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* II. 156 S. Augustine nervously takes from them that glorious wreath. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xlviii. 483 The Writer undertook to weigh and examine the Grounds and Reasons distinctly, .. which he doth nervously. 1756 W. DODD *Fasting* (ed. 2) 12 The true ground of fasting is very fully discovered and nervously expressed. 1800 *Naval Chron.* IV. 227 The authors..have been .. nervously concise. 1884 LAURIE *Comenius* (1887) 105 Let all things be taught from the foundation, briefly and nervously.

2. With weakness or agitation of the nerves; in a nervous or excited manner.

1838 LYTTON *Alice* I. iii, Evelyn spoke quickly and nervously, and with quivering lips. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xvii. 462 Cromwell..was waiting nervously at Greenwich for the result of the experiment 1876 HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 336 He paused a few moments nervously.

Nervousness (nə·ɪvəsnes). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being nervous.

1. Strength, vigour, force.

1727 BAILEY, vol. II, *Nervousness*, fulness of nerves [etc.]. 1756-82 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* II. ix. 106 If there had

been epithets joined with the other substantives, it would have weakened the nervousness of the sentence. 1795 SEWARD *Anecd.* II. 57 His Sermons have great energy of thinking, and a nervousness of language. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. v. § 94 Sometimes we find a spirit and nervousness of strength and sentiment worthy of his name. 1895 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 15 May, His artistic perception has gained..in strength and nervousness of grasp.

2. Weakness of nerves.

1798 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Yng. Philos.* I. 22 She was led away in a fit of extreme nervousness. 1813 *Examiner* 17 May 317/2 The present luxurious age is remarkable for it's nervousness. 1843 SIR C. SCUDAMORE *Med. Visit Gräfenberg* 55 So distressing a state of nervousness, that.. he became painfully confused. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* II. viii. 440 His faults sprang from extreme feebleness, inconstancy, and nervousness.

Nervule (nə̄·rvĭŭl). *Ent.* [a. F. *nervule*, or ad. L. *nervulus*, dim. of *nervus* NERVE.] A small nervure.

1889 *Athenæum* 12 Oct 491/1 A dense mass of scales crowded together on each side of the nervules. 1897 W. F. KIRBY in Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 725 Anterior wings with three bullæ— .. one on the recurrent nervule, and the third on the cross-nervule running upwards from the extremity of the internal nervule.

Ne·rvulet. [f. as prec. + -ET.] = NERVULE.

1826 KIRBY & SP *Entomol* xlvi. IV. 340 *Nervulet.* A little nervure diverging obliquely from the costal into the disk of the wing towards the apex.

Nervure (nə̄·rvĭŭr). [a. F. *nervure*, f. L. *nervus* NERVE: see -URE.]

1. *Ent.* One of the slender hollow tubes forming the framework of the wings of insects.

1816 KIRBY & SP *Entomol.* xxiii. (1818) II. 347 The nervures are a kind of hollow tube which take their origin in the trunk. 1846 DANA *Zoöph.* (1848) 155 The ridges of the surface constituting its nervures. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vii. 309 The wing is strengthened by radiating thickenings, or nervures, united by delicate transverse ridges.

2 *Bot.* A principal vein of a leaf.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc. 1848 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (ed 4) I. 263 In order to obviate the inconvenience of using the word nerve, the term nervure is now often substituted. 1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footn. Page Nat.* 49 What is called the nervure in tne membraneous or leafy species, is nothing more than the stalk itself.

Nervy (nə̄ rvi), *a.* [f. NERVE *sb.* + -Y 1.]

1. Vigorous, sinewy, full of strength.

1607 SHAKS *Cor.* II. i. 177 Death, that darke Spirit, in's nerue Arme doth lye 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xvi. 361 The musculous and nervy parts of the body. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 174 Between His nervy knees there lay a boar-spear keen. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxiii. 83 On a nervy neck he tossing that uneasy tawny mane.

transf. 1633 WILSON in *Donne's Poems* 399 Thy nimble Satyres too, and every straine (With nervy strength) that issued from thy brain.

2. Courageous, full of nerve.

1882 J. WALKER *Jaunt to Auld Reekie* 221 His prentice laddie, A nervy chiel. 1893 C KING *Foes in Amb.* 46 He was one of the nerviest men in the whole troop.

b. Cool, confident, impudent.

1897 FLANDRAU *Harvard Episodes* 89 'Well, I call it pretty nervy', grumbled Sears.

3. Jerky, sudden.

1884 CABLE *Dr. Sevier* xxviii, The nervy, unmusical waking cry of the mocking-bird 1885 — in *Century Mag.* Apr. 918/2 The movements were quick, short, nervy.

4. Requiring nerve.

1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXX. 481/2 It takes nerve, and lots of it, to play polo. It's the nerviest game played.

† Nes, variant of NAS, was not. *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 43 Elmesgeorn nes heo nefre. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 404 Neuer er nu nes ich ful pined. *a* 1300 *Thrush & Night.* 44 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 52 In the world nes non so crafti mon. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2215 Sore him greued his vene, As it no wonder nes.

† Nes, variant of NIS, is not. *Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) ix. 35 Men may noȝt make þe pitte..so depe þat it nes at þe ȝere end full agayne.

Nes, variant of NESE, nose.

Nesch(e, obs. forms of NESH.

Nescience (ne·ʃiĕns, nĭ·ʃiĕns). [ad. late L. *nescientia*, f. *nescient*: see next.] Absence or lack of knowledge, ignorance.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Pref., Wks. (1653) 19, I can yet adde many more needfull particulars, which the Author hath in his nescience omitted. 1653 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* I. viii. 92, I need not instance in the ignorance and involuntary nescience of men. 1715 A. A. SYKES *Innoc. Error* 26 If his salvation is not at stake by reason of his nescience. *a* 1761 HUGGINS in Boswell *Johnson* an. 1780, I will militate no longer against his nescience. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. iv, The miserable fraction of Science which united Mankind, in a wide Universe of Nescience, has acquired. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* (ed. 2) 160 These touching, and too sincere confessions of universal nescience.

b. An instance of this. *rare.*

a 1625 HOYS *Wks.* (1699) 306 According to these distinctions every nescience is not a sinne. 1652–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* App. (1682) 157 The knowledge of them so imperfect as comes near a Nescience.

c. Const. *of* a thing.

1637 JACKSON *Serm. Jer. xxvi.* 19 Wks. 1844 VI. 93 Not out of a nescience of this rule. 1691 E. TAYLOR *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* 107 A Nescience or Oblivion of Divine Tranquillity. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) III. 351 Brutes have an advantage over human kind..in their nescience of evils to come. 1896 FERRIER *Inst. Metaph.* 414 A nescience of that which it would contradict the nature of all intelligence to know. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* i. 6 There was in Adam a nescience of many things.

Nescient (ne·ʃiĕnt, nĭ·ʃiĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *nescient-em*, pres. pple. of *nescire* to be ignorant, f. *ne* not and *scire* to know.]

A. *adj.* Ignorant. Chiefly const. *of.*

1626 JACKSON *Creed* VIII. xii. 118 Infinite knowledge..can neither be ignorant or nescient of anything. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 198 Such a nature, as, is notwithstanding nescient of what it doth. *Ibid.* v. 899 A Blind and Nescient..Nature. 1881 PALGRAVE *Visions Eng.* 158 They 'neath their feet tread nescient pride and fear. 1884 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* xcv. 257 Only scientific of their..pasture, peacefully nescient of all beyond.

b. Agnostic; asserting man's necessary ignorance of the ultimate constitution of the universe.

1876 J. MARTINEAU *Ess. & Addr.* (1891) IV. 242 A modern *savant*, whether of the Nescient or the Omniscient school.

B. *sb.* An agnostic.

1872 W. G. WARD *Ess. Philos. Theism* (1884) I. 63 A far larger number, of whom Professor Huxley may be taken as representative, are 'nescients'. 1878 MORLEY *Diderot* II. 212 The most eager Nescient or Denier to be found in the ranks of the assailants of theology in our own day.

† Ne·scious, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *nescius* ignorant, f. *nescire*: see NESCIENT.] Ignorant.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 5 He begins with the dunces, those..inscious, nescious, conscious, wilful ignorants. 1683 J GADBURY in *Wharton's Wks.* Pref, So regardless and nescious are they of the very Principles that lead to a just Discovery of this..Knowledge.

Nescock: see *Nest-cock* NEST *sb.* 8.

Nese, *sb.* Now only *Sc.* Forms: *a.* 2–4 neose. *β.* 3–5 nese; 3, 6 nease, 4 neise, neyse, neies, 4–5 nes, 5 nees(e, nece; *Sc.* 5 neys, 6, 9 neis, 8 neese, 8–9 nis, 9 nizs, nis(e. [Early ME. *neose, nese*, perh. = MDu. and MLG. *nese* (hence Da. *næse*, Sw. *nasa*): the relationship to NASE and NOSE is obscure.] The nose.

a. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 127 Ure neose and ure muð and ure earan. *c* 1205 LAY. 22845 þa wifmen þa ȝe mazen ifinden.. kerueð of hir neose. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* ix. 34 Hire neose ys set as hit wel semeth. *a* 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 19/18 To ofte ichaue..With neose i-smullet.

β. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 23 His fet and his hondan and his muð and his nesa. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 3 [If the lion] man hunten here. Oder ðurg his nese smel Smake cat he negge. *a* 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *O. E. Hom.* I. 251 Eider cureð oder & fret of þe odres earen & te nease alswa. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2450 His nese went un-to þe erice. *c* 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 166 His nese & his ine he carfe at mis tuentoure. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxi. 139 Oute of his mouthe and his neese commeȝ fyre. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 152 As he kissid hym, he bate of his fadur nece. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xiii. 16 Sum with his fallow rownis him to pleis That wald for invy byt of his neis. 1580 HAY *Demandes* in *Cath. Tract.* (S. T. S.) 64 Of the wound ye mak ane neis of walx, thrawing it to quhat..absurditie ye list. 1590 BRUCE *Serm. Sacr.* P 8 It will ..conjoine thee with God, and make all thine actions to smell weill in his nease. 1718 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr.* III. xxi, [He] brak the brig o' 's neese. 1798 CRAWFORD *Poems* 86 (E. D. D.), The clout wi' whilk ane nightes his niz. *a* 1800 *Rob Roy* xii. in Child *Ballads* IV. 247 Ilka ane that did him wrang, He beat him on the neis. 1884 GRANT *Lays & Leg.* 44 Here her Tammie. Lies wi' broken niz an' neck.

† b. *Sc.* A ness or headland. *Obs. rare.*

1497 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 61 It was..ordanit that ij kelis one the toynis aventouris be brocht to the neyss. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. viii. 58 Than I ..Doun at the neis Rethe, by the costis law, A voyd tumb raisit.

c. *Comb.* **nese-bit** *Sc.* (see quot. 1808); **† nese-blood**, the plant milfoil or yarrow; **† nese-end**, the tip of the nose; **† nesolong** *adv.*, face downwards; **nese-wise** *a.*, *Sc.* clever, sagacious [cf. Da. *næsvis*, Sw. *nasvis*, impertinent].

a 1400 *Stockholm Med. MS.* 202 Millefoly or neseblod or ȝarwe. *c* 1400 *Sir Beues* (S.) 649 He leide him neslong [*v.r.* noselyng] to þe grounde. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 634 *Hic pueulus*, a neschende. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 253/1 A Nese ende, *pinula*. 1790 SHIRREFS *Poems* 138 Ye're a' nis-wise; but, eie ye sleep..Ye'll maybe see [etc.]. 1808 JAMIESON, *Nisbit*, the iron that passes across the nose of a horse, and joins the branks together.

Hence **† Nese** *v.* *trans.*, to scent, smell. *Obs.*—1

1637 B. JONSON *Sad Shepherd* II. i, Allbe he know her, As doth the vauting hart his venting hind, Hee nere fra' hence sall neis her i' the wind To his first liking.

Nese, obs. form of NEEZE *v.*; NIECE.

† Nesebek. *Obs. rare.* Also 4 nyse-. [Of obscure origin.] The name of a dish in mediæval cookery.

c 1390 *Form of Cury* (1780) 77 Nysebek. Take þe bridde part of sowre Dokks and flour þerto and bete it together [etc.]. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* I. 45 Nese Bekys. Take Fygys & grynd hem wel [etc.].

Nesesary, obs. form of NECESSARY.

† Nesethirl. *Obs.* Forms: 3 neose-þurle, neosturle; 4 nesethirle, 5 -thyrl(e, -tyrlle, nesthyrylle, 6 *Sc.* neis-, ney(i)sthyrl; 4 nees-, 5 nes(e)-, neasethrill, nesthryll. [ME., f. *neose*, NESE + *þürl*, THIRL: cf. OE. *næsþyrel* and *nosþyrel* NOSTRIL.] A nostril.

c 1250 *Death* 235 in *O. E. Misc.* 182 Of his neose þurles [*v. r.* neosturles] cumeð þe rede leie. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxiii. 14 Nesethirles þai hafe & þai sall noght smell. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Sam.* xxii. 9 Smook stiede vp fro the neesthrillis of hym. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 51 Þis angell.. stoppyd his nease-thrillis. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. v. 201 At thair neis thyrlis the fyir fast swermand out.

Nesewort, variant of NEEZEWORT *Obs.*

Nesh (neʃ), *a.* (and *adv.*) Now *dial.* Forms: *a.* 1 hnesce, (hnysce, hnisce; nesc, nessc), 2 nexce, neche, 3–5 nesche, nessche, 4 ness(se)e, 4–5 nesschc, 5–6 neshe; 4–5 nesch, ness(h, 5– nesh. *β.* 3 neys(se, 4–5 neische, -sshe, neysshe, (5 -ssche, neyshe), 4 neisch, -ssh, 5 neysch(e, naysch(e, 9 *dial.* naish. *γ.* 5 nassh(e, 6 *Sc.* nasche, 7, 9 nash, 8 gnash. [OE. *hnesce*, = Du. (16th c.) *nesch*, *nisch* soft (of eggs), damp, sodden, foolish, Goth. *knasqus* soft, tender; the ultimate etym. is unknown.]

1. Soft in texture or consistency; yielding easily to pressure or force; in later use esp. tender, succulent, juicy.

a. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxiii. § 5 þæt hnesce & flowende wæter. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xi. 8 Mið hnescum [*Rushw.* nescum] gerelum gescriped. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 96 Deos wyrt..bið hnesceum leafum. *Ibid.* III. 134 Syle hym etan hnesce wæere. *c* 1200 ORMIN 995 Smeredd wel wiþþ eleæw & makedd fatt & nesshe. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 134 Nest is herd..wiðuten, & wiðinnen nesche & softe. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 75/141 þe staf wende into þe marbreston, ase it were in nesche sonde. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conse.* 614 Mar filthe es nane, hard ne neshe, þan es þat comes fra a mans fleshe. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 73 Eyren..neshe to be suppyd. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 986 Lett hym go to bed, but looke it be soote & nesche. 1546 PHAER *Bk. Childr.* (1553) R v, The sinues of a child be verye neshe and tender. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 529 Bake it hard, and apply it till it wax nesh. 1788 CROWE *Lewesdon Hill* 30 The darker fir, light ash, and the nesh tops Of the young hazel. 1802 FOSBROOKE *Econ. Monastic Life* I. vii, Their feathery leaves where nesh Acacias spread. *a* 1834 R. SURTEES in G. Taylor *Mem.* (Surtees) 301 The nesh hazles, bending in the blast. 1844 W. BARNES *Poems Rur. Life* Gloss. s.v., This meat is nesh. 1883– in various dialects (chiefly of grass or meat, but also of coal, steel, etc.).

Comb. 1864 W. BARNES in *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 477 The nesh-bladed grass, By the young apple-trees.

β. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 217 The blod ran of his fleys, þat tendre was, and swiȝe neys. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 429 Harde þinges beeþ bettre wiþstonde wiþ nesche [*v.r.* naysche] þinges þan with hard. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 195 Fyr. Makith hard thyng neisshe and Neisshe thyng hard. 1893 [see γ].

Comb. 1460 70 *Bk Quintessence* II. 23 Fleisch of a cok, neysch soden and sotilly bray ed.

γ. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* XIX. liii. 894 Certen moysture cometh at endes of certeyne wode.., as Colophonia and Nassh pitche. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 148 The coal of the upper wallings being generally nasher; i.e. softer and more friable. *a* 1788 LISLE *Husbandry* (1757) 250 The first spring-grass, which was luscious and gnash. 1893 *Wilts Gloss., Nash, Naish*, tender and juicy: applied to lettuce.

† b. *transf.* Not harsh or violent. *Obs. rare.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 192 ȝe muwen more dreden þe nesche dole þene þe herde of þeos fondunges. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 231 A nesh brekynge and Plesaunte voice tokenyth a..wel y-manerit man. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 6063 That in Armys me shall teche Thought my stroke be hard or nasshe.

c. Damp, moist, wet. *rare.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 333 þe lond is nesche, reyny, and wyndy. 1573 TWYNE *Æneid* x. Ee j b, Whan by nighttime nesh som blasing star All bloodied sanguine shewes.

2 a. Slack, negligent; lacking in energy or diligence.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED tr *Gregory's Past. C.* lx. 453 Swa he ðone hnescan ðafettere on receleste ne gebrenge. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 272 Hwon Recabes sunen..ivinded so unwaker & so nesche ȝeteward. *c* 1290 *Beket* 1589 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 152 For þat þe bischopus bifore me weren to nesche..þe studefastore i mot beo. 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xviii. 9 Who is nesshe [*v.r.* neisch] and dissolut in his werk. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s.v., 'Er's a nesh piece, 'er dunna do above 'afe a day's work.

b. Timid; wanting in courage; faint-hearted.

1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* li. 46 Lest par auenture waxe nesshe [*v.r.* neische] ȝoure herte, and ȝee drede the heering. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 139 Doghty men and hardy hit makyth lyke women, neshe and feynte. *Ibid.* 226 Tho ..bene nesse of corage an lyke to women. 1841 HAMILTON *Nugæ Lit.* 354 *Nesh* is applied to a cowardly, undecided person.

† 3. a. Tender, mild, gentle, kind; inclined to pity, mercy, or other tender feelings. *Obs.*

c 897 K. ÆLFRED tr. *Gregory's Past. C.* xvii. 126 Sie ðær eac lufu, næs ðeah to hnesce. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 99 Drihten næfre ne forsyhþ þa eaþmodan heortan ne þa hnescestan. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 159 Hit melt of þe neche horte swa deð þe snaw to-ȝeines þe sunne. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 334 ȝif bu.. holdest God to nesche uorto awreken sunne. 1340 *Ayenb.* 153 Riȝtuolnesse is, þet me deþ be dome riȝtuol and trewe, ne to nesssse ne to hard. 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xv. 1 A neasshe answere brekith wrathe; an hard woord rereth woodnesse. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XIII. xx. 641 Neuer woldest thow be maade neysshe nor by water nor by fyre. *c* 1530 *Crt. of Love* 1092 It semeth for love his harte is tender nessh.

† b. Easily yielding to temptation; inclined to lust or wantonness. *Obs.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 220 Hnesce on mode to flæsclicum lustum. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1387 Wymmon is of neysse [*v.r.* nesche] fleysse, & fleysses lustes is strong to queysse. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8986 Man for to fall in filth o fless, Thoru forme kind þat es sa nesse. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* vi. 10 Nether auouters, neither neische, neither lecchours of men.

4. Tender, delicate, weak; unable to endure fatigue or exposure; susceptible to cold.

The most prevalent sense in mod. dialect use.

a. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xxxiii. 13 Ic hæbbe hnesce litlingas ..mid me. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 32 Oure hap was

hard, our wytt was nesche. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1580) 37 We are all so weake of witte..and our bodie so neshe, that it looketh euer to be cherished. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 54 This pampering of our bodies makes them weker, tenderer and nesher, than otherwyse they would be. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 294 If the Horse be nesh and tender, and so wax lean without any apparent grief. 1639 T. de Gray *Expert Farrier* 59 These..are naturally slow, dull, heavy, and nesh or wash of their flesh. 1789 Marshall *Rur. Econ Glouc.* I. 330 *Nesh*; the common term, for tender or washy, as spoken of a cow or horse. 1839–52 Bailey *Festus* 334 He..let All rigour do its worst, which only served To harden him, though nothing nesh at first. 1887 Hall Caine *Deemster* vi, Their own little room..,where no fire burned lest they should grow 'nesh'.

γ. 1665–6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 318 If he be (as the Phrase is among Horse-masters) a Nash or Wash-Horse. 1674 Ray *N. C. Words* 34 *Nash*: Washy, tender, weak, puling. 1825 Brockett *N. C. Gloss.* 1860 Geo. Eliot *Mill on Fl.* iv, They're nash things, them lop-eared rabbits.

b. Dainty, fastidious, squeamish.

1833– in various dialects (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*). 1848 A. B. Evans *Leicestersh. Words, Naish*, or *Nash*,..is also used for dainty. 'A naish feeder' is said of a horse.

† 5. *absol.* (usually in conjunction with *hard.*) a That which is soft; soft ground; also *pl.* of persons (quot. *c* 1330). *Obs.*

a 1000 in Thorpe *Laws* II. 204 Æghwæt hnesces oððe heardes, wætes oððe driges. *a* 1000 *Sal & Sat.* 286 (Gr.) Him on hand gæð heardes & hnesces. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 8166 (Kolbing), He hadde wonder of his prouesse, þat so leyd doun hard & nesse. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1413 Hongyr and calde it semed him aylde, Als he [had] gane thurgh harde and nesche. 1460–70 in C. Innes *Sketches Early Sc. Hist.* (1861) 506 Ascendand up..betwix the hard & the naysch ewyn sowth owr to the burn. 1584 *Reg. Mag. Sig.* 23 Dec., Kuipand betuix the nasche and the hard north and northeist.

† b. Mild or gentle treatment. *Obs.*

c 1200 Ormin 3734 Mann mihhte himm fon & pinenn Wiþþ hat & kald, wiþp nesshe & harrd. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 352 þe deade nis nan more .of herd þen of nesche, vor he ne iueleð nouðer. 13 . *K. E. Allit. P.* A 606 Qu þer-so-euer he dele nesch oþer harde. *c* 1375 *St. Pains of Hell* 166 in *O. E. Misc.* 227 þei soffred harde and noþing nessche. 1417 in Rymer *Fœd ra* (1709) IX 435/1 Thys two, my Lordys wylle abyde harde and nesche all weyes.

† c. *In nesh and hard*, etc., under all or any circumstances. *Obs.*

c 1200 Ormin 14828 To wurrþenn herrsumm till þin Godd Inn hard, i nesshe, & æfre. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 2561 (Kolbing), In Nesse, in hard.., In al stedes þou him avowe. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 284 Lihtere is to fle the flint Than gete of him in hard or neisshe Only the value of a reysshe.

† d. So *For nesh or hard*, etc. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 228 A letter þis fole tok, bad him for nessh or hard þeron suld no man lake. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 17454 Holde we to-gedur for hard or nesche. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 33 Feyre hony do into hit. Too fyngurs thyke for harde or nesshe. *a* 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 1573 No knight for nesche ne hard,..Ne geteþ her non ostell.

† d. *adv.* Softly, gently, tenderly. *Obs. rare.*

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 8964 þis gode mold..wess þe meseles vet .& wipede is nesace afterward. 13 . *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 732 Hit had of thre notices keping;..The child was keped tendre an nessche.

Nesh (neʃ), *v.* Now *dial.* Forms: 1 hnescian, hnexian, 3–5 neschen, (5 -yn, 4 neischen, naisschen), nesshen, (4 nhessen, ness-, neyss-), 9 *dial.* nesh, naish. [OE. *hnescian*, f. *hnesce* Nesh *a.* Cf. mod. Flem. *neschen* to wet.]

† 1. *intr.* To become soft. *Obs.*

c 897 K. Ælfred tr. *Gregory's Past. C.* xxxvii. 271 Se hearda stan..hnescaþ ongean ðæt liðe blod. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 202 Hnescaþ se swite sone & geberstep innan. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 331/286 Huy nescheden ase doth wex azein þe fuyre. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. clxvi. (Bodl. MS.), Thyse treen brenneþ nouht in fire noþer naisscheþ in water. *a* 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thoroton MS.* (1867) 31 Now es na herte sa herde þat it na moghte nesche.

† 2. *trans.* To make soft. *Obs.*

c 1000 Ælfric *Gram.* (Z) 191 *Mollio*, ic hnexige. *a* 1100 *Eadwine's Canterb. Ps.* liv 22 Hy hnescodon spreca þre ofer ele. *c* 1200 Ormin 1549 þu brekesst wel þin corn & grindesst itt & nesshest. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* liv. 22 Nesched als oyle his saghs bene. 1340 *Ayenb* 94 God þe uader, huanne he nhesseþ þe herte and makeþ zuete and tretable. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 68 Iys and leed..ben neischid azein by hoot. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 190 Loue of women..nesshyth a manes herte. 1471 Ripley *Comp. Alch.* in Ashm. (1652) 113 Nesh not your Wombe by drinking ymmoderatly.

3. *dial.* with *it.* To turn faint-hearted; to draw back; to 'funk' it.

1881– in dialect glossaries, etc. (Yks., Ches., Derby, Staff., Leic.).

Hence **Ne'shing** *vbl. sb.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xix. clxvii. (1495) 907 The vertue of nesshynge nourysshetb by heete and by moysture.

† **Ne'shhead.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Nesh *a.* + -head. Cf. Du. and Flem. *neschheid.*] Softness.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 238 In valeys [are] moysture..softhed & neschhed. 1460–70 *Bk. Quintessence* 7 Þanne mars schal take algate þe neischede and þe softnes of saturne.

Ne'shly, *adv.* Now *dial.* [f. Nesh *a.* + -ly 2.] Softly, gently.

c 897 K. Ælfred tr. *Gregory's Past. C.* xxi. 159 He his hieremonna yfelu to hneselice forberan ne sceal. *Ibid.* xliii. 313 Þonne he his wambe sua hneselice oleccð. *c* 1400 *Chron. R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 8964 (MS. B), Þys gode Mold..wess þe mysseles vet..And wypede ys nesselyche. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 242 Noght vpon harde erthe ne Pament, but vpon erthe neshly yestr[r]awet or russhet. 1875 *Whitby Gloss., Neshly*, noiselessly.

Ne'shness. [f. Nesh *a.* + -ness.] Softness, weakness; † lack of courage.

c 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past. C.* xxi. 159 Dære tidernesse & dære hnesnesse ures flæsces we beoð underðiedde. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xi. 8 Done monno mið hnesnissum geweded [L. *hominem mollibus vestitum*]. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 324 Wið innodes astyrunge, genim þyses wæstmes hnesnysse innewearde. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 287 Som men seide þat þat myshap fel for neschenesse of Englisch men. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 29 þe senewe haþ .ij. oþere defautis: neschenesse and listnesse. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) x vi. 380/1 The lacke .. by his softenesse & nesshenesse softeth & feynteth all strokes that cometh there ayenst. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* 7 b, To be borne a woman declares weakenes of spirite, neshenes of body, and fikilnesse of mynde. 1587 Mascall *Govt. Cattle, Sheepe* (1627) 225 When any Sheep by running o it or neashnes of his dung, doe ray and defile his taile. 1610 Markham *Masterp.* i. ii. 106 There is also another consumption, which proceedeth from neshnesse, tendernesse, freenesse of spirit. 1874 Hardy *Far f. Mad. Crowd* xii, I should be inclined to think it was from general neshness of constitution.

Nesing, obs. form of Neizing.

Ness (nes), *sb.* Forms: 1 næs(*n*-), ness-, 5 nasse, naisse, (4) 6 7 nasse, (6 nes, nesch), 6– ness. [OE. *næs* (*nes*) masc. = ON. *nes* (Sw. *nas*, Da. *næs*) neut., LG. *nesse* fem., related to OE. *nasu* nose Nase: cf. Nese *sb.* 2. In ME. app. retained only in place-names, from which the later use is probably derived. The normal representative of the OE. form would be *nass* (cf. *glass*, *græs* grass); *ness* may be due either to the unstressed position in place-names, to dialect variation, or to Scand. influence.] A promontory, headland, or cape.

Beowulf 1912 Hie Geata clifu ongitan meahton, cuþe næssas. *Ibid.* 2805 Se scel..heah hlifian on Hrones næsse. 956 in Birch *Cartul. Saxon.* III. 149 Of þam wylle be gein ere on scearpannesse. *a* 1000 *Andreas* 1710 (Gr.) Hie ða gebrohton at brimes næsse..wigan unslawne. [*c* 1050 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. C) an. 1049 Þa oðre foro ron on East Seaxon to Eadolfes næsse. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2805 Ilk del in-tyl Katenesse Held Brenne of Belyn, more ne lesse.] 14 *Sailing Directions* (Hakl. Soc.) 12 Yif ye go oute of Orwell waynys to the Naisse ye must go southwest fro the Nasse to the merkis of the spetis. 1491 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 441/2 Within the Nasse and Haven of Orford.

1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* I. 38 All fra ane nes lyis far within the se. 1538 Leland *Itin.* (1769) VII. 143 Running ynto a Poynt yt standeth as an Arme, a Foreland, or a Nesse. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* viii. (1592) 108 That great Nesse which conteyneth both Brasilie and Perow. 1618 Bolton *Florus* (1636) 314 The points or nesses of the Ambracian Bay. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 68 When we first make a Ness at Land too, it seems more a Ness than when we are less off at Sea. 1851 Woodward *Mollusca* I. iii. 13 The myriads of small shells which the sea heaps up in every sheltered 'ness'. 1868 Morris *Earthly Par.* (1870) I. Prol 55 We stood Somewhat off shore to fetch about a ness. 1896 Kipling *Seven Seas, Coast-wise Lights* ii, From reef and rock and skerry—over headland, ness, and voe.

Hence † **Ness** *v. intr.*, to form a ness. *Obs.*—1

1538 Leland *Itin.* (1769) VII. 143 The Marsch Land beginneth to nesse and arme yn to the Se.

-ness, *suffix*, representing OE. *-nes(s)*, *-nis(s)*, *-nys(s)*, fem. (inflected, and later also in nom., *-nesse*, etc.) = OFris. *-nesse*, *-nisse*, OS. *-nesse*, *-nessi*, *-nissi*, *-nussi* (also *-nissea*, *-nussea*; MDu. *-nesse*, *-nisse*, Du. *-nis*), OHG. *-nessi*, *-nassi*, *-nissi* (also *-nissa*; MHG. *-nisse*, G. *-niss*), Goth. *-nassus*; the *-n* is originally part of the stem, the real suffix being *-assus*, formed from weak verbs in *-atjan*. The variations in the vowel of the West Germanic forms have not been satisfactorily explained.

In middle and early modern English the initial of the suffix is occasionally omitted when preceded by another *n*, as in *brownesse* brownness, *cleanesse* cleanness, *keenesse* keenness, *meanesse* meanness, etc. (cf. note to Finesse).

2. In OE. *-nes* is the suffix most usually attached to adjectives and past participles to form substantives expressing a state or condition, as *biternes*, *deorcnes*, *heardnes*, *dbolcennes*, *forbryccednes*, etc. A large number of these survive in middle and modern English, and new formations of the same type have been continually made in all periods of the language, it being possible to add the suffix to any adjective or participle, whatever its form or origin may be. Formations from compound adjectives are also common, as *selfconceitedness*, *kindheartedness*, *square-toedness*, *watertightness*, *tonguetiedness*, etc.; and even from adjectival phrases, such as *used-upness*, *get-atableness*, *up-to-dateness*, *à-la-modeness*, *little-boyishness*; few of the latter, however, are in established or serious use, and most of them are of recent introduction. This is also the case with formations on pronouns, adverbs, etc., as *I ness*, *me-ness*, *whatness*; *whyness*, *withoutness*, *nowness*, *everydayness*, etc. The following are examples of some of the more exceptional uses of the suffix by writers of the 19th century.

1804 Coleridge in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 414 The exclusive Sir-Thomas-Brown-ness of all the fancies. 1853 Geo. Eliot in Cross *Life* (1885) I. 319 Dislike-to-getting up-in-the-morningness. 1859 Sala *Gas-light & D.* iv. 43 An irreproachable state of clean-shirtedness, navy blue-broadclothedness and chimney-pot-hattedness. 1891 Bax *Outlooks New Standp.* iii. 199 All nowness is the form of I-ness. *Ibid.* 201 The *in-itself-ness* which Kant saw behind the sense-impression. 1893 Morris & Bax *Socialism* iii. 58 The this-worldliness.. of barbarian society.

b. Used absolutely in *pl.*

1775 S. J. Pratt *Liberal Opin.* lxxxv. (1783) III. 135 The shrewdness, acuteness,..and all other nesses that promised the man of wealth. 1888 Lowell in *Century Mag.* Feb. 515/2 Cheerfulness, kindliness, cleverness and contentedness, and all the other good nesses.

3. Uses of the suffix somewhat varying from those mentioned above occur in a few words, such as Forceness, Milkness, Wilderness, Witness.

Nessche, nesshe, obs. ff. Nesh *a.* and *v.*

Nesse, obs. form of Nese, Nesh *a.*, Ness.

Nessesa'ry, obs. form of Necessary.

† **Nesset, -itt,** ? corrupt forms of Nest *sb.* 2 c.

1514–5 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 488 Item to Thorpe about the nessetes pictures and Armes.. Item to John Symes .for 3 tunn of Freestone vsed about the Nessitts.

Nessle cock, obs. variant of Nestle-cock.

Nesslerize (ne'slérəiz), *v. Chem.* [f. the name *Nessler* + -ize.] *intr.* To employ Nessler's reagent as a test for ammonia in water. Hence **Nesslerization** (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

1881 *Nature* XXIII. 403 Converted into ammonia, which is estimated by nesslerising.

Nest (nest), *sb.* Also 1 nestþ, nestð, 2 nyst, 3–5 neste, 4, 6 neeste, 6–7 neast. [OE. *nest* neut. = MDu. (and Du.), OHG. (and G.) *nest* (hence obs. Da. *nest*, MSw. *naste*, *nesta*), related to OIr. *net* (mod. *nead*; W. *nyth*), L. *nīdus*, Skr. *nīḍá-* :—*nizdo-*, f. the roots *ni-* down (see Nether) and *sed-* to sit.]

1. The structure made, or the place selected, by a bird, in which to lay and incubate its eggs, and which serves as a shelter for its unfledged young. (Cf. Bird's nest 1.)

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. viii. 20 Foxas holas habbas & flegende heofnes nestas *vel* nesto. *a* 1000 *Phœnix* 215 Þonne on swole byrned þurh fyres feng fuglel mid neste. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 801 In hole of ston þe [*sc.* the dove] makeð hire nest. 1297 R. Glouc. (*Chron.* (Rolls) 3670 In ech roche þer is In tyme of þere an erines nest, þat hit bredeþ inne. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10202 In þo roches foules reste, & erines brede, & make þer neste. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xi. 336 Briddes I bihelde that in buskes made nestes. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 506 Þen come þar-in a litell bird, And þar it nestild in a noke as it a nest were. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* I. xiii, The egle and his yonge were in theyr nest. 1508 Dunbar *Gold. Targe* 6 Glading the mery foulis in thair nest. 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, iii. ii. 191 Who finds the Partridge in the Puttocks Nest, But may imagine how the Bird was dead? 1678 Vaughan *Thalia Rediv.*, *Bee*, Birds, from the shades of night releast Look round about, then quit the neast. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* iv. 744 The Mother Nightingale, Whose Nest some prying Churl had found. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 244 On these .are sometimes found, not only earth, but nests with birds eggs. 1822 Byron *Heaven & Earth* I. ii, He hovers nightly, Like a dove round and round its pillaged nest. 1879 Beerbohm *Patagonia* iv. 53, I found the nest to be of the roughest description, being simply a hole scooped in the ground.

b. In proverbial phrases. (Cf. Feather *v.* 5.)

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 100 Dahet habbe that ilke best That fuleth his owe nest. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 83 þan fond he nest & no neiȝ, for nouȝt nas þer leued. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 610 Tho fond he sherreue nyst, but none eye. *c* 1440 Capgrave *Life St. Kath.* v. 1591 It is neyther wurshipful ne honest On-to mankeende to foule soo his nest. 1509 Barclay *Ship of Folys* (1570) 65 It is a lewde birde that fileth his own neste. 1599 Breton *Praise Vertuous Ladies* (Grosart) 57 2 The proverbe sayes, 'That it is an evill birde, will file its owne nest'. 1624 Br. Hall *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 7 Were it not for..profaneness, these men would be doll, and (as we say) dead on the nest. 1676 *North's Plutarch, Addit. Lives* 77 By this means the Spaniards found nothing in the Nest. 1823 [see File *v.*² 1 b].

c. A place or structure used by animals or insects as an abode or lair, or in which their eggs, spawn, or young are deposited.

c 1386 Chaucer *Prioress' T.* 107 The serpent Sathanas, That hath in Jewes hert his waspis nest. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6504 It is but foly to entremete, To seke in houndes nest fat-mete. 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, iii. ii. 86 Fore-warning winde Did seeme to say, seeke not a Scorpions Nest. 1611 — *Wint. T.* iv. iv. 814 Hee has a Sonne: who shall be..set on the head of a Waspes Nest. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* iii. 667 A Snake..Leaving his Nest, and his imperfect Young. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* ii. i. 303 The Does [of rabbits] prevent them by stopping or covering their Stocks or Nests with Earth or Gravel. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist* (1776) IV. 77 They [dormice] inhabit woods or very thick hedges, forming their nests in the hollow of some tree. 1818 Kirby & Spence *Entomol.* xvi. II. 60 Which sent most of the ants in a flight to the nest. 1835 Kirby *Hab. & Inst. Animals* II. xxi. 384 Fishes..sometimes..prepare regular nests for their young. 1899 *19th Cent.* Sept. 400 Spring floods..wash out the nests [of salmon] by wholesale.

d. A malformation on a tree, so called from its outward resemblance to a bird's nest.

1887 W. Phillips *Brit. Discomycetes* 404 Producing 'nests', or 'witches' besoms', on birch.

2. A place in which a person (or personified thing) finds rest or has residence; a lodging, shelter, home, bed, etc., esp. of a secluded or comfortable nature; a snug retreat.

a 1000 *Phœnix* 553 [from *Job* xxix. 18] Ic in minum neste neobed ceose, hæle hrawerig. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 134 /eos [ancren] in swuche neste muwen habben herde reste. *Ibid.* 136 Widine þine heorte, þet is Godes nest. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 22556 (Fairf.) Lorde quere salle we þan rest, quen we mai naure-quere finde a nest. 1382 WYCLIF *Hab* ii. 9 Woo to hym that gadrith euyl coueitise to his hous, that his nest be in heeȝ. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* clxxiii, That place that thou cam fro, Quhich is thy first and verray proper nest. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 45 Husbande, I would we were in our nest. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. v. 32 A little cottage, like some poore man's nest. 1726 *Penn's Wks.* I. *Life* 194 How to raise to your selues a great Name and Estate to exalt your Nests. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 227, I called the low roofed lodge the Peasant's Nest. 1822 SHELLEY *To Jane, Recollection* 11 The lightest wind was in its nest, The tempest in its home. 1855 *Times* 30 Aug., In one of the third-floor rooms of my hotel,..a nest of unspotted tidiness.

b. A place in which a thing is lodged or deposited.

1589 COOPER *Admon.* 22 The excessive buildings and needelesse nestes of mens treasures. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. x. § 5 To obserue, what cauities, nestes and receptacles the humors doe finde in the parts. 1697 EVELYN *Numism.* vii 251 Taking them [medals] out of their respective Nests and Localities. 1842 L. HUNT *Palfrey* iv. 15 Their drowsy noses droop'd alway To meet the beard's attractive nest.

† **c.** A niche. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

Prob. a mistranslation of F. *niche*, after the vb. *nicher* to nest. See also NESSET.

1640-1 *Wood's Life* (O.H.S.) IV. 57 To Mr. Jackson for makeing the nest of the king's picture in the Libraire, 6 *li.*

3. A place in which persons of a certain class (*esp.* thieves, robbers, or pirates) have their usual residence or resort.

c 1336 CHAUCER *Sompn. Prol.* 27 Lat the frere see Wher is the nest of freres in this place! 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxii. 43 Your burgh of beggeris is ane nest. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 741 The king of Englande woulde not haue suffered the French kyng to haue buylded such a couert nest so nere his towne of Calice. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 272 He had razed Hen. Ovington's Castle, and Mac Hughes Iland, which both had been neasts and starting holes for theeves. 1648 GAGE *West Ind* 159 That Church of Rome is a wide and spatious nest. 1747 COOKE in Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. iv. lvi. 260 This is said to have been formerly a nest of robbers. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* x. I. 285 The western and mountainous part of Cilicia, formerly the nest of those daring pyrates. 1842 BORROW *Bible in Sp.* xxiv. Were the friars still in their nest above there. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1875) III. xii. 125 The hill-fortress became a mere nest of robbers.

b. A place or quarter in which some state of things, quality, etc (esp. of a bad kind), is fostered or is prevalent; a haunt *of* crime, vice, etc.

1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 60 Gold, which is..The neast of strife, and nourice of debate. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 151, I heare some noyse Lady, come from that nest Of death, contagion, and vnnaturall sleepe. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 35 Scarce one in a long time gastred out of his neast of forme or profanenesse. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 130 Damascus, he had heard, was now the worst nest of this hateful delusion. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Way Navy* 75 The ship is a very nest of rumours.

4. A number of birds, insects, or other animals, occupying the same nest or habitation; a brood, swarm, colony.

c 1470 *Hors, Shepe & G.* (Caxton 1479, Roxb. repr.) 29 An erthe of foxes; a neste of rabettis. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 54 There is a nest of chickens. 1589 *Pasquil's Ret.* D iv, They swell at him with enuie like a nest of foule Toades. 1642 C. VERNON *Consid. Exch.* 88 Men will be wary how they..provoke a nest of waspes. 1727 & POPE *Let. to Swift* 23 Mar., How much that nest of Hornets are my regard, will easily appear to you. 1760 STILES in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 42 The undulating motion of a nest of caterpillars, when climbing the trunk of some vegetable. 1818 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entomol.* xvi. II. 62 A nest of ants.. discovered a closet in which conserves were kept. 1882 CABLE *Mme. Delphine* ii. 6 Like a nest of yellow kittens.

b. A number or collection of people, esp. of the same class or frequenting a common resort.

1589? LYLY *Pappe w. Hatchet* C ij, It was one of your neast, that writ this for a loue letter. 1652 CRASHAW *Carmen Deo* Wks. (1904) 275 Asham'd that our world, now, can show Nests of new Seraphims here below. 1695 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 531 This week a whole nest of clippers were discovered by one Smith in hopes to gett a pardon. 1721 AMHERST *Terræ fil.* No 20 (1726) 101 Should I call the whole university of Oxford a nest of fools. 1778 GEO. III in T. Hutchinson *Diary* II. 217 They [the Americans] are a sad nest. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* II. i. 94 A little nest of Covenanting refugee clergy.

5. An accumulation or collection of similar objects; also *fig.* of immaterial things.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. v. 373 People found out a nest of miracles in her education. 1666 G. ALSOP *Mary Land* (1863) 107 A most horrid neast of condemned Evils. 1703 *Let.* in *Pepys' Diary* (1893) I. p. l, There was found in his left kidney a nest of no less than seven stones. 1845 TALFOURD *Vac. Rambles* I. 135 A small nest of low bushes. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xv. 161 Making..for a nest of broken hummocks. 1874 DEUTSCH *Rem.* 192 Perfect nests of arguments..stolen from the mediæval successors of those same Rabbis.

b A number of buildings, or of narrow streets, lying in close proximity to one another.

1796 COMBE *Boydell's Thames* II. 165 Durham House was become a nest of wharfs and warehouses. 1862 T. A. TROLLOPE *La Beata* II. xvi. 157 They entered the nest of little quiet streets. 1875 HELPS *Soc. Press.* ii. 16 A little London boy, born and bred in some hideous nest of alleys.

6. A set or series of similar objects, *esp.* of such as are contained in the same receptacle, or are so made that each smaller one is enclosed in, or fits into, that which is next in size to it.

Nest of goblets was common in the 16th c., and *nest of drawers* in the first half of the 18th.

1524 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 190 My nest of my goblettes. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 Item for euery nest of compters, xviii. s. 1583 *Rates of Customs* C iv b, Hampers the nest containing three iij*s.* iiij*d.* 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* iv. i, Hee has got on his whole nest of night-caps. 1658 OSBORN *Adv. Son* Wks. (1673) 231 They are all contained within the compass of a just proportion (like a nest of boxes). 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 335 Turned one within another, like a nest of Crucibles or Boxes. 1704 *Lond Gaz.* No. 4060/5 One Nest of Drawers. 1785 R. CUMBERLAND *Observer* No. 50 P 2 He has now gone pretty nearly through my whole nest of shelves. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* II. 22 The public is like a nest of patent coffins.., one within another. 1849 ALB. SMITH *Pottleton Legacy* (1854) 37 There are nests of flower pots, rakes, water-pots. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* v. § 184 (1870) 148 Here is a nest of watch glasses.

b. A connected series of cogwheels or pulleys.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1521/2.

7. a. *Min.* An isolated deposit of a mineral or metal occurring in the midst of other formations.

1725 T. THOMAS in *Portland Papers* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) VI. 120 Near his house has been discovered..a considerable silver mine, or, as they call it, a nest of silver. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 188 Generally found in nests or veins of rocks. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 371 The secondary rocks..contain nests and small veins of..iron and copper pyrites. 1875 DAWSON *Dawn Life* ii. 13 Strata often diversified with veins and nests of crystalline minerals.

b. *Path.* A group of epithelial cells.

1871 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* 177 These masses are the 'concentric globes', or 'epithelial nests', which are so characteristic of epithelioma. 1884 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 413 The microscopic characters of lupus are..infiltration of the integument with small cells arranged in 'nests' [etc.]

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *nest-door*, *-hole*, *-part*, *-place*, *-plumage*, *-room*, *-tree*; *nest-builder*, *-maker*, *-robber*, *-wright*; *nest-building*, *-composing*, *-keeping*, *-making*, *-taking*; *nest-deserted*; † **nest-cock**, **-cockle**, **-frame** (see quots.); † **nest-gut** (?); **nest-spring**, **-sugar** (see quots.).

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 100/2 Nearly all the sun-fishes are *nest-builders. 1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIII. 380/2 This is the home of the *nest-building tree ants. 1895 *Daily News* 19 Dec. 2/3 A lesson from the magpie on the art of nest-building. 1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 4), *Nescock* or *Nestcock*, one that never was from home, a Fondling or Wanton. 1611 COTGR., *Closcuau*, the Nestling, or *Nest-cockle; the last-hatched bird in a neast. 1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart.* clxxxii, The artificiale *nest-composing Swallow. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* I. 43 As restless as a *nest-deserted bird. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 733 Within the space Of a swallow's *nest-door. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* ii P 1 *Nest-Frames to hold the Cases that may lye out of present use. *a* 1653 G DANIEL *Idyll* iv. 30 We're indeed soe Dull In the *Nest-Gutt, wee Crye fasting and full. 1893 G. D. LESLIE *Lett. Marco* xxxviii. 256 The sand-martins' *nest-holes. 1851 *Zoologist* IX. 3123 Capturing flies among the gay petals for his *nest-keeping partner. 1611 COTGR., *Aunicheur*, a nestler; a *nest-maker. 1864-5 J. G. WOOD *Homes without H.* xxvii. (1868) 514 When in a state of liberty, it is an admirable nest-maker. 1817 RAFFLES *Java* I. 51 The materials commonly employed in *nest-making. 1863 ATKINSON *Stanton Grange* (1864) 10 A favourite place, well suited for nest-making. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 164 Close up between the *nest part and jaw of the block. 1879 E. ARNOLD *Lt. Asia* 15 Wild swans..voyaging..To their *nest-places. 1854 *Zoologist* XII. 4267 Describing the *nest plumage from a dark specimen. 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* June 769/1 He is a *nest-robber at times, and a field-robber always. 1886 P. ROBINSON *Tectotum Trees* 159 Turtle-doves recompense us by their beauty for our trifling concession of *nest room. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 633/1 **Nest Spring*, a spiral spring of several concentric coils. 1890 ROSCOE & SCHORLEMMER *Treat. Chem.* III. 641 *Trehala manna*, which is obtained from the nest of a coleopterous insect;.. in Persia it is known as *nest-sugar. 1894 *Daily News* 8 Dec. 5/4 The former Act..did not forbid *nest-taking or egg-stealing in general. 1768 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* (1776) I. 191 After the breeding season rooks forsake their *nest-trees. *a* 1793 G. WHITE *Selborne, On the Weather*, The cawing rook haunts her tall nest-trees. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 152 Apprenticeship to the craft of a *Nestwright.

Nest (nest), *v.* Also 3 **nestien**, 7 **neast.** [ME. *nest(i)en* (= MDu. and MLG. *nesten*), f. NEST *sb.*, in place of OE. *nist(i)an*, = MDu. and OHG. (also mod.G.) *nisten*, with umlaut of the stem-vowel.

c 825 *Vesp Psalter* ciii. 17 Þer spearwan nistaþ. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Spelman) ciii. 18 þær sperwan nistiaþ.]

1. *intr.* Of birds, etc.: To make or have a nest or abode in a particular place. † Also, to resort to the nest, to survive (quot. *a* 1300).

c 1205 LAY. 21753 [There] is a clude hæh and strong. þer nestieð arnes & oðere grate uoȝeles *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 132 þeos . beoð eorð briddes, & nesteð o þer eorðe. *a* 1300 *Vox & Wolf* 48 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 59 Thou hauest that ilke ounder the splen; Thou nestes neuere daies ten. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 92/4 To Nest, *nidulari*. 1587 HARMAR tr. *Beza* 279 This poore doue, did shee not nest, and as it were hide her head in secret holes? 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. xiii. 285 Wild Bees, not civilized in hives, but nesting on the ground. 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* IV, Let's find some place where adders nest in winter. 1773 G. WHITE in *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 200, I have seen them nesting in the Borough. *a* 1806 H. K. WHITE *Poems* (1837) 127 Where nests the raven, sits the toad. 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* VIII, A thousand snakes..Nest there. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount. & Mere* xviii. 157 The unsavoury smelling hole..where the same pair of kingfishers nested year after year.

b. To engage in nest-building.

1774 G. WHITE in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 265 They begin nesting about the middle of May. 1863 [WHEELWRIGHT] *Spring Lapl.* 51, I observed a sparrow with a straw in his beak, evidently nesting.

2. To settle or lodge as in a nest.

1592 SPENSER *Teares Muses* 389 Sweete Love..spotles, as at first he sprong Out of th' Almighties bosome, where he nests. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* xii. lxxxvi, Where better could her love then here have nested? 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* I. *Dressing* ii, These dark confusions that within me nest. 1700 C. DAVENANT *Disc. Grants* iii. 109 The Flemings who had nested here in hopes of Booty. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 219 To join anew Eternity his sire; In his immutability to nest. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* lviii. This sort of passion had nested in the sweet-natured, strong Rex.

† **b.** To sit down to ease oneself. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1670 *Mod. Acc. Scot.* in *Harl. Misc.* (1745) VI. 123 The most Mannerly step but to the Door, and nest upon the Stairs.

† **3.** *refl.* Of persons: To repose or rest, to domicile or settle, (oneself) in a place. *Obs.* (freq. in 17th c.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22556 Quar sal we þan rest Quen nan sal wite quar þan to nest. *a* 1425 *Ibid.* 9873 (Trin.), God þat wolde so him nest, In clene stud þen most he rest. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 27 Let wood and water request thee, In good corne soile to nest thee. 1588 in Arb. *Garner* III. 37 What meaneth Love to nest him in the..eyes..Of my mistress? 1652-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* IV. (1682) 37 A Rabble of Pirats nest themselves in Salla. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priestcr.* IV. (1721) 214 Some nest themselves, like Wasps, only to buz about and sting.

† **b.** *transf* of things. *Obs.*

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst Antichr.* I. iii. 151 The fift hipocrisie..nesteth it self in the affections of the heart. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I. iii. 12 Such a ministery establish't in the Gospell, as..nests it selfe in worldly honours.

4. In *pa. pple.* Settled, established, comfortably placed, in or as in a nest.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 132 The Masters and mariners.. being then nested in their owne homes. 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. l. 147 If we considered detraction to be nested only in deficient minds. 1673 TEMPLE *Obs. United Prov.* Wks. 1720 I. 61 The Flock of People that for some time had been nested there. 1754 FIELDING *Voy. Lisbon* Wks. 1784 X 205 The wind had been long nested, as it were, in the south west. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 155 The side hills are well wooded, and nested among them are some delightful country-houses. 1883 E. ARNOLD *Ind. Idylls* 241 There perched A thousand crows,.. Some nested, some on branchlets, deep asleep.

b. Packed one inside another. (See NEST *sb.* 6.)

1870 *Eng. Mech.* 4 Mar. 596/3 [Crucibles] are sold one in the other, and are then called 'nested'. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 63/1 Glazed boxes round and square .. are supplied 'nested', consequently of various depths.

c. Used as a nest, or for making nests *tr.*

1844 CHEEVER *On Bunyan's Pilgr.* iv. (1847) 108 Leaves nested with worms and overcurled. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* (1886) 42 Chestnuts..nested in by song birds.

5. *intr.* To go bird's-nesting.

1876 DR. HANNINGTON in *Life* x. (1887) 146. I nested in the Bishop's garden, and round the belfry tower for swifts' eggs.

6. *trans.* To provide with a nesting-place.

1896 WOOLLEY in *Advance* (Chicago) 305 Better be a vine and cling to some grand old pile..and nest its bats and owls.

Nest, obs. form of NEXT.

Ne·stage. [f. NEST *sb.*] Nesting; nests.

1865 T. TATE in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* 223 Want of room for nestage.

† **Nestarm,** app. for *erstarm*: see ARSE *sb.* 3.

c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 751 *Hoc intestinum, hic colus*, nestarme.

Nest-box. [f. NEST *sb.* + BOX *sb.*^{2}]

1. A box containing others of graduated sizes packed in a nest.

1660 *Act* 12 *Chas. II*, c 4 *Schedule* s. v. *Boxes*, Nest boxes, the groce, containing twelve dozen nests. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) *49 Nest boxes.—The gross to contain 12 dozen Nests, each Nest 8 Boxes. *Ibid.*, 1 Case, containing..2½ Gross of Nest Boxes.

2. A box provided for a domestic fowl or other bird to make its nest in.

1849 D. J. BROWNE *Amer. Poultry Yd.* (1855) 88 Every poultry house..should be provided with nest boxes.

Neste, obs. f. of NEXT; var. NIST *v. Obs.*

Ne·sted, *ppl. a.* [f. NEST *v.* + -ED^{1}.] That is settled in, or provided with, a nest.

1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* IV. 67 The chatt'ring swallows leave their nested care. 1807 WORDSW. *White Doe* VII. 187 They, like a nested pair, reposed. 1876 E. HOPKINS *Rose Turquand* I. xix. 277 The tender tweet! tweet! of the nested birds in the ivy.

Ne·st-egg, *sb.* [f. NEST *sb.* + EGG *sb.*]

1. An egg, natural or artificial, left in a nest to induce the bird to continue to lay in the same place, after the other eggs have been abstracted.

1611 COTGR., *Nicheul*, a neast-egge. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* (1623) 139 You shall gather your Eggs vp once a day, and leaue in the nest but the nest-Egge, and no more. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 1197 A nest-egg should be left in every nest. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 32. 125 If you want to make a farm-yard profitable,..keep no roosters and allow no nest-eggs.

b. In figurative context.

1606 *Proc. agst. late Traitors* 207 [You] endeavoured your best and uttermost to broode the very neast-egge of this royale and hie flying ayerie. *a* 1673 G. SWINNOCK in Spurgeon *Treas. David* Ps. cxix. 104 A hypocrite ever leaves the devil some nest-egg to sit upon.

2. Something displayed, or serving, as an inducement or decoy.

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. iii. 625 Books and money laid for shew, Like nest-eggs to make clients lay. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* No. 56. 2/1 Lay Guineas carelesly on your Table for Nest-Eggs. 1796 WASHINGTON *Lett. Writ.* 1892 XIII. 227, I should view the residence of the Commissioners..as a nest egg (pardon the expression) which will attract others. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 421, 1 Ye must try for grand names, sir, for nest-eggs to begin with. 1884 SHARMAN *Hist. Swearing* i. 7 It was by the aid of such simple nest-eggs as these that the men managed to establish reputations.

3. A sum of money laid or set by as a reserve.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s. v *Egge, To leave a Nest-egge*, to have alwaies a Reserve to come again. 1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst* 68 The payments will constitute a bank, or nest egg. 1825 SCOTT 15 Oct. in *Fam. Lett.* (1931) II xxiii. 35) You might lay by the balance, which ..will make a tolerable nest-egg. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* clxi III. 175 They preserved a nest-egg in the shape of a duty of 8 per cent on low stuffs. 1876 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* VI. 249 A nice little nest-egg of five hundred pounds in the bank.

attrib 1852 R. S SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* xxxii. 104 The Mangeysterne hounds wanted that great ingredient of prosperity, a large nest egg subscriber.

b. Something kept in reserve.

1837 BROWNING *Strafford* II 1, But, brother, where's your word For Strafford's other nest-egg, the Scots war? 1862 BP. WILBERFORCE in *Life* (1882) III. ii. 70, I and others kept the Church as his nest-egg when he became a Whig, till it was almost addled.

4. A sum of money serving as a nucleus for the acquisition of more.

1822 GALT *Provost* xxxvii, The laird made him his man of business, and, in a manner, gave him a nest egg. 1857 SMILES *Stephenson* (1859) 51 The first guinea which he had saved, had proved the nest-egg of future guineas.

Nestel, obs form of NESTLE.

Ne'ster. *rare.* [f NEST *v.* + -ER [1].] A bird that is building, or has built, a nest.

1895 *Daily News* 20 Apr. 9/1 The preservers of our Heronry, noted a falling off in the number of nesters

Ne'stful. [f. NEST *sb.* + -FUL.] The quantity (of eggs or young) that a nest can contain.

1598 FLORIO, *Nidiata*, a nestfull, a conie. 1611 COTGR., *Nyaie*, an Airie, or neastful of. 1842 MRS. BROWNING *Geo. Chr. Poets* (1863) 100 The swallows had time to hatch two nestfulls in a chimney. 1885 FORBES *Nat. Wand. E. Archip.* 72. I stumbled on a nestful of six fledglings.

Nesthande, obs. variant of NEXTHAND.

Ne'sting, *vbl. sb.* [f. NEST *v.* + -ING [1].] The action, or manner, of constructing a nest or nests.

1767 G. WHITE *Selborne* xii, From the colour, shape, size, and manner of nesting, I make no doubt the species is nondescript 1854-5 WOOD *Homes without H.* xxxi (1868) 623 The bird is gregarious in its nesting, the rocky ledges being crowded with the rude nests. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 50 An .account of the nesting and eggs of this species.

b. *attrib.*, as *nesting-place, -season, -site, -song, -station, -time.*

1611 FLORIO, *Nidimento*, a *nesting-place. 1774 G WHITE in *Phil. Trans.* LXV 270 They are fearless while hunting their nesting places. 1851 L. L. NOBLE *Icebergs* 180 As wild-looking as the nesting-place of sea-fowl. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. Co* 338 In the *nesting season snakes are the terror of those birds that build in low bushes. 1888 *Zoologist* XIII. 18 Not finally deciding on a *nesting-site until May 17th. 1879 E. ARNOLD *Lt. Asia* I. xiii, All the jungle laughed with *nesting-songs. 1882 *Proc Berw. Nat. Club* IX. 506 They cling to their *nesting stations. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* VII. xx 836 The heron-shewes haunting the same in *nesting time, would forsake it 1883 *Harper's Mag* Dec. 101/1 In the warm weeks of June come the sterner duties, the nesting-time.

Ne'sting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING [2].] Making or occupying a nest.

1658 ROWLAND tr. *Mouffet's Theat Ins* 930 The Bombylus, greatest of the nesting Insects, is bigger than either of the Sirens. 1797 HOLCROFT tr *Stolberg's Trav* (ed. 2) III. lxxxviii. 467 There is a wall, which has cavities for nesting doves. 1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Wind* 29 Insecure. The nesting swallows fly off. 1895 *Atlantic Monthly* July 63 The nesting-bird was one of the group

Nestle (ne·s'l), *v.*[1] [OE. *nestlian* = MDu. (mod Du.) and MLG. *nestelen*; cf. OE. *nistl(i)an*, *nystlan*, late MHG. *nisteln*.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Thorpe) lxxxiii 3 Turtle nistlað, þær heo afeðeð fuglas geonge. *Ibid.* ciii. 16 On þam..spearwan nystlað (*Cant. Ps.* nistlæþ).]

I. *intr.* 1. Of birds: To make or have a nest, esp. *in* a place. = NEST *v* 1. Also *fig.*

c 1000 *Lamb. Psalter* ciii 16 Dar spearwan nestliaþ. *c* 1275 LAY. 21753 A chlud swipe strong, þar nestleþ hearnes and oher grete fogeles. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* ciii. 17 Þar sal sparwes be nestland. 1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* xxii. 22 Thou shalt be confoundyd,..that sittest in Liban, and nestlist in cedris. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 354/1 Nestlyn, *nidifico.* 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* iv. 48 b, The birdes nestled in hir branches. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xiv. (1617) 233 Euery of them in their kind, do all line, nestle, and sing after one sort. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* VII hii. 885 They nestle thrice a yeere, that is to say, in May, June, and August. 1629 H BURTON *Truth's Triumph* 328 Let such vncleane birds neuer nestle or roost in Christian nurseries. 1769 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* III. 20 It will prey on young birds, whether on such as nestle on the ground [etc.]. 1855 W S. DALLAS *Syst. Nat. Hist.* II. 259 They nestle in rocks and holes of trees, and lay five or six eggs.

b. To lodge or settle as in a nest.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 506 Þar it nestild in a noke as it a nest were 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cccxxxix, A Cock was got into a Stable, and there was he Nestling in the Straw among the Horses. 1752 *Narr. of H.M.S. Wager* 100 When they [penguins] breed,..they nestle three or four together in a Hole. 1851 KINGSLEY *Sonn.* Poems (1878) 222 Nightingales who nestle side by side. 1853 — *Hypatia* xii, The warblings of the tropic birds which nestled among the branches.

c. Of other living things.

1705 ADDISON *Italy* Wks. 1721 II. 163 The floor is strowed with several kinds of plants, amongst which the Snails nestle all the winter. *a* 1738 SWIFT *South Sea* 95 The Monsters nestle in the Deep, To seize you in your passing by. 1881 TYNDALL *Floating Matter Air* 161 It was no uncommon thing to see from ten to twenty monads nestling and quivering in this 'moss'.

† 2. To take up one's abode, to settle or squat, in a place. *Obs.*

1406 HOCCLEVE *La Male Regle* 288 Lest fauel yow fro wele tryce, No lenger souffre hir nestlen in your ere. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. ix. 100 Thei nestled first vpon the floude Araxis. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* I 672 Some out of Ireland, entred in by stealth into this Isle also, and nestled there. *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann.* vi. (1658) 304 Melander was coming on with a great army, which would not suffer him to nestle in Cappadocia. 1797 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 422 If they can nestle in the country for any time they cannot fail of pouting of the discontents.

3. Of persons: To settle down as in a nest, or in a snug or comfortable manner. (Freq with implication of affection, as in next.)

1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 30 The Turks..think it strange that the Francks suffer their Hair to grow; for they say that the Devil nestles in it. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr. Leg., Lady G. Balfie* xxxii, With her in minuck war they wrestle, Beneath her twisted robe they nestle. 1832 HR. MARTINEAU *Ireland* 119 Begging by day, and nestling wherever they could find a hole by night. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lxxi, She nestled..in Emma Haredale's bosom. 1883 J. HAWTHORNE in *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 935/1 She nestled luxuriously among the cushions.

b. To draw or press *close*, or near, *to* a thing or person, esp. in an affectionate manner.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No 9 P 3 Here Parisatis heard her Niece nestle closer to the Key-hole. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* I ii, She drew a stool to her mother's feet, nestling to her and clasping her hand. 1863 JEAFFRESON *Sir Everard's Dau.* 176 Nestling closer to him in the dark corner.

4. Of things or qualities: To lie half-hidden or embedded in some place or thing.

1788 BURKE *Impeachm. W. Hastings* Wks. XIII. 17 It is feared, that partiality may lurk and nestle in the abuse of our forms of proceeding. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser I. xi. (1866) 193 The beauty of the lily nestling in the grass. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* ii. 36 His cheerful morality nestles in his heart, and inspires his actions.

b. Of dwellings, etc.: To lie in a snug or sheltered manner in some situation

1842 J. B. FRASER *Allee Neemroo* II. 320 Numerous villages..nestled in sheltered nooks among the ravines. 1850 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* I. 3 The country-houses of planters nestling in orange groves. 1884 J COLBORNE *Hicks Pasha* 63 Large groves of palm trees, among which nestled small hamlets.

II. 5 a *refl.* To settle or establish (oneself) in a place. Also with *into*. Now *rare.*

1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scottes* d viij, These men..nesteled themselfes in the nighte of that ignoraunt worlde. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron* I. 72/1 The Picts. came and nestled themselves in Louthian. 1621 BURTON *Anat Mel.* III. iv. 1. v. (1651) 681 The Socinians, that now nestle themselves about Crakowe and Rakowe in Poland. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* Table, The Creature .nestles it selfe in her ease and welfare. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1823) III. 100 They have seen perjury and murder nestle themselves into a throne. 1826 *Gen. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 101/2 A gentleman..who had nestled himself in an English borough.

b. *trans.* To push *in*, to press, rest, or settle (one's head, etc.) in a snug or affectionate manner.

c 1696 PRIOR *Love Disarmed* 7 He found a downy bed And nestled in his little head. 1798 MME. D'ARBLAY *Let. Mar.*, He only nestled his little head in my neck. 1886 *Tip Cat* xiv. 261 Letty, quite contented, nestled her face against Tip Cat's sleeve and dozed. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* (ed 3) 216 She walked very close to me, as though she would nestle her shoulder against mine.

6. To place in, or as in, a nest; to set in a secure place; † to tend, nurse.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 185 King Henry and his faction nesteled and strengthend him and his alyes in the North regions. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXIII 687 This Ithacus so highly is indeared To this Minerua that..She, like his mother, nestles him. 1822 W. IRVING *Bracebr. Hall* (1890) 148 He..had nestled her as an eagle does its young among the rocky heights of the Sierra Morena. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan Der.* xxxv, The words had nestled their venomous life within her.

b To provide with a nesting-place.

1644 EVELYN *Diary* 17 Oct., Trees..which serve to nestle and pearch all sorts of birds. 1838 ELIZA COOK *Land of Birth* III. Where the citron-tree nestles the soft humming-bird. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xvi. 402 Her first speech is one of those pleasant jests that nestle a gentle philosophy beneath their light wording.

c. In *pa. pple.* Nested; settled or placed as in a nest. Also with *in*, *away*.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III (Arb.) 77 Where foule bird foggye Celæno And Harpy is nestled. *c* 1595 SOUTHWELL *St. Peter's Compl.* 38 My life was nestled In the summe of happinesse. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, xxxviii, In Danae's Cage Wee Nestled happy are. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 80 There are lambs amongst them..nestled in by their mothers. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 235 So nestled was Petra in its rocks, that [etc.]. 1883 *Harper's Mag* Mar. 533/1 Little clusters of..trees..told where the little villages were nestled away.

Hence **Ne'stled** *ppl. a.*

1868 SILL *Poems* 63 Odorous airs, with blessing filled From nestled blossoms round my grave.

Ne'stle, *v.*[2] Now only *dial.* [Of obscure origin: identity with prec. is not clear.] *intr.* To be uneasy or restless; to fidget; to move or bustle about; to trifle. Hence **Ne'stling** *vbl. sb.*[2]

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s.v., *What a nestling you keep*, how restless and uneasy you are. 1704 STEELE *Lying Lover* III. 1, Did you mind how she nestled and fumed inwardly to see your Ladyship look so well. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), s.v., To *Nestle about*, to move here and there. 1796 MARSHALL *Yorksh.* (ed. 2) II. 335 To *Nessle*, or *Nestle*, to fidget. 1828 in *Craven Gloss.* 1853- in dial. glossaries (Lanc., Yks., Linc.; Hants, Surr., Suss.).

Nestle-cock. Now only *dial.* Also 7 **nessle-.** [f. NESTLE *v.*[1] + COCK *sb.*[1]: cf. *nest-cock, -cockle*, s.v. NEST *sb.* 8.] The last-hatched bird, or weakling of a brood; hence, a mother's pet; a spoilt or delicate child or youth.

1626 MIDDLETON *Anything for Quiet Life* IV. ii, My mother was wont to call me your nestle-cock, and I love you as well as she did. 1640 NABBES *Bride* Prol., A play Wherein a nesslecock, or youth o'th' towne..'s a gallant growne. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, London* (1662) II. 196 One coaks'd or cocker'd, made a wanton or a Nestle-cock of, delicately bred and brought up. *a* 1791 in Pegge *Derbicisms* (E. D. S.) 48. 1864-83 in Lanc. and Yks. glossaries.

Nestler (ne·slər). [f. NESTLE *v.*[1] + -ER [1]; cf. G. *nistler*.] A nesting bird; a nestling; also *transf.* a little child.

1611 COTGR., *Annicheur*, a nestler; a nest-maker. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 183 Cuckows Flesh, whilst it is a Nestler, is by Perot highly extolled. 1827 ATHERSTONE *Tomorrow* 149 What 'tis he sings to the soft nestler there. 1866 ALGER *Solit. Nat. & Man* II. 43 The mother..missing..the darling nestler.

Nestle-tripe. Now only *dial.* Also 7 **-trett.** [f. as *nestle-cock* with obscure second element; mod. dialects also have the forms *nestle-bird, -bub, -draff, -draft, -dris*: see the *Eng. Dial. Dict.*] = NESTLING *sb* 2.

1616 J. LANE *Contn Sqr's T.* v. 76, I, that am his eldest and first borne, shall have the nestletritt sett mee beforne. *Ibid.* 139 Shees but the nestletritt. 1823 *New Monthly Mag* VII 235 The little nestle-tripe we hoisted out of the brine. 1823 *Ibid* VIII 497 The nestletripe of the sons.

Ne'st-like, *a.* [f. NEST *sb.* + -LIKE.] Resembling a nest.

a 1793 G WHITE *Selborne, Invitation*, Where nods in air the pensile, nest-like bower. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxi (1818) II. 262, I once found it..in the nest-like umbel of the wild carrot. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 59 He .made a home For Anne, neat and nestlike.

Nestling (ne·stliŋ, ne·sliŋ), *sb.* [ME. *nestling* f. NEST *sb.* + -LING [1], or NESTLE *v.*[1] + -ING [3], = MDu. *nestelinc*, Du. *-ling*, G. *nest-, nist(e)ling*.]

1. A young bird which is not yet old enough to leave the nest.

1399 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 395 The nedy nestlingis, whan they the note herde of the hende egle. 1611 COTGR., *Niais*, a neastling. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Nestlings*, Canary-Birds, brought up by hand 1773 G. WHITE *Selborne* xxxviii, These small weak birds, some of which were nestlings twelve days ago. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* v. iv, The mother-bird had moved not, But cowering o'er her nestlings, Sate. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec* iii. 62 We forget how largely these songsters,..or their nestlings, are destroyed by birds and beasts of prey.

transf. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxxviii. 317 Nestling, nunny and youngling fool. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* xxxviii, 'Here is something hard lurking in this soft nest. Come forth, I say, little nestling!'..It was a gold ring.

2. The youngest child of a family.

1572 *Wills & Inv N C.* (Surtees 1835) 388 Bartye Andersonne..was the nestlynge of all her doughters childre. 1597 HALL *Sat.* II. ii. 43 Second brothers, and poor nestlings Whom mere injurious Nature later brings Into the naked world. 1853 J. RAINE *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 160 *note*, His mother could give but a scanty portion to the nestling of her family.

3. *attrib.* with *bird, cuckoo, nightingale*, etc.

1772 BARRINGTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 325, I have taken four young ones from a hen skylark, and placed in their room five nestling nightingales. 1804 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog* (1813) I. 26 The attempt of a nestling bird to sing, may be compared with the imperfect endeavour of a child to talk. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 63. 295 The nestling cuckoo ungratefully ejects his legitimate foster-brethren out of the family nest. 1889 A. R. WALLACE *Darwinism* 26 The destruction commences, and is probably most severe, with nestling birds.

Nestling (ne·sliŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. NESTLE *v.*[1] + -ING [1]; cf. MDu. *nestelinge*, G. *nistelung*.]

1. The action of the vb. in various senses.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 354/1 Nestelynge, *nidificacio.* 1557 TUSSER *Husb.* 41 Nestling of verlettes..Make[s] many a rich man, to shet vp his doores. 1625 BACON *Ess., Gardens* (Arb.) 564 That the Birds may haue more Scope, and Natural Nestling. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. 10 Previous ..to laying, the work of nestling becomes the common care. 1816 L. HUNT *Rimini* III. 409 Places of nestling green, for poets made.

† 2. A place of settling. *Obs. rare*[-1].

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. x. § 5 The secresies of the Passages, and the Seats or nestling of the humours.

3. *Comb.*, as *nestling-place.*

1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 268 This little nestling place of her childhood. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 206 A tall inaccessible precipice..had furnished a secure nestling-place to a pair of ravens.

Nestling, *vbl. sb.*[2]: see NESTLE *v.*[2]

Ne·stling, *ppl. a.* [f. NESTLE *v.*[1] + -ING [2].] That nestles, in various senses of the verb.

1839 LONGF. *Voices of Night* Prel. viii, When nestling buds unfold their wings. 1846 DICKENS *Battle of Life* i, In the nestling town among the trees. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* Introd., The rosy warmth of nestling children.

Nestor (ne·stŏr). [a. Gr. Νέστωρ.] The name of a Homeric hero famous for his age and wisdom, applied allusively to, or used as a designation of, an old man.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iv. iii. 169 To see..Nestor play at push-pin with the boyes. 1614 R. TAILOR *Hog hath lost Pearl* iv. in Dodsley *O. Pl.* (1780) VI. 429 What, weep'st thou, aged Nestor? Take comfort, man. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s. v., We take it proverbially when we use Nestor for a man of great age. 1727 GAY *Fables* i. xliii, Thus spoke the Nestor of the plain. 1817 J. BRADBURY *Trav. Amer.* 120 Some aged Nestors tottered along with the crowd. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* May 860/2 This Nestor of art is not forgotten by his old associates.

Comb. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* ii. v. 6 These grey Locks, the Pursuiuants of death, Nestor-like aged, in an Age of Care.

Hence **Nesto·rian** *a.*[1] *rare*—[1].

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* i. xvii. 92 It will suffice..to prolong our dayes to Nestorian yeares.

Nestorian (nestō·rĭăn), *sb.* and *a.*[2] [ad. L. *Nestoriān-us*, f. *Nestori-us*: see next.]

A. *sb.* An adherent or follower of Nestorius: one who accepts or professes Nestorianism.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* v iii. 500 The sect of Nestorianys. 1579 FULKE *Confut. Sanders* 552 Anastasius was a fauourer of Nestorians. 1612 BREREWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* xix. 175 The Nestorians in the north part of Mesopotamia. 1681 BAXTER *Acc. Sherlock* iv. 190 The Christians, called Nestorians, .. are exceeding numerous in a great part of the East. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIII. 11/2 The see of Seleucia, which the patriarch of the Nestorians has always filled. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 155/1 The Nestorians at one time spread into Persia. 1880 *Expositor* XI. 458 The Nestorians appealed to Theodore in support of their doctrine.

B. *adj.* 1. Of persons: Accepting, professing, or adhering to, Nestorianism.

1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* To Rdr., The Nestorian heretics. 1602 T. FITZHERBERT *Apol.* 37 Being a magician, and a nestorian heretyk. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 34 The Epithete we give, more probably belongs to another Nestorian Prince. 1765 tr. *Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* (1833) 471 The great Nestorian pontiffs..look with a hostile eye on this little patriarch. 1863 *Chr. Work* Dec. 644 The people among whom the Nestorian Christians are groaning.

2. Pertaining to, connected with, Nestorius or the Nestorians; of the nature of Nestorianism.

1680 BAXTER *Cath. Commun.* (1684) 14 The Nestorian Liturgy is one of the .best that I find recorded. 1724 WATERLAND *Crit. Hist. Athan. Creed* vii. 108 They also condemn'd the Nestorian tenets. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIII. 11/2 One of the chief promoters of the Nestorian cause was Barsumas. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 155/1 This doctrine, was the origin of the Nestorian schism. 1880 *Expositor* XI. 456 His writings were thought to countenance the Nestorian heresy.

So † **Nestorine.** *Obs. rare*—[1].

c 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 137 þe heretikes of his yle, þe wich be cleped Nestorynes, take but litil kepe of his body.

Nesto·rianism. *Theol.* [f. NESTORIAN + -ISM.] The doctrine of Nestorius, patriarch of Constantinople (appointed in 428), by which Christ is asserted to have had distinct human and divine persons.

1612 BREREWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* xix. 172 Cosrhoes.. inforced all the Christians of the Persian empire to Nestorianism. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* ii. 256 He ejected him .under the pretence of Nestorianisme. 1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v *Nestorians*, The Chaldee Christians, who still profess Nestorianism. 1866-7 BARING GOULD *Myths Mid. Ages* (1891) 48 The report which reached Europe of the wonderful successes of Nestorianism in the East. 1884 *Catholic Dict.* (1897) 658/1 The writings of Theodore of Mopsuestia prepared the way for Nestorianism.

Nesto·rianize, *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *intr.* To hold Nestorianism. Hence **Nesto·rianizer.**

1888 *Guardian* 18 Apr. 570/3 Theodore of Mopsuestia, .a Nestorianizer before Nestorius. 1895 EDWARDS in *Expositor* Oct 247 Nestorianizing tendencies in Eustathius.

Nesto·riously, *adv. rare*—[1]. [f. NESTOR.] After the manner of Nestor.

1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 318 Because hee did it *Strategicos*, that is, Imperatoriously, or Nestoriously.

Ne·storize, *v. rare.* [f. NESTOR.] *trans.* To fill (one) with the idea of being as wise as Nestor.

1612 J. DAVIES *Wks.* (Grosart) II. 89 Fauour and base flatt'ry Fooles haue spild; for with them both, we Fooles doe Nestorize.

Net (net), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1-6 **nett,** (1 **hnett,** 2 **nyt**), 3 **neth,** 5 **nete, neett,** 4-6 **nette,** (3-7 *pl.* **nettes**), 1- **net.** [Common Teut.: OE. *net(t* neut. = OS. *net*, MDu. *net* (*nette*; Du. *net*), MLG. *nette*, OHG. *nezzi, nezi* (MHG. *nezze, netze*, G. *netz*), ON. *net* (Da. *net*, Sw. *nät*), Goth. *nati.* The existence of an ON. *nót*, large net, appears to imply an ablaut-stem *nat-, nōt-*, the original sense of which is obscure.]

1. An open-work fabric made of twine or strong cord, forming meshes of a suitable size, used for the capture of fish, birds, or other living things.

Freq. also with defining terms, denoting the purpose or form of the net, or the method of using it, as *bag-, beach-, cast(ing)-, dip-, dredge-, drift-, fishing-, travel-net*, etc.; *herring-, mackerel-, rabbit-, sparrow-net*, etc.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxii. § 3 Hwæðer ge nu settan eower nett on þa hehstan dune, þonne ge fiscian willaþ? *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. iv. 18 [Peter and Andrew] ge-sendon hnett in sæ. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Colloq.* in Wr.-Wülcker 92 Ne canst þu huntian buton mid nettum? *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 209 Alle hunte driueð deor to grune oðer to nette. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 334 þer beoð his nettes, & þer beoð his greahundes..igedered togederes. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 752 Mani god fish þer-inne he tok, Bothe with neth, and with hok. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 146/9 þe Payens wyþowte leide nettes & lynes, & sparewes toke. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 83 Jadahel, as seith the bok, Feest made Net and fisshes tok. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 354/2 Nett, to take wythe fysche, *rete.* 1530 PALSGR. 248/1 Net to catche byrdes with, *tonnelle.* 1597 MIDDLETON *Wisd. Solomon* iv. 12 The fisher lays his bait, fowler his net. 1660 N. INGELO *Bentiv. & Ur.* i. (1682) 6 [The fish] swam voluntarily every day into their Nets. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* iii. 117, I hold the Nets, while you pursue the Prey. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 302 By watching the seasons when our small birds begin to migrate..and by taking them with nets in their passage. 1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 6 The men employed in fishing..frequently drew up in their nets some coarse . earthen vessels. 1853 READE *Chr. Johnstone* 159 These nets are tied to one another, and paid out at the stern of the boat.

b. *fig.* A means of catching or securing a person; *esp.* a moral or mental snare, trap, or entanglement.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxl. 10 Fallaþ in nette his synfulle. *c* 1200 ORMIN 13474 To lacchenn himm wiþþ spelless nett To bringenn himm to criste. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxiv. (*Pelagia*) 183, I haf bene dissaweful nete, þat þe feynde sete sawlis has gert gete. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 15192 It ys ful hard a man tescape..Fro my nettys off treasoun. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlvi. 102, I counsail every man, that he With lufe nocht in the feindis net be tone. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 213 Many haue beene so insnared & intangled (as it were) in nettes of doubtfull reasons. *a* 1628 F. GREVIL *Poems* i. (1633) 38 Nets of opinion to entangle spirits. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* ii. 162 Skill'd to..draw Hearts after them tangl'd in Amorous Nets. 1738 *Keill's Anim. Oeconom.* Pref. (ed. 4) 24 Nature..will not suffer herself to be taken by Nets spun out of the Brain. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 313 Caught in a delicate soft silken net By some lewd earl. 1814 BYRON *Lara* i. xix, Vain was the struggle in that mental net. 1888 STEVENSON *Black Arrow* iv. vi, Not only was the town..a mere net of peril for their lives.

c. *transf.* A spider's web.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) xxxviii. 12 He..wyrð swa tedre swa swa gange-wifran nett. *Ibid.* lxxxix. 10. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 479 Danne renneð ze [the spider] rapelike .nimeð anon to þe net. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 274 b/2 Spyders takyng flyes by the nettes of theyr copwebbes. [1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xii. Prol. 171 Full byssely Aragne wevand was, To knit hyr nettis.] 1658 ROWLAND tr. *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 1070 In Autumn amongst small Rose-boughs it extendeth an artificiall Net. 1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Web*, Attending nearly to a spider weaving a net. 1753 *Ibid. Supp.* s.v. *Spider*, The hazel spider..spins very large nets. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 461 It constructs its net with loose and irregular meshes.

d. In proverbs and phrases.

1523- [see FISH *sb.*[1] 1 c]. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 451 Tha socht the fische rycht far befoir the net. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 167 It is yll fyshyng before the net.

2. An open fabric of mesh-work (as in sense 1, or of other materials), used for such purposes as covering, protecting, confining, holding, etc.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Exod.* 74 (Gr.), þær halig god bælce oferbræddde byrnendne heofon, halzan nette hatwendne lyft. *c* 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 373 *Conopio*, nette, fleoðryfte. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* vii. 17 Seuen litil nettis.. in the toon heed couerynge, and seuen lytil nettis in the tothir heed couerynge. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* iii. (1586) 141 b, The shepeheard carrieth with him his Handelles and his nets and other necessaries. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 836 They lie in Nets or Beddes hanging above the ground..to avoide hurtfull creatures. 1632 SHERWOOD s. v., A net of wire (set afore glass windowes), *arangne.* 1721 [see *cabbage-net* s. v. CABBAGE *sb.*[1] 5]. 1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 263 Weaving nets for bird-alluring fruit. 1824 LOUDON *Encycl. Gard.* (ed. 2) § 2210 Protecting by nets is effected by throwing either straw, hay, bass, hempen, or woollen nets over standard trees. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rural Sports* 502 A low net divides this [tennis] court into two equal spaces. 1889 *Pauline* VIII. 24 Their wickets at the nets were as a rule very poor.

b. *To dance* (or *march*) *in a net*, to act with practically no disguise or concealment, while expecting to escape notice; in later use, to do something undetected. Now only *arch.*

1583 FULKE *Def. Pr. Script.* vi. (1843) 242 Now you haue gotten a fine net to dance naked in, that no ignorant blind buzzard can see you. 1592 KYD *Sp. Trag.* iv. iv. 118 Whose reconciled sonne Marcht in a net, and thought himselfe vnseene. 1679 DRYDEN *Limberham* ii. i, I have danced in a net before my father,..retired to my chamber undiscovered. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xxiii, You must not think to dance in a net before old Jack Hildebrod.

3. A piece of fine mesh-work used as a part of dress, as a veil, or as a means of confining the hair (cf. HAIR-NET).

1483 RICH. III in Drake *Eboracum* i. iv. (1736) 117 Two short Gowns..., the one with Drippis and the other with Netts. 1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 68 Arachne that doth tinsels forme, And nets, and lawnes. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* iii. 173 They weare nets and black vailes, covering therewith their faces. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* iii. xxxviii, Her dark locks dishevell'd flow From net of pearl. 1878 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 470/2 The hair is usually..inclosed in a net or cowl.

b. A kind of machine-made lace composed of small meshes. Also *attrib.*

1832 [see BOBBIN-NET]. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* vii. 213 In some of these establishments various kinds of net and lace. are made. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Channings* xvii, Her mob-cap was of spotted net. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Feb. 3/3 Three deep flounces on a fine net foundation.

4. Something resembling a net; a number of lines, veins, fibres, etc., arranged like the threads of a net; a reticulation or network.

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* vi. Introd. (1636) 604 In the said Net are certaine Circles, which are Parallels to the foresaid Finitor. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 466 That place where the wonderfull Net is made by those soporarie Arteries. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* VII. 183/2 The soft inner layers were distinguished by the name of mucous body or Malpighian net. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 433 The nets of laticiferous tubes of the stem.

b. *Crystall.* (See quots.)

1855 *Orr's Circle Sci., Crystallogr.* 297 A drawing of the faces of a solid, arranged so that the model may be folded up from a single piece of pasteboard, is called a net. 1862 J. B. JORDAN *Const. Models Crystallogr.* 1 The term net.. has been given to a series of geometrical figures drawn on a plane, representing the faces of a crystal.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. attrib. in various uses, as *net-basin, -cord, -fisher(man), -fishing, -frame, -man, -mesh, -pole, -trade, -trap, -twine*; 'made of net', as *net cap, comforter, garter, purse*; b. objective or obj. genitive, as *net bearer, -braider, -caster, -cutter, -making, -monger, -worker*; c. similative, as *net-fashion, -like, -traceried, -veined, -wise* adv.; d. special combs., as **net-bag,** (*a*) the pocket of a bag-net; (*b*) a bag made of net; **net-ball,** an American game in which a ball is thrown into a large pocket-net attached to a high pole; † **net-danced** (see 2 b); **net-fern,** a fern of the genus *Gleichenia*; **net-fish,** (*a*) a basket-fish; (*b*) fish taken with the net; **net-masonry,** a form of masonry in which the joints resemble the meshes of a net; **net-passing,** a form of needle-work; **net-pin,** a pin used in net making; **net-roper,** *dial.* the man in charge of a net-rope; **net-sinker** or **-weight,** a weight used to sink a net in fishing. Also NETMAKER, -WORK.

1727 *Philip Quarll* (1816) 27 Finding a fowl in the *net-bag. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1859) 244 Taking half a dozen wild sea fowl's eggs out of the net bag that he usually wore his hair in. 1900 *Daily News* 29 May 6/3 An American game called '*Net Ball' was played last evening at the Alhambra. 1883 in Goode *Fish. Indust. U.S.A.* 76 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.), Turning them from their course into *net basins which were placed there. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 31 A rettarius, or *net-bearer, so named from a kind of floate net, which he carryed in his hand. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 354/2 *Neet Breydare, *reciarius.* 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 17 Netbrayders, or those that haue no cloathes..but what they earne, by brayding of nets. 1835 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 51, I notice she puts on a certain *net cap. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 27/1 The *net-caster having ouerthrowne the swordplaier. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 59/1 A green and white *net-comforter was twisted round its chin. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 72 Stakes to be 3 inches above the *net-cord. 1899 *Daily News* 27 July 7/2 If any *net cutter is found which will effectually pierce these new nets,. the torpedo net will be doomed. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIII. lxxix. 327 Nor shall be said the *Net-danc't fals of diuers wish't more trew. 1521 *Rutland MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) IV. 264 To make engynes and calteroppes, *nette fashion for the warre. 1671 WINTHROP in *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2223 Until a fitter English name be found for it, why may it not be called..a Basket-Fish, or a *Net Fish, or a Purs net-Fish? 1677 in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 128 If the *net-fishers would open any considerable number. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Sept. 2/1 The net-fishers did not make enough to pay for their licences. 1883 SHFA *Newfoundl. Fish.* 12 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.), *Net fishing is more regular and satisfactory. 1824 LOUDON *Encycl. Gard.* (ed. 2) § 2210 Placing it over tender flowers by means of *net frames. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife*, etc. (1638) 180 From ever having leisure to weare *net-Garters. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 81 Which. doe forme a *Net-like complication. 1698 PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 327 With the Canes split they make their Net-like Seats. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) IV. 52 Disposed..over the whole surface in a chain-like or net-like manner. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 72 All the instruments required in this sort of *net-making. 1883 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 9 Mar. 4/1 Tons of fish are carted away by this means by the *net men. 1611 COTGR., *Macque*, a Lorenge, or *Net mash. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Net-Masonry*, a particular sort of mutting, or walling. 1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Masonry*, Net-masonry, called by Vitruvius, *reticulatum*, from its resemblance of the meshes of a net. 1847 A. SMEATON *Builder's Man.* 107 Net masonry ..Where the stones are squared and placed upon one of the angles, their joints thus forming a net-like appearance. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Jacke-a-Lent* Wks. I. 117/2 Lent might gape for Gudgeons, .were it not for these *Netmongers. 1901 DAY & BUCKLE *Art in Needlewk.* ix. (ed. 2) 86 *Net Passing. is not very differently worked from [lace buttonholing]. *a* 1652 BROME *Queen* iv i, But I have other Arts:. The Wheel, the Frame, the *Net-pin are most familiar with me. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 4 By this means manage his *net-poles with greater ease. 1840 MRS. GAUGAIN *Lady's Assist.* 169 Very pretty long Grecian *net purse for a lady. 1892 P. H. EMERSON *Son of Fens* 58 The master, mate, hawse-man, wheelman, *net-roper, and me lived aft in the cabin. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* viii. 192 The natural *net-sinkers, formed of chalk flints. 1896 J. F. HODGSON in *Durh. Arch. Trans.* IV. 113 The four-light *net-traceried east window. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* VIII. 741/2 Statistical view of the *net trade. 1768 BARRINGTON in Pennant *Brit. Zool.* II. App. iv. 560 They are caught in a *net trap. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 36 The shepherd should always be provided with *net-twine. 1862 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 427 Leaves *net-veined, deciduous. 1865 LUBBOCK *Prehi. Times*

81 Many of..the stones employed as *net-weights would there be lost. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* II. 71 You must place them..eyther Checkerwyse or *Netwyse. 1727–38 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Mail*, Coat of Mail is a piece of defensive armour, made of iron wire interwoven net-wise. 1869 Farrar *Fam. Speech* iv. (1873) 118 Nature connects organic bodies netwise rather than by organic links. 1698 Rowland *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 1070 Amongst the *Net-workers I saw one the greatest of all.

Net, *sb.*[2] Now *rare.* Also 6 nett. [OE. *nette* fem. = OFris. *nette, nitte*, OS. *netti*, OHG. *nezzi, nezi*, ON. *netja* (Sw. dial. *nätja*, MDa. *nædhæ*), a derivative of Net *sb.*[1]] The omentum or caul; the mesentery.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) O 147 *Oligia*, nettae. *a* 1100 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 293 *Discepium i. reticulum*, nette. *Ibid.* 459 *Oligia*, nette 1535 Coverdale *Exod.* xxix. 13 Thou shalt take all the fat that couereth the bowels and the nett vpon the leuer. 1597 A. Mar. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 16/1 In such woundes the guttes and the net come to sincke out. 1648 Hexham II. s. v. *Net*, The Net or the Cawle of the bowels or entrailes. 1722 Chamberlayne in *Phil. Trans.* XXXII. 97 The Hind-Quarter of a sucking Lamb, over which was spread what we call the Net, or Caul. 1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. 9 The Mesentery or Net (as it is called in other Creatures besides Men). 1808 in Jamieson. 1828 in *Craven Gloss.* 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* II 93 The space between the intestines and lumbar region or loin [is] gradually filled up by the net and kidney fat.

Net, *sb.*[3] *dial.* [f. Net *v.*[3]] A wash or rinse. 1703 Thoresby *Let. Ray* (E. D. S.), *Net*, to wash clothes, give them a net. 1841 Hamilton *Nugæ Lit.* 356 *Net*, or *netting*, a fresh water in scouring any thing.

Net (net), *a.* Also 6 nette, 6– nett. [a. F. *net, nette* (see Neat *a.*), whence also Du. and Da. *net*, G. *nett*, Sw. *nätt.*]

1. † a. Of persons: Trim, smart, or elegant, esp. in dress. *Obs. rare.*

13.. *Guy Warw.* (A) 4084 Per miȝt men se þat Gij was wel net. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* (1877) 32 To soche a minion feloe as Agatho is, I maie go trim, nette, and well beseen. 1562 Bullevn *Bulwark, Sicke men* 69 Whiche Heathen are bothe comely, cleane, worldly wise, valiaunte, nette and fine.

b. Of things: Neat, smart. *rare.*

1637 Cleveland *Elegy on B. Jonson* 114 When thou in Company wert met, Thy Meat took Notes, and thy Discourse was Net. 1819 Shelley *Peter Bell 3rd* II. iii, A thief, who cometh in the night, With whole boots and net pantaloons.

† 2. Clean, free from filth, etc.; bright, clear. *Obs.*

1481 Caxton *Myrr.* I. i. 6 Tofore the souerayn creatour whiche is clere net and pure. 1528 Paynell *Salerne's Regim.* D ij, He shulde eate no maner of meates, without his stomake be net, and purged of all yll humours 1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 615/2 He is pure and net from all filthinesse, and pollution. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. xii. 20 Her brest all naked, as nett yvory. 1596 *Ibid.* VI. ix. 45 The priest with naked armes full net. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Prov.* v. 3 The lippes of an harlot are as a hony combe distilling, and her throte netter [Vulg. *nitidius*] then oyle.

b. Pure, unadulterated, unmixed. *rare.*

1713 *Guardian* No 132 Advt., A Vault for the sale of Net Natural French Wine. 1765 *Universal Mag.* XXXVII. 320/2 Refined sugar in the loaf, .being net, that is to say, of one uniform whiteness throughout. 1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 107/1 This account he believes to be correct, except that nett cement was used instead of mortar.

3. Of amounts: Free from, or not subject to, any deduction; remaining after all necessary deductions have been made.

1520 J. Dorne in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 97 Suma is net 12*li.* 8*s.* 6*d.* 1588 J. Melis *Briefe Instr.* B ij b, The remaine is the net rest, substance or capitall of the owner. 1666–7 Pepys *Diary* 21 Jan., The net profits of which . will amount to 3000*l.* 1702 S. Sewall *Diary* 30 Dec., Weight One Hundred One Half One Quarter wanting 3 pounds, i.e. 193 pounds, Net. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 100 The net income of real pleasures they will yield upon the balance. 1825 M'Culloch *Pol. Econ.* II. iv. 186 It would give its owner the same..net profit. 1840 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* III. 89/2 The 'net effective power', or available power of an engine. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* III. 368 A pension proportioned to the nett revenue. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 186 The net result showed a permanent elevation.

b. Sold at, based upon, net prices.

1893 *Athenæum* 1 Apr. 410/3 Over 71,000 copies of net books. 1894 *Daily News* 3 Nov. 6/4 If a book..sold at 12s., becomes under the net system 10s. net.

Net (net), *v*[1] [f. Net *sb.*[1] Cf. ON. *netja*, Swed. *nätja*, Da. *nette*, G. *netzen.*]

1. *trans.* a. To cover with, or as with, a net.

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 146 Your morn-like cristall countenances shall be netted ouer..with crawling venemous wormes. 1758 Reid tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 263 The inside of the ballon begins to be netted over with a volatile salt of a singular nature. 1800 Miss Edgeworth *Belinda* xxi, To leave his favourite tree..after . netting it to keep off the birds. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* ii, Thy fibres net the dreamless head. 1857 Dufferin *Lett. High Lat.* (ed. 3) 196 The level sea, like a pale blue disc netted in silver lace.

b. To hem *in*, close *round*, as with a net.

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 156 They..with their tails net in and entangle his legs and feet. 1833 Mrs. Browning *Prometh. Bound* Poems 1850 I. 143 He is netted round with chains. 1877 Tennyson *Harold* II. ii, How dense a fold of danger nets him round.

c. To enclose, pen in, by means of nets.

1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. II. 431 Where larger breadths of turnips are sown, the wedder lambs are netted upon them in October. 1886 C. Scott *Sheep-farming* 95 A break, in size suitable to the number of sheep, should be netted or hurdled off. *Ibid.*, After that they may be netted on where the turnips grow.

2. a. *fig.* To take, catch, or capture, as with a net; to sweep *in* in this manner.

1801 Southey *Lett.* (1856) I. 166 Losing the chance of netting you at Oswestry, I have been in hopes of hearing from you. 1863 Barry *Dockyard Econ.* 177 French navy seamen, netted in as they are from stagnant and unknown fishing hamlets 1880 Meredith *Tragic Com.* ii, One or two of Plutarch's touches..had netted her fancy.

b. To take (fish, birds, etc.) with a net or nets.

1868 *Daily News* 15 July, The fishermen..were netting large takes of mackerel. 1870 Yeats *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 58 Shrimps are netted on most shallow shores. 1883 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Nov. 69/2 Netting the ruffs and reeves in the summer time.

c. To fish (a river, etc.) with a net; to set or use nets in.

1843 James *Forest Days* vii, There is somebody netting the stream. 1885 R. Buchanan *Annan Water* iii, The body had been discovered by some salmon fishers when netting the river.

3. a. *intr.* To make nets or network; to occupy oneself with netting.

Formerly used esp. of making small fancy-work articles, such as purses: cf. Netting *vbl. sb.* 1 b.

1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 132 The Spider drives on the great business of catching flies, by netting in corners within doors. 1789 Anna Seward *Lett.* (1811) II. 314, I often .see you..sitting netting in your parlour. 1866 Mrs. Gaskell *Wives & Daus.* li, She was netting away as if nothing unusual had occurred.

b. *trans.* To make (a thing) by the process of producing network; to work up as a net.

1789 in *A. C. Bower's Diaries & Corr.* (1903) 58 The purse.. was very pretty and monstrously well net. *a* 1845 Hood *I'm not a single Man* iv, I had more purses netted then Than I could hope to fill. 1883 in N. Okoshi *Fisheries Japan* 33 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.), There will remain 384 meshes, which, being netted again [etc.].

c. *refl.* To form into a net.

1889 Randolph *New Eve* I vii. 251 Circumstances had netted themselves round him with meshes of steel.

Net, *v.*[2] [f. Net *a.* 3.]

1. *trans.* To gain as a net sum or as clear profit; to succeed in clearing (a certain sum).

1758 J. Adams *Diary* Wks. 1850 II. 44 He retails sugar [etc.] ..to save these articles in his family, and net a few shillings profit. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 201, I..could never yet find that two pounds per cow could be netted per annum. 1815 W. H. Ireland *Scribleomania* 141 The spells, whereby publishers sweated For profit, first paying those hundreds Ann netted. 1862 L. Weldon *Synt. Husb* 7 If by the new plan he can net a full profit of £4 per acre.

2. To bring in or yield as a profit or net sum.

1786 Mackenzie *Lounger* No. 78 P 4 The estate indeed.. was considerably increased in its rent; 'but..it nets nothing'. 1833 W. Irving in *Life & Lett* (1866) III. 58 We had a benefit here,..which netted nearly four thousand dollars. 1893 Kate Sanborn *Trut f. Wom. S. California* 131 These berries .netted an average of about eight cents per pound.

b. To amount to. *rare*—[1].

1800 *Hull Advertiser* 16 Aug. 3/1 His share of prize-money has netted..ten thousand pounds currency per month.

Net, *v.*[3] Now *dial.* [ad. OF. *nettir*, f. *net* Net *a.*; cf. F. *nettoyer.*] *trans.* To clean, to wash; to rinse *out* (clothes); † to rid *of.*

1536 *Rem. Sedition* 12 b, Even so, neyther the bodye [can be cleansed], without the myndle be firste netted. *Ibid.* 23 He hath netted his realme of ydle vacabundes. 1634–5 Brereton *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 106 They .. trample it with their feet (never vouchsafing a hand to nett or wash it withal). 1703 Thoresby *Let. Ray* (E. D. S.), *Net*, to wash clothes, give them a net. 1862 C. C. Robinson *Dial. Leeds* 373 After linen has been washed it generally has to undergo the 'netting-out' process.

† Nete, for *ne wite* to know not. *Obs. rare.*

c 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* Matt. vi. 3 Nete þin wynstre hwæt do þin swiðre. *c* 1315 Shoreham I. 189 Wanne þou weneþ þe oþer be hol, And weddeþ þane syke Netinde.

Nete, obs. form of Neat *sb.*

Netel(l)e, obs. forms of Nettle *sb.*[1] and *v.*

† **Ne·ten.** *Obs.* [OE. *nēten* (also *nīeten, nȳten*, etc.), f. *nēat* Neat *sb.*] An animal, esp. of the ox or horse kind.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* viii. 8 All ðu underdeodes under fotum his, scep & oxan .& netenu foldes. *c* 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xxxi. § 1 Hwi nele he cweðan eac þæt ða netenu seon ȝesælȝu. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 326 Sum fyþefette nyten is, þæt we nemnað..broc on englisc. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 129 Alle þa deor and alle þe nutenu þe on eorðe weren. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 151 Hie lokeden wel ðat ðe tail ware on auriche netene.

Netful. [f. Net *sb.*[1]] The fill of a net.

1855 Browning *Popularity* v, A fisher..A netful brought to land. 1898 *Pall Mall Mag.* June 219 A netful of the.. oysters.

† **Neth,** hath not: cf. Nave *v.*

c 1315 Shoreham I. 182 He þat bilefeþ hit nauȝt Riȝt wyt neþ of blisse.

Neth, -ar, obs. forms of Net, Neither.

Netheard, -heerd, -herd, obs. ff. Neatherd.

Netheist (nī·piist). [f. L. *ne-*, *nē-* or Gr. νη- + Theist.] An atheist.

1855 *Chamb. Jrnl.* III. 307 The missionaries are met..by propagandists of another kind—by Netheists, Theists, Setheists, and Pantheists. 1862 *Westm. Rev.* Jan. 86 Several other names, such as Cosmists, Netheists, and Rational Utilitarians, that the party has tried at different times.

† **Netheless,** *adv. Obs.* Forms: 2–3 neoðe-, neoþe-, neðeles, 4 neþ(e)les, -lesse, 4–6 netheles, (4 -less, -lees), 6 -lesse, 7 ne(i)thlesse. [f. Ne, etc.: cf. Na- and Notheless.] Nevertheless.

c 1178 *Lamb. Hom.* 137 Neoðeles he heom sulleð. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 79 He maked lete of þoleburdnesse and neðeles ne haueð non. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3853 At ðe laste neðeles, Eft he come sone to cades. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* 9855 Netheles þey were at meschef. 1382 Wyclif *Luke* xii. 31 Netheles seke ȝe first the kyngdom of God. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 13 Neþles it is not iust as to soþfastnes. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* cxxxi. 110 And netheles..he wold not mysdone hym. 1549 Coverdale, etc. *Erasm. Par. Rom.* Argt., They fell nethelesse into all kyndes of mi chief. 1579 E. K. *Ded. to Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* § 3 Nethelesse, let them..feede on theyr owne folly. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xviii. § 40 704 The thing.. that all the world wist was true, and that neithlesse euery man laughed at.

† **Nethemest,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 1 nyðe-, niðe-, nicð-, 1–2, 4 neoþe-, 2–4 neþe-, 3 nythe-, 4 nyþe-; 1 -mæsta, -mesta, -mysta, 2–4 -mest(e, 4 -mast(e. [OE. *nīþemest*, etc., f. the stem *nīþ-* under: see Nether and -most.] Lowest, undermost, furthest down.

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* vii. § 3 þa niðemystan ic ȝebringe æt þæm heh-stan, & þa hehstan æt ðæm niðemæstan. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 185 Swa swiþe he bip bedyped on þa neoþemestan helle witu. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 117 He bið eft inibered on þan neoþemeste pinan. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 219 þe uuemeste bou is sib þe neþemeste rote. *c* 1250 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 287/332 Ase he sat on þis laddre lowe, on þe nepemeste ioungue. 13.. *Ipotis* 310 (Vernon MS.) in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 345 In to þe neopemaste put of helle. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3257 þe hegeste hirȝt mangurel, þe middel hirȝt launcepre, þe nyþemest was callid hagetlay. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 9926 (Trin.), Hit..ȝyueþ to þe neþemast [*v.r.* -mest] hyt.

† **Ne·then,** *adv. Obs.* [OE. *neoðan, -on*, etc.: see Beneath *adv.*] Below; from below.

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xxxiii. § 5 On ælcere stowe he is hire emnneah, ȝe ufan ȝe neoðon. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 211 Þæt wæter wæs swemt under þæm clife neoðan. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* II. 258 Da tobærst þæs temples walryft, fram ðære fyrste ufan oð ða flor neoðan. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 105 Ech idel..and iuel [giue cumeð] neðen uppard.

Nether (ne·ðəɹ), *a.* Forms: 1 nioðerra, niðera, nyðera, 3 nyþere; 1 neoþ(e)ra, 3 neopers; 4 nothere, 4–5 neþer, (5 -ire), 5–6 nethir, (5 -yr, *Sc.* nathir), neder, (6 -ur, *Sc.* neddir); 4 noi-, neyþer, 6 neyther, 7 neither, 6–7 neather; 5– nether. [Common Teut.: OE. *neoþera, niþera*, etc., = OFris. *nithere, nedere*, OS. *nithiri* (MDu. *neder*, Du. *neder-* in combs.), MLG. *neder, nedder*, OHG. *nidari, -eri, -iri* (MHG. *nidere, nider*, G. *nieder*), ON. *neðri* (Sw. and Da. *nedre*), f. *niþer(e*, Nether *adv.*[2] or 3. See also Netherer and Netherest] Lower, under (in contrast to *higher, over*, or *upper*).

1. With partitive terms, esp. *part* or *end.* † Also (in OE.) *absol.* in *pl.*

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxxxviii. 15 In ðæm nioðerum eorðan. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 239 Gangað on þas niðeran dælas þisse ceastre. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* x 21 The nethir half [of the way] wes perilous. 1382 Wyclif *Luclus.* xxiv. 45, I shal persen alle the netheire partis of the erthe. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5076 Fingurs full small, With nailes at the neþer endes as a nepe white. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 355/2 Nethyr part of a thynge, *inferior.* 1525 *Tale of Basyn* 40 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 45 When the baly was full, [he would] lye downe and wynke, And rest his neder ende. 1570 Billingsley *Euclid* xi. xxix. 341 Lines..which ioyne together the angles of the vpper and nether bases. 1604 E. G[rimston] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* II. xii. 108 Experience dooth teach vs, that the middle region of the ayre is colder than the neather. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* VI. 108 A beautous Maid above, but Magick Arts With barking Dogs deformed her neather parts. 1798 Coleridge *Anc. Mar.* III. xiv, With one bright star Within the nether tip. 1826 Scott *Woodst.* iii, At the nether end of the hall, a huge..chimney-piece projected. 1860 Maury *Phys. Geog.* (Low) XI. § 519 Upon the nether side of the cloud ring.

2. With terms denoting locality, esp. the proper names of countries, districts, hamlets or farms, etc.

Now usually expressed by *Lower* or *Low*, but retained in various districts in local place-names, or the names of streets (as *Nethergate*), etc. in towns.

Nether Dutch and *Nether German* have occas. been used in English in place of the usual *Low* († *Dutch* or) *German.*

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* v. § 1 Ne oncunige ic no þæs neoþeran & þæs unclænan stowe. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 127 In þe west side of þe neyer Galilea toward þe grete see. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* I. xiii. 1108 þir lyis in Neþir Sithia. *Ibid.* 1227 In þat Neþir Germany All Northtwaye is. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VIII. iii. 124 Thai wester partis..Quhilkis ar bedeit wyth the neder se. 1560 Bible (Genev.) 1 *Kings* ix. 17 Salomon buylt Gezer and Bethhoron the nether. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Sco.* Prol. 17 Vuir Clydisdale .. as lykwyse nathir Cludisdale. 1629 Rutherford *Lett.* v. (1862) I. 47 While we are lodged here, we..must be content to remove from one corner of our Lord's nether house to another. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I. 442 The rising rivers float the nether ground. 1745 Pococke *Descr. East* II. ii. 202 We were now in the nether principality of the kingdom of Naples.

† b. *Nether House*, the House of Commons. *Obs.*

App. current only in the reign of Henry VIII.

1536 Cromwell in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 47 Suche Actes as haue been in this session of that parliament passed the nether and higher houses. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 911/1 When the commons were assembled in the nether house, they began to commune of their griefes. 1640 Yorke *Union Hon.* 47 Certaine Lords of the upper house of parliament, came into the nether. 1687 *Assur. Abb. Lands* 180 After which the Speaker with the Commons departed to the Nether House.

3. Of lip or jaw. Now commonly expressed by *lower* or *under*.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 157 *Labrum*, niðera lippe. c 1050 *Voc.* ibid. 264 Neoþera welor. c 1300 *St. Margarete* 160 He..gan his ouere cheoke ouer hire heued do & his nyþere cheoke bynebe at hire ho. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1468 His neþer chauel he smot doun. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 173 Tantalus stondeþ alway in a water vp anon to þe ouer breede of þe neþer lippe. 1548 VICARY *Anat.* 49, xij Muscles..moue the nether lawe. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 77, Pieces of gold..hanging upon their nether lips. 1657 TRAPP *Comm. Job* v. 9 Who can give a naturall reason of the strength of the neather-chap? 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* III. v, An uneasy gnawing of the nether lip. 1857-62 BUCKLE *Civilis.* (1869) II. viii. 469 A nether jaw protruding so hideously that his teeth could never meet.

b. Of the legs or their clothing. Also in *nether man* (common in recent use) or *person*.

1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 1197 Lest he..make hym lame of his neder limmes. 1657 MILTON *P. L.* II. 784 All my nether shape thus grew Transform'd. 1835 J. P. KENNEDY *Horse Shoe R.* xvi, His nether person was rendered conspicuous by a pair of dingy small-clothes. 1836 MARRYAT *Japhet* i, Long before the old porter could pull his legs through his nether garments. 1846 MRS. GORE *Eng. Char.* (1852) 151 We found a still idler fellow..warming his nether-man on the hearth-rug

c. *absol.* in *pl.* Lower limbs or parts. *rare*—[1].

1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph* II. 175 With a cloak duly tuck'd round their nethers.

4. In general use, of things. Now only *literary*.

† *Nether glove*, a greave. † *Nether vert* (see quot. 1598).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 332 þe neoþere [stone] þet hid stille.. bitocned ferlac..; þe vuere ston bitocned hope. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 185 þe planetes and þe neyper wolkons moueuþ out of þe west in to þe est. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4959 Nymes of ȝour nethirglone & nakens ȝoure leggis. c 1425 *Craft Nombrynge* (E.E.T.S.) 6 Write þe first figure of þe hyer nombur euene vndir the first figure of þe nether nombur. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* VIII. xiv. 294 Syr Tristram bebled both the ouer shete and the nether. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 5 The bodye of the wayne ..,the nether rathes, the ouer rathes 1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* vi. 34 Neather vert, is that which the Lawiers do call South Boys, and that is properly all manner of vnderwood, and all Bushes, Thornes, Gorse, and the like. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 14 The skirts flow loosely fringed below; the upper shorter then the neather. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 346 Twixt upper, nether, and surrounding Fires. a 1718 PARNELL *Night-Piece on Death*, Thro' their ranks in silver pride The nether crescent seems to glide. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xxxviii, The nether fires of doubt glaring through. 1856 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* ii. 20 All my nether-spirit, so to speak, was dulled and jaded.

b. *Nether millstone* (or *stone*). Now only in fig. or allusive use.

1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Job* xli. 14 His heart is as strong as a stone, and as hard as the nether milstone. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xxxix. (1739) 52 The Defendant's Arms (which were accounted as the Nether-milstone, or stock of maintenance). 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 3 The nether millstone of my heart began to dissolve. 1859 BROWNING *Ring & Bk* X. 1110 He shall make the sword To match that piece of netherstone his heart. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xxviii, I believe you have a heart as hard as the nether millstone.

† c. *Nether clerk*, under-clerk. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1567 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 614 Maister James Makgill of Rankelour, Nethir Clerk of Register.

5. Denoting the earth or things upon it, in contrast to heaven or the upper regions. (Usually with *this*.)

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vii. 49 This darksom neather world her light Doth dim. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. ii. 79 This shewes you are aboue, You Iustices, that these our neather crimes So speedily can venge. 1760 FAWKES tr. *Anacreon, Ode* iii. 2 The sable Night had spread around This nether World a Gloom profound 1785 S. ROGERS *Ode Superstit.* III. ii, To aspire Beyond this nether sphere. 1832 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) III. 68 Thus do Men and Sheep play their parts in this Nether Earth. 1837 BUCKLE *Civilis.* I. xi. 645 The intellect of man in this nether world.

6. Denoting what lies, or is imagined as lying, beneath the earth; esp. *nether world* or *regions*.

[c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxxxvii. 7 Settun mec in seaðe ðæm niðderran in ðeostrum. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 89 þu generedest mine saule of þære neoþeran helle]

1638 BROME *Antipodes* I. vi, No Isle nor Angle in that Neather world, But I have made discovery of. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* III. 497 Must pass the Stygian Lake and view the neather Skies. 1720 GAY *Poems* (1745) I. 172 When dread Jove the son of Phœbus hurl'd .. to the nether world. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* I. xxx, The hell, His reign and dwelling beneath nether skies. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 397 The great reservoirs of melted matter ..in the nether regions. 1877 L. MORRIS *Epic Hades* I. 10 A cauldron fired With the fires of nether hell.

Comb. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 127 In this way can the nether-world Scapin sport with the perplexed beauty. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* II. 300 Besides this nether-world character.

b. *Nether-formed*, adj. = HYPOGENE.

1833 [see HYPOGENE]. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. x. 248 It is where the old, hard, nether-formed rocks frowningly appear above the water.

† **Ne·ther,** *adv.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 1 niðor, niðor, nyðor, neoðor, -er, 2 neðer. [A comparative form based on the stem *niþ-*: see next.] Lower, lower down.

Beowulf 2699 Þæt he þone niðgæest niðor hwene sloh. c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxiii. § 5 Slo eorþe..is niðor þonne ænig oðru ȝescéaft buton þam rodore. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saint's Lives* I. 58 Þelmas þe þæt mod sy neoðer þonne se lichoma. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 103 He beð neðer þanne he er was.

† **Ne·ther,** *adv.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 1-3 niþer, niðer; 1 nyþer, nyðer, (3 nuðer); 2-3 neoðer, (3 neouðer); 2-3 neðer, (3 nedðer), 5 nether. [OE. *niþer* = OFris. *nither-*, *nider-*, OS. *nidar* (MDu. and Du. *neder*), MLG. *neder*, *nedder*, OHG. *nidar*, *nider* (G. *nieder*), ON. *niðr* (MSw. *nidher*, Sw. *ner*, *ned*; MDa. *nedher*, Da. *ned*), repr. an OTeut. **niþar* = Skr. *nitarām*, f. *ni-*, down, with comparative suffix.] Down, downwards.

Beowulf 1360 Ðær fyrȝenstream under næssa genipu niþer ȝewiteð. c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xli. § 6 Þæt tacnað þæt he sceal ma þencan up þeȝne nyðer. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 101 Þæt flæsc afuladð, & wyrmum aweallebþ, & neþer afloweþ. a 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1012 Sloh hine þa an heora..þet he mid þam dynte niðer asæh c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 111 He ferde fro þe feder, for þat he com neðer to helle. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 370 Niðful neddre, loð an liðer, sal gliden on hise brest neðer. c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* II. xii. 57 Turne thiself aboue [turne þiself nether].

Comb. c 960 ÆTHELWOLD *Rule St. Benet* (Schröer) 23 Æȝðer ȝe upstixende englas ȝe niþerstixende. *Ibid.* Se upstiȝe and se niþerstiȝe. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 246 Hi ȝefylladð twa tida mid hyra upgange oðþe nyþergange. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 111 Erest he steg neoðer..: of neoðerstienge specð dauid on þa salm boc.

† **Ne·ther,** *adv.*[3] *Obs.* In *i* niðere, nipre, 3 neoðere; also in comb. 1-3 niðer-, 3 nyþer-, neoþer-. [f. prec. = MDu. *ned(e)re*, OHG. *nidaro* (MHG. *nidere*), ON. *niðri* (MSw. *nidhre*, Sw. *nere*; MDa. *nedre*, Da. *nede*).] Down, low down.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxix. § 13 Þæt leohte fyr. up ȝewit, & sio hefiȝe eorðe sit þær niðere. a 900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 1466 Læȝ min flæschoma in foldan bigrafen, nipre ȝehyded c 1205 LAY. 1982 þa Englisce ouercomen þe Brutuns & brouhten heom þer neoðere.

b. In *Comb.* = NETHER *a.*

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Thorpe) cxxxviii. 13 Þeh min lichama.. on niðer-dælum eorðan wunige. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 173 Hie turneð..fram þe dome to helle to þe niðer wunienge. c 1290 *St. Brandan* 527 in *S. E. Leg.* I. 234 To is chin tilde þe neoþer [*v. r.* niþer] ende.

N·ther, var. of NITHER *v.*; obs. f. NEITHER.

Net-herd, obs. form of NEATHERD.

† **Ne·therer.** *Obs. rare.* [f. NETHER *a.* + -ER[3]] a. The lower parts. b. An inferior.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxxxviii. 14 My substaunce in neherere of erth. c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* Prol. 1 Correccioun ..which longith oonli to the ouerer anentis his netherer, and not to the netherer anentis his ouerer.

† **Ne·therest,** *a. Obs.* [A superlative formed on NETHER *a.*; cf. OFris. *nithereste*, *nedereste*, MDu. *nederste*, OHG. *nidirôsto* (MHG. *niderestе*), MSw. *nidherst(a*, MDa. *ne(d)erste* (Sw. and Da. *nederst*).] Lowest, undermost. Also *absol.*

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxxxviii. 15 Þou made ..þe stapelnes of me In netherest of erthe to be. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. i. (1868) 5 In þe neþerest[e] hem or bordure of þese clopes. 1417 in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 12 Un to the netherest stake safe a ie. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 281 False cristene men schul be nethirest in helle. 1558 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* Pref., This learning teacheth, so much to graunt the vital part and the netherest.

† **Nethering,** var. *eddering*: see EDDER.

1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 86/1 A Nethering is a twig or stick bent about Stakes and Poles by which fences and hedges are made secure.

Ne·therlander. [ad. Du. *Nederlander* (G. *Niederlander*), f. *Nederland*: see -ER[1].] An inhabitant or native of the Netherlands or Holland (formerly including Flanders or Belgium).

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 475 Verily much beholden it is to the Netherlanders [*Note.* Or Dutchmen of the Low countries.] 1638 SIR R. COTTON *Abstr. Rec. Tower* 5 William de Ipre, Earle of Kent, a Netherlander. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* II. xxii. 25 Manned by a mixed crew of Netherlanders and Englishmen. 1882 W. NEWTON *Serm. Boys & Girls* (1881) 332 The great leader of the Netherlanders.

Ne·therlandian, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IAN.] = NETHERLANDISH.

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 209 An alien prince, Spanyard or Burgundian, Netherlandian or the like. 1902 B. KIDD *Western Civilis.* ix. 297 The Swabian peasants and the Netherlandian burghers.

Ne·therlandish, *a.* [ad. Du. *Nederlandsch*, (G. *Niederländisch*), or f. *Netherland* + -ISH[1].] Of or pertaining to the Netherlands.

1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 61 Fower and twentie elles of Portugall or Neatherlandish cloth. 1680 *Relig. Dutch* iv. 39 All the Cities of this Netherlandish Country are full of these Mennonites. 1839 W. CHAMBERS *Tour Holland* 41/1 The coats of arms of the old Netherlandish nobility. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* x. 181 Two important cultivated tongues, the Netherlandish and the English.

† **Netherless,** contracted f. NETHERTHELESS.

c 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 34 Nebirles sume bokes seiȝe þat in þe same day þat god was bore, were manye sunnes seiȝe. 1464 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 511/2 Yet netherles, of their mere and extreme malice [etc.]. 1498 *Promp. Parv.* 353/2 (MS. S.) Neythirlesse, *nichilominus*.

Ne·therling. *nonce-wd.* [f. NETHER *a.* + -LING[1].] *pl.* Nether garments.

1852 DICKENS in *Househ. Words* V. 565/1 The plain young woman darning the poet's netherlings.

Ne·thermore, *a.* (*sb.*) and *adv.* Also 4-5 neþer-, neder-, 5-6 nethirmare, 6 nethermair. [f. NETHER *a.* + -MORE: cf. MSw. *nidhirmeer*, MDa. *nedhermere*.]

A. *adj.* Nether, lower, inferior. Now *rare*.

1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xxiv. 6 Thow shalt not taak..the nethermore and ouermore grynstoon. 1382 — *Judg.* xx. 36 Whanne thei hadden seen hem self to be the nethermore, thei begunne to flee. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (ROXB.) xvi. 72 Liby þe neþermare begynnez at þe Spaynisch see. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 257 The nethermore [root], which also is the bigger. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 337 The upper part of the Church, and..the nethermore. 1867 LONGF. tr. *Dante, Inf.* III. 41 The heavens expelled them; Nor them the nethermore abyss receives.

† B. *sb.* The lower parts. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* cxxxviii. 15 My substaunce is in the nethermoris [*v. r.* -more] of the erthe.

† C. *adv.* Lower or further down. *Obs.*

c 1480 HENRYSON *Orph. & Eur.* 260 Nethirmare he went, as ye heir sall. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. v. *Heading*, Tyl hellis fludis Enee socht nether mair. 1565 GOLDING *Caesar* v. (1567) 116 Thone corner..is toward the East: and thother nethermore is towarde the South.

Ne·thermost, *a.* Also 4 -mast, 5 -mest, nethur-, nethern-, 6 neathermost. [f. as prec. + -MOST.] Lowest, undermost, furthest down.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 357 Þe neþermast es watur and erth. *Ibid.* 9248 Þat was þe nethermast siep. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3084 Hir corse [was] comly. ,As nobly to þe nethur-most as nature cold shape. c 1468 in *Archaeol.* (1846) XXXI. 334 The nethernmost part of the said candelstikes. 1535 M. COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxxvi. 13 Thou hast delyuered my soule from y nethermost hell. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 340 The first and neathermost leaves are like the litle leaves of Plantayne. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 216 The fairest of them..were on the nether-most of the staires. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 196 You may take the most remote Box..and place it the nethermost. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 11 The middle of the upmost Wall ought to be perpendicular with the middle of the nethermost. 1814 CARY *Dante, Inf.* xxiv. 37 Toward the mouth Inclining of the nethermost abyss. 1866 J. H. NEWMAN *Gerontius* I. 8 From the nethermost fire..Thy servant deliver.

Ne·therstock. *Obs* exc. *Hist.* Also 6-7 neather-, 6 neither-. [f. NETHER *a.* + STOCK.] A stocking.

1565-6 *Roy. Proclam. Apparel* 12 Feb., Any maner of sylke neatherstockes of Hosen. 1590 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 220 A plaine pair of clothbreeches. of white kersie.., the nether-stocke of the same. 1607-8 *Knaresb. Wills* (Surtees) II. 2 My best over hoose and my best netherstockes. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 436 Neither did they commonly wear breeches without netherstocks or slops.

1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xix, A dispute upon the preference due to the Spanish nether-stock over the black Gascoigne hose. 1863 SALA *Captain Dangerous* I. vi. 170 A plain black shag gown untrimmed, with camlet netherstocks.

transf. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. iv. 11 When a man [is] ouerlustie at legs, then he weares wodden nether-stocks.

So † **Nether-stocking.** *Obs. rare*—[1].

1591 FLORIO *2nd Fruites* 7 Foure payre of breeches, fiue of nether-stockins.

† **Nethertheless,** variant of NEVERTHELESS.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 353/2 Nethyrtheles, *nichilominus*. c 1450 *Merlin* 43 Netherdeles, thei knewe wele ther cowde no man have seide thise wordes but it hadde a be Merlin.

† **Ne·therty.** *Obs. rare.* In 5 -te. [f. NETHER *a.* + -TY.] Inferiority.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* IV. i. 416 In the clergie ben dyuerse statis and degrees of ouerte and netherte. *Ibid.* ii. 425 Poul..vsid in that ouerte upon hem, and not netherte as being vndir hem.

Ne·therward(s, *adv.* Now *rare.* Forms: 1 niþerweardes, nyþerweard, -wyrd; 3 niðer-, neþer-, noþer-, 4-5 nethire-, 4- netherward(s. [f. NETHER *adv*[2] + -WARD(S).] Downwards.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. viii. 32 Unȝerece..eode all siu suner..ni er-weardes in sae. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* (Z.) 238 *Deorsum versum*, nyðerweard. a 1100 in Napier *O. E. Glosses* i 3968 *In præceps*, nyþerwyrd. c 1220 *Bestiary* 561 Fro ðe noule niðerward ne is ȝe [= the mermaid] no man like. a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 144 Þeos vle..heold hire eyen neþerward [*v. r.* noþerward]. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5048 Moves ȝow to þe nethire-ward. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7717 Fro the Nauell netherward he was an able horse. c 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 215 (1810) 224 Netherward to Great Lynd. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 293 Chafe him from above nether-wards. 1894 DU MAURIER *Trilby* i, Clad in the grey overcoat of a French infantry soldier, continued netherwards by a short striped petticoat.

† **Netheward,** *a. Obs.* [OE. *niðe-*, *nyðe-*, *neoþweard*, etc.; cf. NETHEMEST.] Downward.

a 1000 *Phœnix* 299 Se hals [is] grene niobweard & ufeweard. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 452 Fram his hnolle ufewerdan oð his ilas neoðewerde. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 165 On þe steire of fiftene stoples, fro neþewarde to uuewarde.

Nethir, obs. f. NEITHER. **Nethlesse,** var. of NETHELESS *Obs.* **Nethring:** see NITHER *v.* **Neththebure,** obs. f. NEIGHBOUR. **Nethyr,** obs. f. NEITHER. **Netifie, -fy,** obs. ff. NEATIFY. **Netinde,** unwitting: see NETE *v.* **Netle,** obs. f. NETTLE. **Netling,** obs. f. NETTLING.

† **Ne·tly,** *adv. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. NET *a.* + -LY[2].] Neatly, smartly.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 802/2 These first entred the field, in taking by and turning their horsses, netlie and freshlie.

Ne·tmaker. [f. NET *sb.*[1]] A maker of nets.

1380 in Rogers *Oxford City Docum.* (1891) to De Marra billa Terre Netmaker xij *d.* 1411 *Close Roll* 12 *Hen. IV* (dorso), John Mannyng, netmaker. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 253/2 A Nette maker, *cassiarius*. c 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 11

Nette makers, and harlote takers. 1595-6 *Observ. Fishdaies* 1 Ropemakers, Net-makers, Saile-makers 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 416 To be a Net-maker (in Chrysostomes sense) is better than to be a Throne-maker. 1771 SMEATON in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 204 That particular kind called by net makers flaxen three threads laid. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 63 1/2 *Netmaker's Knife.*

Ne·tsman. [f. NET *sb.*1] One who uses a net.

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* i. (1880) 13 The netsman should never dash at the fish. 1887 D. C. MURRAY & HERMAN *Traveller Returns* iv. 52 The netsmen bore long nets of stout bark rope and thong.

‖ Netsuke (ne·tsuk*i*). Also **-ké.** [Japanese.] A small piece of ivory, wood, or other material, carved or otherwise decorated, worn by the Japanese as a bob or button on the cord by which articles are suspended from the girdle.

1883 *Century Mag.* Sept. 743 Come in here a moment, please, and see my new netsukes. 1888 *Art Jrnl.* Dec. 374 The mark which distinguishes a netsuké from an okimono ..is the presence of two small holes, usually in the back, which admit of a cord being strung through them.

Nett(e, obs. forms of NEAT *sb.*

Ne·ttable, *a.* [f. NET *v.*] Capable of being netted.

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VII 140 It was the annual custom.. to sweep the nettable parts of the Coquet to a large extent.

Ne·tted, *ppl. a.* [f. NET *sb.*1 or *v.*1]

1. Covered with, or as with, a net.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 169 b, The windowes .hauing a hole of sufficient widenesse ouer against them, well netted and tunnelled. 1833 SIR F. B. HEAD *Bubbles fr. Brunnen* 310 The graves were netted over with brambles. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 347 How did North America get netted with iron rails? 1895 *Atlantic Monthly* Mar. 425 The snow, barred and netted by shadows.

2. Made of net or network.

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4672/4 Supposed to have robbed.. his Master of a Silver netted Purse. 1785 MISS FIELDING *Ophelia* II. i, Like gold through a netted purse. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. xviii, The well reeved guns, the netted canopy. 1866 (*title*) Abridgments of the Specifications relating to Lace and other Looped and Netted Fabrics. 1870 ROCK *Text. Fabr.* v. (1876) 39 Rich textiles so figured in gold were denominated 'de fundato', or netted.

b. Arranged like, or forming a, network.

1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in Azt.* xv, On the strong corselet and the netted mail. 1855 TENNYSON *Brook* 176, I make the netted sunbeam dance Against my sandy shallows. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 229 At those points where the spiral or netted fibres separate.

Comb. 1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* II 44 *Ciconium reticulatum*, netted-veined Ciconium. 1857 A. GRAY *First Less. Bot.* (1866) 56 Netted-veined leaves belong to plants which have a pair of seed-leaves or cotyledons.

3. *Bot.* Having veins, fibres, etc., arranged like network; covered with a network of lines, etc.

1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 164 Seeds indefinite; testa loose, netted. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 143 Reticulated or netted leaves, in which there is an angular net-work of vessels. 1882 *Garden* 11 Mar. 170/3 The deep crimson of the interior of the bells being finely netted and veined.

b. In names of plants, etc.: (see quots.).

1854 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 8) V. 181/1 *Anona reticulata* [yields] the netted Custard-apple. 1857 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* V. 229 The plant is sometimes called Netted Crocus. 1882 *Garden* 4 Mar. 139/3 The Netted Iris (*I. reticulata*) is in full bloom.

4. Caught in a net.

1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* II. (1898) 81 Need you tremble and pant Like a netted lioness? 1867 JEAN INGELOW *Story of Doom* vii. 19 As in the toils A netted bird.

Nettel, obs. form of NETTLE.

Ne·tter. [f. NET *v.*1 + -ER 1.]

1. A netmaker. *rare* —1.

1481-90 *Howard Housch. Bks.* (Roxb.) 192 My Lord rekened with his netter, and he had sent home to Stoke a dragge of viij. fadom.

2. One who uses a net. Also *fig.*

1591 LYLY *Wks* (1902) I. 427 Here be the Netters, these be they that..will draw a whole pond for the market. 1838 J. E. TYLER *Mem Hen V*, II 56 He was called the Netter from the expertness..with which he caught..his antagonists in argument. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount. & Mere* xi. 86 A gang of netters sweeping the stream.

Ne·tting, *sb.*1 *dial.* [Prob. f. NET *v* 3, although this is not recorded till much later; but cf. also the synonymous MLG. *nette* (MDa. *nætte*, MSw. *natte*, *nacte*, *necte*; G. *netze*), f. *nat* wet.] Urine, *esp.* as used for washing with.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xliv. (*Lucy*) 275 Þane ves it tald þe presydent þat wischt rafte..vith nettyng [*printed* nect-; L. *lotium*] mocht be lousit sone. Þane gert he caste on hire..Of netting [*printed* nect-] a gret quantyte. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 794 *Hoc locium*, ley and nettyng. 1557 *Court Leet Rec. Manchester* (1884) I. 40 Any undecente or noysome thinge as..Nettinge or Fylthe. 1691 RAY *N. C. Words* (ed. 2) 52 *Netting*, Chamber-Lee, Urin. 1796 PEGGE *Derbicisms* (E. D. S.) 48 'Old netting', old urine; so called from neat or net, as being us'd in washing. 1828- in dial. glossaries (Durham, Yks., Lanc., Linc., Leic.). 1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v., She killed her two swaarms of bees; she poured netting on the hives.

Ne·tting, *sb.*2 [f. NET *sb.*1 or *v.*1 + -ING 1.]

1. *Naut.* A coarse network of small ropes used now or formerly for various purposes, as to prevent boarding, keep off splinters or falling spars, stow hammocks or sails in, etc.

1567 G. FENNER in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 149 They had prepared their false nettings. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* i. xxviii. 71 Seruing in trimming the sayles, and others the nettings and foretop sayles. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 14 A grating, netting or false decke for your close fights. 1673 DRYDEN *Amboyna* iii. i, Up with your Fights and your Nettings prepare. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* iii. viii. 379 The mats, with which the galleon had stuffed her netting, took fire. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 170 Quarter-deck netting is suspended over the officers heads, to prevent any thing falling thereon, in time of action. 1837 MARRYAT *Dog Fiend* x, The men.. came up with their hammocks.., which they put into the nettings. 1867 LATHAM *Black & White* 116 A steamer just arrived had..her nettings frozen into a solid wall.

b. *attrib.* as † *netting-deck, -sail.*

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 17 A drift sayle, a crosiack, a netting sayle. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* vii. 32 A Netting saile is a saile laid ouer the Netting, which is small ropes from the top of the fore castle to the Poope. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 289 A Netting-Deck very well fitted over her Main-Deck, to hinder Boarding.

2. Nets or network used for various purposes.

1846 T. BAXTER *Libr. Pract Agric.* I. 141 It will be needful to cover the beds..with netting to keep off the birds. 1863 TREVELYAN *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 27 In the netting overhead are plentiful stores of bottles of milk. 1883 WALSH *Irish Fisheries* 7 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.), Over 1200 miles of netting for the fleet;..the largest amount of netting in use in the world..at any one fishery.

Ne·tting, *vbl. sb.* [f. NET *v.*1 + -ING 1.]

1. The process of making a net.

1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 279 Netting is a mode of entwining the thread so that each mesh is fastened with a knot. 1883 *Standard* 26 June 3/3 Its process consists in the looping of a thread, after the manner of netting, into circles.

b. *attrib.* as *netting-box, -pin, -weight*, etc.

1801 MAR EDGEWORTH *Ord. Fr. Governess* (1831) 178 There was a pretty little netting-box upon the table. 1808 HAN. MORE *Cælebs* xxii I. 374, I have known a lady..search for her netting-pin, in the midst of Cato's soliloquy. 1813 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Harry & Lucy* I. 260 It..was intended to be used as a netting weight. 1854 DICKENS *Hard T.* I xi, Mrs. Sparsit, easily ambling along with her netting-needles. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1523/1 Netting-machine.

2. The action, or right, of fishing with a net or nets; an occasion of fishing with a net.

1875 F. T. BUCKLAND *Log-Bk.* 158 Not a single one was seen or heard of during the whole of the netting. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 26 Sept 13/3 Till about twenty years ago the netting was in the hands of the Rev. Mr. Fyre.

Nettle (ne·t'l), *sb.*1 Forms: 1 **netele, (netel),** 1-5 **netle,** 5 **netel(le, netyl(le;** 4-5 **nettille,** 4-6 **-yll,** 5 **-yle,** 5-6 **-ylle,** 6 **-yl, -ill, -ell,** 5-6 (8) **nettel,** 3- **nettle.** [Common Teut.: OE. *netele, nettle* (and *netel*) fem. = Fris. *nettel*, MDu. *net(e)le, netel* (Du. *netel*), MLG. *net(e)le*, OHG. *nez(z)ila, -ela* (MHG. *nezzele, -el*, G. *nessel*), MDa. *net(h)-, nædlæ, nædle* (Da. *nælde, nælde*), MSw. *netla, natla* (Sw. dial. *nattla*), and *netsla, nesla* (Sw. *nassla, nässel-*), Norw. *netla, nesla*, etc., Icel. *netla*:—OTeut. **natilōn-*, a derivative (see -LE 1) from a stem **nat-* which appears in the synonymous OHG. *nazza*, and in various Scand. forms, as Sw. dial. *nata, nata*, Norw. dial. *nata, neta, not(a)*, etc., the relationship of which to each other is obscure.]

1. A plant of the genus *Urtica*, of which the commoner species (*U. dioica*, the Common or Great Nettle, and *U. urens*, the Small Nettle) grow profusely on waste ground, waysides, etc., and are noted for the stinging property of the leaf-hairs.

The Greek, Italian, or Roman Nettle is *U. pilulifera*. With distinctive epithets the name of *nettle* is also given to a number of plants belonging to other genera, as *blind, dead, deaf, red, white nettle; bee-, hedge-, hemp-, wood-nettle*, which are treated under the first element or as main words.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 2168 in *O. E. Texts* 107 *Urticeta*, netlan. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 310 Genim þysse wyrte seaw, þe man urticam, & oðrum naman netele nemneð *Ibid.* II. 68 Smale netelan. *Ibid.* 86 þa greatan netlan. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 593 Among he wede, among the nettle, þu syttest & singst. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 7514 With-oute hys celle bornes wore And nettles grewe, þat byten sore. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 461 As þe nettle growep somtyme next þe rose. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xiv. 65 Humbloks and nettles and swilk oþer wedes. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* 86, I haue nothyng but thystles and nettles. 1563 *Mirr. Mag., Jane Shore* iii, In groping flowers wyth Nettels stong we are. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 129 The first kind is now called..in English Greek or Romayne Nettel. 1632 E. JORDAN *Nat. Bathes* xi. (1669) 84 The heat of the Sun is no more apt to breed a Nettle than a Dock. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compt. Gard.* I. 18 Thistles, Nettles, and a Thousand other Plants of no Use to us. *a* 1732 GAY *Poems* (1745) I. 167 Elder's early bud With nettle's tender shoots, to cleanse the blood. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* xviii. 296 At the wall's base the fiery nettle springs. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 1022 The young shoots of the common nettle are sometimes used like spinach or greens. 1890 *Knowledge* 1 Dec. 274/2 The common nettle occurs in two forms; the male plant which produces the pollen is quite distinct from that which bears the seeds.

transf. and *fig.* 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iii. 10 Out of this Nettle, Danger; we plucke this Flower, Safety. 1826 *Gentl. Mag.* V. 221 When he did apply the rod, it was generally formed of nettles. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess., Friendship* Wks. (Bohn) I. 88 Better be a nettle in the side of your friend than his echo. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 39 Those driving nettles of frost that sting the cheeks.

b. The Sea-nettle. (Cf. RED NETTLE 2.) *rare* —1.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 444 The sea fish called a Nettle.

c. = NETTLE-TREE 2.

1889 J. H. MAIDEN *Usef. Native Plants* 192 *Laportea gigas*..'Giant Nettle'. The poisonous fluid secreted from the foliage is very powerful.

2. In phrases, etc.: **a.** *Nettle in, dock out*, see DOCK *sb.*1 3. **b.** (See quot. *a* 1700.) **c.** *On nettles*, in fidgets, uneasy, excited.

1598 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* B 3, All these women that you heare brawling..and skolding thus, have seuerally pist on this bush of nettles. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s. v. *Nettled, He has pist upon a Nettle*, he is very uneasy or much out of Humor. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* s.v., 'Thou's p—d of a nettle this morning', said of a waspish, ill-tempered person. 1892 STEVENSON *Across Plains* i. 56 Some of them were on nettles till they learned your name was Dickson.

3. *ellipt.* A nettle-tap moth (see 4 b). *rare* —1.

1819 SAMOUELLE *Etymol. Compend.* 385 *Tortrix urticana.* The barred Nettle.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a** Simple attrib., etc., as *nettle-bed, -blossom, -bush, -juice, -leaf, -plant, -root, -seed, -stalk, -stem, -sting, -top*; in sense 'made with nettle.', as *nettle-beer, -broth, -kale, -porridge*, †*-pottage, -tea*; *nettle-leaved, -like, -rough, -stung* adjs.; † *nettle-sting* vb. (hence *-stinging*).

1894 R. KERR *Pioneering in Morocco* 205 Such commotion about a *nettlebed. 1864 *Chambers's Encycl.* VI. 726/1 The stalks and leaves of nettles are employed for the manufacture of a light kind of beer, called *Nettle beer. 1868 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* Add. 194 The beautiful circlet of the white *nettle blossom. 1825 JAMIESON, **Nettle-broth*, broth made of nettles, as a substitute for greens. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 711 *Hoc urticetum*, a *netyl-bushe. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physick* (1762) 35 Take an ounce of *Nettle juice. 1846 LINDLEY *Veget. Kingd.* 261 The causticity of Nettle juice is owing to the presence of bicarbonate of ammonia. 1859 BROCKIE in J. Watson *Bards of Border* 195 The laich herd's house, Where I suppit *nettle kail. 1884 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 8 Mar. 147/1 The common stinging nettle..in Scotland is occasionally used for making a kind of soup termed nettle kail. 1677 HORNECK *Gt. Law Consid.* ii. (1704) 18 Who would suspect such things as needles, or sharp transparent pikes in a *nettle-leaf? 1789 J. PILKINGTON *View Derbysh.* I. 351 *Nettle-leaved Bellflower, Great Throatwort, or Canterbury Bells. 1828 SIR J. E. SMITH *Eng. Flora.* II. 11 Nettle-leaved Goosefoot. 1777 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* IV. 49 Many species on being handled affect with a *nettle-like burning. 1764 *Museum Rust.* II. 159 The fibres of the *nettle plant. 1660-1 PEPYS *Diary* 25 Feb., There we did eat some *nettle porridge. 1776 T. PERCIVAL *Ess.* (1776) III. 258 The children breakfasted of *nettle-pottage, that is, oatmeal gruel with fresh nettles boiled in it. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physick* (1762) 36 Chew *Nettle root. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* I. 337 The thought I called a flower, grew *nettle-rough. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 355/1 *Nettyl-seede, *gnidisperma.* 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 121 As touching Nettle seed, Nicander affirms, That it is a very counterpoison against Hemlock. 1643 J. STEER tr. *Exp. Chyrurg.* iii. 7 A sharpe and pricking pain, like as though the skin were rubbed with Nettle-seed. 1684 RAY *Phil. Lett.* (1718) 175, I wish I had Assurance.. that those Sorts of Linen..are made of *Nettle-Stalks. 1766 *Museum Rust.* VI. 429 Making cloth of Hop Binds and Nettle Stalks. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* liv, The pale and blasted *nettle-stems of the preceding year. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med* (ed. 4) II. 337 Florid, itching, *nettle sting wheals. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Sept. 4/1 The dock-leaf is useful as a remedy for nettle-sting. 1598 E. GUILPIN *Skial* (1878) 40, I applaud my selfe For *nettle-stinging thus this fayery elfe. 1666 W. BOGHURST *Loimogr.* (1894) 93 Little red superficiall pimples in clusters like nettle stinging. 1892 C. JAMES *Rom. Rigmarole* 102 The leaf of the common dock I have found efficacious, if applied . to *nettle-stung legs. 1758 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XII. 203 *Nettle tea..would do you more good than any other 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 62/2 'Nettle tea' is a popular remedy for many diseases. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 693/2 *Nettle tops in the spring are often boiled and eaten by the common people. 1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph., Knights* 1. iii, Like those who 're fond of nettle-tops.

b. Special combs.: **nettle battery,** one of the stinging organs of a hydrozoon; **nettle-bird** = *nettle-creeper*; **nettle-blight,** *Æcidium urticæ*, a parasitic plant common on nettles (Ogilvie *Suppl.* 1855); **nettle-bulb** (see quot.); **nettle butterfly,** *Vanessa urticæ*, whose larvæ feed on nettles; **nettle cell,** a stinging cell; † **nettle cheese** (see quots.); **nettle-creeper,** a name applied to the Whitethroat (*Sylvia cinerea*), and the Golden Warbler (*Sylvia hortensis*) from their nesting in hedge-bottoms among nettles; **nettle-docken,** the common dock, which is used to relieve nettle-stings; **nettle-earnest** *Sc.*, downright earnest; **nettle-fever,** urticaria (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **nettle-fish,** a stinging jelly-fish (*ibid.*); **nettle-geranium,** *Coleus fruticosus*; **nettle-grub,** a stinging caterpillar injurious to the tea-plant (*Stand. Dict.* 1895); **nettle-hemp** = *hemp-nettle* s.v. HEMP *sb.* 5; **nettle-lichen,** a skin disease (see LICHEN *sb.* 3); **nettle-monger,** (*a*) the Reed Sparrow or Reed Bunting; (*b*) the Whitethroat; (*c*) the Blackcap; **nettle-spring** *dial.*, nettle-rash; **nettle-tap** (moth), a moth which frequents nettle-beds; **nettle-thread,** one of the stinging hairs of acalephs (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **nettle-tom** *dial.*, the Whitethroat; **nettle-whip** (see quot.); **nettle-wort,** (*a*) a spurgewort of the genus *Acalypha*; (*b*) a plant of the nettle family; **nettle-yarn,** the prepared fibre of nettles.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 770 Cnidoblasts,

from which new '*nettle batteries' are derived in growth. 1854 Miss Baker *Northampton Gloss.* Add. II. 415 *Nettle-bird*, the white-throat. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 783 Some Rhizostome genera also possess '*nettle bulbs', stalked processes with or without a terminal opening. 1802 Bingley *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 211 The *Nettle tortoise-shell butterfly. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* xxix. III. 101 The eggs of the nettle butterfly..when laid in summer are hatched in a few days. 1902 R. W. Chambers *Maids of Paradise* xiii. 222 The scarlet-banded nettle-butterflies flitted and hovered. 1870 Nicholson *Zool.* 109 The '*nettle cells' or 'cnidæ' of the *Cœlenterata*. 1896 tr. *Boas' Text-bk. Zool.* 107 Numerous 'batteries' of nettle cells. 1615 Markham *Eng. Housew.* II. iv. 118 A very dainty *nettle Cheese, which is the finest summer Cheese which can be eaten. .You shall lay [the curd] vpon fresh nettles and couer it all ouer with the same. 1694 *Ladies' Dict.* 155/1 Cheese, of which there are two kinds, Morning-Milk-Cheese, Nettle Cheese. 1817 T. Forster *Nat. Hist. Swallows* (ed. 6) 79 *Sylvia atricapilla*, Black-cap, Haychat, *Nettlecreeper, or Nettlemonger. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XXV. 361/2 The White Throat. is seen ..among weeds and nettles, whence one of its provincial names is the Nettle Creeper. 1891 Miss Dowie *Girl in Karp.* 234 The common *nettle-docken, the stuff that no creature will eat. 1818 Hogg *Brownie of Bodsbeck* xiii, Ane canna speak a word but it is taen in *nettle-earnest. 1860 Pierce *Lab. Chem. Wonders* 67 Two very luxuriant *nettle-geraniums. 1597-1744 [*Nettle hemp; see Hemp *sb.* 5]. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 432 The Urticose or *Nettle Lichen is, perhaps, the most distressing form of all the varieties. 1712 Mortimer *Northampt.* 428 The Reed Sparrow. is found upon Willows and Bushes by our Brook-sides, as also upon Bunches of Nettles; and is therefore called the *Nettlemonger by some. 1831 Rennie *Montagu's Ornith. Dict.* 42 The provincial names of Mock-nightingale, Nettle-creeper, Nettle-monger. 1819 Samouelle *Entomol. Compend.* 364 *Tortrix lutosa*. The early *Nettle tap. *Ibid.* 442 *Tortrix Oxyacanthæ*. The Autumn Nettle-tap. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XXIV. 597/1 Flitting with a very peculiar flight over the tops of nettles, and thence termed Nettle-taps. 1830 in W. Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 320 The sweet and soft voice of the white-throat or *nettle tom. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 783 '*Nettle-whips'. are elongated funnel-shaped openings,..beset with digitelli. 1834 *Miller's Dict. Gard.* 46 *Acalypha*..,*Nettle Wort. 1846 Lindley *Veget. Kingd.* 261 Nettleworts will then be easily known from Morads and Hempworts, which have a hooked embryo. 1885 J. S. Stallybrass tr. *Hehn's Wand. Plants & Anim.* 469 The Germans also made nets of *nettle-yarn.

Nettle, *sb.*[2] [f. Nettle *v.*] A state of uneasiness or impatience.

1723 De Wharton *True Briton* No. 60 II. 516 Trebellius, you may be sure somewhat upon the Nettle, addresses himself to the Favourite. 1792 M. Cutler in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 487 Congress..are extremely tedious in their debates.. and, at the same time, all in a nettle to rise and adjourn.

Nettle, *sb.*[3], variant of *knettle*, Knittle.

1841 Dana *Seaman's Man.* 43 Take two parts of different yarns and twist them up taut into nettles. ..Lay half the nettles down [etc.]. 1875 Bedford *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* x. (ed. 2) 360 Nettle stuff.

Nettle (ne·tl), *v.* Forms: 5 nettil, nettyl(le, 5-7 netle, 6 nettel(l, nettyll, 6- nettle. [f. Nettle *sb.*[1] Cf. MDu. *netelen* (Du. *nettelen*), G. *nesseln*.]

1. *trans.* To beat or sting (a person or animal) with nettles.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 355/1 Netlyn, *urtico*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 253/2 To Nettylle, *urticare*. 1530 Palsgr. 644/1, I nettyll, *je ourtie*. If a horse be well nettelled under the tayle he wyll kycke jolyly 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV* I. iii. 240, I am whipt & scourg'd with rods, Netled, and stung with Pismires. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* I. xv. 71 To nettle him with the strongest and most stinging Nettles that you can get. 1670 Ray in *Phil. Trans.* V. 2064 Ants, if they get into peoples clothes,..will cause a smart and tingling, as if they were netled. 1882 R. Holland in *N. & Q.* 6th Ser. VI. 54 It is customary in Cheshire to punish those who do not wear a sprig of oak by nettling them.

b. *refl.* To get (oneself, one's hands, etc.) stung by nettles.

1719 D'Urfey *Pills* II. 284 Like Boy that had nettl'd his Breech. 1869 W. Cory *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 267, I worked hard at lighting a fire, nettling my hands in gathering fuel. 1902 Barnes-Grundy *Thames Camp* 111 I nettled myself badly.

c (Also *absol.*) To sting as a nettle does.

1858 Lewes *Sea-side Stud.* 149 If the capsules are the nettling organs, why do they not nettle in those parts where they are most abundant? 1879 S. Lanier *Poems* (1884) 92 A flower That clung with pain and stung with power, Yea, nettled me, body and mind.

2. To irritate, vex, provoke, pique.

1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 82 She nettled him. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 683 The Erle of Warwicke ..toke many riche ships of the Duke of Burgoyns countries, (which sore netteled the Duke). 1601 B. Jonson *Poetaster* I. ii, I know this nettles you now, but answere me. 1668 Dryden *Even. Love* I. ii, She has nettled me; would I could be revenged on her! 1722 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 211 This last discourse nettled me. 1761 Mrs. F. Sheridan *Sidney Bidulph* II. 319 This foolish woman's behaviour nettled me extremely. 1814 I. D'Israeli *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 308 A ridiculous story..nettled Pope more than the keener remonstrances. 1859 Masson *Milton* I. 618 Cottington would now and then nettle his Grace by a jibe.

absol. 1726 Swift *To Lady* Wks. 1751 XIV. 229 But with Raillery to nettle, Sets your Thoughts upon their Mettle.

b. In *pa. pple.* Irritated, vexed, provoked, annoyed. Const. *at*, *by*, *with*, etc.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 737 Now is ser Nicollas anoyed & nettild with ire, As wrath as a wespe. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxx. 169 She that is most meke..can rase vp a reke if she be well nettyld. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. IV* 19 He beyng netteled with these uncurteous .. prickes & thornes. 1579 Fenton *Guicciard.* viii. (1599) 310 Cæsar being netled by so many infamies..received. 1618 Bolton *Florus* (1636) 267 Cæsar, throughly nettled at the newes, resolved [etc.]. 1672 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 410 Sir Philip..knew not so much and is well netled. 1724 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 171 Essex, nettled to be both beaten in fight, and outdone in conduct, decamps. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* II iv, The haughty Baronet, extremely nettled, forced his way on. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nich* xiii, Not a little nettled to observe that they were enjoying the scene from a snug corner. 1853 Kingsley *Hypatia* xxvii, A little nettled by her contemptuous tone.

c. *intr.* To become irritated or annoyed. *rare.* Also *nettle up* (dial.).

1810 *Splendid Follies* II. 31 Milford..began to nettle at the fidgets of his visitor. 1875 Waugh *Owd Cronies* ii, Sally blushed and nettled up.

3. To prick or stir up; to incite, rouse.

a 1592 Greene *George a Greene* Wks. (Rtldg.) 257/2 There are few fellows in our parish so nettled with love as I have been of late. 1650 R. Stapylton *Strada's Low C. Wars* IX 46 His Souldiers, that were..nettled with the example and danger of their General 1842 Catlin *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. lii. 150 He rode and nettled his prancing steed in front of my door.

4. To make sharp, to intensify. *rare*[−1].

1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* II. 4 Delays so lingering dampt her joys, And expectation nettled woe.

Nettle-cloth. [f. Nettle *sb.*[1] Cf. Du. *neteldoek* (Da. *netteldug*, Sw. *nätteldukl*), G. *nesseltuch*.] a. Cloth made of nettle-fibres. b. Cotton cloth, calico. (See also quot. 1858.)

1539 *Will of E. Carleton* (Somerset Ho.), My best rayle of Nettyll cloth. 1598 Florio, *Ortichino*, a kinde of cloth we call calico or nettle cloth, or the rootes to make it. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. i. 230 Cloth of herbes, which is a kinde of silke which groweth amongst the woods without any labour of man. *marg.* This cloth we call Nettle cloth. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 614 Nettles, (whereof they make Nettle-Cloth).

1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, *Nettle-cloth*, a new German material, consisting of a very thick tissued cotton, which is japanned and prepared as a substitute for leather, particularly for the peaks of caps, waistbelts, &c. 1884 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 8 Mar. 147/1 At Dresden, Herr F. C. Seidel has recently established a manufactory for nettle-cloth.

Nettled (ne·tld), *ppl. a.* [f. Nettle *sb.*[1] or *v.*]

1. Irritated, angry. (Cf. the vb. 2 b.)

1582 Stanyhurst *Poems* (Arb.) 138 They be fresh forging toe the netled Pallas an armoure. 1585 Fetherstone tr. *Calvin on Acts* xxiii. 521 Paul meant..with this excuse to mollifie their nettled minds 1888 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Oct. 466/2 Her own rather nettled defence..of the hideous rhymes which she affected.

2. Stung by nettles. (Cf. the vb. 1.)

1671 H. Crouch *Welch Trav.* 369 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 343 He sate him down Upon a bed of nettles there..His nettled flesh did smart.

3. Full of nettles. Also in *comb.*, as *well-nettled*.

1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 6/1 Buried in some nettled nook of the kirkyard. 1834 *Fait's Mag.* I. 732/2 He lies in a well-nettled corner of St. George's burying-ground.

† **Ne·ttlefy,** *v.* = Nettle *v.* 1 (*nonce-word*).

1602 Dekker *Satirom.* L 4 You shall bee a Poet, though not Lawrefyed, yet Nettlefyed.

Ne·ttler. [f. Nettle *v.* + -er[1].] One who nettles, stings, or irritates.

1611 Cotgr., *Ortieur*, a nettler. 1641 Milton *Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III. 191 These are the nettlers, these are the blabbing Bookes that tell, though not halfe your fellows feats.

Nettle-rash. [f. Nettle *sb.*[1] + Rash *sb.*[3]] An exanthematous eruption on the skin, appearing in patches like those produced by the sting of a nettle; essera, urticaria.

1740 C'tess Hartford in *Corr. w. C'tess Pomfret* (1805) II. 157, I then found I had got what the doctor at Windsor calls a nettle-rash. 1799 Underwood *Diseases Children* I. 93 The Essera, or Nettle-rash, is attended perhaps, with the slightest of all fevers. 1818-20 E. Thompson tr. *Cullen's Nosol. Method.* (ed. 3) 326 Nettle Rash is not contagious. 1867 Princess Alice *Mem.* (1884) 172 Laid up with the most awful nettle-rash all over face and body. 1884 M. Mackenzie *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 309 In some patients hay fever is accompanied by nettle rash.

attrib. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 481 Observations on the Nettle-Rash Fever.

Nettlesome (ne·tlsŏm), *a.* [f. Nettle *sb.*[1] or *v.* + -some.] Easily nettled, irritable.

1766 *Life of Quin* iv. (repr.) 24 He was a native of Wales, and was not the least nettlesome of his countrymen. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 22 He..gets, if not nettlesome,.. very nettlesome indeed. 1888 *Argosy* Oct. 307 There is something highly attractive to that nettlesome insect [a wasp] in the folds of a surplice.

Nettle-tree.

1. A tree of the genus *Celtis*, belonging to the natural order *Ulmaceæ*, esp. *C. australis*, the European, and *C. occidentalis*, the N. American species.

1548 Turner *Names Herbs* (E. D. S.) 24 It hath a leafe lyke a Nettel, therfore it may be called in englishe Nettel tree or Lote tree. 1611 Cotgr., *Algisid*, the Lote, or Nettle tree. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 620 An elegant sort of Christophoriana,. called Nettle-Tree by those of Barbados. 1741 J. Martyn *Virg. Georg.* II. 84 *note*, The nettle tree, the fruit of which is far from that delicacy which is ascribed to the Lotus of the ancients. 1817 Bradbury *Trav. Amer.* 16 The cotton wood, elm, mulberry, and nettle trees suffered the most. 1832 *Planting* 106 in *Lib. Usef. Kn., Hush.* III, The wood of the European nettle-tree is considered to be one of the hardest. 1849 Balfour *Man. Bot.* § 1022 *Celtis*, the Nettle-tree, or Sugar-berry, has a sweet drupaceous fruit. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 845/2 The North American Nettle-tree..differs from the European species in having longer leaves.

2. An Australian tree of the genus *Laportea*, esp. the Giant Nettle (*L. gigas*) and Small-leaved Nettle (*L. photiniphylla*).

1849 J. P. Townsend *Rambles in N. S. Wales* 34 In the scrubs is found a tree, commonly called 'the nettle tree' (*Urtica gigas*). 1852 Mundy *Antipodes* (1857) 198 The *Urtica gigas* or stinging nettle tree ..It may be forty feet high, and the stem nine or ten feet round.

Nettling (ne·tliŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. Nettle *v.* + -ing[1].] The application of nettles to the skin.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 355/1 Netlynge, *urticacio*. 1611 Cotgr., *Emponile*, a little wheale, .. such as comes after netling. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 51 You may .. see the Causes, as well as you have formerly felt the Effects, of their Netling. 1884 *Folk-Lore Jrnl* II. 382 This nettling business is only performed up to midday.

Nettling, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. Nettle *sb.*[3]] a. The process of joining two ropes by spinning or twisting their loosened ends together. b. The action or practice of tying yarns in pairs to keep them from entangling. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1523/2.

Ne·ttling, *ppl. a.* [f. Nettle *v.* + -ing[2].]

1. Irritating, provoking.

1652 Kirkman *Clerio & Lozia* 100 Stinging words and netling speeches. 1702 C Mather *Magn. Chr.* VII. iii. (1852) 514 This disposition in Mr. Cotton was very nettling to the sectaries. *c* 1769 *Junius Lett.* ix. (L.), This latter was a nettling occurrence.

2. Stinging.

1858 Lewes *Sea-side Stud.* 149 If the capsules are the nettling organs. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Lasso cell*, a nettling cell.

Nettly (ne·tli), *a.* [f. Nettle *sb.*[1] + -y[1]. Cf. Du. *netelig*.]

1. Overgrown with nettles.

c 1825 Beddoes *Poems* (1851) 177 The common wild .. Dimpled twice with nettly graves. 1870 Miss Broughton *Red as Rose* 284 These drenched, nettly charnels.

2. Irritable.

1825 Jamieson *Suppl.* 1854 S. Thomson *Wild Fl.* 260 Even the most nettly of the human species seem to have some friend or other. 1888 G. M. Fenn *Man with Shadow* II. xxii. 263 I'm not cross, old fellow—only nettly.

† **Ne·tty,** *a.*[1] *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Net *a.* + -y[1].] Neat, natty.

1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 159 How prettie, how fine and how nettie, Good huswife should iettie.

Netty (ne·ti), *a.*[2] Now *rare.* [f. Net *sb.*[1] + -y[1].] Net-like; netted, made of net.

a 1628 F. Grevil *Celica* lii, Yet Venus choose with Mars the netty bed. 1658 Sir T. Browne *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 55 In the netty fibres of the veines and vessels of life. 1891 *Daily News* 9 Feb. 6/3 An ascending salmon. is caught in a netty cuddle-sac.

Ne·twork. [f. Net *sb.*[1] + Work *sb.* Cf. Du. *netwerk*, G. *netzwerk*, Da. *netværk*, Sw. *nätverk*.]

1. Work in which threads, wires, or similar materials, are arranged in the fashion of a net; *esp.* a light fabric made of netted threads.

1560 Bible (Genev.) *Exod.* xxvii. 4 Thou shalt make vnto it a grate like networke of brasse. 1575 in J. W. Clay *Clifford Fam.* (1906) 35, I do give to my said aunte one suyte of networke. 1695 Wood *Wild* in *Life* (O. H. S.) III. 503 All the network, that I am now possess'd of, and which was formerly left me by my mother. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 275 P 5 Ribbons, Lace and Embroidery, wrought together in a most curious Piece of Network. 1782 E. Darwin *Bot. Gard.*, *Econ. Veget.* III. 556 So shoot the Spider-broods at breezy dawn, Their glittering net-work o'er the autumnal lawn. 1849 James *Woodman* IX, A light coif of network confined..the rich glossy curling hair. 1881 *Truth* 19 May 686/2 The train was of cerise satin and gold network.

transf. 1816 Shelley *Alastor* 446 The woven leaves Make net-work of the dark blue light of day. 1837 Whewell *Hist. Induct. Sci.* (1857) I. 135 A sort of band of net-work running round the middle of the sky.

2. (With *a* and *pl.*) A piece of work having the form or construction of a net; a collection or arrangement (of some thing or things) resembling a net.

1590 Spenser *Muiopot.* 368 With this so curious networke [a spider's web] to compare. 1611 Bible *Isa.* xix. 9 They that weaue net-works shall be confounded. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. viii. 380 The galeon .. was .. provided against boarding..by a strong net-work of two inch rope. 1814 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 70/1 The fastening which secures the net-work and the valve at the top of the Balloon. 1849 Willmott *Jrnl. Summer-time* 19 July, A paper network is where a fire ought to be. 1881 *Truth* 19 May 686/2 The bodice is covered with a network of pearls.

b. *transf.* Of structures in animals or plants.

1658 Sir T. Browne *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 55 This Reticulate or Net-work was also considerable in the inward parts of man. *a* 1729 Blackmore (J.), This curious and wonderful net-work of veins. 1783 Justamond tr. *Raynal's Hist. Ind.* V. 188 A mucous substance, which forms a kind of network between the epidermis and the skin. 1830 R. Knox *Béclard's Anat.* 214 Net-works which form in a great measure the serous..membranes. 1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner.* 250 After entering the skin they pass over into a network of bundles.

c. A complex collection or system *of* rivers, canals, railways, or the like.

1839 Thirlwall *Greece* xlvii. VI. 110 The island, or net-work of islands, formed by the Danube. 1857 Livingstone *Trav.* x. 199 The flat prairies between the net-work of waters. 1871 Freeman *Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. viii. 233 The Northmen..had surrounded their whole camp with a net-work of trenches.

d. *fig.* An interconnected chain or system of immaterial things.

1816 COLERIDGE *Lay Serm.* (Bohn) 373 The arterial or nerve-like net-work of property. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Ability* Wks. (Bohn) II. 43 Their law is a network of fictions 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiv. 381 A network of feudal tenures is thus spread over the whole land.

3. Used as a name for plants (see quots.).

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI 156/2 The *Dictyoleæ*, or sea-net-works,..are characterised by the beautifully reticulated texture of the integument. 1897 *Trnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Dec 617 One [water-weed] known locally as network or silkwort, on account of its thread-like stems

4. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Made of network; arranged in the fashion of network.

1601 HOLLAND *Plinv* XIX. I. II. 3 The net-worke Habergeon or Curet of Amasis. 1658 SIR T BROWNE (*title*) The Garden of Cyrus, or the Quincuncial, Lozenge, or Net-work Plantations of the Ancients. 1747 JOHNSON (*title*) To Miss...on her giving the Authour a Gold and Silk Net-work Purse, of her own weaving. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 390 Seeds entangled in .network membranes 1898 *Daily News* 19 Oct. 5/7 One of the network racks of a first-class compartment.

† b. *fig.* Complicated, involved. *Obs. rare*—1.

1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol* II. I. 255 You will have more solid truth .than..such Writers do teach you in their learned Net-work treatises.

Netyl(le, obs. forms of NETTLE *sb.*1

Neu, obs. f. NEW. **Neuck,** dial. f. NOOK. **Neue,** var. NEVE; obs. f NEW *a.*, NIEVE *sb.* **Neueling:** see NEVELING. **Neuen,** var. NEVEN *v.* **Neuent,** obs. var. NINTH. **Neuer(e,** obs. ff. NEVER. **Neueu(e, -ew(e,** obs. ff. NEPHEW.

† **Neuf**1. *Her. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *neuf*, var. of *neu, nou* (later *noud*, mod. *nœud*) :—L. *nod-um, nodus* knot.] A sword-knot.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 160 b, He beareth Gueules iii arming Swordes arg'nt, hiltes and pomills Or, the neufes Sable. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 222 Two swordes trauersed barre-wayes, Argent: hilts, pomels and neufes, Or. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xviii. (Roxb.) 125/2 Parts and appurtenances belonging to a sword and belt ..The Neufes.

† **Neuf**2, erron. form of *neaf*, NIEVE, fist.

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* III. iv, Reach mee thy neufe. Do'st heare? 1625 ROWLEY, etc. *Witch Edmonton* III. i, Oh, sweet mingle, thy neufe once again.

† **Neuft,** obs. variant of NEWT.

Cf. *ewftes* in Spenser *F. Q.* v. x. 23.

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* IV. iii, Sting him my little neufts: I'le give you instructions. 1614 — *Bart. Fair* II. i i, What? thou'lt poyson mee with a neuft in a bottle of Ale, will't thou?

Neuie, obs. var. NEPHEW. **Neuin,** var. of NEVEN *v.* **Neuir,** obs. f. NEVER. **Nouis,** obs. pl. of NIEVE, fist. **Neuk,** Sc f. NOOK.

† **Ne ultra,** obs. variant of NE PLUS ULTRA.

1646 G. DANIEL *Poems* (Grosart) I. 102 As though another Hercules had plic'd Witt's great *Ne vltra*, never to be pass'd. 1676 GLANVILL *Ess. Philos. & Relig* III. 1 It is presumed that their Books are the *Ne Ultra's* of Learning.

Neulyngis, obs. form of NEWLINGS *adv.*

‖ **Neuma** (niū·mă). *Mus.* Pl. **neu·mata, neu·mæ.** [med.L.] = NEUME.

1776 HAWKINS *Hist. Music* I. 345 Neuma .. signifies an aggregation of as many sounds as may be uttered in one single respiration. 1782 BURNEY *Hist. Music* II 172 The Neuma or recapitulation of a chant at the end of an anthem. 1848 MÜLLER tr. *Kiesewetter's Hist. Mus.* 281 In choral chants by Neuma is understood a melodious phrase at the end of a verse. *Ibid.* 380 The Neumata, in which the oldest Chant-books of the Latin Church now extant are noted, consist of points, little hooks, strokes, and flourishes, in different shapes and directions 1880 *Grove's Dict. Mus.* II. 468/1 The Neumæ did..shew at a glance the general conformation of the Melody they were supposed to illustrate. 1886 ROCKSTRO *Hist. Music* 31 Every Neuma placed upon the red line was understood to represent the note F.

attrib. 1879 RITTER *Hist Music* (1880) 33 The oldest neumæ manuscripts do not reach farther back than the end of the 8th century.

Neuma·tic, *a. Mus* [ad. med.L. *neumatic-us*, f. *neuma*: see prec.] Of the nature of neumes.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1897 *Dublin Rev* Oct. 335 The great difficulty which the uncertainty of the neumatic signs presented in rendering the chant.

Neu·matize, *v. Mus. rare*—1. [ad. med L. *neumatizāre.*] *trans.* To provide with neumes.

1776 HAWKINS *Hist. Mus.* I. 345 He dictated or pointed, and actually neumatized the musical cantus both to the antiphonary and gradual.

Neume, neum (niūm). *Mus.* Also 5 newme, nevme. [a. F. *neume* (14th c.), ad. med.L. *neuma, neupma* (neut. and fem.), NEUMA, ad. Gr. πνεῦμα breath: see PNEUM, PNEUMA.]

1. In plainsong, a prolonged phrase or group of notes sung to a single syllable, esp. at the end of a melody.

c 1440 *Promp Parv.* 354/1 Newme of a songe [*H.* nevme], *neupma.* 1879 HELMORE *Plainsong* i. 3 Neumes, *i.e.* certain rhythmical expansions of the melodies, occur on the stronger accents of the poetry. 1884 *Catholic Dict.* (1897) 720/1 Sometimes these *neumes* or breathings are hung to the last syllable. *Ibid.* 721/2 The descending series of short notes, called passing notes, which bind together the different limbs of the prolonged breathings or *neumes.*

2. One of a set of signs employed in the earliest plainsong notation to indicate the melody.

1843-5 WESTWOOD *Palæogr. Sacra* s.v. *Lombardic MSS.*, Here the simple neume consists of a short oblong dash; but sometimes it is merely a round dot. 1874 CHAPPELL *Hist. Mus.* I. 382 Neumes did not originally designate any definite notes or pitch, because musical intervals were not required in recitation. 1897 *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 334 From the eighth to the eleventh centuries the chant was noted by means of certain signs called neums. *Ibid.* 339 The chant is written in neum-accents.

Hence **Neu·mic** *a.*, neumatic. (*Cent. Dict.* 1890.)

Neuo(u, neuow, obs. forms of NEPHEW.

Neur-, var. of NEURO-, employed before vowels (and *h*), as in **Neuradyna·mia,** nervous debility, neurasthenia; **Neuradyna·mic** *a.*, of or pertaining to, of the nature of, suffering from, neurasthenia (Mayne 1856). **Neura·nal** *a.*, pertaining to the neural system together with the anus or outlet. **Neurarthro·pathy,** disease of the joints in which the nerves are affected. **Neura·xial** *a*, pertaining to the neuraxis. **Neura·xis,** the nervous axis of the body; the brain and spinal column. **Neura·xon,** a process given off from a cell-body (neuron). **Neure·ctasy,** stretching of a nerve. **Neurhypno·logy** (see NEURYPNOLOGY). **Neurhy·pnotist,** one who practises neurypnology.

Also in various other pathological or anatomical terms, as *neuragnia, -asteria, -ataxia, -ectoby, -empodism*, etc.: see Mayne *Expos. Lex.* and the *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

1838 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 184/1 A current of water which escaped by the 'neuranal canal (as in larval *Amphioxus*). 1897 *Allbutt's Sys'. Med.* III. 73 The word 'neur-arthropathy conveniently represents this class of arthritic cases. 1889 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* VIII. 108 The impossibility of determining the exact limits of these two 'neuraxial regions. 1899 *Allbutt's Sys'. Med.* VI 512 The..unaltered continuity of the primitive fibrils of the 'neuraxon across the 'cell body'. 1883 J. MARSHALL (*title*) On Nerve-Stretching or 'Neurectasy for the Relief of Pain. *a* 1876 M. COLLINS *Pen Sketches* (1879) II. 182 That peculiar idio-yncrasy which gives us our mediums, and mesmerists, and 'neurhypnotists.

Neu·rad, *adv.* [f. NEUR-AL + *-ad*: see DEXTRAD.] Towards the neural axis or aspect of the body. (Opposed to *hæmad*). 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Neural (niū·răl), *a.* [f. Gr. νεῦρ-ον nerve + -AL.]

1. *Anat.* Pertaining or relating to, connected with, the nerves; *spec.* pertaining to the cerebro-spinal or central nervous system of vertebrates (as opposed to *hæmal*). Freq. in *neural arch, canal, cavity, spine, tube*, etc.

1839-47 T. R. JONES in *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III. 825/2 The caudal vertebræ of the Fish..have the neurapophyses and neural spine as well as the hæmapophyses and hæmal spine. 1849 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat* VIII. (1874) 147 The bodies of the vertebræ, with their neural and hæmal processes. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 438 The tube represents an aperture left when the neural plate folds over in development to form the neural tube.

b. Situated on, or inclining to, that side of the body in which the central nervous axis lies.

1861 J. R GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd., Cœlent.* 18 There is no distinction between neural and hæmal regions. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* p. xxxi, In Invertebrata the motor organs are developed upon the neural aspect of their bodies.

2. *Phys.* Relating to, or occurring in, the nerves as organs which convey sensation or impulse.

1864 SPENCER *Princ. Biol.* 50 Neural discharges that follow the direct incidence of external forces. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 492 The more elaborate the dendritic expansions, the more elaborate the psychic or neural activity.

3. *Path.* Involving or affecting the nerve-tissues or nervous system; nervous.

1883 *Harper's Mag* Nov. 901/2 The eminent authority on neural disorders. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 73 Neural arthritis comprises all joint diseases which are the sequel of central or peripheral nerve-lesions

Neuralgia (niūræ·ldʒiă). *Path.* [a. mod.L. *neuralgia*, f. Gr. νεῦρον nerve + ἄλγος pain. Cf. F. *névralgie* (1801).] An affection of one or more nerves (esp. of the head or face), causing pain which is usually of an intermittent but frequently intense character; an instance of this, a neuralgic pain.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 217 The term neuralgia has of late been employed by various nosologists to express this group of diseases. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 164/2 Neuralgia. may be called a modern disease, as the first distinct description of it that we possess is that published by André, a surgeon of Versailles, in 1756. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* III. 80 Mother's neuralgia is very bad, and she is sadly in want of change 1884 H. M. JONES *Health of Senses* v. 132 The neuro-mimetic, with..fits, neuralgias, aches in every part of the body.

attrib. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 762 The sensory throat neuroses of the climacteric period..may be classed under two headings, 'paræsthesia' and 'neuralgia' cases.

Hence **Neura·lgiac,** one affected by, or suffering from, neuralgia.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III 482 The risk of permitting any of these abdominal neuralgiacs themselves to get hold of opium in any of its forms.

Neuralgic (niūræ·ldʒik), *a. Path.* [f. prec. + -IC. Cf. F. *névralgique* (1801).] Of the nature of, characterized or caused by, affected with, neuralgia.

1834 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* III. 167/2 The absence of heat, swelling, redness..make it merit the epithet neuralgic. 1861 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 142 Neuralgic pains in the face have troubled me a good deal. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 42 In simple neuralgic gastric pain..bismuth is often of great service.

Neurapophysial (niū·răpŏfi·ziăl), *a. Anat.* [f. next + -AL.] Relating, belonging to, or forming, the neurapophyses.

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 11 The neurapophysial processes.

Neurapophysis (niūrăpŏ·fisis). *Anat.* Pl. **-physes** (-fisiz). [f. NEUR- + APOPHYSIS.]

1. (Chiefly in *pl.*) One or other of the two processes of a vertebra which form the neural arch.

1839-47 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III. 824/2 Two superior laminæ .. to protect the great nervous cord .., which Professor Owen proposes to call Neurapophyses. 1870 H. A NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* (1875) 588 Two bony arches which are called the 'neural arches' or 'neurapophyses', because they form with the body. the 'neural canal'.

2. The spinous process arising from the junction of the bony elements which compose the neural arch; the neural spine.

1870 H. A. NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* (1875) 695 Neurapophysis The 'spinous process' of a vertebra, or the process formed at the point of junction of the neural arches. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 35 This is the spinous process, neural spine, or neurapophysis.

Neurasthenia (niū·răsθī·niă). *Path.* [f. as prec. + ASTHENIA.] An atonic condition of the nervous system; functional nervous weakness; nervous debility.

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1879 BEARD (*title*) The Nature and Diagnosis of Neurasthenia. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* VIII. 135 Neurasthenia is indeed often the product of stresses upon the function of the mind

Neurasthenic (niū·răsθe·nik), *a.* and *sb. Path.* [f. as prec. + ASTHENIC.]

A. *adj.* Caused by, affected with, symptomatic or characteristic of, neurasthenia.

1876 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl Med* XI. 141 A form of headache which I shall take the liberty of calling *neurasthenic headache.* 1881 *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* XLVII 163 The neurasthenic .. condition is first recognised by lassitude 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 135 Neurasthenic persons would ..escape even medical recognition.

B. *sb.* A person who suffers from neurasthenia.

1884 DOWSE *Brain & Nerves* 26 No class of people are more anxious about the future than neurasthenics. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII 897 A state that may find expression in the fibrillary trembling of neurasthenics.

Hence **Neurasthe·nical** *a.*; **Neurasthe·nically** *adv.*

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1899 *Brit. Med. Jrnl* No. 2001. 72 Investigations carried out..upon healthy and neurasthenical individuals.

Neurasthenny. *rare*—0. Neurasthenia.

1849 in CRAIG. 1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Neuration (niūrē·ʃon). [irreg. f. NEUR- + -ATION, after NERVATION.] The arrangement or distribution of the nervures or veins, esp. in the wings of insects, or the leaves of plants.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxxv. III 610 The circumstance that most strikingly distinguishes tegmina from elytra is their neuration or veining. 1846 DANA *Zoöph.* (1848) 271 The neuration of a leaf. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* v. (1873) 124 In certain genera the neuration differs in the different species. 1889 A. R. WALLACE *Darwinism* 241 The very distinct neuration of the wings..can be easily seen.

Neure, obs. form of NEVER.

Neu·rectome. *Surg.* [cf. NEURECTOMY and *hysterotome*] 'A narrow-bladed instrument used to divide and excise a portion of nerve' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1892).

Neurectomic, *a.* [f. next + -IC.] 'Of or belonging to neurectomy' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856).

Neurectomy (niūre·ktŏmi). *Surg.* [f. NEUR- + Gr. ἐκτομή: see -TOMY.] The operation of excising a nerve or a portion of a nerve.

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1880 FLINT *Princ. & Pract. Med.* 799 Carnochan was the first to perform neurectomy beyond the spheno-palatine ganglion for the relief of persistent neuralgia. 1887 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 11 June 1289/2 Neurectomy promises to be of greater value in the painful affections of the head and face.

Neurenteric (niūrente·rik), *a. Anat.* [f. NEUR- + ENTERIC.] Connected with the nervous and intestinal systems. *Neurenteric canal*, a prolongation of the neural canal behind the notochord into the archenteron in some vertebrate embryos.

1884 HYATT in *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* XXIII. 119 The presence of a fore neurenteric canal may be assumed. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 335 A post-anal section of the archenteron in Vertebrata which communicates by a neur-enteric canal with the neural tube.

Neu·ric, *a. rare.* [f. Gr. νεῦρ-ον + -IC: cf. next.] Of or pertaining to a nerve or the nerves.

1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1886 *Proc Soc. Psych Res.* Oct. 173 Dr. Baréty..has attempted to show that actual 'neuric rays' are emitted by eyes and fingers.

Neu·rical, *a. rare*—0. [f. Gr. νευρικ-ός.]

1623 COCKERAM I, *Newricall*, gowtie.

Neuricity (niūri·sĭti). [f. as NEURIC *a.* + -ITY.] The special form of activity peculiar to the nerves; nerve-force.

1866 OWEN *Anat. Vertebr.* I. 318 Neuricity is convertible into myonicity and into other forms of polar force.

Neuridine (niū·ridəin). *Chem.* Also **-in.** [f. Gr. νεῦρ-ον (see NEURO-) + -ID + -INE.] A non-poisonous ptomaine of a gelatinous nature, chiefly occurring as a product of putrefaction.

1887 A. M. Brown *Anim. Alkaloids* 34 Neuridine $C^5H^{14}N^2$.—This base is one of the most constant products of the putrefaction of albuminoid substance. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 788 From decomposed beef and horse-flesh Brieger separated several alkaloids—neuridine, neurine, choline, and one apparently identical with muscarine.

Neurilema (niŭ·rəilī·mă), **neurilemma** (niŭ·rile·ma). *Anat.* Also **-elema.** [Orig. f. Gr. νεῦρ-ον nerve + εἴλημα covering, involucrum; subsequently taken as f. Gr. λέμμα husk, skin (in which case the correct form would be *neurolemma*). Cf. F. *névrilème* (Bichat, 1801).] **a.** The delicate membranous outer sheath which invests and protects a nerve (now usually called *epineurium*). **b.** The sheath of a nerve-funiculus, the perineurium.

a. 1830 R. Knox *Béclard's Anat.* 357 These filaments, as they penetrate into the ganglia, leave off their neurilema. 1846 Brittan tr. *Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 285 The optic nerve, with the neurelema of which it appears to become continuous. 1856–8 W. Clark *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 11 The nerve-stems and the bundles of which they consist, are surrounded with coats of conjunctive tissue, called neurilema.

b. 1825 Good *Study Med.* (ed. 2) IV. 24 Solid fibres or capillaments of a particular kind, the *neurilemma* of Bichat. 1851 Carpenter *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 224 When the neurilemma has been removed, and the trunk has been separated into its component fasciculi. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 212 The ganglion fibres are separated from the nerve-cord by the inner neurilemma.

attrib. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 6.6 If the nucleus of the segmental neurilemma cell remain perfectly healthy. *Ibid.* 643 Leucocytes enter the neurilemma sheath.

Hence **Neurilem(m)a·tic** *a.* [F. *névrilématique*]; **Neurile·m(m·atous** *a*

1836–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 534/2 The expansion and interlacing of the neurilemmatic sheaths. 1839–47 *Ibid.* III. 776/1 The plaiting must be considered independent of neurilematous investment. 1875 Payne *Jones & Sievr. Path. Anat.* 310 The neurilemmatous sheath is the part mainly affected in inflammation.

Neurility (niŭri·lĭti). [f. Neur- + -ility. Cf. F. *neurilité*] The power of a nerve to convey or transmit impulse or sensation.

1860 Lewes *Physiol. Com. Life* II 19 Neurility simply means the property which the nerve-fibre has, when stimulated, of exciting contraction in a muscle, secretion in a gland, and sensation in a ganglionic centre. 1879 N. Smyth *Old Faiths in New Lights* vii. (1882) 300 *note*, So long as sensibility and neurility..cannot be shown to be necessarily related and convertible.

Neurine (niŭ·rəin), *sb.* and *a.* Also **neurin.** [f. Neur- + -ine. Cf. F. *neurine, névrine.*]

A. *sb.* **1.** *Anat.* Nerve substance or tissue; the matter contained in the nerve-tubes.

1839–47 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III. 594/2 It contains the elements of the true nervous tissue or neurine. 1854 Owen in *Orr's Circ. Sci., Org. Nat.* I. 161 Tubular tracts are formed, some of which become filled with 'neurine', or nervous matter. 1870 Maudsley *Body & Mind* 56 The vesicular neurine has increased in quantity and in quality.

2 *Chem.* **a.** A poisonous alkaloid or ptomaine, derived from putrefying flesh, etc.; choline. **b.** An alkaloid produced with the former, and differing very slightly from it in chemical composition, but possessing more actively poisonous properties.

1869 *Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med.* 16 A basic substance which he [Liebreich] has termed neurine..By slightly modifying this method neurine has been artificially formed. 1880 J. W. Legg *Bile* 52 By boiling with baryta water, lecithin is decomposed into neurin or cholin. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 496 An effect also produced by snake venom, as well as by neurine and choline.

B. *adj.* Of or relating to the nerves.

1870 J. Scoffern *Stray Leaves Sci.* 446 When he began his neurine enquiries the prevalent belief..was [etc.].

Neu·rism. *rare.* [f. Neur- + -ism.]

1. Nerve-force; neuricity.

1871 Cope *Origin of Fittest* v. (1887) 205 The Vital Forces are (nerve-force) Neurism, (growth-force) Bathmism, and (thought-force) Phrenism.

2. 'The hypothesis according to which all the phenomena of the living body are due to the action of a nervous fluid' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1892).

Neuritic (niŭri·tik), *a.* (and *sb.*) [ad. Gr. type *νευριτικ-ός, f. νεῦρον nerve: see -itic, and cf. F. *névritique* (1762).]

†1. Good for the nerves. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.*, *Marjoram* .. is vulnerary, Cephalick, Hysterick, Neuritick, and proper to expel wind.

† b. *sb.* (See quot.) *Obs. rare*$^{-0}$.

1727–38 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Neuritics*, or *nervines*, remedies proper for diseases of the nerves and nervous parts.

2. *Path.* Relating to, of the nature of, neuritis.

1857 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1887 *Brit. Med. Jrnl* 1 Jan. 9/2 The main objections which have been advanced against the neuritic theory. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 751 Pompholyx is generally regarded as a neuritic inflammation or vaso-motor neurosis.

Neuritis (niŭrəi·tis). *Path.* [a. Gr. type *νευρῖτις, f. νεῦρον nerve: see -itis.] Inflammation of a nerve or nerves

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 166/2 In neuritis we shall find the usual attendants of inflammation. 1880 Flint *Princ. & Pract. Med.* 781 In acute neuritis the nerves are swollen, reddened, and more succulent than normal. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 44, I have seen instances of neuritis and perhaps of neuralgia of the cardiac nerves in diphtheria.

Neuro- (niŭ·rō), combining form of Gr. νεῦρον nerve, used in a number of scientific terms, chiefly *Anat.* and *Path.*, as **Neu·roblast,** an embryonic nucleated cell from which the nerve-fibres originate; hence **Neurobla·stic** *a.* **Neuro-ce·ntral** *a.*, connected with the centrum and neural arch of a vertebra, esp. in *neurocentral suture.* **Neuroce·ntrum,** one of the parts forming the neurocentral arch. **Neu·rochord,** a set of tubular fibres on the dorsal aspect of the ventral nerve-cord in annulates and crustaceans. **Neurocle·nic** *a.*, characterized by nervous spasms. **Neu·rocœle** (-sil), the central cavity of the cerebro-spinal system; hence **Neurocœ·lian** *a.* **Neurode·ndron** (see quot.). **Neurode·rmal** *a*, pertaining to the epiblast. **Neuroente·ric** *a.* = Neurenteric. **Neuroepide·rmal** *a.*, pertaining to the nerves together with the epidermis (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Neuroepithe·lial** *a.*, pertaining to the nerves together with the epithelium. **Neurofibro·ma** (see quot.). **Neurohypno·logy** = Neurypnology; so **Neurohypno·tic** *a.*, **-hy·pnotism. Neuroke·ratin,** a substance closely resembling keratin, found in certain nerve-tissues. **Neurole·mma** = Neurilemma. **Neu·romere,** a part or segment of the nervous system; hence **Neuro·merous** *a.*, characterized by a segmented nervous system. **Neurometaphy·sical** *a.*, characterized by a metaphysical view or treatment of nervous phenomena. **Neuro·meter,** a means of measuring the strength of the nerves. **Neuromime·sis,** a form of neurosis characterized by imitative actions or pathological conditions; neurotic imitation of disease; hence **Neuromime·tic** *a.* and *sb.* **Neuromu·scular** *a.*, relating or belonging to both nerve(s) and muscle(s); so **Neuromy·ic** *a.* **Neuromyo·logy,** the classification of muscles with reference to the nerves. **Neuromyosi·tis,** an affection of both nerve and muscle. **Neu·ronym,** the scientific name of a muscle. **Neuropara·lysis,** paralysis due to some affection of the nerves; so **Neuroparaly·tic** *a.* **Neurophysio·logy,** the physiology of the nervous system; hence **Neurophysiolo·gical** *a* **Neu·ropore,** an exterior orifice in the neural canal of some embryos. **Neuropsy·chic** *a.*, pertaining to the nervous and psychic functions. **Neuropsycholo·gical** *a.*, dealing with psychology in relation to the nerves; so **Neuropsycho·logist. Neuropsychopa·thic** *a*, pertaining to diseased states of the nervous and mental functions. **Neuroretini·tis,** combined inflammation of the optic nerve and retina. **Neuroto·nic,** a medicine used to brace the nerves (Ogilvie 1882). **Neuroto·xic** *a*, acting poisonously upon the nerves; so **Neuroto·xical** *a.* (Mayne 1857). **Neuroto·xin,** a substance having a poisonous effect on the nerves. **Neurotro·phic** *a.*, pertaining to, or connected with, nourishment coming through the nerves. **Neurova·scular** *a.*, having both a nervous and vascular character.

A large number of similar compounds, the currency of many of which is doubtful, are given in Mayne's *Expos. Lex* and the *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Neuroblast*, the pear-shaped cells which arise by a process of mitosis from the germinal cells of the early embryo. 1897 *19th Cent.* July 25 The embryonal nerve-cell (neuroblast) will be simply an oval sac. 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* p. lxii, The *neurocentral suture is usually absent. 1873 Mivart *Elem. Anat.* 61 The line of junction of the lateral pieces with the central pieces is termed the neuro-central suture. 1884 Hyatt in *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* XXIII. 121 The distribution and formation of the *neurocentra..in the vertebræ of the Permian Rhachitomi. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 212 The apparatus is hence termed '*Neurochord' by Vejdovsky.., who compares it physiologically with the notochord of Chordata. *Ibid.* 598 The so-called 'giant-fibres' or 'neurochord' are found in nearly all Oligochæta. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 898 The *neuroclonic state of the neurons of the spinal cord may appear subsequently. 1839 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* VIII. 110 The entire neuraxis is a tube, a subcylindrical mass inclosing a cavity. This cavity is the *neurocœle 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 490 From the cell-body, or from a protoplasmic extension of the cell (*neuro-dendron) the nerve process or axon is given off. 1877 E. R. Lankester in *Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* XVII. 430 [The] epiblast and the musculo-skeletal portion of the mesoblast — or .. *neurodermal and myoskeletal moieties. 1893 Tuckey tr. *Hatschek's Amphioxus* 69 The *neuro-enteric canal which is generally typical in the development of the vertebrate animals. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Neurofibroma*, a fibroma arising from the neurilemma of a nerve. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 635 Multiple neurofibroma. 1842 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVI 375 Mr. Braid having failed in obtaining a hearing for his curious discoveries in Mesmerism, or *neurohypnology, as he calls it. 1843 Braid *Neurypnol.* 7 In respect to the *Neuro-Hypnotic state. 1842 — in *Trans. Brit. Assoc.* 29 June, Practical Essay on the Curative Agency of *Neuro-Hypnotism. 1883 Klein *Elem. Histol.* § 140 Its own hyaline more or less elastic sheath, composed of *neurokeratin. 1852 Dana *Crust.* II. 1333 The nerves are flat, fibrous cords, inclosed within a membranous envelope or *neurolemma. 1866 Owen *Anat. Vertebr.* I. 203, I would suggest .. *neuromere. 1897 *Nat. Sci.* Feb. 114 That .. branch of morphology which deals with the nerve-segments of the head (cerebral neuromeres). 1851 tr. *Unger & Prochaska's Nervous Syst.* (Syd. Soc.) Introd. 1 He showed an early inclination to *neuro-metaphysical studies. 1818 Southey *Let.* 5 Dec. in *Life* 1850) IV. 327 The nitrous oxyde approaches nearer to the notion of a *neurometer than anything which perhaps could be devised. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 88 '*Neuro-mimesis' lays too much stress on the resemblances..between the symptoms of hysteria and of other diseases. 1884 H. M. Jones *Health of Senses* v. 132 The neuromimetic, with curved spine, pain in joints,..aches in every part of the body. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* 63 Kleinenberg terms those *neuro-muscular elements. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* I. 159 The development and activity of the neuro-muscular system. 1839–47 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III. 30/1 An argument in favour of the theory of *neuromyic action. 1890 Couve & Shute in *N. Y. Med. Record* XXXII. 93 Cent.), Neurology is the key to myology, and a *neuro-myology is practicable. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 463 *Neuromyositis, in which the primary lesion is nervous. 1897 Wilder in *Nature* 7 Jan. 224 The *neuronyms adopted by the Anatomische Gesellschaft in 1895. 1875 H. Walton *Dis. Eye* 97 *Neuroparalytic corneitis. 1878 T. Bryant *Pract. Surg.* I. 317 Cases of neuro-paralytic ophthalmia. 1862 *Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med* 43 *Neuro-physiological Inquiries. 1868 Spencer *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. xvii. 142 The truths of *Neuro-physiology..set down in the foregoing chapters. 1884 Hyatt in *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* XXIII. 119 The homology of the fore and hind *neuropores with the fore and hind openings of the actinostome. 1893 Tuckey tr. *Hatschek's Amphioxus* 177 Transverse section through the anterior part of the neuropore. 1891 D. Wilson *Right Hand* 186 The centres of the *neuro-psychic factors of language. 1851 tr. *Unger & Prochaska's Nervous Syst.* (Syd. Soc.) Introd. 2 The *neuro-psychological essays .. are frequently referred to in the present work. *Ibid.* 6 There was..another *neuro psychologist, whose name is less known in England. 1878 A. M. Hamilton *Nerv. Dis.* 187 Loss of vision complete, *neuroretinitis of both eyes. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 707 The occurrence of attacks of neuro-retinitis in gouty subjects. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* No. 2280. 574 A strongly *neurotoxic poison such as cobra venom. 1902 *Ibid.* No. 2154. 920 Emriquet and Sicard [leal] with *neurotoxin. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 545 *Neurotrophic affections of bones and joints. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 570 An aboral stem, generally jointed and containing a *neuro-vascular apparatus. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 609 A certain disposition to nutritive disturbance, or even neuro-vascular tension.

Neuroglia (niŭrō·glĭă). *Anat.* [f. Neuro- + late Gr. γλία glue; named by Virchow.] The delicate connective tissue found in the great nerve-centres, and in the retina; the reticular or sustentacular tissue.

1873 T. H. Green *Introd Pathol.* (ed. 2) 121 Round-celled sarcoma growing from the neuroglia or connective tissue of nerve. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 52 A mass of neuroglia or *substantia reticularis* lies immediately dorsal to the central canal.

attrib. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 699 The small neuroglia corpuscles or cells. 1899 *Ibid.* VII. 172 A thick cluster of neuroglia fibres.

Hence **Neuro·glial, -ial, -iar, -ic** *adjs.*

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1892 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 33 The excess of neuroglial connective tissue...The neuroglial cells with radiating processes.

Neurography (niŭrō·gräfi). [ad. mod.L. *neurographia* (Vieussens, 1684): see Neuro- and -graphy. Hence also F. *névrographie.*]

1. Scientific description of the nerves; descriptive neurology.

1727–38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Neurology*, Neurology seems to be of less extent than neurography. 1875 Sir W. Turner in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 813/2 The publication of his great work on neurography in 1684.

2. Neuration.

1880 Ruskin *Notes on Prout & Hunt* 15 In the articulation of the fly's legs, or the neurography of the bee's wings.

Neu·roid, *a.* and *sb.* [Cf. Neuro- and -oid] **a.** *adj.* Resembling a nerve or nervous substance (Mayne 1857). **b.** *sb.* One of the two elements of a neural arch; a neurapophysis.

1887 *Amer. Naturalist* Oct. 945 The two elements composing the neural arch ought to be called the 'neuroids'.

Neurolite (niŭ·rōləit). *Min.* [f. Neuro- + -lite.] A variety of pinite with fibrous texture.

1836 T. Thomson *Min., Geol.*, etc. I. 355 The constitution of neurolite is 5 atoms quadrisilicate of alumina [etc.]. 1850 Daubeny *Atom. Th.* xii. (ed. 2) 411 The former combinations are called hydrosilicates.. Example: Neurolite. 1896 Chester *Dict. Min.* 188 *Neurolite*, a pinite-like mineral of a wax-yellow color, occurring in a large belt at Stanstead, Quebec.

Neurological (niŭ·rōlŏ·dʒikăl), *a.* [f. Neuro- + -logical.] Relating or belonging to, connected with, interested in, neurology.

1832 J. Thomson *Life Cullen* I. 442 The Neurological inquiries and speculations of these Authors. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* VII. 157/2 Neurological physiology was thus advancing, though but slowly. 1883 Romanes *Ment. Evol. Anim.* iii. 38 The most fundamental of neurological principles—reflex action.

Neurologist (niŭrŏ·lŏdʒist). [f. Neuro- + -logist] One interested or versed in neurology.

1832 J. Thomson *Life Cullen* I. 443 The Neurologists, whom he terms the Solidists. 1841–44 Emerson *Ess., Nom. & Real.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 251 The..new allegations of phrenologists and neurologists are of ideal use. 1878 A. M. Hamilton *Nerv. Dis.* 113 Acute cerebral anæmia .. comes within the province of the surgeon rather than within that of the neurologist.

Neurology (niurɒ·lŏdʒi). [ad. mod.L. *neurologia*, ad. mod.Gr. *νευρολογία* (Willis 1664): see NEURO- and -LOGY. Cf. F. *névrologie*.] The scientific study or knowledge of the anatomy, functions, and diseases of the nerves and the nervous system; †the nervous system, or its operation.

1681 WILLIS *Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Neurologie*, the doctrine of the nerves. *a* 1706 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 54 The soul, as seated more conspicuously in the brain, does, by the originated neurology, give intercourse to the animal spirits. 1796 SOUTHEY *Lett. fr. Spain* (1799) 477 The three exercises for the Professor of Anatomy, shall be upon Myology, Neurology, and Splanchnology. 1830 R. KNOX *Bichat's Anat.* 327 To consider..its principal parts, referring for the detail to particular neurology. 1878 A. M. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 93 The literature of neurology is replete with examples of so-called atheotosis.

b. A scientific account of the nerves.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Neurology*, is an accurate Description of, or Discourse on, the Nerves of an Human Body. 1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v.; Willis has given a fine neurology in his *Anatome Cerebri*. 1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 531 To the latter editions..he added a Neurology, or Anatomy of the Nerves.

Neuroma (niurōu·mă). Pl. **-mata**. *Path.* [ad. Gr. type *νεύρωμα, f. νεῦρον nerve.] A swelling or tumour growing upon a nerve or in nerve-tissue.

1839-47 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III. 720 G 2 Certain ganglioform tumours are formed upon nerves, to which the term neuroma has been applied. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 128 True neuromata, however—*i. e.*, new formations of nerve-tissue—are amongst the rarest forms of new formations. 1887 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 15 Jan. 113/1 He had removed a neuroma from the wrist.

Hence **Neuro·matous** *a.*, of the nature of, resembling, a neuroma.

1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 137 It is unlike a neuromatous tumour, which is a fibrous tumour imbedded in the sheath of a nerve.

‖ **Neuron** (niū·rɒn). *Anat.* and *Biol.* [a. Gr. νεῦρον sinew, cord, nerve.]

1. The cerebro-spinal axis; the spinal cord and brain.

1884 WILDER in *N. Y. Med. Jrnl.* 2 Aug. 114.

2. A process of a nerve-cell.

1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 181 Golgi has shewn that every nerve-cell possesses one process, the 'neuron' which becomes the axis cylinder process of a nerve.

3. A nerve-cell with its appendages.

In recent use more commonly in the form *neurone*.

1896 PR. KROPOTKIN in *19th Cent.* Aug 258 The microscopical units of which the nervous system is built up—the so-called 'neurons', whose protoplasmic ramifications intimately penetrate into the tissues. 1899 MACPHERSON *Mental Affections* 83 Each neuron is a distinct, separate and independent organic unit, composed of a cell body containing a nucleus and nucleolus and of several processes.

Hence **Neuro·nic** *a.*

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 490 Diagram illustrating the Neuronic System.

Neuropath (niū·rɒpæθ). [f. NEURO- + Gr. -παθής, f. πάθος suffering.]

1. A person having an abnormal nervous sensibility; one subject to, or affected by, nervous disease.

1890 *Q. Rev.* CLXXI 245 The Paris practitioners hold that susceptible persons are always to some extent neuropaths. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 865 The unstable condition of brain matter is hereditary in the neuropath, and in the offspring of drunkards.

2. a. One who attributes diseases in general to the nervous system (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

b. A neuropathist.

1896 *Voice* (N. Y.) 6 Feb 5/5 This expert neuropath having recently made a professional visit to the United States.

Neuropathic (niū·rɒpæ·θik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC. Cf. F. *névropathique*.] Relating to, caused or distinguished by nervous disease or functional weakness of the nervous system.

1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1880 FLINT *Princ. & Pract. Med.* 770 A neuropathic paralysis depends on some cause which prevents the action of volition. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 85 All rheumatoid atrophy represents a neuropathic or myopathic disturbance of nutrition.

So **Neuropa·thical** *a*; **Neuropa·thically** *adv.*

1892 *Monist* II. 273 A decidedly neuropathical character.

Neuro·pathist. [Cf. prec. and -IST.] One who makes a special study of nervous diseases.

1864 W. T. FOX *Skin Dis.* 13 That the middle course of humoralist and neuropathist is the tenable one. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Apr 8/2 The celebrated neuropathist..ordered it to be treated with systematic electrisation.

Neuropatholo·gical, *a.* [f. NEURO- + PATHOLOGICAL *a.*] Relating to, concerned with, neuropathology.

1875 PAYNE *Jones & Sievr. Pathol Anat.* 56 It is impossible to deny the neuro-pathological theory. 1897 *Daily News* 6 Sept. 5/3 A scholarship in neuro-pathological sanitary science.

Neuropatho·logy. [f. NEURO- + PATHOLOGY.]

1. The study of nervous diseases and their treatment; the pathology of the nervous system.

1853 tr. *Romberg's Man. Nerv. Dis.* (Syd. Soc.) II. I. 402 In no other department of neuropathology is the absence of critical judgement so much felt as in the doctrine of cerebral affections. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 479 A disease which is..of considerable interest to the student of neuropathology.

2. The view that disease originates from disturbance of the nervous system.

1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Neuropathy (niurɒ·păpi). [f. NEURO- + -PATHY.] Nervous disease; a case of this.

1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* July 383 Marriages which have been charged with being an important factor in the genesis of neuropathy. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 834 This observer..relegates that form to the category of neuropathies.

Neuropod (niū·rɒpɒd). *Zool.* [f. NEURO- + -POD.] An annulose or invertebrate animal, in which the limbs or motor organs are on the neural aspect of the body.

1856 GOODSIR in *Edinb. New Philos. Jrnl.* (1857) V. 121, I employ, as morphological designations, the term Neuropod for an Annulose, and Hæmapod for a Vertebrate animal. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 168 Vertebrata may be spoken of as 'Hæmapods', in contradistinction to Invertebrata which are 'Neuropods'.

Neuropo·dial, *a. Zool.* [f. next: see -AL.] Relating or belonging to a neuropodium.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* v. 229 The neuropodial is very much longer than the notopodial aciculum. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 595 There is usually a dorsal or notopodial cirrus, and a ventral or neuropodial.

Neuropodium (niū·rɒpōu·diŏm). *Zool.* [mod.L., f. NEURO- + Gr. πόδιον, dim. of πούς a foot.] The lower, ventral, or neural branch of a parapodium.

1870 H. A. NICHOLSON *Zool.* 161 A lower process, termed the 'neuropodium' or 'ventral oar'. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* v. 229 The notopodium and the neuropodium carry each a single, sharp, style-like aciculum. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 594 The parapodia of *Polychæta* are, either simple, or divided..into a dorsal notopodium and a ventral neuropodium.

Neuro·podous, *a. Zool.* [Cf. NEUROPOD.] Having the limbs on the neural aspect of the body.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Index, Neuropodous character of Invertebrata.

Neuro·pter. *rare. Ent.* [f. next.] A neuropterous insect.

1828-32 WEBSTER s. v., The neuropters are an order of insects having four membranous, transparent, naked wings. 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* vi. 137 Any modern Neuropter, a group of insects remarkable even in the present world for their large and complex organs of vision.

‖ **Neuroptera** (niurɒ·ptĕrăă), *sb. pl. Ent.* [mod.L., f. NEURO- + Gr. πτέρον wing.] An order of insects, having four naked membranous transparent wings, with reticulate neuration.

1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 69 *Tetrapteræ.* Insects having four wings. Class the Third. *Neuroptera.* Those which have membranaceous wings, with nerves and veins disposed in a reticulated form in them. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IX. 253/1 The fourth class of insects (*neuroptera*) may be killed with spirit of wine. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* iii. (1818) I. 67 Neuroptera consisting of Dragon-flies, Ant-lions, Ephemeræ, &c. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 573 In the Neuroptera these wings have their surface furnished with a very fine net-work. 1870 H. A. NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* (1875) 302 The earliest known insects..consist of the remains of Neuroptera.

Hence **Neuro·pteral** *a.*, neuropterous (Webster 1828-32). **Neuro·pteran,** a neuropterous insect. **Neuro·pterist,** a student of the Neuroptera. **Neuro·pteroid** *a.*, resembling the Neuroptera. **Neuropterolo·gical** *a.*, pertaining to **Neuroptero·logy,** the scientific study of neuropterous insects (Mayne 1857).

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc., **Neuropteran.* 1895 *Science Gossip* Apr 49 An important article especially to *neuropterists. 1897 *Naturalist* 115 All our present-day British neuropterists and trichopterists. 1889 NICHOLSON & LYDEKKER *Paleont.* I. 594 The *Neuropteroid section..includes a number of Palæozoic insects.

Neuro·pterous, *a. Ent.* [f. prec. + -OUS.] Belonging or relating to, consisting or representative of, the Neuroptera.

1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) I. 48 Neuropterous insects have four membranaceous, transparent, naked wings. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Animals* II. xx. 351, I am speaking here of the Neuropterous Order. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* vi. (1880) 239 Neuropterous flies of the genus Perlidæ.

Neurosal (niurōu·săl), *a. Path.* [f. NEUROSIS + -AL.] Having the character of a neurosis; arising from a nervous disorder.

1884 *Contemp. Rev.* May 684 Gouty neuralgia is the monitor with those persons of a neurosal diathesis. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 824 Not only does it cut short a neurosal paroxysm of dyspnœa or restlessness [etc.].

Neurose (niurōu·s), *a.* [ad. L. type **neurōs-us*: see NEURO- and -OSE.]

1. *Ent.* Having other than marginal nervures.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlvi. IV. 340 Neurose (*Neurosus*). Wings that have nervures besides the marginal ones.

2. *Path.* Neurotic. 1886 *American* XII. 287.

Neurosis (niurōu·sis). Pl. **neuroses.** [ad. Gr. type **νεύρωσις*, f. νεῦρον nerve: see -OSIS.]

1. *Path.* A functional derangement arising from disorders of the nervous system, esp. such as are unaccompanied by organic change in the structures of the body; a nervous disease.

1776-84 W. CULLEN *First Lines Pract. Physic* § 1091, I propose to comprehend, under the title of Neuroses, all those preternatural affections of sense or motion which are without pyrexia, as a part of the primary disease. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XI. 96/2. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 167 *note*, He considers it [lead colic] to be a neurosis. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* VII. 527/1 The diseases of function embrace the neuroses, hæmorrhages, and dropsies. 1874 MAUDSLEY *Mental Dis.* i. 32 Families in which insanity, epilepsy, or some other neurosis exists. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 296 For two or three preceding generations such neurotic stocks had intermarried, and so accentuated the neuroses present.

2. *Psychol.* A change in the nerve-cells of the brain prior to, and resulting in, psychic activity.

1871 HUXLEY in *Contemp. Rev.* Nov. 462 As it is very necessary to keep up a clear distinction between these two processes, let the one be called neurosis, and the other psychosis. 1882 ROMANES in *Nature* No 641. 335 Some intimate association between neurosis and psychosis being thus accepted as a fact by the hypothesis of automatism.

Neuroske·letal, *a. Anat.* [f. NEURO- + SKELETAL *a.*] Belonging or pertaining to the neuroskeleton.

1854 OWEN in *Orr's Circle Sci., Org. Nat* I. 171 Outlines of the chief developments of the dermoskeleton are added to the neuroskeletal archetype. *Ibid.* 180 The neuroskeletal bones are arranged in four segments.

Neuroske·leton. *Anat.* [f. NEURO- + SKELETON.] The bones connected with, and serving as a protection for, the cerebro-spinal axis and the nervous system; the endoskeleton.

1844 GOODSIR in *Trans. Roy. Soc. Edinb.* XV. 250 Anatomical description of the *Amphioxus*. Neuro-skeleton. 1854 OWEN in *Orr's Circle Sci., Org. Nat* I. 168 The main part of the skeleton..consists of the neuroskeleton. The parts of the neuroskeleton are arranged in a series of segments. 1880 GÜNTHER *Study of Fishes* 85.

† **Neurospast.** *Obs.* [ad. Gr. *νευρόσπαστ-ον*, neut. of *νευροσπαστος*, f. νεῦρον sinew + σπᾶν to draw.] A figure or puppet moved by strings.

1642 CUDWORTH *Serm.* 1 *John ii.* 3, 4 (1676) 64 They that are acted only by an outward Love are but like Neurospasts, or those little Puppets that skip nimbly up and down. 1660 INGELO *Bentiv. & Ur* i. (1682) 91 [He] denied God power to make any other sort of creatures besides Neurospasts.

Hence † **Neurospastic** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

a 1706 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) II. 281 To these [images] with subtile wires and neurospastic springs, they give various motions of head, and eyes.

Neurotic (niurɒ·tik), *sb.* [See next.]

1. *Med.* A drug having a marked effect, esp. of a bracing kind, upon the nervous system.

1661 LOVETT *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 335 It's cured by alexipharmicks, roborants, neuroticks, and fitt diet. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 586/1 It is a famous Cephalick, Neurotick, Stomachick, Cardiack and Uterine. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 356 [Infuse] Rose-Water [upon it] for an Hypnotick or a Neurotick. 1869 J. HARLEY (*title*) The old Vegetable Neurotics.., their physiological action and therapeutical use.

2. *Path.* 'A disease having its seat in the nerves' (Webster 1847).

3. A neurotic person.

1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 475 They may be made into 'blue-stockings' or neurotics, or both together. 1897 *Ibid.* II. 851 The offspring of drunkards or neurotics.

Neurotic (niurɒ·tik), *a.* [ad. Gr. type **νευρωτικ-ός*, f. νεῦρον nerve: see -OTIC.]

1. Acting upon, or stimulating, the nerves.

1775 in ASH, and in later Dicts.

2. Of the nature of, marked or characterized by, neurosis or nervous disorder.

1873 F. T. ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* 531 Angina pectoris is supposed to be a neurotic affection. 1887 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 29 Jan. 205/1 Those neurotic ailments which have hitherto taxed the skill and care of physicians.

3. Of persons: Affected by, suffering from, neurosis; having disordered nerves.

1887 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* V. 162 The neurotic woman is sensitive, zealous, managing. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 888 The cause of morphinism in persons not more neurotic than the rest of us. 1899 *Ibid.* VIII. 180 It is probable that in the neurotic the nervous system is more likely to be disturbed by general diseases.

Neu·rotome. *rare*$^{-0}$. [f. NEURO-: cf. NEURECTOME.] 'A long and very narrow scalpel, having two edges' (Dunglison 1855).

Neuroto·mical, *a. rare*$^{-0}$. [f. NEUROTOMY.] 'Pertaining to the anatomy or dissection of nerves' (Webster 1828-32; hence in later Dicts.).

Neuro·tomist. [See next and -IST.] One who practises or studies neurotomy. Also *fig.*, a dissector of feelings or emotions.

1726 BAILEY (ed. 3), *Neurotomist*, an Anatomist who dissects human Bodies on account of the Nerves. 1775 ASH, *Neurotomist*, one skilled in dissections of the nerves. 1866 OWEN *Anat. Vertebr.* I. 203 Sclerotomists, neurotomists, lithotomists and other classes of operating surgeons. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 May 3/1 As a neurotomist and student of temperament she is not convincing.

Neurotomy (niurɒ·tŏmi). *Surg.* [ad. mod.L. *neurotomia*: see NEURO- and -TOMY.] The section of a nerve, for the purpose of producing sensory paralysis. (See also early quots.)

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Neurotomy*, is an Anatomical Section of the Nerves..; and sometimes also a pricking of the Nerves by unskilful Bleeding. 1755 JOHNSON *Neurotomy*, the anatomy of the nerves. 1831 YOUATT *Horse* 110 These are the fibres which we divide in the operation of neurotomy or nerve-cutting. 1860 *Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med.* 179 On Facial Neuralgia, and its Cure by Neurotomy. 1887 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 15 Jan. 112/2 The rules

which had been gained by studying the effects of neurotomy in horses.

Neurypnology (niŭ·ripnǫ·lŏdʒi). [f. NEUR- + HYPNOLOGY.] That branch of science which deals with the phenomena of hypnotism.

1843 BRAID (*title*) Neurypnology; or, The Rationale of Nervous Sleep considered in relation with Animal Magnetism. 1846 G. MOORE *Power of Soul over Body* (ed. 3) 261 Assuming all that is related of .. neurypnology to be true. 1887 *Daily News* 1 Apr. 5/2 Dr. Charcot, the famous Parisian Professor who, with Dr. Braid, has told us so much about the science of neurypnology, or nerve sleep.

Hence **Neurypnolo·gical** *a.*, having a hypnotic basis. **Neurypno·logist**, a student of neurypnology (Worcester 1846).

1893 *Athenæum* 21 Oct. 550 The neurypnological novel has many forms.

Neut, obs. form of NEWT.

Neuter (niŭ·tər), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5-6 **neutre**, 6 **nuter**, 6-7 **newter**. [a. F. *neutre* (14th c.) or L. *neuter* neither, f. *ne* not (see NE) + *uter* either (of two).]

A. *adj.* 1. *Gram.* a. Of gender: Neither masculine nor feminine. Hence also, in later use, of parts of speech, etc.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxxviii. (1495) 933 *Cathinum*..is better sayde in the neutre gender than in the Mascul. 1530 PALSGR. Introd. 24 A latin nowne of the newter gender. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 101 *Aliud* in the Neuter gender put absolutely. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* I. x, The neuter, or feigned gender: whose notion conceives neither sex. 1694 SALMON *Rate's Dispens.* (1713) 324/1 We used it as a Neutral, putting the adjective in the Neuter Gender. 1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., In English, and other modern tongues, there is no such thing as neuter nouns. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 111/1 In the age of Shakspeare the only form for the neuter genitive was *his*. 1894 W. M. LINDSAY *Latin Lang.* 369 The confusion of masculine and neuter O-stems.

absol. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 128 In wordes of three terminations, the third is the Neuter. 1654 WARREN *Unbelievers* 105 Φυράματος in the Neuter. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 110/1 The neuter is employed to denote that the notion of gender is not entertained. 1896 TOYNBEE *Hist. French Gram.* 177 This suppression of the neuter..was brought about in two ways.

b. Of verbs: Neither active nor passive; intransitive.

1530 PALSGR. 107 Verbes personnalles, besydes actives, as neuters. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* III. i. 303 That part of speech, which is stiled a Verb (whether Neuter, Active or Passive). 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5) s.v. *Verb*, The Verb Neuter, which..hath such a kind of Active Signification, as is not capable of a Passive, as *Curro*, I run. 1740 J. CLARKE *Educ. Youth* (ed. 3) 99 To teach them the Difference betwixt a Neuter and a Transitive Verb. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram* (ed. 5) I. 107 A Verb Neuter expresses neither action nor passion, but being. 1845 STODDART *Gram.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* I. 48/1 The neuter verb supposes an action terminating with the agent.

transf. 1658 OWEN *Temptation* i. 16 Though temptation seemes to be of a more active importance, .in the Scripture it is commonly taken in a neuter sense.

c. *Neuter passive*, having the character both of a neuter and a passive verb. Also *fig.*

In Latin grammar applied to those neuter verbs in which the perfect tense has a passive form (as *audeo, ausus sum*), in French grammar to those which form their perfect tense with *être*.

1530 PALSGR. 107 The Latins have many other sortes of verbes personnalles, .. as neuters, deponentes, commons, neutre passives and suche other. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Rev.* iii 115 Such are our .. neuter-passive Christians. 1650 — *Num.* xxiii. 2 God abhors these luke-warme neuter-passives. 1755 JOHNSON *Gram.* b 4/1 There is another manner of conjugating neuter verbs, which, when it is used, may not improperly denote them neuter passives.

2. Taking neither one side nor the other; not declaring oneself on, or rendering assistance to, either side: a. of rulers, states, etc., in relation to others, esp. in time of war; also of the towns, ships, etc., of such states. Cf. NEUTRAL *a.*

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clx. [clvi.] 441 The Kynge of Aragon, and his father before hym was as neuter. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 427 It was a neuter town indifferent to both. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. (1634) 417 An opinion, that the Trojans..sought for succour from David, and that hee stayed neuter in that warre. 1693 *Mem. Count Teckely* I. 74 When they had taken the Count of Serin, and knew that the Turks continued neuter. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* I. xiv. 117 The Ship he was in (though neuter) was boarded by a French Privateer. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* IV. 363 He supposed that the Russians would at least continue neuter. 1827 SOUTHEY *Penins. War* I. 582 The port would be considered neuter. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* xiv. 225 In the wars of Blois and Montfort the citizens flattered themselves that they could remain neuter.

b. Of individuals in relation to any matter where difference of opinion or conduct exists or is possible.

1713 STEELE *Guard.* No. 1 P 3 As to these matters I shall be impartial, though I cannot be neuter. 1769 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 176 When it came to the question, eleven were for it, only three against. One was neuter. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) V. 457 In some instances, interest would really be neuter. 1886 *Act* 49 *Vict* c. 22 § 4 An answer stating whether the person so served assents, dissents, or is neuter in respect of taking such land.

c. In phr. *to stand neuter.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 11 b, Helpe hym, or elles stand neuter betwene both parties. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. ii. 362 The sword of the Magistrate cannot stand neuter. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* xii. 343 Cicero himself ..seems to stand Neuter, and pronounces on no side. 1721 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 214 Had the Scots stood neuter. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Hist. Greece* I. 308 Those who had stood neuter took this occasion to declare against them. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. xiv. 221 His conscience being used to stand neuter in these mental conflicts.

3. Belonging to neither of two specified or usual categories.

a 1592 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 444 Thou art not God, neither art thou man, but neuter, mixed of both! 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* XII. (1701) 497/2 Dialectick is the Science of things True, False and Neuter. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* Man. IV. i. 336 Obscure (which others cal neuter or doubtful Articulation). 1890 *Athenæum* 4 Jan. 24/1 Their samisens..were marked on the neck for a neuter third in one part of the octave...The Japanese pentatonic scale..would be minor were it not for the one indeterminate third.

4. a. *Bot.* Having neither pistils or stamens; neither male nor female; asexual.

1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* x. (1794) 101 The fourth of these I call neuter floscules. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot* 344 Florets of the disk hemaphrodite, those of the ray neuter. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 185 Ray-flowers female or neuter.

b *Ent.* Sexually undeveloped, sterile.

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* XVII. (1818) II 50 That the neuter ants..are imperfectly organized females appears from the following observation. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* vii. 239 Considering how few neuter-insects out of Europe have been examined.

B. *sb.* 1. *Gram.* a. A neuter verb

1530 PALSGR. Introd. 34 All suche verbes as be used in the latin tong, lyke neuters or deponentes. 1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 9 Tindale ..turneth..the verb passive into a neuter. 1611 COTGR. *Brief Direct.* 4/2 Newters, whose Preterperfect tense is formed by *je suis*. 1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Verb*, Others..form their compound parts by the auxiliary *to be*;..These are called *neuters passive*. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* I. ix. 178 Even those Verbs, called Actives, ..can drop their subsequent Accusative, and assume the Form of Neuters. 1843 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* I 100 In both languages most of the verbs belonging to this conjugation are passives or neuters.

b. A neuter noun or adjective.

1611 BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts* (1669) 105 Give your Rule for Neuters wanting the singular. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* III. i. 303 Adjectives, which are also distinguishable into Neuters Active, Passive. 1755 JOHNSON *Gram.* b/1 *He* and *his* having formerly been applied to neuters in the place now supplied by *it* and *its*. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 110/1 This third class [of nouns] are called somewhat incorrectly neuters. 1896 TOYNBEE *Hist. French Gram.* 177 As a rule Latin neuters singular..became masculine in French.

2. A neutral thing. *rare.*

1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 902 Your cupboard that was Is turned to glasse. From gold to pewter Or els to a newter. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* cxci. 67 b, I do saye al inflacions and appostumacions be nuters, for they may be as well exteryal as interial. 1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Answ.* ii. Wks. 1851 I. 252 There be other some traditions which we may call neuters.

3. One who holds himself neutral; one who takes neither side in a dispute or controversy, or favours neither of two opposed views.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lxiii. 15 These indiffrentes (or newters) that part most take, That strongest is. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 21 Thus thinke worldlings to haue a good excuse to hold out, and so be of neither side, but be as neuters or impersonale. 1646 J. WHITAKER *Uzziah* 16 He was loved of his friends, feared by his enemies, honoured by the neuters. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 293 Must we stand dubious and neuters between both? 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xxxi. 203 A certain creed was embraced by each party; few neuters were to be found. 1814 BYRON *Lara* II. viii, Which knows no neuter, owns but foes or friends. 1885 E. GOSSE *Shaks. to Pope* (1893) 86 To use his influence to collect the neuters into a body strong enough to paralyse the extreme party.

† b. Of rulers, states, etc. (Cf. A. 2 a and NEUTRAL *sb.* 1) *Obs.*

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 203 The Duke of Lorayne ..had long syns couenaunted with them both, that he myght be a newter. 1636 E. DACRES tr. *Machiavel's Disc. Livy* II. 328 Their agents that were with the King, agreed with him, to stand neuters. 1665 *Surv. Aff. Netherl.* 182 The first are either shut up by neuters, or blocked by Enemies. 1747 in *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 146 They all stood Neuters except the French Praying Indians.

4. a. *Ent.* A sexually undeveloped female insect; a mature worker.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VII. 348/2 The neuters or working ants which have no sexual characteristics. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xvii. (1818) II. 33 These neuters are quite unlike those in the Hymenoptera perfect societies 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* 31 It depends on the nutriment supplied to the female larva of a bee whether it shall become a neuter or a sexually perfect female.

b. A castrated animal.

1900 *Daily News* 10 Jan. 6/5 A finer assembly of Blues, Siamese, Manx, and Long-haired neuters..it would be difficult to secure.

Hence **Neu·ter** *v. trans.*, to castrate. **Neu·terdom**, the state of being (sexually) neuter. **Neu·terlike** *a.*, neutral. **Neu·terly** *adv.*, in a neuter sense. **Neu·terness**, the fact of being (grammatically) neuter.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lxiii. 96 That we all maie.. cut of clerelie All vnkindnesse of newterlike indiffrencie. 1774 BARCLAY *Eng. Dict.*, To *Emaciate*...Neuterly, to grow lean. 1894 DAVIDSON *Hebr. Syntax* 2 When 3 p. pr. is used neuterly for it. 1893 A. KENEALY *Dr. Janet* 136 With the bugbear of neuterdom before her eyes. 1899 *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* XX. 246 The neuterness of the uncompounded neuter verbal. 1903 F. SIMPSON *Bk. Cat* xxi. 237 A cat should be kept on low plain diet..before being neutered.

† **Neuth**, *prep.* and *adv.* *Sc. Obs. rare.* [Obscurely related to OE. *neoðan* NETHEN.] Beneath.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XI. 538 Beneth the Park [sa] can thai fair, Quhill neuth the kirk, in-till a rout. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* v. x. 3594 (Royal MS.), At þe nauil it was a mas, And outhe and neuthe [*v. r.* neythe] dyuysyd it was.

Neutral (niŭ·trăl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6-7 **newtrall**, 7 **neuterall**. [a. obs. F. *neutral* (1536 in Godef.), or ad. L. *neutrāl-is* (of gender, Quintilian): see NEUTER and -AL.] A. *adj.*

1. Of rulers, states, etc.: Not assisting, or actively taking the side of, either party in the case of a war or disagreement between other states; remaining inactive in relation to the belligerent powers.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* xi. 88 He professit himself to be neutral bot 3it he furnest the empriour vithi sex thousand fut men. 1600 EDMONDS *Observ. Cæsar's Comm.* 101 Such other Commonweales, as before that time had remained newtrall. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 11 Being sent as aydes..they turned neuterall in battell for their owne advantage. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4548/2 The Ships of Neutral Nations shall only be seized. *a* 1781 WATSON *Philip III* (1839) 13 The Spanish general, who..had seized on the towns of neutral powers. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc. s.v. *Neutrality*, A neutral nation has the right of furnishing to either of the contending parties all supplies which do not fall within the description of contraband of war. 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd.* I. 142 If you prefer to be neutral..receive both sides in peace, but neither for the purposes of war.

b. Belonging to a power which remains inactive during hostilities; exempted or excluded from the sphere of warlike operations.

1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4989/3 The entire Cargo of a Neutral Ship. 1777 WATSON *Philip II*, III. (1793) I. 296 Some merchants whom he had sent..under neutral colours to procure intelligence. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 928 An insurance effected by him on goods to be delivered at a neutral or friendly port. 1855 BRIGHT *Sp., Russia* 7 June (1876) 257 With regard to making the Black Sea a neutral Sea. 1878 LUBBOCK *Addr. Pol. & Educ.* vii. 129 Neutral goods..are not liable to capture under enemy's flag.

2. Taking neither side in a dispute, disagreement, or difference of opinions; not inclining toward either party, view, etc.; assisting neither of two contending parties or persons.

1551 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 116 That the said Provest be chosin be newtrall persons havand regard to the commoun weill of the said burghe. 1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* I. i, Is he Drusian or Germanican? Or ours? or neutrall? 1650 STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Wars* v. 100 The multitude thus storming, the Lords neutrall or wavering. 1746 SMOLLETT *Reproof* 197 While sagely neutral sits thy silent friend, Alike averse to censure or commend. 1760 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 100 P 3 My resolution was, to keep my passions neutral, and to marry only in compliance with my reason. 1827 COOPER *Prairie* I. vii. 108 [He] had evidently persuaded himself that it was his duty to be strictly neutral. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* x. (ed. 2) 208 They discard a middle and neutral relation as lukewarm.

b. Belonging to neither party or side.

1564-5 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 316 Ordaining the officiar to .collect the saidis teindis, to stak the samyn in neutrall places. 1857-61 BUCKLE *Civilis.* (1869) II. v. 233 The neutral ground of physical science. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* VIII i. 277 The largest and best minds..arrive at a sort of neutral region.

3. Comprised under, or belonging to, neither of two specified or implied categories; occupying a middle position with regard to two extremes.

1567 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 583 Ane newtrall and indifferent way. 1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* xx. ii, Some Things good, and some Things ill do seem, And neutral some, in her fantastick Eye. 1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microl.* 13 Certain Songs, which do ascend as an Authentical, and descend as a Plagall, and those are called Neutrall, or mixt Songs. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* I II. 114 Some..deny Adam to have been Holy, and suppose him only Innocent, and Neutral. 1759 WILSON in *Phil. Trans* LI. 334 The second cause, which electrified both sides *pins* when the stone was in an intermediate (or, as *Æpinus* calls it, neutral) state, between the two extremes. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* IV. 522 Crystals at once attractive, repulsive, and neutral. 1855 BAIN *Sensis & Int.* II. i. § 20 The greater number.. are indifferent or neutral, as respects our enjoyments.

b. Having no strongly marked characteristics or features; undefined, indefinite, vague.

1805 FOSTER *Ess.* IV. iii. II. 150 That uncoloured neutral vehicle of expression..which may be called the language of generality. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* iii, Miss Merry was elderly and altogether neutral in expression. *Ibid.* xli, Dissatisfied with his neutral life.

c. Having no decided colour; of a bluish or greyish appearance; esp. *neutral colour* or *tint.*

1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing*, etc. v. 267 The most remote distance becomes a mass of neutral colour. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* I. 297 The pillars and walls of this Duomo are of a uniform, brownish, neutral tint. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* vii 97 The best glasses, in daylight at least, are the neutral gray.

Comb. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xiv. 94 The dense neutral-tint masses crept along the sides of the mountains. 1869 G. LAWSON *Dis. Eye* (1874) 28 The neutral-tint glasses are far more efficient in affording relief from glare than those of a cobalt-blue colour.

d. Of sounds: Indistinct, indefinite, obscure.

1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* vi. 247 The farther back we push our phonological researches, the greater becomes the number of neutral sounds.

4. a. *Chem.* Having the properties neither of an acid nor of a base; not distinguished by either acid or alkaline reaction.

1661 Boyle *Exper. & Notes* ii. iv, I was wont to give them a negative appellation, and call each of them the neutral or adiaphorous spirit of the body that affords it. 1727-38 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Neutral Salts*, among chemists, are a sort of intermediate salts between acids and alkalies; partaking of the nature of both. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IV. 398/2 The liquor will neither have the properties of an acid nor an alkali, but will be what is called neutral. 1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 106 The solution is neutral. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* ed. 7) III. 844 Natural or neutral fats and oils, chemically considered, are really salts.

b. *Optics.* Having or indicating none of the phenomena of polarization.

1813 Brewster *New Philos Instr.* iv. iv. 336 The horizontal and vertical lines . drawn upon the plate of mica, may be called the neutral axes of the mica. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop* IV. 565 Every point in a certain line . will therefore be in a neutral state as to polarization, and, of course, appear black.

c. *Electr.* Neither positive nor negative. Also *neutral temperature*, that at which no current is produced by two metals arranged to exhibit thermo-electric force; *neutral point* (see quot. 1892).

1837 Brewster *Magnet.* 363 The decomposition of the neutral fluid will begin immediately. 1860 G. Prescott *Electr. Telegr.* 15 The quantity of neutral fluid which a body contains cannot be determined. 1885 Watson & Burbury *Math. The. Electr. & Magn.* I. 241 In an iron and copper couple this neutral temperature is, according to Sir W. Thomson, about 280 C. 1892 G. F. Barker *Physics* 731 The point of temperature at which a given pair of metals have the same thermo-electric power .. is called the neutral point.

d. *Mech.* Lying at the point where the forces of extension and compression meet and are in equilibrium.

1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* III. 60/2 An isosceles triangle, having its vertex in the neutral axis. 1869 Sir E. Reed *Shipbuild.* v. 80 The score in the centre plate is cut very near the neutral axis of the girder.

e. Of equilibrium: (see quot. 1879).

1865 *Intell. Observ.* No. 47. 344 Equilibrium stable, unstable, and neutral. 1879 Thomson & Tait *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 291 If a material system, under the influence of internal and applied forces, varying according to some definite law, is balanced by them in any position in which it may be placed, its equilibrium is said to be neutral.

5. Asexual; having no sexual characteristics.

a. *Ent.* Sexually abortive or undeveloped.

1747 Gould *Eng. Ants* 35 The Queen Ant lays three different Sorts of Eggs, the Male, Female, and Neutral. 1802 Paley *Nat. Theol.* xviii (1817) 151 The grub is nurtured neither by the father nor the mother, but by the neutral bee.

b. *Bot.* Having neither pistils nor stamens.

1796 Withering *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 323 Floret. Tubular, .. Neutral, containing neither stamens nor pistil. 1846-50 A. Wood *Class-bk. Bot.* 311 Where the flowers..of the ray or margin are pistillate or neutral.

c. Belonging to the class of eunuchs.

1820 Byron *Juan* v. xxvi, Just now a black old neutral personage Of the third sex stept up.

B. *sb.* 1. One who remains neutral between two parties or sides; a subject of a neutral state, etc.

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* i. xvi. 87 Summe of 3ou ben clepid Doctour-mongers, and summe ben clepid Opinioun holders, and summe ben Neutralis 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 289 They that tooke part with neither of them, were called Newtralles. 1601 Ld. Mountjoy *Let.* in Moryson *Itin.* (1617) II. 173 The whole Province either is joyned with them, or stand neutrals. 1627 Hakewill *Apol.* iv. ii. 286 Such as are Neutralls, who may labour with the one side and with the other to compound the quarrell. 1756 *Boston News-Letter* 22 Jan. 2/2 The French Inhabitants of Nova-Scotia, commonly call'd Neutrals. 1777 J. Adams in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 323 In politics they are a breed of mongrels or neutrals. 1807-8 Syd. Smith *P. Plymley's Lett* Wks. 1859 II. 182/1 There should be a free entry of neutrals into the enemy's ports. 1877 Brockett *Cross & Cr.* 56 The powers of Western Europe were either allies of Turkey or neutrals.

b. A neutral vessel.

1805 *Spirit Public Jrnls.* IX. 378 Come my lads, let's run down that merchantman; let's overhaul that neutral.

† 2. A neuter word. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1694 Salmon *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 323/1 Here it signifies neither Male nor Female, but a Neutral thing without Life, and therefore we used it as a Neutral.

3. A neutral salt.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed 4) II. 306 It can then be taken in larger quantity, and need not interfere with ammoniacal neutrals.

Neu·tralism (niū·trăliz'm). [f. prec. + -ism.] Maintenance of neutrality.

1579 W. Wilkinson *Confut. Familye of Love* 39 b, Our owne Newtralisme, and Lukwarmenes shall vtterly condemne vs. 1861 M. Arnold *Pop. Educ. France* 221 Their neutralism will be at an end, denominationalism will have made them prisoners.

Neu·tralist (niū·trălist). Also 7 neuter-. [f. as prec. + -ist.] One who maintains a neutral attitude (in early use *spec.* in matters of religion). Also rarely as *adj.* (quot. 1810).

1623 T. Scott *Highw. God* 58 The prophane Naturalist and Neuteralist, who is of all religions, or no religion. *a* 1665 J. Goodwin *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 359 Absolute neutralists in all manner of tenets and opinions in matters of religion. 1713 *Humble Plead. Gd. Old Way* App. 9 Malignants, Episcopalians, Neutralists, with many professed (tho' unsound) Presbyterians. 1797 *Hist. in Ann. Reg* 166/1 The neutralists were at pains to explain..their principles. 1810 Thirlwall *Lett.* (1881) I. 7, I am at present, therefore, neutralist. 1833 Lytton *Godolphin* lv, The silent neutralist soon became regarded..as the secret foe.

Neu·trality (niūtræ·lĭti). Also 5-7 newtral(l)-. [ad. F. *neutralité* (14th c. , or med.L. *neutrālitas*, f. *neutrālis* Neutral *a.* : see -ity.]

1. (With *the.*) The neutral party in any dispute or difference of opinion; the neutral powers during a war (†also *pl.*). Now only *Hist.*

1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccxlix, The threfold governance in the churche, that is to wete, of Eugenye, of the counseyll, and of the neutralyte. 1599 Hayward *1st Pt. Hen. IV* 25 The Archbishop of Canterbury, and certaine others of the neutrality,..perswaded the king to come to a treaty with the lordes. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4933/1 The Troops of the Neutrality, that were in Silesia, are separated. 1781 Cowper *Lett.* Wks. 1837 XV. 73 And as to the neutralities, I really think the Russian virago an impertinent puss for meddling with us. 1827 Scott *Napoleon* IV. 253 The association of the Northern States in 1780, known by the name of the armed Neutrality.

2. A neutral attitude between contending parties or powers; abstention from taking any part in a war between other states.

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* vii 612 Some countres vphelde that one [pope], and some that other, so that there were allowyd none of theym both, and that was called the newtralytie. 1571 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 88 Thinking be thair newtraltie and baklyng to be welcum to quhatsumevir party beis victour. 1601 Ld. Mountjoy *Let.* in Moryson *Itin.* (1617) II. 143 No better then neutralitie is to be expected from those that are best affected. 1672 R. Montagu in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 517 The ill answers this Court has received from Spain to their proposition of a neutrality. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4669/4 The Neutrality which is to be observed by the Northern Crowns. 1831 Sir J. Sinclair *Corr.* II. 222 What, the country would prefer, is a war between France and England, and the advantages of a lucrative neutrality. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* vii. § 6. 405 England set aside the balanced neutrality of Elizabeth.

b. The state or condition of being on neither side or inclined neither way; absence of decided views, feeling, or expression; indifference.

1561 Daus tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 58 b, The lothsomenes which God conceaueth of this newtralitie or warmnes. 1600 E. Blount tr. *Conestaggio* A 2 Those Readers that can iudge of the truth of a historie and the newtrallitie of the writer. 1665 Glanvill *Scepsis Sci.* i. 15 The grey heads of Reverend Antiquity have been content to sit down here in profest Neutrality. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 89 P 9 That no part of life be spent in a state of neutrality or indifference. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xlvii. IV. 573 On a subject which engrossed the thoughts..of men, it was difficult to preserve an exact neutrality. 1871 Geo. Eliot *Middlem.* xxii, [He] looked before him with as complete a neutrality as if he had been a portrait by a great master.

c. The neutral character *of* a place during a war.

1745 P. Thomas *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 297 Why the Neutrality of their Ports should be violated. 1808 Wellington in Gurw. *Disp.* (1837) IV. 205 The Russian Admiral..would claim the neutrality of the port of Lisbon. 1833 M. Scott *Tom Cringle* xix, He will never venture to infract the neutrality of the waters surely.

3. An intermediate state or condition, not clearly one thing or another.

1570 J. Dee *Math. Pref.* iv b, A meruaylous newtralitie haue these thinges Mathematicall, and also a straunge participation betwene thinges supernaturall .. and thynges naturall. *a* 1631 Donne *Anat. World* Poems (1633) 238 Physitians say that wee, At best, enjoy but a neutralitie. 1743 H. Walpole *Corr.* (ed. 3) I. lx. 229, I wish I could make as long a letter for you, but we are in a neutrality of news. 1843 J. Martineau *Chr. Life* (1867) 154 A striking neutrality of treatment.

b. *Chem.* The fact or state of being neutral.

1880 Cleminshaw *Wurtz' Atomic The.* 13 The .. well-known fact of the permanence of neutrality in the double decomposition of two neutral salts. 1882 Tyndall in *Longm. Mag.* I. 36 Its behaviour .. approaches that of elementary bodies. May it not help to explain their neutrality?

4. a. The fact of being of the neuter gender.

1659 Pearson *Creed* ii. 271 The plurality of the verb, and the neutrality of the noun, with the distinction of their persons, speak a perfect identity of their essence.

b. The condition of belonging to neither sex.

1823 Byron *Juan* vi. cxvii, The trouble that they [*sc.* women] gave, their immorality, Which made him daily bless his own neutrality.

Neutralization (niūtrălaizē·ʃən). [f. next + -ation. Cf. F. *neutralisation* (1797).]

1. The action of neutralizing by means of something having an opposite nature or effect; an instance of this: a. *Chem.* and *Electr.*

1808 Davy in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 101 A species of neutralization, by the oxide or inflammable body. 1827 Faraday *Chem. Manip.* xii. 274 Neutralizations are best effected with the assistance of heat. 1860 G. Prescott *Electr. Telegr.* 16 The neutralization of the two contrary electricities..may take place according to different modes. 1881 *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 574 The neutralisation of a particular quantity of a given acid.

b. In general use.

1856 Dove *Logic Chr. Faith* i. ii. § 2. 84 The cause of the neutralization or compensation of equal opposing force. 1866 Aitken *Pract. Med.* II. 35 The principle of cure.. which has been called the method of neutralization. 1885 Agnes Clerke *Pop. Hist. Astron.* 52 The point of neutralisation of opposing tendencies.

2. The action of making neutral in time of war.

1870 *Echo* 14 Nov., Russia had..declared that the neutralisation of the Black Sea was unsupportable. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 27 Feb. 5/3 The neutralisation of the Congo basin.

Neutralize (niū·trălaiz), *v* [ad. F. *neutraliser* (1611), or med.L. *neutrālisāre* (Du Cange): see Neutral *a.* and -ize.]

† 1. *intr.* To remain neutral. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

a 1665 J. Goodwin *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 337 Whether it be better and safer to neutralise between these two opinions, and hang in suspense?

2. *trans.* a. *Chem.* To render neutral. Also *refl.*

1759 Colebrooke in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 51, I neutralized Spanish White, by fermenting it with vinegar. 1816 Faraday *Exp. Researches* i. 2 The solution was..neutralized by sulphuric acid, and precipitated. 1836-41 Brande *Chem.* (ed. 5) 639 The alkali in the basin is now to be neutralized with the acid in the tube. 1883 *Hardwich's Photogr. Chem.* (ed. Taylor) 180 Nitric Acid added to such a Bath neutralizes itself and displaces Acetic Acid.

b. *Electr.* To make void of electricity; to render electrically inert.

1837 Brewster *Magnet.* 122 If we carry the needle, when perfectly neutralized, round the sphere. 1860 G. Prescott *Electr. Telegr.* 16 The contrary electricities may be neutralized, by means of an insulated conductor. 1885 Watson & Burbury *Math. The. Electr. & Magn.* I. 93 If the enclosed system, together with the distribution on the inner surface, were allowed to..neutralise each other.

3. To counterbalance; to render ineffective or void; to destroy by an opposite force or effect.

1795 Burke *Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 13 Regicide neutralizes all the acrimony of that power, and renders it safe and social. 1820 Hazlitt *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 11, The very nature of our academic institutions, neutralizes a taste for the productions of native genius. 1875 Ousseley *Mus. Form* ii. 18 Thus one irregularity of construction in this case neutralises the effect of the other.

4. To exempt or exclude (a place) from the sphere of warlike operations.

1856 in McCarthy *Own Times* xxviii. (1887) I. 417 The Black Sea is neutralised. 1883 *Manch. Guard.* 15 Oct. 5/4 Such an Egypt. would..be neutralised under a general European guarantee.

Hence **Neu·tralized** *ppl. a.*

1766 Cavendish in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 100 There is still a good deal of earth remaining in it in a neutralized state. 1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 484 The neutralized solution should then be divided into two equal portions. 1881 Tyndall *Floating Matter of Air* 230 To send me a supply of neutralized urine. 1899 Cagney tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* ii. (ed. 4) 107, 3 parts sheep's serum, one part neutralised veal bouillon.

Neu·tralizer. [f. prec. + -er 1.]

† 1. One who adopts a neutral attitude. *Obs.*

1628 H. Burton *Israel's Fast* Ded. 10 A third sort of Athans are Neutralizers. 1629 — *Babel no Bethel* 64 We should have fewer Neutralizers.

2. One who, or that which, neutralizes something.

1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 53 Accrediting them as neutralizers of regular armies to an enormous amount. 1869 Browning *Ring & Bk.* vii. 1596 The neutralizer of all good and truth. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 175/2 Plaster of Paris is a still more powerful neutraliser of heat.

Neu·tralizing, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing 1.]

† The fact of remaining neutral.

1642 Bridge *Serm. Norfolk Volunteers* 10 Want of courage and neutralizing in a Magistrate is worse then in others. 1657 Reeve *God's Plea* 175 Let not the Country man..blush at your neutralizing.

Neu·tralizing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.]

† 1. Inclined to be neutral. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1643 Burroughes *Exp. Hosea* ii. (1652) 186, I had a neutralizing spirit, I looked which way the wind blew.

2. Rendering neutral, in various senses.

1784 Watt in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 420 It acted the part of a neutralizing acid. 1849 Noad *Electricity* (ed. 3) 369 The neutralizing needle in his instrument is attached to the principal one. 1853 W. Gregory *Inorg. Chem.* (ed. 3) 131 The composition of which may vary..without affecting the neutralising power. 1870 *Standard* 16 Nov., We may consent to a modification of the neutralising clauses of the treaty in her favour.

Neutrally (niū·trăli), *adv.* [f. Neutral *a.* + -ly 2.] In a neutral manner or sense.

1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* xx. 7 It is no new thing among the Hebrewes for woordes to be put newtrally which properly are transitive. 1585-6 Earl Leicester *Corr.* (Camden) 141 Some other places, also, that lyved newtraly before. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* vi. 243 Not much condemning, neither absolutely qualifying them, but shall (as it were) neutrally nominate .. those places. 1837 Arnold *Let.* in Stanley *Life* (1844) II. viii. 96 It was then impossible to give even physical instruction neutrally. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 24 Nov. 4/6 What may be conveniently, because neutrally, described as a 'transaction'.

Neu·tralness. *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The condition of being of no gender.

1865 J. Grote *Explor. Philos.* i. 50 Grammatical gender, as compared with the notion of actual sex and of neutralness or absence of personality.

Neutral-tinted, *a.* [See Neutral *a.* 3 c.] Of a neutral tint; not brightly or clearly coloured.

1879 F. W. Robinson *Coward Consc.* ii. i, Hers had been a neutral-tinted existence. 1882 J. Hawthorne *Fort. Fool* i. xxxi, The sober, neutral-tinted world 1893 Sir R. Ball *Story of Sun* 211 Through a neutral-tinted dark glass.

Neutricion, obs. form of Nutrition.

† **Neu·trize,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Neuter *a.* + -ize.] *intr.* To stay neutral.

1609 Heywood *Lucrece* Wks. 1874 V. 192, I can..fret with Horatius Cocles, be mad like my selfe, or neutrize with Collatine.

Neutro-, combining form of Neuter *a.*, occurring in a few words, such as **Neutrologi·stic** *a.* (see quot. 1824). **Neutropa·ssive** *a.*, neuter passive. **Neu·trophil(e** *a.*, that can be stained with neutral solutions; *sb.*, a cell that may be so stained; so **Neutro·philous** *a.*

1530 PALSGR. Introd. 35 As for verbes neutropassyves, I fynde none in all the tong saufe onely *je nays.* 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Neutro-passive Verbs*, verbs Neuter that have their Preterperfect Tense form'd out of a Passive Participle: as *Gaudeo, gavisus sum* [etc.]. 1824 J. GILCHRIST *Etym. Interpreter* 77 Mr. Bentham again divides the first division into eulogistic and dyslogistic, and thence denominates the unimpassioned class neutrologistic. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Neutrophile. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 578 These leucocytes are often called 'neutrophiles'. 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jakscb's Clin. Diagn.* i. (ed. 4) 37 Neutrophil granules stain best with neutral dyes, *i. e.* those composed of a coloured base and an acid. 1900 *Pop. Sci. Mon.* July Jan. 380 The most abundant .. are those called the polynuclear, neutrophilous leucocytes.

Neutro-sa'line, *a. Chem.* That possesses the properties of a neutral salt. Also *absol.*

1751 STACK in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 270 Being put on the fire, it evaporated.., and left .. a frothy neutro-saline sediment. 1806 DAVY *ibid.* XCVII 19 The smallest proportion of neutrosaline matter seemed to be acted on with energy. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1142 These acids..combine with the bases, in definite proportions, to form compounds analogous to the neutro-saline.

Neuu, Neuy(e, obs. ff. NEPHEW. **Neuyn,** var. NEVEN *v. Obs.* **Neuyr,** obs. f. NEVER. **Nev,** obs. Sc. f. NEW *a.*

Nevadite (nĭvā·dəit). *Min.* [f. *Nevada*, one of the United States + -ITE[1].] A variety of rhyolite, having a resemblance to granite.

1883 *Amer. Journ. Sci.* XXVI. 231 Baron von Richthofen ..mentions the locality as a typical one for a variety of rhyolite which he named nevadite. 1884 *Ibid.* XXVII. 462 Both nevadite and liparite possess the porphyritic structure. 1888 TEALL *Brit. Petrogr.* 75 The typical nevadites, however, are not granitic, but trachytic in texture.

† Neve[1]. *Obs.* Forms: 1 **nefa,** 2 **neafa, nefe,** 2–5 **neue,** 4 **newe,** 4–6 **neve,** 6 **nevve, nephe.** [OE. *nefa* = OFris. *neva*, OS. *nevo* (MDu. *neve, neef*, Du. *neef*), MLG. *neve*, OHG. *nevo, nefo* (MHG. *neve, nefe*, G. *neffe*), ON. *nefi*:—OTeut. **neuon-*, related to L. *nepōt-, nepos* grandson, Gr. *νεπόδες* (pl.), offspring Skr. *napāt-, napt-* descendant, grandson: cf. NEPHEW.]

1. A nephew.

Beowulf 2206 Hearde hildefrecan..niða genæ·dan nefan Hererices. *c* 900 *O. E. Chron.* (Parker MS.) an. 670 Hlophere feng to biscepdome ofer Wesseaxan, Ægelbryhtes biscopes nefa. *a* 1122 *Ibid.* (Laud MS.) an. 1114 Þone ærcediecne Iohan þes arcebiscopes neafe. 1154 *Ibid.* an. 1137 Þar he nam .hise neues. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 724 He toc him loth on sunes stede; He was hise neve. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 1418 Hougoun, þat was þe doukes neve Otoun. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3418 Þe stiward had a newe but of 30ng age. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 96, I louyd my neve as weel as ony of my kyn 1516 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 1 To Walter Percehay my neve xx s. *c* 1540 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 238 You required me to helpe Tho. Compton, your nephe, to some honest ocopation.

2. A grandson.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 355/1 Neve, sonys sone, *nepos.* 1534 TINDALE 1 *Tim.* v. 4 If eny widdowes have children or neves [1525 neveus].

3. A spendthrift. *rare*[−1].

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 355/1 Neve, neuerthryfte, or wastour.

† Neve[2]. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. obs. F. *neve*, or ad. L. *nævus* NÆVUS.] A mark on the skin.

1624 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii v. iii. (ed. 2) 442 Frechons, haires, warts, neues, inequalities.

Neve, obs. form of NIEVE.

‖ **Névé** (*neve*). [mod.F., ad. Alpine dial. *nevé*:—Romanic type **nivāt-um*, f. L. *niv-, nix* snow: cf. late L. *nivātus* cooled with snow.]

1. The crystalline or granular snow on the upper part of a glacier, which has not yet been compressed into ice; = FIRN.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlviii (1856) 450 The change of the Arctic snows into *névé* or firn. 1856 — *Arct. Expl.* I. 336, I found grains of *neve* larger than a walnut. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* (1894) v. 118 The steep slopes of névé above us..bulged out into huge overhanging masses. *attrib.* 1873 J. GEIKIE *Gl. Ice Age* (1894) 545 The névé-fields under the Schneestock. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIX. 339/1 The inland ice, beyond the glacier's 'névé' basin.

2. A field or bed of frozen snow.

1884 *Academy* 23 Aug. 113/2 His descriptions certainly point to nevés and frozen snow-beds rather than to glaciers in the exact sense. 1892 LUBBOCK *Beauties Nature* vii. If..we trace one of the Swiss rivers to its source we shall generally find that it begins in a snowfield or névé.

† Nevede, had not: see NE and HAVE *v.*

a 1300 *Vox & Wolf* 98 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 61 3ef ich neuede to muchel i-ete, This ilke shome neddi nouthe.

Ne vel, *sb. Sc.* Also 6 **-ell,** 7 **newell,** 8 **nevvel.** [f. NEVEL *v.*] A blow with the fist.

13.. *Christ's Kirk* vii, They partit manly with a nevell. 1608 in *J. Mill's Diary* (1889) 187 James Brown hes giffin Hendrie Waltersoun ane newell. 1715 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk* ii. iii, Wi' nevels I'm amaist fawn faint. 1739 A. NICOL *Nature without Art*, Some wi' Nevvels had sair snouts. 1819 TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 154 Was naething gain but knocks and nevels. 1846 tr. *Drummond's Muckomachy* 17 (E. D. D.), Gave his cheeks some dainty nevels.

Nevel (ne·v'l), *v. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 6 **neffel,** 7 **nauell,** 9 **knevel, neavil, nevil,** 8– **nevel.** [f. *neve* NIEVE, fist + *-el*, -LE 3; perh. directly from Scand., cf. Norw. dial. *nevla* to knead (Ross).] *trans.* To beat with the fists; to pound or pummel. Hence **Ne·velling** *vbl. sb.*

a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 146 Frome schouldering thei go to buffetis, and from dry blawes, by neffis and neffelling. 1603 *Philotus* cxxxiv, Thow sall beir me a beuell, For with my Neiues I sail the nauell. 1684 MERITON *Yorksh. Dialogue* 603 She'l Nawpe and Nevel them without a Cause. 1792 J. LEARMONT *Poems* 337 [He] nevell'd me sae sair, That for a week I could nae draw my breath. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxiv, Twa landloupers..got me down and knevelled me sair aneuch. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Neavil'd* or *Nevilled*, pummelled with the fist. 'A good nevilling'. [Also in later northern glossaries.]

Nevel, variant of NIVEL *sb.* and *v. Obs.*

† Ne·veling, *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. OE. *nifol*, var. of *neowol* prone, prostrate + -LING[2].] Face downwards.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 193 Dede wommen kareyns .. ligge neuelynge and dounrist. *Ibid.* III. 401 Pere you liest nevelynge, and schuldest telle after þese þynges of hevene.

† Ne·ven, *v. Obs.* Forms: 4 **neiuen, neyuen,** 4–5 **neuyn,** 5–6 **nevyn,** (4, 6 **-yne**), 4–6 **neuin, nevin, neuen,** (4–5 **-ene**), **neven,** (4–5 **-ene**); 4–5 **nefen**; 4 **newine,** 5 **-yn(e.** [a. ON. *nefna* (Da. *nævne*), also *nemna* (Sw. *nämna*), f. *nafn, namn*: see NAME *sb.* and NEMN *v.*

The form *nemente* is occas. found in MSS. where the rime-word shows that *neven* is intended.]

1. *trans.* To give as a name to (a person or thing).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4080 Þai war breþer elleuen at ham, þai neuend me þe yongeist nam. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 10 Þat burȝe he biges vpon fyrst, & neuenes hit his aune nome. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 612 And so him neuyned was þe name of his next frendis Alexsandre þe athill. *Ibid.* 1119 He comandis þaim swyþe, to make a cite, And neuens it his awen name.

b. To call (a thing) by a certain name.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 2119 Scamandra þe skyr flode þe scripture it neue[n]s. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* III. xxvii, I note in sothe what I may it neuene, Outher a dream or veryly a sweuene.

2. To name (a person, etc.), to mention by name.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2327 þis abram þat ȝee her me neuen. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8012 þy fader canstow nought neuen. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III 348 By hym stonden other seuene Wise and worthy for to neuene *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 214 Alle constellacions that any man can neven. *c* 1475 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 234 Many moo londes that I can not nevene. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. v. 60 The maist souerane realme, ..That man can nevin.

b. To appoint, nominate (a person) to a position.

1442 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 60/1 Collectours therto to be nevend. *Ibid.* 60/2 Capitayns as by the Kyng shall be nevend.

3. To mention, speak of, give an account of.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4056 Ioseph he sagh a night in sueuen, þe quilk es worþie for to neuen. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 20 Þe date of Criste to neuen þus fele were gon. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 102 Þe vertuz & þe maners þat y shall neuen þe. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* iii. 12 Fulle marvelus to neuen yit was ther vnkyndnes. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* III. (Percy Soc.) 19 A great gyaunt, To marveylous nowe for me to neven. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Col. Clouts* 826 He dare not well neuen What they do in heuen.

b. With clause as object.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 920 Syn that God ..Ne wol not that the philosophres nevene, How that a man schal come unto this stoon. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 318 How he is merkid & made is mervaile to neuyn. *Ibid.* 1105, I sall þe neuen sen þou me now prays, þou sall be drechid of a drinke.

c. To tell (a story, the truth).

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2453 Whan it was so neiȝ nist, to neuen þe sooþe, þe werwolf wist wel [etc.]. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5306 Se þi-selfe a sampill þat I þe sothe neuyn. *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 6 Of a story y wylle begynne, That gracyus ys to nevyne.

d. With *as, than,* etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2743 Þe word es wers þan man mai neuen. 13.. *Ibid.* 2085 (Gott.), For he liued leleli as I 3ou neuen, He sittes wid mighti godd in heuen. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 716 Thair notis anone, gif I richt newyne, War of Mary þe myld. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 315 Gold perteynyng to þe sonne, as astronomers nevyn. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. ii. 144 A deidlie ȝeir, fer wers than I can nevin, Fell on our membris.

4. With cognate object: To utter, mention (the name of a person or thing).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8913 For sco had neuend crist nam,.. þai heued þat womman. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 410 Noe þat ofte neuened þe name of oure lorde. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxv. 116 þan saise þe steward of þe courte þat lord and þat lorde, and neuens þaire names. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 33 Bot all thar names to nevyn as now it nocht neid is. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxv. 60 Thy name I sall ay nevyne.

5. *intr.* To tell or make mention *of* a person or thing.

a 1330 *Roland & V.* 157 For þi herodes lete me sle, þer of y the neuen. 13.. *Cursor M.* 3116* (Gött.), Of ysaac nou wil I neuen. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4881 Of þe noblay to neuen it neyd any cristen *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VI. 196 Quhar gret dulle is,..Newyn off it is bot ekyng off payne.

b. To say, speak.

c 1400 *Song of Roland* 1048 Then answerd olyuer with a ruffull steuyn, Angry in hert thus gan he nevyn.

Hence **† Ne·vening** *vbl. sb.*

a 1300 *K. Horn* (Camb. MS.) 220 Þanne hym spak þe gode king, 'Wel bruc þu þi neuening'.

Never (ne·vəɹ), *adv.* Forms: 1–3 **næfre,** (1 **-ræ, -ra**), 2–3 **nefre,** 3–4 **nefere,** (3 **nafre, næfer, neofer**); 3 **neu(e)re, nau(e)re,** (**-ere, -er**); **neaure, -uer, neou(u)ere,** 4 **nouer**; 4 **neure,** 4–5 **neuere,** (5 **-ire**), 4–7 **neuer,** (4 **neyuer**), 5–6 **neuir,** (5 **-yr**); 3 **newere,** 3, 6–7 **newir,** 6–7 **newer**; 4 **nev(e)re,** 4–6 **nevir,** 7 *Sc.* **neaver,** 4- **never.** See also NE'ER. [OE. *næfre*, f. *ne* NE + *æfre* EVER.]

I. 1. At no time, on no occasion.

In former use (down to 17th c.) frequently accompanied by other negatives, esp. *ne, no,* or *none.*

Beowulf 247 Næfre ic maran geseah eorla ofer eorþan. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* v. § 1 Of ðære næfre nan, buta he self wolde, ne wearð adrifen. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. vii. 23 Næfra [*Rushw.* næfræ] ic cuðe iuih. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 39 Þonne ne hingreþ us næfre on ecnesse. *a* 1100 *Gerefa* in *Anglia* IX. 260 Ne late he næfre his hyrmen hyne oferwealdan. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1137 Ne uuæren næure nan martyrs swa pined alse hi wæron. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 33 Ne wot no man hwat blisse is þe naute wowe ne bod. *c* 1275 *Passion our Lord* 56 in *O. E. Misc.* 39 Swich leche bi-vore hym ne com her neuer non. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM III. 161 Þou ne myȝt hytte nefere do. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 26 A newe [world] schal beginne, Fro which a man schal nevere twinne. *c* 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* xxvii. 44 Þit wolde he neuere to his God Offense. 1470 85 MALORY *Arthur* IV. i. 119 To swere that he shold neuer do none enchauntement vpon her. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. 133 They wolde answere and saye, they trusted that sholde neuer be. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 442 b, Therfore thought they now, or els never, yt God was on theyr side. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VII. 317 Serpent like, .. That bowes the Grasse, but neuer makes no path. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 448 Time is lost, which never will renew. 1727 GAY *Begg. Op.* I. viii, Then or never is the time to make her fortune. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* v. vii. Is this lady-like tyranny then never to end? 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* III. xix, A braver never drew a sword; A wiser never. 1872 LEVER *Ld. Kilgobbin* xxi, I certainly shall never be rebuked for my becomingness.

Prov. 1862 THOLLOPE *Orley F.* II x 77 Never is a long word. 1904 *Q. Rev.* July 152 Never, it is rightly said, is a long day.

b. With addition of limiting word, as *after, before* († *afore*, † *tofore*), † *eft*, † *ere, since* († *sithen*), *yet.* Also † *never-te*, never yet.

Beowulf 583 Breca næfre ȝit..swa deorlice dæd gefremede. *c* 900 *O. E. Chron.* (Parker MS.) an 409 Næfre siþþan Romane ne ricsodon on Bretone. *c* 1200 ORMIN 750 Þet wass þio swa bifundenn, þatt þho .. Ne mihhte næfræ tæmenn. *c* 1250 *Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 35 Hi ne hedden neuer-te i-heed prophete ne apostle. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6836 Neuereft hii ot denemarch hiderward ne come. 1340 *Ayenb.* 99 Zuyche wenep hit wel conne..þet neuerte ne cou þe bote þe ryndde wyboute. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVI. 216 Widwe with-oute wedloke was neure ȝete yseye. *c* 1420 *Antors of Arth.* xxxi, Siche glee Sȝhe he neuyr are *c* 1500 *Melusine* 360 Sayeng þat neuer tofore they herd of suche a thing. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. ii. 4 Pedro .. never after returned into Portingale. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* IX. 336 Neuer did any man as yet see where Nilus taketh his originall. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 504 Never since of Serpent kind Lovelier. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xv, I never yet found one instance of their existence. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxiv. 354, I believe the fact was never before observed.

c. Repeated for the sake of emphasis.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* V. iii 308. 1681–6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 546 They are safe arrived into each others Arms, never, never to be parted more. 1768 BEATTIE *Minstr.* I. xxix, From the prayer of Want, .. O never, never turn away thine ear! 1777 PITT in Almon *Anecd.* (1792) III. xliv. 167 If I were an American..I never would lay down my arms—never—never—never. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 127 To be found .. in the realities of Heaven, but never, never, in creatures of flesh and blood.

d. In emphatic denial, or as an expression of surprise.

1836–7 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Our Parish* vi, Could such things be tolerated in a Christian land? Never! 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* i, This almost caused Jemima to faint with terror. 'Well, I never',—said she.

2. Not at all, in no way. In later use chiefly with imperatives, esp. *never (you) fear* or *mind.*

In some cases the temporal sense is not completely effaced.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A Prol. 12 A Meruelous sweuene, þat I was in a Wildernesse wuste I neuer wheie. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 79 He..asked what that was. And his wiff saide she wost neuer. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 297 He was ryght dolaunt .. and coude neuer hold hys tonge, but he said [etc.]. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faustus* Wks. (Rtldg.) 124/2 'Sblood, I am never able to endure these torments. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* III. iv. 56 Never shake Thy goary lockes at me. 1774 FOOTE *Cozeners* III. Wks. 1799 II. 182, I take care, Missy, never you fear. 1825 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maximized, Indications* (1839) 42 Never you mind that; your business is to make sure of the fees. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 25 Give your opinion .., never minding whether Critias or Socrates is the person refuted.

b. *Never any* or *one,* no one, none at all.

c 1205 LAY. 2593 Nefde he næfer enne of alle his monnen. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1261 Cwich ne cweð þer neuer an. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 864 Vchones blysse is breme & beste, & neuer onez honour ȝet neuer-þe-les. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 582 We have foomen atte gate and frendes neuer oon. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. cxxii. (1869) 121 And j were wel disclosed ..j shulde of neueroon be preysed. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lii. 6 In malice spaik I newir ane word. 1555 in STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App. xliv. 125 Another thing much do I mervail at, that never one priest..did venture his life. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* a, Never any man living, in his writing, could please the phansie of all men.

† c. *Never kins,* no kind of. *Never where,* nowhere. *Never neither,* neither. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18856 Þris he wep .., bot we find neuer quar he logh. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2690 Godrich..also leun fares

Þat neuere kines best ne spares. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vii. 26 It growes newer whare bot þare 1449 PECOCK *Repressor* i. x. 53 Neuer neither of the ij textis. *Ibid.* ii. xx. 273 Neuer neither of hem is contrarie to other of hem.

3. Never a, not a, no . . . at all. Cf. NE'ER A.

† *Never a deal*, not a bit, not in the least: see DEAL and DEAL *sb*[1] 5 b. So *never a whit*. see WHIT.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 230 It ne wrocte him neuere a del. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2085 On þe feld was neuere a polk þat it ne stod of blod so ful. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A) 737 Now artow þe better neuer a del. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Nonne Preestes T.* 336, I hem defye, I love hem never a del. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 3703 Of your waye ye shall fayle neuer a dele. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* iii. 102 There was neuer a myle but that they iusted togyder. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 99 He had never a drye threde about hym. 1581 RICH *Farew.* (1846) 220 She had never a gowne to putte on her backe but of a stale cutte. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 101 There were seuenteene boats cast awny. , and neuer a man saued. 1666 EVELYN *Mem* (1857) III. 178, I must beg a copy of those papers.., having never a duplicate by me. 1782 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 39 You have never a shirt on. 1786 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, Italy* III 141 They have never an university, but an academy of wits. 1861 A. LEIGHTON *Trad. Sc. Life* Ser ii. 153 Though the never a M'Pherson was connected with her. 1864 DASENT *Jest & Earnest* (1873) II 203 He still said never a word about the treasure.

b. *Never a one*, not (a single) one.

1523 [COVERDALE] *Old God & New* (1534) A, Neuer a one of the pyllers of the chyrche nede to be a shamed of it. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 132 Fiue hundreth propositions, that are false, and yet neuer a one expressely denied. 1645 T. HILL *Olive Branch* (1648) 16 There is never a one of you but hath a Publique Place 1692 S PATRICK *Answ. Touchstone* 33 Near a dozen places; in never a one of which there is any mention .. of Tradition 1733 TULL *Horse-hoeing Husb.* 128 They have seen it produce six Crops in six Years .., and never a one of them fail.

4. Never so, in conditional clauses, denoting an unlimited degree or amount. (Cf. EVER 9 b.)

a 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS) an. 1086 Nan man ne dorste slean oðerne man, næfde he næfre swa mycel yfel gedon *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 35 Ne beo he nefre swa riche, forð he scal þenne is dei cumeð *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 345 Ne beo þe song neuer so murie [etc.]. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 80 Were he neure knieth so strong [etc.]. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 321 Betere þen preyere of any ordre.., blabere bei neuere so meche wiþ lippis. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb) xxxiii. 151 A man may noȝt here anoþer, crie he neuer so hie. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* a iv b, Though thow pike the flesh neuer so clene, yet thow shalte fynde thredes ther in. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xciv 1 He sytteth upon the Cherubins, be the earth neuer so vnquiete. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiv (Arb) 290 He neuer once changed his countenance .., though the sight were neuer so full of ruth. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* ¶ 4 Sufficient for a whole host, be it neuer so great. 1691 RAY *Creation* i (1714) 18 Tho the Trees grow never so irregularly. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 120 ¶ 15 When the Birth appears of never so different a Bird, [the hen] will cherish it for her own. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Hist. Greece* I. 342 Some vigorous effort, though it carried never so much danger, ought to be made. *a* 1806 C. J. FOX *Reign Jas. II* (1808) 204 Let him be weighed never so scrupulously, ..he will not be found..wanting. 1885 SWINBURNE *Misc.* (1886) 248 Were the critic never so much in the wrong, the author will have contrived to put him in the right.

5. Never the, followed by a comparative: None the, not at all the (better, etc.). *Never the near*: see NEAR *adv.*[1] 5.

13.. *Cursor M* 23162 (Gött.), Bot for ȝou was i neuer þe bett. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B ix. 78 More bilongeth . þan nempnyng of a name and he neuere þe wiser. 1508 FISHER 7 *Penit. Ps.* ii. Wks (1876) 132 But Achab was neuer the better. *c* 1550 BALE *K. Johan* (Camden) 58 The Lord. call them to grace, and faver them never the worsse. 1628 HOBBES *Thucyd* (1822) 105 In the end never the neater to the victory 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 312 The Condition of the Receiver is never the better. 1768 GRAY in *Corr. w. Nicholls* (1843) 73, I am never the wiser, nor the more able to account for Temple's letter. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) I. 602 *note*, The conviction of the criminal. would be never the nearer. 1886 POLLOCK *Oxford Lect.* iv (1890) 108 He who is in these ways a better man will be never the worse lawyer.

b. *Never the less, nevertheless*, no less, not in any way less, by no means less. Now *rare* or *Obs.* exc. as in NEVERTHELESS *adv.*

13.. *E. E. Allit P.* A. 864 Neuer onez honour [is] ȝet neuer þe-les. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 236 For to love him Alweye never the lesse. *a* 1400 50 *Alexander* 4228 And ȝour lare of a lcke suld neuire þe les worth. 1526 TINDALE 2 *Cor* viii. 15 He that gaddered lytell had neverthelesse. 1549 EDW. VI in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) II. i xxv. 213 He [the king] thought good to require him [the bishop] and nevertheless to charge him [etc.]. 1621 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 390 When she ariseth she loueth it neuerthelesse, but dandles it 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Num.* xi. *comm.*, That they might have so much helpe of grace as pleased God, and Moyses have neverthelesse. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 173 Let us make never the lesse of it, nor be discouraged.

c. So *Never the more, nevertheless.*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 322 If he be þus dizt drede þe neuer þe more. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 248/2 Whan ony was made Cezar neuerthemore he was Augustus ne emperour. 1526 TINDALE 2 *Cor.* viii. 15 He that gaddered mche had never the more aboundance. 1572 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xl. 6 David sinking under the burthen, ceased neverthemore to mount up. 1606 BRYSKETT *Civ. Life* 37 His law, though it be milder then the other, was neuerthemore allowable.

II. 6. In attributive phrases: **a.** With *enough* (or *too much*), followed by a pa. pple.

1604 HIERON *Wks* I. 530 The neuer-enough reuerenced exercise of preaching. 1623 ROWLANDSON *God's Bless.* 21 O the never too much admired goodnesse of the Lord. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* i. § 146 The never-enough-admired laws of pain and pleasure.

b. With *enough* (or *too much*) and *to be*, followed by a pa. pple.

1624 QUARLES *Sion's Elegies* Pref., This ancient, most true, and never enough to be lamented Desolation. 1657 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* i. 67 That never to be enough praised Arch-bishop. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 50 The never-to be-commended-enough Licosthenes. 1752 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn. Jrnl.* No. 11 The never enough to be admired Art of Humbugging. 1802 *Noble Wanderers* I. 205 That never to be sufficiently regretted step of leaving my house. *a* 1834 COLERIDGE *Notes & Lect* (1849) I. 49 The never to be too much valued advantage of the theatre. 1873 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* xxxvi. 0 The never to be enough damned guilt of men.

c. With *to be*, esp. *never to be forgotten.*

1607 COLLINS *Serm.* (1618) 85 A long desired, and neuer to be disannulled conformitie. 1657 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* i. 46 That never to be forgotten man is gone away. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2381/1 A never-to-be shaken Loyalty to Your Majesty. 1709 SACHEVERELL *Serm.* 5 Nov. 5 This Never-to-be-forgotten Festival. 1747 *Mem. Nutrebium Cr.* I. 166 By your often-vowed, never-to-be-changed love. 1807 SOUTHEY *Ess.* (1832) II 284 That never-to-be-forgotten massacre of the Protestants. *a* 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) I. 94 The product of his never-to-be-seen acres. 1887 FRITH *Autobiog* I. xi. 137 We had..on one never-to-be-forgotten occasion, a speech from Turner.

d. In various phrases.

1806 *Simple Narrative* II. 48 You are such a puritanical never-do-amiss lady 1837 S R. MAITLAND *Six Lett. on Fox's A. & M.* 42 This 'never mind' school of history. 1841 S. C. HALL *Ireland* I. 186 That's a never my-care sort ..as ever I met with.

7. *Comb.* **a.** With pa. pples., as *never-adone, -conquered, -contracted, -daunted, -dried*, etc.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. To Rdr 11 The *never-adone Physicking and Taking of Fees. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 104 That *neuer-conquered Nation of Scotland. *a* 1656 BP HALL *Rev. Unrevealed* § 11 That old and *never contracted distinction of the Church Militant and Triumphant. 1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* Wks. (Rtldg) 109 Hadst thou [the] *never-daunted thoughts of Hercules. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 198 It shall be in their bowels as a *neuer-dryed fountaine. 1659 TENNYSON *Last Tourn.* 581 Here in the *never-ended afternoon. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 878 His *neuer-filled mouth. 1594 ? GREENE *Selimus* 2493 Beating the *never-foiled Tonombey. 1600 1st Pt Sir J. Oldcastle* iv. ii, Oh *never-heard of, base ingratitude! 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III. 198 O new and never-heard of Supererogative. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem* lxxxiv, I see their unborn faces shine Beside the *never-lighted fire. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* v i. 35 If you refuse your aydc In this so *neuer-needed helpe. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) IV. 581 One *never-omitted portion of scandal. 1859 CORNWALLIS *New World* I. 130 The never omitted tin pot for making their tea. 1873 HOWELLS *Chance Acquaint.* i. (1883) 12 A *never-relinquished, never-fulfilled purpose. 1562 PILKINGTON *Expos. Abdyas* 65 The hardie-hearted *never satisfied horseleches, the lawers. 1625 K LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* iv. vii. 159 He, whose never-satisfied maw Devoures poore people. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* ii. iii. ii. xii, On *never-shaken pillars of Æternitie. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 175 The long *never-shorn hair. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 460 The terrible *neuer-tamed Scot. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. lxxiii, I have seen the soaring Jungfrau rear Her *never-trodden snow. 1742 SHENSTONE *Song* viii Wks 1777 I. 156 Let their very changes prove The never-vary'd force of love. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. xxxvii, Her *never-wean'd, though not her favour'd child. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 304 Using therin such expedition and *neuer-wearied patience. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb* xxiv. 116 This justly named Saint, this never-wearied man.

b. With pres. pples., as *never-agreeing, -blushing, -changing, -erring*, etc. Also NEVER-CEASING, -DYING, -ENDING, -FADING, -FAILING.

1613 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Cypress Grove* Wks. (1711) 118 The *never agreeing bodies of the elemental brethren. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* III. 231 His *never-blushing head he turn'd aside. *c* 1615 SIR W. MURE *Sonn.* iii. Wks (S. T. S) I. 49 Can any crosse. Mak me to chaunge my *neuer chaunging mynd? 1685 DRYDEN *Lucretius* III. Misc. II 77 That never changing state which all must keep. 1811 W. R. SPENCER *Poems* 44 Where never-changing Spring Rules all the halcyon year. 1679 MARG. MASON *Tickler Tickled* 4 By the Affirmative of *never-erring Scripture it self. 1697 CONGREVE *Wks.* (1730) III. 262 Our never-erring Pilot. 1821-2 SHELLEY *Chas. I*, ii. 470 Stamped on the heart by never-erring love. 1867 A. BARRY *Sir C. Barry* x. 323 Its *never-flagging interest to him 1864 MUNRO *Lucretius* I. 2 Vanquished by the *never-healing wound of love. 1594 DRAYTON *Idea* xxvi, Yet hope draws on my *never-hoping care. 1589 *Marpriel. Epit.* Fij b, Thus M. D to his *neverlasting fame, hath .. translated the greeke word *presbyteros*. 1613 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Cypress Grove* Wks. (1711) 117 Two so loving friends and *never-loathing lovers. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 51 Covered with deep, *never-melting snow. 1863 I. WILLIAMS *Baptistery* i. xiv. (1874) 178 Upon them clos'd the *never-opening grave! 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, v. v. 109 That hand shall burne in *neuer-quenching fire. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 726 The *never-resting race of men. 1851 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 3) 98 The heart, a never-resting muscle. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* ix. 2285 Sun of the soul! her *never-setting sun! 1825 PHAED *Portrait* ii, Like never-setting stars. 1697 CONGREVE *Mourn. Bride* III. vi, Drink bitter draughts with *never-slaking thirst. 1661 *Don Juan Lamberto* F 4, This wall was to be guarded by *never-sleeping Dragons. 1680 OTWAY *Calus Marius* i. i, Never-sleeping Care. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxiii, A frown upon its *never-smiling face. 1590 T. WATSON *Poems* (Arb) 173 Whose *neuerstooping quill can best set forth such things of state. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 78 Who treads The road with *never-swerving strength. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* iv. 145 Their pet nest and their *never-tiring home. 1885 J. K. JEROME *On the Stage* 84 A quiet, never-tiring persistence. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 31/1 The *never twinkling, ever wandring lights. 1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* v. 747 Of *never-varying motion. 1863 I. WILLIAMS *Baptistery* i. i. (1874) 7 Sabbath of Sabbaths, *never-waning rest. *c* 1600 COSOWARTH in FARR *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) II. 407 Thou hast clothed my soule with *never-weering gladnes. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 361 The *never-winking eye of Iustice. 1656 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes, Nemeans* ix, Through the thick Groves of *never-withering Light. 1707 WATTS *Hymn*, 'There is a land of pure delight' ii, There everlasting spring abides And never-with'ring flowers

c. With adjs., as *never-certain, -constant*, etc.

1594 DRAYTON *Idea* xxvi, My *never-certain joy breeds ever-certain fears *a* 1627 SIR J. BEAUMONT *Bosworth F.*, etc. (1629) 85 The *neuer-constant Moone. 1596 SPENSER *Hymn Heav. Love* 126 In bonds Of *never-dead yet ever-dying paine. 1694 F. BRAGGE *Disc. Parables* viii. 296 The *never-deficient grace of that good God. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 209 b, A *iolyfull, and *neuerlothsome fulnes. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 2 Ye Myrtles brown, with Ivy *never-sear. 1701 CONGREVE *Wks.* (1730) III. 252 A never ceasing, *never silent Choir. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1723) 283 The fickle Breath of *never Stable Fortune. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* i. l, The stationed bands, the *never-vacant watch.

8. Misc. combs., as **† never-being, non-existence; never-do-well,** a ne'er-do-well; **† Nevermass,** a date which never comes; **never-mention-ems,** unmentionables, trousers; **never-ready,** one who is never ready; **never-strike,** one who will not yield; **never-sweat,** an idle or lazy person; **† never-thrift,** a ne'er-do-well, a waster; **† never-thriving,** a thriftless pack.

1633 (*title*) The Progeny of Catholicks and Protestants, whereby. is proved the lineal Descent of Catholicks..and the *never-being of Protestants. 1856 B W. PROCTER *Barber's Shop* xiv. (1883) 118 He was one of those *never-do-wells who lean persistently upon others. *c* 1550 *Thersites* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 429 That shall be at *Nevermass, Which never shall be, nor never was. 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xiv. § 2 244 As our Country Phrase is, when Hens make Holy-water, at new-Nevermasse. 1856 T. TAYLOR in *Kingsley's Lett. & Life* (1877) I. 406 Socks, boots, and *never-mention-ems, Mrs. Owen still has dried for us. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* xlii, They are not the least happy of mankind, these *never-readies. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* xvi, Yeo. returned with Drew and a score of old *never-strikes. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 419 Flare up, my *never-sweats. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 355/1 Neve, *neuerthryfte, or wastour. 1520 WHITINTON *Vulg.* (1527) 39 b, It is more pleasure for a mayster to se foure suche neuer thryftes go out of his schole, than se one to come into it. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* f vij, A *Neuer-thriuyng of logoleris.

9. *Never Never* (*Land* or *Country*), in Australia, the unpopulated northern part of Queensland; the desert country of the interior.

Variously taken as implying that one may never return from it, or will never wish to go back to it. According to F. Cooper *Wild Adventures* (1857) 68 the phrase is really a corruption of the Comderoi *nieroh yahs* signifying 'unoccupied land', but the explanation is not regarded as certain. (Morris)

1884 A. W. STIRLING (*title*) The Never Never Land: a Ride in North Queensland. 1887 *Cassell's Picturesque Austral.* I. 279 In very sparsely-populated country, such as the district of Queensland, known as the 'Never Never Country'. 1900 H. LAWSON *On Track* 81, I rode back that way five years later, from the Never Never.

Never-ceasing, *a.* [NEVER 7 b.] Unceasing, ceaseless; constant, continual.

c 1602 F. DAVISON in FARR *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) II. 326, I thine aid importune With never-ceasing cries. 1670 *Devout Commun.* (1688) 172 Multiplied with a never-ceasing numeration. 1738 WESLEY *Ps.* vi. iv, With never-ceasing Moans I languish for Relief. 1826 MILMAN *A. Boleyn* (1827) 33 The full organ's never-ceasing sound. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 129 There is a never-ceasing transference of solid matter from the land to the ocean.

Hence **Never-ceasingly** *adv.*

1869 J. HAIG *Symbolism* i 1 The thoughts of each are necessarily, or never-ceasingly, confined to himself alone.

Never-dying, *a.* [NEVER 7 b.] Undying; immortal.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen IV*, iii. ii. 106 What neuer-dying Honor hath he got? 1633 FORD *'Tis Pity* iii. vi, Many thousand ..sorts Of never-dying deaths. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Mark* ix. 49 Those bad humours in us that breed the never-dying worm. 1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 66 From never-dying Corinth it first arose. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 593 That sight imparts a never-dying flame. 1873 E. BRENNAN *Witch of Nemi* 22 Wedded to a never-dying strife.

Never-ending, *a.* [NEVER 7 b.] Unending, endless, everlasting, perpetual.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 221 The never-ending flight Of future days. 1713 BERKELEY *Guardian* No. 55 ¶ 7 The expectation of never-ending happiness. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 648 All [have] become obnoxious to her never-ending severity. 1848 R. I. WILBERFORCE *Doctr. Incarnation* v. (1852) 144 A mere Brahminical dream of never-ending forgetfulness. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* i. viii, Day and night there was a never-ending riot.

Never-fading, *a.* [NEVER 7 b.] Unfading, fadeless, ever fresh or new.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* iii. ii. iii. iii. (1624) 448 Virginity is..a neuer-fading flowre. 1690 TEMPLE *Ess. Heroic Virtue* Wks. 1720 I. 228 This Crown of never-fading Laurel. 1727 GAY *Fables* i. xiv, Might I supply that envy'd place With never-fading love! 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 5 A garland. of never-fading flowers. 1827 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* 214 Clothed with never-fading vestures.

Never-failing, *a.* [NEVER 7 b.] Unfailing.

1622 FLETCHER *Sea-Voy.* iii. 1, The never-failing purchase Of lordships and of honours! 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 92 The never-failing hen has unhappily forsaken her wonted-

sent. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 47 P 3 A never-failing Medicine for the Spleen. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 11 The never-failing brook, the busy mill. 1836-7 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Tales* x, Wrapt in profound reveries on this never-failing theme. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 27 A never-failing source of supply to the shallow wells.

Hence **Never-failingly** *adv.*

1709 *Brit. Apollo* No. 44. 2/2 A Cure, Speedy,..Never-failingly sure.

† **Neverlat(t)er,** var. of NEVER THE LAT(T)ER.

c 1400 *Chron. Eng.* (Caxton) ccxxvi. 232 Neuerlater he.. come by nyght to the tour of london. *Ibid.* ccxxix. 241 The castel neuerlatter was saued.

† **Neverless,** obs. variant of NEVERTHELESS.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11207 Ihesu crist hir barn sco bar,..and maiden neuer less. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 97 Þe parties were fulle stark, neuerlesse þorgh priere [etc.]. ?*c* 1400 *Ser J. Mandeville & Gt. Souden* 43 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 156 Neverlesse we knaw they salle be above. 1450 *Paston Lett.* I. 111 Never lese I trest not to her promese. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clxxxvi [clxxxii.] 568 Suche as loued hym nat, thought neuerlesse [etc.].

† **Nevermo,** obs. variant of NEVERMORE.

c 1129 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS) an. 1129 Se nefra ma nan clepunge þær to na hifde ma e. *c* 1250 *Prov. Alfred* 220 in *O. E. Misc.* 116 His wit ne agop hym neuer-mo. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 77 He schal be riched so, That it mai faile neveremo. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6641 In such maner care, That konne wynne hem nevermo.

Nevermore, *adv.* Also *α.* 3 **nauere mare,** 4-5 **neuer-mar,** 4 6 **-mare,** 6 **-mair.** *β.* 3-4 **neuer(e)-mor,** etc. [f. NEVER *adv.* + MORE *adv.*] Never again, at no future time.

α. c 1205 LAY. 26845 Ne scalt þu nauere mare þi lif þenne lede. *Ibid.* 32236 Næuere seoðden mære kinges neoren here. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 484 He ne has merci neuer-mare. *Ibid.* 10055 Þe welle o grace..þat fines neuermar to rin. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I 166 The tothir..swar That he suld have it neuir-mar. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii. (*Machor*) 1374 Forsuth þe lewe sall I neuirmare. 1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 222, I saw hir neyir mare. 1567 *Guide & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 15 They salbe saif, and neuer mair shall dee.

β. c 1220 *Bestiary* 618 Doȝ he ðre hundred ȝer ..wuneden her, bigeten he neuermor non. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1240 Wende ȝhe it coueren neuere mor. *c* 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 570 in Ritson *Metr. Rom.* II. 294 Neuermore he nolde come .. In the bed. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 203 This sorghfull king was so bestad, That he schal nevermor be glad. ?1507 *Commyne.* (W de W.) c iij, And than to lyue and neuermore dye. 1581 RICH *Farewe.* (1846) 208, I will never more contende with thee durying life. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 559 Silence .wish't she might..be never more Still to be so displac't. 1671 — *P. R.* IV. 610 He never more henceforth will dare set foot In Paradise. *a* 1859 DE QUINCEY *Posth. Wks.* (1891) I. 261 Nevermore will it be excited by mere court intrigue. 1871-74 J. THOMSON *City Dread. Nt.* XVI. vii, This chance recurrieth never, nevermore.

† **Never the lat(t)er,** *adv. Obs.* Also 5 **6 neuerthelat(t)er.** [See NEVER 5 and LATER *adv.*, LATTER *adv.*] = NEVERTHELESS.

α. c 1330 *Spec. Guy Warw.* 832 He wenep wasshe him wid þat water, And he is foul neuere þe later. 1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. i. (Skeat) I 19 Never-the later yet hertly .have mynde on thy servaunt. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* II. ix. 51 Neverþelater amonge þese he dispeiriþ not. 1531 TINDALE *Exp. 1 John* (1537) 88 Neuerthelater it were somewhat yet yf [etc.] 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* iii. 9 Neverthelater I have followed that which is plainest 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell* 207 Never the later, [he] endeavoured earnestly to prepare all things. 1652 W. SCLATER *Civ. Magistracy* (1653) 28, I must therefore, never the later, condemn you, being convicted.

β. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conse* 3650 Bot never-þe-latter.. Yhit may he helpe þe saules þus *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb) xvii. 76 If all he wate a paynymme, neuer þe latter he serued Godd full deuoutely. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 420 b/1 Neuerthelatter he shal not haue the vyctorye of me. *a* 1550 *Image Hypocr.* IV. 245 in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 442/1 Nowe never the latter I intend to clatter. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xiii. (1617) 197 They which haue flatly denied the Creation, haue neuer the latter granted the Prouidence.

Never-the-less, *adv.* [See NEVER 5 (and 5 b) and LESS *adv.*] Earlier equivalents are NA-, NE-, and NOTHELESS.] Notwithstanding; none the less.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 79 Scho es..Moder and maiden neuer þe lesse. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 61 Neuerþeles to William he ȝeld him wele his bone. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 430 Neverþelees spek we of apostasye of priests. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1018 Neuerthelese they seyde they wold endure tho shoures. 1434 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonce* iv, The woman wold haue resysted, Neuertheles in thende she was content. 1512 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 609 Neuerthelasse hyt is agreed and couenaunted betwyn the said [etc.]. 1577 B. GOOGE *Herezbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 57 b, It may be sowed neuerthelesse .. at any time of the sommer. *a* 1610 HEALEY *Cebes* (1636) 155 Then wee benefit by his reading neuerthelesse. 1696 WHISTON *The. Earth* (1722) 4 The Reader will never the less embrace the Conclusions. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 323 Nevertheless .. they generally lead a life of famine and fatigue. 1841 BORROW *Zincali* II. ii. III. 54 The Gitanos.. have nevertheless found admirers in Spain. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 169 They, knowing them to be evil, nevertheless indulge in them.

† **Nevet,** variant of *evet* EFT *sb.*[1] (Cf. NEWT.)

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Lacerta,* a lisarde: a neuet. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 33 b, Grashopper, Worme, Neuette or Cancker. *a* 1601 J HOOKER in Polwhele *Devon* (1797) I. 124 We have..the snake, the sloworme, and the nevet.

Neveu, -ewe, nevie, obs. forms of NEPHEW.

Nevie-: see NIEVIE. **Nevil,** var. NEVEL *v. dial.* **Nevin,** var. NEVEN *v. Obs.* **Nevir,** obs. f. NEVER. **Nevo, nevoeu,** obs. ff. NEPHEW.

† **Nevo·sity.** *Obs. rare*—°. [ad. med. or mod.L. *nævōsitas,* f. *nævōsus*: see NÆVUS.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Nevosity,* speckedness, fulness of moles or freckles.

Nevou(e, -ow, -oy, variants of NEPHEW. **Nevre,** obs. form of NEVER. **Nevue, nevy,** variants of NEPHEW.

Nevve, var. NEVE *sb.*[1] *Obs.*

† **Nevyn.** *Obs. rare.* Also 5 **newyne.** [Of obscure origin.] App. some precious stone.

1393 *Will of Braunceperh* (Somerset Ho.), Vnum monile de auro cum tribus neuynys super illud positis et cum tribus scutis. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 6 o All of pall work fyn With miche and nevyn [*Lincoln MS.* Cowchid with newyne].

Nevyn(e, varr. NEVEN *v. Obs*

† **New,** *sb.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [For *nue, nuy,* aphetic form of *anuy* ANNOY *sb*] Trouble, sorrow.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xlv. 144 All þat are in newe or in nede. *Ibid.* xlvii. 96 Thy tyme is paste of all þi care,..Of newe schall þou witte neuere more.

New (niū), *a.* and *sb.*[2] Forms: 1-3 **niwe,** (1 **niue,** 3 **nywe, niewe**), 1 **niowe,** 1-3 **neowe,** (3 **neouwe**), 1-7 **newe,** (3 **neuwe,** 5 **neewe**), 4 **nu(we), nwe,** 5 **now(e,** 4-6 **neu,** (5 **nev**), 4-**nw.** [Common Teut.: OE. *niwe, niowe, nēowe* = OFris. *nē, nī,* MDu. *nieuwe, nuwe, nie,* ON. *niwi, nigi,* OHG. *niuwi, niuui* (MHG. *niuwe, niwe, niu,* G. *neu*), ON. *nýr* (Sw. and Da. *ny*), Goth. *niujis*:—OTeut. **neujoz,* from the common Aryan stem **neu(j)-,* which appears in Gr. *νέος* (Ionic *νεῖος*), Lith. *naŭjas,* Skr. *nāvyas* and *navas,* Lat. *novus,* OSl. *novŭ* (Russ. новый), OIr. *nūe* (Ir. and Gael *nuadh*).] **A.** *adj.*

I. 1. Not existing before; now made, or brought into existence, for the first time.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxxii. 3 Singað him song neowne. *a* 1000 *Exod.* 362 Niwe flodas Noe oferiland .mid his þrim sunum. *a* 1000 *Phœnix* 431 He getimi reð tanum & wyrtum .. eardwic niwe, nest on bearwe. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr-Wülcker 150/36 *Constructio,* niwe timbrung *c* 1205 LAY. 2675 Þa ferde þe king. & ane neowe burh makede. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5494 Ny we abbeys he made vaste þe gode abelston. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 255 God. nempned names newe and noumbred þe sterres. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Sam.* vi. 7 Nowe thanne takith, and makith a newe weyn. 1520 *Caiusto & Melib.* C j b, Well mother, to morow is a new day. 1575-85 ABP SANDYS *Serm.* (Parker Soc.) 60 They should remember that their religion is as new as false. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* P 6 Aquila fell in hand with a new Translation. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 460 Pleas'd I am.. the way to new Discov'ries make. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 18 A new crop of hair grows between the old skin and the new. 1852 M. ARNOLD *Empedocles* Poet. Wks (1890) 449 So each new man strikes root into a far fore-time. 1876 DUHRING *Dis. Skin* 404 Diseases, which .. consist pathologically of a new growth in the skin. 1891 *Law Rep., Weekly Notes* 78/2 The lessor was desirous of pulling the house down and building a new one on its site.

b. Of a kind now first invented or introduced; novel.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1354 In notyng of nwe metes & of nice gettes 1611 W. GODDARD *Satir. Dial.* E j b, Newe fashiond cloathes I loue to weare, Newe tires, newe ruffes. 1673 *S'too him Bayes* 9 He would imagine it was a sluice, or some newer kind of engine. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 43 A lattice-work that braced The new machine, and it became a Chair. 1818 J C. HOBHOUSE *Hist. Illustr.* (ed 2) 402 He composed a sort of drama, altogether new, which he called a melo-tragedy.

2. Not previously known; now known for the first time: **a.** of things spoken or heard.

Beowulf 2898 Lytswiȝode niwra spella. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. xxv. (Schipper) 54/1 Fæȝere word þis syndon. ,ne forðon hi niwe sy ndon & uncu ðe [etc.]. *a* 1000 in *Narrat. Angl. Conscr.* (1861) 3 Das niwan spel ic ðe calle in cartan awrite. *c* 1205 LAY. 26194 He talde þan kinge neouwe tiðende. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1286 Do herde abraham stenene fro gode, Newe tiding. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxxi. 314 Men seyn alle weys, that newe thynges and newe tydynges ben plesant to here. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II) 30 Your part is not..to bring it forth as a New Matter. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 855 Strange point and new! Doctrin which we would know whereof I arint. 1687 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* 150 How absurd that venerable non-sense should be prefer'd before new-sense. 1751 R. PALTOCK *P. Wilkins* xliii, Another went on, till we had heard ten of them, and in every one something new. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 237 Tell not as new what everybody knows. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 592 Prophesyings horrible and new Are heard among the crowd.

b. Of feelings, experiences, events, etc.

a 900 CYNEWULF *Elene* 863 Hæfdon neowne ȝefean mærðum ȝemeted. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 135 Him ne wæs nænig earfoþe þæt lichomlice ȝedal on þære neowan wynde. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 66 His falshed brouht vs sorowe alle newe. *c* 1368 CHAUCER *Compl. Pite* 29 Yet encreseth me this wonder newe. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 1240 Neȝis þam a-nothire note as new as þe first. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 502, I suld fynd thame new notis for this ix yeir. 1552 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* Ep King, Thei again shal haue new and new causes to pray for your maiestie. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 334 Where ought we hear, and curious are to hear, What happ'ns new. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. ix. 306 The successes of war are not new. 1781 COWPER *Table-T.* 734 'Twere new indeed to see a hard all fire. 1876 J. PARKER *Parael.* II. xviii. 295 Opposition is nothing new as applied to Christian faith. 1899 J. SMITH *Chr. Charac.* 196 The new religious consciousness of acceptance and union with God.

Comb. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 34 Such new-like occurrences.

c. Of countries, etc., now first discovered.

c 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 27 Of the newe landes..founde by the messengers of the kynge of portyngale. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 184 *Mir.* O brave new world That has such people in't. *Pro.* 'Tis new to thee. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 290 To descry new Lands, Rivers or Mountains in her spotty Globe. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 280 What signifies..the people of Spain seeking new countries? 1879 MORLEY *Burke* 21 In East and West new lands were being brought under the dominion of Great Britain.

d. Of things or persons.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 477 So you may have great Varietie of New Fruits, and Flowers yet vnknowne. 1697 BURNHOPE *Disc. Relig. Assemb.* 181 New things only are able to awake us. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (18.6) III. 145 This new kind of Arithmetic, which he had never heard of before. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 531 The new acquaintance soon became a guest. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* i, We were going quite a new road.

e. Strange, unfamiliar (*to* one).

1595 SHAKS. *John* III. i. 305 Alacke, how new Is husband in my mouth. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 25 Nothing in such a case could be new unto him. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 613 Here matter new to gaze the Devil met Undazl'd. ?1710 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett., to Mrs. Hewet* (1887) I. 28 We go next week into Wiltshire, which will be quite a new world to us. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 710 New to my taste, his Paradise surpassed [etc.]. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 545 To English shopkeepers and farmers military extortion was happily quite new. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint* 808 She could cast aside A splendour dear to women, new to her, And therefore dearer.

3. Coming as a resumption or repetition of some previous act or thing; starting afresh.

Beowulf 1789 Þa wæs eft swa ær fæȝere ȝereorded niowan stefne. *c* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1555 Da Noe ongan niwan stefne mid hleomagum hani staðelian. *c* 1205 LAY. 27494 Heo ..neouwe uelt [*c* 1275 neuwe fiht] bi-gunnen narewe þrungen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1592 Foi-bi in forme of iugement He thoght a neu wengaunce to sent. 1340 *Ayenb.* 107 Þet is a newe cristninge. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 287 Ho come hir othere freendes many oon, And..sodeinly bigonne revel newe. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 297 Sit of new tressone, I can tell the tailis. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 91 Thus was he brought agayne in to a newe hope of a concorde. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III i. 1 Tullus Aufidius then had made new head. 1674 MILTON *P. L.* (ed 2) XII 5 The Archangel paus'd .; Then with transition sweet new Speech resumes. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 471 Upon a motion for a new trial, it was urged [etc.] 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines* 209 The quartz-mining enterprises. took a new start.

b. Fresh, further, additional.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 17, I had rather cut off all old acquaintance with him,. then to seeke after newe friendship. 1580-1 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 362 He obtenit confirmation of his said pensioun , with supplement of new gift and dispositioun thairof 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III 468 [They] still with vain designe New Babels, had they wherewithall, would build. 1759 GOLDSM *Bee* No. 2 Wks. (Globe) 366/1 The most calamitous events .. can bring no new affliction. 1796 H HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 49 This perception adds a new degree of probability. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 531 If he gave no new cause of displeasure *Ibid.* 580 Commissions were issued for the levying of new regiments.

c. Restored after demolition, decay, disappearance, etc.

c 1000- [see NEW MOON 1]. 1056-66 *Inscr. at Kirkdale Ch.* (Yorks), He hit let macan newan from grvnde. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 23399 (Fairf.), Squa has our lorde be-fore vs hist þat he sal new our bodis make. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 43 To fordone it on o day, and in thre dayes after Edefye it eft newe. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 254/1 To make Newe, *novare.* *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* LXVI, As the Sun is daily new and old. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 476 Till the new Ram receives th' exalted Sun 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint* 70 The new sun Beat thro' the blindless casement of the room.

4. Other than the former or old; different from that previously existing, known, or used. Also † *New and new.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark i. 27 Hwæle lar [is] ðius..niua [*c* 1000 Hwæt is þeos niwe lar]. *Ibid.* John xiii. 34 Bebod niua ic selo iuh. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 96 Þu bist ȝeciped niwum naman. *c* 1205 LAY. 30701 Heo scupten heore laueide æenne nome neowe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1975 A couenand neu ic hight to þe. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* v 17 Oolde thingis han passid, and lo! alle thingis ben maad newe. 1506 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 150 b, He shall haue a newe knowlege in his soule by grace. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron* I. 21/2 He must turne the leafe, and take out a new lesson. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 271 From the Citie Armstat..we had a new measure of oates called Hembd. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* v. § 1. 33 The sides of it be joyned successiuely to new and new partes of the rare body that gineth way vnto it. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 676 New Laws thou seest impos'd. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 724 Partakers of a new ethereal birth. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. 97 The Messenian legends of a new race of settlers. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. I. 411 It was then that Ray made a new classification of birds and fishes. 1884 F. TEMPLE *Relat Relig. & Sci.* v. (1885) 147 The New Testament contains not only a new morality, it contains also a new account of human nature.

b. Of persons occupying a certain position or relationship.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* I. 8 Ȝeniang þam aras niwe cing ofer Egipta land. *c* 1200 ORMIN 7149 Þatt Kalldiskenn genge, þatt cumenn wass inntill hiss land An new king forr to sekenn. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2137 Mi neuwe leofmon, þe ich on wið liue leue. 1297 R. GLOUC. *Chron.* (Rolls) 7496 Þus, lo, þe englisse folc..come to a nywe louerd, þat more in rizte was. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 785 Of your newe wyf, god graunte yow wele. *c* 1400 *Solomon's Bk. Wisdom* 36 Pine olde trende þat þou fonded haste bileue þou for no newe. 1563 WINZET tr. *Vincent. Lirin.* Wks (S. T. S.) II. 12 The peple. entering vnhappelie to be refreschit in the cumpanie of thir neu techearis. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. i. 219 To seeke new friends and strange companions. 1630 CAPT. SMITH *Wks.* (Arb) 953 New Lords, new lawes. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 19 June, After dinner, to my little new goldsmith's. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 110 The sylvan scene..

finds out A new possessor, and survives the change. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* ix, She had beforehand felt an inward shrinking from a new guide.

c. Of places: Different from that previously inhabited or frequented.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 287 What profiziteb newe lond bere be bist fleeb nouzt [bee]? 1594 SHAKS. *Rich III*, II. ii. 46 That our swift-winged Soules may..follow him, To his new Kingdome. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 193 To morrow to fresh Woods, and Pastures new. 1667 — *P. L.* iv. 184 A prowling Wolfe, Whom hunger drives to seek new haunt for prey 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* v. i 89 'Tis easy..for a country new..To change the honours of abandoned Rome.

d. Morally or spiritually changed.

1533 GAU *Richt Way* 31 Faith..quhilk renwis the hart and makis ane nev man. 1552 *Lib. Com. Prayer, Communion*, Ye that do..intend to lead a new life following the Commandments of God. 1593 G. HARVEY *New Letter* Wks. (Grosart) I. 274 If vnfaynedly he hath stripped-of the snakes skinne, and put-on the new man. 1677 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 43 The D[uchess] of Portsmouth..they say will lead a new lyfe *a* 1770 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) VII. i. 19 Christians upon their repentance become new creatures.

†**e.** Inclined to change or novelty. *Obs rare*—1.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlv. 13 Scho is so new of acquentance, The auld gais fra remembrance.

5. Used with *the* to distinguish the thing spoken of from something old, or already existing, of the same kind: **a.** Of institutions, practices, methods, etc., with implication of some change in the nature or character of these.

In a number of cases this use of *the new* has given rise to phrases with a special meaning or application; for examples see *Church, connexion, husbandry, jet* sb.², *law, learning, light, model, police, style, Testament, woman, world.*

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* II. iv. (Schipper) 127 Þære niwan cyricean, þe of Angelcynne zesonnad wæs *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxvi. 28 Dis is forðon blod min ðære niua zewitnesse. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 163 Se godspellere wæs fæ tung æzþer ze þære ealdan æ ze þære niwan. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 85 þet boð þa twa lazen þe alde and þe nowe. *c* 1200 ORMIN 15159 All Godess lare off e,3herr boc, Off þalde & off þe newe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1.887 þe ald testament hir-wit nu slakes, And sua þe neu bigning takes. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3212 þey..hau ite alle þe newe gyse 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 6 Wher as I most: dance and singe The hovedance and carolinge, Or forto go the ne vefot. 1523 [COVERDALE] (*title*) A Worke entytled of ye Olde God and the Newe, of the old faythe and the newe of the olde doctryne and ye newe. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Dis. Weapons* 33 b, According to the newe fashion. 1731 FULL. *Husbandry Husb.* (1733) xix. 203 Of Differences between the Old and the New Husbandry. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 214 The new inoculation was immediately introduced in London. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Met al* II. 12 The latter, indeed, frequently became..victims to the new system 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. lxvii. VIII. 450 The gradual transition of the Old Comedy into the Middle and New Comedy. 1898 SIR E MONSON in *Times* 7 Dec 5/1 We had not [then] heard so much of what is called the 'new diplomacy'.

b. Of things, places, or persons.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* IV. vi. 176 Com Hasterbal se niwa cyning of Cartaginum. 971 *Blickl. Hom* 163 Se niwa eorendel [was] Sanctus Iohannes. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an 1137 Martin abbot brohte þeom into þe nimiue mynstre on S Petres mæsse dæi 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 171 Clement þe Cobelere caste of his cloke, And atte newe feire he leyde hire to sulle. *c* 1400 *Chron. R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 9210 (MS. B), þe king ladde hun to þe newe worc, to a uayr castel & god. *c* 1470 *Gregory's Chron.* (Camden) 223 That fals Duke of Somersett..stale owte of Walys..towarde the Newecastelle. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* iii 89 Whan the newe tyme shall be come. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II 167 In this yere was ended the newe worke of the Church of Westminster, to the ende of the Quire. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. i. 3 Charles wayne is ouer the new Chimney. 1679 BEDLOE *Popish Plot* Ep. a j b, To fire the Water-Houses, and get the New River-Water stopt, if they can 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 272 The remainder of the old aliment will be seen mixing with the new. 1826 in E. H Barker *Parriana* (1828) I. 380 It was at the time when the new jail was being built. 1848 R. I. WILBERFORCE *Doctr. Incarnation* iii. (1850) 48 The new Adam was..the type and pattern of the renewed..creation.

c. In names of cities or countries. (Without *the*)

1500 20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxviii 10 Citie that some tyme cleped was New Troy. 1535 COVERDALE *Rev.* xxi 2 I Ihon sawe that holy cite newe Ierusalem come downe from God out of heauen 1604 E G[RIMSTONE] *D Acosta's Hist Indies* vii. ii 418 Where now they have discovered a kingdome they call New Mexico. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Bergerac's Com. Hist* 8 It was in New-France. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 280 They cannot Trade into the South West Coast of New-Spain. 1761 *Charac.* in *Ann Reg.* 10/1 There are a greater number of noblesse in New France than in all the other colonies put together. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 438/1 These concussions, which are very common about New Madrid, are felt..from New Orleans to the mouth of the Missouri.

II. 6. Of recent origin or growth; that has not as yet existed long; † young. Also, of events or points in time: Recent, not long ago.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxviii. 32 Licað gode ofer caelf niowe. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxv, Ȝif. heo blodes onbirixð, heo forȝit sona hire niwan taman. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 292 Ȝenim bone neowran wyrttruman, delf up. *c* 1290 *St. Michael* 451 in *S. E. Leg.* I. 312 Ase man may bi þe Mone i-seo, þe ȝwyl: heo is neowe riȝt. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A) 739 Bot on þatow [hast] newe dobing & art cleped knist wibouten lesing. ? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 850 She semede lyk a rose newe Of colour. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 1460 For he had nite hirn a nerand noȝt bot o new time. 1507 *Justes May & June* 31 in Hazl *E. P. P.* II. 122 At the felde ende was pyght..A pauyllyon on the grasse fresshe and nue. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss* I. 587 Howe is it thus, in oure newe knyghthode, that [etc.]? 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. iii. 46 The Exile of her Minion is too new, She hath not yet forgot him. 1785 PHILLIPS *Treat. Inland Nav.* 25 Rival Nations, especially the new States of America. 1845 T. MILNER *Gallery Nat.* 642 The new red sand stone and carboniferous systems in Leicestershire. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* 17 The two-handed or French alphabet, generally used in England, is of newer date

b. Of articles of food or drink: Freshly made, produced, or grown; not yet old or stale; belonging to the fresh crop or growth.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. ix. 17 Ne sendas win niwe in byttum aldum. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 287 Til hit to heruest hazede þat newe corn com to chepynge. *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 99 With wardons winlich and walshe no es newe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 360/2 Nwe ale, *celia*. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) v. 31 Butter, new cheis, and beir in May. 1590 SHAKS *Mids.* V. iv. i. 40, I haue a venturous Fairy, That shall fetch thee new Nuts. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 1008 As with new Wine intoxicated both They swim in mirth. *a* 1756 EUZA HEYWOOD *New Present* (1771) 133 Lay these into a stewpan with some new-milk. 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 188 Is The new cheese pressed into the bulrush baskets? 1884 E. P. ROE in *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 452/2 New potatoes, dug for the first time that day.

c. Recently made, not yet used or worn; still unimpaired by use.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxvii. 60 [He] sette ðæt in byrzenne his niwe. *Ibid.* Luke v. 36 Ne aenig þæt eseaepa from woedo niuue onsende) on zewedo ald. *c* 1205 LAY. 7394 þeos [scipen] weoren al neowe stronge & wel itreowe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20214 A nen smock scho did hir on. 1382 WYCLIF *Judg.* xvi. 11 If I were boundun with newe coordis, the whiche weren not 3it in werk, I shal be feble. *c* 1460 *Wright's Chaste Wife* 117 Felowe, where hadyst þou þis hatte That ys so feyre and newe? 1538 [see BROOM *sb.* 3]. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. v. § 39 Though they swept clean at the first, as new Besomes. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 242 They choose the newest, to wit, that which is newly drawn out of the Kiln. 1775 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 22 May, The key is the newest of those two that have the wards channelled. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xiv, A large bare-looking room, the furniture of which had no doubt been better when it was newer.

d. Now first used for some purpose.

1666 H. STUBBE *Miracl. Conformist* 19 The Brewers either pover the same or new in again to fill up the Barrel. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compt. Gard.* I. 27 [By] New Earth..I mean Earth never having seen the Sun...It is certain that this New Soil possesses..all the first Salt, which was given it at..the Creation.

e. Recently inhabited or settled.

1817 J. BRADBURY *Trav. Amer.* 331 In the early settlements..of new country, its progress in improvements is slow. 1823 J. F. COOPER *Pioneers* viii, It was a term in common use throughout the new parts of the state. 1871 DE VERE *Americanisms* 176 If he..must go to what is called New Lands, he has to be careful in his selection.

7. Having or retaining the qualities of a fresh or recent thing; showing no sign of decline or decay. In later use esp. *ever new.*

c 1220 *Bestiary* 76 Der he wurdeð heil & sund, & cumeð ut al newe *c* 1250 *Hymn to Virgin* in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* App. 257 þi loue is euer iliche neowe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 16557 þis tre. þat fand als neu and fress als it on stouen ware. *c* 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 8688 Sour mercy schal hem be newe. 1496 *Fysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 32 As longe as they ben quycke & newe they ben fyne. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. ii. 28 A very ancient and fish-like smell; a kinde of not of the newest poore-John. 1626 BACON *Sylva* (J), Men, after long emaciating diets, wax plump, fat, and almost new. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 19 Heav'ns last best gift, my ever new delight. 1711 POPE *Temp. Fame* 51 These ever new, nor subject to decays, Spread, and grow brighter. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 326 All..to pursue Still prompt him, with a pleasure always new. 1877 M. ARNOLD *Switzerland, Parting*, To thee only God granted A heart ever new.

8. Having but recently come into a certain state, position, or relationship.

New chum: see CHUM *sb.*

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. xxii. (Schipper) 295 Swa swibe swa þa niwan cristenan ða zyt hit niman mihton. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 263 As he þat was a newe man..and knewe nouzt þe customs and þe usages of Engelond. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret*, *Priv. Priv.* 180 So is hit..of new officeis, that like ben to newe hungri flies. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* ii. 65 So departed the newe knyghtes. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxii. 217 The new brydes lay togyther in grete pleasure all that nyght. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 47 b, The shot of them..scare newe soldiors and nouices of warre. 1665 J WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 63 The Evidence of our Claim shall be well attested, not by New-men, but such as..speak of their own Knowledge. 1724 MANDEVILLE *Fable Bees* (1723) 314 If such a New-Beginner has but a little Pride, he is soon mortify'd in the Vestry. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 20 James's parliament contained a most unusual proportion of new members. *a* 1860 ALB. SMITH *Med. Student* (1861) 14 The new man does not enter much into society.

b. Const. *to* a thing.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 30 New to the Pleasures of their native Spring. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 861 Twelve young mules..New to the plough, unpractis'd in the trace. 1853 'C. BEDE' *Verdant Green* xi, Mr. Verdant Green was quite new to round bowling. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 10 Oct. 3/3 The Government was new to office.

c. Fresh *from* some place, state, or operation.

1700 DRYDEN *To Duchess of Ormond* 102 Nor dare we trust so soft a messenger, New from her sickness, to that northern air. 1833 TENNYSON *Dream Fair Wom.* 60 Branches fledged with clearest green, New from its silken sheath. 1896 *Pall Mall Mag.* Nov. 316 It was a Thursday and I was new from the razor.

9. That has just recently risen to distinction or notice; not belonging to a noted family.

1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* III. i, A new man, as I am styled in Rome, Whom you have dignified. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. II 156 Lorenzo Raggi..is descended of a new Family in Genoa. 1709 SWIFT *Adv. Relig.* Wks. 1755 II. i. 106 Nine in ten, are younger brothers, or new men. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* (1742) I. i. 4 A New Man, not that his Family was new or ignoble. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. I. 38 There were new men who bore the highest titles. 1890 *Spectator* 25 Jan, A family that is really 'new' is generally delighted to be mistaken for an old family.

III. 10. *Comb.* **a.** *New-old*, both new and old through revival, repair, or imitation. Also, † *new-new*, very new.

1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* iv. Wks (Grosart) I. 233 Our new new writers, the Loadstones of the Presse. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacra* I. vi. § 5 Thus Annius puts a good face on his new-old Authors. 1798 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Ling. Philos.* II. 34 Hopes were given my father that Lord and Lady Daventry would stay a fortnight with him at his new-old castle. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 229 The same pot..with which he furbished up our new-old pony-chaise. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* xxxv, As for most of your new-old building [etc.].

b. With substantives, forming attributive compounds, as *new-charter man*, etc.

1684 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 307 A contest between the old charter men and the *new charter men. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* 37 There are two sorts of Presses in use, viz. the old fashion and the *new fashion. 1729 SWIFT *Direct. Serv., Footman* Wks. 1751 XIV. 45 Learn all the new-fashion Words. 1899 S. BUTLER *Shaks. Sonn.* 97 A sub-didactic, *new-leaf, good-resolution tone. 1898 *Allbut's Syst. Med.* V 756 Boulduad classified pericardial friction sounds as grazing, *new leather sound, and grating. 1685 DRYDEN *Theocritus* i. Misc. II. 358 A dainty Kid, and a large *New-milk Cheese. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Jan. 2/1 All naval Powers have provided their ships with..*new-type guns. 1847 TENNYSON *Prin.* IV. 466 Clamour grew As of a *new-world Babel. 1856 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* xi. 169, I doubt if even these would save them from the new-world pigs. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 141 Hair-brained, new-world notions of independence.

c. In derivatives of the type *new-æraist, new-birthite, new-schoolish*, etc.

1872 BAGEHOT *Physics & Pol.* (1876) 193 *New æraists, who want their new æra started forthwith. 1810 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1839) IV. 342 The very term by which the German *New-Birthites express it is enough to give one goose-flesh. 1844 T. PARKER in Weiss *Life & Corr.* I. 244 Here they concoct one of the best journals in Germany. It is Hegelian and *new-schoolish of course. 1838 JACKSON tr. *Krummacher's Elisha* ix. 201 Many other things are *New Testamental and remind us of the Gospel. 1851 LOWELL *Lett.* I. 212 Genoa,—a very fit place for us *New-Worlders to land at. 1893 PATMORE *Religio Poetæ* 206 Perhaps the unkindest hit in her book is that in which she laughs at the *New Worldling.

B. *absol.* or as *sb.*

1. That which is new.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* vii. § 2 Wenst þu þæt hit hwæt niwes sie..? *a* 900 WÆRFERTH tr. *Gregory's Dial.* 4 Ȝclamp þe aht niwes [*v. r.* æniȝ þing niwes]? *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke v 36 Elles þæt niwe aht, & se niwa scyp ne hylpð þam ealdan. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 250 Dis dai was forð in reste wrogt, He kinde newes ear was brogt]. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1407 [They agreed] hor cheuysaunce to chaunge, What newez so þay nome, at naȝt quen þay metten.

1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* A 3 b, Man's memorie, with new, forgets the old; One tale is good, untill anothers told. 1819 SHELLEY *Peter Bell 3rd* v. ii, All things he seemed to understand, Of old or new. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* 266 The actual creation of the new in speech is..very rare. 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd.* I. 45 As in the arts, so also in politics, the new must always prevail over the old.

b. A new thing. *rare.*

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* LXXXVIII. xi, We wyll not chaunge for your doctrine ne lore, There shall no newe emong vs been abused. 1887 MEREDITH *Ballads & P.* 147 An unborn New, To make the plagues afflicting us things past.

2. *The new of the moon*, the time at which the moon is new (see NEW MOON). Now *rare.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. lviii. (Bodl. MS.), Greete scarsete þerof in þe new of þe mone. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 68 Whether it were gette in the newe of the mone or in the olde of the mone. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 48 Apes..are merye, and reioice at the newe of the moone. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. civ. 388 Shooe him in the new of the moone. 1682 *Riders Brit. Merlin* Jan., Set all kind of..Fruit-trees in the New of the Moon. 1728 PEMBERTON *Newton's Philos.* 200 The moon would be nearer the earth at the new and full, than in the quarters. 1805 in Kittredge *Old Farmer's Almanach* (1904) 313 Apple trees..should be set out in the new of the moon.

†**3.** *For, of*, or *on the new*, anew, afresh. *Obs.*

c 1395 *Plowman's T.* 926 Gaye gownes, That mot be shape for the newe. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeless* III. 161 Yt was y-sent sone to shape of the newe. 1450 *Paston Lett.* I. 172, I pray you that the said maters may be called uppon of the new. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sam.* xxiv. 1 The Lorde was wrothfully displeased of ye newe agaynst Israel.

†**b.** *On the new*, something novel. *Obs. rare*—1.

c 1485 *Digby Plays* (1882) i. 338 Thu make me a knyght, that were on the newe!

4. Of new. † **a.** Of late, recently; newly. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIV. 92 The castell wele wes stuffit then Of-new with wittale and vith men. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 882 Ther can no man..ben half so trewe As wommen been, but it be falle of-newe. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 585 The men he tuk, that come till hym off new, Gydys to be. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* 736 Regiments of Italians leavyed of newe. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* I. 118 b, Qvha is made of new the Kings Burges..sall sweare to be..trew to the King. 1669 R. MONTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist MSS. Comm.) I. 444 The Suisses..are of new strictlier engaged, and more in the French interest than ever. 1728 [see ANEW *adv.* 3].

b. Afresh, over again. Now *rare.*

Also rarely *on new*: see ANEW *adv.* 1 y.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I xvi. (1859) 17 Here ne may ther none aduocate be procured of newe. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* lv. 151 The chyeff capytaynes..beganne the medle and the crye of newe. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 67 By this meanes thei wer reconciled of newe. 1651 tr. *De-las-Coveras' Don Fenise* 270 He was much satisfied, and of new obliged to love me. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* I (1724) I. 6 Lasting feuds and animosities, which upon every turn are apt to ferment and to break out of new. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 79 A Warrant obtained for imprisoning him of new. 1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* lxix, His attention was of new summoned. 1865 [see ANEW *adv.* 1 c].

†c. By new arrangement, appointment, etc.; with some change or alteration. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5169 Either must I love or hate. And if I hate men of newe [etc.]. 1483 *Rolls of Parl.* VI. 304/1 Suche Assignements as oure said Soveraine Lord shall of newe make and appointe. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. clxi. 197 This ordynaunce they had made of newe, that the frenchmen knewe nat of. *c* 1543-82 [see ANEW *adv.* 4]. 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 164 Then it was of new called Augusta.

†d. Shortly, soon. *Obs. rare*—1.

c 1500 *Lancelot* 955 [C]if me leif to ga To the assemble, wich sal be of new.

† **New,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1-2 niwian, (1 neowian), 3 niwe; 4-6 newe, (4 neu, 5 neewe, nwyn, *Sc.* nev), 5-6 new. [OE. *niwian*, f. *niwe* NEW *a.*, = MDu. *nuwen* (Du. *-nieuwen*), OS. *niwian* (*nigean*), MLG. *nygen*, OHG. *niwôn* (MHG. *niuwen*, *niwen*, G. *-neuen*), ON. (*enar*)*nýja*, Goth. (*ana*)*niujan*.]

1. *trans.* To renew, to make new.

Common in 14-15th c. in a variety of contexts.

a 900 CYNEWULF *Helene* 940 (Gr.), Ne þearf ðu swa swiðe ..sar niwian & sæce ræran. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 192 Swa þæt ðu þeah æghwylce dæg þone drenc niwie. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an 1064 He niwade þær Cnutes lage. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 55 Kiðen i wille ðe ernes kinde,..wu he newed his guðhede. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 23399 He sal neu vr bodis slike, þai sal be till his aun like. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* I 49 Al þe chirche of men and aungels is newid bi þe Incarnacioun. *a* 1450 MYRC 642 Thow moste chawnge þyn oyle also þat þey mowe be newed bo. 1503 in *Trans. Roy. Hist. Soc.* (1902) 153 The seyd Walter newed a pond of his. *a* 1555 HUTCHINSON *Three Serm.* ii. Wks. (Parker Soc.) 251 The sacraments also be newed and changed.

refl. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 123 Neddre is te name: ðus he him neweð.

2. *intr.* To become new again, renew itself.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20356 Now me neus al mi wa. 13.. *Propr. Sanct.* (Vernon MS.) in Herrig *Archiv* LXXXI. 83/2 But greine of whete in eorþe dye, hit schal not newe. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 73 Veyr ys hoot and moyst,..And berynne newys þe blood. *a* 1500 *Chaucer's Dreme* C.'s Wks. (1561) 242 Every day her beaute newed.

b. Used of the yearly renewal of produce or increase of stock.

a 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xxxvii. 524 [Let a man] of al þat newe þ him be ȝere do his tiynge. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* vi. 57 Of all that newes me rightwys tend shall I gif the. 1496 *Bestial* (W. de W.) Sentence General, Tythes of al maner bestis that are newyng. *Ibid.*, Of hay also often as it newes.

c. To fall (constantly) to (one).

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* iv. 6 Ne for-feyturis fele þat felle in his daies, Ne þe nownagis þat newed him euere.

Hence † **Newed** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.*

a 1440 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 31 Of them that runne to religione with an ynwarde newydde deuocyone.

New (niū), *adv.* Forms: 1 niwe, 3-6 newe, (5 neewe), 4 neu, 5-new. [OE. *niwe*, f. the adj.]

† I. In ordinary adverbial uses. Now *Obs.*

1. Newly, recently, lately.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 247 Forþon þe we niwe syndon to þissum ȝeleafan ȝedon. 1307 *Elegy E. w. I.* i, Herkneth to my song, Of duel tl at Deth hath dilt us newe. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 582 His berd sharp as brere, for he was shave al newe in his manere. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 202 He saw a pope at hight Benedit, att wold new be dede. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* vi. 134 'Quhy, schir', he said, 'come yhe nocht new our se?' 1562 HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1374) 92 A man from a fever recovered new His greedy appetite could not eschew. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. i. 233 Euen before this truce, but new before.

2. Anew, afresh, over again.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3029 Gode lawes þat were aleyd, ny we he let make. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 26921 Sin þis sinn was neuer forgiuen, nedinges most it neu be scriuen. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 103 My bisy goost, that thursteth alwey newe To seen this flour. *c* 1430 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 195 Þou haste slayn þi lord, And euery day þou woundist me newe. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* xi. 1224 His fatell hour I will nocht fenȝe new. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 126 They must nedes be dryuen newe and hardened agayne. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, iv. i. 311, I Richards body haue interred new. 1615 BEDWELL *Moham. Impost.* I. § 18 This statute was commanded new againe.

b. *New and new*, ever anew, over and over.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 116 Pandare weep .. And poked ever his nece newe and newe. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 638 Hir sorow encresed new and new. *a* 1529 SKELTON *P. Sparowe* 896 She floryssheth new and new In bewte and vertew. *a* 1542 WYATT *Poet. Wks.* (1858) 191 Chastisings .. that new and new begin With thousand fears the heart to strain and bind.

II. Preceding, and closely connected (in later use hyphened) with, the qualified word.

3. With pa. pples. used attributively, in the sense of 'Newly, recently, freshly'.

Common only after 1550, and esp. after Shakespeare, who has about a score of examples, as *new-crowned*, *-dated*, *-delivered*, *-enkindled*, *-healed*, etc. In later use the number of such combs. is practically unlimited; a large collection from various writers is given in Jodrell's dictionary. Those which have most frequently been employed will be found here in their alphabetical places as main words.

In OE. a few combs. of this type appear with the bare adj. stem *niwe-*, *niȝ-*, *ni-*, as *niwiyrwyd* new-tarred, *ni(w)cealet* new-chalked, *niȝbacen*, new-baked; with these compare the numerous ON. forms in *ný-*, as *nýfundinn*, *-gefinn*, *-tekinn*, etc.

a. With the pa. pples. of trans. verbs, as *new-accepted*, *-adopted*, *-dropped*, *-engendered*, etc.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (*Ninian*) 406 Caile & leikis faire ..cuminyne of nev sawine seide. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* Prol. vii, The purgit air with new engendrit heit. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* iv, Suche other newe forged Muses nine. 1570 T. NORTON tr. *Newel's Catech.* (1853) 114 Otherwise we should daily forge ourselves new-feigned religions. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 115 The ripe and new-gathered Mulberries 1634 T. BURNET *The. Earth* I 263 When he came to act upon this new-erected stage. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* xvii. 66 My new-accepted guest I haste to find. 1775 S J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* xxvii. (1783) I. 177 Discovering a fat new-shorn pate. 1800 WORDSW. *Brothers* 358 He had gone forth among the new-dropped lambs. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat Mechanic* 766 A mixture of new-slaked lime with beer. 1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* xi, Illuminated by the flame of the new-lit lamp. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 32 You can't want new-dug graves daily.

b. With the pa. pples. of intrans. verbs, as *new-bloomed*, *-calved*, *-departed*, *-flown*, etc. Also † *new-(up start.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *E iw. IV*, 192 The husbandman ought first to tast of the new growen frute. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 17 2 The lyke reason of late renued by a certayne newe start Englysh Clarke. 1618 *Bancroft's Apol.* Ded. A 2 The tottering and extreme ruine of the new vpstart Arminians. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 2 The locks of amber Of new bloom'd sicamores. *a* 1700 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 44 Bright Gabriel new-departed Souls collects. 1775 G. WHITE *Selborne* xlii, To make sad havock .. among the new-flown swallows. 1785 BURNS *2nd Ep. to J. Lapraik*, Whyle new-ca'd kye rowte at the stake. 1819 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* II. i. 148 The white dew on the new-bladed grass. 1846 PROWETT *Prometh. Bound* 42 To cower beneath These new-grown goods. 1884 T. SPRADY *Sport Highl.* vii. 60 Clean, new-run sea-trout are often caught..with small fly.

4. Similarly with pa. pples. (and some adjs.) used predicatively, or placed after the noun.

Shakespeare has about a dozen examples of this use: as *new-adopted*, *-begot*, *-burned*, etc.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Cant. 516 Sere errours .. new broght vp thorgh entysynge of þe deuyll. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xlix. (*Thecla*) 302 Þane fand scho thamyrum nev ded. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's Prol.* 3 Ye ryde as coy and stille, as doth a mayde Were newe spoused. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxi. 140 Þat ware, so fresch as þai had bene euen new deed. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 77 He broght þaim owder a swyne or a schepe new slayn. 1480 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 65 The colage of preestes newe bildid within the town of Bury. 1582 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 1 b, He..found him at the table, but new dined. 1583 J. UDALL *Diotrephes* (Arb.) 31 He is but newe gone out of the gate. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* xx. xlvi, Like a man new-turn'd to marble stone. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 28 Stone new taken out of the Quarry. 1684 T. BURNET *The. Earth* I. 289 Every hypothesis that is new-propos'd and untri'd *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Wks. 1721 II. 117 Allotting Mansions ev'ry Day, For all new-strip't of Clay 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 1301 As new-awak'd, I lift A more enlighten'd eye. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* II. 53 His fleecy vest New-woven he put on. 1817 KEATS *I stood tiptoe* 8 The clouds were pure and white as flocks new-shorn. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 862 As sullen as a beast new-caged. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* II. xv. 101 The horse-hair crest New-tinged with purple.

5. With pa. pples. used predicatively in the sense of 'Anew, afresh'.

Common in, and after, Shakespeare. Cotgrave uses such forms to render a number of French pa. pples. in *re-*, as '*reaplani*, new-levelled'.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20215 Quen scho was schod and neu clad, To iheſu crist a bone scho badde. ? 1370 *Robt. Cryle* 54 Thy crowne schalle be newe schorne. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* XIII. xvii. 636 Syr Percyuale knewe hym not, for he was newe desguysed. 1485 *Rutland Papers* (Camden) 23 The King's thus unaraied,..shalbe by the said Chamberlayn new arraied. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xxxvi. 113 A M. horses let to be new shode. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 415 Such .. must be newskowred in the Popes Purgatory. 1337 GOLDING *De Mornay* xvii. (1592) 274 To be as it were newfurbished, to scoure of the great Rust. 1641 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* xi. 38 That was revised, and new senced by us. 1663 HEATH *Flagellum* (1672) 112 The same day..he was new proclaimed. 1706 POPE *Let. to Wycherley* 10 Apr., Some [verses]..I have entirely new express'd. 1733 P. LINDSAY *Interest Scot.* 105 They put a-shore their Nets to be repair'd and new-barkt. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) II. 351 The bill .. comes back to be new tinkered up by the same hand. 1847 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 394 When the parlour is new-papered. 1859 LD. LYTTON *Wanderer* (ed. 2) 180 The streets are new-peopled: the morning is bright.

b. Placed after a noun or pronoun.

[1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vi. 44 Then backe to fight againe, new breathed and entire.] 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. i. 31 Me thinkes I am a Prophet new inspir'd. 1636 MASSINGER *Bashful Lover* v. i, Here he comes, With his officers, new-rigged. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 412 So many houses daily, new-dipt, assume to themselves new names. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* Wks. 1721 II. 11 A St. Bartholomew, new-flead, with his skin hanging over his shoulders. 1767 S. PATERSON *Another Trav.* I. 288 The self-same picture, new modified. 1796 BURNEY *Mem. Metastasio* II. 91 You will receive four of my first dramas, new written. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y., Burial Dead*, Then cheerly to your work again With hearts new-brac'd and set. 1897 W. WATSON in *Westm. Gaz.* 16 July 3/1 Behold him Rise, new-fanged.

6. With active forms of transitive verbs, in the same sense.

Also freq. in Cotgrave to render French verbs in *re-*.

1442 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 44/1 And ther with..newe edifie and bilde anothir Brigge. 1570 *Norton & Sackville's Gorboduc* Printer to Rdr., They..haue..new apparelled, trimmed and attired her. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ii. 17 Streams of purple blood new die the verdant fields. 1633 FORD *Broken H.* v. iii, Thus I new marry him, whose wife I am. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 13 June, She had new-whitened the house all below stairs. 1713 STEELE *Guard.* No. 84 P 2 They will new-plait and adjust your neckcloth. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 209 The Commodore sent Assistance to get her off and new-moor her. 1771 FOOTE *Maid of B.* I. Wks. 1799 II. 213 To scour and new line the coachman and footman's old frocks. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* II. 36 The whole nation exerting itself to new-floor the Government-house. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. 119 Separating, combining, and new-modifying them to serve to him most useful purposes. *a* 1861 MRS. BROWNING *Void in Law* vii, He thinks that..he'll new-stamp the ore?

7. With pres. pples. of intransitive verbs used attributively, as *new appearing*, *-bleeding*, *-breaking*, *-budding*, etc. Also *new-emergent*.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, iv. iv. 10 My vnblowed Flowres, new appearing sweets. 1597—*Lover's Compl.* 153 Experience for me many bulwarks builded Of proofs new-bleeding. 1610 DONNE *Pseudo-martyr* 327 Not vpon new emergent matter, but vpon better knowledge of the former. 1669 DRYDEN *Tyrannic Love* iv. i, We slide on the back of a new-falling star. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XIX. 703 Down her pale cheek new-streaming sorrow flows. 1817 BYRON *Manfred* II. ii, On the swift whirl of the new-breaking wave. *a* 1861 CLOUGH *London Idyll* 37 Odours of new-budding rose. 1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVI. 443/1 Patches of the new-starting rushes.

8. With verbal sbs. *rare.*

1484 *Churchw. Acc. Wigtoft, Linc.* (Nichols 1797) 78 Paide for neweshotyng of the greie bell claper. 1611 COTGR., *Reedification*, a..reedifying, new-building. 1700 C. NESSE *Antid. Armin.* (1827) 106 If conversion be a new-begetting..then fallen man hath no free-will.

Nowalty, variant of NEWELTY *Obs.*

New'-bear, *a. dial.* Also 7, 9 now-bare, 9 -bay'd. [ad. ON. **nýbœr* (MDa. and mod. Norw. *nybœr*; Icel. *nýbœra*, *-berinn* sb.), f. *ný-* new + *-bœr* (cf. ON. *síð-* and *snemmbœr*), f. *bera* to BEAR.] Of a cow: That has newly calved.

1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* 126 Those Kine are said to be deepest of milke, which are new bare; that is, which haue but lately calued. 1856 THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* 716. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *New-bay'd cow*, a cow which has very recently had a calf. 1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v., 'Two newbear cows, two rearing calves'; or 'New-bare cow, two reared calves'.

New-blown, *ppl. a.* [NEW *adv.* 3.]

1. Of flowers: Just come into bloom; newly opened. Also *fig.*

a 1667 COWLEY (J.), All in that new-blown age which does inspire Warmth in themselves. *a* 1706 OTWAY *Ovid's Ep. Phædra* 142 Who would not pluck the new-blown blushing Rose? 1740 J. MILLER *Mahomet* I. ii, Converting the sweet Flow'r of new blown Hope To deadly Night-Shade. 1795-1814 WORDSW. *Excurs.* iv. 497 A bee That..thither soars, to feed On new-blown heath. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* XII. vi. P 5, I put my new-blown honours in my pocket.

2. Of bubbles: Just blown.

1747 JOHNSON *Prol. at Opening Theatre Royal*, Hard is his lot, that here by Fortune plac'd Must..chase the new-blown bubbles of the day.

New-born, *ppl. a.* [NEW *adv.* 3: cf. MDu. *nie u boren*, OHG. *niwiboran* (MHG. *niuwe-*, *niuborn*), ON. *nýborinn*.]

1. Just born; newly brought forth.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1342 A new born barn lay in þe croppe. *c* 1400 *Towneley Myst.* xiv. 292 He shall neuer haue myght to me, That new borne lad. 1535 COVERDALE *Matt.* ii. 2 Where is the new borne kynge of the Iues? 1570 GOOGE *Kirchmeyer's Papal Kingdom* iv. (1880) 45 The crying noise of Iupiter new borne. 1629 MILTON *Hymn Nativ.* xi, Harping in loud and solemn quire,..to Heav'ns new-born Heir. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 501 The Nurseling spare, Nor exercise thy Rage on new-born Life. 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 228 A Chinese, according to their laws, may cast his new born child into the river. 1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 479 The new-born animal staggers in walking and standing. 1885 A. WINCHELL *Walks Geol. Field* 316 The mother-fowl calls her new-born chicks.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* in various senses.

a 1586 SIDNEY (J.), To give the new-born letters both to death and burial. *a* 1650 CRASHAW (J.), He saw heav'n blossom with a new-born light. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 170 Nothing else can nourish and secure His newborn virtues. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y., Monday in Easter Week*, The new-born rill Just trickling from its mossy bed. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 136 When rain fell upon this new-born land.

2. Born anew; *fig.* regenerated. Also *absol.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxii. (*Justin*) 614 [He] mad hyme þane as to cryst a now borne mane. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xi. 34 So new this new-borne knight to battell new did rise. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucrece* 1190 My shame so dead, mine honour is new-born. 1620 QUARLES *Feast of Worms* (1638) 34 Once more the voice..Came downe from heaven to Ionah new born man, To re-baptized Ionah. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XX. 296 These aged nerves with new-born vigour strung. 1768 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 5 May (1827) III. 310 The number of the new-born is increased.

New-broached, *ppl. a* [NEW *adv.* 3.] Newly opened up, brought forth, etc.

1547, 1612 [see BROACHED *ppl. a.* 2]. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* iv. 34 They shall leave a Tang Vpon thy new-broach'd Honor. *a* 1700 CREECH *Lucretius* (1715) Pref., The very Arguments..are revived afresh, and alledg'd to justifie new-broach'd Opinions.

New-broke(n, *ppl. a.* [NEW *adv.* 3.] Newly broken (also with *-up, -in*).

1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 21 The flax seed is sowen upon new broken ground. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 128 They commonly sow If new-broke-up Ground, two Bushels and a Peck. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. xl. 178 Burnet will not do in new-broke-up land. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 217, I groomed a new broke-in blood filly for four months.

New-built, *ppl. a.* [NEW *adv.* 3.] Freshly or recently built; rebuilt. Also *fig.*

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* v. ii. 118 Her new built vertue and obedience. 1597 WARNER *Alb. Eng.*, *Æneidos* 330 In a new-built Fortresse. 1630 DRAYTON *Noah's Flood* 96 Having sented out Noah's new-built Arke. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 100 Which were their new-built Houses. 1827 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* 44 Their grand and new-built city. 1856 KINGSLEY *Heroes, Argonauts* v. 133 What is this new-built town?

New-cal(d, *ppl. a. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 8 **nuckle,** 9 **neucle(d, newkeld,** etc. [For *new-calved* (see NEW *adv.* 3 b), or perh. ad. ON. **nýkelfd*.] Of a cow: That has newly calved.

1719 RAMSAY *Richy & Sandy* 72 Nuckle kye stand rowting in the loans. 1725 — *Gentle Sheph.* III. iii, My faulds contain twice fifteen forrow nowt, As mony newcal in my byres rowt. 1801 W. BEATTIE *Fruits of Time Parings* (1873) 67 (E. D. D.), A new-cal' cow to fill my byre. 1829 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.* (ed 2), *Newcal-cow*, a cow newly calved. [Also in recent northern glossaries: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*]

New-cast, *v.* [NEW *adv.* 6.] *trans.* To recast; to form or mould anew. Also *refl.*

1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Wars* ii. 40 He had a wit that could easily new-cast it self into any mould. 1692 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 97 All's returned again to be new Cast. 1753 *World* No. 10. 59 To prepare and new-cast the established rhimes for public use 1789 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 81/2 To proceed in a different way; first to new-cast the office and then to declare the officer.

So **New-cast** *ppl. a.*

1642 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. § 1, I am of that reformed new-cast Religion. 1785 BURKE *Nabob of Arcot's Debts* Wks IV. 277 The only fund left..for a new-cast peace establishment.

New-coin, *v* [NEW *adv.* 6.] To coin afresh.

1700 CONGREVE *War of World* iv, While it passes current with me, that you endeavour not to new Coin it. 1804 *Europ. Mag.* XLV. 94 *note*, He..new coined their words, and so made them his own.

New-coined, *ppl. a.* [NEW *adv.* 3] Freshly coined; newly made or invented.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. ii. 489 Wits .. doe new coyn'd words inhance With current freedome. 1624 BEDELL *Lett.* ix. 120 Whose new-coyned faith .. came in peece-meale. 1684 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* i. (ed. 1) 217 To scatter new-coyned two-pences in the .. places where the King passes. 1785 REID *Intell. Powers* ii. x. 287 His style is disagreeable, being full of new-coined words. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* (Bohn) 214 If the reader will pardon an uncouth and new-coined word.

New-come, *ppl. a.* and *sb* [NEW *adv.* 3 b.]

A. *ppl. a.* Newly arrived; but lately come.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt x. 14 *marg.*, Biscope is forboden þæt he onfoe niwe cumenum preost & to gehealgenne feringa. *c* 1205 LAY. 8502 Cassibellaune lette..cuðen his kempen þa tiðende neow cumene 13.. *Gaw & Gr. Knt.* 62 Wyle nw ȝer was so ȝep þat hit was nwe cummen. *a* 1350 *St Barth.* 69 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 119 A new-cumen schrew, A furdan þat hat Bertelmew. *c* 1440 *romp. Parv.* 89 Comelynge, newcum man or woman. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 2426 Quhair trais ȝe I sall find ȝon new-cumde King? 1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II*, i. i, The sight of London..Is as Elysium to a new-come soul. 1633 FORD *'Tis Pity* ii. vi, A fellow with a broad beard (they say he is a new-come doctor). 1681 HICKERINGILL *Sin Man-catching* Wks. 1716 I. 173 A New-Mode, lately Invented, and new come over from beyond Seas. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 405 The six new-come Nations liv'd friendly together. 1785 BURNS *Brigs of Ayr* 87 It chanced his new-come neebor took his e'e. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* v. vi, While burghers, with important face, Described each new-come lord. 1873 LELAND *Egypt. Sketch Bk.* 35 They don't object to speak the language before their new-come companions.

B. *sb.* A new or recent arrival; a novice.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* ii (1580) 1 6 b, The Plane tree is but a stranger, and a newe come to Italie. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 1 18 Is it reason that a new-come should disturbe him from so auncient a possession? 1633 FORD *Broken H.* ii. i, Fear not, I am no new-come to't. 1821 EGAN *Life Lond.* I. 300 There were some New-comes. [*note*, The name given to any new faces discovered among the usual visitants.] 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 497 *Newcome*, an officer commencing his career. Any stranger or fresh hand newly arrived.

So **New-comeling.** *rare.*

1577, 1815 [see COMELING].

New-co·mer. Also **new comer, newcomer.** [f. NEW and COMER, after NEW-COME *ppl. a.*] One who has newly come to a place; a new arrival.

1592 GREENE *Groat's W. Wit* (New Shaks. Soc.) 31 For other new commers, I leaue them to the mercie of these painted monsters. 1637 SIR H. BLOUNT *Voy. Levant* 61 A new Commer apprehends them with a judgement fresh and sincere. 1717 BERKELEY *Jrnl. Tour Italy* Wks. 1871 IV. 519 To produce a good effect on the eye of a new-comer. 1783 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 259 Several of them strongly suspected to be new-comers. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Weal & Woe* i. 8 He went to new comers in preference to old neighbours. 1882 BESANT *Revolt of Man* xii. (1882) 288 Drill was renewed, and the new-comers taught the first elements of marching.

So † **New-coming.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 33 It were a wrecched schame þat a newe comynge [L. *novus advena*] schulde putte olde londesmen out of here place.

New-create, *v.* [NEW *adv.* 5, 6.] *trans.* To create anew.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iv i. 287 Or did the Letters..new-create his fault? *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 7 When her Orb was new created. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* II. xxvii. 720 To..new-create the Worst of Infidels into thy faithful Servants. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* ii. lx, To high discovery ..that new creates The face of earth. 1800 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 322 Every hour new-creates him. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* iii. 42 Language.. is not new-created by the poet for his own ends.

Hence **New-creating** *ppl. a.*

1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II 274 Prayer that would Commend thee to the new-creating God.

New-created, *ppl. a.* [NEW *adv.* 3.] Newly made or brought into existence.

1656 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) I 280 A charter confirmed, makes it not a new created charter. *a* 1711 KEN *Psyche* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 290 While I possess'd Of new-created Eve the Breast. 1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* xx. (1819) I. 122 The true origin of this new-created want. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* III. 185 A new created sense within his soul. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* i. vii. 74 An unlimited number of new-created lords.

† **New-cut,** *sb. Obs.* [f. NEW *a.* + CUT *sb.*] An old card-game.

1594-5 *Gesta Grayorum* in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* (1823) III 301 Losses by shipwreck upon certain rocks of hazard, .. the sands of bowle-allies, the shelf of new-cut, the gulf of myne and gill [etc] 1600 J. LANE *Tom Tel-troth* 119 New-cut at Cards brings some to beggarie. 1607 HEYWOOD *Wom. killd w. Kindn.* E 2 b, *Fran.* You are best at New-cut, wife; you'l play at that. *Wend.* If you play at new-cut, I'me soonest hitter of any here, for a wager. 1663 TUKE *Adv. 5 Hours* iv. i, They are deeply engag'd At New Cut, and will not leave their Game.

New-devised, *ppl. a.* [NEW *adv.* 3.] Newly or lately contrived or invented.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* i. ii. 66, I would ransome him to any French Courtier for a new deuis'd curtsie. 1637 C. DOW *Answ. H. Burton* 159 Any new-devised formes of prayer. 1795 SEWARD *Anecd.* I. 147 He was..carried away with an affection of their new-devised discipline.

New-discovered, *ppl. a.* [NEW *adv.* 3.] Lately found or made known.

1654 DOROTHY OSBORNE *Lett* (1888) 277 The new discovered plot against the Protector. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. x. § 32 In a new discovered Country. 1776 DA COSTA *Elem. Conchol.* v. 107 A new-discovered species, genus, or family. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxvii. (1818) II 510 They had resolved upon an emigration to this new-discovered country.

New-dress, *v.* [NEW *adv.* 5, 6.] *trans.* To dress afresh; to put a new dressing on. Also *absol.*

1611 CORGR., *Raccoustré*, ,new dressed or trimmed vp. 1700 WATTS *Horæ Lyr., Mourning Piece*, The wishing Muse new-dresses the fair garden 1741 LADY POMFRET *Lett.* (1805) III. 110, I returned home to new dress. 1795 WASHINGTON *Lett. Writ.* 1892 XIII. 84 By the time it is revised and new dressed [etc] 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxv. 16 A verse I tender of ancient Battiades, new-drest.

Newe, var. NEVE *Obs.*; obs. f. NIEVE.

Newed, *ppl. a.*: see NEW *v.*

Newel[1] (niū·ĕl). Forms: 4-5 **nowell,** (7 **noel**), 7-8 **nuel,** (7 **nuell**), **newell,** (9 **-ill, -al**), 7- **newel.** [a. OF. *nouel, noel, noal* (later *noiel, noial*, mod.F. *noyau*), kernel, stone, newel, etc. = Prov. *nogalh* :—Rom. **nucale*, f. L. *nuc-, nux* nut]

1. *Arch.* The pillar forming the centre from which the steps of a winding stair radiate; † one of the stones forming such a pillar.

Also called *solid newel* in contrast to b.

1365 in Brayley & Britton *Houses Parlt.* (1836) 188 [Fifteen stones of Reygate, for the work called] nowells, [bought for the same stair-case]. 1416-17 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 442, Pro x nowelles pro gradibus xv^{s}. 1611 COTGR., *Noyau*, the Nucll or spindle of a winding staire. 1655 MRQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Invent.* § 48 A scrued Ascent, instead of Stairs,..with Back-stairs within the Noell of it. 1679 MOXON *Mech. Exer.* 170 *Newel*, the upright Post that a pair of Winding-stairs are turned about. 1722 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 65 A pair of winding Stairs, having a Nuel in the Centre. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) III. 207, I could go round between the columns and the newel. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 184 When the ends of the steps terminate upon a vertical prism or pillar, the prism or pillar is called a newel. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 59 The steps ascend round an oblong newell.

transf. 1683 *Weekly Memorial* 64 The spiral blade of the Cochlea is fastened on the one side to its Nuel.

b. *Open* or *hollow newel*, a central open space or well in a winding stair.

1625 BACON *Esc.*, *Building* (Arb.) 550 The Staires, to the vpper Roomes, let them bee vpon a Faire open Newell. 1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* (1754) I. ii ix. 101/2 To the Stairs having an open Newel, there is a rail of Lon. 1727-33 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Stair*, The one winding round a solid, the other round an open newel. 1842 GWILT *Archit.* 1008 Where the steps are pinned into the wall, and there is no central pillar, the staircase is said to have an open newel. 1851 *Dict. Archit.* iv. 68 *Hollow Newel*, a name often given as well as 'open newel', to an open well-hole staircase.

2. The post at the head or foot of a stair supporting the hand-rail.

1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* 1105 Deal turned newels (posts firmly framed to which the handrail is fixed) and moulded handrail. 1858 *Skyring's Builders' Prices* 55 Square framed newill. Inch square bar ballusters. 1878 W. W. FENN *Blindman's Holiday* II. 46 The carved oak balustrade, the newels, and the polished flooring.

b. In ships: (see quot.).

c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 135 *Newell*, an upright piece of timber to receive the tenon of the rails that lead from the breast-work to the gangway.

3. 'A cylindrical pillar terminating the wing-wall of a bridge'.

1882 in OGILVIE and later Dicts.

4. *attrib.*, as *newel-post, -stair(s), -staircase, -step.*

1798 HUTTON *Course Math.* (1828) II. 86 Take the .. girt over its end till it meet the top of the *newel-post. 1881 OAKEY *Building Home* 71 To attain decorative effects in newel-posts and balusters. 1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 66 A pair of open *Newel-Stairs (which are Stairs with a well or light coming from the top). 1851 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* II. iii. 81 Internal communication by a newel stair at one angle of the building. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* v. 55 We next ascended the broad *newel staircase. 1883 SIR W. H. COPE *Bramshill* 64 A newel staircase ascending to the attics 1883 *Archæol. Cant.* XV. 256 Some broken stone *newel-steps which were found close by.

† **Newel**[2]. *Obs. rare.* Also 6-7 **-ell.** [var. of NOVEL, after NEW *a*] A novelty; news.

c 1475 *Songs & Carols 15th C.* (Warton Club) 64 Syns that Eve was procreat Cowd not such newels in this lond be inventyd. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* May 276 He was so enamored with the newell, That nought he deemed deare for the jewell. *a* 1618 J. DAVIES *Eglogues* Wks. (Grosart) II. 20 O! how my heart's joy-rapt, as I had cought A Princedome to my share, of thilk newell

Newelled (niū·ĕld), *a.* [f. NEWEL[1] + -ED[2].] Having a newel. Also *solid- or open-newelled.*

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 268 This stair-case seems to be a composition of 4 half-pace-open-newel'd stair-cases. 1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Stair*, Solid and open newelled fliers and winders. 1865 DIRCKS *Life Mrq. Worcester* 445 Such stairs are said to be neweled. 1884 C. ROGERS *Soc. Life Scot.* I. ii. 44 A circular newelled staircase within the walls.

† **New·elry.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [var. of NOVELRY: cf. next.] A novelty.

1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 47 Olld hags, as fond of nuellries, as yoong girls that had neuer seen Court afore.

Newelty (niū·ĕlti). Now *dial.* Forms: 5 **nwelte,** 6 **nueltie**; 5 **newelte,** 6-7 **neweltie,** (6 **-tee, -tye**), 7, 9 **newalty,** 6- **newelty.** [ad. OF. *nov-, nouvelté*, etc. (mod. F. *nouveauté*) NOVELTY, after NEW *a*]

1. Novelty, newness.

c 1410 *Sir Cleges* 214 Loo dame! here ys newelte! 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fools* (1874) I. 17 The neweltye of the name was more plesant unto the first actour. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 397/2 After a little vse thereof, the pleasure of the neweltie passed. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 783/2 Accusing the true doctrine of the word of God, for neweltie. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1768) I 23 He had heard [that] *newelty*, that was the man's word, was everything with him. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-bk.* 2. A novelty; a new thing.

1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* 95 Not seand kynde qwhat besemys, bot qwhat..vayne nwelte þe feynd..may vp bryngc. *c* 1500 *For to serve a Lord* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 373 Cheryes, pepyns, and such neweltees as the tyme of the yere requereth. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Thess.* 4 You must not thinke it any neweltie, though these thinges happen. 1617 COLLINS *Def. bp. Ely* i. iv. 181 One Granius ..brought it first from Rome, and set it out as a neweltie. 1683 MRS. BEHN *Young King* v. iii, My wife loves Newalties abominationly, and I must tell her something about the King. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss.* s.v., I aint had a bit of pig-meat so long, it's quite a newalty.

† 3. Used as *adj.* Novel, new. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1590 FENNE *Frutes* To Rdr, I assume thee that the Cates themselves be as daintie and neweltie as the best.

† **New·en,** *adv. Obs.* Forms: 1 **niwan(e, néowan,** 3 **neow-, neaw-, newene, ne(o)uwen, newenn.** [OE. *niwan(e*, f. *niwe* NEW *a.*]

1. Newly, quite recently.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxix. § 3 Se weas ȝeworden niwane. *c* 893 *Oros.* ii. vi 80 Þone ilcne consul þe hie þa niwan ȝesetc hafdon. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 177 Nu niwan ȝelamp þæt ic me sylf onfand [etc.]. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Deut.* xxiv. 5 Þonne man niwan wif nymð. *c* 1200 ORMIN 13221 He þe Iaferrd Iesu Crist þa newenn hafide fundenn. *c* 1205 LAY. 3501 But-n he beo neowene icume *Ibid.* 20683 Ænne castel . þe wes neouwen [*c* 1275 newene] iworht.

2. Shortly, soon *rare.*

c 1200 ORMIN 715 To kiþenn to þe folle þatt Crist þa shollde cunenn newenn.

Hence † **New·enly** *adv.*, shortly, soon. *Obs.* —[1]

c 1205 LAY. 13320 Heo habbeoð me itald..þat þe king of Norweiȝe neowenliche wule hider uaren.

New E·nglander. [f. *New England* (so named by Captain John Smith in 1610) + -ER[1].] An inhabitant or native of New England, a part of the United States of America, comprising the six north-eastern states.

1637 HEYLIN *Antid. Lincoln.* iii. 12 Not a New Englander of them all, could have done it better. 1681 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 13 (1713) I. 18 For the New Englanders,..it is no matter what Religion he be of. 1768 C. BEATTY *Tour* 109 Such have been the endeavours of the New Englanders. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 13 This was the character of a New Englander half a century ago. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 420/1 The carrying trade was entirely monopolized by New-Englanders.

So **New-E·nglandish** *a.*, characteristic or typical of New England (hence *New-Englandishness*). **New-E·nglandism,** the tone or tendency characteristic of New England life or sentiment. **New-E·nglandize** *v.*, to imbue with a New England character. **New-E·nglandy** *a.*, suggestive of New England.

1861 F. G. TUCKERMAN in *N. Hawthorne & Wife* (1885) II. 275 For the book..I claim little, but that it is New Englandy (I hope). 1858 H. W. BECCHER *Life Th.* (1859) 27

New Englandism is but another word for Puritanism in the Independent sense. 1865 N. HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1883) I. 35 A respectable-looking woman,. decidedly New-Englandish in figure and manners. 1887 *Chicago Advance* 17 Mar. 169/3 This grand work of New-Englandizing that Southeasternmost State of the Union. 1896 *Ibid.* 9 Jan. 51/1 There is a still more striking New Englandishness in the people themselves.

New E'nglish, *a.* [f. *New England*, after ENGLISH.] Of or pertaining to New England.

1634 E. WINSLOW in Morton *New Engl. Canaan* (1883) 84 Two of the arrantest knaves that ever trod on New English shore. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 53 It is .. as empty as a New-English purse. 1713 S. SEWALL *Diary* 16 Sept., An August Speech, Shewing the Validity and Antiquity of New English Ordinations. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 234 All their unconscious training by eye and ear, were New English wholly.

† b. *absol.* as *pl.* The inhabitants of New England. *Obs.*

1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* Iv. 23 A certaine Indian comming into a house of the New-English. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 3 Such as have given or taken any unfriendly reports of us New-English, should do well to recollect themselves.

Newer, obs. variant of EWER, NEVER.

Newerds eve, Newermes: see NEW-YEAR.

Neweu, -ewe, -eye, obs. forms of NEPHEW.

New-fallen, *a.* [NEW *adv.* 3. Cf. ON. *nýfallinn* (Sw. *nyfallen*).]

1. Newly or recently fallen.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 354 As apt as new-fall'n snow takes any dint. 1621 QUARLES *Div. Poems, Esther* (1638) 91 Here lies a new-falne ranke and there a sheave 1738 GRAY *Tasso* 14 A vestment unadorn'd though white as new-fal'n snows. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* VI. 119 Like a new-fall'n meteor on the grass 1887 MORRIS *Odyss.* XI. 194 Down on the leaves new-fallen.

† 2. Newly fallen to one. *Obs rare.*

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, v. i. 44 You swore to vs,..That you did claime no further, then your new-falne right. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* v. iv. 182 Meane time, forget this new-falne dignitie, And fall into our Rustieke Reuelrie.

3. Newly dropped; new-born.

1684 CARYLL in *Dryden's Misc., Virgil's Ecl.* 3 This poor Mother of a new-fall'n Pair. 1714 GAY *Sheph. Week, Monday* 16, I love thee more by half, I han. cows the new-fall'n calf. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Progr. Taste* II. 24 He wink'd at many a gross design The new-fall'n calf might countermine.

Newfangle (niūfæ·ŋg'l), *a.* and *sb.* Now *dial.* Forms. 4 5 newe-, 4- new-; 4 -fongel, 4-5 -fangel, 4-6 -fangil, (5 -ille, -yl(le, 6 -ill), 6- -fangle. [ME. *newefangel*, f. *newe-* NEW *a.* + *-fangel*, repr. OE. **fangol* 'inclined to take', from the stem *fang-* (infin. *fōn*) to take. Cf. MDu. *niewingel(heit)*.]

A. *adj.* 1. = NEWFANGLED 1.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 610 So newefangel been they of hire mete, And louen nouelrie of propre kynde. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 273 Every newe loye queneth To him which newefongel is. *c* 1400 20 *Pol. Poems* 56 We ben newe fangyl, vnstable in dede. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* XXI. ii. 841 The moost party..helde with sire mordred, the peple were soo newe fangle. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. vi. 141 The lusty matronis newfangill of sik thyng. 1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* (1590) 274 He would not haue them newfangle, wanton, and phantasticall in their apparell. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH *Hist. Jas. I*, Wks. (1711) 9 The English ..with new guises daily resorted hither, and turned newfangle the court. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 36 A Paris edition of new-fangle Sany. *a* 1773 FERGUSSON *Wks.* (1800) 114 Newfangle grown wi' new got form, You soar aboon your mither worm. 1826 D. ANDERSON *Poems* 8 (E. D. D.) Nor are they to incomes newfangle, Until acquainted wi' their character.

2. = NEWFANGLED 2.

1578 in *Priv. Prayers* (1851) 465 So fond are we Englishmen of strange and foreign things, so greedy of new-fangle novelties. 1614 JACKSON *Creed* III. 170 Neglecting newfangle trickes or flashes of extemporary wit. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 14. iii. (1669) 15/2 He. that vainly covets novelties, and listens after every new fangle opinion. 1720 RAMSAY *Cont.* 3 Ye're [a book] newfangle to be seen, In gilded Turkey clad, and clean.

B. *sb.* A new thing or fashion; a novelty.

c 1520 *Treat. Galaunt* (1860) 16 So hath the newe fangles our welth obscured. 1581 RICH *Farew.* (1846) 224 Men, that are busied with new fangles at the least once a daie. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. XXVII. (1632) 96 The changes, innovations, newfangles, and hurly burlies of his time. 1897 J. WRIGHT *Sc. Life* 75 Like mony new-fangles, ye're brisk, New Year!

Hence **Newfa'ngle** *v.*, to make newfangled.

1530 PALSGR. 644/1, I newefangyll. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xci, Some glory in their garments, though new-fangled ill. 1641 MILTON *Prel. Episc.* 21 Not hereby to controule, and new fangle the Scripture. 1861 *Temple Bar* II. 539 He will new-fangle all our old-fashioned schemes.

Newfangled (niūfæ·ŋg'ld), *a.* Also 6 -fangulyd, -phangled. [f. NEWFANGLE *a.*]

1. Very fond of novelty or of new things; unduly ready to take up new fashions or ideas; easily carried away by whatever is new.

a 1470 TIPTOFT *Cæsar* li. (1530) 12 He was a man new fanglyd and ambicious. *c* 1496 *Serm. Episc. Puer.* (W. de W.) b iij, Boyes of fyfty yere of age are as newe fangled as ony yonge men be. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* iii. (1870) 132, I am not new fangled, nor neuer wyll be. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 74 Diuers new phangled felows sprong vp of late, as the Brownists. *a* 1659 BP. BROWNRIG *Serm.* (1674) I. xl. 155 Imputations..cast upon these new fangled Christians. 1792 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. vii. 103 Make these new-fangled prisoners stand upright. 1792 GOUV. MORRIS In Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 163 How much dependence is to be placed on these new-fangled statesmen? 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* I. xvi. 142 When his time came to be made a bishop, he was not sufficiently new-fangled; and so he got passed by.

† b. Const. *of* or *with*. *Obs.*

1470 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 351 All the French curiosityes and trinkets, of which our people are so new-fangled. 1785 in *A. C. Bower's Diaries & Corr.* (1903) 83 So excessively am I new-fangled with my present.

2. New-fashioned, novel. (Used in depreciation.)

a 1533 FRITH *Disput. Purgat.* (1829) 123 Let us see and examine more of this new-fangled philosophy. 1579 G. HARVEY *Let er-bk.* (Camden) 68 Me thinkes I see the bite y' lipp, At queinte newfanglid vanities. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* III. (1603) 254 Gorgeous apparell and new fangled fashions. 1648 GATAKER *Myst. Clouds* 2 Endeavouring to draw Disciples after them, by broaching of new-fangled fancies. 1726 LEONI *Designs* Pref. 1 New-fangled Proportions which give pain to the sight. 1789 BELSHAM *Ess* II. xl. 496 A new-fangled and mystical state-oratory. 1830 CUNNINGHAM *Brit. Paint.* II. 11 To flaunt about, after the deliriums and new-fangled whims of fashionable people 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. XXIV 440 Those new fangled sources of income which arose out of the new-fangled feudal tenures.

Hence **Newfa'ngledism,** fondness for novelty; **Newfa'ngledly** *adv.*, in a newfangled manner.

1882 OGILVIE. 1883 J. MARTIN *Reminisc. Old Haddington* 42 She had a great dislike to 'newfangledism'.

Newfa'ngledness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The fact or state of being newfangled or new-fashioned; novelty, innovation.

1549 CHALONER *Erasm. on Folly* F iv, The superticion of the Chaldees, and idle newfangledness of the Grekes. 1575 *Brieff Disc. Troub. Franckford* (1846) 37 So sore charged with newfanglednes and singularitie. 1608 HIERON *Wks.* I. 724/2 How easile am I ouer-caried with this humour of newfanglednesse. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. vii. 63 The Novelty and new-fangledness thereof..I dislike. 1823 *Spirit Public Jrnls.* 523 But this is the age of anomaly and newfangledness. 1877 G. FRASER *Wigtown* 361 So averse was he to titles and 'newfangledness', as he used to call it.

Newfa'nglement. [f. NEWFANGLE *a.* + -MENT.] Novelty; a novel thing.

1798 LD. PLUNKET in *Edin. Rev.* (1899) Jan. 176 The novelty and newfanglement of revolutionary clubs and committees having worn off. 1895 J. S. FLETCHER *Wapentake* 155 The old gentleman must ha' turned in his grave to see all these here new-fa iglements.

Newfa'ngleness. Now *rare* or *Obs.* Also 4 6 -fangel-, -fangil-, (4 -ul-, 5 -yl-), etc. [f. NEWFANGLE *a.* + -NESS.] = NEWFANGLEDNESS.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 141 This Fals Arcite of his nuwefangulnesse..Tooke lasse deyntee of hir stedfastnesse. *c* 1403 LYDG. *Temple Glas* 103 If I e spirit of nvfangilnes In any wise youre hertis would assaile. *a* 1460 *How Wise Man taught Son* 51 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 171 Lat [no] newefangylnes the plese Oftyn to remewe nor to flyt. 1533-4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 Other the kinges subiectes ,inclined to newfangilnes, haue spoken with the same Elizabeth 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* IV. ii. § 6. 137 This newfanglenesse proceedeth from an inconstant mind. 1658 tr. *Ussher's Ann.* VI. 262 The old luxury of the Persians and the new fanglenes of the Macedons. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* I. ii, Soon as your newfangleness is gane, He'll look upon you as his tether-stake.

† **Newfa'nglist.** *Obs. rare* [f. as prec. + -IST.] One given to novelties.

1604 TOOKER *Fabrique Ch.* 90 The private spirits of these new-fanglists. 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* II. IX. 120 We are Newfanglistes, hating antiquitie and delighting in novelte.

† **Newfa'ngly,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a newfangled manner.

1529 MORE *Dyalogue* III. Wks. 213/2 Diuers yonge scolers such as thei founde..newfangly minded.

New-fashioned, *ppl. a.* [NEW *adv.* 3.] Made after a new fashion; of a new type or of recent invention.

1611 W. GODDARD *Satir. Dial.* E b, Newe-fashiond cloathes I loue to weare. 1679 *Establ. Test* 43 What tongue is able to express the new fashion'd garments of cruelty? 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 271 P 4 He had not given a decisive Opinion upon the new fashioned Hoods. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 500 When she..teazes papa for money to buy a new-fashioned silk. 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* I. 150 He hates every thing about that new-fashioned lord. 1872 FREEMAN *Gen. Sk. Europ. Hist.* XVI. § 2 (1874) 327 Departments, called in a new-fashioned way after rivers and mountains.

New-fledged, *ppl. a.* [NEW *adv.* 3.] Newly furnished with feathers. Also *fig.*

1682 OTWAY *Venice Preserved* II. ii, Those Lazy Owls, who..Sit only watchful with their heavy Wings To cuff down new fledg'd Virtues. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 168 As a bird each fond endearment tries To tempt its new-fledged offspring to the skies. 1807 WORDSW. *Ode Intim. Immort.* 142 With new-fledged hope still fluttering in his breast. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* V. Song i, Swift and strong As new-fledged Eagles. 1881 SHARP *Asp. Poetry* xi. 334 The fresh gleam of new-fledged leaves in spring.

New-form, *v.* [NEW *adv.* 6.] *trans.* To form or shape anew.

1612 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 83 Thy false vncle. new created The creatures that were mine,..Or els new form'd 'em. 1675 OWEN *Serm.* Wks. 1851 IX. 317 Christ takes the Church and goes to new-form it and fashion it more for the glory of God. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* I. iii. 56 Do thou regulate and new-form my Desires. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* LXIV, You shall new-form, new-model me.

New-formed, *ppl. a.* [NEW *adv.* 3.] Newly formed; formed anew.

1647 COTTERELL *Davila's Hist. Fr.* I. 26 Until such time as the foundation of their new formed Government were settled. 1665 BRATHWAIT *Comment Two Tales* 196 The Bridegroom joyes in his new-formed Bride. 1777 POTTER *Æschylus* (1779) I. 202 Pressing on His hurried step to learn their new-form'd measures. 1836 BUCKLAND *Geol. & Min.* I. 505 To take first possession of new-formed land.

New-found, *a.* [NEW *adv.* 3.] Newly found or invented; recently discovered.

c 1496 *Serm. Episc. Puer.* (W. de W.) b iij, [We take] paynted gyrdels of Spaynardes, newe founde hattes of Romayns. 1579 FULKE *Confut. Sanders* 551 The Conuersion of the Infidels..is a newe found argument. 1634-5 FERRERTON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 60 A couple of these perspectives, which shew the new-found motion of the stars about Jupiter. 1670 SIR J. VAUGHAN in *Phenix* (1721) I. 415 Which were a strange new-found Conclusion. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVIII. x, Wished him heartily joy of his new-found uncle. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 6 Can..art confer A new-found luxury not seen in her? 1856 KINGSLEY *Heroes, Theseus* ii. 189 Ægeus his new-found father. 1865 J. H. INGRAHAM *Pillar of Fire* (1872) 303 They are the first to hail the new-found calf-god.

b. Of lands, islands, etc., esp. with reference to America or certain parts of it; hence *Newfoundland* as the proper name of a large island at the mouth of the St. Lawrence.

1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Folys* (1874) II. 25 Apuly, Afryke, and the newe fonde londe. 1527 R. THORNE in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 253 They should come to the New founde Islandes that wee discouered. 1588 T. HARIOT (*title*) A Briefe and True Report of the New Found Land of Virginia. 1606 SIR W. VAUGHAN *Golden Fleece* title-p., The Southernmost part of the Island commonly called the Newfoundland. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* III. XXXIV (1713) 270 The Salvation of them of the New-found World upon Earth, I mean those of America. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) I. 137 Various opinions and conjectures were formed concerning the new-found countries. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* I. 6 Who sway'd a moment..Iberia's sceptre on the new found shore.

Newfou'ndland. The name of the island (see prec. b) used attributively, esp. in *Newfoundland dog*, a large breed of dog, noted for its sagacity, good temper, strength, and swimming powers. *Newfoundland fish*, codfish.

1611 [see next 1] 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 134 Great quantity of Hearrings, and new found land Fish dried. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xi. (1840) 195 We found .. some Newfoundland fish 1824 *Goldsmith's Nat. Hist.* II. 9 It is not certain whether the Newfoundland Dog be a distinct breed. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* I. i, A splendid dog of the Newfoundland breed. 1876 DAVIS *Polaris Exp.* ii 48 The ship. took on board caplins and six Newfoundland dogs.

b. *ellipt.* A Newfoundland dog.

1845 YOUATT *Dog* 52 The Newfoundland is a spaniel of large size. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 125 He..Would care no more for Leolin's walking with her Than for his old Newfoundland's.

Newfou'ndlander. [Cf. prec. and -ER 1.]

1. A native or inhabitant of Newfoundland.

1611 COTGR., *Terreneufviers*, New-found-landers, new-found-landmen. 1817-18 COBBETT *Resid. U. S.* (1822) 154 With as much fury as the Newfoundlanders attack people who speak against the Pope. 1885 *Athenæum* 5 Sept 301/2 The principal question which agitates the Newfoundlanders relates to the French claims.

2. A ship belonging to Newfoundland.

1801 *Naval Chron.* VI. 512 Four Newfoundlanders..went plump ashore.

3. A Newfoundland dog.

1806 *Spirit Public Jrnls.* IX. 311 Two terriers,. a Newfoundlander, and a fine tan-yard dog. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xi. 126, I take four of our best Newfoundlanders, now well broken, in our lightest sledge.

New-front, *v.* [NEW *adv.* 6.] *trans.* To put a new front on.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. 245 The house where he had lodgings was new-fronting. 1812 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXVI. 471 He new fronted some churches in the same style. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 369/1 The Wellingtons are to be new-fronted.

New-furnish, *v.* [NEW *adv.* 6.] *trans.* To refurnish.

1611 COTGR., *Regarnir*, to regarnish, to new furnish. 1713 *Guardian* No. 91 P 10 We therefore new furnished the Room in all Respects proportionably to us. 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* II. 80 You must new furnish your wardrobe.

† **Newgar,** obs. form of AUGER.

14 . *Childh. Jesus* 408 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 117 He plucked hym out Euen at a newgarus hole.

Newgate (niū·gēt). The name of a celebrated London prison (recently pulled down), used attrib. as *Newgate fashion, term, wretch*; also **Newgate bird,** a gaol-bird; **Newgate Calendar,** a publication (first issued in 1773) containing accounts of prisoners in Newgate; **Newgate frill** or **fringe,** a fringe of beard worn under the chin; **Newgate knocker,** a lock of hair twisted back from the temple towards the ear, worn by costermongers, etc.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. iii. 105 *Fal.* Must we all march? *Bard.* Yea, two and two, Newgate fashion. 1600 S. NICHOLSON *Acolastus* (1876) 15 When naught but Newgate tearmes can store ye tongue. 1607 DEKKER & WILKINS *Jests* D.'s Wks. (Grosart) II. 343 Our Newgate-Bird..spreading his Dragon-like wings..beheld a thousand Synnes. 1677 OTWAY *Cheats of Scapin* I. i, Newgate-bird, rogue, villain. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 166 Every Newgate wretch..has here a fair opportunity. 1757 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) IX. 233 What are they who steer by this rule better than a company of Newgate-birds? 1836 *Wilson's Tales Borders*

II. 5/1 That extraordinary record of human vice and suffering, 'The Newgate Calendar'. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I 36/2 As for the hair, they say it ought to be long in front, and done in 'figure-six' curls, or twisted back to the ear 'Newgate-knocker style'. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. xiv, I also felt that I had committed every crime in the Newgate Calendar. 1885 *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 259 Some of them beardless, others with a fringe of hair around their faces, such as the English call a Newgate frill 1896 GEORGIANA M. STISTED *True Life R. F. Burton* xi. 266 A man with a Newgate fringe, clad in grey homespun garments

Hence **New·gated** *pa. pple.*, put into Newgate;

Newgateer, a Newgate prisoner; **New·gatory** *a.*, belonging to Newgate (with pun on *nugatory*).

1678 *Narr. Proc. Old Bayly* 4 An old Newgateer..was convicted for stealing Silver spoons. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* (1740) 238 Soon after this, he was taken up and Newgated. *a* 1845 HOOD *To Mrs. Fry* xiii, But I don't like your Newgatory teaching. 1877 RUSKIN *Fors Clav* lxxxii. 297 The modern philanthropist of the Newgatory school

† **New head.** *Obs. rare.* [f NEW *a.* + -HEAD: cf. MDu. *niewheit* Du. *nieuwheid*), MLG. *nye-*, G. *neuheit*, Da *nyhed*, Sw. *nyhet*] Newness.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xlii. 4 Þat gladis my 3outhed, þat is, newhed of my saule in grace. *Ibid.* lxvi i. 36 Þe figure of þis newhed. *c* 1400 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xxxi, But be ye refourmed in newehede of felyng.

Newine, Sc. var NEVEN *v.*, to name. *Obs.*

New·ing, *vbl. sb.* [f. NEW *v.* + -ING 1.]

† 1. The action of renewing or making new. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvii. (*Vincent*) 81 He wald nocht þai de suld sa, but newing of gret payne. 1387 TREVISA *Higd'n* (Rolls) III. 117 He sigh visiouns and sigtes of þe newynge of þe temple. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 3 To mak some newing of thing till enforme 3our 3outhede of mony syndry knaulagis. *a* 1500 in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 42 The grauntis yefis confirmacions newyng and ordinauncis aboue sayd.

† b A new growth or product. *Obs. rare.*

1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl* ii. (1870) 127 They wyl sell there lains and theyr corne the whyche is not sowen, and all other newynges, a yere before that they be sure of any newynge.

2. A new thing, a novelty; *pl.* news, something new. Now *dial.*

Chiefly surviving in the N of Ireland in the pl. form, also written *newins*, *newans*, and *newance*.

c 1410 *Sir Cleges* 372 He seyd, 'I thanke Cryst Iesu; Thys is a fayre neweynge.' 1562 Q. KENNEDY *Reasoning w. J. Knox* ✠ iij b, I hat was na newingis in this cuntre. *Ibid.* D ij, Apperanlie that sould be na newingis to yow. 1633 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* xxix. (1862) I. 104 Strokes were not newings to Him, and neither are they to you. 1875 KNOX *Hist. Down* 49 Newance. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.* s v. *New-ans*, It's new-ans to see you down so early.

New·ing, *sb. dial.* (See quot. and NEAVING.)

1674 RAY *S & E. C. Words* 73 *Newing*, yeast or Barm. Ess[ex]. [Hence in Coles (1676), Bailey (1721), Ainsworth (1736), etc.] 1853 JEPHSON in *Trans. Arch. Soc. Essex* II. 186 *Newin*, yeast.

New-invented, *ppl. a.* [NEW *adv.* 3.] Recently invented or devised.

1573 L. LLOYD *Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 280 Those new invented torments which they made for others. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cider* title-p., Description of the new-invented Ingeno or Mill. 1723-4 DR. WHARTON *True Briton* No. 65 II. 552 This new-invented Piece of Law-Artifice. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* I. 324 A new-invented machine which went without horses. 1818 BENTHAM *Ch Eng.* Introd. 53 In the new invented system of instruction.

Newir, obs. Sc. form of NEVER.

Newish (niū·ĭʃ), *a.* [f. NEW *a.* + -ISH 1.] Somewhat new.

1570 LEVINS *Manip* 145/26 Newish, *recentulus*. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 46 It drinketh not newish at all. 1824 A. HEADLEY in J. Raine *Mem. J. Hodgson* (1858) II. 27, I like everything about the place but the newish church. 1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) I. 282 We ascended..[a] narrow newish wooden staircase.

† **Newity**, obs. form of ANNUITY.

1559 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 131 Boithe with hys newytie and his chylds portion. *Ibid.* 132 In consyderation of his newytie geyvyne to hym by my faither.

Newk·e, obs. forms of NOOK.

New laid, *ppl. a.* [NEW *a.* 3] Of eggs: Newly or freshly laid.

1528 PAYNELL *Salerne's Regim.* F j b, Dyners nouryshynge meates. The fyrst are newe layde egges 1563 HYLL *Art Garden* (1593) 101 Against the dropsie, take a new laid Eg. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 39 Lovely Virgins .. as white as new lay'd Eggs. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 63 There's no Bolus to him comparable to a new-laid Egg. 1782 COWPER *Table* 2 Her new-laid eggs she fondly pressed. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* I. v, Like fresh butter and new-laid eggs.

† **New·land.** *Obs.* [f. the name of Abraham *Newland*, chief cashier of the Bank of England from 1782 to 1807.] A Bank of England note.

1801 *Sporting Mag.* XVII. 243 The cash was likewise composed of paper commonly called young Newlands 1823 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 21/2 Forth from his bill-case this votary of Plutus drew his nitid Newlands.

New-land. [NEW *a.* + LAND *sb*]

† 1. *New-land fish*, Newfoundland fish. *Obs.*

[1550-1600 *Customs Duties* (Brit Mus. Addit MS. 25097), Fishe of Newland the c xxxi] 1580 R. HITCHCOCK *Politic Plat* c ij, They shalbe sette out to fishe for Codd and Lyng .., or els to Newfounde lande, for Newlande fishe 1592 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Bacalaos*, a kinde of newlande fish.

2. *New-land hay*: (see quot.).

1894 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *New-land-hay*, clover hay. Hay from a new-sown pasture.

New·lings, *adv. Sc.* Also 8-9 -lins. [f. NEW *a.* + -LINGS: cf. OE. *néowlingu* anew; MDu. *niewelinge*, *-lings*, MLG *nîlinge(s)*, MHG. *niuwelingen*, *newe*, *neuling(e)s*.]

1. Newly, recently; † immediately.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xiv. 86 Newlyngis at thair ariwyng, In playne feht thai discomfit thar Thar fais. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilgear* 902 Sic tythingis come. That the Marischell of France was newlingis deid. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. x. 14 His breist and hart That newlingis of the kynryk was a part. 1785 in Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 318 A cripple chiel,..just but newlins frae the school. 1880 J. E. WATT *Poet. Sketches* 10 The pat's but newlins on the fire.

† 2. Afresh, anew. *Obs.*

c 1500 *Lancelot* 36 The scharp assay and ek the Inwart þe ne Of dowblit wo me neulyngis can constrein. 1522-3 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1869) I. 214 And thairfore desyrit the samyne newlingis againe to be granted.

Newly (niū·lĭ), *adv.* Forms: 1 niwlice, 3 neowe-, 4 new(e)liche, 3 newelike; 4 newli, neuli, -ly, 5 nvly, nulye, nyowely, 4-6 newelie, (5-li), 4- newly, 6-7 newlie. [f. NEW *a.* + -LY 2: cf. MDu. *niewelike*, *-lijc*, MLG. *ni(g)elik(en*, MHG. *niuwelich(e*, *niulich(e*, G. *neulich*, ON. *nýliga* (Da. *nylig*, Sw. *nyligen*).]

1. Very recently or lately; within a very little time (before that spoken of).

Now rare except as in b and c; formerly sometimes with present tense

c 893 K ÆLFRED *Oros.* IV. x. 202 Romane hæfdon þa niwlice gesett þat [etc.]. *Ibid.* VI. iv. 260 Hio þa was niwlice cristen. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 494 Her cumaþ to eow niwlice twegen Ebreisce men. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 218 Hwonne a mon haued neoweliche wif iled hom, he nimeþ 3eme .. of hire maneres. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 293 Newelike he was of eþe wiogt, And to þat mirie blisse brogt. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 67 Harald was comand, neuly was mad kyng. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxviii. 284 That myghte not ben, to myn avys, that so manye scholde have entred so newely. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xi. 41 This man newli hither comyn to soiourne in our countreys. 1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cclv. 378 The towne of Bleure, the which was newely before turned frenche. 1602 MIDDLETON *Phœnix* I. i. 141, I heard newly Of sudden travel which his grace intends. 1641 EVELYN *Diary* 8 Oct., The Infante Cardinal being dead but newly. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 95 Did he not newly say [etc.] 1738 WESLEY *Ps.* lxxx. ix, A generous and right noble Vine When newly out of Egypt brought 1866 HOWITT *Visit. Life* 29 [I] being newly from a land where everything.. was in good repair.

b. With pa. pples. used predicatively.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 3653 Þou sal sai þou ert esau, Fra þe forest newli comen. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iv. met. iii. (1.63) 122 Þat oþer of hem is newliche changed in to a wolf. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxvii. 284 But that might not ben .. ye so manye newely slayn, with outen stynkynge. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv Priv.* 193 This ordir ys not nyowely maket. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xlvi. 155 Than he .. toke leue of his cosyn that was newly maryed. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxiii. (1887) 120 Such as be newly recouered from sicknes. 1657 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 22 Our Saviour's rule given to him that was newly cured .. by him. 1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* I. i, A Ladies head newly dress'd for a Ball. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 45 ¶ 6 A Woman of Quality .. newly returned from France. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 750 A transient guest, newly arrived, And soon to be supplanted. 1818 SHELLEY *Rosal & Helen* 100 Like some bright spirit newly born. 1886 *Act* 49 & 50 *Vict.* c. 54 § 1 Any hop ground..newly cultivated as such after the passing of this Act.

c. In *attrib.* combs. (now hyphened).

These are especially common in the 19th cent.

1530 DAUS tr *Sleidan's Comm.* 21 He wrote an Epistle to the newlye created Emperoure. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q* I. xi 34 His newly-budded pineons to assay. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odiss.* XII 137 A newly kitn'd kidlings cries. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 443 The ancient, but newly-revived heresy of the Arians. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. 336 With your newly-espous'd system. 1740 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xx. 267 To have confirmed the poor woman in her newly-assumed penitence. 1807 WORDSW. *Ode Intim. Immort.* 92 Shaped by himself with newly-learned art. 1825 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxiv. III. 57 In the newly-hatched caterpillar. 1857 DUFFERIN *Lett. High Lat.* (ed. 3) 170 A newly-stripped bullock's hide. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 135 This newly-discovered fairyland.

† 2. a. Within a little (from now); soon. *Obs.*

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 4648 (Kölbing), Þe schullen haue neweliche Hors & armes & alle þing. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 237 Now sire eorle, þu holdest Engelond, þu schalt rist newliche [L. *in proximo*] be kyng.

† b. Immediately or soon (after a particular time); quickly. *Obs.*

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 1984 (Kölbing), A chapman seyd of Merlin openliche, He wald him telle neweliche. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 122 Sic hansell to the folk gaf he,..Newly at his ariwyng *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 4740 Newly eftir þe none or nere þare-aboute. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 54 Yf I should mary me so newly, I should be greatly blamed.

3. Anew, afresh.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps* (Thorpe) cxliii. 10 Ic niwlice niwne cantic þam godan Gode gleawne singe.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xiii. (*Mark*) 169 Þane one þe morne .. Þai drew hyme newly thru þe towne. *c* 1400 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* (B. N. C. MS) lf. 116 Þan bigan þey alle newely to wepe. 1530 PALSGR 839/2 Newly, *de nouueau*. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 663 The lawes of the realme, in part he reformed, and in part he newely augmented. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen VIII* (1683) 371 Our King having gotten York-house..did newly enlarge and beautify it. 1673 OWEN *Sacram. Disc.* Wks. 1851 IX. 56 He is as it were (so the word is) newly sacrificed. 1876 DAVIS *Polaris Exp.* i. 29 She was newly planked inside and out. 1880 SWINBURNE *Stud. Shakes.* 182 We have but the eternal..figures of jealousy and innocence newly vamped and veneered.

4. In a new fashion or manner.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 137 That mirth is more worthe, which is moued by a worde newlie spoken, then if a long tale should pleasauntly bee tolde. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 216 Talke or walke oldly or newly. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 184 Instances in which these elements are newly arranged, and in which their transfer and changes produce very important phænomena. 1885 CHITTY in *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 80/2 Not merely in a new word, but in a word newly or fancifully applied.

New-made, *ppl. a.* [NEW *adv.* 3.] Recently or freshly made.

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 6231 That saw an hardy newe-made knyȝt. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* IV. (*Fox's Confess.*) xx, He .. of that new-maid salmond eit enewch. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxiii. 53 He come hame a new maid channoun. 1595 SHAKS. *John* I. i. 187 New made honor doth forget mens names. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 472 Sitting by a new made grave. 1684 T BURNET *The. Earth* II. 132 As if new-made matter, like new clothes, .. had a better gloss. 1717 ROWE *Epil. Mrs. Centlivre's Cruel Gift*, Was that a Present for a new-made Widow? 1818 KEATS *Endym.* IV. 102 Sweet as a musk-rose upon new-made hay. 1880 A. WINCHELL *Walks Geol. Field* 52 The soil .. torn from our new-made road.

b. Of the tide: (see MAKE *v.* 72).

1808 FORSYTH *Beauties Scott.* V. 33 The flood-tide .. according as it is new made, half run, or approaching to still water.

New-make, *v.* [NEW *adv.* 6.] *trans.* To make again or anew.

1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 205 The great worke of new making a mans heart. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* 57 The King can no more reject a Law than he can new make a Law. 1714 DERHAM *Astro-Theol.* (1769) 11 When my hand was in, I new-made some part of it. 1790 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 567 It would give me pleasure..to correct or new-make the whole work. 1835 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 376 He new-made the light.

Hence **New-making** *vbl. sb.*

1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 274 In Newmaking of takle and apparell. 1580 R. HITCHCOCK *Politic Plat* c j b, Euerie shippe..shall paie tenne shillynges (towardes the newe makyng of euery shippe so wanting). 1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 94 Our bodies..are not cast off by death, but put to new making.

Newmanism (niū·mănĭzm). [f. the name of J. H. *Newman* (1801-90) + -ISM] The views on theological and ecclesiastical matters put forward by Newman while a member of the Anglican Church; the principles involved in Newman's teaching.

1838 ARNOLD in Stanley *Life* (1844) II. 126 This restless love of paradox, is, I believe, one of the main causes of the growth of Newmanism 1841 STANLEY in *Life* (1894) I. 302 The debatable points of Newmanism and Evangelicalism. 1893 LIDDON *Life Pusey* II. xxiv. 139 The principles reasserted by the Oxford writers had been before denounced by their Latitudinarian opponents as Newmanism.

Newmanite (niū·mănăit). [f. as prec. + -ITE.] A follower or adherent of Newman.

1837 ARNOLD in Stanley *Life* (1844) II 89 My strong condemnations of Tories and Newmanites. 1837 LD. HOUGHTON in T. W. Reid *Life* (1891) I 196 It is, perhaps, the confessorship of the Newmanites which makes them so interesting. 1884 OLNEY *Mem. J. R. Hope-Scott* I. 207 The Tractarians soon began to divide off into the Moderates of various shades, and the Newmanites.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1838 ARNOLD in Stanley *Life* viii. (1844) II. 113 All the Newmanite language about baptism might be..used by the Jews .. about circumcision. 1841 *Ibid.* IX 250 The clergy are becoming more and more Newmanite

New·manize, *v. rare* [f. as prec. + -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To incline to, or adopt, Newmanism.

1836 MAURICE in *Life* (1884) I. xiii. 204, I believe I shall perforce Newmanise, protesting, however, against his doctrine all the time.

2. To follow the principles of (Homeric) translation advocated by F. W. Newman.

1861 M. ARNOLD *On transl. Homer* 86 We should say, *He Newmanises*, and his diction would offend us. 1886 *Athenæum* 10 Apr. 483/1 Mr. Way, in fact, is a little inclined to 'Newmanize'.. Pure English of the simple sort is simply sufficient for the translating of Homer.

Newmarket (niūmā·rkĕt, niū·mărkĕt). The name of a town (situated east of Cambridge) famous for its horse-races, used *attrib.* or *ellipt.* in several applications.

1. *attrib.* with *condition*, *cut*, *tail*; also **Newmarket coat**, a close-fitting coat for men, originally worn for riding, or an outdoor coat of a similar style for women; **Newmarket greyhound**, a greyhound of a special breed (see quot. 1856).

1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2041/4 One light Gray Gelding with a long Newmarket Tail. 1698 *Ibid.* No. 3360/4 A long bushy Tail cut after the New-Market Cut. 1709 *Brit Apollo* No. 19. 3/2 To reduce his Corpus..Unto a New-Market Condition. 1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5252/4 Both Heels white behind, and a New-Market Tayle. 1854 DICKENS *Hard T.* I vi, He was dressed in a Newmarket coat and tight-fitting trousers. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rural Sports* 16 ¶ The Newmarket greyhound..is a racing-like, speedy animal, yet possessed of as much stoutness as possible.

2. *ellipt.* A Newmarket coat.

1843 MRS. ROMER *Rhone, Durro*, etc, I. 288 His travelling cap was exchanged for a fashionable white hat; his frock-coat for a Newmarket. 1883 MISS BRADDON *Phant. Fort.* xxxvi, A brown velvet Newmarket, which completely covered her short satin gown.

3. a. A card-game in which the main object is to play the same cards as certain duplicates which are exhibited.

1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xxxvi, Going the odd man or plain Newmarket for fruit, ginger beer [etc.]. 1887 *All Year Round* 5 Feb. 66 Pope Joan has survived to the present day in the modified form of 'Newmarket'.

b. (See quot.)

1894 MASKELYNE *Sharps & Flats* 250 Yankee-grab or Newmarket..is played with three dice, and the object in view is to get nearest to an aggregate of eighteen pips.

New-married, *ppl. a.* [NEW *adv.* 3.] Newly married.

c 1540 COVERDALE *Ord. Ch. Denmark* Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 481 To call these new-married folks unto holy wedlock. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 190 Like a new married Wife about her Husbands Necke. a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 26 All-bearing earth, like a new married queen, Her beauties hightens. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 15. P 4 Talk of a new married Couple, and you will immediately hear whether they keep their Coach and six. 1771 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 160/2 The Duke of Cumberland and his new-married Dutchess. 1884 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 240 He foretold all happiness to the new-married pair. 1860 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 21 There were four young new-married ladies.

Newme, variant of NEUME.

New-minted, *ppl. a.* [NEW *adv.* 3.] Newly coined or formed. Also **New-mint** *v.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 2 New mint my mind to the likeness of thy lowlines. 1598 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* To iudiciall Perusers, Some of his new-minted Epithets, (as Reall, Intrinsecate, Delphicke). 1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* xli. 25 Novellists, that can abide to hear nothing but what is new-minted. 1713 *Guardian* No. 149 P 19 Horace advises, that all new minted Words should have a Greek derivation. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 513 When Scandal has new-minted an old lie, . 'Tis called a Satire.

New-model, *v.* [NEW *v.* 6.] *trans.* To remodel; to rearrange in a new way.

c 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 231 Those in the parliament .. devised to new-model the army. 1714 R FIDDES *Pract. Disc.* II. 193 The design of whose religion is to new-model human nature. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, v. Wks. 1813 V. 439 Twelve persons were elected to new-model the constitution of the republic. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* viii, He new-modelled his troops, and more especially those immediately about his person. 1878 SHERMAN in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 200 That at the commencement of hostilities there should be nothing either to new-model or to create.

Hence **New-modelling, New-modeller.**

1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Reh.* 146 The new modelling of a state is somewhat beyond the oeconomy of a school. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I v. 48 To what causes the late new modelling of this settlement is owing. a 1806 C. J. FOX *Reign Jas. II* (1808) 153 From the new-modelling of the corporations. 1831 CARLYLE in *Westm. Rev.* XV. 43 Their successive redactors and new-modellers. 1899 BALDOCK *Cromwell as Soldier* 206 The new modelling or reorganization of its army.

† **New-modelize,** *v. Obs.* [NEW *adv.* 6.] = NEW-MODEL *v.* Hence †**New-modelizing** *vbl. sb.*

1645 *City Alarum* 26 We have new modelized our army, and ought to new modelize our excise. 1671 tr. *Palafox's Conquest China* v. 98 Victory had now new Modeliz'd his Conscience. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 158 Asserius's Life of King Ælfrid .. was new-modeliz'd into English by . Spelman. 1727 BROWNE WILLIS *Cathedrals* I. 33 He had his diocese entirely to new modelize.

New-modelled, *ppl. a.* [NEW *adv.* 3.] Newly modelled; put into a new form.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 196 Beleiving and Knowing doth so share the all of some new model'd Christians. 1711 G. HICKES *Two Treat. Chr. Priesth.* (1847) II. 389 The book itself was opposite .. to many new-modelled churches. 1757 DYER *Fleece* II. Poems (1761) 114 What nation did not seek, Of thy new mode I'd wool, the curious webs? 1813 *Metrical Remarks* 10 The new-modelled Baron was acquainted with no other building. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. x. 219 In the new-modelled army of 1645.

New moon. [NEW *a.* 3 c + MOON *sb.*]

1. The moon when first seen as a slender crescent shortly after its conjunction with the sun.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 242 We cweðað þonne niwne monan æfter menniscum ȝewunan, ac he is æfne se ylca. c 1055 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 309 Swa byð se niwa mona bradra ȝesewen. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Marit Wemen* 432 As the new mone, all pale, oppressit with change, Kythis quhilis her cleir face. 1598 W. PHILLIP tr. *Linschoten's Voy.* (1864) 187 They pray likewise to the New Moone,. and salute her with great Deuotion. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 86 At the appearing of euery new Moone, they goe out to worship it. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 44 They look out at Night for the new Moon. 17.. *Sir Patrick Spens* vi, I saw the new moone ..Wi' the auld moone in hir arme. a 1742 STUKELY in J. Smith *Panor. Sci. & Art* (1815) I. 614 The [eclipsed] sun looked very sharp like a new moon. 1851 MEREDITH *Love in the Valley* iv, Earth to her is young as the slip of the new moon.

2. The time when the new moon appears; also *Astron.* the time at which the moon is in conjunction with the sun. b. The festival celebrated by the ancient Hebrews at the time of the new moon (cf. NEOMENIA).

c 1000 *Saxon Leechd.* III. 243 Þis ȝelimpð seldon & næfre buton on niwum monan. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 27 Oðer [to think] newe mone betere ðan ald-mone in to newe huse te wænden. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Esdras* viii. 6 In the newe mone of the fifte moneth. 1382 — *Isa.* I. 13 The newe moone, and sabot, and othere festus. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 360/2 Nwe mone, *neomenia.* 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Chron.* xxxi. 3 The burntofferynges of the Sabbath and of the newmone and of the feastes. a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks (1711) 27 To thee give place The old new-moons, with all festival days. 1688 *Riders Brit. Merlin* Oct, Sow Wheat and Rie about the New Moon. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s.v. *Moon*, Before the new moon the horns were turned westward. 1797 *Encycl Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 522/1 Having completed her course..she disappears; and we say it is new moon. 1864 *Chambers's Encycl.* VI. 556/2 A few hours after 'new moon', the moon appears a little to the east of the sun as a thin crescent.

New-mould, *v.* [NEW *adv.* 6.] *trans.* To mould or form anew.

1650 BAXTER *Saints' R.* III. v. § 4 It changeth his opinion, .. but it never melted and new molded his heart. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* II. (1723) 105 Its prime Errand was to Re-form and New-mold the Earth. 1738 WESLEY *Hymn*, 'When shall thy lovely Face' viii, Jesus.. New-moulds our Limbs of cumb'rous Clay. 1784 R. HAGE *Barham Downs* II. 286 This affliction may in some measure new mould her. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. i. 37 The more wily courtiers .. deemed it less obnoxious to violate than to new-mould the constitution.

New-mown, *ppl. a.* [NEW *adv.* 3 and 4.] Freshly cut, just mown.

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. xi. 228 There was a fayre medowe that semed newe mowen. c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXII. ii. As showres thrown On meades new mown. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Shph.* II. ii, Sweeter than gowany glens or new-mawn hay. 1789 J. PILKINGTON *View Derbysh.* I. 327 This. is said by Linnæus to occasion the smell of new mown hay. 1876 J SAUNDERS *Lion in Path* i, The scent of the new-mown hay comes through the..windows.

New-name, *v.* [NEW *adv.* 6.] *trans.* To name anew; to give a new name to. Also **New-named** *ppl. a.*; **New-namer.**

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xvii. (Arb.) 192 Onomatopeia, or the New namer. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 343 New-name it thus, The poore mans Tithe at home, and at Ierusalem. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xix. 357 Hawkins.. Vpon that new-nam'd Spaine, and Guinny sought his prize. 1643 TRAPP *Comm Gen* XXVI. 33 Isaac therefore new names it. 1793 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) III. 244 That consciousness would tempt me to new-name her book. c 1800 R. CUMBERLAND *John de Lancaster* (1809) II. 64 The giant son of Neptune, who entailed the trident of his father on his new-named Albion to all posterity.

Newness (niū-nés). Forms: 1 **néow-, níwnys, niownes,** 4–6 **newnes,** 4, 6 **neunes,** 6 **newenes(se,** 7– **newness.** [f. NEW *a.* + -NESS.] The state, fact, or quality of being new, in various applications of the adj.

c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* I. vii. (1890) 40 Mid þa neownysse swa monigra heofonliera wundra. c 1000 *Saxon Leechd.* II. 240 Þæt seo niownes þara metta mæȝe him goie beon. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26924 Quils þat neunes es in wonde es plaster nan mai mak it send. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Prol. 4 To confourme mes til crist in newnes of lyf. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 254/2 A Newnes, *novitas.* 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 211 [To] ryse from synne, and walke in a newnes of lyfe. a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb) 156 Neyther oldnes nor newnesse of wordes maketh the greatest difference betwixt Salust and Tullie. a 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife*, etc. (1638) 251 She will desire him for newnesse and variety. 1674 BREVINT *Saul at Endor* 240 Either to blind or to countenance the Newness of their Indulgences. 1729 LAW *Serious C.* xxiii (1732) 471 It will give you such a newness of mind. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 176 This reflection..evidently demonstrates the newness of the World. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* VI. 153 The babe, In the dim newness of its being. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 243 The same startle of newness and beauty that pleased our youth.

b. With *a* and *pl. rare.*

1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebastian* Pref., Some newnesses of English, translated from the Beauties of Modern Tongues. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 69 She became as it were a newness of ever-rising delight. 1850 LYNCH *Theoph Trinal* IX. 154 Many such marriages must there be before all the newnesses will be born that mankind requires.

c. *The Newness*, New England transcendentalism.

1865 LOWELL *Thoreau* Prose Wks. 1890 I. 363 There was a much nearer metaphysical relation..between Carlyle and the Apostles of the Newness, as they were called in New England, than has been commonly supposed. c 1870 R. CARTER in *Century Mag.* (1889) Nov. 129 Next to Brook Farm, Concord was the chief resort of the disciples of the 'Newness'.

Newo(y, obs. forms of NEPHEW.

New-raised, *ppl. a.* [NEW *adv.* 3.]

1. Of troops: Recently enlisted; newly formed.

1667 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 213 To disband all the new-raised land forces. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. i. 12 New-raised marines who had never been at sea before. 1769 GOLDSM. *Hist. Rome* II. 428 The fourth legion, which consisted of new raised soldiers. 1816 A. C HUTCHISON *Pract. Obs. Surg.* (1826) 309 An annual fluctuation of 30,000 new-raised men to supply the deficiencies.

2. Newly erected, elevated, reared, etc.

1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* I. ii. (1715) 7 In his new rais'd kingdom. 1735 J. PRICE *Stone-Br. Thames* 7 The new-rais'd Centers. 1777 POTTER *Æschylus* (1779) I. 15 This new-rais'd ruler of the gods. 1896 KIPLING *Seven Seas* 80 Where the new-raised tropic city sweats and roars. 1896 *Daily News* 24 Nov. 8/5 With numbers vastly increased by the addition of these new-raised broods.

Newricall, obs. variant of NEURICAL.

New-risen, *ppl a.* [NEW *adv.* 3 and 4.] Newly, just lately, risen.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. iv. 102 A holy Prophetesse new risen vp. 1596 — *Tam. Shr* IV. i. 189 As one new-risen from a dreame 1650 BAXTER *Saints' R.* I. vii. § 1 Our new-risen Lord. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 594 The Sun new ris'n Looks through the Horizontal misty Air. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 158 A new-risen phœnix. 1860 FORSTER *Gr. Remonstr.* 98 Eager to be shone upon by the new-risen sun.

† **New'ry.** *Obs.* [ad. Malay *nūrī.*] = LORY.

In early 17th c. translations from foreign languages the forms *nori* and *noyra* occur: see Yule & Burnell *Anglo-Ind. Gloss.* 398 and C. P. G. Scott *Malayan Words* 84–5.

1698 J. FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 116 Here were. Cockatoos and Newries from Bantam, as also a Cassawar that digests Iron. 1698 in Wheeler *Madras in Old. Time* (1861) I. 333 Brought ashore from the 'Resolution'. a newry and four yards of broadcloth for a present for the Havildar.

News (niūz), *sb.* (*pl.*) Forms: 4–7 **newes,** (5 -esse), 5–6 **newys,** *Sc.* **newis,** (5 **nevis**), 6 **neu(e)s,** 7 **niewse,** 6–7 **nues,** (6 **nuse,** 7 **nuse**), 6– **news.** [pl. of NEW *a.*, after OF. *noveles, nuveles* (mod.F. *nouvelles*), or med.L. *nova*, pl. of *novum* a new thing.

The synonymous Du. *nieuws* probably originated in the expressions *wat nieuws, iet(s) nieuws*, in which the form is genitive singular (cf. NEW *a.* B 1), but the evidence is against a similar origin for the English word.]

† 1. New things; novelties. *Obs. rare.*

Neus in *Cursor M.* 26768 (Cott.) is evidently a scribal error for *treus.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xxiv. 35 The which fulfilleth, as Fison, wisdam; and as Tigris in the dayes of newes [L *novorum*]. 1551 ROBINSON *More's Utop* (1895) 7 Not for a vayne and curious desiere to see newes. 1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 109* Differences betwene the auncient faith of England and the vpstert newes of protestants.

2. Tidings; the report or account of recent events or occurrences, brought or coming to one as new information; new occurrences as a subject of report or talk.

In common use only after 1500.

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q* clxxix, I bring the newis glad, that blisfull ben. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 431 Yet of late I haue hard of no newys 1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccl. 794 He was right pensyue and sore troubled with those newes. 1581 RICH *Farew.* (1846) 58 These newes were sodainly spred throughout the citie of Cherona. 1621 LADY M WROTH *Urania* 412 Calling his Lords..about him, to whom hee deliuered these glad newes. 1685 DRYDEN *Thren. August.* 19 The amazing news of Charles at once were spread. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Pope* 17 June, The great gulf between you and me cools all news that come hither. 1776 JEKYLL *Corr.* (1894) 64 The ill news of your health are still worse than my late suspense. 1821 SHELLEY *Ess & Lett.* (1852) II. 228 There are bad news from Palermo. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XVIII. IV. 214 The Dutch ministers regularly reported all the Scotch news to their government. 1858 VISCT. STRANGFORD *Select.* II. 265 Courier-borne news ..can reach England as quickly by way of Peshawur.

b. Construed as *sing.*

1566 *Pasquine in Traunce* 36, I hearde speak of it, when ye newes thereof was brought to Pope Iulie the seconde. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* I. v, When Newes is printed, It leaues Sir to be Newes. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 339 Of such a division..there is no News nor Example in Antiquity. 1711 M. HENRY *Hope & Fear Balanced* Wks 1853 II. 313/1 The stocks are as the news is. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 660 When..the news was fresh. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* XXVII, Was there any news in the country? 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 351 The next news was that I was in the water.

c. In proverbial expressions.

1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 58 Euil newes neuer come too late. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* II. XVIII, I am of the Italians mind that said, *Nulla nuova, buona nuova*, no news, good news. 1685 DRYDEN *Thren. August.* 49 Ill News is wing'd with Fate, and flies apace. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* XI, The truth of two old proverbs, namely, that Ill news fly fast [etc.]

† d. *No news*, no novelty, nothing new. *Obs.*

1557 N. T. (Genev.) 1 *Pet.* I. *heading*, Saluation in Christ is no newes, but a thynge prophecied of olde. 1618 BP. HALL *Serm.* Wks. 1837 V. 112 The poor and proud is the wiseman's monster, but the proud and rich are no news. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* cvii. 43 'Tis no news to pass from the singular to the plural number, without varying the subject.

† 3. A piece or item of news. *Obs.*

1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 2 A case so graue, a newes so new, a victorie so seldome heardc of. 1642 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civil Wars* V. 157 At that same time there came two important nuses *a* 1652 BROME *Eng. Moor* I. ii, Durst thou hear a news Whose mirth will hazard cracking of a rib?

† 4. A news messenger. *Obs rare*[−1].

1665 PEPYS *Diary* 31 July, In the mean time there coming a News thither with his horse to go over [etc.].

5. The newspaper(s); a newspaper. Now *rare.*

1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 183 You know his House was burnt down to the Ground. Yes; it was in the News. 1782 COWPER *Names of little Note* 10 When a child..Has burnt to tinder a stale last-year's news. 1785 CRABBE *Newspaper* 26 A daily swarm..Come flying forth, and mortals call them News: For these, unread, the noblest volumes lie. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-bk.* s.v., To read out the war 'pon the news.

b. *Printing.* (See quot.)

1887 SOUTHWARD *Pract. Print.* (ed. 3) 716 'Writings', 'Printings', and 'News', are kinds [of paper] whose names show the purposes for which they are made.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. With agent-nouns, as *news-bearer, -bringer*, etc.

1611 COTGR., *Rapporte-nouvelle*, a *news-bearer, or tale-carrier. 1895 *Atlantic Monthly* Mar. 357 Citizens who had flocked as near as possible to the newsbearer. 1639 W. C. *Italian Convert* xxviii. 213 So this *news bringer had his passe-port to be packing. 1857 HOLLAND *Bay Path* xxiv. 278 Each of the news-bringers was surrounded with his little knot of auditors. 1673 O. WALKER *Educ* ix 77 Breeders of all petit factions, *news-brokers. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. (1747) 178 These *News-Carriers did.. many times raise troubles. 1788 *New London Mag.* title-p.,

Sold by all Booksellers, Stationers, and News-Carriers. 1808 ELEANOR SLEATH *Bristol Heiress* V. 335 The Viscountess..lived and died in the profession of a news-carrier. 1827 in Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 1276 Those *newscriers are spoken of in the past sense. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 47, I wish the *news-dealers at Athens would be more scrupulous in their assertions. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 439 P 2 They have *News-gatherers and Intelligencers distributed into their several Quarters. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 187 By far the best news-gatherer of the country side. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. ii 283 Poor Woman.. Light, credulous, *news-lover. 1849 *Southey's Commonpl. Bk.* Ser. II. 412 Indian *News-Messengers. 1759 (*ti le*) *News-Readers Pocket-Book. *a* 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.* etc. (1821) II. 63 A means of gratifying the curiosity of news-readers. 1858 T. GUTHRIE *Christ Inher. of Saints* (1860) 207 News such has these *news-seekers had never dreamed of. 1696 *New Crt. St. Germain* in *Sel. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 556 This gentleman .. was his weekly *news-sender, and project-drawer. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1620) 419 Thinking his life onely reserved to be bound to be the vnhappy *newes-teller. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. 214 It was made penall to entertaine any of their Minstrels, Rimers, or Newes-tellers.

b. Miscellaneous combs., as *news-crammed*; *news-making, -seeking, -telling, -thirsting*; *news-day, -master, -office, -page, -print, -scribe, -shop, -whoop*; *news-greedy* adj.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. ii. 101 Then shal we be *newescram'd. 1746 BERKELEY *Lett.* Wks. 1871 IV. 305 Regret .. which was of the following *new-day increased upon hearing the fate of your niece. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Wks.* (Grosart) II. 63 So it also fares with our *news-greedie eare. 1858 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* I. lxi. 237 Not as a piece of gossip or *news-making. 1624 B. JONSON *Neptune's Triumph* Wks. 1641 II. 111 Grave Mr. Ambler, *Newesmaster of Poules. 1625 — *Staple of N.* I vi, Give your worship joy O' your new place, your Emissary-ship, I' the *Newes office. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* v. Introd. 21 When wrinkled *news-page, thrice conn'd o'er, Beguiles the dreary hour no more. 1897 *SARAH TYTLER' *Lady Jean's Son* 214 That the letters and *news-prints might be greedily read. 1792-1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 341/2 All the race of *newsscribes. 1843 JAMES *Forest Days* (1847) 171 A somewhat timid and *news-seeking gentleman. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2375/2 The Man being .. hang'd before his own *News-shop. 1611 COTGR., *Nouciation*, a .. *newes telling. 1600 *Look About You* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VII. 393 In the hollow of *news-thirsting ears. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 301 To call them, by sounding the *news-whoop, as soon as he arrived at camp.

c. Special combs., as **news-agent**, a regular dealer in newspapers and periodicals; **news-bell**, *dial.* a singing in the ears supposed to portend news; **news-boat**, a boat which puts out to passing vessels to receive and communicate news; **news-room**, a reading-room specially set apart for newspapers; **news-sheet**, a printed sheet containing the news, a simple form of newspaper; **news-stand**, a stand or stall for the sale of newspapers; **newsvendor**, a newspaper seller; **news-work**, the class of composition or printing employed in ordinary newspapers.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 291/2 The regular price at a *news-agent's shop being 5*d.* 1879 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* XXIX. 43 Charged by your news-agent one shilling for a single number. 1876 T. HARDY *Far fr. Mad Crowd* viii, I've had the *news-bell ringing in my left ear quite bad enough for a murder. 1833-5 ELIZA LESLIE *That Gentleman* in *Casquet Lit.* V. 25/1 We were visited by a *news-boat. 1860 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* VII. 147 Steamers bound West .. will be boarded by the News-boat, and their advices telegraphed to all parts of America. 1817 *Morning Chron.* 25 Apr. (Jod.), Every circulating library and *newsroom throughout the kingdom. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V 238/1 There are two subscription libraries and two newsrooms. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 81 Literature in all its branches, from philosophical treatises to magazines and *news-sheets. 1894 S. FISKE *Holiday Stories* (1900) 141, I advised him .. to buy or rent a *news stand in some hotel. 1834 *Gentl. Mag.* CIV i. 101 A public meeting of the *Newsvenders of the metropolis. 1860 W. COLLINS *Wom. White* III. i, The ground floor..is occupied by a small newsvendor's shop. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 217 Illustrated work differs from ordinary *newswork in one important particular.

News (nĭūz), *v.* Now *dial.* [f. the sb.]

1. *trans.* To tell or spread as news.

1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Wars* IX. 45 This being newsed about the Town, many afterwards shunned the occasion of meeting with the Prince. 1875 PARISH *Sussex Gloss.* s.v., It was newsed about. 1895 *E. Anglian Gloss.* s.v., It was newsed at market yesterday.

2. *intr.* To tell news; to gossip.

1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1873) 188 Topics to keep himself and his cronies 'newsin' for several days. 1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v., There's a deal of newsing goes on in that row.

† **News-book.** *Obs.* A small newspaper.

In common use from about 1650 to 1700.

1652 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* To Rdr A 5 The situation and affairs of each Town of War .. which are presented to him in the Weekly Newsbooks. 1680 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I 44 For suppressing the printing and publishing unlicens'd news books and pamphlets of news. 1729 D'URFEY *Pills* IV. 326 It is in the News-book put, There's nothing can be truer.

News-boy. A boy who sells newspapers in the streets, or delivers them at houses.

1812 COBBE *Picturesque* XXIII, Deafen'd by a news-boy's lin. 1860 THACKERAY *Round. Papers, Late Gt. Vict.* (1876) 34 A news-boy had stopped in his walk, and was reading aloud the journal which it was his duty to deliver. 1879 E. K. BAIRS *Egypt. Bonds* II. viii. 188 The news-boys are plying their morning trade with harsh, piercing shrieks.

New-set, *v.* [NEW *adv.* 6.] *trans.* To set afresh or in a new fashion.

1611 COTGR., *Regoldronné*, .. new set, or starched, as a ruffe. 1719 YOUNG *Revenge* I. i. Bid physicians talk our veins to temper, And with an argument new-set a pulse. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 255 A rehearsal of *l'Olympiade*, new-set by a young composer. 1796 BURNEY *Mem. Metastasio* I. 294 The operas which he entirely new sets.

b. *esp.* To re-set (jewels) in a new style. Also *fig.*

1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1720) II. 121 Pawning her Diamond-Necklace, upon pretence of having it new-set. 1790 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* (1842) V. 143 Our usual Windsor life, which I shall not undertake to new-set for your inspection. The old setting will amply suffice.

So **New-set** *ppl. a.* Also *New-set-up*, recently established.

a 1553 UDALL *Roister D.* II. i, Now that my maister is new set on wowyng. 1607 MIDDLETON *Fam. Love* IV. iii, I am .. of the spick and span new-set-up company of porters. *a* 1732 GAY *Araminta* Wks. 1775 II. 120 Her new-set jewels round her robe are plac'd.

New'sful, *a. rare.* [f. NEWS *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of tidings.

1639 G. DANIEL *Eclus.* XXVI. 111 The Newes-full Host to order soe his wares He may be Iustified in what he Says. 1732 FIELDING *Cov. Gard. Frag.* II. x, Oh! Leathersides, what means this newsful look!

New'siness. [f. NEWSY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or character of being full of news.

1892 *Lond. & Prov. Music Trades Rev.* 15 Nov. 33/3 Reading it for its brightness and its general newsiness. 1898 W. R. NICOLL in *Brit. Weekly* 18 Aug. 301/2 Its strength lies in its newsiness and in its moderation.

New'sless, *a.* [f. NEWS *sb.* + -LESS.] Destitute or devoid of news.

1746 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* clxix (1833) II. 191 We are in such a news-less situation, that I have been some time too without writing to you. 1754 *Ibid.* (1840) III. 83, I am as newsless as in the dead of summer. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 13 Apr. 5 The disappointed and newsless Briton. 1881 *Blackw. Mag.* CXXX. 270 His adventures were like a page from the 'Arabian Nights' after the soldier's newsless life.

Hence **New'slessness.**

1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 3 Sept., The earlier pangs of newslessness [being] assuaged.

New's-letter. Now only *Hist.* A letter specially written to communicate the news of the day, common in the later part of the 17th and beginning of the 18th century; also, a printed account of the news (sometimes with a blank space left for private additions).

1674 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 216 The last week's Packett brought over a News Lettre, wch hath bin dispersed through all ye country & read at severall coffee houses in this Citty. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4803/2 The common News Letters from Paris will not yet own the raising of the Siege of Gironne. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* ii. Wks. 1751 VIII. 288 In your News-Letter of the first Instant there is a Paragraph .. relating to Wood's Half-pence. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 390 People who lived at a distance .. could be kept regularly informed of what was passing there only by means of newsletters. 1893 JESSOPP *Stud. Recluse* vii. 249 The newsletters of the 17th century did the work of the newspapers now.

New's-man.

1. A bearer or collector of news; a news-writer.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. vi. 11 Cease, thou bad newes-man! .. The rest my selfe too readily can spell. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Wars* I. 3, I dare promise to produce more Cabinet counsels, then all the Civill and military newsmen. 1693 ECHARD (*title*) The Gazetteer's, or Newsman's Interpreter. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* Prol., No newsman from our session is dismiss'd. 1833 T. HOOK *Love & Pride, Snowdon* viii, Having volunteered his labours as an amateur court newsman. 1878 *Hatton Corr.* (Camden) Pref. 3 Of the two principal news-men, Charles Hatton writes with some humour.

2. A man who sells or delivers newspapers.

1796 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Marchmont* IV. 31 A paper.. carried round every Saturday by an itinerant newsman. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* XV, Railway journals in the windows of its newsmen. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 26 Jan. 5/4 The newsmen .. selling the latest editions at double price or more.

New'smonger. One who collects and retails news.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 25 By smiling Pick-thankes and base Newes-mongers. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 302 The Complementall visitant Athenian, Newes-monger, and Amorous Trifler. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* iv. 109 Cardan and other News-mongers from the skies. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* iv. Wks. 1751 VIII. 343 Wood prescribes to the Newsmongers in London what they are to write. 1793 MME. D'ARBLAY *Let.* 22 Feb., We hear no news here, .. and see no newspapers, and not an English newsmonger. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 227 She is a gentle newsmonger, and turns her scandal on the sunny side. 1884 COURTHOPE *Addison* v. 82 Towards the end of the sixteenth century newsmongers began to issue little pamphlets.

Hence **New smongering**; also **New'smongery.**

1592 NASHE *Four Lett. Confut.* H 4, That .. which a scrutinie..hath concluded to be viler than newesmungrie. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II. iv. 61 The mechanical operations of the spirit of newsmongering.

† **New'some.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. NEW *sb.*[1]] Noisome; grievous.

c 1440 *York Myst.* XXX. 183 Schall I trauayle þus tymely þis tyde?..Slyke note is newsome to neven.

Newspaper (niū'zpe·pəɹ). [f. NEWS *sb.* Cf. Du. *nieuwspapier.*] A printed, now usually daily or weekly, publication containing the news, commonly with the addition of advertisements and other matters of interest.

1670 in *Westm. Gaz.* (1900) 12 Sept. 2/3, I wanted ye newes paper for Monday last past. 1688 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 130 Any foreign or domestic Newspapers besides the printed Gazette. 1730 BERKELEY *Lett.* Wks. 1871 IV. 185 The newspapers of last February mentioned Dr. Clayton's being made bishop. 1789 *Bath Jrnl.* 27 July Advt., The Act inflicts a penalty of Ten Pounds on persons letting out News-papers to read for hire. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugger* II. i 14 To throw down among the crowd the newspaper containing the advertisements. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* x. 346 The ordinary dialect of the market, the parlor, and the newspaper.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *newspaper boy, chase, controversy, correspondent*, etc.

1848 DICKENS *Dombey* iv, The *newspaper boy in the oilskin cap. 1888 JACOBI *Printers' Vocab.*, *Newspaper chases, specially made chases to allow of the pages being laid closely together on the machine. 1860 W. G. CLARK *Pac. Tour* 65 The *newspaper controversies and the theatre-riots of Naples. 1868 HOLME LEE *B. Godfrey* XXVI, [He] had vagabondised .. over Europe as a *newspaper correspondent. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* Pref., The display of *newspaper erudition to which I have been reduced. 1792 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 28 (1794) 397 Such like inanities of *news-paper history. 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 74 'Newspaper intelligence ought always to be received with some degree of caution. 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* II. 70 The *newspaper-man was of course gratified. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Mr. Isaacs* vi. 105 A Yankee newspaper man. 1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg.* II. 146/1 The suspicions.. were nothing but idle rumours and *newspaper paragraphs. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 170, I should think, to use the *newspaper phrase, the thing merited confirmation. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 194/1 The two principal persons.. concerned in the *newspaper press. 1834 *Fast's Mag.* I. 735/1 To the uttermost ends of the *newspaper-reading earth. 1857 W. COLLINS *Dead Secret* III. i, The *newspaper-slip..contained the paragraph from the *Times*. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 22 May 7/2 Left King's Cross at 5 o'clock in the morning by the *newspaper train. 1849 SIR F. B. HEAD *Stokers & Pokers* iii. (1851) 41 The *newspaper-vendors .. are indolently reclining at their stalls. 1881 H. JAMES *Portr. Lady* XXXVIII, He really must object to that *newspaper woman. 1813 CRIPPEN in *Examiner* 24 May 336/1 Prohibited to *newspaper-writers.

Hence (chiefly *nonce-words*) **Newspapera·cious** *a*, of the kind usual in newspapers. **New·spaperdom**, the world or sphere of newspapers. **New·spapered** *ppl. a.*, brought by, provided with, a newspaper. **Newspapere·se**, the language or style usual in newspapers. **Newspape·rial** *a.*, of or belonging to newspapers. **Newspape·rically** *adv.*, in the newspapers. **New·spapering**, journalism. **New·spaperish** *a.*, somewhat in newspaper style. **New·spaperishly** *adv.*, in a newspaper manner. **New·spaperism**, the characteristic features or style of newspapers; a newspaper phrase or expression. **New·spaperist** (see quot.). **New·spaperized** *ppl. a.*, adapted to, affected by, the usual style of newspapers. **New·spaperling**, a small newspaper. **New·spaperly** *adv.*, as regards the newspapers. **New·spapery** *a.*, in newspaper style; given to reading newspapers. **Newspapo·rial** (*U. S.*) *sb.*, an item from a newspaper; *adj.*, of or belonging to newspapers; **Newspapo·rialist**, a newspaper writer.

1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVII. 76 Critiques, both epistolary and *newspaperacious. 1882 *Daily News* 7 Oct. 5/7 Ludgate is in the heart of *Newspaperdom. 1703 DE FOE *Trueborn Eng.* Pref. (ed. 2) 4 The Publisher of this has been *News-papered into Goal already for it. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 30 Nov. 612/2 His picture may have something of *newspapere·se about it. 1868 *Lond. Rev.* 12 Dec. 638/1 Sensationalism .. is, in the main, a *newspaperial product, as the name itself is newspaperial. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 475 The vast Pacific Ocean, commonly, yea vulgarly, not to say *news-paperically, called..the South-sea. 1862 THACKERAY *Philip* vii I've tried schoolmastering, bear-leading, *newspapering. 1892 *Academy* 10 Feb. 120/1 Some of these essays are a little too *newspaperish. 1858 SIR R. CHRISTISON *Let.* in *Life* (1886) II. iii. 22 Though not inclined to retort *newspaperishly, I would [etc.]. 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 315 They have upon them the undeniable sin of *newspaperism. 1900 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 77 Colloquialisms, Americanisms, or what may be called newspaperisms. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 721 You make no mistake in calling a man a *newspaperist who talks much about newspapers. 1831 *Ibid.* III. 605 To give a *newspaperized report of the proceedings. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 807/2 The ordinary more or less newspaperized English of our day. *a* 1842 MAGINN in A. A. WATTS *Life & Watts* (1884) II. 175 Head nurse of a hospital of rickety *newspaperlings. 1816 POLIDORI *Let.* in Smiles *Mem. J. Murray* (1891) I. xv. 364 Some pleasant accidents..is all we have to keep us *newspaperly alive. 1864 *Realm* 6 Apr. 8 Desiring to be in tone and language .. as little *newspapery as a newspaper may be. 1890 *Catholic Househ.* 11 Jan. 9 The modern Londoner is .. newspapery. 1787 *Mass. Centinel* 18 July 4/1 English *Newspaporials. 1794 *Columbian Centinel* (Boston) 14 May 2/4 Newspaporial rule of three. 1853 in A. E. LEE *Hist. Columbus* (Ohio) (1892) I. 474 In this day of newspaporial dearth, anything above the mud level will create a sensation. 1872 *Vermont Hist. Gazetteer* II. 721/2 One of the Editors of the 'New York World'—the popular *newspaporialist.

New-sprung, *ppl. a.* [NEW *adv.* 3.] Newly sprung into existence; lately sprung up.

1590 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 1171 She bows her head, the new-sprung flower to smell. 1622 MASSINGER & DEKKER *Virg. Mart.* I. i, We dare dispute against this new-sprung sect. 1667 DRYDEN *Dram. Poesie* Ess. (ed. Ker) I. 64 Every new-sprung passion, and turn of it, is a part of the action. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 606 In the freshening shade Of

new-sprung leaves. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 111 Not being illuminated by a single ray of this new-sprung modern light. 1883 LYNCH *Self-Improv.* iv. 102 Words will sometimes flow suddenly like new-sprung fountains.

New·s-writer. One who writes up the news for the information of others; *esp.* in early use, a writer of news-letters.

1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Amusem.* iv. Wks. 1709 III. 46 Like our common News-writers, [they] steal from one-another. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* iv. Wks. 1751 VIII. 348 As Wood has taught the London News-writer to express it. 1794 BURKE *Impeachm. W. Hastings* Wks. XVI. 54 Who in fact is this Hoolas Roi whom they represent .. to be nothing but a news writer? 1810 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 152. I have indulged freer views on this question, on your assurances..that they will not get into the hands of news-writers. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 390 The newswriter rambled from coffee room to coffee room, collecting reports. 1879 *Spectator* 13 Sept. 1148 The infallible oriental sign of brewing trouble .. was apparent to the native news-writers.

Newsy (niū·zi), *a.* [f. NEWS + -Y [1].] Full of news; given to retailing news.

1832 JEKYLL *Corr.* ix. (1894) 304 *Mille graces* for a newsy letter. 1886 FENN *Master Cerem.* I. xxvi. 248 She looks pretty shabby now, a newsy, gossiping old hag.

Newt (niūt). Forms: 5–6 **neute**, 5–7 **newte**, 6–7 **nute**; 5 **newtt**, 6–7 **neut**, 6– **newt**. [For *ewt* (with *n*- from *an*: see N 3), var. of *evet* EFT *sb.*[1] The change of *v* to *w* is unusual, and the intermediate form *euft* NEUFT is also difficult to explain.] A small tailed amphibian (*Triton*), allied to the salamander, of which two or three species are common in Britain; an eft or ask.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III 865 For rotyng of the crop the galle is boote To towche hem with of neutes grene [L. *lacertæ viridis*]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 353/2 Newte, or ewte, wyrme, *lacertus*. 1530 PALSGR. 248/1 Newte a wyrme, *lisarde*. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* XIII viii. (1886) 246 Our newt is..like to the lizzard in shape. 1627 MAY *Lucan* IX 826 The water-spoyling Newte, the dart-like Snakes. 1699 GARTH *Dispens.* 79 Where hateful Nutes and painted Lizzards sleep. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* IV. xxvii. A Newt, or an Asker, or some such detested reptile. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 113 Though the Newt may be looked upon in this contemptible light. 1818 SHELLEY *Mavenghi* xix, He had tamed every newt and snake and toad. 1870 H. A. NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* (1875) 454 The Water-salamanders or Newts are distinguished from the terrestrial forms by being furnished with a compressed fish-like tail, and by being strictly oviparous.

Comb. 1891 *Daily News* 14 Sept. 5/4 A small newt-like creature from North America, which is known as the spotted eft.

New-take. [NEW *a* + TAKE *sb.*] On Dartmoor, a piece of moorland newly enclosed and cultivated. Also *attrib.*

1889 PAGE *Explor. Dartmoor* ii. 25 Portions of the Moor are frequently granted by the Duchy to persons willing to farm them. These are known as 'newtakes'. 1899 BARING GOULD *Furze Bloom* 18 Tonks .. said he would finish his new-take wall by himself.

Newter, obs. form of NEUTER.

Newtonian (niūtōu niān), *a.* and *sb.* [f. the name of Sir Isaac *Newton* (1642–1727) + -IAN.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Devised, discovered, or suggested, by Newton; pertaining to, or arising from, the theory of the universe propounded by Newton.

1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* II. v. (1754) 52 The Pressure of the Atmosphere, and the Newtonian Attraction. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric., Observ.* 146 The Philosophy of the Weather may happily be rendered as obvious as the Newtonian Principles. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. iii. I. 40 For which reason they objected to the Newtonian theory of gravitation. *a* 1866 J. GROTE *Exam. Utilit. Phil.* xxi. (1870) 343 The grand simplicity of the Newtonian discoveries.

2. Resembling, characteristic of, accepting the views of, Newton.

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th* (1751) 338 Ye searching, ye Newtonian angels! tell, Where your great Master's orb? 1762–9 FALCONER *Shipwr.* I. 827 Borne on Newtonian wing, through air she flies. 1823 *Gentl. Mag.* XCIII. i. 628 From these data the Newtonian philosophers have drawn conclusions [etc.]. 1871 MORLEY *Condorcet* in *Crit. Misc.* Ser. 1 (1878) 87 Men of Newtonian capacity.

3. Of telescopes, their parts, etc.: Of the kind devised by Newton.

1761 DUNN in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 184 A Newtonian reflecting telescope, six feet in length. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xxii. 471 A reflecting telescope was produced to the world of the Newtonian construction. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xlii. 253 The Newtonian telescope, which may be regarded as an improvement upon the Gregorian one. 1872 PROCTOR *Ess. Astron.* I. 4 An excellent Newtonian reflector.

B. *sb.* **1.** A follower of Newton; one who accepts the Newtonian system.

1741 tr. *D'Argens' Chinese Lett.* xvii. 117 The Newtonian having said, That Descartes was an Ignoramus, the Disciple of that Philosopher reply'd in a Passion, You lie. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* Notes, Poet. Wks. (1891) 52/2 The consistent Newtonian is necessarily an atheist. 1833 *Tracts for Times* No. 11. 5 The knowledge of which does not bind us to be Newtonians, or Aristotelians.

2. A Newtonian telescope or reflector.

1877 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* (ed. 3) 661 Awkwardness of reflectors (that is to say Newtonians, which virtually are the only ones in use).

Hence **Newto·nianism,** the Newtonian system.

1890 *Athenæum* 19 July 92/2 [Mercier] declared Newtonianism to be the 'most absurd scientific extravagance that has ever issued from the human imagination'.

New·tonist. [Cf. prec.] A Newtonian.

1742 tr. *D'Argens' Chinese Lett* xvii. 117, I was t'other Day at the hearing of a smart Dispute between a Cartesian and a Newtonist.

New·tonite. *Min.* [Named (1891) from its locality, *Newton* County, Arkansas.] A hydrous silicate of aluminium.

1891 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* XLII. 13 Newtonite is a pure white, soft, compact, homogeneous substance.

Newtral(ity, obs. forms of NEUTRAL(ITY.

New-vamp, *v.* [NEW *adv.* 6.] *trans.* To vamp up afresh; to furbish up anew.

1640 T. D. (*title*) The Knave in Grain New Vampt: a witty Comedy. 1702 *Eng. Theophrastus* 16 A Play, writ by an ancient celebrated author, new-vampt and furbish'd up. 1783 COLMAN *Prose on Sev. Occas.* (1787) III. 239 Let us new-vamp the Box, new-lay the Stage. 1817 HAZLITT *Pol. Ess.* (1818) 308 Such is the old doctrine of Divine Right new-vamped up under the style and title of Legitimacy.

So **New-vamped** *ppl. a.*

1675 COTTON *Scoffer Scoft* A 3 This Antick new-vaump't Wit. 1707 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* II. 212 New-vamped Trades-women. 1763 *Brit. Mag* IV. 604 Now new-vampt silks the mercer's window shews.

New-waked, *ppl. a.* [NEW *adv.* 3 and 4.] Newly awakened.

1674 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 4 He. stood fixt to hear; Then as new wak't thus gratefully repli'd 1685 BOWLES *Compl. Ariadna* in *Dryden's Misc.* II. 380 New wak'd she flew To the dire Shoar. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* v, The carols of new-waked birds saluted her as she passed. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* xxvii, A fat, sour, new-waked-looking creature, sucking its finger.

New-yeaned, *ppl. a.* [NEW *adv.* 3.] Newly born or dropped.

1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* VII. 85 The bleating of a new yeand Lambe. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II i 1. *Eden* 573 Their bodies Of new-yeand Lambs have full the form and guise. 1649 OGILBY *Virg. Bucolicks* VII. 17 Phyllis.. might at home Shut up my new-yean'd Lambs. *a* 1711 KEN *Sion* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 322 The new-yean'd Lambs he'll in his Bosom lay. 1849 C. BRONTË *Shirley* II. xi. 263 Some little new-yeaned lambs.

New-year. Also **New year, Newyear**; 4 **nw(e) 3er(e**; *Sc.* 6, 9 **newer-**, 8 **nur-**, **ne'er-**. [f. NEW *a.* + YEAR. Cf. MDu. *niewejaer, nie(u)jaer* (Du. *nieuwjaar*), MLG. *niejâr*, G. *neujahr*, Icel. *nýjár*, Sw. *nyår*, Da. *nytaar*.]

1. The coming year; the year about to begin or just beginning; the commencement of another year; the first few days of a year.

c 1200 [see 3 below]. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 284 Hit is 3ol & nwe 3er. *a* 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* 63 One þe naughtene day of thi byrthe here That þe firste day es of þe newe 3ere. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxx. 12 God giue the guid prosperitie..In hansell of this guid new 3eir. 1602 *2nd Pt. Ret. fr. Parnass* v. i 2003 At this good time of Newyeare he will be liberall. 1641 HOWELL *Vote* in *Lett.* (1650) II, Then let me somthing bring May hansell the New-Year to Charles my King. 1786 BURNS *Farmer's Salut.* i, A Guid New year I wish you, Maggie. 1831 SCOTT *Diary* 1 Jan. in *Lockhart*, I cannot say the world opens pleasantly for me this New year. 1864 *Chambers's Encycl.* VI 739/1 Complimentary visits, and mutual wishes for a Happy New Year.

† **b.** *ellipt.* A new-year address. *Obs. rare* —[1].

1595 COPLEY *Wits, Fits, & Fancies* 68 As hollie presented a gratulatorie new yeer unto Sir Thomas Moore in prose.

c. *Sc.* New-year cheer. (Cf. quot. 1897 in 2.)

2. *attrib.* as *New year day, mass, ode,* etc.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 78 On the newȝere daye, at þe none evyne. 1456 *Paston Lett.* I. 368 The god chiere that the peisons ye wote off had here uppon New Yeer Day. 1588 KING *Canisius* in *Cath. Tract.* (S. T. S.) 175 Newcimes quhilk is the circumcision of Christ vnder Augustus. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* I. 44 New-year Odes, and all the Grub-street race. 1786 BURNS (*title*) The auld farmer's New-year-morning salutation to his auld mare 1788 PICKEN *Poems* 14 To glad their sauls wi' Nurday cheer. 1897 WRIGHT *Sc. Life* 15, I am ag'in visiting my grannie to get my 'ne'erday', which meant..a daud of shortbread and currant-bun and a bawbee.

3. *New year's day,* the first day of the year.

Cf. MDu. *nie(u)jaersdach* (Du. *nieuwjaarsdag*), G *neujahrstag*, Icel. *nýjársdagr*, Sw. *nyårsdag*, Da. *nytaarsdag*.

c 1200 ORMIN 4230 Þatt dazȝ iss New ȝeress dazȝ Mang Enngleþeode nemmnedd. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1908 To dele, on nw ȝerez day, þe dome of my wyrdes. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I. iii v. 41 Vpon newe yeer day the barons lete make a Iustes and a tournement. 1532 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. ii. 102 Rewardes geuen on Sonday, Neweyeres day at Grenewiche, as hathe ben accustomde. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 955 This yere Henrie..was borne at Richemond vpon Neweyers daye. 1625 GODWIN *Moses & Aaron* III. (1641) 121 According to their civill Computation it was their first moneth, so that this feast may be termed their New-yeares day. 1701 C. WOLLEY *Jrnl. New York* (1860) 57 The English observed one anniversary custom,.. a neighbourly commerce of presents every New-Years day. 1783 BLAGDEN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 301 The following new-year's day it was sunk to — 56 at eight in the morning. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* lxv. 363 New-Year's Day is generally a bright, bitter, sunshiny day.

fig. 1633–56 COWLEY *Davideis* II. 230 Whether by this in mystick Type we see The New-Year's Day of great Eternity.

b. So *New year's eve* or *even* (see EVE *sb.*[1] 2), *morn, morrow, tide.*

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 453 To be ȝederly ȝolden on nw ȝeres morn. *Ibid.* 1669 Þer þay dronken & dalten on nwe ȝeres euen. 1482 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxlix. 319 And on newyers euen after they take harfiete. *a* 1500 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 66 Iuellis pricious..to sende you, my Souerein, þis newe yeres morowe. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 57 Item at Newyeeres tyde after was put downe the qwyne of the testornes. 1625 MASSINGER *New Way* IV. ii, Thy wife brought me, Last new year's tide, a couple of fat turkeys. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 177/1 Gifts at new-year's-tide formed a charge of no small amount in the privy-purse expenses of royalty. 1864 *Chamb. Encycl.* VI. 739/1 The night of New-Year's Eve, 'St. Sylvester's Eve'.

4. *New-year's gift,* a gift made to another on, or for, New-year's day.

Cf. Du. *nieuwjaarsgift*, G. *neujahrsgabe*, etc.

1530 PALSGR. 248/1 Newe yeres gyfte, *estrayne.* *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* Pref. (Arb.) 21, I thought to præpare some litle treatise for a New yeares gift that Christmas. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 314 To send him yearly the value of twenty thousand Crowns as a New-years-gift. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* Pref. 118 He might..make the Book his worthy New-years-gift to the Scholars of his House. 1777 BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* xvi. 187 The Sending of Presents, which are termed New Year's Gifts. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 177/1 An order of Tiberius, forbidding the giving or demanding of new-year's-gifts.

b. A popular name for the Winter Aconite.

1856 DELAMER *Fl. Gard.* 51 Aconite (Winter)..is commonly known as 'The New Year's Gift'.

Newyn(e, variants of NEVEN *v. Obs.*

New Yo·rker. [-ER [1].] An inhabitant or native of the state or city of New York.

1756 WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. 1889 I. 315 The Jerseys and New Yorkers, I do not remember what it is they give. 1798 I. ALLEN *Hist. Vermont* 43 The New Yorkers..sent warrants into that county. 1871 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) III. 181 It is a grand plan; I hope it will strike the New Yorkers.

New Zealander. [-ER [1].] **a.** One of the aborigines of New Zealand; a Maori. **b.** One of the European settlers in New Zealand.

a 1791 WESLEY *Serm.* lxxiv. Wks. 1811 IX. 320 A Hottentot, a New-Zealander. 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 337 The skulls of the New Zealanders differ somewhat from those of the nations already mentioned. 1864 *Chambers's Encycl.* VI 742/1 The New Zealanders, or Maories, are located, with the exception of a few hundreds, in North Island. 1901 ROSE-INNES *With Paget's Horse* 174 All the other New Zealanders whom I met were..well educated.

Ne·xal, *a. Rom. Law.* [f. L. *nex-us* or *nex um*, bond, obligation + -AL.] Characterized by the imposition of servitude as a penalty on a defaulting debtor.

1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 675/2 The nexal creditor's imprisonment of his defaulting debtor. *Ibid* 681/1 The Pœtilian law of 428, abolishing the nexal contract. 1901 GREENIDGE *Rom. Public Life* 91 It is probable that in early times plebeian law recognised no debt except that created by the nexal contract.

† **Nexe.** *Obs.* [app. ad. L. *nexus* NEXUS.] ? The cohesion existing between particles of matter.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 889 It appeareth plainly to be but a Motion of Nexe, which they call *Nedetur vacuum*... The Motion of Nexe did so claspe the Bottome of the Basen.

Ne·xible, *a. rare* —[0]. [ad. late L. *nexibilis.*] 'Which may be knit' (Cockeram 1623; hence in Blount and later Dicts.).

Nexi·lity. *rare* —[0]. [ad. late L. *nexilitas.*] 'Fastness, pithiness, compactness of speech' (Blount 1656; hence in Bailey 1721).

Next (nekst), *a.*, *sb.*, and *adv.* Forms: *α.* 1 **néhst(a, 1.éhst(a, next(a, nexsta**, 2–6 **nexte**, (3 **næxte**, 4 **nekste**, 5 **nextte**), 3–5 **nexste**, 3- **next**, (4 **nekist, neghst**), 3–5 **nexist**, (4 **nexist**), 6–7 **nex**; 1 **níehsta, nýhst(a, níhsta, nyxt(a**, 4 **nixte**, 5–6 *Sc.* **nixt**, (6 **nyxt**). *β.* 1 **nésta**, (*north.* **neesta, neisia**), 3–5 **nest(e**, 3 **neast**, 4 **neiste, neyste**, 4–5 **neest**; *north.* and *Sc.* 4–9 **neist**, (4 **neiest**, 4–5 **neyst**), 8–9 **niest, neisht.** [OE. *néahst, níehst*, etc, superlative of *néah* NIGH, - OFris. *nest, neest* (mod.Fris. *nejst, neyst*), MDu. *naest* (Du. *naast*), OS. *nâhist, naist*, MLG. *nâgest, nâst, nêgest, nêist* (hence MDa. *nægest, negst*, MSw. *nagest, -ist*; OHG. *nâhist-er* (adv. *nâhost*; MHG. *nâhest, nâst, næhest, næst*; G. *nachst*), ON. *næst-r* (Sw. *nast*, Da. *nærst*). The usual forms in OE. are those of the weak decl. *néhsta, nýhsta*, etc., corresponding to OFris. *neste, -ta*, OS. *nâh'isto*, OHG. *nâhisto, -esto, -osto* (MHG. *nâhste, næhste*), ON. *næste, -ti.*]

A. *adj.* and *sb.*

I. In attributive use, or absolutely as *sb.*

† **1.** Lying nearest in place or position. *Obs.*

In mod. use, as in *the next house, town*, etc., the adj. no longer denotes simple proximity (which is expressed by *nearest*), but involves the idea of sense 6.

c 950 *O. E. Chron.* (Parker MS.) an. 921 Þa æfter ȝegadorode micel folc. of þam niehstum burgum. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark i 38 Gæ we .. in ðá neesto lond. *a* 1067 in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 202 Þæt ðridde swun of æuesan ðæs nextan wudes ðe lib to kyngesbyriȝ. 1382 WYCLIF *Mark* i. 38 Go we in to the nexte townes and citees. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) iv. 30 Whoso wil..come nerrer to Jerusalem, he schal go .to the port Jaff. For that is the nexte havene to Jerusalem. *a* 1450 *Fysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 16 Þe next plume to the hoke schall be ther from a large fote & more. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* v. xii. (S.T.S.) II. 190 Þe equis.. chasit him with grete effray & dredoure to þe nixt montanis. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Ivy.* I. xii 14 Two smal riuers, whereof the next and greatest hath a bridge of stone. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 497 They in debt seeking onely to serv the next Market. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 229 P 3 They say, when a Fox is very much troubled with Fleas, he goes into the next Pool.

b. † *The next way*, the shortest, most convenient or direct way. *Obs.* Hence *next ways* adv.

a 1330 *Otuel* 4.17 He boute þe nekste weie to ride. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Man of Law's T* 709 This messager Unto the castel halt the nexte way *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 63 They yode over a mareys for the neyt waye, but thei felle in the myre. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II xv. 29, I wyll retourne into Englande the nexte waye. 1598 Grenewey *Tacitus, Ann.* xiii. ix (1622) 191 The legions were not brought the next way,..but went ouer a farre off. 1678 Bunyan *Pilgr.* i. (1862) 138 That comes down from our Country the next way into the way. 1767 *Cries of Blood* 10 The next way from that place to Mr Harrison's house.

1789 Cowper *Let.* 5 Nov. in *Pearson's* 81st *Catal.* (1900) 24 I have transmitted it, as we say, next ways, to John on. 1809 Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* 139, I will go next ways home.

fig. a 1568 Ascham *Scholem* i. (Arb.) 86 Thus bred vp.. to learne the next and readie way to sinne. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* i. iii. 63, I speake the truth the next way. 1632 Massinger & Field *Fatal Dowry* v. i, To let you go, Were the next way.

2. Of persons: Living or dwelling nearest to one; happening to be nearest at a particular time. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

a 1000 *Daniel* 411 (Gr.), Ða þæt ehtode eald or þeode wiþ þam nehstum folczesiðum. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xiii. 373, I wolde Of my nexte neighbore nymen of his erthe. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 1894 To kynges and to princes all abought, The next that were marching on euery side. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 344 b, They publishe an other wryting, chiefly to the next inhabiters about them. 1598 Manwood *Lawes Forest* xix. § 6. 144 An outcry unto the inhabitants and next dwellers within the same forest. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 414 To provide..against their next Enemies the Tartars, who make often incursions upon them. 1684 *Coll. Connect Hist. Soc.* (1897) VI. 212 The Chimney veiwers shall make presentment of what defects they find to the next authority 1771 Goldsm. *Hist Eng.* II. 257 He was obliged to make a short confession to the next priest that was at hand.

† b *absol.* (One's) neighbour. *Obs.*

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxvii. 3 Ða ðe spreocað sibbe mid ðone nestan *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark xii 31 Lufa ðone neesta ðinne sue ðec sualfne. *c* 1000 *Ags Ps.* (Th.) cxvi. 8 Mine þa neahstan [ic] nemne swylce. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 13 Ne spec þu axem þine nexta nane false witnesse. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3515 Ne gisce ðu nog ðin nestes ðing. 1297 R. Glouc (Rolls) 6749 Min freond & mi nexte ney stonde þ aze me. 1340 *Ayenb.* 145 Hi dep man parintliche loue his nixte ase him-zelue.

3. Nearest in relationship or kinship. Also *absol.* in *the next of* (one's) *blood, kin*, etc. (See Kin *sb.*[1] 8 c, and Akin *adv.* 1.)

a 889 K. Ælfred *Charter* in *O. E. Texts* 451 Ȝif heo beatn nebbe, feo ðonne an hire reht federen sio neste hond to þem londe. *a* 1000 *Peni. Egbert* in Thorpe *Laws* II. 188 Gif hwylc man wifize on his nehstan magan. *c* 1205 Lay. 28837 Nimeð al his nexte cun þa ȝe magen iuinden. *Ibid.* 32122 [The king] inemned was Alain, Cadwalader nexte mæi. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13598 Þe neist men of his oxspring Did þai þan be-for þam bring. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 440 Criste shulde be oure nexste fadir, & his chiche oure nexste modir. *c* 1400 Maundev (Roxb.) xxvi. 124 His sonne or þe next of his blude *c* 1477 Caxton *Jason* 43 Ye shalle assemble youre most next parentes and frendes. 1535 Coverdale *Ruth* iii. 9 Thou art the nexte kynsman. 1603 Owen *Pembrokeshire* ii (1892) 30 All his inheritaunce came to his Nephewe Kinge Henry the seventh as next haire to the said Iasper. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* iv. 374 Their Friends attend the Herse, the next Relations mourn. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II 501 Till process hath first issued to call in the widow, or next of kin, to contest it. 1769 Goldsm. *Hist. Rome* (1786) I. 13 Having previously communicated his intentions to his five next of kindred. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed 2) II. 352 Lands were devised to Robert Archer for life, afterwards to his next heir male. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed 2) V. 91 The betrothal of the parties shall be made by the next of kin.

b. *Next friend*, nearest friend or relative. In later use spec. in *Law*

c 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past. C.* xlix. 377 Hwæt, hie witon, ȝif hiera nehstan friend weorðað wædlan *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) lxxxvii. 18 Þu me afyrdest frynd þa nyhstan. *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 17 Ȝif þin nexta freond agult wiþ þe.. bide hine luuieliche þet he þe do riht 13.. *Cursor M.* 11409 (Gott.), His sun for hi n was sett again, Or his neist frend þat was fere. 1387-8 T. Usk *Test Love* i. iv. (Skeat) I. 17 But enquyre of thy next frendes. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 619 So him neuyned was þe name of his next frendis. 1534 More *Comf. agst. Trib.* ii. Wks 1178/1 He maketh manye tymes oure next friendes our most foes. 1579 *Termes of the Law* 161 b, The next friende, or next of kynne to whom the lands cannot come or discende, shall haue the keepyng of the heire. 1720 T. Wood *Instit Laws Eng.* (1722) 13 An Infant, or Minor, shall sue by Prochein Amy (his next friend) or guardian, .. but always defend by Guardian. 1883 *Rules Supreme Court* Order xvi. iii. xvi, Infants may sue as plaintiffs by their next friends.

4. † a. Most pressing or important. *Obs rare*[-1].

c 1205 Lay. 17153 Ich þe wulle ræden Of nexte þire neoden [c 1275 to þine nexste neode].

† b. Closest to hand, readiest, most convenient.

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* i xiv 75 The power of reson is not ordeyned..to be oure next and best and surest reuler. *c* 1538 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. ii. II. 99 The next remedys to reforme all thies enormyties after my pore conceyte is as followith. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* iv. vii. 273 Extremity makes the next the best remedy 1679 Penn *Addr. Prot* Pref., Whose duty therefore he shows .. with the next and proper means to suppress it.

† c. Of ends, causes, etc.: Least remote, most proximate. *Obs.*

1628 T. Spencer *Logick* 6 The remote end of Logick, is the very act it selfe of discoursing.. The next end of Logick, is to prescribe a way, and rules of discoursing. 1654 Z. Coke *Logick* 56 Forms are always next causes of many faculties in subjects. 1705 Stanhope *Paraphr.* I. 117 The Instruments and next Causes of their sufferings. 1754 Edwards *Freed. Will* i. i. 2 It should be considered what is the next and immediate Object of the Will, with respect to a Man's Walking, or any other external Action.

5. Of periods of time: Immediately following or succeeding. Also const. *after*, † *of* (quots. 1711).

In Sc. use, *next* is employed to designate the days of the following week; thus *next Friday*, the Friday of next week, is contrasted with *this Friday*, that of the present week. (Cf. the note to 10.)

a. a 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1086 He swealt on þone nextan dæg æfter natinitas sancte Marie. *c* 1290 *Beket* 890 in *S. Eng. Leg.*, For-to þe nexte daie we biddeȝ furst. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xiii 154 þe Wednesday of þe nexte wyke after. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* iv. 129 The nexste morning after they departed. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Sam.* v. 3 Whan they rose vp early on the nexte morowe, they founde Dagon lyenge on his face. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm* 267 The Emperour, the nexe daye came to Gieng. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* ii. ii. 11 The next ensuing howre, some foule mischance Torment me for my Loues forgetfulnesse. 1653 Holcroft *Procopius, Goth Wars* ii. 40 The next day .. he ordered his Army for a fight. 1692 Dryden *Ep. Southerne* 31 Learn, after both, to draw some just design, And the next age will learn to copy thine. 1711 *Fingerd MSS.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App V. i 6 The next morning of the skirmish at the Boyn. *Ibid.* 154 The next day of the battle. 1771 *Antiq. Sarisb.* 5 They are arbitrary, often imposed for reasons that did not exist the next hour. 1859 Helps *Friends in C.* Ser ii. I. Addr. to Rdr. 10 What is written on public affairs in one week may be obsolete the next. 1894 Hall Caine *Manxman* v. xxi 344 Grannie came to Elm Cottage next morning.

b. 13.. *Cursor M.* 11377 (Gott.), Sum men sais þe neist ȝere Foluand, and sum..Sais tua ȝere efter þat þai come. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x 436 Not are cannoune was schott or Lattne aff afor the neist day. 1722 Ramsay *Elegy Ld Carnegie* iv, Ae day gives joy, The neist our hearts maun bleed. 1794 *Piper of Peebles* 18 (E.D.D.) Niest afternoon he wis inter'd. 1802 R. Anderson *Cumbld. Ballads* 42 A week at Gilsland tou salt try, Neist summer, if we're spar'd. 1876 C. Gibbon *Robin Gray* iv, I'll see how ye're getting on the morn or neist day.

b. Of persons, things, occasions, etc.: Coming directly after another in point of time; without anything of the same kind intervening.

† *a* 1400 *Arthur* 508 Þe kyng Maxymyan,—Þe next after Octauyan. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 758 The nixt vacant, be ressonabill richt, That happis in France. 1582 N. Lichefield tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* i. viii. 21 He well knew, that at the next flouid the ship would be afloate againe. 1672 Lady M. Bertie in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App V. 26, I believe next news I heare will be that you are going to bee married. 1727 Gay *Begg. Opera* i x, Have him peach'd the next Sessions 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* i § 7 Whoever escapes punishment in this life will be sure to find it in the next. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) V 614 At the next court the surrender was presented. 1840 *P. Parley's Ann.* I. 116, I promise never to do so any more, not till the next time. 1892 H. M. Stephens *Alboquerque* vii. 174 More extensive powers than were exercised by Albuquerque and his next successors

c. *ellipt.* with omission of *letter, number* († or *post*).

c 1645 Howell *Lett.* i. xvi. 26 In my next, I shall impart unto you what State news France affords. 1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 282 My service to my beloued Lord Gerrard, to whome I will write by the next. 1733 Berkeley *Let.* Wks. 1871 IV. 207 In your next let me know your thoughts on this and the whole affair. 1793 Cowper *Let. to Newton* 25 Apr., I shall be obliged to you if, in your next, you will mention [etc.]. 1867 Ruskin *Time & Tide* xxii. § 145 To reserve suggestions of answer for my next. 1893 McCarthy *Red Diamonds* III. 172 Some serial story which stopped at an exciting point with the words—To be continued in our next.

6. Immediately succeeding or preceding in respect of position, order, arrangement, value, etc.

Precedence is denoted by the addition of *before*, etc., except in the second quot. from Wyclif.

c 1055 *Birhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 307 On þam circule fiftyne niht hiȝ onfoð on þære nextan linan. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 26877 Thinges thre þe quhilk i tald þe In þe neist formast questiun. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* II. 4 þis gospel tellip, as þe nexte bifore, how Joon made redy þe weye to Crist. *Ibid* 318 As it is seid in þe nexte [= last] Sermon, of his lore ben many gabbingis. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 13 The good man that shroue the woman in the nexst tale afore 1577 Fulke *Confut. Purg.* 363 When he him selfe in the next leafe before, affirmeth [etc.]. 1693 *Humours Town* 52 By that time one has done with his Intrigues, the next has fresh Adventures to impart. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* ii. 688 My next Desire is, void of Care and Strife, To lead a soft, secure, inglorious Life 1712 Budgell *Spect* No. 425 P 1 Such a Tranquillity of Mind, as is I believe the next Happiness to that of hereafter. *a* 1756 Eliza Heywood *New Present* (1771) 254 In the next place, the chairs should be dusted. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* xl, I dinna mind the neist verse weel—my memory's failed. 1852 Mrs Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xvii. 167 The first one of you that comes is a dead man, and the next, and the next. 1875 Jevons *Money* (1875) 257 The organization of the Clearing House will be described in the next chapter.

b. Of persons in respect of position, birth, etc.

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 461 þe pope is holdun moost & nexst viker of iesu crist. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 265 In good esperr To ben himself the develes heir, As he which is his nexte liche. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 15 The inheritaunce..came unto Jane the next syster. 1667 Milton *P. L.* iv. 781 When Gabriel to his next in power thus spake. 1892 T Hardy *Tess* iii, There was an interval of four years and more between Tess and the next of the family.

absol. 1607 Tourneur *Rev. Trag.* ii. i, The Next of Italy commends him to you.

c. *Next best*, second-best.

a 1674 Clarendon (L.) If the king himself had stayed at London, or, which had been the next best, kept his court at York. 1700 Wallis in *Collect.* (O.H.S.) I. 318 Who did.. out-leap the next-best leaper .. by seven inches. 1824 Scott *St Ronan* ii, The Blue room is the best—and they that get neist best are no ill aff. 1870 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. i. (1873) 79 In poetry, to be next-best is, in one sense, to be nothing.

† 7. a. *On next, at* (*the*) *next*, in the next place, directly after or succeeding. *Obs. rare.*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2795 Þen to Nostanda on next þus notis he a lettir. † *a* 1400 *Mer's Arth.* 2422 A-bowte the cete þa seuene they sought at the nextte, To seke theme a sekyre place. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* ii. vii. 177 Immediatli at next to the now bifore alleggid text of Peter this proces fol with.

† b. *At the next*, directly at hand. *Obs. rare.*

c 1425 *Orolog. Sapient.* v in *Anglia* X. 363/4, I see & know þat I maye no lenger lyue and þat deth is atte þe nexte. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* ii. xv. 271 Wha a man mai not haue.. at the next and immediatli, he wole be..weel plesid for to haue it mediatli.

† 8. (OE. only.) Last. *Obs.*

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxxii. 17 Oððæt ic ingae in godes haliȝ portic & ongete ða nestan heara [L. *novissima eorum*]. *c* 900 *Judith* 73 Wiȝȝend stopon ut of ðam inne. þe ðone wæriozan lædon to bedde nehstan s ðe 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 21 Ne biþ he godes leof on þæm nehstan dæge.

† b. *At next*, at (the) last. *Obs.*

c 825 *Vesp Hymns* vii. in *O E. Texts* 411 [Ic] oteawu hwet biþ him ot nestan. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxvi. 60 Æt nesta ða cuomon tweȝe leaso..gewitneso. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* II. 572 Ða æt nextan comon ða stuntan mædenu. *a* 1122 *O.E.Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1086 Æt nextan he ne sparode his agenne broðor.

II. In predicative use or following the sb.

Also const *to, about*, etc., and sometimes in quasi-adverbial use with *adjoining, ensuing*, etc.

9. Nearest in place or position.

c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist* ii. xvi. (Schipper) 177 (MS. B) Seo mæ,ð nyhst on suðhealfe Humbre streames. *c* 900 *O. E. Chron.* (Parker MS.) an. 878 Ælf ed. was winnende wiþ þone here, & Sumur sætna dæl se þær nehst wæs. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1692 In þe ouermast stage [of the ark] þi self sal be, þe fouxules alpernest be þe. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 293 Ȝif þe water of þat welle is nehelie vpion a stoon þat is next to þe welle. 1515 in *Vicary's Anat* (1888) App. iii. 148 A Forge next to the Hertyshorn in Westmythfeld. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VII* 13 Then were his continuall enemyes next to the gate of his realme. 1596 Dalrymple tr *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* Prol. 49 Than agane Marr lyes on the costsyde neist 1631 Gouge *God's Arrows* iv. § 15 396 His with-drawing chamber was next to his bed-chamber. 1662 Stanley *Hist. Philos., Chaldaick* (1701) 141 From the places next about the Moon. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. 113 Wastes when improved are..to be assessed to all parochial rates in the parish next adjoining.

† b. *transf.* of help, accidents, attainment, etc.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 688 Hwenne þe bale is alre hekst, þenne is þe bote alre nest. *c* 1290 *Beket* 1534 in *S. Eng. Leg.*, Ȝwane a man is In mest soruwe and teone, þanne is ore louerdes grace next. 13.. *Cursor M.* 62 (Gott.), He þat wenis stiffest to stand, War him hijs fal is neist at hand 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 108 For whanne I wende next have be, Thanne was I furthest ate laste. 1551 T. Wilson *Logike* (1580) 35 b, This rule holdeth in causes that are next adjoynyng. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 839 When he is ..next to his mischaunce for his offences and crimes.

c. As complement with verbs of rest or motion.

c 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 1502 But nat in comparison to Glose that sat next. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 164 Deide to vs approachis neist. 1579 G. Harvey *Letter-bk* (Camden) 153 He put his hand into his pockit and pullid owt .. sutch moony .. as cam next to hande. 1676 Hobbes *Iliad* i. 387 Up you fetch'd Briareus..And set him next to Jove. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 2 P 4 Next to Sir Andrew in the Club Room sits Captain Sentry. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* viii. vi, [She] drew a chair next to her.

10. Of days, etc.: Immediately following; coming directly after (the time in question).

In Sc. use, as applied to the days of the week, *next* (as in *Friday next*) is contrasted with *first*: see First *a.* 1 h, and cf. the note to 5 above.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3791 For al ðis, oðer day ðor was nest, Agenes moyses and is prest Gan al ðis folc wið wrede gon. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19135 Þe tojer dai þat folud neist [*Fairf.* atte was neiste]. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Shipman's T.* 307 The sonday next the marchaund was agoon. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. vii. 18 To morowe next we shall haue a great assaute. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* vi. iii. 11 The morrow next, when day gan to uplooke. 1721 Budgell *Spect.* No. 67 P 18 The Collection of Pictures which is to be Exposed to Sale on Friday next. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed 2) V. 466 Henry would, before the end of Michaelmas term then next, levy a fine. 1850 Carlyle *Latter-d. Pamph.* iv. 5 We know what France suddenly became in the end of February next.

b. With *after, before, ensuing, to come.*

1386 *Rolls of Parlt* III. 225/1 Nichol Brembre .. proposed hym the yere next after Johan Northampton Muir of the same Citee. 1424 *Paston Lett.* I. 12 The nyghte next biforne the feste. 1472-3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 60/1 From the vij day of Aprill next to come. 1474 *Ibid.* 108/2 In the Oeptas of Seint John Baptist next ensuyng the forseid xxi day of Januar'. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 270 b, Beeyng the daye nexte before his death. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) II. 296 So trewis and abstinacie was tane and proclemit..to the first day of January nixtocum. 1588 A. King tr. *Canisius' Catech.* G viij b, Ye sonday nixt efter ye 14 change of ye moone.

11. Immediately following (or going *before*) in order or succession.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6948 Quen naron was ded, þe priste, His sun eliazar was neist. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 83 And next upon that other side..ylt ther is The point seconde. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 1456 Sone sall I neuen 30w þe note þat is next eftir. 1549 *Latimer's 2nd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* To Rdr. (Arb.) 46 Numa Pompilus, who was. created king [of] the Romaynes next after Romulus. 1583 Stocker *Cic.*

Warres Lowe C. III. 746 As more at large is set downe in the booke next before. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* III. 165 Next of all are the stables, wherein their horses are marvellous well tended 1645 Gataker *God's Eye on Israel* 23 As he had spoken of in the verse next beforegoing.

b. As complement with *come* or *follow*.

c 1440 *Generydes* 1940 Nexst after come the kyng of Nicomede. 1533 Gau *Richt Way* 9 This command followis nixt effter the iii commandis pertenand to god. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 446 Thammuz came next behind, Whose annual wound [etc.]. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 452 The very criterion which follows next in order.

c. *What next?* as an exclamation of surprise.

1838 Shaftesb. *Diary* 19 Oct. in *Life* (1886) I. vi. 237 As old ladies say, What next? 1858 *Punch* XXXIV. 2 Well, I'm sure! What next, I wonder!

12. Nearest in respect of kinship, intimacy, or other such relationship.

c 1307 *Elegy Edw. I*, iii, Helpeth mi sone, and crowneth him newe, For he is nest to buen ycore. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 92 William vnderstode, þat he said reson, & was nest of blode. 1382 Wyclif *Numb.* xxvii. 11 The heritage shal be 3eue to hem that ben next to him. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 96 Be 3ynne at þe knawynge of þyn owen sawle, þat is nest to þe. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6950 To serue þe saynt he was neste. 1620 J. Wilkinson *Coroners & Sheriffs* 44 Make your pannels your selfe of such persons as bee most next, most sufficient, and not suspect.

b. Approaching most closely (*to* a person or thing) in rank or excellence; coming immediately *after* (another) in this respect.

1535 Coverdale *Esther* x. 3 Mardocheus the Iewe was the seconde nexte [1611 was next] vnto kynge Ahasuerus. 1578 Cooper *Thesaurus* s v. *Secundus, A rege secundus*, next in dignitie after the king. 1606 G. W[oodcock] *Hist. Iustine* xi 48 Promising to performe all Darius request, if he would acknowledge himselfe as next vnto him. 1628 T. Spencer *Logick* 197 That attribute bordreth next of all to mans particular essence. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* v. 77 At least your lays Are next to his, and claim the second praise. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 335 Next to the capital, but next at an immense distance, stood Bristol. 1850 *Merc. Mar Mag.* VII 6 Next to an anemometric scale in value, is the Beaufort.

c. In phr. *next after* (or † *under*), *next to*, used in loose apposition to the person or thing spoken of.

1561 Winzet *First Tract.* Wks (S.T.S.) I. 13 The weil-fair of thy Maiestie, nixt efter God to vs..maist deir belouit in erth. 1595 *Drake's Voy* (Hakl Soc.) 3 That quiet peace which wee, from the hands of Her Majestie (next under God) abundently enjoy. 1633 Sir J. Burroughs *Sov. Brit. Seas* (1651) 133 Next to the English they are now become the most redoubted Nation at Sea. 1700 S. Parker *Six Philos. Ess.* 53 Physic ans, of all people, gather most Money next to the Collectors of the Taxes. 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* III i. 154 They were never either heard or talked of which, next to being universally applauded, should be the ambition of all sage magistrates and rulers. 1824 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 187 He was, next after Lucy, ..by far the best news-gatherer of the country side. 1890 C. R Markham *Peruv. Bark* 438 The East Indian source of supply is now the most important next to Colombia.

13. Next to, the nearest approach to; very nearly, almost.

1667 Milton *P. L.* vi. 316 Together both with next to Almighty Arme, Uplifted imminent one stroke they aim'd. 1699 Bentley *Phal.* 140 The very facility and naturalness of every correction will be next to a Demonstration.., that the Observation must needs be true. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II (Globe) 329 It must have been next to miraculous if they had escaped. 1753 Richardson *Grandison* (1811) II. xiii. 152 He loved his father, but next to adored his mother. 1815 W. H. Ireland *Scribbleomania* 198 It was thought next to impossible. 1828 *Life Planter Jamaica* 86 It would therefore, be next to a miracle, if he should detect a single stranger among such a host. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 12 Sept. 7/4 In such circumstances..it would be next to impossible to open the eyes.

b. With following negative.

1656 Tucker in *Misc. Scott. Burgh Rec. Soc.* (1891) 5 They profered at first that which was next to nothing. 1706 E. Ward *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 18 They may cost him next to nothing in the keeping. 1828 Moir *Mansie Wauch* xi. 185 The old flute was for next to no use at all. 1849 Grote *Greece* II. xlviii. (1862) IV. 219 Ships, they had few; trained seamen, yet fewer; wealth, next to none. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 11 Nov. 5/1 In his letter he has contrived, without being defiant, to concede next to nothing.

III. Governing a substantive (orig. in dative).

14. Nearest to (a thing, place, or person) in respect of situation.

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xxxix. § 7 Swa swa sio nafu færan neahst þære eare. *a* 900 Cynewulf *Crist* 398 [Hy] bringaþ ȝeorne hwylc hyra nehst mæȝe ussum Nerȝende fiihte lacan. *c* 1205 Lay. 24168 Her ich þe 3eue Neustrie nexste mine riche. *a* 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *O. E. Hom.* I. 247 Strengþe stont nest hire. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7871 Handes on 3our felawes lay, On ilka Breton þat sittes 3ou nest. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xvii. 286 Innocence is nexte god and nyȝte and day it crieth. *c* 1480 Henryson *Test. Cres.* 109 His chalmer was thaim neist. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 275 To invade the Emperours countrie next them. 1591 Spenser *Virg. Gnat* 385 There next the vtmost brinck doth he abide. 1615 W. Lawson *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 5 Euery sorle hath his crust next day wherein trees and hearbs put their roots. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 56 All of them..wear Drawers next their Skin. 1722 De Foe *Plague* (1754) 177 A mad Dog..will fly upon and bite any one that comes next him. 1764 Goldsm. *Hist. Eng. in Lett.* (1772) I. 23 All the trading and maritime towns next the continent. 1822 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. *Roast Pig*, Tearing up whole handfuls of the scorched skin with the flesh next it. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 305/1 Placing wooden rails on the side next the glebe land and field stakes..on the side next the plaintiff's field.

b. In phr. *Next one's hand*, nearest at hand. *Next one's heart* (see Heart *sb.* 4).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 62 He þat stitthest wenis at stand, Warre hym, his fall is nexst his hand. *a* 1774 Goldsm. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) I. 212 Suppose I take any thing that is next my hand, a walking cane for instance.

15. Nearest to (a person or thing) in point of rank, condition, character, etc.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 9 Þe man mai be god next, þe him beð iqueme. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 3321 Þe erl a þ tueie men him next, briȝthoel & Iordan. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. II. 202 Loue is leche of lyf and nexte oure lorde selue. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 5 Places ne oideris makun not vs nekist God, but oþer good meiitis ioynun to gidir. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxviii. 20 Thy style was Treschristien, maist Cristen King, Baith hiest and frest, and neist the impyre. 1620 T. Granger *Div. Logike* 230 A vehement asseveration, which is next an oath. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 79 One next himself in power, and next in crime. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 1 P 9 A degree of solicitude next that of an author.

b. In loose apposition. = 12 c.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* cxxxii. 3 In thaim lightis the oynment of the halygaste, neste apostils. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii. (*Machor*) 461 For þu nixt god is my fadir. 14.. in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 123 Where neest thi son thou hast souerente. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 82 To ye whiche next mekenes and obedyence we must apply our exercyse. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 287 The thing that in this worlde I loue best, next my wyfe and children. *a* 1631 Donne *Paradoxes* (1652) 86 Avarice is the greatest deadly sin next Pride.

B. *adv.*

†1. Last, on the last occasion. *Obs.*

a 900 Cynewulf *Crist* 535 To Hierusalem..þonan hy God nyhst upstiȝende eaȝum seȝun. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 125 Seo stow þe Drihten lichomlice nehst on stod her on middanȝeardе. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 536 (Gr.), Ic wat, hwæt he me self bebead..þa ic hine nehst ȝeseah. *c* 1205 Lay. 5037 Nou hit is seoue 3er at þou nexst wer her.

2. In the next place; immediately thereupon or thereafter.

a. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 26138 To quam I sal þe tell here nexist [*Fairf.* nest] þou sal þe scriue. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 50 Bot next above alle othre schewe Of love I wol the propreten. *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 378 Next the souerane signe was sekirly sene..The armes of the Dowglass. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxxii. 41 Nixt all in purpour thai him cled. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* II. ii. 263, I will first make bold with your money: next, giue mee your hand; and last [etc.]. 1649 Milton *Eikon.* 90 First by his mistrust.., Next by his hatred. 1664 Butler *Hud.* II. ii. 153 Did they not next compell the Nation To take and breake the Protestation? 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xxv, I next attended the sheriff's officers to the prison. 1828 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* xi. I. 378 She next furnishes it with a store of pollen. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xi 76 Our way next lay up a steep incline. 1871 Jowett *Plato* I 146 Hippias the sage spoke next.

b. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 27148 Suinquat es to sai her nest þat falles to office o preist. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* I. (*Catherine*) 939 Syne þar neste I sall gere turment þe fulfaste. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 121 Thanne nest He hath ek foure upon his brest. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* I. 58 Quhat hound.. bait neist and baid quhill he wes slane. 1721 Ramsay *Prospect of Plenty* 103 A meaner phantom neist..Attacks with senseless fears the weaker head. 1728 — *Archers diverting themselves* 95 Neist, Sir, you name. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* xxv, I wish we may get the light keepit in neist, wi' this fearsome wind.

†b. With *after* or *before*. *Obs.*

1511 *Guylforde's Pilgr.* (Camden) 39 Next after we come to y' hous of Symyonis. 1545 Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* 69 Of ye same strength with the other pylles spoken of here nexte before. 1562 Winzet *Third Tract.* Wks. (S.T.S.) I. 29 Can 3e think him in ony vther gre, bot nyxt efter to speir gif Christ be borne?

3. On the first future or subsequent occasion.

1536 Cromwell in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 43 When it shal fortune me next to speke with your lordship. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 238 When he should nexte bee in dooyng sacrifice. 1667 Milton *P. L.* vi. 439 Weapons more violent, when next we meet, May serve to better us. 1742 Richardson *Pamela* III. 60 A few other Alterations ..are to be finished against we go down next. 1782 Cowper *Gilpin* 251 When he next doth ride abroad May I be there to see. 1875 Tennyson *Q. Mary* III. v, When next there comes a missive from the Queen.

4. *Comb.*, as *next-born*, *-drawn*.

1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* i. 339 The Oracles gaue out, that next borne Brute should bee His parents onelie death. 1898 Meredith *Odes Fr. Hist.* 10 Such enemies of her next-drawn breath she had.

Next door. [Next *a.* 1.]

1. The (door of the) nearest or adjoining house. Also in *fig.* uses, and sometimes with omission of *the* (cf. 2).

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 95 Yf on loke yow in the face that neuer se yow ere, Wold thynk ye were at the next dore by. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* i. 9 A sinner whiche..is at the next door to saluacion. 1628 Earle *Microcosm.*, *Good old man* (Arb.) 89 The next doore of death sads him not, but hee expects it calmely as his turne in Nature. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 151 When they goe but to the next doore they doe it riding. 1643 Trapp *Comm. Gen.* xix. 11 As if they were ambitious of destruction, which now was at next door by. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 137 The sweet babies at the next door! 1843 Dickens *Chr. Carol* ii. 59 Trying to hide himself behind the girl from next door but one.

2. In adverbial use († rarely with *the*). a Very close or near *to* (a state, condition, etc.); almost amounting *to* (something). † Also const. *by*.

1529 More *Dyalogs* 22 b/1 Those vyargys bene but .. the nexte dore to Idoletry. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* (1877) 41 He meaneth .. to make a good beginnyng not to bee a little, but to be nexte doore by a little, or nexte cousin to a little. 1628 T. Spencer *Logick* 115 Such a one is next dore to salvation. 1656 [? J. Sergeant] tr. *T. White's Peripat. Inst.* 62 Water..makes the body flaccid and loose, and next door to dissolution. 1699 R. L'Estrange *Erasm. Colloq.* (1725) 202 This same Fawn I perceive is next door to a Fool. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 329 To be next Door to Starving. 1793 Gouv. Morris in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 380 The opera girl, Saunier, who is, though very beautiful, next door to an Ideot as to her intellectual gifts. 1822–36 De Quincey *Confess.* (1862) 161 Parliament had not then made it a crime next door to a felony. 1892 Gladstone *Gleam.* (1879) II. 69 To speak of a thorough knowledge of Greek as being still next door to a miracle. 1878 Spurgeon *Serm.* XXIV. 713 The idea is next door to blasphemous.

b. In or at the next house (*to* a person or place).

1579 Lyly *Euphues* 131 It is an olde Prouerbe that if one dwell the next doore to a creple he will learne to hault. 1633 G. Herbert *Temple*, *Praise* iv, A herb destill'd, and drunk, may dwell next doore..To a brave soul. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* c 4 The Cross-daggers in Moor-fields, next door to the Popes Head Tavern. 1738 Swift *Pol. Conversat.* Introd. 8 At his Lodgings next Door to the Gloucester-Head. 1863 Lady Hornby *Constantinople* 107 The Armenian lady next door, to whom the house belongs.

3. *attrib.*, as *next-door neighbour(dom)*, *town*.

1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* IV. xii, Persons who live two or three miles distance in the country are considered as next door neighbours. 1806–7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) VII. iv, A perpetual blister;—alias, a sociable next-door-neighbour. 1859 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* II. 394 When he had done with our next-door neighbour. 1882 H. C. Merivale *Fancit of B.* III. II. xix. 154 The arrangements of next-door-neighbourdom were of so casual a kind. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 330 He never eats it himself, but the next-door town does.

† **Ne·xter,** used for Next *a.*, perh. after *yester*.

1576 Gascoigne *Philomene* (Arb.) 111 Al that day, they fede in feare,. And in the nexter night Ful many times do crie, Remiembring yet the ruthful plight.

† **Nextfold,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [Cf. OE. *néahfeald* (rare).] Nearest.

a 1225 *Juliana* 32 Al mi nest falde cun me heanesð þet schulden beon mine freond.

Next hand, *adv.* and *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. Next *a.* + Hand *sb.* Cf. Near- and Nigh-hand.]

A. *adv.* 1. Nearest or first at hand.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26087 Grace it es be-for cumand And siþen him folus luue neist hand [*Fairf.* next hand]. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 226 To set our mindes and knit our affections to those that come next hand. *a* 1641 Br. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 12 Some part of them onely, which came next hand, not the choyce.

2. Nearest or next to (something).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9982 Þe fundament þat first es laid Neist-hand þe roche. 13.. *St. Cristofer* 193 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg* (1881) 457 Vnto thi bedde when þou sall gaa Luk þat þou ly nexte-hand þe straa.

B. *adj.* Nearest, closest.

1642 Rogers *Naaman* 147 Wedding our selves to our next hand props of children, wealth, meanes.

Ne·xtly, *adv.* Now *rare*. [f. Next *a.* + -ly 2.]

1. In the next place; next.

1584 B. R. tr *Herodotus* 53 To hym the chiefe gouernment of the army was nextly committed. 1616 J. Lane *Contn. Sq. T.* (1888) VI. 121 Nextlie, the kinge and Queene, with sadder eye then whilome wonted, viewd each mutualie. 1620 T. Granger *Div. Logike* 200 Chiefly in Arts where they are most accurately handled; and nextly in artificiall treatises. 1663 Owen *Pneud. Animadv.* Wks. 1851 XIV. 444 You add nextly, as my words, 'The eye' [etc.]. 1866 *Punch's Almanack*, The cry of dogs is nextly heard.

† 2. Most immediately or directly. *Obs.*

1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* Ep. Ded., The Lord of the Soyl holds nextly of the King. 1754 Edwards *Freed. Will* I. i. (1762) 2 The Thing nextly chosen or prefer'd when a man wills to walk.

† **Ne·xtmost,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. = Next *a.*

1576 Gascoigne *Philomene* (Arb.) 114 Hir next most note (to note) I neede no helpe at al.

Ne·xtness. [f. Next *a.*] The fact or condition of immediate succession or proximity.

1875 McClellan *New Test.* 424 [St. Luke] promises to write 'according to nextness' in order, or consecutively. 1875 W. K. Clifford *Lect.* (1879) I. 244 These elements of feeling have relations of nextness or contiguity in space.

† **Nexure.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *nexūra* (Du Cange), f. L. *nex-*, *nectĕre*: see next] Connexion, combination.

1652 Gaule *Magnastrom.* 151 The Series, order, nexure,.. disposition of second causes, &c. 1674 Petty *Disc. Dupl. Proportion* A 5 An intelligible Account of the Nexures, Mixtures, and Mobilities of all the parts of the Universe.

‖ **Nexus** (ne·ksŭs). [L. *nexus*, pl. *nexūs*, f. *nex-*, *nectĕre* to bind, connect.]

1. A bond or link; a means of connexion between things or parts.

1663 Boyle *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. 241 Changing the Motion and *nexus* or Juncture of their parts. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* No. 34. 2/1 What is the Nexus of Matter? 1776 J. Adams in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 113 It is the *nexus* of the northern and southern colonies. 1839 Carlyle *Chartism* vi. 149 Cash Payment had not then grown to be the universal sole nexus of man to man. 1877 E. Caird *Philos. Kant* I. 158 The nexus of cause and effect is not given in sensitive experience.

b. *Causal nexus*, the necessary connexion between cause and effect.

1836–7 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* xxxix. (1859) II. 394 The phenomenon of necessity in our notion of the causal nexus. 1874 W. Wallace *Hegel's Logic* § 42. 75 The causal nexus between the two is..only evident to thought.

2. A connected group or series.

1858 Birch *Anc. Pottery* II. 359 The letters are *often* united in nexus or ligatures. 1882 *N. Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* XXXVI. 178 The constabulary office belongs to a nexus of court institutions of immemorial antiquity.

Ney, variant of Noy *v.*

†Neyard. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. (See quot.)

1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 125 b, Those that are gotten betwixt a Horse and an Asse in olde time, were called Neyards.

†Ney-beer. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. (See quot.)

1574 R. Scot *Hop Gard.* (1578) 54 Experience hath taught them .to seeth them againe in the Woorte, which they call the Ney beere.

Neyce, obs. f. Niece. **Neych(e,** obs. var. Nigh *v.* **Neyder, -dyr,** obs. ff. Neither. **Neydlingis,** var. Needlings *Obs.*

†Neye, obs. form of Eye. (Also *pl.* **nies.**)

1641 Brome *Jovially Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 390 The pretty pretty pink Of her Neyes, that half wink. 1679 Dryden *Troil. & Cress* III. ii, Do you lear indeed at one an other! do the Neyes twinkle at him! 1704 Steele *Lying Lover* v, Till its pretty Nies be all blubber'd.

Neye, obs. f. Neigh *v.*, Nigh, Nye. **Neyen, -pe,** obs. ff. Nine, Ninth. **Neyf,** obs. f. Neif, Nieve. **Neyger:** see Negre. **Neyghe, neyze,** obs. ff. Neigh *v.*, Nink. **Neyghebur,** etc., obs. f. Neighbour. **Neyh(e,** obs. ff. Neigh *v.*, Nigh. **Ney(h)lechen:** see Nehleche.

†Neyle, *v. Obs. rare.* In 4 **neylo, neyhle, neyzhele.** [f. *ney-* Nigh *a.* Cf. MLG. *nâlen, nêlen* (MDa. *nâle, naale,* MSw. *nâla*).] *intr.* To come near, approach.

1340 *Ayenb.* 105 Pe zaule..more propirliche neyleb to his rizte nayrhede of his kende. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C xx. 58 He fleih a-syde, And wolde nat neyhle hym by nyne londes lengthe.

Neyn(e, Neynpe, obs. ff. Nine, Ninth.

†Neypur, obs. variant of Neighbour.

a 1500 *Ten Commandm.* in Herrig *Archiv* LXXXV. 46 Covett pow not thy neypurs good. *Ibid.*, Thow shalt not desyre thy neypurys feye.

Neys(e, obs. ff. Nese, Nesh. **Neysch(e, neyshe,** etc., obs. ff. Nesh. **Neyst,** dial. var. Next. **Neyt,** obs. f. Ait. **Neyte,** obs. f. Neat *sb.* **Neyper,** obs. f. Neither. **Neyuen,** obs. f. Neven. **Neyuer,** obs. f. Never. **Neywat,** var. of Nighwhat. **Neyt:** see Net *a.*^{2}

†Ngou, obs. variant of Gnu.

1802 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 141 The n'gou and koudou are also inhabitants of Caffraria.

Nhabbe, see Hab *adv.* 1 (quot. 1542). **Nhandu,** var. of Nandu. **Ni,** obs. var. Ne *adv.*

Niagara (nəi,æ·gărä). [The name of a N. American river, flowing from Lake Erie into Lake Ontario, on which there is a famous waterfall.]

1. A cataract, torrent, deluge.

1861 T. L. Peacock *Gryll Gr.* xiv, That Niagara of sound under which it is now the fashion to bury it 1872 Ruskin *Fors Clav.* (1896) I. xxiv. 492 Phlegethon falls into the abyss in a Niagara of blood. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 June 3/2 There is a deluge,..a very Niagara of concerts.

2. *U. S.* (See quot.)

1854 Sala in *Daily Tel.* 10 June, One of her 'Niagaras' or 'cataract curls'—the name given to the shower of true or false ringlets the ladies are in the habit of wearing at the backs of their heads.

Hence **Niagara** *v.*, *intr.* to pour in a deluge. (In quot. stressed *niaga·ra.*) Also **Niaga·rean, Niaga·rian** *adjs.*, resembling Niagara.

1799 Southey *St. Gualberto* xxii, The fountain streams.. Had niagara'd o'er the quadrangle. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 242/2 Retribution rushed upon me fiercely like a Niagarean torrent. 1839 Reynolds *Pickw. Abroad* lvi, A Niagarian fall of tears, and a Vesuvian eruption of sighs. 1882 J. G. Holyoake in *19th Cent.* July 95 The Niagarian flood of denunciation which was poured out.

Niaise, obs. form of Nyas.

‖ **Niaiserie** (ni,ē·zĕri). Also 7 **-ery.** [F. *niaiserie,* f. *niais,e* simple, foolish.] Simplicity; foolishness; an instance of this.

1657 J. Sergeant *Schism Dispach't* To Rdr. A iv b, The one makes his advantage from *niaisery* and shyness, the other from boldness. 1697 — *Solid Philos.* a 6 Out of Niaiserie and Shamefastness. 1832 *Philol. Mus.* I. 651 As if a universal deluge of niaiserie .had whelmed the island. 1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIV. 632 The recollection of the little niaiseries of style in which he indulged..has vanished.

Nias, obs. forms of Nyas.

Niata (niā·tă). [From some S. American language.] An abnormally small variety of cattle, found in South America. Also *attrib.*

1858 Darwin *Anim. & Pl.* I. iii. 90 A niata bull and cow invariably produce niata calves. 1872 — *Orig. Spec.* vii. (ed 6) 177 At these times the Niatas perish, if not fed by their owners. 1879 tr. *De Quatrefages' Hum. Spec.* 71 The niata will unite indifferently in both senses with the ordinary ox.

Hence **Ni·atism,** a change or tendency towards a dwarfed condition in cattle or other animals.

1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

Niatt, obs. form of Neat *sb.*

Nib (nib), *sb.*^{1} Also 7–8 **nibb.** [Corresponds in form and meaning to Fris. *nib,* MDu. *nib* (*nyb*), MLG. and MDa. *nibbe,* Norw. *nibba, nibb(e,* but is perh. only a later spelling of Neb *sb.*; in Sc. dial. the vowel is indistinct and there is no real difference in pronunciation between *neb* and *nib.*]

1. The beak or bill of a bird; the proboscis of an insect; the nose of a person. = Neb *sb.* 1, 2.

For Sc. examples (18–19th cent.) see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

1585 Higins tr. *Junius' Nomencl.* 53 *Ros'rum,* the bill, beake or nib. 1658 Rowland tr. *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 1090 Their nib is sharper, they bite more, and tickle lesse. 1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1076/2 Their Claws were like those of Indian Hens, Nibs crooked like Parrots.

2. The point of a pen. = Neb 3.

1611 Middleton & Dekker *Roaring Girl* III. ii, Let not you and I be tost On Lawiers pens; they haue sharpe nibs. 1676 Moxon *Print Letters* 9 Its Nib strikes a Lean stroke. 1786 (see Pen *sb.*^{1} 4). 1795 Wolcot (P. Pindar) *Convention Bill* Wks. 1812 III. 376 The pen That with its lever nib of brass Tries from his power to heave Dundas. 1829 Mrs. Trollope in *Friendships Miss Mitford* (1882) I. vii. 193 Had I but the tenth of an inch of the nib of your pen, what pictures I might draw. 1865 *Chambers's Encycl.* VII. 368/1 Fitting small metal or even ruby points to the nib of the quill-pen. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1656/2 A pen with a broad flat nib made for marking packages.

b. A separate pen-point, now usually made of steel, intended for fitting into a pen-holder.

1837 Whittock, etc. *Compl. Bk. Trades* (1842) 373 Steel nibs. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 397/2 A few words upon the manufacture of 'quill nibs'. 1853 Ure *Dict. Arts* (ed. 4) II. 367 Another class of workers who..make it concave, if a nib, and form the barrel, if a barrel pen. 1899 *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. III. 305 Nowadays nearly all ask for 'nibs' when they require pens.

c. Each of the divisions of a pen-point.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 398/2 Pens made of gold with a small ruby at each nib seem to be perfect. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1525/1 Pens have usually two nibs, but Perry's have three.

3. The point of anything; a peak, tip, projecting part, or pointed extremity. = Neb *sb.* 3 b.

1713 Derham *Phys.-Theol.* x. *note,* Travellers cut the Nib off it, and presently a Spout of Water runs out from it, as clear as Crystal. 1788 Smeaton in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 4 Its inside surface is made to agree with that of the horizon by means of a small thin nib of brass. 1826 in Hone *Every-day Bk.* (1827) II. 691 The nib of a jockey's cap. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1525/1 *Nib,.* 2 A separate adjustable limb of a permutation key. *Ibid., Nib,* 4 The point of a crow-bar. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 413 1 There will also be a little swelling on the other end of the [spoon] handle, called the 'nib'.

†b. = Neb *sb.* 3 c. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

a 1722 Lisle *Husb.* (1752) 115 The outward part of the nib..sends forth the root.

4. *dial.* **a.** *pl.* The two short handles projecting from the shaft or sned of a scythe.

1673 *Col. Rec. Plymouth* (1856) V. 132 One gun, and one pair of old wheels, and one sythe & nibbs 01–00–00. [1703 *Providence Rec.* (1894) VI. 226 Two sithes, sneds, nebbs, & Rings.] 1843 *Richardson's Historian's Table-bk., Leg. Div.* I. 213 A rest on the nibs, after sharping, was occasionally allowed [to the mower]. 1854– in many dial. gloss. (Yks., Nhp., Worc., Glouc., Wilts., etc.). 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss.* s.v. *Scythe,* The handles projecting from the sned are called nibs.

b. The pole or draught-tree of an ox-cart or timber-carriage.

1808 *Beverley Lighting Act* 18 If any person..shall draw any timber..through any of the aforesaid streets..without any nib or carriage. 1886 Elworthy *W. Som. Word-bk.* 509 Two very high wheels, having an arched axle between them, with the nib proper projecting at right angles to it.

5. *pl.* The small pieces into which cocoa-beans are reduced by crushing.

1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIV. 313/2 The simplest and best form is that of the seeds roughly crushed, termed cocoa-nibs. 1862 *Chamb. Encycl.* III. 108/2 When [Cocoa] nibs are infused with water like coffee, they yield a highly palatable beverage. 1878 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 102/1 The seeds are reduced to the form of nibs, which are separated from the shells or husks by the action of a powerful fan blast.

6. A lump or knot in wool or raw silk.

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 378/2 Large quantities of this noil are exported to the Continent, where the.. machinery is better adapted to card and open out the small nibs which it contains. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 62/1 The silk passes through a slit which is sufficiently wide to pass the filament but stops the motion when a thick lump or nib is presented.

†Nib, *sb.*^{2} *Obs. rare.* [See quots.]

a 1653 Gouge *Comm. Heb.* iv. 13 They who grow not..in knowledge, may well be accounted babes, or young novices, or freshmen (as they say in Schools), or nibs, or pages. [1886 Willis & Clark *Cambridge* III. 304 In King's College, Cambridge,..every new scholar being, on his arrival, looked after by an older one (his 'chum'), who was responsible for his 'nib's' strict observance of all college discipline.]

Nib, *sb.*^{3} *slang.* A gentleman.

1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict., Nib,* a gentleman or person of the higher order. 1834 H. Ainsworth *Rookwood* III. v. (1878) 189 He's a rank nib.

Hence **Ni·bliko** *a.*, **Ni·bsome** *a.*

1834 H. Ainsworth *Rookwood* III. v, All my togs were so niblike and splash. 1839 Reynolds *Pickw. Abroad* xxvi. 224 Betray his pals in a nibsome game.

Nib, *v.*^{1} *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6 **knib.** [App. related to Nibble *v.*; connexion with Nib *sb.*^{1} is doubtful. Sense 4 may be a different word.]

†1. *trans.* To peck, pick, prick. Also *fig. Obs.*

1558 W. Forrest *Grysilde Secunde* 81 Theye nybbed Christe- faithe after their pleasure. 1575 Turbervy. *Faulconrie* 360 Yee shall discerne the crampgout by your hawkes holding of hir one foote upon the other, and by hir often knibbing and iobbing of hir foote with hir beake. 1645 T. Hill *Olive Branch* (1648) 20 Conscience nibs thee, follows and dogs thee from place to place.

2. *intr.* and *trans.* To nibble. Now *dial.*

1613 Dennis *Secrets Angling* I. xiv, When the Fish begins to nib and byte 1720 *Humourist* 183, I had kept the Neat's Tongue..and every now and then I nibb'd a Bit on't. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss., Nib,* to nibble. 1888 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 530 You has to let 'em [geese] nib by the road.

†3. *intr.* To pick or pluck, in order to loosen.

1659 C. Noble *Inexpediency of Exped.* 15 That makes their fingers so busie, and to nib so about the Knot that ties up and is the very Bond of our Peace.

4. *slang.* To nab, to catch.

1775 in Farmer *Musa Pedestris* (1896) 54 For nibbing-cuffs I always hate. 1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict., Nib'd,* taken in custody. 1870 Robson *Evangeline* 357 (E.D.D.), Up stackered Larty for a blaw, Fair on Ham's jug'lar nibb'd him.

Nib, *v.*^{2} Also 9 **knib.** [f. Nib *sb.*^{1}] *trans.* To adapt the point of (a pen) for writing; to mend the nib of.

1757 Mrs. Griffith *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) IV. 28 Come, spread your Paper, sharpen your Wit, nib your Pen, and away with it. 1822 Praed *Lillian* Poems 1866 I. 73, I drink my coffee and nib my quill. 1865 G. M. Craik *Winifred's Wooing* (1879) 85 [He] was..mending a pen for himself, and nibbing it with critical exactness.

transf. 1850 J. Hamilton *Mem. Lady Colquhoun* iv. 134 It would be easy for an ordinary critic to..nib into a sharper paradox the pungent aphorism. 1885 Meredith *Diana* i, The sentence wants more working to line the thought; or, if you will, the thought to nib expression.

Nibbed (nibd), *ppl. a.* [f. Nib *sb.*^{1} + -ed^2: cf. MDu. *genybt,* LG. *-nibbd,* MDa. *nibbet.*] Having a nib or point. Also *hard-, long-nibbed,* etc.

1677 Milge *Gt. Fr. Dict.* II. s.v., A hard nibbed pen. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 55 *Nibbed Hooks* are of iron, used to hang the yarn on. 1829 Hogg *Sheph. Cal.* I. 20 He had a large lang-nibbit staff in his hand. 1858 Mrs. Oliphant *Laird of Norlaw* I. 215 It was a new pen, sharply nibbed, such as the minister loved.

Nibber (ni·bəɹ). *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Nib *v.*^{2} + -er^1.] An instrument for nibbing or pointing a pen.

1886 *Athenæum* 31 July 138/2 A description [is added] of the pen or reed itself, the penknife and the nibber, the ruler, the ink, and the inkstand.

Nibble, obs. or dial. variant of Nipple.

Nibble (ni·b'l), *sb.* [f. the vb.]

1. The act or fact of nibbling; an instance of this, esp. on the part of a fish at a bait.

1658 Rowland tr. *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 1102 They seek for the most tender places, and will not attempt the harder places with their nibble 1820 W. Irving *Sketch Bk.* I. 61 [To] fish all day..though he should not be encouraged by a single nibble. 1857 F. Francis *Angling* III. (1880) 51 When you see a nibble do not be in a hurry.

fig. 1837 Ht. Martineau *Soc. Amer.* II. 114 To prevent any escape by a nibble in this circle. 1853 R. S. Surtees *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 21 The ladies, to do them justice, are never at all suspicious about men—especially men on the 'nibble'.

2. A quantity (of grass) sufficient for a nibble.

1838 Fr. A. Kemble *Resid. in Georgia* (1863) 46 The sheep perambulate also, in earnest search of a nibble of fresh herbage. 1860 Mrs. Gaskell *Sylvia's Lovers* xii, There'll niver be a nibble o' grass to be seen this two month.

b. Pasturage, grass. Cf. Bite *sb.* 2 b.

1875 Blackmore *Alice Lorraine* III. v. 67 The moss had come over the herbage, and the sweet nibble of the sheep was souring.

Nibble (ni·b'l), *v.* Also 5 **nebyll,** 6 *Sc.* **nybbill,** 6–7 **(g)nible.** [Corresponds in form and meaning to LG. *nibbelen,* also *gnibbelen, knibbelen,* = Du. *knibbelen* 'rodere, mussitare, altercari' (Kilian), app. an ablaut-variant of *knabbelen,* Knabble *v.* The immediate source in Eng. is not clear.]

1. *trans.* To take little bites of (a thing), to bite away little by little.

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xxxiii. 93 Thay nybbillit him with noyis and cry. 1548 Elyot, *Derodo,* to gnawe or gnibble. 1591 Spenser *Ivy. Gnat* 80 Some, clambring, Nibble the bushie shrubs. 1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Hen. IV,* cclxviii, Like a Spring-taught Swayle, Was crauling to haue Nibbled the fresh leafe. 1712 Steele *Spect* No. 431 P 3, I then nibbled all the red Wax of our last Ball-Tickets. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 68 One sees the trouts and other fish, nibbling the calves and ox livers with which they are fed. 1817 Keats *Sleep & Poetry* 254 All tenderest birds there..Nibble the little cupped flowers. 1865 Knight *Passages Work. Life* III. iii. 56, I look upon the downs where flocks are peacefully nibbling the thymy grass. 1872 Darwin *Desc. Man* I. iii. 75 Horses nibble, and cows lick, each other on any spot which itches.

transf. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxx. 537 The meyn shalle ye nebyll, And I shalle syng the treball. 1847 L. Hunt *Men, Women, & Bks.* I. ix. 102 [He] would nibble you the beginnings of half the odes of his favourite poet.

b. With complement: To strip *from,* take *off* or *away,* make *bare,* by means of little bites.

1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* Prol., Snarling gusts nibble the juyceles leaves From the nak't shuddring branch. 1617 Middleton & Rowley *Fair Quarrel* v. i, All my baits nibbled off, And not the fish caught. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat* (1799) I. 591 They frequently nibble away the bait without touching the hook. 1867 Trollope *Chron. Barset* I. xxxvii. 321 [He] nibbled off the end of a cigar, preparatory to lighting it. 1887 T. Hardy *Woodlanders* vii, The bases of the smaller trees were nibbled bare by rabbits.

c. To bring *into* (some state or form) by this means. Also *fig.*

1837 Syd. Smith *Wks.* (1859) II. 280/2 If the Foreign Secretary were to retire, we should no longer be nibbling ourselves into disgrace off the coast of Spain. 1849 R. Curzon *Monast. Levant* viii. 100 The paint brush is made by chewing the end of a reed till it is reduced to filaments and then nibbling it into a proper form.

d. In lens-making: (see Nibbling *vbl. sb.* 2).

2. *intr.* To take little bites; to eat or feed in this fashion. † Also const. *on, with.*

1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* Ded. (Arb.) 3 Not onlye by gnibling vpon thee outward ryne of a..historie, but also by groaping thee pyth. 1643 Milton *Divorce* Introd., Wks. 1851 IV. 7 To let them play and nibble with the bait a while. 1678 Dryden *All for Love* Pref., Ess. (ed. Ker) I. 193 Sucking critics, who would fain be nibbling ere their teeth are come. 1746 Smollett *Reproof* 216 Th' unnumber'd shoals of smaller fry, That nibble round, I pity and defy. 1794 Cowper *Needless Alarm* 38 Some [sheep] with soft bosom pressed The herb as soft, while nibbling strayed the rest. 1867 F. Francis *Angling* iii. 64 He cannot make up his mind to leave it, so he nibbles, and nibbles. 1878 A. H. Markham *Ot. Frozen Sea* ii. 28 The 'wily cod'..could not even be induced to 'nibble'.

b. Const. *at* (a thing). Also in *fig.* contexts.

1630 Dekker *2nd Pt. Honest Wh.* i. i, His teeth water to be nibbling at my gold. 1660 Pepys *Diary* 4 Nov., Mr. Mills did begin to nibble at the Common Prayer, by saying 'Glory be to the Father'. 1700 C. Nesse *Antid. Armin.* (1827) 134 The seed of the serpent may nibble at the heels of the seed of the woman. 1873 Earle *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 359 Latin scholarship was, however, continually nibbling away at these monuments of the French reign. 1877 M. M. Grant *Sun-Maid* viii, Nibbling at the sprouting edges of the path.

c. To carp (*at* something), to make trifling objections or criticisms.

a 1592 H. Smith *Serm.* (1592) 34 She will be nibling at his praier, and at his studie, and at his meditations, till she haue tyred his deuotions. 1642 Milton *Reform.* ii. Wks. 1851 III. 52, I need not say to nibble, but openly to argue against the King's Supremacie. 1699 Bentley *Phal.* 29 He will nibble at some Passages of this Section, to shew his own great Wit. 1719 J. Welwood *Pref. to Rowe's Lucan* 41 To humour the depravd taste of the Age, by nibbling at Scripture, or depreciating things in themselves Sacred. 1788 Cowper *Priv. Corr.* (1824) II. 143, I think I can give you an honest answer to your question, and without the least wish to nibble. 1824 Byron *Juan* xvi. v, Who nibble, scribble, quibble, he Quiets at once with 'quia impossibile'. 1857 Swinburne *Evs. & Stud* (1875) 162 The small troubles of spirits that nibble and quibble about beliefs living or dead. 1878 E. White *Life in Christ* (ed. 3) Pref. 4 Reviewers have nibbled at phrases and special criticisms, but have avoided the principal questions.

†**3.** *intr.* To fidget or play *with* the fingers. (Also said of the fingers.) *Obs. rare.*

1570 Levins *Manip.* 113/25 To Nibble with the fingers, *gestuolari.* 1573 Baret *Alv.* s. v, To nibble with the fingers, as vnmanerly boyes do with their pointes when they are spoken to. 1577 Stanyhurst *Descr. Irel.* in *Holinshed* VI. 32 His fingers began to nibble, his teeth to grin.

b. *trans.* To fidget or play with (a thing).

1829 Hogg *Sheph. Cal.* vii, The hem of her jerkin, which she was nibbling with her hands.

4. *slang.* To catch, nab; to pilfer.

1608 Middleton *Trick to catch Old One* i. iv, The Roague has spied me now, hee nibled me finely once, too. 1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict.*, *Nibble*, to pilfer trifling articles, not having spirit to touch any thing of consequence. 1843 Moncrieff *Scamps of London* iii. i, You are spliced—nibbled at last—well, I wish you joy. 1851 D. Jerrold *St. Giles* viii, A nice job I've had to nibble him.

Nibbler (ni·blə1). [f. prec. + -er 1.]

1. One who or that which nibbles, in various senses of the vb.

1598 Florio, *Rosicara*, a mouse, a rat, a nibbler. 1599 Shaks., etc. *Pass. Pilgr.* iv, The tender nibler would not touch the bait. 1674 Hickman *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 21 There is a late nibler at this Learned Doctor. *a* 1727 Parnell *Battle of Frogs & Mice* iii. 169 Then earth's inhabitants, the nibblers, shake. 1759 Warburton *Lett. to Hurd* cxxx. (1809) 286 These are nibblers at the outside. 1800 Hurdis *Fav. Village* 195 Rich furre, crewhile By the last fleecy nibbler neatly trimmed. 1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict.*, *Nibbler*, a pilferer or petty thief. 1867 F. Francis *Angling* iii. 60 Although somewhat of a nibbler,..the bream will almost always take the bait in the end.

2. *U. S.* The Blue Perch (*Ctenolabrus adspersus*).

1859 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* s.v. *Burgall*, Other names . are Nibbler, from its nibbling off the bait when thrown for other fishes, Blue Perch and Conner.

Nibbling (ni·bliŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing 1.]

1. The action of the verb, in various senses; an instance of this: a portion nibbled.

1590 Nashe *Pasquil's Apol.* i. A iv b, I tooke another nybling like a Minew about Bezies Icones. 1672 H. More *Brief Reply* 46 There are some little nibblings and quibblings at my Transition which concludes this first Chapter. 1707 J. Stevens tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 327 All this is but nibling of Fleas. 1738 *The Briton Described* 49 All the Nibblings in the World shall never be able to devour the Immortality of a Name. 1813 Sir R. Wilson *Priv. Diary* (1862) I. 271 The promise of the Turkish nibblings being restored to Moldavia. 1893 Selous *Trav. S. E. Africa* 17 Mere surface nibblings.

2. *techn.* The gradual removal of small portions from the edge of a piece of glass, to reduce it to a circular form before it is ground for a lens.

1850 Holtzapffel *Turning* III. 1265 The process which is called shanking or nibbling is continued until the glasses are made circular.

Nibbling (ni·bliŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.]

1. That nibbles or takes little bites.

1602 Middleton *Blurt, Master-Constable* iv. ii, The nibbling mouse is not asleep. 1604 Quarles *Sion's Elegies* iii. 18 The treach'rous Angler strikes his nibbling pray. 1713 C'tess Winchilsea *Misc. Poems* 298 When nibbling Sheep at large pursue their Food. 1762 Beattie *Pigm. & Cranes* 156 Careless of nibbling bills. 1799 Southey *Filbert*, The mouse Gnawing with nibbling tooth the shell's defence. 1829 Wordsw. *Waggoner* ii. 138 You might have heard a nibbling mouse. 1868 Morris *Earthly Par.* (1870) I. i. 164 Nor took [he] heed Of how the nibbling dace might feed Upon the loose ends of his bait.

transf. 1823 Lamb *Elia* Ser. ii. *Old Margate Hoy*, The nibbling pickpockets of your patience.

b. (See quot.)

1889 G. Findlay *Eng. Railway* 112 An interesting feature of this shop is the 'nibbling machine', designed for cutting out the 'throws' in the cranks.

2. Carping, captious.

1696 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* Pref. 5, I cou'd easily dispatch such nibbling Criticks. 1721 Hearne *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 253, I say nothing about the nibling Criticks. 1887 H. Morley *Introd. T. L. Peacock's Crotchet C.* 8 The nibbling censure of the men whose wit is tainted with ill-humour.

3. Produced by nibbling.

1824 Byron *Juan* xvi. xx, A mouse Whose little nibbling rustle will embarrass Most people.

Hence **Ni·bblingly** *adv.*

1847 in Webster; hence in later Dicts.

Ni·bby, *sb. Sc.* [f. Nib *sb.*1 3.] A staff with a hook at the end. Also *nibby staff.*

1812 Glass *Cal. Parnassus* 53 (E.D.D.), By help o' their nibbies they fittet it weel. 1866 Carlyle *Remin.* (1881) II. 260 Leaning on her nibby staff (a fine hazel, cut and polished from the Drumlanrig woods). 1886 J. Russell *Remin. Yarrow* vi. 170 Two or three shepherds..had to use their nibbies unmercifully.

Ni·bby, *a. rare*−1. [f. Nib *sb.*1 6.] Of wool, etc.: Full of nibs or knots.

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ* IV. 378/2 The 'noil'. is valuable to the woollen cloth-maker. , but it is often very nibby and difficult to card.

Ni·blick. [Of obscure formation.] A golf club having a small, round, heavy head, used when some force is necessary to take the ball out of a bad lie.

1862 *Rambling Rem. Golf* 18 The Niblick, or Track-Iron, is of very important service when the ball lies in a narrow cart-rut. *Ibid.*, The faces..of the spoons, sand-iron, and niblick are hollowed or 'spooned'. 1894 Black *Highl. Cousins* I. 35, I smashed my iron niblick clean in two.

Nib-nib, variant of Neb-neb.

Nibs. *slang.* [Origin obscure.] = Nabs.

1821 D. Haggart *Life* Gloss. 172. 1903 A. Adams *Log Cowboy* xxi. 333 Just to show his royal nibs that he's been thoughtless.

‖**Nibung** (nĭ·bʊŋ). Also nibong. [Malay نِبُنْغ *nibung.*] A Malayan species of palm.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 813/1 *O[ncosperma] filamentosa*, the Nibung or Nibong of the Malays, is a very elegant palm [etc.]. 1883 Mrs. Bishop in *Leisure Hour* 23/1 The *nibong*, a species of stemless palm, of which the poorer natives make their houses, and whose..fronds are often from twenty to twenty-two feet in length.

Nicæan (nəisĭ·ăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. *Nicæ-a* (see Nicene) + -an.] = Nicene *a* and *sb.*

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Nicean* or *Nicene*, belonging to that City. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 341/1 Eusebianism was .. as victorious in the east as the Nicæan Creed was .. in the west. 1860 *Chamb. Encycl.* I. 403/2 Morally the victory was leaning to the side of the Nicæans.

Nicampoop, obs. form of Nincompoop.

Nicaragua (nikărə·giŭă). Also 8 nicar-, nicorago, 9 -guar. [The name of a republic in Central America.] *Nicaragua wood*, a red dye-wood similar to Brazil wood, obtained from some species of *Cæsalpinia*; peach-wood.

1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3891/3 Nicaragua and Mohogony Wood. 1708 *Ibid.* No. 4408/4 A Parcel of Nicorago Wood. 1725 Sloane *Jamaica* II. 184 Nicaragua-Wood. This wood is almost as red, and as heavy as the true Brasile. 1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* (1789) 17 There are large quantities of logwood, nicarago, and..dry goods and bullion exported from thence. 1809 R. Langford *Introd. Trade* 138 Our returns are..nicaragua wood,..hides, &c. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XIX. 789/1 Its chief products are .. turpentine, liquid amber, and Nicaragua wood. 1858 Homans *Cycl. Comm.* 1443/1 Nicaragua, or peach-woods, differ greatly in their quality as well as price.

†**Niccanee.** *Obs.* Also nica-. [Origin obscure.] Some kind of piece-goods formerly imported from India.

1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5051/3 Nillaes, Niccanees, Photaes. 1725 *Ibid.* No. 6388/2 The following Goods, viz..Bajutapants, Chelloes, Lemanees, Nicanees large, Nicanees small. 1727 W. Mather *Yng. Man's Comp.* 411 Coral, Callicoes, Niccanees, Clouts [etc.]. 1788 Clarkson *Impol. Slave Tr.* 104 In the second class may be reckoned..Callicoes, Cushtaes, Chintz, Chelloes, Nicamees [*sic*], Negampants.

Ni·ccolic, *a. rare.* [f. mod.L. *niccol-um* Nickel.] Of nickel (see -ic 1 b).

1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 886 The niccolic suroxide has a dirty pale green colour. 1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 765/2 Double salts produced by the combination of a niccolic with an ammonic salt.

Niccoliferous, variant of Nickeliferous.

Niccolite (ni·kŏlait). *Min.* [f. mod.L. *niccol-um* Nickel + -ite 1 4.] Native arsenide of nickel; copper-nickel, nickeline.

1868 Dana *Syst. Min.* (ed. 5) 61 The name. should be written Niccoline, or better Niccolite, in place of Beudant's Nickeline. 1892 *Geol. Survey Canada* V. ii. 45 B, Niccolite ..., when pure, contains in one hundred parts 44·1 of nickel and 55·9 of arsenic.

Niccolo, variant of Nicolo.

Ni·ccolous, *a. rare*−1. [f. mod.L. *niccol-um* Nickel.] Of nickel (see -ous c).

1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 886 The niccolous suroxide of Berzelius is black.

Nice, obs. form of Niche, Niece.

†**Nice,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. next.] A foolish or simple person; a fool.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14420 After Malgo, Carice þei ches, A nyce þat louede no pes. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 285 That wol with ydel hand reclame His hauk, as many a nyce doth. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virgin* 42 Out of þe wey y wole him lede, And make of him boþe fool and nyce.

Nice (nəis), *a.* Forms: 3–7 nyce, (4 nycy), 4–5 nys, 4–6 (8 *Sc.*) nyse, 4–6 nise, 5 neys, 6 niece, *Sc.* nyss, 7 nies, 9 *dial.* nist(e, nyst(e, 3– nice. [a. OF. *nice, niche* (now only dial.) = Prov. *nesci*, Catal. *neci*, Sp., Pg. *necio*, Pg., It. *nescio* :—L. *nescius*: see Nescious *a.*]

The precise development of the very divergent senses which this word has acquired in English is not altogether clear. In many examples from the 16th and 17th centuries it is difficult to say in what particular sense the writer intended it to be taken.

†**1.** Foolish, stupid, senseless. *Obs.* (Common in 14th and 15th c.) **a.** Of persons.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 476/493 And bot ich þe [seide] hou heo heold mi lif, for-soþe ich were nice. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 491 Now witterly ich am vn-wis & wonderliche nyce. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 23 He made þe lady so mad and so nyce þat sche worschipped hym as þe grettest prophete of God Alinygty. *c* 1450 Lovelich *Grail* xlii. 73 They seiden he was a fool, and that they sien neuere so nise a man. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xxxix. 35 Quha that dois deidis of pette .. Is haldin a fule, and that full nyce. *c* 1557 Abp. Parker *Ps.* xlix. 141 As well the wyse as mad and nyse to others leave theyr port.

b. Of actions, etc.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr Knt.* 323 Þyn askyng is nys, & as þou foly has frayst, fynde þe be-houes. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 180 So is it bot a nyce Sinne Of gold to ben to covoitous. *c* 1460 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* 508 Cookes . þat provokethe þe peple. Þrouȝ nice excesse of such receytes of þe life to make an endynge. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* vi. ccxvi. 234 A nyce folyssche couenaunte ought nat to be holdin. 1560 Rolland *Crt Venus* i. 739 [Quha did] reheirs ane certane nyse Sermonis, [With argu]mentis, and diuers questionis.

†**2.** Wanton, loose-mannered; lascivious. *Obs.*

a. Of persons.

c 1385 *Poem temp. Edw. II* (Percy) 10 These nyse prestes That playeth her nyse game By nyȝt. ?*a* 1566 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 1285 Nyce she was, but she ne mente Noone harme ne slight in hir entente, But oonely lust & jolyte. *c* 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 1473 Þou woldest han as wantonly þe gyed As doþ þe nycest of hem. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virgin* (1867) 53 Dampned soulis..þat wolen not do weel, but euere be nyce. 1529 Rastell *Pastyme, Hist. Brit.* (1811) 153 He..put out of his court all nyce and wanton people. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* iii. 24 These are complements, these are humours, these betraie nice wenches that would be betraied without these.

absol. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B 1359 Hit is not innoghe to þe nice al noȝty þink vse Bot if all þe worlde wyt his wykked dedes. 1414 26 *Pol. Poems* 60 God ȝeue ȝow grace..To cherische þe goode, and chastyse þe nyse.

b. Of conduct, etc.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 236 We..telle ȝow oþer tales..of þer nyce ribaudie. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 67 Þo it was i-doo wiþ foule songes and gestes and iapes and nyse menstralcie. 1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* cxxix, Gif thy lute [be] sett alluterly Of nyce lust, thy trauail is in veyne. *a* 1450 Myrc 61 From nyse iapes and rybawdye Thow moste turne away þyn ȝe. 1529 More *Suppl. Soulys* Wks. 306/2 These nice and wanton wordes doo not verye wel wyth vs. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* Ep. Ded., Ouercome with nyce pleasures and fond vanities. 1606 Shaks *Ant. & Cl.* iii. xiii. 180 When mine houres Were nice and lucky, men did ransome liues Of me for iests.

†**c.** Of dress: Extravagant, flaunting. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 205 Þou studiest aftir nyce array, And makist greet cost in cloþing. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xiv. 9 So nyce array, so strange to thair abbay, Within this land was nevir hard nor sene. 1563 *Homilies* ii. *Idolatry* iii. (1640) 72 An Image with a nice and wanton apparell and countenance.

†**d.** Very trim, elegant, or smart. *Obs. rare.*

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 128 b/1 She chastysed them that were nyce and queynte, sayeng that suche nyceste was fylthe of the sowle. *a* 1500 *Mylner of Abynton* in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 117 The wenche she was full proper and nyce; Amonge all other she bare great price. 1540 Hyrde tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) K ij, She shal not..use hir voyce to be feat and nice.

†**3.** Strange, rare, uncommon. *Obs.*

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxiv. 70, I meruyeled nought soo moche of no thyng..as I doo now of this nyce syght. 1500 20 Dunbar *Poems* xxxv. 41 Quhen I awoke, my dreme it was so nyce, Fra every wicht I hid it as a vyce. 1535 Coverdale *Ecclus.* xliii. 27 For there be straunge wonderous workes, dyuerse maner of nyce beestes and whall fishes. 1555 Eden *Decades* (Arb.) 143 Frome henforth we shal neyther enuye nor reuerence the nyse frutefulnes of Stoiduin, Taprobana, or the redde sea.

†**4.** Slothful, lazy, indolent. *Obs. rare*−0.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 355/2 Nyce, *iners.* 1604 R. Cawdrey *Table Alph.*, *Nice*, slow, lazie.

†**b.** Effeminate, unmanly. *Obs. rare.*

1573 Baret *Alv.* s.v., Men thinke they wax nice and effeminate. 1598 Florio, *Parandimpha* .., an effeminate, nice, milksop, pulling fellow. 1681 R. L'Estrange *Tully's Offices* 64 Any thing that is Loose, Nice, and Effeminate.

† c. Not able to endure much; tender, delicate.

1562 BULLEYN *Bulwark, Sicke Men* 36 Soche be the weake, feble, nise stomackes of many. 1648 *Markham's Housew. Gard.* III x. (1668) 80 The Bee is tender and nice, and only lives in warm weather. *a* 1674 CLARENDON in *Life* I. (1842) 927/2 He..was of so nice and tender a composition, that a little rain or wind would disorder him. *c* 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 26 But these are nice plants and are kept mostly under Glass's, ye are being too rough for them.

† d. Over-refined, luxurious. *Obs.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. iv. ii. (1651) 145 We..spoile our childrens maners, by our overmuch cockering and nice education. 1720 OZELL *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* II. xii. 221 All the Roman Youth that had..grown effeminate with nice Living, joined and favoured Catiline.

† 5. Coy, shy, (affectedly) modest, reserved. *Obs.*

14.. *Sir Beues* (S) 3199 Maydens at her first Weddyng Wel nyse al be first nyst. 15.. *Christ's Kirk* 15 Thay wer sa nyse quhen men them nicht, Thay squelit lyke ony gaitis. 1592 KYD *Sol. & Pers.* I. ii, Then be not nice, Perseda, as women woont To hasty louers. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 139 Ere The nice Morn on th' Indian steep From her cabin'd loop hole peep.

† b. Shy, reluctant, unwilling. Const. *to, in, of*, or with inf. *Obs.*

c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) iv. 91 The nycest to ressave Vpoun the nynis will nip it. 16.. BRYAN in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) II. 335 Straight bent to glorious deeds by kind, And to no braue achieuements nice. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 40, I found the Italians nothing nice to shew their strong forts to me and to other strangers. *c* 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 58 She is the nicest creature in the world of suffering her perfections to be known. 1668 MRS. BEHN *Oroonoko* Wks. (1718) 55 They are extreme modest and bashful, very shy, and nice of being touch'd. 1676 DRYDEN *Aurengz.* II. i, Virtue is nice to take what's not her own.

† 6. Phr. *To make (it) nice*, to display reserve or reluctance; to make a scruple. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 624, I make it coye, or nyce as a daungerous person doth, *je fais lestrange*. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* III. 827 Raab and Ruth . War licht Ladeis, thocht ye it mak sa nice. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. iv. 138 And he that stands vpon a slipp'ry place, Makes nice of no vilde hold to stay him vp. 1606 BIRNIE *Kirk Buriall* (1833) 16 Although they seeme to make nyce in praying for dead. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* lxxxi. (1862) I. 205 Christ..cometh in..without ceremonies, or making it nice, to make a poor ransomed one His own. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol* (1867) 168 They make not nice to tell him that there is no possibility of salvation but in their way.

7. Fastidious, dainty, difficult to please, esp. in respect of food or cleanliness; also in good sense, refined, having refined tastes.

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. (1895) 149 Anothere ys of so nyce and soo delycate a mynde that he settethe nothynge by yt. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 191 The slouen and the careless man, the roinish nothing nice. 1600 DEKKER *Fortunatus* Prol., Your nice soules, cloyd with dilicious sounds, Will loath her lowly notes. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 3 Nice ears are all for variety of Doctrines, as palates of meats. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 99 He is not so nice as his Superiors, whom nothing will go down with, under right Nantz or Rum. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 104 P 9 The mind..becomes..nice and fastidious, and like a vitiated palate. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 1047 It is better, as fattening animals are very nice, to let them have rather too little than too much. 1836 C. SHAW in *Mem.* (1837) II. 593, I can eat anything, and am not very nice about the cleanliness. 1856 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* (1879) II. 318 Neither is it at all nice as to what it clutches, in its necessity for support.

Phrases. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 223, I knewe a Priest as nice as a Nonnes Henne. 1581 RICH *Farew.* (1846) 139 More nice than wise. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* I. ii. (1712) 22 Suppose..the other more nice than wise should reply, Nay, it may possibly be otherwise. 1782 COWPER *Mut. Forbearance* 20 Some people are more nice than wise.

b. Particular, precise, strict, careful, in regard to some special thing.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* IX. i. (1886) 135 Some are so nise, that they condemne generallie all sorts of diuinations. 1625 BACON *Ess., Greatn. Kingd.* (Arb.) 479 The Spartans were a nice People in Point of Naturalization. 1661 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 59 The Parliament is alwayes very nice and curious on this point. 1724 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) III. 141, I find them very nice that no other..be admitted to this correspondence. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 107 He is extremely nice in selecting his malt and hops. 1861 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* viii. 99 Like the old Romans, never very nice in weighing how large a proportion of the people influenced the government.

† c. Fastidious in matters of literary taste. *Obs.*

1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* Premonit. 5, I had rather twenty nice Criticks should censure mee. *c* 1665 MRS HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 23 His judgement was so nice, that he could never frame any speech beforehand to please himself. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit* 286 Thus Critics, of less judgment than caprice, Curious not knowing, not exact but nice, Form short Ideas. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) II. 735/2 Such digressions as these the nicest readers may endure, provided they are not too long.

d. Precise or strict in matters of reputation or conduct; punctilious, scrupulous, sensitive.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VII. § 43 So difficult a thing it is to play an after-Game of Reputation, in that nice and jealous profession. 1709 SWIFT *Advancem. Relig.* Wks. 1755 II. 1. 99 Women of tainted reputations find the same countenance..with those of the nicest virtue. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 85 Men too were nice in honor in those days, And judg'd offenders well. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* II. v, I am not very nice myself about these matters. 1843 MILL *Nonconf.* III. 227 The Duke of Wellington said..'Men who have nice notions about religion have no business to be soldiers'. 1887 BARING-GOULD *Red Spider* xvii, I should get it back again.., and not be too nice about the means.

e. Refined, cultured.

1603 DANIEL *Def. Rhime* H 2 b, Eloquence and gay wordes are..but the garnish of a nice time, the Ornaments that doe but decke the house of a State. *a* 1792 BURNS *Yon Wild Mossy Mountains* iv, Of nice education but sma' is her share. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* I, As conversation awakened the nicer emotions of her mind, that threw such a captivating grace around her. 1818 SHELLEY *Julian* 536 As we could guess From his nice habits and his gentleness. 1874 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf.-P.* 56 'True, I beg!' Said Osric, with nice accent.

8. Requiring or involving great precision, accuracy, or minuteness.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. iv. 138 Our fallowschip exerce palestrale play.., Nakit worsling and strougling at nyse poynt. 1590 NASHE *Pasquil's Apol.* I. D ij b, I be pearle of the word, must not be weighed in those scales that men commonly vse to weigh their yron, it is a nicer work. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reff.* II. viii. (1675) 123 The Watch I use to measure the time with in nice Experiments. 1745 A. BUTLER *Lives Saints* (1836) I. p. xlvi, The indagation is often a task both nice and laborious. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. x. (1869) I. 108 A house carpenter seems to exercise rather a nicer and more ingenious trade than a mason. 1822 IMISON *Sci. & Art* I 35 Those who are engaged in making nice philosophical experiments. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI 209/2 For nice purposes the metal may be obtained in a state of purity by the following process.

9. Not obvious or readily apprehended; difficult to decide or settle; demanding close consideration or thought; † intricate.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III Prol. 14 Nyce laborynth, quhar Mynotaur the bull Was kepit. 1581 G. PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 19 The finer wit a man is of, the more he beateth it..about nice and intricate pointes. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* III. Sect. xiv. 51 The way to destruction is broad and plausible, the way to heaven nice and austere. 1689 POPPLE tr *Locke's 1st Let. Toleration* L.'s Wks. 1727 II. 233 Opinions about nice and intricate Matters that exceed the Capacity of ordinary Understandings. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. 175 It was the work but of one day to examine and to resolve this nice problem. 1789 BELSHAM *Ess.* I. vii. 134 It becomes a very nice and curious question indeed. 1847 9 HELPS *Friends in C.* (1851) I. 21 One of the nicest problems for a man to solve. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 3 June 5/1 Whether the agreement was actually violated is a question involving several nice points.

b. Minute, subtle; also of differences, slight, small.

1561 T NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. xii. 29 Nowe leauyng nice suttleties, lette us wey the matter it selfe 1612 T. JAMES *Corrupt. Scripture* IV. 6 They seeme to mince and slice the matter into certaine nice and subtile distinctions. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig Sacra* III iii. § 4 Without perplexing our minds about those more nice and subtile speculations. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 223 Twixt that, and reason, what a nice barrier, For ever sep'rate, yet for ever near 1784 JOHNSON *Let. to Mr. Sastres* 2 Sept, Your critick seems to me to be an exquisite Frenchman; his remarks are nice; they would at least have escaped me. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II i § 22 The generality of people can appreciate far nicer differences than these. 1870 HOWSON *Metaph. St. Paul* ii. 41 When we desire to appreciate the nicer shades of meaning.

c. Precise, exact, fine.

1710 ADDISON *Whig Exam.* No 4 P 8 A very nice resemblance. 1745 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 127 You may observe..in its gently-bending tuits, the nicest symmetry. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xii. (1819) 197 A nicer accommodation to their respective convenience. 1841 MILL in *Nonconf.* I. 1 No words could describe with nicer accuracy the political movements of English dissenters. 1867 DK. ARGYLL *Reign of Law* ii. (ed. 4) 92 The nice and perfect balance which is maintained between these two forces.

† 10. a. Slender, thin. *Obs. rare.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q* III. ii. 6 As Ladies wont, in pleasures wanton lap To finger the fine needle and nyce thread 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 15 That policie may either last so long, Or feede vpon such nice and waterish diet.

† b. Unimportant, trivial. *Obs. rare.*

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. ii. 18 The Letter was not nice, but full of charge, Of deare import, and the neglecting it May do much danger. 1601 — *Jul. C.* IV. iii. 8 In such a time as this, it is not meet That euery nice offence should beare his Comment.

11. † a. Critical, doubtful, full of danger or uncertainty. *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, IV. i. 48 To set so rich a mayne On the nice hazard of one doubtfull houre, It were not good. 1608 D. TUVIL *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 64 b, Vnderstanding on what nice tearms the life of the Blacke-Prince..did stande. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1711/4 We bless Propitious Heaven, which..has directed Your Majesty in these Nice and Critical times. 1710 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) I. 105 You know my itch after accounts of..the true state of things at this nice juncture.

b. Delicate, needing tactful handling.

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* IV. II. iii (1903) 184 A Treatise to be written of purpose, and with deliberation, vppon that nice Subiect. 1664 J. WILSON *Projectors* V, Things of this nature are so nice, and kickish, the least Error renders them irretriveable. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 40, I hope you had Presence of Mind to do this,—For it was a nice Part to act. 1777 WATSON *Philip II*, III. (1793) I. 129 For several years in the nicest political negociations.

12. a. Entering minutely into details; attentive, close.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. xii[i]. (Arb.) 126 We imputed it to a nice and scholastically curiositie in such makers 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III 35 His company is like to be shunned, as of a nice observer of mens actions and manners. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 358 Some Peasants, not t' omit the nicest Care, Of the same Soil their Nursery prepare. 1738 *Pref. J. Keill's Anim. Œcon.* 20 Nicer inquiries into the Structure of the Parts. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* vi, Upon a nice examination. I could find nothing resinous in them. 1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 328/2 It fluctuates..perceptibly to a nice observer. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* xii. 397 The cases may be strictly parallel in every visible respect, as tested by the nicest observations.

b. Of the eye, ear, etc.: Able to distinguish or discriminate in a high degree.

a 1586 SIDNEY (J.), Such a man was Argalus, as hardly the nicest eye can find a spot in. 1755 J. SHEBBEARE *Lydia* (1769) II. 142 A nice pallate in good liquor had made my landlord a favourite companion. 1795 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Hair Powder* Wks. 1812 III. 304 Dull though thy tympanum, her nicer ear Catches a thunder-growl from yonder sphere. 1847 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* v. (1857) 209 Gifted.. with a peculiarly nice eye for detecting those analogies. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 273 The nice eye can distinguish grade and grade.

c. Of judgement, etc.: Finely discriminative.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* Pref., Wks. 1721 I. 82 Virgil.. was of too nice a Judgment to introduce a God denying the Power and Providence of the Deity. 1742 SHENSTONE *Schoolmistr.* 237 With nice discernment see Ye quench not, too, the sparks of nobler fires. 1785 CRABBE *Newspaper* Wks. 1834 II. 126 We cannot call their morals pure, Their judgment nice, or their decisions sure 1833 HT MARTINEAU *Fr. Wines & Fol.* i. 16 No people on earth had so nice a sense of the morally graceful 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 297 His style is not above mediocrity, nor does he evince any nice sense of elegance and form.

d. Delicate or skilful in manipulation.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 83 P 4 One Person at Work, who was exceeding slow in his Motions, and wonderfully nice in his Touches 1764 REID *Inquiry* I. iii. 78 The nicest artist cannot make a feather or the leaf of a tree. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) II. xxxiv, Jobs that require both a nice hand and a contriving head.

13. Minutely or carefully accurate.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. i 75 He proue it on his body if he dare, Despight his nice fence, and his actiue practise. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 584 All at once thir Reeds Put forth, and to a narrow vent appli'd With nicest touch. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* Pref. 93 The largest and nicest knowledge of the English Language, of any man living. 1769 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* i. (1876) 309 That critical period of study, on the nice management of which their future turn of taste depends 1805 COLLINGWOOD in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1845) VII. 242 To pass them from the leeward, required nice steerage. 1849 LONGF. *Building of Ship* 17 With nicest skill and art..a little model the Master wrought.

b. Of instruments or apparatus: Showing minute differences; finely poised or adjusted.

a 1628 LD. BROOKE *Wks* (1633) I. 54 To peuse his deeds, by her nice weights and measure. 1665 BOYLE *Orig Formes & Qual.* 397 Imploying a nice pair of Gold Scales I found that this Powder weigh'd somewhat..more than twice so much common Water. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s v. *Hygroscope*, You will find this plain and simple Instrument, the nicest Hygrometer of any, for it will show you very small Alterations. 1771 T. PERCIVAL *Ess.* (1776) III. 127 A watery dew..which being committed to a nice scale, may probably be found to be equal in gravity to a drop of rain. 1875 SEARS *Serm Chr. Life* 29 Weigh arguments in the nicest intellectual scales.

14. Of food; Dainty, appetizing.

1712 ARBUTHNOT *J. Bull* III. App. i, This was but a pretence to provide some nice bit for himself *a* 1766 MRS. F. SHERIDAN *Sidney Bidulph* V. 193 We sent her up three or four plates of the nicest things that were at table. 1799 JANE AUSTEN *Lett* (1884) I. 224 You must give us something very nice, for we are used to live well. 1852 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III. 103 A banquet which usually consisted of the nicest dishes then known. 1853 SOYER *Pantroph.* 284 Some of these pastries would appear very nice to us in the present day.

absol. 1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 53 (1794) II. 287 To imitate our fashionable physicians in mixing up together ..the nauseous and the nice.

15. Agreeable; that one derives pleasure or satisfaction from; delightful.

In common use from the latter part of the 18th cent. as a general epithet of approval or commendation, the precise signification varying to some extent with the nature of the substantive qualified by it.

1769 MISS CARTER *Lett.* (1817) II. 34, I intend to dine with Mrs. Borgrave, and in the evening to take a nice walk. 1780 BECKFORD *Biog. Mem. Extr. Painters* 110 A nice pocket edition. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Lett.* (1884) I. 126 You scold me so much in the nice long letter which I have..received from you. 1837 MAJ. RICHARDSON *Brit. Legion* ix. (ed. 2) 220 The Commandant, whom I subsequently found to be a very nice fellow. 1860 B'NESS BUNSEN in Hare *Life* (1879) II. v. 270 Lilies of the valley, and I know not what nice things. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 674 How nice it must be to be able to get about in cars, omnibuses and railway trains again!

Phr. 1796 MRS. M. ROBINSON *Angelina* I. 44 The parson's daughters are as nice as my nail and as clean as a penny!

b. *To look nice*, to have an agreeable, attractive, or pretty appearance.

1793 *Minstrel* II. 182 She was desirous of looking as nice as possible. 1836 *Going to Service* xii. 139 O, you look so nice,..any body would take you for an experienced servant. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *R. Lynne* II. xiii-255 Cuthbert liked her to look nice.

c. Kind, considerate, or pleasant (to others).

1830 MOORE *Mem.* (1854) VI. 152 She has, in the nicest and most delicate way, procured them. 1872 T. HARDY *Under Greenw. Tree* v. i, 'Not nice of Master Enoch', said Dick. 1887 I. R. *Lady's Ranche Life Montana* 165 When I say Van was good, I mean he was nice to me.

d. In ironical use. Also *nice and.*

1846 D. JERROLD *Mrs. Caudle* ii, You'll be nice and ill in the morning. 1852 — *St. Giles* viii, A nice job I've had to nibble him.

16. As *adv.* Nicely. *rare.*

1540 J. HEYWOOD *Four P. P.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 351 But prick them and pin them as nice as ye will. *c* 1557 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* cxix. 345 Curst be they all, from thy good love

who wander wyll to nyse. *a* 1756 Eliza Heywood *New Present* (1771) 53 Take a fine piece of sturgeon, wash and clean it very nice.

17. *Comb.* as *nice-conscienced, -eared, -fingered,* etc.; *nice-becoming, -looking, -spoken; nice-discerning, -judging; nice-driven, -preserved, -spun.*

a 1727 Pattison *Crt. Venus* in *Prior's Poems* (1733) III. 106 Full in the midst, with *nice-becoming Grace, Stood Youth. 1642–4 Vicars *God in Mount* 18 These squeimish and *nice-conscienced fellows. 1776 'Joel Collier' (J. L. Bicknell) *Mus. Trav.* (ed. 4) App. 26 Should his lordship's *nice-discerning eye perceive any Jacobitical expressions in his works 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 39 That politike and *nice-driven negotiation of the peace betwixt England and Spaine. *a* 1843 Southey *Comm.-pl. Bk.* Ser. II. (1849) 33 The chilling fastidiousness of some *nice-eared critics. 1784 Cowper *Task* I. 202 One..whose notes *Nice-finger'd Art must emulate in vain. 1818 Jamieson *Burt's Lett. N. Scott.* I. 322 It sets ye weel to be sae *nice-gabbit. 1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* xxii. 2 He was not so *nyce-harted as to make a cruell yelping out for some comon harme. 1583 — *Calvin on Deut.* cxxxi. 806 Because ye people were ouertender and nyceharted, they had need of helpe. 1728–46 Thomson *Spring* 407 There throw, *nice-judging, the delusive fly. 1807 Jane Austen *Lett.* (1884) I. 328 She is a *nice-looking woman. 1838 Dickens *O. Twist* xiv, He is a nice-looking boy, is he not? 1882 J. Hawthorne *Fort Fool* I. xv, A portrait of a very nice-looking young lady. 1869 Miss Broughton *Not Wisely* II Miss Chester was gifted with that sort of *nice-lookingness. 1618 N. Field *Amends for Ladies* III. iii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XI. 132 A pox of these *nice-mouthed creatures! 1683 Tryon *Way to Health* 225 Foolish *Nice-pallated People and Gluttons. 1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 135 We will enioy That *nice-preserued honesty of yours. 1777 Potter *Æschylus* (1779) II. 88 This stranger seems, like the *nice-scented hound, Quick in the trace of blood 1799 Jane Austen *Lett.* (1884) I. 209 We have two very *nice-sized rooms. 1863 Sala in *Temple Bar* VIII. 73, I suppose there is nothing immodest (even in this wonderfully *nice spoken age) in confessing [etc.] 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 533 A few *nice-spun and chimerical speculations. 1815 Milman *Fasio* (1821) 17 Death's not *nice-stomach'd, to be cramm'd With such unsavoury offal.

† **Nicebecetur.** *Obs.* Also 6 **nyse-, nycebecetur** (-bycetor), **nycibecetour.** [Origin obscure; perh. a fanciful formation from Nice *a.* The earliest and latest quots. appear to show different stressings of the word.] A dainty, fine, or fashionable girl or woman.

c 1520 *Bk. Mayd Emlyn* 225 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 90 To gete gownes and furs, These nysebecetors, Of men sheweth theyr pyte. *a* 1530 Heywood *Weather* (Brandl) 898 Another maner losse yf we sholde mys Then of such nycebycetors as she is 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 120 b, In suche did..the other nycibecetours or denty dames customably use..to bee carryed about. 1546 Heywood *Prov.* I. xi (1874) 57 Betweene you and your Gimfinee Nycebecetur. [*a* 1553 Udall *Roister Doister* I. iv. 12.] 1584 in Cl. Robinson *Handful Pleasant Delights* (Arb.) 14 Farewel good Nicibicetur, God send you a sweeter.

So † **Nicebice.** *Obs rare*—[1].

1595 *Locrine* III iv, No, by my troth, mistresse nicebice, how fine you can nickname me.

† **Niced,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [f. Nice *a.*] Made foolish or delicate.

a 1440 Burgh *Cato* 601 Dreede no dremys..Thouh thei be caused of complecciou, Or ellis of any nyced fantasie. 1577 Stanyhurst *Descr. Ird.* Ep. Ded. in *Holinshed,* If anie man his stomach shall be found so tenderlie niced, or so deintilie spiced, as that he maie not digest the grosse draffe of so base a countrie.

Niced: see Nycette.

† **Ni·cefy,** *v. Obs.*—[1] [f. Nice *a.*] (See quot.)

1611 Cotgr., *Faire la sadinette,* to mince it, nicefie it, make it dainty, to be verie squeamish.

† **Nicehead.** *Obs.*—[1] [f. Nice *a.*] (See quot.)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 355/2 Nycehede, or nycete, *inercia.*

Niceish (nəi·siʃ), *a.* Also **nicish.** [f. Nice *a.* + -ish [1].] Somewhat or rather nice.

1835 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* I. 46 Talkative, niceish people. 1850 Trollope *Framley P.* xiv, He's a nicish cut of a horse. 1888 *Athenæum* 19 May 628/2 There is a niceish girl—not the mystic heroine born of fire and water.

Ni·celing. Now *rare.* [f. Nice *a.* + -ling [1].]

† **1.** An effeminate, tender, or delicate person.

1549 Coverdale, etc. *Erasm. Par. Jas.* i. 26 b, That..we maye nether become tendre nycelynges through vayne pleasures, ne moued with terrible turmoylinges. 1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* xl. 938 Theie are a sorte of these nycelings which take greefe at it.

2. *arch.* A nice thing.

1884 Black *Jud. Shakes.* ii. I was showing you what nicelings and delicates my father was bringing.

Nicely (nəi·sli), *adv.* Also **4 niss-, 5 nicelichе; 4–6 nycely, (6 -lie), 5–6 nysely.** [f. Nice *a.* + -ly [2], after OF. *nicement.*]

† **1.** Foolishly, unwisely. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 297 Sir Hugh of Crissengham he did nycely & mys. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 373 For no man schulde niseliche wende yn wiþ oute leue of þe bishop. 1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* xii, Impressioun Off my thoght causith this Illusioun, That dooth me think so nycely in this wise. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 607 Eugeny the fourth,..beyng admytted, demeaned hym so nycely in the begynnynge, yt he was put out of Rome. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cclxlii. 389 They thought nat to departe nysely out of their aduantage.

† **2.** Slothfully, sluggishly. *Obs. rare*—[0].

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 355/2 Nycely, *inerte.*

† **3.** Finely, elegantly, refinedly, daintily. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Chron. Eng.* (Caxton) ccxxxiii. 6 The women more nysely yet passed the men in aray & coriousloker. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxxi. 388 (Add. MS.), His neghbores..seydyn 'so this man! that late was a pore man, how nysely [he] arayes his childryn!' 1530 Palsgr. 830/2 Nycely, fetly, *ceyntement.* 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 311 Let not your gowne sitt vppon your backe too nicely, nor yet weare it too slouenly. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* III. i. 17 They that dally nicely with words, may quickely make them wanton. 1690 Locke *Educ.* § 7 How. mortal a thing, taking Wet in the Feet is, to those who have been bred nicely. 1728 Young *Love of Fame* vi. 146 Aspasia's highly born, and nicely bred, Of taste refin'd, in life and manners read.

b. In an attractive, agreeable, pleasing, or pretty fashion.

1714 Mrs. Manley *Adv. Rivella* 119 A Bed nicely sheeted and strow'd with Roses, Jessamins or Orange-Flowers. 1766 Goldsm *Vic. W.* iv, The walls on the inside were nicely white-washed. 1822 Byron *Vis. Judgem.* xcix, In two octavo volumes, nicely bound. 1830 Moore in *Mem.* (1854) VI. 138 A dinner-party at my mother's;..All very nicely done. 1860 *Rutledge* 30 The tea tasted very nicely out of the thin china cup. 1881 'Rita' *My Lady Coquette* iii, How nicely you have done your hair to-night.

c. Very well, satisfactorily.

1829 Landor *Imag. Conv., Lucian & Timotheus* Wks. 1853 II. 31/2 Your flesh, properly cured, might hang up nicely against the forthcoming bean-season. 1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xiii, 'How is thee, Ruth?' she said. .. 'Nicely', said Ruth. 1860 Mrs. Forrester *Roy & Viola* I. 19 It is a great thing to have provided so nicely for yourself.

4. † **a.** With coyness or reserve; also, sparingly, grudgingly. *Obs.*

1530 Palsgr. 839/2 Nycely, straungly, *coyement, nicement.* 1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 418/2 He..giueth it, but so nicely yt men may but licke their fingers with it (as the Prouerbe is). *a* 1600 Hooker *Answ. Travers* § 13 It is not their wont to speak so nicely of things definitively set down in that council. 1695 Ld. Preston *Boeth.* II. 44 She, who nicely conceals herself to others, is wholly displayed and open to thee.

† **b.** Fastidiously, squeamishly. *Obs.*

1547 *Homilies* I. *Good Wks.* II. D iv, Thei wold, as it wer nicely take a fly out of their cup, and drynke doune a whole camel. 1591 Harington *Orl. Fur.* Pref. P 8 Some more nicely found fault with so many two sillabled and three sillabled rimes. 1618 Latham *2nd Bk. Falconry* (1633) 36 If you doe finde her to bee tutchie or nicely addicted. 1671 Milton *P. R.* iv. 377 Thou shalt have cause To wish thou never hadst rejected thus Nicely or cautiously my offer'd aid. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* an. 1781 Such small particulars are intended for those who are nicely critical in composition.

c. Scrupulously, punctiliously, in respect of conduct. Now *rare.*

1605 Shaks. *Lear* v iii. 144 What safe, and nicely I might well delay, By rule of Knight-hood, I disdaine and spurne. *a* 1677 Manton *Serm. Ps.* cxix, civ. Wks. 1872 VIII. 5 To stand nicely upon terms of duty is to run in harm's way. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 11 P 4 There are Women who are not nicely Chast, and Men not severely Honest, in all Families. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* I. v. 357 Nicely tender of his reputation. 1854 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* i. (1857) 9 For a man who had often looked death in the face, he had remained nicely tender of human life.

† **d.** Cautiously, gingerly, lightly, gently. *Obs.*

1590 Nashe *Pasquil's Apol.* I. D 3, He treads nicelie, as one that dauncetb vpon a lyne. 1606 Br. Hall *Medit. & Vows* II. § 12 As nettles, which if they bee nicely handled, sting and pricke. 1613 Donne *Epithal. Elis.* 75 What mean those ladies which, as tho' They were to take a clock to pieces, go So nicely about the bride?

5. † **a.** With insistence on detail; strictly. *Obs.*

1599 Shaks. *Hen. V,* v. ii. 94 Happily a Woman's Voyce may doe some good, When Articles too nicely vrg'd, be stood on. 1659 Hammond *On Ps.* cxxxix. 13 It is not so strictly or nicely to be taken as to denote a creation.

b. With close attention, closely, minutely.

1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* iv. vii. § 9 When we nicely reflect upon them, we shall find [etc.]. 1728 Pope *Dunc.* I. 163 Here studious I. lost blunders nicely seek. 1739 Johnson *Rhs.* (1787) IV. 324 It being his custom to draw a line under any passage which he intended more nicely to consider. 1858 Froude *Hist. Eng.* III. xiv. 198 The Privy Council had been obliged to levy men without looking nicely to their antecedents. 1871 Smiles *Charac.* iv. (1876) 115 His action becomes suspended in nicely weighing the pros and cons.

c. With particular care.

1697 Vanbrugh *Æsop* v. 477 Be clean in your clothes, but nicely so in your persons. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* III. (1724) I. 553 He used to pare his nails very nicely. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 592 Another workman is occupied in drying very nicely the surface of the glass that is to be silvered.

6. Accurately, precisely, exactly: **a.** With reference to adjustment, correspondence, etc.

1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* II. iv. 90 Two winking Cupids Of Siluer, each on one foote standing, nicely Depending on their Brands. 1697 Potter *Antiq. Greece* I. viii. (1715) 42 Amphitheaters..were not nicely Orbicular, but Oval. 1715 Arbuthnot *Let. to Pope* 9 July, A Translation nicely true to the Original. 1745 P. Thomas *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 236 A small portable Balance..so nicely made that..the thousandth Part of a Crown will sensibly turn the Scale. 1866 Seeley *Ecce Homo* I. ii. 17 In its strangeness it is so nicely adapted to the character of Christ. 1866 R. M. Ferguson *Electr.* (1870) 23 It consists of a needle nicely poised on a point.

b. With ref. to judgement, discernment, etc.

1638 Junius *Paint. Ancients* 123 Such as are provoked, Judge more nicely. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xiii. P 4 He..Files off the Bur..that he may the better and nicelier discern how well he has begun. 1705 Stanhope *Paraphr.* I. 68 A due Recompence nicely awarded, according to the Behaviour of each Man in Particular. 1755 B. Martin *Mag. Arts & Sci.* I. xvi. 110 If I do not nicely understand your Proportion of Squares, and such Things, you must excuse me, at present. 1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 329/2 A wire..being found suitable for enabling the eye to estimate very nicely the shade of the intercepted light. 1855 Bain *Senses & Int.* II. ii. § 3 A very feeble impression cannot be nicely discriminated.

† **c.** Closely. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1690 Norris *Beatitudes* (1694) 73 It is not safe..to nourish a Passion which..borders so nicely upon Hatred.

† **d.** Slightly, very little. *Obs. rare.*

1698 Petiver in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 315 This nicely differs from the *Amaranthus Siculus spicatus*..in having rounder Leaves. 1702 *Ibid.* XXIII. 1262 This and No. 271 are nicely different, if not the same.

7. *Comb.* as *nicely-balanced, -bound, -established,* † *-gauded, -laden.*

1607 Shaks. *Cor.* II. i. 233 Our veyl'd Dames Commit the Warre of White and Damaske In their nicely gawded Cheekes to th' wanton spoyle Of Phœbus burning Kisses. 1837 Howitt *Rur. Life* II. i. (1862) 93 The iron tray of nicely laden patty-pans goes into the oven. 1855 J. R. Leifchild *Cornwall Mines* 57 The man..sent the nicely-balanced wonder of nature..banging down the crags. 1858 W. Ellis 3 *Visits Madagascar* viii. 220, I saw, amongst other nicely-bound books, 'The Women of England'. 1875 Whitney *Life Lang.* viii. 136 Under government of nicely-established rules.

Nicene (nəi·sĭn, nəisī·n), *a.* (and *sb.*) Also 6 **Nycene, Nicæne, Nicen.** [ad. late L. *Nicēn-us, Nicæn-us,* f. *Nicēa, Nicæa,* Gr. Νίκαια, the name of a town in Bithynia.]

1. *Nicene Council,* one or other of two ecclesiastical Councils held at Nicæa, the first in the year 325 for the purpose of dealing with the Arian controversy, and the second in 787 to consider the question of images.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 105 The legende of whom is had amonge scriptures apocriphate by the decrete of the cownesayle Nicene. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 192 b, In the Crede of Nycene counsyle. 1564 *Brief Exam.* ****, Certayne sectaries layde to the Fathers charge of Nicæne counsell, that they tooke an order .. for keping Easter day. 1660 Jer. Taylor *Duct. Dubit.* II. ii. rule 6 § 35 As we learn from the acts of the second Nicene Council. 1727–38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Arianism,* Many. returned to the faith of the first Nicene council, and anathematized the second. 1860 *Chambers's Encycl.* I. 403/1 The doctrines of A[rius] did not essentially differ from those of the Nicene Council. 1884 *Catholic Dict.* (1897) 53/1 In opposition to this error, the first Nicene Council defined [etc.].

† **b.** In the erroneous form *Council of Nicene.*

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) V. 105 He was i-martired under Dacianus þe iuge by doom of the counsaile of Nicene. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 219 Whiche kepede the firste grete cownsayle of Nicene. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Sacrament* I. (1859) 445 Whereas, by the advice of the Council of Nicene, we ought to 'lift up our minds by faith'.

2. *Nicene Creed,* a formal statement of Christian belief, based upon that adopted at the first Council of Nicæa, which was designed especially to combat the Arian heresy.

1567–9 Jewel *Def. Apol.* Wks. 1848 IV. 315. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (Parker Soc.) I. 12 Excellent learned men who wrote the Creed commonly called the Nicene Creed. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 201 When we read in the Nicene Creed [etc.]. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xxvii. III. 17 He..offered that Arian prelate the hard alternative of subscribing the Nicene creed, or of instantly resigning.. the cathedral. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 340/2 A confession of faith, which seemed to be in unison with the Nicene Creed. 1884 *Catholic Dict.* (1897) 254/2 A creed .. identical with what we are accustomed to call the Nicene Creed.

3. Connected with, originating from, related to, the Nicene Council(s).

1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. xlii. § 2 They always professed love and zeal to the Nicene faith. 1719 Waterland *Vind. Christ's Div.* 210 The Nicene Fathers explain their meaning, both in the Creed it self, and in the Anathemas annex'd to it. 1781 Cowper *Hope* 394 By Athanasian nonsense, or Nicene. 1801 Ranken *Hist. France* I. II. ii. 195 The Nicene Christians were therefore most likely to prevail. 1884 *Catholic Dict.* (1897) 53/1 From which the whole of the Nicene definition follows by logical consequence.

4. *sb.* An adherent of the doctrine sanctioned by the first Nicene Council.

1882 *Athenæum* 9 Sept. 335/2 He has to treat of Arians, Semi-arians, Nicenes, Anomœans, Homœans, and others.

Hence **Nice·nian, Nice·nist.**

1663 Owen *Vind. Animadv.* Wks. 1851 XIV. 434, I presume you are well pleased with these Nicenians. 1891 F. W. Newman *Cell. Newman* 53 Unless European Metaphysics or Philosophy could go back to 'Emanations', we cannot recover the position of the Nicenists.

Niceness (nəi·snĕs). [f. Nice *a.* + -ness.] The quality or condition of being nice.

† **1.** Folly, foolish or wanton conduct, light behaviour, wantonness. *Obs.*

c 1530 Ld. Berners *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 70 Though I shewe thus vnto you my nysenes, I pray you think no folye in it. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 32 He banished out of his Court nicenesse and wantonnesse. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 158 Was it..to stirre vp filthie lust in them selues, or for nicenes onely, as our daunces bee.

† **2.** Luxury, effeminacy, delicacy; delicate or luxurious living. *Obs.*

1540 Morysine *Vives' Introd. Wysd.* C v b, Cleane kepinge of the bodye (delicate nisenes of meates and drinkes leyed aparte). 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* IV. viii. 27 That age despysed nicenesse vaine, Enur'd to hardnesse and to homely fare. 1615 W. Lawson *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 49 A man ..degenerate cleane from his naturall feeding, to effeminate nicenesse. 1630 W. Brough *Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 423 So niceness of life ends often in retchlesnesse of conversation. 1697 Collier *Ess. Mor. Subj.* I. (1709) 58 This Niceness,

though it renders them Insignificant to the great Purposes of Life, yet it polishes their Complexion.

† b. Elegance (in dress). *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1693 SOUTHERNE *Maid's last Prayer* II. i, What you call handsomely, is a niceness wou'd..ill become me.

† 3. Inclination to idleness. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

a 1557 MRS M. BASSET tr. *More's Treat. Passion* M.'s Wks. 1366/1 If we growe so feble, that we wax lothe to goe foorth any further, and of sloothe and nycenesse begynne to stagger and stande styl.

† 4. Reserve, shyness, coyness. *Obs.*

1567–9 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 167 Therefore leaue this nicenesse, M. Harding, and tell vs plainely [etc.]. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 51 The Gentlewoman, whether, for nicenesse, or for niggardnesse of courte sie, gaue him a colde welcome. 1631 *Celestina* VII. 91 What it is I will not tell you, because you make your selfe such a piece of niceness. *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.), Unlike the niceness of our modern dames, Affected nymphs, with new affected names.

5. † a. Subtlety; over-refinement. *Obs.*

1592 PUCKERING in Ld. Campbell *Chancellors* xlvi. (1857) II. 304 Seek not advantages to trip one of you the other by covin or niceness. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* P 16 Niceness in wordes was alwayes counted the next step to trifling. 1664 EVELYN *Pomona* v. (1729) 67 The Royal Society approves more of Plainness and Usefulness than of Niceness and Curiosity.

b. Precision, accuracy, exactness.

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 31 If the Nut be not to be cast in Brass,.. this niceness is not so absolutely necessary. 1696 WHISTON *The. Earth* (1722) 3, I shall wave that niceness, and set them down indifferently. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 17/1 All the lines and angles..fit one another to the greatest niceness. 1764 HARMER *Observ.* I. § 15. 38 The niceness of Russell's observations will not allow us to doubt the truth of what he says.

c. Delicacy, difficulty.

1642 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 715 This is commonly the last Point in Treaties betwixt Princes, and of the greatest Niceness. 1689 POPLE tr. *Locke's 3rd Let. Toleration* L.'s Wks. 1727 II. 408 Niceness and Difficulty there is, to hit that just Degree of Force. 1716 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 193 He excused it a little from the importance of what was before us, and the niceness and tenderness of some things we had been on.

6. Fastidiousness; tendency to be over particular, susceptible, or squeamish.

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* iii. 1 The wisedome of godly teachers will be not too much to yeeld vnto the niceness of their hearers. 1650 J. COTTON *Sing Ps* 56 It were a sacrilegious nicenesse, to thinke it unlawfull lively to expresse all the artificiall elegancies of the Hebrew Text. 1705 BERKELEY *Cave of Dunmore* Wks. 1871 IV. 508 Neither need any one's niceness be offended on account of the bones. *a* 1791 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VIII. 321 Warn them all against niceness in hearing. 1851 HELPS *Comp. Solit.* vi. 113 Clerical niceness and over-sanctity.

† b. Fastidious taste or care. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 59 He remarks the Niceness of the Ancients, in having their Resemblances taken by none but exquisite Masters. 1714 J. MALLY *Journ. thro' Eng.* (1724) I. iii 57 The late King William hath adorn'd it [Hampton Court], with all the Niceness imaginable.

7. Agreeableness, pleasantness.

1809 MAIKIN *Gil Blas* x. iii. P 8 The reason of its extreme niceness was that Don Cæsar..took pleasure in improving and ornamenting it. 1840 MRQ. LONDONDERRY in *New Monthly Mag* LX. 106 Sugared cakes of peculiar niceness, sweetmeats and grapes. 1871 WHITNEY *Real Folks* xx, They are in a fair way of learning the niceness of being nice.

† **Nicery.** *Obs. rare.* [f. NICE *a.*] A nicety.

1626 BERNARD *Isle of Man* (1627) 53 The fourth is the Doore of Smelling: at this enter foolish niceries, perfumings, and other allurements to dalliance. 1640 GLAPTHORNE *Ladies Priveledge* II. ii, But at the minute, reason may dispense Twixt us with such a nicery.

† **Nicetery.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. Gr. νικητήριον a prize of victory, f. νίκη victory.] A charm or talisman to secure victory.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 192 Amulets, præfiscinals, phylacteries, niceteries, ligatures, suspensions, charmes.

Nicety (nai'seti). Forms: 4–6 nyce-, 5–nice-; 4–5 nyse-, (5 *Sr.* nysse-), 5–6 nys-, 4 nise-; 5–7 nyci-, (6 nycy-), 6–8 nici-, 5 nisi-; also 4–6 -te(e, 5–7 -tie, (5 -tye). [a. OF. *nicetè*: see NICE *a.* and -TY.]

I. † 1. Folly, stupidity; a foolish action. *Obs.*

?*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 12 Who so sayth, or weneth it be A jape, or elles nycete To wene that dremes after falle. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 7 Bot thanne it were a nycete To telle you hou that I fare. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. vi, I might..be..noted eke of wilfull nycetye So folylye to voyde away my grace.

† 2. Foolish or wanton conduct; wantonness.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 4719 Þe byssshope..seyd.. Þat he ne shulde make hys nycete Before the graces of þe charyte. *c* 1330 — *Chron.* (1810) 123 Oþer afterward left of þer nycete. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 167 Litel sauour of holynesse..., but nycete & pleye & goynge to þe tauerne & oþere vanytes. *a* 1450 MYRC 1321 Hast thou, by malys or by nyste, I-made any mon dronke to be? *a* 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Household Ord.* (1790) 16 Ordinances for the household, to kepe the ministres thereof from any breche, outrage, reproche, or nicetie.

† b. Licentiousness, lust. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 412 Than wold I suffre him doon his nycete. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg Princ.* 3762 Plato..dwelte in wildernesse, For to restreyne fleschely nycete.

† 3. Reserve, shyness, coyness. Also *pl. Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 1286 Lete be your nycete, and your foly, And spekith with hym in esyng of his hert; Let nycete not do yow bothe smert. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II ii. 2 So love does loath disdainefull nicitee. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. iv. 162 Lay by all nicetie, and prolixious blushes That banish what they sue for. 1678 DRYDEN *All for Love* Pref., Ess. (ed. Ker) I. 193 Nicety and affectation; which is no more but modesty depraved into a vice. 1696 in Aubrey *Misc* (1721) 198 Nay (says the Fellow) give over these Niceties, for he will be your first Husband. 1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) I. 200 Lady O—— was the only confidante made upon that occasion,..on account of salving appearances to her nicety.

† 4. Sloth, idleness, indolence. *Obs. rare.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 281 He was i-putte doun for grete nysete [L. *inertia*] and i-made a clerk. *Ibid.* V. 227 [The Romans] chargede þe Britouns to leve of unmanliede, and nysete [L. *ignavia*]. *c* 1440 [see NIGEHEAD].

† 5. Excessive refinement or elegance in dress or manner of living. *Obs.*

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 165, I shalle telle you..of a knightes doughter that lost her mariage bi her nisite. *c* 1520 *Treat. Galaunt* (1860) 16 The noble course of nature, nycete hath denoured. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 87 b, The robe or cope, and the tuble of Diogenes, did vpbraide to the riche and welthie folkes their nycytee and their delices. 1603 B. JONSON *Wks* (1616) 875 In his garbe he fauours Little of the nicety In the spruce courtiery. 1652 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic.* 76 Pride and Ignorance, preferring nicety before health.

† b. Luxuriousness. *Obs rare.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 104 b, To an ethnike philosopher it seemed nycitee that an ethnike or gentile should haue his shooes doorn on by his seruaunte. 1650 EARL MONM. tr. *Senault's Man bec. Guilty* 22 If we sleep, tis rather out of too much nicety than of necessity.

6. a. Delicacy of feeling, scrupulosity, punctiousness.

1693 G. STEPNY in *Dryden's Juvenal* viii. 203 Nay when his Year of Honour's ended, soon He'll leave that nicety, and mount at Noon. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 97 P 2 It prevail'd only among such as had a Nicety in their Sense of Honour. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ., Case of Delicacy*, As there was no other bed-chamber in the house, the hostess, without much nicety, led them into mine. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* Introd., A fanciful nicety it was on the part of my friend. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* iv. I. 179 He had declined taking orders, from nicety of religious scruple.

b. Fastidiousness.

1723 STEELE *Conse. Lovers* I i, What is it all of a sudden offends your Nicety at our House? 1797 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens* (1813) I. 232 My own nicety, and the nicety of my friends, have made me..an idle, helpless being. We never could agree in our choice of a profession.

† c. Critical taste. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1780 JOHNSON in Boswell *Life* (1831) IV. 342 Sir, I beg to have your judgment, for I know your nicety.

d. Scrupulous care, particularity.

1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess of Mar* 10 Mar., The houses of the great Turkish ladies are kept clean with as much nicety as those in Holland.

7. Precision, exactitude, accuracy, minuteness.

1660 BARROW *Euclid* Pref., Some may have demonstrated most of these Propositions with more nicety. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. (1723) 204 With that exquisite Nicety as to express even the smallest and finest Lineaments of them. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 155 P 2 Those who can distinguish with the utmost nicety the boundaries of vice and virtue. 1787 BEST *Angling* (ed. 2) 123 If it is a proper fly for the season, and you cast it with a nicety, the fish is your own. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xi. (ed. 3) 83 Some nicety will be required in these operations. 1878 BOW SMITH *Carthage* 92 If the sea was running high the utmost nicety in steering..would be essential.

b. A (specified) degree of precision.

1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV 114 They would be able to a very great Nicety to ascertain the absolute Velocity of Electricity. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 127 The pendulum affords a means of subdividing time to an almost unlimited nicety. 1866 — *Fam. Lect. Sci.* 101 We know to a great nicety, by actual measurement of the earth's circumference, that its diameter is 7912½ miles.

c. Phr. *To a nicety*, precisely, exactly, as closely or completely as possible.

1795 BURKE *Lett.* Wks. IX. 418 These things play the Jacobin game to a nicety. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* iii, Fitting on his gloves to a nicety. 1862 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XI. iii. III. 64 All was arranged and concerted to a nicety.

8. The quality of requiring careful consideration or management; delicacy, difficulty, subtlety.

1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4330/2 A Thing of too great Nicety and Difficulty to be accomplish'd in any other.. Reign. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. i. 103 The orthodox began to divide upon questions of great nicety. 1812 *Chron. in Ann. Reg* 45 The learned judge told the jury that this was a case of great nicety. 1845 M'CULLOCH *Taxation* II. iv. (1852) 178 The question..is one of considerable nicety and difficulty. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 99 Matters of the utmost depth and nicety.

b. The point in which accuracy or precision is required or which is difficult to hit.

1727 DE FOE *Eng. Tradesman* iii. (1841) I. 19 The nicety of writing in business consists chiefly in giving every species of goods their trading names. 1827 D JOHNSON *Ind. Field Sports* 72 The great nicety is, to fix the bow, so that the arrow may fly quite horizontally. 1833 J. HOLI AND *Manuf. Metal* II. 290 Few of the scale makers, it seems, of his day, knew in what the nicety of a balance consists.

II. 9. Something choice, elegant, or dainty; an elegance or refinement.

1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 172 The commodites and nycetees of Venicyans and Florentynes. 1612 RICH *Honest. Age* (Percy Soc.) 15 Some foolish nicities that were vsed amongst women in his time. 1675 A. HUYBERTS *Corner-Stone* 16 The new Nicities serve for nought but ostentation and discourse. 1729 *Free-thinker* No. 118 P 8 Mr. Gibbons could not have carved his Niceties with a Hatchet. *a* 1864 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks.* (1879) I. 10 Clean linen and other niceties of apparel.

b. Something nice or dainty for eating.

1755 JOHNSON s.v., Niceties, in the plural, is generally applied to dainties or delicacies in eating. 1793 *Friendly Addr. Poor* 13 Niceties do little towards filling the bellies of a hungry family. 1825 MRS. CAMERON *Honest Penny* (*Houlston Tracts* I. No. 10. 7) There were stuck up for sale apples, oranges, minteakes, tarts, and many niceties of the same sort.

10. A nice or minute distinction; a subtle point or refinement in theory or practice.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxii. (Arb.) 258 The terme, though not greatly pertinent to the matter, yet not vnpleasant to knowe for them that delight in such niceties. 1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 55 The Court would not rayse nycities out of the pardon and frame a third offence. 1652 R. SAUNDERS *Balm to heal Rel. Wounds* Ep. Ded 2 When Satan is so busie..there is no time to stick at nicities. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 63 There's no standing upon Niceties..with Fellows that have the Constitution of a Horse. 1788 BURKE *Impeachm. W. Hastings* Wks. XIII. 6 Not upon the niceties of a narrow jurisprudence, but upon the enlarged principles of state morality. 1834 MACAULAY *Ess., Pitt* (1851) 495 These were niceties for which the audience cared little. 1880 T. A. SPALDING *Eliz. Demonol.* 16 Until the masses are more educated in theological niceties than they are at present.

b. A minute point or detail; a point or feature in which great precision or accuracy is involved.

1649 MILTON *Eikon.* 141 Above these twenty yeares he hath bin ruining the peop'e about the niceties of his ruling. 1699 POMFRET *Dies Novissima* 36 'Tis not for you to ask, nor mine to say, The niceties of that tremendous day. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc* (1759) I. viii. 229 It will not be worth my Pains to enter into the Niceties of this Controversy. 1775 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 17 June, Her present qualifications for the nicities of needle-work being dim eyes and lame fingers. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. i. § 8 In the present state of philology there is incomparably more knowledge of grammatical niceties. 1875 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 23 Jan. 54 Young women..do not know the niceties of legal proof.

† **Nich,** conj. for *ne ich*, not I. *Obs.*

c 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* John xviii. 17 Þa cwæð he nich [*c* 1000 nic] ne eom ich. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 266 Þhar to ne segge ich nich ne nai [*v. r.* nyk no nay].

Niche (nitʃ, *sb.* Forms: 7 nice, niece, neech, 7–8 nitch, 7– nich(e. [a. F. *niche*, ad. It. *nicchia*, of doubtful origin (by Diez connected with *nicchio* mussel-shell). The Fr. form is also the source of Sp. and Pg *nicho*, G. and Da. *nische*, Sw. *nisch*, Du. *nis*, Russ. нишь.]

1. A shallow ornamental recess or hollow formed in a wall of a building, usually for the purpose of containing a statue or other decorative object.

1611 COTGR., *Niche*, a Niche; a hollow seat, or standing for a statue, or image, made into a wall. *a* 1612 B. JONSON *Pr. Henries Barriers* Wks. (1616) 966 There Porticos were built,..The meces filld with statues. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Reliq.* (1651) 292 That the Nices if they contain Figures of white Stone or Marble, be not coloured in their Concavity too black. 1670–98 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* I. Pref., Who can speak of Statues, but he must speak of Niches? 1713 STEELE *Englishm* No. 40 259 You have the blessed Virgin and a Child sitting in a Nitch. 1756–7 tr *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 310 The niches still remaining shew, that this temple formerly contained the statues of the gods. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 184 Just over the grave, in a niche of the wall, is a bust of Shakespeare. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* I. v, Taking up a brazen lamp that burnt in a niche. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 3 A tall niche in the wall, holding a processional cross.

b. A recess in the face of a dial. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1822 IMISON *Sci. & Art* I. 96 The small hand B, in the nich at top goes round once in a minute.

2. A small vaulted recess or chamber made in the thickness of a wall, or in the ground.

1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 184 A certain number of Neeches Vaulted, in which there were rich beds. 1695 MOTTEUX tr. *St. Olon's Morocco* 20 Some Wicker Conveniencies cover'd with Linnen-Cloth, and contriv'd like Niches or Arches. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. III. xxxiii. 252 Beds were taken out of nitches made in the wall for that purpose. 1822 BYRON *Werner* III. i, It leads through winding walls..And hollow cells, and obscure niches, to I know not whither. 1848 BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* xx. (1879) 440 A third chamber had three connecting vaults, each with three raised niches for the dead.

b. A natural recess in a rock or hill.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. vi. 54 We were fortunate enough to get out a whale-line to the rocks and warp into a protecting niche. 1865 W. G. PALGRAVE *Arabia* I. 153 We scramble up to a sort of niche near its summit.

3. *fig.* a. A place or position adapted to the character or capabilities, or suited to the merits, of a person or thing.

1726 SWIFT *To a Lady* Wks. 1751 XIV. 227 If I can but fill my Nitch, I attempt no higher Pitch. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Mallet* Wks. 1787 IV. 282 In the series of great men..he should find a nich for the hero of the theatre. 1815 CHALMERS in Hanna *Mem.* (1849) I. 21 They have a niche assigned them in almost every public doing. 1869 W. M. ROSSETTI in *Q. Eliz. Acad.*, etc. II. 49 The work fills a niche of its own and is without competitor.

b. A place of retreat or retirement.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Spiders*, The way to destroy the Niches of Spiders in our Gardens. 1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 108 When the animal returns into its nich, the proboscis sinks into itself. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. vi. iii. § 3. 12 Where the leaf-stalk forms a safe niche between it and the main stem. 1863 WOOLNER *My beautiful Lady* 20, I told of gourmand thrushes, which To feast on morsels oozy rich, Cracked poor snails' curling niche.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *niche-band, -ornament, work*; *niche-like* adj.

1841 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* IV. 412/2 The centre [opening] . forms a lofty arch to the niche-like loggia. 1848 RICKMAN *Styles Archit. Eng.* 228 The buttresses . are ornamented with various tiers of niche-work. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. xxiv. § 10 This niche ornament of the north. 1867 A. BARRY *Sir C. Barry* vii. 254 The top of the niche-band ranged with the cornice of the building. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 110 A fissure, or a niche-like depression of the edge of the disc.

Niche (nitʃ), *v.* [f. the sb., or in some senses perh. partly ad. F. *nicher* to nest, nestle, place as in a nest:—pop. Lat. **nīdicāre*, f. *nīd-us* nest.]

1. *trans.* (in *passive*). To place (an image, etc.) in a niche or similar recess. Also *fig.*

1757 J. H. GROSE *Voy E. Indies* 326 Domestic idols.. which are niched in a conveyance that is to serve them for a triumphal car. 1798 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Eng. Philos.* IV 66 You will never be niched with----faith, I have forgotten their names. 1838 LYTTON *Lady of L.* III. ii, No image of some marble saint, Nich'd in cathedral aisles, is hallow'd more. 1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* II. v, A family so conspicuously niched in the social temple as the family of Dorrit. 1880 'MARK TWAIN' *Tramp Abroad* I. xxi. 198 A waxen Virgin niched in a little box against the wall.

b. To form as a niche. Const. *into, in.*

1818 J. C. HOBHOUSE *Hist. Illustr* (ed. 2) 213 Half way up an open oratory has been niched into a wall. 1820 BYRON *Juan* v. lxvi, A..cupboard niched in yonder.

2. To place in some recess or nook; to ensconce. In *passive*: a. of things or places.

1752 WATSON in *Phil Trans.* XLVII. 450 In the lithophyto, the urtica, being niched in their crusts or barks, deposits a juice or liquor. 1819 MRS JACKSON in *Sir G. Jackson's Diaries & Lett.* (1873) I. 131 Your fair divinity was a little earthly paradise niched somewhere in the mountains. 1862 T. A. TROLLOPE *Lent. Journey* iv. 57 The little solitary convent. is niched into a little, low, damp-looking meadow.

b. of persons.

1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let. x, They sat cosily niched into what you might call a bunker. 1847 LYTTON *Lucretia* I. ii, Niched between two blooming lasses, he had commenced acquaintance with them. 1875 M. COLLINS *From Midnight to Midn.* II. ii 231 They got niched into a corner of the room.

3. *refl.* To settle or ensconce (oneself) quietly or comfortably. Also (rarely) of things.

1824 J. C. HOBHOUSE in *Athenæum* (1883) 4 Aug. 145/1 A corner or two for unobtrusive folks like ourselves to niche themselves. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Venice* III. ii. § 39 60 It would not niche itself, wherever there was room for it, in the street corners. 1878 MRS. STOWE *Pogganuc. P.* xvi. 140 Here Dolly loved to retreat and niche herself down in a quiet corner.

4. *intr.* To nestle, settle *rare.*

1853 MISS YONGE *Heir of Redclyffe* xliii, Charlotte generally niched into Amy's old corner by Charles. 1883 K. S. MACQUOID *Her Sailor Love* I. ii vi. 115 Tufts of grass niching among the broken chalk.

Hence **Niched** (nitʃt), *ppl. a.*

1771 T. NUGENT tr *Life Benv. Cellini* I. 450 My string of long slips, which I wanted to get about one of the niched battlements. *a* 1837 CAMPBELL *Departure of Emigrants* 92 Poet Wks. (1837) 246 Niched statues breathing golden air. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* i. § 7. 15 Have we no niched statuary in our corridors? 1855 TENNYSON *Daisy* 38 Those niched shapes of noble mould.

Nichel(l, *sb.* and *v.*: see NICHIL.

Ni·cher, *sb.* [Cf. next.] A neigh: a laugh.

a 1791 *Blind Harper of Lochmaben* xv. in Child *Ballads* IV. 18/1 There she [a mare] gave mony a nicher and sneer. 1844 *Richardson's Local Historian's Table-bk., Leg. Div.* II 137 There was sic a queer eiry nicher, as o' some hundreds o' creatures laughin'. 1894 P. H. HUNTER *J. Inwick* 249 A queer kind o' nicher o' a lauch.

Nicher (ni·χər), *v. Sc.* and *north dial.* [Imitative: cf. NEIGHER *v* and NICKER *v.*] *intr.* (and *trans.*) To neigh; also *transf.* to laugh loudly.

a 1790 *Johnie Armstrang* in *Ever-Green* (1761) I. 192 These milk whyt Steids, That prance and nicher at a Speir. 1806 R. JAMIESON *Ld. Randal* xxvii in *Pop. Ballads & Songs* I. 169 Lord Randal's steed he nicher'd loud. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xxxi, Ye needna nicher that gait, e'en though it was a pleasing jest. 1843 C. BRONTE *Jane Eyre* (1857) 199 The old crone nichered a laugh under her bonnet and bandage. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss-Hags* xiv, Above us the fitful, flying winds nichered and laughed like mocking fiends.

† Ni·chil, *sb. Obs.* Also 6 **nichel**(l. [a. med.L *nichil*, class L. *nihil* nothing: see NIHIL.]

1. Nothing, naught. *rare.*

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxii. 74 He playis with totum and I with nichell. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* xvi. vi. (1886) 406 The witches that..give their soules to the divell and their bodies to the hangman to be trussed on the gallows, for nichels in a bag. 1670 RAY *Prov.* 188 Nichils in nine pokes. Chesh[ire] *i.e.* Nothing at all. [Cf. NIFLE *sb.* 1.]

2. *Law.* The return made by the sheriff to the exchequer in cases where the party named in the writ had no goods upon which a levy could be made. Cf. NIHIL 2.

1585 *Act* 27 *Eliz.* c. 3 § 3 After ten Months next after such two Nichils, or Garnishment returned, the same Lands.. shall be sold. 1684–1708 [see NIHIL 2] *a* 1726 GILBERT *Treat. Exch.* viii. (1758) 133 A Roll of Nichils, or of the Debts which the Sheriff has nichilled. 1763 *Stat at Large* (Ruffhead) I. 354 Accompts of Nichil shall be put out of the Exchequer.

b. *Clerk of the Nichils* a clerk of the exchequer who made a note of the Nichils returned by the sheriffs

1642 C. VERNON *Consid. Exch.* 4 The nichelled issues are by the Clerke of the Nichells sent to the Treasurers Remembrancer. *a* 1662 FULLER *Worthies* xxiv i. (1662) 75 The Clerk of the Nichils, who maketh a Roll of all such sums as are nichill'd by the Sheriff upon their Estreats of the Green wax. *a* 1726 GILBERT *Treat. Exch.* viii (1758) 132 The Clerk of the Estreats and the Clerk of the Nichils meet and make up two Rolls.

† Ni·chil, *v. Law Obs.* Also **nichel.** [f. prec.] *trans.* Of a sheriff: To mark or designate (a debt or sum) as illeviable through the absence of any goods to be taken. Hence **Ni·chilled** *ppl. a.*

1620 J. WILKINSON *Coroners & Sheriffs* 75 Betweene the old Sherife which returned them, and the new Sherife which nichiled them, they must be payed. 1642–61 [see prec. 2 b]. *a* 1726 GILBERT *Treat. Exch.* v. (1758) 76 The Sheriff often gave Acquittances and Tallies to the Tenants and yet Nichil'd them on the Account.

† Ni·chillate, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. med.L. *ni(c)hilāt-us*, pa. pple. of *nihilāre*, f. *nihil* nothing.] Annulled.

1563 *Durham Wills & Inv.* (Surtees) 5 All other former wylls by hym maide to be voyde, frustrate and nichillate.

Nicholaite, -an: see NICOLAITE, -AN.

Nicholas (nik·ŏlăs). [The name of an early Christian saint (died 326 A.D.), bishop of Myra in Lycia, regarded as the patron of scholars, esp. of schoolboys.]

† 1. *St. Nicholas' bishop*, a boy-bishop elected by choir-boys or scholars on St. Nicholas' Eve (Dec. 5).

Cf Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III xxiii. (Arb.) 279; J. Gregory *Posthuma* (1650) 113–4; Brady *Clavis Calend.* (1813) II. Dec. 6; Bourne *Popular Antiq* (ed. Brand) 362.

1501 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* II. 128 Be the Kingis command, to Sanct Nicholas beschop of Coupir in Fiff xlijs. 1505 *Ibid* III. 175 To Sanct Nicholas beschop in Linlithqw. xlijs.

2. *St. Nicholas'(s) clerks*: † a. Poor scholars.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 155 Thei are no Churchemen, thei are maisterlesse men, or rather S. Nicolas clarkes that lacke liuing. 1582 MULCASTER *Bk. of Notes* 204 To receive the Pope for his sup eame head, to receive S. Nicholas Clarkes, to have his beads, and to give to the high Altar.

b. Highwaymen. Now only *arch.*

See also CLERGYMAN 2.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 2287, I haue heard of men robbed by S. Nicolas clerkes. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* II. i. 68 If they meete not with S. Nicholas Clarks, I'le giue thee this necke. 1612 R. DABORNE *Christian turn'd Turke* 1393 S'foot we are preuented; S. Nicolas Clearkes are stept vp before vs. 1662 J. WILSON *The Cheats* I. i, Who should I meet with but our old Gang, some of St. Nicholas's Clerks. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xii, That I might at least see any of St. Nicholas's clerks before they spring on my shoulders.

Nicht, Sc. variant of NIGHT.

Nicibicetur: see NICEBRICETUR.

† Ni·cing, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. NICE *a.*] Disdainful, fastidious.

1501 T. HOWELL *Devises* (1879) 233 With nising Nimphes I list not deale, Whose lookes aloft aspire.

Nicish, variant of NICEISH *a.*

Nick (nik), *sb.*1 Also 5 **nyke,** 6 **nycke,** 6–7 **nicke,** 7 **nic, nike,** 8 **knick.** [Of obscure origin: appears earlier than the corresponding verb, but may be derived from it.]

I. 1. A notch, groove, or slit, cut into, or present in, something; an incision or indentation.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 255/1 A Nyke, *tenus.* 1583 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 4 Somme plowes haue a bende of yron that hath thre nyckes on the farther syde. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 32 Departyng from this corner, or deepe nicke, ..there riseth a certaine sharpe Processe. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon* (1634) 118 It is best..in the edges on both sides, to cut little nicks. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 68/2 The leaf 5 pointed, each cut with deep nicks, almost jagged. 1753 BARTLET *Farriery* 332 Holes must be made at certain distances in the groove, and a nick cut to receive the billet from the strap. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 303 Fill one nick with chopped parsley, the second with fat pork, and so on till you have filled all your nicks. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 15 A nick is made in the wood or bone, to keep the work from being carried aside by the file. 1847 LE FANU *T. O'Brien* 170 Deepening a nick with his penknife in the counter. 1888 BOFTONE *Electr. Instr. Making* § 41 With a file, a nick is cut in this steel rod.

b. In various special applications (see quots.)

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II (1568) 166 The sede layd to..swageth the payne of the nickes or rynnge of the fundamente. 1637 SUCKLING *Aglaura* II. i, Like the string of a watch wound up too high, and fore'd above the nicke. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II 260 [He] has a different Humour for every Nick his Drink rises to. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 151/1 The Notch or Nick in the Arrow for the Bowstring to go in. 1791 *Young's Annals Agric.* XVI 567 (E. D. D.) Instead of this ridge the new Leicester sheep are now breeding to have a furrow there, which is called the knick. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 109/1 After which the nick, or groove [in a screw head] to receive the end of the screw-driver, is cut with a circular saw. 1842 LOWER *Eng. Surnames* (1875) II. App. 156 A nick is the mark cut in the mandible of a swan to distinguish its ownership.

c *Printing.* A notch made on one side of the shank of a type, serving as a guide to the compositor in setting; † the part of the mould by which this is made.

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xv. P 8 In the upper half of the Mold. is fitted into the under side of the Body the Nick: It is made of a piece of Wyer. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VII 381/1 This wire, or rather half-wire, in the upper part makes the nick in the shank of the letter. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. 6 The advantage to be derived from letter having a deep nick, and also that the nick should differ from other founts of that body. 1888 SOUTHWARD *Pract. Printing* 11 The nick. distinguishes between letters of an equal size but of a different description.

2. a. A notch used as a means of keeping a score; hence, † reckoning, account.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 255/1 A Nyke of a tayle, *epimeridia.* 1530 PALSGR 644/1, I make nyckes on a tayle, or on a stycke. 1587 CHURCHYARD *Worth. Wales* (1876) 86 O fathers wise, and wits beyond the nicke. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iv. ii. 76 He lou'd her out of all nicke. 1611 COTGR., *Hoche*, a nicke, or notch, on a Tallie, etc. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *Allan Quatermain* iv, A number of little nicks, each nick representing a man killed in battle. 1891 KIPLING *Light that Failed* (1900) 34 That's another nick in the score. I'll jostle you later on.

b. One of the depressions between the rings which form on the horns of cattle, and afford some indication of their age. Also *fig.*

1788 PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 156 (E. D. D.), May..ilka new nick on her horn Some added pleasure yield her. *c* 1810 CROMEK in *Burns' Wks.* (1838–9) 62 It was his common practice to cut the nicks or markings from the horns of cattle, to disguise their age. 1862 HISLOP *Prov. Scot.* 192 There's ower mony nicks in your horn. That is, you are too knowing or cunning for me.

3. A gap in a range of hills.

1793 *Carlop Green* (1817) 112 Ending in a swelling know, Formed by King Charlie's Nick. 1860 KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Scarsdale* I. 117 The drivers of strings of gals [Galloway ponies] with lime sacks o'er the nick of Pendle. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* 66 There in the nick just where the foothills joined the mountain..was Silverado.

4. A cut; the act of cutting.

a 1816 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Middlesex Election* v. v. Wks. 1816 IV. 206 Our cock hath had a nick;..His droat is cut, and there he lieth. 1885 RIDER HAGGARD *K. Solomon's Mines* xiii, The fatal 'nick' of the artery was done..swiftly and painlessly.

II. † 5. A verbal correspondence or resemblance; a pun. *Obs.* (Cf. NICK *v.*2 4.)

1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* II. (1577) K iij, The other sort of iestes..consisteth only in quicke and subtil sayings,. and in nickes. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. xviii[i]. (Arb.) 146 In these verses by reason one [word] of them doth as it were nicke another, .it behoueth. to place them where the nicke may be more expresly discouered.

6. In the game of hazard: A throw which is either the same as the main, or has a fixed correspondence to it (see quot. 1797).

a 1635 CORBET *Poems* (1807) 128 Amongst the gamesters, where they name thee thicke At the last maine, or the last pocky nicke. *c* 1696 PRIOR *Cupid & Ganymede* 32 The usual tick Seven, slur a six; eleven, a nick. 1778 C. JONES *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 211 The Nick of Seven is seven to two, often laid ten to three. The Nick of Six and Eight is five to one. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VIII. 347/1 Nicks are either when the chance is the same with the main,..or six and twelve, seven and eleven, eight and twelve. 1809 BYRON *Bards & Rev.* xxxii, The jovial caster's set, and seven's the nick. 1853 WHYTE MELVILLE *Digby Grand* I. vi 164 'Seven's the main—seven!' The dice rattled, the box fell, and a dotted eleven turned its welcome surface upward. I need not say this was what is termed a nick. 1863 *Chambers's Encycl.* V. 274/2 If his throw be not a nick, or a crab, then, if he can repeat the same throw before the main turns up, he wins.

III. 7. *The* (*very*) *nick*: a. The precise or exact moment or point of time when something takes place or requires to be done; the critical moment. Chiefly used in phr. *in* († *at, upon*) *the nick* (common from *c* 1580).

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* vi. vi, The Romane navie . arrived at the very pinch, or as commonly we say, in the nicke. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxx. xxv. 757 Thus the truce being doubtlesse broken Lælius and Fulvius came in the verie nicke from Rome. 1622 MABBE tr *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. (1623) 356 We at last came to the Gallies, just upon the very Nicke, [etc.]. 1638 COWLEY *Love's Riddle* v. Wks. 1711 III 136 Philistus just at the nick came in And parted us. 1648 EVELYN *Let* in Wks. 1852 III. 11 Your Essex men, who (contrary to all expectations until the very nick) came in a body. 1724 SWIFT *Quiet Life* Wks. 1755 IV. 1. 48 Ent'ring in the very nick, He saw virago Nell belabour .. his peaceful neighbour. 1774 FOOTE *Cozeners* III. Wks. 1799 II. 196 Married..they would have been, if I had not come just in the nick. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* iv. ii. P 4 There passed by in the very nick one of his friends. 1868 NETTLESHIP *Ess. Browning* vi. 191 But the Pope and King returning in the nick, crucified him.

† b. The exact point aimed at; the mark. *Obs.*

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* Induction, Wks. 1856 I. 3, I will so tickle the sense with the titillation of hyperbolicall praise, that I'le strike it in the nick, in the very nick. 1621 FLETCHER *Pilgrim* III. vi, *Schol.* Does the sea stagger ye? *Mast.* Now ye have hit the nick. 1656 E. REYNER *Rules Govt. Tongue* 29 Right words are effectual; for they hit the mark, light in the nick, and strike on the right string.

† c. *slang* or *colloq.* The 'proper thing'. *Obs.*

1788 LD. R. SEYMOUR in *Murray's Mag.* I. 472 The word Ton is quite abolished. Everything that is fashionable is now called the Nick.

8. The precise moment or time *of* some occurrence or event.

1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* i. (1845) 3 It is unhappy, if, in the nick of the first breaking of the morning sky, the night-watch fall fast asleep. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. III. 199 Dying just in the nick of the vacancy of the See. 1713 STEELE *Guard* No. 82 P 10 In the nick of being surprised, the lovers..escape at a trap door. 1845 HOOD *True Story* xi, A tramper That came in danger's very nick. 1855 BROWNING *Childe Roland* xxix, In the very nick Of giving up, one time more, came a click.

† b. The essential part *of* something. *Obs.*

1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Ireland* Ep. Ded. in *Holinshed*

(1808) VI, He was so crost in the nicke of this determination that his historie..wandred through sundrie hands. 1684 *Observator* No. 129 *Trim.* What's that to the Book here before us? *Obs.* Only the very Nick of the Case.

†c. The exact amount *of* something. *Obs.* —[1]

1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* iv. iv, I knew, the Doctor would not leaue Till he had found the very nick of her fortune.

9. *The* (*very*) *nick of time* (or † *opportunity*) = 7 a. a. In phr. with *in* or *at*.

1612 R. Carpenter *Soules Sent* 40 [He] came in the nicke of opportunity to beg grace. 1643 [Angier] *Lanc. Vall. Achor* 19 [We] came in the nick of time to relieve the well-affected in Preston. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 179 If he had not gone down at the very nick of time, the Ship could not have failed of being very quickly blown up. 1710 Addison *Tatler* No 158 P 1 In the very Nick of Time, in the Critical Moment. 1737 L. Clarke *Hist. Bible* (1740 viii. 539 Antiochus returning at the very nick of time, was unanimously declared King 1818 Hazlitt *Eng. Poets* viii. (1870) 200 He unexpectedly appears just in the nick of time, after years of absence. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* lxx, He..had changed sides at the very nick of time. 1888 Burgon *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* II. vii. 118 The following note..reached the young man's hands in the very nick of time.

b. In other constructions.

1644 *Lancash. Tracts Civil War* (Chetham Soc) 177 Something must be done, and now was the nicke and joynt of time. 1681 Flavel *Meth. Grace* xi. 236 The wisdom of God..hits the very nick of time for his application. 1845 Miall in *Nonconf.* V. 253 To turn to profitable account 'the nick of time'. 1867 Trollope *Chron Barset* I. xxxv. 299 It was simply the nick of time which gave it to him.

10. (With *a* and *pl.*) A critical point or moment. Now *rare*.

1628 Felltham *Resolves* II. viii. 19 There are some nicks in Time, which whosoeuer finde, may promise to himselfe successe. 1664 Butler *Hud.* II. iii. 622 With Symbols, Signs, and Tricks, Engrav'd in Planetary Nicks. 1730 T. Boston *Mem.* 293 They had come forth at such a nick for sale. *a* 1845 Hood *Forge* II. xx, With whom, at that very particular nick, There is such an unlucky crow to pick. 1879 Stevenson *Trav. Cevennes* 106 Certainly here was a man in an interesting nick of life.

† b. So *nick of time*. Chiefly with *in* or *at* *Obs.*

1642 *Declar. Lords & Comm to Gen. Assembly Ch Scot.* 12 In this nick of time. 1674 T. Flatman *Belly God* 8 'Tis a crime To interrupt at such a nick of time. *a* 1707 S. Patrick *Autobiogr.* (1839) 179, I look upon it as a singular providence of God, that Dr. Harris..should come in at that nick of time. 1724 A. Collins *Gr. Chr. Relig.* Pref. 57 There is one season and nick of time, wherein they will allow [etc.].

†c. A point, stage, degree. *To a nick*, to a nicety. *Obs.*

1636 Rutherford *Lett.* (1862) I. lxx. 183 There is a nick in Christianity, to the which whosoever cometh they see and feel more than others can do. 1649 Bulwer *Pathomyot.* II. i. 90 To fit its purpose in such an intricate nick of irresolution. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) I. 108 For who could choose but err, without some Trick To take your Elevation to a Nick.

† d. A chance, opportunity. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1664 J. Wilson *A. Commenius* v. i, He is so sensible of's danger, He catches at any thing—this is our nick.

IV. † **11.** (Precise sense not clear.) *Obs. rare*—[1].

1609 B. Jonson *Sil. Wom.* iv iv, A very Sharke, he set me i' the nicke t'other night at primero.

† **12.** App., a fraudulent bottom in a beer-can, diminishing the quantity of liquor contained in it. (Cf. Kick *sb.*[2] 1.) Only in phr. *nick and froth.* *Obs.*

In quot. *a* 1700 associated with sense 2a, but compare quot. 1616 under Nick *v.*[2] 12.

1600–12 Rowlands *Four Knaves* (Percy Soc.) 48 With cannes of beere..And those they say are fil'd with nick and froth. 1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Trav. Twelvepence* Wks. I. 70/2 They vsed so much deceit with nick and froth. *a* 1658 Cleveland *Lenten Litany* ix, From the Nick and Froth of a Penny Pot-house, *Libera nos.* *c* 1665 *Nick & Froth* in *Roxb. Ball.* VI. 487 Now we'll..lay you all open to view, It's all for your Froth and your Nick (you slaves). *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Nick and Froth built the Pye at Aldgate*, shaping in the Reckonings and cheating in the Measure built that (once) Noted House.

attrib. 1741 *Poor Robin, Chron.*, She still continues the Nick and Froth Trade as usual.

V. 13. An instance of cross-breeding.

1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIX. 484/1 Star, a good one in the field, was bred to Druid, and Mr. Wells made a record with this nick. Most of the puppies of this cross were handsome and excellent workers.

Nick (nik), *sb.*[2] [Prob. the familiar abbreviation of the name *Nicholas*, but the reason for the appellation is obscure. There is no evidence of connexion with any of the forms cited under Nicker *sb.*[1]] The devil. Usually *Old Nick*.

a 1643 in Ebsworth *Merry Drollery* App. (1875) 394 For Roundheads Old Nick stand up now. 1668 [see Old *a.* 9 b]. 1694 Echard *Plautus* 14 Wou'd Old Nick had these bloody-minded Fellows. *a* 1743 Ozell tr. *Brantome's Sp. Khodomont.* (1744) 25 Old Nick himself was never painted half so ugly. 1774 Goldsm. *Retal.* 58 We wished him full ten times a day at Old Nick. 1842 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. II. *St. Medard* Moral, Unless you're too Saintly to care about Nick. 1886 Besant *Childr. Gibeon* I viii, When you..made us laugh with your conceit, being always conceited as Old Nick.

† **Nick,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* (exc. *arch.*) Forms: 4-6 (9) **nick,** (4 nic, ? nickin), 4 **nik(ke, nycke,** 4-5 **nyk(ke,** 5 **nek-,** 7 *Sc.* **neck.** [Of obscure origin: perh. f. *nic* = *ne ic* not I: see Nich. Connexion with Sw. *neka*, to deny, seems unlikely.]

1. a. *intr.* To make denial, to deny. *rare*—[1].

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 108 Hit nis nout ine Godes kurt ase hit is ihe schire, her ase þe þet nickeð [L. *negat*] wel mei beon iboruwen, and þe fule þet is icnowen is idemed.

b. *trans.* To deny (a person or thing). *rare.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21078 Þat erth, þai say, vmstund Men seis vprisand fra þe grund..: þe landes folk it will noght nick. 13.. *Ibid.* 15566 (Gött.), Þu sal me nickin are.

2. *trans.* To answer (one) 'nay' or (usually) *with* 'nay'. Also const. *of*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3917 Laban o leue þam nicked nai. [Also 6604, 19773.] *Ibid.* 4382 Has þou nicked me wit nay? *c* 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 2176 No wold thai nick him with no nay *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 148 ȝif I nikke hem with nai, hit helpeþ me nouȝt. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 115 Lord, wendis on your way, Yone berne nykis yow with nay. 1515 *Scottish Field* in *Chetham Misc.* (1856) Introd. 13 But he nicked them with nay, and none of yt woulde. 15 *King Estmere* xii. in Child *Ballads* II. 52/1 She nicked him of naye, And I doubt sheele do you the same. 1603 *Philotus* xxxii, Sweit sucker, neck me not with nay, Bot be content to tak him. [1820 Scott *Abbot* xxxviii, I have but one boon to ask, I trust you will not nick me with nay.]

b. Without personal object. *rare.*

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* viii. 32 Ant ever at neode y nycke nay, that y ner nemnede that heo nolde. *c* 1350 *Will. Paleme* 4145 ȝif sche nickes wiþ nay & nel nouȝt com sone,..I wol þat reaume ouer-ride.

Nick (nik), *v.*[2] Also 6–7 **nicke,** 6 **nycke,** 7 **knick.** [Of obscure origin: there is no obvious connexion with similar forms in the cognate languages, as Du. *nikken*, G. *nicken*, to nod, beckon, G. *knicken* to break, snap. It is also uncertain whether all the senses really belong to the same word.]

I 1. *trans.* To make a nick or notch in; to cut in nicks or notches; to indent.

1530 Palsgr. 644/1 It is no trewe poynte to nycke your tayle [more than mine]. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 189 Some cutteth the napkin, some trencher will nick. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Errr.* v. i. 175 His man with Citers nickes him like a foole. *a* 1650 *Robin Hood & Guy of Gisborne* xlii. in Child *Ballads* III. 93/2 Robin pulled forth an Irish kniffe, And nicked Sir Guy in the face. 1681 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 918 To nick or notch 1764 E. Moxon *Eng. Housew.* 44 Nick your beef about an inch distance 1815 J. Smith *Panorama Sci. & Art* I 122 Before a saw is employed.., nick the place with a paring chisel. 1856 Mrs. Browning *Aurora Leigh* IX. 547 The falling beam Which nicked me on the forehead as I passed The gallery-door. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 117/2 Each head came under a saw, and was nicked across the centre. *fig* 1881 *Harper's Mag.* July 249 A stiff palm-tree..nicked the blue-blackness of the sky.

b. To record or score by means of a notch or notches made on a tally or stick. Also with *up*, *down*, and in fig. use.

1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 141 And yf he can not wryte lette hym nycke the defautes vpon a stycke. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 22 Bee sure, this practise wil I nick in a freendlye memento. 1598 Yong *Diana* 484 Vpon our score You should nicke vp so many merie tides. 1613 Day *Dyall* xii. (1614) 318 So is their reasoning again as silly, who upon the word Merit in the Fathers, nick up still our owne Deserts. 1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 98 With a knife wee nicke on a spell howe many cleane weathers. 1738 Swift *Pol. Conversat.* 5 I'll get a knife and nick it down, that Mr. Neverout came to our House. *a* 1845 Hood *Tale of Trumpet* xiv, As for the clock the moments nicking, The Dame only gave it credit for ticking.

c. *absol.* or *intr.* To chip china.

1885 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 477/1 As regards china..our servants are not in the least careful not to nick.

2. To cut into or through; to cut short.

1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* III. xiii. 8 The itch of his Affection should not then Haue nickt his Captain-ship at such a point. 1787 Burns *Death & Dr. Hornbook* xii, It's e'en a lang, lang time indeed Sin' I began to nick the thread. 1789 — *Peregrin. Capt. Grose* viii, The knife that nicket Abel's craig. 1865 Mrs. Whitney *Gayworthys* xxvi, Skylark grew to be her ordinary appellative; shortened, indeed to Skylie; the nickname nicked.

b. To fashion or mark out by cutting. Also with *out*, and in fig. use.

1605 Camden *Rem.*, *Epitaphs* 42 A Monke of Duresme busied his braine in nicking out these nice verses vpon the death of W. de La-march. 1719 Hamilton *Epist.* II. vi. in *Ramsay's Poems*, Thy verses nice as ever nicket, Made me as canty as a cricket. 1827 Clark *Sheph. Cal.* 180 Nicking the 'Nine-peg morris' in the grass. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 326/1 The breadth of land has been nicked out upon the ground.

c. *Mining.* (See quots.)

1847 Halliwell, *Nick*, to cut vertical sections in a mine from the roof. *North.* 1883 Greeley *Gloss. Coal-mining* 174 *Nick*, to cut or shear coal after holing.

d. To fasten with a click. *rare*—[1].

1856 Mrs. Browning *Aurora Leigh* VI. 1067 The lady closed That door, and nicked the lock.

3. To make an incision at the root of (a horse's tail) in order to make him carry it higher.

1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 4 Why should any Horse carry me better when his Tail is nick'd (as the Term is) than he did before? 1828 [H. Best] *Italy as it is* 87 Most of the horses had their tails docked, nicked and cropped. 1887 Hall Caine *Son of Hagar* I. vii, Anything from ploughing to threshing and nicking a nag's tail.

absol. 1859 Miss Cary *Country Life* (1876) 189 I'm a going to..learn to nick and dock.

b. To cut (a horse) at the root of the tail.

1753 J. Bartlet *Gentl. Farriery* 311 The art of nicking horses then chiefly consists in a transverse division of these depressing tendons of the tail. 1791 W. Gilpin *Forest Scenery* II. 268 The custom of docking, nicking, and cropping their horses. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 114 Every man who nicks his horse, ought himself to be nicked elsewhere. 1896 *Daily News* 11 Feb. 9/1 Prosecuted..for 'nicking' two hackneys and a chestnut mare.

II. † **4.** To tally with, correspond to, resemble, fit, suit exactly. *Obs.*

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* II. xvii[i]. (Arb.) 146 By reason one [word] of them doth as it were nicke another. *Ibid.* III. xix. 211 Because the one [word] seemes to answere th'other by manner of illusion, and doth, as it were, nick him, I call him the Nicknamer. 1605 Camden *Rem.* 140 Words nicking and resembling one the other, are appliable to different significations. 1687 T. Brown *Lib. Consc.* in *Dk. Buckhm.'s Wks.* (1705) II. 126 To this odd-conditioned Soul was tack'd a Body that nickt it like two Exchequer Tallies. 1702 Motteux *Prol. Farquhar's Inconstant* 21 An opera, like an oglio, nicks the age.

† **5.** To hit off or fit (a person or thing) *with* (or *in*) an appropriate name. *Obs.*

Perh. partly from *nickname*: cf. quot. 1889 in b.

1589 [? Lyly] *Pappe w. Hatchet* B iv, If anie be vnchristened, He nicke him with a name 1602 Carew *Cornwall* (1769) 88 Some of the idle disposed Cornish men nicke their townes with by words, as, the. pride of Truro, Gallants of Foy. 1605 Camden *Rem.* 141 The Greekes..nicked Antiochus Epiphanes, that is, the famous, with Epimanes, that is, the furious. 1687 Montagu & Prior *Hind & P. Transv.* 24, I have so nickt his Character in a Name as will make you split. 1693 South *Serm.* 455 Take any Passion of the Soul of Man..and nick it with some lucky or unlucky Word.

b. To call by some (depreciative) name; to nickname. *Obs.* exc. as *nonce-wd.*

1605 Camden *Rem.* 80 Goodith.., by which name King Henry the first was nicked in contempt. 1634 Ford *Perk. Warbeck* iv. iii, Warbeck, as you nick him, came to me. 1689 N. Lee *Princ. Cleve* II. iii, Believe me Sir, in a little time you'll be nick'd the Town-Bull.

1889 Lankester in *Nature* 21 Mar. 485 There is no ground for regarding the word 'Lamarckism' as a nickname. There can be no desire to 'nick' him or anyone else.

c. To criticize, censure.

1667 Dryden *Maiden Queen* 2nd Prol. 57 Those who write not, and yet all writers nick, Are bankrupt gamesters.

6. a. *To nick it*, to hit the mark, to make a hit; to guess rightly.

1624 Massinger *Parl. Love* v. i, Have I not nick'd it, tutor? 1681 Hickeringill *Black Non-Conf* Concl., Wks. 1710 II. 151 Jezebel nick't it in Politicks, when..she made the Law [etc.]. 1705 Vanbrugh *Confederacy* Prol., All his decent plays, Where he so nicked it, when he writ for praise. 1740 Richardson *Pamela* (1824) I 182 So, Jackey, but we just nicked it, I find. *a* 1804 R. Graves tr. *Martial* II. vii, At every ball how prettily you nick it! 1823 Moncrieff *Tom & Jerry* I iv, You've nicked it: the fact is this, Dicky - you must turn missionary. 1831 Lamb *Satan in search*, etc. I xii, 'I wish my Nicky is not in love'.—'O mother, you have nicked it!'

b. To hit, arrive at with precision.

1673 [R. Leigh] *Transp. Reh.* 6, I gad sir, and there you have nickt the present juncture of affairs. 1712 Oldisworth *Horace's Odes* vii. 29/1 Without doubt we have nick'd Horace's meaning. 1761 Chesterf. *Lett.* cccix. (1792) IV. 177 All things have their bound..; and I will endeavour to nick that point. 1800 Lamb *Let. to Manning* in *Final Mem.* (1848) I. 113 You just nicked my palate. 1853 Lytton *My Novel* II. v, He..perceived the chances for and against.., and nicked the question between wind and water. 1889 Doyle *Micah Clarke* xxvii, Mayhap you have nicked the truth.

†c. *To nick the pin*: (see quots.). *Obs.*

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s. v. *Pin, Nick the Pin*, to Drink fairly. 1708 Kersey, *To Nick the Pin*, to drink just to the Pin plac'd about the middle of a Wooden Bowl or Cup.

† d. To break (windows) by hitting with copper coins (cf. Nicker *sb.*[2] 3). *Obs. rare*—[1].

1727 Prior *Alma* III. 235 He starts up mohack; Breaks watchmen's heads, and chairmen's glasses, And thence proceeds to nicking sashes.

e. To hit *off* neatly or precisely.

a 1694 M. Robinson *Autobiog.* (1856) 6 His father..did admire to see how the boy would nick off the very sense of difficult passages. 1839 Thackeray *2nd Lect. Fine Arts*, The chairs, tables, curtains, and pictures, are nicked off with extraordinary neatness and sharpness. 1856 — *Christmas Bks.* (1872) 25 He dockets his tailor's bills, and nicks off his dinner notes in diplomatic paragraphs.

7. To hit or catch exactly (the proper time, season, etc. for something).

a 1664 Frank in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxix. 13 Come we but to him in either of these, and we have nicked the time; we are sure to be accepted. 1677 W. Hughes *Man of Sin* II viii. 123 You must be sure to nick the Season; 'Tis at the Masse, just between the Elevation of our Lord, and the three Agnus Dei. 1725 T. Thomas in *Portland Papers* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) VI. 139 We nicked the time very happily. 1759 Goldsm. *Bee* No. 3 P 12 He had, as he fancied, just nicked the time, for he came in as the cloth was laying. 1843 Le Fevre *Life Trav. Phys.* I. i. iv. 75, I had nicked my time, and I embarked. 1846 Landor *Exam. Shaks.* Wks. II. 269 Unless he nicked the time he might miss the monster.

† b. To catch, seize, take advantage of (an opportunity, etc.). *Obs.*

1634 Shirley *Opportunity* v. i, Something will come on't, if he have The grace to nick this opportunity. 1672 Marvell *Reh. Transp.* I. 4 None more ready to nick a juncture of Affairs than a malapert Chaplain. 1704 J. Pitts *Acc. Moham.* viii. 124 Had the Spaniards nick'd that opportunity.. they might have done great Execution.

c. To catch (a boat, train, etc.) just at the time of departure.

1841 Lytton *Nt. & Morn.* II. iv, I must arrive just in time to nick the vessels. 1888 *Poor Nellie* 16 'Awfully glad we've nicked it' (sc. a train), said George.

8. *slang.* To catch, take unawares; to nab or nail. In mod. use *spec.* of the police.

1622 FLETCHER & MASS. *Prophetess* III i, We must be sometimes witty, To knick a knave. 1673 *S' too him Baves* 83 Now will I nick thee here—worse than any where in all my book. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 94 If he gets him dead drunk, then is the critical Minute to nick him. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) I. 204 There the Common Pleas thought they had nicked them. 1759 TOWNLEY *High Life below Stairs* II. i, You have just nick'd them in the very Minute. 1806 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* IX. 379 He ..stands a chance of getting nicked, because he was found in bad company. 1836 MARRYAT *Japhet* lvii, He has come to get off his accomplice, and now we've just nicked them both. 1893 P. H. EMERSON *Signor Lippo* xvii, All my pals got nicked, and I chucked it.

† b. *Nick me*, as an imprecation. *Obs rare*—[1].

1760 FOOTE *Minor* I. Wks. 1799 I. 241 Nick me, but I have a great mind to tie up, and ruin the rascals.

c. To steal.

1869 *Temple Bar* July 75, I bolted in and 'nicked' a nice silver tea-pot. 1896 *Daily News* 23 Apr. 2/2 Here is a pair of boots which Eliza has 'nicked'.

III. † **9.** In the game of hazard: To win against (the other players) by casting a nick. *Obs.*

a 1553 *Nice Wanton* 212 *Iniq* Here, sirs, come on; seuen! (*They set him.*) Aleauen at all! *Iam.* Do ye nycke vs? 1658 DRYDEN *Even. Love* IV. i, My Don he sets me ten pistoles; I nick him: ten more, I sweep them too. 1673 — *Marr. à la Mode* IV. iv, This is now the second time he has barr'd the dice when we were just ready to have nicked him. 1684 OTWAY *Atheist* III. i, I ha' not been robb'd, Sir, but I have been nick'd,..and that's as bad.

† b. In fig. use. *Obs*

c 1620 FLETCHER & MASS. *Trag. Barnavelt* v. ii, We know you have .. ministerd much Justice, Nickt many a worthie gamester. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V*, cccx, France vnderhand pursues The Advantage of the Warre to nicke him out Ere he could prize his Chance; False Dice may doo't.

10. To make (a winning cast) at hazard; to get as a nick; to throw the nick of (a certain number).

1598 FLORIO *Legare*, to binde, tie, or nick a cast at dice. 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Ambezats*, hauing had that chance that no wise man would nicke. 1709 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Gamester* I. Wks 1761 I. 140 Come, throw a Main, Sir, then I'll instruct you how to nick it. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Cong.* III, My old luck: I never nicked seven that I did not throw ames-ace three times following. 1815 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 289/2 A wager whether there are more ways than 6 of nicking 7 on the dice.

† b. *intr.* To make nicks; to gamble; also, to throw a nick. *Obs. rare.*

1676 WYCHERLY *Pl. Dealer* II. i, Thou art some..gaming Companion, and want'st some Widow's old Gold to nick upon. 1732 FIELDING *Lottery* Wks. 1775 I. 249 If I can but nick this time, ame's-ace I defy thee.

11. To trick, cheat; to defraud *of*, do *out of*? *Obs.*

1595 *Maroccus Ext.* 8 To nycoll you, or nicke you rather of an old peece of velvet hose. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Gt. Eater Kent* 8 Ale-houses nor tapsters cannot nick this Nick [Wood] with froth: curtoll cannes..could neuer cheate him. 1727 GAY *Begg. Op.* II. She rivetted a linen draper's eyes so fast upon her, that he was nick'd of three pieces of cambrick before he could look off. 1777 *Mme. D'Arblay's Early Diary* (1889) II. 279 He nickd us entirely and never came at all. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* iii, The polite and accomplished adventurer, who nicked you out of your money at White's. 1818 — *Hrt. Midl.* xx, Three words of your mouth would give the girl the chance to nick Moll Blood [the gallows].

absol. 1733 FIELDING *Quix. in Eng.* II. xiv, The mister and the man will trick, The mistress and the maid will nick.

† **12.** To provide (a beer-pot) with a nick. Also *intr.*, to employ this method of cheating. *Obs.*

1592 *Def. Conny Catching* in *Greene's Wks.* (Grosart) XI. 68 The Ale-wife unles she nicke her Pots and connycatch her guestes with stone Pottes..can hardly paye her Brewer. 1616 *Shirburn Ballads* (1906) 92 Though I be loth To nicke and to froth, That built the Pie at Algate. *c* 1665 in *Roxburghe Ballads* VI. 487 Bee't tankerd or flaggon, .. we'l trust you to Nick and to Froth.

13. *intr.* In hunting, racing, or coursing: To cut *in*. Also with *past*, *up*, etc.

1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* xxii, [He is] always nicking and skirting. 1883 E. PENNELL-ELMHIRST *Cream Leicestersh.* 133 Those [horsemen] who nicked in by means of a lucky road. 1883 *Standard* 22 Feb. 3/7 Glenlivet had a good winning balance when Strawberry Girl nicked past and killed. 1898 *Daily News* 16 June 2/3 That beautiful filly..was lucky enough to nick in on the inside when the leaders ran out at the bend.

IV. 14. Of breeding stocks: To unite, couple.

1865 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* I. II. 323 Colonel Cradock liked the sort for their size and milk, and they 'nicked' well both with the Booth and the Bates blood. 1868 *Ibid* IV. II. 349 The native Shetland ewes have 'nicked' so effectually with rams of the breed that the produce is bought up readily by a certain class of dealers.

15. To compare or compete.

1887 BURY & HILLIER *Cycling* 227 Only one sport 'nicks' with cycling, and that is fair toe and heel walking.

Ni·ckar. [Of obscure origin: by early writers identified with NICKER, a marble, but perh. really a native name.] **a.** One of the hard round seeds of the Bonduc or NICKER-TREE. **b.** One or other of the species of Bonduc. (See quots.)

1696 SLOANE in *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 299 The Third kind of Bean .. was that kind which in Jamaica is called Ash-coloured-Nickar from its being perfectly round and very like a Nickar, such as Boys use to play withal. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* (1789) 228 The Grey Nickar...The seeds are of a gray colour, and commonly used instead of marbles by all the boys. *Ibid.*, The Yellow Nickar. The plant resembles the foregoing [the Grey Nickar] but it is not prickly. 1792 MARIA R[IDDELL] *Voy. Madeira*, The *guilandina moringa* or yellow nickar bears a berry like polished marble.

b. In comb. *Nickar-tree* = NICKER-TREE.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App 320 Nickar-tree, *Guilandina.* 1787 tr. *Linnæus' Fam. Plants* I. 282 *Guilandina.* Nickar-tree. 1847 HAMILTON in *Pharmac. Jrnl.* VII. 225 On the medicinal and economic properties of the *Sapindus Saponaria* Soap Berry, or Black Nickar Tree.

Ni·ck-eared, *a.* Having the ears nicked.

1834 SIR H. TAYLOR *Artevelde* II. III. i, Hold thy peace, Thou nick-ear'd lubber; what have we to do With whys and wherefores?

Nicked (nikt), *ppl. a.* [f. NICK *v.*[2] + -ED [1].] Having a nick or nicks; notched, indented, serrated. **a.** In predicative use.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 21 A paire of tonges made of wode, and in the farther ende it is nycked. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 58 The roote beyng cut, nicked, or scotched. 1631 WIDDOWES *Nat. Philos.* 37 It hath leaves like Lawrell, nicked on the edge. 1656 W. COLES *Art of Simpling* x. 31 Saw wort is so called, for that the Leaves are nicked like a Saw. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 261 Cup 2-leafed, egg-shaped, nicked at the end. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 94 The back..literally becomes nicked, as it is termed; that is, the fat is felt through the skin to be divided into two portions. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xvii, Like a sleeve turned up, and nicked with brown at the corners.

b. In attributive use.

1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. v. (1668) 133 An open and wide toothed, or nickt brake, and a close and straight toothed brake. 1745 *Daily Advertiser* No. 46 6. 4/1 A few white Hairs at the Tip of her Nose, and a nick'd Tail. 1791 W. GILPIN *Forest Scenery* II. 256 The most deformed one is nicked-tail; so named from a cruel operation used in forming it. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* vi. (1880) 226 Taking two or three turns over the nicked end at the tail. 1890 *Lloyd's Weekly* 14 Dec. 6/2 That suspicious sound which tells of a nicked edge.

Comb. a 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) I. 223 The nicked-bearded, huffing, hectoring, basket-hilted adventurer. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 193 That ingenious nicked-type machine the Thorne.

Nickel (nik l), *sb.* [Named by the Swedish mineralogist Axel F. von Cronstedt in 1754, by abbreviation of G. *kupfernickel*, the mining name of the copper-coloured ore (niccolite) from which the metal was first obtained by Cronstedt in 1751.

The second element in *kupfernickel* is app. G. *nickel*, dwarf, rascal, mischievous demon, the name being given to the ore because it actually yielded no copper in spite of its appearance (cf. the etym. note to COBALT). Both KUPFERNICKEL and *copper nickel* (see COPPER *sb.*[1] 12) have been commonly employed in English as names of this variety of nickel-ore. For an earlier abbreviation in a different sense see NICOL [1].]

1. A hard silvery-white lustrous mineral, usually occurring in combination with arsenic or sulphur and associated with cobalt; it is both malleable and ductile, and is now largely employed for various purposes, esp. in alloys.

1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 541 From the name of this mineral [*kupfernickel*] he [Cronstedt] gives the metal the name of *Nickel.* 1772 PRIESTLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 249 Bismuth and nickel are dissolved in the marine acid. 1786 *Ibid.* LXXVI. 63 There are..persons who have denied the magnetism of purified nickel. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 396 It appears that nickel was employed by the Chinese long before it was proved to be a distinct metal. 1802 IMISON *Sci. & Art* II. 118 Nickel alloys with most of the metals. 1858 HOMANS *Cycl Comm.* 1443/1 Nickel forms twelve per cent. of the new cent authorized by Congress in 1857. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* (1871) 230 German silver is an alloy of zinc, nickel, and copper.

2. *U. S.* † **a.** A one-cent piece partly made of nickel (see quot 1858 above). *Obs.*

1857 *N. Y. Herald* 27 May (Bartlett), 'Nary red' will soon be an obsolete phrase among the boys, and 'nary nickel' will take its place. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* ix. (1891) 221 A picture as big as a copper, or a 'nickel', rather, at the bottom of his eye.

b. A five-cent piece (containing one part of nickel to three of copper).

1883 *Century Mag.* Nov. 83/2 Even nickels cannot be had without labor. 1890 GUNTER *Miss Nobody* i, I can't go through Yale on nothing but a fifty-dollar note and two nickels.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a** Simple attrib. in various senses, as *nickel anode, electrotype, metal, mineral, plate, solution*, etc.; objective, as *nickel-bearing, -worker*; instrumental, as *nickel-coated, -plate* vb., *-plater, -plating.*

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) II. 221 The *nickel anodes are connected to the..carbon plates of the battery. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 283 Good *nickel-bearing pyrites. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 634/2 The articles to be *nickel-coated are to be suspended in the solution. 1873 SPON *Workshop Rec.* Ser. I. 220/1 *Nickel electrotypes stand the wear and tear .. better than the ordinary copper ones. 1851 SMEE in *Ure's Dict. Arts* (1875) II. 220 The deposit .forms a great contrast to the common *nickel metal. 1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 309 This vein..contains in its ore an arsenical *nickel-mineral. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 223 A *nickel plate of the utmost purity. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 634/2 To *nickel plate all pontys and molds for glass-making. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 221 The veteran *nickel-plater of the states. *Ibid.* 220 It is only within the last few years that *nickel-plating has been brought prominently into notice. 1858 HOMANS *Cycl. Comm.* 1443/2 Mineralogists, chemists, and *nickel-workers.

b. Attrib. in names of natural or artificial compounds containing nickel, as *nickel chloride, nitrate, ore, pyrites, regulus, salt, sulphate*; **nickel-bloom** = ANNABERGITE; **nickel bronze** (see quot.); **nickel glance** = GERSDORFFITE; **nickel green** = ANNABERGITE; **nickel gymnite**, a gymnite in which part of the magnesium is replaced by nickel; **nickel ochre** = ANNABERGITE; **nickel silver**, an alloy similar to German silver; **nickel steel**, an alloy of iron with nickel.

1861 BRISTOW *Gloss. Min.* 258 *Nickel-bloom. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 634/1 The pure metal is mixed with various proportions of copper, zinc, and tin, forming *nickel bronze. 1868 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 10) 464 *Nickel Chloride..is easily prepared by dissolving oxide or carbonate of nickel in hydrochloric acid. 1836 T. THOMSON *Min., Geol.*, etc. I. 529 Sulpho-Arsenide of Nickel. *Nickel glance. 1837 DANA *Syst. Min.* 245 *Nickel Green. *Niccolus prasinus.* Color a fine apple-green. 1853 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* Ser II. XVI 170, I described the mineral in 1851, under the name *Nickelgymnite. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 283 *Nickel Ochre and Vitriol of Nickel. 1861 BRISTOW *Gloss. Min.* 258 Nickel Ochre..occurs massive, earthy and friable. 1836 T. THOMSON *Min., Geol.*, etc., I. 523 The species of *nickel ores hitherto observed, amount only to eight. 1837 DANA *Syst. Min.* 399 Copper nickel. Prismatic *Nickel Pyrites. 1855 *Orr's Circ. Sci., Geol.*, etc. 497 Millerite. Sulphuret of Nickel. Nickel Pyrites. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 133/1 There is no copper, but a nickel regulus is produced. 1852 FOWNES *Chem.* (ed. 4) 342 The artificial ..product, called *speiss*,..may be employed as a source of the *nickel salts. 1860 *Knight's Eng. Cycl., Arts & Sci.* V. s.v., Nickel .. is extensively used in the manufacture of the so-called *nickel-silver. 1862 *Chambers's Encycl.* IV. 713/2 Britannia metal, and nickel silver, which are used as substitutes for the true German silver. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 634/2 *Nickel Steel. 1895 *Daily News* 14 Nov. 6/5 The nickel-steel gun forgings made..in Pennsylvania. 1868 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 10) 465 *Nickel Sulphate .. is the most important of the nickel salts.

Hence **Ni·ckel** *v. trans.*, to coat with nickel. **Ni·ckelic** *a*, pertaining to, or containing, nickel. **Ni·ckeli·ferous** *a.*, containing or yielding nickel. **Ni·ckeline** *sb.* = NICCOLITE; *a.*, consisting of nickel. **Ni·ckeling,** the process of coating with nickel. **Ni·ckelite** = NICCOLITE. **Ni·ckelisa·tion,** the process of nickelizing. **Ni·ckelize** *v. trans.*, to coat with nickel. **Ni·ckelled** *ppl. a.*, coated with nickel. **Ni·ckelous** *a.*, containing nickel.

a 1875 in Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1526/1 It being far easier to gild, plate, or copper an article than to *nickel it. 1828-32 WEBSTER s. v., The *nickelic acid is a saturated combination of nickel and oxygen. 1821 R. JAMESON *Man. Min.* 327 *Nickeliferous Grey Antimony. 1852 ASHBURNER tr. *Reichenbach's Dynamics* 504 Containing a great intermixture of this metallic nickeliferous iron. 1786 AIKIN tr. *Beaumé's Man. Chem.* 122 *note*, The ingredients which are usually separated from the *nickelline ores. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 444 A solution of Sal Ammoniac would take up the nickeline part and leave the Cobaltic. 1835 SHEPARD *Min.* II. 83 Nickeline (Copper-Nickel). 1888 *Min. Mag* VIII. 200 A few pieces of copper-nickel (nickeline) were obtained. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1526/1 *Nickeling. 1884 HIGGS *Magn. & Dyn. Electr Machines* 203 Gilding, silvering, nickeling and tinning have become so universal. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) XVI. 392 *Nickelite (Copper Nickel). 1857 *Chamb Jrnl.* VIII. 224 We have recently experimented upon the subject of *nickelisation. 1872 F. G. THOMAS *Dis. Women* (ed. 3) 349 The clamp..may be made..of *nickelized steel. 1885 *Bazaar* 30 Mar. 1272/2, 52in. [bicycle],..*nickelled, ball pedals. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 132/2 Two of the nickeled hinges on my valise had been twisted off. 1880 *Libr Univ. Knowl.* VI. 511 Using a solution of *nickelous sulphate. 1899 *Nature* 20 Apr. 595/1 Complete analyses of nickelous bromide and cobaltous bromide were undertaken.

Ni·cker, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *arch.* Forms: 1 (9) nicor, 3-4 niker, 4 nyker, 5 nycker, nykyr, 6 nicre, 9 nicer, nicker. [OE. *nicor, nicer-*, *nic(c)r-*, = MDu. and MLG. *nicker, necker* (Du. *nikker*), ON. *nykr* (Icel. *nykur*, Norw. *nykk*, Da. *nøk*, Sw. *neck*) masc.:—OTeut. **nikwiz-*, **nikus-*, also represented by OHG. *nichus*, *nih(h)us* masc. (glossing 'crocodillus'; MHG. *niches, nickes*, G. *nix*), and *nicchessa* fem. (MHG. *-nixe*, G. *nixe*): see NIX and NIXY. The root **nig-* may be identical with **nigʷ-* in Gr. νίζειν, νίπτειν, Skr. *nij-* to wash]

1. An imaginary being supposed to live in the water; a water-demon, kelpie, river-horse († hippopotamus); also in ME., a siren or mermaid.

Beowulf 422 Þær ic..on ýðum sloð niceras nihtes. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 209 Under þæm stane wæs niccra eardung. *Ibid.* 211 Þonne ȝewitan þa saula niðer..& him onfengon ða nicras. *c* 1000 in Cockayne *Narrat.* (1861) 11 Sona þæs ðe hie inna wæron swa wæron þa nicoras ȝearwe. *c* 1205 LAY. 21747 Þat water is unimete brade; nikeres þer badieð inne. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1447 Þer fond þey Nykeres [F. *seraines*] þat myry song, Out of þe weye to turne hem wrong. 1340 *Ayenb.* 61 Þise byeþ þe tuo nykeren þet we uyndeþ in bokes of kende of bestes. Vor by byeþ a sewynge of þe ze, þet me klepeþ nykeren, þet habbeþ bodyes of wyfman and tayl of uissse. *c* 1440 *Promp Parv.* 356/2 Nykyr, *Sirene.* 1568 WITHALS *Dict.* 9 a/1 A nicre, *remora, echeneis.*

1834 *Fraser's Mag.* X. 54 The Anglo-Saxons did not cease to believe in the existence of the elves and the nicers. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* xii, 'What is a nicor, Agilmund?' 'A sea-devil who eats sailors'. 1892 BROOKE *Early Eng. Lit.* I. iii. 59 The nickers lie there on the sloping rocks of the ness, monsters that at mid-day go out into the open sea.

† **2.** [From Du. *nikker*.] A demon or devil. *Obs.*

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 100 Alas me growleth of thyse fowle nyckers, come they out of helle?

Ni·cker, *sb.*[2] [f. NICK *v.*[4], in various senses.]

† 1. One who cheats at play. *Obs. rare.*

1669 (*title*) The Nicker nicked; or, the Cheats of Gaming discovered. 1714 T. LUCAS *Lives Gamesters* 203 Call'd by the Nickers and Sharpers little Dick-Fisher

† 2. One who fits a thing neatly. *Obs. rare*[—1].

1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* K b, Yet I am not neither one of the most credulous nickers or applyers of natural events to humain transactions.

3. One who hits in throwing; applied *spec.* in the early part of the 18th cent. to disorderly youths who made a practice of breaking windows by throwing coppers at them.

1716 GAY *Trivia* III. 323 His scatter'd Pence the flying Nicker flings, And with the Copper Show'r the Casement rings. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III I. 361 At a later period arose the Nicker, the Hawcubite, and the yet more dreaded name of Mohawk 1886 MISS BRADDON *Mohawks* IX, The *Flying Post* described how the Nickers had broken all Mr. Popsparkle's windows with halfpence.

4. One who, or that which, nicks or cuts.

a. One who nicks horses' tails

1810 *Sporting Mag* XXXV 263 The defendant's witnesses, whom Mr. Serjeant Pell...described as croppers, dockers, nickers and trimmers.

b. That part of a centre-bit which cuts the circle of the hole made by the tool.

1846 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* II. 541 A thin shearing point or nicker, that cuts through the fibres like the point of a knife. 1865 *Routledge's Mag. for Boys* June 353 The nicker leads or prepares the way for the cutter throughout the entire depth of the hole.

c. *Telegr.* A recording apparatus which makes nicks in a strip of paper.

1871 *Echo* 2 Feb., Professor Morse's printing nickers and embossers.

Ni·cker, *sb.*[3] Also 7 **nickar.** [Perh. f. as prec., but cf. KNICKER[1].]

1. = KNICKER[1] 1. Also *pl* as a game.

1675 DUFFETT *Mock Tempest* IV. i, Now I can't teach my Wife to play Nickers. 1696 [see NICKAR]. 1727 BOYER *Dict. Royal* II, Marbles (round fine clay Nickers for Children to play withal) 1847 HALLIWELL, *Nicker*...(2) a little ball of clay or earth baked hard and oiled over for boys to play at nickers 1893 J. INGLIS *Our Auld Folk* xii. (1894) 94 Every boy prided himself on having a favourite nicker.

2. = KNICKER[1] 2.

1888 *Advance* (Chicago) 27 Dec., What's a nicker? 'A flat thick piece of lead...which you throw down at the buttons'. 1889 A. T. PASK *Eyes Thames* 119 The leaden 'nicker' is produced from the trousers pocket.

Ni·cker, *sb*[4], variant of NICKAR.

1750 G. HUGHES *Barbados* 195 The Horse-Nicker is a small grovelin g tree, growing chiefly in a loose, marly, or sandy soil. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 556/1 The seeds...are called Nicker nuts or Bonduc nuts.

Ni·cker, *sb.*[5] *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. the vb.] A neigh; also, a laugh, a snigger.

a 1791 *Lochmaben Harper* xiii in Child *Ballads* IV. 19/2 His mare's away to Lochmaben, Wi' mony a nicker and mony a sneer. 1834 in Sharp *Bishoprick Garl.* 42 Settin up a greater nicker and a whinney. 1883 CIFLAND *Inchbracken* xxvi. 210 She just leugh an' syne she gae the ither nicker.

Ni·cker, *v.* Chiefly *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [Imitative: cf. NEIGHER *v.* and NICHER *v.*]

1. *intr.* To neigh.

a 1774 FERGUSSON *Hallowfair* Poems (1821) 118 The cuissers prance and nicker, An' owre the leys rig scud. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxxiii, Mounted on nags that nicker at the clash of a sword 1879 STEVENSON *Trav. Cevennes* (1886) 21 This other donkey and Modestine met, nickering for joy. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* v. ii, One [horse]...nickered low and gladly at sight of him.

2. To laugh loudly or shrilly. Also *trans.*

1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 22 He nicker't sic a lang gaffaw. 1829 HOGG *Sheph. Cal.* I. 329 She was sae glad that she fell a-nickering. 1853 in Robson *Birds of Tyne* 254 The keel-bullies nick'rd, but on Mally toddled.

Hence **Ni·ckering** *vbl. sb.*

1881 K. BLIND in *Contemp. Rev.* XL 199 With shrill nickering the stallion ran towards the lake.

Nickerbocker, var. of KNICKERBOCKER.

Ni·cker-tree. [See NICKAR and NICKER *sb.*[4]] = BONDUC.

1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* (1725) II. 40 Nicker Tree. It grows among shrubs in the Savannas every where 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbados* 118 The Black Nicker-Tree This grows to be a large tree covered with a bark of a greyish white. 1838 *Econ. Veget.* 79 Some nuts and seeds are exquisitely polished, and of the most beautiful enamel, as those of the bonduc, or nicker-tree 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 851 The bark of *Guilandina Bonduc*, the Nicker-tree, is bitter, tonic, and its seeds are said to be emetic.

† **Ni·ckery.** *Obs. rare.* A nickname.

1823 'J. BEE' *Dict. Turf* s.v. *Nick*, Nickeries are the same [as nicknames] applied to actions and things. 1824 *Hist. Gambling* II. 37 This man, or this sharper, lived to a great age, little respected, under the nickery of 'Old Q.'

Ni·ckety-no·ck, *adv.* [Imitative.] With a clicking and knocking sound.

1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr., Rebuilding* (1873) 63 His head, as he tumbled, went nickety-nock, Like a pebble in Carisbrook well.

Nickey (ni·ki). [Of obscure origin.] A kind of boat with a lug-sail, used in the Isle of Man.

1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 132 This rig is rapidly superseding the class of boat for many years used in the Isle of Man, known as 'Nickeys', or lug sail boats.

1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* 358 A Dandie...being smaller than a Nickey, and of yawl rig

† **Nick-hdge.** *Obs. rare*[—1]. [Of obscure origin.] App., the person taken to task.

1608 H. CLAPHAM *Errour Left Hand* A iv, As for the Male-content, I make him the Nicke-hdge here, as I did the Flyer in the former [dialogue].

† **Nick-hole,** obs. var. of HICKWALL.

Swainson gives *nickle* as a Notts form of the word.

1547 SALESBURY *Welsh Dict.*, *Kasec yddrickhin, ederyn*, a nycke hole.

Nicking (ni·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. NICK *v.*[2] + -ING[1].]

1. The action of notching or cutting.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. B vij b, The milky humour, that commeth out of ye herbe, by scotching or nyckyng. 1611 COTGR., *Crenelure*, a tagging, nicking, notching. 1828 MOIR *Mansie Wauch* xxiii, Baking and brewing—nicking of geese's craigs—hacking the necks of dead chickens. 1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 72/1 The method of cutting this stone into sizes is by what the quarrymen call 'nicking'. A line is drawn across the stone with a chisel [etc.]. 1903 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* No. 2205. 848 The 'nicking' of the structure was followed by a large enema.

b. spec. in *Farriery* (see NICK *v.*[2] 3).

1753 J. BARTLET *Gentl. Farriery* 309 Before we describe the operation of Nicking, it may be necessary to enquire how the effect of it...is brought about. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 115 His condemnation of cropping and nicking. 1836 *Daily News* 14 Feb. 5/1 Nicking is a process supplemental to what is known as 'docking'.

c. A notch or indentation; a cutting or set of cuts. (See also quot. 1881.)

1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 1277 The nicking should extend all the way from the shoulder-top to the tail. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Nicking*, the cutting made by the hewer at the side of the face. *Nickings* is the small coal produced in making the nicking. 1898 H. G. HUTCHINSON *Golf* (ed 6) 69 The first gutta-percha balls were made smooth, without any of the 'nicking' which we now see upon them.

† 2. The practice of fraudulently diminishing the capacity of a beer-can. *Obs. rare.*

1628 *Robin Goodfellow* (Percy Soc.) 29 There was a tapster, that with his pots smalnesse..had got a good summe of money together. This nicking of the pots he would never leave. *c* 1636 *London Chanticleers* v, The slight of nicking and frothing he scornes as too common.

3. The action of hitting (upon) or striking.

1668 DRYDEN *Dram. Poesy* Ess. (ed. Ker) I. 92 This nicking of him who spoke before both in sound and measure is so great an happiness. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Bergerac's Com. Hist.* 4 Because of the nicking of the time so patly. 1899 *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. III. 185/1 There was 'nicking', when one player's button touched another after rebounding from the wall when 'banged.'

4. *attrib.*, as *nicking board, buddle, trunk* (for washing ores); *nicking engine, file, saw, tool* (for cutting the nick in screw-heads); *nicking knife, machine* (for horses' tails); *nicking-process.*

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 751 Along-side of this channel there is a slightly inclined plank, called *nicking board. *Ibid.*, The *nicking buddle is analogous to the tables called *dormantes* or *jumelles* by the French miners. 1831 HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 205 The pacha of Egypt obtained from this country...six *nicking, and six cutting engines. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1526/2 **Nicking-file.* 1816 in Blaine *Veter. Art* (ed. 2) 605 *Nicking knives, with Lines and brass Pullies. 1753 J. BARTLET *Gentl. Farriery* 331 Directions for the Application of the *Nicking Machine. 1875 LOWER *Eng. Surnames* (ed. 4) II. App 176 A Christian name unsusceptible of the *nicking or abbreviating process. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 634/2 **Nicking Saw.* 1875 — *Dict. Mech.* 2067/2 The blank is presented to the shaving tool, and then...fed to the *nicking tool. *Ibid.* 1526/2 **Nicking-trunk.*

† **Ni·cking,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* (A doubtful form: see INKLING.)

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2968 (D.), Pis gouernour of grece..Haide a nyckyng [A. a nyngkiling] of hys name & natys hym to ryse.

Ni·cking, *ppl. a.* [f. NICK *v.*[2] + -ING[2].] That nicks, in various senses of the vb.

1598 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* III. ix. 218 O what a tricksie lerned nicking strain Is this applauded, senselesse, modern vain! 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 208 The same Authour in another place..hath these nicking Hexameters. *Ibid* 622 These nicking, nice, allusive verses. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk. & Selv.* To Rdr., Perhaps if we slip this tide, we shall never come again at such a nicking one. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. iv § 40 (1740) 250 It might have proved a nicking Evidence against him

Nick-nack, variant of KNICK-KNACK.

a 1692 POLLEXFEN *Disc. Trade* (1697) 93 Toys and Nicknacks, to a very great value. 1714-1836 [see KNICK-KNACK 2 β] 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xlvi, There was an elegance in the arrangement of all the nick-nacks and ornaments. 1889 J. K. JEROME *Idle Thoughts* 131 All your little nick-nacks spread around you.

Nick-nackatory: see KNICK-KNACKATORY.

Nick-nacket: see KNICK-KNACKET.

1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xix, This comes of carrying Popish nick-nackets about you.

Nick-nackitarian, -nacky: see KNICK-.

Nickname (ni·knēm), *sb.* Also 5 **neke-,** 6-7 **nicke-,** 6 **nyck(e-,** 7 **nic-.** [Later form of EKE-NAME: see N 3.] A name or appellation added to, or substituted for, the proper name of a person, place, etc., usually given in ridicule or pleasantry.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 352/2 Neke name, or eke name, *agnomen.* 1530 PALSGR. 248/1 Nyckename, *brocquart.* 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 378. I shoulde here call Tindall by another name:..it were no nyck name at all. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 77 Men haue geuen all these nycke names to the places aboue sayde. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 63 James Fitz-thomas...was by a nicke-name called the Suggon Earle. 1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 138 Yee Independents, or yee Anabaptists, or yee Quakers, (which are all but Nick names). 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 226 P 4 He unfortunately got the Nickname of the Squeaking Doctor. 1789 BRAND *Newcastle* II. 313 *note*, Very improperly called cappers, a nick-name by which they are styled in some printed poll-books. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) vi. 118 A name for a stage coach which beats every other English nick-name out of the field. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. I. 15 His own countrymen called him by a Saxon nickname. 1874 BURNAND *My Time* xxii. 201 He had an absurd nickname for every boy in the house. *Comb.* 1888 *Spectator* 18 Feb. 239/2 Disraeli, senior, is an inexhaustible nickname-maker.

b. A familiar form of a Christian name.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 114 From Nicknames or Nursenames, came these Bill for William, Clem for Clement. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xvi, A wery good name it [*sc.* Job] is; only one, I know, that ain't got a nickname to it.

Hence **Ni·cknameless** *a.*, having no nickname.

1894 J. MENZIES *Our Town* xi. 115 John O'Meara, a nickname less native of the Emerald Isle.

Ni·ckname, *v.* [f. the sb.]

1. *trans.* To call by an incorrect or improper name; to misname.

1536 *Rem. Sedition* 2 A certayne commune welth..whiche if we baptyse righte and not nycke name it, we must nedes call a comon wo. 1580 LUPTON *Siquila* 53 Are they called good men with you, that are stoute fighters?..Then surely they nickname them, unlesse evil be good. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. i. 151 You lispe, and nickname Gods creatures. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* I. 26 When we leave out this syllable All, we nick-name God, and call him by his creatures' name. 1680 HICKERINGILL *Curse ye Meroz* 5 It is (so) styled in this Text by the Spirit of God that Nick-names nothing. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* (Bohn) 117 That compendious philosophy, which contrives a theory of spirit by nicknaming matter 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* (1880) § 107 The French and Germans have named the vowels, but the English have nick-named them.

b. With complement. Also with *as, so.*

1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* D iij b, Isatis, in english wad, & not Ode as some corrupters of the englishe tonge do nikename it. 1599 *Broughton's Let.* vii 23 Which the Apostle [calls] ψευδωνυμον γνωσιν knowledge so nicknamed. 1621 QUARLES *Div. Poems, Esther* (1638) 117 Divine directions, Which oft (unseen through dulnesse of the mind) We nick-name Chance. 1656 G. COLLIER *Anim.* 15 *Quest.* 25 Publick sacramental examination is nick-named private popish confession. 1775 ROMANS *Florida* App 72 You will see a watch-house (nick-named a fort). 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* III 32 The fool Whom courtiers nickname monarch. 1824 BYRON *Juan* XV. xix, With no great care for what is nicknamed glory.

† c. To mention by mistake; to assert wrongly *to be* something. *Obs. rare.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v ii. 349 *King.* The vertue of your eie must breake my oth. *Q.* You nick-name vertue: vice you should haue spoke. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Law C. Wars* 548 For preventing Princes of that sort of Dominion, which is nicknamed to be Power given them by Heaven.

2. To give a nickname to (one); to call by a nickname.

1567-9 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 20 S. Hierome, nicknameth S. Ambrose, sometimes calling him Coruus, sometimes Cornicula. 1589 R. HARVEY *Plain Perc.* (1590) E, I will nicke-name no Lodie: I am none of these tuft mockadoo mak-a-dooes. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 162 The Gowers that people it; nick-nam'd from their Idolatry. 1700 ASTRY tr. *Saavedra-Faxardo* I. 116 Alphonso, who was Nick-named from his broken Hands. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxix 383 They nicknamed and adopted all of us as members of their fraternity.

b. With complement. Also with *as, so.*

1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* I. in *Holinshed* (1587) 9/2 Whoso surpasseth others either in caulling sophistrie or subtile philosophie, is forthwith nicke named a Duns. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 255 *marg.*, Nick-named John Lack-land 1656 HEYLIN *Extraneus Vapulans* 227 The bitternesse of his Style against those poor men whom he so nick-nameth. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. iv. 264 A notable Turkish Corsair, by the Spaniards nick named Cacha-Diablo, i.e. Drub-Devil. 1760 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIII. 388 They were soon nicknamed Methodists. 1825 BENTHAM *Ration. Reward* 41 You shall not be nicknamed projectors by the idle and the incapable. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* viii. II. 281 The satirists of the age nicknamed him Lord Allpride. 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adamnan* Introd. 42 The Roman party nicknamed it Simon Magus's tonsure.

Hence **Ni·cknamed** *ppl. a.*, **Ni·cknaming** *vbl. sb.* Also **Ni·cknameable** *a.*, that can be nicknamed. **Nicknamee·,** one to whom a nickname is given.

1618 SIR S. D'EWES *Autobiog.* (1845) I. 120 The common nick-naming and scoffing at religion. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xiv. 161 The nick-naming of the true Christians by the odious Title of Heretickes. 1677 W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* II. v 98 Come, ye..Heathens, and learn Idolatry from those Nick-nam'd Christians. 1794 C. PIGOT *Female Jockey Club* p. xxxv, Half a dozen Irish Chairmen..drove this nicknamed heaven-born Minister before them. 1888 *Spectator* 18 Feb 239/2 No matter how obscure the nicknamer and nicknamee may be. 1898 L. STEPHEN *Stud. Biogr.* II. iv. 144 A man who is 'nicknameable' must be a good fellow

Nicknamer (ni·knēmǝi) [f. prec. + -ER[1].]

† 1. The rhetorical figure Prosonomasia. *Obs. rare.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 212 Ye haue a figure by which ye play with a couple of words or names much resembling, and because the one seemes to answere th'other by manner of illusion, and doth, as it were, nick him. I call him the Nicknamer.

2. One who nicknames another person or thing.
1868 A. Smith *Last Leaves* 172 The nicknamed and the nicknamer sleep in the same forgetfulness. 1894 Huxley in *Life* (1900) II. xxii. 385 The nicknamer of genius called this brand of genius 'pig philosophy'.

† **Nick-ninny.** *slang. Obs.* (See quot.)
a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Nick-ninny*, an empty Fellow, a meer Cod's Head.

† **Nick-pot.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Nick *v.*[2]] **a.** An innkeeper or tapster. **b.** A fraudulent beer-pot.
1602 Rowlands *Greenes Ghost* (1860) 31 A necessarie caueat for victuallers and nickpots, how to beware of such insinuating companions. 1624 *Skelton's Ghost* 19 in S.'s Wks. 1843 II. 155 Our pots were full quarted, We were not thus thwarted With froth-came and nick-pot.

Nick-stick. Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. Nick *v.*] A tally, a reckoning-stick.
1695 in *Trans. Antiq. Soc. Scot.* (1792) I. 558 Yon are to advert to keep an exact nickstick between you and the coalyter, of the number of deals of coals received in. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* xv. *note*, Each family had its own nick-stick, and for each loaf as delivered a notch was made on the stick. 1843 J. Ballantine *Gaberlunzie* (1875) 170 With her the baker required to keep no nickstick, the butcher no chalk-board.
transf. 1872 Eggleston (*title*) The Weardale Nick-Stick, containing Floods, Thunderstorms, High Winds.

† **Nick-time,** *Obs. rare*[−1]. The nick of time.
1650 A. B. *Mutat. Polemo* 16 In troth not too early, for it was in the nick-time.

† **Ni·ckum.** *slang. Obs.* (See quot.)
In mod. Sc. dial. *nickum* is used in the sense of 'wag, mischievous or tricky person': see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*
a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant Crew, Nickum*, a Sharper; also a Rooking Ale-house or Innkeeper,..or any Retailer.

Nickum-poop, obs. var. of Nincompoop.

Ni·cky. *dial.* Also **nickee.** (See quots.)
1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. ii 414 The inferior [wood] going in sale faggots, bush faggots, and nickees, or small faggots used in lighting fires. 1882 W. Barnes in *Macm. Mag.* Mar. 418 When he wanted to chop up some small wood for nickies, as we call them in the West—some little bundles of wood for lighting fires.

Nicnac, Nicname, obs. ff. Knick-knack, Nickname.

† **Nicode·mical,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. the name of *Nicodemus*, the Jewish ruler who came to Jesus by night (John iii. 1, etc.).] Characteristic of Nicodemus; of a literal type (cf. John iii. 4). So † **Nicode·mically** *adv.*, in a literal sense. † **Nicode·mite,** one who resembles Nicodemus; a secret or timid adherent. † **Nicode·mize** *v.*, to act or reason like Nicodemus. *Obs.*
1642 J. Eaton *Honey-c. Free Justif.* 46 They fall a wrangling with *Nicodemicall conclusions. 1647 Trapp *Comm. Matt.* xviii. 3 How absurd was that Anabaptist Aurifaber, who understanding this text *Nicodemically.. stirreth up the people to carry themselves childishly. 1585 Fetherston tr. *Calvin on Acts* xxi. 26 False *Nicodemites goe about to colour their treacherous dissimulation. 1637 Gillespie *Eng. Pop. Cerem* Ep. A 2 b, The lapped Nicodemite, holdes it enough to yeeld some secret assent to the trueth. 1691 Baxter *Nat. Ch.* xv. 70 They will but be Nicodemites, and not venture on danger or difficulty. 1624 Darcie *Birth of Heresies* xxi. 98 Did he determin we should hereby Capernize & *Nicodemize, to enquire, or make doubt of Gods power?

† **Ni·col**[1], *Obs. rare.* [var. of Nickel; cf. the spelling *kupfer-nicol* in J. Hill *Fossils* (1748) 625, and *copper-nicol* (1728) s.v. Copper *sb.*[1] 12.] Nickel-green, annabergite.
1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp., Nicol*, a word used by the miners in Germany to express a greenish crust, covering several of the species of marcasites and cobalt.

Nicol[2] (ni·kŏl). *Opt.* [The name of the inventor, William *Nicol* of Edinburgh (died 1851).] A prism of Iceland spar, so constructed as to transmit only the extraordinary ray of doubly refracted light. (Also freq. called *Nicol's prism.*)
1875 Tyndall *Heat* xv. (ed. 5) 517 The construction of the Nicol is such that it permits to pass through it vibrations which are executed in a certain determinate direction, and these only. 1878 Lockyer *Stargazing* 448 If two Nicols are used instead of two simple crystals.

Nicolaitan (nikŏ·lĕ·ităn), *sb.* and *a.* Also 7 **Nich-**, 6, 9 **-ane.** [f. as next + -an.]
A. *sb.* A member of an early Christian party or sect mentioned in Rev. ii. 6, 15, the precise nature of which is uncertain.
1526 Tindale *Rev.* ii. 6 Butt this thou haste because thou hated the dedes off the Nicolaitans. 1546 Bale *Eng. Votaries* i. (1560) 64 b, Called there of them the heresy of Nicolaitanes. 1604 R. Cawdrey *Table Alph.*, *Nicholaitan*, an heretike, like Nicholas, who held that wiues should bee common to all alike. 1655 Baxter *Quaker's Catech.* Pref. B j b, The Nicolaitans and the rest of the Gnosticks. 1702 Echard *Eccl. Hist.* (1710) 406 There appeared another sort of heretics called the Nicolaitans,..a horrid brutish sect. 1831–3 E. Burton *Eccl. Hist.* xii. (1845) 274 There were some Gnostics who did not scruple to eat things sacrificed unto idols: and these men were then known by the name of Nicolaitans. 1861 Trench *Comm. Ep. Churches Asia* 83 The Nicolaitans as we have seen are the Balaamites.
B. *adj.* Held by the Nicolaitans.
1874 J. H. Blunt *Dict. Sects* 373 It may be concluded that the Nicolaitane doctrine was a doctrine of libertinism in religious rites.
Hence **Nicola·itanism.**
1882–3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1655 The similarity of Nicolaitanism and the Antinomianism of Corinth.

† **Nicolaite.** *Obs. rare.* Forms: 4–5 **Nycholaite,** 6 **Nicholaite.** [ad. Gr. Νικολαΐτης (Rev. ii. 6), f. the personal name Νικόλαος.] = prec.
1382 Wyclif *Rev.* ii. 6 But thou hast this good thing, for thou hatedist the dedes of Nycholaytis. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* v. iii. 497 Also the sect of Nycholaitis, which helden that weddid men myȝten chaunge to gidere her wyues. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* i. 463 The Nicholaites revived the same error in the primitive church.
Hence † **Nicolaitism.** *Obs. rare*[−1].
1669 H. More *Exp.* 7 *Epist.* iii. 42 This is allowed the Ephesine Church,..that they are free from Nicolaitism.

‖ **Ni·colo.** Also **niccolo.** [ad. It. *niccolo*, aphetic for **niccolo*, a diminutive from L. *onyx.*] (See quot. 1874.)
1874 H. M. Westropp *Man. Prec. Stones* 104 The variety of onyx known as nicolo, consisting of a layer of a bluish tint over black. 1894 Church in Smiles *Life Wedgwood* xiv. 152 Antique gems cut in onyx and niccolo. 1899 *Daily News* 29 June 6/7 An antique gem representing a bust..of Omphale, cut in a double nicolo.
attrib. 1877 W. Jones *Finger-ring* 23 One very massive [ring] of silver and gold, set with intaglio on nicolo onyx. 1899 *Daily News* 29 June 6/7 A nicolo-sardonyx with a fine head of Commodius in a cameo.

Nicor, variant of Nicker *sb.*[1]

‖ **Nicotia** (nikō·ʃăa). [mod.L., f. *nicot-* (see Nicotiana) + -ia[1].]
1. a. Nicotianin. **b.** Nicotine.
1830 Conwall. in *Silliman's Jrnl.* XVII. 369 The most diagnostic property of Nicotia, is perhaps its entering into solution with vegetable acids, without forming with them any crystalline compound. 1857 Miller *Elem. Chem., Org.* 267 Nicotia [ed. 1862 Nicotylia] appears to belong to the class of nitrile bases. 1875 H. C. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 363 When applied directly to the eye, nicotia produces a very marked contraction of the pupil.
2. *poet.* Tobacco.
1869 Lowell *Winter Evening Hymn* vii, Nicotia, dearer to the Muse Than all the grape's bewildering juice.

† **Nico·tian,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Also 6–7 **-ane.** [ad. F. *nicotiane* or mod.L. *nicotiana* (see below).] The tobacco-plant.
1577 Frampton *Joyful News* ii 42 Thys hearbe is called Nicotiane of the name of him that gave the first intelligence thereof unto this Realme. 1597 Lyly *Woman in Moon* iii. i, Gather me balme and cooling Violets, And of our holly hearbe Nicotian. 1607 Walkington *Opt. Glass* 105 To these I may..ioyn our adulterate Nicotian or Tobacco. 1672–3 Grew *Anat. Roots* ii. § 51 The Aer-Vessels having a predominion to keep it from growing deep; as in Stramonium, Nicotian, Beet, &c.

Nicotian (nikō·ʃăn), *a.* and *sb.*[2] [f. *nicot-* (see Nicotiana) + -ian.]
A. *adj.* Of, or pertaining to, tobacco; arising from the use of tobacco.
1825 Scott *Diary* in *Lockhart* (1839) VIII. 118, I..laid aside the use of the Nicotian weed for many years. 1851 Hawthorne *Snow Image*, etc. (1879) 287 Heedless of the nicotian atmosphere. 1890 *Spectator* 7 June, Here is a fair specimen of light nicotian humour.
B. *sb.*[2] **1.** (See quot.)
1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 213/2 A tobacco-camphor, called nicotian, or nicotianin, which crystallizes, and is solid at the ordinary temperature of the air.
2. A tobacco-smoker.
1872 O. W. Holmes *Poet Breakf.-t.* v. (1885) 120, [I] have been a Nicotian..more than half my days.

‖ **Nicotiana** (nikōʃĭē·nă). *Bot.* [mod.L. (sc. *herba*), f. the name of Jacques *Nicot*, French ambassador at Lisbon, by whom tobacco was introduced into France in 1560.]
1. The tobacco-plant. Also personified.
1600 Surflet *Countrie Farme* ii. xliv. 281 This herbe is called Nicotiana, of the name of an ambassadour which brought the first knowledge of it into this realme. 1646 G. Daniel *Poems* Wks. (Grosart) I. 51 Come my Nicotiana; weele renew Our free delights. 1688 Holme *Armoury* ii. 70/1 A Tobacco flower is called the Nicotiana or Male petum, and Holy Hearbe. 1826 Henry *Elem. Chem.* II. 329 The active properties of tobacco (nicotiana).
2. A genus of plants (chiefly American) of the nightshade family, to which the tobacco-plant (*N. Tabacum*) belongs.
1846 Lindley *Veget. Kingd* 620 Tobacco..is the foliage of various species of Nicotiana.

Nicotianin (nikō·ʃănin). *Chem.* Also **-ine.** [f. Nicotian-a + -in[1].] (See quots.)
a. 1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 498 Of Nicotianin. This concrete oily substance exists in tobacco, and gives it its characteristic odour. 1860 *Knight's Eng. Cycl., Arts & Sci.* V. 938/1 Nicotianin, or essential oil of tobacco. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Nicotianin*, a camphorous bitter substance, obtained from the leaf of the tobacco by distillation with alkaline solutions
b. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 886 *Nicotianine* is the name of an oil recently extracted from the leaves of tobacco, which possesses the smell of tobacco smoke. 1872 Nichols *Fireside Chem.* 44 A good cigar..should contain a large proportion of nicotianine.

Nico·tiant, *ppl. a. nonce-wd.* Smoking.
1877 Huxley in *Life* (1900) I. xxxii. 479 Froude and yourself nicotiant.

Nicotic (nikŏ·tik), *a. Chem.* [f. *nicot-* (see Nicotiana) + -ic.] Of or pertaining to nicotine. *Nicotic acid*: (see quot. 1860).
1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 766/2. 1860 *Knight's Eng. Cycl., Arts & Sci.* V. 938 1 *Nicotic acid*, a peculiar acid allied with oxalic acid, and said to be contained in tobacco juice. 1871 Nichols *Fireside Chem.* 42 In tobacco it is called nicotic acid.

Nico·tidin(e. *Chem.* [Cf. Nicotine and -ID[4].] A substance isomeric with nicotine.
1840 Thorpe *Dict. Appl. Chem.* I. 334 The isomeric m-dipyridyl..boils at 293°, and yields on reduction with tin and hydrochloric acid nicotidine.

Nicotina (nikŏtōi·nă. *Chem.* [f. *nicot-* (see Nicotiana) + -ina.] = next.
1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 284 Nicotina obtained in this way has the consistence of honey, an acrid taste, and a brown colour. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 213/2 Nicotina, an alkaloid, which, does not exist at ordinary temperatures in a solid form, but in a fluid and volatile state, having an oily appearance. 1856 Ure *Dict Arts* (ed. 4) II. 269 From this distillation a quantity of nicotina and ammonia will be obtained in the receiver.

Nicotine (ni·kŏtin). Also **nicotin.** [a. F. *nicotine*: see Nicotiana and -ine[5].] A poisonous alkaloid forming the essential principle of tobacco, from which it is obtained as an oily liquid.
a. 1819 J. G. Children *Chem. Anal.* 290 Nicotin exists in the leaves of tobacco. 1826 Henry *Elem. Chem.* II. 329 Nicotin. This is the principle in which reside the active properties of tobacco (nicotiana). 1880 J. W. Legg *Bile* 176 Three drops of nicotin in 50 grammes of water..cause an immediate but short increase of the bile.
β. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 886 Nicotine is a peculiar principle, obtainable from the leaves and seeds of tobacco. 1855 Bain *Senses & Int.* ii. iii. § 1 The volatile alkali, nicotine, the element of the snuffs. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 888 The view that nicotine has a more direct action.
attrib. 1865 *Times* 15 Aug., One safe haven where no nicotine perfume intrudes. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 888 The pallor observed in nicotine intoxication. *Ibid.* 905 Nicotine poisoning being also excluded.
Hence **Nicoti·nean** *a.*, produced by the smoking of tobacco; **Ni·cotined** *a.*, full of tobacco-smoke; **Nicoti·nian** *a.* = Nicotian *a.*; **Nicoti·nic** *a.*, of or pertaining to nicotine; **Ni·cotinism,** a diseased condition produced by the excessive use of tobacco; **Ni·cotinize** *v. trans.*, to drug or saturate with nicotine.
1873 W. S. Mayo *Never Again* xxiv, Lapped in *nicotinean elysium, the incautious worshippers of the weed recline in fancied security. 1889 C. C. R. *Up for Season* 193 A fragrance that purely Contrasts with this *nicotined air. 1879 *Cope's Tobacco Plant* July 356/1 The man that..is not sooth'd with *Nicotinian herb. 1898 *Daily News* 20 Sept. 6 3 Thackeray wrote and sang in nicotinian mood. 1890 Thorpe *Dict. Appl. Chem.* I. 334 The sodium salt of this acid yields β-pyridyl cyanide, which on hydrolysis forms *nicotinic acid. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Nicotinism*, chronic tobacco poisoning. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 888 The less defined changes induced by alcoholism, nicotinism, and the like. 1865 *Reader* 1 Apr. 374/3 They narcotize, but do not *nicotinize, themselves. 1873 W. S. Mayo *Never Again* vi, Lanky, cadaverous,..nicotinized young men.

Ni·cotism. *rare.* = Nicotinism.
1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* VII. 747 Alcoholism and nicotism..and Bright's disease are some of the conditions which fall under this head.

Nicotize (ni·kŏtəiz), *v.* [f. Nicot-ine + -ize.] *trans.* **a.** To bring *into* a certain state by smoking tobacco. **b.** To impregnate with nicotine.
1867 O. W. Holmes *Guardian Angel* xxi, He can take to the philosophic meerschaum, and nicotise himself into a kind of buzzing and blurry insensibility 1890 *Spectator* 15 Nov., To see if his body was really as salt and as nicotised as the Feejeans used to say.

Ni·cotyl. *Chem.* [f. Nicot-ine + -yl.] A hydrocarbon found in nicotine.
1860 *Knight's Eng. Cycl., Arts & Sci.* V. 938 Ammonia in which the three equivalents of hydrogen are replaced by the teratomic radical nicotyl. 1862 Miller *Elem. Chem., Org.* (ed. 2) 480 The hydrocarbon nicotyl which it [nicotylia] contains being equivalent in function to the 3 atoms of hydrogen in ammonia.
Hence **Nicoty·lia,** nicotine. *rare.*
1862 Miller *Elem. Chem., Org.* (ed 2) 479 Nicotylia is a limpid colourless oily liquid, with an extremely irritating and powerful odour of tobacco.

Nicre, obs. f. Nicker *sb.*[1] **Nicromancer, -mancy,** obs. ff. Necromancer, -mancy.

Nictate (ni·kte·t), *v.* [f. L. *nictāt-*, ppl. stem of *nictāre* to wink] *intr.* To wink. Only in *nictating membrane*: see Nictitate *v.*
1691 Ray *Creation* ii. 35 The Eyes of Man..want the seventh Muscle, or the nictating Membrane. 1794 *Gentl. Mag.* LXIV. ii. 648 A particular account of the Nictating Membrane in animals. 1870 Gillmore tr. *Figuier's Kept. & Birds* Introd 193 This pupil, or nictating membrane, placed at the internal angle of the eye.

Nictation (niktē·ʃən). [ad. L. *nictātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *nictāre* to wink.] The action or an act of winking or moving the eyelids
1623 Cockeram i, *Nictation*, the twinckling of the eye. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 71 Much more is their use in nictation when we are awake 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* i. iii. § 37 Our Nictations for the most part when we are awake..are performed with very little or no Consciousness. 1883 *Gd. Words* 265 As if a man should set himself to regulate or time the nictation of the eyelid.

Nictitant (ni·ktitănt), *a. rare.* [ad. med.L. *nictitant-em*, pres. pple. of *nictitāre*: see next.] Nictitating.
1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* xlvi. IV. 287 Nictitant Ocellus..When the ocellus includes a lunular spot of a different colour. 1835 Kirby *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. i. 34 Many reptiles..are furnished with a nictitant membrane like birds. 1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 766/2.

Nictitate (nĭ·ktitēt), *v.* [f. med.L. *nictitāt-*, ppl. stem of *nictitāre*, frequentative of L. *nictāre* to wink: see NICTATE *v.*] *intr.* Of the eyelids: To wink. *rare.*

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 330 In dying people, whose eyelids are become torpid and do not nictitate. *Ibid.* 395 The eyelids nictitate with a quiver that is often difficult to follow-up.

Hence **Ni·ctitating** *ppl. a.*, chiefly in *nictitating membrane*, a third or inner eyelid present in many animals, serving to protect the eye from dust, etc., and to keep it moist.

1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* iv. ii. 110 To the Eye lids, we may add another guard afforded the Eyes, of most Quadrupeds, Birds, and Fishes, by the nictitating Membrane. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 209 The eye also [of the rattlesnake] is furnished with a nictitating membrane, that preserves it from dust. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 16 In the elephant, opossum, seal, cat-kind, and various other mammals, all birds and all fishes, we find a third eyelid or nictitating membrane as it is usually called. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 39 Clonic spasm of the eye-lids, sometimes spoken of as nictitating spasm.

Nictitation (nĭktitē··ʃən). [ad. L. type **nictitātiōn-em*: see NICTITATE *v.* and -ATION.] Winking; the action or habit of moving the eyelids.

1784-6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) I. 268 Other catenations of animal motion are gradually acquired .. by disagreeable sensations, as in coughing or nictitation. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III 653, I know by that satisfactory nictitation of your eye that you agree with me. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 107 There is often a nictitation of the lids.

Nid. *rare.* [Later form of NIDE, perh. after F. *nid.*] A nest (of pheasants).

1808 COBBETT in *Friendsh. Miss Mitford* (1882) I. 41 The pheasants are all well, both nids. 1834 CARNEGIE *Game Preserving* 4 When quitting the 'nide' or 'nid', as the nest is technically termed, she instinctively scratches a covering of leaves or grass over it.

Nidal (nəi·dăl), *a. rare*—[1]. [See NIDUS.] Of or pertaining to a nest.

1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 165/1 Like broody halcyons calming the angry waters around their sacred nidal circle.

Nidamental (nəidămeˈntăl), *a.* [f. L. *nidāment-um* (see NIDUS) + -AL.]

1. *Zool.* Serving as a receptacle for the ova of molluscs or other marine animals; forming a collection of ova.

1835-6 *Todd's Cyc. Anat.* I. 557/1 The..oviducts have laminated glandular terminations, near to which are placed two detached nidamental glands. 1851 WOODWARD *Mollusca* i. iii. 20 The nidamental ribbon of the doris and eolis is attached to a rock. *Ibid* iv. 50 The nidamental capsules of the cuttle-fish are clustered like grapes. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* viii. 534 The nidamental glands, composed of numerous vertical lamellae, .. are situated on the posterior wall of that cavity.

2. Of the nature of, serving as, a nest or nests.

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV 123/1 Eggs, nests, nidamental structures, should be amalgamated into one series.

† **Ni·dary.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [See NIDUS and -ARY[1] B. 2.] A place for building nests.

a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 27 Feb. 1644, In this rupellary nidary do the fowl lay eggs, and breed.

Niddecock, variant of NIDDICOCK *Obs.*

Nidder, variant of NITHER *v.*

Ni·ddering, *sb.* and *a.* Also **nider-.** [Erroneous form of NITHING, originating in the early printed text (1596) of William of Malmesbury, by misreading *niðing* as *nid'ing* (= nidering). The modern currency of the word is due to Scott.]

A. *sb.* A base coward or wretch. Also in predicative use, passing into *adj.*

1596 in Savile *Script. post Bedam* 68 Iubet, vt compatriotas aduocent ad obsidionem venire, nisi si qui velint sub nomine *Nidering*, quod nequam sonat, remanere. 1654 SPELMAN, *Niderling* seu *Nidering*. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Niderling, Nidering*...an old English Word signifying a Coward, a sorry hen-hearted Fellow.

1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xv. *note*, Threatening to stigmatize those who staid at home as *nidering*. *Ibid.* xlvii, On pain of being held faithless, man-sworn, and *nidering*. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* ix iv, He who can be called niddering shall never be crowned king! 1864 KINGSLEY *Rom. & Teut.* 60 Niddering though he may have been called for coming back alive. 1864 DASENT *Jest & Earnest* (1873) I. 229 Though this was the deed of a niddering, it seems not to have raised the popular feeling against Sweyn so much as it ought. 1893 *Athenæum* 12 Aug. 226/1 It is difficult to be too severe with such a 'nidering'.

B. *adj.* Base, cowardly, vile.

1848 LYTTON *Harold* III. ii, Siward can give no niddering council to the king 1866 BLACKMORE *Cradock Nowell* liii (1883) 363 She learned her niddering wrong

Hence, by further corruption, **Ni·dderling.** *rare.*

1664 [see prec.]. 1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 4), *Niderling* or *Nithing* signifies an abject base-minded, false-hearted coward. 1678 PHILLIPS *Suppl.*, *Niderling*, a poor spirited, base, raskally sort of a fellow. 1887 BESANT *Kath. Regina* 218 Men who call that man churl and niddering and pitiful sneak and cur. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss Hags* 165 The men of the broad bonnet were neither cowards nor niddering.

Ni·ddick. *dial.* Also 6 **nuddock,** 7 **niddock,** 9 **neddick,** etc. [Of obscure origin] The nape of the neck.

Current in south-western dialects; see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

1558 PHAER *Æneid* VII. X j, Their nuddocks bolstred ben, and skulles of heads with barkes of corks. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 480 It [a lamb] had two Eyes and as many Ears, in the usual places, and one extraordinary Eye in the Niddock. 1746 *Exmoor Courtship* (E. D S.) 555 A Crick in ma Back and in ma Niddick. 1894 BLACKMORE *Perlycross* 376 The wick of a lamp that had dropped..on this man's collar, and burned a little hole in his niddick.

† **Ni·ddicock.** *Obs rare.* Also **nidde-.** [Of obscure formation: perh. a fanciful alteration of NIDIOT] A fool, a ninny.

1586 HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 94/1 They were neuer such fond niddicockes, as to offer anie man a rod to beat their owne taile. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* ii. vi. 61 Thou..deservedst to be stak'd..for being such a Goose, Widgeon, and Niddecock to dye for love.

So † **Ni·ddipol** = NODDIPOL. *Obs rare*—[1].

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* iv. (Arb.) 98 What niddipol hare brayne Would scorne this counsaunt?

Nidding, variant of NIDING.

Ni·ddle, *v. Sc.* [Imitative.] *intr.* To move quickly.

1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 15 The wyres were gowden. Wharewi' her fingers prettilie Did niddle i' their play. 1874 R. FORD in *Harp of Perthshire* (1893) 319 They whiddled aboot, they niddled aboot.

Ni·ddle-no·ddle, *a.* [A reduplicative formation on NOD *v.*: cf. NID-NOD *v.*] Having nodding heads. Also *fig.*

1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 101 Who doats on pagods, and gives up vile man For niddle-noddle figures from Japan. 1820 COMBE *Syntax* III i, What is said by state physicians, And niddle-noddle politicians.

Ni·ddle-no·ddle, *v.* [Cf. prec.] *intr.* To nod unsteadily to and fro; to nod the head rapidly. Also *trans.* with the head as object.

1840 HOOD *Kilmansegg, Christening* ix, Her head niddle-noddled at every word. 1845 *Punch* VIII. 138 He continually niddle-noddles his head like a toy mandarin. 1855 A. MANNING *O. Chelsea Bun-ho.* xv. 244 The Mandarin niddle-noddles, till it makes one's head spin to look at him.

So **Ni·ddy-no·ddy** *adv.* and *v.*

1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) I. 324 The little phantasm of a creature—Sloane his name—who went niddy-noddying with his head. 1877 W. WATSON *Poems* 38 Ere we're half gate wi' our life, Our head plays niddy noddy.

Nide (nəid), *sb.* [ad. F. *nid* or L. *nīd-us*: the older F. *ni* is represented by NYE. Cf. NID.] A brood or nest of pheasants. Also *transf.* of geese.

1679 COLES *Eng.-Lat. Dict.*, A nide of pheasants, *phasianorum pullities* 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Nide*, a Term us'd in Falconry, for a Flock of Pheasants. 1790 *Lounger* No. 57 P 5 My Father offered to conduct him to the best Nide of Pheasants on the Manor. ? 1810 A. MACKINTOSH *Driffield Angler* 294 Nide of pheasants, commonly called a Ni. 1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XLII. 219 The nides of pheasants are equally plentiful and well grown. 1896 *Blackw. Mag.* July 18 Mother Goose had brought a fine nide of eggs near to hatching on this island.

So **Nide** *v intr.*, to nest. *rare.*

1881 R. F. BURTON tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* II. 34 Those eyne wherein Dan Cupid aye doth nide.

Nide, obs. f. NEED. **Nideote,** var. of NIDIOT[1].

Nidering, variant of NIDDERING.

Nidge (nidʒ), *v.*[1] *rare.* [Of obscure origin.] *trans.* and *intr.* To shake, quiver.

1803 JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* xxxi. (1831) 225 The coxcomb, who stood nidging his head with anger. 1831 in *Mag. Amer. Hist.* Jan. (1888) 81 The majestic object is perpetually in motion, shaking and nidging and nodding this way and that.

Nidge (nidʒ), *v.*[2] *Sc.* [Of obscure origin.] *trans.* To trim (stone) roughly by means of a sharp-pointed hammer. Hence **Nidged** *ppl. a.*, **Nidging** *vbl sb.*

1842 GWILT *Archit.* 519 In Aberdeen, where the stone is very hard,..they pick the stone until the surface has nearly acquired the requisite form. This sort of work is called nidged-work, and the operation nidging. *Ibid.* 1008 *Nidged Ashlar*, a species of ashlar used in Aberdeen. It is brought to the square by means of a cavil or hammer with a sharp point. 1850 in OGILVIE.

† **Ni·dgery.** *Obs. rare*—[0]. [a. obs. F. *nigerie*, f. *niger* 'to trifle; to play the fop, or nidget'.]

1611 COTGR., *Nigeries*, nidgeries, fopperies, fooleries, trifles, nifles. [Hence in Blount *Glossogr.* (1656), etc.]

Nidget (ni·dʒĕt), *sb.*[1] Now only *arch.* Also 6 **nigoot,** 7 **nigit, nigid, niget, nigget.** [var. of NIDIOT: see note to IDIOT.] An idiot, a fool.

'As a modern word, if used, it signifies a trifler' (Smart).

a. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1895) II. 50 This made men judge .that he would prove a very foole and nigeot [1595 idiote]. 1603 SIR. C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol* xi. 244 Cleared from the imputation of [being] such a Nigit. 1621 3 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Changeling* III. iii, 'Tis a gentle nigget; you may play with him. 1638 HEYWOOD *Wise Wom* II i, I think he saith we are a company of fooles and Nigits. 1675 *Ballad* in *Luttrell Coll.* III. 107 Ridiculous Niget, to scoff at St. Bridget. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Nigit*, a Foo'.

β. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 27 Abject, base minded, false harted, coward, or nidget. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Nidget*, an Idiot, a Ninny, or meer Fool. 1843 JAMES *Forest Days* ii, One of those men is a nidget.

Nidget (ni·dʒĕt), *sb.*[2] Also **-ett, niggett.** [Of obscure origin.] A triangular horse-hoe, used in Kent and Sussex.

1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* I. 113, I have had what we call a brake and a nidget made..to move the earth in alleys. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 747 To admit of the ground between the plants being kept clean by the harrow and nidget. 1846 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. ii. 590 Guano..sown broadcast in the track made by the tines of the niggett. 1883 J. Y. STRATTON *Hops & Hop-pickers* 23 The garden is kept clear of weeds by means of a horse-hoe, or nidget.

Nidget, *sb.*[3]: see NINK-HOLE.

Ni·dget, *v.*[1] [f. NIDGET *sb.*[2]]

1. *trans.* To work (land) with a nidget.

1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 758 Deduct summer digging. . Add nidgetting. 1846 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. ii. 590 The portion. is niggetted or stirred as much before the 1st of April..as possible. 1848 *Ibid.* IX. ii. 553 It should be nidgeted and got into a fine deep tilth.

2. To work *in* (lime, etc.) with the soil by means of a nidget.

1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. ii. 548 Lime,..nidgeted in after the hops are planted,..will be of greater benefit. 1881 WHITEHEAD *Hops* 33 Rape dust is a fine manure, and is nidgetted in with nidgetts.

Nidget, *v*[2]. *dial.* (See quots.)

1745-60 ARDERON *Norwich Words* in Rye *E. Angl. Gloss.*, *Nigeting*, to call women to one in labour. 1764 *Low Life* 29 Poor labouring Men are obliged to get up, put on Part of their Cloaths and go a Nigiting, i. e. fetching Midwives, Nurses and Gossips. 1895 RYE *E. Angl. Gloss.*, *Nidget*, to assist a woman in her travail.

Ni·dgetty, *a. rare*—[1]. Trifling.

1798 JANE AUSTEN *Lett.* (1884) I. 177, I have been enabled to give a considerable improvement of dignity to [the] cap, which was before too nidgetty to please me.

Ni·dging, *a. rare*—[1]. [Cf. NIDGE *v.*[1]] Restless, troublesome.

1796 MME. D'ARBLAY *Camilla* v. iii, I'd sooner have her than any of 'em, for all she's such a nidging little thing.

Nidging, *vbl. sb.*: see NIDGE *v.*[4]

Nidi, pl. of NIDUS.

Nidificate (nĭdĭfikēt), *v.* [f. L. *nīdificāt-*, ppl. stem of *nidificāre*, f. *nīdus* nest.] *intr.* To make a nest; to nidify.

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* iv. (1818) I. 104 Getting..between the skin and the flesh..where it nidificates and lays its eggs. 1835-6 *Todd's Cyc. Anat.* I. 267/1 All the Birds of Prey .nidificate in lofty situations. 1874 E. COUES *Birds N. W.* 313 This species may be shy and reserved, and consequently nidificates in out-of-the-way situations.

Nidification (nidĭfikē·ʃən). [See prec. and -ATION.] The operation of nest-building; the construction of a nest or nests; the manner in which this is done.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Nidification*, a building of a birds nest. 1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* (1762) 222 The Nidification of Birds, as well as their Incubation. *a* 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* (1677) 368 In the nidification of Birds, Bees, Silkworms, and divers others. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* iv. xiii. 228 That Method of Nidification doth abundantly Answer the Creatures Use and Occasions. 1773 G. WHITE in *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 196 For some time after they appear, the *hirundines* in general pay no attention to the business of nidification. 1834 MUDIE *Brit. Birds* (1841) I. 192 If the tree affords no natural hole fit for the purpose of nidification. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 389 Its nidification varies greatly with circumstances, the nest being placed indifferently on the ground, bushes, or trees.

Hence **Nidifica·tional** *a*, relating to nidification.

1888 J. T. GULICK in *Linn. Soc. Jrnl* XX 2262 Nidificational Segregation. Let us now consider the effects of divergent habits in regard to nest-building.

† **Nidifice.** *Obs. rare*—[0]. [ad. late L. *nidificium*] 'A nest, such as Birds make' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Nidify (nĭ·dĭfəi), *v.* [ad. L. *nīdificāre*, f. *nīdus* nest.] *intr.* To build a nest or nests.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1720-1 *Lett. Mist's Jrnl.* (1722) II. 127 Birds, by Instinct, nidify, or make Nests after the same Manner. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 396 Trees begin to bud, beasts to pair, and birds to nidify. 1880 J. COLQUHOUN *Moor & Loch* I. 249 The peregrine, nidifying on a giddy point.

Hence **Ni·difying** *ppl. a.*

1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xv. 172 It is not necessary to suppose that each separate species had its nidifying instinct specially modified.

Ni·ding. Now *rare.* Also 9 **nidding.** [Inexact form of *niðing*, used by Camden in citing from William of Malmesbury: cf. NIDDERING.] = NITHING.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 28 Whosoever refused to come should be reputed a Niding. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* i. 333 Whosoever would not be reputed a Niding should repaire to recover Rochester Castle. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 79 He is worthy to be called a Niding, one, the pulse of whose soule beates but faintly towards Heaven. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen Brit.* I. 299 [from Camden]. 1866 T. BRUCE *Summer Queen* 148 To bondslave and low born knave And to the nidding too.

† **Ni·diot**[1], obs. f. IDIOT. (Cf. NIDGET *sb.*[1])

1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks 1250/2 These folke as are verye nydeote fooles. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* ii. (1595) 47 After all these sporting deuises, he is but a N deote. 1613 *Dodecahedron of Fortune* 5 This doting nidiot by his foolish desart Shall of his faire love at all have no part.

† **Ni·diot**[2]. *Obs. rare*—[1]. (See quot.)

1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* 190 *note*, One of the smallest, if not the very smallest of all the Gnat kind. .Among us in Essex, they are called Nidiots, by Mouffet, Midges. [Cf. 1875 PARISH *Sussex Gloss.*, *Nidget*, a little bug.]

Nid-nod, *v.* [A reduplicative formation on NOD *v.*: cf. NIDDLE-NODDLE *v.*]

1. *intr.* To nod repeatedly.

c 1787 BURNS *We're a' noddin*, We're a' noddin, nid nid noddin,..at our house at hame. *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* I. 289 She sat nid-nodding. 1892 *Daily News* 18 June 3/3 A green straw hat with large roses nid-nodding from the

crown. 1903 R. N. CAREY *Passage Perilous* xxiii, The two heads nid-nodded more closely.

2. *trans.* (with head as object).

1840 HOOD *Kilmansegg, Fancy Ball* xxiv, Lady K. nid-nodded her head.

Hence **Nid-nodding** *vbl. sb* and *ppl. a.*

1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* lxxix, That odd, little, nid-nodding face. 1833 HOOD *China Mender* 11 Great nid-noddin' mandarins, with palsies in the head. 1896 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 490/2 The nid-nodding of the red rose.

Nidor (nəɪ dɒɪ). Now *rare.* Also 7 **nidour.** [n. L. *nīdor.*] The smell arising from animal substances (esp. of a fat or greasy nature) when burned, roasted, or boiled; † a strong smell, odour, or exhalation of any kind.

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. xi. § 4 (1622) 116 Who maketh ..his Caldron, his Sensor; his Nidor, his Incense; his Table, his Altar. 1662 H. STUBBE *Indian Nectar* iii. 29, I had my smell affected with such a nidor, as issues from fat, when broiled. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 810 That Evil Demons or Devils, were..delighted with the Blood and Nidours of Sacrifices. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 264 In the Nidor of the Stomach there are hot Winds. 1746 JAMES *Moufet's Health Improv.* Introd. 43 A Nidor, or Stink, peculiar to Animal Substances in a State of Putrefaction. 1811 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 203/2 The nidor of a human creature roasted for faith.

† **Nidoro·se,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *nīdōrōs-us* : see prec. and -OSE.] Of the nature of a nidor; nidorous.

1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 104 If the Lungs be inflam'd they are subject to Suffocations;..if the Stomach it self, to a nidorose Crudity. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet in Aliments*, etc. 1 290 Hot nidorose Belchings, foulness of the tongue and Palate.

Hence † **Nidoro·sity.** *Obs. rare*[-1].

1696 FLOYER *On the Humours* (J.), The cure of this nidorosity is, by vomiting and purging.

Nidorous (nəɪ·dōrəs), *a.* Now *rare.* [ad. L. *nīdōrōs-us* (see prec.), or f. NIDOR + -OUS.] Of smells: Resembling that of cooked or burnt animal substances; strong and unpleasant.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 923 Incense, and Nidorous Smells, (such as were of Sacrifices,) were thought to Intoxicate the Braine. 1661 EVELYN *Fumifugium* Misc. Writ. (1805) ii. 236 Horrid stinks, nidorous and unwholesome smells, which proceed from the tallow. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P* 303 Stones of live Brimstone exhaling a nidorous Scent, stinking like that Water the Mariners call Bilge Water. 1757 A. COOPER *Distiller* i. xxiii. (1760) 95 It acquires an alkaline Disposition, and also a nidorous flavour.

b. Applied to stomachic crudities and eructations suggestive of such smells.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 287 That an acid ructation, of a reparable ferment, superinduced upon a nidorous one, is good. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 124 Steel Medicines thus taken stir up nidorous Belching. 1746 JAMES *Moufet's Health Improv.* Introd. 48 Nidorous Eructations, or Belches, which affect the Mouth with the Taste of putrefied Eggs. 1851 NOBLE tr. *Swedenborg's Heaven & Hell* (ed. 2) § 488 Such nidorous exhalations as proceed from indigested substances in the stomach.

† **Nidorulent,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. NIDOR + -ULENT.] Of a nidorous nature.

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* I. xiv. (1678) 20 The ventricle is troubled by its acid and nidorulent belchings. 1687 P. MADAN *Tunbridge Waters* 5 The Nidorolent Belches and Eructations after taking 'em.

Nidulant (nɪ·dĭŭlănt), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *nīdulant-, nidulans*, pres. pple. of *niduläri*, f. *nīdus* nest.] (See quots.)

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 447/1 Nidulant, nestling; seeds dispersed through a pulpy or soft substance. 1828-32 WEBSTER *Nidulant*, lying loose in pulp or cotton, within a berry or pericarp. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 767/1 *Nidulans*, embedded: nestling, as the seeds on the surface of the strawberry: nidulant. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Nidulant*, .. lying free in a cup-shaped or nest-like body; as in the genus *Nidularia.*

† **Ni·dulate,** *v. Obs. rare*[-0]. [See prec.]

1623 COCKERAM i, *Nidulate*, to build a nest.

Nidulation (nidĭŭlē·ʃən). *rare.* [f. prec.: see -ATION.] Nesting, nest-making, nidification.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 129 More especially remarkable in the time of their nidulation, and bringing forth their young. *a* 1682 — *Tracts* (1683) 49 They were invited by such conveniences and prepared nests to relinquish their natural places of nidulation. 1845 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* I. App. 426 A convenient harbour for the nidulation, hatching, and nourishment of many parasitic animals.

‖ **Nidus** (nəɪ·dŏs). Pl. **nidi** (nəɪ·dəi) and **niduses.** [L. *nīdus* :—**nizdus* : see NEST *sb.*]

1. a. *Zool.* A nest or place in which small animals, such as insects, snails, etc., lodge or deposit their eggs.

1742 H. BAKER *Microsc.* II. i 70 The Eggs..hatch and thrive when they happen to be lodged in a proper Nidus for them. 1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 66 The cavity left, by the removal of the nidus, must be immediately filled..with tobacco ashes. 1828 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Husb. Scot.* I. Add. 12 The insects and their nidi are.. exposed to the attacks of small birds. 1854 HOOKER *Himal. Jrnls.* I. ii. 46 The many-celled nidus of the leaf-cutter bee. 1871 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed 4) 152 Cystic parasites still enclosed in the nidus in which they are found in the omentum of rabbits.

b. *Bot.* A place or substance in which spores or seeds develop.

1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) IV. 350 Though the fruit of such trees may be its more common nidus, I found it growing in large clusters on a rotten stick. 1859 T. MOORE *Brit. Ferns* 15 The spores..would find a proper nidus for their development. 1868 HERSCHEL in *People's Mag.* Jan. 62 Forming a sort of vegetable honeycomb, and serving..for a nidus to the spores.

c. *Phys.* and *Path.* A place of origin or development *for* some state or substance.

1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 68 The mammary gland seems to be the nidus for this diseased action. 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 88 In man, and the higher animals, cartilage is employed temporarily as a nidus for bone. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 776 By purifying the cavity a fresh nidus for the disease is removed.

d. *fig.* A source or origin; a place where some quality or principle is fostered.

1807 *Edin. Rev.* IX. 415 The true *nidus* of the erroneous sentiments. 1817 KEATINGE *Trav.* II. 147 The Sorbonne, formerly the nidus of pedantry. 1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* i. (ed. 2) 9 It is the nidus of a new commonwealth. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xi, The order of nature, which treats all maturity as a mere nidus for youth.

2. A place in which something is formed, deposited, settled, or located.

1778 KING in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 46 A proper nidus for the assemblage of the most valuable metals. 1846 CALLAWAY *Dislocations* (1849) 70 The bone again nearly always slips out from its nidus. 1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc.* IX. 165 The severe vomiting and purging probably dislodged the calculus from its nidus.

3. A collection *of* eggs, tubercles, etc.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 492 In many cases the cysts or niduses of tubercles possess so little energy of action as never to exceed the size of a small shot. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxix. III. 75 Reaumur had once brought to him a nidus of eggs clothed still more curiously.

Nie, obs. f. NIGH, NINE; var. of NEYE.

Niece, obs. form of NICE.

Niece (nīs). Forms: 3-6 **nece,** 4-6 **nese,** (4 **neese**), 5-6 **nees,** 6-8 **neece**; 6 **neise, neyce,** n·ipce, 7 **neice**; 6 **niese, niepce, nyepce,** 6-**niece**; 4-7 **nice,** (4 **nyce**). [a. F. *nièce* (12th c.), † *nece, neice, nice, niepce*, etc. = Prov. *netsa*, obs. It. *nezza* = pop. L. *neptia*, for L. *neptis* (related to NIFT): cf. Prov. *nepta*, Catal. and Pg. *neta*, Sp. *nieta* :—pop. L. **nepta.*]

1. † a. A grand-daughter, or more remote female descendant. *Obs.* b. A daughter of one's brother (brother-in-law) or sister (sister-in-law).

In older use, down to *c* 1600, the sense of 'grand-daughter' appears to have been common, but it is often difficult or impossible to make out which relationship is expressed by the word.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4160 Out of þe lond of spayne [he] come & adde ynome eleyne þat was so vair þe kinges nece. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A 233 Ho was me nerre þen aunte or nece. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 288 Good aventure, O bele nece, have ye Ful lightly founden. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 141 þat 3ere deide Hilda, abbesse of Whitby... Sche was kyng Edwyn his nese [1432-50 doȝter of the doȝter of kynge Edwinus]. 1422 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 50 Ion Skydmore, my neweue.. Also.. Iane myn nece. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xvii. xix. 717 Kynge Pelles and Elyazar his sone the whiche were holy men and a mayde which was his nece. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. xii. 47, I, the nece of mychty Dardanus, And guide dochtir vnto the blis-it Venus. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 261 b, What Augustus would saie when any mencion was made either of Julia his doughter, or Julia his nice. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Glas* (Arb.) 71 To tire his wearie wife, His daughters and his niepces euerychone. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. (1634) 39 Taking two of Cyrus' daughters, and as many of his neeces for Wives. *c* 1657 SIR W. MURE *Hist. Ho. Rowallane* Wks. (S. T. S.) II. 254 Lord Hammiltoune who had to wife his Nice or sister daughter. 1673 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* I. iii. 45 His neece by the sister's side. 1723 GAY *Let. to Swift* 3 Feb., Mr. Maxwell, who married a niece of Mr. Meredith's. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* i, Very cautious in her replies to his inquiries after her niece. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* II. 257 O by the bright head of my little niece, You were that Psyche.

b. Euphemistically applied to the illegitimate daughter of an ecclesiastic. Cf. NEPHEW 1 b.

1858 HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* vii. (1891) 161 Many a Holy Father's 'niece' Has softly smoothed the papal chair.

c. *Niece-in-law*, the wife of one's nephew. *rare.*

a 1556 CRANMER *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) II. 379 Sister and sister-in-law, aunt and aunt-in-law, niece and niece-in-law.

† 2. A female relative. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7252 Seint edwardes nece þat of is fader kunde com. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 10891 (Fairf.), Thyne old nyce Elizabeth hath gon with child vj moneth. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Shipman's T.* 125 This monk bigan vp-on this wyf to stare, And seide, allas, my Nece; god forbede [etc.]. *c* 1400 *Lay le Freine* 288 Leman, he seyd, thou most lat be The abbesse thi nece, and go with me. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xi. 23 Ioachym thy fader at hame, And anna, my nese, and thi dame. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 540 Thy trew kynnismen, Antenor & Eneas, Throp thy nere nece, and austeris Olibrius.

† b. Used as a form of address to a woman. *Obs.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 275 'Der nece', he said, ..'Is my eyme dede, or hou the cace befell?'

† 3. A nephew. *Obs. rare.*

c 1300 *Lancelot* 9200 The king..said, 'Sir gawan, nece, why dois þow so? *Ibid.* 9710 The king..of his necis lyf was in dispare. *a* 1592 GREENE *Alphonsus* II. Wks. (Rtldg.) 229/1 Seeking about the troops of Aragon, For to encounter with his traitorous niece. *Ibid.* III. 236/1 Belinus, my most friendly niece.

Hence **Nie·celess** *a.*, **Nie·ceship.**

1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* lxxii, She was a descendant of.. Japhet; she was allied to Ham, however, in another way besides this remote niece-ship. 1892 SIR E. B. HAMLEY *Let. in* Shand *Life* (1895) II. xxxi. 303, I then had a niece and a cat to comfort me—now I am nieceless and catless.

Niede, Nief(e, obs. ff. NEED, NEIF, NIEVE.

Nieht, obs. form of NIGHT.

Niel, var. of NIELLO. [Cf. Sp. *niel*, F. *niella.*]

1873 SPON *Workshop Rec.* Ser. I. 219/1 The copy is hollow, and ready to receive the niel.

Niellated (nɪ·ĕlĕted), *ppl. a.* [ad. It. *niellato*, pa. pple. of *niellare*, f. NIELLO.] Inlaid in niello.

1886 *Athenæum* 27 Feb. 301/3 They delineated numerous niellated works. 1901 *Chamb. Encycl.* VII. 498 The name niello is given not only to the engraved and niellated metal-work, but also to the paper proofs taken from them.

So **Nie·lled** *ppl. a.*, nielloed.

1873 SPON *Workshop Rec.* Ser. I. 218/2 Nielled Silver.—This is a kind of inlaid enamel work, and is obtained by the sulphuration of certain parts of a silver object.

Niellist (nɪ·ĕlĭst). [f. next: see -IST.] A worker or artist in niello.

1841 *Gentl. Mag.* CXI. II. 21 The works of the Niellists did not cease on this discovery nor for some time after. 1885 C. C. PERKINS *Ital. Sculp.* 310 *note*, Highly reputed as a niellist, enamellist, and goldsmith.

‖ **Niello** (nɪ·ĕlo), *sb.* Pl. **nielli** and **niellos.** [It. *niello* :—pop. L. **nigellum*, neut. of L. *nigellus*, dim. of *niger* black: cf. Prov. and Sp. *niel*, OF. *neel* (mod. F. *nielle* from It.).]

1. A black composition, consisting of alloys of silver, lead, copper, and sulphur, with which engraved designs on silver or other metals are filled in, so as to produce an ornamental effect.

1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 93 *note*, An impression from a Pax, engraved for the purpose of being filled with Niello. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 182 Enamel, called Niello. 1866 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. 183 Much of the Niello has fallen away, and whole lines or parts of lines are now empty. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 55 The outer surface is engraved, and partly filled up with niello.

b. Ornamental work executed by the application of niello to engraved designs.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc. 399/1 It was the practice to decorate church and other plate with works in *niello.* 1845 MRS. JAMESON *Early Ital. Painters* I. 176 Maso Finiguerra..became celebrated for the artistic beauty of his designs and workmanship in *niello.*

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *niello-cutting, -plate*, etc.

1845 MRS. JAMESON *Early Ital. Painters* I. 175 The binding exhibits some beautiful specimens of niello-work. *Ibid.* 176 The earliest known impression of a niello plate. *Ibid.* 177 Maso Finiguerra, or any other niello-worker. 1864 *Chamb. Encycl.* VI. 765 Much interest attaches to the art of niello-cutting. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 635/1 The composition of the Russian tula or Niello silver.

2. A specimen of niello-work; an article ornamented with niello.

1840 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* III. 94/2 We see niellos upon bronze doors of Greek origin, even in Italy. 1841 *Gentl. Mag.* CXI. II. 21 They are not so fortunate as to possess a Niello in silver. 1895 *Pop. Sci Monthly* Mar. 597 Our modern door plates are really nielli also.

3. An impression on paper of the design which is to be filled with niello.

1854 *Household Words* IX. 181 These impressions have in some few cases been preserved, as art-curiosities, and they, as well the plates themselves, are termed nielli. 1866 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.*, etc. s.v., These impressions of the early fathers of copper-plate printing still exist, and are known also as *niellos.*

Nie·llo, *v.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To inlay with niello. Hence **Nie·lloed** *ppl. a.*

1866 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. 183 The whole runic inscription, and the two long lines .. are nielloed. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 58 There are various nielloed rings of the Saxon period. 1892 G. LAMBERT *Gold & Silversmith's Art* 45 All the gold, all the silver..stamped, carved and chased, and nielloed.

Nien(e, niend, nientene, -tene, -ti, obs. ff. NINE, NINTH, NINETEEN(TH, NINETY. **Niepce,** obs. f. NIECE. **Niepe,** obs. f. NEAP. **Niese,** obs. f. NEEZE, NIECE. **Niess(e,** obs. ff. NYAS. **Niest,** dial. var. of NEXT. **Niete,** obs. f. NINTH.

Nieve (nĭv), **nief** (nīf). Now *dial.* or *arch.* Forms: α. 4-6 **neue,** (9) **neve,** 5-6 **newe,** 5 (9) **neeve,** 6- **neive,** (7 **neiue**), **nieve,** 7-9 **neave,** (9 **nee-**), 8-9 **nive,** 9 **niv, nev.** (Also 9 **kneave,** etc.) β. 4 5 (9) **nefe,** 5 **nef,** 5-6 **neff(e,** 6 (9) **neef**; 6 (9) **neif(e,** 6 **neiff, neyf,** 7 (9) **neiffe**; 6 **neafe, -ff3,** 7, 9 **neaf,** (9 **kn-**), 9 **neeaf**; 6 **nife,** 7, 9 **nief.** γ. 5, 9 **nave,** 6 **naif,** 9 **naive, neyv(e, knayve,** etc. [ME. *neve, nefe*, ad. ON. *hnefi, nefi* (Norw. dial. *neve, nove, næva*, Sw. *nafve*, Da. *næve*). The γ-forms may correspond to the Norw. dial. var. *nava*, the relationship of which to *neve* is not clear. The word is not found in the other Teutonic languages.] A clenched hand; a fist.

Current in all northern and Sc. dialects; also used by Shakspere and B. Jonson (see NEUF) and hence sometimes by modern writers as an archaism. For the distribution of the mod. dial. forms see the *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

α. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 1917 So longe haueden he but and bet With neues under hernes set. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1537 When þat bolde Baltazar blusched to þat neue, al falewed his face. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 581 Newys that stalwart war & squar, That wont to spayn gret speris war. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13889 He nolpit on with his Neue in the necke hole 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 155 Gif he wald strike me..I strike him agayne with my neve. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlii. 427 The teindis will not cum in

thair neuis, Sa lang as ony of vs leuis. *a* 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 1552 Quhois throt..Ye may stap with your neive. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* II. 2 Gif he giues ane blow with his neive..he sall pay to the king sex kye. 1684 [MERITON] *Yorksh. Dial.* 599 She'l deal her Neaves about her, I hear tell *a* 1758 RAMSAY *Fables* XVII. 4 A greedy Callan..Shot his wee nive into the pot. 1785 BURNS *Death & Dr. Hornbook* xxvi, An honest Wabster.., Whase wife's twa nieves were scarce weel-bred. 1830 GALT *Laurie T.* I. ii, Her nieve was said to be worse than a battering-ram. 1895 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XII 779/2 He stepped forward a pace, his eyes flashing, his nieves clenched.

β. c 1375 *Cursor M.* 6682 (Fairf.), If .. þe tane þe toþer smyte wiþ nefe or stane *a* 1400 *Sir Perc.* 2087 To Percevelle a dynt he 3efe In the nekk with his nefe. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxix. 369 Dove noddil on hym with neffes That he noght nappe. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII viii. 106 Mesapus .. in hys left neif haldis all reddy Twa sowpil casting speris. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxii. 60 Blind Harry with hir to sport and play, With fauldit neif. 1590 SHAKS *Mids. N.* iv. i. 15 Giue me your neafe, Mounsieur Mustardseed. 1597 — 2 *Hen. IV*, II iv. 195 Sweet Knight, I kisse thy Neaffe. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 35 A *Neive* or *Neiffe* a Fist. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Neif*, the fist.. *Doubleneif*, the clenched fist. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* (1889) 70/1 Come, give us thy neif, and let us part in peace. 1866 J. B. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Met.* 324 With clever neife And undegenerate cunning

attrib. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S) 155 Gif a man wald geve me a nef strake.

γ. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVI. 129 With ane trunsioune in [till] his nave, To schir Colyne sic dusche he gave. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 518 This ilk Walter..desirit for to haif That ilk falcone he buir vpoun his naif. 1841 HAMILTON *Nugæ Lit.* 337 A violent man threatens to have [heave] his nave. 1872 HARTLEY *Yorksh. Dialies* Ser. I. 130 He struck his naive o' th' table.

Nieveful (nī·vfúl). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 5 **neful**, 7 **niewfulle, neiffeful**; 7, 9 **nief-**, 8 **neaf-**, 9 **neef-ful** (9 **-fu'**); 8–9 **nieve-**, 9 **neive-**, **niveful**, **-fu'**; also 8 **niev'ow**, 8–9 **neffow**, 9 **neffu**, etc. [f. prec. + -FUL.] A handful.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxv. (*Julian*) 758 Iulyane .. his neful tuk of his blud red. 1665 SIR J. LAUDER *Jrnl.* (1900) 89 The beggar wives .piking furth in neiwfulles on all sydes. 1686 G. STUART *Joco-ser. Disc.* 4 We'll have a pock pudding; Put a nief full of prunes in and make it a gude one. 1785 BURNS *2nd Ep. to J. Lapraik* XVII, Their worthless nieveful' of a soul, May in some future carcase howl. 1839 MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (ed. 2) xxv, I swept up two nievefuls o' dominoes off the table. 1863 J. L. W. *By-gone Days* 191 The alms .generally consisted in a 'nievefou' or two of oatmeal.

Nieveling (nī·vliŋ), *vbl. sb. Sc.* [Cf. NIEVE.] A method of milking cows (see quot. 1844).

1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 454 Nievling [is performed] by the whole hand doubled, or *fist*, pressing the teat steadily at one place. *Ibid.* III. 839 The easiest mode of milking them while under this complaint, is that described by nievling in. 1895 *Agric. Gaz.* 17 June 539/2 Of the four methods in use .. he thought the squeezing or 'nievling' was most suitable.

Nievie (nīvi). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 6 **nevie**, 9 **neevie, nievy, niv(v)y**, etc. [f. NIEVE.] In *nievie-, nievie-)nick-nack*, a guessing game played by children in which these words are used. (See *Engl. Dial. Dict.*)

c 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xxxii. 65 Can ye not play at 'nevie nevie nak'? 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 37 2 Playing at nivy-nick nack. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xxx, I played it awa'at neevie-neevie-nick-nack. 1895 W. C. FRASER *Whaups* iii, The more advanced children .. played at 'Nievie, nievie, nick-nack'.

Niewe, obs. form of NEW *a.*

† **Nif,** for *ne if*, if not, unless. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 21 Nif he nere scoymus & skyg & non scape louied. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 1769 Gret perile bi twene hem stod, Nif mare of hir knyȝt mynne.

Nif, in south-western dial., for *an if*. **Nife,** obs. f. NIEVE. **Nifel,** var. of NIFLE.

Ni·ffer, *sb. Sc.* [f. the vb.] An exchange. *To put in a niffer*, to hazard.

1786 BURNS *Addr. to Unco Guid* iii, Ye see your state wi' their's compar'd, And shudder at the niffer. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xviii, I wad make the niffer,..I wad gie a' these grey hairs for her life. *Ibid.* xx, He put his life in a niffer, to break the prison to let me out. 1888 H. WARDROP *Poems & Sk.* 158 What could they gie as a niffer—This world has naething sae fine.

Niffer (ni·fĕr, ni·fĕr), *v. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also **neifer, neiffer, -a-, neiver.** [Of obscure origin, perh. f. *nief*, NIEVE.]

1. *trans.* To exchange (a thing) *for* († *with*) another. b. *intr.* in passive sense: To go in exchange.

1622 in Ritchie *Churches of St. Baldred* (1880) 108 Efter that ye said cow wald not niffer. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* I. lxxviii, A market where we might barter or niffer our lazy ease with a profitable cross. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxiii, I carried it for mony a year, till I niffered it for this tin ane. 1861 RAMSAY *Reminl.* II. 168 'Oh', he said with great simplicity, 'my master niffered me for a pony'.

2. To make a mutual exchange of.

1721 RAMSAY *Answ. Burchat* 24 Proud crar, I wadna niffer fame With thee. *a* 1800 *Young Hyn Horn* x. in Child *Ballads* I. 203/2 You must niffer clothes with me. 1863 J. NICHOLSON *Kilmaddie* 74 Cuffs an' kicks they freely niffer't.

3. *intr.* a. To make an exchange.

1785 *Ferguson's Prov.* 17 He neiffers for the better. 1828 MOIR *Mansie Wauch* xxi, There being but small difference in the value of the cloths .I caused them to niffer. 1862 HISLOP *Prov. Scot.* 85 He's fond o' barter that niffers wi' auld Nick.

b. To bargain, haggle.

1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xvi, I'll no stand niffering wi' ye. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Niffering* or *Niggling*, making a bargain in a hard or haggling manner.

Hence **Ni·ffering** *vbl. sb.*

1541 *Aberd. Reg.* (Jam.), Be way of nyffering, coffing, & excambium. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. xcvii. 248 God forbid it come to bartering or niffering of crosses. 1897 CROCKETT *Lad's Love* iii, Profanin' the house o' God, wi' your cheep-dealin' and nifferin'!

Niff-naff, *v. Sc.* and *north. dial.* [Of obscure formation: *niff-naff* as sb. in the sense of a trifling or unimportant thing is also common in north. dial. and Sc.] *intr.* To trifle.

1728 RAMSAY *There's my Thumb* iii, Dear lassie, it is but daffin To had thy wooer up ay niff naffin. *a* 1878 AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (1892) 318 Nif-nafin' at her apron strings. 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss.* s.v., He niffnaffed at the job.

So **Niff(y)-naffy** *a.*, trifling, finical.

1796 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* (ed 2) Gloss., *Niffy-naffy*. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xliv, Thae nifi naffy gentles that gae sae muckle fish wi' their fancies. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'A niffy nafty sort of a body', a person possessed of the opposite to business habits.

Nifle (nəi·f'l. Now *dial.* Forms: 4, 7 **nyfle**, 5–6 **nyfel, -yl**, 6 **-ul, nifel**, 5–7 (8–9 *dial.*) **nifle**: 6 **niffel, niffle.** [Of obscure origin: perh. ad. med.L. *nichil* nothing (see NICHIL), influenced by *trifle*, with which it is often combined. There appears to be no other trace of the F. *nifle* given by Palsgrave. In mod. dialect the verb *nifle*, to trifle, is in common use (given by Ash, 1775).]

1. A trifle; a thing of little or no value; † a trifling or fictitious tale. (Common *c* 1550–1650).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn. T.* 52 He served hem with nyfles and with fables. 1436 *Libel Eng. Policy* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 172 Apes, and japes, and marmusettes taylede, Nifles, trifles, that litelle have availede. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1157, I am yet .as full of tryfyls, Nil, nihilum, nihil, anglice nyfyls. 1533 J. HEYWOOD *A Mery Play* 434, I wolde ye had harde the tryfyls, The toys, the mokkes, the fables, and the nyfyls, That I made thy husbande to belene and thynke. 1562 *Apol. Priv. Masse* (1850) 22 You drive men to these trifles that the world may know you hang in nifels. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 663 Might I not be thought to catch at clouds, and fish for Nifles? 1657 J. WATTS *Baptism* 159, I will give over spending my precious time about your nifles and trifles. 1868 WAUGH *Snap-Bant* 80 She then took Betty's basket and crammed it with fruit, and with all sorts of sweet 'nifles'.

Phr. 1530 PALSGR. 850/2 Nyfels in a bagge, *de tout nifles*. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 160 No wise man will adventure his person for nifles in a bagge.

b. Applied to a person. *rare*—[1].

1635 [GLATHORNE] *Lady Mother* III. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* II. 164 Will you goe?..What stayes this nifle for?

† 2. Some light or flimsy article of attire. *Obs.*

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxx. 323 And nell with hir nyfyls of crisp and of sylke, Tent well youre twyfyls youre nek abowte as mylke. 1463–4 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 505/2 That noo persone selle in any parte within this Reame eny Lawne, Nyfels, Umple, or eny other manere of Kerchiefs.

Ni·fling, *a. rare.* [See prec. Some mod. dialects use *niffling*.] Trifling, worthless.

1649 J. E[LLISTONE] tr. *Behmen's Epist.* Pref., Whosoever beares not the Stamp, and Superscription of their. Institutions, is but as Darknesse and nifling Shaddows unto them. 1659 *Lady Alimony* II. vi in Hazl. *Dodsley* XIV. 317 A poor nifling toy that's worse than nothing.

† **Nift.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 **nift**, 3, 5 **nifte**, 4–5 **nyfte**, 5 **nypt(e, nyghte.** [OE. *nift* = OFris. *nift*, MDu. *nifte, nichte* (Du. *nicht*), MLG. *nifte, nichte* (hence G. *nichte*), OHG *nift*, ON. *nift, nipt* = OTeut. **niptiz* = L. *neptis*, Skt. *naptis*, from the stem *nept-*: cf. the etym. note to NEVE [1].] A niece. Also *forth-nift*, grand-niece.

c 825 *Epinal Gloss.* 734 in *O. E. Texts* 84 *Privigna, filia sororis*, nift. *c* 900 tr. *Bede's Hist.* III. ix. (1890) 180 [Heo] wæs nift [L. *neptem*] þæs hiȝna aldres þe he sohte. 1030 *Will* in Thorpe *Diplomat.* 556 Ic an mine lanedy half mare goldes, an mine nifte ann ore wichte goldes. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1386 Of batuel his maiden cam; ȝhe was forð nifte of abraham. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11011 Neueus nyftes, sistres broher, Ilka frend welcomede oher. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 355/2 Nypte [*v.rr.* nifte, nyfte], *neptis*. *Ibid.*, Nypt [*v.r.* nyfte], broderys douter, *lectis*. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 97 Marculus a bysshop of grece..Wyth constance hys nyfte. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 179 Prayeng you right hertyly to haue me to my ryght dere & beloued nyghte your wyf to be recommanded.

Nifty (ni·fti), *a. U. S. slang.* [Of uncertain origin: see first quot.] Smart, fine, splendid.

1868 B. HARTE *Poems* 93 Smart, you bet your life 'twas that! Nifty! Short for magnificent. 1882 'MARK TWAIN' *Innoc. at Home* II, He was always nifty himself, and so you bet his funeral ain't going to be no slouch.

† **Nig,** *sb.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [Of obscure origin.

Agrees in meaning with Sw. *njugg* (dial. *nugg, nygg*) and with Icel. *hnöggr* (Norw. *nögg*), but there is no obvious connexion in form or history with these. Cf. also Norw. and Sw. dial. *nigla*, to live sparingly, to NIGGLE.]

A niggardly or mean person.

a 1300 *Vision of Paul* (MS. Laud 108) in Herrig *Archiv* LII. 36 He was an hokerere,..Foul nig and hard in al is liue. *c* 1400 *Plowman's Tale* 757 Some of them been hard nigges; And some of hem been proude and gaie. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 118/39 A Nigge, *parca miller*. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4) Suppl., *Nig*, a miserly, sordid, pinch-gut fellow.

Nig, *sb.*[2] *dial.* and *slang.* [Of obscure origin.] (See quots.)

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Nig*, the Clippings of Money. 1853 *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. VII. 306/2 In Essex, *nig* signifies a piece.

Nig, *sb.*[3], an abbreviation of NIGGER.

1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 12 Aug., As through the crowded Wall-street pass'd A nig who bore .. A greenback banner. 1879 MRS. A. E. JAMES *Indian Househ. Managem.* 43 Treat your servants as fellow-creatures, not as 'nigs'—a term too often applied..to the Indian natives.

† **Nig,** *v.*[1] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [Cf. NIG *a.*] *intr.* To be mean or niggardly.

1559 AYLMER *Harborowe* M iv b, By withholding thy hande, and nigging, to make her not hable to kepe out thine enemy.

† **Nig,** *v.*[2] *Obs. slang.* To clip money.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Nigging*, Clipping.

Nigard, etc., obs. ff. NIGGARD, etc.

† **Nigel.** *Obs rare*—[1]. Also 6 **nygelle, niggel.** [Anglicized form of NIGELLA.] = NIGELLA.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 275 The other wilde kinde..shall be hereafter described .. amongst the Nygelles, or Larke spurres.

Hence † **Ni·gelweed.** *Obs. rare.* (See quots.)

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 163 Cockle or Field Nigelweede hath straight slender heame stemmes. 1598 FLORIO, *Mercancolo*, cockle, or field niggel weed.

‖ **Nigella** (nəidge·lá). *Bot.* [L., fem. of *nigellus*, dim. of *niger* black: hence also F. *nielle* and *nigelle*.] A genus of ranunculaceous plants, having numerous black seeds, of which the Fennel-flower (*Nigella sativa*) is a common species; also, the seeds of this used for medicinal purposes.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. lxxxi. (Bodl. MS.), Some meneþ þat þis herbe [*sc* gith] is nigella *Ibid.*, Nigella sleep if he be take in grete quantite. 1548 TURNER *Names Herbs* (E. D. S.) 40 Git is named in greeke Melanthion, in englishe herbe Git or Nigella romana. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 53 b, Smallledge, Leekes, Nigella, that being once sowed, come up every yere. 1611 COTGR., *Alesnes*, Cockle, Corne rose, held Nigella, wild Nigella. 1662 *Stat. Irel.* (1765) II. 402 Nigella the pound 4d. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 384 You may continue to sow .Nigella, Candy Tufts, Poppy, and such Annuals as are not prejudiced by Frosts. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* (1817) 169 In some cases (as in the nigella), where the shafts of the pistils or styles are disproportionably long. 1881 MRS. LYNN LINTON in Layard *Life* (1901) 200 Here there is nothing, excepting..that cottage flower (love in a mist)—the nigella.

Hence **Nige·llin,** 'a viscous substance obtained from *Nigella sativa*' (Watts *Dict. Chem.* 1866).

Nigenti, obs. form of NINETY.

† **Ni·ger.** *Obs* [a. L. *niger*.] = NEGER, NEGRO.

1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1584) 389 The Mayssets bordering upon the Indians, and the Nigers of Aethiop, bearing witnes. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* VII. xv. (1886) 122 A skin like a Niger. 1676 S. SEWALL *Diary* I July, Jethro, his Niger, was then taken. 1698–9 *Par. Reg. Aorton* (near Evesham) 6 Jan., John Langley a Niger of Jamaica .was baptized. 1721 S. SEWALL *Diary* 20 Oct., Met a Niger Funeral. 1760 G. WALLACE *Princ. Law Scot.* in *Ann. Reg.* (1760) II. 265/1 Set the Nigers free, and, in a few generations, this vast and fertile continent would be crowded with inhabitants.

Nigeshe, var. of NIGHISH *a. Obs.* **Niget,** var. of NIDGET. **Niggar,** obs. form of NIGGER.

Niggard (nigăd), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: *α.* 4–5 **negarde**, 5–6 **negard**, 9 *dial.* **neeger, neager, niegre**, etc. *β.* 4–5 **nygard**, (4 **-art**), 4–6 **-arde**, (8) **nigard**, (6 **-arde**). 7 **nigatt.** *γ.* 4 **nyggard**, 5–6 **-arde**, 6– **niggard**, (6 **-arde**), 9 *dial.* **nigar(t, -er**, etc. [Of obscure etym.; an earlier synonym is NIGON, and the termination in both cases would normally indicate a French origin. The rareness of the sb. NIG makes it doubtful whether it is the base of both formations.]

A. *sb.* 1. A mean, stingy, or parsimonious person; a miser; one who grudgingly parts with or expends anything.

α. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 1379 So parfite joye may no negarde have. *c* 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 1498 Dame Venus Kan make folkys covetous to spend her good .,And the Negarde to be large. *c* 1510 MORE *Picus* Wks. 18/1 The negard then saith to his money.., my god arte thou.

β. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 136 He was a nygarde that no good myȝte aspare. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 289 This Viola largesce hath take And the nygard sche hath forsake. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* E vij b, Men saye comynlye that the nygarde expendeth more than the lyberalle. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV*, 217 b, An extreme nigard, and a covetous extorcioner. 1579 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* To Rdr., If a man will not dice & plaie, then he is a nigarde & a miser, and no good fellowe.

γ. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 243 He schal be holde a nyggard. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 355/2 Nyggarde (or mugard or nygun, or pynchar), *tenax*. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* III. Wks. 225/2 If they kepe fewe serauuntes we call them nyggardes. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 291 Some are pinchpenies & notable niggards. 1606 J. CARPENTER *Solomon's Solace* xliii. 168 That niggard, who for feare of loosing his wealth would hide it. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* 481 He that does brave acts abroad, but is a niggard within doors. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* I. xi. 280 As for the stingy Niggard, He benefits none, no, not even himself. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. xiii. 88 Riches left by one niggard to another. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III viii. 163 This monarch was no niggard when he once showered the largess of his royal friendship. 1886 JESSOPP in *19th Cent.* Apr 519 It would not be permitted to a niggard to let the parsonage fall into disrepair.

transf. 1752 YOUNG *Brothers* v. i, 'Tis impious to be

niggards in delight. 1776 PAINE *Com. Sense* (1791) 61 That narrowness of soul..which the niggards of all professions are so unwilling to part with. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* I. v, They shall not, at least, call the Jews niggards in revenge. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 290 Praise or blame of its contriver, shown a niggard or profuse In each good or evil issue!

b. Const. *of*.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 407 Old and angry nygardes of despense, God send hem sone verray pestilence. 1540-1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1544) 50 He was suche a nygard of tyme, that he was meruaylously greued, if he spente any day in solace. 1593 DRAYTON *Ecl.* ii. 48 Thy wasted lungs be Niggards of thy breath. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Poet. Misc.* 64 A crown of wood-nymphs..Sit round about, no niggards of their faces. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *La Blanc's Trav.* 56 They ..are not niggards of their lives in their Princes service. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 580 Be niggards of advice on no pretence, For the worst avarice is that of sense. 1772 MACKENZIE *Man World* I. v, He who never trusts, is a niggard of his soul. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* IV. xi. (1873) 349 So long as he thinks Him a niggard either of pardon or grace.

2. *dial.* A movable piece of iron or fire-brick placed in the side or bottom of a grate to economize fuel; a false bottom. Also *niggard iron*.

1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xiv. (Roxb.) 9/1 The seuerall parts of a great are these...The niggatt Irons, Irons to set further or closer to gather. 1820 C. R. MATURIN *Melmoth* I. i. 17 Go down and draw the niggers of the kitchen fire closer. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 6 Niggards, generally called niggers (*i. e.* false bottoms for grates). 1869- in north. dial. glossaries (Northumbld., Cumbld., Lancs., Chesh.).

B *adj.* 1. Miserly, parsimonious, mean, sparing; unwilling to give or spend anything.

?*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1172 A fulle gret fool is he, ywys, That bothe riche and nygart is. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* iv. C vj b, Though thou be nigard, & nought will geue of thine. *c* 1530 H. RHODES *Bk Nurture* 701 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 103 A man that is a niggard churle no tyme is lyberall. 1598 BARNFIELD *Compl. Poetrie* vi, What infernall furie late hath haunted Their niggard purses? 1623 PENKETHMAN *Handf. Hon.* I. xxix, Niggard or Couetous thou shalt not seeme. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* 369 Why am I scanted by a Niggard Birth? 1725 POPE *Odyss* XIV. 242 What by niggard Fortune was deny'd. 1794 COLERIDGE *Monody on Chatterton*, A prodigal nature and a niggard doom. 1825 BENTHAM *Ration. Reward* 35 Will they be supposed so mean as to be niggard with pence and lavish with millions? 1884 JENNINGS *Croker Papers* I viii. 237 [He] paid off his personal grudges with no niggard hand.

b. Const. *of*.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham* III. i. 13 Niggard of question, but of our demands Most free in his reply. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II xlix, Here dwells the caloyer, nor rude is he, Nor niggard of his cheer. 1842 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) II. 328 The heavens are niggard of their dues.

† c. Hard, unyielding. *Obs. rare* —[1].

1600 *Dr. Dodypoll* III. iii in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 131 Then thy soft feete Would be repining at these niggard stones.

2. Of actions and qualities: Niggardly, ungenerous, displaying reluctance to give anything.

1672 DRYDEN *Assignation* v. iv, To restore her to you, Is not an act of generosity, But a scant, niggard justice. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* V. 373 To pass over with niggard and reluctant mention, the illustrious virtues of those, who [etc.]. 1847 R. W. HAMILTON *Rewards & Punishm.* viii. (1853) 361 Ours are no niggard views. *a* 1860 J. A. ALEXANDER *Gospel Jesus Christ* xv. (1861) 206 [They] held fast with a niggard grasp the keys of heaven.

3. Scanty; given in a grudging way.

1751 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Betsy Thoughtless* IV. 45, I confess myself utterly unable to maintain a family, like ours, on the nigard stipend you have allotted to that purpose. 1821-2 SHELLEY *Chas. I*, I. 159 To them who earn The niggard wages of the earth. 1877 GLADSTONE *Gleanings* IV. 356 She obtained..but niggard measures either of aid or justice from the Powers of Europe.

b. Of a way, space, etc.: Narrow, small.

1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* I. xlviii, There was A niggard narrow way for men to passe. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* II. vii, A flinty footpath's niggard space. 1868 SILL *Poems, Hermitage* xix, Here is no niggard gap of sky above.

C. *Comb.*, as *niggard-like*, *-measured* adjs.

1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 169 What is my single happiness, if I suffer it, niggard-like, to extend no farther than to myself? 1881 H. PHILLIPS tr. *Chamisso's Faust* 5 In visions passed the niggard-measured hours.

† **Ni·ggard,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec.]

1. *intr.* To act in a niggardly fashion. Also with *it*.

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* i, Thou..Within thine owne bud buriest thy content, And tender chorle makst wast in niggarding. 1609 ARMIN *Ital. Taylor* (1880) 146 Now not to niggard it at all, But ioyne as partner yit.

2. *trans.* To put off *with* a small amount of something; to treat in a niggardly fashion.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* IV. iii. 229 Nature must obey Necessitie, Which we will niggard with a little rest.

† **Niggardess.** *Obs. rare* —[1]. [f. NIGGARD *sb.* or *a.* + -ESS [2].] Niggardliness.

1632 SANDERSON *Serm.* 402 All base penurious nigardesse in saving their own purses.

Niggardie, variant of NIGGARDY *Obs.*

† **Ni·ggardise.** *Obs.* Forms: 6 nygardyse; 6 nigardise, 7 -ize, 8 -ice; 6-7 niggardise, -ize, 7 -ice. [f. NIGGARD *sb.* or *a.* + -ISE [2].] Niggardliness. (Common *c* 1580-1670.)

1500 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. xxx. II j, For nygardyse, or also for the falsyte & decepcyon of the ware. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.*..(1618) 122 Not content with his niggardize in the expence and prouision of things necessary. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribe* 238 A Patron and propugner of niggardise and wretchednesse in the seruice of God. *a* 1683 OLDHAM *Wks.* (1686) 95 There where illib'ral Nature's niggardise Has set a Tax on Vice. 1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* VI. i. 28 (E. D.D.), They had a peak against him on account of his nigardice.

† **Ni·ggardish,** *a. Obs.* [f. NIGGARD *sb.* or *a.* + -ISH [1].] Niggardly.

1547-64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 161 Spend not too outragiously, nor be too niggardish. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* v. (1887) 26 Which the most munificent God, by his no niggardishe nature, prouided for them both.

Niggardize (ni·gärdeiz), *v. rare.* [f. NIGGARD *sb.* or *a.* + -IZE.] a. *intr.* To play the niggard. b. *trans.* To give in a niggardly fashion. Hence **Ni·ggardized** *ppl. a.*

a 1634 CHAPMAN *Alphonsus* Plays 1872 III 217 Fame I accuse thee, thou did'st niggardize, And faintly sound my loves perfections. 1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 160 Some (say) that stinted prayer And offering niggardized have turned the smile Of gods to frowning.

Niggardliness (ni·gärdilinés). [f. NIGGARDLY *a.* + -NESS.] The state or quality of being niggardly; stinginess; parsimony.

1578 in *Priv. Prayers* (1851) 486 Let thy goodness supply that, which our niggardliness hath plucked away. 1621 BURTON *Anat. M. I.* I ii. III. viii. (1651) 103 'Tis a sluggish humour..to refrain from such places..through sloth, niggardliness, fear. 1688 PENTON *Guardian's Instruction* (1897) 49 Prodigality is a little more catching than Niggardliness with young Gentlemen. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III 97 My Charge against you is that of Niggardliness, and no other. 1802 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 5 May, The niggardliness of my admiration was occasioned by my doubt of her assertions. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. xiii. § 2 (1876) 118 The niggardliness of nature..is the cause of the penalty attached to over population. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1877) II. vii. 62 Neither this bounty nor this niggardliness was a legal crime.

† **Ni·ggardling,** *sb.* and *a. Obs. rare.* Also -lin. [f. NIGGARD *sb.* and *a.* + -LING.] a. *sb.* A niggard. b. *adj.* Niggardly.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 81 What ever foolish and sordid Niggardlins think in these daies. 1704 N. N. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* III. 311 Your being as niggardling in denying People those Titles which they expect, as you are covetous of receiving 'em.

Niggardly (ni·gärdli), *a.* Also 6 **nigardly,** 6 (9 *dial.*) **niggerly.** [f. NIGGARD *sb.* + -LY [1].]

1. Having a niggard's nature; meanly parsimonious, close-fisted, stingy; sparing.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxxv. 12 When the hande is bountifull, the heart may now and then be nigardly. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 72 What a shame is it to young men, to shew themselues so pinching and niggardly in necessary beneuolences. 1666-7 PEPYS *Diary* 27 Feb., They going there..to eat his victuals, knowing him to be a niggardly fellow. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxviii, Let us not be niggardly in our exhortation, but let all our fellow-prisoners have a share. 1831 MACKINTOSH *Hist. Eng.* II. 104 This hoard..was too great to be formed by frugality, even under the penurious and niggardly Henry. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 86 The Israelites ..were perpetually slack or niggardly in the service of Jehovah.

b. Const. *of*.

1624 BP. HALL *Art Medit.* Ep. Ded., Wks. (1625) 102, I would his humilitie had not made him niggardly of his name. 1663 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* ix. 28 Fortune hath been exceeding niggardly to me of her goods. 1817 MALTHUS *Popul.* (ed. 4) II. 397 If the earth had been so niggardly of her produce as to oblige all her inhabitants to labour for it. 1844 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. Pref. (ed. 2), They are niggardly of the reputation which contributes to happiness.

2. Of actions, qualities, etc.: Characteristic of, or befitting, a niggard; mean, miserly.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* II. i. 4 He accused God of lying, enuye, and niggardly grudgyng. 1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* (1590) 381 The heart by too neere and nigardlie keeping, transgresseth against this lawe of God. 1692 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 87 That they do not sink into a niggardly or covetous temper. 1759 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 II. 156 By the niggardly treatment of good masters they have been driven out of the school. 1861 M. ARNOLD *Pop. Educ. France* 149 Where everything..is left to be done by the parish, there is niggardly pinching. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* iv. 114 If we treat friends in this niggardly and ungenerous manner.

Comb. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 663 To give niggardly-wise.

3. Such as a niggard would give; meanly small; scanty, closely limited.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 239 The niggardliest mouse of biefe will cost him sixpence. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* VI. 214 As I gathered from their niggardly relations in a broken language. *a* 1628 PRESTON *Mt. Ebal* (1638) 42 It is not any scanty or niggardly kinde of love that hee will like of. 1696 S. PATRICK *Comm. Exod.* viii. 28 Which hath made some think this was but a niggardly Concession of Pharoah's. 1798 JANE AUSTEN *Northang. Abb.* xvi, A living..of about four hundred pounds yearly value, was to be resigned to his son; ..no niggardly assignment to one of ten children. 1859 MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xxi, A niggardly confidence. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 295 The most niggardly computation which lies within the bounds of possibility.

Ni·ggardly, *adv.* Also 6 **nyger-.** [f. NIGGARD *a.* + -LY [2].] In the manner of a niggard; parsimoniously, grudgingly, sparingly.

1530 PALSGR. 839/2 Niggardly, *seichement*. 1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1226/1 Then shal he either nygerdly heape them vp together..or wastefully mysse spend theym. 1579 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* 13 He is a couetous man that greedily & niggardly kepeth his own goods. 1630 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 9 The Spaniards, who in their owne Countries live most niggardly. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 42 Young Heirs that have been niggardly bred generally turn Prodigals. 1790 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Ep. Syèv. Urban* Wks. 1812 II. 261 If midst a vulgar mass his stars unkind Have placed most niggardly a pigmy mind. 1868 NETTLESHIP *Ess. Browning* vii. 253 Whose life is niggardly doled to us in twelve short pages.

Niggardness (ni·gärdnés). Now *rare.* Also 6 *Sc.* **nigar(t)-, nigirt-.** [f. NIGGARD *a.* + -NESS.] Niggardliness.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xl. 12 Ze tak that nigirtness [*v.r.* nigarnes] of zour muder. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* Contents xl, The vnfaithfullnes and nigardnesse of the vngodly. 1582 TURNER *Baths* 6 Some for nygardnes or for poverty..eat evell and unholsome meates. 1612 *Pasquil's Night-cap* (1877) 6 A liberall man, and void of niggardnesse. 1764 *Mem. G. Psalmanazar* 182, I have seen so many instances of his nigardness. 1799 ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 269 What might..appear..to be a niggardness in nature, or a defect in the bounty of heaven. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* II. 315 To hinder the niggardness of surviving relatives from cheating the dead out of the Church's services.

† **Ni·ggardous,** *a. Obs.* Also 5-6 **nygardcus(e.** [f. NIGGARD *sb.* + -OUS.] Niggardly.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I xxxvii, 46 b/1 Amonge the brethern there was one, whiche was meruey ll-ously scarse and nygardouse. 1522 MORE *De quat. Noviss.* Wks. 94 This couetous gathering & nigardous keping. 1534 — *Treat. Passion* Wks. 1305/1 To disdayne theyr symple nygardous rewarde.

Niggardry: see NIGGARDY (quot. *c* 1412).

† **Ni·ggardship.** *Obs.* Forms: see NIGGARD. Also 5 **negardchepe, 6 nygerdeshyppe, negar-, niggarship.** [f. NIGGARD *sb.* + -SHIP.] Niggardliness. (Freq. in 16th cent.)

1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* III. i. (1554) 70/1 Whan..couetise put away largesse,..And nigardship exileth gentlenesse. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 121 Þe thredde fote brede of wose of couetytse is nygardschippe. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 2518 Let neuer negarshyp your noblenesse affray. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 85 b, Gentlemen, who..shuns all suche auarice, churlishnesse, and niggardshippe. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 73 Your rauennous niggardship, and base pinching. 1673 R. HEAD *Canting Academy* K 2 Niggardship, and covetousness.

† **Ni·ggardy.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 **negardye, nigardyo, nygardie, 6 nygardy, nig(g)ardie,** *Sc.* **negartie.** [f. NIGGARD *sb.* + -Y [3].] Niggardliness.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Shipman's T.* 172 But yit me greveth most his nigardye. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 288 His fortune ..Desdeigneth alle coveitise And hateth alle nygardie. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1306 His nygardie [*Roxb.* nygardrye] Suffrith hys neghtburgh [*Roxb.* neighbore] by hym sterue and dye. 1517 *N. Love's Bonauent. Mirr.* XXXVI. (W de W.) K iij b, Thyne owne fals couetyse in excusacion of thy nygardy. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 392 The Romans..haittit Cneo for his negartie. 1559 AYLMER *Harborowe* P j b, Sparing of your goodes, which is niggardie.

Nigged, variant of *nidged*: see NIDGE *v.*[2]

1836 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* (1850) I. 326 *Nigged Ashlar*, stone hewn with a pick, or pointed hammer, instead of a chisel; this kind of work is also called 'hammer-dressed'. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1526/2.

Niggel-weed: see NIGELWEED *Obs.*

Nigger, dial. variant of NIGGARD *sb.*

Nigger (ni·gəɹ), *sb.* Also **niggar.** [Alteration of NEGER. Cf. also NIGER and NIGER.]

1. A negro. (Colloq. and usu. contemptuous.)

1786 BURNS *Ordination* iv, How graceless Ham leugh at his Dad, Which made Canaan a nigger. 1811 BYRON in *Mem. F. Hodgson* (1878) I. 195 The rest of the world—niggers and what not. 1828 H. B. FEARON *Sk. Amer.* 46 The bad conduct and inferior nature of niggars (negroes). 1819 W. FAUX *Mem. Days Amer.* (1823) 9 Contempt of the poor blacks, or niggers, as they are there called, seems the national sin of America. *a* 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) I. 164 A similar error has turned Othello..into a rank woolly-pated, thick-lipped nigger. 1867 LATHAM *Black & White* 127 Niggers (they are not 'coloured persons' yet in the South) are most artful flatterers. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIX. 333/1 What is wanted is a genuine nigger; not a colored person.

transf. 1889 RIDER HAGGARD *Allan's Wife* 262 As for that there claim, well, she's been a good nigger to me.

b. Loosely or incorrectly applied to members of other dark-skinned races.

1857 DUFFERIN *Lett. High Lat.* 251 This relationship with Polynesian Niggers, the native geneologists would probably scout with indignation. 1865 TREVELYAN *Cawnpore* 47 In the eyes of an English planter bazaar-porters and Rajahs ..are niggers alike one and all. 1891 *Melbourne Argus* 7 Nov. 13/5 The natives of Queensland are nearly always spoken of as 'niggers' by those who are brought most directly in contact with them.

2. a. The black caterpillar of the turnip saw-fly.

1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 584 *Athalia centifoliæ* is extremely destructive to turnips, its larva being known under the name of the Nigger, or Black Jack. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 774 The larvæ are known in different parts of the country by the names of black caterpillar, blacks, nigger, canker, etc. 1874 LUBBOCK *Orig. & Met. Ins.* i 7 To this group belongs the nigger, or black caterpillar of the turnip.

b (See quot.)

1855 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* II. 120 *Nigger*, the name of lady-bird larvæ in hop grounds.

c. (See quot.)

1885 OGILVIE *Suppl.*, *Nigger*, a species of holothuria, so called by the Cornish fishermen. It is very common in deep water off the Deadmen.

3. *U. S.* a. A form of steam-engine used on ships; a steam-capstan employed in hauling river-boats over bars or snags. b. A strong spiked timber by which logs are canted in a saw-mill.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1890 *Cent. Dict.*

4. a. In *Soap-making*: (see quot.).

1887 DITTMAR & PATON in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 203 On settling a dark-coloured 'nigger', or under-lye separates out.

b. *U. S.* An impurity in the insulating covering of an electrical conductor.

a 1890 *Sci. Amer.* LIV. 308 (Cent.), The consequence.. might be that what the workmen call a nigger would get into the armature, and burn it so as to destroy its service.

5. *Comb.*, chiefly objective, as *nigger-driver, -killer, worship(per*; *nigger-driving, -looking* adjs.

1861 FREEMAN in Stephens *Life* (1895) I. 270 Let the *nigger-drivers go to the devil their own way. 1891 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer.* 198, I never came across such a beast of a nigger driver as this fellow Cole. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 108 If a man does not provide well for his slaves..he gets the name of a '*nigger killer'. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v. *Grampus*, The whip-tailed scorpion,..also called mule-killer, nigger-killer. 1837 *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 99 He has a half-caste, dropsical wife, and a sickly *nigger-looking child. 1862 RUSSELL in *Times* 29 Jan., The Conservative masses, which lie between negrolatry or *nigger-worship and Secession. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 37 The contempt which they .have expressed for *nigger-worshippers during the Jamaica troubles.

6. *attrib.* (passing into *adj.*).

a. Belonging to the negro race; black-skinned. Also *nigger-minstrel*: see NEGRO 3.

1836 MARRYAT *Pirate* iv, You've been sweet upon that nigger girl. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser II. *Broth. Birch.* xiv, Their nigger inhabitants [devils] shook in their hoofs. 1872 DE VERE *Americanisms* 117 The real nigger baby is known under the name of pickaninny. 1883 BLACK *Shandon Bells* xvii, He..made sure he was about to be serenaded by a nigger-minstrel.

b. Of or belonging to, occupied by, negroes. Also *transf.*

1834 R. H. FROUDE in *Rem.* (1838) I. 380 Niggerland is a poor substitute for the *linen Apostolorum* 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxi, He has been, and is, the advocate..of Nigger emancipation. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 61 You'll see some nigger-quarters. 1873 MISS BRADDON *Lucius Davoren* I. Prol. ii. 21 Perhaps you could oblige us with a nigger melody.

c. In special uses (see quots.).

1850 LOUDON *Encycl. Gard.* (ed. 2) 498 The black jack, or *nigger caterpillar, being the larva of Athalia centifolia. 1883 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 321 Next in importance to the Plaice, comes the Flat Fish, *Pseudopleuronectes Americanus*. .. New York anglers call it the '*Nigger Fish'. 1892 *Smithson. Contrib. Knowl.* V. ii. 41 This plant [*Polysiphonia arietina*] is common in various places in Long Island Sound..'Pooh! that's what we call "nigger-hair"'. 1838 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* Ser. II iii, A *nigger-jockey.. is a gentleman that trades in niggers,—buys them in one state, and sells them in another, where they aren't known. 1859 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 65 It is in perpetual conflict with the rules of good Latinity, partly from the addle-headed understanding of the characters supposed to write this *nigger Latin.

Hence **Ni'ggerdom**, niggers collectively. **Ni'ggerish** *a.*, pertaining to, characteristic of, the nigger. **Ni'ggerism**, (*a*) nigger blood; (*b*) a term or expression peculiar to niggers. **Ni'ggerling**, a little nigger.

1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold Butterfly* xxx, The modern Arabs, the gipsies, *niggerdom in general. 1866 *Atlantic Monthly* XVIII. 79 When I say 'colored', I mean one thing, respectfully; and when I say '*niggerish', I mean another, disgustedly. *Ibid.*, My Auntie's piety was not of the niggerish kind. 1844 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIX. 656 An individual tainted even in the eighth degree with *niggerism. 1883 WINTHROP *Edwin Brothertoft* II v, [To] ventriloquize derisive niggerisms through the larynx 1842 HOOD *Black Job* viii, All the little 'Niggerlings emerge As lily white as mussels.

Nigger (ni·gəɹ), *v. U. S.* [f. prec.] *trans.* a. (See quot. 1859.) b. To burn or char *off*.

1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, To *nigger out* land, signifies to exhaust land by the mode of tilling without fertilization pursued in the slave States. *a* 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*, They niggered the huge logs off with fire, which was kept burning for days.

Niggera·lity. *rare*-1. [f. *nigger* NIGGARD *sb.* + -ALITY.] Niggardliness.

1823 GALT *Entail* xci, Every farthing I can extortionate frae thee..shall be pay't o'er to her.., just to wring thy heart o' niggerality.

Ni·ggerhead. Also **nigger-head, nigger head.** [f. NIGGER *sb.* + HEAD *sb.*]

1. *U. S.* (See quot. 1859.)

1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Nigger-Heads*, the tussocks or knotted masses of the roots of sedges and ferns projecting above the wet surface of a swamp. 1873 *Routledge's Young Gentlm. Mag.* Mar. 2 36/2 Stepping from one flax-bush or nigger-head to the other.

2. (See quots.)

1876 J. MORESBY *Discov. New Guinea* 3 A crowd of 'nigger heads', black points of coral rock, peep up in places. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 56 The bowlders, composed of quartz, 'nigger heads', and micaceous schists, are not large. 1886 *Ann. Rep. Smithson Inst.* (1889) II. 523 *Nigger head.* (1) The black concretionary nodules found in granite; (2) Any hard, dark-colored rock weathering out into rounded nodules or bowlders; (3) Slaty rock associated with sandstone. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.*, *Nigger-head.* Name given in New Zealand to hard blackstones found at the Blue Spur and other mining districts.

3. = NEGRO-HEAD 2. Also *attrib.*

1893 J. A. BARRY *S. Brown's Bunyip*, etc. 24 He..had accepted as much strong 'niggerhead'..as would have stocked a tobacconist's shop. 1894 *Outing* (U S) XXIV. 355/1 Cigarettes.. made of native grown tobacco or the rank cheap stuff called niggerhead twist.

4. A variety of cowrie.

1895 MRS. F. A. STEEL *Rowans* x, Do you ever find nigger-heads about here now?

5. *U. S. slang.* (See quot.)

1872 DE VERE *Americanisms* 281 They were Democrats, and retorted upon violent Union men by calling them Niggerheads.

Niggerly, obs. form of NIGGARDLY *a.*

† **Ni·ggers,** used as an oath (cf. GOD *sb.* 14 b). Also **niggers-noggers.** *Obs. rare.*

1633 ROWLEY *Match at Midn.* i. i, Niggers, and I had but dreamed of this. *Ibid.*, When we swear nothing but niggers-noggers. *Ibid.*, Niggers-noggers, I wonder.

Ni·ggery, *sb. rare.* [ad. Du. *negerij*; cf. NEGERY.] An administrative division of the Dutch East Indies.

1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg.* 201/2 The subordinate residents have from six to ten niggeries, or districts, under their charge. *Ibid.* 203/1 These..niggeries are likewise called Regencies.

Ni·ggery, *a.* [f. NIGGER *sb.* + -Y 1.] Of or belonging to, characteristic of, negroes.

1862 *New York Tribune* May (Cent.), The dialect of the entire population is essentially and unmistakably niggery. 1881 M. A. LEWIS *Two Pretty Girls* II. 134, I wish you had small screwed up eyes, and a niggery mouth.

† **Ni·ggish,** *a Obs.* Also **nig(g)eshe, niggyshe, nygyshe, nyggish, -yshe.** [f. NIG *a.* or *sb.* + -ISH.] Niggardly. (Common *c* 1550–1600.)

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 74 Persones yt dooe glorie & braggue of their niggyshe slooveny. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 288 Let our wealthie pinchpence therefore.. leaue their niggish liues and insatiable couetousnesse. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 196 Other maximes..proceeding from a niggish olde wife.

Hence † **Ni·ggishly** *adv.*; † **Ni·ggishness.**

1562 TURNER *Baths* Ded., The extreme niggishness and illiberalite of sum that had most. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *L'achancement viure*, to liue barely, to liue hardly, niggishly. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus, Ann.* III. x. (1622) 78 The memory of Quirinius was nothing pleasing, by reason..of .miserable niggishness.

Niggle (ni·g'l), *sb.* [f. NIGGLE *v.*-] Small cramped handwriting.

1834 HOOD *Tylney Hall* Introd., Sometimes it is a little close niggle, as if you studied economy in stationery. 1856 MISS YONGE *Daisy Chain* I. xviii, Ethel's best writing was an upright, disjointed, niggle. *Ibid.*, A still wilder combination of scramble, niggle, scratch, and crookedness.

† **Niggle,** *v.*1 *Obs. Cant.* Also 6 nygle, 7 nigle. [Of obscure origin: cf. next.] *intr.* and *trans.* (See quot. 1567.)

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 84 To nygle, to haue to do with a woman carnally. 1608 DEKKER *Lanth. & Candle Lt.* B iv b, If we niggle, or mill a bowsing Ken If an ale-house we rob, or be tane with a whore. 1622 FLETCHER *Beggar's Bush* II. i, *Hub.* How long has she been here? *Snap.* Long enough to be..nigled, an' she ha'..good luck.

Niggle (ni·g'l), *v.*2 Also 8 nigle. [App. of Scandinavian origin, being current chiefly in northern dial., and corresponding both in form and meaning to Norw. *nigla* (Aasen and Ross), with the variants *nogla* and *nugla*. The precise meaning in some of the early examples is not quite clear; for the numerous variations of sense in dial. use, see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*]

1. *intr.* To work, or do anything, in a trifling, fiddling, or ineffective way; to trifle († *with* a thing); to spend work or time unnecessarily on petty details; to be over-elaborate in minor points.

a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Little French Lawyer* IV. v, That Little Lawyer would so..bite your honour by the nose,.. So niggle about your grave shins, lord Vertaigne. 1632 MASSINGER *Emperor East* v. iii, Take heed, daughter, You niggle not with your conscience. 1839 C. CLARK *J. Noakes* lxii, Long she'd niggle at her glass. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss.* s v., How you are niggling over your work; it is not worth the time. 1883 BLACK *Yolande* xlix, It was only to have been a sketch. And he has kept on niggling and niggling away at it. 1893 J. A. BARRY *S. Brown's Bunyip*, etc. 56 For a while they niggles away at the big butt, turn an' turn about.

b. To trot about, keep moving *along*, in a fiddling or ineffective manner.

1781 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Aug., When I have nobody at all at my place but workmen;..I niggle after them up and down. 1833 SIR F. B. HEAD *Bubbles fr. Brunnen* 246 The river, as one niggles along, is seen bit by bit from the steam-boat. 1849 EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 193 A fidgetty high-mettled steed, which dislikes a dozen of ragged galloways niggling along within a yard of its tail.

c. To get *on* in a kind of way *with* one.

1837 LADY DACRE in *Friendships Miss Mitford* (1882) II. 91, I shall try to niggle on with her; but I am too deaf and old, I fear, to scrape acquaintance with a young person.

d. To be unnecessarily critical or over-precise.

1891 BLACK *Stand Fast, Craig-R.* vi, 'Come, come, aunt', said he, 'it isn't like you to niggle about nothing'.

2. Of girls: To be restless or fidgetty from wantonness or amorous inclination. ? *Obs.*

1706 ESTCOURT *Fair Example* IV. i, Had you been one of the fluttering Fops o' the Town, she had so wrigl'd and nigl'd, and have been so glad of your Company. 1793 PEARCE *Hartford Bridge* II. i, They giggle, simper, Niggle and whimper, And try to lure wherever they go. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* IV. vii. P 13 My little pet..niggled, nudged, toyed, and romped, like a school-girl in vacation.

3. *trans.* a. To cheat, trick.

1621 FLETCHER *Pilgrim* IV. iii, I shall so niggle you, And juggle you; and fidule you, and fink you. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) II. 111 To purge my sins, And buy me Pins, I've nigled an old Parson.

b. To draw *out* unwillingly.

1630 DEKKER *2nd Pt. Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 133, I had but one poore penny, and that I was glad to niggle out, and buy a holly-wand.

c. To execute in a petty trifling manner.

1860 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 276 Think of the Acres of Canvas Titian or Reynolds would have covered. in the Time it has taken to niggle this Miniature!

Hence **Niggled** (ni·g'ld) *ppl. a.*, done with too much minuteness or petty detail; over-elaborated.

1884 *Century Mag.* Dec. 207 They..are niggled little drawings, carefully worked up with the point. 1888 *Art Jrnl.* II. 61/2 Its careful but not niggled workmanship. 1893 *Nation* (N.Y.) 19 Jan. 47/1 His more finished designs ..are hopelessly niggled.

† **Niggledigée,** obs. variant of NEGLIGEE.

1755 J. SHEBBEARE *Lydia* (1769) II. 29 Lady Betty Wriggle being dressed in what the tuneful part of the streets of London have distinguished in their songs by the polite term of the Niggledigée.

† **Ni·ggler**1. *Obs. Cant.* [f. NIGGLE *v.*1 + -ER 1.] A lascivious person.

1613 MARSTON *Insatiate C'tess* II. ii, With cleanly conveyance by the nigglers our maids, they shall be translated into our bed-chambers. 1641 BROME *Jovial Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 392 Heart and a cup of Sack, do we look like old Beggar-niglers? 1659 *Lady Alimony* II. v. in Hazl *Dodsley* XIV. 313 Ha, ha, ha! this was a bold fac'd nigler.

Niggler2 (ni·glər). [f. NIGGLE *v.*2 + -ER 1.] One who niggles, *esp.* in artistic work.

1862 THORNBURY *Turner* II. 344 To the last he was rather a 'niggler' in oil. 1900 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 115 Bold effects must take the place of the niggler's puny scroll-work.

† **Ni·ggling,** *vbl. sb.*1 *Obs. Cant.* [f. NIGGLE *v.*1 + -ING 1.] (See quots.)

1608 DEKKER *Lanth. & Candle Lt.*, *Cant. Dict.*, *Niggling*, company keeping with a woman [1610 ROWLANDS *Martin Mark-all* E 3, This word is not used now]. 1641 BROME *Jovial Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 391 The Autumn-Mort finds better sport In bowsing then in nigling. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Nigling*, accompanying with a Woman.

Niggling (ni·glin), *vbl. sb.*2 [f. NIGGLE *v.*2]

1. Trifling or fiddling work; over-attention to details; mean or petty dealing.

1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* viii, Cleanliness and good order are what seamen like; but niggling, polishing, scraping iron bars, and the like of that a sailor dislikes. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* x, The man was well fitted for the creeping and niggling of his dastardly trade. 1881 *Times* 5 Feb. 9/2 He will grant them some powers, but not all they are asking for..This of course is mere niggling.

2. Over-elaboration of detail in art.

1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V vi. v. § 6. 37 So long as the work is thoughtfully directed, there is no niggling. 1886 R. C. LESLIE *Sea Painter's Log* 132 No amount of niggling will atone for the want of such touches.

Ni·ggling, *ppl. a* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

1. Trifling, mean, petty; deficient in force or vigour; lacking in breadth of view or feeling.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 203 All the King of Spaines Indies will not create me such a nigling Hexameter-sounder as he [Homer] was.

1827 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1850) IV. 73 Neither did I like the niggling way in which they dealt with me. 1852 C. W. H[OSKINS], *Talpa* 120 Your unprofitable expense is ever peeping out in the niggling nature of your plans. 1876 STUBBS *Study Med. & Mod. Hist.* iii. (1886) 53 We do not want .. niggling articles, which enumerate the mistakes and misstatements of a book. 1891 BARING-GOULD *Hist. Oddities* Ser. II. iii. 76 This little court..played a niggling game at petty intrigue.

b. Fiddling, troublesome, finicking.

1863 DARWIN in *Life* (1887) III. 312 It is just the sort of niggling work which suits me. 1877 ERICHSEN *Surg.* (ed. 7) II. 470 It is a niggling instrument, difficult to manage in this situation.

2. Showing too great elaboration of detail; deficient in boldness of execution.

1813 *Examiner* 10 May 299/2 The little, niggling pencilling of Mr. Glover's [landscapes]. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. VI. v. § 6. 38 The whole hand [drawn] within the space of one of those 'niggling' touches of Hobbima. 1891 BARING-GOULD *In Troubadour-Land* xvii. 248 He has carried the face of his niggling little buttresses flush with the massive walls of the great towers.

b. Of handwriting: Consisting of short feeble strokes; cramped.

1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss.* s.v., A niggling hand. 1890 *Spectator* 12 July 48/1 The most resolute person we know writes a niggling scrawl, hardly legible.

Niggon(ship, variants of NIGON(SHIP *Obs.*

Niggot, app. a misprint for INGOT.

1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1595) 415 For Itanus the historiographer writeth, that there was brought a maruellous great masse of treasure in niggots of gold, of three thousand seuen hundred and thirteen pound weight.

Nigh (nəi), *adv.*, *a.*, and *sb.* Forms: α. 1 néah, (néag-), néh, 2 neoh, 3 neh; 2–4 neh, 3 neh3, 3–4 nehi; 3–5 ne3, (3 ne3t, 4 ne3h, ne e3h), 4–5 ne3e, negh(e; 3 (5–6 *Sc.*) ne, 6 nee. β. 3–4 neih, (3 neip, 4 neich), nei, (4 neie), 3–5 nei3, (4 neije), 4 neigh(e, 6 neight;

3 neyh, 4-6 ney(e, 4 neythe, 5 neyhe, neygh, neyȝt. γ. 4 niȝ, nieȝ, nyeȝ, nyh(e, 4-5 nyȝ(e, 4-6 nyghe, (4 nyȝghe, 6 nygghe), 4-7 nygh, (6 nyght); 4-6 niȝhe, 4- nigh; 4-6 ny(e, 6-7 nie. [Common Teutonic: OE. *néah, néh* = OFris. *nei, ní*, MDu. *na, nae* (Du. *na*), OS. *nâh* (MLG. *nâge, nâ*), OHG. *nâh* adv., *nâher* adj. (MHG. *nâ, nâh-, nâch*, G. *nah*), ON. *nâ-* (in combs. like *nâ-búi* neighbour; Sw. and Da. *na-*), Goth. *nêhwa* (*nêhw*): the stem appears to be unrepresented outside Teutonic.

OHG. is the only one of the older languages in which a fully developed adjectival use of the word exists along with the adverbial. In OE. there are very scanty traces of adjectival inflexion, *néah* being commonly employed either as a simple adv. or with a dependent dative: in predicative use it may sometimes be taken as an adjective, but it is more probable that in such cases also it is an adverb. It is not till the 14th or 15th cent. that the attributive use becomes common.

The original comparative of *néah* as an adv. is *néar, nér*, NEAR *adv.*[1], while the adj. form *néarra* finally became *ner*, NAR *a.* The OE. superlative *néhst(a* is latterly represented by NEXT *a.* and *adv.* After phonetic changes had obscured the relationship of these forms to the positive, a new compar. and superl., *nigher* and *nighest*, were formed, and have been in common use since the 16th cent.]

= NEAR *adv.*[2] and *a.* (which in all senses has taken the place of *nigh* except in archaic or dialect use).

**Denoting proximity in place, time, etc.*

I. *adv.* With dependent dative (passing into *prep.*), or followed by *to* (see 4).

1. With verbs of motion, denoting approach to a place, thing, or person.

Beowulf 2190 He to forð gestop dyrnan cræfte dracan heafde neah. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xv. 29 And mid ðy oferfoerde ðona ðe hælend, cuom [he] æt *vel* neh sæ. *a* 1000 *Juliana* 635 (Gr.), Da wæs [heo] gelæded londmearce neah. *c* 1205 LAY. 1609 Alle heo slowen þat heo neih comen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8011 Whenne þe kyng coom neȝe þo trees he kist hem. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 120 The more he cam the welle nyh The nerr cam sche to him ayein. 1517 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* 30 No Cristen man ys not suffered for to come ny it. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. ii. 18 Neuer harme, nor spell, nor charme, Come our louely Lady nye. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* 162 He..for a calm unfit, Would steer too nigh the Sands 1777 SHERIDAN *Trip Scarb.* v. ii, I am almost ashamed to come nigh 'em.

fig. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 320 Hit eode hire herte swiþe neih.

2. In prepositional use.

Beowulf 2831 Se widfloza wundum stille hreas on hrusan, hordærne neah *a* 900 *O. E. Martyrol.* 22 Aug. 150 His lichoma is bebyrged neah sancte Paules cirecean þæs apostoles. *c* 1075 *O. E. Chron.* (Parker MS.) an. 1031 An scip flotiȝende swa neh þan lande swa hit nyxt mæge. *c* 1275 LAY. 27553 He..smot than eorl Beduer a-forn neȝen þan breoste. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 1508 To him he smot swiþe smert þurch þe bodi ful ney þe hert 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. ix. 298 'By seynt paul', quath peers þo, 'thou poyntest neih þe treuthe'. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) I xix. (1859) 19 Long tyme he had hyd hym self neyhe me. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* IV. xxvii. 156 She broughte hym there as was a turnement nyghe the marche of walys. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 216 *Pro.* But was not this nye shore? *Ar.* Close by, my Master. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 514 A Ship.. Nigh Rivers mouth or Foreland, where the Wind Veres oft. 1770 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 257 No gate shall be erected nigher Liverpoole than the four mile stone. 1826 J. F. COOPER *Mohicans* (1829) II. iii. 50 They had reached a bay, nigh the northern termination of the lake.

b. In complementary use with verbs.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* v. 6 Ne eardað neh ðe awerged. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke ii. 9 Engel drihtnes sitȝod neh ðæm. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron* (Laud MS.) an. 1105 þa þe þam eorle Willelme of Mortoin ahwær neah wunedon. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 312 Holde we him neih us mid smelle of swete werkes. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 370 Ich hit seih And tolde hit to Riht þat stood me neih. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 357 In his 30wþe he was .bisiner to kynges þat wonede nyh hym. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* ii. 6 (Harl. MS.), Ofte tyme he vsid to ligge ny þe fire.

3. In predicative use with the verb *to be*, or with ellipse of this: a. of locality.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xix. 11 Forðon [he] wære neh hierusalem. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) lxxviii. 4 Eallum.. ymbsittendum, þe us ahwær neah nu ða syndon. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 95 Hit forðnimeð swa hwet him neh bið. *c* 1200 ORMIN 17918 He wass neh an castelltun. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 1/4 Alle þe heþene men þat neiȝ him were. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 197 He ferst loke out ate porte, That noman were nyh the stede. 1551 CROWLEY *Pleas. & Pain* 242 Such men as were nygh yon dwellynge. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* July 89 The hilles bene nigher heven. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* xv. ix. (1827) VI. 147 The drops which were nighest the torches taking fire.

b. In various *transf.* or *fig.* senses.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxxiii. 19 Neh is dryhten ðissum ða ȝeswencedre sind on heortan. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) liv. 20 Hit wæs his heortan ȝehyȝde neah. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1252 Hwanne ic iseo þat sum wrechede Is manne neyh, inouh ic grede. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 3016 Sir canados was þan Constable, þe quen ful neiȝe. 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 423 Neverþeles suume godes ben more nyghe God. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxxi. 388 (Addit. MS.), W[h]ere this woman was seke, and ney childe byrth. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. ii. 72 To do worse to you were fell Cruelty, Which is too nie your person. 1875 MYERS *Poems* 63 When man's heart is nighest heaven.

c. Of time or events.

a 900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 782 Is þam dome neah. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 95 Þonne..biþ neh þæm seofoþan dæȝe. *c* 1275 *O. E. Misc.* 140/43 Þis world is neyh þan ende. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 494 Horn tok his leue, For hit was neȝ eue. 13.. *Sir Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1922 Þenne þay helden to home, for hit was nieȝ nyȝt. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* III. xiii. 116 He..leyd hym vnder the tree and slepte tyl it was nyghe nyght.

4. With *to* or *unto*, in uses similar to above.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John vi. 19 [Hia] ȝeseaȝ ðone hælend ȝeongende..neh to scipp. *a* 1300 *Christ on Cross* 19 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 21 Man þou hast þe for-lor and ful neiþ to helle ibor. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2654 Þe Frankysch þenne cast a cry, þerfore men drowe to þeym ney. 1391 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. met. v. (1868) 132 Þe sterres of arctour ytourned neye to þe souereyne contre or point. *c* 1400 *Chron. Vilod.* 885 Edgar rode ouȝt..In to a Forest neyȝt to his place. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonce* i, [He] wente and lodged hym withynne a Temple nyghe to a Frendes hous. 1535 COVERDALE *John* vi. 23 There came other shippes from Tiberias, nye vnto ye place where they had eaten the bred. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xl. (1887) 224 The scholers .. be bounded at their charges somewhere verie nigh to the schoole. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* v. 262 The citie of Tunis standing vpon a plaine hath no mountaines nigh vnto it. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.*, *France* (1685) 163 Nigh to this place. 1704 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* II. 182 Being the neighest to their place of Abode. 1823 J. F. COOPER *Pioneers* v, The arm that was extended bent, and brought the hand nigh to his face.

transf. or *fig.* 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 785 They were good men, and true to the King and to me to the Queene. 1612 BIBLE *Lev.* xxi. 3 His sister a virgin, that is nigh vnto him. 1826 J. F. COOPER *Mohicans* (1829) II. iii. 46 This change had brought them nigher to each other. 1896 MRS. CAFFYN *Quaker Grandmother* 183 We've crossed each other's paths these many years, for all..we haven't come very nigh to one another.

II. *adv.* Used absolutely as complement or predicate (passing into *adj.*).

5. Of place or position: a. With the verb *to be* expressed or understood.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* li. 399 Her is an lytele burȝ swiðe neah. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark xiv. 42 Seðe mec selled neh is. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* ix. 34 Heo hath browes bend an heh, Whyt bytuene, ant nout to neh. 1386 CHAUCER *Kn.'s T.* 668 Ful litel woot Arcite of his felawe, That was so ny. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* II. viii. 48 Whan ihesu is nye, all godenes is nye. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. xxi, Thairby I vnderstude that scho was nie. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. i. 43 Heere comes your man, now is your husband nie. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 332 We sometimes..come forth To Town or Village nigh (nighest is far). 1821 SHELLEY *Aziola* i, Methinks she must be nigh. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cxxx, Far off thou art, but ever nigh.

b. With verbs of dwelling, standing, etc.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 189 Þe fleschliche lustes..beoð þe smeðere him to biswikende for þan þe þei nehȝie wunion. 1382 WYCLIF *Jas.* v. 9 Lo! the iustise stondith nyȝ bifore the ȝat. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. xiv. 5 Hys helm of steill besyde hym hang weil ne. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 26 b, Doth not the Vine loue and embrace the Elme, & prospereth the better, the nigher one is set by another? 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 78 Some frail memorial still erected nigh. 1792 COWPER *Iliad* IX. 248 Then bespake Patroclus standing nigh. 1833 TENNYSON *To J. S.* 33, I have not look'd upon you nigh, Since that dear soul hath fall'n asleep.

c. With verbs of motion.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 203 He ne wist it golden was, tille he com so nehi. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* XII. i. 593 Come not to nyȝ for and thow doo..I will slee the. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* V. 82 So saying, he drew nigh. 1772-84 *Cook's Voy.* (1790) V. 1618 They came so nigh, that we could discern, with our glasses, the deserters fastened together. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 332 The..dog would not leave him; but crawled nigher. 1879 BROWNING *Ivan Ivanovitch* 92 What help, as nigher and nigher, The flames came furious?

†d. With verbs of striking, wounding, etc.

1535 COVERDALE *Bible* Prol., Euery one doth his best to be nyest the marke.., yet shuteth one nyer then another. 1590 GREENE *Palmer's Ode* Wks. (Rtldg.) 295/1 [He] with a dart that wounded nigh Pierc'd my heart as I did lie. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 489 Other harm Those terrors..did me none,. though noising loud And threatning nigh.

e. *Naut.* Close to the wind. *rare*[-1].

a 1687 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Cabin-Boy* Wks. 1705 II. 101 Nay he could Sail a Yatcht both nigh and large.

6. Of approaching or impending times or events.

Beowulf 1743 Bið se slæp to fæst.., bona swiðe neah. *c* 825 *Vesp. Hymns* vii. 68 Forðon neh is deȝ forlorenisse heara. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 107 Magon we nu ȝeseon..þæt þisses middanȝeardes ende swiþe neah is. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 14908 He be time seis command nei. 1382 WYCLIF *Joel* ii. 1 For nigh is the day of derknessis and myst. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7808 The night was so nighe, þat noyet hym sore. 1535 COVERDALE *Jas.* v. 8 The commynge of the Lorde draweth nye. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.* (1563) 35 Than wo and wrack, disease, and nede be nyest. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* cii, Till the flesh air proclaimed the morning nigh. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 45 Finding the Hour draw nigh, when it is lawful for them to drink and eat. 1866 NEALE *Sequences & Hymns* 130 The hour is nigh—far nigher may it be Than yet I deem.

7. Of relationship, friendship, or union. (Cf. 11.)

1382 WYCLIF *Ruth* iii. 12 Ne I denye me to be nyȝ, but there is another nerre than Y. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. xx. 272 More or lasse aftir that thilk ioynyng..is more or lasse nyȝer or romber. *a* 1500 *Geste R. Hood* in Child *Ballads* III. 78/2 The pryoresse of Kyrkesly, That nye was of his kynne. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par.* 2 *Cor.* 51 b, [He] coumpteth hym nyghest of his kynne, whiche hath in his promisses moste affiaunce. 1608 SIR W. MURE *Domesday* 534 How more sublime the Object bee, The Union inward and more nie.

8. In phrases: †a. *Of, in*, or *from nigh*, close, near at hand. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 250 Derne nondunges, þet he scheoteð of feor, &..tentacluns keoruinde of neih. 1382 WYCLIF *Esther* ix. 20 The Jewis that in alle the prouyncis of the king dwelten, bothe in neeȝh set and afer. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 578/12 *Deprope*, fro ny. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* iii. 101 Charlemagne followed theym well of nyghe.

b. *Nigh at hand.* (See HAND *sb.* 25.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15709 He es cumand negh at hand. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1948 Þere Nestor the noble Duke was negh at his hond. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Esdras* ii. 34 He is nye at hande, that shal come in the ende of the worlde. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 7 To seeke some covert nigh at hand. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 20 The great Proclaimer.. cri'd..Heavens Kingdom nigh at hand. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* 271 He now regards the decision of his fate as nigh at hand.

†c. *Nigh and far.* (Cf FAR *adv.* 1 b, and OE. *ge neah ge feor.*) *Obs. rare.*

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 208 By the eyghen know we..thynges neygh and ferre, meuynge and restynge. 1599 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* ii. (1742) 14 Mine Eyes, which view all Objects nigh and far.

9. *Comb.* as *nigh-adjoinant, -coming, -dwelling*; *-dweller.* Also † *nigh-aimed*, hit by close aiming.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 97 Setyng, remuynge & neghcomyng, steryngе & rest. 1429 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 345/1 Nygh adjoynaunt to the Rever. 1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* II. (1558) 100 Letting nye dwellynges and partie boundes, to be just and gentle. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 742 Now his bright armes assaying,..Now the nigh aymed ring away to beare. 1867 MUSGRAVE *Nooks & Corners Old France* II. 145 These quarrymen. would prove more troublesome nigh-dwellers than they in fact are.

III. *adj.* In attributive use.

10. Of places, persons, or things. (In later use chiefly in comparative and superlative.)

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. i. (Ca.), On þam neahgum mynstre [*al.* neahnunnmynstre]. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 5941 To ney neygheburs, & ferþer fro. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 175 Neyȝhe neiȝbores þat hadde riȝt to þese godes. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 299 The nyer Speyne to theis costes begynnethe from the hilles Pirene. 1540-1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1556) 36 By the examination of theyr nighest neighbours. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. xii. 2 She heard a shrilling Trompet sound alowd, Signe of nigh battaill, or got victory. 1721 *Pingall MSS.* in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 131 They had orders to remain at the nigher end of the four mile pass. 1798 COLERIDGE *Frost at Midn.* 69 The nigh thatch Smokes in the sun-thaw. 1827 J. F. COOPER *Prairie* I. i. 23 The distance from this place to the nighest point on the main river. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. 96 [He] seized the nighest ship.

fig. 1598 BACON *Medit., Hypocrites* Ess. (Arb.) 117 Vnto this ordinance that other Hipocrisie is a nigh neyghbour.

b. Of ways or roads. (See NEAR *a.* 5.)

1516 *Life St. Bridget* in *Myrr. our Ladye*, etc. p. li, Thy doughter by the nyghest waye shall goo vnto the kyngdome of heuyn. 1547 *Homilies* I. (1640) 80 Is there any nigher way to lead unto damnation? 1765 R. ROGERS *Jrnl.* (1883) 136 The General ordered me..to proceed across the Chestnut Plain the nighest and best way I could, to Lake Champlain. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xxxiii, The nigher and the safer road to Liege.

†c. Of causes: Immediate, proximate. *Obs.*

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 44 Good heede ought to bee had,..that the nye causes and the farthest causes, be not taken al for one. 1600 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 49 The father is the nighest cause of the sonne.

d. = NEAR *a.* 3. Also *Comb.* as *nigh-side.*

1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6063/4 A white Heel on the Nigh Leg behind. 1823 J. F. COOPER *Pioneers* v, It was only pulling hard on the nigh rein, and touching the off flank of the leader. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 626 The nigh trace-chain of the nigh horse is hooked to the end. of the swing-tree. *Ibid.* II. 540 The nigh-side shaft being laid upon the side-rail.

11. Of relatives or friends. (Cf. 7.)

c 1205 LAY. 10260 Ne bi-læfde he her neon^er auster ne broðer, ne quene ne næh cun. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XII. 95 Kynde Witte is of his kyn and neighe cosynes bothe To owre lorde. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 155 The growndе scholde be taken to the nyeste of his bloode. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* III. xii. 114 This lady is my kynneswoman nygh. *c* 1538 in Archbold *Somers. Rel. Houses* (1892) 93 Doctor Tregonwell..hath obteigned the same for a nygh frende of his. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Num.* xviii. 22 Gods Kinsmen,..according to some translations, or his nigh-Ones.

absol. 1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* XXI. 2 Oonly in cosyns, and nyȝ [L. *propinquis*], that is, vpon fader and moder. — *Prov.* xxiii. 11 The neeȝh [L. *propinquus*]..of them is strong.

***Denoting approximation in degree, amount, etc.*

IV. *adv.* 12. Nearly, almost, all but.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. i 17 þa Finnas..& þa Beormas spræcon neah an ȝeþeode. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 254 Heo hafað leaf neah a wylce mistel. *c* 1200 ORMIN 3206 Till þatt he waxenn wass, & neh Of þrittiȝ winnterr elde. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1234 His moder wurð neȝ dead for friȝt. *c* 1290 *St. Brendan* 714 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 239 Þou schalt sone out of þis world, þi lif is neiȝ at þende. 1340 *Ayenb.* 76 Huerof al þe wordle ys nyeȝ begyled. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 33 This ymage is nyh overthrowe. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xii. 40 (Harl. MS.), By chaunce I was ny dreynt in a water. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* XI. viii. 582 Thenne the quene was nyghe oute of her wytte. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xviii. 25 They were nigh so feble that it shulde haue ben great peyne for them to haue goon any forther. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iii. 13 Nigh dead with feare..Shee found them both. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x 159 To whom sad Eve with shame nigh overwhelm'd, ..thus abasht repli'd. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* x. xxxv, Kingly thrones, which rest on faith, nigh overturned. 1872 TENNYSON *Gareth & Lynette* 769 The wood is nigh as full of thieves as leaves.

b. With terms of quantity or number.

c 1055 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. C.) an. 1055 Ða gaderade man fyrde ȝeond eall Englaland swyðe neah. *c* 1200 ORMIN 1892 Acc Marrch was þa Neh all gan ut til ende. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 833 Neȝ ilc burȝe hadde ise louereding. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4025 Hit is ney vif ȝer þat we abbeþ yliued in such vice. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 147 He..

made fre ny fifty þowsand men. 1450–1530 *Myrr our Ladye* 249 Nye all that knew him flying away from hym. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Dk. Suffolk* vi, I gave me five times five assaultes. 1672 Sir P. Leycester *Hist. Antiq.* II. i. iii, Ethelred..restored Caerleon,..and made it nigh such two as it was before. 1890 Buckley *Surrey Hills* i, Nigh ten mile a day. 1896 Chanter *Witch* i, Father he were huntsman.. for nigh forty year.

c. With *about* (*-but*), *on*, † *than*, *upon*.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 33 Adam ledde after him neih þan al his ofspreng. *c* 1205 Lay 22340 þa Irisce men weoren nakede neh þan. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* iv. 149 Nigh about the same time it is observed that Boniface the third begun his Empire. 1829 Landor *Imag. Conv., Chaucer*, etc. Wks. 1853 I. 405/1 Early on the second morning he was nigh upon twenty miles from home. 1854 Dickens *Hard T.* i. xi, I were one and-twenty myself; she were twenty nigh-but. 1870 Verney *Lettice Lisle* x, I'm nighabouts twice eighteen. 1887 Baring Gould *Gaverocks* III. xiii 10 It nigh on broke your dear mother's heart.

d. With negatives or *as*. (Cf. Near *adv.* [2] 6, 8.)

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xviii § 1 Eall moncynn & calle netenu ne notiгаð nawer neah feorðan dæles þisse eorðan *a* 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xxx. 10 Ne mæг hio þeah þe cinan.. alwæгzen neah ealla geceaftu. 1559 Morwyng *Fronym.* 141 They attain unto a certain incorruption as nye as may be. 1567 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 154 [To] make an estymate as neight as they can, what the Charge of the doyng thereof will amount vnto. 1691 Norris *Pract. Disc.* 1 The thorough Fool is not nigh so great a Prodigy as the Half-wise Man.

† **13.** Nearly, closely. (Denoting that little or nothing is left.) *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 590 His berd was schave as neigh as ever he can *c* 1399 — *Purse* 19 For I am shave as nye as is a frere. 1496 *Fyshynge w. Angle* (1883) 15 Kytte of the lynys ende & the threde as nyghe as ye maye. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Rogation Week* iv. (1640) 237 Charging the owners not to gather up their corne too nigh at harvest season, but to leave behind some eares. 1587 Mascall *Govt Cattle, Oxen* (1627) 98 To heale the kibes, ye shall cut them forth as nie as ye can.

14. Near or close (to), in respect of attainment, resemblance, † likelihood, etc. † *Nothing nigh*, nothing like.

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 339 Men þat..ben full nyз to synne aзeyne han no penaunce of her synne. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxxxviii. 52 No Lord of Parys, Venyce, or Floraunce In dignytie or honoure goeth to hym nye. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus* s.v. *A*, To be in case verie nie to be a banished man. 1666 Bunyan *Grace Abound* § 154 This [sin] came nighest to mine of any that I could find. 1743 Bulkeley & Cummins *Voy. S. Seas* 119 We answered them that the Water was smoother without, and nothing nigh the Sea that runs within. 1847 L. Hunt *Men, Women, & B.* II. x. 225 Her sarcasms and self-will..go nigh to confirm it. 1889 Thos. Gift *Not for the Night-time* 45 [He] struck down and went nigh to murder the man.

15. As *adj.* Close, near; pars monious.

1555 W. Watreman *Fardle of Facions* App. 325 There cometh not so greate profite to the owners by the nighe gatheryng. 1856 P. Thompson *Hist. Boston* 716 *Nye*, near, stingy, mean. 1866 Brogden *Prov. Words Linc.* s.v. *Nye*, Although holding a good position in the county he is a nye man.

† **b.** Coming near in amount. *Obs. rare* [-1].

1557 Recorde *Wheetst.* D iijb, Thei will helpe you to gesse at the nigheste rootes of nombers that be not square.

16. *Comb.*, as *nigh-destroyed*, *-drowned*, *-ebbed*, *-naked*, *-spent*.

1598 F. Rous *Thule* O 2 b, O cease (quoth they) to make an ouerflow Ouer the bounds of our ny-drowned mindes. 1649 Ogilby tr. *Virg. Georg.* ii. (1684) 91 Nigh-destroyed Realms. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 638 The nigh-spent hour-glass of time. 1864 Tennyson *En. Ard.* 677 On the nigh-naked tree the Robin piped. 1868 Morris *Earthly Par.* (1870) I. i. 125 The nigh-ebbed windless sea In the still evening murmured ceaselessly.

Nigh (nəi), *v.* Now *rare*. Forms: α. 3 neh(h)-зhenn, nehyen, neззen, 3–5 nehe(n, neghe(n, 4 neghзe, neзhe, newhe, 4–5 neзe; *Sc.* 5 nech(t, 6 nee. β. 3–4 neihen, 3–5 neiзe(n, 4 neiзhe, neiye, 4–5 (7, 9) neigh(e; 3–5 neye, (4 nay-), 4–5 neyhe, (5 -hhe), neyзe, (4 -зþe), neyghe, 5 *Sc.* neyoh. γ. 4 niзe, 4–5 nyhe, 5 nyзhe, nyegh, 4–6 nyghe, 5 *Sc.* nycht, nicht, 5–6 *Sc.* nioh, 4 7 nye, 4– nigh. [f. Nigh *adv.* Cf. MDu. *nahen* (rare), OS. *nâhian*, OHG. *nâhên* (MHG. *nâhen, nân*, G. *nahen, nahn*), ON. *nâ* (Sw. *nå*, Da. *naa*), Goth. *nêhwjan*.]

1. *trans.* To go, come, or draw near to (a person, place, etc.); to approach closely. (Common *c* 1300–1500.)

c 1200 Ormin 8077 Swa he stanne þat iwhille mann Wass himm full laþ to nehhþienn. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 147 De neddre, If he naked man se, ne wile he him noзt neззen. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3294 Als þey ryfled landes ay whore, Rome þey neighed ay þe more. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl. B.* xvii. 58 Feith..nolde nouзt neighen hym by nyne londes lengthe. 1451 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 216/2 If eny of the said persones be compelled..to nygh yonne persone. 1530 Palsgr. 644/1 Or it be nyght we shall nyghe the towne. 15.. *Christ's Kirk* 15 Thay wer sa nyss quhen men thame nicht, Thay squeilt lyke ony gaitis. 1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* iv. xxii. 274 Not Perseus horse.. Flies like to this (if any dangers nigh him). 1766 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 190/1 Jumping upon deck, and crying out 'She nighs us! she nighs us! she is standing this way!' 1806 J. Grahame *Birds of Scot.* 80 Now she nighs the carnage-freighted keel. 1817 Scott *Harold* iv. ix, Sooner than Walwayn my sick couch should nigh, My choice were, by leach-craft unaided to die.

† **b.** To approach so as to touch or handle. *Obs.*

c 1200 Ormin 4491 Þatt tu nan oþerr manness wif Ne зeorne nohht to nehsþenn Wiþþ unnclænnessess fule lusst. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 134 He is þe acliate þet atter of sunne ne nohhide neuere. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2422 Þat moght naman o heherie Hir body neght wit wilanie. *Ibid.* 10877 Wommen þat neuer neghed man. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* liv, Lye downe preuely hur by, Butte neghe noзte thou that lady. *c* 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Housch. Ord.* (1790) 433 Take a faire urthen pot, and lay hit well with splentes in the bothum, that the flessh neigh hit not. 15.. *Adam Bell* iii. 258 But Cloudesle cleftе the apple in twaine, His sonne he did not nee. 1674 Ray *N. C. Words* 34 *To nigh a thing*, to touch it. I did not nigh it: *i.e.* I came not nigh it.

† **c.** To take or accept. *Obs. rare* [-1].

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1836 He nay[ed] þat he nolde neghe in no wyse Nauþer golde ne garysoun

† **d.** To touch or concern (one) closely. *Obs. rare.*

c 1450 Holland *Howlat* 276 Sen it nechit Natur..Thai couth nocht trete but entent of the Temperale. *c* 1489 Caxton *Blanchardyn* 135 The proude pucell, reioysched her self.., by cause that this nyghed her at herte.

2. *It nighs*: † **a.** It draws near or close to (a certain time). *Obs.*

The *it* appears orig. to be in apposition to the noun.

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 121 Nimeð scrifte of зewer sennes, hit neihð heuene riche. *a* 1320 in Wright *Lyric P.* xxviii. 84 Me thynketh hit neзth the mesday. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2509 Whan it neiзet niзt, þei nold no lenger abide. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 6989 Whan he saw it nighed night, Oute of the forest he went a right.

b. It draws *to* or *towards* a time. † Also with *at*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14913 Fast it neghes to þe nede For his to suffur passion. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 940 Hit was neзat þe niyзt neзed þe tyme. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 672 Hit neght to þe night & the none past. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 331 Hit neght fast toward nyght. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 124 When it nigh'd to Christmas tide, I cut the holly's glorious bough.

3. *intr.* To draw or come near *toward* or *to* a person, place, etc.

c 1200 Ormin 17794 Loc, here nehsheþþ towarrd me..An soþ Issraelisshe mann. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11840 Moght nan for stunck negh til his beod. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xxvi. 8 Til him þai sall noght neghe. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) v. 40 But it is fulle longe sithe that ony Man durste neyhe to the Tour. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* II. xii. 56 Þan all þe seruaunte of þe crosse..shul nye vnto crist þe Juge wiþ gret trust. 1496 *Dives & Pauper* (W. de W.) x. ii. 373/1 Ryght as theyr bodye by age nygheth to the erth. *a* 1821 Keats *Hyperion* II. 103 The laden heart Is persecuted more When it is nighing to a mournful house

transf. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9977 [She] neghed neuer to wik dede, Bot euer seo lived in maiden-hede.

† **b.** To pierce *to*, to light *on*, the skin. *Obs. rare.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 4182 And quane it neзes on þe nakid it noyis ful euine. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6403 He shot þough the shild & the shene maile..; Hit neghit to þe nakid.

4. To go, come, or draw near; to approach.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1009 Paradis is a land þar neuer neghes nede ne night. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 132 An oþer noyse ful newe neзed bilive. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 101 No man durste neyhe, but he were purified and i-made all clene. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. xxv. (1869) 16 Þan is a welle closed þer neuere con dar neighe ne aproche 1551 Crowley *Pleas. & Payne* 425 Your wycked soule shall neuer nye, But lyue in payne for euermore. 1630 J. Lane *Contn. Sgr.'s T.* (Chaucer Soc.) 140 Looke how fast, at first, the Rebells nyed, so fast and faster now they iann to hide. 1898 T. Hardy *Wessex Poems* 71 The first battle nighed on the low Southern side.

b. Of time or events, etc.

c 1275 *O. E. Misc.* 142/12 Þis world is neyh þin ende; þe deþ neyeþ blyue. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1754 Nyзt neзed ryзt now with nyes fol mony. 1382 Wyclif *Matt.* iii. 2 Do зe penaunce, for the kyngdom of heuens shal neiз. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 175 Many dayes Passyd, the terme neyghed, and he came not. *c* 1460 *Launfal* 829 The certayn day was nyghyng. 1515 *Scottish Field* 198 in *Chetham Misc.* (1856) Then nighed the night that byde must they nedes 1595 Spenser *Epithal.* 298 Now day is doen, and night is nighing fast.

† **5.** Followed by *nigh* adv. or prep. *Obs.* (Common *c* 1300–1450.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21062 John set his ending dai him neghand nei [*Edinb.* neиand neиh]. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1606 Whan pempeiour of grece neiyed neigh rome. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4863 Þai wete not Þat we be neghit so negh. 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 302 Whan hyr tym neyhyd ny, That sy to seyn whan she shuld deye.

† **b.** Similarly with *near* adv. and prep. *Obs.* (Very common *c* 1375–1450.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5239 Quen iacob neghed egypte nere. *c* 1375 *S. Leg. Saints* xlix. (*Thecla*) 218 Syne come a lyone fel & fere & to sla tecle nicht nere. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* I. xiii. 1100 Thare is nane dar necht it nere. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4395 It neghid nere þe tyme of none. 1530 *Hickscorner* 209 A knave catchpoll nyghed us nere.

Hence **Nighing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1388 Wyclif *Judith* xvi. 10 *marg.*, Bi this thing Judith schulde haue homeli neiзing to him. 1434 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 435/2 The neghing and daiyly prees of the Werre therby to your gode Toune. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* II. viii. 184 A comoun place to which peple may haue her deuout neiзing and accesse. 1596 Lodge *Marg. Amer.* 15 Midst thy pompe thy nying grave remember. 1818 Keats in *Life & Lett.* (1848) I. 236, I look with hope to the nighing time when I shall have none.

Nigh by, *adv.* (and *a.*) [f. Nigh *adv.* + By: cf. MDu. *nabi* (Du. *nabij*) and see Near by.]

† **1.** *adv.* Nearly, almost. *Obs. rare.*

c 1400 Love *Bonavent. Mirr.* xxxiv. (B. N. C. MS.) lf. 83 Not only lered and lewed seculeres, but also religiouse nyh by in alle estates. 1448 Shillingford *Lett.* (Camden) 141 Whiche brigge is of the lengthe, or negh by, and of the same mason werk as London brigge.

2. Near to; near by, near at hand. Also as *adj.*

c 1500 *Melusine* 244 They came & lodged them in the medow nygh by Lucembourgh. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 3 There is a place here nye by, there ye shalt stande. 1823 J. F. Cooper *Pioneers* xi, Benjamin..posted himself nigh by. 1826 — *Mohicans* (1829) II. iii. 37 They found the scout awaiting their appearance nigh by. 1889 A. T. Pask *Eyes Thames* 141 The waters of the nigh-by fountain would sound like gruesome whispers.

† **Nighen,** *v.* *Obs. rare.* In 4 neiзne, neyзne. [f. Nigh *adv.* + -en[6]: cf. MHG. *nwhenen* (early mod.G. *nahenen, nahnen*, etc).] To come near.

a 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 26 Ympne to alle his halwen, to folk that neiзneth to hym. *Ibid.* 53 Streyne thow here chekes that neyзneth noизt to the.

Nigh hand, *adv.* [f. Nigh *adv.* + Hand *sb.* Cf. Near hand.]

1. Near or close at hand; close by.

a 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1100 þa witan þe þa neh hande wæron, his broðer Heanriз to cynge зecu an. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 423 Ancre þet nauеð nout neih hond hire uode, beoð bisie two wummen. *c* 1275 *O. E. Misc.* 85/46 Þat schal come þe ilke day, and ny he is neyh honde. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 444 Pes ne hydyth in no londe Ther as Weire is nyshhonde. *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 348 An angel is neih honde ..Wiþ a brennynge bronde. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* vii. xx. 244 His castel is here nyhe hand but two myle. 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* ii. (1895) 101 They maye be welcome to good and fyne fare so nyghe hande at the hall. 1588 Parke tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 332 They of this towne, Bed vnto the mountaines that were nighest hande. 1600 Fairfax *Tasso* vi. xli, The sticke made woods and mountaines all nie-hand resound. 1667 Milton *P. L.* iii. 566 Amongst innumerable Starrs, that shon Stars distant, but nigh hand seemd other Worlds. 1890 W. A. Wallace *Only a Sister* 8, I shan't forget it till I die, but that's nigh hand now, I'm assured.

b. Governing a *sb.* Near, close to (a person or place).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12863 Iheсus to þat water yode, And sant Ihon neghand him stode. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 161 R. rode stilly neihand þe Emperour. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 951 He had them sett Nyhand the town 1800 Reade *Cloister & H.* iv, So forward, Bon Bec, for my life is not sure nigh hand this town.

2. Almost, nearly.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1494 He þan swoned for sorwe & swelt neiзhonde. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xv. xx, Here londe is closid all aboute nyзe honde with woodes and mountaynes. *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 1591 In poynte had he nevir bone So nyghe hande for to haue be slayne. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 123 b, All the peisants nye hand to the nomber of viii or viii. score. 1592 G. Harvey *Four Lett.* iii 38, I had nigh-hand ouer-skipped the learned allegation in the margine 1784 *Unfortunate Sensibility* II. 70 He said he could tell me of something that he dared say would go nigh hand to make me well. 1842 Lover *Handy Andy* ix, Wasn't it enough for you to nigh-hand kill one of my horses? 1883 Stevenson *Treas. Isl.* xvi, He came nigh-hand fainting, doctor, when he heard the cry.

So † **Nigh hands** *adv.*, nearly. *Obs. rare* [-1].

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 438, I mase al marred for mournyng neigh hondes.

Nighly (nəi-li), *adv.* Also 1 néalíce, 4 neli, 6 nyghly. [OE. *néalice* = MDu. *nalike, -lijc, -lic*, OHG. *nâhlicho* (MHG. *næhlîchen*), ON. *nâliga*: see Nigh *adv.* and -ly [2].]

1. Nearly, almost.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 207 On sumre stowe he wæs þæt man mid his handa nealice geræcan mihte. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7700 Oft þe chances sua þai fell, Þat neli was þam noght e-mell. 13.. *Ibid.* 19124 (Edinb.), þe saduceis, namlic þat lede, for þuprising walde neli wede. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* II ix. § 8 A Cube and a Sphere of the same metal, and nighly of the same bigness 1744 Mitchell in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 110 The Cuticle, which is separated, appears nighly of the same Colour on the Outside. 1832 L. Hunt *Sir R. Esher* (1850) 349 This old servant, old and nighly worn out. 1861 Cod. Wiseman in *Ess. Relig. & Lit.* Ser. I. (1865) 15 Literature had apparently most nighly reached enervation.

† **2.** Nearly, closely. *Obs.*

1534 Cromwell in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 377 That thing whiche semed to concerne his grace and his reigne so nyghly. 1589 Cooper *Admon* 144 Now I must come to that which toucheth bishops most nighlie. 1651 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xxxi (1739) 142 Especially such of them as most nighly related to Prerogative. 1691 W. Nicholls *Answ. Naked Gospel* 73 To suffer this..for being so nighly related to a wicked Soul.

† **3.** Niggardly, sparingly. *Obs. rare.*

1548 Elyot *Aware*,..couetously, nyghly, nygardly. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* July 171 Theyr weedes bene not so nighly wore; Such simplesse mought them shend.

Nighness (nəi-nés). ?*Obs.* [f. Nigh *a.* + -ness.]

1. Nearness in place (or time), proximity.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xi. i (Bodl. MS.), Chaunginge of siere comeþ of nyзenes of þe sye. 1430–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 159 The nyзhenesse of the sonne dothe brenne. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 243 The nynesse of thornes lessyth not the smelle of the florysshynge rose. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* i. 19 By reason of the nynesse of the night. 1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xl (1887) 224 That the nighnes of his maisters house can be no great vantage. 1615 Day *Festivals* xii. 328 The Neighbourhood, and Nighnes of such as dwell in the selfsame Streete. 1691 Wood *Antiq.* II. *Fasti* 264 The nighness of her Father's house to which ..hindered any communication between them.

2. Nearness *of* kinship, blood, etc.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xiii. xxvi. (Bodl. MS.), Bitwene fissche & water is nyзenes to cosynage, for wiþoute water þei mowe not longe lyue. 1432 *Paston Lett.* I. 34 Suche persones as for nieghnesse of blood..owe of reson to be suffred to speke with the King. 1472 *Rolls of Parlt.*

VI 213/2 The nighnes of blood which they be of unto hym. 1554 Knox *Faythf. Admon.* G ij. Regardynge nothynge the affinitie nor nyghnese of bloud. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* II. x. 227/2 Let them be matched together, that are not seured by .. nighnesse of affinitie. 1662 J. Chandler *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 161 It was not required for one to know another, or judge of the nighness of their kin, by a name.

3. Nearness *of* a possibility. *rare*—1.

1485 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 270/2 Ye nyeghnesse of possibilite of the enheritaunce of ye Croune.

† **Ni·ghsome,** *a. Obs. rare.* In 4 negh(t)som. [*f.* Nigh *adv.* + -some, used to render L. *propitius*, etc., f *prope* nigh] Favourable, gracious. Hence † **Ni·ghsomeness.**

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxiv. 4 Til our quednesses neghtsom salton [L. *tu propitiaberis*]. *Ibid.* xcviii. 8 Neghsom [L. *propitius*] was tou vnto þa. *Ibid.* cxxix. 4 For at þe neghtsomnes [L. *propitiatio*] es to be.

Night (nəit), *sb.* Forms: α. 1 næcht, næht, neaht, 1, 4 naht, (3 nahht), 3-5 naght, (4 naȝt), 3 naught, (5 nauȝt). β. 1-4 nyht, 3-5 nyth, 5-6 *Sc.* nycht; 4-5 nyȝt, (4 nyȝtt, -tht), 4-6 nyght, (4 nygth); 1, 4 niht, (3 nihht, niht), 3-6 nicht, (4 nith); 3-5 niȝt, 5 neght, 5-6 nighte, 3- night. [Common Teut.: OE. *niht, nyht*, and *neaht, næht* fem. - OFris. and MDu. *nacht*, OS. *naht* (MLG. *nacht*), OHG. *naht* (G. *nacht*), ON. *nátt, nótt* (Norw. *natt, nott*, Sw. *natt*, Da. *nat*), Goth. *nahts*. The pre-Teut. stem **nokt-* is widely represented in the cognate languages, as in L. *noct-, nox*, OIr. *nocht*, Gr. νυκτ-, νύξ, Skr. *nákta, nákti*, Lith. *naktis*, O.Pruss. *naktin*, OSl. *noshtĭ* (Russ. ночь). The variation in OE. between *neaht* (Anglian *næht*) and *niht* (for **night*) is orig. due to umlaut in some of the cases; in the later language the mutated form finally displaces the other.]

I. 1. The period of darkness which intervenes between day and day; that part of the natural day (of 24 hours) during which no light is received from the sun; the time between evening and morning.

α. *c* 825 *Vesp. Psalter* ciii. 20 Ðu settes ðeostru & ȝeworden wes naeht. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xiv. 25 Ðiu feorða waccen næhtes cuom [he] to hinn ȝeongende ofer sæ. *a* 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xx. 229 Ealle hi scinað ðurh þa sciran neaht. *c* 1200 Ormin 16942 Þe nahht maȝȝ ec bitacnenn use All þatt stafflike lare Off moysæwess lazheboc.

β. *Beowulf* 115 [Grendel] ȝewat ða neosian, syþþan niht becom, hean huses. *c* 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xxxix. § 13 Sio sunne & se mona habbað todæled betwuht him þone dæȝ & þa niht. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 207 Næs hweðre nænig man þe þær æfre nihtes tidum dorste on þære circean cuman. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 242 Seo niht hæfð seolan dælas fram þære sunnan settlunge oð hire upgang. *c* 1055 *Byrhtferth's Handboc in Anglia* VIII. 298 On anum dæȝe & þære nihte beoð feower & twentiȝ tida. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1682 For þer is a liht,..Ne niht nis ter neauer. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 404 Ihesu crist, that makede mone On þe mirke nith to shine. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 526 Sesounes schal you neuer sese: of sede, ne of heruest..; Ne þe nyȝt, ne þe day. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 215 Than wixen the dayes more schorte than they weryn, and the nyght more longyr. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxiv. 90 Ye nyghte..gyueth triews to alle labours, and by slepyng maketh swete alle peynes and trauevlles. 1548 Forrest *Pleas. Poesye* 183 in *Starkey's Eng.* p. xc, The daye in too the nyght shee can conuerte. 1566 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 447 Undir silence of nycht befoir day. 1608 Shaks. *Ham.* I. v. 10, I am thy Fathers Spirit, Doom'd for a certaine terme to walke the night. 1638 Junius *Paint. Ancients* 166 Images of young men..with torches in their hands, for the use of the night. 1712 Budgell *Spect.* No. 425 P 3, I reflected..upon the sweet Vicissitudes of Night and Day. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* I. 102 Ev'n silent night proclaims my soul immortal. 1821 Shelley *Adonais* xxi, Evening must usher night, night urge the morrow. 1890 Hall Caine *Bondman* II. vii, The night of the northern land had closed down.

b. In comparisons, *as black, dark*, etc., *as night.*

c 1400 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 151/244 Thow shalt go as derk as nyȝt, And perfore þou most haue condell lyȝt. 1595 Shaks. *John* iv. i. 15 Yong Gentlemen would be as sad as night Onely for wantonnesse. 1596 — *Merch. V.* v. i. 86 The motions of his spirit are dull as night. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 308 His look Drew audience and attention still as Night. 1795 J. Benson in *Mem.* (1892) 284 They were all as silent and serious as night. 1821 Byron *Juan* III. lxxv, Her eyelashes, though dark as night, were tinged. 1893 Earl Dunmore *Pamirs* I. 4 Their hair..was as black as night.

c. *poet.* Personified as a female being or deity.

1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 387 They..must for aye consort with blacke browd night. 1632 Milton *Penseroso* 121 Thus night oft see me in thy pale career. 1742 Pope *Dunc.* IV. 630 The sable Throne behold Of Night primæval and of Chaos old. 1788 Coleridge *To Autumnal Moon*, Mild Splendour of the various-vested Night. 1820 Shelley *Sensit. Pl.* II. 11 Like the lamps of the air when Night walks forth. 1845 Longf. *The Day is done* i, The darkness Falls from the wings of Night.

d. The darkness which prevails during this time; the dark.

1855 Tennyson *Maud* I. i. iv. I heard The shrill-edged shriek..divide the shuddering night. 1879 E. Arnold *Lt. Asia* iv. (1883) 102 Then, lightly treading where those sleepers lay, Into the night Siddârtha passed.

2. In fig. contexts or uses.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John ix. 4 Cymeð næht ðonne nænig monne mæge ȝewyrca. *c* 1200 Ormin 1904 Crist ras upp.. Forr dæbess nahht to wannsenn. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 89 For god ledde hem fro helle niȝt To paradises leue lȝt. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3560 Þe man þat sua wit eld es dight His day es turned him to night. 1382 Wyclif 1 *Thess.* v. 5 We ben not of nyȝt, nethir of derknessis. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* v. i. 314 Yet hath my night of life some memorie; My wasting lampes some fading glimmer left. 1593 — *Rich. II*, III. ii. 218 Let them hence away, From Richards Night, to Bullingbrookes faire Day. *a* 1658 Lovelace *Poems* (1659) 9 Some Ethiopian Queen, .. Whose ugly Night seem'd masked with days Skreen. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* iv. 992 Dido ..clos'd her Lids at last, in endless Night. 1720 J. Hughes *Siege Damascus* v. (1777) 68 Look how he bleeds! Let's lay him gently down; Night gathers fast upon him. 1782 Priestley *Corrupt. Chr.* I. Pref. 5 Night has for many centuries obscured our holy religion. 1820 Shelley *Arethusa* 66 Where the shadowy waves Are as green as the forest's night. 1847 Tennyson *Prin.* iv. 470 Robed in the long night of her deep hair.

3. The time at which darkness comes on; the close or end of daylight.

c 1205 Lay. 1680 Þat com to þere nihte, þat lengre heo ne mighte. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2669 So was bi-twenen hem a filt Fro þe morwen ner to þe niht. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 2609 At morne, when þou sese lyght, Thynk als þou sal dygh ar nyght. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 484 Hit was nyȝe at þe naȝt & Noe þen sechez. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* I. 255 Sithit this gud wiff held Wallace till the nycht. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* III. ii 275 Since night you lou'd me; yet since night you left me. 1671 Milton *P. R.* II. 260 It was the hour of night, when thus the Son Commun'd in silent walk. 1703 Rowe *Ulyss.* iv. i, Twice have I sought since Night To pass in private.

4. With *a* and *pl.* One of the intervals of darkness between two days.

a. Used with numerals to mark duration or lapse of time.

In OE. and early ME. the singular is used in place of the plural: cf. Fortnight and Sevennight.

a 900 Cynewulf *Christ* 542 Bidon ealle þær in þare torhtan byrig tyn niht. *c* 900 *O. E. Chron.* (Parker MS.) an. 871 Ðæs ymb iii niht ridon ii eorlas up. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1004 Se here com þa to Þeodforda..& þær binnon aue niht wæron. *c* 1205 Lay. 4506 Næuede heo bute þreo nihte feorst faren þat heo scolde. *c* 1275 *Serving Christ* 3 in *O. E. Misc.* 90 Ne leo we siker of þe lif on-lepy nauht. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12926 Iesus..fasted..fourti night and fourti dais. *c* 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 157 in Ritson *Metr. Rom.* II. 276 Ther spac an ern [a] prophecie Thre dawes and thre nyht. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* iv. 588 Ek wonder last but nine nyght neveie in towne. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 153 He makyd the cite of Rome afyre to sette, and Sewyn dayes and Sewyn nyghtes to brente. 1470-85 Malory *Arthur* iv. xxvi. 155 Within seuen nyghtes his damoysel brought hym to an erles place. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* II. iii. 18 Now will he he ten nights awake carueing the fashion of a new dublet. 1634 W. Tirwhyt tr. *Balzac's Lett.* 352 One night in a bad Host-house were sufficient to finish the worke of my Death. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 63 The space of seven continu'd Nights he rode. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* VI. 205 Twice ten tempestuous nights I rolled. 1817 Shelley *Rev. Islam* XII. xxxviii, Three days and nights we sailed. 1891 *Daily News* 3 Mar. 3/1 A man was almost always five nights in bed before being called upon to spend a night out.

b. Used to mark an occasion or point of time.

Also freq. with defining term, as *Christmas, Midsummer, ball, wedding night*, etc.; see these words.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. xxxiii. (1890) 90 Æghwelce niht ofer his byrgenne heofonlic leoht wæs æteawed. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1110 On þære fiftan nihte on Maies monðe, ætwyde se mona on æfen beorhte scinende. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3142 Ðe tende dai it sulde ben lȝt, And holldien in ðe tende naȝt. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2712 Þe trinite be sagh. And gestend þam wit him þat night. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvi. (*Baptist*) 1168 Þare þai wak þat nicht for sancte Ihonis sak. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 1084 Þe same niȝt in his slepe Seraphis aperis. 1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* xxvi. 1 Off Februar the fyiftene nycht..I lay in till a trance. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 207 Wherefore he came on a night and declared all this to the Queene. 1653 tr. *Cardinal's Nissena* 39 Who by reason of his last nights waking..had a very sore fit of a Feaver. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 15 P 7 The missing of an Opera the first Night. 1754 *Med. Obs. & Inq.* (1776) I. v. 37 The blisters which had been laid above her ancles the night before. *a* 1781 Watson *Philip III* (1793) I. i. 79 Albert..arrived on the same night at Bruges. 1890 *Law Times Rep.* LXIII. 765/1 The defendant only intended to represent the play on two nights.

c. As a division or period of time. Also with adjs. denoting the kind of weather prevailing or other natural feature.

c 1200 Ormin 1901 Marrchess nahhtess wannsenn a3ȝ & Marrchess daȝhess waxenn. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 523 Hwenne nyhtes cumeþ longe & bryngeþ forstes starke & stronge. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8684 With myche dole vppon dayes & on derke nightes Sum walt into wodenes. *a* 1568 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlvi. 23 In moneless nichtis it is na mowis. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* iv. ii. 140 It hath bin the longest night That ere I watch'd. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* II i. 139 This will last out a night in Russia When nights are longest there. 1667 Milton *P. L.* x. 680 Else had the Spring Perpetual smiled..Equal in Days and Nights. 1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* (1726) I. 64 To explain the Variety of the Days and Nights, and the Seasons of the Year thence arising. 1818 Byron *Juan* I. cxxxv, 'Twas, as the watchmen say, a cloudy night. 1866 *Chambers's Encycl.* III. 86/2 Summer and autumn nights are freest of clouds. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 102 To my taste there is nothing so fascinating as spending a night out in an African forest.

transf. 1803 *Naval Chron.* XV. 154 The extra [working-time] was divided into nights and tides:—a night consisted of five hours, and a tide of an hour and an half. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 326/2 The longest night [lasts] from the 19th of November to the 26th of January, which is two months and ten days.

d. With adjectives, denoting the quality of rest obtained, or the manner in which the time is spent. (Cf. Good-night.)

1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, I. iv. 2, O I haue past a miserable night, So full of fearefull Dreames. 1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 31 Such night till this I never pass'd. 1671 — *P. R.* II. 460 A Crown .. Brings dangers, troubles, cares, and sleepless nights. 1775 *Med. Obs. & Inq.* (1784) VI. v. 38, I afterwards passed..a good night. 1887 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 12 Feb. 318/2 He had had a restless night, with intervals of sleep. 1894 *Lancet* 3 Nov. 1027 He had a very good night.

e. Phr. *To make* (or *have*) *a night of it* (or † *on't*): To spend the night in enjoyment or revelling. (Cf. Make *v.* 18 c.)

[1602 *Twelfth Nt. Merriment* (1893) 4 Youle make as good a night of it heere as if you had beene at all the houses in the towne.] 1693 Congreve *Old Bach.* iv. ix, I'm resolved to make a night on't. 1701 Cibber *Love makes Man* I. i, Well! and didst thou make a Night on't, Boy? 1775 Sheridan *Duenna* III. i, I' faith, we'll have a night of it. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* IV. vi. P 8 He is going to make a night of it. 1885 *Scribner's Mag.* XXX. 393/2 Friends and neighbours also made a day of it, and then also a night of it, in honour of the departed.

5. With possessive pronouns: The particular night on which a person performs some duty († receives visitors), etc. (In quot. 1838 = benefit night.) Also *night out*, the evening on which a domestic servant is free to go out.

1525 *Aberd. Burgh Rec.* (1844) 112 Personis..to be gottin amangis the haill toun, euerie ilk man his nycht about. 1760 C. Johnston *Chrysal* II. i. i. 7 The footman answered, that it was not his lady's night, and she was not at home. 1814 *New Brit. Theatre* I. 530 What glory might not any lady..acquire for herself were she..to succeed in getting up a Masque..on one of her nights. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* xxiii, Whenever the announce bills came out for her annual night.

b. The kind of night one has had, or usually has. *rare.*

1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 93 Thus Eve her Night Related, and thus Adam answered sad. 1776 Johnson *Let.* 21 Oct. in *Boswell*, My nights are very restless and tiresome. 1847 C. Bronte *J. Eyre* xxviii, My night was wretched, my rest broken.

II. In adverbial phrases.

6. a. *Night and day*, always, continually.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark v. 5 Symle næht & dæȝe in þryȝennum & morum wæs. *c* 1200 Ormin 4694 Beo þu ȝcornfull nihht & daȝȝ To follȝhenn Godess wille. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 20 Alde feond..scheoteð niht & dei his earewen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10421 Seo..weped and mornd night and dai. 1390 Gower (*Conf.*) I 104 Bot nyht and day as I am now I schal alwey be such to yow. 1456 Sir G. Hayr *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 175 He puttis gude wache and warde apon him nycht and day. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E ij b, Thynke what I say, my sonne, nyght and day. 1530 *Hickscorner* 47, I ever with them went..Night and daye towarde the way of ryghtwysenes. *a* 1586 Sidney *Ps.* I. i, He blessed is who ..night and day..calls [God's law] to marking mind. 1828 Moir *Mansie Wauch* xxii, Maybe—..rowing night and day [he] got home in a safe skin.

b. *Night* (*nor day*), by night or by day.

13.. *Cursor M.* 19715 (Gott.), Þair redis þai for gun þai rune, Night or day to waite þe time. *a* 1450 Lydg. *Merita Missæ* in *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* 392 Which nyght nor day ne ces-eth nought. 1707 Freind *Peterborow's Cond. Sp.* 205 My Lord never rested night or day, till he came to Tortosa.

† c. *The night*, during the night, by night. *Obs.*

1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, iv. iv. 118 Forbeare to sleepe the night, and fast the day. 1597 — 2 *Hen. IV*, iv. v. 126 Haue you a Ruffian that will sweare?..Reuell the night?

7. a. *All*, or *the whole*, *night* (*long*), throughout the night.

c 1205 Lay. 29309 Þa burh born alle niht. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1002 Þat alle naȝt [so] much niye hade no mon in his hert. 1382 Wyclif *Isa.* lxii. 6 Al dai and al nyȝt euermar thei shul not be stille. *c* 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 505 in *Babees Bk.*, A morter of wax Þat alle nyȝt brennes in bassyn clere. 1535 Coverdale *Gen.* xix. 2 Turne in..into youre seruauntes house, and tarye all night. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* Prol. 5 The beimes of the Sone, al Scotland throuch, the hail nychte ar sein, the space of twa monethis. 1600 Dymmok *Ireland* (1843) 41 The rebells..never ceased to disquiet our men, the whole night longe. 1667 Milton *P. L.* iv. 603 She all night long her amorous descant sung. 1754 *Med. Obs. & Inq* (1776) I. xiii. 111 He continued the whole night totally blind, and without a wink of sleep. 1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Moral T.* (1816) I. i. 5 He sat all night apart from the company. 1878 Tennyson *The Revenge* viii, Ship after ship, the whole night long, their high-built galleons came.

b. So (*All*) *the long night.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B 807 Bot stylly þer in þe strete.. þay wolde lenge þe long naȝt & logge beroute 1559 W. Cunningham *Cosmogr. Glasse* 36 But turne round about the pole, all the longe nyght.

III. In prepositional phrases.

8. † a. *On night*, by night. *Obs.* (Cf. A-night.)

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxviii. 13 Cueðende cuoðað ȝie þætte ðeȝnas his on næht cuomun. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 242 Steorran æteowiaþ swilce on nihte. *c* 1200 Ormin 2960 Þatt godess enngell comm o nihht Till Josepp þær he sleppte. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1781 Laban hem bliscede, & on niȝt wente a-ȝen-ward. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9073 Bot godd on night com to þe king in slepe. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 243 Art þou my perle þat I haf playned, Regretted by myn one, on nyȝte? *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ix. (*Bartholomew*) 60 A hundre syis one day kneland, & als oft] one nichte prayand. *c* 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 506 in *Babees Bk.*, To saue þo chambur on nyȝt for fyre. 1508 Kennedie *Flyting w. Dunbar* 298 That cumis on nycht in visioun in my sleip. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* vii. 66 Bludy boucheouris and throtcutters, on nycht.

b. *By night*, during the night, in the night-time. Also *by night and day*, always, at any time. (Cf. By *prep.* 19 b.)

c 1220 *Bestiary* 63 A welle..ðat springeð ai boðe bi niȝt and bi dai. 13 . *Cursor M.* 6749 (Gott.), If..þe dede be don bi night, þe smyter þan sal haue na plight. 1340 *Ayenb.* 52 Þet uolk þet late louieþ to soupi and to waki be niȝte. 1382 Wyclif *Josh.* ii. 2 Men ben goon yn hythir bi nyȝt. 1466 *Ant. Cal. Rec. Dublin* (1889) 325 For perayles that ben mynyent of horsemen by nyght. 1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, c. 20 *Preamble*, Archbold with other xl. outlawes ..come by night to . Penreth Cotes. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* iv. ii. 62 Time comes stealing on by night and day. 1667 Milton *P. L.* iii. 514 Jacob..Dreaming by night under the open Skie. 1770 Goldsm. *Des. Vill.* 230 A bed by night, a chest of drawers by day. 1820 Shelley *Hymn Merc.* lxxxii, A joy by night or day—for those endowed With art and wisdom. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 53/2 A tow which is being towed with a long scope of hawser by night.

c. *At night*, at nightfall, in the evening. Also used to designate the hours from six p.m. to midnight. (Cf. 9 b.)

13 ..*Sir Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 1407 What nwez so þay nome, at naȝt quen þay metten. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 3931 (Fairf.), Iacob lay him stille atte naȝt. *c* 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 487 in *Babees Bk.*, Þo lorde schalle skyll hys gowne at nyȝt. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cccxlix. 733 The wednisday at night that ye bataylle was the next day. 1605 Shaks. *Mach.* iii. i. 42 Let every man be master of his time Till seuen at Night. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* iv. 275 They give their Bodies due Repose at Night. 17.. in Herd *Coll. Songs* (1776) II. 159 By there came twa gentlemen At twelve o'clock at night. 1838 Dickens *O. Twist* xxxii, At night, Oliver read a chapter or two from the Bible.

d. (See Overnight, To-night.)

9. †a. *On nights*, by night (habitually). Also *o'* and *in nights Obs.* (Cf. A-nights.)

1127-31 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1127 Soðfeste men heom kepten on nihtes. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* vii. 506 Fra Carlell all on nychtis ryde, And in covert on dayis bydc. 1388 *Wyclif's Sel. Wks.* III. 488 Men mowe say þer Pater noster medefully under þo cope of heven, as Crist did in þo hille in nyȝttus. 1472 in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 24 A ryotter on nyghtes. 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen IV*, ii. i. 83. I will ride thee o'Nights, like the Mare. *Ibid.* iv. 252 When wilt thou leaue fighting on dayes, and foyning on nights .? 1708 *Bickerstaff Detected* in *Swift's Wks* (1751) IV. 210 A pack of Rascals that walk the Streets on Nights. [1823 Lamb *Elia* Ser. ii. *Amicus Redivivus*, I have nothing but water in my head o' nights since this frightful accident.]

b. *At nights*: (cf. prec. and 8 c).

1581 Rich *Farew.* (1846) 198 At nightes she was lodged in her father's chamber. 1720 *Humourist* 9 At Nights..they had the Shelter of a Barn. 1793 Smeaton *Eddystone L.* § 283 Having first established, that they should quit the work at nights. *Ibid.* § 304 Which, indeed, except at nights, would generally be the case. 1883 J. W. Sherer *At Home & in India* 6 The stout, beaming man now appears quite distinctly—coming from somewhere at nights in a post-chaise.

c. *Of nights*: (see Of 52 b).

10. *On* (*upon*), *in*, or *of the night*, by night, during the night. Now only with *in*

c 1205 Lay. 5601 Al makeden heore faren alse ha wolden a þare niht faren. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6196 Drightin self þam ledd þair wai .. Wit hren pilei on [*orr.* apon, vpon] þe night. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxx. (*Theodora*) 288 To þat þing has he na sycht þat thocht or don is in þe nycht. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxv. 117 Þis charbuncle lightnez all þe chaumbre on þe nyght. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 115 He was tempid with grete ludificacions on þe nyght. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) E e vij b, She eateth her nothing on the dai nor slepeth in the nyght. 1559 W. Cunningham *Cosmogr. Glasse* 162 When you will verifie your nedle , you shall use the healpe of the Sunne (and on the night) of some fixed sterre. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* ii. i. 253 There sleepes Tytania, sometime of the night. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. 94 Thair heid.. thay neuir couered in the nycht. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Night angling*, a method of catching .. shy fish in the night. 1855 Wharton *Crim. Law U. S.* 598 The breaking and entering must be in the night.

IV. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

11. a. Objective (and obj. genitive), as *night-bringing*, *-cheering*, *-dispersing*, *-slayer*, *-swaying*.

1611 Cotgr., *Nuicteux*, nightly, *night-bringing. 1824 Fenby *Lover's Good Night* vii, Softly, with *night-cheering beams, Yon moon rides thro' the cloudless sky. 1851 C. L. Smith tr. *Tasso* v. lxxxv, When the *night-dispersing dawn arose. 1839-52 Bailey *Festus* 137 Multitude of days Immortal as thy years, O *nightslayer! *c* 1600 Chalkhill *Thealma & Cl.* (1683) 19 *Night-swaying Morpheus clothes the East in black.

b. Instrumental, as *night-clad*, *-cloaked*, *-cradled*, *enshrouded*, *hid*, etc.

1839-52 Bailey *Festus* 10, I see the stars, *night-clad, all gathering In long and sad procession. 1851 H. Melville *Whale* xxix, To visit the *night-cloaked deck. 1818 Shelley *Woodman* 18 The dull ear Of the *night-cradled earth. 1859 Dickens *T. Two Cities* ii. xxiii, Along the *night-enshrouded roads. 1601 *Death Earl Huntington* iii. iv. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 279 This cage of *night-hid owls, light-flying birds. 1850 Lynch *Theoph. Trinal* v. 79 Her beams come to a *night-mantled home. 1849 Longf. *Lighthouse* v, It stands..the *night-o'ertaken mariner to save. 1727-46 Thomson *Summer* 1681 Whose mournful chambers hold (So *night-struck fancy dreams) the yelling ghost. 1776 Mickle tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* 330 By *night-veiled art proud Sylves falls his prey 1881 H. Phillips tr. *Chamisso's Faust* 21 Yon night-veiled, hidden land of gloom 1652 Benlowes *Theoph.* Pref., Let them...being *night wildred in their Intellects, prosecute their sensuality. 1873 E. Brennan *Witch of Nemi* 118 Flames that made crimson all the *night-wrapt sky.

c. Similative, as *night-black*, *-dark*, *-haired*, *-like*, *-swift*.

a 1591 H. Smith *Serm.* (1622) 467 As if we were *night-blacke rauens. 1817 Shelley *Rev. Islam* i lii, On night-black columns poised. 1872 Tennyson *Gareth & Lynette* 1346 High on a nightblack horse, in nightblack arms. 1879 E. Arnold *Lt. Asia* 39 The *night dark steed. 1839-52 Bailey *Festus* 100 My *night-haired love! so sweet she was. 1821 Shelley *Adonais* (cancelled) 19 His dark and *night-like eyes. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* iii. ii. 379 *Night-swift Dragons cut the clouds full fast.

12. Adverbial, in sense of 'by night', 'during the night': a. With pres. pples, as *night-ambling*, *-blooming*, *-blowing*, *-contending*, etc.

1600 Fairfax *Tasso* iv. xxvii, Of their *night ambling dame the Syrians prated. 1835 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (1839) 476 The flowers of the *night-blooming Cereus. 1866 Shuckard *Brit Bees* 13 Our clients have nothing to do with these night-blooming flowers. 1804 Charlotte Smith *Conversations*, etc. II 91 The..splendid Cactus Grandiflora, usually called the *night blowing Cereus. 1871 Kingsley *At Last* xvii, The Umbrella Rock, capped with..night-blowing Cereus. 1817 Shelley *Fr. Athan.* i. 71 Tempest's war Is levied by the *night-contending winds. 17 Ramsay *Lure* 4 *Night-drinking sots [were] counting their lawn. 1714 Gay *Sheph. Week*, *Saturday* 57 Will a' wisp misleads *night-faring clowns O'er hills. *a* 1887 Jefferies *Field & Hedgerow* (1889) 228 There is no *night-feeding bird to feed the fern-owl's young. 1824 Symmons *Agamemnon* 33 Dewy cover of *night freezing skies 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* i 7 These *night-gaping foes, are trampled vnder foote. 1639 S. Du Verger tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 270 Who like unlucky *night going fires lead him to precipitations. 1801 Lamb *Poems*, etc (1884) 205 *Night-riding Incubi Troubling the fantasy. 1663 Dryden *Rival Ladies* i. iii, The lady..is seized by some *night-robbing villains. 1811 Shelley *St. Irvyne* ii. i, The *night-rolling breath of the blast. *a* 1631 Donne *Holy Sonn.* iii. 9 Th' hydroptic drunkard, and *night-scouting thief. 1598 Marston *Satires* i. 61 *Night-shining Phebe knowes what was begat—A monstrous Centaure, illegitimate. 1648 Wilkins *Math. Magic* ii. xi, These *Noctilucæ* or Night-shining Bodies. 1802 Bingley *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 424 The night-shining Nereis. These minute creatures inhabit every sea. 1857 Holland *Bay Path* xxxiii. 414 The *night-straying cow stumbled among them 1642 H. More *Song of Soul* ii. i ii. xi, His glowing sight..all *night-trifling sprights doth chase away with fear. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, i. i. 87 Some *Night-tripping-Fairy had exchanged..our children. 1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 40 Where silence yields To the *night-warbling Bird.

b. With verbal sbs., as *night-angling*, *-breaking*, *-feeding*, *-firing*, *-fishing*, etc. (Cf. 13.)

1704 *Dict. Rust.*, *Night angling*; for this Angling in the Night-time, take two great Garden worms *a* 1625 Sir H. Finch *Law* (1636) 217 Burglary is the *night-breaking of an house, with an intent to steale or kill. 1845 Blaine in Youatt *Dog* ii. 37 More nutriment is derived from *night-feeding than by day. 1876 Voyle & Stevenson *Milit. Dict.* 82/2 *Collimator*, an instrument for laying guns and mortars .. for *night-firing. 1653 Walton *Angler* 126 You are to know, there is *night as well as day fishing for a Trout. 1802 Daniel *Field Sports* II. 290 Night-fishing with a fly is best from May to the end of August. 1890 L. C. D'Oyle *Notches* 55 That *night-herding was becoming unpleasant work. 1862 *N. Syd Soc. Year-bk. Med. for* 1861, 173 Some Results of *Night-nursing. 1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.*, *Night Poaching*. 1850 R. G. Cumming *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 139/1 This wound up my elephant *night-shooting 1559 Ascham in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 361 Beware of secrett corneis and *night sitting vp, the two nuises of mischiele. 1644 Milton *Areopag.* Wks. 1851 IV. 416 Excus'd in the genial cups of an Academick night-sitting. 1835 Longf. *Outre-Mer* (1857) 375 This *night-travelling is..far from disagreeable.

c. With ppl. adjs., as *night-born*, *-fallen*, *-folded*, *-foundered*, *-haunted*, *-scented*, *-swollen*.

1610 Nichols *England's Eliza* v, Error's *night-borne children. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* ix. 2090 My solemn night-born adjuration hear. 1839-52 Bailey *Festus* 106 The cold pure radiance of the night-born light. 1798 Bloomfield *Farmer's Boy*, *Winter* 333 And *night-fall'n Lambs require the Shepherd's care. 1808 Moore *Ill Omens* iii, She..kiss'd off its night-fallen dew. 1820 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* iii. iii. 101 *Night-folded flowers Shall suck unwithering hues in their repose. 1634 Milton *Comus* 483 Som one like us *night-founder'd here. 1667 — *P. L.* i. 204 The Pilot of some small night-founder'd Skiff. *a* 1593 Marlowe *Edw. II* (Rildg.) 191/2 The people..cannot brook a *night-grown mushroom. 1859 Ld. Lytton *Wanderer* (ed. 2) 224 A wild *night-haunted track. 1849 Balfour *Man. Bot.* § 687 *Hesperis tristis*, or *night-scented stock. *Ibid.*, The white flowers of *Lychnis vespertina* are also night-scented. 1818 Keats *Endym.* i. 215 Are not our lowing heifers sleeker than *Night-swollen mushrooms?

13. Attributive, in the senses 'of night', 'belonging or pertaining to the night', 'existing, prevailing, taking place, etc., during the night', as *night-air*, *alarm*, *-attack*, *-blast*, *-brawl*, etc.

1813 W. S. Walker *Gustavus Vasa* 145 Breaking the *night-air's still repose. 1862 Flor. Nightingale *Nursing* ii (ed. 2) 13 Another extraordinary fallacy is the dread of night air. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* i. iii. 171 Now play him ..Arming to answer in a *night-Alarme. 1693 Congreve in *Dryden's Juvenal* xi. (1697) 295 If you wou'd be free from Night alarms, You must seem Fond. 1893 F. Adams *New Egypt* 242 The most difficult and dangerous operation in warfare—a *night attack. 1813 Scott *Trierm.* iii. viii, The *night-blast that wildly bore Its course along the hill. *a* 1661 Holyday *Juvenal* vi. (1673) 91 And so scape *Night-brawls. 1774 Mason *Poems* 169 (Jod.), Not a *night breeze wakes to blow. 1898 J. Martineau *Stud. Chr.* 59 The night-breeze on his brow. *c* 1616 Fletcher & Mass. *Thierry & Theod.* iii. ii, They sit Upon my heart like *night charms, black and heavy. 18.. Campbell *Soldier's Dream* Wks. (1837) 100 The *night-cloud had lowered. 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* xi, The *night-coach had a punctual character. 1639 Drumm. of Hawth. *Consid. to Part.* Wks. (1711) 187 At all Assemblies, especially the *Night-conventions. *a* 1661 Holyday *Juvenal* (1673) 42 Now view *night-dangers, and the dreadful height Of our house-tops. 1645 Rutherford *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 202 This is like the expelling of *night-darkness out of the whole body of the air, by the presence of the sun. 1665 Dryden *Ind. Emp.* iii. ii, Sleeping Flowers beneath the *night-dew sweat. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 366 Sleeping in the open air.., while the serenades, or night-dews, were gathering around him. *a* 1300 *R. E. Psalter* xc. 5 (Egerton), Noght saltou drede for *niht-drede. 1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* iii 58 The Pagan Diviners had their *night-dreams or day-visions whereby they divined things. 1894 *Daily News* 12 Sept., The first occasion on which he has done *night-duty alone. 1863 Longf. *Wayside Inn*, *Landlord's Tale* 43 Beneath, in the churchyard, lay the dead, In their *night-encampment on the hill. 1637 Rutherford *Lett.* (1862) I. lxxxviii. 226 Dreams, and *night-fancies of a miserable life of sin. 1830 Scott *Ayrshire Trag.* ii. i, You saw, perhaps, the *night-flight which began it. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* iv. (Arb.) 115 Thus sayd, through *nightfog he'vannisht. 1811 Scott *Don Roderick* ii. ii, The river's night-fog rolling damp. 1576 Baker *Jewell of Health* 64 The water also deliuereth the *night formes of Venus in sleepe. 1816 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* xxvi (1818) II. 462 We not unfrequently have sharp *night-frosts in summer 1798 Sotherby tr. *Wieland's Oberon* (1826) I. 93 Where chill the *night-gale blows 1633 Ford *'Tis Pity* v. v, Hath your new sprightly lord Found out a trick in *night-games? 1820 Keats *Isabella* xxxvi, Hoarse *night-gusts sepulchral briars among. 1817 *Edin. Rev.* XXIX. 9 In the..*night-halts of her luxurious progress. 1821 Bryant *Ages* xiv, Like the *night-heaven, when clouds are black with rain. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* ii x. 77 The upper half of the Circle..is the Day-hours, and the lower half is the *Night-hours. 1830 Mrs. Hemans *Charmed Picture* Poems (1849) 459/1 The night-hour's haunted calm. 1849 C. Bronte *Shirley* xviii, Another disturbance broke the *night-hush. *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Hist. Jas. III*, Wks. (1711) 41 By *Night-journeys, shifting from Place to Place. 1861 Clough *Mari Magno* 918 Swift the *night-mail conveyed his missive on. 1884 Pae *Eustace* 110 The night mail from the north reached its destination in Edinburgh. *a* 1806 Fox *Jas. II*, iii. 212 After the disastrous *night march from Killerne. 1849 Grote *Greece* ii. liii. (1862) IV. 509 He advanced by a night-march to the temple. 1614 Purchas *Pilgrimage* viii. v. (ed. 2) 760 The many faults (as they report) of Mariners in priuate truckings and *night-marts. 1870 Bryant *Iliad* II. xxiv. 407 They found the guard engaged With their *night-meal. 1662 Herbert *Body Div.* I 252 The Protestants in their *night-meetings committed most abominable uncleanness. 1853 Kingsley *Hypatia* xi, The sun rose swiftly through the dim *night-mist of the desert. 1608 Shaks. *Per.* v. iii. 70 Pure Dian..! I Will offer *night oblations to thee 1632 Heywood *Four Prentices* i. Wks 1874 II. 220 Making the darke *night-pathes shine bright as day. 1693 Dryden *Juvenal* i. (1697) 8 When *Night-performance holds the place of Merit. 1677 Gale *Crt. Genti es* iii. 81 Content not thy self with dark spurious, false, *night-philosophie. 1852 Grote *Greece* ii. lxx. IX. 124 Taking up their *night-post at a distance..from the Grecian position. 1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* iv. xx. 268 Witches are confin'd in their *night rambles to egge shels. 1729 Law *Serious C.* xxiii. (1732) 470 It should be a constant part of his *night recollection. 1726 Pope *Odyss.* xx. 172 In vain the Queen the *night-refection prest. 1607 Shaks. *Tim.* iv i. 17 Domesticke awe, *Night-rest and Neighbourhood. 1590 — *Mids. N.* iii. ii. 5 How now mad spirit, What *night-rule now about this haunted groue? 1529 More *Dyalogue* iii. Wks. 240/1 Other could we not come by, whome we mighte further examine of that *nyghte scole. 1894 S. Fiske *Holiday Stories* (1900) 136 Will you go to night-school and learn? 1650 Stapylton *Strada's Low C. Wars* iii. 61 At..these *night-sermons, tumults were raised. 1594 in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* (1823) III. 284 All requisite service, be it *night-service or otherwise,. to all ladies. 1618 *Barnevelt's Apol.* G 2 b, Out yee Popish knaues, sonnes of darkenesse, and *night shadows. 1847 Mary Howitt *Ballads* 380 Till the night-shadows dimmed the glen. 1629 Maxwell tr. *Herodian* (1635) 302 Chariot-races, Stage-plaies, Feasts and *Night-shewes. 1865 Mrs. Whitney *Gayworthys* iii. (1879) 32 Waiting in the *night shine at the open door. 1605 Shaks. *Mach.* v. v. 11 My sences would have cool'd To heare a *Night-shrieke. 1647 Stapylton *Juvenal* 41 Let me live where no night-shrieks terrify. 1848 Mrs. Crowe (*title*) The *Night Side of Nature. 1855 G. Brimley *Ess.*, *Tennyson* 99 The night-side of the soul. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* viii. ix. (Bodl. MS.), Þese signes..þat beþ watery and erthy beþ colde and femule and *nyȝt signes. 1790 Beatson *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* II 409 A very gross defect or impropriety in the *night-signals at present in use. 1812 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 2 At about ten o'clock the night-signal was made to alter the course. 1869 Dunkin *Midn. Sky* 155 The summer *night-sky. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Saints' Lives* xxiii. 442 Þæt ilce geþanc..þe heoin amang þam *niht-slæpe was on heora heortan. 1835 Lytton *Rienzi* i. i, Let us keep it for our night-sleep. 1849 Grote *Greece* ii. xlix. VI. 265 The Athenian captain had really gone back to take *night-station on his own coast. 1596 Spenser *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 681/1 *Night stealthes which (are commonlye driven in by-wayes and by blinde foordes). 1812 Shelley *St. Irvyne* ii. iii, Whilst the tide of the *night-storm is rolling. 1761 *Biogr. Dict.* II. 9 His constitution..was wenkened still more by the intemperance of his *night-studies. 1812 Shelley *St. Irvyne* ii. ii, Oft have I brav'd the chill *night-tempests fury. 1742 Young (*title*) The Complaint: or, *Night-thoughts on Life, Death, and Immortality. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* i. iii, The utterance of such extraordinary Night-thoughts. 1885 R. Buchanan *Annan Water* xxiv, To pack up his things for the *night-train to Scotland. 1637 Rutherford *Lett.* (1862) I. lxxxviii. 226 Bewitched with dreams, shadows,..*night-vanities. 1671 Woodhead *St. Teresa* ii. xxxiii. 220 There were frequent *Night-Vigils kept there. 1827 Clare *Sheph. Cal.* 111 The pale *Night-waggon driving through the sky. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1638) 158 His Companions..began to lead him forth..to *night walks also. 1687 Norris *Misc.* 38 Our Wiser Ghosts thy silent Night-walks love. 13.. *Seuyn Sages* (W.) 2621 He com to the galewes, armed wel .. For to make the first *night-ward.

b. With names of things (intended to be) worn or used during the night, as *night-attire*, *-bait*, *-basket*, *-bell*, etc.

1597 Drayton *Bar. Wars* vi. lv, She sat under an estate of lawn, In *night-attire. 1640 Brathwait *Lanc. Lovers* xv. (E. D. D.), She found a mammet or feature so artificially made up in her night-attire. 1716 J. S. *Compl. Angler* title-p., Batting of the Ground, and Night Baits. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV 103 You escape behind a lazarone's *night-basket 1832 Marryat *N. Forster* xliv, A *night bell. was attached to one side of the street door. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 562/1 You ought to break the wire of his night bell. 1811 *Ora & Juliet* I. 124 Then by her *night candle she , began a letter. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 297 The Hebrew women, who . had been accustomed to wear no *night-chemises at all. 1654 Dorothy Osborne *Lett.* (1888) 240 Going out to walk in my *night cloak and night-gown 1885 Warren & Cleverly *Wanderings Beetle* 69 The distant hills shaking off their *night-clothing of mist. 1578 in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* (1823) II. 78 A *night-coyf with a forehead clothe of..Spanysh worke of roses. 1838 Kingsley *Westw. Ho!* v, Lady Grenvile, putting her beautiful face in its night-coif out of an adjoining door. *a* 1585 Sidney *Arcadia* III. Wks 1724 II. 632 The best..*night dockings. *a* 1776 James *Diss. Fevers* (ed. 8) 113, I took a few *night draughts, to give me rest. 1821 Scott *K. mihw.* vi, Beside it stood a gold posset dish to contain the night draught. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 167, 1 odd *Night Earring, with 3 Brilliant Diamonds. 1769 Pennant *Brit. Zool* III. 191 *note*, Neither was any body to fish from sun setting to sun-rising, that the fish might enjoy their *night-food. 1835 Marryat *Olla Podr.* (Routl.) 271 Remove my *night gloves. 1897 E. L. Taunton *Eng Black Monks* I 78 He changed his *night-habit for his day one and washed. 1647 R. Stapylton *Juvenal* 84 Th' imperiall strumpet..stole out In her *night-hoods. 1663 *Roxb. Ball.* (1890) VII. 83 He gives her rings, and . fan or muff, or night-hood. 1653 Walton *Angler* 121 This kind of fishing with a dead rod, and laying *night hooks. 1772 Forster in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 153 After sunset, it is caught by a night-hook. 1821 *Sporting Mag.* IX. 63 Night-hooks for pike. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* viii, Mrs. Squeers came in, still habited in the primitive *night jacket. 1860 Worcester, *Night Key. 1868 A. K. Green *Behind Closed Doors* vi, I do not give night-keys to any one but the doctor. 1857 J. Rainé *Mem. J. Hodgson* I 287 Sheep-folds, or *night-fairs as they were called. *a* 1672 Sterry *Wks.* (1710) ii. 261 The World is his *Night Mantle, his Pavilion of Darkness 1630 Drayton *Muses Elys., Nymphal* vii, Fine *night masks, plaster'd well within, To supple wrinkles, and to smooth the skin 1764 *Museum Rust.* III. 280 The game is wretchedly destroyed by poachers, who take it with *night-nets. 1809 E. S. Barrett *Setting Sun* III. 145 The *Wise Men of the East, bearing *night-pans as censers. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* II 433 A warmed night-pan should be used to prevent the patient getting out of bed. 1632 Massinger *Maid of Hon.* ii. ii, Which of your grooms . ministers *Night physic to you? 1832 G. Downes *Lett. Cont. Countries* I 271, I speculated..on what appeared to be a short cut to our *night-quarters. 1852 Grote *Greece* II. lxx. IX 124 They could only reach their night quarters. 1788 Holcroft *Baron French* (1856) II. 59, I took care to make a stir in my *night-table. 1871 Carlyle in *Mrs. C.'s Lett.* I. 208 The policeman's 'rattle' was a thing she actually had on her night table. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* III. i. 172 The honie bags steale from the humble Bees, And for *night-tapers crop their waxen thighes. 1623 Feaily *Fisher Catched* Ep. Ded, Those glorious night tapours, which were set so thick together in the streets. 1844 Alb. Smith *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* (1876) I. x. 72 There are no *night-taverns, as in London 1803 Mary Charlton *Wife & Mistress* I. 137, I stood upon the stairs with only my *night-things on. 1852 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* II. 166, I rendered myself at Paddington station with my night-things in a bag. 1621 Brathwait *Nat. Embassie* (1877) 102 Put a *night tyre on it's ivorie head. 1853 Kingsley *Water-Bab.* 31 When she had put her head out of the window, her *night-wig fell into the garden. 1582 N. Lichefield tr. *Cas ankeda's Cong. E. Ind.* 12 The other had a *night [w]rap of greene satten.

c. With names denoting persons or agents, esp. such as act, or are on duty or abroad, during the night, as *night-attendant*, *-brawler*, *-clerk*, etc.

1862 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk Med. for* 1861, 173 Robertson requires the *night-attendants to visit all the habitually dirty patients at fixed times. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* II. iii. 196 You .spend your rich opinion, for the name Of a *night-brawler. 1837 Howells *Landlord at Lion's Head* 85 The witness of a hotel *night-clerk. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xix. 140 [They] beden that men sholde Kepen it fro *night-comeres 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* i. ix, Hall and Brown were *night-fags last week. 1863 *Times* 16 June., That most indefatigable and restless of *night farers, the whip-poor-will. 1833 J. Rennie *Alph. Angling* 49 Most fish are peculiarly *night-feeders. 1813 Scott *Rokeby* vi iv, All the nameless tools that aid *Night-felons in their lawless trade. *a* 1810 Shelley *M. Nicholson, Despair*, 7 Can the fierce *night-fiends rest on yonder hill? 1816 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* xxi. (1818) II. 265 The infinite hosts of moths..., with few exceptions, are all *night-fliers. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, iv. iii. 22 To defend his Person from *Night-foes. 1552 Huloet, Hegges or *nyght furyes.., which do sucke the bloude of children in the nyght, *striges*. 1642 W. Mountagu in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 302 The *night goers cause some suspicion, and presage no good. 1717 Pope *Iliad* x. 147 Between the trench and gates, Near the *night-guards, our chosen council waits. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* xii. Prol. 1 Dyonea, *nycht hyrd, and wach of day. 1891 C. Roberts *Adrift Amer.* 188 The *night herders renewed it [the fire] from time to time. 1784 G. White *Selborne* ix, The deer..are much thinned and reduced by the *night-hunters. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 257 Night-Hunters or poachers have, of late years, grown to be a very numerous body. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* i. iii, Where they found the *Night-Inspector. 1764 *Museum Rust.* III. 286 Not a single *night-netter has been on his grounds on horse back. *a* 1719 Addison tr. *Petronius Arbiter* (1736) 13 Must thou make a Noise, thou *Night-Pad? 1823 *Edin. Rev.* XXXIX. 51 *Night-poachers are transported for seven years. 1861 Dickens *Gt. Expect.* xliv, The *night-porter examined me with much attention. 1646 Trapp *Comm. John* vii. 50 Nicodemus was only a *night professor, Judas in the sight of all. 1813 Byron *Giaour* 44 Rush the *night-prowlers on the prey. 1709 Dampier *Voy.* (1729) II. i. 77 There is a pair of Stocks by every Watch-House, to secure *Night Ramblers in. 1853 James *Agnes Sorel* (1860) I. 4 A group of night-ramblers walked along. 1596 Spenser *State Ird.* Wks (Globe) 681/1 Wherby theeves and *night robbers might be more easely pursued. 1649 Roberts *Clavis Bibl* 556 Edom shall be wholly spoiled, more then an house by Night-robbers. 1768-74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 362 The hardiness of the night-rober. 1814 G. Hanger *To All Sportsmen* 96 That desperate gang of *night-shooters is totally broken up. 1612 Florio, *Ciuettini*, ..wanton or effeminate lads, *night-sneakers. 1707 J. Stevens tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 55 A Spark, who boasted he did not fear any Spirits or *Night-Spectters. *a* 1591 H. Smith *Wks.* (1866) I. 269 These *night-spirits begat purgatory..., as one serpent hatcheth another. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 357 To sleepe securely, without any dread of night-spirits *c* 1820 S. Rogers *Italy* (1839) 97 To be proclaimed a ruffian, a *night-stabber. 1640 Br. Reynolds *Passions* Wks. (1679) 636 *Night-talkers, who cannot be said to be thoroughly asleep, nor perfectly awaked. 1382 Wyclif *John* x. 10 A *night theef cometh not, no but that he stele, and sle, and leese. 1681 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 1082 Night-thieves, house-breakers. 1802 Bloomfield *Rural Tales* 64 The lone *night-trav'ller's fancy. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 255/1 A *Nighte waker, *noctivagus*. 1874 W. P. Mackay *Grace & Truth* iv, He is engaged to be a *night watchman.

d. With the names of animals, birds, etc (sometimes in specific use), as *night-adder*, *-ape*, *-beast*, *-butterfly*, *-churr*, *-cod*, *-crake*, *-cur*, *-dog*, *-fowl*, *-gnat*, *-herring*, *-monkey*, *-monster*, *-moth*, *-swallow*, *-wale*, *-warbler*. Also *fig.*, as *night-bat*, *-hound*, *-howlet*, *-steed*, *-toad*.

1834 Pringle *Afr Sk.* 280 There are several species of snakes which have come under my own observation, such as the *nach-slang* (*night-adder) 1863 Bates *Nat. Amazon* xii. (1864) 396 A third interesting genus of monkeys found near Ega are the nyctipitheci, or *night-apes. 1658 tr. *Bergerac's Satyr. Charac.* xii. 47, I send . the Hob-goblins, the haggs, the *night bats. 1847 Hallwell, *Night-bat*, a ghost. *North* 1300 Surfler *Countrie Farme* vii. xlii. 872 The flesh of *night-beastes, that is to say such as flie about in the night. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 188 The *night Butterflie, that flieth about the candell 1743 M. Catesby *Nat. Hist.* (1754) II 84 The four-eyed Night Butterfly..(*Phalæna Luna*). 1855 *Orr's Circle Sci., Org. Nat.* III. 343 It is to this note that the bird is indebted for its name of Nightjar or *Nightchurr. 1888 Goode *Amer. Fishes* 343 Sometimes a school of Codfish will bite at night; these the fishermen call '*Night Cod'. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 630/40 *Hec nucticorax*, *nyght-crake. 1576 Fleming tr. *Caius' Dogs* in Arb. *Garner* III. 241 Farmers call this kind of dog a *Night Cur; because he hunteth in the dark. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* v v. 252 When *night dogges run, all sorts of Deere are chac'd. *c* 1616 Fletcher & Mass. *Thierry & Theod.* i. i, Let night-dogs tear me .. Ere I forsake my sphere! 1824 Symmons *Æschylus' Agamemnon* 3 Like a night-dog still Fix'd to my post. 1883 R. Groom *Great Dane* 13 He has been used as a night-dog with great success *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 142 Þe *nihtiuel uliõ bi nihte, & bigit ine þeosternesse his fode. 1832 Tennyson *Mariana* 26 Waking she heard the night-fowl crow. 1530 Palsgr. 248/1 *Night gnat, *singal e* 1758 Bennell *Descr. Thames* 217 Fishers distinguish their Herrings into six different Sorts: As the Fat Herring, the *Night Herring which is of a middle Size. 1673 R. Head *Cavting Acad.* 30 The Constable..let loose a couple of his *Night-hounds. 1817 Scott *Rob Roy* xxxiv, O, the most egregious *night-howlets! 1871 Kingsley *At Last* xvii, A beautiful little *Night-Monkey, belonging to the Purser. 1836 O. Forbes *Hand bk. Primates* I. 152 The Night-Monkeys are small and elegant animals covered with long hair. 1611 Bible *Isa.* xxxiv. 14 The shrichowle [*marg.* Or, *night-monster] also shall rest there. 1859 Meredith *R. Feverel* xlii, A large white *night-moth flitted through the dusk. 1895 C. Holland *Japanese Wife* 69 Huge, soft-winged night-moths which circle round the light of our lanterns. 1841 Bryant *Hunter's Serenade* Wks. (1801) 122 The *night-sparrow tells her song All night, with none to hear. 1629 Milton *Hymn Nativ.* xxvi, The yellow skirted Fayes, Fly after the *Night steeds, leaving their Moon-lov'd maze. 1799 Campbell *Pleas. Hope* Wks. (1837) 32 Chased on his night-steed by the star of day 1840 *Penny Cycl* XVI. 223/2 Night-Jars, the English name of those *Night-Swallows vernacularly termed Goat-suckers. 1681 Otway *Soldier's Fort.* v. 1, Get ye gone, ye Dogs, ye Rogues, ye *Night Toads. 15 . *Parl. Byrdes* 161 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 175 Then said the *night whale with his bed gray, He shameth us with his parlament array. 1885 Swainson *Prov. Names Birds* 27 The name of *night warbler is also given to this bird [the reed-sparrow], because its cry may be heard at almost all hours.

e. With names of plants, as *night-jasmine*, *-primrose*, *-tree*, *-weed*, *-willow-herb*

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 706/2 *Nyctanthes, Arbor tristis*, the *Night-Jasmine of India, is a shrub or small tree of the *Jasminaceæ*. 1881 Cable *Mme. Delphine* ix. 49 The bush of night-jasmine 1849 Craig, *Night-primrose. The plant Œnothera biennis is so called, because its flowers usually open between six and seven o'clock in the evenings. 1849 *Southey's Comm.-pl. Bk.* II 494 The Singadi, or *Night-Tree. 1796 Campbell *Scene in Argyleshr.*, The *night-weed and thorn overshadowed the place. 1847 Darlington *Amer. Weeds* (1860) 136 Biennial Œnothera. Evening Primrose. *Night Willow-herb.

14. Special combs., as **night-bag**, a travelling-bag containing necessaries for the night; **†night-blain**, a chilblain; **night-blood**, blood drawn from a patient by night, for microscopical examination; **night-blue**, a recent name for various blues, esp. those which retain the colour under artificial light; **night-boat**, (*a*) a boat used by night; (*b*) a passenger-boat which crosses by night; **night-bolt**, an inside bolt serving to secure a door by night; **†night-book** (?); **†night-cape**, *fig.* a wife; **night-cart**, a cart used in removing filth by night; **†night-cat** (see quot.); **night-cloud**, the form of cloud known as *stratus*; **night-dial**, †(*a*) a transparent clock-dial or face which is lighted from behind at night; (*b*) a dial which shows the time by means of the moon's shadow (*Cent. Dict.*); **night-eater** (*nonce-wd.*), a flea; **night-eyed** *a*, capable of seeing in the night-time; **† night-farmer** = *gong-farmer*, Gong[1]; **† night-foe**, a chilblain; **† night-hooker**, one who steals by night; **† night-lying**, bed-time; **† night-magistrate**, a constable (B E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *a* 1700); **night-old** *a.*, done, gathered, etc., on the previous day; **† night-runner** = Night-walker 1; **night-sight** = Nyctalopia; **night-singer**, a bird that sings by night; *spec.* the sedge-warbler; **† night-snap**, a night-thief; **night-star**, (*a*) a star when shining by night; (*b*) the evening-star; **night-stool** (see Night-chair); **night-terror**, a state of terror in which children sometimes awake during the night; **† night-trader**, a prostitute; **† night-tub**, a tub containing filth or night-soil; **night-water**, water which collects or is stored during the night; **† night-worm**, (*a*) a treacherous comrade; (*b*) a prostitute; (*c*) a glow-worm; **night-yard** (see quot.).

1667 Pepys *Diary* 13 June, They did go by the coach.., with about 1300*l.* in gold in their *night bag. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2666/4 A White Dunity Night Bag..in which was Linnen, and other things. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II 37 Blondie falls or *night blains 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1084, 56 slides of *night-blood from 56 cases of elephantiasis. 1891 Thorpe *Dict. Applied Chem.* II. 698 *Night-blue. 1843 S. C. Hall *Ireland* III. 276 There is also a more cumbrous vessel called a '*night-boat'. 1891 Kipling *Light that Failed* (1900) 153 They were going by the Dover night-boat. 1784 Cowper *Task* iv. 568 Ere you sleep . drop the *nightbolt. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib., Brit. Div.* II No. 5978 Mortise balance night bolt, and an improved night-latch. 1809 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIV 56 Suffering his name to remain upon the debtor side of a *night book for years. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* II. i. 316, I fear Cassio with my *Night Cape too. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1865) II. 511/2 Who drive the *night-carts to and from the cesspools. 1860 Massey *Hist. Eng* (1865) III. 381 The prisoners were charged with having provided arms, and instruments called *night-cats, for impeding the action of cavalry in the streets. 1862 *Chambers's Encycl.* III. 86 Stratus, fall or *night-cloud, . is a widely extended horizontal sheet. 1670-98 Lassels *Voy. Italy* I 30 The *Night-dial shews by a lighted lamp set behind it, the hours of the night 1626 Breton *Fantastickes* Sept., The Innes now begin to prouide for ghests, and the *night eaters in the stable pinch the Trauailer in his bed. 1603 B Jonson *Sejanus* iv. v, I dare tell you .. That our *night eyed Tiberius doth not see His minion's drifts. 1620 Middleton *World Tost at Tennis* C 2 'Tis a poor living. . *Sol.* 'Tis somewhat better then the *night-farmer yet. 1647 Lilly *Chr. Astrol.* cxlix. 633 He makes Night-farmers, Slaughter-men, sweepers of channels, &c. 1601 Holland *Pliny* xx. xx. II. 70 Coriander cureth the *night-foes or chilblaines. *Ibid.* xix. iv. 12 These she theeves and *night hookers .. committed such fellonious outrages. 1456 *Paston Lett* I. 369 They avaunted of it when he of Lynne came by him at *nyxt lyeng. *c* 1000 *Laws of Ine* 73 in Thorpe *Laws* I. 148 Gif hit bip *nihtealdbiefp. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A xii 296 Laborers Deyne not to dyne a day niht olde wortes. 14.. *Vergilius* in Thoms *E. Eng. Prose Rom.* (1858 II 40 How the *nyght ronners, and yll doers myght be tyd out of the stretes. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med* (ed 4) III. 144 Nyctalopia has necessarily been made to import day sight instead of *night-sight. 1816 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* xxiv. (1818) II. 401 The *Fulgoræ* appear to be *night-singers. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 230/1 The Nightingale, or night singer, is a migratory bird. 1885 Swainson *Prov. Names Birds* 28 Sedge Warbler, ..night singer (Ireland). 1620 Fletcher *Chances* ii. i, These fellows Were *night snaps. 1811 Shelley *St Irvyne* iii. vi, Till the *night-stars shone through the cloudless air. 1823 Joanna Baillie *Poems* 48 Where sober evening's primrose pale, To greet the night-star, blows. 1838 Eliza Cook *Away from the revel* iv, It is twilight; the night-star is up. 1854 Ronalds & Richardson *Chem. Technol.* (ed 2) I. 246 Each cell..contains a gas-burner and a *night-stool 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 717 Suffocative '*night-terrors' often occur. 1899 *Ibid.* VIII. 218 Many excellent monographs on night terrors have appeared 1629 Massinger *Picture* i. ii, All kinds of females, from the *night-trader I' the street..To the great lady in her cabinet *a* 1616 B. Jonson *Epigr., On Fam. Voy.* 64 As at the muster Of all your *night-tubs, when the carts do cluster. 1799 J. Robertson *Agric. Perth* 504 A drain half a mile long, and a reservoir for the *night-water. 1874 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 319 On the supposition that . the night-water was saved. 1430-40 Lydg. *Bochas* i. xix. (1554) 36 Suffre no *night worm within your counsell crepe. 1605 Daniel *Queen's Arcadia* i. iii, Bed-Brokers, Night-Worms and Impressitors. 1774 Mason *Poems* 222 (Jod.), Like a nest of night-worms they did glitter, Sprinkling the plain with brightness. 1852 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* II. 216 The *night-yards, or the places where the contents of the cess-pools are deposited.

Night (nəit), *v.* Forms: 4-6 **nyghte**, (4 **nyhte**, 5 **nyȝte**, 6 **nyghtt-**), 5-6 *Sc.* **nycht**, **nicht**, (7 **nich**); 7- **night**. [f. the sb. Cf. OHG. *nahtên* (G. *nachten*, and dial *nachten*), ON. *nátta* (Norw. and MSw. *natta*, Da. *natte*).]

1. *intr.* To spend or pass the night; to remain or lodge for the night. Now *rare.*

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 7730 He nyghtede yn a wasteyne, Pere he sagh no stede e eiteyne. 1435 Misyn *Fire of Love* 46 For ciste, to vs to pray, eis aumpyl gaf qwhen in prayer allon in be hyll [he] nyghtyd. 1502 in *Antiq. Rep.* (1858) II. 256 Upon the morowe he nyghted at his castell of Wyndsore. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* vii 337 Leaving these Mountaynes and passing the Townes of Antibo and Cana, to night at Fuges. *a* 1670 Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (1850) II. 6 Thay nichit for thair awin pay in the oldtoun. 1786 A. Gib *Sacr. Contempl.* i. v. 1. 138 The words translated *abide h not*, strictly mean nighteth not, passeth not a night. 1818 Hogg *Tales, Browne of Bodsbeck* (1860) 56 You and I shall never nigh thegither again in the same house. 1886 R. F. Burton *Arab. Nts.* (abr. ed.) I. 88 Would Heaven we had never entered this house, but had rather nighted on the mounds and heaps outside the city!

fig. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom* xlvii (Add. MS.) 205 He entrede ..the wombe of the blissede Virgyne, and there he nyghted from the tyme of his conception vnto his birthe.

† b. To cease work for the night. *Obs rare*—[1].

1529 *Burgh Rec. Stirling* (1887) I. 35 Till entyr to his werk at day lycht in the morwyng, laif at half hour to twelf at none, and nycht at ewyn.

† 2. *impers.* To turn to night; to grow dark. Also with dat. of person. *Obs*

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* v. 515 Into tyme that it gan to nyghte, They spekeu of Cryseyde. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 293 A while er it begin to nyhte, A povere man .Can forth walkende. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron* viii xxvi 3437 It nychtyd fast: and that Thowcht till abyd thare to the day. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 40 Euill lykand was the kyng, it nichtit him sa lat. 1500 20 Dunbar *Poems* v. 15 Att ane aithous nen [hevin], it nyghttit thaim thare.

† b. Of the night: To come down, to fall. *Obs.*—[1]

1422 tr *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 153 Nero in ill tyme hym nycht not Suffice the lordshipp of Solerne ther as the day dawyth, nethyr of galerne the baillie, ther as the nyght nyghtyth.

† 3. In *passive.* To be overtaken by night, to be benighted. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Gone Flor.* 1437 They were nyghtyd in a wode thyck. 1470 85 Malory *Arthur* iv. xxv. 153 They cam in to a depe forest, and by fortune they were nyghted. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 133 b, Yf it fortune them to be nyghted, and the gates of the cite wyre they wold rest shutte. 1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 101 Theire desire is to buy soome, that they may be gonge betimes, for feare of beinge nighted.

Ni·ght-bird. [f. Night *sb.* + Bird.]

1. A bird of nocturnal habits; one that is chiefly (or only) heard or seen by night; *esp.* the owl or nightingale.

Also given as a local name for the Moorhen and the Manx Shearwater (Swainson).

1608 Shaks. *Per.* iv. Introd. 26 When to the lute She sung, and made the night-bird mute. 1657 Baxter *Ministry* § 11. 6 The Owl will call the Lark a night-bird. 1752 W. Mason *Elfrida* Poems 5 The night bird's 'custom'd spray What time she pours her wild, and artless song. 1797 Coleridge *France* i, Ye Woods! that listen to the night-birds singing. 1819 Shelley *Similes* ii, As two gibbering night-birds flit From their bowers of deadly yew. 1840 *Cavers Anim. Kingd.* 195 The Moth-hunters have the same light, soft plumage that characterizes other night-birds. 1890 'R. Bothlewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 215 The . sound of the night-bird broke the profound silence

2. *transf.* Of persons. One who goes about at night; a night-thief.

c 1546 Crowley *Confut. Shelton* E iij b, For the daye birdes can holde theymselues contente wyth thys lyght. As for the lurkinge night byrds that fle the lygnte [etc.]. 1618 Dalton *Country. Just.* 66 For as one sayeth, such Night walkers or night birds are ominous. 1646 Boyle in Birch *Life* B's. Wks 1772 I. p. xxix, These night-birds used to exercise their charity in easing weary travellers of money and portmanteaus. *a* 1721 Sheffield (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1729) 122 When o'er his Cups this Night-Bird chirping sits.

Ni·ght-blindness. *Path.* [f. Night *sb.* + Blindness. Cf. Du *nachtblindheid*, G. *-heit*, Sw. *nattblindhet.*] = Nyctalopia.

1754 *Med. Obs. & Inq.* (1776) I. 120 Galen explains the word by a night-blindness. 1814 [see Hemeralopia] 1834 *Cyc. Pract. Med.* III. 184/1 Night-blindness has been described as endemic in different countries. 1887 Moloney *Forestry W. Afr.* 375 In Travancore the juice from them is applied in cases of night-blindness. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 517 A man..will not show night blindness, unless he be also exposed to very bright light.

So **Ni·ght-blind** *a.*

1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V 507 Perfectly vigorous well-fed men, if exposed to sufficient glare, become night-blind.

Ni·ght-cap. [f. Night *sb* + Cap *sb.*[1]]

1. A covering for the head, worn especially in bed.

c 1386 Chaucer *Merch. T.* 609 She hym saugh up sittinge in his shette, In his night cappe, and with his nekke lene. 14.. *Rule Syon Monast.* liii. in *Collect. Topogr.* I. (1834) 51 Up on ther hedes they may have a nyghte kerchyf and a nyghte cappe. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 142 Purse, dagger, cloke, nyght cap, ketchef. 1582 N. Lichefield tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. iii. 9 Making exchange of certaine red night caps with the Negroes for Bracelets of Iuory. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr Parnass* i. v, Ther's a fellow with a night cap on his head. 1655 Culpepper, etc. *Riverius* i. i. 7 If by fumes he find pain in his head, you may only perfume his night caps every evening. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 260 P 1 That some Ladies may be p rsuaded to wear warm Night-Caps this cold Season. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* (1811) I. 234 With his little black wig on the top of his head, instead of a night-cap. 1836 Marryat *Japhet* xl, His head was covered with a white nightcap. 1887 Besant *The World Went* i, His head, covered with a padded silk night-cap, was sunk deep in the pillows.

† b. *Night-cap wig,* ? a close-fitting wig resembling a night-cap. *Obs.*

1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 26 P 4 Some new Alteration in our Night-cap-Wigs and Pockets. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 129 P 10 A Gentleman that had accoutered himself in a Night-Cap Wig [etc.]. 1829 Lytton *Devereux* ii. i, A tall, gaunt fellow, in a coat covered with tarnished lace, a night cap wig [etc.].

2. In *transf.* or *fig.* applications. † *Horse('s) nightcap*, a halter.

1593, etc. [see Horse *sb.* 27] *c* 1667 *Roxb. Ball.* (1891) VII. 360 His Wife too will scoff, when he comes lamely off, And give him a Night-cap of Horn. 1770 *Gentl. Mag.* XL. 560 To express the Condition of an Honest Fellow and no Flincher under the Effects of good Fellowship he is said to .. [have] Got his Night Cap on. 1850 Thackeray *Pendennis* xxxix, Foker voted Erith a prig and a dullard, the nightcap of the House of Commons.

† b. A nocturnal bully. *Obs. rare.*

1623 Webster *Duchess Malfi* II. i, Be sure you are taken for one of the prime night-caps. — *Devil's Law Case* ii. i, Among a shoal or swarm of reeking night caps

c. A cloud of mist covering a mountain-top.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 819 They say in Wales, When certain Hills have their Night-caps on, they mean mischief. 1817 Paulding *Letters from South* I. 160 It is a rainy morning; the mountains have all got on their nightcaps of mist.

3. An alcoholic drink taken immediately before going to bed in order to induce sleep.

1818 *The Cook's Oracle* (ed. 2) 503 A pint of table beer, (or Ale, if you make it for a 'Night-Cap') [etc.]. 1829 Marryat *F. Mildmay* xxiii, A pint of hot brandy and water by way of a night-cap. 1862 Sala *Accepted Addr.* 118 Drinks .. cunningly compounded .. by way of night-caps. 1887 T. A. Trollope *What I remember* II. ii. 21, I neither took, or cared to take, any wine with my dinner, and never wanted any description of 'nightcap'.

attrib. 1844 Hewlett *Parsons & W.* xlv, The only glass that a man ought to take 'solus' is the night-cap tumbler.

Hence **Ni·ght-capped** (-kæpt) *a.*, covered with, or wearing, a night-cap or night-caps.

a 1658 Lovelace *Poems* (1864) 230 When the sick sea with turbants night-cap'd was. 1826 Pounden *France & It.* 3 A squalid night-capped set of gentlemen. 1873 Mrs. H. Wood *Master of Greylands* ix. The window was flung open, and Mrs. Bent's night-capped head came out.

Ni·ght-cellar. [f. Night *sb.* + Cellar *sb.*] A cellar serving as a tavern or place of resort during the night for persons of the lowest class.

a 1743 Savage *Wks.* 1775 II. 271, I generally spend the evening with him at a night cellar in the Strand. 1796 Burke *Regic. Peace* Wks. VIII. 188 By digging a night-cellar for such thieves, murderers, and house-breakers as ever infested the world. 1840 Dickens *Barn Rudge* xvi, Night-cellars for the reception and entertainment of the most abandoned of both sexes. 1851 Thackeray *Eng. Hum.* v. (1858) 243 How the thief divides his booty and drinks his punch at the night-cellar.

Ni·ght-chair. [f. Night *sb.* + Chair *sb.*] A close-stool or commode for use by night.

1404 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 398, v nyght chares. 1763 C. Johnston *Reverie* II. 25, He unluckily cast his eye on the night-chair..and never considering what it was, brought it out. 1825 Good *Study Med.* (ed. 2) II. 549 Four..patients, of whom one had used the same night chair. 1888 Fagge & Pye-Smith *Princ. & Pract. Med.* (ed. 2) I. 189 The same night-chairs were used by both sets of patients.

Ni·ght-clothes. [f. Night *sb.* + Clothes. Cf. G. *nachtkleid*, Da. *natkleder*, Sw. *nattklader.*]

1. Such clothes as are usually put on at night immediately before going to bed.

1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* iii, 'Tis not yet proud day ...the unpranked world Wears yet the night-clothes. 1674 tr *Scheffer's Lapland* 90 Besides these garments.. they have also other which they use a nights, such as are called night-cloathes, for they have no feather beds. 1818 Scott *Br. Lamm.* xxxiv, Here they found the unfortunate girl ..; her night clothes torn and dabbled with blood. 1846 Mrs. Carlyle *Let. to Carlyle* 23 Aug., Left me in total darkness,—to scramble into my night-clothes as I could. 1896 *Daily News* 17 Aug. 6 6 The bodies, which lay side by side in bed in night clothes, were in a composed attitude.

† 2. Negligé or informal dress worn in the evening. *Obs.*

1667 Pepys *Diary* 24 Dec., My Lady Castlemaine, who looked prettily in her night-clothes. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 2 P 2 These Nightclothes, Moll, become thee mightily. 1737 Mrs. Delaney *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 6 The suit of night-clothes I have pitched on for you are charming: it is grounded Brussels. 1751 Smollett *Per. Pic.* lxxxi, I dressed myself in a new pink sattin gown and my best laced night-cloaths.

Ni·ght-crow. Now *arch.* [f. Night *sb.* + Crow *sb.*[1]] A bird supposed to croak or cry in the night and to be of evil omen; prob. an owl or nightjar. Cf. Night-raven.

c 1340 *Nominale* (Skeat) 794 Nyterowe [F. *fresoie*] and watirfynch. 1382 Wyclif *Lev.* xi. 16 An ostriche, and a nyst crowe [L. *noctua*], and a coote. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 356/1 Nyghte crowe, *nuttiscorax*. 1508 Fisher 7 *Penit. Ps.* cii Wks. (1876) 152 The nyght crowe or the oule. 1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 52 On the nighte time..nyghte crowes and poulcattes,..with all other vermine, and noysome beastes vse mooste styrringe. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, v. vi. 45 The Owle shriek'd, The Night Crow cry'de, aboding lucklesse time. 1614 *Sourge Venus* (1876) 30 These goblins, lich-fouls, Owls, and night-crows to Ai murthers raile. 1631 P. Fletcher *Piscatory Eclog.* i, No shrieking owl, no night-crow lodgeth here. 1825 Scott *Talism* v, A voice.. resembling that of the night-crow more than any sound which is heard by daylight.

b. *transf.* Applied abusively to persons.

1570 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 174 I neede not admonish thee to smell out the blinde practises of these night crowes. *c* 1613 Rowlands *Four Knaves* (Percy Soc.) 88 Such night-crowes and owles, That lurke in bushes,.. And cowardly upon a man will set. 1658 J. Jones *Ovid's Ibis* 27 The just judgment of God upon an unmerciful father provoked by the false suggestions of a femal night-crow.

Ni·ght-dress. [f. Night *sb.* + Dress *sb.*] A night-gown or other dress intended for wear during the night.

1712-14 Pope *Rape Lock* iv. 38 The fair ones feel such maladies as these, When each new night-dress gives a new disease. 1740 72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 38 [She] put on a sumptuous bedgown, with a suitable night-dress for her head. 1836 E. Howard *R. Rejer* li, Bounding down the hill, in her night-dress. 1865 Trevelyan *Cawnpore* 9 A silk shirt and linen drawers, the universal night dress of the East. 1897 Hughes *Medit. Fever* v. 188 The comfort of this form of garment, be it night-dress or suit, will be most evident.

So † **Ni·ght-dressing,** = Night-clothes 2. *Obs.*

1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* ii. 42 The Countesse put mee into a night-dressing; and a Smocke. 1662 Pepys *Diary* 6 Jan., My wife's neglect in leaving of her scarf, wastecoat, and night-dressings in the coach.

Ni·ghted, *ppl. a.* [f. Night *v.* + -ed[1].]

1. Made dark or black as night. *rare.*

1604 Shaks. *Ham.* i. iii. (Q. 2) 68 Good Hamlet, cast thy nighted [1623 nightly] colour off. 1605 — *Lear* iv. v. 13 Edmund, I thinke, is gone In pitty of his misery, to dispatch His nighted life. [1888 *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 334/2 To show that Romeo ever had many moments in which he could naturally throw his nighted colour off.]

† b. Pertaining to the night. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1605 Drayton *Man in the Moone* 37 Now the goodly Moone Was in the Full, and at her Nighted Noone.

2. Overtaken by night, benighted. Also *fig.*

1640 Glapthorne *Wallenstein* iii. iii. Wks. 1874 II. 49 Like those fire drakes, Mis-guiding nighted travellers. 1765 [E. Thompson] *Meretriciad* 39 So have I seen a brilliant Star retire, And leave the nighted lover in the mire. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* ii. xxxii, Upon the nighted pilgrim's way. 1855 Singleton *Virgil* II. 67 His reeling ship,..himself e'en steered her in the nighted waves.

† **Ni·ghten,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. Night *sb.* + -en[5].] *intr.* To grow dark, to become night.

1561 Eden *Arte Nauig.* i. vii, To them it nyghteneth three houres soner then vnto vs in Spaine. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 61/31 To Nighten, *adnesperascere.*

Ni·ghter. [f. Night *sb.* + -er[1].] A second element in certain combs., as *all-nighter*, one who spends all the night in some occupation, etc.; *first-nighter*, one who attends the first ordinary public performance of a play.

1882 Dion Boucicault in *Daily News* 23 Nov. 6/7 Persons who call themselves 'first nighters', who attend the production of all important plays. 1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVI. 436/2 An 'all-nighter' and a 'rounder', a robber of hen-roosts and nests.

† **Ni·ghterly,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [irreg. f. Night *sb.*; cf. *easterly*, etc.] Nightly.

1559 Morwyng *Evonym.* 94 If thou make a cake of meale knod with nighterly dew of saint John.

† **Ni·ghtern,** *a. Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. Night *sb.*; cf. *eastern*, etc.] Nocturnal.

1615 Brathwait *Strappado* (1878) 279 In this silent course of nighterne race, with quick recourse he runs vnto the place. *Ibid.* 305 The Nighterne owl, that night wil cease from prey, howling by night as she did howle by day.

† **Ni·ghtertale.** *Obs.* Chiefly *north.* and *Sc.* Forms: 4 **naghter-, naztter-; niht(t)er-, nither-, nyther-, niȝt(t)er-,** 4-5 **nyȝter-,** (4 **-tur**), 5 **nyght(t)er-,** *Sc.* **nichtir-, nychter-,** (**-tyr-**), 4-6 **nighter-,** (5 **-tir-**); also 4-5 **-tall(e,** 5 (7) **-taile, -tayl(l)e.** [Prob. of Scand. origin, and perh. an alteration of the synonymous ON. **nahtar-*, later *náttarþel* (f. *nátt* night + *þel* groundwork, stuff, substance, heart, bottom), by substitution of the more familiar *tale* reckoning, count, for the original second element of the compound.] Night-time, the night. Only in phrases *by, on, upon, a, with, of,* (*the*) *nightertale*, by night, during the night.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2991 Vp ras þe king, on nighter tale. *Ibid.* 11596 Wit naghtertale he went o tun. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2025 Hwo mithe so mani stonde ageyn, Bi nither tale, knith or sweyn? *c* 1386 Chaucer *Cant. T.* Prol. 97 By nightertale He sleep namore than dooth a nightingale. *c* 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 3849 By nyghtertale he was slayn by kyng darie. 1455 *Anc. Cal. Rec. Dublin* (1889) 287 Hyt was ordeynyt that no maner beger..walke by nyghtertall abegyn. 1497 *North Riding Rec.* (1894) 189 [He] with Force and armz of the nyghtertall sent hys.. seruantis to the Castell. 1530 Palsgr. 803 A nyghtertale, *de nuyct.* 16.. in Calthrop *Reports* (1670) 131 That yee do provide .. that the Lanthornes with Light by Nightertaile in old manner accustomed be hanged forth.

Ni·ghtfall. [f. Night *sb.* + Fall *sb.*[1]]

1. The coming on of night; the time of dusk.

1700 Farquhar *Constant Couple* ii. iv, No man is seen to come into this house after nightfall. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xx, Whenever I approached a peasant's house towards nightfall, I played one of my most merry tunes. 1812 L. Hunt in *Examiner* 24 Aug. 538/1 By night-fall the enemy had betaken themselves to flight. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 342 The traveller at nightfall would have found the inn where he had expected to sup and lodge deserted. 1867 Trollope *Chron. Barset* II. lvi 133 Had he talked on the subject till nightfall no such word would have been spoken.

2. (See quot.) So **Night-falling.** *rare* —.

1621 COTGRAVE, *La grande des fruicts*, that fruit which falls in the night; wind-falls, night-falls, night-wind-falls. 1632 SHERWOOD, The night-fallings of fruites.

Ni·ght-fire. [f. NIGHT *sb.* + FIRE *sb.*]

†1. An ignis fatuus, will o' the wisp. *Obs. rare*—1.

1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Dotage* i, Foolish night-fires, ..Chases in Airas, guilded emptinesse.

2. A fire kindled at, or for the, night; a fire which burns by night.

1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. lxxi, On the smooth shore the night-fires brightly blazed. 1839-52 BAILEY *Festus* 18 Unsaid thoughts, Which prey upon the breast like night-fires on A heath. 1851 *Zoologist* IX. 3125 Rough notes of a day's gleanings, scrawled by the light of the hissing night fire.

Ni·ght-flower. [f. NIGHT *sb.* + FLOWER *sb.*] A flower that opens or blooms during the night.

1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 238 The Cape Europeans call all the Sorts [of *Geranium Africanum*] Night-Flowers. 1810 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) II. 341 Examined the night-flower, dissected it, and brought it home to preserve. 1866 SHUCKARD *Brit. Bees* 12 Although many flowers are night flowers, yet the very large majority expand during the day. 1874 LUBBOCK *Wild Flowers* ii, Night-flowers, moreover, are generally pale.

Ni·ght-flowering, *a.* [f. NIGHT *sb.* 12 a. + FLOWERING *ppl. a.*] Blooming by night.

1810 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) II. 312 Saw the cactus grandiflora, or night-flowering cereus. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 883 Some of the plants are noted as night-flowering. 1855 Miss PRATT *Flower. Pl.* I. 138 The Night-flowering Stock (*Matthiola tristis*).

Ni·ght-fly. [f. NIGHT *sb.* + FLY *sb.*1]

1. A fly which is active or frequent by night.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen IV.* III. i. 11 Why rather (Sleepe) lyest thou in smoakie Cribs, And hunsht with bussing Night-flyes to thy slumber? 1767 G. S. CAREY *Hills Hybla* 2 Chasing the night-fly and the buzzing goat. 1824 SYMMONS *Agamemnon* 81 Scared by the night-fly's solitary buzz. 1895 RIDER HAGGARD *Heart of World* xiv, Great fish rising in pursuit of some night-fly.

2. An artificial fly used in fishing.

1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 306 White night-fly. This fly is, in my opinion, preferable to the former. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rural Sports* 246/1 The mealy-white night-fly. *Ibid.*, The mealy-brown night-fly.

Ni·ght-flying, *a.* [f. NIGHT *sb.* 12 a + FLYING *ppl. a.*] That flies by night.

1831 RENNIE *Montagu's Ornith. Dict.* 337 Nocturnal moths and other night-flying insects. 1835 6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 324/2 Digestion may be supposed to go on less actively in the night-flying Owls. 1866 SHUCKARD *Brit. Bees* 13, I am not aware of a single instance of a night-flying bee.

† **Ni·ghtgale.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 **nocti-, noctægalæ, nœotægela, nacthegolæ, nœote-, nehtœ-, nœhtegale, nihtegala,** 1-3 **nihte-,** 3-4 **nyhte-,** 5 6 **nyght(e)-,** 5 **nightgale,** (*Sc.* **nicht-**). [OE *nehte-, nihtegale*, etc. = OS. *nahta-, nahtigala* (MDu *nachtegal, -gael*, Du. *-gaal*), OHG. *nahta-, nahte-, nahtigala*, etc. (MHG. *nahtegal*, G. *nachtigall*, ON. *nátrgali* (Da. *nattergal*, Sw. *naktergal*), f. Teut. *naht-* NIGHT *sb.* + *galan* to sing, GALE *v.*1] The nightingale.

c 725 (*Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) L 330 *Luscinia*, naectegale. *Ibid.* A 121 *Achalantis*..., nehtegale. *a* 1250 *Owl & Nightingale* (Jesus MS.) 4 Iherde ich holde grete tale An vle and one nyhtegale *Ibid.* 13 Þe nihtegale bigon þo speke. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 92 When the nyhtegale singes, the wodes waxen grene. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxv. 117 Laneres, sagres, sperhawkes, nyghtgales syngand, and papeiays spekand. 1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* 102 It is savd þe nyghtgale to songe & melody all nyght is gyfyn. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 715 The blyth Lark that begynnis, And the Nychtgalis. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 254/2 A Nyghte gale; *filomena.*

Ni·ght-gear. [f. NIGHT *sb.* + GEAR *sb.*]

1. = NIGHT-CLOTHES. † Also *pl.*

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 235 Havynge nothyng upon hym, but his cloke caste aboute hym, and hys nyghte gere. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* III. viii. 179 Taking out my night-geare, he..placed mee in the Ship. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. v. vii, The Dutches..came in her night-geers from her Bed-Chamber. 1847 LYTTON *Lucretia* (1853) 346 She stood in her long night-gear on the floor. 1861 *All Year Round* V. 13 The young Duke haled the old Duke..Thus, in his night gear, down the turret stair.

†2. Liquor for night-drinking. *Obs. rare*—1.

1592 NASHE *Pierce Penniless* Wks. (Grosart) II 79 Thou that vsest to drinke nothing but scalding lead and sulphur in hell, thou are not so greedie of thy night-geare.

Ni·ght-glass. *Naut.* [f. NIGHT *sb.* + GLASS *sb.*1] A short refracting telescope especially constructed for use during the night.

1779 NELSON 13 May in *Nicholas' Disp.* (1845) I. 28, I have lost a very fine Brig,... I am sure for want of a Night-glass. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. xvii, The night-glass through the narrow bay Discovers where the Pacha's galleys lay. 1884 PAR *Eustace* xix. 242 Randolph stood upon the deck of his cutter with a night-glass at his eye.

Ni·ght-gown. [f. NIGHT *sb.* + GOWN *sb.*]

1. A loose gown specially used for putting on at (or during the) night in place of the ordinary clothes; a dressing-gown. Now only *Hist.*

a 1400 *Bk. Curtasye* 483 in *Babees Bk.*, Þen bryngis he forthe nyztgoun also, And spredys a tapet and qwyshens two. 1541 *Rutland MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) IV. 321 Rydyng to Hwlle, to bere my Lorde a nyght gowne, iiijs. 1546 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 240 A gowne furrid withe lambe whiche is my nyghte gowne. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* 155 His night gowne was made of blacke Velvet, after the French use laced about, with lace of golde. 1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Sir T. Wyatt* Wks. 1873 III. 128 Pleaseth the Lady Iane, he helpe her off with her night-Gowne. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 27 Aug., She. ran out in her smock into her aviary..; and thither her woman brought her her nightgown. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1871/4 A Night-gown of striped Sattin cloth-colour and Buff, another for a man about the same colours. 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem* (1736) I. 177 He starts up in the Bed, feels for his Night-Gown to rise..and see what was the matter. 1749 SMOLLETT *Gil Blas* IV. x, She put on a thin night-gown which lay at the bed's feet. 1777 SHERIDAN *Trip Scarb.* I. Scene ii, a Dressing Room. Lord Foppington, in his Night Gown. 1808 SCOTT in *Lockhart* (1839) I. 27, I found him..wrapped in a tartan night gown. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* II. 43 The country parson went dressed in a grey-striped calamanco nightgown. *fig.* 1728 POPE *Dunc.* II. 38 No meagre, muse-rid mope,... In a dun night-gown of his own loose skin.

†2. A kind of gown worn by ladies in the 18th cent., originally as an evening dress. *Obs.*

1700 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Perj Husb.* III. ii, But, Madam, what's to be done with your brocade night-gown you tore last night? 1745 in Dunbar *Social Life* (1865) 123 All plain silk night-gowns [are] worn with different coloured sattens sewed on the brest. 1756 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) III 403 Long hoods are worn close under the chin, tied behind... Nightgowns worn without hoops. 1778 *Ibid.* Ser. II. II. 180 The Queen was in a hat and an Italian night-gown of purple lutestring.

3. A light garment worn in bed, now *spec.* one worn by women and children.

a 1822 BYRON *Juan* XVI. cxi, He was undrest, Saving his night-gown. 1851 MEREDITH *Love in the Valley* xi, When from bed she rises clothed from neck to ankle In her long night gown sweet as boughs of May. 1891 HARDY *Tess* (1900) 157/2 The skirts of her dressing-gown and the embroidery of her night-gown flowed upon the floor.

Hence **Ni·ght-gowned** *a.*, dressed in a night-gown.

c 1860 MRS. STOFFORD in *Casquet of Lit.* (1896) IV. 28 The four pattering night-gowned imps 1899 KIPLING *Stalky* 176 A nightgowned twelve-year old leaped from his bed.

Ni·ght-hag. Now *rare.* [f. NIGHT *sb.* + HAG *sb.*1] A hag or female demon supposed to ride the air by night; the nightmare.

1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* ccxlviii, Dire night-hags come from far to dance their round 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II 662 The Night-Hag, when call'd In secret, riding through the Air she comes Lur'd with the smell of infant blood. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirror Stones* 86 A cristolete bound round with gold, and carried in the left hand, drives away night-hags. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xiii, When the Night-Hag wings the troubled air. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Seine* 59 The indefinite dread, which sits like the night-hag on their Souls.

Ni·ght-hawk. [f. NIGHT *sb.* + HAWK *sb.*1]

1. A name given to various birds; esp. a. The Nightjar or Goatsucker.

1611 BIBLE *Lev.* xi 16 The owle, and the nighte-hauke, & the Cuckow. 1783 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* II. 593 Dorr Hawk, Night Jarr, or Night Hawk. 1844 *Zoologist* II. 445, I had brought to me a pair of 'night-hawks', as goatsuckers are provincially termed in Kent. 1878 T. HARDY *Ret. Native* iv. vii, A night hawk revealed his presence by whirring like the clack of a mill

b. An American bird (*Chordiles virginianus*) related to the Nightjar.

1812 A. WILSON *Amer. Ornith.* V. 65 On the last week in April, the night hawk commonly makes its first appearance in this part of Pennsylvania. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xxxviii. 289 The night-hawk has filled his ravenous maw. 1868 WHITTIER *Among Hills* 209 We heard the night-hawk's sullen plunge.

c. A New Zealand owl (*Spiloglaux novæzealandiæ*), also called *morepork*

1872 DOMETT *Ranolf* xi. iv, Two loud harsh notes assail her ear, The night-hawk's.

2. *fig.* One who seeks prey by night.

1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxix, There are night-hawks abroad, so that I cannot give you..the meeting, whilk was my purpose. 1893 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Jan. 2/2 When Jack steps ashore with money in his pocket he is. the victim of the crimp and the night-hawk.

Ni·ght-heron. *Ornith.* [f. NIGHT *sb.* + HERON.] A heron of the genus *Nycticorax*, represented in Europe by *N. griseus* or *europæus*; the common American species is *N. nævius* or *gardeni*, the Qua-bird.

1784 PENNANT *Arct. Zool.* II. 450 Night Heron. 1813 WILSON *Amer. Ornith.* VII. 105 The food of the Night Heron, or Qua-bird, is chiefly composed of small fish. 1831 RENNIE *Montagu's Ornith. Dict.* 338 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 189/1, I have frequently found upon the breast of the night-heron a yellow oily powder.

Ni·ght-house. [f. NIGHT *sb.* + HOUSE *sb.*1] A tavern, public-house, etc. which remains open all night.

1734 FIELDING *Univ. Gallant* III. Wks. 1882 X. 70 They have put down all night-houses, and other places of rendezvous. 1764 *Ann. Reg.* I. 151/1 They went both to a night-house, where they sat drinking together till it was light. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 508 The wickets of the night-houses, open only to known customers. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1865) II. 511/2 The men..send to some night-house..to purchase a small quantity [of liquor].

Nightingale1 (nai·tingēl). Forms: 3 **nihtin-,** 4 **nihtyn-, nyhtin-,** 4-6 **nyghtyn-,** (5 **-yng, nygttyn-,** 6 **nyghtin-**), 4-5 **nytyn(g)-,** 5-6 *Sc.* **nycht(t)in-,** (6 **-yn-, nichtin-**), 4, 6 **nightyn-,** 6 **-nightin-,** (7 **nitin-**); also 5-7 **-gal(l,** 6 *Sc.* **-gaill,** 7 **-ghale.** [Later form of *nightegale* NIGHTGALE. For the insertion of the *n*, which has no etymological reason, cf. *farthingale.*]

1. A small reddish-brown or tawny migratory bird (*Motacilla* or *Daulias luscinia*), celebrated for the melodious notes which the male utters by night as well as by day during the breeding and nesting season.

By poets frequently called PHILOMEL(A.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 4 (Cotton MS.) An hule and one nightingale. *Ibid.* 13 Þe nihtingale bigon þe speche. *c* 1340 *Nominale* (Skeat) 788 Cote, houle, nytyngale. ? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 657 In many places were nyghtyngales, Alpes, fynches, and wodewales. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 54 He herde among the leves singe The Throstle with the nyhtingale. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 356/1 Nyghtyngale, *filomena.* 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonce* vi, He herd the songe of a nyghtyngale. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 937 To here this nightingale..Warbelynge in the vale. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 66 They harde nyghtingales synge in the thycke woodes. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 25 The Nightingale is sovereigne of song. 1661 WALTON *Compl. Angler* (ed. 3) I. i, The Nightingale .. breaths such sweet lowd musick out of her little instrumentall throat, that it might make mankind to think Miracles are not ceased. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 248 The Nightingal, the sweet Harbinger of the Light, is a constant Chanter of these Groves. 1770 GRAY in *Corr. w. Nicholls* (1843) 109 Trees blooming and nightingales singing all round us. 1822 SHELLEY *Adonais* xvii. 1 The lorn nightingale Mourns not her mate with such melodious pain. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 230/2 In Ireland the Nightingale seems never to have been heard. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 636 In great contrast to the Nightingale's pre-eminent voice is the inconspicuous coloration of its plumage.

b. Applied to other birds, as *Cornish, Indian, Jamaica, Swedish nightingale*, etc. (see quots.).

Mock, Thrush, Virginian nightingale: see these words.

c 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 227 The Cornish nightingales as they call them, the Cornish Chough. *a* 1818 M. G. LEWIS *Jrnl. W. Ind.* (1834) 176 Two Jamaica nightingales have established themselves on the orange tree. ..This bird is also called the mocking-bird. 1855 *Orr's Circle Sci., Org. Nat.* III. 306 The *Kittacincla macroura* .. is denominated the Indian Nightingale by some naturalists. 1884 NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 499/1 The Redwing, strangely enough, has been often spoken of as the 'Swedish Nightingale'. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 28 Sedge Warbler, *Acrocephalus Phragmitis*, .. Irish nightingale, Scotch nightingale.

c. *Dutch nightingale*, a frog.

1769 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* III. 5 The croaking of Frogs is well known, and from that in fenny countries they are stiled Dutch Nightingales or Boston Waites. 1812 SOUTHEY *Omniana* II. 33 Walton accuses the frogs of destroying them, but I cannot persuade myself to find a true bill against these poor persecuted Dutch nightingales. 1840 SPURDEN *Suppl. Forby, Dutch-Nightingale*, a frog, from its melodious note in the spring.

2. *transf.* Applied to persons, esp. to melodious singers or speakers. (See also quot. 1867.)

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxv. 34 Aue Maria!..Haile, gentill nychttingale! *a* 1550 *Hye Way to Spittel Ho.* in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 41 By my fayth, nyghtyngales of Newgate, These be they that dayly walkes and jettes. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. viii. 18 Mine Nightingale, We haue beate them to their Beds. *a* 1618 RALEIGH in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 81 Basil, whom Nyssen calls the golden Nitingale of the church. *c* 1730 FIELDING *Pleasures of Town* Wks. 1771 I. 246 Soft Italians are nightingales, Sir, And a cock-sparrow mimics a beau. 1751 EARL ORRERY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 145 His voice in common conversation was so naturally musical, that I remember honest Tom Southerne used always to call him [Pope] The little nightingale. 1821 SHELLEY *Epipsych.* 10 This song shall be thy rose: its petals pale Are dead, indeed, my adored Nightingale! 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 643 *Spithead-Nightingales*, Boatswains and boatswains' mates, when winding their calls, especially when piping to dinner.

3. A popular or local name for certain flowers.

1862 *Monthly Pkt.* Oct. 435 Cuckoo flowers are called 'nightingales'. 1886 BRITTEN & HOLLAND 353 Nightingales, 1. *Geranium Robertianum.* 2. *Arum maculatum.* 1893 *Wilts. Gloss.* 110 Nightingale.., Greater Stitchwort.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *nightingale-catcher, -like*; **nightingale-maggot, -pipe** (see quots.).

1612 COTGR., *Rossignolesque*, Nightingale-like, harmonious. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 172 In Regals (where they have a Pipe, they call the Nightingale-Pipe, which continueth Water) the Sound hath a continuall Trembling. 1750 W. ELLIS *Country Housew. Comp.* 193 Great Heats produce the Nightingale Maggot, that turns to a black wing'd Insect, that feeds upon and corrupts the Flower. 1752 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 86 Donnellan is tuning her nightingale pipes. 1773 BARRINGTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 283 One should suppose that the nightingale-catchers had heard much of the French music.

Hence **Ni·ghtingalize** *v.*, to sing like a nightingale. **Ni·ghtingaly** *a.*, suggestive of, adapted for, nightingales. (*nonce-wds.*)

1799 SOUTHEY *Eng. Ecl.* Poet. Wks. III. 78 He sings like a lark when at morn he arises, And when evening comes he nightingalizes 1869 MRS. WHITNEY *We Girls* iii, Its expression was 'blossomy, nightingale-y', atilt with glee and grace. 1884 *Cent. Mag.* Mar. 775/2 The surrounding country..looked to me very nightingaly.

Nightingale2 (nai·tingēl). [f. the name of Miss Florence *Nightingale* (1820-).] A kind of flannel wrap used to cover the shoulders and arms of a patient while confined to bed.

1882 in OGILVIE. 1889 *Atalanta Mag.* Mar Suppl. 1 A nightingale is such an easy thing to make: Just two yards of flannel bound round and a short slit in the long side.

† Ni·ghtish, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. NIGHT *sb.* + -ISH [1].] Pertaining to the night, nocturnal.

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* VIII. ix. (Caxton) 307 The sygnes of the Zodiacus..that ben watry and erthy ben colde and female and nyghtyssh sygnes. 1530 PALSGR. 319/2 Nyghtysshe or nyghty belongynge to the nyght, *nocturne.* 1567 TURBERV *Epit* etc. 15 b, Thou shalt be worse detested then, than is the nightish Owle.

Ni·ghtjar. [f. NIGHT *sb.* + JAR *sb* [1]]

1. A common nocturnal bird, *Caprimulgus europæus* (see GOATSUCKER), so called from the peculiar whirring noise, something like that of a large spinning wheel, which the male makes during the period of incubation.

Similar names are *night-churr* (cf. Norw. dial. *nattehörre, -hurre*); *eve-churr* or *-jar*; *churn-, churr-,* and *jar-owl.*

1630 MAY *Contin. Lucan* VII. 470 Ill boding Owles, Nightiarrs, and Rauens with wide-stretched throats. 1783 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* II. 593 Dorr Hawk, Night Jarr, or Night Hawk. 1802 MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1831) 337 The Nightjar is most plentiful in the wild tracts of uncultivated land. 1859 MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xx, The night-jar spinning on the pine-branch 1888 MRS. H. WARD *R. Elsmere* 557 Suddenly they heard the purring sound of the night-jar.

2. Applied to other birds, esp. those belonging to species of *Caprimulgus* or to related genera.

1712 MORTON *Northampt.* 424 The Butcher-Bird..breeds sometimes in Northamptonshire, and particularly in Whittlewood Forest, where 'tis called the Night-Jarr. 1840 *Penny Cycl* XVI. 228/2 *Scotornis climaturus,* African Long-tailed Night-Jar. *Ibid.* 229/1 *Macrodipteryx Africanus,* Pennant-winged Night-Jar, or Long-shafted Goatsucker. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 640 A second species of Nightjar, *C. ruficollis,* ..is a summer visitant to the south-western parts of Europe. 1899 E. J. CHAPMAN *Drama Two Lives* 67 The nightjars wake their vesper note.

† Ni·ght-kerchief. *Obs.* [f. NIGHT *sb.* + KERCHIEF *sb.*] A kerchief used to cover the head during the night.

Also † *night-hercher*: see NIGHT-RAIL, quot. 1554.

14 . [see NIGHT-CAP 1]. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 24 b, Take a soft night kerchef and warme it. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 9 He stripped himselfe naked, and tied a nightkercheffe about his head. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 105/1 Take nightkerchifs or Taffataye, and cover therwith the Cassiam and apply this plaster on the Brest.

Ni·ght-lamp. [f. NIGHT *sb.* + LAMP *sb.*] A lamp which is kept burning during the night, esp. in a bedroom.

1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxxii, Varney..placed a massive silver night-lamp..on a marble table which stood close by the head of the couch. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 80 Thou art staring at the wall, Where the dying night-lamp flickers. 1856 *Orr's Circ. Sci., Pract. Chem.* 494 The Common Floating Night-lamp..is nothing more than a small cup of metal pierced in the middle with a small glass tube.

b. Allusively, with reference to night-studies.

1895 in Anna Stoddart *J. S. Blackie* II. 234 He often warned us all against over-work and the night-lamp.

Ni·ghtless, *a.* [f. NIGHT *sb.* + -LESS.] Devoid of night, having no night.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 434 The Sun (whose presence they are long deprived of in the winter, which is recompensed in their night-lesse Summer). 1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* xlvi. 29 Think of that glorious night-lesse day. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 772 Midsummer, or nightless days, now begin.

Hence **Ni·ghtlessness.**

1897 *Expositor* Sept. 208 All liberty is the result of nightlessness. *Ibid.* 209 The main feature of the city is the nightlessness.

Ni·ght-light. [f. NIGHT *sb.* + LIGHT *sb.* Cf. MDu. (and Du.) *nachtlicht,* MLG. *-lecht,* OHG. *nahtlioht* (G. *nachtlicht*).]

1. The faint light which is perceptible during the night.

1648 HEXHAM, *Nachtlicht,* Night light, Night-shine. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* (ed 2) I. 56 This night-light of Reason may save a person from some Ditch, or Pond. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* I. 13 Ever wave the Eden trees In the nightlight and the noonlight. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* IV. xiv, By daylight, nightlight, torchlight. 1892 BRUCE *Apologetics* III. x. 496 The power to appreciate the difference between daylight and nightlight.

2. A light which burns or shines during the night. Also *fig.*

1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 300/1 The absence of an universal system of night-lights or signals. 1895 ZANGWILL *Master* II. vii. 212 To watch .. the river, mirroring a thousand night-lights, glide on.

b. A small thick candle, or other contrivance, constructed to burn dimly for a long period, and used by night, especially in sick-rooms.

1851 *Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 197 Wax and spermaceti lights, with plaited wicks, and other candles and night lights. 1857 W. COLLINS *Dead Secret* I. i, The night-light burning by the bed-side, displayed rather than dispelled the darkness. 1887 R. N. CAREW *Uncle Max* viii. 60, I had drawn the round table to the bed, and left the night-light..beside the sick woman.

Ni·ght-line. [f. NIGHT *sb.* + LINE *sb.*[2]] A line with baited hooks set to catch fish by night.

1848 KINGSLEY *Yeast* viii, You were setting night-lines. I saw a minnow lie on the bank as I came up. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. i, His pet plans of..making night-lines and slings. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. Co.* 359 Night-lines..are the detestation of the true angler.

Hence **Ni·ght-line** *v.*; **Ni·ght-lining** *vbl. sb.*

1894 C. H. COOK *Thames Rights* 119 Owners have allowed their men to night-line to a large extent. *Ibid.* 121 Reserving netting and night-lining rights.

Ni·ght-long, *a.* and *adv.* [f. NIGHT *sb.* + LONG *a.* Cf. OE. *nihtlỳng, -lang*; MHG. *nahtlanc* (G. *nachtlang*), ON. *náttlangt* adv.]

A. *adj.* That lasts or has lasted the whole night. Also *fig.*

1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxi, Thou hast forged at last A nightlong Present of the Past. 1872 HOWELLS *Wedd Journ.* (1892) 42 Swelled the deep tide of life back from its night-long ebb. 1876 OUIDA *Winter City* vii, They returned to their night-long baccarat.

B. *adv.* All night; during the whole night.

1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 23 But night-long their ship lay..by the blossoms sweet. 1885 C. J. LYALL *Anc. Arab. Poet.* 82 Nightlong as we sat there.

† Ni·ght-long(s, *adv. Obs. rare.* [See -LONG(S.] For the space of a night.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xix. 2 Ic bidde eow, leof, þæt ge gecriton to minum huse and þær wunion nihtlanges. *c* 1205 LAY. 15504 Þe wal ȝe wes swa strong ne moste nihtlonges [*c* 1275 nih longe] nauere..istonden.

Nightly (nəi·tli), *a.* Also 1, 4 **nihtlic,** 3 **-lich,** 4 **nyȝtly.** [OE. *nihtlic* = MDu. *nachtelijc, -lic* (Du. *-lijk*), OHG. *nahtlîh* (G. *nächtlich*), ON. *náttligr* (Norw. *nattleg,* Sw. *nattlig,* Da. *natlig*): see NIGHT *sb.* and -LY [1].]

1. Coming, happening, or occurring during the night; accomplished or done by night.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* 433 Habbe eower ælc his sweord be his ðeo for nihtlecum exe. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 11 Anra ȝehwylc hælde sweord ofer his hyre for nihtlicum exe. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xc. 5 (Harl), Noght saltou drede fra nihtlic radnesse. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Last Age Ch.* (1840) 24 Þat ben a nyȝtly drede, an arwe fleynge in day. *a* 1542 WYATT in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 49 Neuer was there nightly fantome So farre in errour. 1633 MILTON *Arc.* 48 All my Plants I save from nightly ill Of noisom winds and..vapours chill. 1721 YOUNG *Revenge* I. i, By nightly march he purpos'd to surprize The Moorish camp. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV 100 Killed in a nightly broil. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xliii. IV. 193 The processionary caterpillars make only nightly sorties from their nests. 1856 KANE *Arctic Expl.* I. vii. 66 Its greatest nightly freezing has been three-quarters of an inch. 1894 GLADSTONE *Horace* II. xiii. 7 Such a man..shed the blood Of his own guest by nightly stroke.

b. Happening or occurring every night.

c 1705 POPE *Jan. & May* 15 This was his nightly dream, his daily care. 1794 LD. HOOD in Nicolas *Nelson Disp* (1845) I. 400 Every boat assembled at sunset for orders, and the cheerfulness with which the Officers and Men performed this nightly duty is very much to be admired. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. lix, Hark! from the mosque the nightly solemn sound The Muezzin's call. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) I. ii. 52 There were daily and nightly skirmishes

2. Belonging, pertaining, appropriate, or peculiar to the night; used by night; acting by night.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 9 Hit is riht þat we forleten and forsaken nihtliche deden, þo ben þe werkes of þisternesse. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 221 So I say of nightly sleepings taken abusiuely. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 97 Heere nothing breeds, Vnlesse the nightly Owle, or fatall Rauen. 1604 — *Oth.* IV. iii. 16 Good Æmilia, Giue me my nightly wearing, and adieu. 1617 tr. *A. de Dominis' Rom.* xiii. 12 If we be possessed with a nightly, drowsie silence in Gods businesse. 1682 DRYDEN *Rel. Laici* 8 As those nightly tapers disappear, When day's bright lord ascends our hemisphere. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 198 Some pilgrim, thither led, With many a tale repays the nightly bed. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* iii, The voice of the shepherd calling his wandering flocks to the nightly fold. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxxii, Am I but doomed to draw a brief and glittering train along the nightly darkness? 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 109 Let the nightly hunters who lay snares and nets be everywhere prohibited.

b. Dark as, or with, night; resembling night.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. ii. 68 Good Hamlet cast thy nightly colour off. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* xxxi. 277, I who have spent my nights and nightly days In this soul-deadening place. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* VII. iii, War-thunder mingling with the roar of the nightly main.

Nightly (nəi·tli), *adv.* Also 5 **neghtly,** 5–6 **nyghtly.** [f. NIGHT *sb.* + -LY [2]. Cf. MDu. *nachtelike,* G. *nachtlich,* Sw. *nattligen.*]

1. Every night. (Cf. DAILY *adv.*)

Some early examples might also be taken in sense 2.

1457 *Anc. Cal. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 296 Ther schold be viii. men ychos to wache neghtly betwen thys and Candylmas. 1496 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 170 Maryners dayly and nyghtly attendyng & awayting in keping the seid Ship in the dokke. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 48 Euery of the same persons shal dayly and nightlye .do his office and duety 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. ii. 6 Some keepe backe The clamorous Owle that nightly hoots. 1625 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 1 Those of the Religion daily threatned, and nightly fearing a massacre 1702 POPE *Sappho* 100 For those might Cynthia .. bid Endymion nightly tend his sheep. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* Wks. VIII. 304 The crowds that nightly flock to them. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xxxv, I dread the sentinel who is now planted nightly in the garden. 1862 SPENCER *First Princ.* II. iv. § 52 (1875) 173 The comet..nightly waxes larger. 1895 *19th Cent.* Aug. 337 A curious little ceremony that takes place nightly at a theatre.

2. At or by night; during the night.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* IV. i. 81 Chaine me with roaring Beares Or hide me nightly in a Charnell house. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 61 The other..speakes it selfe rather a Royal Carrauansraw, then a Temple, though nightly a thousand Lamps adorne it. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 642 They on the trading Flood..Ply stemming nightly toward the pole. 1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* Misc. (1711) 260 Two Mungril Curs..join in Partnership..nightly to invade the Folds of some rich Grazier. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 43 When morning appeared, they wondered to behold new ramparts raised, nightly erected, out of the ruins which the day had made. 1815 BYRON *Hebr. Mel., Sennacherib,* When the blue wave rolls nightly on deep Galilee.

Ni·ghtman. [f. NIGHT *sb.* + MAN *sb.* Cf. Da. *natmand,* † *nattemand* (1647).]

1. A man employed during the night to empty cesspools, etc., and to convey away the night-soil. Also *transf.*

1606 DEKKER *News fr. Hell* Wks (Grosart) II 121 More stinkingly musty..then the fists of night-men. 1665 *Orders of Ld. Mayor* in De Foe *Journ. Plague* (Rtldg.) 64 That no Nightman be suffered to empty a Vault into any Garden. 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Amusem.* (1709) 34 A Milch-Ass, to be sold at the Night-Man's in White-chapel. 1763 C. JOHNSTON *Reverie* II. 246 'We shall all want .. our vaults emptied'.—said the night-man. 1813 MOORE *Post Bag* iv. 291 Who now will be The Nightman of No-Popery? 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 104 An odour to which that of a nightman's museum of foul abominations is myrrh and frankincense 1869 PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 109 Nightmen, and the collectors and sorters of dust.

2. A man who does work during the night, or on a night-shift. (USU. as two WORDS.)

1885 *Harper's Mag* May 870/2 There is a day and a night man to each lock. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Feb. 8/2 The night men usually descend between half past six and seven.

Nightmare (nəi·tmē·ə), *sb.* Also 6 **nightes-mare.** [1. NIGHT *sb* + MARE *sb.*[2] Cf. MDu. *nachtmare, -maere, -mer*(*e*, etc. (Du. *-merrie*), MLG. *nachtmar, -maer* (LG. *-moor*), MHG. *nahtmare* (G. *nachtmahr, -mahr*): some of these forms show assimilation to MARE *sb.*[1]]

1. A female spirit or monster supposed to beset people and animals by night, settling upon them when they are asleep and producing a feeling of suffocation by its weight.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 306/228 Ofte huy ouer-liggez [men]: and men cleopiet þe nist-mare. *c* 1340 *Nominale* (Skeat) 701 Wolf, fox, and nytmare [F. *pesarde*] *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 356 1 Nyghte Mare (or mare, or wytche), *epialtes.* 1530 PALSGR. 248/1 Nightmare, *goublin.* 1561 *Chaucer's Miller's T.* C.'s Wks. (Speght) 13 Jesu Crist, and seint Benedight, Blisse this house fro the nightes-mare. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 715 The spirits of the night, called Incubi and Succubi, or else Night-mares. 1696 AUBREY *Misc.* (1721) 147 It is to prevent the Night-Mare (viz.) the Hag, from riding their Horses. 1769 CHATTERTON *Ælla* cvi, The death-owl loud doth sing To the night mares as they go. 1817 SHELLEY *Pr. Athan.* I. 120 Like an eyeless nightmare grief did sit Upon his being. 1842 TENNYSON *Morte d'Arth* 177 King Arthur panted hard Like one that feels a nightmare on his bed.

fig. 1860 THACKERAY *Round. Papers, On half a loaf,* For weeks past this nightmare of war has been riding us.

b. As a term of abuse. *rare.*

1633 FORD *Broken H.* II. iii, Hold your chops, nightmare! 1824 BYRON *Def. Transf.* I. i, Out Thou incubus! Thou nightmare!

2. A feeling of suffocation or great distress felt during sleep, from which the sleeper vainly endeavours to free himself; a bad dream producing these or similar sensations.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. (1568) 84 A good remedy agaynst the stranglyng of the nyght mare. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* CCXLI. (1636) 274 The spirits being stopped, the night mare (as they call it) and palsie..be engendred. 1632 WIDDOWES *Nat. Philos.* 53 The Night-mare is a seeming of being choked or strangled by one leaping upon him. 1675 *Machiavelli's Belphegor* Wks. 527 This was no fantastick imagination, nor fit of the Night mare. 1711 ADDISON *Spectator* No 117 P 8 Moll had been often brought before him for..giving Maids the Night-Mare. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. i. § i. 52 Which seems to be the Case in the Night-mare. 1826 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 29 Nov., I had the night-mare in short, and no wonder. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* XXXIX, He stared at her like a man in the night-mare. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. vi. 234 He is above all things a dreamer, and his dreams resemble nightmares.

b. In *fig.* and *transf.* senses.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 71 Not till after long years..did the believing heart..sink into spell-bound sleep, under the nightmare, Unbelief. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* XXIX, Quilp indeed was a perpetual night-mare to the child. 1872 BAKER *Nile Trib* IX, The night-mare of her life was the possibility that her daughter should be sold.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *nightmare-dream, -sleep, -sleeper, -weight.* Also *nightmare-laden* adj.

1829 CARLYLE *Misc.* II. (1857) 116 Over our noblest faculties is spreading a nightmare sleep. 1843 — *Past & Pr.* (1858) 282 Awake, O nightmare sleepers. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* vi. 281 This nightmare weight of gratitude. 1856 DELAMER *Fl. Gard.* (1861) 169 You may plant in safety, without nightmare dreams of nipping frosts. 1865 *Macm. Mag.* XIII. 156 Like weird ghosts from the nightmare-laden world I had left behind me.

Ni·ghtmare, *v.* [f. the sb.]

1. *trans.* To beset as by a nightmare. Also *fig.* Hence **Ni·ghtmared** *ppl. a.*

1660 R. WILDE *Iter Boreale* 3 Hag of my Fancy,..Nightmare my soul no more. *a* 1678 MARVELL *Poems* (1870) 136 Thus the State's nightmared by this hellish rout. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. x. i. 154 Now she sat nightmared in company, nervous, stiff, and silent, the picture of stupidity. 1893 LELAND *Mem.* I. 110 The nightmared slumber of frozen orthodoxy.

2. To imagine as in a nightmare.

1839 LADY LYTTON *Cheveley* (ed. 2) I. xii. 269 The obscene

trash and inconceivable horrors that are hourly night-mared in French garrets.

Ni·ghtmarish, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ISH 1.] Somewhat like a nightmare; apt to give one the nightmare.

1834 *Fraser's Mag.* X. 439 That wild, disjointed, nightmareish inspiration, which seems the essence of German romanticism. 1872 KING *Sierra Nevada* ix, After sleeping on the nightmarish brink of the falls. 1890 *Athenæum* 9 Aug. 189/2 The story is restrained..in tone, yet there are lurid and nightmarish touches.

Hence **Ni·ghtmarishly** *adv.*

1891 *Sat. Rev.* 4 Apr. 425/2 It is..unspeakably and nightmarishly dull.

Ni·ghtmary, *a rare.* [f. as prec. + -Y 1.] Resembling a nightmare; nightmarish.

1851 G. H. KINGSLEY *Sp. & Trav.* (1900) 531 A very nightmarey dream it promises to be. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Mar. 6/1 How the master ever wrote anything but nightmary stories .I cannot for the life of me imagine.

Ni·ghtness. *nonce wd* Darkness.

1839-52 BAILEY *Festus* 37/1 He strained His eyes to work the nightness which remained.

Night-old, *a.*: see NIGHT *sb.* 14.

Ni·ght-owl. [f. NIGHT *sb.* + OWL *sb.*] An owl which flies especially by night.

1593 SHAKS *Rich. II*, III iii 183 For night-Owls shrike, where mounting Larks should sing. 1601 — *Twel. N.* II. iii. 65 Shall wee rowze the night Owle in a Catch? 1691 *Vind. Top Knots* i. in *Bagford Ball.* (1876) I. 123 Like silly Night Owls They prate, and they talk of their Top-Knots. 1743 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) II. 301 The night-owl shrieks, the raven croaks. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. xxv. 239 The *strix* or night-owl of Guiana regularly paid us his nocturnal visits. 1845 *Encyc. Metrop.* XXV. 13/1 Night Owls..are of small size, but their habits are generally nocturnal, and their motions slow and noiseless.

Ni·ght-piece. [f NIGHT *sb.* + PIECE *sb.* Cf. Du. *nachtstuk*, G. *nachtstuck.*]

1. A painting or picture representing a night-scene. Also *transf.*

1605 B. JONSON *Masque Blackness* Wks (Rtldg.) 545/1 The scene behind seemed a vast sea .. to which was added an obscure and cloudy night piece. 1655 VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* 160 Some meek night piece which day quails To candlelight unveils. 1692-3 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 45 But I have drawn a sad, and black Night piece of this already. 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No 83 P 9 He had likewise hung a great Part of the Wall with Night-pieces. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II 195 Excelling particularly in night pieces and candle-lights. 1797 HOLCROFT tr. *Stolberg's Trav* II. li, Christ before Caiaphas. A night piece. *c* 1850 tr *Hugo's Hunchback* I iii, Faces.. which Rembrandt has brought out so grave and so expressive from the dark ground of his night-piece.

b. Applied to an actual night-scene, or to a landscape as viewed by night.

1643 *Sober Sadness* 46 This plot was laid; and this designe in agitation (though it be a night-piece, which few have hitherto discover'd fully). 1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Obs.* (1650) 109 So the Tradition, and so the Masters describe the Night-peice of this Nativity. 1832 DOWNES *Latt Cont. Countries* I. 54 The solitude .illumined by the bright and steady moon -I thought it the finest night-piece I had ever witnessed.

c. As a title of literary compositions.

1648 HERRICK *Hesp.*, The Night-piece to Julia. *a* 1718 PARNELL (*title*) A Night-piece on Death.

† 2. *fig* A mistress. *Obs. rare*—1.

1620 MIDDLETON *Chaste Maid* I. ii, Some merchants would in soul kiss hell To deck their night-piece.

Ni·ght-rail. Now only *Hist.* or *dial.* [f. NIGHT *sb.* + RAIL *sb.*1] A loose wrap, dressing-jacket, or dressing-gown, as worn by women when in undress.

1554 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 146 Oon of my night kerchiers, and oon of my night railes. 1626 MIDDLETON *Mayor of Queenb.* III. ii, To see men wear stomachers or night-rails. *c* 1640 SHIRLEY *Capt. Underwit* I. in Bullen *Old Pl.* II. 327 What paid you for this dead mans hair? Where's your night rail? 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. i. 12/2 He beareth Sable, a Set-Hood, laced, conjoyned to a Night raile...Some term this a Hooded Night-raile. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 245 P 2 Four striped Muslin Night-Rails very little frayed. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* v. xlii, Does it not look as if she would have been an useful creature in the days of nightrail and notableness? 1793 *Regal Rambler* 24 The ragged remains of a nightrail. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xvii, I could wager a rose-noble that she has clean head gear and a soiled night-rail. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* I. vi, My lady sitting up in the bed, showing herself full dressed under her night-rail. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* xxxiv, When we was packing your few traps and your Mis'ess's night-rail and dressing things.

Ni·ght-raven. Now only *poet.* [OE. *næht-, nihthræfn, -hrefn, -hremn*, etc. = MDu. *nachtraven, -rave* (Du. *-raaf*), MLG. *nachtraven*, OHG. *nachtraban, -(h)ram* (MHG. *nahtraben, -rabe*, G. *nachtrabe*), ON. *náthrafn* (Norw. *nattramn*, Da. *natte-, natravn*): see NIGHT *sb.* and RAVEN *sb.*] A nocturnal bird, variously identified as a night-owl, night-heron, or nightjar, or imagined as a distinct species. (Cf NIGHT-CROW.)

In early use found only as a rendering of L. *noctua* or *nycticorax.*

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) N 145 *Noctua*, naeht hraefn. *c* 825 *Vesp. Psalter* ci. 7 geworden ic eam swe swe næthrefn [L. *nocticorax*] in husincle. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Thorpe) ci. 5 Ic geneimned eam niht-hrefne zelic. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* ci. 7 Made am i als nighte-rauen in housefes [that] esse. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 4531 A railand nigt ravyn is him to rent 30lden. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 94 (Cath. Angl.), The Nightrauen or Crowe is of the same maner of life that the Owle is. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* June 23 Here no night-ravenes lodge, more black then pitche 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 7 Where brooding darknes spreads his jealous wings, And the night-Raven sings. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 279 The lesser Ash-coloured Heron, or Night Raven. 1755 tr. *Pontoppidan's Nat. Hist. Norway* II. 91 We have the Night Raven also here. 1808 SHELLEY *St. Irvyne* I. 4 Along the wild mountains night-ravens were yelling.

transf. 1673 KIRKMAN *Unlucky Citizen* 168 What good could I expect from my Father, who had such a Night-Raven as my Stepdame was?

Ni·ght-robe. [f. NIGHT *sb.* + ROBE *sb.*] A garment worn during the night; a dressing-gown or night-gown.

1553 *Rutland Papers* (Camden) 119 Therle of Oxford claymeth .. to haue the nighte robe with the which the Queene was clothed the night before. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* VI. xix, All in her night-robe loose she lay reclined 1865 J. H. INGRAHAM *Pillar of Fire* (1872) 418 The queen came to the door hurriedly, in her night-robes, and opened it.

Comb. 1894 *Outing* XXIV. 110/1 Worthies, in white night-robe-like blouses protecting other clothing.

Hence **Ni·ght-robed** *a.*

1799 SHERIDAN *Pizarro* Prol., Where night-robed misses amble two by two.

Nights (nəits), *adv.* Now *dial.* and *U.S.* [OE. *nihtes* = OFris. *nachtes, -is*, OS. *nahtes* (MDu. *nachtes, nachts*, Du. *'s nachts*), OHG. *nahtes* (G. *nachts*), an irreg. genitive form on the analogy of *dæges, dages*, etc. (see DAY *sb.* 1 b), but in later use prob. apprehended as a plural.] During the night, by night, at night.

Beowulf 422 Ic on ydum sloz niceras nihtes. *a* 900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 938 Mona þæt sylle, þe ær moncynne nihtes lyhte, niþer zehreoseð. *c* 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xiii. 59 Mere-condel scyfð on ofdæle, uncuðne weg nihtes zeneðeð *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1101 Se biscop Rannulf . ut of þam ture on Lunden nihtes oðbærst. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 591 Wan ich flo nihtes after muse. *a* 1272 *Luue Ron* 60 in *O. E. Misc.* 95 If he dret þat me him stele, Þenne doþ him pyne nyhtes wake. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* Prol. 102 Chosine knychtis seruand hyme bath day & nychtis. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 6443 Se scholde sitte and wake nyghtes, As hauke on perche that sittes in mewe. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* E ij, Aboue all nights, nights, dayes, each hower remember, To solemnize the twenteth of Nouember.

1866 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. II. Introd., So thievish they hev to take in their stone walls nights. 1899 F. J. MATHER *Chaucer's Prol.* p. vii, Chaucer..returning nights to his home in chambers over Aldgate.

Ni·ght-scene. [f. NIGHT *sb.* + SCENE *sb.*] A scene viewed, or taking place, by night; a picture, or dramatic representation, of this.

1684 T. BURNET *The Earth* II. 103 These things will make the day dead and melancholy, but the night-scenes will have more of horrour in them when the blazing-stars appear. 1700 ROWE *Amb. Step-Moth.* IV. iii, A night Scene of the Temple of the Sun. 1721 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 317 A conversation of the same free nature as that recited by him in his night-scene. 1831 SCOTT in *Lockhart* (1839) X. 115 Garrick's acting, particularly in the night-scene, drew down universal applause.

Night-school: see NIGHT *sb.* 13.

Ni·ght-season. [f. NIGHT *sb.* + SEASON *sb.*] The night-time.

1535 COVERDALE *Luke* xxi. 37 In the night season he wente out, and abode all night vpon mount Oliuete. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 51 The Captaine of Turege had taken in the night season John Oxeline. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 93 In thir only mantilis in the nyt seasone thay rowit thame selfes, and in thame sleipet sound. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* (Bohn) 299 He calls up the breeze to chase away the usurping vapours of the night-season. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 37 The aborigines holding their revels under the coolness of the night-season.

Nightshade[1] (nəi·tʃēid). Forms: 1 **niht-scada**, 5 **nyztschode, nichtheshod(e, nizteschede**, 6 **nyghte-, nightesshad(e**, 6- **night-shade.** [OE. *nihtscada* = MDu. *nachtscade*, etc. (Du. *nachtschade*) and *nachtscadu(w)e* (Du. *-schaduwe*), MLG. *nachtschade, -schede, -scheide* (hence MSw. *natskada, -skada, -skeda*, Da. *natskade*), OHG. *nahtscato, -schato* (MHG. *-schate*, G. *-schatte, -schatten*; ? hence Sw. *nattskatta, -skattegras*), app. f. NIGHT *sb.* + SHADE *sb.*, perh. with allusion to the poisonous or narcotic properties of the berries. The variation of the second element in ME. and MLG. is prob. due to independent popular corruption.]

1. a. A plant of the genus *Solanum*, esp. *S. nigrum* (Black Nightshade), a herbaceous plant with ovate bluntly-toothed leaves, white flowers, and black poisonous berries, or *S. Dulcamara* (Woody Nightshade) with cordate or hastate leaves, purple flowers, and bright red berries. b. A plant of the genus *Atropa*, Deadly Nightshade or BELLADONNA.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 135/3 *Strumus*, uel *sua lupina*, nihtscada. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 55 Put to his medycine be jus of sum colde erbe: as morel, nyztschode, penywort. *c* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 119 *Morella*..,*anglice* nichtheschode [*vel* nizteschede] *vel* houndesberie. [Also 176 *Solatrum mortale*]. 1548 TURNER *Names Herbs* (E. D. S.) 75 Solanum hortense which..is called in Englishe Nyghtshade. 1562 — *Herbal* II. (1568) 141 Nightes shad or Petemorell..is a bushy herbe, whyche is vsed to be eaten. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 443 Nightshade hath roundes stalkes of a foote long, full of branches. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 93 Those that are soporiferous, and Narcotick as..Night-shade. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 96 2 Night-shade. in most places..is called Gold-Knape, or yellow Crace, for the golden colour fruit. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 138 Some will have them to grow on a kind of Night-shade. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 757 Some sprigs of mournful mint, Of nightshade, or valerian. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* xviii, Here the dull nightshade hangs her deadly fruit 1846 LINDLEY *Veget. Kingd.* 619 The most immediate affinity of Nightshades seem to be with Oliveworts and Bindweeds. 1872 MACMILLAN *True Vine* vii. 295 The purple and yellow blossom of the nightshade is constructed exactly like the flower of the cyclamen.

attrib. 1821 SHELLEY *Epipsych.* 257 One, whose voice was venomed melody, Sate by a well, under blue nightshade bowers.

fig. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* i. 7 That venemous solanum, that deadly nightshade, that drives its cold poison into the understandings of men. 1850 O. WINSLOW *Inner Life* i 15 Satan has ever sought to engraft the deadly nightshade of error upon the life-giving Rose of Sharon.

2. Used with specific names to denote species of *Solanum*, *Atropa*, or plants of other genera.

African, American, Bastard Nightshade (see quots.). † **Bindweed N.** = *Enchanter's N.* **Black N.** (see 1 a). **Climbing N.** (see quot.). **Common N.** *Black N.* **Deadly N.** (see DEADLY *a.* 4 c). **Enchanter's N.** (see ENCHANTER 2). **Garden N.** = *Black N.* † **Mad N.** (see quot. 1578). **Malabar N.** = *Climbing N.* † **Red N.**, Alkekengi. **Sleeping** or **Sleepy N.** = *Deadly N.* **Stinking N.**, Henbane. **Three leaved N.**, a N. American plant (*Trillium*) having simple stems with three leaves at the top. † **Tree-N.** (see quot.). **Woody N.** (see 1 a).

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 150 The berries of the *African nightshade (*solanum guineense*) have been of late years considerably applied to silk. 1760 J LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 320 Nightshade, *American, *Phytolacca*. *Ibid.*, Nightshade, American, *Rivinia*. *Ibid.*, Nightshade, *Bastard, *Rivinia*. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. lix. 280 It is called in Latine.. *Circea lutetiana*; in English Inchaunters Nightshade, or *Bindweede Nightshade. 1846-50 A. WOOD *Class-bk. Bot.* 448 *Solanum Nigrum*, *Black Nightshade. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl Suppl* App. s.v., *Climbing Nightshade, a name sometimes used for the Bavella or Cuscuta of botanists. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 447 This *solanum* cooleth..more strongly than the *common Nightshade. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 231 Flowers like that of the common Nightshade. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. li. 268 In English it [*Solanum hortense*] is called *Garden Nightshade; Morell, and petie Morell. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 447 The other is called *Solanum Maniacum*, that is to say *Mad or Raging Nightshade. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* II. xliv. 290 Diuers plants which haue the same vertue, as mad nightshade. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 320 Nightshade, *Malabar, *Basella*. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 444 Of *Red Nightshade, winter Cherie and Alkakengy. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. li. 271 The red winter Cherrie is called . in Latine .. *Solanum Vesicarium*:..in English red Nightshade. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* June (1729) 208 *Shrub Night-shade. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb* (1721) II. 231 Shrub Nightshade has a woody Stock and Branches, dark sad green Leaves. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 447 One is called .*Sleeping Nightshade. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. li. 269 Dwale or sleeping Nightshade hath round blackish stalks sixe foote high. 1611 COTGR., *Morelle somnifique*, *Sleepie Nightshade. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 75/2 The sleepy Night-shade hath a Sage-like leaf, with a purple Bell flower. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed 3) II. 252 Deadly, or sleepy Nightshade. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 320 Nightshade, *Three-leaved, *Trillium*. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. lxiv. 289 This rare and pleasaunt plant [*Solanum arborescens*] called *tree Nightshade is taken of some to be a kinde of Ginnie pepper, but not rightly. 1796 WITHERING *Brit Plants* (ed. 3) II. 253 Bitter-sweet. *Woody Nightshade. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 961 *Solanum Dulcamara*, Bitter-sweet or woody Nightshade, has slightly narcotic properties.

Ni·ght-shade[2]. [f. NIGHT *sb.* + SHADE *sb.*]

1. The shade or darkness of night.

1558 PHAER *Æneid* II. E iv, Through the dark night shade her self she drew from sight. 1621 BRATHWAIT *Nat. Embassie* (1877) 164 Short was our sun-shine, but our night-shade long. 1839-52 BAILEY *Festus* 237 The day hath night-shade long. 1878 HARDY *Ret. Native* VI. iv, The party drove off and vanished in the night-shades

† 2 *fig* A night-walker, a prostitute. *Obs rare*—1.

1612 BEAUM. & FL. *Coxcomb* II ii, Here comes a night-shade. A gentlewoman-whore.

Ni·ght-shift. [f NIGHT *sb.* + SHIFT *sb.*]

1. A shift or garment worn by women at night.

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 245 P 2 [She] carried off the following Goods. , Eight Night-Shifts 1727 G. JACOB *Rape Smock* 7 Cœlia..slips on her Night-Shift.

2. A shift, or gang of workmen, employed during the night.

1839 URE *Dict. Art's* 992 At 11 o'clock in the forenoon the night shift of miners was relieved by the day shift 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Feb. 8/2 There was consolation .. in the fact that the whole of the night shift had not yet descended.

b. The time during which the shift lasts.

1860 SMILES *Self-Help* iv. 82 While working as an engineman during the night-shifts. 1882 *Report Precious Metals U.S.* 18 To store the *debris* loosened during the night shifts.

Ni·ght-shirt. [f. NIGHT *sb.* + SHIRT *sb.*] A shirt or loose garment worn by boys or men when in bed.

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. iii, One of the fishers..caught the performer in his night-shirt. 1860 *All Year Round* No 73. 543 The fetch or double of a man lying in his night-shirt in bed. 1891 *Spectator* 3 Jan. 5/2 One man was denuded of his night-shirt.

Hence **Ni·ght-shirted** *a.*

1893 'B. ABBOTSFORD' *But* 5 To run bang against two night-shirted little items.

Ni·ght-soil. [f. NIGHT *sb.* + SOIL *sb.*] The excrementitious matter removed by night from cesspools, etc.

1770-4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1804) II. 294 Night soil is found to be an excellent manure. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II 30 A crop of the large orange carrot, manured with night-soil. 1860 READE *8th Commandm.* 343 They have toiled at scurrility day by day, year by year, like vendors of night soil, not like writers.

Ni·ght-song. [f. NIGHT *sb.* + SONG *sb.*]

1. A song sung by night.

1811 MOORE *Irish Melodies* Poet. Wks. (1897) 102 The hour That awakens the night-song of mirth in your bower.

2. *Eccl* [after OF. *nuit-sang.*] The last of the seven canonical hours; compline.

1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Saxon Ch.* (1858) I. vii. 272 The time for the night-song was, strictly speaking, midnight. 1853 ROCK *Ch. Fathers* III II 10 Complin or night-song, which is rather a complement to, than a distinct hour by itself of, the divine office.

Ni·ght-spell. [f. NIGHT *sb.* + SPELL *sb.*]

1. A spell used as a protection against harm by night.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Millet's T.* 3480 The night-spel seyde he anon rightes, On the foure halves of the hous aboute, And on the thresshfold of the dore withoute. 1579 E. K. *Gloss. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Mar 54 Spell, is a kinde of verse or charme,..as the Nightspel for theeues. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 663 This is an excellent night-spell, and therefore I was loath to pretermit it. 1619 FLETCHER *Mons. Thomas* IV vi, Have at you with a night spell then !..'St. George, St George, .He walks by day, so does he by night' [etc.]. 1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 4), *Night spel*, was a Prayer against the Night-mar.

2. A spell used, or operating, to cause harm or trouble by night.

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 19 Such a one as speakes of gospels in the day: but vseth I know not what night-spels in the darke. 1612 J. MASON *Anat. Sonc.* 86 Binding some, that they cannot vse their naturall powers and faculties, as we see in night-spels. 1827 *Gentl. Mag.* XCVII. 406 When the next morning's Sun had glistened upon the little stream, and the night-spell had thus been broken, one house drew away with ease the waggon.

attrib. c 1600 *Distr. Emperor* I. i. in Bullen *Old Pl* III. 169, I have seene Your conference with witches, night-spell knaves, Conniving mountebanks.

Ni·ght-sun. [f. NIGHT *sb.* + SUN *sb.*]

†1. A mock-moon, paraselene. *Obs. rare.*

1594 CONSTABLE *Diana* I. ii, Earthly vapours drawne up by the Sunne, Comets begun, and night-sunnes in the skie. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I 18 Three Moones also appeared at once,..which most men called Night Sunnes.

2. *poet* The moon.

1842 LONGF. *Hiawatha* ix, The moon, the Night Sun, eastward, Suddenly, starting from his ambush.

Ni·ght-sweat. [f. NIGHT *sb.* + SWEAT *sb.*] Profuse perspiration occurring during the night, symptomatic of certain diseases. Also *fig.*

a 1754 MEAD *Wks.* (1762) 487 In two months a hectick came on, attended with thirst, heat and night-sweats. 1789 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 19 The night sweats, and other hectic symptoms, were now extreme. 1825 J. NEAL *Brother Jonathan* II. 176 Flowers that looked as if they had never had the night-sweat in all their lives. 1876 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 600 With this are necessarily associated night sweats and other characteristic features of hectic.

Ni·ght-tide. [f. NIGHT *sb.* + TIDE *sb.* Cf. MLG. *nachtfîl*, MHG. *nahtzît* (G. *nachtzeit*), MSw. *nattatidh* (Sw. & Da. *nattetid*.)]

1. The time of night; night-time.

14.. *Sir Beues* (M) 3819 As Sabere slepud a nyght tide, Hym thought he sye Beues tide. 1849 POE *Annabel Lee* vi, All the night tide, I lie down by the side Of my darling, my bride. 1887 MORRIS *Odyss.* xii. 286 Ill too are the winds of the night-tide.

2. A tide of the sea occurring during the night.

1759 SAUNDERS in Beatson *Nav. & Milit. Mem.* (1790) II. 374 To proceed with the first fair wind and night-tide above the town of Quebec. 1776 COOK in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 448 A notion that the night-tide rises higher than the day-tide. 1853 J. STEVENSON tr. *Beda's Eccl. Hist.* 575 The night-tide of the ocean had drifted in a beam of wood.

Ni·ght-time. [f. NIGHT *sb.* + TIME *sb.*] The time between evening and morning; the time of night or darkness.

c 1400 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* xxvi (B N C. MS) lf. 67 [He] cometh downe allone in the nyght time fro that tranquillous hille. 1538 ELYOT *Dict., Larua*, a spyrite who he appereth in the nyght tyme. 1588 in *Martin Marpel. Controv.* (Arb.) 39 [Taken] out of his bed in the nyght tyme. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 72 Shee assaild the enemy in the night time unawares. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4557/1 He came up with them and attacked them in the Night time. 1772 *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 94 The reason of the water's appearing so white in the night-time. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* vii, Wandering about, in the night-time. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 82 The night-time of the body is the day-time of the soul.

fig. 1811 MOORE *Irish Melodies* Poet. Wks. (1897) 102 Bright dreams of the past..Which come in the night time of sorrow and care.

Ni·ght-vision. [f. NIGHT *sb.* + VISION *sb.*]

1. A vision or dream that comes during the night.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxix. 7 And shal be as a drem of a nyght visoun [L. *visionis nocturnæ*] the multitude .that fosten agen Ariel. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* I. 162 Night-visions may befriend ..Our waking dreams are fatal.

2. a. The faculty of seeing during the night or in the dark. b. Ability to see only by night.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 146 Acuteness of night vision is natural to various animals that prowl in the dark. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 114/2 *Nyctalopia*, night-vision, or day-blindness, probably never occurs as a separate disease.

†**Ni·ght-wake.** *Obs.* [f. NIGHT *sb.* + WAKE *sb.* Cf. MDu. *nachtwake* (Du. *-waak*), G. *nachtwache*, ON. *náttvaka*.] The action or fact of keeping awake, or watching, during the night; an instance of this; a wake or feast held at night.

a 1000 *Seafarer* 7 (Grein) Þær mec oft bigeat nearo nihtwaco ær naean stefnan. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 255/1 Nightewakes, *vigilie, excubie.* 1521 *Knaresb. Wills* (Surtees) I. 13 For nyght wakes and hedemasse pennys viij d. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* XXI. (1592) 329 Their shamefull night-wakes and mysteries celebrated in the darke. a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 137 A tyrannical Prince, killed by his Satrapaes and Noblemen at that feast or drunken night-wake.

Hence **Ni·ght-waker; Ni·ght-waking** *ppl. a.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 255/1 A Nightewaker, *noctivagus.* 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 554 Yet, fowle night-waking Cat, he doth but dallie, While in his hold-fast foot the weak mouse panteth.

Ni·ght-walker. [f. NIGHT *sb.* + WALKER *sb.*]

1. One who walks about by night, esp with criminal intentions; a bully or thief. Now *rare.* (Common in 17th c.)

1467 *Nottingham Rec.* II 264 Ricardus Colman, est communis noctivagus vocatus Anglice 'a nyghtwalker' contra formam Statuti. c 1500 *Virgilius* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1858) II 41 The nyght walkers carede not a poynt for that crye. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* ii. vi. (1588) 196 Watches to be kept for arresting of suspected persons, and of nightwalkers. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 400 Nero Caesar, ..using (as he did) to be a night-walker, .. met otherwhiles with those that would so beat him. 1671 E. PHILIPPS *Reg. Neces.* 580 To lodge the remainder of the night among the debauched or unruly sort of people, calld Rats or Night-walkers. 1732 *Lond. Mag.* I. 334 Give some share of credit to the out-lying Night-walkers, and Suburban ghosts. 1771 E. LONG in Hone *Every day Bk* II 206 He never .. hurt any body but rogues and night walkers. 1808 *Sporting Mag* XXX 263 One of the night-walkers came in with his legs foremost. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xxxv, If he turns resetter of idle companions and night-walkers, the place must be rid of him.

b. A street-walker, a prostitute. Now *rare.*

1670-1 *N. Riding Rec.* VI 152 A Huby woman presented for being a common night walker. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 8 P., I am very well acquainted with all the Haunts and Resorts of Female Night-walkers. c 1730 FIELDING *Pleasures of Town* Wks 1771 I. 246 Young virgins are scarce as rails, sir, Plenty as batts the night-walkers go. 1825 *Act 6 Geo. IV*, c. 97 § 3 Every common Prostitute and Night-Walker.

† c. 'A bell-man'. *Obs. rare*—[0].

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.*

2. An animal that moves about by night. Also in specific uses (see quots.).

1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 243 Most certain it is that Eeles are such night-walkers. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1692) 131 The Tamandua, or Ant-Bear, described by Marcgrave and Piso, who saith of them, that they are Night-walkers, and seek their Food by Night. 1754 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* (ed. 6) I. i. xx. 124/1 What the Keepers call their School of Apes, which contains two Egyptian Night walkers, and two Apes from Turkey. a 1779 COOK *Voy.* III vii. (1784) I. 152 We caught .. another [fish], of a reddish colour with a little beard, which we called night walkers, from the greatest number being caught in the night. 1894 *Outing* XXIV. 137/2 The huge nightwalkers or bob-worms.

3. A somnambulist. *rare*—[1].

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s. v. *Noctambulatio*, Those.. afflicted with it..are by some called lunatic night-walkers.

Ni·ght-walking, *vbl. sb.* [f. NIGHT *sb.* + WALKING *vbl. sb.*] The action or fact of walking or going about by night; an instance of this.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 400 Certayne persones yt thyder were commyytted by Sir Iohn Bryton, then custos or gardeyn of the cytie, for nyght walkynges. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* x. ix. (1886) 149 Witches night walkings are but phantasies and dreames. 1618 DALTON *Countr. Just.* (1630) 60 Such night-walkings are unfit for honest men, and more suiting to the theefe. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. II. xii 118 After hard meates, it [sleep] increaseth fearefull dreames, Incubus, night-walking.

Ni·ght-walking, *ppl. a.* [Cf. prec.] That walks by night.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich III*, I. i. 72 There is no man secure But the Queenes kindred, and night walking Heralds. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III. 191 To stand to the courtesy of a night-walking cudgeller. 1658 ROWLAND tr. *Monfet's Theat. Ins.* 959 Those night-walking Butterflies batter with their wings and destroy those that fly by day. 1709 *Rambl. Huddle-Caps* 8 To pleasure each Sot, like a Night-walking Lady. 1822 W. IRVING *Bracebr. Hall* (1890) 384 This night walking old fellow of the Haunted House.

Ni·ght-wanderer. [f. NIGHT *sb.* + WANDERER *sb.*] One who or that which wanders by night: one who is travelling by night.

1576 FLEMING tr. *Caius' Dogs* (1880) 25 Theeves, robbers, spayless, and night wanderers. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 39 You Misleade night-wanderers, laughing at their harme. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 640 A Flame, Which oft ..Misleads th'amaz'd Night-wanderer from his way. 1844 CARPENTER *Zool.* I. 191 There are few situations in the lower part of Java where this night wanderer is not constantly observed.

Ni·ght-wandering, *ppl. a.* [Cf. prec.] That wanders by night.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 307 Night-wandring weezels shreek to see him there. 1652 CLEVELAND *Poems* 55 When night-wandring Witches put on their pattins. 1720 POPE *Iliad* XIX. 414 So to night-wandering sailors, pale with fears, Wide o'er the watery waste, a light appears.

So **Ni·ght-wandering** *vbl. sb.*

a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. V*, Wks. (1711) 98 Till after much Misery and Night-wandring at Home, they were constrained to fly into England.

Ni·ghtward, *a.* [f. NIGHT *sb.* + -WARD.] Coming, taking place, etc., towards nightfall; leading towards night.

1631 MILTON in Birch *Life* M.'s Wks. 1738 I. 4, I am the bolder to send you some of my nightward Thoughts. 1644 — *Educ.* 5 Their nightward studies wherewith they close the dayes work. 1863 MRS. WHITNEY *Faith Gartney's Girlh.* xxiii, To tread the nightward path under the old leaden sky.

So **Ni·ghtwards** *adv.*, towards the region of night, westwards.

1855 BAILEY *Mystic*, etc. 93 They scattered wide, From Hungria, to Golconda and isles Moluccques, And nightwards, to Brasil.

Ni·ght-watch. [f. NIGHT *sb.* + WATCH *sb.*]

1. A watch or guard kept during the night; the time during which such a watch is kept.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke ii. 8 Hyrdas..waciende & niht waccan headdende ofer heora heorda. 1611 COTGR., *Patrouille*, a still night-watch in warre. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 780 The Cherubim..stood armd To this night watches in warlike Parade. 1671 E. PHILIPPS *Reg. Neces.* 580 The Constables of every Parish in London can in their Night-watches command better men than themselves to the compters or London Prisons. 1812 S. ROGERS *Voy. Columbus* v. 25 Oft in the silent night-watch. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* vii, I..determined to have one of those great coats to keep me warm in night-watches. 1884 J. GILMOUR *Mongols* 5 Taking my turn in the night-watch against thieves.

attrib. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* III. i. 178 A Criticke, Nay, a night watch Constable.

2. The person or persons engaged in watching by night.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7352 Nightwacche for to wake, waites to blow. c 1400 *Siege Jerus.* 41/728 Þe nyȝt wacche to þe walle & waytes to blowe. 1530 PALSGR. 248/1 Night watche, *eschaulnetes.* 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* I. (1845) 3 If .the night-watch fall fast asleep. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II lxv. VIII. 302 A little before day break, when the night-watch had just broken up. 1883 GREESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining* 174 *Night Watch*, a trusty old collier who keeps guard on the surface during the night.

3. One of the (three or four) watches into which the night was divided by the Jews and Romans; hence, any similar period or division of the night. Usually in *pl.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 39 On þis niht beȝ fowuer niht wecches. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxix. 148 Myne eyes preuente vs night watches. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* lxiii 6, I..meditate on thee in the night-watches. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 347 Might we but hear The..village cock Count the night watches to his feathery Dames. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxxvi, Flashing through the chambers of his brain, came all the fearful images of the night watches.

So **Ni·ght-watcher; Ni·ght-watching** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 499 To auoyde all nightwatchers adioyning to Paris. 1859 MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xli, He dismissed the night-watchers from the room. 1697 DRYDEN *Virgil* Life 52 His too great abstinence and nightwatchings at his Study. a 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1865) I 184 Labour must be your doom, Night watchings, days of gloom. 1856 *Orr's Cyc. Sci. Pract. Chem.* 460 The best description of candle manufactured from wax is the mortar-light, which is used for night-watching. 1579 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 46 You abused, and not vsed, your sleepe in due time and order, by reason of your ydle nightwatching playes. 1643 A. ROSS *Mel Heli* 169 That he may not be found asleep By his night watching enemy. 1820 SHELLEY *Hymn Merc.* ii, A night-watching and door-waylaying thief.

Ni·ght-wind. [f. NIGHT *sb.* + WIND *sb.*] A wind that blows during the night.

1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I xiii i, The night-winds sigh, the breakers roar. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxii, The moon, and the dew, and the night-wind. 1839-52 BAILEY *Festus* 29 A changeless tone Of sadness like the nightwind's.

Ni·ght-work, *sb.* [f. NIGHT *sb.* + WORK *sb.* Cf. OE. *nihtweorc* (Beowulf 827).] Work done, or which one has to do, during the night.

1594 PLAT *Jewell Ho.* 67 To put some in minde of their grosse night-woorkes. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* v. v, I marle what pie e of night work you have in hand now. 1679 C. NESSE *Antichrist* 201 A work of darkness, moon or night-work. 1835 URE *Philosophy* 374 One ingenious physician, when asked about the effects of night-work on factory children, condemned it. 1859 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 529 Among the duties of the soldier is some an ount of night-work.

So † **Ni·ght-work** *v.*; **Ni·ght-worker.**

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. viii 118 And for their Landladies, to Night worke them into s lence. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1725) I 91 That the smell of gain was fragrant even to night-workers.

Nighty (nəɪtɪ), *sb.* [f. *night-* (see def.) + -Y.] A familiar (orig. nursery) name for a night-gown or night-dress; also *transf.* of a surplice.

1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1897 FLANDRAU *Harvard Episodes* 205 A nice little boy at S. Timothy's,—piping liquidly in an angelic 'nighty' at Chapel. 1903 *Morn. Leader* 3 Dec 7 The 'nighty' is smartened up by being tied with narrow ribbons down the front.

† **Ni·ghty,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. NIGHT *sb.* + -Y 1.] Pertaining to night; nightly, nightlike.

c 1400 LYDG. *Æsop's Fab.* i. 19 To chase away [be] nyghty [*v.r.* myghty] clowds blake. 1530 [see NIGHTISH *a.*]. 1588 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 55 Wee keepe thee midpath with darcknesse nightye beueyled.

† Nighwhat, *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. NIGH *a.* + -WHAT; cf. *somewhat*, etc.] Almost, nearly.

c 1290 *Beket* 1924 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 161 Heo weren neiȝwat at þe se are þe king it wuste 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 437 Þe frenssе were neiȝwat iloȝt to gronde. *Ibid.* 1791 A louedinge..& is men nei wat alle.

† **Ni·gion,** variant of NIDGET. *Obs. rare*—[0].

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 164/9 A Nigion, *morio, ideota.*

Nigirtness, obs. Sc. form of NIGGARDNESS.

Nigiting, *vbl. sb.*: see NIDGET *v* [2]

Nigle, obs. variant of NIGGLE *v.*

† **Nigmenog.** *Obs. rare*—[0]. (See quot.)

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Nigmenog*, a very silly Fellow.

Nignay, -nye. *Sc.* Also 9 -noy, -naw. [Of obscure formation: cf. NICK-NACK.] A trifle; a trifling, useless thing or proceeding.

a 1689 CLELAND *Poems* (1697) 92 (Jam.), He was not for the French nignayes, But briskly to his brethern says [etc.]. 1730 RAMSAY *Fables, Cats & Cheese* 44 Poor Pousies now the daffin saw, Of gawn for nignyes to the law. 1788 PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 124 (E. D. D.), Naething now fills the bole or pantry, But some nignye that crams the gentry. 1835 WALKER *Rhymes* 195 (E. D. D.), Numerous Nig-naws from New Zealand. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.* 73 *Nignays, Nignoys*, useless profitless doings.

Nigneti, obs form of NINETY.

† **Nigon.** *Obs.* Forms: *α.* 4–6 negon, (5 negyn). *β.* 4–5 nygun, 5 nyg(g)oun, 5–6 nygon, 6 niggon. [Of obscure origin: see NIG *a.* and NIGGARD.] A niggard, miser.

α. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6055 What seye ȝe by þese streyte negons þat se al day Goddes persones Before hem deye for mysese. 14.. *Sir Beues* (C) 1917 Þus men schal teche odur .Of mete & drynke no negyn to be. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxx. 571 The negons that mowchid and had no will For hart fare. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 19 b, He begynneth to spare his goodes, and waxeth a negon. *β* 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 557 Pers was..swyne coueytous, And a nygun and auarous. *c* 1330 — *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 5721 He was neuere nygon ne nyce. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Cook's T.* 319 My brother is a nyggoun, I swer by Cristes ore *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 2033 To you therof kan I be no nygon. 1520 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* v. 64/1 He was a very nygon, and was exalted to his empire by the Grekes. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 164/8 A Niggon, *parcus.*

Hence † **Ni·gonry,** † **Ni·gonship,** niggardliness. *Obs.*

c 1400 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* xxxvi. (B. N. C. MS.) lf. 87 Thyne owne false couetise in excusacioun of thyne nygunrye. *c* 1460 G. ASHBY *Dicta Philos.* 548 Be nat in youre expenses ouer large, Ne to sca[r]ce by maner of nygonship. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 110 These be ye vices contrary to these vertues,..Auaryce or negonry.

Nigramancer, -mancy, obs. ff. NECRO-.

† **Nigre,** variant of NIGER or NIGGER. *Obs.*

c 1700 T. BROWN *Lett. fr. Dead* (1707) II. 121 A manner that discover'd he had an ascendency over the rest of the immortal Nigres.

† **Nigred,** a misprint for INGREDE *v*

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 325 The round [Aristolochia], which nigreds [L. *accedit ad*] the confection of Hiera Pacchi, califies and dries potently. [The *Phys. Dict.* compiled for the work gives '*Nigredes*, makes black'.]

† **Nigre·dity.** *Obs. rare.* [f. late L. *nigrēdo* blackness.] Blackness.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* lxxiii. 24 In whose urynes any nygreditie or blackenes hath dominion. 1597 A M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr Chirurg* 29/2 Ther remayneth somtimes a nigreditye or blacknes about the apertione

† **Nigrefaction.** *Obs rare* [0]. [Cf. NIGRIFICATION.] 'A making black' (Phillips 1658).

Nigrefie, obs. form of NIGRIFY.

Nigremansi, obs. form of NECROMANCY.

Nigrescence (nəigre·sĕns). [f. L. *nigrescĕre*: see next and -ENCE.] The process of becoming black, or the blackness produced.

1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. iv. x. § 10 An imaginative observer may find, perhaps, more to amuse him in the erratic nigrescence than in many a laboured picture.

b. *spec.* Darkness of hair, eyes, or complexion.

1885 BEDDOE *Races Britain* 5 A ready means of comparing the colours of two peoples or localities is found in the Index of Nigrescence.

Nigrescent (nəigre·sĕnt). *a.* [ad. L. *nigrescent-em*, pres. pple. of *nigrescĕre* to grow black, f. *niger* black.] Blackish, somewhat black.

1755 in JOHNSON. 1772 NUGENT *Hist. Fr. Gerund* I. 531 The nigrescent maculation of their pristine niveous candour. 1819 H. BUSK *Vestriad* i. 272 The glossy ermine,..Or scarcer sable with nigrescent locks. 1842-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 450 The Nigrescent Leprosy is improperly called black, though it was so named by the Greeks. 1882 *Entom. Mag.* Mar. 223 *A. gibbera*..has black halteres, as well as nigrescent alulets and wings.

Nigre·sceous, *a. rare.* [f. as NIGRESC-ENT + -EOUS.] Blackish.

1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 15 Variable in colour —brown spadiceous, violaceous, nigre-sceous.

Nigrescite (ni·grĕsəit). *Min.* [f. L. *nigrescĕre* (see above) + -ITE [1] 2. Named 1867.] A hydrous silicate of iron and magnesium, changing by exposure from green to black.

Nigri-, combining form of L. *niger, nigr-*, as in *nigricaulate*, or *-cauline*, having a black stem, *nigricollate*, having a black neck, *nigricornate, -crural, -pennate*, etc.

1847 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Nigricant (ni·grikănt), *a.* [ad. L. *nigricant-em* blackish, swarthy, pres. pple. of *nigricāre* to be blackish, f. *niger* black.] Black. *Bot.* = NIGRESCENT.

1772 NUGENT *Hist. Fr. Gerund* II. 97 To dissipate the nigricant squadrons of darkness. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 182 Globose or hemispherical, nigricant.

So † **Ni·gricanting** *ppl. a.*, blackening. *Obs.*—[1]

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. Arianism 31 The better to carry on the nigricanting Art of sucking of Spiritual Venom out of Honey-suckles.

Nigri·fic, *a. nonce-wd.* [Cf. *magnific.*] Black.

1804 *Something Odd* II 89 He don't believe there is a devil. *Apropos* of his nigrific Majesty [etc.].

Nigrifica·tion. *rare*—[0]. [f. L. *nigrificāre*: see next and -ATION.] 'The act of making black' (Johnson 1755).

Nigrify (ni·grifəi), *v.* Also 7 nigrefie. [ad. L. *nigrificāre* to blacken, f. *niger* black + *facĕre* to make.] *trans.* To blacken.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721 in BAILEY. 1800 LAMB *Lett.* v. 44 'Twould have been but giving a polish to lamp-black, not nigrifying a negro primarily. 1870 *Observer* 9 Oct., Using a tar brush to nigrify the white and shining celebrities. 1893 *Scott. Leader* 27 Sept., The old part..has now become completely nigrified.

Nigrine (ni·grəin), *sb. Min.* Also nigrin. [f. L. *nigr-* black + -INE [5]. Named 1800.] A black ferriferous variety of rutile.

1805 JAMESON *Min.* II. 502 The red colour..distinguishes it at once from nigrine. 1836 T. THOMSON *Min., Geol.*, etc. I. 468 Nigrin..occurs at Ohlapian, in Transylvania, and was first described and analyzed by Klaproth. 1880 *Min. Mag.* IV. 70 They are of the variety of Rutile known as Nigrine.

Nigrine (ni·grəin), *a. rare.* [f. L. *nigr-* black + -INE [1]] Black.

1889 *Glasgow Herald* 4 May 9/5 Quite as satisfactory as any of Mr. Whistler's nigrine arrangements.

† **Nigrite** [1]. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *nigr-* black + -ITE [1] 1.] A negro.

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* v xii. (1636) 558 The Spaniards have not found either in Mexicana, or in Peruana any Nigrites or blacke Moores. 1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 179 The poore Nigrite their slaue.

Nigrite [2] (ni·grəit). *Chem.* [f. L. *nigr-* black + -ITE [1] 4.] *Nigrite core* (see quot.).

1882 DRIPPS *Electr. Illumination* I 338 The 'Nigrite' core invented by Mr. Price .. is another combination of ozokerit and india-rubber (or gutta-percha)...Nigrite core has a high insulation resistance.

Nigritian (nigri·ʃən), *a* and *sb.* [f. *Nigriti-a* (see def.) + -AN.]

A. *adj.* Of or belonging to Nigritia, a region in Central Africa nearly co-extensive with the Sudan, the home of the most pronounced types of the negro race; hence, of or belonging to the negro race.

1865 J. H. INGRAHAM *Pillar of Fire* (1872) 75 Two Nigritian lion-leopards of Rhodian marble. 1869 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* (ed. 2) xii. 377 Negroes of the true Nigritian stamp. 1881 FEATHERMAN *Soc. Hist. Mankind* V. Introd. p. x, The Nigritian stock has branched out into four distinct races.

B. *sb.* An inhabitant of Nigritia.

1881 FEATHERMAN *Soc. Hist. Mankind* V. Introd. p. x, The Takroor Nigritians represent the original type without intermixture.

Nigritic (nigri·tik), *a.* [f. L. *nigr-* black + -ITIC.] Of or pertaining to the negro race, *spec.*, the Oceanic negroes (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Nigritude (ni·gritiud), *sb.* [ad. L. *nigritūd-o*, f. *nigr-*, *niger* black: see -TUDE.] Blackness.

1651 CULPEPPER *Astrol. Judgem. Dis.* (1658) 194 Their colour is pale, shaddowed with a little nigritude or darknesse. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 211 Nigritude deturpates [the teeth]. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. 1. *Praise Chimney-Sweepers*, I like to meet a sweep. —one of those tender novices blooming through their first nigritude. *a* 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess* (1851) II 33 Reflections on the rear-ward nigritude of the kettle. 1889 *Q. Rev.* CLXVIII. 372 Our aged friends can well remember when the smoke of London was not equal to one-tenth of last year's nigritude.

b. A black thing or reputation.

1869 *Echo* 2 Sept., The subtle nigritudes born of the household fires. Upon our dwellings these nigritudes fall [etc.]. 1878 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Aug. 9 [Whitewashing], to be done effectively, must be attempted on such unmistakable nigritudes as Judas Iscariot or Judge Jeffries.

Hence **Nigritu·dinous** *a.*, black.

1849 J. G. SAXE *Poems, Devil of Names* 106 To whiten his nigritudinous legs.

† **Ni·gro.** *Obs.* Also 6 nygro. [ad. Sp. *negro* NEGRO, after L. *nigr-*, *niger*.] A negro.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, p. vii/1 Their faces, neckes, armes & handes, couered in fyne pleasaunce blacke..so that the same ladies semed to be nygrost [*sic*] or blacke Mores. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* iii. 9 Our men saw certaine little Nigroes. 1618 LITHGOW *Pilgr. Farewell* C3, I know these Nigroes, of the Austriale Sunne, Haue not endur'd such heat.

Nigro-, combining form of L. *niger* black, used in *Ent.* and *Bot.* to indicate a mixture of black with some other colour, or some feature of a blackish tint.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlvi. IV. 303 When it is said of a body that it is nigro-æneous, it means that the æneous tint prevails. 1847 HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 5. 235 Breast nigro-pubescent. *Ibid.* 244 Legs nigro-fuscous. *Ibid.* 253 Elytra..with a thickish nigro-pubescence. 1882 *Garden* 23 Dec. 553/3 Nigro-hirsute Dendrobes with rich orange blossoms are rare.

Nigromancer, -mancy, obs. ff. NECRO-.

Nigromancian, -cien: see NECROMANCIEN.

Nigrosine (ni·grŏsin). *Chem.* Also -in. [f. L. *nigr-* black + -OSE + -INE [5].] A blue-grey or blue-black colouring matter derived from aniline hydro-chlorate.

1892 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Aug. 2/3 One sample, made of nigrosine,..contained quantities of fungi. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 882 They stain well ..with haematoxylin, congo-red, or acid nigrosin.

Nigrous (ni·grəs), *a. Ent* [f. L. *nigr-* black + -OUS.] Deep black.

[1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlvi. IV. 303 Æneo-nigrous.] 1841 E. NEWMAN *Hist. Insects* III. ii. 173 Blacks..nigrous or niger, the colour of lamp black.

† **Nigs.** *Obs.* (See GOD *sb.* 14 b, and OD [1] 2.)

1640 GLAPTHORNE *Wit in Constable* v. Wks. 1874 I. 231 Precise Taylors, that..sweare cuds nigs over their wine. *a* 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* iv. i, 'S nigs and well remember'd.

Nigt, obs. form of NIGHT.

‖ **Nigua** (ni·gwä). Also 9 negua. [Sp. *nigua.*] The chigoe or jigger.

1622 CAPT. SMITH *Wks.* (Arb.) 580 Then had they a little flea called Nigua, which got betweene the skinne and the flesh before they were aware, and there bred and multiplied. 1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 64 The insect of Carthagena called nigua, and in Peru pique, is shaped like a flea, but almost too small for sight. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* iv. (1818) I. 103, I am speaking of the celebrated Chigoe or Jiggers, called also Nigua. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) III. 35 The most annoying species..being a native of the tropical latitudes, and variously named in the West Indies, chigoe, jigger, nigua, tungua, and pique. 1868 F. BOYLE *Ride across Cont.* 68 'Neguas'..better known in England by their West Indian name 'jiggers' or 'chigos'.

Nihend, Nihe·ede, obs. forms of NINTH.

‖ **Nihil** (nəi hil). [L. *nihil* nothing.]

1. A thing of no worth or value. *rare.*

1579 G. HARVEY *Wks.* (Grosart) I. 124 Counters, which nowe and then stande for hundreds and thousands, by and bye for odd halfpens or farthinges, are other whiles for very nihils. *c* 1610 MIDDLETON, etc. *Widow* i. i, Look you, all these are nihils; They want the punction 1623 I. BARGRAVE *Serm.* (1624) 22 While they would be both papists and protestants, they are, indeede, newters and nihils.

2. = NICHIL *sb.* 2.

1629-30 J. MEAD in *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) II. 62 A commission was directed..to inquire into his lands and goods, and to seize upon them for the king, but they returned a *nihil*. 1684 MANLEY *Cowell's Interpr., Nihil* or *Nichil*, is a word which the Sheriff answers, that is opposed concerning Debts illeviable, and that are nothing worth, by reason of the insufficiency of the Parties from whom they are due [Hence in Phillips (17. 6), *Termes de la Ley* (1708)] 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 389 If the sheriff returned *nihil* upon the summons, an *alias* and a *pluries* issued.

Hence † **Nihila·gent,** one who does nothing.

1579-80 G. HARVEY *Lett.* Wks (Grosart) I. 99 As if, we were borne to be the only Nonproficients and Nihilagents of the world.

† **Nihila·rian.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *nihil* nothing + *-arian*, as in *unitarian*, etc.] One who deals with things of no importance.

1705 BERKELEY *Commonpl. Bk.* Wks. 1871 IV. 426 If the wit and industry of the Nihilarians were employ'd about the useful and practical mathematiques.

† **Ni·hilate,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. ppl. stem of med.L. *nihilāre*, f. L. *nihil* NIHIL.] To annul.

1545 *Act* 37 *Hen. VIII*, c. 13 § 1 The said Act. [shall be] from henceforth frustrate and nihilated, and to be repealed for ever.

† **Nihila·tion.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. as prec.: see -ATION.] Nonentity.

1695 TRYON *Dreams* App. 260 He must. cease from all Motion and Action, and become an eternal Stillness, or Nihilation.

† **Nihile·ity.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *nihileitas* (Du Cange). Cf. NIHILITY.] Nullity.

1603 HARSNET *Popish Impost.* 110 Choosing out such shadowes and Nihileities, to controll the Principalities and powers of Darkness. 1675 WOODHEAD, etc. *Par. S. Paul* 66 There being an inanity and nihileity in the called.

† **Ni·hilhood.** *Obs rare*—[1]. [f. L. *nihil* nothing + -HOOD.] Nullity, negation.

1602 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Mirum in Modum* (Grosart) 23 Ill being but a meere defect of Good,..Which is no more, but a meere Nihilhood.

Nihili-, combining form of L. *nihil* nothing, as *nihili-parturient*, producing nothing.

1812 SOUTHEY *Omniana* I. 314 A certain omni-pregnant, nihili-parturient genius of the editor's acquaintance.

Nihi·lianism. *Theol.* [f. L. *nihil* nothing + -IAN + -ISM.] The doctrine that in the nature of Christ there was no human, but only a divine element. Cf. NIHILISM 4.

1895 GORE *Dissertations* III. iii. 279 What has been already described as nihilianism was the current mode of conceiving the Incarnation. 1896 *The Month* Apr. 466 What Canon Gore means by Nihilianism is the false theory of the Monophysite heretics.

Nihilifica·tion. *rare.* [See next and -ATION.] The action of setting aside or slighting.

1678 PHILLIPS *Suppl., Nihilification*, a setting at nought or slighting. 1820 *Examiner* No. 656. 705/1 The *Courier's* nihilification of the Learned Gentleman reminds us of the poet's panegyric.

† **Nihilify**, *v. Obs. rare*—°. [f. L. *nihil facere*.] 'To set nothing by, to disesteem, to make no account of' (Blount 1656).

Nihilism (nəi·hiliz'm). [f. L. *nihil* nothing + -ISM. Cf. F. *nihilisme*, Sp. *nihilismo*, It. *nichilismo*, G. *nihilismus*, Russ. нигилизмъ.]

1. Negative doctrines in religion or morals; total rejection of current religious beliefs or moral principles.

a 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.*, etc. (1821) III. 238 Hence the transition is easy to mere Nihilism, and a total disregard of all moral obligation. 1854 BUCKNILL *Crim. Luna y* 8 In Germany, rationalism ending in absolute nihilism has led to results of the same nature. 1881 BLACKIE *Lay Serm* iii (1886) 118 The hollow vacuities and negative absurdities of Atheism or Nihilism.

2. *Philos.* An extreme form of scepticism, involving the denial of all existence.

1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xvi. (1859) I. 294 Of positive or dogmatic Nihilism there is no example in modern philosophy. 1842 — *Disc.* in *Reid's Wks.* I. 129/2 Is the acknowledged result of the Fichtean dogmatism less a nihilism than the scepticism of Hume? 1857 MAX MULLER *Chips* (1880) I. xi. 284 Buddhism . cannot be freed from the charge of Nihilism. 1887 PATER *Imag. Portraits* 128 Actually proud at times of his curious, well-reasoned nihilism.

b. Nothingness, non-existence.

1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. VII. ii. 15 [To] lose, in utter Nihilism, all sense of any existence separate from the Divine Substance. 1866 *Athenæum* No. 2006. 454/3 To aim at nihilism as the supreme good.

3. The doctrines or principles of the Russian Nihilists.

1868 G. DUFF *Glance over Fur.* 42 The Russian Tories . have been assisted . by the spread among the half educated of absurd and anti-social notions, to which the name of Nihilism has been given. 1882 *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 407 Nihilism in Russia is an explosive compound, generated by the contact of the Sclav character with Western ideas.

transf. 1880 *Fraser's Mag.* May 65 Atheism is, in many respects, the Nihilism of the intellect and conscience.

4. *Theol.* Nihilianism.

1882 3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Rel. Knowl.* II. 1656 Nihilism . denotes in theology the view that the human nature of Christ had . no true subsistence.

Nihilist (nəi·hilist). [f. as prec. + -IST. Cf. F. *nihiliste* (1797), Sp. *nihilista*, It. *nichilista*, G. *nihilist*, Russ. нигилистъ.]

1. One who holds the doctrine of nihilism in philosophy or religion.

1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xvi. (1859) I. 294 Philosophers are divided . into Nihilists or Non-Substantialists [etc.]. 1854 tr. *Feuerbach's Ess. Chr.* 28 We must say with the oriental nihilist or pantheist. 1876 J. PARKER *Paracl.* II. xviii. 290 David Hume . has been correctly described as a nihilist; he denied everything and affirmed nothing.

2. A member of a Russian revolutionary party professing extreme principles.

1871 *Gen. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 226 The 'Nihilists', as they called themselves, were an offshoot of Russian extravagance on the Socialist stock. 1880 *19th Cent.* VII. 1 It is because 'nothing' as it exists at present finds favour in their eyes that they have been called 'Nihilists'. 1887 T. A. TROLLOPE *What I remember* II. xiii 235 He was a Nihilist of the most uncompromising type.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1880 *Standard* 22 Dec., Another Nihilist leader has been arrested. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 315/2 Nihilist proclamations have continued to be placarded.

Nihilistic (nəihili·stik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of, relating to, characterized by, or professing, nihilism: a. in philosophy or religion.

1857 MAX MULLER *Chips* (1880) I. xi. 290 The more advanced views of the Nihilistic philosophers. 1871 ALABASTER *Wheel of Law* p. lii, I cannot decline to allow the term Nihilistic to be applied to it. 1873 WAGNER tr. *Teuffel's Hist. Rom. Lit.* II. 35 A kind of nihilistic resignation.

b. in Russian politics.

1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 35 Nihilistic doctrines . contain a large proportion of sound tendencies. 1881 *Times* 11 Apr. 9/4 In Russia the outbreak of nihilistic fury has made humanitarian treatment impossible for the present. 1890 J. HATTON *By Order of Czar* 149, I thought she might have been a nihilistic spy.

Nihility (nəihi·liti). [ad. med.L. *nihilitas*, f. *nihil* nothing: see -ITY. Cf. F. *nihilité* (Cotgr.).] The quality or state of being nothing; non-existence, nullity.

1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 514 This Nihilitie or Nothingnesse of the Creature is the same with its Passive power. 1725 WATTS *Logic* I. ii. § 6 (ed 2) 76 Not-Being is consider'd as excluding all Substance, . . and this we call pure Nihility, or meer Nothing. 1794-6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) IV. 90 Nor is there anyone . . who has not at some moments felt the nihility of all things. 1831 I. TAYLOR in *Edward's Freedom of Will* Introd. v. 103 We will apply this method of resolving an illusory notion into its proper nihility. 1874 WHITNEY *Oriental & Ling. Stud.* 74 The basis . . relied upon to establish the date of Buddha's entrance upon nihility.

b. With *a* and *pl.* A mere nothing, a trifle; a non-existent thing; a nullity.

1765 *Lond. Chron.* 3 Jan. 11 After he had discharged all his nihilities, he returned with equal precipitation. 1794 MRS. PIOZZI *Synon.* II. 66 Della Crusca . . had been asserting that all past actions were nihilities. 1824 DE QUINCEY *Analects* Wks. 1860 XIV. 134 This universe—in comparison of which the positive universe would be itself a nihility. 1878 F. FERGUSON *Life Christ* II. xv 316 Not the Son of a mere abstraction, of an infinite nihility.

Niht, obs. f. NIGHT; var. of NITH *Obs.* **Niinde**, obs. f. NINTH. **Niker**, obs. f. NICKER *sb.*[1]

† **Nikin.** *Obs. rare*—°. (See quot.)

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Nikin*, a Natural or very soft creature.

Nil[1]. Now *rare* or *Obs.* Also 7 nill. [a. Arab. and Pers. *nīl*: see ANIL.]

1. The indigo plant; indigo dye.

1598 W. PHILIP tr. *Linschoten* I. lxix. 117/2 Annil or Nil hath sky coloured leaves. 1625 FINCH in Purchas *Pilgrims* I. iv. iv. 428 The first of Nouember I was sent to buy Nill or Indico at Byana. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 602 Else it was a worser kind of that Nil or Anil that grew in Turkey. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v., This is to be always understood as meaning that nil which is used in dying. 1846-50 A. WOOD *Class-Bk. Bot.* 442 Flowers . . of a clear blue color (whence its specific name, Anil or Nil, Indigo).

2. A species of convolvulus with blue flowers.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccix. 715 There be also other sorts of Bindweeds, . which no doubt may be kinds of Nil. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 170 The great blew Bindweede is taken by most to be the Nil of Avicen and Serapis. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v., It is probable that the convolvulus, or bindweed, called nil, obtained this name only from its flowers being of the same colour with the fine blue pigment obtained from the other nil, or woad.

‖ **Nil**[2]. [L., contracted f. NIHIL.] Nothing.

1833 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 14 Such a return from all the population . . would be *nil*. 1849 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1859) I. 404 Such attempts at it as we yet have seen, may be considered nil. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 889 The locomotor effects of the spasms is either nil or but very slight.

b. ? = NICHIL 2.

1811 in *2nd Rep. Rec. Irel.* 132 The *Originalia* of Process, called the Schedules of Nils from the Pipe. *Ibid.* 141 The Process lodged by the Sheriffs . . is of no further use after the Tots and Nils are discharged.

Nil, var. NILL *sb.*; obs. f. NILL *v.* **Nild**, obs. or dial. var. NEEDLE. **Nild(e**, would not: see NILL *v.* **Nile**, obs. f. NILL *v.*

Nile-bird. *dial.* A local (Berks and Bucks) name for the Wryneck, from its cry.

1885 SWAINSON *Names Birds* 103

Nile-blue, *sb.* and *a.* [f. the river *Nile*, after F. *bleu de Nil*.] A pale greenish blue.

1884 *Christian World* 4 Nov. 260/4 Amongst the favourite colours are imperial yellow, Nile blue, tea rose and cardinal. 1892 *Daily News* 29 July 3/3 Greenish Nile-blue is discordant with sky-blue.

So **Nile-green.**

1888 *Daily News* 7 June 5/8 A knot of Nile-green ribbons.

Nileotic, variant of NILOTIC.

† **Nilescope**, obs. variant of NILOSCOPE.

1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 223 There is a Castle in the grand Caire in Ægypt, called the Nilescope, where there stands a Pillar with certaine markes to observe the height of the River of Nile. 1738 T. SHAW *Trav.* 433 In the Middle of it is placed the Mikeas or measuring Pillar, which is divided, as the ancient Nilescopes may be supposed to have been, into Cubits.

Nilgai (nī·lgai). Also -ghye. [a. Hindī *nīlgāī*, f. *nīl* blue + *gāī* cow.] = NYLGHAU.

1882 *Mem. Gen. W. E. Baker* 11 (Yule), Occasionally . . one intruded on the solitude of a huge nilgai. 1890 S. W. BAKER *Wild Beasts* II. 157 In India we find one variety of large size, the nilghye (*Portax pictæ*). 1893 LYDEKKER *Horns & Hoofs* 145 The well-known nilgai, or more correctly nilgau, . . of Peninsular India.

Nilg(h)au, variant of NYLGHAU.

† **Nill**, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Also 6 nyll(e, 6-8 nil. [ad. med.L. *nīl* (*nihil*), a rendering of G. *nichts*, taken in the usual sense of 'nothing', but in this connexion really a reduced form of *onychitis*, L. *onychitis* (Pliny), Gr. ὀνυχῖτις (Dioscorides).] White oxide or flowers of zinc (by early chemists called *nil* or *nihil album*).

There is no evidence that the term has ever been really current in English, but from being used to render *pompholyx* and *spodium* it has found its way into the dictionaries, in which it latterly appears with a number of erroneous definitions (see quots.).

1545 ELYOT, *Pompholix* is an herbe which (as Manardus writeth) is that which the Apothecaries dooe call Nill [*ed.* 1552 *omits* is an herbe whiche]. 1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* I. (1559) 8 Take . . of Nill a dragme. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Pompholix* . . , the sperkles or ashes that commeth of brasse tried in the furneis, and is of Apothecaries called Nyll, much vsed in medicines of the Eyes. 1585 HIGINS tr. *Junius' Nomencl.* 408/1 *Pompholyx* . . , the foile that commeth of brasse, and the ore of brasse, which is so light that it flieth like a feather in the aire, and is called Nil. 1611 COTGR., *Pompholige*, Nil; the light oare, or foyle of Brasse. 1632 SHERWOOD, Nill, *les escailles d'airain*. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* [copying Cooper. Similarly Bailey, 1721.] 1696 PHILLIPS, *Nil*, the sparkles that flie from Metals tried in a Furnace. It is called in Greek *Pompholyx*, or *Spodium*. 1736 AINSWORTH, *Nil* [the shadings of brass in trying], *æris & cadmiæ favilla*. 1755 JOHNSON, *Nill*, the shining sparks of brass in trying and melting the ore. [Hence in Webster 1828-47, and Ogilvie 1850.] 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 497 *Nill*, scales of hot iron at the armourer's forge. Also, the stars of rockets.

† **Nill**, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 6 nyll, 7 nil(l. [f. the vb.] An instance of 'nilling'; a disinclination or aversion to something.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 293 b, Where is one wyll and one nyll in all thynges. 1579 TWYNE *Phis. agst. Fortune* I. xxvii. 36 b, Some . . haue fealt . . yf a man may so tearme it, a wyll and a nyll at one instant. 1656 HOBBES *Liberty, Necess. & Chance* (1841) 362 Though a man have in every long deliberation a great many wills and nills. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 262 God begins to wil or nil nothing; al his wils and nils are eternal.

Nill, dial. var. of *needl*, NEEDLE.

Nill (nil), *v.* Now *arch.* Forms: (see below). [OE. (pres. t.) *nylle*, *nyle*, *nelle*, *nele*, etc., = OFris. *nil*, *nel(e*, *nelle*, f. *ne* NE 3 a + *wille*, *wile* WILL *v.* In the Lindisf. Gosp. the more original forms *nwill*, *nuill* also occur.

In early use another negative freq. occurs in the sentence.]

1. *intr.* To be unwilling, not to will.

a. Const. with infinitive (without *to*). Sometimes also denoting simple futurity.

**Present tense* (*and infinitive*).

α. 1*st and* 3*rd sing.* 1 nylle, 1, 4 nyle, 1, 3-4 nile, 4-6 nil, nyl(l, 5 nylle, nille, 5- nill. 2*nd sing.* 1, 4-5 nylt, 3-6 nilt (*Orm.* nillt), 6 nillest(e. *Pl.* 1 nyllaþ, -eþ, 3 nilenn, 4 nylen, nill. *Inf.* 6-7 nill.

835 *Charter* in *O. E. Texts* 447 Ȝif min wiif þonne hia nylle mid clennisse swæ ȝehaldan. *a* 900 CYNEWULF *Christ* 683 Nyle he ænȝum anum ealle ȝesyllan ȝæstes snyttru. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Thorpe) lxxiv. 8 Nyle he þa dærstan him don unbryce. *c* 1200 ORMIN 2091 Whase nile trowwenn þiss He slaþ hiss aȝhenn sawle. *Ibid.* 6278 Ȝiff þu nillt nohht hatenn himm þatt hateþþ þe. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1806 Self his kinde nile þat wune forȝeten. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1261 Nabuzardan nyl neuer stynt. 1388 WYCLIF *Isa.* i. 20 That if ȝe nylen, . . swerd schal deuoure ȝou. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 3052 Y my-self nyl not be y-buryed þere. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 71 Yf thou nylt I shal . . [thee] never more doughtir calle. 1551 *Dr. Haddon's Exhort.* in Furnivall *Ball.* I. 325 Thow arte too bownde, that wake thow nillest, for no distres. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* May 151 If I may rest, I nill live in sorrowe. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* 120 Marriage they nill admitt by any meanes.

β. 1*st and* 3*rd sing.* 1-4 nelle, nele, 1, 3-5 nel, (3 neolle, neole, neol). 2*nd sing.* 1-4 nelt. *Pl.* 1 nellaþ, 2 nelleþ, 3 -eþ, 4 nelen.

Beowulf 679 Ic hine sweorde swebban nelle. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 45 Ȝif hi nellaþ healdan Godes æwe. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* v. 21 He nele þin word ȝehiran. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an 1086 Hi nellaþ lufian God & rihtwisnesse. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 41 Synfulle men þe heued-synnes don habbeð and nelleð þeiof no shrift nimen. *c* 1275 *Passion our Lord* 146 in *O. E. Misc.* 41 Ic nele neuer þe vorsake. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11518 Ȝif hit be so . . þat þou nelt come at þy day. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xi. 22 Til þow be a lorde leten þe I nelle. *c* 1400 26 *Pol. Poems* 18/106 Many . . nelen non othere counseil crave. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 157 He wille not begyle, ne bigilid he nel not be.

γ. 1*st and* 3*rd sing.* 2-3 nulle nule, 3-4 nul, nolle, 4-5 nol. 2*nd sing.* 3-4 nult, (6 *Sc.*) nolt. *Pl.* 3-4 nulleþ, -eþ, -eth, nolle(þ, 7 *Sc.* noll.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 29 He nule nefre mare eft ȝedon þeo sunnen. *c* 1205 LAY 1447 Nawit for his forbode nulle ich hit bileuen. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 909 Hwi nultu fare to Noreweie? *Ibid.* 1764 Hwi nulleth hi nimen heom to rede? 1297 R. GLOUC. *Chron.* (Rolls) 7222 Hii nolleþ no god þing ihure ne yse. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* viii. 32 Such tiding mei tide y nul nout teme. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 344 We nolle sclepe in no sclowþe. 1399 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 363 Ther nul no stych with odur abyde. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 189, I wol hym no thing spare That I nol touch his tabard. 1633 *Orkney Witch Trial* in *Abbotsford Club Miscell.* 161 He said to yow, Away wich, carling, devill a farthing ye noll fa.

***Past tense.*

α. 1*st and* 3*rd sing.* 1-6 nolde (*Orm.* nollde, 3 nulde), 1-3 nalde, (2 naldde, 3 nælde), 4-6 nold, 6 nould, *Sc.* nald. 2*nd sing.* 1 noldes, 1-3 noldest, 1, 3 naldes. *Pl.* 1 noldon, naldon, etc., 3-4 nolden, 4-5 nolde. β. 6 nild(e, nilled.

Beowulf 967 Ic hine ne mihte, þa metod nolde, ganges ȝetwæman. *a* 900 CYNEWULF *Christ* 1302 Ða þu lifes word ȝestan noldes. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark i. 34 Dioblas menizo he fordraf ut . . & nalde leta spreca hia. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC in Assmann *Ags. Hom.* (1889) i. 229 For ðæs wintres cyle nolde se asolcena eriȝan. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1106 Se cyng him nolde axifan þæt þe he . . uppon him ȝenumen hæfde. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 He mihte ridan ȝif he walde on riche stede . . [yet] nalde he no. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 234 [He] bed ure Louerd ȝeorne þet he dude hit from him, and he nolde. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3029 Ðe wicches hidden hem for-ðan, Bi-foren pharaun nolden he ben. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 897 (Kölbing) Whi noldestow vnderstonde, Hou þi kin is brouȝt to schond? 1388 WYCLIF *Isa.* xlii. 24 Thei nolden go in hise weies. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 1593 þe bysshopus nolde turne non other-weys. 1480 *Robt. Devill* in Thoms *E. Eng. Prose Rom.* (1858) I. 33 Robert nolde ete nor drynke. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* Prol. 52 Neptunus nold within that palice hant. *c* 1570 *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 10 Whereas . . I them beheld . . , But nold so much as touche them with my hand. 1590 GREENE *Wks.* (Rtldg.) 301/1 Unto the founts Diana nild repair. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* v. xlvii, Thinke how I . . Was wronged, yet I nould reuengement take.

****Imperative* (*and subjunctive*).

Sing. 1 nyl, nelle, 4 nil, 4-5 (also *pl.*) nile, nyle. *Pl.* 1 nyllaþ, nellaþ, nyllan, nelle, 4 nilles.

Used only in renderings of L. *noli, nolite.*

c 825 *Vesp. Ps.* iv. 5 Eorsiaþ & nyllaþ syngian. *Ibid.* xxxvi. 1 Nyl þu elnian betwih awerȝde. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Thorpe) lxi. 10 Nellaþ ȝe ȝewenan welan unrihte. *Ibid.* cii. 9 Nelle þu oð ende yrre habban. *a* 1300 *E. E. Ps.* lxi. 11 Nil þou hope in wickednes. *Ibid.* lxxiv. 5, I saide to wicked, Nilles do wicll. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 362 Perfore seib Poul aftir, Nyle ȝe ȝyve stede to þe devel. 1388 — *Prov.* iii. 27 Nil thou forbede to do wel him that

nial. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xviii. 109 Nile ȝe deeme and ȝe schulen not be deemed.

† b. With ellipse of *go*. *Obs. rare.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 346 Nylt þou neuer to nunive hi no-kynner wayes? 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 456 With foules þat fram hym nolde, but folwed his whistellynge.

† c. Const. *to* with infinitive. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7585 Your self nold For mykill of his medill erthe þat myschefe to se. 1472 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* Prol. ii. in Ashm. (1652) 117 Nylling to dwell where Syn is wrought. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxvi. 85 Greit abbais grayth I nill to gather. 1621 QUARLES *Div. Poems, Esther* (1638) 99 The peoples patience nilling to sustaine The hard oppression. 1652 H. L'ESTRANGE *Amer. no Jewes* 74 'Tis a learned ignorance to nill to know What our great master does not will to show.

d. In the phrases *nill he, will he*; *nilling, willing*, etc. (Cf. WILL *v.*)

In these and other cases where *will* and *nill* are contrasted, the former usually precedes: for examples see WILL *v.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23728 Ded has vs wit-sett vr strete, Nil we. wil we, we sal mete. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 301 Fleme he sall þe toþire (wife] , nyll he so will he. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* II. xxvi. 354 Nylle he wille he, he shalle put forthe his honde. 1629 *Reg. Privy Counc. Scot.* III. 5 They sould caus fou.tie knaves lyke himselffe bring him out nill he wald he. 1657 J. WATIS *Dippe Sprinkled* 73 To take a living from them, to the value of 100*l.* per annum, .. they nilling willing 1787 BURNS *Let. to J. Skinner* 25 Oct., Your name will be inserted among the other authors—' Nill ye, will ye '. 1806 *Gazetteer Scot.* (ed. 2) 253/2 This puts the witch into such an agony, that she comes nilling willing to the house. 1850 STRUTHERS *Life* Poet. Wks. I. p. xli, Thoughts of this kind frequently .. forced themselves into his mind, nil he would he.

2. *trans.* Not to will (a thing); to refuse, reject; to negative, prevent from happening, etc.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Thorpe) v. 3 Þu eart se ylca God þe nan unriht nelt. *c* 1205 LAY. 28103 ȝif hit weore illimpe, swa nulle hit ure drihte [etc.] *c* 1250 *Hymn to Virgin* ii in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* App 257 Þu nult nobing bote richt. *a* 1300 *Vox & Wolf* 189 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I 64 Noltou, quod the wolf, thin ore? *a* 1330 *Roland & V.* 94 He brouȝt .. Gold & siluer, & riche stones, Ac þerof nold he nouȝt. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 910 'Nay, nay', quod Plato, 'certein, that I nille '. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 17 Y chese the yongest of the iij doughters, for y nille none other. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* iv. ii. 590/2 It .. nilleth, hateth, and repelleth the evil that the Loide hath forbidden it 1615 JACKSON *Creed* iv. vi. Wks. III. 64 Many divine truths we evidently refuse, or nill, when we come to question about their price. 1650 BAXTER *Saints' R.* iv. ix. § 1 If it appeare evil to us, then we Nill it. 1683 J. CORBET *Free Actions* I. vi 5 Though God doth not simply Nill the Existence of sin, yet he Nills it so far, as that he hates it. *a* 1708 BEVERIDGE *Priv. Th.* II. (1730) 94 So as to will what he wills .. and to nill what he nills. 1778 *Arminian Mag.* I. 196 He commanded Abraham to offer up Isaac, yet he nilled the execution of it. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 20 When to will the same and nill the same, maketh of twain, one spirit.

† b. With dependent clause. *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 105 God nele þet we beon gredie ȝitseras. *a* 1225 *Ancren R.* 8 þauh nullich nont þet ȝe biholen ham ase heste to holden. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5055 Wanne god nel noȝt þat it be lengore in vre hond. *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 270 She nolde Hir owne fadir fareele welle. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol 271, I nald ȝe traist I saide this for dispyte. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Weedes* Wks. 112 Heaven it nolde that there they should them teint.

† **Ni·lla.** *Obs.* Also 7 **nilley.** [Of obscure origin.] A kind of Indian piece-goods (see quot. 1696 and BENGAL I).

1696 J. F. *Merch Warrho. laid open* 30 Nilleys, of which there is two sorts, strip'd and plain, by the Buyers are called Bengalls, because they come from the Bay of Bengall; it is of much use for Gowns and Petty-Coats, but does shrink in wearing unreasonably. 1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5051/3 Nillaes, Niccanees, Photaes 1725 — No. 6388 2 The following Goods, viz... Herba Taffaties, Nillaes. 1757 tr. *Guyon's New Hist. E. Indies* II. 510 Prohibited goods. 50 allejars; 2050 nillaes.

Ni·lling, *vbl. sb.* Now *arch.* [f. NILL *v.* + -ING 1.] The fact of not willing (something); rejection, aversion.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. pr. xi. (1868) 97 þe beestes þat han any manere nature of willynge or of nillynge 1586 BRIGHT *Melanch* xv 79 Embraceth the same, impelled by the mindes willing, or reiecteth it according to her nilling. 1654 OWEN *Doctr. Saints' Persev.* Wks 1853 XI. 528 The nilling of Sin was antecedent to the Sin. 1710 NORRIS *Chr. Prud.* v. 218 Our nilling of good has always a mixture of willing, tho' the nilling side be that which carries it. *Ibid.* vii. 323 More vehement or impetuous sorts of Willings or Nillings 1865 NEALE *Hymns Paradise* 10 One in willing, one in nilling, Unity their spirits show.

So **Ni·lling** *ppl. a.*, that nills or can nill.

1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 37 Nilling with willing minde or willing with nilling mynd. 1710 [see prec.].

Nilly-willy, *adv* = WILLY-NILLY.

1880 'OUIDA' *Moths* III. 41 You belong to me, and you must continue to belong to me, nilly-willy 1884 'VERNON LEE' *Euphorion* II 182 In these Italian Commonwealths, . poets are forced, nilly-willy, to be platonic.

Nilometer (nəilɒ·mɪtəɹ). [ad. Gr. Νειλομέτριον, on the analogy of words in -METER.] A graduated pillar or other vertical surface, serving as a scale or gauge to indicate the height to which the Nile rises during its annual floods.

The form *Nilometrion* is used in R. Cumberland's essay on *Jewish Measures and Weights* (1686) 13, etc.

1707 *Curios. Husbandry* 192 The Egyptians compute the Height to which the Nile rises by a Vessel which they call a Nilloscope, or Nilometer. 1741–3 POCOCKE *Descr. East* I. 117 There was a temple to Cnuphis in this island [Elephantine], and a Nilometer to measure the rise of the Nile. 1790 BRUCE *Trav. Nile* III. 689 Omar..destroyed the Grecian Nilometer from motives of religion. 1849 CURZON *Monast. Levant* 28 This Nilometer is an ancient octagon pillar of red stone in the island of Rhoda. 1887 RAWLINSON & GILMAN *Anc. Egypt* (ed. 2) vi. 114 Anxious eyes gaze daily on the sluggish stream, or consult the 'Nilometers'.

fig. 1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIV. 118 The Pyramids are the Nilometer of antiquity. 1876 J. MARTINEAU *Ess. & Addr.* (1891) IV. 270 A kind of Nilometer which shows the shifting levels and gathering floods of thought.

b. A small model of the above (see quots.).

1794 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 188 A mummy..in which ..idols, beetles, frogs .. nilometers, &c. were found. 1848 COTTRELL tr. *Bunsen's Egypt's Place* I. vi. 382 [Phthah's] ordinary mode of representation is as a god holding before him with both hands the so-called Nilometer, or emblem of stability. *Ibid.* 416 Osiris..appears with a barbaric countenance, the Nilometer, and large feathers of Ammon on his head.

So **Ni·loscope.** [ad. Gr. Νειλοσκοπεῖον.] *rare.*

An earlier form is NILESCOPE.

1707 [see above]. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Nilometer*, or *Niloscope*. 1855 in OGILVIE *Suppl.*

Nilot (nəi·lɒt). [f. NILE + -OT 2, or ad. Gr. Νειλώτης.] A native inhabitant of the banks of the Upper Nile.

1893 F. ADAMS *New Egypt* viii. 105 The Nilot is very different from the Cairene and the Alexandrian . ; there is even a perceptible difference between the Delta man and the true Nilot of the upper river. 1896 HOGARTH in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Jan. 8 The kings..oppressed the Nilots with these haughty janissaries.

Nilotic (nəilɒ·tɪk), *a.* Also 7 **-ik, -ick,** 9 **Nileotic.** [ad. L. *Nilōticus*, a. Gr. Νειλωτικός, f. Νεῖλος the Nile: see -OTIC.] Of or belonging to, peculiar to or characteristic of, the Nile, the Nile region, or its inhabitants.

1653 GATAKER *Vind. Annot. Jer.* 108 This Egyptian frog, crawling out of the mire and mud of some Nilotik mear. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacra* Ded i, The early felicitie of Moses, when exposed in an Ark of Nilotick papyre. 1680 BOYLE *Exp. Chem. Princ.* i. 30 This Nilotick Salt was very apt to imbibe the moist aire. 1822 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* 172 Laid..amongst reeds and Nilotic mud. 1865 J. H. INGRAHAM *Pillar of Fire* (1872) 147 The Egyptian or Nilotic race have a sharp and prominent face.

b. *Nilotic crocodile, monitor* (see quots.).

1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd* 274 Two species, in Egypt, have been considered the types of separate subdivisions; the Nilotic M[onitor] .and the Ground M[onitor] 1855 *Orr's Circle Sci., Org. Nat.* III. 132 The best known species is the Nilotic Crocodile (*Crocodilus vulgaris*), which attains a length of twenty five or thirty feet.

Nilous (nəi ləs), *a.* [f. NILE + -OUS.] Resembling the alluvial deposit of the Nile.

1813 SIR R. WILSON *Priv. Diary* (1862) II. 448 They might live a little longer to enjoy this Nilous earth; for certainly it is more like Egypt's alluvium during the inundation than hard-set soil.

† **Nim.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. the vb.] A thief.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* I. 71 To arrant Thieves .. To Sharkes, Stales, Nims, Lifts, Foysts, Cheats.

Nim, *v.* Now only *arch.* Forms: (see below). [A Common Teut. verb: OE. *niman, nioman*, etc. = OFris. *nima, nema* (*nam, nomen, nimen*; mod.Fris. *nimmen, nemmen*), MDu. *nemen* (*nam, namen, genomen*), OS. *niman, neman* (*nam, nâmun, ginoman* and *ginuman*), MLG. *nemen* (*nam, nêmen, genomen*), also *nomen, numen*, OHG. *neman, nemen* (*nam, nâmun, ginoman*; G. *nehmen*), ON. *nema* (*nam, nâmu, numinn*; MDa. *nemme, nimme*: MSw. *nima, nimma*), Goth. *niman* (*nam, nêmun, numans*); the root *nem-* is prob. identical with that of Gr. νέμειν to deal out, distribute, hold, possess, occupy.

In most of its applications *nim* corresponds to various senses of the later (Scandinavian) *take*, and remained in common use down to the 15th cent. During the 16th there are few traces of it, but immediately after 1600 it reappears (with weak pa. t. and pa. pple) as a slang or colloquial word in the sense of 'to steal', and is very common in this use throughout the 17th cent.]

† 1. *trans.* To take, in various senses of that verb.

For examples of the frequent ME. phrases *to nim gome, heed*, or *yeme*, see under the sbs.

**Infinitive, present tense, and imperative.*

Inf. 1 **nioman, niom(m)a**; 1–2 **neoman**; 1 **nyman, 4 nymen,** (5 -yn), 3 **5 nyme, 4 nymme,** 4–5 **nym**; 1–2 **niman,** (1 **nimon**), 2 **4 nimen,** (2 -in), 3–4 **nime,** 4, 7 **nim,** 7 **nimme**; 2 **nemen,** 3–4 **neme.** *Pres. Ind. 1st sing.* 1 **nime, nyme, nimo, niomu**: *2nd sing.* 2 **nimes,** 2–3 **nimest,** 3 **nymest, nimst**; *3rd sing.* 1 **nimð,** 1–3 **nimeð,** -eþ, 1–4 **nymeð,** -eþ; 1, 7 **nimmes,** 4 **nymmes,** -es, **nymes,** 7 **nims**; *pl.* 1 **niomað,** -as, **neomaþ, nymað, nimað,** 2, 4 **nemeð,** -eþ, 4 **nymes.** *Subj.* 1 **nyme,** 2 **nime,** 4 **nyme,** 7 **nimme.** *Imper. sing.* 1–4 **nim,** 4–6 **nym,** 5 **nyme, neme**; *pl.* 1–2 **nimað,** 3 **nimeþ, nemeþ,** 4 **nym(m)eþ, nymes.**

c 825 *Vesp. Ps.* cxxxvi. 9 Eadiȝ se nimeð & ȝecnyseð ða litlan his to stane. 835 *Charter* in *O. E. Texts* 417 ȝif . hine hofre sie oðer hemed to niomanne. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xx, Þonne nimað hi hiora men mid him. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 127 Manige men þær þa moldan neomaþ on þæm lastum. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1015 Se cyng ..het nimon Sigeferðes lafe. *c* 1126 *Ibid.* an. 1126 Let se kyning nimen his broðer Rotbert. *c* 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 20 Þas reueres..nemeð oðres monnes eahte. *c* 1205 LAY. 26837 Þu me woldest a-quellen, nimen mine castles alle. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2362 He bad cartes and walnes nimen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17293 Þai send seiganta for to nym both sir nicholem & him. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7869 Nymeþ out ȝour sexes when y so say. *Ibid.* 8697 At þe lewes ensample nymes. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xiii. 373 A fote-londe or a forwe .I wolde.. nymen of his erthe. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-Bks.* 6 þan neme þin grwel an do ber-to. *Ibid.* 14 Nym gode Almaunde Mylke *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4100 Felgyld next come eftir him, þe lyfe of ankyr þare to nym. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* b iiij, Go and retriue moo and she will nym plente. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* i. (1870) 122 Iche cham a Cornyshe man,.. Nym me a quart of ale, that iche may it of sup.

**Past tense.*

α. *1st and 3rd sing.* 1 **-noom,** 1–5 **nom,** 3 **5 nome**; *2nd sing.* 1–4 **nome**; *pl.* 1 **nomun, -an, -on, (noumun),** 2–4 **nomen,** 3–5 **nome,** 4 **nom.**

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) A 909 *Auserunt*, nomun [*Erf.* noumun], hlodun. *c* 825 *Vesp. Ps.* lxxii. 24 Þu nome hond ðu swiðran mine. *c* 825 *Vesp. Hymns* i, He sende engel his & nom mec of scepum feadur mines. *c* 900 *O. E. Chron.* (Parker MS.) an. 787 Her nom Beorhtric cyning Offan dohtor Eadburge. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark viii. 20 Huu moniȝ ceolas ðiera screadunga ȝie nomon? *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 3 Heo nomen þe asse and here colt. *c* 1205 LAY. 25447 Arður nom an honde fiti þusend cnihtes kene. *c* 1275 *Passion our Lord* 379 in *O. E. Misc.* 48 þe knyhtes hyne nomen. *Ibid.* 448 Hi nome twey beoues. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20690 Of hir bodi mi flexs i nom. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 706 þe queue þorow treson þey nomen 13.. *E. E. Allit P.* B. 1613 Naburzardan hym nome & now is he here. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 9 Thow nome namore than neue þe tauȝte. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 83 He was þe twoltte kynge þt in Westsex cristyndam nome. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2056 Cuthbert to haly eland come And þe priory on him he nome. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 1812 Maxwell .. On to the Sotheroun the gaynest wayis nom.

β. *1st and 3rd sing.* 1–5 **nam,** 3 **namm, naam,** 3–5 **name**; *pl.* 1 **naamun, namon, -an, -en,** 4 **namen,** 3 **name,** 4 **nam.**

c 825 *Epinal Gloss.* 113 *Hauserunt*, naamun. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxix. § 2 Þa nlafordas naman swa hwæt swa hi hæfden *c* 900 *O. E. Chron.* (Parker MS.) an. 866 [Hi] winter setl namon on East Englum. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 41 þas cyþnesse Drihten nam of þisse wisan. *Ibid.* 69 Hie naman blowende palmwiȝu. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1010 Þær namon [hi] .swa mycel swa hi woldon sylfe *c* 1127 *Ibid.* an. 1127 þa nam he þes kynges wifes swuster..to wife. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 23 He hereȝede belle and nam ut mid him alle [etc.]. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2840 Moyses hise childre wiþ him nam. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20105 Þan name þe apostil In-til his keping þat maidan. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 36 After þe Bretons þe Inglis camen, þe lordschip of þis lande þai namen. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. T.* 744 With the coper he came, And this chanon it in his hondes name. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 792 Eneas it name & in note hade 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 32 To peter and poule his hors he nam, And unneche that nyht to Souters cam.

γ. *Pl.* 3 **nemen, neomen.** *Sing.* 4 **nem**; 5 **nym(e**; 7 **nempt.**

c 1275 LAY. 660 Hii neme [*c* 1205 nomen] anne herindrak þat god was to neode. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 64 The pains come to londe And neme hit in here honde. 13 . *E. E. Allit P.* B. 505 Bot Noe of vche honest kynde nem out an odde *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 3540 þis preste .wist what giftes he gaf or nym. *Ibid.* 7469 Grete tresure fra þe kyrke he nyme. [1630 LANE *Contn. Sgr.'s T.* (Chaucer Soc.) 116 Ducello.. killd each one that in his mowth hee nempt.]

****Past participle.*

α. 1 **ȝi-, ȝenumen** (**-nummen**), 2–3 **inumen,** 3 **inomen,** (4 **y-**); 1–4 **numen,** (4 **-yn**), 4–5 **nummen,** (4 **-un,** 6 **-yn,** 5 **-yne**), **nomen,** (**-in, -yn, -yne**), **nommen,** (**-in, -yn,** 5 **-an**).

c 825 *Epinal Gloss.* 100 *Adempto.* ȝinumni. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xviii. § 7 Eall þæt his fennas & moras ȝenumen habbað. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xiii. 12 Þæt [he] hæfes, ȝenummen bio from him. *c* 1127 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1127 Willelm hæfde æror numen ðes eorles dohter of Angeow to wife. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 29 Þu eart numen in þon ilke þonke. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 42 Þeos psalmes beoð inumene efter þe uif lettres of vre lefdi nome. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2268 Wel fasen he was of here come, for he was numen ðor to nome. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5272 Wit il consail þan was i nummen. *Ibid.* 7059 In his time was troi nomyn. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvi. (*Nicholas*) 918 Quhen þe lou ham wes cummyne, & fand his gudis a way nummyne. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1094 (Dubl.), So sall þi name owt of nowmbre be nomyn in-to mynde. † *a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) 401 Which prophesy done shall be, when I my realm have nommen. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. xi. 101 Nor neuir abak . Blent I agane nor perfite mynd has nummyn.

β. 3 **inume, ynume,** 3–4 **inome, ynome.**

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 71 We habben him swa wel inume, þat he saule mote to him cume *c* 1275 *Passion our Lord* 206 in *O. E. Misc.* 43 So me doþ to þeoue þat schal beon ynume. *a* 1300 *Floris & Bl.* 20 (Cambr. MS.), To þe hauene hi beoþ icume, And þer habbeþ here in inome. 1340 *Ayenb.* 165 Huo yet heþ þane guode way ynome, hit be-houeþ [etc.]. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Cook's T.* 119 Whan that evereich of hem a staf had i-nome. *a* 1450 MYRC 495 When body and soule to-geder schal come, And the gode to ioye be i-nome.

γ. 4. 6 **num**; 4 **nom,** 4–5 **nome, nomme.**

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12730 We sal to heuen com Quen we o þis werld es nom [*Gött* num]. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10874 Whilk of þem were ouer-come, Or slayn, or wyb force nome. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1777 *Lucretia*, Al allon hys way than hath he nome. *c* 1386 — *Cook's T.* 580 They ben swore to-gidere that we schul be nome. *c* 1450 *Bk. Hawking* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 296 In kyndely spech ye schull say that your hawke hath nome a foule, and not i-take. *c* 1450

St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 1512 My heele, my tonge, bes fra me nome. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I. 124 At Canemor syne king Feigus has it nome. 1565 J. PARTRIDGE *Hist. Pand.* b iij b, Pandauola in her armes Her Alfyne hath up num.

† **2.** *intr.* To betake oneself, to go. *Obs.*

c 1100 *K. Ælfred's Boeth.* xvi. § 1 (Bodl.), Se is eower agen, & þonan ge nomon [*Cott.* comon]. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 93 in *O. E. Misc.* 4 Þus he newed him his mon, þanne he nimeð to kirke. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 714 In to sichem he nam And ðeden he nam to mine dale. *c* 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 8164 Every day to scole she nam [*glosses* 3rd]. *a* 1325 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 144 Out of her sist oway he nam; þai nist ne ier whar he bicam. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 2400 The forster that with Sereyn came Rose erbe, and to hir chambre name.

3. *trans.* To steal, filch, pilfer.

1606 DAY *He Guls* III. 1, As I lied him to his Chamber I nimde his Chayne and drew his Purse. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* III. 8/2 The theuing knaue the purse he nimbly nims. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 598 They'll question Mars, and by his look Detect who 'twas that nim'd a Cloke. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* (1694) 218 They.. would still be nimming something or other for the very love of thieving. 1727 GAY *Begg. Op.* II. 1, I expect the Gentleman about this snuff-box, that Filch nimm'd two nights ago in the Park. 1797 BEVERIDGE *Hom. Trav.* II. 403 A fellow that would nim a sno k From off a hedge if it was loose. 1835 JAMES *Gipsy* ii, Tiny Dick, had very near been caught in nimming it off the edge of the common. 1898 HENLEY *Lond Types, Beef-eater*, He shows that Crown the desperate Colonel nimmed.

transf. 1652 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* (1656) 81 Your quotation is no new notion, but nimmed out of Philo.

† **b.** Const. with *away* or *off*. *Obs.*

1607 MIDDLETON *Fair Gallants* I. i, You shall live at ease enough for nimming away jewels and favours from gentlemen. *a* 1635 CORBETT *Poems* (1807) 78 Looking in their plate He nimmes away their coyne. 1669 *Vicker Nicked* in *Harl. Misc.* (1744) II. 96 Some will nim off the Gold Buttons of your Cloke, or steal the Cloke itself.

4. *intr.* To steal, pilfer, thieve.

1622 MASSINGER & DEKKER *Virg. Mart.* II. iii, *Hir.* Spunge is, y'are a picke-pocket. *Spun.* Hircius, thou hast nimb'd— not so much money is left as will buy a louse. 1638 MAYNE *Lucian* (1664) 35 His mother saves he stayes not in heaven by night, but that he may be nimming, goes down to hell, and pilfers there to. *a* 1763 BYROM *The Nimmers* 27 Nim? yes, yes, yes, let's nim with all my heart.

Nim(b, variants of NEIM.

Nimb (nimb). [ad. L. *nimbus* NIMBUS. Cf. F. *nimbe*.] A nimbus or halo.

1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* II. 98 The nimb or circle, betokening endless, heavenly happiness, about the head of St. Dunstan. 1870 — *Text. Fabr.* I. 44 The places, now bare, in the nimb and neck were once filled in with fine seed-pearls. 1880 *Smith's Dict. Chr. Antiq.* s.v. *Nimbus*, The aureole..may be defined as the nimb of the body.

Nimbated (nɪ'mbe'ted), *a.* [f. NIMB-US + -ATE[1] + -ED[1].] Furnished with a nimbus.

1901 *Archaeol. Jrnl.* Sept. 284 The sun, nimbated, with flying drapery, drives a quadriga.

‖ **Nimbe.** *rare*—[1]. [Cf. NIMB.] A nimbus.

1830 *Anglo-French Coinage* 1 Surrounded by a double nimbe or glory.

Nimbed (nimd), *a.* [f. NIMB + -ED[2].] Provided with a nimb.

1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* I. iii. 258 In the middle of the further most border [of the super-altar] stands a nimbed lamb. *Ibid.* 259 A dove, nimbed, stands upon an altar. 1875 *Reader* No. 121. 462/2 A nimbed equestrian figure. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 394 A Saint, nimbed, clad in a monastic habit.

Nimbi·ferous, *a. rare*—[0]. [f. L. *nimbifer* + -OUS.] 'That brings storms or showers' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Nimbifica·tion. *rare*—[1]. [f. L. *nimb-us* cloud.] The process of cloud-formation.

1814 MILLAR *Times Telescope* 341 The best time for viewing the progress of nimbification is by stormy weather.

Nimble (nɪ'mb'l), *a.* (and *adv.*). Forms: *α.* 1 næmel, 4 nemel, -il, 5 nemyl(l(e, nemble, 6 neem-, neamble. 9 *dial.* ne·mle. *β.* 1 numol, -ul, numel, 5 nymyl, -el, 6 *Sc.* nymill, 9 *dial.* nimmel, nummle; 5 nymbyll, 5–6 nymble, *Sc.* nymbil, nimbill, 6– nimble. [The *α*-forms appear to represent OE. *næmel* (found only once), f. **næm-*, ablaut-variant of the stem (**nem-*) of *niman* to take, NIM *v.* + -EL, -LE 1. The *β*-forms represent the more usual OE. *numol, -ul, -el* (cf. also *searpnumol* efficacious), f. the ppl. stem *num-* of the same verb. The OE. evidence is, however, very scanty, and the word only becomes common after the original sense had been obscured.]

† **1.** Quick at grasping, comprehending, or learning; hence, clever, wise. *Obs.*

a. *c* 1000 in Napier *Contrib. O. E. Lex.* (1906) 47 He wearð þa swiðe næmel þurh þæs Halgan Gastes xtfe, þæt on litle firste he oferþeah his mæ·ester on wisdome. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 251/2 Nemylle; *cautus*; *vbi* wyse.

β. *a* 1000 *Glos.* in Wr.-Wülcker 198 *Capax, qui multum capit*, andgetul, gripul, numul. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* ix. (Z.) 69 *Capax*, numol oðde gefyndig. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 356/2 Nymyl, *capax*.

† **2.** Quick to seize or take hold of one. *Obs.*—[1]

c 1000 in Napier *Contrib. O.E. Lex.* (1906) 49 Swa swa deaðes geferan, swa fos fleoh þu þæt numele win [L. *mordax vinum*].

3. Quick and light in movement or action; agile, active, swift, rapid.

a. Of persons, animals, or things.

Nimble Lizard, the common or viviparous lizard.

a. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21528 Of he kest al to his serk, To mak him nemel [*v.r.* nemil] til his werk. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1065 Þar was na man so nemyll þat him hit couthe. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Order Fools* 108 in *Bk. Precedence* 8 A liche Nemyl of mouthe for to mordyr A hare. *a* 1450 *Fyshynge w. Angle* (1883) 8 Þus schall ye make yow a rode and hyt wyl be lyst & nemyll (1490 nymbyll) to fysche with. *a* 1500 *Sir Bevis* (M) 2252 Syr Beuys was bothe nemble and wyght And start away from his dynt. 1535 COVERDALE *Wisd.* vii 24 For wisedome is neembler then all neemble thinges. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 208/23 Neamble, *agilis*. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* s.v., As neamle as a cat on a haat backstone.

β 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VIII. XXVI. 312 Sire Tristram was lyght and nymel and voyded his hors lightely. 1509 FISHER *Funeral Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 304 It [the risen body] shall be more nymble .. then is any swalowe. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 153/2 As the hande is the more nymble by the vse of some feates. *a* 1547 SURREY *Æneid* II. 1057 Like nimble windes, and like the fleting dreame. 1587 FLEMING *Cont. Holinshed* III. 1544/2 These were chosen of the strongest and nimblest men. 1609 ROWLANDS *Crew Kind Gossips* 3 Swift report hath very nimble wings. 1648 BURRELL *Cordial* 3 Being nimbler then the nimblest of them, he escaped. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* II. VIII. 409 Those of his followers who were nimblest of Foot. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 72 The rogues were too nimble for him and had g t to his boat before him. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 78 Now see him mounted once again Upon his nimble steed. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Charmed Sea* iv. 53 She climbed a neighbouring pine like the nimblest of squirrels. 1857 WILLMOT *Pleas. Lit.* xv. 82 His nimble hand ranges over the keys. 1875 BUCKLAND *Log-bk.* 89, I am as nimble as most of them, and a dead nimbler.

transf. 1623 LISLE *Epist. on O. & N. Test.* Pref. 19 Our language is become the fairest, the nimblest, the fullest. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IV. 807 That hour, so late, is nimble in approach. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 152 Their nimble nonsense takes a shorter course.

b. Of actions, motion, qualities, etc.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiv. (Arb.) 303, I haue seene him runne vp a paire of staires so swift and nimble a pace. 1627 *Lisander & Cal.* III. 53 With his nimble strength, [he] lifted them both up from the ground. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 73 The passive Air upbore Thy nimble tread. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* I. 183 (Globe), As clocks to weight their nimble motion owe. 1794 COWPER *Moralizer Corrected* 20 Proceeding with his nimblest pace.

transf. 1681 *Relig. Clerici* 30, I believe the nimble Confession of Nathaniel was better approved of by Christ, than the deliberate advances of Judicious Nichodemus.

c. Of ships: Fast and easily handled.

1588 *Short. Faithful Subjects* in *Harl. Miscel.* (1800) II. 100 Look to the amending and new building of ships. Make them strong, light, and nimble for the battle. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 43 Shee is a nimble ship that in . tacking about will not fall to the Lee ward of her wake. 1652 NEDHAM tr *Selden's Mare Cl.* 77 Antiochus should surrender his long ships.. ; and not have more than ten nimble Gallies. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4001/3 The Enemy being a more nimble Sailer, got away from her. 1734 tr *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. II 376 As the Roman galleys .. were neither very nimble nor easy to work.

d. Applied to coins or sums of money, indicative of brisk circulation or return in business; chiefly in *nimble ninepence*.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1864) II. 263/1 The 'nimble ninepence' being considered 'better than the slow shilling'. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 351 The farmer's dollar is heavy, and the clerk's is light and nimble. 1883 C. READE in *Harper's Mag.* June 94/1 He often sold his purchase on the road, for the nimble shilling tempted him. 1894 ASTLEY 50 *Years Life* II. 68 Not a bad instance of the nimble ninepence.

4. Of the mental faculties: Quick or ready in devising, designing, etc.; acute, alert.

1589 [PLYLY] *Pappe w. Hatchet* E ij b, If thy vaine bee so pleasant, and thy witt so nimble, that all consists in glicks and girds. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VII. xiv. 258 Having a subtile wit and nimble head. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 62 Invited and drawne on by..their nimble Imaginations. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* 31 The faculties of the mind grow thereby the more vigorous and nimble. 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome* 270 He was a man of very nimble and dextrous parts. 1839 LD BROUGHAM *Statesmen Geo. III*, Ser. II. 58 A subtlety so nimble, that it materially impaired the strength of his other qualities. 1885 *Manch. Times* 7 Feb. 5/5 The less nimble wits and the less educated intellects.

b. Of persons: Quick or ready-witted.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* Pref., The Italians .. become very nimble in the managing all affaires. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 253 There was there for the Queen, Gilpin, as nimble a man as Suderman. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* II. v, Every way a very human, lovable, good and nimble man. 1893 LIDDON *Life Pusey* I. 361 Whateley, indeed, was a nimble dialectician.

c. Cleverly or smartly contrived.

1602 FULBECKE *Pandects* I. A briefe definition and verie nimble, if it be nimbly vnderstood. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* III. i, I do admire this nimble ingine, Picklock. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 95 P 2, I was..initiated in a thousand low stratagems, nimble shifts, and sly concealments. 1868 KINGLAKE *Ballad Bk.* 29 (E. D. D.), For the nimble trick to the Friar she play'd.

5. Quick or ready *at* or *in* (or *to* do) something.

a 1591 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 144 Judas was nimble to betray Christ. 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. XXXVIII. 117, I know, wise men are not too nimble at an injurie. 1633 FORD *Broken H.* IV. iv, Nimble in vengeance, I forgive thee. 1686 HORNECK *Crucif. Jesus* xiv. 342 Make me nimble in religion without lightness. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Luke XXII. 32 Our Intercessor is full as nimble and speedy in our suit for us, as Satan is..against us.

† **b.** Of physical agents: Acting rapidly. *Obs.*

1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. x. 345 You may give nimble purging Physick. 1683 ROBINSON in *Ray's Corresp.* (1848) 138 [Volatile alkalies] destroy those nimble acids. 1744 J. PATERSON *Comm. Milton's P. L.* 288 Nimble mercury or quicksilver dissolved.

† **c.** Of actions: Taking place quickly. *Obs.*—[1]

1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 332 This is said..to contribute much towards the nimble Precipitation of the Fæces.

† **6.** *sb. pl. Cant.* The fingers. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1621 B. JONSON *Gipsies Metam.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 619/2 Lay by..using your nimbles In diving the pockets.

7. In special collocations, as **nimble-chaps** (or **-chops**), a talkative person (now *dial.*); so † **nimble-chop, talkative; nimble-come-quick** *a.*, of rapid growth; **nimble Dick,** *dial.* (see quot.); **nimble-fingers,** a juggler (*nonce-wd*); † **nimble Jack,** an elusive person; † **nimble-tail** (see quot); **nimble-tailor,** *dial.* (see quots.); **nimble Will,** *U. S.* a slender pasture-grass, *Muhlenbergia diffusa*.

1614 J. COOKE *Greene's Tu Quoque* C, Yes, *nimble-chappest what say you to that? 1673 WYCHERLEY *Gent. Dancing-Master* III. i. How now, Mrs Nimblechaps. 1662 HIBBERT *Body Divinity* II. 146 All the *nimble-chop Jesuites .. labour in vain to prove Peter prince of the apostles. 1853 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* viii, The*hugest and softest *nimb ecomequick turnip you ever saw. 1887 *Kentish Gloss.*, **Nimble Dick*, a species of horse fly or gad-fly, differing somewhat from the Brims. 1781 C. JOHNSTON *Hist. J. Juniper* II. 158 Here you, master *nimble-fingers! ..let us have some of your tricks to divert us. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 387 Mr. Unbelief was a *nimble Jack, him they could never lay hold of. *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* (1673) 69 The silurus being a vile fish, .. I render it, for defect of a proper name for it with us, a nimble-tail. *Ibid.* 255 With half a stinking nimble-tail. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss.*, **Nimble-tailor*, a field-pea. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Nimble Tailor*, the Long-tailed Titmouse. 1847 DARLINGTON *Amer. Weeds*, etc. (1860) 375 Spreading Muhlenbergia. Drop-seed Grass. .. It is said to be known in Kentucky by the name of "Nimble Will".

8. *Comb.*, as *nimble-brained, -eyed, -feathered, -headed, -heeled, -jointed, -mouthed, -pinioned, -spirited, -tongued, toothed, winged* adjs. See also NIMBLE-FINGERED, -FOOTED, -WITTED.

1836–48 WALSH *Aristoph., Clouds* I. iv, Subtile disputes with *nimble-brained men. 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. XXI. 69 His malice makes him *nimble-eyed. 1624 GATAKER *Transub.* 80 This *nimble-headed Doctor wanteth not an evasion for it. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* V. 7 Such *nimble Heel'd Witnesses never were known. 1591 SPENSER *Muiopotmos* 121 Being *nimbler jointed than the rest. 1836–48 WALSH *Aristoph.* 176 *note*, Before thy *nimble mouthed tongue-grievousness. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. v. 7 Therefore do *nimble-Pinion'd Doues draw Loue. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man. out of Hum.* II. i, These be our *nimble-spirited catsos, that will run over a bog like you wild Irish. 1608 DEKKER *Belman of London* Wks. (Grosart) III. 79 An old *nymble-tongd beldam. 1700 T. BROWN tr *Fresny's Amusem.* 47 A nimble tongu'd painted Sempstress. 1836–48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph., Clouds* I. v, Bold, nimble-tongued, impudent. 1860 WYNTER *Curios. Civiliz.* 138 The grating is eaten through by this *nimble toothed burglar. 1592 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. ii. 346 [She] doth also feed th' air's *nimble-winged guests.

9 Quasi-*adv.* Nimbly.

1558 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlviii 44 Bayth thik and nymill gais the spwle. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* CXXVIII, Those jacks that nimble leap To kiss the tender inward of thy hand. 1631 *Celestina* 196 That I may runne away the nimbler. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxiv. P 6 That they may all perform their several offices the easier, lighther, and nimbler. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 151, I turned much nimbler back again. *Ibid.* III. 94, I turned nimble upon him. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 210 Mr. Micklewhimmen .. came running as nimble as a buck along the passage.

b. *Comb.*, as *nimble-moving, -shifting, -stepping*.

1591 SPENSER *Teares of Muses* 33 The joyous Nymphes.. Did learne to move their nimble-shifting feete. 1777 POTTER *Æschylus, Prom. Bd.* 21 With light foot now this nimble-moving seat I leave. 1845 MRS. NORTON *Child of Islands* (1846) 158 Thou supple-limbed and nimble-stepping slave.

Ni·mble, *v.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. prec.]

† **1.** *trans.* To make nimble or supple. *Obs.*

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* x. (1887) 58 Certaine preparatives for nimbling, and spreding the vocall powers. *Ibid.* xvi. 75 We thinke it [dancing] beseemeth children best, to enable, and nimble their iointes therby. 1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* xlvi. 5 His joynts oyled and nimbled.

† **2.** To do hastily. With *up*. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1612 [see *Nimbling* vbl. sb. below].

3. *intr.* To move nimbly.

1598, 1640 [see *Nimbling* ppl. a.]. 1827 CLARE *Sheph. Cal.* 64 The squirrel..Who nimbles round from grain to grain.

Hence **Ni·mbling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1598 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* III. ii. 227 Torquatus, that nere op't his lip But in prate..Of the nimbling tumbling Angelica. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* iii. 5 The priuate nimbling vp of the matter in corners by some Priest or Minister. 1640 in Fuller *Abel Rediv., Luther* (1651) 46 Conserve with care, what ever is thine owne, Mischance sure footed comes like th' nimbling Hart.

Nimble-fingered, *a.* Quick and dexterous with the fingers; light-fingered.

1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1678) 35 The nimble-fingered Lass Took the ford'd Letter. 1690 DRYDEN *Amphitryon* I. i, O, my nimble-fingered God of Theft, what make you here on Earth..? 1727 GAY *Begg. Op.* I. i, He..is as nimble-fingered as a juggler. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 593 It should seem..that there are nimble-fingered ladies in all parts of the world. 1810 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maximised, Extr. Const. Code* (1830) 65 *note*, Too simple to present any demand for instruction in the nimble-fingered art.

Nimble-footed, *a.* Quick and light of foot. 1598 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* v. iii. 7 Being nimble footed, he hath out-run vs. 1618 *Barnevelt's Apology* F 4 Wee seldome vice so nimble-footed finde. 1735 BRACKEN in Burdon *Pocket Far.* 5 *note*, Choose a Horse that has never drawn, if you desire a Nimble-footed one. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VII. xii, The nimble-footed messenger of Don Rodrigo. 1848 BUCKLEY *Iliad* 252 They, mounting their nimble-footed steeds, pursued.

Nimbleness (ni·mb'lnĕs). [f. NIMBLE *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being nimble; quickness, agility; dexterity.

1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xxx 12 Ye haue conforted youre selues with power and nymblenesse. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 868 For valiaunt courage..and strength, and nymblenesse of bodie. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* XVI (1887) 75 Daunsing .may be so full of nimblenesse and actiuitie 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* III. i. 42 The Salvages by the nimblenesse of their heeles well escaped. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 18 As men set their Arms on their Plate, to prevent the nimbleness of such as would alter the property. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. IX. 325 He presum'd to depend on..the nimbleness of his horse. 1776 HUNTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 422 This operation should be performed with all possible nimbleness. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. VII. vii, To retreat with accelerated nimbleness, through rank after rank. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 20 July 63 Nimbleness in playing polkas or dancing them.

b. Of mind.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst* I. 51 The nimblenesse of the minde of man which veweth the heauen and earth. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lvi, The personall wisedome of God is ..sayd to excell in nimblenesse or agilitie. 1602 FULBECKE *Pandects* 47 Men must not onely fight by warlike instruments, but by nimbleness of witte. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc* v. 147 The nimbleness and agility of our own reason. 1711 C. M. *Lett. to Curat* 50 With an Inimitable nimbleness he makes an Argument of him. 1839 LD. BROUGHAM *Statesmen Geo. III*, Ser. I. (ed 2) 248 Nimbleness of mind and industry of application. 1889 *Spectator* 9 Nov., It increases nimbleness of mind, develops curiosity.

†Nimblesbie. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. NIMBLE *a.*; see -BY 2.] (See quot.)

1611 COTGR., *Passevolant*, a hireling whom a Captaine, on Muster dayes, foisteth into his companie; and generally, any such skipjacke or base nimblesbie.

†Nimbless(e. *Obs. rare.* [f. NIMBLE *a.* + -ESS 2.] Nimbleness.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. ix 29 Those litle Angels..on their purpled wings Did beare the pendants through their nimblesse bold. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict* I. lvii, Those little sprights, through nimbless bold. The stately canopy bore on their wings. 1638 DRUMM. OF HAWTH *Irene* Wks. (1711) 167 Neither will your Delusions and Tricks, by the Nimbless of your Hands, pluck it up.

Nimble-witted, *a* Quick-witted.

1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. v, The nimble-witted Mercury. 1637 SHIRLEY *Refl. Dryden* 84 What cannot a nimble witted Commentatour find out. 1879 CHRISTINA ROSSETTI *Seek & Find* 198 Many nimble-witted individuals of our lesser sex. 1899 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 459 The nimble-witted Voltaire.

Nimbly (ni·mbli), *adv.* Forms: *α.* 4 **nemely,** 5 -lie, **neemly, nemly,** 6 **neembly.** *β.* 6 *Sc.* **nimlie** 6- **nimbly.** [f. NIMBLE *a.* + -LY 2.] In a nimble or agile manner; quickly, actively.

α a 1350 *St. Mary Magd.* 567 in Horstm. *Altengl Leg.* (1881) 87 He saw a childe..neemly for þe nones Playand it with precius stones. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1926 Duke Nestor anon nemly persayuit þat he was prinse of þe pepull *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 448 He put nemelie þe knyfe in hur hand. 1470 85 MALORY *Arthur* XII. iii. 596 Ther with the bore torned hym nemly. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* lviii. 1 What is he this that..cometh in so neembly with all his strength? *β. a* 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 13 So trimlie and nimlie Thir birdis they flew me by. 1603 DEKKER *Wonderfull Yeare* Wks. (Grosart) I. 144 The Tinker .. stript him starke naked, but first diude nimbly into his pockets. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 12 On a very stiff Drum-head, which is vehemently or very nimbly beaten with the Drum-sticks. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No 93 P 7, I recovered so quick, and jumped so nimbly into my Guard. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* v, We saw a stag bound nimbly by. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* XIV. The landlord bestirred himself nimbly. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Mixed Ess.*, *Geo. Sand* 329 One alert figure..skips nimbly along at the horse's side.

Comb. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. III. *Lawe* 1146 Halfe a score of Reapers nimbly-neat.

† b. Lightly (armed). *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLIV. iv. 1172 The Romanes advanced forth to fight, nimbly appointed; and the enemies likewise were lightly armed.

Nimbose, *a. rare*$^{-0}$. [ad. L. *nimbōs-us*, f. *nimbus* cloud.] 'Stormy, tempestuous, cloudy' (Bailey, vol. II, 1727). So **Nimbosity,** 'storminess' (Bailey 1721).

†Nimbrocado, variant of IMBROCADO 1. *Obs.*

1597 *Return fr. Parnass.* III. i 887 Give mee a new knight of them all, in fenc-schoole, att a Nimbrocado or at a Stocado.

Nimbus (ni·mbŏs). Pl. **nimbi** (rare). [a. L. *nimbus* cloud, etc., perh related to *nebula, nubes*.]

1. A bright cloud, or cloudlike splendour, imagined as investing deities when they appeared on earth. Also *fig.*

1616 B. JONSON *Masques* Wks. 927 In nature of those Nimbi, wherein the Gods are fain'd to descend. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* viii. 490 The manhood was lost in the nimbus of celestial glory.

b. *transf.* A cloud, halo, or atmosphere, investing a person or thing.

1860 MOTLEY *Nethert.* II. (1868) I. 39 A nimbus of musk and violet-powder enveloping them as they passed before vulgar mortals. 1864 SALA *Quite Alone* I, There is the young lady herself, encompassed with a nimbus of petticoat. 1881 HUEFFER *Wagner* 20 The romantic old castle surrounded by the nimbus of both history and romance.

2. *Art.* A bright or golden disk surrounding the head, esp. of a saint. Cf. AUREOLE 2, HALO *sb.* 2.

1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The nimbus is seen on the medals of Maurice, Phocas, and others, even of the upper empire. 1843-5 WESTWOOD *Pal. Sacra* s.v. *Gk. Gospels* a A medallion of the bust of Christ, invested with the cruciferous nimbus and cross. 1854 FAIRHOLT *Dict. Terms Art* 58/1 As an attached attribute of power, the nimbus is often seen attached to the heads of evil spirits. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 225 At Venice, one only knows a fisherman by his net, and a saint by his nimbus.

transf. 1863 MISS BRADDON *T. Marchmont's Legacy* i, A Nimbus of golden hair shone about his forehead.

fig. 1834 KEIGHTLEY *Tales* ii. 32 The East.., imagination has always invested its front with a nimbus of splendour.

3. *Meteorol.* A rain-cloud.

1803 L. HOWARD *Modif. Clouds* (1830) 11 Of the Nimbus, or Cumulo-cirro-stratus. *Ibid.* 13 The nimbus, although in itself one of the least beautiful clouds [etc.] 1856 KANE *Arct Expl* II. XXV 247 A rainy southwester too was now spreading with its black nimbus over the bay. 1887 R. ABERCROMBY *Weather* iii 111 Every kind of cloud from which rain falls is a nimbus, and there are practically two sorts—cumulo-nimbus..; and pure nimbus.

attrib. 1897 *Daily News* 9 Nov 6/6 The nimbus clouds of the snow-storms covered it.

fig. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* x. 241 Ah! but what if the stormy nimbus of youthful passion has blown by? 1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar Sacr* III. i. (1866) 103 Their whole internal state will be under a nimbus of confusion.

Nimbused (ni·mbŏst), *a.* [f. prec. + -ED 2.]

1. Invested with, surrounded by, a nimbus.

1852 *Art Jrnl.* 112 The Virgin .. nimbused by a coronet of stars 1874 'OUIDA' *Wooden Shoes* 44 Winged griffins and nimbused saints 1892 A. AUSTIN *Fortunatus* I. iv, Persistent in Appearance; when approached, A nimbused nothingness. 1898 – *Lamia's Winter-Q.* 55 Nimbused by sunlight or enwreathed in snow.

2. Formed into a nimbus.

1882 'OUIDA' *Maremma* I. 74 That perfect face which bends beneath its cloud of nimbus'd hair

Nimeny-pimeny: see NIMINY-PIMINY.

†Nimfadoro. *Obs*$^{-1}$. [It.] 'An effeminate fellow, a spruce ladies courting fellow' (Florio).

1599 B JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* II. i, What briske Nimfadoro is that in the white virgin boote there?

†Nim-gimmer. *Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. (See quot.)

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Nim-gimmer*, a Doctor, Surgeon, or Apothecary, or any one that cures a Clap or the Pox.

Nimiety (nimaiĕti). [ad. late L. *nimietas*, f. *nimis* too much.] Excess, redundancy; an instance of this.

a 1564 BECON *Christmas Banquet* Wks. 1564 I. 20 Although ther ought not to be any sufficiency, much lesse any nimietie in spiritual things 1625 GILL *Sacr. Philos., Trin.* 229 That nimietie, or excesse of goodnesse wherein it was created. 1657 REEVE *God's Plot* 204 Man may have his nimieties of expression, his diffluences, redundances, of speech. 1679 C. NESSE *Antid. agst. Popery* 8 Superstition, which is a nimiety and excess in religion. 1772 NUGENT *Hist. Fr. Gerund* II. 252 He was not only matchless, but even reached the line of nimiety. 1834 COLERIDGE *Table-t* 2 June, There is a nimiety - a too muchness — in all Germans. 1892 *Illustr. Lond. News* 17 Dec. 776/1 A more serious blemish with most modern poetry, is nimiety, the tendency to dilute the general effect by repetition.

Ni·miny, *a.* Abbrev. of next. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1878 STEVENSON *Inland Voy.* 182, I have never forgotten that girl To call her a young lady, with all its nimmy associations, would be to offer her an insult.

Ni·miny-pi·miny, *a.* Also **nimeny pimeny, nimini pimini.** [Imitative of a mincing utterance. Cf MIMINY-PIMINY.] Mincing, affected, trifling, lacking in force or spirit.

1801 *Monthly Rev.* XXXV 324 With a simpering countenance, and 'nimeny pimeny' lisp. 1802 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 23 I. 178 To see her proud, affected niminy-piminy face in. 1830 J. JERVIS *Corr.* (1894) 221 She .is an exquisite, her husband a nimini pimini gentleman. 1840 THACKERAY *Pict. Rhapsody* Wks. 1900 XIII. 345 But was there ever such a niminy-piminy subject treated in such a niminy piminy way? *a* 1894 STEVENSON *St. Ives* XXV. 100 A niminy-piminy creature, afraid of a petticoat and a bottle.

Hence **Ni·miny-pi·mininess; Ni·miny-pi·minyism.**

1840 *Black-w. Mag.* XLVIII. 831 Such a pitiful piece of niminy-piminyism 1884 W. C. HAZLITT *Offspring Th* 56 There was no Niminy-pimininess about Johnson... He always said what he thought.

Nimious (ni·miəs), *a.* Also 5 **nemyows, nymyos.** [f. L. *nimius*, f. *nimis* too much: see -OUS.] Overmuch, excessive; †exceeding. Now chiefly as a Sc. legal term.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 857 My fathyr, of nemyows charyte sent me, his son. *Ibid.* 1212 Of yower nymyos charyte. 1622 S. WARD *Christ All in All* (1627) 23 With this Prouiso, that diuine and nimious adoration be not giuen. 1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* 37 In unseasonable, nimious, opprobrious chiding. 1826 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1850) 439 He is never nimious; there is nothing in excess. 1881 *Scotsman* 6 Jan., Nimious State interference is always and necessarily an evil thing. 1883 *Edin. Evening News* 20 Dec. 2/4 The action was *ex facie* so nimious and unreasonable as to excite prejudice against it.

Nimmer (ni·mər). [f. NIM *v.* + -ER 1.] A pilferer, a petty stealer, a thief.

1608 *Pennilesse Parl.* in *Harl. Misc.* (1745) I. 179 To the great Impoverishing of all Nimmers, Lifters, and Cutpurses. 1655 tr. *Sorel's Com. Hist. Francion* x. 23 These are the Nimmers who would rob me of all my moveables. 1686 G. STUART *Joco-ser. Disc.* 59 This swindger at Saint Barthol's fair Where all the nimmers do repair. *a* 1763 BYROM *The Nimmers* 70 'Twixt right and wrong how many gentle trimmers Will neither steal nor hich, but will be plaguy Nimmers! 1888 COMPTON *Winscombe Sk.* (ed. 2) 103 The carrion crow..as a nimmer of chicken and ducklings.

Nimming (ni·miŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. NIM *v.* + -ING 1.]

† 1. The action of taking; the fact of being taken. *Obs.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke, Int. 5 Soecende of niming hera [L. *de vulsione spicarum*] in sabbatum. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 38 Iden ilke flesche þet he nom of þe nes neuer sunne, ne i ðine..eiter þe ilke nimunge. *a* 1240 *Lofsong* in *O. E. Hom.* I. 207 Ich bide te..bi his nimunge and bindunge. 13 *K. Alis.* 1614 With laurceynge and with rydyng, With throwyng, and with nymyng.

2. The action or practice of pilfering.

1607 S COLLINS *Serm.* (1608) 66 What they haue done in Schooles for payring and nimming of the Arts. 1618 *Barnevelt's Apol.* F 3 You haue .ten times as much by nimming and iuggling. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 77 A pack of vermin, bred up to plundering of hedges, nimming of cloaks. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. iv. § 49 (1740) 256 His Employments.. were forging,..nimming, stealing and all Sorts of Villainy.

Nimming (ni·miŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. NIM *v.* + -ING 2.]

† 1. a. Consuming. b. Taking bribes. *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 97 God is, swa paul cweð, þet niminde fur. *c* 1250 in *O. E. Misc.* 184 King þat is wilful And domesmon niminde [*v. r.* nymynde].

2. Thieving, pilfering, stealing.

1603 T. MILLINGTON *Narr. Entertainm. Jas. I*, E 2, His Ma,estie, hearing of this nimming gallant, directed a Warrant to haue him hanged. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxxviii. 216 Niminning and Filching fool. 1727 GAY *Begg. Op.* I. i, 'Twas only Nimming Ned. 1804 COLLINS *Scrapiscrap* viii, Those Nimming Neds and Crook-finger'd Jacks of the typographical Tribe.

†Nimp, *v. Obs.* [Of obscure origin: cf. Sc. and north. *nimp*, a small piece.] To nibble, bite.

13 *Metr. Hom* (Vernon MS.) in Herrig's *Archiv* LVII. 283 Summe nymped wiþ feet and hondes As dogges don þat gnawen heore bondes. *Ibid.*, þo þat nymped her fingres and hondes Are Bachyteres bitwene frendes.

Nimph, obs. form of NYMPH.

Ni·mpy-pi·mpy, *a.* ? = NIMINY-PIMINY.

1825 C. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 256 Confound your nimpy-pimpy lass.

Nimrod (ni·mrɔd). Also 6 **Nemroth, -rod.** [From the name of *Nimrod* (Heb. נִמְרֹד *Nimrōd*), described in Gen. x. 8-9 as 'a mighty one in the earth' and 'a mighty hunter before the Lord'.]

† 1. A tyrannical ruler; a tyrant. *Obs.*

1545 BALE *Image Both Ch* I. Pref A vj, The boistuous tiraunies of Sodoma with their great Nemroth Winchester, .wyll stirre about them 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 309 These mighty Nimrods fled some into holes and some into mountaines 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 430 The griping Nimrods of the world reioyce in their taking men vpon aduantages. 1652 OWEN *Christ's Kingdom* Wks. 1851 VIII. 373 Pouring forth sundry vials of his wrath upon great Nimrods and oppressors. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* I. (1703) 55 These Nimrods, say they, grew great by the strength of their limbs and their vices.

2. A great hunter; one who is fond of, or given to, hunting.

1712 ADDISON *Spect* No. 371 P 9 As I look upon you to be the greatest Sportsman, or, if you please, the *Nimrod* among this Species of Writers. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. XXXIII. 409 The game laws have raised a little Nimrod in every manor. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 86 The sportsman and his train .., the Nimrod of the neighbouring lairs. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 139 The deer started up..; and our young Nimrods dash off in pursuit. 1863 KEARLEY *Links in Chain* xii. 261 That modern nimrod Captain Gordon Cumming

Hence **Ni·mrodded** *ppl. a.* (see quot.). **Nimro·dian** *a.*, resembling Nimrod, esp. as a hunter; characteristic of, or connected with, Nimrod; so **Nimro·dic(al** *a.* **†Ni·mrodize** *v. intr.*, to act like Nimrod; to play the tyrant

1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIII. 231 The worthy old bishop might be said to be regularly *Nimrodded, as the term for a well summered hunter now is. 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* viii. 57 Like the *Nimrodian builders of Babell. *Ibid.* xix 330 The great Nimroddian Hunter the Diuell. 1825 *Engl Life* I. 214 Any of my father's Nimrodian friends. 1857 BREEN *Mod. Eng. Lit.* 138 The tally-ho, or Nimrodian style..of composition consists in starting some fresh idea at the beginning of every paragraph; in losing sight of it as soon as it is started; and in pursuing in its stead the first stray conceit that turns up. 1850 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XIV. 72 The *Nimrodic passion which haunts the mind of .. Gordon Cumming. 1877 DAWSON *Orig. World* xii. 260 The more eastern remnants of the Nimrodic empire. 1796 *Mod. Gulliver* 79 Horsemen and all, in grand *nimrodical display, entered the court. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. II. 46 If..now contagion of corrupted dayes Leave any tract of *Nimrodizing there. 1614 C. BROOKE *Ghost Rich. III*, Poems (Grosart) 81 For a crowne who would not Nimrodize?

†Nin. *Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. Also **ninne.** (See quots.)

1611 FLORIO, *Bombo.* Also the word that children call their drinke by, as our children say Ninne or Bibbe. *Ibid.*, *Ninna*...Also children before they can speak will call drinke so, as oures say Nin.

Nin, north. dial. f. NONE; obs. f. NINE.

†Nin-a-kin. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. ? A simpleton.

1787 *Minor* IV. v. 215 The one was Father Tady M'Carthy, a nin a-kin.

† **Ni·ncety-fi·ncety.** *Obs.*—[1] A trifling matter.

1566 Drant *Horace, Sat* I. x. E v, Fundanus may at his good luste, of nyncetie fyncetie wryte.

Nincom, -cum, abbrev. forms of Nincompoop.

1807-8 W. Irving *Salmag.* (1824) 61 Got fuddled and d—d the Professors for nincoms. 18.. *Odd People in Odd Places* xii. 101 His behaviour is that of the most consummate 'nincom' that ever was led with an apron-string. *a* 1845 Hood *To J. Hume* iv, No one but a nincum. Would furnish such wide trousers to the Sailors. 1873 Higginson *Oldport Days* vii 167 Tell 'em about Gerty, you nincum.

Nincompoop (nǐ·nkŏmpūp). Forms: α. 7 (8) nicompoop, nickumpoop. β. 8 (9) nincum-, 8- nincompoop. [Of obscure origin; prob. only a fanciful formation. Johnson's suggestion of *non compos* does not agree with the earliest forms.] A fool, blockhead, simpleton, ninny.

α 1676 Wycherley *Pl. Dealer* II. i, Thou senseless, impertinent.. Nicompoop. 1685 Crowne *Sir C. Nice* iv. Wks. 1874 IV. 322 Ay, for me, Nickumpoop. 1694 Echard *Plautus* 109 Thou..hast led me by the Nose, as if I had been the meerest Nicompoop in the World.

β. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Nincumpoop* or *Nickumpoop*, a meer Blockhead, Sot or Dolt. 1713 *Guardian* No. 109 (1756) II. 106 An old Ninny hammer, a Dotard, a Nincompoop. 1764 Foote *Mayor of G.* I. Wks 1799 I 174 Trot, nincompoop. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* v. i, No, Mr. Nincompoop, .. I put them on a stall. 1807 E. S. Barrett *Rising Sun* I. 93 Fashion, though a goddess, is a fool, and all her worshippers .are nincompoops. 1851 D. Jerrold *St. Giles* xii. 117 To make him feel a coward, a nobody, a nincompoop. 1890 Jessie Fothergill *March in Ranks* xxviii, I know how to behave without making too great a nincompoop of myself.

Hence **Ni·ncompoo·pery; Ni·ncompoo·phood; Ni·ncompoo·pish** *a.*

1791 H Walpole *Let. to Miss Berry* 76 May, The nincompoophood of her Prince. 1879 Meredith *Egoist* II. x 235 His nincompoopish idealizations would now be annoying. 1900 *Speaker* 3 Feb. 477/1 That glorious exemplar of nincompoopery.

Nincum, variant of Nincom

Nind, obs. form of Ninth.

Nine (nain), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: α. 1 nigon, -an, -en, (*pl* -one, -ona, nygene), 2-3 nig in, 2-4 nigen, (*Orm.* nighenn), 4 neghen, neyen, neien. β. 3 nige, 4 nyge, ne(y)ghe; 3 nie, 4 nye. γ. 1, 3 nione, 3-4 niene, nyen, 4 nien. δ. 4 neyne, neine, 4-5 nene, (4 nen), 5 (9 *dial.*) neen. ε. 4 nin, 4-7 nyne, 6 7 nyn, 4- nine. [OE. *nigon*, etc. = OFris. *nigun, niugun, -en, -in, niogen*, OS. *nigun, -on, -en*, MDu. and MLG. *negen, neghen*:—**nigun*, a variant of the O Teut. **niwun* which is represented by OHG. *niun* (*niwan*, MHG. *niun, neun*, also *niwen, newen*, G *neun*), Goth. *niun*, ON. *níu* (Sw. *nio*, Da. *ni*). The Indo-Eur. stem **newn* is represented in all the cognate languages, as Skr. *náva n*), Gr. *ἐννέα*, L. *novem*, Olr. *noí n*), OPruss. *newin-*, Lith. *devynì*, OSl. *devętĭ*, etc.] The cardinal number next after eight, represented by the symbols 9 or IX.

A. *adj.* **1.** In concord with sb. expressed. (Also coupled with a higher cardinal numeral, as *nine and twenty*, etc.)

α. *c* 840 *Charter* 48 in *O. E. Texts* 454 [Ic] sile Forðrede minum ðeġne nigen higida land in Wudotune. *c* 900 *O. E. Chron* (Parker MS.) an. 898 Nigon mihtum ær middum sumere. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 9 He þa æfter nigan monða fare forðæode. *c* 1055 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII 300 Ȝif se monð ne þearf habban buton nigon & twentiȝ mihta. *c* 1200 Ormin 1051 All enngleseod todæleddd iss O nighenn kinne þeode. *c* 1205 Lay. 5149 Mid nihen hundred scipene heo comnen in to hauene. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 364 Nigen woukes and mare þe mariners flet on flod. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Conc.* 729 Neghen hundreth wynter man lyfed þan. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 9179 (Fairf.), Ezechias regned xxx. 3ere and neyen. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 4810 Þus drafe þai furth a nezen daies euen.

β. *c* 1205 Lay. 2609 To þan wuden þrungen nije þusende. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 128 þis beod nu nie reisuns. 1297 R. Glouc (Rolls) 3862 Wi[l]inne a nye 3er al þis was ydo. *a* 1400 *Octovian* 536 The wynd gan blowe swyde schylle Neyghe dayes. *c* 1400 *Chron R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 5413 (MS. a), In þe 3er of grace nyze hundred 3er & on.

γ. 13.. *Cursor M.* 1217 (Gött.), Adam had passid nien hundred 3er. *c* 1400 *Ibid.* 28892 (Cott. Galba), Er þare nyen pointes to se.

δ. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 23265 And qui þar es baa paines nene, here nu þe skil. 13 . *Ibid.* 18632 (Gött.), His lif was in þis werld here Neine hundreth and thritti 3ere. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2038 My fader was of fele yeres,—To the nowmber of neine skowre 1483 *Cath. Angl* 251/2 Neen tymes; *novies.*

ε. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1455 Nine hundret yeir and seuen. *c* 1330 R Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1377 Nyne syþe he 3ede aboute, & kiste þe auter. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xvii. 58 Feith nolde nouȝt neighen hym by nyne londes lengthe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 337/1 Nyne Hundryd, *nonagintí.* *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 961 Sic tythingis come to the King within thay nyne nicht. 1535 Coverdale *Deut.* iii. 11 His yron bed is here .. nyne cubites longe. 1593 Shaks 3 *Hen. VI*, I. i 112 When I was crown'd, I was but nine moneths old. 1606 G. W[oodcock] *Hist. Justine* xi. 46 Of Alexanders host, were slaine nine footemen. 1667 Duchess Newcastle *Life Dk. of N* (1871) II. 86 He was now able .. to buy a coach and nine horses. 1727-38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Ombre*, In ombre by three, nine cards are dealt to each party. *Ibid.*, If the ombre win all the nine tricks. 1819 Shelley *Peter Bell 3rd* vi. xv, I looked on them nine several days, And then I saw that they were bad. 1885 *New Bk. Sports* 106 In the skittles of our fathers, nine pins were used, but of different value.

† **b. Forming a compound ordinal number.** *Obs.*

c 1100 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. D.) an 1052 Þæt wæs on þam nigon & þrittigoðan ȝeare. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 160 þe neyne & twentiþe [default]. *c* 1380 — *Last Age Ch.* (1840) 24 þe seuynty and nyne chapitre. 1579 Fulke *Heskins's Parl.* 491 The nine and fourtieth Chapter continueth the same exposition.

2. With ellipse of sb., which may usually be supplied from the context.

c 950 *Lindisf Gosp.* Luke xvii. 17 Ahne teno geclænsad woeron & ða nigona (*Rushw.* nione] huer sint. *c* 1205 Lay. 26502 Sone heom after wenden iwepnede kempen, þer sixe þer seouene, þer æhte þer nigene. 13 *K. Alis* 2422 So Alisaundre among heore men Sleth doun ryght by nyne and ten. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 34 Where ben oþer nyne? *c* 1400 *Land Troy Bk* 4500 Thei turned a3eyn on ther fomen And sclow hem doun by nyne and ten. *c* 1470 *Got. & Gaw.* 227 Of the nobillest be-name, noumerit of nyne. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W de W. 1531) 146 b, All the counseyles of our lorde Jesu Chryst may be reduced to these nyne. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. Introd. ii, Helpe then, O holy virgin chiefe of nyne. 1611 Shaks. *Wint T.* III ii. 183 Fancies too weake for Boyes, too greene and idle For Girles of Nine. 1726 Swift *Gulliver* I. viii, I .. fastened them, to nine of the Vessels which attended me. 1790 Mrs. Wheeler *Westmld. Dial* (1821) 65 I hear wor neen on us set off frae this side. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xxxiv, Thus Eachin stood in the centre of nine of the strongest men of his band. 1868 *Chambers's Encycl.* X. 172/1 The same [holds] at long whist with players who are at nine.

b. *esp* of the hour of the day, as *nine o'clock*, etc. Also used with ref. to the horizontal position of the hour-hand of a clock at that time.

1548 Eliot, *Nonaria meretrices*, commune harlottes, whyche vsed at ix. (*Cooper* nyne) of the clocke .. to open theyr houses. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* I. i. 167 But new strooke nine. 1598 — *Merry W.* III. v. 47 Come to her betweene eight and nine. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 673 Sometimes the Courses, Seams or Rakes lie at Nine a Clock, and sometimes are perpendicular, which they call..Twelve a Clock. 1765 *Ann. Reg.* I. 135 About nine at night an extraordinary phænomenon was seen. 1842 Borrow *Bible in Spain* vii, I started at nine next morning 1861 Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 47 The gates were closed at nine o'clock.

attrib. 1894 *Times* 17 July 8/1 To use a rifleman's expression, it was a '9 o'clock' wind..It blew from the left side of the rifleman

c. *The Nine*, the nine Muses.

c 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* xxxviii. Be thou the tenth Muse, ten times more in worth Than those old nine which rhymers invocate. 1638 Lisle *Æliffic on O. & N. Test.* (ed 2) To Prince, Yee Nine that leaue twi pointed Pernas hill..Into my soule your honie-dew distill. 1693 Dryden *Persius* (1697) 401, I .. claim no part in all the Mighty Nine. 1708 Pope *Ode St. Cecilia* I Descend, ye Nine! descend and sing. 1781 Cowper *Table-T.* 184 Nor would the Nine consent the sacred tide Should purl amidst the traffic of Cheapside. 1887 Bowen *Virgil Ecl.* ix 32 For I, through grace of the Nine, Poet am also.

3. In special applications.

See also Cat *sb*[1] 13 b, Order *sb.* 5, Worthy *sb.*, etc.

a. In references to the time (*nine days* or *nights*) during which a novelty is proverbially said to attract attention. (Cf. 4 b.)

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* iv. 588 Ek wonder last but nine nyght nevere in towne 1545 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 90 This wonder lasted nine daies. 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 205 The greatest wonder lasteth but nine daies. 1600 Shaks. *A. W. L.* III. ii. 180, I was seuen of the nine daies out of the wonder, before you came. 1606 Bp. Hall *Medit. & Vows* III § 18. 41 So those things shall be wonders to me; and that not for nine dayes, but for euer.

† **b.** *Nine ways* (*at thrice*), asquint, askew.

1542 Udall tr. *Erasm. Apoph* (1877) 203 Squyntyied he was, and looked nyne wayes. 1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch. Rich. II*, 326 Passion flyes Squinting, and, as wee say, Nine wayes at Thrice

c. *Nine times* (etc.) *out of ten*, in the great majority of cases, as a rule.

1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* I. v. P 7 They..nine times out of ten flogged me for nothing. *a* 1845 Hood *The Run-over*, It would have been a quietus for nine men out of ten. 1879 Mrs A. E. James *Ind Househ. Managem.* 43 In nine cases out of ten you will not find your confidence misplaced.

d. *Nine points*: (see Possession).

1880 Mrs. Lynn Linton *Rebel of Family* ix. 'You have it in your possession still. 'My nine points? Rather shaky ones, I fear.'

4. Combined with sbs., forming attributive compounds, as *nine-feet, -foot, -hole, -hour, -inch, -knot, -mile, -pound, -share, -shillings*; also *nine-year-old* sb and adj.

1828 P. Cunningham *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 299 A *nine-feet promenade is amply sufficient. 1897 P. Warung *Tales Old Regime* 81 The *nine-foot chain before mentioned. 1894 *Westm. Gaz* 17 Nov. 7/1 A *nine-hole course has been laid out at Gavarnie. 1897 *Daily News* 13 July 8/5 A *nine-hour day is not so long as to be exhausting to a man. 1765 *Ann. Reg.* I. 103 All narrow wheels are to pay one-half toll more than the *nine inch wheels. 1819 Shelley *Peter Bell 3rd* vi. xx, High trotting over nine-inch bridges. 1853 R. S. Hawker *Wks.* (1893) 28 There's a *nine-knot breeze above. 1780 *New Newgate Cal.* V. 139 Near the *nine-mile stone on the Hounslow-road. 1822-53 De Quincey *Confess.* Wks. 1853 I. 131 An easy nine-mile walk 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4906 2, I had two *Nine pound Shots through my Foremast. 1893 J. Watson *Conf. Poacher* 63 She failed to jump a stone fence, with a nine-pound hare in her mouth. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 96/1 The *nine-share plough, or scarifier, has been found very useful in the light soils. 1683 Tryon *Way to Health* 340 Let your Drink at Meals be no stronger than *nine shillings Beer. 1828 Moir *Mansie Wauch* xi. 98 We read away like *nine-year-auld.s. 1853 Miss Yonge *Heir of Redclyffe* xxxix, A long, thin, nine-year old child.

b. *Nine days' wonder*, etc., applied to an event or thing of temporary interest. (Cf. 3 a.)

1594 *Spanish Trag.* iv. in Hazl. *Dodsley* V. 97 Which as a nine-days' wonder, being o'erblown. 1602 *How a Man*, etc. iv. ii. in *Old Eng. Dram.* (1824) 75 Her tineless death Is but a nine day's talk. 1625 Massinger *New Way* iv. ii, That were but nine days' wonder. 1764 Churchill *Ghost* III. 547 He would be found..A nine days' wonder at the most. 1818 Byron *Juan* I. clxxxviii, The nine days' wonder which was brought to light. 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf* xlii. His escape on the night of the riot had been a nine-days' wonder.

5. In parasynthetic adjs., as *nine-circled, -cornered, -jointed, -lived, -stringed, -tailed, -voiced.*

1851 C. L. Smith tr. *Tasso* xviii. xlviii, Its grand *nine-circled stream opaque. 1809 W. Irving *Knicke b.* iv iii, Some dozen huge, misshapen, *nine-cornered Dutch oaths. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 84/2 The antennæ .are *nine-jointed. 1600 S. Nicolson *Acolastus* (1876) 46 Loue is 'nine-liu'd; kill him ne'le so much, The Wanton Boy reuiueth with a tutch. *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 2/2 By the soft Touches of the *Nine string'd Heaven. 1786 Burns *Ordination* xi, Hark, how the *nine-tail'd cat she plays! 1585 Jas. I *Ess Poesie* (Arb.) 25 Her *nynevoced mouth resembled into sound The daunce harmonious making heauen resound.

b. In parasynthetic sbs., as *nine-pounder.*

1747 B. Robins *Prop. incr. Strength Navy* 8 Very lately the Six Pounders in some of the smaller Ships have been changed for Nine Pounders. 1834-47 J. S. Macaulay *Field Fortif.* (1851) 18 Supposing them to be armed with nine-pounders. 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U.S.* VI. xli. 242 Jones could use only three nine-pounders.

6. In special combs. (attrib. or absolute), as **nine-bark (spice or syringa)**, an American shrub, *Spiræa opulifolia*, having many layers of loose bark; **nine-days disease** (see quot); † **nine-double, ninefold; nine-men's morris**: see Morris; **nine-pegs, ninepins; nine-point(s) circle** (see quot. 1865); † **nine-worthiness**, valour like that of the nine worthies.

1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 576 Plum trees, *nine bark spice and leather wood bushes. 1847 Darlington *Amer. Weeds* (1860) 120 A very showy ornamental species...Sometimes called 'Nine-Bark Syringa'. 1859 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2), *Nine-bark*, a low shrub found in Maine, Canada [etc.]. Its old bark is loose, and separates in thin layers. 1799 Underwood *Diseases Children* (ed. 4) I. 159 A disorder, whose attack being within the first nine days after birth, has been denominated the *nine days disease. 1598 Florio, *Nonoplo*, nine-fold, *nine double. 1675 Cotton *Burlesque upon B.* 56 Playing at 'Nine peggs with such heat That mighty Jupiter did sweat. 1883 *Nature* XXVII 607 In place of the well known '*nine-point' circle .. would not 'mid point' circle be equally expressive? 1865 Brande & Cox *Dict. Sci.*, etc. I. 461 The circle which passes through the middle points of the sides of a triangle is referred to by Continental writers as 'the *nine points circle. 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. ii. 113 The Foe, for dread Of your 'Nine-Worthiness, is fled.

B. *sb.* **1.** The abstract number nine; the figure or symbol representing this.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xix. (xxii.) (1495) 922 One addyd or putte to eyghte makyth the nombre of nyne. *a* 1400 in Halliwell *Rara Mathem.* 31 The figure of nyne that hath this schape 9. 1588 Shaks *L. L. L.* v. ii. 488 Three times thrice is nine. 1611 Florio, *Nonarie*, of nine. 1798 Hutton *Course Math* I. 10 Add the figures, and find how many nines are contained in their sum—Reject those nines, and set down the remainder. 1870 Sonnenschein & Nesbitt *Sci. & Art Arith.* I xi. 132 Any number is an exact number of nines + the sum of its digits.

2. a. *Cards.* A card marked with nine pips. *Nine of diamonds*: see Cursk *sb.* 4 c.

1599 Minsheu *Percival's Sp. Dict.* s. v. *Malilla*, a carde picked out and agreed vpon,..that he that hath him may make him king, queene, knaue, ace, ten, nine, &c. 1630 Cotton *Compl Gamester* (ed. 2) 77 Suppose you have in your hand a Nine and two Sixes. 1727-38 Chambers *Cycl.* s v. *Ombre*, The whole ombre pack being only 40, by reason the eights, nines, and tens, are thrown aside. 1868 *Chambers's Encycl.* X. 173 Dropping the nine, and holding queen and knave.

b A set of nine persons, players, etc.

a 1860 Alb Smith *Med. Stud* (1861) 69 A student..assures him that..the examiners never pluck two nines running. 1860 Campbell *Tales W. Highlands* (1892) III. 375 He could kill nine nines backwards with his sword 1871 Cutting *Stud. Life at Amherst* 113 In 1866, the College Ball Club..played against the 'Nine' of Brown University.

3. a. A shoe, or foot, of the ninth size.

1599 Minsheu *Percival's Sp. Gram.* 81 The..size of shooes, as nines, tens, &c. 1607 Tourneur *Rev. Trag.* v. i, Courtiers haue feete a' th' nines & tongues a' th' twelues.

b. A thing or person marked or distinguished by the number nine.

1888 H Morten *Hospital Life* 30 Voices repeat the fact ..that 'Nine' is going to be sent away for a change.

4. *Long nine*: **a.** A nine-pounder gun.

1799 *Hull Advertiser* 19 Oct. 2/4 Corvette of thirty-two guns, twenty-four long nines. 1836 Marryat *Mash. Easy* xxxviii, A couple of long brass nines. 1883 Stevenson *Treas. Isl.* xvii, We had entirely forgotten the long nine.

b. *U.S.* A kind of cigar.

1837 Hawthorne *Twice-told T.* (1849) vi 59 The pedler ..having sold him many a bunch of long nines, and a great deal of pig-tail, lady's twist, and fig tobacco. 1858 O. W. Holmes *Aut. Breakf.-t.* ii. (1895) 51 Stable-boys smoking long-nines.

5. *Nine point two*, a gun having a calibre of 9·2 inches.

1898 Kipling in *Morning Post* 10 Nov. 5/2 You'd need a nine point two to do that properly.

6. † **a.** *Upon the nines*, ? at once. *Obs. rare*—[1].

c 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S.T.S.) iv. 92 The moir degest and grave, The grydiar to grip it; The nycest to resseve, Vpon the nynis will nip it.

b. (*Up*) *to the nines* (rarely *nine*), to perfection, to the highest degree or point.

1787 Burns *Answ. to Verses* v, 'Twad please me to the nine. a 1793 — *Past. Poetry* vii, Thou paints auld Nature to the nines. 1821 Galt *Ayrsh. Legatees* xxv, He's such a funny man, and touches off the Londoners to the nines! 1836 Haliburton *Clockm.* (1862) 61 Praisin a man's farm to the nines. 1863 Reade *Hard Cash* I. 203 Being clad in snowy cotton and japanned to the nine. 1876 T. Hardy *Ethelberta* (1890) 3 When she's dressed up to the nines for some grand party.

Nine-eyed (nəi·nˌəid), *a.* Having nine eyes.

† 1. As an opprobrious epithet. *Obs rare.*

1594 Echard *Plautus* Pref A 3, I'll fetch ye out..for a damnable, prying, nine-ey'd Witch 1703 Farquhar *Inconstant* II ii, You son of a nine-eyed whore, d'ye come to abuse me?

2 *Nine-eyed eel*, the lamprey. *Sc.*

1810 Neill *List Fishes* 30 (Jam.), Lesser Lamprey...The popular name Nine-eyed-eel arises from the spiracles being taken for eyes. 1838 Johnston in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. vi. 176 Sea-Lamprey. The Nine-eyed Eel.

So **Nine-eyes.** *dial.* a. The lamprey. b. The butterfish (*Gunnellus vulgaris*).

Cf MDu. *neghenoghe* (Du. *negenoog*), MLG. *negenoge* (hence Da. *negenøie*, Sw. *nejonöga*), OHG. *niunonga* (MHG. *-ouge*, G. *neunauge*).

(a) 1841 Hartshorne *Salop. Ant.* 517 Nine-eyes, the *Ammocœtes branchialis* of Naturalists, so called from having a number of spiracles on each side, or branchial orifices in a lateral groove. 1880-4 [see Nine-holes 3]. 1896 tr. *Boas' Text Bk. Zool.* 382 The Nine eyes or Lampreys..have a circular sucking mouth with horny teeth.

(b) 1863 Couch *Brit. Fishes* II. 236 Butterfish. Swordick, Gunnel, Nine eyes. 1879 Satchell *Gloss. Fish Names* 5 *Blennius gunnellus*, Butter-fish , Nine eyes.

Ninefold (nəi·nfōˌld), *a*, *sb.*, and *adv.* [f. Nine + -fold. Cf. MDu. *neghenvout* (Du *negenvoud*), MLG. *negenvalt*, MHG. *niunvalt*]

A. *adj.* 1. Nine times as great or numerous.

c 1000 Ælfric *Gram.* xlix. (Z.) 285 *Nonenarius* nizonfeald. 1557 Recorde *Whetst.* B ij, *Noncupla* 9 to 1: 18 to 2. Ninefolde. 1598 Florio, *Nonaplo*, nine-fold, nine double. 1817 Shelley *Rev. Islam* viii. xxi. 7 On all beside It turns with ninefold rage. a 1845 Hood *The United Family* xxii, A ninefold woe remains behind. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 10 June 2/1 A ninefold fine should be exacted.

2. Consisting of nine folds or parts. Also (with sb. in *pl.*): Nine in number.

1594 Greene & Lodge *Looking Gl* G.'s Wks. (Rtldg.) 129/2 Thy wickedness hath, pierced through nine-fold orbs of heaven. 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II i. III. *Furies* 269 Th' ever-shaking nine-fold steely bars Of Stygian Bridge. 1629 Milton *Hymn Nativ.* xiii, With your ninefold harmony Make up full consort to th' Angelike symphony. 1667 — *P. L.* II 436 This huge convex of Fire..inuures us round Ninefold. 1807 Crabbe *Par. Reg.* I. 93 Who simple truth with nine fold reasons back. 1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr.* (1858) 102 The ninefold Stygian Marshes. 1854 Whittier *To Chas. Sumner* 9 He, for whom the ninefold Muses sang. 1896 Kipling *Seven Seas*, *Song of the English*, Draw now the threefold knot firm on the ninefold hands.

(*Comb.* c 1590 Greene *Fr. Bacon* xv, When every charmer with his magic spell Calls us from nine-fold trenched Phlegethon.

B. *sb.* † 1. An amount nine times as great.

1602 Fulbecke *Pandects* 80 If a thing of good value be taken awaie, they must render the nine-folde.

2. An attendant set of nine.

1605 Shaks. *Lear* III. iv. 126 He met the Night-Mare, and her nine-fold. 1814 Scott *Wav.* xiii, On Hallow-Mass Eve the Night-Hag will ride, And all her nine-fold sweeping on by her side.

C. *adv.* To nine times the number.

1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 286 In Lancashire the number of inhabitants appears to have increased nine-fold.

Nine-holes.

1. a. A game in which the players endeavour to roll small balls into nine holes made in the ground, each hole having a separate scoring value. b. A similar game played with a board having nine holes or arches.

For a detailed account of the games see Strutt *Sports & Past.* (1801) 204-5 and the *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

1573 *New Custom* I. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 9 Playing at quoits or nine-holes, or shooting at butts. 1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 56, Boies, that fell vpon one of their fellowes, and beate him most cruelly for playing false playe at nine holes. 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* xiv. 22 The vnhappy wags, which let their Cattell stray, At Nine-holes on the heath whilst they together play. 1648 Herrick *Hesper.*, *Upon Raspe*, Raspe plays at nine-holes; and t'is known he gets Many a teaster by his game, and bets. 1751 R. Paltock *P. Wilkins* xlv, One [game] like our bowls on a bowling-green, and at one somewhat like nine-holes. 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* III. vii. 205, I have formerly seen a pastime practised by School-boys, called nine-holes. 1854 Miss Baker *Northampt. Gloss.*, Nine-holes, or Trunks.

attrib. 1593 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* 73 In time he may haply learne to play at nine hole nidgets 1688 Holme *Armoury* III. xvi. (Roxb.) 67/2 He beareth sable, a 9 Hole Board or, edged and lined of the first.

2. *Sc.* 'That piece of beef that is cut out immediately below the brisket or breast, denominated from the vacancies left by the ribs' (Jam. 1825).

1842 J. Aiton *Domest. Econ* (1857) 98 For boiling pieces of beef, the runner, the nineholes, and the breast are the best. 1844 Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 169 The nineholes.. consists of layers of fat and lean without any bone.

3. The lamprey.

a 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Nine-holes*, a fish of the lamprey kind, not uncommon in our Fen ditches. 1880-4 Day *Fishes Gt. Brit.* II. 360 Lampern, .. nine-eyes, nine-holes, the eye and nasal orifice appear to be here counted.

Ni·ne-killer. [A transl. of Du. *negendooder* or G. *neuntödter*.] The butcher bird or shrike (*Lanius excubitor* or *L. borealis*).

[1678 Ray *Willughby's Ornith.* 87 In other parts of Germany it is called Neghen-doer, that is, Nine-killer.] 1801 *Nat. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 442/2 Why is this bird of prey called the Nine-killer? 1808 A. Wilson *Amer. Ornith.* I. 77 Mr. Heckewelder..appears..to have been unacquainted that grasshoppers were, in fact, the favorite food of this Nine-killer. 1859 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2), *Nine-killer*, the popular name of the Northern Butcher-bird. 1866 *Kans. Rev.* 511 The bird called a nine-killer is an arithmetician.

So † **Nine-murder(er.** *Obs.* [LG. *negen-*, G. *neunmorder*]

1544 Turner *Avium Præcip.* I 5 b, *Tyrannus*, a nyn murder. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus* s. v. *Molliceps*, a birde of bodie no bigger then a thrush...Some thinke a shrike or nyn murder. 1598 Florio, *Regéstola*, a kind of lanaret hawke called a shreeke or nine murtherer. 1611 Cotgr., *Pouf*, .. the Nimmurder, a yellowish bird, and the smallest of birds.

Ninepence (nəi·npĕns).

1. The sum of nine pence. Also in phrases, esp. *as neat*, etc., *as ninepence.*

To bring a noble to ninepence: see Noble *sb.*

1606 *Proclam.* in Ruding *Coinage* (1840) I. 364 The said Harp Shillings should have..the name and value only of twelve Pence Irish,..being in true value no more than nine Pence English. 1607 Dekker & Webster *Sir Thos. Wyatt* W.'s Wks. (Rtldg) 197/2 Henceforth the Harpers for his sake, shall stand But for plain ninepence throughout all the land. a 1704 T. Brown tr. *Æneas Sylvius Lett.* lxxxii. Wks. (1709) III. ii. 80 The Devil and nine Pence go with her, that's Money and Company. 1857 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXXI. 397 If I didn't see him whip a picture out of its frame, as neat as ninepence. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. ix, As grand as ninepence. 1881 in *Lanc. Gloss.* s v. *Hondronnin*, He'd feight the whole lot on 'em, as easy as ninepence. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col Reformer* (1891) 106, I thought I was as right as ninepence.

2. A coin of the value of nine pence. *Nimble ninepence*: see Nimble *a.* 3 d.

In former English use applied to the Irish shilling, which passed current for ninepence (see quots. 1606-7 above). In the United States a name for the Spanish real.

1663 Butler *Hud.* I. i. 487 Like Commendation Nine-pence crookt With—To and from my Love—it lookt. 1679 *Lexc. Bury* 6 They had an Art to make a Nine-pence or Groat just new made, look as if it had been Coined these hundred years. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4234/5 Several old Nine-Pences and old Shillings, and many Milled Pence. 1722 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 46 With ninepences, and fourpence-halfpennies,..Scotch and Irish coin. 1812 Byron *Waltz* xiii *note*, A new ninepence—a creditable coin now forthcoming, worth a pound, in paper, at the fairest calculation. 1860 O. W. Holmes *Poet Breakf.-t.* iii, Give me two fo'pencehappenies for a ninepence.

Ninepenny (nəi·npĕni), *sb.* and *a.*

A. *sb.* A coin equal in value to nine pennies.

1830 Scott *Demonol* iv. 138, I have several pieces to show, consisting of ninepennies, thirteen-pence-halfpennies.

B. *adj.* 1. Valued at or costing ninepence.

1894 *Outing* XXIV. 371/1 At Wrexham I passed the night in a nine-penny room. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Feb. 3/1 A customer enters his shop and asks for ninepenny butter.

2. *Ninepenny marl* = Nine men's morris.

1826 Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 983 There is an ancient game, played by the 'shepherds of Salisbury Plain,'..called 'Ninepenny Marl'.

Ninepins (nəi·npinz), *sb. pl.* [Pin *sb.*[1] 8.]

1. A game in which nine 'pins' are set up to be knocked down by a ball or bowl thrown at them.

1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Quilles*, as *iouër aux quilles*, to play at nine pins. 1610 Beaum. & Fl. *Scornf. Lady* IV. i, Thy dry bones can reach at nothing now, but gords or nine-pinnes. 1647 Peacham *Worth of a Penny* 31 The most ordinary recreations of the Country are football, skales or nine pins, shooting at butts [etc.]. 1663 Pepys *Diary* 27 May, Afterwards to nine-pins, Creed and I playing against my Lord and Cooke. 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* I. iv, You Sot,. you spend your Time at Billiards, Ninepins, or Puppet-shows. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 315 Swains appeared in fancy dresses, amusing themselves at the game of Ninepins. 1829 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) II. 4 A little boy was playing nine-pins on the streets of Mentz. 1856 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Rural Sports* 511 Skittles, nine pins, and Dutch pins, are modifications of the same game.

2. The pins with which this game is played; also in *sing.* of one of these.

1664 Butler *Hud.* II. i. 488 As when Merchants break, o'erthrown Like Nine-pins, they strike others down 1691 J. Wilson *Belphegor* IV. iv, 'Tis a wonder, no more follow him: for it is often with Merchants, as Nine-Pins. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* (1699) 165 Some of these Trees .. being big-bellied like Nine-pins. 1794 [see 3]. 1807 Crabbe *Par. Reg.* I. 661 The bowl that beats the greater number down Of tottering nine-pins. 1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* xli, When his holiness rolled on the green like a King of the nine-pins. 1864 G. Musgrave *Ten Days in Fr. Parsonage* II. iii. 108 Little urchins..tumbled about like ninepins.

b. Humorously applied to a child.

1862 Mrs. H. Wood *Channings* II. xix. 289 Little ninepins, would you like to get three-pence?

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *ninepin alley*, *yard*; *ninepin high*, *-like* adjs.: **ninepin block**, *Naut.* a block so called from its shape.

† 1756 Walpole *Lett. to Bentley* Aug., The bowling-green ..contains no less than four obelisks, as look like a Brobdignag *nine-pin-ally. 1758 Johnson *Idler* No. 28. P 4 An alehouse.., with a ninepin alley. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 156 *Nine-pin-blocks. The shells .. resemble the shape of a nine-pin. ..They are used to lead the running ropes in a horizontal direction. 1841 Dana *Seaman's Man.* 116 *Ninepin Block*, a block in the form of a ninepin, used for a fair leader in the rail. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* No. 100. 2/2 Little dirty Brats scarce *Nine-pin high. 1704 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1547 The *Nine-pin like Particles. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4525/3 Bowling-Greens, and *Nine-pin Yards.

Niner (nəi·nəɹ). *rare.* [-er [1].] A criminal who is sentenced to imprisonment for nine years.

1897 Warung *Tales Old Regime* 219 Pedder was a 'sevener', Blake was a 'niner'.

Ni·nesome, *sb.* and *a.* [f. Nine *a.* + -some.]

a. *sb.* A set of nine. b. *adj.* Consisting of nine.

† a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 523 Thy nedes..I notifiede myselfene, Be-fore þat noble of name and neynesome of kynges. 1887 Service *Life Dr. Duguid* 224 She had an auchtsome or a ninesome family.

Nineted (nəi·ntĕd), *a. dial.* [var. of Nointed.] Wicked, incorrigible.

a 1809 J. Palmer *Like Master* (1811) I. ii. 19 So prone to mischief, that his supposed aunt declared, 'it was beyond her to manage him—he was a nineted one'. 1841 Hartshorne *Salop. Ant.* 517 'A nineted youth', a youngster who is wicked and wilful.

Nineteen (nəintī·n, nəi·ntīn), *a.* (and *sb.*) Forms: α. 1 nihzon-, nizontyne, 3 nizen-, nien-, 3-4 nezen-, 5 nyentene. β. 3 nintene, 4 nynten, ninetene, nonteyn, 4, 6 nyn(e)tene, 6 nyne-, 7 nineteene, 7- nineteen. [OE. *nigontýne* = OFris. *niogentena*, *niugenten*, OS. *nigen-*, *nichentein*, MDu. and Du. *negentien*, OHG. *niunzehan*, *-zên* (MHG. *niunzehen*, G. *neunzehn*), ON. *nítján* (Sw. *nitton*, Da. *nitten*): see Nine and Ten] The cardinal number composed of ten and nine, represented by 19 or xix.

1. In concord with sb. expressed.

α. a 1000 *Menologium* 71 Embe nihzontyne niht þæs þe Easter monaðˇ to us cymeð. c 1055 *Byrhtferth's Handloc* in *Anglia* VIII. 300 He yrnð nizontyne gear eall swa se oðer. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2699 Kyng heriuer of Goran þe vitailes hadde y-sent.. Be nezentene vitaillers.

β. c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14824 Mayster Edmond seis,..þat þe Engle hadde nynetene sones. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxii. (*Laurence*) 220 He baptist is þene, & of his nynten best men. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* I. ii. 172 So long, that nineteene Zodiacks haue gone round. 1632 Lithgow (*title*) The Totall Discourse of the rare Adventures ..of long nineteen yeares Travayles from Scotland. 1770 Burke *Pres. Discont.* Wks. II. 310 It was not untill he had reigned nineteen years. 1861 Mill *Utilit.* ii. 22 Happiness is done without involuntarily by nineteen-twentieths of mankind. 1892 E. Reeves *Homeward Bound* 277 The nineteen doors facing the court of oranges.

Comb. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Dec. 9/2 Nineteen-day accounts on the Stock Exchange are proverbially wearisome affairs.

2. With ellipsis of sb., which may usually be supplied from context.

c 1205 Lay. 1850 þa nizentene [c 1275 nezentene] heo slowen. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 10646 Tuelf hundered as in 3er of grace & nintene, ich vnderstonde. c 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* Prol. 186, I saw cominge of ladyes nyntene. 1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 1773), I selle the wyke, I selle the day,.. Somtyme by twelue and by thryttene, By twenty ek, and by nyntene. a 1550 Wriothesley *Chron.* (Camden) I. 45 Which were nynetene in number. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* III. iii. 65 Would any but these boylde-braines of nineteene and two and twenty hunt this weather? 1799 Underwood *Diseases Children* (ed. 4) III. 121 It will prove sufficiently nourishing for nineteen out of twenty. 1827 Pusey in Liddon *Life* I. (1894) 42 An expression which I had used when nineteen. 1846 Mrs. Gore *Eng. Char.* (1852) 39 The nineteen-and-sixpence she has netted incline her to return to the card-table.

b. Phr. *To talk* (*run*) *nineteen to the dozen*: to talk, or run on, at a great rate.

1852 Reade *Peg Woff.* (1889) 50 He was talking nineteen to the dozen. 1860 Sala *Baddington Peerage* xliii, The ladies' maid's tongue was sure to run nineteen to the dozen. 1883 Stevenson in *Longman's Mag.* II. 293 A very cheerful gentleman, who was talking away to me, nineteen to the dozen, as they say.

† 3. = Nineteenth. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 3090 Of Etheldrede þe nyentetene 3ere & nomore. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cliii. 181 The nynetene day of February next after.

Nineteenth (nəintī·nþ, nəi·ntīnþ), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: α. 1 nizonteoða, -þe, etc., 3 nien-, nyentepe, 5 -tethe. β. 4 nientend, 5 nyntende, -tenth, ninteenth, 6 nynetenth, 6- nineteenth. [OE. *nigontéoða* = OFris. *niugunlinda*, MDu. (and Du) *negentiende*, MHG. *niunzehende* (G. *neunzehnte*), ON. *nítjándi* (Sw. *nittonde*, Da. *nittende*): see prec. and -th.] The ordinal numeral corresponding to the cardinal Nineteen.

A. *adj.* In concord with sb. expressed, or *ellipt.*

α. a 900 *O. E. Martyrol.* 24 On þone nizonteoðan dæg þæs monðes. *Ibid.* 98 On þone nyzenteȝðan dæȝ. c 900 *O. E. Chron.* (Parker MS.) an. 855 He ricsode nizon teoþe healf ȝear. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 5116 þe nyentepe day of aueryl. *Ibid.* 8699 In þe nientepe ȝere of is elde. c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 3820 Of kyng Knowde þe nyentethe ȝere.

β. c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 133 In his nientend ȝere of his regalte. 1382 Wyclif 2 *Kings* xxv. 8 It is the nyntenthe ȝeer of the kyng of Babiloyne. 1447 Bokenham *Scynlys* (Roxb) 95 Petyr the nyntende pope. 1579 Fulke *Heskins' Parl.* 195 The nineteenth Chapter proceedeth vpon the same text. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* Wks. 1792 III. 192 In the nineteenth century. 1884 L. Murray *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5)

I. 135 See .. the notes on the nineteenth rule of Syntax. 1836 HOOD (*title*) Song for the Nineteenth. 1886 MORLEY *Eng. Lit.* (ed 12) Pref., Former Editions .touched very lightly on the Literature of the Nineteenth Century.

Comb 1879 *Temple Bar* Sept. 44 Glowering at each other in civil nineteenth-century fashion.

B. *sb.* **a.** A nineteenth part. **b.** *Mus.* The interval of two octaves and a fifth.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 71 A vnison, a fift,. a fifteenth, a nineteenth, and so forth. 1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microl.* 79 A nineteenth, which is equal to a fift, and a twelfth.

Hence **Ninetee·nthly** *adv.*, in the nineteenth place; *sb.* the nineteenth head of a sermon.

1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* App. iii. 304 Nineteenthly, The Curious may be prone to enquire why, etc. 1815 SCOTT *Paul's Lett.* (1839) 287 In the Nineteenthly of an afternoon's sermon. 1851 WHITTIER *To Schoolmaster* 124 As the long nineteenthlies poured Downward from the sounding-board.

Nine-tenths. Nine parts out of ten; also loosely used to denote nearly the whole of any number or amount.

1812 SOUTHEY *Let to J. White* 16 Feb., I apprehend that at least nine tenths of the business of B. Society relates to foreign countries 1842 BORROW *Bible in Spain* xliv, Nine-tenths of the inhabitants had left this place. 1889 SKRINE *Mem. Thring* 102 A wretched nine-tenths of the place was the property of private owners.

Nineth, obs. form of NINTH.

Ninetieth (nəi·ntiəp), *a.* (*sb*) Forms: 2 nizenteoþa, 4 nyntithe, 6 nin(e)teth 7- ninetieth. [f. next + *-eth* -TH.] The ordinal numeral corresponding to the cardinal NINETY.

a 1100 in Napier *O. E. Glosses* i. 2521 *Usque nonagenariam*, oþ þa nizenteoþan. 1395 PURVEY *Remonstr.* (1851) 90 In Decrees, in one and nyntithe distinccioun. 1548 ELYOT, *Nonagesimus*, ..the nineteth 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 88/43 Y^e Ninteth, *nonagesimus*. 1611 FLORIO, *Nonagesimo*, the ninetieth in order. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 112 P 9 He laughed obstreperously at the ninetieth repetition of a joke. 1826 SCOTT in *Lockhart* (1830) VIII. 383 My Aunt is now in her ninetieth year. 1877 TENNYSON *Harold* iv. i, This is my ninetieth birthday!

ellipt. 1901 *Munsey's Mag.* XXV. 342/1 He leaped upon the parapet of his pit and cheered the Ninetieth on.

Ninety (nəi·nti), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 1 nizon-, 2 nizentiȝ; 3 nizen-, nizne-, 4 nene-, nineti, nynte, 3 nin-, 4 nen-, nyne-, 6 nynty, nyn(e)tie, 7 ninetie, 7- ninety. [OE. *nigontig* – OFris. *nion-*, *niogen-*, *nogentich*, MDu. and MLG. *negentich* (Du. *negentig*), OHG. *niunaug*, *-zog* (MHG. *niunzec*, *-zic*, G. *neunzig*), ON. *niutigr* (Icel. *niutu*, Norw. *nitti*, Sw. *nittio*): see NINE and -TY.]

1. The cardinal number equal to nine tens, represented by 90 or xc. Also with omission of sb., and in comb. with numbers below ten (ordinal and cardinal), as *ninety-one*, *ninety-first*, etc.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xv. 7 Ma þonne ofer nigon & nizontigum [*Hatton* nizentiȝ] rihtwisra. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1027 Þe was nizenti winter hold. 1297 R. GLOUC. *Chron.* (Rolls) 9931 In þe ȝer of grace..Endleue hundred & ninty. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2699 His fader nineti and nine þat day. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* v. 9 Enos forsothe lyuede nynti ȝeer. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 357/1 Nynety, *nonaginta*. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* vi. 107 Tuelff hundreth ȝer, tharto nynte and sewyn 1596 DALRYMPLE tr *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i 78 Saxhundereth nyntie and fyue. 1611 FLORIO, *Nonagenario*, of ninety yeeres of age. 1769 BURKE *Late St. Nat.* Wks. II. 118 His subscription would be at ninety-nine per cent discount the very first day of its opening. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* VIII. i, Nine and ninety days are fled, Nine and ninety steeds have bled. 1894 SIR E. SULLIVAN *Woman* 13 In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred she is better.

Comb. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 365 This was ninety-shilling sherry. 1855 J. R. LEIFCHILD *Cornwall* 188 The great ninety-inch steam-engine on the Consolidated Mines. 1863 PRIOR *Pop. Names Brit. Plants* 162 *Ninety-knot*, see Knotgrass and Centinode.

2. *The nineties.* **a.** The degrees of a thermometer between ninety and a hundred. **b.** The years between ninety and a hundred in a particular century or in a person's life.

1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* 21 The thermometer .had already climbed among the nineties. 1894 *Athenæum* 10 Feb. 176/1 Remout is what Arthur Pendennis might have been in the nineties. 1897 WARUNG *Tales Old Regime* 207 He was an early arrival at the island away back in the 'Nineties.

Ninevite (ni·nəivəit). Also 6-7 Ninivite. [ad. L. *Ninivita*, f. *Ninive* Nineveh: see -ITE.] An inhabitant of Nineveh.

1550 LEVER *Serm.* (Arb) 24 The same destruccion was tolde to the Sodomites, was tolde to the Ninuites. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacra* II. vi § 11 Because the Ninivites might now suspect him to be no true Prophet. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IX. 306/1 Jonah was ordered to go and prophecy the destruction of the Ninevites. 1845 KITTO *Cycl. Bibl. Lit.* s v. *Nineveh*, The Ninevites repented at the preaching of Jonah. 1888 *Academy* 7 Apr. 245/2 The Ninevites and the Babylonians, who spoke the same language, exhibit two distinct ethnical types.

Hence **Ni·nevitish** *a.*

1846 THORPE *Ælfric's Hom.* II. 125 The old transgressions of the Ninevitish people.

Ningid: see NINGUID *Obs.*

†Ningle, *sb. Obs.* [See N 3.] = INGLE *sb.*[2] (Freq. in early 17th cent. plays.)

1598-9 B. JONSON *Case Altered* v. ii, Sirrah ningle, thou art a traveller, and I honour thee... Begin, find your tongue, ningle. 1602 DEKKER *Satiromastix* B 4, Horace, my sweet ning'e, is alwayes in labour when I come. 1622 MASSINGER & DEKKER *Virg. Mart.* ii. i, Priapus was the only ningle that I cared for under the moon. 1640 BROME *Sparagus Gard.* iii. v, It may take your Nephew off of his Ningle, who hath affected him with Poetry already.

So **†Ningle** *v. Obs rare*[−0] - INGLE *v.* 1.

1659 TORRIANO *Zanzerdre*, to ningle [*Florio*, nigle] boyes, or wantonly to dally with them against nature.

†Ni·nguid, *a. Obs. rare*[−0]. [ad. L. *ninguidus*, f. *ninguis* snow.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Ningid* or *Ninguid*, where much Snow is.

Ninkling, obs. form of INKLING.

†Ni·nnery. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. NINN-Y + -ERY.] The behaviour of a ninny.

1600 *Hospit. Incurable Fooles* A 4 Folly was their mother, Buffonerie their siste, Ninnerie their companion.

Ninny[1] (ni·ni). Forms: 6-7, 9 ninnie, 7 ninnee, 7-8 ninney, 7- ninny. [Of obscure origin: perh. an abbreviation of *innocent* with prefixed *n* (see N 3)] A simpleton; a fool.

1593 *Passionate Morrice* (New Shaks Soc) 83, I should be quickly rid of a meere mishap, in being prevented of matching with a nice ninnie. 1609 ARMIN *Ital Taylor* (1880) 143 Not long since I discouered a nest of Ninnies in this great wombe the Worlde. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i ii. iv. iv (1651) 149 He thought himself to be a man of most excellent skill (who was indeed a ninnie). 1669 PENN *No Cross* IX § 10 Being slighted of them as a Ninnee, a Fool, a Frantick. 1731 FIELDING *Mod. Husband* Epil., When ev'ry ninny Might put them on and off—for half a guinea. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* XXXIII, You needn't trouble yourself to make a ninny of me neither. 1812 H & J SMITH *Rej. Addr.*, *G Barnwell*, The weak and mouthable ninny. 1842 MRS GORE *Fascination* 23 If my husband has been ninny enough to give your fascinating marquis credit. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* xlviii, He would not have liked a wife who .was.. a ninny, unable to make spirited answers.

attrib. and *Comb.*, as *ninny-minded* adj; **†ninny-broth,** coffee.

1696 *Poor Robin*, *Prognostication*, How to make coffee, alias Ninny-broth. 1705 *Hudibras Redivivus* i i, Their wounded Consciences they heal With Ninny-Broth 1849 E. P. GURNEY in Hare *Gurneys* (1895) II. 268 In this little ninny-minded world.

Hence **Ni·nnyish** *a.*, characteristic of a ninny; foolish. **Ni·nnyism,** behaviour characteristic of a ninny. **Ni·nnyship,** the fact of being a ninny.

1804 *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* VII 94 We shall never do well till a commission of ninnyism is grantable. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 342 Had he been previously heard muttering sulky execrations, or ninnyish mumbodoes, against the King. 1826 *Ibid.* XX. 419 Our gorge rises at the namby-pamby ninnyism. 1852 W. JERDAN *Autobiog.* I. 41, I felt the ninnyship of my ignorance and presumption.

†Ni·nny[2]. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. Sp. *niño*, *niña*.] A child.

c 1626 *Dick of Devonsh.* I. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* II. 15 Nurses still'd Their little Spanish Nynnies when they cryde 'Hush! The Drake comes'.

Ni·nny-ha·mmer. Also 6-7 nini-, 7 ninni-. [app. f. NINNY[1], but the force of the second element is not clear.] A simpleton.

1592 NASHE *Four Lett. Confut.* 60 Whoreson Ninihammer, that wilt assault a man and haue no stronger weapons. 1600 *Hospit. Incurable Fooles* A 3 b, Shallow-pates and ninnie-hammers 1622 ROWLANDS *Good Newes & B.* 38, I might haue beene a scholler, learn'd my Grammar, But I haue lost all like a Ninnie-hammer. 1673 *Stoo him Bayes* 3 A man ought not to talk like a ninny-hammer. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* i. xii, That Clod-pated, Numskull'd Ninny-hammer of yours 1767 STERNE *Tr Shandy* IX. xxv, Numskulls, doddypoles, dunderheads, ninny-hammers, ..and other unsavoury appellations. 1812 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) I. 198, I will be anything now, to oppose these stupid, tasteless, ninny-hammers. 1853 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXIII. 748 The predominant feature of a ninny-hammer is the enormous development of his self-conceit.

So **†Ni·nny-whoop.** *Obs. rare*[−1].

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xxxii, They think to have to do with a ninnie-whoop to feed you thus with cakes.

Nintene, -teenth, -teth, obs. ff. NINETEEN, -TEENTH, -TIETH.

Ninth (nəi·nþ), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: α. 1. niȝ(e)oþa, nyȝoþa, 1-2 niȝeþe, nyȝ þe, 2-3 niȝeþe, (2 niþȝ-), 3 neoȝethe; 1 nioþa, 2-3 nieþe, 4 nyeþe, nyþe, niþe. β. 1 nizend(e, 3 niȝhennde, 4 ni(g)h-, neghend, 4 niend, nyend, neynd, neiuind, nend, nind, niindo, nynde. γ. 4 neghent, neuent, neynt, neent, neute; *Sc.* 5 ninte, 5 6 nynte, 5-7 nynt, 6 nint. δ. 2 niȝonþe, 3 ninþe, 4 ney(e)nþe, nynethe, 4-5 nynþe, 4-6 -the, 4-7 nynth, 6 nienth, nineth, 6- ninth. [Various formations from the numeral NINE are represented here. The α-forms, OE. *nigoþa*, etc., correspond to OS. *niguđo*, MLG. *negede*, and are parallel with OE. *seofoþa* seventh, *eahtoþa* eight. The β-forms correspond to OFris. *niugunda*, *-enda*, OS. *nigundo*, MDu. and MLG. *negende*, OHG. *niundo*, *niunto* (MHG. *niunde*, *niunte*, G. *neunte*, † *neunde*), ON. *nionde*, *niundi* (Sw. *nionde*, Da. *niende*), Goth. *niunda*: it is possible that they may be due to Scand. influence. The anomalous *neiuind*, *neuent*, may be on the analogy of *seuend*, *-ent*, seventh. In the δ-forms the ordinal suffix *-th* is added to the full stem, as in *sixth*, *seventh*, *eighth*, *tenth*. With the γ-forms compare the obs. or dial. variants, *fift*, *sixt*, etc.]

The ordinal numeral corresponding to the cardinal number NINE.

A. *adj.* **1.** In concord with sb. expressed or understood.

α. *a* 900 *O. E. Martyrol.* 9 May 80 On þone nyȝeðan dæȝ þæs monðes bið sumeres fruma. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. i 3 In tal ða moða. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 141 On þa niȝoþan tid þæs dæges. *a* 1067 in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 222 þa healf nyȝoðe hundreda socne *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 115 þe niþȝeðe unþeau is þet þe king beo unrihtwis. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 328 þe niðe reisun is þis. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5406 þe niþe ȝer of is kinedom. *c* 1300 *Becket* 617 The Neȝeþe [law] was that Peteres Pans To the Pope nere not on isend. *a* 1400 *Minor Poems Vernon MS.* 245 þe Niþe [article] is wiþ outen bost: þat in god is þe holy-gost.

β. *a* 1066 in Kemble *Cod. Dipl* IV. 194/11 Da nigend half hundred socne. *c* 1200 ORMIN 4488 þe niþhennde [commandment] wass sett þurrh Godd. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 26686 þe nend point þou understand. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Conc.* 4790 þe neghend day, gret erthedyn sal be. *c* 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* 232 The neynd [commandment] is, that we noght yerne our neghtebur house. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (Prose) 14/21 Sam benet spekis. of þe nihend degree o mekenes. *c* 1400 MAUNDV. (Roxb.) v. 14 At þe nynde moneth end a voice come to him.

γ. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 16767 + 59 About þe neghent oure of þe day. *Ibid.* 29470 þe neuent [case] es for þin aun pruu 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIX 527 On the nynt day, The lord Dowglass hass spyit a vay. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* Title, Neynt Boke. *c* 1470 *Gol & Gaw.* 1044 Na nane of the nynt degre haue noy of my name 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol 268 The nynt morow of fresche temperat May. 1563 WINZET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks (S T.S) I 129 At the nynte hour of prayar. 1588 A KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 12 Quhat expressis ye nynt article?

δ. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 614 He rixade ix. winter, man getealde him þat niȝonðe for þan heðenscipe þe hi drugon [etc.] *c* 1290 *Becket* 617 in *S. Eng. Leg* I 124 þe Niþe [law] was þat peteres panes þe pope nere nouȝt on isend. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 12 Þei breken þe neynte maundement of god 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III 123 The nynthe Signe Is cleped Sagittarius. 1541 COVERDALE *Old Faith* F vij b, In the nynth Chapter of Esaye. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 89 Theophrastus in .. ninth Booke *a* 1650 CRASHAW *Poems* (1858) 174 The ninth with awful horror hark'ned to those groans. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 190/1 The Knights of St. Stephen .. instituted .. in honor of Pope Stephen the nineth. 1774 BURKE *Sp. Amer. Tax* Wks II. 385 The words of Governour Bernard's ninth letter. 1820 RANKEN *Hist. France* VIII. i. vi. 246 He should be established in the rank of ninth elector. 1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 399 The ninth nerve is called the hypoglossal.

b. The ninth day (*of* a month).

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VIII. 147 Quhilk feild was strukne the nynt of September. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iii. 29 To meete me in Armes by the ninth of the next Moneth? 1653 WALTON *Angler* xiii. (repr.) 246, I shall long for the ninth of May. *a* 1845 HOOD (*title*), Ode for the Ninth of November.

2. *Ninth part*, or † *deal*, one of the nine equal parts into which a thing may be divided.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 53 Dæle [he] þeah his ælmessan forþ of þon niȝeþan dælon *c* 1200 *Moral Ode* 342 (Trin Coll MS), þe brode strate..þe lat þe nieðe (*v.r.* niȝeðe) dal to helle of manne. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, iii i. 140 He cauill on the ninth part of a hayre. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. xi, This is he, whom .the world treats with contumely, as the ninth part of a man! 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 300 There the adherents of the Established Church do not exceed one ninth part of the population.

3. Quasi-*adv.* In the ninth place. *rare.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W 1531) 292 b, Nynth, they be mortifyed from all inwarde affecciyon & delectacyons.

B. *sb.* **1.** = Ninth part.

c 1275 *Moral Ode* 336 in *O. E. Misc.* 70 Þeo brode stret.. þat lat þe nyeþe to helle of folke. 1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* B ii b, *Sesquinona*..a ninth more. 1611 COTGR. *Neufaine*, a ninth 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v. *Cannon*, If the fissure be 1-ninth of an inch deep. 1870 SONNENSCHEIN & NESBITT *Sci. & Art Arith.* II. 1 Find one ninth..of £7.15s. 1897 GUNTHER in Miss Kingsley *W. Africa* 702 The diameter of the eye..is two ninths of the length of the head.

2. *Mus.* The interval of an octave and a second.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 71 *Phi.* Which distances make discord? *Mo.* All such as doe not make concords: as a second, a fourth, ..a ninth. 1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microl.* 21 Now a Tone with a Diapason is a perfect Ninth. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* App. s.v., When an upper part syncopates, the second is accented and treated as a Ninth. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII 114/2 The most elegant form which the chord of the Ninth and Seventh assumes. 1864 BROWNING *Abt Vogler* 93, I blunt it into a ninth. 1880 PARRY in *Grove's Dict. Mus.* II. 459 The compound intervals called ninths exceed the octave either by a tone or a semitone; if the former the ninth is called 'major', if the latter it is called 'minor'.

3. The ninth chapter. *rare*[−1].

1671 [R. MACWARD] *True Nonconf.* 244 In the Nynths of Ezrah, Nehemiah, and Daniel.

Hence **Ni·nthly** *adv.*, in the ninth place; also as *sb.* with ref. to the heads of a sermon.

c 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 929 Nynthly,

nenuidsement. 1579 FULKE *Refut. Rastel* 770 Ninthly, that the lay people were not forbidden. 1648 D. JENKINS *Wks.* 38 Ninthly, wee maintaine that the politick capacity is not to be sevred from the naturall. 1681 H. MORE *Expos. Dan.* App iii. 298 Ninthly, If any one will agam object. 1874 ALDRICH *Prud. Palfrey* x. (1885) 164 The poor old parson's interminable ninthlies and finallies.

Ninty, obs. form of NINETY.

Niobate (nəiˈŏbēit). *Chem.* [f. NIOB-IUM + -ATE 1.] A salt of niobic acid.

1845 H. ROSE in *Chem. Gaz.* III. 36 The niobate of soda indeed is almost insoluble in an excess of a solution of soda. 1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 277 Niobates are obtained much in the same manner as tantalates. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI 426/2 Pyrrhite from..the Azores..is in orange-red octahedra, and is a niobate of zirconia.

Niobe (nəiˈŏbi). [a. Gr. Νιόβη.] In Greek legend, the name of the daughter of Tantalus, supposed to have been changed into stone while weeping for her children; hence applied to a woman or female comparable to her. Also *fig.*

In scientific use the name has been given to certain genera of trilobites, molluscs, and wood-birds, and to one of the asteroids, discovered by R. Luther in 1861.

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 62 A more than second Niobe, bewailing her seauen fold sorrow. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. x. 19 There is a word will Priam turne to stone; Make wels, and Niobes of the maides and wiues. 1625 DRUMM OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 46/1 Justice weeps out her Eyes, now truly Blind; To Niobe's the remnant Vertues turn. 1778 FOOTE *Trip Calais* ii. Wks. 1799 II. 352 Indeed, the poor gentlewoman was a perfect Niobe. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 174 The streaming tears Channel her cheeks — a Niobe appears. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv lxxix, The Niobe of nations! there she stands, Childless and crownless, in her voiceless woe. 1842 TENNYSON *Walk. to Mail* 92 She was left alone Upon her tower, the Niobe of swine.

Hence **Niobean** (nəiŏbīˈən), *a.*, pertaining to, resembling that of, Niobe.

1847 TENNYSON *Princ* iv. 352 A Niobean daughter, one arm out, Appealing to the bolts of Heaven. 1857 DUFFERIN *Lett. High Lat.* (ed. 3) 321 The last survivor of this Niobean family.

Niobic (nəiōˈbik), *a. Chem.* [f. NIOB-IUM + -IC 1 b.] Of or pertaining to, derived from, niobium; esp. in *niobic acid* or *oxide.*

1845 H. ROSE in *Chem. Gaz.* III. 36, I have called it Niobium, and its acid niobic acid. *Ibid.*, The niobic acid remains colourless. 1848 FOWNES *Chem.* (ed. 2) 310 The American tantalite contains niobic, pelopic, and tungstic acids. 1856 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 49 It is remarkable.. that niobic oxide cannot be formed from niobous oxide by direct oxidation. 1892 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem.* III. 500/1 Niobic oxide, Nb_2O_5, reacts with alkali oxides to form salts.

Niobite (nəiˈŏbait). [f. NIOB-IUM + -ITE 1.]

1. *Min.* = COLUMBITE.

1854 DANA *Syst. Min.* (ed. 4) II. 353 Columbite. Tantalite. Niobite. 1855 *Orr's Circle Sci., Geol.* 531. 1892 THORPE *Dict. Appl. Chem.* II. 698 Niobium occurs..in niobite from the Isegebirge.

2. *Chem.* A niobic salt.

1856 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 49 Metallic niobium is obtained by heating niobite of sodium in hydrogen gas containing phosphorus vapour. 1885 RAMSAY *Min.* (ed. 3) x. 310 Columbite is usually regarded as a niobite of iron and manganese.

Niobium (nəiōˈbiŭm). *Chem.* [f. NIOB-E, the daughter of Tantalus, + -IUM; named in 1845 by Heinrich Rose, who rediscovered it in the tantalites of Bavaria. The earlier name is COLUMBIUM.] A metallic element, occurring in tantalite and other minerals. Symbol Nb.

1845 H. ROSE in *Chem. Gaz.* III 36 It is the oxide of a metal which differs from all known metals I have called it Niobium, and its acid niobic acid, from Niobe, daughter of Tantalus. 1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 277 The white chloride is the terchloride of niobium. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 49 Niobium occurs in columbite, which is a compound of niobous oxide with the protoxides of iron and manganese. 1880 CLERMINSHAW *Wurtz' Atom. The.* 147 The double fluoride of niobium and potassium.

attrib. and *Comb.* 1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 278 The niobium and tantalum sulphides. 1863 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 9) 366 The examination of the niobium compounds. 1892 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem.* III. 505/2 The existence of three other metals in niobium-containing minerals has been asserted.

Niobous (nəiōˈbəs), *a. Chem.* [f. NIOB-IUM + -OUS.] Derived from niobium (denoting a lower degree of oxidation than *niobic*).

1863 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 9) 366 With oxygen niobium forms two oxides of acid character, niobous acid, NbO, and niobic acid, NbO_2. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 49 The fused mass digested in water leaves niobous oxide.

Nione, obs. form of NINE.

Nip, *sb.*[1] Also 6 **nyp(pe, nipp,** 6–7 **nippe.** [f. NIP *v.*[1]]

I. 1. The act of compressing sharply between two surfaces, edges, or points; a pinch; a sharp bite.

1552 CRANMER *Answ. Gardiner* (1580) 85 In the last booke you geue Christ such a nippe, that of that whole satisfaction, you pinch halfe away from him. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 206 What bobbed lips, what ierks, what nips! 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 35 Snub his top with a nip betwixt your finger and your thumb. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 181 The dreadfulness of a grim nip, and a dead-doing gripe. 1990 MORISON *Poems* 190 (E.D.D.), Ye'll find it smarter than an adder's nip. 1817 KEATS *'I stood tiptoe'* 144 What amorous and fondling nips They gave each other's cheeks. 1857 W. BROOKES in *Pal. Abridgm., Spinning* (1866) 1249 When by no nip thereof taking place the fibre will remain stationary. 1889 BADEN-POWELL *Pig-sticking* 133 A judiciously applied nip of his sharp little jaws.

fig. 1846 GREENER *Sci. Gunnery* 134 This fraudulent gain ..is called in Birmingham, 'a nip—biting the yokels'.

b. *Naut.* Severe pressure exerted by ice on the sides of a vessel; the crushing effect of this.

1850 SCORESBY *Cheever's Whalem. Adv.* xiv. (1859) 203 These ships .., which are perpetually subject to heavy blows, and hard nips. 1878 A. H. MARKHAM *Gt. Frozen Sea* xxvi. 389 On the following morning we sustained a slight 'nip', caused by the ice setting rapidly in toward us. 1897 KIPLING *Capt. Cour.* v, That terrible 'nip' of '71, when twelve hundred men were made homeless on the ice.

c. *Naut.* The grip of a rope at a point where it is twisted round something; the part of a rope held fast in this way. *To freshen the nip*: see FRESHEN *v.* 3.

1841 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* 116 *Nip*, a short turn in a rope. 1859 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* lxviii. II. 9 There wanted what sailors call 'freshening the nip'. Let us try how the new nip will hold, before we insist too rashly on returning to the old. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. No. 2659 The nip of the blocks exists only when they sustain the weight of the boat, and ceases when it reaches the water.

d. *Coal mining.* (See quots.)

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 965 Nips, occasioned by the gradual approximation of the roof and pavement, till not a vestige of coal is left between them. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms, Northumb. & Durh.* 37 *Nip.*—The effect produced upon coal pillars by creep; a crush or squeeze. Also, an approach of the roof and thill of a seam of coal towards each other. 1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 26 The thinning by a gradual depression of the roof till sometimes the entire coal is gone, but for a certain width only, is a kind of fault (*nip* or *want*).

2. A sharp saying, remark, or comment; a slight rebuke, reproof, or sarcasm. Now somewhat *rare* (very common *c* 1550–1620).

1549 CHALONER *Erasm. on Folly* R iv b, Herto serve the manyfolde nippes and taunts wherwith Christ in divers places .. bayteth Pharisees, Scribes and Doctours of Law. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xxvii (Arb.) 68 A pretty fashioned poeme, in which euery mery conceited man might ..giue a prettie nip, or shew a sharpe conceit in few verses. 1604 HIERON *Wks.* I. 476 It was truly said of him,..that, amongst men, nothing can scape without a nippe. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 25 Many a dry bob, close gird, and privy nip has he given him. 1738 tr. *Guazzo's Art Conversation* 56 The next kind of ill Tongues .. chop upon you with short nips. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* Pref. 13 Many a shrewd nip has he in old days given to the Philistines, this editor.

3. A severe check to vegetation caused by cold; the effect of a sharp cold upon plants or animals; the quality in wind or weather which produces this.

1614 D. DYKE *Mystery Self-Deceiving* 87 The flattering of the Sunne raies often drawes forth the blossomes very earely; but afterward come colde nippes. 1631 MILTON *Ep. Marchioness Winchester* 36 So have I seen som tender slip Sav'd with care from Winters nip. 1684 STEPNEY *To Earl of Carlisle*, So hasty fruits and too ambitious flowers, . find a nip untimely as their birth. 1873 MRS. WHITNEY *Other Girls* iii, Dismal mornings of waterproofs and blue nips and shivers. 1894 MRS. H. WARD *Marcella* II. 283 The nip of the east wind was not yet out of the air.

b. *Sc.* The quality of being pungent or stinging; a hot or pungent flavour.

1825 JAMIESON s.v., Bread, and especially cheese, is said to have a *nip*, when it tastes sharp or pungent. 1889 BARRIE *Window in Thrums* v, Lads, humour's what gies the nip to speakin'. 1894 A. S. ROBERTSON *Provost o' Glendookie* 62, I dinna like whiskey wi' a nip.

†**4.** *Cricket.* A slight touch or stroke given to the ball by the batsman; a tip. *Obs.*

17.. *Laws of Cricket* in Grace *Cricket* (1891) 15 Each Umpire is ye Sole Judge of all Nips and Catches. 1755 *Game at Cricket* 9 A Stroke, or Nip over or under his Bat.

5. *Naut.* (See quot.) *rare*[-1].

1803 *Man in Moon* (1804) 54 If they get to the windward of our cruizers, it must be with a Hammond's nip. *Note*, A Hammond's nip is a fine perfection in steering, by which it is possible to weather a point, or a vessel, not practicable to do by any other means.

6. *Nip and tuck* (U.S.), neck and neck, a close thing. Also *attrib.*

a 1859 in Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* s.v., It was nip and tuck between us. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Aug 369/1 It was nip and tuck, neither animals gaining nor losing. 1890 in *Big Game N. Amer.* 92 It was a nip-and-tuck race.

II. 7. Applied to persons. †**a.** A cutpurse or pickpocket. *Obs.*

1592 GREENE *Disc. Coosnage* To Rdr., The Nip, which the common people call a Cut-purse. 1592 — *Groat's W. Wit* Div b, He learned the legerdemaines of nips, foysts, coni-catchers, crosbyters. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* III. 8/2 He..by sleight of hand Can play the Foist, the Nip, the Stale. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Nip*, a Cheat.

b. *dial.* and *slang.* (See quots.)

1787 W. MARSHALL *E. Norf.* (1795) II. Gloss., *Nip*, a near, split-farthing house-wife. 1823 DE QUINCEY *King of Hayti* Wks. 1859 XII. 60 *note*, Passengers who are taken up on stage coaches by the collusion of the guard and coach-man, without the knowledge of the proprietors, are called nips. 1853 COOPER *Sussex Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Nip*, one who is a close and sharp bargain maker, just honest and no more.

8. †**a.** (See quot.) *Obs. rare*[-0].

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Nipps*, the shears with which Money was won't to be Clipt.

b. In wool- or silk-combing apparatus, a piece of mechanism which catches and carries forward the material. Also *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1884 W. S. B. MCLAREN *Spinning* (ed. 2) 109 The Noble combs are supplanting the nips. *Ibid.* 91 The Nip comb ..is in two parts: the screw gill box with the nip motion [etc.]. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 63/2 The silk is caught and cleaned off the endless comb by pairs of endless revolving nips. *Ibid.*, These laps are taken to the circular nip combing machine.

III. 9. A small portion, such as may be pinched off something; a fragment, little bit.

1606 CHARTERIS tr. *Rollock's Comm. 2 Thess.* 140 (Jam.), If thou hast not laboured,..looke that thou put not a nip in thy mouth. 1730 RAMSAY *Fables, Fox & Kat* 42 [He] chews the warrant a' in little nips. 1795 *Robin Hood & Beggar* xix. in Child *Ballads* III. 160/2 Think not..that I tear thee any whit For thy curn nips of sticks. 1828 MOIR *Mansie Wauch* xxiii, Water wi' twa or three nips o' bruxy floating about in't. 1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* iv. 292 The minutest.. animalcule has its little nip of a cosmos. 1880 MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* vii. (1892) 104, I will not fight him..as I do not want to take his nip of life.

Nip, *sb.*[2] Also 8 **nyp.** [app. an abbreviation of NIPPERKIN: cf. NIPPER *sb.*[2]] †**a.** A half-pint of ale. *Obs.* **b.** A small quantity of spirits, usually less than a glass.

1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulg. Tongue* (ed. 3), *Nyp* or *Nip*, a half pint, a nip of ale; whence the nipperkin, a small vessel. *Ibid.* s.v., *Nyp Shop*..where Burton ale is sold in nyps. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 441 Sit down to drink his Burton at 3*d.* the nip. 1869 TROLLOPE *He knew*, etc. xvi, A so-called nip of brandy will create hilarity, or, at least, alacrity. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 127 I'd have been all the better for a nip.

†**Nip,** *sb.*[3] *Obs. rare.* In 4 **nippe, nype.**

Of uncertain origin and meaning; perhaps repr. OE. *genip* gloom, darkness. Other senses suggested are 'place of piercing cold' and 'peak', 'hill-top' (Skeat *Gloss*).

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xviii. 162 Out of the nippe [C. xxi. 168 nype] of the north noust ful fer hennes.

Nip, *sb.*[4] Also 7 **nipp(e.** [variant of NEP *sb.*[1]: cf. MDu. *nippe.*]

1. Catmint, catnip. Now *dial.*

1651 FRENCH *Distill.* ii. 61 Take of the Leaves of..Nippe, Peny-royall, of each a handfull. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 562 They purge their nauseous Stomachs by eating of Grass, as Cats do theirs by eating the Herb Nipp. 1882 *Hardwicke's Science Gossip* 214/2 Suffolk Names—.. 'brakes' (bracken); 'nip' (cat mint); 'gottridge' (gelder-rose). 1895 *E. Anglian Gloss., Nip*, the herb cat-mint, which being covered with a fine white down, has given rise to a common simile 'as white as nip'.

†**2.** Bryony. *Obs. rare*[-1].

1648 HEXHAM II, *Een Alf Pape*, a white Vine, or Nippe.

†**Nip,** *sb.*[5], obs. variant of NIB *sb.* 2.

1721 BAILEY, *Nip*,..the sharp Part of a Pen. 1727 W. MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp.* 74 When you have done writing, set the Nips of your Pens in Water, for the Copperas in the Ink will fret the Nips.

Nip, *v.*[1] Also 4–6 **nyp(pe,** 6–7 **nippe,** 8 **knip.** [app. an ablaut-variant of the stem *nip-*, which appears in Du. *nijpen*, to NIPE *v.*[2] The precise source of the word, and its relation to some foreign forms (as Da. *nippe* to twitch, to sip, Du. and G. *nippen* to sip, Du. *nippen* to wrangle), are uncertain. Cf. also GNIP and KNIP.]

I. *trans.* **1.** To compress or catch between two surfaces or points; to pinch, squeeze sharply, bite.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. vii. 104 Thenne a-waked Wraetthe with to white eyen, With a nyuylynge nose nyppyng bus lyppes. ? *a* 1400 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 202 Nyppyng his body withe pynsons. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 7 Ye haue byten and nypte myn vncle wyth your felle and sharp teeth. 1530 PALSGR. 644/1 He hath nypped me by the arme tyll it is blacke. 1535 COVERDALE *Eccl.* xxii. 24 He that nyppeth a mans eye, bryngeth forth teares. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* iii. x. 86 They doe bite and with their teeth nip one another. 1633 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 41 Biting, and nipping, and devouring one another. 1658 (*title*) Naps upon Parnassus: A Sleepy Muse Nipt and Pincht,..by Captain Jones and others. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 83 She..nips the portion of her snuff with tears. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1863) 178 A creature who would have thought it capital sport to have nipped you in two. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* I. xxii (1879) 501 Throwing one leg across the other I accidentally nipped a muscle.

fig. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV*, 224 This thyng nipped kyng Edwarde hardly at the verie stomacke. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. x. 27 And sharp Remorse his hart did prick and nip. *a* 1649 CRASHAW *Carmen Deo Nostro* Wks. (1904) 289 Those ignoble stings That nip the bosome of the world's best things.

†**b.** To close up (a glass vessel) by pressing together the heated end of the neck or tube. *Obs.*

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* 91 Howe to nip or close a Glasse with a paire of hot tongues, which is commonlie called *Sigillum Hermetis.* 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. iii, Put 'hem in a Bolts-head, nipp'd to digestion. 1651 FRENCH *Distill.* i. 7 The way to nip up a glasse, or seal it up Hermitically is after this manner. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 36 Nip up the slender Pipe and let it cool.

c. *Naut.* (See latest quots.) Also *absol.*

1667 DAVENANT & DRYDEN *Tempest* I. i, Nip wall there; quartermaster, get's more nippers. 1850 OGILVIE s.v., *To nip the cable*, in marine language, is to tie or secure it with a seizing. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3) 488/2 *To Nip*, to stop ropes with a gasket, or with several turns of spun yarn round each, and the ends made fast.

d. *Naut.* Of ice: To squeeze or crush (the sides of a vessel).

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xvi. (1856) 123 We momentarily expected it to 'nip' her sides, or bear her down with the pressure. 1886 GRELLY *Arct. Service* I. p. xiv, *Nipped*, the situation of a ship when forcibly pressed or jammed by ice.

2. To sever, remove, or take *off*, by pinching.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3040 Of sum þai nyppid fra þe nebb þe nose be þe eȝen. *a* 1450 *Fyvshynge w. Angle* (1683) 23 Take þe red worme & nyp of þe hed 1566 T. Stapleton *Ret. Untr. Jewel* Ep., As if he had nipped a saying of S. Gregory quite in the middest. 1617 Morvson *Itin.* II. 110 The Gardners..did themselves nip of some buds. 1665 Hooke *Microgr.* 34, I nipped off the small top. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (J.), The small shoots..must be nipt off. *a* 1810 Tannahill *Poems* (1846) 91 When our webs are at the close, He nips aff twa three shillings. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 582 An assistant nips it off from the *punto* with a pair of long iron shears. 1872 H. Macmillan *True Vine* v 220 Many of the tendrils of the vine require to be nipped off.

b. To strip or make bare by pinching or biting; to remove small portions of (a thing), to reduce the amount of. *rare.*

a 1585 Montgomerie *Flyting* 448 They kow'd all the kytrall, the face of it before; And nippd it sa doones neir, to see it was shaine. 1736 Ramsay *Sc. Prov.* (1750) 126 Ye was set aff frae the oon for nipping the pyes 1785 Grose *Dict Vulgar T.* s v. *Nip-cheese*, Those gentlemen being supposed sometimes to nip, or diminish the allowance of the seamen. 1839 Moir *Mansie Wauch* (ed. 2) xxii, The milk-cows were nipping the clovery parks.

†3. *To nip by, in*, or *on the neck, head*, or *pate*: a. To overpower or overcome (a person) with, or as with, a sudden grip or pinch on these parts; to reduce to a state of helplessness. *Obs.*

c 1470 Henryson *Mor. Fab.* IX. (*Wolf & Fox*) xxxix, Deith cummis behynd, and nippis thame be the nek. 1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 359 This question so earnestly asked.. nipped him in the head. 1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 38 Menaphon halfe nipte in the pate with this reple..made this aunswere. 1620 Sanderson *Serm.* I. 142 This nipped him in the head, and strook cold to his heart. 1667 Dryden & Dk. Newcastle *Sir M. Mar-all* iv. i, Lord, sir, how you stand, as you were nipped i' the head!

†b. To give a decisive or final check to (something). *Obs.*

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. To Rdr., This monstrous brood shalbe nipped in the head so soone as euer it shall dare to shew it selfe. 1603 Shaks *Meas. for M* III. i 91 This outward sainted Deputie, Whose settled visage .Nips youth i'th head, and follies doth emmew. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 103 Ere ever Christ be truely closed with, sinne must be nipt in the necke.

†4. To check, stop, put an end to, cut short. *Obs.*

1600 Holland *Livy* v. xxx, More Tribes nipped that one law for going forward, than gave their voices to approove it. 1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol & Mor.* 92 b, Wherewith he nipt the bloody instigations of those Parasits. 1625–8 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* III (1688) 327 The Queen nipped the man at unawares in his swelling Pride by this one short letter.

†b Of the wind: To catch and delay (a ship).

1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 18 Look well to the Westward, if you can see any Ships that have been nipt with the last Easterly Winds.

5. To check the growth or development of (something), after the manner of pinching off the buds or shoots of a plant.

1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 145 It is much better to nip misorder in the verie ground. 1682 Bunyan *Holy War* 40 It should be all our wisdoms and care, to nip the head of all such rumors as shall tend to trouble our people. *a* 1716 South *Serm.* (1727) VI. 157 God's Prescription is, that we nip Sin when it begins to bud in the Thoughts. 1784 Cowper *Task* v. 439 That man should thus encroach on fellow-man,..nip his fruitfulness and use . Moves indignation. 1817 Coleridge *Sybil. Leaves*, Some sweet girl of too too rapid growth Nipped by Consumption. 1871 R. Ellis tr. *Catullus* lxii. 52 Yet if a slender nail hath nipt his bloom to deflour it. 1880 Browning *Dram. Idyls* II. 78 Nip these foolish fronds Of hope asprout.

b. *To nip in the bud*: To arrest or check at the very beginning, or in a thorough fashion.

1606–7 Fletcher *Woman Hater* III. i, Yet I can frown, and Nip a passion, Even in the bud. 1639 Cokaine *Masque* Dram. Wks. (1874) 8 Dost thou approach to censure our delights, And nip them in the bud? 1677 *Govt. Venice* 307 Had not the Senat..nipt their Animosity in the Bud. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 526 P 2 Holding it extremely requisite that you should nip him in the Bud. 1746 Hervey *Medit.* (1818) 23 He has nipped infancy in its bud. 1844 W. Irving *Life & Lett.* (1866) III. 321 Insurrections have broken out ,and Government are taking strong measures to nip them in the bud. 1861 Buckle *Civilis.* II. viii. (1873) 565 This and many other noble projects were nipped in the bud by the death of Charles III

6. Of cold: To affect (persons, etc.) painfully or injuriously.

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. V*, 48 If..colde wether had not nipped them, they would have made their progress farther. [1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Dec. 133 The carefull cold hath nypt my rugged rynde.] 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 48 Men dangerously nipp'd by excessive cold. 1704 Steele *Lying Lover* I. (1747) 15 To see the dear things trip, trip along, and breathe so short, nipt with the Season. 1829 Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) II. 4 One of the coldest nights that ever nipped a nose. 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* xii, The wind blew keenly, nipping the features.

fig. 1596 Drayton *Legends* II. 602 Nipt with cold Death. 1604 Middleton *Father Hubbard's T.* Wks. (Bullen) VIII. 54 A physical frost, that nips the wicked blood a little.

b. To check or destroy the growth of (plants, blossoms, etc.). Also in fig. context.

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 812 If frosts .Nip not the gaudie blossomes of your Loue. 1615 W. Lawson *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 14 Roots being so weakly put, are soone nipt with drought or frost. 1671 Milton *Samson* 1577 The first-born bloom of spring Nipt with the lagging rear of winters frost. 1718 Rowe *Lucan* 128 To parch the fading Herb and nip the springing Green. 1778 Edwards 17 Apr. in Boswell *Johnson*, I am curious to see if this frost has not nipped my fruit-trees. 1814 Scott *Ld. of Isles* iv. xxx, Nipp'd by misfortune's cruel frost, The buds of fair affection lost! 1866–7 J. Thomson *Naked Goddess* 239 Storms in Spring nipped bud and sprout.

†7. To censure, reprehend, or rebuke sharply; to direct sharp remarks against (one). *Obs.* (very common *c* 1565–1600).

1548 Udall *Erasm. Par. Luke* viii. 93 He touched and nipped y pharisees and scribes. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 163 Nipping your people with sharpe reprehensions. 1602 Fulbecke *2nd Pt. Parall.* 26 He was. more then nipped of Aristophanes. [1720 Stype *Stow's Surv* (1754) I. i. xxii 127 The boys of divers schools.., with Epigrams and Rhimes, nipping and quipping their fellows.]

8. To touch or concern (one) closely; to affect painfully, to vex. Now *rare.*

1553 Bradford *Treat. Prayer* Pref., These perilous days of necessity so nip us and provoke us to pray. 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 14 His hart is nipped with heaninesse. 1622 Rowlands *Good Newes & B.* 36 My wooing ouerthrowne, my horse play mar'd, As I am Gentleman, this nips me hard. 1633 Earle *Microcosm., Suspitious Man* (Arb.) 103 Not a word can bee spoke, but nips him somewhere. 1897 Beat. Harraden *H. Strafford*, etc. 199 It was just that which nipped me. I had done a wrong to her, and she had done a wrong to me.

9. To snatch, catch, seize or take smartly. Also with *away, out, up.* Chiefly *dial.* or *slang.*

c 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S. T. S) iv 92 The moir degest and grave, The grydiar to grip it; The nycest to ressave Vpoun the nynis will nip it. 1601 F. Godwin *Bps of Eng.* 123 That house belonged vnto the Archdeacon; but.. was long since nipped away from the same. 1677 Nicolson *Glosx.* in *Trans. R. Soc. Lit.* (1870) IX. 316 *Nip*, to..pilfer. 1768 Ross *Helenore* III. 122 Frae your ain uncles grte was nipt awa' That bonny bairn. 1870 E. Peacock *Ralf Skirl.* I. 113 'Why, if there isn't some o'them Bozzel chaps a nippin' up our rabbits.' 1880 C. B. Berry *Other Side* 15 He'd just nip out the pop-gun, and let him have it in the rear 1894 *Columbus Disp.* 10 Sept., A business man .. from whom he nipped a $250 shirt stud.

b. *slang.* To arrest.

a 1566 R. Edwards *Damon & Pith.* in Hazl *Dodsley* IV. 19, I go into the city some knaves to nip , with their goods to increase the kings treasure. 1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Wks.* III 10/2, I haue heard some Serieants haue beene mild, And vs'd their Prisoner like a Christians child; Nip'd him in priuate. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* III. 147 (Farmer), They'd follow you about, and keep on nipping a fellow

c. *To nip a bung*, etc. (See quots. and Bung *sb.*[2])

1573 Harman *Caveat* (1869) 84 *To nyp a boung*, to cut a purse. 1592 Greene *Conny Catch.* III. Wks. (Grosart) X. 157 This crew of mates..said there was no hope of nipping the boung because he held open his gowne so wide. 1621 B Jonson *Gipsies Metam.* Wks. (Rtldg) 619/1 Till .he be able..to nip a jaw, and cly the jark, 'tis thought fit he march in the infant's equipage. 1712 Shirley *Triumph Wit* (1724) 171 If the Cully he does meet, He nips all his Lour. 1740 *Poor Robin* (Farmer), The cut-purse in the throng, Hath a fair means to nyp a bung.

d. *Cricket.* To strike (a ball) with the edge of the bat, to tip. *rare*[−1].

17.. *Laws Cricket* in Grace *Cricket* (1891) 14 If a Ball is nipped up and he [the batter] Strikes her again Wilfully before She comes to ye Wicket, its out.

II. *intr.* 10. To give a nip or pinch; to cause or produce pinching.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 161 Thay can nyp at oure hyre. *Ibid.* 290 If the flok be skard, yit shall I nyp nere. 1567 Drant *Horace, Ep.* x. E j The lesser shoe doth hurt thy foote for pardie it will nip. 1582 Mulcaster *Positions* xx. (1887) 87 The Eastwinde is hurtefull and nippes. 1855 Tester *Poems* 9 (E.D.D.), Words that nip like plasters. 1891 Kipling *City Dread. Nt.* iii, Machinery that planes and shaves, and punches and hoists and nips.

b. To ache, to smart.

1737 Ramsay *Sc. Prov.* (1750) 124 Ye're new risen and your young heart's nipping. 1806 A. Douglas *Poems* 26 (E.D.D.), O! but my heart nips for the pain, While thro' the green she wanders

†11. *Cant.* To pick pockets, to steal. *Obs.*

1592 *Def. Conny Catch* (1859) 4, I had consorts that could verse, nippe, and foyst. *a* 1634 Randolph *Hey for Honesty* III. i, I'll nip from Ruffmans of the Harmanbeck.

12. *slang.* To move rapidly or nimbly. Const. with *in, out, up*, etc.

1825 Brockett *N. C Gloss., Nip up*,.. to move quickly. 1863 *Lanc. Lents* 27 So he nipt up th' tree like a cat. 1883 E. Pennell-Elmhirst *Cream Leicestersh* 159 Pray nip out of the road as quickly as you can. 1889 D. C. Murray *Dangerous Catspaw* 147 'Nip in, sir', said the driver. 'Where do you want to go to?'

13. *Comb.* as †nip-bud (see quot); †nip-cake, -crust, -farthing, a mean or miserly person (cf. mod. dial. *nip currant, -screed, -skin*, etc.); nip-nosed *a.*, having a small pinched nose; †nip-shred, a tailor; †nip-skin *v.*, to pinch severely; nip-waisted *a.*, having a pinched-in waist. Also Nipcheese.

1658 Evelyn *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 101 There is also another kind of small worm, which they call the *Nip-bud. 1508 Dunbar *Flyting* 177 Nyse nagus, *nipcaik, with thy schulder is narrow. 1650 H More *Observ.* in *Enthus. Tri.*, etc (1656) 81 A *Nip-crust or Niggard of your precious speculations. 1566 Drant *Med. Morall* A vii, I woulde the not a *nipfarthinge Nor yet a niggarde haue. 1831 *Westm. Rev* XIV. 424 The crow-footed, *nip-nosed sparenes of thirty. 1661 K. W. *Charact. Coxcombs, Hyde-Pk. Lady* (1860) 58 Though her nimble *nipshred never medles with the garments. 1620 T. Granger *Div. Logike* 125 Finally render like for like, that may *nip-skin her. 1899 *Crampton's Mag.* Jan. 113 A peevish, *nip-waisted, frizzle-fringed, flirty, flighty, governess.

Nip, *v.*[2] [f. Nip *sb.*[2] The resemblance to Du. and G. *nippen* (Da. *nippe*), to sip, is evidently quite accidental.]

1. *intr.* To take nips of liquor.

1887 Lady Bellairs *Gossips w. Girls* II. 64 A man who drinks to excess or habitually nips. 1896 Georgiana M. Stisted *True Life R. F. Burton* xi. 267 He could take his bottle after dinner with any man, but nip he could not.

2. *trans.* To take (liquor) in nips.

1897 W. H Thornton *Reminisc. Clergym* xi. 323 Some of our young men nip wine or spirits all day long.

†**Nip,** obs. or dial. form of Neap *v.*

1709 S. Sewall *Diary* 18 Nov., The Ship was on the Ground, and [Capt. Teat] fear'd he should be nip'd.

Nipa (nī pă, nə·'pă). Also 6 **nypa, nyp-, niper, nipar, nipe,** 9 **nipah.** [a. Malay نِپَا *nīpah.* Early Portuguese writers call the wine *nipa* and the tree *nipeira*, whence app. the forms *niper, -ar*, etc.]

†1. A kind of toddy obtained from the spadix of the nipa-palm (see 2). Also *attrib. Obs.*

1588 Hickock tr. *C. Frederick's Voy.* 23 b, The greatest merchandise there is verzing, and nypa, which is an excellent Wine, which is had in the flowre of a tree called Nyper. *Ibid.*, Niper Wine is a most excellent drink. 1591 Barker in Hakl. *Voy.* (1599) II. II. 107 We found in her . three hundred buts of Canarie wine, and Nipar wine, which is made of the palme trees. 1598 W. Phillip tr. *Linschoten's Voy.* 101/2 This *Sura*, being distilled, is called *Fula* or *Nipe*, and is as excellent *aqua vitæ* as any is made in Port. 1616 R. Cocks *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) I. 150 A pair of *nipa* sent me for a present.

2. A kind of palm (*Nipa fruticans*), native to the coasts and islands of the Indian seas, having a creeping trunk with large feathery leaves, and bearing large round bunches of fruit; also, the foliage of this plant. Also *attrib.*

1839 Royle *Bot. Himalayan Mount.* 408 The Peruvian *Phytelephas*, with the Asiatic Palm like *Nipa* 1846 Lindley *Veget Kingd.* 132 The juice of Nipa, as it flows from the pounded spadices, furnishes one of the inferior kinds of Palm wine. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 790/2 The foliage, called Nipah, is used as thatch, and when burnt yields a supply of salt. 1882 De Windt *Equator* 20 Its river banks lined with mangroves and nipa palms.

Nipcheese (ni pt|iz). [See Nip *v.* 13.]

†1. *slang.* A ship's purser *Obs.*

1785 Grose *Dict. Vulgar T., Nip cheese*, a nick name for the purser of a ship 1791–3 *Spirit Public Jrnls.* (1799) I. 21 The wonderful rise of this quondam nip cheese has made him very proud of his own abilities. 1837 Marryat *Pirate. Keene* xiii, 'That's our nipcheese' 'Nipcheese!' 'Yes; nipcheese means purser of the ship.'

2. A mean or miserly person.

1825 Brockett *N. C. Gloss., Nip-cheese*, a contemptuous designation for a parsimonious, covetous person 1864 Sala in *Temple Bar* Jan. 183 Small good has the tasteless agitation of these churlish nipcheeses done them.

3. *attrib.* Mean, miserly, niggardly.

1819 *Hermit in London* I. 66 Like a nip-cheese purser of a man of war. 1860 Sala *Lady Chesterfield* v, This nip-cheese, candle-end saving, pebble-peeling .. principle.

†**Nipe,** *sb. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Nipe *v.*[2]] A nip.

1597 A. M tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 39/2 With our cutting pinsers, we may with one nipe chippe it of.

†**Nipe,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* [OE. *hnipian*, related to ON. *hnipna, hnipa*] *intr.* To bow down, bend, droop; to descend, get low.

c 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past. C.* xxxiv. 234 Ða wearð Cain swiðe ierre, & hnipode ofdune. *a* 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xxvi. 13 Bið ðeah wuhtagehwylc onhnigen to hrusan, hnipað ofdune. *a* 1100 in Napier *O. E. Glosses* I. 1279 *Curva*, hnipendre, gebigedre. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* Matt. xxv. 5 þa nipeden hyo ealle & slepen. *c* 1205 Lay. 31734 þa hit wes uppen non, þa sunne gon to nipen.

†**Nipe,** *v.*[2] *Obs rare* In 5–6 **nype.** [Corresponds to MDu. and MLG. *nipen* (Du. *nijpen*, from which quots. 1481 and 1597 are directly taken). Cf. Nip *v.*[1]] *trans.* To nip.

c 1430 Lydg. *Chorle & Birde* (Roxb.) 9 That smale birdes can nype by the hede. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 357/1 Nypyn, *premo, stringo.* 1481 Caxton *Reynard* (Arb.) 15 Bruyn the bere .. helde fast his heed and nyped both his fore feet. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 20 b/1 The Chirurgiane must nype in the length of all the skinne and the fleshy pannickle.

Hence †**Ni·per,** one who nips; †**Ni·ping** *vbl. sb.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 357/1 Nypare, *compressor, trusor. Ibid.*, Nypynge, *compressio.* 1546 Bale *Eng. Votaries* I. (1550) 75 b, Callynge them .. perjures, nypers, serpentes, deuourers, rauenous. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 22 b/2 Auoydinge the nipinge of the little tonges. 1647 Hexham I, A Niper, *een nyper.*

†**Ni·plet.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Nipple + -et.] A small nipple.

1648 Herrick *Hesp., How Lillies came white*, The rubie niplet of her breast. — *Upon the Nipples of Julia's Breast*, So like to this..Is each neate Niplet of her breast.

Nipped (nipt), *ppl. a.* [f. Nip *v.*[1] + -ed[1].] That has been, or is, pinched, compressed, severely checked, etc.

1535 Lyndsay *Satyre* 150 Howbeit my coat be schort and nippit, Thanks be to God, I am weill hippit. 1615 Jackson *Creed* v. iv, Human affections like to liquors kept in close vessels or nipt glasses secretly multiply their natural strength. 1759 *Compl. Lett.-Writer* (ed. 6) 293 Jenny Rowland's nipped short waist. 1816 Byron *Ch. Har.* III. liv, In solitude Small power the nipp'd affections have to grow. 1820 Shelley *Autumn* ii, The chill rain is falling,

the nipped worm is crawling. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 477 A nipped expression of face.

b. With *in* or *up*, denoting a compressed or contracted state.

1850 Ansted *Geol.* § 1158 The levels at those places where the lode is narrow, or nipped in, are very narrow and confined. 1867 Waugh *Winter Fire* iii, Th' hinder-quarter's nipt in like a greyhount whelp. 1892 Mrs. Clifford *Aunt Anne* I. 184 She said I looked nipped-up, and asked me to sit down and get warm.

† **Nipped** *a.*, obs. var. Nibbed *a.* (Cf. Nip *sb.*4)

1725 Bailey *Erasm. Colloq.* (1878) I. 103 Do you love to write with a hard-nip'd Pen or a soft?

Nipper (ni·pəɹ), *sb.*1 Also 6-8 **nypper**, 8 **knipper**. [f. Nip *v.*1 + -er 1.]

I. 1. One who nips, in senses of the verb.

Freq., down to *c* 1640, in citations or echoes of Isa. l. 5.

1535 Coverdale *Isa.* l. 5, I offre my backe vnto y smyters, and my chekes to the nyppers. *a* 1568 Ascham *Scholem.* i. (Arb.) 85 Ready bakbiters, sore nippers, and spitefull reporters priuilie of good men 1611 A. Stafford *Niobe* 93 Thou nipper of mirth, thou vnpleasant toyle. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 6 Cold [is] the great enemie and nipper of vegetation. 1661 Jer. Taylor *Serm. Opening Parl. Ireland* 8 May, [Jesus] gave his back to the smiters and his cheeks to the nippers.

b. A close-fisted, miserly person.

1573 L. Lloyd *Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 16 Amongst so many nippers of money, he onely shewed himself bountifull and liberall. 1879 F. W. Robinson *Coward Conscr.* ii. xiii, That old, disagreeable nipper of a cousin of yours.

c. *U. S.* The Cunner, which nips the bait from the hooks, and the Bluefish, which nips pieces out of other fishes. (Cf. Nibbler 2.)

1888 Goode *Amer. Fishes* 297 At Salem they [the Blue Perch] are called 'Nippers', and occasionally here and elsewhere 'Bait stealers'.

† 2. *Cant.* A thief or pickpocket. *Obs.*

1585 Fleetwood in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. II. 278 He that could take a peece of sylver out of the purse without the noyse of any of the bells, he was adjudged a judiciall Nypper. *Ibid.*, Nypper is termed a Pickepurse or a Cutpurse. *c* 1600 Day *Begg. Bednall Gr.* i. iii. (1881) 21 Your nipper, your foyst, your rogue, your cheat, your pander. 1785 Grose *Dict. Vulgar T.*, *Nypper*, a cut purse, so called by one Wotton, who in the year 1585, kept an academy for the education of pick pockets.

3. A boy who assists a costermonger, carter, or workman.

1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 33 Such lads are the smallest class of costermongering youths; and are sometimes called 'cas'alty boys', or 'nippers'. 1882 *Lanc. Gloss.*, *Nipper*, a carter's assistant; a lad who accompanies a lurry or cart. 1887 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 129 Thirty two spikers with a nipper to each pair drove 63,000 spikes.

b. *slang.* A boy, a lad.

1872 *Daily News* 8 Apr. 5/4 When he was a 'nipper' the wages were 11s. a week, with victuals found. 1886 R. C. Leslie *Sea Painter's Log* 26 Such a boy looks down upon mudlarks very much, calling them nippers and other scornful names. 1892 Williams *Round London* (1893) 85 The mind of the East End 'nipper' is equal to most emergencies.

II. 4. *pl.* An instrument, usually made of iron or steel, having two jaws by which a thing may be firmly seized and held, or cut through, by pressure exerted upon the handles; forceps, pincers, pliers. Frequently called *a pair of nippers*.

Various forms and sizes are used for different purposes.

1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* A iii, A Cyrurgyen oughte to haue .v. [irons] as Cysers, Nyppers Launcettes, Rasoures, and Nedelles. 1580 Blundevil *Horsemanship* iv. 68 b, You may pull it out with a paire of nippers. 1658 Sir T. Browne *Hydriot.* 18 Brazen nippers to pull away hair. 1688 Holme *Armoury* III. xxii. (Roxb.) 269/1 He beareth Or, a pair of Nippers, Sable. By the help of these any small peece of Tyn, corner or end, is nipt or cut off. 1752 Mrs Delany *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 179 They must be drawn out of their case with a pair of knippers, no fingers are small enough. 1765 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 158, 85 pair of shoemakers nippers and pincers 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 68 Two pair of nippers or small pincers for extracting filaments. 1832 Babbage *Econ. Manuf.* xi. (ed. 3) 87 The operator then pinches it between the ends of a pair of nippers. 1865 Livingstone *Zambesi* xv. 305 Its teeth are so arranged that the edges cut a hook like nippers.

sing. 1688 Holme *Armoury* III. 309/1 A Glasiers Nipper or Grater. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1528/1 *Nipper*, a grasping tool with cutting jaws.

b. An implement used for seizing large stones in order to move them freely.

1840 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* III. 29/1 The stones..were first held fast by an implement, technically called nippers or devil's claws. 1898 *Daily News* 10 Oct. 9/3 A chain weighing several tons was being lowered down the pit shaft by means of nippers.

c. *slang* Handcuffs.

1823 Egan *Grose's Dict. Vulgar T.*

d. *slang.* Eyeglasses, pince-nez.

1876 Lowell *Lett.* (1894) II. 183, I am writing at this moment with spectacles (not nippers, mind you ..) across my prosaic nose. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Jan. 2/1 Miss Flint (slowly donning a pair of pince-nez): What's the good of nippers?

5. (Usually in *pl.*) a. One of the incisors, or cutting teeth, of a horse.

1696 Sir W. Hope tr. *Solleysel's Parf. Mareschal* 19 There groweth then in the place of these four Foal-teeth..four others which are called Nippers or Gatherers. 1727-38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Tooth*, *Nippers*, which are the two foremost teeth above, and as many below, which an horse first changes. *a* 1842 Sir C. Bell *Anat. Expression* (1844) ii. 53 The incisor teeth or nippers project. 1854 Owen in *Orr's Circ. Sci., Org. Nat.* I. 285 The first deciduous incisor—'centre nipper' of veterinarians—..usually cuts the gum between the third and sixth days.

b. One of the great claws or chelæ of the Crustacea.

1769 Bancroft *Guiana* 240 Five pair of legs,..each.. armed at the end with a pair of red nippers. *a* 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI 369 The two nippers or claws resemble the thumbs. 1848 Johns *Week at Lizard* 259 The insertion of the point of a knife into the joint of the great claws..renders the nippers powerless.

fig. 1877 Tennyson *Harold* ii. ii, Our great Count-crab will make his nippers meet in thine heart.

attrib. 1863 Wood *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* III. 585 The Nipper-crab (*Polybius Henslowii*) is a better swimmer than the fiddler-crab. 1863 Kearley *Links in Chain* vii. 153 Its great hairy nipper claws give it a very distinctive character.

6. a. A device to regulate the amount of tar used in tarring a rope.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 55 A Nipper is formed of two steel plates, eight inches square and half an inch thick, with a semi-oval hole in each four inches wide, which, by the upper plate moving, enlarges or contracts as the tarring of the yarn requires.

b. In wool-combing machinery, a device for seizing and holding the material.

1852 Lister & Ambler in *Pat. Abridgm.* (1866) 653 A thin plate of iron is inserted between the rows of the teeth so as to act as a nipper 1889 J. Burnley *Wool & Wool Combing* 228 The nipper consists of a leather-covered jaw and a top jaw with three flutes.

7. *Naut.* a. A piece of braided cordage used to prevent a cable from slipping.

1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 44 [The cable] surges or slips backe vnlesse they keep it close to the whelps, and then they..hold it fast with nippers. 1667 Davenant & Dryden *Tempest* i. i, Nip well there; quartermaster, get's more nippers. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780) s. v., These nippers are usually six or eight feet in length. 1825 H. B. Gascoigne *Naval Fame* 47 The gaining side and Cable bound in one, By pliant Nippers which the Boys hold on. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 498 The nipper is passed at the manger-board, the fore-end pressing itself against the cable.

attrib. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780) s. v. *Nipper*, The persons employed to bind the nippers about the cable and voyal, are called nipper-men. 1802 *Naval Chron.* 5 We have plenty of powder forward in the nipper-lockers.

b. (See quot.) *rare* −0.

1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Nipper*, a hammock with so little bedding as to be unfit for stowing in the nettings.

c. A thick woollen mitten or glove used by codfishers to protect their wrists and hands.

1897 Kipling *Capt. Cour.* 56 A heavy blue jersey well darned at the elbows, a pair of nippers, and a sou'wester.

Ni·pper, *sb.*2 [abbrev. of Nipperkin.] = Nip *sb.*2

1848 Lowell *Biglow Papers* Ser. i. ii, Step up and take a nipper, sir; I'm dreffle glad to see you. 1866 *Brit. Workman* xii 78 He could not pass it without having what he termed his 'nipper', or what some of the good people of Scotland call their 'morning'.

Ni·pper, *sb.*3 [f. Nip *v.*2] One who takes nips.

1886 *Home Words* XVI. 21 The 'Nipper', says with confidence, 'the little drop which I take would hurt nobody'.

Nipper (ni·pəɹ), *v.*1 [f. Nipper *sb* 1]

1. *Naut.* To secure (a rope) by means of cross-turns; to fasten with nippers.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 190 The strap is nippered, with a heaver, round the block. 1841 R. H. Dana *Seaman's Man.* 43 Nippering, is fastening them [two parts of a rope] by taking turns crosswise between the parts, to jam them; and sometimes with a round turn before each cross. *c* 1860 H. Stuart *Seaman's Catech.* 34 Heaving the two parts of the lanyard close together so as to nipper them.

2. *slang.* To take into custody.

1832 *Lincoln Herald* 18 Sept. 2/4 You had better nash (go away) unless you want to be nippered (taken into custody).

Ni·pper, *v.*2 *rare* −1. [Imitative.] *intr.* To whisper, gossip.

1840 Lady C. Bury *Hist. of Flirt* xxviii, What are you and the major 'nippering' about?

Nipperkin (ni·pəɹkin). Now *rare*. Also 7-8 **kn-**, 7 **niper-**. [Of obscure etym. The form points to a Du. or LG. origin: cf. MDu. *nypelkin*, the name of some game.]

1. A measure or vessel of small capacity used for liquors, containing half-a-pint or less.

1694 Motteux *Rabelais* v. xxxiv. (1737) 152 Barrels, Nipperkins, Pint-Pots, Quart-Pots. 1739 R. Bull tr. *Dedekindus' Grobianus* 158 Some..puff in ev'ry Nipperkin of Ale. 1755 Shebbeare *Lydia* (1769) I. 350 The old song, which goes on with the gallon,..the pint, the half-pint, the nipperkin, and the brown bowl. 1796 [see Nip *sb.*2]. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 320 The nipperkins, cups, and cans, The skillets, and kettles, and all.

2. The quantity of liquor that can be contained in such a measure; a small quantity of wine, ale or spirits. In later use chiefly *Sc.*

1671 Mrs. Behn *Amorous Prince* iv. iv, 'Tis something cold, I'le go take a Niperkin of wine. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Nipperkin*, half a Pint of Wine, and but half a Quartern of Brandy, Strong waters, &c. 1792 Burns *Let. to Cunningham* 10 Sept., I have set a nipperkin of toddy by me. 1813 Wolfot (P. Pindar) *On Style of Johnson*, Such a clatter, To force up one poor nipperkin of water. 1856 Strang *Glasgow & its Clubs* 530 Kindred spirits met to quaff their nipperkin of ale. 1890 Service *Notandums* xi. 77 We juist hae time for a nipperkin o' yuill.

Ni·ppily, *adv. rare* −1. [f. Nippy *a.* + -ly 2.] In a nippy manner; sharply.

1650 A. B. *Mutat. Polemo* 21 Let such be nippily markt and taken notice of.

Nipping (ni·piŋ), *vbl. sb.*1 [-ing 1.] The action of Nip *v.*1 in various senses.

1572 Huloet, Nippes or nippinges, *compressiones.* 1606 *Proc. agst. Late Traitors* 25 For the blasting and nipping, both of the leaves, blossomes and buddes. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 388 In Orenges or Limons, the Nipping of their Rinde, giveth out their Smell the more. 1693 Evelyn *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 54 Pruning ..with the Pruning-Knife, when the bare Trimming or Nipping is not sufficient. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) II. 42 It ..preserves it self the best from the nipping of Deer. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exped.* xxviii. (1856) 231 Wherever the nipping has caught two of the floes, they have been driven with a force inconceivable one above the other.

b. *concr.* A portion nipped off.

1766 *Compl. Farmer* s. v. *Rag* 6 I 1/2 Woollen Rags, and the nippings of the pitch-marks upon sheep, are a singularly good manure.

Ni·pping, *vbl. sb.*2 [f. Nip *v.*2 + -ing 1.] The action or practice of taking nips of liquor.

1883 *Longm. Mag.* June 180 A horrible Australian habit, ..is the practice of 'nipping' on bargains. 1896 Georgiana M. Stisted *True Life R. F. Burton* xi. 267 This nipping.. disagreed frightfully with Burton.

Ni·pping, *ppl. a.* (and *adv.*) [f. Nip *v.*1 + -ing 2.] That nips, in various senses of the verb.

1. Of language: Sharp, stinging, sarcastic.

1547 Latimer *Serm. & Rem.* (Parker Soc.) 426 After you had perused that my nipping and unpleasant letter. 1556 Robinson tr. *More's Utopia* (Arb.) 105 *marg.*, In this place seemethe to be a nipping taunte. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 497 So much rayling in such scorpionlike nipping bitternesse. 1594 Carew *Huarte's Exam. Wits* xv. (1596) 311 Hence tooke a certaine nipping prouerbe his originall. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. x. 80 Nipping Bobs, derisive Quips.

2. Of the weather, wind, etc.: Sharp, cold, biting; checking growth, blighting.

1563 B. Googe *Eglogs*, etc. (Arb.) 103 To keepe her feete from force of nyppynge colde. 1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xxxvi. (1887) 141 As there be faire blossomes, so there be nipping frosties. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* i. iv. 2 It is a nipping and an eager ayre. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1679) 134 The sharp nipping winds. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) I. 308 Bleak Hills much exposed to high Winds and nipping Frost. 1764 Harmer *Observ.* i. § xvi. 40 Most nipping, pinching, unpleasant wind. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xiii, It irks me the more to put on cold harness in this nipping weather. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* i. xii, It was..a nipping spring with an easterly wind.

3. Causing pain or distress.

c 1550 *Pryde & Abuse Wom.* 181 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 242 We wonder moche at these nyppynge plages. 1583 Stubbs *Anat. Abus.* ii. (1882) 52 They applie bitter potions, nipping medicines, gnawing corrosiues 1608 Willet *Hexapla in Exod.* 512 A biting, nipping, or deuouring vsurie. 1659 D. Pell in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cvii. 28 Brought low by pinching and nipping afflictions.

† 4. Affected, mincing. *Obs. rare* −1.

1568 *Jacob & Esau* ii. ii, So nipping, so tripping, so cocking, so crowing.

5. That nips, grips, or holds. *Nipping-fork* (see quot. 1881)

1831 Youatt *Horse* 138 The colt's nipping teeth are rounded in front. 1858 Holden & Hubner in *Pat. Abridgm.* (1866) 1200 Two pairs of continuously operating and moving nipping surfaces. 1870 H. A. Nicholson *Man. Zool.* xxxvii. (1875) 269 The maxillary palpi are converted into nipping-claws or chelæ. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss.*, *Nipping-fork*, a tool for supporting a column of bore-rods while raising or lowering them.

6. *adv.* Nippingly.

1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xxix. 99 The water was nipping cold.

Nippingly (ni·piŋli), *adv.* [f. Nipping *ppl. a.* + -ly 2.] In a nipping manner, in various senses of the adj.

1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 184 b, Nippyngly did he taunte ..the foolishe ambicion of theim. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* i. (1589) 365 Stop the mouthes of such as are.. impudent,. with a certaine meekenes and grave smiling, and somewhat nippingly. 1853 Lytton *My Novel* i. xii, Pinching her husband's arm very nippingly. 1879 'Annie Thomas' *London Season* I. 19, 'I don't see it at all', Mrs. Varney nippingly replies. 1890 *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 257 Though the wind blow nippingly from the snow.

† **Ni·ppitate,** *sb. Obs.* Also **-ato, -atum, -aty,** (**-ati**). [Of obscure origin. The Latin and Italian endings are prob. only fanciful. The most usual form is that in *-aty.*] Good ale or other liquor of prime quality and strength.

α. 1575 Laneham *Lett.* (1871) 31 As yet too the tast of a cup of Nippitate, his iudgement will be taken aboue the best in the parish.

β. 1576 Fulwell *Art Flattery* i. v. (1579) E iv b, The best Nippitatum in this towne, which is commonly called Huf-cap. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abuses* E vij b, Though it will be a corrosive to their hautie stomacks and a nippitatum to their tender brests. *Ibid.* M iv b, When this Nippitatum, this Huf cap (as they call it), and this nectar of lyfe, is set abroach, well is he that can get the soonest to it.

γ. 1593 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* 16 The nippitaty of the nappiest grape. *Ibid.* 63 1600 Nashe *Summer's Last Will* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 60 Never cap of Nipitaty in London came near thy niggardly habitation! 1630 *Tincker of Turvey* Ep. Ded. 4 He loves that ale-house best, which washes his cheekes with the strongest nippitaty. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais*, *Pantagr. Prognost.* ix, 'Tis all one to me, so we have but good Bub and *Nippitati* enough.

δ. 1611 Beaum. & Fl. *Kt. Burning Pestle* iv. ii, My father oft will tell me of a drinke In England found, and Nipitato cal'd. 1620 Melton *Astrolog.* 32 They cannot put a Cup of Nippitato to their Snowts.

Hence †**Nippitate** *a.*, strong, good, prime. *Obs.*
1600 *Look About You* xvi. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VII 445 He was here to day, sir, And emptied two bottles of nippitate sack. 1600 *Weakest goeth to Wall* (1618) B2 Fresh ale, prime ale, nappie ale, nippitate ale! *a* 1634 CHAPMAN *Alphonsus* Plays 1873 III. 238 Twill make a cup of Wine taste nippitate.

Nipple (ni·p'l), *sb* Forms: *α.* 6 **neble, nible, 7 nibble.** *β.* 6 **neapil, neaple, nypil, 7 nipl, 6– nipple.** [Of uncertain origin: there is no clear connexion with OE. *nypel*, used by Ælfric of an elephant's trunk.]

1. The small prominence, composed of vascular erectile tissue, in which the ducts of the mammary glands terminate externally in nearly all mammals of both sexes; esp. that of a woman's breast; a teat.

α. 1530 PALSGR. 247/2 Neble of a womans pappe, *bout de la mamelle.* 1598 HAYDOCKE tr. *Lomazzo* i. 30 The heades or extuberances whence the milke is sucked out, are called Nibles. 1611 COTGR., *Tetin*, the nibble or nipple of a dug. 1650 MASSEY *Glaste for Worldlings* 21 So much wormwood withall makes me nauseat the nibble. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* ii. 114 Or Caucasus did form thee, of a Pebble, Or some fell Tigress nurs'd thee with her nibble.

β. 1538 ELYOT, *Papilla*, the nyppell or teate of a womannes breaste. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 125/26 A Nypil, *papilla. Ibid.* 209/8 A Neaple, teate, *papilla.* 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* i iii. 30 It did tast the Worme wood on the nipple of my Dugge. 1598 CHAPMAN *Iliad* iv. 508 Thoas threw a dart, that did his pile convay Above his nipple, through his lungs. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 150 The child will suck, and not touch the Nipple with his Lips. 1707 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2216 A small portion of it, in the form of a Nipple, did intrude itself as it were under the Tongue. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 408 A tumour appeared under his left nipple 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xxiv. 477 The elephant has only two pectoral nipples 1859 LADY LYTTON *Orval* 139 A finer babe was never Put to the nipple.

fig. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v xiv 411 He infected the Universitie, from which he suck'd no milk but poysoned her nipples.

b. *transf.* A device used to cover the nipple while a child is sucking; also, the teat of a nursing-bottle.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 412 The paine in sucking may be prevented by an artificial nipple, covered with that of a young heifer 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1528/2 The nipple has a stop-flange to keep it from passing too far into the infant's mouth.

2. Something resembling a nipple in function as well as form.

1573 BARET *Alv.* s.v., A little cocke, end, or nipple perced, which is put at the end of the cannelles of a fountayne, where through ye water commeth forth 1841 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* IV 93/2 A stop cock..so adjusted as to allow any number of drops per minute to fall from the nipple. 1873 SPON *Workshop Rec.* Ser. I. 112/1 For filling the cases nipples of various sizes are employed, made preferably of metal.

b. A prominence on the surface of the skin which resembles a nipple; esp. such as marks the outlet of any secretory gland.

1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* vii. i. *note*, Two or three larger Cells, lying under the Nipple of the Oil-bag 1730 CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* I xiv. § 3 Those little Protuberances, which they call the Papillæ, or Nipples [of the tongue]. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 192/2 Spiders have five tubercles or nipples at the extremity of the belly. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxx III. 128 Between them also there is a lozenge shaped opening, through which protruded a circular sort of nipple

c. A small protuberance on glass or metal; a projection of any kind having the appearance of a nipple.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 582 Another workman now applies the end of a solid iron rod tipped with melted glass to the nipple or prominence in the middle 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* iv § 115 (1870) 101 Whenever the hot metal comes into contact with its lead carrier, a nipple suddenly juts from the latter. 1880 *Spon's Encycl. Manuf.* II. 558 A nipple for attachment [of the button] to the garment.

d. A small rounded elevation on the summit of a hill or mountain.

1859 *Merc. Marine Mag.* (1860) VII. 106 Vessels cannot fail..to recognize the mountain by its top, having several nipples. 1860 *Ibid.* 128 The western of these nipples is the higher. 1873 W. CORY *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 343 The crests or nipples of the hill-line are crowned with the domes of the mosques.

3. A short perforated piece made upon, or screwed into, the breech of a muzzle-loading gun, on which the percussion cap is fixed and exploded.

1822 *Specific. S. Davis's Patent* No. 4648 My improvement consists in forming and constructing the pan and nipple of the lock. 1853 STOQUELER *Mil. Encycl.* 126/2 A small copper capsule which fits on the nipple of the touch-hole. 1897 F. M. CRAWFORD *Corleone* x, There was a percussion cap on the nipple of the lock.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. In sense 1, as *nipple-chancre, -level, -line, -shield*; *nipple-like, -shaped.*

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* II 271 A *nipple chancre is not an infrequent result. 1893 GEE *Auscultation & Percussion* (ed 4) I i. 9 The maximum of difference, on the *nipple level, being an inch and a quarter. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 360 Two inches above the nipple level. 1886 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxx. III. 138 They are a mere retractile *nipple-like protuberance. 1879 *St George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 183 Apex beat in 5th sp. × *nipple line. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 875 A small *nipple-shaped knob. 1799 UNDERWOOD *Dis. Children* III. 111 This public recommendation of the *Nipple-Shield. 1860 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Nipple shield*, a protection for the breast worn by females.

b. In sense 3, as *nipple-lump, -seat, -wrench.*

1868 *Rep. to Govt. U.S. Munitions War* 35 Holding the breech-block firmly by means of the thumb-piece and *nipple-lump. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1528/2 *Nipple-seat*, the lump on the side of a barrel on which the nipple is screwed 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 96 *note*, One *nipple Wrench. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1529/1 *Nipple-wrench*, the spanner..used for screwing it to and unscrewing it from the barrel.

c. In names of plants, etc., as † *nipple cowry*, † *nipple peach*; **nipple-cactus**, a cactus of the genus *Mamillaria*, having nipple-like protuberances (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

1713 PETIVER *Aquat. Anim. Amb.* 4/1 *Gibba* white *Nipple Coury. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 83 These are condemn'd by the Author as the worst of Peaches. *Nipple Peach [etc.].

Hence **Nipple** *v.*, to furnish with a nipple or nipples; to cover with nipple-like protuberances.

1882 in OGILVIE. 1892 *Daily News* 14 Nov 6/2, I returned to the place, lest some portions of convexed nippled iron should excite curiosity.

Ni·ppleless, *a.* [f. NIPPLE *sb.*] Having no nipples. (Used *spec.* of the monotremes.)

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Nipplewort (ni·p'lwŏrt). [f. NIPPLE *sb*]

1. A common wayside annual (*Lapsana communis*) of the order *Cichoraceæ.*

1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 811 It is good to heale the Vlcers of the nipples of womens breasts, and thereupon I have entituled it Nipplewort in English. 1666 MERRETT *Pinax* 69 *Lampsana*, Dock-cresses.., ordinary Nipple-wort. 1711 PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 381 Having..small yellow Flowers like Nipplewort. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Pl.* (ed 3) III 693 Common Nipplewort, Hedges, shady places, and on rubbish. 1863 MARG. PLUES *Rambles Wild Fl.* 164 The common Nipplewort bears its small yellow flowers in panicles.

2. *Dwarf nipplewort*, the plant *Arnoseris pusilla*, sometimes placed in the genus *Lapsana.*

1866 *Treas. Bot.*

Nippy (ni·pi), *a.* [f. NIP *v.*[1] + -Y [1].]

1. Of a nipping nature or disposition; inclined to nip, in senses of the verb.

1575 FURBERY. *Faulconrie* 327 The more she feedeth, the more greedie and nippie shee is. 1642 *View Printed Bk* 40 Nippie reprehensions and sometimes imprisonment. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* vii, His uncle, auld Nippie Milnwood has as close a grip as the deil himself. 1898 BURLEIGH *Sindar & Khalifa* xii 189 Anything liquid and nippy would have been a rare treat. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Dec. 3/3 The air is 'nippy', sure enough.

2. *slang.* Sharp, quick, active, nimble.

1853 R. S. SURTEES *Soapy Sponge* (1893) 131 Soapey..overtook a fine nippy, satin-stocked, dandified looking gentleman 1894 ASTLEY 50 *Pict. of Life* II. 70, I told him he would have to be pretty nippy. 1898 BURLEIGH *Sindar & Khalifa* xi. 175 He..liked to see them keen and 'nippy' at every soldierly task

†**Ni·pshot,** *adv. Obs. Sc.* [app. f. NIP *v.*[1] + SHOT *sb.*, but the force of the comb. is obscure.] Only in phr. *to shoot*, or *play, nipshot*, to miss the mark, or miss fire, in *lit.* and *fig.* use.

a 1568 *King Berdok* 12 in Laing *Anc. Poetry Scotl.* 269 Weill cowd he..bend ane uprim bow, and nipshot schute. 1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 395 Now of thir Canons, one said merrilie, that all the Bishops' cannons were poysoned they would misgive, and shoot nipshot. 1646 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1841) II. 302 Our great hope on earth, the City of London, has played nipshot; they are speaking of dissolving the Assemblie.

†**Nipsitate,** variant of NIPPITATE *sb. Obs.*

1639 DAVENPORT *New Trick to cheat the Devil* E, A cup of Nipsitate, briske and neate.

Nirles. *Sc.* Also **nirls.** [Of obscure origin.] A kind of rash or efflorescence of the skin.

a 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 325 With parles and plurisies oppreist, And nipd with niples 1673 WEDDERBURN *Voc.* 19 (Jam.), *Morbilli*, the nirles. 1707 J. NIMMO *Narr.* (S.H.S.) 79 My child was sick having a flix, the nirles and kinkhost extreamly. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med* (ed. 4) IV 473 Like the measles of this modification, they are denominated nirles in some parts of Scotland. 1886 STEWART *Rem. Dunfermline* 48 Children suffering from the nirles.

† **Nirt.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [Of obscure origin: perh. related to Norw. dial. *nerta* to touch lightly.] A mark, scar, cut.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt* 2498 þe nirt in þe nek he naked hem schewed.

‖ **Nirvana** (nəiva·nă). Also **Nirwana.** [a. Skt. *nirvāṇa*, blowing out, extinction, disappearance, etc., f. *nirvā* to blow.] In Buddhist theology, the extinction of individual existence and absorption into the supreme spirit, or the extinction of all desires and passions and attainment of perfect beatitude.

a. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 531/1 The expression, which Bauddhas seem to be particularly fond of employing, is Nirvâna. 1864 MAX MÜLLER *Sci. Lang.* Ser. II. 346 The Nothing..under the name of Nirvâna has become the highest goal of millions among the followers of Buddha. 1880 GOLDW. SMITH in *Atlantic Monthly* 204 In justice to Buddhism it must be remembered that there is more than one interpretation of Nirvana.

β. 1857 W. SMITH *Thorndale* iv. vii. 370 A Buddhist Saint sits motionless under his Bo tree to earn Nirwana. 1871 ALABASTER *Wheel of Law* p. xxxvii, Nirwana, the extinction of all this kind of existence, must therefore be the object of the truly wise man. 1876 M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* (ed. 2) 309 Breathing such a tone of mystic devotion as suggested the Brahminical Nirwana.

b. *transf.* or *fig.*

1895 BALFOUR *Foundations Belief* 64 The very Nirvana of artistic imagination, without desire and without pain. 1902 'LINESMAN' *Words Eyewitness* 341 Universal peace!..is a Nirvana unattainable until after the death of the weary, yearning bodies who desire it.

Hence **Nirva·nic** *a.*, of the nature of Nirvana.

1893 E. F. BENSON *Six Common Things* 73 In spite of the nirvanic remoteness of its nature, it is not troubled by human emotions.

Nis, *sb.* Also **nisse, nys.** [a. Da. and Sw. *nisse.*] In Scandinavian folk-lore, a species of brownie or friendly goblin which frequents barns, stables, and other buildings.

1833 KEIGHTLEY *Fairy Myth.* I. 222 The Nis is the same being that is called Kobold in Germany, Brownie in Scotland 1855 BAILEY *Mystic.* etc. 147 Nisses, Noks, Kobolds, Kelpies, Norns, and Trolls. 1865 WHITTIER *Kallundborg Church* 8 The Neck and the Nis gave no reply.

† **Nis,** is not: see NE and BE *v.* A. I. 3. *Obs.*

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* iii 3 Nis haelu hire in deo hire. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *boeth.* v. § 3 Hit nis giet se time *c* 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xxviii. 6 Nis he her forþon þe he aras. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* (*L*) 227 Nis hit swa? Hit nis. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 23 Hit nis nan wunder. *c* 1200 ORMIN 6181 Inn all þatt niss nan sinne. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 282 Þer nis bot a Godd. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 13 Fairer nis non þane he was. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 997 Nis þer non so bald. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. i. 34 Al nis not good to the gost that the bodi lyketh. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) iv xx. 68 He and I oure herte nis but one. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* i. in Ashm. (1652) 13 This Science n'is holy in effect. 1579 SPENSER *Shep. Cal.* June 19 Those hilles where hairbrough nis to see. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* iii (1724) II. 714 Nothing can endure where order n'is. [1634 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* iv. ii, I nis not Edmond Ironside, God wot.]

† **Nis berry,** obs. variant of NASEBERRY

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* (1789) 200 The Nisberry Tree.

Nise, obs. form of NICE *a.*

Niset: see NYLET and NYSOT.

Nisewurt, variant of NEEZEWORT *Obs.*

Nisey, Nisi, varr. of NIZEY a fool. *Obs.*

‖ **Nisi** (nəi·səi). *Law.* [L. *nisi* unless] A limiting term added to such words as *decree, order*, or *rule*, to indicate that these are not absolute or final, but are to be valid or take effect unless some cause is shown, or reason arises, to prevent this. (Cf. quots. 1860 and 1872.)

1836 SMART s.v. *Nisi prius*, A rule *nisi* is a rule *unless*, i.e. *unless* cause be shown to the contrary, as distinguished from a rule *absolute.* 1860 *Act* 23 & 24 *Vict.* c. 144 § 7 Every Decree for a Divorce shall in the first instance be a Decree Nisi, not to be made absolute till after the Expiration of such Time not less than Three Months.., as the Court shall by General or Special Order from Time to Time direct. 1872 WILL *Wharton's Law Lex.*, *Decree Nisi*, remains imperfect for at least six months. 1877–9 SKEN *Decrees* (ed 4) I. p. xxvi, Order nisi for Claimant to appear. 1883 *Law Rep.* 11 *Q. B. Div.* 591 An order nisi was afterwards obtained for a new trial, on the ground of misdirection.

Nisinge, variant of NEEZING *vbl. sb.*

‖ **Nisi prius** (nəi·səi prəi·ŏs). *Law.* Also 8 **nisi prise.** [L. *nisi prius*, unless previously. The significance of the phrase is thus explained by Blackstone, *Comm.* (1768) III. 59:

'All causes commenced in the courts of Westminster-hall are by the course of the courts appointed to be there tried, on a day fixed in some Easter or Michaelmas term by a jury returned from the county, wherein the cause of action arises; but with this proviso, *nisi prius justitiarii ad assisas capiendas venerint*; *unless before* the day prefixed the judges of assise come into the county in question.'

In the second statute of Westminster (1285) § 30, by which the system was instituted, only the word *nisi* is used. The following is an early example of the full phrase.—

1297 *Coram Rege Roll* m. 5 *dorso* (1898) 30 Ideo Vicecomes habeat corpora omnium coram Rege ad prefatum terminum &c. Nisi prius R. le Brabanzon vel G. de Roubyr' vel eorum alter si prius ad partes illas &c.]

1. A writ directed to a sheriff commanding him to provide a jury at the Court of Westminster on a certain day, unless the judges of assize previously come to the county.

[1347 48 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 214/1 William de Thorp & ses Compaignons ne voillent granter le Nisi prius saunz garaunt de Graunt Seal. *Ibid.*, De grantie Brief de Nisi prius. 1443–44 *Durh. Acct. Rolls* 185 Quoddam breve vocatum Nisi prius.] 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII* c. 23 § 4 Nisi prius shalbe graunted by discrecion of the Justices upon the distres. 1535 *Fitzherbert's Natura Brev.* (1544) 183 b, A wryt of Nisi prius... This wryt is Judycyall and lyeth in case when thenquest is panel and retourned afore the Justices of y' banke. 1596 BACON *Max. & Use Com. Law* i. (1630) 24 Of which words the writ is called a Nisi prius.

b. The clause, in such a writ, which is introduced by these words.

1543–4 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII* c. 6 § 2 Everie firste Writte of habeas corpora or distringas with a Nysi Prius delivered of Recorde to the Sheriefe. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 353 Therefore it was enacted by statute Westm. 2..that a clause of *nisi prius* should be inserted in all the aforesaid writs of *venire facias.*

c. The authority or commission to try causes conferred by this clause on justices of assize.

1596 BACON *Max. & Use Com. Law* i. (1630) 24 The Judges..by their Commission of Nisi prius have authority [etc.]. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 59 The authority..of *nisi prius*, which is a consequence of the commission of assise.

2. An action tried under a writ of this kind.

[1347 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 195/1 Sur quoy le dit Priour..ad suy plusours Nisi prius devant mons' William de Shareshull & autres Justices.] 1468 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 18 As touching your *nisi prius* against Fulbaron. 1498-9 *Ibid.* 134, I understand William Babthorp will have a *nisi prius* at this next assizes. 1533 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 359 The tryall of the saide Nisiprius. 1596 BACON *Max. & Use Com. Law* I. (1630) 23 These Nisi Prius happen in this sort. 1607 MIDDLETON *Phœnix* II. iii. F2 b, Take heede I bring you not to a *Nisi prius*, sir 1714 GAY *What d'ye call it* I. i, You ruined my poor Uncle at the Sizes, And made him pay nine Pounds for Nisiprises 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* liv, He had suffered a *nisi prius* through the obstinacy of the defendant.

3. The trial or hearing of civil causes by the judges of assize; court-business of this kind. Hence *Cause, Court, Justice*, etc., of *Nisi Prius*.

[1347 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 156/2 En quel suite Sire Alayn de Asch', Baron de la dit Escheqer, si ad este deux feitz per le Nisi Prius a Seint Martin graunt.] 1543-4 *Act* 35 *Hen VIII* c. 6, An Acte concerninge thappearaunce of Jurors in the Nisi Prius. 1585 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. IV. 57 The Lordes Chief Justices of either Benche do twise a weeke attend upon Nisi Prius for London and Middlesex. 1596 BACON *Max. & Use Com. Law* I. (1630) 23 A Commission to take Nisi Prius directed to none but to the Judges themselves and their Clerkes of Assizes. 1679 *Trials Green*, etc. *for Murder of Sir E. Godfrey* 87 No Brother, I am to sit at Nisi prius this Afternoon, and 'tis time we broke up the Court. 1709 *London Gaz.* No. 4508/3 A Postea, or Record of Nisi Prius, between Morris, Plaintiff, and Jordan, Defendant. 1793 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 13/1 The commission for opening the assizes..for the trying of criminals, hearing causes of Nisi prius and for a general gaol delivery. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 241/1 The judges of assize..when sitting alone to try causes are said to be sitting at Nisi Prius. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 24 Aug., The learned serjeant drew an affecting picture, in the true style of nisi prius, of the happy results which would flow from the training ship 1889 GRATTAN *Memory's Hackback* 135 Thus his legal life had been passed in Nisi Prius—he was quite a stranger to Chancery practice.

4. *attrib.* as *Nisi Prius clause, court, glory, laugh, -office* (1708), *record, sitting*.

1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XXI. 190/1 In Trials at Bar, which are actually conducted in the Court at Westminster, the *Nisi Prius clause is omitted. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. ii. § 118 (1740) 94 The *Visiprius Courts, for Civil Trials. 1867 *Hampshire Chron.* 9 Mar., This case concluded the business of the *Nisi Prius* Court. 1852 DISRAELI *Ld G. Bentinck* 277 Scarlett himself in the days of his *nisi prius glory had never shown more adroitness. 1841 LEVER *C. O'Malley* lxviii, A cunning leer of his eye, and a certain *nisi-prius laugh. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Nisi prius record*, an instrument in the nature of a commission to the Judges at *nisi prius* for the trial of a cause 1854 *Chamb. Encycl.* VI. 777/1 The *nisi prius sittings are the jury sittings.

† **Ni·sket.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. (See quot.)

1725 DUDLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII 264 The Whale..got the Fluke into her Nisket, or the Orifice of the Uterus.

† **Nist,** for *ne wist*, knew not: see NE and WIT *v.* Forms: 1, 4-5 **nyste,** 1-2, 4 **neste,** 2-5 **nuste,** 3-4 **niste,** 4-5 **nist, nyst.** *Pl.* 1 **nyston** (-ðon), 2 **nesten, nusten,** 2, 4 **nysten,** 4 **nisten.**

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxxii. 22 Ic to nowihte zebeged eam & ic hit nyste. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxviii. § 1 Hi nyston nænne oðerne god on þæne timan. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 79 Næs þæt na þæt he nyste hwæt se blinda wolde. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 93 His wif nuste hwet hire were iumpen wes. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 229 (Trin. Coll. MS.), Ic wille seggen hit þo þe hit hem self nesten. *c* 1230 *Halt Meid.* 59 Ha nuste hwuch wei ha come beneward. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 276 þe stuard nuste what to do. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 246 He nist it whom to wite. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 25 There I say a maistre; what man he was I neste 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 313 Thei nysten what fortune abide. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 52 She astoyned .Was that she nyst what she myght seye.

Nist.e, dial. forms of NICE *a.*

‖ **Nisus** (nai·sŏs). [L., noun of action f. *nītī* to strive, endeavour.] Effort, endeavour, impulse.

1699 *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 177 This condition of motion being chang'd, there is a lesser Nisus. 1741 MONRO *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 34 This *Nisus* of the Mind to free the Body. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1809) II. 476 No animal can put external bodies in motion without the sentiment of a nisus or endeavour. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 39 Species and their varieties seem to have been produced by an inward nisus. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 248 When the nisus of web-spinning dominates the spider, when the nisus of nest-building dominates the bird.

Nit, *sb.* Forms: α. 1 **hnitu,** 4 **nite,** 5 **nyte;** 4 5 **nete,** 7 **neet.** β. 4 6 **nytte,** 5-6 **nitte,** 6 **nyt,** 7-8 **nitt,** 8 **knit,** 6- **nit.** [OE. *hnitu* fem. = MDu. *nete, nette* (Du. *neet*), MLG. *nete, neyt, nette, nit*, OHG. *niz* (MHG. *niz, nizze*, G. *niss, nisse*): cf. ON. *gnit* (Norw. *gnit, knit*, Sw. *gnet*, Da. *gnid*, Icel. *nit*). Outside of Teutonic related forms appear in Russ. and Pol. *gnida*, Czech *knida*, and Gr. κονιδ-, κονίς.]

1. The egg of a louse or other insect parasitic on man or animals; the insect itself in a young state.

α. *c* 825 *Epinal Gloss.* 590 *Lendina*, hnitu. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 364 Hnite & wyrmas on weȝ to donne ðe on cildum beoð. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conc.* 651 And þou forth bringes of þi-self heie Nites, lyse, and other vermyn sere. *c* 1340 *Nominale* (Skeat) 226 Woman in the seyme syketh the nete. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xxii. (Tollem. MS.), It amendeþ and doþ awey nites and oþer unclennesse of þe heed. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 642 *Hec lens*, nyte. [So *c* 1475 *Ibid.* 767.] 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 79 She can wel pyke out lyce and netis [Du. *neten*] out of mens hedis. 1638 SHIRLEY *Mart. Soldier* iv. in Bullen *O. Pl.* I. 236 There sits my wife kombing her hane,..all the Neets in't are Spidera.

β. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 255/1 A Nitte; *tinea capitis est.* 1493 *Festival* (W. de W. 1515) 174 Of trees cometh leves, floures, and fruyte, and of the lyce, nyttes, and fleen. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* cclxxiii. 91 There be .iiii. kyndes, whiche be to say, head lyce, body lyce, crabbe lyce, and nits. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 58 Let season be drie when ye take them to house, for danger of nittes, or for feare of a louse. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 191 Goats are not troubled with Lice or Nits, but only with Tickes. 1664 PEPYS *Diary* 18 July, Thence to Westminster to my barber's, to have my Periwigg he lately made me cleansed of its nits. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. v. lxiii. 290 Inferior silk has many nits and coarse stuff sticking to the threads. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* I. (1818) 84 Their nits or eggs are not hatched till the eighth day after they are laid. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II 152 The egg or nit is pear-shaped, and may be seen attached to the hairs. 1884 *Med. Ann.* 44/2 Dilute Acetic acid destroys the pediculi and dissolves the nits.

Comb. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I 160 The scold .. stretched up her hands with her two thumb-nails in the Nit-cracking posture.

fig. 1827 HOOD *Craniology* 34 The science thus—to speak in fit Terms—having struggled from its nit.

† **b.** A gnat, or small fly. *Obs. rare.*

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* § 356 A nytte or a flye comming vnto a mannes mouth, when he doth take in his breth 1684 OTWAY *Atheist* I. i, The Nits dance about on't like Atoms in the Sun-shine.

† **2** Applied to persons in contempt or jest. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iv. i. 150 And his Page, ..Ah heauens, it is [a] most pathetically nit. 1596 — *Tam. Shr.* iv. iii. 110 Thou Flea, thou Nit, thou winter cricket thou. *c* 1600 DAY *Begg. Bednall Gr.* iv. iii, Strowd, y'are a Nit, a Slave and a Peasant. 1622 MASSINGER & DEKKER *Virg. Mart.* II. iii, And so, sweet nit, we crawl from thee. 1632 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. iii. xiv. (ed 4) 121 They are nitts and flies compared to his inexorable and supercilious, eminent and arrogant worship.

3 In phr. *as dead as a nit.*

1789 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Subj. for Painters* Wks. 1812 II. 191 Dead in a minute as a Nit 1838 THACKERAY *Fash. F.* Wks. 1900 XIII. 254 Down he fell as dead as a nit. 1874 T. HARDY *Far fr. Mad Crowd* xxi, [The sheep] will all die as dead as nits.

† **Nit,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. (See quot.)

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Nit*, wine that is brisk, and pour'd quick into a Glass.

† **Nit,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. NIT *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To pore carefully *over* a book.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 15, I haue here tooke the paines to nit and louze ouer the Doctours booke. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* I. ii. 149 Would it not grieue any good spirit to sit a whole moneth nitting ouer a lousie beggarly Pamphlet?

2. To deposit nits. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 596 Bugs .harbour in Bedsteads, Holes and Hangings, Nitting and breeding as Lice do in Clothes.

Nit, obs. pa. pple of KNIT, *v.*, pa. t. of NITE *v. Obs.*

Nitch (nitʃ), *sb. rare.* Also 8 **nich(e.** [Of obscure origin: cf. NICK *sb* and NOTCH *sb.*] A slight break, notch, or incision.

1726 in Lowson *J. Guidfollow* (1890) App. 282 The Deponent afterward having seen the sword..perceived a nitch in it. 1726 MONRO *Anat.* 80 Frequently a Hole is found on one Side, and a Niche [1741 Nich] on the other. 1741 *Ibid.* (ed. 3) 28 *Niches* [1782 *Nitches*] or *Notches*, small Breaches in the Bone. [1839 HOLLOWAY *Dict. Prov.* s.v *Nichilled*, One piece .has an incision made in it, but none cut out; this is called Nitch.]

Nitch, var. of KNITCH, bundle; NICHE *sb.*

Nitch (nitʃ), *v. rare.* [Prob. for *knitch* (recorded in this sense in Scottish dial. use): see KNITCH *sb.*] *trans.* To unite or connect together; to fix together, truss.

1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Abbé Delille & Lanfor* I. 274 One of the beauties at which Boileau aimed, was the nitching of several names together in a verse, without any other word. 1880 CARNEGIE *Pract. Trap.* 10 Bend one hind leg, and make a slit behind the bone, place through this the other leg, nitch this one at the back of the knee, and the rabbit is ham strung.

† **Nitch,** obs. variant of NICHE *v.* 4.

1834 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Helen* III. iii. 35 Nicely adapted to her place in society to nitch and notch in, and to be of no sort of value out of it.

Nitched, obs. variant of NICHED *ppl. a.*

† **Nite,** *sb. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. the vb.] Denial.

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 23532 (Fairf.), If þou wille þou salle be tite, ne sal þer be þer-to na nite [*altered from* lite].

† **Nite,** *v. Obs. north.* and *Sc.* Forms: 4 **nite,** 5 **nyt,** 4-6 **nyte,** 6 **nyit.** *Pa. t.* 4 **nit,** nitt(e, 5 **nyt.** *Pa. pple.* 4-5 **nite,** 5 **nytit.** [a. ON. *nīta*, related to *neita*: see NAIT *v.*[2]]

1. *trans.* To deny (a statement, etc.).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 883 Al þat i sai mai sco noght nite. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 50 Sain Jon him prophet nitte, And said, prophet nan am I. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* viii. (*Philip*) 66 [Ebionites] þat throw wikit heresy nyttis, þat Criste had suthfaste flesche as man. *a* 1400 *Burgh Laws* § xxxviii. (Sc. Rec. Soc.) I 19 Gif he nytis it and the playntyfe have na wytnes, than the tothir sall clenge hym. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 899 His name and his nobillay wes noght for to nyte. *absol. c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 70 Is nane bot dame Natur, I bid nocht to nyte, Till accuse of this caise. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 208 Now at this tyme, I bid nocht for to nyit, On the he lais the haill caus and the wyit.

2. To deny, abjure (a person). Also *absol.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15997 Quen he had nite his lauerd thris, he did him-seluen knau. *Ibid.* 19093 His sun Yee suak and nitt be-for pilate. *Ibid.* 20871 Nitand he [Peter] fell, wepand he ras. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xii. (*Mathias*) 401 Þane, for he Criste nyt wald nocht, In-to þare consale þai hyme brocht.

b. To repudiate (an obligation, etc.).

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvi (*Nicholas*) 807 Þane þe cristine mane vnwise..Nyt his det al wtrely.

3. To refuse (a request) to one.

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 137 Yef he the silc askinges nite. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii. (*Machor*) 1027 Fra quham he askit forgewine, & he had nytit hym his askine. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 1460 He had nite him a nerand noȝt bot o new time. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. v. 164 Thy commancement ..Is sa douchty I may the nyte na thing.

b. To refuse *to* do a thing.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxii. (*Lawrence*) 319 Þane laurens cane nyt opinly Til fals godis to sacryfy.

† **Niten,** for *ne witen* know not: cf. NOT *v.*

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xiv. § 3 Þæt is þara monna unþeaw þæt hi niton hwæt hie sen. *c* 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xxi. 27 þa onswarade to þæm hælende & cwædun, niton we. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 240 (Trin. Coll. MS.), Nabbeð hie none lisse; Niten hweðer hem doð wers.

† **Ni·tency**[1]. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. type **nitentia*, f. ppl. stem of *nitī*: cf. NISUS.] Impulse.

1661 BOYLE *Spring of Air* (1682) 93 Those Zones will have a strong Nitency to flie wider open. 1693 J. BEAUMONT *On Burnet's The. Earth* II. 105 The native Nitency of the Waters..would much more strongly repel any Waters there rais'd above their level. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 545 They talk of the tendencies and nitencies. of bodies.

Ni·tency[2]. *rare*$^{-0}$. [ad. L. type **nitentia*, f. *nitent-*: see next.] 'Lustre; clear brightness.'

1755 JOHNSON [hence in later Dicts.].

† **Ni·tent,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *nitent-em*, pres. pple. of *nitēre* to shine.] Shining, lustrous.

1616 J. LANE *Contn. Sqr.'s T.* XII. 309 A blacke horse, nitent as the iett. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 234 Whose branches are of a nitent black colour.

Hence † **Ni·tently** *adv.*, brightly. *Obs.*$^{-1}$

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 409 In form of a powder very nitently red.

† **Ni·ter.** *Obs.*$^{-1}$ [f. NITE *v.* + -ER[1].] A denier.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20870 Petre was..luuer o lauerd, alsua niter. Nitand he fell, wepand he ras.

Niter, obs. form of NITRE.

† **Ni·terated, Ni·terous,** obs. varr. of NITRATED, NITROUS.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. v. 19 Such salts chymists call saltniter or niterous salts. 1678 SALMON *Pharm. Lond.* VI. viii. 834 The burning a matter to Ashes by the help of Niter, as in the making of the Niterated Salt of Tartar.

Ni·t-grass. *Bot.* [f. NIT *sb.*] A species of grass, so called from its small nit-like flowers.

1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 184 *Gastridium.* Nitgrass. 1858 BENTHAM *Hdbk. Flora* 585 Awned Nitgrass... Britain, only in southern England.

Nith, obs. form of NIGHT.

† **Nith(e,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 1-3 **nið, niþ,** 3 **nyð, nih,** 4 **nith(3), nyth, niht, nigh;** 3-4 **niþe, nithe,** 3-5 **nyþe,** 4-5 **nythe.** [OE. *nið, niþ* masc. = OFris. *nīth, nyd*, OS. *nīd*, MDu. *nijd-, nijt* (Du. *nijd*), MLG. *nīd, nīt* (hence MSw. *nīidh, niith*, Da. *nid*), OHG. *nīth, nīd, nīt* (MHG. *nīd-, nīt*, G. *neid*), ON. *nīð* neut. ('satire, libel'), Goth. *neiþ* neut. The stem may be the same as that of L. *nītī* to strive.] Envy, malice, hatred.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* vii. 10 Sie formumen niðð ðeara synfulra. *a* 900 CYNEWULF *Christ* 1669 Dær is..sib butan niðe halgum on gemonge. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 171 þa woldan hie on ecnesse hæle & trume wiðð deofla niþum. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1086 Ac he [wæs] swa stiðð, þæt he ne rohte heora ealles nið. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 191 Swo hateð þe deuel niðð and onde to men. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 417 Hit is for þine fule niþe, þat þu ne mizt mid us bo bliþe. *c* 1275 LAY. 3934 Beine in niþe and honde wonede in þisse londe *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1069 Vnril his broþer nith he bare. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 237 Leulyn werred also tite on him with nyth & onde. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 23279 (Trin.), þo þat euer had wraþþe & nyþe, And wiþ bacbytyng wolde kiłe.

Comb. Beowulf 194 Nydwracu niþgrim. *Ibid.* 683 þeah ðe he rof sie niþgeweorca. *c* 1200 ORMIN 13677 Þurrh whatt he fell off heffne dun Inntill niþ hellepine *c* 1205 LAY. 7110 Seoððen come Normans mid heore niðð crafte.

† **Nithe,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. Cf. MDu. *niden, nyden*, MLG. *nīden, niten* (hence MSw. *nidha*), OHG. *nīdōn, nīden* (G. *neiden*), ON. *nīðа* (to satirize).] **a.** *trans.* To envy, hate (a person). **b.** *intr.* To feel envy.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1521 Niðede ðat folk him fel wel, And deden him flitten hise ostel. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxxvi. 8 Blinne fra wreth, and lete breth swiþe; þat þou be liþered, nit þou niþe.

Nipe, obs. form of NINTH.

Nither (ni·ðəɹ), *v. Obs* exc. *north. dial.* and *Sc.* Forms: α. 1 **niðerian, nyðerian,** (h)**niðrian,** 2 **nytheren** (2-3 **niperen,** 3 **niþprenn),** 7- *Sc.* and *north.* **nither;** 6 *Sc.* **nydder,** 8 **niddɜr.** β. 3 **neoðerien,** 5, 7 *Sc.* and *north.* **nether,** 7 *Sc.* **nedder.** [OE. *niðerian*, etc. (also *geniðerian*) = OFris. (*for*)*nedria*, MDu. *ned(e)ren, nideren*, MLG. *ned.d eren*, OHG. *nīderen*, (*gi*)*nidirian*, etc. (MHG. *nideren, -ern*, G. *niederen, -ern*), ON. *niðra* (Norw. *nedra*, Sw. *-nedra*, Da. *-nedre*), f. *niðer, niþer*, NETHER *adv.*[2]] *trans.* To bring or

thrust down, to bring low, abase, humble, oppress, straiten, etc. (Also, in OE., to condemn.)

a. c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xciii. 21 [Hie] ȝeheftaþ in sawle ðes rehtwisan, & blod unsceþende niðerlaþ. c 900 *Judith* 113 Gæst ellor hwearf under neowelne næs & ðær ȝenyðerad wæs. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xiv. 11 Eghuelc seðe hine ahebbaþ ȝehniðraþ biþ [c 1000 biþ ȝenyþerud, c 1160 byþ ȝenyþered]. a 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1100 Godes cyrcean he nyðerade c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 117 Swa he biþ eft inþered on þan neoþemest pinan. c 1200 ORMIN 8032 Þe laþe gast A33 niþþreþþ Godess genge. c 1205 LAY. 25435 Inðered wurðe þe ilke mon þe þer to nule helpen. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. viii. 41 On ȝonder syde ar the Rutulians rude, Nyddris our boundis. 1605 *Aberd. Reg.* (1848) II 276 Thay find not onlie the Kingis gett to be nithered but also the aforesaid choip to be ane gryt.. preiudice to the gett 17 . RAMSAY *Genty Tibby* iii, We're obliged to nither Our spacious sauls' immense desires. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* i. 46 Sair are we nidder'd, that is what ye ken. 1813 PICKEN in *Harp of Renfrewsh.* (1819) Pref. 71 Winter nithers a' below. 1876 *W. Yorks. Gloss.* s.v., I am nithered with cold.

β. c 1205 LAY. 5152 Heo commen in to þen lond and neoðerien þa leoden. c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 57 My neb is nethrit as a nok, I am bot ane Owle. *Ibid.* 105, I am nethrit ane Owll thus be Natur 1603 *Prophecies* (Bann. Cl.) 28 Noroway hath neddered them and to neede brought. 1691 RAY *N. C. Words* 52 *Netherd*, starved with Cold.

Hence **Nithering** *vbl. sb*

c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist* iv. xiii. (xvii) (1890) 302 He hi fram yrmþum ecre nyþerunge .generede. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke x. 19 Ic salde iuh mæht henisæs *vel* hniðrunges [*Rushw.* niðrunge] on-ufa nedrum. a 1100 in Napier *O. E. Glosses* i 1864 *Detrimenta*, niþerunga. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIX. 155 That on na wyss suld I Gift consaill till hys nethring. 1599 *Aberd. Reg* (1848) II. 187 They had committit pui presture in niddering of the kingis commoun gett, and sawing of corns theirvpon.

Nither, obs form of NEITHER.

Niþer(e, niðer(e: see NETHER *a.* and *adv.*

Nithertale, variant of NIGHTERTALE *Obs.*

† **Ni·thful**, *a. Obs.* Forms: 1–3 nið-, niþ-, 3 nyþ-, niht-, 4 nithful. [f. NITH(E *sb.* + -FUL. Cf. G. *neidvoll.*] Envious, malicious

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I 606 Æfre bið se niðfulla wunizende on ȝrd-efedniysse c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 57 Prud ne wreiere ne beo þu noht, Ne niðful in þi boht. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 404 þo þeo niðfule Giws ofreden ure Louerd- þis sure present o rode. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1917 Do wex her hertes niðful & bold a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21750 Þe flesx es ai to filthes fus, þe werld nithful and couatus. *Ibid.* 27658 Nithful man he luues lest þe quilk he wat es dughtiest.

Nithing (nəi·ðiŋ). Now only *arch.* or *Hist.* [a. ON. *níðing-r* (MSw. *nidhingr*, Norw., Sw., and Da. *nøding*), f. *níð* NITH(E *sb.* Cf. MHG. *nîdinc*, G. *neiding.*]

1. A vile coward; an abject or despicable wretch; a villain of the lowest type.

See also NIDDERING, NIDDERLING, and NIDING. The OE. negative form *unníðing*, of which two examples are given below, corresponds to an ODa *unþinger*, which occurs on a runic stone (of the early part of the 11th cent.) found in 1905 at Aarhus in Denmark. An *Edgarus dictus Unniping* is also named in Dugdale's *Monast. Angl.* V. 400

† a 1000 in Liebermann *Gesetze Ang.* 392 Walreaf is niðinges dæde. c 1050 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. C.) an. 1049 Se cing þa & eall here cwædon Swezen for niðing c 1125 WILL. MALMESB. *Gesta Regum* (Rolls) II. 362 Jubet, ut compatriotas advocent ad obsidionem venire, nisi si qui velint sub nomine Niðing, quod nequam sonat, remanere. Angli, qui nihil miserius putarent quam hujusce vocabuli dedecore aduri, catervatim ad regem confluunt. [Cf *O E. Chron.* an. 1087 Þæt ælc man þe wære unniðing sceolde cuman to him] c 1205 LAY 30389 Wurðe for niðing þe mon þe nule hine stunien. a 1300 *K. Horn* 196 þanne spak þe gode kyng. I-wis he nas no Niþing. [1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Nithing*, a Coward, Sluggard, or Out-law.] 1861 PEARSON *Early Mid. Ages Eng* 164 The rebel was now proclaimed a 'nithing'. *Ibid.* 294 All who failed to appear were branded as 'nithings' or craven, and disgraced for life. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. vii (1877) 104 The king and the army publicly declared the murderer to be Nithing. 1876 *Ibid.* V. xxiii. 77 The shameful name of nithing was to be the doom of every man ..who failed to obey this summons of his lord.

† **2.** A mean or miserly person: a niggard. Also in comb. *meat-nithing* (= ON. *matníðingr*), one who gives food grudgingly. *Obs.*

a 1150 in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* CXVII. 22 and 25 *Munificus* (*i. largus*)..*non parcus*, unniding.

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 234 (Trin Coll. MS.), An helle hunger and þurst..þos pine þoliеð þo þe ware meteniðinges here. c 1250 *Kent. Serm.* in *O.E. Misc.* 30 Ure lord .habbeþ.. maked of þo euele manne good man, of þe le hur chaste, of þe niðinge large. 13 . *K. Alis* 2054 The large geveth; the nythyng lourith 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6723 Þat þey ne be no nythyng Of here mete, ne of here þyng. 1340 *Ayenb.* 109 Þe milde .. lovieb an hondred zibe more poverte þanne þe niþing deþ his richesse. 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 16 He ys a nythying, a noȝt, a negard.

attrib. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3432 He bad him chesen steresmen ..ðe soð-fastnesse lef ben, And ðe niðing giscing flen.

† **b.** Used predicatively: Niggardly, sparing.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 28741 For quat es þat sparing mai be nithing þar þe lauerd es fre [*Cott. Galba* what nede es þat þe spenser be nithing of þat þe lord es fre] 1450 MYRC 1285 Hast thou be hard and nythynge, To wythholden any thynge? 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 34 *Nithing*, much valuing, sparing of, as Nithing of his pains. *i.e.* Sparing of his pains.

3. *Nithing-post*, or *stake*, a post or stake set up as a form of insult to a person.

An inexact rendering of ON. *níðstöng*

1847 BLACKWELL in Percy *Mallet's North. Antiq.* 155 Setting up what was called a Nithing-post or Nithing-stake. 1863 JANE SEWELL *Christian Names* II. 277 In the North such a pole was called a nithing post. 1890 W. MORRIS in *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Sept. 894 His head on our hall-gable should be to us a nithing-stake, and a tree of reproach.

† **Ni·thinghead.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. NITHING *sb*] Niggardliness, miserliness.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27842 O couaitise..cums gredines and nithinghede, to be o goddes gyft to gnede

Nithsdale (ni·þsdēl). Now only *Hist.* Also 8 Nithis-. [f. the name of the Countess of *Nithsdale*, who enabled her husband to escape from the Tower in 1716 by disguising him in a riding-hood.] A large riding-hood worn in the 18th c

1719 D'URFEY *Pills* II. 321 'Tis call'd a *Nithisdale*, since Fame Adorn'd a Countess with that Name Whose Wit surmounting firmly stood All creatures with a Riding-hood. 1846 FAIRHOLT *Costume* I. 369 *note*, Such riding-hoods were thence called *Nithsdales*, and continued to be worn afterwards, but principally by elderly women.

Nitid (ni·tid), *a.* [ad. L. *nitid-us*, f. *nitēre* to shine.] Bright, shining, polished, glossy, in *lit.* or *fig.* senses.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1661 H. D. *Disc. Liturg.* 5 Such an affectation of nitid words and curious phrases. 1671 FLAMSTEED in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 114 A perfect appearance of the sun .with a most nitid periphery. 1728 THOMSON *Spring* 30 The nitid Hues Which speck them o'er. 1760 LEE *Introd. Bot.* III. v. (1765) 183 *Nitid*, bright; when the smoothness of the Leaves causes them to shine. 1794 MRS. PIOZZI *Synon* II 320 Una resembles a pearl, loveliest in a strong and open daylight, where all her nitid beauties show most clearly. 1823 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1850) 376 Forth from his bull-case this votary of Plutus took his nitid Newlands. 1851 *Beck's Florist* 36 The flowers .spring from a singularly nitid imbricated spike of large bracts.

Hence **Niti·dity**, 'cleanness, brightness, trimness' (Blount 1656); **Ni·tidous** *a.*, *Bot.* 'having a smooth and polish'd surface' (Ogilvie 1882).

† **Ni·tigram**, used for EPIGRAM, after NIT *sb.*

1614 ROWLANDS *Fooles Bolt* 20 Yet theyle be busie with their make shift ryme,..And lay about with lowsie Nitigrams.

† **Ni·tor.** *Obs.* Also **nitour.** [ad. L. *nitor.*] Brightness, brilliance. Also *transf.*

1507 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 527 The Amber .getteth that nitour and shining beauty, which we finde to be in it. 1637 POCKLINGTON *Altare Christ* 42 Some excellent new Fucus to restore my complexion to a cleeter nitour. 1677 GALE *Ct. Gentiles* IV. 129 Virtue gives a Nitor, Lustre, Splendor, Beautie and Glorie to the Soul.

Nitracrol. *Chem.* [f. NITRE *sb.* + ACROL-EIN.] (See quot.)

1848 TILLEY in *Philos. Mag.* XXXIII 82 Nitracrol. This substance was discovered by Reichenbacher among the products of the action of nitric acid on cholodinic acid .. When œnanthol is distilled with nitric acid, nitracrol is found . mixed with fatty acids and dissolved in nitric acid.

Nitragin (nəi trādʒin). [irreg. f. NITRATE or NITROGEN.] A fertilizer consisting of a culture of bacteria which abstract nitrogen from the air and transfer it to the tissues of leguminous plants.

1896 AIKMAN in *Contemp. Rev.* Aug 210 Nitragin: an important advance in the science of agriculture. 1896 *Nature* 6 Aug 326/1 To deliver, as an article of commerce, cultivations of bacteria under the name of Nitragin wherewith to inoculate..various leguminous crops.

† **Ni·tral**, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. NITRE *sb.* + -AL.] Nitrous.

1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* III. (1743) 166 Then the Pores of the Earth are unlocked, and the Aromatic Nitral Vapours set free.

Nitra·midin. *Chem.* [AMIDIN] (See quot.)

1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 58 *Nitramidin*, an explosive substance produced by the action of strong nitric acid upon starch, also called Xyloidin.

Ni·tran. *Chem* [-AN 2] (See quot.)

1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 58 *Nitran*, Graham's name for the radicle NO_2 which must be supposed to exist in the nitrates.

Nitraniline (nəitræ·niləin). *Chem.* [f. NITRE *sb* + ANILINE.] Nitro-aniline (see quots.).

1846 MUSPRATT & HOFMAN in *Chem. Soc. Mem.* III. 111 On Nitraniline, a new Product of Decomposition of Dinitrobenzol. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 445 Mononitrophenylamine or Nitraniline, of this base there are two isomeric modifications, the one called alpha nitraniline,.. obtained by reducing dinitrobenzene with sulphydric acid; the other called beta-nitraniline.

Nitranisic (nəitrānī·zik), *a. Chem.* [f. NITRE *sb.* + ANISIC *a*] *Nitranisic acid*, a product of anisic acid (see quots.). So **Nitra·niside, Nitrani·sidine, Nitra·nisol(e.** (Now *nitro-*.)

1852 *Fownes' Chem* (ed. 4) 507 **Nitranisic acid*, a yellowish-white. crystalline, sparingly-soluble powder. *Ibid.*, **Nitraniside*, a resinous body produced by fuming nitric acid. 1854 *Ibid.* (ed. 5) 609 Treated with sulphuretted hydrogen these substances are converted into three organic bases, anisidine, *nitranisidine.., and binitranisidine. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* 492 *Nitranisole..yields a base termed anisidine.

Nitrate (nəi·trēt), *sb. Chem.* Also **nitrat.** [f. NITRE *sb.* + -ATE^1 1 c, or ad. F. *nitrate* (1787).]

1. A salt produced by the combination of nitric acid with a base, or a compound formed by the interaction of nitric acid and an alcohol. **a.** With term specifying the base, as *nitrate of mercury, potash, silver*, etc.

1794 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 396 Nitrate of mercury (solution of mercury in nitrous acid) produced a whitish turbid liquid. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 223 In this [case] the nitrat of silver has proved of..singular utility. 1822 IMISON *Sci. & Art* II. 89 Nitrate of lime is a very soluble salt. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 246 Nitrates of potash and soda have been recommended..on account of the nitrogen which they contain, in the form of nitric acid. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 253 Nitrate of Bismuth appears to be insoluble in the animal juices.

b. In generalized use.

1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem* I. 227 Nitrates. The generic characters of nitrates are [etc.]. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed 3) II. 215 Nitric acid combines with alkalies, earths, and the oxides of metals, and forms compounds which are called nitrates. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* 771 In..the carbonates, and the nitrates, but a single class has been recognized for each acid. 1872 FOX *Ozone* 29 Schonbein states that Nitrites can be changed into Nitrates by Ozone only.

2. *elipt.* Potassium nitrate or sodium nitrate, used as a fertilizer.

1846 BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 35 The produce of the land treated with nitrate..did not fetch so high a price. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 246 The quantity of gluten is said to be increased by the use of nitrates. 1856 *Farmer's Mag* Jan. 7 Guano, nitrates, and other manuring deposits.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *nitrate deposit, solution*, etc.: **nitrate bath**, *Photogr.* (see quot. 1864).

1796 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 426 Concentrating by evaporation the nitrate solution. 1858 T SUTTON *Dict. Phot* 304 Many of the failures in photographic operations . may be traced to the nitrate bath being out of order. 1864 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 490 The solution of nitrate of silver into which he plunges his plate of iodised collodion, and which is known by the concise name of 'the Nitrate bath'. 1881 *Daily News* 22 Jan. 2/6 The nitrate deposits, which are practically inexhaustible. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 9 July 5/2 Before long..the nitrate trade will have expanded.

Nitrate (nəi·trēt), *v. Chem.* [See NITRE *sb* and -ATE 3.] *trans.* To treat, combine, or impregnate with nitric acid.

1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* Suppl. 661 The woody fibre thus purified is nitrated by maceration for some hours in a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acid. 1881 *Athenæum* 12 Feb. 238/1 On the Position taken by the Nitro Group on nitrating the Dibromotoluenes. 1892 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem.* III. 523/1 Formed by nitrating acridine.

Nitrated (nəi·trēted), *ppl. a.* [Cf. prec.]

1 Chemically treated with nitric acid (†or nitre).

1694 SALMON *Bates' Dispens.* (1713) 473/2 Nitre with Tin, or, Jupiter nitrated. 1783 PRIESTLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 410 What I have called a nitrated calx of lead. 1805 SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 443 Nitrated silver immediately renders it turbid. 1855 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* (1858) V. 334 A piece of burning nitrated paper is dropped. 1894 *Daily News* 30 Jan. 2/5 A combination of nitro-glycerine and nitrated cellulose

2. Impregnated with nitre.

1799 KIRWAN *Geol Ess.* 151 Common salt was also said to accompany the native nitre. , yet Klaproth in analysing this nitrated earth could find none

3. Manured with nitrate of soda or potash.

1841 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc* II. i. 139 The nitrated wheat was now observed to be mildewed *Ibid.* 140 The nitrated part of the field continued to advance in its deep luxuriant colour.

Nitratine (nəi·trātin). *Min.* [f. NITRATE *sb.* + -INE 5.] Native sodium nitrate.

1849 NICOL *Min.* 335, 150,000 quintals of the refined nitratine were shipped 1855 *Orr's Circ. Sci., Geol.*, etc. 539, Nitratine,. found in crystals in beds several feet thick, with clay and sand, in the district of Tarapaca in Peru. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 306 Nitratine,..used in the arts as a substitute for nitre; but deliquesces in moist air.

Nitration (nəitrē·ʃən). [f NITRATE *v.*] The process of forming a nitrate or nitro-compound.

1887 *Sci. Amer.* 29 Jan. 69/2 Treating..pure cellulose to a bath of mixed nitric and sulphuric acids in which it undergoes the chemical change known as 'nitration'. 1890 *Nature* 4 Sept 442/2 The lower products of nitration of cellulose.

Nitre (nəi·təɹ), *sb.* Forms: 5 **nytre(e**; 6–7, 9 **niter**, (7 **nither, nitour**); 5– **nitre.** [a. F. *nitre* (13th c.), ad. L. *nitrum*, ad. Gr. *νίτρον* (also *λίτρον*), possibly of Oriental origin: cf. Heb. נתר *nether*, which in Jer. ii. 22 is rendered by *νίτρον* in the Sept. and *nitrum* in the Vulgate. See also NATRON.]

1. † **a.** Native sodium carbonate; natron. *Obs.* (cf. 2 a). **b.** Potassium nitrate; saltpetre.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 60 þese medicyns ben compound: vreyne of a ȝong man wiþ nitre [*v r* nytre]. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) i. i. 3b/2 The body is puryfyed and washyd by the Nytree, whyche is a spece of Salte puryfycatyff. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Jer* ii. 22 Though thou wash thee with nitre [*v rr.*, *etc* nitrus] and take thee muche sope, yet thine iniquitie is marked before me. 1563 HYLL *Art Gard* (1593) 165 The decoction of the meat of the Gourde, with a litle honnie and Niter, and that drunke, doth loose gently the belly. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 91 Bohemia abounds with..Niter, which it is death to carry out. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 83 Snow and Ice especially being holpen and their cold activated by nitre. 1684 *Phil. Trans.* XIV. 615 When Nitre..is prescribed, that Nitre which is an ingredient of Gun-powder is not to be understood. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 24 We know nothing in Nature that can afford Particles of..Elasticity as Nitre does. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Mar. 147/1 Small doses of nitre, and the mildest balsamics..relieved them. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist* (1776) II. 269 After these precautions, they salt the body with nitre. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xxiii. 202 Nitre, or saltpetre, is an artificial substance which crystallises in six-sided prisms. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 112 Brazil produces iron and nitre abundantly.

fig. 1633 B. JONSON *Tale Tub* I. iii, She's..all dried earth, ..not a drop of salt, Or petre in her! All her nitre is gone.

†c. A supposed nitrous element in the air or in plants. *Obs.*

1662 South *Serm.* Wks. 1823 II. 328 In the rain, it is not the bare water that fructifies, but a secret spirit or nitre descending with it. 1676 Grew *Anat. Pl., Salts Pl.* (1684) 262 An Essential Salt or Nitre of Plants. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I. s.v., Some are mighty fond of the Notion of a Volatile Nitre, which abounds in the Air. 1725 N. Robinson *Th. Physick* 60 Frost or Ice arises from the Nitre of the Air crystallizing the spheres of Water. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 482 The nitre, which is diffused through the Atmosphere, is the cause of it.

2. Used allusively: a. In sense 1 a. in echoes of Jer. ii. 22, where it is used to render Heb. *nether.*

1587 in *Marprelate Controv.* (Arb.) 61 The nitre that washeth purely, the word of the Lord, must doe it. 1612 T. Taylor *Titus* i. 15 Let them take much snow and nitre, yet of themselves can they neuer be cleane. 1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 34 When God shall purge this Land with Soap and Nitre, Woe be to the Crowne, woe be to the Mitre.

b. In sense 1 b, with ref. to the use of saltpetre as an ingredient in gunpowder.

1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* Disc. iv. § 21. 130 Great flames kindled from a little spark, fallen into a heap of prepared nitre. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 937 The strong rebuff of some tumultuous cloud Instinct with Fire and Nitre. *a* 1700 Dryden *Pythag. Philos.* 96 If..clouds, with nitre pregnant, burst above. 1762 Falconer *Shipwr.* II. 49 The guns were primed; The nitre fired. 1796 Burke *Let. to Noble Lord* Wks VIII. 60 To crystallize into true democratick explosive insurrectionary nitre.

†3. = Nitrate 1. *Obs. rare.*

1788 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 381 Nitrous acid, or cupreous nitre, mixed with iron filings. 1791 *Ibid.* LXXXI. 328 On adding to it 1/400 of a grain of nitre of mercury, the copper was rendered paler coloured.

4. *Cubic nitre*, sodium nitrate.

1782 *Phil. Trans.* LXXII 336 Cubic nitre. 1801 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) Suppl. I. 367/1 Nitrat of soda. This salt was called formerly cubic nitre. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 417 Our imports of cubic nitre have been as follow.

5. *attrib* as *nitre-ball, -bed, -crystal, -flame, -heap*, etc; nitre-bush, a species of *Nitraria*, a genus of plants so named because first noticed near Siberian nitre-works.

1753 Bartlet *Gentl. Farriery* (1754) 35 The *nitre-balls or drink may be continued. 1807 Aikin *Dict. Chem. & Min.* II. 159/2 In France the *nitre-beds are composed of nitrous earth from farm-yards, stables, etc. 1839 *Nitre-bed* [see Nitriary]. 1887 Moloney *Forestry W. Afr.* 291 *Nitre Bush Upper Guinea. 1873 Leland *Egypt. Sketch Bk.* 180 If you will take a *nitre crystal, you will see that it consists of two pyramids joined at the base. 1637 N. Whiting *Albino & Bellama* 111 Had I past through *Nitre-flames, that belch forth led. 1867 Bloxam *Chem.* 416 The *nitre-heaps, which consist of accumulations of animal and vegetable refuse with limestone, old mortar, ashes, etc. 1611 Florio, *Nitraria*, a Salt-peter or *Niter-house. 1873 Thorowgood *Notes Asthma* (ed. 2) 51 *Nitre paper burnt in the patient's bedroom will prevent the asthmatic attack without awakening him. 1601 Holland *Pliny* xxxi x. II. 420 For feare it should resolve againe and melt in the *nitre pits 1684 *Phil. Trans.* XIV. 612 The Nitre Pits grow full of Nitre. 1727–38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Nitre*, There were nitre-pits in Egypt, as there are salt-pits among us. 1896 *Daily News* 9 Dec. 7/5 The *nitre ships commenced discharging to-day. 1877 A. B. Edwards *Up Nile* vii. 178 A series of stagnant *nitre-tanks.

Nitre (nəi·təɹ), *v. rare.* [f. the sb.] *trans.* To treat with nitric acid in the manufacture of alkali. Hence **Ni·tring** *vbl. sb.*

1880 Lomas *Alkali Trade* 52 But all these points may be guarded in solid nitreing, by careful work. *Ibid.* 54 Occasionally the chambers are steamed and nitred before the admission of burner gas.

Nitred (nəi·təɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED [1].] Manured with nitre; nitrated.

1841 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* II. i. 121 The nitred wheat yielded less than its proportion of flour.

†**Ni·treous**, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *nitreus*, f. *nitrum* Nitre.] Nitrous.

1767 *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 464 Salt springs, that are impregnated with nitreous particles.

Ni·triary. *rare.* [ad. F. *nitrière* (cf. Sp. *nitreria*, L. *nitrāria*): see Nitre *sb.* and -ary [1].] An artificial nitre-bed.

1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 887 In France, Germany, Sweden, Hungary, etc., vast quantities of nitrous salts are obtained by artificial arrangements called *nitriaries*, or nitre-beds. 1892 Dana *Syst. Min.* (ed. 6) 871 Beds called *nitriaries* are arranged for this purpose in France, Germany [etc.].

Nitric (nəi·trik), *a.* Chiefly *Chem.* [ad. F. *nitrique* (app. first in *acide nitrique*, 1787): see Nitre *sb.* and -ic.] Of or pertaining to, derived from, nitre. (In *Chem.* distinguished from Nitrous: see -ic 1 b.)

1. a. *Nitric acid*, a highly corrosive and caustic acid (HNO_3), which is usually obtained by treating potassium nitrate or sodium nitrate with sulphuric acid, and in its pure state is a clear colourless liquid with a very pungent smell and acrid taste; as used in the arts for dissolving metals, etc., it is commonly known as *aquafortis*.

1794 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 421 Nitric acid added to the solution of that substance in muriatic acid, occasioned a decomposition. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 119 This property of the nitric acid to produce so intense a cold with ice. 1851 Richardson *Geol.* vi. 135 It is easy to ascertain whether a rock be calcareous or not, by applying dilute nitric or sulphuric acid. 1881 Routledge *Science* iii. 63 Nitric acid, which is one of the most important of Geber's discoveries.

attrib. and *Comb.* 1843 Graves *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxvii. 338 After a few days we proceeded to the use of nitric acid baths. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1529/1 The nitric-acid furnace consists of a number of parallel..retorts.

b. *Nitric oxide*, a colourless gas (formerly also called *nitrous gas* or *air*) obtained by the action of nitric acid on metals, esp. copper.

1807 T. Thomson *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 134 When nitric oxide is converted into nitrous oxide by abstracting a portion of its oxygen. 1815 J. Smith *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 446 Nitric oxide (sometimes called nitrous gas)..is composed of 44 parts of nitrogen, and 56 of oxygen by weight. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 513/1 Nitric oxide immediately combines with oxygen when mixed with it.

attrib. 1821 Ure *Dict. Chem.* s.v. *Laboratory*, The diminution produced by the addition of nitric oxide gas.

c. *Nitric ether*, a compound obtained by the interaction of ethyl alcohol and nitric acid, also called *ethyl nitrate.*

1811 A. T. Thomson *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 672 Nitrous, or rather nitric ether has a strong ethereal odour. .. Its taste is strong and peculiar; and its colour slightly yellow. 1832 Davies *Mat. Med.* 278 Nitric, or rather Nitrous Ether results from the combination of nitrous acid with alcohol. 1862 Miller *Elem. Chem., Org.* (ed. 2) 196 Nitric ether is a colourless liquid of an agreeable odour.

2. In miscellaneous uses.

1794 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 420 A piece of paper dipped into this nitric solution. 1808 Pike *Sources Missis.* (1810) App. 5 A species of salt,. strongly impregnated with nitric qualities 1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 84 Part of the nitric solution of mercury. 1872 Tyndall *Frag. Sci.* (1879) I. xiv. 386 The rays are intercepted by the nitric gas. 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 519 Nitric esters, *i.e.* real nitrates formed from alcohols.

Nitride (nəi·trəid). *Chem.* [f. Nitre *sb.* + -ide.] A compound of nitrogen with another element or radical.

1850 T. Graham *Chem* (ed. 2) 114 Thus, with the other elementary bodies,..Nitrogen forms nitrides. 1858 Thudichum *Urine* 46 A solution in nitric acid of the nitride of the sub-oxyde of mercury. 1881 *Nature* 6 Oct 542/1 The nitride of silicon .. is obtained by the direct union of nitrogen and silicon.

Nitrifa·ction. [f. *nitri-* as comb. form of L. *nitrum* Nitre *sb.* + *-faction* = -fication.] The formation of nitre.

1860 *Knight's Cycl., & Arts Sci.* V. 949/1 *Nitrifaction*, when organic matters containing nitrogen undergo decay .. a considerable quantity of the nitrogen becomes converted into a nitrate of the base.

Nitriferous, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ferous.] Bearing or yielding nitre.

1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 886 Such caverns exist..in Ceylon, where 22 nitriferous caverns are mentioned.

Ni·trifiable, *a.* [f. Nitrify *v.* + -able.] Capable of being nitrified.

1842 T. Graham *Chem.* 456 Nitrifiable rocks are never entirely destitute of organic matter. 1884 *Nature* 30 Oct. 645/1 A solution containing a nitrifiable substance. 1892 Morley & Muir *Watts' Dict. Chem.* III. 522/1 All nitrogenous substances which yield ammonia by the action of organisms existing in fertile soils are nitrifiable.

Nitrification (nəi·trifikē·ʃən). [a. F. *nitrification* (1797): see Nitrify *v.* and -fication.]

1. The process of nitrifying; the production of nitre or nitrates.

1828–32 in Webster. 1842 T. Graham *Chem.* 456 The latest writer upon nitrification is Professor Kuhlmann. 1869 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* 201 The process of nitrification, in which animal matter..is exposed in heaps, mixed together with wood-ashes and lime, to the action of the air. 1884 F. J. Lloyd *Sci. Agric.* 72 Nitrification causes the hydrogen to be taken away and its place supplied by oxygen.

b. *fig.* with reference to the use of nitre as an ingredient of gunpowder.

1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 92 In this blaze of cordons, and perpetual glow of homage, what female heart, not absolutely stone, could resist a little nitrification?

2. The process of impregnating with nitric acid.

1880 *Daily News* 27 March 5/4 Practically gun-cotton and nitro-glycerine are the same thing, except that in the one case it is a liquid and in the other a solid that has been subjected to the so-called process of nitrification. 1892 Greener *Breech Loader* 162 Nitro-explosives are..made from pulped wood which after nitrification [etc.].

Nitrify (nəi·trifəi), *v.* [ad. F. *nitrifier* (1777): see Nitre *sb.* and -fy.]

1. *trans.* To convert into, impregnate with, nitre; to make nitrous.

1828–32 Webster, *Nitrify*, to convert into nitre. 1872 Fox *Ozone* 21 It may be said generally, that the direct spark passing through air nitrifies it. 1885 *Trans. Norfolk Nat. Soc.* IV. 18 The special organism which nitrifies ammonia exists in the surface soil of all fertile land.

2. *intr.* To turn to nitre; to become nitrous.

1884 *Nature* 30 Oct. 645/1 A thin layer of solution will nitrify sooner than a deep layer. 1892 Morley & Muir *Watts' Dict. Chem.* III. 521/2 A little vegetable earth which was known to nitrify easily.

Hence **Ni·trified, Ni·trifying** *ppl. adjs.*

1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 888 Upon each of the four sides the nitrifying sheds are to be erected. 1867 Bloxam *Chem.* 416 A few inches of the nitrified earth. 1882 *Nature* XXVI. 102 The..use of this nitrifying organism is thus apparent.

Nitrile (nəi·tril). *Chem.* Also **-yle, -il.** [f. Nitre *sb.* + -ile.] A cyanogen compound of an alcohol radical, in which the alkyl grouping is directly attached to carbon and in which the nitrogen atom may be regarded as trivalent.

1848 *Chem. Gaz.* VI. 449 On the Action of Sulphuretted Hydrogen upon the Nitryles. 1866 Odling *Anim. Chem.* 112 In addition to aldehydes and acids, certain nitriles..have been obtained by muscle oxidation. 1869 Roscoe *Elem. Chem* 349 Hydrocyanic is the nitril of formic acid.

attrib. 1857 Miller *Elem. Chem., Org.* 267 Nicotia appears to belong to the class of nitrile bases.

†**Ni·trine**, *a.* [f. Nitre *sb.* + -ine [1].] Nitrous.

1778 [W. Marshall] *Minutes Agric., Digest* 110 Perhaps the food of Vegetables is neither principally nitrine, nor dangerously volatile.

Ni·trion. *Chem.* [f. Nitre *sb.* + -ion.] The supposed radical of nitric acid.

1868 Miller *Elem. Chem., Inorg.* (ed. 4) 95 The chlorine displaces the nitrion .. from the argentic nitrate. *Ibid.* 96 Each atom of nitrion..requires one atom of a monad metal like potassium to neutralize it.

†**Ni·trish**, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Nitre *sb.* + -ish [1].] Impregnated with nitre.

1562 Turner *Herbal* II 74 b, The Date tre groweth .. for the moste parte in a saltish or nitrishe ground.

Nitrite (nəi·trəit). *Chem.* [f. Nitre *sb.* + -ite [1] 4.] A compound produced by the combination of a base or an alcohol with nitrous acid.

1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem* I. 129 This is the reason why chemists do not make nitrites, but only nitrates, with fixed alkalies and nitrous vapour. 1807 T. Thomson *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 224 Nitrous acid can exist only combined with a base. The genus of salts which it forms are called nitrites. 1847 *Chem. Gaz.* V. 76 An aqueous solution of nitrite of ammonia is decomposed by heat into nitrogen and water. 1871 Tyndall *Frag. Sci.* (1879) I. iv. 113 Dry air was permitted to bubble through the liquid nitrite of butyl.

attrib. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 892 Emmerich..explained cholera as a nitrite intoxication.

Nitro- (nəi·trō), combining form of G. *νίτρον* (as in *νιτροποιός* making nitre), used esp. in a large number of chemical terms.

a. In many names of acids, denoting the combination of nitric with an organic acid, as *nitrobenzinic, -butyric, -caprylic, -cinnamic*, etc.

Only a few of these combs. are illustrated here.

1845 *Chem. Gaz.* III. 461 Researches on Azobenzide and *Nitrobenzinic Acid. 1857 Miller *Elem. Chem., Org.* 401 Nitric acid converts the butyric into *nitrobutyric acid. 1873 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 688 When boiled with nitric acid, it is converted into *nitro-caprylic acid 1857 Miller *Elem. Chem., Org.* 477 Nitric acid converts it into *nitrocinnamic acid. 1868 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 10) 668 Fuming nitric acid dissolves it, forming..an acid called *nitrofrangulic acid. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 243/1 A new acid is formed, which is the *nitrohematic acid. 1858 Thudichum *Urine* 145 It reappears as *nitrohippuric acid in the urine. 1845 *Chem. Gaz.* III. 2 *Nitrohumic acid is tetrabasic. 1828–32 Webster, **Nitroleucic*, designating an acid obtained from leucine acted on by nitre. 1847 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 165/1 A crystalline nitroleucic acid is formed. 1850 Ogilvie, **Nitromeconic acid*, an acid formed by the action of strong nitric acid, aided by a gentle heat, on meconine. *Ibid.*, **Nitronaphthalic acid*, an acid obtained by the action of alkalies on nitro-naphthalise. 1846 *Chem. Gaz.* IV. 237 The *nitrophenesic acid was prepared by treating pure hydrate of phenyle with nitric acid. 1845 *Chem Gaz.* III. 229 In this manner *nitrophenissic acid is obtained in six-sided prisms. 1857 Miller *Elem. Chem., Org.* 571 Carbazotic,..nitro-phenisic, or picric acid. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 243/1 The protoxide of iron, separated, becomes peroxide at the expense of the *nitropicric acid. 1836–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 405/2 A peculiar crystallisable compound,..which he calls the *nitro-saccharic acid. 1847 *Chem. Gaz.* V. 214 Salicylic acid, when treated with sulphuronitric mixture, yields at first indigotic (*nitrosalicylic) acid. 1857 Miller *Elem Chem., Org.* 399 When valeric acid is boiled .a great part is converted into *nitrovaleric acid. 1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed 2) II. 245 His *nitro-vitriolic acid also dissolves it.

b. In many names of chemical compounds or groupings, denoting the presence of the nitro-grouping NO_2 in place of hydrogen, as *nitroaniline, -anisol, -benzamide, -benzoate*, etc.

1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Nitro-anilin. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 952 The presence of aniline, nitro aniline or some coloured product due to the reduction of the nitro-benzole. 1854 Fownes *Chem.* (ed. 5) 609 Three substitution-products, *nitro-, binitro-, and trinitro-anisol. 1848 *Chem. Gaz.* VI. 420 It is probably the *nitrobenzamide recently described by Field, which he obtained by heating the *nitrobenzoate of ammonia. 1844 *Ibid.* II. 185 Benzonitril is therefore isomeric with Laurent's *nitrobenzoile 1857 Miller *Elem. Chem., Org.* 306 *Nitro-benzol and dinitro-benzol. 1847 *Chem. Gaz.* V. 215 Cumene, treated with fuming nitric acid, yields *nitrocumene and binitrocumene. 1868 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 10) 579 Cold fuming nitric acid converts it into liquid nitrocymene. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 243/1 The *nitrohematate of ammonia. *Ibid.*, The *nitroleucate of lime and of magnesia. 1849 Maule in *Q. Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* II. 116 For which I propose the name *Nitromesidine, instead of Nitromesitylidine. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Nitromethane. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 225 Methyl-nitrite and nitromethane have the same formula. 1836 R. D. & T. Thomson *Rec. Gen. Sci.* III. 295 *Nitro-naphthalase is formed by the action of boiling nitric acid upon naphthaline. 1866 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 48 *Nitronaphthalene. 1836 R. D. & T. Thomson *Rec. Gen. Sci.* III. 2.6 *Nitro-naphthalese may be formed by boiling the preceding [nitro-naphthalase] with nitric acid for a long time. 1857 Miller *Elem. Chem., Org.* 574 A sulphur-yellow compound, termed *nitronaphthalin. 1892 Morley & Muir *Watts' Dict. Chem.* II. 578/1 Primary *nitro-paraffins. 1854 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 4) 646 Nitrophenasic acid = *Nitrophenol. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 243/2 *Nitrosaccharate of potash..crystallizes in needles. 1868 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 10) 686 Very strong nitric acid .. converts sugar into *nitrosaccharose. 1857

MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* 288 Strychnia..yields a nitrate or a new substitution-base, *nitrostrychnia. *Ibid.* 292 Of these [products] the most remarkable are amalic acid.., and *nitro-theine or cholestrophan. 1854 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 5 615 Toluol..with nitric acid yields two products, *nitrotoluol..and binitrotoluol 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* 6.8 If cold dilute nitric acid be employed, nitrate of *nitrotyrosine..is formed.

c. In certain names of minerals, as **nitrobarite** (see quot.); **nitrocalcite**, native calcium nitrate; **nitroglauberite**, a compound of sodium nitrate and sodium sulphate; **nitromagnesite**, native magnesium nitrate.

1882 *Amer. Nat* XVI. 78 Groth describes a natural nitrate of Baryta from Chili An appropriate..name for this mineral would be *Nitrobarite. 1835 SHEPARD *Min.* II. 84 *Nitrocalcite..is found in silky efflorescenses. 1861 BRITTON *Gloss.* 160 Nitrocalcite..dissolves in one-fourth its weight of water. 1885 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, *Nitroglauberite, a mineral found in fibrous translucent masses, consisting of imperfect crystals. 1892 DANA *Min.* (ed 6) 873 Nitroglauberite. .. From the desert of Atacama. 1835 SHEPARD *Min.* II. 85 *Nitrom gnesite. Magnesian earthy-salt 1893 CHAPMAN *Blowpipe Pract.* 194 Nitromagnesite ..closely resembles nitrocalcite.

d. In miscellaneous combs., as **nitro-a·cid**, a compound of nitric with an organic acid; **†nitro-alu·minous** *a.*, partaking of the natures of nitre and alum; **†nitro-atmospheric·al** *a.* = NITRO-AERIAL *a.*; **nitro-ce·llulose**, a compound of nitric acid and cellulose; **nitro-co·mpound**, a compound substance resulting from the action of nitric acid; **nitro-co·tton**, cotton treated with nitric acid; **nitro-explo·sive**, an explosive prepared by means of nitric acid; **nitro-ge·latine** (see quot.); **nitro-me·tal** (see quot.); **†nitro-neutral** *a.*, forming a nitrate without free nitric acid; **nitro-pow·der**, a gunpowder prepared by means of nitric acid; **nitro-su·bstitute**, a compound in which nitrogen peroxide is substituted for hydrogen, so **nitro-substitu·tion**; **†nitro-tartr·reous** *a.*, of the nature of nitre and tartar.

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* 307 Many of the *nitro-acids obtained in this manner are yellow, and yield salts which have a yellow colour. 1670 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Ess.* 132 It consists of three ingredients, viz. the *nitro-aluminous salt. 1793 BEDDOES *Calculus*, etc. 258 Was not Mayow..infinitely nearer the truth..when he imputed muscular motion to the effervescence of his *nitro atmospherical particles? 1882 ALLEN *Comm. Org. Anal.* II. 366 The various *nitro-celluloses are soluble in strong caustic soda, undergoing partial saponification with formation of cellulose and sodium nitrate. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* 306 The production of *nitro-compounds corresponding to nitro-benzol and dinitro benzol. 1892 GREENER *Breech Loader* 160 The explosive used in shot guns is either black gunpowder..or a nitro compound carbon base, treated with nitric and sulphuric acids). 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 957 For the 'Kieselguhr'..he substituted *nitro-cotton. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 635 2 *Nitrogelatine, an explosive agent invented by Nobel, formed by dissolving gun-cotton in nitroglycerine, with camphor added. 1895 THOMSON & BLOXAM *Chem.* 155 No. 2 is absorbed by many finely divided metals, forming compounds called *nitro-metals. 1782 KIRWAN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 48 The decomposition of *nitro neutral salts by the marine acid depends on the same principles 1892 GREENER *Breech Loader* 163 *Nitro powders possess various advantages over black, the chief being the absence of smoke after the discharge. 1894 *Field* 9 June 874/3 Recent trials of nitro powders in an 8 bore gun. 1852 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* (ed 2) 942 *Nitrosubstitutes of sugar, starch, &c. 1867 BLOXAM *Chem.* 128 The spaces thus left vacant have been filled up by the nitric peroxide, producing what is termed a *nitro-substitution compound. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. v. ii. 126 By this *Nitro-Tartareous Salt those Vegetables, whose Juice affords it may be discriminated from those many others, from whence it is not to..be obtained

Nitro, abbrev. of *nitro powder*: see NITRO- d.

1903 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct 512/1 In most of the better brands of nitros, what used to be a positive danger has been reduced to a very occasional discomfort.

† Nitro-ae·reous, *a. Obs.* [ad. mod.L. *nitro-aereus* (Mayow 1674): see NITRO- d and AERIOUS *a*] = next.

1682 GIBSON *Anat.* 117 The Nitro-aereous Particles may be carried to the viscera. 1699 *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 236 Some will have the Menstruum to be a nitro aereous Spirit, that is, quick, and very penetrating.

Nitro-ae·rial, *a. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [See prec. and AERIAL *a*] Pertaining to, existing in, both nitre and the air. (See quots)

1674 *Phil. Trans.* IX 102 These Igneous particles, conceived by him [Mayow] to be common to Niter and Air, he calls Nitro-aerial, from whence the Spirit of Niter derives its causticque and corrosive nature. 1675 GREW *Anat. Pl., Tastes Pl.* iv. (1684) 247 Those Roots which are Biting, have but few. Aer-Vessels; whereby fewer parts of the nitroaereal Sap are carryed off into the Trunk. 1744 *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 20 Those from the Brain, he says, are nitro-aerial Particles, and the true Animal Spirits. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 252 He further adds, that the nitro-aerial spirit gives the red colour to bodies in which it exists, not unlike the fuming spirit of nitre. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 76 Mayow of Oxford, in 1674, published his treatises on the nitro ærial spirit, in which he advanced opinions similar to those of Boyle and Hooke. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Nitro-aerial particles*, Mayow's term for a substance indispensable to combustion, and which enters into the composition of nitre.

So **Nitro-ae·rian, †-ae·rious** *adjs.*

1733 TULL *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* ii. (Dubl.) 15 The Nitro-aerious Particles may there enter, to keep up the vital Ferment or Flame. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I 23 The nitro-aerious fluid pervading them 1881 ROUTLEDGE *Science* x. 234 The water will arise within the jar as the candle removes the 'nitro-aerian' particles.

Nitrobenzene (nəitrəbe·nzīn). *Chem.* [NITRO- b] A poisonous yellowish liquid, smelling like oil of bitter almonds, which is used in the preparation of aniline. Also *attrib.*

1868 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 10) 572 Benzene dissolves readily in strong nitric acid, and on adding water to the solution, nitrobenzene..separates out 1891 THORPE *Dict. Appl. Chem.* II. 701 Nitrobenzene was first prepared by Mitscherlich in 1834 by the action of strong nitric acid upon benzene, and was termed by him 'nitrobenzide'. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II 956 It was maintained that in complete combustion of the explosive no trace of nitro-benzene derivatives are [sic] left.

Nitrobe·nzide. *Chem.* [NITRO- b.] = prec.

1835 R. D. & T. THOMSON *Rec. Gen. Sci.* I. 206 Nitrobenzide is the name given by Mitscherlich to the product of the action of fuming nitric acid upon benzine 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* 566 Nitrobenzol or nitrobenzide 1891 [see prec.].

Nitrobenzo·ic, *a. Chem.* [NITRO- a.] *Nitrobenzoic acid*, an acid produced by the action of nitric on benzoic acid.

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* 462 Fuming nitric acid converts the benzoic into nitrobenzoic acid. 1867 BLOXAM *Chem.* 622 If [nitro-hippuric] acid be boiled with hydrochloric acid, it yields nitrobenzoic acid.

Nitrobe·nzol. *Chem.* = NITROBENZENE.

1856 *Orr's Circ. Sci., Pract. Chem.* 506 A rich perfume (nitro-benzole), which has the delicious odour of the essential oil of bitter-almonds. 1868 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 345 Benzol produces with nitric acid, nitro-benzol... which is largely employed in perfuming soap. 1899 tr. *Rudolf & Jakesch's Clin. Diag.* 1 (ed. 4) 79 A typical case of nitrobenzol poisoning

Ni·troform. *Chem.* [f. NITRO- d + -FORM.] A colourless crystallizable substance, with a bitter taste and unpleasant smell, which readily inflames and detonates.

1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV 110 *Nitroform.* This compound discovered by Schischkoff, exhibits the relations of an acid. 1868 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed 10) 662 Nitroform, a body analogous in composition to the methenyl ethers.

Nitrogen (nəi·trŏdʒĕn). *Chem.* Also 8-9 **-gene.** [ad. F. *nitrogène* (Chaptal 1790): see NITRO- and -GEN I.] A 'permanent' gas (symbol N), without colour, taste, or smell, which forms about four-fifths of the atmosphere.

1794 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 391 The remainder of the gaz extinguished flame, and was concluded to be nitrogen or azotic gaz. 1806 DAVY in *Phil Trans.* XCVII. 11 Hydrogene, during its solution in water, seems to expel nitrogene. 1825 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* xxvii. 151, I have refrained from all reasoning on the probability of the compound nature of nitrogen. 1856 *Orr's Circ. Sci., Pract. Chem.* 300 Nitrogen, carbon, and hydrogen are to be found in all living bodies 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Sol. Clubs*, The flame of life burns too fast in pure oxygen, and nature has tempered the air with nitrogen.

b *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 348 Nitrogen gas is most easily described by including many of its negative qualities 1852 SPENCER *First Princ.* II. xiii. § 101 (1875) 205 These nitrogen-compounds are unusually prone to decomposition. 1859 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 63 Nitric acid may be considered as a compound of nitrogen pentoxide with water. 1894 *Field* 9 June 844/2 The nitrogen-collecting power of leguminous crops.

Hence **Nitroge·neous** *a.*, **Nitroge·nic** *a.*, = NITROGENOUS. **Nitrogeni·ferous** *a.*, producing nitrogen. **Nitro·genize** *v. trans.*, to combine with nitrogen.

1836 SMART, *Nitrogeneous. 1894 *Field* 9 June 844/2 The natural stores of nitrogeneous substances in the soil. 1889 *Nature* 25 July 312/1 The action of nitric acid on carbonic and *nitrogenic compounds. 1836–41 BRANDE *Man. Chem.* (ed 5) 1256 An azotized or *nitrogeniferous substance 1897 CHEYNE & BURGHARD *Man. Surg. Treat.* I. v. 97 The plan of inducing anæsthesia with nitrous oxide, and maintaining the narcosis with ether (*nitrogenizing the ether).

Nitrogenized (nəitrə dʒĕnəizd). *ppl. a.* [f. prec.] Combined or furnished with nitrogen.

1846 BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* I. 20 These azotized or nitrogenized principles. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The* viii. (ed. 2) 215 The absorption of a nitrogenized substance would seem to be the starting point in the development of all living matter. 1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 54 Ammoniated or nitrogenised principles are abundantly produced.

Nitrogenous (nəitrə dʒĕnəs), *a.* [-OUS.] Containing, having the nature of, nitrogen.

1828–32 in WEBSTER. 1846 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 195 The ammonia-salts, the urea, and nitrogenous extractive matters. 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* 8 Certain plants ..seem capable of discriminating nitrogenous from other substances.

Nitroglu·cose. [NITRO- b.] A compound produced by the action of nitrosulphuric acid on cane or grape sugar, used esp. in photography.

1858 T. SUTTON *Dict. Photogr.* 307 Nitro-Glucose..is made by acting on finely powdered cane sugar with nitro-sulphuric acid. 1883 HARDWICH *Photogr. Chem.* 162 Nitro-Glucose diminishes the sensitiveness of the film to weak rays of light, but increases the rapidity and intensity of the development in Negative pictures.

Nitroglycerine, -in (nəitrəgli·sĕrin). [NITRO- d.] A violently explosive substance, having the form of a yellowish oily liquid, which is obtained by adding glycerine to a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids.

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* 92 Nitroglycerin..and various other compounds may be obtained in this manner with facility. 1858 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 7) 504. 1879 H. GEORGE *Progr. & Pov.* VII iv. (1881) 332 The other crowned heads of Europe sit, metaphorically speaking, upon barrels of nitro-glycerine. 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 520 Nitroglycerin is applied medicinally..in cases of heart disease. 1898 tr. *Meyer's Hist Chem.* 568 Nitro-glycerine had been known as a chemical preparation, discovered by Sobrero, for fifteen years before it began to find extended application in 1862, as the results of Nobel's researches.

attrib. 1881 *Times* 2 Mar., In 1869 the Nitroglycerine Act was passed. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 958 In nitroglycerine factories the men do not work on Saturday.

Nitrohydrochlo·ric, *a* (*hem.* [NITRO- a.] *N. acid*, a mixture of nitric and hydrochloric acids, forming a powerful solvent, also called *nitromuriatic acid* and *aqua regia.*

1836 41 BRANDE *Man Chem* (ed. 5) 605 Rhodium is insoluble in acids, but, when alloyed with copper or lead, the nitrohydrochloric acid dissolves it. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 252 Dissolving tin in cold nitro-hydrochloric acid. 1889 RAMSDEN *Inorg Chem* 281 The product of the action of nitro-hydrochloric acid upon a metal is the corresponding chloride.

Nitro·leum. [f. NITRO- d + L. *oleum* oil.] = NITROGLYCERINE.

1866 *Athenæum* 18 Aug 212/2 The relative strength of nitroleum compared with gunpowder. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1529/2 Nitroleum .is insoluble in and heavier than water.

Nitrolic (nəitrə·lik), *a. Chem* [f. NITRE *sb.* + -OL + -IC.] *Nitrolic acids* (see quots.).

1892 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict Chem.* III. 578/1 Nitrolic acids..are formed by the action of nitrous acid.. on the sodium derivatives of primary nitro-paraffins 1895 THOMSON & BLOXAM *Chem.* 551 Nitrolic acids are colourless.., they are very unstable, being decomposed into nitrous oxide and a fatty acid.

Nitroma·nnite. [f. NITRO- d.] An explosive crystalline substance, obtained by treating mannite with nitric and sulphuric acids.

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* 91 It is insoluble in water, but is readily dissolved by boiling alcohol; the nitromannite, crystallizes in fine needles as the solution cools. 1864 SPENCER *Biol.* I. 8 Explosiveness is a property of nitro-mannite, and also of nitro glycerine. 1868 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed 10) 670 By fuming nitric acid, or more easily by a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids, mannite is converted into nitromannite.

Nitrometer (nəitrə·mĭtəɹ). [f. NITRO- d + -METER] (See quots)

1828–32 WEBSTER (citing URE), *Nitrometer*, an instrument for ascertaining the quality or value of nitre. 1878 LUNGE in *Chem. News* 12 July 19/2, I beg to hand you a sketch of the apparatus, which I have proposed to call 'Nitrometer'. 1890 THORPE *Dict. Appl Chem.* I. 160 The nitrometer, originally devised by Lunge for the estimation of nitrogen oxides in oil of vitriol, is capable of being applied to gas analysis and a large number of other determinations. 1898 *Rev. Brit. Pharm* 30 Allen's nitrometer test is retained.

Nitromu·riate. *Chem.* [f. NITRO- b] A compound (*of* a base) produced by treatment with nitromuriatic acid.

1796 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 421 With nitromuriate of gold..this solution only produced a slight grey precipitation 1806 DAVY *ibid.* XCVII. 26 Analogous results were obtained with..nitrate of lead, and nitromuriate of tin. 1836–41 BRANDE *Man Chem.* (ed 5) 783 These solutions are generally known under the names of nitromuriate or oxymuriate of tin 1849 NOAD *Electr* 167 Dilute sulphuric acid, to which a few drops of nitromuriate of platinum should be previously added.

Nitromuria·tic, *a. Chem.* [NITRO- a.] *Nitromuriatic acid*, nitrohydrochloric acid.

1795 NICHOLSON *Dict. Chem.* II. 519 *Nitro-muriatic acid*, the compound acid formed by uniting the nitrous and marine acids. 1796 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 333 The solution of cobalt in muriatic or nitro muriatic acid, called sympathetic ink 1847 SEYMOUR *Severe Dis.* I. 23 The nitro-muriatic acid was given internally, apparently with relief. 1873 *Fownes' Chem* (ed. 11) 429

attrib. 1843 GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xx. 231, I ordered the nitro muriatic acid liniment to be rubbed over his chest. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 78 It should be sponged with some nitro-muriatic acid lotion.

Nitropru·sside. *Chem.* [NITRO- b.] One of a series of salts obtained by the action of nitric acid upon ferrocyanides.

1849 PLAYFAIR in *Phil. Trans* CXXXIX 485 The nitro-prussides are salts with characters so decided, that they cannot be confounded with any known series of compounds. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* 597 The nitro-prussides give a pale green precipitate with salts of copper. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med* IV. 313 A concentrated..solution of sodium nitro-prusside.

† Nitrose, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *nitrōs-us*: see NITRE *sb.* and -OSE.] Nitrous.

1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* iv (1723) 226 Nitrose Stalactitæ. *a* 1754 MEAD *Wks.* (1762) 597 (Jod.), The calcareous and nitrose salts sweat out upon their surface of a colour almost as white as snow.

† Nitro·sity. *Obs.* Also 6 **-yte**, 6–7 **-itie.** [Cf. prec. and -ITY. So F. *nitrosité* (16th c.).] Nitrous property or quality.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* i. Fij b, They have both..an euell iuice, by the reason of their nitrosyte or bytter saltishnes which thei haue like vnto saltpeter. 1634 T. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* XXII. XXXV. (1678) 518 The sanies..

doth by delay acquire greater acrimony and nitrosity. 1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 2009 Without this Nitrosity the Sulphur of Seeds would lye dormant in the Earth. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxxii. 270 Their stinging Acrimony, rending Nitrosity.

Nitroso- (nəitrō·so), *Chem.*, used as a combining form to indicate the presence of nitrosyl (NO), as in *nitroso-compound, -derivative, -substitution*, and in specific names such as *nitroso-naphthaline* (*-ene*), *-phenol*, etc.

1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* Suppl. 874 **Nitroso-compounds.* 1885 REMSEN *Org. Chem.* (1888) 101 The product..which is derived from the original substance by the substitution of the group NO for a hydrogen atom, is called a nitroso-compound. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 335 If ..instead of using the azo derivative of Schaeffer's acid, we employ the *nitroso-derivative of the same, the process will be materially cheapened 1864 *Reader* 8 Oct. 450 Ceruleine acid *nitrosonaphthaline. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 293 *Nitroso-substitution compounds of what is apparent azo-ethane. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV 116 *Nitroso-sulphates, commonly called Nitrosulphates. 1881 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XXXIX. 40 With a view to producing by this means the 'nitroso-sulphonic acids 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 333 A nitroso-sulphonic acid of beta naphthol which..was the first known representative of the class of aromatic nitroso-sulphonic acids.

Nitrosu·lphate. *Chem.* [NITRO- b.] A compound (*of* a base) produced by the action of nitrosulphuric acid.

1827 BANCROFT in Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 270 The result of these operations is the production of a fluid..which..I will call a nitro-sulphate of iron. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org Bodies* 784 Nitrosulphate of potash is white, very soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol. 1891 THORPE *Dict. Appl. Chem.* II. 369/1 The iron mordant prepared by treating ferrous sulphate with nitric acid is sold as nitrosulphate or nitrate of iron, and is used in dyeing.

So **Nitrosu·lphide.**

1862 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* (ed 2) 689 By boiling the liquid, nitrosulphide of iron and of the alkaline metal is obtained.

† **Nitrosulphu·reous,** *a. Obs.* [NITRO- d.] Of the nature of nitre and sulphur.

1671 R. BOHUN *Wind* 31 Especially the nitrosulphureous and other Minerall or Metallic Concretes. 1695 S. PATRICK *Comm. Gen* (1697) 318 Some of that dreadful Shower.. falling upon her, wrapt her Body in a sheet of Nitro-Sulphureous Matter. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 21. 2/1 Lightning [is] nothing else but a very subtle Nitro-sulphureous Matter enflamed.

Nitrosulphu·ric, *a. Chem.* [NITRO- a.] Formed by the mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids.

1836 R. D. & T. THOMSON *Rec Gen. Sci.* III. 304 Nitro-sulphuric acid. M Pelouze formed this acid by causing the deutoxide of azote to act upon a solution of sulphite of potash and potash dissolved in water. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 243/2 *Nitro-sulphuric acid* This name has been applied to a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acid first proposed by Mr Keir as a solvent for silver. 1856 *Orr's Circ. Sci., Pract. Chem* 229 A preliminary experiment..will speedily indicate the actual strength of the nitrosulphuric acid.

† **Nitrosulphu·rious,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. = next.

1688 CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 943, I conceive Tobacco to be a Plant abounding with Nitro-Sulphurious Particles.

† **Nitrosu·lphurous,** *a. Obs. rare.* Also 7 -erous. [NITRO- d.] = NITROSULPHUREOUS.

1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 44 Henceforth I will abjure the thought of that nefarious Nitrosulpherous Sex. *a* 1719 F. LEE *Disc.* (1752) II. 132 A sudden Induration of all the Parts of her Body .. from the Abundance of the nitro-sulphurous Particles penetrating the same throughout.

Nitrosyl, -yle (nəi·trōsil). *Chem.* [See NITROSO- and -YL.] The grouping NO.

1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 116 *Nitrosyl* or *Azotyl.* The name of nitric oxide in combination. 1880 CLEMINSHAW tr. *Wurtz' Atom. The.* 264 This is the case..with nitrogen dioxide or nitrosyl.

attrib. 1875 BLOXAM *Chem.* (ed. 3) 171 Nitrosyle chloride is also produced by mixing 2 volumes of nitric oxide with 1 volume of chlorine.

Nitrous (nəi·trəs), *a.* [ad. L. *nitrōsus*: see NITRE *sb.* and -OUS, and cf. F. *nitreux*.]

1. Having the nature or qualities of nitre; impregnated with nitre.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 386 Forasmuch as Date trees delight in a salt and nitrous soile. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 142 This falls out for want of a nitrous, and thereby a nutritive quality in the grain. 1692 RAY *Disc.* 142 The Air being..as much rarified, would contain but few nitrous Particles. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. vi (ed. 4) 95 The land being generally of a nitrous and saline nature. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 30 Hot streams either of water or bitumen: or else salt, and nitrous pools. 1884 LADY BRASSEY in *Good Wds.* June 403/1 The temple..submerged in the nitrous waters of the river.

b. Mixed or impregnated with nitre so as to form an explosive compound. Also *fig.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 815 As when a spark Lights on a heap of nitrous Powder. 1714 GAY *Trivia* III. 383 The nitrous Store is laid, the smutty Train With running blaze awakes the barrell'd Grain. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 202 Sudden, as the spark From smitten steel; from nitrous grain, the blaze. 1806 J. GRAHAME *Birds Scot.* III. 84 The leaden bolt Slung from the mimic lightning's nitrous wing.

† c. As an epithet applied to the air, on the supposition that it was charged with particles of nitre. (Cf. NITRE *sb.* 1 c.) *Obs.*

1670 CLARKE *Nat. Hist. Nitre* 36 The nitrous Air receiv'd into the Lungs. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* I. xiii. 342 My Blood requires the Nitrous Air, to preserve Life by the Respiration of my Breath. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* I. 165 The nitrous Air, and purifying Breeze. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 32 The nitrous air Feeds a blue flame, and makes a cheerful hearth.

d. Performed by means of nitre.

1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 429 My letter to Dr. Duncan, respecting nitrous fumigation.

2. In special applications: a. *Nitrous salt*, a salt containing nitre.

1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* 20 Thy Salt doth also consist of three sorts, a fixed Salt, and a Nitrous, and a Volatil. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp* 113 For that reason it abounds with a nitrous Salt. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules Diet in Ailments*, etc. 277 Nitres, and those Vegetables which have nitrous Salts in them. 1814 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* 339 The nitrous Salts are too valuable for other purposes to be used as Manures. *a* 1828 PEARSON in *Brit. Husb.* (1834) I. 245 There is considerable waste in gases and ammoniacal and nitrous salt by their putrefaction.

b. *Nitrous acid*, an acid having nitrous properties; in later use *spec.* an acid (HNO_2) which contains less oxygen than *nitric acid.*

1676 GREW *Anat. Pl., Exper. Lactation* ii (1682) 243 Upon its solution by a Nitrous Acid. 1779 *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 396 Nitre is composed of two different ingredients, *viz* an acid, called..the nitrous acid, and the vegetable alkali. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 139 The administration of nitrous acid, opium, and other remedies. 1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 24 Nitrous acid pure is a colourless liquid at a low temperature, but becomes green on a slight elevation of heat. 1867 BLOXAM *Chem.* 134 The so-called nitrous acid of commerce is really nitric acid holding in solution a large proportion of nitric peroxide. 1871 TYNDALL *Frag. Sci.* (1879) I. iv. 101 The brown fumes of nitrous acid were seen.

attrib. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* I. i. 113 Nitrous acid gas [is composed] of 1 of azote and 4 of oxygene. 1839 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot* 386 Nitrous acid gas is probably as deleterious as the sulphurous and hydrochloric acid gases.

† c. *Nitrous air*, = next. *Obs.*

1775 PRIESTLEY *On Air* I. 109, I happened to distinguish it by the name of Nitrous air because I had procured it by means of spirit of nitre only. 1789 *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 70 This salt, heated in close vessels, yields dephlogisticated nitrous air in great abundance.

d. *Nitrous gas*, a mixture of oxides of nitrogen, such as is obtained when most metals are acted on by nitric acid in the presence of air.

1794 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 389 A fresh discharge of nitrous gas took place on adding more nitrous acid. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 121 The name of nitrous gas is given to that aeriform fluid which is disengaged by the action of iron, copper, silver, and mercury on the nitric acid. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 227 Nitrous gas strongly resists putrefaction; .. and after nitrous gas, carbonic acid gas is next in preservative power. 1880 *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* 445 Nitrous gas is passed through a solution of diphenylamine in acetic acid.

e. *Nitrous oxide*, a colourless gas (nitrogen protoxide, N_2O), with a faint odour and sweetish taste, which when inhaled produces exhilaration (hence called *laughing gas*) or anæsthesia.

1800 SIR H. DAVY *Res. Nitrous Oxide* 95 The nitrous oxide may be analised, either by charcoal or hydrogene. 1836-41 BRANDE *Man. Chem.* (ed. 5) 410 Nitrous oxide supports combustion, and a taper introduced into it has its flame much augmented. 1878 MEREDITH *Teeth* 205 The ..use of nitrous oxide for certain bodily complaints.

attrib. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 244/1 Nitrous oxide gas is composed of one volume of oxygen and two volumes of azote. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1530/1 *Nitrous-oxide Apparatus.* 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Nitrous oxide water*, a solution..of five volumes of nitrous oxide in one of water.

f. *Nitrous ether*, nitric ether (NITRIC 1 c).

1811 [see NITRIC 1 c]. 1860 *Knight's Eng. Cycl., Arts & Sci.* III. 980 Nitrous ether, dissolved in alcohol, is the sweet spirit of nitre of pharmacy. 1879 ALLEN *Comm. Org. Anal.* I. 153 Spirit of nitrous ether has often a great tendency to become acid. This may be due to the decomposition of nitrous ether.

† **Ni·trousness.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. prec. + -NESS.] Nitrous property.

1652 FRENCH *Distill.* v. 163 Which did attract, and condense the nitrousnesse of the aire.

† **Nitro·xide.** *Obs. rare.* (See quot.)

1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 130 This substance, commonly called red precipitate, is termed more properly the nitroxide of mercury.

Nitroxyl (nəitrɒ·ksil). *Chem.* [f. NITRO- + OX-IDE + -YL.] The radical NO_2.

1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 68 The decomposition takes place in two stages, in the first a yellow liquid, called nitroxyl chloride, is formed. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 355 A great number of substitution products, formed as the above nitroxyl series, on the type of phenic acid.

Nitruret (nəi·truret). *Chem.* [f. NITRE *sb.*; cf. *sulphuret.*] A combination of nitrogen with a simple body.

1836-41 BRANDE *Man. Chem.* (ed. 5) 737 Nitruret of Iron...When ammonia is passed over ignited ironwire..a portion of the nitrogen is retained in permanent combination with the iron. 1854 *Orr's Circ. Sci., Chem.* 491 Nitruret of Copper.

† **Ni·try,** *a. Obs.*$^{-1}$ [f. NITRE *sb.*] Nitrous.

1714 GAY *Trivia* II. 197 Winter my Theme confines; whose nitry Wind Shall crust the slabby Mire.

Ni·tryl. *Chem.* [f. NITRE *sb.* + -YL.] 'Nitric peroxide in combination' (Watts 1866).

1876 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 556/1 Nitro-substitution compounds in which hydrogen is replaced by nitryl (NO_2).

Ni·tta. *Bot.* Also **nutta.** [Native name.] A West African tree (*Parkia africana* or *biglandula*), also found in tropical Asia and introduced into the West Indies, bearing pods which contain edible pulp and seeds. Also *nitta tree.*

1797 MUNGO PARK *Trav.* (1799) 336 The yellow powder which is found in the pods of the nitta, so called by the natives, a species of mimosa. 1805 — *Jrnl. Mission Africa* 14 May, One of the soldiers having collected some of the fruit of the Nitta trees. 1847 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 264 In the tropical regions of Africa we meet with..the nitta or doura tree. 1866 *Treas. Bot* s.v. *Parkia*, The African Locust tree (Nitta or Nutta of the negroes), .. attaining thirty or forty feet in height. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Africa* 339.

Nitte, obs. form of NIT *sb.*

† **Nitte, nytte,** var. of NUTTE *v.* to use. *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 5543 All hu mann birrþ weorelldþing Nittenn & tohh forrwerrpenn. *Ibid.* 12279 He cunneþþ þa to lærenn þe To nittenn swiþe litell. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 941 Þe wode fro the brigge he bar; Al that euere shulden he nytte, Al he drow, and al he citte.

Ni·tter. *rare*$^{-0}$. [f. NIT *v.* + -ER 1.] 'The horse bee that deposits nits on horses' (Webster, 1828-32, citing *Med. Repos.*).

† **Ni·ttical,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. NIT *sb.*] Infested by nits.

1607 MIDDLETON *Five Gallants* IV. viii, A filthy, slimy, lousy, nittical broker.

† **Ni·ttify,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. NIT *sb.* + -(I)FY.] a. *refl.* To make (oneself) nitty. b. *trans.* To bespatter as with nits.

In quot. 1596 the allusion is to hair-cutting.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Ep Ded., Wks. (Grosart) III. 14 He, alas,..hath nittifide himselfe with a dish..any time this fourteene yeere to saue charges of sheep-shearing. 1647 *Maid's Petition* 5 Wyat the Prick-louse will nittifie our Corps with the small shot of reproofe.

† **Ni·ttily,** *adv. Obs.*$^{-1}$ [f. NITTY *a.*] Lousily.

1630 J. HAYWARD *Edw. VI* 103 Hee was a man nittily needy and therefore adventurous.

† **Ni·ttiness.** *Obs.*$^{-1}$ [f. NITTY *a.* 2.] The condition of being full of small air-bubbles.

1664 TAYLOR in Evelyn *Pomona* 50 It..comes into the glass..with a speedy vanishing nittiness (as the Vintners call it), which evaporates with a sparkling..noise.

† **Ni·ttings.** *Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. (See quot.)

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* N 3 b, *Nittings* [is] that Ore that stays in the Seive in washing of Smitham, which is something rounder than the Smitham it self.

Nittle, variant of KNETTLE.

Ni·tty, *sb. Naut. slang.* [Etym. obscure.] A racket, disturbance.

1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* xxvi, I never seed a ship's company in such a farmant, or such a nitty kicked up 'tween decks, in my life. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 498 *Nitty*, a troublesome noise; a squabble.

Nitty (ni·ti) *a.* Now *rare.* [f. NIT *sb.* + -Y 1.]

1. Full of, abounding or infested with, nits.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 112/5 Nitty, *culicosus.* 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* (1871) 36 As if he meant to give a warning to all the lice in his nitty locks 1600 ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours Blood* v. 72 Goodly curld lockes; but surely tis great pitty, For want of kembing, they are beastly nitty. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 30 If..the poor Presbyter is left so needie, nittie, bare, and wors then beggerlie. 1671 MARTEN *Voy. Spitzbergen* III xi, in *Acc. Sev. Voy* II. (1694) 69 Here and there it hath some small knobs like nitty Hair. 1712 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Perplex. Lovers* III iii, A nitty Son of a Whore, who does he call lousy? 1797 BRYDGES *Homer Travestie* II. 63 As easily I can ye souse As nitty tailors crack a louse.

transf. 1622 MASSINGER & DEKKER *Virg. Mart.* III. iii, Thy hungry tongue bit off these shreds of complaints, to patch up the elbows of thy nitty eloquence. 1666 J. SERGEANT *Lett. Thanks* 31, I may not trouble my Reader often with such nitty Exceptions with which your Book abounds.

† b. Used jocularly. (Cf. NIT *sb.* 1.) *Obs.*$^{-1}$

1598 MARSTON *Pygmal., Sat.* III. 148 O dapper, rare, compleat, sweet nittie youth!

† 2. (Cf. NITTINESS.) *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III vi. 102 Before dinner again, refresh your Lamp..with the generous oyle of Sack, nitty, roapy, and razy.

† **Niu·ell,** *sb. Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. Also **niw-, neu-, new-.** [var. of NEWEL: cf. F. *noyau* in the same sense.] (See quots.) Hence † **Niu·ell** *v.*

1611 FLORIO, *Anima di creta*, a long bar of iron luted with clay set vpright in the mold wherein ordinance is cast, called by our gunners the Niuell or Niwell *Tiniuella*,.. a neuell, a niuell among Gunners. *Tiniuellare*,..to boate or niuell thorow. *Tiniuellato*, a pile[e]ce muelled or newelled. [Hence in Torriano, 1659, as *nivel*, etc.]

Nival (nəi·väl), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *nivālis*, f. *niv-*, *nix* snow: see -AL.] a. (See quot. 1656.) b. Growing among snow.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Nival*, pertaining to Snow, white or cold like Snow, snowy. 1894 *Science* IV. 475 Monte Rosa contains the richest nival flora.

Nive, obs. form of NEW *adv.*, NIEVE.

† **Ni·vel,** *v. Obs. rare.* In 3 **niuel,** 4 **nyuel, neuel.** [Of obscure origin: cf. SNIVEL *v.*] *intr.* To look downcast; to snivel.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 219 Hu heo schulen ham sulf grennen & niuelen, & makien sur semblaunt uor þe muchele angoise, iðe pine of helle. *Ibid.* 240 Þeonne spet heo & scheked þet heaued, & foð on uorto niuelen, & makien sure & grimme chere. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 137 Now awaketh Wratthe with two whyte eyen, And nyuelynge [*v. r.* neuelynge] with the nose and his nekke hangynge.

Nivel: see NIUELL *sb.*

Nivenite (ni·vĕnəit). *Min.* [f. the name of W. *Niven* (see quot.) + -ITE] A variety of uraninite, found in Texas.

1889 HIDDEN & MACKINTOSH in *Amer. Jrnl Sci.* XXXVIII. 481 Nivenite, a hydrate thorium-yttrium-lead uranate. *Ibid.* 482 We have named this mineral nivenite, in recognition of the energy which Mr. Niven has displayed in this locality.

Niveous (ni·vĭ,əs). *a* Also 7 niuious, niviious. [ad. L. *niveus*, f. *niv-*, *nix* snow.] Snowy, resembling snow.

1623 COCKERAM II, White as snow, *niuious*. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 338 Cinaber becomes red..which otherwise presents a pure and niveous white. 1800 HURDIS *Fav. Village* 113 Cottage and steeple in the niveous stole of Winter trimly dressed. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlvi. IV. 278 Niveous, the pure unblended white of snow.

Nivo·sity. [ad. L. type **nivōsitas* (f. *nivōsus* snowy), suggested by F. *nivôse*, the fourth month in the Republican calendar.] Snowiness.

1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 110 That faculty. which had brought the forces of nature,—its pluviosity, nivosity, germinality, and vendemiarity, —under the yoke for the service of men.

Niwe, obs. form of NEW *a.*

Nix[1]. *slang.* Also 8 nicks. [In sense 1 a. colloquial Du. and G. *nix*, for (*nichs*) *nichts*.]

1. Nothing; nobody.

1789 G. PARKER *Life's Painter* (c 1800) 130 How they have brought a German word into cant I know not, but nicks means *nothing* in the cant language. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Nix*, or *Nix my doll*, nothing. 1824 EGAN *Boxiana* IV. 444 (F.), Men who can be backed for large stakes do seldom fight for nix (comically called 'love'). 1858 MAYHEW *Paved with Gold* III. i, Do you see all this land? .the grandfather of this here Lord Southwark got it for 'nix'. 1890 CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean Trag.* ii, She has been exhorting me to choose a companion.., but it would have to be you or nix.

b. *U. S.* In pl. *nixes*, postal matter which cannot be forwarded from its not being properly addressed. 1885 in *Cent. Dict.*

2. *Nix my dolly*, a phrase (explained as meaning 'never mind') used by Ainsworth and echoed by other writers.

1834 AINSWORTH *Rookwood* III. v, Nix my dolly, pals, fake away. 1840 HOOD *Kilmansegg, Childhood* vi, The very puppet she had to pet, A bait for the 'Nix my Dolly' set, Was a Dolly of gold—and solid! 1844 THACKERAY *Little Trav.* vi. [copying AINSWORTH].

3. A word used as a signal that some one in authority is approaching. Also *keeping nix*, keeping watch.

1869 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 229 'Keeping nix' was, in other words, keeping a look out that no person might catch us. 1885 *Indoor Paupers* 45 So the thing goes on until some one on the watch cries, 'Nix lads, buttons!'—the warning that the taskmaster is at hand. 1887 H. S. BROWN *Autobiog.* x. 51 The word 'nix' saw every man and boy at his place.

Nix[2]. [a. G. *nix* masc., earlier *nicks*, *nichs*, MHG. *nickes*, *niches*, OHG. *nichus*: see NICKER *sb.*] A water-elf. (Cf. NIXIE.)

1833 KEIGHTLEY *Fairy Mythol.* II. 71 The female Nixes frequently go to the Market to buy meat. 1854 *Old Story-Teller* Pref. 3 The ideal regions inhabited by dwarfs, and nixes, and enchanted steeds. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* Prel., He begins to people the weird places of the earth with weird beings and sees nixes in the dark linns as he fishes by night. 1883 'OUIDA' *Wanda* II. 149 There are nixes in the forests.

Nixie (ni·ksi). [ad. G. *nixe* fem.: see prec.] A female water-elf; a water-nymph.

1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxv, All the German superstitions of nixies, oak-kings, wer-wolves. 1821 — *Pirate* xxviii, She who sits by haunted well, Is subject to the Nixie's spell. 1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XL. 146 Those Elves and Erles,..those alps and goblins, those nixies and wood-nymphs. 1892 *Daily News* 16 Nov. 5/4 To the left and right, in the form of handles, are two nixies blowing shells.

† **Ni·xious**, *a. Obs.* —[f. L. *nix* snow.] Snowy.

1623 COCKERAM I, *Nixious*, white as snow.

Nixt(e, obs. ff NEXT. **Nixto-cum**, obs. Sc. spelling of *next to come.*

† **Nixu riate**, *v. Obs.* —[f. L. *nixurīre*]

1623 COCKERAM I, *Nixuriate*, to indeuour, to attempt.

Niye, obs. form of NOY.

‖ **Nizam** (nizā·m). [Urdū and Turkish نظام *nizām*, ad. Arab. *niẓām*, order, disposition, arrangement, etc.; in sense 1 used as an abbreviation of the title *nizām-al-mulk* 'governor of the empire'.]

1. The hereditary title of the rulers of Hyderabad belonging to the dynasty founded by Asaf Jāh, Subahdar of the Deccan from 1713–48.

[1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 45 Nizzamuluc and Idalcam (for so the Portugals call the two princes of Decon). 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II xiv. iii. 349 Nizam al muluch, governor of deccan,..appropriated the revenues.] 1768 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg* 66/1 This bold adventurer worked upon the weakness of the Nizam of the Decan. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 539 The possessions of the Nizam or Soubah of the Deccan. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. viii. 268 It is under the title of the Nizam, that the Subahdar of Deccan is commonly known. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Clive* (1897) 509 Some glittering puppet dignified by the title of Nabob or Nizam. 1893 *Whitaker's Almanack* 454 Hyderabad is as large as..Italy, and the Nizam enjoys a gross revenue of Rx. 3,340,000.

2. The Turkish regular army; the men, or one of the men, composing this. Also *attrib.*

1840 J. B. FRASER *Koordistan* II. xvii. 404 You see the slim figures of the Nizam flitting past you in their semi-European garb. 1845 LADY STANHOPE *Mem.* I. vii. 258 She saw a man, in a *nizam* dress. 1856 R. F. BURTON *El-Medinah* xxxiii. (1879) 481 The Nizam, or Regulars, had not been paid for seven months. 1867 *Chamb. Encycl.* IX. 588/1 The total of the nizam is thus 156,480 men.

Hence **Nisa·mate**, the Nizam's territory.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Nov. 13/2 The Nizam, or at least the taxpayers of the Nizamate, were to pay the piper.

‖ **Nisa·mut.** [Urdū نظامت *nizāmat*, f. prec.] The office or authority of the Nizam.

1764 *Ann. Reg.* I. 190 The treaty which I formerly concluded .. upon my accession to the nizamut..I now confirm. 1783 BURKE *Rep. Aff. India* Wks. XI. 259 He had dismissed the old established servants of the Nizamut. 1817 JAS MILL *Brit. India* II. v. iii. 399 The incontestable right of the Nabob to all the powers of the Nizamut.

† **Ni·zy**, *sb.* and *a. Obs.* Forms: *α.* 7–8 nisey, 7 nisi, 8 nisy. *β.* 7–8 nizey (nize-), nizy. [Of doubtful origin: perh. f. NICE *a.* 1.]

A *sb.* A fool or simpleton.

α. c 1684–6 *Roxb. Ball.* (1888) II. 558 There's none but meer Niseys that frets. 1693 *Oxford-Act* II. 10 Thus let him like a Nisi, But we intend more to surprize ye. 1706 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* II. iv. 9 So Politicians form Devices And raise new Whims, to please the Niseys.

β. c 1688 *Roxb. Ball.* (1892) VII. 497 We are on the Coast of France, Taking prizes from those Nizeys. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Nizy*, a Fool, or Coxcomb. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 66. 4/1 Be not such a Nizey..to wed an Old Crony. 1720 *Galloper* 1 That their Looks may deceive the more credulous Nizies. *a* 1814 *Gonzanga* II. i. in *New Brit. Theatre* III. 111 You talk just like what you are—a nizy, a noodle!

B. *adj.* Foolish.

1709 *Brit. Apollo* No 8. 3/2 Sometimes Sage as Solon, Oft Nizey as Ben. 1710 *Ibid.* No. 100. 3/2 Here lies a wretched, Nizey Wight.

Nname, obs. variant of YAM.

No., No., an abbreviation of L. *numero*, abl. sing. of *numerus*, used in place of, and pronounced as, the word NUMBER. Also pl. *Nos.* 'numbers'. (Cf. F. *numéro*, It. and Sp. *numero.*)

In early use meaning 'in number'; now restricted to the designation of individual things or persons.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 129 They goe two months, & then bring forth a blind off-spring like bitches, nº. eight or nine. 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2) s.v. N, Take of Jujubes Nº vi. that is, six in number. 1719 QUINCY *Phys. Dict.* (1722), *Nº.* In Prescription is often used to signify the Number of any Things, as Cariophyllorum Nº vi. is six Cloves.

1753 *Chambers' Cycl.*, *Suppl.* s.v. *Otis*, See Tab. of Birds, Nº 28. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed 3) XI. 721/2 When the magnifiers, Nº 4, 5, or 6, are used. 1836–7 DICKENS *Sk Boz*, *Scenes* ii, Mrs. Macklin, of No. 4..opened her little street door. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* vii. 131 They knew the sportsmen had only No. 7 in their barrels. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Sept. 2/2 'No. 9' is, of course, world-famous.

No (nōu), *a.* Forms: *α.* 2–6 (9) na, (4 nai), 8 9 naa, nae, etc.; 6, 9 nea, 7 neay, 9 neah, nee(a, ney(e, ne, etc. *β.* 4–6 noo, 5, 7, noe, 3–no. [Reduced form of *nān*, *nōn* NONE *a.*, originally used only before consonants]

No occurs in a considerable number of common phrases as *no bones*, *no end*, *by no means*, etc., which are treated under the various sbs. In some cases, as *no doubt*, *no wonder*, etc., there is often an ellipse of the verb. For *no other* see OTHER *a.* 5 b and 6 a; also OTHERWISE A.

I. 1. Not any.

a. Accompanied by other negatives (or redundant). Now only *dial.* or illiterate.

α 1200 *Moral Ode* 80 in *O. E. Hom.* I. 165 Nis na [*c* 1250 no] lauerd swich se is crist. *c* 1205 LAY. 25311 Na [*c* 1275 no] gauel he nule bringe. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 304 Þat deol þat made Innogen no tonge telle ne may. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6802 For God no synne wyl þey nat lete. 1340 *Ayenb.* 83 No solas ne no confort me ne undervangh bote of him. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1749 *Lucretia*, By no crafte hire beaute was not feyned. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 63 Ne gyf þou no credence to no wymmen. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 19 Thair micht na folk hald na fute on the heich fell. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV*, 216 b, The communaltie coulde not be compelled by no commaundement to tarye at home. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 144 Lat neuer na euill thing vs befall. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. xii. 11 Sith no redemption nigh she did nor heare, nor see. 1674 *Answ. States General* in *Phenix* (1708) I. 288 England had never no thoughts of securing this Right of the Flag by a formal Treaty. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 57, I had lost no time, nor abated no Diligence. 1871 MRS. H. WOOD *Dene Hollow* xxxi, 'Tain't no good your stopping', he..said.

b. Without other negative.

α. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16 Wit sarazins wald þai na saght. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conse.* 2462 Na syn þan unrekend sal be, þogh it war never awa prive. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 371 Quhar it failȝeys, na wertu May be off price. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) Pref. 2 A flokk of schepe þat has na schepehird. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 167 Nychtbouris gude that he had na clame to. 1508 KENNEDY *Flyting w. Dunbar* 444 There is na lorde that will in seruice tak the. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 78 in *Satir. Poems Reform.*, He had nea toung for to denye it. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 58 Another He,. quhair nae kynd of cattail is fund. *Ibid.* 78 Maid abrogat, and of na effecte. 1684 [MERITON] *Yorksh. Dial.* 26 It'l git neay Cawd, it's bedded up to th' Een. 1721 RAMSAY *Prospect Plenty* 15 Nae nation in the warld. 1785 J. HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (E. D. S.) 184 Naa prawling wolf, naa cunning fox iver escap'd my eye. 1786 BURNS *Dream* vii, Let nae saving-fit Abridge your bonie Barges. 1804 GALLOWAY *Poems* 69 (E. D. D.), In argument ne papist e'er could ding him. 1827 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 353 There's nae kindness like kindness frae the haun o' a woman. 1833 *York Minster Screen* 60 T'other had ne'a business there.

β. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. I. 9 Of oþer heiene þen heer holde þei no tale. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I 7 The citees knewen no debat. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 32 Deth, fro which no wight lyvyng Defendyn hym may. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xviii. 102 Noo bischop or archideken or doctour. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 b, Specyally to suche that vnderstande no latyn. 1542 UDALL in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 3 Noo sikenes, noo losse of worldly goodes, none ympresonyng, noo tormentes. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. i. 97 There is no neede of any such redresse. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 19 There is no tree like this for soundnesse. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 9 Aug., I perceive Sir W. Coventry does really make no difference between any man. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol Arith* (1690) Pref., That there is no Trade nor Employment for the People. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy. R. World* 419 They added, that they had no Embarkations, but one Ship. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 42 Our constitution has made no sort of provision towards rendering him. responsible. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* xix, There is no comparison between them. 1839–52 BAILEY *Festus* 417 Thou hadst no need, no business to have loved me 1891 *Law Times Rep.* LXIII. 691/1 There was no evidence that Nunney had authority to arrest.

c. In elliptic phrases.

For other phrases and proverbs, see the sbs.

1531 TINDALE *Expos.* 1 *John* Wks. (1573) 395/1 O Popishe forgiueneesse with whom it goeth after the common prouerbe, no peny no pardon. 1640 BAGSHAW in Rushw. (1721) III. ii. 1343 Episcopacy is inseparable to the Crown of England; and therefore it is commonly now said, No Bishop no King, no Mitre no Scepter. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* II. xviii, I am of the Italians mind that said, *Nulla nuova, buona nuova*, no news, good news. 1701 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 3740 4 Deputations, commonly call'd 'No Purchase no Pay', for seizing Uncustomed and Prohibited Goods to certain Persons. 1751 J. BRIDGES (*title*) No foot, no horse. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* I. ii. § 25 It seems as if we might say, no currents, no mind.

† **d.** Any. *Obs. rare*—[1].

c 1500 *Melusine* 242 The Duches is brought to bed of the most fayrest sone that euer was seen in no land.

e. *No one*, nobody, no person. (See ONE 24.)

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iv 58 My part of death no one so true did share it. *a* 1719 SMALRIDGE *Serm* (J.), No one who doeth good to those only..can ever be fully satisfied of his own sincerity. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* (1831) II. 421 Such transactions as no one,..half a century ago, would have been ashamed of. 1861 PYCROFT *Agony Point* (1862) 35 No one has room to do much more than jostle together.

2. Qualifying a noun and adj. in close connexion, usually implying that an adj. of an opposite meaning would be more correct or appropriate.

For examples of *no such* (*thing*, etc.), see SUCH *a.*

c 1350 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 17/1 All þouh þei made no gret nois, He onswerd, as he hed herd heore vois. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 46 Sche cast on me no goodly chiere. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* iv. viii. 468 Thei be not necessarie neither thei ben in no notable degree better. *c* 1500 *Trevelyan Papers* (Camden) 98 Whiche will amounte, yf hyt be well handelyd, to no lyttle summe. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm* 41 It is upon no lyght consyderation omitted. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. ii. 3 This grasse is vnpleasant, and no wholesome food for cattell. 1641 BURGES *Serm.* 62 This is no Empiricall Dosis, but a *Probatum est.* 1671 MILTON *Samson* 650 This one prayer yet remains,..No long petition. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 235 This sort of Meditation is still in no small esteem and practice. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* I. 91 It makes no inconsiderable addition to the revenue of the crown. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* v. vii, With no pleased air. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 528 On this man his party had long relied for services of no honourable kind. 1877 TENNYSON *Sir J. Franklin* 4 Thou..Art passing on thy happier voyage now Toward no earthly pole.

b. Preceded by *the* or personal pronoun. Now only with *no small* or *little.*

1559 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. ii. App. ix. 439 Falsifinge ..the scriptures, to the no small admiration of all the learned readers. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* v. (1887) 26 Which the most munificent God, by his no niggardishe nature, prouided for them both. 1647 COWLEY *Mistr.*, *Request* vi, Dost thou deny onely to me The no-great privilege of Captivitie?

3. Qualifying a sb. in the predicate: Not (a).

1388 WYCLIF *Jer.* ii. 11 Certeynli thei ben no goddis. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 340 Who that is of man no king, The remenant is as no thing *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 239 Thir ar na fowlis of reif. *a* 1500 in C. Trice-Martin *Chanc. Proc. 15th c.* (1904) 5 Saiying that it was noo season for a man of his ordre to walke so late. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 450/1, I take Moyses for no leder of yᵉ children of Israel. 1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* Pref. (1814) 10 A stream that seems to be no stream, by corn fields that seem no fields, down a street no street. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 157 Great Personages, who otherwise are no Nymrods vpon earth. 1650 *Bounds Publ. Offices* (ed. 2) 47 The remaining Members make no House. 1721 WODROW *Hist. Suff. Ch. Scot.* (1838) I. i. ii. 112 Mr. Dickson replied, he well knew his grace was no coward. 1749 SMOLLETT *Gil Blas* I. i, He chose a wife..who, though she was no chicken, brought me into the world ten months after her marriage. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne*, etc. iii. 55 Sterne was no friend to gravity. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. 329 Wanton cruelty and insolence are no part of the Afghaun character. 1839–52 BAILEY *Festus* 48 Inspiration cometh from above, And is no labour. 1895 *Bookman* Oct. 22/2 He was no ruler of consummate ability.

b. Denoting approximation to nullity, as in *it is no distance.*

1892 L. FALCONER *Mlle. Ixe* vi. 165 [The mare] will get over to Carchester in no time.

4. Qualifying a verbal sb. or gerund in the predicate, denoting the impossibility of the action specified.

1560 Bible (Genev.) *Nahum* iii. 19 There is no healing of thy wounde. 1591 Shakes. *Two Gent.* II. i. 161 *Val.* No, beleeue me. *Speed.* No beleeuing you indeed sir. 1641 Shute *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 108 So the people were so impetuously set upon their lusts, that there was no speaking to them. 1650 Trapp *Comm. Deut.* iv. 25 Thou thinkest there is no removing thee. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 345 There was no keeping Friday in the boat. 1753 *Gray's Inn Jrnl.* No. 54 There is no going any where without meeting Pretenders in this Way. 1820 W. Irving *Sketch Bk., Little Britain*, Do what they might, there was no keeping down the butcher. 1850 Thackeray *Pendennis* xv, There's no accounting for tastes, sir. 1895 Shand *Life Sir E. B. Hamley* I. ii. 21 There was no mistaking the meaning of the invitation, and there was no declining it.

II. In combination with sbs. or adjs.

5. a. Denoting that the thing (or person) in question cannot properly be called by that name, owing to the absence of the specific qualities implied by it, as *no-faith*, *no-form*, *no-jest*, etc. (Very common after 1600.)

1565 T. Stapleton *Fortr. Faith* 103* Ye see a clere difference betwene the doctrine of our firste auncient faith, and of this vpstert no faith. 1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* I. i, A.. thredden cloake That scarce would cover your no-buttocks. 1631 Weever *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 54 Inuenting..a new certaine no-forme of Liturgie to themselues. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Praise Poverty* Wks. 1730 I. 98 Laugh immoderately at his own no-jest. 1742 Fielding *J. Andrews* iv. vii, They ..have been thoroughly frightened with certain no-persons called ghosts. 1786 Mrs. A. M. Bennett *Juvenile Indiscr.* V. 220 Effeminacy, and these other nothings, that constitute the no-character of a modern beau. 1814 Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) IV. 239, I frankly confide to yourself these opinions, or rather no opinions of mine. 1850 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* I. (1865) VI. 182 The common story of Messalina's impudent no-marriage. 1880 Carnegie *Pract. Trap.* 13 A dog such as I have described, whatever be his breed or his no-breed.

b. Denoting entire absence of the thing named.

1603 Florio *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 247 To make them feele the emptinesse, vacuitie, and no worth of man. 1649 Bp. Hall *Cases Conscience* III ix. (1654) 262 Under the pain of a no-remission. 1680 Dodwell *Two Lett.* To Rdr. 18 Subjects would discover .. the no-necessity of those reasons produced for their Separation. 1700 T. Brown *Lett. fr. Dead* II. 204 Walking in the Middle Temple..to get them a Stomach to their No-dinners. 1796 Morse *Am. Univ. Geog.* I. 214 Dobchick or Notail. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 9/2 His cab is the perfection of 'quiet' no-pretence. *Ibid.* 49/2 We have named its absolute no-pretension as regards the self-supposed claims of its owner. 1896 Boscawen *Bible & Monum.* 166 The land of No-Return, the region of darkness. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Sept. 3/3 It is the low prices which produce the 'no-profit'.

c. With derivative sbs. in various senses, as *no-poperist*, one who is for 'no popery'; *no-religionist*, one who is of no religion; etc.

1827 Syd. Smith in Lady Holland *Mem.* (1855) II. 273 Jesuits abroad—Turks in Greece—No-Poperists in England! 1838 Hawthorne *Amer. Note-bks.* (1883) 169 A group of Universalists and no-religionists sat around him. 1882-3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2167 The wave of no-sabbathism now sweeping from Europe to America. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 28 July 3/1 The right of the Government to deal with No-Renters as with rebels.

6. In attrib. phrases:

a. Denoting objection or opposition to the thing in question, as *no-popery man*, etc.

1827 *Edin. Rev.* XLV. 437 Ready to join his No-Popery corps. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* xxxviii, I'm a No-Popery man, and ready to be sworn in. 1855 L. Hunt *Old Crt. Suburb* I. 127 Just in his..'no-nonsense' style; what his opponents call 'heavy'. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Dec. 6/1 Stopping the supplies by adopting a No Rent manifesto. 1892 *Daily News* 11 Mar. 5/7 The no-surrender attitude which the vast majority of the men have assumed.

b. Denoting absence of the thing named, as *no-school poet*, one belonging to no school; etc.

1832 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XLVII. 95 The other of these no-school poets favoured us with some samples of his poetry. 1858 Holmes *Aut. Breakf. T.* xii, A real, genuine, no-mistake Osiris. 1881 *Times* 6 Jan. 4/6 Similar volumes ..on the Pycnogonids or no-body crabs. 1898 *Daily News* 13 Oct. 4/4 The Cape Ministry has resigned in consequence of the No-Confidence Vote on Tuesday night.

7. With adjectives:

† **a.** With the force of *non-* or *un-*, as *no-concluding*, inconclusive; *no-certain*, uncertain. *Obs.*

1650 Cromwell *Decl. Ld. Lieut. Irel.*, To try this no-concluding argument,..but yet well enough agreeing with your learning,—I give you this dilemma. 1658 Earl Monm. tr. *Paruta's Wars Cyprus* 15 Being allured by the no-certain promises of Princes. 1752 Coventry *Hist. Pompey* II. ix. (1785) 66/1 A no-thinking scribbler of magazines.

b. In parasynthetic combs., as *no-coated*, *-coloured*, *-shaped*, *-tongued*.

1836-7 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Scenes* xvii, He was a brown-whiskered, white-hatted, no-coated cabman. 1875 Lanier *Symphony* 121, I speak for each no-tongued tree. 1887 Morris in Mackail *Life* (1899) II. 179 A queer little no-shaped slip cut off from some workshop. 1895 *Outing* XXVI. 338/1 This discolored, no-colored gown.

No (nōʊ), *adv.*[1] [Several forms of different origin are included here. Those placed under *a* (in sense 1) represent OE. *nó*, f. *ne* Ne + *ó* always, var. of *á*: see A *adv.* and O *adv.* The second group (*β*) contains the southern or midland representatives of OE. *nâ* (see Na *adv.*[1]); the later examples, however, are somewhat uncertain, and some of them may be misprints for *not*. In early northern and Scottish texts (*γ*) *no* is prob. a scribal alteration of original *na* or *ne*; but the later Scottish *no* (from *c* 1600) appears to be a reduced form of *nōth* for *nocht* Nought (cf. *dōther* for *dochter*, and *mou'* for *mouth*).] = Not.

1. In ordinary uses. Now only *Sc.*

α. c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* liii. 5 Ða strongan..no foresettun god biforan ȝesihðe heara *a* 900 Cynewulf *Christ* 84 No ȝebrosnad wearð mæȝðhad se micla. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 13 Ne herede heo hine no mid wordum anum. *Ibid.* 17 Se þe ..bideþ þæs eȝan leohtes, & no ne ȝeblinneþ. *c* 1205 Lay. 7524 He ne blakede no. *Ibid.* 31816 Oðer brohte enne; þe oðer no brohte nenne. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1963 Oðer, ȝef ha nule no, ha schal beon tohwiðeret.

β. c 1200 *Moral Ode* 77 (Trin. Coll. MS.), Nis him no þing forholen..Ne bie hit no swo derne idon. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 340 Þauh, no þe later, 'Betere is þo þene no'. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2236 Us sal ben hard If we no holden him non forward. 13 *K. Alis.* 6925 No shaltow heorte and flesch hardye. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 5829 (Kölbing), For þai no seiȝen no sorour. *Ibid.* 7224 No telle y ȝou nouȝt worþ an hawe. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1554 Alle men vpon molde no schuld my liit saue. *a* 1450 *Fyrskynge w. Angle* (1883) 4 He may not gretly lose but a lyne..so then hys loste ys no grevous. 1588 Parke tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 8 They doe no leaue one foote of grounde vnsowen. 1608 Doughty *Church Schismes* 22 Papistrie thwarts and cuts the very life-strings of a sauing beleefe. Semi-pelagianisme no so. 1661 P. Henry *Diaries & Lett.* (1882) 79 My Father will no cease unlesse my Vncle acknowledge that hee hath done him wrong. 1682 Dryden & Lee *Dk. Guise* II. ii, No yet, my Lord of Guise, no yet.

γ. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7628 Awai þan drou him son daui, Bot saul dred him no for-þi. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 141 No gif thou of the self na tale. 13..*Cursor M.* 11781 (Gött), þis child, if he no war god of might, vr goddes alle had standen up right. 1487 *Barbour's Bruce* ix. 471 (Cambr. MS.), That him sair repent sall he..May fall, quhen he no mend it may. *a* 1510 Douglas *K. Hart* II. 303 Be no wraith with me, my lady deir! 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* I. 272 At this time I no will Onto the Romanis do injure or ill. *Ibid.* II. 334 For caus that thai no wald Resist the wrang. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 133 *marg.*, Be the law ȝoung and tendir of ȝeiris ar no permitted to haue the administratione of the Rep[public]. 1611 Sir W. Mure *Misc. Poems* Wks. (S. T. S.) I. 49 Cease, serpent, seik no to subdue And kill ane hert. 1629 *Ibid.* 218 To doe who care no, much delight to prat. 1725 Ramsay *Gentle Sheph.* I. ii. 70 He's get his will: why no? *Ibid.* 131 The laird seeks in his rent: 'Tis no to gie. 1786 Burns *Mount. Daisy* ii, Alas! it's no thy neebor sweet, The bonie Lark. 1799 Mitchell *Scotticisms* 60, I have walked forty miles, and yet am no wearied. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* xliv, I maunna say muckle about them that's no weel and no very able. 1861 Ramsay *Remin.* Ser. II. 182 Is it the fashion for them no to go on?

2. Expressing the negative in an alternative choice, possibility, etc. (Usu. *whether..or no*)

In earlier ME. *non* is employed in the same way (see None *adv.*); this makes it probable that the use originated in sentences (such as quots. *c* 1440 and 1708) in which *no* was adjectival.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) v. i. (1859) 71 To this hows all other ben subget, and servauntes, whether they wylle or noo. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 2588, I will, she sayde, do as ye councell me: Comforte or no. 1535 Coverdale *Judith* ix. 20 Yf no, then go fyre out from Abimelech. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 234 b, He causeth hym to take xiii Duckates, whether he wolde or noe. 1592 Greene *Upst. Courtier* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 247 He asketh whether he please to be shauen or no 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 2 By which he tryes and feels all objects, whether they be edible or no. 1708 Swift *Sacram. Test* Wks. 1751 IV. 164 Many of them care not Three-pence whether there be any Church, or no. 1784 *Unfortunate Sensibility* I. 182 Whether or no, this coat shall be my favourite coat. 1813 Parr *Let. to J. C. Moore* 15 Oct., I am uncertain whether or no to notice very shortly some of his previous exploits. 1853 Whewell in Todhunter *Acc. Writ.* (1876) II. 393 Whether or no there be virtue or vice in other worlds. 1892 Mrs. H. Ward *David Grieve* I. vii, It was a half-baked eloquence...But half-baked or no, David rose to it greedily.

† **3.** Used in a rejoinder or retort having the form of a negative question. *Obs.*

1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. cxix. [cxv.] 342, I wyll nat entre there.., No wyll? quod Geronette. *a* 1553 Udall *Royster D.* I. iv, *R.* This is not she *M.* No is? *Ibid.* II. iv, *C.* What was his name? *An.* We asked not. *C.* No did? 1582 Rich *Farew.* (1846) 144 The Doctour..aunswered, that he never writte letter unto her. ... No have? (q. Mistres Doritie) read you then heare your owne lines. 1595 Shakes. *John* IV. ii, *Io.* I had a mighty cause To wish him dead, but thou hadst none to kill him. *H.* No had (my Lord?). 1621 Bp. Mountagu *Diatribæ* 35 You professe your ignorance thus: *Non omnino capimus quid sibi velit.* No doe? That is marvell that you do not *capere*.

No (nōʊ), *adv.*[2] Also *a.* 1-6 na, 8-9 *Sc.* nae, *north.* nea. [OE. *nâ*, identical with Na *adv.*[1] Cf. prec. 1 *β*.] With comparatives: Not any, not at all (better, etc.). See also No less, No more.

α. a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xxv. 29 ȝif he wyrsa ne bið, ne wene ic his na beteran. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 129 Heo weren ipult ut of paradise and ne mehten þer naleng etstonden. *c* 1200 Ormin 13163 þeȝȝ nolldenn nohht tatt boc Flæshliȝ na lenngre follȝhenn. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12366 For leons durst þai cum na nerr. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii (*Egipciane*) 226 Hayre scho had, quhyt & streke, rekand na forthire na hir neke. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 109 Na forthir he faris, bot foundis away. 1508 Dunbar *Tua Mariit Wemen* 200 He is at Venus werkis na war na he semys. 1580 Hay in *Catholic Tract.* (S. T. S.) 46 In the receaving of it thair is na farder profite. 1786 Burns *Answ. Tailor's Ep.* x, Gelding's nae better than 'tis ca't. 1790 Mrs. Wheeler *Westmld. Dial.* (1821) 12, I'll bide nea langer, sea gang I will.

β. a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 42 Heo [the owl] ne myhte no leng bileue. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 85 At alle peryles..I apioche hit no nerre. *c* 1400 *Land Troy Bk.* 4186 Thei sayde thei myght no betre do. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 212 Þou owyst to sellyn it hym no derere þan þou mayst haue þerfore in markett. 1461 *Paston Lett.* II. 5 We send no er un to you be cause we had non certynges tyl now. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. vi. 4 b, A small fountaine beeing no higher set then the pavement. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. ix. 21 No lenger time So goodly workemanship should not endure. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* (1652) 151 'Tis horse-play this, and those jests..are no better then injuries. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* 467 Being out of hopes to find their Habitations, we searched no farther. 1721 Steele *Spect.* No. 80 P 1 They now no longer enjoyed the Ease of Mind..in which they were formerly happy. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* Sel. Wks. II. 35 If they had been able to contrive no better remedy against arbitrary power. 1836 Thirlwall *Greece* II. xi. 59 The two factions had no sooner accomplished the object .. than they began to quarrel. 1891 L. Falconer *Mlle. Ixe* vi. 105, I hope that unfortunate fellow is no worse.

† **b.** None (*the* fairer, etc.). *Obs. rare* (except in Notheless and Nothemo).

a 1000 *Exod.* 399 Fyrst ferhðbana no þy fæxra wæs. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 236 Hit com no þe later as he hadde iseyd.

No (nōʊ), *adv.*[3] and *sb.* Also 3 noa. [Southern and midland form of Na *adv.*[2]]

A. *adv.* **1.** A word used to express a negative reply to a question, request, etc., or to introduce a correction of an erroneous opinion or assumption on the part of another person.

On the distinction between *no* and *nay*, see Nay *adv.*[1]

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 222 Noa, he seiðe, [I] ne mei nout makien þeos to sunesen þuruh ȝiuernesse. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 997 Yet þu ayschest hwi ic ne vare Into oþer londe & singe þare. No; hwat scholde ich among heom do? *c* 1300 *Cast. Love* 1099 No, ac er he dilyuered be, þou most al so muche delyuere me. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2701 No, madame, seide hire douȝter, marie þat graunt. 1382 Wyclif *Zech* iv. 5 Where thou wost not what ben these thingus? And Y saide, No, my lord. 1418 26 *Polit. Poems* 63 To kepe his comaundement þey say no. 1535 Coverdale *John* i. 21 Art thou the Prophet? And he answered: No. 1591 Shakes. *Two Gent.* I. iii. 91 My heart accords thereto; And yet a thousand times it answers no. 1646 Crashaw *Steps to Temple* Poems (1858) 78 When heav'n bids come, who can say no? 1695 *Anc. Const. Eng.* 4 No sure, not at all. 1718 G. Sewell *Procl. Cupid* 8 The Fools say, Yes; but wiser Chaucer, No. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xiii, No, cries the Dwarf,..no, I declare off. 1817 *Parl. Deb.* 413 On the question that the bill do pass, being finally put, the cry of 'No', from the Opposition side, was very loudly pronounced. 1879 Meredith *Egoist* vii, He half refuses. I do not take no from him. 1884 Tennyson *Becket* iv. i, *Eleanor.* Wilt thou love me? *Geoffrey.* No; I only love mother.

ellipt. 1857 Toulmin Smith *Parish* 62 The whole number present at the meeting must range themselves, aye and no, on the two opposite sides of the room. 1893 Gladstone in *Daily News* 14 Feb. 4/6 Then I propose the question in Parliamentary form, 'Aye or no'.

† **b.** After verbs of thinking or implying. *Obs.*

1601 Bp. W. Barlow *Defence* 7 We dullard Protestantes thinke no. 1621 Bp. Mountagu *Diatribæ* 388 For my part I thinke no, vnlesse he held possessions in the Land of Promise. 1634 Canne *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 243 His words import positively no, but we are sure yes, and so will every wise man..affirm too.

c. Used interrogatively.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* II. 1162 'Trewely I nil no lettre wryte.' 'No? than wol I', quod he. *a* 1553 Udall *Royster D.* II. iv, *T.* Yet can I not yonder craftie boy see nor meete. *C.* No? 1884 Tennyson *Becket* v. iii, Does he breathe? No? No, Reginald, he is dead.

2. Repeated for the sake of emphasis or earnestness.

a 1500 *Assembly of Ladies* 63 The povre pensees were not disloged there; No, no! god wot, her place was everywhere! *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. V* 61 b, No, no, I wyll not so accomplishe your cloked request. 1630 Dekker *2nd Pt. Honest Wh.* I. i, No, no, no, sir, no; I cannot abide to haue money ingender. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 913 Loss of thee Would never from my heart; no no, I feel The Link of Nature draw me. 1721 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 70 No, no, I took care of that. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* an. 1775, I answered, also smiling, 'No, no, Sir; that will not do'. 1846 Dickens *Battle Life* i, 'There is not a truer heart than Alfred's in the world!' 'No—no,..perhaps not'.

3. Introducing a more emphatic or comprehensive statement, followed by *not*, or *nor*.

1369 Chaucer *Dethe Blaunche* 280, I trowe no man hadde the wit To conne wel my sweven rede; No, not Ioseph. 1509 Barclay *Shyp of Folys* (1874) II. 304 No wylde beste; no: nat the mighty bere. 1581 Fulke in *Confer.* II. (1584) L iiij b, We are not iustified by them, no nor by faith, otherwise then instrumentally. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 383 There giowes nothing in it good to make ointments, no nor nothing throughout all Europe. 1636 Heylin *Hist. Sabbath* 57, I say there was none kept, no nor none commanded. 1721 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 137 The Scots never appeared, no, not so much as their scouts. 1774 Burke *Sp. Amer. Tax.* Sel. Wks. I. 135 He never stirred from his ground; no, not an inch. 1862 Tennyson *Idylls of King, Ded* 9 Who spake no slander, no, nor listened to it. 1884 — *Becket* Prol., Thou art but deacon, not yet bishop, No, nor archbishop.

b. Introducing a correction or contradiction.

1616 Drumm. of Hawth. *Poems, Sonn.* xiii, You her words, words, no, but golden chains. 1702 De Foe *Shortest Way w. Dissenters* (1703) 2 Now they cry out Peace, Union, Forbearance, and Charity...No, Gentlemen, the Time of Mercy is past. 1825 *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* 342 That class of persons was composed of men—no, he could not call them men.. —of individuals.

B. *sb.* † **1.** *Without no*, beyond denial, certainly. (Cf. Nay *adv.*[1] 3.) *Obs.*

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 118 (Kölbing), Ac Inglond was

yhoten þo Michel Breteyne, wiþ outen *no*. *Ibid.* 307 So þai deden, wiþ outen no.

2. An utterance of the word *no*; an instance of its use; a denial.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 413 Henceforth my woing minde shall be express'd In russet yeas, and honest kersie noes. 1622 MABBE tr. *Alemán's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 202 It is hee that can giue you an I, or a No, whether I shall goe or stay. 1685 *Gracian's Courtier's Orac.* 15 The gracefull manner so guilds and sets off a No, as to make it more esteemed than an ill seasoned Yea. 1736 FIELDING *Pasquin* I. Wks. 1382 X. 139 Let the audience know they can speak, if it were but an ay or a no. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 129 She determined..to go to church,..and give a solemn no instead of a yes. 1805 *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* 183 As two noes will make a yes. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. vii. (*heading*), The Everlasting No. 1865 RUSKIN *Ethics Dust* (1883) 97 Resolutely whispered 'No's'.

b. A negative vote or decision.

1589 *Marprel. Epit.* B iij, Here then is the puritans I, for the permanencie of this government, and M. doctors no. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 119 When the same parity of reasoning was urged, Bellarmines No was produced. 1886 GLADSTONE *Election Address*, With you..it rests to deliver the great Aye or No, on your choice.

3. † **a.** The negative side or party. *Obs. rare.*

1620 *Jrnl. Ho. Comm.* 13 Feb. I. 520 Question whether the I or Noe to go out. The Noe yielded, before the Division of the House.

b. *pl.* Those who vote on the negative side in a division.

1657 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 324 A member stood up and said, that the Noes in the former question had it. 1669 MARVELL *Wks.* (Grosart) II. 289 The ayes proved 138 and the noes 129. 1710 *Acc. Distemper Tom Whigg* II. 50 The No's fronting to the East, the Yea's to the West. 1796 HATSELL *Prec. Proc. Ho Comm.* (ed. 3) II. 82 *note*, If this question for adjournment takes place before four o'clock in the afternoon, and there is a division upon it, the Yeas go forth; if after four o'clock, the Noes. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 26 The Ayes were one hundred and eighty-two and the Noes one hundred and eighty-three.

Hence **No** *v.*, *intr.* to say no (*to* one); *trans.* to answer (one) with no. *nonce-uses.*

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 271 Yes-ing and No-ing to the great man's will. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 168/1 It is of the utmost importance..that you should No the world.

† **No,** *conj.*[1] *Obs.* [var. of NA *conj.*[1]] Nor.

c 1205 LAY. 17053 Ne recche ich noht his seolver no his goldes no his clades no his hors. *a* 1300 *Sermun* xi. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 2 Silk no sendale nis þer none no bise no no meniuer. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6734 He..to be pore dyd euyl yn dede No halp hym noȝt yn hys nede. 1338 — *Chron* (1810) 56 Spare it neuer a dele, Noþer man no beste, no manere no no toun. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 22 Had þei no rest nother nyght no day. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* v. 779 That wood..was nothir thik no lang. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 61 Stakkis no stoir into na stait na stand.

† **No,** *conj.*[2] *Obs. Sc.* [var. of NA *conj.*[2]] Than.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 346 Mekle mair..He said to him no I will tell 3ow heir. *Ibid.* III. 197 Moir sicker wes in gudlie haist to fle, No to remane.

† **No·achal,** *a.* *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. as next + -AL.] Very ancient.

1661 K. W. *Conf Charac., Pragm. Pulpit-filler* (1860) 85 The booksellers old obsolete and Noahical [*sic*] sermons..are the parchments he especially takes care of.

Noachian (nōi,ē·kiăn), *a.* [f. *Noach* = *Noah* + -IAN.] Of or relating to the patriarch Noah or his time, esp. *Noachian deluge*, the Flood.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst* 451 Within eight hundred years after the Noachian Flood. 1722 *Brit. Apollo* No. 153 2/1 After this Noachian Deluge, the Air .. was changed. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. iii. (1837) I. 45 The universality of the Noachian cataclysm. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* vi. 113 Ascribing every phenomenon in the earth's crust to the operation of the Noachian deluge. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 447 Four restrictions, which belonged to what was called the Noachian dispensation.

b. *transf.* Very ancient or old-fashioned.

1874 HARDY *Far fr. Mad. Crowd* lii, A..grey overcoat of Noachian cut.

Noachic (nōi,ē·kik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to Noah; Noachian.

a 1773 A. BUTLER *Feasts & Fasts* (1852) II. 114 *note*, The Noachick precepts are reduced to abstinence from blood and unclean meats. 1835 *Brit. Mag.* VII. 413 The Noachic Creation. 1863 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Gen.* xx. 3–7 The Gentile world, who were under the Noachic covenant. 1892 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* (ed. 3) 236 There is little question now of the deluge, but the disposition that once denied doubts if it was the Noachic one.

So **Noa·chical** *a*

1669 W. PENN in *Life* Sel. Wks. 1825 I. 11 The utmost they required from strangers..was an acknowledgment to the Noachical precepts.

Noachid (nōa·kid). Also **-ide.** [Cf. prec. and -ID 3.] A descendant of Noah. Also *attrib.*

1856 J. HADLEY *Ess.* i. (1873) 10 In the tenth chapter of the book of Genesis, in the list of Noachids. 1877 RAWLINSON *Orig. Nat.* II. i. 173 The author of the Noachide genealogy.

Noah's Ark. [See *Genesis* vi. 14, etc.]

1. The ark in which Noah and his family, with many animals, were saved from the Flood.

1611 FLORIO, *Neale*, any place, roome, or thing that containeth varietie of things, as Noes Arke did. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xv (ROAB.) 27/1 Some blazon it Noahs Arke sable. 1725 WATTS *Logic* (1736) 321 All Animals were in Noah's Ark. 1777 SHERIDAN *Trip Scarb.* III. iii, The seat of our family looks like Noah's ark.

b. A small imitation of this, intended as a plaything for children.

1848 DICKENS *Cricket on Hearth* ii, Noah's Arks, in which Birds and Beasts were an uncommonly tight fit. 1883 RUSKIN *Art Eng.* 9 A Noah's Ark from the nearest toy-shop.

2. Something suggestive of the Ark in respect of size, shape, etc., *esp.* a large, cumbrous, or old-fashioned trunk or vehicle.

1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* iv, I and my Noah's ark [= sea-chest] lay slap in the way. 1835 — *Olla Podr* iii, There was the pouring out of the Noah's Ark. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* XXXIV, The barouche will hold us all. It is a regular Noah's Ark. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 339/2 You live a sort of floating Noah's ark, and live in it.

3. A small bivalve mollusc (*Arca Noæ*).

1713 PETIVER *Aquat. Anim. Amb.* 2/1 *Chama Noachina*, Noahs Ark. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* Suppl. s.v., Another shell of this genus which..resembles the *Noah's ark*,..is the oblong bucardium, or ox heart shell, commonly called the *bastard Noah's ark*. 1823 in CRABB *Technol. Dict.* 1854 A. CATLOW *Conchol.* (ed. 2) 279 The *Arca Noæ* or Noah's Ark and several other species like it in form and character. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* i, Delicate prickly Pinnæ; 'Noah's arks' in abundance.

attrib. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Noah's ark shell*,.. the name of a kind of sea shell [etc.]. 1882 *Standard* 26 Sept. 2/2 A near ally of the mussel, the Mediterranean Noah's Ark shell.

4. A cloud-formation having some resemblance to the outline of a ship's hull.

1787 BEST *Angling* (ed. 2) 145 Small black fragments of clouds like smoke, flying underneath, which some call messengers, and others Noah's Ark. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 27 As oft from 'Noah's Ark' great floods descend. 1866 BLACKMORE *Cradock Nowell* xxxi, Daubed with lumps of vapour which mariners call 'Noah's arks'. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 279 Halos, 'Noah's Arks' and unusual clearness of sky are all good signs of rain.

Also **Noah's Dove,** a constellation in the Southern hemisphere.

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* IV. xiv (1636) 473 Other Images towards the South Pole, as the Crosse or Crosier, the South Triangle, Noahs Dove or Pigeon. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 33 The Antartique constellations, some of which we took special notice of towards the Pole;..Noah's Dove, Polophylax.

Noa(h)ic (nōi,ē·ik), *a.* = NOACHIC *a.*

1845 A. DUNCAN *Disc.* Pref. 7 An exposition of the Noahic, Abrahamic,..and Davidic covenants. 1861 J. G. SHEPPARD *Fall Rome* III. 114 Even before the Noaic deluge.

Noap, variant of NOPE, bullfinch.

† **Noast,** obs. variant of OAST.

1656 W. DU GARD tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* 107 Having laid it on a kiln, or noast, scorcheth it, and converteth it into malt.

Noat(e, obs. forms of NOTE.

† **Nob,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* [Of obscure origin: cf. Flem. *nobbeling*, the coarsest flax, of which sacking is made. See also NOBBLY *a.*] A knot (on thread).

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. clxi (Bodl. MS.) 230 b/2 Hurden. is clensing of offal of hempe oþer of flaxe..þerof is þrede sponne þat is..vneuen and ful of nobbes.

Nob (nɒb), *sb*[2] *slang.* Also 8 nobb. [perh. a variant of KNOB *sb.*, in various senses of which the spelling *nob* is also used (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*). Sense 3 may be unconnected.]

1. The head. (Cf. KNOB *sb.* 4.)

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Nob*, a Head. 1733 K. O'HARA *Tom Thumb* I. iv, Do pop up your nob again, And egad I'll crack your crown. 1759 *Compl. Lett.-Writer* (ed. 6) 220 Miss Bennet had apparel'd her nob in a frightful Fanny Murry Cap. 1819 *Sporting Mag.* IV. 237 A tremendous lunging blow on his nob. *a* 1845 HOOD *Public Dinner* 17 A little dark spare man, With bald shining nob. 1894 MEREDITH *Ld. Ormont* i, Matey's sure aim..relieving J. Masner of a foremost assailant with a spanker on the nob.

fig. 1782 G. PARKER *Hum. Sk.* 155 Here no despotic power shews Oppression's haughty nob.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *nob-thatch*, hair; *nob-thatcher*, a wig-maker (Grose 1796) or hatter.

1823 MONCRIEFF *Tom & Jerry* I. v, Some of our dashing straw-chippers and nob-thatchers in Burlington Arcade. 1866 YATES *Land at Last* vii, You ve got a paucity of nob-thatch, and what 'air you 'ave is..gray.

c. A blow on the head.

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 153 By flush-hits, and nobs and fibs Who crack'd the jaw and broke the ribs Of fearless Thomas Molineux.

2. In *Cribbage*, the knave of the same suit as the turn-up card, counting one to the holder; esp. in phr. *one for his nob.*

1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Mrs. Battle's Opinions on Whist*, There was nothing silly in it, like the nob in cribbage. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* liv, Fifteen two, and a pair's four, and his nob's five. 1870 HARDY & WARE *Mod. Hoyle*, *Cribbage* 18 If you hold in your hand or crib a knave of the same suit as the card turned up you peg one. In the familiar phrase, you take 'one for his nob'.

† **3.** The game of prick-the-garter. *Obs.*

1753 POULTER *Discov.* (ed. 2) 9 We defrauded a young Man of..four Guineas..at the old Nobb, or Pricking in the Belt. *Ibid.* 11.

Nob (nɒb), *sb.*[3] *slang.* Also *Sc.* 8 **knabb,** 8–9 **nab.** [Of obscure origin: the Sc. forms are against the suggestion that it is an abbreviation of *nobleman*.] A person of some wealth or social distinction.

a. 1755 R. FORBES *Ajax Sp., Shop Bill* ii, Doughty geer That either knabbs or lairds may weer. 1796 LAUDERDALE *Poems* 75 (E.D.D.), A' the fat nabs through the country. 1819 THOMSON *Poems* 29 (E.D.D.), The nabs will say, that duddy soul Shall no sit near, nor taste our bowl.

β. 1809 *MS. Lett. of W. Fowler*, My Drawings and Engravings..have recommended me to the notice of the first Nobbs of this Kingdom. 1825 C. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 255 Nob or big wig. 1837 DISRAELI *Henrietta Temple* v. xviii, The little waiter who began to think Ferdinand was not such a nob as he had imagined. 1850 HUXLEY in *Life* (1900) I. v. 63 [He] asked me to dine with him and meet a lot of nobs. 1872 *Punch* 3 Feb. 47/1 Why don't your nobs and swells get up poor's schools of their own?

Nob, *sb.*[4], variant of KNOB *sb.*

1774 [see KNOB *sb.* 1]. 1792 HUNTER *Obs. Anim. Œcon.* (ed. 2) 80 The hen had nobs on her toes. 1840 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* III. 400/1 A certain article which forms.. a handsome nob for parlour and other doors. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 928 A wooden cover..with nobs for the convenience of lifting it out. *Ibid.* 936 It has a nob-handle standing upward. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1530/2 *Nob* (Artillery), the plate under the swing-bed for the head of an elevating screw.

Nob, *sb.*[5], abbrev. of KNOBSTICK 2.

1870 J. K. HUNTER *Life Studies* XIX. 136 They ha'e a strong society, and hate nobs such as me. 1886 MACLEOD *Clyde Distr. Dumbart.* I. 22 The 'nobs' and their protectors proceeded to the works.

Nob, *v*[1] *Boxing slang.* [f. NOB *sb.*[1] 1.]

1. *trans.* To strike (one) on the head.

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 18 After Crib had again nobbed him. 1816 *Ibid.* XLVIII. 181 Ford. nobbed him severely. 1823 MONCRIEFF *Tom & Jerry* II. iv, I've nobb'd him on the canister.

2. *intr.* To deliver blows on the head.

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 153 Tom who con'd both fib and nob. 1814 *Ibid.* XLIII. 55 Alexander kept nobbing with his left hand at the other.

Hence **No·bbing** *vbl. sb.*[1] and *ppl. a.*

1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII. 87 Stephenson during these rounds put in several nobbing hits. 1825 JONES *True Boxer* in Farmer *Musa Ped.* (1896) 92 With flipping and milling, and fobbing and nobbing.

Nob, *v.*[2] *slang.* [Of obscure origin.]

1. To collect (money).

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) III. 135 We also 'nob', or gather the money. 1893 P. H. EMERSON *Signor Lippo* vi, I nobbed half a sovereign from a young visitor, besides a lot of small money.

2. To make a collection from (persons).

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) III. 206, I saw some men coming out of a chemical works, and we went to 'nob' them (that is get some halfpence out of them).

Hence **No·bbing** *vbl. sb*[2] Also in concrete use.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) III. 109 We'd take.. perhaps fifteen shillings of nobbings. 1895 MORTON *Adv. Arthur Roberts* 138 'Nobbing' is the professional euphuism for going round with the hat.

Nob, in *hob and nob*, etc.: see HOB-NOB.

No ball, no-ball, *sb.* [f. NO *a.* + BALL *sb.*]

1. The words used by an umpire at cricket to denote that the ball has not been bowled in accordance with the rules of the game.

17 . *Laws of Cricket* in Grace *Cricket* (1891) 14 If he [the bowler] delivers ye ball with his hinder foot over ye Bowling crease, ye Umpire shall call no Ball. 1787 *Laws* § 13 in Waghorn *Cricket-Scores* (1869), If the bowler's foot is not behind the bowling-crease when he delivers the ball, the umpire unasked must call 'no-ball'. 1890 *Laws of Cricket* § 10 in Murdoch *Cricket* (1893) 87 The ball must be bowled: if thrown or jerked, the umpire shall call 'No Ball'.

2. A ball not bowled according to the rules.

1884 *Lillywhite's Cricket Ann.* 48 Robertson delivered a no-ball. 1888 *Athenæum* 21 July 89/1 Why should the bowler in each instance deliver a palpable no-ball?

Hence **No-ball,** *v. trans.* **a.** To condemn as a no-ball. (In quot. *fig.*) **b.** To declare (a bowler) to have delivered a no-ball.

1878 *Sat. Rev.* 16 Nov. 617 The new destructive invention would be internationally 'no balled'. 1883 *Standard* 8 May 3/7 It is their duty to 'no ball' any bowler as to the fairness of whose delivery they entertain any doubt. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 18 July 5/2 Mr. Jowett, bowling for Lancashire, was no-balled on the ground of throwing.

Nobbe, obs. variant of KNOB *sb.*

Nobber[1] (nɒ·bəɹ). *slang.* [f. NOB *v.*[1]]

1. A blow on the head.

1818 *Sporting Mag.* II. 23 Spring laughed and gave Painter a nobber. 1828 *Ibid.* XXII. 447 Crawley was about to give the party a second edition of 'nobbers' when Hairy Holt interposed.

2. A pugilist skilled in nobbing.

1821 *Sporting Mag.* VIII. 263 Nature seems to have taken particular pains in qualifying Randall for a nobber of first-rate excellence.

No·bber[2], *slang.* [f. NOB *v.*[2]] One who 'nobs' or collects money.

1890 *Echo* 30 Oct. (Farmer), Only a nobber can know the extraordinary meanness of the British public. 1893 P. H. EMERSON *Signor Lippo* vi, I have often met honourable nobbers since.

No·bbily, *adv.* [f. NOBBY *a.* + -LY 2.] In a nobby manner; showily; smartly (Ogilvie 1882).

Nobbing, *vbl. sb.*: see NOB *v.*[1] and *v.*[2]

Nobble (nɒ·b'l), *v. slang.* [Of obscure origin.]

1. *trans.* To tamper with (a horse), as by drugging or laming it, in order to prevent it from winning a race.

1847 [see NOBBLING *vbl. sb.*]. 1859 LEVER *D. Dunn* iv. A shadowy vision of creditors 'done', horses 'nobbled'. 1868 *Pall Mall G.* 4 May (Farmer), Buccaneer..was nobbled, *i.e.* maimed purposely, before the Two Thousand in which he was engaged. 1881 *Standard* 22 June 3/4 The libel accused the Plaintiff of being a party to 'nobbling' a horse ..with the object of raising the odds against it.

b. To secure (a person, etc.) to one's own side or interest by bribery or other underhand methods.

1865 [see NOBBING *vbl. sb.*]. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 15 Oct. 5/5 He must be a very clumsy operator who, when he wishes to nobble a newspaper, does it by cash down. 1889 *Times* 2 May 9/5 A cool attempt to nobble the Council on the question of the licensing of music-halls.

2. To obtain by dishonest methods; to steal.

1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* lvii. After nobbling her money for the beauty of the family. 1862 — *Philip* xvi. The old chap has nobbled the young fellow's money. 1889 D. C. MURRAY *Cat's-paw* 207 A gentleman in your position might as well nobble the Griffin outside as steal them stones.

b. To swindle (one) *out of* something.

1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* xxv. I don't know out of how much the reverend party has nobbled his poor old sister.

3. To get hold of, seize, catch.

1877 GREENWOOD *Dick Temple* I. ii. 73 There's a fiver in the puss, and nine good quid Nobble him, lads, and share it betwixt you. 1888 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* (1890) 69 We've bound to be nobbled some day.

Hence **No·bbled** *ppl. a.*

1891 *Review of Rev.* IV. 580 2 The nobbled managers were quite cowed. 1902 MCCARTHY 5 *Yrs Irel.* xxxiv. 513 Secure, as they fondly thought, in a nobbled hierarchy.

Nobble, variant of KNOBBLE *v.*

Nobbler[1] (nɒ·blər). [f. NOBBLE *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. One who nobbles horses.

1854 WHYTE-MELVILLE *General Bounce* vii, Nobblers and noblemen—grooms and gentlemen—apparently all layers and no takers. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 18 Apr. 3 It is to be hoped that the son of Orlando will speedily have the pen put through his name, and thereby mar the 'little game' of the 'nobblers'. 1881 *World* 6 July 15/1 It is dangerous to hastily append the word 'nobbler' to any man.

2. (See quot.)

1876 HINDLEY *Cheap Jack* 261 A lot of people called 'Nobblers', who used to work the 'thimble and pea rig' and go 'buzzing', that is, picking pockets.

Nobbler[2] (nɒ·blər). [Of obscure origin.] A small quantity of liquor.

1859 CORNWALLIS *New World* I. 300 People would drink nobbler after nobbler of spirits all day long. 1862 POLEHAMPTON *Kangaroo Land* 95 One fellow sold execrable rum at two shillings a nobbler, *i. e.* half a wine glass. 1888 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* (1890) 16 Every one wanted to be thought a man, so we used to make a point of drinking our nobbler.

No·bbler[3]. *rare.* [f. dial. *nobble* to strike on the head (f. NOB *sb.*[1] 1) + -ER 1.] a. A blow on the head (Ogilvie 1882). b. A short stick used for killing fish (cf. NOBBY *sb.* 1).

1888 SIR H. POTTINGER in *Fortn. Rev.* May 630 His final struggles are shortly ended with a single tap of the 'nobbler'.

Nobbler, variant of KNOBBLER.

Nobbling (nɒ·blɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. NOBBLE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb, in various senses.

1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 6 Nov. 302/1 What is the play at a German watering-place compared with the..'nobbling' and 'hocussing' of a race course. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Aug. 11/2 Brickwood was unique, in a London watermen's eight, and played his part well, despite various attempts at what is called nobbling. 1894 *Daily Tel.* 1 June 6/7 Cases of undoubted or suspected nobbling or attempts at nobbling. 1897 *Daily News* 25 Feb 8/4 Filling empty sacks with small quantities of coke taken from each of the full sacks. The practice was known among coal men as 'nobbling'.

No·bbling, *a. rare*[−1]. [Cf. NOBBY *a.*] Well.

1825 *Spirit Public Jrnls.* 143, 'I hope you and your family are well', replied Sheridan. 'Ay, ay', answered the elector, 'they are pretty nobbling'.

† **No·bbly,** *a. Obs.* [f. NOB *sb.*[1]] Knotty.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. clxi. (Bodl. MS.) 240 b/2 Wip many brakingges..hurden beb departed fro [the substance of] hempe oper of flex and is grete whan it is departed, nobly, schorte, and rowge.

Nobbly, variant of KNOBBLY *a.*

Nobbut (nɒ·bŭt), *adv.* Now *dial.* Forms: 4 no bot, 4-5 (9) no but, 6 na but, 8-9 nobbut, 9 -at, -et, -it, etc. [f. NO *adv.*[1] + BUT *conj.* 4.]

1. Only, merely, just.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1127 No bot wasch hir..in wyn as he askes, Ho by kynde schal becom clerer pen are. 1388 WYCLIF 2 *Kings* xviii 4 *marg.*, As if he aride, no thing of Godhed was in it,..no but copir was there. *c* 1425 *St. Mary of Oignies* II x. in *Anglia* VIII. 177/45 No but ellenene tymes and in a litil quantite she toke bodily mete. 1567 DRANT *Horace, Ep.* II ii H j. This boy ran once for feare of whip. And na but once from me. 1787 *Borrowdale Letter*, This is nobbut like t'clock when it gis warnin to strike twelve. 1804 R. ANDERSON *Cumbld. Ballads* (*c* 1850) 19 Nobbet sit your ways still, the truth I's tell. 1855 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* xiv, I nobbut wanted to know if they'd getten him cleared? 1890 W. A. WALLACE *Only a Sister?* 87 He's but half a man that Missie, nobbut one of oursens dressed up like.

2. Except, unless; except that.

1382 WYCLIF *Mark* v. 37 He receyueide not ony man to sue him, no but Petre, and James. 1388 — *Gen.* xxviii. 17 Here is noon other thing no but the hous of God. 1395 PURVEY *Remonstr.* (1851) 37 [To] be deposid or degratid if he is a clerk no but he amende himsilf.

1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* I. 36 This Billy hed a gran-father just such another man for all the warld as he is, nobbut he wasn't lame.

Nobby (nɒ·bi), *sb.* [Of doubtful origin.]

1. = NOBBLER 3.

1887 *All Year Round* 22 Jan. 10 The fisherman's stick or nobby, used in the salmon fishing.

2. A Manx fishing boat of the smallest class.

1899 S. GWYNN in *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 489 The crews of forty-eight row-boats..and of eighteen nobbies and hookers. *Ibid.* 430 The nobby, a Manx type, has been largely introduced—a boat..provided with two short masts which can easily be let down without being unstepped.

Nobby (nɒ·bi), *a. slang.* Also 8 *Sc.* **knabby.** [f. NOB *sb.*[3] + -Y 1.] Belonging to, or characteristic of, the 'nobs'; extremely smart or elegant.

a. Of persons.

1788 PICKEN *Poems* 178 The herds o' mony a knabbie laird War trainin' for the shambles. *c* 1810 *Broadside Ballad* (Farmer), A werry nobby dog's meat man. 1847 ALB. SMITH *Nat. Hist. Gent* x. 67 He would think that he was not 'nobby' if he did not have some wretched champagne. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 230/2 How 'nobby' the Captain used to look..in the..silk suits.

b. Of places or things.

1844 C. SELBY *Lond. by Night* II. i, *Enter Ankle Jack, extravagantly dressed.* I fancy I shall do, my togs being in keeping with this nobby place. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* liv. Respecting this unfortunate family matter, and the nobbiest way of keeping it quiet. 1862 *Punch* 29 Mar. 124 But 'the game's alive again', in the nobby new Westminster Pit. 1893 'Q.' (QUILLER COUCH) *Delect. Duchy* 212 An outfit..described as 'rather nobby'.

c. *The nobby,* the smart thing.

1869 E. FARMER *Scrap Book* (ed. 6) 75 He went for the nobby, he heeded not price. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 18 Dec. 4/5 We pay sixpence. in the body of the hall, and ninepence if we do the nobby and ascend to the balcony.

Nobby, variant of KNOBBY *a.*

Nobchete, variant of NABCHEAT *Obs.*

No-being. [f. NO *a.* + BEING *sb.*] Negative existence; non-existence, non-entity.

1651 tr. *Kitchin's Jurisd.* (1657) Ep. Ded., I have fixt my hopes, that Ignorance..will lose its no-being in Judiciall Performances. 1653 MORE *Antid. Ath.* I. viii. Schoha (1712) 150 A most absolute necessity of Being, by which..it is different from a No-Being. 1733 W. CRAWFORD *Infidelity* (1836) 162 Have we not more need of no-being than being? 1864 BOWEN *Logic* iv. 90. I can certainly think a difference—that is, a relation—between being and no-being.

Nobel, nobil, obs. forms of NOBLE *a.*

Nobiliary (nobi·liări), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. F. *nobiliaire,* L. type **nōbiliārius, -ium*: see NOBLE *a.* and -ARY.]

† A. *sb.* (See quot.) *Obs. rare*[−0].

1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Nobiliary,* a collection, or historical account, of the noble families of a province, or nation. [Hence in Bailey, 1731, and some later Dicts., but prob. never in actual English use.]

B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the nobility. *Nobiliary particle,* the preposition (as F. *de,* G. *von*) forming part of a noble title.

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* VI. 238 One is elected from among the whole body of the nobility, and one from among the nobiliary states of the canton. 1868 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Aug. 2 As for nobiliary pride, it is not known in Poland. 1871 *Member for Paris* II. 15 The law, which forbids persons to adopt nobiliary particles to which they have no right. 1889 H. D. TRAILL *Strafford* iv. 41 He was frankly proud of, frankly deferential to, nobiliary rank.

Nobilich, obs. form of NOBLY.

Nobi·litate, *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a. Sc.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* Also 6-7 -at. [ad. L. *nōbilitāt-us,* pa. pple. of *nōbilitāre*: see next.] Ennobled; distinguished, renowned.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* Prol. 12 Farther it is nobilitate in fyne wole and quhyt. *Ibid.* 28 Westwarde lyes monteith, nobilitat and mekle commendet throuch the name of sik cheise. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 499 A fruitfull, populous, and nobilitat planure. *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1850) I. 105 The Lord Ogilvy..being nairest the stock, and nobilitat before him. 1689 tr. *Buchanan's De Jure Reg.* 56 [He] thought him to be Nobilitate by the Slaughter of a Tyrant. 1722 NISBET *Her.* I. 76 The Branches of the principal Family of Douglass, which were nobilitate.

Nobilitate (nobi·litēt), *v.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *nōbilitāre,* f. *nōbilis* NOBLE.] = ENNOBLE *v.* in various senses.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 52 b, Sir kyng it is your pleasure .. to nobilitate this place. 1577 HELLOWES tr. *Guevara's Chron.* 58 The greatest of Traianes exercise was, to augment and nobilitate his armie and knighthood. 1598 HAYDOCKE tr. *Lomazzo* 1 6 There are two things, which doe specially dignifie and nobilitate a man. *c* 1610 SIR C. HEYDON *Astrol. Disc.* (1650) 69 Nature hath singularly nobilitated all the Aspects in the Motions of Saturn and Jupiter. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 3 A glorious Shew of Statues and Inscriptions..nobilitated the Memory of famous Citizens. 1699 T. BOSTON *Art Man-fishing* (1900) 44 My heart is nobilitated and trampled on the world.

b. To raise (one) to noble rank.

1538 [see below]. 1669 in Macfarlane *Genealog. Collect.* (1900) 65 He nobilitate Kenneth, making him by Patent Lord Kintail. 1724 J. MACKY *Journ. thro Eng* (ed. 4) I. 111 The Family..was Nobilitated into two Branches by King Charles II. 1763 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 62 William, lord Borthwick, was nobilitated in the year 1424.

Hence **Nobi·litated** *ppl. a*; **Nobi·litating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1538 LELAND *Itin.* (1769) VI. 38 The firste nobilitating of the Pophams, as it is saide, was by Matilde Emperes. 1729 E. ERSKINE *Serm.* Wks. 1871 I. 442 This law coming out of Zion is a dignifying or nobilitating law. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Nov. 530/1 The..nobilitating of rich commoners. 1792 *State P.* in *Ann. Reg.* 188* The law, which subjects all newly-nobilitated persons to certain civil restrictions.

Nobilita·tion. Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. prec., or ad. med.L. *nōbilitātio* (Du Cange).] The action of ennobling.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 175 A thing that evidently appeareth by the Patent or Instrument of Nobilitation. 1664 H. MORE *Antid. Idolatry* ii. 16 The Perfection and Nobilitation and Salvation of the Souls of men. 1775 C. JOHNSTON *Pilgrim* 86 The influence which this power of nobilitation might give him over them.

Nobility (nobi·liti). Forms: 4-6 **nobylyte,** 6 -ytye, -ite; 5-6 **nobilite,** 6 -yte, -itee, 5-7 -itie, 6-7 -ityе, 6 -ity. [ad. F. *nobilité* (12th c.), or L. *nōbilitās,* f. *nōbilis* NOBLE: see -ITY.]

1. The quality of being noble in respect of excellence, value, or importance. Now *rare.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. i (1495) 100 The nobylyte and precyousnesse of the eye. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5651 A book, that the Golden Verses Is clepid, for the nobilite Of the honourable ditee. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xix. 114 What God is in hise dignitees, nobilitees and perfectiouns. 1524 BARCLAY (*tr.*) *Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 24 Now judge.. whiche of these seineth the Of most avaunt age, & most nobylyte? 1535 COVERDALE *Wisd.* viii. 3 Who so hath ye company of God, commendeth hir nobilyte. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 25 In Nobilitie aboue Stones and Mettals are Plants. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* iv. 59 This tendon truly is of great nobilitie. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. i. 331 That other part of the worlde,..much inferior in nobilitie. 1678 R. R[USSELL] tr. *Geber* II. i. III. ix. 77 It [silver] is a noble Body but wants of the nobility of Gold.

b. The quality of being noble in nature or character; nobleness or dignity of mind.

1595 W. JONES (*title*), Nenna's Nennio; or a Treatise of Nobility; wherein is discoursed what true Nobilitie is, with such qualities as are required in a perfect gentleman. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 278 They say base men being in Loue, haue then a Nobilitie in their Natures, more then is natiue to them. 1641 J. SHUTE *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 142 To labour for Vertue, which is true Nobility 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 1220 They..named their pride nobility of soul. *a* 1721 KEN *Christophil* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 462 He glories only in God reconcil'd, 'Tis his Nobility to be God's Child. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* vi *School Salerno* 266 All my divine nobility of nature By this one act is forfeited for ever. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* v. 203 It is man's nobility, not his defect, that the most lofty and commanding part of him is his moral nature.

transf. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxv. 187 There was a nobility in this glacier scene.

2. The quality, state, or condition of being noble in respect of rank or birth.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xlvii. 202 (Harl. MS.), I was some tyme a worthi knight. ..Ande so when that I thinke of my grete nobilite that I haue beneinne [etc.]. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 3 b, Suche a one as was both in nobilitie of birth and in authoritie also right famous. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 96 Of this cumis thair pryd..and bosting of thair nobilitie. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. II (1651) 316 This is it belike, which makes the Turkes at this day scorn nobility, and all those huffing bumbast titles. 1656 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes* Wks. 1710 I. 250 We draw a long Nobility From Hieroglyphick Proofs of Heraldry. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* (1733) 58 Their Merchants who are grown rich buy their Nobility, and generally give over Trade. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 353 Royalty, nobility, and state Are such a dread preponderating weight. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 244 Nobles there are in abundance; but their nobility is valid only at court and in fashionable society. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* xv. II. 185 English nobility is merely the nobility of the hereditary counsellors of the crown.

transf. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* iv. vii. § 13 *note,* To observe the comparatively recent *nobility* of many things quite established by present usage.

3. (With *the.*) The body of persons forming the noble class in any country or state.

1530 PALSGR. 889 Commodyouse and profytable vnto the nobylyte of this realme. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 200 b, An especyall ornamente of the Frenche Nobilytye. 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xv. xcv. 379 The Prelacie, Nobilitie, States men, and State betraide. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1654 Lords, Ladies, Captains, Councellors, or Priests, Thir choice nobility and flower. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. vii, Farmers in the Country, whose Commanders are only the Nobility and Gentry. 1759 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 53 ¶ 3 A street where many of the nobility reside. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* I. ii. 57 All our kin, the Cenci, will be there, And all the chief nobility of Rome. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Wealth,* The introduction of these elements..draws the nobility into the competition.

† b. Without article. *Obs. rare.*

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 147 If nobilitie and gentlemen would fail to diligence. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV,* II. iv. 429 Stand aside, Nobilitie. 1603 JAS. I in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 64 The Country [being] so full of Nobilitie and Gentlemen of the best sort. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 3 All the Children..born of Nobility.

c. *transf.* The pieces other than pawns in chess.

1656 W. HOWARD in Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* xv. § 127. I have often observ'd that a desperate game at chess has been recovered, after the loss of the nobility, only by playing the pawns well.

4. (With *a.*) A noble class; a body of nobles.

1612 BACON *Ess., Nobility* (Arb.) 192 A great..Nobilite addeth majesty to a Monarch, but diminisheth power. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacra* II. ii. § 5 Strabo mentions no Nobility at all in Ægypt distinct from the Priests. 1735 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* 192 The Saxons had a Nobility too, arising from personal Valour, or Wisdom. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xvi. 405 The Venetians were a nobility of merchants.

b. One belonging to the noble class.

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* vi. (1858) 342 One leaves all these Nobilities standing in their niches of honour.

Noblay, variant of NOBLEY (E *Obs.*

Noble (nōu·b'l), *a.* and *sb.*[1] Forms: 4-6 **nobul,** 4-5 -ulle, 6 -ull; 4-6 **nobyl,** 5 -ylle,

5–6 -yll; 4–6 nobil, (4 -ile), 4–7 nobill, (5 -ille); 5–6 nobel, nowble, 3– noble. [a. F. *noble* (= Sp. *noble*, It. *nobile*), ad. L. *nōbilis*, f. the stem (*g*)*nō-* to KNOW: see -BLE.]

A. *adj.* **I. 1.** Illustrious or distinguished by position, character, or exploits. (Usu. implying senses 2 and 4, and now merged in these.)

a 1225 *Ancr R* 54 Hire ueader & hire bieðren, se noble princes alse heo weren. *c* 1290 *St. Kath* 15 in *S. Eng Leg.* I 92 Riche Aumperour þou art, swiþe noble and hende. *a* 1352 MINOT *Poems* (ed. Hall) vii. 18 þis haue I mater for to make For a nobill prince sake. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 2 He is a noble man of armes. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 985 Lo! masterlynges of mas-ydon, so myghty & so noble. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilyear* 703 Sone besyde him he gat ane sicht of the Nobill King. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth Lyt. Brit.* 1 Gawyn, and Lancelotte, and many other noble knightes. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 14 b, Syns that so noble Princes had such an opinion of him. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* 47 They estreeme themselves the most noble and worthy people vnder the heauens. 1750 GRAY *Long Story* 141 God save our noble King.

b. Of actions: Illustrious, great.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I. 2 We suld..hald in mynde thar nobille worthi deid. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cv. 1 Who can expresse ye noble actes of the Lorde, or shewe forth all his prayse? 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II 427 The noble feates of Chiualrie and Martiall actes. *c* 1586 *Mourn. Muse* 136 in *Spenser's Wks* (Globe) 565/2 [He] doth tell Thy noble acts anew. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* v. iii. 237 What poore an Instrument May do a Noble deede.

2. Illustrious by rank, title, or birth; belonging to that class in the community which has a titular pre-eminence over the others; *spec.* belonging to, or forming, the nobility of a country or state.

In early use not clearly distinct from sense 1.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 701 Ich þe wole marie wel..To þe nobloste bacheler. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17169 If þou neuer sa nobul war, Quat thing moght i giue þe mare? *a* 1352 MINOT *Poems* (ed. Hall) viii. 65 Þe nobill burgase and þe best Come vnto him. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vi. 20 He gers bring before him all þe nobilest and þe fairest maydens. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret*, *Priv. Priv.* 204 For the whyche prouses this nobill erle shold nat vaynglory haue. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Macc.* i. 6 He called for his noble estates, & parted his kyngdome amonge them. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. iv. 21 A Thursday tell her, She shall be married to this Noble Earle. 1631 HEYWOOD *London's Jus Hon.* Wks. 1874 IV. 205 More faire and famous it is to be made, then to be borne Noble. 1648 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) I. 89 For many other reasons, which I presume those noble persons had in their consideracions 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 274 P 2 The Copy of a Letter written..to a noble Lord. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III 68 The church.. derives the last name from its noble founder. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 47 All the noblest and most opulent members of their church .. except Lord Arundell. 1893 WIGGIN *Cathed. Courtship* 58 Lady De Wolfe's husband has been noble only four months.

absol. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 481 Princes & dukis, With maisterlingis of Messadone & many oþine noble.

b Of birth, blood, family, etc.

c 1290 *St. Kath.* 1 in *S. Eng Leg.* I. 92 Seinte Katerine of noble kunne cam *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. metr. vi. (1868) 79 Panne comen alle mortal folk of noble seed *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xxi. 62, I slew a knyght of a noble blode. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm* 2 b, This Thomas comming of a noble house, gave him self wholy to learning. 1612 BIBLE 2 *Macc.* xiv. 42 Chusing rather to die manfully, then..to be abused otherwise then beseemed his noble birth. 1657 EARL MONM. tr *Paruta's Pol. Disc.* 79 Any witty Citizen, or hopefull Young-man of noble extract. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit* II. III. iii. (1710) 437 The Noble Order of Knights of the Thistle..was revived by King James VII. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. vii, Two gallant squires, Of noble name, and knightly sires.

c. Pertaining to, connected with, a person or persons of high rank. Also *transf.* in chess.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 155 Now amende He mai wel thurgh your noble grace. 1504 in Leadam *Sel. Cas. Crt Requests* (Selden Soc) 8 Your said Oratour..hadde begon to colour dyvers reed hides for your noble vse. 1534 MORE in Roper *Life* (1822) 118 The first lesson..that ever his Grace gave me at my first comming into his noble service. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. ii. 116 At your noble pleasure. 1630 COTTON *Compl Gamester* (ed. 2) 46 When any Pawn seats himself in any of his Noble houses, he is dignified with the..power of a Queen.

† **3.** Distinguished for genius or skill. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Cursor M.* 28846 (Cott.-Galba), Saynt Aniane, þat nobill clerk, Sais almus es goddes awin werk. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3132 (Dubl.), He gart seke þair sarys, & þaim salue With surgers [*v r* surgens] noble. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxiii. 61 This noble cunning sort, Quhom of befor I did report. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* Prol. 3 Thay being so noble Seymen, and sa expert in sayling.

4. Having high moral qualities or ideals; of a great or lofty character. (Also used ironically.)

1601 SHAKS. *Jul C.* v. v 68 This was the Noblest Roman of them all. 1641 BAKER *Chron* (1653) 179 King John. had the happinesse to fall into the hands of a Noble enemy. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* lxxv, Tell me if he is not the noblest of men? 1829 DIGBY *Broadst. Hon* I. *Godefridus* 223 The soldiers of Pavia were more noble than their Emperor Frederic II when they remonstrated against his barbarous execution of the Parmesan prisoners. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxvii. 29 Truly a noble father, a glorious act of affection! 1892 *19th Cent.* July 118 The life of one of the noblest of a long list of noble names.

b. Of the mind or nature.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 35 The noblest mind the best contentment has. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 419 Some little memory of me will stirre him (I know his Noble Nature). 1624 WOTTON *Elem. Archit.* Pref. in *Relig.* (1651) 195 Architecture can want no commendation where there are..Noble Minded. 1700 DRYDEN *Wife of Bath's T.* 384 The nobleman is he whose noble mind Is filled with inborn worth.

5. Proceeding from, characteristic of, indicating or displaying, greatness of character.

1503 DUNBAR *Thistle & Rose* 119 [The lion] Quhois noble yre is *parcere prostratis* 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. i. 57 Whether 'tis Nobler in the minde to suffer The Slings and Arrowes of outragious Fortune. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 218, I will not omit to speake of two Noble vsages of the King of Swethland towards his Souldiers. 1729 LAW *Serious C.* ii. (1732) 19 Then he will know that there is nothing noble in a Clergyman but a burning zeal for the Salvation of Souls. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 218 Numberless accounts assure us that his anger is noble. 1809 WORDSW. *Sonn. Liberty* II. xix. 12 To whose all-pondering mind a noble aim, Faithfully kept, is as a noble deed. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. i. 7 The noble pride which was provoked by the insolence of the emperor. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 10 The too neglected list of good causes lost, and noble effort wasted.

b. Characterized by moral superiority or dignity; elevated, lofty.

1738 GRAY *Propertius* II. 53 You whose young bosoms feel a nobler flame. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 96 They.. carry the sciences.., instruct the natives...These are to be sure noble occurrences. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. cxlvii, Relic of nobler days, and noblest arts! 1831 *Society* I. 25 With a real worthy of a nobler cause. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 4 The noblest collective tradition of free intellect which the achievements of the race could then hand down

II. 6. Distinguished by splendour, magnificence, or stateliness of appearance; of imposing or impressive proportions or dimensions.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 71 In þe priorie of wiricestre, þat noble hous and gret is. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 896 Romulus & remeus. Bigonne þo verst rome þat noble cite is. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1097 Þis noble cite of ryche enpresse. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* I. 469 When I had seen al this syghte In this noble temple thus. *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell* (*B.* 6 They wyll bylde at Colman hedge in space A nother noble mansyon. 1577 HARRISON *Descr Brit.* xi. in *Holinshed* I 52 Being past Rochester, this noble riuer goeth to Chatham. 1662 J. DAVIES tr *Olearius' Voy. Amb.* 208 We cross'd over a very fair stone bridge, containing six noble Arches. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 142 These noble Trees grow amongst the Snow. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. v, The rest of that noble Pile..[was] preserved from Destruction. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc.* II. lvii. 77 The gallery which contains them is a very noble room. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* VI i, They ascended a noble staircase. 1842 BORROW *Bible in Spain* xxxiv, It possesses a noble quay.

absol. 1741 COUNTESS POMFRET *Corr* (1805) III. 202 Nor is this shore destitute of the noble as well as the agreeable.

b. Splendid, stately, magnificent. *rare*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1503 Þe oþer kinges echon Hit dude ..& in so noble fourme non *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1159 The gret Alpha & Oo,..For that nobyll triumphe, had hem thedyr sent. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 214 They were espoused & maryed togidre, & was the feste holden right grete & noble.

7. Having qualities or properties of a very high or admirable kind.

Freq. in the comparative and superlative, denoting superiority to other things of the same name.

c 1305 *St. Kenelm* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 55 Whan hit out of heuene com..What noblere relik mizte þer beo. *c* 1375 *Cursor M* 25116 (Fairf.), Þer is na praier þat is squa noble of þe mikilnes. 1387–8 T. USK *Test Love* II. i. (Skeat) I. 106 A final cause is noblerer, or els even as noble, as thilke thing that is finally to thilke ende. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 146 The moste noble Creature Of alle tho that God hath wroght. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Marit Wemen* 248 God..send me sentence to say, substantious & noble. 1577 B GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 114 The Horse, the noblest, the goodliest, and the trustiest beast that we vse in our seruice 1631 WIDDOWES *Nat. Philos.* 50 Sources of certaine parts are more or lesse noble. The nobler are Seeing, and Hearing 1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Exp.* 132 In Waters generally held the lightest, purest, and noblest, the little cloud is thinner. 1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 211 Highly dangerous is it for those, that have been us'd to the most generous Wines, suddenly to abandon those Noble Liquors. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 49 So we find that the noblest animals are ever the least fruitful. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 421/2 The noble race of Barbary horses which we commonly call barbs. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) I. 16 In all bodily actions, not quietness, but the greatest agility and quickness, is noblest and best.

b. Of precious stones, metals, or minerals.

1390 GOWER *Conf* I. 57 He the Ston noblest of alle, The which that men Carbuncle calle Berth in his hed. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. xlvii. (Bodl. MS.), Precious stones..ben ifounde..in passinge grete vertue, whan þey bene noble and verrei. *Ibid.* xiv. iii, Noble metall is ymynyd oute of veynes and mountayns. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 360 Our Menstruum may have a particular operation upon some Noble..parts of the Gold. 1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 17 Was it ever heard of, or known that this Noble, this Main-Coale, was sold..for 8*s.* per Chaldron? 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min* (ed 2) II. 89 The three first [Gold, Platina, Silver] and Quicksilver commonly called Noble and Perfect metals. 1813 R. BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* 79 Many specimens have the characters of the precious or noble serpentine. 1842 PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 96 Silver and palladium are the only noble metals which dissolve in melted bisulphate of potash. *Note.* Noble metals are those which do not become converted into oxides, but remain bright when heated in the air. 1855 *Orr's Circ Sci., Geol.* 510 Noble opal, or precious opal, includes all those specimens which exhibit the play of prismatic colours.

c. Of parts of the body, *spec.* of those without which life cannot be maintained, as the heart, lungs, etc.

1632 SHERWOOD s.v., The noble parts of the body. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 12 Especially if it be near a noble part. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* Introd., The Bellies are certain remarkeable Cavities of the Body, wherein some noble bowel is placed. 1721 BRADLEY *Acc. Wks. Nat.* 67 The Flounder and many others will live a long time after their Bowels and more noble parts are taken out of them. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* II. viii. § 2 (1734) 193 Attended with no Disease, or no noble Organ entirely spoil'd. 1843 ABDY *Water Cure* 44 A diseased function of one of the nobler organs. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII 100 The overgrowth of the neuroglia tissue at the expense of the noble elements.

d. Of hawks. (See IGNOBLE *a.* 1 b.)

1614 BP. HALL *Recoll Treat.* 161 The Soule, like unto some noble Hauke, lets passe the crowes. 1833 MUDIE *Brit. Birds* (1841) I. 79 The old division of noble and ignoble hawks. 1867 DK ARGYLL *Reign of Law* iii. (ed. 4) 166 The Hawks have been classified as 'noble' or 'ignoble', according to the length and sharpness of their wings.

e. In some specific names, as *noble agrimony*, *liverwort* (q.v.), *orange*.

1861 BENTLEY *Man Bot* (1887) 501 Other varieties are sometimes imported, as the Noble or Mandarin Orange and the Tangerine Orange.

8. Splendid, admirable, surpassingly good.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11882 (Cott.), Medicine sal þou of vs take, A nobul bath we sal þe make. *c* 1375 *Ibid.* 3723 (Fairf.), Nobil venysoun þat I þe bringe. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 21 Bernard wroot meny nobil bookes *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xiv. 61 Per er þerin. grete medews and noble pasture for hestes. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxvi. 133 An oynement That nobill was and newe. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XXI. v. 749 Than hym thought synne and shame to throwe awaye that nobyl swerde. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 5 We haue not taken theyr errours, but the noble verytees or treuthes of philosophy. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 92 b, Of the Mulberie is made a verie noble medicine for the stomacke. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 401 This is a noble Experiment; for, without this help, they would have been four times as long in coming up. 1662 J DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 99 When the president was to take leave of him, he presented him with a noble coverlet of Watte. 1759 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 61/2, I..gave him a noble dose of great guns and small arms. 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* III i, See that there be a noble supper provided. 1877 DOWDEN *Shaks Primer* vi 77 There is noble material for tragic poetry here. 1899 BESANT *Orange Girl* I. i, He drank a great deal of port, of which he possessed a noble cellar.

† **b.** Notable, very great. *Obs. rare.*

1604 *Supplic. Masse Priests* i, As they affirme, and therein tell a most noble and remarkeable untruth. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 516/2 It cannot be done without a noble Diminution of some of their best parts

9. *The noble science* (*of defence*) or *art*, the art of († fencing, or) boxing.

c 1588 in *Tarlton's Jests* (1844) p. xii, Richard Tarlton, master of the noble science of deffence. *c* 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. Burn. Pestle* II i, A bold defiance Shall meet him, were he of the noble science. 1620 MELTON *Astrolog.* 30 Like so many Masters of the Noble Science of Defence, they strive to breake the head of each other's reputation. 1726 in Hone *Every day Bk.* II. 782 Professor of the Noble Science of Defence. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* III. iv, Tom was much his superior at the noble art of boxing 1839 RADCLIFFE (*title*) The Noble Science, with a few general ideas on Fox-Hunting.

10 *Comb.*, as *noble-couraged*, *-gartered*, *-hearted* (*-ness*), *-natured*, *-spirited*, *-tempered*; *noble-ending*, *-looking*, adjs.; *noble-wise* adv.

1561 T HORY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* IV. (1577) Vj b, Wicked Tirans against whome these *noble couraged Demigods kepte continuall warre. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. vi. 27 A Testament of *noble-ending loue 1659 R. WILD *Poems* (1870) 16 The *noble-gartered 'Honi soit'. 1806 SURR *Winter in London* I. 227 A *noble-hearted, but unfortunate brother. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* 384 The people, the noble-hearted people, are the conquerors. 1879 L. SHEPHERD tr. *Guéranger's Liturg. Year* I. ii. 7 The *noble-heartedness of those defenders of the Law of God. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mountray Fam.* I 277 She was a tall *noble-looking woman. 1865 J H INGRAHAM *Pillar of Fire* (1872) 305. I regarded this noble-looking bondwoman with surprise 1872 TENNYSON *Gareth & Lynette* 456 The boy Is *noble-natured. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II 403 Well fare that *noble-spirited souldier. 1848 BUCKLEY *Iliad* 303 A lion coming among a herd, tawny, noble-spirited. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 413 It hath been alwaies the Aimes of the *Noblest-temper'd Spirits. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *St. Lewis* 576 Wks (Grosart) II. 235 How happy is the Prince, who ..Thinks not himselfe to raign; save Noblewise.

B. *sb.*[1] **1.** A man of noble rank; a member of the nobility.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxlix. 8 To bynde..þe nobils of þaim in manykils of yryn 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 253 Ther stoden ek the nobles alle Forth with the comun of the toun. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13813 To þat noble, onone, ho neghit agayne. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 437 With his estatis in the steid, and nobillis ynewe. 1471 FORTESCUE *Wks* (1869) 539 The councell and assent of the nobles temporals of the londe. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iv. 129 Another yl custume among the nobyllys there ys, that euery one of them wyl kepe a court lyke a prynce. 1593 SHAKS *Rich. II*, II. i. 247 The nobles hath he finde For ancient quartels, and quite lost their hearts. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. xviii, That regicide was hack'd to pieces..by the nobles. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4364/1 The Princes of the Throne..are understood to act in the Solemnity as Nobles of Rome. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 221 It consists chiefly of nobles and landed gentry. 1822 BYRON *Werner* IV. i, In league with the most riotous of our young nobles 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 65 The opposition..of the turbulent nobles and officers of the court. 1861 BUCKLE *Hist. Civ.* (1903) II. 89 In France..the great nobles held their lands, not so much by grant, as by prescription.

† **b.** A noble or famous person. *Nine nobles*, the nine worthies. *Obs. rare.*

c 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 1116 Than thei nobillis at neid yeid to thair note new. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 608 This Godefryde .Quhilk numberit is amang the nobillis nyne. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* 4 To be ane of the principal of al the nyne noblis.

2. A former English gold coin, first minted by Edward III, having the current value of 6*s.* 8*d.* (or 10*s.*). Also *Angel, George, Rose, Thistle noble,* for which see these words.

[The following are some of the older statements relative to the value of the noble at different periods:—

1387 TREVISA *Higden* VI. 259 A duket þat is worby half an Englisshe noble. *c* 1450 *Chron. Eng.* (MS. Bodl. 754) ff. 132 [The] floreyne that was cleped the noble, valewe vjs. and viijd. 1469 in *Archaeol* XV. 167 One pece therof rennyng for x.s. of sterlings, which shalbe called the noble of gold. 1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1575) 197 An olde Noble, called an Henrye, is worthe 2 Crownes,..that is 10 *s. Ibid.*, A Noble, called a George, is worth 6 *s.* 8 *d.* 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 666/1, I doe put onely seaven nobles rent and composition..,that is 40*s.* for composition, and 6*s.* 8*d.* for cheiferie to her Majestie. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Mark xiv. 45 Fifty two French crowns, and a half a crown is 6*s.* 8*d.*, our Noble. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), A Noble is also a Scotch Coin worth 6*d.* English, and of which three make a Pound.]

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* iii. 46 Heo tolde him a tale and tok him a noble, For to ben hire beode mon. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 175 By iiij. pens lesse in the noble rounde, That is xij. pens in the golden pounde. 1496-7 *Act* 12 *Hen. VII*, c. 6 Preamble, Att whiche tyme the seid fyne was but of the value of halfe an olde noble sterling. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. clxiii. 201 He payed for his raunsome sixe thousande nobuls. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 8 b, A Priest had a Noble for preachyng a funerall sermon. 1613 R. C. *Times' Whistle* iv. 1443 For a noble I'le stand thy friend, & healp thee out of trouble. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Impr.* 110, I would that I had met this Countrey-man Forty years ago, it had been Five hundred Nobles in my way. 1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5207/3 John Meeres of Gosport..was .Fined Twenty Nobles. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw* iii, She may aid me to melt my nobles into groats. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* IV. xix. i. 5 Henry heard him play, and tossed him twenty nobles.

b In phr. *to bring one's noble to ninepence,* etc., denoting wasteful extravagance. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1568 FULWELL *Like Will to Like* D iv, Tom tospot since he went hence, Hath increased a noble iust vnto nine pence. 1660 HOWELL *Parly of Beasts* 59 You make the poor husband oftentimes to turn a noble to nine pence. 1699 R. L. ESTRANGE *Erasm. Colloq.* (1711) 299, I have e'en brought a noble to nine pence. 1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* clxx. (1819) III. 249, I do not bring my noble to ninepence and my ninepence to nothing.

No·ble, *sb.*[2] *Sc.* [? f. prec.] (See quot.)

1808 JAMIESON, *Noble*, the Pogge, or Armed Bullhead, a fish...This is the name at Newhaven. 1810 NEILL *List Fishes* 9 (Jam.).

† **No·ble,** *v. Obs.* [f. NOBLE *a.* Cf. ENNOBLE *v*, and OF. *noblir* (rare).] *trans.* To make noble, to ennoble. Also † **No·bled** *ppl. a.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Second Nun's T.* 40 Thow nobledest so ferforth oure nature, That no desdeyn the makere hadde [etc.]. 1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* i. xii. (1544) 23 This town was nobled by title of other things. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 171 Alnes is a holy thynge, for it..multyplyeth thy eies & nobleth the mynde. 1550 BALE *Eng. Votaries* I 77 b, Onlye is it Gods true knowledge, that nobleth yow before hym. 1554 in *Harington's Nugæ Ant.* (1804) I. 58 Suffer your nobled humanitie to overcome the contrarie perswasions. 1595 W. CLARKE *Polimanteia* T, Haue you not had .a Princesse truelie nobled with all vertues. 1622 BP. MONTAGU *Diatribæ* 353 Your nobling and divining him elsewhere would not serve your turne.

† **Noblé.** *Obs. rare.* Also **noblee, nobullé.** [a. OF. *noblée*, f. *noble* NOBLE *a.*] Nobility.

c 1400 *Brut* ix. (E. E. T. S.) 16 If it were sobe þat men spoken of þe grete noblee and wisdome..of Kyng Salamon. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 199 Than he hym bethoght of the grete noble that he demenyd in Ierusalem. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 92 In ych place whaer he comme..They hade halowed hys name With gret nobullé.

† **No·blehead.** *Obs.* [f. NOBLE *a.* + -HEAD.] Nobleness.

1382-8 WYCLIF *Job*, 3rd Prol., Oon exsaumpler of noblehed. *c* 1425 *Cursor M.* 848 (Trin.), Þat was not done al for nede But bourse his owne nobelhede. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 50 O soverayne evere lastyng majeste..Up on me rew for thy nobylhede. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 6339, I hire moche speke off hys roiall estate,..The which I hold of hus[e] noblehed.

Nobleie, variant of NOBLEY(E *Obs.*

† **No·blely,** *adv. Obs.* Also 3-4 **-like, -lich(e.** [f. NOBLE *a* + -LY[2].] Nobly.

c 1300 *Havelok* 2610 An erl, that he saw priken thore, Ful noblelike upon a stede. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1536 So noblelich he hem hiȝt. *c* 1400 *R. Glouc.'s Chron.* (Rolls) 892 (MS. o), Cunedag .nobleliche þre & þritti ȝer huld þis kinedom. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10318 And nomly in þis note, so noblely, þou sayes [etc.]. *a* 1562 G. CAVENDISH *Wolsey* (1893) 101 To foresee all thynge touchyng our rooms, to be noblely garnyshed accordyngly. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Amplifice.* noblely.

Nobleman (nōu·b'lmǎn). [f. NOBLE *a.* + MAN.]

1. One of the nobility; a peer.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 210 Lyke as a noble man yt hath a iourney to do of necesite. 1580 G. HARVEY in *Spenser's Wks.* (Grosart) I. 437 Any noblemans petitory or commendatorye letters. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* i. 3 The Noblemen [had] fiue or sixe [pendants] in an eare. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. (1900) 88 There is not one of these Noblemen should have any longer a being in this Town. 1700 DRYDEN *Pref. Fables* Ess. (ed. Ker) II. 246 A certain nobleman.., beginning with a dog-kennel, never lived to finish the palace he had contrived. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* i, A nobleman of one of the most ancient families of the kingdom of Naples. 1831 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* II. 350 Two Prussian noblemen who came to Scotland in 1806. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* x, A condescension..on the part of a nobleman of Spain.

b. Formerly, a nobleman's son as a member of the University of Oxford or Cambridge. Also *attrib.*

1682 SHADWELL *Medal* 8 At Cambridge first your scurrilous Vein began, When sawcily you traduc'd a Nobleman. *Note.* A Lords Son, and all Noblemens Sons, are called Noblemen there. 1715 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) V. 105 Three or four Scholars of note and Distinction, one of them being a Nobleman..of Worcester Coll. *Ibid.* 118 All the Noblemen Scholars in town. *a* 1814 BP. WATSON *Anecd.* (1817) 29 Some defects in the University education, especially with respect to Noblemen and Fellow-Commoners.

2. *pl.* The superior pieces in the game of chess.

1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* (ed. 2) 37 The Pawns are all alike, and each Nobleman hath one of them to wait upon him. 1761 HOYLE *Games, Chess* (1778) 145, I speak now, as supposing all the Noblemen are gone; if not, they are to attend your Pawns. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IV. 639/2 The difference of the worth of pawns is not so great as that of noblemen.

Hence **No·blemanly** *a.*

1809-12 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Absentee* ix, I would give the contents of three such bills to be sure of such noblemanly conduct as yours. 1824 HEBER *Jrnl.* I. 196 Nothing was gaudy, but all extremely respectable and noblemanly. 1832 FR. A. KEMBLE *Rec. of Girlhood* (1878) III 167 Being written in gentlemanly (noblemanly ?) blank verse instead of turgid prose.

Noble-minded, *a.* [f. NOBLE *a.* + MIND *sb.*] Possessed of or characterized by a noble mind, magnanimous.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. 372 Although this beseemeth not a noble-minded man. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* i. iii. 122 Some certaine of the Noblest minded Romans. 1723 ROWE *Jane Shore* i. ii, The noble-minded Hastings.. Has kindly underta'en to be my Advocate. 1783 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1791) II. 448 He is, I really believe, noble-minded, generous, and princely. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* ii, The courage..of a noble-minded boy is..broken down by ill-usage. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 514 The noble-minded Lady Russell.

Hence **Noblemi·ndedness.**

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* iii. 15 Good zeale, courage, and noblemindednesse. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 220 The characteristic of noblemindedness. 1863 'OUIDA' *Held in Bondage* (1870) 99 Praising me for my liberality and noble-mindedness.

Nobleness (nōu·b'lnés). Forms: 5 **nobyl-, nobul-,** 5-6 **nobil-,** 4- **nobleness.** Also 5 **-nace,** 5-7 **-ness,** 4-7 **-nesse.** [f. NOBLE *a.* + -NESS.]

1. The state or quality of being noble, in various senses of the adj.; nobility.

14.. in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 105 To do honor to hys nobylnes With hem thei toke gold and grete ryches. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* XI. ix 585 All kynges..may not fynde such a knyghte for to speke of his nobylnesse and curtosye. 1509 FISHER *Funeral Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 290 This noblenes of blode they haue which descended of noble lynage. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 30 Wee can shewe the Poets noblenes. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* VI. 1443 Whose vertues, and whose noblenesse, Brought honor to the seats they did possesse. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* Ep. Ded., The whole piece..seems destitute of beauty, and without anything of worth, value, or nobleness. 1715 CHAPPELOW *Way to get Rich* (1717) 141 He tells you the lustre and nobleness of it, a jewel fit for the cabinet of a king. 1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 21 Making his countrymen vye with the old Romans in the nobleness of their descent. 1775 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 1 Apr., A fighting cock has a nobleness of resolution. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. iii. § 2 We must prove the nobleness of the delights, and thence the nobleness of the animal. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 3. 176 There was a nobleness in Edward's nature from which the baser influences of chivalry fell away.

† **b.** With personal pronouns as a title. *Obs.*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2777 Nostanday, to ȝour nobilnes þat ay my nek bowis,..my-selfe I comand. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 122 Y here translate to youre Soueraynenobilnes the boke of arystotle. 1528 ROY *Rede me* (Arb.) 84 As sone as my lady he dothe se..He saluteth her noblenes. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 306 They desyred his noblenesse to haue some consideration of them. *a* 1592 GREENE *Jas. IV*, III. ii, We will attend your nobleness. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 143 So please your nobleness, I intend to leave London.

† **2.** Display, splendour; an occasion of this. *Obs.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xxxiv. 48 Ther might haue been sene great noblenesse, and baners and penons..wauyng in yᵉ wynde. 1657 HOWELL *Londinop.* 62 If any Triumph or Noblenesse were to be done,..the said Leaden-Hall is the most meet and convenient place. 1679 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1453/4 The Entertainment was great and splendid, and all things performed with great Order and Nobleness.

† **3.** A noble person; *collect.* nobility. *Obs.*

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* i. 16 At the which battaylle..dyed grente noblenesses of kinges, princes, Dukes [etc.]. *Ibid.* 17 We have loste there ryghte greate chevalry and noblenesse. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxxxv. 332 The church that day was so full of noblenesse, that a man might nat a remoued his fete.

Noblesse (*nobles*). Forms: 3-4 **noblesse,** 5-8 **-less,** 5-6, 8 **-les,** 5 **-lisse;** 4 **-lesse.** [a. OF. *noblece, -esce, -esse,* = Prov. *noblessa, -eza,* Sp. *nobleza,* Pg. *nobreza,* obs. It. *nobilezza*:—Rom. type **nobilitia*: see NOBLE *a.* and -ESS[2].

Common in ME. and frequent down to the 17th cent. In later use mainly, if not entirely, a direct re-adoption from F.]

1. Noble birth or condition; nobility, nobleness.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 166 þe ueorðe reisun is preoue of noblesce & of largesse. † *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1108 Upon the tresses of Richesse Was sette a cercle for noblesse. *c* 1384 — *H. Fame* i. 472 Yet sawgh I neuer suche noblesse Of ymages. *c* 1407 HENRY SCOGAN *Moral Ballad* 73 Here may ye see that vertuous noblesse Cometh not to you by way of auncestrye. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* IX. xxxi. 387 Whan sir Tristram beheld the noblesse of these xx Knyghtes he merueiled of their good dedes. 1538 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 128 The good affection whiche I bere towardes her for her vertues wisedome and noblesse. 1594 KYD *Cornelia* II. 297 True noblesse neuer doth the thing it should not. 1611 SPEED *Hist Gt. Brit.* IX. xii. (1623) 707 It being a thing perpetuall and solemne not to fight without those signes of Noblesse. 1653 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* I. iii. 38 His arms of honour are extinguished, the noblesse of his Ancestours is forgotten. 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1720) III. 227 Had he had a Nobless of Soul.., what might he not have done? 1887 RUSKIN *Preterita* II 210 The noblesse of thought which makes the simplest word best.

† **b.** As a form of address. *Obs.*

1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. vii, We praye to your hygh noblesse To our purpose for to condiscende. 1425 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 271/2 Ye protestation made by Sir Wauter Beauchamp..by your noblesse amitted and graunted.

2. The nobility; persons of noble rank.

1598 DALLINGTON *Meth. Trav.* S iv, The French Noblesse, glorying in their Armes, call themselves The Arme of their countrey. 1615 G. SANDYS *Travels* (1637) 1 The Princes of the blood discontented, the noblesse factious. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* Pref., That advantage..which the noblesse of France would never suffer in their peasants. 1683 TEMPLE *Mem.* Wks. 1720 I. 405 A Scum of the mean People, that hated and spoil'd the Noblesse of the Province. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Oct. 481/1 In France one of their noblesse must not marry a *roturiere.* 1796 MICHELL *Princ. Legis.* 153 A very few years ago, the opinions..of Europe were decidedly in favour of a monarchy, a noblesse and a census. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLI. 243 Some of the first families of our Noblesse. 1846 GROTE *Hist. Greece* II ii. iii. (1849) 370 The abundance of corn and cattle from the neighbouring plains sustained..a proud and disorderly noblesse. 1898 BODLEY *France* I. i. iii. 170 Few of the local noblesse under the old Monarchy bore titles.

† **No·blety.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 **noblete,** 4-5 **nobilte;** 5 **nobylte, nobeltee, -di;** 6 **nobiltie.** [a. OF. *noblété* (*-ti*): see NOBLE *a.* and -TY.] Nobility, nobleness; splendour.

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 192 þe kidde king alixandre. þat name haþ of noblete. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 235 For to hiȝte þe noblete of þe citee þe Romaynes made a wommans ymage in bras. *Ibid.* VIII. 15 Nyh al þe nobilte of Cristen men deide þat tyme. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 179 Precious stones, riche clothis, and grete noboldi. *Ibid.* 203 Of dyuers..necessary nobilteis of the vertu of orison. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 110 The feste, where there was gret nobeltee and plente of richesses. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXI. 26 All gentrice and nobiltie Ar passit out of he degre.

Noblewoman (nōu b'lwumǎn). [Cf. NOBLEMAN.] A woman of noble birth or rank.

1575 LANEHAM *Lett* (1871) 59 A Noblewooman that I am..mooch boound vnto. 1607 ROWLANDS *Hist. Earl Warw.* L 2 Who unto Pilgrims did more bounty show, Than any Noblewoman in the Land. 1641 *Lords Spiritual* 13 Then would it also follow .,That Noble-women should have no Lords to be their tiyers. 1762 *Biogr. Dict.* IX. 227 A noblewoman of the county of Avignon. 1851 THACKERAY *Four Georges* I. (1862) 52 The countess was a large-sized noblewoman. 1896 ECKENSTEIN *Wom. under Monasticism* 149 The young noblewoman stayed at home.

† **Nobley(e,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: *α.* 3-4 **nobleie** (4 **nobel-**), 4-5 **nobleye.** *β.* 4 **noblei,** 4-5 **nobley** (5 **nobeley**). *γ.* 4-5 **noblay** (4 **nobel-**), **nobillay.** [a. F. *nobleie, -leye* fem., or *noblei, noblai* masc., f. *noble* NOBLE *a.*]

1. Nobility of nature or rank; noble quality, condition, or estate; splendour, pomp.

α. c 1290 *Beket* 245 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 113 Al to nobleie of þe worlde his continaunce he brouȝte. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 105 Þat sayd it for pride & nobleye. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 204 Siif þei lyuen in pride of heiie for nobeleie of blood or kyn. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 58 þe nobleye of þy free wyl.

β. c 1300 *St. Kenelm* 284 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 55 [To] do þat wiþ gret nobley þat hi ischryned were. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 44 With mykelle noblej ageyn Eilred he nam. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm. Sel. Wks.* I. 257 Noblei of oure prelatis shulde not lette hem to be poie. 1425 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 268/2 Ye princely nobley of you my said Lord. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* VIII. xxix. 316 Anone they were rychely wedded with grete nobley. *c* 1530 *Cr. of Lowe* i, Me list my writing to convey, In that I can to please her high nobley.

γ. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 2468 (Kölbing), Par ma fay, þis is a begger of noblay. 13 *Gaw & Gr. Knt.* 91 Anoþer maner meued him eke, þat he þurȝ noblay had nomen. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 211 As man of gret noblay He held toward the trist his way. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 2716, I haue herd..Of þi noblay now o newe time a-nentes my modire. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 899 His name and his nobillay wes noght for to nyte.

2. Articles of value; valuable possessions.

a 1350 *St. Matthew* 106 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 134 Gold and siluer and precius stanes, And oþer nobillay for þe nanes. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxii. 147 Mykill ricches and nobillay of tresour and precious stane. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 3566 It es no man that haves So mekil tresor ne nobillay.

3. Persons of noble rank.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I 110 With lordes and with gret noblele Of lusti folk that were yonge. 1459 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 348/2 All the Lordes, Knightes and Nobley in your Host.

Hence † **Nobley** *v.*, to ennoble. *Obs. rare.*

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. lx. 141 Grace or charite, wherwiþ who þat be nobleied shal be worby euerlastyng lif.

† Noblier, obs. compar. of NOBLE *a.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IV. ix. (1495) 93 Soo flewme is noblyer than colera or malencolia. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 106 þe patriarkis, þat were þe nobliar of þe Jewis, herdid bestis. 1602 WARNER *Albion's Eng.* Epit. 367 Likewise in euery Shire of the Noblier and of chiele note was a yeerely choise of a Shire-Reeue.

† No·blify, *v. Obs. rare* —[1]. [f. NOBLE *a.* + -FY.] *trans.* To ennoble.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXII. XXXIV. 453 Those who of commoners are now noblified are all. of the same profession.

† No·blish, *v. Obs. rare* —[1]. [Cf. ENNOBLISH *v.*] *trans.* To ennoble.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 99/2 The blessyd saynt Stephen was noblysshid by many myracles.

Nobly (nōu·bli), *adv.* Forms: *α.* 3 noblyche, 3-4 -liche, 4 -lich, 5 -leche; 4 nobeliche, -lyche. *β* 4 nobely, 4-5 -illy, 5 -elly, -ully, -yllly, -yly, 6 -ily; 4- nobly. See also NOBLELY. [† NOBLE *a.* + -LY 2.] In a noble manner.

1. With noble courage or spirit; gallantly, bravely; in a lofty or exalted manner.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5545 þis noble king aþelston .. Nobliche & wel he fayt. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 4880 (Kölbing), No herd men neuer so fewe in lond, Nobliccher no fele wiþstond 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 73 þe consuls of Rome sette busshementes for hym, and he defendede hym nobeliche. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1073 Nobully theym bare and faught myghtyly. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VIII. iv. 278 Syr Marhaus the good knyght that was nobly preued. 1607 HARINGTON in *Nugæ Ant.* (1804) II. 243 The arch-bishop did much noblier to hazard this obliquie of some idle tongues. 1654-66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 727 His Navy could not have been Noblier lost. 1692 E. WALKER tr. *Epictetus' Mor.* Introd., His rich Soul aloft did soar, And nobly left the drossy ground. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xi. I. 375 No general had more nobly deserved a triumph than Aurelian. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 705 Patriots have toiled, and in their country's cause Bled nobly. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 177 His impulses, in general nobly directed, had never known contradiction. 1886 — in *Good Wds* July 378 If we believe nobly about ourselves we have a chance of living nobly.

2. Splendidly, magnificently, finely.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3279 þis feste was noble ynou, & nobliche ydo. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 9761 Nobliche his court he ledde. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 7408 (Fairf.), Dauid cowde nobely harpe and sing wiþrote *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 128 þi name schall noblich ben wryten & wroust for the nones. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. CXXXIX (1869) 72 She hadde now arayed me queyntliche and nobleche. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* (Roxb.) 2 The temple Salomon belded to god noblyie *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* LXXXI 241 Thus .. kyng Charlemayn nobly accompanyed rode .. by his iourneyes. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 247 The two Cardynals went thorough Henault at the desire of ye erle, who feasted them right nobly. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, IV. i. 90 The Rod, and Bird of Peace, and all such Emblemes Laid Nobly on her. 1668 PEPYS *Diary* 2 Nov., There I was stopped and dined mighty nobly at a good table 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* VII. Wks. 1751 IX 93 The Painted Chamber, and Court of Requests, are never so nobly filled, as when an Irish Appeal is under Debate. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. iii. 135 Cheerful and brave and bold, and nobly formed is he. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col.-Reformer* (1891) 161 A nobly proportioned apartment.

3. In that manner which is involved in noble breeding, connexions, or descent; esp. *nobly born*

1591 SPENSER *Teares Muses* 446 What bootes it then to come from glorious Forefathers, or to have been nobly breddt? 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. v. 182 A Gentleman .. Of faire Demeanes, Youthfull, and Nobly Allied. 1684 DRYDEN *Ep. Earl Roscommon* 55 Now will invention and translation thrive, When authors nobly born will bear their part 1719 J. T. PHILIPPS tr *Thirty-four Confer* 283 That our Souls are nobly and heavenly descended, I allow. 1822 BYRON *Werner* I. i, I, born nobly also, was taught a different lesson. 1854 RUSKIN *Arch. & Paint* ii 94 Thinking it better to be nobly remembered than nobly born

4. *Comb.*, as *nobly-born, -dowered, -mannered, -minded, peopled, -privileged, -sacred.*

1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 310 A man of noble mind begetteth noble-minded children. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* I. iii, By free Carrowsing in these nobly-sacred Streams. *Ibid.* VII. CXCII, O nobly-privileg'd Poverty. 1789 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Ethelinde* (1814) V. 103 The nobly-born, and nobly-minded Montgomery. 1822 BYRON *Werner* III. i, Asking after you With nobly-born impatience. 1859 TENNYSON *Guinevere* 332 These two Were the most nobly-manner'd men of all. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. v. 158 Who quickly will destroy Your nobly-peopled city *Ibid.* vi. 202 The nobly-dowered Andromache Came forth to meet him.

Nobob, variant of NABOB.

Nobody (nōu·bŏdi). [1. No *a* + BODY *sb.* 13.] Written as two words from the 14th to the 18th c., and with hyphen in the 17th and 18th.

† 1. No person; no one.

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 183 No body bot he alone vnto þe Cristen cam. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonce* xi, I wyll wel, yf thow wilt swere that thou shalt neuer reherce it to no body. *c* 1489 — *Sonnes of Aymon* iv. 120 And thenne the foure brethern wente vp to the hall, and met wyth noo bodi. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* vii. 5 And whan they came to the vttemost ende of y tentes, beholde, there was no body. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 268 There was no body in them, but two fayre Damoselles. 1621 S. WARD *Life Faith* 8 Hee ingrosseth the common God to himselfe, as if his and no bodies else. 1663 COWLEY *Ess., Obscurity*, In Places where they are by no body known. 1693 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1698) IV. 10 That a thing that is so much every Body's Concern, should be almost no Body's Discourse. 1721 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* No. 40. 210 The advantages .. are so palpable, that, at the bare mention of it, no body can be at a loss to perceive them. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* I. iii. (1759) 135 Mysteries. .. Things which no-body can understand. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* x, Your father nor nobody else has ever sent after you. 1813 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) XI. 136, I can send .. nobody from hence to relieve you. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. XVI. 108 Nobody knew anything of the state of the snow this year. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Nov. 5/3 The effort to please everybody usually results in pleasing nobody.

Prov. 1661 WALTON *Angler* (ed. 3) ii. 52 A wise friend of mine did usually say, That which is every bodies businesse is no bodies businesse. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 18 P 1 Because a Thing is every Body's Business, it is no Body's Business.

b Followed by *they*, *their*, or *them*.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* 94 b, No bodye will receiue you into their house. 1628 tr. *Mathieu's Powerfull Fauorite* 108 No body should dare to stretch out their arme, or present their bosome to receiue him. 1704 N. N. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* II. 13 Such Confusion, that no body knew what they were to do, or what to let alone. 1755 WARBURTON in W. & Hurd *Lett.* (1809) 201 Nobody has yet written against me, but at their own expence. 1831 WHEWELL in Todhunter *Life* II. 112 Nobody will know the origin of pliocene, &c., till you tell them. 1856 F. E. PAGET *Owlet of Owlst.* 9 Nobody likes to be turned out of quarters where they have lived snugly and comfortably for scores of years. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* III. 333 Nobody ever put so much of themselves into their work.

2. A person, or persons, of no importance, authority, or social position.

1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 58 Let them come to writing any thing, and they are no bodie. 1599 *Broughton's Let.* vii. 21 To accompt all besides themselues .. babish, rifraffe, nobodie. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 170 If another had risen by him, and come from no body to be a man of some fashion and ability. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* Ded. 2 Others being of sound iudgement in the new Testament, are no bodie in the olde 1778 BURNEY *Evelina* lxiv, Since I, as Mr. Lovel says, am Nobody, I seated myself quietly. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* I. VIII. 66 A child usually feels that he is nobody. 1847 FR. A. KEMBLE *Later Life* III. 335 Miss —, being only a banker's daughter, was of course 'nobody'. 1871 BLACKIE *Phases Mor.* 6 According to our aristocratic way of talking, she was nobody.

b. Similarly with *a* and *pl.*

1583 STOCKER *Civ. Wars Low C.* IV. 6 Persones .. by whom the true enheritors .. are disturbed, made no bodies, or vtterly disenherited. 1657 TRAPP *Comm. Neh.* iv. 4 We are nullified, as a company of No-bodies. 1770 FOOTE *Lame Lover* I. Wks. 1799 II 59 There are .. in this town a great number of nobodies. 1807 *Sporting Mag.* XXIX. 239 The nobodies were never above a day behind in their imitations. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* V 280 Being wronged by some five hundred nobodies. 1899 *Educ. Rev.* Oct. 222 Which exasperates somebodies who feel they are treated as nobodies.

Hence **No·bodyness,** anonymity. *rare* —[1].

1886 REES *Pleasures Book-Worm* v. 176 By far too many 'stabs in the dark' are inflicted under cover of editorial nobodyness.

† Nob-pitcher. *Obs. slang.* (See quot. 1812.)

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Nob-pitchers*, a general term for those sharpers who attend at fairs, races, &c., to take in the flats at prick in the garter, cups and balls, and other similar artifices. 1819 *Sporting Mag.* V. 123 The cup-and-ball Makers, .. the Nob-Pitchers, .. and the Rampers.

† Nobs. *Obs. rare.* [Of obscure origin.] A term of endearment applied to a woman; (one's) dear or darling.

a 1529 SKELTON *E. Rummyng* 225 He calleth me .. His nobbes and his conny, His swetyng and his honny. *a* 1530 J. HEYWOOD *Love* (Brandl) 395 Fynde the best and next way .. And except your nobs for malous do nede ye Make brefe returne. 1567 *Trial of Treas.* E j, My mouse, my nobs, and cony swete, My hope, and ioye, my whole delight.

So **† No·bsey,** a mistress. *Obs. rare* —[1].

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 275 Sometime [he] carried her about with him in a great chest full of holes, that his pretty nobsey might take breath at.

Nobull(e, nobyl(e, obs. forms of NOBLE *a.*

Nocake (nōu·kēk). *U. S.* Forms: *α.* 7-9 nocake, 7, 9 nokake. *β.* 7-8 nokehick, 8 -hock, nuichicke. [American Indian: Narragansett *nokehick*, Natick *noohkik*, maize.] Indian corn parched and pounded into meal.

α. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* 68 The best of their victuals for their journey is *Nocake* (as they call it), which is nothing but Indian Corne parched in the hot ashes. *a* 1676 *New Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* (1883) XXXVII. 366, 300 small baggs for each man to carry nokake, .50 bush. Indian corne parched and beaten to nokake. 1760 [see *β*]. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Nocake*, an Indian word still used in some parts of New England. 1875 TEMPLE & SHELDON *Hist. Northfield* 46 Corn was parched and beaten fine; and sometimes was made into balls with suet. Thus prepared it was called nokake.

β 1643 R. WILLIAMS *Key* 11 Nôkehick, parch'd meal, which is a readie very wholesome food, which they eate with a little water. 1691 C. MATHER *Life Eliot* 79 Their diet has not a greater dainty than their nokehick, that is a spoonful of their parched meal. 1760 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass* (1765) 465 A small pouch of parched corn, ground or rather pounded into meal, and called Nuichicke, which is well enough translated Nocake. 1766 *Gazetteer* 2 Jan 2/1 Samp, hominy, succatash, and nokehock, made of it, are so many pleasing varieties.

† No·cence. *Obs rare* —[1]. [See -ENCE.] = next.

c 1620 T. ADAMS *Fatal Banquet* ii. Wks. 1861 I. 212, I would iniquity was not bolder than honesty, or that innocence might speed no worse than nocence.

† No·cency. *Obs.* [ad. L. *nocentia*: see next and -ENCY.] Guilt.

1611 FLORIO, *Nocenza*, nocency, wittingnesse, knowledge. 1630 WELDON *Crt. Jas. I*, 112 His greatnesse fortified with innocency would carry their nocencies through all dangers. 1693 G. FIRMIN *Rev. Davis's Vind.* i. 1 Offering himself to him in a State of Nocency. 1736 CARTE *Ormonde* II. 263 To make the proof of nocency so easy and general that none .. might be able to escape censure.

Nocent (nōu sĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* Now *rare* [ad. L. *nocent-*, *nocens*, pres. pple. of *nocēre* to hurt.]

A. *adj.* 1. Harmful, injurious, hurtful.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 321 Infecte with venom nocent. 1568 SKEYNE *The Pest* A iij, The maist nocent Sterres to mankynd. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 4 b, Nothinge nocente or daungerous to the lyfe of the patient. 1618 BARET *Hosem.* 1 98 Though many things are now become nocent and hurtfull to man, which at the first was .. seruiceable to him. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 186 Not yet in horrid Shade or dismal Den, Not nocent yet. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* I. 26 Whilst the warm limbec draws Salubrious waters from the nocent blood. 1746 W. HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) II. 9 A kind of Sheep only rendered terrible by their outside Apparatus, but not very nocent or hurtful.

Comb. 1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* 90 Some can dispence with one of the three Grand Nocent-innocent ceremonies, some with another, some with neither.

2. Guilty; criminal.

a 1566 R. EDWARDS *Damon & Pithias* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 48 He is not innocent, whom the king judgeth nocent. 1618 STUKELEY *Petit.* in *Hart. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 390 He was .. uncapable of another trial, by which he might have been found as nocent as before. 1640 HABINGTON *Edw. IV*, 227 Publique mischiefes seldome happen, but that the Prince, though not actually nocent, is in some degree guiltie. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 340 This manner of suffering was unworthy of a freeman, however nocent and guilty. 1866 J. B. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Met.* 168 Fed with her innocent his nocent fire.

b. *absol.* as sing or plural.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 412 But now drewe on the time, the Innocent must perishe with the Nocent, and the vnguiltie with the giltie. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 137 Many an innocent with the nocent died. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. XXV. (1739) 43 These twelve were to be sworn, neither to condemn the Innocent, nor acquit the Nocent. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. § 19. 877 The innocent and the nocent, the Pious and the Impious.

B. *sb.* A guilty person.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 234 He wold me Do forsakyn to ben an innocent That he me myht makyn a nocent. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV* (1809) 19 That an Innocent with a Nocent, a man ungilty with a gilty, was pondered in an egall balaunce. 1606 *Proc. agst. Late Traitors* 128 Taking away some Innocents with many Nocents. 1654 tr. *Martini's Conq. China* 201 Involving in the Slaughter as well the innocents as the nocents *c* 1685 *Lett. to Jas. II*, in *N. & Q.* 6th Ser (1882) V. 361/2 To Kill all that came in their way without discriminating nocents from Innocents.

Hence **No·cently** *adv. rare* —[1].

1646 J. COOKE *Vind. Law* 21 Hadst thou rather thy husband should dye nocently than innocently.

Nocerite (nōu sēr·ait). *Min.* [1 its locality, *Nocera* in Italy: named *nocerina* by Scacchi in 1881.] 'Oxyfluoride of calcium and magnesium, found in white, acicular crystals, in volcanic bombs' (Chester).

1883 DANA *Syst. Min.* App. III. 85 Nocerina—nocerite. Announced by Scacchi. 1892 E. S. DANA *J. G. Dana's Syst. Min.* (ed. 6) 175 The bombs of Nocera which have yielded the Nocerite.

† No·ces. *Obs. rare.* Also 3-4 neoces, 4 neces [a. F. *noces* (OF. also *neces*, *nueces*, etc.; AF. *neoces*) for *nopces*:—pop. L. **noptias*, L. *nuptias*, *-ias*: see NUPTIALS.] Wedding.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 78 þe þridde time þet heo spec, þet was et te noces [*v.r.* neoces], & þer, þurh hire bone, was water iwend to wine. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 1163 For atte neces [*v.r.* neoces] .. At þe Caane of Galylee .. he torned water to wyn.

Noch, obs. Sc. var. *nocht*, NOUGHT.

† **Noche,** variant of *nouch*, OUCH *sb.*

[1391 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 105/12 Cuidam homini .. eo quod inuenit vnum noche domini ibidem.] 1540 *Invent.* in V Green *Worcester* (1796) II. App. II. 5 Item, a noche, called Lyttultons noche, of gold and precious stones.

Nochell, variant of NOTCHEL *v. Obs.*

Nocht, Sc. variant of NOUGHT.

† No·cible, *a. Obs. rare* —[1]. [ad. med.L. *nocibilis*, f. *nocēre* to hurt: cf. NUISIBLE.] Harmful.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xiii. 49 To eschew alle thynges that in this caas myghte be nocible and contrarye to her.

† Noci·ferous, *a. Obs. rare* —[1]. [f. L. type **nocifer*, f. *nocēre* to hurt + -OUS.] Harmful.

1702 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 342 Not that there are no nociferous trees as well as saniferous.

Nocin, variant of NOWCIN, need. *Obs.*

† Nocive, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *nocivus*, f. *nocēre* to hurt: see -IVE.] Harmful, injurious.

1538 *Abbess of Godstow* iii. 71 It is very nocive for them .. to go two mile about. *a* 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* III. 313 The man is 3it on liue: And neuer had, na hes ane wound nociue. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* II. 34 All nocive things to Muses, hence repell. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Soul* xi. § 4. 436 Ouergrowne with hidropicall and nociue humours.

So **† Noci·vous** *a. Obs. rare.*

1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* (1871) 147 Phisitions .. That know what is nocivous, and what good. 1652 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 192 Such a refrigeration becomes nocivous.

Nock (nŏk), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4-7 nocke, 5-6 nokke, 6 *Sc.* (k)nok, 6- nock. [Of obscure origin, but possibly the same word as next, although the specific meaning does not appear to be recorded in MDu. or MLG.

Florio gives It. *nocca, nocchia, nocco, nocchio*, as meaning 'the nocke of a bow', but the genuineness of this is extremely doubtful. Kilian's '*Nocke, herfken in den pijl*, crena,..incisura sagittæ quæ neruum admittit' is not otherwise certified, and is rendered suspicious by his citing 'Ang. *nock*'. The origin of Sw. *nock* or *nokk* in the sense of notch or incision is quite obscure.]

1. *Archery.* **a.** Originally, one of the small tips of horn fixed at each end of a bow and provided with a notch for holding the string (*obs.*); in later use, the notch cut in this or in the bow itself.

In the *Promp. Parv.* (quot. 1440) app. also applied to the tip of a spindle; but cf. Nock *sb.*[1]

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xiii. (Bodl. MS.), Of hornes beþ made tippinges and nockes for arblastes and bowes and arowes. *c* 1440 Lydg. *Hors, Shepe, & G.* 370 Of the sheepe is cast a-way no thyng: His horn for nokkis, to haftis goth the bone. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 357/2 Nokke of a bowe, or a spyndylle, or other lyke, *tenorculus*,. *clavicula*. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* xi xvi 60 Hir hornit bow [she] has bent,.. Syne halis vp.. Quhill that the bowand nokkis met almaist. 1530 Palsgr. 248/1 Nocke of a bowe, *oche de larc*. 1545 Ascham *Toxoph* (Arb) 119 Whan the stryngе is.. put croked on, or shorne in sundre wyth an euell nocke. 1548 Elyot, *Tenus*, Seruius iudgeth it to be the nockes or endes of a bowe. 1625 Lisle *Du Bartas, Noe* 32 A bow that shines aloft and bending one the nocks Against a misty Sun i' th' Ocean dips her nocks. 1856 'Stonehenge' *Brit Rural Sports* 505/1 In each of the tips of horn is a notch for the string, called 'the nock'.

b. A small piece of horn fixed in the butt-end of an arrow, provided with a notch for receiving the bowstring; also, the notch itself

1530 Palsgr. 248/1 Nocke of a shafte, *o. he de la flesche*. [See also Nock *v.* 2.] 1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 127 The nocke of the shafte is dyuersly made, for some be greate and full, some hansome and lytle, some wyde, some narowe. *a* 1585 Montgomerie *Misc. Poems* xvii. 6 Quhan Turkie bou and quaver bleu, Quhairin appeirit noks aneu. 1612 Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* 33 His ruling pen is to be made with a nocke in the neb or point of it, like the nocke of an arrow. 1840 Hansard *Bk. Archery* 387 The nock of English arrows, for a century past, has been a piece of taper horn glued into the wood. 1856 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Rural Sports* 507/2 The feathers may be smoothed down by passing them through the hand from the point towards the nock. 1884 F. R. Stockton *Lady or Tiger?* etc 69 'When you draw your bow; bring the nock of your arrow'—he was always very particular about technical terms 'well up to your ear'.

†**c.** The notch in a cross-bow for receiving the string when the bow is bent for shooting. *Obs.*

1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 569 Gleit corce bowis,.. Fast to the knok war bukkit vp in bend. *Ibid.*, The bent bowis ..Out of the nok ane gange wald lat go. 1620 Shelton *Quix.* II. xxxv. 237 For my soul indeed is trauersed in my throte, like the nocke [Sp. *nuez*] of a crosse-bow.

†**d.** In phrases, *out of nock*, out of order; *above* or *beyond the nock*, above or beyond measure. *Obs.*

15.. *Parl. Byrdes* 80 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 171 Then crowed agayne the More Cocke, The Hauke bringeth much thing out of Nocke. *a* 1530 J. Heywood *Love* (Brandl) 484 Where or whan she lyst gyue a mock, She coulde and wolde do it beyonde the nock. 1530 Palsgr. 489/2 He commendeth hym by yonde the nocke, *il le prise oultre bort*, or *oultre mesure*. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet* (1580) 60 On now, praise we, a Gods name, the single life above the nocke.

†**2.** The cleft in the buttocks; the breech or fundament. *Obs.*

1533 J. Heywood *Play of the Wether* (Brandl) 1065 Yf hys tale be not lyckly Ye shall lycke my tayle in the nocke. 1611 Cotgr., *La raye du cul*, the nock, fould, or dint betweene the buttocks. 1668 *Cleveland's Old Gill* ii, Her Breath smells like Lox, Or unwiped Nocks. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Imit. Satire Persius* Wks. 1730 I. 52 To have.. Your precious lines serv'd up to nocks, or pye. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 17. 3/2 Victoria's thin Smock, Tho' but down to your Nock.

Comb. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* i. 186 He had unreverently plaied upon Cornishmen as if they were seated in the nocke-hole of the world. 1632 Quarles *Divine Fancies* Wks. (Grosart) II. 252 Thy nock-shorn Cloake, with a round narrow Cape. 1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* i. xiii, You will thereby feel in your nockhole a most wonderful pleasure.

†**b.** Used without article. *Obs. rare.*

1663 Butler *Hud.* i. i 285 Noses, which Wou'd last as long as parent breech; But when the date of Nock was out, Off dropt the sympathetick snout. 1674 T. Flatman *Belly God* 50 The Muscle, or the Cockle will unlock Thy bodies trunck, and give a vent to nock.

Nock (nɒk), *sb.*[2] *Naut.* Also 6 **nok.** [a. the synonymous Du., Flem., and Fris. *nok* or LG. *nokk*, whence also G. and Sw. *nock*, Da. *nok*. These words also occur in other special senses, denoting a projection, point, or tip of some kind: cf. prec.]

†**1.** *Sc.* The tip or extremity of a yard-arm. *Obs.*

1513 Douglas *Æneis* III. viii. 83 Anon the nokkis of our rays we writh; Doun fallis the schetis of the salis swith. *Ib.d.* v. xiv. 9 Thai..Set in a fang, and threw the ra abak, Baith to and fra all did thar nokkis wry. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 41 Pul doune the nok of the ra in daggar vyise.

2. In sails: (see quot. 1794).

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 84 The nock and peek are lashed by the earings. *Ibid.* 88 *Nock*, the foremost upper corner of boomsails, and of staysails cut with a square tack. 1841 Dana *Seaman's Man.* 116 *Nock*, the forward upper end of a sail that sets with a boom. 1851 Kipping *Sailm.* (ed. 2) 24 To determine the height of the nock of the sail. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 498.

attrib. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 7 *Nock-earing*, the rope that fastens the nock of the sail. *Ibid.* 93 Mizens.. have..a nock-piece and a peek-piece. *Ibid.* 108 If the depth of the nock-seam be subtracted

†**Nock,** *sb.*[3] *Obs. rare.* Also 6 **nok.** [Of Scand. origin, corresp. to Icel. *knokki*, Fser. *nokki*, Norw. and Da. *nokke*, Sw. *nocke*, with the same meaning.] A small hook fixed upon a spindle.

c 1450 Holland *Howlat* 57 My neb is netherit as a nok, I am bot ane Owle 15.. *Wooing of Jock* 54 in Laing *Anc. Poet. Scot.* 360 Ane spindill wantand ane nok.

attrib. 1577 Gascoigne *Grief of Joy* Wks. (Grosart) II. 265 The strongest thryd yt ever yet was sponne..Is nock-throwen yet even with y' spindles twyst.

Nock, variant of Knock *sb.*[1] 2, a clock.

1853 Reade *Chr. Johnstone* 294 Flucker informed her that the nock said 'half eleven'.

Nock (nɒk), *v.* [f. Nock *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To provide (a bow or arrow) with a nock or notch. Usu. in pa. pple. *nocked.*

?*a* 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 942 Ten brode arowis hilde he there,.. they were shaven wel and dight, Nokked and fethered aright. *c* 1500 *Robyn Hode* cxxxii. in Child *Ballads* III. 62/6 Euery arowe..With pecok wel idyght, Inocked all with whyte siluer. 1545 Ascham *Toxoph* (Arb) 111 You must looke that youre bowe be well nocked for fere the sharpnesse of the borne shere a sunder the stryngе. 1590 Sir J. Smyth *Disc. Weapons* 46 b, Their bowes of Yeugh, long and well nocked and backed. 1611 Cotgr., *Oché*, ..nocked, notched. *Renocher*, to nocke the second time.

2. To fit (the arrow) to the bowstring ready for shooting.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* v. ix. 44 With arrow reddy nokkit than Evritioune Plukkis wp in hy his bow. 1530 Palsgr. 644/1, I nocke an arrowe, I put the nocke in to the stryngе, *je encoyche* 1561 Eden *Q. Curtius* VIII. 81 Their arrowes were so longe and heavy, that they could not nocke them within theyr bowes. 1590 Sir J. Smyth *Disc. Weapons* 20 b, To drawe their arrowes out of their cases .. to nocke them in their Bowes. ?1613 Speelman in *Capt Smith's Wks.* (Arb.) I. p. cxiv, Till they can nocke another arrow they make the trees ther defence. 1647 Herrick *Noble Numb.* Poems (1902) 231 God..doth show No Arrow nockt, onely a stringlesse Bow. *a* 1835 Motherwell *Poems* (1847) 178 Nock a shaft and strike down that proud doe 1856 'Stonehenge' *Brit Rural Sports* 507/2 In shooting at the target, the first thing to be done is to nock the arrow

absol. 1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 132 As it were to gyue a man warning to nocke ryght. *Ibid.* 148 To nocke well is the easiest poynte of all. 1611 Sir W. Mure *Misc. Poems* ii. 26 Wks. (S. T. S.) I. 10 The blindit god arywed, His bow bent in his hand ready to nocke 1875 *Encycl. Brit* II. 377/2 Always nock on the same place.

Hence **Nocked** (nɒkt), *ppl. a.*; **No·cking** *vbl. sb.* *Nocking point*, the point of the bowstring to which the notch of the arrow is applied.

1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* (Arb) 109 To haue a goose quyll splettyd and sewed againste the nockynge, betwixt the lining and the ledder. *Ibid.* 148 Vnconstante nockynge maketh a man leese hys lengthe. 1611 Florio, *Accocatura*, a nocking. [1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* II. i. 56 A proper attention was to be paid to the nocking, that is, the application of the notch at the bottom of the arrow to the bowstring.] 1856 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Rural Sports* 507/2 Turn the arrow.., and fix it on the nocking point of the string 1859 R. F. Burton *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geogr. Soc.* XXIX. 332 Flourishing his spear and agitating his bow, probably with nocked arrow.

†**Nockandro.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Nock *sb.*[1] 2, with obscure ending.] The breech.

1611 Cotgr., *Cul*, ..[a] tayle, nockandroe, fundament. 1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* II xix. 139 Panurge put one finger of his left hand in his nockandrow. 1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* 14 Blest be Dulcinea, whose Favour..Rescu'd poore Andrew, and his Nock-Andro from breeching

Nocket, *dial.*: see Nacket *sb.*[2] **Nock-hole:** see Nock *sb.*[1] 2. **Nocking,** *vbl. sb*: see Nock *v.*

†**Nock-saw.** *Obs. rare* °. [f. Nock *sb.*[1]] A small saw for cutting nocks in bows or arrows.

1659 Howell *Vocab* 11, A thwitting knife, nocksaws, a rasp, a riper.

†**No·cky.** *Obs. rare*—°. 'A silly, dull fellow'. *a* 1700 in B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.*

Noct-, combining form of L. *nox, noctis*, used in words based on L. *ambulāre* to walk, as **Nocta·mbulant** *a.*, night-walking. **Nocta·mbulation,** somnambulism; sleep-walking. **Nocta·mbule** [cf. F. *noctambule*], a sleep-walker. **Nocta·mbulism** [F. *-isme*], somnambulism. **Nocta·mbulist,** a somnambulist; a night-walker. **Nocta·mbulistic** *a.*, connected with night-walking. † **Nocta·mbulo** (also *pl.* **-ones**), a somnambulist. **Nocta·mbulous** *a.*, given to night-walking.

1819 H. Busk *Vestriad* i. 467 *Noctambulant, aloof, Pads the patrole with solitary hoof. 1891 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 430/2 His face is ascetic, with a large forehead, two noctambulant eyes sheltered behind spectacle glasses. 1721 Bailey, *Noctambulation*, a walking in ones Sleep. 1799 C. B. Brown *Edgar Huntly* xxv, Men have employed anxious months in search of that which, in a freak of noctambulation, was hidden by their own hands. 1825 R. P. Ward *Tremaine* III. xv. 345 He says, all are mad, foolish, dreaming, *Noctambules, fit patients for Monroe. 1860 Worcester (citing Hoblyn), *Noctambulism*. 1882 Colquhoun *Hist. of Magic* I. 55 The phenomena of the natural somnambulism or Noctambulism. 1731 Bailey (vol. II.), *Noctambulist*, a Person who walks in the Night, properly in Sleep. 1803 Beddoes *Hygēia* IX. 130 The proneness of noctambulists to loss of consciousness. 1852 Mundy *Antipodes* i. (1855) 18 If a noctambulist yourself, you may indeed encounter, towards the small hours, an occasional night-errant. 1887 T. Hardy *Woodlanders* II. xvii. 319 She decided that her fellow-noctambulist, even if a poacher, would not injure her. 1890 *Temple Bar* Jan. 116 A *noctambulistic escapade. 1624 Donne *Serm.* xlvi. 467 That our *Noctambulones, men that walke in their sleepe, will wake if they be called by their names. 1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* 180 Those Noctambuloes and night-walkers, though in their sleep, do yet injoy the action of their senses. 1733 Arbuthnot *Air* (J.), Respiration being carried on in sleep, is no argument against its being voluntary. What shall we say of noctambulos? 1732 Bailey (vol. II), *Noctambulous*, of or pertaining to walking in the Night. 1786 *Nat. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 51/2 By nature melancholy,..carnivorous and noctambulous. 1899 *Speaker* 25 Nov. 188/1 Hardy, unscoured, fraternal, noctambulous..the Bohemian is part born, part made.

Nocti-, comb. form of L. *nox noctis*, used in certain words, as **Nocti·dial** [L. *diēs* day] *a.*, comprising a night and a day. † **No·ctifer** [cf. L. *noctifer* evening star], a bringer of night or darkness. † **Nocti·ferous** *a.* (see quot.). **Nocti·flo·rous** *a.*, *Bot.* night-flowering (Cassell 1886). **Noctilu·cent** *a.*, shining by night; so **Noctilu·cid** *a.* (*Cent. Dict.*). † **Nocti·potent** *a.* (see quot.). Also Noctiluca, Noctivagant, etc.

1694 Holder *On Time* 98 The *Noctidial Day, the Lunar Periodic Month, and the Solar Year are Natural and Universal. 1884 *Punch* 1 Mar. 102 Farewell to noctidial sittings. 1667 Waterhouse *Fire Lond.* 140 Lest..he hurl you Lucifers out of the Heaven of your sinful felicity, and make you *Noctifers and Mortifers of misery and contempt. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Noctiferous*, that betokens or brings night, the evening Star 1678 Phillips *and Suppl.*, *Noctipotent*, powerful in the night.

Nocti·lionine, *a. Zool.* [See def. and -ine.] Of bats: Belonging to the genus *Noctilio*.

1844 A. Gray *Zool Voy. Sulphur* I. 29 A very good character for the determination of the genera among the Noctilionine and Pteropine Bats.

‖ **Noctiluca** (nɒktilū·kă). Pl. **-lucæ** (-lū·sī). [ad. L. *noctilūca* moon, lantern, f. *nocti-*, *nox* night + *lūcēre* to shine. Cf. F. *noctiluque*.]

†**1.** A species of phosphorus. *Obs.*

1680 Boyle *Aerial Noctiluca* 5 This [phosphorus] by some Learned Men has been call'd, to discriminate it from the former, a Noctiluca. 1681-2—*New Exp. Icy Noctiluca* 19 Our Icy Noctiluca or Phosphorus is manifestly heavier in Specie than common Water. 1706 Phillips, *Noctiluca*, a certain Substance, chymically prepared, such as will shine of it self in the dark. 1727-38 in Chambers *Cycl.*

2. *Zool.* A marine animalcule, of a nearly spherical shape, which produces a phosphorescent appearance in the sea

1855 *Orr's Circ. Sci., Org. Nat* II. 227 In some localities the Noctiluca also plays an important part in the production of this phenomenon. 1865 *Pop. Sci. Rev.* 179 The Noctiluca, which causes the sea waves to sparkle with phosphoric light. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 182/2 A goblet full of the noctilucæ produces light sufficient to read by at a distance of two feet.

Hence † **Noctilu·cal** *a.*, phosphorescent. **Noctilu·can,** an animalcule of the genus *Noctiluca* (Cassell 1886). **Noctilu·cence,** marine phosphorescence due to noctilucæ (*Stand Dict.* 1895). **Noctilu·cin(e** [F. *noctilucine*], the light-giving substance in phosphorescent animalcules.

1681-2 Boyle *New Exp Icy Noctiluca* 46 A conjecture I had made about the great diffusedness of the Noctilucal Matter. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* X. 659 Noctilucine has a syrupy consistence at ordinary temperatures.

Noctilu·cous, *a. rare.* [f. Noctiluca + -ous.] Shining at night, phosphorescent.

1681-2 Boyle *App. Aerial Noctiluca* 1 Till more Noctilucous Matter could be prepared. 1774 Pennant *Tour Scotl.* II. *Voy. Hebrides* 345 Myriads of noctilucous Nereids that inhabit the ocean, and..give a fine light. 1777 — *Brit. Zool.* (ed 2) IV. 38 Nereis Noctilucous. These are the animals that illuminate the sea, like glow-worms. 1832 Macgillivray *Trav. Humboldt* vi (1836) 131 The thorny bushes covered with noctilucous insects.

Noctivagant (nɒkti văgănt), *a.* (and *sb.*). [f. Nocti- + Vagant *a*] Wandering by night.

c 1620 T. Adams *Sinner's Passing bell* Wks. 1861 I. 347 The lustful sparrows, noctivagant adulterers, sit chirping about our houses. 1633 — *Com. 2 Peter* i 4 If our affections be noctivagant, night walkers, they will easily come home quick with child. 1656 in Blount *Glossogr.* 1721 in Bailey. 1819 H. Busk *Vestriad* iv 8 What if a noble P— ..Noctivagant perambulate the street? 1860 *Macm. Mag.* II. 222 To put some check on any noctivagant propensities of their lodgers 1881 W. Wilkins *Songs of Study* 21 The noctivagant student head-dress being rife to-night.

b. *sb.* One who wanders by night. *rare*—[1].

1633 T. Adams *Com. 2 Peter* i. 19 Noctivagants are negligent in their habits.

†**Noctivagating.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. = next.

1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 3 For a hypocrite to decline open..noctivagating, and revels, it is no wonder.

† **Noctivaga·tion.** *Obs.* [f. Nocti- + Vagation.] Wandering or rambling by night, as an unlawful or prohibited practice subject to a fine.

1632 Marmion *Holland's Leaguer* iv. iii, No farther than to prison, where you shall pay But forty shillings for noctivagation. 1637 Abp. Laud *Wks.* (1853) V. 164 You shall do well to have a care of noctivagation and other disorders. 1678 Wood *Life* 25 Apr. II 403 The townsmen acknowledge 6*s.* 8*d.* to be paid for noctivagation,..but not 40*s.*

b. In general use.

1645 Howell *Twelve Treat.* (1661) 337 Thus have you a rough account of a rambling Noctivagation up and down the world. 1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* iv. xv. 253 When upon the entrance of his adventures this vertigo of noctivagation, and watching his Armes, seiz'd him.

† **Noctivagator.** *Obs.* [f. Nocti- + *vagātor*, agent-noun f. L. *vagārī* to wander] One who walks by night; a night-walker.

1640 FEATLY *Abbot* in *Fuller's Abel Rediv* (1651) 544 After prayers he commanded the gates to be locked, to prevent or at least discover all noctivagators. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. v 99 Who...ask'd this noctivagator, where he had been so late. *a* 1703 in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* II. 47 To search and seize Noctivagators and other suspicious persons.

Noctivagous (nɒktɪ'vǎgəs), *a.* [L. NOCTI- + L. *vagus* wandering.] NOCTIVAGANT.

1801 COL. HANGER *Life* I. 212 They became ambulatory and noctivagous. 1843 F. E. PAGET *Pageant* 144 Beasts of prey, burglars, and ladies of fashion are the only three kinds of noctivagous mammalia. 1854 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIX. 158 As she is noctivagous, that poor invalid must have a disturbed time of it.

No·ctograph. [irreg. f. L. *noct-*, *nox* night + -GRAPH.] A writing-frame for a blind person.

1864 TICKNOR *Life Prescott* 134 This framework of wires is folded down upon a sheet of paper thoroughly impregnated with a black substance...The whole apparatus is called a noctograph.

Noctourne, obs. form of NOCTURN *sb.*

‖ **Noctua** (nɒ'ktiuǎ). *Entom* [a. L. *noctua* night-owl.] A moth of the genus *Noctua*.

1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 612 The palpi [are] generally nearly similar to those of the Noctuæ. 1892 *Athenæum* 15 Oct. 520/1 A curious noctua taken on the sandhills at St. Anne's-on-Sea. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 May 4/2 The Noctuas are sugar-lovers above all the others.

† **No·ctual,** *a. Obs. rare*[-1]. = NOCTURNAL.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 10 A noctuall den of theeues.

† **Noctuary.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *noct-*, *nox* night, *noctū* by night, after *diary*.] An account of what passes during the night.

1714 BYROM *Spect.* No. 585 P 10, I have got a Parcel of Visions and other Miscellanies in my Noctuary. 1818 SOUTHEY *Omniana* II. 61 It stands thus in a diary or rather noctuary of dreams. 1829 J. MILLER *Sibyl's Leaves* II. 365 [He] might have been a profound philosopher in spite of his noctuary.

Noctuid (nɒ'ktiuid), *a.* and *sb. Entom* [f. mod.L. *Noctuidæ*: see NOCTUA and -ID.] a. *adj.* Belonging to the family of moths named *Noctuidæ*. b. *sb.* A noctuid moth.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* I. 706 The larva of a noctuid moth. 1894 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 555 The evening primrose ..hangs a golden necklace about the welcome murmuring noctuid. 1899 D. SHARP *Insects* II. 415 The majority of Noctuid larvæ have the usual number of legs.

Noctule (nɒ'ktiul). *Zool* [a. F. *noctule* (Buffon), ad. It. *nottola*, *-olo*, bat: hence mod.L. *noctula*.] The largest British species of bat (*Vespertugo noctula*); the great bat. Also *Noctule bat*.

1771 PENNANT *Synopsis Quadrup.* 369 Noctule Bat with the nose slightly bilobated. *Ibid.* 370, I never saw but one specimen of the Noctule. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) I. 110 The length of the Noctule Bat is about 5½ inches to the tip of the tail. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 70 The Noctules are allied to the true Bats (*Vespertilio*). 1863 KEARLEY *Links in Chain* xi. 244 The Noctule, or great high flying bat, is the earliest to retire, being seldom seen after July. 1896 LYDEKKER *Brit. Mammals* 32 The Noctule is spread over the greater part of temperate Europe and Asia. *Ibid.* 35 A solitary pair of Noctules.

† **Noctuolent,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *noctū* by night + pres. pple. of *olēre* to smell.] Of plants: Smelling strongest in the night-time.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Dog-rose*, The noctuolent plants, of which there are several kinds, as some of the geraniums, and of the jasmines, etc.

Nocturlabe: see NOCTURNLABE.

Nocturn (nɒ'ktɜn), *sb. Eccl.* [a. F. *nocturne*, ad. late or med.L. *nocturna* fem. sing. of *nocturnus*: see next.]

1. In the Roman Catholic Church, one of the divisions of the office of matins (see quot. 1526).

The first quot. may belong to sense 2.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 270 Seie 3et, he seiß, one nocturne. *a* 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 83 Here bygynneth þe pridde nocturne. *c* 1425 *St. Elizabeth of Spalbeck* in *Anglia* VIII. 108/31 And so ..she solempnyzes þe watches of the firste nocturne. *Ibid.* 109/22 Þe firste nocturne of matyns. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 34 The next night after when y was at matens aboute the begynnyng of the thirde nocturne. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 248 In matyns communly be iii orbes, otherwyse called iii nocturnes, of y^ whiche euery orbe conteyneth iij psalmes, iii lessons, and iii responsories. 1671 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I. xxxi. 227 Being at that time in Oratory, and having recited the Nocturn, and saying those very devout prayers which are at the end thereof. 1706 in Cotes tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* (1725) II. v 43 He says...that the Name Mattins is very improperly given to the Night-Office..; that the Night-Office is divided into three Nocturns, which are said at three different times. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* iv. 969 Some brother spoke, Ere nocturns, of Crescentius. 1884 *Catholic Dict.* (1897) 101/2 The lections of the second nocturn which contain the history of the Saints.

† 2. (See quots. 1546 and 1548-9.) *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 435/1 He begynneth and saith a psalme that is in the thyrd nocturne of the psaulter. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xxvi. 30/1 He sayd many orisons, euery daye a nocturne of the psalter, matyns of our lady. 1546 LANGLEY tr. *Pol. Verg. de Invent.* vi. ii. 114 The diuision of Dauids Psalter into vii partes called nocturnes according to the seuen daies in the weke was the worke of Hierome. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* Pref., The auncient fathers had deuided the psalmes into seuen porcions: wherof euery one was called a nocturne.

† **Nocturn,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *nocturne* or L. *nocturnus*: see next.] Nocturnal.

15.. in *Dunbar's Poems* (S.T.S.) App. xi. 26 We may nocht in this vale of bale abyd, Ourdirkit with the sable clud nocturn. 1636 BRATHWAIT *Rom. Emp.* 214 Vesuvius.. covered the face of Italy..with nocturne darknesse in the day. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 78 A cloudy, dark, nocturne Philosophie. 1762 C. DENIS in *St. James's Mag.* I. 133 What would be this nocturn sprite.

Nocturnal (nɒktɜ'nǎl), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. late L. *nocturnāl is*, f. *nocturnus* (see prec.), f. *noct-*, *nox* night. Cf. obs. F. *nocturnal*, *-nel*.]

A. *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to the night; done, held, or occurring by night; etc. *Nocturnal arc*: (see quot. 1704 and ARC 2).

1485 CAXTON *St. Wenefryde* 20, I shold haue begonne my nocturnal offyce. 1537 LATIMER *Serm. Convocation* E j, The solempne and nocturnal bacchanals. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 4/2 When you intende to take your nocturnalle rest. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* III. Wks. 1856 I. 34 To see if the nocturnall court delights Could force me envie their felicitie. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 128 Hail Goddesse of Nocturnal sport Dark vaild Cotytto. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* (1692) 32 He observed the nocturnal air to be very damp. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Nocturnal Arch*, is that Space in the Heavens which the Sun, Moon, or Stars, run thro' from their Rising to their Setting. 1759 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 49 P 11 In this dismal gloom of nocturnal peregrination. 1792 COWPER *Let. to W. Hayley* 29 July, I have told you something of my nocturnal experiences. 1835 THIRLWALL *Hist. Greece* IX. I. 349 The victim of a nocturnal sacrifice to the powers below. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 12 A nocturnal council is instituted for the preservation of the state.

2. *Zool.* a. Active during the night.

1726 POPE *Odyss.* XXIV. 10 Some rifted den, Where flock nocturnal bats, and birds obscene. 1768 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* I. 107 The Hedge hog is a nocturnal animal. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 38 This tribe of insects has therefore been divided into Diurnal and Nocturnal Flies. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* XXXV. III. 639 In the Crepuscular and Nocturnal Lepidoptera this fold .. is very slight. 1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist., Mammalia* IV. 15 In their habits they are nocturnal. 1870 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* (1875) 548 The Nocturnal Birds of Prey, which..have the eyes directed forward.

b. Capable of vision by night.

1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 62 The Dourocouli..only differ from the Sagouins by their great nocturnal eyes.

3. *Mus.* Of the nature of a nocturne.

1896 *Peterson's Mag.* Jan. 43/2 There is a nocturnal symphony between the first and second acts.

B. *sb.* † 1. A night-piece. *Obs. rare*[-1].

a 1631 DONNE (*title*), A Nocturnal upon St. Lucy's Day, being the shortest day.

2. An astronomical instrument adapted for taking observations by which to ascertain the hour of the night, etc.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 65 An Astrolabe, a Nocturnal. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. 46 A Nocturnal so ordered, that it shall give you the Hour of the Night by the North-Star, whereby you may take the true Declination. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 617 There are several sorts of Nocturnals, of which some are Projections of the Sphere. *a* 1748 WATTS *Geogr. & Astron.* § 20 (1760) 206 The Instrument called a Nocturnal, wherein the most remarkable Stars are fixed in their proper Degrees of Declination and Right Ascension. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Alidade*, the index of a nocturnal or sea-quadrant. 1884 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 1 Nov. 695/1 Astrolabes, nocturnals, and other astronomical instruments..are largely represented.

† 3. A night-service; a nocturn. *Obs. rare*[-1].

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. III. 91 All the Fryeries.. say the Offices for the dead, and cause a Nocturnal to be rehearsed.

4. A night-walker; a night-hag.

1693 TATE in *Dryden's Juvenal* (1697) 32 Such vile Practices..As makes our Matrons lewd, Nocturnals chast. 1823 *Spirit Public Jrnls.* 40 Amongst a group of nocturnals, from St. Martin's watch-house. 1861 T. L. PEACOCK *Gryll G.* xxxiv, We implored the nocturnals to keep themselves to themselves, while we were returning from supper.

5. *pl.* a. The nocturnal birds of prey; the night-owls. b. The nocturnal Lepidoptera; the moths.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc.

Hence **Noctu·rnally** *adv.* (Webster 1847).

Nocturne (nɒ'ktɜn), *sb.* Also -urn. [a. F. *nocturne* (It. *notturno*); cf. NOCTURN *sb.* and *a.*]

1. *Mus.* A composition of a dreamy character.

'A name and form of composition the origin of which is due to John Field' (*Grove's Dict. Mus.* II. 460).

1862 T. A. TROLLOPE *Marietta* I. vii. 130 He had attempted to compose some words for his nocturn. 1888 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* I. viii. 254 Christabel was playing slow sleepy nocturnes.

2. *Painting.* A night-piece, night-scene.

1874 R. TYRWHITT *Sketch Club* 300 Don't be bothered with symphonies and nocturns. *c* 1880 WHISTLER *Let. to Leyland* in *Art Jrnl.* Aug. 252, I can't thank you too much for the name 'Nocturne' as the title for my moonlights. *Ibid.*, The Nocturne in blue and silver is one you don't know at all. 1882 *Cornh. Mag.* Feb. 168 One is tempted to linger over these strange dream-pictures, these nocturnes [etc.].

3. *Zool.* (See quot.)

1900 *Nature* 5 Apr. 552/2 In constant darkness, a nocturne (that is, a prawn in the nocturnal colour-phase) recovers to its diurnal colour.

Hence **No·cturne** *v. intr.*, to assume the nocturnal colour.

1900 *Nature* 5 Apr. 553/1 Blinded prawns nocturne and recover as completely as normal ones.

† **Nocturnlabe.** *Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. NOCTURN *a.*, after *Astrolabe*.] = NOCTURNAL *sb.* 2.

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* VII. XXXIX. (1636) 717 To know by the Northstar and his guards, with the helpe of an instrument called a Nocturnlabe, the houre of the night. [1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Nocturlabe*, is an Instrument used to find how much the North Star is higher or lower than the Pole at all Hours of the Night.]

† **Noctu·rnous,** *a. Obs. rare*[-0]. [f. L. *nocturnus* + -OUS.] 'Pertaining to the night.'

1727 BAILEY, vol. II.

† **No·cument.** *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *nocumentum*, f. *nocēre* to hurt.] Harm, damage; evil.

1550 BALE *Image both Ch.* II. K vii, All these noyfull nocumentes are the holy frutes of the whordome of that . churche. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. 189 The dammage or nocument, which casually was annexed. *c* 1650 (*contemp. Hist. Irel.* (1879) I. 192 Nocuments are documents, and greate afflictions are good lecturers to reformation of life and maners. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 595 By whose quality the head will..be armed against the nocuments of Opium.

Hence † **Nocume·ntal,** † **Nocume·ntous** *adjs.*

1644 HUNTON *Vind. Treat. Monarchy* IX. 65 For it so fals out to the best physicke, where the nocumentous humours are prevailing. 1657 TOMLINSON tr. *Renou's Disp.* To Rdr., To correct their nocumental qualities.

Nocuous (nɒ'kiuǎs), *a.* [a. L. *nocuus*, f. *nocēre* to hurt: cf. *innocuous*.] Noxious, hurtful; venomous, poisonous.

1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* ix § 1 (1643) 480 Though this be a nocuous creature, it much magnifieth the power of God. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721 in BAILEY. 1883 *Brit. Q. Rev.* July 19 Anything of the kind which has such power is ..nocuous for constant use. 1890 LUMHOLTZ *Cannibals* 23 This change is due..to a nocuous kind of grass, namely the dreaded spear-grass.

Hence **No·cuously** *adv.*; **No·cuousness.**

1847 WEBSTER, *Nocuously*. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Jan. 2/3 It proves neither nocuousness nor innocuousness.

Nod (nɒd), *sb.*[1] [f. the vb.]

1. A short, quick inclination of the head used as a sign, esp. to convey salutation or recognition, to express assent or approbation, or to direct attention to something.

1540-1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 40 Notwithstandynge..they received nothing in conclusion but noddes with the head. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Nutus*, a signe that one maketh with his eyes or head; a becke; a nodde. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. iii. 49 Because I cannot. Ducke with French nods, and Apish curtesie. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 40 A Doctor, commanded me to draw water for his horse, giving me no reward presently but only a nod. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* iv. viii 276 The Jurie being wise men (whose apprehensions could make up an whole sentence of every nod of the Judge). 1692 LOCKE *Educ.* § 77 A Look or Nod only ought to correct them, when they do amiss. 1711 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 77 P 5 Those Nods of Approbation which I never bestow unmerited. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* v. i, [The] smirk..was converted into a familiar nod. 1818 SHELLEY *Tasso* 14 Those nods and smiles were favours worth the zechin. 1821-30 LD. COCKBURN *Mem.* v. (1874) 241 The speculations and conjectures, and nods and winks,..were endless. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 278 Delivering the last words of each paragraph with two or three energetic nods of his head.

fig. 1649 BULWER *Pathomyot.* I. § 6. 37 All the ready variations of his cunning fingers being done by the Nods of the Soule. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* I. xi. § 8 To move itself and by its motions and nods to determinate the course of the Spirits.

Prov. 1809 MAIKIN *Gil Blas* II. ix. P 5, I shall say no more at present, a nod is as good as a wink. 1834 MARRYAT *P. Simple* li, A nod's as good as a wink to a blind horse. 1893 MCCARTHY *Red Diamonds* II. 28 A nod is as good as a wink to such a dark horse as you are.

b. A sign of this kind conveying an imperative command, or expressive of absolute power.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 29 The race of this life was..eche moiment at death his nod and beck. 1596 DRAYTON *Legends* iii. 471 Whose very Nod acts with a thousand Hands. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Gov.* Concl., They stood upon their own bottom, without their main dependance on the royal nod. 1684-5 SOUTH *Serm.* (1692) 395 Masaniello..with a Word, or a Nod, absolutely Commanding the whole City of Naples. 1728 PRIOR *Solomon* II. 944 Nations obey my word, and wait my nod. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxxiv. (1787) III. 361 They watched his nod; they trembled at his frown. 1787 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 332 In Turkey, where the sole nod of the despot is death. 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* II. 365 The whole western empire was at his nod. 1850 MAZZINI *Royalty & Repub.* 152 You have..multitudes of men dependent on your nod. 1870 BRYANT *Homer* I. 1. 28 That thou Mayst be assured, behold, I give the nod.

† c. One who is nodded at. *Obs. rare*[-1].

c 1586 CTESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CIX. xii, Alas! I am their scorn, their nod, When in their presence I me show.

d. *On the nod*, on credit.

1888- in FARMER *Slang.* 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 June 5/3 We went into a..shop and wanted to be served on the nod.

2. An involuntary forward movement of the head in one who has fallen asleep or is drowsy; hence, a short sleep, a nap. Also *transf.*, a lapse.

c 1610 *Lives Wom. Saints* 111 She permitted her bodie to take a little nodd or sleepe. 1625 FLETCHER & SHIRLEY *Nt. Walker* IV. ii, Common-wealths men Are ever subject to the nods; sit down, Sir, A short nap is not much amiss. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Walk round Lond.* Wks. 1709 III. II. 21 When the Spewing-fit is over, he'll sit down to take a Nod. 1793 *Regal Rambles* 69 Even Homer had his nods now and then. 1894 ANNIE RITCHIE *Chapters fr. Mem.* vi. 70 My own head..came down with a sleepy nod.

b. *The land of Nod*, sleep. [A pun on the biblical place-name, *Gen.* iv. 16.]

1732-8 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 214 I'm going to the Land of Nod. 1828 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxx, There's queer things chanced since ye hae been in the land of Nod. 1863 READE

Hard Cash xviii, [It] had my lady into the land of Nod in half a minute. 1900 *Chamb. Jrnl.* III. 642/2 In the night-time, when human beings..are absent in the Land of Nod.

3. A forward or downward movement. *rare.*

1594 Shakes. *Rich. III*, III. iv 102 Like a drunken Sayler on a Mast, Readie with euery Nod to tumble downe. 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* 257 By those surprizing nods of the pole we might be tossed backward or forward in a moment from January to June.

† Nod, *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare*[−1]. = Noddy *sb.*[1] 1.

c 1563 *Jack Juggler* in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 130 For it would grieve my heart, so help me God, To run about the streets like a masterless nod. 1606 Warner *Alb. Eng.* xiv. To Rdr. 331 [The poets] most-what but for Nods doe cense Saints, senselesse of more Recompence.

Nod, *sb.*[3] *dial.* = Noddle *sb.*[1] 1 b.

1695 Kennett *Par. Antiq* 3 v *Coppire*, The knape or nape..; in Kent the Nod of the neck. 1838 Holloway *Prov. Dict.* s.v. *Nuddick*, The node of the neck is the nape of the neck. *Hants* 1875 Parish *Sussex Gloss* s.v., It catched me right across the nod of my neck. 1884 J. C. Egerton *Sussex Folk & Ways* 112 A bit of hair from the 'nod'.

Nod, obs. form of Need *sb.*

Nod (nɒd), *v.* Also 4-7 **nodde.** [Of obscure origin: no equivalent form with the same sense is found in any of the cognate languages. Connexion with MHG. *notten* (G. dial. *notteln*) to move about, shake, is doubtful.]

I. 1. *intr.* To make a quick inclination of the head, esp. in salutation, assent, or command.

c 1386 Chaucer *Manciple's T.* Prol. 47 With this speche the Cook wax wroth , And on the Manciple he gan nodde faste For lakke of speche. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 357/2 Noddynge wythe the heed, *conquiniscio.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 255/2 To Nodde; *conqui[n]escere.* 1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* xxxiv. 39 The Dyvill luche and on him qwoth nod, Renunce thy God and cum to me 1530 Palsgr. 644/1, I nodde with the heed, *je fais signe de la teste* Whan I nodde upon the, than go. 1590 Shaks *Mids. N* III. i. 177 Nod to him, Elues, and doe him Curtesies. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 138 Young Ganimeds..went up and downe..to powre out wine to such as noded for it. 1635-56 Cowley *Davideis* I. Note § 29 The Poets are so civil to Jupiter, as to say no less when he either Spoke, or so much as Nodded. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 12 P 2 Upon which my Land-lady nods, as much as to say she takes my Meaning, and immediately obeys my Signals. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* vii, Some of the citizens began to nod and look exceedingly wise upon the advocate of acquiescence. 1842 Tennyson *Godiva* 30 And nodding, as in scorn, He parted. 1877 Mrs. Forrester *Mignon* I. 65 Sir Tristram nods and smiles at her and goes off to the garden.

transf. 1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* clxx. 1057 Like the Asse which can well ynough nodde with his Eares.

2. To let the head fall forward with a quick, short, involuntary motion when drowsy or asleep.

1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 91, I nother nod for sleepe.., nor blisse for spirites. 1601 Shaks *Jul. C.* iv. iii. 271 If thou do'st nod, thou break'st thy Instrument. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* I. 247 We not used to this watching, were so sleepy..as we could not abstaine from nodding. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* I. ii. 7 As one that noddeth in a chayre. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 112 P 3 If he sees any Body else nodding, [he] either wakes them himself, or sends his Servant to them 1783 S. Chapman in *Med. Comm.* I. 303 Oppressed with inclination to sleep, he frequently nodded. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* I, She would be seen ..to nod a little way forward, and stop with a jerk. 1870-74 J Thomson *City Dread f. Nt.* ix. ii, A man sits nodding on the shaft.

fig. 1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Divinitie* i, For fear the starres should sleep and nod, And trip at night. 1648 Crashaw *Steps to Temple* Wks. (1904) 88 Our Harpes .. Nodding on the willowes slept.

transf. 1879 Thomson & Tait *Nat. Phil.* I. I. § 106 It is the case of a common spinning-top..; not sleeping upright, nor nodding, but sweeping its axis round [etc.].

† **b.** To wink *at*, overlook, a thing. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1607 Tourneur *Rev. Trag.* II. ii, It well becomes that Judge to nod at crimes.

c. To be momentarily inattentive or inaccurate; to make a slip or mistake. In echoes of Horace *Ars Poet.* 359 (*dormitat Homerus*).

1677 W. Hughes *Man of Sin* I. v. 20 We see a Jesuite may sometimes nod as well as Homer. 1709 Pope *Ess. Crit.* 180 Those oft are stratagems which errors seem, Nor is it Homer nods, but we that dream. 1796 Burke *Let. to Noble Lord* 35 Homer nods; and the duke of Bedford may dream. *a* 1876 G. Dawson *Shaks.*, etc. (1888) 50 If Homer sometimes nods, Johnson snores. 1887 Huxley in *19th Cent.* Feb. 196 Scientific reason, like Homer, sometimes nods.

3. To swing or sway from the perpendicular, as if about to fall.

1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 21 Theire ships too larboord doo nod, seas monsterus haunt them. 1631 Gouge *God's Arrows* II. § 25. 169 Tottering to and fro, nodding and sliding much like carved pictures without life. 1681 Dryden *Abs. & Achit.* 801 If ancient Fabricks nod, and threat to fall. 1718 Prior *Solomon* II. 732 Porches and schools..Uncover'd, and with scaffolds cumber d stood, Or nodded, threatening ruin 1732 Pope *Essay on Man* I. 255 Heav'n's whole foundations to their centre nod. 1816 H G. Knight *East. Sketches* (ed. 3) Pref. xii, A fragment of a palace which is nodding to its fall 1849 Ruskin *Sev. Lamps* v. § 10. 145 The arches nodding westward and sinking into the ground.

b. In fig. context.

1732 Young *Brothers* I. i, His empire shakes, And all her lofty glories nod to ruin. 1770 *Ann. Reg.* I. 7 This vast, ill-founded, and unwieldy empire seems indeed nodding to its fall. 1821 Shelley *Hellas* 870 A later Empire nods in its decay.

4. To bend or incline downward or forward with a swaying movement.

1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. xiv. 6 A forked Mountaine ..With Trees vpon't, that nodde vnto the world. 1744 Akenside *Pleas. Imag.* II. 203 The shade More horrid nodded o'er me. 1784 Cowper *Task* v. 26 The bents And coarser grass,..fledged with icy feathers, nod superb. 1805 Scott *Last Minstr.* I. xxv, Green hazels o'er his basnet nod. 1841 Lowell *Rosaline.* With long black garments trailing slow, And plumes anodding to and fro.

transf. 1899 Crockett *Kit Kennedy* 28 The little green bank..nodding with fern and queen-of-the-meadow.

† **5.** To incline or tend *to* something. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* II. i, My brother, sir, for want of education, sir, somewhat nodding to the boor, the clown.

II. 6. *trans.* To incline (the head). Also *transf.*

1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1580) 223 Some noddes their hedde at euery sentence. 1581 G. Pettie tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* (1586) I. 34 They nodde theyr heads, and abase their eyes. 1666 Dryden *Ann. Mirab.* ccxxii, He nods at every house his threatening fire. 1695 Congreve *Taking of Namur* v, Craggy Cliffs .. Nod impending Terrours o'er the Plain. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* x, John contented himself with nodding his head in the affirmative. 1898 Rider Haggard *Dr. Therne* 20, I nodded my head.

7. To signify by, to say with, a nod.

1713 Steele *Englishm.* No. 8. 50 Ay, ay, nodded the Porter; but, Sir, whom must I say I came from? 1775 Sheridan *Rivals* Epil , She .. Curtsies a pension here - there nods a place. 1819 Scott *Leg. Montrose* xvi, The general laid his hand upon his nose, and nodded intelligence. 1847 Marryat *Childr. N. Forest* ix, The keeper nodded adieu to Edward. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* III. xxi, He nodded assent, and Romola set out. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 741/2 The officer nodded an affirmative.

8. To invite, send, or bring, by a nod.

1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* III. vi. 66 Cleopatra Hath nodded him to her. 1647 Trapp *Comm.* 1 *Pet.* v. 6 If God can..nod us to destruction. 1684 Brook *Prec. Remedies* 266 God can speak or nod you to hell in a moment. 1742 Yarrow *Love at First Sight* 74 He cries play; the Harper uncases, the Drawer is nodded out. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* II. 82 The beckoning lover nods the maid away. 1889 F. Barrett *Strange Mask* II xv. 96, I nodded him out of the room.

9. To cause to bend or sway.

1818 Keats *Endym.* I. 261 By every wind that nods the mountain pine.

Hence **Nodded** *ppl. a.*

1887 Meredith *Ballads & P.* 131 And thou perform The nodded part of pantaloon.

Nodal (nōʊ·dăl), *a.* [f. Node *sb.* + -al; cf. F. *nodal.*] Pertaining to, of the nature of, a node or nodes, in various senses, esp.

1. *Nodal line* or *point*, a line or point of absolute or comparative rest in a vibrating body or surface. Cf. Node *sb.* 6 a.

1832 Faraday *Exp. Res* xlvi. 318 Neither sand nor filings could rest on the quiescent, or nodal, lines. 1838 in *Eng. Mech.* (1869) 24 Dec. 356/3 It was situated at a nodal or quiescent point during some tones. 1873 W. Lees *Acoustics* I. iii. 25 We have not only nodal points in a vibrating string, but we may have nodal lines in a vibrating plate.

2. *Bot.* and *Biol.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, a node in a vegetable or animal organism.

1842 Willshire in *Ann. Nat. Hist.* IX. 85, I have examined portions of the plant both young and old, and at all portions of the nodal places 1875 Huxley & Dyer in *Encycl. Brit* III. 683/1 An inter-nodal cell, which elongates greatly,..is succeeded by a nodal cell, which elongates but little. 1882 Vines tr. *Sachs' Bot* 192 Each nodal disk consists of the anterior half of an older segment [etc.]. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 572 The cirri are borne ..upon certain joints of the stem, hence termed nodal.

3. *Nodal point*, a stopping- or starting-point; a centre of convergence or divergence; a point constituting a node of any kind.

1845 Grove *Contrib. to Sci* 298 Forming the nodal point or zero of the table. 1862 M. Hopkins *Hawaii* 238 These nodal points [in history] determine the length of his chapters. 1863 Dana *Man. Geol.* 598 These species occupy nodal points, as they may be called, or points of divarication. 1880 Le Conte *Sight* 29 This point of ray-crossing is called the nodal point.

4. *Astron.* Pertaining to planetary nodes.

1868 Lockyer *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 220 It is enough to look out for the body at one or other of these nodal passages. 1872 Proctor *Ess. Astron.* ix. 126 The nodal shifting of the meteor-band.

Nodated, *ppl. a.* ? *Obs.* [f. L. *nōdāt-us*, pa. pple. of *nōdāre* to knot + -ed[1].] Knotted.

1710 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* II, *Nodated Hyperbola*: so Sir Is. Newton calls a peculiar kind of Hyperbola which by turning round decussates or crosses itself 1783 Herschel in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 279 A similar curve is to be delineated in the southern hemisphere, in the nodated part of which the same appearances will take place. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 483/1 All the stars in the northern hemisphere, situated within the nodated part of the conchoid, will seem to go to the north.

† **Noda·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *nōdātio*, f. *nōdāre*: see prec.] A knotted part; knottiness.

1597 A. M tr. *Guillemeau's Fr Chirurg.* 9b/2 The nodation of the gorge or throte, or Adam's bitte. 1623 Cockeram I, *Nodation*, Knottinesse.

† **No·dooke.** *Obs. rare.* [Cf. Nod *sb.*[2]] A fool.

1582 Breton *Flourish upon Fancie* Wks. (Grosart) I. 17/2 The Cooke that drest the meate: then Nodcoke naturall, Then Jacke-an-apes. *Ibid.* 22/1 So nodcoke I, that longe haue serued thee like a slaue,..Repentaunce gained haue.

Nod-crafty, *a.* [f. Nod *sb.*[1]] Able to nod with an air of great wisdom.

1608 Bacon in Spedding *Life & Lett.* (1868) IV. 92 Solemne goose, stately, leastwise nodd crafty.

† **No·ddant.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Nod *v.* + -ant[1].] One who nods.

1589 Warner *Alb. Eng.* V xxvii, Soothly nodds to Poets now wear largisse, and but lost, Since for the Noddant they observe no pen note worth the cost.

† **No·ddary.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Nod *sb.*[2] or Noddy *sb.*[1] 1 + -ary[1].] A foolish action.

1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 49 Peoples prostrations of these things are prophane prostitutions, ignorant ideotisms, under-naturall noddaries.

Noddee (nɒdī·). *rare.* [f. Nod *v.* + -ee[1].] † **a.** One who causes nodding or drowsiness. *Obs.* **b.** One who is nodded to.

a 1680 H. Martyn in Aubrey *Lives* (1898) II. 46 Mr. Speaker, a motion has beene to turne out the Nodders; I desire the Noddees may also be turn'd out. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 250 Nodding his head at him [he] significantly added, 'I am the nodder and you are the noddee'.

† **No·dden,** *ppl. a.*, perh. for *knodden* (pa. pple. of Knead *v.*) in the sense of 'compact'.

1748 Thomson *Cast. Indol.* I. x, They neither plow, nor sow; ne, fit for flail, Ere to the barn the nodden sheaves they drove.

Nodder (nɒ·dəɹ). [f. Nod *v.*] One who nods, in various senses of the verb.

1685 in *Cosin's Corr.* (Surtees) I. 54 You delt bravely with that nodder with his grave head you wrote of. 1653 H. More *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) p. iii, Which those drowsie Nodders over the Letter of the Scripture have very oscitantly collected. *a* 1680 [see Noddee]. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 59 Even the furi'd nodders on the B—h have benefited by these young Scotch pleaders. 1848 Lowell *Biglow P.* Poems (1890) II. 98 With a congregation of fifty thousand.., and never so much as a nodder, even, among them!

Noddie, obs. for Noddy, *sb.*[1] **Noddiepeake, -poope:** see Noddypeak, -poop. **Noddil,** obs. variant of Noddle *sb.*[1] and *v*[1]

Nodding (nɒ·diŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ing[1].] The action of the verb Nod.

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* xviii. lix. 815 The harte calle hyghte Hinnulus..& hath that name Hinnulus of.. beckynge other noddynge. 1548 Elyot, *Nutatio*, noddynge, as a mans head dooeth, whan he sytteth slepyng. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 91 What thing is it . That bringeth this busy blissing and noddyng? 1615 G Sandys *Trav.* 146 They pray silently with ridiculous and continual noddings of their heads. 1649 Bulwer *Pathomyot.* II. i 56 Nodding to us is a gesture of invitation. 1668 Dryden *Even. Love* II. i, For all your noddings, and your mathematical grimaces. 1812 L. Hunt in *Exam.* 19 Oct. 657/1 Mr Sheridan..assures him, with a hearty nodding of the head , that they all drank his health. 1844 Mary Howitt *Own Story* viii. 73 With sundry winks of his large eyes, and upward noddings of his chin. 1882 *Garden* 11 Mar. 167/1 The constant nodding of the florets, even in the calmest weather, is delightful.

b. *Comb.*, esp. *nodding acquaintance*, a slight acquaintance (*with* a person), extending no further than recognition by a nod.

1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 124 P 1 The most severe Reader makes Allowances for many Rests and Nodding-places in a Voluminous Writer. 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf.* iv, Many with whom he had scarcely a nodding acquaintance. 1868 Dickens *Uncomm. Trav* xxi, I am on nodding terms with a meditative turncock. 1894 D. C. Murray *Making of Novelist* 140 A group of men with whom I had a nodding acquaintance.

Nodding (nɒ·diŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Nod *v.* + -ing[2].]

1. That nods; esp. of plants, trees, etc.

1590 Shaks *Mids N.* II. i. 250, I know a banke..Where Oxslips and the nodding Violet growes. 1634 Milton *Comus* 38 This drear Wood, The nodding horror of whose shady brows Threats the forlorn. Passinger. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* x. 38 A Country Crown Of Fennel, and of nodding Lillies. 1700 — *Pal & Arc.* III. 370 At length the nodding statue clash'd his arms. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* IX. 224 Crown'd with rough thickets, and a nodding wood. 1754 Gray *Progr. Poesy* 12 The rocks and nodding groves. 1792 R. Kerr tr. *Linnæus's Anim. Kingd.* 69 Nodding Monkey. 1820 Shelley *Ode Liberty* iv, The nodding promontories, and blue isles, And cloud-like mountains. 1871 Meredith *H. Richmond* III. 197 He collapsed in speech, and became what he used to call 'one of the ordinary nodding men'.

b. Of the nature of nodding.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII 909 Nodding movements of the head accompany these 'Salaam convulsions'.

2. a. Swaying, inclining, tottering.

1693 Southerne *Maid's last Prayer* II. ii, Sure, Granger, thou lovest a nodding wall, that will bury thee in its ruins. 1725 Pope *Iliad* II. 18 Destruction hangs o er yon devoted wall, And nodding Ilion waits the impending fall. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* lxviii, The tumbling down of nodding walls and heavy blocks of wood. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exped.* xlviii. (1856) 452 Nodding, pendulous, stalactitic hummocks were not unfrequent.

b. Drowsy, sleepy.

1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 38 So to order their lives as to have no need of a nodding justice.

3. *Bot.* (and *Entom.*) Bent or curved downward.

1776 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* 378 *Nutans*, nodding, the Top or Head bent downwards. 1796 Withering *Brit. Pl.* (ed. 3) II. 160 Panicle nodding 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* xlvi. IV. 300 Nodding horn (*Cornu nutans*). When a horn bends forwards. 1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 232 *Erica*... Flowers usually nodding. 1886 A. H. Church *Food Grains Ind.* 40 With..hairy leaves and a much divided nodding panicle.

b. In plant-names.

1789 J. Pilkington *View Derbysh.* I. 451 *Bidens cernua*, Nodding Double-tooth. 1855 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* III. 256 Nodding Bur Marigold. 1857 A. Gray *First Lessons Bot.* (1866) 193 Nodding Trillium or Wake-Robin.

Hence **No·ddingly** *adv.*

1882 in Ogilvie. 1885 Clark Russell *Strange Voy.* II.

vii. 110, I was gazing at the distant speck,..and noddingly wondering how far distant [etc.].

Noddle (nɒ·d'l), *sb.*[1] Forms: 5-6 nodle, 5 -el, -ul(le, -yl(e; 6-7 nodell, 6 -il; 6 noddel (7 -ell), *Sc.* -ill; 6-noddle, 9 *dial.* nuddle. [Of obscure origin. No similar form appears in any of the cognate languages.]

†1. a. The back *of* the head. *Obs.*

c 1425 *St. Elizabeth of Spalbeck* in *Anglia* VIII. 108/46 Sche smytes hir-selfe in þe nodel of the hede bylynde. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 357/1 Nodyl, or nodle of þe heed (or nolle), *occiput.* 1548 Vicary *Anat.* iii (1888) 27 A bone of the hinder part of the head called the Noddel of the head. 1567 J. Maplet *Gr. Forest* 6 They rippe in sunder the noddle of his head. 1676 Hobbes *Iliad* 62 His strong sharp-pointed spear, lighting Behind upon the noddle of his head.

b. The back *of* the neck. (Cf. 2 c.) Now *dial.*

1564 P. Moore *Hope Health* i. v. 9 Memorie is placed in the hindermost parte of the braine aboue the noddle of the necke. 1567 Golding *Ovid's Met.* (1593) v. 108 To Petales he lendeth such a souse Full in the noddle of the necke. 1590 Barrough *Meth. Physick* i. xxiv. (1639) 42 After that listen cupping glasses to the noddle of the neck. 1823 E. Moor *Suffolk Words* s. v. *Noddle*, Cut a lock of hair from the noddle of the neck. 1889 *Man in Mag.* Sept 358 Last winter I suffered terrible with the misery in my head - just in the noddle o' the neck it fared to lay.

2. *absol.* †a. The back of the head. *Obs.* b. The head or pate. (Colloq. or jocular.)

c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wulcker 633 *Hoc occipud*, A^n nodulle. *c* 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk* (Heinrich) 65 As ofte þou anoynte þyne heued in þe nodul be hynde wyþ hoot watur. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xliv (Percy Soc.) 213 On his noddle darkely flamyng Was set Saturne.. And Jupiter amiddes his foreheade. 1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 10 b, Imagination in the forheed: Reason in the braine: Remembrance in the nodell. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* iii. (Arb.) 91 His nodil in crosswise wresting downe droups to the growndward. 1607 Markham *Caval.* v (1617) 21 From the noddle or crowne of his head downward vnto his mayne. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) I. 360 The late Queen of Spain took off one of her chapines and clowted Olivares about the noddle with it. 1664 Butler *Hud.* II. i 512 Quoth he, My Head's not made of brass As Friar Bacon's noddle was. 1713 Arbuthnot *John Bull* ii v, If they offered to come into the warehouse, then strait went the yard slap over their noddle. 1755 J. Shebbeare *Lydia* (1769) II 191 Master Doctor, having thatched his noddle with his enormous periwig,..sallied forth. 1825 Scott 16 May in *Fam. Lett.* (1894) II. xxi. 267 The fine bust he cut of my poor noddle three years ago. 1864 Thackeray *D. Duval* i, Many a smart rap with the rolling-pin have I had over my noddle.

†c. The back of the neck. (Cf. 1 b.) *Obs. rare.*

1599 Breton *Will of Wit* 3, I suddenly stept to him, tooke him by the Noddle and turned him to my work. 1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 22 Cupping-glasses ..are used .. to set in the nodell, and on the upper part of the shoulder-blades.

3. The head as the seat of the mind or thought. (Colloq., and usually with playful or contemptuous suggestion of dullness or emptiness.)

1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 656/1 The diuell .. putteth into their braines and foolishe noddles to make great shewes. 1594 Lyly *Moth. Bomb* ii 1, Let me alone, .. there's matter in this noddle. 1611 W. Baker *Panegy. Verses* in Coryat *Crudities*, Thy worke (which is the moddell Of most the wit enskonsed in thy noddell). 1654 Vilvain *Theor. Theol.* vii 193 He frames a new Moon-calf-model of Heaven after his own Pythagorean Noddle. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 178 P 2 These Reflections .. seize the Noddles of such as were not born to have Thoughts of their own. 1755 B. Martin *Mag. Arts & Sci.* 123 All the senseless Whimsies that have possessed the Noddles of the credulous Vulgar. 1793 Cowper *Let. to W. Hayley* 27 July, Laying his own noddle, and the carpenter's noddle together. 1840 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* Sir I. *Acc. New Play*, Lady Arundel .. Perplexes her noddle with no such nice queries. 1869 Trollope *He knew*, etc. xxxvi, Slatternly girls, without an idea inside their noddles!

†b. By extension: A person. *Obs. rare.*

1705 Hickeringill *Priest-cr.* 43 John Calvin, a cunning Man, a great Scholar; and, above all, a reaching Noddle. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) I. 148 If they can produce a set of Lancashire noddles, remote provincial head-pieces,.. to attest a story of a witch upon a broomstick.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as †*noddle-pate*; †**noddle-bone**, the occipital bone; †**noddle-case**, a wig; †**noddle-thatcher**, a wig-maker.

1611 Cotgr., *Os occipital*, the *noddle bone. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 412 The fourth is called *Os Occipitis* the Noddle or Nowle-bone. 1681 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 271 The hind-head bone, or, the noddle-bone. 1702 T. Brown *Wks.* (1760) II. 197 Next time you have occasion for a new *noddle-case, .. I'll recommend you to the honestest perriwig maker in Christendom. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 518 P 9 A Pinch of right and fine Barcelona.., and a Noddle case loaden with Pelvil. 1722 Breton *Strange News* Wks. (Grosart) II. 11/1 Naturall capacities, .. such as they were, and fitted the humour of his *noddle pate. 1716-20 *Lett. fr. Mist's Jrnl.* (1722) I. 84 To deprive 20000 *Noddle-Thatchers of their Livelihood.

No·ddle, *sb.*[2] *rare.* [f. Noddle *v.*] A nodding movement of the head.

[1756 Fulke Greville *Max., Charac. & Reflections* 70 His head goes noddle noddle, like a Chinese figure.] 1763 Lady S. Lennox *Life & Lett.* (1901) I. 177 She has a noddle with her head that makes some people reckon her like me.

†**No·ddle,** *v.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [? f. Noddle *sb.*] *intr.* and *trans.* To beat, pummel (? on the head).

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxix. 369 Dose noddil on hym with nefles That he noght nappe. 1623 Webster *Devil's Law-Case* iii. iii, Some women .. have long'd to beat their husbands: what if I..exercise my longing Upon my tailor that way, and noddle him soundly?

Noddle (nɒ·d'l), *v.*[2] [A frequentative of Nod *v.*: see -le, and cf. Niddle-noddle.]

1. *trans.* To nod (the head) quickly or slightly.

1733-4 in Mrs. Delany *Life & Corr.* (1861) I. 428 Who should I see at Court last night, noddling her head, but Molly Winnington? 1772 Graves *Spir. Quix.* I. 222 She noddled her head, was saucy, and said rude things to one's face. 1822 T. L. Peacock *Maid Marian* xiii, Robin struck up and played away merrily, the bishop .. noddling his head, and beating time with his foot. 1865 *Routledge's Mag. for Boys* Feb. 109 What a pretty horse yours is, Sir..; he noddles his head so cheerfully.

b. To bring *into* (a state) by noddling; to beat (time) by nodding the head.

1788 Anna Seward *Lett.* (1811) II. 90 The profession of this personage is music,..his height and proportion well enough by nature, but fidgeted and noddled into an appearance not over prepossessing. 1887 J. Ashby-Sterry *Lazy Minstrel* (1892) 201, I sit..And noddle time with languid beat.

2. *intr.* To nod or shake the head. (Now *dial.*)

a 1734 North *Lives* (1826) I. 144 He walked splay, stooping and noddling. 1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 20 Like the Goose in the Fable, he will still waddle and noddle. 1753 Jane Collier *Art Tormenting* 160 You must noddle, and laugh, and pretend to be very merry.

Hence **No·ddling** *ppl. a.*

1790 Joanna Baillie *Fugitive Verses* (1840) 89 Up-hoisted arms and noddling head.

†**No(d)dock,** obs. var. of *nuddock*, Niddick. Cf. also Nod *sb.*[3] and Noddle *sb.*[1] 2 b.

1594 Carew *Huarte's Exam. Wits* iii. (1596) 25 The man who hath his forehead very plaine, and his nodocke flat. *Ibid.*, A certaine masse of things, which rise from the noddocke vpward. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* Pref., Whilst the blind Nodock wants it ornament. *Ibid.* 6 When..the Nodock is made flat..the brain [has] not wit.

Noddy (nɒ·di), *sb.*[1] Forms: 6-7 nody, -dye, 6-7 -die; 6-7 noddie, 7 -dye; 6- noddy. [Of obscure origin; perh. a sb. use of Noddy *a.*[1]]

1. A fool, simpleton, noodle.

a 1530 J. Heywood *Love* (Brandl) 798 Why, where the deuyll is this hores in nody? 1550 Bale *Apol.* 30 b, O beastly nody wythoute brayne. 1580 Lupton *Siquila* 14 Mighte not he bee counted a verye noddy, that woulde pay suche a fine for a Farme? 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. iv. iv, Soft fellows, stark noddies, and such as were foolish. 1648 Gage *West Ind.* 101 In his carriage and experience in the World a simple noddy. 1682 N. O. tr. *Boileau's Lutrin* iii. 94 And there they sneaking stand like baffled Noddies. 1705 Hickeringill *Priest-cr.* II iii 36 The cringing old Noddies and Cathedral-Men, that adore unlighted Candles at the Altar. 1794 Wolcot (P. Pindar) *Sun & Peacock* Wks. 1812 III. 265 To credit such a tale I m not the noddy. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* vii, To think that I should be such a noddy! 1871 B. Taylor *Faust* (1875) I. xxii. 197 A gray and wrinkled noddy.

2. A soot-coloured sea-bird (*Anous stolidus*) of tropical regions, having the figure of a tern, but with shorter wings and tail less forked.

1578 Best *Frobisher's Voy.* iii (Hakl. Soc.) 232 Certayne fowles, as wylmots, nodies, gulles, etc., which there seeme only to live by sea. 1670 Narborough *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. 16 Small Sea-Fowls, call'd Black Nodies, flying to and fro. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* (1699) 53 The Noddy is a small black Bird, about the bigness of the English Blackbird. 1707 Sloane *Jamaica* I. 31 We had also Boobies.., as well as Noddies..; they are so called by Seamen,..because they suffer themselves to be catch'd by the Hand. 1777 G. Forster *Voy. round World* I. 550 Shearwaters, terns, noddies, gannets,..appeard numerous about us. 1819 Byron *Juan* II. lxxxii, At length they caught two boobies, and a noddy. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIV. 233/1 The Noddies may be distinguished from the other Sea-Swallows. Their tail is not forked. 1880 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 202 The noddies were torn in pieces and swallowed raw as they were caught.

attrib. 1703 Dampier *Voy.* III. 142 We also saw some Boobies, and Noddy-birds. 1707 Sloane *Jamaica* I. 31 The Noddy Bird was Eleven Inches long from the end of the Bill to that of the Tail.

Noddy (nɒ·di), *sb.*[3] Also 7 noddie. [Of obscure origin: connexion with prec. is not clear.]

1. A card-game resembling cribbage (see quot. 1688). Also *noddy-fifteen*. Now *rare.*

1589 [? Nashe] *Almond for Parrat* 52 Let not me take you at noddy anie more, least I present you to the parish for a gamster. 1602 Middleton *Blurt, Master-Constable* iii ii, She'll sit up till you come, because she'll have you play a game at noddy. *c* 1610 J. Day *Peregr. Schol.* (1881) 77 By plaieing to much at primeroe and noddy he lost Time and his monie to. 1688 Holme *Armoury* iii. xvi. (Roxb.) 72/2 The principall games at cards .. 8. Noddy, and Cribbidge-Noddy. 2 or 4 persons may play at it, 61 being vp, Each person hath 3 cards and one turned vp to which he makes as many casts as he can. *c* 1780 in Gilpin *Pop. Poet. Cumbld.* (1875) 68 She.. lost nineteen-pence at noddy. 1823 E. Moor *Suffolk Words* s. v., We have also..a game called noddy, the same, I believe, which we call niddy-noddy; another name of which is the Lord Mayor of Coventry. 1828 *Craven Gloss.*, *Noddy-fifteen*, a game at cards. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 575/2 Cribbage seems to be an improved form of noddy.

†2. The knave in various card games. Also *knave noddy.* *Obs.*

1611 *Vadianus'* *Panegy. Verses* in Coryat *Crudities*, Noddie turn'd up, all made, yet lose the tricke. 1680 Cotton *Compl. Gamester* (ed. 2) 76 If you have a knave of that suit which is turned up, it is knave Noddy. 1757 Foote *Author* ii. Wks. 1799 I. 147 You want four, and I two, and my deal: Now, knave noddy—no, hearts be trumps. 1799 *Spirit Public Jrnls.* II. 14 A noddy, the reader will observe, has two significations—the one, a Knave at all-fours, the other a fool, or Booby.

Noddy (nɒ·di), *sb.*[3] [Possibly f. Nod *v.*]

1. A light two-wheeled hackney-carriage, formerly used in Ireland and Scotland (see quots.).

1767 Bush *Hiber.* (1769) 23 They have an odd kind of hacknies here, that is called the Noddy. 1776 R. Twiss *Tour Ird.* 28 There are many single-horse two wheeled chaises, which constantly ply in the streets in Dublin; they are called noddies. 1825 J. Weddell *Voy.* 220 A conveyance was provided such as by us is called a noddy, having but two wheels and being drawn by two horses abreast, on one of which rode the driver. 1844 W. H. Maxwell *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* ii. (1855) 31 A vehicle which in Scotland is called a noddy. 1889 Tait *Two Cent. of Border Ch. Life* 288 The noddy was a rather cumbrous looking box set on two wheels, entered by a door in the rear, and with a seat for the driver in front.

Comb. 1843 W. White *Jrnls* (1898) 44 The noddy-drivers were equally noisy..in making their wants known.

2. An inverted pendulum fitted with a spring which tends to restore it to a vertical position.

1846 Mallet in *Trans. R. Irish Acad.* (1848) XXI. 107 They [instruments] have been upon the principle of the inverted pendulum or watchmaker's noddy.

†**No·ddy,** *sb.*[4] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. Nod *v*; prob. suggested by Noddy *sb.*[3]] *At noddy*, nodding, napping, asleep.

1665 R. Head *Engl. Rogue* (Pearson) I. 110 In Paternoster-row we found a fellow at noddie upon a stall, with his Lanthorne and Candle by him.

†**No·ddy,** *a.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [Of obscure origin; perh. f. Nod *v.*[1] Cf. Noddy *sb.*[1]] Foolish, silly.

a 1529 Skelton *Col. Cloute* 1245 That no man shulde se Nor rede in any scrolles Of theyr dronken nolles, Nor of theyr noddy polles. 1645 Pagitt *Heresiogr.* (1661) 60 Ignorant Idiots, noddy Nabalites. 1648 *British Bellman* 6 You present us with an inane nihil, a new Directory of a noddy Synod.

No·ddy, *a.*[2] [f. Nod *v.*] Drowsy, sleepy.

a 1864 Hawthorne *S. Felton* (1883) 351 I'll try to go to sleep. I feel very noddy all at once.

†**No·ddy,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. Noddy *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To make a fool of.

1600 Breton *Pasquils Fooles-cappe* lxxvii, If such an Asse be noddied for the nonce, Let him but thanke himselfe for lacke of Wit.

Noddy-board. *rare.* [f. Noddy *sb.*[2] 1.] A board for playing the game of noddy on.

1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* 196 Billiards, Kettle-pins, Noddy-boards, Tables, Trunocks, Shovell-boards, Fox and Geese, or the like. *Ibid.* 239 Here is a Chesse-board to my Hosts Noddy board. [1875 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 575/2 The game was..marked with counters, occasionally by means of a noddy-board.]

†**No·ddypeak.** *Obs. rare.* Also 7 noddi(e)-. [var. of Hoddypeak (see N. 3), perh. under the influence of *noddypoll.*] A fool. Also *attrib.*

1611 Cotgr., *Baue*, a sot, asse, doult, dull-pated noddi-peake. 1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* I. xxv. 116 Ninnie hammer fly-catchers, noddiepeak simpletons. 1694 Motteux *Rabelais* iv. lxvi. (1737) 271 Thou mangy Noddy-peak!

Hence †**Noddy-peaked** *a. Obs.*

1654 Motteux *Rabelais* iv. xxix. (1737) 119 A great Noddy-peak'd Youngster.

†**No·ddypoll.** *Obs. rare.* In 6 nody-, nodi-. [f. Noddy *a.*[1] + Poll *sb.*[1]] A blockhead, noodle.

a 1529 Skelton *Sp. Parrot* 319 There is none that your name woll abbrogate Then nodypollys and gramatolys of smalle intellygens. *a* 1529 — *Agst. Garnesche* iii. 88 Yt fallyth [not] for..seche a nody polle A pryste for to controlle. 1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 709/1 So foolysshe, that a verye nodypoll nydyote myght be ashamed to say it. 1598 R. Bernard tr. *Terence, Andria* iii. i, I now at length hardly understand.., whorson nodipol that I am.

So †**Noddypoop** *sb.* Also †**Noddypoop** *v. trans.*, to befool. *Obs.*

1598 Florio, *Fatappi*, doltes, fooles, noddies, guls, noddie-poopes. 1640 Brome *Sparagus Gard.* ii. iii, Sdaggers, if ever man that had but a mind to be a Gentleman was so noddy poopt!

Node (nōud), *sb.* [ad. L. *nōd-us* knot, Nodus.]

1. A knot or complication; an entanglement.

1572 Bossewell *Armorie* iii. 4, I will not here dissolue the node, ne yet maye not, but, I will partly declare my simple iudgement therein. 1828-32 Webster, *Node*, in poetry, the knot, intrigue or plot of a piece, or the principal difficulty. 1851 C. L. Smith tr. *Tasso* iv. xxiii, To her are known all frauds with tangled node. 1872 Geo. Eliot *Middlem.* xix, There are characters which are continually creating collisions and nodes for themselves in dramas which nobody is prepared to act with them.

2. A knot, knob, or protuberance, on a root, branch, etc.

1582 Hester *Secr. Phiorav.* iii. lxv 89 If ye take those nodes or knottes that are on the rootes, and stampe them and boile them. 1611 Florio, *Nocchio*, any..nodositie, node, .. or ruggednesse in any tree or wood. 1677 Grew *Anat. Seeds* i. § 13 This Seed,..near the Radicle, hath a very small and round Node, like a Navel. 1829 J. L. Knapp *Jrnl. Nat.* 348 The alburnum or sap wood, being thus wounded, rises up in excrescences and nodes all over the branch. 1842 Selby *Brit. Forest Trees* 319 The smooth nodes upon the trunk and larger branches.

b. *Bot.* The point of a stem from which the leaves spring.

1835 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* i. ii. (ed. 2) 53 At the nodes [1832 *nodi*]..., vessels are sent off horizontally into the leaf. 1849 Balfour *Man. Bot.* § 169 There are regular nodes or points on the stem..at which leaves appear. 1861 Bentley *Man. Bot.* 99 Generally the arrangement of the tissue of the stem at the nodes is somewhat different from that of the internodes. 1878 A. H. Green, etc. *Coal* iii 75 Towards the pointed end the nodes are often closely crowded together.

3. a. *Path.* A hard tumour; a knotty swelling or concretion upon some part of the body, esp. on a joint affected by gout or rheumatism.

1610 Healey *Theophrastus* (1636) 68 This fellow having ulcers in his legges, nodes or hard tumors in his fingers. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 2 It wonderfully helpeth the swellings and nodes of the joynts,..making them plain and smooth. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* II. 417 The node, which was almost as big as a Pullets egg, was suppurated. 1745 P. Thomas *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 137 Scorbutick Symptoms, such as Blackness of the Skin, hard Nodes in the Flesh. 1779 Forrest *Voy. N. Guinea* 348 His hands and feet were so contracted, that they grew quite crooked and full of nodes. 1804 Abernethy *Surg. Obs.* 145 Ulcerated sore throats, eruptions, and nodes on the bones. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. ii. 33 Severe purpuric blotches, and nodes in limbs. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 467 Nodes select the shins especially.

Comb. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 313 The periarteritic and peribronchial granulations may occur as separate nodules of node-like foci.

fig. 1672 Marvell *Reh. Transp.* I 135 The Mind too hath its Nodes sometimes, and the Stile its Buboes.

b. Any knot, lump, or knotty formation.

1753 Torriano *Midwifery* 20 [It] has Nodes or Glands in it, which perhaps may secrete or prove Receptacles for some Humours. 1791 E. Darwin *Bot. Gard.* I. 184 Hence dusky Iron sleeps in dark abodes, And ferny foliage nestles in the nodes. 1827 *Gentl. Mag.* XCVII. ii. 499 The breaks or decorative nodes which appear in the middle of these characters. 1841 Emerson *Lect. Conservative* Wks. (Bohn) II. 200 Each of the convolutions of the sea-shell, each node and spine marks one year of the fish's life. 1863 Baring-Gould *Iceland* 136 A huge node of crag, which is now nearly severed from the cliff

4. a. *Astr.* One of the two points at which the orbit of a planet intersects the ecliptic, or in which two great circles of the celestial sphere intersect each other. *Ascending* and *descending node*: (see the adjs.).

1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 38 The said Circle inclined to the Nodes towards the beginning of Gemini and Sagittary. 1676 *Ibid.* XI. 682 These Observations will serve to verifie the Nodes of the Orbes of the Satellites with the Orb of Jupiter. 1728 Pemberton *Newton's Philos.* 177 The motion of the aphelion and nodes, which continually increase, become sensible in a long series of years. 1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 11, I consider'd .. the Situation of the Ascending Node of the Moon's Orbit. 1812-16 Playfair *Nat. Phil.* (1816) II 125 The line in which the plane of the moon's orbit cuts the ecliptic, is called the Line of the Nodes. 1834 Mrs Somerville *Connex. Phys. Sci.* (1849) 12 When the planet is in the plane of the ecliptic, its latitude is zero: it is then said to be in its nodes. 1864 Herschel in *Gd Words* 58/2 Nineteen years, the period of the circulation of the nodes of the moon's orbit.

† **b.** A small ball representing a planet on the Ptolemaic sphere. *Obs. rare.*

1674 Moxon *Tutor to Astron. & Geog.* (ed. 3) App. 204 Bring each respective Node which represents each respective Planet, to those several places you find them in the Ephemeris. *Ibid.*, The little golden Node on the Suns Orb.

5. *Dialling.* (See quot. and Nodus *sb.* 2.) ? *Obs.*

1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Nodus* or *Node*, in Dyalling, is a certain Point in the Axis or Cock of the Dial, by the shadow of which, either the Hour of the Day,..or the Parallels of the Sun's Declination, his Place in the Ecliptick, &c. are shown. [Also in Chambers *Cycl.* (1727-38), and some later Dicts.]

6. a. A point or line of absolute or comparative rest in a vibrating body. Cf. Nodal *a.* 1.

1831 Brewster *Nat. Magic* viii (1833) 182 This stationary point is called a node. 1873 W. Lees *Acoustics* i. iii. 24 Ventral segments..are separated from each other by points of apparent rest, called nodes. 1879 G. Prescott *Sp. Telephone* 95 There will be two equal vibrating segments and a point of rest or node at the centre.

b. A central point in any complex or system.

1869 Sir E. Reed *Shipbuild.* i. 13 Knowing that with flexible ships the edge of the bulkhead was a sort of node to the flexure. 1884 Haweis *Musical Life* I. 83 To hit upon the lesser nodes for single harmonics was one of the recognised violin difficulties.

7. *Geom.* A point at which a curve crosses itself; a double or multiple point; also, a similar point on a surface. Also *attrib.*

1850 in Ogilvie. 1866 Brande & Cox *Dict. Sci.*, etc. II. 675/2 In the theory of surfaces, nodes are also called conical points. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 720/2 If the given curve has a node, the first polar passes through this node. *Ibid.* 721/1 A cusp of the second kind, or node-cusp.

† **Node,** *v. Obs. rare* $^{-0}$. [ad. It. or L. *nōdāre.*] *intr.* To form a knot.

1611 Florio, *Nodare*, to knot, to knit, to node, to knur.

Node, obs. form of Need *sb.*

No·ded, *ppl. a.* [f. Node *sb.* 6 a.] Divided into nodes.

1897 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Nov. 138 On reflecting light from such a noded plate the proper light alone was reflected.

Noder, obs. variant of Other *a.*

† **No·dgecock, -comb.** *Obs. rare.* [Of obscure formation.] A ninny, simpleton.

1566 Painter *Pal. Pleas.* I 211 b, This poore Nodgecock contriving the time in sweete and pleasaunt wordes with his dareling Simphorosia. 1593 Nashe *Four Lett. Confut.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 212 Confesse thy selfe a flat nodgcombe before all this congregation. 1596—*Saffron Walden* M 4 So was he counted and bad stand by for a Nodgscombe.

† **No·dhead.** *Obs. rare* $^{-1}$. [f. Nod *sb.*[2]] A foolish head or wit.

1652 H. Bell tr. *Luther's Colloq.* 292 They will all triumph, and show their nodheads in writing books.

Nodi-, comb. form of L. *nōd-us* knot, Node, used in some scientific (*Bot.* and *Entom.*) terms, as **No·dicorn** [F. *nodicorne*] *a.*, having nodose antennæ (*Cent. Dict.* 1890). **Nodi·ferous** *a*, bearing nodes. **Nodiflo·rous** [F. *nodiflore*] *a.*, having flowers springing from the nodes of the stem. **No·diform** *a*, having the form of a node or knot (esp. of joints).

1753 Petiver in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 188 Capitated and Nodiflorus Plants. 1856-8 W. Clark *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 75 Polyps with scattered tentacles, nodiferous or globose at the tip.

Nodical (nōu·dikăl), *a Astr.* [f. Node *sb.* 4 a + -ical.] Of or pertaining to the nodes.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 373/2 The average nodical month, or from a node to a node of the same kind. 1842 Brande *Dict. Sci.*, etc. s.v. *Moon*, The interval from node to node is called the nodical period, and is shorter than any of the other periods. 1868 Lockyer *Elem. Astron.* 102 One period being 27 d. 5 h. 6 m., called the nodical revolution of the Moon.

Nodie, obs. f. Noddy *sb.*[1] **Nodipol,** var. of Noddypoll *Obs.* **Nodock:** see Nod(d)ock.

Nodosarian (nōdosē·riăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. mod L. *Nodosaria* (see def.) + -an.] **a.** *adj.* Belonging to a family (*Nodosaria*) of vitreous-shelled foraminifera, the individuals of which are composed of a rectilinear succession of similar chambers. **b.** *sb.* An individual of this family.

1858 W. C. Williamson *Foraminifera Gt. Britain* 16 Where a group of large and strong Nodosarian shells abound. 1865 Parker & Jones in *Phil. Trans.* CLV. vi 347 A higher specialization of the simple repetitive Nodosarian form 1884 Brady in *Challenger Rep., Zool.* IX. 492 These two drawings..illustrate..its relation to the other straight Nodosarians.

So **Nodo·sarine** *a.* and *sb.*

1862 W. B. Carpenter *Introd. Foraminifera* 165 The Nodosarines are not so common in littoral deposits 1865 Parker & Jones in *Phil. Trans* CLV. vi. 340 Several of the Nodosarine forms are well represented in the northern seas. 1884 Brady in *Challenger Rep., Zool.* IX. 489 A mixed group, the Nodosarine members of which are now included in..Rhabdogonium.

Nodose (nōu·dōs), *a.* [ad. L. *nōdōs-us*: see Node *sb.* and -ose.] Knotty; knotted or knobbed; furnished with, or characterized by, knot-like swellings.

1721 Bailey, *Nodose*, knotty, full of knots. 1752 J. Hill *Hist. Anim.* 580 The Capra, with nodose horns, bending towards the back, the Ibex. 1767 Gooch *Treat Wounds* I. 165 A plaster compress, with the well adapted nodose bandage. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 274 The head of the thread-worm is subulate, nodose and divided into three vesicles. 1846 Dana *Zooph.* (1848) 504 Branches often irregularly inflated or nodose. 1880 V. L. Cameron *Future Highway* II. xii. 263, I found the horn of a male [mountain sheep] .. which was recurved, flattened, and nodose. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 48 The nodules may coalesce into large irregular, nodose, or flattened masses.

transf. 1880 Blackmore *Mary Anerley* III. iii. 38 His enemy arose slowly with grunts, and action nodose and angular, rather than flexibly graceful.

Nodosity (nōdo·sĭti). [ad. L. *nōdōsitas* (whence also F. *nodosité*, It. *nodosità*), f. *nōdōs-us*: see prec. and -ity.]

1. The state or quality of being nodose or knotty.

1611 Florio, *Nodosità*, .. knottinesse, nodosity. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Nodosity*, knottiness, knobbiness. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 275 The Clinical History of the Nodosity of the Joints. 1837 Carlyle *Miscellanies* Misc. 186 / V. 133 It is very beautiful, this mild strength,..in contrast with his brother's nodosity. 1839-47 *Todd's Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* III. 255/1 A tumour..like a shelled walnut in point of size and nodosity.

2. A knotty swelling or protuberance.

1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 311 The same ointment..abateth the tumors & nodosities vpon the joints. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* v. v. 239 That tortuosity, or complicated nodosity, we usually call the Navell. 1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 171 Such are the Nodosities..to be found in Ash as well as Maple. *a* 1791 Burke in Boswell *Johnson* an. 1781, It has all the nodosities of the oak without its strength. 1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 165 A dorsal fin in some species; nodosities on the back in others. 1872 Cohen *Dis. Throat* 182 These nodosities.. are softer than the rest of the substance. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 468 Tender nodosities or nodes on the shins.

fig. 1808 Knox & Jebb *Corresp.* (1834) I. 461 There does not seem to remain in him a single doctrine nodosity. 1892 *Academy* 6 Feb. 125/1 These nodosities upon the golden thread of an otherwise fine diction.

† **Nodo·sous,** *a. Obs.* $^{-0}$ Nodose.

1623 Cockeram i, *Nodosous*, full of knots.

Nodous (nōu·dŏs), *a.* [ad. L. *nōdōs-us*: see Node *sb.* and -ous.] Full of knots, knotty.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 183 This [finger] is seldome or last of all affected with the Gout, and when that becommeth nodous, men continue not long after. 1679 Evelyn *Sylva* xxxi. (ed. 3) 201 The nodous, and knotty part of these sort of Trees. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 36 P 4 He has not a Bone sound, but a Thousand nodous Parts for which the Anatomists have not Words. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 611/2 At the nodous parts of the tube were slight vortices in the current.

Nodre, variant of Nother, neither.

Nodular (nŏ·diŭlăr), *a.* [f. Nodule + -ar.]

1. *Min.* and *Geol.* Having the form of, occurring in, nodules.

1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* II. 6 Nor will I say, that they were originally created in nodular forms. 1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 270 Found massive, .. very rarely specular, or Botryoidal, or nodular. 1802-3 tr. *Pallas's Trav.* (1812) II. 292 We observed..veins of red, nodular iron-ore 1863 Dana *Man. Geol* 239 The structure of the limestone is often nodular or concretionary. 1878 Ramsay *Phys. Geogr.* xi. 160 Layers and nodular masses of gypsum.

2. Of zoophytes: Having nodes on the stem.

1846 Dana *Zooph.* (1848) iv. 83 The germ-polyp gives rise to the various branching and nodular zoophytes.

3. *Path.* Of the nature of, characterized by, knotty tumours.

1872 Cohen *Dis. Throat* 205 The surface of implantation at the basilary apophysis remained unequal and nodular. 1878 T. Bryant *Pract. Surg.* I. 700 A spongy nodular feel of the mucous membrane. 1898 P. Manson *Trop. Diseases* 394 The essential element in nodular leprosy is the leproma.

Nodulated (nŏ·diŭlēted), *a.* [ad. L. type **nōdulat-us* (cf. next) + -ed[1].] Furnished with, characterized by, nodular growths.

1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 409/1 Among the invertebrata its surface is uneven and nodulated like that of a raspberry. 1849 Balfour *Man. Bot.* § 70 These tubers occasionally become nodulated, or elongated, or curved in various ways. 1876 Bristowe *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 276 The nodulated thickening of the eyebrows and adjacent parts of the forehead.

Nodulation (nŏdiŭlē·ʃən). [f. L. type **nōdul-āre* (f. *nōdulus* Nodule) + -ation.] The process of becoming nodulated, or the result of this.

1872 Cohen *Dis. Throat* 138 To the touch the tumor appeared but little hard, without nodulations. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 50 After the stage of nodulation has lasted for a variable period, the final stage of ulceration sets in.

Nodule (nŏ·diŭl). [ad. L. *nōdulus*, dim. of *nōdus* knot: see -ule. Hence also F. *nodule.*]

† **1.** A small quantity of some medicinal substance tied up in a bag. *Obs.*

1600 Surflet *Countrie Farme* II. lxx. 420 Hang in the vessell a nodule or knot full of cinnamome [etc.]. 1634 T. Johnson tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* (1678) xxvi. xxiii. 644 Nodules have the same use with Suppositories and are oftentimes substituted in stead of Glysters. 1694 Salmon *Bate's Dispens.* 716/2 Tie it up in a Bit of Silk, in Form of a Nodule. 1713 *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 229 They smell to black Cummin-seed bruised and tyed up in a Nodule. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* II. 65 Applied warm, in nodules or sacks, it assuages pain.

2. *Min.* and *Geol.* A small rounded lump of some mineral or earthy substance.

1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* iv. (1723) 207 Strata compiled of metallick and mineral Nodules. 1766 Borlase in *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 36 A large cake, or nodule, of tin ore, weighing about six pounds. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat* I. 439 It is never found crystallized, but rather, in separate irregular nodules, scattered through other strata. 1815 Bakewell *Geol.* 191 In some of the beds of clay over coal detached nodules of iron-stone occur. 1880 Gunther *Fishes* 196 Devonian fishes are frequently found under peculiar circumstances, enclosed in the so-called nodules.

fig. 1885 *Academy* 24 Oct. 265/1 A single point of literature, one shining nodule broken off the rock.

3. *Bot.* A small node or knot in the stem or other part of a plant.

1796 Withering *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) IV. 141 Branches very fine, .nodules of fructifications small. 1839 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* i. ii. (ed. 3) 79 Those nodules which are so well known in the bark of the Beech, and some other trees. 1867 J. Hogg *Microsc.* II. i. 308 These plants are produced by.. minute cellular nodules called gemmæ or buds.

4. *Anat.* **a.** (See quots.)

1839-47 *Todd's Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* III 690 The anterior extremity of the inferior vermiform process projects into the cavity of the fourth ventricle, and serves to close it at its inferior extremity. .. Reil has named it *the Nodule.* 1840 G. V. Ellis *Anat.* 49 The apex of the uvula, which projects into the fourth ventricle, is the nodule.

b. A small knot or knotty tumour in some part of the body.

1845 Budd *Dis. Liver* 108 By its contraction the lobular substance of the liver is drawn into round nodules. 1865 Livingstone *Zambesi* xiii. 275 The true skin next thickens and rises in nodules. 1880 Bastian *Brain* 27 The groups of nerve cells..are usually aggregated so as to form distinct and separate nodules known as 'ganglia'.

Hence **No·duled** *a*, formed into nodules. Also **Noduli·ferous** *a.*, bearing or yielding nodules; **No·duliform** *a.*, having the form of a nodule.

1791 E. Darwin *Bot. Gard.* I. 398 As you now di-sect with hammers fine The granite-rock, the nodul'd flint calcine.

Noduller, obs. form of Noddle.

Nodulose (nŏdiŭlōs), *a.* [f. Nodule + -ose.] *Bot.* and *Zool.* Having little knots or knobs.

1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 45 Shell ovate,..wrinkles nodulose. 1835 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* I. ii. (1839) 109 If the fibres have occasionally dilatations at short intervals, they are called nodulose. 1852 Dana *Crust.* I. 131 All joints of legs..nodulose. 1870 Bentley *Man. Bot.* (ed. 2) 124 In the Common Dropwort the root is nodulose.

Nodulous (nŏ·diŭlŏs), *a.* [f. Nodule + -ous: cf. F. *noduleux.*] = Nodulose.

1841 Johnston in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. ix. 271 The ribs..[are] sometimes only to be traced in a nodulous line along the suture. 1850 Dana *Geol.* App. i. 728 Whorls of the spire angulated and nodulous in the middle. 1864 *Reader* 240/1 Subplicate character..inclining to nodulous.

† **No·dulus.** *Obs. rare.* = Nodule 1.

1651 Culpepper *Astrol. Judgem. Dis.* (1658) 222 Also you may make a Nodulus with any of these oyles. 1688 Holme *Armoury* III. 424/2 The Nodus, or Nodulus, is a

Bag of Ingradients..put into Beer, Ale, or Wine, the tincture whereof the Patient is to drink.

‖ **Nodus** (nōʊ·dŏs). Pl. **nodi.** [L. *nōdus.* Cf. F. *nodus* (16th c., Paré.)]

† **1.** *Path.* A knotty swelling. = NODE *sb.* 3a. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 252 Nodus is a knotte, & þus comeþ in þe ize liddis 1650 J. F[RENCH] *Chym. Dict.* s.v., Nodi are hard tumours of the joints. 1672 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 4062 Not long after his landing, he found a certain Nodus or hard lump in the very place whence this stone was cut 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Nodus* or *Node*, ..a kind of gummy Swelling, made by the settling of a gross Humour between the Bone and the Periosteum.

† **2.** *Dialling.* (See quot. and NODE *sb.* 5.)

1668 MOXON *Mech. Dyalling* 39 The point in the middle of this Glass we will mark A, and for distinction sake call it Nodus. Through this Nodus you must draw a Meridian Line. *Ibid.* Fasten a string just on the Nodus.

3. The base of a numerical system. *rare*—[1].

1677 LOCKE 28 Aug. in Ld King *Life & Lett* (Bohn) 73 Monsieur Bernier told me that the heathens of Hindoostan pretend to great antiquity, .. that their nodus in their numbers is ten, as ours, and their circuit of days seven.

† **4.** (See NODULUS, quot. 1688.) *Obs.*

5. A knotty point, a difficulty or complication.

1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Nodus in Poetry, &c. 1763 BLAIR *Diss.* in *Ossian's Poems* (1796) II. 300 We find a Nodus, or intrigue in the poem. 1808 *Edin. Rev.* XI. 369 Beleaguer'd and beset by what they call the nodus, or difficulty of his situation. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 126 The whole nodus may be more of a logical cobweb, than any actual material perplexity. 1872 GEO ELIOT *Middlem.* li, Neither the Parliamentary Candidate Society nor any other power..seeing a worthy nodus for interference.

† **No·dy,** *a. Obs.* —[0] [f. NODE *sb.*] Nodose.

1611 FLORIO, *Gropposo*, knottie, nodie, full of knots.

Nody(e, obs. ff. NODDY. **Nodylle,** obs. f. NODDLE. **Nodypoll(e,** obs. ff. NODDYPOLL.

‖ **Noel** (nōʊ··l). Also **noël.** [F. *noël*: see NOWEL.] A Christmas carol

1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.*, *Noels*, certain canticles, or songs of joy, formerly sung at Christmas in the country churches in France. 1880 *Grove's Dict. Mus.* II. 462 The French Noëls will, of course, bear no comparison with those written in Italy in point of excellence. 1903 *Speaker* 3 Jan. 324/2 The singing of noels must be heard to be really appreciated.

Noell, obs. variant of NEWEL[1].

† **Noema·tical,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. type **νοηματικος*, f. *νόημα* thought: see -ICAL.] Originating, or existing, in thought, or in the mind alone; noetic.

Worcester (1860), and later Dicts., also give *noematic.*

1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O* 253 If we distinguish those two Attributes in God, namely, of Wisdom and Knowledge; as if the one were Noematical, the other Dianoetical. *a* 1688 CUDWORTH *Immut. Mor.* (1731) 143 So are the Cogitations that we have of Corporeal things usually both Noematical and Phantasmatical together, the one being as it were the Soul, and the other the Body of them.

Hence † **Noema·tically** *adv.*, intellectually. *Obs.*

1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* I. ii Ax. 3 By Common Notions I understand whatever is Noematically true, that is to say, true at first sight to all men in their wits, upon a clear perception of the Terms. 1661 [G. RUST] *Origen & his Opinions in Phænix* (1721) I 19 There are Moral Axioms Noematically true, as well as Geometrical. 1672 H. MORE *Brief Reply* 138 Which is an Axiome noematically true.

Noe·mics, *sb. pl.* [irreg. f. Gr. *νόημα* thought.] 'The science of the understanding; intellectual science' (Ogilvie *Suppl.* 1855).

Noesis (nōʊ·ĭ·sĭs). [a. Gr. *νόησις*, f. *νοεῖν* to have mental perception or intelligence, f. *νόος* mind, thought.] **a.** (See quot. 1881.) **b.** An intellectual view of the moral and physical world.

1881 MIVART *Cat* 386 The sum-total of the mental action of a rational animal may be called its noesis. 1905 RAMSAY in *Expositor* Nov. 361 Jewish ritual stands to Christian spirituality in the same relation as Phrygian ritual to educated Noesis.

Noetian (nōʊ·ĭ·shăn), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. L. type **Noētiānus*, f. *Noetus*, a native of Smyrna and presbyter of the church in Asia Minor (*c* 230 A.D.).]

A. *sb.* A follower of Noetus in acknowledging only one person (the Father) in the Godhead. (Cf. PATRIPASSIAN and MONARCHISM.)

1585 T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* 4 Men..which do graunte the name of three sondrie persons, and deme their persons, as did the Noetians. 1719 WATERLAND *Vind Christ's Div.* 334 The Noetians had so high an Opinion of the Divinity of Christ..that They had no way of solving the difficulty, but by making Father and Son one Person, and, in Consequence, were Patripassians. 1765 MACLAINE tr. *Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* III. II. v. § 13 The Sabellians .. [were] called Patripassians in a different sense from that in which this name was given to the Noetians. 1853 W. E. TAYLER *Hippolytus* VI. 51 The Noetians..accused the orthodox with believing in two Gods. 1876 PLUMMER tr. *Döllinger's Hippolytus & Callistus* 10 It is not true that..the Noetians are cited as the last heresy.

B. *adj.* Of, pertaining or relating to, Noetus or Noetianism.

1719 WATERLAND *Vind. Christ's Div.* 334 He has been thought to have refined upon the Noetian Scheme. 1765 MACLAINE tr. *Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* III. II. v. § 12 The Noetian controversy. 1876 PLUMMER tr. *Döllinger's Hippolytus & Callistus* 10 Our author..treats the Elchasaite heresy, as a short appendage to the Noëtian school. 1884 'EDNA LYALL' *We Two* xxiv, I consider that he has Noetian tendencies.

Hence **Noe·tianism,** the heresy of Noetus.

1874 J. H. BLUNT *Dict. Sects* 374/2 The derivation of Noetianism from the doctrine of Heraclitus.

Noetic (nōʊ·e·tĭk), *a.*[1] *rare.* [f. *Noe* (Vulgate), Noah.] Noachian, Noachic.

1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. (1723) 126 Ever since the time of the Noetick Deluge. 1803 G. S. FABER *Cabiri* I. 131 The mutual resemblance of the Cabiri, the Titans, the Rishis, and the Noetic family, is too striking to be the effect of mere accident.

Noetic (nōʊ·e·tĭk), *a.*[2] and *sb.* [ad. Gr. *νοητικ-ός*, f. *νόησις* NOESIS.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the mind or intellect; characterized by, or consisting in, mental or intellectual activity.

1653 WATERHOUSE *Apol. Learning* 12 All Learning, whether Noetick or Manual, of book or hand, proceeds from God. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 92 Another attribute of Pagan Philosophie is, that it be *νοητική*, noetic or intelligent, i.e. comprehensive of the first and highest principles. 1852 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* 4 The noetic faculty, intellect proper, or place of principles. 1872 *Contemp. Rev.* XX. 75 Noetic intuition involves some discursive thought. 1890 MASSON *Edinb. Sketches* 220 There was little in his mind of what may be called the purely *noetic* organ—that faculty which speculates, investigates [etc.].

2. Originating or existing in the mind or intellect; purely intellectual or abstract.

c 1810 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 263 Reduce it to the noetic pentad, or universal form of contemplation. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* XXI. (1859) II. 33 That the sensible or ectypal world..stands to the noetic or archetypal world..in the same relation [etc.]. 1881 W. R. SMITH *O. Test. in Jewish Ch.* 32 Those doctrines higher than reason, those noetic truths, as they were called, of a divine philosophy.

3 Given to intellectual speculation. (See quots.)

1882 MOZLEY *Reminis.* I. iii 19 The new Oriel sect was declared to be Noetic, whatever that may mean. 1882 *Church Times* 6 Oct. 674 The so called 'Noetic' school at Oriel was far advanced in Rationalism before Newman became a Fellow. 1893 *Month* Dec. 563 It is the noetic school of Whately which is really responsible for this evil.

B. *sb.* **1.** A science of the intellect. Also *pl.*

1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 137 The universal Noetic, in which we require terms of most comprehension and least specific import. *a* 1834 — in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 416 In short, a transcendental aesthetic, logic, and noetic. 1875 T. HILL *Order Stud.* 1 Gymnastics, or care of the body; noetics, or training of the mind.

2. That which has a purely intellectual existence or basis.

1854 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* (ed. 2) 59 To separate that in man which is capable of converse with the noetic, the essentially pure, from that which is earthly. 1876 WILDER *R. P. Knight's Symbolic Lang.* 4 The end of which is the Knowledge of the First, the Lord, and the Noetic.

3. A member of the noetic school (see A. 3).

1882 M. PATTISON in *Academy* 1 July 1 The old Oriel school the Noetics—had no dogmas, and left no books. 1885 — *Mem.* 78 The Noetics knew nothing of the philosophical movement which was taking place on the continent.

Hence † **Noe·tical** *a. Obs.*

1644 BP. MAXWELL *Prevog. Chr Kings* xiv. 137 In him who in sharpnesse of wit approacheth nearest to Angelicall and Noeticall spirits. 1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac., Pragm. Pulpit-filler* (1860) 83 Their noetical faculties devoid of philosophick irradiations. *a* 1688 CUDWORTH *Immut. Mor.* (1731) 296 Those that arise from the pure noetical Energies of the Soul it self

† **Noforsooth,** *v. nonce-word.* (See quot.)

a 1644 QUARLES *Virg. Widow* (1649) 53 She charg'd me, that when any sued for my love, I should be coy, and say Noforsooth, which I ha' done so long that I have almost Noforsooth'd away all my fortunes.

Nog (nɒg), *sb.*[1] Also **nogg.** [Of obscure origin.] A peg, pin, or small block of wood serving for various purposes; chiefly *techn.* in special applications (see quots.). Also, a knag, snag, or stump on a tree or branch.

1611 COTGR., *Frayoire*, the racke-staffe, or nog of a mill; the little peece of wood which rubbing against the hopper makes the corne fall from it. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III, 287/2 The Bobbin or Nogg, a piece of round Wood with an handle to begin to wind or make the Clew on. *Ibid.* 332/2 The Noggs, are the handles of the Sythe. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 102 *Nog*; a Trenel drove in at the Foot of each Shore, or the Props that support the Ship in the Nature of trigging the Shores. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* G iij b, We..therein put two Nogs of Wood and these keep the Forks from being pressed inward by the side Weight. *a* 1802 *Jock o' the Syde* xi. in Scott *Minstrelsy Border* I. 158 A tree they cut, wi' fifteen nogs on each side. 1841 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl* IV. 234/2 The three holding nogs or dies are attached by screws to dove-tail slide-pieces. 1842 GWILT *Archit.* 1008 *Nogs*, the same as Wood Bricks. . The term is chiefly used in the north of England 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 986 The lifting-bar *f*, which rests at each end on wooden noggs tenoned into the bars. 1856 BAINBRIDGE *Law Mines & Min.* (ed. 2) Gloss., *Nog*, square bits of wood piled to support the roof of coal mines.

attrib. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* G iij b, We put a Sill under them,. and drive them fast up against the Head-tree, so far till the Nog-holes appear on the inside of the Forks.

Nog (nɒg), *sb.*[2] Also **nogg.** [Of obscure origin.]

1. A kind of strong beer, brewed in East Anglia.

1693 PRIDEAUX *Lett.* (Camden) 161 A bottle of old strong beer, wch in this countrey [Norfolk] they call 'nog'. 1723 SWIFT *French Dog* Wks. 1755 IV. I. 35 Walpole laid a quart of nog on't He'd either make a hog or dog on't. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* III. (ed. 2) 227 In Suffolk and Norfolk they run very much upon a light brown, or deep Amber colour'd Butt-Beer, which in the latter Place is called Nogg. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 319 The Sailor toasts thy charms in flip and grog; The Norwich Weaver drinks Thee deep in nog. 1847 STEPHENS in Johnston & Browne *Life* (1878) 222 Our landlady sent round some nogg a while ago 1893 ZINCKE *Wheatsteed* 261 Here 'nog' is a kind of strong ale.

2. = EGG-NOG.

1896 *Harper's Mag.* XCII. 783/2 Mrs Raker was holding a foaming glass to the sick man's lips. 'There; take another sup of the good nog', she said.

Nog, *v.* [f. NOG *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To secure by nogs or pegs.

1721 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 26 Then nog all the Shores very secure.

2. To build with timber-framing and brick.

1805 DUNCUMB *Agric. Heref.* 30 They [cottages] are raised with stone two feet above the ground, and then carried to the roof with timber and brick in squares, or as it is here termed *nogged together.*

Hence **Nogged** (nɒgd) *ppl. a.*, consisting of a timber framework filled in with brick. (Usu. in comb. *brick nogged.*)

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 457/1 A Nogged Wall, being only of a Brick breadth 1842 GWILT *Archit.* § 2024 When the spaces between the timbers or quarters are bricked up, it is called a bricknogged partition.

Nogat, variant of NOUGAT.

No-gate, *adv. north.* and *Sc.* Forms: *α.* 4 **nan-gat, nane-, none-gate.** *β.* 4-5 **na-, no-gat, -gate,** 9 **nae-gate, -gait.** [f. NO *a.* or NONE *a.* + GATE *sb.*[2]] **a.** Nowhere. **b.** In no way, no-wise.

α. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1078 þe bodi moght he nan-gat hide. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 57 This sawel..Mai nangat cum til hevin blis. *a* 1400 *Harrow. Hell* 1087 (Harl. MS.), He may noght lif ogayne nanegate [*v.r.* nonegate].

β. 13.. *Cursor M.* 9714 (Gött.), Hou milt þai man of sin ma clene? Certis na gate, als i wene. *Ibid.* 12000 Bot might it nogat þe witslipp þat he self said. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xliii. (*Cecilia*) 548 Bot we, þe haly name þat wat of god, ma nyt it na-gat. *a* 1400 *Harrow. Hell* 1071 (Harl. MS.), He bad: 'no gate luke þou go hethen, Till fourty days be past'. 1489 *Barbour's Bruce* (Edin. MS.) x. 230 Swa that men mycht it spar na gat.

1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxxii, We turned nae gate at a', but just keepit straight forward. 1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* xxvii, I div not ken hoo it'll be poassible, an' you naegait 'ithin my sicht or my cry.

So † **No-gates** *adv. Obs.*

a 13.. *Cursor M.* 5054 (Gött.), No-gates miht þair bodijs ly. *a* 1400 *Sir Perc.* 2226 He that so nere getis he, That scho myghte nangatis fle. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 612 And ye . No gatis me begyle, ne to grem brynge, I hete you.., þat I you helpe shall.

Noger, variant of *nauger*, AUGER *sb*

1747 HOOSON *Min. Dict.* s.v. *Boring*, First make a Place or Stope in the Stone with a Pick, to set the Noger Point in. 1802 MAWE *Min. Derbysh.* Gloss., *Noger*, or Jumper.

No·ggen, *a.* and *sb.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. western dial. *nog(s)* refuse of flax or hemp + -EN[4].]

a. *adj.* Made of coarse flax. **b.** *sb.* Coarse linen.

1492 *Will of P. Hall* (Somerset Ho.), A noggen shete. 1564 in Noake *Worc. Relics* (1877) 12, j table clothe of noggen. 1625 in Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk.* (1879) 302 Eyghtenne payre of hempten sheets and six paire of noggen sheets. 1660 SIR T. BROUNE *Boscobel* 18 His Majesty..put on a noggen course shirt which was borrowed of Edw. Martin. *Ibid.* 41 A noggen shirt, of the coursest linnen. 1879 in Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk.*

Noggin (nɒ·gĭn). Also 7 **-ing,** 8 **knoggin, noggan,** 8-9 **naggin.** [Of obscure origin: Gael. *noigean*, Ir. *noigin* are no doubt from Eng.]

1. A small drinking vessel; a mug or cup.

1630 *Tincker of Turvey* Ep. Ded., Of her ale, her custome was to set before me two little noggins full. *a* 1648 DIGBY *Closet Opened* (1677) 45 You have the yeast in a large noggin with a handle. 1726 T. WARD *Eng. Ref* 50 Plate, Candlesticks, and Silver Flaggons were turn'd to Brass and Peuter Noggins. 1753 *Stewart's Trial* 208 The noggin in which he had carried the drink to Allan Breck 1773 *Poetry in Ann. Reg.* 234 The milky store.. Crowns the clean noggin. 1824 DODDRIDGE *Notes* 109 The settler's furniture consisted of a few pewter dishes,..wooden bowls, trenchers, and noggins 1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 53 The pewter counters and the brass-work of the beer-engines, the funnels and the whisky noggins.

2. A small quantity of liquor, usually a quarter of a pint.

1693 *Humours Town* 101 The poor Curate..is the Humble Servant of ev'ry one that Treats him with a Noggin of cool Nants. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Noggin*, (of Brandy) a Quarter of a Pint. 1745 *Gentl. Mag.* 425 He drank about a quart a day, a naggin at each time. 1798 *Sporting Mag.* XI. 284 A man . drank no less than four noggins of gin. 1810 VANDERLEUR *Lett.* (1894) 14 Our army has very good rations: 1 pound of beef, 1 pound of bread, and about a naggin of rum each day. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xii. (1856) 94 While we were joking about his adventure over a quiet little noggin of whisky-punch 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1879) 233 No doubt many a noggin of whiskey is here quaffed.

3. *attrib.*, as *noggin-bottle, -glass, -pot, -stave.*

1663 WOOD *Life* 1 Feb., At Short's the coffee-man in chocolate, 6*d.*, for a nogging pot, 5*d.* 1804 R. ANDERSON *Cumbld. Ballads* (*c* 1850) 68 To monie a bonnie Carel lass.. The noggin glass went roun. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* xix, If the Lord had not fought for us, she'd have been beat to noggin-staves there on the beach. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* VI. x. 394 With a noggin bottle of brandy in his fist.

Nogging (nɒ·gin), *sb.* and *vbl. sb.* Also **noggin.** [f. NOG *sb.*[1] or *v.* + -ING [1].]

1. *sb.* (Usually *brick-nogging.*) Brickwork built up between wooden quarters or framing.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 354 A brick wall built in pannels between timber quarters is called brick nogging. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 79 To fill in the cross partitions with four-inch brick nogging flat. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. II. *Jerry Jarvis' Wig.* A fanciful arrangement of brick and timber .. in the 'Weald' is a 'noggin'. 1857 [see BRICK *sb.*[1] 10]. 1904 A. GRIFFITHS 50 *Yrs. Public Life* xvii. 232 A wooden framework, its external sides filled in with brick 'nogging'.

b. *Nogging-pieces,* horizontal pieces of wood nailed to the quarters to strengthen the work in brick-nogging.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 354 The nogging pieces being included in the measure. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 83 Nogging pieces, four by two inches.

2. *vbl. sb.* (See quots.)

c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 135 *Nogging,* the act of securing the heels of the shores. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 499 *Nogging,* . securing the shores by tree-nails.

Nog-head. *dial.* [f. NOG *sb.*[1]] A blockhead.

c 1800 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Horrors Bribery* Wks. 1816 IV. 287 Zounds! what a noghead and a fool. 1893 KENNARD *Diogenes' Sandals* xiii, Wosbird and noghead were the epithets bestowed.

So **Nog·headed** *a.,* thick-headed, stupid.

1891 MISS TUTTIET *Heart Storm* I. ii, 'Matt Meade's that nog-headed', .. Cousin Jane used to say. 1893 RAYMOND *Gentl. Upcott's Daughter* 117 Muttering complaints in which .. 'pig-headed', 'nog-headed', constantly recurred.

Nogh(t, obs. forms of NOUGHT *sb.* and *adv.*

Noghtihod: see NOUGHTIHOOD.

Nogli, obs variant of UGLY *a.*

No-go. Also **no go.** [A sb. use of the phrase *no go*: see GO *sb.* 8.] An impracticable situation; an impasse; an indecisive contest, etc.

1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 150 They have .. arrived at a happy positivism as to its structure, though at the risk of bringing it to a no-go 1884 *Western Daily Press* 16 Apr. 7/2 The first 'fly' resulted in a 'no go'.

So **No-goism.** *nonce-word.*

1850 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) I 220 As to two comic articles .. out of me, that's the intensest extreme of no-goism.

Nogt, obs. form of NOUGHT.

No·how, *adv.* (and *a.*) [f. NO *a.* + HOW *adv.*; cf *somehow, anyhow.*]

1. In no manner, by no means; not at all.

1775 in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* (1870) I. 300 A course of habitual improvement which nohow else is to be acquired. 1795 *Montford Castle* II. 42 Edmund .. could nohow insert the point of his sword 1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Emp. China & Tsing-Ti,* Not being his father, the misfortune could nohow be attributed to me. 1841 HERSCHEL *Ess.* (1857) 212 This is a modification of the idea of cause, which we can no-how bring ourselves to conceive. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* xiv. 348 Genius has strange gifts in it, .. knowledge nohow conveyable by teaching of man.

b. In uneducated speech frequently used with another negative.

1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* x 98 You don't call that justice, no-how, do you? 1863 READE *Hard Cash* II. 246 That don't dovetail nohow. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 410/1 He wouldn't let it stand nohow.

2. In no particular manner or condition; with no distinctive appearance or character.

In quots 1779 and 1853 with suggestion of b.

1779 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* (1842) I. 161, I could not speak a word; and I dare say I looked no-how. 1853 WHEWELL in Mrs. Douglas *Life* (1881) 430 The air has been filled .. with a dense fog, which has made everything look ill, or more properly speaking, look *no-how.* 1888 FREEMAN in Stephens *Life & Lett.* (1895) II. 283 New York .. is just now nohow, an uninteresting mass of houses.

b. With *all*: Out of order, out of sorts.

1852 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 174 You were 'decidedly better', and now again 'all nohow'. 1865 DICKENS *Dr. Marigold* vii, Ain't Mr. B. so well this morning? You look all nohow.

3. *adj* Having no distinctive character. *rare.*

1888 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) II. 29 She is a comfortable, no how, little, good-natured thing.

Hence **No·howish** *a.*

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 499, *No-Howish,* qualmy; feeling an approaching ailment without being able to describe the symptoms.

Noht, nohut, obs. forms of NOUGHT.

Noiance, variant of NOYANCE.

Noice, Noie, obs. forms of NOISE, NOY.

Noik, obs. Sc. form of NOOK *sb.*

Noil (noil). Also **noyl.** [Of obscure origin.] *pl.* and *sing.* The short pieces and knots of wool combed out of the long staple.

pl. 1623-4 *Act* 21 *Jas. I,* c. 18 § 3 Many ill disposed persons .. haveused to mixe and putte Flockes and Thrumes and alsoe Noiles and Haires and other deceivable thinges into .. broad Woollen Cloths. 1793 *Spec. Wright & Hawksley's Patent* No. 1956. 2 A circular brush .. revolving quick to take the noils off the teeth. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 150 The noyls, or short refuse wool, which remains entangled among the teeth, being removed. 1872 *Daily News* 26 Mar., Noils and broken are in steady demand, and prices are firm. 1884 W. S. B. MCLAREN *Spinning* (ed. 2) 94 The very short fibres of wool .. fall over naturally into a box or can placed to receive them. This short wool is called 'noils'.

sing. 1805 LUCCOCK *Nat. Wool* 159 The fragments collect in the instrument and form only a noil, an article of no use in the fabrication of worsteds. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* iv. 127 This, under the name of noyl or noil, is afterwards carded and spun into coarse woollen yarn. 1894 *Times* 12 Mar. 13/5 The machine which separates the long fibres for fine spinning from the waste or 'noil', which is used for spinning heavy numbers.

attrib. 1884 W. S. B. MCLAREN *Spinning* (ed. 2) 104 The noil knives in the small circles. *Ibid.* 109 Noil knots are dragged over the pin points.

Noint, 'noint, aphetic forms of ANOINT *v*

13.. *Cursor M.* 7286 (Gött.), He was .. þe first þat noyntid man to king. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 23 That man scholde be sleyne and the body of Faustina. be noyntede with the bloode of hym. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* XII. xxxix. (W. de W.) 436 The blode of a reremouse noynted [*Bodl. MS.* i-smered] vpon the lyddes suffreth not the heere to growe agayn. 1508 FISHER 7 *Penit. Ps.* ii. Wks. (1876) 10/ The forheed of the chylde is noynted with holy creme. 1577 B GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 144 The vicerous places must be nointed with Vineger. 1611 CHAPMAN *May Day* Plays 1873 II. 339 One that noints his nose with clowted creame. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 77 The oyle .which those country-men nointed with, when they bathed. 1689 N. LEE *Princess Cleve* III i, They are .. suspected for Witches, mine noints her self ev'ry Night. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* vii, He would .. fling him a handful of silver groats, .. to 'noint the sore withal. 1822 SHELLEY *Faust* ii. 182 We are washed, we are 'nointed, stark naked are we.

Hence **Noi·nted** *ppl. a.* (see quot. 1855 and cf. NINETED *a.*); **Noi·nter,** one who anoints; **Noi·nting** *vbl. sb.*; **Noi·ntment,** ointment.

13.. *Cursor M.* 9338 (Gött.), Quen he þat haliest es comen, 3our noynting sal fra 3ou be nomen. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 159 He was confermede by hym by the noyntynge of holy creame. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 640 Her xal mary .. a-noynt hym with a precyus noy[n]ttment. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Circunlitio,* . noyntyng. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 89 Their Tyrian cassocks, nointings for the field, Who knowes not, sees not? *Ibid.* 36 A rhetorician, a grammarian, A painter, nointer, augur, geometrician. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'A nointed youth', a young man apparently destined to, or determined upon, evil courses.

Noious(e, obs. forms of NOYOUS *a.*

‖ **Noir** (nwär), *a. rare*[−1]. [F. *noir.*] Black.

1871 TENNYSON *Last Tourn.* 433 A shield Showing a shower of blood in a field noir.

Nois, obs. Sc. form of NOSE *sb.*

† **Noi·sance.** *Obs.* Forms: 5-6 **noysaunce,** 5, 7 -ance, 5 -ans, 6 -auns, 6- **noisance**; also 5 **nosaunce,** -awnce. [a. OF. *noisance,* var. of *nuisance* NUISANCE.]

1. Trouble, molestation, annoyance.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 112 þe konyng þat þe sawle folowys .. whenne it ys deliured of noysance. *c* 1450 LOVELICH *Merlin* 2256 To hym maden they here Surawnce him there to bryngen with-owten Nosawnce. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 456 Yef ye take eny [men] of owres, thei shull helpe yow to oure noysaunce. *a* 1500 *Chaucer's Dreame* C.'s Wks. (1598) 357 Without sicknes or displeasaunce, Or thing that to you was noysaunce. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII,* 71 b, Those that shall bryng vitaules necessarie to the saied assembly, maie without daunger, trouble, impechement or noysaunce go and come. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* II 63 Howbeit much noisance they have everywhere by Wolves. 1656 PRYNNE *Resol. Import Queries* 21 A Writ is granted .. for a thing done to the noysance of another.

b. In phr. *To do noisance.*

c 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 810 To me this longe walke it dothe noisance. 1449 in *Wars Eng. in France* (Rolls) I. 489 Robbeurs and pirates .. whiche dayly do alle the noysance thay canne. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen VIII,* 46 b, The mayre .. declared to them the noysaunce done to the Citezens.

2. Nuisance.

1473-4 *Sarum Church-w. Accts.* (1896) 15 For the clansyng of a noysance abowte the church. 1657 HOWELL *Londinop.* 392 Any thing of noisance in the River of Thames.

† **Noi·sant,** *a. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *noisant,* var. of *nuisant* NUISANT.] Troublesome, grievous.

a 1440 BURGH *Cato* 723 If she be noysaunt, ful of greuaunce, Constreyne hir nat to biden in thi yerde. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 1045 Iff it be, ye shall haue gretly to doo huge noisaunt pangues with aduersite.

Noise, obs. form of NOSE.

Noise (noiz), *sb.* Forms: 3-7 **noyse,** 4-6 **noys,** 5-6 **noyes,** *Sc.* **noyis,** 6 **noyse**; 4 **nois,** 6 **nois,** 3- **noise.** Also 4 **nouse, nowse,** 5 **nose.** [a. F. *noise* (11th cent.; OF. also *noyse, nose*) = Prov. *noysa, nosa, nausa,* of uncertain origin: L. *nausea* and *noxia* have been proposed, but the sense of the word is against both suggestions.]

1. Loud outcry, clamour, or shouting; din or disturbance made by one or more persons.

In this and other senses freq. in the phrase *to make* (more rarely † *he.p*) *a noise*: cf. sense 6.

a 1225 *Ancren R.* 66 þe wreche preddare more noise he makeð to 3eien his sope, þen a riche mercer al his deorewurðe ware. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8167 Of trompes & of tabors þe sarazins made þere So gret noyse þat cristinemen al destourbed were. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6535 He hard þe gret nois was þare Abute þis calf. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11531 At þat word was noise & cry Of þe Bretons þat stoden ney. ? 1370 *Robt Cicyle* 174 (Horstm.), He gan crie and make nois, He swor þei schulde alle abye [etc.]. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 321 With this noise and with this cry, Out of a large faste by .. Men sterten out. 1455 *Paston Lett.* I. 351 They sette an hous on fyer .. and cryed and mad an noyse as though they had be sory for the fyer. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* v 23 Of the noyse that sourded emonge the hethen men discordyng in theyr lawe. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lix. 207 They all made great joy with suche a joyfull noyse that the paynyms without dyd here it. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. i. 61 Who is that at the doore y' keeps all this noise? 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 49 It did mightily vexe me, .. that I could not call vnto them to keepe lesse noise. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Redemption* 12 At length I heard a ragged noise and mirth Of theeves and murderers. 1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* iv. i, Thou hast thy sexes Virtues, Their Affectation, Pride, Ill Nature, Noise. 1775 tr. *Scarron's Com. Rom.* I. 286 Zounds, air, don't keep such a noise about your boots, but rather take mine, so you will but let us sleep. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxv, I wish you'd hold your noise! 1850 BROWNING *Bp. Blougram's Apol.* 19 When dinner's done, And body gets its sop and holds its noise And leaves soul free a little.

† **b.** *Without noise,* in a quiet manner; without any display, privately. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 100 Prively withoute noise He bringth this foule grete Coise To his Castell. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 114 b, She would be buried without any pompe or noyse. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 508 After this time Ezechia had rest, and spending without noyse that addition which God had made unto his life. 1668 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy.* 110 They were married on Shrove-Sunday .. but without any noyse.

† **c.** Strife, contention, quarrelling. *Obs.*

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* II. xii. 48 Oftyme it happeth that of a fewe wordes euyll fette, cometh a grete noyse and daunger. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. cxix. 141/1 Neuer to haue noyse with a nother it is angels lyfe. 1530 PALSGR. 248/1 Noyse, frayeng, *castille.*

† **2.** Common talk, rumour, report; also, evil report, slander, scandal. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6383 He let caste þis traitour in þe eueninge late At an fenestre in temese, noise vorto abate. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3971 To me it is gret hevinesse, That the noyse so fer is go, And the sclaundre of us two. 1426 *Paston Lett.* I. 26 To declare aught of this matier in stoppyng of the noyse that renneth in this case. 1461 *Ibid.* II. 50 Ther is gret noyse of this revell that was don in Suffolk be Yelverton and Jeney. *c* 1478 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 38 The great rumor, slaunder, & full noyse of your tenants att they shold be untrew peopell. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccliv. 571 The castell .. the whiche the Gauntoyse hadde brente, as the noyse ranne. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 92 The noyse of the death of King James divulgat, .the hartes of men begane to be disclossed. 1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 179 All agree in the noise of more plotts. 1683 SIR W. TEMPLE *Mem.* Wks. 1720 I. 423 The Noise that ran of the magnificent Preparations .. design'd by the Marquess. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 164 ¶ 1 The Noise of this intended Marriage soon reached Theodosius 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VII. xvii. 223 The noise of this accident was immediately spread in all parts.

† **b.** Repute, reputation. *Obs.*

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii 274 Thou has an yll noys of stelyng of shepe. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* VIII. vii. 282 By cause of that noyse and fame that thou hast. 1549-62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* lxxxix. 16 Through thy righteousness have they a pleasant fame and noyce. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) N vj, Myn ill noise makes me worthey that all the wordes ill saide againste them be unto me attributede.

† **c.** Distinction, note. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. iii. 201 They were persons of no great noise, but resolute, modest, courteous.

3. A loud or harsh sound of any kind; a din.

c 1290 *St. Barnabas* 51 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I 28 Al þat on half daschte a-doun .. of þis temple with gret noyse and soun. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 819 þe god man glyste with þat glam & gloped for noyse. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 216 Many an other tente mo With gret noise, as me thoghte tho, It threw to grounde. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxi. 138 Þer es herd noyse as it ware of trumppes. *a* 1450 *Fyshynge w. Angle* (1883) 5 þe noyse of houndes & blastes of hornes. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xxiii. 68 The water .. made suche a noyse that it myght be herde .x. leges of. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 95 By the noyes of a spanyell was on a night a man espied and taken. 1582 LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind* 73 b, The tackling . , with the great force of the winde, made such a terrible noyse, and was so fearefull to heare. 1624 QUARLES *Job* xvii 54 Who ever heard the voyce Of th' angry heavens, unfrighted at the noyse? 1653 tr. *Carmen's Nissena* 124 By the noise of Trumpets and beating up of Drums. 1710 J. CLARKE tr. *Rohault's Nat. Philos.* (1729) I. 185 Gunpowder when it takes Fire in a Cannon .. makes such a prodigious Noise. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 160 This motion continued the remaining part of the day ; nor did the noise cease during the whole time. 1848 L. HUNT *Jar of Honey* ii. 23 A noise is heard like the coming of a thousand chariots. 1888 MISS BRADDON *Fatal Three* I. iv, I never heard any one make such a noise on a piano.

b. The aggregate of loud sounds arising in a busy community.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I xx. 25 þat he wiþdrawiþ him fer fro seculer noyse. *c* 1610 *Women Saints* (1880) 44 Ill brooking secular noise, and worldlie companie of the towne. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. ii 5 Obscured and made weak; as the voyce of a man is in the noyse of the day. 1676 HALE *Contempl.* I 286 In shady Privacy, free from the Noise And busies of the World. 1730 BERKELEY *Lett.* Wks. 1871 IV. 173 Preferring quiet and solitude to the noise of a great town. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 379 A life all turbulence and noise may seem To him that leads it, wise. 1816 SHELLEY *Dæmon* I. 28 Seek far from noise and day some western cave.

4. A sound which is not remarkably loud.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvi. (*Nicholas*) 121 Þane of þe noys of his fet he waknyt þane. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 275 Democritus was woned to seie þat þe hostes of schrewes and þe noyse of þe wombe beeþ in oon place. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 232 b, That noise whan a man doeth rattle or shake together a nomber of dead mens bones 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I 196 We tooke some rest, .. but with such feare, as wee were ready to flie upon the least noise. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* I. xii. 36 Some report of sheep, that when they runne they are afraid of the noise

of their own feet. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 801 A buzzing noise of Bees his Ears alarms. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules Diet in Aliments*, etc. 315 A soft Noise of Water distilling by Drops into a Bason. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 28 The noise which the snail makes in moving the water. 1833 TENNYSON *Lady of Shalott* iv. iii, Thro' the noises of the night She floated down to Camelot 1876 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 364 The noises which attend the acts of coughing.

fig. 1660 SOUTH *Serm.* (1727) IV. 31 One would think, that every Letter was wrote with a Tear, every Word was the Noise of a breaking Heart.

5. An agreeable or melodious sound. Now *rare.*

?*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 79 Than doth the nyghtyngale hir myght To make noyse and syngen blythe. *Ibid.* 1416 The water, in renning, Gan make a noyse ful lyking. *c* 1403 LYDG. *Temple Glas* 1362 Pe noise and heuenli melodie Which þat þei made in her armonye. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlvi. 25 Nevir suetar noys wes hard with levand man, Na maid thru merry gentill nychtingaill 1535 COVERD. *Ps.* xlvi. 5 God is gone vp with a mery noyse. *a* 1553 UDALL *Roister D.* i. iv. 20 Up wyth some mery noyse, Sirs, to bring home the bride! 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* iii. ix. 84 Diuers cymbals . made a very pleasant and delectable noyce. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* 368-9 It ceased; yet still the sails made on A pleasant noise till noon, A noise like of a hidden brook.

† b. A company or band of musicians. *Obs.*

1558 in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* I. 39 Here unto Fanchurch was erected a scaffolde richely furnished, whereon stode a noyes of instrumentes 1594 LYLY *Moth. Bomb.* iii. iv, Then I wish'd for a noyse Of crack halter Boyes, On those hempen strings to be twanging 1598 CHAPMAN *Blinde Beg. Alexandria* Plays 1873 I 17 Oh that we had a noyse of musitions to play to this antieke as we goe. 1609 B JONSON *Sil. Wom.* iii. iii, The smell of the venison, going through the street, will invite one noyse of fidlers, or other. 1636 R. GRIFFIN in *Ann. Dubrensia* (1877) 52 A Virgin crew of matchlesse choyce,...attended with a noyse Of musique sweet. 1668 DRYDEN *Maiden Queen* iii i, I hear him coming, and a whole noise of fiddles at his heels.

transf. 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* i i, I cou'd as soon suffer a whole Noise of Flatterers at a Great Man's Levee.

6. *To make* (or † *keep*) *a noise* (in other than literal senses): **a.** To make an outcry, to talk much or loudly, *about* a thing.

1668 SIR W. TEMPLE *Let. to Ld. Arlington* Wks. 1720 II. 163 Many Persons in England .. had made a Noise about the Marine Treaty. *c* 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1720) I. 300 For all the great noise that is made about it, there is but little true faith in the world. 1753 *Scots Mag.* XV. 61/1 The French made a great deal of noise about advantages they had gained. 1782 A MONRO *Compar. Anat* (ed. 3) Introd 9 Anatomists have made a noise about the different structures of the same part.

b. To be much talked of; to be the object of general notice and comment.

?1618 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 5 The news that keeps greatest noise here now, is the return of Sir Walter Rawleigh. 1677 *Hist. MSS. Comm., 12th Rep.* App. V. 36 Lord Burghley's chalange sent by Sir Scroope Howe makes a great deal of noyse. 1707 ADDISON *Pres. St. War* Wks. 1766 III 258 Blenheim was followed by a summer that makes no noise in the war. 1788 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp. & Lett* (1845) I 275 The capture of a Privateer makes more noise taken in the Channel, than a Frigate, afar off *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz* (1869) III. iii. 107 In 1596, David Black.. delivered a sermon, which made much noise

c. *To make a noise in the world*, to attain to general notoriety or renown.

1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacra* II. ii. § 6 Their Hieroglyphical and mystical Learning hath made the greatest noise in the world, and hath the least of substance in it. 1685 BURNET *Let. in Trav.* (1687) II. 42 Those publick scandals that make a noise in the World. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* Misc. Wks. 1730 III. 14 Such persons as have made a noise in the world. 1751 EARL ORRERY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 101 The first of these, *The Tale of a Tub*, has made much noise in the world.

7. *Comb.*, as *noise-maker, -making*; **noise-money** (see quot. 1883).

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 187 Thou shalte lagh wythout grymynge, speke wythout cry or noyse-makynge. 1574 HOWSE in *Hist. Fam. Fortescue* (1869) II. 231 They found nobody there, for the noise-makers were gone back. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* i. i 47 You whoreson insolent Noyse-maker. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 533 Of so much more Concernment is one suffering Saint, than all the Noise-makers in the World. 1815 MOORE *Mem.* (1853) II. 78 Among chatterers, drinkers, and all sorts of noise-makers. 1883 *Chamb. Trnl* 8 Dec 77 2/2 So disagreeable is this fog-signalling duty that .. the whole crew receive what they call 'Noise-money'...for the time the signal is actually in operation.

Noise (noiz), *v* Also 5-7 noyse, 5 noyce, 6 noyz. [f. NOISE *sb.*, or ad. OF. *noisier, noiser*, to make a noise, to quarrel, wrangle.]

1. *trans.* To report, rumour, spread (*abroad*). Now somewhat *rare.*

a. In phr. *it is noised that*, etc.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1173 Hit was noiset anon þat a noumbur hoge Of Grekes were gedret. 1465 *Paston Lett.* II. 206 It is noyced here that my Lord of Norffolk hathe taken partye in thes mater 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* VI x. 197 Hit is noysed that ye loue quene Gueneuer. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 126 The Frenche kyng .. caused it to be noysed that he would besege the toune of Valencyen. 1599 *Warn. Faire Wom.* ii. 786 'Tis noysd at London, that a marchant's slain. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 201 It was noised abroad that Mr. Valiant-for-truth was taken with a Summons. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 506 It was noised abroad that he had more real power to help and hurt than many nobles.

b. In ordinary passive use.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12271 The noy of þat noble was noyset thurgh the ost. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* ii. v. 99 He made wordes to be noysed about. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Chron.* xiv 17 And Dauids name was noysed out in all londes. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 228 Rumour was noysed abrode, that Themperour shoulde secretly mynde waire. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* iii. 62 That of the battell against the Parquinians .was presently noised at Rome. 1655 MANLEY *Grotius Low-C. Wars* 431 These things, as soon as they were noysed through Brabant [etc.]. 1744 OZELL *Brantome's Sp. Rhodom.* 78 Our other Man retir'd, for the Thing began to be nois'd abroad. 1779 in *Hist Pelham, Mass.* (1898) 138, I think its Noised by some as if it was not Desired. 1879 BUTCHER & LANG *Odyssey* 74 My true lord whose fame is noised abroad from Hellas to mid Argos.

c. In active use.

1463 *Paston Lett.* II. 134 He noyseth and seyth, ye have caused a mad woman to take apell a yens hym. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* XXI i. 840 Where ye noyse [that] my lord Arthur is slayne & that is not so. 1555 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App. xlvi. 142 And they have noyzed and bruted abrode most shamefull sklaunders. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* II. i. 22 All-telling fame Doth noyse abroad Nauar hath made a vow. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I. vi. Wks. 1851 III. 126 Noise it till ye be hoarse, that a rabble of Sects will come in. 1689 G. HARVEY *Curing Dis. by Expect.* vi. 37 They so highly advance the Credit of a milk Diet, by noising it to be the sole grand sweetner of the Blood 1896 *New York Weekly Witness* 30 Dec. 13/2 The welcome cooled when we noised about the object of our visit.

† 2. To spread rumours or a report concerning (a person, etc.); *esp.* to defame, speak ill of. *Obs.*

1424 *Paston Lett* I. 17 The seyd Walter in divers other maneres hath noysed and sklaundered the seyd William. 1447-8 SHILLINGFORD *Lett.* (Camden) 87 To noyse and disklaundre the said citee 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* X. xlvi 488 Euer this Corsabryn noysed her and named her that she was oute of her mynde. 1530 PALSGR. 614/2, I noyse one, I gyve hym a name or brute, good or haude, *je donne le bruit.* He is noysed to be an yvell lyver.

† 3. a. With *it*: To clamour, cry out. *Obs. rare*

1662 HICKERINGILL *Distr. Innoc.* Wks. 1716 I. 201 Thus did they furiously noise it against our Saviour. ,Crucifie him.

† b. To force *out of* by clamour. *Obs. rare.*

a 1734 NORTH *Lives, Ld. Kpr. North* (1826) I. 322 He was not a little concerned to see men noised out of their lives, as the twelve priests were, and that nothing could resist the fury of the people, that, like a hurricane, pursued them.

4. *intr.* **a.** To talk loudly or much *of* a thing.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iii. met. vi (1868) 7 I hanne comen alle mortal folk of noble sede; why noisen ye or bosten of youre eldres? *c* 1475 *Partenay* 1556 The peple merily loyng As off the good rule noysed of thann to. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. ii. ii. 290 A plan, much noised of in those days, has been devised. 1858 — *Fredk. Gt.* v. v. (1872) II. 101 Much noised of in the..Prussian Books.

b. To make a noise or outcry.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4744 Vnquile he noys[is] as a nowte, as a nox quen he lawes. 1441 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) p. lx, Upon whom the said misdoers followed, . noising & crying, Sley the Archbishop' Carles! *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 166 Quhen thir tydingis .. came abrode and noyssed throw the countrie. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* iv. 488, I never fear'd they could, though noising loud And threatning nigh. *a* 1814 *Forgery* i. in *New Brit. Theatre* I. 435 Thou hast noised as much as if thou wert Sir Robert. 1827 CLARE *Sheph. Cal.* 4 Rook, crow, and jackdaw—noising loud, Fly to and fro to dreary fen. 1857 BORROW *Rom. Rye* (1858) I. 110 What's the bird noising yonder, brother?

Hence **Noised** *ppl. a.*; **Noi'sing** *vbl. sb* and *ppl a.*; **† Noi'singly** *adv.*

1425 *Rolls of Parlt* IV. 298/2 Thourgh which langage and noysyng, I fele my name, emblemysshed. 1426 *Paston Lett.* I. 26, I am foule and noysyngly vexed with hem, to my gret unease. 1453 in *Lpzst. Acad. Orat.* (1898) I. 320 The fust publi heris of the scide sclandirful noysyng. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 541 He declareth you a true man to hym, the sayde disklaunder and noysing notwithstanding. 1641 QUARLES *Enchyrid.* i c, A victory whose noys'd renown may fill the world with your eternall glory. 1656 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 103 But the great noising argument is, That we are under Gospel dispensation. 1681 H. MORE in *Glanvill's Saddiscismus* I. Postscr. (1726) 1 Therefore be expected the Issue of that noised Story of the Spectre at Exeter. 1828 *Sporting Mag* XXI 217 Hot-headed, hot-horsed, noising, coffee-housing friends. 1864 *Good Wds.* 790/2 The latest books only, the noised books of the season. 1871 MEREDITH *H. Richmond* xxxvi, Making the low noising of the leaves an intolerable whisper of secrecy.

Noiseful (noi'zful), *a.* [f. NOISE *sb.* + -FUL.]

1. Full of noise; noisy.

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xx. 1 A lecherous thing [is] win, and noiseful drunkenesse. *c* 1425 *Lond. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 3 Amonge the noysefull prese of that tumultuous courte. 1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. IV. *Day* 264 Either side in their seem-Rights' defence Was hot and earnest at the noise-full Bar. 1644 SIR E. DERING *Prop. Sacr.* C iij, These proud fastuous waves of humility, this noiseful piety. 1674 DRYDEN *Epil. Univ. Oxford* 5 Content of mind; Which noiseful towns and courts can never know. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* xv. 557 From noiseful revel far remote she flies. 1858 BEECHER *Life Thoughts* (1859) 51 The forest is quiet or only so much noiseful as the insects make it.

† 2. Full of slander or evil report. *Obs.*

1459 *Paston Lett* I. 499 Bothen have answerid Wyndham, not aldermoste to hise plesir, becaus of his noiseful langage. 1463 *Ibid.* II. 134 With ougth evydent proffe the mater schall be but noysefull to you.

Hence **Noi'sefully** *adv. rare*—[1].

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* II. *Comm.*, ARYSOS..signifieth shrillie, or noisefullie, squeaking.

Noiseless (noi'zlès), *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Silent, quiet; making no stir or commotion.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* v. iii. 41 Th' inaudible, and noiselesse foot of time 1605 — *Lear* iv. iii. 56 France spreads his banners in our noiseless land. *a* 1667 COWLEY *On the late Civil War* Wks. (Grosart) I. p. cxxxvii, His Treasons restless, and yet noiseless Heart. 1699 GARTH *Dispens.* 11 Midnight Silence guards the noiseless Doors. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 76 They kept the noiseless tenour of their way. 1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 346 The wain in its sluggish pace, Noiseless, appears a moving hill of snow. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iii lxxxv, This quiet sail is as a noiseless wing To waft me from distraction. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* (1856) xxvii. 221 It is no fun to sit motionless and noiseless as a statue, with a cold musket in your hands. 1875 HOWELLS *Foregone Conclusion* 1 The canal, where he could see the noiseless black boats meeting and passing.

Noiselessly (noi'zlesli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY -.] Silently, quietly, without noise.

1835 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* iv, We glided noiselessly .. along. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* i (1868) I. 2 A clerk or two, noiselessly opening and shutting the door

Noiselessness (noi'zlesnès). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being noiseless.

1847 in WEBSTER. 1855 J. R LEDCHILD *Cornwall* 50 Let us listen in perfect noiselessness for a few moments.. 1893 F. F. MOORE *Gray Eye or So* II. 130 The butler.. disappeared with the noiselessness of a shadow.

† Noi'ser. *Obs. rare.* [f. NOISE *v.* + -ER [1].] A slanderer; a spreader of a report.

1434 MISYN *Mending Life* 118 þi noysurs wrechidar þou salse, & with all þi mynde to criste þou salt draw. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 278 This langage sesid mech affir tyme that a prest, on of the first noyseres, was take.

Noisette [1] (nwazet). [f. the name *Noisette* (see quot. 1837).] A variety of rose, being a cross between a common China rose and a musk-rose. Also in *attrib.* use.

1837 RIVERS *Rose Amateur's Guide* 80 The 'Blush Noisette' rose, was raised from seed in America, by M. Ph. Noisette, and sent by him to his brother M Louis Noisette .. in 1817. *Ibid.* 81 Belle Antoine is a pillar Noisette. 1850 MRS GASKELL *Moorland Cottage* i, Clustering noisettes, and fraxinellas, and sweet briar. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* i 3 The great yellow noisette swung its long canes across the window. 1892 *Daily News* 12 Sept. 3/1 Rose bushes and rose trees, tea-roses and noisette roses.

Noisette [2] (nwazet). [FF.] *pl* Small pieces of beef or mutton, with various additions, prepared as a dish.

1891 MRS MARSHALL *Cookery Book, Extra Rec.* 150 Noisettes of Mutton à la Parisienne.

Noisily (noi'zili), *adv.* [f. NOISY *a.* + -LY [2].] In a noisy manner, with noise.

1779 JOHNSON *L. Poets, Milton* I 158 They, who could so noisily censure it, could contrive what they wanted to accuse. 1856 KANE *Arctic Explor* I. xvii. 213 When I turned in, he was still noisily disconsolate. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *R. Lynne* I. iii. 28 You do everything so noisily. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 504 The African is usually great at dreams, and has them very noisily.

Noisiness (noi'zinès). [f as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being noisy; loudness of sound.

1727 in BAILEY (vol. II) 1877 M. M. GRANT *Sun-Maid* i, Baptiste rang a huge bell with much noisiness 1899 SIR R TEMPLE *Ho. Comm.* iii 55 The noisiness, restlessness, and casual conversation of the Members

Noising, *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*, **Noisingly,** *adv.*: see NOISE *v.*

Noisome (noi'sŭm), *a.* Forms: 4 noysesum, 5-8 noysome (6-7 -som, 6 -sum). 6-8 noisom, 6- noisome [f. NOY *sb.* or *v.* + -SOME.]

1. Harmful, injurious, noxious.

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* i. 22 How longe .foolis the thingus that ben noysesum to them shul coueiten? 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 9 Nought is more noysom to flocke, cotage, ne folde, Than sodayne tempeste, and unpreyved colde. 1542-3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 1 Suche bookes, writinges, teachinges, and instructions, as be pestiferous, and noysome. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 516 That with the red flowers growth in moyst medowes, and is very noysome to the same. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXII. v. 193 No savage beasts are so noisom and hurtful to men, as Christians are to themselves. 1650 VENNER *Via Recta* 98 All fat is of itself ill and noysome to the stomack. 1693 EVELYN *De ia Quint. Compt. Gard.* II 4 Those Branches which, as noisom and useless, must be taken from it. 1728 PRIOR *Solomon* III. 125 The noisome pestilence marches through the midday air 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 671 The rank society of weeds, Noisome, and ever greedy to exhaust Th' impoverish'd earth. 1845 HIRST *Poems* 50 Begirt with noisome ivy vines That shroud me like a pall. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par* I. i. 50 Fair streams we saw,..But nothing noisome for a man to fear.

2. Offensive to the sense of smell; ill-smelling.

1577 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 16/ We do present the ysue.. to be vere noysum and nedefull to be scoured. 1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Fam. Love* 60 b, The more myer is stirred, the sauour is the noysomer. 1600 DEKKER *Gentle Craft* 19 Sweepe me these kennels that the noysome Stench offende not the nose of my neighbours. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 28 Held under with his filthy noysome malady. 1678 R. L ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 324 When we are abroad,. we can bear well enough with..nasty streets, noisom Ditches. 1718 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* i. xvi, Such a noisome infectious Breath, as threw all the servants, that dressed her, into consumptions 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. v. 58 These operations were extremely necessary for correcting the noisom stench. 1785 BURKE *Sp. Nabob of Arcot's Debts* Wks. 1842 I. 345 A bloated, putrid, noisome carcass, full of stench and poison. 1818 MRS. SHELLEY *Frankenst.* xiii. (1865) 169 His blind and aged father..lay in a noisome dungeon, while he enjoyed the free air. 1879

H GEORGE *Progr. & Pov.* VII ii (1881) 318 In squalid garrets and noisome cellars women work away their lives.

3. Disagreeable, unpleasant, offensive.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxii. 99 Sir, a noysomemare note newly is noysed. 1542 *Lam. & Piteous Treat.* in *Harl. Misc.* (1745) IV. 511 The Waye is altogether in a Maner noysome, croked ouertwhart, and in many Places narowe. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 89 Where plots full of nettles be noisome to eie, Sowe therevpon hemp seed, and nettle will die. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1860) 10 Me thinks the clacke of thy mill, is somewhat noisome to the whole countrey. 1607 TOPSELL *Hist. of Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 511 She roareth,..and uttereth such a fearfull, noysome, and terrible clamor. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 131 Seeing melancholy makes a man noysome, both to himselfe and others. 1861 J TULLOCH *Eng. Puritanism* 231 He poured forth the vials of his most noisome wrath in reply. 1899 W. JAMES *Talks to Teachers* (1904) 58 Even such a noisome thing as a collection of postage stamps.

† 4. Annoying, troublesome *Obs. rare.*

1548 PATTEN *Expd. Scott.* Pj, The churche of Annan, a strong place, and very noysum alway vnto oure men. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xiii. 116 Ane noysum nychtbour ploude in oppressioun. 1653 MORE *Antid. Ath.* III ix. (1712) 114 One that was often infested with the noisom occursions of that troublesome Ghost.

Hence **Noi somely** *adv rare.*

1589 RIDER *Bibl. Schol.*, Noisomely, *infeste, perniciose.* 1633 BP. HALL *Occas Medit* § 86 Now that it is stuffed thus noysomely, all helpes are too little to countervaile that sent of corruption.

Noisomeness (noi·sŏmnĕs), *a.* [f. prec. + -NESS] The quality or condition of being noisome; unwholesomeness, offensiveness.

1530 PALSGR. 248/1 Noysomnesse or yrkesomnesse, *ennuy.* 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 209 b, In heauen is founde no noysomenes, no obscure darckenes. 1591 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist.* III. xxxv. 135 The ground being infected with the noysomenesse of the dead carcases. 1617 MORYSON *Itin* III. 35 All the objects of humane life, are more often accompanied with noysomenesse then pleasure. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E India & P.* 63 Poysoned partly by the noisomeness of the Air. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. 457 Their unburied corpses still adding to the ever growing noisomeness of the crowded dungeon. 1864 C MAYO *Tac. Tour.* 301 The drainage of Washington can only be known to exist by its extreme noisomeness.

Noisy (noi·zi), *a.* [f. NOISE *sb.* + -Y 1.]

1. Making, or given to making, a loud noise; clamorous, turbulent.

1693 DRYDEN *Epist. to Sir G. Kneller* 84 A noisy crowd, Like women's anger, impotent and loud 1700 ROWE *Amb. Step-Moth.* I. i, Stir the simple hinds to noisie Faction. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 335 It is more noisy in its pursuits even than the dog. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. 130 The noisiest advocates of the most violent measures were probably its retainers. 1869 *Daily News* 22 Dec, That noisier section of the agitators.

2. Full of, characterized by, noise.

1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* iii. (1697) 43 In quiet Cumæ fixing his Repose. Where, far from noisie Rome secure he lives. 1718 ROWE tr. *Lucan* I. 61 Where thousands crowded in the noisie street. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 153 P 4 With little envy of the noisy happiness which my elder brother had the fortune to enjoy 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat* (1799) II. 338 Aquatic birds have shrill and piercing cries, in perfect correspondence with their noisy situations. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I 358 In Covent Garden a filthy and noisy market was held close to the dwellings of the great. 1877 M ARNOLD *Sonn., Quiet Work*, Labour, that in lasting fruit outgrows Far noisier schemes.

Comb 1798 B. JOHNSON *Orig. Poems* 187 Gay Mirth, and Laughter noisy-loud.

3. *transf.* Very loud in colour.

1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Aug 3/2 The effect from the reverse of the simple serge costume was not the least noisy.

Noit, obs. Sc. form of NOTE *sb* and *v.*

Noither, variant of NOTHER *conj.*

Nok(e, obs forms of NOCK, NOOK, and OAK.

† Noker-tree. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. MDu. *nokerboom*] A walnut-tree.

c 1481 CAXTON *Dialogues* 34 Ashe, nokertree, olyvetree.

† No kes. *Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. (See quot.)

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Nokes*, a Ninny or Fool.

Nokhoda : see NAKHODA.

† No kin, *a. Obs.* Forms: *α. north.* and *Sc.* 4 nan(e) kin, 4-6 na kin, kyn (4 kyne, 5 kine). *β.* 4 none kunne, 5 noone kynne; 4 noe kinne, noo kyn, 4-5 no kyn(e. [f. No *a.* and KIN *sb.* 6 b. Cf. next.]

1. No kind of, not any.

α. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 3753 And es þar nakin [*Fairf.* nankin] blessing left? *Ibid.* 14604 We thoru nakin [*Gött.* nane-kin] art Mai be made in sundre part. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 362 He him sparit na kyn thing. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 4583 Is þer non Instrumentis of Iren in all þat He founden, Ne nakin metall. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II. 149 His kyn mycht nocht him get for na kyn thing.

β. c 1386 CHAUCER *Shipman's T.* 338 (Harl.), Nought for to borwe of him no kyn money. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XI. 250 For no kyne catel, ne no kyne byheste Suffren hus seed seeden with Caymes seed. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxiv. 132 He also had a sone passyngly wyse, and no man myght be likenid to him in no kynne sciens. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 901 To wait yow with na ill, Be no kyn meyn.

2. In the adverbial phrases (*on* or *in*) *no kin gate, way*(*s*), *wise.*

α. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10761 Bot stint he ne moght nan-kinwai [*Gött.* na kin way]. 13 . *Ibid.* 17951 (Gött.), He mai get it nakin wais. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 268 He..saw he mycht, on nakyn wiss, Warray his fais. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvi. (*Magdalene*) 852 He mycht nakine gat cum nere þe place. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 730 Fra thine to pass he suld on nakyn wys, Quhill he had tane Stirling, the castell strang. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 8 I bou sall not slay, in na kin wyse.

β. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13881 Þai denyet hym onone, o no kyn wise. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 203 For in noone kynne wyse, The flore ne may nought aryse. *c* 1475 *Babees Bk.* 5 Vnto him that biouhte yt yee hit take.., for yt in no kyn wyse Auhte comvne be.

† No kins, *a. Obs.* Forms: *α.* 2-3 nanes, 3-4 nones, 4 non s-, no s-. *β.* 3 nane, 4 nan, na. *γ.* 3-4 none, 4 non, 4-5 no, 5 noo. Also 2-3 cunnes (4 cunes), 3-4 kunnes, 4 kunus; 2 oinnes, kinnes, 4 kines, 4-5 kins; 3 kynnys, 3-5 kynnes, 4-5 kyns. [f. as prec. For the history of the forms see the note to KIN *sb.*[1] 6 b.]

1. No kind of, not any.

α. a 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 675 Ne ȝeold ne feording ne nanes cinnes deudom. *Ibid.* Ne biscop wite ne sinaðnenanes kinnes þing. *c* 1200 ORMIN 274 Nan man, Ne naness kinness shaflte. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1012 Þet ne seh Katerine nanes cunnes pine þet ha oht dredde. *c* 1275 *Passion our Lord* 446 in *O. E. Misc.* 50 Hi nolden þer-of makie nones cunnes dol. *c* 1320 *Cast Love* 855 þat nones kunnes assaylyng Ne may derue þe tour for no þing. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 1794 These ben that wolden honour Hane, and do no skynnes labour. *a* 1400 *St. Alexius* (Vernon) 412 With non sunnes [*Laud MS.* nones kynnes] gione mizte he hit not out winne.

β. c 1205 LAY. 25456 Þuh nane cunnes spelle ne cuðe heom na mon telle. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5575 Na man mai, for nankins chance, For-do þat lauerds purueance. 13.. *Ibid.* 10408 (Gött.), May nakines nede be funden þaie. 13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W) 2882 For nankins gode thou wald him gif.

γ. c 1275 LAY. 25456 Þoh none cunnes spelle. *a* 1300 *Havelok* 860 Neyber hosen ne shon, Ne none kines oþer wede. 13 . *Cursor M.* 12216 (Gött.), [Cayn] alsua..Laued vr lauerd non kines thing. *Ibid* 4309 Of þe haue i no kines miht. *a* 1400 *Rowland & O.* 376 Late hym noghte skape for monkyns thynge. *a* 1400 *Launfal* (Ritson) 363 That thou make no bost of me For no kennes mede. *c* 1475 *Babees Bk.* 7 The salte also touche nat in his salere Withe nokyns mete.

2. In phrases (*by, on, in*) *no kins ways* or *wise.*

13 . *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 346 Nylt þou neuer to Nunive bi no-kynnez wayez? ? 1370 *Robt. Glocester* 54 For he wende, on no kyns wyse, That myghtfulle God cowde deyyse [etc.]. *c* 1450 HARDING *Chron.* Pref. p. vi, Your patent cowthe I haue in nokyns wyse 1458 *Test. Thor.* (Surtees) II. 226 That thei putte not away non of the said juelles..in noo kynswise.

Nol, obs. f. NOLL *sb.*, NILL *v.* **Nold(e,** would not, see NILL *v.* **Nolder,** var. of NOTHER *adv.*

† No·lence, no·lency. *Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *nōlentia*, f. *nolo, nolle* : see -ENCE, -ENCY.] Unwillingness.

1652 N. CULVERWEL *Lt. Nature* I. xi. (1661) 98 It makes a willingness..where there was an absolute nolency..before. *Ibid.* II. iii. 49 Grace..takes away that Nolence and Reluctancy that is in the hearts of men.

‖ Nolens volens (nōu·lĕnz vōu·lĕnz). [L. *nōlens* unwilling, pres. pple. of *nōlo, nolle*; and *volens* willing, pres. pple. of *volo, velle.*] Willing or unwilling, whether willing or not, willy-nilly.

1593 PEELE *Edw. I*, Wks. (Rildg) 394/2 A little serves the friar's lust, When *nolens volens* fast I must. 1612 *Proc. Virginia* in *Capt. Smith's Works* (Arb.) 155 Had they not beene forced nolens volens perforce to gather and prepare their victuall. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 124 He would profer them a little money for what he liked, which if they refused, then *nolens volens* he would have it 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxiii 17 But, nolens volens, Perrin must take them, and sign Bills of Loading. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* I, Well, *nolens volens*, you must hold your tongue. 1837 HOOD *Ode to Rae Wilson* 455 Tugg'd him neck and crop Just *nolens volens* thro' the open shop. 1881 NICHOLSON *Sword to Share* xii. 80 (Stf.), Who placed me, nolens volens,..under the wing of an ample-skirted American matron.

No less, *adv.* and *a.* [No *adv.*[2] + LESS *a.*] Not less, as much, in various uses.

1. Used absolutely.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6915 Fourti winter, an nales. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXVI. 152 The feyndis gaif thame hait lud to laip, Thair lovery wes na less. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 139, I confesse no lesse 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX 192 That fatall year generally foretold that it would be wonderfull, as it proved no less. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* VI. xvii, The rock shone bright, the kirk no less. 1818 SHELLEY *Eugan. Hills* 302 The dun and bladed grass no less, Pointing from this hoary tower. 1847 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 10 John had bid me take two glasses (no less) of Madeira. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* viii. 9 Now she resigns thee; child, do thou resign no less.

2. Constr. with *than* : **a.** In reference to number.

a 1121 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 897 Þy ilcan sumera forweard no læs þonne xx. scipa mid monnum.

1596 SHAKS *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 379 No lesse Then three great Argosies, besides two Galliasses. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 321 The sacred servants, which were no lesse then sixe thousand. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 46 P 12 No less than Ten People produced the following Poem. 1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Cast Rackrent* (*c* 1880) 20 No less than three ladies in our county talked of for his second wife. 1841 MACAULAY *Warren Hastings* Ess (*c* 1853) III. 174 Matter for no less than twenty Articles of impeachment.

b. In reference to comparison or degree.

1561 WINZET *Cert. Tractates* Wks. (S.T.S) I. 8 Thay ar na les than the vtheris degenerat ignorantis. 1578 LIMME *Calvin on Gen.* 87 She accounted him no less than a domesticall beast. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 230 The Pilot directed their journey by the Compasse no lesse then if it had beene at Sea. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII 248 Pleas'd with thy words no less then thou with mine. 1721 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 55 P 4 The Aim of each of them was no less than Universall Monarchy. 1767 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* I. Pref. 7 Dictated by friendship no less than by conviction. 1822 SHELLEY tr. *Calderon's Mag. Prodig.* I. 250. I am Held no less than yourselves to know the limits Of honour and of infamy. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 236 In the Books of Esdras, Enoch and Baruch, no less than in St. John—there are for us some necessary difficulties.

3. Directly preceding the word qualified (usually with *than* following): **a.** With verbs.

1559 W CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 11 Plato (whiche otherwyse is a grave Philosopher) did no lesse erre then the other, imagining [etc.]. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 392 Clerke-like experienc'd, which no lesse adornes Our Gentry, then our Parents Noble Names. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 848 Death Grinnd horrible a gastly smile...No less rejoyc'd His mother bad.

b. With adjectives.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 200 b, Anouchyng hymself to bee no lesse beholdyng to the said Aristotle then to his father. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xv, A history no lesse lamentable then full of dispayre. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* III. i. 136 Whose absence is no lesse material to me, Then is his fathers 1652 MILTON *Sonn.* xvi. *To Cromwell*, Peace hath her victories No less renownd then warr. 1721 ADDISON *Spect.* No 128 P 7 The same female Levity is no lesse fatal to them after Marriage than before. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* v, My little ones were no less busy. 1851 PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 47 The export trade of the Steelyard was no less extensive than its import. 1892 N. SMYTH *Chr. Eth* I. iii 158 A moral order no less infrustrable, and as universal in its dominion.

c. With substantives.

1711 STEELE *Spect* No. 33 P 1 The Father received his Intelligence with no less Joy than Surprize. 1874 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1879) II. 235 He spoke no less a number of them than twenty-three. 1882 *Nature* XXVI 147/2 The no less fertility of ingeniously-devised experiment.

‖ Noli me tangere (nōu·lĭ mī tæ·ndʒĕrĭ). Also 6 noly. [L., 'touch me not', occurring in the Vulgate, *John* xx. 17 : cf. sense 5.]

1. *Path.* An eroding ulceration attacking the face : in later use = LUPUS.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. lix. (Bodl MS.), Noli me tangere is a cankery posteme in þe face and frete þ..lasse þanne oþer. 1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* B ij, The same water heleth that evyll soore named noly me tangere. 1577 FRAMPTON *Joyful News* 42 b, An vlcer ..comming of a *Non me tangere*, which began to take roote alredy at the gristles of the Nose. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 200 The very ill fauoured Polype and Noli-me-tangere in the nosthrils, the juice of this root doth cure and heale wonderfully. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 257 The dried skinne, helps the paine of a hot cause; and any impostume or *noli me tangere*. 1674 JOSSELYN *Voy. New Eng.* 184 Head-aches are frequent, Falsies, Dropsies, Worms, Noli me-tangeres. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 144 A Spoonful of it cures the *Noli me tangere*, all Shankers 1762 R. GUY *Pract. Obs. Cancers* 114 Lydia Goldsbury came with an obstinate *Noli me tangere* on the Nose. 1834 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* III. 169/1 The terms lupus and noli me tangere are synonymous in British medicine, and have always signified the same thing since they have been used in any definite sense.

fig. 1650 B. *Discriminium* 6 Some of his arguments are mortally sick of the *Polypus* or *Noli me tangere*; I shall not meddle with them. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl* 6 May ii, She's a *noli me tangere* in my flesh, which I cannot bear to be touched or tampered with.

2. *Bot.* A species of balsam, growing in the North of England, so called from the peculiarly forcible expulsion of its ripe seeds, which occurs when it is touched. Now only as part of the full botanical name, *Impatiens Noli (me) tangere.*

1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* 15 b, And also, Noli me tangere all diseases brede of fleame and colde humours it healeth them. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. 76 There is yet an other herbe founde called *Noli me tangere*, the whiche also is reduced and brought vnder the kindes of Mercury 1704 *Collect. Voy. & Trav.* III 824 2 There grows another Tree in Ceylon like our *Noli me tangere*. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 362 You may now sow, in Natural Ground, the wild spinting Cucumber, and the Noli me tangere.

3. A person or thing that must not be touched or interfered with.

a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm Reg* (Arb.) 18 He was wont to say of them, that they were of the Tribe of Dan, and were *noli me tangere's*, implying, that they were not to be contested with. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 166 Sure Learning was no such *Noli me tangere*, in the Apostles account. 1692 T. WATSON *Body of Div* (1858) 460 Herod could not brook to have his incest meddled with—that was a *noli me tangere*. 1782 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* II. 15 [They] rather chuse to impoverish the melody, by making a fourth of the Key a *noli me tangere*, than admit this innovation. 1828 LYTTON *Pelham* iii, Mr. Wormwood, the *noli-me-tangere* of literary lions—an author who sowed his conversation.. with..thorns.

4. A warning or prohibition against meddling or interference, etc.

1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) 24 The Porcupine ..stands upon his guard and proclaimes a *Noli me tangere*, to man and beast. 1641 MAISTERTON *Serm* 18 The forbidden fruit, upon which God hath set a *Noli me tangere*. 1792 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Desmond* II. 129 Every attempt at redress is silenced by the *noli-me-tangere*, which our constitution has been made to say. 1806 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* x xxi. (ed. 5) I 219 Every dish, as it is brought in, carrying a 'noli me tangere' on the face of it. 1817 BYRON *Let.* 15 Nov. in Moore *Lett. & Jrnls* (1875) 605, I used to think that *I* was a good deal of an author in *amour propre* and *noli me tangere*.

5. A painting representing the appearance of Christ to the Magdalen at the sepulchre.

1680 EVELYN *Diary* 2 Sept, The *Noli me tangere of our blessed Saviour to Mary Magdalen after his Resurrection*,

of Hans Holbein. 1722 RICHARDSON *Statues Italy* 173 *Noli me tangere*..is a Magnificent Picture. 1800 DALLAWAY *Anecd. Arts Eng.* 481 The 'noli me tangere' at All Souls College was painted by Raffaelle. 1859 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* xxxvii, Half of the other pictures are Magdalens, .Noli-me-tangeres.

6. *attrib*, as *noli me tangere face, manner*, etc.

1822 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* 28 A sort of *noli me tangere* manner, nervously apprehensive of too familiar approach. 1842 C. WHITEHEAD *R. Savage* (1845) II. iv. 221 A sort of noli me tangere sensitiveness. 1877 READE *Wom. Hater* x, A trick of putting on *noli me tangere* faces among strangers.

Hence **Noli-me-tangeretaˈrian**, *nonce-word.*

1846 LANDOR *Exam. Shahs* Wks 1853 II. 294/1 If a dean is not on his stilts,..he stands on his own ground: he is a noli-me-tangeretarian.

†**Noliˈtion.** *Obs.* [f. L. *nōlo, nolle*, to be unwilling: cf. VOLITION.] Unwillingness; absence of willing.

1653 J. TAYLOR *Serm for Year* I v. 65 So long as the prayer is fervent, so long the man hath a nolition, and a direct enmity against the lust. 1678 GALE *Crt. Gent.* IV. III. 18 Molina .tells us that these signs of the Divine wil signifie properly and formally some nolition or volition in God. 1683 J. CORBET *Free Actions* I. VI. 5 Between Volition and Nolition there is a middle thing, viz. Non-volition.

Noll (nōul). Now *dial.* Forms. *α.* 1 **hnoll**, 4-6 **nolle**, 4 9 **noll**, 4, 6 7 **nol**, 6 **nole**. *β.* 6 **noule**, 6-7, 9 **nowle**, 9 *dial.* **nowl**, **noul**. [OE. *hnoll* = MDu. *nolle*, OHG. *hnol* (MHG. *nol*) top, summit, crown of the head.]

1. The top or crown of the head; the head generally; the noddle.

In later use freq with the epithet *drunken.*

α. *c* 825 *Vesp. Ps.* vii. 17 In hnolle his unrehtwisnis his astigeð. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II 452 Se deofol..sloh Iob mid þære wyrstan wunde, fram his hnolle..oð his hals. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 92 Mowe þou not be helid fro þe sole of þe foot unto þe nolle. *c* 1400 *Tournament of Tottenham* 60 Thay set on ther nollys For to kepe ther pollys, Gode blake hollys. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Col. Clouts* 1244 That no man shulde se Nor rede in any scrolles Of theyr dronken nolles. 1559 *Mirr. Mag* (1563) M iv, The bastard law broode, which can mollyfie All kynd of causes in theyr crafty nolles. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. vi. (1877) I. 161 He carrieth off a dise dronken noll to bed with him. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXIII. xlviii. 851 When .they awoke and roused themselves, with then drunken and drousie nols. 1626 BRETON *Fantasticks* Wks. (Grosart) II. 14/2 The nappy Ale makes many a drunken Noll.

β. 1567 DRANT *Horace, Ep.* B ij, All the pothigaries stuffe can scarcely purge his nowle. 1595 SPENSER *F. Q.* VII. vii. 39 Then came October full of merry glee; For yet his noule was totty of the must. 1553 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Sp. Gipsy* III. i, Peter see me shall wash thy noul And malaga glasses fox thee. 1657 TRAPP *Comm Ps.* VII. vi, Priests with their drunken Nowls said Mattens. 1823- in dial. glossaries (Suff., Worc., Som., Cornw.).

† **b.** *transf.* A (dull, drunken, etc.) person. *Obs.*

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* I. 20 Though þis be derklich endited ffor a dull nolle, Miche nede is it not to mwse þer on. 1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat* I III, B iv b, We call him goose, and disarde doulte, and lowlye fatted nowle. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* I ii. 9 Drunken nowls are apt..in their drunken pangs to haue their throates cut. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* IX xxx 335 Neither perceived they ought, senseless drouncken nols they.

† **2.** The nape of the neck; the back of the head.

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xv. 10 What temptenȝe God, for to putte a ȝok on the nol, or neke, of disciplis? 1398 TREVISA *Barth.* v. xxv (Bodl. MS.) If þe he d be temperatlich greete, and þe nolle of þe nekke somedele greet. *a* 1400 50 *Alexand.* 807 þe noll of Nicollas þe kyng he fra þe nebb partis. *c* 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* H 4 Aplye it to the nape of yᵉ neke beneth the nol. 1578 HAYDOCKE tr *Lomazzo* I. 30 The hinder parte vnder the crowne, some do call. the nape or nole. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 21 The veynes of the forehead, the nowle or backe part of the head. *c* 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* I. iv. (1738) 35 It is ab ut two inches within the Head before it passes out at the Noll.

† **3.** *transf.* The extreme point. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 9 For þis lond heþ vnder þe norp nolle [L. *vertex*] of þe world.

4. *Comb.*, as † **Noll bone**, the occiput. *Obs.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 581 The knub of the nowle-bone articulated or joyned to the first rack bone of the necke. 1683 SNAPE *Anat. Horse* IV. xiii (1686) 167 The Muscles ascend upward as far as to the Occiput or Noll-bone. *c* 1720 GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* (1722) 62 All which [nerves] uniting together are inserted into the Noll-bone.

Hence † **Nolled** *a.*, having a noll (or peak) of a certain kind. *Obs. rare.*

1388 WYCLIF *Eccles.* xvi 11 If oon hadde be hard nollid, wondur if he hadde be gilties. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII lxxviii (Bodl. MS.), Onocentaurus is a beste. stronge nekked and nolled as a boole. 1602 MARSTON *2nd Pt. Ant. & Mel.* IV i, A mount of mischief..As weighty as the high-noll'd Apennine.

† **Noll**, obs. variant of KNOLL *v.*

1620 F. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 170 Noll, or to noll a bell.

Nollah-nollah, variant of NULLAH NULLAH.

Nolle, *v. U. S.* Abbrev. of NOLLE PROS(ECUTE).

1896 *Watertown Republican* 18 Nov., The criminal libel suit pending against W. T. Rambusch was nolled.

‖ **Nolle prosequi** (nɒ lɪ prɒ sĕkwəi). *Law.* Also 7-8 **noli**, 9 **nolo**. [L., 'to be unwilling to pursue'.] An entry made upon the record of a court, when the plaintiff or prosecutor abandons part, or all, of his suit or prosecution against a defendant or defendants.

1681 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel* (1857) I. 70 A privy seal, commanding Mr. atturney generall to enter a nolle prosequi to the said indictment. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* IV. viii, My lady came in like a *noli prosequi*, and stopped the proceedings. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I. xi, [Pers for] Entries, Declarations, Replications, Recordats, *Nolle Prosequis.* 1809 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) I. 130 Mr. Huntington .. had determined to enter *nolle-prosequis.* 1811 *Hist. in Ann. Reg* 28/2 The case of a *nolo prosequi* having been granted on a prosecution for libel. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc. s.v., On the defendant's demurring to one count in a declaration, the plaintiff may enter a nolle prosequi as to that count. 1884 *Encycl. Brit* XVII. 532/2 In proceedings either by indictment or by information, a *nolle prosequi* or stay of proceedings may be entered by the attorney-general.

Hence **Nolle-pros(s)**, *v. trans.*, to abandon (a suit or indictment) by a 'nolle prosequi'. *U. S.*

1883 *N. York Even. Post* 13 May, All of the indictments were nolle-prossed late last evening.

Noll-kholl. *rare.* Also **nol-kole**, **knolkhol.** [ad. Du. *knolkool* or G *knollenkohl*: see KNOLL *sb.*[1] 4 and note.] The turnip-cabbage; kohl-rabi.

1812 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Husb. Scot.* 261 A new plant of the turnip sort has been lately introduced into Scotland, called noll-kholl. 1886 YULE & BURNELL *Hobson-Jobson* 830/2 *Nol-kole*..is the usual Anglo-Indian name of a vegetable a good deal grown in India.

† **Nolp**, *sb. Obs. rare.* [Of obscure origin: see next.] A blow or stroke.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6753 Was non so bold..Forto. negh hym with noy, for nolpis of his hond. *Ibid.* 14037 Eneas also auntred to sle Neron the noble with a nolpe alse.

† **Nolp**, *v. Obs. rare* [Of obscure origin.

Both sb and vb. correspond in meaning to mod north. dial. *naup, noup, nope*, but the variation of vowel in these forms normally indicates a Scand. **naup* sb., **naupa* v, which in the *Destr. Troy* would appear as **nawþe.*]

a. *trans.* To strike down. **b.** *intr.* To give a blow *to*, to keep *on* giving blows.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1257 Castor the king conceyuit..That Nestor with noy was nolpit to ground. *Ibid.* 7475 Neptolemus, the noble, nolpit to Archilagon *Ibid.* 13889 He nolpit on with his Neue in the necke hole.

Nolt (nōult, nplt). *Sc.* Also 6 **noult.** [Originally only a graphic variant of NOWT, by false analogy with *bowt* BOLT, *cowt* COLT, etc., but latterly accepted as a distinct word.]

1. Neat, cattle; oxen or cows.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* x. 551 Off nolt and scheip thai tuk at sufficiens. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxii. 73 Twa curis or thre hes vpolandis Michell, Thech he fra nolt had new tane leif. 1535 STEWART *Cron Scot* III. 218 Baith scheip and nolt, gait and all vther gair. *a* 1585 POLWART *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 182 On tuites and runches in the fielde, With nolt thou nurishde was a zeir. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 155 Na maner of gudes, horse, meris, nolt, sheip, or vther cattell. *a* 1670 STAIDING *Troub. Chas. I* (Bann. Club) 25 Ther came doun certain hielanders and took away threescore nolt. 1716 *Wodrow Corr* (1843) II. 135 Nor did they spare the very nolt that were for plowing the ground. 1822 W. J. NAPIER *Pract. Store-farming* 254 Turning out a parcel of half-starved nolt upon the hill. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* V. XIII v. 67 Who dares me. insult, Him will I serve like this fat head of nolt. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss-Hags* 356 A good stock both of nolt and sheep.

2. *attrib*, as *nolt-beast, -byre, -fold, -foot*, etc.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI xv. 100 Quhen that he hes weryit the nolt herd on the plane. *?a* 1550 *Freirs Berwik* 260 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 294 Ane sowsit nolt fute, and scheipheid. 1581 BURNE *Disput. in Cath. Tract.* (S.T.S.) 138 Ye vill that thair be na difference betuix your kirkis, and als monie noult faldis. 1595 DUNCAN *App. Etym.* (E. D. S.) 67 *Bubile*, a nolte byer. *boum stabulum.* 1681 *Min. Baron Crt. Stitchill* (1905) 89 Taking out of some nolt beasts out of..his stabls 1739 A NICOL *Nature without Art* 85 That Station now had been much better Than Nolt-herd or a Shepherd either. *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* VI. 194 [That loading] was of nolt-hides; that is, of cow-hides, oxen-hides, bull-hides and all sorts of hides.

Nolt, wilt not: see NILL *v.*

Nolt(e, know not: see NOT *v.*

‖ **Nom** (noñ). [F. *nom* a name.] Used in expressions denoting a pseudonym, a false or assumed name; esp.

a. *Nom de guerre* (noñ də gĕr), lit. 'war-name', a name assumed by, or assigned to, a person engaged in some action or enterprise.

1679 DRYDEN *Limberham* I. i, Mr. Woodall, you Rogue! that's my *nom de guerre.* You know I have laid by Aldo. 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem* (1720) IV. 318 When they went upon private Adventures, to prevent Discovery, each had her *Nome de Guerre.* 1750 GRAY *Long Story* 35 Melissa is her *Nom-de-Guerre.* 1829 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) II. 369, I have adopted a *nom de guerre*, as allowing me a freer scope. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* July 236/2 Fox.. being designated Reynardo, and other. characters introduced by *.noms de guerre.*

b. *Nom de plume* (noñ də plūm), lit. 'pen-name', a name assumed by a writer.

1823 DE QUINCEY *The Incognito* Wks. 1859 XI. 1 A living author , not known at all under that name, but under the *nom-de-plume* of Friederich Laun. 1876 TREVELYAN *Macaulay* (1883) II 293 *note*, Sylvanus Urban was the *nom de plume* adopted by the editor of the Gentleman's Magazine. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 413 The nom de plume I chose, 'According to Nature'.

‖ **Noma** (nōˈmă). *Path.* [L. *noma* (*nomē*), a. Gr. νομή, f. νομ-, νέμειν to feed.] A gangrenous ulceration of the throat, occurring mainly in young children.

1834 CARSWELL in *Cycl. Pract. Med* III. 138/2 There is one other form of sphacelus from general debility..which has received the names of *noma*; *cheiloacace* [etc.]. 1861 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk. for* 1860, 224 Dissertation on Noma. 1876 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 632 More pain and discomfort than are usually associated with noma.

Nomad (nɒ măd, nōˈmăd), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. L. *Nomad-, Nomas*, a. Gr. νομαδ-, νομας, f. νομ-, νέμειν to pasture. Cf. NOMADES.]

1. A person belonging to a race or tribe which moves from place to place to find pasture; hence, one who lives a roaming or wandering life.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* viii. (1592) 99 The life of the people called the Nomads or Grazyers. *c* 1618 MORYSON *Itin.* IV. II. v. 198 The people build no houses but like Nomads living in Cabins remoue from one place to an other 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II (1858) 280 Wise men pestered with nomads. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxviii. 372 We are absolutely nomads, so far as there can be any.. pastoral life in this region. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell Life* XII. i. 430 The civilized English nomad is usually..a person of independent means.

2. *attrib.* or *adj.* **a.** Living as a nomad; leading a roaming or wandering life; nomadic.

1798 *Brit. Critic* Feb. 223 These last and most authentic observations on this Nomad tribe. 1853 NEWMAN *Hist. Sk* (1873) II. i. ii. 54 This horde of Turks, the Chozars, was nomad and pagan. 1862 JOHNS *Brit. Birds* (1874) 235 The breeding season over, they become nomad in their habits.

b. Belonging to, characteristic of, nomads.

1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* IX. vi, As of old, from the Nomad tents was built up the stately Babylon. 1850 W. IRVING *Mahomet* II. 470 They readily amalgamated with the Arabs, having the same nomad habits. 1873 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* IV. 117 In every stage of nomad unprogressiveness.

c. *Comb.*, as *nomad-pastoral.*

1880 *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 303 The nomad-pastoral age.

Nomade (nɒˈmēd, nōu mēd), *sb.* and *a.* [var. of prec.; in later use prob. after F. *nomade.*]

† **1.** A nomadic band. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

c 1630 G. SANDYS *Ps.* lxxxiii. (1636) 136 Idumæans, who in Nomades stray, And shaggy Ismaelites, that live by prey.

2. = NOMAD 1.

1775 JOHNSON *West. Isl.* Wks X. 357 He differed from some of the ancient nomades 1798 W TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* VI. 554 The future ruler of men now the hireling of a nomade. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* I, The Pawnees, the Comanches, and other fierce tribes, the nomades of the prairies. 1837 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* I. (1844) 21 The Arab yielded to a fiercer nomade. 1880 L. OLIPHANT *Land of Gilead* II. 26 A long caravan of mules laden with tents and baggage, to tempt the needy nomade.

3. *attrib.* or *adj.* **a.** = NOMAD 2 a.

1817 G. S. FABER *Eight Dis.* (1845) II. 237 A warlike nomade horde of herdsmen and shepherds. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* I. II 1 (1863) 300 The wanderings of his nomade fathers. 1872 HARDWICK *Trad. Lanc.* 209 This outcast nomade race which wandered from forest to forest.

b. = NOMAD 2 b.

1819 G. S. FABER *Dispens* (1823) I. 108 Cain being doomed to a nomade state of life. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* lxv. (1865) VIII. 100 To close the sources of the perennial stream of nomade savagery. 1865 W. G. PALGRAVE *Arabia* I. 31 The advantages of nomade license and the insolent lawlessness of the clans

Nomades (nɒˈmădīz), *sb. pl.* Now *rare.* [a. L. *Nomades*, ad. Gr. Νομάδες, pl. of νομάς: see NOMAD.] **a.** The nomad tribes or peoples mentioned by ancient writers. **b.** Such tribes as move about from place to place.

In later use it is somewhat uncertain whether this form, or the pl. of prec., is intended

1555 W WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* G viij, The Arabiens named Nomades occupie much Chamelles, bothe in warre, and burden. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* Pref. 11 The Scythians, named Nomades, are very corpulent, and fleshy. 1592 MORYSON *Let.* in *Itin.* (1617) I. 25 Methinks I am one of the Nomades, every day changing my dwelling. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 402 They keepe a great way asunder, and wander like unto the Nomades. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Rich. II*, cccix, Like the Race Of Nomades, wee shift from place to place. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy.* 67 Though the Samojedes have indeed no Cities, yet are they not Nomades. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. i. 10 The Sabæan Arabs, like all other Nomades or Scenites,. ranging about with Tents, Families and Droves. 1764 HARMER *Observ.* xvi. § 16. 422 The ancient Nomades, or the present Arabs.

Nomadian. *rare*⁻⁰. [f. NOMAD + -IAN.] A nomad. (Worcester, 1860, citing *N. Brit. Rev.*)

Nomadic (nomăˈdik), *a.* [ad. Gk. νομαδικός, f. νομαδ- NOMAD: see -IC.]

1. Characterized by, or leading, a wandering life.

1818 TODD, *Nomadic*,..having no fixed abode [etc.]. 1850 W. IRVING *Mahomet* II. 476 Persians and Copts, and nomadic Africans. 1859 MARCY *Prairie Trav.* vi 218 The mode of life of the nomadic tribes. 1882 PITMAN *Mission Life Gr. & Palest.* 298 A large..nomadic population.

transf. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 97 The American is nomadic in religion, in ideas, in morals. 1869 LANDRETH *Adam Thomson* I. 64 Seceders were far from being 'nomadic' hearers.

b. Of birds or beasts.

1876 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* I. v. 45 Vast battalions of nomadic birds. 1877 J. A. ALLEN *Amer. Bison* 465 The buffalo is quite nomadic in its habits.

2. Peculiar to, distinctive of, a wandering people or manner of life.

1825 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II 326 Their brethren, .. who still sojourned in the nomadic state. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. 2nd Voy.* xl, 530 Our march had a very nomadic .. appearance. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* 125 The patriarchs could here gradually exchange the nomadic life for the pastoral. 1872 BAKER *Nile Trib.* vi, In their nomadic habits they retain the..formalities of the distant past.

3. *Path.* (See quot.)

1842 Dunglison *Med. Lex.* s.v. *Nomad*, The word Nomadic has been applied to spreading ulcer.

So **Noma·dical** *a.*; **Noma·dically** *adv.*

1799 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 421 A numerous nomadical nation, who derived their subsistance from their flocks of sheep. 1862 R. H. Patterson *Ess. Hist. & Art* 124 When Europe was thinly and nomadically peopled, and tribes migrated in mass.

Nomadism (nō·mădiz'm). [f. Nomad.] The practice, fact, or state of living a wandering life.

1841 Emerson *Ess., History*, In the early history of Asia and Africa, Nomadism and Agriculture are the two antagonist facts. 1854 Latham *Native Races Russ. Emp.* 74 As the former displaces the latter, agriculture encroaches on nomadism. 1872 C. King *Sierra Nevada* xi. 242, I have felt all the pathos of nomadism, from the Aryan migration down

transf. 1841 Emerson *Ess., History*, This intellectual nomadism, in its excess, bankrupts the mind.

Nomadization (nōmădəizē·ʃən). *rare.* [f. as next + -ation.] The establishment of nomadic conditions; the abolition of a settled mode of life.

1897 W. M. Ramsay in *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 235 The Turks triumphed by bringing about the nomadisation of Asia Minor

Nomadize (nōmădəiz), *v.* [f. Nomad + -ize.] *intr.* To live, or roam about, as nomads.

1799 W. Tooke *View Russian Emp.* II. 100 The Tunguses ..nomadize about the coasts of the Eastern-ocean. 1842 Prichard *Nat. Hist. Man* 203 They have occupied .. or rather nomadised over contiguous regions from immemorial times. 1873 Burnaby *Ride Khiva* xvi. 150 The tribes which nomadised on the Sam.

No man. Forms: α. 1 nán man (2 nan-, namman), 2 non man (1–3 mon), 4–5 none man. β. 2 namon, 2–4 na mon; 4–5 naman (5 *Sc.* -mane), 4, 6 *Sc.* na man, 8–9 *Sc.* nae man. γ. 3–5 nomon, no mon; 3–6 noman (5 -manne), 3– no man. [f. *none*, No *a.* + Man *sb.* In early use both words have their ordinary inflections.]

1. No one, nobody.

α. *c* 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth* xi § 1 Hie næfre to nánum men ne becumaþ. *Ibid.* xiii, Hi nan mon fullice habban ne mɣg, ne hie nanne mon ȝewelesian ne magon 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 43 Ne for feo, ne for nanes mannes lufon. *a* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke x. 22 Nan man [*Hatton* namman] nat hwyle is se sunu buton se fæder. *a* 1067 in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 238 Ic nelle nanum men ȝeðafian ðæt him æniȝ ðara þinga ofnime ðe ic him ȝeunnen hæbbe. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 217 ȝif non man ne þoht of Gode, non ne spece of him. *c* 1200 Ormin 16164 Swa þatt nan mann ne þurrfte off hinnn, Ne minenn gom, ne rekkenn. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 68 Ut of chiche þurle ne holde ȝe none tale mid none monne. *c* 1315 Shoreham iii. 103 Coueyte none mannes wyf. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 15 That none man shuld dowte or mystruste of anothir life and world

β. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 22 in *O. E. Hom.* I. 161 Ne lipnie na mon to muchel to childe ne to wiue. *c* 1205 Lay. 7000 Ne cuðe na mon swa muchel of song *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12381 Forth in þes he had þam ga, To noi na man ne naman þam. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxviii. (*Adrian*) 204 Tel me quhy þu fled, seand na payne, na nanane fichtand þe agane. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 248/2 Naman; *nemo, nullus.* 1508 Dunbar *Flyting* 129 Commit wald crawdoun, na man comptis the ane kerse 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iii 20 Vnto na man was he odious. 1728 Ramsay *Monk & Miller's Wife* 66 I'll unbar my door to nae man. 1791 Burns *Tam o' Shanter* 67 Nae man can tether time or tide 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* v, There was nae man pinned down to sic a slavish wark as a saddler's.

γ. *c* 1200 *Moral Ode* 119 (Trin. Coll. MS.), Drihte ne deme3 noman after his biginninge. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1539 Nis nomon þat ne may ibynge his wif amys myd suche þinge. *c* 1275 Lay. 13259 Nas þar neuere no man þat don þar mihte cristendom. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 4 Þere nys no man but ȝif he longe sum weie after blisse. 1426 Lydg. in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 135 Agens whi h noman may maligne. *c* 1475 *Childr. Lytil Bk.* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 20 At the tabylle..Loke þou rownde not in nomannys ere. 1535 Coverdale *Acts* i. 20 The habitacion he voyde & noman be dwellinge therein. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 60 b, No man ought to be judge in his owne cause. 1606 G. W[oodcock] *Hist. Justine* xxiii. 85 The country became so dangerous, that no man durst hardly stir abroad. 1642 Eaton *Honey-c. Free Justif.* 249 No man almost receiveth his testimonie. 1781 Cowper *Convers.* 62 Well known, or such as no man ever knew. 1854 Tennyson *Enoch Arden* 851 His head is low, and no man cares for him.

2. *No man's land*: a. A piece of waste, or unowned, land; in early use as the name of a plot of ground, lying outside the north wall of London, and used as a place of execution.

1320 *Ann. Paul.* in *Chron. Edw I & II* (Rolls) I. 291 Quædam domina nomine Juliana .. fuit combusta apud Nonesmanneslond extra Londonius. 1326 *Ibid.* 321 Quidam Arnoldus..a communitate ductus fuit..extra civitatem apud Nonesmanneslonde, et ibi decapitatus fuit.

1719 De Foe *Crusoe* ii. (Globe) 563 This was a kind of Border, that might be called no Man's Land. 1881 T. Hughes *Rugby, Tennessee* 50 A small lot of noman's land in the woods. 1890 Dilke *Prob. Gt. Brit.* I. 517 The country is not a no-man's land.

fig. 1892 *Month* July 445 The objectionable no-man's-land of Haeckel is likely..to remain for some time.

b. *Naut.* (See quot.)

1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780). *No Man's Land*, a space between the after-part of the belfrey and the fore-part of a ship's boat, when the said boat is stowed upon the booms. ..The space called No man's land is used to contain any blocks, ropes, tackles, &c. which may be necessary on the forecastle.

Nomancy. *rare.* [ad. F. *nomancie*, aphetic f. *onomancie.*] = Onomancy.

1727–38 Chambers *Cycl.* [app. from the *Dict. de Trévoux*]. 1866 Rebding *Past Celebr.* II. 160 Have you studied astrology, Nomancy,..and the long list of et ceteras once considered as attaching to the study of medicine?

Nomarch (nō·mārk). Also 7 -ar(o)k. [ad. Gr. νομάρχης or νόμαρχος, f. νομός Nome *sb.*[2] + ἄρχειν to rule: cf. *monarch*, etc.]

† 1. A local ruler or governor. *Obs. rare*—0.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Nomark*, he that hath the preheminence in the ministration of Laws, as a Major or other like Officer. 1678 Phillips, *Nomarch*, the chief Administrator of the Laws in any particular City or Province.

2. The governor of an ancient Egyptian nome.

1846 Grote *Greece* I. xx. (1862) II. 490 The Nomarch or chief of each Nome. 1875 Birch *Rede Lect.* (1876) 34 The nomarchs divided the country amongst themselves, like feudal barons. 1895 Sayce *Egypt of Hebrews* 137 Before leaving Egypt Alexander appointed the nomarchs who were to govern it.

3. The governor of a modern Greek nomarchy.

1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 85/2 The nomarchs are assisted in the administration of the province by a council. 1884 *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 431/2 The nomarch of the Cyclades, who superintends the course of justice in the eight Eparchies into which the islands are divided.

Nomarchy[1] (nō·mārki). [ad. Gr. νομαρχία: see prec. and cf. *monarchy.*]

† 1. (See quot.) *Obs. rare*—0.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Nomarchie*, a jurisdiction or Majoralty, a Law, a County or Shire, a Territory about some City.

2. One of the provinces into which modern Greece is divided.

1863 *Chambers's Cycl.* V. 81 By the arrangements of 1852, modern Greece is divided into ten provinces or nomarchies. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 85/2 For purposes of local government Greece is divided into 13 nomarchies, under officers called nomarchs.

No·marchy[2]. *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. νόμος law.] The legal class in a state.

a 1843 Southey *Doctor* ccxli (1848) 661 The chiefs of the Hierarchy, the Iatrarchy, the Nomarchy and the Hoplarchy.. were, like our Bishops, Peers of the realm by virtue of their station.

Nomber, -bre. obs. ff. Number. **Nomble,** obs. f. Numble. **Nombrary,** var. of Numbrary.

‖ **No·mbril.** *Her.* [F. *nombril* the navel.] That point on an escutcheon which lies midway between the true centre (or Fesse Point) and the Base Point. Sometimes vaguely alluded to as the centre of the escutcheon. Also *attrib.*

1562 Legh *Armory* (1597) 25 The letter H. is termed the Fesse point The letter I. is called the Nombril For it is euen opposite to the nauel. 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* i. vii. 30 The Nombrill is next vnderneath the Fesse Point, answering in like distance from the Fesse Point. 1661 Morgan *Sphe. Gentry* iii. vi. 57 All meeting or centring about a round plate of the same is the Nombril of the Shield. 1727 Bailey (vol. II.) s.v., The first of those [parts] is the *Nombril*, and the lowest the *Base*. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VIII. 441/2, E the fess point. F the nombril point. 1868 Cussans *Her.* ii. 44 In English Heraldry, mention is seldom made of the Honour and Nombril points.

Nombry, obs. f. Number *v.* **Nombur, -byr,** obs. ff. Number *sb.* **Nome,** obs. f. Name *sb* and *v.*, Numb *a.*; obs. pa. t. and pa. pple. of Nim *v.*

† **Nome,** *sb*[1] *Obs. rare.* [Related to Nim *v.*] a. The act of seizing. b. A captive, a prisoner.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 800 In water ȝe is wis of heuekes come, & we in boke wiþ deules nome. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2268 Wel fagen he was of here come, for he was numen for to nome.

Nome (nōm), *sb.*[2] [ad. Gr. νομός, f. νέμειν to divide.] One of the thirty-six territorial divisions of Ancient Egypt.

a 1727 Newton *Chronol. Amended* (1728) 22 Sesac distributes Egypt into xxxvi Nomes, and in every Nome erects a Temple. 1773 Monboddo *Lang.* iii. xiii. (1774) I. 638 They were so particular as to name the nome or district in Egypt. 1840 Milman *Hist. Christianity* II. 435 Seven hundred virgins of Alexandria, and of the Mareotic nome. 1869 Rawlinson *Anc. Hist.* 234 The division of the whole country into nomes was maintained; and most of the old nomes were kept. 1895 Sayce *Egypt of Hebrews* 188 The Egypt which lay north of the Theban nome and Lake Mœris.

Nome (nōm), *sb.*[3] [ad. Gr. νόμος, f. νέμειν to divide.] An ancient Greek form of musical composition. (Cf. quots.)

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Nome is also used for a kind of song, or hymn, in honour of the gods, said to have been invented by Terpander. 1776 Burney *Hist. Mus.* I. 359 Hyagnis .was the inventor of the Nomes, or airs, that were sung to the mother of the Gods, to Bacchus [etc.]. 1789 *Ibid.* (ed. 2) I. ix. 152 Aristotle says that dithyrambics, nomes, tragedies, and comedies use alike number, verse, and harmony 1847 Grote *Greece* ii. xxix. IV. 102 Olympus as well as Klonas taught many new nomes or tunes on the flute. 1850 Mure *Lit. Greece* III. 37 The term Nome appears..to have borne a more immediate reference to the music or air, than the poetry or words, of a song.

Nome, *sb.*[4] *Math.* [a. F. *nôme*, the second element in *binôme*, etc.: see Binomy.] (See quots.)

1665 Collins in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* II. 458 The limits of such equations as have but two nomes. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Nome*, in Algebra, is any Quantity with a Sign prefixed to it, and by which 'tis usually connected with some other Quantity, and then the whole is called a *Binomial*, a *Trinomial*, &c. 1727–38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., *a*+*b* is a binomial, whose names or nomes are *a* and *b*.

† **Nome,** *v. Obs.* Also 5–6 nomme. [var. of Nim *v.*, by assimilation to the preterite forms: cf. MLG. *nomen*] a. *trans.* To take. b. *intr.* To go or pass (quot. *c* 1390).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 68 Bereð wurðschipe þerto, uor þe holi sacrament þet ȝe iseoð [*var.* nomeð] þer þurh. *c* 1315 Shoreham i. 1647 Two manere speches beþ iwoned þer two men for to nomene. *Ibid.* iv 72 And þat a-combreþ swyþe fele þat none kepe nomen. *c* 1390 *Constit. Masonry* 546 (Halliw.), Thaȝh suche a flod aȝayne schulde come, Over the werke hyt schulde not nome. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* a viij b, If yowre hawke Nomme a towle and the fowle breke away fro hir. [1530 Palsgr. 644/2, I nomme, I take (Lydgate), *je prens.*]

No-meaning. [f. No *a.* + Meaning *sb.*] The absence of, or want of, meaning or purpose: unmeaningness; nonsense.

1735 Pope *Ep. Lady* 114 True No-meaning puzzles more than Wit. 1784 Cowper *Task* iv. 74 Cat'racts of declamation thunder here; There forests of no meaning spread the page. 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* i, Owen endeavoured..to explain my no-meaning, and to cover my retreat. 1834 L. Ritchie *Wand. by Seine* 167 A little ugly, incongruous brick erection .. the nature and no meaning of which we cannot tell. 1882 Mrs. Oliphant *Lit. Hist. Engl.* III. 107 The quaint and delightful no-meaning of some of Shakspeare's snatches of spirit-song.

Nomecoude, nomekowthe, varr. Namecouth.

Nomeliche, -ly, obs. forms of Namely *adv.*

Nomenclate (nōu·mĕnklēt), *v. rare.* [Back-formation from Nomenclature.] *trans.* To assign a name or names to; to call by a certain name.

1801 Cath. M. Fanshawe *Ep. to Ld. Harcourt*, 'Twould try Don Quixote's patience To nomenclate this mob of nations. 1868 Tuckerman *Collector* 127 The natural history of the doctor has not yet been written, but the classes are easily nomenclated. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 6 June 2 The institution nomenclated the Chelsea Hospital for Women.

† **Nomencla·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *nōmenclātiōn-em* (rare): cf. prec. and -ation.] Name or nomenclature.

1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 184 Buried..in oblivion, or wrapt up in other nomenclations. *Ibid.* 343, I may conferre the nomenclation upon some adventurous Cambryan. 1651 Biggs *New Disp.* P 291 The nomenclation of a disease.

Nomenclative (nō·mĕnklētiv), *a.* [f. as Nomenclate + -ive.] Concerned with, or relating to, the action of naming.

1875 Whitney *Life Lang.* xiv. 299 The conception first, then the nomenclative act. 1884 *Field* 25 Oct. 556/1 The same poverty of nomenclative invention is a marked characteristic of the times.

Nomenclator (nōu mĕnklēʃə). Also 6 *Sc.* -our. [a. L. *nōmenclātor* (also *-culātor*), f. *nōmen* name + *calāre* to call.]

† 1. A student appointed as a kind of monitor or prefect over a certain part of his class. *Obs. rare.*

1563–7 Buchanan *Reform. St. Andros* Wks. (S. T. S.) 8 The nomenclatouris to haif charge to gather the lessons writtin, enery ane in hys awyne decurio, and bring thaym to the regent, and schaw hym quha has faltis. And geif the regent find falt quharof the nomenclator has nocht advertysit hym, than he sal punyss baith the writar and the nomenclator.

† 2. Used as the title of works containing collections or lists of words; hence, a book of this kind; a vocabulary. *Obs.*

1585 Higins (*title*), The Nomenclator, or Remembrancer of Adrianus Junius, Physician. ?1608 Bodley in *Reliq. B.* (1703) 79, I have sent you, by this Carrier, three several *Nomenclators*, which I have only borrowed. 1635 Jackson *Creed* viii xxxi. 363 The full importance of this word will not be easily found in ordinary Lexicons or Nomenclators. 1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 355 'Tis then most natural..to furnish him with a Nomenclator; containing a competent number of Names. 1707 R. Browne (*title*), The English Expositor improv'd, a Complete Dictionary, .. also an Index and Nomenclator.

† b. A compiler of such a work. *Obs. rare.*

1609 [Bp. W. Barlow] *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 330 Let all the Onomastiks, and Nomenclators, or Mathematicians, or Schoolemen be searched, and twill not be found 1622 Fotherby *Atheom.* Pref. 21 Any Nomenclator, or Dictionarie maker.

3. *Rom. Antiq.* a. A servant or dependent whose business it was to inform his master or patron of the names of persons, esp. when engaged in canvassing for office. b. A steward or usher who assigned or indicated the places of guests at a banquet.

1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 437 A certain Nomenclator or Controller belonging to one of our prodigall and wastful spendthrifts here at Rome. 1605 Camden *Rem.* 96 Do not looke that I should as the Nomenclators in olde time marshall every name according to his place. 1656 *North's Plutarch* 639 *note*, This Prompter is usually call'd Nomenclator, Monitor and Factor. 1713 Addison *Guardian* No. 107 P 2 When a great man stood for any publick office, ..he had always one of these Nomenclators at his elbow. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* I. ii. 77 The use of these Nomenclators was contrary to the laws. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xxx. (1787) III. 208 The nomenclators, who are commonly swayed by interested motives, have the address to insert in the list of invitations, the obscure names of the most worthless of mankind. 1834 Lytton *Pompeii* iv. iii, Diomed..had appointed a nomenclator, or appointer of places, to each guest. 1839 De Quincey *Lake Poets, Wordsw.* Wks. 1889

II. 235 There needed no Roman nomenclator to tell me that this *he* was Wordsworth

4. One who announces, or imparts to another, the names of persons or guests.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. iii, *Cup.* Hedon thy master is next. *Mer.* What, will Cupid turn nomenclator, and cry them? 1609 — *Sil. Wom* III. ii, *Daw.* My ladie Haughty, this my lady Centavie, mi-tresse Dol Mavis.. *Mor.* What nomenclator is this! 1625 K. LONG tr *Barclay's Argenis* IV. ii. 275 Are you so forgetful of Astioristes that you need a Nomenclator? 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III 187 Their names are knowne to the all-knowing power above, and .. doutlesse they wreck not whether you or your Nomenclator know them or not. 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 107 P 2, I have with much pains . qualified myself for a Nomenclator to this great city. 1812 L. M HAWKINS *Ctess & Gertrude* II. 49 She began to speculate, with the great advantage of a most intelligent nomenclator. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* iii, 'You forget..,' said her nomenclator, 'that the young gentleman comes here to discharge suit and service in name of his uncle'. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* xl, Let me despatch Lady Babbleton, and I'll then devote myself to being your nomenclator.

† b. One who reckons up or recounts. *Obs. rare.*

1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* (Arb.) 53 Hee is a great Nomenclator of Authors 1692 WASHINGTON tr *Milton's Def. People* viii. M's Wks 1851 VIII 191 You are become of a sudden a wonderful Nomenclator of our Statutes.

5. One who gives a name to, or invents a designation for, something: *spec.* one who classifies natural objects under appropriate designations

1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 124 The Nomenclators seeme to have excluded the left hand from all actions of decencie and importance. 1647 COWLEY *Mistr., Her Name* v, Adam (God's Nomenclator) could not frame One that enough should signify. 1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 337, I will ask R. H whether he takes himself to be a more wise and just Nomenclator than the Holy Ghost. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* viii (1794) 77 The science which distinguishes the true botanist from the mere herbarist or nomenclator. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* I Introd 18 Those who collect, and the nomenclators properly so called, do not like these doubtful sorts, which it is too difficult to arrange under the known genera 1852 S. BAILEY *Dis. Var* 70 Our scientific nomenclators glue long words together with little or no abridgment. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* v. 77 Reasons which were satisfactory to the nomenclators.

fig. 1708 SWIFT *Agst. Abol. Christ.* Wks. 1755 IV. 110 Are Envy, Pride, Avarice, and Ambition such ill Nomenclators, that they cannot furnish Appellations for their Owners?

Hence **No·mencla·torship.** *rare*$^{-1}$.

1695 J. EDWARDS *Perf. Script.* 184 This nomenclatorship of Adam.

Nome nclato·rial, *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [See -ORIAL.] In connexion with, in relation to, nomenclature.

1885 NEWTON in *Encycl Brit.* XIX. 140/2 Nomenclatorial purists, objecting to the names..as 'barbarous'.

Nome·nclatory, *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [Cf. prec. and -ORY.] Pertaining to nomenclature.

1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* viii. 139 Every conceptual act is so immediately followed as to seem accompanied by a nomenclatory one.

No·mencla·tress. *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. NOMENCLATOR + -ESS.] A female nomenclator.

1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 107 P 3, I have a wife who is a Nomenclatress, and will be ready, on any occasion, to attend the Ladies

Nomencla·tural, *a.* [f. next + -AL.] Relating to, or concerned with, nomenclature.

1803 *Edin. Rev.* III. 53 Having devised the most superlative specimen of nomenclatural absurdity. 1825 P. W. WATSON *Dendrol. Brit.* Introd. 19 Nomenclatural Conspectus. 1866 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci*, etc II. 63 3/2 The nomenclatural difficulties in which they are involved

Nomenclature (nōu·ménklĕtiui, nome nklĕtiui), *sb.* [ad. L. *nōmenclātūra* (Plin.): see NOMENCLATOR and -URE. Hence also It., Sp., and Pg. *nomenclatura*, F *nomenclature*.]

1. A name, appellation, designation. Now *rare.*

1610 *Histrio-mastix* i. 142 *Scri.* Your appellations? *Post.* Your names he meanes. The man's learn'd. .. *Scri.* Your nomenclature? *Post.* O stately Scrivener! That's: where dwell ye? 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 839 To say..that there wanteth a term or Nomenclature for it. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morb Angl* xi 121 A moist Consumption receives its nomenclature from a moist expectoration that attends it. 1862 E. BURTON *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 243 Societies there are which identify themselves through their very nomenclature with misfortune and misery. 1891 *Daily News* 11 Nov. 3/3 A certain species of cactus.. Its nomenclature is Stapelia gigantea.

† **2.** The act of assigning names to things. *Obs.*$^{-1}$

1622 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II xiii. 347 The Heathen haue reckoned this nomenclature, and imposition of names, for one of Gods owne works.

3. A list or collection of names or particulars; a catalogue, a register.

1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarchy* I. 26 He rank't in the Nomenclature of Fooles. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 30, I cannot now give you a nomenclature or list of the particulars. 1683 DRYDEN *Life Plutarch* in *P.'s Lives* 75 The catalogue or nomenclature of Plutarch's Lives, drawn up by his son. 1812 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXVIII. 297 The nomenclature is certainly very copious, and for his materials the author must have consulted a multitude of books. 1846 ROBERTSON tr. *Schlegel's Philos. Hist.* 69 At first, indeed, it is merely a nomenclature of celebrated personages and events.

† **b.** A list or collection of words or terms, *esp.* those connected with a particular language or subject; a glossary, a vocabulary. *Obs.*

1659 HOWELL *Lex. To the tru Philologer*, The second Volume is a large Nomenclature of the peculiar and proper termes in all the lower languages belonging to severall Arts 1672 tr. *Comenius' (tr. le)*, Visible World . or, A Picture and Nomenclature of all the chief Things that are in the World. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 257 P 7 There was at the end of the Grammar a little nomenclature, called 'The Christian Man's Vocabulary'. 1745 *Observ. Conc. Navy* 70 A Nomenclature, Italian and English.

4. The system or set of names for things, etc., commonly employed by a person or community.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq* 211 If therefore we will stand to the Nomenclature of the Ancients [etc.]. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 243 There's an unimaginable difference even in the very Nomenclature..of Earth and Heaven. 1811 *Poet. in Ann Reg.* 609 No name so sad as your's is seen In sorrow's nomenclature. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* x, He had played, to use his nomenclature, two trump cards running. 1875 LUBBOCK *Orig. Civiliz.* iv (ed. 3) 167 No other part of the world where the nomenclature of relationships is so primitive.

b. The terminology of a science.

1789 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) III. 16 The new nomenclature has been already proved to need numerous and important reformations. 1815 BAKEWELL *Geol* Pref 9 The pedantic nomenclature and frivolous distinctions recently introduced into mineralogy. 1853 LYELL *Antiq. Man* i. (ed. 3) 3 Some preliminary explanation of the nomenclature adopted in the following pages will be indispensable. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 833 To whom we owe the nomenclature and most of our knowledge of the disease.

c. The collective names given (or to be given) to places in a district or region.

1828 *Edin. Rev.* XLVIII. 438 The nomenclature of the frozen regions is a task which has exercised the ingenuity of all their explorers. 1856 KANE *Arct Expl.* I. v. 44, I had no difficulty now in justifying the somewhat poetical nomenclature which Sir John Franklin applied to this locality. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiii. 111 The local nomenclature of modern Glamorgan, with its strongly marked British, English, and French elements.

5. (Without article.) Names or designations forming a set or system.

1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot* Introd. (1794) 4 Such a chaos of nomenclature, that the Physicians and Herbarists no longer understood each other. 1810 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXX. 145 That fund of nomenclature for visual ideas, which is afterwards extended to the abstract ideas. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 205 Are not your differences mere disputes about nomenclature? 1883 *19th Cent* May 857 Fraudulent nomenclature is one of those fine arts in which false science is an adept.

6. (With *a* and *pl.*) A particular set or system of names or designations.

1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (ed. 3) III. 134 Artificial classification for the preparatory purpose of a nomenclature. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 191 Atheistic science babbles poorly of it, with scientific nomenclatures, experiments and what-not. 1872 MINTO *Eng Prose Lit.* Introd. 28 We have as yet no nomenclature or notation for describing it technically. 1882 A. MACFARLANE *Consang.* 4 In a systematic nomenclature, it is convenient to extend the meaning of the term.

Hence **Nomenclature** *v.*, to name or designate. Also **Nomenclaturing** *vbl. sb.*

1803 *Edin. Rev.* III. 109 Nomenclaturing is likewise a new word. 1816 SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 284 That the ticketing of a heap of oyster shells is carrying the system of nomenclaturing a little too far. 1824 *Examiner* 547/2 That part of the frame nomenclatured by little wits the understanding 1826 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII. 134 The complaint was, by the old jockeys, nomenclatured 'dropping in the joints'.

Nomencla·turist. [f. prec. + -IST.] One who devises a nomenclature.

1809 *Edin. Rev.* XV. 140 His acquaintance with species ..can never entitle him to rank higher than as a nomenclaturist. 1898 *Rev. Brit Pharm.* 40 Chemical nomenclaturists will be satisfied by the change of hydrobromates and hydrochlorates to the respective 'ides'.

Nomer, obs. form of NUMBER.

No·mial. *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. BI-NOMIAL, etc.] **a.** An algebraic expression consisting of a given number of terms. **b.** 'A single name or term in mathematics' (Webster 1828–32).

1717 *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 611 All Radical Expressions of Binomials, Trinomials, or of any other Nomial

No·mian, *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Gr. *νόμ-ος* law + -IAN.] Accepting the Mosaic Law.

1800 W TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* VIII. 797 Those who receive that law as of divine authority, the nomian christians, as they might be called.

Nomic (nō mik), *a.*[1] [f. Gr. *νόμος* NOME *sb.*3: cf. next.] Pertaining to, having the character of, Greek musical nomes.

1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Mode*, The antients had likewise their *modi melipœus*, of which Aristides names these: dithyrambic, nomic and tragic. 1789 TWINING *Aristotle's Treat. Poetry* (1812) I. 210 He, particularly, mentions the Persians and the Cyclops as imitated in the Dithyrambic and Nomic Poetry of Timotheus and Philoxenus. 1850 MURE *Lit. Greece* III. 33 A wider compass and nobler character had been imparted to the nomic order of composition, through the medium of the flute or clarionet.

Nomic (nō mik), *a.*[2] and *sb.* [ad. Gr. *νομικός*, f. *νόμος* law: cf. prec.] **a.** *adj.* Of spelling: Customary, usual. **b.** *sb.* The customary spelling.

1870 A. J. ELLIS in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 89. 1880–1 *Ibid.* 303 Forming an introduction to nomic, and not at all.. superseding the use of nomic. *Ibid.*, Nomic spelling must always be a matter of memory.

Nominable (nō·minăb'l), *a.* [f. L. *nōmināre* NOMINATE + -ABLE: cf. med.L. *nōminābilis* (Du Cange).] Capable or worthy of being named.

1743 FIELDING *Juv.* vi. Misc. I. 101 Some smaller crimes, which seem scarce nominable. 1834 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 371 Another nominable person who has not been named yet is William Bankes.

Nominal (nō·minăl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5 -alle, 6–7 -all. [ad. L. *nōminăl-is*, f. *nōmin-*, *nōmen* name. So F. *nominal* (1521).]

A. *adj.* **1.** *Gram.* Of the nature of, pertaining to, a noun or nouns. *rare.*

c1430 *Art Nombryng* 8 The nombre to be multipliede resceyvethe a nominalle appellacioun, as twies .5. ;—5. is the nombre multipliede, and twies is the nombre to be multipliede. 1843 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* I. 27 Their scheme of terminations . is more or less applicable to every case of nominal inflexion. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* ii. 80 Accadian seems to have nominal as well as verbal roots.

2. Belonging or pertaining to the nominalists; holding views akin to these. *rare.*

1528 TYNDALE *Obed. Christian Man* Wks. 104/1 One is reall, an other nominall. What wonderfull dreams haue they of their predicamentes, universales, &c. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I i. 155 Profound in all the Nominal And Real ways beyond them all. 1721 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. II. ii. 257 Others, one may say, are only nominal Moralists, by making Virtue nothing in itself, a Creature of Will only.

3. Of the nature of, consisting in, pertaining or relating to, a name or names (in distinction to things).

1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 158 Primortiues are either nominall and simple, or reall and compound. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und* III. vi. § 2, I call it by a peculiar name, the nominal essence, to distinguish it from that real constitution of substances, upon which depends this nominal essence. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v. *Character*, Nominal characters are those we properly call letters, which serve to express the names of things. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 232 The time, however, is anticipated..that all nominal distinctions shall be lost in the general and honourable name of Americans. 1887 MAX MULLER *Sci. Thought* x. 595 By nominal attributes I mean those by which a name stands or falls. 1898 J. HUTCHINSON *Arch. Surg.* IX. 305, I will not venture on any diagnosis of the disease, whether nominal or essential.

b. *Nominal definition*: (see quot. 1864).

1697 tr. *Burgersdicius' Logic* II. i. 2 Nominal definition appears to be threefold. 1725 WATTS *Logic* 160 Those propositions whose predicate is a nominal or real definition of the subject. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* iv. 86 A Nominal Definition is a distinct explication of all the Marks which are connoted in the name of the Concept by general consent, as evinced in the use of language.

4. Existing in name only, in distinction to *real* or *actual*; merely named, stated, or expressed, without reference to reality or fact.

1624 LD. KEP WILLIAMS in *Fortescue Papers* (Camden) 203 Whereby he may be a nominall Judge of the Common Pleas, with his place in Wales, he disclayminge from all fees and profitts of the place in the Common Pleas. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3758/3 We shall at all times be most ready..to assert Your undoubted Right to these Realms . , against the Nominal Prince of Wales. 1747 CHESTERF. *Lett.* cxix. I (1792) 323 Thus seduced by fashion, and blindly adopting nominal pleasures, I lost real one's. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. v. (1869) I. 34 Labour, like commodities, may be said to have a real and nominal price. 1799 *Monthly Rev.* XXX. 128 Their Pacha..is an officer tolerated and nominal, but neither obeyed nor respected. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* v. 57, I said the nominal amount of your wages mattered little. I said nothing about the real amount. 1883 *19th Cent.* May 890 The nominal effect of this treaty was to place Annam at the complete dependence of France.

b. With limiting words, as *mere(ly, only, but,* or with implication of these, denoting entire contrast to something real or substantial.

1799 *Sporting Mag.* XIV. 175 An action for mere nominal damages. 1817 JAS MILL *Brit. India* II. v. vii. 592 To this, with only a nominal modification, the Council agreed. 1849–50 ALISON *Hist. Europe* I. Introd. § 23. 18 The Franks acknowledged but a nominal allegiance to their chief. 1863 D. G. MITCHELL *Sev. Stor., My Farm of Edgewood* 300, I bought a cord or two at a nominal rate. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 484/2 Where an insolvent sues as a mere nominal plaintiff, as a mere shadow of another person, security is required.

5. a Containing explicit mention of a name.

1788 in E. D. Dunbar *Soc. Life* (1865) I. 392 Nominal prayers for the King are to be authoritatively introduced.

b. Consisting of, containing, a set of names.

1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Nominal Call*, which corresponds with the French *appel nominatif*; and, in a military sense, with our roll call. 1844 *Regul. & Ordin. Army* 178 A Nominal Return of such Men as from time to time join the Depôt. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 30 Sept. 4/6 The Secretary.. has forwarded to us a nominal list..of the officers and crew of the gunboat Wasp.

c. Giving the names of persons dealt with.

1849 FRUSH *Comm. Class-bk.* 105 The nominal accounts will show, without constant reference to the Store or Warehouse books, the value of goods sold.

d. Assigned to a person by name.

1888 *Times* 8 Feb. 11/1 These shares are still nominal, and the original subscribers, as well as subsequent holders are liable on them.

e. *Nominal note*, = NOMINAL *sb.* 3.

1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 103/2 Sounds of a higher pitch than the nominal note, in fact the harmonics, of which the nominal note is the fundamental.

B. *sb.* **1.** A nominalist. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1519 HORMAN *Vulgaria* 93 The way of the nomynallys and reals is dyuers. 1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 294 He should haue remembred..That Scotus is against Thomas:..and the Nominals against the Reals. 1604 [see REAL C. 1]. 1640 GLAPTHORNE *Wit in Constable* II. Wks. 1874 I. 187 The Nominalls, the Thomists, all the sects Of old

and moderne Schoole-men. 1680 BAXTER *Answ. Stillingfl.* Pref. A 3 b, A Nominal, who contracteth all his Syllogisms into simple terms of art. 1725 WATTS *Logic* II. iii. § 4 (1802) 235 In the colleges of learning, some are for the nominals, and some for the realists. 1772 O'HALLORAN *Introd. Hist. & Antiq. Irel.* I. iv. 38 William Halloran, head of the Nominals at Oxford.

† 2. A thing existing in name only. *Obs. rare.*

a 1625 BOYS *Wks.* (1629) 261 Deuills are not Nominals onely but Reals. *a* 1626 [see REAL C. 2] 1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* 134 Euery Religion hath its bare Nominals.

3. *Mus.* A note giving its name to a scale.

1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), *C*, the nominal of one of the two natural modes. 1895 *Pall Mall Mag.* VII. 191 The tones of nominals, fundamentals, and hum-notes, seem to move, as it were in three separate spheres.

† 4. (See quot.) *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

a 1813 A. MURRAY *Hist. Europ. Lang.* (1823) II. 281 Nominals are verbs formed from nouns which undergo the addition of the consignatives peculiar to the future participles.

Nominalism (nɒ·minălĭz'm). [ad. F. *nominalisme* (1752); see NOMINAL B. 1 and -ISM.] a. (See quot. 1836.) b. The view which regards universals or abstract concepts as mere names without any corresponding reality.

1836 KEBLE *Serm.* viii. (1848) 215 The Nominalism of our days; I mean, the habit of resolving the high mysteries of the faith into mere circumstances of language. 1846 [see REALISM 1]. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* II. 116 In some shape or other, Nominalism and Realism still divide between them the empire of thought. 1885 PATTISON *Mem.* 166 In these years Whately's Logic, or some form of nominalism, predominated in the schools.

Nominalist (nɒ·minălist). [f. NOMINAL *a.* 2 + -IST. Cf. F. *nominaliste* (1752).] One who maintains or accepts the doctrine of nominalism.

1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 89 This was the sense of Ockam the Father of the Nominalists *a* 1695 [see REALIST 2]. *a* 1751 BOLINGBROKE *Ess* iv. xii. Wks. 1754 IV. 624 The dispute..between the nominalists and realists about the nature of universals 1816 COLERIDGE *Lay Serm.* (Bohn) 356 Laodiceans in spirit, Mistims in faith, and Nominalists in philosophy. 1843 MILL *Logic* I. vi. § 1 The doctrine of the extreme nominalists that it is an expression of an agreement or disagreement between the meanings of two names 1880 HUTH *Life Buckle* I. ii. 123 Horne Tooke was a nominalist and sensationalist.

attrib. 1839 HALLAM *Hist Lit.* III. iii § 153 Hartley also resembles Hobbes in the extreme to which he has pushed the nominalist theory. 1885 PATTISON *Mem.* 170, I had not yet abandoned my nominalist foundations.

Nominalistic, *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of the nature of, pertaining to, nominalism.

1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* iii. 88 The one true..nominalistic, realistic .. doctrine of this wonderful fairy tale. 1870 MAX MULLER *Sci. Relig.* (1873) 399, I call this the nominalistic as opposed to the realistic method of comparative mythology. 1878 SYMONDS *Shelley* 35 He adopted the negative conclusions of a shallow nominalistic philosophy.

Nomina·lity. *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. NOMINAL *a.* 4 b.] A merely nominal thing.

1880 MRS. WHITNEY *Odd or Even?* i, Slidden from his old-fashioned, steady, inherited business into the nominalities.

† **No·minalize,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. NOMINAL *a.* 1 + -IZE.] *trans.* To convert into a noun.

1659 *Instructions Oratory* 32 Verbs..nominalized, do admit one termination familiarly, that suffer not another.

Nominally (nɒ·minălĭ), *adv.* [f. NOMINAL *a*]

1. By name; as regards a name or names.

1665 MANLEY *Grotius Low C. Wars* 973 It consisted with the Honour of the Commonwealth nominally to include the House of Nassau, which had so well deserved of Liberty 1736 LEDIARD *Life Marlborough* I. 28, I shall only recount one memorable Story..without applying it nominally to the Persons. 1783 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* II. 325 The kings of England and of France are both nominally prayed for in the Churches of Geneva. 1822 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* Pref., He was nominally known to the public as Dean of Carlisle.

† 2. As a noun, substantively. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 200 World, whether it be in the singular number or plural, may betoken plurally or indefinitely, and as much adverbially as nominally.

3. In name, as opposed to *really.*

1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. iv. Concl. 440 The nominally Christian States of these Western Parts 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* II. iv. (1869) I. 358 The profits of stock would be the same, both nominally and really. 1822 BYRON *Werner* iv i. 50 The country (nominally now at peace) Is over-run with -God knows who. 1884 J. GILMOUR *Mongols* xxxi. 361 Many a lama who has nominally a sufficient income never receives more than half of his due.

† **No·minance.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [See next and -ANCE.] Name, designation.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II iii. III. lxv, The Medicean foure reel about Jove; Two round old Saturn without Nominance.

Nominate (nɒ·minet), *pa. pple*, *ppl. a.*, and *sb.* Also 6 **nomynate, nominat.** [ad. L. *nōmĭnāt-us*, pa. pple. of *nōmĭnāre*: see next.]

A. *pa. pple.* † 1. Named, called, entitled. *Obs.*

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 414 By name I am nominate the god belyall. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* 2338 The yssue..Was a noble prynce, nomynate Colrede. 1567 *Trial Treas.* (1850) 30 As I, being properly nominate Juste, Am here associate with Contentation.

† 2. *Sc.* Mentioned by name: noted. *Obs.*

1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xx. 92, I pans and muse how thay excuse This murther..Quhair it is nominate. 1583 *Reg. Priuy Counci. Scot.* III. 621 The uthers persones quhilkes wer present speciale nominat in the uther tickit gevin to us. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* Prol. 56 The maist nominat amang thame is this.

† 3. Nominated, appointed. *Obs.*

1546 *Yorks. Chantry Surv.* (Surtees) 276 Incumbent..nominate by the mayor and bretherne. 1590 H BARROW in *Confer.* III. 57 Your Parsons are nominat by the Patron. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 370 SIR Thomas More, or the Bishop of London, to be nominate by the King.

B. *ppl. a.* 1. † a. Having the character of a descriptive name. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. b. Having a special name. c. Mentioning a particular name.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Surv.* III. i. 65 Vocall Propriety denotates the Properties of particulars by due Appellation, which is either Nomi ate or Cognominate. The first is..either General; as Up-land and Maritime..; or Speciall; as Wealdes, Woulds, Plaines. 1818 COLEBROOKE *Obligations* 18 Those, which have an appropriate denomination and distinctive proper name, denoting their particular effect and essential properties, are nominate or named contracts. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 674 A nominate right is a right possessing a *nomen juris*, the use of which defines its boundaries. *Ibid.*, The nominate and innominate contracts illustrate the doctrine. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* II. § 128 A nominate disherison..might either precede or follow the institution.

2. Nominated to an office. Chiefly *Sc. Law.*

1681 STAIR *Instit.* I. vi. § 5. 56 There be three kinds of Tutors...The first is, Tutor Testamentar, or nominate. *a* 1768 ERSKINE *Instit. Law Scot.* I. vii. § 1 (1773) 114. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 395 The executor, in the former case, being called an executor nominate. *Ibid.* 1016 A tutor-nominate or testamentary is he whom the father .. has nominated, either in a testament, or in some other writing. 1864 *Standard* 16 Apr., The bishop nominate.. was once a slave boy.

† C. *sb.* A nominee. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 148 After two Monethes imprisonment in the Conclaue [they] were forced to relent and to choose one of his nominates.

Nominate (nɒ·minet), *v.* Also 6 **nomynate,** 6–7 **nominat.** [f. L. *nōmĭnāt-*, ppl. stem of *nōmĭnāre* to name, f. *nōmĭn-*, *nōmen* name.]

1. *trans.* To call by the name of; to call, name, entitle, designate. Now somewhat *rare.*

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 7 The fourth be nominatyd the ouerthwart muskles. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 21 Theese rancks the Italian dwellers doo nominat altars. 1606 MIDDLETON *Anything for Quiet Life* I. i, She has a book, which I may truly nominate Her Black Book. 1657 J SERGEANT *Schism Dispatch'd* 92 The same men who nominate us Papists for onely acknowledging the Pope's authority. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. x. 141 This Ocean being nominated Pacific. 1799 C. COOKE in Beddoes *Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowl* 393 These are all the diseases that can with propriety be nominated constitutional. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* iv, It must stand Munt-grunzie in the stamped paper, being so nominated in the ancient writs and evidents thereof. 1868 HELPS *Realmah* (1876) 90 Those animals whom we are pleased to nominate 'the lower creation'.

† b. To give a name or names to; to provide with a name. *Obs.*

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxviii § 2 If they that first doe impose names, did alwayes vnderstand exactly the nature of that which they nominate. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* 16 The City of Norwich..was enlarged, builded, and nominated by the Saxons. 1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 294 We do not nominate them precisely according to what we do then actually know.

2. To mention or specify by name. (Very common *c* 1600–80; now somewhat *rare*)

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 205. I could nominate the man, that could teach the Delphical Oracle, and the Ægyptian Crocodile to play their parts. 1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 141, I pray you, nominate the oathes which are so rife and common amongst vs. 1620 E. BLOUNT *Horse Subs.* 378 There be in this towne multiplicity of Palaces , of which I will but nominate two. 1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* (ed. 2) 13 Consider how many persons have been ruined by play. I could nominate a great many.

1801 ELIZ. HELME *St. Marg. Cave* III. 185 He ordered him to hasten to an obscure part of the city which he exactly nominated. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 423 Leases held on the longest of two lives..expire at an average .every 64 years, if boys and girls of 4 years of age are nominated.

3. To name, fix, appoint, specify. Now *rare.*

1564 *Child-Marriages* 197 Richard.. said, 'by my trouth, I will marry the bie such a Day',—& did nominate the day. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. iii. 150 Let the forfeite Be nominated for an equall pound Of your faire flesh. 1637 PRYNNE *Well in Documents* (Camden) 98 The somme of tenne pounds, to be imployed . as my nephew . shall nominate and directe. 1680 AUBREY *Lives* (1898) II. 143 Being the challenge it belonged to him to nominate place and weapon. 1716 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 187 Their scruples of keeping the day the King nominates without a church appointment. 1752 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Betsy Thoughtless* IV. 32 Sir Ralph Trusty..had the honour of nominating the day for the celebration of their nuptials.

4. To appoint (a person) by name to hold some office or discharge some duty.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 366 That the king shoulde within vi monethes nominate some man to the Bishop of Rome. 1582 N LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. lxiii. 128 b, First he would nominate him that should remaine in the Indias for Captaine generall. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1621) 976 To honour him the more, [he] nominated him the Generall of his armie against the Persians. 1653 *Clarke Papers* (Camden) III. 5 They proceede in nominating persons in the seveall counties to sitt as a Councell. 1681–2 WOOD *Life* 3 Feb. (O.H.S.) III. 4 Henry Aldrich..nominated or elected Canon of Ch. Ch. by the commissioners. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I ix. 330 The judges could not meet there..to nominate the sheriffs. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 114 The decurions, who had nominated a magistrate, were..held bound as sureties for him. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 1. 341 The House of Commons was crowded with members nominated by the Royal Council.

absol. 1688 *Pr. of Orange's Declar., w. Animadv.* 23 Whether before he nominate, he do not satisfy himself that his Nominé be a Man on whom he may rely. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. lxii. 622 They chose seven persons, who should nominate to such commands as became vacant.

b. To propose, or formally enter, (one) as a proper person or candidate for election.

1602 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 101 The nomination being ended, the chiefe of the Companies demaunde of the people which of these three thus nominated, they are willing to elect. 1774 JOHNSON 21 Feb. in *Boswell*, We are thinking to augment our Club, and I am desirous of nominating you. 1828–32 WEBSTER, s.v., Any member of the assembly or meeting *nominates*, that is, proposes to the chairman the name of a person whom he desires to have elected. 1857 TOULMIN SMITH *Parish* 171 It is declared that any person nominated may send in, before the day of election, his refusal to act. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 83 Any one may challenge the person nominated and start another candidate.

No·minated, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.]

1. Named (for a position or office), appointed.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI*, 148 Many honorable personages sailed into Fraunce, for the conveyaunce of the nominated Quene, into the realme of England. 1693 WOOD *Life* 25 Nov., The new nominated warden of Merton Coll. 1892 SIR H. PARKES 50 *Yrs. Austral. Hist* II. 264 To appoint fifteen new members to the nominated Council.

† 2. Noted, famous. *Obs. rare.*

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* 75 Such of them as were thought the chief and most nominated opposers on the other side. 1645 — *Tetrach.* 97 The most nominated Fathers of the Church.

No·minately, *adv. rare.* [f. NOMINATE *pa. pple.* + -LY 2.] † a. Especially, particularly. *Obs.* b. By name.

1630 SPELMAN *De Sepult.* 13 *Locus religiosus* is that which is assigned to some office of Religion, and nominately where the body of a dead person hath been buried. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* III. § 63 The Senate decreed that the estates. should belong..in the next place to the latter's descendants not nominately disinherited

No·minating, *ppl. a.* [f. NOMINATE *v.* + -ING 1.] That nominates or names.

1597 MIDDLETON *Wisd. Solomon* x. 15 Shall we call her wisdom, by her name, Or new-invent a nominating style? 1677 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks (Grosart) II. 554 Some rather desiring that they might only be generall words, and not nominating. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. lx. II. 422 A Nominating Convention is a representative body composed of delegates from all the primaries within its limits, who have been chosen at those primaries for the sole purpose of ..selecting the candidates.

Nomination (nɒminē·ʃăn). Also 5 **nomynacioun,** 6 **-ion,** 5–6 **nominacion,** 6 **-atioun.** [a OF. *nominacion*, *-ation* (1302), or ad. L. *nōmĭnātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *nōmĭnāre* to nominate.]

† 1. The action of mentioning by name. *Obs.*

1425 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 269/2 To yat blode and armes was drawen ye nomination of him above all othyr Erles. *c* 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E.E.T.S.) 21 At the nomynacioun of the glorious Apostle, the same fyre semyd to suffre violence. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 1357/2 To put your hand to your head, and at the nomination of the Popes holynesse vncouer the same 1623 AILESBURY *Serm.* 49 Christian eares would be offended at the nomination of those things that are done in secret. 1665 *Intelligencer* No. 80 in Willis & Clark *Cambr.* (1886) I. 621 That great and wise Prelate.. is so well known, that the sole nomination of the Founder is a sufficient accompt of the elegance..of the Foundation.

† b. The action of naming, specifying, or appointing; the fact of being appointed. *Obs. rare.*

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. iv. 5 *Buck.* Is all things ready for the Royall time? *Derb.* It is, and wants but nomination. *Ely.* To morrow then I iudge the happie day. *c* 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 141 When plate was in nomination to pay a tax, ye Earle..sold it all 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* VI. xxx, The nomination of a day.

2. The action (or right) of appointing a person by name to some office or duty; in early use *spec.* of ecclesiastical appointments.

1454 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 253/2 Nominations of Abbays, Prioryes, Hospitals, Churches. 1491 *Act 7 Hen VII*, c. 19 The same Griseld at the nominacion and desire of the same late Cardynall the(r enfeoffed Laurence late Bisshoppe of Durham. 1539 *Act 31 Hen. VIII*, c. 13 § 2 All the.. advousons, nominacions, patronages, annuityes..and other hereditamentes whatsoeuer 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 3 After nine was the congregation for the nomination. 1602 LD MOUNTJOY *Let.* in Moryson *Itin.* (1617) II. 122 To informe you that Sir Hen. Dockwra hath had greater favour in the nomination of Captaines then he. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 377 It I might have the Nomination, it should be He. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 91 In England the King has the Nomination of an Archbishop; and after such Nomination, he sends to the Dean and Chapter, to elect the Person thus named by him 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* Introd (1771) p. v, The Honour conferred upon me by his Majesty's Nomination 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vi 3 He had absolute power over every nomination to an English benefice.

attrib. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. viii. 108 Mr. Pitt took the opportunity of abolishing many of the smaller nomination boroughs.

b. The action of proposing as a candidate, or as a suitable person to be elected.

1602 [see NOMINATE *v.* 4 b]. 1857 TOULMIN SMITH *Parish* 171 Otherwise, the election is at an end with the act of secret nomination. 1861 *Illustr. Lond. News* 17 Aug 153/3 On Tuesday the nomination of a member for South

Lancashire took place at Newton. The show of hands.. was declared to be in favour of..the Conservative candidate.

3. The fact or position of being nominated. Freq. in phrase *in nomination*.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII 361 The best of the cytie gaue the nominacion vnto Aleyn Sowch, and dyuerse of y° other cryed vpon Thomas Fiz Thomas. 1612 *North's Plutarch, Cæsar Augustus* 1170 Giuing order that none should be put in nomination but such as were vertuous. 1699 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel* (1857) IV. 485 The commons yesterday, after they expelled Mr. Woollaston, had in nomination some others. 1768 SIR J. GRAY in *Priv Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* (1870) I. 171 My acquaintance with Mr. Harris your father made me readily acquiesce in your nomination. 1837 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* II. 232 A candidate is not precluded from offering himself, because he is not put in nomination the first day. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col.-Reformer* (1891) 147 The London Club, to which he had been elected about five years after nomination.

b. A set of nominees. *rare*$^{-1}$.

a 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.* etc. (1821) I. 257 At the same time, and place, they vote, also, for twenty persons as a Nomination for the Council of the ensuing year.

†4. Name, designation, denomination *Obs.*

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 283 Ye shulde leue your right, your tytle,..and nomination of you [as] Kyng of Fraunce,..and be content only in wryting wyth Rex Anglie. 1553 *Respublica* I iv, *Avar.* Oh, I shoulde have snyde, helpe, sir Reformacyon. *Oppr.* Yea, Marye, sir, that is my Nomynacion. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard* VI (1599) 243 Abhorring such nomination, they had reuerenced the name of the Duke Valentinois. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* 44 Who cares to subsist under naked nominations without deserts and noble acts. 1683 SNAPE *Anat. Horse* I. vi. (1686) 77 By these several nominations or names it goes. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 230 The North Briton..observed, that he himself had the honour of a scriptural nomination. 1794 T. TAYLOR *Pausanias's Descr. Greece* III 251 They found themselves unable to discover the cause of their nomination; but were informed that the one was called Eros.., and the other Anteros.

5. a. Assignation of a name or names.

1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 13 How thair is goddis be false nominationn. 1601 R. CHESTER *Love's Mart*, etc. (1878) 179 What shall I call this creature..? All nomination is too straight of sence. 1756 CLUBBE *Hist. Whitfield* Misc. Tracts (1770) I. 30 From that moment, according to the capricious and licentious nomination of men and things of those times, called it Whatfield. 1863 J. G. MURPHY *Comm., Gen.* xii. 8, 9 The name, then, was not first given at the second nomination by him.

b. Designation *by* a certain name.

1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 194 The general mediæval usage of Italy, in the popular nomination of artists by their Christian names alone.

Nominatival (nɒminātəi·väl), *a.* [f. next + -AL.] Pertaining to, connected with, the nominative case; having the character of a nominative.

1843 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* I. 73 We need not therefore feel surprise if sometimes the Old-English definite adjective takes *en* as a nominatival ending. 1876 EADIE *Thessalonians* 234 The apposition is nominatival.

Nominative (nɒ·minātiv), *a.* and *sb.* Also 4 nomen-, nominatyf, 5 nominatif(e, -iffe, 5 6 -iue, 6 -yve. [a. F. *nominatif, -ive* (13th c.), or ad. L. *nōmināt̄īv-us* (*casus*): see NOMINATE *v.* and -IVE.]

A. *adj.* **1.** *Gram. Nominative case*, that case of nouns, adjectives, and pronouns, which stands as, or is connected with, the subject of a verb.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I 327 Þat ylond of Ynde haite Tilis in þe nomenatyf caas; and þe ilond of ocean haite Tyle in þe nominatyf caas. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xci. 410 (Add. MS.), And so we han the nominatif case. ? 1481 in Flügel *Neuengl. Lesebuch* (1895) 297 Sum tymys they be verbys parsonallys and haue nominatiffe casys before them. 1520 WHITINTON *Vulg.* (1527) 1 The verbe shall accorde with his nominative case. 1583 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* II 1. 86 The nominative case and the verbe be placed grammatically, according to the prescription of Syntaxis 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* III. ix. 355 The Nominative Case before the Verb, and the Accusative after. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* (1841) 108 Hence the reason why every verb..has in language a necessary reference to some noun for its nominative case. 1817 SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed 4) II 835 Doubts had been entertained whether the words *other person* in this statute should be taken to be in the nominative or in the genitive case. 1886 T. M. DOUSE *Introd. Gothic* 109 Its inflectional characteristic is the Nominative case

b. Of the nature of, characteristic of, pertaining to, the (*or* a) nominative case.

1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed 5) I. 219 These sentences, or clauses, thus constituting the subject of an affirmation, may be termed nominative sentences. 1872 MORRIS *Hist. Eng. Accid* 101 The nominative ending *s*.. is connected with the demonstrative pronouns.

2. Nominated; appointed by nomination.

1660 *Trial Regic.* 124 The case is instant in Philip who was a nominative King. 1735 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* IV 45 Even so this Nominative Court may pass with the learned as Justifiable. 1883 W. E. BAXTER *Winter in India* II 21 The municipality of Bombay is partly elective and partly nominative. 1892 *Daily News* 30 Aug., 4/8 The Second Chamber was still nominative in parts where it should have been elective

3. Appellative, denominative. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1844 TUPPER *Heart* xi. 115 Their latest *noms de guerre* will serve all nominative purposes as well as any other.

4. Bearing the name of a person.

1872 *Daily News* 30 Sept., A nominative personal invitation from M. Vogeli to meet M. Gambetta. 1879 *Standard* 10 June, The Shares are nominative, but they can be converted into Share Warrants 'to Bearer'.

B. *sb.* **1.** The nominative case.

c 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 29 The nominative hath no other noat but the particle of determination. 1752 HARRIS *Hermes* (1780) II. iv. 281 The Nominative is that Case, without which there can be no regular and perfect Sentence. 1768 HOLDSWORTH *Virg.* 161 This is certainly used in the nominative plural. 1841 LATHAM *Eng. Lang.* 216 The Nominative Plural and the Genitive Singular are, in the present language of England, identical. 1872 MORRIS *Hist. Eng. Accid* 101 The nominative and accusative have no formative particles to distinguish them.

2. A word in the nominative case; a form which is the nominative case of a word.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 448 Some words requiring a Nominative, others a Dative, others an Accusative. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 320 To put Nominatives instead of Oblique Cases 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* (1841) 193 Hence..arises the grammatical regimen of the verb by its nominative, and of the accusative by its verb. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VIII. 51 *note*, The preposition in this case..governs a nominative and a verb. 1843 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* 153 Other idioms.. have the indeterminate pronoun preceded by a nominative absolute. 1889 *Ibid.* 322 Brugmann explains the Nominatives *ager, ācer* as standing for **agros*, **acris*.

b. A subject (*to* a verb).

1884 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 225 That a sentence, or part of a sentence, may be the nominative to a verb, is undoubtedly true.

Hence **No·minatively** *adv.*, 'in the manner of the nominative' (Webster 1847).

Nominator (nɒ·minetər). [ad. late L. *nōmināt̄or*, agent-noun f. *nōmināre*: see -ATOR.]

1. One who nominates to office or for election.

1659 *Clarke Papers* (Camden) IV. 299 The Council.. agreed on 7 to be Nominators of Officers. 1714 BENTLEY *Rem. Free thinking* II. § 52 (1717) 60 While Tiberius Gracchus was creating new Consuls; one of the Nominators suddenly fell down dead. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 203 To oppose Lord Dysart, the first and improper nominator. 1831 *Lincoln Herald* 6 May, The radical organ of the council of nominators. 1885 *Liverpool Daily Post* 30 June 4/8 Sir Richard's nominator and seconder and his election agent.

†2. *Math.* A numerator. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 41 This is called the Numerator, and sometime Nominator.

Hence **Nomina·trix**, a female nominator.

1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 April 6/3 It requires a holding of £3,000 even to be a nominator or nominatrix [of directors].

No·minature. *rare*$^{-1}$. = NOMINATION.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 12 July, Three or four active supporters of the straight nominature.

Nominee (nɒmini·). Also 7 nominê. [f. NOMIN-ATE *v.* + -EE [1].]

†1. (See quot. 1675.) *Obs.*

1664 EARL ORRERY in *State Lett.* (1743) I. 174, I beg you that he may be in the first rank of the nominees. 1675 EARL ESSEX *Lett.* (1770) 144 By the Act of Explanation, all the rest of those thirty-eight persons who had not upon the first act been restored to their estates, together with as many more as make up in all fifty-four persons (who are commonly called Nominees) are provided for [etc].

2. The person who is named in connexion with, or as the recipient of, an annuity, grant, etc.

1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3338/4 If he receives any quarterly Payment beyond the Death of the Nominee, he shall forfeit treble the value of the Money received. 1723 *Ibid.* No. 6169/3 After the Decease of the respective Nominees 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxii. 308 Upon the original surrender the nominee hath..such a possibility, as may whenever he pleases be reduced to a certainty. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) III. 294 Nominee in a life-annuity. 1844 WILLIAMS *Real Prop.* (1877) 18 The heir was thus a nominee in the original grant.

attrib. 1883 *Manch. Guard.* 17 Oct. 5/4 That nominee life policies are often effected which are altogether invalid is only too evident.

3. One who is nominated for some office.

1688 [see NOMINATE *v.* 4. *absol.*]. *a* 1768 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* I. vii § 2 (1773) 114 Though such nominee gets the name of a tutor .., the appellation is improper. 1790 [see NOMINOR] 1810 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maximised, Def. Econ.* (1830) 22 This power of parcelling out the property of the public among the nominees of Kings and Ministers. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* I iii. 433 A Parliament consisting in a very large measure of the nominees of great families.

attrib. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Aug. 160/1 A nominee member for a little market town.

Hence **Nominee·ism**, the system of nominating persons to offices or posts.

1831 *Lincoln Herald* 13 May, Opposed to nomineeism in every shape. 1892 SIR H. PARKES 30 *Yrs. Austral. Hist.* I. 302 The vicious principle of nomineeism.

†Nomi·nion. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. = NOMINATION.

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 179 The realme of Mercyens..Thre hundreth yeres endured in auctoryte, Vnder eyghtene kynges worthy nomynyon.

†No·minor. *Obs. rare.* = NOMINATOR.

1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 341 Among the Goths the twelve nominors were first elected by the people themselves. 1790 BENTHAM *Hem. & Corr.* Wks. 1843 X. 229 The terms of connexion..between a nominor and a nominee.

Nominy (nɒ·mini). *north. dial.* [perh. ad. L. *nomine* in the formula *in nomine patris*, etc.] A rhyming formula; a set or form of words in popular use; a rigmarole, long story. Also *Comb.*

1814 *Costume of Yorks.* 63 in Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (1849) II. 188 He..repeats a speech, or what they term a *nominy*, which .. is here subjoined. 1846 *M. A. Richardson's Historian's Table-bk., Leg. Div.* III. 160 It was formerly the custom, in the more remote parts of the county of Durham, to address complimentary verses to a newly married couple. ..This was called 'saying the Nominy'. *Ibid.*, Pray remember the Nominy sayer! 1889 NICHOLSON *Folk-Sp. Yorksh.* 8 Should the boy be unable to recite this rhyme, he would be told 'he didn't knaw his nominy'. 1892 NORTHALL *Folk-Rhymes* 319 Nommies or Formulas.

Nomir, obs. Sc. form of NUMBER.

Nomistic (nŏmi·stik), *a.* [f. Gr. νόμ-ος law + -ISTIC.] Based upon law.

1877 tr. *Tiele's Hist. Relig.* 3 Not until a later period did polytheism give place here and there to nomistic religions. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 368 Nomistic or nomothetic communities, founded on a law or Holy Scripture. 1894 *Thinker* V. 438 Instead of the principle of faith, the nomistic principle was substituted.

Nomly, obs. var. NAMELY *adv.* **Nomme,** *v.*: see NOME *v. Obs.* **Nommen,** obs. pa. pple. of NIM *v.* **Nommer,** obs. Sc. f. NUMBER. **Nommet,** var. NUMMET *dial.*

Nomo-, ad. Gr. νομο-, combining form of νόμος law, occurring in a few words, as **No·mocanon** [med.Gr. νομοκανών, -κάνονον], a collection of the canons of Church councils, together with civil laws relating to ecclesiastical matters. **Nomo·cracy,** a system of government based on a legal code; the rule of law in a community. **Nomo·genist,** a believer in, or advocate of, nomogeny. **Nomo·genous** *a*, produced by, or resulting from, the operation of natural laws. **Nomo·geny,** the origination of life as a natural (opp. to miraculous) process. **Nomo·grapher** [Gr. νομογράφος], (*a*) a writer of laws, a legislator; (*b*) one who is skilled in nomography. **Nomo·graphy,** (*a*) (see quot. 1731); (*b*) (see quot. 1830); (*c*) the expression of law in a written form. **Nomolo·gical** *a.*, of or pertaining to nomology. **Nomo·logist,** one who is interested or versed in nomology. **Nomo·logy** (see quots.). **†Nomote·chnic, Nomothe·ism,** † **Nomo·thesy** (see quots.).

1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The first **nomocanon* was made by Johannes Scholasticus in 554. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIV. 630/2 He [Photius] wrote the *Nomocanon* under 14 titles. 1884 *Catholic Dict.* (1897) 664/2 The Nomocanon which goes under the name of St. Wladimir, and is accepted as the basis of canon law in Russia. 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 95 If the Hebrew commonwealth was not a theocracy, it was a *nomocracy. 1894 *Thinker* V. 439 Nomocracy, pure and simple, reigned supreme. 1858 OWEN *Comp. Anat. Vertebr.* III. 817 The *Nomogenist is reduced to enumerate the existing elements into which the simplest living jelly is resolvable. 1869 *Student* II. 428 The terms '*nomogenous' and miraculous are only contrasted by a limited school of theologians. 1868 OWEN *Comp. Anat. Vertebr.* III 814 *Nomogeny or Thaumatogeny? 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, **Nomographer*, a writer of the Law: a Legislator 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II Addenda, The Law-writers..belong to the Scotch Nomographers. 1731 BAILEY (vol II.), **Nomography*, a Description of, or Treatise of the Laws. 1830 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maximised* Pref 26 *Nomography*.. is an appellation, which presented itself as capable of being made to serve, with most convenience, for the designation of the *logic of the will*. *a* 1832 — (*title*), Nomography; or the Art of Inditing Laws. 1895 *19th Cent.* July 152 English law still remains..conspicuous for its defects of form,.. and no one would pretend that the art of '*nomography' is not capable of further material development. 1845 *Nomological [see *Nomology* below]. 1886 *Westm. Rev.* July 126 It would take too long in this place to analyze in nomological terms this remarkably opaque utterance. *Ibid.* 135 Parental love is a fact which *nomologists must accept as a datum. 1845 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* vii. (1859) I. 122 If, again, we analyse the mental phænomena with the view of discovering and considering..the Laws by which our faculties are governed, we have a science which we may call the *nomology of mind,—nomological psychology. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 792/1 *Nomology*, that part of Botany which relates to the laws which govern the variations of organs. 1886 *Westm. Rev.* July 143 Rather what may be termed nomology, or the inductive science of law. 1901 *Month* May 497 Nomology would be that which deals with the conformity of actions to rules 1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Loys Le Roy* 32 *Nomotechnicke for knowledge, exposition or interpretation of Lawes. 1872 BIRKS *Doctr. Creation* 185 The view may also be held along with *Nomotheism, or that modified Theism, which reckons all direct, periodic interference of God with the universe an impeachment of His perfect foresight. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* [from Cotgrave], **Nomotheste*, the making, publishing, or proclaiming a Law.

†No mo, *sb.* and *a. Obs.* Forms: α. 1 nā mā, 3-4 (6 *Sc.*) na ma, 3-4 nama, 3-5 (6 *Sc.*) no ma, 6 *Sc.* na mea, 9 nae mae. β. 3-4, 6 na mo, 3-4 nāmo; 4-5 no moo (5 noo), nomo, 4 6 no mo, 6-7, 9 no moe. [f. *nā* No *adv.*[2] + *mā* Mo *sb.* and *a.* For adverbial uses see Mo *adv.*] No more (in number).

α. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 35 Ne bīð þāra fæstendaga na ma þonne syx & þritix. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xiv. (Z.) 89 Sume naman .. habbaþ twexen mislice casus and na ma on ȝewunan. *c* 1205 LAY. 91 Nefede he boten ane sune.. nefede he bern no ma. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2269 Þe first bot an was and nama [*Gott* na ma]. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 6523 A doughter had Dianot, & no ma. *c* 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1104 Now my lorde ys fro me tane, Y wyll love no ma But hym that boght me. *a* 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 823 In till hir Court (quod he) is thair na ma Bot sex Ladeis! 1570 BUCHANAN *Admonit.* Wks. (S.T.S.) 31 Scho sould beir na ma childrene to debar [ame fra þe croun. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 614 Of honest men he had na mea. 1809 T. DONALDSON *Poems* 40 Like her alake? I hae nae mae, Now Muffie's dend.

β. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 109 On [bing] is þat þe sunne is on and nāmo. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 527 ȝwanne þe geans were alle aslawe þat þer ne bileuede na mo [*MSS.*

nāmo, no mo]. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1271 Strokes was þer delt na mo frain þe duk was take. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. II. 234 Saue Mede þe Mayde na mo [*v. rr.* nama, no moo] durst abide. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 56 At this counseile were no mo but Pendragon and Vter. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* (1868) 35 He had but hyr onely and no moo sones ne doughters. 1535 COVERDALE *Eccl.* iv. 8 There is one man, no mo but himself alone. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 217 In that day, there issued no moe, but these three, out of the place of paines. 1612 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. i. 36 There is no mo such Cæsars. 1619 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 6 God's action in creating one man, and one woman, and no moe. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 255 My twenty men, I have no moe.

No more, *sb.*, *a.*, and *adv.* Forms: α. 1 ná (nó) máre, 2 nam mare, 2-4 namare (4 namar), 3-5 na mare; *Sc.* 5 nomar(e, 6 na mair, 8-9 nae mair. β. 2-3 (nā) nam mor, nam more, 3-4 (nā) nammore, na more, 3-5 namore (4 -moore), 4-6 nomore (4-5 -mor), 4- no more (5 mor, 6 *Sc.* moir). [f. *ná* No *adv.*[2] + MORE *sb.* etc. Cf. NO LESS.

It is possible that the forms *nam* and *ná* (the latter frequently read and printed as *nam*) properly belong to NONE *adv.* 1 a. A curious change of vowel appears in the form *nāmor* (printed *nammor*), which occurs several times in *Gen. & Ex.*]

A. *sb.* **1.** Nothing more or further.

α. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxvi. § 1 Swa weligne þæt he ȝ.noȝ hæbbe & no maran ne ðyrfe. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark xv. 5 Þa ne andswarode se hælend him na mare [*Hatton* nam mare]. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 37 Soðliche ne þerft þu bidden namare. *c* 1205 LAY. 15737 Nat ich na mare to suggen þe of mine sune. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (*Andrew*) 67 Þai tynt þe sycht, & mycht nomare do, as for þane. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* e iij b, Of this ilke hare Speke we no mare. 1508 DUNBAR *Poems* vi. 34 Of varldis gud I bad na mair. 1785 BURNS *Vp. to J. Smith* xxix, I shall say nae mair, But quat my sang. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xii, I beg nae mair at ony single house than a meal o' meat.

β. *c* 1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1132, Þa he nā mor ne mihte, þa uuolde he ðæt his nefe sculde ben abbot in Burch. *Ibid.* an. 1137, Þa þe uurecce men ne hadden nā more to ȝyuen, þa reueden hi. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 246 Nulhich of bonen siggen her nam more. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 638 Me deþ a lettre þer to & namore [*v. rr.* nāmore, no more] iwis. 1340 *Ayenb.* 270 Nammore ne is be-tuene ane manne and ane beste bote ine onderstondynge. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I 158 So that ther is nomor to seie Touchende of that. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 113 Therfor, Daw, I sey nomore to the at this tyme. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 1049 Of me gettis thou na more, Doutles this day. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxiii. 34 No moir thy paint dois fall, Bot meit drynk, cla's. 1558 CAVENDISH *Poems* (1825) II. 18 This is my last complaynt, I can say you no more. 1600 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Edw. IV*, D ij, I can no more but giue you mine aduise. 1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 332 Nor has R. H. produced anything material against any part of Mr. Mede's Interpretations, no more no[r] so much as against his Synchronisms. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 328 They had no more to do then, but to get into their Boats. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* I. 27 Fate! drop the curtain; I can lose no more. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 406 There was no more of blasphemy in the publication than there was of witchcraft. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 2 Who asked no more from them meanwhile than that they should prove their love.

b. *ellipt.* as a command or request.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xvi. 385 Peasse now, no more! 1610 SHAKS. *Tempest* I. ii 246 Before the time be out? no more. 1822 BYRON *Vis. Judgm.* xcii, The monarch ... exclaimed 'What! what! ... No more—no more of that!'

2. *ellipt.* (See next.)

1895 tr. *Jusserand's Eng. Ess.* 151 No more Don Japhet, no more verses...; of all these no mores, the last is the worst.

B. *adj.* Not any more; no further.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XII. 279 Ergo saluabitur, quod he, and seyde namore Latyne. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3237 Be wel ware to take nomore Counsel, that greveth aftir sore. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I. 196 Efttir to Scottis that did no mor grewance. 1535 COVERDALE *Acts* xxiv. 11 There are yet nomore but twolue dayes sence I came vp to Ierusalem. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 70 Surely there is no more but one course of wel gouerning the common wealth. *a* 1662 HEYLIN *Laud* (1668) 157 Laud was resolved that there should be no more but one Bishop in that City. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* CCCLXXVIII. (1708) 463, I know no more Reason I have to Obey my Husband, than my Husband has to Obey me. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 176 P 8 Having no more Children than one Daughter. 1829 T. L. PEACOCK *Misfort. Elphin* ii, The least honourable of the two is next in honour, because there are no more but two. 1855 BROWNING *Bp. Blougram's Apol.* 1 No more wine? Then we'll push back chairs and talk. 1895 [see A. 2].

b. With implication of *adv.* 1.

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 57 In the Morning when I look'd out, behold no more Ship was to be seen.

C. *adv.* **1.** No longer. (Passing into 2.)

c 1205 LAY. 1949 Þa nolde Brutus na mare [*c* 1275 na more] þat hi swa ihaten weore. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 213 Nv him ne lust namore pleye; he wile gon a rihte weye. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1401 Quen he herd he suld liue namare, Þan he logh. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) XXXII 148 He wald na mare be called Kyng. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXV. 96 Cum hame and dwell no moir in Striuilling. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. I. 114 b, They resorted with the elders and were no more subiect to goe vnto the warres. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* III. vi. 2 Hold me no more in your respect. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 671 Th' unhappy Husband, Husband now no more, Did on his tuneful Harp his Loss deplore. 1737 GRAY *Bard* III. i, No more our long-lost Arthur we bewail. 1796 MACNEILL *It aes o' War*, Up wi' frantic haste she started; Cauld nor fear she felt nae mair. 1803-6 WORDSW. *Ode Intim. Immort.* 9 The things which I have seen I now can see no more. 1877 RUSKIN *Arrows of Chace* (1880) II. 216 Military distinction is no more possible by prowess.

Comb. 1820 SHELLEY *Prometheus Unb.* III. iv. 169 The ghosts of a no-more-remembered fame.

b. As predicate: No longer existent; departed, dead, gone.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* v. iii. 60 But Cassius is no more. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 827 But what if God have seen And Death ensue? then I shall be no more. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 471 P 4 When the Heavens and Earth shall be no more. 1795 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 296 While I was discussing the merits of a single measure of a government, the government itself was no more. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 152 Last spring he was living but now he's no more. 1871 BROWNING *Balaust.* 833 No, for I have to die:. but now, even now, I shall be reckoned among those no more.

2. Never again; nevermore.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7823 He wep & bihet ȝif he moste libbe þat he nolde misdo nammore. 13 . *Guy Warw.* (A.) 414 Go hepen,..& cum nam-more in mi purpris. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2556 William ne is swete wiȝt seie hem na more. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 725 (D.), Fro he had hym þis worde sayd he wakens no more. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 91 Þis old man ..bad hur be a gude womman, & temp no mor no men. 1587 *Mirr. Mag., Albanact* vi, Commaunded neuer to retourne no more. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* I. 7 How happy they who wake no more! 1820 SHELLEY *Chas. I*, II. 415 The waters..are gone, and can return no more. 1846 KEBLE *Lyra Innoc.* 235 No more to rest in sabbath shade.

3. To no greater extent; in no greater degree. (Followed by *than.*)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 380 Ȝe owen uorte unnen þet no word ne kome of ou, nammore ben of deade. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 502 Þat mai neuermar held til il, Namar þan þe wick mai to god will. 1340 *Ayenb.* 27 Þe enuious ne may yse þet guod of oþren namore þanne þe oule ..þe zonne. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 190 No more than of the corne agayn the sheef. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xxviii. 42 Eche of them spared no thynge, no more than yf the Kynge of Englande had bene there in proper persone. 1633 BP. HALL *Occas. Medit.* (1851) 186 Thou..canst no more be absent than not be thyself. 1721 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 130 These Creatures cannot bear Heat no more than the Snails. 1808 ASHE *Travr.* I. 298 We majors, colonels, and generals..are so cheap and common here, that people don't mind us no more than nothing. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxi, [Laura's eyes] could no more help looking and shining than one star can help being brighter than another.

4. Just as little; neither.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xx. 221 He schalle not trowe it lightly; and treuly, no more did I my self, til I saughe it. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 106 Þan þe abbott said; 'No more may þou lett þoghtis to com in þi harte & þi mynde'. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxiii. 260 He durst speake no worde.., and no more durst none of his men. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. i. 7 You are not yong, no more am I. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* i, 'I do not understand thee,' quoth the Abbot. And no more he did. 1870 M. ARNOLD *St. Paul & Protestantism* (1900) 63 You have not righteousness...No more have you, though you think you have.

Nomotechnic, -theism, -thesy: see NOMO-.

† **Nomothete.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. Gr. *νομοθέτης.*] A lawgiver or legislator.

1586 SIR E. HOBY *Polit. Disc. Truth* xi. 34 Such officers as were wont to bee in Greece, called Nomothetes. 1641 H. L'ESTRANGE *God's Sabbath* 92 The matter it self was first debated and resolved upon by the Nomothetes or Legislatours in their counsel house.

Nomothetic, *a. rare.* [ad. Gr. *νομοθετικός.*] = next.

1658 MANTON *Exp. Jude* 4 Lusts cannot endure to hear of a restraint, and therefore we oppose most Christ's nomothetic power. 1816 BENTHAM *Chrestomathia* Wks. 1843 VIII. 94 Division of Internal Government and Politics, into Nomothetic. and Aneunomothetic. 1883 [see NOMISTIC].

Nomothetical, *a.* [See prec. and -AL.] Law-giving; legislative.

1619 T. MORTON *Def. Innoc.* 3 *Cerem.* 60 Nomotheticall authority. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* III. viii. 123 It includeth no such thing as a nomotheticall power, to prescribe..such sacred..Ceremonies as he shall thinke good. 1685 RENWICK *Reply to Laugton* in *Serm.* (1776) 576 Not in an authoritative and nomothetical yet in a material and principal sense. 1854 P. FAIRBAIRN *Typol. Script.* (1857) II. III. vii 189 The nomothetical authority of the Mosaic law is abolished, but its didactical authority remains 1880 L. OLIPHANT *Land of Gilead* xiv 392 The latter..were obliged to adopt their nomothetical laws outwardly.

Nomparell, obs. form of NONPAREIL.

Nompere, -peyr, variants of NOUMPERE.

-nomy, a second element in compounds, representing Gr. *-νομία* (related to *νόμος* law, *νέμειν* to distribute), occurring in words either adopted from Greek, as *autonomy* *αὐτονομία*, *economy* *οἰκονομία*, *astronomy* *ἀστρονομία*, *gastronomy* *γαστρονομία*, or formed on the analogy of these, as *agronomy*, *geonomy*, *phytonomy*, *zoonomy*.

Nomyn, obs. pa. pple. of NIM *v.*

‖ **Non** (*nɒn*). [L. = not.]

1. The first word in a large number of Latin phrases, chiefly legal, some of which have been in more or less frequent use in English contexts. The most important are entered as Main words

Many others will be found in the Law Dicts. of Cowell, Blount, Bell, Bouvier, and Wharton, and in the Stanford Dictionary of Anglicized Words and Phrases.

† **2.** as *sb.* A negation or prohibition.

1551 LATIMER *Serm.* (1562) 116 Neither in chamberyng and wantonnes. Beware of S. Paules *nottes* and *Nons*. For when he saieth *Non*, we cannot make it yea.

† **3.** Short for NON PLACET. Also *attrib.* in *non-party.*

1679 WOOD *Life* 24 Jan., The non partie being most, the bishop was sent for, who though he pleaded hard for his owne man, yet the non's prevailed. 1712 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 345 There were a great many Nons, but 'twould not do.

Non, obs. form of NONE, NOON, NUN.

Non- (*nɒn*), *prefix* (also 4-6 noun-, noon-, 5 nom-, 5-6 nowne-, 5-7 none-, often written separate), used to express negation. The earlier formations were either directly adopted from, or modelled upon, Anglo-French compounds in *noun-* = OF. *non-*, *nom-*, *nun-*, *num-* (mod.F. *non-*) :—L. *nōn* 'not' used as a prefix; from about 1500 the predominant form of the prefix is that of the L. *nōn*. It appears first in English towards the end of the 14th c. in *non power* (Chaucer, Langland, Wyclif), and *non-residence*, *nonsuit* (Wyclif). In the 15th and 16th c. a considerable number of compounds (chiefly nouns of action and gerunds) were in use, most of them being of a legal character. Until about the middle of the 17th c. the compounds formed with *non-* are mostly of a special or technical kind, but from that time the prefix became less restricted in its use and began to be prefixed freely to substantives, adjectives and adverbs, participles, and verbal sbs. (rarely to infinitival forms). To the political and religious movements of the 17th and 18th c. are due many new formations, some of which, as *nonconformist*, *non-juror*, *non-resistance*, have a permanent place in the language.

In the majority of the compounds of *non-* the hyphen is usually retained; but it is commonly omitted in the case of a few, such as *nonconformist*, *noncentity*, *nonsense*, in which the etymology has been to some extent lost sight of. Normally the prefix is unstressed, but in the disyllables *nonage*, *nonclaim*, *nonsense*, *nonsuit*, and in *nonchalance*, *-ant*, *nondescript*, the *non-* receives the stress. It is also liable to be stressed when the compound and the simple word are coupled together, as *to act or no n-act*, *distribution or no'n-distribution*, *being and no n-being*.

Formations having an independent status or a continuous history during any period are entered as Main words; a small proportion of the remainder are illustrated in this article, no attempt having been made to represent with any degree of fullness the very extensive development in the use of the prefix during the last hundred years.

1. Prefixed to nouns of action, condition, or quality, as *non-accomplishment* = failure to accomplish, *non-acquaintance* = want of acquaintance, *non-adherence* = the condition or quality of not being adherent.

c 1465 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 15 Excuseing the *non accomplishment of her desire in such wis as yee can well enough. 1884 *Manch. Exam* 27 Aug. 6/3 Owing to their *non-acquaintance with the English tongue. 1752 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* III 282 Alarming her with the evil consequences of her *non-acquiescence. 1836-41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 367 The *nonaction of this gas on copper-leaf. 1897 GLADSTONE *E. Crisis* 2 The concerted action, or non-action of the Powers of Europe. 1715 *Life Earl Halifax* in *Wks.* 208 The same Members could not be as much as suspected for *Non-adherence to the same Principles. 1848 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 4) II. 45 This character of the aril, viz., its non-adherence to the testa. 1414 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 58/1 The forseide Priour and Chanons hav cleymed of hem ..custumes, for her singuler profyt and *non avauntage to the Kyng. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* I. i. 8 The practical difference between them amounts to little more than a *non-agreement as to their rates of decomposition. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xx. 301 The feodal doctrine of *non-alienation without the consent of the heir. *a* 1797 WALPOLE *Geo. II* (1847) I. v. 138 What he had said regarded the clause of *non-amotion. 1579 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 187 Finding himself be his *non-apprehension disappointit of his weikit purpois. 1808 T. CHALMERS in *Mem.* (1849) V. 133, I..am much mortified by the *non-arrival of my copies. 1821 MAR. & R. L. EDGEWORTH *Mem.* I. 59 My articulation, or *nonarticulation of the letter R. 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* II. 16, I got him to repeat this maxim, and then ventured upon a little *non-assentation. 1731-8 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* Introd. 57 The Mind being wholly taken up, and the Consequence of *Non-attention so fatal. 1853 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.*, etc. (1891) III. 472 Infinite non-commencement and infinite *non-close are impossible to thought. 1827 SIR J. BARRINGTON *Pers. Sk.* II. 20 A snap or a *non-cock is to be considered a miss-fire. 1788 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* II 157 Such as affirm the *non-coincidence of lines extended from angles less than two right. 1650 *Exerit. conc. Usurped Powers* 72 The people's *non-commitance of any power to their Representees. 1781 LUTWYCHE *Reports* Table of Entries, Plea of *non-commorancy. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 311 He was..out of Humour at her supposed *non-complaisance. *a* 1642 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 532 Her [*sc.* the Virgin's] *non-conception of humane seed. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) X. 85 It sees the *non-conclusiveness of those arguments, that it rested upon before. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 207 The *non-connivence of their anthers. 1692 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 307 A *Non-consideration of his [*sc.* God's] Presence and Inspection. 1657 *North's Plutarch, Add. Lives* 52 Her very Palace was distasteful unto her, by reason of the *non consociety of her dead Lord and King. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.*

(1867) 247 The suspicions of *non-conversion are more common, and not so dangerous. 1673 S. Parker *Reproof Reh. Transp.* 416 Some .. protest their *non conviction of any guilt. 1795 Nelson 17 Sept. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) VII. Add. 22 The *non co operation of the British Fleet and the Sardinian Army. 1831 Scott *Lat.* in *Lockhart* (1839) X. 126 Our habits of *non-correspondence are so firmly established. 1864 Pusey *Lect. Daniel* (1876) 494 They..assume.. the *non-credibility of the Gospels. *a* 1859 De Quincey *Posth. Wks.* (1893) II. 154 If the *non-culture of the human race allowed them to break out into war with little or no preparation. 1698-9 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 105 The great difficulties which soon arose from the *non-currency of Money. 1845 Whately *Logic* (1850) III. § 17 146 This *non-decision is practically the very same thing as a decision in favour of the existing state of things. 1742 Gilbert *Cases Equity* 254 The Plaintiff, by assigning a particular Breach in the *Non-delivery at any one Time, may bring the whole Matter in Question. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 507/1 In consequence of *non-development of the pelvis. 1651 C. Cartwright *Cert. Relig.* I. 41 In vaine is their excuse, if *non-disagreement in fundamentalls. 1768-74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 486 The *non-discernment, if owing to inability, being not a wickedness committed. 1540 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 256 A reasonable accompt of the distribucion and *non distribucion thereof. 1845 Whately *Logic* (1850) I. § 5. 28 The fallacy.. consisting in the 'non-distribution of the middle term'. 1864 Pusey *Lect. Daniel* iii. 103 The objection tacitly assumes the thing to be proved, the *non-Divinity of prophecy. 1663 Boyle *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* I. v. 108 The Divisibleness or *non-Divisibility of each Corporeal Substance into infinite Material Parts. 1683 J. Corbet *Free Actions* III. xxviii. 48 Though the meer *Non-donation of more special Grace be arbitrary with God. 1864 Bowen *Logic* v. 139 We have an equation, or *non-equation, established between these Terms. 1790 *Phil. Trans.* LXXX 526 The *non-equilibrium of the particles in motion *a* 1676 Hale *Prim. Orig. Mankind* I. iv. (1677) 90 The *Non-eternity of Mankind. 1760 *Chron.* in *Ann Reg* 94 The *non-exercise of the mind contributes not a little to the increase of the scurvy. 1647 H. More *Song of Soul* II. III. III. xviii, Rash man that doth inferre negation From thy dead ear, or *non-experience. 1740 Cheyne *Regimen* 181 This supposition of God's .*Non-foreknowledge of his finite free Intelligences future actions. 1658-9 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 176 All that sit on that foot of *non-freedom or non-residency. 1802-12 Bentham *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) II. 494 The amount of damage..that might result from the *non fulfilment of it [*sc.* a contract]. 1656 Jeanes *Miscl. Schol. Div.* 15 A certaine perswasion of the *non futuition of the evill. 1657 Baxter *Pres. Thoughts* 11 It is not the Impossibility but the *non-futurity that God decreeth. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* II. 136 His third Argument is from the *Non-gravitation of the Mercurial Cylinder. 1838 *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 36 The *non identity of the common electricity, and that given out by the Voltaic apparatus. *a* 1703 Burkitt *On N. T.*, Mark iv. 25 He that hides his talent..is in danger of being punished severely for the *nonimprovement of it 1677 Grew *Exper. Sol Salts* in *Anat. Plants* (1682) 296 Whether the Solution of a smaller quantity of several Salts, doth consist with the *non-increase of the bulk of the Water? 1824 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 151 To leave our daughters .to Mrs. C.'s system of *non-instruction. 1646 Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. xvi. 157 Where we finde such Instruments, wee may with strictnesse expect their actions, and where we discover them not, wee may with safety conclude the *non-intention of their operations. 1688 Norris *Love* I. iv. 35 If in this Absolute *non-invincibility he will have our .freewill to consist. *c* 1661 *Papers on Alter. Prayer-Bk.* 95 That its uncharitableness to punish any Infants for the Parents faults, and that a *non liberation is such a punishment. 1866 Odling *Anim. Chem* 142 The loss, or rather non-liberation, of force resulting from the merely half burning of the excess of carbon. 1846 Landor *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1853 II 73/2 Johnson's remarks, on the *non-materiality or non-immateriality of Satan. 1863 De Morgan *Pref* in *From Matter to Spirit* 12 The civilised man of *non-nescience—a word I take the liberty of using for science, since two negatives make an affirmative. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* II. 212 Her *Non-observance of my Lessons. 1646 Browne *Pseud. Ep.* I. ii. 6 The Pelagians..,who peremptorily maintainning they can fulfill the whole Law, will insatisfactorily condemne the *non-observation of one. *Ibid.* VII. xviii. 383 So must..the *non opposition of our reasons procure our..acquiescence in the other. *a* 1635 Naunton *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 51 A violent indulgencie of the Queen . towards this Lord; all which argued a *non-perpetuity. 1687 Dryden *Hind & P.* II. 462 No union, they pretend, but in *Non-Popery. 1674 Hickman *Hist Quinquart.* (ed. 2) 38 Any who was under a *non-predestination unto effectual and infallible means of eternal life. 1808 Tolfer *Tithes* (1816) iii. 53 By *non-presentation of a vicar for a long series of years. 1879 M. Pattison *Milton* 88 All artists have intervals of *non-productiveness. 1650 Bp. Hall *Cases Conse.* Addit. i. 397 To give Testimony to the *non-prohibition of this marriage. 1842 Lover *Handy Andy* x. 95 His .*non-pronunciation of the letter R. 1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1522/4 [He] was, in regard of his long Imprisonment, and *non-Prosecution, Bailed out. 1650 *Non-protection [see Non-obedience]. 1572-3 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 195 In respect of *non-publiccatioun of the said absitinence. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen VII*, c. 2 § 3 The penaltie lymytted..to be forfeited by any officer ..for *noun punyyshement of Vagaboundes. 1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* xlv. 7 How great mischeefs bred of non-punishment and libertie. 1583 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 601 Tueching the *non-persute of Alexander Lawder. 1885 *Law Times* LXXVIII. 385/1 The *non-rateability of empty houses. 1802-12 Bentham *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) V. 656 To the account of loss, or of *non-receipt of gain. 1659 Rushw *Hist. Coll.* I. 537 This Message for *non-recess, was not well pleasing to the House. 1539 *Act* 31 *Hen. VIII*, c. 13 § 16 For mysrecitall or *non-recitall of leases. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LI. 803/1 The non-recital of the Act of 1845. 1848 Mill *Pol. Econ.* III. ii. § 3 (1876) 271 The complete *non-recognition and implied denial of it. 1824 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 119 Any little *non-resemblance may be noted afterwards. 1855 Kingsley *Westward Ho!* xxi, The doctor talked mere science, or *nonscience, about humours, complexions, and animal spirits. 1412-20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* IV. xxix, Their hope is fully put abake And dispeired in *non-securytye. 1643 Milton *Divorce* II iv. Wks. 1851 IV. 74 If we cannot be contented with his *non-solution. 1763 Burn *Eccles. Law* (1767) I. 409 He was suspended, and afterwards upon his *non-submission deprived. 1481 Botoner *Oracion of Flammeus Cayus* (Caxton) e 8 They euery day put it in peryll and *non-surete. 1833 Coleridge *Table-t.* 16 Feb., Wordsworth and Goethe. have this peculiarity of utter *non-sympathy with the subjects of their poetry. *a* 1641 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 82 Iudah transgressed, and the Promise failed, as not to be verified but upon Supposition of *non-transgression. 1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 343 The *non validity of bulles. 1683 J. Corbet *Free Actions* I. 5 Between Volition and Nolition there is a middle thing, viz. *Non-volition.

2. Prefixed to agent-nouns and designations of persons and objects, as *non-abstainer* = one who is not an abstainer or does not abstain, *non-accent* = absence or lack of accent.

1882 *Med. Temp. Trnl.* L. 53 Any thoughtful person, whether abstainer or *non abstainer. 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann* 73 'Incompetence'..takes an accent on the 'com', and a sort of sub-accent—different from a *non accent—on the 'tence'. 1787 Hawkins *Johnson* 166 The instruction of *non-adults in the elements of literature. 1802-12 Bentham *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) I. 506 What the *non-advocate is hanged for, the advocate is paid for. 1632 H. Seile *Augustus* 31 His being a *Non agent in the busines, would bring his honor off without staine. 1793 Burke *On Policy of Allies* Wks. VII. 178 His toleration was granted to *non-catholicks—a dangerous word, which might signify any thing. *a* 1871 Grote *Eth. Fragm.* vi. (1876) 230 Aristotle's ideas are miserably defective as regards obligation towards *non-citizens. 1638 Featley *Strict. Lyndom* I 135 Priests ..in the institution of this Sacrament..were *non conficients. *a* 1631 Donne *Serm.* lvii. 579 All *Non-contients, That thinke not of confessing their sinnes at all. 1643 *Plain English* 23 The Ordinance for assessing the 'Non-contributors. *a* 1680 Charnock *Attrib God* (1834) I. 527 If there were any thing in the whole creation, or *non-creation, ..unknown to him. 1636 Brathwait *Rom Emp.* 93 Being an Infidel and *non-credent. 1868 Pardon *Card Player* 16 The *non dealer then cuts the pack into two parts. 1884 *Bookseller* 7 Oct. 1002/1 A reproduction, so closely similar in form and appearance as to appear to *non-experts one of the originals. 1886 *Mind* Jan. 29 A non-god, a non-spirit, a non-person, a *non-form. 1622 Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 430 It is vnlust to punish all promiscuously as well frauders as *non frauders. 1760 T. Hutchinson *Hist. Mass.* i. (1765) 117 A petition from about five and twenty *non-freemen. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No 2282/1 Though of somewhat differing Persuasions in *Non-fundamentals. 1818 Cobbett *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 89 All Journeymen and Labourers,.. whether *non-house-holders or house-holders. 1870 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Apr. 443 All *non-infallibilists are but half-Catholics. 1828 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. III (1863) 4 The grief of the children on losing this most indulgent *non-instructress. 1754 *Exs. Manning Fleet* 97 The Luxuries, or *Non-necessaries of Life. 1721 G. Hickes *Two Treat. Chr. Priesth.* (1847) I 272 The mission..which the ministers of some Presbyterian Churches derive from *non-presbyters or mere lay-men 1857 R. Tomes *Amer. in Japan* IX. 210 Most of the higher classes form a large body of indolent *non-producers. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 77 Any subject, whatever it may mean, must be either *Q* or *non-*Q, either straight or not-straight. 1857 Trollope *Barchester T.* xxxv, The quality..were to eat a breakfast, and the *non-quality were to eat a dinner. 1848 Mill *Pol. Econ.* II. ii. § 3 Collaterals have no real claims, but in cases which may be just as strong in the case of *non-relatives. 1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 109 A .. dissembling wilinesse, with a relation to Atheisme or a *non-religion. *a* 1653 Gouge *Comm. Heb.* vi. 8 The opposition is .between Saints and *non-Saints. 1897 *Daily News* 28 May 8/4 The boat lost at Kingstown had been replaced by a *non-self-righter of the Southport type. 1874 Heath *Croquet-Player* 59 The *non-striker's ball, off which the croquet is taken. 1849 D. Campbell *Inorg. Chem.* 21 Nitrogen being a *non-supporter of respiration. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* IV. v, As an out-sider and *non-sympathizer. 1648 Gage *W. est. Ind* (1655) xv. 102 They will be sure to vent out some *non-truth. 1881 *Times* 17 Jan. 6/2 Many conventional non-truths (to speak kindly) must..be excused.

3. Prefixed to adjectives, as *non-absorbable* = not absorbable, that cannot be absorbed.

Such compounds are very common in scientific use.

1808 *Phil. Trans.* XCVIII. 361 A..quantity of *non-absorbable gas 1797 *Ibid.* LXXXVIII. 16 The only distinction of earths, till about the last half century, was into absorbent and *non-absorbent. 1883 *Law Rep.* 27 Chanc. Div. 528 Where parties have been merely *non-active. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* IV. xi. 207 The Pygmies of Paracelsus; that is, his *non-Adamicall men, or middle natures betwixt men and spirits. 1870 H. A. Nicholson *Man. Zool.* xxix. (1875) 218 Sometimes the tube is free and *non-adherent . ; more commonly it is attached to some submarine object. 1848 Mill *Pol. Econ.* III. vi. § 2 The *non-agricultural, or rather the non-peasant population. 1878 *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 698/2 The Basques, the Esthonians, and the Finns, who have retained their *non-Aryan speech 1829 Lamb *Let. to Gillman* 30 Nov., *Non-assistive to partition of natures. 1887 Farrar, etc. (*title*), *Non-Biblical Systems of Religion. 1859 Geo. Eliot in Cross *Life* (1885) II. 130 A genuine *non-bookish man like Captain Speke. 1765 *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 232 When the rocks below are mixed, calcary and *noncalcary. 1789 T. Taylor *Proclus* II. 155 A right line cutting *non-coincident right lines. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 755 The *Hydroidea*, the second order of Craspedota, contains both *non-colonial and colonial hydroids. 1632 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 125 [He] was excepted against by Mr. Hudson for a *non-competent witnesse. 1641 Sir E. Dering *Sp. conc. Laud* iii. 11 Wee may prosecute *non concludent Arguments. 1667 Primatt *City & C. Builder* Pref., If the *Non-confident Author hath been any ways defective. 1846 Mill *Logic* I. ii. § 5 A *non-connotative term is one which signifies a subject only, or an attribute only. 1775 in Chase *Hist. Dartmouth Coll.* (1891) I. 350 Furious *non-constitutional men. 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* II. xi. 367 Those courts which have a voluntary or *non-contentious jurisdiction. 1861 Bersf. Hope *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* 241 The *non-cruciform Llandaff Cathedral. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 948 The *non-deliquescent sulphates ..such as sulphate of soda, &c. 1871 Kingsley *Lett.*, etc. (1877) II. 359 Flax and hemp would be the only *non-eatable crops here. 1877 E. Caird *Philos. Kant* II. xiv. 514 The power of *non-empirical ideas over the human mind. 1816 J. W. Mason *Plea Cath. Comm.* (ed. 2) 206 The inconsistency of the government of England in supporting the *non-episcopal churches abroad. *a* 1676 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. vi. (1677) 124 A limited or *non-eternal time. *a* 1674 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* x. § 131 The not having a ship ready, if it were intended, was *non-excusable. 1641 Prynne *Antipathy* Fp. Ded. 3 A now-*non-extant Booke, written..in King Edward the 6. his dayes. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* II viii, Two little visual Spectra of men, simultaneously..explode one another into Dissolution; and off hand become Air, and Non-extant! 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 720 Medical officers of health hear of all the fatal cases of any infectious disease.., but by no means of all the *non-fatal cases 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* 59 A point corresponding to the junction of the fimbrate with the *non-fimbriate portion of the mantle. 1731 Bailey vol. II, *Non floriferous .. bearing no Flowers. 1833 Darwin in *Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 243 The country is *non-fossiliferous. 1657 *Rec. Presb. Dingwall* (S.H.S.) 291 The *nonharmonious concurrence of the parochiners to that transplantatione 1849 D. Campbell *Inorg. Chem.* 78 *Non-inflammable gas is prepared by distilling in a retort fragments of phosphorus with a solution of potash in alcohol. 1860 Wharton *Law Lex* (ed 2), *Non issuable plea*, those upon which a decision would not determine the action upon the merits, as a plea in abatement. 1849 Balfour *Man. Bot.* § 921 *Non-lactescent herbs or undershrubs. 1831 Brewster *Optics* Introd. 1 *Non-luminous bodies are those which have not the power of discharging light of themselves. 1884 Britten *Watch & Clock. Handbk*, *Non-Magnetizable Watch. 1869 E. A. Parkes *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 475 Its frequent occurrence in *non-malarious places. 1875 Max Muller *Chips* IV. 317, I had divided the six great religions of the world into Missionary and *non-Missionary. 1879 Whitney *Skr. Gram.* 50 Before another *non-nasal mute or before a sibilant. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. iv. i, Of those remote .. necessary causes, I have sufficiently discoursed in the precedent member, the *non-necessary follow. 1873 Ralfe *Phys. Chem.* p. xv, *Non-nitrogenous fatty acids. 1767 *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 435 To swallow it, digest it, and return the *non nutritive parts back again by the same way. 1874 Garrod & Baxter *Mat. Med.* 283 Inferior *non-officinal cinchona barks. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat* I. 202/2 In the *non-parasitic species [of arachnids] 1880 Haughton *Phys. Geog.* vi. 206 The *non-placental Mammals contain two great subdivisions, viz., the Marsupials and the Monotremes. 1658 Phillips, *Non principiate*, not having a beginning. 1864 Bowen *Logic* ix. 295 The petitio principii consists in assuming..a *non-probable principle as probable. 1802-12 Bentham *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) II. 308 An inferior and *non-professional sort of judge called a justice of the peace. 1862 Lytton *Strange Story* I. xxii. 156 Among readers as non professional as myself. 1788 I. Taylor *Proclus* II. 181 That which is rectangular, is shewn to be greater than that which is *non-rectangular 1832 *Planting* (Libr. Usef Knowl) iii 33 *Non-reproductive or resinous trees. 1868 Swinburne *Blake* 132 François Villon and Aphra Behn, the two most inexpressibly non-respectable of male or female Bohemians. 1805 Saunders *Min. Waters* 27 Water..that is impregnated with a *non-respirable gas 1865 *What is Wine* vii. 9 A crude and *non-scientific treatment of the must. 1812 Southey *Omniana* II. 251 The .. opinion that animals are *non-sentient. 1822 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. *Distant correspondents*, In the latter [*sc.* puns], I include all *non-serious subjects. 1836-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 432 1 Reproduction may be divided into *non-sexual and sexual. 1877 Cayley in *Encycl. Brit* VI. 724/1 The classification mixes together *non-singular and singular curves. 1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* 375 The *non-spiritous, or breathless Consonants, P, T, C. 1848 Johnston in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. vi. 301 The structure of the mouth proves it to be a *non-suctorial insect. 1833 Arnott (*title*), Elements of Physics ..written..in Plain or *Non-technical Language. 1870 H. A. Nicholson *Man. Zool.* lxiii (1875) 473 The *non-venomous and most typical Snakes. 1879 *Premature Death* 61 The liability to give birth to immature and *non-viable children.

4. Prefixed to a sb. (or vbl. sb.) forming a phrase used attributively.

1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Apr. 10/3 Charming Semi-detached *Non-basement Houses 1892 in Greener *Breech Loader* 285 [Greener's No. 12 choke-bore] kills on an average at least 20 yards further than a *non-choke bore. 1882 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 301 The wish on the part of the *non-church people to relieve themselves of all Church questions. 1879 Whitney *Skr. Gram.* 60 The tip of the tongue,.. reverted into the loose lingual position by the utterance of a *non-contact lingual element. 1835 Ure *Philos. Manuf.* 335 The embroidery of bobbin-net, called lace-running,.. a *non-factory household work. 1654 Gataker *Disc. Apol.* 96 And a thousand more *non-Gospel phrases. 1853 R. S. Surtees *Soapey Sponge* (1893) 291 D—n you, sir, I'll fight you, sir, any *non-hunting day you like, sir, except Sunday. 1884 *Law Rep.* 14 Q. B. Div. 262 Persons who were doing on *non-market days that which they could only do legally on market days. *a* 1687 Petty *Pol. Arith.* I. (1691) 26 Jews, and *Non-Papist Merchant-Strangers. 1880 *Standard* 15 Dec., Mr. Fawcett's..speech..was..almost entirely of a *non-party character. 1890 W. J. Gordon *Foundry* 26 The breech-block is linked to the body and mounted on a *non-recoil carriage. 1846 *Penny Cycl.* Suppl. II. 234/1 The *non-restraint system [in asylums]. 1893 *Times* 25 Apr. 9/3 The total produce of *non-tax revenue would be 85,000 more than last year. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Lab.* II. 39/2 Other small *non-thoroughfare courts, sometimes called blind alleys. 1836 Pusey in Liddon *Life Pusey* (1893) I. xviii. 421 He argues..against the *non-transmission doctrine.

5. Prefixed to an infinitive, as *non-act* = not to act, to refuse, neglect, or omit to act.

1645 *Non-act [see Non-consent]. 1828 Bentham *Ch. Eng. Catech. Exam.* 294 Keeping eyes shut or open at

pleasure, to *non-answer or false answer to questions. 1846 De Quincey *Wellesley* Wks. 1858 VIII. 28 A war administration, that ever feebly misapplied or lazily *non-applied the resources of a mighty empire. 1676 W. Hubbard *Happiness of a People* 40 The civill power..ought to *non-licentiate him that shall take upon him..to prescribe to the people poysonous Drugs.

6. Prefixed to ppl. adjs., as *non-articulated* = not articulated, *non-budding* = not budding, that does not bud.

Such compounds are very common in scientific use.

1861 Benfley *Man. Bot.* I. iii. § 3 When a leaf separates from the stem, it either does so by decaying upon it, when it is said to be *non-articulated; or [etc.]. 1856 *Oxford & Camb Mag.* Apr. 237/2 The *non-attached students no longer receiving help from the religious houses, fell away. 1836 J. M. Gully *Magendie's Formul.* (ed. 2) 186 A *non-azotized animal or vegetable substance. 1846 Dana *Zooph.* (1848) 69 The lateral *non-budding polyps of the branch. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* III. 314, I poured off the *non-crystallised liquor. 1876 *Clinical Soc. Trans.* IX 167 The tissue having become firm, even, and *non-discharging. 1864 Pusey *Lect. Daniel* ix. 561 A *non-enquiring acquiescence in doubt, which is the peril of this day. 1701 Norris *Ideal World* I. v. 279 The supposed exception .. according to the rule makes the affirmation hold the more strongly in the *non-excepted instances. 1849 Noad *Electricity* (ed. 3) 240 The *non-galvanized rabbit wheezed audibly, and made frequent attempts to vomit. 1693 *Oxford Act* II. 11 For Graduates, and *Non-graduated,..the Gall'ries are reserved. 1672 Flavel *Fount. Life* II. 3 The glorious condition of the *Non incarnated Son of God. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies Shropshire* III. (1662) 3 They have flourished the owners thereof, by an *uninterrupted succession, from the time of King Edward the Confessor. 1861 H. Kingsley *Ravenshoe* xxxvii, A *non-marrying man, as the slang goes. 1843 Pereira *Treat. Food & Diet* 36 That *non nitrogenised foods alone are incapable of supporting animal life. 1873 Spencer *Stud. Sociol* iii 61 Minute *non-nucleated portions of protoplasm. 1801 Davy in *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 399 The wine from the *non-oxidating surface. 1776 Da Costa *Elem. Conchol.* x 187 Their shape so much resembles the Sea Ears, that most authors..call them *non perforated Sea Ears. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 122 The pigmented cells are widest at their inner, the *non-pigmented at their outer ends. 1826 Hood *Irish Schoolm.* iv, Below he wears the nether garb of males, Of crimson plush, but *non plushed at the knee. 1642 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I 64 Not onely for a help for the *Non preaching, but withall for a pattern for the Preaching Ministers. 1885 *Spectator* 10 Jan. 51/2 The cynical and unprincipled, or at least *non-principled, time of which he writes. 1762 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 101 At Malta the bailiff Marulli has just made a call of all the knights professed and *non-professed. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 266 The qualifications, which entitle a person to be a candidate for the medals, wholly preclude the *non-reading men from a competition. 1824 *Gradus ad Cantabr.* 1780 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 202/2 Many..killed themselves with drinking *non-rectified spirits. 1684 E. Chamberlayne *Pres. St. Eng.* II. (ed. 15) 138 The rest of his Majesties established Forces..being *non-regimented. 1836 J. M. Gully *Magendie's Formul.* (ed. 2) 130 *Non-saturated hydrochloric acid. 1853 R. S. Surtees *Soapey Sponge* lxiii. (1893) 337 The *non-sporting inmates of Nonsuch House. 1868 Carpenter *Microscope* § 570 (ed. 4) 729 The 'smooth' or *Non-striated form of Muscular fibre. 1776 Da Costa *Elem. Conchol.* iv. 80 Univalves, in which they comprehend both the *non-turbinated and turbinated. 1864 E. Yates *Broken to Harness* xxxii, The first drops ..causing an immediate consternation..among the *non-umbrellaed spectators. 1892 J. Tait *Mind in Matter* (ed. 3) 336 Bipeds and quadrupeds, winged and *non-winged beasts.

b. Prefixed to combs. formed with ppl. adjs.

1866 Aitken *Pract. Med.* II. 43 In the *non beer-drinking countries. 1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 66 The..*non-gold producing strata of serpentine. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* II. App. 640 The *non-office-holding delegates from the same States. 1848 Mill *Pol. Econ.* III. vi. § 3 Slave-grown will exchange for *non-slave-grown commodities [etc.]. 1837 Calhoun *Sp.* Wks. 1864 III. 118 The people now receive the notes of *non specie paying banks.

7. Prefixed to gerunds and vbl. sbs., as *non-accompanying* = failure or neglect to accompany.

1573 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 227 For *nonaccumpaneing him to ane raid. 1657 *Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 37 The clause about the *non-alienating the revenue was read. 1657 Baxter *Pres. Thoughts* 8 The *non-apostatizing of the Elect. 1683 J. Corbet *Free Actions* III. xxxiii. 52 The *non-ascertaining of an Event doth not render it impossible. 1444 *Paston Lett.* I. 50 [He] is right sory of the matier that is cause of your *non conuyng hedir. *a* 1641 Br. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 532 Her [the Virgin's] *non-conceiving of humane seed. 1564 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 304 For *non desisting of the landis of Castellwod. 1547 *Act* 1 *Edw. VI*, c. 14 § 34 It shall not be lefull..to enter into.. anny Landes..for the *non doing not naminge or none fyndinge of anny suche preist. 1655 Boyle *Occas. Reft.* (1848) 35, I could never suspect that the *Non employing of their thoughts could be their Choice rather than their Punishment. 1525 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* (1814) II. 298 In caiss of *Non-finding sourtie. 1901 *Essex Herald* 9 Apr 2/4 Many of the cases are for *non labelling margarine. 1472-3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI 49/2 Charged in defaute of *non makyng of the said pavement. 1472-5 *Ibid.* 155/2 If any Custumer..be neclligent..in *non pakkyng of the same Clothes. 1650 Weekes *Truth's Conflict* 1. 25 If everlasting life imply *non perishing. 1422 tr *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 160 Whos neclygence in *non Punyshynge of hare nacionys and Subiectes. 1571-2 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 125 For *non putting the said Maister Allane Stewart to libertie. 1439 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 27/1 For ye *nounreceivyng of ye saide ordre. 1538 *Aberd. Reg.* XV. 651 (MS.) The *nonmedding of his buycht [= booth]. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 30 The greate wronges..quhilk we haue suffred .. in vpberyng, mayntenyng, *nounredressyng of Attemptates. *a* 1680 Charnock *Attrib. God* (1834) I. 94 By the *non-regarding of God men rush into evil. 1791 Paine *Rights of Man* (ed. 4) 15 A law not repealed continues in force..because it is not repealed; and the *non-repealing passes for consent. 1472 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* VI. 131 Lettrez..to be send to my lord Maxwell for *non-ryding on the bordouris. 1652 Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* Apol. 14 He had so sharply dealt with Mr. Marshall for *non-syllogizing. 1833 Chalmers in *Mem.* (1851) III. 409 We had as much talk as his *non-understanding of my dialect could admit. 1681 Wood *Life* 3 July, His dispensation for *non visiting and not circuiting.

8. Prefixed to adverbs, as *non-contentiously* = not contentiously.

1885 *Manch. Exam.* 28 Mar. 5/4 Everything is plain when it is looked at *non-contentiously. 1875 J. H. Collins *Metal Mining* 105 The steam is used *non-expansively. 1879 Thomson & Tait *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 107 A symmetrical cup..when set spinning *non-nutationally. 1814 Sir R. Wilson *Priv. Diary* (1862) II. 308 It is believed to have been printed *non-officially by the connivance of government. 1822 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. *Distant correspondents*, Subjects serious in themselves, but treated..*non-seriously. 1882 Vines tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 235 The new plants..have the power of propagating *non-sexually by the formation of gonidia. 1873 Leland *Egypt. Sk. Bk.* 37 He shook his head *non-understandingly. 1882 Minchin *Unipl. Kinematics* 181 Energy of *non-vortically moving Liquid.

Non-ability. [Non- 1.] Inability, incapacity; *spec.* inability to commence a suit at law.

c 1477 Caxton *Jason* 27 b, Jason..thanked..the nobles.. for their goode purchase in excusing gretly him self of nonhabilite. 1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. 75 So that the title of examinacion of habilite or none habilite be nat therby taken fro the ordinaries. 1612 Davies *Why Ireland*, etc. (1787) 72 The infancy of King Edward the Sixth, and the coverture of Queen Mary (which are both non abilities in the law) did in fact disable them to accomplish the conquest of Ireland. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* VII. xiii. 364 Nor will it be easie to obtrude such desperate attempts unto Aristotle, upon a non ability or unsatisfaction of reason, who so often acknowledged the imbecility thereof. *a* 1697 Aubrey *Lives* (1898) I. 124 For want of management, and his non-ability, it came to nothing.

Non-abjuror. *Hist.* [Non- 2. After *non-juror.*] One who refused to take the oath of Abjuration imposed in 1703.

1893 *Dict. Nat. Biogr.* XXXIV. 406 In the winter of 1705 an information was sworn against him [*sc.* John McBride] as a non-abjuror.

† **Non-a·ble,** *a. Obs.* [Non- 3.] Impotent.

1552 Huloet, Nonable, *impotens.*

Non-a·bsolute, *a.* (*sb*). [Non- 3.] Not absolute. (with *the*) that which is not absolute.

1830 Coleridge *Table-t.* 1 May, A fall of some sort or other—the creation, as it were, of the non-absolute—is a fundamental postulate of the moral history of man. 1879 Noad & Prefer *Electr.* 209 The common non-absolute unit of work involving the product of a weight into a length is styled kilogramme or foot pound

So **Non-acce·ptant** *a.*, refusing to accept.

1718 *Freethinker* No. 56 P 3 It forces the Non-acceptant Party of that Kingdom, zealously to espouse the Interests of the Duke Regent.

Non-accepta·tion. *rare.* [Non- 1.] = Non-acceptance.

1682 Malynes *Anc. Law Merch.* 403 The Notarie doth make the Protest, both for the non-acceptation, and for the non-payment, reciting the Bill of Exchange *verbatim.*

Non-a·ccess. *Law.* [Non- 1.] Impossibility of access for sexual intercourse, as in the case of a husband being abroad or at sea.

1799 *Sporting Mag.* XIII 333 A declaration of non-access within a certain time. 1857 Greenleaf *Treat. Law Evidence* I. § 28. 38 *note*, Non-access is not presumed from the fact that the wife lived in adultery with another. 1891 *Daily News* 19 Dec 7/2 The paternity was denied by the petitioner on the ground of non-access.

Non-act, *sb.* [Non- 1.] Something which is not an act; failure to act.

1645 Rutherford *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 288 Faith .. turneth all these acts..half to non-acts. 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 195 'Tis not a Non-act, which introduces a custom 1848 Wharton *Law Lex.*, *Non-act*, a forbearance from action, the contrary to act.

† **Non-addre·ss.** *Obs.* [Non- 5.] Refusal to join in the address of Parliament to the King. So † **Non-addre·sser,** † **Non-addre·ssing** *vbl. sb.*

1657-8 In *Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 432 The Parliament, after the vote of non addresses, did declare for a House of Lords. 1681 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 100 Who agreed with the nonaddressers that the proceedings of the addressers was unwarrantable. 1682 T. Flatman *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 23 (1713) I. 155 That..the Non-Addressers [be accounted] as true Protestants as those who voted the Non Addresses to the late King. 1687 *Reply Oxf. Clergy* in Somers *Tracts* I. (1745) 246 Is Non-addressing a Matter of Faith; or Addressing, contrary to the Rule of good Manners?

Non-admi·ssion. [Non- 1.] Neglect or refusal to admit.

1681 Wood *Life* (O. H. S) II. 541 Mr. vice-Chancellor .. not returning.., occasion'd the Dr's non-admission till the day after. 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 65 In the Imperial Chamber this vulgar answer is not admitted. ..And the reason of this Non-admission is, because of its great uncertainty. 1820-12 Bentham *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) III. 262 *note*, For the purpose of forming a pretence for non-admission.

Non-adve·rtence. [Non- 1.] Want of advertence or attention (*to*). So **Non-adve·rtency.**

1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 209 In aventure thay nuris sic displesour to thaimself, be thair non-advertence. *a* 1677 Manton *Serm. Ps. cxix*, liv. Wks. 1872 VII. 18 Non-advertency to heavenly doctrine is the bane of many. 1826 R. Hall *Wks.* (1832) VI. 385 In a state of disunion from God, and non-advertence to the prospect of eternity.

Nonage [1] (nōu·nédʒ). Forms: 4-5 **nownage,** 5 **noun age, nounage,** 5-6 **nowne age, none-age, non(e) age,** 6 **nonai(d)ge, noon age, nonadge, noonage,** 7 **nonnage,** 6-8 **non age,** 5- **nonage.** [n. AF. *nounage* = OF. *nonage*, f. *non-* (see Non-) + *age* Age *sb.*]

1. The condition of being under age; the period of legal infancy; minority.

In the first quot., app. a payment due to the King when an estate fell to a minor.

1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* iv. 6 Ne be nownagis þat newed him euere, As marche and moubray and many mo o er. 1424 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) p.], The farme of our tenants .quilk to us perteyns because of nonage of the heire of Sir Robert Plompton. *c* 1450 *Chron. Eng.* ccliii. (Caxton) 326 b, The duk of gloucestre vmfrey the kynges vncle had ben protectour of Englond alle the none age of the kyng. 1523 *Act* 14 & 15 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 § 2 That the feoffees or executouris..have..the Londes and Tenementes.. during the nonage of every such heir. 1633 Earl Manch. *At Mondo* (1636) 121 Christ..went up to the Temple in his Nonage. 1690 Locke *Govt.* II. vi. § 57 To inform the Mind, and govern the Actions of their yet ignorant Nonage, till Reason shall take its Place. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. 332 In case of a suit to reverse a fine for non-age of the cognizor, or to set aside a statute or recognizance entered into by an infant. 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* i, I have. permitted ..all of you to use your pleasure with the frolics of my nonage 1877 Miss Yonge *Cameos* IV. xvii. 178 She viewed as invalid all that was done in her brother's nonage. 1892 Stevenson *Across the Plains* 179 He had passed a riotous nonage.

† b. Phr. *Of nonage*: minor. *At, in nonage*: in one's minority. *Obs.*

1484 *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 318 If he be a childe of none eage. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus* s.v. *Deponere*, To committe the money of..children in none age, to the.. keping of the citee. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed 2) 109 At that time Zeifadin was King (in nonage) ruled by Atar a spitefull Eunuch. 1715 Chapperlow *Way to get Rich* (1717) 171 You are like heirs at non age. 1788 Reid *Active Powers* iv. v. 614 Children in nonage act voluntarily.

c. *transf.* of plants.

1660 Sharrock *Vegetables* 18 [Plants] able to abide the sharp winter in their nonage. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* II. 497 In their tender Nonage, while they spread Their Springing Leafs. *a* 1720 J. Hughes *Claudianus*, That folded in its tender nonage lies, A beauteous bud.

2. *fig.* The period of immaturity; the early stage in the growth or development of anything.

1584 Lyly *Sappho* iv. ii. 39 She is in her Nonage for affections. 1586 A. Day *Engl. Secretary* I. (1625) A 2 This booke rudely digested, and then roughly delivered I did in the very nonage thereof recommend unto your patronage. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* v. xxviii. (1647) 277 The loadstone to draw their affection, (now out of non-age) must present itself necessary. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* II. lv. (1655) 47 In the nonage of the world, men and beasts had but one buttery which was the fountain and river. 1700 Dryden *Fables* Pref. "B 2 b, Even after Chaucer there was a Spencer, a Harrington, a Fairfax, before Waller and Denham were in being; And our Numbers were in their Nonage till these last appeared. 1824 Cary *Dante, Inf.* xxiv. 1 In the year's early nonage. 1820 Scott *Monast.* xx, A song, 'which.. the immitable Astrophel, whom mortals call Philip Sidney, composed in the nonage of his muse'. 1871 Farrar *Witn. Hist.* iii. 116 Nations outgrew their spiritual nonage.

3. *attrib.*, as *nonage time, youth.*

1619 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* II. 11 This present world is our nonage time, wherein we must be schooled to these lessons. 1628 Wither *Brit. Rememb.* vii. 231 Those nonage Youths, to whom our Lawes deny A pow'r in things that smaller trust imply.

Nonage [2] (nōu·nédʒ). [ad. eccl. L. *nōnāgium*, f. *nōn-us* ninth: see -age] (See quot.)

1848 Wharton *Law Lex.*, *Nonagium* or *Nonage*, a ninth part of moveables which was paid to the clergy on the death of persons in their parish.

† **No·naged,** *a. Obs.* [f. Nonage [1] + -ed [2]. Cf. Ofr. *nonaagé.*] Belonging to the period of nonage; in one's nonage, minor. Also *fig.*

1601 *Acts Privy Council* XXXI. 241 In the behalfe of Peter de la Rocque and his nonaged bretheren. 1613 W. Browne *Brit. Past.* I. v, Here could I..tell the world, the Muses loue appeares In nonag'd youth, as in the length of yeeres. 1643 Quarles *Embl.* III. xiii, My nonag'd day already points to noon. 1645 — *New Distemper* Wks. (Grosart) I. 155/1 We might have taken an advantageous leisure and mature deliberation to ripen every Bill, and, by degrees, to rectifie every nonag'd Grievance.

Nonagenarian (nɒnădʒĭnē·rĭăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *nōnāgēnāri-us* (f. *nōnāgēnī* ninety each): see -ian]

A. *adj.* Ninety years old, or between ninety and a hundred. B. *sb.* A person of such age.

1804 [R. Graves] (*title*), The Invalid: with the obvious means of enjoying..long life. By a Nonagenarian. 1817 Byron *Let.* 9 Apr., This nonagenarian..must be one of the 'deux fils'. 1865 *Morning Star* 4 Jan., Eight nonagenarians died in the week. The oldest were two widows aged 95 and 96. 1893 *Nation* 20 July 49/3 Her nonagenarian Béarnaise grandmother.

†**Nonage·nary.** *Obs. rare*[-1]. [ad. L. *nonāgēnāri-us*: see prec.] (See quot.)

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I 10 As for Mars, as he is neerer vnto the Sun, so feeleth he the Sun beames by a quadrant aspect, to wit ninetie degrees, whereupon that motion tooke the name, called the first and second Nonagenarie from both risings.

Nonagesimal (nɒnădʒe·simăl), *a.* and *sb. Astr.* [l. L. *nōnāgēsim-us*, ordinal of *nōnāginta* ninety: see -AL. Cf. F. *nonagésimal.*]

A. *adj. Nonagesimal degree, point*: that point of the ecliptic which is highest above the horizon at any given time, being 90° above the point at which the ecliptic intersects the horizon.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Nonagesimal Degree*, is the highest Point, or 90th Degree of the Ecliptick. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed 3) II. 522/2 Sometimes she stands, as it were, upright on her lower horn, and then such a line [*sc.* touching the points of the moon's horns] is perpendicular to the horizon: when this happens she is in what the astronomers call the nonagesimal degree. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* iv. 182 The altitude of its highest point or as it is sometimes called, the nonagesimal point of the ecliptic. 1862 G. C. LEWIS *Astron. Ancients* iv. § 1 The angle of the east, which is now called the nonagesimal degree.

B. *sb.* The nonagesimal degree.

1789 *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 59, I have calculated them two different ways, viz. by the method of parallactic angles, and by the method of the nonagesimal. 1815 BURNEY *Falconer's Marine Dict.* s.v., The altitude of the nonagesimal is equal to the angle of the east, and, if continued, passes through the poles of the ecliptic. 1834 *Nat. Philos.* III. *Astron.* (Libr. Usef. Knowl.) xii. 252/1 What we have here called the longitude of the zenith, is often called the longitude of the nonagesimal.

†**Nonage·sime,** *a.* [ad. L. *nōnāgēsim-us*: see prec. Cf. F. *nonagésime.*] = prec. A.

1653 SHAKERLEY *Tabulæ Britan.* 73 Finde the Node ascendent, and subtract it from the Nonagesime degree. 1771 *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 438 To find the nonagesime or 90th degree of the ecliptic from the horizon.

Nonagon (nɒ·năgŏn). *Geom.* [irreg. f. L. *nōn-us* ninth, after *hexagon.* Cf. OF. *nonogone.*] A figure having nine angles; an enneagon.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xvi. (Roxb.) 98/1 An Henneagon, or Enneagon or Nonagon, a fort of nyne corners. *a* 1696 SCARBURGH *Euclid* (1705) 174 Of the..Nonagon, Euclide makes no mention. 1817 COLEBROOKE *Algebra* 93 Next the proof of the side of the nonagon is shown. 1842 GWILT *Archit.* 1008.

b. Used *adj.* Nine-angled.

1754 POCOCKE *Trav.* (Camden) I. 72 They are making a nonagon building..where poultry..are to be kept.

†**No·nan,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *nōnān-us*, f. *nōn-us* ninth: see -AN. Cf. OF. *nonain*] Applied to a fever recurring every ninth (*i.e.* eighth) day.

1657 *Expert Physician* 123 The Quintan, Sextan, Septan, and Nonan Feavers, differ not from intermitting Feavers. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Nonane*.. Formerly applied to an erratic fever returning on the ninth day.

Nonane (nōu·ne·in). *Chem.* [l. L. *nōn-us* ninth + -ANE 2 b.] A hydrocarbon (C_9H_{20}), being the ninth of the methane series. 1868 FOWNES *Chem.* 551.

Non-appa·rent, *a.* [NON- 3.] Not apparent. Also *absol.* with *the.*

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 188 Dorcas no sooner found them, than she assembled these ready writers of the non-apparent. *a* 1835 MCCULLOCH *Attributes* (1843) II. xxxiv. 306 We do not know whether it is dormant or acting when it is non-apparent. 1880 *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 199 Nature being at most a secondary manifestation of that which is now non-apparent and supernatural.

Non-appea·rance. [NON- 1.] Failure or neglect to appear, *esp.* in a court of law, as a party to a suit or as a witness.

1475 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 134/1 Londes..which they forfetted by their noun appearnce. 1562 *Act* 5 *Eliz* c. 9 § 12 The Loss..that the Party..shall sustain by reason of the Non appearance of the said Witness *a* 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* (1677) 161 Arts and Sciences have their non-appearances for some Ages, and then seem first to discover themselves where before they were not known. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. x. 193 Through their default or non-appearance in a possessory action, they were..without any remedy. 1846 BROWNING *Luria* i, The non-appearance of our foe's ally. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* (1897) I. iii. 60 Although it does not follow that it was unknown to them, its non-appearance is a presumptive evidence of superior simplicity of organisation.

So **Non-appea·rer,** one who fails to appear.

1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 145 The Proceedings.. against the Non-Appearers..shall be from three Days to three Days, for the first, second, and third Default.

Non-a·rcing, *ppl. a. Electr.* Also **-arcing.** [f. NON- 6 + ARC 5.] Of a metal: That does not form a voltaic arc or allow it to be formed.

1895 *Standard Dict.*, *Non-arcing.* 1899 *Min. Proc. Inst. Civil Engin.* CXXXVI. 44 Arresters of the short-gap type having a resistance in series are of more value than the non-arcking metal type.

Nonary (nōu·nări), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *nōnāri-us*, f. *nōn-us* ninth.] **A.** *adj. Arith. Nonary scale*: a scale of notation having nine as its basis.

1870 SONNENSCHEIN & NESBITT *Sci. & Art Arith.* I. 114 Add in the nonary scale 1235, 78.14 [etc.]. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 215 The numbers..being kept in the nonary scale.

B. *sb.* 1. A group of nine.

1666 BP. S. PARKER *Free & Impart. Censure* (1667) 83 This Ternary of Hierarchies, and Nonary of Orders do Circulate about the three fold Essence of God. 1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XX. 205 The terrestrial gods and demigods will.. form two ogdoads, and not a septenary and nonary, as Manetho has them.

2. A fever recurring every ninth (*i.e.* eighth) day.

1747 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 63 A tertian may also seem to be a nonary, its paroxysms being suppressed, except those which fall on every 9th day.

Non-ascri·pt, *a.* [ad. mod.L. (*scholaris*) *non-ascriptus*, unattached student.] = NON-COLLEGIATE.

1897 ESCOTT *Social Transform Vict. Age* xiv. 181 The formal consent to his life in lodgings of his parents..was.. required from the non-ascript undergraduate.

‖**Non assumpsit** (nɒn ăsʌ·mpsit). *Law.* [L. = 'he did not undertake'.] A plea in an action of assumpsit by which the defendant denies that he made any promise or undertaking.

1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 78 That the plaintiff had brought an action of the case against Rickby, the defendant, and upon *non assumpsit.* 1678 W. BROWN *Entring Clerk's Vade Mecum* 108 *marg.*, As to the first, second, and third promises the Defendant pleads Non assumpsit. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xx. 305. 1824 STEPHEN *Pleading* 175 In Trespass on the case (in the species of *assumpsit*), the general issue is called the plea of *non assumpsit.*

Non-atte·ndance. [NON- 1.] Failure or neglect to attend.

1687 LD. HALIFAX *Cautions Choice M. P.* 5 Non-Attendance in former Parliaments ought to be a Bar against the Choice of Men who have been guilty of it. 1763 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 94 Penalties for non-attendance as militia men. 1824 SYD. SMITH *Wks* (1867) II. 55 The weekly fines levied upon Catholics for non-attendance upon public worship. 1824 *Law Times Rep.* LI. 103/1 A judge should have power to commit for non-attendance as a witness.

†**Non-atte·ndancy.** *Obs.* [NON- 1.] Inattention.

a 1677 MANTON *Serm. Ps. cxix*, c. (1687) 217 Non-attendency, or inadvertency, prejudicate opinions and rooted lusts.

So †**Non atte·ndingly** *adv.*, inattentively.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. § 37. 160 We have all experience of our doing many animal actions non-attendingly, which we reflect upon afterwards.

‖**Non avenu** (nonavnu). Also *erron.* **-ue.** [Fr.] Not having happened.

1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk. Bk.* I. 123 Otherwise the deed became null and non-avenue. 1887 BARON H. DE WORMS *Mem. Ct von Beust* I. Introd. p lvii, The incident was considered, in diplomatic language, as *non avenu.*

Non-being. [NON- 7.]

1. a. The condition of not being; non-existence.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. xvi. 242 These men..concludiden ..that al the bodili heuen..was euer withoute bigynnyng of tyme, and schal euer be withoute corrupcion and withoute noon being. 1645 BALL *Sphere Gov.* 8, I conceive power.. to consist rather in reason positive then negative, in beeing rather then in non-beeing. 1765 HARRIS *Three Treat.* Notes 267 Contingents..were equally susceptible both of Being and Non-being. 1899 DZIEWICKI *Wyclif's De Logica* III. p. xxxv, Whether the non-being of the world preceded its being.

b. A non-existent thing.

1662 J CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat* 25 Of a non-Being, no conception, no figure, and no understanding, doth answer. 1793 T. TAYLOR *Sallust*, etc. xvii. 83 It is impossible that any thing can be generated from non-beings.

†2. Not being present. *Obs.*

1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 335/2 For his nounbeyng at this your present Parlement.

Nonce (nɒns). Forms: 3 [to þan anes], *Ormin* naness, 4-5 nonis, 4-6 nones, nonys, nons, nonest (5 nownes, noones, -ys, 6 nonst(e, 6-7 nonse, 8-9 *dial.* noance; *Sc.* and *north* 4 nanyse, 4-5 nanes, 5-6 -is), 6- nonce. [orig. in the ME. phrases *to þan ane*, **for þan ane*, *to þan anes*, **for þan anes*, the last of which was altered by wrong division (as in *a newt* for *an ewt*) to *for þe nanes*, *nones*, literally = for or with a view to the one (thing, occasion, etc.). The genitival form *anes* was substituted for the original dative *ane* probably by analogy with the synonymous pairs *ane* and *anes*, *ene* and *enes* = ONCE. For the forms *nonest*, *nonst*, cf. *onest*, *onst* for *ones*, ONCE, *amidst* for *amiddes*]

1. For the nonce: a. For the particular purpose; on purpose; expressly. Often with inf. or clause expressing the object or purpose. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1200 *Ormin* 7160, & wel itt mihhte ben þatt he Wass gramm. All forr þe naness, forr þatt he Swa wollde don his lede To ben all þewes te mare offdredd Off himm & off hise eȝe. 1297 R GLOUC. (Rolls) 5795 He com & mette him in a wode & bed him abyde, & he adde uor þe nones tueye suerdes bi in syde. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 108 Steuen com for þe nons, his lond to haf he þouht. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 381 A Cook they hadde with hem for the nones, To boile the chiknes with the mary-bones. *c* 1440 *Promp Parv.* 173/2 For the nonys, *idcirco*, *ex proposito*. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 420 For the dredde that theire beerdes sholde growe she lete a-noynte her chynnes with certeyn oynementes made for the nones. 1533 MORE *Answ. to poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1055/1 Thys bread is bread descending from heauen for the nones that whoso may eate and be fedde of that, shall not perish by euerlasting death. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII*, 216 She withdrewe her into a litle place made for the nones on the one side of the quere. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* ii. 5-8 Jesus deferred y myracle for the nonest, because the lacke of wyne should be the better perceiued of euery body. 1596 SHAKS 1 *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 201, I haue Caves of Buckram for the nonce, to immaske our noted outward garments. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXIII. xxiii. 490 Trifling out the time for the nonce and of purpose [orig. *sedulo*]. 1670 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 128 They buryed her alive in a low vault made for the nonce. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 80 The least locomotive faculty, in the meanest reptile, must ..be provided with..nerves, tubes, reservoirs, levers, and pulleys, for the nonce. 1853 W. D. COOPER *Sussex Gloss.* (ed. a), *Nonce*, purpose, intent, design. 'He did it for the nonce.' Still in frequent use in S. and Hants. 1887 *Kentish Gloss.*

b. In ME. poetry (and later, more or less archaically) used as a metrical tag or stop-gap, with no special meaning; frequently riming with *bones* and *stones.*

c 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* v. 233 Þare he fond flesch and blod myd þe bones, An nou he gan to crye loude for þe nones: 'My lord ich abbe y founde.' 13.. *Gaw & Gr. Knt.* 844 A hoge haþel for þe nones, & of hyghe elde. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 58 The folk off Lorne..tumlit on hym stanys, Richt gret and hevy for the nanys. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 102 A stille water for the nones Rennende upon the smale stones. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1502 Of hir fetures & fairhed is ferly to telle, Alse noble for þe nonyst as nature cold deuyse. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 2051 The lyon hungerd for the nanes, Ful fast he ete raw fless and banes. *c* 1440 (*Generydes* 3289 His helme was wele ordeynyd for the nonys, Right wele garnyshed with perle & precious stonys. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII i. 67 Eneas, hymself doun layd..for the nanis, And gave schort rest vnto his wery banis. 1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 169 Behold my picture here well portrayed for the nones, With hart consumed and fallyng ffles he, lo here the very bones. 1591 SPENSER *Virgin Bellay* vi, I saw her litle ones In wanton dalliance the teate to crave, While she her neck wreath'd from them for the nones. *a* 1635 CORBET *Poems* (1647) 50 Here for the nonce, Came Thomas Jonce, In St. Jileses Church to lye. 1832 L. HUNT *Poems* 269 A cup of good Corsican Does it at once; Or a glass of old Spanish Is neat for the nonce.

c. For the occasion; hence (in modern use), for the time being; temporarily.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. xvi. (Arb.) 143 If your word polysillable would not sound pleasantly whole, ye should for the nonce breake him. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp* I. 98 To make a Conscience fit for the nonse, he sayes [etc.]. 1775 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VII. 406 Do we not continually tell lies for the nonce, without gaining thereby either profit or pleasure? 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxvi, I fear . there is no one here that is qualified to take upon him, for the nonce, this same character of Father Confessor. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* vi, Converting the parlour, for the nonce, into a private tyring room. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* iv. 42, I therefore made a virtue of necessity, and was a good Catholic for the nonce. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. lvi (1890) II. 376 They will take the often more profitable course of fusing for the nonce with one of the regular parties.

†2. *To þan ane(s, o' the nonce* = 1 a. *With the nones*: on condition (that). *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 17304 Þa þet word him com to þet Brutes wolden þer don, & comen to þan anes to sæchen þa stanes. *Ibid.* 21506 Mid spæren and mid grætte wæȝen to þan ane icoren. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 1009 And here I wol ensuren thee With the nones that thou wolt do so, That [etc.]. *c* 1385 — *L. G. W.* 1540 *Hypsipyle*, As wolde almighty god that I had yive My blood and flesh, so that I mighte live, With the nones that he hadde o-wher a wyf For his estat. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 206, I wold geve ten pound,. With the nones I fand a man to handil him sore. 1665 COTTON *Poet. Wks.* (1765) 116 She kept Sichæus' Bones In a great Coffer made o' th' nonce.

†b. *In the nonce*: at that moment, at once.

c 1475 *Hunt. Hare* 266 Y wold that..In the nownes ye had me the coppe gene, For thei of had Y nede.

3. † *For the very nonce*: for the express purpose. *At the very nonce*: at the very moment.

1627 J. CARTER *Plain Expos.* 55 When they fasted,.. instead of disfiguring their lusts, they disfigured their faces, for the very nonce; affecting rather the seeming then the substance of sanctimony. 1681 HICKERINGILL *Black Non-Conf.* in. Wks. 1716 II 36 If they stray, thou art a good Shepherd, reduce them; thou art well kept and paid for the very nonce. 1705 — *Priest-cr.* I. ibid. III. 4 So fitted and accoutred by Providence for the very nonce. 1855 BROWNING *Childe Roland* xxx, Fool, to be dozing at the very nonce, After a life spent training for the sight!

4. *attrib.*: **nonce-word**, the term used in this Dictionary to describe a word which is apparently used only for the nonce (see vol. I, p. xx); similarly *nonce-use*, etc.

Nonce, variant of NUNCE, nuncio.

†**Non-certai·n,** *sb. Obs.* [f. NON- 1 + CERTAIN B. 2.] Uncertainty. Chiefly in phr. *in non-certain.*

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* III. i. (Skeat) I. 61 Opinion is whyl a thing is in non-certayn, and hid from mens very knowleging 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 348 Al the whiles that I bove In noncertein betwen the tuo. *c* 1392 CHAUCER *Compl. Venus* 46 In noun certaine we langwishe in penaunce. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 176 Hit is a grete noun certayne of good renoune, that a man Putte hym of anothyr manys mouthe to be Prayside. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 24103 Wherfore I stonde in nonecerteyn. *c* 1430 — *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 245 This seson Ver stant evir in nouncerteyne.

†**Non-ce·rtain,** *a. Obs.* [NON- 3.] Uncertain.

1602 FULBECKE 1*st Pt. Parall* 9 b, When a graunt is noncertaine. *Ibid.* 37 This estate is determined, and it was certaine, but a thing non certaine was the cause of the determination of it.

†**Non-ce·rtainty.** *Obs.* [AF. *non-certeintee*: see NON- 1 and CERTAINTY.] Uncertainty.

1475 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI 129/2 By cause of the noun certeynte of the lyfe of the said Galiard. 1523 FITZHERB. *Bk. Survey.* v b, The declaracyon of this statute is doubtfull, bycause of the none certentie therof.

†**Non-certi·ficate.** *Obs.* [NON- 1.] The act or fact of not certifying. Also **Non-ce·rtifying** *vbl. sb.*, in the same sense.

1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 354/1 To be forfette, for the non-certificate therof. 1474 *Ibid.* VI. 116/1 For their noncertifiyng lymyted and sette as is aforesaid. 1503 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 13 If the same Justices..have no resonable excuse for non certefying of the same.

Nonchalance (nɒ·nʃälăns; as Fr., nonʃalăns). [a. F. *nonchalance*, f. *nonchalant*: see next.] The condition of being nonchalant; want of warmth of feeling or enthusiasm, lack of interest; indifference, unconcern.

1678 SAVILE *Corr.* (Camden) 73 She..is at last tired with the King's nonchalance in the prosecution of it. 1758 *Case Authors Stated* 28 With the true *Non-Chalance* of the Indifferent. 1774 MME. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* (1889) I. 306 All the sisters then poured the incense of praise upon this Ode, to which he listened with the utmost nonchalance. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* III. i, All this, too, without any excitement of manner; on the contrary, with repose amounting almost to nonchalance. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* July 29 Neglected dames were sublime in a wretched nonchalance. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. vi. 203 Allusions to his old characters are thrown in with a calculated nonchalance.

Nonchalant (nɒ·nʃälănt; as Fr., nonʃalaṅ), *a.* [a. F. *nonchalant*, pres. pple. of *nonchaloir*, f. *non-* + *chaloir* (:—L. *calēre*) to be warm.] Wanting in warmth of feeling; lacking in enthusiasm or interest; indifferent.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. iv. § 147 (1740) 310 To be *non chalant* and insipid in such Matters. 1813 BYRON *Let. to Moore* 8 July, The *nonchalant* deities of Lucretius. 1841 W. GRESLEY *Portr. Churchman* (ed. 6) 8 The irreverent nonchalant demeanour of many of those who form our English congregations. 1893 *Nation* 6 July 17/3 Along with this nonchalant dealing with broad generalities, goes naturally the most careless handling of specific facts.

Hence **No·nchalantly** *adv.*, with nonchalance or indifference; **No·nchalantness** *rare*, nonchalance.

1840 BROWNING *Sordello* IV. 427 You would say, 'Twas a youth nonchalantly looked away Through the embrasure. 1878 DOWDEN *Stud. Lit* 473 There is a manner of powerful nonchalantness. 1893 VIZETELLY *Glances Back* I. xx. 398 Our artistic friend nonchalantly lighted up his cigar and smoked in the royal bed-chamber.

† **Nonchaloi·r.** *Obs.* In 5 **none shaloyre.** [a. OF. *nonchaloir* (see NONCHALANT), inf. used as sb.] Neglect, disregard.

c 1495 *Epit. Dk. Bedford* in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 392 Gewellys of late poysyd at grete valoyre, .. Stykynge on stakes as thynges of none shaloyre.

Nonchion, obs. form of NUNCHEON.

† **Non-church,** *v. Obs.* [NON- 5.] *trans.* To deprive of the status of a church.

a 1679 J. BROWN *Life of Faith* (1824) II. xxi. 393 We cannot understand why He should continue the go pel long with one people and remove it quickly from another, and non-church them.

No·n-claim. *Law.* [a. AF. *nounclaim*: see NON- 1 and CLAIM *sb.*] Failure or neglect to make a claim within the time limited by law.

1488-9 *Act* 4 *Hen. VII*, c. 25 The Kyng..considereth that fynes ought to be of fynall ende and conclusion, and of suche effecte were taken afore a statute made of noun cleyme. 1532 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. i. 128 To these cases may be resembled y case of a fine with none clayme. 1594 WEST *2nd Pt. Symbol* § 51 Fine and nonclaime by the space of a yeere and a day was a peremptory barre to al men. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 354. 1769 *Aclome Inclos. Act* 13 The non-claim or non-acceptance of any guardian. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-Bk. Prop. Law* XIII. 84 The Courts would not permit any guardian entering as such, afterwards to set up a title by non-claim against his ward.

† **Non-claimer.** [Cf. prec. and -ER 4.] = prec.

1701 *Expedient Proposd* 19 Unless it be..lost by disusage and nonclaimer beyond the memory of Man.

Non-coll. *colloq.* Short for NON-COLLEGIATE.

[1874 *Non-collegiate Memoranda* 16 The score was as follows: Non-coll. 1st Innings, 124...Trinity. 1st Innings, 132.] 1879 *Durham Univ. Jrnl.* 13 Dec. 13 The Cambridge 'non-colls' have had to take their boat off the river. 1902 *Non-Collegiate Stud. Mag.* II. 118, I can't see why a clergyman because he is a Non-Coll. man shouldn't get a curacy on the same terms as any one else.

Non-colle·giate, *a.* and *sb.* [NON- 2, 3.]

A. *adj.* Not belonging to a college; belonging to the body of students (in certain universities) not attached to any particular college or hall (*scholares nulli collegio vel aulæ ascripti*). Also, occas. of a university: Not having a collegiate system.

1874 *Non-collegiate Memoranda* 2 The Board for superintending Non-collegiate Students, appointed by the University [of Cambridge]. 1876 G. W. KITCHIN *Scholares non ascripti* 5 The advantages they would certainly enjoy in a non-Collegiate University. 1884 *Add. ad Corpus Stat. Univ. Oxon.* 907 Whereas it is expedient that students in the University who are not members of any College or Hall should be designated as Non-Collegiate Students.

B. *sb.* One not educated or trained in a college; one of a non-collegiate body.

1683 (*title*), A Plea for the Chymists or Non-Colegiats. 1897 ESCOTT *Soc. Transform. Vict. Age* xiv. 186 Mr. J. A. Froude's successor in the Chair of Modern History was, throughout the greater portion of his career, a non-collegiate.

Non-com. Colloquial abbreviation of *non-commissioned officer.*

[1747 *Gentl. Mag.* XVI. 336 For 15196 commission'd and non com. in Flanders.] 1883 in *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 398/2 One mess of 'non-coms' had the addition of a..dish of roast hare. 1894 SALA *London up to Date* 178 He left the army with the rank of sergeant-major; his old commanding officer ..appreciated the worth of the valiant old non-com.

Non-co·mbatant. [NON- 2.] One who is not a combatant, as a civilian in time of war; *spec.* in the army and navy, one whose duties do not include that of fighting, as a surgeon, purser, or chaplain.

1811 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) VIII. 493 The ..pay of non-combatants and pensioners. 1813 *Ibid.* XI. 78 In former wars, a person in your situation would have been considered a non-combatant and would have been immediately released. 1897 GEN. PORTER in *Cent. Mag.* Feb. 494 Many of the non-combatants had gone away.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1868 *Rep. to Govt. U.S. Munitions War* 196 Hospital attendants..employed in the transport of wounded.., while non-combatant and solely occupied in these duties [etc.]. 1881 E. ROBERTSON in *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 194/1 That the non-combatant portions of the two communities should remain as though they were in a state of peace.

Non-come. Taken by some to be a nonsensical abbreviation of NON-COMPOS, but perhaps intended as a substitute for NONPLUS.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. v. 67 Wee will spare for no witte I warrant you: heere's that shall driue some of them to a non-come.

† **Non-commission.** *Obs.* [NON- 4. See COMMISSION *sb.*[1] 13.] = next.

1693 *Royal Proclam.* 9 Feb. in *Lond. Gaz* No. 2844/1 To the Non-Commission-Officers. 1698 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 333 Six dayes full pay to each private trooper and non commission officer of the horse and dragoons. 1764 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 100 The petty officers of the navy and non-commission officers of the army.

Non-commi·ssioned, *a.* [NON- 6.]

1. Of officers of the army († and formerly of the navy): Not holding a commission.

1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3906/4 The Noncommissioned Officers and private Troopers of the Honourable Lieutenant-General Lumley's Regiment of Horse. 1764 *Low Life* 72 The Non-Commissioned Officiers, and Fore-Mast Men of all the Royal Yachts moored about Greenwich. 1813 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) X. 469 As to the non-commissioned officers, .they are as bad as the men. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 592/2 Recruiting is carried on by parties detached, or by non-commissioned officers and men on furlough.

2. Of a ship: Not put in commission.

1868 *Rep. Neutrality Law Comm.* in *Morn. Star* 2 June, Any foreign non-commissioned ship despatched from this country after having come within it.

Non-commi·ttal, *sb.* (*a.*) [NON- 1.] Refusal to commit oneself to a particular view or course of action. (orig. *U. S.*)

1836-40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 449 Not lettin' on as if I know'd that he was there, for there is nothin' like a non-committal. 1876 SARAH INGHAM *White Cross* iii, The youth was reticent, and the maiden remarkable for non-committal. 1885 *Daily News* 23 Jan. 5/1 Caution, .. hesitancy, non-committal—these are .the virtues of the hour.

b. *attrib.* or *adj.* Characterized by refusal to commit oneself to a particular view or course of action; (*esp.* of words and actions) implying neither consent nor dissent.

1851 *Fraser's Mag.* Sept. 287/2 A successful politician here [New York] is..either a blind partisan, who knows nothing outside of 'the regular ticket', or a 'non-committal' man, who says everything to everybody. 1879 J. HAWTHORNE *Laughing Mill*, etc. 112 It was written in an ordinary business hand, quite characterless and non committal. 1890 'R. BOLDERWOOD *Col.-Reformer* (1891) 174 The two sailors had the ordinary non-committal expression always observable in trained seamen.

Hence **Non-commi·ttally** *adv.*, in a non-committal manner; without committing oneself.

1885 HOWELLS *Rise Silas Lapham* I. 187 'She's a pretty girl', said Corey non-committally. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 515/2 'Oh, yes,' she said, non-committally.

Non-commi·ttalism. [f. NON-COMMITTAL + -ISM.] Non-committal action, practice, state of mind, etc. (orig. *U. S.*)

1855 OGILVIE *Suppl.*, *Non-committalism*, in American politics, the practice or doctrine of not committing or pledging one's self. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) s.v. (citing *N. Y. Commercial Advertiser*), On many points he ..expresses his opinion with so many qualifications as to subject himself to the charge of non-committalism. 1891 *Review of Rev* May 456/1 An agnostic non-committalism.

Non-commu·nicant, *sb.* (*a.*) [NON- 2.] One who is not a communicant or does not communicate (e g. at a particular service); in the 17th c. often *spec.*, one who did not communicate according to the rites of the Church of England.

1602 R. T. *Five Godlie Serm.* 146 As for the common sort of them, which are contemptuous recusants and Non communicants. 1642 *Act Gen. Assemb. Ch. Scot.* (1682) 120 The Assembly would enjoin every Presbyterie to proceed against Non-communicants, whether Papists or others, according to the Act of Parliament made thereanent. 1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1694) I. 115 There is such a thing as an Unworthy Non-Communicant, as well as an Unworthy Communicant. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 89. 2/1 Persons, who have been hitherto Non-Communicants. 1855 SCUDAMORE *Comm. Laity* 65 The other non-communicants being dismissed by the proclamation of the deacon. 1864 (*title*), The Pastor to the Non-communicant. 1876 *Prayer-bk. Interleaved* 169 Non-communicants then left the quire.

b. *adj.* Not communicating.

1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 June 8/1 The idea of a non-communicant people was a mediæval corruption.

So **Non-commu·nicating** *vbl. sb.* (also *attrib.*) and *ppl. a.*

1691 BAXTER *Nat. Ch.* xiv. 60 All the Parish Churches are to distinguish Communicating Members from Non-communicating Inhabitants. 1861 J. E. VAUX *Pres. Whole Congreg. Holy Euch.* 5 Such non-communicating attendance was agreeable to..those divines who had the chief share in the construction of the Book of Common Prayer.

† **Non-commu·nion.** *Obs.* [NON- 1.]

1. Lack of communion or fellowship.

1648 GAGE *West. Ind.* xii. 63 Non-communion of prayers.

2. Refusal to communicate, *esp.* according to the rites of the Church of England. Hence † **Non-commu·nionist,** one who practises such abstention.

1644 J. DURY *Epist. Disc.* 20 Except they can make clearly appear..that the Church way of Non-Communion (for I know not what else to call it) is the only true way of God. *Ibid.* 41 The scrupulosities of the Non-Communionists.

3. Exclusion from communion.

1723 in *Narr. Proc. Synods Presbyt. Irel.* (1727) 73 For prescribing a particular form of Confession to Intrants under the penalty of Non-communion.

Non-compea·rance. *Sc. Law.* Also 6 **-perence, -ance, -peirance, 7 -parence.** [NON- 1.] Failure to appear in a court of law.

1532 *Acc. Ld. High Treas.* VI. 62 Certane unlawis in the quhilkis he was adjugit for non-compearence in the Tolbwith of Perth. 1582-8 *Hist. & Life Jas. VI* (1825) 66 The Duc of Chatielarault, the Abbot of Kilwynning...and Mr. Thomas Maitland, war denouncit rebellis to the King. for noncomperance before the Regent. 1619 DR. BALCANQUAL *Let.* in Hales *Gold. Rem.* (1673) II. 108 No mans charge in private can excuse him for noncomparence before a Judge, when he is cited. 1693 J. WALLACE *Descr. Orkney* 82 He being..forefaulted for non-compearance to the Parliament. 1774 *Scots Mag.* XXXVI. 720/1 Elizabeth Bruce..was fugitated for non-compearance. [1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* 98 The remeid is to summon the principal and put him to outlawry for the non-compearance.]

Also † **Non-compea·ring** *vbl. sb.* = prec.

1566 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 463 Put to the horne for noncompering befoir thair majesteis.

Non-compli·ance. [NON- 1.] Failure or refusal to comply.

1687 LD. HALIFAX *Let. to Dissenter* 9 You are let loose only upon Bayl; the first Act of Non-compliance, sendeth you to jayl again. 1740 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 203 He was so out of humour at her supposed non-compliance, that [etc.]. 1750 BRAWES *Lex Mercat.* (1752) Pref. p. viii, The Trials about Noncompliance with accepted Bills. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* LI. 79/2 As soon as there is any..non-compliance with the rules..there is an absolute forfeiture. 1885 *Law Times* LXXVIII. 166/1 The instrument was.. void for non-compliance with the Act.

Also **Non-compli·ant** *a.*, in quot. used subst., one who refuses to comply; **Non-comply·ing** *vbl. sb.*, non-compliance.

1687 H. HOLDEN in *Magd. Coll.* (O.H.S.) 175 None of them, though the danger of noncomplying was intimated to them,..would comply. 1896 *Daily News* 16 Jan. 5/5 To carry out the threat of dismissing non compliants.

Non co·mpos. Short for NON COMPOS MENTIS.

1628 COKE *On Litt.* 247 So it is of a *Non compos*, and so it is of him *qui gaudet lucidis intervallis*. 1711 *Vind. Sacheverell* 41 Any Jury..will bring him in *Non Compos*. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 176 The Templar affirmed, that the poor fellow was 'non compos'; and exhorted the justice to discharge him as a lunatic. 1814 CHALMERS *Sp.* in *Life* (1849) I. 503 They..., like a non-compos, have resigned the management of their affairs into other hands. 1817 T. L. PEACOCK *Melincourt* I. 89 Your learned mythologist appears to be non compos. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* ii. (Rtldg.) 45 If they were not the most stupid or the most selfish of human beings, they would become *non-compotes* at once.

‖ **Non compos mentis** (nɒn kɒ·mpɒs me·ntis). [L. = 'not master of one's mind'.] Not *compos mentis*; not in one's right mind. Also as *sb.*

1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Non compos mentis* is of foure sortes. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 246 b, Here Littl. explaneth a man of no sound memory to be *Non compos mentis*. 1692 *Jacobite Conventicle* Postscr., These men are sure *Non compos mentis*, And Bedlam must be sure Enlarg'd. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* IV xii, His son is *non compos mentis*, and thereby incapable of making any conveyance in law. 1732 FIELDING *Miser* IV. ix, Heyday! sure you are non compos mentis! 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. viii. 294 A lunatic, or *non compos mentis*, is one who hath had understanding, but by disease [etc.] hath lost the use of his reason. 1815 W. H IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 129 Never was scribe yet so *non compos mentis*, And ranking of Bathos more sterling apprentice. 1864 NICHOLS *Forty Years Amer. Life* II. 123 A crazy man, or one decided to be *non compos mentis*, might be challenged and his vote denied.

Non-compou·nder. [NON- 2.] One who does not compound; *spec. Hist.* a member of that section of the Jacobite party shortly after the Revolution which desired the restoration of James II without imposing any conditions on him.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 41 P 77 Those [herbs] who are..listed in the bills of mortality, excepted against in the list of non-compounders with the State of our vitai Œconomy [etc.]. 1827 (see COMPOUNDER 2 b). 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XX IV. 385 The Non-compounders thought it downright Whiggery, downright rebellion, to take advantage of His Majesty's unfortunate situation for the purpose of imposing on him any condition. 1886 A. FERGUSSON *Laird of Lag* v. 103 This incorrigible offender against Whig Rule and inveterate 'non-compounder'.

Non-con[1] (nɒ·nkɒn). *colloq.* Abbreviation of NONCONFORMIST.

1682 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 34 (1713) I. 223 I'll say that for our Non-cons, they are in as fair a way to undo themselves, as they have been this forty Years. 1720 *Last Distemper Tom Whigg* II. 17 A Tall Two-handed Squint-ey'd Non-Con waving a Banner in the Air with all

his Force. *a* 1825 PARR in Field *Mem.* (1828) I. 137 You non-cons have done well to exchange the word meeting-house for chapel. 1862 *Westm. Rev.* Jan. 89 A chapel [in Keighley] for some section of the Methodists..who were popularly known as 'Noncons'.

attrib. 1682 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 72 (1713) II. 191 Methinks you have much of the obscurity of a Non-Con Parson in this talk. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* (1740) 645 One Rosewell, a Non-Con Teacher, convict of High Treason. 1819 PARR *Lett. to Mr. Berry* 19 Dec. Wks 1828 VIII. 481 The undisciplined curiosity of non-con scholists.

Non-con -. Abbreviation of NON-CONTENT.

1847 WEBSTER (citing JOHN FOSTER), *Non-content* ..The word is sometimes abridged into Non-Con, and applied to any one who dissents or expresses dissatisfaction

Non-concu·r, *v. U.S. ? Obs* [NON- 5] *trans.* To refuse to concur in or agree to.

1703 S. SEWALL *Diary* 24 July, Bristol business is Non-concurr'd by the Deputies. 1760 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass* III (1765) 250 Then they non-concurred the vote. 1775 — *Diary* 23 Mar., The only way for the Commons, they say, is to non-concur the Amendment.

Non-concu·rrence. [NON- 1.] A refusal to concur (*with*).

a 1691 PIERCE (L.), Bishop Sanderson's last Judgement concerning God's concurrence or non-concurrence with the actions of men. 1711 G. HICKES *Two Treat. Chr. Priesth.* (1847) I. 288 The non-concurrence of the upper house of convocation with the lower.

† **Non-concu·rrency.** *Obs.* [NON- 1.] The quality of not running together in space. So † **Non-concu·rring** *ppl. a.*

a 1636 SCARBURGH *Euclid* (1705) 31 The Attribute of these Strait Lines is Nonconcurrency. *Ibid.*, The Geometrical Notion to be conceived under that name of Parellels is Nonconcurring Strait Lines.

Non-conde·nsing, *ppl. a.* [NON- 6.] Applied to a kind of steam engine in which the steam on leaving the cylinder is not condensed in a condenser but is discharged into the atmosphere.

1841 BREES *Gloss. Civil Engin* 122 High-Pressure, or Non-Condensing Engine, an engine in which the cylinders are worked by the elastic force of the steam alone, without the aid of a vacuum 1856 *Orr's Circ. Sci., Mech. Philos.* 421 Non-condensing engines are generally of the form called beam-engines. 1875 *Mod. Steam Engine* 43 Chaplin's Non-condensing Vertical-Action Steam Engine.

Non-conductibi·lity. [NON- 1.] The quality or condition of being a non-conductor.

1844 LARDNER & WALKER *Electr., Magn.*, etc. II. Index, Comparative non conductibility of individuals. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* vii. 231 The same quality of non-conductibility manifests itself when we wrap flannel round a block of ice.

Non-condu·cting, *ppl. a. Physics.* [NON- 6.] That does not conduct heat or electricity; that is a non-conductor.

1771 *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 650 If any body is surrounded on all sides by the air, or other non-conducting substances, it is said to be insulated. 1821 URE *Dict. Chem.* s.v. *Electricity*, The crystalline arrangement always introduces non-conducting qualities. 1835-6 *Todd's Cyc. Anat.* I. 265/1 An adequate protection of the surface of the body by means of non conducting down and imbricated feathers.

fig. 1871 MORLEY *Condorcet* in *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. (1878) 34 If to be of this non-conducting temperament is impossible in the greatest characters.

Non-condu·ction. *Physics.* [NON- 1.] Failure to conduct.

1828-32 WEBSTER (citing URE). 1867 GROVE *Correl. Phys. Forces* (ed. 5) 134 Sonorous vibrations, which might be called conduction and non conduction of sound.

Non-condu·ctor. *Physics.* [NON- 2.] A substance or medium that does not permit the passage of any form of energy (as heat or electricity).

1759 *Phil. Trans.* LI. 317 WAX, when it is once in good order, will continue a non-conductor for a long time. *Ibid.* 896 Wood, properly dried, till it becomes very brown, is a non-conductor of electricity. 1857 LARDNER *Anim. Phys.* § 587 Fat..is nearly a non-conductor of heat. 1890 *Nature* 16 Oct. 601 Volcanic ash..forms one of the most effective non-conductors known.

† **Non-confo·rm,** *a. Obs.* [NON- 5. See CONFORM *a.* 3.] Nonconforming.

? 1679 *Scott. Grievances Lauderdale's Ministry* 36 He plainly turns this new Indulgence, into a universal confinement, of the whole non-conform Ministers. 1680 *Spirit of Popery* 16 The Nonconform Ministers scornfully rejected them 1784 J. BROWN *Hist. Brit. Ch.* (1820) II. 112 The Nonconform ministers presented a Supplication for liberty to administer the Lord's supper.

Non-confo·rm, *v.* [NON- 5.] *intr.* To fail to conform (*to*).

1681 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 45 (1713) II. 37, I can shew you one little Yelper that Nonconforms to the whole Party. 1847 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. I. ii, When we talk of non-conformity, it may only be that we non-conform to the immediate sect of thought or action about us. 1852 LYNCH *Orthodoxy* in *Lett. to Scattered* (1872) 273 What liberty of soul may belong to the men who non-conform to the world.

† **Non-confo·rmable,** *a. Obs.* [NON- 3. See CONFORMABLE 3 c.] Nonconforming.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. 257 The non-conformable party of the kingdom. 1672 BAXTER *Bagshaw's Scand.* iii. 32 In 1640 there were not found near half so many Non conformable Ministers as are Counties in England. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon* I. 610 Afterwards shewing himself nonconformable he was deprived of his Archdeaconry.

transf. 1670 BROOKS *Wks.* (1867) VI. 417 How wonderfully did he preserve the three children, or rather the three non-conformable champions, from burning in the midst of the flames! 1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Reh.* 43 Schismatick in Poetry, though nonconformable in point of Rhyme.

Comb. 1637 W. SALTONSTALL *Eusebius' Constantine* 17 Declaring that hee should bee glad to see the Church settled in peace and concord, hating those that were stubborne, refractory, and non-conformable minded.

Nonconfo·rmably, *adv.* [NON- 8.] Not in accordance *with*.

1860 I. TAYLOR *Ess.* 42 Whatever is done conformably with order and also nonconformably with order.

Non-confo·rmance. [NON- 1] Failure to conform *to*.

1843 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl* VI. 118/1 The monks,. on account of their nonconformance to the Catholic observance of Easter, were expelled the monastery.

† **Non-confo·rmer.** *Obs.* [NON- 2.] = NONCONFORMIST.

1619 [see CONFORMER]. 1676 *Pkt. Advices to Men of Shaftesbury* 35 All other Nonconformers lay no claim to a Church-National.

Nonconfo·rming, *vbl. sb.* [NON- 7.] Failure to conform; *esp.* to the rites and discipline of the Church of England.

1682 *2nd Plea Nonconformists* 14 The Original Crime is Nonconforming; the next is not taking the Oxf. Oath. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 212 [He] had been turn'd out. for Non-Subscribing or Non-Conforming.

Nonconfo·rming, *ppl. a.* [NON- 6.] Not conforming to the Church of England (or any established church); pertaining to or supporting nonconformity; = NONCONFORMIST *attrib.*

1646 SALTMARSH (*title*), Groanes for Liberty: presented from the Presbyterian formerly Non-conforming) brethren. 1682 WOOD *Life* (O.H.S.) III. 23 Mr. John Fairclough *vul o* Featly, a non-conforming minister. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 12 Doctor Richard Price, a non-conforming minister of eminence, preached at the dissenting meeting-house of the Old Jewry. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* III. iv. 355 No non-conforming Catholic could buy land, or receive it by descent, devise, or settlement. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 82/1 The nonconforming sects, while helping to preserve several advantageous features of Russian life, have had a powerful influence in maintaining the old system of the Muscovite family.

Nonconfo·rmism. [f. next: see -ISM.] The system of nonconformity.

1844 *Fraser's Mag.* XXX. 687/1 The banner of Nonconformism was unfurled. 1894 *Dubl Rev.* July 210 Anglicanism..was created, while Nonconformism was crushed.

Nonconformist (nɒnkənfɔ·rmist). [NON- 2.]

1. a. (Usually with capital N.) Orig. in the early part of the 17th century, one who, while adhering to the doctrine of the Church of England, refused to conform to its discipline and practice (chiefly in the matter of certain ceremonies). Now *Hist.* **b.** Later, *esp.* after the passing of the Act of Uniformity of 1662 and the consequent ejection from their livings of those ministers who refused to conform, a member of a religious body which is separated from the Church of England; in modern use, usually = Protestant Dissenter.

The term has been sometimes applied analogically to the Puritan section of the Church of England in the reigns of Edward VI and Elizabeth.

1619 F. MORTON (*title*), A Defence of The Innocencie of the three Ceremonies of the Church of England, viz. The Surplice, Crosse after Baptisme, and Kneeling at the receiving of the blessed Sacrament. Diuided into two Parts. In the former whereof the Generall Arguments vrged by the Non-conformists are answered. 1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* To Rdr., There is not ten of an hundred which separate from the Church of England, but are moved first thereto. by the Doctrines of the Nonconformists. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VII. xvi. § 30. 406 Three Classes of Nonconformists:..1. Antient Non-conformists, here in King Edward's dayes. 2. Middle Non-conformists, in the end of Queene Elizabeth and beginning of King James.. 3. Modern Non-conformists. 1662 PETTY *Taxes* 7 Pecuniary mulcts such as every Conscientious Non conformist would gladly pay. 1665 *Act* 17 *Chas II*, c. 2 (*title*), An Act for restraining Non-Conformists from inhabiting in Corporations. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I 125, I suppose the Nonconformists value themselves tho upon their Conscience and not their numbers. 1732 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* I. 57 The Garments were continued which soon after divided the Reformers among themselves, and gave rise to the two parties of Conformists and Non-conformists. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 6 That salvation might be found in the Church of Rome .was admitted by all divines of the Anglican communion and by the most illustrious Nonconformists. 1885 *Ch. Quart.* XXI. 126 Cartwright was a Nonconformist, not a Separatist; he hated schism as much as episcopacy.

c. *gen.* One who does not conform to the doctrine or discipline of an established church.

1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 74 Which of these two [sc. Guelphs and Ghibellines] were the Nonconformists in those dayes. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. iv. 51 Non-conformists are of two sorts: first, such as absent themselves from the divine worship in the established church, through total irreligion. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* I. 205 Andrew Macdonald..then officiated as minister to a small congregation of Episcopalian nonconformists. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 82/1 The nonconformists [in Russia] enjoying, as a rule, a greater degree of prosperity than their Orthodox neighbours.

† **2.** One who does not conform to a particular practice or course of action. *Obs.*

a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1700) III. ix. 94 Is it just .. that I should be a Non-conformist either in publick sorrow or joy? *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 57 They are State-Recusants, politic Nonconformists, that .. cannot comply with the present Government. 1685 CROWNE *Sir C. Nice* II. Wks. 1874 III. 277 He..comes hither hourly to perform his devotions to me, but in such a slovenly manner; 'tis such a non-conformist to all decent ceremonies.

3. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Nonconforming; pertaining to or characteristic of Nonconformists.

1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* 90 The Church of England hath three maine Divisions: the Conformist, the Non-Conformist and the Separatist. 1669 WHITEHEAD (*title*), The Glory of Christ's Light within expelling Darkness; being the sum of the controversie between the. Quakers, and some Non-conformist Priests. 1752 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* III. 422 These non-conformist ministers were desirous to justify their conduct by the opinions of foreign divines. 1868 M PATTISON *Academ. Org.* 2 How are the nonconformists Children to be provided for? 1890 *Lit.* in *Times* 28 Nov 8/6 The minimum demand of the great Nonconformist party is the. abdication of Mr. Parnell...Nothing less will satisfy the Nonconformist conscience now.

Hence **Nonconformi·stical** *a.*, characteristic of Nonconformists; **Nonconformi·stically** *adv.*, in the manner of Nonconformists.

1808 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 66 The 'Monthly Review' . notices the book with civil Non-conformistical dullness. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Mar. 343/1 It is..the most Nonconformistically conscientious thing in the world.

† **Nonconfo·rmitan.** *Obs.* [NON- 2.] = NONCONFORMIST. Also † **Nonconfo·rmitant.** Hence † **Nonconfo·rmitancy,** nonconformity.

1618 DONNE *Serm.* (1661) III 25 Here is the true Recusant, and the true Non-conformitan. 1627 JACKSON *Chr. Obed.* vi. Wks. 1844 XII. 299 Admit then any refractory nonconformitant could justly presume of immunity from any temporal punishment 1647 [J. HART] *Trodden Down Strength* 117 Being a Non-conformitan in judgment [he] was contented to accept of that poore Living *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 43 It was his judgment..to allow some of the chief among the Non-Conformitants with some of the dignities of the Church. *Ibid.* 44 Officers Ecclesiastical did prosecute Presentments, rather against Non-conformitancy of Ministers and People, than for Debaucheries.

Nonconformity (nɒnkənfɔ·rmiti). [NON- 1.]

1. Refusal to conform to the doctrine, discipline, or polity of an established church, orig. and now *esp.* of the Church of England; the principles or practice of Nonconformists; in modern use, usually = Protestant dissent. Also, Nonconformists as a body. (Usually with capital *N.*)

1618 DONNE *Serm.* (1661) III. 25 He confesses that he hath received good instruction, but he refuses to conform himself unto it; there's Non-conformity. 1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* 96 In Queen Elizabeths time many good men were cut off from the Church . And all this for one word of their owne compounding, Non-conformity. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VII 401 Non-conformity in the dayes of King Edward. 1663 HEATH *Flagellum* (1672) 13 Orthodox Divines, no way given to that Schisme of Non-Conformity, into which Oliver soon after fell. *a* 1731 CALAMY *Life* (1829) I i 65 My father, in the year 1662, was for his nonconformity ejected from a good living. 1860 L. HARCOURT *Diaries G. Rose* II 278 The ultimate designs of political nonconformity. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 82 1 Nonconformity, which formerly had no hold upon Little Russia, has suddenly begun to make progress there in the shape of the 'Stunda', a mixture of Protestant and rationalistic teaching. 1898 *Times* 29 Oct 13/6 The Bishop said that..neither Rome on the one hand nor Nonconformity on the other trusted their ministers as the Church confided in the priesthood of England.

2. Want of conformity or refusal to conform to a rule, practice, or requirement. Const. *to, with.*

1682 *2nd Plea Nonconformists* 13 Their Nonconformity to the Act of Uniformity. *a* 1720 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. ii. 142 Their nonconformity with the Vulgar Salutation, and their saying Thou and Thee. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* lviii. (1844) II. 233 In case of non-conformity to this indispensable form 1879 SPENCER *Data Ethics* vi. § 37. 95 The..sufferings caused by nonconformity to the laws of life.

3. Want of correspondence, agreement, or adaptability between persons or things

1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 269 Never was there such Incongruity and Nonconformity in their furniture. 1763 JON. MAYHEW (*title*), Observations on the Charter and Conduct of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel..; designed to shew their nonconformity to each other. 1846 DE QUINCEY *Shelley* Wks. 1890 XI. 374 Nonconformity of tastes might easily arise between two parties, without much blame to either. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 240 The girl..was apt to meet his seriousness with something savouring of coquetry...But the nonconformity was more evanescent than the early dew. 1886 *Law Rep., Weekly Notes* 188/1 The nonconformity of the complete specification with the provisional specification.

† **Non-conse·nt,** *v. Obs. rare.* [NON- 5.] *intr.* To withhold consent.

1645 BALL *Sphere Gov.* 8, I conceive..power..to consist rather in the King's power to consent, and Act, rather than in his power to non-consent and non-act.

† **Non-conse·nter.** *Obs.* [NON- 2.] One who withholds consent; a dissenter.

1661 BAXTER *Moral Prognost.* (1680) II. 46 Consent is made by Christ, the Condition of Pardon and Covenant-Benifits, which no Non-consenter hath a Title to.

So † **Non-conse·nting** *ppl. a.*, dissenting.

1680 BAXTER *Answ. Stillingfl.* xxxiv. 56 How prove you ..that the Relation of the Ejected London Ministers, and their Flocks was Dissolved, and that the Succeeders were true Pastors to the Non-consenting Flocks? 1805 EUGENIA DE ACTON *Nuns Desert* I. 280 Love, which he saw was received with smiles and curtsies, though her lips spoke a non-consenting language.

† **Non-conse·ntient,** *Obs.* [f. NON- + CONSENTIENT used subst.] One who does not consent.

1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Cæsar* 143 What Parliament

Law.., or Edict did ever command it to be professed, or have imposed penaltie upon..non-consentients unto it?

Non-co·nsequence. [NON- 1.] Want of consequence in reasoning; also, an instance of this, a *non sequitur*.

1649 CANNE *Golden Rule* 12, I find some to frame their objection thus.. It is a great non-consequence. 1666 Bp. S. PARKER *Free & Impart. Censure* (1667) 40 His Circular arguings,..contradictions, non-consequences. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* I. § 1. 35 We must. endeavour.. to lay bare..the non-consequence of his conclusion.

Non-consu·mption. [NON- 1.] Refusal to consume certain articles of food (in *U. S. Hist.*: cf. *non-importation*). Also *attrib.*

1774 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 215 As a non consumption agreement..will be an effectual security for the observation of the non-importation, we .solemnly agree that we will not purchase or use any tea imported on account of the East-India company [etc.]. 1774 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 347, I believe we shall agree to non-importation, non-consumption, and non-exportation.

Non-conta·gion. *Med.* [NON- 1.] The condition or property of being non-contagious.

1808 *Med. Jrnl* XIX 113 The non contagion doctrines have been familiar in America some time. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* Index, Non-contagion of cholera. 1864 W. T. Fox *Skin Dis.* 39 Non contagion, hereditary transmission [etc.].

Hence **Non-conta·gionist,** one who holds the doctrine of non-contagion with regard to certain diseases.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 232 Facts of this kind are easily explained by the non-contagionists. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* VII. 817/1 Of 250 officers, comprising the medical staff in Bengal, all but one are non-contagionists.

Non-conta·gious, *a.* [NON- 3.] Not contagious or propagated by contagion. So **Non-conta·giousness** = NON-CONTAGION.

1817 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XLIV 313 Certificates of non-contagiousness. 1845 R. WILLIAMS *Princ. Med.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* VII 817 1 The evidence of the non-contagious nature of cholera.

No·n-content. [NON- 2. See CONTENT *a.* 3 c and B.] **a** In the House of Lords, one who votes 'Not content'.

1778 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 181 On the chancellor's putting the question, the non-contents were 20, and the contents only 4. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* I vii. 92 The equality of votes is held equivalent to a majority of non-contents.

b. One who is not content.

1860 J. BROWN *Rab. Let. to J. Cairns* (1906) 289 There was one man who held out against his 'call'. Mr. Brown meeting him.., the non-content said [etc.].

Non-contradi·ction. [NON- 1.] The absence of contradiction; in Logic, *principle* or *law of non-contradiction* = 'principle of contradiction' (see CONTRADICTION 4 c).

1835 7 [see CONTRADICTION 4 c] 1882 ADAMSON in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 782/2 The stricter followers of the Kantian logical idea..recognize, as sole principles which can be said to be involved universally in the action of thought, the laws of identity, non-contradiction, and excluded middle 1892 HUXLEY in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XLI. 601 This non-natural sense may..be manipulated into some sort of non contradiction of scientific truth.

Noncupative, obs. form of NUNCUPATIVE.

† Noncuple, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [f. L. *nōnus* ninth + *-uple* as in *quadruple*, with *c* inserted on the analogy of *decuple*.] **A.** *adj.* Ninefold. *Noncuple to*: nine times as great as. **B.** *sb.* A quantity nine times as great as another.

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* E iij b, 36 vnto 4 is a noncuple proportion. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* XVI. prop. 30. 454 To proue that a triliter equilater Pyramis, is noncuple to a cube inscribed in it. 1674 PETTY *Disc. Dupl. Proportion* 22 A quadruple Sail is requisite to double Swiftness, and noncuple to treble. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 182 Both triples added together..make the proportion or amounting Ratio Noncuple, or ninefold. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 181 And so on to the ninth and last [row], in which you shall find the noncuple of the number given.

Hence **†Noncuplica·tion,** multiplication by nine.

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 25 Noncuplication, or to multiply by 9.

Noncura·ntist, *a.* [f. It. *noncurante* not caring, careless + -IST.] Marked by indifference.

1882 W. S. BLUNT *Future of Islam* 42 The faith of Mecca ..was giving place to a noncurantist infidelity.

Noncyen, obs. form of NUNCHEON.

Nonda (nɒ·nda). [Native name.] A rosaceous tree, *Parinarium Nonda*, of north-eastern Australia, yielding an edible fruit.

1847 LEICHHARDT *Jrnl.* x. 315 We called this tree the 'Nonda' from its resemblance to a tree so called by the natives in the Moreton Bay district. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 174/1 (Queensland), The nonda..grows up to 60 feet.

Non-day. Nonce-translation of DIES NON.

1858 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* xlix. V. 502 His measure for curtailing the numerous non-days of the calendar.

Nondescript (nɒ·ndiskript), *a.* and *sb.* [NON- 3.] **A.** *adj.*

† 1. *Nat. Hist.* Of a species, etc.: Not hitherto described. *Obs.*

1683 RAY *Corr.* (1848) 134 The description..is scarce sufficient to determine..whether it be a nondescript species. 1772 *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 386 This fine non-descript owl lives upon hares. 1793 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 64 They agree it is a nondescript disease, and no two agree in any one part of their process of cure 1806 T. ASHE (*title*) Memoirs of Mammoth..Bones, of Incognita or Nondescript Animals. 1812 BRACKENRIDGE *Views Louisiana* (1814) 54 Mr. Bradbury has discovered nearly one hundred and fifty non-descript plants.

transf. 1820 SOUTHEY *Wesley* II. 260 Sectarians of every kind, descript and non-descript, had been introduced in Cromwell's time.

2. Not easily described or classified; of no particular class, kind, or form; that is neither one thing nor another.

1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) IX. i, The dry rank remains of some non-descript cheese. *a* 1822 BYRON *Juan* VII. ii, A non descript and ever-varying rhyme. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 51 A cottage of wood, nondescript in shape, but pleasant in locality. 1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* (ed. 2) 77 Those nondescript animals that are neither boys nor young men.

B. *sb.*

† 1. *Nat. Hist.* A species, etc., that has not been hitherto described. *Obs.*

1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII 730 Some curious Plants.., amongst which are few Non descripts, or such as have not been taken notice of by other Writers. 1783 HERSCHEL in *Phil Trans.* LXXIII. 279 This curve, to borrow a term from natural history, is a non-descript as far as I can find at present. 1794 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* I 107 He gives a much fuller account of this stone, which he considers as a non-descript 1817 J. BRADBURY *Trav. Amer.* 81 A few scattered shrubs of a species of *Artemisia*, apparently a nondescript.

transf. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 15 A valuable addition of non-descripts to the..known classes, genera and species, which.. beautify the *hortus siccus* of dissent. 1800 WEEMS *Life of Washington* i. (1877) 6 A perfect nondescript of baseness.

2. A person or thing that is not easily described, or is of no particular class or kind.

1811 SOUTHEY in *Edin. Ann. Reg.* II. 1 289 The House contains about 250 country gentlemen, 120 courtiers [etc.]. The rest are non-descripts. 1813 *Weekly Reg.* (Baltimore) IV. 149/2 The British, now, affect to consider our frigates a sort of 'terrible non-descripts'. 1836-7 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Tales* viii, A few ostlers and stable nondescripts were standing round. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* III. xv, I was now, it seemed, cut off upon both sides; behind me the murderers, before me this lurking nondescript [sc. the maroon].

Non dis.day. *Hist.* (See quot. and DIS.)

1904 C. WORDSWORTH *Anc. Kal. Oxf. Univ.* (O. H. S.) 18 A table of 'Non Dis. days', i.e. holidays on which the formal academic exercises (called 'disputations') were not allowed to be held for qualifying a student for his degree.

Nondo (nɒ·ndo). A tall umbelliferous plant, *Ligusticum actæifolium*, found in North America.

1860 GRAY *Man. Bot.* 155.

Nondry, obs. form of NUNNERY.

None (nōun), *sb.* [a. F. *none* or ad. L. *nōna*: see NOON and NONES. ME. examples of the form belong to NOON *sb.*]

† 1. (See quots.) *Obs.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *None of the day*, is the third quarter of the day beginning at Noon and lasting till the Sun be gone half way towards setting. 1706 in Cotes tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* (1725) II. v. 43 The last [part of the day], which began at the middle of the Afternoon, i.e. at half the Time between Noon and Sun-setting, was called None, because it began at the Ninth Hour.

2. = NONES 2.

1845 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* I. vii. 297 *note*, The third of these hours was called terce; the sixth, midday; and the ninth, none. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 129 Including also Sext and None from Septuagesima to Easter.

attrib. 1845 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* I. vii. 296 The prime-song, none-song and even-song for [the service] of the day. 1853 ROCK *Ch. Our Fathers* III. 65 As soon as they hear the none-bell, they take to meat.

None (nɒn), *pron.*, *a.*, and *adv.* Forms: *a.* 1 nán (*pl.* náne), 2-4, *Sc.* 5-6 (*north.* 9) nan (2-4 *pl.* nane), 4-5, *Sc.* 6-9 nane, 8-9 *north.* naan(e; 4, *Sc.* 6 nain; *Sc.* 5 nayne, 6 naine, neyn'e, 9 neen; *north.* 7 neane, 9 neean, nin. *β.* 2 6 (9 *dial.*) non (*pl.* 2- none), 4-6 (9 *dial.*) noon, 4-5 noone, 5 noyn, 5- none; 9 *dial.* noan(e, nooan. [OE. *nán*, f. *ne* NE + *án* ONE *a.* = OFris. *nîn* (*nin*, *nan*), ON. *neinn*: cf. OS. *nên*, MDu. (Du.) *neen*, OHG. (G.) *nein*, no!

In OE. *nán* was inflected in the same way as *án* (see ONE); the forms which chiefly survive in early ME. (down to *c* 1300) are the acc. sing. masc. *nænne*, *nenne*, *nonne*, *nonne*, and the dat. sing fem *nare* (OE. *nánre*), *nore*.]

In early use commonly accompanied by another negative.

A. *pron.* **1.** No one, not any (one), *of* a number of persons or things. Also, neither *of* two persons or things (now *dial.*).

In later use commonly with pl. verb: cf. 2 b.

a. 835 *Charter* 41 in *O. E. Texts* 448 Ȝif þæt ȝesele ðæt ðer þearn nan ne sie ðe londes weorðe sie. *c* 937 *O. E. Chron.* (Parker MS.) an. 937, Myrce ne wyrndon heardes hond-plegan hæl þa nanum. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC in Assmann *Ags. Hom.* (1889) ii. 205 Heora nan ne sealde swylce leafe næfie. *c* 1200 ORMIN 13931 Ne chæs hinn nohht te Laferrd Crist Till nan off hise poastless. *c* 1205 LAY. 26789 Ne mihten heo. heore nenne [*c* 1275 none of sam] adun bringe. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* Prol. 104 He had þame inflammyt swa, þat nan of þaim vald part hym fra. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4981 Nane of þair bodys on bra ne hanke, Was neuir aftir sene. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) II. 26 Thay wer sa haisty.., That nane of thame wald seild. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 86 b, Þat nain of Christis sacraments ar vsit to saluatione. 1640 *King & a poore Northerne Man* 346 in Harl. *E. P. P.* IV. 306, I wod all may win and neane of you leese. 1721 RAMSAY *Prospect of Plenty* 115 Dare she name of her herrings sell..? 1785 HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (E. D. S.) 142 Hes naane o' ye seen a young thing, giggling and laughing? 1828 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xviii, I want naething from nane o' ye. 1863 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Lizzie Lorton* II. 215, I mind when nin on 'us daur say bo til a gune afore my mither.

β. *c* 1275 [see quot. *c* 1205 above]. 1388 WYCLIF *John* xvii. 12 Thilke that thou zauest to me, Y kepte, and noon of hem perischide. *c* 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* (1886) 56 Þey noon of hem sit knewe obir. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* IX. xi. 355 That neuer none of hem shold fyghte ageynst other. 1587 NORTH *Guevara's Diall Pr.* 4 None of these two were as yet fiftene yeares olde. 1626 W. FENNER *Hid. Treasure* (1652) 28 None of the wicked in all the world know it. 1680 DODWELL *Two Lett.* (1691) To Rdr. § 2 None of them.. ever enduring to hear of any Laical encroachments on the Calling itself. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) II. 42 None of these however are known to us. 1820 SOUTHEY *Wesley* I. 400 Except Whitefield, none of them had devoted themselves body and soul to the work. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 389 None of these was published oftener than twice a week. 1885 SWINBURNE *Misc.* (1886) 339 None of their own countrymen were so competent to control, alike by wisdom and by valour.

b. In predicative use, denoting exclusion from a certain class: Not any; not one. (Cf. 3 b.)

c 1440 *York Myst.* xlviii. 176 Ȝe weryed wightis, Ȝe flee hym froo, On his lefte hande as none of his. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 30 b, As though he sayd,.. ye were none of my seruauntes. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 83 He will eate his meate I warrauint you, he is none of these scrupulous consciences. 1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* 143 You are none of those who will finde fault with the Ayre. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. ix. § 16 Liquor.. which, I think, too, none of the most perplex'd Names of Substances. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 79, I am none of their gang. 1823 LAMB *Ess. Elia* II. *Old Margate hoy*, He was none of your hesitating half story tellers. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxxix, Tho' their sons were none of these.

c. Followed by a superlative used absolutely.

1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* (Percy Soc.) 42 *M. Bar.* Canst thou read? *Nich.* Forsooth, though none of the best, yet meanly. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 125 The circuit of the citie, which was none, ywis, of the greatest. 1656 HALLIS *Surv. France* 219 The Jesuits have divers Colledges founded for them, and they are known to be none of the poorest. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. vii. § 9 The general Idea of a Triangle (which is none of the most.. difficult). 1728 FELTON *Classicks* (T.), The most glaring and notorious passages are none of the finest. 1814 BYRON *Wks.* (1837) III. 105 You know, I suppose, that T..is none of the placidest. 1888 RIDER HAGGARD *Mr. Meeson's Will* IX, His understanding was none of the clearest.

2. No one, no person, nobody. Also *none other*, no other person (now *arch.*).

Now more commonly as *pl.*: see b.

a. *c* 960 *Rule S. Benet* (Schröer) xlii. 67 Æfter þæm nihtsange ne sy nanum alyfed, þæt he ænig word cweþe. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John xv. 24 Ȝif ic nane weorc ne worhte on him þe nan oðer ne worhte. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1066, He dyde swa mycel to gode.. swa nefre nan oðre ne dyde toforen him. *c* 1200 ORMIN 493 Þatt nan ne shollde wurrþenn þa sett to wurrþenn preist, butt iff He prestess sune wære. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 123 Nes þer nan þet mahte neauer eanes wrenchen hire..ut of þe weie. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1968, I bad al-sua Nain be sa bald þat oþer sla. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 899 Aznnes him stod þer nan In land. 1340 *Ayenb.* 237 Þe ilke þet is uoul ne may nenne oþrenne klensy. *a* 1400 *Pol., Rel. & L. Poems* 250 He is boþe god and man: swile ne sawe neuere nan. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* X. 140 Thow thinkis nan her at suld thi falow be. 1533 GAU *Richt Way* 27 Faith is sa neidful that neyne kane be saiff without it. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* App., To defende the pure mans cause, quhen thair is nan to take it in hand by him. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* IV ii, I'll wed nane else. 1788 BURNS *I Hae a Wife* i, I'll tak cuckold frae nane, I'll gie cuckold to nae body. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xix, Nane could ever say that o' the trades o' Glasgow.

β. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 217 Ȝif non of him ne spece, non hine ne lufede. Ȝif non hine ne lufode, non to him ne come. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 223 Ne was ðor non lik adam. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9604 To him þe king trust mest, ne þer nas non so hey 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 6 To write Inglis gestes fond he non his pere. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 23 Almost noon shal be so nyse and worldly proude as þes stynkynge heretikis. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 51, I noon but the Know, lorde, that may my comfort be. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xxxix. 148 Noon was there, my self nor noon other, that myghte recomforte her. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Folys* (1570) 58 Wisedome will that we should refrayne From foolishe deming, and nones death discuss. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 323 A vow.. that I would neuer marry none, but such one as was able to withstand mee in armes. 1608 HEYWOOD *Lucrece* (1638) 179 His willfull Edicts..In which nones tongue is powerfull save the Kings. 1677 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 37 All from Court say the House will infallibly sit, but none dares warrant how long. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wm.* (1767) I. ii. 74 The ladies.. would be the apes of none in dress. 1805 HARRAL *Scenes of Life* I. p. vii, Let none attempt to excuse himself. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. xviii. i, There is none like her, none. 1880 SWINBURNE *Stud Shakes.* 209 None other..than himself alone could have mingled such human passion.

Comb. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* III ii 108 Is't I That.. expose Those tender limbes of thine, to the event Of the none-sparing warre?

b. *pl.* No persons.

Now the commoner usage, the sing. being expressed by *no one*.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxvii. § 1 Þæt þær nane oðre an ne sæton buton þa weorðestan. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 31 Ne doð hit none swo ofte se þe hodede. *c* 1205 LAY. 766 Alle to gadere he heom nom, nane he ne lafde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11396 A folk ferr.., Wonnand be þe est occean, þat bi-yond þam ar wonnand nan. 1387 *Lay Folks Catech.* 112 We, thas ilke, and nane othir than we er now,..sal rise up. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Brit.* 409 He strake none but that they lost their lyves. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. i. 2 b, Of which Religion wer then none other but Portingales. *a* 1642 Bp. MOUNTAGU

Acts & Mon. (1642) 65 None have all; all must have some. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* Ded., None have been so greedy of Employments..as they who have least deserv'd their Stations. 1759 GOLDSM. *Bee* No. 8 P 5 None but they alone could have either skill or strength to bring the prisoners back again. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 69 None but traitors would barter it away for their own personal advantage. 1813 SOUTHEY *Nelson* I. 37 The contagion had become so general, that there were none who could work at it. 1887 STEDMAN *Victorian Poets* (ed. 13) 37 None but sentimentalists and dilettanti confuse their prose and verse.

† c. *None other*, no other thing (or course); nothing else. *Obs.* (See OTHER B 7.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4147 Quen ruben sagh þair was nan oþer Bot algat for to sla þer broþer. 1388 WYCLIF 1 *Sam.* xxi. 9 Here is noon other outtakun that. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 735* (Dubl.), Dame, now is þar none other to do bot deme it þi seluen. 1611 BIBLE *Gen* xxviii. 17 This is none other, but the house of God. 1645 CROMWELL *Let.* 14 June, Sir, this is none other but the hand of God.

3. *ellipt.* Not any (such thing or person as that previously or subsequently mentioned).

a. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 169 Se þe hæbbe twa tunecan, selle oðre ðam ðe nane næbbe. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 443, Brytwalas heom fultumes bædon wiþ Peohtas, ac hi þær nefdon nænne. *Ibid.* an. 1116, Þis ȝear wæs swa ȝæsne on mænstene, swa þæt on eallon þison lande..ne gehyrde me of nanan sæcean. *c* 1205 LAY. 15819 Ich habbe lim & stan, on leode nis betere nan. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 173 For litill enchesone or nane, He was arestyt syne and tane. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV. 201 He bad him gyftis ser: Wallace wald nayne. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxvi. 54 Vnworthie I..Ane kirk dois craif, and nane can haif. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* Prol. 7 The grettest parte of the Ile hes sa plentiful feildes that nane mair plentiful. *c* 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 13 This symbol can be no reason serve that sound, nor nane of that kynd. 1785 BURNS *Hallowe'en* v, Then, straught or crooked, yird or nane, They roar.

β. *c* 1290 *Beket* 24 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 107 þat Amiral ane faire douȝter hadde .. none mo for-sobe he nadde. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2447 Y hadde richesse; now haue y non! *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 165 The knight thoughte on tresoun and Gamelyn on noun. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iii. 501 In wynter a stomachyr, In somer non att al. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 131 Better an akyng eye then none. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 72, I thinke it is better to haue meane fare than none at all. 1658 BAXTER *Saving Faith* v. 34 A Belief and Love indeed he hath, but morally..it is as none 1697 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Ess.* 108 The Egyptians seem to have had only knowledge enough to know that their neighbours had none at all. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 22 P 101 It seems to be a much greater Affront .to have an ill opinion of him, than to have none at all. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 250 That the cocoa-trees which have houses around their roots become much more beautiful than those where there are none. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* II. 85 None but a spirit's eye Might ken that rolling orb. 1859 FITZGERALD *Omar Khayyám* liv, Better be jocund with the fruitful Grape Than sadden after none, or bitter, Fruit.

b. In predicative use, denoting lack of the essential qualities of the thing or person mentioned. (Cf. 1 b.) † Also, null, of no effect.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxx. § 1 Forhwy þe haten dysige men mid leasre stemne wuldor, nu ðu nane neart. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* Prol. 54 Yet nolde I .. demen of myself that I were oon; I wol beleve wel that I am noon. 1442 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 43/2 That it be voide and non in lawe. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 3 Thei bee like those that goe for honest men, and are none. 1592 WEST *1st Pt. Symbol.* § 11 e, If there be any error or deceipt .., that Contract is either made altogether none, or of none effect. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 126 Men should be what they seeme, Or those that be not, would they might seeme none. 1653 WALTON *Angler* To Rdr., How to make a man that was none, an Angler by a book.

c. *None of*, not at all, not in the least

1571 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* (1633) 175, I am none of Henryes Deputy. 1638 FEATLY *Strict. Lyndom.* 1 81 The Church of Rome I grant is a mother, .but shee is none of our mother. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 455 P 4 This Match was none of her own choosing. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 236 It was none of my Business. 1764 FOOTE *Patron* III. Wks. 1799 I. 359, I am determined he shall be none of the man.

4. No part or amount *of* some thing, quality, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9116 O gret suetnes [*Gott.* suete grennes] þar wantes nan. 13.. *Coer de L.* 3547 Off thy golde wolde he take non. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet* (1580) 29 Seleucus would none of that in any wise 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 114 b, This woman wold have none of this gere done for her. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp* II. i. 51 Of that there's none, or little. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 182 Beelief it cannot be without contesting, I will none of it. 1656 A. WRIGHT *Five Serm.* To Rdr., This Pulpit aye hath so much of the New light, as it hath almost none of the Old day of the Gospel. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 169 My Lady said, None of your reproaching Eye, Pamela. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* (1789) II. xcvi 433 No!. says John, none of your coaxing. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 6 Yet we recognise that none of it was ever the dreary stillbirth of a mind of hearsays.

B. *a.* 1. Not any; = No *a.* 1. Now *arch.*

In later use only before vowels and *h*, and after 1600 almost entirely supplanted by the reduced form *no*. For examples of OE *nán man, þing*, see NO MAN, NOTHING.

a. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* iii. § 4 Þæt was þæt nan anweald nære riht butan rihtum þeawum. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 21 Þæt leoht on nanre tide ne ablinneþ. *Ibid.* 33 Ne þinceþ us þæt nan wundor. *c* 1055 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 301 Þonne þæs ȝeares ne beoð nane epactas. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1013, Mycel his folces adranc on Temeye, forðam hi nanre bryccze ne cepton. *c* 1200 ORMIN Ded 274 Nan wihht, nan enngell, nan man, Ne naness kinness shaffte. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9121 Of engelond ne can ich nanne red. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ix. (*Bartholomew*) 24 Of þare god gat þai nan answere. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) Pref. 1 He desserued neuer nane euill. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 286 Thair gat he nane homage, For all his pairge. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. i. 106 Thus I declayr the nane vncertane thing.

β. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* II. 165 Nis nower non trewðe. *c* 1205 LAY. 5658 Ne nomen heo nonne cniht quic. *c* 1275 *Passion Our Lord* 676 in *O. E. Misc.* 56 Hi nolden þo bileue..vor nore pyne heore prechynge. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10555 He was told of non honour Bot he had ben wyþ kyng Arthour. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I 169 Þis lore þat Cristis scole axiþ loveþ none gabbingis. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery Bks.* 35 ȝif þou wolt make it in spycery, þen putte non chykonys þer-to. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* VI. xv, Men ought not to leue none euyll vnpunysshed. 1535 COVERDALE *Esther* (Apocr.) xvi 17 Ye shal do well, yf ye holde them of none effecte. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 91 The vsage of the Church..will prooue it to bee none abuse. 1641 J. SHUTE *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 174 You are inimicitious to those that offer you none injury. 1755 *Connoisseur* No 98 P 7 This extravagant and ill-judged Generosity renders all her numerous excellencies of none effect. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* I. i. 10 Henry the second endeavoured to render these grants of none effect.

b. Followed by *other*. Now *arch.* (See also NOTHER and OTHERWISE.)

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* v. § 1 Ne ȝebrohte ðe eac nan oþer man on þam ȝedwolan. *c* 1200 ORMIN 5714 Ne þurh nan oþerr flæshess lusst. *c* 1205 LAY. 12628 Nes þer nan oðer [c 1275 non oþer] andswere. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 5 Sorow & sile he made, ther was non other rede. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 87 As be that weie..Bot trewliche in non othre thinges. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* IX. xxxvii. 399 Sire Tristram sawe none other boote but rode ageynst hym. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Mac.* ii. 36 Neuerthelesse they gaue them none other answere. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 146 They perceyued well that there was none other meane. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* P 2 Brought to vntimely death for none other fault, but [etc.]. 1713 SWIFT *Frenzy of J. Denny* Wks. 1755 II. i. 140, I have none other disease, than a swelling in my legs. 1827 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* II 287 Those journalists taught..that Europe should have none other Lord but him.

c. Placed after (or separated from) the noun.

a. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John x 41 Menizo..cuoedon þætte Iohannes .þecon worhte nan. *a* 1000 *Phœnix* 51 Nis þær on þam londe weatacen nan *c* 1205 LAY. 600 Nes castel nan swa strong i þon londe of Griclond. *a* 1300 *O. E. Misc.* 200 Idel adh ne swere þu Nan *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Egipcian*) 999 Vthyr clathis had I nane. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) XXXI 140 Houses hafe þai nane. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7183 [That] his monkes nane ne some Suld fra gude leuyng skypp. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. xii. 27 Geif that neuir nane At our cost had arrivit schip Troiane. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlii. 154 Sold their pepill Preiching haue nane?

β. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 15805 Of alle þise, heires com þer non. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 148 Natheles gret woondre was it noone. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 396 Two dayes and two nightes mete had he noon. *c* 1475 *Litt. Red Bk. Bristol* (1900) I. 141 Also right shall I none lett. 1535 COVERDALE *Acts* iii 6 Syluer and golde haue I none. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 79 Fortresses they build none. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* I. (1686) 12 Remedy was none. 1721 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 296 Hay for our horses we got none. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. ix. 708 Motives to application..can be discovered none. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 2 Poetry we have almost none. 1885–94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Aug iv, Harbour knew she none, where her distress Might comfort find.

C. *adv.* 1. With comparatives:

† a. = No *adv.*[2] *Obs. rare.*

a 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1114, Þæs ȝeares ayðdan he ne heold hired nan oftar. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 359/18 ȝif we þe habbez ouȝt mis-don we ne schullen none more. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 328 For-þi es godd, als sais scripture, Nan [*Gott.* non] elder þan his creature. 1340 *Ayenb.* 262 Peruore ich nelle non more zigge, ac hier ich wille endi mine matire. 1465 *Paston Lett.* II. 218 On Friday last and non er. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 546, I neid nane airar myne erand. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tract viii* (1683) 146 Words .of common use in Norfolk, or peculiar to the East Angle Countries; as..Noneare. [Hence in Hickes (1689) and Ray (1691)]

b. With *the*: In no way, to no extent.

Common in 19th c., esp. *none the better, worse, less.*

1799 *Spirit Publ. Trials.* II. 134 When she found his studying politics made us none the richer. 1820 BYRON *Works.* (1837) IV. 325 To my mind, they look none the worse for their nudity. 1841 MACAULAY *Speeches* (1853) 237 My circumstances are to be worse, and Johnson's none the better. 1875 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* lv, The children none the less knew their love.

† 2. *Or none*, or no, or not. (Cf. No *adv.*[1] 2.) *Obs.*

This usage, which is common in Chaucer, may have originated in sentences similar to quot. *c* 1330.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6618 O þis watur he gert ilkan Drinc, quer he wald or nan. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14909 'Whether ar þei Cristen', he seide, 'or non?' 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 46 So that I may finde in this place If thou be gracious or non. 1452 *Paston Lett.* I. 229 Whethir it be thus or non I can not say.

3. By no means, not at all. Now usually followed by *so* or *too*.

1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* 1. 202 His own righteousnesse can none be justified. ?*c* 1750 in Child *Ballads* II. 129/1 All was blythe, and all was glad, But Lady Maisery she was neen. 1824 GALT *Rothelan* II. iii. ii. 20 After some questioning, by which he saw that I was none informed regarding the page. 1879 *Spectator* 31 May 680 The Horse Guards are none so fond of him. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 169/2 Their merits are none too liberally recognised.

b. As complement with verbs, esp. *sleep.*

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 23 We..lay still all Night; I say still, for we slept none! 1752 *Scots Mag.* (1753) Sept. 450/1 He had slept none for two nights. 1800 ALEX. CARLYLE *Autobiogr.* (1861) 95 He seemed as torpid as George Murray..: he conversed none. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* xviii, By my advice, you will quarrel nane with Captain Cleveland.

† **None**, *a.*[2], obs. variant of OWN.

See N 3, NAIN *a.*, and OWN *a.* 1 c.

c 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) lx, Lette vs leng to-gethir here,..As alle thi none hit ware. 1549 Q. ELIZABETH in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 156 You write that I seme to Stande in my none witte in beinge so wel assured of my none selfe. 1616 BRETON *Good & Bad, Effem. Fool* Wks. (Grosart) II. 13/1 His father's loue, and his mother's nonechild. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VI. 283 Adrian the fourth, our none Countrey-man. 1679 *Licentiousness Times* in Ebsworth *Bagford Ball.* (1878) 718 His Worship so wise,.. I, by [his] none dear Wife at home made a Fool.

None, obs form of NOON, NUN.

† **Non-edificant.** *Obs.* [f. NON- 2 + EDIFICANT used subst.] One who does not edify.

a 1625 BOYS *Wks.* (1629) 682 Hee. that is a non-edificant, is vnworthy to be called an Apostle [etc.].

Non-effective, *a.* and *sb.* [NON- 3.]

A. *adj.* 1. Producing no effect.

1852 SPENCER *First Princ.* II. xvii (1875) 399 Any incident force is primarily divisible into its effective and non-effective portions. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1532/1 *Non-condensing Steam engine*,..in which the steam on the non-effective side of the piston is allowed to escape into the atmosphere.

2. Of soldiers and sailors: Not fit or qualified for active service.

1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v. *Naic*, Every battalion of native infantry has two drill havildars or serjeants, and two drill-naicks, called Non-Effective, attached to it. 1811 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) VIII. 149 That measures should be taken to replace those become non-effective on account of ill health. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* ii. (1856) 22 Our little corps of officers numbered four for each ship, including that non-effective limb, the doctor.

3. [attrib. use of B.] Pertaining to, consisting of, connected with non-effectives or their maintenance.

1756 WASHINGTON *Lett. to Captain Hog* Writ. 1889 I. 293 *note*, I hope you will account for all the non-effective money you have received. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Three Ages* III. 113 The expenses of the non effective service being considerably greater than the maintenance of the actual army. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 306 The non-effective charge, which is now a heavy part of our public burdens. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 20 Sept. 5/2 The men on the non effective list.

B. *sb.* A soldier or sailor who is not fit or qualified for active service.

1800 DUNDAS in Owen *Wellesley's Desp.* (1879) 559 Whatever the establishment is, one fourth must be deducted for non-effectives. 1825 BENTHAM *Ration. of Reward* 159 In some countries the emoluments of the commanders of regiments increase in proportion to the number of non-effectives. 1859 *War Office Circular* in *Volunteer Almanac* (1861) 68 Enrolled members, consisting of Effectives, Non-Effectives, and Supernumeraries.

fig. *c* 1800 R. CUMBERLAND *John de Lancaster* (1809) III. 156 Those..idlers, those non effectives in creation's roll.

† **Non-efficience.** *Obs.* [NON- 1.] Absence or want of efficient power.

1683 J. CORBET *Free Actions* III. v. 29 All sin of Omission and Commission is resolved at least into Gods Non-Volition and Non-efficience, as the prime Reason thereof.

Non-efficient, *a.* (*sb.*) [NON- 3.] Of volunteers: Not efficient (see quot. 1876). Also *sb.*

1863 *Regul. Volunteer Force* 59 Enrolled Members are classed as Efficients or Non-Efficients. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 456/1 Volunteers are .. classed as 'efficients' and 'non efficients'. Efficients must have received certificates from the commanding officer and adjutant, certifying that they have acquired a knowledge of their duties and attended certain drills. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 4 Nov. 5/4 A number of the London Volunteers have been..returned as non-efficient on account of failure in their musketry practice.

Non-ego (nɒnī·go, -ē·go). *Metaph.* [NON- 2] All that is not the ego or conscious self; the object as opposed to the subject.

1829 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 9 In every act of consciousness we distinguish a Self, or Ego, and something different from self, a Non-ego. 1869 SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. II. viii. 263 External feelings are..distinguished as sequences belonging to the Non-ego. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 224/2 The determination of the Ego presupposes..the Non-Ego.

Hence **Non-egoi·stical** *a.*, pertaining to or concerned with the non-ego.

1842 SIR W. HAMILTON *Diss.* in *Reid's Wks.* (1846) II. 817 The scheme of Non-Egoistical Idealism, which, in all its forms, is necessarily hyperphysical. *Ibid.* 818 This cruder form of egoistical representationism substantially coincides with that finer form of the non-egoistical, which views the vicarious object as spiritual.

Non-elastic, *a.* [NON- 3.] Not elastic.

1759 SMEATON in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 130 Non-elastic bodies, when acting by their impulse or collision, communicate only a part of their original power. 1798 HUTTON *Course Math.* (1828) II. 238 [A fluid] is non-elastic, when it is not compressible or expansible, as water. 1883 DAY *Indian Fish* 44 (Intern. Fish. Exhib.), Fixed engines constructed of non-elastic substances are still more destructive to fish than are such as are made of net.

So **Non-elasti·city,** inelasticity.

1848 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 4) II. II. ii. 156 The non-elasticity of the flower-stalk.

Non-elect, *a.* [NON- 3.] Not elect (chiefly in the theological sense). Usually *absol.*

1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 38 Never did any of non-elect become elect. 1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. III. 208 The non-elect are always permitted to fail in the performance of the condition. 1700 C. NESBE *Antid. Armin.* (1827) 17 Some grant..to the non-elect only a prescience or

naked foresight. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* II. 6 A doubtful tale from faery land Hard for the non-elect to understand.

Non-ele·ction. [NON- 1.] The state of not being elect; failure to elect or to be elected.

1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 228 That foreseene unbeliefe is not the cause of non election. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 250 These suspicions of non election prevailing, all promises and comforts are urged in vain. 1772 FLETCHER *Logica Genev.* 100 The emptiness of the pleas which some urge in favour of unconditional reprobation, or if you please non-election. 1847 WEBSTER (citing JEFFERSON).

† **Non-ele·ctric,** *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* [NON- 3.]

A. *adj.* Not electric; incapable of developing electricity when excited by friction.

1751 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1840 V. 260 The terms *electric per se* and *non-electric* should be laid aside as improper..; the terms *conductor* and *non-conductor* may supply their place. 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sc.* 305 The electric Fluid, ready to be dispensed in small Quantities to every Non electric Body that shall approach it, in the Form of a Spark. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VI. 432/2 There is a very remarkable difference between substances with regard to their non-electric or conducting power.

B. *sb.* A non-electric substance

1739 DESAGULIERS in *Phil. Trans* XLI. 205 An Iron Bar suspended by a silken Thread,..when an excited Electric *per se* is brought near it, will both attack and send out its Effluvia to a Non-electric held near it. 1745 [see CONDUCTOR 11]. 1752 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1887 II. 253 New flannel, if dry and warm, will draw the electric fluid from non-electrics. *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch. Arts* I. 94 Conductors.. are also called non-electrics, because no electric powers can be excited in them by friction. 1832 *Handbk. Nat. Philos., Electr.* i. § 5. 2 (U.K.S.).

So † **Non-ele·ctrical** *a.* and *sb*

1739 DESAGULIERS in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 204 Electricals *per se* communicate their Virtue to any of the Non-electrical, when brought near them; in which Case the Non-electricals attract and repel like the Electricals *per se. Ibid* 206 If a long Non-electrical String be fasten'd to an Electrical *per se*.

Non-ele·ctrified, *a.* [NON- 6.] Not electrified. So † **Non-ele·ctrized** *ppl. a.*

1761 *Phil. Trans.* LII. 340 He gives us his idea of non-electrised bodies electrised *plus*. 1765 CROKER *Compl. Dict.* II. F, Another non-electrified light body. 1779 *Phil. Trans.* LXX 17 The two electricities are certainly contrary to one another; but either of them attracts a non-electrified body. 1824 J. WEBSTER *Nat. Philos.* 126 They are said to be in a non-electrified state.

† **Nonelike,** *a.* and *sb.* *Obs. rare.* [f. NONE *a.* + LIKE *a.*] A scalene (triangle).

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Def, These [triangles] the Greekes and latine men do cal scalena and in englishe theye may be called nonelekes, for thei haue no side equall ..to ani other in the sam figur. *Ibid.* No. 2 In a nonelike triangle you must take ij. lengthes besyde the fyrste lyne.

Nonene (nō·nēn). *Chem.* [f. L. *nōn-us* ninth + -ENE.] = NONYLENE. 1863 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 10) 555.

‖ **Non-ens** (nō·nenz). *Obs.* Pl. **nonentia** (-e·nʃiă). [mod.L., f. *nōn* not + *ēns* (see ENS)] Something which has no existence; a nonentity.

1603 J. DAVIES *Microcosm* Wks. (Grosart) I. 69/2 Without Favoure, Loue is a non Ens; For, Favoure waites vpon Love's excellence. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* VIII. 668 Who preach Non-sense, and oft *nonentia* too. 1650 HOWELL *Lett.* III. xxiii. 33 To waste their brains in making laws against Chymeras, against *non entia*. 1659 BAXTER *Key Cath.* II. iii. 430 A true General Council now no man can know, because it is a *non ens*. *a* 1734 NORTH *Examen* II. iv. § 81 (1740) 270 A false Fact is a *Non-Ens*, and cannot be revealed. 1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* ii. i. iii, Cessation of bodily pain is not of itself a pleasure, for a *non-ens* or a negative can neither give pleasure nor pain. 1803 *Gradus ad Cantabr., Non ens*, a Freshman in Embryo! one who has not been matriculated,..consequently is not considered as having any being!

Nonent (nō·nent). *Philos.* [ad. mod.L. *nonent-* NON-ENS.] That which is not.

1885 JACKSON in *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 315/2 In the truism 'the Ent is, the Nonent is not', ὃν ἐστι, μὴ ὂν οὐκ ἐστι, Parmenides breaks with his predecessors.

† **None·nted,** *ppl. a.* [f. mod.L. *nonent-* NON-ENS + -ED.] Made non-existent.

1643 R. O. *Man's Mortality* i. 3 The Resurrection restoreth this non-ented Entitie to an everlasting Being.

Nonentity (nō·ne·ntĭti). [NON- 1.]

1. The quality or condition of not being or existing; non-being, non-existence.

1643 DIGBY *Observ. Relig. Med.* (1644) 34 Who understandeth the nature of contradiction, will find Non Entity in one of the termes. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* v. 135 These black opinions of death and the non-entity of souls. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 79 He wished to deprive them of their very existence, and laboured to persuade himself..of their non-entity. 1814 BYRON *Juan* XVI. CXX, How odd, a single hobgoblin's non-entity, Should cause more fear than a whole host's identity. 1837 LANG *New South W.* II. 30 It becomes a matter of importance to prove either the death or the nonentity of the English husband. 1899 DZIEWICKI *Wyclif's De Logica* III. p. XXV, The non-entity of the world did not precede its entity.

2. Something which does not exist; a non-existent thing; hence, a thing existing in the imagination only; a figment, a nothing.

c 1600 EDMONDS *Observ. Cæsar's Comm.* 38 Our commanders, to whom particular fortunes are esteemed non-entities, and men in general of no valew. 1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* XVI. 81 It is a fancy, a dream, a meer non entity. 1663 WHITFIELD *Treat. Sinf. Men* iii. 7 Sin being a defect or privation, and so a kinde of none entity. 1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* II. ix. 347 Satan was not such a Fool as not to know that Baal was a Non Entity, a Nothing. 1838 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* V. (1866) I. 77 What..has no qualities, has no existence in thought,—it is a logical nonentity. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* XIII, We are aware that mermaids do not exist: why speak of them as if they did? How can you find interest in speaking of a nonentity?

b. What does not exist.

1655–87 H. MORE *App. Antid.* vii. § 1 (1712) 199 Nonentity can have no affection or property. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. x. (1695) 354 No more than I would argue with pure nothing, or endeavour to convince Non-entity, that it were something. 1890 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* (ed 3) 17 Total unfamiliarity with entity coming out of non-entity, by mental process.

3. A person or thing of no significance, consequence, or importance.

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 118 P 6 The Esquire of a neighbouring village, who had been a long time in the number of non-entities, is entirely recovered by them. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* lxxxviii. III. 104 The insignificance of lord ——, who, tho' a nominal husband, was, in fact, a mere non entity. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* iii, He was an atom, a nonentity, a very worm, and no man. 1883 CHALMERS & HOUGH *Bankruptcy Act* p. IX, An Act was passed which very much limited their duties, and practically reduced them to nonentities.

Hence **Non-e·ntitative, Non-e·ntitive, Non-e·ntitous** *adjs.*, that is a nonentity; non-existent. Also **Non-e·ntityism.**

1831 MANNING *Let.* in Purcell *Life* (1895) I. vi. 76 My present routine of nonentitous existence. 1846 MRS. GORE *Eng. Char.* (1852) 5 Byron..characterized our century as 'the Age of Bronze'. The truth..would be far greater, were it defined as 'the age of non-entityism!' 1872 J. WALKER *Theol. Scot.* iii. 86 Dr. Chalmers has accepted the nonentitive conception of sin. 1889 *Microcosm* Sept. 146 A shadow, the non-entitative effect of light, has no existence before the light-force is applied.

† **Non-e·ntres(se.** *Sc. Law.* *Obs.* [NON- 1.] Failure of the heir of a deceased vassal to renew investiture. (The lands in such a case were said to be *in non-entres.*) Also, the feudal casualty due to the immediate superior upon such failure.

1494–5 *Acc. Ld. High Treas.* I. 211 Ane composicione maid wyth Thomas Kennede..for the none entress of the are of Crosswell. 1546 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 51 The said Schir Neill sall alwayis defend and keip..the saidis landis fra decrete of nonentres. 1552 *Ibid.* 130 All waird landis, terce & conjunct fie landis, and landis in nonentres. 1566 *Ibid.* 471 Giftis of escheis, wardis, nonentressis, mariages, new infeftmentis. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* (1681) 90.

Non-e·ntry. [NON- 1.]

1. *Sc. Law.* = prec. Also *attrib.*, as *non-entry duty, mail.* Now *Hist.*

1497 *Acc. Ld. High Treas.* I. 315, I ressauit fra Schir James of Levingstoune. of ane termez male of his landis, being in the Kingis handis for his nonentree. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 351 He fand money of the saidis landis in non entrie. 1681 STAIR *Instit.* II. xiv. § 20. 299 Non-entry taketh place whenever the Fee is void, whether it be holden Ward, Blanch or Feu. *Ibid.* § 21. 300 To pay the Non-entry Mails. *a* 1768 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* II. v. § 46 (1773) 232 A charter of Novodamus..imports a release to the vassal..of all nonentry-duties prior to the grant. 1837 SKENE *Highlanders Scot.* II. iv. 103 A gift of the nonentries of Knoydart to Cameron. 1860 C. INNES *Scot. in Middle Ages* iv. 122 The feudal casualties of ward, relief, marriage, and non-entry

2. The act or fact of not entering; no entrance.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. iii, You must pardon your non-entry: Husbands are not allow'd here. 1616 — *Love Restored*, I am sure he concluded all in a nonentry.

Nonery, obs. form of NUNNERY.

Nones (nōunz). Also 5 **nonys.** [In sense 1, a. F. *nones* (12th c.), or ad. L. *nōnæ* (acc. *nōnās*), fem. pl. of *nōnus* ninth. In sense 2, pl. of NONE *sb.*: cf. *matins, vespers.*]

1. *Rom. Antiq.* The ninth day (by inclusive reckoning) before the Ides of each month, being thus the 7th of March, May, July, and October, and the 5th of all other months.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 1031 Thai been ripe atte Jules nonys. [1485 CAXTON *St. Wenefryde* 12 The day of the thyrdde Nonas of Nouembre] 1555 EDEN *Decades* 5 The daye before the nones of Aprel, he came to the courte him selfe. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 461 b, About ye nones of November..the Lantgraves daughter died. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 224 From the rising of the Dolphin starre, vnto the day before the Nones of Ianuarie. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 811 The day before the Nones of May. 1196. 1679 MOXON *Math. Dict.* 26 The Roman Month its several days divides By reckoning backwards, Calends, Nones, and Ides. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 173/1 The mode of fixing any particular day was by saying that it was so many days before the kalends, nones, or ides, next immediately following. 1870 *Eng. Gilds* (E. E. T. S.) 181 Given at Lincoln, on the Nones of September, A D. 1337.

2. *Eccl.* A daily office, originally said at the ninth hour of the day (about 3 p.m.), but in later use sometimes earlier.

1709 J. JOHNSON *Clergym. Vade M.* II. 101 That the same Liturgy of prayers be used both at Nones and Vespers. [*Note.* Nones was what we call three o'clock in the afternoon.] 1803 SOUTHEY *Madoc in W.* xiii, From noon till nones The brethren sate. 1838 LONGF. *Drift-wood* Pr. Wks. 1886 I. 305 After this we sang the service of mid-day,..and slept, and got up again, and sang Nones. 1865 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ballads, St. Dorothy* 282 It were good game betwixen night and nones For one to sit and hearken to such saws. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* I. iii. I. 20 The Virgin was supposed to love and listen to their nones and vespers.

None-schenche, -shyne, obs. ff. NUNCHEON.

None shaloyre: see NONCHALOIR.

None-so-pretty.

† **1.** Some article of haberdashery. *Obs. rare.*

c 1700 in *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. X. 88/1 Webb-Cane and Leather Hooping, Gartering of all Sorts, Nonesopretties, Pins and Needles, Inkle and Spinnel. 1759 *St. Papers* in *Ann. Reg.* 201, 1 [piece] cotton romals, 4 ditto, none-so-pretties, 8 lb. coloured thread.

2. The plant London Pride. (Cf. NANCY-PRETTY.)

1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Geum*, London Pride, or None so Pretty. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* Supp. *App.*, None-so-pretty, a popular name for the Geum of botanical authors. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 320 None so pretty, *Saxifraga.* 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 404. 1884 BLACK *Jud. Shakespeare* xii, Pansies, snapdragon, none-so-pretty.

‖ **Non esse** (nŏn e·sē). [L. (used subst. by Wyclif, *De Logica* III. x): see NON and ESSE.] Non-being, non-existence.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 404 Passing from a *Non esse* not being, over the Stage of a short *Est*, or Duration, to an everlasting Non-existence. *a* 1680 CHARNOCK *Immut. God* Wks. 1864 I. 416 What an unhappiness is it to have our affections set upon that which retains something of its *non esse* with its *esse*.

† **Non-e·ssence.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [NON- 1.] Non-existence.

a 1618 J. DAVIES *Wittes Pilgr.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 23/2 What ioy is so great but the conceipt Of falling to his Infinition (Of blacke Non-essence) will confound it streight!

Non-esse·ntial, *a.* and *sb.* [NON- 3.]

A. *adj.* Not essential (in various senses).

1751 EARL ORRERY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 71 He answered her in the non-essential modes. He talked of friendship [etc]. 1846 MILL *Logic* I. vi. § 4 Non-essential or accidental Propositions, on the contrary, may be called Real Propositions in opposition to Verbal. 1866 LITLEDALE *Incense* 9 The..abandonment..of a non-essential, though primitive, custom. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* I. Introd. 18 The error is held to be non-essential and does not avoid the disposition. 1883 BLACK *Shandon Bells* XXXII, I say that he is careless about what is non-essential.

B. *sb.* A thing that is not essential, absolutely necessary, or of the utmost consequence.

1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* III. 16, I..only dissented from my amiable Rebecca in what she termed non-essentials. 1833 *Tracts for Times* No. 3. 3 Shall not we pass from non-essentials to essentials? *a* 1857 R. A. VAUGHAN *Ess. & Rem.* (1858) I. 51 He [*sc.* Schleiermacher] made manifest..the distinctions between essentials and non-essentials in religion. 1900 *Daily News* 7 May 6/6 In essentials Unity, in non-essentials Liberty, in all things Charity.

‖ **Non est** (nŏn e·st). *colloq.* Short for NON EST INVENTUS.

1870 BREWER *Dict. Phr. & Fable.* 1888 OGILVIE, *Non est*, a contraction of the legal phrase *Non est inventus*.., and popularly used to signify, he was not there, he was absent.

Nonest(e, obs. forms of NONCE.

Nonestedyng: see NOONSTEADING.

‖ **Non est factum** (nŏn est fæ·ktŭm). *Law.* [L. = 'it was not done'.] (See quot. 1607.)

1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Non est factum* is an answer to a declaration, whereby a man denyeth that to be his deed, whereupon he is impleaded. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* II. xvi, Expences of the Suits,..To Esquire South's Accompt for *post Terminums*; To ditto for *Non est Factums*.

‖ **Non est inventus** (nŏn est inve·ntŭs). *Law.* [L. = 'he was not found'.] The answer made by the sheriff in the return of the writ when the defendant is not to be found in his bailiwick. In 16–17th c. often allusively.

Sometimes abbreviated *non est invent.* (See also NON INVENTUS, and NON EST.)

c 1475 *Mankind* 774 in *Macro Plays* 29 Ze must speke to þe schryne for a 'cepe coppus', Ellys ze must be fayn to retorn with 'non est inventus'. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* K j, Sheriffes & officers wil returne writs with a *tarde venit*, or with a *non est inuentus*. 1590 GREENE *Never too Late* (1600) H 3 So long put he his hand into his purse, that at last the empty bottome returned him a writ of *Non est inuentus*. 1662 [H. P. DE CRESSY] (*title*), A non est inventus return'd to Mr. Edward Bagshaw's Enquiry and vainly boasted discovery of weakness in the grounds of the Churches infallibility 1688 SHADWELL *Sqr. Alsatia* I. Wks. 1720 IV. 20, I plead to all this matter *Non est inventus* upon the Pannel. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* II. xvi, Esquire South's Quota for a Return of a *Non est invent*, and *Nulla habet bona*. 1780 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 212/1 For having returned a warrant *Non est inventus* in an action..when in fact the defendent Henwood had been arrested. 1827 DE QUINCEY *Murder* Wks. 1854 IV. 50 He inquired after the unfortunate reporter..: the answer was.. from the under-sheriff of our county—'Non est inventus'.

Nonesuch (nŏ·nsŭtʃ), *sb.* and *a.* [f. NONE *pron.* and *a.* + SUCH *a.* See also NONSUCH, which is now the usual form.]

I. † **1.** Without article. **a.** As a designation of persons or things, implying sense 2. *Obs. rare.*

1598 TOPTE *Alba* (1880) 68 An Ornament [*sc.* a bracelet] th' art to be seene Of her white Hand, yclept of right Nonesuch. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Urania* xlii, Therefore did Plato from his None-Such banish Base Poetasters. 1649 CANNE *Golden Rule* 24 Princes (specially of late) haue deem'd themselves to be None-such, and..unlike other men.

† **b.** As a place-name, prob. with allusion to *Nonsuch* near Epsom in Surrey. *Obs.*

1599 *Broughton's Let.* ii. 8 As if you were borne at *Nonesuch*, you are not contented to be accompted..a great Diuine. 1645 WITHER *Vox Pacifica* 74 A spotlesse Church, or perfect Disciplines Go seek at None-such.

2. An unmatched or unrivalled thing.

1590 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 74 This Paragon, this nonesuch, this Eaw, this Mistres of our flockes. 1616 R. CARPENTER *Christ's Lamentall* 12 His love..may rightly be termed and entituled, A None-such. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* III. viii. 425 The Scripture itself..presenteth Solomon's [temple] as a Nonesuch, or peerless structure. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* Ep. Ded., I know whatever is a Nonesuch, will draw enough as 'tis. 1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 39 'Tis well provided with game, and may indeed be call'd a None-such at the Cape. 1745 T. SMITH *Jrnl.* (1849) 269 This month [March] has been like February; a nonesuch; wonderful pleasant, and like April.

b. A person who has no equal; one to whom no other can be compared; a paragon.

1647 TRAPP *Expos. Matt.* i. 10 This man was (till converted) as very a nonesuch in Iudah as Ahab was in Israel. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* VII. App. (1852) 647 The giddy people had cried him up for a nonesuch. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 96 Come to bed, purity! said she; you are a nonesuch, I suppose. 1771 T. HULL *Sir W. Harrington* (1797) II. 38 His equal..I never met with before:..he is a none-such.

c. In depreciatory sense. *rare.*

1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* II. Pref. A 2 Some quarrel with my Style, saying, It is a none-such, and like no bodies.

† 3. The most eminent person or thing *of* some class, kind, place, etc. *Obs.*

c 1613 ROWLANDS *More Knaves Yet?* (Hunterian Cl.) 4 The very Nonesuch of true courtesie. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* Introd. ii. 13 The None-such of all the Prophets in Israel. 1652 H. L'ESTRANGE *Amer. no Jewes* 40 His Glory and Wisdome cryed up for the None-such and wonder of the world. 1670 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* I. 27 Fontainbelleau, where I saw that Kingly house, the Nonesuch of France.

† 4. *adj.* Unrivalled, unequalled, incomparable.

1641 J. TRAPP *Theol. Theol.* viii. 326 Not like that Nonesuch Ahab, or those perverse Pharisees. 1681 HICKERINGILL *Sin Man-catching* Wks. 1716 I. 192 These are the great Plagues, the none-such Pests of all Society. 1715 in *Roxb. Ball.* (1888) VI. 620 A conjunct company, both of Scots and Dutch men..; they're almost all none-such Men.

II. *spec.* **5.** The Scarlet Lychnis. ? *Obs.*

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cxix. 380 It is called..of some Flower of Bristowe, and Nonesuch. 1629 PARKINSON *Parad.* 11 The flower of Bristow or None-such is likewise another kinde of Campion. *Ibid.* 253 Single None-such, or Flower of Bristow, or Constantinople. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 95/1 None-such, or Flower of Bristow, is a small flower of many leaves. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* App., *None-such*, a name sometimes given to the Lychnis of botanists.

6. = NONSUCH 6 a.

1762 B. STILLINGFL. *Misc. Tracts* 315 Several plants still in flower, as..black nonesuch. 1764 *Museum Rust.* II. 359 About ten pounds per acre of nonesuch, or white Dutch clover-seed. 1847 DARLINGTON *Amer. Weeds* (1860) 100 Hop-like Medicago. Black Medick. Nonesuch.

Nonet (nōunĕt). *Mus.* Also in It. form. [ad. It. *nonetto*, f. *nono* ninth: see -ET.] A composition for nine instruments or voices.

1865 tr. *Spohr's Autobiogr.* 180 A Nonet concerted for the ..Violin, Viol, Violincello and Double-Bass; and the Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, Horn and Bassoon. 1880 ROCKSTRO in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 464. 1896 *Godey's Mag.* Apr. 422/2 A curious and elaborate *allegro molto*..ends the 'Nonet'..with an abrupt major chord.

† Nonett. *Obs.* [a. F. *nonnette*, dim. of *nonne* NUN.] A titmouse.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. XI. xxxvii. 331 The pretie Titmouse or Nonett is filletted or coifed vpon the head. *Ibid.* 601.

Nonetyde, obs. form of NOONTIDE.

Non-Eucli·dean, -ian, *a.* [NON- 3.] Not Euclidean or in accordance with the principles of Euclid.

Non-Euclidean geometry: a system of geometry involving the study of the consequences which follow from denying (or, in a wider use, merely dispensing with) any of the assumptions on which the Euclidean system is founded. (See also METAGEOMETRY, PANGEOMETRY.) *Non-Euclidean space*: the kind of space with which this geometry deals.

1874 LEWES *Probl. Life & Mind* Ser. I. I. 59 A non-Euclidian geometry. 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* IV. iii. 505 Several geometrical systems have been constructed in recent times, which are included under the general appellation of the non-Euclidian Geometry. 1900 R. S. BALL *Theory Screws* 439 The basis of the mensuration of non-Euclidian space.

Non-execu·tion. [NON- 1.] Neglect of execution; omission or failure to execute.

a 1663 SOUTH *Serm.* 5 Nov., The Non-execution of the Laws upon such Hypocrites. 1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (1698) 94 Much of this mischief happens by the non, or ill execution of the laws. 1758 *M.P.'s Lett. on Navy, Let. to Mayor* 6 The Non-execution of it [*sc.* an Act of Parliament] appearing to have taken Place soon after the Death of the Lord Torrington. *c* 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 317 The captain had nothing to reply to this command, the non-execution of which was to involve him..in so severe a punishment.

Non-exi·stence. [NON- 1. Cf. Fr. *non-existence.*]

1. The condition of being non-existent; non-being, nonentity.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. vii. 27 The omission hereof affords some probability it was not used by the Ancients, but will not conclude the nonexistence thereof. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacra* III iii. § 3 A possibility of non-existence, or annihilation in a creature. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. vi. 175 Some I never heard of; tho' that is no Argument of their Non-Existence. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. i. i. 3 Empires successively arose..and sunk into non-existence.

2. A non-existent thing. Also (indefinitely), that which has no existence.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. x. 20 A method of many Writers, which much depreciates the esteeme and value of miracles, that is, therewith to salve not onely reall verities, but also non-existences. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 249 They were all made ἐξ οὐκ ὄντων, from an antecedent Non-existence or Nothing brought forth into being. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 230 An existence without predicates is a non existence. 1892 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* (ed. 3) 74 Men are asked to believe that the whole dog and the whole pigeon..were produced from non-existence, by opportune additions to an invisible speck of living matter.

Non-exi·stent, *a.* and *sb.* [NON- 3.]

A. *adj.* Not existent or having existence.

1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* (1716) 75 What is and will be latent is little better than non-existent. 1787 HAWKINS *Life Johnson* 160 He sometimes raised subscriptions for non existent poems. 1818-60 WHATELY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* (1864) 82 The bread which I ate a year ago and the ambrosia of Homer's Gods are both equally non-existent at this moment. 1891 HARDY *Tess* I, This sound of a non-existent coach can only be heard by one of D'Urberville blood.

absol 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xvi. (1859) I. 294 Concerning Nature or the Non-Existent. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) I. 230, I and all the world are in a difficulty about the non-existent.

B *sb.* A person or thing that does not exist.

1658 BAXTER *Saving Faith* § 7. 53 This is no more their fault, then it is that they see not non-existents. 1734 WATTS *Reliq. Jur.* (1789) 133 Confus'd ideas Of non-existents and impossibles. 1824 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 186 The champion's challenge to all the non-existents, that ..dispute his [*sc.* a prince's] rights and royalty. 1885 MARTINEAU *Types Eth. Th.* I. i. i. (1886) 27 That of which there should be no idea would be *ipso facto* a non-existent.

Non-exi·sting, *ppl. a.* [NON- 6.] = prec. A.

1797 HOLCROFT tr. *Stolberg's Trav* (ed. 2) II. lx. 416 Non-existing phantoms..are pointed to as realities. 1826 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) II. x. 223 Was not this a most absurd difficulty? To have written a charade upon a non existing word! 1897 *Westm. Gaz* 25 May 7/3 He treated evidence which was not forthcoming as non-existing.

Non-exporta·tion. [NON- 1.] Refusal to export (in *U. S. Hist.*: cf. *non-importation*).

1774 JEFFERSON *Wks.* (1853) I. 144 The heavy injury that would arise to this country from an earlier adoption of the non exportation plan. 1774 [see NON-CONSUMPTION]. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* IV. v. 351 They..proposed non-importation and, if necessary, non-exportation as means of temporary resistance.

Non-feasance (nŏnfē·zăns). *Law.* [NON- 1.] Omission of some act which ought to have been done. (Distinguished from MALFEASANCE, MISFEASANCE.)

1596 BACON *Max. Com. Law* (1630) 2 If the grantee commit treason, wherby he is imprisoned, so that the grantor cannot have access unto him for his counsel, yet nevertheles the annuity is not determined by this non-feasance. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. of Sewers* (1824) 211 No permission, sufferance, neglect, or non-feasance, can be found to be by force, because they consist not *in agendo.* 1765 [see MALFEASANCE]. 1781, 1875 [see MISFEASANCE]. 1845 POLSON *Eng. Law* in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 813/2 Misconduct of officers of justice, being what the law terms malfeasance, that is, wrong-doing,—or culpable non-feasance. 1891 MORLEY in *Times* 30 Oct. 7/2 If your colleague..of to-day..is to be at liberty to-morrow to turn round and reproach you with supposed misfeasances and non feasances. *transf.* 1773 *Observ. State Poor* 27 There is one infallible way to put an end to begging,.. which consists merely in a nonfeasance: give them nothing.

† Non-fee·lingness. *Obs.* [f. NON- 1 + FEELING *ppl. a.* + -NESS.] Absence of sensation.

1650 GENTILIS *Considerations* 212 To overcome a feigned non-feelingnesse of griefe attempts a greater mischiefe.

† Non-fi·ance. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [NON- 1.] Want of confidence.

1643 BAILLIE *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1841) II. 99 Essex much suspect, at least of non-fiance and misfortune.

† Nongainsta·nding, *prep. Obs.* [See NON- and GAINSTAND *v.* b.] Notwithstanding.

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 137 Nongaynstanding thir argumentis.

Non-gre·mial. [NON- 2.] One who is not a resident member (of the university of Cambridge). Also *attrib.* or *adj.* in *non-gremial examinations*, an early name for the 'local' examinations.

1841 PEACOCK *Stat. Cambr.* App. A. 17 *note*, Non gremials ..were suspended *ab omni gradu.* 1858 *Guardian* 29 Dec. 1042/3 At Bristol last week there was a public meeting in support of the Cambridge non-gremial examinations. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 25 Feb. 220/1 That girls as well as boys might be..admitted to what are called the 'non-gremial' examinations.

Non-habence (nŏnhē·bĕns). *rare*—[1]. [f. NON- 1 + **habence*, ad. L. *habēntia*, f. *habēnt-*, pres. ppl. stem of *habēre* to have.] The condition of not having a thing.

1865 J. GROTE *Moral Ideals* (1876) 27 The degrees of withoutness are (1) simple non-habence [etc.].

Non-hea·rer. *Hist.* [NON- 2.] (See quots.)

1853 J. H. BURTON *Hist. Scot.* II. 69 A portion of them [*sc.* the Cameronians]..isolated themselves as 'non-hearers'. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvi. III. 707 The number of these zealots [*sc.* Presbyterian nonjurors] went on diminishing till..they were nowhere numerous enough to have a meeting house, and were known by the name of the Non-hearers.

Non-hu·man, *a.* [NON- 3.]

1. Not of the human race, not a human being.

1839 J. ROGERS *Antipopopr.* vi. § 2. 210 He is quite different from the whole human family, or is nonhuman. 1852 M. ARNOLD *Empedocles* I. ii, Though the non-human powers Of Nature harm us not. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* 114 The non-human bones met with in their researches.

2. Not natural or proper to a human being.

1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* xxi, Celibacy and asceticism, utterly non-human as they were. 1891 HARDY *Tess* xx, At those non-human hours they could get quite close to the waterfowl.

Nonillion (nŏnĭ·lyŏn). [a. F. *nonillion* (16th c.), f. L. *non-us* ninth, after *million.*] The ninth power of a million, denoted by 1 followed by 54 cyphers. In American use, an octillion multiplied by 1000, denoted by 1 followed by 30 cyphers. Hence **Noni·llionth** (in recent Dicts.).

1828-32 WEBSTER, *Nonillion*, the number of nine million millions. *a* 1835 MCCULLOCH *Attributes* (1843) II. xxxix. 476 Words effect less than figures; especially in the higher numbers. A Nonillion is scarcely more than a million to our conceptions.

Non-importa·tion. [NON- 1.] Neglect or refusal to import. b. *attrib.* in *non-importation agreement* or *act*, applied to various agreements or acts made by the American colonial governments (from 1768 to 1774) to prevent the importation of goods from Great Britain and her colonies.

1770 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 159 We [at Charles Town] have agreed to stop all commercial intercourse with New-York, on account of that Province breaking the Non-Importation Agreement, which we strictly adhere to. 1774 [see NON-CONSUMPTION]. 1774 (*title*) A Friendly Address to all Reasonable Americans,..in which the Necessary Consequences of a General Non-Importation are Fairly Stated. 1833 C. REDDING *Mod. Wines* 213 The non-importation of the pure wine took place about 1815. 1849-50 ALISON *Hist. Europe* VII. xlii. § 54. 135 Congress passed a non-importation act against the manufactures of Great Britain. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* IV. xxxii 79 The certainty that the country could not as yet manufacture for itself, and consequently..that the schemes of non-importation would fail.

So **Non-impo·rting** *ppl. a.* (Webster, 1847.)

Nonino: see NONNY-NO.

Non-inte·lligence. [NON- 1.]

† 1. Failure to understand. *Obs.*

a 1674 TRAHERNE *Poet. Wks.* (1901) 33 My non-intelligence of human words Ten thousand Pleasures unto me affords.

2. Want of intelligence.

1905 J. M. ROBERTSON *Chamberlain* x. 52/2 It was the apotheosis of notional non-intelligence.

Non-inte·lligent, *a.* (*sb.*) [NON- 3.] **A** *adj.* Not intelligent. **B.** *sb.* One who is not intelligent.

1628 FEITHAM *Resolves* II. xx. 67 Mercurie himselfe may moue his tongue in vaine, if hee has none to heare him, but a Non-intelligent. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 332 If we had declared Him non-intelligent, it would have conveyed the same idea we have of senseless matter. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* CXXII. III. 70 The puerile display of non-intelligent imbecility.

Non-i·ntercourse. [NON- 1.] Want of intercourse. b. *attrib.* in *non-intercourse act*, in *U. S. Hist.*, an act of 1809 prohibiting ships from France and Great Britain from entering American ports. Also humorously allusive.

1809 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1829) IV. 131 This view is derived from the former non-intercourse law only. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* XI. vii P 5 You must submit to an embargo on your wit, and a non-intercourse act between you and the faculty of writing. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 371, I intend to try the effect of non-intercourse, and to break with her outright. 1888 A. JOHNSTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 759/1 The use of non-intercourse agreements as revolutionary weapons against Great Britain.

Non-interfe·rence. [NON- 1.] Failure or refusal to interfere, *esp.* in politics.

1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 284 The more cases you can produce of non-interference on the other side, the more easily you may say that non-interference cannot last for ever, and you must interfere in this. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* ii. 60 Banking, above all other professions, is that which under entire freedom and non-interference would soonest be placed in the most perfect position. 1907 *Standard* 19 Jan. 8/1 If the Downing Street people would only give us [in South Africa]..a little continuity of non-interference.

attrib. 1859 J. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 227 The 'non-interference' statesmen, who rule India.

So **Non-interfe·rer,** one who favours non-interference; **Non-interfe·ring** *ppl. a.*, that does not interfere.

1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* CXXVI. III. 83 To note the way in which the non-interferers can turn round when it suits them. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 442 A non-interfering and therefore a negligeable quantity.

Non-interve·ntion. [NON- 1. So in Fr.] Absence of intervention; in international politics, systematic non-interference by a nation in the affairs of other nations except where its own interests are directly involved.

1831 [see INTERVENTION 1]. 1835 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* vii, The French marched an army of non-intervention down to the citadel. 1881 E. ROBERTSON in *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 192/1 Premature recognition of a struggling rebellion would be regarded as a breach of the principle of non-intervention. 1888 MARQ. SALISBURY in *Times* 11 Apr. 12/2 That spirit of haughty and sullen isolation which has been dignified by the name of 'non-intervention'.

attrib. 1846 MRS. GORE *Eng. Char.* (1852) 85 An intervention and non-intervention war is waged between the parties. 1896 *Daily News* 17 Nov. 5/4 The renewal of Bismarck's Non-intervention Alliance.

Hence **Non-interve·ntionist,** also **Non-inter-**

ve·ntionalist (*rare*⁻¹), one who favours non-intervention. Also *attrib.*

1859 RUSKIN *Arrows of Chace* (1880) II. 13 We English non-interventionalists. 1860 *Sat. Rev.* X. 483/1 The Greek ecclesiastics are non-interventionist. 1884 *Liverpool Mercury* 14 Feb. 5/6 The non-interventionist peace party.

Non-intru·sion. [NON- 1.] Absence of intrusion; *spec.* in the Church of Scotland, applied to the principle of resisting the intrusion by patrons of unacceptable ministers upon objecting congregations. Also *attrib.*

1840 J. ROBERTSON *Observ. Veto Act* 5 The observations now offered to the public on the non-intrusion enactment of the Assembly, 1834. 1841 DE QUINCEY in *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 128 All those laymen who profess principles of Non-intrusion. *Ib d*, In Edinburgh, the peace of the city was sought to be disturbed, by setting up the Non-intrusion Lord Provost against Mr. Macaulay. 1841 MACAULAY in Trevelyan *Life* (1880) II. 93 A Non-intrusion opposition has been talked of. ..The leading Non-intrusionists..have had a conference with me. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 744/1 That the church..should reaffirm the principle of non-intrusion as an integral part of the constitution of the Reformed Church of Scotland.

Hence **Non-intru·sionism,** the tenets and practice of non-intrusionists; **Non-intru·sionist,** one who favours non-intrusion; also *attrib.*

1841 DE QUINCEY in *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 128 To vote for a Non-intrusionist was a matter of divine duty. *Ibid.* 129 To such partisans .Christianity itself is scarcely more important than Non-Intrusionism. *Ibid.* 132 The sentiments and language of the Non-Intrusionist Lord-Advocate.

‖ **Non inventus** (nɒn inve·ntŏs). [L. = 'not found'.] = NON EST INVENTUS.

c 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. (1693) 88 They [*sc.* commissioners] broke up with a *Non-inventus.* 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 121 The return of *non invent*, generally made upon writs. 1880 J. PAYN *Confident. Agent* xxiii, It is rumoured that the assistant of a well-known jeweller. is *non inventus.*

Nonius (nōu·niŭs). [mod.L., being the latinized form of the name of Pedro *Nuñes*, a Portuguese mathematician (1492–1577).] A contrivance for the graduation of mathematical instruments, invented by Nuñez and described by him in his work *De Crepusculis* (1542 A.D.). Often inaccurately used for the VERNIER, which is an improved form of Nuñez' instrument.

1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 515 In this Method another Observer will be generally necessary to note the Degree cut by the Nonius. 1781 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 86, I went to Salem to get a nonius fitted to my barometer. 1804 CT. VON RUMFORD in *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 78 Their scales were divided with the greatest care; and, by means of a nonius, they show eighth parts of a degree very distinctly. 1881 SERPA PINTO *How I crossed Africa* II. ii. 160, I read in the nonius 50' 10'.

b. *attrib.*, as *nonius plate, scale, screw*

1732 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 274 The Nonius Plate moves with the Index, and subdivides each of the small Divisions of the Arch into ten equal Parts or Minutes. 1837 BREWSTER *Magn.* 350 The lever or clamp, connected with the nonius screw on one of the deflectors. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Nonius Scale, or Vernier.*

Non-joi·nder. *Law.* [NON- 1.] The omission to join, as a party to a suit.

1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will IV*, c. 42 § 10 The..Defendants who shall have so pleaded in Abatement the Nonjoinder of such Person. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) II. 100 Each is entitled if sued alone to object to the non-joinder of the other partners. 1887 *Law Times Rep.* LVIII. 112/1 Under the old practice their non-joinder could have been made the subject of a plea in abatement.

† **Non-ju·rable,** *a. Obs.* [f. NON- 3 + **jurable*, ad. L. type **jurābilis* (f. *jurāre* to swear: see -ABLE).] That cannot be sworn, e.g. as a witness.

a 1734 NORTH *Examen* (1740) 264 If..they were brought to the View of this Fellow's Saltinbanco Tricks, they would have..pined at his being such a Nonjurable Rogue.

Non-jurancy (nɒnʲdʒū·ərănsi). *Hist.* [f. NON-JURANT: see -ANCY.] The condition of being a non-juror; the principles of the non-jurors.

1715 WODROW in *Wodrow's Corr.* (1843) II. 21 To show it was neither disloyalty nor Non-jurancy hindered him, he went over..and preached at Lanark with Mr. Orr. 1720 — *Ibid.* 486 The other thing insisted on is a declaration of the reasons of our Non-jurancy. 1895 RAVEN *Hist. Suffolk* 229 Archbishop Sancroft's non-jurancy.

Non-ju·rant, *a.* and *sb. Hist.* Also 8 erron. -and. [f. NON-JUROR: see -ANT and cf. JURANT.]

A. *adj.* That is a non-juror; belonging to or characteristic of non-jurors.

1696 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 138 One Glascome, a nonjurant parson. 1788 in *N. & Q.* 8th Ser. VIII 16 Nov. (1895) 385/1 Upon the 24th of April 1788 at a Meeting of the Protestant Nonjurand Bishops at Aberdeen they unanimously resolved to pray for George the Third. 1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 372 A non-jurant place of worship. 1900 J. DOWDEN in C. E. G. Wright *Gideon Guthrie* Pref. xiv, Guthrie, an Episcopal and non-jurant clergyman

transf. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. I. iv. 36 Poor Abbé Sicard, with some thirty other Nonjurant Priests. 1866 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Sept. 5 The annexation of Hanover to Prussia seems likely to give rise to a class of non-jurant clergy in the former country.

B. *sb.* = NON-JUROR.

1702 *Reasons for addr. his Majesty to invite Electress* 9 Those of 'em who pretend to be Protestants are particularly stil'd High-Flyers, High-Churchmen, a few of 'em Nonjurants, and all of 'em Torys. 1703 *Moderation a Virtue* 21 These are the Nonjurants, who reserve their Allegiance for the young Gentleman at St. Germans. 1848 THOMSON *Hist. Sk. Secession Ch.* 8 The non-jurants..were supported..by the general voice of the people, who, looking upon the oath [of abjuration] as a badge of slavery [etc.]. 1881 AGNEW *Theol. Consol.* 287 The most earnest ministers..refused to swear [the oath of allegiance to William and Mary]. To distinguish them from the Episcopal Non-jurors,..they were usually called non-jurants.

transf. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. I. iv. 37 A poor Nonjurant, of quicker temper, smites the horny paw with his cane.

Hence † **Non-ju·rantism** = NON-JURANCY.

1706 BAYNARD *Cold Baths* II. 268 Now to reason a little why Men..should even against Conviction oppose Cold Bathing, is a Paradox, surely the reason must be the same with that of Nonjurantism.

† **Non-ju·ress.** *Obs.* *nonce-word.* [f. NON-JUROR + -ESS.] A female non-juror.

1723 DR. WHARTON *True Briton* No. 21. I. 182 So great a Reinforcement of Nonjuresses as they will now have.

Non-ju·ring, *ppl. a. Hist.* [f. NON-JUROR: see -ING ².] Refusing the oath of allegiance; belonging to the party of non-jurors.

1691 WOOD *Life* 21 Apr. (O.H.S.) III. 359 Non-juring bishops: Sancroft [etc.]. 1747 J. OWEN (*title*) Jacobites and Nonjuring Principles freely examined. 1779 BOSWELL *Let.* 2 Feb. in *Johnson*, I had solemn conversation with the Reverend Mr. Falconer, a nonjuring bishop. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xi, The nonjuring clergyman was a pensive and interesting old man, with much the air of a sufferer for conscience sake. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. III. 495 Some nonjuring assembly, where the service which he loved was performed without mutilation. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1606 Nonjuring congregations continued to exist until the death of the last bishop Hoothe, in 1805.

Non-ju·rist. *Hist.* [f. NON-JUROR: see -IST.] Used *attrib.* = prec. Also **Non-juri·stical** *a.*

1723 *Poor Robin* (title-p.) The Roundheads, Fanaticks, Muggletonians, Nonjuristical and Papistical Account. 1871 FRASER *Life Berkeley* ii 49 Non-resistance and passive obedience were..supported in Queen Anne's reign in Nonjurist tracts and pamphlets.

Non-juri·stic, *a.* [NON- 3.] Not juristic.

1875 POSTE *Gaius* iv. 508 We. find *manus injectio* spoken of by non-juristic writers as an act of self-redress.

Non-juror, nonjuror (nɒnʲdʒū·ərəɹ). *Hist.* [NON- 2.] Orig., one of the beneficed clergy who refused to take the oath of allegiance in 1689 to William and Mary. Also, in wider use (see quot. 1769).

1691 WOOD *Life* 14 Oct. (O.H.S.) III. 373 To justifie his proceedings in not expelling the non-jurors or non-swearers. 1696 EVELYN *Diary* 26 Feb., A Conspiracy of about 30 Knights, [etc.]..many of them Irish and English Papists and Nonjurors or Jacobites (so call'd), to murder K. William. 1714 SWIFT *Pres. St. Aff.* Wks. 1751 IV. 276 Excepting those who are Nonjurors by profession, I have not met with above two persons who appeared to have any scruples concerning the present Limitation of the Crown. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. ix. 124 Every person refusing the same [oaths of allegiance, supremacy, and abjuration] who is properly called a non-juror, shall be adjudged a popish recusant convict. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* xv. (1876) III. 109 Eight bishops,. with about four hundred clergy,..chose the more honourable course of refusing the new oaths; and thus began the schism of the nonjurors. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* xi, So my Lord Castlewood remained a nonjuror all his life nearly. 1879 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* III. 289 When Macaulay attacks an old non-juror or modern Tory.

Hence **Non-ju·rorism,** the principles of the non-jurors. 1882 in OGILVIE.

Non-jury. [NON- 4.] *attrib.* in *non-jury action, case,* an action or case not requiring a jury. Also *absol.* = non-jury case.

1897 *Daily News* 9 Mar. 8/4 Two non-jury cases from Mr. Justice Matthew's court. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 May 2/1 To try Special, Common, and non-juries. 1901 *Scotsman* 11 Mar. 9/2 Mr. Justice Bucknill sat to try non-jury actions.

Non-know·ledge. [NON- 1.] Want of knowledge.

1503 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 532/2 For the serche and non knowlege of their severall Tenures. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 277 A Non-knowledge, what catholiks were guiltie, and who were free. 1612 HEYWOOD *Apol. Actors* Ep. Ded. A 2 b, They have either wandred through spleene, or erred by non-knowledge. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 April 4/1 His non-knowledge of the customs of the country led to a very funny situation.

Non le day. *Hist.* [See NON- 2 and LE.] A day on which ordinary exercises were not read in the schools; hence, a day of rest, a holiday.

1635 HEYLIN *Sabbath* (1636) II. 114 [That] the Lords day ..should be a non-lee day, a day of rest and ease unto them. 1904 WORDSWORTH *Anc. Kal. Univ. Oxf.* (O. H. S.) 181 There were in old times many holy days which intervened to stop lectures, and these were accordingly called *non Le*, or *non Dis* days (or both at once).

‖ **Non licet** (li·set). [L. = 'it is not lawful'.]

† 1. A refusal of permission. *Obs.*

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* 50, I was dismist with a *non licet.*

2. *attrib.* (hyphened). Not allowed, unlawful.

1628 PRYNNE *Brief Surv.* 80 These non-licet times of Marriage. 1637 HEYLIN *Antid. Linc.* Pref. 2 This and such like lawless, and non-licet Pamphlets. 1672 WOOD *Life* 9 Feb. (O.H.S.) II. 242 Dye..keeps a non-licet coach, ..notwithstanding the vicechancellor had prohibited him. 1892 WRENCH *Winchester Word-bk.*, *Non-licet* adj., illegal: unbefitting a Wykehamist. *Ex.*—Don't sport non-licet notions.

No·n-life. [NON- 2.] Absence or negation of life.

1733 W. CRAWFORD *Infidelity* (1836) 186 Here there is a progress from a non-life to a life. 1862 J. BROWN *Rab, Mystery of Black & Tan* (1906) 59 That shudder, by which he leapt out of non-life into life. 1899 DZIEWICKI *Wyclif's De Logica* III. p. xxii, The instant of death..viewed from different standpoints: as the end of life, and the beginning of non-life.

‖ **Non liquet** (nɒn li·kwet). [L. = 'it is not clear'.] A condition of uncertainty as to whether a thing is so or not; *spec.* in *Law*, a verdict given by a jury in cases of doubt, deferring the matter to another day for trial. Also *attrib.* = uncertain as to the side to which one belongs.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1679 *Trials of White, & other Jesuits* 63 It is still a Non liquet whether you were here in July or no. *c* 1700 J. WODROW in *Life* (1828) 109 The non-liquet men further those that are for the negative. [*a* 1734 NORTH *Examen* (1740) Pref. vi, Here is a Yesterday's Tale out of the best Writers, and who they are non liquet.] 1802 COLERIDGE *Unpubl. Lett. to J. P. Estlin* 86 (Stanf.), A non liquet concerning the nature and being of Christ.

Non-lo·gical, *a.* [NON- 3.] Not logical; *spec.* in *Logic* = MATERIAL *a.* 2.

1845 WHATELY *Logic* in *Encycl. Metrop.* I. 205/1 The Non-logical (or material) Fallacies. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Aug. 3/3 There are many non-logical arguments..which may be made to do a lot of good.

Non-me·mber. [NON- 2.] One who is not a member. So **Non-me·mbership.**

1650 J. COTTON *Sing. Psalms* 49 Neither doe the members of the Church lay aside this duties, and leave it to Non-Members 1653 FIRMIN *Soter Reply* 37 He is under cure, but his cure is non-membership, a member cut off from the body. 1847 in WEBSTER. 1901 *Scotsman* 8 Mar. 6/7 There were forty non-members in the place. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 23 Mar. 5/4 On account of membership or non-membership of a labour union.

Non-me·tal. *Chem.* [NON- 2.] A non-metallic element.

1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 14 The chlorides of the metals, like those of the non-metals, must also be divided into monochlorides. 1871 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 6 The number of the metals is much larger than that of the non-metals.

Non-meta·llic, *a.* [NON- 3.] Not metallic, not consisting of metal; *Chem.*, that is not a metallic element.

1815 AIKIN *Man. Min.* (ed. 2) 55 Class I.– Non-Metallic Combustible Minerals. The substances of this class (with the exception of Diamond) are of low specific gravity. 1845 F. LUNN *Chem.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* IV. 646/2 Non-Metallic (Electronegative ?) Elements. 1856 *Orr's Circ. Sci., Mech. Philos.* 3 Silicium is sometimes regarded as a non-metallic body. 1872 SCHELLEN *Spectrum Anal.* § 23 The spectrum of any non-metallic substance.

Nonmete, variant of NOONMEAT.

Non-mo·ral, *a.* [NON- 3.] Not moral; having no moral standard; wanting in moral instinct or sense. So **Non-mora·lity.**

a 1866 J. GROTE *Exam. Utilit. Phil.* xxi. (1870) 355 Whether what we are to expect of human action is that it should be non-moral. 1886 SWINBURNE *Misc.* 66 Keats,.. the most absolutely non-moral of all serious writers. 1891 LOUNSBURY *Stud. Chaucer* III. viii 352 Those who insist that art, while it is not immoral, is non-moral. 1902 *N. & Q.* Ser. IX. IX. 79/2 The *naïveté* of their non-morality.

Nonn, obs. form of NUN.

Non-nant (nɒnʲnænt). [f. NON- 6 + L. *nant-*, pres. ppl. stem of *nāre* to swim.] At Eton College: A boy who is not a swimmer. Also *attrib.*

1869 *Eton Boating Bk.* Introd. 2 No check was put upon those who belonged to the Boats, nor were they prohibited to 'Non-nants'. 1900 BRODRICK *Mem. & Impr.* 31 At the beginning of each summer half [at Eton] a 'non-nant list' was printed.

Nonnat (nɒnʲnæt). [a. dial.F. *nonnat, noun-(n)at.*] A name given on the Mediterranean coast of France to the young of fish of the families *Gobidæ* and *Atherinidæ.*

1868 *Mus. Nat. Hist.* II. 131. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 501.

Non-na·tural, *a.* and *sb.* [NON- 3.] A. *adj.*

† 1. *Non natural things* [medical L. *res non-naturales*] = 'non-naturals' (see B). *Obs.*

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, Non-Natural Things, or the Non-Natural Cause of Diseases, as the Physicians reckon them are six. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Medicine*, The fourth branch considers the remedies, and their use, whereby life may be preserved, whence it is called hygieine. Its objects are what we strictly call non-natural.

2. Not belonging to the natural order of things; not according to or dependent upon nature; deviating from the natural course or order.

1826 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Sanity of true Genius*, For the super-natural, or something super-added to what we know of nature, they give you the plainly non-natural. 1839 J. ROGERS *Antipopopb.* vi. § 2. 210 Whoever comes not from or through Eve or her female posterity, is to be deemed non natural. 1862 MCCOSH *Supernatural* II. i. § 4. 150 *note*, A miracle is non-natural. 1874 M. ARNOLD in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 797 The God of this religion of the future will be still a magnified and non-natural man. 1887 *Challenger Rep.* XIX. iv. 1 The majority of zoologists continued for a long time to divide the Pteropoda into non-natural groups. 1898 *Green's Encycl. Law Scot.* X. 292 The duty of a proprietor making a non-natural use of his lands is extremely strict, and negligence is presumed from the fact of damage.

3. Not in accordance with the natural interpretation or meaning.

1844 W. G. WARD *Ideal Chr. Ch.* 479 Our twelfth Article

is as plain as words can make it on the 'evangelical' side... I subscribe it myself in a non-natural sense. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* 471 When they strive so hard, in non-natural ways, to force other meanings on the words. 1884 LD. SELBORNE in *Law Rep.* 25 Chanc. Div. 688 It is not that the word 'wife' is taken in a non-natural sense.

B. *sb. pl.*

1. *Old Med.* The six things necessary to health, but liable, by abuse or accident, to become the cause of disease, *viz.* air, meat and drink, sleep and waking, motion and rest, excretion and retention, the affections of the mind.

1708 WAINKWRIGHT (*title*), A Mechanical Account of the Non-Naturals: Being a Brief Explication Of the Changes made in Humane Bodies, by Air, Diet, &c. 1725 ROBINSON *The. Physick & Dis.* 71 None of the Evacuations will be irregular, if the Air, our Aliment, or some other of the Non-naturals do not disaffect 'em. 1788 COWPER *Let.* in *Priv. Corr.* (1824) II. 144, I rather suspect that you do not allow yourself sufficient air and exercise The physicians call them non-naturals, I suppose to deter their patients from the use of them. 1826 SCOTT *Diary* 9 June in *Lockhart*, Slept well last night. By the way, how intolerably selfish this Journal makes me seem—so much attention to one's naturals and non-naturals! 1833 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* I. 597/2 On the relations of diet to the non-naturals.

2. The department of study concerned with non-natural objects. *rare.*

1874 M. ARNOLD in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 818 If any science is likely to be able to demonstrate to us the magnified and non-natural man, it must be the science of non-naturals.

Hence **Non-natura·lity, Non-na·turalness,** the condition of being non-natural.

1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) III. 55 He denied some of the facts by which the non-naturality of the death was indicated. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 330 The non-naturalness of the thought.

Non-na·turalism. [NON- 1.] Non-natural style; also, a non-natural feature or characteristic.

1895 SAINTSBURY in *Academy* 29 June 541/3 Non naturalisms and over-embroideries in style. 1895 *Black v. Mag.* Feb. 175 The..non-naturalism of 'les deux Goncourt'.

Non-na·turalist. [NON- 4.] Used *attrib.* or *adj.* Not versed in, or disposed to the study of, Natural History.

1858 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 138 Being quizzed by my non-naturalist relations. 1873 TAYLOR *Half hours in Green Lanes* 2 The most non-naturalist of pedestrians.

Nonne, obs. form of NUN.

Non-nece·ssity. [NON- 1] The condition of being unnecessary; absence of necessity.

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* Pref ii. § 9 Beza most truly maintaining the necessitie of excommunication, Erastus as truly the non-necessitie of lay elders to be ministers thereof. *c* 1661 *Papers on Alter. Prayer-Bk.* 103 The Common-Prayer-Book plainly speaks of the non-necessity of Unction. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) III. 388 An attempt to prove supposes the necessity of proof, and assumption supposes the non-necessity of proof. 1880 BARWELL *Aneurism* 59 *note*, The non-necessity of tying soluble ligatures tight enough to cut through the outer and middle coat.

Nonnerie, -ye, obs. forms of NUNNERY.

‖ **Non nobis** (nɒn nō·bis). The first words of the psalm (CXV in the English versions, part of CXIII in the Vulgate) beginning *Non nobis, Domine, non nobis* 'Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us', used as an expression of humble gratitude or thanksgiving for mercies vouchsafed.

c 1475 *Mankind* 480 in *Macro Plays* 18 'No[n] nobis, domine; non nobis', by sent Deny! 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. viii. 128 Let there be sung *Non nobis*, and *Te Deum*, The dead with charitie enclos'd in Clay. 1814 COLERIDGE *Unpubl. Lett to J. P. Estlin* 86 (Stanf.), For ourselves we hold it sufficient to say. *Non nobis!* 1838 D. JERROLD *Men of Char., J. Appleyohn* v, 'After dinner, we must have—humph'—what d'ye call it?' whispered Benjamin. '*Non nobis*', replied Oldjoe. *a* 1845 HOOD *Public Dinner* 22 Then silence is wanted, Non Nobis is chanted.

† **Nonny-no.** *Obs.* Also 6-7 nonino, 7 nonne-, nonni-no.

1. Used as a refrain, like NONNY-NONNY.

1593 DRAYTON *Ecl.* iii. C 3 These noninos of filthie ribauldry. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* v. iii. *song*, With a hey, and a ho, and a hey nonino. *a* 1650 *Percy Folio MS.*, Loose & Hum. Songs (1867) 58 Cupid bidds itt shold bee soe, Because all men were made for her hynonino.

2. A trifle, bagatelle.

1681 HICKERINGILL *Black Non-Conf.* Introd. (1 8a) A 2, I was not so soon Thunderstrook with Excommunication for a Nonne-no, but I was sooner Absolv'd. 1682 *Ibid.* xvi. 48, I lost my time, detain'd for a Nonni no above a Fortnight at London.

Nonny-nonny (nɒ·ni,nɒ ni). Also 6 **noney nony.** *Obs.* exc. *arch.* A meaningless refrain, formerly often used to cover indelicate allusions.

1533 J. HEYWOOD *Play of the Wether* (Brandl) 1041 Gyue boys wether, quoth a nonny, nonny. *a* 1540, 1599 [see HEY 2]. 1553 *Respublica* III. vi, *Cantent*, Hey noney nony houghe for money. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. v. 165 Hey non nony, nony, hey nony. 1605 — *Lear* III. iv. 103. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Hum. Lieut.* IV. iv, That noble mind to melt and moulder For a hey-nonny-nonny. 1823 PRAED *Lilian* 12 Nonny Nonny!—who shall tell Where the Summer breezes dwell? 1832 L. HUNT *Poems* 182 Ah little ranting Johnny, For ever blithe and bonny, And singing nonny, nonny.

Non-obe·dience. [NON- 1.] Neglect of obedience; failure to obey.

1582 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 469 For allegit non-obedience thairof. 1650 A. A[SCHAM] *Reply to Sanderson* 10 Non-obedience can expect nothing but non-protection. 1847 WEBSTER (citing MILNER). 1884 *Law Rep.* 9 Prob. Div. 52 The petitioner asked for an attachment against the respondent for such non-obedience.

So † **Non-obei·sance,** in the same sense.

1447 *Shillingford Lett.* (Camden) 134 That for the nonn-obeisaunce therof thei be putte in no vexacon, hurt, trouble ne losse. 1567 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 577 For his non obeysance of the command.

† **Non-o·bstant,** *prep.* (*conj.*) *Obs.* [a. OF. *nonobstant* (from 14th c.), repr. L. *non obstante*: see next.] Notwithstanding.

c 1400 *Beryn* 2467 Non-obstant his drede, yet part of sapience Stremyd in-to his hert. 15 . *Aberd. Reg* (Jam.), Non obstant that [etc.]. 1591 J. ELIOT tr. *De Loque's Disc. Warre* 7 This is to be vnderstod of the true Church, *non-obstant* the abuse vsed vnder the popish empire.

‖ **Non-obstante** (nɒnɒbstæ·ntī). [mod.L. = *nōn* not + *obstante* (abl. sing. of pres. pple. of *obstāre* to be in the way), orig. agreeing with a sb. in the abl. absol. const., e.g. *non obstante veredicto* 'the verdict being no hindrance', 'notwithstanding the verdict'.]

† 1. as *adv.* or *prep.* Notwithstanding. *Obs.*

Non upstant in Ben Jonson's *Gipsies Metam.* Wks. (1641) 67 is prob. intended as an ignorant corruption of this word. 1646 HAMMOND *Wks.* (1074) I. 254 That men were then saved *non obstante* this want of greater light. 1653 COLLINGES *Caveat for Prof* 138 If..the Church did enjoyn it (possibly) it might be observed, this exception *Non obstante*.

2. as *sb.* (*Law.*) The first two words of a clause formerly used in statutes and letters patent, which conveyed a licence from the sovereign to do a thing notwithstanding any statute to the contrary (*non obstante aliquo statuto in contrarium*); hence (in full, *clause of non-obstante*), a clause of this nature. Now *Hist.*

In England this form of dispensation was first used by Henry III in his charters (see 2 b, quot. 1669); it was abolished by the Bill of Rights.

1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 104/2 No patent of the seide offices ..to be made, all be it yat yei be with this clause non obstante. 1601 SIR G. MOORE *Sp.* in Townsend *Hist. Collect.* (1680) 234 Admit we should make the Statute with a non Obstante; yet the Queen may grant a Patent with a non Obstante to cross this non Obstante. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 99 a, When he [the King] licenceth expressly to alien an Abbot, &c which is in Mortmaine, he needs not make any *non obstante* of the Statutes of Mortmaine. 1642 C. VERNON *Consid. Exch.* 62 The Non-obstantes in the Leases of Recusants lands 1668 *Ormonde MSS.* in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App V. 65 To draw up..a pardon..and to insert therein all such clauses and *non-obstantes* as in like cases are usual. 1686 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 380 The King's power of dispensing with all penall lawes by a clause of non obstante. 1688 *Act* 1 *Will. & Mary* c. 2 § 52 That ..after this present Session of Parlyament noe dispensation by Non obstante of or to any Statute..shall be allowed. 1744 NORTH *Life Dudley North* 184 What should hinder the great Seal from sending forth Commissions,..with *non obstante*'s in the Body of them, against the Test Laws?

attrib. 1810 A. LUDERS *Tracts* v. 334 In the next year (1251) the King .executed his design of imitating the Pope by a *nonobstante* grant. *Ibid.* 338 The *nonobstante* clause was not long confined to one statute or to one branch of the royal prerogative.

b. With reference to papal use.

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II viii. vi. § 3 1257 But what is this to the Popes *Non obstante*? a plenitude of power to dispense with Oathes, Vowes, and whatsoeuer Diuine or Humane, standing in the way of his Monarchie? 1669 PRYNNE *Animadv. Fourth Pt. Inst.* 132 King Henry the 3, though he at first detested..these..*Non-obstantes* in Popes Bulls .yet at last he began to imitate them. 1726-31 TINDAL tr *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* (1743) I. 527/1 It was a mortal blow to the court of Rome, to whom the clause of *Non-obstante*, so frequently used by the Popes, became fruitless, at least with regard to the collation of benefices.

† 3. *transf.* and *gen.* a. A dispensation from or relaxation of a law or rule. Const. *on, of, to.* b. An exception to a rule. *Obs.*

1604 JAS. I in *Egerton Papers* (Camden) 397 Some warrant wherein there may be some words inserted with a *non obstante* of this our absolute restraint. *a* 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1654) 28, I do not sue from thee to draw A Non obstante on natures law. 1678 F. JONES *Heart & its Sovereign* 498 A God devoid of all Divine Attributes..so shamefully mash'd with contradictions, and *non-obstante's*. 1720 S. PARKER *Biblioth. Bibl.* I. 264 The Rule deliver'd down to us from the Beginning with our *Non obstantes* and Notwithstandings. 1742 NORTH *Lives of Norths* 45 The Chief Justice .would not break a Law with a *Non obstante*.

† c. *With a non-obstante to*: notwithstanding.

1659 SOUTH *Serm.* (1727) I. 88 These Words import the Hindrance of the Duty enjoyned; which therefore is here purposely enforced with a *Non-obstante* to all Opposition. 1667 *Ibid.* II. 37 With a *non obstante* to all their Revels, their Profaneness, and scandalous Debaucheries of all sorts, they continue Virtuoso's still. 1710 *Chuse which you Please* 2 These Men allow of a Mental Reservation, with a *Non Obstante* to their express Oath to the contrary thereunto.

Nonoic (nɒnō·ik), *a. Chem.* [f. L. *nōn us* ninth, after *octoic*.] The ninth in the series of fatty acids.

1891 THORPE *Dict. Appl. Chem.* II. 100.

† **Non-orga·nical,** *a. Old Anat.* [NON- 3.] (See quots.)

1682 GIBSON *Anat.* 4 A non-organical part is that which has only an use, and no action. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn* I, *Non-Organical Part* of an Animal,..as a Gristle, Bone, Foot, &c.

Non-paid. [NON- 6.] A letter that has not been prepaid.

1889 LAMB *Lett.* (1837) II. 236 Three two penny post non paids in a week.

† **Non-parallel.** *nonce-wd.* Alteration of next.

1641 R. BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlewoman* 350 Art thou persuaded that this non-parallel thou thus affectest hath dedicated his service onely to thee?

Nonpareil (nɒnpărel), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 5 nonparaille, 6 -parrellio, 6-7 -parel(e, 6-8 -pareill(e, 7 -paril, -parell, -peril(l, -perel, 7, 9 -pariel, 6- non(-)pareil. *β.* 6 nompareille, 7 -parell, numparell (9 numparel). (See also B. 1 b.) [a. F. *nonpareil*, † *nompareil*: see NON- and PAREIL *a.* and *sb.*]

A. *adj* Having no equal; unequalled, peerless.

1477 CAXTON *Jason* 32 b, O right noble and nonparaille Myrro, she is without peer. 1594 GREENE & LODGE *Looking Gl.* G.'s Wks (Rtldg.) 117 Beauty nonpareil in excellence. 1645 TOMKIS *Anthropol.* 8 Some magnified Peter, as nonpareil. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 204 The most *Non-pareille* Beauty of the World, Beauteous Knowledge. 1730 (*title*) A Treatise of Buggs .By John Southall, Maker of the Nonpareil Liquor for destroying Buggs and Nits. 1818 *Agner. Monthly Mag.* III. 181/2 Now for a picture of the *nonpareil* De Courcy—this Adonis, Apollo, and Hercules of eighteen. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* I 70 A truth which..will be..elucidated in this nonpareil history. 1893 F. ADAMS *New Egypt* 211 The great and famous nonpareil champion.

B. *sb.* 1. A person or thing having no equal; something unique.

1593 NASHE *Four Lett. Confuted* Wks. (Grosart) II. 265 Eucimore maist thou be canonized as the Nonpareille of impious epistlers. 1596 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* 349 [Name of a ship] Non Pareille. 1599 *Broughton's Let.* vii. 24 You accompt your selfe the *Non pareil* for knowledge. 1601 SHAKS *Twel. N.* I. v. 273 Though you were crown'd The non-pareil of beautie. 1612 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* I. Wks (Arb.) 169 Pocahontas, Powhatans daughter, was the very Nonparell of his kingdome, and at most not past 13 or 14 yeates of age. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II iii. § 4. 207 That Tendency which Every Man has to think himself a Non-pareil. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 615 People are apt to think their children nonpareils, the sole object deserving admiration and regard. 1817 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Ormond* xxii, Miss Annaly, who was to have been a non-pareil of an heiress in case of the brother's death, will have but a moderate fortune. 1887 STEDMAN *Vict. Poets* (ed. 13) v. 162 'The Talking Oak',..the nonpareil of sustained lyrics in quatrain verse.

b. In quasi-It. forms **nonpareillo, -parella.**

1672 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* I. (Arb.) 41, I think you'l say this is a *non pareillo*: I'm sure no body has hit upon it yet. 1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Reh.* 7 To all these Reasons, our Farce-monger might have added another, which is a *non pareillo*. 1687 PRIOR & HALIFAX *Hind & P. transv.* P.'s Wks. 1892 II. 319 I'le be bold to say, the exactest piece the world ever saw, a *non pareillo*, I' faith. 1899 *Atlantic Monthly* June 728/2 A nonparella of all grace and beauty!

2. *Printing.* A size of type intermediate between emerald and ruby (in America, between minion and agate). † Also as *adj.* (following the sb.) = Printed in nonpareil. (Cf. F *nonpareille.*)

This line is in nonpareil type

1647 *Pref. Verses* in Lilly *Chr. Astrol*, Heaven is his book; The Stars both great & smal Are letters Nonperill and Capitall Disperst throughout. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* II. P 2 Letter of all Bodies..viz. Pearl, Nonparel, Brevier. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2109/4 The Bible Nonperil, in Twelves. 1825 HANSARD *Typogr.* 382 Ruby.. was..originally a Nonpareil with short ascenders and descenders, cast on a smaller body.

attrib. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. 72 Unless Nonpareil figures can be conveniently had. *Ibid.* 84 The founders .cast one sized type upon another body: *viz.* a Nonpareil face on a Minion body, and a Minion on a Nonpareil.

3. A kind of comfit. (Cf. F. *nonpareille.*)

1697 *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 250 Certain little Comfits, which in France we call Non-pareil. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist Drugs* I. 56 Nonpareille, which is nothing but Orrice-Powder cover'd with Sugar. 1747-96 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xxi. 328 Strew different coloured nonpareils over it. 1821 LAMB *Elia* I. *My first play*, I remember the waiting at the door..with the cry of nonpareils, an indispensable playhouse accompaniment in those days...The fashionable pronunciation of the theatrical fruiteresses then was,..'Chase.. some numpareils'..—chase *pro* chuse 1843 PEREIRA *Food & Diet* 120 Sugar constitutes the base of an almost innumerable variety of hard confectionary, sold under the names of Lozenges, Brilliants, Pipe, Rock, Comfits, Nonpareils. 1862 FRANCATELLI *Confectioner* 327.

4. A kind of apple. (Cf. F. *nonpareille.*)

1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s v. *Apple Tree*,..Nonpariel. 1761 *Phil. Trans.* LII. 73 Non-pareil apple-trees. 1783 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 18 Apr., Sir, you can no more have nonpareils than you can have grapes. 1821 MRS SHELLEY in Dowden *Life Shelley* (1886) II. 366 He produces something as like Dante as a rotten crab-apple like a fine nonpareil. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 190/1 Braddick's nonpareil. Old nonpareil. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 945/2 Scarlet Nonpareil.

attrib. 1839 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* II. xiii. 389 A nonpareil branch 2 feet long.

5. a. A small beautifully coloured finch of the southern United States, *Cyanospiza* (*Emberiza*) *ciris.* b. The rose parrakeet, *Platycercus eximius.* (Cf. F. *nonpareil, nonpareille*)

1758 G. EDWARDS *Gleanings* I. 132 The Painted Finch.., more generally known to the curious in London by the name of Nonpareil and Mariposa. 1853 GOULDING *Young Marooners* XXXVI, A nonpareil, hidden in the branches, sat whistling plaintively to its mate. 1895 *Outing* XXVI. 70/2 Cane-brakes gay with cardinals and nonpareils.

6. A kind of wheat.

1805 DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 540 The nonpareil is a sort said to be brought into this country from America; it has a bright straw with a brown ear; and the grain is very white.

7. A name for several beautiful moths.

1819 SAMOUELLE *Entom. Compend.* 422 The Nonpareil, *Noctua sponsa*. 1832 RENNIE *Butterfl. & Moths* 206 The Nonpareil (*Bicephora eximia*, Stephens). A most beautiful species. 1875 HOUGHTON *Brit. Insects* 88 The splendid Clifden Nonpareil (*Catocala fraxini*).

† **Non-pass.** *Backgammon.* [NON- 1.]

1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xvi. (ROXB.) 64/1 A nonpasse, is when the adverse men are so set that you cannot passe with your man or men till he giue you liberty.

† **Non-patience.** *Obs.* [NON- 1.] Alleged term for a 'company' of wives.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* f vj, A Noonpaciens of wyues.

Non-pay·ment. [NON- 1.] Failure or neglect to pay; the condition of not being paid.

c 1447-8 SHILLINGFORD *Lett.* (Camden) 82 The seide wronge of nonpayement of the seide dymes. 1530 RASTELL *Bk. Purgat.* III. iii, The hurte & hynderaunce that I have had for the none payment of the .c. li. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1657) 411 This Miltiades,..being condemned by the state to pay the sum of fifty Talents, was for non-payment cast into prison. 1593 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 521. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 435 Earle Robert obliging himself upon non paiment, to forfeit all his lands. 1764 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 100 The non-payment of Canada bills by the French government. 1837 LOCKHART *Life Scott* VI. 106 That if anything should.. befall Constable, Sir Walter would suffer a heavier loss than the nonpayment of some one novel. 1901 *Scotsman* 3 Apr. 10/1 He had protested strongly against the non-payment of sums due to Americans.

So **Non·pay·ing** *vbl. sb.*, in the same sense; **Non-pay·ing** *ppl. a.*, that does not pay.

1407 *Waterf. Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 329 For the nonpaying of the Kings chief rent. 1659 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 412 Their non-paying of the several debts charged upon them. 1877 RAYMOND *Mines & Mining* 347 Much time, labor, and money were thrown away upon non paying lodes.

Non-perce·ption. [NON- 1.] Want of perception; failure to perceive.

1692 NORRIS *Curs Reflect.* 10 Which utterly silences that argument taken from the Non-perception of them in children. 1704 — *Ideal World* II. iii. 131 The proper defect of the understanding is ignorance or non-perception. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic Evid.* (1827) V. 645 Mis-conception or non-perception. 1882 B NICHOLSON in *Trans. New Shaks. Soc.* (1880 2) 355 Such non-perception of moral responsibility is one of the clearest proofs of madness.

Non-perfo·rmance. [NON- 1.] Failure or neglect to perform or fulfil a condition, promise, etc.; the condition of not being performed.

1509-10 *Act* 1 *Hen. VIII*, c. 19 *Preamble*, For nonperfourmance of the said condicions. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 261 Fearefull To doe a thing, where I the issue doubted, Whereof the execution did cry out Against the non-performance. 1635 JACKSON *Creed* VIII. vii 68 His non-performances of what hee often seriously intended 1727 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. xvii, Exasperated at the Non-performance of John Bull's Promise. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* III. xcii. 284 It would be a meritorious action to put the rascal to the proof, and then toss him in a blanket for non-performance. 1790 *Amer. State Papers* (1833) I. 124 Delay is always a kind of breach, since, as long as it lasts, it is the non performance of stipulations. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) II. 306 The performance or non-performance of the ceremony called swearing, or taking an oath. 1845 POLSON *Eng. Law* in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 831/1 The breach or nonperformance of lawful conditions.

Hence **Non-perfo·rmer**, one who is guilty of non-performance; **Non-perfo·rming** *vbl. sb.*, failure to perform.

1675 WOODHEAD, etc. *Paraph. S. Paul* 22 With a curse to the non-performers. 1773 SALKELD *Cases King's Bench* III. 374 The Jury found, that the Plaintiff was damnified 10*l.* by the Defendant's Non-performing his Promise.

‖ **Non placet, non-placet** (nɒn plē·set) [L.: see NON and PLACET.] The Latin for 'it does not please' (*scil.* me, us), being the formula used in the older universities and in ecclesiastical assemblies in giving a negative vote upon a proposition; hence, as *sb.*, a negative vote in a legislative assembly of a university, etc., and † *gen.*, an expression of dissent or disapproval.

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 42 When I craued a finall resolution to my fatall passions, shee silde her..eyes full of furie, turned her backe, and shooke me off with a *Non placet*. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* G 2 b, Because I would cut his cloake with the Wooll, though Lilly and Nashe neuer so, cry *Non placet* thereat. 1600 BRENT tr. *Sarpi Counc. Trent* (1676) VI. 500 There were 57 who said *Non placet*. *a* 1635 SIBBES *Christian's End* (1639) v. 110 When flesh and bloud shall put up a petition,..give it a *Non placet*, deny the petition. 1880 *Daily News* 12 Nov. 2/6 There voted on grace (a)—Placets, 145; non-placets, 185. 1888 ORELLI in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 208/1 The 'placet of the temporal power for church affairs—when it occurs—also involves in this manner in itself the veto or non placet'.

attrib. 1896 *Daily News* 11 Mar. 4/4 One of the signatories of the non-placet notice.

Hence **Non-pla·ceet** *v. trans.*, to vote *non placet* upon (a proposition); to throw out (a measure).

1807 THOMASON in *Memoirs of Simeon* (1847) 239 On the whole, it seems to me that we should *non placet* the measure. 1843 WHEWELL in *Life* (1881) 287 To-day I brought in a Grace with that view: it fell non-placeted. 1870 *Daily News* 15 Nov., The non-placeting of Graces without notice having been previously given.

Non-ple·vin. *Law.* [a. AF. *nounplevine.*] Failure to replevy land in due time.

[1335 *Act* 9 *Edw. III*, c. 2 Que nul ne perde sa terre desore par cause de nounplevine.] 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Non-Plevin.* 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*

Nonplus (nɒ·nplʌs), *sb.* and *a.* Also 8 corruptly -plush. [f. L. phr. *nōn plūs* not more, no further. Cf. obs. F. (17th c.) *mettre à nonplus* to nonplus.]

A. *sb.*

1. A state in which no more can be said or done; inability to proceed in speech or action; a state of perplexity or puzzle. Almost always in phr. *to be at* (rarely *in*) *a nonplus* = to be nonplussed; *to put, bring, drive, reduce to a nonplus*, † *to set at a nonplus*, also occas. † *to set a nonplus on*, † *to give nonplus to*: = NONPLUS *v.*

1582 R. PARSONS *Def. of Cens.* Ep. to Charke 8 Beynge now brought to a *non plus* in argueing. 1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 5 If you be not set at a flat *non plus*, and quite ouerthrowen. *c* 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* (1630) E 3, I haue giuen *non-plus* to the Paduans. 1602 FULBECKE *2nd Pt. Parall.* 74 Though I bee in questioning at a nonplus. 1614 BEAUM. & FL. *Wit at Sev. Weapons* I. ii, Gentlemen, I have done! any man, that can, go further! I confess myself at a non-plus. 1621 QUARLES *Div. Poems, Esther* (1638) 94 Whose euen poys'd valour..Had set a *Non-plus* on their doubtfull tongues. *a* 1626 BACON *Civil Convers.* Mor. & Hist. Wks. (Bohn) 198 Hasty speech..oftentimes..drives a man either to a nonplus or unseemly stammering. 1657 LIGON *Barbadoes* 85 Their often failings had put them to often stops and nonplusses in the work. 1692 SOUTH 12 *Serm.* (1697) I. 50 The Nonplus of my Reason will yield a fairer opportunity to my Faith. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* I. App. (1852) 96 The people found themselves plunged into a sad non-plus what way to take for a subsistence. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 143 The Mortality..put our scheming Doctor to a sad Nonplus. 1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* liv. (1783) II. 151 You put me quite to a nonplush, I am quite out of cash. 1811 W. IRVING *Life & Lett.* (1864) I. 262 Here was a non plus enough to startle any man of less enterprising spirit. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xv. 378 The manner of York reveals the old man in a nonplus and perturbation. 1889 JESSOPP *Coming of Friars* vii. 325 Prophets are never at a nonplus, and never surprised by a question.

¶ b. *At a nonplus*: unprepared, unawares.

1803 MAR. EDGEWORTH *To-morrow* ii, He can never find our larder at a nonplus. 1811 *Ora & Juliet* I. 9, I did think it was but a frugal sort of a dinner,..but as I took you at a non-plus, it did very well.

† 2. Short for NON PLUS ULTRA. *Obs.*

1670 LASSELS *Italy* II. 178 A world of such rich work, which makes this bedstead the nonplus of art and magnificence.

† **B.** *adj.* [app. a shortening of *at a nonplus.*] At a nonplus; perplexed, embarrassed. *Obs.*

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI. xxx. 132 Soone his wits were *Non plus*, for his wooing could but spell. *c* 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* (1630) C, Set him but *non-plus* in his magicke spels, And make him yeeld in Mathematicke rules. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLIV. XXVI. 1187 When he could make no answere thereto, but was set *nonplus*. 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* XVI. 289 Apollonius Rhodius imposed voluntary Exile on himselfe,..because he was Nonplus in one of his Poems.

No·nplus, *v.* [f. NONPLUS *sb.*] *trans.* To bring to a nonplus or standstill; to perplex.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. ii. 9 Mans Reason *nonplust* in some Accidents. 1598 *Ibid.* II. ii. 1. 290 Now *nonplust*, if to re-inforce thy Camp, Thou fly for succour to thine Ayrie Damp. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* V. x. (1840) 261, I know it will nonplus his power to work a true miracle. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 506 Expounding Nebuchadnezzars dreams, and Belshazzars vision, when all the wise men in Chaldea were non-plus'd with them. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 442 In which [*sc.* wrangling] his Parts were so accomplisht, That right, or wrong, he ne'r was non-plust. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 476 P 5 He has been non-plus'd on a sudden by Mr. Dry's desiring him to tell the Company what it was that he endeavoured to prove. 1738 tr. *Guazzo's Art Conversation* II At first,..I must own, I was a little nonplushed. 1840 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 58, I wrote a good bit of a letter to you three weeks ago: but, being non-plussed suddenly, tore it up. 1894 J. KNIGHT *Garrick* vii. 125 A continued struggle for supremacy in which the audience found itself nonplussed to decide.

b. With a thing as obj.: To render ineffective or inoperative.

1640 J. GOWER *Ovid's Festivalls* III. 64 Winds non-plus art [orig. *Vincitur ars vento*]. 1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 83 The Remedies being thus non-plust [etc.]. 1681 *News fr. Doctor's Commons* 5 It non-plust all reply. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Dec. 5/2 Such behaviour quite nonplusses measures of repression.

Nonplussation (nɒnplʌsē·ʃən). *rare.* [f. NONPLUS *v.* + -ATION.] The action of nonplussing; the condition of being nonplussed.

1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* I. (1842) 34 When the *voiture* stopped at the village, there seemed to be a nonplussation, to coin a word for the nonce, between my friend and his sisters. 1898 E. H. AITKEN *Tribes on my Frontier* (ed. 6) 61 They stared after it with a gape of utter nonplussation.

Nonplussed (nɒ·nplʌst), *ppl. a.* [f. NONPLUS *sb.* or *v.* + -ED.] Brought to a nonplus or standstill; at a nonplus; perplexed, embarrassed.

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIV. LXXXIX. 363 So many Incantations, lyes, feares, hopes instanced shee,..As lastly did the *non-plust* Nunne vnto her Charmes agree. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 140 [He] stares round the company with his vacant and nonplussed eyes. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 137 'Blown up' by nonplussed and justly exasperated Review-reviewers! 1886 BYNNER *A. Surriage* xvii, She swept from the room, leaving the nonplussed artist to puzzle over the cause of her..behavior.

‖ **Non plus ultra** (nɒn plʌs ʌ·ltrā). [L. = 'not more beyond'. So used in Fr. (from 17th c.).] = NE PLUS ULTRA 2, 2 b.

[1608 MIDDLETON *Trick to catch Old One* IV. F 3 b, Alwales when we striue to be most politique we proue most cocskombs, *Non plus vltra*.] 1676 *Life Sarpi* in Brent tr. *Counc. Trent* p. xcl, The two Pyramides which were carved and ingraven by the knife of all the Judicious with a *non plus ultra*. 1727 POPE, etc. *Art of Sinking* i, The central Point, the *non plus ultra*, of true Modern Poesy. 1775 *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 136 No trace..of Roman servitude is to be met with in this district, except the ambiguous name of one mountain,..generally thought to have been the *non plus ultra* of the Roman arms on the Italian side. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* v. vi. I. 595 Seckendorf..witnesses with unfeigned admiration the non-plus-ultra of manœuvring.

‖ **Non possumus** (nɒn pɒ·sisimʊs). [L. = 'we can not'.] A statement or answer expressing inability to act or move in a matter.

1883 *Standard* 15 Sept. 5/1 Their answer to all applications consisting in a *non possumus*, and nothing more. 1885 LOWE *Bismarck* II. 347 To give up diplomatising, and return to a policy of *non possumus*. 1890 *Athenæum* 25 Jan. 124/3 Some time ago it was proposed to the Royal Academy to do this; the answer was a sort of 'non possumus'.

† **Non-power.** *Obs.* Also 4 noun-, nom-power, 5 non-, nown-poiar. [a. AF. *nonpoair*, OF. *nonpooir*: see NON- 1 and POWER.] Lack of power; impotence.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. pr. v. (1868) 75 Ryʒt on þat same side nounpower entriþ vndirneþ þat makeþ hem wrecheс. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVII. 310 Nouʒt of þe nounpowere of god þat he ne is myʒtful To amende al þat amys is. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 374 God mai not faile on his side for noun-power or unwitt. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 17341 And ʒe ar now of nom-power, Ne vs comes no help fer ne ner. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* vi. (1885) 121 All thes poiars comen of impotencie. And therfore thay mey properly by callid nown poiars. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 301 b/2, I haue herd thy commaundement and haue sene the nonpower of hym but I shal amende it.

Non-profi·cience. *rare*—[1]. [NON- 1.] = next.

1709-11 KEN *Anodynes* XXVIII. Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 450 The Graces which God's Image forme survey, In each my Non-proficience to display.

Non-profi·ciency. [NON- 1.] Failure to make progress or improve.

1592 HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 13 He shall finde a cold aduersary of him, that..might easely be induced to be the Inuectiue of his owne Nonproficiency. 1607 R. C[AREW] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 30 He twits his auditors not so much for their non-proficiencie..as for their deficiency. 1666 ABP. SANCROFT *Lex Ignea* 10 Our foul and shameful Non-proficiency under so plentiful a Grace. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* i. 16 The reasons of the non-proficiency of the knowledge of Minerals and Metals in general. 1721 in BAILEY.

Non-profi·cient. [NON- 2.] One who fails to make progress or improve.

1579-80 [see NIHILAGENT]. 1608 DOD & CLEAVER *Expos. Prov.* 24 Reproofe of Non-proficients which are taught much and learne little. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xiii. 47 Christ is an incessant teacher: learn then, for shame, lest he turn us off for non-proficients. 1665 BOYLE *Occas Reft.* IV. ix. 61 If a Sermon leave us Devouter than it found us..we may be Despondents, but are not altogether Non-proficients

† **Non-promovent,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. NON- + L. *prōmovent-*, pres. ppl. stem of *prōmovēre* (see PRO- and MOVE *v.*).] Not moving forward.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. 65 If he make them [*sc.* axioms] not withall Circular, and Non promouent, or Incurring into themselues.

Non-pros (nɒnprɒ·s). *Law.* Abbreviation of NON PROSEQUITUR.

1675 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 439 A clause for regulating the Atturney Generall as to his entring *Non-Pros* against Papists *a* 1734 NORTH *Examen* II. v. § 83 (1740) 366 Exempted from the Law..by *non pros*, or Pardon *toties quoties*. 1769 BURROWS *Rep.* IV. 2418 The Plaintiff not declaring within the limited Time, the Seven Defendants signed Seven distinct Judgments of *Non-pros* against him. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 687 Defendant shall pay to plaintiff the costs of the non-pros.

Hence **Non-prossed** (nɒnprɒ st) *pa. pple.* (said of the suit or of the plaintiff).

1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I. 545 *note*, The Defendant brought a Writ of Error. But, despairing of success, suffered it to be non-prossed. 1768 [see NON-PROSEQUITUR]. 1774 HALLIFAX *Anal. Rom. Law* 99 In case of omission or neglect by the Plaintiff, he loses the benefit of his Writ, and is said to be nonsuited, or nonpros'd.

Non-prosequitur (nɒnprɒsse·kwitər). *Law.* [L. = 'he does not prosecute'.] A judgement entered against a plaintiff in a suit in which he does not appear to prosecute.

1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xx. 296 A *nonsuit*, or *non prosequitur*, is entered; and he is said to be *nonpross'd*.

Non-pro·ven, *pa. pple.* [NON- 6.] Occasional substitute for *not proven* = Not proved.

1847 FR. A. KEMBLE *Later Life* III. 242 The main question of progress..was non-proven. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 110 It is quite possible—but 'non-proven'—that the muscular coats of the small arteries are likewise capable of self-regulation.

† **Non-reason.** *Sc. Obs.* [f. NON- 1 + REASON *sb.*] Unlawful action; = UNREASON.

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 3 They sal not hald Courts of life and limme; but onely of injuries, and non reason; that is, wrang and vnlaw.

† **Non-rega·rdance.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [NON- 1.] Failure to regard.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* v. i. 124 Since you to non-regardance cast my faith.

Non-re·gent. Now *Hist.* [NON- 2.] A master of arts whose regency has ceased.

In the Statutes of the University of Oxford the division of *magistri* into *regentes* and *non-regentes* is still retained.

1504 [see REGENT *sb.* 3 a]. 1659 RUSHW. *Hist. Coll* I. 371 His chief strength consisted in the Doctors..and in the Non-Regents, who are Masters of Art of five years standing and upward. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* 2496/2 *Cambridge, Octob.* 8. On Sunday last the Vice Chancellor, the Heads of Colledges, ..with several Regents and Non-Regents,..waited upon His Majesty at Newmarket. 1841 PEACOCK *Stat. Cambr.* 15, *note.* 1845 T. MYERS in *Encycl. Metrop.* XVI. 184/2 The Senate is divided into two Houses, respectively denominated Regents and Non-Regents.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1773 *Ann. Reg.* 153 The grace for the reconsideration of the question of annual examinations in the University of Cambridge was voted in the non-regent house. 1831 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 392 In Paris, the non-regent graduates were only assembled on rare occasions. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XVI. 184/2 A..Non-Regent Master of Arts.

Non-regula·tion. [NON- 4.] Applied to provinces of India in which the ordinary laws are not in force.

1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 122 The whole of the provinces, regulation and non-regulation, cover 325,652 square miles. 1881 SIR W. HUNTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 769/1 Alike in regulation and in non-regulation territory the unit of administration is the district

†Non-re·plicate, *a.* Not folded back.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. ii. xviii, Forme bodily Non-replicate, extent, not setten free.

Non-re·sidence. [NON- 1.]

1. Failure of a clergyman to reside where his official duties require him to reside; systematic absence of a clergyman from his benefice or charge.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 424 He seiþ þat propriug of chirchis is lecueful, & noun residense is excusid bi siche a viker þat holdiþ his stede. 1425 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 290/2 Because of noun residens of Persons of holy Chirche, opon theire Personages, mykell pepull lakkes bothe gostely fode, and bodely. 1530 *Act* 21 *Hen. VIII*, c. 13 § 17 Provyded alwais that this Acte of none resydence shall not in any wyse extende ne be prejudicall to any such spirituall person [etc.]. 1587 in *Marprel. Controu.* (Arb.) 65 Non-residences haue cut the throte of our Church. 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* Wks. 1851 V. 385 Thir Pluralities, thir Nonresidences, thir odious Fees [etc.]. 1723 SWIFT *Argts. agst. Power of Bps.* Wks. 1751 IX. 42 As to Non-Residence, I believe there is no Christian Country upon Earth, where the Clergy have less to answer for upon that Article. 1808 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) I. 126 A law..fixing what shall be legal and sufficient causes for non residence. 1892 J. C. BLOMFIELD *Hist. Hayford* 68 The last [century] so sadly notorious for the pluralism and non-residence of the parochial clergy.

†b. *fig.* Departure *from. Obs.*

1615 T. ADAMS *Englands Sickness* 8, I might here inferre to your observation (without any non-residence from the Text) that the Church is called *Filia Jerusalem.*

2. *transf.* and *gen.* The fact of not residing in a particular place.

1585 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 39 The lang want of the administratioun of civile justice be non-residence of the Lords of Sessioun, quhilk hes happynnit throw occasioun of the lait plague. 1827 *Gentl. Mag.* XCVII. II. 504 The gradual decay of the castle, through neglect and the non-residence of the Earls. 1884 *Law Times Rep* L. 177/2 The non-residence of the applicant [a foreigner] is a cogent argument against such interference.

†Non-re·sidency. *Obs.* [NON- 1.] — prec.

The first example may belong to prec.

1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* 30 b, Lycence to eate flessh in lent, non-residencys, and such other. 1584 D. FENNER *Def. Ministers* (1587) 5 Your Nonresidencie, double benefices [etc.]. 1604 TOOKER *Fabrique Ch.* 57 Wilfull and continuall Non-residency from their cures. 1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 499 In case of non-residency of a Burgess or Knight, *lex et consuetudo parliamenti* dispenseth it. 1668 *2nd Disc. Relig. Eng.* 47 To discourage Pluralities, Nonresidencies, and Idleness in all Sorts. 1696 in PHILLIPS.

Non-re·sident, *sb.* [NON- 2.]

1. A clergyman who does not reside where his official duties require him to reside; an absentee incumbent or church dignitary.

1583 *Acts Gen. Assemb. Ch. Scotl.* (Maitland Cl.) II. 635 That the Commissioners present give up the names of the non residents upon Munday afternoone. 1588 UDALL *Diotrephes* (Arb.) 27 See that he be such a one as hath bene a non-resident before, and let him haue diuers liuings. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 774 Idle pastors and secure non-residents. 1692 [see PLURALIST 1]. 1723 SWIFT *Argts. agst. Power of Bps.* Wks. 1751 IX. 42, I am confident there are not ten Clergymen in the Kingdom, who, properly speaking, can be termed Non-Residents. 1835 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* xi, So many of our clergymen are non-residents.

2. One who does not reside in a particular place.

1819 (*title*) A Letter to a Member of Convocation..on the present state of the Catholic Claims, by a Non-Resident. 1863 COX *Instit.* III. ix. 729 The usurpations of corporations, the extensive rights of their councils, and the interference of non residents. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* II. 119 A few of the non-residents..took part [in the dance].

Non-re·sident, *a.* [NON- 3.]

1. Of a clergyman: Not residing where his official duties require him to reside; culpably absent from his benefice or charge.

1530 *Act* 21 *Hen. VIII*, c. 13 § 16 If any Person or Persons procure..any maner of lycence..to be none resydent at ther said Dygnytees, Prebende [etc.]. 1588 J. UDAL *Demonstr. Discip.* (Arb.) 27 If the priests might not dwell farre from the temple, then may not ministers be nonresident. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 307 The non-resident and plurality-gaping Prelats. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xx 322 Licensed pluralists, who are allowed to demise the living, on which they are non-resident, to their curates only. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 403 Preventing the Pope from conferring English benefices on non-resident foreigners.

†b. *fig.* Divergent or deviating *from. Obs.*

1616 ADAMS *Soul's Sickness* xxv. Wks. 1861 I. 473 When as yet himself is more non-resident from his theme than a discontinuer is from his charge. 1631 W. FOSTER *Hoplochrismatis-sponsus* 3 That Divine which takes into consideration, whether this [cure] be not done by witchcraft, cannot properly bee said to be Non-resident from his profession.

2. *transf.* and *gen.* Not residing at home or on one's estate; not resident in a particular place.

1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 27 Divers of the kinges subjectis . have..obteynid..lycences for to be absent and none resident in and uppon their ordinary offices within the said townes. 1641 *Rec. Elgin* (New Spalding Cl.) I. 271 Ane non-resident burges. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (1863) 54 The monks were never non-resident. They expended their revenue among those whose labour had produced it. 1846 *Penny Cycl.* Suppl. II. 235/1 In the Irish district asylums, . the non-resident physician is the principal officer. 1869-70 *Ann. Rep. Deleg. Stud. not attached* 11 If any Student desires . to be entirely non-resident for a Term.

Non-re·sidenter. *rare.* Also 7 *Sc.* -are. [f. NON-RESIDENT + -ER 1.] A non-resident.

1637-50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 28 No beneficed persone may be a non-residentare. 1828 *Life Planter Jamaica* 107 Landed proprietors, most of whom are non-residenters in the country. 1842 J. ATTON *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 71 The minister has become a non-resident.

Non-reside·ntial, *a.* [NON- 3.] Not residential, as a college or university.

1898 *Daily News* 17 May 7/7 Non-residential Mansfield [College at Oxford]. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 May 2/1 The non-residential University of his friend.

Non-reside·ntiary, *sb.* and *a.* [NON- 2.]

A. *sb.* A church dignitary who is not residentiary. B. *adj.* Not residentiary.

c 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 107 (1810) 109 The dean,. the chanter, the chancellor, and the treasurer of the church;.. every of these being non-residentiaries, have sufficient livelihoods of themselves. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 MAR. 6/3 One of the non-residentiary prebends.

Non-resi·stance. [NON- 1.] The practice or principle of not resisting authority, even when it is unjustly exercised. Now only *Hist.* with reference to the *doctrine of non-resistance* as held in England in the 17th c. (Cf. *passive obedience.*)

1643 DIGGS *Unlawf. Taking up Arms* 50 Their severall exceptions and corrupt glosses by which they endeavour to avoyd this plaine obligation of non resistance. 1685 *Acc. Execution Dk of Monmouth* 1 My Lord, if you be of the Church of England, you must acknowledge the Doctrine of Non-resistance to be True. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 663 Your sons are malcontents, but yet are true, As far as non-resistance makes them so. *c* 1720 *Vicar of Bray* iii, Passive obedience was a joke, A jest was non-resistance. 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 154 Sir John Hawles ..positively affirming the doctrine of non-resistance to government to be the general, moral, religious, and political rule for the subject. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. III. 453 Ken,..in the times when nonresistance and passive obedience were the favourite themes of his brethren, had scarcely ever alluded to politics in the pulpit. 1871 FRASER *Life Berkeley* ii. 49 Non-resistance and passive obedience were then associated with Jacobitism. 1878 GARDINER in *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 348/2 The Five Mile Act (1665) forbade the expelled clergyman to come within five miles of a corporate borough,.. unless he would swear his adhesion to the doctrine of non-resistance.

attrib. 1844 EMERSON *New Eng. Reformers* Ser. II. 169 Temperance and non-resistance principles. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 225 Charles II. ordered a shipment of Quakers to Virginia... Their non-resistance principles must have added much to their value.

b. *gen.* (cons. *to.*)

1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Witches & Night Fears*, The non-resistance of witches to the constituted powers. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 76 An operation which that sagacious quadruped endured with the most perfect passiveness, the most admirable non-resistance.

Non-resi·stant, *a.* and *sb.* [NON- 2, 3.]

A. *adj.* Not resistant; †pertaining to or involving the doctrine of non-resistance.

1702 DE FOE *Test Ch. Eng. Loyalty* 20 This Doctrine of Absolute, Passive, and Non-resistant Obedience. *a* 1735 ARBUTHNOT *State Quacks* Misc. Wks. 1751 I. 159 [To] teach Passive-Obedience and Non-Resistant Principles. 1796 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 201 It commands them never to use the arm of flesh, to be perfectly non-resistant. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxi. (1856) 272 We, so utterly helpless, hampered, and non-resistant, must await the inevitable action of the ice. 1871 SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* II. vi. xiv. (1872) 179 The two being distinguished as resistant extension — and non-resistant extension. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 165 The tissue..being soft and non-resistant.

B. *sb.* One who does not resist authority or force (occas. = NON-COMBATANT); one who holds or practises the doctrine of non-resistance.

c 1850 SAXE *Poems* (1874) 20 When for their dogmas Non-Resistants fight. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Sp.* xvii. 385, I confess I am not a non-resistant. 1870 T. W. HIGGINSON *Army Life* 231 Released on parole as a non-resistant.

Non-resi·sting, *ppl. a.* [NON- 3.] = prec. A.

1712 BERKELEY *Pass. Obed.* Wks. III. (1871) 137 Absolute non resisting obedience to government. 1715 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 15 P 2 The Non-resisting women..think no post tenable against an army, that makes so fine an appearance. 1801 NELSON 22 Apr. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) IV. 346 God forbid I should destroy a non-resisting Dane. 1814 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 389 Scenes ensue, in the course of which Oliver drops his nonresisting principles, and cuts down the renegade with a tomahawk. 1884 SPENCER *The Man v. the State* 3 The Non-Resisting Test Bill, which proposed for legislators and officials a compulsory oath that they would in no case resist the king by arms.

Non-retu·rn. [NON- 1.] Failure or neglect to return; the condition of not being returned.

1547 *Act* 1 *Edw. VI*, c. 10 § 5 For everye suche faulte of non Retourne, everie suche Sherife. shall. forfaite Five Poundes. 1812 *Examiner* 7 Sept. 570/1 He is entitled to one moiety in case of a non-return of any taxable article. 1845 LYTTON *Night & Morn* v. xiv, The alarm of Sarah at her non-return. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Mar. 2/4 The borrowing of your cherished books and their non-return.

attrib. 1906 *Motor Boat* 12 July 18 Carburetted air drawn in through a non-return valve.

Nonrie, -y, Nons, obs. ff. NUNNERY, NONCE.

Non-sane, nonsane (nɒnsē·n), *a. Law.* [ad. law-French *non sane* (*memorie*), law-Latin *non sanæ* (*memoriæ*): see NON- 3, SANE *a.*, MEMORY *sb.* 2 b.] Not sane; of unsound mind.

1628 COKE *On Litt.* 247 If such a man of Non sane memorie make a Feoffement. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 291 Idiots and persons of nonsane memory. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 85 All persons incapable of binding themselves by any other contract, such as persons of nonsane memory. 1855 DUNGLISON *Dict. Med. Sci.*

Hence †**Non-sa·nity,** insanity.

1675 *Act* 27 *Chas. II*, c. 1 § 2 Disability in respect of Coverture, Infancy, Non sanity of memory. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lett* (1820) II. 128 Non-sanity of mind.

Nonsant: see NONSUNT.

†Non-scri·ber. *Obs.* = NON-SUBSCRIBER.

1650 (*title*) Plea for Non-Scribers, or Grounds and Reasons for many Ministers in Cheshire, Lancashire, &c. refusing the late Engagement. 1651 ETCOCK (*title*) Animadversions on a book called a Plea for Non-Scribers.

†Non-script, *a.* [f. NON- 6 + L. *script-us* SCRIPT.] Unwritten.

1657 J. WATTS *Dipper Sprinkled* 65 The Trine immersion is a nonscript Tradition of the Apostles.

Nonse, obs. form of NONCE.

Non-seat. *Coal-mining.* (See quot.)

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining, Non-seat.* See *D Link.* [A flat iron bar attached to chains, and suspended from a hemp rope to a windlass at surface.]

Nonsonche, obs. form of NUNCHEON.

Nonsense (nɒ·nsĕns), *sb.* Also 7-8 -sence, 8 -scense. [f. NON- 2 + SENSE *sb.* Cf. F. *nonsens* (from 12-13th c.).]

1. That which is not sense; spoken or written words which make no sense or convey absurd ideas; also, absurd or senseless action.

Often used exclamatorily to express disbelief of, or surprise at, a statement.

1614 B. JONSON *Bart. Fair* iv. iv, Here they continue their game of vapours, which is Nonsense. *a* 1643 VISC. FALKLAND, etc. *Infallibility* (1646) 121 You leave out those words .. and so make non-sence of that period. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 222 For learned Nonsense has a deeper Sound, Than easy Sense, and goes for more profound. 1707 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. xlvi. 43, I understand architecture so little, that I am afraid of talking nonsense in endeavouring to speak of it particularly. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No 35 P 1 If they speak Nonsense, they believe they are talking Humour. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 17 This doctrine..either is nonsense, and therefore neither true nor false, or it affirms a most..dangerous. position. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xiii, Come, let us have no more of this nonsense. 1859 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* (1871) II. 345, I am writing nonsense, but it is because no sense within my mind will answer the purpose. 1894 FINN *In Alpine Valley* I. 28 'You are not [dying], John dear. It's all stuff and nonsense,' said the little lady.

†b. In particularized use: A piece of nonsense.

a 1643 VISCT. FALKLAND, etc. *Infallibility* (1646) 98 Every new nonsense will be more acceptable..then any old sense. 1655 tr. *Sorel's Com. Hist. Francion* II. 36 He understood not French very well, nor I his Fustian Language, so our discourse was a perpetuall Nonsense.

c. *No nonsense*: no foolish or extravagant conduct; no foolery or humbug. Chiefly in phr. *stand no nonsense* (also used as adj.).

1821 *Sporting Mag.* VIII. 233 Smith would stand *no nonsense.* 1836 SIR G. STEPHEN *Search of a Horse* i. (1841) 4 There was 'no nonsense about him' [sc. a horse], .. but he unluckily moved like a castle! 1849 MISS MULOCK *Ogilvies* ii, Mr. Ogilvie would allow 'no nonsense' of late rising. 1904 SLADEN *Lover's Japan* xiii, Rich was the only stand-no-nonsense Englishman of the lot.

2. Absurdity, nonsensicalness.

1630 W. BEDELL in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 421, I shewed the false Latin, Non-sence, injustice of it. 1660 T. PIERCE *Inq. Na'. Sin* To Rdr. *marg.*, Compare the non-sense with the impiety of the expression. 1841 L. HUNT *Seer* II. 2/1 The nonsense of ill-will.

3. Unsubstantial or worthless stuff or things.

1638 COWLEY *Love's Riddle* iv. Wks. 1711 III. 113 Our Desires..are Love's Nonsence, wrapt up in thick Clouds. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* v. i, What royal Nonsence is a Diadem Abroad, for One who's not at home supreme? 1687 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* 24, I find This busie World is Non-sense all. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Feb. 12/1 Six dollars a week for slippers, and three more for 'ribbons and bits of chiffon nonsense'.

4. A meaning that makes no sense.

1650 WEEKES *Truth's Conflict* i. 11 This is to put a nonsense upon the place, and to destroy the savor that is in it. 1711 POPE *Lett.* (1735) I. 166 How easy it is to a Caviller to give a new Sense, or a new Nonsence to any thing.

†5. Want of feeling or physical sensation. *Obs.*

1621 in T. Bedford *The Sinne*, etc. A I b, Disquietnesse of Conscience [growes] into a numbdnesse or non-sense.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *nonsense-proof* adj., *-talker*, *-writer*; **nonsense-book**, a book of nonsense or nonsense verses; **nonsense-name** (see quot.); **nonsense verses**, verses consisting of words and phrases arranged solely with reference to the metre and without regard to the sense; also *nonsense song*, etc.

1887 *Spectator* 17 Sept. 1251 Lear's *Nonsense Books. 1842 *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 118 *Nonsense names.—Some authors .. have adopted the plan of coining words at random without any derivation or meaning whatever. 1778 *Love Feast* 12 Led by the Spirit to John's pantil'd Roof, Which many a vagrant Paul makes *Nonsense-Proof. 1871 E. Lear (*title*), *Nonsense Songs, Stories, Botany and Alphabets. *a* 1832 Bentham *Deontol.* ii. (1834) I. 26 The moralist..would call his enemy..hypocrite, and *nonsense-talker. 1830 Coleridge *Table-t.* 5 Oct., I did not seem much interested with a piece of Rossini's, which had just been performed. I said, it sounded to me like *nonsense verses. 1870 *Spectator* 26 Dec. 30 Mere musical sounds are no other than nonsense verses are in poetry. 1887 *Ibid.* 17 Sept. 1251 The parent of modern *nonsense-writers.

b. That is nonsense; full of nonsense; † in the 17th c. often used as *adj.* = Nonsensical.

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. i. v. (1651) 375 A few simples well understood are better than such an heap of nonsense confused compounds 1638 Chillingw. *Relig. Prot.* I. iv. § 47. 217 Some empty unintelligible non-sense distinction. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 191 Put case the way of washing in Jordan bee irrationall and non-sense to thy wit and reason. 1757 Foote *Author* I. (1782) 23 You are a Nonsense man, and I won't agree to any such Thing. 1858 Mrs. Oliphant *Laird of Norlaw* II. 127 This is not a nonsense letter—will you read it, mother? 1862 Palgrave in *Times* 15 May, A learned mockery, a nonsense sculpture.

Hence † **Nonsensely** *adv.*, nonsensically.

1656 Duchess Newcastle *Nature's Picture* xi. *Epistle*, Others in one discourse speak mixtly, now rational, then nonsensely.

Non-se·nsible, *a.* [Non- 3.] Not sensible.

1851 Millais in *Life* (1899) I. iv 124 Forgive this nonsensible scribble. 1875 Whitney *Life Lang.* viii. 137 Every figurative transfer which ever made a successful designation for some non-sensible act or relation..rested upon a previous perception of analogy.

Nonsensical (nɒnse·nsikăl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Nonsense + -ical.]

A. *adj.* That is nonsense; of the nature of, or full of, nonsense; having no sense; absurd.

1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 221 They haue such nonsensicall concepts that there is some impossibility to please their humours. 1668 Pepys *Diary* 12 Oct., A ridiculous nonsensical book set out by Will. Pen for the Quakers 1684 Wood *Life* 28 Dec. (O. H. S) III. 120 Lord Hawley, the great bull-maker or maker of nonsensicall puns. 1742 Richardson *Pamela* IV. 11 Canst thou not forbear letting thy discerning Lord see thy nonsensical Emotions? 1816 Scott *Antiq.* xiv, The knight's a punctilious old fool, but I promise you his daughter is above all nonsensical ceremony and prejudice. 1869 Ainsworth *Hilary St. Ives* II. i, Put aside all nonsensical feeling, and accept Sir Charles. 1885 *Law Times* LXXVIII. 186/2 This sentence is certainly the worst.., and it would be hard to invent a more nonsensical one.

b. Of persons.

1682 *Enq. Elect. Sheriffs* 24 Stupid and nonsensical Fops. 1704 Swift *Batt. Bks* Wks. 1751 I. 220 A Pack of..confounded Loggerheads and illiterate Whelps, and nonsensical Scoundrels. 1815 Miss Austen *Emma* xxvi, 'Nonsensical girl,' was his reply. 1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xv. 141 Come, now, Marie, what do you think of the likeness? Don't be nonsensical, now.

B. *sb.* A nonsensical, absurd, or trifling thing.

1842 *Peter Parley's Ann.* III. 246 Silks and satins, and the host of nonsensicals with which little minds pride themselves. 1856 Ferrier *Inst. Metaph.* App I. 498 It does not..hold the mind thus circumstanced..to be a nonentity, but only a non-sensical, an absolutely inconceivable.

Hence **Nonse·nsically** *adv.*; **Nonse·nsicalness, Nonsensica·lity.**

1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 83 If they misapply words.. never so non-sensically, they passe for fine Fellowes. 1674 R. Godfrey *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 186 Observing the nonsensicalness of the Compound, and the multitude of Simples, mixt without Reason. 1702 C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* VII. App. (1852) 644 A certain silly scribbler, the very first-born of Nonsensicality. 1754 Edwards *Freed. Will* I. iii. (1762) 15 If any Man uses these Terms in such Cases, he either uses them nonsensically, or in some new Sense. *a* 1850 Hawthorne in *Hawthorne & his Wife* (1885) I. 498 She ..keeps our little nonsensicalities from ourselves. 1850 Sir W. Hamilton *Discuss. Philos.*, etc. (1852) 624*, I admit, that had we thus spoken, we had spoken, not only ungrammatically, but non-sensically. 1891 *Spectator* 9 May 665/1 Good nonsense is very difficult to write, for it ought to express gaiety of heart even in its very nonsensicalness.

Nonse·nsify, *v.* [f. Nonsense + -ify.] *trans.* To make nonsense of. So **Nonsensifica·tion,** the production of nonsense.

1649 H. Lawrence *Some Consid.* 13 They have..nonsensified a Scripture with their Figures and Allegories. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* xxii, Simple suffumigation? simple nonsensification—planetary hour? planetary fiddlestick!

Non-se·nsitive, *a.* and *sb.* [Non- 3.] a. *adj.* Not sensitive. † b. *sb.* A thing without feeling.

1628 Feltham *Resolves* II. xviii. 56 Whatsoeuer we preach of Contentednesse in want; no precepts can so gaine vpon Nature, as to make her a non-sensitiue. 1836 Smart, *Nonsensitive*, wanting sensation. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 June 2/1 A wife of the sturdy, enduring, non-sensitive type.

So **Non-se·nsitiveness.**

1890 Sir F. A. Abel in *Nature* 4 Sept. 444/2 Comparative non-sensitiveness to explosion by friction or percussion.

‖ **Non sequitur** (nɒn se·kwitŏr). [L. = 'it does not follow'.] An inference or a conclusion which does not follow from the premisses.

1564 *Brief Exam.* xxxvi ij b, After this you bring in a patch of Gratians decrees. *Cans.* 21 *Quest.* 4..This is a *Non sequitur.* 1643 Prynne *Sov. Power Parl.* III. 90 The proper argument then that can be thence deduced by our Opposites, is but this *Nonsequitur.* *a* 1726 Gilbert *Cases in Law & Equity* (1760) 98 (Stanf.), The Justices need not set forth any Reason of their Judgment, therefore a *Non sequitur* will not vitiate. 1817 *Parl. Deb.* col. 1070 (Stanf.), This was so inconsequent, such a *non sequitur* in reasoning, that he left it to the noble lord, and the other logicians on the Treasury-bench, to solve the problem. 1863 Kirk *Chas. the Bold* II. 403 *note*, The delicious *non sequitur* of this conclusion need scarcely be pointed out.

transf. and *fig.* 1533 Elyot *Pasquill* A iij, Thou haste the strangest apparaile that euer I loked on...This longe estrige fether doeth wonderly wel... But this longe gowne with strayte sleues is a *non sequitur.* 1855 Geo. Eliot *Ess.* (1884) 150 His practice is in many respects an amiable *non sequitur* from his teaching

Nonsicut. *nonce-word*, f. L. *nōn* not + *sīcut* so, after Nonesuch.

1621 Br. Mountagu *Diatribe* 28 And so be ἀκτιβόλιντοι, of all passengers by, for absolute Nonsicuts in intolerable arrogancy.

Nonsien, obs. form of Nuncheon.

Non-signi·ficant. [Non- 3.] A sign, symbol, or statement that is not significant.

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II 61 The Simple Cyphars with Changes, and intermixtures of Nulles, and Nonsignificants. 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 387 With many such non-significants, or mean nothings.

So **Non-signi·ficance, Non-signi·ficative** *a.*

1633 Ames *Fresh Suit agst. Human Ceremr* 84 He shall perceaue some non significative to be the speciall to the Genus of a significative cere[mony]. 1846 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* III. 9 Respecting the significance or non-significance of those elements

† **Non-sincere,** *a. Obs. rare.* [Non- 3.] Not decided for or against a measure.

1656 Harrington *Oceana* (1700) 132 The Suffrage being gather'd and open'd before the Signory, if the red Box, or Nonsincere had above half the Suffrages [etc.]. *Ibid.* 156 Three Boxes, the Negative, the Affirmative and the Nonsincere. [Cf. p 119 *bossolo di non sinceri*.]

Non-soci·ety. [Non- 4.] *attrib.* Not belonging to a society; *spec.* applied to a workman who is not a member of a trade-union, or to an establishment in which such men are employed.

1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1861) III. 222/2 The slop-workers of the different trades—the cheap men or non-society hands. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Oct. 10/2 The Board had paid more for printing in 'non-society' houses than in society houses. 1890 W. J. Gordon *Foundry* 192 Its [*The Times*] being a non-society office.

Non-so·lvency. [Non- 1.] Failure or inability to pay what is owing; insolvency.

1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 83. 2/1 The Non-solvency of such a trifle. 1732 Swift *Proposal National Debt* Wks. 1751 IX. 188 Some of the Purchasers..may be content to live cheap in a worse Country, rather than be at the Charge of Exchange and Agencies; and, perhaps of Non-solvencies in Absence, if they let their Lands too high. 1734 — *Reasons agst. settling Tythe of Hemp* Ibid 261 The Tythes..have..sunk..at least one Fourth of their former Value, exclusive of all Non-solvencies

Non-so·lvent, *a* (*sb.*) [Non- 3.] A. *adj.* Not solvent; unable to pay debts; insolvent.

1625 B. Jonson *Staple of N.* IV. Interm., *Con.* For a decay'd wit— *Exp.* Broken— *Tat.* Non-soluent. 1644 Heylin *Stumbling-block* Tracts (1681) 679 Unless,..being one of the Farmers of the Tolls and Taxes,..he became non solvent, and had not cleared his accompt with the Common-wealth. 1669 Owen *Doctr. Trin. Vind.* (1851) II. 437 The debt which He took upon Himself, and discharged for us, when we were nonsolvent, in His love.

B. *sb.* One who is unable to pay his debts.

1647 Trapp *Comm. Luke* VII. xlii, We are all non-solvents, stark beggars.

Non-spe·cie. [Non- 4.] Used *attrib.*, Not payable in specie.

1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No 3345/7 The said Trustees shall pay to such Person or Persons Money for the said Bills, if they be Specie Bills; Or deliver other Bills of like value, if they be Non Specie Bills. 1711 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 677 A supply..to enable her majestie to make all non specie exchequer bills specie.

Nonsse: see Ounce *sb.*[1] **Nonst,** obs. f. Nonce.

Non-subscri·ber. Now *Hist.* Also *Sc.* 7 -scriver, -scryver. [Non- 2.]

1. One who refuses to subscribe to an undertaking, a religious creed, etc.

(*a*) In Scottish Church History, one who did not subscribe to the National Covenant of 1638; (*b*) one of the section of Irish presbyterians which arose in 1720 and opposed the imposition of subscription to the Westminster Confession.

1599 (*title*), A Triall of Subscription, by way of a Preface vnto certaine Subscribers; And, Reasons for lesse rigour against non-subscribers. 1621 *1st & 2nd Bks. Discipl.* (Calderwood) II That whosoever hath borne office in the ministerie of the Kirke within this Realme..shall be charged ..to subscrive the heads of the discipline of the Kirk of this Realme.., under the paine of excommunication to be executed against the non subscrivers. 1638 R. Baillie *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1841) I. 78 That day was a solemne Fast over all our Kingdome...Some of our non-subscryvers refused to joyne. 1650 (*title*), A brief Apology for all non subscribers, and looking glasse for all apostate, perjured prescribers, and subscribers of the new engagement. 1707 *Narr. Prov. Synods Presbyt. Irel.* 36 The Ministers, who in a few days after [in June, 1721] were distinguish'd by the name of Non-subscribers.

2. One who does not pay a subscription.

1713 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5131/4 Subscribers pay one Guinea, and Non-Subscribers five Guineas Entrance.

So **Non-subscri·bing** *vbl. sb.*, **Non-subscri·ption,** refusal or failure to subscribe (e.g. to a religious creed); also **Non-subscri·bing** *ppl. a.*

1662 Wood *Life* 24 Aug. (O.H.S.) I. 433 What heads of houses was turned out upon non-subscribing to the Act of Uniformity. 1716 [see Nonconforming *vbl. sb.*]. 1727 *Narr. Prov. Synods Presbyt. Irel.* 58 An anonymous Pamphlet, called, *The Mind of the Synod*, which contained many grievous Aspersions on the Non subscribing Ministers. 1736 Chandler *Hist. Persecc.* 395 The two great evils of the Church, Non-subscription and Arianism. 1747 H. Walpole *Lett* (1846) II. 199 The non-subscribing at the time of the rebellion has been most successfully played off upon the Jacobites. 1827 *Christian Moderator* I. (*title of article*), Progress of Nonsubscription to Creeds. 1879 Withrow *Mem. Presbyt. Irel.* 166 Opening of the non-Subscription Controversy. 1895 *Daily News* 24 Oct. 3/3 Unitarians.. were..Non-Subscribing—i. e. their trust deeds did not provide that ministerial officers..should subscribe to a creed.

Non-substa·ntial, *a. Philosophy.* [Non- 3.] Not substantial. Hence **Non-substa·ntialism,** the theory that there is no substance underlying phenomena; = Nihilism 2. Also **Non-substa·ntialist,** one who holds the doctrine of non-substantialism; = Nihilist 1.

1836-7 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* xvi. (1859) I. 294 Philosophers..are divided into Realists or Substantialists, and into Nihilists or Non-Substantialists. 1865 Masson *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 66 The system of Nihilism or, as it may be better called, Non-substantialism. 1875 McLaren *Serm.* Ser. II. i. 13 They are non-substantial and non-permanent.

Non-succe·ss. [Non- 1. Cf. F. *non-succès.*] Want of success.

1665 Needham *Med. Medicinae* 282 The Non Successes of the common Methods and Medicins. 1837 De Quincey *Coleridge* Wks. 1854 II. 167 It was natural to impute his non-success exclusively to his own irregular application. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Apr. 2/1 That impatience of non-success which was often noted as a defect in his character. 1902 *Outing* June 278/1 The success or non-success of the finished picture from an artistic standpoint.

So **Non-succe·ssful** *a.*, not successful.

1867 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Dec. 769 If non-successful, there comes a smash. 1901 *Scotsman* 13 Mar. 12/2 The publication of the non-successful estimates.

Nonsuch (nɒ·nsʌtʃ), *sb.* and *a.* [var. of Nonesuch, and now the usual form.

The change of *none-* (nōn) to *non-* would be natural in a compound of this form, but may have been partly helped by association with the prefix Non-.]

I. † 1. = Nonesuch 1. *Obs. rare*[-1].

1620 R. N. *Sonn.* in *Sylvester's Du Bartas*, Then by right Rare Muses Non-Such shall thy Worke be hight.

2. = Nonesuch 2.

1657 S. Purchas *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 13 For every Hive, or Commonwealth, endeavours to be a Non-such, and to engross all within its own circumference. 1677 W. Hughes *Man of Sin* I. i. 2 We have therein a very Nonsuch, for the enriching that Ægypt, which it passeth through. 1710 T. Fuller *Pharm. Extemp.* 106 An Oliose Draught..is a Nonsuch for a Pleurisy. 1820 Amelia Opie *Tales of Heart* IV. 274, I have got a little pot of honey and some rob.., as 'tis reckoned a nonsuch for a cough.

b. = Nonesuch 2 b.

1655 Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* I. (1665) 132 Was not Job the Devil's hypocrite, whom God vouch't for a non-such in holinesse. 1670 Brooks *Wks.* (1867) VI. 30 Job was a non-such in his day for holiness. 1753 Richardson *Sir C. Grandison* I. xxii. (1781) 152 Then you are, as indeed I have always thought you, a nonsuch of a woman. 1819 Keats *Let. to G. Keats* 14 Feb., A young gentleman..leaves his unfortunate Bride and follows this nonsuch. 1850 Dobell *Roman* v. Poet. Wks. (1875) 61 Nay, everybody! Write me up a nonsuch! I can beat everybody. 1895 'Sarah Tytler' *Macdonald Lass* 172 As for your Prince,.. he's not a nonsuch.

c. In depreciatory sense.

1836 *Gentl. Mag.* V. 423/2 The audience were insulted by the mis-representation of a nonsuch called the Fate of War, which caused a tremendous disturbance in the Theatre.

† 3. = Nonesuch 3. *Obs.*

1635 Brathwait *Arcadian Princess* II. 11 He was esteemed the Non-such of his time. 1660 W. Secker *Nonsuch Prof.* 9 Beleivers in the world, they are the Non-such's of the world. 1673 Janeway *Heaven upon Earth* (1847) 212 Those brave worthies who were. the nonsuches of their age, and a pattern to future generations.

† 4. *adj.* = Nonesuch 4. *Obs.*

1667 Waterhouse *Fire Lond.* 3 This spoil and non-such disappointment. 1711 *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 186 A non-such contempt of the world in a monarch. 1728 P. Walker *Life Peden* Pref. (1827) 7 Ere that tremendous non-such stroke came upon Jerusalem.

II. *spec.* 5. = Nonesuch 5. ? *Obs.*

1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 320 Nonsuch, *Lychnis.*

6. a. A species of Lucern (see quot. 1844). Also called *black nonsuch.*

1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 725 Of 7 acre of Non such or Hopp-Clover. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 31 It's better to sowe three [bushels] mixt with Nonsuch. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4111/4 Broad Clover and Trefoil, alias Nonsuch. 1768-74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 501 Every country fellow makes the distinction between natural grass, and clover, nonsuch, or others that are sown. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed 2) s.v. *Worplesdon*, A sort of grass was lately much cultivated in these parts, called Nonsuch, which is equal to St. Foin. 1844 Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 556 *Medicago lupulina* is the hop-clover, or black nonsuch, which is..sown by some farmers amongst their grass.

attrib. 1766 *Museum Rust.* VI. 338 We find it useful, also, when we sow any saintfoin, to throw in about a gallon of nonsuch seed.

b. *White nonsuch*, rye-grass seed. ? *Obs.*

1787 MARSHALL *E. Norfolk* (1795) Gloss.

7. A variety of apple († and pear). Also *attrib.*

1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 210 The Non-such [apple] is a long-lasting fruit, good at the table. *Ibid.* 210 The Non-such, Dionier,..are all very good winter-pears. 1846 MRS. GORE *Eng. Char.* (1852) 112 With lustrous, rosy, and whiskerless face, round as a Nonsuch apple. 1859 F. G. WHITE *Addr. Cape Town Fine Arts Exhib.* 13 No man in his senses would eat sour crabs when he could get ribstone pippins or nonsuch apples.

† **Nonsue,** *v. Obs.* [NON- 5.] = NONSUIT *v.*

1437 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 509/2 He woll be nonsued; and theruppon he wolle begynne a newe feyned suite. 1487 *Act 3 Hen. VII*, c. 10 Yf..that persone..that sueth Writte ..of errour be nonsued [AF. *nonsuee*] in the same.

† **Non-suffi·cient.** *Obs.* [NON- 1. Cf. INSUFFICIENT *sb.* 1.] Insufficiency.

1425 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 276/2 Knowlech of the suffisante or nonsuffisante of swiche [persones] as ye Kyng..offrid. 1477 *Ibid.* VI. 186/1 For non sufficiente of the said Gardeyn and Wyrker to answere of the forseid forfeiture.

† **Nonsuing,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [NON- 7.] Failure to sue.

1620 J. WILKINSON *Coroners & Sheriffes* 51 That he shall ..discharge..the said J. H. from..all maner of troubles.. either by nonsuing, or unlawfull returning..of any precepts.

Nonsuit (nɒ·nsiūt), *sb. Law.* [a. AF. *no(u)nsute*: see NON- 1 and SUIT *sb.*] In early use, the cessation of a suit resulting from the voluntary withdrawal of the plaintiff; in modern use, the stoppage of a suit by the judge, when, in his opinion, the plaintiff fails to make out a legal cause of action or to bring sufficient evidence. (See also quot. 1884.) † Also *fig.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 410 But ech prest may lijtly þus sue crist 3if he lette not hym silf, & þus synne excusiþ hym not þat he synne not in þis noun suyt. 1488 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 417/2 The said discontinuance, or any Nonsuyt of or in the said Atteint. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* (1569) I. 42 Menalippus ouer came him in law, and the noble men which were the frends of Phalaris, would giue no sentence, but brought the matter to a nonesuite. 1606-7 *Act 4 Jas. I*, c. 3 (*title*), An Act to give Costes to the Defendant uppon a Nonsuite of the Plaintiffe. 1632 *Star Chamber Cases* (Camden) 128 The Kinges Bench afterwardes discharged the costes upon the nonsuit. 1741 *Act 14 Geo. II*, c. 17 § 1 That all Judgments given by virtue of this Act shall be of the like Force and Effect as Judgments upon Nonsuit. 1768 [see NON-PROSEQUITUR]. 1803 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 50/1 A proof of non-residence might be made to operate as a nonsuit in an action for tithes. 1883 *Law Rep.* 11 *Q. B. Div.* 591 Watkin Williams, J, was of opinion that the words above mentioned were privileged..and directed a nonsuit. 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII 534/2 s.v., The matter now is of no great importance, for, although judgment of nonsuit still exists, it has, since the Judicature Acts, the same effect as a judgment on the merits, unless the court otherwise directs.

† **No·nsuit,** *a. Law. Obs.* [app. intended as a pa. ppl. form on the analogy of words like *execute*. AF. had *nounsuy*.] Subjected to a nonsuit; nonsuited.

c 1476 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 35 Ailmer wife was like to have bene non suit in her appeale. 1531-2 *Act 23 Hen. VIII*, c. 2 § 4 The same partie so nonsuite or so discontynueng the said Atteynt. 1594 WEST *and Pt. Symbol.* § 43 When one hath bin nonsuit he may begin againe. 1660 BONDE *Scut. Reg.* 58 The King in a manner is everywhere. ..And therefore it is that he cannot be non-sute. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5868/5 The Officers become Nonsuit. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 376 If the plaintiff does not appear, no verdict can be given, but the plaintiff is said to be nonsuit, *non sequitur clamorem suum.* 1817 SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 857 In case the plaintiff become nonsuit, or discontinue his action.

fig. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxviii. (1888) 174 They will rather retire for shame and proue to be nonsuite, then confesse themselues faulty. 1589 WARNER *Alb. England* VI. xxxi. (1612) 155 Better at first be Non-sute, than at length not to subdue.

† b. *transf.* Of a project: Interrupted, balked.

1679 'TOM TICKLEFOOT' *Obs. Trials of Wakeman*, etc. 8 The Plot is Non-suit, *Semel insanivimus omnes.*

No·nsuit, *v.* [f. NONSUIT *sb.* or *a.*] *Law. trans.* To subject to a nonsuit.

1531-2 *Act 23 Hen. VIII*, c. 15 (*title*), An Acte that the Defendaunt shall recover Costes against the Pleyntif, if the Pleyntif be nonsuited, or if the verdicte passe against him. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 51 b, If hee haue but a quarter of an enemy in the Court, it [*sc.* his suit] is casheird and non suted. 1606-7 *Act 4 Jas. I*, c. 3 Cases where the Plaintiffe..should become Nonsuited. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 39 P 4 The University has been Nonsuited in their Action against the Booksellers for printing Clarendon in Quarto. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xx. 295 Formerly they [*sc.* common pledges] were of use to answer to the king for the amercement of the plaintiff, in case he were nonsuited. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 304 Ld. Ch. Just. de Grey thought such parol evidence inadmissible, and nonsuited the plaintiff.

absol. 1818 BYRON *Juan* I. clxxxix, The pleadings Of counsel to nonsuit, or to annul.

† b. *transf.* and *fig.* (sometimes with a pun.)

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. i. 16 But he .. Euades them, with a bumbast Circumstance..; Non-suites my Mediators. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 99 Lest. he [*sc.* a lover] should turne Crauen .. or else be vtterly non-suited. *a* 1652 BROME *Covent Garden* II. i, [A tailor says:] I can do no lesse then take you by default and non-suit you. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fable Bees* (1725) I. 317 Your sly sinners that..hope that it will expiate their guilt, and Satan be nonsuited by it at a small expence.

Hence **No·n-suiting** *vbl. sb.*

1662 HERBERT *Body Divinity* I. 92 They are sure of..the non-suting of all actions and accusations.

Non-su·mmons. *Law.* [NON- 1.] Failure to serve a summons in due time.

1630 EARL MANCH. in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 273 Putting in of dilatory pleas, as non-summons. 1845 E. V. WILLIAMS *Saunders' Rep. K. B.* II. i. 45c, The summons must be served fifteen days before the day of the return of the writ, otherwise the tenant may wage his law of non-summons.

† **Nonsunt.** *Sc. Obs.* Also -sount, ? -sant. [Two words of the legend on the reverse of the coin, which runs IAM. NON. SVNT. DVO. SED. VNA. CARO. 'they are no more twain, but one flesh' (Matt. xix. 6).] The twelve-penny groat coined under Francis and Mary (1558-9).

1564 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. 440 Tressonabill cunzeing off diuerse fals Testonis, half Testonis, Non suntis, and Lyones callit Hardheidis. 1567 *Sc. Acts Parl.* (1814) III. 43/2 It is thocht neidfull that all nonsunt be proclamit to vj d, babeis to iij d, plakis to ij d, hardheidis to half pennyis. 1584 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 706 Fals and adulterat cunyie of nonsantis.

† **Non-surre·ctive,** *a. Obs.* [L. *surrect-*, ppl. stem of *surgĕre* to rise + -IVE.] (See quot.)

1668 WILKINS *Real Char* 341 A Person..Unwalkative, is a Cripple; Non surrective, is Bedrid

Nonsute, obs. form of NONSUIT.

† **Non-swea·rer.** *Obs.* [NON- 2.] = NON-JUROR. Also *attrib.*

1690 *Let. to Dissenting Clergyman* 10 Some of the Gentlemen..are such as have admired even the meanest of the Non-Swearers 1691 [see NON-JUROR]. 1691 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 326 One Wilcox, a nonswearer parson. 1692 *Let. to Friend* in *Harleian Misc.* (1746) VII. 296 All our Non-swearers could not hinder the late Revolution, nor can they make another. *c* 1693 *Mem. Cnt. Teckely* Pref. p. xi, The best Use of this is to be made by the Non-swearers.

So † **Non-swea·ring** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*, non-juring.

1691 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 162 The other non-swearing bishops. 1692 *Let to Friend* in *Harleian Misc.* (1746) VII. 296 Could their Non-swearing restore him to his Throne again, it would [etc.] *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Satire upon French King* Wks. 1730 I. 59 A non-swearing parson.

Nont, dial. variant of NAUNT.

1777 *Antiq.* in *Ann. Reg.* 147. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*

Non-te·nure. *Old Law.* [a. AF. *nountenure*: see NON- 1 and TENURE.] 'A plea in bar to a real action, by saying that he (the defendant) held not the land in the plaintiff's count or declaration, or at least some part thereof' (Wharton).

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 128 b, If anye manne sue a Precipe quod reddat against anye tenaunte of free hold, in whiche action..the tenaunte pledeth not nontenure. 1602 FULBECKE *2nd Pt. Parall.* 57 Seuerall tenancie, or nontenure is no plea in a *Nuper obijt*, because of the priuitie of bloud. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 362 b, If the Tenant pleade non-tenure or disclaime. 1652 tr. *Fitzherbert's Nat. Brev.* 256 And Nontenure hath been pleaded, and admitted a good plea divers times in an Attaint. 1865 NICHOLS *Britton* II. 84 In this plea there lies neither view, nor voucher to warranty, nor abatement of writ for non-tenure.

† **Non-term.** *Obs.* [NON- 1.] The time of vacation between two terms; the cessation of term: hence *gen.*, a period of inaction.

1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Non terme* (*non terminus*) is the time of vacation between Terme and Terme. 1648 SPARKE *Ep. Ded* to *Shute's Sarah & Hagar* a j b, By thus improving an enforced Non term, and over-long Vacation, in such a promulgating the best Laws. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *For Sleep* Wks. (1687) 295 The Senses Non-Term, Life's serenest Shore. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 71 During this Interval and Non-tearm of Sensation (for so we may..call Sleep). 1824 *Gradus ad Cantabr.* s.v., When any Member of the Senate dies within the University during Term, on application to the Vice-chancellor, the University bell rings an hour; from which period Non Term, as to public lectures and disputations, commences for three days.

‖ **Non-te·rminus.** [NON- 1.] = prec.

1573 G. HARVEY *Common pl. Bk.* (Camden) 52 It is the smallest matter of an hundrid with them, for the schollars to want a Greek lecture a fortniht or thre weeks togither besides non-termjnus. 1607 [see prec.].

Nontid(e, obs. forms of NOONTIDE.

Nontronite (nɒ·ntrŏnəit). *Min.* [ad. F. *nontronite* (Berthier 1827), f. *Nontron* (in France), its locality.] A pale-yellow variety of chloropal.

1832 SHEPARD *Min.* 246 Nontronite. .. Soft; opake: unctuous and tender. 1837 DANA *Syst. Min.* 224.

† **Non u·ltra.** *Obs.* [L. = 'not beyond'.] = NE PLUS ULTRA 2, 2 b. Also *attrib.*

Formerly the name of a 'walk' in Oxford (see Wood *Antiq. Oxford* O.H.S. I. 344, 576; III. 221).

[1589 GREENE *Tullies Loue* Ep. Ded. Wks. (Grosart) VII. 99 Suche as read *Non vltra*, on Hercules pillers. *c* 1600 *Timon* I. iv, At Gades I washt away *Non vltra* writt with Hercules owne hand.]

1672 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* IV. i, Is not that good language now? is not that elevate? It's my *non ultra*, I gad 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* (1716) 62 Let not the law of thy country be the *non ultra* of thy honesty. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 8 Feb. 1645, This I made the *non ultra* of my travels. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. vii. 357 Now light is at our journey's end, arrived at its *non ultra*, there being no part..disposed to transmit it any further.

Non-u·nion.

1. [NON- 1.] Failure to unite.

1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Non-union*, the condition of a fractured bone, or other divided tissue, the ends of which fail to unite.

2. *attrib.* [NON- 4.] Not belonging to a trade-union; also, manufactured by non-union men.

1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. ix. (1876) 244 A non-union man is subjected to so many petty annoyances that his life not unfrequently becomes a burden to him. 1890 *Daily News* 13 Sept. 5/5 It was affirmed that the unionists would refuse to handle non-union wool.

Hence **Non-u·nionist,** one who does not belong to a trade-union. Also used *attrib.* Also **Non-u·nionism,** the principles of non-unionists.

1861 *Illustr. Lond. News* 7 Dec 576/3 A non-unionist workman has been employed on the premises. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 2 Sept. 4/6 The miners are now encamped near the mines in order to prevent non-unionists from working. 1895 *Standard Dict.*, *Non-unionism.* 1901 *Daily Chron.* 17 July 7/5 Strongholds of non-unionism.

Non-uni·ted, *ppl. a.* [NON- 6.] Applied to that part of the Greek Church which is not in union with Rome.

1777 *Char.* in *Ann. Reg.* 47 They [*sc.* Wallachians] confess the non-united Greek religion. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *Life in E. Europe* 199 The Church [in Hungary] has the majority of the aristocracy..on its side,..not to mention the United and Non-united Greek Church to back it.

† **Nonuparti·tion.** *Obs.* [irreg. f. L. *nōnus* ninth + PARTITION.] The taking of a ninth part.

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 34 Nonupartition, or to take the ninth part of a number.

† **No·nupla.** *Mus. Obs.* [mod.L., fem. of *nōnuplus*, f. *nōnus* ninth + *-plus* as in *duplus* DUPLE.] The 'time' which has nine crotchets or quavers in a bar.

1597 T. MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* I. 54 The tripla broken in the more prolation, maketh nine minimes for one stroke, which is our common Nonapla. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Nonupla*, a quick time in Musick peculiar to Gigs and such like; having nine Crotchets between Bar and Bar. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* 1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.*

Nonuplet (nɒ·niŭplet). *Mus.* [f. L. *nōnus* ninth + *-plet* as in *triplet.*] A group of nine notes to be performed in the time of eight or six.

1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*

Non upstant: see NON-OBSTANTE 1 *note.*

Non-u·sage. [NON- 1.] Cessation of the use of something; failure to use.

1552 HULOET, Non vsage, *dissuetudo.* *c* 1600 EDMONDS *Observ. Cæsar's Comm.* (1604) 31 As usage continueth the property of a tenure, so non-usage implieth a forfeiture. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxvii. 221 Non-usage oftentimes destroys ones Right. 1838-42 TUPPER *Proverb. Philos.* (1853) 427 For use will mould and mark it, or non-usage dull and blunt it. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Feb. 3/2 The point of non-usage was brought forward, and..it was distinctly laid down that 'omission is not prohibition'.

Non-u·sager. *Hist.* [NON- 2.] A member of that section of non-jurors which rejected 'the usages' in the celebration of the Holy Communion.

1874 J. H. BLUNT *Dict. Sects, Heresies*, etc. 381/2 A division thus sprung up in the now small body of Nonjurors, ..the former party being called 'Non-Usagers' and the latter 'Usagers'.

† **Non-u·sance.** *Obs.* [NON- 1.] Non-usage.

1640 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. xiii. 232 Yet were it not reasonable to inferre. a non-usance or abolition.

Non-u·se. [NON- 1.] Failure or neglect to use.

1605 L. HUTTEN *Answere* 104 He doth conclude the abuse of one Ceremony by the Non vse of another. 1761 in Entick *London* (1766) IV. 309 They shall lose no privilege for non use, or even abuse. 1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* I. 470 The .. distinction .. between .. clean and unclean animals; ..which relates. to their use or non-use in sacrifice. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 204 The wrong use of a thing is far worse than the non-use. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 20 Aug. 5/3 The discussion of the Manchester Ship Canal Bill has suggested..some reflections on the use and non-use of canals.

Non-u·ser. *Law.* Also 8 erron. -usure. [NON- 1.] Neglect to use a right, by which it may become void. Also *transf.*

1650 *Abridgm. Coke's Rep.* IX. 340 Admitting that he cannot make a Deputy, this *Non user* is no cause of forfeiture. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 89 Whose so long Non-user of their power [etc.]. 1709 J. JOHNSON *Clergym. Vade M.* II. cv, Unless they [*sc.* Canons] be antiquated by a long non-usure. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xvii. 263 A writ of *quo warranto*..lies..in case of non-user or long neglect of a franchise. 1844 WILLIAMS *Real Prop.* (1877) 459 The rights above mentioned may be lost by abandonment, of which non-user for twenty years or upwards is sufficient evidence. 1862 MARSH *Lect. Eng. Lang.* viii. 179 The mere non-user of a word is not likely to be noticed until it has been so long out of currency that [etc.]. 1885 *Law Rep.* 14 Q B. Div. 203 Such power could not be lost by mere non-user.

† **Non-using,** *vbl. sb.* [NON- 7.] Non-use.

1533 FRITH *Mirr. to know thyself* B, That the none vsynge of them maye be thy greater damnacyon. 1688 *Vox Cleri Pro Rege* 26 Does their non-using argue a non-Right in them of such a Power, that they may never..make use of it?

Non-va·scular, *a. Anat.* [NON- 3.] Destitute of vessels for the circulation of fluids.

1857 HOLDEN *Hum. Osteol.* 17 Bone so thin as to need no Haversian canals is called 'nonvascular' bone. 1862 SPENCER *First Princ.* II. xiii. § 104 (1875) 302 The low rate of change going on in dry non-vascular tissues, such as those

which form hairs, nails, horns, &c. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 526 Localised non-vascular ulceration of the cornea.

† Non-will, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. NON- 5 + WILL *v.*] *trans.* To will the annihilation of.

1783 *New Lond. Mag.* 434 To nonwill the existence of anything he once willed into being.

† Nonwit. *Sc. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. Nonage.

1570 BUCHANAN *Admon.* (S. T. S.) 30 To be to him as curatour and gouernour during all ye tyme of his nonwit.

Non-wo'rker. [NON- 2.] One who does not work. Also **Non-wo'rking** *ppl. a.*

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* III. 2 The Workers and Non-Workers. *Ibid.* 3 The members of every community may be divided into the..hardworking and the non-working.

Nonyl (*n*ǫ nil). *Chem.* [f. L. *nōn-us* ninth + -YL.] The ninth in the series of alcohol radicals of the general formula C_nH_{2n+1}. Also *attrib.*

1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 134 *Nonyl.* C^9H^{19}...It is also called Pelargonyl. 1868 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 10) 632 Nonyl Alcohol, $C_9H_{20}O$ 1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* Suppl., *Nonane* or *Nonyl Hydride*, C^9H^{20}.

Hence **No'nylamine** [see AMINE], a compound in which one atom of the hydrogen in ammonia is replaced by nonyl; **No'nylene,** a hydrocarbon produced in the decomposition of lime soap; whence **Nonyle'nic** *a.*; **Nonylic** (*n*ǫni'lik) *a.*, pertaining to or derived from nonyl.

1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*, **Nonylamine.* $C^9H^{21}N$. Obtained by the action of ammonia on chloride of nonyl. 1857 MILLER *Elem Chem., Org.* (1862) 247 *Nonylene, or Elaene ($H_{18}C_{18}$ was obtained mixed with hexylene, by Fremy, during the distillation of several fatty acids. 1889 *Watts' Dict. Chem.* II. 431 Ennenoic acid , *Nonylenic acid. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 134 Chloride of Nonyl. when boiled with potash yields hydrate of nonyl, *nonylic or pelargonic alcohol. 1873 *Fownes' Chem* (ed. 11) 689 Nonylic acid is obtained by the action of boiling alcoholic potash on primary octyl cyanide.

Nonys, obs. form of NONCE.

Noodle (n*ū* d'l), *sb.*[1] [Of obscure origin.] A simpleton, a stupid or silly person.

1753 HAWKESWORTH *Adventurer* No. 25 P 6 The words ninnyhammer, noodle, and numscull, are frequently bandied to and fro betwixt them. 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* II. Wks. 1799 I 184 To take up at last with such a noodle as he! 1802 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 118 The Buck, who scorns the City Puts, And thinks all rich men noodles. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* iii, Thou wouldst .trip, like the noodles of Hogs-Norton, when the pigs play on the organ. 1875 HELPS *Soc. Press.* viii. 113, I say he is a noodle if he has not previously determined how and when to leave off.

Hence **Noo'dle** *v.*, to fool. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1803 *Censor* 1 Feb. 23 To descend from my grammatical stilts in order to inform her that her mistress has completely noodled her!

Noodle, *sb.*[2] [a. G. *nudel*, of uncertain etymology] A strip or ball of dough made with wheat, flour, and eggs, and served in soup. Also *attrib* in *noodle-soup.*

1779 LADY MARY COKE *Jrnl.* Oct. (1892) III 243 A noodle soup - this I begged to be explained and was told it was made only of veal with lumps of bread boiled in it. 1850 B'NESS TAUTPHŒUS *Initials* (1853) 139 That's the soup, and the Noodles will be all squashed if you work them up after that fashion. 1859 HARTLEIT *Dict Amer.* (ed. 2), *Noodles*, dumplings or vermicelli. They are used in Pennsylvania, and are made by rolling into very thin sheets the dough, which differs from the Italian preparation by the addition of eggs. *Ibid*, Noodle-Soup. 1876 M. B. EDWARDS *John & I*, vii. 56 He had almost got reconciled to the frequent recurrence of sausage and noodle soup.

Noo'dledom. [f. NOODLE *sb.*[1] + -DOM.]

1. The world or aggregate of noodles; a collection of noodles.

1810 SYD. SMITH in *Edin. Rev.* XV. 305 These two phrases, the delight of Noodledom, are grown into common-places upon the subject. 1825 — *Wks.* (1850) 417 How impossible it appeared to Noodledom to repeal them! 1867 G. GILFILLAN *Night* viii. 294 A noodledom of blood now governs France. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* cvi, 'Yes,' you sneer, 'Ninnies stock Noodledom.'

2. Foolishness, stupidity; an instance of this.

1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXI. 820 It is the most entire piece of noodledom that can be perpetrated. 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 640 They are sufficiently bored with the solemn noodledoms of pretension. 1865 *Star* 5 Jan., The noodledom of the magistrates is the one feature of the case.

attrib. 1886 *Athenæum* 23 Jan. 138/2 Mr. Thomson's collection of noodledom stories for the Folk-lore Society.

So **Noo'dledum,** noodledom; a noodle. *rare.*

1826 *Examiner* 727/1 A piece of noodledum that was even attributed to Louis XIV. 1883 HALL CAINE *Cobwebs Crit.* v. 145 Ridiculous..squabbles among the tribes of Noodledums.

Noo'dleism. [f. NOODLE *sb.*[1] + -ISM.]

1. Silliness, stupidity.

1831 *Examiner* 562/2 Written in a congenial strain of noodleism. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XXI. v. (1872) X. 90 Some gleams of Kinghood for us under Marlborough:—after whom Noodleism and Somnambulism.

2. A silly action or idea.

1829 *Examiner* 145/2 Lord Eldon .. rose to disavow participation in such extreme noodleisms. 1834 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* III. 55 It is manifestly an old-wifery, a noodleism, and all the world for fifty years has held it so.

Nook (nuk), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 3-4 **nok,** 4-6 **noke,** 5-7 **nooke,** 6- **nook**; 6 **noque,** 4, 6-7 **nouke.** *β. north.* and *Sc.* 5-6 **nuk, nwke,** 5-7, 9 **nuke,** 6 **nucke** (9 **nuck**); 5 **noik,** 6 **nwik, nuike,** 6-7, 9 **nuik** (9 **nuick**); 6, 8-9 **neuk** (9 **neuck**), **newk** (6 **newke**), 9 **niuk**; 8-9 *north.* **neak.** [Of obscure origin; the early examples are northern, and the word has most dialect currency in the north, but the earliest trace of it appears in Layamon in the adj. *four-nooked.*

The forms prove a ME. *nōk*, to which the only parallel seems to be a Norw. dial. *nōk*, recorded by Aasen & Ross with the sense of 'hook, bent figure, bent or contracted person', etc.; whether this is the same word is very doubtful, although a Scand. origin seems probable. Ir. and Sc. Gaelic *niuc* is clearly from northern or Sc. *neuk, newk.*]

1. A corner of a square or angular thing (such as a piece of cloth or paper), or of a figure bounded by straight lines. Now *rare.*

α. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19845 A mikel linnen clath four squar ..At nokes four, four listes lang. 13.. *On learning Music* in *Rel. Antiq* I. 292 Summe notes arn shorte and somme a long noke. 13 . *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 660 Vchone halched in oþer,..& fyched vpon fyue poyntez,..With-outen ende at any noke. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 165 He held the lettre by the nooke. 1552 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Def., A cantle.. cutte out with two lynes drawen from the centre to the circumference..if it be not parted from the reste of the circle.. is called a nooke. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* (1634) 150 A nooke or corner being in our ancient language called a kant or cantell. 1640 GLAPTHORNE *Wit in a Constable* II Wks 1874 I. 189 The custard with the foure and twenty Nooks At my Lord Majors feast. *a* 1795 in Child *Ballads* III. 163/1 In every hand he took a nook Of that great leathern meal[=bag] 1824 BYRON *Juan* XVI. xxvii, Couch'd all snugly on his pillow's nook, With what he had seen his phantasy he fed. 1897 AUSTIN CLARE *Rise of River* 194 The lamb was slung in the nook of his plaid.

β. c 1520 M. NISBET *N. T.* Acts x 11 A vessel cummand doun, as a gret schete with iiij newkis. 1583 *Leg. Bp St. Androis* 819 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* 380 Ten pundis stirling furth he tuike, And knit it in a neapkyn nucke. *a* 1600 [see PLAID 5]. *c* 1800 *Auld Maitland* xxviii. in Scott *Minstr. Border* (1869) 155 He..caught the standard by the neuk. 1826 T. WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 10 For dishclout serves her apron nuik. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* x. 76 A laddie wi' a tartan plaid. , an' a' 's [=all his] spare claise i' the neuk o't.

b. A corner of a thing regarded as a separate portion; a piece or fragment; a part. Now *rare.*

In early use only in *farthing(s) nook*; in later examples chiefly of a pie or pasty.

c 1300 *Havelok* 820 Al þat he þer-fore tok, With-held he nouth a ferþinges nok. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 5810. 1338 — *Chron.* (1810) 28 Siluer for Southwales not a ferþing noke; Oþer treuage he sette, a þousand kie he toke. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. xii. 27 A stane..Quhilk of a montane semyt a gret nuike. 1728 VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* II. i, The Nook that's left o' th' Goose Poy. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xvii, Thou shalt be welcome to a nook of pasty. 1887 *S. Cheshire Gloss.* s.v., A good nook o' the money was gone.

c. A corner or angular piece of land; a small triangular field; † also, in early use, a certain measure of land (see quot. *a* 1634).

[? *a* 1300 in Madox *Form. Anglic.* (1702) 424 Legavit Christinæ filiæ suæ unam Nocham terræ. 1331 in Blount *Law Dict.* (1670) s v. *Nok*, Tradidi..Henrico Adams unum mes & unam nokam terræ *a* 1400 in Dugdale *Monast Angl.* (1671) II. 331 Unam virgatam terræ et tres nocas terræ.] 1603 *Laing Charters* (Anderson) 351 Lands..of which..the other portion lies in the 'Conyflett' and is called the 'nuik'. 1606 in *Trans Cumb. & West. Archæol. Soc.* (N. S.) III. (1903) 153 His gapp or Yaite between the Meare Stone and the Intake Nooke. *a* 1634 NOY *Compl. Lawyer* 57 You must note, that two Fardells of Land make a Nooke of Land, and two Nookes make halfe a Yard of Land. 1665 *Hist. Springfield* (1899) II. 214 There is granted to Lawrence Bliss Some Small nookes & Strappets of Meddow & Swamp lying in the corners of his meddow. 1753 *MS. Indenture* (Mappleton, Derby), Land. called Tibdale goats nook. 1899 *Cumberld. Gloss.* s.v., A designative term for a small field or farm—Low Wood Nook, High Nook.

† **d.** One of the 'corners' of the earth. *Obs.*[-1]

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4831 3it fand he clouen þurȝe þe clynt twa crasid gatis, Ane to þe noke of þe north, a-nothire to þe est.

e. A point of land running into the sea; a headland or promontory; also, a piece of ground projecting from one division into another and terminating in a point. Now *rare.*

1487 *Barbour's Bruce* IV. 356 (Cambr. MS.), Gif he seis we land ma ta, On Turnberyis nwk [*v.r.* snuke] he may Mak a fyre. 1536 BELLENDEN *Chron., Cosmogr.* vi. (1821) I. p. xxix, Galloway rinnis with ane gret snout of craggis..in the Ireland seis. This snout is callit be the peple the Mulis Nuk. 1577 HARRISON *Descr. Scotl.* iii. in *Holinshed*, As for Galloway it selfe, it yeeldeth out a great point promontory or cape (which the Scots call a Mule or Nuke) into the Irish Sea 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 5 That syde quhilke lyes to ffrance hes twa nuikes, of quhilkes the ane lyes to Kent, the vther to the South. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 323 Britaine heere [in Kent] runneth out with a mightie nooke, or corner into the East, and I haue observed, that such a kind of nooke in Scotland is called, Cantir. 1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 106 A Platform for two Houses, the ground lying with a Nuke. *Ibid.* 163 Any Map or Plat of ground, if it hath never so many Nukes and Corners, may be reduced into Triangles. 1713 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* II. iv, He wants my poor little Farm, because it makes a Nook in his Park-wall. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Neuk*, an angle of a field.

fig. 1671 M. BRUCE *Gd. News* (1708) 48, I trow in stead of Waiting, many a one of us be come to the far nook of our Patience.

2. A corner of a house or other building, of any erection or upright object, of a street, etc. Chiefly *north.* and *Sc.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17675 Bi nokes four þe hous up hang. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxvii. 22 þe stane whilk biggand forsoke, It es made in heved of þe noke. *c* 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B) 88 þo prest..stands turnande his boke at þo south auter noke. *c* 1500 NISBET *N. T.* Matt. vi. 5 Ypocritis that luvis to pray standand in synagogis and newkis of stretis. 1579 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 189 The inner barmkin of the said hous, and the tour upoun the south nuke of the samin. 1785 BURNS *Ep. W. Simpson* Postscr. v, 'Twas the auld moon turn'd a newk An' out o' sight. 1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVII. 131 He offered V.C. a shilling to..shoot at me as I turned a hedge nook. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms, Northumb. & Durh.* 37 *Nook* (*Neuk*).—One of the corners of a working place at the face; also, the corner of a pillar of coal. 1880 WATT *Poet. Sketches* 113 Roun' the first nook we gang he'll be standin'.

3. An interior angle formed by the meeting of two walls or similar boundaries; a corner in a room or other enclosed space.

See also *chimney-nook* (CHIMNEY *sb.* 11) and INGLE NOOK.

α. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 278 He lurkkes & layes where was le best, In vche a nok of his nauel. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 91 þis womman layde hur down in a noke of his cell & slep) d. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 3519 Þen oute of his bedd noke Fyue vnyons þeyn he toke. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 492 The Statues..were set vp in the cornered nouke of the Comitium at Rome. 1617 FLETCHER *Mad Lover* III. ii, Not a nook of hell, Not the most horrid pit, shall harbour thee. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 59, I caused him to be set down in a nook of the cabin. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.*, *Tale of Drury Lane*, Forth from thy nook John Horner come. 1822 GALT *Sir A. Wylie* xlix, I'll take a nook in the carriage wi' you as far as the road lies in my way. 1877 MRS. FORRESTER *Mignon* I. 4 There were so many nooks and corners in the..room.

β. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Egipciane*) 609 Bot of þe 3ard in til a nuke I restyt me. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II 372 A rounty suerd in a noik he saw stand. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxvi. 111 Syne ran a feynd to feche Makfadȝane, Far northwart in a nuke. 1575 6 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 267 The said Thomas laye in a newke nigh the fier. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Shph.* II. i, A large ham hangs reesting in the neuk. 1787 BURNS *Holy Fair* xx, While some are cozie i' the neuk, And forming assignations. 1802 R. ANDERSON *Cumbld. Ball.* (*c* 1850) 49 My fadder started i' the nuik. 1894 R. REID *Kirkbride* vii. Poems 4 I'll wait for the comin' o' God..In a neuk o' the auld Kirkbride.

b. An out-of-the-way corner in or among buildings or similar surroundings.

a 1352 MINOT *Poems* (ed. Hall) vii. 5 3it in many priue nokes May men find of Merlin bokes. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVII. 93 Thai .held thame in ane nwke preue, Quhill at the nycht auld passit be. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (ROXB.) xi. 44 In a nuke of þe citee es þe bathe of oure Lord. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xx. 33 Be thow not ane roundar in the nwke. *c* 1560 A SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) iv. 3 Hant nocht in hoile or nuke, To hurt 3our womanheid. 1620 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 369 Greatte disorder as ther is in divers places . in nookes and back sides. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 II. 155 As if the King should cause his Edicts to be set up in the blindest and dirtiest nook of the Suburbs. 1785 COWPER *Let. to J. Hill* 25 June, I write in a nook that I call my *boudoir*. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxii, Others dragged from some nook the stupified Bonthron. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xiv. 121 He would climb to a nook among the cotton-bales of the upper deck.

c. Any small corner or recess. Also *fig.*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 506 Fast scho flekirs about his fete ..And þar it nestild in a noke as it a nest were. 1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex* (1633) 92 They that have the nookes and cells of their braine slenderly moist. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 106, I doe craue (yf toe prayers as yeet soom nouke be reserued). 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 705 A third..had form'd..A various mould, and from the boyling cells..fill'd each hollow nook. 1721 RAMSAY *Lucky Spence* vi, Ryp ilka pouch frae nook to nook. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* v, Shame be in my meal poke,..and your hand aye in the nook of it! 1851 GOOLD in *Owen's Wks.* VI. 88 No nook of the heart is left unsearched.

d. A place or spot having the character of a recess shut in by rocks, trees, etc.; a secluded or sheltered place among natural scenery.

1555 W. WATKEMAN *Bardle Factions* Zj, He vanisshed in a noque of the hille, beynge soubdenly ouercaste with a cloude. 1581 DERRICKE *Image Irel* Diij, So do thei [eagles] kepe in wildest Nokes. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* II. 1635 Through Nookes, & Corners, she pursu'd the Chase. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 277 As in a shadie nook I stood behind. 1794 COWPER *Needless Alarm* 40 The hasty brook, Struggling, detain'd in many a petty nook. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. viii, In the deep Trosachs' wildest nook His solitary refuge took. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* ii. (1858) 141 These trees,..secluded as they are in their retired nooks on the heights of Lebanon. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* I. v. 29 He explored the whole neighbourhood, looking into every nook and cranny of it.

e. A small or sheltered creek or inlet.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 22 Theare stands far stretching a nouke vplandish: an Island..hath framed an hauen. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 227 Safely in harbour Is the Kings shippe, in the deepe Nooke. 1661 *Proclamation Chas. II* 1 The great plenty of Fish, wherewith the Nooks and Lakes of our Dominions doth abound. 1725 *Portland Papers* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) VI. 116 A large nook or recess in those banks..which they are informed by tradition was formerly a Haven. 1884 PAR *Eustace* 8 In a sheltered nook close under the high bank lay a boat.

4. An outlying, remote, or secluded part of a country, region, etc., or of the world.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii. (*Machor*) 658 Hou ma we þane þis word fulfil þat in a nuk here lyis stil. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 161 Ye, quhilkis ar heir in the fairest nuik of the warld. 1581 BURNE *Disput.* in *Cath. Tract.* (S.T.S.) 140 He mernellis hou that Scotland being bot ane nuke of the varld [etc.]. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXXI. iii. 404 A strange and unknowne kind of people before time,..risen from out of a secret nouke. 1631 BOLTON *Comf. Afft. Consc.* vi. (1635) 37 That thou shouldest bee borne and bred and brought up, in this little neglected

nooke of the world. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* I. vi. (1852) 83 As genteel persons as most that ever visited these nooks of America. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 207 While yet a nook is left Where English minds and manners may be found. 1842 TENNYSON *The Epic* 9 How all the old honour had from Christmas gone, .. or dwindled down to some odd games In some odd nooks like this. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 12 The news of that rare nook Yet untroubled by the tourist.

fig. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 90 What vast Regions hold The immortal mind that hath forsook Her mansion in this fleshly nook.

5. *attrib.*, as † **nook-cantle** (see quot.); **nook-rib**, *Arch.* a rib in the corner of a vault; **nook-window**, a window in the corner of a room next the fire-place.

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Def, Sometimes. a cantle is cutte out with two lynes drawen from the centre to the circumference, and then maie it be called a nooke cantle. 1835 WILLIS *Archit. Middle Ages* 307 Sometimes octagon nook-ribs are used with cylindrical shafts. 1885 HALL CAINE *Shadow of a Crime* 118 They put her in a great armchair and wheeled her into her place by the neuk window.

Nook (nuk), *v. rare.* [f. the sb.] **a.** *intr.* To hide in a corner. **b.** *trans.* To chip *off*, so as to form corners. **c.** To set in a corner; to conceal.

1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* II, *Hang.* Shall the ambuscado lie in one place? *Curt.* No, nooke thou yonder. 1789 BRAND *Newcastle* II. 681 The hewer first digs as far as he can into the bottom of the stratum; then he nooks or corners off the part measured off. 1840 *Tait's Mag.* VII. 345 The elder tree, growing by the little wicket, or nooked in a corner of the garden. 1899 *Birmingham Daily Post* 29 Apr. (E.D.D.), He heard them talk about 'nooking' the boots, by which he understood they meant to hide them.

Nooked (nukt), *a.* [f. NOOK *sb.*]

1. Having (so many) corners, esp. in *four-nooked*, square, *three-nooked*, triangular. Now *dial.*

c 1205 LAY. 21099 (Per his water wended), is an lutel wiht mare.. Feower noked [*c* 1275 Four nokede] he is. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. iii. 20 Ne spair thai nocht.. Thair fatale four nukit trunschowris for to eit. 1536 [see FOUR *a.* C. 2]. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* Prol 4 The Ile almanit is thrie nuiket. *Ibid.* I. 98 Thay far starker do make, four nuiked, of earth only. 1616 *Aberd. Burgh Reg.* (1948) II. 340 To..leave ane foun nukit hoill in the croun of the said voult. 1640 NABBES *Bride* I. iv, A City feast with a Ram-mutton pasty, and a twelve nookt custard. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* XXXVI, A three-nookit handkercher is the maist fashionable overlay. 1821 – *Kenilw.* xxix, The loss of a four-nooked bit of paper. 1857 J. STEWART *Sketches S. of. Character* 118 Thae shapeless, mony-nookit blocks.

2. Having points, peaks, or corners; angular.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* VI. 54 Sum tyme it [the moon] aperit neukyt, heffand horns, and sum tyme it was al rond. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 195 Preistis, cut 3our gowne, 3our nukit bonet put away. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 651 Such variety it hath of nooked bayes. 1632 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xx. (ed. 2) 238 By the Beake of an Hawke, is vnderstood the vpper part which is nooked. 17.. RAMSAY *Carle came o'er Croft* II. (1877) II. 208 A siller broach. To fasten on my curtchea nooked. 17 . — *To Stavrat* 13 *ibid.* 276 Lang mayst thou teach, with round and nooked lines, Substantial skill.

Noo·kery. [f. NOOK *sb.* + -ERY.] A snug nook.

1824 in L. M. Hawkins *Mem.* I. 267 In this nookery were to be found..such men as the Rev. Mr. Cracherode, Mr. Southwell (etc.). 1835 IRVING *Life & Lett.* III. 75 My idea is to make a little nookery somewhat in the Dutch style.

Noo·king. [-ING 1.] A nook, ingle-nook.

Current in north. dial. in forms *neukin, newkin, nuckin.*

1865 KNIGHT *Passages Work. Life* II. ix. 183 Cheap literature was not then, as now, to be found in every out-o'-the-way nooking.

Noo·klet. [-LET.] A little nook or corner.

1847 *Tait's Mag.* XIV. 854 Hope from out of some sweet nooklet Of the heart sends forth its lay. 1874 HOLLAND *Mistr. Manse* II. 20 Every nooklet and retreat..Shall wear a charm.

Noo·k-shaft. *Arch.* [f. NOOK *sb.*] A shaft placed in the internal angle formed by the meeting of two contiguous faces in a compound archway.

1835 WILLIS *Archit. Middle Ages* 36 The archway..consists of three orders of square-edged banded arches, with two interposed nook-shafts. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI 275/2 The larger arches below..spring from nook shafts or slender attached pillars. 1865 STREET *Gothic Archit. Sp.* 69 There are nook-shafts at the angles.

Noo·k-shotten, *a.* Now *arch* or *dial.* [f. NOOK *sb.*] Running out into corners or angles.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. v. 14 A slobbry and a durtie Farme In that nooke-shotten Ile of Albion. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 385/2 Querke, is a nook shoten Pane, or any Pane whose sides and top run out of a square form. *a* 1800 PEGGE *Anecd.* (1814) 391 *Nook-shotten*, spoken of a wall in a bevil, and not at right angles with another wall. [1834 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. 1853 I. 231 The provinces, to the very furthest nook of these 'nook-shotten' islands.] 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s.v., An old farmer cautioned a certain person against taking a short cut across some fields because the way was very 'neuk-shotten'.

Nooky (nu·ki), *a.* [f. NOOK *sb.* + -Y.] Abounding in nooks; nook-like.

1827 CLARE *Shiph. Cal.* 43 Or rare around the nooky church. 1847 LYTTON *Lucretia* II, Two windows..helped to give that irregular and nooky appearance to the apartment. 1871 MISS MULOCK *Fair France* I. 25 A nooky hollow of blue and white violets.

Noological (nōuˌōlo·dʒĭkăl), *a.* [See NOOLOGY and -ICAL.] Pertaining to noology.

1811-31 BENTHAM *Logic* Wks. 1843 VIII. 245 The leading words of many ethical, noological, or pathological works. 1816 — *Chrestom.* Ibid. 75 By imagination, the idea and practice of logical, noological, metaphysical analysis, was deduced from that of physical.

Noologist (nōuˌo·lŏdʒĭst). [See next and -IST.] One who refers the origin of certain ideas to the mind itself and not to experience.

1857 T. E. WEBB *Intellect. Logic* I. 17 When with reference to 'the origin of the pure cognitions of Reason' Kant divided philosophers into Noologists and Empiricists, he regarded Aristotle as the head of the Empiricists.

Noology (nōuˌo·lŏdʒi). [f. Gr. νόο-ς mind + -LOGY.] The science of the understanding.

1811-31 BENTHAM *Logic* App. Wks. 1843 VIII. 289 The field of the corresponding branch of science may be termed the field of noology. 1816 — *Chrestom.* Ibid. 88 Alego-pithematic, or say Alego-aesthetic Pneumatology has for its single-worded synonym the not unexpressive appellation Noology. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* VII. (1859) I. 123 We have several deservedly forgotten treatises of an older date, under the inviting name of Noologies.

Noomble, obs. form of NUMBLE.

Noo·metry. *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. νόο-ς mind + -METRY.] The measurement of mind.

1817 T. L. PEACOCK *Melincourt* I. 134 The same distinction is conferred on all capacities by the academical noometry not of merit but of time.

Noon (nūn), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 1 nón, 2-5 non, 4 noen, 3-6 none, 4-7 noone, 3- noon. *β. north.* and *Sc.* 4 noun(e, nown, 5 novne, nowne, noyn(e; nun, nvne, 7- nune. [OE. *nón* neut. = ON. *nón* (MSw. and Norw. *non*) neut., OS. **nôn* (*noon, nuon*), MDu. (and Du.) *noen*, obs G. *non* fem., ad. L. *nōna* (sc. *hōra*), fem. sing. of *nōnus* ninth: cf. NONE *sb.* and NONES. A weak fem. form, more directly representing the L., appears in OS. and OHG. *nôna* (MLG. and MHG. *nône*), ON. *nóna*, MDu. *none, noene*: cf. also F. *none*, † *nonne.*]

† **1.** The ninth hour of the day, reckoned from sunrise according to the Roman method, or about three o'clock in the afternoon. *Obs.*

Chiefly as a direct rendering of L. *nona* (*hora*), and in later use most frequent in accounts of the Crucifixion.

Beowulf 1600 Da com non dæges. næs ofgeafon hwate Scyldingas. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. v. (Schipper) 204 Þæt hi þy feorðan wiedæge & þy syxtan fastan to nones. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 140 Sele drincan on þreo tida, on undern, on middæg, on non. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 45 Ic ham 3eue reste.. from non on saterd[illegible] .. þa cume monedeis lihting. *c* 1275 *Passion our Lord* 478 in *O. E. Misc.* 50 Hit wes wel neyh mydday, þo þusternesse com, In alle Middenherde fort þet hit wes non. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 988 He was wroght at vndern tide, At middai eue draun of his side,..Ai war bath don out at none. 13.. *Sir Beues* 3237 Þe sonne schon, hit droug to vnder,..Middai com, hit droug te noune. 1382 WYCLIF *Mark* xv. 33 Derknessis ben maad . til in to the nynthe our, that is, noon. *c* 1420 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 277 3et he was in suffryng..Tyl it was pacyd non.

† **b.** *Eccl.* The hour or office of NONES. *Obs.*

c 960 ÆTHELWOLD *Rule St. Benet* (Schröer 1885) 40 Eornostlice on þysum tidum we herien urne scyppend..,on middæg, on non, on æfen. *a* 1000 *Colloq. Ælfric* in Wr.-Wülcker 101 We..sung in non, *cantauimus nonam.* *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 20 Siggeð non seyge mete þe hwule þet sumer lested. *c* 1300 *St Brandan* 225 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 225 Þe fowles sunge ek here matyns & vnderne siþþe & middai & afterwardes none. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 928 Þey shuld nat weiche Lengyr þan þey rong none at þe chyrche. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 41 But late lewid freris seie fol prime, tierce, vndren & noon, for eche of hem seuene pater nostris. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xvii, Were thritty trentalles done, By-twyxene vndrone and none, My saule were saluede fulle sone. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 10, I haue yete to saye my sexte, none, and myn euensonge. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 164 b, The chirche .entendeth to honour & worshyp at vij tymes in the daye, that is to saye, in matyns,..none, euensonge & compyn. 1561 BP. PARKHURST *Injunctions*, Whether they .vse muche tanglyng in testiuall daies in ringing none or curphew.

2. Twelve o'clock in the day; mid-day.

The same change in the time denoted by *noon*, probably due to anticipation of the ecclesiastical office or of a meal-hour, has taken place with Du. *noen*, and with F. *none* in older (and still in dialect) use. By the 14th cent. it appears to have been the ordinary sense of the word in English, although in many examples there is no clear indication of the time intended. The common phrases (*before noon* and *after noon* have given rise to the sbs. FORENOON and AFTERNOON. *High noon*: see HIGH *a.* 11.

a. *c* 1205 LAY. 14039 þa þe non wes icumen, þa weoren Peohtes ouer-cumen..& alle dai heo flugen. *c* 1290 *St. Michael* 403 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 311 Þe sonne..is euene a-loue þin heued riȝt aþe nones stounde. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 890 Bitvene þe none and þe niȝt Last þe bataylе. *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 3 From .xi of the clokke hyforn the howre of noon til on of the clok next folwyng. *c* 1410 HOCCLEVE *Compl. Virg.* 135 O sonne, with thy cleere bemes brightе, þat seest my child nakid this nones tyde. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* XX. xxi. 835 Euery day .. from vnderne tyl hyhe none hys myght encreased tho thre houres. 1472-3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 23 The houre of xii, comenly called the houre of none, of the seid fourty day. 1529 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 324 Whiche I trust shalbe to morow at nyght or wenesday by none. 1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 332 Fra sex houris in the morning to xi houris at none, and fra ane eftir none to sex houris at evin. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 81 b, Before noone when it waxeth hotte..you must digge it. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geogr. Del.* I. x. (1635) 232 When the one hath his Noone, the other inioyes his midnight. 1656 HEYLIN *Surv. France* 423 It was full noon before we were under sail. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 615 'Twas Noon; the sultry Dog-star from the Sky Scorch'd Indian Swains. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 232 P 1 The Noons have been of late pretty warm. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 58 Now at noon .. The season smiles,..And has the warmth of May. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* I. 5 Noon is determined by the Sun being on the meridian. 1836-7 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Scenes* i, We come to the heat, bustle, and activity of Noon. 1863 LONGF. *Wayside Inn, Prel.* 23 But noon and night, the panting teams Stop under the great oaks.

fig. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* IV. i. 82 She shall stand shelterless in the broad noon Of public scorn. 1839-52 BAILEY *Festus* 160 Whose hearts have a look southwards, and are open To the whole noon of nature.

b. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVII. 659 Apon sic maner can thai ficht Quhill it wes neir noyne of the day. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (*Ninian*) 769 Fasting..fryday fra þe noyne til sonday at þe mes be done. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* ix. 81 Or noyn of the day, I dar you hyght, to bryng hym by the hand. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 611 Be ane our nowne at Bothwell 3eit he was. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 154 It is not lesum to pack, or peill fish, bot fra eleven houres, to twa after nune.

b. *transf.* The most important hour of the day.

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 454 P 2 The fashionable World, who have made Two a Clock the Noon of the Day. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* XXXV, At the noon of London time you see a light yellow carriage. 1855 – *Newcomes* vi. It is 5 o'clock, the noon in Pall Mall.

c. The mid-day sun.

1858 SEARS *Athan.* vi. 53 The noon is blazing down upon the Syrian plain.

† **3.** The mid-day meal. (Cf. NOONMEAT.) *Obs.*

a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 231 Me..sceolde 3iefe him his formemete, þat him to lang ne þuhte to abiden oð se laford to þe none inn come. *c* 1205 LAY. 16595 þa þe þriide dæi com & þat folc hafde imaked non. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 378, I ..ouer-seye me at my sopere and some tyme at nones. 1393 — *P. Pl.* C. ix. 290 Let hem abyde..Til alle þyn nedy nethehores haue none ymaked. *a* 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Household Ord.* (1790) 56 For hys chambre brekefast, none, soupers & lyvery for all nyght vii loves.

4. The time of night corresponding to mid-day; midnight. Chiefly in phr. (*the*) *noon of night.*

1603 BEN JONSON *Sejanus* V vi, When arrived you? About the noon of night. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper*, *The Hag* iii, While mischiefs, .. At noone of Night are a-working. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* IV. 744 Hoary simples,..With brazen sickles reap'd at noon of night. 1745 WARTON *Pleas. Melanch.* 50 Nor undelightful is the solemn noon Of night. 1796 MOSER *Hermit Caucasus* I. 21 At the noon of night their ears were assailed by the..sound of a trumpet. 1820 SHELLEY *Witch Atl.* xlvii, When the weary moon was in the wane, Or in the noon of interlunar night. 1830 TENNYSON *Poems* 123 Night hath climbed her peak of highest noon. 1867 JEAN INGELOW *Dreams that came true* xliv, For the moon Was shining in, and night was at the noon.

b. The place of the moon at midnight.

1605 DRAYTON *Man in the Moone* 37 Now the goodly Moone Was in the Full, and at her Nighted Noone. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 68 To behold the wandring Moon, Riding neer her highest noon. 1638 QUARLES *Elegies* xiv. Wks. (Grosart) III 25 The Queen of light,..in her young Noone of night.

5. The culminating or highest point.

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* vii, Thou, thyself out-going in thy noon, Unlook'd on diest. 1624 DONNE *Serm.* xlii. 429 But the meridianall noone is in faith. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 683 Thou oft Amidst thir highth of noon, Changest thy countenance. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* VIII. xxix, In the bright wisdom of youth's breathless noon. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* 160 In the set noon of time, shall one from Heaven..Descend before a woman. 1869 MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 229 Shadows. deaden the colors of the noon of life.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *noon-beam, -bell*, etc.; *noon-bright*; *noon-wandering.*

1776 MICKLE tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* 407 The sultry *noon-beam shines the love s' aid. 13.. *Sir Beues* (A.) 2250 So stod Iseues in þat þring, Til *noun belle be-gan to ring. 1858 BONAR *Hymns Faith & Hope* 120 My sky was once *noon-bright. 1656 W. DU GARD tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* 190 Leav a breakfast, & *noon-dinner to labourers. 1468 *Medulla Gram.* in *Promp. Parv.* 361 *note, Anticenia*, a *nonemele. 1578 *Chr. Prayers* in *Priv. Prayers* (1851) 444 That sun of thine..is always at *noon-point with them, ever bright, ever shining. 1538 ELYOT, *Meridiatio*, *noone teste. 1461 *Paston Lett.* I. 540 Yowr letter was delyveryd to me the xxiii. day of Januar abowthe *none seasson. *a* 1646 J. GREGORY *Posthuma* (1650) 300 Of Oxford the Sign-Regent is Capricorn, the *Noonshadows are Heteroscian. 1807 MONTGOMERY *West Indies* IV. (1810) 63 Where the noon shadow shrinks beneath the sun. 1868 WHITTIER *Among Hills* II The locust by the wall Stabs the *noon-silence with his sharp alarm. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 156 Many are in each Region passing fair As the *noon Skie. 1820 SHELLEY *Witch Atl.* xlvi, A *noon-wandering meteor flung to heaven.

b. Special combs., as † **noon-devil** (see MERIDIAN *a.* 1 b); **noon-flower**, a name given to plants of the genus *Mesembryanthemum*, and to the Goat's-beard (*Tragopogon pratensis*); † **noon-hall**, ? a dining-hall; **noon-hour**, *U. S.* the hour of dinner or rest in the middle of the day; **noon-line**, the line marking the hour of noon on a sun-dial; **noon-sprite** (cf. *noon devil* above); † **noon-tender** (see quot. 1684).

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 30 b, The Scripture warneth us, to beware of the *noone Devill, & the flyynge Arrowe. 1621 MOLIE *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* iv. ii. 265 At this day the Russians feare and reverence the noone deuil. 1856 DELAMER *Fl. Gard.* (1861) 95 *Noon Flower.—An immense genus of succulents, mostly shrubby. 1864 PRIOR *Plant-n.*, *Noon-flower*, or *Noon-tide*, from its closing at midday, and marking the hour of noon. 1665 PEPYS *Diary*

20 Apr., This night I am told the first play is played in White Hall *noon hall, which is now turned to a house of playing. 1889 *Charity Organis. Rev.* Aug. 341 He asked a few men to call every day at his *noon hour at the place where he worked. 1596 Blagrave *Prac. Astrolabe* E 3 The *noone-line brought to the sunnes chief Apex. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* VII. iii. 4 The Gnomon..erected upon the Noon-line, or Line of 12 a Clock. 1892 Child *Ballads* IV. 440/2 The Wends have the proverbial phrase, to ask as many questions as a *noon-sprite. 1684 E. Chamberlayne *Pres. St. Eng.* II. (ed. 15) 245 Sixteen *noon tenders, who attend the goods on the keys whilst the other officers go to dinner. 1710 J. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* II iii. 494 Noon-tenders, at 16*l.* each *per Ann.*

Noon (nūn), *v. U. S.* [f. Noon *sb.* Cf. W. Flem. *noenen*, G. dial. *nonen*, Norw. dial. *nona*, *nōna*.] *intr.* (also with *it*.) To halt or rest at noon, or in the middle of the day; to stop for, or partake of, the mid-day meal.

1806 Lewis & Clark *Exped.* (1893) 1061 We arrived.. where we had nooned it on the 12th of Sept. last. 1850 B. Taylor *Eldorado* xix. 135 We nooned at Sanchez' Ranche. 1880 L. Wallace *Ben-Hur* VII. v. 459 The third day of the journey the party nooned by the river Jabbok.

Noon, obs. form of None.

† **Noon,** obs. aphetic form of Anon.

1462 *Paston Lett.* II. 102 And noon upon thys same langwage, yong Debnam spake to hys fader

Noonchine, obs variant of Nuncheon.

Noonday (nū·ndē). [f. Noon *sb.* + Day *sb.* Cf. ONorw. *nóndagr.*]

1. The middle of the day: mid-day.

1535 Coverdale *Job* xi. 17 Then shulde thy life be as cleare as the noone daye. *c* 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* xxxvii. iv, The glory of noone day. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 53 It is as clear as the Noon-day, that this was not the House of Commons. 1706 E. Ward *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 47 It's Noon-day wi h them, and they look no farther. 1821 Byron *Heav. & Earth* iii. 917 The pleasant trees that o'er our noonday bent. 1893 Forbes-Mitchell *Reminis. Gt. Mutiny* 26 It was clear as noonday to the meanest capacity. *fig.* 1869 Craik *Hist. Eng. Lit.* II. 1 Our national literature..had its noonday in..the last quarter of the sixteenth and the first of the seventeenth century.

b. Freq. in phr. *at* († *the*) *noonday.*

1535 Coverdale 2 *Sam.* iv. 5 He laye vpon his bed at the noone daie. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VI. 317 As may be seine ouer all cleirer than the sone at Nune day. 1651 H. L'Estrange *Anso. Mrq. Wore.* 12 [Pitt] we must not walk abroad at high noon-day without a Torch. 1700 T. Brown *Lett. fr. Dead* 234 My *Minor* is as plain as the Sun at Noon-day. 1780 Cowper *Progr. Err.* 451 Judgment drunk,..Winks hard, and talks of darkness at noon-day. 1850 Marsden *Early Puritans* (1853) 141 Prisons in..which he could not see his hand at noonday. 1867 Trollope *Chron. Barset* I. iv. 31 That he was not a thief was as clear to her as the sun at noonday.

† **c.** So *At noondays. Obs.*

1537 Latimer *Serm. Convocation* A vij b, They are to be lyghted with waxe candelles,..yea at noone dayes 1574 G. Harvey *Letter bk.* (Camden) 66 Is it not cleerer than the sun at noondayes. 1611 Cotgr. s.v. *Midi*, He that looks for night at noone-dayes may well be tearmed mad, or blind.

2. *attrib.*, as *noonday comfort, dream, light*, etc.; † **noonday devil** (see Noon *sb.* 6 b).

1651 Jer. Taylor *Serm for Year* II. 350 At this day some of the Russians fear the Noon-day Devil 1656 Earl Monm. tr. *Boccalini's Advt. fr. Parnass.* 80 The noon-day comfort of a great Tree standing in his Court-yard. 1674 *Ch. & Ct. of Rome* 5 In this Noon-day Light of Christian Knowledge. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 411 P 11 My Noonday Walks he shall attend. 1781 Cowper *Charity* 398 Diamonds..Reflect the noon-day glory of the skies. 1791 Burke *Let. to Member Nat. Assembly* Wks. VI. 20 The then noon-day splendour of the civilized world. 1815 Shelley *Alastor* 420 The noonday sun Now shone upon the forest. 1820 — *Cloud* 4, I bear light shade for the leaves when laid In their noonday dreams. 1873 'Ouida' *Pascarèl* I. 69 They would run out..to fetch me a noonday meal of coffee..and little patties.

Noone, obs. f. None, Noon, Nun. **Noonery,** obs. f. Nunnery. **Noones,** obs. f. Nonce.

Nooning (nū·niŋ). Also 5 **noynyng.** [f. Noon *sb.* + -ing [1] 1.]

1. Noontide. Now *U. S.*

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxiv. 65 He has myster of nyghtys rest that nappys not in noynyng.

1880 L. Wallace *Ben-Hur* VII. iv. 379 And so to them the nooning came, and the evening.

2. A noonday meal. Now *dial.* and *U S.*

a 1652 Brome *Mad Couple* v ii, Seaven constant ordinaries every night, Noonings, and intermealiary Lunchings. 1695 Kennett *Par. Antiq.* Gloss. s v. *Ad Nonam*, A great piece, enough to serve for a nooning or dinner of any common eater 1711 Addison *Spect.* No 72 P 3 If he be disposed to take a Whet, a Nooning, an Evening's Draught, or a Bottle after Midnight. 1797 R. Gurney in A. J. C. Hare *Gurneys* (1895) I. 71 Kitty would not let us go to nooning till we had finished a lesson we were about. *a* 1833 J. T. Smith *Bk. for Rainy Day* (1845) 260 At this time the servant announced Nooning. 1849 Mrs. Rundell *Dom. Cookery* Pref. p xii, Where noonings or suppers are served, care should be taken [etc.]. 1880 'Mark Twain' *Tramp Abroad* ii. 18 A German gentleman and his two young lady daughters had been taking their nooning at the inn.

3. A rest or repose at noon. Now *U. S.*

1552 Huloet, Noonynge, or noone rest, *meridiatio.*

1850 Lowell *Lett.* I. 193, I mean to take a nooning and lie under the trees looking at the sky. 1883 Rollins *New Eng. Bygones* 94 The noonings were bright features of a haying landscape.

b. *U. S.* An interval in the middle of the day, esp. for rest or food.

1865 *Reader* 12 Aug. 172/3 In the 'nooning', as it is called in New England—that is, in the space between Sunday morning and afternoon services. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 830/2 The workmen, during their noonings, show equal interest.

4. *attrib.*, as *nooning meal, -place.*

1865 Mrs. Whitney *Gayworthys* v. (1879) 52 The simple nooning meal, that needed intervention of neither knife nor fork, was eaten. 1884 J. G. Bourke *Snake-Dance Moquis* viii. 77 [He] confirmed this story by telling another of a sorcerer killed near this very nooning-place.

Noo·n-light. [f. Noon *sb.* + Light.] The light of noon; the brightest or clearest light of the day. Also *fig.*

1598 Barckley *Felic. Man* v. (1603) 401 A spirit not onely of the day, but also of noone-light. 1645 Rutherford *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 269 The noon-light that is in the great body of the sun. *a* 1672 P. Sterry *Freed. Will* (1675) 205 The Noon-Light of Knowledge is the sight of things in their eternal Ideas. 1810 Montgomery *Bolehill Trees* Poems 125 Through the blue dazzling distance of noon-light. 1845 Whittier *Lines* 1 With a cold and wintry noon-light. 1861 Dora Greenwell *Poems* 64 Within the noon-light Of one illimitable Present.

† **Noonmeat.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 nónmete; 4-5 none mete (5 nun, nvne), 6 none, noone meat(e. [f. Noon *sb.* + Meat *sb.* Now represented in dial. by Nammet and Nummet.] A meal taken at noon, a luncheon.

a 1000 *Sal. & Sat.* lix, On xii monðum ða scealt sillan ðinum þeowan men vii hund hlafa, and xx hlafa, buton morgenmetum, and nonmetum. *c* 1000 *Ælfric's Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 147 *Merenda*, nonmete. *a* 1400 *Gloss.* in *Rel. Antiq.* I. 6 *Merenda*, nonemete. 1428-9 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1904) 72 Also payd for þe none mete on þe morwe of iij carpenters & ij plomers, a sholdere & a brist of moton. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 360/2 Nunmete, *merenda.* 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c 22 § 4 Laborers..longe sitting at ther brekfast at ther dyner and nonemete. 1548 Thomas *Hal. Gram.*, *Merenda*, brenkefast, or noone meate. 1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Merendar*, to take the noonemeat.

Noonshun, obs. form of Nuncheon.

Noonstead. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 6-7 **noonestead** (6 -steede, 7 -sted), 6 **none-, noon-steed,** 6- **noonstead.** [f. Noon *sb.* + Stead *sb.*] The station or position of the sun at noon.

1559 *Mirr. Mag.* (1563) P ij, Pale Cinthea..was past the Noonesteede syxe degrees in sight 1598 Drayton *Heroic. Ep.* (1695) 127 The worlds great light..Would at our Noon-stead ever make aboad. 1612 J. Davies *Muse's Sacr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 83/2 The Sunne..stands..fixt in the Noone-stead of Eternities. 1670 Flamsteed in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 77 The moon was scarce an hour removed from the noonstead. 1876 *Mid Yorksh. Gloss.* s.v. *Folksteed.*

attrib. 1551 Recorde *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 22 A circle..which he is called therefore the Meridiane circle, and may be named well the Noone steede cyrcle. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 191 In the 12 tables of Romaine lawes, there is no mention at all made but of East and West; after certain yeres the noon-stead point in the South quarter also was observed.

Hence † **Noo·nsteading,** the time of coming on the meridian.

1570 Dee *Math. Pref.* 42 Foreseeing the Rising, Settyng, Nonestedyng..of certaine..fixed Sterres.

Noon-sun. [f. Noon *sb.* + Sun *sb.*] The sun at its meridian.

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 372 By the reflection of the beames of the Noon sun. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 898. 19 In Making of Vinegar, they..set Vessels of Wine over against the Noone-sunne. 1846 Prowett *Prometh. Bound* 3 Roasted in the noon-sun's glare. 1872 Tennyson *Gareth & Lynette* 619 Morning-Star, and Noon-Sun, and Evening-Star.

Noontide (nū·ntəid). Forms: 1-2 nóntid; 4 **nonetyde,** 6-7 **nonetide,** 6 -tyd; 6-7 **noonetide,** 6 -tyd; 6- **noontide.** [OE. *nóntíd* = MDu. *noentijt* (*-tide*, also *noene-*, *none-*; Du *noentijd*), MHG. *nōn(e)-zît* (G. *none-*, *nonzeit*), MSw. *nonstidh*: see Noon *sb.* and Tide *sb.*]

1. The time of noon; in later use, mid-day.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 47 Þriddan siþe on midne dæg, feorþan siþe on nontid, fiftan siþe on æfen. *c* 1000 in Assmann *Ags. Hom.* (1889) xi. 65 Sona swa hy þæt belltacen zehyraþ þare nizoðan tide, þæt is seo nontid. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1140, Þer efter..þestrede þe sunne & te dæi abuton non tid dæies þa men eten *c* 1325 *Orfeo* 457 A morewe at the none-tyde He made the queue there abyde. *a* 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 364 Ageynys the none-tyde, Vn a foreste there he can ryde. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 409 All noontide to solace yourself in the refreshing shadowe *c* 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* cii. xiii, Turne not to night the noonetide of my day. 1625 N. Carpenter *Geogr. Del.* I. x. (1635) 223 The Sunne at Noonetide is alwayes on the South of those which dwell vnder the Arcticke Circle. 1675 Dryden *Epil. Crowne's Calisto*, Whose morning rays like noontide strike and shine. 1768 Beattie *Minstr.* I. xlvii, Dark even at noontide is our mortal sphere. 1796-7 Coleridge *Lines Autumnal Even.* vi, To shield my love from noontide's sultry beam. 1844 Mrs. Browning *Drama of Exile* 625 The noontide's hush and heat and shine. 1868 Miss Braddon *Dead Sea Fr.* I. 20 In the blazing July noontide.

b. *attrib.*, as *noontide sun*, etc.

1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, I. iv. 34 Now Phaeton hath..made an Euening at the Noone-tide Prick. 1610 — *Temp.* v. i. 42 By whose ayde..I haue bedymn'd The Noonetide Sun. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 309 Still as Night, Or Summer's Noon-tide air. *Ibid.* IV. 246 Where the unpierc't shade Imbround the noontide Bowrs. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 233 Mossy Caverns for their Noontide Lare. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* IV. 548 Th' enormous herd..taints the noon-tide gales. 1782 Cowper *Truth* 540 The splendour of a noon-tide ray. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* III. vii, Of noontide hag, or goblin grim. 1865 Baring-Gould *Werewolves* viii, Some reapers lay down in the field to take their noontide sleep.

2. a. *transf.* The middle *of* night; the position *of* the moon at midnight.

c 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S.T.S.) iv. 66 Sum monebrunt madynia myld, At noonetyd of the nicht. 1823 Byron *Juan* XII. lxiii, The noontide of the moon. 1847 De Quincey *Secr. Soc.* Wks. 1863 VI. 244 Meeting in secret chambers, at the noontide of night.

b. *fig.*, esp. the culminating point *of* something.

1578 *Chr. Prayers* in *Priv. Prayers* (1851) 506 O noontide of fervent love. 1649 T. Ford *Lusus Poet.* 78 Whose eyes, in the noone-tide of the Gospell, are wandring about in every corner. 1680 *Life Edward II* in *Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 30 Making the noon-tide of his sovereignty full of tyrannical oppressions. 1823 Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. *Poor Relations*, A Poor Relation—is..a preposterous shadow, lengthening in the noontide of your prosperity. 1876 Morris *Sigurd* I. 2 His dawning of fair promise, and his noontide of the strife.

3. The Noon-flower or Goat's-beard. ? *Obs.*

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* (1636) 736 Goats-beard is called..in English Noon-tide, and Go to bed at noone. 1640 Parkinson *Theat. Bot.* 413 *Tragopogon*..in English Goates beard ..or Noone tide. 1864 in Prior *Plant-names.*

Noon-time. Now *rare.* [f. Noon *sb.* + Time.] = Noontide.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 278 Antony a dayes about none tyme, Had a bridde that brouȝte hym bred. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 503 Fra þe none tyme Till it to mydday was meten. *a* 1450 *Lysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 19 Mony poyl fysche wyl byte beste yn none tyme.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 371/2 At noontime all Germans had assembled.

Noop [1] (nūp). *north. dial.* Also 8 **knupe,** 9 **knope.** [Of obscure origin: cf. *knout-* Knotberry and Nub-berry.] The fruit of the Cloudberry, *Rubus Chamæmorus.* Also *attrib.*

a 1800 R. W. *Chemot* (1817) 3 The little hills the humble knupes produce. 1843 *M. A. Richardson's Borderer's Table-bk., Leg. Div.* I. 403 (Cloudberry)—whose orange fruit is locally called 'noops'. 1859 W. White *Northumbld.* 355 The shepherds call them knout, or knope-berries.

Noop [2]. *Sc. rare*—[1]. [? Cf. Norw. dial. *knōp* knuckle, short bone.] The point of the elbow.

1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xvii, A'body has a conscience...I think mine's as weel out o' the gate as mant folk's are; and yet it's just like the noop of my elbow, it whiles gets a bit dirl on a corner.

† **Noo·rie.** *Obs. rare.* Also **noorrie.** [var. of Nourry.] A fosterling.

1567 Turberv. *Epit.*, etc. 60 The nymph..in hir armes the naked noorie strainde: Whereat the boy began to strive a good. 1567 *Ovid's Epist.* X iij b, Ne was I then so proude..: ne I my selfe king Priams noorrie knewe.

Noorse, dial. variant of Nurse.

Nooscopic (nōu,ōskǫ·pik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. νοῦς mind + -scopic.] **a.** *adj.* Pertaining to the examination of the mind. **b.** *sb. pl.* = Noology.

1816 Bentham *Chrestom.* Wks. 1843 VIII. 88 Division of Pneumatology into Alegopathematic (Nooscopic) and Pathematoscopic (Pathoscopic). *Ibid.* 90 Division of Nooscopics or Noology into Plastoscopic and Cœnoestoscopic.

Noose (nūs), *sb.* Also 7-8 **nooze.** [Of obscure origin: in common use only since 1600. If quot. *a* 1450 belongs here, it may be a. OF. *nos, nous, nuz*, etc. (:—L. *nodus*), nom. sing. of *no, neu, nu*, etc. (.—L. *nodum*), later *noud*, mod. *nœud.* Prof. Skeat suggests that the equivalent Prov. *nous* may have been the source (*Notes Eng. Etym.* 198).]

1. A loop, formed with a running knot, which tightens as the string or rope is pulled, as in a snare, lasso, hangman's halter, etc.; a loop, a folding or doubling of a string or rope. *Running noose*: see Running *ppl. a.*

a 1450 *Lysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 8 Double the lyne & frete hyt fast yn þe top with a nose [1496 bowe] to fasten an your lyne.

1600 Holland *Livy* XXXVIII. xxix. 1001 It went, away, as sent and driven out of the noose of a stone-bow. 1610 — *Camden's Brit.* I. 293 To lay grins for birds, to set snares to allure them with nooze or pipe. 1680 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* x. 188 On this Crook is slipt the Noose of a Leather Thong. 1735 Somerville *Chase* iv. 80 Behind he lags, doom'd to the fatal Noose. 1774 Goldsm *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 80 The hunter..fixes a noose round the horns of the tame gazelle. *Ibid.* VII. 151 The sportsman..fastens his nooze round its neck. 1808 Pike *Sources Mississ.* (1810) App. III. 42 They will catch another horse with a noose and hair rope, when both are running full speed. 1842 Tennyson *St. Sim Styl.* 64, I wore The rope..Twisted as tight as I could knot the noose. 1881 Jowett *Thucyd.* I. 145 The Plataeans dropped nooses over the ends of these engines and drew them up.

transf. 1812 [see Noose *v.* 1]. 1826 S. Cooper *First Lines Surg.* (ed 5) 456 When this viscus is a noose of intestine. 1859 FitzGerald *Omar Khayyám* i, The Hunter of the East has caught The Sultán's Turret in a Noose of Light.

b. In references or allusions to hanging.

1663 Butler *Hud.* I. ii. 116 Where the Hangman does dispose To special friends the Knot of Noose 1813 Scott *Rokeby* VI. xvii, He..looked as if the noose were tied, And I the priest who left his side.

2. *fig.* **a.** The marriage tie.

c 1600 *Timon* II. iv. (1842) 33 Wilt thou putte thy necke Into a marriage noose? 1609 B. Jonson *Sil. Wom.* II. i, [They] desire that you would sooner commit your grave head to this knot, than to the wedlock noose 1693 Dryden *Juvenal* (1697) 118 To choose to thrust his Neck into the Marriage Noose! 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 77 P 4 Your Marriage-Haters, who rail at the Noose. 1746 Smollett

Advice 6 Divorc'd, all hell shall not re-tie the noose! 1826 T. I. Wharton in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* I. 112 They are usually married before they are 20 years of age; and when once in that noose, are for the most part a little uneasy.

b. A snare or bond.

1624 Fletcher *Rule a Wife* iii. iv, Am I trickt now? Caught in mine own nooze. 1652 Tatham *Scotch Figgaries* iv. i, I fall into the noose of taverns like a pigeon. *a* 1687 H. More in Norris *Lett.* 181 Methinks you run yourself into an unnecessary noose of Fatality. 1800 Weems *Life Washington* ix. (1877) 102 To choke the colonies by a military noose.

Noose (nūs), *v.* Also 7 **noose.** [f. the sb.]

1. *trans.* To secure as by a noose; to ensnare.

?*c* 1560 *Distr. Emperor* v. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 240 Am I then noosd!...Am I lymed! 1665 Manley *Grotius's Low C. Wars* 547 He endeavours by this League..to noose as many of us as he can. 1694 Crowne *Regulus* iv. 37 Pox o' your tricks, you have noos'd me 1710 Palmer *Proverbs* 127 He, that loves at first sight, nooses himself by vows. 1765 Foote *Commissary* iii i, When once he is noos'd, let him struggle as much as he will, the cord will be drawn only the tighter. 1812 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XXXIV. 235 Her from the noose of death I freed, And noos'd her soul for aye 1865 Carlyle *Fredk Gt.* V. xix. vi. 557 Amherst is diligently noosing, and tying up, the French military settlements.

b. In allusions to marriage.

1700 T. Brown tr. *Fresny's Amusem* vii. Wks. 1700 III. 60 Those who are not Noos'd in the Snare, will thank me for giving a Comical Description of it [*sc.* marriage]. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* 18 July, 1. 5 Where there was a parson who dealt in this branch of commerce, and there they were noosed, before the Irishman ever dreamt of the matter. 1813 *Examiner* 17 May 319/1 When I was noosed, my father began to equivocate. 1821 Combe *Syntax, Wife* v, On the third or fourth day after: They were both noos'd in Hymen's garter.

2. To hang; to put to death by hanging.

1673 R. Head *Canting Acad.* 192 If they catch him horse-coursing, he's noozed. 1676 Shadwell *Libertine* iv, Oh! I am noos'd already; I feel the Knot, methinks, under my left ear 1686 F. Spence tr. *Varillas' Ho Medicis* 127 This unfortunate Prelate was noos'd up in the pontifical robes he happened to have on. 1809 Scott *Poacher* 16 Our buckskinn'd justices expound the law,..And for the netted partridge noose the swain.

3. To catch or capture by means of a noose; to cast or put a noose round.

1748 *Anson's Voy* i. vi. 66 In the same manner they noose horses, and..even tygers. 1784 Cowper *Task* iv. 462 Oh for a law to noose the villain's neck Who starves his own. 1808 Pike *Sources Mississ.* (1810) ii. 159 We equipped six of our fleetest coursers with riders and ropes, to noose the wild horses. 1843 Marryat *M. Violet* xxi, G. had . noosed the animal with his lasso. 1885 Hornaday 2 *Yrs. in Jungle* xxxi. 369 Trying to noose a deer.

transf. 1823 Lockhart *Sp. Ballads, Zara's Ear rings* iv, Some other lover's hand, among my tresses noosed.

4. To make a noose on (a cord); to place *round* in a noose; to arrange like a noose or loop.

1814 Scott *L.d. of Isles* v. xxv, 'He plays the mute.' 'Then noose a cord.' *a* 1860 Alb. Smith *Med. Student* (1861) 92 A piece of whipcord is then noosed round the victim's neck. 1886 *Athenæum* 27 Feb. 303/2 The sleeves are noosed and laced over the shoulder and arm.

Hence **Noosed** (nūst), *ppl. a.*; **Noo·sing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* vi. 231 Bradford was suddenly caught by the leg in a *noosed Rope. 1859 Tennent *Ceylon* II. ix. iv. 473 No arms or apparatus of any kind, except a noosed rope. 1818 Scott *Br. Lamm.* xxi, I am going to let you into a secret—a plot—a *noosing plot. 1835 W. Irving *Tour Prairies* 310 Finding it impossible to get within noosing distance. 1840 Hood *Kilmansegg, Marriage* v, There's nothing so draws a London mob As the *noosing of very rich people. 1878 Jefferies *Gamekeeper at H.* 163 Here the art of noosing lingers; the loop being..slipped over the bird's head while at roost.

Noos(e, obs. forms of Nose.

Noosel(l, variants of Nuzzle, to train.

Nooser (nū·zəɹ). [f. Noose *v.*] One who uses a noosed rope, *esp.* for catching elephants.

1859 Tennent *Ceylon* II. viii. v. 357 The headman of the 'cooroowe' or noosers crept in. 1885 Hornaday 2 *Yrs. in Jungle* xx. 222 The tame elephants and the noosers are introduced at the gate.

Noost, variant of Nost, knowest not. *Obs.*

Noo·sy, *a. rare*—1. [f. Noose *sb.* + -y 1.] Acting like a noose.

1658 Franck *Northern Mem.* (1821) 96 Yet are their rivers and rivulets replenished with trout because undisturbed with the noosy net.

Noot, var. of Not, knows not. *Obs.* **Noote,** obs. f. Note. **Nooze,** obs. f. Noose *sb.* and *v.* **Noozel,** var. of Nuzzle, to train.

† **Nop,** obs. north. and Sc. form of Nap *sb.*3 Hence **nop-bed, nop-sack** [= MDu. and MLG. *noppensack*], a bed or sack stuffed with nap.

a. 1465 *Acc. Rolls Durham* (Surtees) 243 Item j fedyrbed. ..Item iiij nopsekez. 1472 *Ibid.* 246, j nopseke. 1478 *Act. Audit.* (1839) 67 The ruf of a bed, þe courtingis of þe amyn, a nop sek. 1541 *Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 175 Ane nop seke. , quhilk scho lay vpoune.

b. 1477 *Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 408 Ane pair of schetis, ane nop bed, a bowster. 1541 *Ibid.* 175 Ane standand bed, ane nop bed, ane pair of scheittis.

Nopal (nōu·pál). [a. Sp. *nopal* (also Pg. and F.; It. *nopale*), ad. Mexican *nopalli* cactus.

The compound *nopalnochetli*, given in some Dicts. as the source of *nopal* or *Nopalea*, is really the name for cochineal.]

1. An American species of cactus (*Opuntia* or *Nopalea cochinellifera*) cultivated for the support of the cochineal-insect.

1730 Rutty in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 265 These Pastles are then placed upon the Plants of the Nopal, or Prickly Indian Fig. 1783 Justamond tr. *Raynal's Hist. Indies* III. 351 This shrub, which is know'n by the name of nopal, or Indian fig, is about five feet high...There are several species of nopal. 1851 Mayne Reid *Scalp-Hunt* i. 14 It is a forest of the Mexican nopal. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 626/2 Plantations of the nopal and the tuna, which are called nopaleries.

attrib. 1808 *Naval Chron.* XXII. 376 The Nopal Plantations in his district. 1855 Kelly tr. *Cervantes' Exempl. Novels* 241 Seated together under a nopal-tree. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 187/2 *O. cochinellifera*, the Nopal plant.

2. A plant of this kind.

1808 *Naval Chron.* XXII. 377 The Nopals being agreeably acid. 1832 MacGillivray *Trav. Humboldt* vi. 81 The negro led them through a wood of nopals to the hut of an Indian. 1861 Hulme *Moquin-Tandon* ii. iii. i. 73 A certain number of nopals are planted around the houses.

Nopalry (nōu·pálri). Also **-ery.** [f Nopal + -ry, after Sp. *nopalera*, F. *nopalerie*, *nopalière*.] A plantation of nopals where the cochineal-insect is bred.

a. 1783 Justamond tr. *Raynal's Hist. Indies* III. 352 A spot thus planted, and distinguished by the name of Nopalry, is usually no more than one or two acres in extent. 1789 J. Anderson *Corr. Introd. Cochineal Insects* (1791) 4 The establishment of a public Nopalry. 1861 Hulme tr. *Moquin-Tandon* ii. iii. i. 75 In 1853, in the province of Algiers alone, there were fourteen nopalries.

β. 1815 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* I. x 323 They plant their nopaleries in cleared ground on the slopes of mountains or ravines 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 792/2 Plantations for rearing the cochineal insect..are called nopaleries. 1876 [see Nopal 1].

Nop-bed: see Nop.

Nope1 (nōup). Also 7 **nowpe, noap.** [app. a var. of Alp, Olp: see N 3.] The bullfinch.

1612 Cotgr., *Chochepierre*, a kind of Nowpe, or Bullfinch. 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* xiii. 74 The Red-sparrow, the Nope, the Red-breast, and the Wren. 1655 Moufet & Bennet *Health's Improv.* (1746) 185 The Nope feedeth upon Mast, Nuts, and Cherries. 1678 Ray *Willughby's Ornith* 247 The Bulfinch, Alp or Nope. [Hence in various l. ter works.] 1848 *Zoologist* VI. 2191 In Warwickshire, as elsewhere,..the bullfinch [is] a 'nope'. 1879– in dial. glossaries, esp. West Midland and E. Anglian.

attrib. 1668 in T. C. Smith & J. Short *Hist. Rochester* (1890) 110 To Richard Ward for 13 Noap heades.

Nope2 (nōup). *north. dial.* Also 9 **noap(e.** [See note to Nolp *sb.*] A knock on the head.

1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, *Nope*, a Blow, a Knock on the Pate. 1785 W. Hutton *Bran New Wark* 157 In some churches the sidesmen gang about with staaves, and give ivvery sleeper a good nope. 1869– in northern glossaries.

Noppe, obs. f. Knop; obs. var. of Nap *sb.*3 and *v.*2 **Nopping,** obs. f. Napping *vbl. sb.*2 **Noppy,** obs. f. Nappy *a.* **Noppyd,** obs. f. Napped *a.* **Nop-sek(e:** see Nop.

† **No·pster.** *Obs*—1 [a. MDu. *nopster*, f. *noppen* Nap *v.*2] A woman who puts a nap on cloth.

c 1481 Caxton *Dialogues* 33 Clarisse the nopster Can well her craft..Cloth for to noppe.

Noquar, -quer, -qwer(e, obs. forms of Nowhere. **Noque,** obs. f. Nook *sb.*

Nor (nōɹ), *conj.*1 [probably a contraction of Nother, like the equivalent OFris. *noer* for *noder*.] A negative conjunction employed as follows:—

1. Continuing the force of a negative (as *not, never*, etc.) attached to some word in the preceding clause, and extending it to the corresponding word which follows.

13 . *Cursor M.* 7361 (Gött.), I here noght of þat iesse tel, Nor his sonis ne him i knaw. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 316 Þis my3ty god..is of a medill age, No3t of 3outh nor of eld nor 3erris to many. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 6, I may not eate your benys nor your cale. *c* 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xiv. (1885) 144 The kynge shalnot be greved be importunite of suytours, nor thai shall..optayne any vnresonable desires. 1538 Starkey *England* i. iv. 126 Wherfor to pyl theyr cuntreys for thys purpos, ys not just nor resonabul. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* i. iii. 11 She could not heare, nor speake, nor understand. 1622 Wither *Philarete* (1633) 617 No others high degree, Nor beauteous looke shall change me. 1688 Holme *Armoury* III. 251/2 It is said of the French that they Speak not as they Write, nor Write as they Speak. 1740 Richardson *Pamela* I. xxv. 30 Is there no Constable nor Headborough, tho', to take me out of his House? 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* i, We had no revolutions to fear, nor fatigues to undergo. 1821 Scott *Pirate* Adv., The inhabitants..not possessing arms nor means of resistance. 1870 Gladstone *Glean.* (1879) IV. 252 Not a vessel, nor a gun, nor a man, were on the ground to prevent their landing.

† **b.** Followed by another negative. *Obs.*

13 . *Cursor M.* 6788 (Gött.), [To] wydw, na child fadirless, Do 3e na wrang nor na maless. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 1, I haue not ben, nor is, nor neuer schal,..to sei any þing a3en þe general feiþ. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 6, I may not eate your benys.., nor I may not drynk your thyn ale. 1509 Fisher *Funeral Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 298 It is not loked for.., nor none abydynge stroke..falleth vpon them. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II 130 No man was called to aunswere, nor no question put vnto any person by the sayd enquest. 1598 Grenewey *Tacitus, Ann.* xiii. iv. (1622) 183 He could lay no iust cause against him, nor openly durst not commaund the murdering of his brother. 1668 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 263 Wise..he saith hath not yet bin with him, nor dares not. 1739 Chesterf. *Lett.* xxv. (1792) I. 92 It requires no rhymes nor no certain number of feet or syllables. *a* 1774 Goldsm. *Hist. Greece* I. 224 No skill could obviate, nor no remedy dispel the terrible infection.

† **c.** Following upon *as ... so. Obs. rare.*

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* 29 b, Lyke as the Israelites perceyued not this in Iesus, euen so nor than dyd they vnderstande that in Moyses. 1657 Mossom *Preacher's Tripartite* i. 17 As I look not upon my merit, so nor do thou look upon my demerit.

2. a. As correlative to a preceding *neither, nother*, or *nouther*. (For examples see these words.)

b. Introducing both alternatives. Chiefly *poet.*

1576 Gascoigne *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 59 How many pore (which nede nor brake nor bit) Might therwith al..be fedde. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* v. iv. 80 Who by Repentance is not satisfied, Is nor of heauen, nor earth. 1615 Day *Festivals* xii, 338 Nor Papists with their Miracles, nor Puritans with their Presbytery, shall ever put life into it againe. 1654–66 Earl Orrery *Parthen.* (1676) 9 Nor my weakness, nor my tongue..shall ever confess you have any advantage over me. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* iii 393 Nor Bits nor Bridles can his Rage restrain. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* xv. 478 Now let our compact made Be nor by signal nor by word betray'd 1798 Coleridge *Anc. Mar.* i. xiv, Nor shapes of men nor beasts we ken. 1807 J. Barlow *Columb.* iii. 349 But we nor fear his frown, nor trust his smile. 1839–52 Bailey *Festus* 410 Perfection To imperfection leaves nor choice nor mean.

3. With omission of *neither.*

a. With preceding or following negative.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 46 Þer preued neuer nane his prik for passing of witt, Plato nor Piktagras. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* v. xii, Certaynly I nor none other canne give the Jugement *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* (1613) 41 She concealed her sorrow, nor cause of her sorrow, from no body 1791 Mrs. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* x, Your father nor nobody else has ever sent after you.

b. Without other negative expressed.

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 144 [He] would sende them no woorde of his affaires,..for he ought their master, nor yet them suche service 1594 Marlowe & Nashe *Dido* v. ii, Though thou nor he will pity me a whit. 1621 Lady M. Wroth *Urania* 532 The most ignorant proud woman living, caring for, nor respecting any but her selfe and hers. 1649 Lovelace *Poems* 64 Yet Servants knowing Minikin nor Bare, Are still allow'd to fiddle with the Case. *c* 1750 Shenstone *Elegy* iii. 6 Pageant nor plume distinguish Alcon's bier. 1813 Byron *Br. Abydos* i. xii, A heart his words nor deeds can daunt. 1827 Jarman *Powell's Devises* II. 229 It was his will that they, nor either of them, should take any thing under his will. 1872 Tennyson *Last Tourn.* 203 Great brother, thou nor I have made the world.

† **4.** = Or. *Obs. rare.*

c 1489 Caxton *Blanchardyn* viii. 32 Blanchardyn..was moche abasshed how nor by what manere he sholde mowe passe hit ouer. 1615 Wadsworth in Bedell *Lett.* (1624) 7 It could neuer sinke into my braine how..members sound nor vnsound [could be] participant each of other.

5. Following upon an affirmative clause, or in continuative narration, with the force of *neither* or *and*... *not.*

1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss* I. cxxxv. 162, I greatly desyre to se the kynge my maister, nor I wyll lye but one nyght in a place, tyll I come there. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 26 To mak hir purgatione that scho was frie of all misrewlle..nor gave na counsall thairto. 1631 May tr. *Barclay's Mirr. Minutes* i. 39 The whole coast is most sweetly verdant,..nor hardly, is there ground any where more abundantly fruitfull. 1667 Milton *P. L.* iii. 626 A golden tiar Circl'd his Head, nor less his Locks behind ..Lay waving round. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* iii. 161 His Age and Courage weigh: Nor those alone. 1738 Johnson *London* 260 Then shall thy friend, nor thou refuse his aid,..forsake his Cambrian shade. 1788 *Trifler* No. 22. 291 The little creature cried and laid down, nor could all our beating raise it. 1821 Byron *Heaven & Earth* iii. 673 Away! nor weep! 1871 R. Ellis tr. *Catullus* lxi. 205 Come nor tarry to greet her. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 423 Nor among the friends of Socrates must the jailer be forgotten.

Nor, *conj.*2 *Sc.* and *dial.* [Of obscure origin: cf. Na *conj.*2] Than.

c 1400 *Sc. Troy-bk.* (Horstm.) ii. 2402 Pirrus was of þat thing richt wo And mor of his grantschire in deid Nor of hime self. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 546, I neid nane airar myne erand nor none of the day. 1508 Dunbar *Flyting* 133 Thow..beggis mair beir and aitis Nor ony cripill in Karrik land. 1538 Kennedy *Compend. Treat.* in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 151 Ar nocht thaye quha sulde gyde the peple mair ignorante nor the simple pepyll self? 1573 Tyrie *Refut.* in *Cath. Tract.* (S.T.S.) 15 He apperis mair wicked nor Sathan him self. 1637 Rutherford *Lett.* (1862) I. cxliv. 342 So then I see that Christ can triumph in a weaker man nor I. *a* 1658 Durham *Comm. Revelation* (1660) i. 5 His Kingly Office extendeth no further nor his Priestly and Prophetical Office. 1792 Burns *My Tocher's the Jewel* ii, Ye'll crack your credit wi' mae nor me. 1840 Thackeray *Catherine* iv, You're no better nor a common tramper. 1859 Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* xxx, I know better nor you. 1883 W. Black *Shandon Bells* xxxii, There'll be more grey nor red in my beard by that time.

† **Nor,** *conj.*3 *Sc. Obs.* [Cf. prec. and Na *adv.*1]

a. In imprecations: = May. **b.** If.. not.

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xxxiv. 32 Nor I be hangit be the nek. *Ibid.* 77 God..Nor ane stark widdy gar me gaip. 1552 Lyndesay *Monarche* 5039 It maruellis me, He, haueand sic prosperite,..Nor he had infynite plesoure.

Nor', abbrev. f. North. **Noraghe:** see Nuragh.

Norbertine (nɔ̄·ɹbəɹtin, -əin), *sb.* and *a. Eccl.* [f. *Norbert*, the founder of the order + -ine.]

A. *sb.* A member of the Premonstratensian order.

1674 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Norbertins*, a Religious Order, otherwise called Præmonstratenses. 1727–38 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Premonstrantes*,..a religious order of regular canons instituted in 1120 by S. Norbert; and thence also called Norbertines. 1884 *Catholic Dict.* (1897) 746/1 The habit of the Norbertines was white; hence they were commonly called in England the White Canons.

B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to this order.

1865 *Chambers's Encycl.* VII. 745/2 Premonstratensian (called also Norbertine) Order. *c* 1880 *Archit. Soc. Dict.* s.v., Norbertine monks were Premonstratensians. 1902 Miss Speakman in *Owens Coll. Hist. Ess.* 73 The Norbertine house of Whithorn in Wigtonshire.

Norce, Norcery, obs. ff. Nurse, Nursery.

Norche, variant of Norsh *v. Obs.*

Nordcaper (nɔ̄ˑɪdkē̞ˑpəɹ). Also **-kap(p)er.** [ad. Du. *noordkaper* or G. *nordkaper* (f. Du. *noordkaap*, G. *nordkap*, the North Cape), formerly used as a specific name (*Balæna Nordcaper*): hence also F. *nordcaper.*] A North Atlantic species of whale, variously identified with *Balæna mysticetus* and *B. biscayensis.* Cf. North-caper.

1822 Good *Study Med.* I. 4 The Greenlander feeds voraciously on the skin and fins of the nord-caper [*printed* -capon]. 1868 *Chambers's Encycl.* X. 152/1 The *Nordkaper* ..has by some naturalists been described as a distinct species, although it is more generally regarded as a variety of *B. mysticetus.* 1886 *Sci. Amer.* LIV. 24 The great Arctic or Greenland whale..and the Atlantic right whale, nordcaper, sletbag and sarde of the old authors.

Nordenfelt. The name of a Swedish engineer, used *attrib.* and *absol.* to designate a form of machine-gun invented by him.

1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 287 Nordenfelt gun...The barrels are here placed horizontally, and have no movement. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Feb., Six of the Nordenfelts will be worked amidships, on the top of the high bulwark.

Nordhausen (nɔ̄ˑɪdhauz'n). The name of a town in Prussian Saxony, used *attrib.* in designations of sulphuric acid, which is made there.

1849 D. Campbell *Inorg. Chem.* 56 Nordhausen, or fuming sulphuric acid. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) III. 962 Anhydrous Sulphuric Acid..is most easily obtained by subjecting the Nordhausen sulphuric acid to a gentle heat in a glass retort 1895 Thomson & Bloxam *Chem.* 220 The Nordhausen oil of vitriol is an important article of commerce. *Ibid.*, The Nordhausen acid.

Nord-kap(p)er, varr. of Nordcaper.

Nore, variant of Ore [1], favour.

† **Nore,** obs. variant of *nor'*, North. (Cf. Nor-east, -west.)

1612 Dekker *If it be not good* Wks. 1873 III. 293 *Nat.* How blowes the winde Syr? *Leaf.* Wynde! is Nore-Nore-West. 1688 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 784 The Nore and Nore-West are very nitrous and piercing. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* No. 73. 3/1 A Town 's erected on a Bank to th' Nore. 1718 Rowe tr. *Lucan* i. 728 *note*, Circius..is placed as a Nore-west or Nore-note-west.

† **Noreast,** obs. form of *nor' east*, North-east.

1594 J. Davis *Seamans Secr.* (1645) D, Noreast by North raiseth a degree in sayling 24 leagues.

Nor'-easter, variant of North-easter.

1836-48 B. D. Walsh *Aristoph., Knights* i. iii, Slack your sheet. A strong nor' easter's groaning.

Noregan, variant of Norgan *Obs.*

Norelin, variant of Sc. *norlin*, Norland.

† **Norenish,** *a. Obs.* Also **Norein(n)-, Norwen-, Norn-.** [f. OE. *Noren*, Norn *a.* + -ish: cf. MLG. *norrensch*] Norwegian. Also *absol.* in *pl.*

c 1205 Lay. 12854 Peohtes inowe & Scottes vnifohȝe, Denesce & Norenisce [*c* 1275 Norwenisse]. *Ibid.* 23198 Heo ..sumneden uerde, ȝrond Nornisce ærde. *Ibid.* 23229 Norenisce men þer feollen.

Nores(se, obs. forms of Nourice, Nourish.

Noreshoure, obs. form of Nourisher.

Noreture, obs. form of Nourriture.

Norfolk (nɔ̄ˑɪfŏk). Also **5-7 Northfolk.** [OE. *Norðfolc.*] The name of an English county on the East Coast, used *attrib.* to designate things peculiar to or characteristic of the district.

1407 *Nottingham Rec.* II 52 Pro ij. volets de Northfolk-thied, *xd.* 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 209 For Norfolke wiles, so full of giles, Haue caught my toe. *c* 1600 [see Dumpling]. 1609 Dekker *Ravens Alm.* Ep., Of the nature of Dogs, & more nimble then Norfolke tumblers. 1663 Dryden *Wild Gallant* ii. i, A parcel of melted flints set in gold, or Norfolk pebbles. 1728 Vanbr. & Cib. *Prov. Husb.* i. ii, Sir, here's Norfolk-nog to be had at next door. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 262/1 Norfolk turkeys are well known as of peculiar size and delicacy. 1889 A. J. Ellis *Early Eng. Pron.* v. 260 Every one has heard of the Norfolk 'drant', or droning and drawling in speech.

b. In special applications, as **Norfolk capon,** a red herring (cf. Capon *sb.* 3); **Norfolk crag** (see Crag *sb.*[1] 3); **Norfolk dumpling,** a native or inhabitant of Norfolk; **Norfolk jacket,** a loosely fitting jacket having a waistband, and used chiefly in shooting, fishing, cycling, etc. **Norfolk plover,** the Stone Curlew; **Norfolk turkey,** a native or inhabitant of Norfolk.

1836 Smith *Individual* 4 (Farmer), A *Norfolk capon is jolly grub. 1880-84 Day *Fishes Gt. Brit.* II. 210 A red herring..is also known as a Norfolk capon. 1846 Buchanan *Techn. Dict.*, *Norfolk Crag*, an English tertiary formation belonging to the older pliocene, and consisting of irregular beds of ferruginous sandy clay mixed with marine shells. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Norfolk* (1662) 247 *Norfolk Dumplings. This ..relates to the fare they commonly feed on. 1787 Grose *Prov. Gloss., Norfolk Dumpling*, a jeering nick-name for Norfolk-men. 1893 Earl Dunmore *Pamirs* II. 276 An English-made *Norfolk jacket. 1898 G. B. Shaw *Widowers' Houses* Plays I. 4 You have nothing but that Norfolk jacket. 1768 Pennant *Brit. Zool.* II. 378 The *Norfolk Plover. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 235 This is the Stone Curlew, Whistling or Norfolk Plover, as it is variously designated. 1877 Newton in *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 712/1 The..Stone-Curlew—called also, by some writers, from its stronghold in this country, the Norfolk Plover. 1811 *Ora & Juliet* I. 100, I shall..shew them the difference of a highly-educated person, and the boorish manners of those *Norfolk turkeys.

c. *ellipt.* The dialect of Norfolk.

1895 W. Rye *Gloss. E. Anglia* p. vii. The following specimens of modern Norfolk have been handed to me.

Norfolk Howard (nɔ̄ˑɪfŏk hau aɪd).

[From an advertisement in the *Times* of 26 June, 1862, professing to be a declaration by one Joshua Bug that he had assumed the name of Norfolk Howard.]

A bed-bug.

1865 in Hotten *Slang Dict.* (ed. 2). 1870 *Figaro* 19 Oct. (Farmer), Those entomological pests that are euphemistically called Norfolk Howards. 1888 Lers & Clutterbuck *B.C.* 1887, xxii, In one bag the Norfolk Howards, In one bag the fleas, the Jumpers.

† **Norfolkize,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Norfolk + -ize.] *intr.* To assume a Norfolk character.

1655 Fuller *Hist. Cambr.* 46, I confess some have complained of this Matthew Parker, that, in favour to his native county, he made all this College to Norfolkize, appropriating most Fellowships thereto.

† **Norgan,** *sb.* and *a. Obs.* Forms: 4 **Nore-, Norigan(e,** 4, 6 **Norgano.** [ad. med.L. *Noreganus*, f. ON. *Noreg-r* Norway.] = Norwegian.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 229 In þe mene tyme [þe] kyng of Noreganes..cam wiþ þre hondred schippes. *Ibid.* 239 þey moste have no part of þe prayes at þe bataile of þe Norganes. 1586 Warner *Alb. Eng.* III. xvi, When the Norgane Prince and Peeres were seated. *Ibid.*, The..Norgane Ladies Shippe was tossed to the Coste.

‖ **Noria** (nōˑɪriä). [Sp. *noria*, ad. Arab. ناعورة *nāʿūrah.*] A device for raising water, used in Spain and in the East, consisting of a revolving chain of pots or buckets which are filled below and discharged when they come to the top.

1792 J. Townsend *Journ. thro. Spain* I. 103 Every farm has its Noria, a species of chain-pump, which from its extreme simplicity, seems to have been the invention of the most remote antiquity. 1845 Ford *Handbk. Spain* i. 430 The common and most picturesque *noria.* 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1534/1 The true Spanish noria has earthen pitchers secured between two ropes which pass over a wheel above and are submerged below.

Norice, obs. variant of Nourish *v.*

Norice, -iche, obs. variants of Nourice, nurse.

Noricerie: see Nouricery.

Norie [1] (nōˑɪri). Also 9 **Norrie, nory.** [See def.] A copy of the *Epitome of Navigation* by J. W. Norie, originally published in 1803.

1828 P. Cunningham *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 200 Having acquired a thorough knowledge of navigation by the occasional perusal of a stray Norrie. 1831 Trelawny *Adv. Younger Son* II. 282, I cursed my improvidence..in not having provided myself with a knife, a compass, a quadrant and a nory.

Norie [2], the puffin: see Tammie-norie.

1793 *Statist. Acc. Scotl., Kirkwall* VII. 546 Among these we may reckon..the tyste, the pickterrie, the norie [etc.].

Norimon (nɔˑrimɔn). Also 7 **nere-, norri-.** [ad. Jap. *norimono*, f. *nori* to ride + *mono* thing: cf. Kakemono.] A kind of litter or palanquin used in Japan. Also *attrib.*

1616 R. Cocks *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) I. 164 He kept hym selfe close in a *nerenion.* 1662 J. Davies tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 202 After them came one and twenty other *Palanquins* of a kind, which they call *Norrimones*, varnish'd with black and gilt. 1727 tr. *Kæmpfer's Hist. Japan* v. i. 402 The *Norimon* itself is a small room, of an oblong square figure.., curiously twisted of fine thin split *Bambous*, sometimes Japan'd and finely painted, with a folding-door on each side. All these *Norimon*-men are clad in the same livery. 1780 *Phil. Trans.* LXX. App. p. vii, We were carried by men in a kind of palankins, called Norimons, covered, and provided with windows. 1863 Fortune *Yedo & Peking* 67 A norimon containing an official or person of rank.

Noris(e, -ishe, -isse, obs. varr. Nourice.

† **Norish,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [var. of Norse.] Norwegian.

a 1688 J. Wallace *Descr. Orkney* (1693) 90 An explication of some Norish words used in Orkney and Zetland.

Norishe, -ysh(e, etc., obs. forms of Nourish.

Norite (nōˑɪrəit). *Geol.* and *Min.* [f. *Nor-(way)* + -ite.] A variety of gabbro or granite.

1878 tr. *Cotta's Rocks* 143 The norite of Scheerer is a compound of hypersthene or diallage, labradorite, orthoclase (containing soda), and even some quartz. 1885 Geikie *Text-bk. Geol.* (ed. 2) 154 Norite. Under this name Rosenbusch has proposed to group all the older gabbro-like rocks in which any rhombic pyroxene..is conjoined with a plagioclase felspar.

Noriture, obs. form of Nourriture.

Norland (nɔ̄ˑländ). Also *Sc.* 8-9 **norlan',** 9 **norlin', norelin.** [Reduced form of North-land.]

1. The north-country; the land in the north.

a 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 202 He was to ryde to the norland amangis his lordis. 1844 Mrs. Browning *Drama of Exile* 1707 As the storm-wind blows bleakly from the norland. 1880 Swinburne *Songs of Four Seasons* I, Our noisy norland.

b. *attrib.* Belonging to the north.

a 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 202 The norland lordis that fawored him. *Ibid.* 205 The norland men and wastland men. 1786 Burns *Earnest Cry* xiv, Erskine, a spunkie norland billie. *c* 1792 — *Here's a health to them that's awa*, Here's a health to Tammie, the Norland laddie. 1830 Tennyson *Œnone* xi, When Norland winds pipe down the sea. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 25 Oct., In these norland woods and groves.

2. A northerner; a north-country person, esp. one from the north of Scotland.

1771 J. Macpherson *Introd. Hist. Grt. Brit. & Irel.* 129 The appellation of Southerons and Norlands are not hitherto totally extinguished among the Scots. 1798 Crawford *Poems* 27 (E.D.D.), Kirsty was a Norlan' bred. 1817 J. Gilchrist *Intell. Patrimony* 159 The journeyman carpenter ..possessed all the quaint shrewdness which is among the Scotch implied in the word Norelin.

Hence **Norlander** = prec. 2; **Norlandism,** a characteristic of a northern dialect.

1716 in Maidment *Spottiswoode Misc.* (1845) II. 449 They met with a bold Norlander of Aberdeenshire. *c* 1795 Scott in Child *Ballads* (1892) IV. 387 *note*, I recollect several of them as recited in the south of Scotland divested of their Norlandisms.

Norm (nɔ̄ɪm). [Anglicized form of next: cf. also Normk.] A standard, model, pattern, type. (Common since *c* 1855.)

1821 Coleridge in *Blackw. Mag.* X. 257 Each after its own norm or model. 1828 Pusey *Brist. Eng.* i. 21 Every expression of his upon controverted points became a norm for the party. 1857 P. Freeman *Princ. Div. Serv.* II. 143 The norm and measure of all our eucharistic thoughts, and words, and actions. 1877 E. Caird *Philos. Kant* iv. 66 The mind must find in itself the norm or principle of unity upon which it works.

b. *Algebra.* (See quot.)

1866 Brande & Cox *Dict. Sci.*, etc. II. 228/2 The product $a^2 + b^2$ of a complex number $a + b\sqrt{-1}$, and its conjugate $a - b\sqrt{-1}$ is called its norm.

‖ **Norma** (nɔ̄ˑɪmä). Also pl. **normae** (nɔ̄ˑɪmī). [L. *norma*, carpenter's or mason's square; hence, pattern, rule, etc. So in Sp., Pg., and It.]

1. = Norm.

a 1676 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man* (1677) 344 Again, will they suppose it a *Norma*, Rule, or Law of a most excellent frame and order. 1830 M. Donovan *Dom. Econ.* I. 211 He is cautious, and never willingly varies from that *norma* which he has once found successful. 1842 Grove *Corr. Phys. Forces* (1874) p. xiv, We can only understand the norma of their action. 1881 Bridgett *Holy Eucharist* I. 47 A norma or standard to which discipline should be reformed.

2. One of the southern constellations.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 274/2 *Norma*, the Rule, a constellation of Lacaille, situated between Scorpio and Lupus.

Normal (nɔ̄ˑɪmäl), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *normālis*, f. *norma* (see prec.): cf. F. (15th c.), Sp., It. *normal*, It. *normale*]

A. *adj.* **1.** Right (angle), rectangular. *rare.*

1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 55 Those determined bounds of the hair, which are called by our Barbars the Normal Angels. 1901 Waterhouse *Conduit Wiring* 53 The angle not being suited to either a right angled (normal) or half-normal bend.

b. Standing at right angles; perpendicular.

a 1696 Scarburgh *Euclid* (1705) 15 To which therefore it is said to be a Normal Line. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Normal*, the same with Perpendicular, or at Right Angles, and 'tis usually spoken of a Line or a Plane that Intersects another Perpendicularly. [Also in Phillips (1706), Chambers, etc.] 1879 Newcomb & Holden *Astron.* 203 The line ZN', perpendicular to HR, and therefore normal to the earth at Q. 1882 *Engineering* 13 Jan. 24/1 These being in directions always normal to the surface of the pulsating sphere—that is to say, in lines radiating from its centre.

2. Constituting, conforming to, not deviating or differing from, the common type or standard; regular, usual. (Common since *c* 1840.)

Blount *Glossogr.* (1656) gives '*Normal*, right by rule, made by the square or Rule'.

1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 216 Two superior groups, which he denominates normal or typical. 1843 R. J. Graves *Syst. Med.* xii. 135 Temperature of the body normal. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* i. vii. 54 The veining, whose normal direction would be transverse to the glacier. 1877 Brockett *Cross & Crescent* 28 War seemed to be its normal condition.

b. *Chem.*, in specific uses (see quots.).

1857 Miller *Elem. Chem., Org.* § 1091 Most of the monobasic acids are compounds which, in their condition of normal acids, or normal hydrates,..are bodies which contain either four or six equivalents of oxygen. 1869 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* 189 If all the replaceable hydrogen in an acid is exchanged for metal, a normal salt is said to be formed. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 557/2 *Normal paraffins*, in which no carbon atom is combined with more than two other carbon atoms. 1892 Cooley *Cycl. Pract. Rec.* s.v., A so-called 'normal' (or 'N.') solution is one which, at a temperature of 16° C., contains per litre the hydrogen equivalent of the active reagent weighed in grammes.

3. *Normal school* [after F. *école normale* (1794)], a school for the training of teachers.

1834 *Edin. Rev.* LIX. 491 The system of Primary Schools, which the French..have..denominated Normal. 1842 Brande *Dict. Sci.*, etc. 1089/1 Normal schools form a regular part of the establishments for education in many Continental states. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 199/2 Polly ..had been a pupil in the Normal School.

B. *sb.* † **1.** A regular verb. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1530 Palsgr. 394 If the verbe in this tonge be nat a normal.

2. *Geom.* A perpendicular; a straight line at right angles to the tangent or tangent plane at any point of a curve or curved surface.

1727-38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Subnormal*, The point in the axis of a curve, where a normal or perpendicular..cuts the axis. 1797 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 381 The lines so drawn..shall be normals to the parabolas at their intersec-

tions with the ellipse. 1816 tr. *Lacroix's Calculus* 81 It is often more convenient..to consider the tangent and the normal, by means of their equation. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 676/1 How crystals might be represented by their normals, that is, by lines drawn from the centre of the system vertical to the faces.

3. *Physics.* The average or mean of observed quantities.

1859 Bache *Discuss. Magn. & Meteorol. Obs.* I. 4 The last mean thus obtained for each observing hour and each month has been called 'the normal'. 1890 *Nature* 9 Oct. 603 The barometer normals fall more as we approach the Antarctic.

4. The usual state or condition.

1890 *Daily News* 11 Oct. 5/4 It does not require a very strong gale to..raise the level of the Neva three or four feet above its normal. 1896 *Current Hist.* (Buffalo) VI. 373 The importation of raw sugars last year did not reach normal, or what it was in 1892.

b. *ellipt.* Normal temperature.

1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 149 The dictum..that in fever the organism is adjusted to a higher normal.

Hence **No·rmaloy; No·rmalist.**

1857 Davies & Peck *Math Dict.* 386 If we denote the co-ordinates of the point of contact, and normalcy, by x'' and y''. 1878 Bellingham tr. *Haulleville's Aspects Cath. & Protestantism* 184 The fellow-countrymen of Ovid, of Horace and of Virgil, were not all normalists. 1893 *Nation* 30 July 47/1 Believers..in the mathematical normalcy of the female mind.

Normality (nɒrmæ·lĭti). [f. Normal *a.* + -ity: cf. F. *normalité*, It. *-ità*, Sp. *-idad.*] The character or state of being normal.

a 1849 Poe *Eureka* Wks. 1865 II. 153 In a condition of positive normality or rightfulness. 1866 *Athenæum* 29 Dec. 873 Normality..gives us only the negative notion of the absence of defect. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 150 Those parts in which it is their business to maintain constancy, that is normality.

Normaliza·tion. [f. Normalize *v.* + -ation.] The action or process of making normal.

1882 in Ogilvie. 1892 tr. *Schäffle's Impossib. Soc. Democracy* 107 This whole process of normalization. 1894 J. R. C. Hall *A.-S. Dict.* Pref., Normalisations have..been generally avoided.

Normalize (nɒ·rmăləiz), *v.* [f. Normal *a.* + -ize.] *trans.* To make normal or regular.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* No 175. 1/1 To normalize an abnormal condition. 1880 R. G. White *Every-Day Engl.* 72 A scheme for simplifying and normalizing orthography.

absol. 1892 tr. *Schäffle's Impossib. Soc. Democracy* 100 We must normalize also according to work.

Hence **No·rmalized** *ppl. a*

1880 *Academy* 9 Oct 256 Prose texts in a consistently normalised spelling 1894 J. R. C. Hall *A.-S. Dict.* Pref, Prof. Toller has chosen a normalised form.

Normally (nɒ·rmăli), *adv* [f. Normal *a.* + -ly.]

† **1.** In a regular manner; regularly. *Obs. rare.*

1597 A M tr. *Guillemeau's Fr Chirurg.* 50/2 Thervnto are many thinges required, which I heere normallye and rightlye will prosecute. 1599 — tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 102/1 Applye the same on his Breste, 3 or 4 nightes normallye after other.

2. Under normal or ordinary conditions.

1853 Carpenter *Princ. Hum. Physiol.* (ed. 3) § 224 The mode in which the first production of tendons and ligaments is normally accomplished 1861 Goschen *For. Exch.* 94 Every kind of produce, which normally..would have risen in value. 1882 Farrar *Early Chr.* I. 161 Normally, and as a whole, human law is on the side of divine order.

3. In a normal manner; in the usual way.

1871 Blackie *Four Phases Mor.* 1. 70 Constant action and reaction in every normally developed human mind.

4. At right angles.

1859 Tyndall in *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 246 When we look normally, or perpendicularly, at an incipient cloud.

Norman (nɒ·rmăn), *sb.*[1] and *a.* Also 4 **noreman, normen,** 7 **Normane.** [Orig. in pl., a. OF. *Normans, -manz* (AF. *-mauns*), pl. of *Normant* (later *-mand*) Normand, a reduced form of the Teut. or Scand. Northman, which also appears as *Norman* in OE., OFris., OHG., MDu., and MSw. (mod.G. *Normann*, Du. *Noorman*, Norw. *Norrman*). Hence med.L. *Normannus.*]

A. *sb.* **1. a.** A native or inhabitant of Normandy; one belonging to, or descended from, the mixed Scandinavian and Frankish race inhabiting that part of France.

c 1205 Lay. 7116 Seodden comen Normans mid heore niðcrafte and nemneden heo Lundres. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 7498 Þus was in normannes hond þat lond ibroȝt. *Ibid.* 7500 Of þe normans beþ heyemen..of engelonde. 1338 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 75 Þe Normans in þe South wer in so grete affray. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 20 Þe sixte (book is) from þe Danes to þe Normans. Þe seuenþe fro Normans to oure tyme. *c* 1425 *Engl. Conq. Irel.* 140 Thay anoon..of the Normannes weren shamefully receyued. 1538 Starkey *England* I. iv. 123 Theiby ys testyfyd our subiectyon to the Normannys. 1608 Shaks. *Ham* III. ii. 36 Neyther hauing the accent of Christians, nor the gate of Christian, Pagan, or Norman. 1736 Thomson *Liberty* IV. 739 The haughty Norman seiz'd at once an isle, For which ..The Roman, Saxon, Dane had toil'd and bled. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed 2) III. 157 The next name of dignity is *comes*, earl, which was also introduced here by the Normans. 1874 Stubbs *Const Hist.* (1897) I. 270 Of the constitutional history of the Normans of Normandy we have very little information.

Comb. 1876 Tennyson *Harold* (Show-day at Battle Abbey), Here fought, here fell, our Norman-slander'd king.

† **b.** A Northman, a Norwegian. *Obs. rare.*

Cf. the OE. pl. *Normen* in this sense.

1605 [see Norwegian B. 1]. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) I. 570/2 A people so versed in maritime affairs, and so adventurous, as the ancient Normans were.

2. = Norman-French (see B. 3 b).

† Also in Sc. form *Normans*, after *Scots* = Scottish.

1646 Drumm. of Hawth *Wks.* (1711) 213 The Laws of England, which William the Conqueror imposed.., muffled up in barbarous Normans. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VI. 607/2 Our language..is now a mixture of Saxon,..Danish, Norman, and modern French. 1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* iv, I sufficiently understand Norman to follow your meaning. 1879 Walford *Londoniana* II. 98 The upper classes spoke Norman and lived as Normans.

B. *adj.* **1.** Belonging or pertaining to, characteristic of, the Normans.

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* II. xii (Arb) 130 Scholers .., who not content with the vsuall Normane or Saxon word, would conuert the very Latine..word into vulgar French. 1640 Baker *Chron* (1653) 38 Footsteps remaining of the Norman language in the English tongue. 1698-9 Dryden *Sigism. & Guisc.* 1 While Norman Tancred in Salerno reigned 1736 Thomson *Liberty* IV. 773 The Barons .., Both those of English and of Norman race 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 229/2 The rage of building fortified castles.. among the Norman princes. 1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* v, The fantastic fashions of Norman chivalry. 1879 Harlan *Eyesight* VIII. 112 What are called Norman Capitals, in which the characteristic strokes are excessively heavy, and the others but lightly traced.

Comb. 1877 Tennyson *Harold* I. i, I say not this, as being Half Norman-blooded.

2. *Norman Conquest*, the conquest of England by the Normans under William I, which took place in 1066. (Cf. Conquest *sb.* 3.)

1605 Camden *Rem.* (1623) 144 Many approoued customes, lawes, manners,..haue the English alwayes borrowed of ..the French, by the Norman Conquest. 1708 J. Chamberlayne *Pres. St. Gt. Brit.* I. II. xiii. (1710) 100 Our Ancestors, who after the Norman Conquest, were generally skill'd in the French tongue. 1755 Johnson *Dict.*, Hist. E i/2 This change seems not to have been the effect of the Norman conquest. 1827 *Gentl. Mag.* XCVII. I. 607 The Norman-Conquest is one of the most splendid events in history. 1874 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* (1897) I. 269 The effect of the Norman Conquest on the character and constitution of the English was threefold.

3. *Norman-English* or *-Saxon*, English as spoken by the Normans, or as influenced by them. *rare.*

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* II. xii (Arb.) 130 Our Normane English which hath growen since William the Conquerour 1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* vii, The following [ejaculations] were distinctly heard in the Norman English, or mixed language of the country. 1845 Stoddart *Gram.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* I. 74/2 *Strong* ..seems to have been anciently adopted in the Norman-Saxon Adverbially.

b. *Norman-French*, the form of French spoken by the Normans, or the later form of this in English legal use (Law French).

1605 Camden *Rem.* (1623) 26 By setting downe their lawes in the Norman-French. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VI. 667/2 After that the Saxon blended with the Norman French. 1865 Nichols *Britton* I p. xlvi, The jargon ..of our legal writers, ..which has also been commonly termed Norman French 1900 Tolter *Hist. Eng. Lang.* 209 For some time the natural speech of the Norman was Norman-French.

4. The distinguishing epithet of a form of architecture, or its details, developed by the Normans and employed in England after the Conquest.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 221/2 There seems to be little or no grounds for a distinction between the Saxon and Norman architecture. 1815 J. Smith *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 134 In many small churches the Norman door has been suffered to remain. 1828 *Gentl. Mag.* XCVIII. II. 519 The noble structures of Norman architecture, as it is called in this country. 1842 Gwilt *Archit.* § 392 That called the Norman style, which continued from 1066 to nearly 1200. 1889 Merriman *Slave of Lamp* xviii, The narrow Norman windows had been framed with unpainted wood.

5. *Norman line, shell, thrush* (see quots.).

1713 Petiver *Anat. Anim. Amb.* 4/1 *Auris marina.*, Long Sea Ear or Norman Shell. 1883 Jonckas *Fish. Canada* 12 (Intern. Fish. Exhib.), The bank fishing is made with long lines which our fishermen call 'Norman lines'. 1891 *Cent. Dict.* s.v. *Thrush*, Norman thrush, the mistle-thrush.

Norman (nɒ·rmăn), *sb.*[2] *Naut.* [= Du. *noorman*, G. *normann*, Sw. *norman*, Da. *normand*; perh. the same word as prec., but the connexion is not clear.] (See quots.)

1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Norman*, a name given to a short wooden bar, thrust into one of the holes of the windlass in a merchant-ship, whereon to fasten the cable. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 135 *Norman*, a square fid of oak, or short carling, fixed through the head of the rudder of East India ships, to prevent the loss of the rudder in case of its being unshipped 1865 *Dubl. Even. Mail* 22 Sept., The bight of the chain flew over the norman (this is an iron bar that goes through the windlass to keep the chain clear when running out).

attrib. 1874 Thearle *Naval Archit.* 66 An iron forging, termed a 'spider', with a square hole or a socket in the top to receive the norman head, is let down over the rudder.

† **Normand.** *Obs.* Also 4 **-mant,** 6 **-mund.** [a. OF. *Normand, -mant.*] = Norman *sb.*[1] 1 a.

1338 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 59 William þe Normant aryued vp at Douer. *Ibid* 70 Toward þis lond þei drouh.. With Normandes inouh, of Flandres & of France. 13.. *Cursor M.* 24781 (Gött.), In-till ingland þan for to fare, Apon þe normandes [*Cott.* normanz] for to fight. *c* 1400 *Chron. R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 6701 Peruore of Normandes with him so muche folc he broȝte. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Chron.* I. xiv. 1371 Þe Normandeis [*v.r.* Normundis] eftyr wan Inglande.

Normanesque (nɒ·rmănesk), *a.* [f. Norman *sb.*[1] + -esque.] Suggestive of, similar to, the Norman style of architecture.

1844 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* VII. 125/2 The towers themselves have a Normanesque air. 1880 A. L. Ritchie *Churches of St. Baldred* 57 Two Norman or Normanesque arches.

No·rmanish, *a. rare*[-1]. [-ish.] = Norman *a.*

1586 Ferne *Blas. Gentrie* 229 Many a name of a Normanish signification hued landles in their new habitations in Neustria.

Normanism (nɒ·rmăniz'm). [f. Norman *sb.*[1] + -ism: cf. F. *normanisme*, Sp. and Pg. *normandismo.*] Prevalence of Norman rule or characteristics; tendency to favour or imitate the Normans.

1647 J. Hare (*title*), Plaine English to our wilfull Bearers with Normanisme. 1837 Skene *Highland. Scotl.* (1902) II. 201 Previous to his accession in 1124 there is not a trace of Normanism, if I may be allowed the expression, in Scotland. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* May 547 In looking for traces of Normanism in our national genius, we do but lose our labour. 1877 Tennyson *Harold* III i, Edward too is English now, He hath clean repented of his Normanism.

So **No·rmanist,** a favourer of the Normans.

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt Brit.* IX. ii. § 14 Goodwin and Edmund ..fought with Adnothus (sometime Master of their Fathers horse, but now a Normanist).

Normaniza·tion. [f. next + -ation.] The process of Normanizing.

1901 J. E. Morris *Welsh Wars Edw. I*, i. 4 A group of lords marchers co-operated in the work of Normanisation on the Welsh borders.

Normanize (nɒ·rmănəiz), *v.* [f. Norman *sb.*[1]]

1. *intr.* To adopt the Norman tongue or manners.

1623 Lisle *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* To Rdr. p. xiii, Hee would neuer haue borrowed so many words from abroad, ..except it were to please the Prince and Nobles, then all Normanizing. 1877 Tennyson *Harold* III. ii, This lightning before death Plays on the word,—and Normanizes too!

2. *trans.* To make Norman or like the Normans.

a 1861 Sir F. Palgrave *Norm. & Eng.* V. 3 He never strove to Normanize the English people 1875 Lower *Eng. Surnames* (ed. 4) I p. xxvii, The author's fault..lies in Normanizing whatever he can.

Hence **No·rmanized** *ppl. a.*; **No·rmanizer**; **No·rmanizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1848 Lytton *Harold* I. v, The Norman knights and youths profusely scattered amongst the Normanised Saxons. 1861 Pearson *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 271 Others..were Normanized Englishmen. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq* (1875) II. vii. 82 If they were not Normanizers, they were at least Romanizers. 1878 *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 289/2 Had the Normanizing schemes of the Confessor been carried out. 1885 *Dict. Nat Biogr.* I. 260/1 A step in the direction of normanising and feudalising the civil government.

Normanly (nɒ·rmănli), *adv.* [-ly[2].] In the Norman manner; like the Normans.

1870 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 152 His impartial brain—one lobe of which seems to have been Normanly refined and the other Saxonly sagacious.

Normannic (nɒrmæ·nik), *a.* [f. Norman *sb.*[1] + -ic. Cf. F. *normannique.*] Of or belonging to the Normans.

1710 Hearne *Collect.* (O. H. S.) II. 386 A sword ..in the Normannic Form. 1711 Madox *Exch.* Ded. A 1 b, That Imperial Crown, which from the Renowned Saxon and Normannick race rightfully descendeth to Your Majesty. *a* 1843 Southey *Comm.-pl. Bk.* (1849) I. 446 Before the conquest the popular language had been invaded by the Normannic.

Norma·nno-, comb. form of Norman *a.*, as in *Normanno-Gallican, -Saxonic.*

1724 Waterland *Athanasian Creed* v. 67 The interlinear version which Mr. Wanley calls Normanno-Gallican. 1813 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 604/2 An original poem on the Battle of Hastings, in the Normanno-Saxonic of Turgotus.

No·rmated, *ppl. a.* [f. L. *normāt-us*, f. *norma* Norm.] Conformed to a standard.

1893 Fairbairn *Christ in Mod. Theol.* I. viii. 160 The theology was primary and normative, the church secondary and normated.

Norma·tic, *a. rare*[-1]. [f. L. *norma* Norm + -atic.] Conducted according to rule.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 1 b/2 An artificialle and normaticke applicatione..wherwith the decayed health is restored.

Normative (nɒ·rmătiv), *a.* [ad. L. type **normātīv-us* (see Norma and -ative), or a. F. *normatif, -ive.*] Establishing or setting up a norm or standard.

1880 W. Wallace *Epicureanism* 136 The aim which they assigned to the legislator in his normative action on Society. 1884 D. Hunter tr. *Reuss's Hist. Canon* x. 171 The normative character of scriptures divinely inspired.

† **Norme.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. or It. *norma*, or a. F. *norme.*] = Norm.

1635 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 169 These conditions which serve for a norme and a patterne..to forme their lives and actions by. 1649 G. Daniel *Trimarch., Hen. IV*, xxv, There is a Line Springs from All humane Actions to informe A nearer Way then by the written Norme.

Normoblast. *Path.* [f. *normo-*, as comb. form of L. *norma* + -blast.] A nucleated red blood-corpuscle of a normal size.

1890 Gould *Med. Dict.* 119 Corpuscles of the blood have been distinguished, according to their size—into normoblasts (normal in size), megaloblasts of excessive size [etc.].

Hence **Normobla·stic** *a.*

1905 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 25 Feb. 401 All that I came across were of normoblastic character.

Norn (nɔ̃in), *sb.*[1] Also 8–9 erron. **Nornie**, 9 **Norne**. [a. ON. *norn* (pl. *nornir*), of obscure etym.; hence also Sw. *norna*, G., Da., F. *norne*.] One of the female Fates recognized in Scandinavian mythology. Chiefly in *pl.*

1770 PERCY tr. *Mallet's Northern Antiq.* II. 51 These [virgins] are they who dispense the ages of men; they are called Nornies, that is, Fairies or Destinies. 1855 M. ARNOLD *Balder* I. 24 He has met that doom, which long ago The Nornies, when his mother bare him, spun. 1861 F. METCALFE *Oxonian in Iceland* xix. (1867) 281 Yonder float the white swans—an Icelandic story-teller would say they are Norns, presiders over destiny. 1878 P. W. WYATT *Hardrada* 18 The thread of Fate By grey Nornes spun hung o'er the Raven's flight.

Comb. 1885 *Edin. Rev.* July 158 The norn-like daughters of Regner Lodbrok.

Norn, *a.* and *sb.*[2] *dial.* Also 7 **Nourne**. [n. ON. *norrǽnn* adj., or *norrǽna* sb.: see NORREN *a.*] **a.** *adj.* Norwegian. **b.** *sb.* The Norwegian dialect formerly spoken in Orkney and Shetland.

1633 *Orkney Witch Trial* in *Abbotsford Club Miscell* 151 Scho aundit in bitt, quhilk is ane Nourne terme, and to expon it into right language is alse mikill as, scho did blew hir breath thairin. *a* 1688 J. WALLACE *Descr. Orkney* 92 *Norn*, the Language spoken by the ancient Inhabitants of Orkney and Zetland. 1774 LOW *Tour Orkney & Shetland* (1879) 107 He spoke of three kinds of poetry used in Norn. *Ibid.* 163 One of the company all the while singing a Norn Visick. *Ibid.* 196 They speak the English language with a good deal of the Norn accent. 1888 SANDY *Lads of Lundie* 210 Reciting some grand Norn veisic..after the manner of the ancients.

Norna, Latinized form of NORN *sb.*[1]

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 199 At the foot of it, in the Death-kingdom, sit Three *Nornas*, Fates,—the Past, Present, Future; watering its roots from the Sacred Well. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* viii. vi, Day by day from the rill The Nornas besprinkle The ash Yggdrasyll.

Norna·rcotine. *Chem.* (See quots.)

1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 410 Narcotine yields nornarcotine and methyl iodide. 1892 MORLEY & MUIR *Watt's Dict. Chem.* III. 495/1 *Nornarcotine*, obtained by heating narcotine with fuming HIAq.

Norne, var. of NURN *v. Obs.* **Nornisce**: see NORKNISH *a. Obs.* **Norree,** var. of NORRY *v Obs.*

Nor'-nor'-east, abbrev. form of NORTH-NORTH-EAST. (Cf. *nore-nore-west* s.v. NORK.)

1594 J. DAVIS *Seamans Secr.* (1645) D, Nor-nor-east raiseth a degree in sayling 21 leagues and two miles. 1891 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 16 Nov. 1/2 He changed his course and steered Nor'-Nor'-East. 1891 CLARK RUSSELL *Marr. at Sea* v, 'How is the wind?' 'About nor'-nor'-east, Sir'.

† **Norreis,** *sb pl. Obs. rare.* [n. ONF. *noreis*, usually *norois*, *norrois*, f. *nor-* north + *-eis*, *-ois*:—L. *-ensis*: cf. NORWAY[2].] Norwegians.

c 1275 LAY. 23226 þe Norreis euere folle. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 27 Þei nomen Inglis & Danes, & þe gode Norreis. *Ibid.* 32 Upon þe fals Norreis Edmunde was mouh.

Norrois, obs. variant of NOURICE, nurse.

† **No rrel.** *Obs. rare*—[0]. (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Norrel ware*, corruptly so called in some part of England for Lorimers.

† **Norren,** *a Obs. rare.* Also (1 **Norn-**,) 3 **Nor(r)ein.** [a. ON. *norrǽnn* (MSw. *noren*, *norän*, *norn-*), for **norðrǽnn*, f. *norðr* NORTH. Cf. NORN *a.*] Norwegian. Also *absol.* in *pl.*

c 1100 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. D) an. 1056, Olafe þæs Norna cynges suna. *a* 1122 *Ibid.* (Laud MS.), Hine gemette Harold se Norrena cyng. *c* 1205 LAY. 23226 þe Norrene þer feollen. Brittes weoren balde; þa Norreine [*c* 1275 Norreine] heo aqualden. *c* 1275 *Ibid.* 23282 Mid hun he nam forþrihtes his Noreine cnihtes.

Norrie: see NORIE[1].

No·rril. *rare*—[1]. [Survival of NARELL.] *pl.* The nostrils (of a game-cock).

1832 JOHNSON *Sportsman's Cycl.* 146 They have their combs and gills taken off, and are marked in the eyes, nortils, and feet.

Norrishe, obs. f. NOURISH. **Norriture,** obs. var. of NOURITURE. **Norroway,** Sc. f. NORWAY.

Norroy (nɔ·roi). Also 5 **Norrey.** [f. AF. *nor-* NORTH + *rey*, *roy* king.] The title of the third King of Arms, whose jurisdiction lies to the north of the Trent.

1485 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 349/2 John More, otherwise called Norrey, Chief Herauld and Kyng of Armes of the North parties of this oure Realme. 1503 *Lett. & P. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 418 The said Norroy shall well note the manner and words that the said king shall use. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 687 Norroy, king of Armes of the north parts. 1686 ASHMOLE *Diary* (1774) 374 The Duke of Norfolk proposed to me, to give my brother Dugdale the place of Norroy. 1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6084/5 His Grace's Surcoat of Arms, carried by Norroy King of Arms. 1796 BURKE *Let. to Noble Lord* Wks. VIII. 37 Prouder by far than all the Garters, and Norroys and Clarenceux, and Rouge Dragons. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson's Funeral* 33 Norroy, King of Arms, (in a Mourning Coach). 1895 *Whitaker's Almanack* 171/2 Kings of Arms. Garter,.. Clarenceux,..Norroy.

† **No·rry,** *sb. Obs.* Also **norre(y.** [a. OF. *norri*, pa. pple. of *norrir*: see next and cf. NORY.] **1.** A foster-child, pupil.

a 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. iii. (1868) 10 O quod sche my norry scholde I forsake þe now. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 79 He took his noble norrey Beda, a childe of sevene 3eire olde, and taught hym whiles he was onlyve.

2. A fosterer, nourisher.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 393 Herbert Lesang, þat..was þo bisshop of Teddeforde, was a greet norrey [*v.rr.* norry, nory: L. *fomes*] of symonye, for he hadde i bought his bisshopriche of þe kyng. *c* 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* xxvi. 55 An old vauasour..that Inne sche trosted.., For norre he was to hire sone so dere.

† **No·rry,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also **norree.** [ad. OF. *norrir*: see NOURISH *v.*] *trans.* To nurse.

c 1450 LOVELICH *Merlin* i. 997 Thus the modyr gan hym norree, tyl ten mounthes old he was, Sekerle. *Ibid.* v. 6532 Thanne took sche the child and leide it hire by,..& hire owne to norye putte owt thus son.

Norryshe, obs. f. NOURISH. **Norryture,** obs. f. NOURITURE. **Nors(e,** obs. ff. NURSE.

Norse (nɔ̃is), *sb.* and *a.* [prob. ad. Du. *noorsch*, variant of *noordsch*, MDu. *no(o)rdsch*, *no(o)rtsch*, f *noord* NORTH + *-sch* -ISH: cf. OFris. *norsch*, *nordsch*, *northesk*, MLG. *norrisch*, MSw. *norsker* (1436), Icel. *norskur* (16th c.), mod. Sw., Da., and Norw. *norsk*. Cf. NORISH.]

A. *sb.* † **1. a.** A Norwegian. **b.** The Norwegian people or king. *Obs. rare.*

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 3 The Norses haue possessed many lands and Islands of this Empire. *a* 1719 LADY WARDLAW *Hardyknute* ix, The king of Norse..Landed in fair Scotland. *Ibid.* xx, Now that Norse dois proudly boast Fair Scotland to inthrall.

2. As *pl.* (The) Norwegians.

1848 LYTTON *Harold* i. i, A simple song, that..betrayed its origin in the ballad of the Norse. 1902 A. MACBAIN in Skene *Highland. Scott.* 396 Erp, son of Meldun, was captured by the Norse.

3. The Norwegian tongue. *Old Norse*, the language of Norway and its colonies down to the 14th cent. (sometimes loosely used to include early Swedish and Danish).

a 1688 J. WALLACE *Descr. Orkney* 33 All speak English with a good Accent, only some of the common People among themselves speak Norse or the old Gottish Language. 1703 BRAND *Descr. Orkney* 69 The Norse hath continued ever since the Norwegians had these Isles in Possession. 1763 BLAIR *Diss. in Ossian's Poems* (1796) II. 323 Their ancient language, is called the Norse, and is a dialect of the Scandinavian tongue 1809 EDMONDSTON *Zetland Isl.* I. 142 Pure Norse or Norwegian is now unknown in it [*sc.* Zetland]. 1844 LATHAM in *Proc. Philol. Soc.* I. 236 Even in the very earliest stages of the Old Norse. 1874 R. COWIE *Shetland* (ed. 2) 24 In 1774, some of the people in Foula could repeat the Lord's Prayer in Norse.

B. *adj.* Norwegian; belonging to, originating from, Norway.

1768 GRAY *Odes* vii. (*heading*), The Fatal Sisters, from the Norse Tongue. 1774 LOW *Tour Orkney & Shetland* (1879) 105 The Norse Language is much worn out here; it was the language of the last age. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* i, Land..in the possession of the Norse inhabitants. 1844 LATHAM in *Proc. Philol. Soc.* I. 236 The examples drawn from the oldest Norse composition. 1874 R. COWIE *Shetland* (ed. 2) 10 The first of the famous Norse jarls of Orkney and Zetland.

No·rsel, *sb. rare.* Also 7 **nossel, nozzel.** [Later form of NOSTEL.] (See quots.) Hence **No·rsel** *v*, to fit with norsels.

1615 E. S. *Britain's Buss* in Arber *Garner* III. 630 Each net is to be fastened to her ropes with short pieces of cords or lines, of two feet long a piece, called Nozzels. These nozzels are tied very thick.. So each net takes 150 nozzels. 1642 S SMITH *Herring Buss Trade* 4 For Norsels at 8*d.* a Net, being 130 to a Net. *Ibid.* 11 To bring the Nets to their ropes, and Norsell and Corke them. *c* 1682 J. COLLINS *Making Salt in Eng.* 112 To each of these are fastned 20 Snoods, *alias* Nossels, which are small Lines, with Hooks and Baits at them 1883 *Fish. Exhib Catal.* 7 Simple Machine, for making Norsels or Snoods of any length.

No·rseland. [f. NORSE *a*] Norway.

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 211 Hynde Etin, and..Red Etin of Ireland, in the Scottish Ballads, these are both derived from Norseland. 1877 TENNYSON *Harold* v. i, Have we not broken Wales and Norseland?

No·rseman. [f. NORSE *a.*] A Norwegian.

1817 SCOTT *Harold* i. i, Count Witikind, roved with his Norsemen the land and the main. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 205 Writing by Runes has some air of being original among the Norsemen. 1874 R COWIE *Shetland* (ed. 2) 10 When the nautical daring..had become so much developed in the Norsemen.

Norseye, obs. form of NURSERY.

† **Norsh,** *sb.*, obs. variant of NOURISH *sb*, nurse.

1382 WYCLIF *Ruth* iv. 16 Noemy putte the takun child in hir bosum; and vside the office of norshe. 1480 *Robt. Devyll* in Thoms *E. Eng. Prose Rom.* (1828) 8 He bote the norshes pappes.

† **Norsh,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 3–4 **norss**(1, 4 **norssho**, 5 **norshe**, 4–5 **norsche, norche.** [var. of NOURISH *v.*] *trans.* To nurse or nourish.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1450 He spac engliss vor he was at rome inorssed biuore. *Ibid.* 1567 [Nero] let hit rere a noble court. to norssi þe ssrewe þer inne. *a* 1380 WYCLIF *Works* (1880) 42 Sif a modir norschep & loueþ here fleschly child. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 99 It is grete enemyte to werriours forto norsche sleuþe and lecherie. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 195 She was of a child I-norshit with venym. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 30 So vas he ..thus norchid up onto mannes age.

Hence † **No·rshing** *vbl. sb.* Also † **No·rsher,** nourisher. † **No·rshery,** nursery.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. pr. v. (1868) 47 þe fruytes of þe erþe owen to be in þe norssinge of bestes. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 219 He was i-take to norschynge and to lore to Benet Bisshop. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 239 This byth the norchynges of lechurie. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 358/2 Norschynge, in manerys and condycyons.. *educacio*. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shakes. Soc.) 239, I am norsher of synne to the confusyon of man. *a* 1500 *Promp. Parv.* 358/2 Norshery, where 3ong childyr ben.

Norsk, *a.* and *sb.* [a. Scand. *norsk.*] = NORSE.

1851 *Zoologist* IX. 2978 Our Norsk guide soon collected some heather. 1861 F. METCALFE *Oxonian in Iceland* (1867) 22 After the fashion of the old Norsk kings. 1878 JEVONS *Money* iv. 23 In the Norsk, Anglo-Saxon, and English, *scat* or *scot* has been specialized to denote tax or tribute.

Norsse, obs. form of NURSE.

Nort, variant of NURT *v.*, to thrust.

† **No·rtelry.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [Irreg. f. stem of ME. *nortour* NURTURE.] Education.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 47 What for hir kynreed and hir nortelrye, That sche had leined in the nonnerye.

Norter, obs. form of NURTURE.

‖ **Nortes** (nɔ̃·tiz), *sb. pl.* [Sp. *nortes*, pl. of *norte* NORTH.] Violent gales from the north prevailing in the Gulf of Mexico from September to March. (Cf. NORTHER.)

1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 249 The island would shelter him from the *nortes* that sweep over these seas with fatal violence in the winter, sometimes even late in the spring 1864 G. A. SALA in *Daily Tel.* 20 July, One of those tremendous gales called 'Nortes', or 'Northers', which spring up at ten minutes' notice. 1883 R. H. SCOTT *Elem. Meteor.* xix. 383 The 'Nortes' of the Gulf of Mexico are Northerly winds, which blow with great force, and are often dangerous to shipping.

North (nɔ·þ), *adv.*, *sb.*, and *a.* Forms: 1–3 **norð**, 1–4 **norþ** (*Orm.* **norrþ**), 3– **north**, 5–6 **northe**, *Sc.* **northt.** Also *abbrev* N. [Common Teutonic: OE. *norð*, *norþ* = OS. *nord*, OFris. *north*, *noerd*, MDu. *nort*, *noort* (Du. *noord*), MLG. *nort*, OHG. *nort*, *nord* (G. *nord*), ON. *norðr* (Sw. *nord*, *norr*, Da. *nord*): not recorded in Gothic, and of uncertain relationship. From Teutonic come F. *nord* (OF. also *nort*, *north*), It. *norte*, *nort*, *nord*, Sp. *norte*, *nord*, Pg. *norte*.

In OE. and OS. *north* appears only as an adv., in OHG. only as a sb.; in OFris., MDu., and ON. it had both functions. For the development of the adjectival use in Eng see below. OE. had also the adv. form *norðan* 'from the north',—OHG. *nordana*, ON. *norðan* (Sw. *nordan*, Da. *norden*-), whence *be norðan*, which survived in the later language as BENORTH.]

A. *adv.* **1.** Towards, or in the direction of, that part of the earth or the heavens which (in the northern hemisphere) is most remote from the midday sun. Also with qualifications, as *north by east*, etc.

a. With ref. to movement, extent, or direction.

a 900 *O. E. Chron.* (Parker MS.) an. 824, Hie Baldred þone cyning norþ ofer Temese adrifon. *a* 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xiii. 59 Merecondel scyfð on oldæle..norð eft & east. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1064, Þela hund manna hi namon & laddon norð mid heom. *c* 1205 LAY. 16442 Hengest is ifaren norð. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 921 Ac ich fare þoþe norþ & soþ. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 1255 She lokede norþ, and ek south. *c* 1392 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 17 Fro which lyne alle planetes som tyme declinen north or south. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* iv. 324 Northt so our Ern throuch out the land thai went. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 80 Can they not in like maner, draw parralleles from th' Æquinoctiall Southward as they do North? 1612 CAPT. SMITH *Descr. Virg.* Wks. (Arb.) 53 There is one [river] that commeth due north. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 175, I changed my course a little, and went away north-by-east. *?a* 1788 COWPER *Mischievous Bull* 21 Therefore go—I care not whether east or north. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* iv, I wandered north and north..till I met with cold icebergs. 1894 MISS STEEL *Flower Forgiveness* 79 If you will take my advice, come up north.

Comb. 1891 *Scribner's Mag.* Sept. 282/1 The traveller boards the north-bound steamer.

b. With reference to place or location. Also *north away*, in the north.

Beowulf 858 Monig oft gecwæð, þætte suð ne norð be sæm tweonum oþer nænig selra mere. *c* 893 K. ALFRED *Oros.* I. i. 17 Þa wæs he swa feor norþ swa þa hwæl hunian firrest farap. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 209 Wæron norð of cæm stane awexene swiðe hrimige bearwas. *c* 1205 LAY. 3443 Leir þe king wende forþ to is dohter [þat] wunede norð. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 278 Min fiet..i wile up-taken, Min eie norð on heuene maken. *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 17 Iak kep of thise latitudes north and sowth. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* I. xi. 985 Þe hil of Cawcasus, North on til Europ marchande nere. *a* 1539 *Cartul. Abb. Rievaulx* (Surtees) 341 The ij romys nor h therof seelyd round with waynscot. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* II. 15 The rudenes and simplicitie of the people, that are seated far north. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 563 In the Mount that lies from Eden North,.. he first lighted. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II (Globe) 379 They saw another Island on the Right-Hand North. 1738 — *Tour* (ed. 2) III. 337 North of the Mouth of this River is ..Cromarty Bay. 1878 W. MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1899) I. 370 The heap of grey stones with a grey roof that we call a house north-away.

c. In phr. *north and south.*

14.. *Sailing Directions* (Hakluyt) 11 Fro Vamborugh to the poynt of the Hond the cours lieth north and South. 1612 CAPT. SMITH *Descr. Virg.* Wks. (Arb.) 48 This Bay lieth North and South. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv Devon* § 249 (1810) 260 Whom though they accounted an heretick, yet buried they him in the church-yard, north and south 1720 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) VII. 169 A certain Chapell.. which he plac'd North and South, in opposition to all other Churches and Chapells.

attrib. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 288/1 The deviation of which from the true north-and-south line is the declination of the needle.

d. In *slang* phrases: *Too far north*, too clever, too knowing. *A little more north* (see quot. 1864).

1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* (1780) I. 124 It shan't avail you, you shall find me too far north for you. 1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) III. 28 She was what I call too far north for that. 1864 *Glasgow Her* 9 Nov., An old salt delights to order his steward to make his grog 'a little more North', 'another point, steward'.

2. quasi-*sb.* = B. 1. In early use chiefly in *from north to south.* Also † *at north*, from the north.

c 1200 ORMIN 112-8 All þiss middellærd iss ec O fowwre daless dalesd Onn Æst, o Wesst, o Suþ, o Norrþ. 13.. *Cursor M.* 22330 (Gott.), þan sal fia north a folk rijs. *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 15 From est to West, fro sowth to north. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* I ix. 553 Fra north on south þe streme it strekis 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* a iiij b, Of the Variacion of the Compas, from true North. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* I. II. 60 The first of March a storme took vs at North. 1743 BURKLEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 138 This Morning . had a fresh Breeze at North. 1748 HUME *Ess., Nat. Characters*, Most Conquests have gone from North to South. 1821-2 SHELLEY *Chas. I*, II. 421 The rainbow hung over the city from north to south. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 525 His party, knights of utmost North and West. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* Ser. I. *Good Word for Winter*, You must have plenty of north in your gale.

† **b.** *By north*, in the north, on the north side. Perhaps representing OE. *be norðan* BENORTH.

c 1205 LAY. 21043 Arður wes hi norðe, and noht her of nuste *c* 1305 *Oxford Student* 1 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 40 A knigt þer was in Engelond, by norþe her biside. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I 57 þe grete see Ponticus þat passeþ by north by Thracia. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 12131 Of any mon bi norþ or soup who herde euer suche selcoup? 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 174/1 By Northe, *Boreas.*

c. *By north*: (see BY *prep.* 9 b).

14 . *Sailing Directions* (Hakluyt) 14 Seint Mary of Cille and Uschante lien northwest and by north. 1612 CAPT. SMITH *Descr. Virg.* Wks. (Arb.) 50 The first of those rivers ..hath his course from the West and by North. 1795 COWPER *Pairing Time* 51 The wind..Now shifted east and east by north. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. I. vii, This..leaves me frontin' South by North.

B. *sb* (Usually with *the.*)

1. That one of the four cardinal points which is directly opposite to the sun at mid-day.

The *true north* and *magnetic north* correspond respectively to the north, and north magnetic, pole (see POLE *sb.*[2] 2 and 5 b).

c 1290 *St. Kenelm* 12 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I 345 Abouten eiste hondret mile Engelond long is Fram þe South into þe North. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxxviii. 12 þou grounded þe north to be. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 310 Out of the North they sihe a cloude. *a* 1450 *Fysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 21 Yf hyt be by the northe or north est. 1533 GAU *Richt Way* 53 He sal..gader to gider al his chosine barnis fra the suthi to ye northt. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III xix. (1636) 319 How much any Mariners Compasse doth vary from the true North and South. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geogr. Del.* I. iii (1635) 62 The magnetical needle will vary from the true point of the North. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 79 Farr in th' Horizon to the North appeer'd..a fierie Region. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 145 We were obliged to.. go away afore it to the north or north-by-west 1786 H. TOOKE *Purley* II. iv. (1829) II. 302 Directing his view to the North rather than to the East. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* vii 409 The Magnetic North, almost always, differs from the true. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 6 It is a common practice to draw maps in such a position that the north is towards the top.

Comb. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* IX. xxxix, The piercing stroke Of barbarous North-begotten Boreas 1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 890 To where the north-inflated tempest foams O'er Orca's highest peak.

2. The northern part of a country or region; *spec.* **a.** of England (beyond the Humber), Great Britain, Scotland, or Ireland; the North Country.

c 1205 LAY. 2234 Albanac hefde al þat norð *c* 1275 *Ibid.* 2659 He..eode forþ, an droh [= drew] him in to þat norþ. 1338 R BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 25 Sit a noþer Danes kyng in þe Norþ gan aryue. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 95 Of a toun . Fer in the North, I can nat telle where. *c* 1400 *Brut* xxii. (1906) 26 Anoþere [way] fram þe Northe into þe Southe, þat was callede Ikenyle strete. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 369 The same mad fellow of the North, Percy. 1665 SIR J. LAUDER *Jrnl.* (1900) 58 A constraint on that house of Huntly, the Cock of the North. 1674 RAY *Coll Words* to Rdr., Local words..in divers Counties,.. especially of the North. 1786 H. TOOKE *Purley* II. iv. (1829) II. 241 The word [scale] is still used in the North. 1855 TENNYSON *Daisy* 101, I forgot the clouded Forth,..And gray metropolis of the North.

attrib. 1828 CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 239 The 'Cork boys', the 'Dublin boys', and the 'North boys'.

b. Of Europe: The northern lands.

1579 FULKE *Heskins's Parl.* 119 Peter acknowledged no Pagans, but such as dwell farthest in the North. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 351 A multitude, like which the populous North Pour'd never from her frozen loyns. 1748 HUME *Ess., Nat. Characters*, All strong Liquors are rarer in the North, and consequently are more coveted. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 617 Thus fare the shiv'ring natives of the north. 1838 CRICHTON *Scandinavia* I. 9 The religion, laws, and literature of the ancient North. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* IV. 80 Dark and true and tender is the North.

c. *U. S.* The northern States, those in which there was no slave-holding, bounded on the south by Maryland, the Ohio River, and Missouri.

1835 in HT. Martineau *Soc. Amer.* (1837) II. 132 Men of property and intelligence in the north. 1861 LD. R. MONTAGU *Mirro Amer.* 91 Between the North and South there will be feelings of implacable hatred. 1884 J. QUINCY *Figures Past* 343 Characteristic of slaveholders when upon their good behavior at the North.

3. The northern part *of* any country, etc.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* I. xiii. 1183 In to þe northe of Europe is A rywere þat hat Canays. 1622 in *Capt. Smith's Wks.* (Arb.) 303 A thousand yeares agoe they were in the North of America. 1738 [see C. 1 b]. 1863 MORRIS *Hampole's Pr. Consc. Pref.* 8 In the Local-names of the North of England.

fig. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. ii. 28 You are now sayld into the North of my Ladies opinion.

4. The north wind. (Chiefly *poet.*)

1382 WYCLIF *Song Sol.* iv. 16 Ris, north, and cum, south; blow thurj my gardyn.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. ii. 220, I will speake as liberall as the North. *c* 1648-50 BRATHWAIT *Barnabees Jrnl.* II. (1818) 45 Sure thou know'st the North's uncivill. 1766 GRAY *Kingsgate* 9 Here reign the blustering North and blighting East. 1786 BURNS *Mountain Daisy* iii, Cauld blew the bitter-biting North Upon thy early, humble birth 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* VIII. i, The north breathes steadily Beneath the stars. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* xxvi. 3 'Tis not showery south,..North's grim fury, nor east.

b. A north wind, esp. one of those northern gales which blow in the West Indies.

1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. III 60 In the West Indies there are three sorts, viz. Norths, Souths and Hurricanes. 1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. p. xxxii, Hail .comes with very great Norths, which..throw down everything before them. 1775 ROMANS *Florida* App. 11 At the season when Norths are frequent. *a* 1818 M. G. LEWIS *Jrnl. W. Ind.* (1834) 113 The drying quality of these norths is still more detrimental than the want of rain. 1851 BLYTH *Rem. Mission. Wk.* v. 205 Even the norths which occasionally prevail are mild.

C. *adj.*

Developed from the OE. use of *norð-* as the first element of compounds: see examples in 1, and in the main words NORTHERAL, -END, -HALF, etc. Similar compounds also occur in the cognate tongues, but have not given rise to a purely adjectival use of the word.

1. With proper names:

a. Denoting the northern division of a race or nation. (See also NORTHUMBLR.)

Beowulf 783 Norð-denum stod atelic egesa. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. xxiv, þa syndon tosceadene mid Trentan streame wiðNorðmyrcum. *c* 922 *O.E. Chron.* (Parker MS.) an. 922, þa cyningas on Norþ Wealum..hine sohton him to hlaforde. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 118/2 The countrie of the Northmercies conteined in those daies 7000 housholds. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* V, Imploring his Aid against the North-Welch. 1841 LATHAM *Eng. Lang.* 40 The situation of the North Frisians has been indicated.

b. Denoting the northern part of a country, land, or region, or the more northern of two places having the same name. Also *attrib.*

c 1205 LAY. 29923 Inne Norð Wales wes a king. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 69 Caerleel is a citee in þe contre of Norþ Engelond. *c* 1450 *Cartulary Reg.* 290 Half an acre in northlonglond. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* ii. (1870) 127 North Wales and Sowth Wales do vary in there speche. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 110 Where he encountred a North-britaine man. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4423/7 Where-ever they should be called within North-Britain. 1738 DE FOE *Tour* (ed. 2) III. 335 That which we truly call the North of Scotland, and others the North Highlands. 1845 KEMBLE in *Proc. Philol. Soc.* II. 132 The Danish isles, and much of North Germany.

transf. 1801 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII. 101 *North Allertons*—Spurs; that place..being famous for making them.

c. With sbs. and adjs. derived from the names of countries or districts, as *North American.*

1708- [see NORTH BRITON]. 1766 FRANKLIN *Observ.* Wks. 1887 III. 501 Did ever any North-American bring his hemp to England for this bounty? 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geogr.* I. 654 The North Carolinians are mostly planters. 1845 KEMBLE in *Proc. Philol. Soc.* II. 119 On the North Anglian Dialect.

2. With ordinary nouns: Lying towards the north; situated on the side next the north.

a 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 565, Columba..com to Pyhtum..þæt sind þone wærteres be norðum morum.

1382 WYCLIF *Num.* xxxiv. 7 To the north plage [1388 at the north coost] fro the greet see teermes shulen begynne. *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 21 Fro the pool artik vn-to the north Orisonte. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 93 That cuntre of Media towchethe Parthia of the northe parte. 1486 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1904) 14 On the North part of the Chirch. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 452 Kynge of the North regyon. *Ibid.* 473 Penda..to the North partyes went. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gentl.* III. i. 330 Thy Master staies for thee at the North gate. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 121 Being once past the vtmost quarter of the North-point. 1612 CAPT. SMITH *Descr. Virg.* Wks. (Arb.) 47 The degrees of 34 and 44 of the north latitude. 1726 DART *Canterb. Cathedr.* 63 In the North-Cross or Martyrdom, where are the Tombs of the Archbishops. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 146/2 A north transept..longer than the south transept.

Comb. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* I. i. 5 A north-central group, including Guernsey, Herm, Sark [etc.].

b. Facing the north. Also *Comb.*

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. viii. 167 A North-window is best for Butteries and Cellars. 1706 LONDON & WISE *Retir'd Gard.* 69 Plant no more than two sorts against a North-aspected Wall. 1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s v. *Dial*, A north dial shews the hours before six in the morning, and those after six in the evening. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Gardening* iii. (1813) 29 The North wall is greatly advantaged, by having more sun.

c. Northern; of a northern type.

1820 KEATS *Isabella* xxxii, Before he dares to stray From his north cavern. 1836 F. S[YKES] *Scraps from Jrnl.* 106 The building is very neat..; it is peculiarly north.

Comb. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. I. xi, Considerate North-blooded Mountaineers of Jura.

3. Of the wind: Blowing from the north.

Perhaps representing OE. *norðanwind.*

c 1340 *Nominale sive Verbale* (Skeat) 565 Northwynde, Estwynde. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 256/1 þe Northe wynde; *boreas, septentrio.* 1535 COVERDALE *Song Sol.* iv. 16 Vp thou northwynde, come thou southwynde. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* IV. i. 52 When I was born, the wind was north. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 489 The dusky clouds Ascending, while the North wind sleeps. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I. xvi, You might argue as well with the North wind, as with her ladyship. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIII. 106/1 The north wind is generally accompanied with a considerable degree of cold. 1833 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 259 He will not hear the north-wind rave. 1857 EMERSON *Poems* 42 Without the baffled north-wind calls.

fig. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* II. vi. (1674) 145 They should sail with the safe North-wind of *Ne-quid nimis.*

North (nɔ̄ɹþ), *v. rare.* [f. prec.]

1. *intr.* Of the wind: To begin to blow from the north; to turn or veer towards the north.

1866 in GREGOR *Banffsh. Gloss.* 1880-2 in JAMIESON.

2. *trans.* To steer to the north of (a place).

1887 MORRIS *Odyss.* III. 170 Whether northing Chios the craggy, our ships we so should lay.

North about. *Naut.* By a northerly route, *spec.* round the north of Scotland.

Cf. OE. *norþ ymbutan* in *O. E. Chron* an. 894.

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4685/3 Four Galleys from the River of Thames, bound North about to New-England. 1785 J. PHILLIPS *Treat. Inland Navig.* 48 They are now obliged to be brought..down the English Channel..; or else they must go North-about, which is a long and dangerous voyage. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geogr.* I. 139 To coast north-about in small vessels, between the great flakes of ice and the shore. 1851 *Beck's Florist* 13 Jan., Off the coast of Scotland (for we were going north about). 1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 240 It was desirable to go..north-about.

North Briton. Also 8 Britain. [See NORTH *a.* 1 c.] A native of Scotland; a Scot.

1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4409/4 Geo. Bremar, a North Britain, ..well set and fat. 1717 PRIOR *Alma* I. 216 North Britons thus have Second Sight. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* ii, 'I see nae gude it wad do me to speak ought else but truth,' said the worthy North Briton. 1862 BORROW *Wales* xxii, A tall lathy North Briton with a keen eye and hard features.

Hence **North-Britonise** *v.*

An allusion to the title of Wilkes' newspaper, *The North Briton*, published in 1762-3.

1764 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Earl Hertford* 12 April (1846) IV. 406 Mr. Wilkes would have been glad to have North-Britonised for our little Bishop of Osnaburgh.

† **North-caper,** obs. variant of NORDCAPER.

1743 *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 611 There is another sort of Whale in these Seas, called North-Capers, which feed on Herrings. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. 384 We also saw.. above the water a large north-caper This fish, which very much resembles the Greenland whale, is more dangerous.

North country. [NORTH *a.* 2.]

1. The northern part of any country; *spec.* of England (beyond the Humber) or Great Britain; the country or region towards the north.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7978 Hii..bainde & destrude þe norþ contreie ya-te. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 34 Men say he was fonden in þe North cuntre At Hexham now late. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 163 Sif þey goop to þe norþ contray þey goop wip greet..strengþe. 1458 in Gardner *Hist. Dunwich* (1754) 149 To Will. Roper when he went to the norre Contre for the Kyngs Viage. 1535 COVERDALE *Zech.* vi. 8 These that go towarde the north, shal still my wrath in the north countre. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. v. (1877) I. 108 Here in England, especiallie in the north countrie. 1611 BIBLE *Zech.* vi. 6 The blacke horses ..goe forth into the North countrey. 1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* 5 It was, and sometimes yet is, as much discoursed of in the North-Countrey, as any thing. 1768 BEATTIE *Minstr.* I. xi, But he, I ween, was of the north countrie. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 198 In a greater proportion along the east coast; and greatest of all, as I find, in the North Country.

2. The dialect of the north of England.

1698 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3357/4 He ..speaks broad North Country. 1706 *Ibid.* No. 4214/4 Speaks North Country.

3. *attrib.* (Frequently hyphened.)

1674 RAY *Coll. Words* (heading), North-countrey Words. 1684 SYMSON in Ramsay *Remin.* (1874) 212 Contrary to some north countrey people, they oftentimes pronounce 'w' for 'v'. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3898/4 A North Country Pronunciation. 1753-4 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) V. 48 Aunt Nell, who has naturally a good blowzing north country complexion. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 341/2 Eleven hundred and sixty-five pounds of 'north country coals'. 1871 RUSKIN *Munera P.* Pref. (1880) 19 A quiet north country town.

b. *North-countryman*, a native of the north of England.

1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4252/4 Jonathan Shipton, a North-Countryman. 1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 276 A Word common with the Scotch, and our North countreymen. 1834 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 196 The master, an old north countryman, who knows his duty. 1876 L. STEPHEN *Eng. Th. in 18th C.* vi. II. 121 Paley is a hard-headed North-countryman.

Hence **North-countriness.**

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Mar. 3/2 There is a chill north-countriness over everything.

† **Northdeal, -dole.** *Obs.* [See NORTH *a.*, and cf. Du. *noorderdeel*, G. *nordtheil.*] The northern part *of* a place.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. x. 44 Mid firde farende on Scippie on ða norðdælas. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 10 He wolde..sittan on þam norð-dæle heofenan rices. *c* 1100 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. D) an. 926, Her oðeowdon fyrena leoman on norð dæle þere lyfte. *c* 1200 ORMIN 16412 Norrþdale off all þiss werelld þa Arrctoss bi name neminnedd.

† **Northdown.** *Obs.*[—1] Some kind of liquor.

1670 SIR T. CULPEPER *Necess. Abating Usury* 12 Accustomed to swill in Spirits, Brandy, Sack, Metheglin, Northdown, and Mum.

North-east (nɔ̄ɹþˈɛˈst), *adv.*, *sb.*, and *a.* [f. NORTH and EAST: cf. MDu. *noortoost* (Du. *noord-*

oost), G., Sw., Da. *nordost*; also F. (13th cent.), It., and Sp. *nordest*, Sp. and Pg. *nordeste*.

OE. had also *norðandæstan*, from the north east, = MDu. *noortoosten-*, OHG. *nord-, northostan*.]

A. *adv.* **1.** In the direction lying midway between north and east.

931 in W. de Gray Birch *Cartul. Sax.* II. 358 Swa norð east to ðære lytlan riðe. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1106, Swice ormæte beam geþuht norð east scinende. 14.. *Sailing Directions* (Hakluyt) II It flowith on the londe of Holdernes northest. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 348 Neyther shulde the needle make any chaunge..in saylynge northeeste. 1612 CAPT. SMITH *Descr. Virg.* Wks. (Arb.) 52 The river it selfe turneth North east. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 174 We stood away now north-east and north-east-by north. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* I. 726 North-east a league, the Isle of Standia bears. 1846 DICKENS *Cricket on Hearth* i, It's been blowing north-east, straight into the cart, the whole way home. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 11 The mines are situated 42 miles north east of the town of San Diego.

Comb. 1875 BIRDWOOD *Sailor's Pht-bk* (ed. 2) § 5. 172 The north-east going stream..makes to the eastward.

2. quasi-*sb.* With prepositions, as *on, from, at.*

c 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1122, Feole scipmen.. sædon þæt hi sægon on norð east fir micel. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* clxxiii. 256 Fro the yate toward northeste..vnto the tour on the corner. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 677 Richt as he spred his bemys frome northest, The king wprass. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. ii 329 In the 41 degrees we met with the winde at Northeast 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 146 So I ran on, having an easy gale at north-east.

B. *sb.* **1.** The direction, or point of the horizon, lying midway between north and east.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 61 þe secounde [sea] is i-cleped Caspius, and entreþ toward þe norþ est. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* xv. ix. (Bodl MS.), He hab..in þe no. þe este þe grickisshe see. *a* 1450 [see NORTH B. 1]. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xl. 23 Ouer agaynst the dore, that was towarde y north east 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. v. 134 Mestrall they call the northeast. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 302 The wind came about to the north-east and blew very hard 1778 W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* Wks. 1851 V. 139 [He] directed his course towards the north east. 1844 *Mem. Babylonian Princess* II. 134 On the north-east, the lake of Genesareth. 1856 BOND *Russia at Close 16th C.* (Hakluyt Introd. 3 They despatched expeditions in the direction of the north-east.

2. The north-east wind.

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xxvii. 14 The wynd Tiffonyk, that is clepid north eest, or wynd of tempest.

1711 PRIOR *Henry & Emma* 368 Can they resist The parching dog-star, and the black north-east? 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 142 The North-east spends his rage. 1805 ALLINGHAM 50 *Mod. Poems, Winter Cloud*, With snow Driv'n by a sharp north-east on bough and stem.

C. *adj.*

1. Of the wind: Blowing from the north-east.

Perhaps representing OE. *norðandæstan wind.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xi. iii (Bodl. MS.), Anoþer ..hatte chorus, þe norþe este winde. 1483 *Cath Angl* 256/1 þe Northe est wynde, *uroaquilo.* 1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* i. (15 6) 17 b, I thinke the Northeast winde doth not so driue in sunder the clouds. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 161 North-East winds blow Sabean Odours from the spicie shoare. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 112 The Eastern [aspect] is subject to the North-East Winds. 1797 *Encycl. Brit* (ed. 3) XVIII. 864/2 It appears..that the north-east wind blows much more frequently in April, May, and June ..than at any other period. 1861 F. METCALFE *Oxonian in Iceland* x. (1867) 152 A north-east wind is called a 'land-north' wind.

2. Lying or situated in or towards the north-east. Also *fig.*

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* i. xxvi, And sa appeirit to my fantasie, A schynand licht out of the north eist sky. 1560 *Astrol.* in *Chaucer's Wks.* 251/2 The Sterres..ben cleped Steres of the North, for they arisen by the Northeast line. 1675 *Phil Trans.* X. 457 A Noarth East and South West Moon. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* No. 36. 2/2 Turn the North-East Side of your Face to them and blast their Expectations. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* i viii, Walking..to the North-East Coast of the Island 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxvi, A small but strong tower, occupying the north-east angle of the building. 1900 J. V. BARTLET *Apost Age* i. vi. 157 Rhodes, lying to the northeast corner of his fine island.

b. *North-east passage*, a passage for vessels along the northern coasts of Europe and Asia, formerly thought of as a possible course by which to make voyages to the East.

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. A 6 b, Great probabilities of a North, Northwest, or Northeast passage. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Woman's Prize* ii. ii, As many servants ..as the North-East passage Has consum'd sailors. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1699) 271, I would take the same method if I was to go to discover the North East Passage. 1725 [see PASSAGE *sb.* 11]. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 325 The achievement of the north-east passage.

Hence **North-ea'st** *v.* Of the compass: To vary in the direction of north-east. *rare*—[1].

a 1646 J. GREGORY *Posthuma, Maps & Charts* (1650) 311 At the Straits of Magellan the Roundlet there saith..That the Needle North-easteth six Degrees.

North-ea'ster. [f. as prec. + -ER [1].] A wind blowing from the north-east.

1774 FITHIAN *Jrnl* in *Amer Hist. Rev.* V. 315 This is a true August Northeaster, as we call it in Cohansie. 1839 LONGF. *Life* (1891) I. 347 It means a storm-wind—or a north-easter, coming over the sea. 1870 KINGSLEY in *Gd. Words* 203/2 Thanks to the brave north-easter, we have gained in five days thirty degrees of heat.

North-ea'sterly, *a.* and *adv.* [f. NORTH + EASTERLY.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Of the wind: Blowing from the north-east.

1743 WOODHOUSE in Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. ii. xxiii. 101 Hard gales of north easterly winds. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 581 The north and north-easterly wind has lately prevailed in an unusual degree. 1878 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 149/1 In the New England States..north-easterly winds are cold.

2. Lying towards the north-east.

1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* III. 85 A ridge of hills, running quite across the island, in a north easterly direction. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 11 In a north-easterly direction from San Diego City.

B. *adv.* From or towards the north-east.

1739 *Encour. Scef. People* 38 The Admiral followed them .., with small Gales NEtly. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geogr.* I. 117 [Raleigh] coasted northeasterly as far as Chesapeak Bay. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 112 A branch of Buck's Creek, flowing northeasterly.

North-ea'stern, *a.* [f. NORTH + EASTERN.] Lying on the north-east side.

1841 EMERSON *Misc.* 226 Walking here on our North-eastern shores. 1861 F. METCALFE *Oxonian in Iceland* x. (1867) 148 The wild reindeer frequent mostly the north-eastern parts of the island. 1878 GLADSTONE *Homer* 59 The great northern and north-eastern mass of Europe.

† **North-ea'sting,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. NORTH-EAST + -ING [1].] The variation of the compass from the true north in the direction of north-east.

1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 348 Neyther shulde the needle make anye chaunge or dyffer in northestinge. 1561 — *Arte Navig.* A iij, The maner and causes of the Northeastinge & Norwesting (commonly called the variation of the compasse). 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* iii. vii. (1636) 384 In every other place the Compasse doth vary from the true North, either by Northeasting or Northwesting. *a* 1646 J. GREGORY *Posthuma, Maps & Charts* (1650) 311 The several Degrees of Variation of the Compass in North-easting or North westing.

North-ea'stward, *adv.*, *a.*, and *sb.* [f. NORTH-EAST + -WARD. Cf. MDu. *noortoostwert*, G. *nordostwärts*.] **A.** *adv.* Towards the north-east; in a north-eastern direction.

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 26 Northeastwarde to the citie of Lop. 1839 THACKERAY *Major Gahagan* i, I travelled north-eastward. 1849 DANA *Geol.* i. (1850) 19 This chain extends northeastward from Hawaii. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 513/1 The sand and lava..extend northeastward from the Dalles.

B. *adj.* Situated towards the north-east.

1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 60 The king's-arms [are] on the north-eastward, and the arms of London on the south-eastward pillar.

C. *sb.* The north-east quarter.

1892 *Daily News* 27 Apr. 3 5 Wind was from the northward or north-eastward.

North-ea'stwardly, *a.* and *adv.* [-LY [1].]

A *adj* Blowing from, situated or leading towards, the north-east.

1796 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 351 The north-eastwardly end of the tunnel. 1805 *Ibid.* XCVI. 245 North-eastwardly winds..were the next that prevailed. 1850 MAURY *Phys. Geogr.* ii. § 65 The isothermal lines..run off in a northeastwardly direction.

B. *adv.* Towards the north-east.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geogr* I. 609 Nearly parallel with the sea coast, though rather approaching it as they advance northeastwardly. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 25 Returning north-eastwardly from Tiverton.

† **No'rthen,** *a. Obs.* Also 2 norðen, 5 -þen, 4 norþin, 5 *Sc.* -thyne, 6 -thin. [f NORTH + -EN [4]. Cf. MDu. *norden, noorden.*] Northern.

c 1175 in Assmann *Ags. Hom.* (1889) vii. 109 Of iaphet.. com þæt norðene menniſc. 13 *Cursor M.* 20063 (Edinb.), Turnid ic haue it til ur awin language of the norbin lede. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. lxi (Bodl. MS.), The noiþen winde greueth þe fige tree more þan þe soþen winde. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xxvii. 97 Sey to þe see, 'be in reste,' & to þe noiþen wynde, 'blowe not'. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* VII. Prol. 15 Brym blastis of the northyne art. 1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 25 His grace hearing this northen logicke, was moued on the sodaine. *c* 1625 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* i. i, He has almost beate The Northen fellow blind. 1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* III. i. 304 As if a man should purpose to sail from the South with a Northen Wind. 1709 H. BLUNT in Garth *Dispens.*, The People of the Northen Zone.

North-end. [OE. *norðende*, f. *norð* NORTH *adv.*; cf. MDu. *nortende*, Du. *noordeinde*, G. *nordende.* In later use f. NORTH *a.*, and properly unhyphened, except when used attributively.]

1. The northern end or extremity of anything.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxix. § 3 Hi sint swa neah þam norðende þære eaxe þe eall þes rodor on hwerfð. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 93 Seo eorþe on þæm norþ-ende & on þam east-ende sprecaþ him betweonum. *c* 1205 LAY. 12729 Heo habbeoð of ure londe al þene norð ende. *a* 1352 MINOT *Poems* ix. 3 Þe north end of England teched him to daunce. 1641 in Nelson *Impart. Collect.* (1683) II. 309 At the North-end of the Table so standing Altar-wise. 1707 [see NORTHERMOST]. 1840 *Origines Par. Scotiae* I. 327 Near the north end of the present parish. 1861 F. METCALFE *Oxonian in Iceland* v. (1867) 81 Occupying what I believe to have been once the north end of the lake.

attrib. 1908 *Protest. Observer* Sept. 131/1 The Archbishop of Canterbury very properly took the North-end position at the Table.

b. (See quot.)

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining* 175 *North End*, the rise side of the coal in North Yorkshire.

† **2.** The north of England. *Obs.*

c 1100 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. D) an. 1052, Man bead þa folce þider ut ofer ealne þisne norðende. *c* 1205 LAY. 28982 þa wunede bi-geonde þere Hunbre..in þan norð ende drenches sume sixe. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 734 In humber grim bigan to lende, In lindesaye, Rith at þe north ende. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 32 Alle þe north ende was in his kepyng, & alle þe South ende tille Edmund þei droub.

Northen-spe.l, corrupt var. of *knurr and spell*: see KNUR 3.

1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* II. iii. 86 Northen-spell is played with a trap, and the ball is stricken with a bat or bludgeon.

† **No'rthenwards,** *adv. Obs.* From the north.

1591 *Child-Marriages* 155 Richard Ince hath receyued into his howse diuers parcelles of Red and white harnes northenwardes within the said Citie.

† **No'rther,** *a. Obs.* [OE. *norþerra, norðra*, a comparative formed on *norþ, norð* adv. = OFris. *northera*, MDu. *nordere, noordre*, ON. *norðari.* Cf. MLG. and MHG. *norder-*, Du. *noorder-* in combs. In sense 2 perh. for *northern.*]

1. The more northerly of two places or things; situated or lying to the north.

901 in Birch *Cartul. Sax.* II. 242 Þonne andlang steðes þæt be neoðan beamwær on þone norðere sted. *c* 922 *O. E. Chron.* (Parker MS.) an. 922, Dæt folc eal ðe to ðære norþerran byriȝ hierde. 947 in Birch *Cartul. Sax.* II. 601 Done hiegað ðær ða þreo hida on ðan norðran denceswurðe undælede. *c* 1290 *St. Edmund* 361 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 441 In alle halewene church-gerd, in þe norþure side. 1497 HEN. VII in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. I. 35 Whereupon Perkin and his company went to the East gate, and to the Norther gate.

2. Northern; belonging to the north.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xvii. 846 Bot Northir men wald no-thing swa.

† **No'rther,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [Cf. prec. and ON. *norðarr.*] Further north.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* i. i. 18 Þæt þyne land is easteweard bradost, & symle swa norðor swa simælre. *c* 1275 LAY. 2674 þo ferde he norþer, and one neuwe borh makede.

Norther (nɔ̄·rðər), *sb.* [f. NORTH + -ER [1].] A northerly wind; esp. a strong north wind accompanied with intense cold, which blows, during the autumn and winter months, over Texas, Florida, and the Gulf of Mexico.

1844 MRS. HOUSTON *Yacht. Voy. Texas* II. 147 During the continuance of a norther, the cold is intense. 1857 OLMSTED *Journ. Texas* 169 These northers upon the open prairies are exceedingly trying. 1891 V. STUART *Adv. Equat. For.* 132 The Northers on rare occasions carry frost even as far south as Cape Sable.

Norther (nɔ̄·rðər), *v.* [f. NORTH *adv.* + -ER [5].] *intr.* Of the wind: To shift or veer northward. Hence **No'rthering** *ppl. a.*

1628-9 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (Camden) 93 It was extreme cold, and the wind northered vpon vs. 1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 682/4 The wind was very high, and Northering. 1889 *Daily News* 9 July 3/6 In a northering breeze the Valkyrie had just the better of the Irex. 1893 F. ADAMS *New Egypt* 86 The hills..run inland with a slight northering tendency.

No'rtherliness. *rare*—[0]. 'The state of being northerly' (Ogilvie *Suppl.* 1855).

No'rtherling. *rare*—[1]. [f. NORTH; cf. EASTERLING.] A native or inhabitant of the north.

1616 *Manifest. Alp Spalato's Motives* App. iii. 1 Stooping so low, as in our owne Language to conuerse with vs..rude Northerlings.

Northerly (nɔ̄·rðəli), *a.* [f. NORTH; cf. *easterly, westerly.*]

1. Situated towards the north; northern.

1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 263 The one sorte are called Northerlye constellations. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 17 In colde and Northerlye Countreys. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* v. 174 In the height of thirty degrees of Northerly latitude. 1671 J. GAILHARD *Pres. St. Italy* (ed. 2) 196 Northerly people do blame the wayes which they [Italians] use to be avenged. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 323 The northerly Circus in Constantinople. 1776 SEMPLE *Building in Water* 39, I then stood on the northerly Part of the Bridge. 1862 J. M. LUDLOW *Hist. U. S.* 105 Faster..on the more Northerly than on the more Southerly parallels. 1880 GEIKIE *Phys. Geog.* iv. 132 The most northerly swell of the Rocky Mountains.

fig. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* II. i, A..smooth and overflowing face that Seems as it would run and pour itself into you: Somewhat a northerly face.

2. Of the wind: Blowing from the northward.

1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 38 We mette northerly wyndes and greate roostynge of tydes. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii 99 Beleeue mee 'tis very cold, the winde is Northerly. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 197 The sharp Easterly and Northerly Winds transpierce, and dry them up. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3835/3 The Wind proving Northerly.., they stood ..to the Westward. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. i. 115 The northerly winds seldom blow in that climate. 1840 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* III. 19 All the winds which have northerly in them are coarse. 1878 MARKHAM *Gt. Frozen Sea* v. 60 We encountered a fresh northerly wind dead in our teeth.

Northerly (nɔ̄·rðəli), *adv.* [Cf. prec. and ON. *norðarliga.*] To the northward; towards the north; on the north side.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* Prol. 66 Vthiris mair northirlie, nocht ȝit haue bene i habited. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* 32 Scattered farre and wide.., both Northerly in Cataya, and Southerly to India. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* 3 We Englishmen being farre northerly. 1705 W. PENN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X 15, I would have the same county to be marked northerly by stones. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 304 We weighed and stood northerly along the shore. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron* xiii. 112 The star will be more northerly in the position E 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 18 As we proceed northerly, the climate becomes more temperate.

† **No'rthermore,** *adv.* Also 3 norður-ma. [See NORTHER *a.* and -MORE.] Further north.

c 1205 LAY. 2674 Þa ferde þe king norður ma. & ane neowe burh makede. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 77 Þit Northermore þei zed vntille Bethlyngton.

† **Northermost,** *a. Obs.* [Cf. *northmost* and *easternmost*.] Most northerly.

1557 W. TOWRSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 113 Betwixt the northermost two hilles. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4350/3 The Northermost Black Buoy lieth on the North End of the outer middle. 1760 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* i. (1765) 108 The northermost part of the..river.

Northern (nɔ̄ˑrdəɹn), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 1–3 norþern-, 2–3 norðern-, 4–7 northerne, 6–northern; 4–5 northeren, 5 -erin, 6 -iren; 4 northrin, 6–7 -ren. [f. NORTH + -ERN: cf. OHG. *nordrôni* 'septentrio', ON. *norrænn*.] **A.** *adj*

1. Of persons or peoples: Living in, originating from, the north, esp. of England or of Europe.

c 890 *O. E. Chron.* (Parker MS.) an. 890, Godrum se norþerna cyning forþferde. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II 350 Hine geleahton ða sunne þæs norðernan folces *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1064, þa norðerne men dydan myceline hearme abutan Hamtune. *c* 1205 LAY. 31333 He þat norðerne uole heuede iseoðered ful swiðe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20063 Our aun Langage o northin lede. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 33 Bot þe Northeren men held him no leaute. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II 652 Meaning to have..a southerne Byil, to counteruayle a Northren bastard. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 873 Divers northernmen borne. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 543 Contention betweene the Northren and Southren Students at Oxford 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 338 When Agrican with all his Northern powers Besieg'd Albracca. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 415 ¶ 3 Frosts and Winters, which make the Northern Workmen lie half the Year Idle. 1773 JOHNSON 24 Feb. in *Boswell*, My northern friends have never been unkind to me. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I 34 A powerful coalition of northern princes to resist the encroachments of Rome. 1884 PENNINGTON *Wclif* ii. 52 Wclif, as a northernman, had made common cause with the northern party.

b. *U. S.* Belonging to the northern States.

1836 J. Q. ADAMS 10 June in Ford *Adams & Monroe Doctr.* (1902), The change of dynasty from the Tennessean Hero to the Northern Man with Southern principles. 1849 LYELL *2nd Visit U. S.* II. 35 These Northern settlers are compelled to preserve a discreet silence when in the society of Southern slave-owners. 1890 HENTY *With Lee in Virg.* 96 In Virginia it was very seldom that the Northern generals could obtain any trustworthy information.

2. Of the wind: Blowing from the north.

a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* vi. 14 Eac þa ruman sæ norþerne yst nede gebladeð. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 209 A norþerne wind faste bleu3. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xvi. 51 Blow, northerne wynd, Sent thou me my suetyng. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xi. iii (Bodl. MS.), Borias þe norþeren winde..arise þ vnder þe steere þat hat polus articus. 1480 *Chron. Eng.* (Caxton) ccxxxii. 252 That northren wynde is euer redy and destinat to all euell. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus, Ann.* II. xiii. (1622) 51 The northren winds drove him backe againe. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 219 Another cold northern blast benummed her. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. i. 116 The northern winds are never to be apprehended 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 60 Where the woods fence off the northern blast. 1820 SHELLEY *Sensit. Pl.* III. 110 A northern whirlwind..Shook the boughs.

3. Of things: Belonging or pertaining to, found in, produced by, characteristic of, the north.

Northern dozens, morn(ing[e], *whites*: see the sbs.

1387 [see B 1 a] 1428–9 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1904) 70 A tonne of northerin ston for þe new chirche porche. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* xv. 12 Shall yron breake the Northrin yron, and the steele? 1682 DRYDEN *Mac-Fl.* 170 Sir Formal..attends thy quill And does thy northern dedications fill. 1748 HUME *Ess., Nat. Characters*, The more southern [languages] are smooth and melodious, the northern harsh and untuneable. 1786 H. TOOKE *Purley* II iv. (1829) II. 272 The Northern origin [of language] is totally out of sight. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* III. xxiv, Pallid beams of northern day. 1882 'OUIDA' *Maremma* I. i. 23 The old woman with the northern eyes.

b. In the specific designations of animals or plants, as *Northern diver, holy-grass, sea-cow*: see the sbs. *Northern Spy* (see quots.).

1860 HOGG *Fruit Man.* 10 Northern Spy...An American apple, which ripens well in this country. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* i, A seedling apple, like the Northern Spy.

4. Lying or situated to the northward; having a position relatively north.

Northern car, crown, hemisphere: see the sbs.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. x. 14 Albanact had all the Northerne part. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* iv. xix. (1636) 466 The crowne of Ariadna, is commonly called, the Northerne Crowne. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* III. lxiv, Against the northren gate his force he bent. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 210 The Pleiads, Hyads, and the Northern Car. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 572 The Northern Ocean bounds the Land also on that side. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. ii. 136 We espied a sail in the northern quarter. 1818 SHELLEY *Apennines* 4 Like the sea on a northern shore. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 4 The Reformation, the great revival of northern Europe.

b. *Northern star* = NORTH STAR.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. i. 60, I am constant as the Northerne Starre. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 353 We saw again the Northern Star to our great Joy. 1748 GRAY *Alliance* 68 The influence of the northern star. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* I. 4 On my cradle shone the Northern star.

c. *Northern Lights*, the Aurora Borealis.

1721 *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 215 If any enquire farther, Why the Northern Lights have of late been so unusually frequent. 1775 *Ibid.* LXVIII. 410 Northern lights to Northward. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minst.* II. viii, He knew, by the streamers that shot so bright, That spirits were riding the northern light. 1860 *Chambers's Encycl.* I. 558 The term Polar Lights would be more appropriate than Northern Lights to designate the aurora.

5. Taking place, carried on, in the north.

1589 COOPER *Admon.* 248 In the Northren rebellion. 1669 LADY CHAWORTH in *Hist. MSS. Comm.* 12th Rep. App. V. 12 They talk heere as if the King would goe a northerne progresse this summer.

6. quasi-*adv.* In the northern manner.

a 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife*, etc. (1638) 97 He speakes Northerne, what Country-man soever.

B. *sb.* † 1. a. Northern men. *Obs. rare*

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 26 Þorh þe gode Northeren slayn wer ilkaman. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II 163 Men of myddel Engelond..vnderstondeþ bettre þe side langages, norþerne and souþerne, þan northerne and souþerne vnderstondeþ eiþer oþer. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxii. 98 He durst not trust The Northern, which so oft to him had been unjust. *Ibid.* 968 To whom by this revolt, they many Northern drew.

† b. Northern cloth. *Obs. rare*—[1].

a 1592 GREENE *Jas. IV*, iv. iii, Let my doublet be white northern, five groats the yard.

2. a A native of the north.

1774 LOW *Tour Orkney & Schetl.* (1879) 107 This kind of poetry being..most fitted to the genius of the Northerns. 1813 EUSTACE *Class. Tour* (1821) III. iv. 123 In the opinion of a phlegmatic northern. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* (1865) II 73 Cold Northerns, you little dream how a Spaniard can love. 1871 *Daily News* 16 Aug., Sir Walter Scott..is our common countryman. He made us northerns and us southerns conscious of one flesh and blood.

b. A north wind.

1818 KEATS *Endym.* III. 750 He tore it into pieces small as snow That drifts unfeather'd when bleak northerns blow.

Hence **No'rthern** *v.*, to become more northern.

1757 GROSE *Voy. E. Indies* 365 As the land northerns, the continent grows broader and broader. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII 131 The finer woods,..as the latitude northerns, become thicker and more plentiful.

No'rtherner. [f. NORTHERN *a.* + -ER [1].]

1. *U. S.* One belonging to the northern States.

1840 J. BUEL *Farm. Compan.* 19 Let not the Northerners take credit to themselves from this outline of old Virginia husbandry. 1890 HENTY *With Lee in Virg.* 119 The Northerners protected by the strong fortifications they had thrown up round Washington.

2. A native or inhabitant of the north, or of the northern part of any country.

1841 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. I. *Prudence*, The northerner is perforce a householder 1867 HAYTON *Tattants of Barton* i, These northerners are a rare practical race.

No'rthernize, *v* [f. NORTHERN *a.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To make northern in respect of feelings, character, or form. Hence **No'rthernized** *ppl a.*

1859 *Charleston Mercury* 21 June, Washington had, long previously to his death, become perfectly Northernized. 1899 PLUMMER *Sax. Chron.* II. p. cxix, Before this northernised recension had extended beyond the original limits.

No'rthernly, *a.* Now *rare.* [f. NORTHERN *a.* + -LY [1].] = NORTHERLY *a.*

1574 NEWTON *Health of Mag.* 25 In winter and beginninge of the Springe, and Northernly seasons. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. ii. viii. (1636) 317 By taking his said declination, because it is Northernly, out of his Meridian altitude 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 94 Stormie-sted with Northernly winds. 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 37 The frequent inrodes of the more Northernly Britains, called the Picts. 1703 J. SAVAGE *Lett. Antients* xxxix. 101 You have travell'd from the more Northernly Nations, even to our Region. 1893 *Academy* 25 Nov. 467. 2 In Yezo, a northernly island of Japan.

† **No'rthernly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -LY [2].]

1. = NORTHERLY *adv.*

1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 208 Among honest substantiall Traffiquers, and namely, of those that dwell Northernly. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* VI. xxx. 639 Every degree of any of the Southerne signes riseth Southernly, and not Northernly. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* 60 These [constellations] Northernly are seene. 1652 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Hist. Relat.* 87 Islands, which are seated so far Northernly. 1679 OATES *Nav. Popish Plot* 48 If the wind blew northernly.

2. In a north country dialect or accent.

1579 E. K. *Gloss. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* May 177 *The Gate*, the Gote. Northernly spoken. 1632 BROME *North. Lass* II. i, And sings, and speaks so pretty Northernly they say.

No'rthernmost, *a.* [f. as prec. + -MOST.] Most northern or northerly; furthest north.

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 571 The great River Tartarus, named so from the Northernmost Nations of the Mongul Tartars. 1725 — *Voy. round World* (1840) 106 The northernmost kind of Grand Tartary. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. vi. (1837) I. 392 The northernmost group of the British Islands. 1870 PROCTOR *Other Worlds* iv. 93 At its northernmost end it turns sharply westward.

No'rthernness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state of being in a northern situation.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exped.* xix. (1856) 149 Eight hundred miles from the Polar limit of all northernness. 1856 — *Arct. Explor.* I. x. 108 This indication of our extreme northernness.

No'rthest, *a.* [Superl. of NORTH *a*; cf. ON. *norðastr.* First quot. doubtful.] Most northerly.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 558 Behynd thaim cum, and in the Northast [*v.r.* North est] raw. 1749 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1840) II. 300 We thought ourselves in the northest part of England.

† **North-half.** *Obs.* [OE. *norðhealf* (see NORTH *a.* and HALF *sb.* 1) = MDu. *nordalf*, OLG. *northalva*, OHG. *nordhalba*, ON. *norðrhálfa.*] The north side or part; the north.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. i. 12 On norþhealfe is seo sæ Euxinus. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 209 On þa norðhealfe þæs weofodes. *c* 1131 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1131, Dis gear..wæs se heouene o ðe norð half eall swilc hit wære beanende fir. *c* 1205 LAY. 15937 Þe an is a norð half, þe oðer a suð half. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11685 Sir Edward & some come þo ride To þe norþhalf of þe toun. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM VII. 395 He wolde sette hys sete ryche Of north half, and be god ylyche. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XIX 66 Tho that selde hauen the sonne and sitten in the north-half. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* I. xiii. 1214 On northe half is it rynnande syne A wattyr þat is callit Albeus.

Northing (nɔ̄ˑrdɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. NORTH + -ING [1].]

1. (Chiefly *Naut.*) Progress or deviation towards the north made in sailing or travelling; difference in latitude due to moving northwards. Freq. in phr. *to make* (so much) *northing.*

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* IV. iii. 154 Northing, Southing, Easting, and Westing,..is the Difference of Latitude and Departure from the Meridian. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math* 641 You shall find 15 31 Leagues, for the Northing. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4632/4 Discovering the Certainty of the Easting and Westing of the Globe, as exactly as the Northing and Southing already are. 1793 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 196 On the following day, the observation shewed two miles northing. 1807 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* (1810) I. App. 12 The head of Lake Pepin is in 44° 58′ 8″ N. and we have made very little northing since. 1857 DUFFERIN *Lett. High Lat.* (ed. 3) 204 During the whole of that afternoon..we made but little Northing at all. 1891 J. WINSOR *Columbus* App 651 Baffin, exceeding the northing of Davis, found lying before him the great expanse of Baffin's Bay.

2. Of heavenly bodies: Apparent movement towards the north.

1808 J. WEBSTER *Nat. Philos.* 225 When the moon has northing or southing the shade is elliptical. 1883 PROCTOR *Gt. Pyramid* III 139 The northing of heavenly bodies.

So **No'rthing** *ppl a.*, moving northwards.

1859 R. F. BURTON *Cent. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 207 Following the northing sun,..the rains reach Western India in June

Northland (nɔ̄ˑrdlɑ̄nd). [OE. *norðland* (see NORTH *a.*) = G., Da., Sw. *nordland*, ON. *norðrland.*] The northern part of a country, etc.; also *pl.* the lands lying in the north.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. ii. 30 He..for mid micelum geteohhum on Scriðe þa norðland. *c* 1052 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. C) an. 1052, Hi hwemdon þa mid þam scypon wiðþæs norð landes. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 574 On to the se that send Schyr Jhon Sewart, that weyll the northland kend. 1533 *Acc. Jd High Treas.* VI 123 To ane boy that positt nycht and day in the northland with lettrer. 1738 DE FOE *Tour* (ed. 2) III. 330 The Northland, being all the Country beyond Inverness *Ibid.*, The third Division of Scotland, called the North-land. 1873 MORRIS *Love is enough* 48 Sure the northlands shall know of the blessings she bringeth. 1896 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 717. 1 The roughest country in all the Northland.

attrib. 1552 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I 129 The heyvnnis or portis of this realme, at the eist and northland seyis. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) II. 12 Vther hieland men and mony northland men in the meirnis and angus. 1738 DE FOE *Tour* (ed. 2) III 349 Those whom I have been describing in the North-Land Division. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 197 The primary characteristic of this old Northland Mythology.

Hence **No'rthlander,** one from the north.

1845 THORPE tr. *Lappenberg's A. S. Kings* II. 13 An incessant outpouring of Northlanders over the North and Baltic Seas, in quest of booty and a home.

No'rth-light. [O.Du. *noorderlicht*, G. *nordlicht*, ON. *norðrljós* (Da. *nordlys*).]

1. (Usu. *pl.*) The Aurora Borealis. Also *fig.*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *North-light*, a wonderful Meteor, which usually appears in Greenland [etc.]. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* vi, I stood looking up at the North-lights, which shot up the heaven to a great height. 1827 CLARE *Sheph. Cal.* 111 With shooting North lights, betokening bloody wars. 1839 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) I. 47 Two north-lights are there in the Soul that beam, Truth's steady ray and Fancy's waving gleam.

2. Light coming from the north.

1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks* Ser. I. (1873) 346 Flashes..of very different quality from the equable north-light of the artist.

† **No'rthly,** *a. Obs.* [f. NORTH + -LY [1]. Cf. OE. *norolic*, MDu. *noordelijc* (Du. *-lijk*), *noortlijc*, G. *nord-*, *nordlich*, Da. and Sw. *nordlig.*] Northerly, northern.

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* a iij, The olde attempte for the Northlie Nauigations. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 62 In tempest (the wind being northly or east). 1576 TURBERV. *Trag. Tales* (1837) 143 Those warlike wights That earst from Almaine came, And other Northly parts beside. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xix. 316 To fortie three Degrees of North'ly Latitude.

† **No'rthly,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. NORTH + -LY [2]. Cf. MDu. *noortlike*, Du. *noordelijk*, G. *nord-*, *nördlich*, Sw. *nordligt.*] Northwards.

a 1490 BOTONER *Itin.* (Nasmith) 178 So contynewyth the seyd lane to the seyd kay northly. 1654 VILVAIN *Epit. Ess.* iii. 74 Seven Stars stand Northly in set clusters framed.

Northman (nɔ̄ˑrdmæn). [OE. *Norðman* (see NORTH *a.*) = OFris. *North-*, *Nord-*, OHG. *Nort(h)-*, *Nordman*, ON. *Norðmaðr* (pl. *-menn*), mod.G., Da., and Sw. *Nordman*: see also NORMAN *sb.*[1] The history of the word in Engl. is not continuous.] (Chiefly *pl.*) An inhabitant or native of Norway or of Scandinavia.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. i. 17 Ohthere sæde..þæt he ealra Norðmonna norþmest hude. *c* 937 *O. E. Chron.* (Parker MS.) an. 937, Þær geflemed weard Norðmanna hrex. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* xxix. 180 Him onbuxon þa francan and þa fyrlenan norðmenn to þam

wynsuman iuce wuldres cynincges. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* vi. 165 Their habitation was in Norway, so called for the northern situation there-of, and themselues Northmen,..vpon lyke reason. 1817 SCOTT *Harold* III vi, O'er Eric, Inguar's son, Dane and Northman piled the stone. 1845 [see NORTHUMBRIAN A]. 1887 HAWEIS *Lit. of Ages* vii. 199 Wherever the North-man landed, he settled.

Northmost, *a.* Now *rare.* Also 1, 6 **-mest.** [See MOST.] Most northerly, northernmost.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. vii. 40 Scipþie þa norðmestan hæfdon unzewunelice hæton. *a* 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* ix. 43 Oð ða norðmestan næssan on eorðan. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 303 To this Eufride the northmest part tha gaif. 1564 MAITLAND *Let.* in Sir J. Melvil *Mem.* (1735) 86 Upon my Progress towards the Northmost Parts of our Realm. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 109 The Northmost Ile of the Cyclades. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* (1906) 72 The great river..at the northmost part of the coast of Mozambique. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 118 Bearing from the Northmost Point S. by E. about eighteen Leagues.

Northness. [f. NORTH + -NESS.] The quality or state of being relatively north.

1854 *Orr's Circ. Sci., Chem.* 263 Experimenters believed that either northness or southness in a magnet..might be capable each of an individual existence. 1867 HAYES *Open Polar Sea* XXXV. 345 Long lines of cackling geese . winging their way to some more remote point of northness.

North-north-east, *a.dv.*, etc. [= Du. *noord-noordoost*, G. and Sw. *nordnordost*; also F. *nord-nord-est*, It. *nortnortest*, Sp. and Pg. *nornordeste.*] In the direction lying midway between north and north-east. Also as *sb.* and *adj.* (cf. NORTH-EAST).

14.. *Sailing Directions* (Hakluyt) 13 Ye must reie at a North north est moone. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 66 The northnortheaste wynde roughely tossed the shyppes. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. i 248 It standeth North North east and by East. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] tr. *D'Acosta's Hist Indies* III. v 134 They divide amongst them the rest of the winds, ..as North-northweast, North-northeast. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2708/3 The Wind being at North-North-East. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 304 The coast running from port St. Julian north-north-east. 1849 J. D. DANA *Geol.* ix (1850) 408 The main mountain range has in general a northeast to north northeast course. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind* Sel. 1. *Good Wd. for Winter*, The vast blur of a north-north-east snow storm.

North-north-west, *adv.*, etc. [= Du. *noord-noordwest*, G. *nordnordwest* (Sw. *-west*); also F. *nord-nord ouest*, Sp. *nornoroeste.*] In the direction lying midway between north and north-west. Also as *sb.* and *adj.*

c 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 117 As wisly as I sawe the northe northe west When I beganne my swevene for to write. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xv. xv (Bodl. MS.), þis londe haþ in þe norþe norþewest side þe see Occian. *Ibid.* xxvii, Toward norþe norþeweste. 14.. *Sailing Directions* (Hakluyt) 11 The cours is North northwest and South South est. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 396, I am but mad North, North-West: when the Winde is Southerly, I know a Hawke from a Handsaw. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 259 The contrary wind forc'd us to lavering to the North-north-west 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I (Globe) 59 It was on the N.N.W. Side of the Hill. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xvii, Twenty three miles north north west. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 65 A line drawn through its center would run north-northwest and south southeast.

Hence **North-north-westward** *adv.*

1784 *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 203 From about 45° of elevation north-north-westward.

North-polar, *a.* [f. *north pole*: cf. POLAR *a.*] Of or pertaining to the north pole (see POLE *sb.*[2]).

1784 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 255 The bright north-polar spot in fig. 26. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 298 A south pole at E., which either destroys or neutralizes the north-polar magnetism previously induced by N.

North Sea. [Cf. (= 1 b) MDu. *Nort-*, *Noortzee* (Du. *Noordzee*), G. *Nordsee*, Da. *-so*, Sw. *-sjö.*]

1. †a. The Bristol Channel. *Obs. rare.*

c 894 *O. E. Chron.* (Parker MS.) an. 894, [Hi] ymbsæton an ȝeweorc on Defnascire be þære norþ sæ. *a* 1490 BOTONER *Itin.* (Nasmith) 123 Le north-see. Villæ principales super mare boriale sitæ. Primo Seyt Hyes.

b. The German Ocean.

c 1290 *St Kenelm* 17 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 345 To þe North-se hombur geth. 1720 RAMSAY *Prosp Plenty* 2 In lays immortal chant the North-sea's praise. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. I. iii. 17 The mouth of the Elbe, at the north-sea, is about thirteen..miles distance. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 147/2 The Baltic..receives so great a supply of river-water, that its level is higher than that of the North Sea. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 481 A wild wave in the wide North-sea.

attrib. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4103/4 Newfoundland Bank-Fish,..equal to the North-Sea Cod. 1720 RAMSAY (*heading*), Prospect of Plenty: A Poem on the North-Sea Fishery. 1891 CLARK RUSSELL *Marr. at Sea* v, A staunch little craft..built for North Sea weather.

†2. The sea to the north of (central) Europe; the Baltic. *Obs. rare.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Vet. Test.* (Gr.) 4 Of Iaphet..com þæt norðerne mennisc be þære norðsæ. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* x. viii. (Bodl. MS.), þe norþe see is but litel salt. *Ibid.* xiv. ii, Londe þ[e] is nyȝe to þe [southe] see is more [hot] and moiste þanne londe þat is nyȝe to þe norþe see.

3. *pl.* The seas of the northern hemisphere.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 33 In these places they made the north and south seas their bounds. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. viii, An English Merchant-man, returning from Japan by the North and South Seas.

4. (See quot.)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 500 *North Sea*, the Jamaica name for the north swell.

†North-shine. *Obs. rare*[-1]. [Cf. G. *nordschein*, Du. *nordskin*, Sw. *norrsken.*] The Aurora Borealis.

1738 [G. SMITH] *Curr. Relat.* II. 447 It shoots forth from the North, for which Reason it is call'd the North-Shine.

North-side. [ME. *norðside* (see NORTH *a.*) = MDu. *nort-*, *noor(d)side* (Du. *noordzijde*), OHG. *nordsîta* (G. *nordseite*), MSw. *norrsijda*, Sw. *nordsida*, Da. *-side.* In later use also simply a collocation of NORTH *a.* and SIDE *sb.*] The side lying towards the north.

c 1205 LAY. 24515, I þere chireche..hi þere norð side [sat] Wenhæiuer þa quene. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17288 † 137 þer was our lord sepulcre, in þe northside I-wis. *c* 1305 *Edmund Conf.* 350 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 80 In alle halewe churchȝerd, in þe norþ side. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 61 By twene þe norþside of India and Scythia. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xlviii. 1 The tryles that lye vpon the northsyde. 1552 *Bk. Comm. Prayer, Communion*, The Priest standing at the north-syde of the Table, shal saye the Lordes prayer. 1612 CAPT. SMITH *Descr. Virg.* Wks. (Arb.) 50 From the North side is the river of Chickahamania. 1641 in Nelson *Impart. Collect.* (1683) II. 390 The Minister, who is by the Law to officiate at the North-side of the Table. 1754 T. GARDNER *Hist. Dunwich* 125 John Baret..on the North-Side. 1836 PARKER *Gosp. Ascet.* (1850) I. 134 On the north side of the chancel is placed a chantry chapel 1866 F. G. LEE *Direct. Angl.* 3/6 *North-side*, the part of the altar to the left of the Midst as the Priest stands in the front facing the east. 1887 MORRIS *Odyss.* XIII. 110 The one to the north-side facing.

North star. [ME. *north sterre* = MDu. *noirdstern*, Du. *noorster*, G *nordstern*, Da. *-stjerne*, Sw. *stjerna.*] The Pole-star.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. ii. (Bodl. MS.), The moste norþe sterre, the whycne norþe sterre we clepeþ schyppeman sterre. 1530 PALSGR. 248/2 Northe starre, *pol arctique.* 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 96 By findinge the height of the Northe starre. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 250 If her breath were as terrible as [her] terminations, she would infect to the north starre. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* I. II. 34 When they had sayled past the Equinoctiall Line they lost the sight of the North starre. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 61 The North star. doth better guide the pilot, than ev'n the moon herself. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 605 Our .Guide, who..steer'd himself by the Pole, or North Star. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P., Milton* (1868) 60 The pensive man..outwatches the North Star, to discover the habitation of separate souls. *c* 1808 SURTEES in G. Taylor *Mem. R. S.* (Surtees) 244 The witching spell..That lur'd the north star from the sky. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Sec. I. ix, He .axed ef I could pint The North Star out.

fig. 1639 S. DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 232 In such tender years they are ships without North-starre, Rudder, or anchor. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. XXIX. (1674) 34, [I] resolved to steer.. by the assured North-Star of the afore-said Sentence. 1730 FIELDING *Rape upon Rape* III. vi, A widow with fourscore thousand pounds in her pocket—There's a North star to steer by!

Northumber. Now *rare.* [OE. *Norðhymbre* (also *Norðan-*), f. *norð-* NORTH + *Humbre* the Humber. The ME. *a*-forms appear to represent the OE. gen. or dat. pl., but may have been taken in the sense of 'Northumberland'.] *pl.* The ancient inhabitants of Northumbria, or that part of England lying north of the Humber.

a. *a* 900 *O. E. Chron.* (Parker MS.) an. 601, Edwine Norðhymbra cyning. *a* 1122 *Ibid.* (Laud MS.) an. 1095, Se eorl Rodbeard of Norðhymbriam. *c* 1205 LAY. 30379 Cadwaðlan gon liðe..touward Norð-humbre. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4683 þe veirste king of norþhumbre. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 81 þis is þe cuee þat Ethelfride, kyng of Norþhumber, destroyed.

b. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 163 Al þe longage of þe Norþhumbres, and specialiche at ȝork, is..scharp, slitting, and frotynge and vnschape. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II 15 While king William was thus occupied in Normandy, the Northumbers rebelled. 1601 WEEVER *Mirror Mart.* vi. 1, He pierst the eie Of the Scots king, and set Northumbers free. 1631 — *Anc. Funeral Mon.* To Rdt. 4 Ceonulph, King of the Northumbers. 1705 J. TAYLOR *Journ. Edenb.* (1903) 54 Edwin, king of the Northumbers, a Pagan. 1756–9 BUTLER *Lives Saints* (1836) II. 205 The English Saxon kingdom of the Northumbers. 1854 WATERWORTH *Eng. & Rome* 182 His pious and zealous son, the King of the Northumbers.

Northumbrian (nɔ̃ɪþʌ·mbriăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. prec. + -IAN.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Northumbria or Northumberland.

1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxiv. 937 The Roll of these Northumbrian Kings. *Ibid.* 1238 Of the Northumbrian Line so have we many more. 1776 SIR D. DALRYMPLE *Annals Scotl.* I. 7 Maerleswegen, Gospatrick, and other Northumbrian nobles. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* V, The monsters of heraldry, embodied by the art of some Northumbrian chisel. *Ibid.* xviii, A snug comfortable Northumbrian cottage. 1845 R. GARNETT in *Proc. Philol. Soc.* II. 78 This admixture of the Northmen in the population of the Northumbrian provinces. 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 567/2 The management of many Northumbrian farms is excellent.

B. *sb.* **1.** An inhabitant or native of ancient Northumbria or modern Northumberland.

1752 *Life Bernard Gilpin* 207 These wild Northumbrians indeed went beyond the ferocity of their ancestors. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIII. 111/2 The Northumbrians were anciently stigmatized as a savage, barbarous people. 1828–43 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 56 The Scots..delayed their advance; and the Northumbrians..returned home. 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 567/1 In physique the Northumbrian is stalwart and robust.

2. The northern dialect of English current in ancient Northumbria; also, the modern dialect of Northumberland.

1845 KEMBLE in *Proc. Philol. Soc.* II. 125 The most extensive monument of pure Northumbrian which we possess. 1889 SKEAT *Gospels* Introd., The other three Gospels are glossed in Old Northumbrian.

Hence **Northumbrianism.**

1845 R. GARNETT in *Proc. Philol. Soc.* II. 84 The Northumbrianisms *swa*, *gude*, *sall*, *swiike*, *til.*

Northupite (nɔ̃ɪ·ʌpəpait). *Min.* [Named after its discoverer, C. H. *Northup.*] (See quots.)

1895 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* L. 481 The name Northupite is proposed for this new species. 1896 CHESTER *Dict. Min.*, *Northupite*,..chloride a d carbonate of sodium and magnesium, found in regular octahedrons.

Northward (nɔ̃·ɪpwʌ̃rd), *adv.*, *sb.*, and *a.* Forms: 1 **norðweard**, 3–4 **norþ-**, 5 **norþe-**, 3– **northward** (6 *Sc.* **-wart**); 4 **northe-**, 5–6 **northwarde.** [f. NORTH + -WARD: cf. MDu. *noortwart*, *-wert*, *noort-*, *noordewaert.*]

A. *adv.* **1.** Towards the north, in a northern direction: **a.** of motion or aspect.

a 1100 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. D) an. 1016, Ða Uhtred ȝeahsode þ[e], þa forlet he his herȝunge & eftsoone norðweard. *c* 1290 *Beket* 1219 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 138 Al North ward he droug him furst, a-wei al fram þe se. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 207 Jon Northward him sped, his loud for to vente. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 57 Þanne þe see schedeþ norþward, and makeþ þe see Propontides. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I. XI. 51 He had the hoost Northward..vnto the forest of Bedegraynе. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 053 Making promision to go Northwarde against his aduerse faction. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 79 To you The remnant Northward, lying off from Trent. 1682 DRYDEN *To Duchess of York* 10 Love..wander'd northward to the verge of day. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 93 P 5 He had a better Stomach when he moved Northward. 1784 JOHNSON 12 July in *Boswell*, I am going Northward for a while. 1858 DASENT in *Oxford Ess.* 193 Its doors look northward. 1878 GLADSTONE *Homer* 61 From hence round to the Black Sea, passing east and northward.

b. of relative position.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 62 This hille, that Northewarde lay. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XV. xlviii. (Bodl. MS.), Wipin þese londes esteward is rodus and norþeward Cenode. *c* 1420 *Palladius on Husb.* I. 120 Northward in placis hoot; in placis colde, Southward. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* XL 44 There stode one also, besyde the east dore north warde. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. i. 4 Bring me the fairest creature North-ward borne. 1612 CAPT SMITH *Descr. Virg.* Wks. (Arb.) 53 Thirty leagues Northward is a river not inhabited. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag* VII XVI. 25 Those that live 90 deg from us Northward or Southward. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 9 Mar. 5/1 On the Downs northward of Brighton.

2. quasi-*sb.* = next.

1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard* 102 Ten miles to northward of the narrow port. 1865 CARLYLE *Frederk. Gt.* V. 546 To northward of Bautzen forty miles.

B. *sb* That direction or part which lies to the north (*of* a place or thing).

1624 in *Capt. Smith's Wks.* (Arb.) 337 A relation of a Discovery towards the Northward of Virginia. 1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 43 The hand..leapeing back to the Northward of the Body. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3831/3 Two Men of War to the Northward of the Fleet gave him Chase. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. iii. 147 To fit up the boats..and to proceed with them to the northward. 1820 W. SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 2 8 Some ships have sailed to the northward of the seventy eight degree of latitude. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 415 The tall pines That darken'd all the northward of her Hall. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geogr.* III. 126 The vapour. flows to the northward and southward.

C. *adj.* That moves or looks northward; extending or situated towards the north.

Not historically connected with OE. *norðeneard* or *norðanweard.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iii 13 When your owne Percy ..Threw many a Northward looke. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* XXIV. 28 Whence Lestershire she leaves upon the Northward side. 1707 *Lond. Gaz* No. 4395/3 The Northward Part of the Goodwin Sands. 1853 KANE *Grinnell's Exp.* XXV (1856) 200 The observations which I noted during our northward drift. 1892 LEE *Hist. Columb.* II. 222 In 1868, the northward growth of the city began to be notable.

Northwardly, *adv.* and *a.* [f. prec. + -LY [2].]

A *adv.* In a northward direction.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geogr.* I. 609 European geographers.. extended the name northwardly. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 38 Proceeding northwardly through the remainder of East Allington. 1853 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIV. I. 18 Travelling northwardly from this..plain.

B. *adj.* That has a northern situation or direction; of the wind, blowing from the northward.

c 1682 J. COLLINS *Making Salt in Engl.* 75 The most Northwardly part is Rag-Point. 1805 *Phil. Trans* XCVI. 251 These northwardly winds I take to have been the north-east wind in the offing 1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 161 A slowly moving northwardly current.

Northwards, *adv.* and *sb.* [Cf. Du. *noordwaarts*, G. *nordwärts.*] Northward.

c 894 *O. E. Chron.* (Parker MS.) an. 894, þa woldon [hie] ferian norþweardes ofer Temese in on East Seaxe. 1375 HARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 406 His wiage northwards he tais. 1461 *Paston Lett.* I. 540 My Lord Fitzwater is ryden northewards. 1511 GUYLFORDE'S *Pilgr.* (Camden) 99 It matcheth..northwardes to the kyngdome of Surrey 1574 W BOURNE *Regiment for Sea* 31, I doe take the heigth of the Sunne vnto the Northwardes. 1624 in *Capt Smith's Wks.* (Arb.) 337 The winds so crossed vs [that] wee fell more Northwards. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* (1645) Apr., Minding us of returning Northwards. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson* 153 It stretched northwards. 1887 BOWEN *Virg.*

Æneid I. 391 Sped to a sheltering haven by winds that have northwards turned.

† Northway, obs. variant of NORWAY [2].

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 287 þan Norþways and Danes made hem cheef citees in Gallia.

North-west (nɔ̄ˈþwe·st), *adv.*, *sb.*, and *a.* [f. NORTH and WEST: cf. MDu. *noortwest* (Du. *noord-*), OHG. *nord-*, *northuuest*, G. *nordwest*, Da. and Sw *nordvest*; also F. *nordouest* (†*north-*, *nort-*, *nor-*), Sp. *nordovest*, *norueste*, Pg. *noroeste*. OE. had also *norðanwestan*, from the north-west.]

A. *adv.* **1.** In the direction intermediate between north and west.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. i 24 An ðæra garena hð suðwest .& se ðridda norðwest ongean Brigantia. 931 in Birch *Cartul. Sax.* II. 358 Of ðære flodan norð west to ðære miclan apoldre. 14.. *Sailing Directions* (Hakluyt, 1889) 11 The streme settith North West and Southest. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleasure* xiv. (Percy Soc.) 53 In the stormy pery Mercury northwest thou mayst se appere. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* IV xxiii. (1636) 479, I find .that the said starre setteth Northwest and by West. 1612 CAPT. SMITH *Descr. Virg.* Wks. (Arb.) 52 The greatest [rive] is called Quiyough and trendeth north west. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) Add. 6 Our Course .was North West and by North. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 303 We stood northward again, and then north-west. 1809 [see the sb]. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 371 The valley runs north-west and south-east.

b. From this direction.

1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. iii 382 The south-east wind..changed, and northwest now it blew.

2. quasi-*sb.* = next.

14.. *Sailing Directions* (Hakluyt, 1889) 11 Yif..the wynde be at Northwest your cours is Southest. *Ibid.* 14 Bery land is est and by north west. 1725 DE FOE *Voy round World* (1840) 301 A fresh gale at north-west-by-west 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson* 61 The French had sailed..with a fresh gale at north-west.

B. *sb.* The direction or region lying between north and west; *spec.* the North-west Territories of Canada.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 69 A citee in þe contre of Norþ Engelond toward þe norþ west. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 71 A place, at the northe weste of hit. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 631 In the utmost angle.. toward the North-West. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 248 The wind changed, and came to the north-west. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 571 Till we came round the Pole, and consequently into the North-West. 1778 W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) I. 142 After this .he advanced towards the north west. 1809 A. HENRY *Trav.* 239, I was now in what is technically called the north-west; that is, the country north-west of Lake Superior. 1874 *Encycl. Brit.* IV 766/1 The vast prairie lands of the great north-west thus embraced within the Dominion.

C. *adj.* **1.** Of the wind: Blowing from the north-west.

Perhaps representing OE. *norðanwestanwind.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xi iii (Bodl. MS.), Borias ..haþ bi his sides..þe norþweste winde. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 256/1 þ Northe west wynde; *circius.* 1572 HULOET s.v., Ptol. calleth the Northwest wynde *Chorus.* 1612 CAPT. SMITH *Descr. Virg.* Wks. (Arb.) 48 The Northwest winde is commonly coole. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 13 We met with .a north-west blast, which carried us a great way off to sea. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson* 60 The enemy had sailed with a north west wind.

2. *North-west Passage*, a passage for vessels along the north coast of America, formerly thought of as a possible channel for navigation between the Atlantic and the Pacific.

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy* III. A 4, The voyage of Sebastian Cabota.., for the discovery of a Northwest passage. 1631 J. DONE *Polydoron* 152 The Philosophers Stone is like the Northwest Passage lockt up in Stre hio Davies, but not so cold in Seeking 1697 DAMPIER *Voy* (1699) 273, I know there have been divers attempts made about a North West Passage and all unsuccessful. 1725 [see PASSAGE *sb.* 11]. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v., A north-west passage by Hudson's bay, into the pacific ocean. 1820 W. SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg* I. 17 The existence of a 'north-west passage' is not yet either proved or refuted. 1857 ARMSTRONG (*title*), A Personal Narrative of the Discovery of the North West Passage. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 500 The north west passage .was solved by H.M.S. Investigator reaching the western end of Barrow's Straits.

fig. 1670 CLARENDON *Ess.* Tracts (1727) 145 It [industry] is the North-west Passage that brings the merchant's ships . to him. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XIII xxxix, They are a North-West Passage Unto the glowing India of the soul. 1831 CARLYLE *Sartor Res* II. v, That shorter North west Passage to thy fair Spice-country of a Nowhere.

b Hence *North west discovery.* Also *fig*

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 45 Certaine Gentlemen that went with M. Frobisher in his North west discouerie. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. v. § 91. 292 Search your storehouse, M. Brerely, who hath travailed as farre in this North west discovery, as it was possible for humane industry.

3. Pertaining to the north-west; situated in the north-west part of a country, etc.

1827 *Gentl Mag.* XCVII. II. 390 The nearly ascertained site of the North-west Magnetic pole. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* (1849) 120 Numbers of men of this class were scattered throughout the northwest territories. 1864 *Chambers's Encycl.* VI. 797 The area of the North-West Provinces is 116,473 sq. are miles.

North-we·ster, *sb.* [f. prec. + -ER [1].]

1. A wind or gale blowing from the north-west.

1737 T. SMITH *Jrnl.* (1849) 267 There has been no northwesters this fall nor winter. 1752 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1840 V. 261, I question whether the strongest north-wester would dissipate it. 1807 W. IRVING *Salmag* (1824) 271 The brisk north-westers, which prevailed not long since. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 199 There is no protection from the heavy swell setting in with a north-wester.

2. = NOR'-WESTER 2.

1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* xx, Pouring him out a north-wester.

† North-wester, *a. Obs.* = NORTH-WEST *a.* 1.

c 1450 tr. *Giraldus Cambrensis' Hist. Irel.* (1896) 14 Storkes & swalewes & oþer somer foules .comen, & wyth þe cold north-westre wynd þay ben awey ywent.

North-we·sterly, *a.* [f. NORTH-WEST, after WESTERLY.] **a.** Of the wind: Blowing from the north-west. **b.** Tending north-west.

1611 COTGR., *Galerneux*, north-westerlie. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4446/3 We have Tided it with the Merchant Ships ..to this Place with small Gales North-Westerly. 1778 W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) II. 9 A north-westerly wind and excessive cold are synonymous terms. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxvii, Directing his course in a northwesterly direction. 1870 LOWELL *Study Windows* Ser. I. *Good Word for Winter*, The avant-courier of a northwesterly gale.

North-we·stern, *a.* and *sb.* [Cf. WESTERN and OHG. *northuuestrôni*].

A. *adj.* Situated or extending towards the north-west.

1612 SELDEN in *Drayton's Poly-olb.* 125 Japhet had the North-westerne Part of the World. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III 105 These North-westerne Ilands, are neither hot nor cold 1846 MCCULLOCH *Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 58 Among the greater lines of railway now existing, may be specified the London and North Western. 1860 VENABLES *Isle of Wight* 338 The woodland of the north-western district.

B. *sb.* (See quot.)

1701 WOLLEY *Jrnl. New York* (1860) 23 A thick winter Coat there is commonly called a North western.

† North-we·sting, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. NORTH-WEST + -ING [1].] The variation of the compass from the true north in the direction of north-west.

1594-1646 [see NORTH-EASTING].

North-we·stward, *adv.* and *sb.* [f. NORTH-WEST + -WARD.]

A. *adv.* In a north-westerly direction; towards the north-west.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 71 A place foure score myle out of York norþwestward. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. ii. 17 We met with the winde at Northeast, and so we ran Northwestward. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 402 Which he makes Northwestward from Coventry. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I iii. 70 North-Westward of Costantina..there is a Mountain. 1760 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* IV. (1705) 390 A line to run northwestward. 1858 H. D. ROGERS *Geol. Pennsylv.* I. 124 The Matinal shale manifestly declines in thickness as it spreads north-westward.

B. *sb.* = NORTH-WEST *sb.*

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geogr.* I. 128 To the northwestward of Hudson's Bay is an extensive chain of lakes. 1820 W. SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 76 After doubling Cape Farewell, they stood to the north westward. 1892 *Daily News* 27 April 3/5 Wind was light..from the north-westward in the west of France.

Hence **North-we·stwardly** *a.* and *adv.*

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geogr.* I. 223 A northwestwardly course. 1853 MRS. WHITNEY *Faith Gartney's Girlh* XXVI, Looking off, northwestwardly, across the head of the Pond.

North wind: see NORTH *a.* 3.

Nortour, -ure, obs. forms of NURTURE.

Norvegian, obs. form of NORWEGIAN.

Norward (nɔ̄ˈrwɔ̄d), *adv.* and *sb.* [f. *nor'* NORTH + -WARD.]

A. *adv.* In a northern direction; northward.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Little Bartas* 274 Wks. (Grosart) II 87 The more that they are Nor-ward driven 1681 VISCHERS CAMPDEN in *Hist. MSS. Comm.* 12th Rep. App. V. 56 They do not like to come norward so late in the yeare. 1839-48 BAILEY *Festus* 68 Norward now we'll hold our course 1865 TENNYSON *Captain* 35 Stately, lightly, went she Norward, Till she near'd the foe.

B. *sb.* The northern part or region.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Job Triumph.* 85 Wks. (Grosart) II. 162 To the Norward, where bee worketh rife 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 22 A fair Wind soon set us once more to the Norward of the Equinoctial. 1700 Gov. NICHOLSON in W. S. PERRY *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 118 In Pennsylvania and to the Norward.

So **Norwards** *adv.*

1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 106 And those, Hrimthursar hight, who norwards held Frore Jotunheim.

Norway [1] (nɔ̄ˈrwe·j). [Repr. ME. *Norwey*, *-wei*, OE. *Norweg*, ad. ON. *Norvegr* (earlier *-*wegr*), f. *nor-*, *norðr* NORTH + *veg-r* WAY.] The name of one of the Scandinavian countries, used *attrib.* to designate special kinds or varieties of plants or trees, animals, or things, as *Norway berry, birch, fir, maple, spruce*: *Norway crow, haddock, lobster, rat*; *Norway deal, neckcloth, rogstone, skiff, yawl.* (See quots. and the various sbs.)

1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 141 Berries, the chief are those which the Swedes call *Hiortron*, some Dew-berries, or the *Norway Berry. 1887 BENTLEY *Man. Bot* 668 The common Birch yields the timber known as *Norway Birch. 1848 *Zoologist* VI. 2258 The hooded crow is the 'Norway crow. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Abies*, The Common Firr, or Pitch Tree, sometimes called, The *Norway or Spruce Fir. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 556 The Sebastes, or *Norway Haddock, which inhabits the northern seas, and is an important article of food. 1800 SHAW *Naturalist's Misc.* XII. pl. 464 *Norway Lobster. .This species is nearly equal in size to the common Lobster, and is principally found in the Northern ocean. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) I. 60/2 The platanoides, or *Norway-maple, grows naturally in Norway, Sweden, and other northern countries of Europe. 1888 *Garden* 25 Nov. 459/2 The Norway Maple is a beautiful tree. *a* 1790 POTTER *Cant. Dict.* (1795), *Norway neckcloth, the pillory. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Norway flagstone, the coarsest variety of the hone-slates, or whetstones. 1753-9 *Norway rat (see RAT *sb.*[1] 1). 1781 PENNANT *Hist. Quadrup.* II. 439 Norway Rat (the Brown Rat). 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 501 *Norway Skiff, a particularly light and buoyant boat, which is both swift and safe in the worst weather. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIV. 762/1 The ..European spruce fir. includes the *Norway spruce and long-coned Cornish fir. 1832 *Planting* 124/1 (L.U.K.), The Norway spruce is considered to attain..one hundred and fifty feet in height. 1888 *Garden* 20 May 350/3 Dwarf varieties of the Norway Spruce. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 501 *Norway Yawl, this, of all small boats, is said to be the best calculated for a high sea.

† Norway [2]. *Obs.* Forms: *pl.* 2 **Norweis**, 4 **-weios**, **-weyes**, 5 **-weys**; 4-5 **-wais**, 4, 6 **-wayes**; *Sc.* 5 **Norowais**, 6 **Norrowa(y)is.** [Prob ad. AF. *Norays*, ONF. *Noreis* NOREIS, with assimilation of form to prec.] *pl.* Norwegians.

a 1200 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. C) an. 1066, Harold..& hys furde..þere michel wel ȝeslogon, ȝe Norweis ȝe Flæming. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 38 þe Danes vp aryued . þat with Norwais Kerlion was destroied 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 347 Turgesius, duke and ledere of Norweyes, brought þider Norwayes. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 1252 The Norweys are at his ledyng *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* v. 794 + 9 At Dunnoir, quhair first Norowais come in. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 125 That tha supportit .The Norrowayis agane thair awin king. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 678/1 The Muscovites, the Norwayes, the Gothes, ..and many others doe witness the same.

Norwegian (nɔ̄ˈrwī·dʒăn), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7-8 **Norvegian.** [f. med.L. *Norvegia*, with assimilation to NORWAY [1]. Cf. F. *Norvégien*.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Norway; belonging to, found in, Norway.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 13 Of the Norvegian Monsters. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* XIX 183 Of th' huge Norwegian hills. 1644 MILTON *Areop* (Arb.) 33 A Hunnish and Norwegian statelines 1667 — *P. L.* I. 293 The tallest Pine Hewn on Norwegian hills. 1776 DALRYMPLE *Annals Scotl.* I. 44 *note*, He has no other authority than some Norvegian chronicles. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 470 Rock'd by many a rough Norwegian blast. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* xvi, Singing the achievements brave Of many an old Norwegian earl. 1874 R. COWIE *Shetland* (ed. 2) 21 Their dwellings were commodious erections of Norwegian timber.

b. In special applications (see quots. and sbs.).

1880-84 DAY *Fishes Gt. Britain* I. 43 Norway haddock and 'Norwegian carp 1792 KER tr. *Linnæus* 241 *Cuniculus norwegicus*, or 'Norwegian Coney. 1883 *Leisure H.* 147/1 Tea..is ready all day long in teapots kept hot in covered baskets very thickly padded, such as are known with us as '*Norwegian Kitchens'. 1792 KER tr. *Linnæus* 241 *Mus norwegicus*, *Norwegian Mouse, or Lemming. *Ibid.* 228 *Mus norwegicus*, or *Norwegian Rat. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1534/1 *Norwegian Stove consists of a square wooden box lined with a soft, non-conducting substance. 1899 *Outing* XXX 229/1 The arrangement of the sliding-seat, the deck tiller, and the '*Norwegian' tiller. The latter is a device adapted from the Norwegian fishing boats. 1836 T. THOMSON *Min.*, *Geol.*, etc I. 200 *Norwegian Tremolite..in amorphous masses, having a white colour passing into bluish grey.

B. *sb.* **1.** A native of Norway.

1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* VI. 177 In the North parte of England the Norwegians or Normannes were ouerthrown. 1703 J. BRAND *Descr. Orkney* 71 The Norse hath continued ever since the Norvegians had these Isles in Possession. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. X. 286 Assisted by the Norwegians, and other people of Scandinavia. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* I. ii, Swede, Norwegian, and Dane, had one common character viewed at a distance. 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 590/1 The director of the Danish national theatre in 1771 was a Norwegian.

2. The language of Norway.

1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* vii. 195 The Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish do agam differ from thes , and some litle each from other. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIV. 564/2 The Swedish is more nearly related to the Icelandic than either the Danish or Norwegian. 1841 LATHAM *Eng. Lang.* 13 In Danish, Swedish, and Norwegian the form is [etc.].

3. *U.S.* A kind of fishing-boat. (See quots.)

1872-3 J. W. MILNER in *Rep. U.S. Fish Commission* (1874) 9 At Milwaukee, for a time, the most of the boats were the sloop-rigged 'Norwegians', afterwards abandoned, and the square stern adopted *Ibid.* 14 The 'Norwegian' is a huge, unwieldy thing, with flaring bows, great sheer, high sides, and is sloop-rigged...She is only used by the Scandinavian fishermen.

So **† Norwe·gic** *a. Obs. rare* —[1].

1681 GREW *Museum* III. § i. v. 304 The Relation given at large by Wormius of the Norwegick Mouse.

Norweniase: see NORENISH *a. Obs.*

Nor'-west, reduced form of NORTH-WEST *a.* and *sb.* Also *ellipt.* (quot. 1895).

14 *Piers of Fulham* 14 in Hazl. *E. F. P.* II. 2 Ther comythe a noyes norwe-te wynde. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 1876 þe wynd is nor west! 1533-4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 8 All carriages, caried from west and Norwest parties of the realme. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 18 A new-sprung Sect of Phrantasticks, which would perswade themselves and others, that they have discovered the Norwest passage to Heaven. 1786 BURNS *On a Sc. Bard* vi, He saw Misfortune's cauld Nor-west Lang mustering up a bitter blast. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxvi, I wad rather hail the coble half a mile aff, and the norwest wind whistling again in my teeth. 1854 P. B. ST. JOHN *Amy Moss* 141 The dark clouds from the nor'-west came bodily down. 1895 *Outing* XXVI. 30/2 There were..nineteen 'native' duck, ten 'nor'-wests', five spoonbills, and three sprig.

Nor'-wester. [Reduced f. NORTH-WESTER.]

1. A wind or gale from the north-west.

1703 DAMPIER *Voy.* III. 9. These norwesters give notice of their coming. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 711 Fair Havens afforded a shelter from the norwester.

2. A glass of strong liquor.

1840 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* III 34 Jack poured out the rum till the tumbler was half full. 'Why, Littlebrain,' said his messmate, 'that is a dose, that's what we call a regular Nor-wester'. 1884 'H. COLLINGWOOD' *Under Meteor Flag* 191 Pouring them out a stiff 'nor'-wester' each to cheer them up a little.

3. An oilskin hat worn by sailors in rough weather; a sou'wester.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) III. 302 The doors nearly blocked up with hammocks and 'well-oiled nor'-westers'. 1853 MOODIE *Life Clearings* 21 A leather hat like a sailor's nor'-wester, with a long peak behind.

† Norwesting, var. of NORTH-WESTING. *Obs.*

1561 [see NORTH-EASTING *vbl. sb.*].

Norway'an, *a. rare.* [f. NORWAY + -AN.] Norwegian.

1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* I. ii. 31 But the Norweyan Lord.. Began a fresh assault. *Ibid.* iii. 95 He findes thee in the stout Norweyan Rankes. 1817 SCOTT *Harold* I. xiii, The war-songs of Danesmen, Norweyan, and Finn.

† Nor'y, *sb. Obs.* Also **nori(e.** [a. OF. *nori*, pa. pple. of *norir*, var. of *nourrir* to nourish. Cf. NORRY *sb.*] A foster-child; a pupil.

13.. *K. Alis.* (Weber) 4730 His owen noryes to deth hym broughth *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1511 His del þan he made, how William hire wo.þi nory was neise atte delse. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 379 Wolstoun gropede þe heved of oon Nichol, þat was his owne norie.

† Nor'y, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. OF. *norir*, var. of *nourrir* to nourish.] *trans.* To bring up.

c 1450 *Gesta Rom.* lxi. 260 (Harl. MS.), Fro that tyme I have bene norisshid, noried, norturid, and tauȝte in the same contre.

Nory: see NEWRY and NORIE. **Noryce, -ys(e,** etc., varr. of NOURICE *Obs.* **Noryssh(e,** obs. f. NOURISH *v.* **Noryture,** var. of NOURITURE.

† Nos. *Obs.* [Of obscure origin.] ? An opening.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 451 (Jonah's booth was) Happed vpon ayher half a hous as hit were, A nos on þe north syde & nowhere non ellez.

Nosawnce, variant of NOISANCE *Obs.*

† No'scible, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. late Lat. *noscibilis* knowable, f. *noscĕre* to know: see -IBLE.] (See quot.)

1654 Z. COKE *Logick* 76 Noble is he which by vertue is noscible, famous or well known.

Nose, obs. form of NOISE *sb.* and *v.*

Nose (nōʊz), *sb.* Forms: 1-2 **nosu,** 3-4 **nos,** 5-6 **noos,** 5 **noose, noys(e,** 6 **noise, nois, noss,** 3- **nose.** [OE. *nosu* fem. = OFris. *nosi, nose, nosa, nos,* MDu. *nose, nuese, neuse* (Du. *neus*), MLG. *nose,* nose; MSw., Sw., and Norw. *nos* (*nōs*) snout, muzzle. The relationship to OE. *nasu* NASE and to NESE is not clear.]

I. 1. That part (usually more or less prominent) of the head or face in men and animals which lies above the mouth and contains the nostrils. Also, the corresponding part, or some similar formation, in lower forms of animal life.

In *Saxon Leechd.* I. 88 the plural appears to be used in the sense of 'nostrils'.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xi. 64 Ȝif he..to mide nosu hæfde, oððe to lytle. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 568 Ic ȝeslea ænne wriðan on his nosu, & ænne bridel on his weleras. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1014, Cnut.. let þær up þa gislas & cearf o heora handa & heora nosa. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 493 Te gandre & te gos, bi ðe neȝke & bi þe nos, [the fox] haled is to hire hole. *c* 1290 *Beket* 2177 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 169 A smal rewe þere was of blode þat ouer is nose droup. *c* 1340 *Nominale* (Skeat) 152 Man snyfterith and nose snyt. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xiii. (Bodl. MS.), þe nose is in þe myddel of þe foremest partye of þe hed. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 228 Tho that haue grete Noosys lyghtely bene talentid to couetise. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 1928 His lyppys round, his noys was squar and tret. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 15 Fyll a fylberts shell full of it, and draw it so in through the nose. 1590 LODGE *Rosalind* (Hunt. Cl.) 38 His nose on the sodaine bled, which made him coniecture it was some friend of his. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. i. 39 The big round teares Cours'd one another downe his [the stag's] innocent nose. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 77 Great is the ornament that the Face receiveth by the Nose. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 52 All the Figures that were carved upon her for ornament, had the noses cut off. 1760 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. xxxii, Pressing up the ridge of his nose with his finger and thumb. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* iv. 103 The nose furnishes the principal expression of derision in the countenance. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxxiv. III. 477 To enable you to distinguish the nose of insects..it is the terminal middle part that sometimes overhangs the upper lip. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* II. 10 The least little delicate aquiline curve in a sensitive nose. 1872 RUSKIN *Eagle's N.* § 182 Some animals have to dig with their noses.

† b. Applied to an elephant's trunk. *Obs. rare.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 196 It will with the nose or trunke ..turn aside whatsoeuer beast commeth in his way. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xli. 110 He put in his Trunk at the Window, and blew his Nose on the Taylor with such a Force and Quantity of Water, that the poor Taylor and his Life-guard were blown off the Table.

c. *Parson's nose,* the rump of a fowl (see PARSON *sb.* 6); so *Recorder's nose.*

1885 C. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* II. 112 Shall I send you the recorder's nose?

d. That part of a pair of spectacles or eye-glasses which crosses the nose; the bridge.

1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

2. The organ of smell.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4380 Quare-of þe breth as of bawme blawis in oure noose. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 184 Was dulcet & swete to y° mouth..& sauoured wele to the nose. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 569 Your nose smels no, in this most tender smelling Knight. 1601 — *All's Well* v. ii. 21 *Par.* Nay you neede not to stop your nose sir...*Clo.* Indeed sir, if your Metaphor stinke, I will stop my nose. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 67 Nor rost red Crabs t' offend the niceness of their Nose. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* I. 324 His snuffling Nose, his active Tail Attest his Joy. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 259 That no rude savour maritime invade The nose of nice nobility!

fig. 1589 *Marprel Epit.* B ij, I am sure their noses can abide no iest. 1592 LODGE (*title-p.*), Catharos, A Nettle for Nice Noses. 1792 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1784, 27 June, He entered upon a..discussion of the difference between intuition and sagacity; one he observed was the *eye* of the mind, the other the *nose* of the mind.

b. The sense of smell; a (good, bad, etc.) faculty of smell or power of tracking by scent.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 92 Wiȝtly þe werwolf þan went bi nose euene to þe herdes house. 1573 BARET *Alv.* s.v. *Smell,* He hath a very good nose: or he can smell very quickly. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Nez,* a dog of a deepe nose, or good sent. 1711 E. WARD *Vulgus Brit.* II. 131 All tho' the Puppies have no Noses They'l with them Hunt thro' Woods and Closes. 1738 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* v § 1 You shall often see among the dogs a loud babbler, with a bad nose, lead the unskilful part of the pack: 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rural Sports* 28/1 The hunting power of the spaniel, its delicacy of nose [etc.]. 1897 *Outing* XXIX. 543/2 He had a wonderful nose and as much bird-sense as I have ever known one dog's head to contain.

fig. 1549 LATIMER *5th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 142 He was a gentilman of a longe nose ..Thys Shyryffe was a couetuous man. 1876 E. JENKINS *Blot on Queen's Hd.* 10 Keen noses for their own interest.

c. Smell, odour, perfume.

1894 BLACKMORE *Perlycross* 61 The room was like a barn after a bad cold harvest, with a musty nose to it. 1899 HAGGARD *Farm. Year* 8 July 265 Otherwise it [the hay] would lack 'nose' and flavour.

3. As an organ by which speech-sounds may be produced or affected. Chiefly in phrases *in* or *through the nose.*

1530 PALSGR. 2 They sounde hym a lyttell in the noose. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* III. i. 16 Sing a note,. sometime through [the] nose 1604 — *Oth.* III. i 4 Haue your Instruments bin in Naples, that they speake i' th' Nose thus? 1648 *Visitation Oxford* 4 Langley (the new made Yeoman Bedell of Divinity) with Paper, Spectacles, and Nose proclaimed a Convocation. 1741 A. MONRO *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 86 People labouring under a *Coryza,* or stopping of the Nose from any other Cause, are by the Vulgar..said to speak through their Nose. 1850 DICKENS *Dav. Copp.* xxii, He .pays as he speaks..—through the nose. 1883 [see NASALLY].

4. *A nose of wax,* a thing easily turned or moulded in any way desired; a person easily influenced, one of a weak character.

Very common *c* 1580-1700, esp. in allusions to wresting the Scriptures.

1532 TINDALE *Expos. Matt.* vi. 23 If the Scripture be contrary, then make it a nose of wax and wrest it this way and that way till it agree 1589 COOPER *Admon.* (Arb.) 58 Affirming..that the Scriptures are darke .. because they may bee wrested euery way, like a nose of waxe, or like a leaden Rule. 1657 *Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 162 This Bill is not worth a second reading. It is a nose of wax. 1686 HORNECK *Crucif. Jesus* ix. 167 Oral Tradition, that nose of wax, which you may turn and set, which way you list. 1748 *Lond. Mag.* 259 Are the laws for preventing the growth of popery only a nose of wax? 1801 HUNTINGTON *God Guard. of Poor* 139 He turned his text into a nose-of-wax, in order to make it fit my face. 1821 GALT *Annals Parish* xii, Her ladyship..said that I was a nose-of-wax. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* III. xxx. 300 He was a nose of wax with this woman.

5. *slang.* A spy or informer; one who supplies information to the police. (See also quot. 1812.)

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict., Nose,* a thief who becomes an evidence against his accomplices; also a spy or informer of any description. 1830 *Boston Gaz.* 26 Oct. 1 The first issue of forged notes, it is stated by a nose (an informer), amounted to 500. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Oct. 88 The co-operation of the..policeman with female 'pals' and 'noses'.

II. In phrases more or less figurative.

6. In various colloquial or allusive expressions.

To make a long nose (see LONG *a.*[1] 1 c). *To have,* or *take, pepper in the nose* (see PEPPER *sb.* 4 b).

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2090 Maximian was suþþe aslawe maugre is nose. 13.. *K. Alis.* 7812 (MS. Laud 622), þe kyng hym dude quyk dispose, Wiþ ha me to his owen rose. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 95 A Breton dapet his nose) for Roberd þider sent. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. iv. 164 But he be knowe for a koke-wolde kut of my nose. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 835 Pryde hath plucked thé by the nose. 1577 *F. de Lisle's Legendarie* F vij b, If she [the Queen-mother] had not supported them, their noses had then kissed the ground. 1589 *Pasquil's Ret.* B ij b, They prooue so ridiculous.., that I am ready to stand on my nose. 1605 *Tryall Chev.* I. iii, Tary, sir, tary, we want the length of your nose. 1632 STRAFFORD in Browning & Foster *Life* (1892) App. II. 301 The Commission of the Peace, (the instrument of terroure by which he pulled them on along with him by the noses). 1687 T. BROWN in Villiers (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* 1705 II. 126 He durst hardly show his Nose over his hatch. 1734 POPE *Ess. Man* IV. 224 Onward still he goes, Yet ne'er looks forward farther than his nose. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. II. i, Seeing clearly to the length of its own nose, it is not paralysed. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* vi, You've always got your nose in the manger.

Comb. 1882 FLOYER *Unexpl. Baluchistan* 245 There was a general nose-in-the-air, defiant kind of aspect.

b. (*In*) *spite of one's nose,* notwithstanding one's opposition or objection. Also in ME. *maugre his nose* (see prec., quot. 1297). ? *Obs.*

1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* x. 183 Than come your king ..And reft him from hir in spyte of his nois. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 286 In spite of his nose, he must confesse al this speach to be figuratiue 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* cxxxviii. 7 Our English usual expression, in spite of the nose of mine enemies. 1664 COTTON *Scarron.* Wks. (1725) 110 He would go, spite of all their Noses. 1675 — *Burlesque upon B.* ibid. 182 Spight of your Nose, and will ye, nill ye, I will go home again, that will I.

c. In comparisons denoting that something is perfectly plain or obvious. Also ironically.

1592 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. i. 142 Ob Iest vnseene: inscrutible: inuisible, As a nose on a mans face, or a Wethercocke on a steeple. 1655 H. MORE *Second Lash* 200 As plain as the nose on a mans face. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* IV. viii, 'Tis as plain as the nose in one's face. 1773 GRAVES *Spir. Quix.* v. xix, The Gentleman..has made it as plain as the nose in one's face, if one did but understand him. 1822 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 157 It's as plain as the nose on your face for to see't. 1873 HARDY *Fair Blue Eyes* iii, It is as plain as the nose in your face that there's your origin.

d. *To count,* or *tell, noses,* denoting the counting of persons, esp. those on one side or party.

1657 *Leveller* in *Harl. Misc.* (1745) IV. 515 The Leveller's Designs, to make all Men's Estates to be equal, and to divide the Land by telling Noses 1691 *New Disc. Old Intreague* xxxiv, Tells how in Common Hall he counted Noses. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 148 Some modern zealots appear to have no better knowledge of truth, nor better manner of judging it, than by counting noses. *a* 1734 NORTH *Examen* III. vii. § 29 (1740) 523 As if there had been none better than Number, or telling Noses.

7. In prepositional phrases, chiefly denoting closeness or proximity to a person or thing.

a. *At one's* (*very*) *nose.* (Still *colloq* or *dial.*)

1526 *St. Papers Hen. VIII,* VI. 543 That citie stondith in a very strong place hard at his [the Pope's] nose. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 695 Because the war was ouert at his nose, with the French kyng. 1659 B HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 45 The taking of so important a place; just at the nose of so strong an Army. 1704 N. N. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* II. 10 Rdr, They make 'em beleve, Rewards and Honours are just at their very Noses.

b. *Under one's* (*very*) *nose.*

Freq. implying that an action is done in defiance of a person, or without his perceiving it.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., K. Hen. V* 38 Why doth your grace ..couet a countrey farre from your sight, before a realme under your nose? 1577 HARRISON *England* II. i. (1877) I. 30 In some places where the kings and princes dwelled not under his [the Pope's] nose. 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* I. 7 You are but a meane obseruer of the course..of things passing daylye under your nose. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. iv. 153 They..suffer'd the Duke..to continue his work under their noses. 1707 FRIEND *Peterborow's Cond. Spain* 240 His Lordship procur'd and bought near 800 Horses, under the Enemies nose. 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* III. vi, They continue to sin under my very nose 1856-7 GEO. ELIOT *Sc. Clerical Life* II. i, A parson, always under your nose on your own estate.

c. † *By one's nose,* very close to one. † *To one's nose,* before one's face. † *On the nose of,* immediately before, on the eve of. *Nose to nose,* closely face to face, directly opposite.

1549 LATIMER *5th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 142 She had hir landes by the Shriffes nose. 1588 SHAKS *Tit. A.* II i. 94 What, hast not thou full often struck a Doe, And borne her cleanly by the Keepers nose? 1607 — *Cor.* IV vi. 83 To see your Wiues dishonour'd to your Noses. 1681 SIR J. LAUDER *Scot. Affairs* (Bann. Cl.) 304 That they, on the nose of a Parliament, came so near the deciding on dubious elections. 1732 *Buccleuch MSS* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 382 You sit down quite close as ever you can, nose to nose. 1781 COWPER *Conv.* 270 In contact inconvenient, nose to nose. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. 283 The two parties would often meet nose to nose in the same street.

d. *Before one's nose,* right in front of one.

c 1600 *Distr. Emperor* v. iv, What a large passage ..These princes make to come unto the way Which lies before their nosses! 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* xiii, I ran straight before my nose, till I could run no longer.

8. In phrases with verbs, implying something done to, or with, one's own nose:

a. *To follow one's nose,* to go straight forward; *fig.* to be guided by instinct.

1591 GREENE *Art Conny catch.* Wks. (Grosart) X. 35 Who so hath not some sinister way to help himselfe, but followeth his nose alwaies straight forward. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. iv. 70 All that follow their noses are led by their eyes, but blinde men. 1664 COTTON *Scarron.* 60 There lies your way, follow your Nose. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect* ii. (1724) 79 The main Maxim of his [Epicurus's] Philosophy was to trust to his Senses, and follow his Nose. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* II. ii, Adams asked him if he could direct him to an alehouse. The fellow..bade him follow his nose. 1822 BYRON *Juan* VIII. xxxii, Juan, following honour and his nose. [1860 LD. LYTTON *Lucile* II. i. § 1. 40 To pay through his nose just for following it.]

b. *To poke, put,* or *thrust, one's nose,* to poke or pry *into* something, esp. a matter which does not properly concern one.

1611 COTGR. s.v. *Nez, Mettre le nez par-out,* to thrust his nose into every corner. 1648 HEXHAM, *Besnoffelen,* to See Pile, or Have his nose in every thing. 1755 JOHNSON s.v., To thrust one's Nose into the affairs of others, to be meddling with other people's matters; to be a busy body. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 86 In those days nobody ..thrust his nose into other people's affairs. 1846 READE *Never too Late* xv, If he hadn't been a fool and put his nose

into my business. 1883 M. Pattison *Mem.* (1885) 190 A flourishing Evangelical, who poked his nose into everything.

c. *To turn up one's nose*, to show disdain.

1818 Byron *Juan* I. clix, Antonia.., turning up her nose, with looks abused Her master. 1845 Ford *Handbk. Spain* I. 28 The better classes turn up their noses at these odoriferous delicacies of the peasantry. 1879 B. Taylor *Germ. Lit.* 7 What learning there was in those days..turned up its nose at the strains of the native minstrels.

d. † *To hold up one's nose*, to be proud or haughty. † *To hang a nose*, to have an inclination or hankering. † *To fuddle one's nose* (see Fuddle *v.* 2 b). *To cut off one's nose*, etc., to do something to one's own hurt or loss

1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 128/1 Let women holde vppe their noses no more: for all their presumption is sufficiently beaten downe here. 1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch. Hen V* cxxv, Chuse his Bread, And hang a Nose to Leekes, Quaile-Surfetted. 1655 tr. *Sorel's Com. Hist. Francion* viii. 19 If there be in my kitchin any thing better than another this Gallant wil hang a nose after it. 1796 *Grose's Dict Vulgar Tongue* (ed. 3) s.v., He cut off his nose to be revenged of his face. Said of one who, to be revenged on his neighbour, has materially injured himself. 1867 Trollope *Chron. Barset* xxiv, I make it a rule never to cut the nose off my own face.

9 In phrases with verbs, implying something done to another person.

† a. *To cast in*, or *lay to, one's nose*, to reproach or upbraid one with. *Obs.* (Cf Cast *v.* 65.)

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 10 He wyll obiecte it to the, and cast it in thy nose. 1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 256/1 Let euery one of us take such heede to him selfe, that this reproch bee not laide to our noses. *a* 1600 *Flodden F.* (1664) 75 Let it never be laid unto our nose, That Scotchmen made us turn our back.

b. *To put* (or † *thrust*) *one's nose out of joint*, etc., to displace or supplant one; to spoil one's plans; to throw out or disconcert in some way.

1581 Rich *Farew. Milit. Profess.* K iv, It could bee no other then his owne manne, that had thrust his nose so faire out of joynte. 1598 R. Bernard tr. *Terence, Eunuch* I. ii, Fearing now lest this wench should put your nose out of joynt. 1662 Pepys *Diary* 31 May, The King is pleased enough with her: which, I fear, will put Madam Castlemaine's nose out of joynt. 1754 Goodall *Exam. Lett. Mary Q. of Scots* 9 This method of proceeding thrust their noses quite out of joint. 1781 J. Adams in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 403 Burgoyne don't seem to be affronted that his [= Cornwallis's] nose is out of joint. 1840 Mrs. Trollope *Widow Married* xi, She won't put my nose out, any how. 1860 Thackeray *Lovel* vi, My dear, I guess your ladyship's nose is out of joint.

c. *To bite* or *snap one's nose off*, to answer snappishly.

Cf. Robinson tr. *More's Utopia* (Arb.) 25, and Shaks. *Much Ado* v. i. 115.

1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* 47 Shee was a shrewish snappish bawd, that wold bite off a mans nose with an answere. 1709 Mrs Centlivre *Busie Body* I. i, I ask'd him if he was at leisure for his Chocolate, but he snap'd my Nose off; no, I shall be busy here these two Hours.

d. *To make a bridge of one's nose* (see quots.).

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s.v., *You make a Bridge of his Nose*, when you pass your next Neighbor in Drinking, or one is preferr'd over another's Head. 1731-8 Swift *Pol. Conversat.* ii. Wks. 1751 XII. 242 Pray, my Lord, don't make a Bridge of my Nose. 1768 *Ray's Prov.* 180 To make a bridge of one's nose, i. e. To intercept one's trencher, cup, or the like; or to offer or pretend to do kindnesses to one, and then pass him by, and do it to another; to lay hold upon and serve himself of that which was intended for another. 1828 in *Craven Dial.* s.v.

e. † *To bite by the nose*, to treat with contempt. † *To bore one's nose*, to cheat, swindle. † *To joint one's nose of*, to trick one out of. † *To play with one's nose*, to make game of one. *To make one's nose swell*, to make one jealous or envious.

See also Grindstone 2 b, and Lead *v.*[1] 4 c.

1584 B. R. tr. *Herodotus, Euterpe* (1888) 163 Apyres was perswaded that neither god nor the diuell couldе haue toynted his nose of the Empyre. 1590 Greene *Arcadia* (1616) 29 Pesana hearing how pleasantly Melicertus plaide with her nose, thought to giue him a great bone to gnawe vpon. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 109 Has he affections in him, That thus can make him bite the Law by th' nose? 1611 Cotgr., *Nasarder*, to fillip; ..also, to frumpe, or breake a iesst on; play with the nose of. 1625 Fletcher & Shirley *Nt. Walker* ii. iii, I'll take order she shall ne'er recover To bore my nose. 1642 Howell *For. Trav* (Arb.) 44, I have known divers Dutch Gentlemen grosly guld by this cheat, and som English bor'd also through the nose this way. 1743 in Howell *St. Trials* (1813) XVII. 1187 He heard lord Altham say,..my wife has got a son, which will make my brother's nose swell.

10. In allusions to the act of wiping the nose.

1437 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 176 Thus they wold, if we will beleve, Wypen our nose with our owne sleve. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 80, I may.. make you wype your nose vpon your sleeue. 1575 *Gamm. Gurton* v. i, She will..bid you seeke your remedy, and so go wype your nose. 1611 Cotgr. s.v. *Nez*, They wipe his nose with his owne sleeue, his taile with his owne shirt; they allow him meat, or meanes, out of his owne money. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 160 It was used in that good old world, when men wiped their nose on their sleeve (as the French man sayes).

† b. *To wipe one's nose of*, to deprive, defraud, or cheat one of (anything). *Obs.*

1598 R. Bernard tr. *Terence, Eunuch* I. i, The very destruction of our substance: who wipes our noses of all that we should have. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 362 Many thinke his nose will be wiped of it. 1667 Pepys *Diary* 17 July, That..the King [might] own a marriage before his contract..with the Queene, and so wipe their noses of the Crown. 1721 Cibber *Rival Fools* Wks. II. 1754 I. 29, I durst lay my Life thou wipest this foolish Knight's Nose of his Mistress at last.

11. *To pay through the nose*, to pay excessively; to be charged exorbitantly.

1672 Marvell *Reh. Transp.* I. 270 Made them pay for it most unconscionably and through the Nose. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict Cant. Crew.* 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* x. vi, She knows nothing of business, and is made to pay for every thing through the nose. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* I. ii. P 10 But paying through the nose was not the worst of it. 1860 [see 8 a]. 1893 Baring-Gould *Cheap Jack Zita* I. 136 Something for which the public had that day paid, and paid through the nose.

III In transferred uses.

12 † a. A socket on a candlestick, into which the lower end of the candle is inserted. *Obs.*

1431 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1904) 27 A kandelstyk of latoun with foure nosis. 1534 More *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1172/1 The snuffe of a candle that burneth wt in the candlestickes nose. *Ibid.*, A flame halfe an ynch aboue the nose. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* III. v. (1592) 347 Christ is the shanke or shaft of the candlesticke, vpon which shanke many snuffers or noses do sticke, which holde the light vp to the Church.

b. The open end of a pipe or tube; the muzzle of a gun, the nozzle of a pair of bellows, etc.

1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* III. i. 34 Holding the nose of his peece somwhat vpward. 1625 B. Jonson *Staple of N.* II. iv, A wretched rascall, that will binde about The nose of his bellowes, lest the wind get out When hee's abroad. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort* (1729) 231 The Thermometer hanging over the Nose of the Ground-pipe, by which to govern the Heat. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2609/4 A streight Key with a Steel Nose. 1730 Chamberlayne *Relig. Philos.* II. xvii. § 21 Take a Syringe;..put the End or Nose of it in Water. 1757 A. Cooper *Distiller* I. xxi. (1760) 85 A large glass..placed under the Nose of the Worm. 1844 *Regul. & Ordin. Army* 97 A plug of wood is then to be put into the nose of the Barrel. 1890 W. J. Gordon *Foundry* 143 The gatherer dips his pipe or tube inside this ring, and with a twirl collects on the end, or 'nose', a pear-shaped lump.

c. The beak or rostrum of an alembic, retort, or still.

1651 French *Distill.* v. 146 Take a Caldron with a great and high cover having a beake or nose. 1678 R. Russell tr. *Geber* II. i x. 107 An Alembeck with a wide nose or beak. 1758 Reid tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 396 Let the nose of the retort enter about half an inch into the water.

d. The neck of a globe of glass when detached from the blow-pipe.

1844 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* VII 35/2 The nose of the glass is heated in a furnace constructed at one side, which is called the nose-hole. 1880 *Spons' Encycl. Manuf.* I. 1064 The end of the piece which was next the now detached pipe, is called the nose.

e. = Nose-hole 2.

1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 581 The outside is built of common brick.. and the mouth or nose of Stourbridge fire-clay.

f = Nose-pipe 2.

1874 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 306 The throat had to be kept dark, the 'noses' also dark, and about 6 inches in length.

13. The prow, bow, or stem of a ship or boat.

1538 Elyot, *Coronis* ., the nose of a shippe. 1569 Stocker tr. *Diod. Sic.* III. viii 114 He..embarqued..great store of Shot and Engines.., planting them in the Noses of his Gallies. 1583 — *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* III. 112 b, The nose of one of them so touched vpon the shore of the Ryuer, as that she was not able well to turne her selfe about. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1864) 53 One of the Gallies lost her Nose with a shot. 1749 *Naval Chron.* III. 206 The Ship rode with a whole cable before her nose. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxxii. (1856) 277 The brig remains as she was—her nose burrowing in the snow. 1889 J. K. Jerome *Three Men in Boat* xviii, The nose of our boat had got fixed under the woodwork of the lock.

14. A prominent or projecting part; the point or extremity of anything.

In technical use in a number of special applications.

1592 Lyly *Gallathea* I. iv, The Lode-stone that alwaies holdeth his nose to the North. 1676 Moxon *Print Lett.* 48 The Nose of Small Letters project also 3 parts. 1688 Holme *Armoury* III. 239/2 Their Shooes do turn up at the Nose, after the manner of a hook. *Ibid.* 289/1 The Nose is either ends of the Shuttle, which are ever tipt with Iron 1747 Hooson *Miner's Dict.* Q j, Bringing up the Earth upon the Nose or end of his Spade. 1829 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 388 What we call a wheel-iron, placed, as usual, on the nose of an axle-tree. 1871 L. Stephen *Playgr. Eur.* (1894) v. 118 Blue crevasses..were drawn across the protruding nose of ice.

b. A projecting part of a shell; also *spec.* of tortoise-shell (see quot. 1858).

1681 Grew *Museum* I. vi. I. 128 It is not properly the Nose or Beak of the Snail, but of its shell. 1705 *Phil. Trans.* XXIV. 1953 The Nose lies in the midst of its hinge. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Noses*, a name given to some of the smaller shell plates from the edges of the carapace of the sea-tortoise.

c. *Arch.* The projecting part or edge of a moulding, stair-tread, or mullion.

c 1815 Mar. Edgeworth *Parent's Assist.* (1854) 320 He broke off in the midst of a speech about the nose of the stairs. 1847 Smeaton *Builder's Man.* 184 All cornices and mouldings, and all works where the running mould is used, are measured from the nose of the moulding to the wall. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 475/1 Draw lines, showing the face (or what the workmen call the *nose*) of the mullion.

d. *Bookbinding*: (see quot.).

1865 Hannett *Bibliopegia* Gloss. 399 In glueing up a volume, if the workman has not been careful to make all the sheets occupy a right line at the head, it will present a point either at the beginning or end, which point is called a nose.

15. The 'eye' of an apple, gooseberry, etc.

1718 Mrs. Eales *Receipts* 24 To preserve Green Jennitins. Cut out the Stalk and Nose, and put 'em in cold Water on a Coal-Fire 'till they peel. 1736, 1879 [implied in Nose *v.* 5 a]. 1887 *S. Cheshire Gloss.*, *Nose*, the blossom on the ends of ripe gooseberries or currants.

16. *White nose*, a small white wave-crest.

1866 Crichton *Ramble Orcades* 110 Many a 'white nose' chequering the blueness of the more open water.

IV. *attrib.* and *comb.*

17. General combs. a. Attributive, as *nose-bleeding*, *-breadth*, *-carbuncle*, *-cloth*, etc.

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* Table Nature Herbs, [To] Stanche *Nose bleeding. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 461 Nose-bleeding and other strange effects. *a* 1667 C. Hoole *School-Colloq.* 98 You are deceived your *nose-breadth, for we are repeating together. 1572 Huloet, *Nose-bridge, or the particion whiche standeth between the twoo nosethrylles. 1652 Benlowes *Theoph.* I. xx. 4 When our *nose-carbuncles, like link boys blaze before 'um. 1589 Nashe *Introd. Greene's Menaph.* (Arb.) 15 Hee made his moist *nosecloth, the pausing intermedium, twixt euerie nappe. 1611 Cotgr. s.v. *Prendre*, You may take your selfe by the *nose end; viz...you are as guiltie, faultie, or faine in, as the rest. 1681 Grew *Museum* I. § ii. i. 20 Not above five Inches and ½ from his Nose end to his Buttocks. *c* 1728 Earl Ailesbury *Mem.* (1890) 573 Brave he was, but saw not his nose end. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 157 *Internasus*,..*nosegristle. 1642 Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 1 The space betwixt eyebrow and the nose grissles. 1785 J. Collier *Mus. Trav.* (ed. 4) 30 The clerk of the parish..has the finest nasality, or *nose-intonation, that ever was given to a psalm-tune. 1862 M. E. Rogers *Dom. Life Palestine* 381 These *nose-nails are worn by the younger girls, and are very fashionable. 1695 J. Edwards *Perfect. Script.* 243 So much of this.. *nose ornament. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 694 The colt..should be led out to walk by the *nose-rein of the cavesson 1656 *Two Sisters* ix. in Child *Ballads* I. 126/2 What did he doe with her *nose-ridge? Unto his viol he made him a bridge. 1572 Huloet, *Nose-tippe, or the ball of the nose. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. Index, *Nose ulcers. 1597 A. M. tr *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 29/4 The sixt is the 'nose vayne, in the middest of the end of the nose, betweene the two gristles or cartilages.

b. Objective, or obj. genitive, as *nose-borer*, *-maker*, *-mender*, etc; *nose-making*, *-painting*, *-pulling*, etc., also *nose-pulled*, † *nose-wring*.

1760-2 Goldsm. *Cit. W.* iii, Your *nose-borers, feet-swathers, tooth-stainers, eyebrow pluckers. *a* 1879 Lawrence in *Life* (1883) I. 320 The least I could do was to summon the *nose-maker, and let him try his skill. 1829 *Gentl. Mag.* XCVII. ii. 535 Taliacotius has the credit of bringing the art of *nose making into fashion. 1760 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* III. xxxviii, This Ambroise Paræus was chief surgeon and *nose-mender to Francis the Ninth. 1807-8 W. Irving *Salmag.* (1824) 46 Agreeably painted and mottled by Mr. John Frost, *nose-painter-general. 1605 Shaks. *Mach.* II. iii. 31 What three things does Drinke especially prouoke? Marry, Sir, *Nose-painting, Sleepe, and Vrine. 1862 Thackeray *Philip* xxvii, His old comrade..whom he had insulted and *nose-pulled. 1712 J. Heywood *Spect.* No. 268 P 2 A thing that..renders the *Nose-puller odious. 1807-8 W. Irving *Salmag.* (1824) 229 They should be guaranteed from all dangers of..*nose-pulling, whipping-post, or prosecution for libels. 1682 Otway *Venice Preserved* III. (1735) 50 Common Stabbers, *Nose-slitters, Alley-lurking Villains! 1861 Mrs Lankester *Wild Flowers* 32 Nasturtium is a name given to all these biting plants; each being a *nasus tortus*, or *nose-twitcher. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 29 Cresses tooke the name in Latine Nasturtium, *a narium tormento*, as a man would say, *Nose-wring, because it will make one writh and shrink vp his nosthrils. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 268 P 2 One of these *Nose-wringers overhearing him, pinched him by the nose.

c. Miscellaneous, as *nose-belled*, *-leafed*; *nose-grown*, *-high*, *-wards*, etc.

1646 G. Daniel *Poems* Wks. (Grosart) I. 60 Let vs rather Chuse Long 'nose-bell'd Horses, such as Children vse. 1611 Cotgr. s.v. *Avantagé, Bien avantagé en nez*, nosed with aduantage, well *nose-growne. 1567 Drant *Horace Ep.* II. E ij, In hote August a *nosehigh fyer wil do the as much good. 1657 Thornley *Daphnis & Chloe* 110 About the Cock's crowing, made their fires nose-high. *c* 1685 in Dk Buckhm *Wks.* (1705) II. 48 She..made him a fire nose high. 1884 *Standard Nat. Hist.* V. 173 The Phyllostomines are those *nose-leafed bats which have a long and narrow muzzle, a tongue of moderate length. *a* 1661 Holyday *Juvenal* (1673) 79 He thinks thee *nose-led by his kitchin's smell. 1846 Scott *Woodst.* viii, I will not be thus nose-led by him. 1885 W. L. Blackley *Thrift* II. xx. 108 The members of bad Friendly Societies are nose-led by their interested officials. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 3 Dec. 271/2 If by any means they are not drawn' nosewards'..they take a short cut and 'well' over the eyelid. 1881 *Graphic* 5 Nov. 474/3 Her chin was drawn up nosewards.

18. Special combs.: **nose-ape**, the proboscis-monkey; **noseburn tree**, a pungent tropical American tree (*Daphnopsis tenuifolia*), belonging to the spurge-laurel family (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); **nose-cap**, a metal cap on the nose of a gun-stock; † **nose-compasses**, eye-glasses; **nose-ender**, a straight blow on the nose; **nose-fish** (see quots.); **nose-fly**, (*a*) (see quot. *a* 1793); (*b*) the bot-fly which infests the nose-passages of sheep (*Cent. Dict.*); **nose-fuse**, a fuse inserted in the nose of a shell; **nose-glasses**, eye-glasses held on the nose by a spring; † **nose-gunpowder**, snuff; † **nose-herb**, a herb for smelling at; † **nose-hold**, a device to grasp the nose; † **nose-hook**, a hook for leading an ox by the nose-ring; † **nose-horn**, a beetle having a horn on the nose (cf. *nasicornous*); **nose-leaf**, the foliaceous ap-

pendage of the nostrils in certain bats; † **nose-man** (see quot.); **nose-monkey**, the proboscis-monkey; **nose-pinch**, a pince-nez; **nose-rag**, a pocket-handkerchief (*slang*); † **nose-tent**, a medicinal plug for insertion in the nose; **nose-tube**, a tube used for feeding a patient through the nose; † **nose-wipe** *v.*, to cheat, deceive (cf. 10 b); **nose-wiper**, a pocket-handkerchief (*slang*); **nose-worm**, the larva of the sheep-bot.

1844 *Regul. & Ordin Army* 99 For *nose-cap, when supplied by the Armourer..6*d*. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 71. 500 The stock is divided into the nose-cap, the upper, middle, and lower bands [etc.]. 1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* I. v. 17 She read without Spectacles, and could .see lost pins without the help of a paire of *Nose-compasses. 1854 'C. Bede' *Verdant Green* II. 25, I couldn't give a straight *nose-ender. 1828-32 Webster, *Nose-fish*, .a fish of the leather-mouthed kind, with a broad flat snout; called also *broad-snout*. 1890 *Cent. Dict., Nose-fish*, the bat-fish, *Malthe vespertilio*. *a* 1793 G. White *Selborne* (1837) 472 A species of fly..which proves very tormenting to horses, trying still to enter their nostrils and ears. .Country people call this insect the *nose fly. 1839 Holloway *Prov. Dict., Nose-fly*, a very fine, delicately made fly, which gets into horses' noses, and stinging them, frequently causes them to run away. 1883 *Times* 2 Oct 3/2 The shape of the heads [of shells] which were suitable only for a *nose fuse. 1705 Baynard in Floyer *Cold Baths* II. 197 A charge of *Nose Gun-Powder, Snuff twixt Finger and Thumb. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* IV. v. 20 They are not [salad] hearbes you knaue, they are *nose-hearbes. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* XLVI. 215 Prejudice is the *nose-hold for certain purposes, of the otherwise intractable. 1778 [W. Marshall] *Minutes Agric.* 4 Aug. 1775 Hoed the late-planted cabbages with one ox and the *nose-hook. 1658 Rowland tr. *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 1008 We have seen four kindes of *Nose-horns, the chiefest and greatest of all lives in India, it is very black, it hath a nose on its face crooked horn'd like to the stern of a ship. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 225/1 *Nose-leaf simple, solitary. 1864 H. Allen *Bats N. Amer.* Introd. 15 There is some doubt whether the nose leaves hold the same relation to the olfactory sense. 1599 H. Buttes *Dye's Dru Dinner* P 3 b, Plinies *Nosemen (mouthles men) surnam'd, Whose breathing nose supply'd Mouths absency. 1883 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* I. 88 The newly born *Nose Monkey is a most extraordinary object. 1896 *Punch* 4 Apr. 160/2 The tall, meagre females . in abbreviated hair and a *nose-pinch. 1838 Haliburton *Clockm.* (1862) 367 Tickle, tickle goes my bosoms again, and I had to stop to search my pocket for my *nose-rag. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 61 Cumin reduced into the form of trochisks or *nose-tents, put vp into the nostrils, stancheth bloud. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII 300. I feed the patient by the *nose-tube if she cannot be got to take enough nourishment otherwise. 1628 H. Burton *Israel's Fast* Ded. 13 Cheated and *nosewiped euen to their face. *a* 1895 Ld C. E Paget *Autobiog* (1896) I. 4 Charged with my relay of *nose-wipers, I was close to his Majesty on the steps of the throne. 1861 Hulme tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. VII. I. 326 The œstrus of the sheep. , called by Reaumur 'Fly of the *Nose-worm'.

Nose (nōʊz), *v.* [f. the sb.]

I. *trans.* **1.** To perceive the smell of (something); to discover or notice by the sense of smell.

1577 *tr.* Harrison *Descr. Scotl.* viii. in *Holinshed*, He neuer ceasseth to range till he haue nosed his footing. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* IV. iii. 38 You shall nose him as you go vp the staires into the Lobby. 1614 B. Jonson *Barth. Fair* I. iii, There cannot be an ancient Tripe or Trillibub t' the Towne, but thou art straight nosing it. 1795 *Sporting Mag.* V. 85 A partner in a banking-house, who lives near enough ..to nose his lordship's kitchen. 1815 Southey *Jrnl. Tour in Netherlands* (1903) 153 You might nose them [cheeses] at a considerable distance. 1861 Flor. Nightingale *Nursing* (ed. 2) 7 Although we 'nose' the murderers in the musty, unaired, unsunned room.

b. *fig.* To find out, detect, discover, as if by means of a keen scent.

1767 S. Paterson *Anoth. Trav.* I. 368 If a pickpocket noses a peer upon the turf. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 335 We nosed him as the prime contributor to the New Monthly. 1893 W. A. Shiff *My Contemp.* viii. 219 The parliamentary 'busybody'..nosing a job in every Ministerial move.

c. To scent or smell *out* (in *lit.* and *fig.* uses).

c 1630 B. Jonson *Underwoods* lxi. 139 The Brethren they straight nosed it out for news. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* iii, My daughter and I could nose out either a fasting hypocrite or a full one. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. xxix. 383 Began. to turn them over and nose out their fatness. 1877 *Scribner's Mag.* XV. 170/2, I have seen a pack. nose out the scent under an inch of light snow.

2. To confront, reproach, or upbraid (a person) *with* something. Now only *dial.*

1625 Burges *Pers. Tithes* 60 None of the best Proctors for vs Tithing men, but One with whom we poore Vicars are daily nosed. 1641 J. Shute *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 71 This..frequent fault in the world; which is, when men haue done kindnesse to others, to nose them with it. 1733 *Revol. Politicks* II. 51 What is this,..but affronting and nosein; the Bishops with Popery to their very Faces? 1753 Jane Collier *Art Torment.* 123 If he loves company,..nose him with your great love of needle-work and housewifery. 1889 *N.W. Linc. Gloss.*

b. To confront, face, or oppose (a person, etc.) in an impudent or insolent manner. (Cf. Beard *v.* 3.)

1629 Randolph *Jealous Lovers* I. iv, Y'are an arrant Coxcomb To tell me so. My daughter nos'd by a slut! 1649 Quarles *Virgin Widow* II. i, When Pertenax..Could nose the King, and beard him to his face. 1673 Bp. S. Parker *Reproof Rch. Transp.* 157 You began to lift up your heads, and to nose your Governours. 1733 Kilgrew in *Jrnl. R. Inst. Cornwall* IX. II (1887), Mr. Rogers made him town sergeant and mace bearer, to nose Sir Peter and his interest. 1796 Burke *Let. to Noble Ld.* Wks. VIII. 14 A sort of national convention..nosed parliament in the very seat of its authority. 1824 *Hist. Gamblng* 16 Is not the thought appalling, that a monarch..shou'd thus be..nosed in his own courtly dwelling?

c. To sit opposite and close to (one); to meet, encounter, come in one's way.

1812 Colman *Br. Grins, Luminous Hist.* xiii, Nosing Eudoxus, blue-eyed Agnes sat. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 324 The French noblesse had no grandeur. No man could be impressed reverentially by titles which nosed him in every corner of every street.

† 3. To cheat or defraud (one) *of* something. *Obs.*

a 1652 Brome *Eng. Moor* I. ii, 'Twould anger any man to be nos'd of such a match. 1679 Brian *Pisse-prophet* 00, I am like to be nosed of a patient.

4. a. To utter with a nasal twang; to sing through the nose.

a 1643 W. Cartwright *Ordinary* III. v, It makes far better musick when you nose Sternold's, or Wisdom's meeter. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) VI. 220 After he has nosed and mumbled over his responses.

b. To puff out through the nose. *rare*—1.

1658 Osborn *Adv. Son* Wks. (1673) 23, I..cannot approve nosing, or swallowing it [tobacco] down. 1693 Lillington *Dict.*, To nose Tobacco, *pets fumum per nares efflare*.

5. a. To pick the noses off (gooseberries, etc.).

1736 Bailey *Hausch. Dict.* 309 Nose your gooseberries. 1879 Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk*, We nosed about eight quarts o' black currants after milkin' time.

b. To put a nosing on (a step).

1884 Hor. Smith *Negligence* (ed. 2) 185 *note*, Slipping on steps nosed with brass.

6. To rub with the nose; to press the nose close to, thrust the nose into (something).

1777 G. Forster *Voy. round World* I. 224 They immediately saluted the family of natives on board, with the usual application of noses, or as our sailors expressed it, they nosed each other. 1839-48 Bailey *Festus* VIII. 81 Nosing each-other like a flock of sheep. 1868 Tennyson *Lucretius* 100 Lambs are glad Nosing the mother's udder. *transf.* 1876 C. D. Warner *Mummies & Moslems* xix. 250 It does not need our eyes to tell us when the bow of the boat nosses the swift water.

b. To examine with the nose; to put the nose close to (a thing) in examining.

a 1851 Moir *Highlander's Return* ix, Old Stumah fawning fain, First nosed him round, then licked his hand. 1873 *Routledge's Young Gentlm. Mag.* Apr 280/2 A serious accident may repay you for nosing it too closely. 1888 Stevenson *New Arab. Nts.* I. 91 The New-Englander nosed all the cracks..with the most passionate attention.

c. To push (one's way) with the nose.

1894 Hall Caine *Manxman* v. iii. 288 Crauching among the boats as they nosed their way to the harbour mouth.

7. To lead *about* by the nose.

1885 Howells *Silas Lapham* (1891) I. 238 As long as you live you'll have to be nosed about like .I don't know what!

II. *intr.* **8.** To apply or employ the nose in examining or smelling; to sniff, smell.

1783 Wolcot (P. Pindar) *Ode to R.A.'s* vii, Closely nosing, o'er the Picture dwell, As if to try the goodness by the smell. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 530 Panting and open mouth'd and nosing. 1871 Blackie *Four Phases Mor.* i. 42 You expect your dog to nose well. 1891 Miss Dowie *Girl in Karp.* 141 One of the horses woke me by nosing at my arm in a friendly way.

b. Const. with *about* or *round*.

1869 Blackmore *Lorna D.* iii, Our two pads .began to nose about and crop. 1898 *Daily Tel.* 22 Aug. 5/3 The whole duty of a dog is to keep other dogs from nosing round its master's garden.

fig. 1895 Caine *John March* 259 If that fellow's still nosing round here with his gun

c. To pry or search (*after* or *for* something). Also *to nose upon* (see quot. 1812).

1643 *Regall Apol.* 11 They go nosing and smelling after faults. 1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict.*, To *nose*, is to pry into any person's proceedings in an impertinent manner. To *nose upon* any one, is to tell of any thing he has said or done with a view to injure him, or to benefit yourself. 1871 Meredith *H. Richmond* III. 122 What the deuce they do here nosing after my grandson! 1899 Hewlett in *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 326/1 Franciscans..and Dominicans who got wind of something amiss, and began to nose for a scandal.

9. To push with the nose.

1891 Meredith *One of our Conq.* I. i. 12 A steamer slowly nosing round off the wharf-cranes. 1898 *Daily News* 7 May 7/5 The Morrill, which had been nosing up towards us, swung across the path of the liner.

10. Of strata or veins: To dip *in*, to run *out*.

1879 Geikie in *Encycl. Brit.* X. 301/1 When a fold diminishes in this way it is said to 'nose out'...Hence the anticline noses out to the north and the syncline to the south. 1883 Gresley *Gloss. Coal-Mining* 175 A stratum is said to nose in when it dips beneath the ground or into a hill side in a V or nose form.

¶ Johnson's '*Nose*, v.n. To look big; to bluster', copied with variations by later Dicts., is based on the misreading *noses* for *noises* in the passage quoted by him from Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.*

Hence **No·sing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1593 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 125, I cannot stand nosing of Candlesticks, or euphuing of Similes. 1775 Ash, *Nosing*, the act of taking by the nose. 1828 P. Cunningham *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 228 If they suspect any one of nosing [*note*, informing], they will conceal some of their own things in his bag. 1888 Stevenson in *Scribner's Mag* III. 768 Perpetual nosing after snobbery at least suggests the snob. 1897 Kipling *Capt. Courr.* iii, The nosing bows slapped and scuffled with the seas.

Nosean (nōʊ·zĭăn). *Min.* Also **noseane, nosian(e.** [Named (*nosian*) by Klaproth, 1815, after K. W. *Nose*, a German geologist who had described it.] A silicate of aluminium and sodium, occurring in crystals in volcanic rocks. (Also called *noselite, nosin*, and *nosite*.)

1836 T. Thomson *Min., Geol.*, etc. I. 257 Sodalite. Hauyne, noseane, spinellane. *Ibid.* 675 Nosiane. 1842 Parnell *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 401 Silicates decomposable by Hydrochloric Acid. Nosian. 1879 Rutley *Stud. Rocks* x. 112 Sodalite, hauyne, and nosean are all silicates of alumina and soda.

No·se-bag. [f. Nose *sb.*]

1. A bag, usually made of strong canvas and leather, which is suspended from a horse's head (the open end covering his nose) so that he may eat the provender contained in it.

1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulgar Tongue* (ed 3), *Nose Bag*, a bag fastened to the horse's head, in which the soldiers of the cavalry put the oats given to their horses: whence the saying, I see the nose bag in his face, i.e. he has been a private man, or rode private. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 178 Every man takes his pair of nose-bags, and supplies his own horses. 1873 Tristram *Moab* vi. 112 The muleteers are not scrupulous about stealing from each other's nosebags. *transf.* 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Jan. 6/2 It is often said that these public institutions are largely used as 'nose-bags'—that they afford a comfortable corner for persons to lunch in or otherwise shelter themselves.

b. *slang.* (See quot.)

1860 *Slang Dict., Nose-Bags*, visitors at watering places, and houses of refreshment, who carry their own victuals.

2. A net placed over a horse's nose to protect it from flies.

1839 Holloway *Prov. Dict.* s.v. *Nose-fly*, Nose-bags or nets are used to protect the horses' noses.

No·se-band. [f. Nose *sb.*] The lower band of a bridle, passing over the nose, and attached to the cheek-straps; a musrole. = Nose-piece *sb.* 1 b.

1611 Cotgr., *Museliere*,..the nose-band of a bridle. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v., Nose-band..is that part of the head-stall of a bridle that comes over a horse's nose. 1775 R. Twiss *Trav. Port. & Sp.* 205 The horses have no bits in their mouths, but are governed by *cavçons* or nose-bands. 1833 *Regul. & Instr. Cavalry* I. 71 The strap..should act both as a noseband and curb. 1889 Baden-Powell *Pigsticking* 128 The noseband, in place of the bit, as it saves the horse's mouth from the jobbing and dragging.

No·se-bit. [f. Nose *sb.* + Bit *sb.*[1]]

† **1** *Sc.* A metal nose-band for a horse. In quot. *fig.* (Cf. *nese-bit* s.v. Nese *sb.* c.) *Obs. rare*—1.

1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 1105, I sall leave blankis for to imbrew thame, That he a nosebitt may beleive thame Whome to my buik salbe directit.

2. (See quots.)

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 152 *Nose-bit*, a bit similar to a gouge bit, having a cutting edge on one side of the end. 1846 Holtzapffel *Turning* II. 540 The nose-bit.., called also the slit-nose-bit, and auger-bit, is slit up a small distance near the center. 1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 31 A is a shell augur, which, if made smaller and used with a brace, goes by the name of a nose-bit.

† **Nose-bledels, -bledles.** *Obs. rare.* [f. OE. *bleðlan* to bleed: see -EL.] = Nose-bleed.

c 1450 *M.E. Med. Bk* (Heinrich) 232 Tak millefoyle .i. nose-bledels or yarow, stampe hyt smal. *c* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 196/1 *Millefolium*, .nosebledles.

No·se-bleed. [f. Nose *sb.* + stem of Bleed *v.*]

1. The plant Milfoil or Yarrow. Also *attrib.*

There is no clear evidence of the name being actually current after 1600.

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 596 *Millefolium*, Myllefoyle *vel* Noseblede. *c* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 118/1 *Mirofillos sive*, .*millifolium*,..noseblede. 1567 [see Milfoil 1]. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* 913 Of Yarrowe or Nose-bleede. .. The leaues being put into the nose, do cause it to bleede. 1611 Cotgr., *Millefueille* [sic], nose-bleed Yarrow, common Yarrow. 1657 C. Beck *Univ. Character* M 4 b, Yarrow or nose-bleed. 1731 Miller *Gard. Dict.*, *Millefolium*, Yarrow, Milfoil, or Nose-bleed. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Suppl.* App., *Nose bleed* in botany, a popular name for the Millefolium of botanical writers. 1855 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* III 325 Several of the old names of this plant are very significant of its former uses: Soldier's Wound-wort, Knyghten Milfoil, and Nose-bleed.

2. A bleeding at the nose.

1852 6 in Wright *Univ Pron. Dict* IV. 1890 Child *Ballads* IV 117/2 The omen of nose-bleed occurs in the ballad of 'The Mother's Malison'.

Nosed (nōʊzd), *a.* [f. Nose *sb.*]

Such combs, as *battle-, flat-, hawk-, hook-, long-nosed*, are given as main words or under the first element.

1. Having a nose *like* that of some other person or animal.

1505 in *Facsimiles Nat MSS.* (1865) I. 9 She ys myche lyke nosid vnto the quyn hir moder. 1563 B. Googe *Eglogs* (Arb.) 123 A myghty face..Muche nosed lyke a Turky Cocke. 1622 Fletcher *Sea-Voy.* v. ii, The slaves are nos'd like vultures: how wild they look!

b. (Also *well-nosed.*) Keen-scented.

1604 Middleton *Witch* I. ii, There's no knavery but is nosed like a dog, and can smell out a dog's meaning. 1625 tr. *Gonsalvo's Sp. Inquis.* 147 The Inquisitors well nosed like the diuell. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 73 P 8 They have Dogs as well nos'd and as fleet as any.

2. Having a prominent nose.

1896 H. O. Forbes *Handbk. to Primates* I. 252 In the second Sub-family are included the Nosed-Monkeys (*Nasalis*) of Borneo.

No·se-flute. [f. Nose *sb.*] A musical instrument blown with the nose; used in Siam, the Fiji and Society Islands, etc.

1775 *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 72, I have also examined the nose-flute of Otaheite. 1864 Engel *Mus. Anc. Nat.* 16

The nose-flutes of the Society and Feejee Islanders. 1882 *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 81 The nose-flute is played in Siam.

Nosegay (nōʊ zɡeɪ). Also 6-7 **-gaye, -gaie.** [f. NOSE *sb* + GAY *sb.*]

1. A bunch of flowers or herbs, esp. sweet-smelling flowers: a bouquet, a posy. Also, an imitation or representation of this.

c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 380 A nosegay she had made full pleasauntly. 1530 PALSGR. 698/2 Assay, this nosegaye savoureth swetely. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 88 At the toppe ..groweth small tuftes, or as it were nosegeyes of ten or xii floures or more. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* II. xlvii. 301 These ..flowers for nosegaies shall be set in order vpon borders and quarters. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 203 'Tis a Flower of the Sun, and might alone serve both for a Staff and a Nose-gay for any Noble mans Porter. 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 690/1 Also a Nosegay of Gold to be worn by the Emperor only. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* viii. 43 Observe the well composed nosegay, how it loses all its distinctness when it dies. 1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* (1862) 231 Almost every person..had a nosegay in hand. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xv. 306 The damsels ..in holiday apparel, with nosegays in their hands.

b. *fig.* or in fig. context.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* b], To make this Preface, to be a little swete, pleasant Nosegaye for you, to comfort your Spirites. 1626 T. HAWKINS] tr. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 3 The Nose-gay of the Elect, call'd in holy Scripture *Fasciculus viventium.* 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 103 Will you forsake the Rose of Sharon, and the Lillie of the Vallies for such a Nose-gay? 1731-8 SWIFT *Pol Conversat.* Introd. Wks 1751 XII. 160 It hath become a choice Flower in the Nosegay of Wit and Politeness. 1778 MME. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary, Let. to Susan Burney* 16 June, I design to make you a present of Miss Couss's letter when we meet for your nosegay, if you think her praise worth having.

c. *transf.*, with ref. to scent or show.

1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* v, I have a drop in the house of as pretty raspberry as ever was tipt over tongue ..; the first couples we had here, they said it was a perfect nosegay. 1853 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xviii, The smell of sweet herbs and all kinds of wholesome growth ..made the whole air a great nosegay. 1889 W. MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1899) II. 222 The country is one big nosegay, the scents wonderful.

d. A perfume or scent (*spec.* one artificially prepared; see quot. 1881); an odour, smell.

1855 PIESSE *Art Perfum.* vi. 115 The formulæ for preparing the most favourite 'bouquets' and 'nosegays'. 1881 *Spons' Encycl. Manuf.* II. 1530 Nosegays or Bouquets.—By far the greatest part of the scent consumed is in this form being as the names indicate, mixtures of a number of odoriferous extracts. 1889 GRETTON *Memory's Hatchback* 53 The lodgers had, to boot, the nosegay from the drains.

†**2.** A gay bunch or cluster. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 13 b, These aged mothers of iniquitie will..weare nosegayes of yeolow haire on their furious foreheads.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *nosegay-dance, -flowers, -garden, -like* (adj. and adv.), *-maker*; **nosegay-plant** (see quot. 1837); **nosegay-tree**, the red jasmine of Tropical America, *Plumeria rubra*, or the related species *P. alba.*

1597 BRETON *Figure of Four* Wks. (Grosart) II. 7/1 Foure sweet Trades in a Citie: Sugar-men, Comfit-makers, Perfumers and Nose-gay-makers. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* II. xlvii. 301 Nosegaie flowers..shall be sowen, no otherwise then the potherbes. *Ibid.*, [This] may be called the nosegaie garden. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Bouquet, Branslé du bouquet*, the nosegay dance. *Ibid.*, *Bouquetier*, of, or belonging to, nosegayes, nosegay-like. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 215/1 The French gardeners call it [the curled-leaved Bigarade] *Le Bouquetier*, or Nosegay plant. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* I. 630 All the fields are tied up fast with hedges, nosegay-like.

†**Nosogent** *Obs. Cant.* (See quot.)

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 83 *Nosegent*, a Nunne. *Ibid.* 87 There was a proude patrico and a nosegent.

Nose-high, *a.*: see NOSE *sb.* 17 c.

Nose-hole. [f. NOSE *sb.*]

1. A nostril. Now *dial.*

1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* Nij b, Cotton wet in the same water and put in the nose holes is good against Polippus. 1716 *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 519 The right Nose hole, at the Root of the upper Beak. 1875 in many dial. glossaries.

2. In *Glass-blowing*, the open mouth of a side furnace at which the nose of a bulb of crown-glass in process of manufacture is softened by heating.

1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 158 On either side of each bocca is a smaller circular opening, sometimes called a *boccarella*, but more generally..nose-hole. 1844 [see NOSE *sb.* 12 d]. 1881 *Spons' Encycl. Manuf.* III. 1064 The end of the piece [of iron]..is called the nose, and gives its name to the furnace or nose hole.

Nose-jewel. [f. NOSE *sb.*] A valuable ornament worn in or attached to the nose.

1611 BIBLE *Isa.* iii. 21 In that day the Lord will take away ..The rings, and nose-jewels. 1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect. Script* 241 Their frontal jewel..fastned on their foreheads ..; call'd..a nose-jewel. 1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 465 Among the gold pieces are the nose-jewels. 1813 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXIII. ii. 351 Nor could even Fatima's beautiful face reconcile me to the nose jewel. 1862 M. E. ROGERS *Dom. Life Palestine* 381 An artificial clove made of gold, with a pearl..at the top, is a very favourite nose-jewel.

b. *transf.* A pig-ring.

1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 705 The best material for making the nose-jewels of swine is horse-shoe nails.

Nosel 1, variants of NUZZLE *v*^{1} and *v*^{2}.

Noseless (nōʊ zlĕs), *a.* [f. NOSE *sb.*] Destitute or deprived of a nose; that has lost the nose.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xlvii. (Bodl. MS.), Somme beb all heedles and noseles. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Folys* (1570) 88 For he that is sure, and to a fray will renne, May fortune come home agayne noselesse or lame. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. v. 34 His mang'ed Myrm dous, That noselesse, handlesse, hackt and chipt, come to him; Crying on Hector. 1646 *J. Hall's Poems* To Mr. Hall, Thou need'st no nose-lease monuments display. 1727 GAY *Fables* I. xlvii, My shanks, sunk eyes, and noseless face Prove my pretension to the place. 1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* VIII. 727 O'er the pale picture, and the noseless bust, Oblivion strews a soft sepulchral dust. 1862 *Temple Bar* V. 524 A noseless face would have no divinity.

Hence **No'selessly** *adv.*; **No'selessness.**

1752 RICHARDSON *Let. to Mrs. Donnellan* 22 Feb., Amelia, even to her noselessness, is again his first wife. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* XXXV, Senators namelessly, noselessly, noselessly seated. 1870 *Daily News* 6 June, The causes leading up to the..noselessness of 'the brigands' heads'.

†**No'seling,** *adv. Obs.* In 5 **nos lyng(e, -lyng(g)ys.** [f. NOSE *sb.* + -LING 2.] On the nose, face downwards.

14.. *Sir Bevis* (Naples MS.) 649 He leide him noselyng on þe grounde. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 358/2 Noselynggys (S. noslyngys), *suppinus* (S. *resupinus*). 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* XVII. iv. 695 He was smyten with a sweid on the ryghte foote that he felle doune noselynge to the shyps bord.

No'selite. *Min.* [ad. G. *noselith* (Francke, 1890).] = NOSEAN. 1892 DANA *Min.* 432.

†**No'seness.** *nonce-word.* (See quot.)

1598 FLORIO, *Nasaggine*, a nosenes or qualitie of ones nose.

Noseo'logy. [f. NOSE *sb.* + -(O)LOGY.] (See quot. 1819.)

1819 *Blackw. Mag.* V. 157 Noseology, a dissertation on the Intellectual Faculties, as manifested by the various configurations of the Nose. 1825 C. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 295 Fancy lectures on noseology.

Hence **Noseolo'gical** *a.*, pertaining to noseology.

1819 *Blackw. Mag.* V. 153 We denounce that man as an enemy to candid noseological disquisition.

No'se-piece. [f. NOSE *sb.*]

1. a. A part of a helmet or turban serving as a guard for the nose; a nasal.

1611 COTGR., *Nasal*, the nose-peece of a helmet; the part thereof which covereth the nose. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 344/2 The nose-piece of the turban has several Arabic inscriptions. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew* I. x. 226 The small space on either cheek which was left bare between the nose-piece and the chain-mail.

b. A nose-band for a horse; also, a similar part of a dog's muzzle.

1865 *Routledge's Mag. for Boys* Feb. 111 However you may fancy the appearance of a nose-piece, never use a headstall or Gaveston martingale. 1893 K. SANBORN *S. California* 178 The headstall is covered with fluted silver, with large engraved silver rosettes at the sides,..with an elaborate nose-piece with silver engraving. 1899 *Daily News* 16 Dec. 6/3 He took the nose-piece between his teeth and pulled manfully.

c. A piece of wood inserted to form the nose of a stuffed animal.

1894 *Outing* XXIII. 408/2 Make a nose-piece of pine or soft wood. Drive it up into the skull and tack it there.

2. a. (See quot.)

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Nose-piece*, the nozzle of a hose or pipe.

b. *Optics.* The part of a microscope to which the objective (or object-glass) is attached.

1867 HOGG *Microsc.* I. ii. 71 Mr. Brooke's double nose-piece, or Baker's treble, is a useful piece of mechanism. 1899 tr. *Jakob's Clin. Diagn.* (ed. 4) x. 436 The tube of the microscope is provided with a 'revolver' or 'nose-piece', to which lenses of different magnifying powers are fixed.

No'se-pipe. [f. NOSE *sb.*]

1. A pipe, or piece of piping, forming a nose or terminal to another pipe, a vessel, etc.

1784-5 *Usef. Projects* in *Ann. Reg.* (1795) 55/2 By these means the branch or nose-pipe of the Engine is conveyed into the window of any room. 1853 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 594 The nose-pipe of the worm tub terminates in, and is firmly cemented to the side of the glass globe.

2. *spec.* The blast-pipe nozzle inside the tuyère of a blast furnace.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 825 Each of these tubes ends in a leather pocket, and an iron nose-pipe *K*, adjusted in the tuyere of the furnace. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Techn.* (ed. 2) I. 314 The gas is not ignited immediately as it issues from the nose-pipes, but passes over a bridge..into the hearth of the furnace. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1534/2 The nose-pipes..vary in size with the nature of the coke and the ore.

Noser (nōʊ zəɹ). [f. NOSE *sb.* + -ER.]

1 A blow or fall on the nose.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 12/2 The winner is the man who gives the first 'noser'; a bloody nose however is required to show that the blow was veritably a noser. 1862 *Country Gentl.* II. 42 That Irish Baronet had a noser at the same place.

2. A strong head wind; a wind in one's face; *esp.* in phr. *a dead noser.*

1852 *Beck's Florist* 13 The fair wind..soon shifted into an adverse quarter, and off the coast of Scotland it became a dead noser. 1873 W. CORY *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 303 The hurricane born of Captain Rice's 'noser' came on us fourteen hours after.

No'se-ring. [f. NOSE *sb.*]

1. A ring fixed in an animal's nose.

1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric., Digest* 49 Nose rings will reclaim them, be they ever so riotous.

2. A ring-shaped ornament worn in the nose.

1839 THACKERAY *Major Gahagan* i, I..carried away Scindiah's nose-ring with a pistol-ball. 1864 SPENCER *Illustr. Progress* 90 From nose-rings to ear-rings. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xix. 545 The bride..wears a gold brow-pendant and nose-ring.

No'se-smart. ? *Obs.* [f. NOSE *sb.* + SMART, after L. *nasturtium.*] The plant Cress.

1589 J. RIDER *Bibl. Schol.* 1749 The hearb nose smart, *Nasturtium.* 1598 FLORIO, *Nasturcio*, .. the hearbe wilde mint, or nose-smart. 1611 COTGR., *Nasitort*, Nose-smart, garden Cresse. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I. (1701) 105/2 The magnetick vertue of the Earth Would draw away the humour of my Brain, Just as we see in Nose-smart. 1755 in JOHNSON [hence in later Dicts.].

Nose-thirl, †**nose-thrill.** *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: α. 4-6 (9) **nose-thurl,** (5 **-thurll**), 4-6 (9) **-thyrl,** 4-6 **thirl,** 4 **-therl.** (Also 5 **noos-,** 4-5 **noose-,** 6 *Sc.* **nois-.**) β. 4-6 **nose-thryl,** (5-6 **-thryll,** 6 **-thrylle**), 4-7 **-thrill,** (5 **-prill**), 6-7 **-thril,** 6 **-threl(l.** γ. 5 **nosetril,** 6 **-trel(l;** 5 **-sterl,** 6 **-strell,** 7 **-strill.** [f. NOSE *sb.* + THIRL *sb.*, a new comb. in place of OE. *nosþyrel* NOSTRIL, to which the γ-forms show some assimilation: compare the parallel ME formation NESE-THIRL. The β-forms are very common from *c* 1400 to 1600.] A nostril.

α. *c* 1340 *Nominale* (Skeat) 20 Nose gristul and nose-thurles. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 559 His nose-thurles blake were and wyde. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 234 Who-so hath the noose-thurlis moche opyn, he is stronglyy angry. 1480 *Caxton's Trevisa* I. xxii. (1527) 20 Sponges watred and holden at theyr nose thyrles. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 110 Thair nois thirlis can nouther sauer nor smell. 1856 P. THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* 716 *Nose-thurls*, the nostils. 1866 BROGDEN *Linc. Words* s.v., He is very broad in the nose thurles.

β. 1382 WYCLIF *Num.* xi. 20 To the tyme that it come out bi youre noose thrillis. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7727 He neyt as a nagge, at his nose thrilles! 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 151 His nosethrylles large & ample. 1534 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 84 Pursy is a dysease in an horses bodye,. and appereth at his nosethrilles. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* XII. xx. (1886) 227 Conveied turough the nosethrels and mouth. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 13 Snuffing and drawing back their wind inwardly at their broken nose-thrils. 1656 HEYLIN *Surv. France* 132 Not yielding the least offence to the most curious nosethrill.

attrib. 1632 tr. *Bruel's Praxis Med.* 8 An oyntment.. wherewith anoynt the forehead & nose thrill holes.

γ. *c* 1400 *Trevisa's Higden* (Rolls) I. 185 Sponges i-watred and i-holde at hir nostrilles [MS. *a*, nosetrils]. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 115 A nose þat hauys nosesterles oft greuant, & harde openynge. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 132 Powre..into the chyldes nosetrelles of oyle of castorium. *a* 1569 KINGESMYLL *Man's Ist.* xii (1580) 87 Wee have but borrowed breathe and that lyng in our nosetrels. *a* 1617 BAYNE *Lect.* (1634) 105 Ieckles hanging at his Nosestrills.

†**No'se-wise,** *a. Obs.* [f. NOSE *sb.* + WISE *a.*, perh. after Du. *neuswijs*, LG. *nåswefs*, G. *nase(n)-weis* (MHG. *nasewîse*): cf. *nese-wise* s.v. NESE *sb.*]

1. Conceited; clever in one's own opinion.

1566 *Pasquine in Traunce* To Rdr., But nowe me thinketh I heare some nose wise papist, make a very vnnecessarie obiection. 1598 BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. i. 12 My times relish of the Ferule still. Some nose-wise Pedant saith. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Wks.* II. 13/2 Ther's not a Puritan, Or any nose wise foole Precisian. 1787 W. TAYLOR *Scots Poems* 174 On the pride of a Nose-wise S***er.

2. Keen-scented.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* IV. ix. 391 One more nose-wise then the rest, smelled the sent of flesh. 1630 G. GRAPME *Let.* in *Miscell.* (S. H. S.) II. 253, I think you to nosvyse that has smellid Your father's..falsety so far off.

†**No'sewort.** *Obs. rare.* Also 6 **noswort.** [f. NOSE *sb.*] **a.** Neeze-wort, Hellebore. **b.** Nasturtium (cf. NOSE-SMART).

1563 HYLL *Art Garden.* (1593) 21 The root Hellebor, or otherwise Noswort. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 37 Of green hogs-fennell, take the lowest branches, Of nosewort sharpe [L. *acris nasturci*], so much. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 253 The root of centaury or hartwort, nosewort, gentian, or sesamine.

Nosey (nōʊ zi), *sb.* [f. NOSE *sb.* + -Y.] One who has a large nose. (Used as a nickname.)

1788 GOV. POWNALL in *Archæol.* IX. 148 There is an admirable caricatura of a musician, what the vulgar of this day would call *Nosey*, playing on a violin. 1804 *Naval Chron.* XI. 100 Pye..was always called *Nozey.* 1829 *Metropolis* III. 89 The calling a noseless man, nosey, is adding insult to the injury which he has sustained. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 474/1 Had heer'd of the Duke of Wellington; he was Old Nosey. 1887 SQUIRE in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* IX. 428/2 It is said that the gallery cry, 'Play up, nosey', owes its origin to his appearance.

Nosey (nōʊ zi), *a.* [f. as prec. Cf. NOSY *a.*]

1. a. Evil-smelling, emitting a bad odour.

1836 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 53 It's so everlasting bad—it's near about as nosey as a slave ship of niggers. 1867 *Trnl. R. Agric. Soc.* III. ii. 620 [The corn] was left, heated a good deal, and came out clammy and 'nosey'.

b. Fragrant.

1892 WALSH *Tea* 161 Many teas that may be 'new and nosey' in the hand will be thin and flat in the cup.

2. Sensitive to bad smells.

1894 *Daily News* 17 Jan. 3/1 It is a great compliment to the management to state that the most nosey visitor has no legitimate ground for offence from organic causes.

No'sin. *Min.* ? *Obs.* = NOSEAN.

1825 HAIDINGER *Moh's Min.* III. 157 The name of Nosin has been given to it in honor of Mr. Nose. 1836 THOMSON *Min., Geol.*, etc. I. 675 Nosin.

Nosing (nōʊ·zĭŋ). [f. -NOSE *sb.* + -ING 1.]

1. The rounded edge of a bench, or of a step projecting over the riser; also, a metal shield for the same; the prominent edge of a moulding or drip.

1775 ASH, *Nosing*,..that which is put on at the end of anything resembling a nose. 1778 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) 618/2 The rail cannot be fixed less than one fourth part from the nosing or front of the step. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 185 The meeting of the sides which form the external angle of the steps is called the line of nosing. 1839 *Civil Eng & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 363/1 A nosing, or rebated piece of iron, is made fast to the step of wood by iron studs. 1876 *Arch. Inst. Jrnl.* XXXIII. 21 The nosing of the wall-bench..has been cut away flush with the riser.

2. The keeper of a lock, which receives the bolt.

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 636/1.

Nosing, *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*: see NOSE *v.*

Nosism (nōʊ·sĭz'm). [f. L. *nos* we + -ISM.]

1. An attitude of mind in a group of persons, corresponding to egotism in the individual.

1819 *Blackw. Mag.* V. 97 The egotism or *nosism* of the other luminaries of the Lake School, is at times extravagant enough, and amusing enough withal.

2. The use of 'we' in stating one's own opinions.

1829 *Examiner* 162/1 We will be consistent according to the fashionable virtue of the day in *nos* ism. 1854 *Edin. Rev.* July 52 It tempts a man to indulge in *Nos*-ism, where modesty..would have made him shrink from undisguised egotism.

No site. *Min. rare.* = NOSEAN. (Dana, 1868.)

Nosle, obs. variant of NOZZLE *sb.*

Noso- (nōʊ·so), combining form of Gr. *νόσος* disease, used in a number of compounds, chiefly pathological, as † **No·socome** [a. F. *nosocome*, ad. L. *nosocomium*, Gr. *νοσοκομεῖον*], a hospital. *Obs.* —[1] **Nosoco·mial** [cf. prec.] *a.*, belonging or pertaining to a hospital. † **Nosognomo·nic** *a.* (see quot.). *Obs.* —[1] **Nosomathe·te** [Gr. *μαθητής*], a student of diseases. **Noso·meter** (see quot.). **Noso·nomy,** 'the doctrine of the natural laws by which diseases occur' (Mayne, 1857). **Nosopho·bia,** morbid apprehensiveness of disease. **No·sophyte** (see quot.). **Nosopoe·tic** *a.*, producing or causing disease. **Nosota·xy,** the distribution and classification of diseases (Dunglison, 1855). **Nosoth·eory,** the theory of disease (Mayne, 1857). **Nosotoxico·sis** (see quot.). **Noso·trophous** *a.*; **Noso·trophy** (see quots.).

Various other combs. of doubtful currency, such as *nosogenesis*, *-genetic*, *-geny*, *-mania*, are given in the *Syd. Soc. Lex.* and some recent Dicts.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. li. 227 Gargantua ..gave order that the wounded should be drest and had care of in his great Hospital or **Nosocome*. 1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* s.v., *Nosocomial or hospital fever. 1891 C. CREIGHTON *Hist. Epidem. Brit.* 95 The purely nosocomial part of these charities was in not a few instances for the immediate relief of the monasteries themselves. 1555 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1687) 165 Medicine is of five kinds. ..*Nosognomonick discerns diseases. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* I. 106 Whether the state of the stomach depends on the state of the mind, or vice versa, I am not *nosomathete enough to say. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 543 The pulse becomes a sort of *nosometer, or measurer of the violence and danger of the disease. 1605 DRAGE (*title*), A Physical *Nosonomy; or, A new and true Description of the Law of God (called Nature) in the Body of Man. 1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, Nosonomy. 1889 *Lancet* 9 Nov. 966/1 *Nosophobia is certainly much more frequent in man, probably because women act as nurses, and consequently have no fear of infection. 1890 GOULD *M. d. Dict.*, *Nosophyte,..a term applied to any pathogenic microbe, or minute parasitic organism which produces disease. 1733 ARBUTHNOT *On Air* vi. § 23. 156, I shall make a few Observations upon the Qualities of the Air, so far as they are *Nosopoetick, that is, have a Power of producing Diseases. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* X. 569 Least of all can we explain the nosopoetic effects of atmospherical changes. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Nosotaxis, a condition in which morbid symptoms are exhibited, which are dependent on the presence of toxic bases in the blood [etc.]. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Nosotrophus*.., nourishing or maintaining disease: *nosotrophous. *Nosotrophia*.., the nourishment or nutrition of disease; *nosotrophy.

Nosography (nōʊ·gräfi). [f. NOSO- + -GRAPHY, or ad. mod.L. *nosographia*: cf. F. *nosographie* (1798), Sp. *nosografia*.] A (*or* the) systematic description of diseases.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 110 The Diseases of the Mindes of Patients..; to sum up which, would be a Nosography..as large as any, treating of the Bodies distemper. 1847 tr. *Feuchtersleben's Med. Psychol.* 11 The nosography which aims at exhibiting the phenomena, the natural history, and the so called system of psychosis. 1851-9 *Man. Sci. Eng.* 243 These again should lead to a more useful nosography than is generally adopted. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* XI. 431/1 Dr. Fuller's work..on the subject of rheumatism, the nosography, pathology, statistics, and treatment of which are illustrated [etc.].

So **Noso·grapher; Nosogra·phic(al** *adjs.*; **Nosogra·phically** *adv.*

1859 SEMPLE *Diphtheria* 134 To trace,..after the manner of nosographers, the specific characters of the different kinds of Angina. 1888 *Amer. Jrnl Psychol.* I. 497 Charcot's famous three states or nosographic groups were formulated in 1882.

Nosological (nōʊsŏlŏ·dʒĭkăl), *a.* [f. NOSOLOGY. Cf. F. *nosologique*, It. and Sp. *nosologico*.]

1. Of or pertaining to nosology.

1777-84 CULLEN *First Lines Physic* (1808) I. § 805 My reasons for differing from these authors, must be left to a nosological discussion. 1805 SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 460 In acute diseases, the thirst after water..is sufficiently constant to be a basis of nosological description. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* 20 Will you from this very excellent nosological definition venture to prescribe for this case of dropsy? 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 384 He founded his nosological classification on certain cases observed by himself.

2. Dealing with nosology.

1807 *Med. & Phys. Jrnl.* XVIII. 535 A close application to the perusal of the late Nosological authors.

Hence **Nosolo·gically** *adv.*

1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* liii, I don't know whether I have described this fever case..nosologically. 1859 SEMPLE *Diphtheria* 316 Speaking nosologically, Diphtherite is a phlegmasia.

Nosologist (nōʊsŏ·lŏdʒĭst). [f. as prec. + -IST. Cf. F. *nosologiste*.] One who is occupied with, or learned in, nosology.

1777-84 CULLEN *First Lines Physic* (1808) I. § 734 The Petechia has been, by all our Nosologists, enumerated amongst the exanthemata. 1800 tr. *Cullen's Nosology* Pref. 18 The characters of former Nosologists appear to me, in general, too short and defective. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* 20 'Tell me the name of the disease' was the motto of the nosologist, 'and I will tell you the remedy'. 1884 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 339 Nasal hemorrhage was classed by the nosologists of the last century as a substantive disease.

Nosology [1] (nōʊsŏ·lŏdʒi). [ad. mod.L. *nosologia* (so Sp. and It.; F. *nosologie*), a. Gr. type **νοσολογία*: see NOSO- and -LOGY.]

1. A classification or arrangement of diseases.

1721 BAILEY, *Nosology*,..a Treatise concerning Diseases. 1777-84 CULLEN *First Lines Physic* (1808) Introd. § 2 To establish a Methodical Nosology, or an arrangement of diseases according to their genera and species. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 5 In Dr. Cullen's Nosology we find diseases of arteries, veins, glands, &c., brought together under one order. 1857 T. WATSON *Lect. Phys.* (ed. 4) 12 That phantom—a perfect methodical nosology. 1866 TANNER *Pregnancy* i 7 Such an expression should hardly have a place in any scientific nosology.

transf. 1785 REID *Intell. Powers* VI. viii. 652 It were to be wished that we had also a nosology of the human understanding.

b. A collection or combination *of* diseases.

1823 DE QUINCEY *Lett. on Self-Educ.* (1860) 139 A sentence ..liable to a whole nosology of malconformations. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* I. i, All this fatal nosology of spiritual maladies, so rife in our day.

c. The list or catalogue of known diseases.

1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* ix, There is no disease in the Nosology but he can trace in himself some symptoms of it. 1899 *Times* 25 Aug 8/2 [Plague] is one of the easiest of the great epidemic diseases to combat in our whole nosology.

2. Systematic or scientific classification or investigation of diseases; that branch of medical science which deals with this.

1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Medicine*, The second branch considers the diseases of the human body, their differences, causes, and effects; and is called..*nosology*, when it examines their differences. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 42 There is little hope of seeing a theory of medicine, or a System of Nosology established, which..will..stand the test of ages. 1827 *Lancet* 17 Nov. 252/2 Nosology is of course frequently taught without therapeutics. 1881 G. MACDONALD *M. Marston* III. xiv. 256 Nosology is a science doomed, thank God, to perish. Health alone will at last fill the earth.

transf. 1849 SIR J. STEPHEN *Eccl. Biog.* (1850) I. 345 Phenomena in the science of mental nosology. *Ibid.* II. 400 Ecclesiastical Nosology, or the Morbid Anatomy of the Church.

3. The special character *of* a particular disease, or the views current with regard to this.

1825 *Sporting Mag* XVI. 355 A satisfactory conclusion is, to agree on the nosology of the disease. 1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc.* IX. 91 With a reference to the divided state of the nosology of leuchæmia.

Noso·logy [2], variant of NOSEOLOGY.

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI 427 If ever we should possess a classified nosology, my nose must be ranked in the order.. which shall comprise the pitch-delighting olfactories.

Nossel: see NOSTEL, NOZZLE *sb*, NUZZLE *v.*[2]

† **Nossen,** obs. variant of NOISING *vbl. sb.*

1504 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 186 And so they have ..arrest him; the which is a great nossen in the country.

† **Nost,** for *ne wost*, knowest not; see NOT *v.*[2]

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 102 When thou shalt deye, ner thou nost. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 2047 Nost nat thou That is betyd late or now? 1388 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xxxiii. 33 Thou noost whom thou schalt seke. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 61 Thou nost what chance schal betyde.

Nost, obs. variant of OAST.

Nostalgia (nōʊstæ·ldʒiă). *Path.* [a. mod.L. *nostalgia* (so It., Sp., Pg.; F. *nostalgie* (1802)), f. Gr. *νόστος* return home + *ἄλγος* pain.] A form of melancholia caused by prolonged absence from one's home or country; severe home-sickness.

1780 THACHER *Mil. Jrnl.* (1823) 242 Many perplexing instances of indisposition,..called by Dr. Cullen *nostalgia* or home sickness. 1786 R. HAMILTON in *Edin. Med. Comm.* XI. 343 History of a remarkable Case of Nostalgia. 1818 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) I. 250 What a dreadful disease Nostalgia must be on the banks of the Missouri! 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xiii. 145 He looked as wretched as any lover of a milder clime. I hope I have treated his nostalgia successfully. 1877 OWEN in *Wellesley's Desp.* p. xlv, One who was to spend so much of his life in the East.. should not be hampered by ties and habits calculated..to foster nostalgia.

transf. 1842 J. WILSON *Chr. North* I. 57 That pond has.. about half-a-dozen trouts, if indeed they have not sickened and died of Nostalgia. 1861 *Times* 24 Sept., The principal object thought of appears to be the health of the trees,..that they might not suffer too much from nostalgia.

Nostalgic (nōʊstæ·ldʒĭk), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC. Cf. F. *nostalgique*, It., Sp., and Pg. *nostalgico*.]

1. Of the nature of, characterized or caused by, nostalgia.

1806 T. ARNOLD *Insanity* (ed. 2) I. 208 A variety of pathetic insanity, to which, from nostalgia its most usual appellation, I have given the epithet nostalgic. 1894 DU MAURIER *Trilby* (1895) 331 The desire to hear it once more became nostalgic—almost an ache! 1898 *Daily News* 24 Feb. 3/2 The French songs..were invariably nostalgic.

2. Affected with nostalgia; home-sick.

1869 O. W. HOLMES *Cinders fr. Ashes* (1891) 244 We jogged soberly along,—kind parents and slightly nostalgic boys,—towards the seat of learning. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xi, We dragged these nostalgic persons out on to the pleasant little iron balcony.

Nosta·lgy, anglicized form of NOSTALGIA.

1846 in BUCHANAN *Technol. Dict.* 1874 O'SHAUGHNESSY *Disease of Soul, Music & Moonlight* 105 The nostalgies of dim pasts seize me. 1888 A. W. WARD *Dickens* iii. 64 Longing with a nostalgy that was specially strong upon him at periods of mental excitement.

† **No·stel.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 **nostle, nosle,** 5 **nostylle, -tul.** [OE. *nostle*, *nosle*, related to OFris. *nestla*, *nesla*, MDu. *nastel*, *nestel*, OHG. *nastila* fem., *nastilo* masc. (G. *nestel*), of uncertain etymology. The Teut. type **nastil-* appears in med.L. as *nastulus*, *-ula*, *-ulum*, *nastola*, *nastale*, *-ile*, and in It. as *nastro*.]

1. A band or fillet. (OE. only.)

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xiii. 76 [Hit] sceolde beon awriten..on ðæm hrægle þe mon hæt rationale, & mid nostlum [*Hatt.* noslum] gebunden. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 125 *Fascia*, nostle. *Ibid.* 153 *Fasciola*, nosle.

2. A short piece of cord fastened to a net; a NOISEL.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 359/1 Nostylle of nettys (*H.* nostul), *nastula*, *insilia*, *nasciuus*.

Hence † **No·stelling** (see quot.). *Obs.*

Cf. MDu. *nastel-*, *nesteline*, *-ing*.

1615 E. S. *Britain's Buss* in Arb. *Garner* III. 630 Round about the head and two sides of each net, but not at the bottom, must be set a small cord, about the bigness of a bow-string, which is called [the] Head-Roping or Nostelling.

Nostoc (nōʊ·stŏk). *Bot.* Also 7-8 **nostooh, 8 -ock.** [A name invented by Paracelsus.] A genus of unicellular *Algæ*, having the cells arranged in rows which intertwine with each other and form a gelatinous mass; *esp.* the ordinary species of this, *Nostoc commune*, formerly believed to be an emanation or deposit from the stars.

1650 CHARLTON tr. *Van Helmont's Paradoxes* Transl. Suppl. 98 Nostoch understandeth the nocturnall Pollution of some plethoricall and wanton Star, or rather excrement blown from the nostrills of some rheumatick planet,. in consistence like a gelly, and so trembling if touched. 1650 J. FRENCH *Chym. Dict.*, *Nostock* is that which we call a falling star, a kind of gelly or slime found oftentimes in the Summer in fields, and meadowes. 1701-2 DE LA PRYME *Let.* in *Diary* (Surtees) 247 A bottle of Nostock, called Star Slough, or Star Shot Gelly,..a substance that falls from the starrs. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Nostoch*, the name of a vegetable substance which seems to differ from most of the other bodies of that kind, in several particulars. 1834 W. MACGILLIVRAY *Lives Zoologists* 208 This phlegm is a vegetable called nostoc. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 805/2 The species of *Nostoc* are found on damp earth, as well as in sea and fresh water. Most of them are gelatinous, and shrink almost to nothing in drying. 1895 VINES *Text-bk. Bot.* III. 234 Nostoc is constantly found in the tissue of certain Hepaticæ.

attrib. 1872-3 W. ARCHER in *Grevillea* I. 23 Fibres, from which break forth, through the 'Nostoc-jelly', the first root hairs. 1874-5 H. WOOD *ibid.* III. 43 The development of the distinguishing threads of the Collema out of the ordinary Nostoc-cell. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v. *Nostoc commune*, Nostoc colonies occur as pseudoparasites in the intercellular spaces and cavities of other plants.

b. An individual plant of this genus.

1851 HARVEY *Nereis Boreali-Amer* 19 Nothing can well be less star-like than a Nostoc, as it lies on the ground. 1882-4 M. C. COOKE *Brit. Fresh-Water Algæ* I. 221 Nostocs should be dried as quickly as possible after they are collected.

Hence **Nostoc(h)a·ceous, No stochine** *adjs.*

1857 BERKELEY *Introd. Cryptogamic Bot.* 146 Sometimes ..a connecting cell is formed, as in the Nostochine genus *Sphærozyga*. 1872-3 W. ARCHER in *Grevillea* I. 25 Such nostochaceous plants as live in moist or wet habitats.

Nostoma·nia. *Path.* [mod.L.; see NOSTALGIA and -MANIA. So Sp. and Pg. *nostomania*, F. *nostomanie*.] A kind of madness, an aggravated form of nostalgia. 1855 in OGILVIE *Suppl.*

Nostrada·mic, *a.* [f. next.] Similar to that of Nostradamus.

a 1834 SURTEES in G. Taylor *Mem. R. S.* (Surtees) 263 For much of Nostradamic lore The aged dame still kept in store.

Nostradamus (nōʊstrădē·mŭs). [Latinized form of the name of Michel de *Nostredame*, a French physician (1503-1566) who published a collection of prophecies in 1555.] One who professes to foretell future events; a seer comparable to Nostradamus.

1668 DRYDEN *Even. Love* II. i, There's nothing more un-

certain than the cold Prophecies of these Nostradamuses. 1810 *Q. Rev.* IV. 250 The Nostradamuses of opposition altered their tone, and began to foretel the final success of the French. 1859 WRANALL tr. *R. Houdin* v. 59, I need not a Nostradamus to predict that you will devote yourself to it some day. 1870 BREWER *Dict. Phr. & Fable* s.v., The Nostradamus of Portugal, Gonçalo Annes Bandaria.

No·strificate, *v. rare.* [ad. mod.L. *nostrificāre*, f. *nostri-*, *noster* our + *-ficāre* (see -FY).] *trans.* Of Austrian universities: To admit (foreign degrees) to the same status as the native ones. So **Nostrifica·tion.**

1885 *U. S. Cons. Rep.* No. 54. 482 (Cent.), There are no definite rules for the nostrification of foreign diplomas [in Austria]. 1889 *Lancet* II. 810 Buda Pesth—A special examination..for the purpose of 'Nostrificating' the Edinburgh M.D. held by Dr. John Brodie.

Nostril (nɒ·stril). Forms: α. 1 **nosþyrl, -ðyrl,** 5 **-thirl,** 6–7 **-thril**(l, 7 **-threl.** β. 1 **nosterl,** 4–6 **-trell**(e, 5–7 **-trel**; 4, 6–7 **nostrill,** 6 **-teril,** 7– **nostril.** [OE. *nosþyrl*, f. stem of *nosu* NOSE: cf. NOSE-THIRL and OFris. *nosterle*.]

1. One of the two openings in the nose in man and most vertebrate animals; an opening serving a similar purpose in other forms of animal life.

α. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 98 Se bræþ on heora nosþyrlum. *c* 1050 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 72 (B), Do on þa nosþyrlu. *Ibid.* 352 Do on þæt nosþyrl. *c* 1500 *Eng. Childr. Bk.* in *Babees Bk.* 25 Wype not thi nose nor þi nos-thirlys. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Naris*, the nosthirlle. 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 150 See what a hooke the Lord put in the nosthrils of this barking dogge. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 63 When the Spirits, that come to the nosthrils, expell a bad Sent [etc.]. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym* 95 Vapours distill by the nosthrils.

β. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss* in Wr.-Wülcker 117 *Vibrissæ*, nosterla hær. *Ibid.* 157 *Pinnulae*, uteweard nosterle. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 185 Spongeis-watred and i-holde at hir nostrilles. *Ibid.* III. 11 Precious stones þat schulde ..be i-holde to þe nostrelle of men. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* c vij, Castyng wat thorogh her Nostrellis or hir nares. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xxvii 3 As longe as the wynde is in my nostrels. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* P iij, My nostrells [were fed] with most comfortable sauours. 1586 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* IV iv. 8 And blow the morning from their nosterils. 1607 DEKKER & MARSTON *Northw. Hoe* v D's Wks. 1873 III. 67 Out of my nostrils, tapster, thou smelst like Guild-hall two daies after Simon and Jude. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x 280 So sented the grim Feature, and upturn'd His Nostril wide into the murkie Air. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 35 P 2 To supply his weak Brain with Powder at the nearest Place of Access, viz. the Nostrils. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I. v. 54 Could we have had any idea..of smell without the nostrils, and the olfactory nerves? 1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd* 56 His nostrils, more complicated than those of the monkey, are less so than those of all other genera. 1877 BRYANT *Odyss.* v. 548 The brine gushed forth From mouth and nostrils.

transf. 1854 BREWSTER *More Worlds* iii. 39 The lofty peak with its cap of ice or its nostrils of fire.

b. *fig.* with reference to persons.

1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 54 An imposition which I cannot beleeve how he that ..is but of a sensible nostrill should be able to endure. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 110 That makes Religion to stink in the nostrills of many. 1771 BURKE *Middlesex Election* Wks. X 65 Our judgments stink in the nostrils of the people. 1844 EMERSON *Nature* Wks. (Bohn) II. 231 There is no end..so sacred or so large, that, if pursued for itself, will not at last become carrion and an offence to the nostril. 1887 LOWELL *Democracy* 78 Its moral nostrils were of an equally masculine temper.

c. *techn.* in smelting (see quot.).

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 825 Below this narrow part, eight holes ..are perforated obliquely through the substance of the trompe, called the vent-holes or nostrils, for admitting the air, which the water carries with it in its descent.

2. *attrib.*, as **† nostril(s)-dropping** (see quot.); **nostril-piece,** a part between the nose and lip of an insect, supposed to correspond to the nostrils of quadrupeds.

1708 KERSEY, *Nostrils-Dropping* [1726 BAILEY, *Nostril*], a Distemper in Cattel. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol* xxxiv. III. 481 A part of the nose [sc. of an insect]..which I have ..named the *Rhinarium* or nostril-piece.

Hence **Nostri·lity,** prominence of nostril. *rare.*

1885 J. JACOBS in *Jrnl. Anthropol. Inst.* XV. 54 It is not alone this 'nostrility' which makes a Jewish face so easily recognizable. 1899 — in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* LV. 510 Jewish 'nostrility', as I have termed it,..can not be affected by change of environment.

Nostrum (nɒ·strŏm). [ad. L. *nostrum*, neut. sing. of *noster*, our.]

1. A medicine, or medical application, prepared by the person recommending it; *esp.* a quack remedy, a patent medicine.

1602 F. HERRING *Anat.* 15 Setting to sale their without Nostrums. [1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 103 He will put *Nostrum*, to *Album Græcum* ., *Pilulæ de Tribus*, or the like he wraps up in this blind *Nostrum*.] 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* v, A certain curious Receipt, a Nostrum, which..I found among his Papers. 1754 *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 854 The kermes mineral, once altogether as much celebrated ..as any antimonial nostrum now-a-days. 1795 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Hair Powder* Wks. 1812 III. 301 No Nostrum gives the bloom of health again. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* I. ii, The doctors and quack-salvers ..experimenting on his poor little body with every conceivable nostrum. 1883 *Law Rep.* 23 Chanc. Div. 735 The owner of a nostrum of some kind, called a patent food.

fig. 1713 *Guardian* No. 36, I look upon punning as a Nostrum, a *Medicina Gymnastica*, that throws off all the bad humours. 1787 BURNS *Holy Fair* xvi, In guid time comes an antidote Against sic poosion'd nostrum.

b. A recipe. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* I. (ed. 4) 67 This then is the true Nostrum of Brewing.

2. A special means or device for accomplishing something; *esp.* a pet scheme, or favourite remedy, for bringing about some social or political reform or improvement.

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* x. Chapter iv, Containing infallible nostrums for procuring universal disesteem and hatred. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Error* 595 Swallow the two grand nostrums they dispense, That scripture lies, and blasphemy is sense. 1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* iv. 83 The parson's holy nostrum, Must be proclaimed, from a rostrum. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* x, Another party's nostrum is, more churches, more schools, more clergymen. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 7 June 731/2 The incurable faith of some English Liberals in the party nostrums.

3. *Comb.*, as **nostrum-monger,** one who deals in nostrums; hence **nostrum-mongership, -mongery.** Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1706 BAYNARD *Cold Baths* II. 203 Your *Nostrum-monger Dr Stew-Toad. 1775 SHERIDAN *St. Patrick's Day* II. iv, Will you submit to be cured by a quack nostrum monger? 1802 *Spirit Public Jrnls.* VI. 254 A bottle of his nostrum, in compliment to the greatest nostrum-monger of the age [= Pitt]. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. xxi. 134 Should I be outwitted with all my sententious boasting conceit of my own *nostrum-mongership.., I should certainly hang, drown, or shoot myself. 1812 *Examiner* 30 Nov. 704/1 That pernicious system of *nostrum-mongery which is so prevalent.

Nostul, nostylle: see NOSTEL.

† Nosul, nosylle, obs. variants of OUZEL.

14 *Lat. & Eng. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 597 *Nodosa*, a nosul, *avis est*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 256/2 A Nosylle; *quedam Auis, merulus, merula*.

No·sy, *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. NOSE *sb.* + -Y: cf. NOSEY *a.*] Having a prominent nose.

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* II. xiv. 90 The Story leaves them, to tell who was the Knight of the Glasses and his nosie Squire.

Nosyll, obs. variant of NUZZLE *v.*[1]

Not (nɒt), *a.* and *sb.* Now *dial.* Forms: 1 **hnot,** 4, 6– **not,** 6, 9 **nott,** 9 **knot**; 6, 9 **nat,** 9 **natt.** [OE. *hnot*, of obscure origin.]

† 1. Close-cropped, short-haired. *Obs.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* ix (Z.) 35 *Glabro*, calu oþþe hnot. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 109 A not-heed hadde he, with a broun visage. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 46 Thanne comeþ þer As not of his nolle, as he þe nest made, Anoþer proud pattriche. 1620 B. JONSON *News fr. Moon* (Rtldg.) 616/2 Not heads and broad hats, short doublets and long points.

† b. *Comb.*, as *not-headed, -pated* adjs. *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 78 Wilt thou rob this Leatherne Ierkin, Christall button, Not-pated, Agat ring? 1611–2 CHAPMAN *Widowes T.* Wks. 1873 III. 18 Your not-headed Countrie Gentleman. 1633 B. JONSON *Tale Tub* I. iii, The incorrigible Nott-headed beast, the clowns, or constables, Still let them gaze.

† 2. Of a willow: Pollard. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

931 in Birch *Cartul. Sax.* II. 357 Þam lange grafette suðewiardon to ðon hnottan scale on Searleage stent.

3. Of sheep or cattle: Hornless, polled.

1587 MASCALL *Gov. Cattle, Sheep* (1627) 237 Some say, that a horned ram is ill to get lambs:..therfore the nat ram is counted the better. 1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* Prol., He mas-acred a whole flocke of good nott-ewes. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 50 They have not all of them hornes, but some are nott;..the nott she goats are more free of milk. 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, *Not*, smooth, polled or shorn. *Not-sheep*, sheep without horns. *Essex.* 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 347 The Old Devonshire dim faced nott sheep. 1868 in southern dial. glossaries, of sheep and cows. 1891 HARDY *Tess* xvii, Why do nott cows give less milk in a year than horned?

b. *sb.* A hornless sheep.

1837 YOUATT *Sheep* vii. 253 The Devonshire notts, or polled sheep, used..to be at least middle-woolled, if not short-woolled sheep. 1875 PENGELLY *Verbal Prov.* 113 (E.D.D.), A cross of the new Leicester with the Bampton nott.

† 4. Of wheat or barley: Awnless, beardless. *Obs.*

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 20 Of Wheate there are two sorts, French, which is bearded,..and Notwheate, so termed because it is vnbearded. *c* 1680 *Enquiries* 2/2 Do you sow Aleppo wheat, ..Not wheat, Pendule wheat?..Have you..Not Barleys sown here, or any other Barleys?

† Not, *v.*[1] *Obs.* Also 6 **notte, nott.** [f. prec.] *trans.* To clip or cut short (the hair or beard).

1530 PALSGR. 645/1, I have notted my heed nowe that sommer is come. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Tondeo*, They notted their fathers head and bearde. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) III. 1702 Now was hys head notted euil fauordily, and clypped much lyke as a man would clippe a fooles head. 1592 STOW *Ann.* (1631) 570 Hee caused..from thence forth his beard to be notted and no more shauen. 1674 RAY *Coll. Words* 73 To *Not*: and *Notted*: i. e. polled, shorn. *Essex.* [Hence in Ainsworth (1736), etc.]

b. With personal object.

1541 *Rutland MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) IV. 313 To Mr. Markham, barber, for nottyng my Lordes children, ij *s.* 1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* x. 204 His Barbare who Was wont to nott him spyed it. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton* 19 He would not onely be notted & shaven very precisely, but also have his haire plucked.

† Not, *v.*[2], **note,** for *ne wot* know(s) not: see NE and WIT *v.* Forms: α. 2–3 **nat.** β. 3–7 **not,** 6 **nott.** γ. 4–6 **note,** 6 **nolte.** δ. 4, 6 **noot.**

For other parts of the verb *wit* with prefixed negative, see NETE, NIST, NITEN, NOST, NUTEN.

α. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* v. § 3 Ic nat ful ȝeare ymb hwæt þu ȝiet tweost. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John xii. 35 He nat hwyder he gæð. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 31 Þif he nat to soð: þet heo beoð liues. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 9 Nat tah na mon bute ham self hwat ham sticheð ofte.

β. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 178 Þis is þe ancre þet not nout hwat is fondunge. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1621 Ich not neauer to hwan þu miȝt. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 92 In to þis londes ende Y not non better knijt. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 43 He not, til that the chance falle, Wher he schal lese. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (CAXTON) I. xv. (1859) 13, I not to whome I shal my seluen dresse! *c* 1480 *Paston Lett.* III. 302 For the peyne I not me wher to hold. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 19, I nott quhonie to thy Simpylnes to sende. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Philomene* (Arb.) 90 As yet I not, what proper how it bare. 1614 J. DAVIES (Hereof.) *Commend. Poems*, etc. Wks. (Grosart) II. 21/2, I not how I shall thrive therein.

γ. *a* 1300 *E. E. P.* (1862) 153 Soch an oþir an erþe i note. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 126 Thay hym nome I note how mykil out of Rome. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clviii. 147 To bryng his malycious purpose aboute, I note by what sorcery. *a* 1542 WYATT *Pr.* li. Prol., I note whether he cries or sings. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xii. 17, I note whether [to] praise or pitty more. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XVIII. l, But loe (from whence I nolte) a falcon came.

δ. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* XI. 207 Noot no man how neighe it is. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 55, I noot ȝif þat was i-doo by his broþer wil. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 5265 (Trin.), What cloob was hit ..þat blody was & I noot how.

Not (nɒt), *adv.* and *sb.* Also 4–6 **nott,** 6 **nut,** 7– **n't.** [Abbreviated form of NOUGHT *adv.*: cf. NAT *adv.*] The ordinary adverb of negation.

I. *adv.* **1.** Modifying a simple tense or form of an ordinary verb.

α. Following the verb. Now *arch.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. Prol. 29 As Ancres and Hermytes.. Coueyte not in Cuntre to carien a-boute. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 159 So that here kinges yhe is blent And wot not hou the world is went. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* iv. 120 They wyst not what folke they were. *Ibid.*, See ye not what folke we ben? 1530 TINDALE *Answ. More* I. Wks. (1573) 276/1 As long as ye signification bode, it hurted not. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 30 With holy father sits not with such things to mell. 1628 BP. HALL *Old Relig.* 194, I differ not from the judgement of our best. Classical Diuines. 1653 WALTON *Angler* iv. v, Let not your line exceed three or four hairs at the most. *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.), Let each man do as to his fancy seems; I wait not, I, 'till you have better dreams. 1789 *Triumphs Fortitude* I. 101, I doubt not but they will greatly contribute [etc.]. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* iv. ii, Fear not, fear not, thou Wedding Guest! This body dropt not down. 1821 BYRON *Sardanap.* IV. i, I seek..no pleasure but in parting not. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. 1. 424 Thou shalt see the day Unharmed, if that dread box thou openest not.

b. Preceding the verb. Chiefly *poet.*

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 3092 Whan Troyens dede this trespas, Menelaus at home not was. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 256/2 To Nott moghe; *nequire, non posse.* 1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. *Schisme* 617 (Saving Henoch) onely hee not-dies. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 121, I not doubt He came alive to Land. 1650 GENTILIS *Considerations* 45, I (to not wonder at it) doe rather consider whence it proceeds. 1740 JOHNSON *Life Drake* Wks. IV 419 They ..possessed the island, but not enjoyed it. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. lxv, Making a marvel that it not decays.

2. Following an auxiliary verb. Also in the reduced form *n't*, usually written as one word with the verb.

α. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxxiv. 22 Þai sall not ouercum þaim. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* x. 42 The beste part, which schal not be take a wey fro hir. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 243 He nys no knyght that will not deffende his londe. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 433 Thou may not pas Mount Barnard for wild bestis. 1577 FULKE *Answ. True Christian* 25 You can not prouе that your church hath canonized the Apostles. 1632 B. JONSON *Epigr.* xxxiii, I'll not offend thee with a vain teat more. 1710 SHAFTESB. *Adv. to Author* II. i, The Arts and Sciences must not be left Patron-less. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xiv, His presence did not interrupt our conversation. 1820 KEATS *Eve St. Agnes* xxxviii, Though I have found, I will not rob thy nest. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 323 The act of severance has not produced any lasting excitement.

β. 1652 TATHAM *Scotch Figgaries* iv. i, But mayn't I Bar points, being the Challenged? 1672–1774 [see Do *v.* 20]. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selvedge* 130 They can't strike sail..in a trice. 1834 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Helen* III. v. 160 'No no, I can't sit, can't stay,' said Lady Cecilia. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* III. ii, That was..one [duty] that she wouldn't have broke her heart in trying to do. 1895 GISSING *Eve's Ransom* 110 You mustn't tell me anything.

b *ellipt.* in replies.

1629 MASSINGER *Picture* I. ii, *Embulus.* Have you ne'er read The story of Semiramis and Ninus? *Honoria.* Not as I remember. 1866 MEREDITH *Vittoria* XXXIX, 'Carlo Ammiani will marry her, I presume,' said Lena. 'Not before he has met Captain Weisspriess [etc.].'

3. Following the substantive verb. Also as *n't.*

α. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. IX. 75 Ho is not dronkeloh ne deynous Dowel him foleweþ. 1475 *Paston Lett.* III. 130 Iff the markett be nott goode yit, I hope it shall be better. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* v. i. 35 *Mes.* I pray you is my Master yet return'd? *Loren.* He is not. 1597 — 2 *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 238 There is not a dangerous Action..but I am thrust vpon it. 1645 MILTON *Colasterion* 20 These matters are not for pragmatics..to babble in. 1685 LOVELL *Gen. Hist. Relig.* 8 Amongst them Laicks are not constrained to confess once a year. 1720 STEELE *Tatler* No. 181 P 2 At which Time I was not quite Five Years of Age. 1791 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 282 This is not the cause of a king, but of kings. 1821 SHELLEY *Epipsych.* 52, I am not thine: I am a part of thee. 1898 ILLINGWORTH *Div. Immanence* iii. (1904) 35/2 This is unquestionably not the case.

β. 1702 FARQUHAR *Sir H. Wildair* IV. ii, I an't to be believed. *a* 1703 POMFRET *Cruelty & Lust* (1724) 70 Since in Battle you can greater be, That over, be'nt less merciful than he. 1706– [see AN'T, AIN'T, and IN'T]. 1898 MISS MONTRESOR *Highw. & Hedges* I. vi, It isn't true.

b. With ellipse of verb, esp. after *if*, or in replies.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 151 But [they] beggith and borwith..And not þe better of a bene. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 971 Fame if not double-fac't is double-mouth'd. 1740 CHEYNE *Regimen* 311 Body and Spirit..will eternally be *disparata*, if not contradictory. 1864-8 BROWNING *J. Lee's Wife* IV. iv, No Love! not so indeed! 1883 'ANNIE THOMAS' *Mod. Housewife* 143 'Not to be done!' Mrs. Sampson said decidedly.

4. I receding an infinitive or gerundial clause.

c 1440 *Alph. Tales* 135 To ly in his bed & not com att matyns at mydnyght. 1469 *Anc. Cal. Rec. Dublin* (1889) 333 [I hat] hit be lawfull to any suche swyne to be killet, and the killers of them note to be empechit. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* 128 He pra ed him not to say him nay. 1639 AINSWORTH *Pentateuch* 44 They failed in not casting out the inhabitants. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 159 It seldom happens the Council-chamber not to be full. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 321, I knew neither what to do, or what not to do. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 175 ¶ 9 It is, indeed, impossible not to hear..of wrongs and falsehoods. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. vii, It was a vast and venerable pile; So old, it seemed only not to fall. 1853 MRS. GASKELL *Cranford* IX, Miss Pole clutched my arm, and begged me not to turn. 1872 TENNYSON *Gareth & Lynette* 1207 One who came to help thee, not to harm.

5. †**a.** Used redundantly after verbs of forbidding, dissuading, or preventing. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 106 Þei forbeden not vtterly þat men scoulden not preche þe gospel. 1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* (1554) 22 b, Bochas forbade husbandes..Without prefe not leve to sone their wyves. *c* 1540 *Pol Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) 118 The earle had diswadyd the king not to place his syster Margaret in maryage unto Charles. 1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 81 A lawe whiche did forbidde that they shoulde not woorshippe images. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol* (1867) 414 Contrary to other plain scriptures prohibiting not to tempt the Lord.

b. Coupled with other negatives, or repeated. Now *dial.* or *vulgar.*

1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 10 Thai wold not on us have no pete. 1471 *Paston Lett.* III. 15 Take heede that they be not in noon place wher that sykenesse is regnyng. 1503 HAWES *Example. Virt.* I. xii, I wyll not medle with no duplycyte. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 739 They should not neede no more to feare him then his shadowe. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 105 He absented not himselfe in no place. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 24 Rauenna, which for antiquity will not bow her top to none in Italy. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 149 We resolve then to..render her incapable not to offend us.

6. Preceding a sentence, clause, or word.

a. In introductory phrases, as *not but* (*that*), *not that*, † *not for-thy*, etc. (See also BUT C. 18.)

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxxiv 22 Not forthi thai takyn with eghen, as thai lufid me. 1382 WYCLIF *John* vi. 46 Not for oyn man sy3 the fadir, no but this that is of God. *Ibid.* 59 Not as 3oure fadris eeten manna, and ben deed. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 224 Yet not for thy thei may endure in colde. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* X xxx. 463 Not for thenne they bothe lyghtely aroos. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. ii. 23 Not that I lou'd Cæsar lesse, but that I lou'd Rome more. 1678-9 DRYDEN & LEE *Œdipus* IV. i, Not but you were adorned with all the riches That empire could bestow. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* i, Not but that we sometimes had those little rubs [etc.]. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 981 Not that he previshly rejects a mode Because that World adopts it. 1856 F. E. PAGET *Owlet of Owlsl.* 52 Not but what I consider discretion to be the better part of valour. 1864 MEREDITH *Belloni* XXV, Not that she conceived him designedly base.

b. Placed first for the sake of emphasis.

1554 PHILPOT *Exam. & Writ.* (Parker Soc.) 384 Not for this we bring in a church like to thilk city of Plato. 1578 TIMME *Calvin on Gen.* 180 Nevertheless..not they are called righteous, which are perfect in each point. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 26 Yet not the more Cease I to wander. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 413 Nor cou'd his Kindred..change his fatal Course. No, not the dying Maid. 1747 P. FRANCIS tr. *Hor. Ep.* I. xvii, Not every one shall reach the wisht-for port. 1804 DR. PARR in *Bentham's Wks.* (1843) X. 417 Not so doth Godwin and his French followers. 1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* I. xiii, Not long, I wot, shall that poor girl of Crete God it in my despite.

c. In contrast with a following *but.*

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* July 115 The hylls..I reverence and adore: Not for themselfe, but for the sayncts [etc.]. 1611 BIBLE *John* I 13 Which were borne, not of blood,..but of God. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 148 Discovering what it not h d but vailed. 1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. 460, I may believe myself—not a perceptivity but a perceptive spirit. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 104 To use their arms in defence, not of the mass book, but of the Bible. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. vi. 201 He has peopl d not a country town but a metropolis.

d. Emphasizing a pronoun after a negative statement, or in a reply.

c 1625 DEKKER, ROWLEY, & FORD *Witch Edmonton* IV. i, He is no Witch, not he. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 218, I challenge you, sir! not I, I made no challenge. 1783 BECKFORD *Dreams*, etc. viii. 51 They had no notion, not they, of admiring barren crags and precipices. 1846 DICKENS *Battle of Life* I, 'Did you never hear [etc.]?' 'No, father!' 'No, not you, of course; you're a woman.' 1889 J. K. JEROME *Three Men in Boat* xvii, They are not to be 'had' by a bit of worm on the end of a hook,..not they!

7. With terms of number or quantity.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 343 For anger gaynes þe not a cresse. *Ibid.* 351 Þy mendez mounter not a myte. † *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 451 Povert.., That not a peny hadde in wolde. *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 247, I charge hit not a pere. 1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 52 Sen though they stay, it harmes him not a hair. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. ii. 67 *Ho.* I perceive you delight not in Musique. *Iu.* Not a whit. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 585 Not a period Shall be unsaid for me. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 8 Not a man of them knew wherefore. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 346 He spoke not a Word. *Ibid.* 496 All this while they fir'd not a Gun. 1817 C. WOLFE *Burial Sir J. Moore* i, Not a drum was heard, not a funeral note. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* x. II. 599 He solemnly assured them that not a hair of their heads should be touched.

b. *Not a little*, a good deal, considerably.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* XVII. xvii. 714 Thenne was not he a lytel sory, for launcelot loued hym. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV*, 24 He not a littell mused but muche more mervailed that the duke [etc.]. 1712 POPE *Spect.* No. 408 ¶ 7 Young Men whose Passions are not a little unruly. 1838 in Trevelyan *Macaulay* (1876) II. vii. 2 His visits served not a little to enliven. 1845 M'CULLOCH *Taxation* I. ii. (1852) 169 The policy of laying heavy taxes on necessaries is not a little questionable.

8. After *or*, *if*, or *as*, with ellipse of words expressed or implied in the preceding clause.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 52 A prest weber he be beneficid or not, he howip not to sett to hire his gostly warks. 1503 in *Trans. R. Hist. Soc.* (1902) 152 Ye knowe whether ye maye truste me or not. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* xxiv. 21 Tyll he knewe whether the Lorde had prospered his iourney or not. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xvii. 21, I will goe downe now, and see whether [etc.]: and if not, I will know. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 125 Shall we give battle, or not? 1738 POPE *Universal Prayer* 47 Thou know'st if best bestow'd or not. 1857 M. ARNOLD *Rugby Chapel* 45 Conscious or not of the past. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 290 If virtue is of such a nature, it will be taught; and if not, not. 1887 F. M. CRAWFORD *Saracinesca* III. xxxiv. 299, I would just as soon give you up to the Holy Office as not.

9. Denoting contrast or opposition to what precedes, with or without *and.*

1471 *Litt. Red Bk. Bristol* (1900) II. 130 Punyshing the principall sturrers of rebellion ayenst vs, and not a generalte. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, They are in heauen and not here. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* To Rdr. 76, I hate their vices, not their persons. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* 36 Some of thir Friends, and in the Roman not the pettifogging sense thir Clients. 1678 SHADWELL *Timon* IV. ii, They govern for themselves and not the people. 1837 NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (ed. 2) III. x. 148 It was a respite, not a resurrection. 1892 TENNYSON *Doubt & Prayer* 12 Till this.., My prison, not my fortress, fall away!

10. With adverbs or adverbial phrases.

1475 *Paston Lett.* III 123 The Emperor hathe besegyd also, not sferr from these, a castell. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 297 And whan Raymondyn perceyued it, wete it wel that he was ryght dolaunt and sorowful & not without cause. 1559 AYLMER *Harborowe* B j, Happening therfore not long agone to rede a lytle booke. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 369 Not long after which..the King sent George Bolen. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 296 His method is still, and not without reason, adopted by many. 1818 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) I. 167 The titles of the poet and the general not seldom formed a garland round the same head. 1852 TENNYSON *Death Wellington* viii, Not once or twice..The path of duty was the way to glory.

b. Modifying adjectives or participles in agreement with a preceding substantive or pronoun.

1529 CROMWELL *Will* in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 63 The residue of all my goodes catalles and debttes not bequethed. 1596 B. GRIFFIN *Fidessa* 37 Whil'st I doe sit in heauie plight.., Not daring rush into so rare a place. 1614 R. TAILOR *Hog hath lost Pearl* in Dodsley (1780) VI. 408 Where penitency, not disturb'd may grieve. 1820 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Christ's Hospital*, The remnants left at his table (not many, nor very choice fragments). 1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* (1845) 186, I rose from a state of half-oblivion, not much unlike to sleep. 1889 JEROME *Idle Thoughts* 112 You have got to be regarded as not quite right in your head.

c. With negative adjectives or adverbs, implying the affirmative term.

1657 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* 69 The study of antiquity was not unusefull towards the knowledge of the Lawes. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 85 We say well and elegantly, not ungrateful, for very grateful. 1765 DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 200 The damage done by this is not inconsiderable. 1794 EARL MALMESBURY *Diaries & Corr.* III. 117 Not unclever but importunate. 1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Johnson & Tooke*, Perhaps the learned author..was not undelighted with the pleasurable vices of poetry in such company. 1900 G. C. BRODRICK *Mem.* 168 A certain air of dignity, not unmingled with insolence.

†**11.** *Not but*, only. = NOBBUT. *Obs.*

For other forms of sentence in which *not* is followed by *but*, see BUT *conj.* 4 c, 7 b, c, 9, 16.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* 121 Not but two paseu within the yate hit stode. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) viii 96 Betwene that Mount and the Cytee, is not but the Vale of Josaphathe. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 14 All his desir is not but for to mowe come to your goode grace. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 975 Quhair I gat not bot ansueir detestine.

II. *sb.* †**12.** Nought, nothing. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 216 þe lord þat made alle þingis of not. *c* 1380 — *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 94 He hab drede of þing of not. *c* 1400 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* (1907) 92 It was nouȝt for not that they tauȝten..hem [etc.]. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* vi. (1868) 9 In suche wise that euer after the houshold yede to not. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 508 Tak the a fidill,..thou art ordanyt to not ellis!

13. The word 'not'; a negation or negative.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* III. ii. 24, I haue wedded her, not bedded her, and sworne to make the not eternall. 1608 H. CLAPHAM *Errour Left Hand* 82 They still doe returne us a not. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 420 Come backe to me, who neuer knew the plot To crosse your minde, or to thy will an nott. 1866 LOWELL *Biglow P.*, Introd., Poems 1890 II. 201, I guess of I was to leave the *nots* out o' some o' the c'man'ments, 't 'ould soot you full ez wall!

III. *Comb.* **14. a.** With verbal substantives.

1562 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 3 b, If the notknowing of God be any where to be found. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xvi. (1592) 262 Goodnes is not a defect or a notdoing of things. 1608 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 270 Heele answer no body: he professes not answering. 1652 GATAKER *Antinom.* 25 The not drowning of the whole world again. 1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect. Script.* 50 The difference of the idiom was sufficient to beget a not-understanding of one another. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VIII. vi, Danger might attend the not dressing his wound. 1816 BYRON *Let. to Murray* 20 Feb., You must not mistake my *not* bullying for dejection. 1858 H. W. BEECHER *Life Thoughts* (1859) 130 His rests and not-doings seem even more significant than that which was overt.

†**b.** With nouns of action. *Obs.* (Common in 17th cent.; now expressed by *non-*.)

1582 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 531 His disobedience in not compearance befoir the Kingis Majestie. 1590 *Ibid.* IV. 521 For not-payment of ministeris stipendis. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, IV. i. 30 For not Appearance, and The Kings late Scruple,..she was deuorc'd. *a* 1643 DUDLEY DIGGES *Unlawf. Armes* (1647) 102 [They] redeemed their not obedience to him, by offering up their bodies. 1675 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. App.* II. 44 They could not impute their not-recovery to their want of will, but skill.

†**c.** With agent-nouns. *Obs.* (Now *non-*.)

1596 SPENSER *Hymn Love* 159 How falles it then that.. Thou dost afflict, the not-deserver? 1619 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 11 The eater despised the not-eater, and the eater judged the not-eater. 1651 *Rec. Communion* § 4 To communicate with not-discerners. 1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 213 If both the Beheaded and the Not-worshippers of the Beast were of the same kind.

d. With other types of nouns. Also NOT-SELF.

1575 FENTON *Gold. Epist.* (1582) 85 Our merite or not merite standes not in the seruices which we do to God. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 180 The not possibilitie of erring being peculiar unto God. 1607 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 14 It's something, at least a not-nothing. 1645 HOWELL *Twelve Treat.* (1661) 360 Issuing rather from his not-knowledge of me, than from malice. 1740 CHEYNE *Regimen* 311 It must be actually brought to be not-matter. 1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng. Catech. Exam.* 171 In case of not-guiltiness. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 452 What He attributes to idols, i.e. not-gods. 1895 *Churchman* No. 185. 251 Science..affirms that not-life can never under existing conditions produce life.

15. With adjectives or past participles.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* i. 3 Wether was first,..of Sensible or Not-sensible, of Reasonable, or Notreasonable? 1559 [see next]. *a* 1643 DUDLEY DIGGES *Unlawf. Armes* (1647) 124 By the unspeakable scandal of these not-Christian courses. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* I. 15 And I have made in that admirable Stone a not-inconsiderable Experiment. 1774 HALLIFAX *Anal. Rom. Law* 117 Punishments short of Natural or Civil Death, were called Not-Capital. 1819 *Hermit in London* III. 171 Her not-stinted foot was pinched into pink satin shoes. 1874 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III 191 The product of a cross between not-related ants. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 376 Evil is a greater enemy to good than to the not-good.

b. With present participles.

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 115 Their not-erring and not controllable Lord of Rome. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. iv. 19 You shall heare The Legion..sooner larded In our not-fearing-Britaine. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 48 Some not-preaching Ministers. 1675 WOODHEAD, etc. *Par. St. Paul* 17 It was a law then which made not-knowing infants also guilty. 1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 1226 The village toast..Darts not-unmeaning looks. 1762 BP. FORBES *Jrnl.* (1886) 215 He asked me how the not-swearing clergy lived now. 1853 MARKHAM *Skoda's Auscult.* 204 The sound produced by striking together two hard, not-ringing (*nicht-klingend*) bodies. 1863 J. BROWN *Marjorie Fleming, Rab & F.* (1906) 85 A man..to give a second and not-forgetting look at.

c. With adjectival phrases.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) III. 1365 Accept my thankes, though they proceed out of a not enough circumcised heart. 1678 VAUGHAN *Thalia Rediv., The World* (1858) 234 The not-to-be-repented Shares Of time and business. 1832 *Society* I. 307 He was on that young lady's not-at-home list. 1863 A. C. RAMSAY *Phys. Geogr.* 13 The not-long extinct volcano of the Island of Ascension. 1882 WALLACE in *Nature* XXVI. 86 Close individual resemblance of not-nearly-related species of butterflies.

16. With adverbs. *rare.*

1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* xvii. (1700) 106 The not-wilfully refusing it. 1726 S. LOWE *Lat. Gram.* 33 Interrogatives us'd not-interrogatively.

17. With infinitives after *does not*, etc. *rare.*

1626 W. FENNER *Hid. Manna* (1656) 62 A wicked man doth not, not repent, because hee cannot, but because he will not. 1696 [? J. SERGEANT] tr. *T. White's Peripat. Inst.* 227 He that knows a thing exists knows that it does not not-exist. 1890 STIRLING *Gifford Lect.* xvi. 318 The very thought of God is of that which is, and cannot not-be.

Not, obs. variant of NUT *sb.*

‖ **Nota,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [L. *nota.*] A mark; a stigma.

1715 *Wodrow's Corr.* (1843) II. 111 After such a nota put upon our brethren's halving of the oaths and declaration. 1800 tr. *Cullen's Nosology* Wks. 1827 I. 454 Symptoms, every particular of which, in the language of methodical writers, is a *nota* or mark.

‖ **Nota,** *v. Obs.* [L. *notā*, 2nd sing. imperative of *notāre* to mark.] Observe, take notice.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 26 And nota, þat this forseid rihte orisonte, þat is clepid *orison rectum* [etc.]. 1587 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* a iij, Nota a lutynge for a glasse that ryveth upon the fyre. 1589 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 50 *marg.*, Nota the Lard of Amysfeild wes chargit to present thame. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* I. 341 Nota, you must bring the high Church East Northeast Easterly, before you shall be cleered of the shoale.

‖ **Nota bene** (nōʊtə bī'nē). [L. *notā* (see prec.) and *bene* well. So F. *nota bene*.] Mark well, observe particularly. (Abbrev. N.B.: see N. H. 2.)

a 1721 PRIOR *Daphne & Apollo* 65 Next, nota bene, you shall never rove. 1758 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* (1893) II. 348 *Nota bene.* You have dispossessed me of the real devils who haunted me. 1818 MOORE *Fudge Fam. Paris* V, *Nota Bene.*—Papa's almost certain 'tis he. 1863 C. READE *Hard*

Cash l. I. 35 Like an animal frequently mentioned in Scripture; but, nota bene, never once with approbation.

b. Used substantivally.

1731-8 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* Introd. 11 To set down.. certain Marks, Asterisks, or *Nota-bene's* (in English, Markwell's) after most Questions, and every Reply or Answer.

Notability (nōʊtăbĭlĭtĭ). Also 4-5 -ite(e, 5 -yte, 6 -ylite. [a. OF. *notabilité* (= It. *-ità*, Sp. *-idad*, Pg. *-idade*) or ad. med.L. **notabilitas*: see next and -ITY.]

1. † a. A notable fact or circumstance. *Obs.*

a 1380 *St. Augustine* 1739 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 91 Hit is an old notabilite þat þreo þingun þer be þat worldliche men disiren here. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Priest's T.* 389 He in a cronycle saufly myght it wryte, As for a sovereyn notabilitee. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* IV. ix. 474 These iij. notabilitees weel considerid..is worth. a buyschel ful of gold. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* Proem v, Vnto your sapience I wyll remember a notabilyte Of your elders rule and regymence.

b. A noteworthy object or feature. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* (1872) II. 41 The old sacristy, with the peculiarities or notabilities of which I am not acquainted.

c. A notable or prominent person.

1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIII. 257 Along with other ancient 'notabilities', Cleopatra and Mark Anto y were addicted to the pastime. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* I. 206 Various other little notabilities of the neighbourhood. 1897 'SARAH TYTLER' *Lady Jean's Son* 193 Another notability was the gypsy beauty.

2. The quality of being notable.

a. Housewifely industry or management.

1788 MRS. HUGHES *Henry & Isabella* IV. 93 This grand quality was, in her estimation, divided into two heads, modesty and notability. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* III. 141 Mrs. Mourtray, who had resumed all her former notability, bustled about her house as usual. 1842 ORDERSON *Creoleana* iii. 25 She would..send over little presents of various articles, that served also to show her own notability and domestic skill. 1866 MRS. GASKELL *Wives & Daughters* I. 530 Mary has infected me with her notability, and I'm going to work Mama a footstool.

b. Note, distinction, prominence.

1881 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. ii. iv. 207, I need not mention names which have no historical notability.

Notable (nōʊ·tăb'l), *a.*, *sb.*, and *adv.* Also 4 (6 *Sc.*) -abil(o, 5 -abille, 6 -abyll; 5 -abull(e, 6 -abul; 5 -abel. [a. F. *notable* (13th c.) = Sp. *notable*, Pg. *notavel*, It. *notabile*, ad. L. *notābilis*, f. *notāre* to NOTE: see -ABLE.

Sheridan (1789) gives the pron. as (nǫ·tăb'l), and this is retained by Walker, Smart, Webster, and Worcester, as the correct pron. in sense 4 b.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Worthy or deserving of note for any reason, esp. on account of excellence, value, or importance; remarkable, striking, eminent.

a. Of things, actions, etc.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxv 7 He þat lufis god, luf his neghbure, shewand til him þat is notabile for him. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Doctor's T.* 156 It is no fable, But knowen for a storial thing notable. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 405 Hit was made open by the manifestacion of a notable signe. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 192/1 They..edefyed ouer thys holy corps a moche notable chyrche. 1538 STARKEY *England* II. i. 151, I thynke in few yerys the pepul schold increse to a notabul noumbur. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* ii. 8 David obteyned notable victories. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks (1653) 38 A notable cordial water for comforting the head and heart. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 155 Methinks Nature does seem to hint some very notable virtue or excellency in this Plant. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 508 ¶ 2 They support it by Acts of notable Oppression and Injustice. 1750 BERKELEY *Wks.* (1871) IV 323 Learning continues to make notable advances in your College. 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* I. i, So! a notable hour for one of my regular disposition. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* I. ii, He would shake his head with a notable archness. 1873 SYMONDS *Gk. Poets* i. 17 The first who achieved a notable success in the new and difficult art of Prose Writing.

Comb. 1630 DEKKER *2nd Pt. Honest Wh.* I. i. Wks. 1873 II. 97 This Lodouico is a notable tounged fellow.

b. Of persons. Also const. *at* (quot. 1677).

c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 897 Ther were notable and famous doctours. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 27 Ther myght noon knowe the cause why, but it were notable clerkes. 1535 COVERDALE *Matt.* xxvii. 16 At the same tyme he had a notable presoner called Barrabas. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 636/1 At the execution of a notable traytour at Limmericke. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* xxiv. (1662) 73 You have mingled many Unworthies among them, rather Notorious than Notable. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 180 They have also a cunning of ascribing effects to wrong causes. .Austin tells us the heathens were notable at this. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* I. ii. (1737) I. 62 The ablest Negotiators have been known the notablest Buffoons. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* V. 352 You summoned a meeting of your more notable creditors, relations, and friends. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* (1839) I. 429 The Megarian demagogues procured the banishment of many of the notable citizens. 1851 DIXON *W. Penn* vi. (1872) 54 Fox and Loe were notable for the purity of their lives.

2. † a. Easily noted; attracting notice; conspicuous. *Obs.*

1533 SIR T. MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 945/1 The variaunce betwene priests & priests is more marked & notable then any of y' tother, because the priests go more abrod. 1580 FULKE *Stapleton Confut.* II. v. Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 100 Their habit..Augustin in his virgins forbiddeth to be notable, or differing from other women. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. iii. xiv. (1651) 125 To avoid such things as are more notable in themselves: as a rugged attire, hirsute head, horrid beard.

b. Capable of being noted or observed; noticeable, perceptible. Now *Chem.*

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Defin., There is a notable and sensible angle..which euermore is made by the meetyng of two seuerall lynes. *Ibid.* No. 5 If your line be of any notable length, deuide it into fiue partes. And if it be not so long that it maie yelde fiue notable partes [etc.]. 1638-9 *Laws Maryland* in *Arch. Maryland* I. (1883) 53 Drinking with excess to the notable perturbation of any organ of sence or motion. 1662 RAY *Three Itin.* III. 171 We did not observe any notable taste in it, neither would it tincture siluer. 1698 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 2 Chronology is the Regulation of Times, shewing by notable Signs or Tokens ..the exact Time when every Action happen'd. 1818 ACCUM *Chem. Tests* 109 Suppose..we wish to know whether it contains a notable quantity of oxide of manganese. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* (1862) 536 The kernels of the peach, the plum, the cherry,..also yield this essence in notable quantities.

† 3. *Notable goods*, a legal term applied to testamentary goods when of a certain amount. *Obs.*

Various opinions on the precise import of the phrase are given by Swinburne.

1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 222 What is ment by Notable goods, in this place, or when they are so to be tearmed, diuers authors haue bene of diuers opinions.

4. † a. Of men: Industrious, energetic, business-like. *Obs. rare.*

1666 SOUTH *Serm.* (1823) I. 138 That such an one is a wise and a thriving, or, in the common phrase, 'a notable man'. 1732 LAW *Serious C.* iii. (ed 2) 37 Penitens was a busy, notable Tradesman, and very prosperous in his dealings.

b. Of women: Capable, managing, bustling; clever and industrious in household management or occupations.

In common use from *c* 1750, but now somewhat rare. On the pronunciation see note above.

1718 *Free-thinker* No. 121. 84, I remember to have heard of a notable Woman, who was thoroughly sensible of the intrinsick Value of Time. 1745 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Female Spect* No. 10 (1748) II. 192 Supposing her an excellent œconomist, in every respect what the world calls a notable woman. 1811 L. M. HAWKINS *C'tess & Gertr.* II. 370 Notable housewives have occasional 'family rummages'. 1865 *Cornh. Mag* Oct. 409 Lady Cuxhaven, notable from girlhood, was using the blind-man's holiday to net fruit nets. 1874 MRS. EWING *Lob* 34 Notable people complain, very properly, of thoughtless and untidy ones.

Comb. 1866 MRS GASKELL *Wives & Daughters* II. 242 The little notable-looking brown hands, with the wedding-ring for sole ornament.

c. Of the nature of, connected with, household management or industry.

1787 *Generous Attachment* II. 24 Engaged in every notable exercise which love and conjugal affection inspire. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam* I. 74 She had learned to detest all needlework of the notable kind. 1835 MOTLEY *Corr.* (1889) I. iii. 60, I thought the whole scene at first too tidy, too notable, too housewifish. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* III. ix, Both ladies were perfect housewives,..keeping a notable superintendence over the Kitchen.

B. *sb.* **1.** A noteworthy fact or thing. *rare.*

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* e j, She gaf them these two notables to thende they shold know their faute. 1653 H. WHISTLER *Upshot Inf. Baptisme* 17 Helping against you by many Notables in the very Text. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* (R.), Varro's aviary is still so famous, that it is reckoned for one of those notables, which foreign nations record.

b. A person of eminence or distinction.

1815 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XIII. 19 The notables of Egypt. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xix, The notables of the town were fast assembling. 1878 GLADSTONE *Gleanings* (1879) I. 201 The straitened philosophy of a local notable.

transf. 1892 HUDSON *La Plata* 221 Amongst the feathered notables..is the Crested Screamer from South America.

2. *pl.* A number of prominent men from the various estates of the realm of France, summoned by the king as a deliberative assembly in times of national emergency.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 482 All worthy nobles and estates of the same realme of Fraunce, as well spirituals as temporals, and also Cities, notables and commonalties. 1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett* (vol. I) 4 This is a trueth which you so solidly confirmed at the last assembly of Notables. 1789 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 201/1 Mr. Necker had at the beginning of winter summoned a new convention of Notables. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 275 From the very commencement of the revolution, at the first meeting of the notables. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XIII. 8/1 It was thought advisable to calm such feelings by summoning an assembly of Notables, who met at Rouen late in the year. 1864 KIRK *Chas. the Bold* I. vi. 317 An article, providing for the appointment of thirty-six 'notables'.

transf. 1818 J. C. HOBHOUSE *Italy* (1859) II. 360 When Bonaparte, in the year 1801, convoked at Lyons the Notables of the Cisalpine Republic. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. III. 471 An extraordinary meeting of the privy council, or rather an assembly of Notables, which had been convoked at Whitehall.

† C. *adv.* Notably. *Obs. rare.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 82 Here 'never die' seemeth superfluous, and yet notable well adorneth the sentence. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 227 Some season of the year more notable hot then other.

Notableness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being notable or remarkable.

1563 *Homilies* II. ii. L (1640) 16 The notablenesse of the place, being the very beginning of the very loving Lord's law. 1745 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 358, I don't at all doubt my sister's notableness. 1799 R. WARNER *Walk* (1800) 53 A perseverance and notableness..unknown amongst the fair ones of modern days. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint* IV. v. xvi. § 6 In notableness of lateral precipice, the Matterhorn..stands..unrivalled among the Alps.

† Notablety, obs. variant of NOTABILITY.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 99 þan shal þe list of Crist..shyne in þe toper worlde..for notablete of Crist.

Notably (nōʊ·tăbli), *adv.* Also 4 -li, 6 -lye; 5 -ely, -ully, 6 -uly. [f. NOTABLE *a.* + -LY².]

In a notable manner; remarkably, strikingly.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 343 Of þis Chirche þes wordis ben sobli seid, and notabli to manis kynde. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 74 Notably is Sichem callid þe son of Emor, þat is interpretid an asse. 1433 LYDG. *St. Edmund* Prol. 66 By prionostyke notably soureyne. 1477 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 193/2 His lifelode and richesse notably exceded any other within his Lande. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 4 All was but fygures y' god notably wrought & shewed to them. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* ii. 8 Beinge so notablye furnished with trew understandinge. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 43 A Prophecy ..that..the Roman Empire should notably flourish. 1660 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* Pref. 6 The Excellency whereof is notably set out. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 105 ¶ 6 If you mention either of the Kings of Spain or Poland, he talks very notably. *a* 1732 T. BOSTON *Crook in Lot.* (1805) 15 Bright souls.. notably bemisted and darkened from the crazy bodies they are lodged in. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xiv. § 19 The true hard rock or precipice is notably a thing cut. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 439 They are notably deficient in all mechanical arts.

† Nota·do. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. Sp. *notado*, pa. pple. of *notar* to NOTE.] A mark or sign.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobbler* 30, I am also sure Souldiers use to weare other markets or notadoes in time of battell.

† Notaire. *Obs. rare.* Also notayre. [a. F. *notaire*. Cf. NOTAR.] = NOTARY *sb.*

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* (1883) 93 The Notayres, skynners, coryours, and cardewaners werke by skynnes and hydes. *Ibid* 94 That aduocate or notaire that hath charge to wryte and kepe sentence.

† Notai rely, *adv.* *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. OF. *notairement*, f. *notaire* variant of *notoire*: see NOTORIOUS and NOTOUR.] = NOTARILY.

c 1480 CAXTON *Scipio's Oration* e ij, Their famous deedes be to theyr infynyte lawde notairely knowen of you alle.

Notal (nōʊ·tăl), *a.* [f. Gr. *νῶτ-ον* the back + -AL.] Dorsal. 1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*

‖ **Notalgia** (nǫtæ·ldʒiă). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *νῶτ-ον* back + *ἄλγος* pain. Cf. F. *notalgie*.] Pain in the back without inflammatory symptoms. Hence **Nota·lgic** *a.*

1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

No tamy, etc., aphetized form of *anotamy*, obs. var. of ANATOMY, skeleton. (Cf. It., Sp., and Pg. *notomia*.) Now *dial.*

1487 *Ann. Barber-Surgeons* (1890) 102, xviij men and ij women hanged; the Barber-surgeons had one of them to be a notheme at ther halle. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 1816/2 A man chylde.., the heade, armes and legges wherof were like a notamie. 1598 TOFTE *Alba* (1880) 111 Who then can rid me (Notamie of Woe) From these hell plagues? 1790 *Bystander* 391 My leg was at last as thin as Tom Muggins's, the notamy in surgeon's hall. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Nottamy, ottamy*, a skeleton. 1889 ELWORTHY in *N. & Q. Somerset & Dorset* 27 Aug., Throughout the Western Counties the usual term for a Skeleton is *Nottomy* or *Notamy*.

‖ **Notandum** (nǫtæ·ndŏm). Also pl. notanda. [L., gerund of *notāre* to NOTE, used to introduce a memorandum, e. g.

1605 BEN JONSON *Volpone* iv. i, What is here? *Notandum*, A rat had gnawne my spurre-lethers.]

An entry or jotting of something to be specially noted; a memorandum, observation, note.

a. 1685 SIR J. LAUDER *Chron Notes* (1822) 53 By way of notandum, he gave himself two wounds when taken by Graeme of Dougalstoun's men. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 242 The interludes are compos'd of divers notandums. 1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg.* II. 17/1 A notandum to the account remarks, that this sum was taken from the Bengal statements. 1858 W. ARNOT *Laws fr. Heaven* II. xxiv. 197 His fellow-disciple John..adds to his name the significant notandum 'Not Iscariot'.

β. 1702 HOWE *Wks.* (1834) 63/1 (Stf.), And now for his *notanda*..by which he would conclude [etc.]. 1787 HAWKINS *Life Johnson* 206 He feigns to have dropped his paper of Notanda. *a* 1847 CHALMERS in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* (1874) IV. 367 Verses 11 and 12 are both most savoury and precious notanda.

No·tar. *Sc.* Now *rare.* Also 5-6 notare, 6 notair(e, 6-7, 9 noter, 7 nottar. [Sc. variant of NOTARY *sb.*: see -AR².] A notary.

1439 in *Charters etc. Edinb.* (1871) 65 In presens of Robert Mechelson of Hyrdmanston public notare vnderwrytin. 1469 *Sc. Acts Jas. III* (1814) II. 95 His hienes may mak notaris & tabellionis. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* vi. (*Sheep & Dog*) v, The foxe wes clerk and notare in the cause. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* iv. iv. (S.T.S.) II. 63 Vnder þe quhilk suld be notaris and writaris to bere þe charge of tabillis and registeris. 1546 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 46 Neill Layng, and Alexander Gibsoun, noteris publict. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 9 Sinnes that maye be done by notaires. 1678 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Laws Scot* II. xiii. § 2 (1699) 209 The Clerks of all other Courts must be Notars. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* (1710) II. II. iv. 409 The Lord Register..has the Power of appointing Clerks for Registration of Seasines and Admissions of Nottars. *a* 1773 FERGUSSON *Will* Poems (1788) I. 101 These presents wrote are By William Blair, the public notar. 1822 HIBBERT *Desc. Shetl. Isl.* (1891) 62 Filled with all the clauses and quirks that the lawyer and noter could invent.

No·taress. *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. NOTAR-Y *sb.* + -ESS.] A female notary or clerk.

1622 T. ROBINSON *Anat. Eng. Nunnery* 31 Iosepha Bingham, Portresse, Lucy Iohnson, Notaresse.

Notarial (nōtē·riăl), *a.*[1] [ad. L. type **notāriāl-is*, f. *notārius* NOTARY *sb.* So F. *notarial.*]

1. Of or belonging to a notary.

1482 in Rymer *Fœdera* (1721) XII. 165/1 We have. commaunded the said Notary to set his signe Notariall to the same. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 129 A certificate..was signed by two persons, who stated themselves to be public notaries; but no notarial seal was annexed. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* v. 115 It was not allowed by the law to recover the notarial charges against the acceptor unless special damage was made in the declaration. 1888 *Century Mag.* Nov. 94 Several pairs were kept waiting by the notarial table while the commandant was served.

b. Characteristic of, peculiar to, notaries.

1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 68 He examines and records with a certain notarial strictness. 1844 S. R. MAITLAND *Dark Ages* 15 A subscription..which may, at the same time, be a specimen of notarial eloquence. 1894 *19th Cent.* July 80 The odd grammar and the notarial style of this memorial present some difficulties at first sight.

2. Drawn up, framed, or executed by a notary.

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 125 Hereupon likewise passeth a Notariall Contract. 1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 79 It is not usual to make a formal Notarial Protest. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 305 Thro' want of a Notarial Evidence. *a* 1768 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* (1838) 615 Solemnities requisite to Notarial Instruments. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 129 The notarial certificate required in the case of a fine acknowledged in a foreign country. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. ii. v, M. de Malseigne 'takes act', due notarial protest, of such refusal. 1889 *Century Mag.* Aug. 597/1 Madame Lalaurie, we know by notarial records, was in Mandeville ten days after.

b. esp. *Notarial act* (see ACT *sb.* 6).

1752 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* III. 3 He caused him to sign a notarial act protesting against it. 1839 BROOKE *Office of Notary* 7 The expression notarial act..has a technical meaning. 1897 *Times* 16 Jan. 6/2 Sir James Parker Deane, Q.C., ..signed and sealed the customary notarial acts.

Hence **Nota·rially** *adv.*

1847 in WEBSTER. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 June 8/2 Documents translated into English and notarially certified.

† **Nota·rial,** *a.*[2] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [Cf. prec.] Of the nature of notes.

1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* p. ix, The little notarial Scholia I have here and there made upon it.

Nota·riate. *rare.* [= F. *notariat*, Sp. *-ato*, Pg. *-ado*, med.L. *-atus*: see NOTARY *sb.* and -ATE [1].] The profession of notary.

1888 H. C. LEA *Hist. Inquisition* I. 379 *note*, Peculiar importance attached to the notariate, and the limitations imposed on its membership are seen in the papal privileges.

† **No·tarily,** *adv. Obs.* [f. NOTARY *a.* + -LY[2].] Notoriously; commonly (known).

1459 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 367 Such persones, ben notariely and universally thorough oute all this your Realme famed and noysed..for open Robbers. 1487 HEN. VII in *Epist. Acad. Oxon.* (1898) II. 514 Seynge, as itt ys notaryly knowen, that he cann nott be accepted as a scolar. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX 728 A poor Man of Rowdil, in the Isle Harries, notarily known by the Name of St. Clements Blind.

Notary (nōu·tări), *sb.* Also 4-7 **notarie,** 4-5 **-arye,** 5 **-ory, -ery.** [ad. L. *notārius* shorthand-writer, clerk, secretary, f. *notāre* to note, *nota* a note. Hence also Sp. *notario*, Pg. *notario, -airo*, It. *notaro, -aio*, F. *notaire.*]

† **1.** A clerk or secretary to a person. *Obs.*

In quot. 1474 applied to the bishop's pawn in chess.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handlyng Synne* 5748 Pers kalled to hym hys clerk þat was hys notarye. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 32 Panne am I conscience ycalde, goddis clerke and his notarie. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 212 Of Notaries,...To chese the be-houeth, to writte thy Pryuyteis ..., wyse men of Parfite eloquence. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* (1883) 92 Hit is reson that the alphyn or juge haue his notarye, by whom y' processe may be wreton. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* III. 100 Where the gouernor of the mint with his scribes and notaries haue their aboad. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XIV. v. 8 The principall and of greatest note was one Paulus a Notarie, borne in Spaine. *fig.* 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 765 O comfort-killing Night,..Dim register and notary of shame! 1615 BRETON *Charac. Ess., Knowledge* Wks. (Grosart) II. 6/1 Knowledge..is the Notary of Time, and the tryer of Truth.

2. A person publicly authorized to draw up or attest contracts or similar documents, to protest bills of exchange, etc., and discharge other duties of a formal character.

1340 *Ayenb.* 40 Þe ualse notaryes, þet makeþ þe ualse lettres, and ualseþ þe celes. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 721 Ware yow, questemongers and notaries. 1423 *Coventry Lett.-bk.* (E.E.T.S.) 59 Whethur he be Notary impereall, or he be not; and if so be he be a Notary sworen & admyttyd [etc.]. 1480 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* (1520) VII. 126 b, When they hadde thus sworne they toke theyr crosses that theyr othes were comprehended into the notaryes. 1513-4 *Act* 5 *Hen. VIII*, c. 1 Preamble, Divers officers called Notaries..to accepte take and recorde the Knowlege of all contractes. 1592 WEST *1st Pt. Symbol.* § 100 e, It sufficeth not our notarie to know only what Instruments and contracts be. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* To Rdr. (1651) 26 Notaries alter sentences, and for money lose their deeds. 1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. v. xv. 328/2 There were sixteen Notaries in the Mayoralty of Sir James Haws..in 1574. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xvii, The Inquisitor merely bade the notary write down her name. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. India* I. 123 He acts as notary in drawing up deeds for them. 1871 MARKBY *Elem. Law* § 480 The resort..to a notary to draw up the documents relating to any business in hand.

b. More fully *notary public, public* (or † *common*) *notary.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 546 Thomas Feryby and Denys Lopham, notaryes publyque. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 204 The subscription of a common notarie thereunto requyred. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 5 The office of Publike notarie in Azua. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. 65 Made a Count Apostolick, whereby he had the Priviledges to appoint publick Notaries. 1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 72 Protest is ordinarily made by a Notary Publick in the presence of two credible Witnesses. 1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4954/4 The Employment of Advocate, Writer to the Signet, Notary Publick. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 128 Authenticated by his certificate or attestation, as a notary public. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* v. 116 In the absence of a notary-public, a protest may be made by any inhabitant of the place.

† **3.** A noter or observer. *Obs.*

1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 32 You know them without my discourse,..though I be not the Notarie of their iniquitie. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV. 234 The words of Christ shall be asserted from such elementall notaries, and resolv'd by the now-only lawgiving mouth of charity. 1685 DUNTON *Lett. fr. New-Eng.* (1867) 18 All that this Starry Notary can tell her, is that the Stars prognosticate a Boy.

† **4.** A note-book. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1652 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 255 You have nothing but the weakness of your memory and notaries to excuse all these palpable untruths.

† **No·tary,** *a.*[1] *Obs.* Also 5 **-arye,** 5-6 **-arie,** 6 **-eri, -erye.** [ad. med.L. *nōtārius* for *nōtōrius*, perh. after F. *notaire.*]

1. Notorious.

1388-9 in *Wyclif's Sel. Wks.* III. 468 If hit be knowen þat persoun..lyven in notary fornicacione. 1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 447/1 Many murdererys of men, and notarye theves. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 276 Any other Notary and open causes vpon the which ony subget, clerke, or leyman be diffamyd. 1527 in Fiddes *Wolsey* (1726) II. 171 It is also verey notarie that thei dyd lye together.

2. Well-known; notable.

1419 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 87 To remembre his notarie proclamation made thorgh his Roialme. 1423 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 257 Expert persones, havyng notary conyng in the craft of Goldsmyth. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 518 Where both hoostis thus lyinge, wtout notary feate of warre, a treatye of accorde was yet agayne moued.

† **No·tary,** *a*[2] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. type **nōtāri-us*, f. *nota* a mark. Cf. NOTORIOUS and NOTORY.] Dealing with marks or signs.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* xv. xliii. 393 Hereunto [to Theurgie] belongeth..the art of Paule, the art of Revelations, and the art Notarie.

No·tate, *a. Bot.* [ad. L. *nōtātus* pa. pple. of *notāre*: see next.] (See quot.)

1857 A. GRAY *First Less. Bot.* (1866) 223 *Notate*: marked with spots or lines of a different color.

Notation (nōtē·ʃən). [ad. L. *nōtātiōn-em*, n. of action, f. *notāre* to NOTE. Hence also F. *notation* (14th c.), Sp. *notacion*, It. *notazione*, Pg. *notação.*]

† **1.** The explanation or exposition of a term in accordance with its etymology; the etymological or primary sense of a word. *Obs.* (common in 17th cent.).

1570 J. DEE *Math. Pref.* b j, This Description, or Notation, is brief. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. vi. 35 b, As for conjugates and notation,..I dare not admit them into the text. 1609 DOWNAM *Christ. Lib.* 30 This..error they seeke to iustifie by the like notation of the Latine words. *a* 1654 GATAKER *Antid. Errour* (1670) 7 If we respect the Notation or Original of the word *Justifie*, it should signifie *to make just.* 1690 *Andros Tracts* II. 32 If we may Admit that Gentleman's Notation of a Libell (a Lie because False, and a Bell because Loud).

2. A note or annotation. Now *rare.*

1584 FENNER *Def. Ministers* (1587) 96 We may lett passe the sifting of these notations altogither vnworthie to be noted. 1685 *Boston Rec.* (1881) VII. 175 Some articles.. which wee have thought fit to leave some notations or memorandum with the Selectmen about. 1706 J. SERGEANT *Chapter Ep. Chalcedon* (1853) 122 Neither was there any room for inferences, or many notations. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. 150 No other notation at all concerning any designer, engraver, or publisher whatever. 1822 GALT *Provost* xxxv, Intending these notations for the instruction of posterity. 1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* i. (ed. 2) 3 The Sacred Volume has gathered up certain notations of this great study of our nature.

3. The action of taking or making note of something. *rare.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. iv. 13 Although there be no lesse then sixe, yet are there but two onely thereof worthy our notation. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire London* 43 He..would not himself have set a foot this work..upon that day..But that the Notation of the day might lesson us displeasure extraordinary. 1866 CRUMP *Banking*, etc. v. 113 A different operation from the 'notation of protest', as regards foreign bills of exchange.

† **4.** A mark or indication. *Obs. rare*—[1].

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. xxi. 81, I have endeavoured..to time eminent persons by one of these notations; first, that of their morning, or nativity [etc.].

5. The process or method of representing numbers, quantities, etc., by a set or system of signs; hence, any set of symbols or characters used to denote things or relations in order to facilitate the recording or considering of them.

a. *Arith.* and *Algebra.*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Notation*...In Arithmetick, it is that part which shows how to express, read, or declare.. any Number written. 1730 BAILEY (folio), Notation (with Algebraists), the representing quantities by Letters of the Alphabet. 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* (ed. 2) I. 241 Avoiding the short ways of notation, which..are..less useful to the pupil. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Uses of Gt. Men* Wks. (Bohn) I. 276 The inventor of decimal notation. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 93 If (*A*) denotes the area traced out by *A*, and (*X*) the area of *D*, we have, with the previous notation [etc.].

b. *Music.*

1776 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* I. 7 As the notation of the Greeks was imagined in the infancy of the art of music. 1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* s.v., The literal notation for the lute is constantly called the Tablature. 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms* (1888) 309 The ecclesiastical notation of the Greek Church..is supposed to have originated in the Greek accents.

c. In miscellaneous uses.

1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* xi. (1833) 293 A system of mechanical notation invented by Mr. Babbage. 1837 WHEWELL *Induct. Sci.* (1857) III. 185 The various methods of notation by which it has been proposed to represent the faces of crystals. 1855 ABP. THOMSON *Laws Th.* § 101 A mode of notation to be able to represent to the eye by figures the relation which subsists in thought between conceptions. 1871 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 136 The system of chemical notation now in use among chemists belongs exclusively to modern times.

6. *Logic.* (See CONNOTATION 2, quot. 1829.)

Hence **Nota·tional** *a.* (See quot.)

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* X. 736 All [early numerals] seem to have been once used without notational place, that is without the zero.

Notative (nōu·tătiv), *a.* [ad. L. type **nōtātīvus*: cf. CONNOTATIVE *a.*] (See quot. 1867.)

1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII 444/1 The simplicity of notative distinctions must bear some proportion to that of the real differences they are meant to represent. 1867 ATWATER *Logic* 67 A Notative Conception..suggests its own marks (*notæ*) by its very name.

Notator (nōtē·tŏr). *rare.* [f. L. *nōtāt-*, *nōtāre*, to note; cf. *annotator*, and Sp. *notador*, It. *notatore.*]

† **a.** An annotator. *Obs.* **b.** A noter, recorder.

c. One skilled in musical notation.

1691-2 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* (1820) IV. 460 The notator Dr. Potter in his epistle before it to the reader saith thus. 1830 CHAMBERS *Life Jas. I*, II. x. 273 'She is generally well-wished' says a notator of passing events. 1896 ASHBY-STERRY *Tale Thames* (1903) 98/1 You..would appear to be beyond the grasp of the most subtle of musical notators.

Not-being, *sb.* [NOT *adv.*]

1. Absence of being; non-existence.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 265 A base and vilest degree of being, and next to a not-being. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* (1592) 13 Afore the which there went a Not-beeing. 1623 WEBSTER *Duchess Malfi* iv. ii, Did any ceremonial form of law Doom her to not-being? 1683 J. CORBET *Free Actions* I. viii. 6 No more is needful to a Not-being, than Gods not Willing and not Effecting. 1725 WATTS *Logic* (1728) 28 As being is divided into substance and mode, so we may consider not-being with regard to both these. 1850 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* (ed. 2) 185 Being had been confounded with truth, Not-being with falsehood. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* II. 97 He may find in utter dissolution and not-being a refuge even from heaven.

2. A non-existent thing. *rare*—[1].

1725 WATTS *Logic* (1736) 27 Then they rank them also under the general Head of Not-Beings.

So **Not-being** *a.*, non-existing. *rare*—[1].

1594 J. DICKENSON *Arisbas* (1878) 83 The extremitie of fortunes malice, which seemed to ease me with a shadow of not-being solace.

Notch (nɒtʃ), *sb.* Also 7-8 **noch,** 8 **knotch.** [app. ad. older F. *oche* (mod.F. *hoche*) of the same meaning, with *n* of the article prefixed (see N 3). There is thus no original connexion with NOCK *sb.*[1]

Examples of the verb OCHE occur in the alliterative *Morte Arthur* (*c* 1400), but the sb. has app. not been recorded.]

1. A V-shaped indentation or incision made, or naturally occurring, in an edge or across a surface.

1577 HARRISON *England* II. xi (1877) I 227 Which being drawne vp to the top of the frame is there fastned by a woodden pin (with a notch made into the same after the manner of a Samsons post). 1597 BARLOWE *Navigators Supply* D 3 b, Prepare a little Notche or slit of equall deapth in the two sights of the sight-Ruler. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* II. 31 To make the noch of his arrow he hath the tooth of a Beaver, set in a sticke, wherewith he graveth it by degrees. 1648 WILKINS *Math. Magic* I. ix. 60 A little wheel, with some notches in it, equivalent to teeth. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1699) 41 The other end.. is jagged with notches like a Harpoon. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 83 With much chopping..hard Wood, they were all full of Notches and dull. 1774 M. MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv.* 45 A crooked Bit of Brass, with a Notch in it. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 306 Each circle is divided into eleven parts, and at each a rectangular notch is cut. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 1276 Every year after the horn is protruded from the head, with a notch on it. 1870 BRYANT *Homer* I. iv. 110 Grasping the bowstring and the arrow's notch He drew them back.

b. In fig. uses.

1644 QUARLES *Sheph. Orac.* viii, We cut out doctrines, and from notch to notch, We fit our holy Stuffe. 1670 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* Pref., Traveling takes my yong noble-man four notches lower in his self-conceit and pride. 1790 R. TYLER *Contrast* v. i. (1887) 92 Ho, ho, ho! There the old man was even with her; he was up to the notch—ha, ha, ha! *c* 1827 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* II. 242 To bring them forward to the same notch of time. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exped.* xxxviii. (1856) 349 We..tumbled over, no matter how often; but we hit the ships to a notch. 1897 *Outing* XXX. 266/2 When you have girded yourself up to the last notch, so to speak.

† **c.** = NOCK *sb.*[1] 1 a. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. iv. (1651) 266 This present Sultan makes notches for bows.

2. A nick made on a stick, etc., as a means of keeping a score or record. (Cf. NICK *sb.*[1] 2 a.) Also *fig.*

† *Out of all scotch and notch*; (see SCOTCH *sb.*).

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Vne ocne, vn crem*, or *cresne*, a notch in a score. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* Wks (Grosart) IV. 60 The Exposer hath payed him exactly, though not in as good billet, yet in as many notches. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 63 Upon the Sides of this square Post, I cut every Day a Notch with my Knife. 1784 COWPER *Iliad* 560 Th' indented stick, that loses day by day Notch after notch. 1817 J. BRADBURY *Trav. Amer.* 41 *note*, It is customary among the Missouri Indians to register every exploit in war, by making a notch for each on the handle of their tomahawks. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* II. xxv. 155 He felt sure that there was a notch made against him—and that somehow or other he was intended to pay.

b. A run in cricket. Now *rare*

1737 in Waghorn *Cricket Scores* (1899) 17 Kent side went in first and got 93 notches. 1755 *Game at Cricket* 10 If in running a Notch, the Wicket is struck down by a Throw; it's out. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XL. 246 A match...which was won by Burley, ninety-seven notches against sixty-five. 1835 W. HOWITT in *Friendsh. Miss Mitford* (1882) I. xii 293 The sudden shout...of the crowd when the last decisive notch was gained. 1881 *Sportsman's Year-bk.* 137, 1,163 notches have been placed to his credit by the scorers.

3. *U. S.* A narrow opening or defile through mountains; a deep narrow pass. (Common in local names in the New England States.)

1718 S. SEWALL *Diary* 15 Sept., About half way between the Notch of the Mountain and Hartford. 1760 *New Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* (1880) XXXVI. 32 On arriving on the Lake, I took the bearing of a Notch or Break in the Mountains. 1812 MELLISH *Trav. U. S.* I. 98 There is a singular curiosity in the state [of New Hampshire] called the Notch, which is a pass through the mountains. 1838 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks.* (1883) 107 This Notch is otherwise called the Bellowspipe, being a long and narrow valley, with a steep wall on either side. 1890 J. H. WARD *White Mts.* 45 The Crawford Notch is so much in the heart of the mountains that it offers unusual facilities for seeing them.

4. An opening; a break or breach.

1789 T. WRIGHT *M th. Watering Meadows* (1790) 20 Keep it [the water] high enough to flow through the notches, (or what we improperly call sluices). 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Hist. Vermont* I. 25 The direction of this passage is oblique, and full of stops or notches. 1804 BROWN in *Volney's View* 66 The gaps, whose sides exhibit those notches occasioned by the first overflowings of the lake.

5. An act of notching or cutting.

1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm.* I. 500 Small holes made in the ground with three or four notches of the spade.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *notch eared, -flowered, -leaved*; **notch-block**, *Naut.* a snatch-block; **notch-board**, (*a*) a board grooved to receive the ends of the steps in a stair; (*b*) a board with notches placed as a stop in a water-channel; **notch-head**, an ornamental incision in stone; **notch-ringing, -sight, -stick, -weed** (see quots.); † **notch-wheel**, the locking- or count-wheel in a clock; **notch-wing**, a name of various moths.

1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* 78 Snatch-Blocks (or *Notch-Blocks) which are single blocks with a notch cut in one cheek, to receive the bight of a rope. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 189 A *notch-board is a board into which the ends of the steps are let. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 1024 Notch-boards injure the edges of feeders, besides causing deep holes to be scooped beyond them by the fall of water. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 74 *note*, *Notch-eared Bat (*V. emarginatus*).—The fur reddish-grey above, ash-coloured beneath. 1886 CASSELL, **Notch-flowered*,.. having the flowers notched at the margin. 1843 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnl.* VI. 320/1 An ornamental parapet, with a cornice of *notch-heads, or dog-tooth, or corbels. 1822 *Hortus Anglicus* II. 468 *Alnus Serrulata*, *Notch-leaved Alder. 1884 *Australasian* 8 Nov. 875/1 In *notch-ringing, a belt of bark is not only removed, but a notch running round the tree is cut in the sap-wood about 2 in. deep. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Notch-sight of a gun*, a sight having a V-shaped notch, wherein the eye easily finds the lowest or central point. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining*, **Notch Sticks*, short pieces of stick notched or nicked, used by miners as records of the number of tubs of coal, &c., they send out of the pit during the day. 1736 AINSWORTH, *Notch weed, *Atriplex olida*. [Hence in Johnson, etc.] 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 793/2 Notchweed, *Chenopodium Vulvaria*. 1611 COTGR., *Roule de compte*, a *Notch-wheele in a Clocke. 1819 SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 435 The shallow *Notchwing. The common Notchwing. 1832 J. RENNIE *Butterfl. & Moths* 180 The Chequered Notch-Wing.

† **Notch**, obs. variant of NAUTCH *sb.*

1796 ELIZA HAMILTON *Lett. Hindoo Rajah* (1811) I. 222, I was invited by the Governor-General to a notch, or, as they express it, a ball.

Notch (nɒtʃ), *v.* Also 6 **noch**, 9 **knotch**. [f. the sb.]

† **1.** *trans.* To cut (hair) unevenly. *Obs. rare.*

Cf. Percivall *Span. Dict.* (1591) * *Trasquilones*, notches in the hair.

1597 BP. HALL *Sat.* III. vii, All Brittish bare upon the bristled skin Close noched is his beard, both lip and chin. 1611 COTGR., *Bertauder*, to notch, or cut the haire vnevenly. 1687 MIEGE *Gt. Fr. Dict.* s.v., To notch Hair, *couper les cheveux d'une maniere ridicule*. 1747 P. FRANCIS *Horace, Epist.* I. i. 136 If some unlucky Barber notch my Hair.

2. To cut or make notches in; to cut or mark with notches.

1600 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Edw. IV* (1613) C 2 b, Whose recreant limbs are notcht with gaping scarres. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. v. 190 He scotcht him, and notcht him like a Carbinado. 1672 SIR W. TALBOT *Discov. J. Lederer* 25 You must not forget to notch the trees as you go along with your small Hatchet. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* I. i. 84 From him whose quills stand quiver'd at his ear, To him who notches sticks at Westminster. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Madder* 5 I 3/t They are seven inches broad, notched half the thickness of the stocks of the beetles. 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* III. 280 Her eyes could only wander to the table, cut and knotched by her brothers. 1862 MORRALL *Hist. Needle-m.* 2 You may see men grinding long steel bars to the necessary fineness,..then notching them at the required lengths.

fig. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V* cexxi, Greiv'd, that the Tallies of his Fame was Scene Notch't, with a Debt. 1871 MEREDITH *H. Richmond* xlvi, The place is notched where it occurred and for ever avoided.

transf. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 144 Pines, whose pointed summits notched the rosy west in an endless black *sierra*. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xvii 274 The eastern end is notched by the estuary of the Thames.

b. To convert *into* (some form) by the process of making notches.

1768-74 TUCKER *Lit. Nat.* (1834) II. 319 Persons..might notch a stick into something that could be fancied a human face. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* ii. 28 Another would notch it into a saw. 1862 SCROPE *Volcanoes* 136 Notching it into fantastically shaped eminences.

c. *absol.* To make notches.

1848 DICKENS *Dombey* i, Remorseless twins they are for striding through their human forests, notching as they go.

3. To score, mark, record, by means of notches. Also with *up* or *down*, and in fig. contexts.

1623 MIDDLETON *More Dissemblers* v. 1, I'll notch your faults up. 1645 FULLER *Good Th. in Bad T.* (1841) 4 He had no leisure to eat for notching up the men he met. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V* cclxxxiv, Let Harrie's Late (Notch'd sure with Time) Spin to a Softer Bed. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* vii, The umpires were stationed behind the wickets; the scorers were prepared to notch the runs. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poet. Wks. 1890 II. 138 We notched the votes down on three sticks. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Fate* Wks. (Bohn) II. 310 As children stand up against the wall and notch their height. 1879 *Princeton Rev.* May 378 The cataract itself has notched the records of the ages of its retrocession upon the rocks by its side.

absol. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* vii, They notch in here.. it's the best place in the whole field.

b. To score, succeed in getting (a run, etc.).

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* vii, All-Muggleton had notched some fifty-four. 1895 *Daily News* 18 Dec. 9/4 The nearest they could get to scoring was a corner, whilst their opponents notched two goals.

c. To mark *off* by effacing a notch.

1831 LANDOR *Antiq. of Hungary* Wks 1846 II. 2 Notched off like schoolboys days Anxious to see his parent.

4. To fix, secure, or insert, by means of notches.

1768 C. BEATTY *Jrnl.* 72 *note*, Logs of wood laid upon one another, notched at the corners into each other. 1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 2/2 Longitudinal sleepers of timber on which are notched down transverse bearers. 1838 *Ibid.* 1 4/1 Cross ties notched on to the waling. 1857 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 23 One directly above another, and notched together at the ends. 1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 62 You can notch in the corners, like E, as it cannot get out of place when the top is nailed on.

fig. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* i, The houses were notched as it were into the side of the steep bank.

b. To chop *off*, cut *out*.

1820 SCOTT *Abbot* iii, Have they hands, and fight not for the land which bore them? They should be notched off at the elbow! 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 192 Rhombic in shape with a corner notched out.

5. To fit the arrow to the bowstring; to nock.

1635 QUARLES *Emblems* i. vii. 30 His bow is bent, and he hath notch'd his dart. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V* clxxix, Other well-notch their Arrowes; trye their Stringes And draw their Bowes. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xvii. (1840) 292 Their arrows being soon notched upon their bows. 1767 *Poetry in Ann. Reg.* 230, I bent my bow,.. and strait Notch'd on the nerve the messenger of fate.

6. To stop or jam (a wheel). *rare*[−1].

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 130 They can't strike sail, or notch the wheels,..in a trice.

7. *intr.* To become jagged or indented. *rare*[−1].

1693 EVELYN *De La Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 15 Their matter must be of good temper'd Steel, so that the edge may neither turn, or notch easily.

Notched (nɒtʃt), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].]

1. That has a notch or notches cut in it; nicked, indented; marked with a notch.

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* i, He lookes like a maypole, or notched stick. 1683 CROWNE *City Politiques* v, Because a knight's notch'd in the crown, and the doctor's a little crack'd there. 1744 JOHNSON *Diary N. Wales* (1816) 74 At an iron-work I saw round bars formed by a knotched hammer and anvil. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 110 They ascended with great agility, by a long notched stick. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 112 The oak-tree, gnarl'd and notch'd, Lifts its furrow'd side. 1847 SMEATON *Builder's Man.* 163 To describe an Ellipse by Means of..a piece of notched Lath. 1887 HALL CAINE *Deemster* xxxiii, The notched door of the portcullis was open.

b. *Bot.* Coarsely dentate or serrate.

1676 GREW *Anat. Pl., Fruits* 176 The Belly'd [flowers] are also Even Edged, as in Convolvulus; or Notched, as in Trachelium. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. ii. 310 The leaves of this tree are..notched about the edges. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* ed. 3 I. 200 Petals..heart-shaped, bent inwards, and notched at the end. 1824 SIR J. E. SMITH *Eng. Fl.* (1828) II. 345 Petals 5, flat, spreading, notched. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 51 Petals notched, and with a notched scale.

c. *Zool.* Having notches or incisions.

1713 PETIVER *Aquat. Anim. Amboinæ* 1/2 *Echinus planus*,..Double notch'd Sea Pan-cake. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 359 The two great claws are usually notched, like a saw. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 26/1 Ears.. a little notched on their external border. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 330 Pectoral fins not notched at their origin.

Comb. 1871 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* I. 307 The Notched-eared Bat (*Vespertilio emarginatus*), found in Central and Southern Europe, and extending eastward into Persia.

† **2.** Having unevenly or closely cropped hair.

1611 COTGR., *Bertaudé*, curtailed; also, notched, or cut vneuenly. *c* 1648 DAVENANT *Vac. in London* Wks. (1673) 289 For Prentice notch'd he strait does call. 1681 DRYDEN *Span. Friar* Prol., Even as notch'd prentices whole sermons write. [1820 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Oxford in the Vacation*, A votary of the desk—a notched and crop't scrivener.]

Notchel (nɒ·tʃĕl), *sb. dial.* Also 7 **nochil(d, knotchell**, etc. [Of obscure origin. Now current only in Chesh., Lanc., and W. Yks.] *To cry* (*one*) *notchel*, to proclaim publicly that one will not be responsible for debts incurred by the person named. Also in *notchel-crying, -notice*.

1681 *Dial. betw. Sam. & Will.* in *Harl. Misc.* (1744) II. 101 The King's Majesty, him they cryed Nochell. *Sam.* What, as Gaffer Block of our Town cryed his Wife? *1839 LEWIS *Gloss. Hev. J.*, In Lancashire, 'cry'd nochild' means a woman cried down by her husband. 1859 in *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. (1860) X. 108 On Wednesday there was at Accrington an extraordinary instance of the disgraceful practice of 'notchel crying'. 1882 *Lanc. Gloss.* 202 To cry 'notchel' is to give notice that a certain person or persons will not pay the debts of another person. 1889 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. VIII. 268 He is thus said to 'notchel' her, and the advertisement is termed a 'notchel' notice.

Hence **No·tchel** *v.*

1841 HAMILTON *Nugæ Lit.* 356 When a man advertises that he is not answerable for certain debts of a partner, in life or in trade, he knotchells them. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss.* 241 When a man makes public announcement that he will not pay his wife's debts, she is said to be *notchelled*.

Notcher (nɒ·tʃəɹ). [f. NOTCH *v.*] One who notches; a scorer.

c 1740 in *Daily News* 19 Oct. (1897) 7/2 The Bowler, The Striker, The Notcher [etc.]. 1895 C. SCOTT *Apple Orchards* 57 A dead table accommodated the notcher or scorer.

No·tchet. *rare*[−1]. (Of obscure origin.)

Cf. Suff. and Essex dial. *notchet*, an insignificant thing, a small quantity.

1636 ABP. WILLIAMS *Holy Table* (1637) 53 In this imperfect time, and mixed Notchets, His house with Minun's swarmed, his head with Crotchets.

No·tchful. [f. NOTCH *sb.*] The quantity which can be contained in a notch.

1733 TULL *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* xxii 331 An equal Number of Notchfuls of seed will be delivered thro' the Seed Passage at each Revolution of the Wheels.

Notching (nɒ·tʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. NOTCH *v.*]

1. The action or process of making notches, *esp.* in carpentry as a method of joining timbers.

1611 COTGR., *Crenature*, a iagging, nicking, notching. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 564 Notching admits two pieces to be joined at from one to four angles. 1847 SMEATON *Builder's Man.* 80 The carpenter usually connects his timbers either by notching, or by mortice and tenon. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1534/2 Halving, scarfing, and cauking are forms of notching, and form a lap-joint.

2. A notch or notch-like incision.

1842 GWILT *Encycl. Arch.* 1008 *Notching*, a hollow cut from one of the faces of a piece of timber, generally made rectangular in section. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* ix. 201 The galleries thus formed falling in, and producing furrow-like markings, with or without transverse notchings.

Notchy (nɒ·tʃi), *a.* [f. NOTCH *sb.* + -Y[1].] Having notches or indentations.

1890 ALLINGHAM *Poems, To the Cuckoo*, Scraping to your heart's desire Dusky sides with notchy feet. 1883 MISS BROUGHTON *Belinda* III. 152 The Langdale Pikes have just shaken the rain-clouds off their notchy crests.

Note, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *north. dial.* Forms: 1 **notu**, (1) 2–5, 9 **note**, 5 **noote**; 4–5 **not**, 4 **notte**, 5 **noit**; 5 **noytt**, 5, 7 **noyt**, 9 **noit**. [OE. *notu* fem. = MDu. *note* (cf. MDu. *not*, ON. *not* neut.), f. the weak grade of the series *neut-, naut-, nut-*: see NAIT *sb.* and *v.*[1], NEAT *sb.*, and NOWT.

In later ME. the word is most common in alliterative verse; in the *Wars Alex.* it occurs at least a score of times in a variety of senses. In some passages it appears to have no very definite meaning.]

1. Use, usefulness, profit, advantage.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. x. 48 Hit ær þiosan ȝenoȝ æmittiȝ hæȝ..., & ȝe his name note ne hæfdon. *c* 960 *Rule St. Benet* (Schröer) 11 He biþ ȝewitnod swa swa ȝymeleas hyrde, ȝif se hyredes ealdor..to lytele note & nytwȝrȝnesse on his heorde anȝyt. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 557 Is in þe eni oþer note, Hute þu hauest schille þrote? *c* 1290 *St. Katherine* 51 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 93 We schulle betere i-leue alle men, and more it wole þeo note. 13.. *Seuyn Sag* (W.) 992 For here bolt is wone i-schote, More to harm than to note. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 169 God gif þam grace to spede, With doubty fo, to note, whan þei com to dede. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 21883 (Trin.), Owe we here of to ferche resoun How he doþ alle þinge to note (*v.r.* nait). *a* 1450 MYRC 1484 Hast þow ouer-holde corne or ote, Or oþer þynge, þat come neuer to note?

b. (One's) good, benefit, or profit.

a 1240 *Ureisun* in *O. E. Hom.* I. 195 Þæsu cristes blode, þet for ure note was i-sched oðere rode. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 330 Ich do god mid mine þrote, And warni men to hore note. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21772 Sco þat fand quar it was hid,..And til vr note nu has it broght. 1340 *Ayenb.* 159 Huanne þe man zekþ his oȝene note in al þet he deþ.

c. *To do note*, to do good.

13.. *Coer de Lion* 2651 Stones that deden never note, Grounde they never whete, no grote. *c* 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 434 in Ritson *Metr. Rom.* II. 288 Ethelwolf..dude ys lond lute note. *c* 1425 *Cast. Persev.* 2730 Þou mayst purchase þer-with bothe ponde & parke, & do þer-with mekyl note. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 107 Þin handyl is all to schort, þi schouyl is noȝt worthe. Þou doost no note.

d. *In note*, in use.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 792 Ho raught hym a ring with a riche stone,..Eneas it name & in note hade. *c* 1440 *Yorkshire Myst.* xxxvi. 383 A graue..þat neuer was in noote, it is newe.

e. *dial.* The milk given by a cow; the period of giving milk; the condition of a cow when giving, or beginning to give, milk after calving.

a 1728 Kennett in *MS. Lansd.* 1033 fol. 272 b, *Neyt*, a cow's milk for one year. W. R. Yorksh. where they hire out a cow for a summer at so much a *Noyt*. 1847 in Halliw., *Note*,..the time during which a cow is in milk. *North.* 1875 in *Antrim & Down Gloss.* (1880) 73 A Kerry cow,.. at her note in May. 1880– in dial. glossaries (Cumb., Yks., Lanc., Chesh.).

2. Office; employment, occupation, or work, as properly pertaining or assigned to a person. Also, way of acting, practice.

c 960 *Rule St. Benet* (Schröer) 63 Ne ræden ȝebroðru, ne ne singen ac ða syn ȝecorene to ðare note. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* xl. 13 Æftet þam Pharao ..ȝeset þe to þare ylcan note. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 963 V swore..þat y wlde nat ..hulewe þys day of my note *c* 1386 Chaucer *Reeve's T.* 148 This meller goth agayn, and no word seyde, But doth his note,..Til that her corn was fair and wel ygrounde. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 8056 Parfore prior turgote þe bischope preferd to þis note. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* vi. iv. 26 Vtheris, quhilk wer ordanit for sic notis, The warme new blude keppit in coup and peis.

b. Work, as occupying one for or at a particular time; temporary occupation or employment.

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 61 Of thair not yet standes merk, In Babilony the tour yet standes. 13 . *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1233 Set nolde neuer nabugo þis ilke note leue, Er he hade tuyred þis toun & tornne hit to grounde. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 284 Mony noble for þe nonest to þe note yode,..To this Journey with Jason. *c* 1460 *How the Goode Wyf* 103 Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 187 Loke what note is moste in de for to done.

1883 *Almondbury Gloss.* 92 'What noit are ye at?' = 'What are you doing?'

c. Work of a specified kind.

c 1400 *Sege Jerus.* 800 Myche of masonus note þey marden þat tyme 1419 *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 15 The wryght note of a gutter betwix the newe house..and the hall.

d. A piece of work.

13 . *St Erkenwolde* 38 in Horstm. *Altengl Leg.* (1881) 267 þe temple was. A noble note for þe nones & new werke hit hatte 13 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 921 In Iudee hit is þat noble note [sc. Jerusalem]

3. A matter, affair, or circumstance; a thing.

a 1350 *St. Lucy* 199 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 19 One of his men wightly 3ode To venge his lord of þis lang note. *a* 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. iv. 551 Hit is a nedful note to neuen. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 1.5 As many Besandis on his bake as he bere mist, And obire necessari notis as nedis to his craftis. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 506 'Quhat nedis', said Spinagrus, 'sic notis to nevin'?

1883 *Almondbury Gloss.* 92 'We sud be at the same noit as before,' *i. e.* in the same position, or difficulty.

b. In phrase *new note(s)*.

13 *Evang. Nicod.* 77 in Herrig *Archiv* LIII. 393 Vs noyes gretely þir notes new. 13 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 155 Penne iwe note me com on honde þat meued my mynde ay more & more. *c* 1400 *Rowland & O.* 49 Now come tham newe note one hande And wondirfull hasty tythande. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 501 Thoght I suld fynd thanne new notis for this ix yere.

4. The tenor or purport *of* a letter. *rare* —[1].

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1719 Now sall I neuen vs here next þe note of his lettir.

Note (nōt), *sb.*[2] Also 3-4 (6 *Sc.*) not (7 *Sc.* notte), 4 noot, 5 noote, *Sc.* noyt, 6 *Sc.* noit, 6-7 noate, 7 noat. [a. OF. *note* (12th c.), ad. L. *nota*, a mark. Cf. It., Sp., Pg. *nota*]

I. 1. a. A written character or sign, expressing the pitch and duration of a musical sound.

c 1300 *Learning Music* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 292 Summe notes arn shorte and sommе a long noke, Sommе kroken a-weyward als a fleshoke. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 359/1 Noote, of songe yn a boke, *nota*. 1597 T. Morley *Introd. Mus.* 11 Euery small note of a Ligature descending being a square note is a long. 1609 Douland *Ornith. Microl.* 6 Now *Notes* is that by which the highnes, or lownes of a Song is expressed. 1662 Playford *Skill Mus.* i. x, This switter Triple Time is sometimes prick'd in Black Notes, which Black Note is of the same Measure with the Minim. 1716 Hearne *Collect.* (O. H. S.) V. 277 He hath got an old MS. with Musical Notes. 1762–71 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 206 His own portrait done by himself with a pallet and pencils in his hand, and musical notes on a scrip of paper. 1848 Rimbault *Pianoforte* 14 Two notes are obtained without the assistance of ledger-lines, by merely placing one below and the other above the staff. 1893 Duff *Early Printed Bks.* 139 Higden's *Polycronicon*, the first English book containing musical notes.

b. A key of a pianoforte or similar instrument.

1848 Rimbault *Pianoforte* 67 One is kept in motion by repeatedly striking the same note. 1884 F. M. Crawford *Rom. Singer* I. 6 Two of the notes are dumb.

fig. 1899 J. Smith *Chr. Charac.* 172 Instinctively we discern in others a dumb note, .. a moral insensitiveness, which awakens a sense of alarm.

2. A single tone of definite pitch, such as is produced by a musical instrument or by the human voice in singing.

c 1300 *Learning Music* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 292 Thu holdest nowt a note, by God I in riht ton...Thu tuchest nowt the notes, thu bites hem on sonder. 1340 *Ayenb.* 105 Ine þise songe byeþ zeue notes. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 90 Nou scharpe notes and nou softe, Nou hihe notes and nou lowe, As be the gamme a man mai knowe. 1396 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 158 Not clipping the syllables,..not chauntyng nor brekynge your notes. 1590 Shake. *Mids. N.* v. i. 405 First rehearse this song by roate To each word a warbling note. 1611 Bible *Wisd.* xix. 18 As in a Psaltery notes change the name of the tune, and yet are alwayes sounds. 1662 Playford *Skill Mus.* i. i, Those below Gam-ut are called double Notes. 1753 Hogarth *Anal. Beauty* ii. 16 The ear is as much offended with one even continued note. 1762 Franklin *Exp. Electr.* (1769) 30 It often happens that two [glasses] of the same size differ a note or half a note in tone. 1824 W. Irving *T. Trav.* I. 47 She even hummed an air, and did not make a single false note. 1887 Bowen *Virg. Æneid* vi. 646 Their Thracian priest..Chants them the air with the seven sweet notes of his musical scales.

fig. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 696/2 The gardens and orchards..strike..joyous notes of color.

b. With reference to the song, or other musical utterance, of birds. (Cf. 3 b.)

1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xi. 65 Vnder lynde in a launde lenede ich a stounde, To lithen here laies and here louelyche notes. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 157 The yelwe swan..Ageyn his dethe melodyously syngyng His fatal notys. *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 716 Thar notis anone ..War of Mary the myld. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xv. 35 Thow luitsum Lark & gay Goldspink, .. Lat be 3our heuinly noits. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* v. iv. 5 Here can I ..to the Nightingales complaining Notes Tune my distresses. 1613–16 W. Browne *Brit. Past.* i. iv. 72 Or to the groues, where birds..Sit sweetly tuning of their noates together. 1738 *Gentl. Mag.* VIII. 596/2 Happy Bird,..You alone her heart could move With sweetest Notes of tender Love. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 324 A region where the birds excel rather in the beauty of their plumage than the sweetness of their notes. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* iii. ii, In answer coo'd the cushat dove Her notes of peace, and rest, and love. 1875 Newton in *Encycl. Brit.* III. 770/2 The notes to which we have..hearkened with rapt admiration are changed to a guttural croak.

3. A strain of music, a melody, a tune, a song. In later use only *poet.*

c 1275 Lay. 6999 Hlaþgabarat was king þote Of alle manere note. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7407 Dauid cuth on sere-kin note; Bath he cuth on harpe and rote. *c* 1305 *St. Dunstan* 165 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 39 Kinieleyson, christeleyson, was þe murie note and song. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 39 He song, that he the beates wilde Made of his note tame and milde. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 90 b, Two yonge men began masse wt a solempne note. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 233 He made it also in metre, & set a note to it verye consonant to the argument. 1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* iv. i, I made this ditty, and the note to it. 1635 Pagitt *Christianogr.* i. iii. (1636) 131 If it be some high or Festivall day: ..'We praise thee O God', is sung with a more solemne and curious note. 1667 Milton *P. L.* iv. 683 Celestial voices.. responsive each to others note Singing thir great Creator. 1750 Gray *Elegy* 40 Through the long-drawn aisle and fretted vault The pealing anthem swells the note of praise.

b. The musical song or call of a bird. (Cf. 2 b.)

c 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 536 She heid the foules gret and smale, The swete note of the nightingale. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xxii. 17 The pyet with hir pretty cot Fenȝeis to sing the nychtingalis not. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* iii. i. 135 The plainsong Cuckow gray; Whose note full many a man doth marke. 1667 Milton *P. L.* iii. 40 The wakeful Bird..in shadiest Covert hid Tunes her nocturnal Note. 1742 Gray *On Spring* i, The Attic warbler pours her throat, Responsive to the cuckoo's note. 1800–24 Campbell *Poems, Field Flowers* ii, The deep mellow crush of the wood-pigeon's note. 1846 Dickens *Cricket on Hearth* i, A Cuckoo looked out of a trap-door in the Palace, and gave note six times.

† c. In phr. *to say, sing*, etc., *by note. Obs.*

1436 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 200, xx s' to sey be note the dirige. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iii. 1223 Ower servyse be note lett vs syng. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 82 b, The sayd lorde Cardinal sang an high and solempne masse by note before the two kynges and quenes. 1762 Churchill *Rosciad* Poems 1767 I. 46 And, in six months, my dog shall howl by note.

4. A cry, call, or sound, *esp.* that made by a bird or fowl.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27467 Childer in moder wamb to lij, Wit-in pair wambs sal þai cri, Wit her not and hide steuen. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxix. 144, I saw thame fane To cry 'Peccam' with the wauthman noit. 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, iii. ii. 40 Came he right now to sing a Rauens Note, Whose dismall tune bereft my Vitall powres. *a* 1682 Sir T. Browne *Tracts* (1683) 105 From the proper note it is called an Hoope-bird with us. 1693 Warder *True Amazons* (1713) 63 With a piteous and discontented Note, searching for their Queen. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* i. (Globe) 53 Fowls of many Sorts,..crying every one according to his usual Note. 1782 Cowper *Jackdaw* i, There is a bird who..by the hoarseness of his note Might be suppos'd a crow. 1845 *P. Parley's Ann.* VI. 36 [The bullfinch] has a wild hooping note. 1866 Hatfield *Notices Doncaster* I. 86 The note of the carrion crow.., a note-call of danger.

5. In transferred applications.

1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* (1868) 183 She wold neuer here ne understand the noote and wordes of none, sauf one tyme that a knyghte prayd her. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, iv. Prol. 14 The Armourers..With busie Hammers closing Riuets vp, Giue dreadfull note of preparation. 1702 C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* iii. iii. (1853) I. 306 The gentry at the table were at their old notes. 1839 Carlyle *Chartism* (1842) 49 The terror and horror they inspire is but the note of preparation for the truth they are to teach. 1849 Macaulay *Hist Eng* iv. I. 492 Roger Lestrange..sounded the note of war in the Observator. 1877 'H. A. Page' *De Quincey* I. viii. 151 We can catch clearly enough the note of extreme, almost austere self-dependence.

b. *To change (one's) note*: To alter (one's) way of speaking or thinking. (Cf. F. *changer de note*)

1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Joseph's Coat* 3 Sorrow hath chang'd its note. 1680 *Obs. on 'Curse Ye Meroz'* 7 Do you imagine such a Fool would not think it high time to change Note and Coat? 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* III. vii. 449 Finding that the more he declined the command the more they pressed him to accept it, he changed his note. 1778 Sheridan *Camp.* i. i, Here he comes.—Now you'll change your note. 1893 Dixon *Two Queens* xv. vi. III. 161 Tournay won, these Spanish allies had begun to change their note.

II. † 6. A name or distinctive appellation. *Obs.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 16 A knave child..which was after hote Paphus, of whom yit hath the note A certein yle, which Paphos Men clepe.

7. A mark, sign, token, or indication *of* some quality, condition, or fact, or from which something may be inferred; a characteristic or distinguishing feature.

Common from *c* 1575 to 1690, and again in recent use (from *c* 1865).

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* v. met. iii. (1868) 159 Wherfore eschauntip it so..to fynden þilke notes of soþe y-coueyed. 1547–64 Bauldwin *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 111 Patience & perseuerance are two proper notes; whereby Gods children are truly known from hypocrites. *a* 1568 Ascham *Scholem.* (Arb.) 37 The most speciall notes of a good witte for learning in a childe [etc.]. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 435 Both kindes haue vnder their tailes a double note of passage. 1628 T. Spencer *Logick* 288 That Axiome is probable which seemes so to all..by certaine frequent notes, and cleerenes. 1696 Whiston *The Earth* iv. (1722) 346 'Tis a plain Note of the Vileness of our present State. 1738 Warburton *Div. Legat.* I. Ded. p. xxxii, To shew how certain Notes they are of the Temper of Mind I charge upon you. 1794 Paley *Evid.* II. vii. (1817) 185 Between the letters..of St. Paul.. and his history in the Acts of the Apostles, there exist many notes of correspondency. 1846 Keble *Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 12 The welcome notes of fatherhood. 1891 *Speaker* 2 May 532/2 These are the notes of the 'Neo-paganism', which began a good hundred years ago.

b. *Theol.* One of certain characteristics by which the true Church may be known; a sign or proof of genuine origin, authority, and practice.

1555 L. Saunders in Coverdale *Lett. Martyrs* (1564) 187 Besydes these outward notes and tokens declaryng yt we be the true church. 1563 *Homilies* II. xvi. (1859) 462 The true Church .hath always three notes or marks whereby it is known; pure and sound doctrine, the Sacraments ministered according to Christ's holy institution, and the right use of ecclesiastical discipline. 1656 Bramhall *Replu.* i. 3 Other notes of the Church which did not please us so well, as Antiquity, and Vniuersality, and Splendour. 1749 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) X. 88 How comes subjection to the Pope to be ..an essential note of the Church? 1841 J. H. Newman *Lect.* (1891) II. 354 Many persons are doubtful whether we have the notes of the true Church upon us. 1864 — *Apol.* v. 198, I do not wish it supposed, that I considered the note of Catholicity really to belong to Rome [etc.].

transf. 1872 R. H. Hutton *Ess.* I. 437 To have a compact statement of the whole gist of Christianity is the principal 'note' of the Common-Sense Church.

8. A stigma, reproach. Const. *of.*

In common use from *c* 1570 to 1650; now *rare.*

1531 Elyot *Gov.* (1580) 80 Augustus,. only for playing at dice,..sustaineth in hystories a note of reproche. 1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 323 Whatsoever note of infamie we heretofore may have contracted. 1635 R. N. tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* i. 17 Amongst all men he underwent the note of cruelty. 1669 Dryden *Tyrannic Love* Pref., My outward Conversation..shall never be justly tax'd with the Note of Atheism or Prophaneness.

1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 568 A crime on which divine and human laws have justly set a peculiar note of infamy. 1865 Pusey *Truth Eng. Ch.* 130 To leave those who disbelieved it free from the note of heresy.

b. The mark of censure used by the Roman censors.

1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* v. iii. § 13. 422 Neither was the note of the Censors at this time (as otherwise it had used to be) hurtful onely in reputation.

† c. An object of censure. *Obs. rare* —[1].

1563 Foxe *A. & M.* 59/2 Better it were to sustaine pouerty with praise, than in greate promotions to be a common note to al men.

9. An objective sign, or visible token, which serves to identify or distinguish some person or thing, or to denote some circumstance or fact in connexion therewith.

Pretty common from *c* 1580 to 1680; now *rare.*

1577–87 Holinshed *Scot. Chron.* (1806) II. 148 A red lion (the peculiar note of the kingdom of Scotland). 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 110 So the other notes of apparell. may make a difference, and distinguish them from others of the Latine abroad. 1618 Bolton *Florus* i. xviii. (1636) 54 Having first cast away his ensignes or notes of a King. 1683 Ray *Corr.* (1848) 134 Those notes of having flat feet..argue it to belong to the genus of Colymbi. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 805 The 'note' of scabies is the burrow; and in this the parasite must be sought.

10. A sign or character (other than a letter) used in writing or printing; a mark *of* interrogation, etc. (Also *fig.*)

1529 More *Dyalogue* iv. Wks. 286/1. I haue laid you the places ready with ryshes betwene the leaues and notes marked in the margentes where the matter is touched. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* v. ii. 12 The changes I perceined in the King, and Camillo, were very Notes of admiration. 1636 B. Jonson *Eng. Gram.* Wks. 1816 IX. 345 If a sentence be with an interrogation, we use this note (?). 1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* III. xi. 305 There should be some Note or Mark to express when a Vowel is to be used long. 1748 J. Mason *Elocution* 23 There are four more Notes or Distinctions of Pause, viz. a Parenthesis [etc.]. 1795 L. Murray *Eng. Gram.* 169 A note of interrogation is used at the end of an interrogative sentence. 1859 [see Admiration 4]. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 775 Bald patches with note of exclamation hairs. *Ibid.* 856 The short hairs..are shaped like a note of exclamation (!).

† b. A mark on a flower or leaf. *Obs. rare.*

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* 206 These be not those Hyacinthes wherein the notes or mourning markes are printed. 1692 Ray *Creation* (1714) 113 The signatures of Plants or the Notes impressed upon them as indices of their vertues.

†11. A (Hebrew) particle. *Obs. rare.*

1607 TOPSELL *Foure-f Beasts* (1658) 339 The Hebrew notes cannot admit such a version or exposition. *c* 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* ii. v, This difference we declyne, not as doth the latines and greekes, be terminationes, but with noates, after the maner of the hebrues, quhilk they cal particles. *a* 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* ii. 9 The passage may be brought in with discretive notes,..'though'..'yet'.

III. 12. *Law.* An abstract of essential particulars relating to transfer of land by process of FINE, which was engrossed and placed on record.

1483 *Act* 1 *Ric. III*, c. 7 § 1 Notes and Fines levied in the King's Courts, should be openly and solemnly read 1581 *Act* 23 *Eliz.* c. 3 § 1 The Concord, Note and Foot of every such Fine. 1594 WEST *and Pt. Symbol.* § 58 The notes of all writs whereupon fines are to be levied. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* s.v., Note of a fine..is a Brief of a fine made by the Chirographer, before it be engrossed. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxi. 351 The note of a fine: which is only . an abstract of the writ of covenant, and the concord; naming the parties, the parcels of land, and the agreement.

b. In *Sc. Law* applied to various forms of legal records and memoranda.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* iv. 202 Scho thairupon tuik notis and Instrumentis. 1825 *Act* 6 *Geo. IV*, c. 120 § 9 A short and concise Note, drawn and signed by Counsel, of the Pleas in Law on which the Action or Defence is to be maintained. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 679 The term note is also applied to various incidental applications, the occasions for which it would be difficult to enumerate. 1868-88 [see RECLAIMING *vbl. sb.* b].

13. A brief record or abstract of facts written down for the purpose of assisting the memory, or to serve as a basis for a more complete or full statement; also *transf.*, a recollection or mental impression of something. (Usually *pl.*)

1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scotl.* Peroration P ij b, The which indede I had not so perfitly written in my notes. 1595 SHAKS. *John* v. ii. 5 That .they and we, perusing ore these notes May know wherefore we tooke the Sacrament. 1617 MORYSON *Itin* i. 287, I find in my notes that at Lasagna I changed a silver crowne for eight and twenty batzen. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* i. (1723) 4 And tis out of these Notes that my Observations are compiled. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II 798 Where the agreement is to be performed upon a contingency,...there a note in writing is not necessary. 1854 CHR. WORDSW. *Misc.* (1879) I. 95 A brief account of my impression was published anonymously under the title of 'Notes at Paris'. 1885 *Law Rep.* 29 *Chanc. Div.* 543 There is merely a short note of what he decided.

b. In phr. *to make*, or *take*, *a note* or *notes*.

1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scotl.* Ded, Hauying in these last warres againste Scotlande made notes of actes thear done. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* ii. vii. 84 Goe with me to my chamber To take a note of what I stand in need of. 1641 SIR S. D'EWES in Forster *Gr. Remonstr.* 124, I drew out again my pen and ink, and took notes. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* ii. vi, The King heard the whole.., frequently taking Notes of what I spoke. 1789 BURNS *Capt. Grose* i, A chield's amang you taking notes. 1837 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 538 He has only his memory to trust to, never having made any notes. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xv, When found, make a note of. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 234, I took notes.., which I afterwards filled up at leisure.

c. *To compare notes*: see COMPARE *v.*[1] 2 b.

d. A brief memorandum made to serve as a help in discoursing on any subject. (Chiefly *pl.*)

1693 *Humours Town* 19 'Tis as necessary as Notes to the Parson in the Pulpit. 1719 SWIFT *Lett. to Young Clergym.* Wks. 1751 V. 15 My frequent hearing of Foreigners, who never make Use of Notes, may have added to my Disgust. 1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 139 They call a Clergyman's Sermon, what he preaches from, his Notes; because formerly it was written in characters, or short-hand, usually called Notes. 1872 FROUDE *Short Stud.* I. 2 He spoke for more than an hour without a note.

14. An explanatory or critical annotation or comment appended to a passage in a writing or book.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 40 b, This writing dyd Luther translate into the vulgare toungue, & set to his notes in the margente. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* To Rdr., The words. are for the most part explanatory of the Authors meaning, supplying marginall notes. 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* Wks. 1851 V. 369 The entire Scripture translated into English with plenty of Notes. 1714 in Wodrow *Corr.* (1843) II. 8 A new edition of Homer's Odyssey,..with Gronovius' notes. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Printing* 260 The Parallel is another Sign which serves for a Reference, and is fit to be used either for side or bottom Notes. 1809 LAMB *Let. to Coleridge* 7 June, I found two other volumes . ,the *Arcadia*, and *Daniel*, enriched with manuscript notes. 1841- [see FOOT-NOTE]. 1878 R. HOLT *Ormulum* I. p. v, In this new edition the Editor..has revised, and added somewhat to, the Notes.

†b. An observation deserving of notice or remembrance; an interesting or noteworthy remark.

1577 GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 24 b, There is also another necessarie note, to have the seede from strange grounde, and from the woorse to the better. 1602 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* iii. iv. 168 A good note, that keepes you from the blow of ye Law. 1642-4 VICARS *God in Mount* 203 To give thee but one note more concerning this fight.

15. A brief statement of particulars or of some fact; †a bill or account.

1587 *Galway Arch.* in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 444 A trewe noate and bill of accompt. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iv i. 27 Here's the note How much your Chaine weighs to the vtmost charect. 1597 — 2 *Hen. IV*, v i. 19 Heere is now the Smithes note, for Shooing, And Plough-Irons. 1602 DEKKER *Satiromastix* Wks. 1873 I. 188 Flash, where's the note of the guestes you have invited? 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 48 Then I produced the..notes, that witnessed the discharging of the excises and customes. 1715 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) V. 128 This Morning preached Dr. Potter...Mr. Taylor of X^t. Ch. was put in the Note, there having been a Mistake in delivering the Moneo. 1732 *Acc. Workhouses* 175 Keep the tradesmen's notes upon a file. 1895 19*th Cent.* Aug. 337 That little document is a note of the box-office receipts for the evening.

16. A short letter or written communication of an informal kind.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, v. iii. 41 Giue him from me, this most needfull Note. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* iv. ii. 106 My Lord has sent you this note, And by mee this further charge. 1624 in *Cosin's Corr.* (Surtees) I. 37, I received your note from Fetherston. I thank you for your pains. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav* i. d, I shall Answer, Sir, in as few words as I can, the Note you did me the Honour to write to me. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 61/2 Did you send a verbal or a written message? I wrote a note. 1796-7 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* xxvi (1813) 130 Not a note, not a line did I receive in the mean time. 1846 DICKENS *Battle of Life* i, He sent them on, with a pencilled note to me. 1891 A. H. CRAUFURD *Gen. Crauford's Light Drv.* 6 Six little notes addressed to the brothers Crauford.

ellipt. 1892 *Phot. Ann.* II. 62 Get a piece of stiff paper (thick note does well), twist it into a sugar-loaf shape.

b. A formal diplomatic communication.

1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* i Wks VIII. 170 Nothing can be more proper or more manly than the state publication called a note on this proceeding. 1848 W. H. KEILY tr. *Blanc's Hist. Ten Yrs.* I. 473 M. de Talleyrand warmly adopted the project, and promised to present a note to the British government in its favour. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. iii. 50 The Porte acknowledged the validity of the Latin claims in a formal note.

17. †a. A signed receipt or voucher. *Obs. rare.*

a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 21 Apr 1644, Two reasonable faire publiq Libraries whence one may borrow a booke to one's chamber, giving but a note under hand. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 60 When he had paid in all the money..he.. stayed to take notes, for what he had paid. 1739 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* III. 9 The Borromean library, where all strangers have..liberty, on giving a note for it, to take any printed book home with them.

b. A written promise to pay a certain sum at a specified time. (Cf next.)

1683 *Lond Gaz* No. 1862/8 A Note under the Hand of John Swettaple, Goldsmith,..for Ninety nine Pounds Ten Shillings, paid to Edward Callender or Bearer. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* i. xvi, His Note will go farther than my Bond. 1798 W. HUTTON *Life* 33, I paid one hundred guineas down, and gave my note six months after date, for the remainder. 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* III. 152, I shall give her a note at a month after date for fifty or a hundred pounds. 1879 PENTECOST *Vol. of Life* vi. (1882) 43 A man's note is only current .because the man is good.

c. More fully *note of hand.* (Cf. PROMISSORY *a.*)

1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cyc.* s.v. *Note*, In which sense we say, a promissory note, a note under hand,..&c. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxx. 467 Promissory notes, or notes of hand, are a plain and direct engagement in writing, to pay a sum specified at the time therein limited to a person therein named, or sometimes to his order, or often to the bearer at large. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 12 Notes of Hand under one pound are void. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron Barset* xxxvii, She can have my note-of-hand for it all at fourteen days.

18. A bank-note, or similar promissory note passing current as money.

1696 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 79 The said bank have resolved to take for subscriptions the bank of England's notes. 1728 SWIFT *Intelligencer* No. 19 He gave notes instead of money (from twopence to twenty shillings) which passed current in all shops where meat or drink was sold. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) iv. xiii, You have involuntarily confided your..uncounted cash and notes to the care of the public. 1834 MARRYAT *P. Simple* ii, Change for a one pound note. 1856 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 302 The five-pound note I sent you

b. *Australia* (and *Sc.*). A bank-note worth £1; the amount of a pound sterling.

1864 J. ROGERS *New Rush* ii 28 A note's so very trifling, it's no sooner changed than gone; For it is but twenty shillings. 1875 WOOD & LAPHAM *Waiting for Mail* 39 Even at half fifty notes a week You ought to have made a pile.

IV. 19. Distinction, mark, importance; reputation, fame. Esp. in phr *of* (*good, bad*, etc.) *note.*

1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 293 Thynges of slendre note. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* v. iii. 14 The yong Lord Did to his Maiesty .Offence of mighty note. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* (1637) 463 A towne of good note in these dayes for making of clothes. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E India & P.* 92 Their Windows, except some few of the highest Note, are usually folding Doors. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* i. i. iii (1710) 5 It contains..12 Market-Towns: The chief in note are Reading...Abington [etc.]. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 5 *note*, The same .is the frequent Repast even of those of better Note. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* iv. xxi. 172 Polybius..was of the first note in his age as a soldier, statesman, and philosopher. 1838 MACAULAY *Let. to Napier* 22 July, As if he were a young writer struggling into note. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* i. ii. I. 11 Had he died at sixty years of age, he might have left behind him an obscure and blameless note.

b. *Of note*, of distinction or eminence; notable.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iii. i. 25 These betraie nice wenches . ,and make them men of note. 1612 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* P 2 As oft as we do any thing of note or consequence. 1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 94 A Platform for a House in a high Street, or Lane of Note. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 135 P 1 All the Philosophers of Note in Greece. 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Enq.* Wks. (1841) 390 Among the Romans, the first critic of note was Cicero. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xlviii, The fluttering of a banner caught the eye, and became a circumstance of note. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* x. 254 Five noble citizens of Florence, all men of note and weight.

20. Notice, regard, or attention.

1598 BACON *Ess., Of Ceremonies* (Arb.) 24 Smal matters winne great commendation; because they are continually in vse and in note. *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 56 The factions of the Court, which were all his times strong, and in every mans note. *a* 1641 FINETT *For. Ambass* 10 The Ambassador. kept himselfe all this while quiet without.. thrusting for publique Note. 1789 COWPER *Tiroc.* 641 To . commend, With designation of the finger's end, Its various parts to his attentive note. *c* 1810 HOGG *May of Moril Glen* i, The virgin cast on him a look,..As on some things below her note. 1886 *Law Q. Rev.* Oct. 484 The manner in which these statutes were interpreted is worthy of note.

b. In phr. *to take note of.*

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. Ven.* v. i. 120 Giue order to my seruants, that they take No note at all of our being absent hence. 1601 — *All's Well* i. iii. 195 My loue hath in't a bond Where of the world takes note. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* ii. xi, No one took note of me. 1863 E. V. NEALE *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 15 We select from the multitude what we want.., and take no note of the rest.

c. Knowledge, information; intimation. *rare.*

1598 BACON *Ess., Of Suitors* (Arb.) 44 If intelligence of the matter coulde not otherwise haue beene had but by him, aduantage be not taken of the note. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* iv. i. 43 Rouse him, and giue him note of our approach. 1610 — *Temp.* ii. i. 248 She that from Naples Can haue no note, vnlesse the Sun were post. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* vii, A streaming flight of wild geese..gave note of the waning year.

V 21. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 13) *note-gatherer, -maker, -taker, -writer, note-taking*; (sense 16) *note-sized* adj., *-wise* adv., *-writing*; (sense 18) *note-case, -issue, -palming.*

1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* ix, Placing a snuff-box in one pocket of his trousers, a *note-case in the other. 1637 DOW *Answ. to Burton* 120 His *note gatherers in the gallery. 1893 *Times* 27 Apr. 9/5 The privilege of *note issue enjoyed by the Scotch banks. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II) 61 Erecting as it were Trophices of like passages, after the fashion of our *Note-Makers now adayes. 1738 *Gentl. Mag* VIII. 634 Any Critick or Note-maker. 1900 WEYMAN *Sophia* iii, Until you are away from here I'll answer there shall be no *note palming. 1870 *Routledge's Every Boy's Ann.* June Suppl. 12 A small *note-sized envelope. 1886 T. HARDY *Mayor Casterbr.* xxviii, Henchard being no *note-taker himself. 1496-7 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1904) 224 Furst, paid at the *Note takyng of the Endentour of comnandes, ij d. 1862 THORNBURY *Turner* II. 134 That vast tenacious memory, which no note-taking habits could weaken. 1703 *Rules of Civility* 177 If we be desir'd to . write *Notewise, that is to say, without Sir, and the great Space at the top [of the letter], we must comply. 1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.* 394 *note*, Some of the Greek *note-writers call him a composer of tragedies. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. ii (1863) 274 The closetings, the *note-writings, the whisperings.

†Note, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* (Prob. var. of NUT *sb.*, here applied to the uropygial gland.)

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* a vj, Youre hawke..fetcheth moystour like oyle at hir taill, and strikyth the federis of hir wynges throw her beke, and it is calde the note, than as she fetcheth the oyle. [Hence Guillim (1632) and Holme (1688).]

Note, obs. f. NUT, dial. variant of NOWT.

†Note, *a. Obs. rare.* (Meaning doubtful.)

Perh. properly an attributive use of NOTE *sb.*[1], employed mainly for alliteration. L. *nōtus* has also been suggested.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2092 Now nar 3e not fer fro þat note place. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 1227 Alystes noyed of þare note-men at þe nete kepid. *Ibid* 4870 Fra þens oure note men be northe nymes þaim þe way.

†Note, *v.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: *α.* 1 **notian,** 3 **notien,** 4 **notye.** *β.* 3 **noten,** 4 **notun** (6 *Sc.* **noyt, noit, not**), 4-5 (6 *Sc.*), **note.** [OE. *notian*, f. *nōtu* NOTE *sb.*[1] Cf. Icel. *nota.*]

1. *trans.* To use, to make use of (something).

α. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xviii § 1 Eall moncynn & ealle netenu ne notiaþ nawer þeah feorðan dæles þisse eorðan. *c* 960 *Rule St. Benet* (Schroer) 52 Gif he furðon þurh þa gebedu gehæled ne bið, notige þonne se abbod cyrfes. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 189 Hereð nu to wiche fihte we oxen þis strengðe notien. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1033 Þar men habbeþ milde mod, Ich noti mid hom mine þrote. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* i. 2198 In fourme of bred and eke of wyn, þat we hyt notye scholde. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xviii. 101 Tyliers..tolden here maystries By þe seed þat þei sewe what þei shoulde notye.

β. *a* 1000 *Colloq. Ælfric.* in Wr.-Wülcker 100 Se treowwyrhta seccð, hwilc eower ne notaþ cræfte minon. *c* 1200 ORMIN 12228 Swa þatt tu nohht ne notesst itt At naness kinness nede. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3144 So mikil hird so it noten mai. 13. *Cursor M.* 23763 (Gött.), If we will note on þaim vr might, Certes þai er feld in flight. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2403 Folyty hold we þis meyne þus, þat mykel þyng al day notes. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 402 Of nygromansi ynogh to note when she liket. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 359/2 Notun, or vsyn, *utor.* 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xiii. vi. 64 The agit Drances with curage hoit Begowth the first hys toung for to noit. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) i. 221 Noblest natour, nurice to nurtour, not This dull indyte.

2. *intr.* To make use *of* (something). *rare*[-1].

c 1220 *Bestiary* 612 No golspe is hem minde, til he noten of a gres, ðe name is mandragores.

Note (nōut), *v.*[2] Also 3 **notien,** 3, 6-7 **noat(e,** 4 (6 *Sc.*) **not,** 6 **notte, noth** (*Sc.* **noit**). [ad. OF. *noter, notter*, ad. L. *notāre*, f. *nota* NOTE *sb.*[1]]

I. 1. *trans.* To observe or mark carefully; to give heed or attention to; to notice closely.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 158 Her beoð, in þeos wordes, two eadie wordes to noten. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxviii. (*Adrian*) 43 Þe king..notyt wel..þe answere þat ilkane mad. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 5655 Now all I neuyn 3ow þe names, note 3e þe wordis. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* g j, Euery man ought to note and reteyne them in their mynde and wytte. *a* 1533 LD.

BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) L viij b, It is a thyng well to be noted, howe all good and yll heartes are applied. 1596 DRAYTON *Legends* ii. 400 My Paths by Spyes be diligently noted. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 144 Of both these Forces of horse and foot of France, you are to note this which followeth. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 162 His Age and Courage weigh: Nor those alone, But note his Father's Virtues and his own. 1774 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 516, I received your lordship's letter, and as the merchants say, note the contents. 1792 MRS RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* ii, I took special care to note how the trees stood. 1850 MCCOSH *Div. Govt.* II. ii. (1874) 162 This is a circumstance worthy of being noted. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 79 It may be well to note the characters of the two constituents.

absol. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* II. i, I haue some generall notions; I do loue To note, and to obserue.

b. To take notice of; to observe, perceive.

c 1315 SHOREHAM I. 60 Þat he so wel yþeawed be, Þat alle men hit notebe. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 336 If ther hadde be no synne in clothing, Crist wolde not so soone have notid and spoke of the clothing of thilke riche man in the gospel. *c* 1400 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* xxxiii. (B. N. C. MS.) lf. 73 In þis processe of þe gospelle..we mowe noten and vnderstonde many faire þinges. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 11 b, In the whiche mercyfull liberalite, I note the superaboundant goodnes of god. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 68, I noted on suddeyn the goast of verye Creusa. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 19 The slave noting his master all alone, presented himselfe before him. 1658 JER. TAYLOR in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 5 If ever you have noted or heard of any overtures of unkindnesse betweene them. 1712 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 373, I told him I had noted it before. 1821–22 SHELLEY *Chas. I*, II. 456 Have you not noted that the Fool of late Has lost his careless mirth? 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 4. 192 Such severances as we note in the thirteenth century of the cloth-merchant from the tailor.

2. To mention separately or specially among other items or matters committed to writing.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 245 Poul notiþ first þis word. *Ibid.*, Poul notiþ, as trewe men shulden, ech variynge of Goddis word. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 172 Nereides that thei ben hote, The Nimphes whiche that thei note To regne upon the stremes salte. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* (1905) 273 The forsaid acre of lond, with all the mede and xviij. d. of yerely rent afore-noted. 1563 FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 16 Generally it is noted of all Historiographers, that after the appearing of Comets, most commonly follow great ..calamities. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* iii. 185 Which thing the Evangelist notes as one of the critical passages of his Passion. 1692 RAY *Creation* i. (1704) 150 They not being able, as I noted before, to see them at that distance. 1721 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 123, I shall only note this. 1873 HELPS *Anim & Mast.* i. (1875) 11, I must just note that Bastiah's censure does not apply to England as much as to France.

3. To set down in writing; to put down as a memorandum; † to write, indite.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 2795 To Nostanda on next þus notis he a lettir. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xxv. 8 Write them this in their tables, and note it in a booke. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, II. iv. 101 Ile note you in my Booke of Memorie. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 25 He ought also to note in his book the materials. 1697 *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 114, I contented myself to note only on my Table-Book these Lines. 1806 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* (1810) App. 51 Lieut. Wilkinson ..carries with him a..sketch of the route, noting the streams, hills, &c. that we crossed. 1834 SIR H. TAYLOR *Artevelde* I. i. iv, 'I were well to note him on your list. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* (1870) I. i. 342 At the King's command A clerk that day did note it every whit.

b. So with *down*.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* iv. xvii. 205 If there be any Current, you may..allow for it, and note it down. 1695–6 T. SMITH in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 239 Additions and alterations..which I have noted down. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. vii. 225 Things noted down in God's Book. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 899 Thy prophets..noting down The features of the last degen'rate times. 1836–7 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Scenes* viii, A hard-featured old man..was intently perusing a lengthy will..and slily noting down some brief memorandum of the bequests contained in it.

† 4. To set down as having a certain (good or bad) character. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 65 Or els bycause they wolde be noted outwardly religious. 1533 CRANMER *Misc. Writ.* (Parker Soc) 250 If I had not, or would not so have done, I might right well have been noted negligent. 1573 L. LLOYD *Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 105 In divers autheurs and places, this prince is noted a glutton and drunkard.

II. † 5. To denote, or signify (something). *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25204 Wit þis word 'in heuen', us es Noted sothfast buxumnes. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* iv. 54 Þan satte summe as siphre doth in awgrym, Þat noteth a place and no þing availith. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.* (1563) X viij, Both sence and names do note them very nere. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 38 A woman..hauing one hande in his pocket as noting hir theft. 1644 BULWER *Chirol.* 168 The coyners of the Hieroglyphiques introduce this gesture to note Taciturnity. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 442 The Shepherd knows it well; and calls by Name Hippomanes, to note the Mother's Flame. 1755 JOHNSON s.v. *Ling*, The termination notes commonly diminution; as Kitling [etc.].

† b. To point at, indicate by pointing. *Obs.*

1517 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 3 The Fynger of Seynt John Baptiste whych he notyd or shewyd crist Jhu whanne he seyd Ecce Agnus Dei. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 249 Doth he herein not note you excellently (Osorius) and (as it were) poynt at you with the finger?

c. To indicate; † to point *out*, set or show *forth*.

1521 WARHAM in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I. 242 My lorde of London to note out..all other suche names of writers..as they perceyve to be erroneous. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* Pref., I haue thought it good by examples to note vnto them, what fruit & commodity they may take therof. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 63 The Turks use in their greatest feasts..to roast or seethe an Ox whole,..to note forth their plenty. 1646 P. BULKELEY *Gospel Cov.* iv. 337 To note out the property and nature of that faith. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 252 Distinguish all betimes, with branding Fire; To note the Tribe, the Lineage, and the Sire. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* ix. 61 A sidereal clock will note that time. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* iv. 67 Black ashes note where their proud city stood.

6. a. To mark (a book, words, etc.) with a musical score. *rare.* Also *absol.*

c 1440 LYDG. *Hors, Shepe & G.* 184 Men plukke stalkes out of my weengis tweyn, Somme to portraye, somme to noote & write. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 359/2 Notun songe, *noto.* 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* iv. v. 122, I will carie no Crochets, Ile Re you, Ile Fa you, do you note me? *Mus.* And you Re vs, and Fa vs, you Note vs. 1755 JOHNSON, *Note*, to set down the notes of a tune. 1850 HELMORE *Accomp. Harmonies to Hymnal Noted* Pref. 2 The English Words Noted, for the use of all who sing. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xv. 285 The payments made at Oxford in the year 1308 for noting an antiphonary.

† b. To mark; to distinguish by a mark. *Obs.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* vi. 24 The fenyces fonde to note wyth rede colour or ynke firste the sayd lettres. 1589 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 129 Draw arkes in every of the divisions,..and note the hiest Arke next with G.H. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 152 Whan Varros name ..was brought in a schedule vnto him, to be noted to death, he tooke his penne and wrote his warrant of sauegard. 1604 E. G[IMBSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* VI. XXVI. 458 Every order of these Knightes had his lodging in the pallace noted with their markes. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 71 It is sufficient to note these things with an obeliske. 1725 WATTS *Logic* (ed. 2) 75 What Remarks you find there worthy of your riper Observation, you may note them with a marginal Star.

c. *To note a bill* (see quots.).

1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., *To note a bill*, is when a public notary goes as a witness, or takes notice, that a merchant will not accept or pay it. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 133 Noting a bill, the customary form executed by a notary when a bill is not honoured. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* IV. 403/1 Inland bills..are merely noted for non-acceptance, which itself also is a useless form.

d. To annotate; to write notes in.

1809 LAMB *Let. to Coleridge* 7 June, I wish every book I have were so noted. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* iv. v, Nibbing their pens, noting their memorandum-books. 1885 *Law Times* LXXVIII. 356/1 Decided cases bearing upon the matter..have been..noted where a note seemed necessary.

† 7. a. To affix to (one) the stigma or accusation *of* some fault, etc. *Obs.*

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. vi, I might..merked be And noted eke of wilfull nycetye To folylye to voyde away my grace. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. iii. 135 Bot thai sal nocht behald the with sik lak.., Ne note the of na cowardys in thar mynd. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 125 If the mother be noted of incontinencie, or the father of vice. 1653 ASHWELL *Fides Apost.* 244 None have either denied the Author, or defamed the Creed, but such whom the Church hath noted of Heresy. 1680 DRYDEN *Ovid's Epist.* Ess. (Ker) I. 232 The Julias who were both noted of incontinency.

† b. To mark or brand *with* some disgrace or defect. *Obs.*

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Aspergo*, To be in suspicion, and noted with infamy. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 739 Lest he peradventure should be noted with the spot of Nigardship. 1615 WALSAL *Life Christ* (1622) B 2 Can wee once imagine, that Christs bodie..was euer..enfeebled with infirmitie, or noted with deformitie? 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 265 The children marry publikly, and by the law are noted with no reproach for it.

† c. To stigmatize for some reason. *Obs.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 279 Notyng Sylla, that the same had purchased ye said office by gevyng greate giftes. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* v. 43 No man shall note her as an aduoutresse. 1575 FENTON *Gold. Epist.* (1582) 62 Also you note me, that in saying of service, I am very long. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* iv. iii. 2 You haue condemn'd, and noted Lucius Pella For taking Bribes heere of the Sardians.

III. 8. *intr.* **To produce musical notes; to practise singing** (cf. RECORD *v.* 2). *rare.*

1430–40 LYDG. *Dance Machabre, Bochas* (1554) 224/2 O thou minstrall that can so note and pipe Vnto folke for to done pleasaunce.

1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Mar. 2/1 The thrush and the blackbird fluted in the wood, noting for their coming songs.

† Note, variant of *nort* NURT *v.*

1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 34 To Note: to push, strike or goar with the horn as a Bull or Ram.

† Note, n'ote, no'te, 'could not', a misuse of *note* NOT *v.* 'know(s) not'. *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vii. 39 Mammon was much displeased, yet no'te he chuse But bear the rigour. ?1630 QUARLES *Hymn to God* Wks. (Grosart) II. 27 And euery minute's time ten ages were, To chaunt forth all thy praise it no'te auaile. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. III. 22 The fiercest but of Ram no'te make them fall.

No'te-book. [f. NOTE *sb.*[2] + BOOK.] A book reserved for or containing notes or memoranda.

1579 W. FULKE *Heskins's Parl.* 401 His note booke serued him no further. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* iv. iii. 98 All his faults obseru'd, Set in a Note-booke, learn'd, and con'd by roate. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. II. 47 We..Make that our note-book, there our choisest notions write. 1831 MRS. DAVY in Lockhart *Scott* (1839) X. 136, I thought the day..so white a one as to mark it especially in a little note book. 1888 PEBODY *Eng. Journalism* xxiii. 184 The correspondent..has returned with his note-books full of sketches and information which..may be of the highest service.

Noted (nōˈtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. NOTE *v.*[2] + -ED [1].]

1. That is specially noticed, observed, or marked; hence, distinguished, celebrated, famous.

a. In predicative use.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1651 So was noted þe note of nabugo-de-nozar [etc.]. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. vi, Throughout the worlde noted ouer all, In euery land spoke of in special. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxvii. 5 He [=high] nottit is thy name of nobilnes. 1532–3 *Act* 24 *Hen. VIII*, c. 2 In times past [they] haue in al outwarde partes bene noted to haue had the most substanciall coloured wollen clothes. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 150 There be thiee kindes of gouernment most noted among all writers. 1607 FLETCHER *Wom. Hater* II. i, We shall find out the truth more ensilie, Some other way lesse noted. 1653 WALTON *Angler* iv. 94 There be also of lob-worms, some called squirel-tails,..which are noted to be the best.

b. Const. *for* something.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 14 He was a franticke foole, ..And to be noted for a merry man; Hee'll wooe a thousand. 1622 FLETCHER *Prophetess* I. iii, She is a holy Druid, A woman noted for that faith [etc.]. 1669 PEPYS *Diary* 10 May, Creed. tells me he hears how fine my horses and coach are, and advises me to avoid being noted for it. 1709 *Tatler* No. 75 P 5 The Butler, who was noted for round Shoulders, and a Roman nose. 1789 BURNS *The Whistle* x, The board of Glenriddel..., So noted for drowning of sorrow and care. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 7. 148 He was noted for his scant indulgence in meat, drink, or sleep.

c. In attributive use.

The superl. *notedst* is not uncommon in the 17th c.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. ii 202, I haue Cases of Buckram for the nonce, to immaske our noted outward garments. 1623 COCKERAM I. s. v. *Clymacterical*, The most dangerous and notedst climacterical yeere. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacra* III. ii. § 17 To run through the noted Phænomena of the Universe. 1736 POPE *Let. to Swift* 25 Mar., He is the most noted, and most deserving man, in the whole profession of Chirurgery. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xviii, Old Trapbois, the noted usurer of Whitefriars. 1828 — *F. M. Perth* iv, He was far too noted a person to venture to go entirely unarmed. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 605 That evening Clarendon, and several other noted Jacobites, were lodged in the Tower.

2. Provided with a musical score; having musical notation.

1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* II. 202 The Antiphoner—from the noted and illuminated leaves of which they were chanting. 1881 BRADSHAW in Cox & Hope *Chron. All Saints, Derby* App. 231 One or more of the *Antiphonaria* were noted Breviaries, containing the whole Breviary Service, only with musical notation to the choral parts.

Hence **No'tedness.** *rare*[−1].

1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* 186 Supposing..that the Prophane Aspirer should be so Lucky..as to attain the so Criminally courted Notednesse.

No'tedly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY [2].] In a noted manner; markedly; especially, particularly.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 335 *Luc.* Do you remember what you said of the Duke? *Duk.* Most notedly Sir. 1797 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 99/1 His principles were notedly republican. *a* 1835 MCCULLOCH *Attributes* (1843) III. 25 An instinct..which compels us notedly to enquire into human plans. 1864 *Intellect. Observer* No. 34 272 Many friends—notedly Lord Overstone 1884 BLACK *Judith Shakespeare* i, She came of a quite notedly handsome family.

† No'teful, *a.*[1] *Obs.* Also 4 notful. [f. NOTE *sb.*[1] + -FUL.] Useful, beneficial, serviceable.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8473 Cantica [is] a noteful bok in haly writte. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* i. 4 It sall be noteful lerand þe way till heuen. *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* Prol., Tables of dignetis of planetes & other noteful thingez.

Hence **† No'tefulhead,** usefulness. *Obs. rare*[−1].

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxix. 11 What notfulhede in mi blode es Whils I dounga in wemmednes?

No'teful, *a.*[2] *rare.* [f. NOTE *sb.*[2] or *v.*[2] + -FUL.]

† a. Worthy of note. *Obs.* **b. Observant.**

a. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xxiii. 207 Out of the remembrance of such notefull and artificiall Masterpeeces, to frame a modell in their fancies that shall reade this.

b. 1888 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* I. v. 134 Christabel, noteful of every change,..saw how much more healthy a tinge cheek and brow had taken.

Notefy, obs. f. NOTIFY. **Note-hach(e, -hatch,** obs. ff. NUTHATCH. **Note-herd,** var. of NOWT-HERD.

No'tekin. *rare.* [f. NOTE *sb.*[2]] A little note.

1866 CARLYLE *Reminis.* (1881) II. 243 Should not I collect her fine notekins and reposit them here? 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Sept. 3/2 Here is a 'notekin', eminently Carlylean.

Noteless (nōˈtlĕs), *a.* [f. NOTE *sb.*[2] + -LESS.]

1. Devoid of note; unmarked, undistinguished, unnoticed.

a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Bonduca* II. i, Whose virtues..Must not be lost in mists and fogs of people, Noteless, and out of name. 1630 DEKKER *2nd Pt. Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 154 Let her walke Saint-like, noteless, and vnknowne. 1786 BURNS *A Bard's Epitaph* ii, Is there a bard of rustic song, Who, noteless, steals the crouds among. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. Isles* III. iv, In hurry of the night, 'Scaped noteless, and without remark, Two strangers. 1878 STANFORD *Symb. Christ* ix. 250 Some noteless action may be the germ of a power that shall spread through all the earth.

2. Unmusical, unharmonious; voiceless.

1721 D'URFEY *Two Queens of Brentford* I. ii, The Bagpipe with its Squeak and Drone, Or Parish-Clerk, with noteless Tone, Are Owls to us Sweet Singers. 1820 BYRON *Juan* iv. lxxxvii, An ignorant, noteless, timeless, tuneless fellow. 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 405 A little brown noteless bird starts from among our feet.

Hence **No'telessly** *adv.*; **No'telessness.**

1830 R. CHAMBERS *Life Jas. I*, II. iii. 209 Clouds..decline notelessly..beneath the horizon. *Ibid.* x. 258 His life was spent in its usual tranquillity and notelessness. 1854 *Chamb. Jrnl.* I. 305, I at least do not pass notelessly.

Notelet (nōʊtlet). [f. NOTE *sb.*[2] + -LET.]

1. A short note or communication.

1824 LAMB *Lett., To Barton* (1837) II. 155, I am sure I cannot fill a letter,..but you expect something and shall have a notelet. 1857 *Chamb. Jrnl.* VII. 404, I want you to insinuate my notelet into her bouquet. 1884 *Stationery Trade Rev.* Sept. 213/2 As there was no space for addressing these notelets after they were folded [etc.].

attrib. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* II. 332 Quires of letter paper and note paper and notelet paper from despatches of state to billet-doux.

2. A short annotation or statement.

1887 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. IV 245/1 This notelet has been written because I know not that the fact herein narrated is generally known.

Noteneg, -muge, -myggo, obs. ff. NUTMEG.

No·te-paper. [f. NOTE *sb.*[2] 16 + PAPER *sb.*] Paper of the various sizes and qualities now generally used for correspondence.

1849 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 68 A piece of black bordered note-paper. 1862 *Cat. Intern. Exhib., Brit.* II. § 5127 Mourning note papers and envelopes. 1875 HELPS *Soc. Press.* xvi. 228, I folded up the sheet of notepaper, [and] put it in an envelope.

Noter (nōʊtɔ). [f. NOTE *v.*[2] + -ER[1].]

An OE. *notere* occurs as a gloss to L. *notarius* (Napier *O.E. Glosses* i. 2846).

†1. A writer of the musical score in MSS.

1491 in L. Toulmin Smith *York Myst.* Introd. p. xxxix, Text-wryters, luminers, noters, turners, and floriszchers.

2. One who takes or writes notes.

1589 J. RIDER *Bibl. Schol.*, A breefe noter of the contentes of bookes, *eclogarius.* 1611 COTGR., *Remarquer*, a marker, or noter of things. 1755 JOHNSON, *Noter*, he who takes notice. 1849 *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. I. 13 John Aubrey, the most noted Querist, if not the Querist noter of all English antiquaries.

3. An annotator or commentator. *rare.*

1644 LAUD *Wks* (1854) IV. 3 4 The beast is primarily the Roman empire, in the judgment of the Geneva noters. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VII. 397 His Notes as the Noter, got perfection with His age.

4. One who notes a protested bill. *rare*—[1].

1849 DE QUINCEY *Eng. Mail Coach* Select. 18 4 IV. 297 You are made unhappy—if noters and protesters are the sort of wretches whose..shadows darken the house of life.

†No·terer. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *notār-ius*, or OF. *notier* + -ER[1].] A notary.

c 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd *Three Treat. Wyclif* (1851) 125 But take we heede..to pe popes noterers, persones & vikeris, & prestis, monkes [etc.]. 14 . *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 681 *Hic notarius*, a noterer.

†Noterly, var. of NOTOURLY *adv.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. i. 83 Now of our recent blude, as noterly kend is, The flude of Tibir waxis hart agane.

No·te-shaver. *U.S. slang.* [f. NOTE *sb.*[2]] A promoter of bogus financial companies; a usurer.

1851 HAWTHORNE *Ho. Sev. Gables* xviii, The wrinkled note-shaver will have taken his railroad trip in vain. 1880 'OUIDA' *Moths* I. 194 His father 'd always been thought one of the biggest note-shavers in New York City.

Note-taker, -taking: see NOTE *sb.*[2] 21.

Note-tre, obs. form of NUT-TREE.

Noteworthy (nōʊtwōrðɪ), *a.* [f. NOTE *sb.*[2] + WORTHY *a.*] Worthy of attention, observation, or notice; remarkable.

1552 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. xvi. 304 To note..the somme and content of euerye article..that shall appiere noteworthie. 1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 60 Is it not a custom when a prince hath spoken anything noteworthy, to say he hath delivered it majestically? 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III xii 128 Saladine by his intelligencers was certified of every noteworthy passage in the English army. 1855 BROWNING *One Word More* xvi, What, there's nothing in the moon note-worthy? 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* 68 In this prayer there is a noteworthy absence of what may be termed pagan elements.

Hence **No·teworthily** *adv.*; **No·teworthiness.**

1886 *Athenæum* 23 Jan. 144/1 This fine taste prevails in half the later drawings before us—noteworthily in the beautiful design for the Laureate's 'Edward Gray'. 1887 *Old Man's Favour* III iii, She was aware of the noteworthiness of the apparently simple occurrence.

†Noteye. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [app. f. *note* NUT.] A dish consisting of various ingredients, garnished and flavoured with nuts.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 31 *Noteye*...Take smal notys & breke hem; take pe kyrnellys & make hem whyte,..plante per-with pin mete & serue forth.

Noth, obs. Sc. variant of NOUGHT.

Nothagge, -hak, obs. forms of NUTHATCH.

†No·thal, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *nothus*, Gr. νόθος spurious + -AL.] Spurious, not authentic.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 372 All his other Didactick, Paræenetick and Nothal Writings. *Ibid.* III. *Diss. Physick* 33 There be likewise some nothal Tracts ascrib'd to old Melampos.

†Nothe. *Obs. rare* [Of obscure origin.] *To let to nothe*, to let alone, neglect.

c 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* I. 1799 Ac 3ef per were ryst treupyng, ..To sope, Hy scholde aȝen to pe spousyng. And lete al pat to nope. *Ibid.* IV. 293 For 3ef he let to nope.., Ich segge hym wel to soope [etc.].

Not-headed: see NOT *a.* 1 b.

†Notheless, *adv. Obs.* Forms: 1 no þy læs, 2–5 nopeles(s, (3 -las, 4 ? nopo-), 3 nopeles, -las, 3–4 notheles, 7 nothlesse. [f. OE. *nó* No *adv.*[2]; in later use perh. also a variant of NATHELESS.] Nevertheless.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xvi. § 4 Ond þeah betwuh þyllecum unrihtum wæs him no þy læs underþeod eall þes middangeard. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 23 Nopeles oðerhwile þu sunesest mid sunne of þisse limen ofter þenne þu scoldest. c 1205 LAY. 141 Þare quene hit of-þuhte; nopeles heo hit þolede. a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1297 Ac nopeles heo hur viderstod. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 97 In couenant of pes,..Bituex þam nopeles a skrite enseld & writen. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III 396 And nopeles God techis to swere by hym in pede. c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 60 And nopeles of wynd comys diuers perils and lettynges. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton* 148 Yet might hee bee heard nothlesse of them that stoode a farre off.

Notheme, obs. variant of NOTAMY.

†Nothemo, *adv. Obs.* In 3 no þe mo, nopemo. [f. OE. *nó* No *adv.*[2]: cf. NATHEMO(RE.] Never the more.

c 1275 LAY. 4627 Ne we neote no þe mo, þoh we speke wid houre fon. c 1290 *Beket* 61 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 108 Heo ne couþe no-þing contemi hire ne speken no þe mo. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4145 Lucye ne wilnede nopemo no þing somoche alonde As to fiȝte mid a such kniȝt.

Nother, obs. variant of NETHER *a.*

No·ther, *pron.*[1] and *a.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 4 noiper, 4–5 noper (4 -ere, 5 -ir, -ire), 5 noder, -yr, nothire, -yr(e, 5–6 *Sc.* nothir. [var. of OTHER, with *n* transferred from the article: see N 3.]

1. *A nother*, an other. (See also ANOTHER.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3390 Of hir he had a sun madan And a noiper hight madian. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 50 A noper symple frere þat nys not so gret flaterere. c 1440 *Alph. Tales* 193 And a noper tyme he had with hym a monk. c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 36, I haue mekle matir Of ane nothir sentence. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 2 In Buckynghamshyre, are plowes made of an nother maner. 1559 AYLMER *Harborowe* E 4, Of Paul I shal speak of at a nother time. 1608 D. PRICE *Chr. War* 26 To establish true religion in one kingdome, to confirme it in a nother. 1782 in *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* (1877) 181 New wheel and a nother mending.

2. *No nother*, none other, no other.

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1852 Hastow no noper þing? c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxv. (*Thaddæus*) 138 Quhare þu is, & in na nothyre place I-wyse. c 1440 *Alph. Tales* 245 It was no noder to gift to mynstrals bod for to offyr to fendis. c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 906 Thocht he wes best, no nothir lak we nocht. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccclix. 582 They shulde haue no nother trust in him, but that he wolde be their Enemy. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Mark* ix 29 This kynd can by no nother meanes come forth, but by prayer.

b. *No nother ways* or *-wise*, no otherwise.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. (*Peter*) 511 It, þat we ȝarne, sal fall vs, and na nothirwais. c 1440 *Alph. Tales* 482 On a tyme hym happend to tell þaim, and he cuthe no noderways tell, & he cuthe say none oder bod þus. 1465 *Paston Lett.* II. 251 They derst no notherwyse don for ferre.

3. *The notheren*, repr. OE. *ðam ðriim.*

c 1315 SHOREHAM I 1225 Ase broperen, For to seruy ine godes house By fue alle þe noperen. *Ibid.* 1227 To segge hys 'leuy' an englysch, 'Fram þe noperen ytake'.

No·ther, *pron.*[2] and *a.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 nóðer, 2 noðer, 3 neoðor, 4 noper, 4 6 (9 *dial.*) nother (4 -ir, 9 *dial.* noather); 4 noiper, noithor, 5 noythere. [f. *ne* NE + **ðhwæðer*, contracted form of **ðhwæðer*, as *ððer* is of *ðhwæðer*: cf. NOUTHER.]

A. *pron.* Neither of two persons or things.

a. With genitive of pers. pron. preceding.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. Care* li. 399 Ne fornime incer noder oðer oðer will butan geðafunge. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4884 Þat hor noper nadde noþing, þat to operes wille nas. c 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 852 Y seighe it meself this ich day,..Your noither it may torsake. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xi. 273 Here noper louep opere.

b. Followed by *of* (dial. *on*), or without const.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 165 Nis nower non trewðe for nis þe gist siker of þe husebonde, ne noðer of oðer. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8702 Noper of is breperin, þo is fader was ded, Nas net him bote he one. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 3233 Noper of ous nil spare Erl, baroun no kniȝt. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* (Roxb.) 18 A prest and eft a Dekene come by...But noythere of them myght hele this ilke sore wounded man. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. (1568) 93 And nother of bothe grow oute of the grounde. 1854– in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* (s.v. *Nowther*), in forms *nother, noather.*

c. Preceded by *never* (later *ner, nere*).

c 1205 LAY. 30834 For nauer neoðer nalde..þat þe king hit wusten. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 192 (Fairf.), I nam withholden yit with never nother. 1540 MORYSINE *Vives' Introd. to Wysd.* C v, That god alone aprove our inwarde and outwarde actis, though men alow ner nother. 1565 CAVEHILL *Answ. Martiall* (1846) 73 Whereof there is nere nother commanded, but forbidden.

d. Preceded by *neither* (or *nether*).

c 1500 *Chaucer's L. G. W.* Prol. 192 (Trin.), I am wytholde yet with neyther nother. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 155/1 Of which twayne ye woulde in the beginning admit neither nother. 1589 *Marprelate Epit.* (1843) 48, I wad counsell them, if they wad be ruled bai me, to be nether nother. 1612 T. JAMES *Jesuits Downefall* 71, I could wish that all such..would consent to beleeue nether nother.

B. *adj.* Neither. (Usually *neither nother.*)

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4561 Vor þer ne bileue de in noper syde non heymon vnneþe. *Ibid.* 6221 Noper partye ne miȝte þe maistrie al biȝite. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 201 By neuere noper weie I schal paye þe þat þou axest. 1530 FRITH *Disput. Purgat.* (1829) 195 Neither nother text serveth any whit for purgatory. 1533 MORE *Apol.* 180 There are fewe or none good in neyther nother parte. 1640 BROME *Sparagus Gard.* IV. v, No sir, we come with no sick intendment on neither nother side.

No·ther, *adv.*[1] and *conj. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: a. 3 noðer, neoðer, 3–5 noper (4 noper, 5 nopire, -eir), 4–5 nothyr(e, 5–6 *Sc.* -ire, 5 -ur, 3– nother (9 *dial.* noather, nuther). β. 4 noiper, noither, noyther. γ. 4 nodur, 5–6 *Sc.* noder (5 -ir, -yr), 6 nolder, 8 nodder. [f. as prec.: cf. NATHER *conj.* and OFris. *noder*, var. of *nouder* NOUTHER.]

†1. = NEITHER A. 1. (Followed by *ne, na, no, nor*, and in early use frequently with another negative.) *Obs.*

a. c 1205 LAY. 16736 Ne mihte þer na man neoðer [c 1275 noper] ute no ingan. a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 465 Vor he nys noper yep ne wis. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5857 Noper I knau him þat yee sai, Ne I ne wil lat þe folk a-wai. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 44 Thei merveille how such a wihi. Desireth nother Marriage Ne yit the love of paramours. c 1450 *Merlin* 87 This childe nys nother youre ne myn by reson. 1523 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* I. 34 They dare not trye hyt by the sworde, nother with us, nor with the saide Emparours Subiectes. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VIII. 58 Bot that nother the king nor cuntrie myght cum to skaith. 1867 WAUGH *Home Life Factory Folk* xxi. 185 Hoo's noather feyther nor mother. 1873 SPELLING *Molly Miggs' Trip* (1903) 9 But that's nuther here nor there.

β. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7703 Yee ai to frawaid wit to dele, For noiper ar ȝe war ne wise. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XII. 209 It were noyther resoun ne riȝt to reward hem bothe aliche.

γ. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iv. (*James*) 70 Philet..mycht ster noder hand na fete. c 1471 *Vol. Focus* (Rolls) II. 271 The wynde, the water spareth nodyr prynce ne kyng. 1533 GAU *Richt Way* 105 Bot alace thay wil noder preich thair self nay ȝeit suffer oders quhilk wald preich. 1574 in Littlejohn *Aberd. Sheriff Crt* (1904) 261 Syme is noder persewar nor Moir defender in this present caus of Cognitioune.

†2. *Nother . . . nother*, neither . . . nor. *Obs.*

c 1275 LAY. 22853 Ne sal him noper go vore gold noper garisome. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. viii (Bodl. MS.), Wipout þis siluer noper golde noper copre maye be ouere gilte. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 50 Noper in biggings, noper in lijts, noper in instruments. 1496 *Somerset Med. Wills* (1901) 340, 12 shepe nother of the best nother of the worste. 1530 RASTELL *Ek Purgat.* II. i, Nother by exhortacyon..nother by..punysshment..nor other thynge. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. (1568) 84 It hath nother seedes like vnto marishe mallowe, nother may a man make roopes of it.

†3. = NOR. (Usually with preceding negative.)

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. IV. 130 Here no siluer ouer see .. golde nother siluer. c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 512 No man couthe knowe His speche nother his vois, though men it herde. a 1400–50 *Alexander* 1372 [He] band hire..bigly to gedire, with þat scho flisch noper fayle, fyue score aunkirs. 1474 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App V. 311 That no manere man nor woman procure nother take away no childe. a 1529 SKELTON *Ware the Hauke* 196 Nor yet dronken Bacus; Nother Olibrius, Nor Dionisyus. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor* 80 b, Nor in eating and drinking nother in chambring and wantonnesse.

4. = NEITHER A. 3.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 722 Mi-self knowe ich nouȝt mi ken ne nit kontre noiper. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. IX. 111 Was no pride on his apparail ne no pouert noper. a 1400–50 *Alexander* 402 'Be nouȝt a-bayste', quod þe berne, 'ne a-bleyd nothire'. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* IX. 222 'I shall never sette foote there'. 'Nor I nother', sayd Richarde. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 234 When that wolde take no place nother. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 3 If ye can not have the same nother, then take [etc.].

1840 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* Ser. III. v, It don't seem to hang very well together nother. 1841 *Gaskel's Comic Songs* 48 (E. D. D.), Nay, I cannot do that nother. 1886– in dial. glossaries (Kent, Surrey, Berks, Som.), usually in form *nuther.*

†b. With preceding negative inferred. *Obs.*—[1]

1508 DUNBAR *Tua Maryit Wemen* 358 Thus the scorne and the scaith scapit he nothir.

†No·ther, *adv.*[2] *Obs.* In 4–5 noper, 5 *Sc.* nothir. [app. for NOWER *adv.*, after prec. Cf. NOUTHER *adv.*[2]] Nowhere. Usually in comb.

†Nother-where.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3495 For-þi ne was he noper quar sent Bot to þe huse ai tok he tent. *Ibid.* 17556 In israel er hei felles; þar es he soth and noper elles. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xli. (*Agnes*) 63 Sknes had he nothir-quhare, bot in his hart he had sic care. a 1400–50 *Alexander* 993 (Dubl.), There is no region ne realm..Ne noper-whare no nacion bot sall my name lowte.

Nothing (nɒ·þiŋ), *sb.* and *adv.* Forms: α. 1–2 nán, 1–6 na- (6–8 *Sc.* nai-, 6 nay-, 8–9 nae-), 3 naõ-, 4 nat-. β. 3 none (3, 5 non), 3– no- (4–5 noo-, 6 noa-); also 1 -þino, 4 -thino, 5 -thynk, 7 -think; 1–5 -þing (3 -e), 3 -ðing, 4 -thinge, 4–6 -thyng(e, 5 -thyngge, -tyng; 9 *dial.* nothin', -en. [f. NO *adj.*[2] + THING. In ME. written indifferently as one word or as two.]

A. *sb.* **I.** Not any (material or immaterial) thing; nought.

1. In ordinary uses and constructions.

In OE. and ME. frequently accompanied by another negative, as still in vulgar and dialect speech.

a. c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* XXVI. § 1 Nis nan þing soðre þonne þæt ðu secst. c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John xvi. 23 On þam dæȝe ȝe ne biddaõ me nanes þinges. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 43 Ðat he ðarof ne forleas naþing ðe godd him hadde betaht. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 225 Ne ne mei na þing wiðstonden his wille. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 560 He has it wroght..for-þi es nathing him sua dere. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xii. (*Matthias*) 343, I na-thynge spek forthire her of his lowynge. 1486 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armis* (S. T. S.)

175 He mysdois nocht in nathing. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilsear* 506 Thow fand me fechaud nathing that followit to feid. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 390 That successione.. has na thing ado now with the deuile. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* vi. 107 Leif nathing that belangis to the Paip. 1596 DAIRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* Prol. 63 Of the fishes, how copious thair thay ar, I neid to say naything. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* II. iii, Keep naithing up,—ye naithing have to fear. 1786 BURNS *Holy Fair* xxv, Lasses that hae naething!

β. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 120 No þing þet heo deð nis Gode licwurðe ne icweme. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1126 Dat water is so deades driuen, Non ðing ne mai ðor-inne liuen. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2086 So moche poer him com to, þat him ne migte no þing atstonde. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 42 Freris schulle no þing apropre to hem self, neiþer hous ne place ne ony oþer þing. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 72 Thanne out of his place he crepte So stille that sche nothing herde. *c* 1450 *Cron. Eng.* CCXV. (Caxton, 1480) 202 So they slewe hir lord that no thynge was perceyued. 1548 9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer*, Collect 4 Trin., Without whom nothyng is strong, nothing is holy. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 148 b, Nothing escapeth their handes. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 151 He..bestoweth vppon them some other reward, and many times nothing at all. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1721 Nothing is here for tears, nothing to wail Or knock the breast. 1733 SWIFT *Corr.* Wks. 1811 II. 694 He asks nothing; and thinks, like a philosopher, that he wants nothing. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* (1825) II. 304 He .omitted nothing that was prescribed by the law. 1827 SOUTHEY *Peninsr. War* II. 4 Nothing which skill and expense could effect had been spared. 1864 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* vi. (1875) 85 From the Byzantine Empire.. nothing could be hoped.

b. Followed by a positive adj.

c 1205 LAY. 3014 Ah heo ne seide naþing soð, no more þenne hire suster. 1548 GESTE *Pr. Masse* 7478 Nothing grevouse at al, nothing holy at al. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 262 Therfore did we nothing in this warre contrary to our dutie. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 457 Ther's nothing ill can dwell in such a Temple. 1652 SPARKE *Prim Devot.* (1663) 442 There being in them nothing either petitory or gratulatory 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 70 Without thee nothing lofty can I sing. 1861 J. NICHOL in *Mem.* (1896) 95 Remember the proverb, 'Nothing great is easy'. 1892 *Chamb. Jrnl.* Oct. 636/2 Apsley Villa was nothing surprisingly grand.

c In proverbs and proverbial expressions.

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 39 Whereas nothing is, the kynge must lose his ryght. 1562 — *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 141 Where nothing is, a little thyng doth ease. Where al thyng is, nothyng can fully please. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 48 This Prouerbe ., that nothing who practiseth nothing shall haue 1602 BRETON *Wonders* Wks. (Grosart) II 9/2 With that the young man replyed: oh sir, nothing venter, nothing haue 1614 COCKS in *Cal. Col. P., E. Indies* 342 As the saying is, nothing seek nothing find. 1668 SEDLEY *Mulberry Gard.* III. ii, Who ever caught any thing with a naked hook? Nothing venture, nothing win. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *To Author of Address* in *Collect. of Poems* 97 Thou know'st the Proverb: Nothing due for naught. 1885 *Cent. Mag.* XXIX. 186/2 'Nothing venture, nothing have', Betty replied saucily.

d. Denoting mental inferiority.

a 1754 FIELDING *Essay on Nothing* iii, A fellow, whom all the world knew to have Nothing in him.

e Denoting absence of religious belief.

1855 J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* ii, There were a vast many persons who ought to be Catholics, but were heretics, or nothing at all. 1891 L. FALCONER *Mlle. Ixa* i, Foreign governesses, in my opinion,..are always either Roman Catholics or nothing.

2. With dependent genitive: No part, share, etc., *of* some thing (or person).

c 1000 in Assmann *Ags. Hom.* (1889) XVIII. 48 þa ne gefredde he naþinc þæs biynes for þam miclan luste *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1096, Se wæs Papa gehaten þeah þe he þæs setles naþing næfde on Rome. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 98 in *O. E. Hom.* I. 165 Nabheð hi naþing forgeten of al þet ho [ere] iseȝen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2543 O þrai wald abram nathing haue. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxiv. (*Pelagia*) 23 Wantande nathing of bewte, þat in a woman suld fundyn be. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13215 Of Nigromansy ynogh nothing hom lakked 1540-1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 31 Ye nothyng haue appayred of the imperyall maiestiee. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. vii. 6 Finding nothyng of that they sought for. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 399 Nothing of him that doth fade. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 374 Nothing of all these evils hath befall'n me But justly. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 43 P 8 We were in nothing of the Secret. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 172, I..began..with nothing; that is to say, I had nothing of stock. 1768 GOLDSM in *Boswell*, Johnson .has nothing of the bear but his skin. 1872 HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* vi. (1906) 137 There was no atmosphere in it, nothing of the light that never was.

b. Const. *of* with adjective. Now *rare.*

Prob. after F. *rien de* (*nouveau*, etc.).

1645 CHAS. I *Wks.* (1662) 316, I .have nothing of new to direct you in. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* 11 That there might be nothing of deficient as to our Institution. *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.), Yet had his aspect nothing of severe. 1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Barrow & Newton* Wks. 1853 I. 482/2 Nothing of excellent is to be done by felicity. 1870 SWINBURNE *Esr. & Stud.* (1875) 12 Nothing of common is there, nothing of theatrical.

3. Denoting comparative insignificance or unimportance: A thing (or person) not worth reckoning, considering, or mentioning.

1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxiii. 16 Who euere shal swere by the temple of God, no thing is [1388 it is no thing]. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 340 For who that is of man no king, The remenant is as no thing. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 120 For if..I were taken of our enmyes, of my lyf is nothing. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., K. Hen. VIII* 930 b, Ye same night..fel a smal raine, nothyng to speak of. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. iii. 123 So, that skill in the Weapon is nothing, without Sack. 1612 — *Wint. T.* IV. ii. 44 A man (they say) that from very nothing..is growne into an vnspeakable estate. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 88 It was nothing to see euery day foure or fiue men killed in the streetes. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 274 We..falsely imagine we are Something when in Truth we are Nothing. 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (ed. 3) I. iii. 31 Knowledge is nothing compared with doing. 1883 HOWELLS *Woman's Reason* xii, He would be nothing without her.

† **b.** In phr. *thing, man*, etc., *of nothing.* *Obs.*

Prob. after F. *homme*, etc., *de rien*, or L. *nihili.*

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xv. 89 The daunger that wee bee scaped out of seemeth to be a thing of nothing. 1591 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist.* I. 35 Vitellius, a man of nothing. ..drunck at noone-day and heauy with surfet. *a* 1628 PRESTON *Breastpl. Love, Effect. Faith* (1631) 145 Looke upon them as tiffies, as matters of nothing

4. *Arith.* That which is not any number, and possesses neither quantity nor value; the figure or character representing this: NOUGHT. Also *fig.*

c 1425 *Craft of Nombryng* (1897) 25 Multiplye 2 be a 0, it wol be nothyng. [1605 SHAKS *Lear* I. iv. 213 Now thou art an O without a figure, I am better then thou art now, I am a Foole, thou art nothing.] 1743 EMERSON *Fluxions* 6 Consequently *o* will be nothing, and therefore all the Terms wherein it is found will be nothing. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* xxii. 236 The equation between the two periods at which it is successively nothing. 1850 MCCOSH *Div. Govt.* (1852) 486 The whole would be like multiplying nothing by nothing - the result would still be nothing.

5. That which is non-existent. Also personified.

To dance on nothing: see DANCE *v.* 3 b.

1535 COVERDALE *Job* XXVI. 7 He stretcheth out ye north ouer the emptie, & hangeth ye earth vpon nothinge. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* ii. (1592) 23 God, to shew vs that he made all of nothing, hath left a certeine inclination in his Creatures, whereby they tend naturally to nothing. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Dotage* i, Embroider'd lyes, nothing between two dishes; These are the pleasures here. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* ii. 52 Mere nothing being never able to produce anything at all. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. ii. 74, I thought it had been a .maxim all the world over, that nothing could have no properties or relations. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 332 It is here that your modern legislators have gone deep into the negative series, and sunk even below their own nothing. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 120 An emissary of the primeval Nothing. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. iv. § 53 (1875) 177 Nothing cannot become an object of consciousness.

poetic 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* VII. CCXCVIII, A mortal Life is but an handsom fiction Nothing well-drest, a flattering Contradiction. 1656 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes, Life & Fame* i, Oh Life, thou Nothings younger Brother! *a* 1708 BEVERIDGE *Priv. Th.* I. (1730) 73 It is as easy for Him to.. send me back into my mother Nothing.

b. Denoting extinction or destruction.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* V. i. 315 *Dem.* No Die, but an ace for him; for he is but one. *Lis.* Less then an ace man. For he is dead, he is nothing. 1613 — *Hen. VIII*, III. ii 208 So lookes the chafed Lyon Vpon the daring Huntsman that has gall'd him: Then makes him nothing. 1812 BYRON *And thou art dead* ii, To me there needs no stone to tell, 'Tis Nothing that I loved so well.

c. *To nothing*, denoting the final point, stage, or state of the process of destruction, dissolution, etc.

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 22 Which made euery man suppose that after the expence of much mony, it would vanish to nothing. 1655 M CASAUBON *Enthus.* iii. (1656) 169 Through continuall contemplation..having reduced his body to almost nothing. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 389 Much instrument of war Long in preparing, soon to nothing brought. 1731-8 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* Introd. 3 The Conversation falls and drops to nothing. 1774 MITFORD *Ess. Harmony Lang.* 35 The vowel-sound..is nearly of the same kind, but degenerated to almost nothing. 1875 KINGLAKE *Crimea* VI. xii. V. 248 The parapet..dwarfed down to nothing. 1887 MORRIS *Odyss.* XII. 46 Dead men rotting to nothing

6. With *a* and *pl.*

a. A non-existent, a comparatively insignificant or worthless, thing; a trifling event.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. ii. 81 To heare my Nothings monster'd. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* Concl. 449 Seeking for that, which if they had found, were but a nothing of a nothing in respect of true beatitude. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 181 A Bundle of Nonsensical Fortuitous Atoms conjoined into a Hodg-Podge of confused Nothings. 1723 SWIFT *Stella at Woodpark* Wks. 1751 X. 47 A Supper worthy of herself, Five Nothings in five Plates of Delph. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VII. ix, She then proceeded..to relate the little nothings that had passed since the winter. 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* XXXIX, 'Tis we, who strike with our spirit's knife Invulnerable nothings. 1850 MONCKTON MILNES in *Life* (1891) I. x. 444 The little nothings of occupied life leave a man no time for his duty. 1898 HENLEY *Lond. Types, Hawker*, Hawking in either hand Some artful nothing made of twine and tin.

b. A trivial or trifling remark.

1602 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. i. 95 Thus he his speciall nothing euer prologues. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 320 Mistresses that must have each day two or three Houres spent in speaking to them Nothings. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 326 Such labour'd nothings, in so strange a style, Amaze th' unlearn'd. 1797 LAMB *Let. to Coleridge* in *Final Mem.* iii. 25 You are very good to submit to be pleased with reading my nothings. 1824 BYRON *Juan* XV. LXXVIII, To his gay nothings, nothing was replied. 1894 MRS. H. WARD *Marcella* I 181 A few nothings had passed between them as to the weather.

c. A person of no note; a nobody.

1612 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. iv. 135 That harsh, noble, simple nothing: That Cloten. 1681-4 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* 81 In the presence of God we shall be Nothings. 17.. RAMSAY *To Duncan Forbes* x, Strutting naethings are despis'd. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* III. iv, The nameless nothings that are always lounging about the country mansions of the great. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xii. 163 Metellus and..Afranius, who had been chosen consuls for the year 60, were mere nothings.

d. *A new nothing*, a worthless novelty. Now *dial.* (see quot. 1854).

1641 WILKINS *Mercury* Pref. (1707) 5 Fresh Heresies (New-nothings) still appear. 1653 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* Ep. Ded., No man ought to be offended, that Sermons are not like curious Inquiries after New-nothings, but pursuances of Old Truths. 1820 T. L. PEACOCK *Misc.* Wks. 1875 III. 330 Commonplace, which at length becomes thoroughly wearisome, even to the most indefatigable readers of the newest new nothings. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss.* II. 52 If you'll be good children, I'll bring you all a new-nothing to hang on your sleeves, *i. e.* nothing at all.

e. *No nothing*, nothing at all. *colloq.*

1884 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 516/2 There is no store, no post-office, no sidewalked street,—no nothing.

† **7.** = NOTHINGNESS. *Obs. rare.*

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 626 No hearing, no feeling, but my Sirs Song, and admiring the Nothing of it. 1630 LENNARD tr. *Charron's Wisd.* I. XXXVII. (1670) 121 To make man feel his own evil, his infirmity, his nothing. 1688 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* (1756) 128 He will experimentally find the emptiness of all things, and the nothing of what is past.

II. In various collocations and phrases.

Nothing less, see LESS *a* 7 b and *adv.* 3. *Almost nothing*, see ALMOST *adv.* 3. *Neck or nothing*, see NECK *sb.*[1] 8.

8. Followed by a limiting particle.

a. *Nothing else* (*but* or *than*): see ELSE *adv.* 1.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13471 þis he said..To fand him and nathing elles. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 198 Sche wolde him nothing elles sein Bot of her name. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. clxix. 206 And they had neuer done nothynge els, I was bounde to reward theym. 1560 DAUS tr *Sleidane's Comm.* 123 b, In suche also as concerned religion and nothyng els. 1653 MILTON *Ps.* iv. 12 Things false and vain and nothing else but lies? 1756 TOLDERVY *Hist. Orphans* I. 123 Have you nothing else to do but cleaning the books? *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) I. 187 The followers of Newton say, that this power is nothing else but that of attraction. 1804-6 SYD. SMITH *Mor. Philos.* (1850) 172 If I can point out the cause..,I see nothing else which I have to do. 1869 MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 42 Sin is nothing else than moral evil.

b. *Nothing but* (or *except*): see BUT *conj.* 4 b.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* I. 94 Love we God..and drede we noo þing but hym. *c* 1400 *Sir Perc.* 714 He had nothynge to here But his sadille and his gere. *a* 1533 FRITH *Disput. Purgat.* (1829) 102 That their words are nothing but even their own imagination. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 529 Beastes thinke of nothing but that which they beholde. 1635 HEYLIN *Sabbath* I. (1636) 77 Having almost nothing but what they borrowed of the Egyptians. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp Nat. Philos.* I. i. 3 Nothing but Mens inbred fondnesse for the Object it converses with. 1721 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 101 P 7 The Prizes were generally nothing but a Crown of Cypress or Parsley. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 175 P 2 Nothing but the desert or the cell can exclude it from notice. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I I. 141 It had been fruitful of nothing but disputes. 1886 FROUDE *Oceana* 140 When doing nothing except wandering in the shade of the wood.

ellipt. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. v. 234 This peace is nothing, but to rust Iron, encrease Taylors [etc.].

c. After *did* or *done*, formerly followed by pa. t. or pa. pple, now usually by infinitive.

[*c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 682, I wol hym visite, Haue I no thyng but rested me a lite.] 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* (1868) 61 The doulphyn dyd nothyng, nyȝt ne day, but admoneshed hys doughter. 1512 *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1827) 76, vi. children, to whome they did nothing but tooke away theyr chaines. 1554-5 RIDLEY *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 14, I haue..done nothing else but digged a pit. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 542 If I had done nothing else herein but trifled. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 165 We did nothing but ascend.

d. *One has*, or *there is, nothing for it but*, denoting absence of any alternative course. (Cf. FOR *prep.* 13 c.)

1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 78 So that between one and t'other, a poor Girl has nothing for it, but a few Weeks Courtship. 1792 *Lewina* I 74 They were prepared to banter me, so I had nothing for it but downright impudence. 1843 F. E. PAGET *Pageant* 121 There was nothing for it but to submit with a good grace. 1875 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* lv. 196 Hansli had nothing for it but to obey.

e. *Nothing, if not*.., above everything.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II i. 120 O, gentle Lady, do not put me too't, For I am nothing, if not Critical. 1876 J. PARKER *Parach.* I. ii. 175 Christianity is nothing, if not spiritual. 1881 H. JAMES *Portrait Lady* XXXV, He was never precipitate; he was nothing if not discreet.

9. *For nothing*: † **a.** By no means; on no account; for no consideration. *Obs.*

c 1275 LAY. 12419 He ne mihte for noþing Melga i-finde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11149 Of hir ne wald he for nathing, Lai of hordome mistruing *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1853 *Lucrece*, Y wol not haue noo forgyft for no-thinge. *c* 1420 *Palladius on Husb.* XII. 275 They growe vnnethe in sad lond or rubrik, And for no thing the eley [they] may not vse. *c* 1450 LOVELICH *Merlin* 2562 And it be so,..thanne wolde j that ȝe hym slowen for non thing. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. Notes* 258 But there present he would not bee for nothing.

b. In vain, to no purpose.

1560 DAUS tr *Sleidane's Comm.* 80 Leste they shoulde appeere to have commen thyther for nothyng. 1872 HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* vi. (1906) 130 That old Lawgiver wasn't learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians for nothing.

c. For no reason; causelessly.

1590 SHAKS *Com. Err.* IV. iv. 130 Will you be bound for nothing? 1600 — *A. Y. L.* IV. i. 154, I will weepe for nothing, like Diana in the Fountaine. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. viii. 169 He who will be angry for any thing, will be angry for nothing.

d. Without payment or cost; free, gratuitously.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. ii. 154 A braue kingdome.., Where I shall haue my Musicke for nothing. 1662 J. DAVIES tr.

Mandelslo's Trav. 132 Provisions in these parts, are so plentiful, that the Inhabitants..sell them in a manner for nothing. 1693 DRYDEN *Disc. Satire* Ess. (ed. Ker) II. 90 To do any thing for nothing, was not his Maxim. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* I. xv, Loving the public well enough to give them a sermon or a dose of physic for nothing. 1886 D. C. MURRAY *Cynic Fortune* xii, There was not a woman of them who would not have done his clear-starching for nothing.

10 *Nothing to*: **a.** Of no consequence *to* one.

1584 COGAN *Haven Health* l. (1636) 64 What Rusticks doe, or may doe without hinderance of their health, is nothing to Students. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Coronat. Solyman* 90 The Townsmen made answer, 'twas nothing to them if there were such a Famine in the City.

b. Insignificant or worthless compared *to* some other person or thing.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. iv. 165 All I can is nothing, To her, whose worth, make other worthies nothing. 1639 W. C. *Italian Convert* Ep. Ded. 3 But all this is nothing to that which they both suffered for their conscience. 1697 R. COLLIER *Ess.* I. (1703) 169 A new way of extracting the spirit of happiness; the Chymistry of a bee is nothing to it. 1793 GOUVR. MORRIS Sparks' *Life & Writ.* (1832) I 415 Our old Congress was nothing to this Convention 1877 SPURGEON *Serm* XXIII 77 Self is an unpleasant object for study. Anatomy is nothing to it.

11. *To make nothing of*: **a.** To make light of.

Usually with gerund; for the earlier const. with infinitive, see MAKE *v.*[1] 51 c.

1632 SHERWOOD, To make nothing of, *desestimer.* 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 57 ¶ 3 She..makes nothing of leaping over a Six-bar Gate. 1821 *Examiner* 732/2 He made nothing of eating burning coals. 1838 S. PARKER *Explor. Tour* (1846) 28 The river makes nothing of washing away banks and islands. 1850 W. SCORESBY *Chevert's Whalem. Adv.* vi. (1859) 80 This forced trial of hydropathy is, indeed, so common an occurrence that whalemen make nothing of it.

b. (With *can.*) To be unable to accomplish anything; to fail to comprehend or solve.

1687 A LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 229 They boarded her again the third time, but could make nothing on't. 1852 FROUDE *Ess., Eng. Forgotten Worthies* (1906) 67 They could make nothing of his odd ironical answers. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* IV. xii, Bella could make nothing of it but that John was in the right.

12. *To come to nothing*, to have no effect or result; to break down, fail.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 233 This voyage..came to nothing. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* v. x. (1636) 615 Her promises came to nothing. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 203 All my Fancies and Schemes came to nothing. 1796–7 MISS AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* v. (1813) 15 It may all come to nothing. 1814 — *Mansf. Park* (1847) 172 His falling in love with Julia had come to nothing.

13. *To have nothing to do with* (a thing or person): see DO *v.* 33 d. Also *ellipt.*

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. ii. 37 Away, I haue nothing to do with thee. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. iv. (1841) I. 86 I'll have nothing to do with it. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 203 It has nothing to do with the purpose. 1835 F. W. FABER *Lett.* (1869) 39 God caters for tomorrow; we have nothing to do with it. 1892 *Punch* 16 Jan. 41/2 'A Wife's Secret' (nothing to do with the old play of that name).

14. *All to nothing*, to the fullest extent.

1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 53 And has carry'd his Point all to nothing, as the Racing Gentlemen say. 1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) I. 161 Why a voyage to India was all to nothing a better venture than marriage. *a* 1818 M G. LEWIS *Jrnl. W. Ind.* (1834) 67 The most beautiful tree, or, rather, group of trees, all to nothing, is the Bamboo.

b. With *beat.* (Also simply *to nothing.*)

1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 88 Christians ..beat us all to nothing in honour and humanity. 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* II. 263 If the Gods had made you poetical I should have beat Swift's Sacharissa all to nothing. 1819 *Metropolis* I. 173 Our Opera..and our balls at Almack's beat them to nothing.

15. *Nothing off* (see quot. 1846). *Naut.*

1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* s.v. *Near, Nothing off!* is an order not to let her fall off from the wind. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 41 What is the meaning of 'nothing off'? Keeping the ship close to the wind without shaking the sails.

III. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

16. a. Attrib., as *nothing-case, -creature, -gift.*

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. vi. 86 That nothing-gilt of differing Multitudes. 1647 JESSEY (*title*), The Exceeding Riches of Grace Advanced by the Spirit of Grace, in an Empty Nothing Creature. 1700 C. NESSE *Antid. Armin.* (1827) 107 Unconverted men are nothing-creatures. 1847 ALB. SMITH *Stuck-up People* (ed. 4) 22 Cups, and saucers, and miniatures; inkstands,..and *papier-mâché* nothing-cases.

b. Objective, as *nothing-do, -doing*, etc.

1629 T. ADAMS *Barren Tree* Wks. 966 What innumerable Swarmes of nothing-does beleaguer this Citie! 1633 — *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 10. 729 Droves of beggars, profest cyphers, nothing-does that swarme about this Citie. 1667 DENHAM *Direct. Paint.* IV. iii. 2 The mad shout Of a poor nothing-understanding Rout. 1773 MRS. GRANT *Lett. fr. Mts.* (1807) I. v. 47 The incursions of these nothing-doing people. 1811 JANE AUSTEN *Lett.* (1884) II. 83 His usual nothing-meaning, harmless, heartless civility.

c. In various phrases used attributively, or as the basis of a noun or adjective.

1778 *Learning at a Loss* I. 79 That Kind of Ennuyant Nothing-to-do-ishness which is worse than all the Rest. 1794 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 72 Gloucester is a nothing-to-be-said-about town. 1812 COLMAN *Br. Grins, Two Parsons* lxxxv, These practical, nothing-so-easy jokers. 1828 *Lights & Shades* I. 210 Let him be bound apprentice to a nothing-to-do man. 1878 H. WRIGHT *Mental Trav.* 143 An abyss of commonplace or nothing-in-lifeism. 1888 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* 126 One of those nothing-particular-looking old chaps.

B. *adv.* Not at all, in no way.

1. Qualifying a verb.

α. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1070, þa munecas ..beaden heom griõ, ac hi na rohten na þing. *c* 1205 LAY. 22048 þat no biõ he for þan watere naõõing idracched. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12245 Na thinc can i him discreue, For sagh i neuer nan suilk mi hue. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 117 To prise hym forthir to pray, It helpis na thing. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilyear* 561 Thow trowis nathing thir taillis that I am telland. 1567 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 573 The profleitt quhilk na thing belangit to thame. *a* 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 289 Quhilk profitis nathing at the lenth.

β. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 982 Vor þing þat wonep & noping wexp, sone it worþ ido. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 5154 (Kölbing), His scheld perced Gvinbating, Ac his strong hauberk no þing. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IX. 214 Hit is no þyng for loue thei labour þus faste. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 455 All way þai war nothyng lukid after. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* C ij, Hir lord her husbond was no thing plesid that she went so gladly. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Golden Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) B ij, I praise nothyng the knowlege of myne auncesters. 1597 T. MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 95 You blamed my beginning, yet haue you altred it nothing. 1615 A. STAFFORD *Heavenly Dog* 68 Though this be the most terrible of deaths..yet it shall nothing appale me. 1666 M. M. *Solomon's Preser.* 83 Perhaps thou art one that think'st thyself safe, and that this nothing belongs to thee. 1702 *English Theophrastus* 164 Naked lessons and precepts have nothing the force that Images and Parables have upon our minds. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect Hist.* v. lxii 307 An aristocracy however differs nothing from a despotism 1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Marvel & Bp. Parker* Wks. 1853 II. 107/1 They often infect those who aided nothing. 1867 DK. ARGYLL *Reign of Law* ii. (1871) 58 It helps us nothing in such a difficulty, to say that [etc.].

† **b.** *To make nothing*, not to pertain or be of consequence *to*, not to tell *for* or *against* (a person or thing).

After L. *nihil facere* or F. *ne..faire rien.*

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* II. vi (1895) 2 5 It maketh nothing to thys matter, whether yow saye that sickenes is a griefe, or that in sickenes is griefe. 1560 DAUS *Sleidane's Comm.* 424 b, That maketh nothing for the matter saith he, for he beareth witnes of him self. 1687 MIEGE *Gt. Fr. Dict.* II. s.v., It makes nothing against me, *cela ne fait rien contre moi.* 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Underst.* I. iii. § 3 But this makes nothing for Innate Characters on the Mind. 1727 BOYER *Eng.-Fr. Dict.* s.v. *Make*, It makes nothing to me,..*Cela ne me regarde point.*

2. Qualifying an adj. or adv. Now *arch.*

a 1050 *Wærferth's Gregory's Dial.* 114 Wyrc þin wore, & ne beo þu nan þing sarl. *a* 1290 *St. Dunstan* 122 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 23 Hit ne þhouhte him no-þing long. 1315 SHOREHAM I. 891 Myd sucher sorge schrofte, man, Wel stylle, and no þyng loude. ? 1370 *Robt. Cuyle* 56 The crowne semyth the no thyng welle. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 18 She is nothynge gilty. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 1981 Now of hyr goyng I am nothyng glad. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Vert.* IX. 163 For she was horned and no thynge cleere. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. vii. 8 [It] is nothing rough in handling. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* X. 495 The Wooll..is nothing inferiour to that of. Spaine. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 1039 Her hand he seis'd, and to a shadie bank..He led her nothing loath. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* II. iv, She loved to see her maids obey, Yet nothing stern was she in cell. 1867 MYERS *St. Paul* (1898) 21 Nothing disdainful of the Virgin's womb.

b. With adjs. or advs. preceded by *so.*

a 1466 *Paston Lett.* II. 264 For I wys she ys no thyng so sadde as I wold she wer. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 153 b, Theyr syght is duske or dymme, & nothynge so clere as is the syght of the contemplatyue persone. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 78 My calamities seeme nothing so many in comparison of your great miseries. 1620 E. BLOUNT *Horæ Subs* 317 A passion that can be mastered, is nothing so dangerous as one that cannot. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 24 Sept., Some bathes of medicinal waters,..but nothing so neately wall'd & adorn'd as ours in Som'ersetshire. 1712 HEARNE *Collect.* III. 413 He was nothing so learned and judicious a Man as he is represented to have been. 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* III. I. 163 The insight which was given to Daniel..was nothing so minute and particular as that which was given to the apostle John.

c. Followed by *the* and a comparative.

1547 HOOPER *Declar. Christ* x. Wks. (Parker Soc.) 76 An infidel may receive the external sign of baptism and yet no Christian man nothing the rather. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 116 So shall the example be the more familiar, and your paines nothing the greater. 1592 GREENE *Conny Catch.* To Young Gentl., I have eaten Spanishe Mirabolanes, and yet am nothing the more metamorphosed *a* 1662 HEYLIN *Laud* (1671) 129 More recent were the Puritans, but nothing the less dangerous. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* (1831) II. 18 The bird was nothing the worse for what it had undergone.

3. a. *Nothing like*, in various uses. Cf. LIKE *a.* 2.

c 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 3023 Hir woys was.. nothyng lyke a mannys voise in soun. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* 133 Not of that effycacyte as is spoken of, nor nothing like. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm* 43 b, Not so much credit to be given unto them, nothing like, as to the scripture. 1782 ELIZ. BLOWER *G. Bateman* III. 111 [She sits her horse] nothing like so well as you used to do. 1815 *Zeluca* I. 194 Nothing like so excellent as your epigrammatic translation. 1858 THIRLWALL *Lett.* (1881) II. 130 Our frost..seems to have been nothing like so severe as it has been in France or Italy.

b. *Nothing near.* Cf. NEAR *adv.* 6.

1581 G. PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* (1586) I. 5 b, Your courteous good will maketh you go beyond the trueth,.. which commeth nothing neere to that you spake of. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ezek.* xlvii. Comm., The terrestrial citie of Jerusalem..was nothing nere so large. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 59 This was no great state (nothing neere Naamans). 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 25 Not much inferior to the other, but nothing near so large. *a* 1797 BURKE (Webster), The influence of reason in producing our passions is nothing near so extensive as is commonly believed.

c. *Nothing so*, in various uses.

1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* ii. (1570) B iv b/2 But many fooles thinke it is nothing so. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 275 As if Democritus had bene outragious indeede: who was nothing so. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* III. 139 In the springtime it is nothing so. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* I. xxiii. 91 When some reply ed, That the soules of men were immortall. hee..swore, that he thought it nothing so. 1702 GREW *Cosmol. Sacra* IV. iv. 189 Some may think of Jael that..she was no better than a Trapanning Hussy. But nothing so. 1874 LOWELL *Agassiz* IV. ii, Our social monotone of level days, Might make our best seem banishment; But it was nothing so.

4. *Nothing worth*, of no value. Now *rare.*

Perh. partly an inversion of *worth nothing*

1535 COVERDALE *Job* XXIV. 25 Who wil then reproue me as a lyar, & saye y' my wordes are nothinge worth? 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xviii. 288 Who knoweth not that thing to be nothing worth, that is given for nought? 1619 R. WESTE *Bk. of Demeanor* 116 in *Babees Bk.* 295 To belch or bulch Commendeth manners to be base, most foule and nothing worth. 1654 FULLER *Triana* ii. (1664) 180 Mustard is nothing worth unless it bite. 1727 MATHER *Eng. Man's Comp.* 70 Some Rich Men over-valued, tho' nothing worth. 1833 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 16 Feb., My Devil was to be, like Goethe's, the universal humorist, who should make all things vain and nothing worth. 1833 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 331 A life of nothings, nothing-worth.

absol. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Vn poltron*, a nothing worth, a sloufhfull person.

Hence **No'thing** *v.*, to reduce to nothing. **No'thingist**, a nihilist. **No'thingizing**, reduction to nothing, obliteration. **No'thingless** *a.*, insignificant; non-existent. **No'thingly** *sb.*, a cipher; *a*, of no value or effect. **Nothingo'logy**, the study or science of nothing. **Nothingou'sian** (see quot.). **No'thingy** *a.*, of no worth or importance.

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* VII. xv, Their Spiritual Natures would be *nothing'd quite. 1648 W. BROWNE tr. *Le Loy's Polexander* II. 339 'Tis an abasement; (Madam) 'tis an humiliation; 'Tis such a prodigious *nothinging of your selfe. 1890 *Daily News* 17 Jan. 4/8 Thus Bazaroff becomes the first 'Nihilist' or '*Nothingist'. *c* 1830 COLERIDGE in *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. (1882) 111 It is a discontinuing in descent, and a *nothingising of the female. 1822 MRS. SHELLEY *Lit.* 20 Dec, I have nothing else except my *nothingless self to talk about 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* v. i. 278 The solar system would sink into a nothingless relation to us. 1814 D'ARBLAY *Wanderer* I v, That *nothingly, Ireton, has nearly shrugged his shoulders out of joint. 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 158 How vain, how nothingly is the groaning and struggling, and the Truth and the Virtue of the world! 1803 FESSENDEN *Terrible Tract.* I. (ed. 2) 18 *note*, Sublime discoveries with abstruse sciences of insect-ology, mite-ology and *nothing-ology. 1811 *Spirit Public Jrnls.* XV. 325 What new prospects arise for adventurers in nothingology 1792 in Parr *Wks.* (1828) VII. 93 You are a Parousian, .and my clergy are *Nothingousians, for they have no notion at all about the matter. 1801 EARL MALMESBURY *Diaries & Corr.* IV. 36 It would be very strange if such *nothingy men were to stand in the way of so great a measure. 1834 GREVILLE *Mem.* (1875) III xxii. 55 Parliament had opened the day before, with a long nothingy (a word I have coined) speech from the throne.

Nothinga'rian, *sb.* and *a.* [f. NOTHING *sb.*]

A. *sb.* **1.** One who holds no religious belief.

1789 MORSE *Amer. Geogr.* 206 There is a considerable number of the people who, are, as to religion, Nothingarians. 1815 J. MASON in B. P. Smith *Hist. Dartmouth Coll.* (1878) 95 This comprises..most of the Baptists and Methodists, and all the nothingarians. 1845 T. W. COIT *Puritanism* 433 The taxes of all the stragglers, nothingarians, and infidels, went there. 1880 *Echo* 20 Aug. 2/5 Are the consecrated churchyards to be desecrated..to indulge the whim of a few nothingarians and unbelievers?

2. = NIHILIST 2. *rare*—[1].

1820 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) I. 171 Sir Robert Wilson .says he can bear anything but those nothingarians.

B. *adj.* Having no definite aim or purpose.

1889 *Open Court* 3 Jan. II. 1303/2 The blessed leisure of wealth was not to him the occasion of a nothingarian dilettantism, of idleness,..pleasure, or ambition.

Hence **Nothinga'rianism,** absence of any religious belief or political creed.

1872 J. GRANT *Newspaper Press* III 282 Conservative, Independent, or Neutral, which last word is but another name for Nothingarianism. 1894 BARING GOULD *Deserts S. France* I. 102 The losses of the Catholics are into Nothingarianism.

No'thingism. [f. as prec. + -ISM.]

1. A triviality, a trifle.

1742 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* II. 189 It is surprising what nothingisms make a figure in polite conversation. 1864 *Realm* 13 Apr. 2 The article is one of those sensational nothingisms—a sample of that sensationalism *des riens*, as the French have it.

2. = NIHILISM 1.

1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) I. 275 The whole groundwork of Rousseau's Philosophy ends in a mere Nothingism. 1884 *19th Cent.* Mar. 505 The attempted religion of Spiritism has lost one after another every resource of a real religion, until..it ends in a religion of Nothingism.

3. = NIHILISM 2.

1890 *Daily News* 17 Jan. 4/8 The Nihilists,. as 'nothingism' seemed of somewhat kindred meaning with destruction, simply filched from Bazaroff his good name.

No'thingness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. Non-existence; that which is non-existent.

a 1631 DONNE *Nocturnall* Poems (1654) 36 His art did expresse A quintessence even from nothingnesse. 1690 BAXTER *Kingd. Christ* ii. (1691) 30 Here we have Anihilation and Nothingness in themselves. 1797 LAMB *Lett. to Coleridge* 10 Jan., My letter is full of nothingness. I talk

of nothing. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I i, The immeasurable circumambient realm of Nothingness and Night! 1866 ALGER *Soliit. Nat. & Man* IV. 251 He sees man suspended between the two abysses of infinity and nothingness. 1884 *19th Cent.* Mar. 500 Its sole dogma is the infinity of Nothingness.

b. The condition of being non-existent.

Common in 19th cent., esp. in phrases *to sink, fade*, etc., *into nothingness*.

1809 IRVING *Knickerb.* VII. xiii. (1849) 449 Each has returned to its primeval nothingness. 1875 McLAREN *Serm.* 2nd Ser. i. 18 It must..be done by Faith, whose rod disenchants them into their native nothingness, and then it is blessed. 1894 JESSOPP *Rand. Roam.* i. 3 How beautiful plans do fade into nothingness.

c. Cessation of consciousness or of life.

1813 BYRON *Giaour* iii, The first dark day of nothingness. 1816 — *Let. to Murray* 30 Sept., A sort of grey giddiness first, then nothingness. 1828 SHELLEY *Rosal. & Helen* 403 They themselves were weaned each one..even from the thirst Of death, and nothingness, and rest.

2. The worthlessness or vanity *of* something.

1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm Angells* 150 By the foolishnesse, that is, by the Nothingnesse, of Preaching hee saves them that beleeve. 1693 G. FIRMIN *Rev. Davis's Vind.* i. 10 Why should a Man look after anothers Righteousness, till he see the nothingness of his own? 1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6240/3 Sensible..of the Nothingness of this World and the Vanity of its Grandeurs. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* II. ii. 14 June, A sermon upon the nothingness of good works..was preached. 1822 BYRON *Juan* VII. vi, Must I restrain me, through the fear of strife, From holding up the nothingness of life? 1867 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (ed. 3) I. 43 Which first called men's attention to the nothingness of knowledge. 1884 W. S. LILLY in *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 257 This self renunciation..founded itself upon the vanity and nothingness of what was given up.

b. That which has no value; the condition of being worthless.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 251 A whole Dictionary whereof would hold forth but Muchnesse of Nothingnesse. 1743 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1903) I. 376 My letters are now at their *ne plus ultra* of nothingness. 1800 COLERIDGE *Piccolom.* I. iv, Mere bustling nothingness, where the soul is not. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) II vi. 54 The political conversation between the booted Czar and the men of peace was sheer nothingness. 1880 'OUIDA' *Moths* II. 384 What a confession of internal nothingness.

3. Utter insignificance or unimportance.

a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* ix. (1821) 419 Triumphing in nothing more than in his own nothingness, and in the alliness of the Divinity. *a* 1672 STERRY *Freed. Will* (1675) 142 The nothingness of the Creature prevailing in the absence of the Divine beams. 1721 R. KEITH tr. *T. à Kempis, Solil. Soul* xxii. 291 Accept however the Sacrifice of my Humility, my Poverty, and my Nothingness. 1749 LAVINGTON *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* (1820) 51 She sunk down to the centre of her own nothingness. 1821-30 LD. COCKBURN *Mem.* 80, I entered the Faculty of Advocates; and with a feeling of nothingness paced the Outer House. 1874 SYMONDS *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. i. 9 Many..have found a deep peace in the sense of their own nothingness.

4. A non-existent thing; a state of non-existence or worthlessness; a thing of no value, etc.

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* II. vi, Soul, Th' Architect of Wonders blesse Whose All-creating Word embirth'd a Nothingnesse. 1660 tr. *Paracelsus' Archidoxis* I. VII. 110 A Specifical Corrosive..wholly Consumes Metals even to a nothingness. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iv. § 3. 460 They ..afterwards fix a positive Nothingness and Worthlessness upon them. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* xxxix, A nothingness of conversation which he could never attain. 1884 *Lotze's Metaph.* 235 Just as little could that which separates them and makes them diverge be a mere nothingness when compared to the space..itself.

pl. 1680 *Refl. on Late Libel* 33 Though he..speak hard Words, and new Words, or..cries Incomes, Outgoings, &c. which are indeed Nothingnesses. 1826 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 1 The follies and impertinencies and nothingnesses with which I am pestered. 1879 BARING-GOULD *Germany* I. 324 The professors..do not waste the hour of lecture with verbose nothingnesses.

No-tho·roughfare. A way, lane, etc., from which there is no exit at one end; a cul-de-sac.

The notice *No Thoroughfare* is freq. put up at the entrance to such places; also in streets temporarily closed, or ways not open to the public.

1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* II. iii. P 1, I was on my way to No Thoroughfare. 1843 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* ix, In the throats and maws of dark no-thoroughfares. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram. of Assent* II. vii. 211 A host of like questions..must be deliberately put aside,..as (so to speak) no-thoroughfares, having no outlet themselves [etc.].

attrib. 1815 SIMOND *Tour Gt. Brit.* II. 259 One of those no-thoroughfare lanes or courts.

Nothosau·rian, *a. Palæont.* [f. next + -IAN.] Resembling the Nothosaurus.

1893 *Proc. Zoological Soc.* 616 Mr. G. A. Boulenger..read a paper 'On a Nothosaurian Reptile..apparently referable to *Lariosaurus*'.

Nothosaurus (nǭθǫsǭ·rŭs). *Palæont.* [f. Gr. *νόθος* spurious + *σαῦρος* lizard.] A fossil saurian belonging to the Triassic epoch.

1845 R. CHAMBERS *Vestiges Nat. Hist. Creation* (ed. 4) 99 Other reptiles there were—nothosaurus and rhynchosaurus—of lacertian or lizard-like character. 1870 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* (1875) 492 Of the other genera of the Sauropterygia, Simosaurus and Nothosaurus are from the Trias, and are chiefly characteristic of..the Muschelkalk.

Notht, obs. Sc. variant of NOUGHT.

Notice (nǭ·tis), *sb.* Also 5 notyce, 6 notise. [a. F. *notice* (14th c.), ad. L. *nōtitia* (whence also It. *notizia*, Sp. and Pg. *noticia*), f. *nōtus* known.]

1. Intimation, information, intelligence, warning. Also with *pl.*, and *transf.* (quot. 1741).

1483 *Cal. Proc. Chanc. Q. Eliz.* (1830) Pref. 72 Byfore any knowlegge or notyce therof made or yeven to..Robert Scrope. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. vii. 122 Bring me iust notice of the numbers dead. 1653 WALTON *Angler* To Rdr. 2 Of these..I thought fit to give thee this notice. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1536 A little stay will bring some notice hither. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 173 P 2 His Epistles and Satires are full of proper Notices for the Conduct of Life in a Court. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I xxxii. 313 My lord.., being a little tender in his feet, from a gouty notice, walked very slowly. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* vii. 234 Notice of a change in the dark world Was lisht about the acacias. 1859 — *Geraint* 149 Before him came a forester..with notice of a hart..First seen that day.

b. In phr. *to give* (and *to have*) *notice*.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 85 Shee wyl geeue notice to the streight of al Italye dwellers. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* II. i. 81 Nauar had notice of your faire approach. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 37 Promising rewards..to any man [who] should give them notice when any such passed. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. (1723) 4 Wheresoever I had Notice of any considerable natural Spelunca..I forthwith had recourse thereunto. 1729-30 SWIFT *To Yng. Clergym.* Wks 1751 V. 5 Allow him with the utmost Freedom to give you notice of whatever he shall find amiss either in your voice or gesture. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* XX, He knew the dogs would give notice of the approach of any one.

c. *At short notice*, with little time for action or preparation. So *at ten minutes' notice*, etc.

1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 136 Gath'ring, at short notice, in one group The family dispers'd. 1864 G. A. SALA in *Daily Tel.* 20 July, One of those tremendous gales..which spring up at ten minutes' notice. 1875 HIGGINSON *Hist. U. S.* XXXI. 295 All these..had to be bought..at very short notice.

d. A sign, placard, etc., conveying some intimation or intelligence.

1805 WORDSW. *Waggoner* I. 81 Some shining notice will be there, Of open house and ready fare. 1822 SHELLEY *To Jane, Invitation* 29, I leave this notice on my door For each accustomed visitor. 1834 *West India Sketch Bk.* I. 28 At the Exchange, where thou wilt find notices of vessels..according to the ports or places.

2. Formal intimation or warning of something.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. v. 108 (Q.). Now will I in..to giue notice, that no manner of person..haue recourse vnto the Princes. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 401 It was done with sound of Trumpet,..as Players with us use to give notice of a Play. 1650 *Cal. St. P., Dom. Ser.* (1876) 540 Masters of the letter packet boat, Not to carry any male passengers to France or Flanders until further notice. 1711 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 167 Cairnes's clerks..said, they had received no notice of it. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 79/2 A herald went before, who gave notice to the people to keep holiday. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 451 Where the trust was destroyed by a conveyance to a purchaser, without notice. 1853 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 240, I had the lease of the house, and the notice to quit lying at my disposal. 1896 *Act* 59 & 60 *Vict.* c. 36 § 2 Public notice of any order made under this Act shall be given in the manner required.

b. An intimation by one of the parties to an agreement that it is to terminate at a specified time, *esp.* with reference to quitting a house, lodgings, or employment.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxvi, All I've come about, is just..to give my governor's notice. 1844 — *Mart. Chuz.* x, All I've got to say to you, Mrs. Todgers, is,—a week's notice from next Saturday. 1887 SIMS *Mary Jane's Mem.* 299 The girl was under notice.

†3. Knowledge. *Obs.*

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXIX. iv, O kindle there thy furies flame, Where lives no notice of thy name. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* v. i, The Florence Prince (Drawne by firme notice of the Dukes black deeds) Is made a partner in conspiracie. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 382 Many Chantries, Chappels [etc.], more then I haue notice of, were erected..within the spacious vast Fabricke of this Episcopall Chaire. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 28 Being very ready to assist me with his advice, and notice of the state of affairs.

†4. A notion or idea. *Obs.*

1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* § 11 That unreasonable thing, which all the natural and congenite notices of men cry down. 1665 GLANVILL *Scepsis Sci.* Addr. p. vii, Improving the minds of Men in solid and useful notices of things. 1698 STILLINGFL. 12 *Serm.* iv. 142 The virtuous heathens,..according to those short and obscure notices which they had of God. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 199 Our early notices of truth, disgrac'd, Soon lose their credit, and are all effac'd.

5. Heed, cognizance, note, attention.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. xlix. § 2 As farre as any dutie of ours dependeth vpon the notize of their condition. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. iv. 252 To no more Will I giue place or notice. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 333 Give me leave therefore to name some Fruit may be worth the notice. 1769 BURKE *Late St. Nation* Wks. II. 82 The author speaks..of her debt, as a thing scarcely worthy of notice. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 257 They soon grow drunk With gazing, when they see an able man Step forth to notice. 1874 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf.-P.* 269 If you turn away From narrow notice how the scent of gold Has guided sense of damning heresy. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 61/2 He had no reason to give particular notice to what lights the *I. C. U.* was showing.

b. One's cognizance or observation.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. iii. 166 To my poore vnworthy notice, He mock'd vs, when he begg'd our Voyces. 1679 DRYDEN *Limberham* I. i, For fear that Name shou'd bring me to the notice of my Father. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* I. xv, Nor is the meanest thief below, or the greatest hero above, thy notice. 1784 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 2 Aug., Wherever I turn, the dead or the dying meet my notice. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* IV. iv. 86 A gold-inwoven robe..Betrayed them to our notice. 1895 *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 651/1 Keeping back that which there was a duty to bring specifically to the notice of the underwriters.

†c. An act of observation. *Obs. rare*—1.

1625 FLETCHER & SHIRLEY *Nt. Walker* II. i, I saw the old Lady, ere she went to bed, Put up her plate..In a small long chest... *Lure.* 'Twas a good notice.

†d. *For notice sake*, in order to be noticed. *Obs.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 41 The Iewes..in Rome, weare red, and yellow hats for notice sake, to distinguish them from others.

6. *To take notice*, to give heed, bestow attention. Const. *of* the person or thing; also *that, how*.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 341 Taking no notice that she is so nigh. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxii. § 11 After notice taken how the Montanists held these additions to be supplements of the Gospell. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 24 Our mind shall never take notice of anything the eyes doe see. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacra* I. vi. § 2 To which purpose the Testimony of Varro in Censorinus is generally taken notice of 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 39 P 5 Men in Ordinary Discourse very often speak Iambicks, without taking notice of it. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* II. ii, But isn't it odd they never were taken notice of, not even by the commander-in-chief? 1868 TENNYSON *Lucretius* 8 Yet often.. the master took Small notice. 1895 MAARTENS *My Lady Nobody* 345 Somebody tried the lock. Ursula took no notice.

b. *spec.* of babies: To show signs of intelligent observation.

1846 DICKENS *Cricket on Hearth* i, Two months and three da-ays!..Takes notice in a way quite won-der-ful! 1895 MAARTENS *My Lady Nobody* 309 'He is beginning to take notice', said Ursula...'Don't you see how he opens and shuts his little fingers?'

†7. *To take notice to* (one), to point out, mention specially. *Obs.*

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* XXXVI. 283 The haste I was in. made me forget to take notice to you of a Problem that occurr'd to my thoughts. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* II. 79, I cannot forbear taking notice to you of a mistake of Gemelli. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* iv, I took notice of it to Bianca, even before I saw him in armour. 1787 EARL MALMESBURY *Diaries & Corr.* II. 345 He took again notice to both these Ministers. 1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* I. 100 He took notice to one of them, that the lad..appeared very sickly and delicate.

8. a. A brief mention in writing; *spec.* in modern use, a paragraph or article on a newly published book, a review.

1841 ARNOLD in *Life & Corr.* (1844) II. x. 298, I thank you very much for your notices of my lecture. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Wom. & Bks.* II. xi. 277 Pepys, not very consistently with some of his notices of the Doctor, complains that he did all the work. 1872 HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* vi. (1906) 132 Before you write that brilliant notice of some ..book of verses.

b. *pl.* Notes of astronomical observations.

1861 J. NICHOL in *Mem.* (1896) 88 You are popping your kind old head in at the stand 'to take the notices'.

9. *Comb.*, as *notice-shunning, -taker, -taking, -worthy*.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biogr. Lit.* (Bohn) 20 In the days of our shy and *notice-shunning grandfathers! 1663 SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 374 God's Rod hath a voice.., and it becomes us to be his *notice-takers. 1614 JACKSON *Creed* III 45 To smother their guilt, and preuent all *notice taking of their impietie. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 39 A handsome Building..., which we thought not unworthy the notice-taking. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* XXXVIII, Though ye are no blind, ye are no sae notice-taking as I am. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vii 182 An illustration, very *notice-worthy, of the temper which was working in the country.

Notice (nǭ·tis), *v.* Also 5 notyse, 6 notise, 7 notise. [f. the sb.]

Not much used before the middle of the 18th cent., after which it becomes common in American use, and is also mentioned as a Scotticism:—

1787 BEATTIE *Scoticisms* 59 *Narrate*, and *to notice*, have of late been used by some Eng. writers; but it is better to avoid them. 1789 FRANKLIN *Wks.* (1888) X. 177 During my late absence in France, I find that several other new words have been introduced into our parliamentary language; for example, I find a verb formed from the substantive *notice*: I should not have noticed this [etc.].

†1. *trans.* To notify, intimate. *Obs.*

c 1450 LOVELICH *Merlin* 2812 The deth of the rede dragown Schal notyse ful gret Significaiown. *Ibid.* 6900 Alle the clergyse there anon thorwgh the rewm dyde notyse thus son. *c* 1525 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. II. 5 If it be ment that we shuld notise unto theis people where thoffence hathe bene committed. 1542 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 21 Some of his counsaile..ought shortly after to notice the same vnto him. 1627 SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 305 This noticeth that we loue Gods children.., when all that are such, are entertained into our loue.

2. To make mention of; to remark upon; to refer to, speak of (something observed).

1611 T. HOWARD in *Harington's Nugæ Ant.* (1804) I. 396 That his eyes are fire, his tail is Berenice's locks, and a few more such fancies worthy your noticing.

1748 MISS C TALBOT in *Lett. Miss Carter & Miss Talbot* (1809) I. 296 Remember..in your answer not to notice this latter part of mine. 1766 *Lond. Chron.* 27-30 Dec. 631/3 Mr. Garrick's judicious alteration of this Play has been already noticed in a former number. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 380 The Communications which have been received, shall be noticed as soon as possible. 1827 D. JOHNSON *Ind. Field Sports* 251, I hope, if properly noticed,..that the heads of Government will take it into consideration. 1838 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) II. 263 His formal noticing the faults made them important.

b. To point out, make mention of, *to* one.

1627 SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1632) 289 Pauls noting or notizing them to the Congregation is not excommunication complete. 1718 DE FOE in Lee *Life* (1869) I. Introd. 13 This..I thought myself obliged to notice to you. 1793 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 39 It has been thought better that I should notice to you its very exceptionable nature.

1866 Mrs. Gaskell *Wives & Daughters* lviii. (1867) 559 She looked so much better that Sir Charles noticed it to Lady Harriet.

3. To take notice of; to observe, perceive. Also *absol.* (cf. Notice *sb.* 6 b).

1757 *Amer. Mag.* Dec. 118/1 Be it previously noticed that this observation is only applicable to a false taste in building. 1762 *Pennsylv. Arch.* (1853) IV. 88, I was in the house , and did not notice any of the above circumstances. 1781 Cowper *Charity* 207 The wretch that works and weeps without relief, Has one that notices his silent grief. 1818 Shelley *Rosal. & Helen* 525 Nor noticed I where joyously Sate my two younger babes at play. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I xxvii. 207, I could notice a turbidity gathering in the air. 1894 *Woman at Home* II. 437 Notice a latitudinal crease in the left sleeve.

absol. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 820 A third [child] 'did not notice' for some weeks. A fourth 'did not notice at the time of head-retraction'.

4. To treat (a person) with some degree of attention, favour, or politeness; to recognize or acknowledge (one).

1746 H. Walpole *Lett* (1891) II. 24 The Venetian ambassadress .. is the only woman he has yet noticed. 1775 *N. Eng Hist & Gen Reg.* (1894) XIX. 135, I was much Oblig'd to them for their good wishes and Opinion; in short, no Person could possibly be more Notic'd than myself. *a* 1817 Jane Austen *Persuasion* i, Mr. Elliot had .. shown himself as unsolicitous of being longer noticed by the family. 1857 Mrs. Gore *Two Aristocr.* III. 245 But of course, my dear, you did not *notice* such people?

5. † **a.** To notify (one) *of* a thing. *Obs. rare.*

1775 Trumbull in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I 31 Whether these are the same ships your Excellency noticed us of, remains uncertain.

b. To serve with a notice; to give notice to.

1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 561/1 The widow was regularly noticed to quit at the ensuing term. 1862 Trollope *Orley F.* i, On these fields Mr. Dockwrath expended some money .., and when noticed to give them up.., expressed himself terribly aggrieved. 1880 *Daily News* 18 Dec. 5/3 The men, about forty in number, were 'noticed' on Friday.

6. *refl.* To take (oneself) *out of* something by giving the requisite notice.

1881 Chaplin in *Daily News* 24 Mar. 2/1 The clauses of the Act of 1875 which gave power to landlords and tenants to 'notice' themselves out of it.

Hence **No·ticing** *ppl. a.*, observant, wide awake.

1843 Carlyle *Past & Pres.* i. (1858) 118 A brisk-eyed, noticing youth and novice.

Noticeabi·lity. [f. next + -ity.] That which is noticeable.

1897 *Pall Mall Mag.* Jan. 112 These little noticeabilities are just what mankind has to suffer under.

Noticeable (nōu·tisab'l), *a.* [f. Notice *v.*]

1. Worthy or deserving of notice.

1796 Morse *Amer. Geogr.* I. 191 Many [trees] probably equally noticeable with those enumerated. 1802 Wordsw. *Stanzas Thomson's Cast. Indolence* v, A noticeable Man with large grey eyes, And a pale face. 1828 Southey *Ess.* (1832) II. 411 The concluding clause is noticeable. 1878 Grosart in *H. More's Poems* 208 It has been my aim to register every noticeable word.

2. Capable of being noticed or observed.

1849 Lytton *Caxtons* viii. iv, Traces .. of a constitutional love of show .. were noticeable: but one by one they disappeared. 1869 Tyndall *Notes Lect. Light* § 188 A slight extension of their images upon the retina becomes noticeable. 1882 Howitt in *Longm. Mag.* I. 53 It is in the country that this waste is most sorrowfully noticeable.

No·ticeably, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a noticeable manner or degree; remarkably.

1855 Ogilvie *Suppl.* 1856 Mrs. Browning *Aur. Leigh* v. 670 Good Sir Blaise's brow is high And noticeably narrow. 1872 Minto *Eng. Prose Lit.* 6 A sentence, so constructed, as to be noticeably loose.

No·tice-board. [f. Notice *sb.*] A board bearing a notice, or on which notices are commonly fixed.

1854 Dickens *Hard T.* II. viii, They will be punished with the utmost rigor of the laws, as notice-boards observe. 1874 Micklethwaite *Mod. Par. Churches* 220 Notice boards cannot be too simple. 1887 *Spectator* 26 Mar. 41/1 We were confronted by a notice-board threatening vengeance on trespassers.

No·ticer. *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Notice *v.*] One who, or that which, gives notice or intimation.

1751 Warburton *Pope's Wks.* V. 253 So that the station of a Professor is only a kind of legal Noticer to inform us where the shattered bulk of Learning lies at anchor.

Notice-taker, -taking: see Notice *sb.*

No·tifiable, *a.* [f. Notify *v.* + -able.] That should be notified to some authority.

1889 *Lancet* II. 565/2 Diseases .. differentiated into notifiable and non-notifiable. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Oct. 2/3 Steps are being taken .. to make consumption a notifiable disease.

† **Notificate,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [See next and -ate.] *trans.* To denote.

1654 Z. Cook *Logick* 10 A good division should be commodious, and apt to notificate the whole.

Notification (nō·tifikē·shən). Also 4 -acioun. [a. F. *notification* (13–14th c.), = It. *notificazione*, Sp. *-acion*), or ad. med.L. *nōtificātiōn-em*, f. L. *nōtificāre*: see Notify *v.* and -ation.]

1. The action of notifying or making known; an intimation, a notice.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* v. met. iii. (1868) 159 To knowen þilke notificacioun [L. *notas*] þat ben yhidd vndir þe couertours of soþe. 1478–75 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 159/1 Within half yere after notification to hym therof to be made. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 48 The sayd constable shal make relacion and notification therof to the Kinges majestie. 1627 Donne *Serm.* v. 46 The Name of God is the Notification of God. 1669 Holder *Elem. Speech* 4 Four or Five Torches .. elevated or depressed out of their Order .. may by agreement give great variety of Notifications. 1748 H. Walpole *Lett.* (1846) II. 224 This seems to have been a very unnecessary notification. 1792 Burke *Th. Fr. Aff.* Wks VII. 10 The second notification was that of the king's acceptance of the new constitution. 1812 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) IX. 143, I have not seen any official notification of this appointment. 1866 Crump *Banking* ix. 179 A notification was published partially suspending cash payments. 1871 Markby *Elem. Law* § 5 Very rarely notifications in the form of commands are issued by the rulers of a political society.

† **2.** The action of taking notice. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1659 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 334 This is a matter of that consequence, that it ought not to be passed by without your notification.

† **Notificative,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [Cf. F. *notificatif, -ive.*] Designative.

1652 G Cottier *Vind. Sabbath* (1656) 9 The seventh .. being notificative of a particular day.

No·tified, *ppl. a.* Now *dial.* [f. Notify *v.* + -ed 1.] Celebrated, notorious, well known.

1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* I 35 In land wes notifeit his name. 1570 *Satir Poems Reform.* x. 402 Ane false tratour, sa knawin and notifeit. 1610 Healey *St. Aug. Cite of God* xxii. viii. 831 Paul and Palladia came to vs, being notified by their miseries in many other places. 1763 *Wilkes' Corr.* (1805) II. 33 The notified John Wilkes, esq. arrived here last night. 1796 *Look before You Leap* (ed. 2) 91 These are chiefly the great body of inhabitants who at present crowd this notified place. 1855 [Robinson] *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'He was a notified man in his day,' renowned in his lifetime.

No·tifier. [f. next + -er 1. Cf. OF. *notificur.*] One who or that which notifies.

1738 W. Wilson *Def. Ref. Princ.* (1769) I. i. 36 The Church .. is a public keeper and notifier of the truth. 1742 T. Morgan *Physico-Theol.* iv. § 8. 143 As if they [*sc.* words] were natural, necessary Signs of Ideas, or Notifiers of Things. 1900 *Lancet* 2 June 1634/1 Whether the case notified occurred in the course of the notifier's private practice.

Notify (nōu·tifəi), *v.* Forms: 4–7 **notifie** (4–5 -fye, 5 -ffie); 4–6 **notefie** (5–6 -fy); 5 6 **notyfie** (5 -fy); 6– **notify.** [ad. F. *notifier*, † *notefier* (13–14th c.), = Sp. and Pg. *notificar*, It. *notificare*, ad. L. *nōtificāre*, f. *nōtus* known.]

† **1.** *trans.* To take note of, observe, notice. *Obs.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* II. 1591 Herde al this thynge Criseyde wel inough, And every word gan for to notifie. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 22 Saule ys my name, I wyll that ye notyfy. 1509 Barclay *Ship Folys* (1570) 132 So hangeth on his shoulders his pipe continually, Whereby men may his lewdenes notifye. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* II. ii. 85 She giues you to notifie, that her husband will be absence from his house, betweene ten and eleuen. 1678 R. Russell tr. *Geber* III. ii. 1. i. 143 Therefore we will first notifie the Principles.

2. To make known, publish, proclaim; to intimate, give notice of, announce.

c 1386 Chaucer *Man of Law's T.* 158 And notefied is thurghout the toun, That every wight .. Schulde preye Crist. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 254 Which notefied was be bulle To holi cherche. 1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 425/1 The whiche offre and agrement .. [was] notified and communed to all the Lordes. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* viii. 34 [They] notefyden vnto the quene, how the sayd kyng had requyred her in maryage. 1542 Henry VIII *Decl.* 192 We haue thought good to notify vnto the world his doinges and behauour. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* iv. iii. 110 The ensignes and Lieutenants to giue and notifie the orders and commandes. 1642 *Nicholas P.* (Camden) I. 5 To notify throughout their circuits his Majesties greate grace and goodnesse to his people [etc.]. 1691 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 205 A memorial to the states general, notifyeing to them that the queen of Englands fleet is ready to putt to sea. 1724 A. Collins *Gr. Chr. Reasg* 10 The Assembly .. order'd Letters to be written to notify the same to all concern'd. 1757 Burke *Abridgem. Eng. Hist.* Wks. X. 310 His nobility, whom he had assembled to notify this resolution to them. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 4–7 The king therefore notified to the country his intention of holding a parliament. 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* III. viii. 714 *note*, The appointment .. was merely notified to him by a letter from a Secretary of State.

refl. 1718 *Freethinker* No 25 P 217 In paying a Visit, the Visiter was obliged to notify himself by a set Form.

absol. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* III. i. 31 If she will stirre hither, I shall seeme to notifie vnto her. 1889 *Leeds Mercury* 15 Aug. 5/5 She was too ill to notify.

† **b.** *intr.* To give intimation *of* something. *Obs.*

1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xix. (Percy Soc) 89 All that, madame, was to me certyfyde By good dame Fame, Whan she to me of you well notyfide. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., K. Hen. VII* 58 He sent dyuerse postes too notefie to hys grace of Kynge Philippes landynge.

† **3.** To indicate, denote. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* P 356 Yet notifien they, in hir array of attire, licourousness and pride. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 84 Notifiyng in myne opinion, a manne to be ferre unmeete for all good occupacions. 1627 Speed *England* xl. § 7 All distinguished and notified from the rest by the wearing of purple garments. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) I. xxi. 82 Some persons in our work are notified by all of these indications. *a* 1727 Newton *Chronol. Amended* ii. (1728) 240 Their design was to notify the distraction of Egypt.

4. To give notice to; to inform.

Common in American use from the end of the 17th c.

1440 in *Wars Eng. in France* (Rolls) II. 589 If any of thappointementis .. be brokyn and the king .. certifiied and notifiede therof. 1652 Wadsworth tr. *Sandoval's Civ. Wars Spain* 169 The Frier .. notified and commanded them .. to go with them to Tordesillas. 1697 *Boston Rec.* (1881) VII. 226 The Selectmen are to be notified thereof that they may be present. 1716 J. Winthrop in *Mass. Hist. Collect.* V. 324, I am notify'd by the County Sheriff .. to answer before you to a very wrong complaint. 1781 S. Peters *Hist. Connect* 352 All parties, who had causes depending in any court, were to be duly notified by the Governor's proclamation. 1843 Custine *Empire Czar* I. 107 Peter notified him, through his first minister, that he was to attend the ceremony. 1883 L. Oliphant *Altiora Peto* I. 66 The asphalt resounded with the clatter of the hoofs which notified the concierge .. that Baron Grandesella's family and luggage were on the point of arrival.

5. To write notes to; to annotate. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1830 Scott *Jrnl.* 27 Dec., I took up the Magnum, and began to notify the romance called *Woodstock.*

Hence **No·tifying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Notificacion*, notifying. 1611 Florio, *Notificatione*, a notifying, a publishing. 1680 Baxter *Answ Stillingfl.* xvi. 32 Are these notifying Terms for a Definition?

† **No·ting,** *vbl. sb.*[1] *Obs.* [f. Note *v* [1]] Using.

13 . *E. E. Allit. P.* B 1354 In notyng of nwe metes & of nice getes, Al was þe myndе of þat man.

No·ting, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. Note *v* [2]] The action of the vb., in various senses.

c 1440 *Promp Parv.* 350/2 Notynge, *notacio.* *c* 1500 in *Antiq. Rep* (1809) IV. 408 Thou maist be judged by a crochet of wronge notynge in thy presumcion. 1570 T. Norton in *Udall's Royster D.* (1847) p. xli, Partly to shunne publike noting, partely for better heedkening. 1607 Hieron *Wks.* I. 302 There must be a diligent noting how the preaching of the word fitteth the particulars of Christs fulnesse to the soules particular wants. 1645 Milton *Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV. 151 Many things, not ordinary, nor unworth the noting. 1817 J. Scott *Paris Revis.* (ed 4) 311 A careful noting of indirect and circumstantial evidence. 1860 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* VII 157 A coble has been stationed opposite the .. Quay, for the hailing and noting of vessels.

attrib. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist* 257 Take into your handes againe your noting tables. 1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Cartapacio*, a noting booke, a noting paper.

b. *spec.* (See quots. and Note *v.*[2] 6 c.)

1843–56 Bouvier *Law Dict.* (ed. 6) II. 246 The noting is not indispensable, it being only a part of the protest. 1849 C. G. Addison *Contracts* xxiii. (ed. 2) 1100 Noting is a minute made on the bill by the officer at the time of the refusal to accept and is the preparatory step to protest.

† **Notio·meter.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Gr. νότιος wet + -meter.] (See quot.)

1730 Chamberlayne *Relig. Philos.* II. xix. § xlvi, The making of Hygrometers or Notiometers, or those Machines by which we measure the Moisture of the Air.

Notion (nōu·shən). [ad. L. *nōtiōn-em*, f. *nōt-*, ppl. stem of *nōscĕre* to know: see -tion. Hence also F. *notion* (1653), It. *nozione*, Sp. *nocion*, Pg. *noção.*]

I. 1. A general concept under which a particular thing or person is comprehended or classed; a term expressive of such a concept. Chiefly with *under.*

1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 8 b, We haue beene occasioned, and shall be hereafter to vse it as the generaltie or notion of the name and stock in these kindes. 1641–2 in Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* v. § 99 Neither House had Presented them [the Malignant Party] to his Majesty, under such a Notion, as he might well understand, whom they intended. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* ix. 192 No Spaniard setting foot on English ground, under other notion then a prisoner. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* 324 One and the same Deity, was worshipped under Several Names and Notions, according to its Several Powers and Vertues.

1864 Bowen *Logic* v. 138 When we bring an object under a notion, that is, when we predicate of it that it belongs to such a class.

b. *Under the notion of*, under the concept, category, designation, or name *of* something.

1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* ix. 52 These opposite parties, .. concurring in doctrine, under the generall notion of Protestants. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Reft.* (1848) 61 The consideration of the pruning of Trees, under the Notion of *that which wounds them.* 1704 Swift *T. Tub* Apol. § 3 Under the Notion of Prejudices, he knew to what dangerous Heights some Men have proceeded. 1764 *Mem. G. Psalmanazar* 147, I travelled several hundred leagues .. under the notion of a Japanese converted to Christianity. 1836 J. Gilbert *Chr. Atonem.* i. (1852) 17 It must be some other than the rule of perfection itself under the notion of law.

† **c.** A character, relation, form, etc., in which anything is conceived, mentioned, or exists. *Obs.*

a 1631 Donne *Six Serm.* (1634) i. 26 He is received by me in the severall notions of Father, Sonne, and holy Ghost. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* II. ii. 75 A fair City, whereof frequent mention in Scripture, but in no other notion, but only as the Eastern boundary of Canaan. *Ibid.* xiii. 274 Angels in the shape of men, Christ in the notion of an angel. 1651 Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* 47 It is the same thing in another notion.

† **2.** The connotation or meaning *of* a term. *Obs.*

a 1643 Ld. Falkland *Infallib.* (1646) 59 *Probable* being more than *credible* in the ordinary notion of the words. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacra* II. v. § 5 This being then the chief notion of a Prophet 1713 Bentley *Freethinking* i. § 31. 152 For pray, what is the Notion of the word Canon?

† **3.** A phrase or term. *Obs. rare.*

The Winchester use of *notion* may be a survival of this.

1655 Vaughan *Silex Scint.* i. Pref. (1858) 3 This Kingdom hath abounded with those ingenious persons which in the late notion are termed Wits. 1687 Trapp *Comm. Ps.* iii. 2 Selah] The Greek maketh it only a Musical Notion.

II. 4. An idea or concept.

a. In philosophical use. *First* and *second*

notions (see quots. 1852 and 1864). *General notion* (see GENERAL *a.* 5 c).

1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* II. i, I haue some generall notions; I do loue To note, and to obserue. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 502 This..alone maketh the differences of Images as wee call them or Abstracted Notions. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. v. § 12 Essences of the Species of mix'd Modes are by a more particular Name call'd Notions. 1725 WATTS *Logic* 246 It is very useful to have some general principles of truth settled in the mind...These may be called first notions, or fundamental principles. 1785 REID *Intell. Powers* v. v. Wks (1846) 403 The words notion and conception, in their proper and most common sense, signify the act and operation of the mind in conceiving an object. 1852 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* 139 *note*, A first notion is the concept of a thing as it exists of itself...A second notion is the concept, not of an object as it is in reality, but of the mode under which it is thought by the mind. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* iv. 70 A second intention or notion is a Concept which denotes first intentions in their relation, not to the things denoted, but to each other.

b. In general use. Freq. const. *of*.

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. § 1 Charity, without which Faith is a meer notion, and of no existence. *c* 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 279 That you may be able to form such an idea or notion of it. 1760 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 100 P 8 Her notion of a joke is not very delicate. 1782 COWPER *Tenth* 424 His books well trimm'd..teach him notions splendid as themselves. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xi, Wayland Smith had a good notion of horse diseases. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* li, 'Not a bad notion that, Sam', said Mr. Bob Sawyer approvingly. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xx. 330 The notion of my marrying her is absurd.

c. With a negative, or virtual negative.

1704-5 *Pennsylv. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 365, I never had the least notion of thy mortgaging the quit-rents. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 106 He has no more Notion of Navigation than an African of Snow. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 346 He had no Thoughts, no Notion of its being me. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iii. 221 Little notion, indeed, could the bishops have possessed of the position in which they were standing. 1878 *Masque of Poets* 181 How he first Learned of the complication, I've no notion.

d. *Notion-writing* — IDEOGRAPHY.

1863 SUMMERS *Hdbk. Chinese* Introd. p. xviii, Notion-writing is independent of any given language and conveys its meaning to the understanding immediately through the eye.

5. † a. Understanding, mind, intellect. *Obs.*

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. iv. 245 Either his Notion weakens, his Discernings Are Lethargied. 1605 — *Mach.* III. i. 83 All things else, that might To halfe a Soule, and to a Notion craz'd, Say, Thus did Banquo. 1649 J. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* Sect. vii § 5 Whether it were..by increase of notion or experience, it is certain the promotions of the holy Child were great. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 179 The Acts of God..Cannot without process of speech be told, So told as earthly notion can receave.

† b. Conception, imagination, fancy. *Obs.*

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* Advt. (1739) p. iii, Ambition hath done much..to bring forth Absolute Monarchy out of the Womb of Notion. 1671 GLANVILL *Further Disc. Stubbe* 11, I spake of the Natural Philosophers, and their Methods, which were made up of Notion, and ministred to everlasting Disputes.

6. An idea, view, opinion, theory, or belief, held by one or more persons.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch* 1087 See how these Philosophers maintaine ordinary custome, and teach according to common notions. 1628 DOUGHTY *Serm. Schismes* 23 Agrippa among others his foppish notions perswades vs [etc.]. 1697 [C. LESLIE] *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 12 It will be very hard to make Sense of the Quaker Notion of the Light within. 1710 NORRIS *Chr. Prud.* viii. 372 That Notion of the Schools, of Sins being an Aversion from God. 1777 BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* Gen. Pref. p. vii, Seemingly trivial Reasons assigned for the beginning..of this or that Notion or Ceremony. 1857 MAURICE *Ep. St. John* ix. 135 It is not a new notion that the history of the world is divided into certain great periods. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 134 It is further remarkable as showing that the notion of succession through females was already beginning to be entertained

Comb. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 333 A piece of metaphysical notion-building *Ibid.* 360 To read between the lines of a notion-work is absurd, for it is of the essence of a notion-work not to need it.

7. An inclination, disposition, or desire, to do something specified; a fancy for something. Usu. const. *of* with gerund, or *to* with inf.

1746 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1857) II. 33, I have no notion of going to anybody's house, and have the servants look on the arms of the chaise to find out one's name. 1774 D. JONES *Jrnl.* (1865) 103 It would have been otherwise, if I had come last fall, while they were in the notion of it. 1807 GASS *Jrnl.* 225 The Indian..said he had a notion to cross the mountains with us. 1825 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* 436 The Gloucestershire people have no notion of dying with hunger. 1891 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer.* 207 After being here for a week, I took a notion to leave, and accordingly did so.

b. *north.* and *Sc.* A fancy or affection for one of the other sex.

1789 *Shepherd's Wedding* 14 (E. D. D.), I hae lang, altho' I didna tell, Had a strang notion o' the lass mysel'. 1824 MACTAGGART *Galloway. Encycl.* 226 In the regular routine of a matrimonial transaction; first, taking the notion; secondly, courting. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's Field* 271 The boy might get a notion into him; The girl might be entangled ere she knew.

8. A product of invention. *rare.*

a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* (1872) I. 211 Machines for flying in the air, and other wonderful notions. *a* 1765 YOUNG (Cent.), And robes, and notions framed in foreign looms.

9. *U.S.* a. *pl.* Articles or wares of various kinds forming a miscellaneous cargo.

1809 SOUTHEY in *Ann. Rev.* III. 31 The Americans.., finding no longer a market there for their lumber cargoes, or notions, as they call them. 1834 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 325 Her cargo consisted of what the Americans called notions; that is, in English, an assorted cargo. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* XXXV. 133 A cargo of fresh provisions, mules, tin bake-pans and other notions.

b. *pl.* Small wares, *esp.* cheap useful articles of some ingenious design.

Also freq. *Yankee notions*: see YANKEE *a.*

1830 GALT *Laurie T.* III. xiv. (1849) 130 Mr. Hoskins and his wife with a great cargo of wares and other notions in their wagons, arrived. 1842 MRS. CLAVERS *Forest Life* II. 166 Can I suit ye to-day, ma'am? I've all sorts o' notions. 1876 C. D. WARNER *Winter Nile* xii. 157 The artisans work up ostrich feathers into a variety of 'notions'.

c. *attrib.*, as *notion-counter, -store, -vessel.*

1894 S. FISKE *Holiday Stories* (1900) 152, I went to the store..and recognised her, at the *notion counter. 1830 GALT *Laurie T.* III. x. (1849) 116 A small seed and *notion store. 1861 *Macm. Mag.* Feb. 273 A Yankee grocery or a Yankee 'notion store' is an epitome of almost every thing. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 501 A *notion-vessel on the west coast of America is a perfect bazaar.

Hence **No·tion** *v.*, to divide into several notions.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* i. 8, I have therefore notioned and cast the Text according to the number of the verses, into three plain and conspicuous members.

† **No·tional,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. **nōtionāle*, neut. of *nōtiōnālis*: see next.]

1. A divine attribute. (See quot.)

a 1533 FRITH *Disput. Purgat.* (1829) 131 If he make one Notional in God greater than another, (by this word Notional, which the schoolmen use, I would you should understand the goodness, wisdom, power, justice, and mercy of God, &c.) then shall he .. imagine that one Notional subdueth another

2. A mere supposition or idea.

1653 R. G. tr. *Bacon's Hist. Winds* 277 We shall finde ill determined notionalls, phantasms, and imaginary things, and Axioms daily to be amended. 1666 *Phil. Trans.* I. 325 Philosophy, which searches out the real Productions of Nature.., does manifest the Divine Glory more, than the Notionals of the Gentiles.

Notional (nōʃənăl), *a.* Also 6-7 -all. [ad. med.L. *nōtiōnālis*: see NOTION and -AL. So obs. F. *notional, -el* (Godef.), It. *notionale*, Sp. and Pg. *nocional.*]

1. Of knowledge, etc.: Purely speculative; not based upon fact or demonstration.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxxi. (1611) 442 Whatsoever we may..write in our bookes through a notionall conceipt of things needfull. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 836 They are to be set aside, being but Notional, and ill Limited, and Definite Axiomes are to be drawn out of Measured Instances. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. Proem. 3 Philosophie considered in its Particular Ideas, is either Notional or Real 1680 BOYLE *Exper. Chem. Princ.* Pref. 9, I have a very differing esteem of the Notionall and of the Practicall part of Chymistry. 1730 CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* Pref. p. xx, People may be very well experienced in these Ideal or Notional Sciences, and yet be Masters of very little Knowledge, in Things that actually exist. 1771 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) V. 213 It is not a barely notional or speculative faith. 1831 WHEWELL in Todhunter *Acct. Writ.* (1876) II. 115 A popular exposition of the matter applied mainly to moral, political, and other notional sciences. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 280 A notional work as distinguished from an experimental work.

† b. of persons: Given to abstract or fanciful speculation; holding merely speculative views.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 193 The old Dogmatists and Notional Speculators. 1671 BOHUN *Wind* 170 The impertinence of those Notionall men, that enquire no further, but declare, That [etc.]. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 125 P 3, I would not be thought altogether notional in what I have to say, and pass only for a Projector in Morality. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* v. § 33 Airy, notional men, enthusiasts [etc.]. 1772 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 12 Aug., I preached at Salop, and spake strong words, to the amazement of many notional believers.

2. Of things, relations, etc.: Existing only in thought; not real or actually existent; imaginary.

1629 GAULE *Holy Madn.* 138 Meere notionall is their [gems] value; which is in the Opinion, not in the Thing. 1655-87 H. MORE *App. Antid.* (1712) 199 Distance is no Physical affection of any thing, but only Notional. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 34 All things that exist, exist only in the mind, that is, they are purely notional. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. 81 As it is founded generally upon mere notional excellencies. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* I. xii. 247 No wonder, that..he..bewilders himself in the pursuit of notional phantoms. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 639 Her Majesty seems to have remunerated empty phrases by providing notional places. 1858 BUSHNELL *Serm. New Life* 94 It is a mind dealing with notions or notional truths.

3. (See quot. 1806.)

1794 PIOZZI *Synon.* II. 5 In notional and ideal Madness, particularly the first, many symptoms are only cunningly suppressed. 1806 T. ARNOLD *Insanity* I. 56 Notional Insanity is that state of mind in which a person..perceives external objects as they really exist..; yet conceives such notions of the powers, properties [etc.], of things and persons,..as appear obviously..erroneous or unreasonable.

4. *U. S.* Of persons: a. Inclined to think.

1823 COOPER *Pioneers* ix, I'm glad if the Judge is pleased; but I'm notional that you'll find the sa'ce overdone.

b. Fanciful; full of fancies, whims, or caprices.

1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2), *Notional*, fanciful, whimsical. Applied to persons; as, 'He's a very notional man'. 1881 HOWELLS *Dr. Breen's Practice* ix, She's been a little notional, she's had her head addled by women's talk. 1894 *Outing* XXIV. 96/2 He did think he would have to get the room cleaned and whitewashed, as his wife was rather notional.

5. Of the nature of, pertaining or relating to, a notion or idea. (See quots.)

1861 *National Rev.* Oct. 379 The various modifications of time..are expressed by the notional words themselves, not by distinct words. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* I. i. 7 There are propositions, in which one or both of the terms are common nouns, as standing for what is abstract. ..These I shall call notional propositions, and the apprehension with which we infer or assent to them, notional. *Ibid.* iv. 72 In Notional Assent as well as in inferring, the mind contemplates its own creations instead of things.

Notionalist (nōʃənălist). [f. prec. + -IST.] A speculative thinker; a theorist.

a 1677 MANTON *Serm. Ps. cxix.* cvi. 100 A young practiser hath more understanding than an ancient notionalist. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. Diss. Physick 85 The Counterfeit Jew-Physical Notionalists be Pseudo-Salmon, Pseudo-Maria [etc.]. 1831 *Edin. Rev.* LIII. 529 No notionalist ..can be so practically insane, as to see an abstract right or wrong in any particular combination of political powers.

† **Notionality.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ITY.]

1. The fact, state, or condition of being notional; a notional or imaginary thing.

1653 H. MORE *Conj. Cabbal.* 58 For multifarious Notionality and Inconstancy of life and knowledge, are certain signs that a man is in the night. 1665 GLANVILL *Def. Van. Dogm.* 66 Whether the notionality and obscurity of the Aristotelian method it self do not give occasion to the endless babble. 1705 GOODMAN *Winl. Even. Conf.* III. 18 True and manly religion is..not a lukewarm notionality,..but is lively, vigorous, and sparkling.

2. A notion or category. *rare*—[1].

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 287 Under the notionality of *Potables* is not to be understood here, jusculous sorbitions.

No·tionally, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY [2].] In a notional fashion; speculatively, theoretically.

1643 T. GOODWIN *Aggravation Sin* 74 They have learnt it from..observations of Gods dealings with themselves or others, and not onely from the word notionally. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 65 When we talk of Religion we should..discourse of it not Notionally and Speculatively, ..but Cordially and Spiritually. 1752 LAW *Spirit Love* I. (1816) 9 The Schools have..shown us how to conceive them as notionally distinguished from one another. 1771 BURROW *Reports* III. 1609 In the Country, Leases at Will, in the strict legal Notion of a Lease at Will,..exist only notionally. 1868 BUSHNELL *Serm. Living Subj.* 58 Something notional or notionally affirmed.

No·tionalness. *rare*—*. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] 'Imaginariness' (Bailey, 1730).

No·tionary, *a.* [f. NOTION *sb.* + -ARY.] = NOTIONAL *a.*

1646 E. F[ISHER] *Marrow Med. Div.* 172 If our friend do content himself with a meere Gospell knowledge, in a notionary way. 1675 OGILBY *Brit.* Pref. 1 The Tracing of Notionary Roads upon imperfect Charts. 1700 ROWE *Amb. Step-Moth.* III. ii, He'll be convinc'd that only Fools would lose A Crown for notionary Principles. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 491 It is but a notionary cause, a mere opinion.

No·tionate, *a. Sc.* and *U. S.* [f. NOTION *sb.* + -ATE [2]; cf. *opinionate.*] Full of notions, fanciful; also, headstrong, obstinate.

1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2), *Notionate*, fanciful, whimsical. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1873) 197 He was a 'notionate' old fellow the elder Mains of Yawal, and would be obeyed. 1896 HOWELLS *Idyls in Drab* 119 That young woman has made you blame yourself for nothin'. You're perfectly notionate about it.

† **No·tionate,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. NOTION *sb.* + -ATE [3].] *trans.* To devise or originate by process of thought.

1662 R. BURNEY Κόρδιστον Δῶρον 5 I take in all things, Heavenly and earthly within my breast; I form them with essence, and stamp them with existence, I notionate their seed and kernell, their quintessence and effluxes.

No·tionist. Now *rare.* [f. NOTION *sb.* + -IST.]

1. One who holds extravagant religious opinions. Esp. *high notionist.* Now *arch.*

1652 R. SANDERS *Balm* 138 A step higher then the quaintest Notionists of our times desire to be brought. 1653 G. FOX *Jrnl. Life*, etc. I. 108 The Pastor of the Baptists (being an high Notionist and a flashy Man) came to me. 1697 G. KEITH *2nd Narr. Proc. Turner's Hall* 13 In this he agrees with the Ranters and other vain Notionists. *a* 1720 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. ii. 103 A high notionist, and rich in words. 1869 *Contemp. Rev.* XI. 451 How the bold youth did stand up against the high notionist!

2. One who forms notions of things.

1825 LAMB *Let. to Barton* in *Final Mem.* viii. 259 The whimsies of such a half-baked notionist as I am.

No·tionless, *a.* [f. NOTION *sb.* + -LESS.] Destitute of any notion or idea.

1814 *New Brit. Theatre* I. 529 The notionless words of the intellectual masters and misses. 1825 ESTHER HEWLETT *Cottage Comf.* vi. 41 Quite helpless and notionless in common things.

No·tionless, *adv. rare*—[1]. [f. as prec.] Not in a notional manner; with certainty.

1607 J. DAVIES *Summa Totalis* Wks. (Grosart) I. 23/1 Yet, Creatures onely know in that degree; But God knowes (Notionlesse) Essentially.

† **No·tist.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. NOTE *v.*[2] + -IST.] A commentator or annotator.

1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* III. 123 Nennius or his notist avers that Artur was called Mab-Uther, that is to say, a cruel Son, for the fierceness that men saw in him of a Child.

Notitia (nōʃtiʃiă). [a. L. *nōtitia* knowledge, f. *nōtus* known.]

† 1. Literary particulars. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1700-1 HEARNE in Wood *Life* (1848) 332 This ingenious retired and modest person helped him very much in the notitia of divers modern authors.

2. An account or list; now *spec.* a register or list of ecclesiastical sees or districts.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 186/1 We have also a *notitia* of all the Arabian physicians by Fabricius. 1843 C. INNES in *Reg. Episc. Glasg.* I. p. xviii, It is a memoir or *notitia*, which..is much less common with us than in the religious houses abroad. 1890 NEALE *East. Ch.* Pref. p. xiv, I procured an official notitia of the Sees which belong to the Coptic Communion in Egypt. *Ibid.*, The modern notitia of Antioch was drawn up in 1844.

† **Noti·tion.** *Obs.* Also 5-6 notioion, -ycion, -ycyon. [a. OF. *noticion* (Godef.): cf. prec. and -ITION.] Knowledge, information, intelligence.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 12 Whoo lyst to rede the booke.., ther shall he haue the very notycyon. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 494 Whan noticion of this great outrage and ryot came vnto the Kynge. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 2230 In presence of the pryor .., Whiche pryor of this mater had best notycyon. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* cxii. 42 b, By the egestion the Physicion in sycke persons hath a great noticion and knowledge of mans infirmyties.

Notkerian (nɒtkī·riăn), *a.* [See def. and -IAN.] Composed or originated by Notker Balbulus († 912), a monk of St. Gall in Switzerland.

1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 583/2 Numerous examples..of the 'proses', properly so called, of the Notkerian type. 1901 *Chambers's Encycl.* VI. 46/2 Sequences, or as we now call them hymns,..known as Notkerian Sequences.

Notmugge, -myg(ge, obs. variants of NUTMEG.

Noto- (nōu tŏ), combining form of Gr. νῶτον back, employed in a certain number of scientific terms, the most usual of which are given below.

Various others, app never actually current, are given by Mayne, as *notographous, -nectideous, -podous, -pterygious.*

Notobra·nchiate, *a.* [See prec. and BRANCHIATE *a.*] Having dorsal branchiæ or gills.

1870 H. A. NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* (1875) 220 From the position of the branchiæ, the members of this order are often spoken of as the 'Dorsibranchiate' (or more properly 'Notobranchiate') Annelides.

So **Notobra·nchious** *a.* (Mayne, 1857.)

Notochord (nōu·tŏkōrd). *Biol.* [f. NOTO- + CHORD. So F. *notochorde, -corde.*] A cartilaginous band or rod forming the primitive basis of the spinal column in vertebrates. Also *Comb.*

1848 OWEN *Arch. & Homol. Vertebr. Skel.* 86 An extremely delicate fibrous band,..inclosed by a membranous sheath, is the primitive basis, called 'notochord'. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* p. lxix, A cylindrical fibro-cartilaginous sheath surrounding the cylindrical notochord. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. xiii. 418 The Amphioxus is enclosed in a firm membranous covering, the notochord-sheath. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 757 A notochord-like axis of modified endoderm cells.

Notocho·rdal, *a. Biol.* [f. prec. + -AL. So F. *notocordal.*]

1. Of the nature of a notochord.

1866 OWEN *Anat. Vert.* I. 7 Endo-skeleton membrano-cartilaginous and notochordal. 1878 A. H. GREEN, etc. *Cuvier* iv. 121 A third point of importance..is the notochordal vertebral column.

2. Of or pertaining to the notochord.

1872 HUMPHREY *Myology* 105 The membranous septa extend from the skin down to the notochordal sheath and blend with it. 1887 E. D. COPE *Orig. Fittest* 342 It also shows that the vertebræ have passed from a notochordal state.

Notogæa (nōu·tŏdʒī·ă). [f. Gr. νότος south wind + γαῖα earth, land.] A large zoological region, comprising the Australian, New Zealand, and Neotropical regions.

1858 HUXLEY in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 315 If the great frontier line is latitudinal.., and divides a north world from a south world, we must speak of *Arctogæa* and *Notogæa* rather than of Neogæa and Palæogæa as the primary distributional areæ. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 314 Brigading, if he so please, the first three as Notogæa, and the last three as Arctogæa.

Hence **Notogæ·al, Notogæ·an, Notogæ·ic,** *adjs.*

1879 NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 192/1 The existence of but very few [finches] in the Notogæan hemisphere can as yet be regarded as certain. 1896 LYDEKKER *Geogr. Hist. Mammals* 28 The Notogæic realm may..be taken as the first of the three primary zoological divisions of the globe.

† **Notoire,** *a. Obs. rare.* Also 5 -oyre. [a. F. *notoire*, ad. med.L. *nōtōrius* notorious. Cf. NOTOUR *a.*] Notorious, evident.

a 1470 TIPTOFT *Tulle on Old Age* (Caxton, 1481) h iv, It is clere and notoire in what place al the other thynges goen. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 72 b, Hit is among yow euydent and notoyre that ye shall not take in pacience my correccion.

Hence † **Notoirly** *adv.*, notoriously. *Obs.*

1409-10 *Proc Privy Council* (1834) I. 323 As it is notoirly knowen and he hym selfe as trewe knyghte may noght witheseye it. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* Pref. 1 For it is notoyrly knowen thorugh the vnyuersal world.

Notonecta (nōutŏne·ktă). *Ent.* Also 7-8 as *pl.*, with *sing.* -nectum. [mod.L., f. NOTO- + Gr. νήκτης swimmer.] A species of water-beetle which swims on its back; the boat-fly.

1658 ROWLAND tr. *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* II. xxxviii, Of the Notonectum. *Ibid.*, We call some Insects of the water Notonecta, which do not swim upon their bellies, as the rest do. 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Notonecta*, certain Water-Insects,..always swimming on their Backs. 1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 63 The rostrum or snout of the Notonecta is inflected. *Ibid.*, The grey Notonecta..,the little Boat-fly. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1790) VII. 359 The Common Water Fly..is by some called *Notonecta.* 1855 *Orr's Circ. Sci., Org. Nat.* II. 351 Hence the *Notonecta*..is generally known as the *boat-fly.* 1887 *Amer. Naturalist* XXI. 578 The *Notonecta* can, in an emergency, avail itself of a method of purifying its supply of air.

Notopo·dial, *a. Biol.* [f. next.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, a notopodium.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* v. 229 The neuropodial is very much longer than the notopodial aciculum. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 607 Small branches ..develope a head with large eyes and long notopodial sexual setæ.

Notopo·dium. *Biol.* [mod.L., f. NOTO- + Gr. πόδιον, dim. of πούς foot.] The upper or dorsal branch of a parapodium.

1870 H. A. NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* 160 An upper process, called the 'notopodium' or 'dorsal oar'. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* v. 229 In the young state of Polynoe, the notopodium is as large as the neuropodium.

† **Notorely,** var. of NOTORILY or NOTORIELY *adv.*

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) iv. xxi, Unto synners notorely knowen & open.

Notoriety (nōutŏrəi·ĕti). [a. F. *notoriété* (= It. *notorietà*, Sp. *-edad*, Pg. *-edade*), or ad. med.L. *nōtōrietas*, f. *nōtōrius* NOTORIOUS *a.*; cf. *dubiety, nimiety*, etc.]

1. The state or character of being notorious; the fact of being publicly or commonly known.

1592 [cited by Nashe, *Four Lett. Confut.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 263, as one of Gabriel Harvey's words] 1637-50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 28 Upon the notoriette of a great and haynous fact,..the transgressor to be secluded fra the communion. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* III. iii. rule 6 § 2 But this thing is evident by notoriety of fact. *a* 1683 OWEN *Holy Sp.* (1693) 195 The joynt Participation of the same Gift by all, and the Notoriety of the matter thereon. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* (1775) II. 5 The credit of the former [historians] is by common notoriety supported for a long time. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lxv. (1788) 338 The truth of which you dare not deny, because it is of public notoriety. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 4 He has become a character of considerable notoriety in two or three country towns. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 237 He had been raised..to notoriety such as has for low and bad minds all the attractions of glory. 1873 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* ii. 47 It is now a matter of simple notoriety that not merely in sounds and letters [etc.]. *Comb.* 1891 *Spectator* 18 Apr. 534/1 Some of them may be notoriety-hunters.

† 2. A notorious thing or fact. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1745 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 52 Letters from Holland speak of it as a notoriety.

3. A well-known or celebrated person.

1837 THACKERAY *Ravenswing* ii, He knew..all the actors, all the 'notorieties' of the town. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 283 We cannot but see..that it was against his will he ever became a notoriety. 1884 *Athenæum* 21 June 786/2 The Bonaparte family and the heroes or notorieties of the French Revolution.

Noto·rify, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. NOTORI-OUS *a.* + -FY.] *trans.* To make notorious.

a 1871 DE MORGAN *Budget Parad.* (1872) 32 Mr. James Smith, of Liverpool—hereinafter notorified.

† **Notorily,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. NOTORY *a.* + -LY [2].] Notoriously.

1455 *Paston Lett.* I. 363 The seyd Fastolf lent to the voyage ,as it is notorily knowen, Cli. 1475 *Bk Noblesse* (Roxb.) 8 It is notorily and openly knowen thoroughe alle Cristen Royaumes. 1512 *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1828) III. 39 It is of trouthe notorily..that my wife..during hir viage hath be delivered of .vii. litle whelpes.

Notorious (nōtō·riəs), *a.*[1] Also 6 -iouse, -ius. [ad. med.L. *nōtōrius* (cf. late L. *nōtōria* fem., *nōtōrium* neut., intelligence, information, etc.), f. *nōtus* known: see -ORY. So It., Sp., and Pg. *notorio*, F. *notoire*: cf. NOTOIR, NOTORY, NOTOUR.]

1. Of facts: Well known; commonly or generally known; forming a matter of common knowledge.

1555 EDEN *Dec. W. Ind.* (Arb.) 198 His courage was such and his factes so notorious. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Ps.* xx. iii, Lett him [God] notorious make, That in good part he did thy offrings take. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 567 Why were not other Examples brought into practice, as notorious as that of Abraham paying Tithes? 1686 CLAGETT 17 *Serm.* (1699) App. 15 These testimonies were too notorious and publick to be gainsaid. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 407 That Every one is bound .. to .. keep within his own Property..is too notorious to need a Proof. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 10 ¶ 6 Men..who deny the most notorious facts. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* I. i, My power with the managers is pretty notorious. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iii. 241 The House of Commons had stated their complaints in the form of special notorious facts. 1866 LIDDON *Bampton Lect.* vii. (1875) 391 The worship of Christ by the early Christians was a living and notorious practice.

b. In phr. *It is notorious that.*

a 1738 SWIFT *Misc.* (J.), Although it be notorious that they do not receive the third penny of the real value. 1756 LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 116 It is notorious that the former never parts with it's acid. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* I. v. (1849) 63 It is notorious, that the savages knew nothing of agriculture. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 262 It was notorious that loyal and able men had been turned out of office in England merely for being Protestants. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 29 Oct. 5/2 That the army, at least the more active spirits within it, were discontented was notorious.

2. Of places, persons, etc.: Well or widely known (now *rare*); † famous.

1555 EDEN *Dec. W. Ind.* (Arb.) 346 A famous and notorious place amonge the Indians. 1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 40 Manie of you..are men verie notorious for their learning and preaching. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* Auth. to Rdr., I purposed to mention only such [towns and castles] as were most notorious. 1614 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (ed. 2) 44 Of Cham is the name Chemmis in Ægypt; and Ammon the Idoll and Oracle so notorious.

1865 GROTE *Plato* I. 136 Where was the person to be found, notorious and accessible, who could say [etc.].

b. Such as is or may be generally, openly, or publicly known. Now *rare.*

1584 D. FENNER *Def. Ministers* (1587) 125 Their liues are not put to notorious and publike examination. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* (1876) 28 That Edward Plantagenet..should be, in the most public and notorious manner,..shewed unto the people. 1669-70 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 308 Either by confession of the party, or oath of witnesses, or by notorious evidence. 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No 5455/1 The Clerks of the Peace are to keep Parchment Books or Rolls at some notorious Place. 1724 *Ibid.* No 6257/3 All.. Sheriffs.. are..required to keep Parchment Books..at some notorious Place in the County. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 251 This formality was by degrees..deemed essential to render them authentic and notorious. 1863 COX *Instit.* III. v. 647 The Privy Council, whom the law recognized as the sworn and notorious Councillors of the Crown.

† 3. Conspicuous; obvious, evident. *Obs.*

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 639 The elder sort, very notorious and goodly to see to in regard of their gravity, hoarinesse, and ancienty. *Ibid.* 785 If it did represent any notorious and manifest colour, they would..take heed of such traps aforehand. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Levit.* xxvi. 1 Neither shal you erect titles, nor set a notorious stone in your land, for to adore it. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1683) II. ii. 22 That God hath an especial regard to men will thence also become notorious. 1704 RAY *Creation* (ed. 4) II. 278 The failing in any of these would cause Irregularity in the Body..such as would be very notorious. 1770 *Amherst Rec.* (1884) 49/2 To Chose a Comittee to Visit the boundaries of the town and renew such as are Destroyed and make them Notorious.

4. Used attributively with designations of persons which imply evil or wickedness: Well known, noted (as being of this kind).

1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Comm. Prayer* Offices 31 Suche persones as were notorious synners. 1574 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* II. 395 Declarit tratouris and notorius rebellis 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. (1634) 163 Ninus was the first notorious sacrificer to Idols. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 23 These Arabs are notorious Robbers. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* ii. Wks. 1757 IV. 151 This will excuse my indignation at two notorious offenders. 1785 BURKE *Wks.* IV. 312 Sending that notorious incendiary to the Court of the nabob of Arcot. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 434 His subjects, many of whom were notorious robbers. 1884 PAE *Eustace* xix, I know where some of the most notorious smugglers reside.

b. Similarly of deeds, facts, etc.

1561 WINGET *Tractates* Wks. (S. T. S.) I. 11 Preseruing.. thy bewtifull body and saule fra al spot of notorius crime. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iv. i. 84, I shall haue Law in Ephesus, To your notorious shame, I doubt it not. *a* 1631 DONNE *Serm.* viii. 82 To proceed in those pious works, which with so notorious falshood they deny. 1673 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* III. v. 359 Striking them dead upon the place for their notorious couzenage and gross hypocrisie. 1729 LAW *Serious C.* ii. (1732) 17 Do but now find the reason why the generality of men live in this notorious vice. 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII 341 His mean subterfuge renders him more contemptible than his notorious untruth 1839 JAMES *Louis XIV*, III. 310 Charles's notorious breach of his most solemn engagement.

† c. Quasi-*adv.* Notoriously. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1607 *Stat.* in *Hist. Wakefield Sch.* (1892) 62 Notorious neglegent in the execution of the office of a Governour.

5. Noted *for* some bad practice, quality, etc.; unfavourably known; well known on account of something which is not generally approved of or admired. a. Of persons.

1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* v. xxix, Such Men these had, to Mischiefe wholly bent, In Villainie notorious for their skill. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* iv. ii, You notorious stinkardly beareward. 1693 CONGREVE in *Dryden's Juvenal* xi. (1726) 162 Rutilus is so notorious grown, That he's the Common Theme of all the Town. 1728 *Free-thinker* No. 87. 226 A Fifth may be notorious for some scandalous Practice, or vicious Habits. 1837 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. xxxii. 270 Socrates..became one of the most conspicuous and notorious persons in Athens. 1880 W. DAY *Racehorse in Training* xvi. 156 The celebrated, or as some may be inclined to call her, the notorious, Lady Elizabeth.

b. Of actions, qualities, facts, etc.

1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 61 Dislikinge, murmuring,..quippinge notorious or auricular rybinge. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* Ded. 12 b, To bring to passe.. such notorious and deformed effectes amongst the English Nation. 1653 VAUX tr. *Godeau's St. Paul* 45 The Emperor Tiberius succeeded Augustus, and made his Reign notorious by all .. cruelties. *a* 1721 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) I. 244 Should our mistakes be never so notorious, You'll have the joy of being more censorious. 1794 PALEY *Evidences* (1825) II. 116 These books were perfectly notorious. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* vii. (1856) 51 Melville Bay, notorious in the annals of the whalers for its many disasters. 1877 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. i. v. 54 The influences by which the papal court was determined were already too grossly notorious.

† c. Discreditable, disgraceful *to* one. *Obs.*—[1]

1666 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) II. 96 Wheras it [the pox] was notorious formerly to those that had it, it is now soe common..that they glory of it.

† **Noto·rious,** *a.*[2] *Obs. rare*—[1]. = NOTORY *a.*[2]

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 191 And now (it is agreed among themselves) their art shall no more be called the notorious.

Notoriously (nōtō·riəsli), *adv.* [-LY [2].]

1. In a notorious manner; as a matter of common knowledge; recognizedly, admittedly.

1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, c. 19 Preamble, It ys openly and

notoryously knowen unto all persones of Cristes Religion. c1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 87 The first part..is by common consent of all the interpreters of Scripture notoriously true. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* I. vii. 19 Their abode is notoriously known to have been in, and about Jebus or Jerusalem. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 220 That Promontory..being most notoriously Sandy. 1752 *Narr. of H.M S. Wager* 126 There was a weekly Intercourse notoriously carried on over Land between the Places. 1788 BURKE *Sp. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. XII. 254 His ministers (who are notoriously known [to be] under his absolute command). 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 104 Let us confine ourselves to notoriously public transactions. 1881 *Sat. Rev.* LII. 570 The notoriously cleanly living of the vegetarian inhabitants of Western Africa.

b. In unfavourable sense.

1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* (1586) I. 45 The infamous, and those which are notoriouslie naught. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 73 He is of no bloudy disposition, nor otherwise notoriously vicious. 1677 HORNECK *Gt. Law Consid.* iv (1704) 234 A man, that had notoriously betrayed his trust. 1729 BERKELEY *Serm.* Wks. 1871 IV. 639 Men of notoriously wicked lives. 1839 JAMES *Louis XIV*, II. 399 He was, in short, notoriously faithless and interested. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 47 His title had notoriously been purchased by his wife's dishonor and his own. 1877 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. App. 705 His only references are to Domesday and the notoriously spurious charter.

† 2. Manifestly, evidently, obviously. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. xiv. (Arb.) 139 For euermore this word [alás] is accented vpon the last, and that lowdly and notoriously. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch Mor.* 1035 Farre is he off, from being contradictory and repugnant to himselfe so notoriously. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. 1851 IV. 345 His very first page notoriously bewraies him. 1690 BAXTER *Kingd. Christ* (1691) ii. 33 The distance between Christs Rising and his Coming to Judgment are so notoriously revealed.

Notoriousness (*nŏtō*·riəsnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The fact of being notorious; notoriety.

1607 *Stat.* in *Hist. Wakefield Sch.* (1892) 58 Upon the notoriousnes of the fact of misdemeanour. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 533 The notoriousnesse of their offences. 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), and in later Dicts.

† **Noto·rity**, obs. variant of NOTORIETY.

c1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 37 The notoritie of the manifest and open justice of our cause.

Notorly, variant of NOTOURLY *adv.*

Notornis (*nŏtō*·rnis). *Ornith.* [f. Gr. νότος south + ὄρνις bird.] A New Zealand bird, now rare or extinct, related to the coots and rails.

1848 OWEN in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 8 The *Notornis* is a large modified form of the same natural family of the *Grallæ* as the *Porphyrio* and *Brachypteryx*. 1850 MANTELL *Ibid.* 209 Notice of the discovery..., in the Middle Island of New Zealand, of a living specimen of the Notornis, a bird of the Rail family. 1870 H. A. NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* (1875) 527 The *Notornis* is much larger than the ordinary Coots, and ..the wings are so rudimentary as to be useless for flight.

† **No·tory**, *a.*[1] *Obs.* Also -ie, -ye. [ad. med. L. *nōtōrius* or F. *notoire*.] Notorious.

1399 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 424/1 Hem thoght hem so trewe and so notorie and knowen. 1430 *Ibid.* V. 417/1 For many notorye and evident resons. 1490 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 322 If the trespasse be not notory, the plaintif shall prove the trespasse. 1528 ROY *Rede me* (Arb.) 104 He did some faulte gretly notory. 1603 COKE in Howell *St. Trials* II. 1 [Raleigh] the notoriest Traitor that ever came to the bar.

† **No·tory**, *a.*[2] *Obs. rare.* = NOTARY *a.*[2]

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 190 Whether the art called the art notorie had even been so notorious, but for magick and astrologie? 1657 TURNER (*title*), Ars Notoria, or the Notory Art of Solomon, showing the Cabbalistical Key of Magical Operations,..and the Art of Memory.

No·tostome. *Biol.* [f. NOTO- + Gr. στόμα mouth.] A supposed 'dorsal mouth' in some early vertebrate and pre-vertebrate forms.

1887 E. D. COPE *Orig. Fittest* 323 The valve of the dorsal mouth, or notostome, is broken.

No·tothere. *Palæont.* [Anglicized f. mod.L. *nototherium*, f. Gr. νότος south + θηρίον beast.] An extinct marsupial of great size found in post-tertiary formations.

1881 *Times* 28 Jan. 3/4 Nototheres of the size of the ox.

Notour (*nō*·tŏr), *a. Sc.* Also 6–7 notoure, 7 notor, -ure, 7–8 nottour. [ad. med.L. *nōtōrius* or F. *notoire*.] Well known, notorious. (Now only as a legal archaism in *notour bankrupt*.)

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 173 It is notour thing that he had maid that promess throu fors and violence. 1563–4 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 272 Althocht the deid be notour and certane to the said Colene. 1571 in Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scot.* v. (1677) 254 For..other considerations notour to the whole Estates. 1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 304 That he was a vyld filthie bellie-god beast is notoure to all. 1678 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Laws Scot.* I. xvii. § 3 (1699) 87 Our Law divides Adultery, in that which is notour Adultery, and single Adultery. 1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3225/3 Act declaring Nottour Bankrupt. 1721 *Country-man's Lett. to Curat* 38 This is so notour a piece of History, that no Man ever denied it. 1772 *Weekly Mag.* 16 Apr. 74/2 The story of Provost Crichton of Sanquhar was also a most nottour story in that town. 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* IV. v. (1849) 161 To scald his lips in other folks' kail was the most notour thing in the settlement. 1886 *Act* 49 & 50 *Vict.* c. 29 § 1 Any act whereby he becomes notour bankrupt.

† **No·tourly**, *adv. Sc. Obs.* Also 6–7 -lie, 7 -urely, -orlie. [f. prec. + -LY [2].] Notoriously or generally *known*.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* App. I. (S T.S.) II. 285 The ancient gabynis..., to quham þir materis war maist notourly knawin.

1570 BUCHANAN *Chamaeleon* Wks. (S.T.S.) 44 It is notourlie knawin bayth in Ingland and Scotland. 1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 288 It was informed also, and noturely knowen, that whoever got of that accursed thing.. did neither thryve nor prosper. 1671 [R. MACWARD] *True Nonconf.* 66 Their frequent and continual intimations..are notourly known. 1711 *Country-man's Lett. to Curat* 5 The Famous act of the six articles in the Year, 1539, is notourly known. [1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* viii. Wks. 1813 II. 44 He was not notourly known during his life to be an accomplice in the crime.]

Not-out, *a. Cricket.* The phrase 'not out' (see OUT *adv.* 19 c.) used attributively to designate a batsman (his score, etc.) whose innings either are unfinished or are ended only by his side going out.

1891 *Daily News* 15 July 3/7 The professional from Oldham..increased his not-out score of 60 to 124. 1895 *Ibid.* 26 Aug. 7/1 Not only did he take all the ten wickets, but the not-out man was missed from his bowling. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Sept. 7/3 His not-out innings realised 112 runs out of a total of 206.

Not-pated: see NOT *a.* 1 b.

Not-self. [f. NOT *adv.* 14 d + SELF.] That which is other than self; something different from the conscious self; the non-ego.

1839 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 192 This *not-self* or *non-ego*. 1867 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (ed. 3) II. 154, I am conscious of all that passes within myself; but I am not conscious of what passes in not-self. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* xxxii, Our self is a not-self for whose sake we become virtuous.

† **Nott**, obs. variant of KNOT *sb.*[2]

1768 *Ann. Reg.* I. 170 The bill of fare at the king of Denmark's table was as follows:..Ortolans, Pheasants, Notts.

Nott, variant of NOT *v.*[1], *v.*[2], and *adv.*

† **Notted**, *a. Obs.* [f. NOT *v.*[1] + -ED[1].]

1. Without horns; hornless.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Mocha*, without hornes, notted. 1630 DRAYTON *Muses Elys.* ii. Wks. 1753 IV. 1456, I have a lamb..Of the right kind, it is notted.

2. Shaven, shorn; cut short.

1576 FLEMING tr. *Caius' Dogs* (1880) 17 The water Spaniell [is]..powlde & notted from the shoulders to the hindermost legges. 1599 *Life Sir T. More* in Wordsw. *Eccl. Biog.* (1853) II. 107 Once I thought to have gone to my death, notted, as I was wont to wear it [the beard].

transf. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* 365 Many..cut down all top-masts from the ship of Christs Church..and make her close notted to the very keel.

3. Of wheat: Smooth; not bearded.

1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1892) I. 60 Bearded and notted wheate, as the husbands term it. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Middlesex* 189 The Mildew.., which sticketh on notted or pollard Wheat

Notte-tree, obs. form of NUT-TREE.

Nott-head, -pated: see NOT *a.* 1 b.

Not the less, *adv.* Also *Sc.* 5–6 nochtþeles(e, 6 -thelæs(s. [See the separate words, and cf. NA-, NE-, NOTHELESS. The Sc. forms properly belong to NOUGHT *adv.*] Nevertheless; nonetheless.

a. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. (*Peter*) 605 þe quhilk petir nocht-þe-lese Conuertit. *Ibid.* xv. (*Barnabas*) 137 Debonare wes he nocht-þe-les. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. vi. (S. T. S.) I. 38 Nochtþeles, þe cumpany of horsmen..was Impediment. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* Prol. 14 Carik noththeless hes ane monasterie called Croce Regal.

β. 1535 COVERDALE *Dan.* v 17 Yet not thelesse, I wil rede the wrytynge. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 41 Bot not the les, Abraham this answer maid. 1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 301 Nottheles, the Bishops being so preferred to high places [etc.]. 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* VII. (1677) 519 Nottheless going on in his wonted course, he sent his base Son..into the Country.

1839 KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* (1863) 11 They are free from the chain,..but they are not the less under a ban. *a* 1869 CONINGTON *Misc. Writ.* I. 213 It is determined, not the less, by the causes which were appointed [etc.].

† **No·tty**, *sb.*, obs. var. of *anotto*, ANATTA.

1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* (1725) II. 54 Notty has the same qualities with Saffron. *Ibid.*, Notty is added to chocolate to colour it.

† **No·tty**, *a.*, var. of *noppy* NAPPY *a* 2

1420–22 LYDG. *Thebes* 110 (MS. Laud 557), After soper slepe will do non ill...Stronge notti [*altered to* noppy] ale will make you to rowte.

‖ **Notum** (*nō*·ŭtŭm). [mod.L., ad. Gr. νῶτον back.] The dorsal part of the thorax in insects.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vii. 404 A distinct median sclerite, the sternum, may be observed; and a much larger tergal piece, the notum.

Notus (*nō*·ŭtŭs). *rare.* [L. *Notus*, Gr. Νότος.] The south wind.

c1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. Met. vi. (1868) 55 And eke Nero gouernede alle þe poeples þat þe violent wynde Nothus scorchib. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 702 Notus and Afer black with thundrous Clouds from Serraliona.

† **Notwithstand**, obs. var. of next.

1596 RALEIGH *Discov. Guiana* Ep. Ded. 3 It appeareth notwithstand that I made no other brauado of going to sea. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 60 Proces sall proceid against him, notwithstand of his minoritie.

Notwithsta·nding, *prep.*, *adv.*, and *conj.* Also 4–5 -stonding(e, -yng(e. [f. NOT *adv.* + pres. pple. of WITHSTAND *v.*, after med.L. *non obstante*, OF. *non obstant*.] A. *prep.* In spite of.

Properly the same construction as in 2, differing only in the order of the words.

c1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 434 And notwiþstondynge his, Crists Chirche shulde live, þif alle siche prelats wanteden þerinne. c1400 LYDG. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* 333 Notwithstanding his manhood and his might, Love unto him did full great unright. c1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* iv. (1885) 117 He dothe wronge, notwithstondynge the said lawe declared by the prophete. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 651 Notwithstandyng gentle aduertisement to them geuen,..they remayned still in one obstinate minde. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. ii. 12 Notwithstanding all her sodaine quips 1625 BACON *Ess., Nobility* (Arb.) 191 Wee see the Switzers last well, notwithstanding their Diuersitie of Religion. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacra* I. ii. § 4 It might be the old famous Tyre still, notwithstanding what Sanchoniathon speaks. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* XXXII, But notwithstanding this, it is impossible to describe our good humour. *a* 1806 FOX *Jas. II* (1808) 214 Thomas Archer, a clergyman... was executed, notwithstanding many applications in his favour. 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* II. x. 258 Notwithstanding the engrossing labours of the Hall..[he] was..a thoughtful and laborious student in Divinity.

b. *Sc.* In spite *of* something.

1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* v. (1677) 251 The Factions at home, notwithstanding of the Abstinence, were not idle. 1653 BAILLIE *Dissuas. Ind.* (1655) 16 Acts of most hearty communion, notwithstanding of some avowed differences. 1697 [C. LESLIE] *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 117 Notwithstanding of this high Value they put upon themselves, ..See how Jealous they are [etc.]. c1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* III. 66 Notwithstanding of his..remonstrances. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 404 Notwithstanding of this common opinion, a loss of a small portion of time..may have a material effect upon some future operations.

2. Following *this*, *that*, or a sb., in a syntactical relation corresponding to the ablative absolute in Latin. Also † *not that withstanding*.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* vi. 23 This notwystondyng, alwaye they be in awayte. c1500 *Melusine* 208 She was abashed of the grete honour..., not that withstandyng she ansuerd in this manere. c1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden Soc.) 179 But, her worthiness notwithstanding, and that he had a fair daughter by her, he was wonderfully tormented in conscience. 1593 SHAKS *Rich. II*, II. i. 260 He hath not monie for these Irish warres: (His burthenous taxations notwithstanding). *a* 1640 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* III. ii, These notwithstanding, His hair and wrinkles will betray his age

1844 *Act* 7 & 8 *Vict.* c. 32 § 26 Any other Act to the contrary notwithstanding. 1857 G. LAWRENCE *Guy Liv.* iii, Hunting three days a week, which he persisted in doing, all lectures and regulations notwithstanding.

† b. As a quasi-*sb.* *rare*[−1].

1689 *Consid. conc. Succession* 28 We may easily perceive that it binds Men to Allegiance (not indefinitely, but) with a Notwithstanding to the pretended Authority of the Pope.

B. *adv.* Nevertheless, still, yet.

c1440 *Alph. Tales* 8 Not-with-stondyng, afor his bruther was abbott, he was a wurthie merchand. c1450 *Merlin* 235 Not-with-stondinge, I sey not [etc.] 1530 TINDALE *Doctr. Treat.* (Parker Soc.) 480 Notwithstanding yet, when Paul wrote the epistle to the Colossians, Mark was with him. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 88 The people of Crete are liers,. yet Epimenides maie be excepted, and be a true manne of his worde notwithstandyng. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xi. 13 Boirasques..proceed not out of the West, notwithstanding do often happen in Winter. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Iustine* XXIX 100 Yet notwithstanding he promised to send friendly succours. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xix. 95 Their King was notwithstanding never considered as their Representative. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. vii. Wks. 1874 I. 134 Were these assertions true, yet the government of the world might be just and good notwithstanding. 1769 GOLDSM. *Hist. Rome* (1786) II. 494 Julian..was, notwithstanding, a very good and a very valiant prince. 1813 SOUTHEY *Nelson* II. 22 The father..declared he saw that it would come to pass notwithstanding. 1875 THIRLWALL *Lett.* (1881) I. 393 It can matter little that the rite is notwithstanding a real sacrament.

C. *conj.* Although.

c1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. xii. 355 Thei bileeueden it and witnessen it, not withstonding Pope Damasis wroot the contrarie to Ierom. 1502 *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) II. 111 Notwithstonding your grace had commaundid us to retorne, yet we..wold be content to make here abode. 1565 STAPLETON tr. *Bede's Hist. Ch. Eng.* 155 He returned home, notwithstanding the bishop offred him lodginge. 1596 DANETT tr. *Comines* (1614) 243 That the Duke of Lorrain had no right thereto, notwithstanding others maintained the contrary. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 745 [He] would needes goe on shore..., notwithstanding some advised and intreated him the contrary. 1676 *Doctrine of Devils* 170 Notwithstanding they knew the Laws, Customes, and Statutes, of the Nation. 1765 GOLDSM. *Ess.* xxiv. Misc. Wks. 1837 I. 323 Notwithstanding he had set his features to the semblance of a smile, I could perceive he was out of humour. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 16 The Caliph, notwithstanding the table had been thirty times covered, found himself incommoded by the voraciousness of his guest. 1829 WORDSW. *Prose Wks* (1876) I. 264 Notwithstanding objections may be against some parts of her Liturgy,..her doctrines are exclusively scriptural. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 409 Notwithstanding it was enlivened by several exciting incidents,..I was very glad when it was over.

b. Followed by *that* with dependent clause.

1584 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 176 Milke, notwithstanding that it seemeth to be wholly of one substance, yet it is compact, or made of three severall substances. 1596 DANETT tr. *Comines* (1614) 125 Notwithstanding that it were once burned by the D. of Burgundie.

1820 W. IRVING *Sk. Bk.* (1821) I. 149 He [James I of Scotland] was detained prisoner by Henry IV, notwithstanding that a truce existed between the two countries 1855 PUSEY *Doctr. Real Pres.* iii. (1859) 329 The Church has ever worshipped our Lord truly and spiritually present in the Sacrament, notwithstanding that..His Human nature is at the Right Hand of God in Heaven.

Notycyon, -yfy, obs. ff. NOTITION, NOTIFY.

Notye, var. of NOTE *v.*[1] **Nou**, obs. f. NOW.

Nouacion, Noualty, Nouasse, obs. ff. NOVATION, NOVELTY, NOVICE. **Nouch**, orig. form of OUCH, clasp, and var. of NUCHE *Obs.*

†Nouch. *Obs. rare.* [Of obscure origin.] A projection or projecting part.

Holme also uses *nouches* in a similar sense (III. ix. 393/1).

1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 32/1 Imbattleing stands equally proportioned on both sides, with the nouches contrary one to the other: as if they were Strong Staves put throw a peece of Timber. *Ibid.* III. xiv. (Roxb.) 8/2 The parts of a Flesh pott...The feet, three nouches on which the pot standeth.

Nouoin, variant of NOWCIN, need. *Obs.*

†Nou·dy, obs. Sc. variant of NODDY *sb.*[2]

c 1700 in Maidment *Scot. Pasquils* (1868) 331 For preaching, for drinking, for playing at noudy, Bannocks of bear meal, cakes of croudy. *Ibid.*, They preach well, feast well, and play well at noudy.

‖ Nové, *a rare*[-1]. [F. *noué*, pa. pple. of *nouer* to knot.] = NOWED *a.*

1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 76 On a wreath, a snake nové, proper.

Noueis, Nouel, Nouell, -eltie, Nouembre, obs. ff. NOVICE, NAVEL, NOVEL(TY), NOVEMBER.

‖ Nougat (nū̃gā). Also **nogat.** [F. *nougat*, a. Prov. *nougat*, = Sp. and Pg. *nogada*, *nogado* — Romanic **nucātum*, f. L. *nuc-*, *nux* nut.] A sweetmeat composed principally of sugar and almonds, or other varieties of nuts.

1827 JARRIN *Ital. Confectioner* (ed. 3) 24 Cake Nogat. This nogat may be made in moulds, or square pieces. 1846 *French Domest. Cookery* 235 When you make a nougat of large dimensions, put in the almonds a few at a time. 1853 SOYER *Pantroph.* 285 That learned and exquisite mixture now designated under the name of Nougat.

Nought (nɔ̃t), *sb.*, *a.*, and *adv.* Forms: α. 1–3 **nowiht,** 1 **-wuht,** 3 **-wyht, -wipt (-wist, -whit).** β. 1–4 **noht** (3 *Orm.* **nohht**), 3–4 **nohut**; 3–5 (6–9 *Sc.*) **nocht**; 3–4 **nogt,** 3–6 **noght** (4–5 **-te**); 3–5 **noȝt** (4 **noeȝt**), 4–5 **noȝte** (4 **-the**); 3 **nopt,** 6 *Sc.* **notht,** 4 (6 *Sc.*) **noth**; 3 **noh,** 4 **nogh,** 6–7 *Sc.* **nooh.** γ 3–5 **nouht,** 5 **nowhte,** 6 (9) *Sc.* **noucht**; 3–6 **noȝt** (4 **-th**), 4–5 **noȝte** (4 **-the**), **nowȝte**; 3– **nought** (5 **nougt, nough**), 5 6 **noughte** (5 **now-**); 3 **nouthe,** 4 **noupe,** 4–5 **nouth,** 5 **nowth(e.** δ. 3 **nowit, -wyt,** 2–4 (8 *dial.*) **nout,** 5–7 **noute,** 3–5 (9 *dial.*) **nowt.** [OE. *nōwiht, -wuht*, f. *ne* NE + *ōwiht*, var. of *āwiht*; see AUGHT and NAUGHT.

Parallel formations to OE. *nāwiht, nōwiht* appear in OS. *nēwiht, niewiht*, OHG *nēowiht, nio-, niewiht, nieht* (G. *nicht*), and with the guttural dropped in OHG *niewet, niet*, MDu. *niewet, nieut, niet*, OFris. *nawet, nauet, naut.* A simpler form occurs in OHG. *niwiht, -wiht* (Goth. *ni waihts*, OE. *ne..wiht*).]

A. *sb.* **1.** Nothing. (Now only literary.)

α. *c* 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxxiii. 10 Ondredaõ dryhten.. forðon nowiht wonu bið ðæm ondredendum hine. *c* 897 K. ÆLFRED tr. *Gregory's Past. C.* 389 Si eu ða hæbbendan swelce hie nowiht hæbben. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. v. 36 Nowiht forðon [is] ȝedeȝled þæt ne se unwriȝen. *c* 1200 *Moral Ode* 152 (Trin. Coll MS.), þan he biðohte an helle fur þat nowiht ne mai quenche. *c* 1275 LAY. 3182 Ich þe segge soþ riht, ne sal ȝeo hibbe no wipt.

β. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED tr. *Boethius* vii § 1 Þonne nis þe noht swiðor þonne ðæt þæt þu forloren hæfst þa woruldselðа. *c* 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* I. xxvii. (1890) 80 þæm besmitenum . noht bið clene. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 147 Næfde heo noht on hire buten þæt an. *c* 1128 *O. E. Chron* (Laud MS.) an. 1128, þa hi þider comon ða ne was hit noht buton læsunge. *c* 1200 ORMIN 18749, & nohht nass wrohht wiþþutenn himm Off all þatt iss summ shaffle. *c* 1250 *Lutel soth Serm.* 6 in *O. E. Misc.* 186 Wel we witen alle þaȝ ich eou noȝt ne telle. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 520 No mon hyddez vus do ryȝt noȝt. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 24 Al was in to pouldre broght, And so forth torned into nought. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 144 For his plesur trowly ther lakkyd noght. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 161 [He] can nocht ellis do bot sitt on the felde. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iv. 181 In earth .sen nocht is permanent. *a* 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 149 Quhat gif it coist thee no ht Bot randring it againe? 1611 SIR W. MURE *Elegie* Wks. (S. T. S.) I. 15 Nocht elsbot cruell Cupid's ire my martyrdome constrainis. *c* 1650 — *Ps.* cxix. 20 Besyde Thy judgements noght, no time, contents. 1724 RAMSAY *Vision* vi, Let nocht thy hairt affray. 1791 BURNS *Lament Earl Glencairn* iii, But nocht in all revolving time Can gladness bring again to me.

γ. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* (Weber) 3767 Tho that up the water fyghtis, Yet neotith nought of this knyghtis. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 7 Gif any brother deye, þat hab nought of his owne to be beried withe. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C I. 210 Bote soffren and sigge nouht, and so is the beste. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 359/2 Nowhte (nowth, K)..., *nichil.* 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonce* ix, I promysed to the nought at al. 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme* (1811) 52 He dyd noughte but made his kyn ryche of the goodys of the church. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 38 He that hath right nought, right nought shall possesse. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* III. 187 Besides barly-bread the inhabitants haue nought to liue on. 1665 S. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* 84 I am nought, I have nought, I desire nought. 1718 HICKES & NELSON *J. Kettlewell* II. lvii. 178 The whole Course of his Ministry was nought else but an Uniform Obedience. 1782 COWPER *Anti-Thelyphth.* 182 She whisper'd still that he had nought to fear. 1836 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 33 She loved all living things, and nought harmed her. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. viii. 267 Nought remains to mark the huge moraine, but a strip of dirt. 1872 HOLLAND *Marble Prophecy* 46 Then dream that nought so real comes in dreams.

δ. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 292 (Egerton MS.), Heom nas nout of godes bode ne of godes hese. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. vi. 119 'No', quab an Apeward, 'for nout þat I knowe'. *c* 1450 *Gesta Rom.* (1879) 107 þe drynk is noute elles but passion. *c* 1485 *Promp. Parv.* (S) 359/2 Nowte, *nichil.*

1741–3 WESLEY *Jrnl.* (1749) 89 She cares not, if she never look in a book. She minds *nout* but play. 1827–30 T. WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 13, I want for nowt that she can gie me. 1864 TENNYSON *North. Farmer* I. i, Thourt nowt o' a noorse.

2. Nothing; nonentity. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 12009 Forr I þe shop off nohht. *c* 1300 *Cursor M.* 345 He þat mad al thing o noght. 1388 WYCLIF *Ps.* xxxiii[i]. 9 He comaundide, and thingis weren maad of noȝt. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlvi. 44 God..That him of nocht wrocht lyk his awin figour. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 131 O Lord, quhilk wrocht all thingis of nocht. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* i. § 1 (1643) 4 All this All did once of nought begin. 1642 H. MORE *Song Soul* II. i. iii. vii, To their ancient Nought their empty selves betake. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 41 The boundless Gulf betwixt Eternal Nought and Being fix'd.

b. *Arith.* = NOTHING *sb.*[4]

c 1430 *Art Nombrynge* 18 Þat wel be noȝt, for a 0 is noȝt. And twyes noȝt is but noȝt. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* p. vi, Giff nocht restis, ye divisor 19. sall be it. 1788 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 464 The honor of their nation has been calculated at nought. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 269 The proportion $pa : p\beta = b : a$ must always subsist; therefore *m* cannot be nought.

c. *To be nought*; (see NAUGHT *sb.* 1 e). *rare.*

1565 *Kyng Darius* (Brandl) 747 Come away, and be nought a whyle. 1573 *New Custom* I. ii, With all my harte and a vengeance, come up and be nought.

3. a. In phr. *to bring, come, go,* etc., *to nought.*

β. *c* 1200 ORMIN 10960 Þæraffterr warþ itt efft to nohht. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5460 þe contreye folc com mid gret route & drive hom al to noȝte. 13.. *Cursor M.* 12172 (Edin.). To bring þe cristin men to nochte. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 680 So had better haf ben britned to noȝt. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 157 The maiestie of the Romane Impire almaist was cum to nocht. 1888 *Scot. Serm.* in *Brit. Workm.* XXXIV. 19 Sae the precious seed cam' tae nocht ava.

γ. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I 1 Alle þe hebene men þat neiȝ him were, sone he dude to nouȝte. *a* 1400 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xlv, Spoylleth hym and renteth hym all to nought. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* xx. xix. 831 They shalle by processe bryngе vs alle to noughte. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* ii. 6 Wisdom of this worlde..(which goeth to nought). 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 31 b, Yf it be sowed thicke, it comes to nought. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 84 All which is now growne to nought or naught. *c* 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) II. 301 Carried away by the next wind that blows and so comes to nought. 1761 COWPER *Conversat.* 403 Recov'ring..The faculties that seem'd reduc'd to nought. 1869 BROWNING *Ring & Bk* VII. 902 All human plans and projects come to nought. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii 180 Zeal and courage.. brought to nought by..cowardice.

† b. *To call to nought* (see NAUGHT *sb.* 1 d). *Obs.*

1738–9 MRS. PENDARVES *Let.* in Mrs. Delany *Life & Corr.* (1861) I. 37 The duchess of Portland calls herself all to nought for having been so long in her debt.

4. † a. In *gen. sing.* Of no value. *Obs. rare*[-1].

c 1205 LAY. 13947 Eoure godes ne beoð nohtes, in helle heo niðer ligged.

† b. *Nought worth,* worth nothing, of no value.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 343 Hwa walde ileuen þis, þet is as nohht wurð. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 367 Men sey þat oþer newe ordiris and reulis ben noȝt worth. *c* 1380 *Abbey Holy Ghost* in *Hampole's Wks.* (1896) I. 323 No werkes þat we wyrke are noghte worthe to god nor spedfull till oure sawles. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 182 It passis his power, and tharfore the obligacioun is nocht worth. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 109 That neither Rome can shew any such graunt, .and if they could it were right nought worth. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xviii (1592) 288 That thing..that is giuen for nought, and by such as are nought worth. *c* 1610 BEN JONSON *Barriers* Wks. (1616) 929 Mirrors, though deckt with diamants, are nought worth, If the like formes of things they set not forth.

† c. *A thing of nought,* a mere nothing. *Obs.*

c 1425 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 2030 Hit was but a whew, A dreme, a fantasy, and a thyng of nought. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* I. (1895) 53 They be constrayned to sell it for a thyng of nought. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* x. (1592) 137 Seeing that a thing of nought is able to doe so much. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xxix. 21 That turne aside the iust for a thing of nought. 1743 BLAIR *The Grave* 739 Shrunk to a thing of nought.

5. *For nought.* **† a.** ? Nevertheless. *Obs.*[-1]

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1442 þis romeins were vor noȝt ouercome atte laste.

† b. In vain, to no purpose. *Obs.*

c 1290 *St. Kenelm* 101 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 348 Þo þe lubere quene þat i-sai þat hit was al for noȝt [etc.]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7298 'Sir', þai said, 'þou sais for noght'. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2206 *Ariadne,* But all for nought, his wey he is gon. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* IX. xxxi. (1554) 32 b, But al for nought they were so indurate. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 58 Yet they sent unto the king.., but that was for nought. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. xi 106 For nocht scho was desyrt with mony a man, And moderis feill .. Desyrit hyr thair gude douchter, in vane. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IV. 244 Colman & Finnan oft had admonised him, bot in vane, and al for no'.

† c. Without payment or recompense; gratis.

1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* xxix. 15 Because thou art my brother, shalt thou therfore serue me for nought? 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 138 As good to play for nought, as to woorke for nought. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1215 To thir Masters gave me up for nought. *a* 1770 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) I. iv. 65 He would eat no man's bread for nought. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 675 We travel far, 'tis true, but not for nought; And must be brib'd [etc.].

d. For no reason, without good cause. *rare.*

1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* III. 84 It is spacious in circuit,.. and beareth not the name for nought, for the Manner is faire.

6. *To set at nought*: to despise, defy, scorn, disregard. So † *to put to nought*; *to give nought of* (see GIVE *v.* 9 d).

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Ps.* ix. 33 Halymen sall be despisid þan, and sett att nought. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 14459 (Fairf.), Alle þat ..þe lewes sette atte noȝt. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxii. 144 All erthely thingez þai sette at noȝt. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxiv. 5 Setand at nocht God nor manis blame. *Ibid.* xliv. 9 Wo wirth the fruct wald put the tre to nocht. 1534 WHITINTON *Tullyes Offyces* III. (1540) 148 What shal I say of them that setteth all honest and iust thinges at noȝt? 1634 MILTON *Comus* 444 The huntress Dian. set at nought The frivolous bolt of Cupid. *a* 1720 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. iv. 247 The protector. would have given him audience, had not others set him at nought. 1850 MARSDEN *Early Purit.* (1853) 40 Had she not set at nought the wishes of such men as Jewel, Grindal, Horn, and Parker.

7. With *a* and *pl.* **a.** A thing or person of no worth or value; a mere nothing.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16990 Again þe pine he for me drou, bot als a noght it were. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1742 Slike a nekard as þi-selfe, a noȝt of all othire. *c* 1400 26 *Pol. Poems* 21 þis world is a fayre nouȝt, A false lemman. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xxxv. 17 Sall non be so off nochtis, no! Quhilk bene of cursit kind. *c* 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* iii, We..Come to buy needlesse noughts to make vs fine. 1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 718 Like bladders blown up with wynd, That being prickt do vanish into noughts.

† b. *pl.* in predicative or adverbial use. *Obs. rare.*

1561 WINZET *Tractates* Wks. (S. T. S.) I. 21 Quhilk auctoritie geue ȝe esteme as nochtis, be reasoun it wes geuin to ȝow..be ane papiste bischope. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 89 Repentant thoughts Of dates ill spent, for that which profits noughts.

c. *Arith.* A cipher. *Noughts and crosses*: see OUGHT *sb.*[3]

a 1660 HAMMOND *Serm.* Wks. 1684 IV. 379 A defect in the power of numbering, that discerns no difference between Ciphers and Millions, but only that the noughts are a little the blacker. 1718, 1801 [see CIPHER *sb.* 1]. 1839–52 BAILEY *Festus* II 'The spheres themselves are but as shining noughts Upon the mantle of the night impearled. 1889 *Spectator* 26 Oct., A majority so elected is but a series of noughts intended to elevate the power of one. 1894 K. GRAHAME *Pagan P.* 140 True, noughts-and-crosses might be indulged in.

8. a. Low estate and poverty. *rare*[-1].

c 1400 *Brut* (E. E. T. S.) 216 A Knyght þat þe Erl had brouȝt vp of nouȝt

b. Worthless character or conduct.

c 1400 26 *Pol. Poems* 27 ȝe, þouȝ þou be of feble fame, Bere good visage, þy nouȝt aspye. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (16.) 31 To relieve such an one .. in bringing him from nought to ought 1622 W. WHAILEY *Gods Husb.* II 136 We shall grow worse and worse, euen from ought to nought, as the Prouerbe speaketh. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I 4 Else you'll fall from nought to worse, from thence to nothing.

† c. *To do nought,* to do wrong. *To play the nought,* to act immorally. *Obs.*

1538 STARKEY *England* I. i. 6, I wyl not yet say. that therin they dyd vtturly nought. 1565 *Child Marriages* 129 The said Thomas Grenehalgh had plaid the nought with the said Jone, in the house of the said Margaret, her mother.

9. *Comb.*, as *nought-availing, -fearing, -worth.*

1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 44 Least he ..make a nought worth peeble his Jewell. 1591 FLORIO *2nd Frutes* 127 A counterfaite, lazie, and nought-worth seruant. *a* 1592 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II 237 These nought-fearing fellows, these high-stomached men, are brought down by danger. 1613 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Cypress Grove* Wks. (1711) 118 With unprofitable and nought availing Stubbornness.

B. *adj.* [Cf. NAUGHT *a.*, which is the more usual form.]

† 1. Of material things: Bad in condition or in their own kind. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 51 As a sore membre þat is nouȝt from membres þat beeþ hole and sounde. 1402 HOCCLEVE *Lett. Cupid* 321 The soyl ys nought, ther may no trouthe growe! 1496 *Dyetyhynge w. Angle* (1883) 32 When they ben in a slough or elles deed thenne ben they nought. *c* 1540 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 239 The cofer wherin your said court rowles lieth is nought & the lock therof not worth a pene. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 44 With continuall bearing of Hey, it hath growen to be mossie and nought. 1611 BIBLE *2 Kings* ii. 19 The water is nought, and the ground barren. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 38 All that is nought in the Ground must of necessity be removed. 1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* Misc. (1711) 237 'Tis too plain, the Materials are nought. 1728 E. SMITH *Compl. Housew.* (1750) 5 If [the egg is] muddy or cloudy, and the yolk broken, it is nought.

† b. Of actions, etc.: Bad, wicked. *Obs.*

a 1425 *Cursor M.* 14459 (Trin.), Alle þat he wip loue hem souȝt þe lewes entent was euer nouȝt. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. xxi. 181 That synne is nought, for as moche as it is voyde and disgarnysshed of all goodnes. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* (1580) 180 If the purpose be noughte he can not..hope to obtain it. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus, Ann.* VI. ix. (1622) 134 A people not vnderstanding what is good, nor hauing a care of that which is nought. 1607 J. DAVIES *Summa Totalis* vi. Wks. (Grosart) I. 5/2 Hate, Anger, and the like, in vs are nought, But in thee good, and iust.

† c. Immoral, vicious. *Obs.*

1388–9 in *Wyclif's Sel. Wks.* III. 488 Þo hoore-hows þat alle men knowen is nouȝt. 1513 MORE *Rich. III* (1883) 53 She was nought of her body. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 30 b, Many dyd myracles that were nought of lyuyng, as the enchauntours of Pharao. 1550 BALE *Eng. Votaries* I. (1560) 96 Callynge them all that nought was.

2. Good for nothing, worthless, useless.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 28 þat is no power, but fals pride, & presumid, & onli in name, & as to ȝend & effect is nowȝt. 1483 *Vulgaria* 33 Thow kunnest me no thanke, therfore thow art nought to do fore. *c* 1535 M. NISBET *Prol. Rom.* (S. T. S.) III. 347 That ande all lyk argumentes ar nocht. 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 1410 A wryter of thynges nought and vayne. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 132 Thou mun

not blush, nor colour change for ought, Though th' plea thou hast in hand be nere so nought 1658 A. Fox tr. *Würtz' Surg.* II. i. 47 Experience, that great Teacher, tels us to be nought, at all times to undertake for health. 1790 *Borrowdale Lett.* (1821) 24 Hees fearful nowt I racken.

† 3. Injurious *to*, bad *for*, a thing or person. Also without const. *Obs.*

1532 Hervet *Xenophon Œcon.* (1768) 2, I do not accompte that amonge a mans..goodes, that is nought and hurtful vnto him. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* 639 Garlyke is hurtfull and nought for cholerique people. 1658 A. Fox tr. *Würtz' Surg.* II. i. 49 A Surgeon..may easily know..what is good or nought for the Wound. 1690 Child *Disc. Trade* (1698) 111, I conclude..that all restrictions of trade are nought, and consequently that no company..can be for publick good.

C. *adv.* [Orig. the accusative of the *sb.*]

1. To no extent; in no way; not at all.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxxxviii. 23 Nowiht fromað se fiond in him. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 119 Hie seoþþan..him nowiht fore ne ondredon. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2103 'Alle þine þreates ne drede ich', quoð ha, 'riht noht'. *a* 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* 284 in *O. E. Misc.* 120 Þeyh heo wel wolde, ne may heo hi nowiht welde. *c* 1275 Lay. 25632 Ne dorste þar no cniht to vuele hit teorne no wiht. 1381 in *Wyclif's Sel. Wks.* III. 500 Bodely etyng ne profites nouth to soule. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) v. 1. (1859) 68 Me semyd that wonder lytel or nought my peynes were abredged. 1503 Hawes *Example Virt.* ix. 168 Where I am poore and sette by nought. 1568 Turney *Disc. Marriage* B iv b, But vertues are laide aside, and nought accounted off. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. iv. 7 As a blindfold Bull, at randon fares, And where he hits nought knowes, and whom he hurts nought cares.

1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXI. 232 'It matters nout', as the Yorkshire men have it. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* II. iii. 127 Never complaining; resting nought, And yet scarce asking what he sought. 1887 — *Odyss.* xi. 363 Odysseus, nought do we deem thee To be a cheat.

† 2. = Not *adv. Obs.*

β. *c* 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xlii 1 Doem mec, god, & toscad intingan minne of ðeode noht haliȝre. *c* 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past. C.* xxxi. 206 Næron ȝe noht æmettiȝe, ðeah ȝe wel ne dyden. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 171 Ne þurfan ȝe noht besorgian hwæt ȝe spiecan. *c* 1131 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1131, On þa tun þa wæs tenn ploȝes ne belæf bær noht an. *c* 1200 Ormin 11143 Nohht ne mæȝȝ þe mann Bi bræd all ane libbenn. *c* 1250 *Ken's Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 29 Ha niste nocht þe miracle, ac þo serganz wel hit wiste. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15315 Noth fete allan, bot hefd and hand. *c* 1340 Hampole *Pr. Conse.* 605 Man when he is til worshepe broght Right understandyng has he noght. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk* 5903 He that wil not whan he may, When he wolde, he getis it noght. 1473 Warkw *Chron.* (Camden) 2 Thei durst noȝt come neghe the castelle. 1533 Gau *Richt Way* 4 Thay suld noth be slayne. *Ibid.* 14 Thay yat bannis or wil noht heir thaime. 1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxvi 5 ȝe neid nocht for to feir The craft of man. 1615 Sir W. Murr *Misc. Poems* xiii. Wks. (S.T.S.) I. 31 Bereft of breath, ȝit nocht from lyfe depoised. [1724 Ramsay *Vision* xiii, It's nocht fit an mortal man Should ken all I can tell.] *Comb.* 1569 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 17 The absence and noc[h]t comperance of the saidis personis.

γ. *c* 1275 *Passion our Lord* 36 in *O. E. Misc.* 38 He nuste nouht þat he wes boþe god and mon *c* 1315 Shoreham i. 1835 Ine þe weddynge ne gaynet noȝt þaȝ þon be oher byswyke. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 3 The cause whi it changeth so It neddeth nought to specifie. 1411 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 650/1 The sayd Robert wold noulht graunte that he had submytted hym in that mater. *c* 1470 Harding *Chron.* Pref. p. vi, He wolde nought suffre I had such waryson.

δ. *c* 1205 Lay. 298 Þat bearn nas nowit feie. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 28 Ȝif þu ne const nout ðesne, seie sumne oðer of ðe creoiz. *a* 1300 *Vox & Wolf* 153 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 63 Ne beth nout ȝet thre daies a-go. 1388–9 in *Wyclif's Sel. Wks.* III. 479 If ȝee wil nout do þis riȝtwisenes. *a* 1400 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 259, I am þi brober, be nout in wer; be nout agast. 1475 *Paston Lett.* III. 123 Robard Clere..told me that he was nowt payd of the mony that..was borowd of hys modyr.

† 3. In the phrases *nought* (*for*) *than*, *for thi*, *for that*, nevertheless. Also Noughtwithstanding.

c 1250 *Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 36 Nocht for þan..ne solde no-man targi for to wende to godalmichti. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 4015 Þe king clupede noȝt uor þan is conseil sone. 13.. *Cursor M.* 8345 (Gött.), Bot noght for-þi ne tald he noght þe bod-word. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (*Andrew*) 465 Nocht-þane, bot þu consent to me,..I sal ger mene þe crucify. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) II. lvii. (1859) 56 But nought for thy, blessid be his grace. 1422 tr. *Secreta Se. ret., Priv. Priv.* 225 And noght for that they bene moste febill of body. *Ibid.* 239 In tymes..al þe body of man is hote, and noȝth for than the stomake is colde. 1456 Sir G. Hayle *Law Armis* (S. T. S.) 107 And ȝit, nocht than thai graunt that the Emperour is temporale lord.

† **Nought,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec.]

1. *trans.* To set (one) at nought.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 753 'For þou has noȝtid me now, Nicollas', he sayd, 'I swere þe' [etc.]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 360/1 Nowtun, or syettyn at nowhte.., *vilipando.*

2. *refl.* To efface (oneself).

a 1400 Hylton *Scala Perf.* II. xx. (Bodl. MS.) lf. 114 And soþeli vnto a soule kan felabli þorus grace nouȝten him silf..he is not perfytli meke. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xlvii. 118 Yf þou coudist parfitly noȝt [L. *annihilare*] þiself & voide þiself from all loue of creatures.

† **Nou·ghtihood.** *Obs. rare*–1. [f. Noughty *a.* + -hood.] Wickedness.

1536 *Pilgrim's T.* 303 in Thynne *Animadv.* (1875) 85 Fyndis in hell full of dissention, dothe extoll ther awn noghtihod above all that is called god.

† **Nou·ghtily,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ly 2.] Badly; in a bad or evil manner.

c 1550 Cheke *Matt.* xxi. 41 He wil destroie..yᵉᵒ noughti men noughtilli. *a* 1569 Kingesmyll *Confut. w. Satan* (1578) 6 They were noughtily done though they seemed never so good. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 55/1 A beade noughtilye formed.

† **Nou·ghtiness.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ness.] a. Nothingness, worthlessness, vileness. b. Badness, wickedness.

c 1425 tr. *T. à Kempis' Consol.* III. lx, Al maner estimacion, be it neuer so litel, shal be drouned in þe valey of my nouȝtines [L. *nihilitas*]. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 270 b, The more they se theyr owne noughtynesse, and thinketh themselfe more and more vyle. 1551 Turner *Herbal* I. (1568) 38 It may be the noughtines of the place may wonderfully minish the operation of the herbe. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 15 It is verye necessarie for them sometimes to recreate them selues, so that ..they geue not them selues to noughtinesse.

† **Nou·ghting,** *sb. Obs. rare*–1. [f. Nought *sb.* + -ing 1.] A worthless or insignificant person.

c 1440 Myrc *Festial* (E.E.T.S.) 201 Mony a byge and a strong I haue ouercome, and now suche a noȝtyng haþe getyn þe maystry, and putte me vndyr her fote.

† **Nou·ghting,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. Nought *v.* + -ing 1.] Depreciation, scorn; effacement.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 4.6 Hwon his blowinge ne geineð nout, þeonne bringeð he up sum luðer word, oðer sum nouhtunge hwarþurh heo to-hurteð eiðer mommard oðer. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 9 [Thou shalt] se ofte beon imaket arm of an eðeliche mon ..for noht oðer nohtunge *a* 1400 Hylton *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xxvi, And casten hemself downe vnder god by noughtynge of hemself.

† **Nou·ghtly,** *adv. Obs. rare.* Also 1 noht-lice, 4 noght-, 6 noughtely. [f. Nought *a* + -ly 2.] a. Wickedly, wrongly. b. Badly, poorly.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxxvi. 8-9 Blin from eorre & forlet hatheortnisse; ne elna ðu þætte nohthce ðu doe. Forðon ða nohtlice doð biað abreotte. *c* 1400 *Cursor M.* 27574 (Cott. Galba), Of þam we suld noghtly late, for of þaire gude werkes noght we wate. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) iv. vi, Moche better is it to examyn one or two unto salucyon, than twenty and foure noughtelye. 1551 Turner *Herbal* 143 It is not harde to be digested, if it be not corrupted before. And that chanceth vnto it when it is noughtely dressed. 1594 West *and Pt. Symbol.* § 163 Whereby his mind is corrupted and made worse to do or attempt anything noughtly.

† **Noughtwithstanding** (nocht-, noght-, nouȝt, etc.), obs. var. of Notwithstanding.

c 1360 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 11 Noght-withstanding þat he was ȝing, He chastyd his flesch with fasting. 1386 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 225/1 Noughtwithstondyng the same fredam or fraunchise, Nichol Brembre..was chosen Maur. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I. xx. (1859) 21 Ne woldest thou neuer byleue, nouȝtwithstandynge that I haue put al my power. 1426 *Paston Lett.* I. 25 Nought with stondyng that I herde nevere of this matier.., yet I made an appell. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* II. xiii. (S. T. S.) I. 179 The small pepill, nochtwithstanding þat þis valerius was create dictator [etc.]. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* Prol. 5 The are nochtwithstanding [is] sumthing thiker, and mae cloudes.

Nou·ghty, *a. Obs.* exc. *Sc.* Forms: 4 noȝt-, 5–6 nowght-, noght-, 6 *Sc.* nochth-, 7- *Sc.* nocht-, 4- noughty; also 5–6 -i, 6 -ie, -ye. [f. Nought *sb.* + -y: cf. Naughty *a.*]

† 1. Of actions, etc.: Bad, immoral, wicked. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1359 Hit is not innoghe to þe nice al noȝty þink [=thing] vse, Bot if alle þe worlde wyt his wykked dedes. 1450 80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 14 Leue þe noughti lyf of bestis that euyr lyve in filthis. 1533 More *Debell. Salem* i. Wks. 931/2 Of many noughti thinges I touch there but a fewe, and suche as were in no wise to be dissembled. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 21 § 1 A woman, whiche was priuie to hir noughtie life before. 1603 J. Davies (Heref.) *Microcos.* xxxv. Wks. (Grosart) I. 26, 2 Sin, noughty Nothing that mak'st all things nought.

† 2. Of persons: Abject, worthless, vile, bad.

c 1395 *Plowman's Tale* III. 1007 And they were noughty, foule, and horowe, To worship god men wolde wlate. 1461 *Paston Lett.* II. 26 Be ware howe ye ryd or go, for nowgty and evyll desposyd felacheps. 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 24 Yf he gene by wil to noughty folkis..it puteth aweye the courage of his goode seruauntis. *a* 1529 Skelton *Agst. Scottes* 56 Ye for to sende such a citacion, It shameth all your noughty nacion. 1563 Googe *Eglogs* vii. (Arb.) 79 Let noughtye men saye what they lyst to the[e]

Comb. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1580) 121 It is a folie to suffer the fome of a horse, or the strikyng of his foote, and not abide any thyng that a foole doeth, or a noughtie disposed fellowe speaketh.

† b. *Noughty pack* = Naughty pack. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 37 b, Al though they be wretched lyuers & noughty packes amonge. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1580) 140 Euery one thinketh it a better and a meter deede, to punishe noughtie packes, then to scoffe at their euill demeanour.

3. Of things: a. Good for nothing; worthless or of little worth; also in mod. *Sc.*, insignificant, trifling.

1508 Fisher 7 *Penit. Ps.* cii. Wks (1876) 198 Syth he hath gyuen vnto this noughty worlde so many grete pleasures. 1551 Turner *Herbal* 141 That whiche is..sharpe or rough or darke and full of ashes..is greuous and noughty. 1655 *Sess. Rec. Lesmahagow, Ann.* viii. (1864) 128 Ye Session taking into yᵉ consideration that Mʳ Thomas' school has been very nochtie. 1835 Webster *Rhymes* 203 When he lifts his mole-like een, With a nochty nose between. 1888 W. Alexander *Ain Folk* 101 The farmers did not wish to have a Highland cow, and the coupers who passed sneered at it as a 'nochty beastie'.

† b. In bad condition; of a bad kind. *Obs.*

1541 Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* O ij b, They that ..be rotten, and founde in noughty waters be daungerous. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* 361 The same put into the holes of corrupt and noughtie teeth, swageth the tooth-ache. 1657 S. Purchas *Pol. Flying-Ins.* II. 206 They may not after build upon a rotten, noughty, or weake foundation.

Nou3where, obs. f. Nowhere. **Nouh,** ought not: see Owe *v.* **Nouice, -iciat,** obs. ff. Novice, -iciate. **Nouite(s,** obs. ff. Novity. **Nouke, Noul,** obs. ff. Nook, Noil.

† **Nould,** would not: see Nill *v. Obs.*

1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 192 The good man noulde stay his leasure. 1596 Danett tr. *Comines* Ep. Ded. (1614) p. iii, Would I nould I, to the presse the booke must go. 1642 H. More *Song Soul* I. i. xxxviii, Then they, desired, That he nould break this happy union. [1742 Shenstone *Schoolmistr.* xv, Simple faith..That nould on wooden image place her creed.]

Noule, Noult, obs. forms of Noil, Nolt. **Noumber, -bre, -bur,** obs. ff. Number *sb.* **Noumbles, -buls,** obs. ff. Numbles. **Noumbrable, -brary,** obs ff. Numberable, -brary.

Noumeite (nū·mi,ǝit). *Min.* Also noumeaite, numeite. [From its locality, *Noumea* in New Caledonia.] A variety of garnierite.

1874 *Sidney Herald* 29 Sept., Noumeite. 1881 *Nature* XXV. 45 Some minerals from New Caledonia, including the nickel-bearing Noumeaite. 1894 *Min. Mag.* V. 193 The Oregon nickel is found in two varieties.., Garnierite and Noumeite.

Noumenal (nau·mĕnăl), *a.* [f. Noumen-on + -al. So F. *noumenal*] Relating to, consisting of, noumena; that can only be apprehended by intuition; not phenomenal.

1803 *Edin. Rev.* I. 262 Himself, however, the sole exception in nature, he knows in objective noumenal reality. 1830 Coleridge *Lett.* (1895) 755 Some other term must be used as the antithet to phenomenal, perhaps noumenal. 1862 Spencer *First Princ.* II. iii. § 46 (1875) 159 Contrasting it with a noumenal existence which we imagine. *a* 1881 A. Barratt *Phys. Metempiric* (1883) 25 The extension of a noumenal fact beyond the limits of our own individual noumenon.

Hence **Noumena·lity; Nou·menalize** *v.*

1872 *Contemp. Rev.* XX. 822 He phenomenalizes the old Ding-an-sich merely to noumenalize the Concepts and the law of Contradiction. *a* 1881 Barratt *Phys. Metempiric* (1883) 36 'Outside' losing its former meaning of externality in space and acquiring the new meaning of Noumenality.

Nou·menally, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a noumenal aspect, as regards noumena.

1858 Spencer *Ess.* I. 27 That we can comprehend such cause noumenally considered is not to be supposed. 1882 *Athenæum* 27 May 664/1 Kant had made the will phenomenally determined, but noumenally free.

Nou·menism. *nonce-word.* [f. next + -ism.] A philosophical system dealing with, or based on, noumena.

1865 J. Grote *Explor Philos.* I. 182 All this is entirely different from the notion of an unknowable noumenism with which phænomenism (as I here on purpose write it) is contrasted.

Noumenon (nau·mĕnǝn). *Metaph.* Pl. noumena. [ad. Gr. *νοούμενον*, neut. of the pres. pple. pass. of *νοεῖν* to apprehend, conceive; introduced by Kant in contrast to *phenomenon*] In the philosophy of Kant: An object of purely intellectual intuition, devoid of all phenomenal attributes.

1798 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* XXV. 585 The phænomena of beauty, with respect to him [sc. Kant], rank among the noumena. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* I. 207 We will admit to the transcendentalist his solitary noumenon and its separate functions. 1867 Lewes *Hist. Philos.* (ed. 3) II 485 The peculiar merit of his doctrine is held to be that he distinguishes Phenomena from things in themselves, or Noumena. 1877 Caird *Philos. Kant* II. xiii. 498 In a negative sense, a noumenon would be an object not given in sensuous perception; in a positive sense, a noumenon would be an object given in a non-sensuous, i. e. an intellectual perception.

Noumer, obs. form of Number.

Noumeracioun, obs. form of Numeration.

† **Noumpere.** *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 nounper, -pier; 4 noumpere, 5 nowmper, -powre; 4 nompere, -peyr. [a. OF. *nonper*, *nomper*, f. *non-* Non- + *per*, *pair* Peer] The original form of Umpire.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. v. 281 Til Robyn þe Ropere weore ..nempned for a noumpere þat no de-bat neore. *a* 1420 Bible (Wycl.) IV. 302 And while thei stryuen thus, the apostil putte him bitwene as a mene, distruynge alle her qweationns, as a good noumpere. 1424 *Paston Lett.* I. 14 The decree and ſugement of a nounper to be chosen by the same arbitrors. 1435 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) p. li, That the said award & ordinance of the said Nowmper be made be the feast of the Nativity *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 360 Nowmpere, or ownpere, ..*arbiter*, *sequester.*

Noun (naun). *Gram.* Forms: 4–7 nowne (7 nown), 6-7 noune, 7- noun. [a. AF. *noun*, OF. *nun*, *num*, *non*, *nom*:—L. *nōmen* name.]

1. A word used as the name or designation of a person or thing (cf. sense 2).

In older grammars also including the adjective (cf. sense 3) and occas. the pronoun.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xxviii. (Bodl. MS.), Lux and lumen is liȝt in Englissche, but in latine is difference bitwene þilke twey nownes. *c* 1430 *Art Nombryng* 19 And tweyn nombres schal be tokenyde be a nowne. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 257/1 A Nowne, *nomen.* 1530 Haynton in Palsgr. Introd. p. xiii, Be it nowne, verbe, adverbe, or any other parte of speche. 1586 W. Webbe *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 63 Placing the verbe out of his order, and too farre behinde the nowne. *c* 1620 A. Hume *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 97 A personal word is a noun or a verb. A noun is a word of one person with gender and case. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.*

III xxxvi. 222 A part of Speech, such as Grammarians call a Noun. 1725 WATTS *Logic* I. vi. § 8 It would be very ridiculous..to divide a book..into nouns and pronouns. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 619 No nourishment to feed his growing mind, But conjugated verbs and nouns declin'd? 1844 EMERSON *Nature, Language*, Children and savages use only nouns or names of things, which they convert into verbs. 1894 LINDSAY *Latin Lang.* 369 The proneness of nouns to take a new gender by analogy of a noun which had a similar termination.

† b. An adjective. *Obs. rare.*

1657 C. HOOLE *Rudim. Lat. Gram.* 99 Nouns of the Comparative and Superlative degree, being put partitively.., require a Genitive case.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* (1887) 305 All the words which we shall include in the noun group are essentially preventive. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* vii. 123 There are noun-forming suffixes.

2. *Noun substantive* = sense 1. Cf SUBSTANTIVE.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* v. (Percy Soc.) 24 A nowne substantyve Might stand wythout helpe of an adjectyve. 1530 PALSGR. *Introd.* 24 Nownes substantives have thre chefe accidentes, gender, nombre, and parson. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 133 If the childe but knowe his word to be like any of the examples of a Nown Substantiue,..he knoweth it to be a Nown Substantiue. 1696 LORIMER *Rem. Goodwin's Disc.* ix. 179 The one halfe of it, the Nown Substantive, *Law*, is expresly in Scripture. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* ii. ii, You have trope, figure, and metaphor, as plenty as noun-substantives. 1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* xxi, There is no talking with noun substantives only. 1843 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* I. 63 The institution of nouns substantive, would probably be one of the first steps towards the formation of language.

fig. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* iv. (1721) 215 The true Church of England..is a Noun-substantive that can stand by it self. 1741 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) II 267 So I by myself can Noun Substantive stand, Impose on my Owners, and save my own Land.

3. *Noun adjective* = ADJECTIVE B. Also *fig.*

1530 PALSGR. *Introd.* 27 Nownes adjectives have .. thre chefe accidentes, gendre, nombre, and comparaion. 1608 BRITON *Drv. Consid.* Wks (Grosart) II. 18/1 Naked and feeble like a nowne adiectiue that cannot stand alone. 1668 WILKINS *Real Charact.* III. i. § 7 The true genuine sense of a Noun Adjective..imports this general notion, of Pertaining to. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* I. (1721) 36 Christian Government is a Noun Adjective, and cannot stand by it self, without such Adjutants. 1786 H TOOKE *Purley* II. vi, What is an Adjective? I dare not call it Noun Adjective. 1876 KENNEDY *Pub. Sch. Lat. Gram.* (ed 4) § 15.

attrib. and *Comb.* a 1628 F. GREVIL *Life Sidney* (1907) 107 The Noun adjective-natured Princes, and subjects of this time. *Ibid.* 166 The Noune adjective nature of this superstitious Princesse.

Hence **Nou·ning** *vbl. sb.*, using words as nouns; **Nou·nless** *a.*, having no nouns; **Nou·nship**, status as a noun. *nonce-words*

1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Lett Henry & Frances* (1767) IV. 60 As to the Nouning and Verbing, which he so heavily charged you with. 1858 J. ROBERTSON *Poems* 80 The eternal, unambiguous speech, The nounless, verbless tongue. 1890 *Cassell's Fam Mag.* Apr. 315/2 The parent noun, *white*, whose nounship is denied by some grammarians.., can only get employment as an adverb.

Nounal (nou·năl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of the nature or quality of a noun.

1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* vii 261 When verbs are preventive, they are so precisely in proportion to the amount of nounal stuff that is mixed up in their constitution. 1883 J W. F. ROGERS *Gram. & Logic* 65 A phrase formed of *to* and an infinitive noun may be either Nounal, Adjectival or Adverbial. *Ibid.* 67 Nounal Phrase.

So **Nou·nally** *adv.*, as a noun.

1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* iv. 182 The sporting world employs the word nounally.

Nounbre, Noune, obs. ff. NUMBER, OWN *a.*

Nounce, nouns, obs. varr. of OUNCE *sb.*1

† **Nouns.** *Obs.* Also 6 nownes, 7-8 nowns, 7 nouns. A perversion of *wounds* (see GOD *sb.* 14 a) used as an oath: cf. ZOUNDS. In early examples in the fuller forms *Cock's* and *Od's nouns.*

a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* i. iv, Kock's nownes, what meanest thou man? tut, a whistle. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iv. i. 25, I thought there had bin one Number more, because they say od's-Nownes. ? 1608 *Merry Devil of Edmonton* Hazl. *Dodsley* X. 225 Nouns! there's fire i' th' tail on't. 1675 T. DUFFETT *Mock Tempest* I. i, Nounz, stir about, or I'le beat thy brains out with my Bottle. 1709 *Rambling Fuddle-Cups* 13 But, Nouns, if the Rake-hell continues thus loose [etc.]. 1790 R. TYLER *Contrast* v. i (1887) 93, I can't laugh for the blood and nowns of me. [1822 SCOTT *Nigel* ii, Nouns, man, the Whitehall gateways were planned by the great Holbein.]

b. With punning allusion to NOUN.

1607 WILKINS *Mis. Enforced Marriage* III, But nouns, pronouns and participles! where be these rogues here?

Noup (nūp). Also noop. [a. ON. *núpr* (*gnúpr*).] A steep and lofty headland. (Occurs in Orkney and Shetland place-names.)

1822 SCOTT *Pirate* xix, By stack and by skerry by noup, and by voe.

Nour, var. of NOWER, nowhere.

Nource, -cery, obs. ff. NURSE, -SERY.

† **Nourice,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: α. 3, 6-7 nurice (6 -rice), 4 -yse, 5-6 -ys, 6 *Sc.* -is(s, 5 -ess, 6 *Sc.* -eis, nwreis. β. 3-6 norice, 4 -iche, 4-6 -yce, 4 -isse, 4-6 -ise, 4-5 -yse, 5 -ys(s(e, -e(i)s. γ. 4, 6- nourice, 5-6 -yce, -ysse, 6 -ise; 4 nowrise, -ys; 8 nooriss. [a. OF. *nurice, -isce, nor(r)ice, noriche, nour(r)ice*, = Prov. *noir-, nuir-issa*, Catal. *nudrissa*. Sp. *nod-, nudriza*:—late L. *nūtrīcia*, fem. of *nūtrīcius*, f. *nutric-em, nūtrix*, f. *nūtrīre* to nourish. L. *nūtrīcem* is represented by It. *nut-, not-, nud-, nodrice*, Sp. *nut-, nodriz.* Cf. NOURISH *sb.* and NURSE *sb.*] A nurse. Also *attrib.* in *nourice-fee, -milk.*

α. a 1225 *Ancr R* 82 Heo makeð of hire tunge cradel to þes deofles beain, & rocked hit 3eorneliche ase nurice. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 37 þah þu riche beo, & nurice habbe. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii (*Machor*) 47 He tuk þe child hym til, & gat a nuryse gud in hy. c 1440 *Alph. Tales* 216 He tuke ane offriand hym selfe and gaff vnto þer nuress. 1515 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* V. 10 Bocht..for my lord duke's nurys, to be hir ane goune. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 136 Eder..be the ingine and the industrie of his nurice was preseruet. c 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 19 Nurice, from nutrix, quhilk the south calles nurse, not without a falt both in sound and symbol.

β. c 1290 *St. Lucy* 61 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 102 He wende to seinte lucies norice. 1340 *Ayenb.* 60 þe blonderes byeþ þe dyeules noriches, þet his children yeueþ zoukc. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 449 þis Citius his suster was Alisaundre his norise. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton, 1483) v. iii. 93 That blysful lady Mary was very moder and noryce of Iheſu goddes sone. 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg.* 44/2 Thenne they lete her goo and her noryce wyth her. 1541 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* II. xxv. 40 b, Their noryces shall perceyve what dygesteth welle. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 196 By meane of a false Norice, he was stollen out of his Cradell.

γ. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvi. (*Nicholas*) 40 Na one fryday bot anys wald he þe nowrys suk. 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg* 251/2 One named Concordia Nouryce of Ypolyte answerd for them alle. 1530 PALSGR. 577/2 She is worthy to be a nouryce, she can handell a chylde dayntely. 1599 JAS. I *Basilikon Doron* (1603) 45 Drinking in with their very nouris-milke that their honor stood in committing three points of iniquitie. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* III. xlviii. 120 To enquire of her nourice the truth of this matter. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* (1812) 68 Then sud she gae frae head to foot in silk; Wi' castings rare, and a gueed nooriss-fee, To nurse the king of Elfin's heir.

b. In figurative uses.

β. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 874 Slepyng long in grete quyete is eke a grete Norice to lecherie. c 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 4813 Loue is norice of welpe and of gladnesse. a 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 245b, The not deliuery of the same should be the norice and continuer of warre and hostilitie. 1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Herald.* § 1 (1877) 55 Idlenes, norise of vyces.

γ. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W 1506) II v. 92 Charyte is..moder and nouryce and ye lyght of these other vertues. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 60 Gold, which is The neast of strife, and nourice of debate. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* xx. viii. 156 But putting aside flatterie, the very nourice of vices, set your mind upon iustice. 1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* A iij b, That most learned Nourice of Antiquitie..Mr. Camden.

Hence † **Nou·rice** *v.*, to nurse. † **Nou·riceship,** the office of a nurse. *Obs.*

1588 GREENE *Perimedes* H j b, The Syren Venus nourist in hir lap Faire Adon. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* iii, 'What is her connection with the former proprietor's family?' 'O, it was something of a nourice-ship, I believe'.

† **Nou·ricery.** *Obs. rare.* Forms: 4 noricerie, 5 norysrye, 7 *Sc.* nouricerie. [f. *norice, norys* NOURICE *sb.* + -RY. Cf. mod.F. *nourricerie.*]

1. A nursery for children.

c 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 2258 The douke wel fast gan aspie The kays of the noricerie. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 358/2 Norysrye, where yonge chyldur arn kept.

2. A nursery for plants.

1684-9 *Glamis Bk. Record* (S.H.S.) 34 The whole bounds of the kitchen yeard and nouricerie below the house.

† **Nou·rish,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: α. 4 nurishe, 5 -isch(e. β. 4-5 nory(s)she, 5-6 -ishe, 5 -ysch, -isch(e, -yhs. γ. 5 nouryssche, 6 nourish. [var. of *nurice, norice* NOURICE *sb.* Cf. next.] A nurse. Also *fig.*

α. 1382 WYCLIF *Hos.* xi. 3 And Y as a nurishe..bare hem in myn armys. c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. xii. 219 Euen as a nurisch or a modir is not bounde forto alwey and for euere fede her children. a 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xlviii. 47 Thair tender babis, 3it on the nurish knee, Tane by the feet and cast into the see. 1600 BIRREL *Diary* 2 July, Her nurische was brunt at the same tyme, at 4 houres in the morneing.

attrib. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 257/2 A nurische house.

β. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxiv. 59 Thanne thei leten hir, and Delbora, hir noryshe. c 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (Prose) 121 Idylnesse, þe norishe of al synnes. 1480 *Robt. Dewyll* 151 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 225 When that he shoulde soucke, The noryshe nypples. byte he woulde. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 43 Th' Earth..is called the..norishe of lyuing creatures, the foundation of all buildinges.

γ. 1480 CAXTON *Trevisa's Higden* I. xxii. (1527) 18 b, Auctours tellen that Grece..is lady of kyngdomes, Nourysshe of knyghthode. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. xix. 218 Yf fader or moder or nouryssbe, stoppe the breth of a lytell chylde. 1563 SHUTE *Archit.* B j b, A certaine maiden, after whose burial her nourishe (who lamented much her death) [etc.]. 1592 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, I. i. 50 Our Ile be made a Nourish of salt Teares.

Nourish (nŏ·rĭſ), *v.* Forms: α. 3 norisi, 4 -ici, -issi, -isy, -ysy; 3 norischei, 4 -ischi; 4 norice, -isse, -ysse, 6 -esse, 4-5 noris, 4 -ijs; 3 norichoe, 4 -iche, 3-5 -ische, 4-5 -issche, -ysche, 5 -ysech, 5-6 -yssche, 6 -yshe; 4-6 norisshe, 5-6 -ishe, 6-7 -ish (6 norrish). β. 4, 5-6 *Sc.*, nuris (*Sc.* 5 nwris, 6 nurys, nureis, nvreis), 6 nurris; 4-5 nurische, 4 (6 *Sc.*), -ishe, 5 -yche, -ysh, 6 -ys(s)ch; 5-6 nurrish(e, -ysh(e. γ. 5 nouryssche, -isshe, 5-6 -yssche (6 nowr-), 6 -yshe, 6- nourish. [ad. OF. *noris(s)-, nuris(s)-*, etc., lengthened stem of *norir, nurir, nourir*, etc. (later *nourrir*), = It. *nodrire, nudrire, nutrire*, Sp. *nutrir* (*nudrir, nodrir*), Pg. *nutrir*:—L. *nūtrīre* to feed, foster, cherish, etc. See also NORSH *v.* and NURSH *v.*]

I. † 1. *trans.* To bring up, rear, nurture (a child or young person). *Obs.*

α. c 1290 *St. John* 372 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 413 þis bischop nam þis Iolive man, and ladde hom to is inne, And norichcede him softe and wel. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 6997 He dide hym norice at Wynchestre, And 3ald hym monk in þat same estre. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Tim.* v. 10 If she norische sones, if she resseyue pore men to herbore. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2516 He norysch me þan In Mailros mynster many 3ere. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxiv. 482 He. lett the yonger [daughter] styll in Englande, whera she had been brought vp and norisshed. 1582 HAMILTON *Pract.* in *Cath. Tract.* (S. T. S.) 75 Hou tenderlie all his forbearis var norishit in the bosome of the Catholik kirk.

absol. c 1290 *St. Dunstan* 22 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 20 þo þis child was i-bore,..huy leten hit do to Glastingburi, to norischei and to fede. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxvi. 16 He takis me to norysch and to rewle, as fadire and modire. c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* 12 Blanchardyn, the chylde, was taken in to the handes of a right noble lady of the lande for to norysshe and bryngen vp.

β. c 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Consc* 4198 He sal be lered,..And nurist and mast conversand In þe cite of Bethsayda. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xiii. 55 He þis antecriste sall be nurischt in Bethsaida. 1538 STARKEY *England* I i. 3 Syns you haue byn of your countrey so wel nuryschyd and brought vp. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VIII 111 An Inglishman..susteinit sumpteouslie, and with gret cost nurist, and brocht vp.

γ. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* F vij, One [child] that a good man made to be nouryssbed secretely. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Nav.* II. xviii. 51 b, Yong children, are there nourished, instructed, and exercised. 1612 BIBLE *Ecclus.* xvii. 18 Whom being his first borne, hee nourisheth with discipline. a 1618 RALEIGH *Mahomet* (1637) 88 And as his child amongst his children nourished, with whom shee lived.

† b. Const. *in* (some condition, pursuit, etc.).

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xix. 164 His men ar worthyn all sa wicht For lang vsage of gret fechting, That has beyne norist in sic thing. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armis* (S.T.S.) 68 Faderis..quhilk norist thair barnis ay the mare in vicis. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* VI. x 452 Men of great agilitie, whome they did nourish in the exercise of running from their youth.

† c. To cherish (a person). *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 43 For 3if a modir norscheþ & loueþ here fleschly child, wiþ hou mychel more diligence schal on loue & norische his gostly broþer. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* I. 4 She was a very fayre damsell, and noryshed ye kynge, and serued him. c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xv. 22 My lady..Wtin myne armes I nureiss on the nycht.

† 2. To bring up or rear (animals). *Obs.*

c 1290 *St. Michael* 267 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I 307 He fierde ase doth a port-doggue, I-norischet in port-toun. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VI. 487 Sum men sais 3eit that the kyng As a strecour hym nwrist had. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 225 Amonge al bestis that bene nuryshid..by witte of man, the femalis bene moste mekyste. 1496 *Fysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 37 Ye shall besye youiselfe to nouryssh the game in all that ye maye. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 27 In whose honoure he nourisheth a ramme al that yeare. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. ix. 144 Such as nourish silkewormes, have great care to shut their windowes, whenas the South-west windes do blow.

† 3. To grow, or allow (one's hair) to grow. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* xi. 15 But if a womman norische long heer, it is glorie to hir. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 235 Which [hair] his mother comming of the race of Sampson. willed him to nourish. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 3 They nourish onely a locke of haire on the crowne of their heads. 1712-4 POPE *Rape Lock* II. 20 This Nymph, to the destruction of mankind, Nourish'd two Locks, which graceful hung behind In equal curls. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* IV. vii. 364 The soldiers of the cavalry..were forbidden by a law to nourish their hair and to live delicately.

† 4. To promote the growth of, to tend or cultivate (plants or trees). *Obs.*

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 130 In many places bothe the lordes, freeholders and tenauntes at wyll, sette suche wethyes, and popelers, in marsshe grounde, to nourysshe wodde. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 32 They sowe and noryssbe the seades of melons with greate diligence. 1669 J. WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 46 Although Turneps be usually nourisht in Gardens, and be properly Garden-Plants. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxix. 82 There is little Corn or Pulse grows in this Country but what is nourisht in Gardens. 1792 BURNS *My Tocher's the Jewel* 5 It's a' for the apple he'll nourish the tree.

II. † 5. a. Of a female: To feed (a young animal or child) with milk from the breast; to suckle; to nurse or rear in this way. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12337 Be þat water side Lai a leoness..Norisand hir quelpes. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 459 For as þe cow þorw kynde mylke þe calf norisheth til an oxe. c 1450 *Merlin* 15 Therfore was the moder suffred to norishe it tell it was x monthes of age. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* I. iii-v. 30 So sir Ectors wyf nouryssbed hym with her owne pappe. 1551 ROBINSON *More's Utopia* II. v. (1895) 163 The chylde that is nourysbed euer after taketh hys nource for his owne naturall mother.

absol. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxiv. 19 Forsoth wo to wymmen with childe and noryschinge in tho dayes.

b. To sustain (a person or living organism) with food or proper nutriment.

1340 *Ayenb.* 154 His bodi..huich he ssel zuo norissi. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* I. 376 þis modir haþ conseyved

Crist, and norisiþ Crist wiþinne hir. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 237 Thegh the body may not alway endure, hit may endure longe tyme, yf the kynde of man be Well y-norysshid. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 43 Faustulus ..toke the ij. childer awey from that beste, norischenge theyme in his flocke of bestes with herbes, grasse, and suche other þinges. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. ii. 56 The multytude of pepul..plentuously nuryschyd wyth abundance of al thyngys. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xviii. 21 Palm trees: of the fruit of which trees, the more part of the inhabitants..are nourished. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxiv, Naturall Bloud..circulating, nourisheth by the way, every Member of the Body of Man. 1837 EMERSON *Amer. Schol.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 179 The human body can be nourished on any food. 1871 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed 4) 709 Being hatched internally, the offspring are nourished in receptacles provided for the purpose.

fig. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 92 Þat sche schuld growe to þe feiþ, norischid wiþ miraclis, as we watteren plantis til þey han ben rotid. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk Com. Prayer*, Collect 7 Trinity, Increase in us true religion, norishe us with all goodnes. 1820 SHELLEY *Ode to Naples* 139 An hundred tribes nourished on strange religions And lawless slaveries. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* VII. ii, Men of unblemished purity of life, nourished with the learning of the cloister.

c. To supply (a thing) with whatever is necessary to promote its growth or formation, or to maintain it in proper condition.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks* I. 96 As wete somers nurishen siche tares. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xvii. 79 Þai [diamonds] er nurischt with dew of heuen. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* vi. xx. in Ashm. (1652) 166 Minerals be nurryshyd by mynystracyon Of Moysture radycall, whych theyr begynnyng was. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* x. (1870) 254 It doth reioyce all the powers of man, and doth nowryssche them. a 1586 SIDNEY *Ps.* I. ii, Like a freshly planted tree,.. Whose braunches faile not timelie fruite to nourish. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] tr *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. xxi. 188 Yet this mist is wonderfull profitable to bring forth grasse, and to raise vp and nourish the seede. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 183 Aire, and ye Elements.., that mix And nourish all things. 1765 DICKSON *Agric.* 13 That plants are actually nourished by earth; that they are also nourished by water. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 36 Threat'ning at once and nourishing the plant. 1834 M'MURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 7 They also nourish the solids by the interposition of their particles. 1872 TYNDALL *Forms of Water* 95 Were you to stand upon the mountain slopes which nourish the glacier [etc.].

d. *Glove-making.* = FEED *v.* 6 e.

1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 38 The skins..are then put into a mixture of water, flour, yelk of eggs, alum, and salt ..to be 'nourished'. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 16 May 4/1 After it [the kid-skin] has been unhaired, dressed, nourished, staked.

6. To provide with food or sustenance; to maintain, support. Now *rare.* a. Of places.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xii. 50 It bringes furth ne nurischez na qwikk thing. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* xiv. liv. 487 Some dyches ben full of water and therin is fysshe nourysshyd and .wormes of dyuers kynde. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iii. 72 Wher as befor tyme hath byn nuryschyd much gud and Chrystyan pepul, now you schal fynd no thyng mayuteynyd but wyld and brute bestys. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy* I. xii. 14 [The country] nourisheth & pastoureth in the valley a great number of oxen. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 23 Of these Iles Chromroe..nourishes a people treacherous and least sociable. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 208 Our Land is from the Rage of Tygers freed, Nor nourishes the Lyon's angry Seed. *transf* 1820 SHELLEY *Hymn Merc.* xcvi, Cattle which the mighty Mother mild Nourishes in her bosom.

b. Of persons.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 7 The seide kynge..was movede to leve that faste and to norische a c. poore men that day. c 1500 *Melusine* 111 Counseylle the pouere wydowes, nourysshe or doo to be noryssched the pouere orphenyns. 1581 G. PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* (1586) II. 105 b, With one Art onely, I nourish my selfe, my wife, and children. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xlv. 11 And thou shalt dwell in the land of Goshen.., And there wil I nourish thee. *fig.* c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* II. xv, Egmont and Horn were nourish'd still with hopes, until Philip II had prepar'd an army. 1847 YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch* (ed. 2) v. 48 He publicly protected and nourished the church in Britain.

7. *absol.* To afford nourishment *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 210 Nyȝ þe brayn, or In ony place nyȝ þe herte, or nyȝ ony lyme þat norischeth. 1541 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* II. xi. 29 The greattest loues do norishe moste faste, for as muche as the tyte hath not exhausted the moisture of them. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 146 Sheepes Milke is sweeter, and nourisheth more. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 45 As Graines and Roots nourish more, than the Leaues. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 325 Save what by frugal storing firmness gains To nourish, and superfluous moist consumes.

† 8. *intr.* To receive nourishment; to be fed.

1595 T. EDWARDS *Narcissus* L'Envoy v, By his toile we do nourish And by him are inlarg'd. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 544 By the Coldnesse of the Ground,..the Plants nourish lesse. *Ibid.* § 602 Plants doe nourish; Inanimate Bodies doe not; They have an Accretion, but no Alimentation.

III. 9. To promote or foster (a feeling, habit, condition, state of things, etc.) in or among persons.

a. c 1290 *Beket* 1840 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 159 In faire Manere [they] beden him to norisi loue with is felawes. c 1315 SHOREHAM III. 275 Glotenye..norysseþ lecherye, Ase fer, þe brondes hote. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xvi. 33 It norisheth nice sistes and some tyme wordes. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 165 Takenge a multitude of yonge men..and lxxx. virgynes to norysche multiplicacion. c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 71, I praye yow that ye norishe pees and concorde togeder. 1529 MORE *Dyalogs* I. Wks. 120/1 Men reken that the clergie is glad to fauour theis waies, & to norishe this superstiсion. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. i. 117, I say they norisht disobedience; fed the ruin of the State.

β. 1486 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 117 He that procuris, or artis, or nurisis discordis, rumouris, or mortall fedis. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 194 b, He did what he coulde, to nurryshe stryfe in religion. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IV. 255 He laude out the way to nurishe peace with his nychtbouris.

γ. 1594 KYD *Cornelia* v. 400 Their souldiers (sent to nowrish vp those warrs). 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 87 Here to nourish acquaintance, they spend an houre in discourses. 1665 DRYDEN *Ind. Emp.* I. ii, Ill does he represent the Powers above, who nourishes Debate, not preaches Love. 1837 CHANNING *Temperance* Wks. (1881) 128 Freedom nourishes self-respect.

b. To foster, cherish, or nurse (a feeling) in one's own heart or mind.

1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Ecclus.* xxviii. 5 If he that is but flesh nourishe hatred, [and aske pardone of God,] who wil intreate for his sinnes? a 1586 SIDNEY *Ps.* xxxvii. i, [No] envy in thy bosome nourish. a 1639 WOTTON *Reliq.* (1651) 58 Whether the frenzy was norish'd in the warm brest of yong men. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 14 That wee nourish not a cavilling heart against God in this behalfe. 1709 PRIOR *Despairing Shepb.* i, And wand'ring thro' the lonely Rocks, He nourish'd endless Woe. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 603 Thus some retire to nourish hopeless woe. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* ii, To think that Catharine Glover nourished the private wish to retire from the world. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xv. 242 Clodius..nourishing an implacable hate against Cicero.

† c. To support, give ground for. *Obs.*

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 228, I could find nothing to nourish my Suspicion.

10. To maintain, encourage, strengthen (one's heart, mind, etc.) in or with something.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. met. vi. (1868) 79 Than is þer no forlyued wyght but ȝif he norisse his corage vnto vices. 1450-1530 *Myrr. Our Ladye* 1 This holy relygion, which as a mother norysseth youre soulles in grace. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 49 The mynde of man..is nuryssbed with knowleage. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. xi. 49 It [frugality] weakeneth their Endeavour, which is to be nourished and kept in vigor by Reward. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. Ind.* II. v. v. 536 A man, who nourished his spirit with the contemplation of ancient heroes 1859 WHITTIER *Joseph Sturge* 81 His zeal seemed nourished By failure and by fall.

† 11. To provide for or supply (one's wants).

c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xxvi. 57 Thay wald men nvreist all thair neidis.

† **Nou·rishable,** *a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ABLE. Cf. OF. *norrissable* (Godef.).]

1. Capable of affording nourishment; nutritive, nutritious. (Common in 17th c.)

1496 *Fysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 2 And yf he woll be dyetyd mesurably, he must..ete nourishable [a 1450 norysching] meetes and dyffyable also. 1565 SPARKE *Hawkins Voy.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 57 It maketh also good beuerage sodden in water, and nourishable. 1589 FLEMING *Virg. Georg.* II. 26 Then is the soile but thin, And fitter yeeld it is for beasts and nourishable vines 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* I. 13 Let the food be nourishable, hungry Elias stands not vpon it, whether an Angel or a rauen serue it. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1670) 458 The fruits of the Earth were much more nourishable and healthful before the Flood than afterwards. 1721 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 178 The Fall of great Rains may wash down Insects and other nourishable Matter into it.

2. Capable of being nourished; susceptive of nourishment.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 41 From whense agayne it is attracted into all partes nourysshable of the infant. 1654 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Wars Flanders* 87 He had no money to maintain it [his army], nor was it any longer nourishable by rapine. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 219 There are as many stomacks, as there are members nourishable. 1701 GREW *Cosmol. Sacra* I. v. 28 Its more ready adhesion to all the nourishable Parts.

† **Nou·rishant,** *a. Obs. rare.* In 5 norisch-, norisshaunt. [ad. OF. *norissant* (mod.F. *nourrissant*), pres. pple. of *norir*: see NOURISH *v.* and -ANT.] Nourishing.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 76 Whanne þou art siker from apostyme & swellinge, it is good to ȝeue norischaunt [*v.r.* norysschande] metis. 1450-80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 23 Whan the body is smalle and drie, smale metis are goode and norisshaunt.

Nourished (nʌ·rɪʃt), *ppl. a.* [f. NOURISH *v.*]

† 1. *Well-nourished*, well brought-up or educated. *Obs.*

a 1330 *Syr Degarre* 275 Hit was a fair child, & a bold, Wel i-norisschet, god & hende. c 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 28 For Symkyn wolde no wyf, as he sayde, But sche were wel i-norissched and a mayde. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3978 Ecuba, the onest & onerable qwene, Was..Alse sad in þe syens as semyt for a lady, Wele norisshed þerwith.

2. Provided with nutriment or nourishment. Also *well-nourished*, well-fed.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 81 Þis oynement is clepid litargirum nutritum;..take of bilke litarge norischid .vij. parties [etc.]. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 105 With hurklit hude ouer a weill nureist neck. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 1737 Hence thro' her nourish'd powers..., She springs aloft.

† b. *Nourished brother*, foster-brother. *Obs.*[1]

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* I. iii-v. 41 Syre Ector..rode vnto the Iustes, & with hym rode syr kaynus his sone & yong Arthur that was hys nourisshed broder.

Nourisher (nʌ·rɪʃəɹ). Forms: α. 5 norischer, -yschere (-are), -yssher, -eshoure, 6 -issher, -ysher, 6-7 norisher. β. 6 *Sc.* nurisare, -issar, -isear. γ. 6 nouryssher, 6- nourisher. [f. NOURISH *v.* + -ER[1]. Cf. OF. *norissere, nouriseur*, etc. (mod.F. *nourrisseur*).]

1. One who or that which nourishes.

α. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton, 1483) v. xiv. 109 Good wyl is appropred to the holy ghoost as to the very norysher and keper. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 189 For almes-dede is norysschere & makere redy þe weye to god. 1533 J. HEYWOOD *Play of Wether* 1223 (Brandl), Or every thynge, I se, you are norysher. 1589 COOPER *Admon.* 226 Whome hee hath appointed as fosterers and norishers of his church.

β. 1561 WINZET *First Tract.* Wks. (S. T. S.) I. 7 The inventaris, nurissaris, and simoniacall merchandis of the samyn mischeit. 1582 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 384 The makers and nurissaris of trouble and disorder.

γ. 1526 R. WHYTFORD *Martyrdoge* (1893) 43 Saynt Ioseph was nouryssher & bringer up of our sauyour Chryst. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 685 Amongst such nourishers of our miseries this proverbe is rife. 1642 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 38 The Clergy, as the fomenters and nourishers of the religion. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 398 These bounties which our Nourisher..hath caus'd The Earth to yeild. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 553 Pleasure..is the greatest nourisher of indolence and indulgence. 1808 LAMB *Charac. Dram. Writ.* Wks. 528 The nourisher and the destroyer of hopeful wits.

2. A thing which affords nourishment; a nourishing agent. Also const. *of.*

1528 PAYNELL *Salerne's Regim.* F iv, Wyne that is redde ..and claret..are moche greatter nourishers than other wynes. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 146 The greatest nourisher is womans milke. 1651 FRENCH *Distill.* v. 110 He may finde out, how great a nourisher, and restorative Wheat is. 1676 GREW *Anat. Pl., Anat. Leaves* I. vi. § 4 Most Bodies which abound with Salt, are the greatest Nourishers of Plants. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 318 Sound Sleep is one of the greatest Nourishers in Nature. 1865 *Englishm. Mag.* Sept. 200 As a nourisher of the body, it [*sc.* water] is certainly entitled to rank as a food.

† **Nou·rishery,** obs. variant of NURSERY.

1572 HULOET, Nourisherie, *gynæceum.*

† **Nourish-father.** *Obs.*[1] A foster-father.

1619 SIR J. SEMPILL *Sacrilege Handl.* Ded., To the Most Noble, and truly sacred Prince; Defender of Christ's Faith, and Nourish-father of his Church, James.

Nourishing (nʌ·rɪʃɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. NOURISH *v.*]

1. The action of the verb, in various senses.

a. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4900 Þis children were wel ȝonge ysend ..to gode norrissinge. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 274 Eueryech of vs hath occasion to be tempted of þe norisshyng of synne. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxvi. 98 He ordeynid for fostering & norishing of this childe iij. norisis. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cxi. [xcix.] 299, I thynke they shall be skryinysshed withall, for that is the lyfe and norysshynge of men of warre and their passetyme. 1560 BP. PILKINGTON *Expos. Aggeus* (1562) 91 Norishing is defined of the physicions [etc.].

β. c 1440 *Alph. Tales* 1 Ye spend full wele your nuryssbyng ..þat of men makis bestis. 1477 *Exch Rolls Scot.* VIII. 403 *note*, For the service..done in the nurysing of oure said derrest sone. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. ii. 36 The lake of necessarys, for nuryschyng and clothyng of the body. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* II. 23 b, Nvrisching of peace and love.

γ. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* I. iii-v. 38 He will put his owne child to nourisshynge to another woman. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 201 b, She wrought naturally as other mothers doth to his nourysshynge & conservacyon. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 213 The people about Sidon are greatly giuen to the nourishing of cattell. 1680 FILMER *Patriarcha* II. § 4 A law..acquitted the son from nourishing of his father. 1765 DICKSON *Agric.* 30 The nourishing of plants by water, is an evidence that salt and oil are parts of their food. 1855 PUSEY *Doctr. Real Pres.* Note Q 260 The earliest Fathers ..speak also of the natural power of nourishing, as still existing in the consecrated elements.

† 2. That which nourishes; nourishment, nutriment. *Obs.*

c 1290 *St. Michael* 740 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 320 Ase it were a-manere lijf þat sent norischingue To þe limes. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. pr. xi. (1868) 97 They drawen alle hyr norysshynges by hyr rootes. c 1450 *De Imitatione* III. xxx. 100 Lo! mete, drinke, clope...Graunte me to use suche norisshinges temperatly. 1541 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* 16 Biefe of Englande to Englysshemen, whiche are in helth, bringeth stronge nouryshynge. a 1623 R. HILL *Pathw. Piety* I. 190 But so much of each as may give nourishing and cheering to my body.

Nourishing (nʌ·rɪʃɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. NOURISH *v.*] That nourishes, in senses of the verb; giving or affording nourishment.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. clxix. (Bodl. MS.), In fatte londe & wele dunged growiþ fatte whete..& is more norisschinge þan is þe whete þ' growiþ in lene londe. a 1450 *Fysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 2 He must..ete norysching metes & defyabul. 1541 COPLAND *Guydon's Quest.* G iij, A pyt wherin the nouryshynge blode commynge fro the liuer is dygered. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 369 A good house-keeper, and charitable nourishing man. 1668 STEELE *Husbandm. Calling* viii. (1672) 219 Covetousness is the nourishing root of all evil. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 251 The grass more strengthening and nourishing for the cattle. 1793 BEDDOES *Calculus*, etc. 246 Oils, fat, sugar, alcohol, and other substances, which have a great affinity to oxygene, are very nourishing. 1861 FLOR. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* (ed. 2) 52 The nourishing power of milk..is very much undervalued.

Hence **Nou·rishingly** *adv.*

1891 MEREDITH *One of our Conq.* III. viii. 158 His flattery of his girl..restored her broken feeling of personal value; it permeated her nourishingly.

Nourishment (nʌ·rɪʃmĕnt). Forms: 5 noryysshe-, norysch-, 6 norish(e-; 6 nuryshe-, nurrish-, 6 *Sc.* nurish-; 6 nouryssh-, 6- nourish-. [ad. OF. *nor-, nur-, nour(r)issement*; see NOURISH *v.* and -MENT.]

1. That which nourishes or sustains; aliment, sustenance, food. Also *fig.* or *transf.*

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton, 1483) iv. xxxiv. 82 The wombe oweth to dispense to all the membres noryysshement. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 202 Takynge refeccyon &

nouryshment of her blessed body. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 228 It is verie likely, that the Towne of Feversham received the chiefe nourishment of hir increase from the Religious house. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxiv. 130 Distribution of the Nourishment, to the severall Members of the Common-wealth. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 590 No Dressing they require..; The Soil it self due Nourishment supplies 1728 YOUNG *Odes to King* xxx, At his proud foot The sea Immortal nourishment supplies. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 672 'Tis narrow, selfish, arrogant, and draws Its sordid nourishment from man's applause. 1850 LYNCH *Theoph. Trinal* ii 29 He may see..the bird visiting her young with nourishment. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 415 The lifer and Rambler did contain more substantial literary nourishment than could be..packed into so portable compass.

2 The action, process, or fact of nourishing.

c 1485 *Digby Myst* (1882) II. 335 Take yow sum comforth for your bodyes noryschment. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI ix 20 Nature, which doth litle need Of forreine helpes to lifes due nourishment. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol* v. lxvii. § 1 No dead thing is capable of nourishment. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V 431 The Paris, upon whose nourishment..such immense sums .have been expended. 1819 SHELLEY *Mask Anarchy* 167 So that ye for them are made Loom, and plough, and sword,..bent To their defence and nourishment. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 203 Internal conditions necessary for the nourishment of shipping and trade.

†**3.** Nutritive quality or property. *Obs rare*—[1].

1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 104 Wylde frutes whiche they eate, beinge of muche better nouryshement then maste. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* III. 52 The faculties of nourishments attributed vnto Beefe.

Nou·riture. Now *rare* or *Obs.* Forms: α. 4-6 noriture (5 -tur), 5 nore-, norry-, 6 nory-, norriture. β. 6 nurry-, nurriture (-tor, -tour), 6-7 nuriture. γ. 5 nowry-, 6 noury-, 5-9 nouriture (6 -tour). δ. 6-9 nourriture. [a OF. *norreture, noureture*, etc. (mod.F *nourriture*): cf. late L. *nūtritūra*, f. *nūtrire* to nourish.]

1. Nourishment, sustenance, food.

α. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* iv. 768 How shold a plaunte, or lyves creature, Lyve withouten his kynde noriture? 1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. 1 (Skeat) I. 34 How shulde the ground, without kyndly noriture, bringen forth any frutes? 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 364 b/1 She sawe wel that she myght not haue .the noreture of holy scrypture. 1565 CALFHILL *Answ. Martiall* (1846) 72 In the first proposition, the necessity of Sacraments and of noriture, to be compared together.

β. 1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* 75 The verye ghostely nurryture and foode bothe of our bodyes and soules. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* vi. (1887) 47 For inward bestowing of nurriture, and maintenaunce of life. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* iv. 165 The Turkes.. consume the wealth of the people they overcome, leauing them destitute of nuriture.

γ. 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg.* 423 b/1 They took theyr refection or food of nouriture dyuyne. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* II 73 To cal it a certain nouriture, that allureth .to sinne. 1581 MARBECK *Book of Notes* 1062 The whole and perfect spiritual nouritour, which we haue by the..bloud of Jesus Christ. 1607 J. NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* v. 189 So will the weedes..beginne to wither, as they are deprived of their nouriture 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 228 The Consumption of that inspiriting bal-samick Nouriture, by reason of dry Heat. 1713 *Guardian* No 171, I put nothing in it but what is clean and wholsom nouriture. 1743 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1903) I. 372, I have contracted a most religious veneration for your spiritual nouriture. 1845 T COOPER *Purgatory Suicides* (1877) 52 Thou feddst the mind and heart with virtue's nouriture.

δ. 1581 G. PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III (1586) 143 If wee should make mention of this first Nourriture [etc.]. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I xxv, I think if you saw me, you would hardly know me, such nourriture this deep Sanguin Alicant Grape gives. 1654-66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 228 Water of so excellent a quality, that its Nourriture was Iron. 1737 *Common Sense* I 198 The gold, no doubt, may be exchanged for convenient Necessaries, and a comfortable Nourriture. 1800 MME. D'ARBLAY *Lett.* 27 Apr., All sorts of nourriture or clothing seem to rise [in price]..without any adequate cause. [1848 BORRER *Campaign Kaffyre* vi. 92 Receiving their nourriture from the hand of the Most High.]

†**2.** Nurture, upbringing. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Beryn* 841 A wyff like to his parage; For noriture & connyng, bewte, & parentyne. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* 6 Of the byrthe of kyng arthur and of his nouryture. 1527 *Inv. Wardr. Henry Fitzroy* (1855) 44 By example of good education, as well in noryture as good lernyng. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ix. 5 He had charge my discipline to frame, And Tutors nouriture to oversee. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt Eng.* I. lxiv (1739) 129 The Child of a King, that by good nouriture might prove a wise and just King.

Hence †**Nou·ritured** *ppl. a.*, brought up, nurtured; †**Nou·riturING** *vbl. sb.*, upbringing. *Obs.*

c 1500 *Melusine* 259 She that was wel nourrytured held her two children tofore geffray. 1555 WATERMAN *Fardle Facions* II. vii. 158 For their nouriturying and trainying in good maners, thei haue appointed them masters.

Nourne, variant of NURN *v.* *Obs.*

Nour-quar: see NOWER.

†**Nou·rry,** *sb* *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. F. *nourri*, pa pple. of *nourrir* to nourish. Cf. NOORY.] A foster-child.

1526 SIR R. WINGFIELD *Let. to Wolsey* (MS Cott. Galba B. ix. 19), [The Earl of Hochstrat] beinge son of the lorde S heevyrs chieff nourrys.

†**Nou·rry,** *v.* *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. F. *nourrir* to nourish. Cf. NORY *v.*] *trans* To nourish.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (Nares), And nourried with the same milke of infidelitie that their prince was.

Nourse, Noursell, -sle, Noursling, obs. ff. NURSE, -SLE, -LING. **Nourt,** var. of NURT *v.*

Nourtoure, -ture, obs. ff. NURTURE. **Nourwhare:** see NOWER. **Nouryce, -ysse,** obs. ff. NOURICE. **Nouryssbe,** obs. f. NOURISH.

‖ **Nous** (nous). Also 8-9 nouse, 9 nowse. [a. Gr. νοῦς, Attic contracted form of νόος mind.]

1. *Greek Philos.* Mind, intellect.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 406 An Immovable and Standing Nous or Intellect, which was properly the Demiurgus, or Architectonick Framer of the whole World. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat* (1834) II. 197 They conceived of the Word as something analogous to the Nous or second Hypostasis of Plato. 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 336/1 What Plotinus understands by the nous is the highest sphere accessible to the human mind.., and, along with that, pure thought itself.

2. *Colloq.* or *slang.* Intelligence, common sense, gumption. (Common in 19th cent.)

[Sometimes written in Greek letters:—1729 POPE *Dunc.* iv. 244 Thine is the genuine head of many a house, And much Divinity without a Nous. 1797 R. POLWHELE *Old Engl. Gentl.* 87 Turning to the signs with keener νοῦς Foretold the future fortunes of his house. 1819 BYRON *Juan* II cxxx, Because the good old man had so much νοῦς.]

1706 BAYNARD *Cold Baths* II. 300 A Demo brain'd Doctor of more Note than Nous. c 1790 WOLCOT (P Pindar) *Lousiad* II. Wks. 1816 I 158 Oh! aid, as lofty Homer says, my *nouse*, To sing sublime the Monarch and the Louse! 1819 SIR G. JACKSON *Diaries & Lett.* (1873) I 89 They would not send Oakeley. He has no nouse 1847 FR. A. KEMBLE *Later Life* III. 282, I think his doing so exhibits considerable nous in a brute. 1884 *Graphic* 8 Nov. 494/3, I am glad that my people had the nous to show you into a room where there was a fire.

attrib. 1823 *Grose's Dict. Vulgar T.* (Egan), *Nous Box*, the head.

Hence **Nous(e,** *v.* (see quot.). *rare.*

1859 *Slang Dict.* 69 *Nouse*, to understand or comprehend.

Nousel, Nousle, varr. of NUZZLE *v.*[1] and *v.*[2]

Nout, obs. form of NOUGHT, NOWT.

Noupe, variant of NOWTHE *adv.* *Obs.*

†**Noutheless,** *adv.* *Obs.* Also now-. [perh. for *nouȝt þeles*, f. *nouȝt* NOUGHT.] Nevertheless.

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 816 But nouþeles anon riht anied in his herte, Sone sente he again his sel & his lettrus. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 889 Nowþe-lese non was neuer so quoynt þat of þat songe myȝt synge a poynt.

Nouther, nowther, *pron.*, *a.*, *adv.*[1], and *conj.* Now *dial.* Forms: α. 1, 3 nowðer, 3 *Orm.* nowwþerr, 4-5 nowþer, 4-6 nowþir (5 -ire), 5-9 nowther (5 -ere, -re, 5-6 -ir); 5 nowdyr(e, 5-6 (9) nowder, -ir. β. 3 nouðer, 2-5 nouþer, 4-5 -ir, 4 -ur, 2-9 nouther, 4-6 -ir (5 -ire); 4 (9) nouder. [OE. *nowðer* (= OFris. *nouder*), contracted form of *nóhwæðer* (= OFris. *noweder*), f. *ne* NE + *ó* O *adv.* + *hwæðer* WHETHER. Cf. NAUTHER and NOTHER.]

A. †**1.** *pron.* Neither (of two persons or things). Also *nether nouther* (quot. 1401). *Obs.*

896 in Birch *Cartul. Sax.* II 217 He næfre ne heora nowðer hine bereafian wolde ðære mæstreddene. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an 1140. Þe king & Randolf eorl . treuthes fæston ðæt her nou er sculde be suiken other. c 1200 ORMIN 12872 Þatt nowwþerr þeȝȝre nohht ne laȝȝ I nane depe sinness. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 52 Auh toten vt widuten vuel ne mei nouðer of ou. c 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conse.* 1842 Nouther of þam wald other forga Swa mykel lof es bytwen þam twa. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 95 As I wene the Holigost appreveth nether nouther. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armis* (S.T.S.) 52 Nouthir of the parties had power to stryke a strake. 1483 *Cath. Angl* 256/2 Nowdyr, *neuter*. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot* I. 98 Quhen baith ar present, thay ar seine in nouther of thaine to delyte mekle.

†**2.** *adj.* Neither. Also *neither nouther. Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. metr. iii (1868) 160 He nis in neiher noupir habit, for he not nat alle ne he ne haþ nat alle for-ȝeten. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II 77 Sche which oure Eldemoder is, The Erthe, bothe that and this Receiveth and alich devoureth, That sche to nouther part favoureth.

B. *adv.*[1] and *conj.*

1. = NEITHER A. 1 (followed by *ne, na, nor*, etc.).

a. c 1200 ORMIN 3124 Forr þirþ me nowwþerr hellpenn þe To lif, ne to þe sawle. c 1250 *Doomsday* 33 in *O. E. Misc.* 164 Ne schulen heo nowðer fiȝte mid schelde ne mid spere. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* (1884) 498 Whaim þou nowþer delyuers fra syn na fra hell. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 125 Ther halp him nowther swerd ne scheld. c 1400 *Chron. Flod.* 3202 Þat he myȝt nowther se ny go. 1477 *Paston Lett.* III. 211 They arn nowthir redyn nor coraȝd... Whyte wol not a tende hem, nowdyr for Peris ner for me. c 1560 A SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) xxv. 21 My hairt, tak nowdir pane nor wa. a 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 1143 For nowther rigour nor for reuth. 1684 *Yorkshire Dialogue* (E. D. S.) 448 But nowther th' Why nor Filly we will sell. 1719 HAMILTON *Epist.* I. i. in RAMSAY *Poems* (1760) 96 There's nowther highlandman nor lawlan [etc.]. 1804 R. ANDERSON *Cumbld. Ballads* 79, I nowther heed house, lan, or siller 1888 MRS. H. WARD *R. Elsmere* I. ii, I can mak' nowt o' ya', nowder back nor edge.

β. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS) an. 1137, Ne for-baren hi nouther circe ne cyrce ærd. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 44 Mid him ne schule ȝe nouðer uersden ne singen. a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* XXXVII. 102 When thou shalt deze, ner thou nost nouther day ne nyht 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 206 For he was nouther ther ne hiere. c 1450 LYDG. *Sacres* 1148 With Oute moysture..Comyth nouthir flour nor greyn. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* XIX. iii. 775 Spare not thy hors.. nouther for water neyther for lond. 1530 PALSGR. 688/2 It never ceaseth nouther daye nor nyght. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 110 Thay haif a mouth can nouther say nor sing. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 29 We have nouther pot nor pan. 1865 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

† **b.** = NOR. *Obs. rare.*

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1703 Þe neauer ne linneð nowðer ne leseð. 1534 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 375 Ye tried out nothing of her falshed, nouther..entended to do. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IX. 260 For nowther was he ouer lang,..nouther ouer schort. *Ibid.*, Nouther was this done without cause.

2. = NEITHER A. 3

c 1200 ORMIN 10216 Forr hellepitt niss nafre full, Ne gredinesse nowwþerr. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1930 We loue noght his lede, ne his land nowþer.

1826 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 4 Feb., As the boatswain said, one can't dance always *nowther*.

†**Nouther,** *adv.*[2] *Obs.* In 4 nouþer, 4-5 nouthir. [app. an alteration of NOWER *adv.*, by confusion with prec. Cf. NOTHER *adv.*[2]] Nowhere. Usually in comb. **Nouther-where.**

13.. *Cursor M.* 17556 (Gött.), þar es he soth and nouþer ellis. *Ibid* 18604 His bodi here, his gast was þar, His goddhede wanted nouþer-quar. *Ibid.* 23819 Ouþer here or nouþer-quar ellis. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VI. 522 The kyng ..Till thame, and nouthir ellis-quhar, Had ey. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 993 (Ashm.), þare is na region na rewme..Ne nouthir-quare na nacion [etc.].

So †**Nouther-whither,** nowhither. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 257 We se nouþerwhidere þou may haf sikerer weie.

†**Nouthe·tical,** *a.* *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. Gr. νουθετικός.] Monitory, warning.

a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vi. iii. (1821) 199 The general difference between prophetical dreams and those that are merely nouthetical or monitory,. Philo Jud. in his Tract περὶ τοῦ θεοπεμπτους εἶναι ὀνείρους..hath at large laid down.

†**Nouvelles.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *nouvelles*, later form of *novelles*: see NOVEL *sb.* 1.] News.

c 1500 *Melusine* 166 The pucelle was so joyous of these nouuelles that she had neuer in her natural lyf so grete joye. 1548 *Compl. Scot.* 119 David said to the ȝoung man that brocht the nouuelles.

Nouvellette, variant of NOVELETTE, after F. *nouvelle.*

1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 835 As novels and nouvellettes go at present, the story is not particularly valuable. 1872 HARDWICK *Trad. Lanc.* 128 The tales might, perhaps with propriety, be termed *nouvelletes*, or little novels.

Nouzle, obs. form of NUZZLE *v.*

Nov, obs. form of NEW *a.*; Now *adv.*

Nov., abbreviation of NOVEMBER.

‖ **Nova** (nōʷvä). Pl. novæ (nōʷvī). [L. *nova*, fem. sing. of *novus* new.]

†**1.** (See quot.) *Obs. rare*—[0].

1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xxii. (Roxb) 274/1 Sorts of Tobacco: Pig taile, is a very small wreath or roll tobacco..; Nova, the thickest wreath.

2. *Astr.* A new star or nebula.

1877 G F CHAMBERS *Astron.* 918 Nova; a word introduced by Sir J. Herschel to signify a star or nebula not previously recorded. 1899 *Daily News* 22 Apr. 8/6 The appearance of a Nova was recorded on the plates. . The appearances of Novæ have given rise to many theories as to their origin.

Novaculite (nōvæ·kiʷlŏit). *Min.* [f. L. *novacula* a razor + -ITE[1] 2 b.] A hard argillaceous slate used for hones. Also *attrib.*

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 238 Novaculite. Turkey hone. *Ibid.* 356 Novaculite Porphyry. 1802 ACERBI *Trav.* II. 276 If the novaculite of Kirwan were meant, it should be referred to the argillaceous genus. 1863 DANA *Man. Geol.* 322 In Arkansas, the novaculite used extensively for hones..occur[s] in beds referred to this [Millstone soil] epoch. 1888 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* II. II. § 6. 122 Whet-slate, novaculite, hone-stone, an exceedingly hard fine-grained siliceous rock.

‖ **Novalia** (nōvæ·liä). [L., pl. of *novāle*, f. *novus* new.] Lands newly brought under cultivation.

1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 682 By the canon law, the prescription of tithes did not extend to those of novalia, or newly improved lands. 1896 *Mem. St. Giles, Durham* (Surtees) p xx, The tithes of all novalia.

†**Nova·lity.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. OF. *novalité* = med.L *novalitas*, f. *novalis* new.] Novelty.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 62 No wise woman aught to be hasty to take upon the new noualitees of array.

†**No·valty.** *Obs. rare.* [Cf. prec. and OF. *novalité*.] Novelty.

1585 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 17 The graunting of this pretendit commissioun is ane novaltie. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 258 The Articles of Lambheth contain in them no noualties.

†**Nova·ngle.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [Cf. next.] A New Englander.

1652 H. L'ESTRANGE *Amer. no Jewes* 68, I like not the word *Novangles*;..the word *Novangles* in English is too prostitute and subject..to the abuse of the Author's meaning, and to be exchanged and spoken Newfangles.

Nova·nglian, *a.* and *sb.* [f. *Nov(a) Anglia*, Latinized name of New England.] **a.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to New England. **b.** *sb.* = prec.

1679 *New Eng. Hist. Reg.* (1850) IV. 130 Nov-Anglian Heroes universall call, Did Constitute him major Generall. 1752 MACSPARRAN *Amer. Dissect.* (1753) 31 The Novanglians in general, the Rhode-Islanders in particular. *Ibid.* 42 The Novanglian Clergy of our Church. 1823 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1856) X. 49 Correspondences,..Virginian and Novanglian, English and French. 1860 B. TAYLOR *At Home & Abroad* Ser. II. (1888) 339, I must say, I rather admire this stolid self-reliance and Novanglian assumption.

†**Novantique,** *a.* *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *novus* new + ANTIQUE.] = New-old (see NEW *a* 10 a).

a 1688 CUDWORTH *Immut. Mor.* (1731) 62 The Assertors of this Novantique Philosophy.

Novargent (nōvä·ȷdʒĕnt). [f. L. *nov-um* new + *argent-um* silver.] (See quot.)

1856 *Orr's Circ. Sci., Pract. Chem.* 65 A 'novargent' solution for re-silvering old plated goods.

Novate (nōvē·t), *v. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *novāre* to make new, etc., f. *novus* new.] *trans.* To replace by something new; *spec.* in (Roman) law, to replace by a new obligation, debt, etc.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxiv. § 55 And if that Peace doth make *nouationem*, then the forfeiture of your right.. is wiped away, nouated and cleansed by this Peace. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* xv, Non-statutory actions. have no power at civil law of consuming or novating a right of action. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* 552 It..might be employed even when the obligation novated was only a natural one.

absol. 1876 *Law Rep.* 5 Chanc. Div. 261 There can be no novation without an intention to novate on the part of the creditor.

†**Novateur.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. F. *novateur* (16th c.).] = NOVATOR.

1600 HAMILTON in *Cath. Tract.* (S.T.S.) 225 To reid the scripture.. corruptit be the fals translations of thir nouateurs.

Novatian (nōvē·ȷʃăn), *sb* and *a.* Also 5 Nouacian. [ad. late L. *Novātiān-ī* (pl.), f. *Novātiān-us* (see def.).]

A. *sb.* A member of the sect founded by Novatianus, a Roman presbyter in the middle of the third century (see quots.). Chiefly *pl.*

'Novatian has sometimes been confounded with his contemporary Novatus, a Carthaginian presbyter, who held similar views' (*Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 604/1).

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* v. iii. 409 The sect of Nouacianys, whiche helden that if eny man falle oonys fro the feith, that he schal neuere haue ther of forȝeunes. 1546 HOOPER *Early Writ.* (Parker Soc.) 169 One Meletius..said that every sin committed was irremissible, as the Novatians and Catharenes say. 1581 HAMILTON in *Cath. Tract.* (S.T.S.) 75 He socht the iugement of Agelius, albeit he vas ane Nouatian of the contrare faction. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. vi. § 49. 368 The Novatians, excepting their peculiar error, of denying reconciliation to those that fell in persecution, held other things in common with Catholiques. 1685 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Brit.* iii. 94 If any among the Novatians returned to the Church,..their Ordination seems to be allowed. 1740 N. LARDNER *Credib. Gosp. Hist.* II. xlvii. Wks. 1788 III. 218 The Novatians are said to have condemned second marriages as unlawful and sinful. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlvii. IV. 547 Cyril auspiciously opened his reign by oppressing the Novatians, the most innocent and harmless of the sectaries 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* II. 109 The Montanists and the Novatians surpassed and stimulated the private penances of the orthodox.

B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Novatianus or the sect of Novatians.

1630 PRYNNE *Lame Giles* 12 The Novatian Catherist. 1651 BAXTER *Inf Bapt.* 310 The Novatian error bred such a fear in men of sinning after baptism, that at last multitudes delayed it. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. iii. 84 Which was the Foundation of the Novatian Schism. 1740 N. LARDNER *Credib. Gosp. Hist.* II xlvii. Wks. 1788 III 223 There is no ground for thinking the African Novatus the first author of the Novatian rigid principle. 1875 LIGHTFOOT *Comm. Col.* 98 [Phrygia] was the foster mother of Novatian rigorism.

Novatianism (nōvē·ȷʃăniz'm). [f. prec. + -ISM.] The doctrine or tenets of the Novatians.

1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Answ* i. Wks. 1851 I. 174 That very perfection of an outward platform . is one step to Novatianism *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 303, I do not tell you that this author is wont to be impeached of Novatianisme. 1740 N. LARDNER *Credib. Gosp. Hist.* II. xlm. Wks 1788 III. 69 The same letter , where Dionysius informs Stephen of the peace of the eastern churches with regard to Novatianism. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* I. 50 Cyprian had grounds . for his fears of Novatianism.

Novatianist (nōvē·ȷʃănist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] A Novatian. Also *attrib.*

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxii § 6 324 The Baptisme which Nouatianists gaue, stood firme. 1707 POTTER *Ch. Govt.* v. (1845) 210 To encourage the Novatianists to return to the church. 1874 ROBERTSON *Hist. Chr. Ch* (ed. 6) I. 170 The Novatianists assumed the name of Cathari, or Puritans 1876 PLUMMER tr. *Döllinger Hippolytus & Callistus* ii 61 The Novatianist sect still existed in the poet's home in North Spain.

Novation (nōvē·ȷən). Also 6-7 nouation (6 -cion), 6 *Sc.* novatioun, nowation. [ad. L. *novātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *novāre*: see NOVATE *v.* So F. *novation*, Sp. *novacion*, It. *novazione*.]

1. The introduction of something new; a change, an innovation.

Common in Sc use from *c* 1560 to 1650 Now *rare.*

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* IV. ii. (S. T. S.) II. 54 In þe nixt petitioun we desire na novatiouns nor new materis. 1561-2 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* I. 266 Gif ony suddane alteratioun or novatioun be preisit or attemptit. 1607 J. NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* I. 21, I like not nouations and new denices than our forefathers haue not seene or done. *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas I* (1850) 47 Their inbringing of novations within the church, such as rotchets.., the book of ordination [etc.]. 1806 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXI. 492 These schemes of novation deserve a deliberate discussion. 1830 — *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* I. 121 In all the Gothic dialects rime is a novation.

†b. A revolution. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1607 CHAPMAN *Busy d'Ambois* Plays 1873 II. 134 What newes? Strange ones, and fit for a Nouation.

†2. Alteration, renewal. *Obs. rare.*

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par.* 2 *Pet.* ii. 20 Like as the mutacion chaunced, what tyme they loked not for it.., euen so shall the nouacion happen. 1635 PERSON *Varieties* I. 8 At the last conflagration it [the heaven] shall suffer a change and novation, but no dissolution.

3. *Law.* The substitution of a new debtor, creditor, contract, etc., in place of an old one.

1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 341 Here is a relinquishing the first Debtor, and a taking of another in his stead, which is a Novation, which doth alwayes extinguish the first Contract. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 445 When a Prescription, .. a Novation, Payment of Debt..and the like are propounded in Judgment. 1838 BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 681 *Novation.* See *Innovation.* 1876 *Law Rep.* 5 Chanc. Div. 259 In all three cases there has been a complete novation, and a substitution of new debtors in the place of the old. 1891 *Times* 28 Feb. 8/4 There was a novation of contract as soon as the company was incorporated.

Nova·tive, *a. rare*—[1]. [See prec. and -ATIVE.] Of the nature of novation.

1875 POSTE *Gaius* III. 447 Gaius attributes a Novative power not only to Litis contestatio, but also to Judgment.

†**Novato.** *Obs. rare.* Some kind of fabric.

1623 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise Hempseed* Wks. III. 64/2 Rash, Taffata, Paropa, and Nouato, Shagge, Fillizetta, Damaske and Mockado. 1668 KIRKMAN *Eng. Rogue* II. (1871) II. 114 Now to hear them muster up the names of their stuffs,..there's your Parragon, Burragon,..Novato, Pinckanilly [etc.].

Novator (nōvē·tǫr). [ad. L. *novātor*, agent-n. f. *novāre*: see NOVATE *v.*] An innovator.

1644 BP. MAXWELL *Prerog Chr. Kings* v. 59 He knew not these differencies these novators have coyned and forged upon the Anvell of their owne braines. 1659 T. PECKE *Parnassi Puerp.* 93 Antiquarians and Novators. [1870 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxviii. 415 Half a century afterwards the Brownist separatists or novators were a considerable body.]

Novatory, *a. rare*—[1]. [See NOVATE *v.* and -ORY.] Novative.

1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* III § 176 But the rule is different if my novatory stipulation be with a slave.

‖ **Novatrix.** [L. *novātrix*: see NOVATOR and -TRIX.] A female renewer.

1866 J. B. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Met.* 442 Nature the novatrix remoulds the frame.

†**Novaturient,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. *novāt-*, ppl. stem of L. *novāre* + -URIENT.] Desiring changes or alterations.

1679 PETTY in Ld. E. Fitzmaurice *Life* (1895) 244 The novaturient world is gaping here after the like alterations for Ireland.

Novel (nǫ·vĕl), *sb.* Forms: *pl.* 5 nouellys, 5-6 -ellis, 6-7 -elles (5 -eles), -ells, 5-7 nouels; 6 *Sc.* nowellis; 5-6 novellis (6 *Sc.* -allis), 6 -elles, 7 -ells, 5-8 novels; *sing.* 6-7 nouell, 7- novel. [In senses 1 and 2, a. OF. *novelle* (-*ele*, *nuvele*, etc.; mod.F. *nouvelle*), = It. *novella*, fem.:—L. *novella* neut. plur. of *novellus*, f. *novus* new: see NOVEL *a.* The original stress was on the second syllable. In sense 3, ultimately from It. *novella*, Sp. *novela*, whence also F. *nouvelle.* In sense 4, ad. late L. *novella* (sc. *constitutio*), usually in pl. *novellæ*.]

†1. Something new; a novelty. *Obs.*

In early use always *pl.*, and freq. implying sense 2.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xviii. 188 Whens euer this barne may be That shewys thise novels new? 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I xix. (S T. S.) I. 110 To be consultit with þame of certane novellis & haisty materis 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 95 To nought more..my mind is bent Then to heare nouells of his deuise. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. ii. 233 Who loving novels, full of affectation, Receive the Manners of each other Nation. 1613 HEYWOOD *Brass. Age* II. ii, Do you wonder . To see this Prince lye dead? Why that's no nouell, All men must dye. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* III. iii, Perhaps I might. have introduc'd an Amour of my own, in Conversation, by way of Novel 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 57 Such Men will not. be..perswaded to a more compleat way..because it is a Novel to them. 1719 J. PHILIPPS tr. *Thirty-four Confer.* p. xvi, That..no ancient Indian Apostolical Monuments might remain in those Parts to reflect Reproach upon Romish Novels.

Comb. 1596 LODGE *Wits Miseris* 13 His name is Superfluous Inuention, or as some tearme him Novel-monger or Fashions.

†2. *pl.* News, tidings. *Obs.*

c 1475 *Partenay* 45 Erle amerye . thes nouels hurd at that entreual. 1562 AWDELAY *Frat. Vacab.* (1869) 14 Ready to bring his Maister Nouels and tidinges, whether they be true or false. 1635 PERSON *Varieties* IV. i. § 9 Saluting the Antipodes, and bringing novells from their Courts and of their caballs. 1688 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 115 An invention of them that love to feed the town with the Air of Novels. 1724 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 167 When you favour me with a line, I'll be glad to have your thoughts of it, with all your novels.

†b. *sing.* A piece of news. *Obs.*

1610 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* IV. i, Discourse the nouell, Neptune. 1636 MASSINGER *Gt. Dk. Florence* I. ii, You.. promise, in your clear aspect, some novel That may delight us. 1728 FIELDING *Love in Several Masques* IV. iv, *Wisemore.* What novel's this? *Valvil.* Faith! it may be a pleasant one to you. 1736 HERVEY *Mem. Geo. II*, I. 430 They must know very little of the nature of Courts..who flatter themselves that the disgrace of one person..would be anything more than the novel of a fortnight.

3. (Chiefly in *pl.*) One of the tales or short stories contained in such works as the *Decameron* of Boccaccio, the *Heptameron* of Marguerite of Valois, etc.; a short story of this type.

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* Ded., In these histories (which by another terme I call Nouelles) he described the liues of great princes. 1878 in *Maitland Cl. Misc.* I. (1840) 7 The first buik of the novallis of Ronsard. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* IV. ii. ii. (1624) 230 Such as the old womene tolde Psyche in Apuleius, Bocace Nouells, and the rest. 1674 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 243 Marguerite of Valois..whose novels are equal to those of the witty Boccaccio. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* Ded., Ess. (Ker) II. 155 The trifling novels, which Ariosto, and others, have inserted in their poems. 1700 — *Pref. Fables* ibid. 248 Boccace..wrote novels in prose, and many works in verse. [1834 MOTLEY *Corr.* (1889) I. iii. 35 Tieck's novels (which last are a set of exquisite little tales, novels in the original meaning of the word).]

b. A fictitious prose narrative or tale of considerable length (now usually one long enough to fill one or more volumes), in which characters and actions representative of the real life of past or present times are portrayed in a plot of more or less complexity.

In 17-18th c. freq. contrasted with a *romance*, as being shorter than this, and having more relation to real life.

The older pron. *novel* was retained in Sc. till the 19th c. (See NOVELLE, and cf. Burns *Kob Mossgiel*, 'O leave novels, ye Mauchline belles.')

1643 MILTON *Divorce* I. vi. Wks. 1851 IV. 33 This is no mere amatorious novel. 1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* II. i, Leave your raillery, and tell us, is there any New Wit come forth, Songs or Novels? 1693 *Humours Town* 24 She seats herself, with some Novel or Play, in a very solitary posture. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 254 ¶ 3, I am afraid thy Brains are a little disordered with Romances and Novels. 1769 WESLEY *Works* (1872) III. 357 Sure no Novel in the world can be more affecting, or more surprising, than this history. 1774 *Chesterfield's Lett.* I. 130 A Novel is a kind of abbreviation of a Romance. 1806-7 BERESFORD *Mis. Hum. Life* (1826) II. xxxi, A cargo of novels of their own choice with such titles as 'Delicate Sensibility'. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* I. xxxv. 311 [He] sat down over the fire with a volume of a novel. 1889 *Cornh. Mag.* Feb. 119 It's more like a novel than real life.

c. The particular type of literature which is constituted or exemplified by this class of fiction. (Formerly without article; now with *the.*)

1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) I. p iii, I never read higher love-letters in my life, without the bombast of romance, or the levity of novel. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. to Yng. Wom.* (1767) I. iv. 148 There seem to me.. very few, in the style of Novel, that you can read with safety. 1859 MASSON *Brit. Novelists* I. 2 The Novel, at its highest, is a prose Epic. 1871 *Spectator* 22 April 484 England has hardly received the honour she deserves as the birthplace of the modern novel.

d. A fiction, story, invention. *rare*—[1].

1762 FOOTE *Liar* III. Wks. 1799 I. 314 Your novels won't pass upon me.

4. *Roman Law.* A new decree or constitution, supplementary to the Codex, *esp.* one of those made by the Emperor Justinian. (Cf. NOVELL.)

1612 BEREWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* xv. 154 As appeareth in the novel of Leo Sophus, touching the order and precedence of metropolitans. 1672-5 COMBER *Comp. Temple* (1702) 223 The Codes and Novels of Justinian, Theodosius, and other Emperors in the East. 1725 BINGHAM *Orig. Eccles.* IV 275 The Edict which that Council refers to, was another Novel of Justinian's. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xliv. IV. 366 The nine collations, the legal standard of modern tribunals, consist of ninety-eight Novels. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) II. 149 By a novel of Valentinian III about 450. 1871 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* xv. (ed. 3) 248 Edicts issued by a Franconian or Swabian sovereign were inserted as Novels in the Corpus Juris, in the latest editions of which custom still allows them a place

transf. 1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect. Script.* 415 The sacred books of the New Testament, the Evangelical Novels, the new laws. 1885 tr. *Wellhausen's Proleg. Hist of Israel* v. i. 159 A novel of the law (Exod. xxx. 15) raised it to half a shekel.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (sense 3), in various uses.

1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) I. 174 *note*, This was her *Novel application [Ethelinda]. 1797 COLMAN *Br. Grins, Nightgown & Slippers* xviii, Stomachs are so cloyed with *novel-feeding 1883 *19th Cent.* Feb. 288 They prefer penny fiction serials to being *novel-less. 1888 BURKE *Sp. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. XIII. 30 The false, idle, girlish, *novel-like morality of the world. 1797 MRS. ROBINSON *Walsingham* III 230 It was fresh from a modern *novel-mill, and strongly recommended by the reviewers. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* III. 121 The Newspaper Room, the Music Room, and the *Novel Room. 1806 CUMBERLAND *Mem.* (1807) II 256, I had no books but such as a circulating *novel-shop provided. 1801 SURR *Splendid Misery* I. 79 She blushed at the exposure of her *novel-sick passion. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 596 The new-loosened school-boy and *novel-studied girl.

b. Objective and obj. genitive.

1768 74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat* (1834) II. 612 Our *novel-hunters learn to despise all common prudence. *a* 1810 TANNAHILL *Poems* (1846) 60 In these 'novel-huntin' days, There's nane but bairns can act our plays. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 13 There is little in either of these scenes..which the ordinary *novel-maker could 'seize'. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* vii, Quickened into prurient activity by the low, *novel-mongering press. 1841 THACKERAY *Men & Pictures* Wks. 1900 XIII. 377 A couple of instances from 'actual life', as the fashionable *novel-puffers say. 1775 BP. WATSON *Anecd.* (1817) 51, I hate the flimsy womanish eloquence of *novel readers. 1894 RALEIGH *Eng. Novel* ix. (1903) 256 Novelists have generally been insatiable novel-readers. *c* 1810 *New Comic Songster* 20 She learnt it from *novel reading, O. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Sol.* viii. 172 So much novel reading cannot leave the young men and maidens untouched. 1802 MRS. E. PARSONS *Myst. Visit* II. 172 Very unlike a *novel-reading Miss. 1862 THACKERAY *Round. Papers, De Finibus*, Of all the *novel-spinners now extant. 1833 MACAULAY in Trevelyan *Life* (1876) I. 303 Have I nothing to do but to be your *novel-taster. 1832 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) III. 39 The distressed *Novelwright. 1873 W. S. MAYO *Never Again* xvii. 222 The chapter is the crowning mercy of novel-wrights. 1728 *Novel-writer [see NOVELIST 4]. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* Pref

to ed. 3, A man..to whom the reputation of being a novel-writer might be prejudicial. 1883 W. Black *Shandon Bells* xxxii, You would have me allow .novel-writers to review other people's novels. 1828 Lady Morgan *Autobiogr.* (1859) 44 He [Monk Lewis] was the founder of the dramatic school of *novel writing. 1856 De Quincey *Confess.* Wks. 1859 I. 216 *note*, The deluge of *novel-writing talent..which has overflowed our literature.

Novel (nǫ·vĕl), *a.* Also 5-6 **nouel**, 5-7 **-ell**, 7 **novell.** [a. OF. *novel* (mod.F. *nouvel, nouveau*), = Sp. and Pg. *novel*, It. *novello* :—L. *novell um*, f. *nov um* new: cf. prec. Not in common use till after 1600. See also Novile *a.*]

1. † a. New, young, fresh. *Obs. rare.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* 1 209 A novel vyne vp gooth by diligence As fast as hit gooth doun by negligence. 1616 Chapman *Homer's Hymn Hermes* 60 He strait assumed a novell voices note.

† b. Newly made or created. *Obs.*

c 1475 *Partenay* 694 The writyng sealled ful truly With the gret seal of thys Erle nouel. *Ibid* 5397 For men had hym told off this strenght nouell. *c* 1650 *Don Bellianis* 22 One in a white armor like a novel knight.

† c. Newly acquired. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1586 Marlowe *1st Pt. Tamburl.* II. v, Then shall we send to this triumphing King, And bid him battle for his novel crown?

† d. Recent; of recent origin. *Obs.*

Novel disseisin: see Disseisin 1 b.

1641 'Smectymnuus' *Answ* (1653) 19 A Bishop is but a Novell invention. *a* 1676 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* (1677) 163 But this seems to be but a novel Conceit *a* 1727 Newton *Chronol. Amended* ii. (1728) 222 They..boast their antiquity, not knowing that they are novel, and lived not above eleven hundred years ago.

2. New; of a new kind or nature; strange; hitherto unknown.

c 1475 *Partenay* 2696, I thorughly know all thes nouell tidinges Full good and fair ben vnto vs. 1567 Drant *Horace, Ep.* I. ii. G iij, If nouel woorkes had bene of greekes accompted of so could,..where now had bene these workes, which we call oulde? 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 321 Let himselfe see how farre this nouell speculation of his hath transported him 1651 Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* 345 My present purpose is to manifest the concent of the learned to most that seemeth novel and singular. 1718 Hickes & Nelson *J. Kettlewell* II xxxiv. 140 The Novel Fancies and Inventions of our Modern Humorists in Religion. 1782 Priestley *Corrupt. Chr.* II. vi. 38 This opinion was bold and novel. 1832 R. & J. Lander *Exped. Niger* III. xix. 162 It was something quite novel to see two large parties of people bartering commodities in this manner. 1870 L'Estrange *Life Miss Mitford* I. vi. 169 A style of decoration more novel than elegant.

† b. *Novel assignment* (see quots.). *Obs.*

1607 Cowell *Interpr*, *Novel assignement*, is an assignement of time, Place, or such like, otherwise then as before it was assigned. 1696 Phillips, *Novel assignment*, is where a Man brings Trespass for breaking his Close, and the Defendant justifies in a Place where no Trespass was done; but the Plaintiff assigns the Place where the Trespass was done. 1727-38 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Novel assignment*, in an action of trespass, is an assignment of time, place, or the like, in a declaration, otherwise or more particularly than it was in the writ.

c *Novel constitution*, = Novel *sb.* 4.

1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 135 By the Novel Constitutions, Burial may not be inhibited, or deny'd to any one.

† Novelaut. *Obs.* Also **nouell-, novell-ant(e, novilant.** [ad. It. *novellante*, pres. pple. of *novellare* to relate news; orig used in It. form.] A relater of current events; a newsmonger.

1602 *Archpriests' Controv.* II 37 Which he deliuered vnto the nouellantes of Rome, to be spreaded amongst them. 1610 in Birch *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1849) I 115 You need no better novellante than my lady, who was present at all. 1660 Fuller *Mixt Contempl.* (1841) 184, I know some who repair to such novelants on purpose to know what news is false by their reporting thereof. *a* 1661 - *Worthies, Essex* I. (1662) 335 For things past he was a Perfect Historian; for things present, a Judicious Novilant.

Noveldom (nǫ·vĕldəm). [f. Novel *sb.* 3 b + -dom.] The world of novels; novels collectively.

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 96 This being the state of Noveldom. 1854 Thoreau *Walden* iii. (1863) 114 Aspiring heroes of universal noveldom. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Sept. 3/1 The realists of noveldom.

Novele·se. [f. Novel *sb.* 3 b + -ese: cf. *journalese.*] The style of language characteristic of inferior novels.

1900 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Jan. 3 The English is novelese, when it does not degene ate into sheer bad grammar.

Novele·sque, *a.* [f. as prec. + -esque.] Characteristic of, in the manner of, a novel.

1883 *Academy* 15 Sept 171/2 To look aghast at such novelesque treatment of an historical theme.

No·velet. Also **novellet.** [f. Novel *sb.* + -et or -let: cf. next.]

† 1. A little new book or pamphlet. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1592 G. Harvey *Four Lett.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 215 Idle creatures, the only busy readers of such Nouellets.

2. = Novelette 1.

1815 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* LXXVII. 481 A translation from the German of some tales, or Novellets, of Pfeffel. 1844 *Camp of Refuge* Publishers' Introd., We do not offer our 'Old English Novelets' as Historical. We call them Novelets—or little novels.

Novelette (nǫ·vĕle·t). Also **novellette.** [f. Novel *sb.* 3 b + -ette; or ad. It. *novelletta.*]

1. A story of moderate length having the characteristics of a novel.

1820 Moore *Mem.* (1853) III. 180 He has nearly finished a little novelette, a story, since he has been in Paris. 1847 H. Miller *First Impr. Eng.* xiii. (1857) 221 The novelette and poem for the young lady, and the tale for the child. 1873 Ruskin *Fors Clav.* xxx. 2 Among them were also many tiny novelettes.

2. *Music* (see quot. 1893).

1893 tr. *Riemann's Dict. Mus.*, *Novelette*, a term probably first used by Schumann for pianoforte pieces of free form and containing a considerable number of themes. 1894 *Times* 24 Nov. 7/2 She played as her solos Schumann's novelette in E major [etc].

Hence **Novele·ttist,** a writer of novelettes.

Also, in recent use, *Noveletter*, and *Novelettish* adj.

1883 D. C. Murray *Hearts* III. xxxii. 210 Novelists and novelettists, poets and poetasters, are thick about her.

No·velish, *a.* [f. Novel *sb.* + -ish.] Inclined to ideas characteristic of novels; somewhat resembling, or suggestive of, a novel.

1805 Southey in Robberds *Mem. W. Taylor* (1843) II. 103, I should be apt to think her a little too novelish (it is a better word than romantic). 1840 De Quincey in *Tait's Mag.* VII. 355 The place, spite of its slipshod novelish name, .was really simple and unpretending. 1892 Sladen *Japs at Home* xviii, 'Wounded Pride,' though not very novelish, has a very interesting subject.

Novelism (nǫ·vĕliz'm). Also 7 **nouellisme, novellisme, novalism,** 7-8 **novellism.** [f. Novel *sb.* + -ism: cf. F. *nouvellisme*, Sp. *novel-*, Pg. *novellismo*]

† 1. Innovation; novelty. *Obs.* (freq. in 17th c.)

1626 T. H[awkins] tr. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 143 Those, which haue obtruded Nouellisme so disasterous..to Christendome. 1657 J. Watts *Dipper Sprinkled* 92 The new upstart and out-staring novelisms of these later Ages. 1673 Cave *Prim. Chr.* I. ii. 21 Obliquely reflecting on the novellism of Christianity. 1703 *Secret Policy Jansenists* 27 If he were but the least suspected of Novellism.

2. Novel-writing.

1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 469 What a host of pens and printers have been pressed into the service of romance and novelism by the appearance of the Waverley Novels. 1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XL. 691 A mass of volumes,..all equally marked with the generic and unmistakeable character of novelism. 1881 *Spectator* 29 Oct. 1372 The ordinary level of what may be called novelism.

Novelist (nǫ·vĕlist). Also 6 **nouelist,** 7-**nouell-,** 7-9 **novell-**; 7 **nouelist(e.** [f. Novel *sb.* + -ist: cf. F. *nouvelliste* (1620), It. and Pg. *novellista*, Sp. *novelista.*]

† 1. An innovator, an introducer of something new; a favourer of novelty. *Obs.* (Very common in 17th c.)

1583 Foxe *A. & M.* (1634) III. 904 Had you rather hold with these Novelists, as with Calvin? 1589 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 208 All the grayer heads begin to be stale with these Nouellists. 1608 Willet *Hexapla Exod* 571 Augustine doth directly oppose himselfe to all such Dogmatistes and Nouelistes. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* IV. xix. (1695) 402 To have his Authority of forty years standing..over-turned by an upstart Novelist. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C.* vi. iii. 239 By this Faith he must not understand a simple Belief (with the Novelists).

† 2. One who is inexperienced; a novice. *Obs*—[1]

1630 Lennard tr. *Charron's Wisd.* II. vii. § 18. 305 There is not any thing so easie that doth not hurt and hinder vs, if wee bee but nouelists therein.

† 3. A newsmonger, news-carrier. *Obs.*

1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4207/3 The Novelist; The Tale Bearer. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 178 P 2 My Contemporaries the Novelists have a most happy Art in saying and unsaying. 1764 Goldsm *Hist. Eng.* (1771) III. 186 If we may credit the novelists of that time, the prince had already fixed his affections upon the French princess.

4. A writer of novels.

1728 Morgan *Algiers* II. iii. 239 Such opportunities of gallantizing their Wives, as the French and other Novelists, I mean Novel-writers, would insinuate. 1766 Fordyce *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) I. iv. 155 With..Novelists..we may join the common herd of Play-writers. 1804 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXIV. 404 Many of our novellists..complain of the dullness of the market at home. 1849-50 Alison *Hist. Europe* I. i. § 22 68 The graphic novelist, with historic truth, makes Norman Richard the leader of English chivalry. 1895 Tyrrell *Latin Poet.* 220 The Greek novelists actually turned their backs on the portraiture of character.

Noveli·stic, *a.* [f. Novel *sb.* 3 b + -istic.] Pertaining to, characteristic of, novels.

1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 596 It..is wrought out with more novelistic skill. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 636/1 Any subject, political, literary, artistical, or novelistic. 1881 Clark Russell *Ocean Free-Lance* III. v. 170 The theatrical, poetical, and novelistic fresh-water mountebank.

Hence **Noveli·stically** *adv.*

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 25 May 3/2 The methods by which a more than novelistically beautiful hero escapes.

Noveliza·tion. [f. next + -ation.] The process of novelizing; conversion into a novel.

1876 *Copyright Comm., Parl. P.* (1878) 136 The converse case, namely novelization of a drama, appears to stand on the same footing 1897 *Mem. Copyright Bill* 2 A similar injury can be inflicted by the novelisation of dramas.

Novelize (nǫ·vĕləiz), *v.* Also 7 **novellise.** [f. Novel *sb.* + -ize.]

1. † a. *trans.* To bring into a new condition; to make new or novel. *Obs.*

1642 Sir E. Dering *Sp. on Relig* vi. 21 Affections doe stand to be novellized by the mutability of the present times. 1660 Heylin *Hist. Quinquart.* III. 76 These opinions ..which are now novelized by the name of Arminianism.

refl. 1631 Brathwait *Whimsies* 210 If hee travaile to novellize himselfe, and not to benefit his Country.

b. *intr.* To produce something new; to introduce novelty.

1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 546 Even on beaten subjects, however, ingenuity will find means to novelize.

2. To convert into the form or style of a novel.

1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* Introd., You surely mean to novelize, or to dramatize if you will, this most singular of all tragedies? 1833 Herschel *Ess.* (1857) 15 The desperate attempts to novelize history which the herd of Scott's imitators have put forth. 1890 *Athenæum* 303/1 In 'Judge Lynch' Mr. Jessop has 'novelized' a drama.

Hence **No·velized** *ppl. a*, **No·velizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1625 Br. Mountagu *App. Cæsar* 60, I must confesse my dissent thorough and sincere from the Faction of novellizing Puritans. 1651 W. Jane Εικων Ακακτος 156 Antiquitie..condemnes their fantasticall, and presumptuous novelizing. 1682 Sir T. Browne *Chr. Mor.* (1756) 36 For the novelizing spirit of man lives by variety, and the new faces of things. 1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVIII. 238 Its author never will shine in novelizing. 1850 T. A. Trollope *Impress. It and.* xvii. 266 It was a novelised version, by no means ill done.

Novell, variant of Novel *sb.* 4.

1853 Whewell *Grotius* I. p. lxxv, Of the teachers of the Roman Law, there are three kinds; the first those whose works appear in the..laws called Novells. 1883 Sheldon *Rom. Law* 1 The period was long enough to admit of the promulgation of the Digest, the Institutes, the Code, and the Novells throughout Italy.

† Nove·lle, obs. variant of Novel *sb.* 3 b.

1830 Galt *Laurie T.* IV. i. (1849) 142, I have seen such a journey as ours described in a novelle book.

† No·veller. *Obs.* [f. Novel *sb.* or *a.* + -er 1.] An innovator; an introducer of new ideas. (Common in 17th c.)

1604 *Supplic. Masse Priests* § 36 We yeeld our selves to be prophane Novellers, yea Heretikes. 1647 Trapp *Comm. Phil.* xi. 29 Horrible is the contempt that is now cast upon the Ministry by our Novellers 1679 C. Nesse *Antid agst. Popery* 125 They do scornfully call us Novellers.

So **† No·velling** *ppl. a.*, innovating. *Obs. rare.*

1621 Br. Mountagu *Diatribæ* 19 The surest and gainest way to confound oppositions, and stop the mouth for euer of all nouelling Schismaticks. *Ibid.* 212 What is any nouelling vpstart, that he should controll..their *dictata*?

† Novellery. *Obs.* [a. OF. *novellerie*, var. of *novel(e)rie*, Novelry.] Novelty.

1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 259 It is a wonder thing to hiere, Bot yit for the novellerie I thenke tellen a paitie. 1401 26 *Pol. Poems* 11 Laweles nouellerye loke ȝe lete. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 3626 Thus was he falle to novellerye.

† Novellity. *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *novellité*, or ad. late L. *novellitas* (Tertullian): see Novel *a.* and -ity.] An unwonted act; novelty.

1456 Sir G. Have *Law Armis* (S.T.S.) 279 Kingis suld kepe that na man do till othir dishonour, schame, na vilany, na injure, na new novelliteis. 1617 Collins *Def. Ep. Ely* 1 p. viii, Peters primacie opposed to Pauls nouellitie and iumoritie in the words of S. Cyprian.

† No·vellous, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. Novel *sb.*] Inclined to novelty; of a novel nature or kind.

1619 Sclater *Exp.* 1 *Thess.* (1630) 550 But why are we nouellous? 1627 — *Exp.* 2 *Thess* (1629) 138 We..may thinke that nouellous of which may be said, *Non fuit sic ab initio.*

Novelly (nǫ·vĕli), *adv.* *rare.* [f. Novel *a.* + -ly 2.] In a novel manner; by a novel method.

1821 *Examiner* 429/2 Attitudes novelly chosen. 1844 Fonblanque *Life* (1874) 437 What has been so novelly and eloquently written. 1888 *Scribner's Mag.* IV. 744 A peculiar phase of hereditary insanity..which I had treated novelly and successfully in the East.

No·velness. 'Novelty, newness' (Bailey, 1731).

† No·velry. *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 **nouelrye** (5 -ry), -rie, 4 -erie; 4-5 **novelrye,** -rie (5 *Sc.* -re), 4 (5 *Sc.*) **nowelry.** [a. OF. *novelrie, -erie*, f. *novel* Novel *a.*: see -ry, and cf. Novellery.]

1. Novelty.

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 3341 Gretly þey synne yn þer queyntyse þat nouelrye al day areyse. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* II. 756 Either they be ful of jelosye, Or maystreful, or lovyn novelrye. 1406 Hoccleve *La Male Regle* 38 Me longed aftir nouelrie.

2. A novel thing or matter.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* XIX. 394 Twa novelreis that day thai saw. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* II. 244 Siche men synnen ofte in novelryes of þe worlde. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. xl. (1869) 24 There ye mowe, if ye wole, make nouelries ynowe. 1491 *Act* 7 *Hen. VII*, c. 15 Persones of evyll..disposicions joyed in rumor and rebellious novelries.

† No·veltiness. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. Novelty + -ness.] Novelty, newness.

1690 W. Walker *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 461 You will be taken with the noveltiness of it.

Novelty (nǫ·vĕlti). Forms: 4-6 **nouelte(e,** 5 **novel-, nofeltee,** 6 *Sc.* **nowelte**; 5-7 **novel-tie** (6-7 **nouel-,** 6 **nouil-**); 5 **nouelty,** 6-**novelty.** [a. OF. *novelté* (mod.F. *nouveauté*): see Novel *a.* and -ty.]

1. Something new or unusual; a novel thing or occurrence. Also *the novelty*, the newest thing.

1382 Wyclif 1 *Tim.* vi. 20 Eschewinge curside noueltees of voyces. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Clerk's T.* 1004 Thay were glad right for the novelté, To have a newe lady of her toun. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xlvii. 197 Of al maner thinges ande nouelteea that wer in baldak, and not in lumbardye. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) B, The tyme is an inuenter of nouelties. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* Ep. Ded., The general profite and pleasure of..such as delight in nouelties. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* IX. 386 They

are curious, and great louers of nouelties. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 891 O why did God..create at last This noveltie on Earth? 1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 21 Blindly fond of every little Novelty offer'd to our view. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 241 The level platform we had then obtained being something of a novelty. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* xx, The sight of the wild horse had been a great novelty. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1877) II. viii. 299 Such visits as these were, in England at least, altogether novelties. 1868 HOLME LEE *B. Godfrey* vii, They're *the novelty* quite, but chancy things to sell.

† b. A new matter, a recent event, as a subject of report or talk. (Usually in *pl.*) *Obs.*

1447 BOKENHAM *Lyvys Seyntys* (Roxb.) 58 Whan þis miracle abowte was blowe..Ful gret joy was of þat nouelte. 1475 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 31 Thomas can enforme you of novelties in this countrie better then I can writte. 1508 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* I. xx. 169 If thou haue delyte to here nouelties thou muste somtyme therof suffer trybulacyon of herte. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 183 b, The duke of Yorke.., somewhat spurred and quickened with these noveltyes, retired backe. 1595 *Locrine* II. i, What uncouth novelties Bring'st thou unto our royal majesty?

c. An innovation, a novel proceeding.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 55 The explication of causes which gaue originall to nouelties. 1678 WANLEY *Wonders Lit. World* v. ii. § 87. 473/1 Mustapha, brother to Achmet, succeeded, which was a novelty never before heard of in this Kingdom. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiv. 385 The days of King Eadward remained the standard, every departure from which was noticed as a novelty.

2. Novel or unusual character *of* something.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 67 For wonder of nouelte of þis doynge, me axede counsaille of Appolyn. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV* 2 b, Somwhat unquieted for the novelte of the thyng. 1625 USHER (*title*), An Answer to a Challenge...Wherein..the Noveltie of the now Romish doctrine [is] plainely discovered. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 46 P 1 The Novelty of the History, and Manner of Life, of the Emperor Aurengezebe. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 1 The novelty and the importance of the duty required. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 127 The novelty of these amusements interested me. 1850 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ii 23 The novelty of this day's experience may have rendered it impressive.

† b. Newness, freshness *of* a thing. *Obs. rare.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XII ix (Bodl. MS.), In here comynge þei boodeb nouelte of tyme. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* v. i. § 4. 283 Some of the Syracusians..tooke armes against him, even in the noveltie of his Rule.

3. The quality or state of being novel; that which is novel, new, or hitherto unknown.

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Poge* iv, As by caas of nouelte he callyd the sayd yong man. *c* 1500 *Three Kings' Sons* 85 It thought them a cas of nouelte. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* v. (1887) 29, I may. feare no note of nouelties, where nothing is but auncient. 1604 JAS. I *Counterbl. to Tobacco* (Arb.) 99 An inconsiderate and childish affectation of Nouelties. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reff.*, Disc. Med. II. i, That unexpectedness being the highest Degree of Novelty 1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 21 Any thing which has the least appearance of Novelty 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 16 To induce others to dive into this rich mine, with the additional value of novelty. 1824 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk* (1873) II. II. viii. 276 Novelty in the speaker supplies the want of novelty in the matter. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I 238 Very early, indeed, I had found that novelty was soon exhausted.

personif 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 54 Pleasure..leaning on the arm Of Novelty, her fickle frail support.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1640 G. SANDYS *Christ's Passion* II. 246 The Novelty-affecting Multitude. 1784 *Bishopric Garland* (1810) 26 The next was Will Dunn, our painter, Who wanted a novelty-bit.

Novem- (nō·vem), the L. numeral *novem* nine, used to form combs. with adjectives in *-ate*, as *novemarticulate*, having nine joints.

1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool* I. 340 Antennæ novemarticulate, perfoliate. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 776 Novemcostate, -digitate, -lobate, -nervate.

November (novē·mbəɹ). Also 3, 5 **Nouembre**, 4-6 **Novembre**. Abbreviated **Nov.** [a. L. *November* (also *Novembris*, sc. *mensis*), f. *novem* nine. The ME. form was perh. ad. OF. *Novembre*.] The eleventh month of the year, containing 30 days.

[*c* 960 *Rule St. Benet* (Schröer) 32 Fram þan anxinne þæs monðes, þe is nouember zehaten. *a* 1000 *Menologium* 196 Þæs ofstum bringð..Blot-monað on tun,..Nouembris, niða bearnum eadignesse.]

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1414 Þe þreottuðe dei Of Nouembres moneð. *c* 1290 *St. Michael* 103 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 302 Seint Mihel in nouembre hath 3eot an-oþur dai. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 124 That is Novembre which I meene, Whan that the lef hath lost his greene. 1482 CAXTON *Godfrey* 312 Enprynted the xx day of nouembre the yere a forsayd. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. I. xlv. (1636) 358 Thirty daies hath November, Aprill, Iune, and September. 1672-3 GREW *Anat. Plants* II iii. (1682) 68 The Root of Dandelion being cut in November, seems to bleed both a Milk and a Lympha. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 467 When now November dark Checks vegetation in the torpid plant. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* Introd. i, November's sky is chill and drear, November's leaf is red and sear. 1897 OUIDA *Massarenes* xii, Our Aprils are considerably worse than our Novembers.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *November dawn, day, mist, tide.*

1820 SCOTT *Monast.* viii, A November mist overspread the little valley. *Ibid.* ix, The November day was well spent ere the Sub-Prior resumed his journey. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 611 The chill November dawns and dewy-glooming downs. 1866 NEALE *Sequences & Hymns* 87 It was about November-tide.

c. As a moth-name. (See quots.)

1832 RENNIE *Butterfl. & Moths* 266 November, (*Harr.*) See Feathered Thorn [*Himera pennaria*]. November, (*Haw.*) See Autumn Border [*Oporabia dilutata*]. 1874 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 109 The November Moth [*Oporabia*] appears on the wing in November, and is common everywhere in England, Scotland, and Ireland.

Hence **Nove·mberish** *a.*, **Nove·mb(e)ry** *a.*, characteristic of November; dismal, gloomy.

1790 BURNS *Let.* Wks. (Globe) 516 Here I sit, altogether Novemberish, a d—d *mélange* of fretfulness and melancholy. 1840 MISS SEDGWICK *Lett. fr. Abroad* (1841) II. 32 It is cold, Novemberish, and raining. *a* 1864 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks.* (1879) II. 52 Unpleasant, Novembery days. 1870 *Daily News* 2 Nov., Weather still 'Novembry' in the extreme.

Nove·mdial, variant of NOVENDIAL.

1624 DARCIE *Birth Heresies* xviii. 74 As the ancient Romane Idolaters had recourse likewise to the Nouemdiall Masse, vpon any monstrous prodigies. 1793 A. MURPHY *Tacitus, Ann.* vi. v. *note*, Nothing different from a novemdial, or mourning-festival.

Novemfid, *a. rare*—[1]. [f. NOVEM-, after *bifid*, etc.] Cleft into nine divisions.

1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxiv. (1794) 341 The exterior calyx..in Althæa is novemfid.

‖ **Novena** (novī·nă). [med.L. *novēna*, f. *novem* nine.] *R. C. Ch.* A devotion consisting of special prayers or services on nine successive days.

1853 FABER *All for Jesus* Ded., Every month that went by, every feast, novena, octave, triduo. 1880 LITTLEDALE *Plain Reasons* xviii. 54 Litanies and novenas take up most of the time spent in church. 1889 *Cath. News* 23 Nov. 2/5 A Novena of Masses to Mary Immaculate.

Novenary (nō·vĕnărı), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *novēnārius*, f. *novem* nine. So F. *novénaire*, It. and Sp. *novenario*.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, the number nine. *rare.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch* Explan. Words, *Novenary* number, that is to say, Nine. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Monar.* (1634) 31 The seven Novenary ranks from West to East. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarchie* IV. 208 Prime Muses of the Novenary stocke.

B. *sb.* 1. An aggregate or set of nine.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 29/1 From Brute to the extinction of his posteritie..are 630 yeares, or 70 nouenaries. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 215 By these numbers..he implyeth Climactericall years, that is, septenaries, and novenaries set downe by the bare observation of numbers. 1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 146 We are not at all concerned in the Octonary and Novenary, they having no reference to any of the Days of the Creation.

2. = NOVENA.

1818 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XVIII. 10 A novenary or service of nine days was performed for him. 1855 KELLY tr. *Cervantes' Exempl. Novels* 119 To perform a novenary in the church of our Lady of Guadalupe.

Nove·ndial, *a.* and *sb.* *rare.* [ad. L. *novendiālis*, f. *novem* nine + *diēs* day; cf. NOVEMDIAL.]

A. *adj.* Lasting nine days.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. xii. (S. T. S.) I. 72 The Romanis ..Institute ane new sacrifice, callit in þai dais þe sacrifice nouendiall. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXI. lxii. 429 For the raining of stones in Picenum, there was ordeined a Nouendial feast for nine dayes. [1880 BREWER *Reader's Hdbk.*, A Novendial holiday, nine days set apart by the Romans in expiation of a shower of stones.]

B. *sb.* a. Religious solemnities or sacrifices lasting for nine days, observed by the Romans.

b. A funeral ceremony held on the ninth day after the burial of the deceased person.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* I. xxxi. 22 The Romanes..celebrated solemne publicke sacrifices for the space of nine daies, called a Novendiall. *a* 1719 ADDISON tr. *Petronius Arbiter* (1736) 129 Scissa kept a Novendial for his servant Misellus, whom he enfranchised after he was dead.

So † **Nove·ndinal** *a.*, taking place on the ninth day after the burial. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus, Ann.* VI. i. (1622) 122 After a banket on the birth day of Augusta.., hee learned that a Nouendinall supper, or belonging to a mortuary.

Novene, *sb.*, anglicized form of NOVENA.

1826 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXIII. 379 The nuns also performed a novene for her.

No·vene, *a. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *novēn-us*, distrib. adj. f. *novem* nine.] Proceeding by nines.

1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* VI. 405 The triple and novene division ran throughout, and connected..the mundane and supermundane Church.

† **Nove·nnal,** *a.* *Obs. rare*—[1]. [Irreg. f. L. *novem* nine.] Consisting of nine.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. To Rdr. 50 Of all that Novennal Number, of those Circean Jesuitical Muses, Caussin is by far the worst Poet.

Novennial (nove·nıăl), *a.* [f. L. *novennis*, f. *novem* nine, and *annus* year.] Happening or recurring every ninth year.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Novennial*, of nine years. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* I. ii. 10 To send a Novennial, or Septennial, or an Annual Tribute. *Ibid.* II. xx. 342 Δαφνηφορία, a novennial Festival, celebrated by the Bœotians.

Novercal (nov5·ɹkăl), *a.* Also 7 **nouercall**. [ad. L. *novercālis*, f. *noverca* stepmother.] Characteristic of, or resembling, a stepmother.

1623 COCKERAM *Eng. Dict.* I., *Nouercall*, belonging to a step-mother. 1646 BUCK *Rich III* 41 Fortune..soone cald for the Principall and Interest from this Prince, to whom she was meerly Novercall. 1661 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* 12 The Soil is so pregnant and fertile, that nature hath stor'd it in no niggardly nor novercal benevolence. 1723 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* VII. vi. 392 It is a wonderfull Deviation, that some few families [of birds] only should do it in a more novercal way. 1767 W. BENNET *Let. to Parr* P.'s Wks. 1828 VII. 69 A firmer basis than either novercal rapacity would have designed, or novercal malice left you. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 767 In compensation of this novercal usage, fortune has given him a long purse. 1808 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* II. 490 Guido's old lady-mother Beatrice..Was recognised of true novercal type, Dragon and devil.

† **Nove·rcant,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. pres. pple. of late L. *novercārī*, f. *noverca*: see prec.] Acting like a stepmother.

1472-3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 8/2 To kepe in remembrance ..their noble Actes, pryncipally in execution of Justice, ayenst novercant Oblivion, ennemy to memorye.

† **No·verint.** *Obs.* [L. *nōverint*, 3rd plur. perf. subj. of *nōscĕre* to know, occurring in the opening phrase of writs, *noverint universi* 'let all men know'.]

1. The making of writs. *rare*—[1].

1589 NASHE *Pref. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 9 It is a common practise now a daies amongst a sort of shifting companions..to leaue the trade of *Noverint* whereto they were borne, and busie themselues with the indeuors of Art.

2. A writ.

1592 GREENE *Groat's Worth Wit* (1617) B j b, Yet was not the Father altogether vnlettered, for hee had good experience in a Nouerint. 1621 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 203 Why doth he not in his bills and bonds and noverints, make it known to all men by those presents that he is an usurer? 1634 FORD *Perk. Warbeck* II. iii, As no indenture but has its counterpane, no noverint but his condition or defeasance [etc.].

Comb. 1594 NASHE *Terrors Nt.* Ep. Ded., Wks. (Grosart) III. 214 Some vnskilfull pen-man or Nouerint-maker.

3. Applied to a scrivener.

1629 SHIRLEY *Wedding* III. i. 396 Sirra Nouerint.., ile set one a top of Paules to watch thee.

† **Nove·rk.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *noverca*.] A stepmother.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 584 Edwardis bruther was marterit of the new Be his noverk.

Novice (nō·vıs). Forms: α. 4 **nouys**, 5 **novys**, **novise**, *Sc.* **nowis**, 6 **nouise**, **nou-**, **novesse**, 7 **nouasse**. β. 5 **nouyce**, 4, 6 **novyce**, 5-7 **nouice**, 6- **novice**. [a. OF. *novisse*, *novice*, = Sp. *novicio* masc., *novicia* fem., Pg. *noviço*, *-iça*, It. *novizio*, *-izia*, ad. L. *novīcius*, *-ĭcia*, f. *novus* new: see -ITIOUS 1.]

1. *Eccl.* One who has entered a religious house, and is under probation or trial, before taking the required vows; a candidate for admission into a religious order; a probationer.

α. 13.. *Metr. Hom.* (Vernon MS) in Herrig's *Archiv* LVII. 278 In þis hous Nouys was I And aftur Monk 3eres mony. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXX. (*Theodora*) 411 Þane wes he tane & mad nowis & leryt sa. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 20 Why will ye not suffer your novises hear your councels in your chapter house? *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 360/1 Nouyce, or novys, *novisius*. 1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* XXVIII. 53 Than twa 3eiris Noueis..3ond in Kiluinning my prentischip I past. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* V. XXVII (1602) 133 The Lady Prioresse Did taunt the Nouasse bitterly

β. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 397 Freris..bynden novycis to unknown þing. *c* 1380 *Abbey Holy Ghost* in *Hampole's Wks.* (1895) I. 330 Honeste es maystresse of þe nouyce, and teches þam alle curtasye. 1530 PALSGR. 248/2 Novyce a newe relygious persone, *nouice*. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 256 b, We thinke mete, that all yong Novices..be presently removed from thence. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I. iv. 19 Can you so steed me, As bring me to the sight of Isabella, A Nouice of this place? 1663 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* iii. 5 Above four thousand Priests, besides a great Number of Novices. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* viii, She was seated among the novices. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* ii, It was very different from the veil of the nun or even of the novice. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* xv. 246 He then assumes the dress of the Order, a cassock and bands, and becomes a novice.

b. A newly converted person.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 35 In them that be nouices, newly conuerted to religyon. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Tim.* iii. 6 Not a nouice, lest being lifted vp with pride, hee fall into the condemnation of the deuill. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* III. Disc. xvi. 53 Christ's litle ones, that is such as are novices and babes in Christianity. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 188 St. Paul was still a suspected novice.

2. An inexperienced person; one who is new to the circumstances in which he is placed; a beginner, tyro.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 61 That tyme alle the senate was but as a nouice. 1508 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* I. xxiii. 172 It were expedient that they were instructe as Nouices, begynners to growe in more perfyte vertues. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb) 47 Such is the Nature of these nouises, that thinke to haue learning without labour, and treasure without trauaile. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 30 Small profit the Novices of these Arts receive by meere Imitation. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 94 Every Novice in Geography knows they were Maritime. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 102 Though they came to us under the name of Veterans, [they] proved to be ignorant Novices. 1795 BURKE *Regic. Peace* Wks. VIII. 343 You are but novices in the art of naval resources 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. x. 100 Refraction will deceive a novice on the ice. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 109 As the haschisch-man Prepares a novice to receive his drug.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *novice life, modesty, time, way*; *novice-like* adj.

1530 PALSGR. 248/2 Novyce tyme, *nouiceie*. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 241 With novice modesty. 1689 HICKERINGILL *Ceremony Monger* Concl. iii, No Mortal ever did or can discharge it, but in this Novice way. 1842 MRS. CLAVERS *Forest Life* II. 56 Seymour, novice-like, was amusingly conscious. 1888 BERNARD *Fr. World to Cloister* ii, The cell in which my novice life was to be lived.

b. Appositive, as *novice lover, thief*, etc.; also *novice hand, heart, thought*.

1605 Sylvester *Imposture* 338 A novice Thief. 1606 — *Du Bartas* II. iv. *Magnificence* 836 These novice Lovers at their first arrive Are bashfull both. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* i. 19, I need no information of any Romane Nouice Trauellar. 1654 Vilvain *Chronography* Title-p., To lead the wanding steps of Novice Chronologers in a right cours. 1708 Ozell tr. *Boileau's Lutrin* 20 His Artless Novice-hand he lends. 1751 *Female Foundling* I. 78 But perhaps...my Novice-heart may be deceived. 1794 Coleridge *Relig. Musings* I. 108, I discipline my young and novice thought. 1811 W. R. Spencer *Poems* Ded., Whene'er my novice hand presum'd To wake the chords of grief or glee. 1888 Bernard *Fr. World to Cloister* ii, The novitiate had its own special door and enclosure, with its own special novice porter.

c. In sense 'of the novices'.

1850 Newman *Serm.* (1881) xii. 239 He acted as novice-master to the children of St. Dominic. 1898 *Dubl. Rev.* Apr. 356 When Clara was made novice-mistress he dedicated a small book to her.

Hence **No·vicehood**, the condition of a novice.

1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) III. 132, I encouraged and collected every thing of this sort that I had ever had from novicehood to maturity.

† **Novicery.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *novicerie, novisserie*: see Novice and -ery.]

1. = Noviciate 3.

c 1400 *Rule St Benet* (Prose) 142 And hir mastres sall haue hir to þe Nouycery, & infurme as religiun will.

2. = Noviciate 1.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 360/1 Novysrye (nouycery), *noviciatus*. *a* 1470 H. Parker *Dives & Pauper* (Pynson, 1493) iv. xx, If the religious were bounde to obey in al thynge, his professyon were al vncertein and vnassayed in his nouycery. *Ibid*, In the yere of hys assaye in hys nouycery.

No·viceship. Also 8 noviship. [f. Novice.]

1. = Noviciate 1.

1639 S. Du Verger tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 266 Beeing as yet but in the beginning of his Noviceship. 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1247/1 Having passed his Noviceship, he celebrated High Mass on Friday last. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 467 Her year of noviceship was now expired. 1845 G. Oliver *Biogr. Soc. Jesus* 97, I cannot discover where he made his noviceship. 1887 Stanton *Menology Eng. & Wales* 45 He ..went to St. Omers to begin his noviceship with the Jesuits. *attrib.* 1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* III. *Diss. Dram.* 38 After ..the Noviship-Exercises or Trials of the..Sincerity of his Christian Pretensions.

b. Initial stages; inexperience. *rare.*

1703 Savage *Lett. Antients* ii. 10 You (yet in the very Noviceship of your Youth, tho robust and old in the Virtue of Faith). 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) V. 297 If giddy fellows, or giddy girls, misbehave in a first marriage..from noviceship.

2. A Jesuit college where novices are trained.

1620 E. Blount *Horæ Subs.* 380 That Garden of Cardinall Bandinoes, by the Nouiceship of the Iesuites. 1629 Wadsworth *Pilgr.* vii. 74 The Iesuites haue a Colledge at Watton,..which they call their Nouiship for the nurturing of their young Iesuites. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 10 July 21/1 Their cadets' training homes remind me of nothing so much as our noviceships.

Noviciate, novitiate (novi·ʃiĕt). Also 7 nouitiat. [ad. F. *noviciat*, † *novitiat*, = Sp. and Pg. *noviciado*, It. *noviziato*, or med.L. *novitiatus*: see Novice and -ate 1.]

1. The probationary period of a novice before finally taking religious vows.

1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 90 He sent him to Antwerpe to haue his Nouitiat by the Prouincial there. 1672 Woodhead *St. Teresa* II. vii. 50 Let them not admit them to make profession, if in the year of their Noviciate they find not [etc.]. 1757 Burke *Abridg. Eng. Hist.* Wks. X. 188 None were admitted into this order but after a long and laborious novitiate. 1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* xxxvi, The aspirants after this holy Order wore during their noviciate the cast-off garments of the knights. 1884 Tennyson *Becket* v. ii, Breaking already from thy noviciate To plunge into this bitter world again.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* The state or time of being a novice or beginner in anything; time of initiation, apprenticeship, or probation.

1610 Donne *Pseudo-martyr* 6 But those..God doth ordinarily bring vp in a nouitiate, and Apprentisage of worldly Crosses. *a* 1716 South *Serm.* (1727) II. 170 He must have pass'd his Tyrocinium, or Novitiate, in Sinning, before he can come to this. 1723 Swift *Corr.* Wks. 1841 II. 565, I know no vows so solemn as those of friendship, and therefore a pretty long noviciate of acquaintance should ..precede them. 1791 Burke *Th. French Aff.* Wks. 1842 I. 573 After they have passed the novitiate, those who take any sort of lead are placed in very lucrative offices. 1822-56 De Quincey *Confess* (1862) 189 The calamities of my novitiate in London had struck root. 1871 L. Stephen *Playgr. Eur.* ii. iv. 319 Fix yourself for the period of your noviciate at one of the great Alpine centres of interest.

2. A novice in a religious order.

1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* IV. xvi. 92 These Colledges..dispatch their ripe Noviciats for England. 1679 Prance *Add. Narrative* 40 The Ecclesiasticks..yearly receive young Students or Novitiates from hence. 1721 Addison *Spect.* No. 164 P 7 The Abbess had been informed..of all that had passed between her Noviciate and Father Francis. 1775 Jebb *Corr.* (1894) 24 A preparatory sermon addressed entirely to the novitiate. 1817 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* I. II. ii. 114 The noviciates to the sacerdotal office are commanded to find their subsistence by begging. 1888 Bernard *Fr. World to Cloister* ii, Former novitiates..had to make use of the floor as a seat.

b. A beginner, tyro; one who is new to anything.

a 1734 North *Examen* I. ii. § 11 (1740) 36 Scarce enough.. for a Novitiate as he was to acquire an ordinary Prattique of the cursory part of Business. 1793 J. Williams *Calm Exam.* 60 Political Novitiates rush into the Chamber of the third Estate. 1828 P. Cunningham *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 178 Such indeed as may frequently induce the desponding noviciate..to lament the hour in which he became a tiller of our untamed soils. 1849 *Escape fr. Toil* 131 The sincere noviciate setting candidly and resolutely to the work will never give up, nor go back.

3. The quarters occupied by novices during their period of probation; a noviceship.

1626 L. Owen *Spec. Jesuit.* (1629) 4d Their house of approbation or Nouiciat. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 3 The Novitiate of the Jesuites stands upon a Hill higher than any place of the Town. 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 191/1 The Jesuites have also a Novitiate. 1761 *Ann. Reg.* I. 172 In the year 1710, there were [in France] ..612 jesuits colleges,..59 noviciates. 1826 Southey *Vind. Eccl. Angl.* 449 When St. Francisco.., as Commissary for the Order in Spain, visited a noviciate. 1888 Bernard *Fr. World to Cloister* ii, The novitiate was situated on the third floor at the top of the house.

transf. 1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 223 The deserts of the mountains were the noviciates, in which we were inured to the severe life we led.

4. *attrib.*, as *noviciate chapel, guide, habit*, etc.

1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 62 The Founder of our Novitiat-House. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 52 The tomb..is in the novitiate chapel of the convent. 1789 *Trifler* No. 32. 408 The whole family, in which I pass'd my noviciate year. 1799 Sheridan *Pizarro* v. ii, The noviciate habit which you first beheld her in. 1840 *Penny Cyc.* XVI. 355/2 Persons who apply to enter the noviciate state. 1869 *Daily News* 6 Feb., The vow of poverty, as explained by the Noviciate Guide.

b. Appositive, as *noviciate candidate*, etc.

1775 Sheridan *Art of Reading* 39 Such..as for a long time to baffle all the efforts of the noviciate tongue. 1788 tr. *Swedenborg's Wisd. Angels* IV § 341. 311 When they are opened a little, as is the Case when novitiate Devils enter. 1802 Lamb in *Athenæum* (1888) 4 Aug. 171/3 Now that..Mr. Cooke is no longer a novitiate candidate for public favour. 1885 H. O. Forbes *Wandr. Archip.* 468 The novitiate gold-washer accompanies the Dato to the river.

Hence **Novi·ciateship.**

a 1670 Hackett *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 77 It was much that in his novitiatship in that house, he durst contradict such mighty ones in so tender a cause. 1835 Lytton *Student, New Pelado* iii, The habit of thinking, by degrees, cures the faults of its novitiateship.

Novicia·tion. *rare*—[1]. [See Novice and -ation.] The admission of a novice.

1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* xi, When this ceremony had concluded, another began, and he was told it was that of a noviciation.

† **Novicie.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. Novice + -ie, -y.] Inexperience.

1600 Edmonds *Observ. Cæsar's Comm.* 43 How much an old experienced souldier, exceedeth the nouicie of such as are newly enrolled.

Novilant, variant of Novelant *Obs.*

† **Novile,** *a. Obs. rare.* [var. of Novel *a.*, after adjs. in -ile.] Novel.

1586 Warner *Alb. Eng.* I. iv. (1602) 12 This nouile Prize to gaine. 1676 Wood *Jrnl.* in *Acc. New Late Voy.* I. (1694) 145 Of late within this year or two some Novile Accidents happening [etc.].

Novilu·nar, *a. rare.* [f. late L. *novilūn-ium* (f. *novus* new + *lūna* moon), after Lunar *a.*] Of or pertaining to the new moon.

1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* I. xii. 54 We shall see into the very Anatomy of the Novilunar Influence. *Ibid.* 55 The Novilunar Days in the Hyemal moiety of the year. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* No. 80. 1/2 Which Days..are supposed to be Novilunar. 1847 in Webster.

† **Novilune.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. late L. *novilūnium* (see prec.).] The new moon.

1619 Sir J. Semple *Sacrilege Handl.* 57 The Sabbaths thence derived of seuen yeeres..: with their nouilunes.

† **No·vist.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *nov-us* new.]

1. A novice, beginner.

1632 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 13 Being but a Novist in that practise.

2. One given to novel opinions; an innovator.

1660 Bonde *Scut. Reg.* 339 He would be but a poor revenger had the people, (as our Novists feign) not he, the sole disposing of the Militia. 1672 Venn *Milit. & Mar. Discipline* Ep. Ded., It was not to raise a dispute among the Novists.

Novi·tial, *a. rare.* [f. L. *noviti-us* (see next).] Of the nature of, characteristic of, a novice.

1778 [W. Marshall] *Minutes Agric., Digest* 7 Nor will a few Sketches be useless to the Novitial Agriculturist. 1812 Southey *Omniana* II. 272 Not by a novitial fervour of devotion, but by long probation in a monastical kind of life.

† **Novi·tious,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *novitius*, f. *novus* new: see -itious 1.]

1. Having the character of novices.

1619 Sclater *Exp. 1 Thess.* (1630) 484 Saith our Saviour, justifying his milder ipositions on his nouitious Disciples.

2. Of recent origin.

1659 Pearson *Creed* (1830) 501 What is now taught by the Church of Rome is..a novitious interpretation. 1669 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* I. I. xii. 79 Those Letters, which the Jews now use..are novitious, and of late original.

No·vity. Now *rare* or *Obs.* Forms: 6 nouite(e, 6-7 nouitie, 7 -ity; 5 novitee, 6 -ite, 6-7 -itie, 7- novity. [a. OF. *novité*, = It. *novità*, Sp. *novedad*, Pg. *novidade*, ad. L. *novitāt-em*, f. *novus* new: see -ity.]

† 1. An innovation; a novelty. *Obs.*

1460 *Anc. Cal. Rec. Dubl.* (1889) 307 Forasmuch as such novitees hath not be uset afor this time. 1545 Joye *Exp. Dan.* vi. M iij b, This perillouse novite and mutacion put into his head. 1588 J. Harvey *Disc. Probl.* 119 Two Eclipses in the space of one month, are no great strange nouities. 1654 Vilvain *Theor. Theol.* i. 31 'Tis a witty novity, or castle in the air. 1692 S. Patrick *Answ. Touchstone* 85 When Pope Gregory VII. adventured upon it, it was esteemed a Novity, not to say an Heresy.

2. Novelty; newness. (Common in 17th c.)

1569 J. Sanford tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 14 b, With a nouitee or straungnesse full of trifles. 1607 J. Carpenter *Plaine Mans Plough* 105 This..is Christ, by whom we have a triple Nouitie or Newnesse. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacra* III. ii. § 2 Was it not a strong presumption of the Novity of the Universe? 1699 Bentley *Phal.* xiii. 393, I know the novity of these Epistles from the whole body and form of the work. 1823 Lamb *Ess., Amicus Redivivus*, That unmeaning assumption of eternal novity.

Novmir, obs. form of Number.

‖ **Novodamus** (nōvovdē·mŭs). *Sc. Law.* [L. (*de*) *novo damus* 'we grant anew'.] A charter containing a clause (also called 'of *novodamus*') by which the superior grants afresh the matters described in the dispositive clause.

1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 681 A charter of novodamus is accounted in law an original right, which imports a discharge of all prior burdens. 1857 J. Patterson *Regality of Musselburgh* 26 A novodamus of the nether mill of Brunstain, to be holden of the Earl.

† **No·vum.** *Obs.* [app. L. *novum*, neut. sing. of *novus* new.] An old game at dice played by five or six persons, the two principal throws being nine and five.

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 547 Abate throw at Novum, and the whole world againe, Cannot pricke out fiue such. 1614 J. Cooke *Greene's Tu Quoque* Dij, Change your Game for dice, We are a full number for Nouum. 1616 J. Lane *Contn. Sir T.* iv. 410 Yet these him th'arpeies of the droopinge time, that all at novum settes, on fyve or nyne. 1621 J. Taylor (Water-P.) *Motto* D 4, At Nouum, Mumchance, Mischance (chuse ye which).

Novyl, obs. variant of Navel *sb.*

Now (nau), *adv., conj., sb.*[1], and *a.* Forms: 1-4 nu, 1 nuu, 2-3 niv, 4 new, nw, 9 *Sc.* noo; 3-6 nou (4-5 -o), 3 no, 3-5 nov, 3- now, 4-6 nowe. [OE. *nū*; the same form occurs in all the older Teutonic languages, and corresponds to Skr. *nu, nū*, Gr. νυ, νῦν, L. *nunc*.]

I *adv.* 1. At the present time or moment.

Sometimes strengthened by *even, just*, or *right* (for examples see these words).

c 825 *Vesp. Ps.* xl. 6 Fore geannunge ðearfena nu ic arisu, cwiþ drýhten. *c* 893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* II. v. 80 Þonne naron naþer gode ne þa ne nu. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 25 Wa eow þe nu hlihaþ, for þon ge eft weþaþ on ecnesse. *a* 1100 *Genesis* in *Anglia* IX. 264 Fela þinga ðe ic nu gecnannian ne can. *c* 1200 Ormin 2603 Þho iss nu & asfre þeop Heȝhesst of alle shafte. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3918 To lond moab drugen he so, ðor nu is a burȝ, iehco. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8094 Sir, sauned be þou nov and all. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 24 In þe laste eelde þat now is, þat is clepid myddis of zeris. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 549 Be hit knowe to them that be now and to come. 1475 *Paston Lett.* III. 130 Other labor that I have takyn on me nowe in to Fraunce warde. 1530 Palsgr. 423/2 Fyve pounde you have all redy receyved, but what is behynde nowe onpayed. 1559 W. Cunningham *Cosmogr. Glasse* 170 But now I will commit it to thy descretion and judgement. 1631 Weever *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 58 The..little Island, as then called Avalon, now Glastenbury. 1671 Milton *P. R.* III. 95 Who names not now with honour patient Job? 1712 Swift *Jrnl. to Stella* 20 Mar., Now they don't distinguish between a cow and a Christian. 1784 Cowper *Task* v. 90 Neither grub, nor root, nor earth nut, now Repays their labour more. 1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Moral T.* (1816) I. i. 2 My master is just going to dinner, and can't see anybody now. 1852 M. Arnold *Empedocles* II. (1900) 109 They will be our lords, as they are now. 1896 *Law Times* C. 408/1 The salary of a Chancery taxing master is now only £1500 a year.

b. Under the present circumstances; in view of these facts.

1508 Kennedie *Flyting w. Dunbar* 470 Thair is na schip that wil the now ressaue. 1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 249 Being mad before, how doth she now for wits? *Ibid.* 253 Now which way shall she turn? what shall she say? 1710 Mrs. Centlivre *Bickerstaff's Burying* i. i, I warrant you think to be an Ambral now. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 140, I now plainly perceive the reason. 1854 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* v, I can believe anything now; I can believe now that you could sell little Harry.

2. In the time directly following on the present moment; immediately, forthwith.

c 1000 Ælfric *Saints' Lives* xxvi. 249 Nu ic sceall ȝeendian earmlicum deaþe. *c* 1250 *St. James* 29 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 34 'Nov,' he seide, 'we schullen i-seo ȝwat Iemes þe mai don here'. 1382 Wyclif 1 *Sam.* ii. 16 Nay, forsothe nowe thow shalt ȝyue; ellis I shal tak bi force. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 212 Now sall ȝe here How he kide him in þe conete. *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 151, I sall not ȝow richt now thar names in ane. 1503 Hawes *Examp. Virtue* Prol. ii, But at auenture I wyll now wryte. 1682 [see Just *adv.* 7 c]. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 333, I am in a hurry, and must go now. 1898 Flor. Montgomery *Tony* 11 The train would start now.

3. In the time directly preceding the present moment. Now only in *just now* or (poet.) *even now*. Also † *now* (*a*) *late, now of late*, recently.

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* v. § iii, Ymb þæt ilce þu ȝiddodest nu hwene ær. *c* 1055 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 298 Heo wunaþ on ælcum tacne swa we nu ȝerehton. *Ibid.* 304 Þa þing þe we nu handledon. 1435 *Wars Eng. in France* (Rolls) II. 576 The king shulde take appointement offred now late unto hym at Arras. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* i. 43 Þat lufly lorde..That vs thus mighty has made, þat nowe was righte noghte. 1533 Cromwell in Merriman

Life & Lett. (1902) I. 353 Whose Auncestors of longe tyme hadd the same untill nowe of late. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* lxxxv. 522 If wee alleage It is not nowalate that this thing came vp. 1601 DOLMAN *L.a Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1618) III. 673 As wee said euen now. 1633– [see JUST *adv.* 7 b]. 1703 1820 [see EVEN *adv.* 6 b]. 1881 ROSSETTI *House of Life* vi, Even now my lady's lips did play With these my lips such consonant interlude.

4. At this time; at the time spoken of or referred to.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* 58 For his mother, beeing now a widow, was a Iewe borne. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad* 349 Now was she just before him as he sat. 1611 BIBLE *Mark* iv. 37 The waues beat into the ship, so that it was now full. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 556 Swift Rivers are with sudden Ice constrain'd ;..An Hostry now for Waggons. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* xvi 496 What season more important than the hour of death? Every thing now conspires to fill the soul with gloom. 1795 W. ROSCOE *Lorenzo de Medici* I. i. 57 Cosmo now approached the period of his mortal existence. 1845 PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 25 The assurance he had at first displayed was now succeeded by an air of embarrassment. 1874 BANCROFT *Footpr. Time* viii. 201 The war was now practically concluded.

5. † a. *As now*, at this time, just now. *Obs.*

c 1385 [see AS *adv.* 34]. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 60 Of thi wittes five I wole as now nomore schryve, Bot only of these ilke tuo. 1456 SIR G. HAYK *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 292 It is sufficiand ynouche to me to tell as now that [etc.]. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xliii. 144 Shew me for what cause ye haue as now sent for me. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* i. i, Instruct us under what good heaven We breathe as now.

† b. *Now by dawe*, = NOW-A-DAYS. *Obs. rare.*

c 1327 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 326 Everich man nu bi dawe may sen that thus hit is. *a* 1450 MYRC 5 So fareu prestes now by dawe

† c *Now about*, about this time. *Obs. rare.*

1713 S SEWALL *Diary* II June, Now about the Govr. procures a Letter to be written 1721 *Ibid.* 23 Jan., Now about I gave his Excellency a Ring.

6. *Now and again, anon, † eft, † now*, at one time and another, from time to time.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 422 Eueremoore as she stood She swoweth now and now for lakke of blood. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 246 And in the Marches now and eft,..He wroghte such knihthode there. *c* 1420 *Pallad on Husb* I. 570 The seed of mirte..Lete yeue hem now & now for chaunge of mete. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* VI. xviii. 211 Euer now and now came alle the Knyghtes home that sir Turquyn hadde prysoners. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 171 God amongst the Pagans did...now and anon, reveale the mysterie of Christ Jesus. 1884 MISS BRADDON *Ishmael* III x. 217 Seized now and again with that terrible cough of hers.

b *Now and* (also † *or*) *then*, occasionally, fitfully, intermittently, at intervals. † Also with *by*.

a 1533 LD BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M Aurel.* (1546) O viij, Sometyme on the daie, and nowe and than by nyght, they would walke abrode. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 211 *marg.*, Familiar friends vse iesting nowe and then, in their letters. 1621 I. C. in *T. Bedford's Sin unto Death* A j, The Apothecaries Glasse or Gally-pot..being emptied by now and then of a little. 1628 BYFIELD *Expos. Coloss.* II. v. 16 Tis not enough to doe good now or then, by flashes. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* g 2 b, This manual doth both now and then proffer a word or two to cherish the Readers patience. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No 130 P 3 These Gypsies now and then foretold very strange things. 1761 MRS. SHERIDAN *Sidney Biddulph* I. 14 The strictness of her notions..now-and-then gave a tincture of severity to her actions. 1802 WORDSW. '*When I have borne in Memory*', What wonder, if a Poet, now and then..Felt for thee as a Lover 1890 *Spectator* 11 Oct. 474/2 She never took up, except by moments now and then, the legitimate side.

attrib. 1762 LLOYD *St. James's Mag.* 50 Such now-and-then negligences, incidental to all poems of length. 1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin* lxxxvii. (1783) III. 147, I have set you down is a now-and-then friend.

c So *Every now and then* (or *again*).

1720 C'TESS COWPER *Diary* (1864) 152 The King cast an angry Look that Way every now and then. 1769 BURKE *Late St. Nation* Wks II. 13 It is piteously doleful, nodding every now and then towards dulness. 1802 BEDDOES *Hygeia* II. 42 A sentence which we physicians are doomed, every now and then, to hear 1865 [see AGAIN 4 b]. 1868 F. E. PAGET *Lucretia* 216 Still, except every now and then, at rare intervals, it was polished. 1883 [see EVERY 1 f].

7. *Now . . . now*, used to introduce antithetical clauses, phrases, or words.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24545 Nu i lig and no i stand, Bunden þus in halful band 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 23 Now hier now ther, now to now fro, Now up now down, this world goth so. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xiv. 65 Riȝt sodaynely es þare chaungeyng of þe aer, nowe grete calde and new grete hete. *c* 1492 *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 21 Her thoughtes ben full chaungable now here now there, now so, now thus, like to winde. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sam.* xi. 25 The swerde consumeth now one now another. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 79 It is now abiding vpon the earth now in the waters. 1620 T. GRANGER *Dir. Logike* 258 Now vsed in this sence, now in that. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 171 The flying Chariot kindles in the Course: And now a-low; and now aloft they fly. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I 21 In this Quandary, now considering, now crying, and not knowing what to do, I pass'd the Time. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI. xxvii, Now low, now high, The pennon sunk and rose. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* 9 A great variety of oaks stood, now severally, now in a becoming grove.

b. So *now . . . then, now . . . and again*, etc.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. v. 10 Now, one [is] the better; then, another best. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 437 Now weepe for him, then spit at him. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 5 [The weather is] so vncertaine, that now you shall haue a quiet breath and gale, and suddenly an vnexpected violent gust. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 634 Now [he] shaves with level wing the Deep, then soares. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 60 P 8 His walk was now quick, and again slow.

8. In phr. *Now or never.*

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 442 b, Therfore thought they now, or els never, yt God was on theyr side. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 331 Now Yorke, or neuer, steele thy fearfull thoughts And change misdoubt to resolution. 1648 CRASHAW *Steps to Temple* Poems (1904) 75 Now Lord, or never, they'l beleeve on thee. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Rustic Rampant* Wks. (1687) 459 Now or never for the Liberty of the Subject. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 38 P 6 Now or never is the Time. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* xix, 'Come off, now or never,' cried Amyas. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* IV. 170 Taking the ground that now or never was the time for driving the Spaniards..out of the Netherlands.

II. 9. In sentences expressing a command or request, with the purely temporal sense weakened or effaced. In later use also with ellipse of verb.

c 825 *Vesp. Ps.* ii. 7 And nu, cyninga, ongeotaõ. *a* 900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 243 Cum nu, rigores weard,..& þine miltse her arfæst ywe. 971 *Blickl. Hom* 19 Cleopian we nu in eȝlum mode & imeweardre heortan. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 17 Andswere me nu, þu un-ȝesælie saule. *c* 1275 *Passion Our Lord* 1 in *O. E. Misc.* 37 I-herep nv one lutele tale þat ich eu wille telle. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11694 Rise vp, he said, and right þe nu *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 122 Aspiep nou specially þe ȝates bene sperde. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 251 Fayre lordes, now lightly on horsback. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* II. i. 124 Now faire befall your maske. 1610 — *Temp.* III. i. 15 Alas, now pray you Worke not so hard..; pray now rest your selfe. 1617 FLETCHER *Mad Lover* IV. i, Now your Counsels, For I am at my wits end. 1735 BERKELEY *Free-think. Mathem.* Wks. 1871 III. 316 Now, in the name of truth, I entreat you to tell what this moment is. *a* 1814 *Intrigues of a Day* III. i. in *New Brit. Theatre* I. 116 *Mrs. H.* Oh! I insist upon hearing. *Sir J.* Nay, now, my dear cousin. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* vi, No humbug, now, about my boyhood! *Ibid.*, Come now, I don't believe [etc.]. 1893 SIR G. CHESNEY *Lesters* II xxi, 'Now, Peter, behave yourself'; and again the threatening crop was raised.

b. So *Now then.* (Freq. in mod. use.)

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Thorpe) xxxiii. 8 Fandiaõ nu þonne; onziteþ ȝe þæt Drihten is swyðe sefte. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iii. 1970 Now thanne, yower puer blyssyng gravnt vs tylle! *c* 1500 *Melusine* 238 Now thenne, noble Cousyne, seace your wepyng. 1612 COTGR. s.v *Or, Or ça*, now then, or goe to. *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.) Now then be all thy weighty cares away. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xix, 'Keep your eyes open,' said Wardle...' Now then.' 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* xx, 'Now, then,' said Amyas, 'to breakfast'.

10. Used to introduce an important or noteworthy point in an argument or proof, or in a series of statements. Also † *now then.*

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xlix. 376 Nu ðonne,..nu is to onzietonne æt hu micelre scylde ða bioð befangne. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* xxvi. 272 Nu cwæð se halga Beda, þe ðas boc ȝedihte, þæt hit nan wundor nys. *a* 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *O. E. Hom.* I. 257 Nu is riht þenne þat we demen us seolf euer unmihtie to werien aut to witen us. 1340 *Ayenb.* 53 Nou behoueþ to habbe tuo mesures, ane little and anoþre guode and large. 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 4 Nou ȝif a woman maryd schal be, Anoon sche schal be bost and sold. 1525 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 75 Nowe, Sir, as God hathe endued your Grace with Christen courauge [etc.]. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. xix. § 2 Now the principal thing required in a witness is fidelity. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. iii. 26 Now if thou wert a Poet, I might haue some hope thou didst feigne. 1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* (1726) I. 498 Now, the Observation may be made very commodiously, after the following..Method. 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Our Parish* vii, Now, this was bad enough, occurring as it did three times a week on the average, but this was not all. 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd.* I 150 Now the Acharnians are famous for their skill in slinging.

b. Inserted parenthetically, or at the end of a clause, with similar force.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxiii. § 3 Þeah he nu maran wilnige, he ne mæg furðum þæt foriðbringan. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 977 þis is nu þe deif-cnipe of þi dust onsware. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 3 Hwat is nu þis lare þat tu nimest se deopliche? 13.. *Cursor M.* 3589 (Gött), Elde es nou a seleuth thing, For all it sernis þat er sing.

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* v. vi, I am sure you cannot be in earnest now. 1760 SARAH FIELDING *Ophelia* II. iii, There's a wise young woman, now! 1802 MARIA EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xv. 130, I should be glad now..to employ you,..but [etc.].

11. Used elliptically in various ways, esp. at the beginning of a clause.

How now!: see HOW *adv.* 4 b.

c 1450 *Merlin* 501 'Now trewly,' seide she, 'that lady were nothinge wise'. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 75 Nowe to M. Heskins Collections. 1592 LYLY *Midas* IV. i, Now Nymphes, what say you? 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* V. iii. 98 Doe you heare my Lord?..What now? 1653 WALTON *Angler* ii, Now, now, Ringwood has him. 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* II. iv, Now by my Father's Soul, the Witch was honest. 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* II. i, Now for it, Sneak; the enemy's at hand. 1774 M. MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv.* 59 The Moment the Star touches the same Side of the Plumb-line as before, call out, Now. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* i, And now as to Dr. Whately. I owe him a great deal. 1898 DOYLE *Trag. Korosko* v, That very morning..how pleasant was life!..And now!

12. As *conj.* Since, seeing that; as . . . now.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxx. § 1 Forhwy þe haten dysige men mid leasre stemne wuldor, nu ðu nane neart? 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 123 And nu þeos halige tid englum þas healice ..to blisse wearþ, hwæt þonne [etc.]. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 143 And now persones han parceyned that Freres parte with hem, þise possessioneres preche and depraue freres. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 232 Now I am older woxe, thou schalt me finde a more [shiew]. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* III. i, *Æneas.* I understand, your highness sent for me. *Dido.* No; but, now thou art here, tell me. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. iii. 15 Now they are oppress'd with trauaile, they..cannot vse such vigilance As when they are fresh. 1702 DE FOE *Shortest Way to. Dissenters* 137 There are some People in the World, who now they are unpearcht, ..begin with Æsop's Cock, to preach up Peace. 1889 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xli, We'd as good as got a free pardon..., now the police was away.

b. So *now that.*

1530 PALSGR. 645/1, I have notted my heed nowe that sommer is come. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. iv. 180 'Tis wonderfull, What may be wrought..., Now that their soules are topfull of offence. 1632 GOUGE *God's Arrows* v. 406 Now that you have brought me forth..leave me not to shift for my selfe. 1676 TOWERSON *Decalogue* 383 There is not the same reason, now that the world is peopled [etc.] 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* 30 Now that the fruit is plucked,..I hold that Eden is impregnable. 1876 *World* V. 9 Is there no new field..., now that the schoolmaster is so fearfully and wonderfully abroad?

III. 13. With preps., as *by, ere, for, or, till, unto, now.*

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxx. 17 Oð nu ic forðsecȝu wundur ðin. *c* 1200 ORMIN 14006 And tu þe gode win till nu A33 hafesst hidd and haldenn. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12800 Es þou helias halden til nu, Crist or prophet, quam to bu? *c* 1450 *Ibid.* 17785 (Laud), Ye wold nevir yt leve or now. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xxiv. 35 If þou haddist lyued unto now in worshipes & lustes of þe worlde. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 121 But as for now I shall reste of hym and I shal retourne there. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 1062 Her eyes are mad that they have wept till now. 1619 FLETCHER *Mons. Thomas* I iii, No word of visitation, as ye love me, And for now He leave ye. 1860 THIRLWALL *Rem.* (1877) I. 395 Without this, she would have fallen ere now under the blows. 1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Eros. & Psyche* Feb. iv, She is not hence by now six miles at most.

b. *From now* (*forth forthward, forward*).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3758 In dew and gress sere o þorth Sal be þi blissing fra no forth. *Ibid.* 10976 þou sal be dumb fra nu, Til þat he be born. *c* 1400 *Hampole's Wks.* I. 221 And þou sall lufe gastely alk a mane, and flee fra now forthwarde to lufe fleschly. 1503 *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 30 John Mitteley & his heires frome now forthe shall wall up..the utter west syde of his swynstye. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* xvi, I could live very well from now till Doomsday without [etc.]. 1890 *Spectator* 10 May 651/2 The Gladstonians could talk with ease on one line of one clause from now till Christmas.

14. As *sb.* The present time. Also *Comb.*

Gower uses *time now* in the same sense.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 32 To peise now with that beforn, The chaf is take for the corn. *Ibid.* III. 346 Ensamples thou hast many on Of now and ek of time gon. 1549 STYRYE *Eccl. Mem* 431 The tyme is tourned: then was then and now is now. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* II. ii. 152 Though you heare now (too late), yet nowes a time. 1631 *Celestina* vii. 97 Now is now, and then is then; when time serves, we will follow your counsell. 1655 FULLER *Serm.* 29 Now is an atome, it will puzzle the skill of an angell to divide. 1854 PATMORE *Angel in Ho.* I. ii. x, Now and Then are no more twain. 1861 ANGUS *Serm.* 43 Base and profligate now-wasters. *Ibid.* 44 It is only a make-believe of happiness which does not dwell in now.

b. So with *the* or *this*.

1633 FORD *Broken Hrt.* iv. i, Now, uncle, now; this Now is now too late. 1685 DRYDEN *Threnodia* 28 With scarce a breathing space betwixt, This now becalmed, and perishing the next. 1713 ROWE *Jane Shore* III, This present now Some matters of the State detain our leisure. 1771 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) V. 392 Enjoy the very, very now, by enjoying Him 'whose years fail not'. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxxii, It must be done this very *now*; or it may never be done 1851 BRIMLEY *Ess.* 183 Plant the great hereafter in the now.

15. A present point or moment of time.

1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Flowers of Sion* Poems (1856) 179 Still is the same thy Day and Yesterday An undivided Now. 1692 DRYDEN *Eleonora* 306 We can scarcely say she died; For but a now did heaven and earth divide. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* Wks. (1841) 146 If a point or now were extended, each of them would contain within itself infinite ..other nows. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* I. xxviii, Time is not here, nor days, nor months, nor years, An everlasting now of solitude! 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 71 An everlasting Now reigns in nature.

b. With possessive pronouns.

a 1668 SIR W. WALLER *Div Medit.* (1819) 146 In this my day, or rather in this my now. *a* 1721 KEN *Preparatives* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 7, I oft made solemn vows To consecrate to God my Nows. *c* 1859 LOWELL *Ode to Happiness* 49 Man ever with his Now at strife.

IV. *attrib.* and *Comb.* 16. In attributive or adjectival use: Present; of the present time.

Very common in the 17th cent.

1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 75/1 The estate and possession of the saide nowe Maistur and Brethern. 1486 in Hearne *Collect.* (O.H.S.) I. 262 Dame Kateryn my now wief. 1565 *Child-Marriages* 136 John Olton decessid, father to the nowe plaintiff. 1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* III. xv, Thise Irish, sometime Spanish Scotts, of whence our now-Scotts bee. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 168 Their now surcease from calling this vsurpate authority in question. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 3 The Latin..(of which the now French, Spanish, and Italian are several off-springs and derivations). *a* 1725 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 357 His second son, the now Earl of Rochester. 1793 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 147 The dreadful treatment of the now king. 1824 BYRON *Def. Transf.* II. iii. 41 His now escape may furnish A future miracle. 1875 HANNAH W. SMITH *Secr. Happy Life* iv. 47 He has to come to the *now* belief, and say by faith, 'My sins are now forgiven'.

17. *Comb.* a. With pa. pples., as *now-accumulated, -borne, -cantoned, -fallen, neglected*, etc.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I ii 845 When valiant Romans warr'd Victoriously, on the (now-Canton'd) Suisses. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. iii. 186 Whose Ceremonie Shall seeme expedient on the now borne briefe. 1617 A. NEWMAN *Pleas. Vis.* 20 Where may my now-lost honours be? 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIII. 308 Whose now-neglected altars, in thy reign, Blush'd with the blood of sheep and oxen slain. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* Wks. 1827 I. 583 The now-accumulated stock of experience. 1865 GOSSE

Land & Sea (1874) 354 The position once borne by the now-fallen frouds.

b. With pres. pples., as *now-declining, -existing, -passing, -waning*; and vbl. sbs., as *now-being*.

1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* x. 252 Such immortall men As this now-waning world shall hardly heare agen. 1830 I. Taylor *Unitarianism* 81 The 'stolid fanaticism' of this now passing time. 1845 Darwin *Voy. Nat.* xiv. (1873) 297 A great bed of now-existing shells. 1854 Cdl. Wiseman *Fabiola* i. x, Looking at the now-declining moon. 1876 Whitney *Sights & Ins.* vi. 69 It is full of presence..of now-being.

c. With adjs., as *now-big, -full, -Roman*, etc.

1625 [see Novelty *sb.* 2]. 1659 W. Brough *Sacred Principles* Title-p., The doctrine of the Church of England, as differing from the now-Roman. 1660 *Speech to Gen. Monk* 1 Faile not her now-big hopes. 1817 Keatinge *Trav.* II. 96 The brightness of the now-full moon.

Hence **Now** *v.*[1] (*nonce-use.*)

1647 Ward *Simp Cobler* 5 Good Casuists would case it, and case it,..now it, and then it, punctually.

† **Now,** *sb.*[2], obs. Sc. variant of Noll.

15 . *Christs Kirk* xviii. in *Bann. MS.* 287 Thair durst nocht ten cum him to tak, So nowit he thair nowis. *a* 1585 Polwart *Flyting* 551 Athort his nitty now like louse lyes linkand like a large lint bow. 1721 Kelly *Sc. Prov.* 133 He had need to have a heal Pow, That calls his Neighbour Nitty Know.

† **Now,** *v.*[2] *Sc. Obs.*[-1] [Perh. a var. of *noll*: see Jam. and *E. D. D.*] *trans.* To beat, pummel.

15 . *Christs Kirk* xviii. [See prec.]

Now, obs. Sc. form of New *a.*

Now-a-day, *adv.* [f. Now *adv.* Cf. next and Aday.] = next.

1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 89 Ther ben full manye now aday, That knowen litel what thei meene. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 702 (Trin.), Þe sonne was þat tyme we say Seuen siþe brijtere þen now aday. 1530 *Hickscorner* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 174 We all may say well-a-way for sin that is now-a-day.

1799 E. Du Bois *Piece Family Biog.* II. 94 Χρυσεα χαλκεων won't do now-a day. 1801 tr. *Gabrielli's Myst. Husb.* III. 47 To be sure great folks now a-day look out for grand fortunes! 1837 Whittock *Bk. Trades* (1842) 411 A very humble .. branch of manufactures, receives several names, now a-day, according to the means used.

b. *attrib*

? 1630 H. R. *Mythomystes* 13 The sore of our now-a-day Poets. 1819 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XLVII 118 Horace addicted himself to verse-making (like our now-a-day rimesters). 1856 *Lyndesay's Monarche* (E.E.T.S.) 157 Now-a-day saints compared with those of old. 1898 Baring-Gould *Old Eng. Home* iv. 84, I do not know much about the cupboards of nowaday folk.

c. As *sb.* The present time.

1886 J. R. Reid *Divers Bookworm* iii 83 His delightful stand-still is refreshing if only to think of, in the bustling nowaday.

Now-a-days, *adv.* [f. Now *adv.* + Adays 2. Now freq. written without hyphens as one word.]

1. At the present day, in these times.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. xi. 37 Lecherie and losengrie..beoþ gamus nou A dayes. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 291 As men mai finde nou adaies. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 53 Men of these maners there be now a dayes to mani. 1474 Caxton *Chesse* 30 The lawes nowadayes ben not executed but vpon the poure peple. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lxxxi. 252 Now a dayes can not be founde trew frendes as were wont to be. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II (1882) 19, I cannot but lament the small preferment now adaies that learning getteth in the world. 1611 Bible 1 *Sam.* xxv. 10 There bee many seruants now a daies that breake away. 1658 A. Fox *Wounds' Surg.* II. Introd. 43 Yet have I not related all the abuses which are practised and committed now adayes. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 481 P 4 Lacqueys were never so saucy and pragmatical, as they are now-a days. 1766 Fordyce *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) I. vi 226 We speak of good housewifery now a days. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Berkeley the Banker* i. i. 21 Guineas are scarce now-a-days. 1893 *Law Times* XCV. 248/1 The Crown has certain privileges which appear somewhat anomalous nowadays.

b. *attrib.*

1609 J. Rawlinson *Fishermen* 32 Such indeed, is our now-adaies religion. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Mar. 2/1 These nowadays parsons are just a set of fussing insurance agents.

c. As *sb.*

1645 Milton *Tetrach.* 26 Not partly right and partly wrong,..as Divines of now adaies dare censure them. 1647 tr. *Meloezzi's Pourtract* 94 The Phisitians of now a dayes. 1858 Hawthorne *Wonder Bk.* (1879) 121 In the orchards of nowadays.

2. In variant forms *Now o'* († *of*, or † *on*) *days.*

[1390 Gower *Conf.* II 59 On daies nou The blinde god.. set the thinges in discord.] *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxviii. 128 Þis myracle..schuld stirre Cristen men to be mare deuote..þan þai er now on days. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 16 Bod monki er not so now o dayis. *Ibid.* 73 So it happens oft sithes now-of-dayes. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 486 Men wald be..meikar als than now on dais tha ar. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 223 Such as our princes & noble menne have nowe of dayes.

1819 *Metropolis* III. 81 No one comes to hear the play now o' days.

So **Now-a-nights.** *rare*[-1].

1847 Fr. A. Kemble *Rec. Later Life* III. 289 Murray's Handbook ..and the foreign 'Bradshaw'. These furnish my lullaby now-a-nights.

Nowar(e, variants of Nower, nowhere. *Obs.*

No·way, *adv.* Also 4 **na wai,** 6 *Sc.* **naway,** 5 **no wey(e.** [f. No *a.* + Way *sb.*] In no way or manner; not at all; by no means.

For the phrases *by, in, on no way*, see the sb.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22250 Ai quils þe frankis kinges es .. o rome..þe dignite Ne mai na wai al perist be. *a* 1425 *Ibid.* 9794 (Trin.), How mijte þei mon of synne make clene? Certis no wey as hit is sene. 1573 Tyrie *Refut.* in *Cath. Tract.* (S. T. S.) 16 Quhilk answer as euerie man may sie is naway to the propos. 1581 Lambarde *Eiren.* i. xi. (1588) 64 No way better shall the Discretion of a Iustice of the Peace appeare. *a* 1648 Ld. Herbert *Hen. VIII* (1683) 340 He protested he was no way faulty in his Allegiance. 1685 Boyle *Eng. Notion Nat.* 173 Divers no-way mortal excrescenses and ulcers in the throat. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) II. 58 The principle of self love .. being no-way moderated or restrain'd. 1760-2 Goldsm. *Cit. World* xxii, His learning, his virtues,..were qualifications that no way served to recommend him. 1844 Herschel *Ess.* (1857) 592 Cavendish..is therefore no way to blame for any misconception which may prevail. 1875 Tennyson *Q. Mary* ii. ii, I have lived a virgin, and I noway doubt But that with God's grace, I can live so still.

No·ways, *adv.* Forms: *α.* 3 **nanes,** 4 **nan-,** 4, 6 *Sc.* **na-.** *β.* 3 **nones,** 3, 5 **none,** 5– **no.** Also 3 **wei(e)s,** 4, 7 **waies,** 5–7 **wayes,** 4, 6 7 **wais,** 6 *Sc.* **wayis,** 4, 6– **ways.** [Orig. f. gen. sing. of None *a.* and Way *sb.*; in later use only the second element retains its inflection.] = prec.

α. *c* 1205 Lay. 11216 He ne mihte nanes weies [*c* 1275 none weies] cumen to þissere kineriche. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 28 Him ne mai ha nanes weis. neauer mare leosen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 26224 þat mai nanwais elles be Bot men his opin penance see. *c* 1375 *Ibid.* 8742 (Fairf.), Quar-fore me þink þe childe be na-ways done to ded. 1563 Winzet *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. (S. T. S.) I. 67 Quhilk contrare our conscience..we dar naways attempt. 1597 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 128 The samin lykwayes nawayes previt that..article of the said summondis.

β. *a* 1225 *Ancr R.* 212 Nonesweis ne muwen heo loken þiderward. *c* 1275 [see above]. 13.. *Cursor M.* 17951 (Arundel), Þit may he gete hit no wayes. *a* 1425 *Ibid.* 19652 (Trin.), Nouȝte he ete þo þre dayes, Ny sijte saw he none wayes. *c* 1550 Cheke *Matt.* ii. 6 Thou art no wais ye lest among ye Princes of Juda. 1648 Gage *West Ind.* 17 No wayes fearfull of the naked Barbarians. 1656 H. Phillips *Purch. Pat.* 114, I no wayes find fault therewith. 1702 *Pennsylv. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 153 They were tied up and could noways appear. 1760-2 Goldsm. *Cit. W.* lxviii, Age, however, has no ways impaired his usual health and vivacity. 1813 Southey *Nelson* I. 119 This was no ways imputable to the admiral. 1887 McNeill *Blawearie* 189 The situation..he was noways loath to accept.

Nowch(e, obs. forms of Ouch, clasp.

† **Now·cin.** *Obs.* Forms: 3 **nowcin** (**neow-,** 4 **no-**), 3–4 **noucine.** [ad. ON. *nauðsyn* need – MDu. *nootsin, noodzin*] Hardship, distress.

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 1 His icorne þe deð dreheð for him, oðer eni nowcin. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2395 In neode & in nowcin. *a* 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *O. E. Hom* I 261 Alles cunnes neowcins, ant eorðliche tintreohen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5372 He has saued me and mine Fra mikel nede, and fra noucine. *Ibid.* 5802, I wil þam bring of þair nocin.

Nowd. *Sc.* Also **noud, knowd.** [Of obscure origin.] (See quots.)

1824 Macfaggart *Encycl., Nouds*, little fish, about the size of herring, with a horny skin, common in the Galloway seas. 1863 *Glasgow Her.* 15 Apr., The poor bird..had, in attempting to swallow a 'nowd', perished in the act. 1890 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Nowd*, the grey gurnard.

Nowder, variant of Nouther, neither.

Nowe, obs. form of New *a.*

Nowed, *a. Her.* [f. F. *noué* (see Nowy *a.*) + -ed 1.] Knotted; tied in a knot.

1572 Bossewell *Armorie* ii. 42 Their tayles forked, nowed, resignante. 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* iii. xviii. (1611) 153 The field is Gules, an Adder Nowed. *Ibid.* iv. iii. 195 The long strings thereof..Nowed, buttoned, and tasselled. 1661 Morgan *Sph. Gentry* i. iii. 38 An Escarbuncle of eight staves nowed and flowred Topaz. 1739 J. Reynolds *Her.* 9 Edmowain..bore Guls, three Snakes nowed, Azure. 1780 Edmondson *Heraldry* II. Gloss. s.v. *Per close*, Is that part of the garter that is buckled or nowed. 1850 W. D. Cooper *Hist. Winchelsea* 152 On the point a flying dragon ..without legs, tail nowed. 1868 Cussans *Her.* (1893) 97 Serpents may be Nowed, twisted or knotted.

Nowel[1] (nōuel). Also 5 **-elle,** 5–6, 9 **-ell.** [a. Of. *noel, nouel* (mod F. *noël* Noel), = Prov. *nadal, nadau*, Sp. and Pg. *natal*, It. *natale*:– L. *nātāl-em*, acc. sing. of *nātālis* Natal *a.*]

1. A word shouted or sung as an expression of joy, originally to commemorate the birth of Christ. Now only as retained in old Christmas carols.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 65 Loude crye was þer kest of clerkez & oþer, Nowel nayted o-newe, neuened ful ofte. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Franklt. T.* 319 Biforn him stont the braun of toskid swyn, And nowel crieth every lusty man. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 13, I pray þe teche me, blessid Seynt sulpice, With þat holy virgyn Prisce, syng nowel. *c* 1450 in Halliw., Therefore let us alle syng nowelle;..And Cryst save merry Ynglond. *c* 1500 *Three Kings' Sons* 192 They cried with a high voice, 'Nowell!' clappyng their handes. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* ch. 578 The children rynnynge in the stretes cryenge nowell for ioye.

1887 in *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. III. 168 Nowel! nowel! nowel! Born is a king in Israel. *Ibid.* 291 The first Nowell the Angel did say Was to three poor shepherds. 1894 *Daily News* 8 Feb. 5/5 The child..had been taught the well-known Christmas carol entitled 'The First Nowell'.

† 2. The feast of Christmas; Christmastide. *Obs.*

c 1450 Lovelich *Merlin* 6870 ȝe vndirstondyn alle ful wel that now cometh the feste of nowel, jn whiche the goode Lord was bore. 1599 Thynne *Animadv.* (1875) 40 Placinge ther Christemas, a parte of this tyme of Nowell, for all the tyme that Nowell conteynethe.

Nowel[2], variant of Newel[1].

† 1. = Newel 1. *Obs.*

1365 [see Newel[1]]. 1388–9 in C. Welch *Tower Bridge* (1894) 71 Twenty great pieces of hard stone from Kent, called noweles. 1416–17 [see Newel[1]]. 1443 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 386 The same Thomas .. and John shall .. make .. xxxij Nowels. .. And they shal haue .. for euery pece of the same Noweles iij. *s.* 1622 *Extr. Aberd. Reg.* (1848) II. 379 Sex scoir four peice of free aisler stanes ..thairof thrie scoir sevin price long wark for hintellis and nowellis. 1688 Holme *Armoury* iii. 122/2 *Nowel*, .. the middle Pillar, or Post of a turning-stair.

2. *Founding.* (See quots. and cf. Niuel.)

1864 Webster, *Nowel*, the core or inner wall of a mold for casting large cylinders. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 481/1 A hollow core of iron or brick.., and around it a layer of loam.., forming the 'nowel' or core.

Nowel, obs. Sc. form of Novel *sb.*

† **Nower,** *adv. Obs.* Forms: *α.* 3 **neower, neouwar, noware, nowor,** 3–4 **nowar,** 3–5 **nower** (5 **-ere**), 4 **nour(e,** 5 **nowr(e.** *β.* 3 **nower,** 4 **nozher,** 5 **nougher.** [Reduced form of ME. *nōhwer* Nowhere *adv.*, or repr. OE. *nāwer* Nawer.] Nowhere.

α. *a* 1050 [see Nowhere *adv.* 1 *β*]. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 165 *Nusquam tuta fides.* Nis nower non trewðe. *c* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1168 Þu ne myht noware [*v.r.* nowar] atrute. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 2506 Vairor wommen nour aboute in none londe nas. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 5083 Þey ne myghte nower [*v.r.* noure] about, Bot þorow hym, haue issue oute. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 415 Nowar nys founde non so wyȝt. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxviii. 128 Alssone come a thikke mirkness .., so þat þai myȝt nower go away.

β. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Exod.* 1271 He bad him maken siker pliȝt, Þat ne sulde him nozher deren. 1382 Wyclif *Wisd.* Prol., The book of Wisdam anent Ebrues nozher is. *c* 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 11 No richere man was nougher in no coost.

b. Qualifying *nigh* or *near.*

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2094 Ne schaltu nower neh se lihtliche etsterten. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 9 Nis hi nower neh gold al þat ter schined. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 256/2 Nowre nere, *longe minus, multum citra.*

c. In the combs. **Nower-where, -whither.**

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1082 His broþer ded sua wend he dil, Bot he moght nourquar it hil. *Ibid.* 4959 For nour-quider mai we stere, Þair will most we suffer here. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xxxi. 13 Þat þe enmy fynde nourwhare inlate. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxxii 147 Þaire growez grete plentee of baume and noweie whare elles þat I couthe here off. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 755 Thay ne durst nower ware goo. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 256/2 Nowre whare, *nullicubi, nusquam, nusquam.*

Nowey, variant of Nowy *a.*

Nowgar, obs. form of Auger.

No·what, *sb.* and *adv.* [f. No *a.* + What, on analogy of *somewhat.*]

† **A.** *sb.* Nothing. *Obs. rare*[-1].

1530 Rastell *Bk. Purgat.* i ii, There was evermore a thyng or nothyng, somwhat or nowhat.

B. *adv.* Not at all, not in the least.

1651 Fuller *Abel Rediv., Jerome* (1867) I. 31 The malice of his adversaries being no what abated in violence. 1867 Trollope *Chron. Barset* II. 99 Many kisses,..of which she had been nowhat ashamed.

No·when, *adv. rare.* [f. No *a.* + When *adv.*] At no time, never.

a 1767 Lye *A.S. Dict., Na hwanan*, No when. *Nunquam.* 1884 *Gosp. Divine Humanity* iii. 49 When was the beginning? Nowhen as regards universal existence.

No whence, *adv. rare.* [f. No *a.* + Whence *adv.*] From no place. (Also with *from.*)

a 1767 Lye *A.S. Dict., Na-hwanan*, No whence. *Nusquam.* 1853 Kingsley *Hypatia* xxv, The homeless Universe falling..for ever from nowhence toward nowhither. 1890 Martineau *Authority on Relig.* i. i. 20 Coming nowhence and going nowhither.

Nowhere (nōˑhwēə1), *adv.* Forms: *α.* 1 **nahwær, -hwar,** 4 **naquer, -quhare;** 3 **nawhar,** 4–5 **nawher(e,** 5 **nay-where.** *β.* 1 **nohwær,** 2 3 **-hwer,** 3 **-hwere, -hwar(e;** 4 **noquar, -quer,** 5 **noqwere;** 3 **neowhær,** 3–5 **nowher,** 3 4 **-whar,** 4– **nowhere,** 6 **noo-, noewhere.** *γ.* 3 **nohwhar, nohware,** 4 **noghwhere;** 3 **nouhwar,** 4 **nouhewere, nouȝwher** (5 **-e**), 3 **nowhwere,** *Orm.* **nowwhar,** 5 **nowwhere.** [f. No *adv.* + Where *adv.* Cf. Nawer and Nower *adv.*]

1. In or at no place; not anywhere.

α. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 59 Eallle þa ȝewitaþ swa swa wolcn, ..,& ofer þæt nahwær eft ne ateowaþ. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* xix. 17 Ne þu ne ætstande na hwar on þisum earde. *c* 1055 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 308 Þæt we nahwar ne gan of laȝe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 16762 + 131 He miȝt not bere vp his hede, Ne nawhar it doun lay. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. iii. 227 He was nawher welcome for hus meny tales. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 1924 A man no better myght hit employ nay-where.

β. *a* 1050 *Gregory's Dial.* (1900) 127 'Hwær eston ȝe?' Hi him andswaredon & cwædon 'nohwæs' [*v.r.* 'nower']. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 113 He ne scal nohwer ortrowian bi godes fultum. *c* 1205 Lay. 8392 Nes hit nowher itald þat weore nowhar swa muchel mete [etc.]. *c* 1275 *Wom. Samaria* 44 in *O. E. Misc.* 85 No-hwere bute in þe temple. 13.. *Cursor M.* 6047 (Gött.), Men noquar ne miht se Griss on erde, ne lef on tre. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) V. 297 He ..passed nowher his fader bondes. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12083 He denyet þat noqwere he knew þat commly be keppet. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* iv. 20 The..bloode. hath.. yssued oute of my body, and nowher ellis. 1511 *Guylforde's Pilgr.* (Camden) 11, I trowe they haue noo where so stronge a place. 1603 Dekker *Batchelors Banquet* (1882) 193 To auoid greater charges..he rests nowhere by the way. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* iv. xlvi. 371 Because the Universe is All, that which is no part of it, is Nothing; and consequently no where. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 164 P 3 Theodosius..had left his Chamber about Midnight, and could no-

where be found. 1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* Prol., He was nowhere to be seen. 1822 Shelley *The Zucca* 22 Thou, whom, seen nowhere, I feel everywhere. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 441 There only, and nowhere else, he can find wisdom in her purity.

attrib. 1589 Nashe *Anat. Absurd.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 14 Those worne out impressions of the feyned no where acts, of Arthur of the rounde table. 1889 *Advance* (Chicago) 10 Jan., Had he arrived at his hotel in Detroit, instead of at a nowhere side-hill.

γ. *c* 1200 Ormin 13073, I Crisstenndom mann findenn ma33 Hemm alle, & nowwhar elless. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath* 1306 Ne funde we nowhwer nan swa deope ilearet. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. II. 193 He nas nou3wher wel-come for his mony tales. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 136 And that is noghwhere elles sene Of kinde with non other beste. *c* 1450 *Cursor M.* 17556 (Laud), In Israell bene grete fellis, There is he sothe and now-wher ellis.

b. To no place.

13.. *Cursor M.* 3495 (Gött.), For-þi was he noquer sent, Bot to þe hous ay tok he tent. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Alfonce* xii, She myght not goo nowher. 1720 De Foe *Capt. Singleton* (1906) 37 We were upon a voyage and no voyage, we were bound somewhere and nowhere. 1778 Burney *Evelina* xvi, I never go nowhere without him. 1861 Mrs Carlyle *Lett.* III. 73 Mr. C. was minded to go nowhere this summer.

2. In no part or passage of a book, etc.; in no work or author. Also *Comb.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 160 Nouhware ine holi write nis iwriten of hire speche. 1396–7 in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1907) XXII. 296 þat is . nowhere ensample in holi scripture. 1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* II. vii. § 2 Some men..have in their books and writings nowhere mentioned or taught that such things should be in the church. 1678–9 Prideaux *Lett.* (Camden) 64 The original..of the Roman Empire is noe where better treated of then in this author. 1789 Belsham *Ess.* II. xxxvi. 281 This, however, is..no-where countenanced by Aristotle. 1870 Rogers *Hist. Glean.* Ser. II. 77 This great writer..is nowhere a partisan. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 280 Sweet sauces are nowhere mentioned in Homer. 1889 R. B. Anderson tr. *Rydberg's Teut. Mythol.* 155 A new, nowhere-supported myth

3. *Nowhere near* or † *nigh*, not nearly, not by a long way. (Cf. Near *adv.*[2] 6, Nigh *adv.* 12 d.)

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton, 1483) v. xi. 101 Though the dede were nowhere nyghe soo greete, yett is hit a manere of resemblaunce. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* I. viii. 42 Into the contrarie parti is not had nou3where ny3 so probable..euydencis. *Ibid.* II. xi. 208 Nowhere ny3 alle men.

4. *Slang* a. *To be nowhere*, to be badly beaten (in a race, contest, etc.); to be hopelessly distanced or out of the running. Freq. *transf.* (In common use from *c* 1850.)

1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 153 His powerful deep rate, by which all the horses that ran against him were no-where. 1826 *Sporting Mag.* XVII 306 Many men were nowhere at the end. 1861 *Illustr. Lond. News* 7 Dec. 569/3 The first cow was 'nowhere' at Birmingham. 1869 Seeley *Lect. & Ess.* (1870) 22 In the Augustan age democracy was nowhere. 1895 *Athenæum* 14 Sept. 347/3 To the philologist and the student of English literature, it is Oxford first, the rest nowhere.

b. *U. S.* (See quot. 1859.)

1859 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 297 To be nowhere is to be at sea; to be utterly at a loss; to be ignorant. 1868 in De Vere *Americanisms* (1871), When he began to ask me questions about surgery, I was just nowhere, and I can't tell, to save my life, what I said to him

5. As *sb.* A non-existent place; absence of all place.

1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* II. v, How wilt thou..find that shorter North-west Passage to thy fair Spice-country of a Nowhere? 1872 Bushnell *Serm. Living Subj.* 167 It is now become as if all truth were gone out, and night and nowhere had the world.

Hence **No·whereness.** *nonce-word.*

1838 Sterling *Ess.* (1848) I. 150 A dateless no-where-ness of the facts and topics.

†No while, *adv. Obs. rare.* Also 4 **na quil(e, quyle.** [See While.] For no space of time.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3124 He began to luf him sua þat he moght na quil him for-ga. 1470–85 Malory *Arth.* x. xviii. 459 There with came Elyas and badde the Kynge yelde vp the castel, for ye maye not hold it no whyle.

No whit, *adv.* Also 7 **whitte,** *Sc.* **quhite.** [See Whit *sb.*] Not at all, not the least.

1530 Palsgr. 862/1 No whyt nere done, *pas paracheué de beaucoup pres.* 1556 J. Heywood *Spider & Fly* ii, That nowhit cared I what flie did know it. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* VII. 294 His son, being no whit inferior in valour & high courage vnto his father. 1644 Digby *Nat. Bodies* xxxvii. § 3. 321 They are no whitte more extraordinary, then a fawkeners manning of a hawke. 1660 Jer. Taylor *Duct. Dubit.* IV. i. rule 5 § 16 He was very much the worse Man for it, but no whit the worse Painter.

1805 Scott *Last Minstr.* III. iv, But no whit weary did he seem. 1820 — *Monast.* xvi, Considering the hardships of this..gallant knight, no whit mentioning or weighing those we ourselves have endured.

Nowhither (nōʷhwiðəɹ), *adv.* Forms: 1 **na-hwider, 4 -quiper; 1–3 nohwider, 2 nowider, 3 -weder (nouhwuder), 4 -whyper, -whider, 5 -whedyr, 6– -whither.** [f. No *adv.* + Whither *adv.*] To no place; nowhere.

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xxxvi. § 6 Se biŏ meahtegost þe to him cuman mæg, forðæm he nohwider ofer þæt cuman ne mæg. *c* 960 *Rule St. Benet* (Schröer, 1885) 137 Hy nahwider farap butan þæs abbodes ræde. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 424 Nouhwuder elles ne go heo bute þider ane me sent hire. *a* 1300 *Body & Soul* 338 in *Map's Poems* (Camden), Helle houndes here I ȝelle.., ne may I noweder fro him fle. *c* 1375 *Canticum de Creatione* 54 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 115 Wile ȝe nowhyper gon To seken somwhat to oure fode. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 144 Sche ne mai nowhider gon, Ne speke a word. 1471 *Paston Lett.* III. 7 Not to go owght to watyr, nor no whedyr ellys. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 86 He came nowhither without bearyng his porcion of the shot for his repaste. 1611 Bible 2 *Kings* v. 25 And hee said, Thy seruant went no whither. 1681 T. Flatman *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 4 (1713) I. 19, I can go no whither about my Vocation but you hunt me dry Foot I think. 1808–9 Bentham *Offic. Apt. Maximised, Militia* (1830) 9 But from whence, henceforward, is it to come? From no whither, unless it be in a fleet of steamboats. 1853 [see Nowhence]. 1872 Swinburne *Under Microscope* 1 The human intellect must still as of old go limping and blinking on its way nowhither. 1890 (see Nowhence].

Hence † **Nowhitherward(s.** *Obs. rare.*

1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1137, He ne myhte nowider wardes ne sitten ne lien ne slepen. 13.. *Cursor M.* 4959 (Gött.), Naquiper-war may we nu stire, þair will bihouis vs suffre here.

Nowise (nōʷwəis), *adv.* Forms: α. *Sc.* 5 **na-vis, -vyse,** 6 **-uyse, -vyis,** 5–6 **-wyse,** 6 **-wise.** β. 5 **no-wyse** (*Sc.* **-wis**), 7– **nowise.** [f. No *a.* + Wise *sb.*] In no way or manner; not at all.

α. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* VI. 594 Ryn eftir hym,..And let hym na-vis pas ȝow fra. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xli. (*Agnes*) 292 Þar bad stil amarentia, þat nawyse wald fra hyr grawe ga. 1581 Burne *Disput.* in *Cath. Tract.* (S. T. S.) 131 The benediction..is nauyse practised in your deformet kirkis. 1598 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 173 His hienes subjectis sall navyis pretend ony excuiss.

β. 14 *Tundale's Vis* 296 Þei mey no wyse from me þe lede. 1487 *Barbour's Bruce* IV. 214 Now may I no wis forthir ga. *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm.* Wks. 1687 I. 466 Thereby no-wise to impair or obscure..the glories of his sovereign dignity. 1735 Berkeley *Free-think. Mathem.* § 24 Wks. 1871 III. 313 The smallness of the practical error nowise concerns it. 1761 Hume *Hist Eng.* xlviii. III. 40 *note*, A prelate nowise complaisant to the court. 1818 Colebrooke *Import. Col. Corn* 154 It does nowise follow that ingenuity is unlikely to devise other means. 1884 *Law Rep* 9 App. Cases 76 The exemption of the Crown..is nowise dependent upon the local or imperial character of the rate.

Nowk, Nowl(e, Nowlt, obs. ff. Nook, Noll, Nowt. **Nowmber, -bre, -byr,** obs. ff. Number. **Nowmel,** obs. f. Numble. **Nowmer, -yr,** obs. ff. Number. **Nowmpere, -powre,** variants of Noumpere *Obs.* **Nown(e,** obs. ff. Noun.

† **Nown(e, n'own,** obs. variants of Own *a.*, through wrong division of *myn own, thyn own*; afterwards used also with *your, her*, etc.

See also Own *a.* 1 e, and cf. Nain *a.*

c 1400 *Song Roland* 639 Wit it thy nown weik. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 44 Helpe me that for myn nowne propyr synnys am yn desperacyon. *a* 1553 Udall *Royster D.* I. iii, Well sowed,..And een as well knitte, my nowne Annot Alyface. 1622 Breton *Strange News* Wks. (Grosart) II. 7/2 Fathers darling and mothers nowne childe. 1681 T. Flatman *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 45 (1713) II. 37 Upon further Examination, I found 'em to be the Ape's nown Poetry. 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 288 Bussed with a smack her nown good man. 1790 R. Tyler *Contrast* I. i, Maria like a good girl, to keep herself constant to her nown true-love, avoided company.

b. Used without preceding pron. or genitive.

1603 Breton *Packet Mad Lett.* II. lx, Nowne Loue, and kinde soule, I thanke thee. 1673 Dryden *Marr. à la Mode* III. ii, And did I wrong n'own Rhodophil, with a false suspicion? 1691 Shadwell *Scowrers* I. i, Some wise lecture from nown daddy.

† **Nowne,** obs. variant (see N. 3) of Oven.

c 1450 *Two Cookery Bks.* 73 Put hem into a Nowne til þei be a litull hard.

Now·ness. *rare.* [f. Now *adv.*] The quality of being always present.

1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* Contents, The Doctors objection against the Nowness of eternity answer'd.

Nowns, variant of Nouns.

Nowpe, obs. variant of Nope[1].

Nowre, obs. form of Hour; variant of Nower.

† **Nowse,** ? obs. variant of Noose *sb.*

1592 Kyd *Sp. Trag.* IV. iv, See, here's a goodly nowse will hold them all.

Nowsel, obs. form of Nuzzle *v.*[2]

Nowt (naʊt). *Sc.* and *north dial.* Forms: α. 3 *Orm.* **nowwt,** 5 **nowyt,** 6 **nowit, nowlt,** 5, 8–9 **nowte,** 5– **nowt**; 2, 5, 7 **noute** (3 **neute**), 6, 8–9 **nout** (9 **knout**). β. 5 **naute, noyt,** 6 **noote, note.** [a. ON. *naut* (Norw. *naut*, Sw. *not*, Da. *nod-*), = OE. *néat* Neat *sb.* See also Nolt.]

1. *pl.* Cattle, oxen.

α. *c* 1200 Ormin 15558 He fand i þe temmple þær Well fele menn þatt saldenn þæinne bi þe nowwt & shep. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (*Ninian*) 1121 Of nowt, schepe, hors and ky. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3823 Camels and mules, And out of nounbre of nowte. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* VIII. 1059 Bestiall, as hors and nowt. 1533 *Acc. Ld. H. Treas. Scot.* VI. 139 To deliver certane nowit and hors agane. 1565 *Wills & Invent. N. C.* (Surtees, 1835) 237 To Isabell Lysle my nece foure kye and foure younge nowlt. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* Prol. 7 Grene bankes,..quhilkes are verie conuenient to feid horse or nout. 1725 Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* I. i, Nine braw nowt were smoor'd. 1786 Burns *Inventory* 37 Wee Davock hauds the nowt in fother. 1819 W. Tennant *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 109 Tossin' our heads..Like Hannibal's fite-puttin' nowt. 1882 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 521 He rode to market to drive hard bargains over his 'nowt'.

β. *c* 1378 *Sc. Leg. Saints* I. (*Catherine*) 37 þe raryng & þe bere of noyt & schepe. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) xxxiii, Hors and naute, shepe and sqwyne, A-way thay drafe and bare. 1525 *State P. Hen. VIII*, IV. 371 The said Erle hath also wonne thirty score noote,..and many good horses. 1544 *Ld. Hertford's Raid* (1798) 14 A great nomber of cattel, bothe note and shepe.

2. *sing.* An ox, a bullock.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 4744 Vnquille he noys as a nowte, as a nox quen he lawes. 1595 Duncan *App. Etym.* (E.D.S.) 71 *Mugio*, to rowt like a nowt. *c* 1620 A. Hume *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 27 A horse, an hundred horse; a noute, ten noute. 1875 W. McIlwraith *Guide Wigtownsh.* 137 Every day in the year a Galloway nowt was killed. 1883 J. Martin *Old Hadsington* 103 He blew through a 'nout's' horn.

b. *transf.* A stupid, coarse, or clumsy person.

1806 Black *Falls of Clyde* 195 You ugly nowt! Swithe! frae my sight, ye filthy ragged cowt! 1898 Crockett *Standard Bearer* x, A great, strong, kindly, hard-driving 'nowt' of a man.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *nowt-foot, -head, -horn*; *nowt-doctor, -man*; *nowt-beast, -market*, etc.

For further illustration see the *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

1657 in Holmes *Pontefract Bk. Entries* (1882) 54 Burroughe of Pontefract..Nautmarkett. *a* 1685 Sempill *Blythsome Wedding* vii, Callour nout-feet in a plate. 17.. *Humble Beggar* in Herd *Sc. Songs* (1776) II 29 A meikle nowt horn to rout on had he. 1790 Grose *Prov. Gloss.* Suppl., Nowt-foot oil. 1808 Jamieson s.v., It is used in composition for an individual of the kind, as a *nowt-beast*. 1824 Macfaggart *Encycl.* s.v. *Caumshell*, It is reduced by nowt doctors to a fine powder, and blown through the hollows of quills into cattles' eyes. 1862 *Luck of Lanyamede* I. 194 Out upon thee, nowt-head! hast no more sense than to leave the poor brutes out in a wild night like this? 1871 W. Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1873) 120 He had first visited the 'nowt market' at the top of the brae, and cheapened several stirks. 1883 *Longman's Mag.* Apr. 646 The cattle or 'nowt' man ..receives about twelve or thirteen shillings per week.

b. *Nowt-geld*, a rent-payment in cattle, or a tax levied on cattle, formerly in use in the north of England. Cf. Cornage.

a 1180 in *Victoria Hist. Cumbld.* (1902) I. 316 *note*, Noverit paternitas vestra me dedisse..Deo .vi. vaccas in perpetuam elemosinam reddendas anno omni quo meum Noutegeld debuerit heri. 1200 *Rotul. Chart.* (1037) 50/1 Danegeld, & neutegeld & horngeld. 1688 Hickes *Dict. Island.* s.v. *Gellt, Nowt-gelt*, tributum pro pecore solutum. 1825 Brockett *N. C. Gloss.*, Nout-geld, Neat-geld, cornage rent, originally paid in cattle horn tax. 1872 E. W. Robertson *Hist. Ess.* 134 Nowt-geld or Cornage appears both as an obligation and as a tenure.

c. *Nowt-gowan*, (*a*) the Horse-gowan or Ox-eye Daisy; (*b*) the Corn-Marigold. *Sc.*

1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* III. 943 The great white ox-eye, or nowt-gowan,..and the yellow nowt-gowan.

Nowt(h, dial. and obs forms of Nought.

† **Now·the,** *adv. Obs.* Forms: 1 **nuþa,** 1–2 **nuða,** 2–3 **nuþe,** 3 **nuðe,** 3–4 **nouþe** (4 **nope**), 3–5 **nouthe,** 3 **nowþe,** 5 **nowthe**; 3 **nouþ,** 4–5 **nouth.** [OE., f. *nū* Now, and *þá, ðá* Tho *adv.* In common use from *c* 1200 to 1400.] Now.

Beowulf 427 Ic þe nuða brego beorht dena biddan wille ..þæt [etc.]. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* I. 182 He astah up to heofenum, and þær sitt nuða mid his halgum. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 15 Ne scalt þu ȝelden vuel on,em uuel nuða. *Ibid.* 25 Ic nuþe eow tellen wulle. *c* 1205 Lay. 29863 Lusted nuðe alle Whæt ich sugge wulle. 1297 R. Glouc (Rolls) 419, þat noble mayde..þat ichabbe nouþe riȝt here ybured. *c* 1320 *Sir Bues* 3032 Goþ and wendeþ hennes nouþe. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 227 þe comyn fame telleþ þat he is at Durham nowþe, wiþ Seynt Cuthuert. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 537 Cudberth of Dereham, he sayde, ychame þat telle þe nowthe of þis casse.

Nowther, variant of Nouther.

Now·theard. [f. Nowt *sb.*] = Neatherd.

c 1330 *Newminster Cartul.* 259 Gylbertus dictus noutherd. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 251 þe kyngis nowte-hard come home with his catell. *Ibid.*, þis nowterd & his wife. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 257/1 A Nowthyrde, *armentarius* 1530 Palsgr. 248/2 Noetherde or bulherde, *bouvier.* 1691 Ray *N. C. Words* (ed. 2), A Note heard; a Neat-heard. 1818 Hogg *Brownie of Bodsbeck* viii, There was wee Willy the nout-herd. 1888 J. Walker *Jaunt to Auld Reekie* 9 Across the rigs the nowtherd drags the rake.

attrib. 1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 119 Wee must pay noutheard-wages, and sesses, and layes; the noutheard-wages weare (for every beast) 2*d.*

Hence **Now·therdship.** *rare.*

1592 in *Northumbld. Gloss.* (1894) s.v., Paid to Mr. Marmaduke Thirlekill..for the nowtardshipp of this towne. 1596 in Welford *Hist. Newcastle* III. 96.

Nowy (nōʷi), *a. Her.* Also 6 **-ey.** [ad. OF. *noé* (mod.F. *noué*), pa. pple. of *noer, nouer*:—L. *nodāre*, f. *nōdus* knot.]

† 1. = Nowed *a. Obs. rare*—[1].

1562 Legh *Armory* 100 He beareth a Serpent nowey.

2. Having a small semicircular projection, *esp.* at the centre of a partition line, or (in a cross) at each of the points where the arms meet.

1562 Legh *Armory* (1597) 35 Hee beareth Geules a Crosse nowye degraded fitche Argent. 1688 Holme *Armoury* III. xv. (Roxb.) 30/2 He beareth Azure, an Anchor reuersed, the Nutt (or Nowy) in the midle of the Beame or Arme. 1868 Cussans *Her.* (1893) 48 The lines by which a shield is divided..may assume any of the following forms: Engrailed, Invected,..Nowy. *Ibid* 62 The Cross Nowy has the angles formed by the conjunction of its limbs rounded outwards. All the varieties of the Cross may be Nowy or Quadrate.

b. *Nowy quadrate.* (See quot. 1868.)

1868 Cussans *Her.* (1893) 62 The Cross Quadrate, or Nowy-Quadrate, has its centre square, instead of round. 1894 *Parker's Gloss. Her., Cross*, Nowy quadrate..is applied when the projections appear to form a square.

So **Nowyed** *a.*, 'a term applied to a projection not in the centre of a cross but in one of its branches' (Cassell, 1886).

† **Nowyr,** obs. form (see N. 3) of HOUR.

a 1450 *Ryvshynge w. Angle* (1883) 9 Let hyt boyle softly halle a nowyr.

‖ **Nox** [1] (nɒks). [L.] Night. (Chiefly *poet.*)

1567 TURBERV. *Ovid's Ep.* Q viij, Forging dolefull plaints that Nox hath runne her race. *a* 1593 GREENE *Alphonsus* iv, Darksome Nox had spread about the earth Her blackish mantle. 1810 SIM in *Harp of Perthshire* (1893) 95 Nox had spread his sable sark Owre the Creation. 1844 CARLYLE *Let.* in *Westm. Gaz.* (1901) 12 Aug., All books ever written upon him..belong to the realm of Nox and Erebus.

† **Nox** [2], obs. form (see N. 3) of OX.

a 1400 50 *Alexander* 4744 As a nox quen he lawes. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 1912 Hurie thouȝt þat a nox went þreyȝe abouȝte alle þat. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 49/1 A Buse for a noxe.

No·xal, *a. Civil Law.* [ad. L. *noxālis*, f. *noxa* hurt, damage.] Relating to damage or injury done by a person or animal belonging to another.

Noxal action (see quots 1775 and 1880). *Noxal surrender*, the compensatory surrender to the plaintiff of the slave, animal, etc., by which the injury was done.

1605 DANIEL *Queen's Arcadia* iii i, I ouer-whelm My practise too with darknesse and strange words, With Codicilles, Acceptations, Actions recissorie, Noxall, and Hypothecall 1775 HALIFAX *Rom. Law* (1795) 94 In case of an Offence committed by a Slave, and of Damage done by a Beast, the Master of the Slave and Owner of the Beast were liable to be convened, by what was called a Noxal Action 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* iv. § 75 In respect of the wrong-doing of *filiifamilias* and slaves, as when they have committed theft say, or personal injury, noxal actions have been provided. 1903 JENKS in *Law Q. Rev.* Jan. 24 The practice of noxal surrender of animals prevailed in Flanders until the sixteenth century.

Hence **No·xally** *adv.*, by way of noxal surrender.

1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* i. § 141 It is not for any long time that persons are detained in this condition,..unless they have been mancipated noxally.

† **No·xial,** *a. Obs. rare.* In 6 -iall(e, -ya'l. [Irreg. f. L. *nox* + -IAL. Cf. obs. F. *noctial* (Godef.).] Nocturnal.

a 1500 *Pol., Rel., & L. Poems* (1866) 43 Whan Reste And slepe y shulde haue noxialle, As Requereth bothe nature and kynde. 1503 HAWES *Example Virtue* XII. CCXXXVII, Depryuynge the noxyall derkenes. *a* 1568 in *Dunbar's Poems* (S.T.S.) App. xi. 31 To the superne eternall regiouns, Quhair noxiall skyis may mak no sog orn.

Noxious (nɒkʃəs), *a.* Also 7 noctious. [ad. L. *noxius*, f. *noxa* hurt, damage.]

1. Injurious, hurtful, harmful; unwholesome.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 387 The adjacent parts being freed from many noxious humours thereby. 1650 BULWER *Anthropom't* 221 Many would have it an unprofitable excrement and of a noxious or hurtful quality. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* iv 460 Being oft times noxious where they light On man, beast, plant 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No 121 P 1 That seeming Sagacity in Animals, which makes them naturally avoid whatever is noxious or unwholsome. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I 157 The body, full of noxious humours, feels the torment. 1837 M DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II 87 The liver is always given to the dogs, and that may possibly be the noxious part. 1882 HAUGHTON *Phys Geogr.* iv. 190 It blows over the whole island steadily, a cold noxious wind.

† 2. Guilty, criminal. *Obs. rare.*

1623 COCKERAM I, *Noxious*, guilty. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 171 Whether Magicians and Astrologers be..noxious or guilty of a diabolical compact and commerce. 1656 BRAMHALL *Replic* iii 130 No man or Society of men can be justly punished..because they are noxious, unless they be noxious in the eye of the Law.

Hence **No·xiously** *adv.*, in a noxious manner; injuriously, perniciously.

1755 in JOHNSON. 1811 BYRON *Let. to Dallas* 21 Aug., A most decided atheist, indeed noxiously so 1879 M. ARNOLD *Mixed Ess., Democracy* 24 That which operates noxiously in the one, may operate wholesomely in the other.

No·xiousness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being noxious or injurious.

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Char. I* (1655) 7 That there was any intrinsique noxiousnesse in it I am yet to be convinced. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 42 This suggestion of the noxiousness of Lead to Iron work 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* VII. (1778) II. 318 The peculiar noxiousness of its climate has prevented Porto-bello from increasing in the same proportion. 1862 G. WILSON *Relig. Chem.* 29 Conferring the character of noxiousness to vegetable and animal life.

Noy, *sb. Obs.* (exc. *dial.*). Forms: *α.* 4 **nuy,** 4-5 **nuye,** 5 **nue.** *β.* 4 **noiȝe, noyȝe,** 4-5, 7 **noye,** 5 **noie,** 4-6 (9) **noy.** *γ.* 4 **niye,** 4-5 **nye,** 5 **ney.** [Aphetic form of *anuy, anoy* ANNOY *sb.*] Annoyance, trouble.

α. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 442 For pees bi-leueb in no londe Wher þer is werre, nuy and onde. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3518 Thurgh nuyes and angers sere. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 140 After nyes and dyssesis. *a* 1450 MYRC 120 Lest afterwardle hyt do the nuye.

β. 1338 R BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 183 To slo doun & to stroye, þei left for dede no noye. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel Wks.* I. 4 þis shall ever last wibout irkyng or noye. 1436 *Libel Eng. Policy* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 182 Wee shulde hem destroy. As prysoners wee shulde hem bryngе to noy. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xiv. 50 For alle debates to accorde, and to bryngе alle noyes atte an ende. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot* (1821) I. 138 Galdus, be noy of the woundis gottin in this last battall, was so wery, that [etc.]. 1598 TOFTE *Alba* (1880) 27 Banisht from Mirth, and Boundslaue vnto Noy. 1611 FLORIO, *Noianza*, annoyance, noye, trouble. [1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 188 Whose shadows 'tween them and the sky Forebodit noucht but noy.]

γ. 13 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1002 Alle nat so much niye hade no mon in his hert. *Ibid.* 1376 To neuen þe noumbre to much nye were. 14.. *Sir Beues* (C) 1965 þe patriark save his gret nye. *c* 1440 MYRC *Festial* (E.E.T.S.) 197 To don Thomas al þe nye and þe gref þat he cowth.

Noy, *v. Obs* (exc. *dial.*). Forms: *α.* 4 **nuiȝe,** 4-5 **nuye,** 5 **nue, nve.** *β.* 4 **noyȝe, noȝe,** 4-7 **noye,** 4-6 **noie,** 4- **noy.** *γ.* 4-5 **nye,** 5 **ney.** [Aphetic form of *anuye, anoye* ANNOY *v.*; perhaps also partly repr. OF. *nuire, noire*:—pop. L. **nocĕre*, L. *nocere* to injure.]

1. *trans.* To annoy, trouble, vex, harass; to harm or injure.

α. *c* 1300 *Beket* 198 Azen the lithers conteccours that Nuyede him of his lyve. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1184 Many he nuyes and fon awayles. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. iv. 437 An aunter hit nuyede me, non ende wol ich make. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 165 Yf harme is befall to any man,..hit me touchyth and nuyth.

β. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 789 Panne fond he non þat hym noyed. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 307 þing þat moost noyeþ þis ship ben felle flodis of þis world. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2591 Hit meuys into mynd, & mekill me noyes. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* VI. i, So stronge then was this generacion, None durst it noye. 1523 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 37, I ymagyn with myself whiche wayes they myght take to noy our enemyes most. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 623 The Citezens manfully defended themselues, and sore noyed and hurt their enimies. 1602 J. DAVIES (Heref.), *Mirum in Modum* XXXIV, So violent each Sense her virtue bindes, And noyes, or noyes the Mind in diuerse kindes.

1829 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Noy*, to vex, to trouble—to annoy. Not now in use, Dr. Johnson says. As a Northern word it is quite common.

γ. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1603 When nabugo-de-nozar was nyed in stoundes. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1575 With hym þen irked Alle þe burnez so bolde To nye hym onferum. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 771 (Dubl.), þe nowmbre of sir nicholas it neyt me to rekyn. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 407 But the infortuny of flesche nyouthe theim moche.

b Used impersonally, and const. *with* or *at.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cvi. 18 Thaim noyed with godis worde. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6613 þe lede vppon lyue leuyt he þen, And nolpit to another, þat hym noiet at.

2. *refl.* and *intr.* To vex oneself, to grieve.

c 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 823 Noy you noght at his note, that nobill is to nevin. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 493 Ilk da by da he studeit moir and noyit. 1587 GROVE *Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 13 The case of this my child, her selfe which noyeth so.

3. *absol.* To cause annoyance or harm.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4395 þe devels þat er now bunden swa, þat þai may noght .nuye als mykel als þai walde. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 76 Also it noyeth mekyl, to renne after mete, or ryde mekyll. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 49 Grawntynge to us the eytynge of flesche, that noyethe not. 1534 MORE *Treat. Passion* Wks. 1348/2 If nothing anaileth, but ouer that it sore noyeth and hurteth. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 19 He noieth, destroieth, and al to this drift, to strip his poore tenant.

b. Const. *to* a person.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 5 If þe pope be vnprofitable & slow in his dedis, þat more noyeþ to him & alle oper. *a* 1485 FORTESCUE *Wks* (1869) 488 On the other side their inyquyte may noye to every man. 1512 *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1828) III. 71 As he that had the grace of God with him to whom none may noy.

Hence **Noyed** *ppl. a.*

1587 GROVE *Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 76 Ther was not..a wight that felt such greefe as now I feele, or had such cause to wayle his noyed life.

‖ **Noyade** (nwaɪyad), *sb.* [F., f. *noyer*:—L. *necāre* to put to death (in late L., to drown).] The execution of persons by drowning, as practised by Carrier at Nantes in 1794.

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 13 They choked their rivers with their *noyades*. 1835 MACAULAY *Ess., Mackintosh's Hist. Revol.* (1897) 320 Then came..revolutionary tribunals, guillotinades, noyades, fusillades. 1878 SEELEY *Stein* I. 163 No guillotine was to be set up..; the Oder, Spree and Weichsel were to see no noyades.

transf. 1819 J. ADAMS *Lett.* Wks. 1850 II. 334 *note*, The Mohawks, who were concerned in the noyade of the tea in Boston harbor.

Hence **Noyade** *v.*, to put to death by drowning; also **Noyading** *vbl. sb.*

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. v. vi, Sounds of fusillading and noyading. 1839 — *Chartism* v 141 Lyons fusillading, Nantes noyading. 1844 TH. PARKER in Weiss *Life & Corr.* I. 225 The wretched Terrorists..guillotined, and noyaded, and mitrailled, I know not how many.

† **Noyals.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *noyales* (pl.), from the place of manufacture, *Noyal* in the department Ille-et-Vilaine.] (See quots.)

1662 *Irish Stat.* (1765) II. 410 Noyals canvas the hundred ells. 1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* I. 181, 17000 Hund. of Vitry and Noyals Canvas.

† **Noy·ance.** *Obs.* Also 4-6 **noyaunce,** 6 **noiance.** [Aphetic form of ANNOYANCE.]

1. A source of annoyance; a nuisance.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3444 Longe lastede þat ilk distaunce, To þe bre'ere gret noyaunce. 1534 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 124 They..doe use to reforme all common noyaunces. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 179 Whereby the winde..may dry vp all Cobwebbes, or such like noiances. 1639 G. DANIEL *Eccles.* xliii. 55 Soe, for the Summer's Sun (noyance as great) A gentle Dew falls, to allay the heat. 1670 J. SMITH *Eng. Improv. Revis'd* 90 That the distance of them be such, that every Tree be not a noyance..to his fellows.

2. The condition or fact of being annoyed, troubled, or harmed.

c 1400 *Brut* clxi. 180 Kyng Edward dede his diligence..to amende þe noyaunce of þe commune peple. 1494 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 13 Preamble, The Price..[is] greatly enhanced here, to the Loss and Noyance of all the King's Subjects. 1502 *Ord. Cryster Men* (W. de W. 1506) II. vii. 102 Slouthe the whiche is an heuynesse and noyaunce to doo well. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 105 Other coynes of mettall went among the people, to their great noyaunce.

3. The action of annoying or troubling; annoyance, molestation.

1431 *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 279 In disturblyng and noyaunce of the comenye. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 193/2 She was sore aferd lest he wold do to her ony gryef or noyance ayenst her avowe. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxix. 282 We shall go and do hym some noyaunce and domage. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. xxiii, A cloud of cumbrous gnattes doe him molest,..That from their noyance he no where can rest. [1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* I. vi, Whate'er smack'd of noyance, or unrest, Was far, far off expelled.]

So † **Noy·anoy.** *Obs. rare*—[1].

1414 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 59/1 Mischiefs that mighten..turne to gret prejudice to the kyng, & noiancie to al the Reume.

† **Noy·ant,** *a. Obs.* [Aphetic f. OF. *anoyant*; cf. NOY *v.*] Injurious (to); causing annoyance.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 79 Drynkyng of cold water fastynge, bylore mete, ys noyant þe body. *c* 1400 ASHBY *Dicta Philos.* 699 Al suche thing noyant to your high estate Eschewe al wey. 1550 in Strype *Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. v. xxii. 421/1 Sea coal, Dust, Rushes or any other thing Noyant. 1582 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 422 Ordure, rubbysh, carreine, or any other thinge noyant.

‖ **Noyau** (nwaɪyo). Also **noyeau.** [F., repr. earlier *noyal, noial, nuial*, etc.:—pop. L. **nucāle*, f. L. *nuc-, nux* nut.] A liqueur made of brandy flavoured with the kernels of certain fruits.

1797 CANNING *Rovers* II. ii, This cherry-bounce, this loved noyau, My drink for ever be. 1818 MOORE *Fudge Fam. Paris* 161 Your Noyeaus, Curaçoos, and the devil knows what. 1842 ORDERSON *Creolia* xx 245 You will venture to sip the noyeau. 1882 *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 80 A glass of noyau and still more cakes.

Noych(e, obs. forms of OUCH, clasp.

† **Noy·er.** *Obs.*—[1] [f. NOY *v.*] = ANNOYER.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 29 The nouth is a noyer to grasse of all suites, The east a destroyer to herbe and all fruites.

† **Noy·ful,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 4 **noiȝe-,** 4-6 **noye-** (5 **nuye-**), **noi-,** 4-7 **noyful;** also 4-5 **-fulle,** 5-7 **-full.** [f. NOY *sb.* + -FUL.]

1. Annoying, troublesome, tiresome; also, harmful, hurtful, noxious.

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xi. 7 Nyle thou be noyful to me. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xi. m. (Bodl. MS.), þe noiberen winde..is notiulle to ham þat haue tesike. 1435 *Coventry Leet Bk.* (E.E.T.S.) 3 Oct., As the mater of this bille is grevous & Nuyefull to the comen pepull. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 299 b/1 Opene my wounes lest ony noyeful humour corrupte..the hyd passions. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccliv. 575 It is noyfull to me to recorde it. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* ch. (1636) 100 Declaring their noyfull qualities in appeyring of nature. *a* 1618 J. DAVIES *Commend. Poems* Wks (Grosart) II. 20/1 To be fore-pinde..In many a noyfull stoure of willing bale.

2. Annoyed, vexed. *rare.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 331 After sixe and twenty yere of Cerdicus his comyng, Arthur was wery and noyeful. *Ibid.* VI. 57 þe kyng of strange tonge was greved and noyful,..and brouȝte yn anoþer [bishop] of his owne longage.

Hence † **Noy·fully** *adv.*; **Noy·fulness** *sb. Obs.*

1395 PURVEY *Remonstr.* (1851) 46 Settinge noiefully in thraldom that that holi scripture setteth profitably in fredom. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xiii. (1495) 320 By nighnes of eyther sterre his noyfulnesse is tempred.

‖ **Noy·ing,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. NOY *v.* + -ING [1].] Annoyance, harm, injury.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* (1883) 144 They ought to requyre their passage wyth oute noynge and contencion. 1521 *Guylforde's Pilgr.* (Camden) 54 Saffely assuryd from noyeng of any beste. 1548-77 VICARY *Anat.* v. (1888) 37 The cause why he taketh that Pannicle, is to keepe him from noying.

† **Noy·ing,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [-ING [2].] That annoys or vexes; vexatious; injurious.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* i. 3 A tre þ is profitable til many & noyand til mane. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* x. vi. (Bodl. MS.), He..streynep and bindep nuynge rennyng of rewmne. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xlviii. 217 Grace of withestondynge of noynge þynges. 1505 *Berwick Reg.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) *Var. Collect.* I. 7 Defaultes..noynge and paynfull unto the Kinges lieges and all other strangers.

Noyl, variant of NOIL.

† **Noy·ment.** *Obs.*—[1] [f. NOY *v.*] Annoyance.

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 211 So that it be not to the noyment of any neybur.

Noynyng, obs. variant of NOONING.

† **Noy·ous,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 4-5 **noyus,** 4-7 **-ous,** 5-6 **-ouse,** 5 **-owse,** 6 **-ose,** *Sc.* **-us,** 5-6 **noyes** (5 **is**); 5 **noiose,** 5-6 **noious** (6 **-ous**); 5 **nuous, nvous,** 6 **nuyouse.** [Aphetic form of *enoyous*, etc., ANNOYOUS *a.*] Causing annoyance; vexatious, troublesome, etc.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxxvii 15 Here noyus wordis and 3eld not agayn. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 1504 (Harl.) Lat in 3our herte no noyouse fantasie So crepe, þat it cause me to die. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 55 Per is no þing more noious to a wounde. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 212 Profitable as an hors, nuous as a mows. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* XVII. viii. 701 That yeldyng, sayd they, shal be noyous to yow. 1533 MORE *Apol.* 86 b, Suche as are..euyle, and nought, and noyouse vnto the comen well. 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 10 b, Howe noyous and hurtfull such a vapour and savour is. 1634 LEVETT *Ordering of Bees* 13 Those noyous and filthy things being

taken away. 1675 Huyberts *Corner-Stone* 11 Divers medicines which at the first usage .were exclaimed against ..as noyous and hurtful to the king's subjects.

Hence † **Noy·ously** *adv. Obs.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 256/1 Noyously, *nocue.* 1641 Baker *Chron.* (1653) 359 Hounsditch..till that time, had lien very noyously to all travellers that way.

† **Noyra** : see Newry. *Obs.*

1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* v xii. 429 As for fowles, they haue abundance of Parrots and Noyras, more pleasing in beautie, speech and other delights then the Parrot.

Noysance, -ant, varr. of Noisance, -ant. **Noys(e,** obs. ff. Noise, Nose. **Noysom(e,** -sum, obs. ff. Noisome.

Noyt, *v. Sc.* [Of obscure origin. In mod. use commonly written *knoit.*] To strike, rap.

15.. *Christs Kirk* xix. (Maitl. MS.), Thair durst na ten cum him to tak, Sa noytit he thair nowis.

Nozel, variant of Nuzzle *v.*[2] *Obs.*

Nozzel, obs. variant of Nosel.

Nozzle (nɒ·z'l), *sb.* [f. Nose *sb.* + -le.] Forms: *α.* 7–9 **nosle, nosel,** 7–8 **nossel.** *β.* 7–9 **nosle,** 7–8 **nozel,** 8 **nozzel,** 8– **nozzle.**

1. A socket on a candlestick or sconce, for receiving the lower end of the candle; also, a part projecting from the socket (quot. 1608). Now *rare.*

α. 1608 Willet *Hexapla Exod.* 593 Euery socket had *rostrum in sua parte,* a certaine nosle hanging out. 1657 W Coles *Adam in Eden* cclix, In fashion like unto the Nossel of a wooden candlestick. 1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5282/9 A Nosel for a Candle. 1847 Halliw., The nosle of a candlestick is that part which holds the end of the candle.

β. 1682 Wheler *Journ. Greece* v. 398 A Stem, formed like a Nozel, or Socket of a Candlestick. 1741 Arbuthnot & Pope *Mem. Mart. Scribleru* iii, A paultry old Sconce, with the nozzle broke off. *a* 1764 Lloyd *Candle & Snuffers* Poet. Wks. 1774 II. 133 A candle stuck in flaring state Within the nozel of French plate. 1791 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 8 A pair of silver snuffers and stand, and two candlestick nozzles.

2. A small spout, mouthpiece, or projecting aperture; a short terminal pipe or part of a pipe, such as the nose of a pair of bellows, the muzzle of a gun-barrel, etc.

α. 1683 Salmon *Doron Med.* II. xx. 570 The Top thereof [a stove] may be firm Tin, with a nossel or pipe in it, like that of a pair of Bellows. 1702 Savery *Miner's Friend* 44 Taking away his Thumb, he by directing the Nosle to the Fire immediately extinguishes it. 1787 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 46 Icicles, adhering to the nosel of the cock.

β. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* III. 98 A Pipe being tied to the nozle of a pair of Bellows. 1764 *Mus. Rusticum* III. lxvii. 304 At every fathom distance there should be wooden nozels. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 261 A wooden plug may be chained to the pump, betwixt the spouts or nozles. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 203 The nozzle that leads from the steam pipe is stopped with a wooden plug. 1894 Curzon *Probl. Far East* 246 Boards upon which are painted the nozzles of imaginary cannons.

b. Applied to various parts of a steam-engine, *esp.* the steam-port, or the part of the cylinder enclosing this, and the exhaust-pipe or the adjustable end of this.

1839 R S Robinson *Naut. Steam Eng.* 34 On one side of the cylinder, and cast with it, are two square projections called nosles, which enclose within them the steam ports. 1848 Alban *Steam Eng* 257 *note,* By some mechanics these parts of the engine are called nozzles, a corruption of nose-holes 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1535 1.

attrib. 1895 *Model Steam Eng.* 84 This is regulated by the size of the aperture at the nozzle end of the boiler.

3. *slang.* The nose.

1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl* 18 Apr., His..face was overshadowed by this tremendous nozzle. 1854 'C. Bede' *Verdant Green* II. iv. 41 That'll take the bark from your nozzle 1863 Speke *Discov Nile* 271 But Bombey, showing his nozzle rather flatter than usual, said 'No; I got this on account of your lies'.

4. A small nose or beak; a projecting part or end.

1850 Grote *Greece* II. lx. VII. 408 Instead of having one single beak, the Corinthian ship might be said to have three nozzles. 1874 Bedford *Sailor's Pkt-Bk.* v. 108 Each buoy, exclusive of the nozzle, is to be divided horizontally into four, and vertically into eight equal parts.

5. Special combs, as **nozzle-block** (see quot.); **nozzle-face** (see quot.); **nozzle-man,** a man in charge of the nozzle of the hose of a fire-engine, or that of a suction- or other pipe; **nozzle-pipe** = Nozzle 2; **nozzle-plate** = *nozzle-face*; **nozzle-screw,** a nozzle having a screw-thread cut on it.

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1535/2 *Nozzle-block, one in which two bellows-nozzles unite. 1846 A. Young *Nant. Dict.* 298 Within the casing, at the top and bottom of the cylinder, are the two *nosle-faces, which are square plates of brass raised upon the cylinder, one round each of the steam-ports, for the valve-plates to slide upon. 1888 T. A. D. *Where Chinese Drink* 139 One of the rest acted as 'nozzle-man to direct the jet. 1893 *Times* 10 July 13/6 There are to each such suction pipe, when in operation, one weigher, and one nozzle man in the ship's hold and two boys. 1816 Accum *Chem. Tests* 245 If the flame have a cavity through it, the aperture of the *nozzle-pipe is too large. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1535/1 *Nozzle-plate, a seat for a slide-valve of a steam-engine. 1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* IV. 195/1 The aperture through which the *nozzle-screw is to pass.

Hence **No·zzle** *v. trans.,* to fit *with* something after the manner of a nozzle. **No·zzler,** *slang,* a blow on the nose.

1866 J. B. Rose *Virg. Ecl. & Georg.* III Some to the young the mother's teats forbid, And nozzle with sharp spikes the calf and kid. 1888 *Sporting Mag.* XXII. 198 In the ninth round Bob received a nozzler drawing claret.

Nozzle, variant of Nuzzle *v.*[1]

† **Npnam,** variant of *nam* Mnam *Obs.*

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A vii. 226 Seruus nequam hedde npnam, and for he nolde hit vseu [etc.].

Nshiego : see Jocko.

Nu, obs. form of New *a.* and Now.

‖ **Nuance** (nüˌäns). [F. *nuance* shade of colour, etc., f. *nuer* to shade, f. *nue* cloud :—pop. L. **nuba,* for classical L *nūbēs.*]

1. A slight or delicate variation or difference in expression, feeling, opinion, etc.

1781 H. Walpole *Let. to C'tess Ossory* 4 Jan., The more expert one were at *nuances,* the more poetic one should be. 1846 H. Greville *Diary* (1885) 165 The English and French difference on the Spanish question is considered as serious by people of every political *nuance.* 1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* viii. 235 Much of the obscurity..arises from our having lost the finer *nuances* of Athenian feeling respecting the persons satirized in the old Comedy.

2. A shade of colour; a slight difference or variation in shade or tone.

1856-7 Geo. Eliot *Sc. Clerical Life* II. iv, Whose face Nature seemed to have coloured in a hurry, and had no time to attend to *nuances.* 1879 A. J. C. Hare *Story Life* (1900) V. xx. 160 Her rooms were draped with every possible nuance of colour which can harmonise together.

3. A delicate gradation in musical expression.

1879 Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 171 Comparatively careless as to the right notes being played, but angry. at any failure in expression or nuance. 1885 *Athenæum* 7 Feb. 192/3 Some numbers were splendidly given..The *nuances* were also observed to a remarkable degree.

Nub (nʊb), *sb.*[1] Also 7, 9 **nubb.** [app. a variant of Knub *sb.*]

† **1.** = Knub *sb.* 3. *Obs. rare.*

1594 *Cecil Papers* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) IV. 574 Silk nubbs, 700 *li.* 1640 in Entick *London* (1766) II. 178 Silk nubs, or husks of silk. 1759 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 182 The duties now payable upon raw short silk or capiton, and silk nubs, or husks of silk, shall..cease.

2. A knob or protuberance; a lump.

Common in dialect use in various applications. '*Nub,* the neck' in the *Dict. Cant. Crew* (*a* 1700) may belong here, but cf. Nub *sb.*[3]

1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s v. *Garden fences,* That when the Tree is quite fixed, the Nub or Bottom of the Stem, above the Division of the Roots, may be rather above the Surface then even with it. 1760 *Boston Gaz.* 5 May 4/3 Strayed away,..a black Mare..has .two small Nubs on the near Flank. 1859 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3) 297 *Nub,* a knob. 1864 Webster, *Nub,* a jag, or snag; also a knob, a protuberance. 1866 *Portn. Rev* Jan. 617 People. have very feeble notions of the difficulty that every nub of coal represents. 1893 G. D. Leslie *Let Marco* xxviii 191 The ground is alive with little nubs and noses poking through.

3. *U. S.* The point or gist of a story or matter.

1859 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3) 297 The nub of a story is the point or gist of it. 1889 'Mark Twain' *Yankee at Crt. of K. Arthur* xvii. 176 When the nub was sprung, the assemblage let go with a horse-laugh. 1899 *Scribner's Mag.* XXV. 105/2 It's the nub of the whole matter.

† **Nub,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. Cant.* [Cf. Nub *v.*[2]] The gallows.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s.v. *Glim,* As the Cull was Glimm'd, he gangs to the Nubb, [i. e.] if the Fellow has been Burnt in the Hand, he'll be Hang'd now.

Nub, *v*[1], var. of Knub *v* 2. (Cf. Nubble *v.*)

c 1610 *Grobiana's Nuptialls* (MS. Bodl. 30) lf. 24 b, I tooke him a polt of the pate...I nubb'd his noddle.

† **Nub,** *v.*[2] *Obs. Cant.* [Cf. Nub *sb.*[2]] To hang (one) by the neck; to execute by hanging.

1673 R. Head *Cant. Acad.* 16 The other was (nub'd) hang'd, and the last (marrinated) transported. *Ibid.* 191 They are rub'd, Up to the Nubbing-Cheat, And there they're nubb'd. *a* 1754 Fielding *Jonathan Wild* iv ii, We shall be both nubbed together. I'faith, my dear, it almost makes me amends for being nubbed myself, to have the pleasure of seeing thee nubbed too.

Hence † **Nu·bbing** *vbl. sb.*, hanging.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.*

Nub-berry. *Sc. rare.* = Noop[1].

1794 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* XIII. 243 Upon the top of this hill, grows a small berry, commonly called the Nub Berry.

Nu·bbin. *U.S.* [f. Nub *sb.*[1]] A dwarfed or imperfect ear of maize.

1847 in Webster. 1897 Gen. H. Porter in *Cent. Mag.* Aug. 591 Well, .that's the littlest nubbin I ever did see.

Nu·bbing-cheat. *Cant.* [f. *nubbing* Nub *v.*[2] + Cheat *sb.*[1] 3.] The gallows. Now only *arch.*

1673 R. Head *Cant. Acad.* 94 They are..sent to the Nubbing cheat. 1743 Fielding *Tom Jones* viii. xii, 'I will shew you a way to empty the pocket of a queer cull, without any danger of the nubbing cheat' 'Nubbing cheat,' cries Partridge, 'Pray, Sir, what is that?' 'Why that, Sir,' says the stranger, 'is a cant-phrase for the gallows.' 1826 Scott *Woodst.* xxxvi, We trine to the nubbing cheat to-morrow. 1834 Ainsworth *Rookwood* (1864) 313, I fear Dick will scarce cheat the Nubbing-cheat this go. 1902 *Blackw. Mag.* May 704/2 They pay the last debt at the nubbing-cheat.

So † **Nu·bbing-cove,** the hangman; † **Nu·bbing-ken,** 'the Sessions-house'.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.*

Nubble (nʊ·b'l), *sb.* [dim. of Nub *sb.*[1] Cf. *knubble, knobble.*] A small knob or lump.

1818 J. Brown *Psyche* 171 Counting the nubbles and the dints That form the cornice. *a* 1845 Hood *To Henrietta* 23 That a *corne* is not the nubble that brings trouble to your toes. 1860 Pirsse *Lab. Chem. Wonders* 42 A nubble of iron ..dissolves in it like sugar does in water. 1897 Kipling *Capt. Cour.* 14 A piece of dingy ticking full of lumps and nubbles.

† **Nu·bble,** variant of Knubble *v.*

1676 *Verney Fam. Mem.* (1899) VII. 223 Sr Fr. [Vincent]..beate him [Ld. Pembroke], threw him downe in ye kennell, nubbled him & dawb'd him daintily. 1728 N. Bailey *Erasm. Colloq.* 462, I..took him hold by the Hair with my left Hand, and nubbled him so well-favouredly with my Right, that you could see no Eyes he had for the Swellings.

Nu·bbling. *dial.* [f. Nub *sb.*[1] or Nubble *sb.*] A small lump of coal.

1825 Lamb *Rest. Pillory* in *Eliana* (1867) 141 Cinders are dear, gentlemen. This nubbling might have helped the pot boil. 1847 Halliw., *Nubblings,* small coal. *Wore.* 1876– in dial. glossaries (Oxf., Worc., Warw.).

Nu·bbling-chit, late var. of Nubbing-cheat.

1836 Mahony *Relig. Father Prout* ix. *Songs France* 269 When he came to the nubbling chit, He was tucked up so neat and so pretty. 1841 'Bon Gaultier' in *Tait's Edin. Mag.* VIII. 223 The faking boy to the crap has gone, At the nubbling-chit you'll find him.

Nubbly (nʊ·bli), *a.* [f. Nubble *sb.* + -y[1].]

1. Having numerous small protuberances; knobby, lumpy. (See also Knubbly.)

1809 Hood in *The Gem* 181 A large order was sent for nubbly sofas and crooked chairs. 1844 — *Mrs. Barrage* Wks. 1862 VI. 345 Her nose nubbly and red as a rosebud. 1871 L. Stephen *Playgr. Eur.* (1894) vii. 156 Four of us were packed between a couple of nubbly rocks. 1882 Blackmore *Christowell* III iii. 49 Ungainly, nubbly fruit it was. *Comb.* 1879 F W. Robinson *Coward Conse.* I. iv, A stout, nubbly-faced, white-haired man.

transf. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 27 Oct., By enduring the nubbly and poignant anguish of those flint-stones.

2. Having the form of small lumps.

1845 Hood *The Storm,* Quick, some coal, some nubbly pieces. 1864 *Guardian* 21 Dec., Bright black nubbly antimony. 1894 Fenn *Real Gold* 80, I hope it's going to be my luck to get just a few nubbly bits for myself.

So **Nu·bby** *a.* (In southern dial. and *U. S.*)

1876 Leveson Gower *Surrey Provinc.*, *Nubby,* cloddy, of land that breaks up in clods or lumps.

‖ **Nubecula** (niuˌbē·kiulă). Pl. **-culae.** [L. *nūbēcula* little cloud, dark spot, dim. of *nūbēs* cloud. So F. *nubécule.*]

1. *Path.* **a.** A cloudy formation in urine.

1699 Woodward in *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 197 Large thin Masses, appearing like Nubeculæ, or Clouds in the Water. 1744 tr. *Boerhaave's Let. The. Physic* III. 149 The Nubeculæ or Clouds proceed chiefly from the muriatic Salt. 1857– in Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, and later Dicts.

b. A speck or small cloud in the eye.

1727-38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., The nubecula seems to arise from certain gross particles detained in the pores of the cornea, or swimming in the aqueous humour 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) Dictionary, *Leucoma,* a Disease of the Cornea, called also Albugo, Nubecula. 1859– in Worcester and some later Dicts.

2. *Astron.* One or other of the Magellanic Clouds.

1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 449/2 There is no account of the celebrated Nubeculæ (major and minor), two very large patches of Milky Way not far from the south pole. 1855 H. J. S. Smith in *Oxford Ess.* 128 We can feel no absolutely insuperable difficulty in admitting, within the globe of Nubecula Major, of the presence of distinct stars as well as nebulae.

Nubelus, obs. form of Nubilous.

Nubia (niū·biă). [Irreg. f. L. *nūbēs* cloud.] A soft fleecy wrap for the head and neck, worn by women.

1881 *Confessions of a frivolous Girl,* Emerging therefrom, five minutes later, in my nubia and snowy wrap. 1885 Van Voorst *Without a Compass* 34 The bracelet of a lady ..became entangled in the nubia of Agnes.

Nubian (niū·biăn), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med.L. *Nūbiān us,* or f. med.L. *Nūbia,* f. L. *Nūbæ,* Gr. Νοῦβαι, the name of the people.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Pertaining or belonging to the country of Nubia.

1727-46 Thomson *Summer* 819 Down the Nubian rocks.. he pours his urn. 1790 Bruce *Trav.* IV. viii. x. 523 What figure the Nubian breed would make in point of fleetness is very doubtful 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XXII. 558/1 The Nubian language..seems to bear no affinity to the Koptic or Ancient Egyptian. 1871 P. Smith *Anc. Hist. East* vii § 12 (1881) 125 The Nubian eye, more elongated than the Egyptian, is still seen in the *Shangallas.*

2. In the specific names of certain animals.

1879 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 769/2 The Nubian Goat, which is met with in Nubia, Upper Egypt, and Abyssinia. 1881 *Trans. Zool. Soc.* II. 235 In the male Nubian Giraffes..the posterior horns..were less firmly attached to the skull than they were in the full-grown Cape Giraffes. 1896 tr. *Boas' Text-Bk. Zool.* 517 The Domestic Cat..is apparently a descendant of the Nubian Wild Cat.

B. *sb.* † **1.** *pl.* An Eastern sect of Christians.

c 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 146 Þes men be noȝt holde in so grete reuerence as þe Nubyans, for þei kepe noȝt þe feith so trewlich as þei do.

2. A native of Nubia; a Nubian slave.

1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xlvii. IV. 562 A wandering tribe of the Blemmyes or Nubians invaded his solitary prison. 1813 Byron *Giaour* xv. Such is the tale his Nubians tell. 1836 *Brit. Cyc. Lit., Hist.*, etc. III. 143/1 The Nubians..have the thick lips..of the negro race. 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 611/2 Ethnologically the modern Nubians are therefore to be considered as a very mixed people.

3. A Nubian horse.

1790 Bruce *Trav.* IV. viii. x. 523 If beautiful and symmetrical parts, great size and strength,. can promise anything for a stallion, the Nubian is..the most eligible in the world.

4. The language spoken by the Nubians.

1855 LATHAM in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 91 The languages spoken on the water-system of the Nile:—Coptic, Bishari, Nubian,..Amharic, &c.

5 A kind of black dress-material.

1899 *Daily News* 8 Apr. 9/1 Some of the moirettes and the new Nubian make good substitutes. The latter is, however, only in black.

Nubiferous (niūbi·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. *nūbifer*, f. L. *nūbēs* cloud: see -FEROUS.] Cloud-bringing.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Nubiferous*, that brings or carries clouds, cloudy. 1829 T. HOOK *Bank to Barnes* 160 The wind blowing east-by-east, which is a most nubiferous quarter. 1862 HOLMES *Old Vol. Life* (1891) 65 But let us sit awhile with nubiferous, or, if I may coin a word, nephelligenous accompaniment.

Nu·biform, *a. rare.* [f. as prec.: see -FORM.] Having the form of a cloud; cloud-like, vague.

1874 RUSKIN *Val D'Arno* (1886) 6 The more or less spectral, hooded, imaginative, and nubiform authority of the Pope and Church.

† **Nu·bilate,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. pa. pple. of L. *nūbilāre*: see next.] Clouded.

c 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. of Gd. Manners* (1570) B v, O howe oft hath hid truth and simple veritie Lurked vnder ymage of falshood nubilate.

Nubilate (niū·bilēt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *nūbilāre*, f. *nubila* (neut. pl.), f. *nūbēs* cloud.] *trans.* To cloud; to obscure; to render less clear or transparent.

a 1691 AUBREY *Wilts.* (MS. Royal Soc.) lf. 100 (Halliw.), About the beginning of March, 1660, I bought..a Turkey-stone ring; it was then wholly serene; toward the end of the moneth it began to be nubilated. 1730 BAILEY (folio), *To Nubilate*, to make cloudy. 1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XI 646 Reinhard's [perspicuity], strong as it is, has been somewhat nubilated in the school of Kant.

Hence **Nubila·tion,** cloudiness. *rare*—[1].

1874 COUES *Birds N.W.* 613 Various degrees of this dusky nubilation approach in some specimens nearly to the uniform dusky below characterized.

Nubile (niū·bil), *a.* [ad. L. *nūbilis*, f. *nūbĕre* to marry, or a. F. *nubile* (= It. *nubile*, Sp. and Pg. *nubil*).]

1. Of females: Marriageable; of an age or condition suitable for marriage.

a 1642 EGLISHAM *Forerunner of Revenge* 12 Buckinghams Neece was not yet Nubile in yeares. 1728 PRIOR *Solomon* I. 97 The Cowslip smiles, in brighter yellow dress'd, Than that which veils the nubile Virgin's Breast. 1789 *Charact.* in *Ann. Reg.* 18 They..feed when they become nubile on a diet somewhat like forced-meat balls. 1849-52 *Todd's Cyc. Anat.* IV. 1340/2 Hindoo women would gradually come to consist of such as by constitution are early nubile. 1879 W. L. LINDSAY *Mind in Lower Anim.* 463 Preference or choice in the selection of mates by the nubile females.

fig. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* iii. 708 On the day when Spring's green girlishness Grew nubile and she trembled into May.

2. Of age: Admitting of, suitable for, marriage.

1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 425 The female slaves were, at a nubile age, as numerous as the males. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Clin. Lect. Dis. Wom.* xxi. (ed 4) 170 Twenty to twenty-five years is the best nubile age of women.

† **Nubilé,** *a. Her. Obs.* [a. obs. F. *nubilé*, pa. pple. of *nubiler*.] = NEBULÉ.

1661 MORGAN *Sph Gentry* I. v. 54 The Martlet is the Honour point, the Nubile line is the exact Fess point, the Swan the exact Midde base.

Nubi·lity. [f. prec. + -ITY: cf. F. *nubilité* (1750), It. *nubilità*, Sp. *nubilidad*.] Capability for marriage. (Properly on the part of females.)

1813 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXI. 131 When the age of nubility approached. 1857 BULLOCK tr. *Cazeaux's Midwifery* 82 Its first appearance..constitutes one of the earliest signs of puberty or nubility. 1889 D. J. MATTHEWS *Clin. Lect. Dis. Wom.* xxi. (ed 4) 169 The old and wisest counsels as to the nubility of men and women.

Nubilo·se, *a. rare*—[0]. [Cf. next.] 'Full of clouds, cloudy' (Bailey, folio, 1730).

Nubilous (niū·biləs), *a.* Now *rare.* Also 6 *Sc.* nubilus, -elus. [ad. late L. *nūbilōs-us*, or f. L. *nūbilus*, f. *nūbēs* cloud. Cf. It., Sp., and Pg. *nubiloso*, F. *nubileux*.]

1. a. Cloudy, foggy, misty. b. = NEBULOUS 2.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 526 And all the lift baith dirk and nubelus, Perturbit wes with cloudis mervelus. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 139 The air was nubilus and donk. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Nubilous*, full of clouds, cloudy, stormy, tempestuous. 1671 R. BOHUN *Wind* 223 The radiant, sanguine, pallid, nubilous, or other Appearances of the Sun. 1739 E. CARTER tr. *Algarotti Newton's Theory* (1742) I. 164 Some nubilous Stars, on being viewed with a Telescope, appear to be a Cluster of innumerable other Stars. 1820 *Examiner* 634/1 A nubilous atmosphere. 1823 *Ibid.* 186/2 A blue and nubilous sky.

2. *fig.* Obscure, indefinite.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* III. xiv. (S. T. S.) I. 302 To mak þe mater.. sa dirk and nubilus, þat na thing salbe sene clerelie in it quhat suld be done. 1817 T. L. PEACOCK *Melincourt* xxxi. Pointing out innumerable images of singularly nubilous beauty. 1861 *N. Brit. Rev.* Nov. 382 The mass of the people..entertained the most vague and nubilous notions with regard to the state of the soul after death.

Nubi·vagant, *a. rare*—[0]. [f. L. *nūbivagus*.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Nubivagant*, passing through or among clouds.

‖ **Nubk.** [var. of *nabk*, *nebk* NEBBUK.] The lote-tree (*Zizyphus Lotus*). Also *attrib.*

1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* xviii. 347 Under a thorny nubk-tree. 1874 FARRAR *Christ* II. ix. 381 *note*, The nubk struck me ..as being the most suitable for mockery and pain, since its leaves are bright and its thorns singularly strong. 1899 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 359 Will the nubk grow on the grounds of the Temple?

Nuca, obs. form of NUCHA.

Nucal (niū·kăl), *a.* [ad. late L. *nucālis*, f. *nuc-*, *nux* nut.] Of or pertaining to a nut.

1892 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Nu·cament. *Bot. rare.* Also 7 *erron.* nug-. [ad. L. *nucāmentum* (Pliny), f. *nuc-*, *nux* nut.] An amentum, a catkin.

1633 JOHNSON *Gerarde's Herbal* III. xl. 1353 Of this sort [of pitch-tree] there is found another that..remaineth dwarfish, and it carries certaine little nugaments or catkins of the bignesse of a small nut. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 230 Leaves accuminated like nucaments. 1819 *Pantologia* VIII, *Nucament*, in botany, the same with ament.

Nucamenta·ceous, *a. Bot.* [See prec. and -ACEOUS.] Resembling a small nut; having the hardness of a nut; also, indehiscent.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 258 Fruit capsular, valvular, seldom indehiscent, somewhat nucamentaceous. 1845 — *Sch. Bot.* vi. (1858) 107 Fruit nucamentaceous, composed of two or four nucules in a state of adhesion.

So **Nucame·ntous** *a.* (Smart, 1840.)

† **Nuce,** obs. variant of NOOSE *sb.* 1.

1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 107/2 A particular Nuce of Pack-thrid. *Ibid.* xv. (Roxb.) 30/1 The nuce or eye of the cabell which holds the anchor is called the clinch.

‖ **Nucellus** (niūse·lŏs). *Bot.* [mod.L., app. intended as a dim. of *nucleus*.] The essential part of an ovule, containing the embryo-sac.

1882 VINES tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 487 That part of the ovule in which the embryo-sac arises (the nucellus) must be considered the equivalent of the macrosporangium. 1887 BENTLEY *Man. Bot* (ed. 5) 329, Fig. 738 Ovule of the Mistletoe, consisting of a naked nucellus.

Nu·ceous, *a. rare*—[0]. [ad. L. *nuceus*, f. *nuc-*, *nux* nut.] 'Of or pertaining to a nut.'

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (Hence in later Dicts.)

‖ **Nucha** (niū·kă). *Anat.* Also 5 **nuca.** [a. med L. *nucha*, a. Arab. نخاع *nukhāʿ* spinal marrow. Hence also It., Sp., and Pg. *nuca*, F. *nuque* NUQUE: see also NUCHE, NUKE.] † a. The spinal cord. *Obs.* b. The nape of the neck.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 24 Alle þe cordis þat comen of þe brayn & nucha [*v.r.* nuca] *Ibid* 29 þe senewe þat comeþ fro þe brayn & þe nucha [*v.r.* nuca]. 1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 194 They doe very well, which keepe their Nucha and nape of their neckes warme. 1661 LOVELL *Anim. & Min.* 50 The decoction of a Fox.., used as an embrocation to the nucha and paralytick part, helpeth the same. 1726 FRIEND *Hist. Physick* II. 315 Those from the 6th and 7th pair, which arise from the brain and the *Nucha*, serve for its voluntary motion. 1768 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* (1776) I. 139 Nucha, the hind part of the head. 1878 HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 211 Rollet has used the cautery even in the last stages, applying it from the nucha to the sacrum, and with good effect.

Nuchal (niū·kăl), *a. Anat.* [f. prec. + -AL. Cf. F., Sp., and Pg. *nucal*.] Of, belonging or pertaining to, the nucha or nape of the neck.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. x. 303 The wheel-animals in which Ehrenberg detected a nuchal nervous collar. 1855 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* 31 The nuchal ligament in the mole. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 468 The structure of the eyes on the nuchal tentacles.

† **Nuche.** *Obs. rare.* Also 7 **nouch.** [a. obs. F. *nuche*, or ad. med.L. *nucha*.] = NUCHA.

1528 PAYNELL *Salerne's Regim.* B ij, The membres of flematike complexion, as the brayne and nuche. 1541 COPLAND *Guydon's Quest.* E ij, Demaunde. Is y° nuche any party of y° brayne? Answere. It semeth to be a party therof. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 395 A liniment made of earth-wormes, if the nouch or chine of the necke and the shoulder blades bee annointed therewith [etc.].

Nuche, obs. form of OUCH, clasp.

Nuchthemerinal, *a. rare*—[1]. [f. Gr. νυχθήμερνος: see NYCHTHEMER(ON.] Lasting a night and a day; completed in twenty-four hours.

1677 R. CARY *Palæol. Chron.* I. i 2 They came to hit upon the number of 360 Days in the first place, concluding ..that in so many Nuchthemerinal Revolutions, the Sun came to the same τόπον,..where he was the Year before.

Nuci- (niū·si), combining form of L. *nux*, *nucis*, nut, as in **Nuci·ferous** *a.*, bearing nuts. **Nu·ciform** *a.* [= F. and Sp. *nuciforme*], nut-shaped. **Nu·cifrage,** the Nutcracker (*Cent. Dict.* 1890). **Nuci·fragous** *a*, given to cracking nuts (*ibid.*). † **Nu·ciprune,** a fruit having the character of nut and plum; hence † **Nuciprui·ferous** *a.*, bearing fruit of this kind. **Nucita·nnic** *a.*, in *n. acid*, = **Nucita·nnin** (see quot.). **Nuci·vorous** *a* [= F. *nucivore*, Sp. *nucivoro*], nut-eating.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. 116 *Nuciferous trees, may be distinguished into such as are European; conteining in one common husk One Nut [etc.]. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 119/1 Nuciferous Trees..bear Fruit in hard husks. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 450 It is different from ours, being of the nuciferous kind. 1857 ASA GRAY *First Less. Bot.* (1866) 223 *Nuciform, nut-shaped or nut-like. [Hence in 1864 WEBSTER and later Dicts.] 1677 GREW *Anat. Fruits* iii. § 8 185 A Walnut, is a *Nuciprune; or betwixt a Plum and a Nut. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 621 That *Nuciprunifferous, which in Barbados they call the Mastick-Tree. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Nucitannic, relating to a nut and to tannin. 1894 FOSTER *Med. Dict.*, *Nucitannic Acid*, a glucoside occurring in the episperm of walnuts. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Nucitannin*, a peculiar form of tannin found by Phipson, along with gallic and ellagic acids, in the outer layer of the episperm of the walnut. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xxiv. 514 The great majority [of Mammalians] are said to be granivorous, or *nucivorous, or even graminivorous.

Nucin (niū·sin). *Chem.* [f. L. *nuc-*, *nux* nut + -IN.] A crystalline substance obtained from green walnut-shells.

1885 in CASSELL. 1892 THORPE *Dict. Appl. Chem.* III. 100 Juglone.., Nucin, Regianin.

Nuck. *rare*—[1]. (See quot.)

1663 BAXTER *Div. Life* 83 The wants in the wheels of your watch are as useful to the motion as the nucks or solid parts.

Nuckelt, Nuckle, variants of NEWCALD.

Nuckle, obs. variant of KNUCKLE.

Nuckler, variant of KNUCKLER, pickpocket.

1801 COL. HANGER *Life* I. 181 *note*, An adept in the art of frisking a ken, trapping a scamp, or hobbling a nuckler.

Nucleal (niū·klĭăl), *a.* [f. NUCLE-US + -AL: cf. F. *nucléal*, Pg. *nucleal*.] Pertaining to, having the form or position of, a nucleus.

1840 in SMART. 1863 DANA *Man. Geol* Introd. 1 The crystal ..begins in a nucleal molecule. 1876 CHASE in *Philos. Mag.* I. 316 The upper nebular or vector radii vary as the ♃ powers of the orbital times; the lower nebular or nucleal radii, as the ♄ powers of the times. *Ibid.* 318 In the earliest stages of nucleal aggregation.

Nuclear (niū·klĭăr), *a.* [f. NUCLE-US + -AR: cf. F. *nucléaire*, Pg. *nuclear*.]

1. Having the character or position of a nucleus; like a nucleus; constituting or forming a nucleus. Chiefly in *Biol.* and *Astron.*

(*a*.) 1846 *Dubl. Q. Jrnl. Med. Sci.* II. 93 In place of a molecule of bone restored for one removed, we find cytoblasts, a nucleolated nuclear cell. 1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footn. fr. Nature* 31 Cells, containing granular matter arranged around a bright red nuclear body. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* Introd. p. xxii, The nuclear membrane is dissolved in mitosis.

(*b*.) 1851 NICHOL *Archit. Heav.* (ed. 9) 106 Who has well defined it generally as a nuclear centre 1877 STARK in G. F. Chambers *Astron.* 57 There appeared a black, well-defined nuclear spot,..as large as Mercury 1881 PROCTOR *Poet. Astron.* i. 40 Inferring that the nuclear parts of the sun are exceedingly dense.

(*c*.) 1865 MANSFIELD *Salts* 120 The hydrocarbon is conjugated to the Oxygen of the nuclear or prostylobasic water. 1891 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 336 A shaft was, at some remote epoch, sunk downward towards the expected nuclear hoard.

b. *Nuclear cataract*: (see quot.).

1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 305 Nuclear cataract..is characterised by the presence of a hard yellowish central portion or nucleus of varying size and density.

2. Of or belonging to a nucleus.

1880 PROCTOR *Rough Ways* 94 One of the first and most obvious effects of this more rapid nuclear contraction would be [etc.]. 1882 VINES tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 582 They [the synergidæ] are the product of a nuclear division and cell-formation. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI 811 Nuclear palsy is characterised by bilateral atrophy of the tongue. *Ibid.* VII. 237 The diagnosis of acute nuclear from acute infra-nuclear lesions.

Nucleary (niū·klĭări), *a.* [f. NUCLE-US + -ARY.] Of the nature of a nucleus.

1847-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 663/2 The so-called metacarpal bone of the thumb corresponds as to nucleary deposit with the first phalanx of the finger. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 73 A slightly yellow, hyaline jelly, absolutely deprived of nucleary elements.

Nucleate (niū·klĭēt), *a.* [ad. L. *nucleātus*, pa. pple. of *nucleāre* (see next): cf. F. *nucléé*, Pg. *nucleado*.] Having a nucleus; nucleated.

1864 in WEBSTER and later Dicts.

Nucleate (niū·klĭēt), *v.* [f. L. *nucleāt-*, ppl. stem of *nucleāre* to become kernelly or hard, f. *nucleus* kernel, NUCLEUS.]

1. *trans.* To form (anything) into, to bring together as, a nucleus.

1864 WEBSTER, *Nucleate*, to gather, as about a nucleus or center. 1870 *Daily Tel.* 20 Aug., No doubt the plan of nucleating a second Grand Army at Châlons was a good one. 1871 FARRAR *Witn. Hist.* i. 36 Even then he must account for the intervention which nucleated the first particle of protoplasm.

2. *intr.* To form a nucleus; to gather or collect about a nucleus. Hence **Nu·cleating** *ppl. a.*

1883 *American* VII. 152 Irresolvable nebulæ of nucleating and nucleated or resolvable nebulæ.

Nucleated (niū·klĭēted), *a.* [f. prec.]

1. Having a nucleus. (Chiefly *Biol.*; common from 1845, esp. in *nucleated cell.*)

1845 *Zoologist* III. 955 The nucleated vesicle, the fundamental form of all organization. 1855 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* 6 The appearance in it of numerous minute nucleated cells. 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* 40 The cell in this case is only a nucleated expansion of the fibre.

2. Clustered together.

1897 *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Apr. 314 The Germanic nucleated village is distinguished from the isolated homestead. *Ibid.* Oct. 769 He draws a sharp distinction between the 'nucleated' villages of eastern and central England, and the 'hamletted' villages of the south-west.

Nucleation. *rare*—[1]. [f. NUCLEATE *v.*] The formation of nuclei.

1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footn. fr. Nature* 243 Giving rise either by gemmation or nucleation to new plants.

Nuclei, pl. of NUCLEUS.

Nu·cleic, *a. Chem.* [f. NUCLE-US + -IC.] *Nucleic acid*, an acid occurring in some nuclei, either by itself or combined with a proteid.

1893 *Brit. Med. Jrnl* Mar. 573/1 Nucleic acid contains carbon [etc]. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 165 Nuclein, which consists of an organic phosphorus-containing acid, termed nucleic acid, in combination with proteid.

Nuclei·ferous, *a. Bot.* [See -FEROUS.] Bearing a nucleus or nuclei.

1857 M. J. BERKELEY *Introd. Cryptogamic Bot.* 389 Apothecia closed or nucleiferous.

Nu·cleiform, *a.* [See -FORM.] Having the form of a nucleus; of a rounded shape; esp. of the apothecia and spermogones of certain lichens.

1840 in SMART. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV 554/1 It may be here observed that young disciform apothecia are more or less nucleiform. *Ibid.* 555/1 In form they [the spermogones] are nucleiform, round, or oblong.

Nuclein (niū·klĭin). *Chem.* Also -ine. [f. NUCLE-US + -IN [1], after G *nuklein* or F. *nucléine*.] The principal constituent of cell-nuclei.

a. 1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 278 Jaksch discovered in the brain the substance termed by Miescher 'nuclein'. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* p. xxii, The nucleus of a cell consists principally of a substance termed nuclein..or chromatin. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* VI. 491 These chromatin particles are almost certainly identical with nuclein.

β. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* VIII. 488 Glutine, elastine, and nucleine 1887 A M. BROWN *Anim. Alkaloids* 114 The Nucleine of the unhatched fecundated egg.

Hence **Nuclei·nic** *a.*, in *nucleinic acid*, an organic acid rich in phosphorus which is a constituent of nuclein.

1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 90 From blood-serum a nuclein (or nucleinic acid) can be separated.

Nucleo- (niū·klĭo), modern combining form of L. *nucleus*, used in a number of compounds, chiefly biological, as *nucleo albumin, -albuminous, -chylema, -chyme, -hyaloplasm, -idioplasm, -phosphoric, -proteid*, etc. (See quots. and the second element.)

1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex*, **Nucleo-albumins*, compounds of nuclein and proteids, chiefly globulin, found in the protoplasm of cells and in bile. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 526 Gamaleïa extracted poisonous substances from the bodies of the dead bacteria, which he classified as nucleins and nucleo albumins. *Ibid.* I. 171 A *nucleo albumin is substance, which rapidly brings about coagulation of blood or lymph. 1889 *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* XXX 211 To the nuclear sap which fills the spaces in the Nucleohyaloplasm he [Strasburger] gives the name *Nucleochylema 1894 FOSTER *Med. Dict.*, **Nucleochyme*..., the more fluid, hyaline substance of a cell nucleus. 1888 *Nature* 1 Nov. 5/1 The author prefers to speak of the *nucleo-hyaloplasm with Schwarz, as Linin. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Nucleohyaloplasm* ..., applied by Strasburger to the hyaline ground substance in which chromatin spherules are embedded. *Ibid.*, **Nucleo-idioplasm*, the part of the nucleus which consists of Idioplasm. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 647 By some observers, other substances—gluten, leucin, *nucleo-phosphoric acid, guanin—have been found as abnormal bodies. 1894 MORLEY & MUIR *Watt's Dict. Chem* IV. 341 Merck calls *nucleo-proteids substances which, when boiled with water under pressure or treated with acids, alkalis, or ferments, are resolved into nuclein and albumin.

Nu·cleobranch. *Zool.* Also -branche. [ad. F. *nucléobranche*: cf. prec. and BRANCHIÆ.] A mollusc of the order *Nucleobranchiata*; a Heteropod.

Some recent Dicts also give the form as an *adj.*

1851 WOODWARD *Mollusca* I. 11 The nucleobranches and pteropods swim in the open sea *Ibid.* 97 The nucleobranches are 'aberrant' gasteropods, having the foot thin and vertical. 1861 CARPENTER in *Rep. Smithsonian Instit.* 172 The Nucleobranchs have the gills in a tuft at the lower part of the back, sometimes protected by a shell.

So **Nucleobra·nchiate** *a.* (Cf. BRANCHIATE.)

1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 198 There are two families of nucleobranchiate mollusks.

Nucleoid (niū·klĭoid), *a.* [f. NUCLE-US + -OID.] Like a nucleus in form or appearance.

1855 in OGILVIE *Suppl.* 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* xviii. 465 These are either mere nucleoid bodies or small angular cells.

Nucleolar (niū·klĭ·ŏlăr), *a.* [f. NUCLEOL-US.] Of the nature of, pertaining to, a nucleolus.

1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. vii. 407 One or two very small corpuscles, or nucleolar bodies, may sometimes be seen in the interior. 1890 *Sketa'or* 10 May, From every ovum, before metamorpho-is begins, one or more masses of nucleolar matter, the so-called 'polar bodies', are extruded.

Nu·cleolate, *a.* [f. NUCLEOL-US + -ATE [2]: cf. F. *nucléolé*] = next. (*Cent. Dict.* 1890.)

Nucleolated (niū·klĭŏlētĕd), *a. Biol.* [f. as prec. + -ED [1].] Furnished with a nucleolus.

1846 [see NUCLEAR *a.* 1]. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 257 Showing..its nucleolated nucleus. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 339 Their nuclei were large, oval, and nucleolated.

Nucleole (niū·klĭoul). *Biol.* [ad. L. *nucleolus*: cf. F. *nucléole*, Pg. *nucleolo*.] = NUCLEOLUS.

1854 WEBSTER, *Nucleole*, the nucleus within a nucleus; nucleolus. *Dana.* 1875 tr. *Schmidt's Desc. & Darwinism* 44 The nucleus is termed the germinal vesicle, and the nucleole the germinal spot.

Nu·cleolid. *Biol.* [-ID.] (See quot.)

1885 *Jrnl. R. Microsc. Soc.* Apr. 232 The typical nuclear network..is frequently exhibited: often complicated, however, by the presence of nucleolids or nucleolus-like bodies.

Nu·cleolin e, *sb.* and *a. Biol.* [Cf. next.] **a.** *sb.* = next. **b.** *adj.* Pertaining to, connected with, a nucleolinus.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1905 MCCABE tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. 112 We find in many ova..a still further point within the germinal spot, a 'nucleolin', which goes by the name of the germinal point.

‖ **Nucleolinus** (niūklĭŏlăi·nŭs). *Biol.* [mod.L., f. *nucleolus*.] The germinal point of a nucleolus.

1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. 133 Within this germinal spot [nucleolus] is found yet another little point, a nucleolinus, which may be called the germinal point. 1895 *Atlantic Monthly* Feb. 192 The nucleus contains a nucleolinus within a nucleolus.

Nucleolo- (niūklĭ·ŏlo), modern combining form of L. *nucleolus* (dim. of *nucleus*) a little nut; used in some biological compounds, as *nucleolo-centrosome, -nucleated, -nucleolus, -nucleus*.

1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Nucleolo-nucleated*, Erasmus Wilson's term for a cell, the nucleus of which contains one or more nucleoli. *Ibid.*, *Nucleolo-nucleus*, term applied by Mr. J. M. Macfarlane to a small body existing within the nucleolus of a cell. 1900 H. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms* 171/1 Nucleolo-Nucleolus, = Endonucleus. 1900 E. B. WILSON *The Cell* (ed. 2) 34 The nucleolus is shown..to be comparable with an attraction sphere or centrosome (nucleolo-centrosome).

Nu·cleolule. *Biol.* [f. NUCLEOLE + -ULE: cf. F. *nucléolule*.] 'A minute granule in the centre of a nucleolus' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1892).

‖ **Nucleolus** (niūklĭ·ŏlŭs). *Biol.* Pl. -oli (-ŏlăi). [L. *nucleolus*, dim. of *nucleus*] A small nucleus; *esp.* a minute rounded body within the nucleus of a cell in animal or vegetable substance; also, a paranucleus. Also *Comb.*

1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 158 They usually contain some central granules or nucleoli. 1846 DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 449 It contains a nucleus about the size of a nut,..and in the centre of this is a nucleolus of the size of a large pea. 1870 H. A. NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* 41 No differentiated organs of any kind beyond the nucleus and nucleolus exist. 1886 [see NUCLEOLID].

Nucleo·petal, *a. rare* —[1]. [f. NUCLEO-, after *centripetal*.] Towards the nucleus.

1887 *Jrnl. Morphol.* I. 236 The change from a centripetal to a nucleopetal direction.

Nu·cleoplasm. *Biol.* [f. NUCLEO- + PLASM.] Nuclear protoplasm.

The precise application of the term has varied.

1889 MIVART in *Dubl. Rev.* Oct. 290 The first polar body extruded, he believes to consist of this superfluous nucleoplasm. 1893 A. M. MARSHALL *Vertebr. Embryol.* 4 The nucleus..consists of an outer nuclear membrane, enclosing a clear coagulable fluid, the nucleoplasm.

Hence **Nucleopla·smic** *a.*

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1894 FOSTER *Med. Dict.* s.v. *Nucleolus*, Fine protoplasmic or nucleoplasmic fibrils.

Nu·cleoplast. *Biol.* [f. NUCLEO- + -PLAST.] A nucleoplasmic body.

1876 *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* XVI. 154 The nucleoplast with the pseudo-nucleoli are thrown off.

Hence **Nucleopla·stic** *a.* 1894 FOSTER *Med. Dict.*

Nucleus (niū·klĭŭs), *sb.* Pl. **nuclei** (niū·klĭăi) and **nucleuses**. [a. L. *nucleus* (*nuculeus*) kernel, inner part, f. *nucula* or *nuc-*, *nux* nut. So F. *nucleus*, It., Sp., and Pg. *nucleo*.]

I. 1. *Astr.* The more condensed portion of the head of a comet.

[1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn* I. *Nucleus* ..is by Hevelius and others used for the Head of a Comet.]

1708 WHISTON *The Earth* (ed. 2) II. 76 The lowest part next the Nucleus, or Dense Body, seems to be Opake. 1766 *Phil. Trans.* LV. 310, I compared the nucleus of the comet with two new stars that were just by. 1837 J. F. COOPER *Europe* II. v. 90 The astronomers tell us that some of these comets have no visible nucleuses. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* § 291 The brighter part of the comet is called the head, or coma, and sometimes the head contains a brighter portion still, called the nucleus.

fig. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. ix, Would not such a phenomenon have been a subject of juster apprehension..than the worst of Whiston's comets?—To say nothing of the Nucleus; that is, of Obadiah and the coach-horse.

† **2.** A supposed interior crust of the earth. *Obs.*

1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 1 § 69. 144 He [Kepler] found it necessary to suppose an interior Crust (which might be like a Nucleus, in regard of the exterior). *Ibid.* 145 And within this Nucleus, or rather Crust, he is forced to suppose again another interior Nucleus. 1727 POPE *Mem. Mart. Scriblerus* I. xiv, A Proposal..to pierce the first crust or Nucleus of this our Earth, quite through, to the next Concentrical Sphere.

3. A central part or thing around which other parts or things are grouped, collected, or compacted; that which forms the centre or kernel of some aggregate or mass.

a. Of material (esp. more or less solid) things.

1762 *Phil. Trans.* LII. 470 The nucleus of the nearest light will appear whitest and brightest. 1764 *Ibid.* LIV. 47 The conical cavity and its nucleus are always proportioned to the bulk of the Belemnite. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morbid Anat.* (1807) 306 Some extraneous body, which becomes the nucleus of the calculus. *Ibid.* The nucleus which I have seen. 1826 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 66 Every portion of the gangrenous cellular membrane, nucleus, or core, [should be] extracted. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* ii. § 1 (1862) 90 Small pieces of wood are then introduced to act as nuclei upon which the crystals of lactose are deposited. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xxi. 366 There may sometimes be detected a yet darker part [of a sun-spot] which is called the nucleus.

b. Of communities or groups of persons.

1798 W. HUTTON *Life* 120 About 700 individuals..were the nucleus of his colony of Georgia. 1853 MERIVALE *Rom. Repub.* v. (1867) 150 The few hundred families, which formed the original nucleus of her citizenship. 1868 BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 95 A Protestant party which crystallized around the nucleus of antisacerdotalists.

attrib. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Dec. 11/1 They will have a nucleus crew of two-fifths of their war complement.

c. Of immaterial things.

1820 *Edin. Rev.* XXXIII. 314 The *nucleus* of fine thought is there. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. vi. 248 They manifestly formed the basis or nucleus of the epic cycle. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* li, Each nucleus of pain or pleasure.

d. Of places, buildings, etc.

1839 JAMES *Louis XIV*, I. 266 A town was the nucleus round which a province, a kingdom, an empire was gathered together. 1865 LECKY *Kation.* II. vi. 261 When a monastery was planted, it soon became the nucleus around which the inhabitants of the neighbourhood clustered. 1872 BAKER *Nile Trib.* v. 73 It formed a nucleus for the general gathering of the people with their flocks.

e. Of collections of things.

1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 575 There are little nuclei of future collections. 1875 J. H. BENNET *Shores Medit.* I. vii. 200 There is already a very fair collection of modern books in hand, as the nucleus of a library. *a* 1878 SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* (1879) I. 149 These may in their turn be made the nucleus round which detached shafts may be grouped.

4. *Archæol.* A block of flint or other stone from which early implements have been made.

1869 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* iv. 87 These 'livres de beurre' appear to have been the blocks or nuclei from which they were obtained. 1899 R. MUNRO *Preh. Scotl.* v. 143 Nuclei of obsidian have also been found in Greece.

II. 5. *Bot.* **a.** The kernel of a nut. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Nucleus* is the Edible part of the Kernel of any Nut, which is contained within the Skin of the Kernel; and in a larger sense is by Botanists used for any Fruit or Seed contained within an Husk or Shell. 1727 38 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s.v. *Nut*, An hard cortex, or shell; which contains a softer edible nucleus, or kernel. 1785 MARTYN tr. *Rousseau's Bot.* (1794) 439 The fruit is a drupe containing a nut, with a furrowed shell, within which is a four-lobed irregularly furrowed nucleus. 1846-50 A. WOOD *Class-bk. Bot.* 490 White Walnut..; nucleus oblong, acuminate, deeply..furrowed.

b. The kernel of a seed (see quots.).

1829 CLINTON tr. *Richard's Elem. Bot.* (ed. 4) 387 The kernel or nucleus is the whole of the ripe and perfect seed contained in the cavity of the episperm. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 577 The seed..consists of a nucleus or kernel, and integuments. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 343 The nucleus of the seed may either consist of the embryo alone, ..or of the embryo enclosed in albumen or perisperm.

c. The central part of an ovule.

1829 CLINTON tr. *Richard's Elem. Bot.* (ed. 4) 383 The nucleus contained within both the integuments of the ovule is a cellular body. 1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* I. ii. 155 The central part is a fleshy, pointed, pulpy mass, called the *nucleus* or *nucelle*. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 330 As development proceeds, a cavity is formed at or near the apex of the nucleus..in which the embryo..is developed.

d. The denser rounded body of protoplasm in a plant cell; a cytoblast.

1831 R. BROWN in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* (1833) XVI. 710 This areola, or nucleus of the cell as perhaps it might be termed. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot* § 16 Each cell is found to contain, at some period of its existence, a small body, called a nucleus. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 18 Almost all young cells contain one or more bodies called Nuclei or Cytoblasts. ..In cells of the higher classes of plants the nucleus consists of a rounded or lenticular granular-looking body. 1882 VINES tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 551 In most Monocotyledons the large central nucleus divides, and two fresh nuclei make their appearance.

e In Lichens: (see quot. 1832).

1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* I iii 206 *Nucleus*, is the disk of the shield which contains the sporules and their cases. *Asci*, are tubes, in which the sporules are contained while in the nucleus. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 554/2 When the pyrenium quite covers the nucleus it is said to be entire.

f. In Fungi: (see quots.).

1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot* I. iii 209 *Nucleus*, is the central part of a perithecium. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* II, *Nucleus*,..the gelatinous mass of asci or spores which is found in the perithecia of *Sphæria* or the analogous fungi. 1875 COOKE & BERKELEY *Fungi* 79 Fruit consisting of sporidia,..contained in asci,..forming a hymenium or nucleus Ascomycetes.

g. The hilum of a starch-granule.

1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 23 Starch granules, when fully formed, usually present a small rounded spot, which is commonly situated at one end..; this is called the *hilum* or *nucleus*.

6. *Zool.* **a.** The denser central portion of an animal cell.

1842 CARPENTER *Hum. Phys.* § 735. 618 At first having but one nucleus and afterwards presenting several; these nuclei it is probable, are to be regarded as cytoblasts. 1857 *G. Bird's Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 362 A regularly organized body, consisting of a granular membrane enveloping transparent nuclei; being in fact a nucleated cell. 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* 35 Nerve cells are more or less granular bodies, each of which contains a large nucleus. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* Introd. p. xxii, The nucleus is limited externally by a nuclear membrane.

attrib. 1847-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 120/2 No cell, or nucleus-stage having pre-existed.

b. The rudiments of the shell in certain molluscs.

1851 WOODWARD *Mollusca* I. 36 A rudimental shell..which becomes the nucleus of the adult shell. 1866 R TATE *British Mollusks* iii. 64 The operculum is horny with the nucleus lateral. 1889 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* (ed. 3) I. 682 In the Spiral Gastropods the embryonic shell, or 'nucleus', is placed at the apex of the permanent shell.

c. A portion of medullary substance from which a nerve or set of nerves arises.

1881 MIVART *Cat* 271 The third pair of nerves..arise deeply from a grey nucleus..close to the origin of the fourth nerve. 1896 CLELAND & MACKAY *Anat.* 614 The superior peduncles ..turn down .and reach the red nucleus.

Hence **Nu·cleus** *v. trans.*, to make into a nucleus, to concentrate.

1899 KIPLING *Stalky* 252 They'd withdrawn all the troops they could, but I nucleused about forty Pathans.

Nucoline (niū·kōlīn). [f. L. *nuc-*, *nux* nut + *ol-eum* oil + -INE 5.] A kind of butter made from nuts: nut-butter.

1898 LEWKOWITSCH *Anal. Oils*, etc. (ed. 2) 541 'Vegetable butter,' 'Lactine,'..'Nucoline' is therefore practically neutral cocoa nut oil. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 May 4/2 'Nutter,' 'Nucoline,' and 'Nuttene'—all representing butter made from nuts.

† **Nuoquedah**, obs. variant of NAKHODA.

1698 FRYER *Acc. India & P.* 107 The Captain is called Nucquedah, the Boatswain Tindal.

‖ **Nuculanium** (nūkiulā·niŏm). *Bot.* [mod. L., irreg. f. L. *nucula* NUCULE.]

1. (See quots.)

1819 LINDLEY tr. *Richard's Fruits & Seeds* 86 *Nuculanium*; fruit whose fleshy pericarp forms several distinct nuts. 1829 CLINTON tr. *Richard's Elem. Bot.* (ed. 4) 430 The nuculanium is a fleshy fruit proceeding from a free ovary,.. containing within it several small nuts, which bear the name nuculæ. 1887 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (ed. 5) 318 The Nuculanium..does not differ in any important characters from the berry, except in being superior.

2. A hard nut-like case in the interior of a fleshy fruit, enclosing several seeds.

1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 553 The covering of the cells [of the endocarp] is sometimes stony, as in the Medlar . and the Holly, forming what has been called a Nuculanium (*nucula*, a nut). 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 152/2 Some apply the term nuculanium to the Medlar.

Nucule (nū·kiul). *Bot.* [a. F. *nucule*, ad L. *nucula*, dim. of *nuc-*, *nux* nut.]

1. One of the seeds of a nuculanium; a nutlet; a small hard seed-like or nut-like fruit; a small stone or seed.

1819 LINDLEY tr. *Richard's Fruits & Seeds* 86 *Nucule*: each nut of a nuculanium. 1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 137 Fruit a capsule or berry of 2 or 4 adhering nucules. 1879 A. GRAY *Struct. Bot* (ed 6) 298 Pyrenæ are not uncommonly in English descriptions called nutlets or nucules.

2. The female organ of reproduction in the cryptogamic tribe *Chara*.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 325 Axillary nucules, formed of a few short tubes, twisted spirally around a centre. 1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 776 The fructification of the Characeæ is of two kinds, nucules, and globules 1884 *Trans. Victoria Instit.* 86 The organ known as the nucule consists of an axial row of cells, which form a kind of crown at the summit.

Nud, *v. rare.* [Of obscure origin: cf. NUDDLE *v.*] (See quots.)

1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 176/2 Lamb bossing the Ewe, when it Nuds the Dug. 1887 *Chesh Gloss.*, *Nud*, to butt with the head...The forward jerking motion with the head which calves make in sucking is called *nuddlin'*.

Nud, obs. form of NUDE.

† **Nuda·te**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *nūdāre*.] *trans.* 'To make bare or naked' (Bailey, 1721). Hence **Nuda·ted** *ppl. a.*

1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 119/1 Such [trees] as are covered with thick or thin husks .are of three sorts, as..Nudated, or smooth thin husks.

† **Nuda·tion.** *Obs.*—° [ad. L. *nūdātio*] 'A making bare' (Blount *Glossogr.*, 1656).

Nuddle (nʊ·d'l), *v.* Now *dial.* [Related to NUD *v.*: see -LE 3. Connexion with G. *nudeln*, to press, is very doubtful.]

1. *intr.* † **a.** To push with the nose; to press close to the ground in this way; to grovel. *Obs.*

1650 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.*, *Obs.* (1656) 111 A pig in a poke, that grunting and nudling to get out, drove the yielding bag out at this corner and that corner. 1653 — *Antid. Ath.* III. xi. (1662) 123 A thing in the shape of a Weasel came .., nudling along in the grass. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Hertfordsh.* II. (1662) 18 The People in this County,..taxed for covetousness, and their constant nudling on the Earth.

b. *dial.* To hang the head; to stoop in walking.

1828- in various dial. glossaries (Yks., Nhp., E. Anglia).

c. To nestle, to press close.

1854 MISS BAKER *Northampton Gloss.*

2. *trans.* † **a.** To beat, pummel. *Obs. rare.*

1640 RAWLINS *Rebellion* iv. i, I, I, Meder; the Divill Meder him, he has so nudled me.

b. To squeeze, press.

1875 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Nuddled*, as a parcel carried in the hand is apt to be squeezed out of shape. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Nuddle*, to press wheat into the earth with a roller.

c. To rub with the nose.

1898 *Speaker* 5 Feb. 181 The mother nuddles him [*sc.* a lamb] with her nose.

Hence **Nu·ddling** *ppl. a.* (Cf. NUD, NUDGEL.)

1640 J. GOWER *Ovids Festivalls* II. 34 She stands and fawns upon the nuddling twins And with her tongue licks o're their tender skins.

Nuddock, obs. variant of NIDDICK.

Nude (niūd), *a.* and *sb.* Also 8 nud. [ad. L. *nūd-us*, whence also It. and Sp. *nudo*, Pg. and F. *nu*. In sense B. 2 the immediate source is the obs. F. form *nud*.]

A. *adj.* 1. *Law.* **a.** Of statements, promises, etc.: Not formally attested or recorded.

1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* I. xii. 21 b, That euery man by a nude parol and by a bare auerment shulde auoyde an oblygacyon. 1532 *Ibid.* II. xxiii. 48 If a man seased of landes make a gyfte therof or graunte by a nude promyse. 1594 WEST *2nd Pt. Symbol.*, *Chancerie* § 37 If by such nude averriments matters of record should be avoided. 1607 COWELL *Interpreter* s.v. *Mater*, Kitchin saith, that nude mater is not of so high nature, as either a mater of Record or a Speciality. 1634 *Irish Act* 10 *Chas. I* Sess. II. c. 1 Preamble, Wills and testaments..made by nude parolx and words.

b. *Nude contract* or *pact* (see quots.).

1532 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. xxiv. 49 A nude contracte is when a man maketh a bargayn, or a sale of his goodes or landes without any recompence appoynted for it. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Nude contract*, in Common-law, is a bare contract, or promise of any thing without assigning, or agreeing what another shall give. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxx. 445 Any degree of reciprocity will prevent the pact from being nude 1875 POSTE *Gaius* III. (ed. 2) 361 A nude pact creates no (civil) obligation, but creates a defence.

c. Of persons, esp. *nude executor* (see quots.).

1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 176 If the testator giue his goods to one person, and make another executor: this executor is called Nude executor, for that he reapeth no commoditie by the testament. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 269 A nude Executor here mention'd is no more than an Executor in Trust. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* III. (ed. 2) 422 Including the nude or nominal proprietor.

† 2. Naked, bare, mere, plain. *Obs.*

1551 CRANMER *Answ. Gardner* (1580) 10 Is therfore the whole vse of the bread..but a naked or nude and bare token? 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 89 Yet this could be .. but a nude conjecture. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire London* 34 A bare accident and a nude casualty.

3. Naked, bare; without covering or investment; devoid of furniture or decorations.

Given by Blount *Glossogr.* (1656), partly from Cotgrave, but app. not in actual use before the 19th c.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Nude*, bald from the total absence of hairs, or uncovered in consequence of the absence of any investing organs. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* iii. 85 A nude modern octagonal room. 1879 STEVENSON *Trav. Donkey* (1886) 74 A broad nude valley in Vivarais. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1124 The bladders may..remain entirely nude and free in the peritoneal cavity

Comb. 1881 *Gard. Chron.* XVI. 725 A west wall against which had been planted the nude-flowered Jasminum.

b. Of the human figure, or those parts of it which are usually clothed: Naked, unclothed, undraped. Also *fig.*

1873 SYMONDS *Gk. Poets* viii. 227 Of all the Greeks, essentially a nude nation, Aristophanes is the most naked. 1879 H. PHILLIPS *Notes Coins* 1 The medals..bear on their obverse the nude bust of that Empress. 1880 'OUIDA' *Moths* I. 73 He was so used to seeing pretty nude feet at Trouville

B. *sb.* 1. A nude figure in painting or sculpture.

1708 *New View Lond.* II. 824/2 A *Nude* or *Nudity*, is a naked Figure painted or sculpted, without Drapery (or Cloathing). *a* 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Es.* (1851) I. 205 Are not the greatest masters almost as much celebrated for their draperies as for their nudes? 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 9 May 3/2 We went round the Academy noticing the..pictures, and dismissing a certain number of nudes, babies, and portraits of nobodies.

b. A woman given to wearing very low-necked dresses. *rare*—[1].

1816 *Sporting Public Jrnls.* XIII. 273 As a link-boy was showing a certain fashionable nude, in Baker Street, out of her carriage [etc.].

2. With *the*. The undraped human figure; the representation of this in drawing, painting, or sculpture.

1760 D. WEBB *Enq. Beauties Painting* iv. 51 The result of this habit is evident, when our first artists come to design the nud. 1782 R. CUMBERLAND *Ancient Painters* I. 56 Being most in the *nude*, their crime will in some people's judgment appear their recommendation. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* I. 58 Modern chalk drawings, studies from the nude. 1887 F. M. CRAWFORD *Saracinesca* i, The French school had not [yet] demonstrated the startling distinction between the nude and the naked.

b. The condition of being undraped.

1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* III. 710 Stands sublimely in the nude, as chaste As Medicean Venus. 1882 *Globe* 14 Dec. 5/5 They had seen him modelling..from Miss Felden, who stood in the nude as a model.

Hence **Nu·dely** *adv.*, barely, simply, plainly; **Nu·deness**, the state of being nude or undraped.

1627 DONNE *Serm.* lxxxi. Wks. 1839 IV. 10 Being crudely and nudely taken, not decocted and boiled up. 1882 OGILVIE, *Nudeness*. 1895 *Cent. Mag.* Aug. 494/2 Whether the nudeness itself outraged his sense of propriety.

Nude, *v. rare.* [ad. L. *nūd-āre*, or f. NUDE *a.*]

† 1. *trans.* To denude; to deprive or strip (one) *of* something. *Obs.*

1551-2 *Burgh Rec. Prestwick* (Maitl. Cl.) 62 The inquest ..ordains hym to be nwdyt of his fredome.

2. To strip, unclothe, make naked.

1845 T. COOPER *Purgat. Suicides* Wks. (1877) 30 They clothe with prudent mask The image from whose worship Man might swerve If nuded

Nudge (nʊdʒ), *sb.* [f. the vb.] A slight push or poke given to another with the elbow.

1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xxii, Gascoigne gave Jack a nudge. 1847 ALB. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* i, One of those pleasant nudges which funny men will inflict upon you. 1872 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. i. iii. 25 Though with one [thou] wast wont to dance, Gav'st another nudge and glance. *fig.* 1869 LOWELL *Thoreau* Prose Wks. 1890 I. 366 The mental and moral nudge which he received from the writings of his..brave-spirited countryman.

Nudge (nʊdʒ), *v.* [Of obscure origin: perh. related to Norw. dial. *nugga*, *nyggja*, to push, rub.]

1. *trans.* To touch or push (one) slightly with the elbow for the purpose of attracting attention.

1675 HOBBES *Odyssey* (1677) 177 When a third part of the night was gone, I nudg'd Ulysses, who did next me lie. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* vii, Squeers then nudged Mrs. Squeers to bring away the brandy bottle. 1860 HOLLAND *Miss Gilbert's Career* i, What wonder that Mrs. Bloomer and Mrs. Witton nudged each other? 1880 JEFFERIES *Hodge & M.* II. 28 She is partly deaf, and until nudged by her neighbours did not hear her husband's name.

fig. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* i. 19 The inexorable Icebergs..will nudge you with most chaotic 'admonition'.

2. *intr.* To give a push or thrust.

1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.* s.v., What are ye nudging at? 1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 109 In the surf the Drum nudges like the sheepshead when he first takes the bait.

Hence **Nu·dging** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* iii, Amid the nudging of outsiders, and staring of street-loungers. 1880 H. CONWAY *Called Back* 60 There were no nudgings and sly glances among our fellow passengers. 1889 FARRAR *Lives Fathers* II. xiv. 100 A gaping and nudging crowd.

† **Nu·dgel**, *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [Cf. NUD *v.* and NUDDLING *ppl. a.*] *intr.* To press, squeeze.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 220 A nipple..ready for the little babe's mouth, about which to nuzzle and nudgell with its prety lips it taketh pleasure.

Nudi- (nū·di), combining form of L. *nūd-us* NUDE *a.*, used in a number of compounds of which the more important are given below. Some others are given in recent Dictionaries, as *nudicaudate*, having a hairless tail; *nudicaul(ous*, having leafless stems; *nudifolious*, having bare or smooth leaves; *nudiped*, having naked feet; *nudirostrate*, having a naked beak; etc.

Nudibra·chiate, *a. Zool.* [f. NUDI- + BRANCHIATE.] Of polyps: Having arms or tentacles which are not covered with cilia.

1847-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 50/1 The Bryozoa, exhibiting a much higher phase of organisation than any of the nudibrachiate races. *Ibid.*, In the nudibrachiate polypes.

Nudibranch (nū·dibraŋk). *Zool.* Also -branche. [ad. F. *nudibranche* (Cuvier): see NUDI- and BRANCHIÆ.] A mollusc of the order *Nudibranchiata*, having naked gills and no shell.

1844 ALLMAN in *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* (1845) XVI. 154 A small Nudibranchiate Gasteropod, which this naturalist [M. de Quatrefages] conceives himself justified in separating . from all previously characterized genera of Nudibranchs. 1851 WOODWARD *Mollusca* I. 36 The rudimentary shell of the nudibranchs is shed at an early age. 1862 KEARLEY *Links in Chain* vi. 116 One beautiful little Nudibranch common on our northern coasts.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.* = NUDIBRANCHIATE.

1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. ix. I. 32 Many of the nudibranch mollusca, or sea-slugs, are as brightly coloured as any shells. 1896 tr. *Boas' Text-Bk. Zool.* 303 The nudibranch larva is furnished with shell and operculum.

So **Nudibra·nchial** *a.*; **Nudibra·nchian.**

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 322/1 The third class, Gastropods, are divided into the following orders and suborders.—1. Nudibranchians. 1841 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 9. 249 The naked nudibranchial mollusk alluded to.

Nudibra·nchiate, *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [See NUDI- and BRANCHIATE.] **a.** *adj.* Of molluscs: Having naked gills or branchiæ; belonging to the *Nudibranchiata*. **b.** *sb.* A mollusc of this order (Ogilvie, 1882).

1836-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 393/2 It is in the Nudibranchiate division..that the nervous centres exist in their most concentrated form. 1855 *Orr's Circ. Sci., Org. Nature* II. 441 The Nudibranchiate Mollusks are distributed into three families. 1877 THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. iii. 194 Several of the nudibranchiate molluscs characteristic of the gulf-weed fauna

Nudifica·tion. *rare*—°. [See NUDI- and -FICATION.] 'A making naked' (Ogilvie, 1855).

† **Nudifi·dian.** *Obs. rare.* [f. NUDI- after *nullifidian*.] One who holds that faith alone is sufficient for salvation.

1648 SYMMONS *Vindic.* 84 Saint James tells us of nudifidians..who say they have faith...The bare beleeving sort of Protestants perhaps they are. *a* 1653 T. ADAMS *Wks.* (1862) II. 280 A Christian must work; for no nudifidian, as well as no nullifidian, shall be admitted into heaven.

Nu·difier. *rare*—[1]. [See NUDI- and -FY.] One who strips himself of his clothes.

1880 *22nd Rep. Scotch Commiss. Lunacy* 129 One was a chronic maniac and a determined nudifier.

Nu·diflor. *rare*—[1]. [ad. L. type **nūdiflōrus*, f. NUDI- + *flōs*, *flōris* flower.] (See quot.)

1885 *Pall Mall Budget* 19 June 17/2 The original azalea was a nudiflor.., its flowers came out before its leaves.

† **Nudil**, erroneous form of NODULE I.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 180 Of Nudils or Penicils. [Hence in the *Physical Dict.* (1657), compiled mainly from this work.]

Nu·dish, *a.* [-ISH.] Somewhat nude.

1880 *Academy* 18 Dec. 447/2 The presence..of the nudish damsels, ill-drawn and foolishly smirking.

Nudita·rian, *a. rare.* [f. NUDIT-Y + *-arian*.] Advocating the study of the nude.

1867 *Contemp. Rev.* VI. 387 The high aim and motive.. enable the Nuditarian school to quote Cellini's dictum with emphatic confidence.

Nudity (niū·dĭti). [a. F. *nudité* (= It. *nudità*), or ad. L. *nūditāt-em*, f. *nūd-us* NUDE: see -ITY.]

1. The condition or fact of being naked or nude; a nude or naked state. a. Of persons.

1611 COTGR., *Nudité*, nuditie, nakednesse. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Nudity*, bareness, nakedness, want of any thing, poverty.

1807 tr. *Goede's Trav.* II. 106 Two elegant Cyprians..in all the fashionable nudity of French freedom. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. i. 24 To bend forward exposes the back to partial nudity. 1872 SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* 360 Picard, who..attempted to introduce nudity and other shameful practices.

fig. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* II. xx, Many souls in their young nudity are tumbled out among incongruities. 1892 *Athenæum* 4 June 739/2 The whole, if indiscreet in nudity of soul, is at least admirable in art.

b. Of things or places.

c 1890 H. JAMES *Little Tour* xxix, It may appear that I insist too much upon the nudity of the Provençal horizon... But it is an exquisite bareness. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Mar. 4/3 In another [plate] the august nudity of Downing-street is made interesting.

2. A nude figure, *esp.* as represented in painting or sculpture.

1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* 45 Divers Nudities, and Clad Figures. 1682 SHADWELL *Medal Bayes* Epist., And a good Drawer, in that time, may observe enough to make a Nuditie of him. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 40, I think the church is of all places the least proper for nudities. 1758 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* 14 Apr. (1846) III. 349 He had, besides, a fine collection of drawings after nudities. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bks* II. 5 Fat Graces and other plump nudities by Rubens. 1894 *Athenæum* 5 May 583/3 The charming nudity who forms the leading element..of this picture.

†3. *pl.* The privy parts when exposed. *Obs.*

1686 BURNET *Trav.* III. 174, I was much scandalized to see Statues with nudities here. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 95 They took Men with their heels upward, and hurry'd them about in such an undecent manner, as to expose their Nudities. 1769 E. BANCROFT *Guiana* 264 Pieces of India Salempores, with which they cover their nudities.

fig. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VIII 333 The man who shows his heart, Is hooted for his nudities, and scorn'd.

†**Nudiustertian,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *nudius tertius*.] Of the day before yesterday.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 26 When I heare a Gentledame inquire..what [is] the nudiustertian fashion of the Court, I mean the very newest.

Nue, obs. form of NEW *a.*

†**Nuel,** *a. Obs.* [OE. *niwol*, *neowol*, *nifol*, of obscure etym.] Prone, prostrate.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* i. § 1 He æfeoll niwol ofdune on þa flor. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Josh.* vii. 10 Hwi list þu neowel on eorðan? *c* 1275 LAY. 16777 Octa..nuel feol to grunde bi-vore þis kinges fote.

Nuel(l, obs. forms of NEWEL.

Nuellry: see NEWELRY.

†**Nug**[1]. *Obs.* [Perh. the south-western dial. *nug* lump.] *Nugs of Balm*, some distilled liquor.

1609 *Pimlyco* C iv b, Waters drawne by Distillations With medicinable Operations, As Rosa Solis, Aqua Vitæ, And Nugs of Balme, so quicke, and sprightly.

†**Nug**[2]. *Obs. Cant.* (See quot.)

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Nug*, a Word of Love, as, my Dear Nug, my Dear Love.

Nugacious (niugē·ʃəs), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. L. *nūgāci-s*, *nūgax* trifling + -OUS.] Trivial, trifling, of no moment or importance.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 57 On purpose to vend their nugacious fables and prestigious impostures with more esteem. *Ibid.* 189 These nugacious kinds of men. 1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* 165 'Tis these nugacious Disputations, that have been the great hinderance to..Learning. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* II. 61 Things as nugacious as the colour of a habit, or the shape of a cowl.

Hence **Nuga·ciousness** (Bailey, vol. II, 1727).

Nugacity (niugæ·sĭti). [ad. late L. *nūgācitas*, f. *nūgāci-s*, *nūgax*: see prec. and -ITY.]

1. Trifling, triviality, futility.

1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 278 Ful of follie, nugacitie, error. 1607 HARINGTON in *Nugæ Ant.* (1804) II. 262 He knows such nugacitie becomes not his place. 1662 STILLINGFLEET *Orig. Sacra* I. iv. § 10 Strabo seems to accuse Herodotus much of nugacity. 1676 H. MORE *Remarks* 189 There is no nugacity at all in this.

1862 *Sat. Rev.* XIII. 719 Parr's general nugacity as an exegetical and polemical divine.

2. A trifling or frivolous idea.

1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 82 Such Arithmetical nugacities as are ordinarily recorded for his. 1668 — *Div. Dial.* II. ii. (1713) 90 Such Nugacities as are exploded even by the Theologers themselves.

1818 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 179 To confute the whims and superstitious nugacities of these Sermons. 1829 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXIX. 111 Throat-choking..nugacities of hyper-grammatical..absurdity.

‖ **Nugæ** (niū·dʒī). [L.] *pl.* Trifles.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 15 In all these attempts..there is a great deal that cannot but be regarded as philosophical nugæ.

Nu·gal, *a. rare*—[0]. [ad. L. *nūgāl-is*.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Nugal*, trifling, vain, of no force.

†**Nuga·lity.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *nūgālitas*: cf. prec.] Frivolity, trifling.

1676 H. MORE *Remarks* 188 *Difficilas Nugæ*.. there may be some difficulty, yet there is no Nugality at all.

†**Nu·gament.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *nūgāmenta* (neut. pl.).] A trifle, trifling opinion.

1623 COCKERAM *Eng. Dict.* I, *Nugament*, a bable, toy, or lie. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 431 Nothing but such quinquillian Nuganiens.

†**Nuga·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *nūgātio*, f. L. *nūgārī* to trifle. Cf. obs. F. *nugacion*, It. *nugazione*.] Trifling; speaking or acting in trifling manner; an instance of this.

1582 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* III. i. (1588) 318 Conveighing the Riotters unto the gaole: without which the arrest were but nugation. 1583 FULKE *Defence* i. (1843) 144 Then followeth that vain nugation which I have noted against Saunder. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* Epit. 350 Many impertinent digressions, and some meere nugations. 1606 BACON *Sylva* § 836 As for the Received Opinion,. it is but Nugation. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 309 If it were not determined to this sense it would rather be a Nugation..then an Interpretation.

Nuga·tor. *rare*—[0]. [ad. L. *nūgātor*.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Nugator*, a trifler.

Nu·gatoriness. The fact of being nugatory.

1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. iv. xviii. § 26. 328 An incapacity..quite unequalled, as far as I know, in human nugatoriness.

†**Nuga·torious,** *a. Obs.*—[1] [-OUS.] = next.

1646 R. BAILLIE *Anabaptism* (1647) 44 The tenet of the Catholick Church concerning Angels and Devils .. is nugatorious.

Nugatory (niū·gătəri), *a.* [ad. L. *nūgātōrius*, f. ppl. stem of *nūgārī* to trifle. Cf. It. and Sp. *nugatorio*, F. *nugatoire*.]

1. Trifling, of no value or importance, worthless.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1156 That we may not range too farre, nor use any superfluous and nugatory words. 1674 JEAKE *Arith. Surv.* (1690) 623 The Equation is either Nugatory or Impossible. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* iii. 106 Too much addicted to this nugatory Art. 1786 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) I. 520, I have been obliged..to a nugatory interference, merely to prevent the affairs of the United States from standing still. 1791 W. MAXWELL in Boswell *Johnson* an. 1770, Lord Lyttelton's Dialogues he deemed a nugatory performance. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 299 The diligence of the editor has not been wasted on trivial researches or nugatory commentaries. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 81 Therefore the construction fails..and the theorem becomes nugatory.

2. Of no force, invalid; useless, futile, of no avail, inoperative.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. vii. § 5 Which assignation ..may seem to be nugatory and void. 1648 PRYNNE *Plea for Lords* 27 Which Act will be..void and nugatory. 1772 *Junius Lett.* Pref. (1788) 19 As the fact is usually admitted, the office of the petty jury is nugatory. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 9 His reiterated attempts were all of them nugatory. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Isab.* (1846) II. xvii. 128 Those provisions of the edict..were contrived so artfully as to be nearly nugatory. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* I. ii. 306 The law..was evaded and made almost nugatory.

Nuggar (nʊ·gär). Also **nugger, -ur, noggur,** ?**negger.** [Native name.] A large boat, of very broad beam, used on the upper Nile for the transport of cargo, troops, etc.

1870 BAKER *Ismailia* (1874) I. 173 We were hailed..within the Bahr Giraffe, by two noggurs (vessels) in distress. 1875 GORDON in *G. in Centr. Africa* (1881) 91 We have taken nuggars down the Western Passage. 1884 COLBORNE *With Hicks Pasha in Soudan* 109 We brought two battalions up with us in nuggurs.

Nugget (nʊ·gĕt), *sb.* [App. a derivative of south-western dial. *nug*, a lump, a block, a rough unshapen mass, etc.]

1. A rough lump of native gold.

1852 MUNDY *Antipodes* III. 322 Gold was not so plentiful as was anticipated,..nor were nuggets to be dug up..by the bushel. 1853 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 86 Crawcour came on board, and asked me for the nuggets of gold. 1871 CARLYLE in Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* I. 162 Californian nuggets versus jewels of Heaven itself. 1880 SUTHERLAND *Tales Goldfields* 86 When the nugget had been deposited on the floor of the banker's room, it was weighed.

transf. 1859 JEFFSON *Brittany* xx. 344 Here and there a nugget of true poetry glitters among the clay. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 209 His quotations are always nuggets of the purest ore.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *nugget-fashion*; *-hunter*, *-hunting*, *-testing*.

1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* 30 You dig him out as he lies nugget-fashion in the mountain stream. 1880 SUTHERLAND *Tales Goldfields* 80 That [occupation] which gold miners call nugget-hunting...To the nugget-hunter [etc.]. 1894 H. NISBET *Bush Girl's Romance* 9 Those fingers of yours are too sticky for nugget-testing in the dark.

2. A lump of anything.

1860 TENNENT *Story Guns* (1864) 244 Cast iron was found to crumble into harmless nuggets. 1891 PEARCE *Esther Pentreath* iv. i, Casy.., taking out the nugget of cake, held it timidly out to his rivals.

3. *Austral.* (See quot. 1852.)

1852 MUNDY *Antipodes* III. 322 The word nugget among farmers, signifies a small compact beast or runt. 1888 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* 14 We branded the little red heifer calf first—a fine fat six-months-old nugget.

Nu·gget, *v. Austral.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To appropriate (an unbranded calf).

1885 MRS. C. PRAED *Head Station* 239 Nobody would go there except after calves to nugget. 1893 — *Outlaw & Lawmaker* II. 19 In the days of their nefarious practices, [they] probably 'nuggeted' a good many..calves up here.

Nu·ggeting, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec.] The occupation of searching for nuggets.

1880 SILVER *Handbk. Austral.* 163 Nuggeting is a pleasant and profitable occupation,..when..the lumps are found a few feet only from the surface.

Nu·gget(t)y, *a.* [f. NUGGET *sb.* + -Y.]

1. Having the form of nuggets.

1859 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XI. 290 If the gold should turn out to be 'nuggety'. 1890 *Nature* 20 Mar. 465 The origin of nuggetty gold.

2. Rich in nuggets.

1870 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Aug. 4 A district which..has earned for itself the proud title of the 'Nuggety Diggings'.

3. *Austral.* Of horses or cattle: Stout, compact, thick-set.

1893 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Jan. 3/1 The light spring waggon, drawn by a pair of sleek, nuggetty cobs.

†**Nu·gging-dress.** *Obs. Cant.* (See quot.)

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Nugging-Dress*, an odd or particular way, out of the Fashion.

Nughtsom: see MIGHTSOME.

Nugi- (niū·dʒi), combining form of L. *nūgæ*, occurring in a few words which have not obtained any currency, as **Nugifri·volous** *a.*, free for frivolous trifling; **Nu·gifying** *ppl. a.*, productive of mere trifling; **Nugige·rulous** *a.* [L. *nūgigerulus*], 'carrying trifles, toys, etc.' (Bailey, vol. II, 1727); **Nu·gilogue,** trifling talk; **Nugi·perous** *a.*, ? inventing trifles.

1589 NASHE *Martin Marprelate* iv. Wks. (Grosart) I. 202 And now pretie youthes,. we shal haue some *nugifriuolous leasure to talke with you. 1818 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 183 The stultifying, *nugifying effect of a blind and uncritical study of the Fathers. 1649 DANIEL *Trimarch.*, *Hen. V* cxxxviii, How ere the heapes Who Crowd to see, in Expectation fall To the Sweet *Nugilogues of Jacks, and Hall. 1647 WARD *Simpl. Cobler* 26 When I heare a *nugiperous Gentledame inquire What dresse the Queen is in [etc.].

Nuik, Sc. form of NOOK *sb.*

†**Nui·sable,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. OF. *nuys-*, *nuisable*.] = NUISIBLE.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 439/2 Ryght so is the body of our lord Jhesu cryste nuysable and lettyng to the synnars.

Nuisance (niū·sǎns). Forms: α. 5, 7–8 **nusance,** 5 **-aunce,** 7 **-ans, -anse, nusance;** 6 **newsance.** β. 5 **nuisaunce, nuysance,** 7– **nuisance.** [a. OF. *nuisance*, *nusance*, etc., f. *nuis-*, *nuire* to hurt, harm: see -ANCE.]

1. Injury, hurt, harm, annoyance. (In later use only as implying sense 2 or 2 b.)

c 1410 HOCCLEVE *Mother of God* 21 Helpe me to weye Ageyn the feend!..Keepe vs from his nusance. *c* 1412 — *De Reg. Princ.* 810 To me thus longe walke, it doth nusance Vnto my crookid feeble lymes olde. 1512 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 339 To the gret hurtte of owre medo and newsance to vs all.

1776 E. TOPHAM *Lett. Edinb.* 9 The herb-women throw about the stalks of the bad vegetables to the great nuisance of the passengers. 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 106 Actions of damages for nuisance, trespass, or assault. 1888 *19th Cent.* Jan. 6 Declaring that cremation is a legal procedure, provided it be effected without nuisance to others.

2. Anything injurious or obnoxious to the community, or to the individual as a member of it (esp. as an owner or occupier of property), for which some legal remedy may be found.

α. 1464 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 569/2 That if eny such nusaunce were made, that it shuld be beten down. 1496 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 26 Preamble, Many greate nusances and offences [are] not presented. 1641 *Commons Rem.* in Chas. I. Wks 1662 II. 60 The sale of pretended Nusances, as Buildings in and about London. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. lxxxi, I find that a Nusance once erected may be abated by any Body. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4768/1 All such Lotteries are..declared to be Common Nusances. 1721 *Modern Rep.* X. 336 The keeping of a gaming-house is an offence indictable at common law as a nusance. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1044 If A. build an house so as to hang over the land of B., whereby the rain falls upon B.'s land, and injures it, B. may maintain an action against A. for this nusance.

β. 1638 POTTER in Chillingw. *Relig. Prot.* I. iv. § 67. 228 Shall it bee a fault to straiten and encumber the Kings high way with publique nuisances? 1773 *Obs. State Poor* 59 In vain is there a power..in the magistrate, of removing in great measure a nuisance so flagrantly pernicious to the community. 1853 T. J. WHARTON *Pennsylv. Digest* (ed. 6) II. 361 Some actions which would otherwise be nuisances may be justified by necessity. 1896 *Law Times* C. 488/1 Calling upon him to repair the drain so as to abate the nuisance complained of.

Comb. 1853 URE *Dict. Arts* (ed. 4) II. 799 They..would not again return to the nuisance-creating system.

b. In more general use: Anything obnoxious or annoying to the community or individual by offensiveness of smell or appearance, by causing obstruction or damage, etc.

1661 EVELYN *Diary* 1 Oct., My book inveighing against the nuisance of the smoke of London. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 430 P 1 Whatsoever looks ill, and is offensive to the Sight; the worst Nuisance of which kind [etc.]. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 396 The lumber, old cloaths,.. and the herb-stalks, are a great nuisance. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 328 The annual inundation of these fish is so great, that they cover the shores in such quantities as to become a nuisance. 1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* (1814) II. 225 It is so frequent as to be quite a nuisance along the road. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 312 The fox..was considered as a mere nuisance. 1864 C. GEIKIE *Life in Woods* iii. 54 But the pigs were not the only nuisance.

c. Applied to persons.

1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* II. iii, I'll swear you are a nuisance to the neighbourhood.—What a bustle did you keep against the last invisible eclipse! *a* 1732 SWIFT *Serm.* Wks.

1841 II. 143/2 A wise man who does not assist with his counsels,..and a poor man with his labour, are perfect nuisances in a commonwealth. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 508 Seest thou yon harlot,..The worn-out nuisance of the public streets. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* iv, But here..he is a sort of privileged nuisance. 1849 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 154, I am an intolerable little nuisance. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geogr.* iv. 171 The Syrian highlanders..were a perpetual nuisance to the more powerful countries that surrounded them.

d. A highly obnoxious or troublesome practice, institution, state of things, etc.

1820 *Edin. Rev.* XXXIII. 350 The nuisance of monopoly completely put down. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 163 In the eyes of Voltaire and his disciples, Religion was a superfluity, indeed a nuisance. 1865 MILL in *Morn. Star* 6 July, Of all the political nuisances of the day this is one which it most behoves everyone to make a stand against.

e. A source of annoyance; something personally unpleasant or disagreeable.

1831 LYTTON *Godolphin* viii, The other set, who go little into parties, and vote balls a nuisance. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* vii, The journey..was always a nuisance, and was more so now than usual. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 363 Neither de Ballay nor the steamer had arrived, and a very bitter nuisance this must have been.

Hence **Nui·sancer**, one who causes a nuisance.

1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xvi. 223 The animadversion of the law upon eaves-droppers, nusancers, and incendiaries.

† **Nui·sant,** *a. Obs. rare.* In 5, 7 nusant. [a. OF. *nuisant*, pres. pple. of *nuire*.] Harmful, hurtful; of the nature of a nuisance.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 86 Whenne þe nusant sterres loke noght aseyn. *Ibid.*, His remuynge fro nusant sterrys. 1676 *Grant of Ballastage to Trinity Ho.* 41 Anything that shall be prejudicial, nusant, or obnoxious, to any of our Palaces, Houses, or Buildings.

† **Nuise,** *v. Obs. rare.* In 4 nusy. [a. OF. *nuisir*.] *intr.* To do injury.

c 1315 SHOREHAM I. 530 Þe fend hym-self him maky mey Wel dyuerse liknynges. To nusy [*rime* vsy]. *Ibid.* 936 Senne ony-schryue wanne he uor-3et, Hys senne þer-be doubleþ To nusy [*rime* acusy].

† **Nui·sible,** *a. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *nuisible*, f. *nuisir* or *nuire* to harm.] Harmful, hurtful.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxi 76 Neuer of me came euyll vnto them, nor no thyng that was to theym nuysible. *Ibid.* xxiv. 89 All thynges that ben cruell and nuysyble.

† **Nui·some,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [var. of NOISOME, after *nuisance*.] Annoying.

1738 BOLINGBROKE *Patriot King* ii. 152 Whole swarms of little, nuisome, nameless insects will hum and buzz in every corner of the court.

Nuk(e, obs. forms of NOOK.

† **Nuke.** *Obs.* Also 6 newke. [var. of NUCHE and NUQUE.]

1. The spinal cord.

1541 COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Div b, Holes..by the whiche descendeth the nuke of the brayne tyll vnto the ende of the backe. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* i. i. 2 The Nuke which is the mary of the backe bone..is as it were a streame descendynge from the said partie. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* ccclxvii. 118 The synewes doth procede from the newke which is the mary of the backe.

2. The nape of the neck.

1562 BULLEIN *Bulwarke, Dial. Sorenes & Chir.* 22 b, Cold is an enemie to the braine, and nuke of the necke. 1634 T. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* III. i. (1678) 55 The back-part of the neck called..the nuke or nape. 1676 WISEMAN *Surg. Treat.* iv. iv. 282 Those on the left side were then swelled from the Nuke down that side of the Neck.

So † **Nuke-bone.** *Obs. rare*[−0].

1611 COTGR., *Os basilaire*, the Nape, or Nuke-bone.

Nul(e, will not, **Nulde,** would not: see NILL *v.*

† **Null,** *sb.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *nulle*, It. *nulla*, fem. of F. *nul*, It. *nullo*: see NULL *a.* So G. *null(e*, † *nulla*, Sw. *nolla*; G. *null*, Du., Da. *nul*, Sw. *nol*.] A cipher; a nought.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xvi. § 6 The kinds of Cyphars (besides the simple cyphars with Changes, and intermixtures of Nulles and Nonsignificants) are many. *a* 1626 — *War with Spain* (1629) 5 If part of the People or Estate be somewhat in the Election, you cannot make them Nulls or Cyphers in the..Translation 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. ix, An Unite was too much, and a Null too little.

Null *sb.*[2], variant of KNURR.

1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII. 178 The games most common at Newmarket were fives, spell and null, marbles [and] chuck-farthing.

Null *sb.*[3], variant of KNURL *sb.* 1.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1535/2 By moving the lever up and down, the carriage is..advanced the proper distance and the nulls or beads formed by the cutter.

Null (nʌl), *a.* [a. OF. *nul* masc., *nulle* fem., = It. *nullo*, *nulla*, Sp. *nulo*, *nula*, or ad. L. *nullus*, f. *ne* not + *ullus* any. So G. *null*, Du. *nul*.]

1. Void, of no legal or binding force; of no efficacy, invalid.

1563–7 BUCHANAN *Reform. St. Andros* Vernac. Writ. (S.T.S.) 16 Al thayr votis that tendis to continuation, to be nul. 1569 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 7 In caise the same titillis of the law be reduceable or may be declarit null. 1639 SIR T. STAFFORD in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1888) IV. 66 There Late assemblie to be held null, the Kinge to appoint a new one. 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Kouv* § 23. 231 To say expressly that all is Null which was done at Pyworthy. 1714 R. FIDDES *Pract Disc.* II. 35 Their commands are originally null and of no force. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I xv. 425 If such consent from the father was wanting, the marriage was null. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* v. I. 582 The act of attainder..would become superfluous at the very moment at which it ceased to be null. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commonw.* I. xxxiv. 524 The tribunal is disposed rather to support than to treat as null the act done.

b. In phrase *null and void.*

1669 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 297 Prorogation makes all Bills, Votes, and Proceedings of this Session null and voyd. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xvi. (1788) 95 Any votes given to him are null and void. 1803 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* (1835) II. 610, I yesterday gave notice..that I should consider it null and void from the 27th instant. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xvii. 27 That all acts done by the authority of the usurper Harold were held to be null and void.

2. Of no value or importance; insignificant, ineffective.

1790 BURKE *French Rev.* Sel. Wks II. 208 Here the principle of contribution .. is reprobated as null, and destructive to equality. 1803 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1817) III. 185 We take all possible pains to weaken and render null the ties of nature. 1842 KINGSLEY *Lett* (1878) I. 79 Truth made practically null by modifying it to suit circumstances. 1880 KINGLAKE *Crimea* VI. ix. 304 Upon grounds thus weak, or, to speak more exactly, thus null he founded his charges.

b. Devoid of character, expression, or distinctive personality.

a 1850 MARG. FULLER *At Home & Abroad* (1860) 343 As to character, so null that everybody laughed. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. II. 6 Faultily faultless, icily regular, splendidly null. 1889 H. F. WOOD *Englishm. Rue Cain* i, The ordeal of lighting up that terribly null countenance.

3. Nothing; nil; non-existent.

1761 *Phil. Trans.* LII. 277 The effect of the other planets is either null or known. 1792 *Ibid.* LXXXII. 242 Atmospheric electricity has been..variable..; sometimes quite null, then weak, or strong by turns. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* II. 486 Its influence on that element was absolutely null. 1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim Kingd.* 384 The internal lobe of the maxillæ null or very small. 1866 R. M FERGUSON *Electr.* (1870) 15 The combined effect of the two terrestrial poles..is thus null.

4. *spec.* in *null belt, method, point* (see quots.).

1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) III. 150 That confusion and formality are but the opposite poles of the same null-point? 1851 NICHOL *Archit. Heav.* (ed 9) 208 The centre of gravity and motion, being the mere point where all opposite tendencies find their balance—the system's null point. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geogr.* xv. § 610 This calm zone .. may be considered as a thermal adjustment—the dynamical null-belt—between the trade-winds of the two hemispheres 1873 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* (1881) I. 301 Methods of this kind, in which the thing to be observed is the non-existence of some phenomenon, are called *null* or *zero* methods.

Null (nʌl), *v.*[1] [f. NULL *a*, after *annul.* Cf. also OF. *nuller*, med.L. *nullare* (rare).]

† **1.** *trans.* To negative; to make negative. *Obs.*

c 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 33 Not is an adverb, ..and in our tong followes the verb that it nulleth.

† **2.** To reduce to nothing; to destroy or efface completely. *Obs.* (freq. in 17th c.)

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 384, I believe [not]..that she was able to null and extinguish the native languages she found in those places. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* (1692) 69 These objections..do not really null or take away the possibility of the thing. 1702 S. PARKER tr. *Cicero De finibus* v. 356 In a manner to null and erase their very Being. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 342 He does all he can to null or quash the story.

† **b** To deny the validity of. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1656 BAXTER *Reformed Partn.* 338, I speak not this against any Bishops that acknowledge the Presbyters to be true Pastors .but of them that null the Presbyters office.

3. To annul, cancel, make void.

1643 *Richlieu's Epit* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) V. 333 Lest he should spare her, when she was dead, he nulled her last will. 1663–4 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 139 They affirm that his..Royal majesty..desired that the Privileges might be nulled. 1693 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 60 God forbid that such a Law should ever be null'd or made void. *a* 1716 BLACKALL *Wks* (1723) I. 294 Because these Marriages had been made before the Law against them was given,..it was not reasonable that they would be nulled. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. 1842 II 584 The first election he nulled, because its irregularity was glaring. 1869 DORAN *Table Traits* 384 A particular act of their worships..nulled the proclamation.

Hence **Nu·lling** *vbl sb.*

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 78 The unbilleting of Souldiers and nulling of Martiall Law in times of Peace. *a* 1687 H. MORE *Cont. Remark Stories* 446 Which is a perfect dissolution or nulling of the True..Religion.

Null, *v.*[2] [var. of *nurl*, KNURL *v.*] *intr.* **a.** To make knurls. **b.** Of a line: To kink.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Nulla, variant of NULLAH.

Nu·lla. Also nullah. = NULLA-NULLA.

1881 *Gentl. Mag.* Jan. 69 The birds are so tame that the natives knock them down by hurling their nullahs. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col.-Reformer* (1891) 204 Hutkeeper at once seized his nulla in one hand.

Nu·llable, *a. rare*[−1]. [f. NULL *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being annulled.

a 1718 W. PENN *Tracts* Wks. 1727 I. 683 If that Fundamental which gives to the People a Power of Legislation be not nullable.

‖ **Nulla bona** (nʌ·lă bō·nă). [L., 'no goods'.] The return made by a sheriff upon an execution when the party has no goods to be distrained.

[1713 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* II. xvi, For a Return of a *Non est invent.*, and *Nulla habet bona.*]

1807 *Amer. State P.* Misc. (1834) I. 675 (Stanf.), For return of nulla bona 25 cents. 1829 W. H. MAXWELL *Stories Waterloo* (1856) 63 The sheriff returned a *non est inventus*... I ran him to execution, and got *nulla bona* on my return. 1885 *Law Times* LXXVIII. 109/1 The sheriff made a return of *nulla bona*, Cramond's execution..having swept all the goods away.

Nullafidian, variant of NULLIFIDIAN.

‖ **Nullah** (nʌ·lă). *Anglo-Indian.* Also nulla. [Hindī *nālā* brook, rivulet, ravine.] A river or stream; a watercourse, river-bed, ravine.

1776 HALHED *Code Gentoo Laws* 52 When the water fails in all the *Nullahs.* 1793 HODGES *Trav. India* 20 This road is crossed by several nullahs, some of which have ferry boats stationed at them. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 16 A nullah, broader and swifter than usual, cut off my communication with the budgerow. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geogr. Soc.* XXIX. 206 Here and there are nullahs, with high stiff earthbanks for the passage of rain torrents 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Mr. Isaacs* x, We had just crossed a nullah in the forest, full from the recent rains.

attrib. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 71 Marsh or nullah water full of vegetable debris.

‖ **Nu·lla-nu·lla.** Also gnulla-, nullah-, nolla-. [Native Australian.] A club of hard wood used as a weapon by the abongines of Australia.

1838 T. L. MITCHELL *Exped. E. Austral.* I. 350 Striking him on the back of the head with a nulla-nulla. 1863 BEVERIDGE *Gatherings* 10 Wherein lay his Nullah-nullah. 1885 MRS. C. PRAED *Head Station* 176 The elder men beat their nulla-nullas, and waved their spears. 1890 LUMHOLTZ *Cannibals* 72 The nolla-nolla or club, the warlike weapon of the Australian native most commonly in use.

Nulle, will not: see NILL *v.*

Nulled, variant of KNURLED *ppl. a.*

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1535/1 *Nulled-work*, turned work resembling a series of beads strung on a rod.

† **Nu·ller.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. NULL *v.*[1] + -ER [1].] One who annuls; a nullifier.

1650–87 H. MORE *Conject Cabbal* (1713) 240 Gross Idolaters, bold Nullers or Abrogators of the indispensable Laws of Christ.

Nullibi·city. *rare*[−1]. [f. L. *nullibi* nowhere.] The condition of being nowhere existent. So **Nullibi·ety, Nullibi·lity.** Also **Nullibi·quitous** *a.*, nowhere existing.

1822 MRS. E. NATHAN *Langreath* III. 290 They have succeeded so far as to render her [*sc.* Liberty] in a state of *nullibicity. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. vii § 2. 188 Ubiquity, omnipresence, *Nullibiety. 1896 COMMON *Nietzsche's Wks.* XI. 38 Wagner's ubiquity and nullibiety. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* VI. 483 Our mock-modest rulers .. have almost persuaded themselves of the *nullibility of these houses. 1820 *Examiner* 632/2 Mr. Dadikey's *nullibiquitous hat and waistcoat.

† **Nu·llibism.** *Obs. rare* [See next and -ISM.] The doctrine of the nullibists.

1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* III Dost thou hear, my Nullibist, what one of the Symmists of that stupendious secret of Nullibism plainly professes?

Nu·llibist. Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. L. *nullibi* nowhere + -IST.] One who affirms that a spirit or incorporeal being nowhere exists.

1662 H. MORE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen., Scholia xxvii. (1712) 28 For what relates to the opinion of the Nullibists, I have abundantly demonstrated how wild a notion it is 1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* 100 Those other therefore because they so boldly affirm that a Spirit is Nullibi have deservedly purchased to themselves the Name or Title of Nullibists *a* 1763 DODDRIDGE *Wks.* (1803) IV. 408 We must go into the scheme of the Nullibists, and affirm that God is no where. 1803 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag* XIV. 490 He may, consequentially, with respect to external beings, be a nullibist.

Nullification (nʌlifikē·ʃən). [ad. late L. *nullificātio*, f. *nullificāre*: see NULLIFY and -ATION.]

† **1.** Reduction to nothing. *Obs. rare.*

1630 DONNE *Serm* cliii. Wks. 1839 VI. 288 This is..the most deadly and peremptory Nullification of Man that we can consider.

2. The action of rendering null or of no effect.

1808 BENTHAM *Sc. Reform* 18 Principle of nullification; decision on grounds avowedly foreign to the merits. 1810 — *Packing* (1821) 7 The most efficient instrument of injustice may be seen in the principle and practice of nullification. 1839 JAMES *Louis XIV*, I. 66 His accession to the throne was ushered in by the nullification of his father's will 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 17 Feb. 5/4 The nullification of elections by a partisan majority.

b. *U.S.* The action, on the part of a State legislature, of refusing to allow a general law to be enforced within the State. Also *attrib.*

The term app. originated with Jefferson in 1798.

1838 HT. MARTINEAU *Western Trav.* I. 244 Mr. Calhoun is as full as ever of his Nullification doctrines. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 298 Nullification, in the case of South Carolina, was simply an act, or at least a threat of open rebellion. 1894 FISKE *Hist. Amer.* 270 The government of the United States has never acknowledged the right of nullification, or permitted any state to exercise it.

Hence **Nullifica·tionist; Nu·llifica·tor.**

1862 LUDLOW *Hist. U. S.* 135 The President .. seemed almost a natural ally to the Nullificationists. 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVII. 358 The little distracted band of nullificators, as some of your journals call them.

Nullifidian (nʌlifi·diăn), *sb.* and *a.* Also 6 nulla-; 7 -fidean. [f. L. *nulli-*, comb. form of *nullus* no + *fidēs* faith.]

A. *sb.* **1.** One of no faith or religion; a sceptic in matters of religion.

1564–78 BULLEIN *Dial. agst Pest* (1888) 14 To be plain, I am a Nullafidian, and there are many of our secte. 1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Apol.* Dd ij b, Then all sayd they would condemne mee as a neuter, or *nulli fidian*, except I gaue a better answere. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* Epist.

A 2 The Atheisticall Nullifidian nothing regardeth the assoyling of Ecclesiasticall controversies. 1668 Howe *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 157 Sure to be so a Solifidian is to be a nullifidian. 1775 Howie *Scots Worthies* Pref. (1871) p. xxx, Some sceptical nullifidian or other may be ready to object. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* xxxi, In their eyes, a lukewarm Presbyterian was little better than a Prelatist, an anti-Covenanter, and a Nullifidian. 1826 — *Woodst.* xv, In case thou shouldst holla for assistance, as yonder Nullifidian hath it.

2. *transf.* One who lacks faith; a disbeliever.

1668 Kirkman *Eng. Rogue* (1871) II. 57 The very Alehouse-keeper..was now grown such a Nullifidian that he would not believe us for small-beer. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 533 Sir John Moore was professedly a nullifidian in Spanish energy and patriotism. 1872 Geo. Eliot *Middlem.* I. iv, Celia was no longer the eternal cherub, but..a pink-and-white nullifidian.

B. *adj.* Having no faith or belief.

1627 Feltham *Resolves* II. xlvii. (1677) 253 A Solifidean-Christian is a Nullifidean-Pagan. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* xxxi, I fear treachery to the host from this nullifidian Achan. 1885 Swinburne *Misc.* (1886) 175 The sceptic, or in the phrase of Wither's time the nullifidian Nott.

Nullifier (nʌ·lifəiəɹ). [f. Nullify *v.* + -er [1].]

1. One who nullifies; *spec.* in *U. S. Hist.*, one who maintained the right of any State to annul, within its own boundaries, laws passed in Congress.

1832 W. Irving *Life & Lett.* (1866) III. 44 A member of the legislature, and one of the leaders of the nullifiers. 1844 Emerson *New Eng. Reformers* Wks. (Bohn) I. 260 So the country is frequently affording .. examples of .. solitary nullifiers, who throw themselves on their reserved rights. 1894 Fiske *Hist. Amer.* 312 To the mixture of threat with persuasion the nullifiers yielded.

2. *transf.* (See quot.)

1859 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 298 *Nullifier*..was also applied to a sort of shoe, made like a decapitated boot, brought into fashion in the 'nullification' times.

† **Nu·lliform,** *a. Obs. rare* —[1]. [f. L. *nulli-, nullus* no + -form.] Having no proper form. Hence † **Nullifo·rmity.** *Obs. rare* —[1].

c 1581 in *Grindal's Rem.* (Parker Soc.) 471 It was like that religion .. would against his nature have proved milliform, yea, in continuance nulliform. 1644 Hardwick in *Toleration Disapproved & Condemned* (1670) 26 We have undertaken..the establishment of Uniformity, and how can that stand with this Omniformitie, indeed Nulliformity, I understand not.

Nullify (nʌ·lifəi), *v.* [ad. late L. *nullificāre* (Tertullian), f. *nulli-, nullus* Null *a.*: see -fy. So F. *nullifier.*]

1. *trans.* To render legally null and void; to annul, cancel.

1595 Daniel *Civ. Wars* III. lxxxix, Which accusation was th' occasion, that His successour by order nullifies Many his Patents. 1607 R. [Ashley] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 353 He nullified all the indulgences granted to the French. 1643 Marshall *Lett* 22 The judgements of all other Courts are ratified or nullified by a Parliament. 1775 Johnson *Tax. no Tyr.* 38 By crossing the Atlantick he has not nullified his right. 1817 Cobbett *Wks.* XXXII. 360 Seeing that the act nullifies their previous engagement. 1825 *Gentl. Mag.* XCV. i. 501 This bequest being to the poor indefinitely, nullified his will. 1880 E. Kirke *Life Garfield* 43 It was that act which South Carolina nullified and refused to allow to be executed within her borders.

absol 1837 Calhoun *Wks.* III. 57 The State of South Carolina .declared the act to be unconstitutional, and as such null and void. In a word, we nullified.

2. To make of no value, use, or efficacy; to reduce to nothingness; to efface completely.

1609 Sir E. Hoby *Let. to T. H[iggons]* 56 If Aërius..doe ioyne with the Primitiue Church, in nullifying oblations for the dead. 1642 J. Eaton *Honey-c. Free Justif.* 373 If it heale not these, .is not Justification nullified, and made of no use? 1675 Brooks *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 218 He hath weakened, yea, nullified and taken away sin. 1781 S. Peters *Hist. Connecticut* 26 Enough, surely, has been said to nullify the Colonists' plea of having bought their lands of the Indians. 1809 *Mal. Jrnl.* XXI. 509 These facts .. could by no means subvert and nullify the very obvious and evident advantages. 1850 Grote *Greece* II lx. (1862) V. 288 The narrow dimensions of the harbour would have nullified her superiority at all times. 1876 Farrar *St. Paul* (1883) 47 They had long learnt to nullify what they professed to defend.

b. With personal object.

1603 J. Davies *Microcos.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 43/1 If otherwise he should with them abide, They would through glory be quite nullified. 1625 B. Jonson *Staple of N.* iv. Interm. iv, I would haue. her Graces Herald to..nullifie him for no Gentleman. 1648 Rogers *Naaman* 311 Absolutely unsubsisting in themselves, meerly nullified. 1702 C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* III. i. (1852) 343 Thus content was he to be nullified, that the Lord might be magnified. 1849-50 Alison *Hist. Europe* I. i. § 63. 106 He not only brought the nobility to Paris, but he nullified them when there.

Hence Nu·llifying *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 50 Such usurpations are the Neronian nullifyings of Kingdomes. 1651 Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* 226 The violating of the Covenant is not fitly called a nullifying of it. 1681 — *Answ. Dodwell* III. 22 Against even the Nullifying Canons. 1832 W. Irving *Life & Lett.* (1866) III. 44, I dined with him at Governor Hamilton's, the nullifying Governor. 1852 Hanna *Mem. Dr. Chalmers* IV. xiii. 203 A nullifying edict..from the Civil Court.

‖ **Nullipara** (nʌ·lipărä). [mod.L., f. *nulli-* (cf. prec.) + *-para*, fem. of *-parus*: see -parous.] A female who has never given birth to a child.

1872 T. G. Thomas *Dis. Women* (ed. 3) 76 In a nullipara, or virgin, this is often produced. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 3 Dec. 83 The patient was a nullipara.

Hence **Nullipa·rity; Nulli·parous** *a.*

1859 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* V. 624/2 The average dimensions of the virgin or nulliparous uterus. 1872 T. G. Thomas *Dis. Women* (ed. 3) 127 Parturition is almost never met with in nulliparous women, except after removal of large tumors per vaginam. 1878 *Obstet. Trans.* (1879) XX. 173 Circumstances..in which proof of parity or nulliparity may turn out to be proof of innocence or guilt.

Nullipore (nʌ·lipōəɹ). [f. L. *nulli-, nullus* no + Pore *sb.*[1]] A form of marine vegetation having the power of secreting lime like the coral polyp.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 363/1 In his system, the Nullipores are rejected from the place so long occupying them. 1860 Maury *Phys. Geogr.* xiii. § 560 Brilliant, rosy, or peach coloured Nullipores overgrow the decaying masses. 1888 Geikie *Geol. Sketches* 34 We pick up..broken whelks, nullipores, and corallines.

attrib. 1888 H. W. Parker *Spirit Beauty* (1889) 20 Gorgon corals and nullipore sea-weeds.

Nu·llism. *rare* —[1]. [f. Null *a.* + -ism.] Absence of distinctive character.

1831 Carlyle in *Fraser's Mag.* III. 130 All critical guild-brethren now working diligently..in the calmer sphere of Vapidism or even Nullism.

Nullity (nʌ·liti). [a. F. *nullité* (= It. *nullità*, Sp. *nulidad*), or med.L. *nullitas*: see Null *a.* and -ity.]

1. The fact of being legally null and void; invalidity. Also (with *a* and *pl.*), an instance of this; a fact or circumstance causing invalidity.

a. With reference to marriage. Also *attrib.*

1570 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1222/1 The Pope beyng minded ..to geue sentence for the inualiditie and nullitie of the kyngs first pretensed matrimonie. 1613 Sir R. Naunton in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 140 The nullity in the case of my Lord of Essex and his Lady. 1645 Milton (title-p.), Tetrachordon, Expositions upon the four chief places in Scripture which treat of Marriage or Nullities in Marriage. 1707 tr. *Wks. C'tess D'Anois* (1715) 114 Omitting nothing that was necessary to be done, to prevent the starting of any Nullities in my Wedlock. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. 434 These disabilities..only make the marriage voidable, and not *ipso facto* void, until sentence of nullity be obtained. 1845 Campbell *Chancellors* xxxiv. (1857) II. 85 They..introduced into it words respecting the original nullity of the King's first marriage. 1865 *Morn. Star* 3 Feb., This was a petition for nullity of marriage on the ground of imperfect publication of the banns. 1894 *Daily News* 26 July 9/1 The respondent not having entered an appearance or put in any defence in the nullity suit.

b. In general use.

1608 Willet *Hexapla Exod.* 675 Notwithstanding this negligence there was no nullitie of Aarons consecration. 1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 111 The nullitie of the former gift to be discussed als well by way of exception as action. *a* 1683 Owen *Holy Sp.* (1693) 222 There would have been a Nullity in what they did. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1766) I. 84 Which inferred a nullity on all their proceedings. 1776 J. Adams *Wks.* (1854) IX. 390 You have my hearty concurrence in telling the jury the nullity of acts of parliament. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* II. xiv. 142 The nullity of all proceedings taken in contravention of them.

† 2. Nullification. *Obs rare.*

1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxii. § 13 Dissolutions and Nullities of things done are not onely not fauoured, but hated. *Ibid.* v. lxxxi § 3 A nullitie or frustration of all such acts. 1654 H. L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1655) 155 The next day a Declinator and Protestation was presented.. against the Assembly and containing a Nullity of it.

3. An act or thing which is null or invalid.

1624 Gee *New Shreds Old Snare* 17 The Consistories of our Bishops can doe no Acts but nullities against any of these. 1652 N. Culverwel *Treat.* I. vii. (1661) 49 They are not onely irregularities, but meer nullities. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. 246 This the temporal courts pay no regard to, and look upon a caveat as a mere nullity. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 281 The last execution shall stand; the first being a mere nullity. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 178 The national sales, not having been confirmed by parliament, were regarded by the tribunals as nullities. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 462/1 The Court declared the deed a nullity.

4. The condition of being null or nought; a state of nothingness.

1589 G. Harvey *Pierces Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 176 Euerlasting infamie, horrible damnation, & a most hideous nullity. 1620 T. Granger *Div. Logike* 112 For where there is no essence, or a thing deprived of essence, there is negation, or nullitie. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* Disc. ii. § 11 Sometimes such .. smaller indecencies are therefore pardoned and lessened almost to a nullity. 1715 Bentley *Serm.* xi. 376 The whole system of Nature must immediately..vanish into its primitive Nullity. 1791 Cowper *Yardley Oak* 88 Thy growth from almost nullity into a state Of matchless grandeur. 1848 W. H. Kelly tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* I. 39 Had not the hundred days afforded proof of the political nullity of the elder Bourbons? 1873 M. Arnold *Lit. & Dogma* 285 The nullity of its deliverances, where..to bring it manifestly to book is impossible.

5. † a. A nought, a cipher. *Obs.*

1587 Fleming *Cont. Holinshed* III. 1371/1 The cipher with the nullities and marks for names of princes and councillors. 1624 Bedell *Lett.* xii. 261 If..you finde you haue taken manie nullities for signifying numbers,..correct the totall.

b. A mere nothing.

a 1591 H. Smith *Wks.* (1867) II. 448 The error..is great, but yet not such as doth make a nullity of our church. 1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 69 What the plausibilitie of Martin? A Nullitie; yea and a wofull Nullitie, and a piteous Nullitie. 1642 H. More *Song of Soul* II. i. iv. i, [I] them nigh blame of deep idolatrie That give so much to that slight nullitie. 1792 Cowper *Wks.* (1837) XV. 226 Such a mere nullity is time, to a creature to whom God gives a feeling heart. 1828 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, I. x. 287 Like many similar attempts..this predatory attack concluded in a nullity. 1860 Motley *Netherl.* v. (1868) I. 137 His army was shrinking to a nullity.

c. Of persons: A nonentity.

1657 J. Trapp *Comm. Job* xxx. 2 These Sanniones, in the text were, through idleness, mear nullities in the world. 1846 Browning *Lett.* (1899) I. 394 Such a miserable nullity, and husk of a man. 1874 Blackie *Self-Cult.* 30 In society the most accomplished man of mere professional skill is often a nullity.

Nu·lliverse. [f. L. *nulli-, nullus* no, in contrast to *universe.*] A world devoid of any unifying principle or plan.

1847 Wilkinson tr. *Swedenborg's Outl. Infinite* Introd. 17 [He] made of the universe an incoherent nulliverse, a whirl of fleeting sequences, and a delirious 'chase of Pan'. 1888 W. James in *Mind* 192 The world..is pure incoherence, a chaos, a nulliverse, to whose haphazard sway I will not truckle.

† **Nullize,** *v. Obs. rare* —[1]. [f. Null *a.* + -ize.] *trans.* To bring to nothing.

a 1618 Sylvester *Honour's Farewell* 82 Wks. (Grosart) II. 287 A lowly Fortune is of all despised: A lofty one, oft, of it selfe, nullized.

Nu·llo. Now *Typog.* [a. It. *nullo*: see Null *a.*] A nought, a cipher.

1598 Florio, *Cero*, Zero, a sipher of naught, a nullo. *a* 1640 Jackson *Creed* x. Notes, Wks. IX. 271 To reckon it [*sc.* pleasure] not only as a nullo or cypher,..but as a mere vacuum or nothing. 1680 W. de Britaine *Hum. Prud.* vi. (1686) 29, I am not much concerned if the Plebeian Heads take me for the Image of a Fly, a Nullo, a Cypher. 1824 J. Johnson *Typogr.* II. iv. 71 The nullo..may be used as a degree in geometrical works.

Nullubist, variant of Nullibist.

1668 *H. More's Div. Dial.* Publisher's Pref. A 3 That new fond Opinion of the Nullubists,..that God is no-where.

† **Num,** abbreviation of Numskull.

1807 W. Irving *Salmag.* (1811) I. 67 *Mem.* All the New-Jersey lawyers *nums.*

† **Num,** variant of *nome* Name *v.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9823 þe stalworth godd man sal him num, Godd fader o werld es for to cum.

Num, obs. pa. pple. of Nim *v.*

Numb (nʌm), *a.* (and *sb.*). Forms: (5 nomyn,) 5-6 nome, 6-8 num, 6-7 numme, numbe, 7 numne, 7- numb. [pa. pple. of Nim *v.*]

A. *adj.* 1. Deprived of feeling, or of the power of movement, *esp.* through excessive cold.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 358/1 Nomyn, or take wythe þe palsye, *paralitticus.* *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxx. 111 There chachid I the crumpe, yit held I my grounde halfe nome. 1551 Turner *Herbal* I. (1568) 9 Leopardes bayne layd to a scorpione maketh hyr utterly amased and num. 1577 Bretton *Toys of Idle Head* ix, My harte it selfe, is bitten so with frost, That all my sences now are waxed nome. 1607 Rowlands *Diogines Lanth.* D 2, I make them warme, That are both colde and numme. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 735 Leaning long upon any Part maketh it Numme, and as we call it, Asleep. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 47 Were all seeing things sightless, there would be no colours..; all feelers numb, nothing handlesom. 1820 Keats *Eve of St. Agnes* i, Numb were the Beadsman's fingers, while he told His rosary. 1882 'Ouida' *Marremma* I. 209 Just now I grew blind and numb.

fig. *a* 1568 Ascham *Scholem.* (Arb.) 148 That their feete: be feete without ioyntes, that is to say, not distinct by trew quantitie of sillabes: And so, soch feete, be but numine..feete. 1610 *Histrio-mastix* I. 33 Musick shall feast the bounteous eares of Peace, Whil'st she inspires her numme conceipt with life. 1869 *Speaker* 7 Feb. 453/2 To foster that sense of history which is as active in that country as it is numb in our own.

b. Helpless, incapable. *Numb hand*, an inexpert or clumsy person. *slang.*

1802 Paley *Nat. Theol.* xix. (1819) 302 A snail, as it should seem, is the most numb and unprovided of all artificers. 1853 R. S. Surtees *Sponge's Sp. Tour* xxxviii. 212 The fact is, that ladies'-maids are only numb hands in all that relates to hunting. 1866 *Punch* 27 Oct. 177 The Bradford writer is a 'numb hand'.

c. *Comb.*, as *numb-cold, -footed, -handed.*

1605 *Tryall Chevalry* III ii, But death hath layd his numcold hand upon me. 1853 R. S. Surtees *Sponge's Sp. Tour* xxiii. 123 You scandalous, hypocritical, rusty-booted, numb-handed son of a puffing corn-cutter. 1866 Carlyle *Remin.* (1881) I. 272 A heavy, shortish, numb-footed man.

2. Of the nature of numbness.

1641 Milton *Ch. Gov't.* vi. Wks. 1851 III. 124 If to bring a num and chil stupidity of soul..be to keep away schisme, they keep away schisme indeed. 1836 Sir W. Hamilton *Discuss.* (1852) 269 To induce that numb rigidity into our intellectual life. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 795 The note on that day shows that there had been some smarting pain in the ear, and also a 'numb' feeling in it occasionally.

† b. *Numb palsy*, paralysis. *Obs.*

1642 Rogers *Naaman* 35 What a numbe palsey, what a Laodicean temper..bath covered us over. 1709 Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. xliii. 434 He was taken with the numb palsy on one side. 1772 *Boston Gaz* 2 Mar. 3/1 Last Friday died very sudden of the Numb-Palsey, Mrs. Mary Sigourney.

3. Causing numbness. *rare* —[1].

1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, II. i. 117 He. did giue himselfe (All thin and naked) to the numbe cold night.

B. *sb.* A cold which numbs fish.

1888 Armstrong in Goode *Amer. Fishes* 119 When we have extremely cold and cloudy weather,..the Trout at the mouth of New River are benumbed...When these 'numbs' occur, it is generally known through this and the adjoining counties. *Ibid.*, There was a 'numb' in January, 1877, and another in the winter of 1879.

Numb (nʌm), *v.* Also 7 numme, numn, num. [f. prec., or back-formation from next: cf. the earlier *benumb.*] *trans.* To make numb.

1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* iv. iv, I will live, Onely to numme some others cursed bloode With the dead palsie of

like misery. 1645 N. Drake *Sieges Pontefract Castle* (Surtees) 27 The bullitt grazed upon Captn Fludder legg, and numned it a little. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I. 401 Plough naked, Swain, and naked sow the Land, For lazy Winter nums the lab'ring Hand. 1742 Gray *Eton* 89 Lo, Poverty,..That numbs the soul with icy hand. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI 266 The people..perceived, that the torpedo had actually numbed the dead fishes into life again 1813 Scott *Rokeby* III. xxi, A silent mood Hath numb'd the current of his blood. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed 2) I 413 Age numbs the sense of both worlds.

absol. 1610 Markham *Masterp.* II. clxxiii. 487 Cicuta which wee call hemlocke..numbeth and astoneth.

Numbed (nʌmd), *ppl. a.* Also 6–7 numd, 6–8 nummed, 7 nu m)m'd; 6 nombde, 8 numb'd. [f. Numb *a.*; cf. prec. and *benumbed.*]

1. Deprived of feeling or power of movement, *esp.* through cold. Also *fig.* **a.** In predicative use. Also with *up.*

1553 Brende *Q Curtius* Sj, They were streighte wayes so nummed for colde, that they could not ryse agayne. 1577 Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 68 b, You must shake of the Caterpillers in the morning, when they be numbed. *a* 1602 ? Marston *Pasquil & Kath.* II. 235, I am almost dead, numb'd vp with feare. 1655 Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* v. 195/1 Finding his hands nummed with cold he goes first to the fire. 1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Indies* II xxxix. 89 It grew first red by Inflammation, and then blue and nummed. 1768 Sir W. Jones *Solima* Poems (1777) 3 To warm the traveller, numb'd with winter's cold. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xxv. 190, I was too intent upon my work to heed the cold much, but I was numbed. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 586 The tip of the tongue and the lips felt numbed during cold weather.

b. In attributive use.

1596 Spenser *F. Q.* VI xi 45 Like lyfull heat to nummed senses brought, And life to feele that long for death had sought. 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* Prol., Drizling sleete Chilleth the wan bleak cheek of the numd earth. *a* 1659 Lovelace *Poems* 50 I'm Ice; A nummed speaking clod, and mine own show, My Self congeal'd, a Man cut out in Snow. 1716 Pope *Iliad* VIII. 396 The Tendon burst beneath the pondrous Blow, And his numb'd Hand dismiss'd the useless Bow. 1842 Manning *Serm* (1848) I. 105 We are slowly recovering, anxiously chafing our numbed limbs to life 1884 *Manch. Exam* 4 June 5/2 The reform agitation first stirred his numbed faculties into the energies of a free and active manhood.

absol. *a* 1659 Lovelace *Poems* 72 Fearing we Numm'd fear'd no Flagration. [He] Hath curled all his Fires in this one One.

† **2** *Numbed palsy* (see Numb *a.* 2 b). *Obs.*[-1]

1655 Mouffet & Bennet *Health's Improv.* 224 They cast ..Sophia Queen of Poland into a numb'd Palsie

† **Numbedness.** *Obs.* Also 7 nummed-, numbd-. [f. prec. + -ness.] Numbness.

1600 Holland *Livy* IX. iii. 313 Their bodies also were possessed as it were with a strange and extraordinarie nummednesse in their limmes. 1657 Rand tr. *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* II. 57 He could not rise , by reason of the like numbedness of his thigh and foot. 1676 Wiseman *Surgery* (J.), If the nerve be quite divided, the pain is little, only a kind of stupor or numbednéss.

Number (nʌ·mbəi), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 3–5 noumbre (4–6 -ber, 5 -bur), 5 nounbre; 4–5 nowmbre (5 -ber, 5-6 -bur); 3–6 nombre (5–6 -bur, -byr, 5–7 -ber); 4 numbur (-bir, -bere), 4 6 numbre, 4– number. *β.* 4–5 nowmyre, 4 -mir, 5–6 -mer(e, 5 noumer; 4 nomir (6 -er, 6 *Sc.* -mer); 5–6 nummer (6 -meir, 6 *Sc.* -mir). [f. OF. *nombre, nonbre, numbre, numere*:—L. *numerum*, acc. sing. of *numerus*, a number. Cf. Du. *nommer*, G., Dan., Sw., Norw. *nummer.*]

I. 1. The precise sum or aggregate *of* any collection of individual things or persons.

α. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 1397 As wel..Vor loue of þe panes as to wite þe noumbre of eche manne [*v.r.* þe meune]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 503 þe numbre þat out of heuen fell þo can na tung in erth noght tell *c* 1340 Hampole *Pr. Conse.* 7436 þe noumbre of payns þat þare griefes Passes þe mens witt þat here liefes. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 139 þis noumbre of fishis þat here weren taken, bitokeneþ þe noumbre of seinis 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 129 Xerses, kynge of Inde,..strongly gederid huge hostis of whych no man couth tell the nombyr. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* e ij, The moore nombur than ywis, the gretter the beny is. 1529 More *Suppl. Souls* Wks. 307/2 He sayth that then shall the nomber of sore and sick beggers decreace. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, I. iii. 210 Thy sad aspect, Hath from the number of his banish'd yeares Pluck'd foure away. 1667 Milton *P. L.* III. 706 What created mind can comprehend Thir number. 1700 Dryden *Pref. Fables*, I found, by the number of my verses, that they began to swell into a little volume. 1796 Southey *Lett. fr. Spain* (1799) 441 The number of fools is infinite. *a* 1844 in Stephens *Bk Farm* II. 71 The number of hurdles required for feeding sheep on turnips is [etc.]. 1891 E. Peacock *Narcissa Brendon* I. 114 The number of books was very large.

pl. 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. i. 4 Send discouerers forth, To know the numbers of our Enemies. *a* 1719 Addison (J.), There is but one gate for strangers to enter at, that it may be known what numbers of them are in the town. 1815 Elphinstone *Acc. Caubul* (1842) II. 98 Their numbers are not less than thirty thousand families.

β. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb) vi. 18 þare was sum tyme fyue sowdanes after þe noumer of þe fyue kyngdomes. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* XI. vii. 77 Of thar schippis the nummeir and maner. 1552 Lyndesay *Monarche* 6229 Thow knew the nomer of predestinat, Quhome thow did call.

b. *pl.* The title of the fourth book in the Bible, the earlier part of which contains a census of the Israelites. † Also in *sing.*

c 1400 Bible (Wycl.) *Num.* Prol., This book clepid Numeri, that is to seie, the book of Noumbre. 1500 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. xxi. X j b, The auncyent testament in the .xxv. chapitre of nombres. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Idolatry* iii. (1859) 175 As it is written in the book of Numbers, the twenty-third chapter, that there was *no idol in Jacob.* 1589 Cooper *Admon.* 127 In the Nombers, he that brake the Sabbath day, was stoned to death. 1649 Roberts *Clavis Bibl* 52 Numbers,..so called because a great part of the Book, especially at the beginning, is spent in Numbring of the Tribes and Families of Israel. 1727–38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Pentateuch*, The five books of Moses..; viz. Genesis,..Numbers, and Deuteronomy. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 426/2 The book of Deuteronomy supposes the previous composition of Exodus, Leviticus, and Numbers. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 638/1 The Levitico-Elohistic document, which embraces most of the laws in Leviticus with large parts of Exodus and Numbers.

c. A census or enumeration *of* persons. *rare*—[1].

1832 Buttrick *Voy.* 33 Two gentlemen undertook to take a number of these people, and found it to be about twelve hundred.

2. A particular sum or aggregate of units, of a kind specified or implied in the context.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 423 þis numbre þat he ordend þan Suld be bath of angel and man. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xxiii. 255 In mesure god made alle manere þynges, And sette hit at a sykyn and at a syker numbre. 1595 Shaks. *John* II. i. 347 Wee'l put thee downe, gainst whom these Armes wee beare. Or adde a royall number to the dead. 1822 Shelley *Faust* ii. 408 Quite a new piece, the last of seven, for 'tis The custom now to represent that number. 1861 F. Metcalfe *Oxonian in Iceland* (1867) 166, 1200 people were invited to the Grave-ale, the greatest number that ever came to such a ceremony in Iceland.

b. In phr. *the number of* (so many).

1426 *Catal. Deeds P. R. O.* IV. 547 [He may] send who that he will undir the nowmbre of a dozen persons. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* XII. vii. 601 Whanne this crye was made vnto Ioyous yle drewe knyghtes to the nomber of fyue honderd. *c* 1530 Ld. Berners *Arth. Lyt. Brit.* 481 Al thys company were to the numbre of xv. thousande Knightes. 1582 N. Lichefield tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. vii. 18 b, Where also then were in sight the number of twentie Moores skirmishing with their dartes.

3. A sum or total of abstract units.

Golden number: see Golden *a.* 6.

13. *Cursor M.* 419 (Gött.), þat suld be a numbre hale, And mani thousand to haue in tale. *a* 1380 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 63/1 Of þe mesures of figures and musek, And of alle þe noumbres ek. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XIX cxviii. (149-) 922 The seconde odde nombre, that is the nombre of fiue and fyghte Quinarius. *c* 1420 *York Myst.* xliv 9 For parfite noumbre it is none, Off elleuen for to lere. 1570 Billingsley *Euclid* VII. def 17. 186 When two numbers multiplying them selues..produce an other: the number produced is called a plaine or superficiall number. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* v. i. 3, I hope good lucke lies in odde numbers 1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol & Mor.* 46 Themselues alone will be thought the Numbers, that giue a substantiall existence to the being of them all. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VIII. 114 Distance inexpressible By Numbers that have name. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Suppl.* App. s.v., The figurate Numbers of any order may be found without computing those of the preceding orders. 1820 Shelley *Œd. Tyr.* I. 128 If you were to dream Of a particular number in the Lottery, You would not buy the ticket? 1859 B. Smith *Arith. & Alg.* (ed 6) 15 A Mixed Number is composed of a whole number and a fraction.

b. In *pl.* as a subject of study or science.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 234 Some to dyuyne and diuide, noumbres to kenne. *c* 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* Prol., I haue perceiued well by certeyne eudences thine abilite to leme sciences touchinge noumbres & proporciouns. 1693 Pepys *Let. to Newton* 22 Nov., The late project..has almost extinguished at all places of public conversation in this town, especially among men of numbers, every other talk. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No 174 P 5 None of all these Things could be done by him without the Exercise of his Skill in Numbers. 1776 Johnson in *Boswell* 16 Mar., We may instance the science of numbers, which all minds are equally capable of attaining.

c. *Line of Numbers*, Gunter's Line.

1667 Leybourn (*title*), The Line of Proportion or Numbers, commonly called Gunter's Line, made easie. By which may be measured all manner of Superficies and Solids. 1688– [see Gunter]. 1828 Moore *Pract. Navig.* 91 The diff. of long. 419 on the line of numbers.

d. A symbol or figure, or collection of these, which represents graphically an arithmetical total; a ticket or label bearing such signs.

1837 Dickens *Pickw* ii, A strange specimen of the human race,..with a brass label and number round his neck. 1854 *Orr's Circ. Sci., Math. Sci.* 5 Figures thus have..a value depending upon the places they occupy in a number. 1864 J. Donaldson *Chr. Lit.* I. 214 The appeal to the Greek letters as numbers, is conclusive proof of the writer's habitual use of the Greek Scriptures.

4. The particular mark or symbol, having an arithmetical value, by which anything has a place assigned to it in a series.

c 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* I. § 8 The nombres of the degres of tho signes ben writen in Augrim aboue. 1830 Marryat *King's Own* xxxix, A strange sail, who had not..shown her number. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* ii, Would any body believe as an informer 'ud go about in a man's cab, not only takin' down his number, but ev'ry word he says into the bargain? 1850 — *Dav. Copp.* xix, Where does he sleep? What's his number? 1880 *Standard* 17 Dec, If anybody imagines that it is easy to 'take' a Policeman's 'number' he had better try the experiment.

b. *Naut.* Of a ship: *To make her number*, (*a*) to communicate by signal the figure by which she is registered; (*b*) to obtain a good place on the shipping register.

1836 Marryat *Pirate* xvii, The Enterprise had made her number. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 14 Apr. 5/5 The good ship had a first-rate captain, a skilled crew, was well found and fitted, and she may 'make her number' yet.

c. *To lose the number of one's mess*, to die, to perish. So *to settle* etc., to cause one's death.

1834 Marryat *P. Simple* xxxiii, I have an idea that some of us will lose the number of our mess. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 501 *Losing the number of the mess* is a phrase for dying suddenly; being killed or drowned. 1881 J. F. Keane *Sev Mths. in Mecca* 60 Fetching me one on the skull, that would have 'settled the number of my mess', but for the thickness of my too attractive head-dress.

5. Prefixed to a numeral, as *number two* or *No.* 2 (see No.), for the purpose of designating things or persons by the place assigned to them in an arithmetical series.

1390 Gower (*Conf.* III. 125 Of Signes in the nombre ellevene Aquarius hath take his place.

1677 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* II. 20 The true square, as you were taught [in] Numb. 1..is a great ornament. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) I. 162 Sometimes the best Madder is worth eight or nine Pounds a hundred, and the Number *O* six Pound Ten Shillings. 1710 Swift *Jrnl. to Stella* 15 Sept., I forgot to mark my two former letters; but I remember this is number 3. 1836 Dickens *Pickw.* x, Number twenty-two wants his boots. 1867 *Mabel's Progress* III 5 It is hard to say, why this especial house should have been Number Nine at all, seeing there were to be but six houses in the row. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col.-Reformer* (1891) 268 [We] are having a glass of champagne; will you join us?—it is 'number two'.

b. *Number one*, one's self, one's own person and interests; esp. in *to look after*, or *take care of, number one.* (Cf. One 6 d.)

1704–5 T. Pitt in Hedges *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) III. 99 The Knight I doubt not, but 'tis very careful of number one, and looks no further. 1794 *Times* 21 Mar. in Ashton *Old Times* (1885) 306 Long had it [a cat] lived upon the fat of the land, in Charlotte St., where it took great care of Number one! 1829 Marryat *F. Mildmay* xix, We always take care of number one. 1830– [see One 6 d]. 1850 Thackeray *Pendennis* lvi, Almost every person,..as it seems to us, is occupied about Number One. 1892 *Newcastle Even. Chron.* 11 Jan. 4/4 They..were going to look after 'number one' in the future.

6. A single (numbered) part or issue of a book or periodical. *In numbers*, in a series of separate parts published at intervals.

1757 Foote *Author* I. Wks. 1799 I. 132 Master Clench..has a folio a coming out in numbers. 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* 540/1 A good-natured friend, who shewed me the last number of the Critical Review. 1851 Mayhew *London Lab.* I. 290/1 He used to buy up all the old back numbers of the cheap periodicals. 1853 Mrs. Gaskell *Cranford* i, I consider it vulgar, and below the dignity of literature, to publish in numbers. 1884 *Athenæum* Dec. 773 In our number for December 27th we shall give a series of articles on the Continental Literature of the Year.

attrib. 1813 in *N. & Q.* 10th Ser. III (1905) 66 Those subscribers, who choose to be accommodated with the Apocrypha may now be supplied by giving orders to the..Number men. 1827 Mackenzie *Hist Newcastle* II. 729 Mr. M. Brown carried on the number business with great spirit. 1864 *Glasgow Her.* 11 Apr., Messrs. J. & J. Forsyth ..beg to inform Dealers, Canvassers, and all others connected with the 'Number Trade', that they [etc.].

b. A person designated by a certain number.

1859 F. A. Griffiths *Artil. Man* (1862) 196 The first seven numbers run up. *c* 1860 H. Stuart *Seaman's Catech.* 14 Order any two numbers to draw it out.

c. One of a collection of songs or poems.

1878 Stevenson *Inland Voy.* 119 There was a number in the hawker's collection called *Conscrits Français*, which may rank among the most dissuasive war-lyrics on record. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Feb. 3/1 There are only 28 numbers in the little book, but none of them is quite insignificant, while many contain really memorable lines and stanzas.

d. A part or division of an opera, oratorio, etc.

1881 *Athenæum* 347/2 The best numbers of the work are, in our opinion, the duet for soprano and tenor..and the final chorus. 1891 *Guardian* 23 Sept. 1531 The names of the singers of all the solo numbers. 1897 *Yorksh. Post* 8 Mar. 4/5 A drawing-room recital of some of its numbers was given on Thursday.

II. 7. The full tale or count of a collection, company, or class of persons. Also *pl.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9416 þat þis oxspring war o þat tale þat moght fulfill þe numbre hale..o þam þat fell. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 276 The nombre of Angles which was lore..He thoghte to restore. 1483 *Anc. Cal. Rec. Dubl.* (188.) 364 Suche persones as they thynketh lyable to fullfill the nombre of the xlviii. demi jures. *c* 1500 M. Nisbet *N. T., Acts* Prol., The novmer of the apostilis war fulfillit. 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 201 There is two more called then your number: You must haue but foure heere sir. 1667 Milton *P. L.* III. 332 Hell, her numbers full, Thenceforth shall be for ever shut. 1859 Tennyson *Guinevere* 494 How sad it were for Arthur..To..miss the wonted number of my knights.

b. In contexts denoting inclusion in the particular company or collection of persons (or things) specified. Usu. *of, in*, or *to the number of* (etc.).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23875 He has us in his numbur tald, Als his scepe of his aun fald. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 56 If I were..of þe noumbre of bischoppis, I were of þe noumbre of men to be dampnid. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* Pref. 1 Admytted..in to the nombre of the ix beste & worthy of whome was fyrst the noble Arthur. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* I. i. (S. T. S.) I. 15 He was haldin be þe pepil for Iupiter Indiges, and ekit to þe nowmer of goddis. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 197 So that men also of theyr religion might be admitted to be of that nombre. 1611 Bible 2 *Cor.* x. 12 For we dare not make our selues of the number. 1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 840 But more illustrious made, since he the Head One of our number thus reduc't becomes. 1754 Chatham *Lett. to Nephew* iv. 25 Is gratitude in the number of a man's

virtues? 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 17 Whose lover was of the number Who now keep That calm sleep Whence none may wake. 1852 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1879) IV. 100 They would ..rank as enemies of order, and be added to the number of those who are the unfortunate subjects of the Return.

† c. (As in prec.) The class or category *of* something. *Obs.*

1577 GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 35 Columella countes it rather in the number of Fodder for cattell, then of Pulse for man. 1638 R. BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III.) 103, I count not Amazons in the Number of women, but of Monsters and prodigees. 1690 TEMPLE *Ess., Learning* Wks. 1720 I. 298 There are three, which I do not conceive well, how they can be brought into the Number of Sciences; which are, Chymistry, Philology, and Divinity. 1757 A. COOPER *Distiller* III. lxiv. (1760) 201 Universally allowed to be a mineral Production of the Number of Bitumens.

d. The body or aggregate of persons specified.

1529 MORE *Dyalogue* III. Wks. 205/2 Y' church that is to witte the nombre & congregacion of good and right beleuyng folke. *a* 1562 G. CAVENDISH *Wolsey* (Ellis) 74 The Kyng..havyng abouyt his person,..beside the wonderfull nomber of nobyll men and gentilmen, iiii great gards. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* v. iv. 178 Every of this happie number That haue endur'd shrew'd daies, and nights with vs.

† e. Those forming a specified class; also, the multitude, the common herd. *Obs. rare.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* VII. 92 Capula; .the barbarous number, by the addition of one letter pronounce it Capsula. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. i. 72 By mingling them with vs, the honor'd Number. 1738 POPE *Epil. Sat.* ii. 111 The Number may be hang'd, but not be crown'd.

8. A (large, small, etc.) collection or company *of* persons or things.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2302 A brem numbre of beistes. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xiii. 55 A grete noumer of þe childer of Israel ware slayne. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1173 A noumbar hoge Of Grekes were gedier. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 37 Ther was A Erle..Which of children had A huge noumbre gret. 1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 1036/2 There is no smal nomber of suche erronious englishe bokes prynted. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 192 b, An infinite nombre of grasshoppers came flieng into Germany. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 28 Among such a number of rich and artificiall monuments. 1678 J. PHILIPS tr. *Tavernier's Trav.* II. II. xxiv. 202 The Java Lords,..drawing their poyson'd Daggers, cry'd *a Mocca* upon the English, killing a great number of them 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I (Globe) 53 There arose an innumerable Number of Fowls of many Sorts. 1743 J. MORRIS *Serm.* VII. 191 There is a great number of other passages of scripture, in which they must be understood of children. 1897 F. HALL in *Nation* LXIV. 396/2 A good number of them were, doubtless, brought across the ocean by British immigrants.

b. Without dependent genitive.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8212 Agamynon the grete..With a noyus nowmbur, nair men of strenght. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xx. xv. 834 The noble knyghtes came oute of the Cyte by a grete nombre. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* xxxiv. 30, I am but a small nombre: Yf they gather them selues now together against me, they shal slaye me. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm* 130 Therfore were bookes brought thether in a wonderfull numbre. 1589 COOPER *Admon.* 120 Which dealing cannot be without great offence of an infinite nomber. 1833 CRUSE tr. *Eusebius* IV. iii. 130 This work is also preserved by a great number. 1895 *Pall Mall Mag.* Nov. 453 A considerable number are employed in..workshops.

9. A certain (usu. a large or considerable) company, collection, or aggregate *of* persons or things, not precisely reckoned or counted.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks II. 309 In þe Chirche above in heven is a noumbre of greete seintis. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1147 Nestor with a nombur of noble men all. 1535 COVERDALE *Acts* v. 36 There cleued vnto him a nombre of men, aboute a foure hundreth. 1580 FULKE *Retentive, Disc Dang Rom* 164 A number more of such principall heades of Christian learning. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 567 Water-Lilly .hath a Root in the Ground; And so have a Number of other Herbs that grow in Ponds. 1795 SOUTHEY *Lett. fr. Spain* (1799) 8 A number of little forts are erected about the adjoining coast. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. II. vi. 282 The dates of both agree..in a number of their notices. 1860 S. WILBERFORCE *Sp. Missions* (1874) 338 He..kept himself by keeping a number of bees.

b. Without dependent genitive. Freq. = many persons (cf. 10 b).

1565 *Cott Libr. Cal.* B 10 fol. 372 In this mean time there rose a nombre in the Court. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. i. § 2 Much .may seem to a number perhaps tedious, perhaps obscure. *Ibid.* x § 2 After men began to grow to a number, the first thing we read they gave themselves unto was the tilling of the earth. 1833 G. J. H NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. iv. ii. 382 The testimony of a number is more cogent than the testimony of two or three.

† c. Const. without *of*. *Obs. rare.*

1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* 245 With a number such mockes and diuelish tauntes. *Ibid.* 252 Vnto which and a number such other perswasions in the word the prophane writers..haue agreed. 1623 BEKON *Souls Love* xxiii, A number plagues the Lord did further threaten.

10. *pl.* A (great, infinite, etc.) multitude or aggregate of persons or things.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11139 What fortherit the fight of þo fell maidyns, Syn the grekes on hom gedrit in so gret nowmbers? *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 1104 He chargyt thaim, with nowmeris mony ane Rycht weill beseyn, in Scotland for to ryd. 1573 L. LLOYD *Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 21 Xerxes,..whose infinite numbers of Navies covered the Ocean seas. 1600 POPE tr. *Leo's Africa* VI. 271 Here are infinite numbers of scorpions, but no flies at all. 1813 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) XI. 21 The French have lost immense numbers of men. 1847-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 2/2 The numbers in which these creatures abound baffles all expression.

b. Many (persons, etc.).

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxviii. § 6 Whereas none of them which were in the one could perish, numbers in the other are cast away. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 480 A Lazarhouse it seemd, wherein were laid Numbers of all diseas'd. 1709 SWIFT *Adv. Relig.* Wks. 1751 IV. 124 They might.. be raised to as high a Perfection as Numbers are capable of receiving. 1760-8 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* lxxv, There are numbers in this city who live by writing new books. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. viii. 57 Able to speak.. before numbers. 1861 F. METCALFE *Oxonian in Iceland* (1867) 182 Numbers of fish kept rising at my gnrlse flies. 1866 S. WILBERFORCE *Sp. Missions* (1874) 261 It was a time when sermons were read by numbers, and admired by multitudes.

c. In contexts denoting superiority or power derived from numerical preponderance.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 289, 1000 Persians were slaine and 20000 Turks; but by their numbers the Persians were forced to leave the field. 1762 CHURCHILL *Night* 359 Can numbers then change Nature's stated laws? Can numbers make the worse the better cause? 1823 J. MARSHALL *Const. Opin.* (1839) 276 European policy, numbers and skill prevailed. 1861 F. METCALFE *Oxonian in Iceland* (1867) 176 Coming to close quarters, they overpowered the foreigners by force of numbers. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. xcv. 325 This is in fact the essence of popular government, and the justification for vesting powers in numbers.

III. 11. That aspect of things which is involved in considering them as separate units of which one or more may be taken or distinguished.

c 1305 *St. Edmund* 225 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 77 Arsmetrike is a lore þat of figours al is & in [*read* of] numbre twis. 1388 WYCLIF *Pref. Ep. Jerome* vii, The mysteries of al the hool crafte of noumbre. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 60 He hauys ordeyned by his wyt alle þinges yn euyn weight and certeyn nombre and ordre. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 482 A chanon at was so symple & so vnconnyng þat he cuthe nott tell no maner of nowmer, nor tell whilk was od whilk was evyn. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* VII. 183 Nomber compaseth all thinges, and is the being and very essence of all thinges. 1623 MASSINGER *Dk. Milan* I. iii, This present journey, From whence it is all number to a cipher, I ne'er return with honour. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 38 Speed, to describe whose swiftness Number faileth. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xvi (1695) 107 Our Idea of Infinity .seems to be nothing, but the infinity of Number. 1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* (1774) II 535 A child perceives a difference between many and few; and that difference it is taught to call number. 1867 DK. ARGYLL *Reign of Law* ii. 75 These laws of number and proportion pervade all Nature. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 189 That other saying .,that God has ordered everything by measure and number.

Comb. 1610 HEYWOOD *Gold Age* II i, Shall I sweet Lady, adde vnto your grace, And but for number-sake supply that place?

fig. 1773 FOOTE *Bankrupt* II. Wks. 1799 II. 115, I..call'd him a citizen in the London Gazette,. Pass'd a few necessary notes to get him number and value, white-wash'd him, and sent him home.

† b. Geometrical figure. *Obs. rare.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R.* XIX. cxxvi (1495) 926 The nombre lineall begynnyth fro one and is wryte arowe and lyne vnto endlesse. *Ibid.*, The nombre superficiall is wryten not oonly in lengthe but also in brede as thre cornerde nombre and four cornerde and fyue cornerde and rounde.

† c. Proportion or comparison. *Obs. rare*[-1].

1387 8 T. USK *Test. Love* I viii. (Skeat) I. 119 It is a fayr lykenesse, a pees or oon grayn of whete, to a thousand shippes ful of corne charged! What nombre is betwene the oon and th' other?

d. *Phren.* The faculty of numbering or calculating.

1835 *Brit Cycl., Arts & Sci.* II. 218/1 The organ of calculation or number (as it is sometimes called) is marked 28. 1865 *Chambers's Encycl.* VII. 516/2 *Number.*—The organ of this faculty is placed at the outer extremity of the eyebrows. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 845/2 Number, on the external angular process of the frontal bone.

12. In phrases denoting that persons, things, etc., have not been, or cannot be, counted.

1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 8161 Folc of arabie, So muche þat þer nas non noumbre of hor compainye. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C xxiii. 269 ȝe wexeþ oute of numbre. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 5 He ledip wip him self going bifore to helle peple wipoutun nowmbre. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 1554 With prestis & with prelatis a pake out of nombre. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 366 b/1 The holy poure ladyes whiche [thou] hast drawen to penaunce without nombre. 1534 WHITINTON *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 28 Marathon, Salamyne, Plate, . and other out of nombre. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 346 A shout Loud as from numbers without number. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 36 ¶ 5 The sense of this universal pleasure has invited numbers without number to try their skill in pastoral performances 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 92 Persons out of number are amusing themselves with rendering what, I hope, appears to themselves, at least, good service to the country. 1892 *Law Times* XCII. 147/1 Times without number the courts in bankruptcy have been called upon to decide the question.

13. *In number*: a. In sum total; altogether. (Also † *by number*.)

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2289 Kene men of armes, twenty hundered & tvo trewli in numbre. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Sam.* ii. 15 Thanne rysen and wenten twelue bi noumbre of Beniamyn. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5259 For tweyn in nombre is bet than three In every counsel and secree. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* xix, Goddis and sistris all, In nowmer ix., as bokis specifye. 1538 STARKEY *England* II. i 150 We schold not only haue the pepul increayd in nombur, but also [etc.]. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 107 These toppingly gests be in number but ten. 1615 SANDYS *Trav.* 50 In number about thirtie or fortie thousand. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 49 Equal in number to that Godless crew. 1789 COWPER *Catharina* 26 Though the pleasures of London exceed In number the days of the year. 1886 *Law Times* LXXXII. 94/1 A mortgage of the stock of sheep, about 6500 in number, on an Australian run.

† b. In numerical place or order. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xiii. (*Matthias*) 3 Þe apostil saincte mathy, þat In nowmyr þe laste vas, In stad of þe traitour Iudas. 1561 WINZET *Cert. Tractates* Wks. (S.T.S.) I. 2 Thre Questionis,..quhilkis ar in noumbre the xxxiii. xxxiiii. and xxxv. of The Four Score Thre Questionis.

† c. Together or along *with* others. *Obs.*[-1]

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 874 Off this di-pyt amendys I think to haiff, Or de thar for in nowmyr with the laiff.

† 14. A (great) collection, etc. = sense 8. Also without *adj.* = sense 9. *Obs.*

a 1352 MINOT *Poems* (ed. Hall) iii. 82 With grete noumber of smale botes. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 215 þe mode kynge of Messedone with mekill nounbre .. farne out of toune. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 53 He sawdit grete nowmer of men of armys. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) B ij, There is greatte nombre of parcialities. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iii. 29 Belike you slew great number of his people. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* f 1, Clovis..did coate number of Flour-de-lis. *Ibid.* g 2 b, Nor is this present Age void of number of Authors, who have written more on Architecture.

b. = sense 10. *rare*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xviii. 83 In bathe þir citez dwelles Cristen men .. in grete noumer. 1485 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 43 Wt othre in grete nombre assembled ther. 1819 SHELLEY *Mask of Anarchy* xxxviii, Rise like Lions after slumber, In unvanquishable number.

c. = sense 10 c. *rare.*

1612 BACON *Ess., Greatn. Kingd.* (Arb.) 472 Walled Towns, ..Masse of treasure, Number in Armies,..are all but a Sheep in a Lions skin, except the..disposition of the people be militarie. 1625 *Ibid.* 473 Many are the Examples, of the great oddes between Number and Courage. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 899 Nor number, nor example with him wrought To swerve from truth.

IV. † 15. Quantity, amount. *Obs. rare.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1283 þe golde of þe garafylace to swyþe gret noumbre. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 277 So þes worldly clerkis and religiouse taken huge noumbre of temperal goodis 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 76 b, And [they] promised them grete nombre of money if they might come and obteyn their entent. 1534 WHITINTON *Tullyes Offices* III. (1540) 135 An honest man hath..brought a great nombre of wheate in the deith tyme. *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1850) I. 347 The cordineris of both Abirdeins wes commandit..to give wp..the number of thair ledder, and to mak wp..thair portion of 20,000 pair of schois. 1720 *Humourist* 185, I have seen..one Man plowing with one Horse; which..saves a Number of Money.

16. *Gram.* The property in words of denoting that one, two, or more persons or things are spoken of; the special form of a word by which this is expressed.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 237 Three propre persones ac noust in plurel noumbre, For al is but on god. 1393 *Ibid.* C. iv. 349 In kynde and in case and in cours of noumbre. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 9b, Where he sayth de molendinis, y whiche is in the plurell nombre. 1530 PALSGR. *Introd.* 26 Of the gendre and nombre of the substantyve. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.* B iij, There are two numbers, the singular speaking of one, the plurall of mce. 1636 B JONSON *Eng. Gram.* vii, Of number that word is termed to be, which signifieth a number singular, or plural. 1738 *Gentl. Mag.* VIII. 182/2 The Plural Number of ὕδωρ is often made use of where a large Quantity of Water is designed to be expressed. ? 1751 CHATHAM *Lett. to his Nephew* i. 3, I will desire you..to write smoaks in the plural number, in the last line but one. 1824 L. MURRAY *Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 80 The singular number expresses but one object. 1872 MORRIS *Eng. Accidence* 93 The oldest English had the dual number only in the personal pronouns, which we no longer preserve.

17. Conformity, in verse or music, to a certain regular beat or measure; rhythm.

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 82 Without true Number no Man truhe maie sing. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 163 He maie appere to keepe an uniformitie, and (as I might saie) a nomber in the vttering of his sentence. 1641 HINDE *J. Brian* iii. 11 Mixt dancing of men and women, with light and lascivious gestures and actions, framed in number and measure to please a wanton eye. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV 687 With Heav'nly touch of instrumental sounds In full harmonic number joind.

18. *pl.* a. Musical periods or groups of notes.

1579 E. K. *Gloss. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Oct. 27 Plato and Pythagoras, held for opinion, that the mynd was made of a certaine harmonie and musicall nombers. 1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* xv. 93 In Musickes Numbers my Voyce rose and fell 1671 MILTON *P. R.* iv. 255 The secret power Of harmony in tones and numbers hit By voice or hand. *c* 1690 PRIOR *To C'tess of Exeter Playing on Lute*, That with Your Numbers You our Zeal might raise. 1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* I. i, When some skilful Artist strikes the Strings The magick Numbers rouze our sleeping Passions. 1762 SIR W. JONES *Arcadia* Poems (1777) 117 Now on the flute with equal grace he play'd, And his soft numbers died along the shade. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. Introd., Harp of the North! that..down the fitful breeze thy numbers flung. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 354 Pour again those holy numbers, Which thou warblest there alone.

b. Metrical periods or feet; hence, lines, verses.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 57, I feare these stubborn lines lack power to moue. .These numbers will I teare, and write in prose. 1629 DAVENANT *Albovine* Ded., My Numbers I do not shew unto the publick Eye, with an ambition to be quickly known. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 38 Then feed on thoughts, that voluntarie move Harmonious numbers. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 337 But most by Numbers judge a Poet's song; And smooth or rough, with them is right or wrong. 1773 MRS. CHAPONE *Improv. Mind* (1774) II. 167 Numbers and rhymes..being so easily learn'd by heart. 1829 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 479 Our translators of the Bible, have often been happy in suiting their numbers to the subject. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 200 Men were in no humour to be charmed by the transparent style and melodious numbers of the apostate.

† c. A subdivision of a line. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 258 *note*, Whatever exceeded two times (a short syllable being estimated as half a time) was termed not a foot but a number.

Number (nʌ·mbəɹ), *v.* Forms: *α.* 3 noumbri (4 -bir, 5–6 -bre), 4–5 nowmbre (5 -ber, -byr, -bur), 4–6 nombre (5 -brye, 6 -ber), 6–8 numbre (6 *Sc.* -bir), 6– number. *β.* 4 nomer, 5 (6 *Sc.*) nowmor (5 -on), 5 *Sc.* noumer, 6 *Sc.* novmer, nummer. [ad. OF. *nombrer* :—L. *numerāre* (cf. NUMERATE), f. *numerus* number.]

1. *trans.* To count, to ascertain the number of (individual things or persons).

α. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1399 Aboute ierusalem þis noumbringe he bigan As in þe middel of þe world to noumbri eche man. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxi. 17 Þai noumbird..all my banes. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 218 It mihte noght be nombred, The folk which after was encombred Thurgh him. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 19338 Thousandis mo than I kan nowmbre. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XIII. xv. 633 Syr Galahad..sawe soo moche peple in the stretes that he myghte not nombre them. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 254 His ioyntes were dissolued and losed, so that his bones myght be nombred. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xlii. 290 The Principall Person of the Assembly, whose office was to number the Votes. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 410 When thou stood'st up his Tempter to the pride Of numbring Israel. 1709 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 81 ¶ 2 Prodigious Multitudes of People, which no Man could number. 1820 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* IV. 420 Like a flock of sheep They pass before his eye, are numbered, and roll on! *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Misc. Wks.* (1872) I. 527 Mussulmans consider every attempt to number the people as a mark of great impiety. *absol.* *c* 1430 *Freemasonry* (ed. Halliw. 1840) 571 Astronomy nombreth, my dere brother, Arsmetyk scheweth wonthyng that ys another.

β. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xliii. (*Cecilia*) 404 Þai ma nocht nomeryt be, þat resawit þis halynes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 360/1 Nowmeron, *numero*. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 293, I am þe aungell off God sent for to nowmer þi fute-steppis.

b. To ascertain the amount or quantity of (something). *rare.*

c 1420 LYDG. *Commend. Our Lady* 100 Whan that Gabriel With joy thee grette that may not be nombred. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* xli. 49 He left of nombryngе of it [corn], for it coude not be nombred. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. ii 17 Scribes, Bards, Poets, cannot Thinke, speake, cast, write, sing, number: hoo, His loue to Anthony.

† c. To compute, calculate, reckon, measure.

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 178 Merkes of marchauntes y-medled bytwene, Mo þan twenty and two twyes y noumbred. 1530 PALSGR. 644/2, I nombre, as an astronomer doth his thing by aulgorisme, *je calcule*. *Ibid.*, Have you nombred the distaunce bytwene the sonne and the moone? 1579 DIGGES *Stratiot.* 1 To number anye summe nothing else it is, but to declare the value of everie Figure placed. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* IV. viii. 218 The half of the deg. and min. thus numbred together, will be the Elevation of the Pole. 1794 T. TAYLOR *Pausanias's Descr. Greece* III. 7, I was desirous of accurately numbering the interval of time from one Daedal festival to another.

2. To enumerate; to reckon *up*. Also *absol.*

† *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2658 They are nowmerde fulle neghe, and namede in rollez, Sexty thowsande and tene. 1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* 97, I hope no þinge emonge all oþer bat may be nowmbyrde of clarkis þat may vs socur so mikyll als feruent lufe of þe godhede. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XVIII. xviii. 757 Thenne syr Bors de ganys came.. and he was nombred that he smote doune twenty knyghtes. 1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* III. v, So from Arabia Desert Came forty thousand warlike foot and horse, Since last we number'd to your majesty. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 26 The quantities of ladders, bridges, shot, powder, and other furnitures following so royall an armie, what pen can number? 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 252 Relicks, among which they number up the Veronique. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* (1877) I. 4 If.. you numbered up the acts of trust.

† b. In *passive*. To be of a certain number; to amount *to*, or be equal *to*, in number. *Obs.*

14.. *Tundale's Vis.* 2220 He mad colagys and chyrchys mony That nombird wer to foure and fourty. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 227 Thay drive on the da deir be dalis and doun, And of the nobillest be-name, noumerit of nyne. 1628 GAULE *Pract. The.* 43 Had I Tongues and Lips numbred to those Hands of the Poets Briareus.

c. To fix the number of; to reduce to a definite number; to make few in number; to bring near to a close. (Chiefly in *passive*.)

1382 WYCLIF *Dan.* v. 26 God hath noumbride thi rewme, and fulfilled it. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* v. v. (1886) 79 Man..hath his daies numbred. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, I. iv. 25 The Sands are numbred, that makes vp my Life. 1847 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* XXV, The month of courtship had wasted, its very last hours were being numbered. 1869 TROLLOPE *He Knew*, etc. li (1878) 281 The opinion became general that Miss Stanbury's days were numbered. 1883 *Daily Tel* 10 Nov. 5/3 We are told by croakers that the days of fox-hunting are numbered in these sporting islands.

† d. To collect, up to a certain number. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Chron.* ii. 2 And he noumbrede seuenty housand of men beryngе in schulderis. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. xvii. (S. T. S.) I. 195 Quhen þir consulis war towmerand þare legiouns,..Comperit afore þame ane huge lepill desiring peace. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Kings* XX. 25 Number hee an armie, like the armie that thou hast lost.

3. To check, control, or verify the number of; to count or tell *over*. Also *absol.*

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* xiv. 17 And whan they nombred, beholde, Ionathas & his wapen bearer was not there. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* V. iii, Let my brother number His beads devoutly! 1692 DRYDEN *Eleonora* 198 Anchises looked not with so pleased a face In numbering o'er his future Roman race. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIII. 262 Then on the sands he rang'd his wealthy store, The gold, the vests, the tripods, number'd o'er. 1784 COWPER *Task* V. 425 To wear out time in numb'ring to and fro The studs that thick emboss his iron door. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* IV. 241 Or thou delight'st In numbering o'er the myriads of thy slain.

† b. To count out or pay *down* (money). *Obs.*

1502 *Will of Head* (Somerset Ho.), If in Redy money nombred. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1478 His ransom..shall willingly be paid And numberd down. 1725 *Portland Papers* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) VI. 140 The seller carries home to the merchant's house what goods they had bargained for, where he has immediately his money numbered down.

c. To apportion (one's days) with care.

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxxix. 5 O teach vs to nombre oure dayes, that we maye applie our hertes vnto wyszdome. 1665 BRATHWAIT *Comment. Two Tales* (1901) 97 The Remainder of his Hours henceforth was to number his Daies. 1860 WARTER *Sea-board* II 133 Days of this life's pilgrimage spared to me in mercy to number wisely.

† d. To appoint or allot *to* some fate. *Obs.*

1611 BIBLE *Isa.* lxv. 12 Therefore will I number you to the sword.

e. To portion out, to divide.

1887 MORRIS *Odyss.* x. 203 Then my well-greaved fellows I numbered into two companies.

4. To count, reckon, or class among certain persons or things. Chiefly const. *among*, *in*, or *with*.

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* i. 17 The which was noumbrid in vs, and gat the sort of this mynysterie. 1493 *Petronilla* 27 (Pynson), She was acceptyd so in the lordys sight To be noumbryd one of the maydyns fyue. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Te Deum*, Make them to be noumbred with thy sainctes. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 67 Henceforth be neuer numbred among men. 1624 MASSINGER *Bondman* IV. ii, Happy those times When lords..number'd Their servants almost equal with their sons. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* XXVI, To these dreamers we may number those who give a faith of divinity to the vaticinations of madmen. 1719 SWIFT *Let. Eng. Clergym.* Wks. 1751 V. 9 If..he be any where too obscure..it ought to be numbred among his Omissions. 1753 SMOLLETT *Ct. Fathom* (1784) 12/1 An Englishwoman, who, after having been five times a widow in one campaign, was..numbered among the baggage of the allied army. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* IX. xxix, Let sense and thought..be numbered not Among the things that are. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 20 Feb 4/7 The nation which is proud to number him among her sons.

b. *intr.* To rank or be included *with* (others).

1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's Field* 663 And tho' thou numberest with the followers Of One who cried, 'Leave all and follow me'.

5. To assign or attach a number to (a thing); *spec.* to mark or distinguish by a numerical symbol.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 122 Among the Signes upon heighte The Signe which is nombred eighte Is Scorpio. 1593 FALE *Art Dialling* 12 Number the residue of the lines in their place as they follow in order. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* IV. xlvi. 374 Men divide a Body in their thought, by numbring parts of it, and in numbring those parts number also the parts of the Place it filled. 1678 MOXON *Mech. Exer.* vi. § 31. 100 These Inches are numbred from one end of the Rule to the other. 1836–7 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Scenes* vii, Hackney-coaches..were plated and numbered by the wisdom of Parliament. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 360 The houses were not numbered. There would indeed have been little advantage in numbering them. 1877 *Act* 40 & 41 *Vict.* c. 60 § 3 Every canal boat..shall be lettered, marked, and numbered in some conspicuous manner.

b. To set down in a numerical series.

1846 GROTE *Greece* I. XVIII. (1862) I. 424 Kodrus is numbered as the last king of Athens.

6. To have lived, or to live (so many years).

1590 PEELE *Polyhymnia* 9 Thirty-three [years] she numbereth, in her throne, That long..I pray May number many to these thirty-three. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. v. 86 Of as able bodie as when he number'd thirty. 1604 — *Oth.* III iv. 70 A Sybill that had numbred in the world The Sun to course two hundred compasses. 1791 COWPER *Yardley Oak* 3 My birth (Since which I number threescore winters past). 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem* Concl. 9, Tho' I since then have number'd o'er Some thrice three years.

7. To include or comprise in a number; to have or comprise (so many things or persons).

c 1645 MILTON *Sonn.* xi, It walk'd the Town a while, Numbring good intellects; now seldom por'd on.

1867 THIRLWALL *Rem.* III. 430 It would show not only that the Anglican Communion numbered so many Bishops. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 91 Kafsah numbered in its environs..200 castles. 1882 FREEMAN *Venice* 323 It is said that..Otranto numbered twenty-two thousand inhabitants.

b. To equal, amount to (a specified sum).

1842 TENNYSON *Talking Oak* 80 When The maiden blossoms of her teens Could number five from ten. 1881 TYLOR *Anthropol.* i. 7 It appears that the distinct languages known number about a thousand. 1883 *Manch. Guard.* 22 Oct. 5/2 The crew and passengers numbered 33.

c. *intr.* To be equal in number *with*.

1833 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 330 A wife..Whose troubles number with his days.

8. To issue (a book) in numbers. *rare*—[1].

1781 CRABBE *Library* 192 A folio-Number once a week; Bibles with cuts and comments, thus go down; E'en light Voltaire is number'd through the town.

Nu·mberable, *a.* *rare.* Also 4 noumberabile. [f. NUMBER *v.* + -ABLE: cf. NUMBRABLE *a.*]

1. Capable of being numbered; numerable.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* XXI 17 Þai made noumberabile all my banes. 1621 COTGR., *Nombrable*, numberable, numerable. 1839 J. ROGERS *Antipopopr.* xvi. § 3. 331 The blessings and graces of Holy Orders..are fully numberable..by none but priestly penetration.

† 2. Numerous. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 427 The Quene gatherit ane hoste numberable anuich with preparatione anuich to the weiris scho sent into scotland.

Numbered (nʌ·mbəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. NUMBER *v.* + -ED.] a. Reckoned by number; enumerated, counted. b. Marked with a number.

1612 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. vi. 36 The twinn'd Stones Vpon the number'd Beach. 1628 GAULE *Pract. The.* (1629) 402 This numbred while Christ passed not ouer idly. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 19 An Atom, with the Firmament compar'd And all her numberd Starrs. *Ibid.* x. 576 To undergo This annual humbling certain number'd days. 1771 *Antiq. Sarish., Lives bps.* 149 They..pillaged his house of every thing, and took 10,000 marks in numbered money. 1839 *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 281 In future I will keep numbered duplicates. 1895 *Trans. Bibl. Soc.* II. II. 112 The first use of numbered leaves..by Arnold ter Hoernen.

Nu·mberer. [f. NUMBER *v.* + -ER 1.] One who, or that which, numbers.

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* I. vii. (1636) 21 The Numerator is as much to say as the numberer. 1611 BIBLE *Dan.* viii. 13 That certaine Saint [*marg.*, the numberer of secrets] which spake. 1693 J. EDWARDS *Author. O. & N. Test.* 52 Those transcribers of the Bible were called by the Jews Sopherim, i.e. numberers. 1848 L. HUNT *Town* iii. 115 He was numberer at Drury Lane Theatre, that is to say, the person who counted the number of people in the house. 1883 E. A. ABBOTT *Hints on Home Teaching* 98 Since the upper figure [*sc.* of a fraction] represents the number of the parts taken together it may be called the Numberer.

† **Nu·mberful,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. NUMBER *sb.* + -FUL.] Numerous, multitudinous.

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam Wits* XIV. (1596) 239 Salomon was chosen king and head of so great and numberfull a people, as that of Israell. 1653 WATERHOUSE *Apol. Learning* 50 About the year 700 great was the company of learned men of the English race; yea, so numberfull, that they upon the point excelled all Nations in learning.

Nu·mbering, *vbl. sb.* [f. NUMBER *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb, in various senses.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1398 Aboute ierusalem þis noumbringe he bigan. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Chron.* ii 17 Than Salomon noumbride alle the men comlyngis..after the noumbryngе that Dauid, his fadir, noumbred. *c* 1430 *Art Nombryng* 1 And þis boke tretys þe Craft of Nombryngе, þe quych crafte is called also Algorym. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 83 Without other noumbryng or weying of the stuffes. 1557 RECORDE *Whetst* b ij b, Measure is but the nombryng of the partes of lengthe, bredthe, or depthe. 1570 J. DEE *Math. Pref.* *j b, His Continuall Numbryng, of all thinges, is the Conseruation of them in being. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 150 Dancing wenches, Hocus Pocusses, and other Anticks past my numbring inobled the ceremony. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag* II. vi. 65 At every 5 Parts make a Point, for the ready numbering of the Divisions. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. x. 280 The numbering of the stakes commenced from the Chapeau-side of the glacier. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Mar. 5/4 The scientific thoroughness which marks the numbering of the people in European countries.

attrib. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* 267 The Numbring Rods of the Right Honourable John Lord Nepeer. 1860 *Knight's Eng. Cycl., Arts & Sci.* V. 995 *Numbering Machines*...Their work is that of numbering, or enumerating, and registering the results in some conspicuous way. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1536/1 The numbering-apparatus. *Ibid.*, Adjacent to the numbering-wheels.

So **Nu·mbering** *ppl. a.*

1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl* (Arb.) 77 That Numbring men, in all their euens and odds Do not forget, that only Vnitie. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich II*, v. v. 50 For now hath Time made me his numbring clocke

Nu·mberless, *a.* [f. NUMBER *sb.* + -LESS.]

1. Innumerable, countless, beyond computation.

1573 TWYNE *Æneid* XI. (1584) R b, The hugie heape of such as there lay slaine, Both numbrelesse, and honourlesse they burne. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 68 Then should..the furrowes in my face be numberlesse. 1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 68 To bee in heaven, and in numberlesse places of the Earth. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 197 About his Chariot numberless were pour'd Cherub and Seraph. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* Introd., Wks. 1874 I. 3 Numberless instances might be mentioned. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. IX. 189 The clergy exercised numberless cruelties. 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 175 The cavern has recesses numberless. 1879 R. K. DOUGLAS *Confucianism* iii. 79 The 'Book of History' contains numberless references to them.

b. Used with *number(s)*. (Freq. in 17th cent.)

1594 PEELE *Alcazar* IV. i, A number almost numberless. 1612 J. DAVIES *Muses Sacr.* Wks. (Gro. art) II. 26/1 Cast, if thou canst, a Number numberlesse. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 181 Of all the trees I saw, none exceeded the Mulberries, for numberlesse numbers. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) VII. 60 What then will become of those numberless numbers of men?

2. Devoid of metrical numbers. *rare*—[1].

a 1658 CLEVELAND *Agst. Ale* IV, Saltless and galless be thy Curse, Numberless, rugged.

† **Nu·mberous,** *a. Obs.* [f. NUMBER *sb.* + -OUS: cf. NUMBROUS *a.*] Numerous.

1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat.* I. vii. D vij, So these same two, tongue pulsaunte knyghts, with scoulding ginn the fyghte. The auditorye numberouse. *Ibid.* II. iii. F vij, This rule makes mad a noumberouse swarme Of subiects and of kinges. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 156 Fore passed life I ouer canvassing Found my great sins exceeding numberous. *a* 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 26 A more honorable or more numberous senate.

† **Nu·mbersome,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -SOME.] Numerous.

a 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 109 The Church in Jerusalem did grow numbersome. 1628 PEMBLE *Salomons Recant.* 17 Numbersome heards of Cattell.

† **Nu·mbery,** *a. Obs.* [f. NUMBER *sb.* + -Y.]

1. Numerous, rich in numbers.

1592 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. *Ivry* 25 So many, and so numb'ry Armies scatter'd. 1605 *Ibid.* II. *Lawe* 1320 Thy numbry Flocks in part shall barren be.

2. Poetical, metrical.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. iv. *Handicrafts* 542 The tunes that his sweet numbery soule..learn'd of the warbling Pole. *Ibid., Columnes* 719 Sacred Harmony, And Numb'ry Law, which did accompany Th' Almighty-most.

Numb-fish. [f. NUMB *a.*] The Electric Ray or Torpedo, so called from the effect of the electric shocks emitted by it.

1711 *Brit. Apollo* No. 123. 1/2 A Fish called by Name a Nummfish. 1738 F. MOORE *Trav. Africa* 176 By this time I understood it was a Torpedo or Numbfish. 1774 *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 467 The Torpedo, or Numb-fish, is by no means plenty in these parts. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 78 The numb fish (*narke*) applied alive over the temples in headache is mentioned by Galen as a specific for that complaint. 1867 *Chambers's Encycl.* IX. 488/2 The popular names Numb-fish, Cramp-fish, and Cramp Ray are given to torpedos by English fishermen.

Nu·mbing, *vbl. sb.* [f. NUMB *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of making numb.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i iv. *Handicrafts* 191 A flock of Muttons..(Whose freez-clad bodies feele not Winter's numming). 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* xiv. 292 By the numbing of the single nerve of audition.

Nu·mbing, *ppl. a.* [f. NUMB *v.* + -ING 2.]

1. That numbs, or induces numbness. Also *fig.*

1634 MILTON *Comus* 853 She can unlock The clasping charm, and thaw the numming spell. 1699 GARTH *Dispens.* I. (1706) 6 The Poppy and each numming Plant dispense Their drowsy Virtue. 1716 POPE *Iliad* VII. 324 His slacken'd knees received the numbing stroke. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 267 The numbing quality, which has acquired them the name of the torpedo. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* XII xxi, Thalaba, with numbing force, Smites his raised arm, and rushes by. 1885 *Athenæum* 23 May 658/3 The numbing effect of sixth forms and university honours.

2. *Numbing-fish* or *-eel*, = NUMB-FISH.

1748 *Anson's Voy.* II xii. 362 We here..met with that extraordinary fish called the Torpedo, or numbing fish. 1794 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Celebration* Wks. 1816 III. 8 Th' electric shock..a man upon the black-brow'd rock Has oft experienc'd from the numbing eel.

Hence **Nu·mbingly** *adv.*

1768 *Woman of Honor* III. 108 Hardly possible to conceive any thing more..numbingly stupid than their assembly-nights.

Numbles (nʌ·mb'lz). Now only *arch.* Forms: α 4 noubles (?), 4-6 noumbles (5 -buls, nownbils), 5 nowm(b)elys, 6 *Sc.* nowmyllis. β. 4, 6-7, 9 numbles. γ. 6-7 noombles, 5-6, 9 nombles. [a. OF. *numbles* (1229 in Du Cange), *nombles* pl. (Latinized as *numbili*, *numiuli*, and *numbilia*), loin of veal, fillet of beef or venison, chine of pork, app. for **lomble(s)* and repr. L. *lumbulus* (Pliny), dim. of *lumbus* loin. In Norman dial., *nombles* has the same sense as that usual in English. Variant forms are UMBLES and HUMBLE.] Certain of the inward parts of an animal (chiefly those of a deer) as used for food. Also, in early use, part of the back and loins of a hart.

α. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 491 Þe wombe oway he bare, þe noubles he 3af to mede. 13.. *Gaw & Gr. Knt.* 1347 So ryde þay of by resoun bi þe rygge bonez, Euenden to þe haunche, ..& hwen hit of þere, & þat þay neme for þe noumbles, bi nome as I trowe. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 10 Take þe noumbuls of þe veneson, In water and salt þo wasshe hom sone. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 360/1 Nowmelys of a beest (*K.* nowmbelys), *burbalia.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 256/2 Þe Nownbils of a dere, .. *pepinum.* 1508 *Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1869) I. 114 At thai sell nocht oppinly .. thair nolt heids, nowmyllis, nor interallis of thair flesche. 1530 PALSGR. 248/2 Noumbles of a dere or beest, *entrailles.*

β. 1333-4 *Durh. Acct. Rolls* 21 In iij poribus de Numbles. *c* 1500 *Wyl Bucke's Test.* (Halliw.) 60 Take the numbleis, and loke that they be clene. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. vii. (1880) II. 253 His glorious harte, as it were numbles chopped in peaces. 1575 in Brand *Newcastle* (1789) II. 721 Of every purpose (= porpoise) to have the fynnes and the head and the numbles. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* IV. vii. 371 Some, it is reported, lay a part of the Numbles on the fire. 1857 *Fraser's Mag.* LVI. 217 Commend us to a venison pudding, composed of the numbles and trimmings from the joints and breast.

attrib. 1822 T. L. PEACOCK *Maid Marian* 241 Robin helped him largely to numble-pie..and the other dainties of his table.

γ. 14.. *Lat.-Eng. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 569 *Burbilium*, nombles. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 10 Take þe Nombles of Venysoun, an cutte hem smal whyle þey ben raw. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Hawking* e vij b, The man to his mayster spekyth..Off the nomblys of the hert that he wolde hym kith How mony endys ther shall be hem with inne. 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 129 You shall take the harts heart..and rayse the Noombles from his fillets. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 188/1 Noombles, or Umbles; the Hart or Bucks plucks, as Heart, Lights, Liver, with other appendices. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xvii, If you be so heavy, I will content me with the best .., and that's the haunch and the nombles.

Nu·mbly, *adv.* [f. NUMB *a.*] In a numb or torpid manner.

1895 'H. S. MERRIMAN' *Grey Lady* II. iv, Agatha was puzzling vaguely and numbly over the contradictions that come into human existence. 1897 CROCKETT *Lads' Love* xxiv, Her fingers fumbled numbly with the string.

Numbness (nʌ·mnès). Also 6 nomme-, 6-8 num-, 7 numm-. [f. NUMB *a.* + -NESS.] The state or condition of being numb. Also *fig.*

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxxi. 15 If the innumerable multitude amend not beth our nommenes and our coldnes. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 45 The man somewhat before his sickneesse grew into an extreame numnesse. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* I. ix. Wks. 1851 IV. 46 Disproportion, contrariety, or numnesse of mind may justly be divorc't. 1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* (1677) 71 A stagnation of humors, numnes of the joints, and dulnes in the brain. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3714/4 Bruises, Strains, Numbness of any Part. 1753 *Scots Mag.* July 315/1 The nation sinks into the..abyss of numbness, supineness, and indifference. 1820 KEATS *Ode to Nightingale* 1 My heart aches, and a drowsy numbness pains My sense. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* (ed. 2) 160 What is the creed of the Agnostic, but the confession of the spiritual numbness of humanity?

† **Nu·mbrable,** *a. Obs. rare.* In 4-5 noumb-. [a. OF. *nomb-, numbrable.*] = NUMBERABLE.

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* xxi. 18 Thei dolue myn hondis and my feet; and ful noumbrable maden alle my bones. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 104 No best, no thynge vegetable, no originale, no noumbrable,..no non oper thinge.

So **Nu·mbrableness.** *rare* —1.

c 1705 BERKELEY in Fraser *Life* (1871) 427 The multitude of points, or feet, inches, &c., hinders not their numbrableness (i. e. hinders not their being numerable) in the least.

† **Nu·mbrary.** *Obs.* Also noumb-, nomb-. [Prob. ad. late L. *numerária*, *-ārium*, fem. and neut. of *numerārius* NUMERARY.] Number; numeration, reckoning.

13.. *Cursor M.* 423 (Gött.), þis numbrari [*Trin.* noumbrary] he ordained þan, Suld be bath of angel and man. 1382 WYCLIF *Pref. Ep. Jerome* vii, Numeri forsothe, whether thei conteynen not the mysteries of al the hole craft of noumbrarie. *c* 1430 LYDG *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 11 And Arsmetryk, be castyng of nombrary, Chees Pyktegoras for her parte. 1430-40 - *Bochas* II. xxv. (1554) 61 The numbrary Of thy reigning and of thy great substaunce.

† **Nu·mbrer.** *Obs. rare* —1. In 4 noumbrere. [a. OF. *nombrere*, f. *nombrer.*] = NUMBERER.

1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* xxxiii. 13 3it shul passe flockes, at the hond of the noumbrere, seith the Lord.

† **Nu·mbrous,** *a. Obs.* [f. NUMBER *sb.* + -OUS: cf. F. *nombreux* (1564) and NUMEROUS.]

1. = NUMEROUS *a.*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Ps.* III i, How many ones there be That all against poor me Their numbrous strength redouble? 1607 S. COLLINS *Serm.* (1608) 40 They need not, because so obuious; and they could not, because so numbrous. 1628 SIR W. MURE *Domesday* 869 Wks. (S. T. S.) I. 190 What Joyes (to view this numbrous host).

2. Exhibiting poetic numbers; rhythmical.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 28 The greatest part of Poets have apparelled their poeticall inuentions in that numbrous kinde of writing which is called verse. *c* 1615 SIR W. ALEXANDER in Drumm. of Hawth. *Wks.* (1711) 150 He numbrous Notes with measur'd Fury frames, Each Accent weigh'd, no Jarr in Sense, or Sound.

Numbry, variant of NUMBERY *a. Obs.*

Numbskull, obs. form of NUMSKULL.

Nu·mby, *a. rare.* In 7-8 nummie, -y. [f. NUMB *a* + -Y.] Numbed; somewhat numb.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xvii. (1632) 363 My hands are so stiffe and nummie, that I can hardly write for my selfe. *a* 1780 POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* (1790) III. 430 His legs and thighs were cold, and what he called nummy.

† **Numcorn,** app. for *mun-*, MONGCORN.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 172 Numcorne, *trimestre hordeum.*

‖ **Numdah** (nʌ·mdä). *Anglo-Ind.* [a. Urdū نمدا *namdā*, f. Pers. نمد *namad* carpet, rug.] A kind of felt or coarse woollen cloth; a saddle-cloth or pad made of this. (See also NUMNAH.)

1876 YOULE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 272/2. 1879 E. ARNOLD *Lt. Asia* IV. 105 On the steed he laid the numdah square, Fitted the saddle-cloth across, and set the saddle fair. 1903 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 374/2 The costume is completed by long riding boots of red and white numdah.

Nume, obs. pa. t. of NIM *v.*

Numelarien: see NUMMULARIAN.

Numen (niū·mĕn). [a. L. *nūmen* divine will, divinity, related to *nuĕre* to nod (assent).] Deity, divinity; divine or presiding power or spirit.

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xvi. 50 As if allowing them the name, they would conseruе the Numen to themselues. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 193 That what they first meet.. they make their Numen and tutelary God for that day. 1662 H. MORE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 9 For it is the same Numen in us that moves all things in some sort or other. 1721 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. Misc. II. ii 65 They madly dote upon Matter, and devoutly worship it, as the only Numen. 1788 *Antiq.* in *Ann. Reg.* 120/2 Any local one whose numen and worship..was already established as local. 1874 J. FERGUSSON in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 765 In a cathedral town where all unite..in..adoring the sacred and historical numen of the place.

Numen, obs. pa. pple. of NIM *v.*

Numerable (niū·mĕrăb'l), *a.* [ad. L. *numerābilis*, f. *numerāre* to number. So It. *numerabile*, Sp. *-able*, Pg. *-avel.*]

1. Capable of being numbered.

1570 J. DEE *Math. Pref.* *j, The Glas of Creation, the Forme of Formes, the Exemplar Number of all thinges Numerable. 1629 J. COLE *Of Death* 107 That hee must dye, and that his dayes were numerable, nature taught him. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 58 So numerous in Islands as they are scarce numerable. 1720 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 122 Particular numerable things. 1829 JAS. MILL *Hum. Mind* (1869) II. 137 Aristotle defines Time as..Continuous Motion, considered as numerable and successive. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. i. 10 By this..he did not mean simply that all things were numerable.

† 2. Numerous. *Obs. rare* —1.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 14 A certane toune copious in citizenis and verie numerable.

Hence **Numerableness,** 'capableness of being numbred' (Bailey, vol. II, 1727).

Numeral (niū·mĕrăl), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. late L. *numerālis* (Priscian), f. *numerus* number. So F. *numéral* (1474), Sp. and Pg. *numeral*, It. *-ale.*]

A. *adj.* 1. Expressing or denoting number. a. Of words, or parts of speech.

1530 PALSGR. 73 Adjectyves somtyme be formed..of theyr nownes numeralles. 1651 HOBBES *Gov. & Soc.* xviii. § 4. 346 By calling to minde the order of those numerall words. 1864 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 342 *One* is a numeral adjective, agreeing with its substantive 'remove'.

b. Of letters, figures, or other characters.

1577 T. KENDALL *Flowers of Epigr., Trifles* 17 b, A verse wherein the numerall letters shewe the yere of the Lorde. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. i. liv. (1636) 372 The houres of the night written..in common numerall letters. 1636 *Camden's Rem.* 355 Hee which set downe the nine numerall figures. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 334 The Digits on the Left Side in Numeral Letters shew the several Roots. 1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Character*, Numeral characters are either letters; or figures, otherwise called digits. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 366/2 Distinct numeral characters are found to have existed..among the Chinese, Indians, and Arabs.

2. Belonging or appertaining to number.

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. i. 29 The first difference (forsooth) in our new Crosse is Numerall. ..It is not the same in number. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 377 Surely the conceit is numerall, and..relateth unto the number of ten. 1685 H. MORE *Illustr.* 293 Those letters, in their numeral value, make just 666. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Numeral Algebra*, is that which makes use of Numbers instead of Letters of the Alphabet.

† 3. Measured, rhythmic. *Obs. rare* —1.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* (1620) 51 In the feasts of Cybele was much of this numerall musicke.

B. *sb.* 1. A word expressing a number.

1530 PALSGR. 367 Annotacyons to knowe all maner sortes of numeralles in the frenche tonge. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.* B iij, Of Primitiues the numerals are especially worth the noting. 1678 PHILLIPS s.v., Cardinal numerals, are those which express the number of things 1872 MORRIS *Eng. Accid.* 110 Numbers may be considered under their divisions—Cardinal, Ordinal, and Indefinite Numerals.

2. A figure or character (or a group of these) denoting a number.

1686 R. H. *Obs. conc. Chinese Charac.* in *Misc. Curiosa* (1708) III. 219 Marks methodically disposed like Letters in a literal, or like Numbers in a Numeral. 1741 *Wilford's Arem. & Charac.* App 43 The Figures direct to the Pages of the Book. The Numerals to those of the Appendix. 1758 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVIII. 56 The Roman numerals..are yet retained in use in some cases. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850) 34/1 These boys are divided into four classes, each denoted by a numeral, worn on a badge upon the arm. 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 625/2 The letters of the alphabet themselves came to be used as numerals.

transf. 1874 WHYTE-MELVILLE *Uncle John* xxi, It is hardly possible..to conceive how a man loses his own identity [in prison] when he becomes a numeral.

3. *Eccl.* (See quot.)

1853 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III. II. ii. 19 The 'numeral' was a calendar or directory which told the variations in the canonical hours and in the mass, caused by saints'-days and festivals.

† **Numera·lity.** *Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -ITY.] The quality of being numerical.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. xii. 214 Yet are they not appliable vnto precise numerality, nor strictly to be drawne vnto the rigid test of numbers. *a* 1687 H. MORE *Answ. Psychopyrist* (1689) 134 There being Metaphysical Extension as well as Metaphysical Numerality.

† **Nu·merally,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] Numerically.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 377 Yet doe the blasts.. maintaine no certainty in their course: nor are they numerally feared by Navigators. 1691 BAXTER *Nat. Ch.* viii 30 And no doubt but they may and must be divided Numerally and Notionally.

† **Nu·merant.** *Obs. rare* —1. [ad. pres. pple. of L. *numerāre.*] One who numbers.

1655-60 T. STANLEY *Hist. Phil.* (1701) 249/2 Time being a numerate number, exists not without a numerant, which is the Soul.

Numerary (niū·mĕrări), *a.* [ad. med.L. *numerārius* (in class. L. as sb.), f. *numerus* number: see -ARY. So It., Sp., and Pg. *numerario*, F. *numéraire* (1752).]

1. *Eccl.* Of a canon: Forming one of the regular number. (After med.L. *numerarius canonicus.*)

1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 139 A supernumerary Canon when he obtains a Prebend, ceases to be a supernumerary, and becomes a numerary Canon.

2. Of or pertaining to a number or numbers.

1742 HUME *Ess., Money* (1817) I. 285 It was always found, that the augmenting of the numerary value did not produce a proportional rise of the prices. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* III. xvi. 140 The numerary pound in the time of Charlemagne was twelve ounces of silver. 1818 R. P. KNIGHT *Inq. Symbolical Lang.* 9 In Greece and Macedonia..the numerary division seems to have regulated the scale of coinage. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 502 *Numerary* or *Marryat's Signals*, a useful code used by the mercantile marine, by an arrangement of flags from a cypher to units, and thence to thousands.

† **Nu·merate,** *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *numerāt-us*, pa. pple. of *numerāre* to number.] Numbered; counted.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 115 In the tyme of whom [807,000] citesynnes..were numerate in the cite of Rome. *a* 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* IV. 206 Ten Mulzeoun Of fine reid gold in hand weill numerait. 1580 *Exch. Rolls Scott.* XXI. 545 In numerat money..the sowme of tua hundreth fourscoir aucht pundis. 1623 *Disposition Ratified* in Macfarlane *Genealog. Collect.* (1900) 114 The saids Earles paying

In numerate Money..the Sum [etc.]. 1655-60 T. STANLEY *Hist. Phil.* (1701) 543/2 If the Monads are equal in number to all numerate things.

Nu·merate, *v. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *numerāre*: see prec.] *trans.* To number, reckon. Also *absol.* Hence **Nu·merated** *ppl. a.*

1721 in BAILEY. 1751 *Gentl. Mag.* XXI. 61/2 In this manner he numerates his long series of numbers. 1788 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* I. 15 (Disser.), So far as by a discursive operation of the soul, we numerate, we effect a particular quantum. 1852 LEWIS *Astron. Ancients* 240 The simple mode of numerating them in one series from the beginning to the end of the month. 1866 J. B. ROSE tr *Ovid's Met.* 4 No brazen tables then affrighted swains With numerated penalties and pains.

Numeration (niūmĕrē·ʃən). Also 5 numeracion, 6 noumeracioun. [ad. L. *numerātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *numerāre* to number. So F. *numération* (1484), Sp *numeración*, It. *-azione*.]

1. a. A method or process of numbering, reckoning, or computing.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 271 Men of the londe of Grece, that founde a numeracion of yeres calleds Olimpias. 1653 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* I xi 144 Every day of sorrow is a thousand years of comfort, multiplied with a never ceasing numeration. *a* 1695 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 66; The intellectual Numerations do eternally testify the Trinity of the King. 1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., It being the law of the common numeration, that when you are arrived at ten, you begin again. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* (1857) I. 35 If..time is a numeration of motion.

b. Without article: Calculation; assignation of number to things.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Wks. III. 178 Lying by Addition and Numeration, making frayes..by Diuision. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. iii. 285 That starre is the terme of numeration, or point from whence we commence the account. 1648 T. BEAUMONT *Psyche* VII. XCIII, In Seed Which past the shores of Numeration flows. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xvi. § 5 All Numeration being but still the adding of one Unit more, and giving to the whole.. a new or distinct Name or Sign. 1831 CARLYLE *Sartor Res.* I x, That progress of Science, which is to destroy Wonder, and in its stead substitute Mensuration and Numeration. 1867 G. MUSGRAVE *Nooks & Corners Old France* I. i. 31 The system of decimal numeration..facilitates this head work.

2. The action, process, or result of ascertaining the number *of* people, etc.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* III. viii. (S.T.S.) I. 278 Pe nowmeration of pepill was endit in pis 3ere. *a* 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man* (1677) 231, I do not remember any Numeration of the People from this time till the time of King David. 1733 BERKELEY in Fraser *Life* (1871) VI. 207, I long for the numeration of Protestant and Popish families, which you tell me has be n taken by the collectors. 1795 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV 322 To make an exact numeration of the inhabitants of Ireland, distinguishing their religion. 1902 *Bible Student* Oct. 216 The twofold numeration of the people.

3. *Arith.* (See quots.)

1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1575) 42 Numeration, is that Arithmeticall skill, whereby we may..value, expresse and reade any Number or summe propounded. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* I. i. (1636) 1 What belongeth to Numeration? Two things, to know the shapes of the figures, and signification of their places. 1679 MOXON *Math. Dict.* 107 *Numeration*, the first of the five Vulgar Rules of Arithmetick, teaching to read truly any Sum or Number. 1798 HUTTON *Course Math.* (1806) I. 8 Numeration is the reading of any number in words that is proposed or set down in figures. 1859 B. SMITH *Arith. & Alg.* (ed. 6) 3 Numeration is the converse of Notation, being the art of expressing any number in words which is already given in figures.

b. *Numeration table*, a table showing the value of figures according to their place in a system of notation.

1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Belinda* xx, His thousands and tens of thousands..pass the comprehension of the numeration table. 1854 *Orr's Circ. Sci., Math. Sci.* 5 When the local values of these figures are written against them, it supplies what is..called the numeration table.

† 4. Number. *Obs. rare.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. v. 115 If we survey the totall set of animals, we may in their legs..observe an equality of length, and parity of numeration. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 172 When Division is said to make a Sum less in numeration..: It is to be understood of Integers.

5. Enumeration *of* things. *rare* −1.

1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. ii 145 The numeration of the dresses appropriated to one of these plays.

Nu·merative, *a.* and *sb.* [f. NUMERATE *v.*]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to numeration or numbering.

1788 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* I. 17 (Disser.), The numerative soul..gives form and subsistence to all her inherent numbers. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 368/1 Our present numerative system is stated by writers to employ the words unit, ten, hundred [etc.]. 1889 R. K. DOUGLAS *Chinese Man.* 40 The indefinite article is, when necessary, expressed by the first numeral.., with, in the case of persons or things, a numerative noun interposed between it and the substantive.

B. *sb. Gram.* (See quots.)

1863 SUMMERS *Hdbk. Chinese* 47 Under the appositional relation we must also consider the very large class of nouns formed by the use of what have been called numeratives or classifiers ..The Chinese, in conversation, extend the use of such words to every object; they say..' one handle fan ' for *a fan*, ' one length road ' for *a road*. 1889 R. K. DOUGLAS *Chinese Man.* 64 These numeratives correspond to a certain extent to the use of such words as ' head ', ' sail '.

Numerator (niū·mĕrē·tŏi). [ad. late L. *numerātor*, agent-n. f. *numerāre* to number. So F. *numérateur* (1515), It. *numeratore*, Sp. *-ador*.]

1. *Arith.* **† a.** The word(s) or figure(s) by which the number of things or persons in question is denoted. *Obs.*

1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* C j b, *Scholar.* What shall I call .CCIII. joined before the millions? *Master.* That is called the numeratour or valewer. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 15 Thirty Men, here Men is the Contract Denominator, and Thirty the Numerator, or Valuer.

b. The number written above the line in a vulgar fraction, which shows how many of the specified parts of a unit are taken.

1575 *Recorde's Gr. Artes* II. X ij b, Those two numbers whiche expresse a fraction, haue seuerall names. The ouermost which is aboue the line, is called the Numerator. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* I. vii (1636) 20 Of how many parts doth a Fraction consist? Of two, that is the Numerator, and the Denominator. 1655 BRAMHALL *Agst. Hobbes* III. Wks. 1844 IV. 385 Their rules of algebra and helcata in, their integers, and numerators. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 41 As in $^1/_3$ the Numerator is 3. 1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 84 To multiply the Numerator is to multiply the Fraction. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) II 207 2 The division is completed by a vulgar fraction, whose numerator is the remainder. 1838 DE MORGAN *Ess. Probab.* 40 The process for finding the greatest common measure of the numerator and denominator. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* xii. 406 The resulting fractions fall into a series, any one of which has for its numerator the sum of the two preceding numerators.

fig. 1763 tr. *Rousseau's Emilius* I. 7 Civilized man is only a relative unit, the numerator of a fraction, that depends on its denominator. 1831, 1893 [see DENOMINATOR].

2. One who or that which numbers.

1675 G. R. tr. *Le Grand's Man without Passion* 202 It becomes the numerator of expected Treasures, but cares not to cast up what it hath in possession. 1739 TONKIN *Carew's Cornwall* (1811) 45 *note*, There is..a Numerator, whose business it is to set down the number of blocks coined every coinage. 1902 *Bible Student* Oct. 216 Here numerators are set apart to superintend the numeration in the different tribes.

Numeric (niūme·rik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod.L. *numeric us*, f. *numerus* number. So F. *numérique* (1097), It., Sp., and Pg *numerico*.]

† A. *adj.* Identical. *Obs.*

1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii 461 This is the same numerick Crew Which we so lately did subdue. 1727 SWIFT *To Delany* Wks. 1751 VII. 236 Shew me the same numerick Flea, That bit your Neck but yesterday.

B. *sb.* (See quot. 1879.)

1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 345 The term numeric has been recently introduced by Professor James Thomson to denote a number, or a proper fraction, or an improper fraction, or an incommensurable ratio. 1888 *Jrnl. Educ.* Dec. 57; 2 When two numerics mult plied together give unity, each is said to be the ' reciprocal ' of the other.

Numerical (niūme·rikál), *a.* (and *sb.*). [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. Pertaining or relating to number; of the nature of, according to, number; etc.

1628 SPENCER *Logick* 112 Vnequals, cannot be one in numericall quantitie. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v. *Numerical*, As when we say a numerical difference, that is to say, the last difference, by which one individual thing is distinguished from one another. 1700 GREGORY in *Collect.* (O.H.S.) I. 323 He supposeth one is pretty well acquainted with the numerical arithmetick. 1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No 4952/4 An exact Table of the..Tickets in a Numerical Order.. will be publish'd. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. i. 147 Joachim..denied that nothing but a numerical or moral union was left. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* (1857) I. 47 He confounded..a numerical unit with a geometrical point. 1867 DK. ARGYLL *Reign of Law* ii (ed. 4) 73 All that we ever know is some numerical rule or measure according to which some unknown forces operate. 1881 LUBBOCK in *Nature* XXIV. 410/2 He obtained a numerical value of the mechanical equivalent of heat.

b. Of figures, etc.: Denoting a number.

1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* vii. 153 The Numbers.. might have been writ in Numerical Letters. 1800 *Naval Chron.* III. 295 Jackson hoisted the horary and numerical signal. 1816 BENTHAM *Chrestom.* 184 A quantity, for the designation of which no more than one numerical figure. is employed. 1863 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) II. xxvi. 289 The Brahmans were the original inventors of those numerical symbols.

c. In respect of numbers.

1812 *Examiner* 24 Aug 539/2 He would .. state the numerical force of his own and the enemy's army. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. I. (1862) IV. 379 Nikostratus . was not afraid of this numerical superiority. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk. N. T.* Introd. § 53 The numerical authority of the two supposed witnesses against the third.

d. Of playing-cards: Bearing a certain number of distinguishing marks or ' pips '.

1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 45 The numerical cards in each suit appear to have been ten in number.

e. Characterized by the use of ordinary figures expressive of number.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 369/1 Numerical, as opposed to literal, in algebra, applies to an expression in which the coefficients of a letter are all numbers, and not letters. 1881 BURNSIDE & PANTON *The. Equations* (1886) 2 An equation is numerical or algebraical according as its coefficients are numbers or algebraical symbols.

f. Designated by a number instead of a name.

1872 HOWELLS *Wedd. Journ.* (1892) 29 They turned into one of the numerical streets to cross to Broadway.

2. † a. Particular, individual. *Obs. rare.*

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 33, I beleeve..that they [spirits] have knowledge not only of the specificall, but numericall formes of individuals. 1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* Ep. (ed. 2) A 3 b, I cannot comprehend..how three Persons subsist in one numerical nature. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 419 Every such Couple were the Numerical Halves, that made up one compleat Person in the former State.

† b. With *this* or *that* (passing into next). *Obs.*

1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 89 Many of these Numericall postures of the Fingers are found in the statues of the Ancients. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxix. 222 Though it be now divers years since this Numerical Liquor was prepared. 1708 STEELE *Funeral* I (1734) 25 Am I really Alive? Am I that Identical, that Numerical, that very same Lord Brumpton? 1720-21 *Lett. fr. Mist's Jrnl.* (1722) II. 248, I would gladly be informed if..Mr. William Tong..be that numerical Will Tong, who formerly kept a canting School in this City.

† 3. With *same*: Individual, identical. *Obs.*

In common use from 1650 to 1700: see also NUMERIC *a.*

1624 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. iii. I. ii. (ed. 2) 165 As in a Riuer we swimme in the same place, though not in the same numericall water. 1662 HERBERT *Body Divinity* II 62 It was the very same numerical body which he had before. 1710 NORRIS *Chr. Prud.* vii. 305 The same Numerical Act cannot be well conceiv'd to govern itself.

† b. Similarly with *very*. *Obs.*

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* v. xix. 179 The Law of the Jews; probably that very numericall book, kept in the Temple. 1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* II. i, I may tell you, this is that very numerical Lady, with whom I am in love. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 213 The Writer of the Epistle has the very numerical words of Euripides. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II 175 All the several Manuscripts of the Policraticon ..are the very Numerical Book describ'd by Bale and Pitts.

† 4. Metrical, rhythmical. *Obs. rare* −1.

1749 *Power Numbers in Poet. Compositions* 4 What I intend then is a particular Examination of the numerical Structure both in Verse and Prose.

† 5. *sb.* A number. *Obs. rare* −1.

1766 HOLWELL *Princ. Anc. Bramins* vi (1779) 121 The cause of the superstitious veneration paid by the Gentoos to the numericals one and three.

Nume·rically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. As regards number; with respect to number.

1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 66 Both of them are one numerically, because each of them haue a bodie, flesh, and bones. 1691 BAXTER *Nat. Ch.* viii. 30 When the Subjects are various and really divided Numerically, there the Accidents are divers and divided. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. i. § 5. 30 We suppose other Beings generically the same and yet numerically different. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxv. 76 Something that is numerically one and undivided. 1850 ' BAT ' *Cricket Man.* 86 Numerically speaking, these rivals are upon a par. 1881 *19th Cent.* IX. 564 The community has never increased numerically except within itself.

† b. Used with *same* (or *one*) to emphasize the idea of identity. (Cf prec. 3.) *Obs.*

1648 JENKYN *Blind Guide* 58 May not the same thing numerically be the subject of accidents specifically different? 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 46 According to this Hypothesis, the Souls of Animals could not be numerically the same throughout the whole space of their lives. 1710 [BEDFORD] *Vindic. Ch. Eng.* 64 If both those Subscriptions were made to numerically the same Articles. 1714 R. FIDDES *Tract. Disc.* II. 79 The attributes of God..are numerically and entirely one with his essence.

2. By means of numbers.

1728 EARBERY tr *Burnet's St. Dead* II. 42 If it measures or divides space numerically, it cannot be a Spirit. 1774 *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 386 These Indians cannot reckon numerically beyond six. 1802 *Ibid.* XCII. 96 Which value of π may be numerically computed. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Species* ii. (1873) 46 I have endeavoured to test this numerically by averages.

Nume·rioalness. *rare* −0. ' Individualness ' (Bailey, vol. II, 1727).

† Numerica·tion. *Obs. rare.* [f. NUMERIC *a.* + -ATION.] The action of making individual.

1694 R. BURTHOGGE *Reason* 167 Since all Individuation.. is Numeration, and all Numeration arises from Division.

Nu·merist. *rare.* [f. L. *numer-us* number + -IST. Cf. Sp *numerista*.] One who attaches importance to, or concerns himself with, numbers.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 217 We..should rather assigne a respective fatality unto each: which is concordant unto the doctrine of the numerists. 1658 — *Garden Cyrus* Wks. (Bohn) II. 557 Which ancient Numerists made out by two and three, the first parity and imparity. 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* II. (1828) 55 The numerist, in calculations deep Grew gray.

† Nu·mero. *Obs.* [L., abl. sing. of *numerus* number. So It., Sp., and Pg. *numero*, F. *numéro*.]

1. A copy of a book.

1604 *Petit. Apol. Lay Cathol. to Jas. I* 17 The very originall Bible, the selfe same *numero* which S. Gregory sent in with our Apostle S. Augustine.

2. A numbered thing or article.

1649 SIR W. DUGDALE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 175 You shall herewith receive the 23 first numero's of the Bundell Chart. Antiq. 1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Book*, Book of Numero's or Ware.

† Numerose, *a. Obs. rare* −1. [ad. L. *numerōsus*.] = NUMEROUS *a.* 5.

1704 HEARNE *Doctor Hist.* (1714) I. 421 All the Nations where Literature was early propagated have made use of numerose Style and chiming Rhimes.

Numerosity (niūmĕrŏ·sĭti). [ad. late L. *numerōsitas*: see NUMEROUS and -ITY. So It. *numerosità*, Sp. *-idad*, Pg. *-idade*.]

1. The state of being numerous; condition in respect of number.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. XX. § 61. 971 Those Fences, which the possession of Majestie and numerositie of issue had for sundry ages cast about it. 1658 J. ROBINSON *Enosis* v. 144 The variety and numerosity of these Characters,

and Lineaments. *a* 1687 H. More *Answ. Psychopyrist* (1689) 126 The Vigour of the Body must be increased, according to the Numerosity of these actuating Spirits in it. 1812 G. Chalmers *Dom. Econ. Gt. Brit.* 404 Inhabited by people of various principles, and of dissimilar numerosity. 1870 Lowell *Study Wind.* 33 Marching in a circle with the cheap numerosity of a stage-army.

2. Rhythmic quality.

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* II. v[ii]. (Arb.) 91 This is called *rithmos* or numero-itie, that is to say, a certaine flowing vtterance by slipper words and sillables. 1656 Cowley *Misc.* Pref., Almost all their Sweetness and Numerosity.. lies in a manner wholly at the Mercy of the Reader. 1774 Mitford *Ess. Harmony Lang.* 89 Those..who in considering the numerosity of writings attend to quantity alone. *c* 1790 Parr *Educ.* Wks. 1828 II. 107 The numerosity of the sentence pleased the ear. 1869 Wadham *Eng. Versification* 114 Melody is rather numerosity, a blending murmur, than one full concordance.

Numerous (niū mĕrəs), *a.* [ad. L. *numerōsus*, f. *numerus* number: see -ous. So F. *numereux*, It., Sp., and Pg. *numeroso*.]

1. Plentiful, abundant, copious; comprising many units, items, or separate things.

c 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* LXXII. vii, Men shall passe The numerous grasse, Such store each town shall have. *a* 1634 Randolph *Poems* (1638) 99 Two that have horns, that while they butting stand, Strike from their feet a cloud of numerous sand. 1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav* (1677) 58 It abounds with Inhabitants.. So numerous in Islands as they are scarce numerable. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xlix. 398 This is a numerous Herb. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 88 ¶ 1, I have contracted a numerous Acquaintance among the best Sort of People. 1792-3 Gibbon *Autobiogr.* (1897) 63 The free use of a numerous and learned library. 1796 Southey *Lett. fr. Spain* (1799) 416 In the colonies.. the evil is, if possible, still more numerous. 1827 Pollok *Course T.* VI. 36 Now behold the fair inhabitants from numerous business turn. 1894 G. Moore *Esther Waters* 125 That testy and perplexed look that comes of numerous business and many interruptions.

b. Consisting of many individuals.

1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. § 18 He..exalted almost all of his own numerous Family. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 675 Thither wing'd with speed A numerous Brigad hasten'd. 1700 Dryden *Cymon & Iph.* 47 A Cyprian lord..with a numerous issue blest. 1778 Johnson in *Boswell* 11 Apr., Garrick had under him a numerous body of people. 1797 Earl Malmesbury *Diaries & Corr.* III. 596 There is a numerous and safe army. 1829 Southey *Sir T. More* (1831) II. 297 That very numerous class who are left without instruction in their childhood. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 505 The commoners who had been summoned ..formed a numerous assembly.

† c. Composed of many parts; extensive. *Obs.*

a 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) III. 269 So numerous is the church, with its appendences,..that he can accommodate one clergyman, of all dignities and degrees,.. in several chapels or vestries by themselves.

d. Coming from, pertaining to, large numbers.

1832 L. Hunt *Poems* 207 With thousand tiny hushings, like a swarm of atom bees..O noise of numerous bliss from distant sphere. 1841 D'Israeli *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 368 How long has existed that numerous voice which we designate as 'Public Opinion'?

2. Many; of great number.

1622 Massinger & Dekker *Virg. Mart.* II. iii, To be parted in their numerous shares. 1666 Pepys *Diary* 23 July, Contriving presses to put my books up in; they now growing numerous. 1713 Steele *Englishm.* No. 8. 48 Letters from Correspondents begin to be very numerous. 1781 Cowper *Hope* 546 Deem life a blessing with its numerous woes. 1826 Southey *Vind. Eccl. Angl.* 449 They are greatly more numerous, and much more frequented. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. xxv 363 These shafts..are very numerous in the Unteraar glacier.

3. Containing or including many individuals; thronged, crowded, well-filled, etc. Also const. *of.*

c 1612 Chapman *Iliad* To Rdr. p. liii, In this porch to his numerous fane Hear ancient oracles speak. 1681 H. Nevile *Plato Rediv.* 61 Though every Tribe was very numerous of Inhabitants that lived in the City. 1704 N. N. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. 149 A Colony thrust out of the fruitful Loyns of some numerous Country. 1829 Southey *Sir T. More* (1831) II. 140 Both Universities are already sufficiently numerous. 1831 Moore *Mem.* (1856) VI. 214 The dinner.., from being so numerous, had all the ease of a *table d'hôte*.

† b. Copious, liberal. *Obs. rare* $^{-1}$.

1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* XI. 152 He delighted more to be numerous with many then ponderous with select quotations.

† 4. That can be numbered; numerable. *Obs* $^{-1}$

1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 160 Xerxes viewd the innumerable Army he had...At Salamys..his huge Armie melted away, and quickly became numerous.

5. Measured, rhythmic, harmonious, musical.

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* I. iv. (Arb.) 24 The vtterance in prose is..nothing numerous, nor contriued into measures. 1611 J. Davies (Heref.) *Scot. Folly* Wks. (Grosart) II. 23 Or else would offer in Homerean fire, An heccatombe of numerous-plaints therefore. 1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 150 Such prompt eloquence Flowd from thir lips, in Prose or numerous Verse. 1749 *Power & Harm. Prosaic Numbers* 4 Men grew excessively fond of the numerous Stile, and readily sacrificed the Strength and Energy of their Discourse to the Harmony and Cadence of their Language. 1778 Harris in *Boswell* 9 Apr., In my opinion, the chief excellence of our language is numerous prose. 1839 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* II. vi. § 28. 270 Blank verse..falling occasionally almost into numerous prose.

transf. 1613 Campion *Lord's Masque* Wks. 203 Their numerous feet May aptly in just measures meet. 1648 G. Daniel *Eclog* v. 107 Jonson's numerous Soule (Now great as Pindar's) might these Gests enroll. 1661 Boyle *Style of Script.* 244 Bays and laurel which his successful sword and numerous pen..gained him from victory and the muses.

Nu·merously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly ².]

1. In or by great numbers; abundantly.

1612 Tourneur *Ath. Trag.* I. i, They..may as numerously be multiplied. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 79 The Atomes or small particles will ascend most numerously unto it. 1673-4 Grew *Anat. Pl., Anat. Trunks* ii. § 8 In standing, most numerously, in or near, the inner Margin of the Barque. 1779 H. Walpole *Wks.* (1846) VI. 47 You, who keep yourself so warm and so numerously clothed. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 502 The box is numerously perforated at the bottom. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 225 Nor is there any reason to believe that any of these addresses was numerously signed. 1870 Rogers *Hist. Gleam.* Ser. II. 17 So numerously did students throng to the medieval university.

Comb. 1829 Bentham *Justice & Cod. Petit., Abr. Petit. Justice* 37 Another and more numerously-seated Westminster Hall judicatory. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Sept. 2/2 The same case of a numerously-daughtered paterfamilias.

2. Harmoniously, rhythmically. *rare* $^{-1}$.

1656 Cowley *Misc., Elegie upon Anacreon*, The Smooth-pac'd Hours of ev'ry day Glided numerously away.

Nu·merousness. [f. as prec. + -ness.]

1. The state of being numerous; the condition of being many in number.

1631 T. Powell *Tom of All Trades* 142 Numerousnes spoiles all. 1659 Hammond *On Ps.* LXXXVII. 1 In respect of the numerousness of eminent persons. 1741 Berkeley *Wks.* (1871) IV. 274 You seem to think the numerousness of her sons an argument of her truth. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* II. IV, The numerousness of splendid engagements, of which .every one was proud to boast. 1841 L. Hunt *Seer* II. (1864) 42 There are times when the numerousness may scatter the individual gusto. 1887 T. A. Trollope *What I remember* I. XV. 312 English wanderers at that time earned the privilege since accorded to their numerousness.

2. Measured or rhythmic quality; regularity in measure or rhythm.

1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 357 ¶ 4 He has rather chosen to neglect the Numerousness of his Verse. 1727 38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Numbers*, It contributes greatly to the numerousness of a period, to have it closed by magnificent and well-sounding words. 1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 135 The richness and numerousness of the harmony. 1893 *Nat. Obs.* 17 June 115/2 His own gorgeous appreciation of quality and numerousness in instrumentation.

† **Nu·mery.** *Obs.* Also -ye, -ie. [ad. L. *Numeri*, pl. of *numerus* number.] The book of Numbers.

c 1400 *Wyclif Bible* (1850) I. 363 Here endith Leuyticus, and here bigynneth Numery [*v.r.* Numeri]. 1534 More *Treat. Passion* Wks. 1301/1 As it appeareth in the .xi. chapiter of Numerye. 1562 Legh *Armory* (1597) 52 This is a strong beast, as appeareth by that is spoken in Numery. 1574 J. Jones *Nat. Begin. Growing Things* 34 The booke of Exodus, of Numery, and of Iosua.

† **Nu·minal,** *a. Obs. rare* $^{-1}$. [f. L. *nūmin-*, stem of *nūmen* Numen + -al.] Divine.

1652 Feltham *Low Countries* (1677) 56 Their wisdom is not indeed Heroic or Numinal,..but rather narrow and restictive.

So † **Nu·minous** *a.*; † **Nu·minously** *adv.*

1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 66 The Will of a King is very numinous; it hath a kinde of vast universality in it. 1650 B. *Discollim.* 26 They shall prove such Jupiters as to fall a thundring and lightning so numinously over our heads.

† **Numisma·rian,** *a. Obs.* = Numismatic.

1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* III. 74 The same Medal-Pyramids were presently prop'd up and enlarg'd by the following Numismarian-Pioneers in chief.

Numismatic (niūmizmæ·tik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. F. *numismatique* (1579), = It., Sp., and Pg. *numismatico*, f. L. *numismat-*, stem of *numisma*, *nomisma*, a. Gr. νόμισμα current coin, f. νομίζειν to have in use.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Of, pertaining or relating to, coins or coinage.

1798 *Gentl. Mag.* LXII. I. 51 A numismatic History of France was among the *desiderata* of her national history. 1804 *Ibid.* LXXIV. II. 1102 In order to settle these numismatic difficulties. 1839 James *Louis XIV*, III. 196 Under their care the numismatic art was carried to a very high degree of perfection. 1882 A. J. C. Hare in *Gd. Words* Mar. 185 She lives only by numismatic record.

2. Consisting of coins.

1851 D. Wilson *Preh. Ann.* III. ii. (1863) II 62 The numismatic treasures including an almost unbroken series of imperial coins from Augustus to Diocletian. 1868 Stephens *Runic Mon.* II. 879 A meaning in harmony with a whole class of numismatic remains.

B. *sb. pl.* The study of coins and medals, esp. from an archæological or historical standpoint.

1829-32 in Webster. 1850 Leitch tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 317 (ed. 2) 366 Numismatics..is, in the main, an auxiliary to the knowledge of the trade and mutual intercourse of the ancients. 1876 Mathews *Coinage* Introd. p. iii, Numismatics..might be considered as a branch of Archæology, were its inquiries confined to the coins of bygone days.

So † **Numisma·tical** *a.*, numismatic. *Obs.* $^{-1}$

Numisma·tically *adv.*, as regards numismatics.

Numismati·cian, a numismatist.

1726 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* III. 73 Of all the Sorts and Kinds of Writers and Writings, Great Britain has produc'd the fewest of Medal-Tracts and Numismatical Collectors. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 8 Mar., The national money of Britain is neither clipped, nor unduly worn, nor debased in value. It is numismatically splendid. 1883 *St. James's Gaz.* 20 Feb. 5 About the last place where a numismatician would expect to find a valuable gold coin.

Numismatist (niūmi·zmætist). [ad. F. *numismatiste*: see prec. and -ist.] One who has a special interest in numismatics; a student of coins.

1799 *Gentl. Mag.* LXIX. II. 1172 A deception attempted to be played off upon numismatists. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 52/2 Numismatists have usually given the name of medals to those coins that have been struck..for particular purposes. 1879 C. R. Low *Jrnl. Gen. Abbott* ii. 164 Captain Abbott, who was a keen numismatist, and had an excellent collection of coins.

Numismato·graphy. *rare.* [= F. *numismatographie*, Sp. *-grafia*, Pg. and mod.L. *-graphia*: see -ography.] The systematic description of coins; the descriptive part of numismatics.

1853 Humphrey *Coin Coll. Man.* xvi 180 Our term numismatics, numismatography, &c., &c., by which the science of the study of coins is known, we also receive from the Romans.

Numismato·logist. [Cf. next and -ologist.] A numismatist.

1835 Burnes *Trav. Bokhara* (ed. 2) III. 379 Taking impressions and drawings of it..for the..satisfaction of numismatologists. 1859 W. H. Gregory *Egypt* II. 130 Naturalist, archæologist, numismatologist; in short, something of everything.

Numismato·logy. [-ology.] The science of numismatics.

1815 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XII. 519 At a very early age, Barré had formed a taste for numismatology. 1839 *Gentl. Mag.* Sept. 316/2 The General..turned his attention to numismatology. 1896 Smyth *Roman Fam. Coins* 276 The numismatology of Europe has been so bitterly degraded.

† **Numm.** *Obs. rare* $^{-1}$. [a. F. *numme*, ad. L. *nummus*.] A coin.

1694 Motteux *Rabelais* v. Ep. Pantagruel's Lymosin, Large heaps of Numms to fill your largest Coffers.

Nummary (nɒ·mări), *a.* [ad. L. *nummārius*, f. *nummus* a coin.]

1. Pertaining or relating to money or coinage.

1660 Waterhouse *Arms & Arm.* 31 They allowed none participants with them on ordinary and nummary accounts. 1740 W. Douglass *Disc. Curr. Brit. Plant Amer.* 5 All over Europe for many Ages preceding the 14th Century, the nummary Pound, and the Ponderal or Pound Weight of Silver were the same. 1810 G. Chalmers *Caledonia* II. I. 37 Alexander III followed the nummary example of Alexander I. 1817 Ruding *Ann Coinage* (1840) I. 112 He is of opinion that they borrowed their money pound from the Greeks, and their nummary language from the Romans. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 329/2 It was then, as it still is, the 240th part of the nummary pound.

2. Dealing with, occupied with, coins or money.

1695 Kennett *Par. Antiq.* iv. 12 Nummary Authors observe, that a Castle or wall'd City was the pourtraicture of a Roman Colony. 1807-8 Syd. Smyth *P. Plymley's Lett.* Wks. 1859 II. 168/2 Indignity to George Rose would be felt by the smallest nummary gentleman in the king's employ.

Numme, obs. f. Numb. **Nummen,** pa. pple. of Nim to take. *Obs.* **Nummer,** obs. f. Number.

Nummet (nɒ·mĕt). *dial.* Also **nommit, -et.** [Corruption of Noonmeat; cf. Nammat and Nummock]. A light meal or luncheon.

1885 Jennings *Obs. Dial. W. Eng.*, *Nummet*, a short meal between breakfast and dinner; nunchion. 1890 Collins *Gower Dial.* in *Trans. Phil. Soc.* IV. 222 *Nommet*, a luncheon of bread, cheese, &c.—not a regular meal. 1892 O'Neill *Devonshire Idylls* 110 Fore bit and Breakfast, Rear-bit and Dinner; Nummit and Crummit, And a bit after Supper.

Nummi-, combining form of L. *nummus* coin, as † **Nummi-amorous** *a.*, fond of or loving money. **Nummi-cultivate** *v.*, to encourage or assist with money or payment; so **Nummi-cultivated** *ppl. a.* and **Nummi-culture.** **Nummiform** *a.*, shaped like a coin (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

1650 B. *Discollim.* 28, I could demonstrate it to be..Versipellous, Centireligious, Nummiamorous. 1860 Reade *It's Commandm.* 250 The dagger stroke that slew Marloe in his twenty-ninth year, struck down a heaven born and nummi-cultivated genius. *Ibid.* 265 If this Anglo-Saxon [Shakespeare] had not been nummicultivated by the theatre. *Ibid.*, Under example, stimulus, and nummi-culture.

Nummie, Numming: see Numby, Numbing.

† **Nu·mmist.** *Obs. rare* $^{-1}$. [f. L. *numm-us* + -ist.] Numismatist.

1703 Hickes in *Thoresby Corr.* II. 36 This gentleman,.. so particularly a great nummist, as famous as any..for his knowledge of coins.

Nummock, variant of Nummet.

1875 *Sat. Rev.* 3 Aug. 140/1 Our whortle-gatherers..sit down for their 'nummock' of bread and whortleberries, washed down by..water.

† **Numms.** *Obs. Cant.* (See quots.)

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Nummis*, a Sham, or Collar Shirt, to hide the t'other when Dirty. 1755 Deane Swift *Ess. on Swift* 273 The wearing of numms, or scraps of linen to cover dirty shirts.

Nummular (nɒ·miŭlăr), *a.* [f. L. *nummul-us*, dim. of *nummus* coin, piece of money + -ar ².]

1. Of or pertaining to money.

1731 in Bailey (vol. II). Hence in Johnson, etc.

2. *Path.* Coin-shaped, *esp.* of sputa.

1846 Brittan tr. *Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 15 All these [cauteries] may be very well reduced to three. The oval, octagonal, and nummular. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 166 The sputum was frothy on admission, but subsequently became nummular. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 553 Spots intermediate in size between the guttate and nummular.

† **Nummula·rian.** *Obs. rare* $^{-1}$. [f. L. *nummulārius*, f. *nummulus*.] A money-changer.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* (Roxb.) 58 He ouerthrewe the bordes & shedde the monee of the Numelarienes.

Nummulary (nʌ·miŭlări), *a.* [See NUMMULAR *a.* and -ARY [1].] Nummary.

1767 W. CLARKE *Connexion Coins* 283 The Romans applied all their nummulary language to such real coins as were struck within that empire. *Ibid.* 483 The Roman nummulary pound was one quarter less than that by which this payment was adjusted. 1817 RUDING *Ann. Coinage* (1840) I. 205 The nummulary Talent, which was in common use by the Greeks, and according to which the Anglo-Saxons rated their greater fines, that is, by multiples of sixty Pounds. 1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed 7) XVI. 514/2 The twelfth part of the nummulary Saxon pound, and the fifteenth of the commercial. 1872 C. DAVIES *Metric Syst.* iii. 92 The identity of the nummulary weight and of the standard silver coin..was first defaced by Edward I himself.

Nu·mmulated, *ppl. a. Path* [f. L. *nummul-us.*] Coin-shaped, nummular.

1873 F. T. ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* 419 Sometimes they [*sc.* sputa] are very tenacious..and may form distinct 'nummulated' masses. 1876 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 367 The sputa which yield this odour are generally distinctly purulent, occasionally nummulated.

Nummuline (nʌ·miŭlɔin), *a.* and *sb. Geol.* [f. as prec. + -INE [1].] **A.** *adj.* Nummulitic.

1865 CARPENTER in *Intellect. Obs.* May 291 These tubuli, as in the existing representatives of the Nummuline series, usually run parallel to each other. 1875 DAWSON *Dawn of Life* vii. 185 The nummuline-layer..unmistakably occurs in cracks or fissures, both in Canadian and Connemara ophite.

B. *sb.* A nummulite.

1879 CARPENTER in *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 384/2 The same irregularities in the grouping of the tubuli that..we find in recent Nummulines.

Nummulite (nʌ·miŭlɔit). *Zool.* [f. L. *nummul-us*, dim. of *nummus* coin + -ITE [1] 2.] A genus of fossil foraminiferous cephalopods belonging to the order *Polythalamia*, found abundantly in the Tertiary strata; an individual of this genus.

1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 453 The nummulites, or porpites, occur in the limestone of Egypt and of France. 1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 148/2 In the freshwater rocks of the Isle of Wight we find the nummulite. 1868 W. S. O. tr. *Figuier's Ocean World* iv. 79 The greater part of the Egyptian pyramids is only an aggregation of Nummulites. 1884 *Leisure Hour* Apr 236/2 Immense numbers of disc-like shells of protozoa, the Nummulites.

attrib. 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* x. 241 The Nummulite Limestone was undoubtedly oceanic.

Nummulitic (nʌmiŭlı·tik), *a. Geol.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Containing, or formed of, nummulites.

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 185 Secondary rocks, composed in great part of grey and greenish sandstone and conglomerate, with some thick beds of nummulitic limestone. 1863 DANA *Man. Geol* 523 They [the pyramids] are largely Nummulitic, many beds consisting almost wholly of..Nummulites. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* VI. iv. 837 The early Tertiary or nummulitic sea was upheaved into a succession of giant mountains.

Numnah (nʌ·mna). [var. of NUMDAH.] A thick cloth or felt; a saddle-cloth; a pad placed under a saddle to prevent soreness.

1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 157 The bridles are laid over the cantles,..numnah or blanket over all. 1873 in Champion & Wilton *Saddles & Sore Backs* 31 Far superior to the numnah at present in use, or the leather numnah or pad. 1891 *Field* 7 Mar. p xiv/3 Sponge-lined patent numnahs for the prevention of sore backs.

attrib. 1893 *Daily's Mag.* May 261/2, I crept into my numnah bag, where I was soon quite snug.

Numness, obs. form of NUMBNESS.

† Nump(s. *Obs.* Also 8 **numphs.** [Of obscure origin.] A silly or stupid person. (Used chiefly in jocular address.)

1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Kt. Burning P.* II. ii, *Hum.* What do you think I am? *Jasp.* An arrant noddy... *Luce.* Farewel, my pretty Nump, I am very sorry I cannot bear thee company. 1673 Br. S. PARKER *Repr. Reh. Transp.* 85 These are villainous Engines indeed; but take heart, Numps! 1709 *Brit. Apollo* No. 56. 3/1 Alas! poor Numphs, thy Jobbernole Seems scarce informed by a Soul. ? 1730 *Royal Remarks* 37 Many Fools.., poetical Numpses.

Numpsrel(l, obs. or dial. ff. NONPAREIL.

Nu·mquid. *rare* —[1]. [L. *numquid*, used to introduce a question.] An inquisitive person.

1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIV. 675 The barber's shop is the everlasting resort and solace of the numquids of the turban.

Numskull (nʌ·mskʌl). Forms: α. 8–9 **numb-skull; numpscull, -skull.** β. 8-9 **numscull** (8 -scul, -scal), 8– **numskull** (8 -skul). [f. NUMB *a.* + SKULL *sb.*]

1. A dull-witted or stupid person; a blockhead, thickhead, dolt.

α. 1724 SWIFT *Let. to Wood* Wks. 1841 II. 50, I remember not to have known a greater numbskull than thou art. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* II. i, You numbskulls! and so while..you are quarrelling for places the guests must be starved. 1800 *Sporting Mag.* XVI. 284 I'm not so great a fool..as that great numpscull Jack! 1834 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xvi, Why will not the numbskulls confine their infernal dullness to them. 1839 LANDOR *Andrea of Hungary* 84 I've swum two nights And days together upon Baian wine..; 'twould swamp that leaky nump-skull.

β. 1728 VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* I. ii, Thou art a numscul I see already. 1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 490 If he's a fool, and like a numskul chuses To consort with those weedling jades, the Muses. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 130 Every modern numskull, who takes hold of a subject he knows nothing about. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* II. lxxiii. 295 He considered them to be numskulls, and little better than idiots.

attrib. and *Comb.* 1814 HILL *Let. to Carlyle* 9 May, Ever varying the scene with wit and mirth, while honest Peter must hold on in one numskull track to all eternity. 1828 SOUTHEY *Lp. to A. Cunningham*, An honest fellow of the numskull race;..a very goose.

2. The head, pate, noddle, *esp.* that of a dull or stupid person.

1717 PRIOR *Alma* I. 127 Or Toes, or Fingers, in this Case, Of Num-scull's Self shou'd take the Place. 1738 *Gentl. Mag.* VIII. 197/2 Their Children..having at their Birth Numsculls, like those obtain'd by Art by their Parents. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* III. xii, The nonsensical dictates of his own numscull. *a* 1818 M. G. LEWIS *Jrnl. W. Ind.* (1834) 17 He never could squeeze his great numskull into it. 1842 LOVER *Handy Andy* iii, Confound your numskull! I didn't say a word about ink. 1850 T. A. TROLLOPE *Impress. Wand* xiii. 210 Tell them what you will, they shake their wise numskulls when you have done.

Hence **Nu·mskullism,** stupidity.

1806 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) VI. 268 His reminiscences familiarize us with the interior of the court of George the First and Second, and display, in full light, the numskullism of both those regal personages.

Numskulled (nʌ·mskʌld), *a.* [f. prec. + -ED [2].] Dull- or slow-witted; stupid.

1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 12 His Proxy, some numb skull'd Officer, whom he most esteems. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I. xii, That Clod-pated, Numskull'd, Ninny-hammer of yours. 1881 DUFFIELD *Don Quixote* II. 361 Is it possible that your worship is so numskulled and so lacking in brains?

Hence **Numsku·lledness.**

1885 *Sat. Rev.* 28 Nov. 717 The practitioners of this black art..carried it out with at least a heroic consistency of numskulledness.

† Nu·mskully, *adv. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -LY [2].] In the manner of a numskull; stupidly.

1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 88. 3/2 You answer Questions so Numscully.

Nun (nʌn), *sb.*[1] Forms: α. 1–7 **nunne,** 5 **nune,** 4– **nun** (5 **nunn,** *Sc.* **nwn**). β. 3–6 **nonne,** 5–6 **none** (5 **nonn,** 6 **noone**). [OE. *nunne*, = OHG. *nunna* (MHG. and mod.G. dial. *nunne*), ON. and (M)Sw. *nunna*; also ME. *nonne* (prob. a. OFr. *nonne*), = MDu. *nonne* (Du. *non*), MSw. *nonna*, Da. and G. *nonne.* The ultimate source is eccl. L. *nonna*, fem. of *nonnus* monk (in late Gr. *νόννα*, *νόννος*), originally a title given to elderly persons, whence It. *nonno, nonna* grandfather, grandmother, Sicilian *nunnu, nunna* father, mother, Sard. *nonnu, nonna* godfather, godmother.]

1. A woman devoted to a religious life under certain vows; usually, one who has vowed poverty, chastity, and obedience, and who lives in a convent under a certain rule, as in the Roman Catholic and Greek Churches.

α. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. xxiii. (1890) 340 Wæs in þæm seolfan mynstre sumu haligu nunne. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC in Assmann *Ags. Hom.* (1889) III. 368 Synd swa þeah þa wudewan..to nunnan gehadode. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 963, He macode þær twa abbotrice, an of munecа, oðer of nunna. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 316 Ich am on ancre, a nunne, a meiden. *c* 1275 *Sinners beware* 169 in *O. E. Misc.* 77 Mynckes and Nunnen þat heom wyte ne kunnen From sucche lecherye Heo schule to helle cume. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 29284 Qua smites..munk, or frer, nun, or chanun,. he is cursd. *c* 1380 *Sir Perumb.* 62 Saue nunnes slog he sykerly þe relygyous þat þar war. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 200 Rympled liche a nunnys veylle. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 360/2 Nune, woman of relygione, *monialis, monacha.* 1538 STARKEY *England* II. i. 148 Monkys, fieryes,..and nunnys, of the wych..ther ys no smal nombur. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. iv. 201 For my Daughters..They shall be praying Nunnes, not weeping Queenes. 1613 MAY *Decl. Est. Clothing* iv. 19 Then do they punish the clothier for that fault as the Frier whipt the Nun with a Fox taile. 1671 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. xxvi. 166 There was no perswading her to be a Quire-Nun, but a Lay-Sister. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. iv. (1841) I. 78 Does my mother think to make a nun of me? 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xi, Vivaldi perceived a procession of nuns approaching from a distant aisle. 1838 LYTTON *Calderon* III, You may well look surprised, when actresses turn nuns. 1880 'OUIDA' *Moths* I. 107 It seems to me you are shut up like a nun.

β. *c* 1290 *S Eng. Leg.* I 18 A Nonne þare was of on Abbeie. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8029 Scho ys nonne of relygion At Seint Petres kirke of þis toun. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 153, I haue an aunte to nonne and an abbesse bothe. 1420 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 54, I will þat þe nonne þat kepid me in my seknes haue ij nobles. 1482 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb) 28 A lytel besyde the waye..stode a cloyster of black nonnes. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 305 She is my nonne & yours & he named her so; bycause they named in lyke wyse the deuoute virgynes in that regyon. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. clv. 187 Noones, hauynge no reuenewes aboue x.li. shall pay nothynge. *c* 1550 BALE *K. Johan* (Camden) 2 Monkes, Chanons & nones in dyvers coloure and shappe 1594 WILLOBIE *Avisa* xlii, She is no Saynt, She is no Nonne.

b. A priestess or votaress of some pagan deity.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* IV. iv. 162 On ðære ilcan tide Caperronie wæs hatenu heora goda nunne. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 2179 (Dubl.), Zacora hym sayd, a semlych Nonn, þar was none oþer answer. *a* 1547 SURREY *Æneid* IV. 389 And whisketh through the town like Bachus nunne. 1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* xiii. 175 Like one of Bacchus raging frantike Nunnes. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 765 The Nuns that keep the fire of Vesta as their lives. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Rebell.* VI. § 42 How much more Christian was that Athenian Nun in Plutarch. 1698 HOUGHTON *Husb.* (ed. Bradley, 1727) II. 365 The law of the twelve tables prohibited all but the Emperor and Vestal Nuns to be bury'd within the city [Rome].

c. *transf.* A courtesan.

1770 FOOTE *Lame Lover* I. Wks. 1799 II. 60 An abbess, well known about town, with a smart little nun in her suite. 1825 C. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 167 The nuns of St. Clements.

2. The name of various birds: a. The Blue Titmouse, *Parus cæruleus.*

1589 HIGINS tr. *Junius' Nomenclator* 60 *Parus minor*, a litle titmouse, called a Nunne, because his heade is filletted as it were Nunlike. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 262 The blue Titmouse or Nun: *Parus cæruleus.* 1774 G. WHITE *Selborne* xli, The blue titmouse, or nun, is a great frequenter of houses, and a general devourer. 1843 *Zoologist* I. 215 Looking cautiously through a crevice, I saw a nun actively engaged in ferreting out the small white grub. 1903 *Daily Graphic* 31 Jan. 12/1 During the winter you generally see the tomtit in his character of 'the nun'.

b. The Smew, *Mergus albellus.* [So G. *nonne.*]

1666 MERRETT *Pinax* 183 *Nun* est avis aquatica querquedula paulo minor, Rostrum ei rotundum [etc]. 1674 RAY *Coll. Words, Water Fowl* 95 This hath no English name known to me, unless it be that which Dr. Merret in his *Pinax* calls by the name of Nun: The Germans call it the White Nun. 1709 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 466 *Mergus major cirra us*, the Smew, or White Nun. 1768 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* II. 438. 1817 T. FORSTER *Nat. Hist. Swallow-tribe* (ed. 6) 93 *Mergus albellus*, Smew. , white Nun, Lough-diver. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 646 *Nun* , the adult male Smew, from his delicate white and black plumage.

c. A variety of the domestic pigeon.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Pigeon*, There are indeed many sorts of pigeons such as Helmets, Nuns, Tumblers, Barbs. 1735 J. MOORE *Columbarium* 48 The Nun is a bird somewhat larger than a Jacobine, her Plumage is very particular, and she seems to take her Name from it. 1868 *Boy's Own bk.* 359 The Nun. attracts notice from the pleasing contrast in its feathers; its head is almost covered with a veil of white feathers, which gives it its name.

d. = NUN-BIRD. (*Cent. Dict.* 1890.)

3. A species of Venus-shell. *rare* —[1].

1681 GREW *Museum* I. vi. i. 138 Many of this sort, striated, are found, saith Mr. Lyster, near Hartle-pool in the County of Durham, where the People call them Nuns.

4. A species of moth.

1832 RENNIE *Butterfl. & M.* 96 The Nun...Wings one inch one-twelfth. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Aug. 4/3 The devastating moth, known as the 'nun', has made its appearance in north and west Germany.

† 5. (See DAMSEL 4.) *Obs.*

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. Appositive, as *nun-novice, -portress, -princess, -sister*, etc.

c 900 WÆRFERTH tr. *Gregory's Dial.* 30 Be þære nunfæmnan, þe bat þone leahtric *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (Prose) 147 Efter þis sal þat nun nouece stand stil befor þe auter. 1768 BARETTI *Manu. & Customs Italy* II. 21 To get out of the convent at night by the connivance of the nun-porters. 1879 J. D LONG *Æneid* I. 304 Till the nun princess Ilia Bear unto Mars two children at a birth. 1892 *Daily News* 20 Oct 5/7 To crown their sorrows, another nun-sister.. had sunk under an attack of typhus

b. Miscellaneous. as *nun-looking, -nature*, etc.

1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revisit.* (ed. 4) 90 These black eyes.. took additional charms from the nun-looking wimple. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. xvi, The place they live in was some sort of nun-shop long ago. 1863 KINGSLEY in *Reader* Oct. 507 Theirs is the true nun nature 1872 HOWELLS *Wedd Journ* (1892) 268 Soft nun-voices speaking French through grated doors.

c. In genitive combs., as **nun's cloth,** a thin woollen stuff; **nun's cotton,** = *nun's thread*; **nun's fiddle** (see quot.); † **nun's flesh,** a cold or ascetic temperament; **nun's thread,** a fine white sewing-cotton, such as is used by nuns; **nun's veiling,** a thin dress-stuff.

1884 *Cassell's Mag.* Mar. 246/1 *Nun's cloths are also now printed in chintz patterns. 1903 HUGHES *Mus. Guide* 213 *Nun's-fiddle*, marine trumpet. 1672 DRYDEN *Assignation* I. i, They that look for *Nuns flesh in me shall be mistaken. 1731-8 SWIFT *Polite Conv.* i, I'll be sworn Miss has not an Inch of Nun's Flesh about her. 1796 WINDHAM *Sp.* (1812) I. 304 With no haste to privation of their own comforts, with not one bit of Nun's flesh about them. 1815 *Zeluca* III. 234 Lady Floray couldn't have been much of a girl when she did marry—if she was engaged eight years, she must have had a little nun's flesh about her. 1766 W. GORDON *Gen. Counting-ho.* 322, 1 small box *nuns thread. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* iv. 140 The making of sewing-thread, known by the names of 'ounce-thread' and 'nun's-thread'. 1883 *Truth* 31 May 747/1 Lady Florence Maxwell's toilette was of cream *nun's veiling.

† **Nun,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [Perh. the same as prec.] A child's top. Also **nun-gig.**

1598 FLORIO, *Turbine*, a toppe, gigge or nunne that children plaie with, a whirlegigge. 1611 COTGR., *Sabot*, a Top, Gig, or Nunne to whip, or play with. 1615 MARKHAM *Country Contentm.* I. (1635) ii 11 There be other Anglers which make their Corks [for floats] in the fashion of a Nun-gigge, small at both ends, and bigge in the middest.

Nun, *v. rare* —[1]. [f. NUN *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To confine or shut *up* as in a nunnery.

1753-4 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1766) V. 45, I will have you to town, and nun you up with Aunt Nell.

‖ **Nu·natak.** [Eskimo: introduced by Nordenskiöld.] A peak of rock appearing above the surface of the inland ice in Greenland.

The Swedish plural *nunataker* has sometimes been used in English works.

1888 J. D. WHITNEY *Climatic Changes* 303 Camp was made..at the foot of a nunatak, the summit of which was 4,960 feet above the sea-level. 1888 *Times* 20 Nov. 9/5 The 'nunataks' which rise like skeletons above the frozen waste. 1900 *Nation* 15 Nov. 391/3 The visible land is in the form of nunataks, or of sea-cliffs, with talus beaches here and there.

Nun-bird. *Ornith.* [f. NUN *sb.*[1]] A South American puff-bird of the genus *Monacha*.

1881 SCLATER *Jacamars & Puff-birds* 146 The White-winged Nunbird [*Monacha nigra*] was one of the first South American birds known to scientific naturalists. *Ibid.* 153 The Peruvian White-faced Nunbird seems to be an abundant and generally distributed species in Upper Amazonia. *Ibid.* 158 *Monacha pallescens*, the Pale Nunbird.

Nun-buoy. *Naut.* [Cf. NUN *sb.*[2], quot. 1615.] A buoy of circular shape in the middle and tapering towards each end.

1703 DAMPIER *Voy.* III. i. 149 The Tide..runs very swift here, so that our Nun-buoy would not bear above the Water to be seen. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Buoy, Nun-Buoys*, are shaped like the middle frustum of two cones, abutting upon one common base. 1816 *Specif. Fouderton's Patent* No. 4040, The term nun buoy is applied generally to that description of buoy which is fastened by a rope to a ship's anchor by which you may know where the anchor lies. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pkt.-Bk.* v. (ed. 2) 136 Wrecks will still continue to be marked by green nun-buoys.

‖ **Nunc dimittis.** [L., the first words of the Song of Simeon in Luke ii. 29.]

1. The canticle beginning with these words.

1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Evening Pr.* Rubric, After that, (*Nunc dimittis*) in Englishe, as followeth. 1625 BACON *Ess., On Death*, The sweetest Canticle is, *Nunc dimittis*; when a Man hath obtained worthy Ends, and Expectations. 1872 A. DE VERE *Leg. St. Patrick, St P. & Impostor*, Those Elders twain With hands upraised .. sang the 'Nunc Dimittis'.

b. Hence *to sing* (*one's*) *nunc dimittis*, to declare oneself willing or delighted to depart from life or from some occupation.

1642 NETHERSOLE *Consid. upon Affairs* 8, I should.. cherrfully sing my *Nunc dimittis*. 1776 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 391 When these things are once completed, I shall..sing my *nunc dimittis*, return to my farm [etc]. 1825 HAN. MORE in W. Roberts *Mem.* (1834) IV. 257 If I could see the abolition of the slavery..in the West Indies, I could sing my *nunc dimittis* with joy. 1859 DARWIN *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 232, I am now contented, and can sing my 'nunc dimittis'.

2. Permission to depart; departure, dismissal.

1654 *Wotton's Lett.* I. 120 (Stanf.), Yet my good Lord, at least procure me of my Lord the King a *Nunc dimittis*, leave to depart. 1699 'MISAURUS' *Honour of Gout* in *Harl. Misc.* (1809) II. 44 He tells the decumbent a long story of the pains and misery of life, in order to make his *nunc dimittis* go down the easier. 1829 *Edin. Rev.* XLIX. 218 We shall now bow our heads to the *nunc dimittis*, come when it may.

† **Nunce.** *Obs.* Also 7 nonce. [Anglicized form of NUNCIO or *nuncius* NUNTIUS, or a. F. *nonce*.] = NUNCIO.

1566 in Keith *Hist. Ch. Scot* App II. 135 Hir Majestie can nocht be empeschit with ony Besines concerning the Nunce. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 420 Pelleuci..was the Papes nunce. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. § 44. 498 Two Nunces from the Pope..meete him at Northampton. 1686 WAKE *Expos. Doctr. Ch. Eng.* p. xxxv, The Faculty of Divinity, at the Command of the Nunce,..censured his Propositions.

Nuncheon (nʌ·nʃən). Now *dial.* Forms: α. 4 nonechenche, nonschonches, 5 -senches; *Sc.* 4 noynsankys, 5-6 none-, nunschank(l)s. β. 5 noonchyns, -shyns, nonsions, 6 nunchings, 6-7 nuncions (7 -chions), -tions. γ. 5 noneshyne, 8-9 noonchin(e; 7, 9 noonshun. δ. 6-7 (9) nonchion, 6 nuntion, 7 -cian; 6- nunchion, 7- nuncheon, 9 *dial.* nunchen, -chin(g), -chun, -shon. [ME. *nōn(e)shench*, f. *nōn(e* NOON + *shench* (OE. *scenc*) draught, cup. Until the 17th cent. usually in forms with final *s*. In mod. western and south-western dialect the shorter form *nunch* is also current: cf. *luncheon* and *lunch*.] A slight refreshment of liquor, etc., originally taken in the afternoon; a light refreshment taken between meals; a lunch.

α. 1353 in Riley *Mem. London* 265 Nonechenche. 1375-6 *Abingdon Abbey Acc.* (1892) 28 Vnde liberantur Conuentui, pro eorum nonschonches,..j panis et j lagena ceruisie. 1394 *Reg. Nigrum Aberbrothoc* (Bann. Club) 43 That day that he wyrkis he sal haf a penny til his noynsankys. 1422-3 in *Gentl. Mag.* (1830) C. ii. 592 It'm to ij Carpenters be j day to eche of hem, with her Nonsenches. 1491 *St. Giles Charters* (1859) p. xx, To haif bot thair noneschanks alianerly afternone. 1529 *Burgh Rec. Stirling* (1887) I. 35 Haiffand ilk werk day ane half hour afor nyne houris afor none to his disjone, and ane othir half hour afor four houris eftyr none to his nunschankis. 1536 in Jervise *Mem. Angus & Mearns* (1885) I. 298 Na tyme of license of dennar nor noneshankis.

β. 1422-3 in *Gentl. Mag.* (1830) C. ii. 592 It'm to on Robert Dawber for his dawbyng be vij dayes,..with his noonchyns. 1426 7 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1904) 64, ij carpenters with her nonsiens. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Merenda*,..an afternoones nuncions or drinking, a beuer. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (1842) 57 Then a set breakfast, then dinner, then afternoones nunchings, a supper, and a rere supper. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* 276 Which being both put together would not make up together a reasonable nunchions. 1649 *Wandering Jew* in Halliw. *Bk. Charac.* (1857) 24 In one of these pipes is my mornings draught,..in a third, my after-noons nuntions.

γ. a 1500 *Egerton MS.* 2108 lf. 57 b, To vij. other laborers .., every man, iij.*d.* and for noneshyne, iv.*d.* 1613 36 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. i, Harvest folkes..On sheafes of corne were at their noonshuns close. 1772 GRAVES *Spir. Quix.* (1783) III. 14 They took a comfortable noonchine together. 1808 JANE AUSTEN *Lett.* (1884) I. 333 Immediately after the noonshine which succeeded their arrival a party set off for Buckwell. 1875 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., It was n't a dinner, it was only a bit of a noonshun. 1880 MISS YONGE *Love & Life* I. 36, I will give you some bread and cheese and gingerbread for noonchin.

δ. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Le Gouster*,..an afternoones banket, an onchion. a 1591 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) I. 56 Is there nothing in the sacrament but bread and wine, like an hungry nuncion? 1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* xxiii. 158 Perverting the Nature of the Holy Communion, to a private Nunchion for a priest alone. 1611 COTGR., *Collation de Moyne*, a Monks nuncheon; as much as another man eats at a large meale. 1694 *Urquhart's Rabelais* iv. xlvi, Some say there is..no Dinner like a Lawyer's, no Afternoon's Nunchion like a Vintner's. 1734 FIELDING *Old Man taught Wisd.* Wks. 1784 III. 126, I don't eat a great deal, unless it be at breakfast..and afternoon's nunchion. 1790 T. PRYCE *Voc. Cornish, Croust*, an afternoon's nuncheon. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* ii, I came to get my four-hours' nunchion from you. 1858 HUGHES *Scour. White Horse* 62 A long table was laid out for luncheon, or nunching as the boots called it. 1893 *Wiltsh Gloss.* App. 198 About Salisbury Nuncheon is between 10 and 10.30 a.m., and again at 4 p.m., and is a very small meal.

Nunciate (nʌ·nʃiĕt), *sb.*[1] [Irreg. f. L. *nuncius* or *nunciāre*, perh. alter *legate*.] One who or that which announces; a messenger, nuntius.

1595 W. SMITH *Chloris* (1877) 4 Vouchsafe to reade these lines..., Nuntiates of wo with sorrow being clad. 1762 HOOLE *Tasso* xi. viii, All the nunciates of th' ethereal reign, Who testified the glorious death to man. 1851 C. L. SMITH tr. *Tasso* i. lxix, Do thou, my nunciate,..Dispose him in my name to what imparts vantage to us and him.

Nu·nciate, *sb.*[2] [ad. It. *nunziato*, † *nuntiato*: see NUNCIO and -ATE[1] a.] Nunciature.

1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 2273 Carlo Borromeo ..established a nunciate in Switzerland.

† **Nu·nciate,** *v. Obs. rare*[-1]. (See quot.)

1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 7. 3/1 This Court had resolv'd to send thither Monsieur Aldobrandin without being Nunciated, or having a Brief for Nuncio.

† **Nuncia·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *nunciātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *nunciāre, nuntiāre* to announce. So Sp. *nunciacion*, It. *nunziazione*.] The action of announcing; annunciation.

c 1450 *Cursor M.* 11001 (Laud), The nunciacion Of Cryst that broght vs alle pardoun. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 3 Nunciation, that is, telling, or reporting. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Pet.* i. 13 There is no nunciation of the Gospel, howsoever there may be a proclamation of Judgment. 1649 *Argts. upon Writ of Habeas Corpus* 19 Our case is by the Nunciation of many.

Nunciative (nʌ·nʃiătiv), *a. rare.* [f. L. *nunciāt-*, ppl. stem of *nunciāre* (see prec.) + -IVE.] Conveying a message or messages; making announcements.

1653 BAXTER *Chr. Concord* xviii. B 2, The Ministerial power being not compulsive,..but Nunciative, Swasory, and directive. a 1901 F. W. H. MYERS *Hum. Personality* (1903) II. 88 They are all of them message-bearing or nunciative automatisms.

So † **Nu·nciatory** *a. Obs. rare.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* To Rdr., For of letters there be sundrie sortes [*Marg.* Nunciatorie, Lamentatorie, Consolatorie]. 1585 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* ii. (1625) 59 A Letter Nunciatorie from a sonne to his father or friends touching his being in service

Nunciature (nʌ·nʃ ătiŭ·ə). Also 7 nuntiature. [ad. It. *nunziatura* (= Sp. and Pg. *nunciatura*, F. *nonciature*), f. *nunzio* NUNCIO.]

1. The representation of the Pope at a foreign court by his nuncio; the office of nuncio.

1652 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Hist. Relat.* 51 All Affairs of Religion which occur in those Kingdoms, fall likewise under the same Nuntiature. 1670-98 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* I. 12 They are good for Nunciatures, Embassies, and State employments. 1710 *Lond Gaz.* No 4775/2 The Pope's Nuncio was lodged in the palace of the nunciature. 1768 *Ann. Reg., Hist. Europe* 9/1 It was also resolved..to suppress the Jurisdiction of the Nunciature. 1858 tr. *Life Xavier* 44 Xavier replied that however vile such services might appear they would not degrade the dignity of the Nunciature. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 11 July 7/1 The time has not arrived..for establishing anything resembling a nunciature or apostolic delegation in London.

2. The period during which a given person holds the office of papal nuncio.

1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 106 Some [churches] remaining without pastors all the time of his nuntiature. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. iii. 126 He had been..pleas'd with his proceedings during his Nuntiature. 1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th C.* II. v. 121 A History..which he wrote during his Nunciature in Spain. 1828 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVIII. ii. 127 The Pope..sent him to the Court of Spain, during which Nunciature he was promoted to the purple. 1896 VIZETELLY tr. *Zola's Rome* 28 First Leo's religious education at Rome, then his brief nunciature at Brussels.

Nuncio (nʌ·nʃio). Also 6- nuntio. [a. earlier It. *nuncio, nuntio* (now *nunzio*), = Sp. and Pg. *nuncio* :—L. *nuncius, nuntius* messenger.]

1. A permanent official representative of the Roman See at a foreign court.

a. 1528 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. II. 103 His Holines morover sent to his Nuncio a Copie of a lettre sent from the Nuncio in Hungaria. 1577 HARRISON *Descr. Eng.* ii. in *Holinshed* I. 143 The pope understanding what he was by his Nuncio here in England. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. 63 A Nuncio differed from a Legate, almost as a Lieger from an extraordinary Ambassadour. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 858 The Pope had sent his Nuncios all over Europe. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. iv. 293 She now resolved to allow a nuncio from the pope publicly to enter her dominions. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* iii. (1876) I 115 The nuncio received a message at Brussels, that he must not enter the kingdom. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. ix. 155 Contributions for the maintenance of cardinals, foreign bishops, and nuncios.

β. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 160/1 Two friers, whose gownes were too long for them to follow the earle and the popes nuntio. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 81 The Inquisitors of Religion..: namely the Popes Nuntio, and the Patriarke. a 1648 LD. HERBERT *Autobiog* (1886) 236 The Pope's nuntio, the Emperor's ambassador,..and others. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) II. 57 In dangerous practices with the Pope's Nuntio. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 216 In the service of cardinal Dada, the pope's nuntio. 1823 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* VI. 139 Leo sent to the court, as nuntio for religious matters, Girolamo Aleandri, prefect of the Vatican library.

2. One who bears a message; a messenger.

1602 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* i. iv. 28 She will attend it better in thy youth, Than in a Nuntio's of more grave aspect. 1644 *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. IV. 70 Having so opportune a nuncio I could not let pass without presenting a few lines unto you. 1710 *Pol Ballads* (1860) II. 95 The godly Lay-Five..By me their sure nuncio do send you this greeting.

fig. 1617 WITHER *Fidelia, Juvenilia* (1633) 447, I had not now been forced to have sent Those lines for Nuncios of my discontent. 1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Let Friend* § 2 Some secret sense or intimation by dreams,..airy nuncios [etc.]. 1777 BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* 92 Swallows..were honoured antiently as the Nuncios of the Spring.

3. A member of the Polish diet.

1684 *Scanderbeg Redivivus* ii. 22 Now this distinct Body of Nuntio's..is a Ballance to the Senators. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Jan. 3/1 The nuncios of a general diet of Poland were chosen in August last. 1773 *Ann. Reg.* 39 Fifty of the Nuncios still opposing it to fifty-two who voted for it. 1832 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* II. 293 About two-thirds of the Nuncios wore the Polish dress. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* I. 482 All the nuncios rose as one man, and shouted, 'To the ramparts!'

Hence † **Nu·nciosship,** † **Nu·nciotist.**

1652 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Hist. Relat.* 51 For that the Church-men which are in those parts are under the same Nuntioship. 1673 *Conf. betw. Protestants & Papist* 25 Many Nunciotist Provincials of Regular Orders, and Abbots also.

Nuncion, obs. form of NUNCHEON.

Nuncius (nʌ·nʃiəs). *rare.* [a. L. *nuncius*: cf. NUNTIUS.] A messenger.

1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. i, The Nuncius of peace, the seely Dove. † 1633 COWLEY *Dream of Elysium* 89 Th' watchfull Bird, true Nuncius of the Light, Straight crow'd. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* III. ii, He stretched forth his sceptre, and motioning to his chamberlain, bade him introduce the nuncius.

Nuncle, variant of UNCLE with transferred *n* (see N 3 b). Now *dial.* (Cf. NUNKY.)

c 1589 *Theses Martinianæ* 2 To my nunckle Canturburie. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* (Percy Soc.) 132, I should be glad To haue myselfe called nunckle, and thou dad. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. iv. 170 Nuncle, giue me an egge. 1663 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* III. i, Alas, alas, poor nuncle! 1710 *Brit. Apollo* No. 89. 3/2 Why Nuncle Hermes, this is very odd. 1760 FOOTE *Minor* II. Wks. 1799 I. 252 Oh, a proof of my respect, dear nuncle. 1838- in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

Hence † **Nu·ncle** *v. Obs. rare*[-1].

a 1676 *Roxb. Ball.* (1895) VIII. 203 She still'd her mother's tongue,..Nuncl'd her Mam.

† **Nu·ncupate,** *pa. pple. Obs. rare*[-1]. In 6 num-. [ad. L. *nuncupāt-us*: see next.] Called.

a 1548 HALL *Chron. Edw. IV* 248 b, We beyng called reasonable creatures,..be more worthy to be numcupate, and demed persones vnreasonable.

Nuncupate (nʌ·nkiŭpĕit), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *nuncupāre* to name, declare.]

† 1. *trans.* To name, designate. *Obs. rare.*

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXII. ii. 189 By the last words he spake he nuncupated him successor in his imperiall throne. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Nuncupate*, to name, to call by some name; also to pronounce, tell by name or rehearse.

† 2. To express (a vow) in words. *Obs.*

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 83 The vowes..he commanded his colleague Tiberius to nuncupate and pronounce. 1635 JACKSON *Creed* VIII. XXII. Wks. VIII. 69 They nuncupate this their solemn vow unto the Lord our God. 1788 BURKE *SA. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. XV. 32 They do here..make this solemn declaration, and nuncupate this deliberate vow.

3. To declare (a will) orally.

a 1677 BARROW *Pope's Supremacy* v. § 7 But how doth that Will appear?..in what Registers is it extant? in whose presence did he nuncupate it? 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* II. 109 Although they may neither have provided the number of witnesses.., nor nuncupated their will, they do not the less test validly.

† 4. To dedicate (a work) *to* some one. *Obs.*

1550 VERON tr. *Zwinglius' Short Pathw.* Ded., Which small worke I doo moste humblye dedicate, offer, and nuncupate vnto your ryghte worshipfull maistershippe. 1637 BASTWICK *Litany* I. 1 [It] was one of the principall causes of this nuncupating my Letany to your Ladiship. 1656 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 82 You should on my advice have nuncupated this handsome monument of your skill and dexterity to some great one.

Hence **Nu·ncupating** *vbl. sb.*

1679 PULLER *Moder. Ch. Eng.* (1843) 152 Our Church..nowhere..alloweth nuncupating of vows, or offering sacrifices to Saints.

Nuncupation (nʌnkiŭpĕi·ʃən). Also 4 -acion. [ad. L. *nuncupātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *nuncupāre*: see prec. and -ATION. So F. *nuncupation* (16th c.), Sp. *nuncupacion*.]

† 1. The action of naming or designating. *Obs.*

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. ix. (Skeat) I. 119 But images ben goddes by nuncupacion.

1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos.*, *Nuncupation*, a naming 1619 SIR J. SEMPIL *Sacrilege Handl* 84 Heere then was but a Nuncupation, a Fundation of Priest-hood. *a* 1670 HACKET *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 102 What they have, it is by entitling and nuncupation.

†**2.** The solemn expression *of* a vow. *Obs.*

1615 JACKSON *Creed* v. xxxi. Wks IV. 276 Of this internal adoration..they make intercession or nuncupation of vows essential parts. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 14. 259 He being frequently thus stiled in their solemn Nuncupations of Vows..Jupiter Father.

3. The oral declaration of a will.

1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 520 When a Codicil is not made by Nuncupation, but solemnly and in writing. 1880 MURHEAD *Ulpian* xx. § 9 The mancipation of the *familia* or estate, and the nuncupation of the testament.

Nuncupative (nʌ·nkiupēitiv, nʌnkiu·pătiv), *a.* (and *sb.*). [ad. late and med.L. *nuncupātīv-us*: see NUNCUPATE *v.* and -IVE. So F. *nuncupatif* (1354); It., Sp., and Pg. *nuncupativo.*]

1. Of wills: Oral, not written.

After med L. *testamentum nuncupativum* (Du Cange).

1546 *Knaresb. Wills* (Surtees) I. 50 John Oxennarde of Bramley made his nuncupatyve will before Ric. Pullen, senr. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 23 The appointing of an executor, (without the which there can be no testament at all, neither written nor nuncupative). 1634 C DOWNING *State Eccl. Kingd.* 51 By the Nuncupative will of his sacred predecessour, who then adopted him. 1651 G. W. tr. *Cowell's Inst.* 118 Lands cannot be given by a Nuncupative will. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 142 This Cancelling..is suppos'd to be extended to those Testaments Nuncupative, that are afterwards reduced to Writing. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 473 Probation by witnesses is admitted to the extent of L. 100 Scots, in payments, nuncupative legacies, and verbal agreements. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 60 It is not sufficient that it be put into writing after his death, being first declared by words only; for then it is but a nuncupative will. 1883 *American* VI. 270 Soldiers and sailors, however, when on service may make nuncupative wills.

transf. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. iii rule 14 § 32 Nuncupative records are like diagrams in sand, and figures efformed in air.

†**b.** *sb.* An oral decree. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 367 As in Nuncupatives the irrevocable Decrees and Commands of the Emperor stand firm, so his Determinations in the Written Law are as Authentick.

†**2.** Nominal; so-called. *Obs. rare.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 39 b, He determined rather to retourne with his assured gaine then to tarry the nuncupative dukes.. uncerteine victory. *a* 1670 HACKET *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 101 The princes of the people are Nuncupative Gods in Scripture.

3. Denoting nuncupation; designative. *rare.*

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I vi. § 2 (1622) 41 That nuncupatiue tittle, wherewith both Heathens and Christians haue honoured their Oathes. 1817 G. S. FABER *Eight Dissert.* (1845) II. 275 We may..anticipate, among the Pelasgi also, a similar nuncupative reference to the same ancient city of Nimrod. 1828 MIDDLETON *Grk. Article* 43 Nouns preceded by Verbs or Participles Substantive or Nuncupative.

Hence **Nuncupatively** *adv.*

1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Κοινή* vi. 312 The Idols of the Gentiles were called Gods, nuncupatively or ironically. 1767 tr. *Voltaire's Ignorant Philosopher* xxiii. 46 He [God] exists essentially, participatively and nuncupatively.

†**Nuncupatory,** *a. Obs.* [Cf. prec. and -ORY. So Sp. and Pg. *nuncupatorio*, obs. F. *-atoire.*]

1. Nuncupative, oral, verbal.

a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut Rhem. N T* (1618) 463 Lest they should here cavill at the word *Testament*,..to make it as well nuncupatory and unwritten, as written. 1638 FRATT *Strict Lyndom.* II 121 They refuse the triall, pretending I know not what nuncupatory will by word of mouth. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 485 By his nuncupatory Will, which he spake on the 14. day of the same month. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* II. Wks 1751 I. 55 You are to be informed, that of Wills *duo sunt genera*, Nuncupatory and Scriptory.

2. Dedicatory.

1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres* 76 As the Archbishop of Cæsarea hath enumerated them in his nuncupatory Epistle to Pope Sixtus Quintus. 1679 EVELYN *Sylva* (ed. 3) To Rdr, The many Nuncupatory Epistles to be seen in the fronts of so many learned Volumes.

Nundinal (nʌ·ndinăl), *a.* (and *sb.*). [ad. L. *nundināl-is*, f. *nundinæ* NUNDINE. So F. *nundinal.*] Pertaining to a fair or market; connected with the Roman nundines.

Nundinal letter, a letter of the alphabet (A to H) attached to each day of the Roman nundinal period

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721 in BAILEY. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The letter D will be the nundinal letter of the year following. 1839 J. TAYLOR *Poems & Transl.* 183 Nundinal or Market Days. 1862 LEWIS *Astron. of Ancients* 56 The nundinal or eight-day period of Rome.

b. *sb.* A nundinal letter.

1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s v, These nundinals bear a very great resemblance to the dominical letters, which return every eight days, as the nundinals did every nine.

So † **Nu·ndinary** *a.* [L. *nundinārius.*] *Obs.*

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geogr.* I. Pref. p. xviii, The commercial or nundinary measures being, for the most part, less than the mean.

†**Nundinate,** *v.* [L. *nundinātī.*] (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM I, *Nundinate*, to buy and sell, as at faires.

Nundina·tion. [ad. L. *nundinātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *nundinārī*, f. *nundinæ* NUNDINE.] Traffic, trade, buying and selling; sale.

1623 COCKERAM I. *Nundination*, a buying and selling. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* ii. § 3 (1643) 33 In regard that the nundinations and things of that nature appertained to the Jubilee. 1642 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Skiamachia* Wks (1711) 199 Ye are ..approvers of purgatory, of..transubstantiation, nundination of pardons. 1684 H. MORE *Amm.* 282 This Vision of the Prince of Tyre is taken Notice of in *Synopsis Prophetica*, for a Prediction of Ecclesiastical Nundinations.

1840 I. TAYLOR *Ancient Chr.* (1842) II. vi. 141 The nundination of indulgences and the oecumenic authority of the pope ..are the characteristics of popery.

†**Nundinative,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [See next and -ATIVE.] Nundinal.

1631 R. BYFIELD *Doctr Sabb.* 81 Macrobius saith, there are foure kindes of publike holy-dayes .., Stative, Conceptive, Imperative, and nundinative.

Nundine (nʌ·ndəin). Also *pl.* [ad. L. *nundinæ* fem. pl., f. *novem* nine + *diēs* day.] Among the ancient Romans, a market-day held every eighth (by Roman reckoning, ninth) day.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* III. xi (S.T.S.) I. 292 Now war þe commites proclamit to be haldin þe thrid day efter þe nundinis for creatioun of þir ten men.

1853 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVII. 289 The præfect ..had threatened to bring the case, on the next Nundines, before the sitting ædile. 1891 FARRAR *Dark & Dawn* (1893) 249 The meeting was fixed to take place on the next nundine.

b. A recurring period of eight days.

1860 HESSEY *Sunday* 385 Even after Constantine's time nundines as well as weeks were in use.

Nune, Sc. form of NOON.

Nunefar, obs. variant of NENUPHAR.

†**Nun-fish.** *Obs.* A kind of shell-fish.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 234 *Nun-fishes*..are a wholesome and delicate meate, as any periwinkle. ..Their face is white, their head covered with a black vaile like the nuns of Saint Bridgets Order, so had the name.

Nun-gig: see NUN *sb.*^{2}

Nu·nhood. [f. NUN *sb.*^{1} + -HOOD.] The state of being a nun.

1812 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1839) IV. 69 She at length resolved on nunhood because she thought it could not be much worse than Purgatory. 1890 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Dec. 261 Her fifty-two years' nunhood.

†**Nu·nka.** *Obs.* Also **nuncka.** = next.

1589 [? LYLY] *Pappe w. Hatchet* C iij, The babie comes in with Nunka, Neame, and Dad 1589 NASHE *Mart. Marprelate* iv. Wks. (Grosart) I. 173 He requiteth in scorne, of his Nunkaes ..whether they haue not closelie murdered the Gentleman.

Nunky (nʌ·ŋki), variant of NUNCLE.

1798 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Eng. Philos* I. 101, I only repeat what I have heard, that old nunky looks upon you as still belonging to him. 1815 *Zeluca* III. 232 Nunky pays for all. 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 4 When the qualm is over,.. Nunky, Nevy and Watch go on as usual. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *R. Lynne* II. v. 102, I saw ..how rich your dutiful old nunky had cut up.

Nu·nlet. *Ornith.* [f. NUN *sb*^{1} + -LET.] A South American puff-bird of the genus *Nonnula.*

1899 A. H. EVANS *Birds* 447 The Nunlets..are distributed from Panama to Peru and Brazil; they are brown above and ferruginous beneath, with a little white.

Nu·n-like, *adv.* and *a.* [f. NUN *sb.*^{1}]

A. *adv.* After the fashion of a nun.

1589 [see NUN *sb*^{1} 2 a]. 1755 in Dodsley *Coll. Poems* III. 275 She Most nun-like mourns.

B. *adj.* Resembling (that of) a nun.

1611 COTGR. s.v. *Nonnette*, She seemes to weare a Nunne-like fillet about her head. 1626 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* v. i. (ed. 4) 480 The like was done by their Nun like women.

1865 ALLINGHAM 50 *Mod. Poems*, *Southwell Park* II. 118 The well-fended nunlike child. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *R. Lynne* II. xii. 255 The usual nunlike simplicity of her dress.

Nunmor: see etym. note to NO MORE.

Nunnated, *a.* (See quot. and next.)

1841 LADY EGERTON in C. FORSTER *Mon. Assyria* (1859) 332 Being the very title nunnated (that is marked with the final *n*) now borne by the Chief of the Sheraunee Affghans.

Nunnation (nʌ·nē·ʃən) Also **nunation.** [ad. mod.L. *nunnatiōn em*, f. *nūn* the Arabic name of the letter *n*]

1. The addition of a final *n* in the declension of Arabic nouns, denoted by doubling the vowel sign.

1776 J. RICHARDSON *Arab. Gram.* 2 The nunnation is seldom sounded, excepting in the pompous or solemn style of reading. *Ibid.* 12 The final ا adds nothing to the sound when the nunnation is pronounced. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* v. 187 The natives of Harar..use a postfixed '-n', which seems a relic of a primitive nunnation. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 473/1 The *on* in Madabron apparently represents the Arabic nunation.

2. A similar addition of *n* in Middle English nouns, etc.

1838 GURST *Hist. Eng. Rhythms* II. 111 One of its [the language of Layamon] most striking peculiarities is its nunnation, if we may be allowed to use a term already familiar to the scholar. 1844 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* I. 261 Nouns of the *n* declension often took the nunnation in the nominative in place of the usual vowel-ending. 1866 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. 26 This Northumbrian form .. is clearly a separately developt local dialectic 'nunnation'.

Nunnery (nʌ·nĕri). Forms: α. 3–7 nonnerie, 3–5 -erye, 4, 6 nonery, 6 noonery. β. 4, 7 nunneri9, 5 nvnnerye, 6– nunnery (7 nunery). [Prob. ad. AF. **nonnerie*, f. *nonne* NUN *sb.*^{1}: see -ERY. Cf. F. *nonnerie* (Littré).]

1. A place of residence for a body or community of nuns; a building in which nuns live under religious rule and discipline; a convent.

α. *c* 1275 LAY. 15642 Nou was Merlyn his moder..in one nonnerie munechene ihoded. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 91/148 And al þis compaygnie I-buredе weren in Coloyne, in one Nonnerie. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14225 Scheo 3ald huie til þat nonnerye, & tok þe veil for hure folye. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 48 For hir kynreed and hir norterlye, That sche had lerned in a nonnerye. *c* 1425 *Hampole's Psalter* Metr. Pref. 28 Þar it lyȝt in cheyn bondes in þe same nonery. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XXI. ix. 854 Atte last he cam to a nonnerye. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. CXXV. 151 The kyng of Englande was at Poissoy, and lay in the nonery there. *c* 1612 *Women Saints* 55 Her sister St. Etheldred..founder of that Nonnerie.

β. *c* 1305 *Land Cokayne* 147 An oþer abbei is þerbi For soth a gret fair nunnerie. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 257/1 A Nvnnerye, *cenobium* 1571 A. JENKINSON *Voy. & Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) I. 137 Not farre from the said Castle was a Nunnery of sumptuous building. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. i. 122 Get thee to a Nunnerie. *Ibid* 132 Goe thy wayes to a Nunnery. 1648 GAGE *West Ind* 58 This man alone built a Nunnery of Franciscan Nuns. *a* 1699 LADY HALKETT *Autobiog.* (Camden) 15 That there was a nunery in Holland for those of the Protestant religion. 1707 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* II. xlvii 43 Her relations. would certainly confine her to a nunnery for the rest of her days. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 229 There are boards placed before most of the windows, like those in a great many nunneries. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 201 Nunneries for women seem also, at one time, to have been general. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 17 July 5/2 To the south-east we may see the ruins of Sopwell nunnery.

fig. 1634 HARINGTON *Castara* i. (Arb.) 18 Yee blushing Virgins [*sic.* roses] happie are In the chaste Nunn'ry of her breast. 1652 CRASHAW *Elegy Mr. Stanninow*, Whose nest Was in the modest Nunnery of his brest.

attrib 1859 TENNYSON *Guinev.* 2.5 O little maid, shut in by nunnery walls. 1884 J. HALL *Christian Home* 113 When no safety could be hoped for California girls but in nunnery schools.

b. *transf.* A house of ill fame.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 79 b, [To] some one Gentleman generally acquainted, they giue .free priuiledge thence-forward in theyr Nunnery, to procure them frequentance. 1617 FLETCHER *Mad Lover* iv. ii, Theres an old Nunnerie at hand. What's that? A bawdy-house. 17.. (*title-p.*), The Complete London Spy, or Disclosures of the Transactions in and around London and Westminster Coffee houses, Nunneries, Night Houses, Taverns, Bagnios, etc.

†**2.** The institution of conventual life for women; nunship. *Obs.*

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. iii. § 11. 95 *marg.*, Nicolas Lyra *in locum*, with most Roman commentators since his time, in hope to found Nunnery thereupon. 1679 PRANCE *Add. Narrative* 11 English Gentlewomen,..who have a mind to take the Vail of Nunnery upon them.

†**b.** Nun-like chastity. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* II. vi. 60 Marcelas speech is a pure defence of resolv'd virginity, vow'd Nunnery [etc.].

3. A company of nuns. (In quots. *fig.*)

1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 1 Not the fair Abbess of the skies, With all her Nunnery of eyes. 1715 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 15 (1751) 88 A Fan which has on it a Nunnery of lively black-ey'd Vestals.

†**Nu·nnify,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. NUN *sb.*^{1}] *trans.* To make a nun of (one).

1624 J. GEE *New Shreds of Old Snare* 7 They determined to set her packing beyond the Seas, there to be Nunnified. 1640 SHIRLEY *Imposture* I. ii, Do not you find it? They Have nunnified her.

Nu·nnish, *a.* [f. NUN *sb.*^{1}] Pertaining to, characteristic of, a nun; nun-like.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 178/2 Three daughters of Merwaldus..entred the profession and vow of Nunnish virginitie. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 203 The Nunnish, or Monastick life. 1891 TUCKLEY *Under the Queen* 242 These women have a nunnish look.

Hence † **Nu·nnishness.** *Obs.*$^{-1}$

1570 FOXE *A. & M* (ed. 2) 319 Elysabeth the nonne, who for her holy nonnyshenes was canonised of the..church.

†**Nunon,** *adv. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [app. f. *nu* NOW + ANON.] In a short time; presently.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 270 Ich chulle gon nu slepen & arisen nunon, & don cwicluker þen nu þet ich schulde don nu.

†**Nu·nry.** *Obs.* Forms: α. 5 nonrie, 5–6 nonry, 6 nonnrye, nondry. β. 4-6 nunrye, 5-7 nunry (5 nvn-), 6-ri(e. [f. NUN *sb.*^{1} Cf. NUNNERY and -RY.] A nunnery. Also *attrib.*

α. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 320 On a day sho come vnto þe nonrie yate. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 8139 Thare he made an Nonry. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 258 b, Hadington toune with the Friers and Nonry. 1550 BALE *Eng. Votaries* I. 42 Both men and women dwellyng togyther sell by sell (as the maner was than of all Nondryes in England).

β. 1389 *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 43 To ye nunrye of Carrowe. *c* 1425 *Hampole's Psalter* Metr. Pref 29 In 3ork shyre þis nvnry ys. 1538 9 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (Camden) I. 93 In this moneth the nunrye of St. Helins..was suppressed. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 963/1 The same daie was Haddington burnt, with a great nunrie and house of friers there. 1629 MAXWELL tr. *Herodian* (1635) 299 He violently tooke out of Vestaes sacred nunry at Rome a Vestall Virgin. 1639 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Consid. to Pars.* Wks. (1711) 186 That all Bishops Houses, Concierges, Abbays, and Nunries, be made Places to entertain Souldiers.

Nu·nship. [f. NUN *sb.*^{1}] The condition of being a nun.

1634 J. GEE *Foot out of Snare* 61 There appeared in her some passion incompatible with Nunship. 1672 DRYDEN *Assignation* III. i, Lay by your Nun-ship for an Hour or two, and come amongst us in Disguise. 1904 F. HARRISON *Theophano* ix. 82 The two younger princesses..would not accept the obligation of nunship.

Nu·nter. In carriage-building: (see quot.).

1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 49 The nunters are two pieces of timber fixed under the block, and tenoned in the Axletree bed.

Nu·nting, *a. dial.* [Of obscure origin.] Awkward, ungainly, stunted.

1836 W. D. Cooper *Sussex Gloss., Nunting*, awkward looking. 1848 J. H. Newman *Loss & Gain* (1853) 78 The dilapidated deformed church with..its uncouth pews, its low nunting table, its forlorn vestry. 1854 Miss Baker *Northampt. Gloss.* s.v., A small unbecoming bonnet would be called 'a nunting little thing'.

Nuntio, variant of Nuncio.

Nuntion, obs. form of Nuncheon.

‖ **Nuntius** (nʌ·nʃiʌs). Pl. **nuntii** (-ʃiai). [L.; cf. Nuncius.] A messenger; a member of the Polish diet; a papal nuncio.

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. xii. § 1 The imagination is an Agent or Nuntius. 1606 Marston *Fawne* I. ii, An excellent nuntius. 1723 *Lond. Gaz* No. 5093/2 The Chamber of the Nuntii or Deputies, sat upon that Matter. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 288/1 The nuntii .. were the deputies returned by the various districts of the palatinates. 1903 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 410 The papal nuntius presses every lever and turns every screw.

† **Nup.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. (Cf. Nupson.)

1607 *Lingua* II. i, Tis he [Phantastes] indeede, the vilest nup; yet the foole loues mee exceedinglie.

Nuphar (niū·fär). [a. med. or mod.L. *nuphar*, ad. Arab.-Pers. نوفر *nūfar*, a reduced form of *nīlūfar* or *nīnūfar* Nenuphar.] The yellow water-lily (*Nymphæa lutea*).

1845 Faber *Rosary* 33 Stripes of yellow nuphar drawn In random lines across the lawn. 1857 — *Sir Launcelot* (ed. 2) 7 With yellow flag-flowers..And dimpling globes of nuphar netted o'er. 1897 *Outing* XXIX. 562/2 The idyllic little streams, carpeted with nuphars, swathed in reeds.

† **Nu·pson.** *Obs.* A simpleton, a fool.

1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* IV. vi, O that I were so happy, as to light on a nupson, now, of this Justice's novice. 1607 *Lingua* V. xviii, Phantastes is a foolish transparent gull, a miere fanatick nupson, in my immagination not worthie to sit as a Iudges assistant. 1616 B. Jonson *Devil an Ass* II. ii, Who having match'd with such a Nupson.., will yet..defraud the poore Gentleman.

Nuptial (nʌ·pʃäl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5 **nupcyalle.** [a. F. *nuptial* († *nupcial*, = Sp. and Pg. *nupcial*, It. *nuziale*), or ad. L. *nuptialis*, f. *nuptus* wedding, f. *nupt-*, *nubĕre* to wed.]

A. *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to marriage or the marriage ceremony. Also *fig.*

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xv. 56 The goddesse Iuno, quene and patronesse of the commocyons nupcyalle. 1581 E. Campion in *Conferences* II. (1584) L ij, He that had not the nuptial garment, maketh thus claime to be the sonne of God. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* I. xxiii. (Arb.) 61 Those to celebrate marriages were called songs nuptiall or Epithalamies. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* IV. 154 Now I come to their nuptiall rites, their custome and manner of marriage is thus. 1671 Milton *Samson* 1194, I chose a Wife, And in your City held my Nuptial Feast. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 182 P 9 She .. at last fixed the nuptial day. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geogr.* II. 44 The priest chants the nuptial benediction. 1836 Thirlwall *Greece* II. 125 The nuptial ceremony, the feast, and the funeral, would have appeared spiritless .. without this accompaniment. 1891 J. Adam (*title*), The Nuptial Number of Plato.

† b. *Nuptial father*, one who represents the bride's father at a wedding. *Obs.*

1748 Richardson *Clarissa* IV. L 306 My letter of invitation to my Lord M. to be her Nuptial-father. 1802 Mrs. J. West *Infidel Father* II. 52 He officiated as the nuptial father. 1804 Eugenia de Acton *Tale without Title* III. 135 Mr. and Miss Webster, her intended nuptial father and bride-maid.

c. *Nuptial plumage*, the special plumage of birds during the breeding season.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 280/1 Old Male and Female [Plover] in summer or nuptial plumage.

† 2. Married, wedded. *Obs. rare.*

1615 Chapman *Odyss.* I. 664 Love's equal flame To her he felt, as to his nuptial dame. 1642 C Vernon *Comid. Exch.* 52 The nuptiall Queens of this Realme, participating so much in the Regality of the Crowne.

B. *sb.* 1. Marriage, wedding. (Usually in *pl.*)

pl. *c* 1555 Harpsfield *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 245 St. Hierome & St. Gregorie that will not call our ladie's marriage nuptiall. 1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii, Accommodate to the nuptials of my scholar's 'haviour to the lady Courtship. 1624 Heywood *Gunaik.* VI. 282 Shee was by her father compelled to a second nuptials with King Cephordus. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 82 P 3 Soon after their Nuptials, the Bridegroom was obliged to go into a Foreign Country. 1791 Mrs. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* I Their nuptials had been celebrated under the auspices of an approving..world. 1840 Thirlwall *Greece* Iv. VII. 77 The nuptials were solemnised according to Persian usage. 1876 Gladstone *Glean.* (1879) II. 325 The nuptials of women of rank with clergymen of average station.

sing. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* I. i. 125, I must imploy you in some businesse against our nuptiall. 1611 — *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 406 Me-thinkes a Father Is, at the Nuptiall of his sonne, a guest That best becomes the Table. 1654-66 Earl Orrery *Parthen.* (1676) 614 The Nuptial was no sooner celebrated, than he repented it. 1721 Ramsay *Content* 214 Rare she appears, unless on some fine day She grace a nuptial, but soon hastes away. 1891 Merivale & Marzials *Thackeray* 27 Her own paltering..has brought about that ill-omened nuptial.

† 2. Matrimony. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

c 1620 Z. Boyd *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 84 Who in chast nuptialls shall lead their life.

Hence **Nu·ptial** *v.*, to speak of (a wedding); to marry. Also **Nu·ptialist.** (See quot.) *rare*$^{-0}$.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Nuptialist*, a Bride or Wife; or a Bridegroom or Husband; Also one that makes Marriages. 1887 Browning *Parleyings* II. vi, Nuptial me no such nuptials! 1893 A. Austin *Betrothal Ode* in *Standard* 5 May 3/3 For, though Love betrothes you, must Sovereign Duty nuptial you.

Nuptiality (nʌpʃi,æ·lĭti). [f. Nuptial.]

1. *pl.* A couple about to be married. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1759 Walpole *Let. to G. Montague* 26 Apr., My Nuptialities dined here yesterday. The wedding is fixed for the 15th.

2. *pl.* Nuptial ceremonies.

1863 Cowden Clarke *Shaks. Char.* iv. 96 The classic stateliness of Theseus and Hypolita, with their sedate and lofty nuptialities, form..a splendid frame to the picture.

3. Conjugal virtues or character.

1789 Walpole *Let. to Miss M. Berry* 19 July, In France, where nuptiality is not the virtue most in request. 1879 Meredith *Egoist* II. ii. 34 Innocent of the Bacchic nuptiality of the allusion.

Nu·ptialize, *v. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. as prec. + -ize.] *refl.* To get married.

1857 *Gambler's Dream* III. 255 Hunchback cannot, I am sure, have yet nuptialized himself, for no woman would have him without the money.

Nu·ptialling. *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. as prec. + -ing ^{1}.] *pl.* Nuptials.

1600 *Newes Metamorphosis* XII. 249 b, The Catalogue of ancient Brittish Kinges: Prince Henries deathe: Elizas Nuptiallinges.

Nuptially (nʌ·pʃäli), *adv.* [-ly ^{2}.] As regards marriage; with respect to marriage or the marriage ceremony. (*Cent. Dict.* 1890.)

Nuque (nūk). *rare.* [a. F. *nuque*: see Nuke and Nuche.]

1. The nape of the neck.

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* 310 If it be applied to the nuque or nape of the necke, it restoreth the speache. 1886 Guillemard *Cruise Marchesa* II. 186 The latter is a fine bird,..a curious tawny patch upon the nuque.

2. (See quot.)

1884 *Western Daily Press* 29 May 3/7 A new device of the hairdresser, called a nuque.

Nuragh (nū·rag). Forms: α. *pl.* **nuraggi(s), noraghe, nuraghe.** β. **nurhag, n(o)uragh.** [Sardinian dialect.] A massive stone tower of ancient date, of a type peculiar to Sardinia.

α. 1828 Capt. Smyth *Pref. St. Sardinia* 4 The very singular remains strewed over Sardinia..called Nuraggis..They are strong buildings, in the form of a truncated cone, composed of masses of stone..arranged in layers. 1866 Brande & Cox *Dict. Sci.*, etc. II. 679/2 The noraghe are generally built upon a circular or elliptical plan. 1889 C. Edwardes *Sardinia & Sardes* 175, I have already described the nuraghe as a number of circular towers. 1905 *Athenæum* 29 July 137/3 The dolmens, nuraghe, beehive tombs, &c., all round the basin of the Mediterranean

β. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 384/1 The design of the 'nurhags' . has gr atly puzzled archæologists. 1893 *Athenæum* 2 Sept 328/1 Like the Sardinian nuragh, the talayot is essentially a vaulted tower of extra-massive proportions.

Nurce, -ling, -ry, obs. ff. Nurse, Nursling, Nursery. **Nure-,** obs. Sc. f. New-year. **Nureis, -ice, -is,** obs. ff. Nourice. **Nuris(ch, -ishe,** obs. ff. Nourish. **Nurling,** var. of Knurling.

Nurly, *a.* [var. of Knurly *a.*] (See quots.)

1806 Fessenden *Orig. Poems* 136 He's tall, like swamp cedar,..But shrub-oak was never so nurly. *Note*, A yankeyism for knotty, or gnarled. 1859 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 298 *Nurly*, a corrupt pronunciation and orthography of gnarly, *i. e.* gnarled. 1871 De Vere *Americanisms* 620 Persons..are said to be nurly when they are ill-tempered and cross-grained.

† **Nurn,** *v. Obs.* Also no(u)rne. [Of obscure origin; peculiar to the Gawain poet.]

1. a. *trans.* To utter, say.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 65 An oper nayed also & nurned þis cawse. *Ibid.* 669 'Now innoghe hit is not so' þenne nurned þe dryztyn. 13.. *St. Erkenwolde* 101 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 152 Þer is no lede opone lyte..may..his nome ne his note nourne of one speche.

b. *intr.* To speak, discourse.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1661 He nolde not for his nurture nurne hir a-3aynez. *Ibid.* 1669 Þer þay dronken, & dalten, & demed eft nwe, To norne on þe same note.

2. *trans.* To ask or request; to urge or press.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 803, I norne yow bot for on nyȝt neȝe me to lenge. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1771 Þat prynce of pris.. Nurned hym so neȝe þe pred, þat nede hym bi-houed [etc.].

3. To offer, proffer.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1823, I wil no giftez for gode..; I haf none yow to norne, ne noȝt wyl I take.

Nurr, variant of Knur(r.

Nurrice, obs. form of Nourice.

† **Nurrior.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. OF. *nurr-ir* to nourish: cf. next.] Foster-father.

1487 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 406/2 Our old Servaunt and well beloved nurriour.

† **Nurry.** *Obs.* Also **nurrye, nurri, nurre(e; nury(e.** [a. OF. *nurri*, pa. pple. of *nurrir*: cf. Norry and Nourry.]

1. Foster-child, nursling.

a 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* III. pr. ix. (1868) 86 O my nurry, quod she, by þis oppiniouin .. I seye þat þou art blisful. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 139 Sche putte hir nurri, whiche sche had brouȝt with hir out of Engelond, for to fiȝte azenst þe accuser. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 689 Thowe arte my neuewe fulle nere, my nurree of olde. ? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* (E.E.T.S.) iv. 154, I have noe childe, fowle ne fayre, Safe my Nurry, to be my heyre.

2. Fosterer, upbringer.

c 1440 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 605 þe bischop cuthbert nurry, When he saw þat he suld dy,..Betaght cuthbert to his cuyt.

Nurse (nəːs), *sb.*^{1} Forms: α. **4-6 nors(e, 5-6 norce, 6 norse.** β. **4- nurse, 6 nurs(se, 6-7 nurce.** γ. **6 nourse, 6-7 nource.** [Reduced form of ME. *norice*, *nurice* Nourice.]

1. A woman employed to suckle, and otherwise attend to, an infant; also, one who has general care and charge of a young child or children.

The two applications of the word are more precisely expressed by Wet nurse and Dry nurse. In ordinary use the latter is now the more usual sense.

α. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 401 þanne þe norse [*v.r.* nors] brouȝt forþ þe childe. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8484 Two sonnes hade þat semly,..þat were bothe at the brest of the bright norse. 1470 *Anc. Cal. Rec. Dubl.* (1889) 339 Noo Irishe hostler, Irishe nors, Irishe hokester. 1529 More *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 124/2 For possible it wer that..a riche nannes norce bringe home her owne chylde for her maisters. 1551 Bible (Mathew) *Gen.* xxiv. 59 So they let Rebecca their syster go with her norse.

transf. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 658 But xxx daies olde, They [peafowl] with their norce into the feld be tolde.

β. *a* 1400 Bible (Wycl.) *Gen.* xxiv. 59 Therfor they delyueriden hir, and hir nurse. 1535 Coverdale *Exod.* ii. 7 Shal I go, and call the a nurse of the Hebrues wemen, to nurse ye childe? 1587 Golding *De Mornay* xi. (1592) 158 Thou playest the babe, who thinkes his Nurce does him wrong when she keames his head. 1607 S. Hieron *Wks.* I. 179 The loue of fathers toward their children,..of nurces to the sucklings. 1700 Dryden *Cock & Fox* 335 The nurse's legends are for truths receiv'd. 1781 Cowper *Conversat.* 242 What neither yields us profit nor delight Is like a nurse's lullaby at night. 1818 Shelley *Rosal. & Helen* 347 A sleep more deep..Than a baby's rocked on its nurse's knee. 1878 Meredith *Teeth* 15 The nurse's age should not be far from that of the mother, and her confinement should have taken place at about the same time.

γ. 1546 Phaer *Bk. Childr.* (1553) T ij, Ye must be well aduised in taking of a nource. *a* 1553 Udall *Royster D.* I. iii, Nourse, medle you with your spyndle and your whirle. 1606 Holland *Sueton* 80 Being by his nource laide in the evening within a Cradell in swadling bands, beneath uppon a lowe floure. 1642 [see Nursery 1 c].

b. *transf.* One who takes care of, looks after, or advises another.

c 1425 *Cast. Persev.* 862 in *Macro Plays* 103 What art þou þe wers þow þou brekyste Goddys heste? Do after me! I am þi nors. 1613 G. Abbot *Expos. Jonah* 3 That woman, who was..a nurce to that reuerend man Elias, in the time of bitter famine. 1818 *Ann. Reg.*, *Gen. Hist.* 6 He ridiculed the idea of such a man..being sent on an expedition with a nurse to superintend him'. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 502 *Nurse*, an able first lieutenant, who in former times had charge of a young boy-captain of interest, but possessing no knowledge for command.

c. That which supplies nutriment to something.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 35 Mold anoon on euery side hit hepith. This roote & molde as nors & moder kepeth. 1650 Charleton tr. *Van Helmont's Paradoxes* 114 But red French Wines, unlesse nourisht by their Lees, (which for this effect, Vintners call, the Mother, or Nurse of Claret) dissolve their owne Tincture.

d. *fig.* That which nourishes or fosters some quality, condition, etc.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 81 b, Obedyence..is the helth of faythfull soules, the nurse of all vertue. 1592 Shaks. *Two Gent.* III. i. 243 Time is the Nurse, and breeder of all good. 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* IV. vi. 201 Agriculture..being the chiefe Nourice of mans life. 1642 Gauden *Three Serm.* 66 Truth and justice the mother and nurse of Peace. 1764 Goldsm. *Trav.* 356 The land of scholars, and the nurse of arms. 1817 Shelley *Rev. Islam* IX. xiii, Fear, The nurse of Vengeance, bade him wait the event. 1873 Tristram *Moab* XVI. 300 Gently sloping valleys, the mothers and nurses of the ravines which plough the bowels of the rocks.

2. *At nurse*, in the care or charge of a nurse. Also with *take* (cf. next).

1557 *Order of Hospitalls* F v, Whether the same Childe be ..in the House, or at Nurse. 1570 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 930/2 This Richard Hune had a child at nourse in Midlesex. 1711 *Lond Gaz.* No. 4929/4 An Infant then at Nurse. 1796 *Hist. Ned Evans* I. 66 A new born son, who was said to have also died at nurse. *a* 1845 [see Nurtureship]. 1866 W. Collins *Armadale* III. xv. II. 110 A woman who took in children at nurse.

b. *To put to nurse*, to commit to the care of a nurse. Usually with *out*, denoting removal of the child from its proper home. Also *fig.*

1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. ii. 150 The elder of them being put to nurse, Was..stolne away. 1608 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* IV. ii, As some weake breasted dame Giveth her infant, puts it out to nurse. *a* 1658 Cleveland *Wks.* (1687) 18 Can Wedlock know so great a Curse, As putting Husbands out To nurse? 1776 Johnson in *Boswell* 26 Mar, There is nothing against which an old man should be so much upon his guard as putting himself to nurse. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xxii, I should very much like to see your mother-in-law born again. Wouldn't I put her out to nurse! 1849 C. Brontë *J. Eyre* xxi, He would send for the baby, though I entreated him rather to put it out to nurse and pay for its maintenance.

c. *fig.* Of estates in the hands of trustees.

1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* I. 5 May, He has..put his estate to nurse. 1800 Mrs. Hervey *Mourtray Fam.* III. 134 His estate of 1200*l.* a year went to nurse; and a small allowance from his creditors..remained for the maintenance of his family. 1824 *Hist. Gaming* 10 In trust for H R.H., as the lawyers have it, but which the fashionable world call 'being at nurse'. 1875 J. Grant *One of the* '600' viii. 65 His father..died in time to let the estates go to nurse during the present man's minority.

3. A person, generally a woman, who attends or waits upon the sick; now *esp.* one properly trained for this purpose.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 98, I will attend my husband, be his nurse, Diet his sicknesse, for it is my Office. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 382, 19 sisters, 19 nurses. 1784 COWPER *Task* i. 89 The nurse sleeps sweetly, hired to watch the sick. 1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 183 He returned the vessel to the nurse, after he had swallowed some of the fluid. 1843 ARDY *Water Cure* 178 A young man, delirious in the small pox, when his nurse was asleep, jumped out of bed. 1876 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med* (1878) 232 Nurses and medical attendants seldom..take the disease from patients under their charge.

4. *Forestry.* A tree set in a plantation to protect smaller or newly planted ones from wind or cold.

1788 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VI. 10, I only consider them [Scotch firs] as nurses to my other trees. 1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 24 These had been introduced merely as nurses to the deciduous Trees. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* v. 62 Half the larches are to remain for timber trees; the other half are nurses, and will be thinned out.

5. *Entom.* A sexually imperfect member of a community of bees, ants, etc., upon whom devolves the care of the young brood; a worker.

1818 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxvii. (ed. 2) II. 500 The workers, termed by Huber *nourrices*, or *petites abeilles* (nurses), upon whom..the principal labours of the hive devolve. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* IV. 155/2 The large-sized workers ..make cells of a larger diameter than those made by the nurses. 1860 *Chambers's Encycl.* I. 801/2 It is supposed by many naturalists, that some of the working-bees are exclusively wax workers, some nurses, &c.

attrib. 1818 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xv. (ed. 3) I. 493 The nurse-bees..do secrete wax, but in very small quantities. 1831 *Insect Misc.* (L. E. K.) x. 239 The males [of aphides] being excluded from the nurse-boxes in which the females were isolated. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 60/1 A sort of barren females,..variously termed neuters, workers, or nurse-ants.

6. *Zool.* An individual in the asexual stage of metagenesis.

1845 BUSK tr. *Steenstrup's Altern. Generations* 24, I shall ..designate them by the short name of *Ammen* (*altrices, nurses* or *foster-parents*). *Ibid.*, All of which become.. polypiform 'nurses', which nourish the Medusæ-larvæ from their bodies. 1871 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 160 The stomach, for instance, in the full-grown 'parent nurses' is longer and wider than in any even of the youngest 'nurses'. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 446 The ovum in both Salpa and Doliolum produces the nurse.

attrib. 1845 BUSK tr. *Steenstrup's Altern. Generations* 89 *note*, A confounding of 'nurse'-germs and Cercaria-germs may occur very readily 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 445 Sexual organs are absent, or at least atrophied, in the nurse forms of Salpa and Doliolum.

7. *Brewing.* (See quot.)

1880 *Spon's Encycl. Manuf.* II. 407 The somewhat clumsy expedient of immersing in the wort casks filled with hot or cold water was employed for the purpose of accelerating or retarding the fermentation. The casks so used were termed 'nurses', and are still used in some breweries.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *nurse-book, -clout, -girl, -like*, etc.; also **nurse-frog**, the obstetrical toad, the male of which carries the eggs till hatched.

1557 *Order of Hospitalls* F v, You shall kepe a Booke of all the Nurses which keep any of the said Children..and the same shall yow call the *Nurse-Booke; thereby to shew how many children every Nurse hath. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Ep. Ded., To rush in bluntly with thy washing-bowle and thy *nurse-cloutes vnder thy cloake. 1871 MRS. H. WOOD *Dene Hollow* xii, They have a fresh *nursegirl, too. Polly had to send away the other. 1896 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 480 To make himself personally acquainted with the *nurse-land of the poet. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. v 88 Neuer Master had A Page..So feate, so *Nurse-like. 1845 BUSK tr. *Steenstrup's Altern. Generations* 89 *note*, They are developed from germ-granules in other 'nurse'-like animals. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 114 From Nicknames or *Nursenames came these Bill for William, Clem for Clement. 1664 WALTON *Angler* xx. (ed. 4) 243 If you put them .. into a *nurse-pond, or feeding pond, .. then no care is to be taken whether there be most Male or Female Carps. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* i. 382 Sir Thomas Bodley..a most worthy *Nource-sonne of this University. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* iii, That old *nurse-taught game.

Nurse (nēs), *sb.*[2] Also 5 nusse, 6 ?nuse. [Perh. a variant of HUSS, with *n* from the article (see N 3); the later form is assimilated to prec.] A dog-fish or shark (of various species).

1499 *Promp. Parv.* (Pynson) 361/1 Nusse fisshe. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 283 There we gate a great Nuse, which Nuses were there [near Nova Zembla] so plentie, that they would scarcely suffer any other fish to come neere the hookes. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. ii. 25 The Fish near the Island are Sharks, Sword Fishes and Nurses...The Nurse is just like a Shark, only its skin is rougher. 1721 C. LOCKYER *Acct. Trade India* 279 Small parcels of sherk's fins, nurses skins and tarianda very reasonable. 1782 P. H. BRUCE *Mem.* 424 They make plenty of oil from the nurses, ..and a beneficial whale fishery might be established here. 1851 P. H. GOSSE *Nat. in Jamaica* 243 The Nurse is of a dull brown hue on the upper parts, without spots.

b. So *Nurse-fish, -hound, -shark.*

c 1682 J. COLLINS *Salt & Fishery* 83 Their [*sc.* the Icelanders'] Bread is also another sort of Fish, called Hokettle, or the *Nurse-Fish, which hath a sharp Ridge on his Back that cuts asunder Fishery-Tackle. 1848 *Zoologist* VI. 1973 Larger Spotted Dog, *S[cyllium] catulus*,..commonly called '*nurse-hound'. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 332/1 The Small-spotted Dog-fish..and the Large-spotted or Nurse Hound ..are also known as ground-sharks. 1851 P. H. GOSSE *Nat. in Jamaica* 241 The *nurse shark. 1879 GOODE *Anim. Res. & Fish. U.S.* 69 *Ginglymostoma cirratum* .. Nurse Shark.—Tropical Atlantic.

Nurse (nēs), *v.* Forms: 6–7 nouroe, -se, 6– nurse (7 -oe). [Later form of NURSH *v.*, by assimilation to NURSE *sb.*[1]]

1. Of a woman: To suckle, and otherwise attend to, or simply to take care or charge of (an infant). Cf. NURSE *sb.*[1]

1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* ii. 9 Take this childe, and nurse it for me...The woman toke the childe, and nursed it. 1546 PHAER *Bk. Childr.* Tij, So is it..comly for the own mother to nource her own childe. 1600 PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* 55 The women would not willingly nurse their owne children, but caused them to be suckled by goates. c 1680 MORYSON *Itin.* iv. v. i. 458 The mothers..nurse not their owne Children, but send them forth (as in England) to be nursed in the Country. c 1670 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) I. 44 As she nursed his 3 elder brothers, so she nursed him. 1717 ADDISON tr. *Ovid's Met.* iii. Wks. 1721 I. 206 The Nileans, in their dark abode, Nurs'd secretly with milk the thriving God. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 51 His parents..sent their son to be nursed in the village of Settignano. 1827 *Perils & Captivity* (Constable's Misc.) 19 My mother was then nursing my youngest sister. 1864 TENNYSON *Enoch Ard.* 150 Annie .. Nursing the sickly babe, her latest-born. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 413 So many mothers are unable to nurse their babies that a large proportion of infants have to be brought up by other means.

b. *intr.* To give suck; to act as wet-nurse.

1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 34 One of the most common faults of those who nurse for hire, is to dose children with stupefactives. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxiii. 290 When such persons begin to nurse, you should watch the effect of this new drain on the system. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 316 That which may be superfluous is..eliminated by the Liver, the Sebaceous follicles of the Skin, and, in the female when nursing, by the Mammary glands.

c. *intr.* To take the breast.

1897 *Trans. Amer. Pediatric Soc.* IX. 40 The child seemed languid, and would not nurse.

2. In *passive.* **a.** To be reared or brought up in a certain place.

1526 TINDALE *Luke* iv. 16 He cam to nazareth where he was noursed. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* Ded. I. 5 A man.. rather fostred in the bosome of Bellona, than nourced in Kentish soile. 1590 NASHE *Pasquil's Apol.* i. C, Manie excellent learned wits, and religious minds, are nursed there. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 23 For we were nurst upon the self-same hill, Fed the same flock. 1820 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* iii. iii. 99 Like sister-antelopes .. Nursed among lilies near a brimming stream. 1830 TENNYSON *Ode to Memory* iv, Thou wert not nursed by the waterfall Which ever sounds and shines.

b. To be brought up under certain conditions, *in* a certain environment, etc.

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* v. i, True borne and nurst with all the Sciences. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 34 His fair off-spring nurs't in Princely lore, Are coming to attend their Fathers state. 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* iii. iii, There is a chilling air around poverty, that often kills affection, that was not nursed in it. 1796 COLERIDGE *Sibyl. Leaves, Ode to Georgiana*, O Lady, nursed in pomp and pleasure! Whence learnt you that heroic measure? 1818 SHELLEY *Rosal. & Helen* 869 The fierce savage, nursed in Lake.

3. To foster, tend, cherish, take care of (a thing); to promote the growth or development of.

a 1542 WYATT in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 62 Why shoulde such spite be nursed then in thy thought? 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 70 God graunt the head and bodie both twoo To nourse eche other, better then they doo. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iii i. 15 All th' accommodations that thou bearst, Are nurst by basenesse. 1679 *Establ. Test* 15 Our Neighbours may. Nurse this Mitre till it shall devour the Crown. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4068/3 Your Majesty so carefully Nurses our Establish'd Church. 1781 COWPER *Table-T.* 69 To nurse with tender care the thriving arts. 1784 — *Task* iv. 383 The few small embers left she nurses well. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* iii. ii, The land we live in yet nurses mysterious terror. 1859 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* xcviii. II. 86 The version of their telegraphic message..is just such as a man would use who wanted to nurse a duel.

b. To supply (plants) with warmth or moisture; to tend or cultivate carefully.

1594 KYD *Cornelia* iii. iii, Let fayre Nylus (wont to nurse your Corne) Couer your Land with Toades and Crocadils. 1633 MILTON *Arcades* 46, I..hve in Oak'n bowr, To nurse the Saplings tall. 1655 T. MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 325 The Bohemians have Turneps as red outwardly as Blood . ; they are counted so restorative and dainty, that the Emperor himself nurseth them in his Garden. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 573 True charity, a plant divinely nurs'd, .Thrives against hope. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* viii, Her favourite plants, St. Aubert had taught her to nurse. 1813 MARSHALL *Gardening* xiv. (ed. 5) 190 The pots are to be nursed and preserved moderately warm. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxii. 41 A flower.. Strok'd by the breeze, by the sun nurs'd sturdily.

c. To manage (land) carefully or economically.

1745 *Season. Adv. Protestants* 17 Protestants, who..have swarmed into many Stocks, built Houses,..and nursed the Land. 1790 *Bystander* 346 The young lord's estate was what they call nursed by his steward, during the time his lordship was a minor. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* ii, He nursed what property was yet left to him.

d. To foster or cherish (a feeling, etc.) in one's own heart.

a 1763 SHENSTONE *Elegies* xiii. 23 Say, shall we nurse the rage, assist the storm? 1791 BURKE *Th. French Aff.* Wks. 1842 I. 573 Very great discontents every where prevail. But they only produce misery to those who nurse them at home. 1827 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 10 July, I had nursed the idea that he had been hasty in his resignation. 1866 ALGER *Solit. Nat. & Man* iv. 225 In this profound retreat..he nursed and sang his love for Laura. 1879 DIXON *Windsor* II. 82 He could nurse his injuries for many years.

e. To assist or cause (a thing) to develop *into* a certain form, or *to* a certain size.

1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 4 Whose kindness was employed to nurse them into mischief. 1800 T. MOORE *Anacreon* xlvi. 22 Little infant fruits we see Nursing into luxury! 1800 TYNDALL *Glac.* ii. xxiv. 353 In this way crystals can be nursed to an enormous size. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xiii. 248 Men, who fancied it to be their interest..to nurse the embers of the old enmity into a flame.

4. To bring or rear *up* with care.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iv. ii. 134 *Duke.* What is that Barnardine..? *Pro.* A Bohemian borne; But here nurst vp & bred. 1629 PARKINSON (*title*), Paradisi ..; or a Garden of all sorts of pleasant flowers which our English ayre will permitt to be noursed vp. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 11 ij b, No Christian Emperor did more make it his business to Nurse up the Church. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* i. (Globe) 104, I was loth..to have them all [*sc.* goats] to nurse up over again. 1790 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VIII 5 One row of Scotch firs, in order to nurse up the Oaks.

5. To wait upon, attend to (a person who is ill).

1736 SWIFT *Let. to Pope* 22 Apr., Nothing. could hinder me from waiting on you at Twickenham, and nursing you to Paris. 1782 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 21 Mar., I his season I have been almost wholly employed in nursing myself. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* 154 They will utterly neglect a sick parent or husband; while they will nurse a white mistress with much ostentation. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 305/2 The arrangements for nursing the sick have greatly improved in recent times.

b. To try to cure (an illness) by taking care of oneself. Also, to take or drive *away* by nursing.

1785 in T. Hutchinson *Diary* II. 417 Tell her it is of great importance to her to nurse her cold. 1813 LADY BURGHERSH *Lett.* (1893) 26 My cold..has returned, and I am nursing it before I sail again. 1854 MONCKTON MILNES *Life* (1891) I. xi. 497, I am nursing an influenza which came on the evening I got here. 1885–94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Oct. 17 But sleep, the gracious pursuivant of toil, Came swiftly down, and nursed away her care.

c. *intr.* To perform the duties of a sick-nurse.

1861 FLOR. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* (ed. 2) 5 Other bad arrangements often make it impossible to nurse.

6. To clasp (the knee, etc.) in one's hands.

1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* xxvii, With nonchalant air, and left foot nursed on his right knee. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* vi. 86 A gentleman..was sitting on the grass, nursing his knees.

b. To hold caressingly or carefully, as a nurse does a child, *esp.* in the arms or on the lap

1850 HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* v. viii. II. 338 The Premier might now have less leisure, for blowing feathers, and nursing sofa cushions. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xxx, Then Caddy hung upon her father, and nursed his cheek against hers as if he were some poor dull child in pain. 1887 'EDNA LYALL' *Knt. Errant* xi, They drove home again, Francesca nursing a Dying Gladiator in terra-cotta.

c. To sit close to, as if taking care of.

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* iv, And there he found his father nursing a bright fire.

7. *slang.* **a.** (See quots.) *rare*—[0].

1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulg. Tongue* (ed. 3), *Nurse*, to cheat; as, They nursed him out of it. 1859 *Slang Dict.* 69 *Nurse* to cheat, or swindle; trustees are said to nurse property, i. e. gradually eat it up themselves.

b. To keep close to (a rival omnibus) in such a way as to prevent it from getting a fair share of passengers (esp. as in quot. 1859).

1858 *Morning Chron.* 8 Mar. (Cassell), The cause of the delay was that the defendant was waiting to nurse one of their omnibuses. 1859 *Slang Dict.* 69 Two omnibuses are placed on the road to nurse, or oppose each opposition 'buss', one before, the other behind. 1882 *Standard* 28 Feb. 3/8 The Defendant had 'nursed' one of the Company's cars from Chancery-lane to Charing Cross.

c. To impede (a horse) in a race, by surrounding it with other and slower ones.

1893 P. H. EMERSON *Signor Lippo* xvi. 75 Some of 'em wanted to 'nurse' me, but I managed to give the mare a touch of the spur, and she flew out.

8. a. To keep in touch with or influence (a constituency) in order to obtain votes.

1869 *Latest News* 17 Oct., To 'nurse' the borough cost him £500 a year at least. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* (1890) I. xix. 262 An ambitious congressman is therefore forced to think..of his re nomination, and to secure it, by sedulously 'nursing' the constituency during the vacations.

b. To assist (a business house) so as to prevent its bankruptcy.

1890 *Daily News* 29 Dec. 2/2 The tendency to 'nurse' financial houses has grown to a striking extent.

9. *Billiards.* To keep (the balls) close to one another in order to enable a prolonged series of cannons to be made.

1869 BUCK *Roberts on Billiards* 27 When Tieman was 200 points ahead, and sure of a great break, he 'nursed' the balls until 70 had been scored. 1896 BROADFOOT *Billiards* 28 His [Cook's] beautiful delicacy of touch was more striking than ever, and he 'nursed' the balls with even more than his old skill.

Hence **Nursed** *ppl. a.*

1859 *Slang Dict.* 69 The central or nursed buss has very little chance, unless it happens to be a favourite with the public. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 667 In carefully nursed children it is generally observed in the first two months.

Nurse-child. [NURSE *sb.*[1]] A child in relation to its nurse; a foster-child.

1560 BECON *New Catech.* Wks. 1564 I. 537 b, Can the nurses instill any goodnes into the tender breستes of their nurse children, when they themselues haue learned none? 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xii. (1592) 184 After the same maner dealeth the Nurce with her Nurcechild. 1626 T. H[AWKINS] tr. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 70 She..made her litle Nurse-child superlatiuely inheritour of her vices. 1682 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 329 A nurse-child; or one that sucketh the same milk. 1769 JOHNSON in *Croker's*

Boswell (1831) II. 94 If we had..given her a nurse child to tend, her life would have been saved. 1815 *Paris Chit-Chat* (1816) II. 18 Each nurse has her bed placed between two cradles, one for her own, and the other for the nurse-child. 1866 *Routledge's Mag. for Boys* July 408 Norwood was a dreadful place for nurse-children never being called for at one time.

fig. 1622 J. DAVIES *Hymns* vii, Sweet Nurse-child of the Springs young Hours. 1821 LAMB *Elia, Witches & other Night-fears*, From his little midnight pillow this nurse-child of optimism will start at shapes.

Nu·rsedom. [NURSE *sb.*[1]] An organized system of nurses; the ways of nurses.

1881 in Ld. Tennyson *Mem. Tennyson* (1897) II. 499 *note*, Another of the London hospitals is in danger of entering upon a career of rampant nursedom. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Sept. 3/2 A pernicious device of antiquated nursedom.

† Nu·rse-father. *Obs.* [f. NURSE *sb.*[1] or *v.* Cf. *nursing-father.*] A foster-father. Chiefly *fig.*

1564 *Brief Exam.* ** iiij, Kynges shalle thy Nursefathers. 1604 JAS. I in *3rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 414/1 We doe acknowledge ourselves in duty to God bound to be a nurse-father of his Church. 1644 MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* 11, I pray you con ider what encouragement is it for Kings and Monarchs to become Nurse-fathers of the Reformed Church. 1714 FORTESCUE-ALAND *Fortescue's Abs. & Lim. Mon.* 123 The verb *bajulando*, to carry in one's arms, as the Nurse-Fathers used to do the children that were put to them to nurse.

† Nu·rse-fellow. *Obs. rare.* A foster-brother.

1526 TINDALE *Acts* xiii. 1 Menahen Herode the tetrarkes norsfelowe. [Also in Coverdale.]

† Nu·rse-garden. *Obs.* [f. NURSE *sb.*[1] or *v.*] A nursery for plants. Also *fig.*

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Seminarium*, a place where plantes be set to be removed; a nourse garden. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 510 Concerning seminaries and nourse-gardens, Nature hath shewed vs the reason and maner thereof. 1610 — *Camden's Brit.* I. 429 Queene Elizabeth converted it .. into a Seminary and nurse-garden of the Church. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* I. 66.

Nurse-hound: see NURSE *sb.*[4] b.

† Nu·rse-keeper. A sick-nurse. Also *fig.*

1602 HERRING *Anat.* 4 Chattering Char-women and Nurse-keepers. 1653 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* I. viii. 101 When the heart of Man is tended by those Nurse-Keepers of the Soul, it is not easie for a man to wander. 1656 W. COLES *Art of Simpling* 92 Democritus, when he lay a dying, heard his Nurse-keeper complaine. 1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6250/11 Mary Easton, Widow and Nursekeeper. 1781 C. JOHNSTON *Hist. J. Juniper* II. 243, I was turned out in the condition you see by my nurse-keeper.

Nu·rsekin, -let. [NURSE *sb.*[1]] A little nurse.

1862 THACKERAY *Adventures of Philip* xxxiv, Mrs. Char went down Thornhaugh Street..with Betsy the nursekin and baby in the new cloak. 1894 *Argosy* Jan. 39 She had in occasionally a nurselet who had not yet flowered into full dignity.

Nu·rse-maid. [NURSE *sb.*[1]] A young woman employed as maid to attend to little children.

1657 *Rutland MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) IV. 539 To Lord Burley for the nurse maids 7*s.* 6*d.* 1785 MRS FLETCHER in Wesley *Serm.* lvii. Wks. 1811 IX 28 He was reproved by his nurse maid. 1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 109 The nurse-maid, and two children of my friend,..were inoculated for the Cow-pox. 1836-7 DICKENS *Sk Boz, Tales* iv, Nurse-maids displayed their charms to the greatest possible advantage; and their sweet little charges ran up and down. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 566/2 This bright girl who had at present eclipsed the prettiest nurse maids.

Nu·rse-mother. Now *rare.* [f. NURSE *sb.*[1] or *v.* Cf. *nursing-mother*] A foster-mother.

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 137/2 When Iesus Christe shall be come, Princes must be protectours of Christianitie, and Queenes must be nurse mothers. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 383 Thus much briefely of my deare nourse-mother, Oxford.

1896 *Daily News* 8 Jan. 2/4 The Coroner expressed great surprise that the authorities should send these children to 'nurse mothers' who were not duly registered.

Nu·rse-plant. [NURSE *sb.*[1] or *v.*]

† 1. A seedling plant. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 523 The Broom loueth to be set of Nource-plants, comming of seed, in dry and light grounds.

2. A plant which nourishes a parasite.

1857 HENFREY *Bot.* § 40 When the radicle sprouts, it drives its way through the rind of the nurse-plant until it reaches the cambium-layer. *Ibid.*, Beneath the bark of the nurse-plant. 1888 *Gard. Chron.* XVII. 20 They cannot be very exacting as to the species of nurse-plant.

Nu·rser. [f. NURSE *v.* + -ER[1].] One who or that which nurses, fosters, or encourages.

1388 WYCLIF *Isa.* xlix. 23 And kingis schulen be thi nurseris, and quenys schulen be thi nursis. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, iv. vii. 46 See where he lyes inherced in the armes Of the most bloody Nurser of his harmes. 1652 HEATLY in Fuller *Abel Rediv.* 485 Colledges..ought to be as nursers for choyce plants to be set and nourished there for a while. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) III. 7 The Nurser of Subjects, bold Britain's chief Meat. 1828 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 1138 The early nursers and improvers of our art. 1888 CUSHING *Blacksmith of Voe* III. 34 If old Abel was..a nurser of wrath, he would probably object.

Nursery (nə·ɹsĕri). Forms: 4-5 **norcery**, 5 **norserye** (6 -ie), 6-7 **nourcery**; **nurcery** (6 -ie); 6-7 **nursserye** (-ie), 5- **nursery** (6 -ye, 6-7 -ie). [prob. ad. AF. **noricerie*, f. *norice* NOURICE: see -ERY, and cf. NOURICERY.]

† 1. Fosterage, upbringing, breeding; nursing. *At nursery*, at nurse. *Obs.*

a 1400 *Chron. R. Glouc.* (MS. C) 8938 Vor þis Mold was þe wule heo was yong to norcery ido In þe abbeye of rameseye. 1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* VII. ii. (1554) 166 One of his children, being at norcery,..Of aventure, or they could it espye, His Knightes slough. *a* 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* (Kaluza) 960 Elene, þe messengere, Semeþ but a lavendere Of her norserie. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. i. 126, I lou'd her most, and thought to set my rest On her kind nursery. 1653 H. WHISTLER *Upshot Inf. Baptisme* 69 Allaying the tedious nights, and carefull daies of Nursery. *a* 1671 CASAUBON *Treat. Spirits* (1672) 199 Two brothers preserved by the milk and nursery of a she-wolf.

† b. Relationship by having acted as nurse or foster-mother to one. *Obs. rare*[−1].

c 1613 *Cond. People Anglesey* (1860) 17 An old impudent drabb .that can alleadge either kindred, alliance, nurserie, or some affinity or other, with all men.

† c. That which is nursed; a nursling. *Obs. rare.*

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II xv. 106 The thriving of the nourcery is the best argument to prove the skill and care of the nource. 1650 — *Pisgah* II. viii. 177 A jolly dame.., as appears by the well battling of the plump boy her nursery.

2. The place or apartment which is given up to infants and young children with their nurse.

1499 *Promp. Parv.* (Pynson), Norcery, where yonge children be kepte, *brephotrophium.* 1532 HERVET tr. *Xenophon's Œconomy* (1768) 40, I shewed her the nourcery and the womens lodgyng, diuided from the mens lodgyng. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 156 For there is mention made of nourceries for children. 1611 SHAKS *Cymb.* I. i. 59 He had two Sonnes..[who] from their Nursery Were stolne. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* II. 162 Are wee the Lambs and Kids of Gods fold,..the Babes of his Nursery? 1720 SWIFT *Mod. Educ.* Wks. 1751 V. 52 He is taught from the Nursery, that he must inherit a great Estate. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc* 117 Our parents wisely store the nurs'ry by degrees With wholesome learning. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 529 Female domestics, and the inhabitants of the nursery, seldom escaped its influence. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* III. i. 17 Christabel carried him back to the nursery.

† b. (See quot.) *Obs. rare*[−0].

1611 COTGR., *Chambre des femmes*, a Nurserie, or priuat roome onely for women.

3. A practice, institution, etc., in or by which something is fostered or developed.

1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Folys* (1570) 115 What els is daunsing but euen a nuicery to purchase and mayntayne In yonge heartes the vile sinne of ribawdry? 1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* 193 [Cloisters] became as we wel know dens of drones, and nurceries of vngodlinesse. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* I. iv. 19 Passions..be the nurcery of vices, and pathway to all wickednesse. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 235 The Press .is Truths Armory, The Bank of Knowledge, and Nursery of Religion. 1725 BERKELEY *Proposal* Wks. 1871 III 217 Until a nursery of learning for the education of the natives be founded. 1780 BURKE *Econ. Reform* Wks. 1842 I. 234 That all subordinate treasuries, as the nurseries of mismanagement,..ought to be dissolved. 1846 KEBLE *Serm.* xiii. (1848) 322 The other calamities..have been a great field and nursery for saintly hope. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 383 Family Life, the first and last nursery of the higher sympathies.

b. A place, sphere, etc., in which people are trained or educated; a school *of*, or *for*, certain professions, etc.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xli. (1887) 255 This colledge for teachers, might proue an excellent nurserie for good schoolemaisters. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 678/1 This keeping of cowes is of it selfe a verye idle life, and a fitt nuiserye of a theefe. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Remains* (1661) 198 A continual Nursery for breeding and encreasing our Mariners. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 95 In this Nursery.. of Charlatans, or Mountebanks (as Doctor Primrose justly calleth England). 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome* 455 The Equestrian Order was the proper Nursery of the Senate. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 18 The College of St. Mary the Virgin, a Nursery belonging then unto the Canon Regulars of the Order of St. Austin at Oxford. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Phil. Necess.* Ded. p. ix, This world, we see, is an admirable nursery for great minds 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* li. VI. 258 His little kingdom was now chiefly valuable to him as a nursery of soldiers. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm Conq.* V. 135 Under William Rufus the Chancery became a nursery of clever and unscrupulous churchmen.

† c. A theatre established in London for the training of young players. *Obs.*

1664 PEPYS *Diary* 2 Aug., Tom Killigrew..is setting up a nursery; that is, is going to build a house in Moorefields, wherein he will have common plays acted. 1672 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckm.) *Rehearsal* II. ii. (Arb) 55, I am resolv'd, hereafter, to bend all my thoughts for the service of the Nursery, and mump your proud Players, I gad. *a* 1683 OLDHAM *Satyr* Poems (1684) 179 Then slighted by the very Nursery, May'st thou at last be forc'd to starve, like me.

4. A plot or piece of ground in which young plants or trees are reared until fit for transplantation; † a collection of such plants. Now usually a piece of ground of considerable extent in which the plants or trees are reared for sale; a nursery-garden.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Nutrix*, a nourcerie or place where men plante and graffe trees or hearbes, to thende afterward to remoue them. 1568 WITHALS *Dict.* 24 b/1 A norserie, or place wherein groweth, or be kepte to increase yonge vines or trees, *seminarium.* 1622 BONOREL *Art Making Silke* 34 How to prepare the seed of Mulbery trees to make a Nurcery. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 191 Set up your Traps for Vermine; especially in your Nurseries of Kernels and Stones. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 178 The Seed and young Plants you set in a Nursery. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 112 P 3 A plant transplanted to northern nurseries. 1808 *Phil. Trans.* XCVIII. 315 A nursery of apple trees. 1860 HOGG *Fruit Man.* Pref., A Manual of Fruits which..included most of the varieties found in nurseries and private gardens.

transf. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 549/2 Whoever has a turn for making experiments..will find it much easier to preserve and raise nurseries of the common ones [sorts of yeast], than to devise mixtures of others.

b. In figurative context.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 319 The seeded Pride That hath to this maturity blowne vp..must or now be cropt, Or shedding breed a Nursery of like euil. 1653 BAXTER *Peace Conse.* Ep. Ded., When Satan hath a design to burn up those Nurseries, you are watering God's plants. 1719-20 SWIFT *Let. to Yng. Clergym.* Wks. 1751 V 82 Extracts of Theological and Moral Sentences..intended for Materials, or Nurseries to stock future Sermons. 1820 WORDSW. *Misc. Sonn.* III. ii, Ye sacred Nurseries of blooming Youth! 1877 SPARROW *Serm.* xvi. 207 This world was meant to be only a nursery for the garden of the Lord of heaven.

c. Grass-land left uncut in summer, to serve as winter feed. *rare*[−1].

1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* II. 86 The winter food..is to keep bottom lands through the summer, which they call a nursery, to which they bring the cattle down from the mountains when the weather becomes severe.

5. A place which breeds or supports animals.

1661 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* 13 Nor are the Woods a more Plentiful Nursery for the Hogge then the Savana's are for the Beeves and wild Cattel. 1689 LOCKE *Govt.* I. vi. (Rildg.) 56 The dens of lions and nurseries of wolves.

b. In pisciculture, a pond or place in which the young fry are reared.

1771 *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 320 The nurseries are the second kind of ponds intended for the bringing up the young fry. 1837 DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 197 There ought in fact to be three ponds, a spawning pond, a nursery, and a pond for adult fish. 1868 PEARD *Water-farm.* v. 61 The instinct which carries the fish to the highest tributaries teaches us the importance of improving and creating such nurseries.

c. Of ants, etc.: The cells or chambers in which the larval and nymphal insects attain maturity.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 387/1 The most striking parts of these structures are, the royal apartments, the nurseries. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xvii. (1818) II. 33 The office of..conveying the eggs when laid to what Smeathman calls the nurseries. 1830 *Insect Architecture* (L. E. K.) xvi. 296 When the nest [of ants] is in the infant state, the nurseries are close to the royal chambers.

d. A place or part in which any form of animal life is developed.

1871 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 5) 93 The swimming-bell is converted into a chamber or nursery in which the embryo passes through its early stages of development. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 762 The persistence of dry seborrhœa on the scalp appears to convert that part into a nursery of various kinds of microbes.

6. A race for two-year-old horses.

1883 *Daily Tel.* 26 Oct. (Cassell), Winning three nurseries off the reel.

7. *Billiards.* (See quots.) Also *attrib.*

1869 BUCK *Roberts on Billiards* 135 *Nursery*, when the three balls are within an inch or two of one another, and a long score is likely. 1885 *Billiards Simplified* (1889) 125 To play for a series of cannons, moving the balls as little as possible, such series being called 'a nursery of cannons'. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 May 5/2 He seems to depend almost entirely on nursery cannons, with little taste for hazards.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. In sense 2, as *nursery-book, -door, -governess, -rhyme, -tale*, etc.

1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* x. 205 The very *nursery-books, the ballads which delight boys. 1739 G. OGLE *Guatherus & Griselda* 106 Vain talk for Children! *Nursery Cant of Sprites! 1875 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* II. ii, The *nursery-cocker'd child will jeer at aught That may seem strange beyond his nursery. 1718 PRIOR *Hans Carvel* vii, The Devil..stands before the *Nurs'ry Doors, To take the naughty Boy that roars. 1796 BP. WATSON *Apol. Bible* x. (1799) 379 They presently get rid of their *nursery faith, and are seldom sedulous in the acquisition of another. 1835 ELIZ. NAPIER (*title*), The *Nursery Governess. 1884 J. HALL *Christ. Home* 58 Family arrangements will have to be different where nursery-governesses and tutors are called in. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 320 What *Nursery Impertinencies are these, to trouble a Man with! 1677 *Compl. Servant-Maid* Title-p, Chamber maid, Cook-maid, *Nursery-maid, Dairy-maid. 1799 UNDERWOOD *Diseases Children* (ed. 4) III. 102 Nursery-maids are often indiscreet in keeping them too long in the air at a time. 1869 CLARIDGE *Cold Water Cure* 39 At a spring the nursery-maid asked me if she might give the child water. 1841 HALLIWELL *Nursery Rhymes* (1843) 1 The traditional *Nursery Rhymes of England commence with a legendary satire on King Cole. *c* 1820 S. ROGERS *Italy* (1839) 201 Singing the *nursery-song he learnt so soon 1822 SCOTT in *Lockhart* (1839) VII. 7 It was to me a *nursery-tale, often told by Mrs. Margaret Swinton. 1871 FROUDE in *Devon Assoc. Trans.* IV. 21 Legends grew as nursery tales grow now. 1790 COWPER *Mother's Picture* 30, I, .. turning from my *nurs'ry window, drew A long, long sigh. 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. III. (1863) 31 A certain..Sophy, who died ..by falling out of the nursery-window.

b. In sense 4, as *nursery-bed, -garden, -gardener, -ground, -monger, -tree.*

1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 215 To place them near together afterward in another *Nursery-Bed, and cover them up with long Litter. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* x. 398 A large number of seedlings were raised in nursery-beds and in the propagating-house during 1872. 1757 *Phil. Trans.* L. 434 Most of the plants in the *nursery-gardens about London. 1887 MOLONEY *Forest. W. Afr.* 70 The establishment of Botanic Stations, Model Farms, or Nursery-gardens. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Nursery* 5 R 3/2 All good *nursery-gardeners shift and change their land, from time to time. 1859 *Edin. Rev.* CIX. 302/1 There are the florists and nursery-gardeners,—not infrequently quakers. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 335 They were watering.., just as we do in a *nursery-ground about London. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 252 Suitable for vegetable and flower gardens, and nursery grounds. 1693 EVELYN *De La Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 139

With the hazard of incurring the displeasure of a great many of our *Nursery Mongers. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 40 They are manag'd like other *Nursery Trees, and may, when they are big enough, be planted out for Walks or other occasions.

Hence **Nu·rsery** *v.*, to rear or tend with care. **Nu·rserydom**, nurseries taken collectively. **Nu·rseryful**, the fill of a nursery.

1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Mar. i, The land.. Where grave Demeter nurseried her wheat. 1886 H. F. LESTER *Under two Fig Trees* 195 He was multitudinously a married man having a nurseryful of children. 1892 *Daily News* 14 May 2/1 They are little suited to the ways of English nurserydom.

Nu·rseryman. [f. prec.] One who owns, or works in, a nursery for plants.

1672 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 5050 A peculiar way of grafting, much used by some of the best Nursery-men about London. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* p. v, Gentlemen who send for the best Sorts of Fruit-Trees from a Nursery-man, or Gardener. 1793 *Trans. Soc. Arts* V. 163 Three modes of raising Mulberry-trees, to which we are directed by Nursery-men. 1824 LOUDON *Encycl. Gard.* (ed. 2) 890 Ample lists..may be had from all the principal nurserymen. 1856 DELAMER *Fl. Gard.* (1861) 2 You may order to any reasonable extent of the country nurserymen.

Nu·rse-tend, *v.* [Back-formation on NURSE-TENDER or -TENDING.]

1. *trans.* To tend (a person) as a sick-nurse does.

1792 *Elvina* II. 85 They would not have any violent objection to nurse-tend each other. 1858 MORRIS *Wellland River* 230, I pray you, nurse-tend me, my knight, Whiles that I have my breath.

2. *intr.* To act or serve as a sick-nurse.

1863 MRS. GASKELL *Sylvia's Lovers* (ed. 2) I. 233 Sylvie shall go play hersen; she's been nurse-tending long enough. 1888 *Quiver* May 492/1 She has done nothing but nurse-tend ever since she married that old man.

Nu·rse-tender. [NURSE *sb.*[1]] One who tends a sick person; a sick-nurse.

Still current in Ireland, and in south-western dial.

1789 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Ethelinde* (1814) IV. 181 Mr. Montgomery was glad of an excuse to play the nurse-tender. 1842 LOVER *Handy Andy* ii, Mrs. O'Grady was near the bed of the sick man as the nurse-tender entered. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* lix, The world is full of Miss Nightingales, and we sick and wounded in our private Scutaris, have countless nurse-tenders. 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 4/2 She was a born nurse tender, as they call sick-room attendants in..Ireland.

So **Nu·rse-tending** *vbl. sb.*, the tending or nursing of the sick. (Cf. NURSE-TEND *v.*)

1771 MRS. GRIFFITH *Hist. Lady Barton* II. 264, I..am therefore inclined to elevate the office of nurse-tending, by placing it amongst our rational pleasures. 1792 *Elvina* II. 85 Her talents for nurse-tending. 1888 *Quiver* May 492/1 All the nurse-tending Annette has done.

Nu·rse-tree. [NURSE *sb.*[1]]

1. A tree planted to protect others.

1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 1089 In mixed plantations the nurse trees should be first gradually thinned out. 1891 FERNOW *What is Forestry?* 17 Where..the mother or nurse trees are removed, a thicket of young beeches has replaced the old growth.

2. A tree supporting a parasitic plant.

1857 HENFREY *Bot.* § 40 The full-grown plant appears rootless, and like a branch or graft upon the nurse-tree.

Nu·rsey, a child's pet-form of NURSE *sb.*[1] 1.

a 1814 *Way to win her* I. ii. in *New Brit. Theatre* II. 407 Nursey, did you see the fine dancing-master who called to give me a lesson yesterday. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Dec. 3/2 Nursey, you will not take Dorothy away when it is quite dark, will you?

† **Nursh,** *sb. Obs. rare*[-1]. [Reduced form of NOUR·ISH *sb.* Cf. next and NORSH *sb.*] A nurse.

a 1420 BIBLE (Wycl.) *Hos.* xi. 3 And Y as a nursche of Effrayin bare hem in myn armes.

† **Nursh,** *v. Obs.* Also **nursch, nurch.** [Reduced form of *nurish* NOURISH *v.* Cf. NORSH *v.*] *trans.* To nurse, rear, nourish.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 421 Stronge & idil men, þat ben nurschid in þe fendis nest to be an oost ayenus crist. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 195 A chowse þat sche hadde nursched delicatly, chatered more lowde þan it was wonte. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 245 Good Swete wyne..nurshyth the body.

So † **Nu·rsher; Nu·rshing; Nu·rshment.**

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxx. 33 His nursheinens [1388 the nurschyngis therof] deep and spred, fyr and myche wode. *Ibid.* xlix 23 And kingis shul be thi nursheres, and queenes thi nurses. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 248 Lytill mette that is not nurshynge.

Nu·rsing, *vbl. sb.* [f. NURSE *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the verb, in various senses.

c 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1061 Nother more nor lesse may nat the soule..contynewe without her propre norsinge. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 128 Neither can [she] conceive the like pleasure in noursing as the mother doth. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. v. 322 First pay me for the Nursing of thy Sonne. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* i. 7 Moses after his nursing was brought to Pharaoh's daughter. 1727 *Philip Quarll* (1816) 27 With careful nursing, I quite recovered him. 1770-4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1803) I. 510 Nursing causes a luxuriant growth in this hardy mountainous tree. 1867 BAKER *Nile Trib.* iii. 64 This most necessary ammunition required much nursing during a long exploration. 1883 *Athenæum* 27 Jan. 119/1 A money-lender's 'nursing' of a small seaside constituency.

2. *attrib.*, as *nursing-chair, -home*, etc.

1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* 16 Nov. II. 1546 'Aunt Shakerly'..placed Mr. Hood's baby cousin in the nursing-chair. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 26/2 Females for the most part with nursing pouches. 1839 *Saturday Mag.* Feb. 70, 3000 bees..will be enough to do the nursing-work of the hive. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 681 He was removed to a nursing-home. 1897 P. WARUNG *Tales Old Regime* 148 Appointment to a nursing post would be an indulgence the woman does not merit.

Nu·rsing, *ppl. a.* [f. NURSE *v.* + -ING[2].]

1. That nurses, or tends like a nurse.

a. *Nursing-father*, a foster-father.

1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xlix. 23 For kinges shalbe thy noursinge fathers, and Quenes shalbe thy noursinge mothers. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* P 1 Those noursing fathers and mothers that withdraw..hiselyhood and support. 1642 HINDE *J. Bruen* xxviii. 89 So that this Parish hath cause for ever, to acknowledge him a nursing father of Religion amongst them. 1703 KELSEY *Serm.* 246 The Empire turned Christian, and became a Nursing-Father to the Infancy of the Church. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y., St. Barnabas*, 'I wait Prayer and watchful Love his heart dividing; A nursing-father day and night. 1889 JESSOPP *Coming of Friars* vi. 274 The friars were to some extent nursing fathers of the University.

b. *Nursing-mother*, a foster-mother.

1535, 1611 [see above]. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* I. 256 A Nursing-mother born to rock the throne! 1731 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) II. 230 Of Arian and of Orthodox Alike the nursing-mother. 1855 WINTHROP *Sargent Braddock's Exped.* 19 Under its ancient lords, this nursing-mother of privateers would be powerful in that part of the world. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* I. iii. 16 In the lands of the vine—the plant is looked upon as a nursing-mother.

c. In general use.

1671 MILTON *Samson* 924 My redoubl'd love and care With nursing diligence. May ever tend about thee to old age. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* II. 62 Ev'n afflictive Birch, distills A limpid Current from her wounded Bark, Profuse of nursing Sap. 1785 BURKE *Nabob of Arcot's Debts* Wks. IV. 264 Does any one of you think that England..would, under such a nursing attendance, so rapidly..recover? 1812 *Examiner* 4 May 282/2 The figures of a nursing and a waiting girl. 1840 F. MARRYATT *Olla Podr.* III. 4 He would soon have him in command of a fine frigate, with a good nursing first lieutenant. 1866 SHUCKARD *Brit. Bees* 356 They are nuttured by nursing-workers just like them. 1887 BENTLEY *Man. Bot* (ed. 5) 146 The first leaves which are developed are called cotyledons..or nursing leaves.

2. That is being nursed. *rare*[-1].

1860 J. BROWN *Rab & F., Let. to J. Cairns* (1906) 246 One woman..had a nursing baby in her arms.

Hence **Nu·rsingly** *adv.*

1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* I. 69 Whether it ought not piously to save, and nursingly cherish, the lives of its murderers.

Nursle (nē·rs'l), *v.* Also 6, 8 **noursle.** [var. of *nousle* NUZZLE *v.*[2], assimilated to NURSE *v.*

In modernized reprints of 16th century works *nursle* is sometimes substituted for *nusle, nousle*, etc.]

1. *trans.* = NUZZLE *v.*[2] 2.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. iv. 35 Whether ye list him traine in chevalry, Or noursle up in lore of learn'd Philosophy. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 30 The poor seduced souls of forraign subjects, that have been invincibly noursled up in ignorance and superstition.

1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* II. x. 77 The lewd sinner, nursled in revolutions, had detected the secret policy. 1899 GARDINER *Cromwell* 48 Nursled as we are under a regime of religious liberty.

2. To nurse, foster, cherish.

a 1652 BROME *Eng. Moor* III. iii, To have a Bastard of so many years Nursled i' th' Countrey. 1746 W. THOMPSON *Hymn to May* xxxi. 4 Whose bosom..Flows out to noursle innocence distrest. 1829 POE *Al Aaraaf*, The wave that sparkled there, And nursled the young mountain in its lair.

Nursling, nurseling (nē·rslin). Also 6-7 **nurce-**, 6, 8 **nours-**, and 6 **-lynge.** [f. NURSE *sb.* + -LING.]

1. The object of a nurse's care; an infant or child in relation to its nurse.

1607 EARL STIRLING *J. Cæsar* v. Chor., The nurceling of a Wolfe o're men did raigne. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 633, I was his nursling once and choice delight. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius* II 75 A Body made of Brass the Crone demands For her lov'd Nursling. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 771 Now, blanc we most the nurslings or the nurse? 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* I vii, She..knew her nursling's heart In the vain pomp took little part. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IV. i. I. (1865) 275 She saw now her little nurseling grown to be a brilliant man and King. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 872 Mothers and wet-nurses suffering from the disease..infecting their nurslings.

b. *transf* of persons, in various applications.

1557 *More's Wks.* 1456, I haue been now almost this fourtie yeares, not a geaste, but a continuall nurslynge in maister Bonuice house. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 159 Thou that standest so much vpon Fortunes fauors,..taking thy self not to be a foster-child and nurceling of hers, but a naturall son 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq., Apol.* 542 A limited indulgence..to their weak but sincere Nurselings [in religion]. 1733 TICKELL *Her Majesty's Rebuilding* 23 Thy Nurslings, ancient Dome! to virtue form'd. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* II xxi, Where lurks many a famous nursling breeds. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* i. (Bohn) 6 These nurslings of improved pedagogy are taught to dispute and decide. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 513 Charles V was the child and nursling of that Burgundian court. 1872 A. DE VERE *Legends St. Patrick, St. Patrick & Armagh Cathedral*, Men of might, Fierce men, the battle's nurslings.

c. *transf.* of things.

1591 SPENSER *Virg. Gnat* 282 A litle noursling of the humid ayre, A Gnat. 1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. *Colonies* 256 Each Hive supplying new-com Colonies (Heav'n's tender Nurcelings) to those fragrant mountains. 1656 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic. Enlarged* 116 The last [sc. garden Gromel] is a Nursling in the Gardens of the curious. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 500 Upward while they shoot in open Air, Indulge their Childhood, and the Nurselings spare. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 74 P 12 Peevishness..is much oftener..the child of vanity, and nursling of ignorance. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* iv. 174 The inevitable product of evil times—the child of oppression, and the nurseling of persecution. 1874 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf.-P.* 44 The daily nurslings of creative light.

2. *attrib.*, as *nursling babe, boat, child, imp.*

1793 WORDSW. *Descrip. Sketches* 176 A nursling babe her only comforter. 1818 SHELLEY *Rosal. & Helen* 590, I am weak like a nursling child. 1860 HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.-t.* xi, Nursling imps addict themselves..to these little excrescences. 1884 *Daily News* 6 Sept. 5/7 Many sailors still argue for the old system of the nurseling boat carried by the great ship.

Nursrow-tree. [f. dial. *nurs-, nuss-, noss-row* the harvest-shrew.] A tree vulgarly supposed to be efficacious in curing swollen cattle, through having one or more shrew-mice confined in it.

1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 222 To make any tree a Nursrow-tree, they catch one or more of these mice,..and having bored a hole.., they put the mice in [etc.].

† **Nurt,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 **nourt,** 7 **nort.** [Of obscure origin; given by Ray as *note.*] *intr.* To push or butt with the horns.

1555 W. WATERMAN *Fardle Facions* App. 341 The Neate that nourteth with the horne shall the owner kille. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 55 Cuist cattel that nurteth, poore wennel soon hurteth. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 206 One while [he sets his homes] streight forward to offend, other whiles bending byas, as he hath reason to nort or push toward, or avoid his enemie.

† **Nurth.** *Obs.* In 3 **nurð, nurhð.** [Of obscure origin.] Noise, din.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 140 Ha ilerde a swuch nurð towart te awariede maumetes temple. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 31 His hiðliche nurð & his untohe here makeð þe to agrisen. *a* 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *O.E. Hom.* I. 247 We mahen ilelen hare nurhð [*v.r.* nurð] & hare untohe here.

† **Nu·rturable,** *a. Obs. rare*[-1]. [f. NURTURE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of nourishing.

1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Fam. Love* B iiij, Blasphemying the Catholique Church of Rome, and rentying the consent and nurturable sustenance of the same.

Nurture (nē·rtiŭr), *sb.* Forms: 4-6 **nortour(e, -tur(e, 5-6 norter**; 5-7 **nourtoure,** 6-7 **-ture,** 4- **nurture** (5 *Sc* **nwr-**), 5 6 **-tur, -tour(e.** [a. OF. *nourture, nurture*, var. of *noure-, nourriture*: see NOURITURE.]

1. Breeding, upbringing, training, education (received or possessed by one). Now *rare.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4295 Vs wondreþ at þowre nurture of pris. *Ta* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 179 Ful foule and cherlysshe semed she,..And litel coude of nouture. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 122 He was of hey nourtoure, wel prowed and l-lernyd of al Sciences. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* VIII. iii. 276 He sente yonge Trystram in to Fraunce to lerne the langage and nurture and dedes of armes. *a* 1533 LD BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) C iij b, His father in his youthe had taught him good nurture. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 26 The greatest preferment that childe we can giue, is learning and nurture, to traine him to liue. 1607 *Statute* in *Hist. Wakefield School* (1892) 60 The general course of Religion and good nurture in the scollers of this schole. 1644 MILTON *Educ* 3 To drive our dullest and laziest youth, from the infinite desire of such a happy nurture. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* VI. xv, He bred him in their nurture wild. 1867 PARKMAN *Jesuits in N. Amer.* ix. (1875) 99 Both were of noble birth and gentle nurture.

† b. Moral training or discipline. *Obs.*

1526 TINDALE *Eph.* vi. 4 Bryngе them vppe with the norter and information off the Lorde. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* xviii. Contents, God suffreth longe, rebuketh and teacheth all soch as wil receaue nurtoure. 1611 BIBLE *Wisd.* iii. 11 Who so despiseth wisedome, and nurture, he is miserable. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. xcviii. 251 Yet I get my meat from Christ with nurture.

2. That which nourishes; nourishment, food.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R* XIX. xxxii. (Bodl. MS.), Swetnes is þe propre sauour & norture 3if it is stedefaste.. in þe membres. *c* 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 1630 Iuno.. bisyly dide hir cure To yive him mylke to hys norture. 1596 SPENSER *Hymn Hon. Love* 39 Your lovers feeble eyes you feed, But sterve their harts that needeth nourture most. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 562 For this did the Angel twice descend? for this Ordain'd thy nurture holy, as of a Plant? 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV calix, Where..from the heart we took Our first and sweetest nurture. 1880 BLACKMORE *Mary Anerley* xl, He fed him well, and nourished himself, and took nurture for the road.

Comb. 1777 POTTER *Æschylus* 319 These crisped locks, Once sacred to the nurture-giving stream Of Inachus.

3. The bringing-up or rearing *of* some one; tutelage; fostering care.

1676 W. ALLEN *Addr. Nonconf.* 44 Whom God put under the nurture of believing Parents, or Tutors. 1727 POPE, etc. *Art of Sinking* xvi, That to prevent unmarried Actresses making away with their Infants, a competent Provision be allowed for the Nurture of them. " *c* 1775 BURKE *Addr. Colonists N. Amer.* Wks. IX. 213 Under the paternal care and nurture of a protecting Parliament. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 770 Things so sacred as a nation's trust, The nurture of her youth, her dearest pledge. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 372 If guardian by nurture make a lease by indenture to one, being under the title of the infant. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* ix. 230 Even in the lower animals there is a certain love, and care, a nurture in the parent towards its offspring.

Nurture (nē·rtiŭr), *v.* Also 5, 7 **norture,** 5-6 **nurtur** (6 **-ter, -tour, -tour**), 6-7 **nourture** (6 **-tor, -toure**). [f. prec.]

1. *trans.* To feed or nourish; to support and bring up to maturity; to rear. Also *fig.* (cf. 2).

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 41 But also pleyne

was his bedde at the morwe, As at even so was he nortured wele. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 437 He knew it & had compassion peroff, & garte name it & nurtur it. *c* 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* XXXV. 216 His Eldest sone..was put into thike partye For to Norture. 1575 TURBERV. *Trag. Tales* (1837) 161 By his Grandsyre nourisht up And nurtred from a boye. 1715 BENTLEY *Serm.* (J.) They suppose mother earth to be a great animal, and to have nurtured up her young offspring with a conscious tenderness. 1815 SHELLEY *Alastor* 68 By solemn vision, and bright silver dream, His infancy was nurtured. 1828 LYTTON *Disowned* iii, The woman who nurtured me as my mother was rather capricious than kind. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* viii, He was not nurtured by the best of mothers.

refl. *c* 1512 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* Introd. (Arb.) 32/2 All the other byrdes..gyue them mete & drinke to the tyme that the[y] can flee & nurter them selfe. 1820 SHELLEY *Ed. Tyr.* L 356 That very Rat, who, like the Pontic tyrant, Nurtures himself on poison.

b. *transf.* To foster, cherish.

1828 MACAULAY *Ess., Hallam* (1851) I 57 Sprung from brutal passion, nurtured by selfish policy, the Reformation in England [etc.] 1847 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* iii. (1857) 115 It has been said that they nurture infidel propensities. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxi. 298 The Lieutenant began to nurture a secret affection for Scotland.

2. To bring up, train, educate.

1526 TINDALE *Titus* ii. 4 That they nurter the yonge wemen for to love their husbandes. 1579 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 11 A child..In tender yeares brought vp In vertues schoole, and nurtred wel. 1639 ROUSE *Heav. Univ.* viii. (1702) 106 He will delight to teach and nurture thee. 1652 BP. HALL *Eloquence* p. xiv, We ought to nurture our souls to greatnesse. 1774 BURKE *Sp. Amer. Tax.* Wks. 1842 I. 164 Persons who are nurtured in office do admirably well as long as things go on in their common order. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 532 My man of morals, nurtur'd in the shades Of Academus—is this false or true? 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* I. xxxvii, Before A woman's heart beat in my virgin breast, It had been nurtured in divinest love. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. xi, He had been nurtured in contempt for the tales of priests.

† **b.** To discipline, chasten. *Obs.*

1528 TINDALE *Doctr. Treat.* (Parker Soc.) 136 God laid him where he could neither see sun nor moon ..to nurture him,..and to teach him God's ways. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* xii. 11. *a* 1564 BECON *Contempl. H. Script.* Wks. II. iii 93 They verely for a fewe daies nurtred vs after their own pleasure; But he nurtreth vs for our profit. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Prov.* xiii. 24 He that spareth the rod, hateth his childe; but he that loveth him doth instantly nurture him. 1636 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. lxx. 182 You have had your own large share of troubles. ; but it saith your Father counteth you not a bastard; full-begotten bairns are nurtured.

† **c.** To wean (one) *from* something. *Obs. rare*[-1].

1621 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 172 As a fatherly correction and chastisement, to nurture us from some past sin.

Nu·rtured, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED [1].] Trained, educated. Chiefly in *evil-, ill-, well-nurtured.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3177 A ix score of new geere of nurtrid maydens. *c* 1475 *Babees Bk.* 119 Als to the worlde better [boon] in noo degie Mihte yee desire thanne nurtred forto be. 1599 *George-a-Greene* Greene's Wks. (Grosart) 1229 Nay, good my Liege, ill nurtur'd we were, then. 1611 BIBLE *Ecclus.* xxii. 3 An euill nurtured sonne is the dishonour of his father. *Ibid.* xxxi 19 A very litle is sufficient for a man well nurtured. 1612 DEKKER *If it be not Good* Wks. 1873 II. 281 How dar'st thou mock vs, thou ill nurtur'd slaue? 1781 COWPER *Table-T.* 634 A well-nurtur'd train Of abler votaries. 1854 G. GREENWOOD *Haps & Mishaps* 60 Revealing the..hell of ferocity in their blood-nurtured natures. 1887 *Murray's Mag.* I. 558 His India-nurtured blood felt comforted by the warmth.

Nu·rtureless. *rare*[-1]. [f. NURTURE *sb.* + -LESS.] Without nurture or nourishment.

1835 TALFOURD *Ion* II i, Who perish not alone, but in their fall Break the far-spreading tendrils that they feed, And leave them nurtureless.

Nu·rturer. [f. NURTURE *v.* + -ER [1].] One who nurtures or trains.

1796 *Hist. Ned Evans* II. 253 Mrs. Waldron could not behold the nurturers of her grandson without the tenderest emotions. 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 491 These are under the conduct of the great Nurturer. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 62 Subjects who in other States are termed slaves, are by us termed nurturers and paymasters.

Nu·rtureship. [-SHIP.] Upbringing.

a 1845 HOOD *The Desert-Born* 95 Like an infant changed at nurse By fairies, you have undergone a nurtureship perverse.

Nu·rturing, *vbl. sb.* [f. NURTURE *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of the verb, in various senses.

1535 COVERDALE *Job* xxxvi. 10 He with punyshinge and nurturinge off them. , warneth them to leaue of from their wickednesse. 1578 *Chr. Prayers, Prov. Pr.* (Parker Soc.) 534 We acknowledge thy fatherly nurturing of us. 1629 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* vii. 74 The Iesuites haue a Colledge.. for the nurturing of their young Iesuites. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* IV. v, Well-a-day, my lord, my nurturing was somewhat neglected in the province.

Nu·rturing, *ppl. a.* [-ING [2].] That nurtures.

1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 664 Blood, being the nurturing principle of the flesh. 1883 SWINBURNE *Cent. Roundels* 47 Each mother's nurturing breast Feeds a flower of bliss.

† **Nurvil.** *Obs. rare*[-0]. [var. of NIRVYL, agreeing in vowel with Norw. dial. *nurv* masc., *nurva* fem.; perhaps represented by mod. dial. *knurl.*] A dwarfish person.

1499 *Promp. Parv.* (Pynson), Nuruyll, dwerfe.

Nurye, variant of NURRY *Obs.* **Nurysoh,** obs. f. NOURISH *v.* **Nusance, -anse, -auns,** obs. ff. NUISANCE. **Nuse,** obs. f. NURSE *sb.*[2]

Nushed, *pa. pple. dial.* (See quot.)

1674–91 RAY *S. & E. C. Words, Nush'd,* starved, in the bringing up.

Nusle, nussel, nussle, var. of NUZZLE *v.*[2]

Nusse, obs. form of NURSE *sb.*[2]

Nu·ssierite. *Min.* [See first quot.] A variety of pyromorphite.

1836–41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 843 Baruel has described a double phosphate of lead and lime from the mine of Nussiere, near Beaujeu, in the department of Rhone: he has called it Nussierite. 1846 *Penny Cycl.* Suppl. II. 308/2 *Nussierite,* Occurs in crystals, which are almost lenticular. ..Colour yellow, greyish or greenish.

Nuste, var. of NIST *v. Obs.* **Nustle,** obs. f. NUZZLE *v.*[1] **Nusy:** see NOISE *v.*

Nut (nʌt), *sb.*[1] Forms: *α.* 1 hnutu (*pl.* hnyte, hnite, nyte), 2–4, 6 nute (3 nouthe). *β.* 3–5 note (4 nhote), 5 noote. *γ.* 4–6 nott(e, 5–6 not. *δ.* 4–6 nutte, 5–8 nutt, 6– nut (8–9 *Sc.* nit). [Common Teut.: OE. *hnutu* fem. = MDu. *note, nuete* (Du. *noot, neut*), and *not,* MLG. *note, not,* ON. *hnot* (Norw. *not,* Sw. *nöt,* Da. *nod*), OHG. (*h*)*nuz* (G. *nuss*). The stem **hnut-*:—pre-Teut. **knud-*, is related to that of OIr. *cnū,* Gael. *cnù, cnò,* Welsh *cneuen* (pl. *cnau*) nut.]

I. 1. A fruit which consists of a hard or leathery (indehiscent) shell enclosing an edible kernel; the kernel itself.

For the many specific names of nuts, and of other fruits or vegetable products to which the name is loosely applied (as *earth-nut, pea-nut*), see the distinguishing word.

α. *c* 875 *Erfurt Gloss.* 15 *Abilina,* hnutu. *c* 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. vii 16 Ah he somnigaþ..of gorstun ficos *vel* nyte? *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 134 Pinhnutena cyrnles, & amigdalas, & opera hnutena cyrnlu. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 79 Me breken þe nute for to habbene þene cornel. *c* 1265 *Voc. Plants* in Wr.-Wülcker 557 *Auellane, petite noix,* litel nute. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 18833 His hare [was] like to þe nute brun, Quen it for ripnes fals dun. *c* 1390 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* xlvi. 8 Lat sie vho first my wedhe wins; For I will wed ane apple and a nute [*rime* shute].

β. *c* 1290 *Beket* 1191 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 140 Deintebes to him brouȝte, Applene, & peoren, and notes also. 13.. *K. Alis* 5193 It wil al fruyt ete, Applen, noten, reisyns, and whete. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 129 þe duke bouȝte notes wiþ þe whiche he seþe his mete and vitailles. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lvi. 373 þe ape wil gladly Ete the kyrnell of the note, for it is swete. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* b iij b, Wete a mortell of flesh therin, the mowntenaunce of a Note.

γ. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 12 A fewe peris, appelis or nottis. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII cviii. (Bodl. MS.), The nutte tre hatte Nux & so þe notte also. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 647 *Hec nux,*..notte. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* c v, Pellettis of the grettenes of a Not. *Ibid.* f vij, A Clustre of Nottis. *c* 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 912 Small nottes, *noisettes.*

δ. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxix. 131 Treesse berand garioflez and nute mugez and grete nuttez of Inde. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacionn* (Roxb.) 59 Thai callid liges, Razines and Nuttes and apples collibies. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 5 b, As the shale of the nut to be broken that he may fede of the cornell. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* xiv. (1596) 258 He hath his haire coloured like a nut full ripe. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xvii. 196 Worldly riches, like nuts, teare many clothes in getting them. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xxii. 413 *Haslenut tree,* the nut is pectoral. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet in Aliments,* etc. I. 257 Such as abound with a soft Oil, ..as most sorts of Nuts. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 315 The beech of oily nuts Prolific. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xiii, My Lord of Rothsay, who..was cracking nuts with a strolling musician. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 556 Soft fruitage, mighty nuts, and nourishing roots.

b. As a symbol of something of trifling value.

c 1300 *Havelok* 419 He ne yaf a note of his ojes. *Ibid.* 1332 Nouth þe worth of one nouthe [= nute]. 1340 *Ayenb.* 143 Ne prosperite ne aduersete of þe worlde hi ne prazeþ ane nhote.

† **c.** One of the seeds in a pine-cone. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I 250 Genim. cyrnlu of pintrywenum hnutum. 1611 CORGR., *Noix de pin,*..the nut, or fruit of the Pine-apple. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Fir tree,* The Kernels and Nuts, which may be got out of their Cones and Clogs.

† **d.** The stone of a peach or date. *Obs. rare.*

1600 POLY tr. *Leo's Africa* III. 207 Their peaches they cut into fower quarters, and casting away the nuts or stones, they drie them in the sunne. *Ibid.* VI. 269 They feede their goates with the nuts or stones of their dates beaten to powder, whereby they grow exceeding fat.

† **e.** The fruit of the cocoa-tree. *Obs.*

1707 FUNNELL *Voy.* v. 89 The Nut or Kernel..ripens in a great Husk, wherein are sometimes 30, nay 40 cocoas. 1711 *Spect.* Advt. (1891) 903 Chocolate all Nut 2*s.* 6*d.* and 3*s.* with sugar 1*s.* 8*d.*

† **2.** A cup formed from the shell of a coco-nut mounted in metal; also, one made of other materials to resemble this. *Obs.* (See also 4 c.)

1337 in Riley *Mem. Lond.* (1868) 200 One cup called 'note', with a foot and cover of silver, value 30*s.* 1427 *Will of Esturmy* (Somerset Ho.), Vnum note de degean cum coopertario. 1479 *Paston Lett.* III. 272 A blak notte standing of silver and gilt, with a kover to the same. 1520 SIR R. ELYOT *Will* in Elyot *Gov.* (1883) App. A, ii playn bolles of silver.., ii nuttes garnyshed with silver and gilt. *c* 1580 in *Archæol.* (1840) XXVIII. 132 A drynkinge nutte of sylver, worth about twentie pounds. [1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xvi, Tender him the nut once more.]

3. In various proverbial and allusive contexts. (For *deaf nut* see DEAF *a.* 6 b.)

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 20 She is lost with an apple, and woon with a nut. 1647 COWLEY *Mistr., The Tree* ii, With Art as strange, as Homer in the Nut, Love in my Heart has Volumes put. 1660 HOWELL *Eng. Prov.* 15 He may be gott by an Apple, and lost by a Nutt. 1728 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* viii. 161 They, who are not, or but lately, past their nuts, cannot be supposed to have any extent of knowledge. 1843 LONGF. *Sp. Stud.* I. iv, Very little meat and a great deal of tablecloth...And more noise than nuts. 1899 *Times* 25 Oct. 5/3 They can't shoot for nuts; go ahead.

4. In allusions to the difficulty of cracking hard-shelled nuts: **a.** A question difficult to answer, or a problem hard to solve.

1545 ELYOT *Def. Gd. Wom.* B iv b, Nowe knacke me that nut, maister Candidus. 1589 *Hay any work* (1844) 33 Like you any of these Nuts, John Canterbury? 1655 FULLER *Hist. Cambr.* (1840) 95 Why was this Hall first visited?.. But the nut is not worth the cracking. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr* IV. (1721) 236 Here's Nuts enough to employ their Teeth,..but..before they crack them they will break their Brains. 1801 HUNTINGTON *God the Guard. of Poor* Ded. p. iii, Those providences which appear rather out of the common line are hard nuts in the mouth of a weak believer. 1858–61 J. BROWN *Horæ Subs.* (1863) 17 He especially liked his mental nuts. 1886 STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* i, It was a nut to crack for many, what these two could see in each other.

b. A matter or undertaking difficult to accomplish; a person hard to deal with or conciliate.

1662–7 COWLEY *Of Plants* Wks. (Grosart) II. 276/1 'Tis time that you these childish Sports forsake, Hymen for you has other Nuts to crack. 1745 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1887 II. 16 Fortified towns are hard nuts to crack; and your teeth have not been accustomed to it. 1866 *Illustr. Lond. N.* 9 June 549 Spain has..got some of her teeth broken in the attempt to crack a nut that was too hard for them. 1888 J. PAYN *Myst. Mirbridge* xxi, You will find Robert Morris a hard nut to crack.

c. (See quots. and sense 2.)

1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xvi, A huge calabash full of sack was offered to the lips of the supplicant, while this prince of revellers exhorted him,—'Crack me this nut, and do it handsomely'. 1889 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. VIII. 437 When a fresh guest arrived he was met by the laird, who made him 'crack a nut', that is, drink a silver-mounted cocoanut-shell full of claret.

5. a. *Nuts to* (a person): A source of pleasure or delight to one. Now *slang.*

1617 FLETCHER *Maid Lover* v. iv, But they are needful mischiefs, And such are Nuts to me. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 56 This story would have been Nuts to Mother Midnight. 1705 in W. S. Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 147 Pray remember that our divisions will be nuts to the adversaries of the Church. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lit. Nat.* (1834) II. 484 Mischief is said to be nuts to some folks. 1805 *Naval Chron.* XIII. 11 This was Nuts to many of them whose purses could afford it. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxv, This was nuts to us, for we liked to have a Spaniard wet with salt water. 1891 F. R. STOCKTON *House Martha* 208 To see me here would be simply nuts to her.

b. (See NUT *v.* 2, quot. 1812.)

6. *To be* (*dead*) *nuts on* or *upon,* to set great store upon, to be devoted to, fond of, or delighted with (a person or thing). *slang.*

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar T.* s.v. *Well-hung,* The blowen was nuts upon the Kiddey because he is well-hung. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s.v., A man who is much gratified with any bargain he has made,..will express his self-satisfaction..by declaring that he is, or was, quite nuts upon himself. 1862 *Punch* 29 Mar. 127/1 Johnny and Georgy were nuts on their pet , and tabled their money freely. 1873 W. BLACK *Pr. Thule* xi. 168 My aunt is awful nuts on Marcus Aurelius. 1894 ASTLEY 50 *Yrs. Life* I. 152 He wasn't dead nuts on meeting with them.

7. *slang.* The head (of a person).

1858 MAYHEW *Paved w. Gold* II. xii 189 The first round was soon terminated, for Jack got a 'cracker on his nut'. 1894 CLARK RUSSELL *Good Ship Mohock* II. 19 Let that chap there be ready with his cutlass to job me over the nut on my showing myself.

b. *Off one's nut,* out of one's mind, insane. (See also quot. 1860.)

1860 *Slang Dict.* (ed. 2) 182 To be 'off one's nut', to be in liquor. 1873 MISS BRADDON *Str. & Pilgr.* II iii. 178 There are the men who go off their nuts by the time they're worth a million or so. 1893 *Fam. Herald* 68/2 But is the master off his nut that he has her down here to stay?

8. Applied disparagingly to persons.

1887 FENN *Master of Ceremonies* vii, He is a close old nut. 1896 *Harper's Mag.* XCIII. 150/2 'Who's the old nut walking with your father-in-law?' 'He's my clerk'.

b. A certain type of Australian (see quots.).

1882 A. J. BOYD *Old Colonials* 60 What is a Nut?.. Imagine a long, lank, lantern jawed, whiskerless, colonial youth. *Ibid.* 65 He is a bully, a low, coarse, blasphemous blackguard—what is termed a regular colonial Nut.

II. 9. A small metal projection upon a spindle (of a clock, etc.) furnished with teeth, and engaging in a cog-wheel; a small spur-wheel.

1406–7 in *Archæologia* (1857) XXXVII. 25 Thomas Clockmaker received 7*s.* for amending of the note and spindle. 1567 in *Antiquary* (1888) Apr. 169 For makyng a nutte for the dyall, iij*d.* 1648 WILKINS *Math. Magic* I. xx. (1707) 82 Let us imagine every Wheel in this following Figure to have a hundred Teeth in it, and every Nut ten. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* iii. 45 Before a revolution of the Wheel be perform'd, it would go off from the length of the Teeth of the Nut. 1775 ASH, *Nut,* a small protuberance with indentures answering to the teeth of a wheel. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 130 A spur nut *a,* and a bevelled nut *b*;..the nut *a* works into the spur-wheel.

† **10.** A projection from the lock of a cross-bow, serving to detain the string until released by the trigger. *Obs.*

1528 PAYNELL *Salerne's Regim.* Q ij b, The iij nutte, that is, the nutte of the crosse bowe, is dethe, for the crosse bowe

sleethe men. 1578 *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) II. 59 My crossebowe without the nutte. 1611 Cotgr., *La noix d'une arbalete*, the nut of a crossebow. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 98 They..draw the string up to the nut made of bone in the handle, with an iron hook they wear at their girdle.

11. A small block of wood, iron, etc., pierced, and wormed with a female screw; used to make a bolt fast, or to allow of its adjustment.

Cf *nott-s..et escrues* in a Lille document of 1597 cited by Godefroi, s.v. *Nottet*.

1611 Cotgr., *Coublot de bois*, a woodden sole, or Nut for a Scrue; the foot of a Scrue. 1677 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* i. 5 The Nut or Screw Box hath also a square Worm, and is brazed into the round Box. 1735 J. Price *Stone-Br. Thames* 7 Iron Hooks should be let into their Flanks, and screw'd into Nuts. 1815 J. Smith *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 62 A screw with a button head, tightened at the back with a nut. 1894 Bottone *Electr. Instr.* 173 The nut, of course, works against the springs...When the nut is loosened the spring causes it to rise.

b. The portion of a wooden printing-press in which the screw plays.

1642 *Ordin. Lords & Comm. Prohib. Print.* 6 The Printers Nuts and Spindles which they find so employed. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xi. P 1 To preserve the Worms of the Spindle and Nut from wearing each other out the faster. 1824 J. Johnson *Typogr.* II. 507 The brass nut in which the screw of the spindle works. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 111/1 In the upper cross-bar or head..a nut is firmly secured. The screw works up and down in this nut.

c. The contrivance at the lower end of a violin-bow, or any similar instrument, by which the horse-hair may be relaxed or tightened.

1662 Playford *Skill Mus.* ii. (1674) 101 Hold the Bow betwixt the ends of your Thumb and your Forefinger, an Inch below the Nut. 1836 Dubourg *Violin* ix. (1878) 280 So regulated as to cause the nearest approach made by the stick to the hair to be exactly in the middle, between the head and the nut. 1884 Heron-Allen *Violin-making* 93 A bow..with a properly constructed head and nut to receive the hair.

12. *Naut.* A part of a ship's anchor (see quots.).

1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* vii 29 At the head of the Shanke there is a hole..., and in it a Ring, wherein is the Nut to which there is fast fixed a Stocke of wood crossing the Flookes. 1688 Holme *Armoury* III. xv. (Roxb.) 29/1 The nutt, the round part under the eye, to which the stock is fixt. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Nuts of the anchor*, two little prominencies, appearing like short square bars of iron, fixed across the upper part of the anchor-shank, to secure the stock thereof in it's place. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 502 *Nuts*, two projections either raised or welded on the square part of the shank [etc.].

13. (See quot. 1876.)

1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 80 The Frets are nearer to one another toward the Bridge, and wider toward the Nut or Head of a Viol. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 323/2 An equal division of a string between either the nut and bridge, or stop and bridge. 1876 Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms* 316 *Nut*, the fixed bridge formed by a slight prominence or ridge at the upper end of the strings of instruments of the violin and guitar family.

b. *To make the nut*: (see quot.).

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 12 The violoncello players ..who seek to get high-pitched notes from their instruments by shortening the strings by violent pressure with the outside of the phalangeal joint of the left thumb, while the fingers are engaged in stopping the string lower down (a manœuvre known as 'making the nut').

14. The central part of a potter's wheel.

1735 *Dict. Polygraph.* s.v. *Pottery*, The potters wheel consists principally in the nut, which is a beam or axis, whose foot or pivot plays perpendicularly on a free-stone sole or bottom.

III. †15. The glans penis. *Obs.*

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 358 There is a skinne which doth..couer..the nut or foreparte of a mannes yarde. 1611 Cotgr., *Pennache de mer*, at one end resembles a feather, and th' vncouered nut of a mans yard at th' other. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* i 42 After they have cut off the fore-skin, [they] slit with their nails the skin also that covers the nut. 1758 J. S tr. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) Dictionary, *Balanus*, the Glands or Nut of the Yard.

†16. = Pope's eye. *Obs.*

1611 Cotgr., *Oeil de Iudas*, the Nut, or Fryers peece of a Leg of Mutton. 1682 Gibson *Anat.* iv. (1697) App., A gland which we call in sheep the Nut or Pope's eye.

†b. A small knob (of meat). *Obs. rare*[-1].

1769 J. Skeat *Art Cookery* 12 A sham Tortoise...is made of a calf's liver. There is a small nut of liver that hangs to it, which serves for the head.

c. *dial.* The pancreas; also, part of the caul.

c1816 *Yng. Woman's Companion* 2 The liver, lights, heart, nut, and milt. 1893 P. H. Emerson *Eng. Lagoons* xvii. 76 Jim. had bought a pig's fry...I ate of all parts – the 'nut' and the 'mint'..were really good. *Ibid.*, The apron (omentum), that's nice..; but the kell, that's the thing, and the nut of that is the sweetest part of all.

17. *pl.* Coal in small lumps.

1870 *Eng. Mech.* 18 Feb. 563/3 We have been using silk-stone nuts. 1883 Gresley *Gloss. Coal-mining* 175 *Nuts*, small lumps of coal which will pass through a screen the bars of which vary in width apart between ½ inch and 2½ inches.

18. A small rounded biscuit or cake. Only in *doughnut*, *gingerbread* or *spice nut*, q.v.

IV. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

19. Attributive: **a.** In sense 1, as *nut-bunch*, *-bush*, *-cake*, *-flower*, *-fruit*, *-garden*, *-grove*, etc.

1877 Horton in Moloney *Forestry W. Afr.* (1887) 38 The *nut bunches are cut down from the trees. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 257/2 A *Nutte buske, *coryletum*. 1823 J. F. Cooper *Pioneers* ix, The four corners were garnished with plates of cake. On one was piled certain curiously twisted and complicated figures called '*nut-cakes'. 1648 Hexham II, *Notebloemen*, Nut-flowers. 1850 Mrs. Browning *Poems* II. 262 They listen For..*nut-fruit falling from the trees. 1535 Coverdale *Song. Sol.* vi. 11, I wente downe in to the *nutt garden, to se what grew by the brokes. 1872 Calverley *Fly Leaves* (1903) 27 In the *nutgroves of Moloeco. c1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 34 Ȝenim *hnutcyrnla & hwæte corn. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cviii. (Bodl. MS.), Wīn is þe notte cirnel þt is sauorie & ful swete. 1460–70 *Bk. Quintessence* 23 Putte þerine note-kirnelis, fyn triacle, radisch. 1530 Palsgr. 254/1 Pyll of a nutte curnell. 1681 Grew *Museum* II. § 1. 1 20 A small Orbicular Fruit, as it seems, of the *Nut-kind. 1816 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* xxv. (1818) II 416 The beetle to which the *nut-maggot is transformed. 1765 *Museum Rust.* III. 285 In the *nut season fences are pulled in pieces for the fruit by all the boys and girls in the neighbourhood. 1648 Hexham II, *Een Note-booste*, a *Nut-skin or Husk. 1845 Disraeli *Sybil* (1863) 135 He cut my eyelid open once with a *nut-stick. 1886 W. J. Tucker *E. Europe* 367 The fourth course was a *nut tart, very large, very rich, very sweet. 1496 *Fysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 29 The bayte that bredith on an oke, and the *notworme.

b. In sense 11, as *nut-frame*, *-iron*, *-key*, *-sling*.

1711 W. Sutherland *Shipbuilder's Assist.* 153 Nut-slings of the Guns. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 443 The nut-frame should carry three flat pieces of wood or iron. *Ibid.* 338 Scrap or nut-iron, consisting of old nails, screws, nuts, and pieces of that description. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* I. 425 The head and handle are forged in one piece..., the latter part being formed into a nut-key.

c. In sense 17, as *nut-coal*, *-slack*.

1869 Mrs. Whitney *We Girls* vi. (1873) 129 A sprinkle of small, shiny nut-coal. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 18 Mar. 661/2 Coke (made of nut-slack riddled).

20. Objective and obj. genitive, as *nut-catcher*, *-eater*, *-gathering*, *-seller*. Also *nut-grown*.

1746 Mrs. Carter in Pennington *Life* (1808) I 105 My fellow *nut-catcher and I have another wood in reserve where we hope for better success. 1883 D. Cook *P. Foster's Daughter* i, He seeks the *nut-eater. 1876 H. H. Thomas *Mem. D. Thomas* i. 4 Delighting in country rambles, in *nut gathering and bathing. 1809 Campbell *Gert. Wyom.* i. iii, And playful squirrel on his *nut-grown tree. 1648 Hexham II, *Een note-menger*, a *Nut-seller.

b. Similative, as *nut deaf*, *-grey*, *-like*, *-sweet*.

1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII 800 Old men are our aversion, so *nut-deaf are they, so sand-blind. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VI 210/2 To give an example of the manner of producing these colours we shall take the *nut-grey. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 181 Seeds *nut like. 1874 A. Gray *Less. Bot.* 409 The 2 nut like seeds partly sunk in excavations at the base of the scale. 1586 Bright *Melanch.* xviii. 110 For of it selfe [the blood] being *nutsweete or milke-sweete, by this heate becommeth sugar or hony sweete.

21. Special combs.: **†nut-beam**, a nut-tree; **†nut-boy**, a boy who gathers nuts; **†nut-breaker**, = Nut-cracker 3 b; **nut-out**, *slang* (see quot.); **†nut-head**, the plant Tormentil, which has nut-like seeds; **†nut-housing**, a nutshell; **Nut-Monday**, the first Monday in August, locally observed as a holiday; **†nut-mouse**, the dormouse; **†nut-mussel** (?); **nut-palm**, an Australian palm (*Cycas media*) which bears edible nuts; **†nut-penny** (cf. *nut-silver*); **nut-pine**, a species of pine (*Pinus sabiniana*) indigenous to N. America; **†nut plum** (see quot.); **nut-rush**, a kind of sedge with nut-like seeds; **†nut-silver**, a yearly payment formerly customary in Northumberland; **nut-wood**, ? walnut wood.

c1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 42 *Hnutbeames rinde seaw.. drype on eare. 1412–13 *Abingdon Rolls* (Camden) 75 Et de vs de j notebem vendito in Gardino hoc anno. 1653 Dorothy Osborne *Lett.* (1903) 29 She wears twenty strung upon a ribbon, like the 'nut boys play withal. 1778 Pennant *Tour Wales* (1883) I. 29 Excepting the Caryocatactes or *nut-breaker, I do not recollect any very uncommon bird to have visited this parish. 1874 *Slang Dict.* 239 *Nut-cut*, roguish, mischievous. c1265 *Voc. Plants* in Wr.-Wülcker 557 *Turmentine*, i. *nutehede. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 257/2 A Nutte husynge, *nucleus*. 1867 *Q. Rev.* CXXII. 380 '*Nut-Monday' is still a great occasion in Kendal. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 423 Of the *Nut-mouse, Hasel mouse, or Filbird-mouse. 1705 Petiver in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1954 *Chama Carolina*...This Shell resembles our *Nut-Muscle. 1889 J. H. Maiden *Usef. Native Pl.* 21 '*Nut Palm.'.. Employed by the aborigines as food. An excellent farina is obtained from it. 1702 in J. C. Hodgson *Hist. Northumbld.* (1904) VII. 316 The rent called *Nutt pennys. 1851 Mayne Reid *Scalp Hunt.* xxvi. 190 We cached them [the horses] in a thicket of *nut-pine. 1872 Raymond *Mines & Mining* 11 The Cuyanne Mountain is thickly covered with nut-pine timber. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 437 Those plums..that are graffed in Nut-tree stocks..retain the face and forme still of the mother graffe, but they get the taste of the stock wherein they are set..: of them both they carry the name, and are called *nut-plums. 1611 Florio, *Nociprunum*, the Nut-plumbe. 1874 A. Gray *Less. Bot.* 570 *Scleria*, *Nut Rush. 1569 in J. C. Hodgson *Hist. Northumbld.* (1904) VII. 306 All the tenants pay yearly by ancient custom..*Nutsylver. 1701 Wolley *Jrnl. New York* (1860) 52 They had Needles of Wood, for which *Nut-wood was esteemed best. 1838 *Daily News* 15 Feb 9/6 Tenders are also invited..for the delivery of 6,000 rough nut-wood stocks for carbines.

†Nut, *sb.*[2] *Obs* [OE. *nyt*] Use, worth.

c1205 Lay. 13428 A he seide þat Bruttes neoren noht to nuttes, ah he seide þat þa Prohtes weoren gode cnihtes.

†Nut, *a. Obs.* Also 4 **neȝt.** [OE *nyt.* The form *neȝt* is for *net*, riming with *pet*, pit.] Useful.

c1205 Lay. 9470 Wel is þe man nut þe sehtnesse wurcheð. c1315 Shoreham iv. 136 Ine felþe þou scheit lygge, þou ert nauȝt elles neȝt.

Nut, *v.* [f. Nut *sb.*[1]]

1. *intr.* To seek for, or gather, nuts; *esp.* in phr. *to go* (*a*) *nutting*.

1604 Dekker *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 84 Whither gad you? A nutting forsooth. c1670 Wood *Life* (O.H.S.) I. 176 A. W. went to angle with William Staine of Mert. coll. to Wheately bridge and nutted in Shotover by the way. 1693 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) III 197 Last week 3 clippers were taken in the very act in a wood., being discovered by a boy a nutting. 1824 Mrs. Cameron *Marten & his Scholars* vii. 45 A set of wild chaps tied me..to go a-nutting with them. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 614 A schoolboy who goes nutting in the wood of a neighbour. 1879 'E. Garrett' *House by Works* I. 47 When he and I used to go nutting in Culstead.

2. *trans.* To curry favour with, to court (a person). *slang.* (Cf. Nut *sb.*[1] 6.)

1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict.*, *Nut*, to please a person by any little act of assiduity, by a present, or by flattering words, is called *nutting* him; as the present, &c., by which you have gratified them is termed a *nut*. 1823 *Grose's Dict. Vulgar T.* (Egan) s.v. *Nuts*, The cove's nutting the blowen; the man is trying to please the girl.

Nutant (mū tǎnt), *a.* [ad. L. *nūtant-em*, pres. pple. of *nūtāre* to nod. So F. *nutant*, Sp. and Pg. *nutante*] Drooping, pendent. Also *Comb.*

1751 J. Hill *Hist. Plants* 371 The great nutant-flowered Lilium, called the great Martagon. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 442/1 *Nutant*, nodding, having the point turned outward. 1819 Samouelle *Entomol. Compend.* 212 Head nutant, forming an obtuse angle with the thorax. 1853 G. Johnston *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 42 The ripe capsules are generally erect, but sometimes nutant.

Nuta·te, *v. rare* [f. ppl. stem of L. *nūtāre*: cf. prec.] *intr.* To droop or bend downwards. Hence **Nuta·ting** *ppl. a.*

1880 C. & F. Darwin *Movem. Pl.* 99 He has shewn in the case of certain seedlings, whose tips are bent downwards (or which nutate), that [etc.]. 1881 *Spectator* 8 Jan. 51 That side of the nutating stem faces the north throughout the movement. 1897 Willis *Fl. Pl. & Ferns* I. 174 The nutating tip of a twining stem.

Nutation (mūtē·ʃən). [ad. L. *nūtātiōn-em*, noun of action f. *nūtāre* to nod. So F. *nutation*, It. *nutazione*, Sp. *nutacion*.]

1. The action of nodding the head; an instance of this. Also *transf.*

1612 Cotta *Disc. Dang. Pract. Phys.* i. v. 42 The nutation and staggering of nature doth make warie proceeding. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Nutation*, nodding, as one doth when he sits sleeping. 1728 Pope *Dunc.* ii. 409 So from the mid-most the nutation spreads Round, and more round, o'er all the sea of heads. 1859 J. G. Saxe *Poems*, *Richard of Gloster*, Ugly relations Who'll be very apt to disturb your nutations By unpleasant allusions, and rude observations! 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III 78 The cervical vertebræ are usually attacked first; a difficulty is felt in rotation and nutation.

2. *Astr.* A slight oscillation of the earth's axis; now *spec.* that by which the pole of the equator would describe a small ellipse in about 19 years, and which actually renders its motion round the pole of the ecliptic (see Precession) wavy instead of purely circular.

1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* (1726) I. 502 Another Nutation arising from another Cause may produce all this diversity in the distance of the Pole-Star from the Pole. 1748 Bradley in *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 13 This apparent Motion, in both those Stars, might proceed from a Nutation in the Earth's Axis. *Ibid.* 15 The Changes which I had observed, both in the annual Precession and Nutation. 1789 E. Darwin *Bot. Gard.* II (1791) 63 Marking her solar and sidereal day, Her slow nutation, and her varying clime. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 448/1 A large number of stars.. have a slight apparent motion not attributable either to precession or nutation. 1882 R. Proctor in *Knowledge* 220 A more perfect method of illustrating the precession of the equinoxes or the earth's reeling, and also the nutation (or nodding, still to be described).

b. The oscillation of a top in spinning.

1879 Thomson & Tait *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 107 If a Troughton's top be placed on its pivot in any inclined position, and then spun off with very great angular velocity about its axis of figure, the nutation will be insensible.

3. Curvature in the stem of a growing plant.

1789 E. Darwin *Bot. Gard.* II. (1791) 19 The sun flower follows the course of the sun by nutation, not by twisting its stem. 1816 Keith *Phys. Bot.* II. 447 Such flowers are designated by the appellation of Heliotropes, on account of their following the course of the sun; and the movement they thus exhibit is denominated their nutation. 1880 C. & F. Darwin *Movem. Pl.* 1 The stem of a climbing plant, which bends successively to all points of the compass, so that the tip revolves. This movement has been called by Sachs 'revolving nutation'.

Nu·t-bone. Now *rare.* [f. Nut *sb.*[1]] One of the sesamoid bones in the foot of a horse. Also applied to the navicular bone.

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 973 Pliny calles them *ossa orbiculata* round or nut-bones. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Shoing*, Thus the cannon-bone presses on the pastern, this on the coronary, the coronary upon the coffin, or foot-bone, and upon the nut-bone. 1816 Blaine *Vet. Art* 74 Anterior extremities. 2. Navicular or nutbone.

Nu·t-brown, *a.* (and *sb.*). [f. Nut *sb.*[1] Cf. Sw. *nötbrun*, Da. *nøddebrun*, G. *nussbraun*.]

1. Of the colour of a ripe hazel-nut; brown as a nut; of a warm reddish-brown colour.

a. Of hair or complexion, or of animals.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 18846 Berd and hefd of a heu ware, Nute brun als I tald yow are. 1575 Gascoigne *Herbes* Wks. (Grosart) I. 356 A lously nutbrowne face is best of all. 1723

Lond. Gaz. No. 6154/4 One Nut-brown Mare. 1823 BYRON *Island* II. vii, The sun-born blood..threw O'er her clear nut-brown skin a lucid hue. 1823 — *Juan* XIII. lxxv, Ah, nut-brown partridges! *a* 1855 C. BRONTE *Professor* ix, Her hair was nut-brown.

b. Of girls, in respect of complexion.

a 1500 *Nutbrowne Maide* viii in *Arnolde's Chron.* (1502) fol. 75 b, Shal neuer be sayd the Nutbrowne mayd was to her loue vnkind. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 115 If she be well sette, then call hir a Bosse, if Nut broune, as blacke as a coale. 1611 COTGR., s.v. *Fille*, The nut-browne lasse for mirth and neatnesse doth surpasse. 1637 MASSINGER *Guardian* I. i, My tenants' nut-brown daughters, wholesome girls. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* II. 337 Shown him by the Nut-brown maids, A branch of Styx here rises from the Shades. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xv, The attention which was paid to every word that he uttered by the nut-brown Mysie. 1895 *Daily News* 20 Mar. 7/1 For the nut-brown maids, who strike the happy medium between dark and fair, there is a large choice of gentle tints.

absol. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* I. 228 Well, and what of that, my pretty nut-brown?

c. Of things, *esp.* ale.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 110 The nut-broun Colour of Seller-Ale in a fiosty morning. 1608 DEKKER *Belman of Lond.* Wks (Grosart) III. 78 Nut-browne round trenchers lay in good order. *a* 1668 DAVENANT *News fr. Plimouth* III. i, Good Nutbrowne-Ale and Tost. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 221 Low lies that house where nut-brown draughts inspir'd.

† d. Of a sword. (Cf. BROWN *a.* 4.) *Obs.*

16 . *Robin Hood and Beggar* in Child *Ballads* III. 157/1 The beggar he had a mickle long staffe, And Robin had a nut-brown sword. 1674 BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 797 When his nut-brown sword was out, Courageously he laid about.

† e. *fig.* Rustic. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1648 HERRICK *Hesp.*, *Sweet Country Life* 60 Thy Nut-browne mirth, thy Russet wit.

2. *absol.* as *sb.* a. Ale. (Cf. 1 c.)

1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* ii, Thou shalt have a cup of the nut-brown for thyself, my boy. 1867 BRIERLEY *Marlocks* 121, I began to have doubts whether the parson would have cared to leave the 'nut-brown'.

b. A brown colour like that of nuts.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 772 Her hair was of a soft nut-brown. 1896 *Daily News* 12 Sept 6/2 Deep nuthrowns and the red of the robin's breast are skilfully combined.

Nu·t-crack. [f. NUT *sb.*[1]]

1. = NUT-CRACKER 1. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 5 Nutcracke, *nucifrangium.* 1681 *Reply to 'Mischief of Impositions'* 4 They can find in their hearts to play with Nut-cracks and Hobby-horses. 1682 SOUTHERNE *Loyal Brother* v. Wks. 1721 I 59 Indeed a nutcrack, or some such conceited Hyroglyphical Engine does well in the hand of a magistrate 1793 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) III. 266 A mouth that will be nut-cracks at 60. 1806 J. Tomlinson *Doncaster* (1887) 257 For 16 pairs of nut-cracks to mansion house.

2. *Nut-crack Night*, Hallowe'en.

1777 BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* App. 344 From the Custom of flinging [nuts]..into the Fire, it has doubtless had its vulgar Name of Nutcrack-Night. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*

Nu·t-cracker. Also nutcracker (esp. in sense 3 b). [f. NUT *sb.*[1] Cf. Du. *note(n)kraker.*]

1. An instrument used for the purpose of breaking the shells of nuts. Also, and now usually, (*a pair of*) *nut-crackers.*

sing. 1548 ELYOT *Nucifrangibulum*, a nut cracker. 1650 B. *Discolliminium* 14 He was fain at length to make a Nutcracker of it. 1673 *S'too him Bayes* 16 A sword.. which was as like a nut-cracker for it crack'd men clad in steel. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No 115 *P* 1 He had once actually laid aside his [Punch's] Head for a Nut-cracker. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* ii, After the manner of a toy nut-cracker.

pl. 1634 MASSINGER *Very Woman* III. ii, A thousand iron mills Can be heard no further than a pair of nut-crackers. 1736 SWIFT *Corr.* Wks. 1841 II. 779, I shall send a fine pair of Cavan nut-crackers to save her white teeth. 1772 FOOTE *Nabob* III. Wks. 1799 II. 314 A pair of nut-crackers presented by Harry the Eighth to Anna Bullen. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 298 A pair of bellows, nut-crackers, &c. are composed of two levers of the second kind. 1879 F. W. ROBINSON *Coward Conscience* I. viii, You need not hammer away on the table with the nut-crackers any longer.

† b. *Cant.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Nut-crackers*, a Pillory. The Cull lookt through the Nut-crackers.

c. Used *attrib.* and *Comb.* to describe the appearance of nose and chin which is produced by the want of teeth.

c 1700 T. BROWN *Wks.* (1708) III. 22 Hollow cheeks,.. nut-cracker chin that almost meets her nose. 1818 W. WILBERFORCE in S. Wilberforce *Life* xxiii. (1868) 380 She is a toothless, nutcracker jawed old woman, but quite upright and active. 1859 LD. LYTTON *Wanderer* (ed. 2) 292 That gin-drinking hag, with her nut-cracker face. 1891 'J. S. WINTER' *Mrs. Bob* 272 A..bunch of bones, with a nut-cracker nose and chin.

† 2. One who cracks nuts; a common spectator at the theatre. *Obs.*

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* I. ii, Sirrah, you, nut-cracker, goe your waies to him againe, and tell him I must ha' money. 1625 — *Staple of N.* Prol. Crt.. Schollers, that can iudge, and faire report The sense they heare, aboue the vulgar sort Of Nut-crackers, that onely come for sight.

3. † a. The cardinal grosbeak. *Obs. rare.*

1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 242/2 The Virginian Nightingale ..is called the Nut-craker, because it loves to feed on Kernels.

b. A brown corvine bird (*Nucifraga caryocatactes*), common in various parts of Europe, but rarely seen in Britain.

The English and Latin names are translations of G. *nussbrecher.*

1758 G. EDWARDS *Glean. Nat. Hist.* I. 63 The Nut-Cracker. This bird..is about the size of our jack-daw. 1768 PENNANT *Brit. Zool* (1776) II. 531 Nutcracker; the specimen we took our description from is the only one we ever heard was shot in these kingdoms. 1802 MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1831) 339 The Nutcracker is said to lay up a store of acorns and nuts for winter. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 204 The Nutcrackers..have both mandibles equally pointed, straight, and without curvature. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 646 The Nutcracker breeds very early in the year, long before the snows are melted.

Comb. 1853 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* 270 The Nutcracker Crow ..is about the size of a jackdaw, but its form is more slender.

4. As a book-title. (Cf. NUT *sb.*[1] 4 a.)

1751 'F. FOOT' (*title*), The Nut-Cracker: Containing an agreeable Variety of well-season'd Jests, Epigrams, Epitaphs, &c.

Hence **Nu·tcracker** *v.*; **Nu·tcrackery** *a.*

1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* xxxiii, Are infants to be nut-crackered into their tombs? *Ibid.*, Babies are to be nut-crackered dead. 1868 MISS BRADDON *Birds of Prey* I. i, An old lady who had been seen to arrive in a brougham, especially weird and nutcrackery of aspect.

Nu·t-cracking, *ppl. a.* [f. NUT *sb.*[1]] That cracks nuts; constructed so as to crack nuts.

1828 *Lights & Shades* I. 203 Nut-cracking human heads, and wax dolls with moveable eyes. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 399/2 The type..intermediate between the tree-nesting and nut cracking squirrels on the one hand and the burrowing and frugivorous *Tamias* on the other.

† **Nute** (also nuten, -eth), for *ne wite* know not: cf. NETE, NITEN, and NOT *v.*[2] *Obs.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxi. 27 [Hia] ȝeondueardon ðæm hælende [and] cuedon, 'nutu we' [*c* 1000 we nyton, *Hatton* nyten]. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 75 Alle ȝe kunnen.. ower credo, þeh ȝe nuten nawiht alle hwat hit seið. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 194 þe oðre, þauh we habben ham ofte, we nuteð ham nout. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1010 Hi drinkeþ milc and wei þar to Hi nute elles wat hi do. *c* 1300 *St. Brandan* 286 This bred that we eteth nou we Nuteth whanne hit is.

† **Nu·telness.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [repr. OE. **nytolnesse*, f. *ne* NE + *witol* knowing.] Ignorance.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 73 Nutelnesse leteð þe mannes shrifte þe ne wot neure hwanne he sinesæð, and swiche ben alle þo þe ne wilen listen lorspel.

Nu·t-gall. [f. NUT *sb.*[1] + GALL *sb* 3] A gall produced upon the Dyer's Oak (*Quercus infectoria*), used especially as a dye-stuff.

1595 DUNCAN *App. Etymol.* (E. D. S.) 69 *Galla*, a nutgall, or a sowters last. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 336 In this composition wee use only Nut-galles, that is an excrescence from the Oake. 1670-1 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1694) 40 Small Nut-galls growing on the Bushes. 1716 CHEYNE *Phil. Princ. Nat. Relig.* I. 250 This we evidently see in Nutgals, and the other Excrescences of the Leaves of Vegetables. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 351 Deyeux found, that a French pound of nutgalls required 96 French pints of water. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 236 We receive nut-galls from Turkey, Greece,.. Hungary, and Sclavonia.

Nu·t-grass. [f. NUT *sb.*[1] + GRASS *sb.*] A variety of sedge (*Cyperus Hydra*, also *C. phymatodes*), so called from its tuberous roots.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 306 Cyperus Hydra is said by Dr. Hamilton to be a pest to the sugar-cane plantations of the West India Islands ..The planters call it Nut Grass. 1857 A. GRAY *First Less. Bot.* (1866) 43 Tubers are produced, like those of the Nut-grass of the Southern States.. and of the Jerusalem Artichoke. 1860 DARLINGTON *Amer. Weeds*, etc. 359 *C. phymatodes*, 'Nut Grass' of Florida. *Ibid.* 360 *Hydra Cyperus*, 'Nut-grass' of S. Carolina.

Nuthatch (nʊ·tˌhæʧ). Forms: 4-5 note-, 5-6 not-; 5 nutte-, 5- nut-. Also 4 -hache, 5 -hach, 7 -hatch (9 hatchet); 5 -hak(e, -hage, 6 -haggo. [f. NUT *sb.*[1] The second element is connected with HACK *v.*[1], HAG *v.*[1], and HATCH *v.*[2], but the precise development of the forms is obscure.] A small creeping bird belonging to the genus *Sitta*, so named from the peculiar way in which it breaks nuts in order to feed on the kernel. The common British species is *S. cæsia.*

c 1340 *Nominale* (Skeat) 756 Wyldegos and notehache. 14.. *Lat.-Eng. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 598 *Nucifragus*, a notehach. 14.. *Nom.* ibid. 702 *Hic picedula*, a nuthage. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 359/1 Nothak, byrde, *picus.* ?*c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 55 The nuthake with her notes newe. 1530 PALSGR. 248/2 Nothagge, a byrde, *jaye.*

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. v. § 4. 147 To the second sort of the Woodpecker kind, those other Birds may be reduced, which are..called Nuthatch. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 142 The Nuthatch or Nutjobber. 1752 HILL *Hist. Anim.* 503 *Sitta*, the Nuthatch; it is frequent with us. 1768 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* I. 185 The nuthatch weighs near an ounce. 1799 SOUTHEY *The Filbert* Wks. (1845) 164/1 Him may the Nut-hatch, piercing with strong bill, Unwittingly destroy. 1802 MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1831) 341 The Nuthatch is more expert in climbing than the woodpecker. 1854 *Orr's Circ. Sci., Org. Nat.* I. 150 The nut-hatch utters a loud call, which may be heard at a considerable distance, resembling *grew, deck, dech.* 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 648 Corsica has a Nuthatch peculiar to itself and remarkable for its black crown.

† **Nu·then,** *adv. Obs. rare.* In 3 nupen, nuðen [f. *nu* NOW + THEN. Cf. NOWTHE.] Now.

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 21 For þi deorewurðe nome ich habbe idrohen nowcin ant nume deað nuðen. *c* 1275 *Wom. Samaria* 56 in *O.E. Misc.* 85 þe king þat wurþ, and nupen is, and euer yete was.

Nuther, dial. variant of NOTHER *conj.*

Nu·t-hook. Also 4 nutthooke. [f. NUT *sb.*[1] + HOOK *sb.*] A hooked stick used by persons when nutting, in order to pull down the branches of the trees. Also *fig.*

? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl., Adoration Sheph.* (E.E.T.S.) 137 To pull downe peares, appells, and plomes..I geue thie here my nutthocke. 1628 HOLYDAY *Marriages Arts* III. vi, I will make this Verse like a Nut-hooke, like a Nut-hooke—and then pull downe—pull down the Moone with it. 1632 DEKKER *Match me in Lond.* I. C 2 b, She's the Kings nut-hooke, that when any Filbert-tree is ripe, puls down the brauest bowes to his hand. 1724 STUKELY in Hone *Everyday Bk.* (1825) I. 717 The family reaching them victuals with the nut-hook.

† b. Applied to a beadle, constable, etc. *Obs.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, v. iv. 8 Nut-hooke, nut-hooke, you Lye. 1598 — *Merry W.* I. i. 171, I will say marry trap with you, if you runne the nut-hooks humor on me. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Count. Com. Man* Poems (1677) 99 A Sequestratour! He is the Devil's Nut-hook, the Sign with him is always in the Clutches.

Nu·tjobber. Now *dial.* [f. NUT *sb.*[1] + JOBBER *sb.*[1]] = NUTHATCH.

1544 TURNER *Avium Praeip.* I 3, *Sitta, Anglicè* a nut iobber. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Grimpereau*, a little bird making warre against the Egle, as Robin red brest, some do call that birde a nut iobber. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 185 The little Pyet, which we call a Nutjobber. 1678 [see NUTHATCH]. 1713 *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 170 The Nut hatch, or Nut-Jobber, is not frequently to be met with in the South. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 372/1 *Sitta Europæa*, the Common Nuthatch, or Nutjobber. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 35 Nut-hatch,..Nutjobber (Berks).

Nu·tlet. [f. NUT *sb.*[1] + -LET.] A small nut.

1856 A. GRAY *Man. Bot.* (1860) 319 A deeply 4 lobed ovary.., which forms in fruit 4 little seed-like nutlets. 1873 MOGGRIDGE *Harvesting Ants*, etc. 18 In this manner.. entire calyces, containing the nutlets of Calaminth, are gathered. 1899 C. REID *Orig. Brit. Flora* 135 The small size of its nutlets having caused it to be overlooked till specially searched for.

Nutmeg (nʊ·tmeg). Forms: α. 4 note-mugge (5 not-), 4-5 -mug(e (4 notte-), 5 noot-, notmoge; 4-5 nutemug(e, 5 nutmuge, -muke, 9 *dial.* -mug, *Sc.* netmug. β. 5 not(e)mygge, notmyg; 6 nutmygge, -migge (nutte-), -mig. γ. 6 not(e)meg; nutte-, nutmegge, nutmege, 6- nutmeg, 9 *Sc.* nitmeg. [A partial translation of OF. or AF. **nois mugue* or *muge* (f. *nois* nut, and *mugue*, *muge* musk), an unrecorded variant of the common OF. *nois mug(u)ede*, *mug(u)ete*, *muguette*, *musguette*, also *muscade*, *muscate* (mod. F. *noix muscade*), = Prov. *noix muscada*, Sp. *nuez moscada*, It. *noce moscada*, med.L. *nux muscāta*, f. late L. *muscus* MUSK. The common Romanic type is directly represented by MDu. *note muscate* (Du. *muskaatnoot*), MHG. *muscātnuz* (G. *-nuss*), Sw. *muskotnot*, Da. *muskatnod.*]

1. A hard aromatic seed, of spheroidal form and about an inch in length, obtained from the fruit of an evergreen tree (*Myristica fragrans* or *officinalis*) indigenous to the Molucca and other East Indian islands, and largely used as a spice and in medicine.

Inferior kinds are also obtained from other species of *Myristicaceæ* in various parts of the world; and with distinguishing epithets, as *American*, *Brazilian*, *Peruvian*, the name is occasionally applied to the produce of trees belonging to other genera.

α. 13.. *K. Alis.* 6792 Notemugge, and the sedewale, On heom smullith. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 52 The licorys and the cetewale, And many a clow gilofre, And notemuge to put in ale. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxi. 94 Clowes, canell, nutemuges, macez...þe macez er þe huskes of þe nutemug. *c* 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Housh. Ordin.* (1790) 473 Take clowes, maces, spikenarde, nutmukes. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 257/2 A Nut muge, *nux muscata.* 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Nutmug*, a nutmeg.

β. ? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1361 Trees there were gret foisoun, That baren notes in her sesoun, Such as men notemygges calle. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 359/2 Notemygge, *nux muscata.* 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. x. 90 Other trees there growe..that bere notemygges. 1541 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* 27 b, Nutmigges with their swete odour comforte and dissolue. 1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1553) B viij b, Ye must vse euery daye to eate Nuttemigges. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 119 A Nutmig, *nux myristica.*

γ. *c* 1515 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 68 For notmegys jd. 1548 BOORDE *Dyetary* xxii. (1870) 287 Nutmeges be good for them the whiche haue colde in theyr hed. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 221 The rootes are like a couple of Nutmegges. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* ii. 44 Take. of Nutmegs and Cynamon of each halfe an ounce. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 77/2 The Nutmeg hath the middle broad, the ends sharp and bending like a waved leaf. 1732-8 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 97 If you carry a Nutmeg in your Pocket, you'll certainly be marry'd to an old Man. 1768 *Med. Observ. & Inq.* (ed. 2) IV. 3 The bigness of a nutmeg of a digestive.. was mixed with the former poultice. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 996 It is said that a single tree will yield on an average about six pounds of nutmegs. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 144 The mace and the nutmeg are both valuable spices.

b. *Wooden nutmeg*, anything false or fraudulent; a fraud, cheat, deception. *U.S.*

The story to which the phrase alludes is related by Haliburton ('Sam Slick') in the *Clockmaker* (1836) Ser. I. viii. See also *Nutmeg State* in 5 below.

1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* II. i, 'I reckon, Squire Lawrie,' said he [a Vermont farmer], 'is a puffing of a parley voo, but I sells no wooden nutmegs'. 1871 DE VERE *American-*

Ians 620 In the press and Congress wooden nutmegs have to answer for forged telegrams, political tricks, and falsified election-returns.

2. a. *Nutmeg-tree*, the tree (see above) which produces the nutmeg.

1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* v. xi. (1636) 554 The Nutmegge tree groweth in the Ile of Banda, and differeth not much from the Peach tree. 1681 Grew *Museum* IV. § iii. 376 The Nutmeg-Tree: Together with a Branch of the same after the life. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 127 These Isles are so stock'd with Nutmeg-Trees, that it is almost incredible. 1779 Forrest *Voy. N. Guinea* 106 Went again to Long Island, in quest of the nutmeg tree. 1861 Berkeley *Man. Bot.* 633 The Nutmeg tree bears pear-shaped fruits, commonly about the size of an ordinary peach.

b. *Nutmeg-grater* (see Grater[1] 1).

1695 Congreve *Love for L.* II. iii, About a little nutmeg-grater, which she had forgot in the candlecup 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4154/4 Stolen.., a Nutmeg-Grater. 1806-7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* ix. lvii, Just as if you were swallowing a nutmeg-grater three and a half yards long. 1847 *Nat. Cycl.* II. 882 Plates of iron perforated, so as to resemble a nutmeg-grater.

Comb. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 664 Conical projections, which give almost a nutmeg-grater-like sensation to the hand when passed over it.

3. Employed as a distinguishing name for varieties of apples, pears, peaches, etc.

1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* July 70 Fruits in Prime,.. Peaches, Nutmeg, Isabella, Persian. *Ibid.* Aug. 72 Plums, .. White Nutmeg, late P ar-plum. 1731 Miller *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Persica*, The White Nutmeg..is the first ripe Peach. *Ibid.*, The Red Nutmeg is..somewhat larger than the white. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Peach-tree* 5 Y 1/1 The white nutmeg peach, this is ripe in July. 2. The red nutmeg, this ripens about the beginning of August. 1860 Hogg *Fruit Man.* 5 Cockle Pippin (Nutmeg Pippin). *Ibid.* 168 Bezi de Caissoy (Nutmeg;..Winter Poplin).

4. Used to denote colour or appearance.

c 1610 Middleton, etc. *Widow* II. 1, He in the nutmeg-colour'd band. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2218/4 A new fashionable Suit near a Nutmeg colour. 1689 *Ibid.* No. 2422/4 Stolen.., a well shaped Nutmeg grey Stone Nag. 1745 *Daily Advertiser* 28 Sept 4/1 Two Mares, one a Roan or Nutmeg colour'd Mare. 1865 *Morn. Star* 22 Feb., Liver very large and of nutmeg appearance. 1876 Bristowe *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 797 The liver may consequently present something of the nutmeg character.

b. *Nutmeg liver*, a diseased condition of the liver, also called *red atrophy*. (Cf. Nutmeggy.)

1876 Bristowe *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 742 The simple induration and congestion which constitute the 'nutmeg liver' may have the same effect. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 121 Sometimes the liver was nutmeg.

5. Misc. combs., as *nutmeg boletus*, *butter*, *oil*, *plantation*, *rock*, *trade*, *tribe*; **nutmeg-apple**, the fruit of the nutmeg-tree, containing the mace and nutmeg; **nutmeg-bird**, **-cowrie**, **-finch**, **-flower**, **-pigeon**, **State**, **-wood** (see quots.).

1871 Kingsley *At Last* v, Here and there a *nutmeg-apple has split, and shows within the delicate crimson caul of mace. 1888 Newton in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 463 *Nutmeg-birds. 1894 — *Dict. Birds* 648 *Nutmeg bird*, the dealers' name in common use for *Munia punctulata*, but apparently of somewhat recent origin. 1899 A. H. Evans *Birds* 577 *M[unia] punctulata*, the Cowry- or Nutmeg-bird, is brown with white streaks above and spots below. 1819 *Pantologia* VIII s.v. *Myristica*, The soil on which any large quantity of this is deposited shoots forth very speedily a *nutmeg-boletus, or mushroom. 1857 Miller *Elem. Chem., Org.* (1862) 260 Palm oil, *nutmeg butter, and cocoa-nut oil, each contain a different solid fatty acid. 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 666/2 Nutmeg butter is a solid fatty substance of a reddish-brown colour, obtained by grinding the refuse nutmegs to a fine powder. 1815 Burrow *Conchol.* 198 *Cypræa Arabica*, *Nutmeg Cowry. 1881 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 1002 *Nutmeg-Finch (Munia undulata). 1846-50 A. Wood *Class-bk. Bot.* 149 *M[yristica] Sativa*, *Nutmeg Flower.., From Egypt. 1849 tr. *Mulder's Chem. Veg. & Anim. Phys.* 818 The greater number of fats, may therefore in this respect be compared with the stearopt of *nutmeg oil, $C^{10}H^{16}O^{2}$. 1891 Thorpe *Dict. Appl. Chem.* II. 712 Nutmeg-oil (syn Oil of Mace) is extracted by bruising the fruit and submitting the paste to the action of steam. 1895 Lydekker *Royal Nat. Hist.* IV. 368 The *Nutmeg-pigeon (*Carpophaga ænea*) common in the Indo-Burmese countries, Ceylon, and the Andamans. This bird ..lives on fruit, especially the wild nutmeg. *Ibid.* 369 The white nutmeg pigeon ..is a handsome species found in the Philippine Islands [etc.]. 1800 *Annual. Ann. Reg.* 217/2 The general idleness, and consequent neglect of the *nutmeg plantations. 1864 Tennyson *Voyage* 40 Where those long swells of breaker sweep The *nutmeg rocks and isles of clove. 1859 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (ed 2) 298 **Nutmeg State*, a nickname given to the State of Connecticut, in allusion to the story that wooden nutmegs are there manufactured for exportation. 1819 *Pantologia* VIII. s.v. *Myristica*, The chief *nutmeg trade lies at Ceylon. 1830 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* 23 *Myristicæ*, the *Nutmeg Tribe. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, **Nutmeg-wood*, the wood of the Palmyra palm, *Borassus flabelliformis*.

Nu·tmegged, *a.* [f. prec. + -ed[2].]

1. Flavoured with nutmeg.

1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* iv. (ed. 2) 305 Bake a Rye Loaf well nutmegg'd of two pence price. 1770 Warton *Oxford Newsman's Verses*, Your hospitable board With cold sirloin is amply stor'd, And old October, nutmeg'd nice.

2. *Path.* Affected with red atrophy.

1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 149 Liver nutmegged. Apoplectic patches in the lungs.

So **Nu·tmeggy** *a.*

1843 Sir T. Watson *Princ. & Pract. Physic* II. lxxv. 519 Again and again have I met with the nutmeggy liver, strongly marked. 1871 *Ibid.* (ed. 5) II lxix. 670 What used to be called the 'nutmeggy' liver, is simply the result of congestion of its blood-vessels.

Nu·t-oil. [Cf. Du. *notolie* (MDu. *noit-*), Sw. *notolja*, G. *nussol*.] Oil obtained from nut-kernels, esp. those of the hazel and walnut, largely used in the manufacture of paints, varnishes, etc.

1664 Evelyn *Sylva* 95 For this [polishing] Lin-seed, or the sweeter Nut-oyl does the effect best. 1807 T. Thomson *Chem* (ed. 3) II. 445 Nut-oil has been found preferable to all other oils for printers ink. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 897 *Nut oil*, is at first greenish coloured, but becomes pale yellow by time. 1873 Spon *Workshop Rec.* Ser. 1. 102/1 Nut oil is more uncertain in its qualities than either linseed or poppy oil.

†Nutrate. *Obs. rare.* = Nutrative b.

The form may orig. be due to copying from a French text which had *nutratis* for *nutratifs*.

1548-77 Vicary *Anat.* viii. (1888) 62 The Midriffe was ordeyned .[to] diuide the spirituals from the nutrates. *Ibid.*, The malicious fumes reared vp from the nutrates.

†Nu·trative, obs. variant of Nutritive *a.*

1536 Bellenden *Chron. Scot., Vertue & Vice* vii, Ane plesand meid. Quhaire flora maid the tender blewmys to speid Throw kindlie dew and humouris nutratine. 1562 Bullein *Bulwarke, Bk. Simples* 14 b, If they be swete thei be partly nutrative, and warme the bodie.

b. *sb.* in *pl.* The organs which supply nourishment to the body. (Cf. Nutrate.)

1548-77 Vicary *Anat.* viii. (1888) 64 They were ordeyned ..that they shuld defend ye nutratiues outwardly.

Nutria (niū·triă). [a. Sp. *nutria* otter, also *lutria* = F. *loutre*, It. *lontra* :—L. *lutra*.] The skin or fur of the coypu of South America.

1836 W. Irving *Astoria* III. 278 Nutria, Vicunia, Chinchilla and a few deer skins. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 125/2 The skins..are imported into Great Britain under the name of Neutria or Nutria skins. 1902 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 377 The shorter finer hairs in the fur of the rabbit, hare, musk rat, nutria [etc.].

Nutribi·lity. *rare.* [See next and -ity.] Capacity of receiving nutriment.

1684 T. Burnet *The Earth* II. iv. 206 That disposition whereby they are capable of receiving nourishment, which we may call Nutribility. *Ibid.* 207 The Nutribility of the Body depends upon a certain temperament in the parts.

†Nu·trible, *a. rare*[−1]. [ad. late L. *nūtribilis*, f. *nūtrīre* : see -ible.] Nutritious.

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 525 Swines flesh also is lesse excremental .., and therefore more nutrible.

†Nutrica·tion. *Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *nūtricātiōn-em*, noun of action f. *nūtrīcāre* to nourish.] Nourishment.

1623 Cockeram I, *Nutrication*, nourishing. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 158 Beside the teeth, the tongue of this animall is a second argument to overthrow this airie nutrication. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 494 Animals..tend ..to the nutrication of our bodies.

Nutrice. *rare.* [ad. L. *nūtricem*, *nūtrix* : see Nourice.] Nurse.

1547 J. Harrison *Exhort. Scottes* 232 Of me your mother, your nutryce, and your bringer vp. 1880 *Times* 19 Aug. 4 Indicative of the character of the goddess as the nutrice of all the created nature.

Nutricious, obs. form of Nutritious.

Nutrient (niū·triĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *nūtrient-em*, pres. pple. of *nūtrīre* to nourish.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Serving as nourishment; possessing nutrimental qualities.

1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 374 A tumour..caused by humours carried out with the nutrient blood. 1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 532 They both did hang On the same breast, and drew the nutrient stream From the same fount. 1844 *Proc. Berw Nat. Club* II. No. 12. 108 The old tree [is] thus bereft of its few remaining drops of nutrient aliment. 1876 Bristowe *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 79 Do the decaying tissues attract them to themselves from the blood or extra-vascular nutrient fluid?

2. Conveying or providing nourishment.

1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 171 By how much the Practique intellect is more noble then the Nutrient soul. 1798 Abernethy in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 106 The plethoric state of the nutrient vessels of the heart. 1804 — *Surg. Obs.* 28 Some principal nutrient artery will afterwards be met with. 1861 J. R. Greene *Man. Anim. Kingd., Cœlent.* 222 The little yet known of the development of the nutrient apparatus in the *Ctenophora*.

B. *sb.* A nutritious substance.

1828-32 in Webster. 1880 *Med. Temp. Jrnl* July 174 It is not always that nutrients can be taken in sufficient quantity.

Nutrify (niū·trifoi), *v.* [f. L. *nūtr-īre* to nourish + -(i)fy.] **a.** *trans.* To nourish. Also *fig.* **b.** *intr.* To supply nutriment.

1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xvi. (Percy Soc.) 73 In which the golde is truely nutryfyde. *Ibid.* xx. 95 His propre death him selfe he nutrifyed. 1542 Boorde *Dyetary* xi. (1870) 259 The whiche haue ben nourished or nutryfyde with suche breade. 1595 Chapman *Bang. Sence* (1639) 3 And with fit foode her Plants did nutrifie. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1655) II. lv. 71 The wine..doth not only breed good bloud, but it nutrifieth also. 1879 *Expositor* IX. 83 That which in one quietly and pleasantly nutrifies, in another deranges and defiles.

Nutriment (niū·trimĕnt). [ad. L. *nūtrīment-um*, f. *nūtrīre* to nourish : see -ment. So F. *nutriment*, It. and Sp. *nutri-*, *nudrimento*.]

1. That which nourishes; food, nourishment; nourishing food.

1541 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* 38 b, Than must be withdrawen and minished some parte of that nutriment. 1558 Bp. Watson *Serv. Sacram.* vii. 36 Our dayly and special nutrimentes of breade and wyne. *a* 1610 Healey *Cebes* (1636) 134 Now hee..purgeth away the causes and nutriment of the maladie. 1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 496 From these corporal nutriments perhaps Your bodies may at last turn all to Spirit. 1724-5 Swift *Rec. to restore Stella's Youth*, The Nutriment will from within Round all your Body plump your Skin. 1795 Burke *On Scarcity* Wks. VII. 384 It is impossible that he should continue that abundant nutriment. 1855 Bain *Senses & Int.* I. ii. § 24 The action of the nutriment supplied to the body.

b. Without article.

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 358 All hard things which are dissolved with difficulty, do retain their force of nutriment longer. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VII 408 Or in thir Pearlie shells at ease, attend Moist nutriment. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 85 P 5 Observing the proportion between nutriment and labour, and keeping the body in a healthy state. 1821 Byron *Sardanap.* I. ii, They banqueted upon your gods, And died for lack of further nutriment. 1881 Mivart *Cat* 22 It..both helps to keep the body warm and serves as a store of nutriment.

c. In figurative applications.

1612 Rowlands *Knave of Harts* (Hunterian Cl.) 29, I feede on euils, they are my nutriment. 1624 Gataker *Transubst.* 160 The bread and wine themselves are signes of spirituall nutriment, not nutrition. 1726 Swift *Stella's Birthday*, Is not Virtue in Mankind The Nutriment, that feeds the Mind? 1791 Cowper *Four Ages* 36 Myst'ries are food for angels; they digest With ease, and find them nutriment. 1849 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. I ii. (1866) 22 In the soil of the heart is found all the nutriment of spiritual life 1873 Dixon *Two Queens* I i. 1. 2 To feel that Homer and Thucydides might yield them richer nutriment than any of their Lives of Saints.

†2. The act of nourishing or fostering. *Obs.*[−1]

1535 Cromwell in Merriman *Life & Lett* (1902) I. 437 The contynuance and nutryment of discorde and trouble amonge the kings subiectts.

Nutrimental (niūtrime·ntăl), *a.* [ad. late L. *nutrimentāl-is* : see prec. and -al.] Having the qualities of nutriment or food; nutritious, nourishing; also, conveying nourishment.

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 231/3 Thre thynges ben founden in seed germynyng, that is to wete, natural hete, humour nutrimental, and reson of seed. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xx, The humoure nutrimentall of boxe is full gl ymy and cleynyge togyders. 1548-77 Vicary *Anat.* ii. (1888) 21 The Veyne is a vessel of blood nutrimental. 1578 Banister *Hist. Man* I. 22 Their holes likewise .. give entrance..to the nutrimentall vesselles. 1656 Ridgley *Pract. Physick* 301 It may be made from nutrimental Juyce, thickned and hardned. *c* 1682 J. Collins *Salt & Fishery* 68 It consumes the goodness or nutrimental part of the Meat. 1747 Harvey *Medit. & Contemp.* (1818) 367 His bounty covers the fields with a profusion of nutrimental treasure. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 589 Mutton broth, that exquisite, assuaging, nutrimental luxury. 1901 *Law Jrnl.* 15 June 314/1 Certain nutrimental combinations have to be plainly labelled..by the seller.

†Nutrimented, *a. Obs. rare.* [Cf. prec. and -ed[1].] With *well* : Well-bred.

1590 Greene *Orl. Fur.* (1599) 13 Come hither my well nutrimented knaue, whom takest thou me to be? 1594 [Greene *Selimus* Wks. (Grosart) XIV. 267 A good well nutrimented lad.

†Nutrimentive, *a. Obs.* [f. Nutriment + -ive.] = Nutrimental.

1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* I. x. 24 It pinguifies the soyle, and imparts to the seede some secret nutrimentiue power. 1633 T. Nash *Quaresmo* 45 The chyle, and what part thereof is nutrimentiue. 1683 Tryon *Way to Health* 197 It must be confessed that the Nutrimentive Quality is contained in the fine Flour.

†Nutrite, *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. ppl. stem of L. *nūtrīre*.] *trans.* (See Nutrition 1 c.)

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 703 Lithargie should be levigated in Oyl, and nutrited on a slow fire.

†Nutri·tial, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *nūtrīti-us* : see -al.] Connected with nursing or rearing.

1616 Chapman *Homer's Hymn Diana* 2 Diana .. had nutritiall rights With her borne-Brother, the farr-shooting Sunn. 1630 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 83 These Nutritial Eunuches did conform the Nose..with Leaden Plates.

Nutrition (niūtri·shon). [ad. L. type **nūtrītiōn-em*, noun of action f. *nūtrīre* to nourish. So F. *nutrition*, Sp. *nutricion*, It. *nutrizione*.]

1. The action or process of supplying, or of receiving, nourishment.

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 727 The bowels are most what alike in all, both for Nutrition, Generation, Life and Sense. 1682 Grew *Anat. Pl.* Introd. 3 All these being formed, by continual Nutrition still to be increased. 1704 F. Fuller *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 24 That the Spirits..are concern'd in Nutrition is plain enough. 1803 Malthus *Popul.* IV. i. (1806) II. 304 The kind of food, and the mode of preparing it, best suited to the purposes of nutrition. 1843 Day tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 161 The metamorphosis of the plasma during the nutrition of every form of tissue. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 178 Nutrition and functional activity are interdependent, the two falling off together.

b. In figurative uses.

1551 Cranmer *Answ. Gardiner* 42 Our spiritual generation and our spiritual nutrition be..obscure and hyd vnto vs. 1624 Gataker *Transubst.* 160 The spirituall nutrition of soules living by grace. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxiv. 127 The Nutrition of a Common-wealth consisteth, in the Plenty, and Distribution of Materials conducing to Life. 1879 *Fortn. Rev.* Nov. 687 The self-preservative instinct of humanity rejects such art as does not contribute to its intellectual nutrition and moral sustenance.

†c. (See quot., and cf. Nutrite *v.*) *Obs. rare.*

1628 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 273 *Nutrition* is the permision of humidity by little and little, for the alteration of the quality of the medicament. 1727-38 [see Nutritum].

2. That which nourishes; food, nutriment.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 671 Any thing that hath the nature of the superfluity or excrement of nutrition. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XIII. 298 Aiax..to none alive will yeeld..whose life takes Ceres nutritions. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* II. 64 Fix'd like a plant on his peculiar spot, To draw nutrition, propagate, and rot. 1758 J. WOOD *Suppl. to Treat. Farriery* 25 A Putrefaction of the stagnated Juices, whence the Parts are essentially deprived of all manner of Nutrition. 1868 PEARD *Hereafter-farm.* ix. 97 These articles of nutrition materially assist the growth of the infant brood. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 272 Chemistry is devoting itself to the experiment of manufacturing nutrition.

Hence **Nutritional** *a.*, **Nutritionary** *a.*

a 1852 MACGILLIVRAY *Nat. Hist. of Dee Side* (1855) 462 That general condition of nutritionary activity, which is produced by the development of the reproductive powers of the system. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 493 That these acids are most important nutritional agents no one can doubt. 1878 T. BEVANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 558 Incapable of further growth or nutritional change.

Nutritious (niuːtrɪ·ʃəs), *a.* Also 8–9 **nutricious** (*rare*), 8 **-ceous.** [ad. L. *nūtrītius, nūtrīcius*, f. *nūtrīc-, nūtrīx* nurse: see -ITIOUS [1]. So It., Sp., and Pg. *nutricio.*]

1. Serving as nourishment; capable of supplying nutriment.

1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 75 Whether there be a Nervous and Nutritious Juice? 1679 RUSDEN *Further Discov. Bees* 51 They gather nutritious or augmentative matter. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cider* II. 192 O, may's't thou often see Thy furrows white'n'd by the woolly rain Nutriceous. 1781 COWPER *Retirem.* 43 Draining its nutritious pow'rs to feed Their noxious growth. 1819 BYRON *Juan* II. xcix, Which..to their mind Proved even still a more nutritious matter. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 58 As dates are very nutritious,..they are an excellent article of provision for travellers. 1871 NATHANS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* I. ii. 60 Salt meat is one-third less nutritious than fresh.

b. *transf.* Of taste.

1862 DARWIN *Orchids* v. 220 This cavity does not secrete nectar, but its walls are thick and fleshy, and have a slightly sweet nutritious taste.

2. Conveying nourishment. *rare.*

1741 MONRO *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 130 The Holes for the Passage of the nutritious Vessels of these Bones are very conspicuous. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 688 One of them..enters the nutritious canal of that bone.

Hence **Nutritiously** *adv.*; **Nutritiousness,** 'nourishing quality' (Bailey, vol. II, 1727).

1753 TORRIANO *Midwifery* 12 As if it was designed nutritiously by Nature to assist the Child. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 406 How generous must be the vegetation of the affections when nutritiously manured by hospitality! 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 201 The nutritiousness of food depends on digestibility and concentration

Nutritive (niuːtrɪtɪv), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5 6 **nutrytive** (5 **-tiff, -tyf**), 5 **nutritiff, -tyf**; 6 7 **nutritiue.** [a. F. *nutritif, -ive*, = Sp., Pg., and It *nutritivo*, ad. med L. *nūtrītīv us*, f. ppl. stem of *nūtrīre* to nourish: see -IVE.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Having the property of nourishing; nutritious, nutrimental.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 195 Which sesoun is to flewme nutritiff. *c* 1440 — *Hors, Shepe & G.* 376 Holsom is moton'..Ful nutritiff afin a gret accesse. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xl. 60 The physycyens counseylled her that she sholde ete metes more nutrytyf. 1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat.* I. iv. G viij, Egges longe and whyte be nutritiue mu che better then the rounde. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 567 The broth of Limpins, Muscles, Cockles and Wilkes, is verie nutritive, and maketh them fat that use it. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 513 The Humours in all Animals are Nutritive. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn* (1711) 85, I had reason to believe it did in some Measure prove Nutritive. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iii. § 2. 342 We infer that the Bread before us is nutritive and wholesome. 1842 COMBE *Digestion* 63 Both the chyle and the venous blood are converted into red, arterial, or nutritive blood. 1881 TYNDALL *Ess. Floating Matter Air* 215 In the case of very nutritive infusions, the interval ought to be shorter.

fig. 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 61 He is nutritive in all the ways of spiritual manducation. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* IX. 19 Throughout our city nutritive of arts.

2. Of, pertaining to, or concerned in, nutrition.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 96 Of strengthe nutrityf, and infirmatyf, and sustantyf. 1546 LANGLEY tr. *Pol. Verg. de Invent.* I. iii. 5 The Riuer Nilus..hath in it selfe naturally a certain power nutrytiue. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 171 Admonishing us of alition, and the work of the Nutritive Faculty. 1658 MANTON *Expos. Jude* ii, Life hath a nutritive appetite joined with it. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) IX. ii. 44 The hidden nutritive power of the Divine Benediction being withheld. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* Introd., The qualities which they possess for nutritive or medicinal purposes. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 43 These Compound Organs may be divided into Nutritive, or those concerned in the nourishment of the plant. 1871 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 79 The circular marginal canal into which the nutritive tubes, radiating from the stomach, empty themselves. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 326 Defective nutritive conditions produce males.

3. Giving or providing nourishment.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III* 55 b, Suche as made warre for the welthe and tuycyon of ther awne naturall and nutritive countrey. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1304 The Stoicks..holde that the generative and nutritive Spirit, is Bacchus. 1657 FLAVEL *Saint Indeed* (1754) 40 He was pitied by a Lord of Italy, who..wished him to be more careful and nutritive of his person. 1881 LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 554/2 In the *Siphonophora*, in addition to nutritive (hydriform) persons and generative (medusiform) persons, there may be rows of swimming-bells.

B. *sb.* A nourishing article of food.

a 1440 BURCH *Cato* 617 Reffressheth you with this holsom diete...To your persone me thynkith it ful meete For to receyue such a nutrytiue. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. Index. 1638 RAWLEY tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 50 Things alike in Substance, to the Body of Man, are, Nutritives; Fat Fleshes. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* XXV. 283 An abstinence which is made up with other delicious and inflaming Nutritives. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 414 All are found in some respects to be faulty as nutritives.

Hence **Nutritively** *adv.*; **Nutritiveness.**

1727 BAILEY (vol. II.), Nutritiveness. 1847 in WEBSTER. 1856 *Orr's Circ. Sci., Pract. Chem.* 341 Pigeons and fowls, however, surpass beef in nutritiveness. 1889 *Harper's Mag.* June 60/2 He had been eating nutritively of the tree of artistic knowledge.

† **Nutritor.** *Obs. rare*[-1]. [a. L. *nūtrītor*, agent-noun f. *nūtrīre.*] Nourisher.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 449 Creator and Vivificator and Nutritor of althings that are under him.

Nutritory, *a.* [ad. late L. *nūtrītōri-us*: see -ORY.] Concerned in or pertaining to nutrition.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* June 125/1 A class of ailments which may be described as general nutritory perversions.

† **Nutritum.** *Obs. rare.* [L. *nūtrītum*, neut. pa. pple. of *nūtrīre.*] (See quots.)

1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Nutritum*, in pharmacy, is a denomination given to a desiccative, cooling unguent, prepared by the agitation and nutrition of litharge of gold with oil and vinegar, or the juice of solanum, in a mortar. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* I. i. 81 Add..as much Oil of Elder as will serve to reduce the Mixture into the Form of a Nutritum or Ointment.

† **Nutriture.** *Obs.* [ad. late L. *nūtrītūra*, f. ppl. stem of *nūtrīre*: see -URE. So It. *nut-, nud-, nodritura*.]

1. Nourishment, nutrition.

1557 NORTH *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* (1619) 698/2 [The trees] instead of meate receave into them for nutriture the heate of the Sunne. 1567 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 515 Na thing requisite for his nutriture..and preservatioun saille foryot. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVIII. xvii, The root is contented with lesse nutriture. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Ang.* xx. (1672) 248 Nature, rather hungers for a greater supply of nutriture. 1740 CHEYNE *Regimen* p. ii, The Supply and Nutriture of the Fluids and Solids must pass..through them.

b. Condition as to nourishment. *rare*[-1].

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* iii. 51 If it be of the age betweene one and two moneths, and competently fat, then it is of an excellent temperament, and nutriture.

2. Fostering; careful rearing or bringing up.

1577 HARRISON *Desc. Brit.* II. xx. in *Holinshed* 210 Their continuall nutriture and cherishing of such homeborne and forien simples. 1671 PANTON *Spec. Juv.* 282 Leave them a stock of Vertue and good Nutriture to set up withall in the World. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 158 Besides, here they shall be sure to haue good Nutriture and Admonition.

† **Nutrix.** *Obs. rare.* [L.] Nurse, rearer.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 147 Cappadocia is a region nutrix of horses. *Ibid.* 2/3 The cite callede Parisius floryshethe there, the nutrix of vertu.

† **Nutrure.** *Obs. rare*[-1]. = NUTRITURE.

a 1400 *Stockholm Med. MS.* ii. 960 in *Anglia* XVIII. 330 It drywyth awey fowle nutrures, And distroith venym.

Nutshell. Forms: 3 **nutescale, -scell**; 4 **noteschale, -schell, notscol**; 6 **nut(te)shale, 5 nutschell, 6 -shel**; 6 **nutte-, 6–7 nutt-, 7- nutshell.** [f. NUT *sb.*[1] + SHALE *sb.*, SHELL *sb.* Cf. MDu. *noot-, notescale, no(o)tscael* (Kilian *notschaele*), MSw. *notskal* (Sw. *notskal*; Da. *noddeskal*), MHG. *nuʒschal* (G. *nussschale*).]

1. The hard exterior covering within which the kernel of a nut is enclosed.

c 1205 LAY. 29265 þa bi sohte he nute-scalen and lette þe cunneles ut drazen. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 141 He wroot alle þe gestes of Troye sotelliche, as it myzte be closed in a note schale. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 788 [He could make] Nobillis of nut schellis, and siluer of sand. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* (1568) 133 Yf nutt shelles be burnt and made lyke asshes. 1577 *F. de Lisle's Legendaries* lviij, His sonne Henrie, yet more meete to play with nutshales, then to handle a sword. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. i. 50 I'le warrant him for drowning, though the Ship were no stronger than a Nutt-shell. 1687 SETTLE *Refl. Dryden* 6 For who believes that one Magot waits for the Nutshel another has left. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 110 We embarked..in a wherry, so light and slender, that we looked like so many fairies sailing in a nut-shell. 1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* iii, He swam nut-shells in a puddle. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *R. Lynne* I. iv. 47 Miniature fleets of nutshells.

† **b.** = NUT *sb.* 2. *Obs. rare*[-1].

c 1530 in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* II. 299 Item twoo Nutte Shells wheche I dyd receive amongst the Plate that came from Sent Alboines, poss. vij oz.

2. As an example of something without value.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23828 þair spede es noght a nute-scell [*Edinb.* þam sped noht wo þe a not-scell]. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 20 Bot al nys worth a note schale. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Venemous Tongues* Wks. 1843 I. 135 All is not worth a couple of nut shalls. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Apology* 21 Mr. Candish..when he was without hope, met a ship..a thousand pounds to a Nutshell. 1687 R. L'ESTRANGE *Answ. Dissenter* 26 'Tis the World to a Nut-shell, if he be one of That Party, that he is likewise One of Those Managers. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* I. (1703) 115 Dont stake your life against a nutshell.

b. As an example of something extremely small in size or scanty in amount.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 260 O God, I could be bounded in a nutshell, and count my selfe a King of infinite space. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* 442 A magnanimous soul is alwaies awake. The whole globe of the earth is but a nutshell in comparison of its enjoyments. 1786 COWPER *Priv. Correspd.* (1824) II. 72 As soon as breakfast is over, I retire to my nutshell of a summer-house. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xxiii, Sufficient single beer, old Pillory—and, as I take it, brewed at the rate of a nutshell of malt to a butt of Thames. 1846 DICKENS *Cricket on Hearth* ii, A little cracked nutshell of a wooden house. 1861 ALEXANDER *Gosp. Jesus Christ* xv. 202 Seeing..the world reduced to a nutshell and our own house or village swelled into a world.

3. In allusions to the copy of Homer's *Iliad* mentioned by Pliny (*Nat. Hist.* VII. xxi) which was small enough to be enclosed in the shell of a nut.

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 16 The whole worlde is drawen in a mappe; Homers Iliades in a nutte shel. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* vii, I have sometimes heard of an Iliad in a Nut-shell. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pres.* (1858) 137 It is an Iliad in a nutshell. 1865 *Times* 29 Apr., A whole Iliad of finance in a comparative nutshell. 1881 *Dr. Gheist, An Autobiog. fr. Midlands* 143 In short, it is the iliad of the controversy in a nutshell.

4. In phrases denoting great condensation, brevity, or limitation.

1693 W. FREKE *Sel. Ess.* i. 8 Can we reduce the schoolmen to a Nut-shell? 1760 *Phil. Trans.* LII. 67 The groundwork I present would lie in a nut-shell. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxix, 'The simplest thing in the world. It lies in a nut-shell. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) I. xxi. 149 The difference was said to lie in a nutshell, but. Becket was inflexible. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram. Assent.* II. viii. 300 A great complex argument, which..cannot by any ingenuity..be packed into a nutshell.

b. With *in.* In a few words; in a brief or condensed statement.

1831 T. L. PEACOCK *Crotchet Castle* ii, There, sir, is political economy in a nutshell. 1841 THACKERAY *Sec. Funeral Napoleon* ii, In a nutshell, you have the whole matter. 1879 BROWNING *Red Bratts* 210 You have my history in a nutshell.

5 *attrib.*, as *nutshell brain, sort, truth.*

1704 *New Pract. Piety* 38 Metaphysical Speculations of Nutshell Brains. 1852 J. H. NEWMAN *Scope Univ. Educ.* Pref. p. xxvi, Extemporizing his lucid views, leading ideas, and nutshell truths for the breakfast-table. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxiii, The padded uniform may enclose a nutshell sort of heart.

Hence **Nutshell** *v.*, to sum up in a few words; to state concisely.

1892 *Nat. Observer* 17 Dec. 107/2 To add that the hour-glass or Victorian type of figures vies with the high-waisted or Empire is to nutshell the extreme ideals of the moment. 1900 *Speaker* 14 Apr. 45/1 He thus nutshells the tragic fate of the Stuarts

Nuttallite. *Min.* [See quot. 1824.] A white or brown silicate of aluminium and calcium, occurring in Massachusetts.

1824 BROOKE in *Ann. Phil.* VII. 367, I have therefore named it Nuttallite, out of respect to the gentleman who first brought it to this country. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 374/2 *Nuttalite*, a mineral which occurs crystallized. Primary form a square prism. 1896 CHESTER *Dict. Min.* 191.

† **Nutte,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *nyttian*, = OHG. *nuʒʒôn* (G. *nutzen*); cf. OHG. *nuʒʒan* (G. *nutzen*), MDu. *nutten*, MSw. *nytja* (Sw. *nyttja*, Da. *nytte*) to use, be of use, ON. *nytja* to milk.] *trans.* To use, make use of. (See also NITTE.)

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 184 Þises þu nytta ge on æfenne ge on underne. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 23 He binam him alle þe mihte þe he hadde nutted fram þe biginninge of þe worelde. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 1 Alle cristene men..swa zef ha nutteð hare nome haueð yernet þe lif þe echeliche ilesteð. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 370 Bute þe on was iswuned, uor his kolde mawe uorto nutten hote spices.

Nutted, *a.* [f. NUT *sb.*[1] + -ED [2].]

1. Provided with, fastened by, a nut. Also *fig.*

1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xv. (Roxb.) 30/2 An anchor reuersed, sans stock, the Arme nutted and edged. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 563 The ends of the abutments are also made of iron, screwed, or nutted, at each of the ends. 1830 *Examiner* 308/2 All her feelings..seem to have been screwed down and nutted. 1885 *Bazaar* 30 Mar. 1272/3 Bicycle, U rim, nutted spokes.

2. Abounding in, prolific of, nuts. *rare*[-1].

1859 WHITTIER *Kenosa Lake* 14 The nutted woods we wandered through.

Nutter (nʊ·tər). [f. NUT *sb.*[1] or *v.* + -ER [1].] One who gathers nuts.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 257/2 A Nutter, *nuclearius.* 1826 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 95, I had some talk with some of these nutters. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 8 And a hazlewood, By autumn nutters haunted.

Nuttery (nʊ·tĕri). [f. NUT *sb.*[1] + -ERY.]

1. A place in which nut-trees grow.

1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 50 In another moment he has mounted the bank, and is in the midst of the nuttery.

2. A place in which nuts are stored.

1881 *Graphic* 15 Oct. 402/1 Busy rats, who carry off and also establish a nuttery. 1882 *Cent. Mag.* XXV. 300 They [mice] generally have a well-filled granary or nuttery.

† **Nutting,** *sb. Obs. rare*[-1]. (See quot.)

1606 *Wily Beguiled* C iv b, Sweet Pegge..., comely Pegge, my nutting, my sweeting, my Love, my Doue.

Nutting, *vbl. sb.* [f. NUT *v.* + -ING [1].]

1. The action of gathering nuts.

1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 50 Manage it how you may, nutting is scrambling work. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* i. 2 Who would often leave off their nutting or bird's-nesting to peep in at the window of the stone cottage. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 615/2 Orias found Prudy doing anything but nutting.

2. *attrib.*, as *nutting-crook, -stick, -time*, etc.

1723 *Case of Edw. Collins* 8 In nutting-time, he spent the Sundays..in his woods. 1799 WORDSW. *Nutting* 7 A nutting-crook in hand. *a* 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess* (1851)

II. 350 Let no one make his nutting-stick like a pastoral staff. 1867 *Englishwom. Dom. Mag.* Sept. 475 Nutting day is still kept up as a rural holiday in September 1873 'SUSAN COOLIDGE' *What Katy Did at Sch.* x. 174 The other day we had a nutting picnic.

Nu·tting, *ppl. a.* [Cf. prec.] Nut-gathering.
1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 88 Now a scene of rural glee, With many a nutting swain and maid.

Nu·ttish, *a* [f. NUT *sb.*[1]] Nut-like.
1893 *Sat. Rev.* 11 Mar. 258/1 They ought to live entirely upon nuts, or, failing nuts, such food as is most nuttish in its nature.

Nu·t-tree. [f. NUT *sb.*[1] + TREE *sb.*] A tree that bears nuts; *esp* the hazel (*Corylus Avellana*).
1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 30 Phillis in the same throwe Was schape into a Notetre. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxviii. 289 There ben Note Trees, that beren Notes all giete as a Mannes Hed. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 257/2 Nuttre, *corulus.* 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 53 b, The Nut tree may be called and that very aptlie, an iniurious and vnquiet neighbour. 1598 W. PHILLIP tr. *Linschoten* 8 Therein growe many Indian palmes or nut trees. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* (1669) 119 The Mangas grow on Trees not much unlike our Nut-trees. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 27/1 The Nut Tree is extremely tractable, and good for . Boards or Planks 1839-40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's Roost* (1855) 35 The squirrel, from his nut-tree, would gaze at me for an instant, with sparkling eye.
attrib. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 437 Those plums that are graffed in Nut tree stocks 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Nucipruinum*, a Plum grafted on a Nut-tree Stock. 1882 W. F. KIRBY *Europ. Butterflies & M.* (1903) Plate lv, *Nepticula Microtheriella*--Nut-tree Pigmy.

Nutty (nʌ·ti), *a.* [f. NUT *sb.*[1] + -Y [1].]
1. Abounding in, or productive of, nuts.
1662-7 COWLEY *Of Plants* Wks. (Grosart) II. 276/1 The Hazel.., upon whose nutty Top A Squirrel sits 1859 SALA *Tw. Round Clock* (1861) 271 Barcelona (which nutty seaport I have never visited). 1870 MISS BROUGHTON *Red as Rose* I. 268 The nutty, briary hedgerows.
2. Nut-like; having a taste like nuts.
1836-41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 1132 Fine olive oil is extremely bland and tasteless, or at least has only a slight nutty flavour 1853 WOLFF *Pict. Sp. Life* 38 Next comes *orchata de chufas*, white creamy nutty liquid, soothing the soul. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. Co.* 211 Their flavour when taken from the bush is sweet, juicy, 'nutty'.
b Pleasant, rich, full of zest or flavour.
1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 498 Supper, drink, and nutty mirth succeeded 1894 *Current Hist.* IV. 475 It has, too, Mr. Blackmore's characteristic, leisurely, nutty humor in abundance.
c. *slang.* Spicy or piquant in interest.
1894 SALA *London up to Date* 329 The case, he incidentally adds, promises to be a 'nutty' one.
3. *slang.* **a** Amorous, fond; enthusiastic. Usu. const. *upon* (a person).
1821 EGAN *Life in London* I. 223 The Hon. Tom Dashall ..was getting rather nutty in that quarter of the globe. 1823 *Grose's Dict. Vulgar T.* (Egan) s v. *Nuts*, A person who conceives a strong inclination for another of the opposite sex, is said to be quite nutty, or nuts upon him or her. 1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXII. 174 The Strand-lane and Lambeth men became quite nutty upon their brethren, and offered to back them at any odds. 1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXII. 583 Being so nutty upon one another.
b. Queer; not right in the head.
1901 *Pall Mall G.* 27 May 6/2 Patterson declared that Philbrook was 'nutty' in regard to the question of fraud, and that he was crazy over the idea that everybody opposed to him was dishonest.
4. *slang.* Smart, spruce.
1823 BYRON *Juan* XI. xix, Black-eyed Sal (his blowing), So prime, so swell, so nutty, and so knowing. 1834 AINSWORTH *Rookwood* III. v. II. 346 But my nuttiest blowen, one fine day... To the beaks did her fancy man betray. 1839 REYNOLDS *Pickw. Abroad* xxvi. 224 And the beak wore his nuttiest wig.
5. *Comb.*, as *nutty-brown, -flavoured, -looking.*
1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 33 Master Tommy, who by the bye is a devilish nutty looking lad. 1861 THACKERAY *Four Georges* iv. (1862) 185 One of Truefitt's best nutty-brown wigs. 1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* 251 With a clear cinnamon-brown seed-coat, and a bland, sweetish, nutty flavoured kernel.

† Nu·tual, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *nūtus* nod, gesture.] Expressed merely by a gesture.
1607 *Scholast. Disc. agst. Antichrist* i. iii. 160 Bellarmine ..teacheth that besides mentall and vocall prayer, the Crosse is a Nutuall prayer by him selfe. *Ibid.* 161 So then the nutuall prayer of the Crosse wanteth inward deuotion.

Nu·t-weevil. *Ent.* [f. NUT *sb.*[1] + WEEVIL. Cf. Sw. *notvifvel.*] A small beetle (*Balaninus nucum*), which deposits its eggs in green hazel- and filbert-nuts.
1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biogr.* (1813) III. 134 The Nut Weevil..is produced from the white grub that we often find living in the interior of the hazel nut. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 269/2 Great quantities of filberts are rendered useless by being attacked by the nut-weevil. 1863 J. G. WOOD *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* III. 475 The maggots that are so frequently found in nuts..are the larvæ of the Nut weevil.

Nuwa(u)b, variants of NAWAB, nabob.

Nuwe, obs. form of NEW *a.*

‖ Nux vomica (nʌ·ks vɒ·mikă). [med.L., f. *nux* nut + fem. of **vomicus*, f. *vomĕre* to vomit.]
1. The seed contained in the pulpy fruit of an East Indian tree (*Strychnos Nux-vomica*), from which the poison strychnia is obtained.
1578 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* 437 Nux vomica either alone or with salt, causeth a strong vomite. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* xiii xiii. (1886) 252 Into whom he had thrust a dramme of *Nux vomica*, or some other such poison. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* II. xc. (1674) 244 The Arsnick, and Nux Vomica of those torturing plaisters. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 763 The Publisher gives us 4 sorts of *Canivam*, all a-kin to the *Nux Vomica* of our Shops. 1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4845/4, 2 Bales qt each 5 C. of Nux Vomica. 1778 *K. James' Diss. Fevers* (ed. 8) 48 Cutting in small pieces some of the crow fig, commonly called *nux vomica*. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 627 The nux vomica and Ignatius's bean..combine, with an intense bitter, a most active narcotic virtue. 1860 PEPSSE *Lab. Chem. Wonders* 93 The fearful and fatal powers of nux-vomica have rendered it well known throughout the world. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 157 She was in hospital for eleven weeks, under treatment by nux vomica and valerian.
attrib. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 591 The Koochla tree produces Nux Vomica seeds, so well known for their powerfully poisonous effects. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1106/1 The alkaloid .had been derived from nux-vomica bark *Ibid.*, The wood of the nux-vomica tree is hard and very bitter.
2. The tree producing the nux-vomica seeds.
1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 512 Nux-vomica, is a small tree, with a crooked stem, and corymbs of greenish white flowers. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* II. 66 Strychnine . is procured from the bruised seeds of the *nux vomica*, which are imported from..Ceylon.
Hence **Nux-vo·micize** *v.*, to adulterate by infusing nux vomica.
1866 BLACKMORE *Cradock Nowell* xlviii, Stuff..which the publicans nux vomicize up to proof.

† Nuze, nuzu, *adv. Obs. rare.* [Cf. OE. *nū gēn(a)*] Now, even now.
c 1200 ORMIN 9061 Forr nuzzu wat he well all hu He shall all mannkinn demenn. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1328 Abraham ðat swerd ut-droj, And was redi to slon him nuze.

Nuysible, -yble, obs. forms of NUISIBLE.

‖ Nuzzer (nʌ·zəɹ). Also 8 **nuzr,** *pl.* **nuzzies,** 9 **nus(s)ur, nazur.** [Urdū (Pers., Arab.) نذر *nazr* gift, f. Arab. *nazara* he vowed.] In India, a present made by an inferior to a superior.
1776 *Trial Joseph Fowke*, etc. 3/1 You have given.. 15,000 rupees in nuzzies to the Governor. 1785 H. T. COLEBROOKE in *Life* (1873) 16 Presents of ceremony, called nuzzers, were to many a great portion of their subsistence. 1828 J. B. FRASER *Kuzzilbash* I. ix. 119 A young Eersanee whelp as an offering—as a nuzzer from my servant to his master's daughter. 1857 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* II. 617 Notwithstanding this nuzur, Otho decided in favour of France. 1870 KAYE *Hist. Sepoy War* II. App. 662, I.. presented my nuzzur to his Majesty to accept
So **Nuzzera·na.** [Urdū نذرانه *nazrānah.*]
1788 BURKE *Sp. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. XIII. 432 The Nuzzer or Nuzzeranah, which is a tribute of acknowledgement from an inferiour to a superiour. 1858 J. B. NORTON *Topics* 85 The native state .also took its occasional nuzzerana... Nuzzerana is not required, because it is not included in our regular system.

Nu·zzing, *vbl. sb.* [Imitative.] The noise made by the camel.
a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xiii, The barking of currs, bawling of Mastiffs,..nuzzing of Camels.

Nu·zzle, *sb. rare.* [f. next.] An act of nuzzling; a rub with the nose.
a 1890 *Mind in Nature* I. 142 (Cent.), Horses, cows, deer, and dogs even, nuzzle each other; but then a nuzzle, being performed with the nose, is not a kiss.

Nuzzle (nʌ·zl), *v.*[1] Forms: *α.* 5 **nosele,** 6 **nosyll,** 6, 8 **nosle,** 9 **nozzle.** *β.* 6 7 **nousle.** *γ.* 6-7 **nusle,** 7-8 **nusslo** (6 **nuszle**), 7 **nuzzel,** 7-8 **nuzle,** 6- **nuzzle.** [f. NOSE *sb* + -LE 3; perh. originally suggested by the adv. NOSELING, but cf. Du. *neuzelen* (Kilian *neuselen*), G. *nus(s)eln, nüs(s)eln, nos(s)eln*, Sw. dial. *nossla* to poke with the nose, to snuffle, to speak through the nose. For the variation in the forms cf. next.]
I. *intr.* **† 1.** To bring the nose towards the ground; to grovel. *Obs. rare.*
c 1425 *St. Elizabeth of Spalbeck* in *Anglia* VIII. 109/2 Sche noseles downe forwarde and wonderly crokes her body.
2. To burrow or dig with the nose; to thrust the nose into the ground or anything lying on it.
1530 PALSGR. 645/1, I nosyll, as a swyne dothe in the yerth with her groyne, *je fouille du museau.* 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 156 The male pigges..will nouzle and turne up the grounde tenne or twelve paces further of..than the females do. 1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 763 In pleasures wastefull well . like moldwarps nousling still they lurke. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* VII. xxviii. 854 The wilde bore..willingly followeth one furrowe, nusling all along the ridge vntill he come to the ende of it. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 51 This Bore one of the Groomes found Nuzzling in the litter,.. turning it all topsie-turvy. 1707 tr. *Wks. C'tess D'Anois* (1715) 440 She trotted away grunting and nuzling with her Snout. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 347 It was not made to entice the smell of a mole, nuzzling and burying himself in his mother earth. 1824 SCOTT *Waav.* lxiv, Davie all this while lay with his nose almost in the fire, nuzzling among the ashes. 1866 J. B. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Met.* 61 Mingling with steers and nuzzling in the grass. 1889 T. HARDY *Mayor Casterbr.* v, Like sows nuzzling for acorns.
b. In *fig.* use, with *along.*
1713 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* ii[i]. vii, Sir Roger shook his Ears, and nuzled along, well-satisfied within himself that he was doing a charitable Work.
3. To poke or push with the nose *in* or *into* something. Also *fig.*
1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 1115 And nousling in his flanke the louing swine Sheath'd vnaware the tuske in his soft groine. 1682 N. O *Boileau's Lutrin* iv. 305 A heavy Abbey Lubber! Whose Head was always nuzzling in the Cubber'd! 1750 SOAME JENYNS *Mod. Fine Lady* Wks. 1790 I. 73 Th' embroider'd colonel flatters with a sneer, And the crop'd ensign nuzzles in her ear. 1812 W. TENNANT *Anster F.* II. viii, The bev'rage wherein fiddlers like to nuzzle. 1847 YOUATT *Horse* vii. 150 If a pail of good gruel is placed within his reach, how will he nuzzle in it. 1899 *Pall Mall Mag.* Feb. 262 'Hut, you beast!' he added,..when the mare nuzzled into his neck.
b. To keep the nose pressing *at* or *about*, to press or rub the nose *against*, something.
With *against* the sense approximates to 4 b
1603 [see NUDGE *v.*]. 1657 G. THORNLEY *Daphnis & Chloe* 125 The Lambs tiggle and nussle at their dugs. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* IV ii, Carrying them on their Backs, nuzzling with their Face against the Mother's Shoulders. 1855 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* (ed. 2) I. 654/1 Every pig takes its own place, and nuzzles at the udder with the teat held in the mouth. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* xviii, [The sharks] are nuzzling already at my toes! 1892 KIPLING *Barrack-r. Ballads, East & West* 65 The red mare ran to the Colonel's son, and nuzzled against his breast.
transf. 1894 R. LE GALLIENNE *Prose Fancies* 188, I could see the boat nuzzling up against the pier.
c. Of dogs: To snuff or poke with the nose.
1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* II. xix, A large bulldog . who keeps up a stifled growl with his muzzle nuzzling about your calf 1834 SIR H. TAYLOR *Artevelde* II. iv. iv, Sanxie Came nuzzling like a dog to find some flesh Whereon to fix. 1879 BROWNING *Ivan Ivanovitch* 183 Nuzzling now with snout, Now ripping, tooth and claw.
d To poke with the fingers. *rare.*
1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* XII xxvii, The dull..sound in your ears which all your tweaking, nuzzling, and rummaging at them, serves only to increase. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.-t.* viii, [The Professor] feels thorax and arm, and nuzzles round among muscles as those horrid old women poke their fingers into the salt meat on the provision-stalls.
4. To nestle, to lie snug in bed, etc.
1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* B iij b, Twixt the sheete and pillow I nuzled in, joyn'd knees and chin together 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. viii 217 At Cock-crowing he takes his bed, and there nuzzles till Hesperus cramps him by the toes. 1685 COTTON tr. *Montaigne* III. 450 Was not this to nustle and settle himself to sleep at greater ease? 1878 JEFFERIES *Gamekeeper at H.* 2 The ferret is a shivery creature, and likes nothing so well as to nozzle down in a coat-pocket with a little hay.
fig. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 14 The Lord saw cowldnes and backwardnes in religion, by nuzzling to depely in the world. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* xx. cex, Th' abstrusest things Which in the Mind's dark Temper nuzling lie, By you exposed are to every eye *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *The Times* 48 Wks. (1687) 240 Thus Tyranny's a stately Palace, where Ambition sweats to climb and nustle there.
b. To nestle on or close to some part of a person. Also *refl.*
1612 A. STAFFORD *Niobe dissolv'd* 199 [Wisdom] nuzzleth her selfe in his bo om, cherisheth his soule. 1637 HEYWOOD *Pleas. Dial.* v. Wks. 1874 VI. 201 Will your rest Seeme sweeter, if I nuzzle on your breast? *a* 1652 BROME *Novella* III. i, To Kisse the hand,..and then embrace, Then nuzzle in the Elizium of your bosome! 17.. HENLEY *Mirope* in Galt *Rothelan* (1821) III. iv, That artless homage, Which the fond infant to his mother paid, Smiling and nuzzling, hanging to her bosom. 1752 F. COVENTRY *Pompey the Little* (ed. 3) 135 In this agreeable situation nuzzling behind the back of a lousy drab. *a* 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Poems* (1850) II. 270 Free to nuzzle and to nest In the sweet valley of her breast 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* 14 Pete nuzzled up to Philip's side.
c. To lie, or otherwise associate, close *together*, or *with* another. Also *fig.*
1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 104. 3/1 He was nuzzled together with a Doxy. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) IV. 322 No Pigs in a Stye..E'er nussled so close, Or more amourous together. 1742 JARVIS *Don Quix.* I. iv. xlvi, If she were so, she would not be nuzzling at every turn and in every corner with a certain person in the company. 1883 *Sat. Review* 15 Dec. 752 The theory which bids the greatest of all kingdoms huddle and nuzzle with the trumpery republics of yesterday.
II. *trans.* **5. a.** To root *up* with the nose or snout; to push *aside* with the nose. *rare.*
1613 *Answ. Unmasking of Machiavel* G j b, Swine eats the flowres, then nusles vp the roote. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* VIII. 1105 Gods herbs of grace To nouzle up; his Vineyard to deface. 1764 *Nat. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 87/2 The sheep industriously nosled it aside to bite a blade.
b. To touch or rub with the nose.
1812 W. TENNANT *Anster F.* III xxxvii, Nuzzling the nasty ground obsequiously. 1883 *Longman's Mag.* Dec. 200 The vicious animal..began to 'nuzzle' me with his nose and prehensile upper lip 1891 KIPLING *Light that Failed* (1900) 16 Twenty whale-boats were nuzzling a sand-bank.
6. To thrust in (the nose or head).
1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 59 The Dogge nusling his nose vnder the necke of the Deare. 1683 *Phil. Trans.* XIII. 133 It nuzzles its head so deep in the coats of the intestines. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 37. 258 Some of the wretches were nuzzling their gory heads in the scooped-out stomach. 1892 SYMONDS *Life in Swiss Highl.* vi. 132 Six stalwart horses..nuzzling their noses to the brimful stalls.
7. 'To put a ring into the nose, as of a hog' (Ogilvie, 1850).
Hence **Nu·zzling** *ppl. a.*
1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. xi. 32 Mole, that like a nousling Mole doth make His way still under ground, till Thamis he overtake.

Nuzzle (nʌ·z'l), *v.*[2] Now *rare.* Forms: *α.* 6 **nosyll, -el** (6-7 **-ell**), **nossel, nos(s)el, nosle.** *β.* 6 **nowsel, nousel(l,** 6-7 **nousle, nouzle, nousel(l.** *γ.* 6 **noosell** (6-7 **-el**), **noosel, noosle.** *δ.* 6 **nusell,** 6-7 **nussel, nus(s)le.** *ε.* 6-7 **nus(s)el, -ell, nusle,** 6- **nuzzle.** [Of obscure origin. The identity of the forms with

those of the prec. verb make it possible that this also is f. NOSE *sb.*, but the connexion of sense is not clear. In sense 2 the word had great vogue from about 1530 to 1650.]

†1. *trans.* To accustom (a dog or hawk) to attack other animals or birds. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 645/1, I nosyll a yonge thing, I bolden it fyrst to do, or enterprise a thynge, where afore it wanteth boldnesse, *Je apprime.* I have nosylled my yonge dogge to daye at a beare, he is made for ever. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 126 If you woulde nousel or entera haggarde, then do not enter hir or sette hir in bloude upon a yong praye or inure hir thereto. 1618 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 96 Let her kill some two or three more..; it will so nuzzell her, as that shee wil not after misse the wilde Rooke or any other thing. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. xi. 239/2 *Nowsell*, to entize or inure the Hawk to love to fly at her Prey.

†2. To train, educate, nurture (a person) *in* some opinion, habit, etc. Freq. with *up*. *Obs.*

a. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 86 It were more a vauntage.. that yonge childrens wyttis were other wyse sette a warke than nousel them in suche errour. 1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* 60 Thus for lukers sake the greasy canonistes nosel the peple in idolatory. *a* 1600 HOOKER *Answ. Travers' Suppl.* § 26, I take no joy in striuing, I haue not beene nozled or trayned vp in it.

b. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 587/1 Some be so sore nowseled in the false heresies,.. yt finally thei die therin. 1579 J. STUBBS *Gaping Gulf* D j, Her father will nousell her in hys own religion. 1612 T. JAMES *Corrupt. Script.* iv. 98 To humor their Nouices, and nousle them vp in this fond conceit. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VII 374 The infirmities of people, long nouzled in ignorance and superstition, and incapable of a sudden..alteration.

γ. *c* 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 214 The Danes weare all readie nooseled in the sweetenesse of the soyle. 1591 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist.* iv. lxxii. 225 To noosell his souldiers in licentiousness and cruelty. 1606 J. CARPENTER *Solomon's Solace* xxviii 118 The man which hath beene long nooseled vp in vices, will..onely with much adoe leaue them.

δ. 1553 BALE *Vocacyon* in *Harl Misc.* (Malh.) I. 337 Thus were the people nusled vp from their yowth, in calling vpon dead men, and ymages. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 54 Thei must needs be a nice and curious people who are thus nusseled up in such daintie attyre. 1652-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* III. (1682) 202 Natural Indians, nusled in Paganism. 1686 W. DE BRITAINE *Hum. Prud* iii. 12 The ends of the Common People, if nusled up in Factious Liberty, are much different from the Designs of Soveraign Princes.

ε. 1587 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1225/2 Being an Englishman by birth, and from his infancie..nuzled in papistrie. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. i. 169 One that had bene nuzled vp in warre euen from a child. 1642 J. BALL *Answ. to Can* ii. 18 The ordaining of ignorant ministers . the meanes to nuzzle people in ignorance. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 213 The people may no longer be nuzzled up in the expectation.

†b. *refl.* (Const. as prec.) *Obs.*

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* xi 79 Wherein we haue long tyme nusseled our selues. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 88/1 He that will cherishe and nousell vp hi n selfe in wickednesse. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I 80 The diuell helping them forward with many shifts to nouzell themselues in ignorance. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 49 Doubtlesse he meanes they shall nuzzle up themselves in a dead senselesse estate *Ibid.* 140 That they might nouzle up themselves the more unsuspectedly in their secret uncleannesse.

†c. With other constructions (esp *with*). *Obs.*

1530 TINDALE *Pract Prelates* H ij, His mynde was to.. kepe him without a wife that .he might haue bene noselled and entangled with hores. 1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scot.* c vij b, Nooseld of my nurse neuer too be spare of speech. *a* 1591 H SMITH *Serm.* (1637) 228 They are so nousled to the world and acquainted with sinne 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel* III i. I. ii. (1651) 655 Possessed with blinde zeal, and nusled with superstition. 1689 HICKERINGILL *Modest Inquiries* II. 11 Bigotted and Nuzled to maintain Priest-Craft. 1692 WAGSTAFFE *Vindiciæ Carol.* x. 74 The London and Westminster Pulpits..nuzzled the People into a resisting the King.

†3. To bring up, rear, train, educate. *Obs.*

1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* To Rdr., Yet haue I alwaies been nooseled vp by a certaine ambition and vainglorie. 1568 SKINNER tr *Montanus' Inquisit.* 82 b, So that hauing such store both of bookes and maisters to instruct them, they began to nousell their whole couent. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* III. lii. 123 To flesh the Commons, and to nuzzle them up, and acquaint them with exercising cruelties upon the Nobles. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 150 What Saint is she, That .. Nusles my damned Atheist, makes him curse Nature and fortune? 1645 *Proc. conc. Bk. Com. Pr.* 5 The Common-Prayer was a meanes to nuzzle up a non-preaching and ignorant Ministry.

†b. To impose upon, deceive. *Obs. rare.*

c 1680 HICKERINGILL *Whiggism* I. Wks 1716 I. 23 Can a few Renegadoes, or Papists think to nuzzle the most glorious Isle and City of the Universe? 1705 — *Priest-cr.* IV. (1721) 205 Therefore you are a Pack of nonsensical Bigots, to be nuzled so easily by Priest-craft.

4. To nurse, to cherish fondly; to provide with a snug place of rest (cf. NUZZLE *v.*[1] 4).

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* vi. (1887) 47 All those offices, wherunto our bodie serueth naturally,..must be cherished and nusled. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* Prol., Being hugged in the armes, And nuzzled twixt the breastes of happinesse. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* iv. 46 We nusle Serpents in our own bosom..till they sting us to death. 1652 CRASHAW *Mary Magdalene* Wks. (1904) 260 The deaw no more will sleep Nuzzel'd in the lilly's neck.

1854 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIX. 212 As thirsty bees that sup Nuzzled within a noonday lily's cup. 1891 HALL CAINE *Scapegoat* xi, Why had he been..fondling and nuzzling and coddling them [= fancies]?

Hence **Nu·zzled** *ppl. a.*; **Nu·zzling** *vbl. sb.*; also †**Nu·zzling** *sb.*, nursling.

1586 LEICESTER *Corresp.* (Camden) 338 The count Morrice was there..and young Mr. Hatton, for his first nuselinge. 1593 *Bacchus Bountie* in *Harl. Misc.* (1809) II. 264 Fragrantlie fuming vp..into the nosetrills of all his nosled nouises. 1638 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Irene* Wks. (1711) 164 These few Miles of Ground, which bred and intertain'd thy Nuslings young.

Nwyn, variant of NEW *v.* *Obs.*

Ny, variant of NYE; obs. f. NIGH *a.*

†**Ny**, obs. variant of NE *conj.*[1], nor.

c 1425 *Cursor M.* 7361 (Trin.), Nor his sones ny him I knowe. *a* 1450 MYRC 48 In honeste clothes thow moste gon, Baselard ny bawdryke were pow non.

†**Ny**, variant of NE *conj.*[2], than. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Chron. Vilod* 4140 Of hurre hurt he toke nomore hede Ny paw he hadde y-hade no harme.

†**Nyas**, *sb.* (and *a.*) *Obs.* Forms: 5 **nyesse**, 6 **niesse**, **niass(e**, **nyasse**, 6-7 **nias**, 7 **niaise**, **nias**, **nyas**. [See EYAS.]

1. A young hawk, an EYAS.

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 17 Any Hauke of the brede of Englond called Nyesse, gossehauke, tassel,..or faucon. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 103 Whither they bee sorehawkes mowed or Nyesse, yet are they of sundrye natures.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Also *transf.*

1611 COTGR. s.v. *Niard*, *Faulcon niard*, a Nias Faulcon. 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor*, A Nias Hawke. 1636 *Fasciculus Florum* 48, I on my Table set..Capons, Lamb, Veal, and daintiest Fowl,..Then like a Nyas-dragon on them fly.

2. Applied allusively to persons.

1576 PETTIE *Pallace* 82 If they..knowe him to be a Niesse, which wyl neuer away, then they make hym flee. 1581 — *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 136 Ther is no man such a Niasse, but that continuall bobbes and repulses wil make him s are away. 1589 GREENE *Tullies Loue* Wks. (Grosart) VII. 167 If shee be so ramage let hir flye, and seeke for a Niess that may prooue more gentle. 1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* I. vi, Laught at, sweet bird? is that the s ruple? Come, come, Thou art a Niaise [*marg.* A Niaise is a young Hawke, tane crying out of the nest].

Nyce, obs. form of NIECE, NICE *a.* **Nycebecetur**, **-bycetor**: see NICEBECETUR. **Nyceling**: see NICELING.

†**Nycette.** *Obs. rare.* Also 5 **nysett**, 6 **nysett**, ? **nioed**. [Of obscure origin.] 'A breast-cloth; a light wrapper for the bosom, or neck' (Halliwell, s.v *Niced*).

1499 in *Somerset Med. Wills* (1901) 385 [My best kerchief called a] 'Nyzett'. 1503 *Will of Hampton* (Somerset Ho.), ij newe aprons, ij kercheffes & ij nycettes. 1530 *Wilts. Wills* (1890) 155 My best carchyve, my best apron, my best nycette.

Nycholaite, -ayte: see NICOLAITE *Obs.*

†**Nychomet.** *Obs.*[-1] [ad. *michimata* of the Latin text.] Onyx.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3671 Sum was meth smaragdyns & obire small gemmes, And new nychometis nemellus endentid.

Nycht(e, obs. Sc. forms of NIGH *v.*, NIGHT.

Nychtbur, -bour, obs. Sc. ff. NEIGHBOUR.

Nychtertail, Sc. var. of NIGHTERTALE *Obs.*

Ny·chthemer, anglicized form of next.

1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* (1857) I. 150 The solar days (or rather the *nychthemers*, compounded of a night and a day), would be unequal.

‖**Nychthemeron** (nikθī·mĕrǫn). Also **nycth-**. [a. Gr. *νυχθήμερον*, neut. of *νυχθήμερος* lasting for a day and a night, f. *νύξ*, *νυκτ-* night + *ἡμέρα* day.] A period of twenty-four hours, consisting of a day and a night.

1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 115 Onely the shadowy Vale of the Night will be cast over them once in a Nycthemeron. 1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Gout*, About two or three o'clock in the morning (the space of a nychthemeron from its access). 1882 MORTON *Heroes Sci., Astron.* 51 Tables of the prosthapheresis and nychthemeron are given. 1882 *Nature* XXVI. 79/2 The year was regarded by them as an extended nycthemeron.

Nychtingale, obs. Sc. form of NIGHTINGALE. **Nycitee**, obs. form of NICETY. **Nycker**, obs. form of NICKER *sb.*[1] **Nycolait**, variant of NICOLAITE *Obs.* **Nycromancye, -mansy**, obs. forms of NECROMANCY.

Nyctalope (nī·ktălōup), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. Gr. *νυκτάλωψ*, *-αλωπος* NYCTALOPS. Cf. F. and Pg. *nyctalope*, Sp. *nictalope*.]

A. *sb.* One affected with nyctalopia.

Found only in the plural, which may be intended for the classical plural (niktălōu·pēz) of NYCTALOPS.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxviii. xi, Such as be dim-sighted and see little or nothing toward night (whome the Greeks call Nyctalopes) 1754 *Med Observ. & Inq.* (1776) I. xiii. 119 Of the Nyctalopes of the Ancients. 1764 *W. India Dis.* 61 Neither do any of the Nyctalopes complain of head-achs. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 114/2 In the 2nd book of his 'Prædicta', he [Hippocrates] says, 'We call those nyctalopes who see by night'.

B. *adj* Having the power of seeing by night.

1847-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 219/1 This great development in a nyctalope animal is an interesting fact.

‖**Nyctalopia** (niktălōu·piă). *Path.* Also 9 **nycht-**. [late L. *nyctalopia* (Isidore, with variant *nyctalmos*), a. Gr. **νυκταλωπία*, f. *νυκτάλωψ*, f. *νύξ*, *νυκτ-* night + *ἀλα-ός* blind + *ὤψ* eye: cf. the rare forms *ἀλαωπός* and *ἀλαῶπις* blind. So Sp. *nictalopia*, F. *nyctalopie*.

The term *νυκτάλωψ* was used by Galen and other writers in its proper sense of 'blind by night', but was afterwards erroneously taken to mean 'seeing by night' (as if simply from *νύξ* and *ὤψ*). The confusion resulting from this mistake has also extended to the converse term HEMERALOPIA.]

a. Night-blindness; recurrent dimness or loss of vision after sunset, generally produced by exposure to a strong light. b. Inability to see clearly except by night; night-vision, day-blindness.

1684 BRIGGS in *Phil. Trans.* XIV. 563 The case now mention'd..is call'd by later Writers *Nyctalopia*. 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed 2), *Nyctalopia*, Two-fold; the first is a Dimness of Sight in the Night, or in dark Places, without any Impediment in the Light: The other is a Dimness in the Light, and clear Sight in the Night, or in Shades. 1764 *W. India Dis.* 60 Of the Nyctalopia. I never saw the Hemeralopia in the West-Indies; but the night-blindness I have seen there. 1803 W. HEBERDEN *Comment.* lxvi. (1806) 328 A blindness will also come and go . unlike the nychtalopia, which returns every night. 1814- [see HEMERALOPIA]. 1880 J. W. LEGG *Bile* 379 Xanthopsy and nyctalopia are thought by some to be very bad signs. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 708 Nystagmus, nyctalopia, and nictitation also, are always present.

transf. 1841 LATHAM *Engl. Lang.* I. vii. 98 To those writers ..I apply the term Nyctalopia (the power of seeing best in the dark), applied by a writer in one of the periodicals to similar Etymologists.

Nyctalo·pic, *a.* *Path.* [See prec. and -IC. So F. *nyctalopique*.] Of the nature of, affected with, nyctalopia.

1868 COLLINGWOOD *Rambles Naturalist* xviii. 310 This singular nyctalopic affection [sc moon-blindness]. 1880 *Libr. Univ Knowl.* X. 757 Albinos are frequently nyctalopic. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 597 If one eye of a nyctalopic patient be bandaged this eye will recover.

‖**Nyctalops** (nī·ktălǫps). *rare.* Also 7 **nycti-**. [L. *nyctalops* (Pliny), a. Gr. *νυκτάλωψ*: see NYCTALOPIA and NYCTALOPE.]

†1. Nyctalopia. *Obs.*

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 105 The gall cureth the weft in the eye, and nyctalops. *Ibid.* 169 Some use the parts dissected to weake joynts, others against the nyctilops. 1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Nyctalopia*, or *Nyctalops*, a disease which prevents the seeing by day, not by night.

2. One affected with nyctalopia.

1818 TODD, *Nyctalops*, one who sees best in the night. 1828-32 WEBSTER, *Nyctalops*, one who loses his sight as night comes on, and remains blind until morning.

Nyctalopy (nī·ktălǫpi). Also 7-10. [Anglicized form of NYCTALOPIA.] Nyctalopia.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 110 The liver cureth the nyctalopie, the eyes being washed with the decoction. 1818 TODD, *Nyctalopy*, a disease or indisposition of the eye, in which a person sees better by night than by day. 1879 LEWIS & SHORT *Lat. Dict.*, *Nyctalopia*, the disease of one who cannot see in the twilight, nyctalopy.

Ny·cterin(e, *sb.* and *a.* *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Nycter-is* + -INE.] a. *sb.* A bat of the genus *Nycteris*. b. *adj.* Belonging or related to the genus *Nycteris*.

1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 73 The Nycterins have the forehead furrowed by a longitudinal groove.

Nycthemer(on, variant of NYCHTHEMER(ON.

Nycti- (ni·kti), repr. Gr. *νυκτι-*, a combining form (properly locative) of *νυκτ-*, *νύξ* night, used in a few scientific terms, chiefly zoological, as *Nyctiardea*, the nycticorax; *Nycticebus*, a genus including the slow-paced lemur; *Nyctipithecus*, a night-monkey; *Nyctisaura*, a nocturnal lizard. Adjectival derivatives from these, as *nycticebine*, *nyctipithecine*, *nyctisaurian*, are given in some recent Dictionaries.

‖**Nycticorax** (nikti kŏræks). *Ornith.* [L. *nycticorax*, a. Gr. *νυκτικόραξ*, f. *νύξ*, *νυκτι-* night + *κόραξ* raven.] The night-heron (formerly also called the night-raven).

1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 255/1 He beareth Argent, a Nycticorax his Head couped Sable. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Nycticorax*, in zoology, the name of a bird called in English the night raven. It is of the heron kind 1838 BP. M. RUSSELL *Hist. Anc. & Mod. Egypt* (1853) V. 148 The image..of a nycticorax..[became] the sign of *M.*

Nyctilops: see NYCTALOPS.

Nyctitropic (niktitrǫ·pik), *a.* *Bot.* [f. NYCTI- + Gr. *τρόπος* turn; cf. *geotropic*, *heliotropic*] Turning in a certain direction at night. So **Nyctitropism.** (See quots.)

1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 281 Nyctitropism and nyctitropic, i e night-turning, may be applied both to leaves and flowers, .but it would be best to confine the term to leaves. *Ibid.* 298 No movement deserves to be called nyctitropic, unless it has been acquired for the sake of lessening radiation. 1885 GOODALL *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 411 When leaves which naturally assume nyctitropic positions are pinned.., serious injuries result.

Nycto- (ni·kto), repr. Gr. *νυκτο-*, combining form of *νυκτ-*, *νύξ* night, used in a few scientific terms, as *Nyctophilus*, a genus of bats (hence *Nyctophilet*, a bat of this genus); *nyctophobia*, fear of the night or of darkness; *nyctophonia*, loss of voice during the day; *nyctolyphlosis*, night-blindness.

1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 73 The Nyctophilets..are, according to Temminck, somewhat intermediate to the Rhinol[o]phines and the next genus of Nycterins.

Nycy, obs. form of NICE *a*

†**Nyd-bedrip.** *Obs. rare.* (See NEED *sb.* 15 and BEDRIP.)

a 1300 in Spelman *Gloss.* (1664) s.v., Alicia Frere..debet.. eariare fenam ad 3 Nydbedripes in autumpno. .Jos Iverton debet..invenire 1 hominem per 3 dies ad Nydbedripes ad metendum.

Nydder, obs. Sc. variant of NITHER *v.*

Nydeote, nydyote, variants of NIDIOT.

Nye. Now *dial.* Also 5 **neye,** 7 **ny,** 9 **ni.** [ad. OF. *ni, ny* (mod.F. *nid*):—L. *nidus* nest.] A brood (of pheasants). Cf. EYE *sb.*[2]

c 1470 *Hort, Shepe, & G.* (Roxb.) 30 A neye of fesantes. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* f v j, A Nye of Fesaunttys. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 310/2. 1828 TODD, *Nye of pheasants*, a brood of pheasants: So an eye is sometimes called. 1853– in various dial. glossaries (Essex, Sussex, Hants, Berks, Warw., Worc., etc.).

† **Nye,** variant of NEYE, eye. *Obs.*

1602 DEKKER *Satirom.* G 2 b, And there stucke a nose and two nyes in his pate. 1624 DAVENPORT *City Night-c.* I. ii, Sweet chick, I come to take leave of thee: finger in nye already! 1681 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 19 (1713) I. 255 As like one of your Smithfield Lions, as ever he can peke out of his Nyes.

Nye, obs. f. NEIGH, NIGH, NINE; var. of NOY *v. Obs.* **Nyef(f)e,** obs. ff. NEIF. **Nyegh, nyeȝ,** obs. ff NIGH. **Nyen,** obs. f. NINE. **Nyend,** obs. f. NINTH. **Nyentene, -tethe,** obs. ff. NINETEEN(TH. **Nyesse,** variant of NYAS *Obs.* **Nyepe,** obs. f. NINTH.

† **Nyf,** var NIF, for *ne if*, if not, unless. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B 424 Nyf oure lorde hade ben her lodez mon, him had lumpen harde.

Nyfel, -fil, -fle, -fyl, obs. ff. NIFLE. **Nyfte,** var. of NIFT *Obs.* **Nygard(e, -art, -erd(e, nyggard(e,** etc., obs. ff. NIGGARD. **Nyggish, -yshe,** var. of NIGGISH *a Obs.* **Nyggoun,** var. of NIGON *Obs.* **Nyghbur,** obs. f. NEIGHBOUR.

† **Nyȝe,** variant of NY = *ne*, nor. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 1834 In..bode, flesh, nyȝe bone.

Nyȝe, obs. f. NIGH, NINE. **Nyȝepe,** obs. f. NINTH. **Nygghe, nyȝghe,** obs. ff. NIGH. **Nyght e,** obs. ff. NIGH, NIGHT; var. of NIFT *Obs.* **Nyghtertale,** etc., **Nyghtyngale,** obs. ff. NIGHTERTALE, NIGHTINGALE. **Nygo(u)n,** varr. of NIGON *Obs.*

† **Nygot,** error for *yngot*, INGOT.

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* 458 In his triumphe were caried ..of siluer nygots, fiue thowsand pounde weight.

Nygramancy, etc., obs. ff. NECROMANCY. **Nygro,** variant of NIGRO *Obs.* **Nygromancer,** etc., obs. ff. NECROMANCER. **Nyght,** obs. f. NIGHT. **Nygun,** variant of NIGON *Obs.* **Nygyshe,** variant of NIGGISH *a. Obs.* **Nyhe,** obs. f. NIGH. **Nyht,** obs. f. NIGHT. **Nyhtingale,** obs. f. NIGHTINGALE.

† **Ny·ing,** *vbl. sb. Obs*[-1] [Cf. NE *v.*] Denial.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* (Roxb.) 106 The thirefald nying be Petere.

Nyit, var. of NITE *v. Obs.* **Nyk,** var. of NICK *v.*[1] *Obs* **Nyke,** obs. f. NICK *sb.*[1] **Nyker,** obs. f. NICKER *sb.*[1]

† **Nykin.** *Obs.* [Of obscure origin.] A term of endearment.

1693 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* iv. i, *Lætitia*, I hope my dearest Jewel is not going to leave me. Are you Nykin? *Fondlewife*, Go naughty Nykin, you don't love me. *Ibid.* iv, Now my dear Nyken.

Nykke, variant of NICK *v.*[1] *Obs.*

† **Nykle,** variant (see N 3) of ICKLE, icicle. *Obs.*

a 1450 *Medulla* in *Promp. Parv.* 259 *note*, *Stiria est gutta fluens, vel cadens congelata*, a nykle.

Nykyr, obs. f. NICKER *sb.*[1] **Nyld,** obs. var. of NEEDLE. **Nyl(e,** obs. ff. NILL *v.*

† **Nyle.** *Obs.*[-1] [a. F. *nielle*:—L. *nebula.*] A fog or mist.

1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* xlv. 85 This londe..is ful..of lakes and mareys that a grete nyle sourdeth euery day.

† **Nylet.** *Obs. rare*[-1]. (Of uncertain meaning.) Printed *niset* (cf. NYSOT) in Hazlitt's *Dodsley* II. 22.

1554 *Interlude of Youth* B iij, A lytell pretye nylet, Ye be well nise, God wote; Ye be a lytell prety pye.

Nylghau (ni·lgɑ̄). Forms: 8 **nyl gau,** 8 9 **nyl-ghau,** 9 **nyl ghau, nylghau;** 8 **neel-gaw,** 9 **neelghau; nilgau, nilghau.** [a. Pers. نیلگاو *nīlgāw*, f. *nīl* blue + *gāw* ox, cow. See also NILGAI.] A large short-horned Indian antelope, the adult male of which is of a bluish- or iron-grey colour, and has a tuft of hair on the throat.

1770 HUNTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 171 The male Nylghau struck my imagination with being of a middle stature, between black cattle and deer. 1794 *Sporting Mag.* III. 121 The nyl ghau, with the quickness of lightning, darted against the wood work. 1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg.* 285/2 His activity and courage in the attack of the boar, the neel-gaw, and of the tiger. 1844 HEBER *Jrnl.* xv. (1844) I. 214/1 There are not only neilghaus,..but some noble red-deer in this park. 1855 *Orr's Circ. Sci., Org. Nat.* III. 442 The Nyl Ghau has frequently been brought to this country, and breeds pretty freely in confinement. 1887 L. OLIPHANT *Episodes Adventure* 163, I shot my first and only blue bull or nylgau.

† **Nyll,** obs. form (see N 3) of ILL *a.*

1575 LANEHAM *Let* (1871) 130 Haue ye slaunderd any man or woman, & browght them in a nyll name?

Nyll(e, obs. ff. NILL *sb.*[1], *sb.*[2], and *v.* **Nylt:** see NILL *v.* **Nym,** var. of NIM *v.* **Nymbil, nymble, nymill,** obs. ff. NIMBLE *a.* **Nym(m)e,** variants of NIM *v.*

Nymph (nimf). Forms: 4-7 **nimphe,** 6-7 **nymphe,** 7 **nimph,** 6- **nymph.** [a. F. *nymphe* (OF. *nimphe*), ad. L. *nympha*: see next.]

1. *Myth.* One of a numerous class of semi-divine beings, imagined as beautiful maidens inhabiting the sea, rivers, fountains, hills, woods, or trees, and frequently introduced by the poets as attendants on a superior deity.

Special names for the various kinds of nymphs existed in Greek, and most of these have been employed in English, as *Dryad, Hamadryad, Naiad, Nereid, Oceanid, Oread.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 306, I rede Of thilke Nimphe which Liar hihte. *Ibid.* II. 336 With the Nimphes ek also Upon the spring of freisshe welles Sche schop to duelle. 1412 20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. 2580 With hir nimphes, Iuno cam be-hynde. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 15 Ye shuld shortly haue ben out of the handes of the Nymphes & of the fairees. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 54 Neptunes Daughter a Nymph, fleeing from Priapus, was turned into this tree. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 824 There is a gentle Nymph not farr from hence, That with moist curb sways the smooth Severn stream. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* I. xxxvii. 145 Her fair maids put me in mind of the pictures of the ancient nymphs. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* xviii. 63 Nor alone Came these, but every ocean-nymph beside. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* VI. I. 200 Where flocks and herds of the Sun were tended by the nymphs. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* II. 308 By night they appear, and, like all the nymphs of ancient times, amuse themselves with graceful dances.

b. *transf.* A stream, river.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vi. 656 Kennet,. Her Silver Nymph (almost) directly leading To meet her Mistress (the great Thames) at Reading. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Fam. Ep.* Wks. (1711) 150 Having to these Seas of Joy.. added this small Brook or Nymph of mine. 1889 GRETTON *Memorys Horsback* 291 If the wandering nymph, Vaga, instead of flowing zigzag from Hereford to Ross, would but have meandered down this valley.

c. A ship.

1876 R. F. BURTON *Gorilla L.* II. 15, I transferred myself on board H.M. Steamship 'Zebra', one of the nymphs of the British navy.

2. *poet.* A young and beautiful woman; hence, a maiden, damsel.

1584 LODGE *Forbonius & Prisceria* 32 O Nimph of beauties train, The only cause and easer of my paine. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* iv. i. 124 But soft, what nimphs are these? *Egeus.* My Lord, this is my daughter heere asleepe. *c* 1616 SIR W. MURE *Miscell. Poems* xv. 19 Then happie nimph, quhoise spreit in peace repoises. 1682 DRYDEN *To Duchess York* 12 But now the illustrious nymph, returned again, Brings every grace triumphant in her train. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* i. i, I hastily took Leave and left the Nymph. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat* (1834) II. 574 They expect to find a faithful nymph or swain in whatever their fancy sets upon. 1821 BYRON *Sardanap.* I. ii, Fair nymphs, who deign To share the soft hours of Sardanapalus. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 326 And when the little Nymph had done, Said 'Thank you, Love;—I'll write another!'

b. In euphemistic or jocular use. (Chiefly in phrases.)

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 27 These vermillion Nymphs.. would oft runne races, skipping like wanton Lambes. 1752 F. COVENTRY *Pompey the Little* 96 His Master.. sold him a second time to a Nymph of Billingsgate for a Pennyworth of Oysters. 1859 *Slang Dict.* 69 *Nymph of the Pave*, a girl of the town.

c. A type of fashionable woman under the Directory in France.

1898 LADY M. LOVETT *O. Uzanne's Fashion in Paris* i. 14 The Nymph and the Merveilleuse—those types of a period of deep corruption and open libertinage.

3. An insect in that stage of development which intervenes between the larva and the imago; a pupa.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1580) 185 b, The other common sort, when they begin to haue fashion, are called nimphes. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 28 The young weak nymphs falling in those shady places.. are in danger to be chilled. 1658 ROWLAND tr. *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 893 At length they grow to be Nymphs, *i.e.* little Bees, but without wings. 1747 GOULD *Eng. Anis* 44 They are called Nymphs in allusion to Brides, because when they leave this State, they are often arrayed in Gayety and Splendour. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 123/1 The hive is cleared of every egg, maggot, or nymph. 1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 415 The nymphs of the large species leave the water altogether. 1895 D. SHARP *Insects* I. 420 The mouth of the nymph bears a remarkable structure called the mask.

attrib. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v., This is properly the nymph state.

† 4. *pl. Anat.* = NYMPHA 2. *Obs. rare.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 239 The two smaller clefts.. between the Nymphes, the two Nymphes themselues.

5. *Conch* = NYMPHA 3.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 319/1 Shell often gaping a little at the lateral extremities...Nymphs gaping outwards.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *nymph land, -mother, -queen*; *nymph-pink, -prompted, -strong* adjs.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. *Babylon* 71 The rowling ridges Of Nymph-strong floods. 1605 *Ibid.* iii. *Lawe* 982 Nymph-prompted Numa, or the Spartan's Lord. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. xxix, While thus of both bereft, the nymph-queen [Calypso] doubly sigh'd. 1835 WILLIS *Pencillings* xxxviii. I. 257 The lovely nymph-mother of Ganymede. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Ecl.* ix. 19 Who was to chant to us stories of Nymph-land, blossom and flower. 1891 *Bazaar* 20 Feb. 264/3 Ivory-white, nymph-pink, blue, and heliotrope.

‖ **Nympha** (ni·mfă). Pl. **nymphæ** (ni·mfī); 7 **nympha's.** [L., a. Gr. νύμφη bride, nymph.]

1. = NYMPH 3.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 318 The rest of the multitude, when they begin to take some shape, are called Nymphæ. 1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 2100 All nine being of a late Hatch, and none of them yet turned into *Nympha's* (which is the word of Art for the *Aurelia* of a Bee). 1740 CHEYNE *Regimen* 155 The different Shapes of seminal Animalculs, Eggs, Nymphæ and young Insects. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* iii. (1818) I. 66 To these Aristotle originally gave the name of *nymphæ*. 1875 HOUGHTON *Brit. Insects* 56 When the nympha is ready to undergo its transformation, it creeps up the stem of some water plant.

attrib. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* iv. xiv. (1714) 251 Sufficient Food and Nourishment in all their Nympha-State, in which they need Food. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xvi. (1818) II. 16 They arrived at their full growth, and threw off their nympha state by casting their outward skin.

2. *pl. Anat.* The labia minora of the vulva, situated within the labia majora.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Nymphæ*, little pieces of Flesh in a Woman's Secrets. 1754 SMELLIE *Midwifery* (1764) I. 92 From the lower part of the Clitoris the Nymphæ rising spread outwards and downwards. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Clin. Med.* xxvi. 329 The internal wall of the nymphæ. 1863 tr. *Waitz' Introd. Anthropol.* I. 206 Adams reports that in Dahomey the nymphæ are artificially elongated.

3. *pl. Conch.* (See quot.)

1835 6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 710/1 There are other parts ..destined for the implantation of the ligament when it is external; to these parts the name of *nymphæ* is given. These form two callosities more or less prominent, which are seen along the posterior and superior edge of the shell.

‖ **Nymphæa** (nimfī·ă). Also **nymphea.** [L., ad. Gr. νυμφαία, fem. of νυμφαῖος sacred to the nymphs. So F. *nymphæa*, *nymphéa*, Sp. and It. *ninfea.*] The common white or yellow water-lily; a genus of aquatic plants including these and other species.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. (1568) 66 The roote of the whyte Nymphea is black,..of the yelow..whyte. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 272 Nenuphar is called in Greeke Nymphæa. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* (1693) II. 97 Their Alterative Physick consists of Coolers, and Anodyns, as Nymphæa, Poppy, Endive. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 374 In the Water Tubs, the yellow Nymphea or Water Lilly. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 113 The yellow roses of the nymphæa, which float on lakes. 1851 MADDEN *Shrines & Sepul.* I. 178 Pools of water covered with nymphæas. 1882 *Garden* 14 Jan. 20/2 In many of the stagnant ponds was a small yellow Nymphæa, the leaves of which are used as a pickle by the Japanese.

Comb. 1855 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* IV. 13 Nymphæa-like Villarsia...This is a most elegant water plant.

‖ **Nymphæum, -eum** (nimfī·ĭm). *Archæol.* Pl. **-æa, -ea.** [L. *nymphæum*, *-ēum*, ad. Gr. νυμφαῖον, *-εῖον* temple or shrine of the nymphs, neut. of νυμφαῖος, *-εῖος* sacred to the nymphs, f. νύμφη NYMPH. So F. *nymphéum*.] A grotto or shrine of the nymphs; a building, or part of one, designed to represent this.

1770 tr. *Mme. du Bocage Lett.* II. 203 The temple, the spring, the nympheum, the bason of the Romans. 1850 LEITCH tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 150 (ed. 2) 125 The mass of the population in the great cities was cared for by the erection of theatres, probably also thermæ and nymphæa. *c* 1890 H. JAMES *Little Tour* xxviii. (1900) 189 A small Roman ruin, which is known as a temple of Diana, but was more apparently a *nymphæum*.

† **Nymphal,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Also **nimphall.** [ad. L. *nymphāl-is* belonging to nymphs: see NYMPH and -AL.] a. A meeting or gathering of nymphs. b. Used by Drayton as the name of each division of his *Muses' Elysium.*

1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xx. 4 He that doth of sea the powerful trident weld, His Tritons made proclaim, a Nymphall to be held In honour of himself. 1630 — *Muses' Elys.*, Nymphal i, This Nimphall of delight doth treat, Choice beauties, and proportions meet.

Nymphal (ni·mfăl), *a.* (and *sb.*[2]). [f. as prec.]

A. *adj.* 1. Belonging to a nymph; consisting of nymphs.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Nymphal*, of or belonging to a Nymph or Bride; Nymph-like. 1842 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVI. 79 Thou glory of the Nymphal train.

2. Of the nature of, pertaining to, a pupa.

1864 HOUGHTON in *Intellect. Observ.* Oct. 150 Not a particle of food has she [a may-fly] tasted since she left her nymphal state. 1884 MICHAEL *Brit. Oribatidæ* 22 Whether it was a mature or simply a nymphal form.

3. Including or belonging to the water-plants related to *Nymphæa.*

Lindley's *Nymphal alliance* included the natural orders *Nymphæaceæ*, *Cabombaceæ*, and *Nelumbiaceæ.*

1846 LINDLEY *Veget. Kingd.* 408 *Nymphales.* The Nymphal Alliance. *Ibid.* 409 Nymphal Exogens, with a many-celled fruit and dissepimental placentæ.

B. *sb.*[2] 1. [ad. F. *nymphale.*] A name for a class of butterflies.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIII. 721/1 Mr. Barbut has divided them [*sc.* butterflies] into four sections...4. The nymphals, whose wings are denticulated.

2. A plant belonging to the nymphal alliance.

1846 LINDLEY *Veget. Kingd.* 408 To distinguish Nymphals with certainty from all those Orders with which they are here associated.

Nymphalid (ni·mfălid), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod. L. *nymphalis*, *-idis*, f. *nympha* NYMPH.] a. *adj.*

Belonging to the family *Nymphalidæ*. **b.** *sb.* A butterfly belonging to this family.

1895 *Athenæum* 23 Nov. 722/1 He showed the changes in mimetic forms in a single genus of nymphalid butterflies. 1897 Bles tr. *Brunner's Coloration Ins.* 2/2 Very striking is the appearance of..a Nymphalid from Mexico.

Nymphean (nimfī·ăn), *a.* [f. Gr. νυμφαῖ-ος of or belonging to a nymph + -AN. Cf. F. *nymphéen*.] Of or belonging to a nymph or nymphs; nymph-like.

a 1758 Dyer *Ruins of Rome* Poems (1761) 42 Flow'ry bow'rs they seek, Or cool Nymphean grots. 1816 G. S. Faber *Orig. Pagan Idol.* III. 219 The description of the cavern is taken from the nymphean grotto and its subterraneous stream. 1874 T. Hardy *Far fr. Mad. Crowd* I. iii 27 Without throwing a Nymphean tissue over a milk-maid. 1881 Cable *Mme. Delphine* ii, The cultivation of.. nymphean grace and beauty.

Nymphet (ni·mfet). [f. Nymph + -ET.] A young or little nymph.

1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* xi Argt., Of the Nymphets sporting there In Wyrrall, and in Delamere. 1616 Drumm of Hawth. *Poems* 2 Whose names shall now make ring The echoes? of whom shall the nymphets sing? 1855 Singleton *Virgil* I 60 Who could the nymphets sing?

Nymphic (ni·mfik), *a. rare*—°. [f. Nymph + -IC.] Of or belonging to (the) nymphs.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Ny·mphical, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Characteristic of or belonging to nymphs.

1793 T. Taylor *Orat. Julian* 93 *note*, The sun produces angelical, dæmoniacal, heroical, and nymphical powers. 1822 — *Apuleius* I. 320 *note*, Many essences, different from each other, such as dæmoniacal, heroical, nymphical.

Nymphid (ni·mfid). *rare.* [-ID.] A nymph.

1806 J. B. Rose tr. *Ovid's Met.* 127 Born was he Of Ganges, and the nymphid Lymnatè. *Ibid.* 264 Thither Dryope.. To offer garlands to the nymphids went.

Nymphine (ni·mfəin), *a.* [f. Nymph + -INE [1].] Nymphal.

1806 tr. *Huber's New Obs. Bees* (1808) 87 The worms (bees) died before passing into their nymphine state.

Nymphiparous (nimfi·pərəs), *a. Ent.* [f. Nymph + -(I)PAROUS.] Of insects: Producing nymphæ or pupæ.

1835 Kirby *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xx. 324 Those two-winged insects called pupiparous or nymphiparous. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* III. 874 This peculiarity has caused the Hippoboscidæ to be termed nymphiparous or pupiparous insects.

Nymphish (ni·mfiʃ), *a.* [f. Nymph + -ISH [1].]

1. Of or belonging to, consisting of, nymphs.

1578 T. Procter *Gorg. Gallery* P 1 b, Emboulded with your Nimphish ayde. 1605 Drayton *Man in the Moone* 428 He followes Phœbe, that him safely brings..unto the nymphish Bowres. 1630 — *Muses' Elys.* Nymphal ix, The nymphish crew Thrust in amongst them thronging.

2. Nymph-like, bewitching.

1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France* I. 306 A pretty perking air, which is infinitely nymphish and smart.

Nymph-like, *a.* and *adv.* [f. Nymph + -LIKE.]

A. *adj.* Resembling (that of) a nymph; graceful, beautiful.

a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* (1622) 51 Young Philoclea appeared in her nimph-like apparell. 1621 Quarles *Argalus & P.* i. Wks (Grosart) III. 243 1, I saw thy Nymph-like haire Loosely dishevel'd. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX 452 If chance with Nymphlike step fair Virgin pass. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 94 P 183 There were, amongst them, a great Number of Nymph-like Genies. 1791 Charlotte Smith *Celestina* (ed. 2) I. 126 Her nymphlike and graceful form. 1822 W. Irving *Bracebr. Hall* (1894) 136 Contemplating the door half open, and the nymph-like form within. 1886 Bret Harte *Snowbound* 134 There was a quaint nymph-like contour to her figure.

B. *adv.* In the manner of a nymph. *rare.*

1611 Florio, *Nimfarsi*, ..to spruce or Nimph like dresse himselfe.

Ny·mphlin. *rare*—[1]. [f. Nymph + *-lin* for -LING [1].] A little nymph.

1773 R. Graves *Euphrosyne* (1776) 38 Well-pleas'd she sees her infant train Of nymphlins sporting on the plain.

Ny·mphly, *adv. rare*—[1]. [f. Nymph + -LY [2].] In the manner of nymphs.

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* x. 440 Diana; and her Allabaster Nymphly-portrayed trayne.

Nymphoi·dal, *a. rare.* [f. Nymph-æa + -OIDAL.] Resembling those of the Nymphæa.

1819 Lindley tr. *Richard's Fruits & Seeds* 63 In considering..the nymphoidal characters of *Nelumbium*.

Nympholepsy (nimfŏ·lepsi). [f. next, after *epilepsy*.] A state of rapture supposed to be inspired in men by nymphs; hence, an ecstasy or frenzy of emotion, esp. that inspired by something unattainable.

1775 R. Chandler *Trav. Greece* (1825) II. 101 Nympholepsy is characterised as a phrensy, which arose from having beheld them [the nymphs]. 1818 Byron *Ch. Har.* IV cxv, A young Aurora of the air, The nympholepsy of some fond despair. 1831 Lytton *Godolphin* xx, The most common disease to genius is nympholepsy—the saddening for a spirit that the world knows not. 1839 De Quincey *Recoll. Lakes* Wks. 1862 II. 32 He languished with a sort of despairing nympholepsy after intellectual pleasures. 1888 *Times* 21 Aug. 8/4, I have not been reduced to a state of nympholepsy by any of the beauty that I have been privileged to behold.

So ‖ **Nymphole·psia.**

1885 F. B Van Voorst *Without a Compass* 13 The poor dreamer hurried on by the nympholepsia of the ideal.

Nympholept (ni·mfŏlept), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. Gr. νυμφόληπτ-ος caught by nymphs, f. νύμφη nymph + λαμβάνειν to take.]

A. *sb.* One who is inspired by a violent enthusiasm, especially by a passion for an unattainable ideal.

1813 J. C. Hobhouse *Journey* (ed. 2) 405 He became a nympholept; and furnished another tale, to be..adorned by the fancy of the poet. 1855 Mrs. Browning *Lett.* (1897) II. 201 We are all nympholepts in running after our ideals—and none more than yourself, indeed! 1884 A. Birrell *Obiter Dicta* Ser. I. 117 Those who pursue Truth as by a divine compulsion, and who can be likened only to the nympholepts of old.

b Const. *of.*

1835 Lytton *Rienzi* VII. v, The very nympholept of Freedom, yet of Power—of Knowledge, yet of Religion! 1884 A. Birrell *Obiter Dicta* Ser. I. 118 The nympholepts of Truth are profoundly interesting figures in..history.

B. *adj.* Inspired by such enthusiasm.

1902 *Athenæum* 19 July 91/1 The lyric cry of nympholept modernity.

Nympholeptic, *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.]

1. Relating to or dealing with nympholepsy.

1818 Shelley *Lett.* (1882) 38, I hope your nympholeptic tale is not abandoned. 1895 *Athenæum* 21 Sept. 382/1 Writers and publishers of nympholeptic stories.

2. Affected by nympholepsy; enraptured, entranced.

1844 Mrs. Browning *Lady Geraldine's Courtship* viii, Nymphs of mountain, not of valley, we are wont to call the Muses, And in nympholeptic climbing, poets pass from mount to star. 1881 *Heptalogia* 45 To the skirts of contemplation, cramped with nympholeptic weight.

Nympho·logy. *rare*—[1]. [f. Nymph + -(O)LOGY.] That branch of knowledge which treats of nymphs.

1836 *New Monthly Mag.* XLVII. 96 Egle (brightness) is a celebrated name in nymphology.

‖ **Nymphomania** (nimfŏmē·niă). *Path.* [f. Gr. νύμφη bride, Nymph + μανία madness.] A feminine disease characterized by morbid and uncontrollable sexual desire.

1800 tr. *Cullen's Nosology* (1820) 230 Melancholia .(c) With vehement love, without satyriasis or nymphomania. 1860 Tanner *Pregnancy* xi. 435 In a few rare cases, the attack has degenerated into nymphomania. 1876 D. Ferrier *Functions Brain* 122 The girl in whom the cerebellum was absent suffered from nymphomania.

Hence **Nymphoma·niac** (and **-manic**) *a.*, of or belonging to nymphomania; *sb.*, one suffering from nymphomania.

1861 J. Millar *Hints on Insanity* 40 Though nymphomanic symptoms are constantly present when young females are insane. 1867 Maudsley *Physiol. Mind* 285 She,..though ultimately married, was a regular nymphomaniac. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 279 The furious nymphomaniac who embraces every man she can get at. 1900 *Lancet* 24 Mar. 866/2 It is practised upon mares..which have nymphomaniac tendencies.

‖ **Nymphon** (ni·mfŏn). *Zool.* [a. Gr. νυμφών bride-chamber, f. νύμφη bride, Nymph.] A species of sea-spider.

1855 *Orr's Circ. Sci., Org. Nat.* II. 317 Podosomata..are all marine; some of them, like the *Nymphon*, being found amongst stones and sea-weeds on the beach. 1855 Kingsley *Glaucus* (1878) 80 A little black sea-spider, a Nymphon, who ..carries his needful stomach in long branches, packed inside his legs.

Nymphotomy (nimfŏ·tŏmi). *Surg.* [a. mod. L. *nymphotomia*, f. Gr. νύμφη (see Nympha 2) + -τομία (see -tomy).] Excision of the nymphæ.

1704 in J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I. 1892 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Nymyl, obs. f. Nimble *a.* **Nymyos,** obs f. Nimious *a.* **Nyn,** obs. f. Nine.

† **Nyn,** variant of Ny = *ne*, nor. *Obs. rare.*

c 1425 *Cast. Persev.* 875 in *Macro Plays* 103, I schal neuere begger bede mete nyn drynke. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 84 My herte is not hevyed on lofte, Nyn myn Eyn be not lokynge abowte.

Nyncetie: see Nincety-fincety.

† **Nynche,** obs. form (see N 3) of Inch.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3675 And þe thinnest was a nynche thicke quen þai ware þurte persed.

Nynde, obs f. Ninth. **Nyne,** etc., obs. f. Nine, etc. **Nyngkiling,** obs. f. Inkling. **Nynmurder,** obs. f. Nine-murder.

† **Nynnat,** for *ne nat*, know not. *Obs.*

1553 *Respublica* v. vii. 28 (Brandl), Masse, but I nynnat. *Ibid.* v. x. 10 Marye, but I nnnat.

Nynt(e, Nynten(e, Nyntie, obs. ff. Ninth, Nineteen, Ninety.

† **Nyny,** obs. variant of Ninny [1] or [2].

1687 Cotton *Poet. Wks.* (1765) 55 This Cupid was a little Tiny Cogging, Lying, Peevish Nyny.

Nypa, nyper, obs. ff. Nipa. **Nype,** to nip: see Nipe *v.*[2] **Nypil,** obs. f. Nipple. **Nypt(e,** varr. of Nipt *Obs.*

† **Nyrvyl.** *Obs. rare*—°. [Of Scand. origin, agreeing in sense with Norw. dial. *nyrvle* neut., *nyrva* masc., and in form with Icel. *nyrfill* miser: see also Nurvil. In mod. dial. represented by *nirl*.] A dwarfish person.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 357/1 Nyrvyl, or lytyl manne, *pusillus, nanus.*

Nys, obs. form of Nice *a.*; variant of Nis *sb.*

† **Nys,** variant of Nis, is not. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ælfric Saints' Lives* xxvi. 273 Hit nan wundor nys. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* John v. 10 Hit ys reste-dai3; nys þe alyfed þæt þu þin bed bere. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 465 Vor he nys noþer yep ne wis. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 951 Iesusalem. nys to yow no more to mene, Bot cete of god. *a* 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 333 In world nys wight so hard of herte That nolde have had of hir pite. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 3184 Bot 3yff seynt Wolfrude hurre þe rather bolpe he nys bot dedde. *c* 1489 Caxton *Blanchardyn* xxxv. 133 Ther nys so griete sorowe, but that it may be forgoton at the laste. *a* 1529 Skelton *Daleclys* Wks. 1843 I. 26 There nys thynge that I couet so fayne. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* May 144 Thou findest faulte where nys to be found.

Nyse, obs. f. Neeze *v.*, Nice *a* **Nysebecetur:** see Nickbecetur. **Nysete(e,** obs. ff. Nicety. **Nysett,** var. of Nycette *Obs.* **Nysing,** obs. f. Neezing.

† **Nysot.** *Obs. rare.* [? ad. OF. *nicet* (fem. *nicette*), a dim. form of Nice *a.*] A wanton girl.

1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 1244 Where I spy a nysot gay, That wyll syt ydyll all the day [etc.].

Nyss, obs Sc. f. Nice *a.* **Nyssete,** obs. Sc. f. Nicety. **Nyst,** obs. f Nest; var. of Nist.

Nystagmic (nistæ·gmik), *a.* [f. Nystagm-us. Cf. F. *nystagmique*.] Of the nature of nystagmus. So **Nysta·gmiform** *a.*, **Nysta·gmoid** *a.*

1878 A. M. Hamilton *Nerv. Dis.* 85 The eyeballs may be sometimes slightly agitated by a feeble movement of a nystagmic character. 1899 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* May 1077 Nystagmiform movements of the eyes. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 68 Such phenomena we are in the habit of calling 'nystagmoid' jerks or movements.

‖ **Nystagmus** (nistæ·gmŏs). *Path.* [mod L., ad. Gr. νυσταγμός nodding, drowsiness, f. νυστάζειν to nod, to be sleepy.]

† 1. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1822 Good *Study Med.* III 238 Habitual squinting... The first of these varieties constitutes the Nystagmus of Dr. Plenck

2. An involuntary oscillation of the eyeball, usually lateral, but sometimes rotatory or vertical, especially common among miners. Also *Comb.*

1869 *Eng. Mech.* 10 Dec. 294/3 One very curious affection of the muscles of the eye..deserves notice,. —Nystagmus. . The motion of the ball..is ceaseless, as if the eye was making vain endeavours to glimpse the light. 1879 Harlan *Eyesight* viii. 111 An affection noticed in miners, and called 'miner's nystagmus', in which .. the eyes continually oscillate. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 89 In addition to tremors, there may be nystagmus-like twitchings of the eyeball.

† **Nyster,** for *ne ys þer*, there is not. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 15723 No lond nyster ferrere west, þer þe sonne goþ to rest.

Nyt, obs. f. Net, Nit; variant of Nite *v. Obs.*

Nyte, obs. f. Nit; variant of Nite *v. Obs.*

† **Nyte,** *a.* or *adv* (Meaning uncertain.)

a 1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* III. 229 The May Thisbe wald tine hir self sa nyte, Caus Pyramus away and deid was quite.

† **Nytel,** *v. Obs rare*—[1]. [Of obscure origin.] *intr.* To be busy in a trifling manner.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 888 þay lest [= failed] of lotes logging any lysoun [= trace] to fynde, Bot nyteled þer alle the nyst for nost at þe last.

Nyth, obs. f. Night; var. of Nith(e. **Nype,** obs. f. Ninth; var. of Nith(e. **Nype-, nythemest,** varr. of Nethemest *Obs.* **Nyper(e, nyŏer(e:** see Nether *a.* and *adv.*; Nither *v.* **Nythertale,** var. of Nightertale *Obs.* **Nythyng(e,** obs. ff. Nithing. **Nytte,** obs. f. Nit. **Nytyngale,** obs. f. Nightingale. **Nyuel,** var. of Nivel *v. Obs.* **Nywe,** obs. f. New *a.*

O.

O (ōᵘ), the fifteenth letter of the alphabet in English and other modern languages, and the fourth vowel letter. O was the fourteenth letter in the ancient Roman alphabet, corresponding in form and value to the ancient Greek O, derived from the sixteenth letter of the Phœnician and ancient Semitic alphabet, ○, ◇, ▽, (Heb. ע), called *ʿain*, i.e. 'eye'. The latter represented a peculiar articulation or consonant, the 'glottal catch' (modern Arabic ع, ʿ), a sound unknown to Greek, in which the symbol was appropriated to the vowel *o* (which the sound of Semitic *ʿain* in conjunction with *a* may have somewhat resembled). In early Greek, O was used for both short and long *o*; subsequently a new symbol Ω, ω (*O méga*, 'great O'), was added to the alphabet to distinguish long open *ō*; the original O *o* (now known as *O micrón*, 'little O') being then restricted to short *o*. From Greek times downward, this letter has regularly represented some variety or varieties of the 'mid-back-round' (or labial) vowel of Bell's Visible Speech scale. On account of its intermediate position, this vowel is (like *e*) liable to considerable variations of quality; and many languages distinguish, as practically different vowels, 'close' (or 'narrow') *o*, and 'open' (or 'wide') *ɔ*; the former tending to approach, and at length to pass into, the still closer sounds u, *u*; the latter tending to fall into the still opener *ɒ*, ɒ.

In OE., short *o* and long *ó* were etymologically and phonetically distinct. Short *o* was originally both close and open. Short close *o* was originally derived from an original *u*, as in OE. *oxa* ox, Skr. *ukshán*, OE. *dohtor*, Gr. θυγάτηρ, Indo-European **dhughəté·r*. Short open *o* normally represented an earlier *a* before a nasal, as in OE *on*, Goth. *ana*, Gr. ἀνά. This OE. *o* from *a(n)* is often distinguished for etymological purposes as *ɒ*. OE. long *ó* corresponded generally to Com. Teut. long *ō*, in which were combined Indo-European *ō* and *ā*, as in OE. *bóc* beech, OTeut. **bókā*, Dor.Gr. φᾱγός, L. *fāgus*; OE. *flóti*, Goth. *flōdus*, Gr. πλωτός swimming. Long *ó* also arose out of a lengthening of short open *ɒ* from *a(n)*, with *n* absorbed, as in *tóð* tooth, OTeut. **tanþ-*, Indo-Eur. **dont-*; *hón* to hang, OHG. and Goth. *hāhan* from OTeut. **hayh-*, χαγχ-. Long *ó* was prob. originally both close and open, but in late OE. it must, from its subsequent history, have been close. In unstressed syllables, *o* was the ordinary OE. representative of the obscure vowel (ə); and in this capacity it often varied with *a*, *e*, *u*.

In the Middle English period the distinction between open and close short *o* is no longer discernible; and the vowel was apparently always open *o* before a consonant in the accented syllable. Of long *ō* ME. had two distinct sounds, open and close. Open *ō* was the normal representative (in midland and southern speech) of OE. long *á* (or lengthened *a*), which passed through the sound of (ɒ̄) to that of (ō), being sometimes written in the 13th c. *oa*, but, eventually, simply *o*, or *oo*: thus OE. *mára*, *nán*, *ald* (*eald*), ME. *moare*, *noan* (1257), *more*, *non*, *old*. It often represented long *ō* derived from Fr. or L., or arose out of an earlier short *o* in an open syllable, as OE. *hopa*, ME. *hōpe*. ME. close *ō* represented OE. *ó*. This *ō* must have been a very close sound, for about the end of the ME. or beginning of the mod.Eng. period it passed into the sound of (ū), usually with the spelling *oo*, though sometimes with the simple *o* spelling, as in the words *do*, *to*, *lose*. ME. open *ō* either continued into mod.Eng. as *o* (*bone*, *ore*, *hope*), or was, from 16th c., written *oa* (*oak*, *oar*, *coal*); but in sound it became at length close and quasi-diphthongal (ōᵘ), except before *r*, where it remains open (ōᵊɹ). In the 13th c., *o* began to be written in certain cases for *u*, esp. before *m*, *n*, *u* (= *v*), as in *some*, *son*, *love* (= *love*), OE. *sum*, *sunu*, *lufu*. This, which has largely survived into mod.E., was merely a *graphic*, not a *phonetic*, change.

The normal sound of short *o* is now (*ɒ*), low-back-round, varying with mid-back-round-wide (o), and low-back-round-wide (ɒ); but it frequently stands for (*ʌ*), as in *son*, *doth*, or (ə̄), as in *word*; and in unaccented syllables sinks to (ə), as in *nation*. When original short *o* comes before *r* final, or *r* + consonant, as in *or*, *for*, *corn*, *sort*, it is now lengthened into the corresponding long sound *ɒ̄* (*ɒ̄ɹ*, *fɒ̄ɹ*, *kɒ̄ɹn*, *sɒ̄ɹt*). A still more recent lengthening of *ɒ* often takes place in southern English before certain consonants, as in *cross*, *off*, *moth*, *soft*, and, being as yet only partially recognized, is here represented by *ɒ̆*.

The normal sound of long *ó*, as in *no*, *toe*, *lone*, is the quasi- or imperfect diphthong (ōᵘ); but before *r*, as in *bore*, *choral*, *story*, the sound is that of the open quasi diphthong (ōᵊ). In London and the south of England, this *ō*, esp. when *r* follows in the same syllable, as in *ore*, *worn*, *porter*, is usually identified with the (*ɒ̄*) mentioned above as arising from ME. short *o* before *r*. This is not the case, however, in the educated speech of the country as a whole, nor in America, and the sounds are still separated by most orthoepists (see Ellis, *E. E. Pronunciation*, I. 94–95), and in dictionaries generally; they are distinguished in this dictionary, as in *boarder*, *border* (bōᵊɹdəɹ, bɒ̄ɹdəɹ), *mourn*, *morn* (mōᵊɹn, mɒ̄ɹn).

Hence, in modern English, the normal sounds of *o* are

1. *ōᵘ* in *no*, *bone*	*nōᵘ*, *bōᵘn*.
2. *ōᵊ* ,, *ore*, *glory*	*ōᵊɹ*, *glōᵊɹi*.
3. *ɒ̄* ,, *or*, *north*	*ɒ̄ɹ*, *nɒ̄ɹθ*.
3 a. *ɒ̆* ,, *soft*, *moth*	*sɒ̆ft*, *mɒ̆θ*.
4. *ɒ* ,, *rob*, *got*	*rɒb*, *gɒt*.

Exceptional sounds, due to special causes, and normally spelt otherwise, are

5. *ū* (u) in *to* *do*	*tu* *dū*.
6. *ʌ* ,, *son*, *other*	*sʌn*, *ʌ·ðəɹ*.
7. *ə̄* ,, *word*, *worthy*	*wə̄ɹd*, *wə̄·ðəl*.

No. 1 is also represented by *oa*, *oe* (final), *ou*, *ow*, *oh*, rarely *oo*; as in *load*, *hoe*, *soul*, *low*, *oh*, *brooch*.

No. 2, by *oa*, *ou*, *ow*, rarely *oo*; as in *boar*, *pour*, *Gower*, *door*, *floor*. In *broad*, *oa* has the sound (ɒ̄).

The combination *oo* now normally represents long (*ū*), long (ūᵊ), short (u), as in *moon*, *moor*, *good*; exceptionally, it has the sound of 'short u' (*ʌ*), as in *blood*, *flood*, or of 'long o' = Nos. 1 and 2 above.

Oi, *oy*, normally represent a true diphthong (oi), as *boil*, *boy*; or an imperfect triphthong, as in *Moir* (moiᵊɹ).

Ou, *ow*, also normally represent a diphthong (au), as in *out*, *house*, *now*, or an imperfect triphthong, as in *hour* (auᵊɹ). But *ou* has also various other sounds, as in *soup*, *tour*, *through*, *you*; *soul*, *pour*; *brought*, *cough*, *enough*; in unstressed final syllables it is commonly (ə), as in *favour*, *pious*.

In unaccented syllables, all the sounds of *o* are liable to shortening and obscuration, and tend to sink through *oᵊ* or *oᵊ*, *o* or o, to *ɒ̆*, ŏ, *ɒ̄*, and ə, as in *tobacco* (*oᵘ*, *o*, *ɒ̆*), *anatomy* (ō), *dilatory* (ə), *sailor* (-əɹ), *comfort* (ə), *cannot* (*ɒ̄*, ə), *parrot* (ə), *notion* (ə), *random* (ə).

The change of OE. *á* to *ō* in ME. was a characteristic of the southern and midland dialects, and thus of Standard English. But the northern dialects retained *a*, the presence of which instead of *ō*, as in *stane*, *hame*, *mare* = *stone*, *home*, *more*, is one of the most distinctive features of northern English and Scotch. In later times this *a* is often written *ai*, or *ae*, and narrowed to *ea*, *e*, *ee* (ē, ī, īə, *i*). The change of OE. *ó* to (ū, u), is also proper to Standard English and its related dialects, the sound having become in Scotch one akin to German *ö* and *ü*, or Fr. *eu* and *u*. This, like the English (ū, u) sound, is often written *o*, but more distinctively *u* or *ui*, as in Eng. *good*, Sc. *good*, *gude*, *guid*. The northern dialects also retain the earlier (ū) for English (au); this is often written in Scotch, as in ME., *ou*, *ow*; but in modern times sometimes *oo*, as in *coo*, *aboot* = *cow*, *about*.

The fancy, frequent in authors of the 16th and 17th c., that the shape of the letter O represented the rounded form of the mouth in forming the sound, is seen from the history of the letter to be without foundation in fact.

I. 1. The letter. (In quot. *c* 1460 = the Greek *Omega*.) The pl. appears as *Os*, O's, *os*, o's (oes).

O per se, the letter O forming by itself a word, as in the interjection O! (Cf *A per se*, *I per se*.)

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* iii. (Z.) 5 Of ðam [stafum] syndon fif *vocales*, þæt synd clypiendlice: *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*. *c* 1460 *Townley Myst.* i. 1 Ego sum alpha et o, I am the first, the last also. 1492 RYMAN *Poems* lvii. 3 in *Archiv Stud. n. u. Spr.* LXXXIX. 222 Heven and erthe rounde like an O. 1530 PALSGR. 6 O in the frenche tong hath two diuers maners of soundynges. 1618 DEKKER (*title*) O per se O, or a newe Cryer of Lanthorne and Candle Light. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 168 P 5 Whipped..for writing an O for an A, or an A for an O. 1814 CARY *Dante's Inf.* xxiv. 98 Far more quickly than e'er pen Wrote O or I, he kindled, burn'd and chang'd.

Comb. 1900 *Daily News* 20 Oct. 6/4 The whole superstructure is supported..by A and O shaped trestles.

b. The sound of the letter, the vowel-sound *o*.

1842 TENNYSON *Epic* 50 Mouthing out his hollow oes and aes. 1867 A. J. ELLIS *E. E. Pronunc.* i. iii 94 What sounds of *o* exist. They are all round vowels, that is, the action of the lips with a tolerably round opening is necessary.

2. Used, like the other letters, to indicate serial order and distinguish things in a series, as the 'quires' or sheets of a book, the parts of a figure, the companies of a military force, the batteries of the Royal Artillery, the different MSS. of a work, etc.

3. In *Logic*, the symbol of a particular negative.

1552 T. WILSON *Logike* G vij b, I dothe signifie a particular affirmatiue. O doth signifie a particular negatiue. 1552, 1620 [see I (the letter) 4]. 1870 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* viii. (1875) 67 A proposition of this kind is generally to be classed rather as O than I.

4. In *Chem.* O is the symbol for Oxygen.

5. O. is an abbreviation, **a.** for some Christian names, as *Octavia*, *Oliver*, *Olivia*, *Oswald*, *Oswyn*. **b.** for 'old', as in OE., Old English, OF., Old French, OHG., Old High German, ON., Old Norse, etc.; O.P., old prices (see d); O.S., old style; O.T., Old Testament; and frequently in public school abbreviations, as O.W., Old Wellingtonians, and the like. **c.** for 'Order', as in D.S.O., Distinguished Service Order; O.S.B., Order of Saint Benedict, etc.

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No 4785/2 The 14th of the last Month, O. S. 1724 *Ibid.* No. 6301/1 Stockholm, August 19, O. S.

1892 WESTCOTT *Gospel of Life* 198 The record of the Fall is not unquestionably noticed once in the later books of the O. T. 1901 *Scotsman* 15 Mar. 8/2 Grateful if friends of O.W.'s..would communicate with him at Wellington College.

d. In other combinations: as O.K. (orig. *U. S. slang*) a humorously phonetic abbreviation for 'all correct', all right; O.P. (*a*) 'old price', 'old prices', referring to the demonstrations at Covent Garden Theatre, London, in 1809, against the proposed new tariff of prices; (*b*) (also o.p.) 'opposite the prompter side' in a theatre; (*c*) 'over-proof'; (*d*) (also o.p., *o.p.*) in Bookseller's Catalogues, 'out of print'.

1847 ROBB *Squatter Life* 72 (Farmer) His express reported himself,..assured Allen that all was O. K., and received his dollar. 1852 JUDSON *Mysteries of N. York* iv. (ibid.), 'Tis one of us; it's O. K. 1888 *Troy Daily Times* 10 Feb (ibid.), The Canadian customs-house is required to stamp an American vessel's paper O.K. 1898 *Daily News* 21 Jan. 7/1 In one of his letters from America defendant said he was 'All O K'. ..Mr Justice Ridley—It means 'all correct', I understand. 1900 *Law Times* 10 Nov 45/2 The State Court [U.S.] seems to have decided that when a lawyer marks such a decree O K, he is, by so doing, estopped from questioning that de ree by appeal.

1815 BYRON *Let. to Moore* 12 June, Which will end in an O P. combustion 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk* 1 603 Perry's firemen, who nightly assisted John Kemble's 'What d'ye want' during the 'O. P. row' at Covent-garden theatre. 1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Scenes* xiii, That gentleman .. lounging behind the stage box on the O P side. 1874 WATCH *Head over Heels* (Tasmania) 21 Old Mills soon took to tasting O. P. rum in pints and gills *Ibid.* 42 'Pshaw', cried Sandy (Clan Mac Favish) In his beautiful O P. Scotch. 1876 W. H. POLLOCK *Drama in Contemp. Rev* June 72 The disturbance was hardly less than that of the O P. riots in England. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Dec. 3/1 [They] occupied the box next the stage on the o p side.

O (ōu), *sb.*[1] [From resemblance in shape to the letter O: see prec.]

1. The Arabic zero or cipher 0; hence, a cipher, a mere nothing.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. iv. 212 Now thou art an O without a figure, I am better then thou art now; I am a Fool, thou art nothing. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xxvii. Wks (1851) 513 To be cast away like so many Naughts in Arithmetick, unless it be to turne the O of thir insignificance into a lamentation with the people. 1863 J. THOMSON *Sunday at Hampstead* ix. 24 The ring is round, Life naught, the world an O.

2. (Pl. 7 oaos, oos, 7 - oes.) Anything round, as a circle, round spot, orb.

Giotto's O, the perfect circle which the Italian painter Giotto is said to have thrown off free hand.

1588 SHAKS *L. L. L.* v. ii 45 O that your face were full of Oes. 1590 — *Mids. N.* III ii. 188 Faire Helena; who more engilds the night, Then all yon fierie oes, and eies of light. 1599 — *Hen. V*, I. Chorus 13 Or may we cramme Within this Wooden O, the very Caskes That did affright the Aire of Agincourt. 1838 CARLYLE *Misc. Ess., Scott* (1872) VI. 68 There is the free dash of a master's hand 'round as the O of Giotto' [cf note]. *Ibid.* 72 It was necessary that these works should be produced rapidly: and, round or not, be thrown off like Giotto's O. 1864 BROWNING *Confessions* vii, Their eyes might strain And stretch themselves to Oes. 1865 LE FANU *Guy Dev.* I. xiii. 169 His lips severed themselves unconsciously into a small *o*. 1869 RUSKIN (*Queen of the Air* iii. 168, I saw .. that the practical teaching of the masters of Art was summed by the O of Giotto. 1883 G. HAY *Round about the Kound O*, The round O. A name given by seamen to a St. Catherine wheel window, 12 ft in diameter, in the gable of the south transept of the ruined Abbey of Arbroath.

attrib. 1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* Christm No 19/1 Ready eyes and an O mouth.

† **b.** *spec.* (*pl.*) Small circular spangles used to ornament dress in the 17th c. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Paillettes*, Spangles, or Oes 1613 CHAPMAN *Masque of Inns of Court* Plays 1873 III 94 A vaile of net lawne, enbroidered with Oes and Spangl'd. 1625 BACON *Ess., Masques* (Arb.) 540 Oes, or Spangs, as they are of no great Cost, so they are of most Glory 1683 CHARTHILL *Thealma & Cl* 75 Here and there gold Oaes 'mong Pearls she strew.

O', O, *sb.*[2] The Irish word *ó, ua*, OIr. *au*, 'descendant', used as a prefix of Irish patronymic surnames, as *O'Connell, O'Connor, O'Neil*. Hence, a person whose surname begins with *O'*, a member of an ancient Irish family.

1730 FIELDING *Tom Thumb* I. iii, Ireland her O's, her Mac's let Scotland boast. 1887 P. GILLMORE *Hunter's Arcadia*, An Irishman who claims his direct descent from Finn McCoul, or some king whose name begins with an 'O' or 'Mc'.

See also **O**, obs. f. OY *Sc.*, grandchild, nephew.

O, *sb.*[3]: see O *interj.*

† **O, oo,** *numeral adj. Obs.* The reduced form of *ōn, oon* [:—OE. *ān*], ONE, used in ME., southern and midl., before a consonant. The earlier form was *a* (which also continued in the north): see A *adj.*[1] and ONE.

[*c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 39 Ure drihten drof fele deules togedere ut of a man.] *c* 1205 LAY. 3660 Þef o man hit wifle breke. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 308 Þet o man beo uor one þinge twien idemed 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. ii. 96 At oo yeris ende whan ze reken schul. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 91 O [*v.r.* Oo] flesh they been, and o flesh as I gesse Hath but oon [*v.r.* on] herte, in wele and in distresse. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 2807 O day a town be lande. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* iii. 113 He rood soo longe oo dave after a nother. *Ibid.* vi. 146 Reynawde..drew hym a lityll atte oo side.

† **O, oo,** *v. Obs. rare.* Pa. pple. oed. [f O *sb.*[1] 2 b.] *trans.* To spangle, to decorate with small circular disks of tinsel.

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xx. 36 Divinity .. will cast a far more radiant lustre, .. than the Stage presents us with, though oe'd and spangled in their gawdiest tyre.

† **O, oo,** *adv. Obs.* Forms: (1-3 a, 3-5 o, oo, (4-5 ho). [The form taken regularly in ME. by OE. *á*, which remained in the north, till both forms were replaced by the cognate AY from Norse. See A *adv.* and AY.] Ay, ever, always.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 7 Witeð ze into þat eche fir on helle and wunieð þar ð and ð abuten ende. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 111 Ful o life ðe lested oo *c* 1325 *Deo Gracias* 4 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 128 Leeue me wel hit lasteþ o. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* st. 503 Dwelle þ' shalt here for evere and ho *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* (1991 (Trin.) Of oure eldres þat han bene o [*earlier MSS.* a, aa]. ?*a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* xiii. 463 A! lord, honored be thou oo, That us hath saved from muche woe.

O, o' (*o, ð, ə*), *prep.*[1] [Worn down or apocopate form of ON *prep.*, used in ME. before a consonant; sometimes also, in mod. dial., before a vowel: cf. A *prep.*[1]] = ON *prep.*, in its various senses and uses; in early use including 'in'.

† **a.** in ME.

The ME literary use appears to have ceased *c* 1400.

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 27 Al to loma ich habbe ȝult a werke and o worde. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom* 67 Ete nu leinte mete, and enes o dai. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 212 Biholdeð o luft & asquint. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 17 Leccherie o meidenhad .. weorreð o þis wæe. *a* 1240 *Urcisun in Cott. Hom.* 189 Ase [he] stod o rode. *a* 1240 *Sawles Warde* ibid. 249 Lest sum for-truste him, aut feole o slepe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6749 (Cott.) If .be dede be don o night [*Fairf.* on nijt]. *Ibid.* 28861 Criand o crist wit-vten steuen. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* i. 1 Pestilens is an euyl rechand o lenght and bred. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (1839) xxvi. 269 Of suche Lyouns as ben o this half. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3145 O nowise may we wyn þat woman to gete. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 4055 Neuine to dee .. bot euire dure o lyue.

† **b.** In ME., frequently joined in writing to the following word, or hyphened to it by editors. *Obs.*

In early times this was esp. the case when it was followed by *þe, þis, þat*, or by words with which it combined to form an adv. or quasi adv., now usually formed with *a-*, as *o-bak, o-bout, o-boven, o-drey, o-ferre, o-length, o-live, o-left, o-luste, o-slepe*, etc. The more important of these will be found as main words, in A- or O-.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 673 Ode wise ðat ic haue ȝie seid. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2311 That dide [he] hem o-boke swere. *Ibid.* 2505 The mere..Skabbed and fel iuele o-bone. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxv 1 Depart me fro ille men in body, for we are fere otwyn in soul. *Ibid.* xxxvii. 12 þai þat wate biside me stode olenght.

c. In modern Eng., *o'* is frequent in Shaks. and later dramatists, esp. in *o' th'* for 'on the' (cf. *i' th'* = in the). It also occurs in some archaic or traditional phrases or collocations, and dialectally.

In *o' nights*, and the like, though representing ME. *on* (*on nyȝtes*), it is often associated with *o'* = *of* (cf. *of a night*).

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. i. 40 Ha, o' my life, if I were yong againe, the sword should end it. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* iv. i. 48 Cupid hath clapt him o th' shoulder. 1610 — *Temp.* I. ii. 43 A pove o' your throat, you bawling .. Dog. 1613 — *Hen. VIII*, v iv. 71 Mercy o' me. [Cf. *Merry W.* III. i 22, *John* iv i. 12.] 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 283 Whose parts oth stage he lately play'd. 1675 HOBBES *Odyss.* (1677) 154 O th' tenth at night the gods brought me to land. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* III. iii, Tender'ay, and prophane too, o' my conscience. *Ibid.* iv. iii, Being knocked o' the head by-and-by. 1887 A. BIRRELL *Obiter Dicta* Ser. II 119 He did not always go home o' nights. 1890 W. A. WALLACE *Only a Sister* 88 He went to church twice o Sundays.

d. — A *prep.*[1] 10.

1850 JAMES *Headsman* III. vi 357 O' Heaven's sake, thy glass of kirschwasser!

O, o' (*o, ð, ə*), *prep.*[2] [Worn down or apocopate form of *of*, used before a cons., and sometimes in dial. before a vowel also: cf. A *prep.*[2]] = OF in its various uses. Now *Obs.* exc. as in b.

In ME. sometimes joined to the following word.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7116 His wif fader and moder he gaue O þis hony at ete þe laue. *Ibid.* 10701 It cuns o will. *c* 1400 *Apol. Lol.* 13 Wan it is don onli up on comyn form o lawe. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 2898 Sit han þe floum, as I fynde, a forelange obiede. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xii 292 Iesus onazorus [=of Nazareth]. 1567 *Gude & Godly Ball.* (S. T. S.) 158 Of [*c.t.* 1 78 O] pure lufe & meir mercy Myne awin Sone downe I send.

b. In form *o'*, still used *dial.*, *colloq.*, and in some traditional phrases and locutions; esp., *What's o' clock? six o' clock*; also in *John o' Groats, Jack o' lantern, Will o' the wisp, Tom o' Bedlam* etc.

Formerly in many others, as *lins o' Court, man o' war, Isle o' Wight*, but in these *of* is now usually written, even when *o'* is familiarly pronounced. The contracted form is common in the dramatists in familiar phraseology, and is occasional in modern poets; it is usual in the representation of dialectal or vulgar speech.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. ii. 83 Best sing it to the tune of Light O Loue. 1593 — 2 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 186 More like a Souldier then a man o' th' church. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 318 You should aske me what time o' day. 1610 — *Temp.* I. ii. 123 In lieu o' th' premises. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* I. 163 The greatest part o' th' gain. 1713 S. PYCROFT *Brief Enq Free-thinking* 26 The two Universities have been constantly traduc'd o' late. 1803 TANNAHILL *Soldier's Return* 43 Ye hinna the ambition o a moose. 1864 JENNY-ON *North. Farmer* I. ii, Naw soort o' koind o' use to sayy the things that a do. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk* I. 24 Just a spirt O' the proper fiery acid. *Ibid.* I. 46 The basement-ledge O' the pedestal.

† **O,** *prep.*[3] *Obs.* [Worn down form of *oð*, OE. *oðde*, before *þ* or *th*: cf. A *prep.*[3]] In the early ME. phr. *o that*, until that.

c 1300 *Harrow. Hell* 128 Thou shalt buen in bondes ay O that come domes day. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 152 O þat of hem to weren at-sprong þe noumbre of þe soule þ' fro heuene felle.

O (ōu), *int.* (*sb.*, *v.*) [A natural (or what now seems a natural) exclamation, expressive of feeling. OE. had neither *ō!*, nor *á!* (which would have phonetically given ME. *ō!*). Not in OHG., or early ON.; in Goth., prob. from Greek; in MHG. and later (Christian) Norse, prob. from Latin. In early ME. 12th c., app. from L. (or ? Fr.); but often varying with *A!*, esp. in northern writers. Wyclif has *O* (or *A*) only when *O* is in the Vulgate. In OE., Lat. *O* was rendered by *lá* or *éala!*]

1. Standing before a sb. in the vocative relation.

c 1205 LAY. 17126 O Aurilie þe king, þu fræinest me a sellic þing. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1453 O mihti meiden! O witti wummon! O schene nel schaft & schape se swiðe semlich. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 54 O mine leoue sustren, hwu Eue haueð monie douhtren þe uolowed hore moder. *a* 1300 *Sarmun* xxxii. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 4 O sinful man wo worþ þi rede whan al þis wrech sal be for þe. 1340 *Ayenb.* 93 O god, hou is nou grat þe mochelhede of þine zuetnesse. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* cxxv[ii]. 25 O! Lord [Vulg. *O domine*] mac me saf, O! Lord, wcel be thou welsum [*most MS. in both places* A!]. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1439 O chaste goddesse of the wodes grene. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lix. [lx.] 1 O God thou yt hast cast vs out [WYCLIF God, thou hast put vs abac]. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 73/1 We are, ô emperor, your souldiors. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* cxl vii. 12 Praise the Lord, O Ierusalem: praise thy God, O Zion. 1742 H. CAREY *Loyal Song* ii, O Lord, our God, arise! Scatter our enemies. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud Nat.* (1799) I. 430 O Eternal! Have mercy upon me, because I am passing away: O Infinite! because I am but a speck. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* iv. 5 O heart, how fares it with thee now?

2. In other connexions, or without construction, expressing, according to intonation, various emotions, as appeal, entreaty, surprise, pain, lament, etc.

In this use, in 17th and 18th c., often written OH (q. v.); but this form is now usual only when the exclamation is quite detached from what follows (see OH); *O* being used with an imperative, optative, or exclamatory sentence or phrase, as in *O take me back again! O would I were there! O that I might see him! O for another glimpse of it! O the pity of it! O dear me! O dear! O me!*; often also in *O yes, O no, O indeed, O really*, and the like.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 21 O, seiðþus þe boc, wei þet he eure hit wule þenche in his þonke. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 246 O muchel is, he seið, þe mihte of schir & of clene bone. *Ibid.* 280 O, þouhte ure Louerd þet al þis biheold, I schal don [etc.]. 13.. *E. E. Allit P.* B. 861 O. O! my frendez so fre, your fare is to strange. 1388 WYCLIF *Rom.* xi. 33 O! the heignesse of the ritchesis of the wisdom and of the kunnyng of God [1382 A! 1526 TINDALE, etc. O]. 1450-1530 *Myrr our Ladye* 91 Thys hympne begynneth wyth O..here yt meanyth praysynge and meruelynge, as when a man seyth or heryth a thynge that ys ryghte meruaylous, he sayeth.. O, what ys thys, or such other. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W de W. 1531) 7 b, O, who wolde not be there? 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* liv. [lv.] 6 O that I had wynges like a doue. *a* 1610 HEALEY *Epictetus* (1636) 46 Woe is mee! O mee most wretched man! 1611 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* ii. i. Wks 1874 III. 23 Whence (ô whence ye Gods) Are all you graces? 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 715 Pandora, whom the Gods Endowd with all their gifts, and O too like In sad event. *a* 1748 WATTS *In pow. Mind* (18 1) 325 But O! how exceedingly difficult it is. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxii, O misery! 'Where', cried I, 'where are my little ones?' 1792 BURNS *'Wha' can a Yng. Lassie'* iii, O, dool on the day I met wi' an auld man! 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxxi, O dear, my poor Steenie, the pride o' my very heart. 1833 HR. MARTINEAU *Berkeley the Banker* I. i. 22 O no, Enoch protested, it was quite out of the question. 1837 — *Soc. Amer.* III. 48 O, but we all live beyond our incomes. 1842 TENNYSON *'Break, break'* iii, O for the touch of a vanish'd hand. 1850 — *In Mem.* xxxv, O me, what profits it to put An idle case? 1865 WHITMAN *Manhattan Arming* iv, It's O for a manly life in the camp!

3. In ballads (chiefly Sc.) added after the rime-word at the end of a line. App. identical in origin with A *int* 4, as in the Shakspearian 'the stile-a', 'a mile a', the *a* being at length treated as *int.*

In quot 1859, from the usage of street cries.

1724-7 RAMSAY *The Mill-O* iv, O! the mill, mill O, and the kill, kill O, and the cogging of the wheel-O, .. And round wi' a soger reel-O! *a* 1775 *The Barrin' o' the door, O!*, It fell about the Martinmas time, An' a gay time it was than, O! [*rime* pan, O!]. 1781 BURNS *My Nannie, O* i. Behind yon hills where Stinchar flows, 'Mang moors an' mosses many, O; The wintry sun the day has clos'd, And I'll awa to Nanie, O. *a* 1810 TANNAHILL *'Gloomy winter's now awa'* 3 The mavis sings fu' cheery O [*rimes* dearie O, weary O]. 1830-83 R. E. WARBURTON *Hunt. Songs* xxvii (ed. 7) 81 Stags in the forest lie, hares in the valley-o! 1859 SALA *Gas light & D.* xvi. 177 The shows at Saville House remained alive O!

B. as *sb.* **1.** The interjection considered as a word. So **O me, O dear,** etc.

1609 B. JONSON *Case Altered* v. i, O me no O's, but hear. 1646 CRASHAW *Sosp. d'Her.* xxv, A desperate O me! drew from his deep breast. 1833-6 J. EAGLES *Sketcher* (1856) 18 They are not Virgil's Fortunati, with an O and an if, '*sua si bona norint*'. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxxvii, Many O's of admiration.

2. pl. *O's of Advent*, the seven Advent Anthems sung on the days next preceding Christmas Eve, each containing a separate invocation to Christ beginning with *O*, as *O Sapientia* (O Wisdom), *O Adonai*, etc.

O's of St. Bridget or Fifteen O's, fifteen meditations on the Passion of Christ, composed by St. Bridget, each beginning with *O Jesu*, or a similar invocation.

1532 *Hore b.v. Marie Virg.* 65 b. Thys be the xv. oos the whych the holy virgyn saint brigitta was [wonte] to say dayly befor the holy roode. 1547 *Homilies* 1 *Good Wks.* III. (1859) 62 Other kinds of papistical superstitions and abuses, as of Beads, of Lady Psalters and Rosaries, of Fifteen Os. 1729 JACOB *Law Dict.* s.v. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3) 13/2 The seven greater antiphons or anthems .. called the O's of Advent. 1896 *Fortn. Rev.* LIX. 131 These feasts were called O's, because at vespers on these days the anthems all began with O.

-o, *suffix* of combining forms of words. On the analogy of Greek combinations (in which the combining stem usually ended in *-o*, as thematic vowel or its representative, or as an addition to a consonant stem), and their adaptations and imitations in Latin, late and mediæval, like *Syrophœnix*, *Gallogræci*, *Gallohispani*, *Anglosaxonicus*, etc., *-o-* has come to be, in modern Latin and in English, the usual connecting vowel in combinations, not merely in ethnic names as *Anglo-Saxon*, *Anglo-Indian*, *Indo-European*, etc., but in scientific terms generally; it is affixed, not only to terms of Greek origin, but also to those derived from Latin (Latin compounds of which would have been formed with the L. connecting or reduced thematic vowel, *-i*), especially when compounds are wanted with a sense that Latin composition, even if possible, would not warrant, but which would be authorized by the principles of Greek composition. Such are *concavo-*, *convexo-*, *cymbo-*, *dolicho-*, *oblongo-*, *ovato-*; *chloro-*, *iodo-*; *cirrho-*, *cumulo-*; *occipito-*, *pneumo-*; *dramatico-*, *economico-*, *historico-*, *politico-*; *joco-*, *serio-*; etc.

1. The primary and etymological function of a combining form in *-o* is to qualify adverbially the adj. to which it is prefixed; as, in Gr., λευκόχλωρος 'whitely green', pale green; mod.L. *ovato-cordatus* 'ovately heart-shaped', cordate with ovate modification; *Anglo-Norman*, Norman as modified in England. Such a comb. is, as it were, the adj. with adverbial qualification, belonging to a sb. with adj. qualification; thus, as to the qualified sb. *steady industry* (adj. + sb.) the corresponding qualified adj. is *steadily industrious* (adv. + adj.), so to *political economy* the corresponding adj. is *politico economic*. Lord Campbell has used *lego-literary* in the sense 'pertaining to legal literature'.

2. But the use of these forms has been extended, so as to express, as by a kind of abbreviation, almost any manner of relation between the two components. *Anglo-French*, originally 'French of an English sort', 'French as established or spoken in England', is sometimes taken with the converse meaning of 'English settled in France', and commonly with that of 'English in alliance, conjunction, or partnership with French'; so *Franco-German* may even mean 'French in conflict with German', *Greco-Latin* 'common to Greek and Latin'; *pneumo-gastric*, 'communicating with both lungs and stomach'; *occipito-frontal*, 'reaching from occiput to forehead', or connecting these parts; *occipito-temporo parietal*, 'including the occipital, temporal, and parietal (lobes of the brain)'; *gramino carnivorous*, 'feeding on grass as well as flesh'.

3. This *-o* is used also, on Greek analogies, in word-formation. From its regular appearance before certain suffixal elements, as *-cracy*, *-graphy*, *-logy*, *-meter*, it tends to be treated practically as a part of these elements; hence, such expressions as 'the *bureau-ocracy*, *shop-ocracy*, *trade-ocracy*, and other *-ocracies*', 'a professor of all the *-ologies*,' 'the last new *-ology*,' 'galvanometers, lactometers, and other *-ometers* without number'.

Oacombe, obs. form of OAKUM.

Oad, oade, obs forms of WOAD, ODE.

Oaes, pl. of O *sb.*[1] 2.

Oaf (ōˑf). Also 7–8 **oph**, 8 **oaph**. *Pl.* **oafs** (also 9 **oaves**). [A phonetic variant of AUF, earlier *aulf*: see also OUPH.] An elf's child, a goblin child, a supposed changeling left by the elves or fairies; hence, a misbegotten, deformed, or idiot child; a half-wit, fool, dolt, booby, as being by inference a changeling.

1625 FLETCHER & SHIRLEY *Nt. Walker* I. iv, Free us both from the fear of breeding fools And ophs, got by this shadow. 1638 FORD *Fancies* IV. i, I am .. an oaf, a simple alcatote, an innocent. 1693 SHADWELL *Volunteers* II. i, Be gone you saucy Oafe. 1708 DE FOE *Good Advice to Ladies* 110 Every word he spoke was like an Oph. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 68. 3/1 Pray under what Name must the Babbl'd Oaph pass? 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 248 P 8 Marriages .. between the most accomplished Women, and the veriest Oafs. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xii, Those terrified oafs, who take fright at every puff of wind. 1838 BAILEY *Age* 22 What oaves we must appear.

b. *Comb.*, as *oaf-rocked* a.

1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Oaf-rock'd*, fool-born, of mentally weak from the cradle; spoiled by early indulgence.

Hence **Oafdom**, state of being an oaf, stupidity.

1883 AUSTIN DOBSON *O W. Idylls, Une Marquise* 34 Grown contented in our oafdom.

Oafish (ōˑfiʃ), *a.* Also 8 **auf-**, **awf-**. [f. prec. + -ISH[1].] Of the nature of an oaf, dull-witted, stupid, loutish.

1610 *Selden's Eng. Janus* Pref., An idle oafish affront. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Oafish*, Silly. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. ii. § 153 Can he think that his Readers are so awfish as to imagine [etc.]? 1896 MRS. H. WARD *Sir G. Tressady* 157 She's got that oafish lad .. hung round her neck.

Hence **Oafishness**, stupidity and awkwardness.

1787 BAILEY, Vol. II, *Oafishness*, foolishness. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 19 Apr. 475/1 The whole is ruined by the oafishness of Stockmann.

Oagar, -er, Oagle, obs. ff. AUGER, OGLE.

Oak (ōˑk). Forms: α. 1 **ác** (*plur.* **ác**), 3 **ooc**, 3–5 **ok**, (4 **oek**), 4–6 **ook**, (5–6 **ooke**), 4–7 **oke**, (5 **hoke**, **a noke**, 5 6 **hooke**), 6– **oak**, (*dial.* 6 **oyke**, **woke**, 6– **woak**, 7 **yoake**). β. *north.* and *Sc.* 5–**ake**, 6–**aik**, (5 **a nak(e**, **ayk**, 6 **eike**, 9 *dial.* **yek**, **yak**. [Com. Teut.: OE. *ác* fem. (pl. *ác*, gen. sing. **ác*, *ácc*, dat. sing. *ác*, *ác*) = OFris. *ék*, ODu. *eik* (MDu. *eike*, *êke*, MLG. *êk*, *êke*, Flem. *ecke*, Du. *eik* masc.), OHG. *eih* (MHG. *eich*, Ger. *eiche*), ON. *eik* (in Icel. = 'tree', Norw. *eik*, *ek* Sw. *ek* 'oak', Da. *eeg*, *eg*):—OTeut. **aiks*, a fem. consonantal stem; ulterior relations obscure.]

1. The name of a well-known British and European forest tree, *Quercus Robur* (under which botanists now distinguish two sub-species, *Q. pedunculata* and *Q. sessiliflora*, DURMAST), noted for its timber, and bearing a fruit or species of mast called the ACORN; thence extended to all species of *Quercus*, trees or shrubs, the common species in N. America being *Q. alba*, the white oak, and *Q. macrocarpa*, the bur oak: see b.

α. 749 *Charter* in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* V. 48 Of cearan treowe on ða bradan æc; of ðære [MS. ðara] bradan æc on stuteres hylle niðewearde. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 150 Hire hyrdeman .. sume ac astah. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd* II. 98 Wiþ ȝnȝ rinde, & ȝeongre acc. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1873 Diep he is dalf under an ooc. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 510 A gret ok he wolde braide adoun, as it a smal ȝerd were. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. met. v. 35 (Camb. MS.), To slakyn hyr hungyr at euen with accornes of Okes. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 85 Barkschire, þat haþ þat name of a baar ook þat is in þe forest of Wyndesore. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. CXXXIV. (1495) 690 The hoke is a tree that bredyth maste. *c* 1420 *Arthur. Arth.* xv. As he neghet in a noke. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 363/1 Oke, tre, *Quercus, ylex.* 1505 *Will of Chamberlen* (Somerset Ho.), Vnder the grete hooke. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1545) 66 If thou wylte begge an ooke of thy frende, aske twenty or an hundreth ookes. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 101 The first place of right belongeth to the oak. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. iv. 42 Marry this is our deuise, That Falstaffe at that Oake shall meete with vs. *Ibid.* V. v. 79 Our Dance of Custome, round about the Oke Of Herne the Hunter, let vs not forget. 1622 COTGR., *Charmoye*, a groue of Yoakes. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 313 Lord of the woods, the long-surviving oak. 1842 SELBY *Brit. Forest Trees* (L.), Of the various North-American oaks, many are distinguished for the beauty of their foliage [etc.]. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* II. 108 There are above forty different species of oak introduced into Great Britain. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* XII. 93 On their pathway .. Lay an oak, by storms uprooted. 1859 W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1866) 5 The majestic Oak, the Monarch of the forest. 1887 T. HARDY *Wood anders* III. ii. 6 Hardly knowing a beech from a woak.

β. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) ix. 35 A tree of ake. 14.. *Med. Receipts* in *Kel. Ant.* I. 54 'Tak everferne that waxes on the ake. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wulcker 716/7 *Hec quercus*, .. a nak. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* V. 821 Wallace retorned besyd a burly ayk. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 167 Lendlang the hedgeis thyk, and on rank akis. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) ii. 7 Nor Hercules, that aikkis vprent, And dang the devill of hell. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 109 Quercus .. is called .. in ye North countre an Eike tre. .. An acorn or an Eykorn, that is ye corne or fruit of an Eike. 1801 MACNEILL *Poems, Wars o' War* 63 Auld chesnut, ake, and yew-tree. 1804 R. ANDERSON *Cumberld. Ballads* 83 O, Matthew! they've cutten the yeks and the eshes. That grew owre anent the kurk waw! 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, Yak.

b. With defining adjective, applied to other species of *Quercus*, which are very numerous.

Black or **Dyer's Oak**, *Q. tinctoria* = QUERCITRON; **Blue Oak, Mountain White Oak**, *Q. Douglassii* of California; **Bur, Mossy-cup**, or **Overcup Oak**, *Q. macrocarpa* of N. America; **Chestnut Oak**, *Q. sessiliflora*, and in N. America, *Q. Prinus* and other species having leaves like the chestnut; **Cork Oak**, *Q. Suber*, a native of southern Europe and northern Africa, the bark of which furnishes cork; **Evergreen** or **Holm Oak** (also † *Oak-Holm*) = ILEX; **Italian Oak**, *Q. Æsculus* of southern Europe, having eatable acorns; **Kermes-oak**, *Q. coccifera*, in which the kermes insect lives; **Live Oak**, a name given to several N. American species, but especially *Q. virens*; **Scarlet Oak**, *Q. coccinea* of N. America, so called from the colour of its foliage in autumn; **Turkey Oak**, *Q. Cerris* of southern Europe; the name is also given in America to *Q. Catesbæi*; **Weeping Oak**, *Q. lobata* of Western U. S.; **White Oak**, *Q. alba*, a large American tree, sometimes called in England *Quebec oak*; also applied locally to other species, as, on the Pacific slope, to *Q. Garriana* and three others. **Oak of Bashan**: see quot. 1892.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cyc.* s.v. *Kermes*.. Found adhering to the bark on the stem and branches of a sort of scarlet oak.. growing in Spain [etc.]. 1765 J. BARTRAM *Jrnl.* 25 Dec. in Stork *Acc. E. Florida* (1766) 5 Many live oak-trees grew upon it. 1766 STORK *Acc. E. Florida* 44 The live oak (so called from being an evergreen) is tougher, and of a better grain than the English oak. *Ibid.* 45 The chestnut oak, very little known in other parts of America, is very common in Florida. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* XXVIII. (1794) 437 Ilex or Evergreen Oak has oblong-ovate leaves .. continuing all the year. 1832 *Planting* 115 (U. K. S.) The Turkey oak, *Quercus cerris*, was introduced into England in 1739. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 213/2 The timber of the Turkey oak is beautifully mottled, in consequence of the abundance of its silver grain. 1858 HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 696 The acorns of *Q. esculus*, or Italian Oak, have somewhat prickly cups, and are long, slender, and esculent. 1861 HUME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. v. 150 The Aleppo Gall .. a found on the Dyer's Oak, *Quercus Infectoria*. 1887 BOURDILLON tr. *Aucassin & Nicolette* 122 She took many a lily head, With the bushy kermes-oak shoot. 1892 AGNES CLERKE *Fam. Stud. Homer* vi. 152 The species of oak at present dominant both in Greece and the Troad is the 'oak of Bashan', *Quercus ægilops*.

2. In English versions of the Bible, used also to render Heb. אלה *ēlah*, and one or two related words, now generally considered, since Gesenius, to mean the terebinth tree.

Five Heb. words have been rendered 'oak'; of which only two, אלון *allōn* and אלה *allāh*, are held to have certainly this meaning. The word אֵלָה *ēlāh* is in the LXX and Vulg. sometimes rendered τερέβινθος -ινθος, *terebinthus*, but in neither case regularly; Wyclif follows the Vulgate; the 16–17th c. versions have regularly 'oak'; the Revised Version has 'terebinth' in Isa. vi. 13 (1611 tell tree), Hos. iv. 13 (1611 elm), but elsewhere retains 'oak' with 'or *terebinth*' in the margin.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Sam.* xviii. 9 Whanne the muyle wente yn vndur a thik ook [Vulg. *quercum*, LXX δρυός, *R. V. margin*, or terebinth] and a greet, the heed of hym [1388 Absolon] cleuyd to the ook. — *Isa.* i. 30 Whan ȝee shul ben as an ook [1388 ook, Vulg. *quercus*, LXX τερέβινθος], the leues fallende doun. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* XXXV. 4 He buried them vnder an Oke [LXX τερεβίνθου, Vulg. *terebinthum*, WYCLIF theribynte, *R. V. marg.* or terebinth].

3. With qualification, applied to trees or plants in some way resembling the oak: esp. **Dwarf Oak, Ground Oak**, various species of *Teucrium*; **Oak of Cappadocia**, *Ambrosia maritima*; **Oak of Jerusalem** or **Paradise**, *Chenopodium Botrys*, having leaves jagged like those of an oak; **Poison Oak**, name for species of Sumach, esp. *Rhus Toxicodendron*.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. G j. Oke of Hierusalem is an herbe all yelow and all full of branches and spred abrode. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. lxxiii. 243 It is called in English Oke of Hierusalem and of some Oke of Paradise. .. The Oke of Paradise is hoate and dry in the second degree. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* 910 Leaues deeply cut or iagged, very much resembling the leafe of an Oke, which hath caused our English women to call it Okes of Ierusalem. *Ibid.* 951 Oke of Cappadocia is called in Latine *Ambrosia*. 1611 COTGR., *Ambroise*, Ambrosia; also, the hearbe called Oke of Cappadocia; and another, called Oke of Ierusalem. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 320 Oak, Dwarf, *Teucrium*. Oak of Cappadocia, *Ambrosia*. Oak of Jerusalem, *Chenopodium*. 1766 J. BARTRAM *Jrnl.* 20 Jan. 43 Rising ground producing .. bay and water-oak, then ground-oak, chamaerops. 1805 A. WILSON in *Poems & Lit. Prose* (1876) II. 144 Waving reeds and scrub-by ground-oak grew Where stores and taverns now arrest the view. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Poison-oak*, .. the sumach. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* (1886) 20 An abominable shrub or weed, called poison-oak, whose very neighbourhood is venomous to some. *a* 1887 M. S. G. NICHOLS in *Health Manual* xv. 188 Domestic Remedies—tea made of tansy, oak of Jerusalem [etc.].

b. In Australia, applied to trees of the genus *Casuarina* ('Native Oak'), species of which are locally distinguished as *Bull-*, *Desert-*, *River-*, *Swamp-Oak*, etc. (cf. SHE-OAK); in New Zealand to species of *Alectryon* and *Knightia*.

1802 J. FLEMMING in *Hist. Rec. Port Phillip* (1879) 22 (Morris) The land is thin of timber, consisting of gum, oak, Banksia, and thorn. 1838 T. L. MITCHELL *Trpd. E. Aust. al.* (1839) I. 38 (ibid.) The dense, umbrageous foliage of the *casuarina*, or 'river-oak' of the colonists. 1862 KENDALL *Poems* 56 The wail in the native oak. 1885 HOOD *Land of Fern* 53 The sighing of the native oak Which the light wind whispered through. 1892 A. SUTHERLAND *Geog. Brit. Col.* 27 (Morris) A peculiar class of trees, called *Casuarina*, is popularly known as oaks, 'swamp oaks', 'forest-oaks', 'she-oaks', and so forth, although the trees are not the least like oaks. 1896 B. SPENCER in *Rep. Horn Exped.* I. 49 We had now come into the region of the 'Desert Oak' (*Casuarina Decaisneiana*).

4. The wood or timber of the oak. Hence, allusively, in phrases referring to its hardness and enduring qualities. *Heart of oak*: see HEART *sb.* 19.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xviii. 190 Makynge Houses and Schippes of Oke. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCXXIII. 220 Grete stanes of fyne oke. 1575 *Richmond Wills* (1853) 255, Ij long burds of oyke. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 210 To seele her Father's eyes vp, close as Oake. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* iii. § 17 (1670) 26 Men had indeed hearts of Oak. 1693 *Apol. Clergy Scot.* 26 Taught better manners than to venture upon this man of Oak and Horehead. 1801 CAMPBELL *Ye Mariners of Eng.* iii, With thunders from her native oak She quells the floods below. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* ii, The tables, the chairs, the cupboard.. were all of old oak. 1860 TENNENT *Story Guns* (1864) 224 A far ruder shock to the confidence traditionally reposed in British oak. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., A bit o' brave aud yak. 1888 *Glasgow Herald* 12 Oct. 4/6 A piece of finely selected English oak.

b. Timber of oak as the material of a ship.

a 1000 *Runes* xxv. 4 (Gr.) Garseeg fandaõ, Hwæðer æc hæbbe æðele treowe. 1763-5 Churchill *Gotham* i. 260 The English Oak, which, dead, commands the flood. 1782 Cowper *Charity* 23 When Cook..Steered Britain's oak into a world unknown.

c. *Univ colloq.* An oaken door; esp. in phr *to sport one's oak*, to shut the outer door of one's rooms as a sign that one is engaged.

1785 Grose *Dict. Vulg Tongue* s.v., To sport oak; to shut the outward door of a student's room at college *c* 1803 C. K Sharpe *New Oxford Guide* ii. in *Mem* (1888) I. 18 And sporting of oaks they call shutting of doors. 1810 Shelley in Hogg *Life* (1858) I. 93 Then the oak is such a blessing. 1827 *Sporting Mag.* XXI. 73 Having in the middle of the night nailed up his oak. 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf.* i. (1889) 7 A great..outer door, my oak, which I sport when I go out or want to be quiet. 1890 Besant *Demoniac* i. 18 Your oak was sported and you were not at home to anybody.

5. The leaves of the oak, *esp.* as worn in a chaplet or garland.

c 1385 Chaucer *Knt's T.* 1432 A coroune of a greene oak cerial Vp on hir heed. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* xii. 166 The Garland of Oke, he giueth..to such as..first..enter the breach. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* i iii. 16 To a cruell Warre I sent him, from whence he return'd, his browes bound with Oake. 1772 Priestley *Inst Relig.* (1782) I. 384 Our custom of wearing oak on the twenty-ninth of May.

b. A shade of brown like that of the oak-leaf when opening.

1888 *Lady* 25 Oct. 378/1 [Gloves] in the new and beautiful shades of brown, chocolate, oak, tans, and black.

6. *dial* The suit of clubs in cards. (= Ger. *Eicheln*, the suit bearing the figures of acorns.)

1847-78 Halliwell, *Oak*, the club at cards. *West.* 1886 Elworthy *W. Som Word-bk*, *Oaks*, the suit of clubs in cards 'Oaks be trumps, Mr. Hosegood'.

7. *The Oaks*: a race for three-year-old fillies, founded in 1779, and run at Epsom on the Friday after the Derby.

So called from an estate near Epsom.

1844 W. H. Maxwell *Sports & Adv Scot.* xxxix. (1855) 305 What care I about Oaks or Derbys? 1854 *Racing Cal.* 131 Renewals of the Oaks stakes for 50 sovereigns each. 1870 Blaine *Encycl. Rur Sports* § 1317 The stakes run for in the Oaks have recently rivalled in amount those of the Derby, and sometimes surpassed them.

8. *attrib* and *Comb.* a simple attrib. (often = Oaken *a.*), as *oak bough, floor, forest, grove, leaf* (whence *oak leaved* adj.), *roofing, sapling, set, table, timber, wreath*; *oak-land* b. objective, as *oak cleaving* adj. c instrumental, as *oak-beamed, -boarded, clad, -crested, -crowned, -timbered, -wainscoted* adjs. d. similative, etc, as *oak-brown, oak-like* adjs

1796 C. Marshall *Garden.* vi (1813) 82 Let *Oak-acorns be brown into water and those only use I which sink quickly. 1759 Brown *Compl Farmer* 21 Rub it over with oil or *oak-ashes. 1836 W J. Tucker *E. Europe* 33 A low, *oak-beamed room 1397 Baring-Gould in *Mag. Art* Sept 270 The broad oak staircase give access to a great gallery, *oak-boarded 1895 *Daily News* 5 Feb 6/6 Another corduroy dress is *oak-brown. *a* 1748 Thomson *Hymn Solitude* 43 From Norwood's *oak-clad hill 1005 Shaks. *L. Lear* III ii. 5 Vaunt-curriers of Oake-cleaving Thunderbolts. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIX. 43/1 This *oak-covered tract is a mile in width. 1747 Collins *Passions* 74 The *oak-crown'd Sisters and their chaste-eyed Queen. 1750 T. Warton *Ode* vii 4 Yonder oak-crown'd airy steep. 1789 J. Pilkington *View Derbysh.* I. 369 For polishing *oak floors and furniture. 1859 W. S Coleman *Woodlands* (1866) 8 Covered with oak-forests. 1535 Coverdale *Gen.* xiii. 18 So Abram remoued his tent and wente and dwelt in ye *Okegroue of Mamre. 1765 J. Bartram *Jrnl.* 31 Jan. in Stork *Acc. E. Florida* 56 Cypress-swamps and oak-hammocks alternately mixed with pine-land 1752 — *Observ. Trav Pennsylv* etc. 21 A steep hill the soil mixed with *oak land 1850 Mrs. Browning *Lament Adonis* iv, The mountains above, and the oaklands below 1389 in *Eng Gilds* (1870) 117 A garlond of *hoke Lewes. 1768-74 Tucker *Lt Nat.* (1834) II. 77 The little fly sits boring the oak leaf. 1855 Longf. *Hiaw.* xii 118 As brown and withered as an oak leaf is in Winter. 1856 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* IV. 275 *Oak-leaved Goose'foot 1883 S B. Parsons in *Harper's Mag* Apr. 726/2 The oak-leaved hydrangea. 1883 Stevenson *Treas Isl.* iii. xiv, A long thicket of these *oak-like trees. 1840 Dickens *Barn Rudge* i, A certain *oak-panelled room with a deep bay window. 1888 Miss Braddon *Fatal Three* i. v, The chief characteristic of the interior was the *oak-panelling. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* xlii, What was called the great *oak-parlour, a long room, panelled with well-varnished wainscot. 1499 *Promp. Parv.* 363/2 (Pynson) *Oke plante, *Ornus*. 1787 Hawkins *Life Johnson* 401 It was an oak-plant of a tremendous size. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 66 *Oake Roofing raysing pieces eight inches one way. 1853 A. Smith *Life Drama* ii 21 At the *oak-roots I've seen full many a flower 1882 *Garden* 14 Oct. 335/1 The *Oak root gall..is formed by Andricus noduli. 1626 Scott in *Croker Papers* (1884) I. xi. 318 A set-to with *oak saplings. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 124 Set thy *oak settes and thy ashe.x. or xii fote asonder. 1822 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* I. 83 Genuine *oak-soil: a bottom of yellow clay. 1890 J. G. Frazer *Gold. Bough* II. iv. 364 The King of the Wood must have been a personification of the *oak-spirit. 1653 *N. Riding Rec.* V. 151 [Indictment for unjustly taking away an] *oak-stoop. 1798 Coleridge *Anc. Mar.* vii. ii, The rotted old *Oak-stump. 1767 A. Young *Farmer's Lett to People* 157 Complaints of the decay of *oak timber. 1885 G. Allen *Babylon* v, In the *oak-wainscoted study. 1801 Mackeill *Poems*, *May-day* 21 This *oak-waving mountain would ward winter's blast. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* 93 He..won the *oak wreath, the Victoria Cross of the Roman army.

9. Special combs.: **Oak-bark**, the bark of the oak, used in tanning, and as an astringent; **oak-barren**: see quot. 1889; **oak-beauty**, a beautiful geometrid moth (*Biston* or *Amphidasis prodromaria*), the larva of which feeds on the oak; **oak-beetle**: see quot.; †**oak-berry**, a berry-like gall found on the oak; **oak boy**, a member of a body of insurgents in Ireland in 1763, who rose against forced labour on the roads and the exaction of tithes; their badge was a sprig of oak worn in the hat; **oak-button** = *oak-gall*; **oak-egger** (moth): see Egger; **oak-fig**, a gall, somewhat resembling a fig, produced on twigs of white oak in the United States by *Cynips forticornis*; **oak-fly**, a fly used by anglers; **oak-frog**, a small light-coloured toad of North America, frequenting oak-openings; **oak-gall**, a gall or excrescence produced on various species of oak by the punctures of various gall-flies; *spec.* a nut gall or gall-nut used in making ink; †**oak-holm** = Holm-oak; **oak hook-tip**, a moth (*Platypteryx hamula*) inhabiting oak-woods; **oak-lappet**, a moth (*Gastropacha quercifolia*) the wings of which resemble a dried oak-leaf; **oak leather**, a fungus found on old oaks and somewhat resembling white kid-leather; †**oak-lungs**, a kind of lichen (*Sticta pulmonacea*), lungwort (*obs.*); **oak-mast**: see quot.; **oak-moth**, a moth (*Tortrix viridiana*) living on oaks; †**oak-nut**, an excrescence found on the oak; **oak-opening**, *U. S.*, an opening or thinly wooded space in an oak-forest (Webster, 1864); **oak-pest**, an insect (*Phylloxera rileyi*) which infests oaks in the United States; **oak-plum**, a plum-shaped gall produced on the acorns of the black and red oaks in U. S. by the gall-fly *Cynips quercus-prunus*; **oak-potato**, a potato-shaped gall produced on the twigs of white oaks in U. S. by the gall-fly *Cynips quercus-batatas*; **oak-spangle**, a kind of flattened fungus-like gall, occurring on the lower side of oak-leaves; **oak-truffle**, a truffle growing among the roots of oaks; **oak-wart**, an oak gall; **oak-water**, a medicine made of oak-bark; **oak-web** *dial.*, a cockchafer; **oak-worm**, a worm that lives on the oak.

1656 J. Davies *Hist. Caribby Isl.* 62 As hard as *Oak-bark. 1811 A. T Thomson *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 332 Oak bark is mucilaginous, has a rough astringent taste. 1859 W. S. Coleman *Woodlands* 16 A decoction of Oak bark has..been used..in modern medicine. 1835 W. Irving *Tour Prairies* 144 The soil of these '*oak barrens' is loose and unsound, being little better, at times, than a mere quicksand. 1889 Farmer *Americanisms*, *Oak barrens*, so rubby oak brush, the stunted growth of which indicates an extreme poverty of soil. 1832 J. Rennie *Consp Butterfl.* & *M.* 104 The *Oak Beauty appears in March or April..Rather scarce. 1854 A Adams, etc. *Man Nat. Hist* 191 *Oak-Beetles (*Eucnemidæ*)..Living in decayed oak-trees. 1626 *Oak-berries [see *oak-nut*] 1776 R. Twiss *Tour Ireld.* 143 Insurgents, who wore oak-leaves in their hats, and called themselves *Oak-boys 1780 A. Young *Tour Ire.* I. 168 The oak boys and steel boys had their rise in the increase of rents. 1882 Lecky *Eng. in 18th C* IV xvi 345 The Oakboys appear to have first risen against the Road Act. 1651 T. Barker *Art of Angling* (1653) 6 The *Oake-Flie is to bee had on the butt of an Oake or an Ash..it is a brownish Flie. 1653 Walton *Angler* v. 115 You may make the Oak-flie with an Orange tawny and black ground, and the brown of a Mallards feather for the wings. 1787 Best *Angling* (ed. 2) 114 The Oakfly comes on about the sixteenth of May, and continues on till about a week in June. It is bred in oak-apples. 1867 F. Francis *Angling* vi (1880) 221 The Oak Fly, called also the cannon fly, the down-hill or down-looker. 1768-74 Tucker *Lt Nat.* (1834) II. 91 Gums, oak-galls, and variegated leaves [are] the distempers of plants. 1838 Loudon *Arboretum* III 1726 Oak galls, much in demand for the manufacture of ink and for dyeing black. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 177 The Scarlet graine growing upon the *Oke-holm. 1754 Watson *Agaric* in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 812 Mr. Ray says, that this Fungus, is found upon putrid oaks in Ireland, where it is called *oak-leather. 1750 E. Smith *Compl Housewife* (ed 14) 205 Take of *oak-lungs, French moss, and maiden-hair, of each a handful. 1758 *Phil. Trans.* L 682 The *muscus pulmonarius officinarum*, tree-lung-wort, or oak-lungs. 1859 W. S. Coleman *Woodlands* (1866) 7 These acorns or *oak-mast as they are collectively called 1868 Wood *Homes without H.* xiv. 295 One of the most common among the Leaf rollers is the pretty *Oak Moth. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 635 Besides its acorns, it beareth galls, Oak-apples, *oak-nuts which are inflammable, and oak-berries. 1835 W. Irving *Tour Prairies* 77 Bartlett) We ascended the hills, taking a course through the *oak-openings. 1871 *Zoologist* IX. 3309 Oak-leaves, with galls, commonly known as '*oak-spangles', attached. 1859 W. S. Coleman *Woodlands* (1862) 14 The pretty 'Oak-spangles'..were formerly considered to be parasitic fungi, but are now ascertained to be the work of gall-flies. 1884 Cooke *Struct. Bot.* xxxvi. 105. 1874 — *Fungi* 114 In Vaucluse..seedling oaks have been reared, and with them, what have been termed *oak-truffles. 1864 Browning *Caliban upon Setebos* 51 The pie..That pricks deep into *oakwarts for a head. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb* § 87 It appereth at his nosethryll lyke *oke-water. 1771 Gallet in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 351 This county was so infested with cock chaffers or *oakwebs, that in many parishes they eat every green thing, but elder. 1880 *W. Cornw Gloss.*, *Oak-web*, a May-bee; the cock-chafer. 1653 Walton *Angler* iv. 95 The dock-worm, the *oake-worm, the gilt-tail, and too many to name.

Oak, Oakam, obs. forms of Yoke, Oakum.

Oak-apple (ōu·kăpp'l). 1. A globular form of oak-gall; *spec.* the bright-coloured spongy gall formed on the leaf-bud of the common British oak.

14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wulcker 716/9 *Hæc galla*, a nake appylle. 1486 *Bk St. Albans* B v b, Take..oke appilles and make lice of them. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* vi. lxviii. 745 The Oke apples do grow in sommer, and do begin to fall in September. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., If the oak apple..be found full of worms..it bodes, if not a plague, yet an unhealthy year. 1818 Keats *Endym.* i. 276 Silvery oak-apples, and fir-cones brown. 1874 Lubbock *Orig. & Met. Ins.* i. 10 The oak supports several kinds of gallflies, one produces the well known oak-apple.

2. In Australia, the young cone of the She-oak.

1889 J. H. Maiden *Useful Native Pl.* 15 (Morr's) Children chew the young cones [of Casuarina], which they call 'oak-apples'.

3. *attrib.*, as **Oak-apple day**, the 29th of May, the day of the Restoration of Charles II, when oak-apples or oak-leaves have been worn in memory of his hiding from his pursuers in an oak, on the 6th of September, 1651.

1807-8 Syd. Smith *Plymley's Let* Wks. 1859 II. 80/1 He does not say whether this is a loyal procession, like Oak-apple Day. 1859 W. S. Coleman *Woodlands* (1862) 14 Oak-apples, so much in vogue on the 'Twenty-ninth of May, Oak-Apple Day', are also excrescences of this nature.

†**Oa·ked**, *a. Obs. rare.* Hard like oak; oaken.

1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* i. iv. 47 Under the oaked bark.

Oaken (ōu·kĕn), *a.* [f. Oak + -en[4].]

1. Made of the wood of the oak. (Now often replaced by 'oak' used *attrib.*, Oak 8 a.)

13.. *K. Alis* 6415 The face of heom is playn, and hard, As so hit were an oken bord. 1390-1 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 157 Pro xiij oken sparre, iijs xd 1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 154 Oken plankes. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 335 Stake well with strong Oaken stakes 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exer.* 173 An Oaken plank. *c* 1820 S. Rogers *Italy* (1830) 112 An oaken chest, half eaten by the worm. 1664 Mrs. Gatty *Parable. fr Nat.* Ser iv. 148 The chancel, where there were carved oaken screens.

fig. 1577 Harrison *England* ii. xxii [xvi.] (1877) I 337 When our houses were builded of willow, then had we oken men 1837 G. Meredith *Ballads & P.* 23 And lo, the man of oaken head, He fled his land

†2. Of, pertaining to, or forming part of the oak. *Obs.* or *arch.* (replaced by 'oak' used *attrib.*).

a 1450 *Fyvshynge w. Angle* (1883) 29 The bayte on ye slothorn & on the oken leyf 1544 Phaer *Regim Lyfe* (1553) Hij b, The water of oken buddes dronken in reude wine. 1561 Hollybush *Hom. Apoch.* 2 Take leaves of oken tre. 1579 Langham *Gard Health* (1633) 528 A good handfull of oken barke. 1669 Worlidge *Syst Agric.* (1681) 90 The Acorns, or Oaken-Mast. 1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* p. xviii, Oaken Trees and Oaken Timber. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* i. 480 Let the labring Hind With Oaken Wreaths his hollow Temples bind 1762 Falconer *Shipwr* i. 879 Around her head an oaken wreath was seen. 1880 C. R. Markham *Peruv Bark* 76 A Knight of the Netherlands Lion, and Commander of the Order of the Oaken Crown.

4. Consisting of oak trees. *arch* and *poetic.*

a 1648 Mede *Wks* (1672) 65 How this Oaken-holt of Sichem is said here in my Text to have been in, or by, the Sanctuary of the Lord. 1702 C. Mather *Magn Chr.* iv. i. (1855) 16 The Druids..chose oaken retirements for their studies 1832 Tennyson *Eleanore* 10 With breezes from our oaken glades. 1881 Rossetti *Ballads & Sonn.* 30 Like the struck fawn in the oakenshaw.

5. *Comb.*, as *oaken-beamed, -panelled* adjs.; **oaken pin**, a name for a hard kind of apple; **oaken-tenant**: see quot. 1619.

1619 Sir J. Stephell *Sacrilege Handl.* 82 Leui was vnder the Law, as a tenant at will, remoueable: Melchisedec, and Christs Ministery, as Fiee holders: Oaken tenants. 1707-12 Mortimer *Husb.* (J.), Oakenpin, so called from its hardness, is a lasting fruit. 1741 *Compl. Fam-Piece* ii. iii 377 Apples [June] Oaken Pin, Golden Russet. 1863 Hawthorne *Our Old Home* (1879) 215 Vast college-halls, high-windowed, oaken-panelled. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Feb. 2/1 The low-ceiled, oaken-beamed parlour.

Oaker, obs. form of Ochre.

Oak-fern. [A transl. of L. *dryopteris*, Gr. δρυοπτερίς (Dioscc.), said to be applied to a fern growing on the trunks of oaks or other trees; but employed by Linnæus as the name of a species of *Polypodium* (*P. Dryopteris*), the Smooth Three-branched Polypody (not the ancient δρυοπτερίς).]

†1. Variously applied by the early herbalists to the Common Polypody (which grows on the trunks of trees), and to several other ferns.

These include *Nephrodium Thelypteris*, *Cystopteris fragilis*, *Asplenium Adiantum-nigrum* (identified by Fraas with the Greek δρυοπτερίς), and *Polypodium calcareum*.

1548 Turner *Names of Herbes* 35, I haue founde it in bushe rootes ofte tymes in Germany, it may be called in englishe petie Ferne, or okeferne. *c* 1550 Lloyd *Treas. Health* (1585 L v, An old cocke filled with oke ferne or walferne. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* iii. lxii. 403 This herbe is called..in Englishe Polypodie, Wall Ferne, and Oke Ferne. *Ibid.* 404 *Dryopteris candida*, White Oke Ferne [= *Cystopteris*]. *Dryopteris nigra*, Blacke Oke Ferne [= *Asplenium Adiantum-nigrum*]. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 58 The Moderns have discover'd that Oak-fern has seed.

2. Now applied by collectors to *Polypodium Dryopteris* of Linnæus.

1844 NEWMAN *Hist. Brit. Ferns* (ed. 2) 128 The name of Oak Fern, derived from *Dryopteris*, appears as inapplicable as that of Beech Fern .. and is adopted in deference to the opinions of others. 1855 T. MOORE *Nature printed Ferns* Plate v, The smooth three-branched Polypody, or Oak fern. 1882 THOMSON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* IX. No. 4. 449 The oak-fern .. showed exquisitely fine fronds.

Oakham, obs. variant of OAKUM.

Oaklet (ōu·klĕt). [f. OAK + -LET.] A small or young oak-tree.

1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) II. xi. 242 On the ground near the tree little oaklets were successfully fighting for life. 1872 W. CORY *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 288 Straggling acacias and oaklets.

Oakling (ōu·klĭŋ). [f. OAK + -LING.] A young or small oak: an oak sapling.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 11 Oaklings, young beeches, Ash and some others, spring from the self-sown Mast and Keys. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) II. xxiv. 232 He would plant an oakling for every oak he cut down. 1833 *Q. Rev.* 521 The oakling withers beneath the shadow of the oak.

Oak-tree (ōu·ktrī). = OAK 1.

a 1000 *Wife's Complaint* 28 (in *Cod. Exon.* lf. 115 a) Hi hit mec mon wunian on wuda bearwe Under actreo in þam earðscræfe. *Ibid.* 36. 1530 PALSGR. 249/1 Oke tree, *chesne.* 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* i 29 Ashamed of the oketrees wherein ye haue so delited. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj., Forest Laws* c. 12. 12 Gif the forestar finds anie man .. heueand dune ane aik trie. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 112 The oak tree gnarl'd and notch'd. 1841 CARLYLE *Pref. to Emerson's Ess.*, The smallest living acorn is fit to be the parent of oaktrees without end. *attrib.* 1888 STEVENSON *Black Arrow* 172 The heart misgave her [the ship] in her oak tree ribs.

† b. **Oak-tree Clay,** W. Smith's name for the Wealden Clay: from the oak forests of the Weald.

1816 W. SMITH *Strata Ident.* Pt. II. 11 The Oak-tree Clay also may be mistaken or confounded with the Brick Earth, which in several parts produces good oak.

Oakum (ōu·kŭm). Forms: 1 acumba, ecumbe, 5 okom(e, okcome, okem, 6 okym, ocom, oocam, 6–7 ocam, 6–8 okam, ockam, 7 ocum, oc(c)ome, ocham, oacombe, okeham, okame, 7–8 oakam, -ham, ockham, okum, 7- oakum. [OE. *ácumbe* fem. or neut., *ácumba*, *ácuma* masc., var. of *æcumbe*, *æcuma*, pl. *-an*, lit. off-comlings = OHG. *ábhambi*, MHG. *ábkambe*, *ábkamp* neut., f. *æ-*, *á-* privative, 'away', 'off', + *camb-* stem of *cemban*, KEMB, to comb.]

† 1. The coarse part of the flax separated in hackling: hards, tow; also, clippings, trimmings, shreds. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd* II. 22 Afyl ða wunde, & mid acumban besweðe. *Ibid.* 80 Sea feilt, medowyrt acumban. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 152/15 *Stuppa*, ecumbe. *a* 1100 *Aldhelm Gloss.* 1. 3293 (Napier 88/1) *Putamina*, acumba. *Ibid.* 2. 187 Acuman.

2. Loose fibre, obtained by untwisting and picking old rope; used in caulking ships' seams, in stopping up leaks, and sometimes in dressing wounds. The picking of it as an employment of convicts and inmates of workhouses, which was formerly common, is now falling into disuse.

1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 24 Item, for pich and okom viij.d. 1485 in *Cely Papers* (1900) 182 Item a stone okem, *vd.* 1486 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 18 Pitche tarre okum and other stuffe. 1495 *Ibid.* 164 Okome bought & spent abought Calkyng. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 81 Many of them..may..tose okam. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. ii. 104 Calked with the huskes of Cocos shels beaten, whereof they make Occam. 1617 J. LANE *Cont. Sqr.'s T.* 242 With tallowe, boild pitch, ok-ham, tarr, bedipps. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy S. Sea* 155 Peeces of a junke or rope, chopped very small, and .. tored all as oacombe. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise Hempseed* Wks. III. 66/2 Ships, Barks, Hoyes, Drumlers, Craires, Boats, all would sink But for the Ocum caulked in every chink. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* cxlvi, Some drive old Okum through each seam and rift. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 4 June, Who should it be but Mr. Daniel, all muffled up,..and his right eye stopped with oakum? 1706 PHILLIPS, *Oakam, Ockam*, or *Okum*, (a Sea-Term). 1733 P. LINDSAY *Interest Scot.* 23 Easy Labour at first, such as picking of Wool or Cotton, teasing of Ockam. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) Aaa iij b, Black oakum..is made of tarred ropes. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxvi. 87 Picking oakum, until we got enough to caulk the ship all over 1876 *Clin. Soc. Trans.* IX. 59 An oakum poultice is kept applied.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *oakum-ball*, *-boy*, *-chisel*; *oakum-headed*, *-whiskered* adjs.

1701 *Eng. Inconven. Pub. Elections* 17 A sufficient Number of Seats of Oakham Balls. 1805 *Naval Chron.* XIII. 243 From the first Officer to the lowest Oakum-boy [at Dockyard]. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. xiii, The oakum-headed, oakum-whiskered man.

Oak-wood (ōu·kwud). 1. The wood or timber of the oak. b. Growing oak-timber; oak-trees.

1504 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 188 They have sold oke wood at Nesfeld. 1801 MACNEILL *Mayday* 15 The cliffs crown'd with oakwood. 1890 FRAZER *Gold. Bough* II. iv. 293 The needfire was..kindled by the friction of oak-wood.

2. A wood or forest of oaks.

1823 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 287 Land, great part of which consists of oak-woods. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* ii. (1858) 144 On the table-lands of Gilead are the thick oak-woods of Bashan. 1881 VERN. LEE *Baldaro* vii. 194 Among the undulating fields and oakwoods.

Oaky (ōu·ki), *a.* [f. OAK + -Y.]

1. Resembling oak; strong, firm, hard.

1631 *Celestina* xxi. 198 Better. in that my more strong and oaky age, then in this my weake and feeble declining. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Estate Chr.* Wks. 1837 V. 261 The oaky, rocky, flinty hearts of men turned into flesh.

2. Abounding in oaks.

a 1849 BEDDOES *Lines Written in Switzerland* Poems 213 What silence drear in England's oaky forest.

Oaph, obs. form of OAF.

Oar (ōəɹ), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 1 ár, acc. áre, 3–7 ore, (5 hore, oyre), 4–6 oore, 6–8 oare, 6–oar, (6 oer, owre, 6–7 ower). *β. north.* 3–6 ar, are, 5–6 ayr(e, air(e, 7 aer. [OE. *ár* str. fem. cognate with ON. *ár*, *ṓr* (Sw. *ár*, *åra*, Da., Norw. *aare*):—OTeut. **airā*: perh. radically akin to Gr. ερ- in ἐρέτης rower, ἐρετμός oar.]

1. A long wooden lever used to propel a boat, consisting of a stout pole, widened and flattened at one end into a blade, to press against the water as a fulcrum.

A small oar, a pair of which is used by one rower, is called a *scull*. Large ship oars are called *sweeps*. Oars are sometimes used for steering, as in whale-boats.

α. *a* 900 *O. E. Chron.* an. 897 Sume hæfdon lx. ara. *c* 1000 *Gnomic Verses* 188 (Gr.) Drugaþ his ar on boide. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 472/347 Huy drowen op seil and ore. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12059 Ancres, oies, redy to hande. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2308 *Philomene*, The oris pullyn forth the vessel faste. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 183 An hondred schippes and þ itty, wiþ scilles and wiþ oores. 1486 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 14 A Cokke of xiiij ores. 1493 *Newminster Cartul.* (1878) 195 A cobyll wt ij oyies. 1496 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 167 Orys for the mayne Bote. *c* 1500 *Melusine* xxiv. 177 [He] rowed in hys galyote with eyght hores. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (155) 11 He ought to holde the oore yt hathe lerned it. 1540 in Marsden *Sel. Pl. Crt. Adm.* (1894) I. 99 John Pope toke hold of on of the owers and stept in my bote. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 157 Without oers..they were caried awaye by the vyolence of the water. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 21 The oars are cleene splintred. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 83 They had also a ship of fiftie owers. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virgin* *a* 1. 3 To bring our Ores into the house. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 11 A bastard Galley of three and thirty banks with sixe men to an oare, he armed her. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 14 They must first take a turn at the Oar, before they come either to the Helm or Stern. 1799 CHARNOCK in *Naval Chron.* I. 132 In the modern galleys,..the oars are forty-four feet long. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 36 Pulling an oar across the stream.

β. 13.. *Sir Tristr.* 354 His maister þan þai fand A bot and an are. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 576 Sum went till ster, and sum till ar. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* II. viii. 73 Sum of þame þai slewe rycht þare Wyth arys. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 1067 A hundreth schippys, that ruthyr bur and ayr. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 42 The galliasse þat furtht.. ane hundreditt airs on euerye syde. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxi. 102 Intil a bait vpon Lochlowmond, But boddum, air, or Ruther. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj* 144 (*Stat. Gild* c. 22) Before the ship ly on dry land, and put forth ane aer.

b. In reference to slaves or condemned criminals compelled to row in galleys: see GALLEY *sb.* 1.

1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No 4942/1 To condemn Criminals..to the Oar. 1715 NELSON *Adm. Pers Quat.* 24 The Anguish and Smart that flows from Your Sins chain you to the Oar.

2. *fig.* Anything that serves, like an oar, as a means of propulsion in the water (or *transf.* the air).

c 1586 CTESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXVIII. iv, [The dove] That glides with feathered oare through wavy sky. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. i. 27 To see the fish Cut with her golden ores the siluer streame. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XII. 628 And there row'd off with owers of my hands. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 55 The Oars or finny feet of Water-Fowl. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 16 With my gun therefore raised in my left hand, and making an oar of my right, I endeavoured to cross over. 1871 G. MACDONALD *A Book of Dreams* II. i. ii, She [a swan] comes..With stroke of swarthy oar.

3. *transf.* a. A rowing boat. *Pair of oars*, a boat rowed by two men. (In quot. 1611 including the rowers.)

1611 [TARLTON] *Jests* (1628) A iij b, Tarlton..caused a paire of Oares to tend him, who, at night, called on him to be gone. 1632 SHERWOOD, A paire of oares, *petite nacelle, ou bateau long ramé par deux hommes, ayans chascun deux avirons.* 1634–5 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chatham Soc.) 80 To take .. a pair of oars to Greenwitch. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 13 July, There being no oars to carry me, I was fain to call a skuller. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XI. § 20 He..went into a pair of Oars that was ready. 1758 *Descr. Thames* 269 Tilt-boats, Wherries, Oars, or Scullars.

b. An oarsman. *First oars*, the man who rows stroke; *fig.* one who takes the first place.

1749 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1846) II. 265 Legge, who .. was next oars. 1774 C. DIBDIN *Song, Jolly Young Waterman*, He was always first oars when the fine city ladies In a party to Ranelagh went, or Vauxhall. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* i, One of the best oars in the University boat. *Ibid.* iv, I heard he was a capital oar at Eton.

4. A stick, pole, or paddle, with which anything is stirred; *esp.* in *Brewing*, one with which the mash is stirred in the tun.

1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* III. (ed. 2) 187 A second Person stirs it with an Oar or Paddle, as it runs out of the Sack. 1842 MRS. DODS *Cook's Man.* 447 The interstices between the spars or rounds of the oar allow the mash to be shaken through. 1850 *Nat. Encycl.* XI. 595/1 The perfect solution of the sugar is aided by stirring with long poles or oars.

5. Phrases. a. *To have an oar in every man's boat* (*barge*), etc., to have a hand in every one's business or affairs; so, *to put one's oar in another man's boat*, *to put in one's oar*, etc. b. *To rest* (*lie*) *on one's oars*, to lean on the handles of one's oars and thereby raise them horizontally out of the water; *fig.* to suspend one's efforts, take things easy. c. *To have*, (*take*, etc.) *the labouring oar*: see LABOURING *ppl. a.* 4.

a. 1543 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* II. 180 In er be mannes bote, would he haue an ore. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxv. 95 One of ours..who would needs have an oar in our talk, told him [etc.]. 1706 [E. WARD] *Wooden World Dissected* (1708) 64 He's sure to have an Oar in other Mens Concerns. *c* 1779 R. CUMBERLAND in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 412 Whilst I have such a friend to act for me, why should I put in my oar? 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* I. vii. 71, I..put in my oar whenever I thought I could say a good thing. 1886 BESANT *Childr. Gibeon* II. xxx, Now, don't you put your oar in, young woman. You'd best stand out of the way, you had!

b. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 271 They lay upon their oars for some time, in spite of all I could do to make them keep their way. 1784 R. PUTNAM in M. Cutler *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 175 Many of them are unable to lie long on their oars, waiting the decision of Congress on our petition. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xiii, Mr. Sawbridge immediately ordered the boats to lie upon their oars. 1836 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* Oct. (1894) II. 215 We shall be able.. to rest on our oars for a long time. 1887 *Athenæum* 16 Apr. 520/3 The managers of the usual autumn gathering of paintings..will rest on their oars.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: simple attrib., as *oar-band*, *-bench*, *-blade*, *-leather*, *-roll*, *-song*, *-stroke*, *-thong*, *-tie*, *-timber*, *-work*; objective, instrumental, etc., as *oar-breaker*, *-maker*; *oar-finned*, *-footed*, *-like*, *-loving* adjs.; **oar-fish,** a name for fishes of the family *Regalecidæ*, esp. *Regalecus Banksii*, from their compressed oar-like bodies; **oar-helm,** an oar used as a helm; **oar-lop** (see LOP); **oar-peg** = *oar-thole*; **oar-port** = OAR-HOLE; **oar-propeller** (see quot.); **oar-rudder,** an oar used as a rudder; **oar-thole,** a thole-pin.

1841 FARAD. *c* in B. Jones *Life* (1870) II. 151 We broke the *oar-band; we were blown back and sideways. 1828 T. WATTS *Burden Armada* in *Athenæum* 18 Aug. 224/2 *Oar-benches gleam with smoking glaives. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. xli. V. 179 The *oar-blades were broken by collision. 1897 *Archæologia* V. 392 An ancient Irish oar-blade of black oak found at Toome Bar. 1643 DENHAM *Cooper's H.* 307 So toward a Ship the *oare-fin'd Gallies ply. 1846 WORCESTER, **Oar-footed*, having feet used as oars. *Burnet.* 1883 A. R. COLQUHOUN *Across Chryse* I. xvi. 90 By means of a huge oar-helm worked over the bow. 1836–48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.* 54 *note*, The *oar-leather was a strap by which the oar was fastened to the rowlock. 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 269/2 Their *oar-like feet. 1887 J. F. KEANE *Three Years Wand.* I. ii. 34 A true sea-snake, with flattened oar-like tail. 1866 BLACKIE *Homer & Iliad* I. 93 All the *oar loving Paphians honour the sceptre of Mentes. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 111 Eighteenth in order stand the *oar-makers' shops. 1874 *Athenæum* 10 Oct. 477/3 All galleys..had their *oar-ports placed obliquely above each other in horizontal rows. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Oar-propeller*, a device to imitate by machinery the action of sculling. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 189 Native boats .. their strange *oar-rudders far-projecting. 1775 JOHNSON *West. Isl.*, *Raasay*, There is now an *oar-song used by the Hebrideans. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Oar-swivel*, a pivotal device for an oar on the gunwale. 1889 P. B. DU CHAILLU *Viking Age* I. xii. 223 The *oar-tholes were loosened from the gunwale. 1886 CORBETT *Fall of Asgard* II. 148 There was no such *oar-work done in the whole fleet.

Oar, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To propel with or as with oars; to row. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II i. 118 He..oared Himselfe with his good armes in lusty stroke To th'shore. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XVI. 247 And what blessed hands have oared thee on the way? 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* VII. xxvii, The eagle.. Oaring with rosy feet its silver boat. 1842 TENNYSON *To E. L.* iv. 1883 J. HAWTHORNE *Dust* II. 340 Many boats.. oared by the jolly young watermen.

2. *intr.* To row; to advance, as if propelled by oars.

1647 TRAPP *Comm.* 1 *Thess.* iv. 11 Not oaring in other mens boats nor medling in other mens bishopricks. [Cf. OAR *sb.* 6 a.] 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XII. 526 Sudden I dropt amidst the flashing main..And oar'd with laboring arms along the flood. 1816 SOUTHEY *Poets' Pilgrim.* I. 27 A swan kept oaring near with upraised eye. 1885–94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Sept. vii, Till, oaring here and there, the queen he found.

b. *transf.*, with *it*: To swim.

1894 K. GRAHAME *Pagan Papers* 136 A golden carp of fattest build, I oared it in translucent waters.

3. *trans.* To make (one's way) as with oars.

1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* XI. vi. Now oaring with slow wing her upward way. *a* 1851 D. M. MOIR *Poems, Remembered Beauty*, Graceful as the swan Oaring its way athwart a summer lake. 1863 W. W. STORY *Roba di R.* I. vii. 182 Stately white swans oaring their way with rosy feet.

4. To strike (the water) as with oars, to traverse as by rowing.

1773–83 HOOLE *Orl. Fur.* XI. 260 The Paladin..oar'd with nervous limbs The billowy brine.

5. To move (one's hands, etc.) like oars.

1882 JEFFRIES *Bevis* I. ix. 148 He put his flat hands together, pushed them out, and oared them round as he had often done on land.

Oar, oare, obs. forms of ORE *sb.*

Oarage (ōə·rĕdʒ). [f. OAR *sb.* + -AGE.]

1. The action of oars, rowing; movement of limbs like that of oars.

1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 544 Hands that with even oarage part and meet. 1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* 7 They oared with gentle oarage From the dear-loved oaks of Derry. 1888 E. WARRE in Woodgate *Boating* 3 The first man..who essayed the oarage of his arms and legs

2. Apparatus or fittings of the nature of oars; outfit of oars; rowing apparatus.

1828 J. BAILEY *Facciolati's Lex*, *Remigium*, all that part of a ship's furniture which is connected with the rowing of it, or (as might be said) the *oarage*. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 240 He plies along the Empyrean vast On th' oarage of his wings. 1865 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ballads*, *At Eleusis* 172 Like scaled oarage of a keen thin fish In seawater. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* v 280 So with her oarage crippled, the ship makes slowly her way.

Oared (ōˑrd), *a.* [f. OAR *sb.* + -ED [2].] Provided with oars; also in parasynthetic combinations, as *four-oared*, *six-oared*.

1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vi. 191 The eighteen oared barge. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) I. 18 A ten-oared boat filled with soldiers approached. 1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 10 July 23/2 Trial races for the classification of oared boats. 1866 NEALE *Sequences & Hymns* 41 Where shall go no oared galley. 1884 [HAMILTON] *Jaunt in a Junk* ii. 18 At a pace which speedily put oared pursuit out of the question.

Oar-hole (ōˑrhoəl). Also 5 **arehole.** The hole in the side of a galley, etc. through which an oar passes.

14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 737/32 *Hoc columber*, a arehole. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 197 Eche of them an ore toke in hande, At *ore-holes viij., as I understonde. 1648-78 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.*, *Riem-gaten*, *Roey-gaten*, the Oar-holes to put out the Oars. 1880 WALLACE *Ben-Hur* III. ii, Each oar-hole was a vent through which the labourer..had plenty of sweet air.

Oarie, obs. form of OBY.

Oario- (*o*ᵢēˑri*o*, *o*ᵢēˑriᵣ*o*), combining form of Gr. ᾠάριον little egg, taken in sense of L. *ōvārium* ovary, found in a few rarely used terms of Pathology, etc., instead of the more usual OVARIO-. Examples are: **Oa·riocele** [Gr. κήλη tumour], hernia or tumour of the ovary. **Ario·pathy** [see -PATHY], disease of the ovary; hence **Oariopa·thic** *a.*, pertaining to oariopathy. **Ario·tomy** [Gr. τομή cutting], excision of the ovary, ovariotomy. So also **Oaritis** (*o*ᵢărəiˑtis) [see -ITIS], inflammation of the ovary, ovaritis; hence **Oaritic** (*o*ᵢăriˑtik) *a.*, pertaining to oaritis.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* [*has* Oariocele, Oariopathic, Oariopathy, Oaritic, Oaritis]. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Oariotomy*, same as *Ovariotomy*.

Oarless (ōˑrlĕs), *a.* [f. OAR *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no oar or oars; undisturbed by oars.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. ii. 27 Mast-less, oar-less, and from Harbour far. 1813 BYRON *Br Abydos* II. xxvi, A broken torch, an oarless boat. 1882 TENNYSON *To Virgil* v, Summers of the snakeless meadow, unlaborious earth and oarless sea.

Oarlock (ōˑrlɒk). Forms: 1 **árloc**, 5 **orlok**, 7 **orelock**, 9 **oar-lock.** [OE. *árloc*, f. *ár* oar + *loc* lock, closure, enclosure. Cf. also ROWLOCK.] A notch or fork in which the oar of a boat plays; a rowlock.

a 1100 *Agr. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 288/6 *Columbaria*, arlocu *a* 1419 *Liber Albus* (Rolls) I. 235 Le bate qe nage deinz orlok, paiera i denier. *Ibid* 237 Une petite nief ove orlokes. *Ibid.* 239 De qualibet navi in qua navigatur infra orlokes. *Ibid.* 375 Si navigat in horlok, unum denarium. 1657 HOWELL *Londinop.* 85 Euery little Ship with orelocks [paid] a peny. 1880 N. H. BISHOP *Sneak Box* 218, I heard in the distance the sound of oars moving in the oar-locks.

Oa·rman. *rare.* [f. as prec. + MAN.] = next.

1608 D. T[UVILL] *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 56 Like vnto our Ower-men, looke one way, and row another. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. xi. § 4 (1622) 317 The Oare-men, and Rowers of her Barge. 1725 DUDLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 263 [They] carry six Men, *viz.* the Harponeer in the Fore-part of the Boat, four Oar-men, and the Steersman. 1818 MILMAN *Samor* 173 The homage fawn'd By her fair handmaids, and her oarmen gay.

Oarsman (ōˑrzmăn). [f. *oar's*, possessive of OAR + MAN; formerly *oarman*: see prec.] A 'man of the oar'; one who uses oars; a rower.

1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 328, I was one of the most expert oarsmen that rowed on the Isis. 1872 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 13 Scarcely the wave foamed white to the reckless harrow of oarsmen. 1891 A J. FOSTER *Ouse* 208 Sandy's Cut is well known to Cambridge oarsmen.

Hence **Oa·rsmanship,** the art of rowing.

1873 *Daily News* 18 Feb. 5/6 The apparent decline of good oarsmanship on the Isis. 1882 *Standard* 16 Sept. 3/6 The amateur oarsmanship of the London Clubs.

Oa·rswoman. [f. as prec. + WOMAN.] A woman who rows.

1882 J. PAYN *Kit* iii, You are a first-rate oarswoman. 1895 *Lady* 12 Sept., To distinguish herself as an oarswoman.

Oarweed, variant of OREWEED.

Oary (ōˑri), *a.* [f. OAR *sb.* + -Y.]

1. a. Of the nature, or having the function of, an oar or oars; oar-like. **b.** Furnished with oars; oared.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 440 The Swan with Arched neck .. proudly Rowes Her state with Oarie feet. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* II. 198 All launch their oary barks into the flood 1832 J. AUSTIN *Sel. Grk. Choric Poet.*, *Æschylus' Agam.* 53 So, when bereaved the vultures ply Their oary wings athwart the sky. 1872 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxvi. 53 Came and shook thro' heaven his pennons oary before me.

2. *Comb.* (parasynthetic), as *oary-footed*, *oary-winged*, having oary feet, wings.

1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* Prel. (1878) 3 Here and there a cygnet..never finds the living stream in fellowship with its own oary-footed kind. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* iv. 4 Oary-wing'd alike To fleet beyond them, or to scud beneath a sail.

Oas(e, obs. forms of OOZE *sb.*

Oasis (*o*ᵢēˑsis, *ō*ˑăsis). Pl. **oases** (-īz). [n. L. *oasis*, a. Gr. ὄασις (Herod.), app. of Egyptian origin: cf. Coptic *ouahe* (whence Egyptian Arab. *wâh*) dwelling-place, oasis, f. *ouih* to dwell.

As to the quantity of the *a* in Gr. and L there appears to be no direct evidence; but the tradition of the schools, and the preponderance of English usage, as well as the practice of the poets, make it long, *oā sis*; so also, Ger. and Sp. *oāˑsis*. It. *oāˑsi*. The pronunciation *ōˑăsis* is however used by many, esp. in Scotland and U.S.]

A name of the fertile spots in the Libyan desert; hence, *gen.* A fertile spot in the midst of a desert.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VII. I. 549 But were no lesse injurious to Oasis, and other Roman subjects 1684 tr. *Zosimus's Hist.* V. 321 Now this Oasis was a sad barren place, from whence no Man could ever return who was once carry'd into it. 1731 CHANDLER tr. *Limborch's Hist. Inquis.* I. 17 They banished them into great Hoasis, a country in Egypt. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 239 Near it is a model of the pyramids..accompanied by an oasis with its grove of palms, and a caravan of camels. 1838 *Econ. Vegetation* 158 The garniture of the oases, or 'isles of the desert'. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 3 A waste of sand, in which are oases of different size and fertility. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* vii. 171 A little oasis of date palms indicating the presence of a spring.

fig. 1800-24 CAMPBELL *Poems*, *to Sir F. Burdett* iii, England could not stand A lone oasis in the desert ground Of Europe's slavery. 1842 TENNYSON *E. Morris* 3 My one Oasis in the dust and drouth Of city life! 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xxv. 609 The one pleasant oasis amidst the dreary memories of a voyage.

Hence (irreg.) **Oa·sal, Oasi·tic** *adjs.*, pertaining to, of the nature of, or resembling an oasis.

1888 W. BOYD in *Cambridge* (Mass.) *Press* 15 Sept., Castle Hill looks like an oaval mountain in the midst of a desert of low sand-hills. 1896 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Feb. 465 Overcrowding of animal life in these oasitic areas.

Oast (*ō*ˑst). Forms: **a. 1 ást,** (**4 a nost**), **4-9 ost, 4-7 host**(**e, 6 oste, 7 oost, 8 oust, 6 - oast.** **β. 5 est, 7 east, oest.** [OE. *ást*, corresp. to MLG. *eist*, Du. *eest*, formerly also *eist*:—OTeut. **aisto-z* from **aidto-z*, f. root *aidh*, weak grade *idh*, *id*, *aid* (Skr. *idh*) to burn, whence also OE. *ád*, OHG. *eit* blazing pile, funeral pyre, and, outside Teut., L *ædes*, OLat. *aisdis* hearth, house, *æstus* heat, *æstās* summer, Gr. αἴθος heat, Irish *aedh* heat. *Oast* is the native form; *est*, *eest*, *east*, introduced from Flanders.]

1. † a. *orig.* = KILN. **b.** Later, A kiln for drying malt or hops, now *spec.*, for drying hops.

c 1050 *Suppl. Ælfric's Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 185/10 *Siccatorium*, cyln, *uel* ast. 1380 *Anc. Deeds C.* 364 (Pub. Rec. Office), [Grant by John Huddele of a cottage, &c. to Peter atte Hacche, near] 'les lymhostes'. *?c* 1390 *Form of Cury* in Warner *Antiq. Culin.* 4 Take benes and dry hem in a nost or in an ovene. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 457 Wel derk & fer from ostis, bath & stable. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 9 b, A Brewhouse with an Oust for drying of Malt. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 150 To contain the hair of your Oost or Kiln, or a Blanket tacked round the same about the edges. 1710 *Act* 9 *Anne* c. 13. § 8 No Person..shall..make use of any Oust Storehouse or other Place or of any Kiln for curing or keeping of Hops. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* (1807) II. 242 It is necessary to keep the oast or kiln constantly at work. 1881 WHITEHEAD *Hops* 24 Oasts and other buildings must be built.

2. *Comb.* **oast-cloth, oast-haire** (see quot. 1861); **oast-house,** a building containing a kiln for drying hops; also the whole structure composing a kiln.

1410 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 546/2 *Hoste cloth. 1462 *Ib.* 556/2 Ostcloth. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 153 On this Bed, without any Oost-cloth, lay your Hops by Basket-fulls. 1861 *Illus. r. Times* 5 Oct. 221 Covered with the oastcloth, a sort of haircloth blanket, on which the hops are laid to dry. 1668 *Canterb. Marriage Licences* (MS.), Robert Joy of S. Peter in Thanet, *hosthair weaver. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 252 The square above, immediatly supporting the Oast-hair and the Mault. 1764 *Museum Rusticum* I. 3 These pokes [of hops] are..carried.. to the *oust-house, where the hops are to be dried. 1882 K. LEE *West. Wilds.* I. 140 He passed to a rick-yard and oast-house beyond.

Oast, Oastess(e, obs. forms of HOST, HOSTESS.

Oastler, Oastman, obs. ff. OSTLER, HOASTMAN.

Oasy, obs. form of OOZY *a.*

Oat (*ō*ˑt), *sb.*; usually in pl. **oats** (*ō*ˑts). Forms: *sing.* 1 **áte, éte,** 4-7 **ote,** (**5 hote**), 6-7 **oate,** 6- *Sc.* **ait,** 7 *dial.* **eat,** 8- **oat.** *pl.* **a. 1 átan, 3 aton,** 3-4 **oten, 4 ooten, 5 otyn.** **β. 4 7 otes, 5 otys, otis,** (**hotys**), 5-6 **ootes, -is,** 6 **ottes,** (**wot(t)es**), 6-7 **oates,** 6- **oats**; *Sc.* **5 atis, etes, aitis, aittes,** 8- **aits.** [OE. *áte*, pl. *átan*, wk. fem., not found in the cognate langs., and of obscure origin. The general Teutonic name is OTeut. **habron-* and its representatives: see HAVER.

Oat differs from other names of cereals, ancient or modern, as *wheat*, *barley* (*bigg*, *beer*), *rye*, *rice*, *maize*, *millet*, and from its own synonym *haver*, in that, while these are (like *dust*, *sand*, *snow*), names of *substances* or *things in the mass*, the collective form of which is singular, they having in ordinary language no plural, *oat* is an individual singular, the collective or mass sense of which has to be expressed by the plural, e. g. 'Is the crop rye or oats?', 'wheat, barley, and oats are cereals'. Comparing this with *beans*, *peasen*, *potatoes*, and other names of similar grammatical form, it may be inferred that primarily *oat* was not the plant or its produce in the mass, but denoted an individual grain; cf. *groat* with its collective pl. *groats*. This may point to oats being eaten originally in the grains, not, like wheat and barley, in the form of meal or flour. But the scanty early evidence is not sufficient to show this.]

1. *pl.* The grains of a hardy cereal (see sense 2) forming an important article of food in many countries for men and also a chief food of horses; usually collectively, as a species of grain.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 84 ȝenim bean mela oþþe ætena, oþþe beres. *?a* 1100 *Ibid.* III. 292 Nim atena gratan. *c* 1126 *O. E. Chron.* anno 11. 4 (Land MS.) Man sælde..þæt acer sæd aten, þæt is feower sed læpas to feower scillingas. *c* 1205 LAY. 29256 Þer biforen he gon ȝeoten draf and chaf and aten. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 312 Me nimeð et vuel dettur oten uor hweate. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* IV. 45 A tayle of Ten quarter oten. 1393 *Ibid.* C. IX. 306 A fewe croddes and creyme, and a cake of otes. *c* 1500 *Melusine* XXI. 127 That ootis shuld be gyuen to the horses. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting w. Kennedie* 113 Thow skaffis and beggis maist beir and aitis. *c* 1530 *Househ. Acc. Hampton Crt.* in Law *Hampton C.* (1885) I. 367, 4 boshells of wotes at 4*d.*, the boshell. 1602 F. TATE *Housek. Ord. Edw. II* (1876) 14 Hay and otes, litter and shoing and other necessaries for iiij horses. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet in Aliments*, etc. I. 251 Oats, cleansing, resolving, and pectoral. 1857 ELIZA ACTON *Eng. Bread-Bk.* I. vi. 75 In the south of England oats are not employed for bread, but only for feeding horses. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Nov 2/1 With. two camp kettles and packets of tea and Quaker Oats. we made a great feast of tea and porridge.

b. *sing.* A single grain of oats. *rare.*

1677 GREW *Anat. Fruits* III. i. § 11 A Cluster of other little Bags, about the bigness of an Oate. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* I 288 Nor would the horses touch an oat, while they could get carrots.

2. The cereal plant *Avena sativa*, which yields this grain, cultivated in numerous varieties in all cool climates. **a.** Usually in *pl.*, collectively, as a crop.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 10110 Whete corne wyl nat prykke, As otes dowun, or barlykke. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 664/13 *Hec auena*, otys. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 14 There be iii. maner of otes, that is to saye, redde otes, blacke otes, and roughe otes. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. xiii. 467 The pilde Otes are sowen in the gardens of Herboristes. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. 61 Ceres .. thy riche Leas of Wheate, Rye, Barley, Fetches, Oates and Pease. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 181 Nor do they sell it [hay] much cheaper than oats itself. 1786 BURNS *Sc. Drink* iii, Let Aits set up their awme horn. 1843 J. A. SMITH *Product. Farming* (ed. 2) 105 Upon the same field which will yield only one harvest of wheat, two successive crops of barley may be raised, and three of oats.

b. The singular, *oat*, is used either to individualize the plant or a particular variety or sort, or to denote a single plant (but this would ordinarily be called an *oat-plant*).

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xvii. (Tollem. MS.) Ote is an herbe, and þe seed þereof acordeþ to use of men and of hors *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 372/2 Ote, or havur corne, *Avena*. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* II. 40 It receiueth a singular cooling qualitie from the Oate. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* III. 423 There are two sorts, the white or Polish Oat, and the black Oat. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 17 The oat is the hardiest of all cereal plants.

3. *sing.* and *collect. pl.* Applied to wild species of *Avena* (called also *Oat-grass*), several of which are indigenous to the British Isles; esp. the **Wild Oat,** *Avena fatua*, a tall grass resembling the cultivated oat (of which it is perhaps the wild original), a frequent weed in cornfields, and noted for its long twisted awn, which makes an excellent hygrometer. **False Oat,** the Oat-like Grass, *Arrhenatherum*.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 599 *Lolium*, atae. *a* 1100 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 480/28 *Zizania*, atan, oþþe lasor. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* ibid. 785/13 *Hec avicula*, wild hote. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. Evj, Ther are ij. kyndes of otes: the one is called in English comonly, otes: and the other..wild otes. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. xiii. 467 Also there is a barren Ote, of some called the purre Otes, of others wilde Otes. The Purwottes or wilde Otes, commeth vp in many places amongst wheate and without sowing. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 229 And oats unblest, and darnel domineers 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* XIII. (1794) 141 Bearded Oat grass, vulgarly called Wild Oats. 1806 GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 40 Wild oat or haver. 1835 HOOKER *Brit. Flora* 53 *A. fatua*, wild Oat. *A. strigosa*, bristle-pointed Oat.

attrib. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 651 The commodiousness of this kind of Hygroscope in comparison of those made of wild Oat-beards. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) II. 30 An easier and still a cheaper [hygrometer].. may be made by a wild oat-beard, which lengthens with dry weather and contracts with moisture.

4. Phr. *To sow one's wild oats*: to commit youthful excesses or follies; to spend early life in dissipation or dissolute courses (usually implying subsequent reform). (In reference to the folly and mischief of sowing wild oats instead of good grain.)

1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* II. 99 That wilfull and vnruly age, which lacketh rypenes and discretion, and (as wee saye) hath not sowed all theyr wyeld Oates. 1583 T. WATSON *Centurie of Loue* LXXXVII, I finde that all my wildest Oates are sowne. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 9 You ha travelled enough now..to sowe your wilde oates. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* IX. (1840) 169 Thus ended my first harvest of wild oats. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I. vii. (1866) 125 A leniency which often talks thus: A young man must sow his wild oats and reform. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Nov. 2/3 The wild oats, fully sown, are a veritable road to ruin.

† b. Hence *Wild Oats*, a name for a dissipated or dissolute young fellow; a 'wild' young man. *Obs.*

a 1364 BECON *Nosegay* Wks. (1843) 204 The foolish desire of certain light brains and wild oats, which are altogether given to newfanglenesse. 1602 *How Chuse Good Wife* (N.) Well, go to, wild oats! spendthrift! prodigal! 1605 *Lond. Prodigal* II. i, For this wild oats here, young Flowerdale, I will not judge.

c. *attrib.* Pertaining to the 'sowing of wild oats'. 1881 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XIX. 153 Girls, it seems, have to pass through a millinery climacteric, as their brothers through a wild oats period.

5. *transf.* (*poetic*). A pipe made of an oaten straw, as a pastoral instrument of music. [After L. *avena.*]

1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 88 That strain I heard was of a higher mood: But now my Oate proceeds. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Beucolich*, That thou shalt swear, my pipe do's raign The true thine oat, as soveraigne. *a* 1876 M. COLLINS *Greek Idyl* iv. POEMS (1886) 82 While an old shepherd with his oat Pipes to the autumn breezes.

6. *Comb.* **a.** General combinations: simple attrib., as *oat-beard* (see BEARD *sb* 6), *-bran, -dust, -grain, -hull* (see HULL *sb.*[1] 1), *-husk, -stalk, -straw, -stubble*; made from oat-grains, as *oat-ale, -beer, -bread, -flour, -groats, -malt*; containing or carrying oats, as *oat-bag, -cart, -field*; objective and obj. gen., as *oat-bruiser, -consumer, -eater, -importer, -sheller, -tying*; *oat-bearing, -growing, -producing* adjs.; instrumental, as *oat(s)-fed* adj.; similative, as *oat-shaped* adj.

1693 *Humours Town* 5, I had rather a' been drinking *Oat-Ale at a Cake-house. 1886 C. E. DOBLE *Hearne's Collect* (O. H. S.) II. 449 A draught of oat-ale. 1882 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* III. 505/4, 2 canvas *oat bags at /3½. 1676, *a* 1774 *Oat-beard [see sense 3]. 1893 DK. ARGYLL *Unseen Found. Soc* xi. 337 Piece of *oat-bearing land. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 13 Oct. (O. H. S.) I. 55 He mentions Malt & *Oat Beer. 1900 *Daily News* 26 Apr. 5/6 Porridge made from *oat-bran husks. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 456 *Otebread nourisheth but little, and is not very agreable to mankind. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* I 213 Their diet is milk, potatoes, and oat bread. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed 4) I. 216 Attached to toast and water, which he made with oat-bread boiled in the water. 1898 *Daily News* 8 Feb 3/5. I saw a bean crusher, a chaff cutter and an *oat bruiser. 1812 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 45 We observed his people at *oat cart. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* III. 348 *Oat-dust from the mill..makes part of the mixture. *a* 1668 DAVENANT *Vacation Lond.* Poems (1673) 291 And white *Oate-cater that does dwell; In Stable small at Sign of Bell. 1870 MISS BROUGHTON *Red as Rose* I. 190 A young *oats-fed mare. 1900 *Daily News* 4 May 5/4 A glance at these rations shows the important part which *oat flour plays in all of them. 1881 DARWIN *Veg. Mould* ii. 115 In one of the chambers there was a decayed *oat-grain, with its husk. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 20 Bray þen with wyne, With *ote grotis, and whyte brede eke. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 82 Invercargill..is our chief *oat-growing country. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* v. (1617) 11 A fewe Pease or Beanes mixt with *oate-hulls, which are taken from oates when you make Oate-meale. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 253 The worts were allowed to filter through the stratum of *oat-husks and heath. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (J.), In Kent they brew with one half *oatmalt and the other half barleymalt. 1893 DK. ARGYLL *Unseen Found. Soc* xi 337 *Oat-producing acres. 1845 *Athenæum* 1 Mar 220 The *oat-shaped or nucleated body. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 372 Some .very small and flat, about ⅛ inch long, oat-shaped. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIX. 554/1 Black oat-shaped worms. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6[illegible]/10 Robert Wadford, late of Preston..*Oat-Shiller. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Ecl.* v 34 The unfruitful darnel, the *oatstalks barren. 1884 T. SPEEDY *Sport Highl.* iii. 29 Their bed..should consist of clean *oat-straw. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric Devon* (181.) 168 The *oat-stubbles are cleaned immediately after harvest.

b. Special combinations: **oat-fowl**, a local name of the Snow Bunting; **oat-grass**, a grass of the genus *Avena*; sometimes also applied to those of some allied genera, as *Arrhenatherum, Bromus*; **oat-hair**, the hairs or villi of the grain of the oat; **oat-hay** = *oaten hay*: see OATEN 3; **oatland**, land on which oats are grown; **oat-like** *a.*, like or resembling an oat; **oat-like grass**, *Arrhenatherum avenaceum*, considered by Linnæus an *Avena*; **oat-mill**, a mill for grinding oats (in quot. 1837 humorously applied to a horse's mouth); †**oatmonger**, a dealer in oats; **oat-pipe, oat-reed**, a musical instrument made of an oat-straw; **oat-ridder**, a sieve or riddle for sifting oats; **oat-seed**, †(*a*) the season for sowing oats (*obs.*); (*b*) the seed or grain of the oat; hence *oat-seed bird*, a local name of the Grey Wagtail; **oat-stone** (see quot.); **oat-thistle**, Turner's name for the cotton-thistle, *Onopordum Acanthium*.

1793 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* VII. 461 A small bird, rather less than a sparrow, resorts here in winter..and is called by the people here *oat-fowls, because they prey on the oats. 1825 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 72 Snow bunting .. Oatfowl. 1742 COLE *Eng.-Lat. Dict.*, *Oat-gavel, *avenae vectigales*. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* iv. xlvi. 505 Bycause of the likenesse it hath with Otes..we may call it in Englishe, Hauer, or *Ote grasse. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 320 Oat-grass, *Bromus*. 1832 TENNYSON *May Queen* ii. vii, The summer airs blow cool On the oat-grass and the sword-grass, and the bulrush in the pool. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 93 The tall Oat-grass, *A[rrhenatherum] avenaceum*..in many instances forms a very considerable portion of good meadows and pastures. 1847 WILSON *Rural Cycl.* I. 623 Other kinds of intestinal calculi..consist principally of the filamentous portion of the grain of oats..and are sometimes known by the popular designation of *oat-hair calculi. 1892 *Cradock* (S. Afr.) *Register* 4 Mar. 2 *Oathay, ℔ 100 lbs., 3*s. 6d.* to 5*s. 6d.* 1899 *Daily News* 30 June 5/3 (see OATEN 3). 1706 PHILLIPS, *Oat-thistle* or *Oatland-thistle*. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 104 Multitudes of crowding beans; And flighty oatlands of a lighter hue. 1835 HOOKER *Brit. Flora* I. 42 *Arrhenatherum*, *Oat-like grass. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 337, I was shewed an *Oat-Mill, that husk't the Oats and winnow'd them, and then ground them to meal. 1837–40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 497 Hold up your old oatmill, and see if you can snuff the stable at minister's. 1327 in Riley *Mem.* (1868) 167 Denis le *Otemonger. 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 73 All in a fine *oate pipe these sweete songs lustilie chaunting. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol. 511, I the ylk winquhile that in the small *ait reid Tonit my sang. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* iv. (ed. 2) 254 Some Malt-sters, to improve the small Sort of Welch Coal, sift it thro' an *Oat-Ridder. 1637–50 J. ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) p. xxv, The journay was farr, and it wes the hailt of thair *eat-se.d. 1900 *Daily News* 4 July 5/6 Distribution of oatseeds for stable forage. 1864 ATKINSON *Prov. Names Birds*, *Oat-seed-bird*, Ray's wagtail. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 44 Grey wagtail (*Motacilla melanope*)..Oat seed bird (Yorkshire). 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 855 These concretions comprise the '*oat-stones' or avenoliths, which are composed of the indigestible fragments of oat-meal. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 8 Acanthium .maye be called in englishe *otethistle, because the seedes are lyke vnto rough otes.

Oat (*ōut*), *v. U. S.* [f. prec. sb.: cf. CORN *v.* 6.] *trans.* To feed (a horse) with oats. Also *absol.*

1752 *MacSparran Diary* (1899) 51 Got up early, set out, oated at Peirce's. 1770 J. ADAMS *Diary* Wks. 1850 II. 240 Oated my horse at Newbury. 1787 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 290 Stopped at a miserable hut of a tavern and oated my horse. 1788 *Ibid.* 402 Made a stage at Jennison's ..only to oat. *Ibid.*, After oating, we went on to Martin's.

Oat-cake. [f. OAT *sb.* + CAKE *sb.* 1 a.] A 'cake' made of oatmeal; = CAKE *sb.* 1 b.

[1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. i. 11 Hugh *Ote-cake sir, or George Sea-coale.] *a* 1640 PEACHAM (J.), A blue stone they make haver or oatcakes upon. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 151 The Derbyshire Miners in winter, prefer oat cakes to wheaten bread; finding that this kind of nourishment enables them to support their strength, and perform their labour better. 1865 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 291 Mr. C. eats it to his oat-cakes. 1886 RUSKIN *Praeterita* I. xi. 358 With an oat-cake and butter—for I was always a gourmand.

Oaten (*ōu·t'n*), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. OAT *sb.* + -EN[4]. In first quot. perh. the gen. pl. of OAT = OE. *dtena.*]

1. Composed of the grain of oats, or of oatmeal.

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 47 Take porke, wele þou hit scithe With otene grotes. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss* I. xviii. 24 They lacked oten meale to make cakes withall. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* i. 537 They did eate..oten bread. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 72 Oaten cakes. are much used in Lancashire.

2. Made of the straw or stem of an oat.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Jan. 72 [He] broke his oaten pype. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 52 Tune on my pipe the praises of my Loue, And midst thy oaten harmonie recount How faire she is. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 32 The Rural ditties..Temper'd to th' Oaten Flute. 1746 COLLINS *Ode Evening* 1 Aught of oaten stop, or pastoral song. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* II. iv. (1849) 101 Oh! sweet Theocritus! had I thine oaten reed.

3. Of or belonging to the oat as a plant. *Oaten hay*: see quot. 1899.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* V. ii. 913 When Shepheards pipe on Oaten strawes. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 146 Drawing it in with an oaten straw. 1891 E. KINGLAKE *Australian at H.* 141 The farmers grow their maize and their oaten hay and sell it, and are comfortably off. 1899 *Daily News* 30 June 5/3 There has recently been some demand in Australia for 'oaten hay', for English race horses. Oaten hay, or as it is called in Cape Colony 'oat hay'..consists of oat sheaves with the oats not thrashed out of them.

†**4.** Abounding in oats; oat-producing. *rare.*

1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 958 The Oaten land or Muske Thistle. *c* 1648–50 BRATHWAIT *Barnabees Jrnl.* iv. K 3, Thence to oaten Ouston fruitfull.

B. *sb.* An oaten pipe: see 2 above.

1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIV. ii. 469 Which, when as the oaten spoke, From their green dreams aye awoke.

Oater, obs. form of OTTER.

Oath (*ōuþ*), *sb.* Pl. **oaths** (*ōuðz*). Forms: 1–4 áð, áþ, (1 háð), 2–4 oð, oþ, 3 aðð, oað, othþ, (hoþ), 4–5 ooþ, 4–6 ooth, (5 -e), 4–7 oth, -e, (6 oith, oethe), 7- oath, (*dial.* 5 wothe, woothe); also *β. north.* and *Sc.* 4 ath, aithe, aythe, 4–5 athe, ayth, (5 haith, 6 eith, 7 eath), 5–9 aith. [Com. Teut.: OE. *áþ* str. masc., = OFris. *ēth, ād*, OS. *āð* (MDu. *eet, eed-*, Du. *eed*, MLG. LG. *ēd*), OHG. *eid* (MHG. *eit, eid-*, Ger. *eid*), ON. *eiðr* (Sw. *ed*, Da. *eed*), Goth. *aiþs*:—OTeut. **aiþo-z*:—pre-Teut. **ēitos*, cf. OIr. *oath.*]

1. A solemn or formal appeal to God (or to a deity or something held in reverence or regard), in witness of the truth of a statement, or the binding character of a promise or undertaking; an act of swearing; a statement or promise corroborated by such an appeal, or the form of words in which such a statement or promise is made.

To take (an) oath: to utter, or bind oneself by, an oath; to swear: also *to make (an) oath*, and in earlier use *to swear an oath*. † *To take an oath of (a person)*: to cause (him) to swear; to administer, or be witness to, an oath (*obs.*). *On* or *upon oath*: under the obligation of an oath; as having made an oath.

Beowulf 1107 (Z.) Aðs wæs geæfned. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xiv. 7 Þa behet he mid aðe, hyre to syllenne swa hwæt swa heo hyne hæfde. *a* 1123 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1101 Þis mid aðe gefestnodan. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6108 Nou adde heyemen of þe lond..deop oþ ymore, Wiþ him to holde treweliche, & breke þo hor oþ. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1618 Be his right hand he swar his ath. *c* 1300 *Seyn Julian* 25 Ihote icham alle cristenemen, to deðe do vp myn oþe. *c* 1400 *Chron. Vilod.* st. 292 Wi owte ony wothe. *c* 1440 PECOCK *Repr.* III. xi. 344 Bi ooth and so bi avisement. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 140 Whan the two kynges hadde take the oth of these two. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 96 He..bade hem with grete instaunce and wothys that the nexte nyghte..the lampys afore seyd schuld be lyghtynde. 1511 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 3 John Husscher wyll take a othe a pon a boke. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 92 Prelates to whome they haue bounde themselfe by othe, promesse or vowe. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xcv. 310 Themperour hath so made his oth and promyse & hath sworne by his crowne imperyall. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. iii. 14 Speake truly on thy knighthood, and thine oath. — *Lucr.* Argt., She, first taking an oath of them for her revenge, revealed the actor. 1599 — *Hen. V*, v. ii. 399 My Lord of Burgundy wee'le take your Oath..for suretie of our Leagues. 1602 — *All's Well* v. iii. 185 Aske him vpon his oath, if hee do's thinke [etc.]. 1652 HOBBES *Leviath.* (1839) 179 Which swearing, or oath, is a form of speech, added to a promise; by which he that promiseth, signifieth, that unless he perform, he renounceth the mercy of his God, or calleth to him for vengeance on himself. 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 253 The administring of an oath to witnesses by justices of the peace. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. ii. 374 He declined examination upon oath. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* iv, I could take my oath he said son. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* x. II. 653 The new oaths were sent down to the Commons. 1861 G. MEREDITH *Evan Harrington* xliii. (1886) 481 Rose ..made oath to her soul she would rescue him.

β. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27666 And gain sum þai suare þair ath [*v.r.* mak ane athe] For to do hin melle and lath. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 10 Here es forbodene athe with owttene cheson. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* ix. 540 Sum of the men of the Cuntie Com till his pess and maid him ath. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 61 The first conditioun requirit to ane lauchful eith is verite or truth. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 13 To make ane aith before ane Judge. 1785 BURNS *Death & Dr. Hornbook* 147 I'm free to tak my aith.

b. Loosely applied to an asseveration in the form of an oath, but not involving a reference to God or anything sacred.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* iv. i. 192–3. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* v. xi, She..laughed, and blushed, and oft did say Her pretty oath, by Yea and Nay, She could not, would not, durst not play!

2. Such an appeal made lightly in ordinary speech in corroboration of a statement, etc.; a careless use of the name of God or Christ, or of something sacred, in asseveration or imprecation, or a formula of words involving this (often with suppression or perversion of the sacred name, and becoming at length practically meaningless, or a mere expression of anger, surprise, or other strong feeling): an act of profane swearing; a curse.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 11 Ne haue þu þines drihtenes nome in nane aða ne in nane idel speche. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 198 Blasphemie..þet swereð greate oðes, oðer bitterliche kurseð, oðer mis-seiðð bi God, oðer bi his haliwen. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* v. 177 þer weoren oþes an hep, hose þat hit herde. *a* 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 629 þe former of euery creature Dismembred y with oþes grete, and rente Lyme for lyme. 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 697 The wycked othes, and the times myspent. 1606 DEKKER *Sev. Sinnes* II. (Arb.) 21 Oathes are Crutches, vpon whych Lyes..go, and neede no other pasport. . Oathes are wounds that a man stabs into himselfe 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 511 Every street of the city rings with the horrible oaths of their drivers. 1837 LYTTON *E. Maltrav.* (1851) 8 He closed the window with an oath. 1898 D. C. MURRAY *Tales* 209 Oaths are the flash-notes of speech.

3. With qualifying words, as BIBLE *oath*, BODILY *oath*, BOOK *oath*, CORPORAL *oath*, *oath of abjuration, of allegiance, of office, of supremacy*, etc. *Great oath*: an oath of special solemnity, or (in sense 2) of special emphasis or profanity; the form of oath held by the swearer, or considered at the time, most sacred.

a 1225 [see 2]. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 75 þerfor William þe kyng..suore a grete othe, þat he suld neuer spare Noiþer lefe no lothe northeren, what so þei ware. 13.. *K. Alis.* 4575 (Bodl. MS.) Now he..haþ yswore his grete ooþ þat he ne shal twies seen þe sonne Er he hym haue þe forte ywonne. 1389 in Sir W. Fraser *Wemyss of W.* (1888) II. 24 Til there thyngys .. lelily and fermly to be fulfyllyt .. bath the partys fornemmyt, the haly wangelis twechyt, the gret ath bodyly ke has sworn. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IX. xx. 1961 He swore the great aith bodely. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 210/2 Grete oothe, *juxjurandum*. 1530 PALSGR. 495 He hath constrayned me .. by a boke othe (*par mon serment sur vng liure*). *c* 1565 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1899) I. 42 The chanceleir suore be his great aith and hailie sacrament thair was no wther..that he faworit sa weill. 1589 COOPER *Admonit.* 32 Thomas Orwin. himselfe hath vpon his booke oath denied, that he euer printed [the books]. 1606 *Proc. agst. late Traitors* 6 Should receive several corporall othes upon the holy Evangelists. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 12 Twelue loyall men .. sall be chosen; quha sall sweare the great eath in presence of the parties, that they sall declare quhilk of them hes best richt. 1771 E. LONG *Trial of Dog 'Porter'* in Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 204 I'm ready to take my bible oath on't. 1777 G. CLINTON in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 415 To attend at Kingston, and take the oath of office in consequence of my late appointment. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* xii, I dhruv him to Squire Egan's, I'll take my book oath. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 504 A law..imposed severe penalties on every person who refused to take the oath of supremacy when required to do so.

4. *transf.* A person by whom, or thing by which, one swears. *rare.*

c 1825 BEDDOES *Poems, Torrismond* i. iii, If thou art..The admiration, oath, and patron saint, Of frivolous revellers.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *oath-parole, -pledge, -rite; oath-breaker, -breaking, -making, -sanctioner, -taker, -taking; oath-bound, -despising, -detesting* adjs.; **oath-sick** *a*, fastidious about oaths, having an objection to take an oath; **oath-worthy** *a. arch.*, worthy of credit on oath, worthy to be sworn by.

1890 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Oct 6/3 An open organization and not *oath-bound, except in the case of the council. 1894 *Cath. News* 27 Oct. 3/2 Freemasonry is an oath-bound body. 1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 148 Blasphemers and *oath-breakers. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, v ii 38, I told him gently .. Of his *Oath-breaking. 1826 HOR SMITH *Tor Hill* (1838) III. 8 The depositions of his *oath-despising retainers. 1786 BURNS *Earnest Cry & Prayer* xiii, Dempster, a true blue Scot I'se warran'; Thee, *oath-d testing, chaste Kilkerran. 1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* III. (155) 160 In an *othe-makinge, not what the feare but what the vertue of it is, ought to be considered. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* II. (1662) 189 What *Oath-office is kept in London; I know not. 1900 *Daily Tel.* 11 Aug. 7/1 These spies and breakers of *oath-paroles. 1884 *Congregationalist* June 465 The sacramental solemnity, the *oath-pledge against evil. *a* 1634 CHAPMAN (J.), All the *oath-rites said, I have ascended her adorned bed. 1846 GROTE *Greece* (1869) I. 8 Zeus conferred upon Styx the majestic distinction of being the Horkos, or *oath-sanctioner of the Gods. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Twelve Serm.* (1717) IV. 219 A scrupulous *Oath-sick Conscience. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 49 The Magistrates, who co-operated with this hirer of *oath-takers. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 465 Oath-takers being sadly prone to kiss their thumb, as it were. 1458 *Waterf. Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 299 That no man .. be receivd unto the franches..of the said citie save only for the same crafte that he usith at his *othe takyng. 1882 BOSWORTH-TOLLER *Anglo-Sax. Dict.* s v. *áþ-wyrþe*, Gif he áþwyrþe bib, 'if he be *oath-worthy', *Laws of Ine* 46. 1886 CORBETT *Fall of Asgard* II. 170 By all that we of old have deemed holy and oathworthy.

Hence **Oathed** (in comb.) *a.*, furnished with oaths; **Oa·thful** *a.*, full of oaths; **Oa·thlet**, a small or petty oath.

1828 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV 296 Cursing and swearing in triumph in a *many-oathed language. 1887 SIMPSON *Golf* x. 171 An earnest *oathful desire for victory. 1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVIII. 270 A tiny tart *oathlet.

Oath (ōuþ, ōuð), *v. rare.* Forms: 4 **athe**, 6 **othe**, 7– **oath, oathe.** [f. OATH *sb.*]

†1. *trans.* To impose an oath upon, put to one's oath, conjure. *Obs.*

13.. *Evang. Nicod.* 1141 in Herrig *Archiv* LIII. 412 Bi gret god we yhow athe [L. *conjurantes eos*]. *Ibid.* 1699 We war athed full nete [L. *coniurati sumus*].

2. *intr.* (or with *obj. cl.*) To utter an oath or oaths, to swear. Also *to oath it*

a 1617 P. BAYNE *Lect.* (1634) 167 They carry their sinne in their fore-head, braving men, oathing it. 1627–47 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xix. 67 'Tis easy to know a beginning swearer .. He oathes it, as a cowardly fencer plays. 1851 R. F. BURTON *Goa* 309 Complainant swears that he was not paid; witness oathes by the sun that he was. 1900 *Longm. Mag.* Nov. 72 Some of the soldiers .. laughed and oathed in evident glee.

3. *trans.* To take to oath, swear by.

1740 T. CONNOR in *Gentl. Mag.* 461/2, I do oath the holy seven [i.e. sacraments], His soul's with Patrick now in heaven.

4. To address or call with oaths.

1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 41 Some lusty carter is heard oathing a bit of the blood patrician. 1853 S. G. OSBORNE in Visc. Ingestre *Meliora* II. 11 The dogs .. kept up growls of defiance, till their owners oathed them into order.

Hence **Oa·thing** *vbl. sb.* Also *attrib.*

1680 I. C. *Vind. Oaths* (ed. 2) 19 If there be no oathing or swearing, there can be no forswearing. 1681 HICKERINGILL *Sin Man-catching* Wks. 1716 I 186 These Men-catchers lay their Snares and their Oathing-Gins to catch them.

Oathable (ōuˈþăb'l), *a. rare*$^{-1}$. In 7 **othable.** [f. OATH *sb.* or *v* + -ABLE.] Capable of taking an oath; fit or able to be sworn; oath-worthy.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 135 You are not Othable, Although I know you'l sweare, terribly sweare.

Oatmeal (ōuˈtmīl). Forms: see OAT and MEAL.

1. Meal made from oats.

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 14 Take almondes unblanchid .. Put ote-mele to. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 214 A man Sholde ette mettis of colde and moisti complexcion, ..as..Potage of oot-mell. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xvii. 19 Behynde the saddyl, they [the Scottis] well haue a lytle sacke full of ootemele. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xxvii 22 Though thou shuldest bray a foole with a pestell in a morter like otemeell. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 29 Oatmeal is to be accounted the best of all Flour. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. xi. i. (1869) I. 171 The common people in Scotland .. are fed with oat-meal. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 333 Poultices..formed of oat-meal. 1873 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) II. 417 For growing children, oatmeal is invaluable.

†b. Proverb. *Obs.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* (1877) 329 Leosthenes had perswaded the citee of Athenes to make warre, beeyng set agog to thinke all the worlde otemele. 1615 SWETNAM *Arraignm. Wom.* iii, The worlde is not all made of otemeale, nor all is not golde that glisters. 1673 *Vinegar & Must.* Wedn. Lect., You think .. that all the world is oatmeal.

c. Short for oatmeal porridge.

1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

†2. *pl.* A name for a set of riotous or profligate young men early in the 17th century. *Obs. slang.*

'No trace of this odd appellation has yet been found except that the author of a ludicrous pamphlet has taken the name of Oliver Oat-meale' (Nares *Gloss.* 1822).

1624 FORD *Sun's Darling* I. i, Do mad prank with Roaring boys and oatmeals.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *oatmeal flummery, groats, gruel, -man, mill, porridge; oatmeal-chewer, -eater, -maker*; also applied *attrib.* to cloth of a minutely speckled pattern suggestive of oatmeal, as *oatmeal frieze, serge*, etc.

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 431 P 3, I desire you would find out some Name for these craving Damsels, Trash-eaters, *Oatmeal-chewers, Pipe-champers, Chalk-lickers [etc.]. 1886 *Ripon Chron.* 4 Sept. 2/6 New *Oatmeal Cloths, in plain and fancy cream. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Jan. 9/1 Dresses of *oatmeal cream, with bonnets to match. 1767 A. CAMPBELL *Lexiph.* 38 Professions..of everlasting amity, past now between the Cow-killer and *Oat-meal-eater. 1778 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* 204 To make *Oatmeal Flummery. 1594 LYLY *Moth. Bomb.* in *O. Pl.* (1814) I. 278 You *oatmeal-groat you were acquainted with this plot. 1611 *Closet for Ladies & Gentlem.* 131 Oatemeale grotes soked in vineger. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 457 Throat squincy vse *Otemeale grewell well sifted. 1599 *Canterbury Marriage Licences* (MS.), Thomas Jones..*Otmellmaker. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5882/3 Thomas Cozens, .. Oatmeal maker. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 102 For these Crops, being but of Oates, I could have had five pound an Acre, being offered it by an *Oat-meal man. 1812 *Examiner* 24 Aug. 533/2 Oatmeal boiled in water (oatmeal porridge).

Oaty (ōuˈti), *a. rare.* [f. OAT + -Y.] Of the nature of, or full of oats, †esp. of wild oats.

1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* vii. (1891) 55 Verye fruitfull for corne especiallie barlie, but it is accounted oatie and not soe fine as that of the other partes. *Ibid.*, The negligence of husbandmen in sowinge of bad and oatie seade. 1611 COTGR., *Avenier*, oatie, belonging to oats.

Oaze, Oazy, obs. forms of OOZE, OOZY.

†**Ob,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* [From *ob.*, abbreviation of *objection*, used in conjunction with *sol.* = *solution*, in old books of divinity.] In phr. *Ob(s) and sol(s)* = objection(s) and solution(s); scholastic or subtle disputation. Hence †**Ob-and-soller** *Obs. nonce-wd.*, a scholastic or subtle disputant

1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 11 Very skilfull in the learning of ob and Sol. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iv. i. iii. (1651) 675 A thousand idle questions, nice distinctions, subtleties, Obs and Sols. *c* 1660 *Loyal Songs* (1731) II. 217 Whilst he should give us Sol's and Ob's, He brings us in some simple bobs. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 1242 To pass for Deep and Learned Scholars; Although but Paltry, Ob and Sollers

†**Ob,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [a. Heb. אוֹב *ôb*, *h* necromancer.] A wizard, magician, sorcerer, ventriloquist.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* III. xxii. 336 They peep and mutter, like Obs and Pythons, whispering as out of the earth and their bellies.

†**Ob.,** abbreviation of OBOLUS, formerly used to denote a halfpenny.

1442 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 387, xvj Skaynys of grete packethrede at ob a pec'; in al viijd. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 30 To reseyve an ob. fore here offryng. *c* 1550 *Disc. Common Weal Eng.* (1893) 42 His hen at a peny, his chiken at ob. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 590 Item, Sacke, two Gallons. v.s. viii *d.* . Item, Bread. ob. *Prince.* O monstrous, but one halfe penny-worth of Bread to this intollerable deale of Sacke? 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 238 The Hospitall of Saint Iames was .. valued at the suppression to 32 *l.* 2 *s.* 1*d* ob.

Ob., abbrev. of L. *obiit*, died; used before the date of a person's death.

Ob-, *pref.* The Lat. prep. *ob* 'in the direction of, towards, against, in the way of, in front of, in view of, on account of'. In combination with vbs. and their derivatives, the *b* is assimilated to certain consonants, becoming *oc-* before *c-*, *of-* before *f-*, *op-* before *p-*, and app. *o-* before *m-* (in *omittĕre*). In combination it has the following senses: **a.** In the direction of, towards; facing, in front of; as *obvertĕre* to turn towards, *obœdīre* to listen to. **b.** Against, in opposition, as *occurrĕre* to run against, *oppōnĕre* to place against; often merely implying the injurious or objectionable character of an action. **c.** Upon or over; down upon, down; as *obdūcĕre* to draw upon or over, *obligāre* to bind down, *occidĕre* to fall down. **d.** Completely; sometimes pleonastic, as *obdulcāre* to sweeten (completely), *obdūrāre* to harden greatly; often with a colouring of sense **a.**

In English use, *ob-* (*oc-*, *of-*, *op-*, *o-*) occurs

1. In combinations already formed in Latin in the senses above-mentioned; rarely in words formed in Eng. itself on Latin elements: e.g. **a.** *obedience, obversion*; **b.** *object, occur, opponent, opposite*; **c** *obduce, occident*; **d.** *obdulcorate, obdurate.*

2. In mod. scientific Latin, and hence in Eng., in Botany, etc., *ob-* is prefixed to adjs. in the sense 'inversely', or 'in the opposite direction'; e.g. *obcordātus* (Linnæus), *obcordate*, i.e. cordate with the base or broad end presented; *obovate*, ovate or egg-shaped with the wider end presented; *obtriangular*, triangular with the apex downward. See below OBCLAVATE to OBTURBINATE.

This is not an ancient L. use, where *ob-* was rarely combined with an adj., the chief example being *oblongus* OBLONG, which could hardly be in sense the model for these words. Apparently the prefix represents the *ob-* of the adv. *obversē* OBVERSELY, and is an abridged representation of that word.

†**Oba·cerate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *obacerāre* to contradict. (Derived according to some Lat. grammarians from *acus*, *acer-* chaff.)] Hence †**Obacera·tion,** a stopping one's mouth.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Obacerate*, to stop ones mouth, that he cannot tell out his tale. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Obaceration.*

Ocaie, obs. form of OBEY.

†**Obak,** obs. form of ABACK: cf. O *prep.*[1]

1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* 3 All pinges putt o-bak. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5084 His pryde was put obak.

Obambulate (*o*bæˈmbiŭlēt), *v. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *obambulāre*, f. *ob-* (OB-) + *ambulare* to walk.] *intr.* To walk about; to wander hither and thither.

1614–15 BOYS *Wks.* (1622) 597 Soules departed .. doe not obambulate and wander vp and downe, but remaine in places of happinesse or vnhappinesse. 1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 100 In the interim the Soule doth not wander and obambulate. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* V. (1737) 231 We..must still obambulate, Sequacious of the Court.

So **Obambula·tion,** walking to and fro; **Oba·mbulatory** *a.*, habitually walking about, itinerant.

1600 O. E. (M. SUTCLIFFE) *Repl. Libel* v. 100 Their stationarie obambulations about the limits of parishes. 1610 BOYS *Wks.* (1622) 375 Their obambulations of spirits and apparitions of dead men. 1818 J. BROWN *Psyche* 107 Obambulation much befriends The point for which a man contends. 1855 CHAMIER *My Travels* III. i. 16 Many obambulatory merchants of such wares.

‖**Obang** (ōuˈbæŋ). Also 7 **oeban.** [Jap. *ō-ban*, f. *ō* great + *ban* (a. Chinese *fan*) sheet, division cf. KOBANG.] A gold coin formerly current in Japan, of an oblong form rounded at the corners, and equal in value to ten kobangs.

1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* II. (1669) 147 A thousand *Oebans* of Gold, which amount to forty seven thousand *Thayls*, or crowns. 1863 *Reader* 21 Nov. 595 The half-obang is almost literally an obang, which is elliptic in form, cut in half. 1890 *Daily News* 11 Oct. 5/4 The next in size to this unwieldy coin is the Japanese 'obang', which weighs rather more than two ounces and a half, about equal to ten English sovereigns.

†**Oba·rmate,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [f. ppl. stem of L. *obarmāre* to arm against.] *trans.* To arm (Cockeram, 1623). Hence †**Obarma·tion,** an arming (Ibid.).

1658 PHILLIPS, *Obarmation*, an arming against.

‖**Oba·rni, oba·rne.** *Obs.* [Russ. обварный *obvarnyi*, scalded, prepared by scalding.] In full, *mead obarni*, i.e. 'scalded mead', a drink used in Russia, and known in England *c* 1600.

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 461 One veather of sodden mead called *Obarni*. 1609 *Pimlyco* (Arb.), With spiced Meades .. As Meade Obarne, and Meade Cherunck. 1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* I. 1, Chimney-sweepers [Are got] To their tobacco, and strong-waters, Hum, Meath, and Obarni.

Obay(e, Obbet, -it, -yt, obs forms of OBEY, OBIT.

Obbley, variant of OBLEY *Obs.*

‖**Obbligato** (*o*bbligā·to, *o*bligā·to), *a.* (*sb.*) *Mus.* Often **obligato.** [a. It. *obbligato*, formerly *obligato*, obliged, obligatory.] Indispensable; that cannot be omitted: applied to a part essential to the completeness of a composition (or to the instrument on which such a part is played); esp. to an accompaniment having an independent value. (Opposed to *ad libitum*.) Also *transf.* indispensable; forced, compulsory.

[1724 *Explic. For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* 50 *Obligata* Necessary, Expressly, or on Purpose. 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Obligati*, signifies for, or on purpose, or necessary; as *doi violin obligati*, on purpose for two violins.] 1794 MATHIAS *Pars. Lit.* (1798) 342 And with Raimondi's fire, and warlike art, Play'd some French General's *obligato* part. 1821 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 234 He added an obbligato accompaniment of a large hand-bell. 1878 E. J. HOPKINS in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 20 An accompaniment may be either 'Ad libitum' or 'Obligato'..It is said to be Obligato when..it forms an integral part of the composition.

B. *sb.* An obbligato part or accompaniment

1845 E. HOLMES *Mozart* 276 The scena and rondo, *Non temer*, with pianoforte *obligato*. 1861 *Times* 26 Aug., He has furnished a sort of 'obbligato', or independent part.

Obbraid, corrupt form of UPBRAID.

†**Obcæcate,** *a. Obs.* Also 6 **obse-**, 6–7 **obce-.** [ad. L. *obcæcāt-us*, pa. pple. of *obcæcāre* or *occæcāre* to blind, f. *ob-* (OB- 1 b) + *cæcāre* to blind, *cæcus* blind. See also OCCÆCATE *v.*] Blinded; blind; destitute of mental or spiritual vision. So †**Obcæcated** (-cæc-) *a.*, in same sense; †**Obcæcation** (-cæc-), blinded condition; mental or spiritual blindness.

a 1568 A. KID in *Bannatyne MS.* (1875) 263/40 And prince of iustice the verry image suld be, 'I he quhilk but vertew is blind and obscat. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 121 His obscate and blind enemies. 1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxiii. 293 Neither was their obduration nor their obcecation less. *a* 1631 DONNE *Serm.* V. 125 A heavy blindness and obcæcation. 1641 *Family of Love* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malham) IV. 447 Let not us persuade ourselves..that our great god Cupid is obcecated. 1696 EVELYN in *Bentley's Corr.* (1842) I. 115 The fillets, with which the Iunto's eyes are banded..to represent their Obcæcation.

Obcess, obs. (erron.) form of OBSESS.

Obclavate (*o*bklē·vĕt), *a. Nat. Hist.* [See OB- 2.] Inversely clavate; club-shaped with the thickened part at the base. 1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Obcompressed (ɒbkə̃mpre·st), *a. Nat. Hist.* [See OB- 2.] Compressed or flattened in the opposite of the usual direction: see quots.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Obcompressus*, *Bot.* Applied by H. Cassini to the ovary and seeds of the *Synantheræ* [= *Compositæ*], when their greater diameter is from right to left, as in the *Coreopsis*: obcompressed. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Obcompressed*, flattened anteriorly.

Obconic (ɒbkɒ·nik), *a. Nat. Hist.* = next.

1819 SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 153 *Broscus*..labial palpi with their fourth joint obconic. 1847 HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 5. 235 Antennæ..clavate, second and third joints obconic.

Obconical (ɒbkɒ·nikăl), *a.* Chiefly *Nat. Hist.* [See OB- 2.] Inversely conical; of the form of a cone with the base upward or outward.

1806 GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 1 *Salicornia*... Joints compressed, emarginate; internodes obconical. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 298 Antennæ with obconical joints. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 133 Carpels..immersed in a large, obconical receptacle.

Obcordate (ɒbkɔ̃·ɹdĕt), *a. Nat. Hist.* [See OB- 2.] Inversely cordate; heart-shaped, with the apex serving as base or point of attachment.

1775 J. JENKINSON *Gen. & Specif. Descr. Br. Pl.* Gloss., *Obcordate*, heart-shaped with the *apex* downwards. 1819 SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 153 Thorax obcordate, its base very narrow or pedunculated. 1896 EDMONDS *Bot. for Beginners* vi. 42 In the Wood Sorrel we have an obcordate, or inversely heart-shaped leaf.

So **Obcordiform** *a.* = prec.

1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1892 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Obcuneate (ɒbkiū·niĕt), *a. Nat. Hist.* [See OB- 2.] Inversely cuneate; wedge-shaped, with the thin end at the base of the organ or part.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 166 Segments of submerged leaves obcuneate. *Ibid.* 346 Bracts of fruiting catkins broadly obcuneate.

Obcurrent, obs. variant of OCCURRENT.

Obdeltoid (ɒbde·ltoid), *a. Nat. Hist.* [See OB- 2.] Inversely deltoid; of a triangular form, with the apex downward, or at the base of the organ or part. 1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

Obdiplostemonous (ɒbdiplo,stī·mŏnəs), *a. Bot.* [See OB- 2.] Diplostemonous with the disposition of the two stamen-whorls reversed; having the stamens of the outer whorl opposite to, and those of the inner whorl alternate with, the petals. Hence **Obdiplostemony**, the condition of being obdiplostemonous.

1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 3. 198 It..occurs that the antipetalous stamens are more or less exterior in insertion, and then the carpels, when isomerous, are alternate with the inner and antisepalous stamens, and therefore opposite the petals.. This arrangement takes the name of Obdiplostemony. 1882 *Nature* 7 Dec. 126 The .. curious 'obdiplostemonous' arrangement in the .. genus *Platytheca*. 1888 HENSLOW *Origin Floral Struct* xx. 189 In most genera, obdiplostemony..is .due to the petaline whorl of filaments being, so to say, thrust outside the level of the calycine whorl by the protruding .bases of the carpels.

Obdormition (ɒbdɒrmi·ʃən). [ad. L. *obdormītiōn-em*, n. of action from *obdormīre* to fall asleep, f. *ob-* (OB- 1 d) + *dormīre* to sleep.]

†**1.** A falling asleep, or the condition of being asleep. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1634 BP. HALL *Contempl., N. T.* iv. xxxii, A peaceable obdormition in thy bed of ease and honour.

2. Numbness of a limb, etc. due to pressure on a nerve; the condition of being 'asleep'. *rare*—[0].

1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1886 in THOMAS *Med. Dict.*

†**Obduce,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *obdūc-ĕre* to draw over, cover over, f. *ob-* (OB- 1 c) + *ducĕre* to lead, draw.]

1. *trans.* To cover, envelop.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 223 This plant is. obduced on every side with long strait..leaves. 1709 BLAIR in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 71 A certain Crust .obducing the Cutis. *Ibid.* 118 Cellules..obduc'd with a thin Membrane.

2. To draw or put over as a covering.

a 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 1. ii. 65 A Cortex that is obduced over the Cutis, as in Elephants.

†**Obduct,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *obduct-*, ppl. stem of *obdūcĕre*: see prec.; cf. INDUCT.] *trans.* = prec. 1.

1623 COCKERAM, *Obduct*, to couer. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. v. 188 When the Liver is .so obducted and covered with thick skins, that it cannot diffuse its virtue.

†**Obduction.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *obductiōn-em*, n. of action f. *obdūcĕre*: see OBDUCE.] The action of covering or enveloping.

In quot. 1609 repr. L. *obductio* of the Vulgate, tr. Gr. ἐπικάλυψις of the LXX, variously explained in the versions.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 34 A strong Ligament within the joynt..beside the outward obductions, and clothynges with Ligamentes. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ecclus.* ii. 2 Make no hast in the time of obduction. 1623 COCKERAM, *Obduction*, a couering. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Obduction*, a covering or laying over.

†**Obdulcorate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. OB- 1 d + late L. *dulcōrāre* to sweeten, f. *dulcōr-em* sweetness, f. *dulc-is* sweet: cf. L. *obdulcāre*.] *trans.* To sweeten.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 36 Such medicaments are obdulcorated with cordial electuaries.

Obduracy (ɒ·bdiurăsi, ɒbdiū·răsi). [f. OBDURATE: see -ACY 3, and cf. late L. *obdūrātio*.] The state or quality of being obdurate.

1. Stubbornness, obstinacy; obstinate hardness of heart, relentlessness; persistence in evil.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. ii. 50 Thou think'st me as farre in the Diuels Booke, as thou, and Falstaffe, for obduracie and persistencie. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. II. 161 He is so constant in his resolutions, that it passes almost to obduracy. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* II. xvi. 436 To break the Obduracy of my Harden'd and ungrateful Heart. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) I. II. iv. 238 If Rome at times was courted with promising submission, at others it was opposed with inflexible obduracy.

2. The state of being physically hardened. *rare.*

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 514 They [caruncles] are found to acquire the obduracy of a rigid scirrhus.

Obdurate (ɒ·bdiurĕt, ɒbdiū·rĕt), *a.* [ad. L. *obdūrāt-us* hardened, hardened in heart, pa. pple. of *obdūrāre*: see next.]

1. a. Hardened in wickedness or sin; persistently impenitent; stubbornly resisting, or insensible to, moral influence.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 126 Þei be so obdurate in here coueytise. 1558 BP. WATSON *Serv. Sacram.* xvi. 98 What obdurate vnkindness is this, not to recognise these so great benefites. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 790 What..Wonders move th' obdurate to relent? 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* I. iv. 76 Mollifie and Soften the Hardness of my Obdurate Heart. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* x. 366 The obdurate conscience of the old sinner.

absol. as *sb.* 1830 W. PHILLIPS *Mt. Sinai* iv. 177 Beholding ..With righteous wrath such obdurates.

b. Hardened, or hardening oneself, against persuasion, entreaty, the sentiment of pity, etc.; stubborn, obstinate, unyielding, inflexible, relentless, hard-hearted, inexorable.

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* v. i, If humble suits or imprecations..Might have entreated your obdurate breasts. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, I. iv. 142 Women are soft, milde, pittifull, and flexible; Thou, sterne, obdurate, flintie, rough, remorselesse. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Evremont's Ess.* 187 The miserable condition of old King Priam touches the most obdurate Soul. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 171 P 8 To supplicate obdurate brutality, was hopeless. 1828 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* IX. ix, But custom maketh blind and obdurate The loftiest hearts. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.*, *Look at Clock* xix, Why the fair was obdurate None knows,—to be sure it Was said she was setting her cap at the Curate. 1866 MRS. H. WOOD *St. Martin's Eve* xxv. (1874) 311 She was compelled to be more obdurate than even her father had been.

c. *fig.* of things.

1727 SWIFT *Let. Eng. Tongue* Wks. 1755 II. i. 188 They have joined the most obdurate consonants without one intervening vowel. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 69 This obdurate and destructive disease. 1814 CARY *Dante, Inf.* xxxiii, We all were silent. Ah, obdurate earth! 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xl, Said Kit, hammering stoutly at an obdurate nail.

†**2.** Physically hardened or hard. *Obs.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 10/2 The fissures are filled vp with some obdurate substance and callositye. *c* 1600 NORDEN *Spec. Brit., Cornw.* (1728) 11 Tynn. the owre thereof beyng an obdurate stone spred in the veynes of the mountaynes. 1743 tr. *Heister's Surg.* 394 Attended with an obdurate Callus. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 52 Well-tann'd hides, Obdurate and unyielding.

b. *transf.* Harsh or disagreeable to the senses. *Obs. rare.*

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. II. cxxiii, I mean not Natures harsh obdurate light.

Obdurate (ɒ·bdiurĕt, ɒbdiū·rĕt), *v.* [f. OBDURATE *a.*, or L. *obdūrāt-*, ppl. stem of *obdūrāre* to harden, harden in heart, f. *ob-* (OB- 1 b) + *dūrāre* to harden.]

1. *trans.* To make obdurate, to harden in wickedness, or against moral influence, entreaty, etc.; to make stubborn or obstinate; to harden the heart of, make relentless or pitiless.

a 1540 BARNES *Works* (1573) 279/2 The holy Ghost sayth, I will obdurate the hart of Pharao. 1605 J. DOVE *Confut. Atheism* I [They] haue so hardned and obdurated them selues, that they haue no sence or feeling. 1651 HOWELL *Venice* 44 She [Venice] is obdurated with the same kind of vigor and vertu as old Rome. 1662 PETTY *Taxes* 58 Most of the punishments..are but shame..which shame for ever after obdurates the offender. 1710 [see OBDURATED below]. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 84 Not . from God, dooming to perdition, reprobating, obdurating, damning, but from man ..obduring or hardening himself in sin.

2. To harden physically. *Obs. rare.*

1597 [see OBDURATED below]. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 4/2 Sprede it on two papers..and in the night it will obdurate itselfe. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 10 So as either too much to obdurate or mollify.

†**3.** *intr.* To become hard. *Obs. rare.*

1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 263 This tree brings forth blossomes, first white, then green, afterwards red, and then obdurates, from whence come the cloves.

Hence **Obdurated** *ppl. a.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 20/2 The debilest syde of the obdurated liver or milte. 1599 — tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 248/2 When as a woman getteth an obduratede Breste. 1710 *Acc. Last Distemp. Tom Whigg* II. 55 Our Young, and not yet Obdurated Kitt Catt. 1874 PUSEY *Lent. Serm.* 422 The obstinacy of an obdurated will.

Obdurately (see the adj.), *adv.* [f. OBDURATE *a.* + -LY 2.] In an obdurate manner; stubbornly; relentlessly.

a 1712 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. III. 33 Israel, grown obdurately profane. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xv, Still Mr. Lillyvick, regardless of the siren, cried obdurately [etc.]. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* x. 115 Shut your doors obdurately against [them].

Obdurateness (see the adj.). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being obdurate.

1. = OBDURACY 1.

1628 GAINSFORD *Perk. Warbeck* in *Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 74 If the duchess continued in her obdurateness, and would not desist from her feminine rages, and terrible prosecutions. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 23. 3/1 With fervent heat m' obdurateness he blames. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* II. xix. 532 How often have I felt this Obdurateness of Heart within!

2. = OBDURACY 2. *rare.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr Chirurg.* 44/1 [Bandages] must be softe..because through the obduratnes therof, they might hurte that parte. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 146 It presently acquired a stony obdurateness.

Obduration (ɒbdiurē·ʃən). [ad. L. *obdūrātiōn-em* hardening, n. of action from *obdūrāre* to harden.] The action or fact of hardening, or condition of being hardened.

1. A hardening, or condition of being hardened, in sin or wickedness; a making or becoming stubborn, obstinate, or insensible to moral influence; *rarely*, a becoming, or condition of having become, relentless or insensible to entreaty (quots. 1494, 1526).

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 553 Than the Gaunteners suppry yd with more obduracion of herte agayn theyr prynce, made theym a capytayne namyd Phylyp Artyuele. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 90 b, Obduracion or vnpitefulnes. 1585 PARSONS *Chr. Exerc.* II. vi. 367 This .. was the obduration of Pharao. 1647 M. HUDSON *Div. Right Govt.* I. ii. 7 God doth work. upon the will, either by way of Obduration, or by way of Mollification and conversion. 1728 RAMSAY *General Mistake* 20 Obduration follows public shame. 1778 BP LOWTH *Isaiah* Notes (ed. 12) 182 The obduration of the Jews of that age. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1740/1 Falling under that judgment of obduration of which Isaiah speaks.

2. Physical hardening. *rare.*

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. vii. 113 The obduration of his Posteriors, almost petrified by continuall hardnings upon his Asses hare backe. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 231 As the distension and obduration increase.

†**Obdura·tious,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. OBDURATION: see -IOUS.] Characterized by or showing obduration; obdurate.

1672 BAXTER *Bagshaw's Scand.* i. 4, I had been guilty of an obdurations self-saving, and perfidious silence.

†**Obdure** (ɒbdiū·ɹ), *a. Obs.* (exc. *arch.*) [f. OB- 1 b + *dūr-us* hard: after L. *obdūrāre*: see next.]

1. = OBDURATE *a.* 1.

1608 HEYWOOD *Lucrece* IV. ii. Wks. 1874 V. 219 My doors the day time to my friends are free, But in the night the obdure gates are lesse kinde. 1639 G. DANIEL *Ecclus.* xvi. 43 Hee made obdure the heart of yt proud King Pharoh. 1655 HEYWOOD & ROWLEY *Fortune by Land & Sea* I. ii. Wks. 1874 VI 375 The boy's inflexible, and I obdure. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Sonn.*, *Meaning of the Look*, When thy deathly need is obdurest [*later edd.* dearest].

2. = OBDURATE *a.* 2.

1624 QUARLES *Sion's Sonn.* xxiv. 1632 — *Div. Fancies* II. xiv. (1660) 54 Gods sacred Word is like the Lamp of Day, Which softens wax, but makes obdure the clay.

Hence † **Obdu·rely** *adv.*; † **Obdu·reness.**

1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* I. 55 The fates For her obdurenesse turn'd her into stone. 1634 BP. HALL *Contempl., N. T.* iv. *Christ Betrayed*, Oh the sottishnesse and obdurenesse of this sonne of perdition! 1848 LYTTON *K. Arthur* IX. civ, The morsels least obdurely tough.

Obdure (ɒbdiū·ɹ), *v.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [ad. L. *obdūrā-re* to harden, to render or become hard; f. *ob-* (OB- 1 b) + *dūrāre* to harden, f. *dūr-us* hard.]

1. *trans.* = OBDURATE *v.* 1. (In quots. 1640 in good sense: To strengthen, fortify, 'steel'.)

1598 YONG *Diana* 24 Now mollifie thy dire Hardnes and brest of thine so much obdured. 1633 HEYWOOD *Eng. Trav.* v. Wks. 1874 IV. 90 Hath. sinne so obdur'd thy heart? 1640 BP. HALL *Chr. Moder.* (Ward) 20/1 We may not so obdure ourselves as to be like the Spartan boys, who would not so much as change a countenance at their beating. *Ibid.* 23/2 It concerns a wise man to obdure himself against these weak fears. 1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* v. § 18. 153 God seems .. to have obdur'd their Hearts, to force them unto great Sins. 1860 [see OBDURATE *v.* 1].

†**2.** To harden physically; = OBDURATE *v.* 2.

1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* I. 55 A dragon they espie Obdur'd to stone. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 112 Brick .. hardned by the Sun, which makes them..no less solid and usefull than those the Fire obdures.

†**3.** *intr.* **a.** To become hard. **b.** To become or remain obdurate; to persist stubbornly. *Obs.*

1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* VI. ii, Sencelesse of good as stones they soone obdure. 1641 'SMECTYMNUUS' *Answ. Post.* (1653) 88 Becket obdures, denies that the. Courts have authoritie to judge him. *c* 1750 SHENSTONE *Ruin'd Abbey* 213 Resolute in wrongs the priest obdur'd.

Hence † **Obdu·ring** *vbl. sb.*

1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. xx, He .would little perplex his thought for the obduring of nine hundred and ninety such as will dayly take worse liberties.

Obdured (ɒbdiū·ɹd, *poet.* ɒbdiū·rĕd), *ppl. a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [pa. pple. of prec. vb., after L. *obdūrātus* obdurate.]

1. = OBDURATE *a.* 1.

1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 53 To ignorants obdurde, quhair wilful errour lyis. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. xv. § 2 (1622) 154 A notable mirrour of obdured vngodlinesse. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* III. ix. (1654) 252 Denouncing judgement to the unbeleeving and obdured sinner. 1667 MILTON

P. L. II. 568 Arm th' obdured brest With stubborn patience as with triple steel. 1830 CARLYLE *Richter* in *Misc. Ess.* (1872) III. 40 A man with such obdured Stoicism like triple steel round his breast.

†2. = OBDURATE *a.* 2. *rare.*

1619 H. HUTTON *Follie's Anat.* (Percy Soc.) 9, I could .. Reade them a lecture should their vice imprint With sable lines in the obdured flint.

Hence †**Obdu·redness**, obdurateness.

1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, N. T.* 183 With further obdurednesse of heart. *a* 1656 — *Specialities Life* Rem. Wks. (1660) 13 The obdurednes and hopeless condition of that man. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 180 Their implacable obdurednesse, and unreclaimability of nature.

†**Obdu·rity.** *Obs. rare.* [f. OBDURE *a.* + -ITY: cf. DURITY.] Hardness; obduracy.

c 1600 NORDEN *Spec. Brit., Corn.w.* (1728) 18 A stone called a Moar-stone. .. Notwithstanding then naturall obduritie, the Countrie people haue a deuice to cleeue them. 1653 F. G tr. *Scudéri's Artamenes* (1655) IV. viii. ii. 113 When you discover any obdurity or inhumanity in her. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 116 Because of their obdurity and density they preserve the strength of those medicaments.

Obe (ōub). *Gr. Hist.* [ad. Gr. ὠβά.] A village or district in ancient Laconia; a subdivision of an original φυλή or clan.

1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* viii. I. 315 An obe, which originally signified a village or district. *a* 1873 LYTTON *Pausanias* iv. v, The divisions or obes acknowledged by the State.

‖ **Obeah** (ō·biă), **obi** (ō·bi). Also 8 **obia**, 9 **obea, obeeyah.** [A West African word: cf. Efik *ubio*, 'a thing, or mixture of things, put in the ground, as a charm to cause sickness or death; the Obeah of the West Indies' (Goldie *Dict. of Efik* 1874). With the senses cf. those of JUJU.]

1. An amulet, charm, or fetish used by negroes for magical purposes.

1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. xx. 89 A superstitious *obia* or amulet tied about his neck. *Ibid.* (1813) II. xxix. 363 To whom he sells his obias or amulets, in order to make them invulnerable.

2. A kind of pretended sorcery or witchcraft practised by the negroes in Africa, and formerly in the West Indies and neighbouring countries.

1764 GRAINGER *Sugar Cane* iv. 381 In Obia, all the sons of sable Afric trust. 1802 MAR EDGEWORTH *Grateful Negro* (1832) 246 *note*, Strict investigation .. has been made after the professors of Obi. *a* 1818 M. G. LEWIS *Jrnl. W. Ind.* (1834) 94 The belief in Obeah is now greatly weakened. 1823 T. ROUGHLEY *Jamaica Planter's Guide* ii. 83 Perhaps the horrid and abominable practice of Obea is carried on, dismembering and disabling one another. 1889 H. J. BELL *Obeah; Witchcraft in W. Indies* i. 9 Before the emancipation .. the practice of Obeah was rampant in all the West Indian Colonies. 1889 *Pall Mall G.*, The awful mysteries of Obeeyah (*vulgo* Obi) and the powers possessed by the Obeeyah women of those days, were sufficiently known to all the slave-traders of the West Coast.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *obeah* (or *obi*) *-man, -woman*, one who practises obeah, a negro sorcerer or sorceress.

1764 GRAINGER *Sugar Cane* iv. 370 *note*, The negro-conjurers or obia-men as they are called. *a* 1818 M. G. LEWIS *Jrnl. W. Ind.* (1834) 237 Adam, the reputed Obeah-man. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* xli, She .. had always been considered as an Obi woman. 1886 GRANT ALLEN *In all Shades* xxviii. (1887) 200 His mouldy obeah mummery of loose alligators' teeth and .. little human knuckle-bones.

Hence **O·beah, o·bi,** *v. trans.*, to bewitch by obeah, put under a spell; **O·beahism** (**obeoism, obeism, obiism**), the practice of or belief in obeah.

a 1818 M. G LEWIS *Jrnl. W. Ind.* (1834) 134 Edward had Obeahed him. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* xlviii, Such superstitious nonsense as Obeoism. 1866 BECKFORD DAVIS in *Rep. R. Comm. Jamaica* 521 Obeahism .. is the art of poisoning, combined with the art of imposing upon the credulity of ignorant people by a pretence of witchcraft. 1874 SIR S. D. SCOTT *To Jamaica* xiii. 231 Belief in witchcraft, under the name of Obeism and Myalism. 1895 H. J. BELL in Stoddart *Cruising Caribbees* xi. 89 'Missis, I'm Obeahed, I know I'll go dead'.

Obeche, var. OBEISH *Obs.*, to obey.

†**Obe·dible,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *obēdī-re* to obey: see -BLE, -IBLE. Cf. OF. *obéissable* obedient, docile.] Capable of obedience; docile.

1622 BP. HALL *Contempl., N. T.* III. *Christ amg. Gergesens*, Spirits .. may be made most sensible of paine, and by the obedible submission of their created nature, wrought upon immediately by their appointed tortures.

Obedience (*obī·diĕns*). Also 4-5 **-iens(e,** 4-6 **-yence,** 5 **-yans**; 4 **obyd-,** 6 **obœdience.** [a. F. *obédience* (12th c. in Littré), ad. L. *obēdientia*, n. of quality f. *obēdient-em* OBEDIENT: see -ENCE. With senses 2-4 cf. med. L. *obēdientia* in Du Cange.]

1. The action or practice of obeying; the fact or character of being obedient; submission to the rule or authority of another; compliance with or performance of a command, law, or the like; the action of doing what one is bidden.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 6 Vor neod one, als .. obedience of hire bischope, oder of hire herie. 1340 *Ayenb.* 140 Of bozsamnesse .. þe milde bouȝþ gledliche, .. nor þe loue þet he beþ to þe obedience. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 9 For feyned obydience to synful mannis tradicioun. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* ii. ix, Vndone and lost for faulte of obedyence. 1563 WINZET *Four Score Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 59 For our humil and dew obœdience vnto our lauchful Souerane. 1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* Introd. 2 To bee brought vppe in the obedience of Lawes. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 19 They traine their cattell to such obedience, as with a Call or Whistle .. a great Heard will follow them like dogges. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* III. iv. (1762) 160 Obedience is the submitting and yielding of the Will of one, to the Will of another. 1805 JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 3 The King's Council .. held their places at will, and were in most humble obedience to that will. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxi, In obedience to this request the qualifications were all gone through again. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 65 Superstition, blind obedience to custom, and the other substitutes for a right and independent use of the mind.

b. *fig.* The action or fact of yielding to some actuating force or agency: see OBEY *v.* 1 d. Usually in phr. *in obedience to.*

1671 L. ADDISON *W. Barbary* 102 They remove from one place to another, in obedience to their fickle Humors and cogent Necessities. *Mod.* A heavy body falls to the ground in obedience to the law of gravitation. The *s* becomes *r* in obedience to Verner's law.

c. *Passive obedience.* (*a*) (Opposed to *active* obedience) an obedience in which the subject allows himself to be treated according to the will of another; or in which he suffers without remonstrance or resistance. (*b*) Unqualified obedience or submission to authority, whether the commands be reasonable or unreasonable, lawful or unlawful.

1656 BRAMHALL *Replic.* vi. 241 Whether a power to reform abuses and inconveniences be necessary to a King, to which all his Subjects owe at least passive obedience. *a* 1708 BEVERIDGE *Thes. Theol.* (1711) III. 328 As by Christ's passive obedience we are freed from the guilt of sin, so by His active obedience we are invested with righteousness. 1712 BERKELEY (*title*) Passive Obedience; or, the Christian Doctrine of not resisting the Supreme Power, proved and vindicated, upon the Principles of the Law of Nature. 1808 MOORE *Poet. Wks.* II. 16 The churchman's opiate draught, Of passive prone obedience. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1857) II. xi. 330 The doctrine of passive obedience had now crept from the homilies into the statute-book.

2. The fact or position of being obeyed, or of having others subject to one; command, authority, rule, dominion. (Now chiefly of ecclesiastical authority, esp. that of the Church of Rome.)

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 7 Sume læted wel of hem seluen .. ȝif he bie of heiȝe menstre, oder ȝif he hafð sum hei obedience. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. x. 220 Holy churche hoteþ alle manere puple Vnder obedience to bee and buxum to þe lawe. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 1063 All þe graciouis goddes þat þe ground viseten, All er vndir my obedience, dredles I telle. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 27 We are determyned noo longer to bee vnder yowre obedience. 1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* xi. § 754. 330 C D is a Monke professed under the obedience of the same Abbot. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX ii § 24 To abjure the authority and obedience of the Bishop of Rome. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xvi. 214 The prospect of reducing Spain to the archduke's obedience. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 2. 356 The two Houses decided .. to return to the obedience of the Papal See.

b. *transf.* A sphere of authority; a realm, district, or body of persons subject to some rule, esp. ecclesiastical; a dominion.

1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. iii. (1636) 125 Christians .. of the Patriarch of Constantinoples obedience. 1832 tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* ix. 209 On the 7th of July, the assembled cardinals of the two 'obediences' named in their place a third, Alexander V. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxii. 20 All the English land-owners within William's obedience. 1878 STUBBS *Mediæval & Mod. Hist.* viii. (1900) 184 The Armenian Church was so far schismatic as not to be integrally a portion of either Roman or Byzantine obedience.

3. A salutation expressive of submission or reverence; a bow or curtsy; = OBEISANCE 3. Now *arch.* and *dial.* *To make* (*one's*) *obedience*, med. L. *obedientiam facere.*

1503 DUNBAR *Thistle & Rose* 76 To hir [Dame Nature] thair makar to mak obediens, Full law inclynnand with all dew reuerens. 1604 DRAYTON *Owle* 1151 The poore Owle (his Obedience done) Thus to his Liege Lord reverently begun. 1661 EVELYN *Diary* 22 Apr., After obedience on their several approches to ye throne. 1800 HELENA WELLS *Constantia Neville* III. xxix. 193 'Be sure to bring your music books', he cried, as I made my obedience. 1885 'J. S. WINTER' *In Quarters* vi. 105 A .. nurse .. who rose and made her obedience when he entered.

4. In a monastic or conventual establishment: Any office, official position, or duty, under the abbot or superior; the particular office or duty of any inmate of a convent; also, the cell, room, or place appertaining or appropriate to a particular office; = med. L. *obedientia* (see Du Cange).

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Obedience, *Obedientia*, is sometimes used in the canon law, for an office, or the administration of it. .. *Obedientia* was used in the general, for every thing that was enjoined the monks, by the abbot. .. In a more restrained sense [it] was applied to the farm belonging to the abbey, to which the monks were sent, .. either to look after the farm, or collect the rents. 1815 MARY SCHIMMELPENNINCK *Demol. Monast. Pt. Royal* III. 51 All the obediences .. were put into .. disorder. Obedience is the name given to those rooms containing the materials for the different kinds of works in which nuns are employed. .. There were a great many of these obediences at Port Royal, as for example, obediences for the linen, the robery, the mattresses, the bedding, the furniture, the drugs, the apothecary's shop. 1882 OGILVIE (Annandale), *Obedience* .. 3 .. (*b*) A written precept or other formal instrument by which a superior in a religious order communicates to one of his subjects any special precept or instruction. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Obedience* .. 4. *Eccles.* .. (*b*) In Roman Catholic monasteries, any ecclesiastical and official position, with the estate and profits belonging to it, which is subordinate to the abbot's jurisdiction.

†**Obe·diencer.** *Obs.* [f. OBEDIENCE + -ER: cf. F. *obédiencier.*] = OBEDIENTIARY *sb.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 27 As oure prelatis wiþ her obedienceers and her lyvyng dispisen þe mekenes and þe povert of Crist. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. vi. 91 Bote he be obediencer to pryour oþer to mynstre. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 157/1 God willed the woman to be subiecte and obediencer of man. 1535 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 28 § 15 The abbottes or pryours to whome thei be obedyencers. 1721 *St. German's Doctor & Stud.* 284 All that the Obediencer hath is the Superior's. [1892 KIRK *Abingdon Acc.* p. xi, We might .. use 'obediencer'.]

Obedienciarie, obs. form of OBEDIENTIARY.

Obe·diency. *rare.* [ad. L. *obēdientia*: see OBEDIENCE and -ENCY.] = OBEDIENCE I.

1614 R. TAITOR *Hog hath lost Pearl* v. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XI. 486 Great Crœsus' shadow may dispose of me To what he pleaseth. *Light* So speaks obediency. 1800 COLERIDGE *Piccolom.* v ii, The holy habit of obediency.

Obedient (*obī·diĕnt*), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 4-6 **-yent,** 5-6 **-ient,** 5 **obeydyand,** 6 **obœdient.** [a. OF. *obédient* (11th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *obēdient-em*, pr. pple. of *obēdire* to OBEY.]

1. That obeys or is willing to obey; submissive to the will of a superior; complying with or carrying out a command or commands; doing what one is bidden; subservient; dutiful.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 424 Boðe beoð obedient to hore dame in alle þinges, bute ine sunne one. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* ii. 9 That I knowe .. wher in alle thingis ȝe ben obedyent. 14 .. *Tundale's Vis.* 1944 Lovyd ay God .. And to hym ever obeydyand were. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* civ. [cv.] 28 They were not obedient vnto his worde. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 158 The obedient executor of your commands. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 246 Such delight hath God in Men Obedient to his Will. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct* (1841) I. Introd. 1 To be made obedient to what they have already learnt. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* x, He lacks the homage and obedient affection which the poorest yeoman receives from his family. 1833 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1840-53) I. iv. § 123. 561 The armed force .. is essentially obedient—it acts, but should never deliberate. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 702 They were obedient to the laws.

†b. Owning, or subject to, the rule of another as sovereign or superior; subject. *Obs.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Ps. Conse.* 4072 Ne fra þan sal na man be bughsome, Ne obedient to þe kirk of Rome. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) iii. 16 Contreys that ben obedyent to the Emperour. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. 5 (Harl. MS.) A spirit obediente to a new gouernaunce. *c* 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 30/2 [It] is not obedient to the chyrch of Rome.

c. Conventionally used as an expression of respect or courtesy, esp. at leave-taking, or in the conclusion of a letter; in phr. *your obedient servant.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 137 This subscribed by your humble and obedient sonne Frances. 1681 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 66, I am so entirely myself as being, Sir, Your most obedient and most devoted servant, *Z.* Isham. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* I. i, *Snake*.. Mr. Surface, your most obedient. (*Exit.*) *Jos.* Mr. Snake, your most obedient. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 212 Reduce his wages, or get rid of her, Tom quits you, with—'Your most obedient, Sir'. 1885 *Times* 24 Nov. 10/4 You will greatly oblige, Sir, Your obedient servant.

†2. *Astrol.* Said of certain signs of the zodiac, etc.: Subject; see OBEY *v* 5. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 132 Which [the star Botercadent] of his kinde obedient Is to Mercurie and to Venus. *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 28 Thise crokede signes ben obedient to the signes þat ben of riht Assencioun.

†3. Yielding to desires or wishes; compliant. *Obs.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. xi. 188 Obedient as breþeren and sustren to oþere. 1497 BP. ALCOCK *Mons Perfect.* C ij b/1 Yf we be obedyent unto our hedes, god is obedient unto our prayers.

4. *fig.* (chiefly of things or involuntary agents): Moving or yielding as actuated or affected by something else.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. lxxiv. (Bodl. MS.) He findeþ mater more able and obedient to his worchinge þe more noble impression he prenteþ þerein. 1552 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 43 b, Other efficient causes that are obedient, are but instrumentes of doyng, as Hatchettes, Hammers. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Errr.* I. i. 87 My wife and I .. floating .. obedient to the streame, Was carried towards Corinth, as we thought. 1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* I. 27/1 The Ash is accounted very obedient in all manner of Works. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilis.* I. vii. 344 Soldiers live upon an element much more obedient to man.

†B. *sb.* One who is obedient or subject to authority; a subordinate: see quots. *Obs.*

1626 C. POTTER tr. *Father Paul's Hist.* II. 81 Apt to condemne and reprehend any action whatsoever, if it were not done with their knowledge and counsell, as also to iustifie all the actions of their Obedients. 1662 RAY *Three Itin.* II. 159 Here [Glasgow] are most commonly about forty students of the first year, which they call obedients.

Obedential (*obīdiĕ·nshăl*), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. med. L. *obēdientiāl-is*, f. *obēdientia* OBEDIENCE: see -AL 2; cf. F. *obédientiel* (1636 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by obedience. (Common in 17th c., chiefly *Theol.*; now *rare* or *Obs.* in *gen.* sense.)

1619 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1657) 15 Which .. distinction of Doctrinall and Obedientiall Necessity .. is .. sufficient to clear all doubts in this point. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* xxv. (1845) 371 Every being .. hath a power obediential to hear what God saith, and do it. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.*

1. l. 38 There is no Power in the World but owes .. an obediential subjection to the Lord of Nature. 1755 S. WALKER *Serm.* i, An obedential Spirit..is the only Qualification for happiness in us. 1825 CULBERTSON *Lect. Revel.* vi. 77 The obediential sufferings and death of Christ.

2. *Sc. Law.* (See quots.).

1693 STAIR *Institutes* I. iii. § 3 (ed. 2) 20 Obediential Obligations are these, which are put upon men by the will of God, not by their own will, and so are most Natural, as introduced by the Law of Nature. 1773 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* III. i. § 9. 414 These are called by Lord Stair *obediential* or *natural obligations*, in opposition to *conventional*. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) II 945.

† **B.** *sb.* (See quot.) *Obs. rare*—°.

1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 4), *Obedientials*, those that execute an Office under Superiours, and with obedience to their commands.

Hence **Obedie·ntially** *adv.*, in the way of obedience; **Obedie·ntialness**, a relation of obedience.

1640 GAUDEN *The Love*, etc. (1641) 12 No men or minds are more obedientially disposed to an heroick patience. 1651 J. F[REAKE] *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 28 Which obedientialness..is such as our bodies to our souls. *a* 1708 BEVERIDGE *Thes. Theol.* (1710) II. 275 To do. works of charity to the poor, obedientially to God's command.

Obedie·ntiar. *rare.* [See -AR 2.] = next, A. 2.

1892 KIRK (*title*) Accounts of the Obedientiars of Abingdon Abbey.

Obedientiary (*obīdi,e·nʃări*), *sb.* and *a.* Also 6 **-enci-, -enoy-.** [ad. med.L. *obēdientiāri-us*, adj. and sb., f *obēdientia* OBEDIENCE: see -ARY.]

A. *sb.* † **1.** A person practising obedience, or in a position of subjection; one owning allegiance; a subject: a liegeman. *Obs.*

c 1540 BP OF BANGOR in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. II. 151, I, your very humble obedienceyarye, most mekelye beseechithe your Grace. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 604/1 The great prelates and fat doctors, and other obedienciaries of the Romish sea. 1603 STOW *Surv.* (1842) 204/1 In respect of the whole realm, London is but..a subject and no free estate, an obedienciary and no place endowed with..absolute power.

2. A member of a conventual establishment charged with any duty or 'obedience'; the holder of any office in a monastery, under the abbot or superior (See OBEDIENCE 4.)

1794 W. TINDAL *Hist. Evesham* 94 The prior, sub prior, the third prior, and other obedientiaries of the order. 1886 *Athenæum* 3 July 14/1 In the case in point the convent in its corporate capacity stood to the obedientiary in the relation of owner of the fee. 1897 E. L. TAUNTON *Eng. Black Monks* I. 57 These payments were often assigned to divers officers of the abbey, obedientiaries as they were called. *attrib.* 1892 KITCHIN (*title*) Obedientiary Rolls of St. Swithun's, Winchester.

† **B.** *adj.* Practising or professing obedience; owning allegiance; subject. *Obs.*

1700 J. BROME *Trav. Eng., Scot.*, etc iii. (1707) 300 John.. yielded his Realm Tributary, and himself an obedientiary Vassal to the Bishop of Rome.

Obediently (*obī diĕntli*), *adv.* [f. OBEDIENT + -LY 2.] In an obedient manner; in or with obedience; submissively, dutifully.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* II x (1495) b vj b/1 Sedes make hemselfe subget to god obedyently, & not compellyd but by very fredom. *a* 1557 MRS. M. BASSET tr. *More's Treat. Passion* Wks. 1365/2 Yf we .. be readye obedientely to folowe hys most blessed will. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* ii. Wks. (1851) 284 Reason conducting without error those that give themselves obediently to be led accordingly. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. xxiii. 152 You are so obediently principled. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* x. v, Obediently they came, Like sheep. 1885 *Manch. Examr.* 18 Feb. 6/1 To submit obediently to the powers that be.

† **Obe·dientness.** *Obs. rare* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being obedient; obedience.

1572 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxx. 5 With how redy obedientness he submitted his backe to Gods rod. 1583 — *Calvin on Deut.* iii. 13 A true tryal of their obedientnesse.

Obeiance, -auns, obs. forms of OBEYANCE.

Obeie, obs. form of OBEY, *v.*

Obeisance (*obē·săns*). Forms: 4- **obeis-**; 4-8 **obeys-**; also 4 **obeish-**, 5 **obeyssh-, obeiss-, obayss-,** (**obeyes-, obecy-, obbeis-, obeisi-**), 5-6 **obeyss-**, 7 **obays-**; 4- **-ance**, 4-6 **-aunce**, 5-6 **-ans.** See also the aphetic BEISANCE. [a. F. *obéissance* (13th c. in Littré), f. *obéissant*, pr. pple. of *obéir* to OBEY: see -ANCE. *Obéissance* had the same relation to *obéissant* that L. *obēdientia* had to *obēdient-em.* With senses 2-4, cf. med.L. *obēdientia* in Du Cange.]

† **1.** The action or fact of obeying; = OBEDIENCE 1.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* 47 He bynt him to perpetuall obeisaunce 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Sam.* xv. 22 Betre is obeishaunce [1388 obedience] than slayn sacrificis. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 26 Alle women..be not of the obeisaunce that a merchauntez wiff was. 1553 LADY JANE GREY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 186 To remayne fast in your obeysaunce and duetie to the imperiall Crowne of this Realme. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* Ep. ded., A testimony of my obeysance and humble submission to your judgment.

† **2.** *The obeisance* (of any one), the obedience which he claims; hence, Authority, rule, command, sway: = OBEDIENCE 2. *Obs.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 587 *Cleopatra*, To conqueryn regnys and honour Vn to the toun of rome..To hahe the worlde vn-to hyre obeysaunce. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 6630 Sette the lande in rewle..hole to be..vnder his obeysaunce. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) E ij, The realme of Acaye submytted his..proude heade, to the sweete obeysaunce of the empyre. 1664 *Fleddan F.* I. 5 To bring that Land to his obeysance.

† **b.** The sphere within which any one rules; a district under the rule or jurisdiction (of some one), a dominion; = OBEDIENCE 2 b. *Obs.*

1419 J. DE ASSHETON in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 73 The Abbot..has sent for safe condute for to come to 3our obeysshans. 1467 *Westerf. Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 305 No manere aliennt, borne out of thobeysance of the Kyng of Inglande. 1493 HEN. VII in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* (Camden) 9 The Flemmings and other of the archduke's obeissaunce. 1569 T. NORTON in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. lv. 561 The country round about within her obeisance. 1616 R. C. *Times Whistle* II. 701 The Iewes, together with their Palestine, Which he by force will conquer, and confine To his obeisance.

3. A bodily act or gesture expressive of submission or respect (almost always, A bending or prostration of the body in token of this); a respectful salutation; a bow or curtsy: = OBEDIENCE 3. Often in phr. *to do, make, pay obeisance*, in med.L. *obedientiam facere.* (The chief current sense, but almost restricted to literary use, and often with an archaic tinge.)

(In F., Godefroy has one 16th c example of *obéissance* = *révérence, salut*, but no OF. examples. The sense is not in Cotgr., Littré, or Hatz.-Darm.)

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1268 *Dido*, And can so wel don alle hise obeysaunces And waytyn hire at festis and at daunces. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* II. i, They approched to theyr kynge for to make obeyssaunce vnto hym. *a* 1555 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 150 A gentleman that brought the cup, in making obeisance, the cover fell to the ground. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* II. xvii, He lowted low With prone obeysance. 1640 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 124 He made a low Obeysance. *c* 1720 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 69 They shewed us the wearing of ye pavement with ye obeisance of his votarys. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* iii. (1798) 49 The herald made three obeisances. *c* 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 448 The young merchant made his obeisance, by throwing himself with his face to the ground. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. I. iv. 46 The Spanish prince was welcomed..by a goodly company of English lords, assembled to pay him their obeisance.

4. In more general sense: Respectfulness of manner or bearing, deference; respect such as is or may be shown by bending the body; homage, submission. Often in phr. *to do, make, pay obeisance*, fig., = to 'do homage', submit, show reverence or respect. (In mod. use regarded as *fig.* from 3.)

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1375 *Hypsip.*, Thyne feynede trouthe..With thyn obeysaunce and humble cheere. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 870 Quhom thai ressaif with reuerens And bowsome obeysance. *c* 1530 *Crt. of Love* 46 Love arted me to do myn observaunce To his astate, and doon him obeysaunce. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 167 P 3 A Throne to which conquered Nations yielded Obeysance. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* VIII. vi. (1744) 164 The eye must do obeisance to the window, and discourse submit to sensation. 1865 SEELEY *Ecce Homo* I. (1868) 6 He [John the Baptist] did obeisance to the royalty of inward happiness.

† **5.** Alleged term for a company of servants. *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vj b, An obeisians of seruauntis.

Obei·sancy. *rare.* [See -ANCY.] = prec.

1846 WORCESTER cites POLLOK.

† **Obei·sand, obeysand,** *a. Obs.* [A northern form in which F. *obéissant*, OBEISANT receives the northern participial ending -AND, and thus becomes in form the pr. pple. of *obeis* OBEISH *v.*] = OBEISANT, OBEDIENT.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 10 That land He maid till him all obeysand. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 642 He..makith al obeisand to his honde, That nocht is left wnconquest in that lond. *a* 1568 in *Bannatyne Poems* (1873) 104/28 He .. ordanit all at thy command to be, And thow to be obeysand to his lawis.

Obeisant (*obē·sănt*), *a.* (*sb.*) Forms: 3-8 **obeysant**, 4-6 **-aunt, obeissant, -aunt**, 5 **obeyssant, -aunt, (obeyssiant, obeiceant)**, 4- **obeisant**; also 4-5 **obeisch-, obesch-**, 5 **obeyshaunt.** [a. F. *obéissant*, pr. pple. of *obéir*:—L. *obēdire* to OBEY: see -ANT.]

† **1.** = OBEDIENT 1. *Obs.* exc. as in 2.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10355 Þat þou to god & to holichirche obeysant were. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 277 Þat clerkis be meke & obeschaunt to worldly lordis. 1382 — *Exod.* xxiv. 7 We shulen be obeysaunt. 1450-80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 4 He..found hem more lowly and obeyshaunt to him than any othir were 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 3 Your verray true obeisaunt subjectis. 1546 *Supplic. Commons* (E. E. T. S.) 76 We, your..most obeisant leage people. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xiii. 164 Be obeysant to God and mans Lawis.

† **b.** Subject; = OBEDIENT 1 b. *Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxv. 263 Many ben obeyssant to the greate Chane. 1485 CAXTON *Trevisa's Higden* II. viii. (1527) 66 [He] made them all longe and be obeyssaunt to y° kyngdome of Rome. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 78 Al regionis circuit with the occeane sees, ar obeysant to Romane lawis. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXXI. vii. 410 They..joyned themselves unto him, as duetiful and obeisant allyes.

† **c.** Compliant: = OBEDIENT 3. *Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xi. 41 Þat þai schuld..be obeischaunt to myne askynges.

d. *fig.* = OBEDIENT 4. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* VII. iv. (1554) 167 b, Of heauenly cours the disposition Is obeysaunt and subiect to reason. 1818 MILMAN *Samor* 178 The bark obeisant to its dashing oars.

2. Showing respect or deference, deferential; humbly or servilely obedient, obsequious.

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 99 If Eglon an heathen King, hearing of a charge from God was so obeysant, as to come off his throne, and worship God. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* iv. ii, Obeysant servants, honour, wealth, and ease. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) V. ix. viii. 414 They were commanded to be the obeisant executioners of punishments ..of which they did not admit the justice. 1878 *Basque Poets* 27 The obeisant slaves would bring rare cups.

b. Doing obeisance; offering homage; bowing.

1900 *Expositor* Jan. 77 Joseph dreams of obeisant sheaf and obeisant star.

† **B.** *sb.* One who is obedient, an obedient servant, one under authority, a subordinate. *Obs.*

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 30 In defaute of largesse to youre obeisauntes. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1600) 110 A distinction betwixt a Iesuit commandant, and a Iesuit obeisant.

† **Obei·santly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an obeisant manner; obediently; deferentially; with an obeisance.

c 1400 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. iii. 126 Perfore schulde he..obeschauntely seye to hym þus. 1507 *Justes June* 103 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 124 By the kynge they past And obeysauntly doune theyr heedes they cast. 1555 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* lxiii. 175 Obeysantly To lyft my handes.

† **Obei·sh, obei·s,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 4 **obeshe, obeche, obeishe, obeiche**, 4-5 **obeische**, 5 **obeisshe, obeysche, obeysshe**; 4-5 **obes, obeis, obeyse**, 5 **obeisse, obeise.** [a. F. *obéiss-*, lengthened stem of *obéir* to OBEY (formally corresponding to a L. inchoative type **obēdīsc-*). As to constructions cf. OBEY.]

1. a. *trans.* (or *intr.* with *dat.*) = OBEY *v.* 1.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2694 3our satrapers, your soueraynte with seruice obeysshyng. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 57 To loue, honoure, obeisse, and doute þe kynge. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* F iv b, Ye ought to..obeysshe and bere hym honour.

b. *intr.* with *to*: = OBEY *v.* 2.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 303 The north cuntre, that hwmylly Obeysit till his seniory. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 82 Men moten more obeishe to God þan to man. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* iv. i. 420 Poul witnesith the same,..Seiyng thus, Servauntis, obeische 3e to fleischli lordis. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 2134 To 3iour command, god will, y sal obes.

c. *refl.* = OBEY *v.* 4.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 50 Whenne .. þat his subgitz of oon accord obeisse hem to his lordschipe.

2. *trans.* (or *intr.* with simple *dat.*) To do obeisance to, bow to: = OBEY *v.* 6.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 885 Byfore godez chayere, & þe fowre bestez þat hym obes. *Ibid.* B. 745 Þen Abraham obeched hym & losly him þonkkez. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 1620 Þan Permeon .askis at him swythe .. Qui he obeschid so lawe and bende þe bischop of iewis?

† **Obei·shing, obei·sing,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ING 1.] = OBEDIENCE, OBEISANCE; homage.

c 1400 *Kom. Rose* 3480 For seruice and obeising. 1450-70 *Golagros & Gaw.* 1322 Heir mak I yow obeising, As liege lord of landis.

† **Obei·shing, obei·sing,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2: cf. OBEISAND, the northern equivalent.] = OBEDIENT, OBEISANT.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 53 Whan al his wittis and alle his strengþis ben obeshinge to resoun. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1266 *Dido*, That feynyth hym so trewe & obeysynge. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* D vj b, Al tho that .. hadde be obeisshyng to his commaundements.

Obeism: see OBEAH.

Obele, -ey, obs. forms of OBLEY.

‖ **Obelion** (*obē·lĭŏn*). *Anat.* [mod.L. a. Gr. *ὀβέλιον dim. of ὀβελός spit.] (See quots.)

1878 HARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthrop.* II. ii 234 Obelion.. the region situated between the two parietal foramina, where the sagittal suture becomes simple, which is generally at its fourth posterior fifth. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Obelion*, the point of a line stretching between the two parietal foramina where the sagittal suture becomes simple and where its closure generally commences, about four fifths of its length from the front of the suture.

Hence **Obe·lisc** *a.*, pertaining to the obelion.

Obeliscal (*obĭli·skăl*), *a.* Also **obeliskal.** [f. L. *obelisc-us* OBELISK + -AL.] Of or pertaining to an obelisk; of the nature of an obelisk.

1763 STUKELEY *Palaogr. Sacra* 16 In the open temples of the Druids, they had an obeliscal stone, set upright. 1837 O'BRIEN *Phœnic. Irel.* xxxiv. (ed. 2) 321 *note*, A pyramidial or obeliscal stone, six or seven feet in height, is said to have stood in the centre. 1880 *Times* 6 Nov. 4/5 The obeliscal character..between the legs and the lower half of the spear must denote 'king'.

Obeli·scar, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -AR, after an analogical L. **obeliscāris*.] = prec.

1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 629 Confirmed by the obeliscar inscriptions. *Ibid.*, The obeliscar sculptures.

† **Obeliscoly·chny.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *obeliscolychnie* (Rabelais), ad. Gr. ὀβελισκολύχνιον, a spit used (by soldiers) as a lamp-holder, f. ὀβελίσκος small spit + λυχνίον lamp-stand.] A lighthouse; a light-bearer.

1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xxii, I see a Light on an *Obeliscolychnie*. *Ibid.* V. xxxiii, We were conducted .. by those Obeliscolychnys, Military-Guards of the Port, with high-crown'd Hats.

Obelisk (*ŏ·bĭlisk*), *sb.* (*a.*) Also 6-7 **-iske**, 7 **-isck**, 7-8 **-isque, -isc.** [ad. L. *obelisc-us* small spit, obelisk, a. Gr. ὀβελίσκος dim. of ὀβελός spit, pointed pillar. In F. *obélisque* (1537 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. A tapering shaft or column of stone, square or rectangular in section, and usually monolithic and finished with a pyramidal apex; a type of monument specially characteristic of ancient Egypt.

[1549 THOMAS *Hist. Italie* (1561) 33 Obeliscus is a stone that beyng broade and squere at the foote ascendeth proporcionallye to a sharpe poincte.] 1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 127 The Spaniardes raised up so many Obeliskes about the sepulcre of the deade, as he had slaine enimies. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VI. ii. 471 Obelisks; their Pillars of one stone, fashioned like a needle. 1648 J. RAYMOND *It Merc. Ital.* 78 The Obelisque which . is held to be the biggest of one stone .. that ever came into Rome. 1695 E. BERNARD *Voy. Aleppo to Tadmor* in *Misc. Curr.* (1708) III. 95 A very tall and stately Obelisk or Pillar, consisting of seven large Stones, besides its Capital. 1735 J. PRICE *Stone-Br. Thames* 5 Stone Obelisques for Lamps. 1869 RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist.* 3 Historical events .. recorded .. sometimes on obelisks or pillars.

† **b.** Loosely applied to a column or pillar of any form; in quot. 1698 app. a minaret. *Obs.*

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1340/1 Two obeliskes or round spires, and betweene them a triumphall arch. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 368 At constant Hours the superior Clergy .. from their Obelisks .. call to the People to Pray.

c. A natural formation resembling an obelisk, as a lofty sharp-pointed mountain peak.

1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* i. (1852) 11 At St. Helena .. some pinnacles of a nearly similar figure .. had been formed by the injection of melted rock into yielding strata, which had thus formed the moulds for these gigantic obelisks. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xv. 102 The dark and the stern obelisk of the Matterhorn. 1886 SHELDON tr. *Flaubert's Salammbô* 2 An avenue of cypress trees formed a double colonnade of green obelisks.

2. A straight horizontal stroke, either simple (—), or with a dot above and one below (÷), used in ancient manuscripts to point out a spurious, corrupt, doubtful, or superfluous word or passage (= OBELUS, Gr. ὀβελός); in modern use applied to the mark † used in printing for marginal references, foot-notes, etc. (= DAGGER *sb.* 8). *Double obelisk*, the double dagger (‡).

1583 FULKE *Defence* (1843) 25 Whatsoever is not found in the canon of the Jews .. St. Jerome did thrust through with a spit or obelisk, as not worthy to be received. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 71 It is sufficient to note these things with an obeliske; They are dead tenets. *a* 1721 GREW (J.), Having compared it [the Septuagint] with the Hebrew, and noted by asterisks what was defective, and by obelisks what redundant. 1727 W. MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp* 38 *Obelisk*, is a mark of Reference to the Margin, thus, †. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* 9 July 60 Learned commentators .. may transfix it with their 'obelisk' of condemnation as spurious.

† **3.** As rendering of Gr. ὀβελίσκος a spit. *Obs.*

1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* xii. (1634) 116 Obolus (because it carryed the forme of a spit or obelisque so called) was the sixth part of a dram.

4. *Comb.*

1813 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXIII. 336/1 Obelisk-turned pinnacles. 1855 *Cornwall* 63 Obelisk-like rocks. 1901 *Scotsman* 12 Mar. 4/8 A magnificent obelisk-shaped pillar-stone.

† **B.** as *adj.* Obelisk-shaped, obeliscal. *Obs.*

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 146 Consisting of Figures, obelisk, triangular, and pyramidall.

Obeli·skine, *a. nonce-wd.* [Irreg. f. prec. + -INE [1].] Pertaining to or resembling an obelisk; obeliscal.

1818 SHELLEY *Pr. Wks.* (1888) III. 51 Cypress groves whose obeliskine forms of intense green pierce the grey shadow of the wintry hill.

Obelize (ɒ·bĭləiz), *v.* Also 9 *erron.* **obolize.** [ad. Gr. ὀβελίζ-ειν to mark with a critical obelus: see OBELUS and -IZE.] *trans.* To mark (a word or passage) with an obelus or obelisk; to condemn as spurious or corrupt.

[1611 CORYAT *Crudities* Ep. to Rdr b ij b, Such seuere Aristarches as are wont ὀβελίζειν.] 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Obelize*, .. to make a long stroke in writing, to signifie somewhat to be put out. 1830 DE QUINCEY in *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 672 A suitable dictionary .. distinguishes the gold and silver words, and obolizes the base Brummagem copper coinage. 1837 WHEEWRIGHT tr. *Aristophanes* I. 200 *note*, These and the three following verses were, according to the Scholiast, obelized by the illustrious grammarians. 1876 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchr.* 216 The line *Od.* 11. 631, obelised as spurious.

So **O·belism** [Gr. ὀβελισμός, f. ὀβελίζειν to obelize], the action of marking as spurious.

1860 D. COLERIDGE in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 156 The office of a Dictionary .. is eminently regulative. .. It separates the spurious from the genuine, either .. in the way of exclusion, .. or by careful obelism.

‖ **Obelus** (ɒ·bĭlŏs). Pl. **obeli** (-ləi). [L *obelus* spit, critical obelus, a. Gr. ὀβελός spit, obelisk, critical mark.] = OBELISK 2.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Chron.* Prol. ad fin., Than wher euer ȝe seen .. obelus ouerturned, that is, a ȝerde, is sette before, there is betokened what the seuenty remenours addeden .. and in Ebrue volumes it is not rad. 1833 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1853) 140 They stand likewise without an obelus in Dr. Gaisford's respectable edition of the *Florilegium*. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* xv (1862) 251 In other MSS. . the obelus which hints suspicion, or the asterisk which marks rejection, is attached to it. 1889 FARRAR *Lives Fathers* II. xvi. 351 To amend the Latin version .. with asterisks and obeli.

Obely, -ley, obs. forms of OBLEY.

† **Obe·quitate,** *v. Obs. rare*—[0]. [f. ppl. stem of L. *obequitāre* to ride towards, or up to, f. *ob-* (OB- 1) + *equitāre* to ride.] Hence † **Obequita·tion.**

1623 COCKERAM, *Obequitate*, to ride about. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Obequitation*, a riding about. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. (1737) 231 Cruciated .. With an indesinent Obequitation.

† **Oberra·tion.** *Obs. rare*—[0]. [n. of action of L. *oberrāre* to wander about.]

1658 PHILLIPS, *Oberration*, a straying, or wandring about [not in edd. 1696–1706]. 1721–1800 BAILEY, *Oberration*, a wandering up and down.

Obese (obī·s), *a.* [ad. L. *obēs-us* that has eaten itself fat, stout, plump, pa. pple. of *obedĕre* to eat away, f. *ob-* (OB- 1) + *edĕre* to eat.

Rare before 19th c.; in Johnson without quot.]

Very fat or fleshy; exceedingly corpulent.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 251 More obese and plethorick bodies. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* I. iii. 8 One said of an Over-Obese Priest that he was a great Arminian; grant, quoth a second, that he be an Arminian, I'll swear he is the greatest that ever I saw. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 316 A back obese, and animated breast. 1848 C BRONTE *J. Eyre* iv. (1857) 30 A woman of robust frame, square shouldered, .. and though stout, not obese. 1864 F. OAKELEY *Hist. Notes* 85 An obese octavo, extending to six hundred closely printed pages.

b. *Entom.* (See quot.)

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 260 *Obese* .. Unnaturally enlarged and distended, as if from disease or too much food.

Hence **Obe·sely** *adv.*; **Obe·seness** (= next).

1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 560 The fatnesse of Monkes, and the obeseness of Abbots. 1654 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Justine* XXXVIII. 456 He .. was short in stature, and by the obeseness of his strutting belly, more like unto a Beast then to a man. 1820 MOORE *Fables* v. 79 Her fat locusts, like a cloud Of pluralists, obesely lowering 1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Conq.* I. ix. 151 Obeseness is the most sensitive of our ailments.

Obesity (obe·sĭti). [ad. L. *obēsitās*, f. *obēs-us* OBESE: cf. F. *obésité*.] The condition of being obese; excessive fatness or corpulence.

1611 COTGR., *Obesité*, obesitie. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* Introd. 12 Those that feare obesity, that is, would not waxe grosse. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* I. Notes (1736) 110 He may justly be called a martyr to obesity. 1847 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) I. 156 The cattle .. eat themselves up into obesity. *fig.* 1812 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXVIII. 254 Many writers have perished of literary obesity. 1876 FAIRBAIRN *Strauss* II. in *Contemp. Rev.* June 138 A religion as well as a man may perish through obesity.

[**Obess**, **obess,** app. mispr. for *chesse*, CHESS.

1626 SIR CH. CORNWALLIS *Dis. Pr. Henry* (1641) 17 Yet would [he] sometimes play at Obesse at Biliors and at Cards. [Reprinted in *Harl. Misc.*; thence in Halliwell, etc.]

Obet(e, obs. forms of OBIT.

‖ **Obex** (ō·beks). [L. *obex*, *obic-em* barrier, bolt, f. *obicĕre* to cast in front of, f. *ob-* (OB- 1 a) + *jacĕre* to cast.]

1. An impediment, an obstacle. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 442 That he might object the same as an obex or barre for repulsing the violent inuasion of the Batavians 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* xix. 337 The great obex or bar to our enjoyment of God, is .. removed by the death of Christ. 1874 *Chron. Convocation* 29 Apr. 126 If this Lower House should interpose any obex or bar.

2. *Anat.* A small plate of white nervous substance sometimes occurring in the membrane forming the roof of the fourth ventricle of the brain, over the point of the *calamus scriptorius*, and filling the angle between the diverging *funiculi graciles*. *Syd. Soc. Lex.* (1892).

Obey (obē·), *v.* Forms: 3–6 **obeie,** 4–7 **obeye,** (5 **obbey(e, abeyȝe, abey**), 5–6 **obay(e, obaie,** (6 **abeye, abaye**), 5– **obey.** [ME. *obei-en*, a. F. *obéir*:—L. *obēdīre*, orig. *obaudīre* to give ear, hearken, obey, f. *ob-* (OB- 1 a) + *audīre* to hear. Certain parts of the F. verb (e.g. pr. pple. *obéiss-ant*, 3 pl. pres. *ils obéiss-ent*) have the lengthened stem *obéiss-* (L. type **obēdīsc-ĕre*), whence the Eng. secondary verb OBEISH, OBEIS, as well as OBEISANCE, etc.

F. *obéir*, like L. *obēdīre*, is an intransitive verb, construed with a dative pronoun, or the prep. *à*: *je lui obéis*; *nous obéissons au roi*, *aux lois*. When the vb. was taken into Eng., the dative and accusative were already levelled under the common object case, or objective; hence, the Eng. construction was either with a simple object, representing the dative, or with the preposition *to*, the vb. being thus syntactically, either trans. or intr. in the same sense. The const. with *to* has now become obsolete, and that with the simple object survived; an intrans. use, e.g. 'to obey is better than sacrifice', is now felt as an absolute use of the transitive. The trans. construction is here taken first, but it is to be remembered that the object was orig. a dative.]

1. *trans.* (orig. *intr.* with *dat. object*).

a. To comply with, or perform, the bidding of; to do what one is commanded by (a person); to submit to the rule or authority of, to be obedient to. (In quot. 1631, To comply with or accede to the request of: cf. OBEDIENT 3.)

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 76/179 For-to obeien is souereine: he wende forth. *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* Prol., God save the kyng & alle that him feyth hereth & obeleth. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VI. 793 Fra Gamlis peth the land obeyt him haill, Til Ur wattir. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. viii 6 They wolde all .. abeye her and her sonne Edward, as they were bounde to do. 1529 S. FISH *Supplic. Beggars* 11 The highe powers shuld be alweys obeid. *a* 1632 DONNE *Lett.*, *To Sir H. Goodere* (1651) 203, I cannot obey you, if you go to morrow to Parsons-green. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 25 It lately obeyed a Queen rectrix .. but now submits to a King. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 184 The Lapithæ .. taught the Steed .. T' obey the Rider. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xliv, You shall be obeyed, my lord. 1842 TENNYSON *Dora* 57, I have obey'd my uncle until now.

b. To comply with, perform (a command, etc.).

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 506 Chethes .. Bade his doughter come doune .. And sho obeit his bone, & of boure come. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxi. 212 We are redy to obey your commaundementes. 1578 TIMME *Calvine on Gen.* 255 How reverently His Word was to be obeied. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 185 Let mee serve .. God and his Divine Behests obey. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xlvi, The ladies obeying the summons, came up in a group. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 60 Brendon obeyed orders.

c. To submit to, subject oneself to; to act in accordance with (a principle, authority, etc.). Now *rare* or *arch.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3983 Latt þan þine erlis and þine erd myne empire obeyi. 1539 BIBLE (Great) *Rom.* ii. 8 Vnto them that are rebelles, and that do not obey the trueth, but folowe vnrighteousnes [1611 doe not obey the trueth, but obey vnrighteousnes]. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 351 What obeyes Reason, is free 1733 POPE *Ess. Man* III. 213 Virtue .. The same which in a Sire the Sons obey'd.

d. *fig.* (chiefly of things or involuntary agents): To act according to, or as compelled by (a thing, agency, force, impulse, etc.); to be actuated by.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. iii. 204 His dissolute disease will scarse obey this medicine. 1646 J. HALL *Horæ Vac.* 146 He that can make his hand obey the judgement of his eye. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. Pref. 14 Brutes obey their instincts. 1813 BYRON *Corsair* I. xvii, He marks how well the ship her helm obeys. 1871 B STEWART *Heat* (ed 2) § 67 A perfect gas obeys Gay Lussac's law.

† **e.** *To obey obedience*, to render obedience due.

1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 11 Thai most obey obedyans that thai be bounden to. *Ibid.* 17 And obey obedyans and kepe observans.

† **2.** *intr.* To be obedient *to* or *unto*: **a.** a person: = 1 a. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Macc.* ii. 19 If alle folkis obeien to the kyng Antiochus, .. Y and my sonys, and my bretheren shuln obeie to the lawe of oure fadris *a* 1450 *Knt de la Tour* (1868) 86 To obeye beter to her husbonde. 1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss.* I xxxiv. 48 The Emperour commaunded that .. all his subgiettes shulde obey to the kyng of England. *Ibid.* lxvii. 89 The most part of the contrey hath obeyed vnto hym. 1611 BIBLE *Rom.* vi. 16 To whom yee yeild your selues seruants to obey, his seruants ye are to whom ye obey. 1651 tr. *De-las-Coveras' Don Fenise* 86 His conductresse prayed him to stay a little, to whom he obeyed.

† **b.** a command, etc.: = 1 b. *Obs.*

1382 [see a]. 1424 *Paston Lett.* I. 14 [They] schuld stonde and obeye to the ordinaunce. *c* 1530 *Spirituall Counsayle* F v, Make me alwaye to obey to thy commaundementes. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* xv. viii. (1886) 335. I conjure thee .. that thou doo obey to my words. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 337 To their Generals Voyce they soon obeyd.

† **c.** a principle, authority, etc.: = 1 c. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. v. 15 (Camb. MS.) It ys soueraynе fredom to ben gouernyd by the brydul of hym and obeye to hys Iustyce. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 70 As the Romeyns obeieden to the open resoun and reproof which Seint Poul made. 1526 TINDALE *Rom.* i. 5 Thatt all gentiles shulde obeye to the fayth which is in his name. 1604 HIERON *Wks.* I. 476 To obey from the heart vnto the forme of doctrine, wherevnto thou .. art .. deliuered.

† **d.** *fig.* = 1 d. *Obs.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 90 As an harpe obeieth to the hond. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. cxxii. (1869) 65 Whan he sygh þat his body .. wolde not obeye to him. *c* 1566 J. ALDAY tr. *Boaystuau's Theat. World* T ij b, So that his spirites was constrained to obey to the harmony that proceeded from the instrument. 1604 E. G. tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. xix. 181 For that all obeys to golde and silver.

3. *absol.* To do what one is commanded; to submit; to be obedient. (An original intrans. use, but now regarded as absol. use of sense 1.)

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 28 Ther myhte nothing contrevaille, Bot every contre most obeie. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 42 Obey and cris the play that thow pretendis. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 38 Obey, and be attentiue. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 126 Him God. voutsafes To call by Vision .. hee straight obeys. 1733 POPE *Ess. Man* III. 196 Thus let the wiser make the rest obey. 1842 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 244 Will he obey when one commands? 1847 — *Princess* v. 440 Man to command and woman to obey.

b. *fig.* Of a thing.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 12 Adamant .. draweth it [iron] to it, and this last followeth and obeyeth. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 453 The Earth obey'd, and .. teem'd at a Birth Innumerous living Creatures. *Ibid.* VIII. 272 To speak I tri'd .. My Tongue obey'd.

† **4.** *refl.* [= F. *s'obéir*]. To submit oneself *to* or *unto*; = 2. In quot. *c* 1440[3], to comply with or accede *to* (a request). Also *trans.* To submit, subject (one's will) *to*. *Obs.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 2837 Obey þe to þe baratour. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 3458 Þey a-beyȝedone hem no-thyng to þe kyngus hest. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 268 Obeye þe to þi god & to his comaundmentys. *Ibid.* 269 Obeye þi wyll to þi goddys wyll. *Ibid* 270 Seynt gregorie seyth, ȝif we be obedyent to oure prelatys & curatys, god schal obeye hym to oure prayerys. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 104 Wele ye Than obbey yow to this eleccion? 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 6 b, Humble and obeye yourself to your kyng.

5. *intr. Astrol.* Said of certain signs of the zodiac in relation to others (called *commanding* or *sovereign* signs), or of planets when in such signs: see quots. (See also OBEDIENT 2.)

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* ii. § 28 Gemini obeieth to Cancer, and taurus to leo, [etc.]..And thus euermo 2 signes that ben illike fer fro the heued of capricorne, obeien euerich of hem til other. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Obeying Signs*, the Southern, or six last Signs of the Zodiack are so called. 1819 WILSON *Dict. Astrol.*, *Northern signs*..are also called commanding signs, because planets in them are said to command, and those in the opposite signs to obey.

†6. (*with various constructions*). To do obeisance to, salute respectfully, bow to. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 210 With that hire oghne lord cam nyh And is to themperour obeied. c 1430 *Syr Gener.* 6268 Whan he come to his presence, He obeid him with grete reuerence. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 150 Fulle goodly thei reuerenced and obeyed eche to other as louyng cosynes and parentys. c 1475 *Babees Bk.* 85 At euery tyme obeye vnto youre lorde Whenne yee answere. a 1650 *Sir Lambewell* 577 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 162 She .obayd her to the King soe hend, & tooke leaue away to wend.

Hence **Obey'ed** *ppl. a.*, **Obey'ing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Obey'ingly** *adv.*

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxvi. 550, I sawe that .. ye were obeyeng to me. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 308 The willing obeying of the Lord. 1654-66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 536 Arsaces had given an obeyed command. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 52 They are servings and obeyings of it. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* ii. ix, To learn obeying is the fundamental art of governing. 1864 WEBSTER, *Obeyingly.*

†**Obey**, *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. vb.] = OBEDIENCE 2. In phr. *at his obey* = at his command.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* xv. ii. (1886) 316 Six and twentie legions are at his obeie and commandement.

Obeyable (*obē·ăb'l*), *a. rare.* [f. OBEY *v.* + -ABLE.] That can, or should, be obeyed.

1676 M. CLIFFORD *Hum. Reason* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 550 No Authority is obeyable or believable in it self, without farther examination. 1894 *Season* X. No. 9. 36/2 The tenth commandment appears to me fairly obeyable.

†**Obey'ance.** *Obs.* [f. OBEY *v.* + -ANCE: cf. next.] Obedience; obeisance, homage.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5106 To 3our honoure with obeyaunce me ane I comaunde. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 131 Than shalte thow fynde Freudis wythout Fayle, obeiance in al thynge. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 171 In vhech letter he mad a new obeiauns to the Kyng.

†**Obey'and,** *a. north. Obs.* [The pr. pple. of OBEY *v.*, treated as identical with OBEYANT.] Obeying, obedient

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) iii. 9 Þai er noȝt obeyand to þe kirke of Rome. *Ibid* xvii. 78 Til hir þai er all obeyand. 1450-70 *Golagros & Gaw.* 1217 Now wil I be obeyand.

†**Obey'ant,** *a. Obs.* [f. OBEY *v.* + -ANT[1]: not in Fr.] Obedient.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxvi. 124 Will ȝe be obeyaunt vnto my comaundementes? 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 123 Al thay shal be to yow obeyaunt. *Ibid.* 135 That he be..subiecte and obeyaunte to the laue of god.

Obeyer (*obē·ər*). [f. OBEY *v.* + -ER[1].] One who obeys.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* 44 The captaine is the efficient commaunder, the soldiour the efficient obei[e]r. 1680 BAXTER *Cath. Commun.* (1684) 28 You should have distinguished.. the evil of the Law and Law-maker from the evil of the Obeyer. 1777 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 201 A true obeyer of the laws 1867 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims* vii. 177 Newton the philosopher, the perceiver, and obeyer of truth.

Obeysa(u)nce, -a(u)nt, obs. ff. OBEISANCE, -ANT. **Obeysche, -eyse, -eysshe,** var. OBEISH.

†**Obfi·rm,** *v. Obs* [ad. L. *obfirmā-re* (also *offirmāre*), to render firm or steadfast; refl, to persevere in, persist, be obstinate; f. *ob-* (OB- 1 b) + *firmāre* to strengthen, *firm-us* strong. FIRM.]

trans. To make firm (in bad sense); to confirm (*in* an evil course, erroneous opinion, etc.); to make stubborn or obstinate; to harden.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) II. 110 An obstinate and stubborn person, obfirmed in his own opinion. 1618 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* iii. 3 In some subiects the will is confirmed and free to nothing but good... In some. the will is obfirmed and hardened in euill. 1629 BURTON *Babel no Bethel* Epist. to Cholmley 8 You haue .. obdurated and obfirmed the hearts of Recusants. 1686 H. MORE *Disc. Real Pres.* 20 To obfirm or harden us in our unbelief of .. Transubstantiation.

Hence †**Obfi·rmed** *ppl. a.*, confirmed in evil, hardened, stubborn, obdurate.

1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 182 An obstinate, obfirmed minde against the commandement of God. 1634 BP. HALL *Contempl., N. T.* iv. *Christ Betrayed*, The obfirmed traitor knows his way to the high-priests hall, and to the garden. 1637 — *Rem. Prophanenesse* ii. xi. 153 The obfirmed soule will hold out.

†**Obfi·rmate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *obfirmāre*: see prec.] = OBFIRM *v.*

1616 R. SHELDON *Mirac. Antichr* 327 They .. doe obfirmate and make obstinate their mindes for the constant suffering of death.

†**Obfirma·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *obfirmātiōn-em* (Du Cange), n. of action from L. *obfirmāre*: see OBFIRM.] The action of confirming or state of being confirmed in evil; stubbornness, obduracy.

1592 tr. *Junius on Rev.* lx. 20 An impenitent obfirmation of the ungodly in their impiety. 1612 W. SCLATER *Ministers Portion* 43 Begetting..either a loathnesse to bee informed, or obfirmation against all perswasions. 1656 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* (1712) 41 A Spartan obfirmation of Mind, back'd with the sense of shame. 1665 JER. TAYLOR *Unum Necess.* ii. § 2 The obfirmation and obstinacy of mind by which they shut their eyes against that light.

Obfu·scate, *ppl. a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [ad. L. *obfuscāt-us* (also *offuscātus*), pa. pple. of *obfuscāre*: see next. Cf. the later variant OFFUSCATE.] Darkened, obscured, obfuscated (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* ii. vii, The vertues beynge in a cruell persone be..obfuscate or hyd. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 173 Obfuscat wes thair honour and thair name. 1600 E. BLOUNT *Hosp. Inc. Fooles* 25 Their disturbed braine .. obfuscate understanding. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* iii. ii. iii. iv. (1651) 482 A very obfuscate and obscure sight. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Feb. 11/2 Even the Tories, in their stupid and obfuscate way, are conscious of the fact.

Obfuscate (*ŏbfʊ·skēt*, *ŏ·bfʊskēt*), *v.* [f. L. *obfuscāt-*, ppl. stem of *obfuscāre* to darken, obscure, f. *ob-* (OB- 1 b) + *fuscāre* to darken, *fuscus* dark. See also the later form OFFUSCATE.]

1. *trans.* To darken, obscure (physically); to deprive of light or brightness; to overshadow or eclipse; to make dark or dusky. Now *rare.*

1650 EARL MONM. tr. *Senault's Man bec. Guilty* 336 [That] a constellation which was in all things inferiour to the Sun, should obfuscate his beauties. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Garden*, A Garden should not be obfuscated or darkened. 1734 EAMES in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 255 Atmospheres so dense . as may suffice to obfuscate..the Light of the Star. a 1834 LAMB *In re Squirrels* Misc. Wks. (1871) 421 Rather more obfuscated than your fruit of Seville.

†2. *fig.* To darken or obscure to the mind or intellectual perception; to deprive of clearness, render obscure; to deprive of lustre or glory, throw into the shade. *Obs.*

1536 *Act* 28 *Hen. VIII*, c. 10 The .usurped auctorite of.. the pope..which did obfuscate and wrest goddes holy word. 1623 HEXHAM *Tongue-Combat* 94 To obfuscate truth, and cause men to..believe lyes. 1628 PRYNNE *Love-lockes* 53 Ecclipsing, obfuscating, and depraying that naturall and liuely Beauty. 1702 ECHARD *Eccl. Hist.* (1710) 474 To obfuscate the brightness of the Gospel.

3. To deprive of clearness of perception: a. to dim (the sight); b. to darken, obscure (the understanding, judgement, etc.); to darken the understanding of (a person), stupefy, bewilder.

1577 PATERICKE tr. *Gentillet* (1602) 33 Love of ones selfe obfuscateth and blindeth judgement. 1656 W. COLES *Art of Simpling* xxxii. 115 If his sight be obfuscated and dull. 1729 BERKELEY *Serm.* Wks. 1871 IV. 632 Curb .. every passion, each whereof inebriates and obfuscates no less than drink or meat. a 1862 THOREAU *Yankee in Canada* iii. (1866) 43 The process, not of enlightening, but of obfuscating the mind. 1893 VIZETELLY *Glances back* I. xii. 239 He was obfuscated with brandy and water.

Hence **Obfuscated** *ppl. a.*

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* Introd. 6 The Inhabitants..haue turbid and obfuscated spirits. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 195 The houses are of an ugly obfuscated brick. 1876 J. WEISS *Wit, Hum. & Shaks.* iii. 79 An obfuscated person who was feeling around in vain to recover his carpet-bag.

Obfuscation (*ŏbfʊskē·ʃən*). [ad. L. *obfuscātiōn-em*, n. of action from *obfuscāre*: see prec. Cf. also OFFUSCATION.]

1. The action of obfuscating, or condition of being obfuscated; darkening, obscuration: a. physical, or of the sight (see prec. 1, 3 a).

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 214 It [the bite of the serpent Pelias] bringeth obfuscation or dimnesse to the eyes. 1794-6 E. DARWIN *Zoon* (1801) I. 28 In cataracts and obfuscations of the cornea. 1881 E. W. GOSSE in *Fortn. Rev.* June 692 Mr. W...has in this instance [in a portrait] given the poet a sort of obfuscation which is not entirely satisfactory.

b. of an object of perception or thought.

1656 JEANES *Mixt. Schol. Div.* 61 This morall corruption and obfuscation of the soules immortality by worldly mindedness. 1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm* 77 Which variation causing much obfuscation in History. 1886 BYNNER *A. Surriage* xxix. 341 The obfuscation is studied.

c. of the understanding, etc.: Stupefaction, bewilderment (see prec. 3 b).

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. iii. ii. iv. (1651) 202 Care, sorrow, and anxiety, obfuscation of spirits. 1837 *Old Commodore* I. 31 That obfuscation..with which he was always afflicted on shore. 1878 DODS *Mohammed, Buddha & Christ* i. 26 His conscience was in a state of obfuscation.

2. *transf.* Something that darkens, or obscures.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* x. xii 526 Quite rid of all pretended Traditions and whatever obfuscations and entanglements of humane Invention. 1881 J. OWEN *Even. w. Skeptics* viii. II. 142 Too often theologians, like..cuttle-fish, escape pursuit by enveloping themselves in their self-raised obfuscations.

Obfu·scity (*ŏbfʊ·sĭti*). *rare*[-1]. [f. *obfusc-ous*: see -ITY.] Obfuscated condition, obfuscation.

1832 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 711 A brutal state of mental obfuscity.

Obfuscous (*ŏbfʊ·skəs*), *a. rare*[-1]. [f. L. type **obfusc-us* (f. *ob-*, OB- 1 + *fusc-us* dark) + -OUS. Cf. OF. *obfusque*, *offusque*, It. *offusco*: see OFFUSC.] Dark in colour or aspect, dusky.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 450 The term is כמוה (cecha)..and it immediately imports obfuscous, or overcast with shade or smoke.

†**Obfu·sk,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 -ke, 6-8 -que. [a. OF. *obfusquer*, also *offusquer*, ad. L. *ob-*, *offuscāre* to darken. See also OFFUSQUE.] = OBFUSCATE *v.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xi. 41 All my entendement is obfusked, endullyd and rauyashed. c 1540 BOORDE *The boke for to Lerne* C iij b, It doth obfuske and doth obnebulat the memorie. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 56 The interpoaitione of the mune..empeschis and obfusquis the beymis of the soune fra our sycht. a 1751 BOLINGBROKE *Fragm. Est.* v. Wks. 1754 V. 68 A superfluous glare not only tires, but obfusques, the intellectual sight.

†**Obga·niate,** *v. Obs. rare*[-0]. [irreg. f. L. *obgannire* (also *ogg-*) to yelp or growl at + -ATE[3].]

1623 COCKERAM, *Obganiate*, to trouble one with often repeating of one thing.

‖ **Obi**[1], **obia, obi-man, -woman**: see OBEAH.

‖ **Obi**[2] (*ō·bi*). [Japanese *ōbi* belt.] A brightly coloured sash worn round the waist by Japanese women and children.

1878 LADY BRASSEY *Voy. Sunbeam* xx. 335 They [Japanese children] wore gay embroidered *obis*, or large sashes. 1893 SIR E. ARNOLD in *Graphic* 15 Apr. 412/3 The *obi* [may be] a spendid piece of figured satin.

Obimbricate (*ŏbi·mbrikēt*), *a. Bot.* [See OB- 2.] Imbricate, with the scales decreasing in length from without inwards, as the involucre in some *Compositæ*.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Obimbricatus*, that which is imbricated contrariwise; applied by H. Cassini to the scales of the *periclinium*..when..those of the interior rows are progressively shorter than those of the external: obimbricate. 1892 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Obit (*ō·bĭt*, *ō·u·bĭt*), *sb. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 4-6 **obyt**, 4-7 **obite**, (5-6 **abit**), 5-7 **obitt**, 5-7 (9 *arch.*) **obyte**, 6 **obytt, obete, obbit**, -**yt**, -**et**, -**ett(e**, (**obijt**, 6-9 **obiit**), 7 **obet**, 5- **obit**. [a. OF. *obit* (Wace 11th c.) = Sp. *óbito*, Pg. and It. *obito*, ad. L. *obit-us* a going down, setting, death, f. *obire* to go down, perish, die, f. *ob-* (OB- 1 c) + *īre* to go. The frequent *obiit* was perh. due to identification with L. *obiit* 'he died'.]

†1. Departure from life, death, decease (of a particular person). *Obs.*

(In quot. 1694 a humorously pedantic imitation of Latin.)

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxiv. (*Pelagia*) 357 Þe obyt be-tyd of hyre þe aucht day of octobre. c 1425 *Orolog. Sapient.* v. in *Anglia* X. 365/19 To þat ende þat þou haue a blessid obyte. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 215 Abyde she in the chief hous and mansion of her husbond by xl daies aftir the obyte of her husbond. 1625 USSHER *Answ. Jesuit* 189 The anniversarie commemoration of the obite of Oswald. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. (1737) 232 These Times denote Morbs to the Sane, and Obits to th' Ægrote.

b. A record or notice of a person's death, or of the date of it; an obituary notice. *arch.*

1459 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) II. 227 Another olde Messe boke..in the which ar titled of olde tyme the Obitts of the auncetors . of the said Sir Thomas. 1535 BOORDE *Lit.* in *Introd. Knowl.* (1870) Forew. 57 Þe sayd reuerend father hath sentt to yow be obytt off hys predycessor. 1673 WOOD *Life* June (O. H. S.) II. 265 Hutton told me his obit was in the Gazet. 1691 — *Ath. Oxon.* I. 415 A Latine Manuscript containing the obits and characters of many eminent Benedictines.

2. †a. A ceremony or office performed at the burial of a deceased person; funeral rites, obsequies. (Also in *pl.*) *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5357 Honour me with obit as ogh myn astate. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xliii. 141 When the kynges obyte was done, the comons of Lysbone. wente to the cathedral chyrche. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 96 The xxvij. of June [1555] was kept the obijt of the kynges grandhame, with a goodly herse as ever was sene. 1660 OGILBY *Iliad* xxiv. (*end*), Thus Hectors Obits celebrated were. 1708 *Termes de la Ley* 449 b, *Obit* is a Funeral solemnity or office for the dead, most commonly performed at the Funeral when the Corps lies in the Church uninterred.

b. A ceremony or office (usually a mass) performed in commemoration of, or on behalf of the soul of, a deceased person (esp. a founder or benefactor of some institution) on the anniversary or other mind-day of his death; a yearly (or other) memorial service. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 103 If þei vow þem to hold an abit, or oþer rtis. 1408 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 15 My obytis, that ys for to sayn, my ȝerys mynde. 1494 FABYAN *Will* in *Chron.* Pref. 7. I will, that by the terme of .ix. years after my decesse be kept an obite w'in the parisshe churche of seynt Benet Fynk. 1562 A. SCOTT *New Year's Gift* 91 With owklie abitis to augment þair rentalis. a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* i. (1693) 215 Obits, Dirges, Masses are not said for nothing. 1732 NEAL *Hist Purit.* I. 42 Some preached against the lawfulness of Soul Masses and Obits. 1851 W. WHITE *Hist. Staffordsh.* 498 Ralph Lord Basset.. died in 1389, and for the yearly keeping of his obit, gave 200 marks to the altar of St. Nicholas.

†c. A gift or offering made at or for such an office, or in commemoration of a deceased person.

1522 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 106, I will that myne Executor make an obbet of xx[s] at my twelfmonth day. 1566 *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (Peacock 1866) 103 An obbett geven to ye sayd church by John Cod..off the valew of three schillynges and fowre pence by yere to have bene bestowed off the pore..in bred.

†3. The setting of a heavenly body. *Obs. rare.*

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* i. xii. 53 The Rises and Obits of the Planets.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (in senses 2 a and 2 b), as *obit book, day, feast, gift, rite, silver, song, Sunday.*

1520 *Lanc. Wills* II. 7 To kepe myne obete days and to pray for me. 1558 PHAER *Æneid* vii. S ij b, When her obyt ryghtes were ended all, And tombe vpreysyd. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* xii. (1593) 286 Hold here an obit-gift he said. 1587 — *De Mornay* xxii. 339 (As Tertullian saieth) the Obit-feast differeth not from Iupiters feast. 1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Roode* (1878) 27/1 Of sad sighes, they make their *Obiit*-Song. 1728 Obit book [see OBITUARY A. 1]. 1897 *Daily News* 27 Sept. 5/2 Yesterday being 'Obiit Sunday' Bp. Barry preached a special sermon at St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

†Obit, *a. Obs. rare.* In 5 **obitte.** [ad. L. *obit-us*, pa. pple. of *obire*: see prec.] Departed, deceased, dead.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxvii. 269 Þai [prophets] saide þat I [Jesus] schulde be obitte, To hell þat I schulde entre in, And saue my seruauntis fro þat pitte.

†O·bital, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [f. OBIT *sb.* + -AL: the etymological form from L. *obitu-s* is OBITUAL.]

A. *adj.* Recording or commemorating a death or deaths, or the celebration of obits (see prec. 2 b).

1690 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) III. 330 May 10 alderman Thomas Fifield died. [Entered] in obital book. 1691 — *Ath. Oxon.* I. 415 This obital book. I have in my little Library. 1694 — *Life* 10 July (O. H. S.) III. 460 Edward Wells..spoke a speech in praise of Dr. John Fell (being his obitall day). 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 121 The White-Book, or Obital Book of that Church.

B. *sb.* A record or register of deaths, or of obit-days; an obituary.

1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 415 This English obital was pen'd by another Benedictine.

†Obita·neously, *adv. nonce-wd.* [f. **obitaneous* adj. (irreg. f. L. *obiter* (see next) + *-aneous*, as in *instantaneous, momentaneous*, etc.) + -LY 2.] By the way, in passing: = next, A.

a 1834 COLERIDGE *Confess. Enq. Spir.* ii. (1840) 18 That such a Doctrine .should be left thus faintly, thus obscurely, and, if I may so say, obitaneously, declared.

Obiter (ō·bitər), *adv., adj.,* and *sb.* [L. *obiter* adv., orig. two words, *ob iter*, by the way.]

A. *adv.* By the way, in passing, incidentally

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 9 Al this was spokin obiter at the table. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 166 The Communication of Sounds. hath been touched *obiter* in the Majoration of Sounds. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 209 [He] never thought worth his while to mention his Life nor Writings, not so much as obiter or occasionally. 1841 J. H. NEWMAN *Tamworth Reading Room* in *Discuss. & Argts.* (1872) 262 Sir Robert does obiter talk of improved modes of draining. 1886 SIR C. BOWEN in *Law Rep.* 34 Chanc. Div. 37 The present Master of the Rolls..expressed *obiter* an opinion.. with which..I cannot agree.

b. *esp.* in the phr. **Obiter dictum** [L., (a thing) said by the way]: in *Law*, An expression of opinion on a matter of law, given by a judge in court in the course of either argument or judgement, but not forming an essential part of the reasons determining the decision, and therefore not of binding authority; hence *gen.* Anything said by the way, an incidental statement or remark.

1812 *Edin. Rev.* XIX. 302 It was more of an *obiter dictum* than of a point ruled. 1831 *Ibid.* LIV. 289 The *obiter dictum* of a judge or two. 1865 FARRAR *Chapt. Lang.* i. (1878) 8 The supposed revelation of language from the obiter dictum of an *auctoris aliud agentis*. a 1884 in A. Birrell *Obiter Dicta* title-p., An *obiter dictum*, in the language of the law, is a gratuitous opinion, an individual impertinence which, whether it be wise or foolish, right or wrong, bindeth none—not even the lips that utter it.

B. quasi-*adj.* (after *obiter dictum*). Made or uttered by the way; incidental.

1767 LD. MANSFIELD in *Burrow's Rep.* IV. 2068 That is an *obiter* saying only; and not a resolution or determination of the Court. 1769 BURROW *Ibid.* 2294 Mr. Justice Willes.. declared, that he should give no *obiter* opinion about personal property..being liable to be rated. 1891 SIR R. WEBSTER in *Daily News* 21 Apr. 3/2 The obiter observations said to have been made by magistrates' clerks.

†C. *sb.* Something said, done, or occurring by the way; an incidental matter. *Obs.*

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 160 In so little a toy vnlesse there were obiters, what would be worthy vewing? 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. iv. 109 Each parenthesis of our Saviours motion is full of heavenly matter, and his *obiter* more to the purpose, than our *iter*.

†Obiterly, *adv. Obs. rare*—1. [irreg. f. L. *obiter* (see prec.) + -LY 2.] = prec., A.

1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* iii. (1628) 82, I haue hitherto spoken as I yet intend to speake (except obiterly).

Obitual (obi·tiuăl), *a.* and *sb. rare.* [f. L. *obitu-s* OBIT + -AL: cf. *habitual*]

A. *adj.* = OBITAL A. (In quot. 1886 in reference to an obituary notice.)

1706 PHILLIPS, *Obituary*, a Calendar, or Register-Book, in which the Friers in a Monastery enter'd the Obits, or Obitual Days of their Founders and Benefactors. 1887 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 146/1 The *Bassoon* [a newspaper] was so tearfully obitual.

B. *sb.* = OBITAL B, OBITUARY A. 1.

1812 J. BRADY *Clav. Calend.* (1815) 202 The avaricious priests registered in their Obituals those persons who purchased such remembrance.

Obituarist (obi·tiuărist). [f. OBITUARY + -IST: cf. *botanist*.] The writer of an obituary notice.

1792 *Childr. Thespis* 183 When the tomb claims his limbs shall the Obituarists say, Where's now his successor, so brilliant—so gay. 1872 M. COLLINS *Mrg & Merch.* II. 262 The obituarists of Charles Dickens have some of them felt bound to defend him against the charge of being vulgar.

So **Obi·tuarize** *v. intr.*, to write an obituary notice.

1891 *Sat. Rev.* 17 Oct. 437/2 The enormously difficult task of 'obituarizing' with appropriateness on a departed enemy of their country.

Obituary (obi·tiuări), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. med.L. *obituari-us* adj. and sb., f. *obitu-s*: see OBIT and -ARY. Cf. F. *obituaire* (1690 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

A. *sb.* **1.** A register of deaths, or of obit-days.

1706 [see OBITUAL A]. 1725 HEARNE *R. Brunne* Pref. 25 *margin*, The Obituaries, or Obit Books of Bridlington. *Ibid.* 26 As may appear even from the Obituaries, or Obit Books.

2. A record or announcement of a death or deaths, esp. in a newspaper; usually comprising a brief biographical sketch of the deceased.

1738 BIRCH *Life Milton* M.'s Wks. 1738 I. 59 He died at his House in Bunhill-Row November 15th, according to Mr. Richard Smith, his Neighbour, in his Obituary. 1792 BURNS *Let. to Mrs. Dunlop* 6 Dec., I scarcely look over the obituary of a newspaper, that I do not see some names that I have known. 1875 J. H. BENNET *Winter Medit.* i. vi 161 The cold east winds of the spring, which yearly fill the obituaries. 1885 *Glasgow News* 31 Dec. 6/1 The obituary of the year is somewhat heavy.

B. *adj.* Relating to or recording a death (usually with a biographical sketch of the deceased).

1828 WEBSTER, *Obituary, a.* relating to the decease of a person or persons; as, an obituary notice. 1885 *19th Cent.* 209 His Lordship has given obituary notices of them in his blue book of 1883. 1900 G. C. BRODRICK *Mem. & Impr.* 157 If he could have written his own obituary memoir.

Hence **Obi·tuarily** *adv.* (*rare*—0), 'in the manner of an obituary' (Webster, 1864).

Object (ō bdʒekt), *sb.* [Partly sb. use of OBJECT *ppl. a.*: cf. Lat. *objecta* pl. things objected, charges, accusations; but in philosophical and derived senses, ad. med. Schol. L. *objectum* (Duns Scotus a 1308, Prantl III. 208), lit. thing thrown before or presented to (the mind or thought); cf. OF. *object* (Oresme, 14th c.), now *objet*. In branch II rendering L. *objectu-s*, and so in origin a distinct word.]

I. From L. *objectum*, pl. *objecta*.

†1. A statement thrown in or introduced in opposition; an objection. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* I. 343 It is list to assoile objectis agens þis. *Ibid.* II. 74 How Crist answerede to objectis of false Jewis. 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor*, An object or objection.

†2. Something 'thrown' or put in the way, so as to interrupt or obstruct the course of a person or thing; an obstacle; a hindrance. *Obs.*

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. lxii. 144 Þy frailte wherof þou hast experience in many smale obiectes & contrariousnes. a 1564 BECON *Comp. Lord's Supp. & Mass* in *Prayers*, etc. (1844) 380 The massmonger prateth and babbleth that the sacraments of the new law to him that putteth not an object or let (I use the school-men's words), that is to say, to him that hath no actual purpose of deadly sin give grace, righteousness, forgiveness of sins, the Holy Ghost.

3. Something placed before the eyes, or presented to the sight or other sense; an individual thing seen or perceived, or that may be seen or perceived; a material thing; *spec.* the thing or body of which an observation is made, or an image produced, by means of an optical instrument, or in drawing or perspective.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. xvi. (1495) d iv/1 Pe obiect of the eye is all þt may be seen, & al þt maye be herde is obiect to the herynge. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 79 That the earth .. should give to the nose obiecte so swete Or minister scent so strong. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* II. i. 70 His eye begets occasion for his wit, For euery obiect that the one doth catch, The other turnes to a mirth-moving iest. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 829 Both Land and Water feasting varietie of senses with varietie of objects. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. v. Wks. 1874 I. 93 Children, from their very birth, are daily growing acquainted with the objects about them. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* iii. 183 To represent your object in the state of appearance which it has by its light and shadow. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 160 The torch's glare gave horrible indistinctness to objects. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 19 Several persons .. producing different objects of value, declared that they had been given to them by the bishop. 1877 G. MACDONALD *Marquis of Lossie* xxviii. [The painter] looking up and finding no object in the focus of his eyes.

b. Something which on being seen excites a particular emotion, as admiration, horror, disdain, commiseration, amusement; a sight, spectacle, gazing-stock; formerly sometimes, an object (sense 4) of pity or relief, an afflicted person, sufferer; in colloq. use, a person or thing of pitiable or ridiculous aspect, a gazing-stock, 'guy', 'fright', 'sight'.

1588 GREENE *Perimedes* 43 Women are more glorious obiects. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* v. iii. 238 Produce the bodies... Seest thou this obiect, Kent? 1607 — *Timon* IV. iii. 122 Sweare against Obiects, Put Armour on thine eares, and on thine eyes. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 568 To sit idle on the household hearth,. to visitants a gaze, Or pitied object. 1740 BUTLER *Serm. Pub. Occas.* ii. *note*, Some poor objects will be sent thither in hopes of relief. 1886 in Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 620 That their apprentices. were..rendered objects for the remainder of their lives. 1878 BESANT & RICE *Celia's Arb.* xxxvi. (1887) 260 The children are. breaking out again, in a way dreadful to look at. Forty-six is nothing but an Object—an Object—from insufficiency of diet.

4. That to which action, thought, or feeling is directed; the thing (or person) to which something is done, or upon or about which something acts or operates (= *materia circa quem* in Scholastic philosophy). Const. *of* (the action, etc. or agent).

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CIX. x, Want and woe my life their object make. 1612 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* v. i. Wks. 1878 I. 137 My wisedome that has beene The object of men's admiration. 1676 M. CLIFFORD *Hum. Reason* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 547 Matters that concern Religion .. being .. a part of the Understanding's Object as much [as]..any other. 1697 LOCKE *Lett. to Stillingfleet* Wks. (Bohn) II. 340 Ideas are..the immediate objects of our minds in thinking. 1773 *Observ. State Poor* 47 He .. will be deemed a proper object of public charity. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 27 The volume .. which had formed the object of his study. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. i. iv. 170 To substitute objects of sense for objects of imagination.

5. The end to which effort is directed; the thing aimed at; that which one endeavours to attain or carry out; purpose, end, aim.

[Cf. Thomas Aquinas *Summa contra Gentes* I. lxxii, Objectum voluntatis est finis.]

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, iv. v. 67 How quickly Nature falls into reuolt, When Gold becomes her Obiect? 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 169 A Traveller is not to imagine pleasure his object. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. 85 Rendering public good an object and end to every member of the society. 1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xvi. § 8 The first object..is to prevent. all sorts of offences. 1821 D. STEWART *Progr. Philos.* II. iv. (1858) 317 The profession of Bayle.. made it an object to him to turn to account even the sweepings of his study. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* iv. 52 Blast furnaces and forges serve no object but that for which they were erected. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 129 When you have heard the object of our visit.

6. *Metaph.* A thing or being of which one thinks or has cognition, as correlative to the thinking or knowing *subject*; something external, or regarded as external, to the mind; the non-ego as related to, or distinguished from, the ego; also extended to include states of the ego, or of consciousness, as thought of or mentally perceived. (Cf. OBJECTIVE A. 2 b.)

[1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol. 379 *Obiectum* and *subiectum* ..termes tua, Quhilkis ar. rife amange clerkis in scule.] 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. i, [The thoughts of men] are every one of them a representation or appearance of some quality or other accident of a body without us; which is called an Object. a 1670 RUST *Disc. Truth* (1682) 193 Concerning the truth of things, or Truth in the object. 1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* (1833) 471 Every thing we perceive or are conscious of, whether a being or a quality, .. is with respect to the percipient termed an object. 1829 SIR W. HAMILTON *Disc., Philos. Unconditioned* Notes 5 The exact distinction of subject and object was first made by the schoolmen... These correlative terms correspond to the first and most important distinction in philosophy; they embody the original antithesis in consciousness of self and not-self. 1856 FERRIER *Inst. Metaph.* XXII. ix. (ed 2) 393 The constitution of the synthesis of all cognition is .. subject and object, the word *object* being used in the most general sense in which it can be employed to signify any thing, or thought, or state of mind whatsoever, of which any intelligence may be cognisant. 1860 MANSEL *Proleg. Log.* i. (ed. 2) 7 Every state of consciousness necessarily implies two elements at least; a conscious subject, and an object of which he is conscious.

7. *Gram.* A substantive word, phrase, or clause, immediately dependent on, or 'governed by', a verb, as expressing, in the case of a verb of action, the person or thing to which the action is directed, or on which it is exerted. Also, the word dependent on or 'governed by' a preposition, indicating that to which the preposition expresses a relation.

Direct object of a verb: the word, etc., denoting that which is directly affected by the action (commonly expressed by the accusative, or case of direction *to*, in Latin and other languages); the word 'governed' by a transitive verb. So *indirect object* of a (transitive or intransitive) verb (commonly expressed by the dative case in Latin, etc.): see INDIRECT 3 c. *Object clause*, a clause or subordinate sentence forming the object of a verb, as in 'we know (that) he is alive'.

[1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Verb*, Verb Neuter, is that which signifies an action that has no particular object whereon to fall; but which, of itself, takes up the whole idea of the action.] a 1729 CLARKE (J.), The accusative after a verb transitive, or a sentence in room thereof, is called, by grammarians, the object of the verb. [1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 267 Verbs neuter do not act upon, or govern, nouns and pronouns .. They are, therefore, not followed by an objective case, specifying the object of an action.] 1853 C. MARCEL *Lang. as Means Ment. Cult.* II. 26 The word denoting this complement of the action [of a transitive verb] is called *object*. 1877 WHITNEY *Essent. Eng. Gram.* iii. 12 We speak of both verbs and prepositions as governing in the objective the word that is their object. 1879 ROBY *Lat. Gram.* IV. viii. § 1122 Some verbs have .. two direct objects, one being a person, the other a thing. *Ibid.* ix. § 1132 Not unfrequently .. the indirect object in Latin corresponds to the direct object in English. 1882 MASON *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 24) § 369 The Direct Object denotes—(*a*) the Passive Object, or that which suffers or receives the action denoted by the verb..(*b*) The Factitive Object, or that which is the product of the action

II. [= L. *objectu-s* (*u*-stem), = OBJECTION 3, 4.]

†8. The fact of throwing itself or being thrown in the way; interposition, obstruction; = OBJECTION 3. *Obs. rare.*

1595 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* III. vi. 118 Those waters shulde bee turned aboute by the objecte or resystaunce of that lande [tr. Petrus Martyr d'Anghiera *Unde credunt eas aquas obiectu magnæ telluris circumagi*].

†9. The presentation (of something) to the eye or perception; = OBJECTION 4. *Obs.*

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. ii. 41 Reason flyes the object of all harme. 1607 — *Cor.* I. i. 21 The object of our misery, is as an inuentory to particularize their abundance. c 1616 CHAPMAN *Batrachom.* 15 He aduancing..past all the rest arose In glorious obiect.

III. 10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *object-carrier*, *-end*, etc.; **object-ball** (*Billiards*, *Croquet*, etc.), the ball

which the player endeavours to strike with his own ball; **object-finder**, a contrivance for registering the position of an object on a mounted microscopic slide, so as to find it again; **object-lens** = OBJECT-GLASS; **object-lesson**, a lesson in which instruction is conveyed by actual examination of a material object; *fig.* something that furnishes instruction by exemplifying some principle in a concrete form; **object-object** (*Metaph.*): see quot.; **object-plate** (*Microscopy*), the plate upon which the object to be examined is placed (but used by Power as = OBJECT-GLASS); **object-soul**, a soul believed to animate a material object; **object-speculum** (after *object-glass*), the mirror in a reflecting telescope which receives and reflects the rays proceeding from the object; **object-staff** (*Surveying*), a levelling-staff; **object-subject** (*Metaph.*): see quot.; **object-teaching**, teaching by means of object-lessons. See also OBJECT-GLASS, OBJECT-MATTER.

1896 CRAWLEY *Billiards* (1859) 17 The *object ball is the ball struck at with your own. 1891 *Graphic* 2 May 486/1 Tom Taylor got the object-ball jammed in one of the corner pockets, and .. made a break of 1407. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* vii. 50 A well-fitted sliding *object-carrier. 1793 WOLLASTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 145 From the eye-end to the *object-end of the telescope. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* iv. (1833) 79 So that the figure on the glass is at the proper distance from the *object lens. 1831 C. MAYO *Lessons on Objects* Pref. 9 The miscellaneous *object lessons were abandoned. 1896 A. H. BEAVAN *Marlbor. Ho.* xii. 210 Unhappy Charles! for all time, object-lesson of lost opportunities. 1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xiii. (1859) II. 432 An object known .. may either be the quality of something different from the ego; or it may be a modification of the ego or subject itself In the former case the object, which may be called .. the *object-object, is given as something different from the percipient subject. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* 38 If you let her keep upon the lower side of your glass-*object-plate. 1667 E. KING in *Phil. Trans.* II. 476 Lay it on the object-plate of a good Microscope. 1875 A. C. O. LONIE in *Encycl. Brit.* II. 56/1 The doctrine of *object-souls..becomes the origin of Fetichism and idolatry. 1781 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 96 The *object-speculum or object-glass of a telescope. 1867 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (ed. 3) II. 484 Pure thought and pure matter are unknown quantities, to be reached by no equation. The thought is necessarily and universally subject-object; matter is necessarily, and to us universally, *object-subject. Thought is only called into existence under appropriate conditions; and in the objective stimulus, the object and subject are merged, as acid and base are merged in the salt.

† **Obje·ct,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *object-us*, pa. pple. of *obiicĕre* (*obicĕre*) to throw towards or against, to place in front of, expose, f. *ob-* (OB- 1 a) + *jacĕre* to throw, place. In use app. before the formation of OBJECT *v.*, of which it afterwards functioned as the pa. pple. until displaced in that use by *objected*.]

1 Thrown or put in the way, interposed, exposed; placed before one's eyes, presented to the view or perception; exposed (to injury or any influence, or to sight).

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. pr. v. 130 (Camb. MS.) Þe qualites of bodies þat ben obiecte fro with-owte-forþe moeuen..the Instrumentz of the wittes. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 763 Colde Blastis, stumthing obiect, ek from hem holde. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* V. 99 An Abbaye, standing very blekely and object to al Wynddes. a 1592 H. SMITH *Wks* (1867) II. 333 The text is plain, and object to every man's capacity. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 801 Sensible things which are object to the eye. 1650 SIR W. MURE *Cry Blood* 411 To refine His Gold, and purge away the object Ore.

b. Situated in front of, or over against, something else; opposite; also *fig.* opposed, contrary.

a 1541 WYATT *Song of Topas* Poet. Wks. (1861) 151 The one [pole] we see alway, the other stands object Against the same. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 71 [An island] vpon the Calabrian coast before Brundusium; by the object site whereof the hauen is made. 1603 H. CHETTLE *Eng. Mourn. Garm.* E, [The Puritans] though they be vtterly object to the Romanistes; yet haue they more Saints among them than are in the Romish Kalender. 1613 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Object*, laide, or set against.

2. Objected, brought as an objection, charged (*against* a person). With *at* = charged with something, accused: cf. OBJECT *v.* 5.

1485 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 43 No thing probable object ayenst the same by the said craft. 1504 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* III. lxii. 254 Lytell thynges obiecte agaynst the. a 1529 SKELTON *Col. Clout* 796 Bachelers in that facultie.. Shall not be objecte at by me.

Object (ɒbdʒe·kt), *v.* [f. L. *object-*, ppl. stem of *obiicĕre* (*obicĕre*) to throw against, etc.: see prec. It may also partly represent the L. frequentative *objectāre*. OF. has a solitary instance of *objeter* in 1298; but the current *objecter* began as *objetter* in 14th c. For earlier use of *object* as pa. pple., see prec.]

† 1. *trans.* To put over against or in the way of something else; to place so as to meet or intercept something; to expose *to*. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* VIII. 102 A certeine soft sinew.. [is] obiected to the holes transuersely. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 334 Every one of these doe blacke the bodies objected unto them. 1654 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Justine* xv. 240 He commanded him to be objected to a hungry and an enraged Lyon. 1673–4 GREW *Anat. Trunks* I. ii. § 33 A very white..piece of Ashwood..objected to a proper Light. 1813–21 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1843) VIII. 205 This body..stands objected, i.e. cast before, that other body which moves. 1850 NEALE *Med. Hymns* (1867) 195 From what point the wind his course On the tower directeth, To that point the cock his head Manfully objecteth.

† b. To place so as to interrupt or hinder the course of a person or thing; to put in the way or interpose, as an obstacle or hindrance to progress, or a defence from attack. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1548 BODRUGAN [ADAMS] *Epit. King's Title* A ij, To deliner vs from the perill obiected. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Idolatry* III. (1859) 253 To object to the weake .. such stumbling-blocks. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* IV. 208 My girdle, curets doubled here, and my most trusted plate, Objected all 'twixt me and death. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VII. 54 Pallas to their eyes The mist objected. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XXV, The Goth objects His shield, and on its rim received the edge.

† c. To expose *to* danger or evil of any kind. *Obs.*

c 1520 BARCLAY tr. *Sallust* 7 He concluded with hymselfe to obiect hym to daunger and peryll of warre. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* IV. (1822) 331 Quhy wald thay object him aganis sa hie dangere and perrellis. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 105 Obiecting himselfe to the daunger wherein he was likely to be overwhelmed. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 II. 307 All these afflictions..they knowingly did object themselves to.

† 2. To place (something) before the eyes or other organs of sense, or the mind; to present or offer to the sight, perception, understanding, etc. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1249/1 The bodily senses, moued by such thinges .. as are outwardly thorowe sensible worldly thinges offred & obiected vnto them. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. 22 Concupiscence..apprehendeth whatsoever phantasie and sence object unto it. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 400 Whose temperance was of proof against any meat objected to his appetite. a 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I i. 2 As the Objects of Light or Colour are objected to the Eye when it is open. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* I. Pref. 89 The Mysterious Work, objected to his contemplation. 1826 K. DIGBY *Broadst. Hon.* (1829) I. *Godefridus* 182 Religion..convinces man that there are other things in heaven and earth besides those which are objected to his senses.

† 3. To present or offer in discourse or argument; to bring forward as a reason, ground, or instance; to adduce. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1536 *Act* 28 *Hen. VIII*, c. 7 § 12 Such questions. as shalbe obiected to them. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* v. vii. (1886) 82 For the maintenance of witches transportations, they object the words of the Gospell, where the divell is said to take up Christ. 1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 232 Augustine was of mind, that councils, bishops, &c., ought not to be objected for trial of controversies, but the holy scriptures only. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* Apol., He has never yet found it in that discourse, nor has heard it objected by any body else. 1849 W. FITZGERALD tr. *Whitaker's Disput.* 67 What church is it whose example they object to us as an argument?

4. To bring forward or state in opposition; to adduce as a reason against something; to urge as an objection (*to, unto, against*). a. with simple obj.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 33 For obiectouns & sophims þat men may mak & obiect. 1513–14 *Act* 5 *Hen VIII*, c. 1 If the same persons. obiecte or allege any cause why he shall not soo doo. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 165 The self-same Scriptures that are here obiected against us. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) III. xx. 184 They objected the more obvious difficulties in relation to religion, and my country. 1830 H. N. COLERIDGE *Grk. Poets* (1834) 352 Bryant objects this very circumstance to the authenticity of the Iliad. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. iv. vii. 372 Its adversaries objected the absence of all the great Patriarchs.

b. with object clause.

1559 BP. SCOT in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1824) I. II. App vii. 411 It wilbe objectid against me, that as this place dothe make against the supremacye of princes, so dothe it not make for the primacye of saint Peter. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 23 But some object, This is to slacken him running, rather then to incite. 1685 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 365 Objecting how unlikely it was. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. 70 If it is objected that good actions are often punished. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 404 It hath been objected, that this relates only to the preservation of the legal estate of the use, and not to the timber or mines.

5. To bring as a charge against any one; to attribute to any one as a fault or crime; to lay to one's charge, cast in one's teeth, accuse one of, reproach one with. Const. *to, against* († *upon*, indirect obj.) a. with simple obj. *arch.*

1469 *Paston Lett.* II. 338 Charging yow..to appear afore the said Lords of our Councell .. there to answere to such thinges as..by them shall be laid and objected against yow. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 10 Yf euer thou dyd ony notable synne. he wyll obiecte it to the, and cast it in thy nose. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terapeut.* 2 E ij, The which thyng we do object them. a 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 66 They were committed to diuers Prisons, for Crimes objected against them. 1656 HOBBES *Lib., Necess.*, etc. (1841) 116 When God afflicted Job, he did object no sin to him. 1761–2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. lvii. 363 This subtlety, which has been frequently objected to Charles. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. x. 83 This hypocrisy was invisible to the contemporaries of those to whom it is objected.

b. with object clause.

1587 HOLINSHED *Chron., Scot* II. 259 Those taunts which the Frenchmen laid upon them, objecting that the greedinesse of wine and vittles had brought them ouer into that countrie. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* i. (1736) 13 It was obviously objected upon Christians, that they condemned the Practice of Burning. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 95 P 6, I have heard it objected against that Piece, that its Instructions are not of general use. 1833–6 J. EAGLES *The Sketcher* (1856) 18, I once heard a person object to Gaspar Poussin, that there was too much in his pictures.

† 6. *trans.* To impute, attribute (*to*). (A weakening of prec. sense.) *Obs.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 120 They were so scrupulous concerning the Moone, that Clemens Alexand...objects the worship thereof unto them. 1734 FIELDING *Univ. Gallant* II. i, Do you object my care of your reputation to want of fondness? 1776 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (1789) I. 342 Homer who celebrates the Greeks for their long hair and Achilles for his skill on the harp, makes Hector in this place object them both to Paris.

7. *intr.* To state an objection or adverse reason; now often in weakened sense: To express or feel disapproval, to disapprove.

1430–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 157 But peraventure ye obiecte, and say hit longethe not to a preste to scheddie bloode; I graunte þerto; but [etc.]. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 173 b, The vntreatable irefull persone wyll obiect & saye [etc.]. 1560 J. DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 58 b, Vnto such as will question and object what shall we then do? 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* IV. xiv, Then it is the lady as formerly objected? *Mod.* I think I'll have a smoke, if you don't object.

b. with *to* (sometimes *against*, rarely *at*) or *inf.*: To bring forward a reason against; to state, and maintain by argument, one's disagreement with or disapproval of; now usually in weakened sense: To express, or merely to feel, disapproval of; to have an objection *to*, disapprove of, dislike. (The prevailing current sense.)

1513 MORE *Rich. III*, Wks. 60/1 Yᵉ kinges mother obiected openly against his mariage. 1678 RYMER *Trag. last Age* 8 Those who object against reason, are the Fanaticks in Poetry. 1735 POPE *Donne Sat.* IV. 117 His Patience I provoke, Mistake, confound, object at all he spoke. 1758 *Ann. Reg.* 98/2 The doctor objected against fifteen, and the council for the crown against three. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* II. i, 'Tis more unreasonable in you to object to a lady you know nothing of. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 68 He objected to this as a harsh measure. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* IV. xii, Would the lady object to my lighting the pair of candles? 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 176 We object to the argument on scientific grounds. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Nov. 5/3 They objected to be actors in a farce.

† c. *intr.* To bring a charge or accusation. *Obs.*

1611 BIBLE *Acts* xxiv. 19 Who ought to haue beene here before thee, and obiect, if they had ought against me.

Hence **Obje·cting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1552 HULOET, Obiectinge, *obiectus, obiectio.* 1886 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Paston Carew* III. ii. 32 Petrarca had. praised Yetta Carew with dangerous fervency to his objecting Laura.

Objectable (ɒbdʒe·ktăb'l), *a.* Also 8 *errron.* -ible. [f. OBJECT *v.* + -ABLE.]

1. That may be objected, or urged as an objection, chargeable (*against* or *to*). ? *Obs.*

1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 145 As for that depravednesse of mind..it is as objectable against all those things. *Ibid.* 173 Nothing of consequence was objectable to Christ. 1667 *Decay Chr Piety* vi. P 7 There are but two objections and these are usually objectable to one sin as well as to another.

2. That may be objected to, objectionable.

1775–83 S. J PRATT *Liberal Opin.* I. 120, I have ventured to assert that [etc.] .. Objectible as this may seem, I must take upon me..to push the point farther. 1776 — *Pupil of Pleasure* II. 109, I will not, Delia, distress you. I see nothing at present objectible. 1885 *Eng Illustr. Mag.* III. 230 As for marriage..(the lady not objectable, and an addition of fortune attending) I have no unconquerable aversion to it.

† **Objectant.** *Obs.* *rare.* [f. OBJECT *v.* + -ANT 1. Cf. F. *objectant* pr pple.] One who or that which objects or objectifies.

1625 GILL *Sacr. Philos.* II. 245 If the Father [had been incarnate], then the fountaine of the Deitie should become not the objectant, or being which understandeth, but onely the object understood.

Objectation (ɒbdʒektē·ʃən). *rare.* [Noun of action from L. *objectāre* to OBJECT: cf. L. *objectātio* reproach.] The action of objecting or making objections. So **Objectative** (ɒbdʒe·ktătiv), *a.*, given to objecting, fond of making objections; † **Objectator** (*Obs.* *rare*⁻⁰), an objector.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Objectator* (Lat.), he that reproacheth or lays to ones charge. 1873 HELPS *Anim. & Mast.* vi. (1875) 146 If he is only objectative and Ellesmerian. 1886 STUBBS *Lect. Med. & Mod. Hist.* vii. 143 Knotty questions..are discussed..without strife or objectation.

Objected (ɒbdʒe·ktĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. OBJECT *v.*]

† 1. Placed over against or opposite; presented to the view or perception. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1606 N. BAXTER *Man Created* in Fart *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 238 The forehead kept obiected phantasie, The hinder part reteyneth memorie. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 30 This objected or exhibited glory is two-fold. 1713 CTESS WINCHELSEA *Misc. Poems* 86 A Dream, a vision..Hangs on my pensive Heart, and bears it down More than the weight of an objected Crown. 1848 R. I. WILBERFORCE *Doctr. Incarnation* xiv. (1852) 414 The inspiration of Scripture.. as the imparted record of objected truth.

† 2. Adduced in argument, esp. against something; urged as an objection. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1641 MILTON *Prel. Episc.* Wks. (1851) 89 To alledge for Images the ancient Fathers, Dionysius, and this our objected Irenæus. 1669 W. HOLDER *Elem. Speech* 119 The former part of this objected difficulty.

Objectee (ɒbdʒektī·). [f. OBJECT *v.* + -EE.] A person objected to; one against whom an objection is made.

1861 *Even. Star* 4 Oct., The Revising Barrister remarked that..the production of the stamped duplicate was merely evidence that the notice had been sent to the objectee. The signature of the objector must be proved. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Sept. 8/2 The word .. could refer only to the place of abode of the objectee at the time the objection was made.

Object-glass (ɒ́bdʒékt,glas). [OBJECT *sb.* 3.] The lens or combination of lenses in a telescope, microscope, or other optical instrument, which is situated nearest to the object, and thus receives the rays of light directly from it. (Cf. EYE-GLASS 4.)

1665 R. HOOKE *Microgr.* ii. 4, I..plac'd it between the Object-glass and the light. 1784 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 44 Turning or unscrewing the object-glass or speculum a little. 1829 *Nat. Philos.* I. *Optics* x. 27 (U.K.S.) The triple achromatic object-glass .. consists of .. a concave flint glass lens placed between two convex lenses of crown glass. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Phil.* 300 The magnifying power of these telescopes is found by dividing the focal length of the object-glass by that of the eye-glass.

Objectification (ɒbdʒe·ktifikē·ʃən). [n. of action from OBJECTIFY: see -FICATION.] The action of objectifying, or condition of being objectified; an instance of this, an external thing in which an idea, principle, etc. is expressed concretely.

1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xlii. (1870) II. 432 This discrimination of self from self,—this objectification,—is the quality which constitutes the essential peculiarity of Cognition. 1900 STODDARD *Evol. Eng. Novel* 78 These mystic symbols are like the weird sisters in 'Macbeth'; they are the objectification of mystery.

Objectify (ɒbdʒe·ktifəi), *v.* [f. med.L. *objectum* OBJECT *sb.* + -FY; after L. type **objectificāre*.] *trans.* To make into, or present as, an object, esp. as an object of sense; to render objective; to express in an external or concrete form.

1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xlii. (1870) II. 432 Consciousness projects, as it were, this subjective phænomenon from itself,—views it at a distance,—in a word, objectifies it. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* I. ii. 70 In the latter [case] we objectify knowledge. 1880 W. WALLACE in *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 620/2 The theory of the mind as objectified in the institutions of law, the family, and the state, is discussed in the 'Philosophy of Right'.

Hence **Obje·ctified** *ppl. a.*, **Obje·ctifying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1868 *Contemp. Rev.* VIII. 612 Morality. is a certain state of mind viewed in relation to certain objectified objects of a wider consciousness. 1883 A. BARRATT *Phys. Metempiric* 73 Considered as impressed..it is a phenomenon, and.. becomes through the inner objectifying process worked up into an external object or event. 1892 TRAILL in *19th Cent.* Dec. 964 The objectifying faculty became..weakened.

Objection (ɒbdʒe·kʃən). [a. F. *objection* (12–13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *objectiōn-em* a throwing before, upbraiding, reproach, objection, n. of action f. *objicĕre* to OBJECT.]

1. a. The action of objecting, or stating something in opposition to a person or thing; **b.** That which is objected, a statement made in opposition; †a charge or accusation against a person (*obs.*); an adverse reason, argument, or contention. Now often in weakened sense: An expression, or merely a feeling, of disapproval, disagreement, or dislike (esp. in phr. *to have an* (or *no*) *objection*). *To take objection*: to bring forward a reason against something, or merely to state one's disapproval of or disagreement with it; to object. **c.** A document in which an objection is stated.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 198 Here ben many objeccioun þat þes wordis of Crist ben false. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 157 Peraventure þere is an objectioun, it falleþ nouȝt a preost þat he schede blood. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 379 An obiecciou was made..to the bischoppe how so mony seyntes myȝhte be in that londe, and alle confessores and noo martir. 1513–14 *Act* 5 *Hen. VIII*, c. 1 A convenyent peremptorie day to prove hys objeccion and allegacion. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, III. iii. 307 Speake on, Sir; I dare your worst objections. 1691 T. HALE *Acc. New Invent.* 40 To which nothing is so much as pretended to, in Objection by the Officers. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. viii. 383 The objections which may be made against arguing from the Analogy of Nature. 1813 *Sk. Character* (ed. 2) I. 190 If Lucy had no objection to him, I admire her for letting him see it. 1866 DK. ARGYLL *Reign Law* (1871) 426 *note*, Mr. Mahaffy..has taken objection to the breadth of meaning I have given. to the word 'motive'. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 281, I have no objection to join with you in the enquiry. *Ibid.* IV. 239 A serious objection which may be urged against this doctrine.

†**2.** *transf.* or *fig.* An adverse action, an assault.

a 1450 *Mankind* (Brandl) 824 þe ineuetabyll obieccione of my gostly enmy. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 79 They have..suffred actually or in dede many obieccions & iniuryes innocently. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. 23 The parts either not armed, or weakly armed. should have bin sharpely visited, but that the answer was as quicke as the objection.

†**3.** The action of throwing, or condition of being thrown, in the way, or so as to intercept something else; interposition. *Obs.*

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 56 The mune is in eclips be the obiectione of the eird. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XX. 323 His worst shall be withstood With sole objection of myself.

†**b.** The condition of there being something in the way; hindrance, obstruction. *Obs.*

a 1667 JER. TAYLOR in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxxv. 13 Our way is troublesome, obscure, full of objection and danger.

†**4.** Presentation to the view or to the mind, or that which is so presented; representation; offer.

1554 W. PRAT *Africa* E ij b, By that representacion they be warned of the mortall condicion by one of the sayd objections, and by the other of the passion of Iesus Christ. 1596 *Edward III*, II. 123 Art thou come To speak the more than heavenly word of yea, To my objection in thy beauteous love? 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* xv. § 18 Which Prediction he made, that they might not be scandalized at the sadness of objection of the Passion, but be confirmed in their belief.

Objectionable (ɒbdʒe·kʃənăb'l), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Open to objection; that may be objected to; against which an adverse reason may be urged; now often in weakened sense: Exciting disapproval or dislike, unacceptable, disagreeable, unpleasant.

1781 COWPER *Lett.* Wks. 1837 XV. 110 It does not appear to me that the expression is objectionable: it is plain, indeed, but not bald. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 571 It is .. not unfrequently termed the ganglionic system. ..But this term is objectionable, as leading to a supposed analogy between this system and the general nervous system of Invertebrata. 1856 MISS MULOCK *J. Halifax* ii, But all this was highly objectionable to Jael. 1881 LADY HERBERT *Edith* 31 People about them..of a very objectionable kind. 1881 FENN *Off to the Wilds* xxii. 156 The crocodiles are most objectionable beasts.

B. as *sb.* An objectionable person or thing.

1884 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 295/2 We consign our own 'objectionables' to Jericho. 1886 R. KIPLING *Departm. Ditties*, etc. (1899) 117 The whiskified Objectionable, Unclean, abominable, out-at-heels.

Hence **Obje·ctionabi·lity** = next; also, something objectionable; **Obje·ctionableness**, the quality of being objectionable; **Obje·ctionably** *adv.*, in an objectionable manner.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Mar. 3/1 What possible objectionabilities may the practice of riding to hounds lead to? 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. iv. xiii. § 25 Expressive of general objectionableness and unpleasantness. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 322 One of the objectionably placed churches in the Alhambra precincts.

Obje·ctional, *a.* [f. OBJECTION + -AL.]

1. Of the nature of, or involving, objection.

1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 42 No more prejudiciall or objectionall..then the disputations in the Schools. 1827 AIKMAN *Hist. Scot.* IV. x. 348 The objectional acts of his Majesty.

2. Open to objection, objectionable.

1799 MRS. JANE WEST *Tale of Times* III. 138 Interpreters ..have substituted a sort of gay licentiousness in the place of the objectional grossness. 1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVII. 725 A weak solution..may not be very objectional. 1897 HUGHES *Mediterranean Malta Fever* i. 8 The name *micrococcus Melitensis*. has not the same objectional characters.

Obje·ctioner. *rare*—[1]. [See -ER.] = next.

1799 WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. 1893 XIV. 177 The testimony of Generals Lincoln, Knox, Brooks, Jackson, and others..would be a counterpoise to the objectioners.

Obje·ctionist. *rare.* [f. OBJECTION + -IST.] One who offers an objection; an objector.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 91 To shend it from all the.. stabadous of any..objectionist. 1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xli. (1870) II 423 So far our objectionist.

Obje·ctist. *rare.* 'One versed in the objective philosophy or doctrine' (Worcester 1846, citing *Eclectic Rev.*).

Obje·ctivate, *v.* [f. OBJECTIVE *a.* + -ATE. Cf. F. *objectiver* (neologism in Littré).] *trans.* To render objective; = OBJECTIFY.

1873 *Contemp. Rev.* XXI. 447 Knowledge or perception is an effect of the objectivating will.

Obje·ctiva·tion. [n. of action from prec.: so in mod.F., neologism in Littré.] The action of making objective, or an instance of this; = OBJECTIFICATION.

1873 *Contemp. Rev.* XXI. 447 The degree of 'objectivation of Will' in phenomena is what divides them into kinds. 1886 W. S. LILLY *Chapt. Europ. Hist.* II. 199 The objectivation of the principles of '89. 1894 A. LANG *Cock Lane* 217 Objectivations of ideas or images, consciously or unconsciously present to the mind.

Objective (ɒbdʒe·ktiv), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Schol. L. *objectiv-us* (*a* 1300, in adv. *objectivē* in Duns Scotus *Qu. de Anima* 17, 14), f. *objectus* ppl. a., *objectum* sb.; F. *objectif*, *-ive* (represented by the adv. *objectivement*, 15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

A. *adj.* †**1.** *Philos.* Pertaining or considered in relation to its object; constituting, or belonging to, an object of action, thought, or feeling (as distinguished from the exercise of these); 'material', as opposed to *subjective* or 'formal' (in the old sense of these words). *Obs.*

1620 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Counc. Trent* VIII. 799 [He] added, that, where they were dedicated, .. a worship did belong vnto them, besides the adoration due vnto the Saint worshipped in them, calling this adoration Relatiue, and the other Obiectiue. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal and Tri. Faith* vii. (1845) 85 Christ himself, the objective happiness, is far above a created and formal beatitude, which issueth from him. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* 16 Objective happiness is all the goodness that is fit to be enjoyed either in God or in His creatures: while formal happiness is an active enjoyment of all objects by contemplation and love, attended with full complacency in all their perfections.

†**b.** Of or pertaining to the object or end as the cause of action; *objective cause* = final cause: see CAUSE *sb.* 4 b, 5. *Obs.*

1626 J. YATES *Ibis ad Cæsarem* II. 25 God, .. who doth .. by a most sweet influence, and not by any coactiue violence, nor yet only by obiectiue allurements, .. turne the wils of men at his pleasure. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I iii. 170 Aristotle's first mover is not properly the efficient, but only the final and objective cause, of the heavenly motions.

2. *Philos.* Used of the existence or nature of a thing *as an object of consciousness* (as distinguished from an existence or nature termed *subjective*).

The Scholastic Philosophy made the distinction between what belongs to things subjectively (*subjective*), or as they are 'in themselves', and what belongs to them objectively (*objective*), as they are presented to consciousness. In later times the custom of considering the perceiving or thinking consciousness as pre-eminently 'the subject' brought about a different use of these words, which now prevails in philosophical language. According to this, what is considered as belonging to the perceiving or thinking self is called *subjective*, and what is considered as independent of the perceiving or thinking self is called in contrast *objective*. As to this transition of use (which primarily concerns the word *subjective*, and affects *objective* as its antithesis) resulting in what is almost an exchange of sense between the two adjectives, see HAMILTON *Reid's Wks.* 806 note, R. L. NETTLESHIP *Philos. Lect. & Remains* I. 193.

†**a.** Opposed to *subjective* in the older sense = 'in itself': Existing as an object of consciousness as distinct from having any real existence; considered only as presented to the mind (not as it is, or may be, in itself or its own nature). *Obs.*

[*c* 1325 OCCAM *Sent.* I, Dict. 2, qu. 8 E, Universale non est aliquid reale habens esse subiectivum nec in anima nec extra animam, sed tantum habet esse obiectivum in anima et est quoddam fictum habens esse tale in esse obiectivo, quale habet res extra in esse subiectivo.]

1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* 133 This confession was the objective foundation of faith; and Christ and his Apostles, the subjective. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* ii. (1839) 168 'In the beginning was the Word'; there *was* must signify an actual existence; and if so, why in the next sentence ('the Word was with God') shall the same verb signify an objective being only? 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Objective* .. is used in the schools in speaking of a thing which exists no otherwise than as an object known. The esse, or existence of such thing is said to be objective. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 292 Natural phænomena are only natural appearances. They are, therefore, such as we see and perceive them: Their real and objective natures are, therefore, the same.

b. Opposed to *subjective* in the modern sense: That is or belongs to what is presented to consciousness, as opposed to the consciousness itself; that is the object of perception or thought, as distinct from the perceiving or thinking subject; hence, that is, or has the character of being, a 'thing' external to the mind; real.

This sense is occasional in writers of the later 17th and early 18th c. (the early examples being more or less transitional); but its current use appears to be derived from Kant, and to appear in Eng. subsequently to 1790, and chiefly after 1817 (see quot. from Coleridge).

1647 J. CARDELL *Serm.* (1648) 15 We do not say, That God doth infuse any positive, objective malice or wickedness into the hearts of men. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. i. § 3 The Idea may be considered in regard of its Objective Reality, or as it represents some outward object. *Ibid.*, Wee are apt to imagine such a Power in the understanding, whereby it may form Idea's of such things which have no objective reality at all. 1724 WATTS *Logic* II. ii. § 8 Objective certainty, is when the proposition is certainly true in itself; and subjective, when we are certain of the truth of it. The one is in things, the other is in our minds. 1793 *Monthly Rev.* XI. 498 Have the objects. in fact a real objective existence, independent of our mode of perceiving them? 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* I. x. 160 The very words *objective* and *subjective* of such constant recurrence in the schools of yore, I have ventured to re-introduce. 1853 HAMILTON *Discuss., Philos. Unconditioned* 5 *note*, In the philosophy of mind, subjective denotes what is referred to the thinking subject, the Ego; objective what belongs to the object of thought, the Non-Ego. 1856 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* Wks. V. 265 *note*, *Objective*: This word, so nearly unintelligible in 1821, so intensely scholastic, and, consequently, when surrounded by familiar and vernacular words, so apparently pedantic, yet, on the other hand, so indispensable to accurate thinking, and to wide thinking, has since 1821 become too common to need any apology. 1861 MILL *Utilit.* 43 A person who sees in moral obligation..an objective reality belonging to the province of 'Things in themselves'. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 372 This [Christ's resurrection] was an historic objective fact.

3. *transf.* (from 2 b) **a.** Of a person, a writing, work of art, etc.: Dealing with, or laying stress upon, that which is external to the mind; treating of outward things or events, rather than inward thoughts or feelings; regarding or representing things from an objective standpoint. (Occas., after mod. Ger. *objektiv*: Treating a subject so as to exhibit the actual facts, not coloured by the feelings or opinions of the writer.)

1855 FITZJ. STEPHEN in *Camb. Ess.* 190 The book [Robinson Crusoe]. is, to use a much-abused word, eminently objective; that is, the circumstances are drawn from a real study of things as they are, and not in order to exemplify the workings of a particular habit of mind. 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* xiii. 153 Of all poets he [Homer] is the most objective, and the least speculative. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. lxxv. 619 To complete the survey of the actualities of party politics by stating in a purely positive, or as the Germans say 'objective', way, what the Americans think about..their system. 1899 LECKY *Map of Life* ii. 8 English character on both sides of the Atlantic is an eminently objective one—a character in which thoughts, interests, and emotions are most habitually thrown on that which is without.

b. *Med.* Applied to symptoms 'observed by the practitioner, in distinction from those which are only felt by the patient' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1892).

1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 19 The actual clinical phenomena observed, especially those of an objective character. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* V. 871 He manifests the subjective and objective signs of valvular disease.

4. With *to*: That is the object of sensation or thought; that is presented or exposed as an object, perceived, apprehended, etc. In *Metaph.* Related as object to subject (see OBJECT *sb.* 6).

1762 GIBBON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) IV. 148 Operations, which are made objective to sense by the means of speech, gesture and action. 1837 *New Monthly Mag.* L. 535 The inhabitants of this hostel were seldom 'objective' to the garish eye of day. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* iv. § 13. 251 The Supreme Creator has .. so separated Himself from His creation as to make it objective to Himself.

5. *Perspective.* That is, or belongs to, the object of which the delineation is required.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Line Objective* (in Perspect.), is the Line of an Object; from whence the Appearance is sought for in the Draught or Picture. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Line, Objective Line*, in perspective, is any line drawn on the geometrical plane, whose representation is sought for in the draught, or picture. *Ibid.* s. v. *Plane, Objective Plane*, in perspective, is any plane situate in the horizontal plane, whose representation in perspective is required. *Ibid.* s. v. *Perspective*, To exhibit the perspective appearance, *h*, of an objective point, H.

6. Applied to the lens or combination of lenses in an optical instrument which is nearest to the object (*objective glass*; now commonly called *object-glass*, or simply *objective*).

1753 SHORT in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 165 An heliometer; which is an instrument, consisting of two objective glasses, for measuring the diameters of the planets. 1762 MATY *ibid.* LII. 375 The objective-glass of my 9 feet telescope. 1837 GOBING & PRITCHARD *Microgr.* 154 So far as the objective part of the instrument is concerned.

7. *Gram.* Expressing or denoting the object of an action; *spec.* applied to that case of mod.Eng. in which a substantive or pronoun stands when it is the object of a verb, or is governed by a preposition, with which it forms an attributive or advb. phrase (see OBJECT *sb.* 7); also to the relation of such noun or pronoun to such verb or preposition.

The accusative and dative of earlier Eng. (as well as the instrumental, locative, and ablative of prehistoric times) are merged in mod. Eng. in the objective, which in personal and relative pronouns is distinct in form from the nominative, but in sbs. and other pronominal words is identical with the nominative.

1763 LOWTH *Eng. Gram* (ed. 2) 32 A Case, which follows the Verb Active, or the Preposition. answers to the Oblique Cases in Latin; and may be properly enough called the Objective Case. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 86 There seems to be great propriety in admitting a case in English substantives, which shall serve to denote the objects of active verbs and of prepositions; and which is, therefore, properly termed the *objective case*. *Ibid.* 268 Part of a sentence..may be said to be in the objective case, or to be put objectively, governed by the active verb...Sentences or phrases under this circumstance, may be termed objective sentences or phrases. 1879 ROBY *Lat. Gram.* IV. xi. § 1312 [Genitive denoting] Object of action implied in substantives and adjectives. (Objective genitive.) 1881 MASON *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 24) § 368 When a verb, participle, or gerund denotes an action which is directed towards some object, the word denoting that object stands in the objective relation to the verb, participle, or gerund.

8. *Objective point*: orig. *Mil.* the point towards which the advance of troops is directed; hence *gen.* the point aimed at.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 18 Oct., In acquiring possession of Atlanta the Federals have gained a great..advantage. It is the objective point to which their western campaign was directed. 1865 *Spectator* 4 Feb. 117 No light as to his next 'objective point', as the slang phrase goes, has yet been gained. 1890 *Times* 27 Dec. 9/1 When the railway is extended to Mafeking, the objective point in Mashona-land is still 800 miles from the base. 1893 EARL DUNMORE *Pamirs* II. 338 The city of Meshed being my objective point.

9. Characterized by objecting; that states objections: cf. OBJECTIVELY 4.

1814 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 34 Let us examine Mr. Pilgrim's objective argument. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* i. 14 'And what says Sergeant Rayne?' 'He too is of the objective school, sir'. 'And were his objections listened to?'

B. *sb.* (elliptical uses of the adj.)

1. Short for *objective glass* (see A. 6): the object-glass of an optical instrument.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 17, I commonly make use, in important investigations, of the three strongest of Plössl's objectives. 1879 NEWCOMB & HOLDEN *Astron.* 61 The construction of the achromatic objective. 1889 *Nature* 31 Oct. 648 An objective which can be adjusted to work as either a photographic or visual objective.

2. *Gram.* Short for *objective case*: see A. 7.

1861 ANGUS *Handbk. Eng. Tongue* 275 Objective with Passive Verb. 1881 MASON *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 24) § 80 *note*, The fact that pronouns still distinguish the Objective from the Nominative .. compels us to recognize three cases in English.

3. Short for *objective point* (see A. 8); also *fig.* something aimed at, an object or end.

1881 BURNIE *Mem. Thomas* 152 At Johnstown, one objective was the Cambrian Works. 1882 *Times* 10 Feb., Servian Railways..have been for years past the objective of innumerable financial attempts. 1882 *Standard* 14 July, The objective must be Cairo, ..the most useful strategical point. 1894 *Dublin Rev.* Apr. 391 The king had for his objective the divorce, and contingently the religious policy .. subsequently engrafted upon it.

4. Something objective or external to the mind.

1884 *Chr. Commw.* 20 Mar. 536/2 The value and attraction of the externals and objectives.

Objectively (ǒbdʒe·ktivli), *adv.* [f. prec. adj. + -LY 2.] In an objective manner or relation: in senses 1-3 opposed to *subjectively* in various senses.

†**1.** In relation to its object; as to the object of the action. *Obs.*

1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *New Gagg* 133 Cyrill restrayneth..'thou shalt not covet or desire', unto one particular Act, objectively, the not-lusting after or desiring of a Woman. 1631 J. BURGES *Answ. Rejoined* Pref. 36 The people..worshipped God and the King: the ceremonie was materially the same; but objectively different; one Civill, the other Sacred. 1673 H. MORE *App. Antid. Idol.* 17 He must.. bow towards the Cherubins objectively, and not meerly circumstantially. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV. 167 That love whereby a man loves God, taking the Term objectively.

†**b.** By means of, or in the way of, an 'objective cause'; by the attraction of some object or end. (See OBJECTIVE 1 b.) *Obs.*

1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 164 Some think that Christ by his hunger did objectively allure Satan to tempt him, that so he might overcome him. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. 170 That which it self being moved, (objectively, or by Appetite and Desire of the First Good) moveth other things.

†**2.** As an object of consciousness, as presented to or perceived by the mind (not as it is in itself).

a 1617 P. BAYNE *Lect.* (1634) 315 Not from any inward habit ..but from some external suavities objectively apprehended. 1642 W. PRICE *Serm.* 19 Our Creed is objectively called our faith. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 120 The Basilisk ..receiveth the rayes of his Antipathy and venemous emissions which objectively move his sense. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. i. § 3 The Divine Intellect doth understand things by their Idea's, which are .. the things themselves as they are objectively represented to the understanding. 1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 177 As existent objectively, not really. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Objective*, A thing is said to exist objectively, *objectivè*, when it exists no otherwise than in being known; or by being an object of the mind.

3. As an object of consciousness, in distinction from the mind or conscious subject; in relation to what is external to the mind; externally, really, in actual outward fact.

1817 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXXIII. 461 The manner in which the thing becomes a phænomenon. is explicable only subjectively, not objectively. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) II. xlii. 737 In the language of Kant, that exists objectively which lies without the understanding or which the understanding knows by looking beyond itself. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. i. vi. 122 What is objectively a nervous action and subjectively a feeling. 1879 *Gd. Words* 30 Any miracle..ascribed to our Lord was objectively real.

†**4.** By way of objection or adverse reason. *Obs.*

1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 40 Hee allowed his fathers lawes for his time, lesse any man should objectiuely quarrell with him. 1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 149 Let me here by way of anticipation prevent that which will else come in objectively upon me.

5. *Gram.* In the objective case or relation.

[Cf. quot. 1698 in sense 1.] 1824 [see OBJECTIVE A. 7]. 1881 MASON *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 24) Index, Possessive case.. used objectively, 72.

Objectiveness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or character of being objective; the quality of presenting itself as an object of sense (quot. 1677); existence as an object external to the mind; (of a person, work of art, etc.) the character of dealing with or representing outward things rather than inward feelings.

a 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 1 Is there such a motion or objectiveness of external Bodies which produceth light or colour..? the Faculty of Sight is fitted to receive that impression or objectiveness, and that objectiveness fitted and accommodate to that Faculty. *a* 1834 COLERIDGE *Confess. Enq. Spir.* vii. (1840) 93 No man .. can recognize his own inward experiences in such writings, and not find an objectiveness, a confirming and assuring outwardness, and all the main characters of reality, reflected therefrom on the spirit. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 391 The healthy objectiveness of an old English Chronicler is no longer possible for us. 1881 LE CONTE *Sight* 13 In smell, there is an equal commingling of subjectiveness and objectiveness.

Objectivism. [f. OBJECTIVE *a.* + -ISM.] The tendency to lay stress upon what is objective or external to the mind; the philosophical doctrine that knowledge of the non-ego is prior in sequence and importance to that of the ego; the character (in a work of art, etc.) of being objective. So **Objectivist**, one who holds or advocates the doctrine of objectivism (also *attrib.*); **Objectivistic** *a.*, characterized by objectivism.

1872 W. G. WARD in *Dublin Rev.* Jan. 71 It is a favourite argument of Mr. Mill's, that objectivism keeps moral science in a stationary state. *Ibid.*, Objectivists hold as strongly as phenomenists, that the morality of actions is importantly affected by their consequences. 1876 MIVART *Less. fr. Nat.* 24 The dogmas which the objectivist philosophy enunciates. 1883 EDERSHEIM *Life Messiah* (1886) I. 208 True religion is ever objectivistic, sensuous subjectivistic.

Objectivity (ǒbdʒekti·vĭti). [mod. f. med.L. *objectiv-us*: see -ITY. Cf. F. *objectivité* (1878 in *Dict. Acad.*).] The quality or character of being objective; external reality; objectiveness.

1803 *Edin. Rev.* I. 258 In both these views it [philosophy] has relation only to their objectivity. [1812 SOUTHEY *Omniana* I. 220 A confusion of (what the Schoolmen would have called) Objectivity and Subjectivity.] 1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* III. vi. (1858) 311, I am not denying..the objectivity of revelation. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* II. ii. (1872) 96 The principle of this difference..seems to be that well-known one of the predominant objectivity of the Pagan mind. 1884 F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig. & Sc.* i. (1885) 16 Kant appears to have no escape from assigning this objectivity of space to delusion.

Objectivize (ǒbdʒe·ktivəiz), *v.* [f. OBJECTIVE *a.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To render objective; to objectify.

1856 MASSON *Ess., The. Poetry* 432 Goethe's theory of poetical or creative literature was, that it is nothing else than the moods of its practitioners objectivized as they rise. 1874 BUSHNELL *Forgiveness & Law* Introd. 12, I..accounted for the word as one by which the disciple objectivizes his own feelings. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 June 3/1 The tendency to externalise and objectivise spiritual things.

Objectivo- (ǒbdʒe·ktəivo), used as combining form of OBJECTIVE *a.*, in **Objectivo-objective** *a.*, of the nature of an object-object; **Objectivo-subjective** *a.*, of the nature of an object-subject.

1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxxix. (1859) II. 385 The cognition..is Objective, or rather Objectivo-Objective, when held to consist in an immediate perception of the power or efficacy of causes in the external and internal worlds; and Subjective, or rather Objectivo-Subjective, when viewed as given in a self-consciousness alone of the power or efficacy of our own volitions.

Objectize (ǒbdʒe·ktəiz), *v.* [f. OBJECT *sb.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To make into an object, render objective, objectify. So **Objectization**, the action of making (something) an object of thought.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. ix. 227 Actions of the Understanding and Judgment .. in the first Objectization of a thing: or the reflexive Thought about it. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* xii. (1882) 134 The intelligence in the one tends to objectize itself, and in the other to know itself in the object 1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIII. 193 Man objectises himself as 'the human mind'.

Objectless (ǒbdʒe·ktlĕs), *a.* [f. OBJECT *sb.* + -LESS.] Devoid of an object or objects.

1. Having no object to which it is directed; not relative to something else as an object.

1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc* i. III, His eyes .. Fix'd lifelessly, or objectless they roll'd. 1868 G. MACDONALD *Seaboard Parish* I. xv. 224 Her eyes..had an infinite objectless outlook.

b. *esp.* Having no object or end in view; aimless, purposeless.

1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 294 The dull and objectless mode of life adopted by too many of our nobility. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* Introd. (1862) 51 They must not be aimless and objectless, fantastic freaks of power. 1879 JULIAN HAWTHORNE *Laughing Mill*, etc. 36, I set off on an objectless tramp.

2. Devoid of (visible) objects; presenting no object to the view.

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 263 As we were obliged to keep the glasses up, our drive for several miles was objectless and dreary. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 199 We trace the same bird far up in the solitudes of the sky, breaking into view out of the objectless expanse.

Hence **O·bjectlessly** *adv.*; **O·bjectlessness.**

1829 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 55 They lie . objectlessly, needlessly, when fact would be more profitable than falsehood. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 284 The doctrine of the objectlessness of Brahma's so-called cognition. 1869 W. M. ROSSETTI *Mem. Shelley* p. lxxxii, The objectlessness of inventing such a tale.

Object-lesson: see under OBJECT *sb* 10.

Object-matter. [f. OBJECT *ppl.a.* + MATTER.]

†**1.** (Properly two words: see OBJECT *ppl. a.* 1.) Matter presented to view, or to be employed as an instrument or means to some end. *Obs.*

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 60 The object matter or signall means of divining (by things in heaven, or on earth).

2. The matter that is the object of some action or study; the matter dealt with or treated. (Usually coincident in sense with the more common *subject-matter.*)

1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1877) I. iii. 51 The first and second [definitions] define philosophy from its object-matter;—that which it is about. 1860 MANSEL *Proleg. Log.* iii. 93 To think actually we must think about something; this something, the object-matter of thought,..must in the first instance be supplied through .. the senses. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 28 A synthesis in which the .. requirement would be completely satisfied in regard to any given object-matter.

Objector (ǒbdʒe·ktəi). Also 7 **-er**, **-our**. [f. OBJECT *v.* + -OR, the form being coincident with that of the L. agent-n. from *objicĕre* to OBJECT. But the Eng. form in *-er* has also been used: cf. *rejecter.*] One who objects or makes an objection; one who brings forward a reason or argument against something, or expresses disapproval of or disagreement with it.

1640 BP. HALL *Episc.* II. vi. 119 Let me put the Objector in minde that [etc.]. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. 1738 I. 235 (*Deut.* xxiv. 1) If these objecters might be the judges of human frailty. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 496, I .. feare not the hall-witted Objectours that I may meet with. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* iv. 62 Another question, supposed..to be proposed by an objector. 1861 [see OBJECTEE]. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. II. iv. 215 Expressions.. qualified to satisfy objectors. 1899 *Whitaker's Alm.* 400/2 A conscientious objector to vaccination can .. escape all penalties.

† Objectual, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *objectu-s* a throwing against, an object + -AL.] Of the nature of an object; that is the object of some action, or that which is aimed at; that is a material or external object; objective.

1606 *Proc. agst. late Traitors* 339 Without any other point or scope objectual to move unto. 1624 T. ADAMS *Temple* Wks. 1861 II. 296 Concerning the material temple, external or objectual idols.

Objicient (ˈɒbdʒiˈʃĭənt). [ad. L. *objicient-em*, pr. pple. of *objicĕre* to OBJECT.] One who objects, an objector; an opponent of a motion or proposition.

1864 in WEBSTER. 18.. OGILVIE cites CDL. WISEMAN. 1894 *Month* June 223 With the commentary of the objicient's character, antecedents, and circumstances. 1896 R F. CLARKE in *19th Cent.* Aug. 221 (Trans. of Jesuit), The 'objicients' do their best to hunt out difficulties which may puzzle the exponent of the truth, who is called the 'defendent'.

Objuration (ˌɒbdʒʊrēˈʃən). *rare.* [n. of action from L. *objūrāre* to OBJURE.] The action of binding by oath, or of solemnly charging or entreating as if under oath.

a 1557 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne Club) 15 Objuratioun of the fauourarie of Mertene Lutar, in the abbay of Haly rudhous. 1623 COCKERAM II, A *Binding* by oath, Exorcisme, Obiuration. 1822 SCOTT *Let. to Southey* 4 June in *Lockhart*, I wrote..begging him ..for the remembrance of his father.. and by every objuration I could think of.

Objure (ˈɒbdʒūəˈ), *v. rare.* [ad. L. *objūrāre* to bind by an oath, f. *ob-* (OB- 1) + *jūrāre* to swear. Cf. obs. F. *objurer* (1460 in Godef.).]

1. *trans.* To bind by, or charge under oath.

1613 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Obiure*, binde by oath.

2. *intr.* To utter an oath, to swear.

1830 *Fraser's Mag.* II. 178 As the people only laughed at him, he cried the..more vehemently; nay, at last, began objuring, foaming, imprecating.

Objurgate (ˈɒbdʒʊˈrgēt, ˈɒbdʒʊrgēt), *v.* [f. L. *objurgāt-*, ppl. stem of *objurgāre* to chide, rebuke, f. *ob-* (OB- 1) + *jurgāre* to quarrel, scold.]

trans. To rebuke severely; to chide, scold.

1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos.*, *Obiurgate*, to chide, to reproue sharpely. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 242 Violently had he objurgated that wretch of a groom. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* v. 90 The old man..objurgated his son.

b. *absol.* or *intr.*

1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* xiv. 76 Command, but not objurgate. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. v vii, This poor Legislative..cannot act; can only objurgate and perorate. 1870 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 269 Coleridge wails, appeals, deprecates, objurgates.

Hence **Objurgated** *ppl. a.*, **Objurgating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1864 *Sat. Rev.* XVIII. 445/2 Objurgating impotence has always been a legitimate subject for ridicule. 1887 A. BIRRELL *Obiter Dicta* Ser. II. 54 A history of thought during this objurgated period. 1893 *Times* 16 Mar. 9/4 All the hypocritical whining and objurgating in the world will not alter their determination.

Objurgation (ˌɒbdʒʊrgēˈʃən). [ad. L. *objurgātiōn-em*, n. of action from *objurgāre*: see prec. Cf. F. *objurgation* (15-16th c. in Godefroy).] The action, or an act, of objurgating; a sharp or severe rebuke; chiding, scolding.

1550 HOOPER *Serm. Jonas* i. Wks. (Parker Soc.) 445 The fouith part [of the book of Jonah] containeth an objurgation and rebuke of God. 1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I*, 108 He handled him roughly, with objurgations. 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. III (1863) 54 A smart young sailor..by no means insensible to female objurgation or indifferent to female charms. 1875 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) V. i. 366 The angry objurgations of officers.

Objurgative (ˈɒbdʒʊˈrgătĭv), *a.* [f. L. *objurgāt-*, ppl. stem of *objurgāre* to OBJURGATE + -IVE.] = next. Hence **Objurgatively** *adv.*

1854 'MARION HARLAND' (Mary Hawes) *Alone* xvii, The driver's objurgative eloquence. 1897 BARING-GOULD *Bladys* xxii. 260 They expressed their disapproval..loudly and objurgatively.

Objurgatory (ˈɒbdʒʊˈrgătəri), *a.* [ad. L. *objurgātōri-us* reproachful, f. *objurgātōr-em*, agent-n. from *objurgāre* to OBJURGATE: see -ORY. Cf. F. *objurgatoire* (Cotgr.).] Having the character of scolding or chiding; conveying or uttering an objurgation or sharp rebuke.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* Epit. Bivb, Dehortatorie, Obiurgatorie, Petitorie. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 116 Touched to the quicke by some objurgatorie reprehension. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 1 Letters..commonly..are either narratory, objurgatory, consolatory, monitory, or congratulatory. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* II. iv. (1800) II. 110 The objurgatory question of the Pharisees. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* vi, Remarkable for the facility with which she could relapse from her official objurgatory tone to one of fondness.

Hence **Objurgatorily** *adv.*, in the way of objurgation, chidingly.

1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 400 May I not objurgatorily speak it? 1888 W. G. WARD *Ess. Philos. Theism* (1884) II. 150 We are not wishing to speak objurgatorily but only to express our meaning, when we say [etc.].

Oblanceolate (ˌɒblɑnsiˈŏlēt), *a. Bot.* [See OB- 2.] Inversely lanceolate; shaped like a lance-head with the more tapering end at the base.

1850 DANA *Geol.* App. i. 715 The younger [leaves] are quite narrow oblanceolate. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 203 Common Primrose..A perennial herb, with oblanceolate..radical leaves

‖ **Oblat.** *Obs.* [F., ad. L. *oblāt-us.*] = OBLATE *sb.*[1]; also, a disabled soldier placed by the king in a monastery to be there maintained.

[1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Oblat* (Fr.), a Souldier, who, grown impotent or maimed in Service, hath maintenance or the benefit of a Monks place assigned him in an Abbey; Also the means or place of a Monk, or such Souldier.] 1693 tr. *Emilianne's Hist. Monast. Ord* xvii. 179 These Oblats have no Votes in the Chapter. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Oblats of St. Jerom*, a Congregation of Secular Priests in Italy, founded by St. Charles Borromeo. So 1721- in BAILEY.

‖ **Oblata** (ˈɒblēˈtă), *sb. pl. Law.* [L., neut. pl. of *oblātus*, used absol.: see OBLATUS *sb.*[1]] See quot. 1670. (In quot. 1761, erron. pl. *oblatas*.)

1658 FANSHAWE *Pract. Exchequer Crt* 78 (*Heading*) Oblata or old Debts. He maketh *oblata* the next title of the Charge of the Sheriff. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Oblata*,.. in the Exchequer it signifies old Debts, brought, as it were together from precedent years, and put to the present Sheriff's charge..Also Gifts or Oblations made to the King by any of his Subjects; which were. entered in the Fine Rolls under the Title *Oblata*; and, if not paid, estreated, and put in charge to the Sheriffs. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. App. ii. 257 Fines, amerciaments, and oblatas. 1848 in WHARTON *Law Lex.*

Oblate (ˈɒbleˈt, ɒbleˈt), *sb.*[1] [ad. med. L. *oblāt-us*, sb. use of pa. pple. of L. *offerre* to OFFER.] A person devoted to a monastery or to religious work.

spec. a. A child dedicated by his or her parents to a monastic life and placed in a monastery to be trained. b. One who has devoted himself and his property to the service of a monastery in which he lives as a lay brother. c. A member of a congregation of secular priests or a community of women devoted to some special work, as *Oblats of St. Charles*, a priest of the order of St. Charles Borromeo, etc. Also *attrib.*, as *Oblate Father*.

1864 (*title*) The Complete Works of St. John of the Cross. .. Edited by the Oblate Fathers of Saint Charles. 1865 *Morn. Star* 9 May, Dr. Manning .. was also chief of an order called the Oblates of St. Charles Borromeo. 1880 C. E. NORTON *Church-build. Mid. Ages* 151 One Master Guccio and his wife, Mina, who had given themselves as 'oblates', with all their property to the church [at Siena]. 1889 — in *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 768/2 Born of humble parents, who offered him in his early youth, as an oblate at the altar of St.-Denis, he had been bred in the schools of the abbey.

Oblate (ˈɒbleˈt), *sb.*[2] [ad. L. *oblāta*: see above.] *attrib.* in *oblate roll*, an exchequer roll containing a record of the OBLATA.

1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. xiii 598 The Pipe Rolls of Henry II are supplemented under John by Oblate, Liberate, and Misae Rolls.

Oblate (ˈɒbleˈt, ˈɒbleˈt), *a. Geom.* [ad. med. or mod. L. *oblātus*, f. *ob-* (OB- 1 b or ? 2) + *lātus* in L. *prōlātus* lengthened out.] Flattened at the poles: said of a spheroid produced by the revolution of an ellipse about its shorter axis. Opposed to *prolate*.

1705 CHEYNE *Phil. Princ. Relig.* I. (1715) 56 By this Gravitation, Bodies on this Globe will press towards its Center, tho' not exactly thither neither, by reason of the oblate spheroidical Figure of the Earth. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I 33 The earth .. in its figure, which, from being round, was now become oblate. 1778 *Phil. Surv. S. Irel.* 10 An oblate dome. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) I. xii. 324 The figure of the earth is an oblate spheroid. 1852 DANA *Crust.* II. 1026 A large oblate lens-shaped cornea.

Hence **Oblately** *adv.*, in an oblate manner; **Oblateness**, the quality or fact of being oblate.

1753 N. TORRIANO *Midwifry* 16 The Womb .. becomes above the Neck oblately [*printed* ablately] spheroidical. 1787 ROY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII 202 Seven ellipsoids of different degrees of oblateness. 1871 ROLLWYN *Astron. Simpl.* xv. 215 Centrifugal force would satisfactorily explain this spheroidal oblateness. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 417/2 *Kidney-shaped*, crescentic with the ends rounded; very oblately cordate.

† Oblate, *v. Obs. rare.* Pa. t. and pple. **oblated**; also 6 *Sc.* **oblait.** [f. L. *oblāt-*, ppl. stem of *offerre* to OFFER; cf. *refer*, *relate*.] *trans.* To offer.

a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VI* 166 b, To render the citie upon reasonable condicions, to them by the French kyng sent and oblated. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* i. 150 Ane goldin Ball, the quhilk himself oblait To Venus.

b. To offer as an oblation.

1872 O. SHIPLEY *Gloss Eccl. Terms* s. v. *Oblation*, According to the Roman use, the elements were separately oblated, which in England was followed by York, whilst the other two uses, of Sarum and Hereford, oblated both together.

Oblation (ˈɒbleˈ·ʃən). [a. OF. *oblation*, *-cion* offering, a sacrifice, a kind of impost, ad. late L. *oblātiōn-em* offering, presenting, gift, in eccl. L. sacrifice, n. of action f. *offerre* to OFFER.] The action of offering; an offering.

I. In religious or ecclesiastical senses.

1. The action of solemnly offering or presenting something to God or to a deity; the offering of a sacrifice, of thanksgiving, or of religious devotion.

1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xiii, He..quit him manly in his oblacions And ful deuoutly in his orysons. 14.. in *Pundale's Vis.* (1843) 95 He was called Cryst for this entent For he for mon schuld make oblacyon. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xxvi[i]. 6 Therfore will I offre in his dwellinge, the oblacion of thankes geuynge. 1548 LATIMER *Serm. Plough* Wks. I. 74 What other oblation have we to make but of obedience, of good living, of good works, and of helping our neighbours? 1548-9 *Bk. Com. Prayer*, *Commun. Serv.*, *Prayer of Consecration.* 1608 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* I. 1645 Oblations of true thankes, and love. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* II. 98 The Oxe .. is an holy creature, being one of the beasts for oblation, and sacrifice. 1695 LOCKE *Reas. Chr.* (R.) This oblation of an heart, fixed with dependence on. him, is the most acceptable tribute we can pay him. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* I Pref. (1827) 35 By the oblation of the most precious of the spoils. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* i. Wks. 1757 IV. 212 [Faith] is a submission of our understandings, an oblation of our idolized reason, to God. 1772 FLETCHER *Logica Genev.* 228 Free will to good is founded upon free-grace, and general free grace upon the perfect oblation which Christ made upon the cross. 1865 J. H. INGRAHAM *Pillar of Fire* (1872) 179 This beautiful temple was erected .. by Amenophis I, for the purpose of sacrifices and oblations.

2. The action of offering or presenting the elements of bread and wine to God in the Eucharist; also, the whole office of the Eucharist.

The Eucharistic service of the Roman Catholic Church, contains two oblations: the offertory or anticipatory oblation, in which the unconsecrated bread and wine are offered, and the *great oblation*, in which the consecrated elements are presented as sacramentally the body and blood of Christ (forming the second part of the prayer of consecration).

c 1450 LANGFORDE *Medit. ghostly Exerc.* (Bodl. MS. A Wood 17 lf. 10), At ye offertory when ye prest doith taik ye Chalice and holde yt vp and formys ye Oblatyon. 1529 MORE *Suppl. Soulys* Wks. 327/2 By the sacred oblacion of that holy sacrament offred for in the masse. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 135 They doe not admit Eucharists, and oblations, because they doe not confesse the Eucharist. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Commun.* i. § 1. 21 These men..enumerate many glories of the Holy Sacrament..calling it .. the paschal oblation. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* 27 Jan. (O. H. S.) I. 171 The Oblation or Sacrifice of Bread and Wine before Consecration. 1866 NEALE *Sequences & Hymns* 213 Morning by morning the Great Oblation is made in our temple. 1885 *Cath. Dict.* (ed. 3) 616/1 The great oblation of Christ's body and blood must be carefully distinguished from the Offertory or anticipatory oblation of bread and wine.

3. That which is offered or presented to God or to a deity; an offering, sacrifice; a victim.

[*c* 1430 LYDG. *Vertue of the Masse* (MS. Harl 2251. lf 182b) Whan a man offrithe to god his hert Richest oblacion.] 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. 210 Forasmuch as he alone is the Lambe of God, he also alone is ye oblation for sinnes. 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* vii. 29 Hee..shall bring his oblation vnto the Lord. 1678 DRYDEN & LEE *Œdipus* II. i, Hear me, gods!..I stand up an oblation, To meet your swiftest and severest anger. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. (ed. Milman) V. 19 The life of a man is the most precious oblation to deprecate a public calamity. 1811 HEBER *Hymns*, '*Brightest & best*' iv, Vainly we offer each ample oblation; Vainly with gifts would his favour secure. 1828 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Hallam* (1887) 56 To lay all their oblations on the shrine of St. Thomas.

† b. *transf.* A person sacrificed on any account; a victim. *Obs.*

1594 DANIEL *Cleopatra* IV. 996 Here to be made th' oblation for his feares. 1613 HAYWARD *Norm. Kings* 91 Many Innocents were made the oblations of his ambitious feares.

4. The presentation of something to God for the services of the Church, the maintenance of its ministers, the relief of the poor, or other pious uses; that which is so presented. b. A donation or bequest of property. c. A customary offering made on certain occasions, especially in connexion with the Eucharist.

1455 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 304/2 Pensions, Portions, Tithes, Oblations, ..ne noon othir thynge to the seid Priories. belongyng. 1547 *Injunctions* in *Cranmer's Misc. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) 503 Which chest you shall set and fasten near unto the high altar, to the intent the parishioners should put into it their oblation and alms for their poor neighbours. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV* 200 b, The whole Province of Yorke, gave yerely to this Hospitall certain measures of corne: in maner as an oblacion of the first fruites of their newe grayne. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxiv. § 4 The name of Oblations applyed not onely here to those small and petite payments which yet are a part of the Ministers right, but also generally giuen vnto all such allowances as serue for their needfull maintenance, is both ancient and conuenient... Nothing..more proper then to giue the name of Oblations to such payments, in token that wee offer vnto him whatsoeuer his Ministers receiue. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* 211 Churches..and their Livings were dedicated unto God. by the solemne vow and oblation of the Founders. 1645 HAMMOND *View New Direct.* i. § 38 Many portions of Scripture are by the Liturgie designed to be read to stir up & quicken this bounty, and those of three sorts, some belonging to good works in general, others to almes deeds, others to oblations. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer*, *Commun. Serv.*, *Prayer Ch. Militant*, We humbly beseech thee most mercifully (to accept our alms and oblations). *Margin*, If there be no alms or oblations, then shall the words (of accepting our alms and oblations) be left out unsaid. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Funeral Oblations*,..to atone for the Neglects or Defaults of the deceased Party in paying Tithes, or other Ecclesiastical Dues. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) II. 740 Those fees and dues which go by the name of surplice fees..and Easter offerings, and mortuaries: all which are mentioned generally in our books by the name of *oblations*. 1885 *Cath. Dict.* (ed. 3) 616/1 The oblations of bread and wine by the faithful began to fall into disuse about the year 1 00. (See Bp. Dowden 'Our Alms and Oblations' in *Jrnl. Theol. Studies* April 1900.)

II. In general senses.

† 5. The action of offering or presenting: a. of a gift, esp. in token of respect or honour; also, a gift so offered. *Obs.*

1595 MARKHAM *Sir R. Grinvile* (Arb.) 43 Ill limn'd memorials of divinest rage, I offer as oblations. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. To the King § 1, I thought it more respective to make choyce of some oblation, which might..referre to the..excellencie of your individuall person. 1689 *Tryal Bps.* Pref. a To your illustrious Highness therefore the Oblation of these Sheets..is most justly due.

† b. of an opportunity, inducement, or the like. *Obs. rare*[-1].

1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 76 The permission and laxation of the reins to Satan, the oblation of occasions and irritaments.

c. (In Roman law) of an amount due.

[1880–1900 HOLLAND *Jurispr.* (ed. 9) xii. 300 'Tender', 'oblatio', of the precise amount due, followed by 'payment into court'..either extinguishes or suspends the debt.]

† 6. A present or gratuity. *Obs.*

1433 *Waterf. Arch.* in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 296 Herafter no man sholde have none oblationes except the sierjaunt and bakere.

† 7. A subsidy or tax; a gift to the king. (Cf. OBLATA.) *Obs.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 132 This Poll-money.. other Authors mention these Oblations of the Iewes to their Treasurie yearely. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Oblation*,.. an aid or Subsidy money. 1668 PRYNNE *Aurum Reginæ* 103 Queen-gold was payd for every Fine and Oblation amounting to 10 Marks and upwards.

Obla·tional, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to an oblation; of the nature of an oblation.

1867 M. PATTERSON in *Ess. Relig. & Lit.* Ser. ii. (1867) 499 The words .. bear one and the same sacrificial or oblational meaning. 1876 S. MANNING *Land of Pharaohs* 113 Those long oblational processions to the sacred shrines.

Obla·tionary, *sb.* and *a. Eccl.* [ad. med.L. *oblātiōnāri-us*, f. late L. *oblātiōn-em* OBLATION.]

a. *sb.* One who receives the oblations at the celebration of the Eucharist. b. *adj.* Having the function of receiving the oblations.

1872 O. SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* s.v. *Acolyte*, 4 [Acolytes] Oblationary who received the oblations. 1893 *Month* July 362 Two other subdeacons and an acolyte in an alb, with an oblationary to make way for them.

Obla·tioner. [f. OBLATION + -ER[1].]

† 1. One who makes an oblation or offering. *Obs.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 44 The..profuse sacrificatory expences of ful-hand oblationers. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* viii. xiv. 423 He. presents himself an Oblationer before the Almighty.

2. = OBLATIONARY a. (*Cent. Dict.* 1891.)

Oblatory (*p*·blātəri), *a.* [f. L. *oblāt-*, ppl. stem of *offerre* to OFFER: see -ORY.] Pertaining to oblations or offerings

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* x. i. (1623) 1254 Masses and oblatory Sacrifices. *a* 1638 MEDE *Wks.* (1672) 293 Our Prayer for the whole state of Christ's Church is yet Oblatory ..and in the very beginning thereof we desire Almighty God to accept our Alms and to receive our Prayers. 1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* (Lib. Anglo-Cath. Theol.) 274 Plain it is that our Church intended a double offering—one eleemosynary, alms for the poor—another oblatory, for the maintenance of the clergy. 1717 COLLIER in Lathbury *Nonjurors* 280 The Oblatory Prayer goes upon this ground, that the Holy Eucharist is a proper sacrifice. 1835 T. STAPLETON in *Archæologia* XXVI. 343 The Queen's oblatory coin of the same value of seven-pence. 1882 T. F. SIMMONS *Alms and Oblations* 6 This prayer is in substitution of the oblatory portion of the prayer for the Church Militant.

† **Obla·trant,** *a. Obs. rare*[-1]. [ad. L. *oblātrānt-em*, pr. pple. of *oblātrā-re* to rail or carp at, f. *ob-* (OB- 1 b) + *lātrāre* to bark.] Railing, reviling.

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* v. iii, Hor. *Barmy froth, puffie, inflate, turgidous* and *ventosity* are come up. *Tib.* O terrible windy words. ..*Hor.* Here's a deal; *oblatrant, furibund, fatuate, strenuous.* *Cæs.* Now all's come up, I trow. What a tumult he had in his belly.

† **Obla·trate,** *v. Obs. rare*[-0]. [f. L. *oblātrāt-*, ppl. stem of *oblātrāre*: see prec.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Oblatrate*, to barke or rayle against one.

† **Oblatra·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. late L. *oblātrātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *oblātrāre*: see OBLATRANT.] Barking at a person, railing, scolding.

c 1560 CHURCHYARD (*title*) A Playn and Fynall Confutation of Cammell's corlyke Oblatracion. 16.. BP. HALL *Serm. to Lds.* (R.), The apostle feares none of these currish oblatrations. 1661 J. S[TEPHENS] *Procurations* To Rdr., He that feareth oblatration must not travel.

Oble, obs. form of OBLEY.

† **Oble·ct,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *oblectāre* to delight: cf. obs. F. *oblecter* (Cotgr.).] *trans.* = next.

1555 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* cxix. 356 Obtayned I haue: thy witnesses in iust fee simple state Oblected so.

† **Oble·ctate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *oblectāt-*, ppl. stem of *oblectāre* to delight, f. *ob-* (OB- 1 d) + *lactāre*, freq. of *lacĕre* to entice.] *trans.* To delight, please, rejoice.

1611 COTGR., *Oblecter*, to oblectate, rejoyce, delight. 1650 VENNER *Via Recta* vi. 102 Mixt sauces to oblectate the pallate. *Ibid.* (1650) 17 Nothing doth more oblectate the heart. 1652 *Ibid.*, *Tobacco* 405 That which adorns the back or oblectate[s] the palat and throat.

† **Oblecta·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *oblectātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *oblectāre*: see prec.] Delight, pleasure, enjoyment.

1508 FISHER 7 *Penit. Ps.* vi. Wks. (1876) 18 Yf euery oblectacyon of synne shall be done away by wepynge. 1596 BELL *Surv. Popery* i. i. xvi. 64 Whatever bringeth corporall oblectation. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 214 Pleasant Hills, or shadowie Vallies, delightful Meadows, or other the like Oblectations. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* v. viii, Furnishing great oblectation unto his neighbors.

Oble(e)ge, -leis(h, -lesse, obs. ff. OBLIGE.

† **Oble·sion.** *Obs. rare*[-0]. [a. obs. F. *oblésion* (in Cotgr. *obloesion* 'sore hurt,..great harme'), ad. late L. *oblesiōn-em*, n. of action f. **oblædĕre*, f. *ob-* (OB- 1 b) + *lædĕre* to hurt, injure.] Hurt, injury.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Oblesion*, an hurting or annoying. 1721–1800 BAILEY, *Oblesion*, an Injury done to any Part. 1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

† **Oblest,** corrupt f. ARBALEST: cf. next.

1780 T. SINGLETON *Inv. Properties of Theatre* in *N. & Q.* 5th Ser. (1876) VI. 64/2 Shilock's Knife and Sheath o. o. 9 Twelve Oblests for Coronation o. 12. o.

† **O·blester,** obs. var. *ar-*, *al-*, *awblaster*, ARBALESTER *sb.*[1]

1487 *Barbour's Bruce* XVII. 236 (Camb. MS.) He had vith him..oblesteris [*MS. Edinb.* awblasteris].

Obley (*p*·bli). Also 4 ub(b)le, ubli, obele, 4–5 oble, 5 ubly, obly(e, obeley, -ly, (oblys), 6 obleye, (obbley), 7 oublie; also 5 oblete, 7 oblett. [ME. a. OF. *oublee*, *ublee*, *o(u)bleie*, *oblie*, etc., mod.F. *oublie*:—eccl.L. *oblāta*, sb. from fem. pa. pple. of *offerre* to offer. Med.L. had also *obliga*, *obleta*, and other forms fashioned on or influenced by OF. The forms *oblete*, *oblett*, show med L. influence. Cf. Ger. *oblate* wafer.]

† 1. An offering, oblation, sacrifice. *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* l. 20 Þan þou sall accept þe sacrifice of rightwisnes, obles, & offrandis [*obleaciones & holocausta*].

2. A little cake of bread, usually thin, flat, and circular, and stamped with a cross, an Agnus Dei, or the letters IHS, prepared for consecration in the celebration of the Eucharist; a wafer. Now *Hist.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 10044 Whan þe vble was on þe autere leyde, And þe prest þe wrdes hade seyde. 13.. *Metr. Hom.* (Vernon MS.) in Herrig *Archiv* LVII. 281 In his hond bret full he beere Of bernynge Obeleis a paniere. 1387 TREVISA tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 9 Anon þey brouȝte an obley þat was i-sacred [*eucharistiam consecratam*]. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7000 Þe parte of þe oble he saw blak as any pyk. *c* 1509 *Devyse Coron. Hen. VIII* in Maskell *Mon. Rit.* III. p. lv. *note*, The kyng shall offre an obbley of brede..with the whiche obleye after consecrate, the king shall be howseld. 1881 T. E. BRIDGETT *Hist. Holy Eucharist* I. 169 Very detailed instructions were given..on the preparation of the oflettes or obleys. 1898 J. T. FOWLER *Durh. Cath.* 58 An oven that was used for baking the obleys, or altar-bread.

† 3. A thin cake of pastry; a wafer. (Cf. F. *oublie.*) *Obs.*

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 22 Take obles and wafrons.. Close hom in dysshes fare and wele. 14.. *Noble Bk. Cookry* (Napier, 1882) 114 Tak obleys or waiffurs and couche them in a platter. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 585 The kinde of Wafers called Oublies, are made with Honey in stead of Sugar.

† 4. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 21/1 Oblets are certain pieces of Mony having the stamp of J. H. S. coined thereon..in Value it was worth our Penny Farthing.

5. *Comb.*, as *obley-maker*; **obley-irons,** irons between the plates of which wafers were baked, wafer-irons.

1346–7 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 118 Et in j par de vblihirnes..3s. 2*d.* *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* i. lxix. (1869) 41 Bi the doore of an obley makere. *a* 1440 *Liber de diversis medicinis* in *MS. Lincoln A* i. 17 lf. 291 (Halliw.) Mak paste, and bake it in oble-yryns..and after ete the obletes.

Oblick, Oblicque, obs. ff. OBLIQUE, OBLOQUY.

Oblidge, -lie(d)ge, -liesh, obs. ff. OBLIGE.

Obligable (*p*·bligăb'l), *a. rare*[-1]. [ad. L. type **obligābil-is*, f. *obligāre* to OBLIGE: see -ABLE.] Capable of being brought under an obligation.

1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life* vii. (1861) 162 One man can come under obligations on which you can rely,—is obligable; and another is not.

O·bligancy. *rare.* [f. next: see -ANCY. Cf. med. L. *obligantia* (Du Cange).] Obligatory quality or character.

1826 CARLYLE *Notebook* 7 Dec. in Froude *Life* I. xx. 372 Whence comes..the obligancy of this utility.

Obligant (*p*·bligănt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *obligānt-em*, pr. pple. of *obligāre* to OBLIGE.]

† A. *adj.* That obliges or binds, obligatory. *Obs.*

1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 525 Fit to be done, but not obligant. *Ibid.*, All the Precepts thereof are perpetually obligant.

B. *sb. Sc. Law.* One who binds himself, or is legally bound, to pay or perform something.

1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 328 One of several obligants of this sort, who pays the whole debt, or fulfils the obligation, is entitled to a proportional relief against the rest. 1821–30 LD. COCKBURN *Mem.* vi. (1874) 330 The other obligants withdrew their names from the bond. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 596/2 The debtor, whom the English term the obligor, is in Scotland termed the obligant or granter. 1882 *Times* 28 Jan. 11/2, £25,658 has been paid to creditors by other obligants.

Obligate (*p*·bligĕt), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *obligāt-us*, pa. pple. of *obligāre* to OBLIGE.]

† 1. Bound by oath, law, or duty; obliged. *Obs.*

1430–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 185 A man obligate [1387 TREVISA þat hadde obleged hym self] to the deville for þe luffe of a mayde. 1538–9 *Instr. Hen. VIII, Visit. Monast.* (1886) 22 That they be in no case..obligate to the same.

2. *Biol.* That is of necessity such. *Obligate parasite*, an organism of necessity parasitical.

1887 GARNSEY tr. *De Bary's Morph. & Biol. Fungi* vii. 356 Obligate parasites, that is, species to which a parasitic life is indispensable for the attainment of their full development. 1890 B. A. WHITELEGGE *Hygiene & Pub. Health* x. 227 Parasites..found to grow under any known conditions as saprophytes are distinguished as 'obligate' parasites.

Obligate (*p*·bligĕt), *v.* [f. L. *obligāt-*, ppl. stem of *obligāre* to OBLIGE.]

† 1. *trans.* To bind round, fasten up. *Obs.*

c 1600 *Timon* III. v, Let it be lawfull for me..to ligate and obligate your eares with my words.

† 2. *fig.* To bind, connect, attach. *Obs.*

1547 HOOPER *Declar. Christ* xi. Wks. (Parker Soc.) 84 Therefore is not the interpretation of the scripture obligated unto an ordinary power, nor to the most part.

3. To bind (a person) by a moral or legal tie.

a. To put under moral obligation, to oblige. Chiefly in *pass.*: To be bound or compelled.

1668 in *Athenæum* (1894) 2 June 710/1 My station obligates me to render service with obedience to her commands. 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* i. Wks. 1799 I. 171 Sir, I am obligated to leave you. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lit. Nat.* (1834) II. 308 The more ties wherewith we are obligated to any, the nearer he stands in proximity to us. 1899 W. ANDERSON *Disc.* (1860) 308 You are not only warranted but obligated to vindicate yourself.

b. To bind by law.

1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 109 If a Master sells his Ship, the new Master and Sailors shall not be obligated to each other. 1879 *Standard* 15 Dec. (D.), The Royal Princes..having been properly obligated, were invested as Knights of the Temple and Malta. 1888 in Bryce *Amer. Commw.* II. App. 673 Every contract..by which a debtor is obligated to pay any tax.

† 4. To make (a thing) a security; to pledge, pawn, mortgage; cf. OBLIGE *v.* 3 a. *Obs.*

1541 in R. G. Marsden *Sel. Pl. Crt. Adm.* (1894) I. 107 The..capitayn..hath full power..to bynd and obligate..the shipp with her frayghte. 1774 BP. HALLIFAX *Anal. Rom. Law* (1795) 87 Actio Serviana..for the recovery of goods, obligated by the Hirer, as a security for his Rent. 1890 E. JOHNSON *Rise Christendom* 57 Which things..we forbid to be alienated and obligated, except for the sake of the redemption of captives.

5. = OBLIGE *v.* 6, 7. (Not now in good use.)

1692 SOUTH 12 *Serm.* (1697) I 503 While the Courteous person thinks that he is obligating and doing such an one a kindness, the Proud person. accounts him to be only paying a debt. 1726 G. ROBERTS *Four Years Voy.* 159 Yet, said they, we are more obligated to St. Antonio, because it was he that directed the Portuguese..to this Island. 1820 SHELLEY *Lett.* Pr. Wks. 1880 III. 333, I am much obligated by the trouble you have taken to fit it for the press. 1880 *Nature* XXV. 453/2 For which all scientific men will feel deeply obligated.

d. To render (conduct, etc.) obligatory.

1879 G. MACDONALD *P. Faber* I. xvii. 219 The purpose justified an interest in him beyond what gratitude obligated.

Hence **O·bligated** *ppl. a.*

1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 72 Your so much obligated Pamela. 1813 T. BUSBY tr. *Lucretius* I. III. Comm. p. xxx, If.. the only obligated difference..be its subjection to mortality.

Obligation (*p*·bligē·ʃən). [a. OF. *obligation*, *-acion* (1235 in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. L. *obligātion-em* an engaging or pledging, a binding agreement or bond; rarely lit., a binding; fig., an entangling, ensnaring; n. of action f. *obligāre* to OBLIGE.]

1. The action of binding oneself by oath, promise, or contract to do or forbear something; an agreement whereby one person is bound to another, or two or more persons are mutually bound; also, that to which one binds oneself, a formal promise.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8042 Þe king. bed him..to him to gloucestre wende And made him obligacion & ostage him gan sende þat he ssolde to him come al sauf. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 134 He with scrite & oth mad obligacion, þat for leue no loth..Suld werre on him begynne. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 23758 Iustly, this condicioun is worth an obligacioun. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 8 b, Of the obligacyon made bytwene god and us. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 30 As well to discharge themselves, from their obligation as to give satisfaction unto the people. 1879 G. BARNETT SMITH *W. E. Gladstone* (ed. 2) I. vi. 169 A valid obligation could not be made with the Court of Rome without communication with the Pope himself.

2. *Law.* An agreement, enforceable by law, whereby a person or persons become bound to the payment of a sum of money or other performance; the document containing such an agreement; *esp.* in Eng. Law, a written contract or bond under seal containing a penalty with a condition annexed. Also, the right created or liability incurred by such an agreement, document, or bond.

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xvi. 6 And he seide to him, Taak thin obligacioun, and sitte doon, and wryt fyftı. 1432 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 276, ij. sufficient plegges, bowndyn wt hem in a symple [*v.r.* syngyll] obligacion, for to make a trewe delyueraunce of swiche goodys as thei receyue. 1538 FITZHERB. *Just. Peas* 91 b, Till he be bounde by obligacion to the kynges use, in such some as..shal be thought resonable. 1615 BEDWELL *Arab. Trudg.* Talby, A peece of parchment, not any whit bigger then an ordinary..obligation. 1786 BURKE *Sp. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. XII. 260 He had made a temporary seizure of the profits..for the re-payment of which he gave his bonds and obligations. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. Ind.* II. v. viii. 668 Security..for the discharge of the obligations which the Company held upon the government of Oude. 1883 *Wharton's Law Lex.* (ed. 7) 105/1 A bond is called single when it is without a penalty, and an obligation when it contains a penalty, which is generally double the amount of the principal sum secured.

3. Moral or legal constraint, or constraining force or influence; the condition of being morally or legally obliged or bound; a moral or legal tie binding to some performance; the binding power of a law, moral precept, duty, contract, etc.

Of obligation, obligatory. *Day* or *holiday of obligation*, a day on which every one is obliged to abstain from work and to attend divine service.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. ii. 91 Bound In filiall Obligation, for some terme To do obsequious Sorrow. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 47 There is no obligation to follow them in their opinions. 1689 POPPLE tr. *Locke's 1st Let. Toleration*, L.'s Wks. 1727 II. 247 'Hear O Israel', sufficiently restrains the Obligation of the Law of Moses only to that People. 1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* IV. ii. § 54 And Numa appointed an Oath unto the Romans, say Plutarch and Livy, as the chiefest Obligation unto Faith and Truth. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* I. § 13 They took great pains to strengthen the obligations to virtue. 1780 BURKE *Sp. Bristol bef. Elect.* Wks. III. 371 What obligation lay on me to be popular? 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 172 He had a strong sense of moral and religious obligation. 1885 LITTLEDALE in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 93/1 The Mohammedan pilgrimages..consist..of two main classes, which may be distinguished conveniently by Latin theological terms, as those of 'obligation' and those of 'devotion'. There is properly only one Moslem pilgrimage of obligation, that to Mecca. 1885 *Cath. Dict.* (ed 3) 564/2 All bishops and priests with cure of souls are bound to say Mass for their people on Sundays and holidays of obligation.

b. Without moral or legal reference: The fact of being logically or customarily obligatory.

1664 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 67 So many other Obligations induce us to grant the being of Porticoes there. 1896 A. J. HIPKINS *Pianoforte* 44 Setting the military bands aside as forming a province ruled by its own law, the French pitch yet remains as appertaining to preference and not obligation.

4. Action, or an act, to which one is morally or legally obliged; that which one is bound to do; one's bounden duty, or a particular duty. Sometimes with the further notion of coercion: An enforced or burdensome task or charge.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. iv. 144, I cannot thinke my Sister in the least Would faile her Obligation. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Drunkenness* Wks. 1730 I. 36 The first linger away their lives in perpetual drudgery, in slavery and obligations. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. iv. 270 Thus died this valorous cavalier, for his Faith and for his Prince, as is the obligation of every gentleman of Honour and Character. 1857 TOULMIN SMITH *Parish* 64 If he have not fulfilled his obligations in one respect, he cannot rightly claim his prerogatives in the other. 1875 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* ix. (ed. 5) 148 He released the Polish dukes from the obligation of tribute.

5. a. The fact or condition of being indebted to a person for a benefit or service received; a debt of gratitude.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr *Biondi's Eromena* 47 She..might not see him, to acknowledge the obligation she owed him. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 87 P 9 They return benefits, ..because obligation is a pain. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* x, You have no right to put her under an obligation. 1881 SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* (1882) I. xvii. 305 Inglesant returned a courteous message expressive of his obligation for her extraordinary generosity.

b. A benefit or service for which gratitude is due, a kindness done or received.

1618 EARL OF SUFFOLK in *Fortesc. Papers* (Camden) 51 Which I wyll ever acknowledge to you for a great oblygation. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* V. iii, Captain, give me your hand; an affront handsomely acknowledged becomes an obligation. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Valentine's Day*, When a kindly face greets us, though but passing by, .. we should feel it as an obligation.

† c. Obligingness, civility. *Obs. rare.*

1664 PEPYS *Diary* 4 June, To make him civill, and to command in words of great obligation to his officers and men.

† **6.** Legal liability. Cf. OBLIGE *v.* 5. *Obs.*

1676 HALE *Contempl.* I. 93 As an imputed sin drew with it the obligation unto punishment. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* i. 5 Guilt is an obligation to punishment on account of Sin.

† **7.** A binding, fastening, or connecting; a connexion, link. *Obs. rare*,

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 240 Yet is there one link and common connexion, one generall ligament, and necessary obligation of all whatever unto God.

† **8.** A bond by which one is held captive. *rare.*

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Acts* viii. 23, I see thou art in the gall of bitternes and the obligation [Vulg. *obligatione*] of iniquitie.

9. *Comb.*, as *obligation-maker.*

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* Contents (I. v. 895) These artificial Justice-makers and Obligation-makers.

Obliga·tional, *a. rare*—[1]. [f. prec. + -AL.] Of the nature of, or pertaining to an obligation.

1887 E. GURNEY *Tertium Quid* I. 294 Whether the axiom, when this latter obligational form is given to it, ceases to be scientific, is perhaps no more than a verbal question.

Obliga·tionary, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ARY [1].] Pertaining to a legal obligation or bond.

1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* Digest 565 She was entitled to alienate her *res nec mancipi*, amongst which obligationary claims were included.

Obligative (ˈbligĕtiv), *a.* [f. L. *obligāt-*, ppl. stem of *obligāre* to OBLIGE + -IVE.] Imposing obligation; obligatory.

1596 BELL *Surv. Popery* III. ii. 240 Or give power obligative unto them. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 242 Bills and answers..processiue, justificatiue, obligatiue ..renunciatiue, and infinite other the like. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* I. (ed. 2) 73 Contract in the narrower sense may..be distinguished as an obligative contract.

Hence **O·bligativeness,** obligatoriness.

1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 165 The Obligativeness and Reasonableness of the Institution. 1831 R. SHARP *Lett. & Ess.* (1834) 150 The obligativeness of moral conduct.

Obligato, variant of OBBLIGATO.

Obligator (ˈbligeˈtə). *rare.* [a. med. L. *obligātor*, agent-n. f. *obligāre* to OBLIGE.]

1. *Law.* One who binds himself; = OBLIGOR.

a 1625 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 294 So if two be bound in an obligation to a fem sole, and after she taketh one of the obligators to husband, the whole dutie is extinct.

2. One who confers an obligation; = OBLIGER 2.

1798 *Sporting Mag.* XI. 42 He was thus interrupted by the sagacious obligator.

† **Obligato·rious,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as next + -OUS.] Obligatory.

1602 FULBECKE *2nd Pt. Parall.* 28 It is on both sides obligatorious.

Obligatory (ˈbligătəri), *a.* [ad. late L. *obligātōri-us*, f. ppl. stem of *obligāre* to OBLIGE: see -ORY.]

1. Imposing obligation, binding in law or on the conscience; of the nature of an obligation; that must be done or practised. Const. *on*, *upon* († *to*, † *of*).

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) III. i. 140 Also it is a thynge obligatorye. *a* 1626 BACON (J.), Whether it be not obligatory to Christian princes. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. i. § 14 This his confirmation of King Edward's Laws was but a personal act .. and no whit obligatory of his posterity. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 132 Many things enacted in the Old Testament, which are not now.. obligatory on us Christians. 1702 ECHARD *Eccl. Hist.* (1710) 10 They were not obligatory to other nations. 1795 BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 185 There are situations .. in which, therefore, these duties are obligatory. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 478 The obligatory and containing power of the good is as nothing. 1888 *Times* (weekly ed.) 6 Apr. 16/4 A Royal decree .. making it obligatory on managers of theatres in Madrid to light those buildings by electricity.

2. Creating or constituting an obligation; esp. in *writing* (*bill*, etc.) *obligatory* = OBLIGATION 2.

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armis* (S. T. S.) 182 Suppos the Capitane, wald oblisse him be his lettres obligatoris. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* clxii, As the strengthe of the letter oblygatorye wytnessyd. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 246 A sufficient instrument obligatorie, for the..contentacion of the same money. 1644 BULWER *Chirol.* 108 In all obligatory bargaines and pledges. 1665 J. DAVIES *Hist. Caribby Isls* 200 They commonly deliver obligatory acts to their Masters,..by which writings they oblige themselves to serve them, three years. 1691 BOYLE *Will* Wks. 1772 I. Life 160 Whereas my servant John Warr is indebted unto me in the sum of 50*l.* by bond or bill obligatory. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 23/2, I never heard of his putting his seal to obligatory papers, on which money was to be received. 1892 *Daily News* 30 July 5/3 The Judge decided that the fact that the document was not 'under seal', removed it from the legal definition of a 'writing obligatory'.

3. *Biol.* = OBLIGATE *ppl. a.* 2.

1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 513 Obligatory aerobes, which must be supplied with oxygen. 1898 *Ibid.* V. 166 If this observation should be confirmed, the tubercle bacillus could no longer be considered an obligatory parasite.

Hence **O·bligato·rily** *adv.*, in an obligatory manner, so as to be obligatory; **O·bligato·riness,** the quality or fact of being obligatory.

1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 230 Being bound obligatorilie, both for himselfe and his successors 1650 R. HOLLINGWORTH *Exerc. Usurped Powers* 28 The obligatorinesse of the Oaths and Covenant. 1755 JOHNSON, *Indissolubly* .. 2 For ever obligatorily. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 419 The obligatoriness of circumcision had at that time been less seriously impugned.

Oblige (ˈbləidʒ), *v.* FORMS: *α.* 3 **obligi**, 4 **-lege**, 4-5 **-liche**, 5 **-lyge**, 6 **-leege**, 7 **-lidge**, **-liege**, (**-ligue**), 8 **-liedge**, **-leadg**; 3- **oblige.** *β.* 3-5 (-7 *Sc.*) **oblisch**, 4-5 **-lissh**, **-lyssh**, 4 (6-7 *Sc.*) **-lish**, 5 **-lesche**, (**obblish**), 7 *Sc.* **obliesh**, **-leish.** *γ. Sc.* 4-5 **oblise**, 4-6 **-lis**, **-lys**, 5-6 **-lyss**, 5-7 **-liss**, 6 **-leiss**, **-leas**, **-lesse**, **-las**, 6-7 **-leis.** [a. OF. *obliger*, *-ier* (1267 in Hatz.-Darm.) to bind by oath or promise, pledge, render liable (also refl.), ad. L. *obligāre* to bind or tie around, bind up, bind by an oath, promise, or moral or legal tie, render liable, pledge, mortgage, impede, restrain, f. *ob-* towards + *ligāre* to tie, bind. Formerly pronounced ˈblīˈdʒ after Fr.]

I. 1. *trans.* To bind (a person) by an oath, promise, contract, or any moral or legal tie (*to* a person or a course, or *to do* a thing); to put under an obligation or engagement, to engage. Now only in *Law.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7995 Þo adde william vr king..to him vaste iobliged [*v. r.* oblished] þe king of scotlond. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 41 See þei þat þei oblesche no man to þer maner of pouert. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen VII* 2 All menne were perdoned..whiche would..by othe be obliged truly to serve and obeye hym. *a* 1657 R. LOVEDAY *Lett.* (1663) 275, I inclos'd the Note..in a Letter to my Brother, and oblig'd him to be very careful in sending it. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* II. vi. § 73 It has been commonly suppos'd, That a Father could oblige his Posterity to that Government, of which he himself was a Subject. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* viii, My father had obliged me to the improvement of my stock, not by a promise ..but by a penalty which I was at liberty to incur. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* III. § 104 Slaves..cannot be obliged to any ..person. *Ibid.* § 137 In *nomina*, while one, by making an entry to the other's debit, lays him under an obligation, it is only the latter that is obliged.

2. *refl.* To bind oneself by an oath, promise, or contract (*to* a person, *to* a course or *to do* something, † *that* something shall be done); to come under an obligation, to pledge, engage oneself.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) a 1261 Hii hom wolde obligi & slkernesse vinde gode To bere hom clene hor truage. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxiii. (*George*) 503 Þane aais þe wich: 'gyf I ne ma Ourcum his craft..I oblise me..But ransoninge to thole dede'. 1405 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 605/2 We..oblyssyng us, by thys presentes,..to fulfill all maner accordez. *a* 1575 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne Club) 308 We obleiss ws, and promeiss that .. the said abstinence of weir .. sall continew. 1609 W. M. *Man in Moone* (1849) 37 Having plighted your faith and solemnly obliged yourselfe unto an husband. 1664 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 154 The time for which he had obliged himself being expired. 1722 in T. W. Marsh *Early Friends* iii. (1886) 29 We Desire John Croker to take his place and..we doe obleadg our selves to give him 40 shils. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Sept. 7/3 In gratitude for the bequest of Preston, the town council obliged themselves to his son to build that aisle to his memory.

† **b.** *intr.* (for *refl.*) *Sc. Obs.*

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* II. xxvi, I obleis be my hand, He sall obserue in all pointis your behest. 1567 in Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 34 That these present oblishes to reforme themselves. 1634 *Ibid.* 374 We .. undersubscryve, and oblishes and promises to obey the wholl contents of the said letter.

† **3.** *trans.* **a.** To make (lands, property, a possession) a guarantee or security for the discharge of a promise or debt; to pledge, pawn, or mortgage. Also *fig.* to pledge (one's life, honour, etc.). *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6771 Þe emperour of rome to him.. Obligede [*v. r.* obleged] hi his messagers alle þing þat was his. 1388 WYCLIF *Prov.* xxii. 26 Nyle thou be with hem that oblischen [1382 ficche doun] her hondis, and that proferen hem silf borewis for dettis. 1395 PURVEY *Remonstr.* (1851) 81 King Jon oblisshide his rewme of Ingelond and his lordshipe of Irelond in a thousand mark, to be paied yeer bi yeer. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 131 Yf thou wylt oblyge thy sowle to me ayenst my hors I wyl playe wyth the. 1675 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 449 The gentlemen..were ordered to oblige each their honour, not to take any resentment. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 928 [He] forbid all the Prelates.. to oblige their Lay-Fees to the See of Rome. 1750 BEAWES *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 113 The ship is tacitly obliged for their wages.

† **b.** To agree to as obligatory. *Obs. rare.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. iii. 83 The haly promys and the bandis gent Of pece and concord oblisit and sworn.

4. a. Of an oath, promise, law, command, etc.: To bind (a person); to make (one) morally or legally bound *to* some action or conduct, or *to do* something; also, *to* a person (*obs.* exc. in *Law*).

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III 70 Sibn gode deedis, in Goddis myracle, oblischen men moore to serve God. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 28 b, The statutes and ordinaunces ..dothe not oblige and bynde them to that case, but in certayne poyntes. 1589 R. BRUCE *Serm.* (1843) 28 The command oblishes you to obey. 1649 W. BALL *Power of Kings* 8 As the Kings Oath tieth and obligeth Him to the People, certainly the Peoples Oath tieth and obligeth them to the King. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. i (1801) 15 Christianity so much the more obliges us..to invoke the assistance of the true God. 1865 W. G. PALGRAVE *Arabia* I. 449 The names of those whom vicinity obliges to attendance are read over morning and evening.

b. With simple obj.: To bind, to be binding on (a person, conscience). Also *absol.*

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 101 Four þingis are requirid to ilk vowe þat oblischip. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parlt.* I. (ed. 2) 47 Yet these Lawes would no wayes obliege them, unlesse they voluntarily consented and submitted to them in Parliament. 1673 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II. 241 You say they are no Laws unless they oblige the Conscience. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* vii. 153 Two inconsistent laws cannot both oblige.

c. *pass.* *To be obliged*: to be bound by a legal or moral tie.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxviii. (*Adrian*) 165 He wes obliste til his wyfe To speke with her in-to his lyfe. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonce* ix, I promysed to the nought at al, in the presence of whom I am oblyged or bound. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 43 We ar oblissit to lufe God. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 5 b (*Stat. Will.* c. 19), The wyfe is nocht oblished to accuse hir husband. 1672 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* III. i. (1673) 268 That Duty and Respect, wherein we stand obliged to others. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xxi. 244 Martyr excused his coming, partly because he was obliged to the city and church of Zurick. 1810 HORSLEY *Serm.* (1811) 439 Thus it should seem that Christians are clearly obliged to the observance of a Sabbath.

II. 5. † **a.** *trans.* To make (any one) subject or liable *to* a bond, penalty, or the like. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 113 Þe zenuolle be one zenne dyadlich..is y-obliged to zuo ane greate gauelinge. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 773 This cursed synne anoyeth greuousliche hem that it haunten And first to hire soule, for he obligeth it to synne and to peyne of deeth. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* 105 Quhen Adam sinnit he oblist hime self and al his offspring to the eternal deid. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* Pref. § 14 It is to be inquired how these became laws; obliging us to sin, if we transgress.

b. *refl.* To render oneself liable to punishment, to involve oneself in guilt. (Lat. *se obligāre*.) Now only in *Civil Law.*

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xiii. 13 Who bacbiteth to any thing, he oblisheth hymself in to the time to come. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* III. § 208 Most agree that, as theft depends upon intent, such a child can only oblige himself in respect of it when he is close upon puberty.

III. 6. *trans.* To bind or make indebted († *to* oneself) by conferring a benefit or kindness; to gratify *with* or *by doing* something; to do a service to, confer a favour on; † to be of service to, to benefit (*obs.*).

1567 TUBERV. *Ovid's Ep.* 71 And oblige mee unto thee by this boone. *a* 1620 HEALEY *Theophrastus* (1636) 83 If any

man be oblig'd, he will command him to remember the favour. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 2 Here take oh Zani this ring of gold, and by giuing it to the sea, oblige it vnto thee. 1626 T. H[AWKINS] *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 38 Pliny. pronounceth..That the greatest diuinity is to see a mortall man oblige his like. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. II. 60 That her Family had oblig'd Hungary with a Queen, and France with a Gaston de Foix. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* v. iii, O pray, Faulkland, fight to oblige Sir Lucius. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xv, Oblige me with the milk. 1885 SIR W. V. FIELD in *Law Rep.* 15 Queen's Bench Div. 413 The customer requested the appellant, to oblige her, to send the loaves home with other goods she had purchased.

b. Said of the service, kindness, etc.

1538 BAKER tr. *Balsac's Lett.* (vol. II) 85 If this tendernesse proceeded from a soft effeminate spirit, yet it would.. oblige me infinitely unto you. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T., Rom.* xvi. 3-4 The .. helping an eminent Minister, may oblige many Churches. 1796 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* (1831) II. 439 Your early attention to this application, will much oblige, Sir, your very faithful and obedient servant.

c. *absol.* To confer a favour; *esp.* to favour a company (with some performance). *colloq.*

1735 POPE *Prol. Sat.* 208 So obliging, that he ne'er oblig'd [*rime* besieg'd]. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. vi, Sir, would you obleege with the snuffers. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Nov. 7/1 To-night, Mr. Grossmith..and all the talents will oblige. 1897 tr. *Balzac's Cousin Pons* 12 He 'obliged' at the pianoforte. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Apr. 2/1 A chairman was elected, obliged with a song, and then called upon a member of the company. When gents were shy, or dry, or both, professional talent obliged.

7. *pass.* To be bound *to* a person by ties of gratitude; to owe or feel gratitude; to be indebted *to* a person (or thing) *for* something. Now said only in reference to small services, esp. in making an acknowledgement or request; also, formally, where there is no real indebtedness, as in ordering goods from a tradesman, etc.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 39 Yf yt chaunce me by your ayde to recover..I..shalbe so muche obliged and bounde unto you. 1619 WOTTON *Let.* in *Eng. & Germ.* (Camden) 49 For the foresaid resolution in youre Maties ymplying..the good of so manie of your friendes, they held themselves eternally obliged. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* viii. 295 To those Hills we are obliged for a'l our Metals. 1726 G. ROBERTS *Four Years Voy.* 53, I told them, I was very much obliged to them for their Good-will. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* 32/2 The republick of letters is infinitely obliged to M. Coste for the pains he has taken. 1835 MACAULAY in Trevelyan *Life* I. vi 453 There is an oversight in the article on Bacon, which I shall be much obliged to you to correct.

†**8.** *trans.* In looser sense: To gratify, please, attract, charm. *Obs.*

1635-56 [see OBLIGING *ppl. a.* 2 b]. 1673 S. C. *Art of Complaisance* 8 Without which it is impossible to oblige in conversation. 1679 G. R. tr. *Boyatuan's Theat World* Ded 2 Perceiving many things in it which did oblige my fancy. 1709 SWIFT *Tritical Ess.*, It was reasonable to suppose, you would be very much obliged with any thing, that was new.

IV. 9. *trans.* To constrain, esp. by moral or legal force or influence; to force, compel. a. *to do* something.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 91, I will obey you (my Lord) for all things oblige me so to doe. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. iii. (1841) I 64 From this time I resolve to oblige all my family to serve God. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 23/2 He is so weak that he has been obliged to be held up by people when he came out of the house. 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* III. 215, I will give you a certificate from under my hand of my having obliged you to march. 1896 T. F. TOUT *Edw. I*, iv. 83 The royal officials committed so many misdeeds that the king on his return was obliged to make a stern example.

b. *to* a course of action, etc.

1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 66 See here the reasons which obliged this illustrious Prince to his resolution, and the true Motives of so glorious an action. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* 153 Self-preservation obliged the people to these severities. 1875 HOWELLS *Foregone Concl.* 129 It is flattering to a man to be indispensable to a woman so long as he is not obliged to it.

† c. To restrain *from* action, etc. *Obs.*

c 1661 *Marq. Argyle's Last Will* in *Harl. Misc.* (1746) VIII. 29/1 [Argyle] being..to oblige from the Rebellion then on Foot, created a Marquis. 1709 J. JOHNSON *Clergym. Vade M.* II. p. lxxi, To oblige the delinquent from the exercise of his function.

10. To render imperative; to necessitate.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 82 In some sort to oblige their dependance upon his acts and fortunes. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 60 Policy..oblige from the dear Gentleman this Frankness and Acknowlegement. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 734 The custom of the Elizabethan theatre obliged this double authorship.

V. †**11.** *trans.* To fasten or attach closely; to bind, tie up. *Obs.*

1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* VIII. (1701) 333/1 Touching is a Spirit extended from the Hegemonick part to the Superficies, so that it perceiveth that which is obliged to it. 1728 MOTTEUX *Quix.* II. xvi. (1865) 293 As soon as Maritornes had fastened him, she..left him so strongly obliged, that it was impossible he should disengage himself.

†**12.** To fetter, ensnare. *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xix. 9 Þai ere obligid and þai fell. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* xix. 9 Thei ben obliist, and fellen.

†**Obli·ge,** *sb. Obs. rare*—[1]. In 7 **obliege.** [f. prec. vb.] Obligation.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xvii. § 31. 858 Whether he did it in policy..or else of duety of obliege..is vncertaine.

Oblige, obs. form of OBLIGE.

†**Obligea·nt,** *a. Obs.* [a. F. *obligeant* (obligan), pr. pple. of *obliger* to OBLIGE.] Obliging.

1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 81 Reputed the most civill and obligeant Prince of all the world. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. iii. § 103 (1740) 193 It is prodigious that a Parcel of.. Lyes..shall be thus tenderly treated in the soft and obligeant style of Superstructures and subsequent Additions.

Obliged (əblə·idʒd), *ppl. a.* [-ED [1].]

1. Bound by law, duty, or any moral tie, esp. one of gratitude; under obligation; now chiefly in phr. *obliged servant*, used in signing a letter, etc.

1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph., Obliged*, bound or beholden. 1612 JAS. I, *Declar. Conradus Vorstius* Ded., To the Honour of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, by His most obliged servant, James, by the Grace of God, King [etc.]. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* iii. § 4 (1727) 184 A Prayer to be said by Masters of Families, Curates, Tutors, or other obliged Persons. 1764 REID *Inquiry* Ded., Your Lordship's most obliged and most devoted Servant. 1862 THACKERAY *Let.* 1 May in *Athenæum* (1871) 20 June 800/2 Believe me Your obliged faithful Servt. W. M. Thackeray.

2. †a. Rendered binding or obligatory, bounden (*obs.*). b. Compelled, necessitated.

1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* lxvi. 1 It is the obliged duty of all. 1891 STEVENSON & OSBOURNE *Wrecker* xii, Every spoke of the wheel a rash but an obliged experiment.

†**3.** Pledged. *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. vi. 7 O ten times faster Venus Pidgions flye To steale loues bonds new made, then they are wont To keepe obliged faith vnforfaited.

Hence **Obli·gedly** (-edli) *adv.*, in an obliged manner; **Obli·gedness** (-édnés), the condition or fact of being obliged.

1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* b v, A little monument of that great respect I obligedly, and deservedly bear you. 1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 10 He was the chief author of the election of Innocent X^t, who carrieth himself to this prince most affectionately, obligedly, and in way of gratitude. 1687 BOYLE *Martyd. Theodora* xi. (1703) 150 Looks, wherein both gratitude and obligedness displayed themselves. 1853 TENNYSON in *Mem. J. Nichol* (1896) 121 Renewing my thanks to all,—I remain, my dear Sir, yours obligedly, A. Tennyson.

Obligee (əblidʒī·). Also 6 **oblyge, -lige.** [f. OBLIGE *v.*: see -EE.]

1. *Law.* One to whom another is bound by contract; the person to whom a bond is given. (Correlative to *obligor*.)

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 104 b, If ye oblyge release to the obligor al actions. *a* 1625 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 61 So vpon condition that the Obligee shall bring to the Obligors shop (being a tailor) three yards of cloth which shall be shapen, and the Obligor to make the Obligee a gowne of it: the Obligor must shape it. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xx 341 If the condition becomes impossible by ..the act of the obligee himself, there the penalty of the obligation is saved. 1841 S. WARREN *Ten Thousand a Year* XVII, The obligee of the bond..was Mr. Tittlebat Titmouse.

† b. One who undertakes an obligation. *Obs.*

1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 261-2 No more to be accounted a testament..then..the draught of an obligation is to be accounted for an obligation before it be sealed and deliuered by the oblige as his acte and deede. 1689 *Def. Liberty agst. Tyrants* 144 Can the bankrumpting of one of the Obligees quit the rest of their ingagement?

2. One who is under obligation on account of benefits or kindnesses received.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* Ep. Ded. 1 Presidents of worthy witts and particular Obligees to eminent Patrons. 1682 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Chances* Wks (1714) 172, I am so highly your Obligee for the manner of your Enquiries. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* xxiii, If you wish to please, you will find it wiser to receive—solicit even—favours, than to accord them; for the vanity of the obliger is always flattered—that of the obligee rarely.

Obligement (əblə·idʒmĕnt). Also 6 7 *Sc.* **oblis-, obleis-.** [f. OBLIGE *v.* + -MENT.]

1. The fact of obliging or binding oneself by formal promise or contract; a contract, covenant; = OBLIGATION 2. *Obs.* exc. in *Civil Law.*

1584 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 325/2 Conforme to thair obligmentis and contractis respectiue maid w^t the said Colonell thairvpoun. 1612 W. PARKES *Curtaine-Dr.* (1876) 38 What man dare trust his friend .. yea almost vpon the surest obligement that may be deuiesed or drawne? 1671 *True Nonconf.* 207 If he confirme the samine by an Oath, the force and vertue thereof doth also reach all the off-spring, concerned in the obligement. 1832 in Penney *Linlithgowshire* 192 With obligements by the bailies of Queensferry to him, obliging themselves to remove therefrom when desired. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* I. § 192 As regards alienation or obligement.

2. Obligation (moral or legal); obligation for benefits or kindnesses received; a kindness, favour.

1612 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. § 12. 538 Finding hee had not the sway hee..thought hee deserued (by obligement of his first Agency about the Crowne). 1664 DRYDEN *Rival Ladies* II i, This I would endure, And more, to cancel my obligements to him. 1721 CIBBER *Com. Lovers* III, Yet I have some Obligements to him: He teaches me new Airs on the Guitarre. 1828 LAMB in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 773 All my leisure..Would not express a tythe of the obligements I every hour incur. *Mod.* (*Sc.*) 'It would be a great obligement if you would, etc.'

† b. Attachment (by affection or regard). *Obs.*

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. ii, The deep obligement of the people unto these their Rabbies, in a devotion beyond the reach of other Nations.

† c. A bond of union; a tie. *Obs.*

1667 *Taking of Saint Esprit* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 548 Those obligements which bind them to that nation.

†**3.** Compulsion, constraint. *Obs. rare.*

1641 MILTON *Reform.* I. (1851) 2 Urgently pretending a necessity, and obligement of joyning the body in a formall reverence.

†**Obli·gence.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. F. *obligeance*, f. *obliger* to OBLIGE: see -ENCE, -ANCE; cf. med.L. *obligantia*.] Obligation.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* To Rdr. 2 They now slight their Lords and amoundre their Obligence.

Obliger (əblə·idʒəɹ). [f. OBLIGE *v.* + -ER [1].] One who obliges.

1. One who binds another to the performance of a contract, law, or duty; one who imposes obligation. († In early quots., One to whom another is bound: = OBLIGEE 1.)

1650 HOBBES *De Corp. Pol.* 16 Universally..all obligations are determinable at the Will of the Obliger. 1651 — *Govt. & Soc.* II. § 23. 27, I call him the Obliger to whom any one is tyed, and the Obliged him who is tyed. 1651 G. W. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 175 If the Covenanter thinketh and supposeth one thing and the Obliger another, the Covenant is no more valid then [etc.]. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. 45 Obligation, in general, necessarily implies an Obliger. *a* 1822 SHELLEY *Pr. Wks.* (1888) II. 197 There can be no obligation without an obliger. 1895 *Edin. Rev.* July 219 Obligation implies at least two terms—the obliged and the obliger.

2. One who confers an obligation or favour.

1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. I.) 111 You are so gracious an obliger, that it doth even augment the value of your bounty. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. ii. 15 Shall it be said, that fear makes us more gentle obligers than love? 1893 K. GRAHAME *Pagan Ess.* 69 Some unfortunate allusion shall pain the delicate feelings of the obliger.

Oblight, variant of OBLITE *v.*, to forget. *Obs.*

Obliging (əblə·idʒiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. OBLIGE *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of the vb. OBLIGE, in its various senses; obligation. (Now only *gerundial*.)

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 431 It is greet oblishyng to be bonde to perpetual kepyng of siche maner signes. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* x. (*Fox & Wolf*) vii, 'Gaif I my hand or oblissing?' said he, 'Or haif ye writ or witnes for to schaw?' 1563 WINZET *Four Scor Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 60 He labouris to fulfill his oblising. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. Ded., Nations..contending..who shall excel the other in the most beneficial obligings of Mankind.

Obliging (əblə·idʒiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING [2].] That obliges.

1. That imposes obligation; binding in law or morality; obligatory. Now *rare.*

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. iii § 54. 162 Whether the Decree of a Councell, without the Popes confirmation, be such an obliging proposall. 1678 J. BROWN *Life of Faith* II. ix. (1824) 238 The ceremonial law was not obliging. 1748 G. WHITE *Serm.* (MS.), Yet the Second [Commandment] 'Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself' is..as necessary and obliging [1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* II. x. (1878) 99 The all-obliging commandment of the Supreme.]

2. Of persons, their disposition, etc.: That confers or is willing to confer kindnesses; ready to do services or favours or show polite attention; complaisant, courteous, civil, accommodating.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 86 You being the obliging, I must consequently needs be the obliged unto you. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav* (1677) 305 Of a very gentle and obliging Nature. 1772 MISS WILKES in *Wilkes's Corr.* (1805) IV. 102 My uncle Heaton was so obliging as to call here yesterday. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 65 The inn.. was clean and comfortable .. and the landlady civil and obliging. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiii. V. 81 Keppel had a sweet and obliging temper.

b. Of actions, words, etc.: Courteous, civil, polite; † gratifying, pleasing (*obs.*).

1635-56 COWLEY *Davideis* III. 931 All that was done, or said; the Grief, Hope, Fears, His troubled Joys, and her obliging Tears. 1652 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) 293 His Majesty's gracious letter was not only most welcome but very obliging. *a* 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1765) 193 The Endowments of her Mind were every way extraordinary and highly obliging. 1781 COWPER *Lett.* Wks 1837 XV. 67 My principal design is to thank you .. for your obliging present. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) II. vii. 112 He spoke some obliging words to Gen. Cohorn on the feat of gallantry he had displayed.

Obli·gingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY [2].] In an obliging manner, so as to oblige. a. In a binding manner, so as to impose obligation; so as to force or constrain. b. So as to confer a favour or gratification; courteously, with kindly manner.

1654-66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 603 Torments, which my resolution is so obligingly ready to confer on me. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* I. ii. 23 The Resident's arrival being obligingly suspended till the palace was made ready to entertain him. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 897 Something unjust or unlawful, which therefore cannot be obligingly commanded by any authority whatsoever. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. vii. 5 Nothing..could be said more obligingly either in his words or manner. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* x, She obligingly consented to act as mediatrix.

Obli·gingness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being obliging. a. Binding quality or character, obligatoriness. b. Readiness to oblige by doing a service or favour; complaisance, courtesy; kindness.

1638 LD. DIGBY *Lett.* (1651) 5 It is an inconvenience drawn upon you by your excess of favour and obligingness. 1648 LD. FAIRFAX, etc. *Remonstr.* 34 These Declarations..will remaine .. perpetuall witnesses against the validity thereof, or any obligingnesse to them. 1790 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Aug., She is always happy when permitted to show her native obligingness. 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* I. vii. 55 She played with the greatest obligingness. 1892 G. J. HOLYOAKE in *Voice* (N. Y.) 12 Nov., This obligingness

and accessibility is more rare in monarchical England than it is in republican America.

Obligor (ˈɒbligɔ̄ˈ). *Law.* Also 6-7 **-our**, 8 **-oor** (-dˈɔ̄ˈ). [f. OBLIGE *v.* + -OR.] One who binds himself to another by contract; the person who gives a bond or obligation. (Correlative with *obligee.*)

1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 39 § 80 If any manours..be.. in the season and possession of persons, other then the obligour or obligours. 1574, 1625 [see OBLIGEE 1]. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 212 If the Obligor or Lessor pay a lesser summe and the Obligee or Feoffee receiueth it, this is a good satisfaction 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 56 We, Don J. B. Garravin .. as principal Debtor, and Obligeor; and Don J. B. Molinari, as Security..acknowledge that we owe to Don a M. del Duque, three Thousand Dollars. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed 2) IV. 465 It was more convenient that the counsellor should give his advice to the obligee, than to the obligor. 1879 TOURGEE *Fool's Err.* xx. (1880) 113 The obligor, in his indefinite promise to pay, had vanished.

† **b.** = OBLIGER 1. *Obs. rare.*

1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 7 Now here let any man see.. whether our Author does not make obedience to consist, on the obligors part, in conformity to a delegate and subordinate power of their own making.

Obligulate (ˈɒbliˈgiŭlēt), *a. Bot.* [See OB- 2.] Applied to a ligulate floret of a composite flower, having the ligula on the inner instead of the outer side.

1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Obligulate*, Cassini's term for a floret of a composite plant when there is a small ligula on the inner side, as in *Zoegea.*

† **Obliˈgurate**, *v. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [irreg.: see next.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Obligurate*, to spend in belly-cheere.

† **Obligure**, *v. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [ad. L. *obligūrī-re*, f. *ob* (OB- 1) + *ligūrire* to be dainty, lick, lick up.]

1623 COCKERAM II, To Banquet, *Obligure.*

Oblike, obs. form of OBLIQUE *a.*

† **Oblimaˈtion.** *Obs. rare.* [n. of action from next.] Covering or stopping up with mud or slime; silting up.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Oblimation*, a dawbing or covering over with mud or soft clay. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. lxiv, Harbours .. destroy'd by Oblimation or Sullage.

† **Obliˈme**, *v. Obs rare*⁻⁰. [ad. L. *oblīmāre* to cover with mud or slime, f. *ob-* (OB- 1 b) + *limāre*, f. *limus* mud, slime.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Oblime*, to couer with clay.

† **Obliquangled**, obs. form of *oblique-angled.*

1688 J. S. *Fortification* 5 Obliquangled [Parallelograms] are such as have oblique angles.

Obliquangular (ˈɒblikwæ ŋgiŭlăr), *a.* [f. mod. L. *obliquangul-us* (f. *oblīqu-us* OBLIQUE + *angulus* ANGLE) + -AR 1.] Oblique-angled.

1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 176 Hexaedra of equal obliquangular sides. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 196 The rays of light in passing through obliquangular crystalline bodies, follow different laws. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* s.v. *Obliquangulus*, A quadrangular, obliquangular prism.

† **Obliquaˈngulous**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -OUS.] = prec.

1680 T. LAWSON *Mits into Treas.* 33 The Feats and Terms of this Art, their Points, their Lines, Parralels,..Triangle, Rectangulous, Obliquangulous [etc.].

† **Obliquate**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *oblīquāt-us*, pa. pple. of *oblīquāre*: see OBLIQUE *v.*] Bent to one side; twisted obliquely.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 69 So that the stomach might be lesse obliquate or crooked.

† **Obliquate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *oblīquāt-*, ppl. stem of *oblīquāre*: see OBLIQUE *v.* and -ATE 3.] *trans.* To bend aside, twist obliquely.

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II (1692) 145 Shall these crooked rules obliquate those loyal maxims which are so strait in St. Paul? *a* 1703 WALLIS *Serm.* (1701) 128 They represent God's simplicity obliquated and refracted by reason of many inadequate conceptions.

† **Obliquaˈtion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *oblīquātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *oblīquāre*: see prec.] A bending aside or in an oblique direction; a twisting awry.

a 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 394 That some such obliquation of Religion hath hap'ned. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 56 The right and transverse fibres are decussated by the oblick fibres, and so must frame a Reticulate and Quincuncial Figure by their Obliquations. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 109 Obliquations or crooked ways. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* XI. 271, I .. passed through the crowd..with a gradual obliquation of my body.

Oblique (ˈɒbliˈk, -ləi k), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 5 **oblyke**, 5-7 **-like**, 7 **-lick**. [ad. L. *oblīqu-us*, f. *ob-* pref. + an element *līqu-*, *lic-* (cf. *licinus* bent upward): cf. F. *oblique* (13-14th c. in Godef.).]

1. Having a slanting or sloping direction or position; declining from the upright or vertical, or from the horizontal; lying aslant; diverging from a given straight line or course.

Oblique pianoforte: see quot. 1880.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 207 The stappes ber[in sowthe parte of Ethioppe] be oblike and contrarious [*ubi obliqua et pæne contraria fiunt vestigia*] to theyme whiche dwelle.. vnder that pole artike. 1603 B. JONSON *Jas. I.'s Entertainm.*, She [Anna] fills the year, And knits the oblique scarf that girts the sphere. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 130 Hunter's Horns.. are sometimes made straight, and not Oblique. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 420 Four Windows are contriv'd, that strike To the four Winds oppos'd their Beams oblique. 1713 STEELE *Guard.* No. 20 P 2 The oblique glance with which hatred deth always see things. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xviii. II. 120 Advancing their whole wing of cavalry in an oblique line. 1842 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 193 If straight thy track, or if oblique [*rimes* strike, like], Thou know st not. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ii. 17 My shadow was oblique to the river. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Oblique Arch*.. also called a *skew-arch*. 1880 A. J. HIPKINS in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 486/1 *Oblique Piano*, a cottage pianoforte the strings of which are disposed diagonally, instead of vertically as is usual in upright instruments.

b. quasi-*adv.* = OBLIQUELY 1.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 671 They with labour push'd Oblique the Centric Globe. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 88 If the column halts oblique..to the new line, the divisions will proportionally wheel so as [etc.].

2. Specific uses.

a. *Geom.* Of a line, a plane figure, or surface: Inclined at some angle other than a right angle. Of an angle (less than two right angles): Either greater or less than a right angle. Of a solid, as a cone, cylinder, or prism: Having its axis not perpendicular to the plane of its base.

Oblique hyperbola, a hyperbola the asymptotes of which are not at right angles to one another.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* III. i. Q j, Of Solides called Prismata, there are two kindes, the one directe or vpright.. the other oblique or declining, whose Paralelogrammes are obliquely situate on their bases. 1695 ALINGHAM *Geom. Epit.* 7 An Oblique Angle, is either Acute or Obtuse. 1709 J. WARD *Introd. Math.* IV. i. (1734) 362 A Scalene, or Oblique Cone. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Oblique Planes*, in dialing, are such as recline from the zenith, or incline toward the horizon. 1826 DISRAELI *Vis. Grey* VI. i, His Highness held the bottle at an oblique angle with the chandelier. 1837 BREWSTER *Magnet.* 177 A position more or less oblique to the plane of the paper.

b. *Astron. Oblique sphere*, the celestial or terrestrial sphere when its axis is oblique to the horizon of the place; which it is at any part of the earth's surface except the poles and the equator. *Oblique ascension, descension*: see ASCENSION 3, DESCENSION 5. *Oblique horizon*, † *climate*, one which is oblique to the celestial equator.

1503 *Kalender of Shepherdes* I ij, They the qwych dwellys other placys bot vnder the eqwynoxyal they haue thayr oryzon oblyk. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* II. (1636) 116 If the declination be Southward, then adde the ascentionall difference unto the right ascention, and the sum shall be the oblique ascention. *Ibid.* III. i. xvii. 313 When is it said to be an oblique Horizon, and therby to make an oblique Spheare? 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 293 In such Countries where the seasons and variations of weather more exactly followed the Cœlestial Configurations, than in these more oblique Climates. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 223 In an Oblique Sphere, where the Horizon..cuts the Equator..at oblique Angles; neither of them passes through the Poles of the other. 1854 TOMLINSON tr. *Arago's Astron.* 37 The circles described by the stars are inclined to the horizon; whence this position of the sphere derives its name of oblique.

c. *Anat.* Having a direction parallel neither to the long axis of the body or limb, nor to its transverse section; said esp. of certain muscles; also of various lines, ridges, ligaments, etc.

Oblique processes of the vertebræ: = ZYGAPOPHYSES.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 801 If each Muscle worke by it selfe, then the oblique descendent drawes the haunch obliquely to his owne side..the oblique ascendent leadeth the chest obliquely to the haunches. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 55 Wherein according to common Anatomy the right and transverse fibres are decussated, by the oblick fibres. 1741 MONRO *Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 168 The two inferior oblique Processes of each Vertebra. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 141/1 When the oblique muscles act together with force, they hold the eye-ball firmly against the lids and to the nasal side of the orbit.

d. *Bot.* Of a leaf: Having unequal sides, inequilateral; see also quot. 1776.

1776 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* (1788) 206 *Oblique*, when the Base of the Leaf looks towards Heaven, and the Apex or Tip towards the Horizon; as in *Protea* and *Fritillaria.* 1835 HOOKER *Brit. Flora* 145 *Ulmus major*. leaves ovato-acuminate, very oblique at the base. 1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* 53 *Oblique*, is applied to leaves where the portions on either side of the midrib are unequal, as in the Begonias.

e. *Cryst.* = MONOCLINIC.

1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 37 Crystals of..the Oblique or Monoclinic System.

f. *Naut. Oblique sailing.* (See quots.)

1706 PHILLIPS, *Oblique Sailing* (among Sea-men), is when a Ship runs upon some Rhumb, between any of the four Cardinal Points, and makes an Oblique Angle with the Meridian. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Oblique Sailing*, is the reduction of the position of the ship from the various courses made good, oblique to the meridian or parallel of latitude.

g *Oblique perspective*: see PERSPECTIVE.

3. *fig.* Not taking the straight or direct course to the end in view; not going straight to the point; indirectly stated or expressed; indirect.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 407 The office of a poete is to transmute those thynges whiche be doen truly in to other similitudes in oblike figuraciones with pulcritude. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* V i. 60 The primatiue Statue, and oblique memoriall of Cuckolds. 1618 in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* II. 423 His pleading Innocency was an oblique taxing of the Justice of the Realms upon him. 1735 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* Ded. (1738) 27 Innuendo's, and Parallels, and oblique Meanings. 1778 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 25 Apr., All censure of a man's self is oblique praise. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. vii. 255 Good reasons existed for precluding the Governor from such oblique channels of gain. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* vi. 134 The language of oblique and indirect expression. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. I. iv. 45 Oblique accusations..were raised against him.

b. Of an end, result, etc.: Indirectly aimed at; resulting or arising indirectly.

1528 FOX *Let. to Gardiner* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. App. xxvi. 80 Wherby may arise..oblique dammage or prejudice to the see apostolique. 1630 DRAYTON *Muses' Elys.* iii. Poems (1810) 453/2 For that the love we bear our friends .. Hath in it certain oblique ends. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 59 P 4 Not for any oblique Reason..but purely for the sake of being Witty. 1825-80 JAMIESON s.v. *Hirsl*, This is only an oblique sense.

4. Deviating from right conduct or thought; morally or mentally one-sided or perverse.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 82 Albeit he follow an oblique and crooked opinion. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 102 Oblique regard to private interests doth subvert and overthrow them [Republics]. *a* 1770 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) I. vii. 128 There are persons to be found, who grow rich and great..by various oblique and scandalous ways. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. ii. § 80 (1855) II. 464 It is..seldom discussed with all the temper and freedom from oblique views which the subject demands.

5. *Gram.* **a.** *Oblique case*, any case except the nominative and vocative (or sometimes, except the nominative, vocative, and accusative): see CASE *sb* 1 9. **b.** Of speech or narration: Put in a reported form, with consequent change of person and tense: = INDIRECT 3 b (L. *oratio obliqua*).

1530 PALSGR. Introd. 30 Pronownes have but thre cases, nominatyve, accusatyve and oblique, as, *je, me, moy.* *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb) 156 Salust [hath] *Multis sibi quisque imperium petentibus.* I beleue, the best Grammarien in England can scarse giue a good reule, why *quisque* the nominatiue case..is so thrust vp amongest so many oblique cases. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Oblique Cases* in Grammar, are most properly the Genitive, the Dative, and Ablative; however, some will have all Oblique but the Nominative. 1860 J. C. JEAFFRESON *Bk. Doctors* II. 17 We have adopted the oblique narration instead of his form, which uses the first person. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* v. (1870) 169 He is mentioned six times in oblique cases .. and five times in the nominative. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 385 There is scarcely a single oblique sentence throughout St. John's Gospel.

6. *Mus. Oblique motion*: see quots. (Opp. to *similar* and *contrary.*)

1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), *Oblique Motion*, that motion of the parts of a composition in which one voice or instrument repeats the same note, while another, by ascending or descending, recedes from or approaches it. 1875 OUSELEY *Harmony* I. 11 Oblique motion is when one part remains without moving while another ascends or descends.

7. *Comb.*, as *oblique-angled*, *-angular*, *-leaved* adjs.

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* II. (1636) 119 If they have right sides, such Triangles are eyther right angled Triangles, or oblique angled Triangles. 1744 PARSONS in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 26 An oblique-angular Parallelogram. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* v. 88 An oblique-angled parallelogram. 1854 HOOKER *Himal. Jrnls.* I. ii. 28 An oblique-leaved fig climbs the other trees.

B absol. as *sb.* (usually elliptical).

1. An oblique muscle: see A. 2 c. Also in L. form *obliquus* (sc. *musculus*), pl. *-i*, as *obliquus* (*abdominis*) *ascendens*; *obliquus capitis inferior*; *obliquus oculi inferior*, etc.

1800 *Phil. Trans.* XC. 9 The obliquus,..the antagonist of the tensor muscle. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 141/1 If the pupil be inclined either way, to the nose or to the temple, the inferior oblique increases that inclination. 1869 H. USSHER in *Eng. Mech.* 10 Dec. 294/3 A rolling or oblique motion [of the eye] is provided for by two muscles called obliques.

2. *Geom.* An oblique figure: see 2 a above.

a 1608 SIR F. VERE *Comm.* 124 A piece of ground, stretched out in the form of a geometrical oblique or oblong.

Oblique (ˈɒbliˈk, -ləi k), *v.* [a. F. *obliquer* to march in an oblique direction, rarely, to make oblique, f. *oblique* adj.; cf. L. *oblīqu-āre*, trans, to make crooked, turn or bend aside. in med.L. intr., to go aside or astray, It. *obliquare* 'to crooke, to make crooked' (Florio).]

† **1.** *trans.* To turn askew or in a sidelong direction. *Obs.*

1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* IV. iii. When her love-eye was fixed on me, t'other, her eye of duty, was finely obliqued.

2. *intr.* To advance obliquely or in a slanting direction, esp. (*Mil.*) by making a half-face to the right or left and then marching forward.

1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 104 The leader of the head division orders his second sub-division, Left incline, March! on which it briskly obliques to the left. 1827 AIKMAN tr. *Buchanan's Hist. Scot.* II. xv. I. 368 They gradually obliqued from the direct ascent. 1857 MAYNE REID *War-Trail* xlii, Savage and Saxon were now obliquing towards each other. 1865 *Star* 3 Feb., General Curtis went into the assault under instructions from General Ames..to oblique to the right.

b. Of a line, etc.: To slant or slope at an angle.

1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xi, He. achieved a communication with his plate by projecting his person towards it in a line which obliqued from the bottom of his spine.

Obliquely (ˈɒbliˈkli), *adv.* [f. OBLIQUE *a.* + -LY 2.] In an oblique manner.

1. In a slanting or sidelong direction or position; with deviation from the straight line or direct course; diagonally, or so as to make an oblique angle; aslant, slantwise.

1571 [see OBLIQUE *a.* 2 a]. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. i. xxxi. (1636) 340 According as any portion of the Ecliptique riseth or setteth rightly or obliquely. 1615 [see OBLIQUE *a.* 2 c]. 1634 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* I. x. 33 The beames of the Sunne comming oblikely or sideway. 1660 R. COKE

Justice Vind. 10 The nearer the radii are reflected to right angles, the hotter it is: And the more obliquely they are reflected, the colder it is. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IX. 441 His neck obliquely o'er his shoulders hung. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xvii. 120 Ramsay and myself crossed the mountains obliquely.

2. *fig.* In a way that is not direct or straightforward; by suggestion or implication; indirectly; with deviation from the point; †evasively; not straightforwardly, dishonestly, unfairly (*obs.*).

1601 Br. W. BARLOW *Defence* 181 The scripture. worketh in vs faith, not obliquely, hoonerly, and ambiguously. 1646 TRAPP *Comm. John* ix. 20 They answer obliquely and overwarily. 1772 BURKE *Let. to Bp. Chester* Corr. 1844 I. 291, I shall think myself happy, if the subject of my defence.. may be obliquely and accidentally the means of undeceiving you. 1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* v. *Argt.*, In fact, the reader, very likely, Will find some truths, tho' told obliquely. 1881 H. JAMES *Portr. Lady* xxi, They approached each other obliquely, as it were, and they addressed each other by implication.

b. In or by oblique oration. (See OBLIQUE *a.* 5 b.)

1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 415 When a quotation is brought in obliquely after a comma, a capital is unnecessary.

Obli·queness. [f. OBLIQUE *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being oblique or slanting, obliquity.

1611 COTGR., *Biaisseure*, slopenesse, byasnesse, obliquenesse, or obliquitie. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1869 *Daily News* 1 July, Windows of aggravating obliqueness, which prevent your seeing any object in them properly. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 288 Controversies..marked by obliqueness, evasiveness, a shiftiness of issue.

† **Obliquiangular,** obs. var. OBLIQUANGULAR.

1635 GELLIBRAND *Variation Magn. Needle* 12 The obliquiangular sphæricall Triangle.

† **Obli·quid,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [app. for *obliqued*, from OBLIQUE *v.*: cf. OBLIQUATE *a*.] Directed obliquely.

a 1599 SPENSER *F. Q.* VII vii. 54 That vertue.. Is checkt and changed from his nature trew, By others opposition or obliquid view.

† **Obliquie,** ? *a.* Prob. a misprint for *oblique*.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 18 All's o' liquie [*later edd.* All is oblique]. There's nothing leuell in our cursed Natures But direct villanie

Obliquitous (ŏblĭkwĭtəs), *a.* [f. OBLIQUIT-Y + -OUS: cf *felicitous, iniquitous*] Characterized by obliquity; morally or mentally perverse.

1864 S. P. DAY in *Athenæum* No. 1937 779/2 Morally obliquitous to the distinction of *meum* and *tuum*. 1884 RUSKIN *Art of Eng.* iv. 136 They will not be disposed..to ascribe to the obliquitous nation that of simplicity of mind.

Obliquity (ŏblĭkwĭtĭ). [n. F. *obliquité* (Oresme 14th c.), ad. L. *obliquitāt-em*, n. of quality f. *obliqu-us*: see OBLIQUE and -ITY.]

1. The quality of being oblique; inclination at other than a right angle to any straight line or plane; degree or extent of such inclination.

Obliquity of the ecliptic, the inclination of the plane of the ecliptic to that of the equator.

1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 218 A thyrde diuersitye is. the obliquitie of the Horizonte. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. v. (1635) 114 By reason of the obliquity of the Ecliptick line. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII 1 2 Several Spheares .. Mov'd contrarie with thwart obliquities. 1739 LABELYE *Short Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge* 3 The Stream of the Tide .. will pass thro' the Arches without any sensible Obliquity. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xv. 161 The rays undergo no alteration, because they have no obliquity of incidence. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xix. 344 The obliquity of the eye, which is proper to the Chinese and Japanese, is exaggerated in their pictures.

b. *Bot.* Of a leaf: Inequilateral quality.

1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 152 Observe the obliquity of the base of the leaf-blade, characteristic of the Lime.

2 *fig.* Divergence from moral rectitude, sound thinking, or right practice; moral or mental perversity or aberration; an instance of this, a delinquency, a fault, an error.

c 1422 HOCCLEVE *Jonathas* Moral, By the ryng bat is rownd We shul vndirstande feith which is rownd, withouten obliquitee or crookidnesse. 1551 CRANMER *Answ. Gardiner* I. Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 19 Your book is so full of craftes, sleights, shifts, obliquities, and manifest untruths. 1627 DONNE *Serm.* xxviii. 283 The perversnesse and obliquity of my will. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* I. iii, A most unaccountable obliquity, (as he call'd it) in my manner of setting up my top, and justifying the principles upon which I had done it. 1844 GLADSTONE *Glean.* V. xxxvi. 109 Mr. Ward evinces the same thorough one-sidedness and obliquity of judgment.

† **3.** Deviation from any rule or order. *rare.*

1546 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angels* 87 Let us, therefore, .. learne the rule from the obliquity, as well as the obliquity from the rule. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 127 P 3 Far the greater part..deviate at first into slight obliquities.

† **4.** Deviation from directness in action, conduct, or speech; a way or method that is not direct or straightforward. *Obs.*

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. xii. § 6 (1622) 135 We may behold, euen in the Atheists, by a kinde of obliquity, diuers manifest foote-steppes, and acknowledgments of a Diuinity. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 149 P 9 The insolence of benefaction terminates not in negative rudeness or obliquities of insult. I am often told in express terms of the miseries from which charity has snatched me. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. iv. 134 The obliquities of Eastern negotiation wore out the temper of Lally.

† **5.** *Gram.* Case-inflexion, declension. *Obs.*

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* IV. vi. 446 'Tis capable of that kind of Obliquity by prefixing Prepositions, which is commonly stiled variation by Cases.

Obli·quo-, comb. form of L. *obliqu-us* OBLIQUE *a.* = obliquely-, oblique and —. (See -O *suffix*.)

1852 DANA *Crust.* II. 866 Palm obliquo-transverse, .. and having a tooth near base of finger.

† **Obli·quous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *obliqu-us* OBLIQUE + -OUS.] = OBLIQUE.

1614 SIR A. GORGES tr. *Lucan* I. 33 Through the aire did flying passe Obliquous streames, like torches bright. 1757 *Herald* No. 7 (1758) I. 106 A contempt, which speedily matures into obliquous hatred.

Oblis(e, -lis(c)h, -liss, obs. forms of OBLIGE.

Oblisk, obs. variant of OBELISK.

† **Oblite,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *oblīt-us*, pa. pple. of *oblinĕre*: see OBLITE *v.*[2]] Dim, as if partly blotted out; indistinct, obscure.

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II v. 132 But obscure and oblite mention is made of those water-works.

† **Obli·te,** *v*[1] *Obs.* Also **oblight.** [f. L. *oblīt-*, ppl. stem of *obliv-isc-ĭ* to forget.] To forget.

1547 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 64 Item, I give to the hye alter for oblited thicthes a newe altare clothe. *c* 1560 PRESTON *Cambyses* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 238 Then nought oblight my message given.

† **Oblite,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *oblit-*, ppl. stem of *oblinĕre* to smear over, f. *ob-* (OB- 1 c) + *linĕre* to smear.] *trans.* To smear over, daub.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 282 A little bottle oblited with wax.

Obliterate (ŏblĭtĕrēt), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *oblit(ĭ)erāt-us*, pa. pple. of *oblit(ĭ)erāre*: see next.]

1. Blotted out; effaced; cancelled; obliterated. Now only *poet.* **a.** Construed as *pa pple.*

1598 in Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 190 It is concluded that all those greevances be obliterat and buried. 1613 JACKSON *Creed* II. xvii. § 1 The Prints of Moses footsteps, almost obliterate and ouergrown by the sloth and negligence of former times. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. ii. III. xi, A name . through time almost obliterate. 1834 LD HOUGHTON *Mem. Many Scenes, Mod. Greece* (1844) 67 History records a time (Though in the splendour of the after-light Nearly obliterate).

b. Construed as *adj.*

a 1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 76 Impouerished and forgotten, and obliterate families. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 34 It may maintain..a legible possession against an obliterate Claime. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 106 Parts of their Bodies become obliterate and defaced 1860 HEAVYSEGE *Cr. Filippo* 35 Dwindled doubtful to obliterate shade.

2. *Ent.* (See quot.)

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 292 *Obliterate*, when the borders of spots fade into the general ground-colour; and when elevations and depressions, &c. are so little raised or sunk from the general surface, as to be almost erased.

Obliterate (ŏblĭtĕrēt), *v.* [f. L. *oblit(ĭ)erāt-*, ppl. stem of *oblit(ĭ)erāre* to strike or blot out, erase, blot out of remembrance (rare in lit. sense), f. *ob-* (OB- 1 b) + *lit(t)era* anything written, a letter. Cf. F. *oblitérer* (15–16th c.).]

1. *trans.* To blot out (anything written, figured, or imprinted) so as to leave no distinct traces; to erase, delete, efface.

1611 SPELD *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI xxvi. § 6 120 The Senate.. decreed that his name should bee obliterated out of all monuments in Rome. 1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* II. iii. 43 When we forget Things..the Impressions are obliterated. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* I. iv, The colours were half obliterated by time and damp 1863 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* 44 As he did not obliterate the original matter, the printer was rather puzzled.

b. To cause to disappear, to efface (anything visible or perceived by the senses).

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 170 The fragrancy of every green herb yeeldeth such a savour as doth not a little obliterate and oversway the savour of the beast. 1833–6 J. EAGLES *Sketcher* (1856) 355 The snow, obliterating the very ground on which you stood sketching. 1848 W. H. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* V (1879) 99 Everything upon the lower levels of the Nile must gradually or rapidly be obliterated by its inundations. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 195 New cones being thrown up at one time and old ones being obliterated at another.

2. To efface, wipe out (a mental impression, memory, or feeling); to do away the remembrance or sense of; to do away with, destroy (qualities, characteristics, etc.).

1600 W. WATSON *Decades of Crown* (1602) 224 To obliterate, eradicate, and vtterly extinguish the name of Bishops. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I vi. § 14 He designed to obliterate and extinguish the memory of heathen antiquity and authors. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VI. xv. xiv. 229 It entirely obliterates the glory of all his other actions. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Gr. N. T.* Introd. § 8 The professional training of scribes can rarely obliterate individual differences.

3. *Phys.* and *Path.* To efface, close up, or otherwise destroy for its special purpose (esp. a duct or passage, the cavity of which disappears by contraction and adhesion of the walls). Also *intr.* for *refl.*

1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 417 Consequently a less extent of surface in the new parts is wanted to obliterate, or fill up this cavity, than what formerly filled it. 1828 D. LE MARCHANT *Rep. Claims Barony of Gardner* 164 The neck of the womb gradually obliterates. 1835–6 TODD *Cyc. Anat.* I. 641/2 The umbilical vessels [are] obliterated at the navel after..pulmonic respiration is established. 1841–72 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 528 Ultimately the communication between the parent [ascidian] and the young individual becomes obliterated.

Hence **Obli·terated** *ppl. a.*; **Obli·terating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1612 COTGR., *Obliteré*, obliterated. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 144 His power seems to extend to the obliterating of principles. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 453/2 Stirring up the latent or almost obliterated ferment of Life. 1863 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* 3 An obliterated manuscript written over again is called a palimpsest. 1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 123 [They] showed their commonplace and obliterated countenances. 1890 LD. LYTTON *King Poppy* iv. 254 Down fell an obliterating blot. *Mod.* An obliterating stamp for cancelling postage stamps.

Obliteration (ŏblĭtĕrā·shən). [ad. late L. *oblit(ĭ)erātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *oblit(ĭ)erāre* to OBLITERATE: cf. F. *oblitération* (1787 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The action of obliterating or fact of being obliterated; erasure; effacement; extinction.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Obliteration*, a blotting out, a cancelling or abolishing. 1670 in Somers *Tracts* I. 30 This .. is of so odious a Condition, as pity it is, there cannot be a total Obliteration of it. 1793 BEDDOES *Demonstr. Evid.* 96 Cause, from being the name of a particular object, has become, in consequence of the obliteration of that original signification, a remarkable abbreviation in language. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 223 The examination of almost all valleys in mountainous districts affords abundant proofs of the obliteration of a series of lakes. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* XVIII. 143 If the obliteration is effectual, of course the disposition in the will as it originally stood cannot be made out.

2. *Phys.* and *Path.* The disappearance or extinction, in regard to its original purpose, of a structure, vessel, cavity, etc., e. g. of a duct through adhesion of the walls.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 784/2 Obliteration. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 402 Iodine has been very largely employed by injection into serous cysts .. for the purpose of exciting inflammation and causing obliteration of their cavity. 1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc.* IX. 117 The curative effect in aortic aneurism of obliteration of the carotid artery. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 542 The obliteration of the sieve tubes begins in the oldest external zones of the cortex, and advances..in the centripetal direction.

Obliterative (ŏblĭtĕrĕtĭv), *a.* [f. as OBLITERATE *v.* + -IVE.] Having the quality of obliterating; tending to obliterate.

1808–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) III. 50 Forgery is susceptible of one main distinction—into fabricative and obliterative. 1858 *National Rev.* Oct. 342 If the education and lives of women have been so utterly obliterative of such important qualities (etc.).

b. *Phys.* and *Path.* (See OBLITERATION 2.)

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 301 Specimen of obliterative endarteritis.

† **Obli·ve,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. stem of L. *oblivisc-ĭ* to forget.] *trans.* To forget.

c 1500 *Proverbs* in *Antiq. Rep.* (1809) IV. 407 He that hath an ere oblyving, and febill stomake of affexion.

† **Obli·vial,** *a. Obs. rare*—[0]. [f. L. *oblīvi-um* OBLIVION + -AL.]

1721 BAILEY, *Oblivial*, causing Oblivion.

† **Obli·viance.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. In 6 oblyuyaunce. [f. L. type **oblīviā-re*: see OBLIVIATE and -ANCE. (Cf. OF. *oubliance*.)] Oblivion.

1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* XII. vii, Ye neuer cast me in oblyuyaunce.

† **Obli·viancy.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. = prec.

1820 *Examiner* No. 663. 820/1 Extravagancies which, as he observed of 'the immortal names of Wellington and Nelson', can never 'be cast into the shade of obliviancy'.

† **Obli·viate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. type **oblīviā-re*, f. *oblīvi-um* = *oblīvio*, OBLIVION: see -ATE[3] 7.] *trans.* To forget, commit to oblivion.

1661 in *Typographer* (1790) 19, I will not obliviate the Right Hon. and late Lord Governour of Berwicke. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* III. XXII. 288 She withdrew.. and tried to obliviate her anxieties in sleep. 1835–40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* xxii. (1862) 103 They obliviated their arrand and left her.

Oblivion (ŏblĭvĭən), *sb.* [a. OF. *oblivion* (*c* 1245 in Godef.), ad. L. *oblīviōn-em* forgetfulness, state of being forgotten, f. vb.-stem *oblīv-*, found in inceptive deponent *oblīv-iscī* to forget; f. *ob-* (OB- 1 b) + **līv-*: cf. *lĭvēre* to be black and blue, *lĭvid-us* black and blue, dark.]

1. The state or fact of forgetting or having forgotten; forgetfulness.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 23 Which Ring bar of Oblivion The name. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 197 There be oper ij. welles also, of whom oon inducethe memory, that other obliuion. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* IV. iii, Make us drinke Lethe by your queint conceipts; That for two daies oblivion smother griefe. 1770 GOLDSMITH *Des. Vill.* 242 Thither no more the peasant shall repair To sweet oblivion of his daily care. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* I. iv. (1875) 24 Your soul had become deaf in sleep's oblivion.

b. Forgetfulness as resulting from inattention or carelessness; heedlessness, disregard.

†*c* 1470 G. ASHBY *Policy Prince* 637 Take this lesson to noon obliuion. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 80 b, By obliuion or forgetynge of my selfe. *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.), Among our crimes oblivion may be set; But 'tis our king's perfection to forget. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* ii. (1872) 43 The deep oblivion of the Law of Right and Wrong ..is by no means beautiful. 1895 *Forum* (N. Y.) Feb. 674 Oblivion of this fact is the root of the wasteful opposition to prison labor and imported labor.

c. Intentional overlooking, esp. of political offences. *Act* or *Bill of Oblivion*, an act or bill granting a general pardon for political offences.

In *Eng. Hist.* the term is specifically applied to the Acts of 1660 and 1690, exempting those who had taken arms or acted against Charles II and William III respectively from the penal consequences of their former deeds.

1612 NORTH *Plutarch. Thrasyb.* 1233 A law that no man should be called in question nor troubled for things that were past .. called Amnestia, or law of oblivion. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. § 49 The Armies were to be disbanded: an Act of Oblivion passed. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 98 The oblivion of injuries is an Act every way as noble as revenge. 1793 BURKE *Rem. Policy Allies* Wks. 1842 I. 6/3 A valuable friend..asked me what I thought of acts of general indemnity and oblivion, as a means of settling France. 1804 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) III. 400 There shall be a mutual oblivion and pardon of all injuries on both sides. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. III. 398 William..expressed his hope that a bill of general pardon and oblivion would be..presented for his sanction.

2. The state or condition of being forgotten. (Hence many phrases and fig. expressions.)

c 1425 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1337 Your names shalbe put to oblyuyone. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 2 To . Throwyn it [a book] in the angle of oblyvyoun. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Pref. (1809) 6 Buried in the poke of oblivion. 1555 EDEN *Decades* Ded. (Arb.) 63 Drowned in the whirlepoole of oblivion. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, iii. vii. 129 The swallowing Gulfe Of darke Forgetfulnesse, and deepe Oblivion. 1697 EVELYN *Numism.* Introd. 2 Men have sought Immortality and Freedom from Oblivion, by Marbles, Statues, Trophies. 1759 *Junius Lett.* I 6 A question which ought to have been buried in oblivion. 1810 D. STEWART *Philos. Ess.* iii. 117 In England .. this doctrine has sunk into complete oblivion. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 38 Let him pass into the garret of oblivion, where many things as good, or better, are piled away.

† b. *transf.* A thing forgotten. *Obs.*

1598 YONG *Diana* 75 Minds change from that they wont to bee, Obliuions doe reuiue againe.

3. *attrib.*, as *oblivion point, power.*

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III vii, To lower himself to oblivion-point. 1871 MACDUFF *Mem. Patmos* vii. 90 If first convictions are suffered to die away, the world's oblivion-power does its work.

Hence † **Obli·vion** *v. Obs.*, to put into oblivion; **Obli·vionist,** one who holds a theory of, or favours, oblivion.

1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 210, I wish there were an act to oblivion all these things. 1878 T. SINCLAIR *Mount* 22 The oblivionists do not clearly see the whole truth here.

Obli·vionize, *v.* [f. OBLIVION *sb.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To consign to oblivion.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T* (1613) 46 Let thy deepe entring Dart obliuionize their memories. 1603 DEKKER *Grissil* (Shaks. Soc.) 21, I will oblivionize my love to the Welsh widow. 1790 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 30 May, I am perpetually preparing myself for perceiving his thoughts about me oblivionised. 1892 *Echo* 2 Apr. 2/3 A conquest..misrepresented or oblivionised by leaders of the Opposition.

Oblivious (ǫbli·vĭǫs), *a.* [ad. L. *oblīviōs-us* forgetful, producing forgetfulness, f. *oblīvion-em* or *oblivium* OBLIVION: see -OUS.]

1. That forgets or is given to forgetting; forgetful; unmindful. Const. *of.*

a 1450 *Mankind* (Brandl) 866 Ȝe were obliuyous of my doctrine. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 430 Gods memory is not so oblivious, that it can so soone forgett this covenaunt. 1697 LOCKE *2nd Vind. Reas. Chr.* 213 (Seager) What shall we say to such an oblivious author? 1780 BURKE *Econ. Ref.* Wks. III. 261 The slow formality of an oblivious and drowsy exchequer. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xvi. 107 Happily for him, he was soon oblivious of this.

¶ *erron.* Unconscious. Const. *of* or *to.*

[See *Daily News*, 18 Apr. 1899, 6/6.]

a 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) III. v. 341 He was so little given to observation as to be frequently oblivious of what was passing around him. [1880 MRS. FORRESTER *Roy & Viola* I. 74 The obliviousness of lovers to anything but themselves is truly amusing.]

2. Of or pertaining to forgetfulness; attended by or associated with oblivion.

1563 B. GOOGE *Eglogs* (Arb.) 74 In deepe obliuious grounde. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* v. iii 43 Some sweet Obliuious Antidote. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 266 Wherfore let we then our faithful friends,..Lye thus astonisht on th' oblivious Pool? 1794 MRS. PIOZZI *Synon.* II. 306 A full but gentle river glides slowly..into a dark oblivious lake. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *My relations*, Consigned to the oblivious lumber-room.

† **3.** Forgotten. *Obs. rare.*

1535-6 in *Southwell Visit.* (1891) 140 Item I geve to sir James Lee, vicar of caunton, for oblivious tithes and other, iijs. iiij*d.* 1813 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr., Cui Bono* iv, His life a flash, his memory a dream, Oblivious down he drops in Lethe's stream.

Obli·viously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an oblivious manner, forgetfully; with oblivion.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III* 29 Obliviouslie forgettynge, and littell consyderyng, that [etc.]. 1623 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* (1630) II. 243/2 What great pity was it, that the .. memories of them [Pharaoh's chariots] had not beene obliuiously swallowed in that Egyptian downfall. 1812 *Examiner* 11 May 303/1 Before the public act..so obliviously by past sacrifices of blood and treasure. 1870 *Even. Standard* 29 Oct., Those who are so obliviously generous to France in the hour of her misfortunes.

Obli·viousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being oblivious; forgetfulness.

1533 FRITH *Answ. Bp. Rochester* Wks. (1829) 185, I wonder what obliviousness is come upon him. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* viii. (1870) 244 Immoderate slepe..induceth and causeth obliyuyousnes. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1850 MERIVALE *Hist. Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. I. 147 This imputation of extraordinary weakness and obliviousness. 1887 T. HARDY *Woodlanders* vii. 49 Memories revived after an interval of obliviousness.

Obliviscence (ǫbliviˈsĕns). [f. L. *oblīviscent-em*, pr. pple. of *oblīviscī* to forget: see -ENCE, and cf. obs. F. *obliviscence* (c 1420).] The fact of forgetting or state of having forgotten; forgetfulness.

1774 *Nat. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 120/2 He had returned to life..with a total obliviscence of every past transaction. 1832 *Boston Herald* 22 May 3/6 It would take a volume to record his obliviscences. 1877 JEVONS in *Mind* VI. 108 His mind has probably sifted out the facts and rejected the unimportant ones by the law of obliviscence.

‖ **Obli·vium.** *Obs.* [L. *oblīvium* = *oblīvio* oblivion.] = OBLIVION; forgetfulness.

1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* 54 [Parsley] was of old, we read, never brought to the Table at all, as sacred to *Oblivium* and the *Defunct.*

† **O·blivy.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *oblīvi-um*: see prec. (Perh. refash. from OF. *oublie, oubliee.*)] Oblivion.

c 1475 *Partenay* 3798 Your sone Fromount in obliuy put ay. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vi. Prol. 4 Lethe, Cochite, the waters of oblivie. 1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Heralds* § 125 (1877) 96 Who. ought not to be put in oblyvie.

† **O·blocate,** *v. Obs. rare*—°. [f. L. *oblocāt-*, ppl. stem of (post-cl.) *oblocāre*, f. *ob-* (OB- I a) + *locāre* to let out on hire: see LOCATE.] *trans.* To let out on hire. So † **Obloca·tion.**

1623 COCKERAM, *Oblocate*, to set out to hire. *Oblocation*, a setting out to hire.

† **Obloc·tion.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *oblocution* (1352 in Godef.), ad. late L. *oblocūtiōn-em* contradiction, n. of action f. L. *obloquī*: see OBLOQUY.]

1. Evil-speaking, obloquy, slander.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 73 The kynge..askede forȝifenesse, promisenge that he wolde n t use oblocucion after that in that parte. c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xli. 111 For þe loue of god þou owist to suffre all þinges wronges, oblocucions, reprehensions. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 93 Preuy backbytynge . is whan one .. secretely speketh oblocucyon or euyll of theyr neyghbour. 1731 BAILEY, *Oblocution*, obloquy, ill Report.

2. Bad locution or utterance, bad delivery.

c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* viii. (Shaks. Soc.) 70 Crist conserve.. the personys here pleand, that the pronunciacion Of here sentens to be seyd mote be sad and sure, And that non oblocucyon make this matere obscure.

† **Obloc·tor.** *Obs.* Also 7 -quutor. [a. L. *oblocūtor*, *-quūtor*, agent-n. f. *obloquī*: see OBLOQUY.] A gainsayer, contradictor; a detractor, slanderer.

1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* xxii. 147 To stop the mouthe of all carping obloquutors. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Oblong (ǫ·blǫŋ), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *oblong-us* somewhat long, longish, (later) oblong; f. *ob-* + *longus* LONG. Cf. F. *oblong* (Cotgr.).

The exact force of the prefix in *oblongus* is obscure: there is no analogous word in Latin.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Elongated in one direction (usually as a deviation from an exact square or circular form); having the chief axis considerably longer than the transverse diameter; *spec.* in *Geom.*, Rectangular with the adjacent sides unequal.

† *Oblong marrow*, the medulla oblongata (*obs.*). *Oblong spheroid*, a prolate spheroid.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I 1098 Make pipis .The cellis square oblonge, as x in breede As for xv in lengthe, is out to sprede. 1611 COTGR., *Oblong*, ob ong, somewhat long. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 4 [The Bee's] shape is little, brown, bowing, oblong. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard Cyrus* ii. 119 The beds of the Ancients were different from ours .. being framed ob-long. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Oblong*, of a Figure, inclining to long, longish, or somewhat long. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 384 The egg, though round when in the body, yet becomes much more oblong than those of fowls, upon being excluded. 1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trav. Sp. & Port.* lvi, An antient wall with towers, forming a kind of oblong square. 1801 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) Suppl. II. 305/1 *Oblong spheroid*..is formed by an ellipse revolved about its longer or transverse axis; in contradistinction from the *oblate spheroid*. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xiii. (1849) 104 The waters thus attracted by the moon would assume the form of an oblong spheroid. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* iii. (1856) 27 It was in shape an oblong cube.

b. *Bot.* and *Ent.* (See quots.)

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Leaf, Oblong Leaf*, one the length of which is many times equal to its breadth, and the extremities of which are both too narrow to form segments of circles. 1776 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* Explan. Terms 383 *Oblongum*, oblong, twice the Length of its Breadth. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 261 *Oblong*, having the longitudinal diameter more than twice the length of the transverse, and the ends varying, or rounded. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* VI. 171 *Oblong Woodsia*. . Frond lanceolate or oblong, pinnate, hairy beneath.

c. Of a sheet of paper, page, book, picture, panel, postage stamp, etc.: Rectangular, with the breadth greater than the height: as an *oblong octavo*, opposed to an *ordinary* or *upright octavo.*

1888 in JACOBI *Printers' Vocab.* 89. 1898 *Kegan Paul's List of Publications*, Sizes of Books..the breadth being greater than the height—the size is described as 'oblong' 8vo., 'oblong' 4to. &c.

† **2.** *fig.* Disproportionately long, drawn out. *Obs. nonce-use.*

1643 P. BALES *Oratio Dom.* 12 Their prayers are oblong and tedious, for they are..sometimes..three houres long.

3. *Comb.* (*Bot.*) in definitions of form, implying an oblong modification of another shape; as *oblong-acuminate, -cordate, -elliptic, -hastate, -ovate, -wedgeshaped* etc., adjs.; also *oblong-leaved* adj.

1769 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 139 *note*, Little oblong-oval seed vessels. 1776-96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 138 Leafits..obtusely oval, or oblong-wedge-shaped. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 630 The three species of cinchona used officinally..the lance-leaved,..heart-leaved, ..and oblong-leaved. 1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 9 Lower leaves oblong-lanceolate. *Ibid.* 196 Fruit oblong-obovate. *Ibid.* 199 Fruit patent, oblong-acuminate. *Ibid.* 203 Barren spikes..oblong cylindrical. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 34 Radical leaves oblong-rhomboid or ovate not cordate. *Ibid.* 108 Leaves oblong-cordate. *Ibid.* 316 Leaves more oblong-hastate. *Ibid.* 353 Spikes oblong-pyramidal.

B. *sb.* An oblong figure, or something having an oblong form; *spec.* in *Geom.*, A rectangle of greater length than breadth.

a 1608 SIR F. VERE *Comm.* 124 Stretched out in the form of a geometrical oblique or oblong. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xvii. 60 So p to divide clay or dirt into squares or oblongs. 1787 M. CUTLER in *Life, Jrnls. & Corr.* (1888) I. 330 Were the ends increased..I should prefer an oblong to a square. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. lxx. (1862) VI. 256 Xenophon then moved..that the march should be in a hollow oblong, with the baggage in the centre. 1890 PROCTOR *Other Worlds* ii. 38 Each image would also be a horizontally-placed oblong.

Hence **O·blongness.** *rare*—°.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Oblongness*, oblong Form, or the being of the Form of a long Square.

Oblongatal (ǫblǫŋgē·tăl), *a.* [f. mod.L. *oblongāt-us* (as in *medulla oblongāta*), pa. pple. of *oblongāre* to prolong, f. L. *oblongus* OBLONG + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the medulla oblongata, the hindmost segment of the brain.

1885 A. H. BUCK *Handbk. Med. Sc.* VIII. 124 *Funiculus gracilis*, the oblongatal continuation of the myelic dorsomesal ..column.

Oblongated (ǫ·blǫŋgēted), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED 1.] Prolonged; in *oblongated marrow*, the medulla oblongata.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 2 The cerebrum, or brain, properly so called, the cerebrel, or little brain, and the oblongated marrow.

Oblongish (ǫ·blǫŋiʃ), *a. rare.* [f. OBLONG *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat oblong.

1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Orange-Trees* vi. 12 Though they sometimes make little Round ones, and other [cases for trees] Oblongish. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 73 A round oblongish figure of the bigness of a midling nut. 1786 *Families of Plants* I 78 Anthers oblongish.

Oblongitude (ǫblǫ·ndʒitiud). *rare.* [f. OBLONG after *longitude.*] Oblong form. Hence **Oblongitu·dinal** *a.*, having an oblong form.

1739 ELIZ. CARTER tr *Algarotti on Newton's Theory* (1742) II. 26 This Oblongitude of the solar Image. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Oct. 4/3 Mr. Gladstone..sat in the curve of an oblongitudinal segment, as our correspondent's informant descr bed the Premier's situation.

O·blongly, *adv. rare.* [f. OBLONG *a.* + -LY 2.] In an oblong manner or form.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* Pref, Like a Ball of wax, oblongly spread. a 1742 CHEYNE (J.), Had the globe..been either spherical, or oblongly spheroidical.

Oblo·ngo-, used in *Bot.* as combining form of *oblong* adj. in sense 'with oblong extension' = OBLONG *a.* 3, as *oblongo cylindrical, -elliptic, -fusiform, -lanceolate, -ovoid* adjs.

1775 W. JENKINSON *Descr. Br. Pl.* Gloss., *Oblongo-ovate*, partly oblong, but rather more of an oval. 1846 BERKELEY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No 14. 191 The sporidia .. are regularly oblongo-elliptic. 1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 149 Leaves oblongo-lanceolate. 1871 LEIGHTON *Lichenflora* 37 Oblong or oblongo-ovoid.

Oblo·quial, *a. rare.* [f. as next + -AL: cf. *colloquial.*] Of or pertaining to obloquy.

1790 J. WILLIAMS *Shrove Tuesday* 24 Obloquial arrows seldom whiz around, But from that quiver Error hangs—behind.

Obloquious (ǫblōu·kwiǫs), *a. rare.* [f. L. *obloqui-um* OBLOQUY + -OUS.] Characterized by obloquy or evil-speaking; bringing reproach or disgrace.

1611 COTGR., *Mesdisant*, reproachfull, detractiue, obloquious. a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 16 Emulations, which are apt to rise and vent in obloquious acrimony. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 193 After many obloquious Salutes she put this Affront on him.

† **Oblo·quity.** *Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. L. *obloqui* or *obloquium* (see next) + -ITY.] Opposition or contradiction in speech or writing.

1620 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Counc Trent* VIII. 792 To doe it by way of narration, or by obliquity [*later edd.* oblo-] of wordes. 1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 363 A line or sentence cannot escape these Critickes, if there appeare obloquitie, or antipathie to their inueterate forgeries.

Obloquy (ǫ·blŏkwi). Also 5-6 **obliqui, -lyquy,** 6 **-lioque, -loqui, -ye,** 6-7 **-ie.** [ad. late L. *obloqui-um* contradiction, f. *obloquī* to speak against, gainsay, contradict, f. *ob-* (OB- I b) + *loquī* to speak. (The early spelling *obliq-* may have arisen through confusion with *oblique.*)]

1. Evil-speaking directed against a person or thing; abuse, detraction, calumny, slander. † Formerly also with *an* and *pl.*, An abusive or calumnious speech or utterance (*obs.*).

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 281 In this tyme cam oute a bulle.. whech revokid alle the graces that had be graunted..of whech ros mech slaundir and obliqui ageyn the Cherch. 1502 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* III. xl. 229 Infyrmytes, & iniurye, oblyquies & repreues..these thynges helpe to purches vertues. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, II. v. 49 He..did vpbrayd me with my Fathers death; Which obloquie set barres before my tongue. 1673 *True Worsh. God* p. ii, I shall not

much concern my self with the obloquies of such men. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 375 It would be prudent perhaps not to expose himself again to the obloquy of his detractors. 1857 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* viii. (1880) 137 They had to .. hold their convictions in the face of obloquy, opposition.

b. Abuse or detraction as it affects the person spoken against; the condition of being spoken against; evil fame, bad repute; reproach, disgrace.

1469 *Paston Lett.* II. 380 They that be abut yow be in obloquy of all men. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 618 All was ruled by the quene & her counsayll..to the great maugre & oblyquy of the quene. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 767 From the great obloquy that he was in so late before, he was .. in so great trust that .. he was made [etc.] 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* IV. iii, The just revenge Upon the author of thy obloquies. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VII. § 337 And undergo the perpetual obloquy of having lost a Kingdom.

†**2.** *transf.* A cause, occasion, or object of detraction or reproach; a reproach, a disgrace. *Obs.*

1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* 39 To shew what an obloquie these impudent incipients in Arts are vnto Art. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. ii. 44 An honour longing to our house,..Which were the greatest obloquie i' the world, In me to loose. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. VII. (1651) 356, I have been .. arraigned and condemned, I am a common obloquy.

†**Oblucta·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. late L. *obluctātiōn-em*, n. of action f. L. *obluctārī*, f. *ob-* (OB- 1 b) + *luctārī* to wrestle, struggle.] Striving or struggling against something; resistance, opposition.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 400 These muscles partly by yeelding and giuing ground, partly by obluctation or opposition do secure the Membrane from being torne. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom* I. xii. § 2 (1622) 125 To vse that artificiall obluctation, and facing out of the matter.

Oblyge, -lys, Oblyke, obs. ff. OBLIGE, OBLIQUE.

†**Obmiss,** *v. Obs. rare.* In 5 **obmysse,** 6 **obmyso.** [f. L. *obmiss-*, ppl. stem of *obmittĕre*, late spelling of *omittĕre* to OMIT.] = next.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XXVIII. 110 To haue obmyssed for to dyscute som of the condycyons and euyll operacyons of the cursed proserpyne. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terapeut.* 2 E iv, Obmyttyng and leauyng the seconde 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* xx. 173 The whyche I do thinke better to obmyt, and to leue vnwryten. 1684 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 107 To continue These words, writing [etc.]..Speaking to be Obmitted.

†**Obmurmura·tion,** *Obs.* [ad. L. *obmurmurātiōn-em*, n. of action from *obmurmurāre* to murmur against, f. *ob-* (OB- 1 b) + *murmurāre* to MURMUR.] A murmuring against something. So †**Obmu·rmuring** *vbl. sb.* [f. **obmurmur* vb.].

1604 TOOKER *Fabrique Ch.* 120 Their envie and obmurmuration. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II ii. II. x, Maugre all th' obmurmurings of sense. 1648 J. GOODWIN *Right & Might* 26 Religious men breake out of the way of .. truth, with the renitency and obmurmuration of their judgements and consciences.

Obmutescence (ɒbmiuˈtesĕns). [f. L. *obmūtēsc-ĕre* to become dumb or mute (f. *ob-* (OB- 1 b) + *mūtēscĕre* to grow mute) + -ENCE.] A becoming (wilfully) mute, speechless, or dumb; the action of obstinately remaining mute.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. viii. 122 A vehement fear which naturally produceth obmutescence. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* II. ii. (1817) 59 The obmutescence, the gloom and mortification of religious orders. 1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXII. 488 Subject to habitual and invincible obmutescence.

So **Obmuteˈscent** *a.*, remaining mute.

1876 G. MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* I. iv. 61 [He] pummelled the obmutescent mass, to the confusion of a conceivable epic.

Obnebulate (ɒbneˈbiulēit), *v. rare.* [f. OB- 1 c + L. *nebula* mist, fog + -ATE[3]: cf. OBNUBILATE *v.*] *trans.* To obscure as with a mist; to befog, cloud.

c 1540 BOORDE *The boke for to Lerne* C iij b, It doth obfuske and doth obnebulat the memorie. 1547 — *Brev. Health* CCX. 72 b, Colde reume. doth obnebulate a mans memorye. 1834 H. O'BRIEN *R. Towers Irel.* 120 So punctilious was their regard to euphony, they scrupled not to cancel, or otherwise obnebulate the essential..letters of the primitive words.

†**Obneˈction.** *Obs. rare*[−0]. [n. of action f. L. *obnectĕre*, f. *ob-* (OB- 1 a) + *nectĕre* to tie.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Obnection*, a fast knitting, as in marriage.

†**Obniˈxely,** *adv. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. after L. *obnixē* adv., strenuously (f. *obnix-us*, pa. pple. of *obnītī* to struggle or strive against): see -LY [2].] Earnestly, strenuously.

1641 E. CODRINGTON *Let. to Sir E. Dering* 24 May in *Proc. in Kent* (Camden) 50 Most humbly and most obnixely I must beseech both them and you.

†**Obniˈxiously,** *adv. Obs. rare*[−1]. [irreg. f. L. *obnixē* (see prec.) + -OUS + -LY [2].] = prec.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 450 At the sight of each new Moone [they] bequeath their Cattell to her protection, obnixiously imploring the pale Lady of the night, that shee will leaue their Bestiall in as good plight, as shee found them.

Obnounce (ɒbnauˈns), *v. Rom. Antiq.* [ad. L. *obnuntiāre*, f. *ob-* (OB- 1 b) + *nuntiāre* to tell.] *intr.* Of a Roman magistrate: To announce an unfavourable omen (and thus prevent, stop, or render void, some public transaction).

1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. vi. 424 Milo..was always at hand to inhibit his proceedings, by *obnouncing*, as it was called, or declaring that he was taking the auspices on that day. 1853 MERIVALE *Rom. Rep.* IX. (1867) 266 The people..offered him, his colleague in vain obnouncing, the provinces of the Cisalpine and Illyricum.

Obnoxiety (ɒbnɒksəiˈəti). *rare.* [f. L. *obnoxius* OBNOXIOUS + *ety*: see -ITY.] The state of being obnoxious or liable *to* something; liability.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Obnoxiety*, obnoxiousness; liableness to danger, punishment, or to the lash. 1839 J. ROGERS *Antipopopr.* III. iii. 155 Obnoxiety to the ridicule..of man.

Obnoxious (ɒbnɒˈkʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *obnoxiōs-us*, f. *obnoxi-us* exposed to harm, subject, liable, f. *ob-* (OB- 1 a, b) + *noxa* hurt, injury; cf. *noxius* hurtful, injurious, NOXIOUS.]

1. Exposed to (actual or possible) harm; subject or liable to injury or evil of any kind.

a. With *to*: Liable, subject, exposed, open (*to* anything harmful, or undesirable; also, by extension, *to* any kind of influence or agency). Formerly the prevailing use; now less frequent than **b.**

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. lxxxi. § 13 Whom..they would ..make obnoxious to what punishment themselves list. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. i. III. ii, The finest wits .. are before other obnoxious to it [melancholy]. 1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 93 Cover them with fern or straw, to secure them from the frosts, to which they are obnoxious. 1665 GLANVILL *Scepsis Sci.* xiii. 75 Being..thus obnoxious to fallacy in our apprehensions. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* (Cassell) 208 The town of Mansoul .. now lies obnoxious to its foes. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 441 P 2 We are obnoxious to so many Accidents. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. i. 45 They render themselves obnoxious to the Justice of God. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* XIV. xiv, That corporeal shape alike to pain Obnoxious as to pleasure. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. liv. (1862) IV. 565 Obnoxious to general dislike. 1891 *Law Times* XCI. 406/2 A similar case, and is obnoxious to similar criticism.

†**b.** With *inf.* Liable. *Obs.*

1610 DONNE *Pseudo-martyr* 118 Our corruption now is more obnoxious and apter to admitte and inuite such poysonous ingredients. 1643 ABP. WILLIAMS *Let.* in Carte *Collect. Lett.* (1735) 254 His Majestie .. soe obnoxious to be shaken and removed by variety of councills out of any settled resolution. *a* 1677 HALE *Contempl.* II. 49 The time of Youth is most Obnoxious to forget God. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) II. 72 They..were obnoxious to be taken up by every peevish sheriff or magistrate.

†**c.** *simply.* Liable or exposed to harm. *rare.*

a 1631 DONNE *Progr. Soul* in *Poems* (1633) 265 Thinke but how poore thou wast, how obnoxious, Whom a small lumpe of flesh could poyson thus. 1682 *Eng. Elect. Sheriffs* 1 Were it not for the discharge of my duty .. I should not so far expose and lay myself obnoxious, as I foresee I shall do.

†**2.** Liable to punishment or censure; guilty, blameworthy, reprehensible. *Obs.*

1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Obnoxious*, subiect to danger, faultie. 1610 DONNE *Pseudo-martyr* 353 The Doctrines of the Keyes..and all the ceremonies, which were the most obnoxious matters. 1642 *Vind. of King* p. ii, It could make that obnoxious, which till this Parliament no man could ever call a fault. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. xiii, Our .. persons were not obnoxious. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Misc. Writ.* (ed. Prior) I. 535 A late work has appeared to us highly obnoxious in this respect.

†**3.** Subject to the rule, power, or authority of another; answerable, amenable (*to* some authority); dependent, subject; hence, submissive, obsequious, deferential. Const. *to*. *Obs.*

1581 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist.* II. xix. (1604) 80 The Generals being obnoxious, and not daring to prohibit it. *Ibid.* XXXVII. (1591) 75 One..of their owne creation, and therefore wholly obnoxious to them. 1658 CLEVELAND *Rustick Ramp.* Wks. (1687) 437 That Kings are only the Tenants of Heaven, obnoxious to God alone. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 119 Hans-Towns,..partly. free; and partly Provincial, and obnoxious. *a* 1695 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) I. 397 Most of them .. being sneaking and obnoxious, they did run rather with the temper of the Warden than stand against him. 1728 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* V. 77 An existence that is not dependent upon or obnoxious to any other. 1754 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn Jrnl.* No. 72 Whether they are not obnoxious to the Association for preserving the Game.

†**4.** With *to*: Exposed to the (physical) action or influence of; liable to be affected by; open to.

1628 LE GRYS tr *Barclay's Argenis* 56 That thinne substance, which by its own lenitie is obnoxious to whateuer presseth it. 1665 *Surv. Aff. Netherl.* 122 West-Frieland..lyeth Eastward obnoxious to Westphalen in High-Germany, N. and W. to the main Ocean. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* cclviii, The most in fields like herded beasts lie down, To dews obnoxious. 1671 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 235 They are obnoxious to sense, and fall under our cognisance.

¶**5.** *erron.* (by confusion with *noxious*): Hurtful, injurious. *Obs.*

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 368 Cold aire in time of sweating is obnoxious and dangerous. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 323 Crocodile..the most obnoxious of sea monsters. 1646 J. HALL *Horæ Vac.* 81 Unseasonable times of study are very obnoxious, as after meales. 1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* II. 587 Powerful in extirpating all obnoctious tumors.

6. That is an object of aversion or dislike; offensive, objectionable, odious, highly disagreeable; sometimes with more active force: Giving offence, acting objectionably. (Cf. 2 and 5.) The chief current use, app. affected by association with *noxious*. Const. *to*.

1675 WOOD *Life* 3 July (O. H. S.) II. 318 A very obnoxious person; an ill neighbour; and given much to law sutes with any. 1680 in Somers *Tracts* I. 110 To make them lothsome and obnoxious to the People. 1769 BELSHAM *Ess.* I. iii. 53 Strickland .. had the presumption to move the obnoxious bill. 1841 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 69 Carlyle .. is becoming very obnoxious now that he has become popular. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilis.* I. vii. 449 They did not dare to publish a work if its author were obnoxious to the Court. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xi. (1878) 216 Thumb-marks I find very obnoxious.

Obnoˈxiously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY [2].] In an obnoxious manner (in any sense of the adj.).

1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* III. iv. 161 They seldome come to a pitcht Field: their dangers are little or soddaine, for they are obnoxiously pacified [*obnoxie placantur*; see prec. 3]. 1755 JOHNSON, *Obnoxiously*, in a state of subjection; in the state of one liable to punishment. 1828 WEBSTER, *Obnoxiously.* [1.] In a state of subjection or liability. 2. Reprehensibly; odiously; offensively. *Mod.* He behaved most obnoxiously.

Obnoˈxiousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being obnoxious.

1. Liability to injury, evil, etc.: see OBNOXIOUS 1. Const. *to*, *unto*.

1652 BP. HALL *Invis. World* I. v, Their deadly machinations and our miserable obnoxiousness. 1654 WARREN *Unbelievers* 48 An obnoxiousnesse unto punishment. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 166 Sensible of our own obnoxiousness to the like slips and falls. 1729 STACKHOUSE *Body Divin.* IV. i. § 2 (1776) II. 419 Our obnoxiousness to the severity of his laws. 1872 MARKBY *Elem. Law* § 148 Duty or obligation is..sometimes described as obnoxiousness to a sanction.

†**2.** Liability to punishment or censure; guilt, blameworthiness. *Obs.*

1610 DONNE *Pseudo-martyr* 269 Bellarmine. delt herein with more obnoxiousnesse and lesse excuse then Binius. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Dorsetshire* I. (1662) 289 Considering his own Obnoxiousness for so rash a fact, he..procured his pardon at Court. 1704 M. HENRY *Communicant's Comp.* x, Considering..our unworthiness and obnoxiousness.

3. Offensiveness, objectionableness, odiousness.

1828 WEBSTER s. v., The obnoxiousness of the law rendered the legislature unpopular. 1851 GALLENGA *Italy* I. 26 They could not drive the Austrians from Lombardy, but gave them palpable hints of their obnoxiousness there.

†**Obnuˈbilate,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *obnūbilātus*, pa. pple. of *obnūbilāre*: see next.] Covered or darkened as with a cloud; overclouded; obscured.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 246 In hir net thow art obnubilate. 1620 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* XIX. iv. 758 The reason and sence are both besotted and obnubilate. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Epigr.* XXXVI. Wks. II. 266/1 Mans vnderstanding's so obnubilate.

Obnubilate (ɒbniūˈbilēit), *v.* [f. L. *obnūbilāt-*, ppl. stem of *obnūbilāre* to cover with clouds or fog. Cf. F. *obnubiler*, OF. *obnubler* (12th c. in Godef.).] *trans.* To darken, dim, cover, or hide with or as with a cloud; to overcloud; to obscure (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 78 As mystes and exhalations..obnubilate and darken the beames of the Sun. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* Cert. Poems (1871) 135 Your false intent faire wordes obnubilate. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. iii. II. ii, So doth this melancholy vapour obnubilate the mind. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. iv 196 Clouds obnubilating the Face of Heaven shall skreen the Sun from us. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 461 Until they raise a dust which obnubilates that better light. 1838 J. P. KENNEDY *Rob of Bowl* x. (1860) 93 Your smokers [are] obnubilated in their own clouds.

Hence **Obnuˈbilated** *ppl. a.*

1830 R. CHAMBERS *Life Jas. I*, I. ix. 246 He found his mind in that obnubilated state. 1839 RAYMOND in *New Monthly Mag.* LV. 514 Some narration of 'himself and times', whereby his obnubilated patronymic might transpire to the fullest content.

Obnubilation (ɒbniūbilēiˈʃən). [n. of action from prec. Cf. OF. *obnubilation* (15th c. in Godef.).] The action of darkening or fact of being darkened as with a cloud; obscuration.

1610 J. HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* III. xv. 128 Neither can the Moone be eclipsed but..in her farthest posture from the sunne: then is she prostitute to obnubilation. 1653 WATERHOUSE *Apol. Learn.* 175 Their obnubilation of bodies coruscant. 1819 *Hermit in London* II. 133 Fog and sunshine, obnubilation and light.

b. *spec.* Obscuration or clouding of the mind or faculties. See also quot. 1892.

1753 RUTTY *Diary* 17 Dec. in Boswell *Johnson* an. 1777, An hypochondriack obnubilation from wind and indigestion. 1803 BEDDOES *Hygeia* IX. 198 Dimness or *obnubilation* of sight. 1888 *Amer. Jrnl. Psychol.* I. 519 The patient lost consciousness for several hours, and afterwards lay for several days in a state of torpor or obnubilation. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Obnubilation*, a dazzling of the eyes without giddiness, so that objects seem to be seen through a cloud, as in threatened fainting.

†**Obnuˈbilous,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *obnūbil-us* overclouded (f. *ob-* (OB- 1 c) + *nūbilum* cloudy sky, cloud) + -OUS. Cf. OF. *obnuble* in same sense.] Overclouded; cloudy, indistinct.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 9 The obnubilous and clowdy processe of this mater.

Obnuˈnciate, *v. rare*[−0]. [f. ppl. stem of L. *obnuntiāre*: see OBNOUNCE.] = OBNOUNCE. So **Obnuncia·tion.**

1623 COCKERAM II, To Tell ill newes, *Obnunciate*; a Telling thereof, *Obnunciation*. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s. v., *Obnunciation*,..as the ancient Romans were wont to dissolve their Assemblies (which dissolution they called obnunciation) when soever any evil token was seen or heard, either by the Magistrate or Augur.

Oboe (ō·boi, ‖ō·boē). [a. It *oboe* (ō·boē), adapted spelling of F. *hautbois*: see HAUTBOY.]

1. A wooden double-reed wind-instrument, forming the treble to the bassoon: = HAUTBOY, 1.

[1784 *Explic. For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* 51 *Oboe*, or *Oboy*, is a Hautboy, or Hoboy. 1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 105 *Hoboy*. The name of this instrument is from the French *Hautbois*; and not from the Italian *Oboe*. ..*Oboe* has no meaning, as the French name has.] 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* i, With the tender accents of his oboe. 1840 HOOD *Up the Rhine* 244 They played upon fiddles, oboes, &c. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* ix. 160 The trumpet breaking in on the flute, and the oboe confounding both.

attrib. and *Comb.* 1881 J. T. STUGG *Reminn. Manch.* xxvi. 298 Gregory, violinist; Hughes, oboe player.

2. Name of a reed-stop in an organ, with metal pipes, giving a penetrating tone.

[c 1700, 1829: see HAUTBOY 1 c.] 1834 *Specif. Organ York Minster* in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 600 Swell Organ..42. Horn. 43. Trumpet. 44. Oboe.

† **O-bofe**, obs. form of ABOVE.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4912 A blewe bleaut o-bofe brad him al oure.

Oboist (ō·bo,ist). [f. OBO-E + -IST.] A performer on the oboe.

1863 HUSK in *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. III. 415 The oboists of the last generation using reeds of very large dimensions. 1882 E. J. C. MORTON *Heroes Sc., Astron.* 273 The future astronomer [Herschel] was oboeist in the band of the guards at Hanover.

Obol (ō·bŏl). Also 8 **obole.** [ad. L. *obol-us*, a. Gr. ὀβολός] = OBOLUS 1.

a 1670 HACKIT *Abp. Williams* i. (1693) 225 The Romans says Plutarch, allowed Nine Obols, or Fifteen Pence a day to him that was sent Abroad upon a publick Treaty. 1771 RAPER in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 469 The current coin of Athens, was the silver Drachm, which they divided into 6 Oboles. 1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. 75 A man That hath not one small obol in his purse. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 1374 To stuff the mouth Of dikast with the due three-obol fee.

Obolary, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *obol-us* + -ARY.] That contributes an obolus; or, Possessing only oboli or small coins, impecunious.

1820 LAMB *Elia* Ser. i. *Two Races Men*, Distance..as vast..as subsisted between the Augustan Majesty, and the poorest obolary Jew that paid it tribute-pittance at Jerusalem.

† **Obolate.** *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *obolāta* (*terra*), f. *obol-us*: see -ATE[1] 2 (= It. *-ata*, Pr. *-ada*, F. *-ée*).] A portion of land assumed to be worth a halfpenny a year.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* ii. vii. 58 Quantities of Land taking their denominations from our vsual Coine; as Fardingdeales, Obolates, Denariates, Solidates, Librates. *Ibid.* 59 Then must the Obolat be ¼ Acre, the Denariat an Acre, the Solidat 12. acres.

Obole (ō·bōul). [a. F. *obole* (13th c. in Littré), ad. L. *obolus*: see OBOLUS.]

1. A small French coin orig. of silver, later of billon, in use from 10th to 15th c.; also called *maille* = ½ a denier.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Obole* (*obolus*), a Coyn, variable according to the Country, with us it is an halfpenny. 1830 [E. HAWKINS] *Anglo-Fr. Coinage* 47 The obole or half denier of Henry the Second.

† **2.** = OBOLUS 3. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 36 An obole or half a scruple. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Obole*. Also a halfpenny weight, twelve grains among Apothecaries, and fourteen among Mintmen and Goldsmiths.

† **O·bolet.** *Obs. rare*[-1]. [f. OBOL + -ET dim.] = OBOLUS 3.

1727 W. MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp.* 309 These are reduced into Drachms, Scruples, Obolets, Carats and Grains.

Obolite (ō·bŏlait). *Palæont.* [f. L. *obol-us* + -ITE.] A fossil shell of the genus *Obolus*. *Obolite-grit*, a name for the Silurian formation containing these.

1859 OWEN in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 8) XVII. 105/1 Obolite grit. 1865 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms*, *Obolus*, a genus of bivalves belonging to the Lingula family, and characterised by their orbicular, smooth, cellaceo corneous, sub-equivalve shells. There are several species occurring in the Silurians of Northern Europe; hence the 'obolite grit' of Sweden and Russia.

Obolize, erron. form of OBELIZE.

‖ **Obolus** (ō·bŏlŏs). Pl. **oboli** (-ai). [L. *obolus*, a. Gr. ὀβολός.]

1. A silver (in later times bronze) coin of ancient Greece, of the value of ⅙ of a drachma, or about 1½*d.* of English money.

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1612) 455 Small peeces of mony..called Oboli, whereof sixe made a Drachma. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* Wks. 1854 I. 258 An *as* or an *obolus* may carry an higher price than a *denarius* or a drachma. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. 243 The pay for attendance in the Assembly was raised from one obolus to three. 1851 WILMOTT *Pleas. Lit.* xvii. (1857) 86 Belesarius asking an obolus is more touching than a blind sailor who lost his sight before the mast.

2. Applied to the French OBOLE, and to other coins, mostly of small value, formerly current in Europe; also used allusively for any small coin.

In the Middle Ages there were *oboli* of gold, silver, and copper: see Du Cange s. v.

In English monetary reckoning formerly used for a halfpenny, and abbreviated *ob.*; see OB., and cf. DENARIUS 2.

1761 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* 28 Dec., Their East India bonds did not fall an obolus under par. 1849 W. IRVING *Mahomet* xxxiv. (1853) 152 The boor, who knew nothing of jewels, demanded four silver *oboli*, or drachms. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* iv. 209 We women should..not throw back an obolus inscribed With Cæsar's image lightly. 1860 *Morn. Post* 22 Nov., The obolus of St. Peter continues to supply the Government of his Holiness with ample means of providing for the pecuniary exigencies of the State. 1868 GEO. ELIOT *Sp. Gipsy* i. 78 Cheapen it meanly to an obolus. 1893 BITHELL *Counting-Ho. Dict.* s. v., In the Ionian Islands, before the introduction of the system of the French Monetary Convention, the Obolus was 1-100th part of the Ionian Dollar, worth 6*d.* English.

† **3.** *Apothecaries' Weight.* A weight of 10 grains, or half a scruple. *Obs.*

[1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxxx. (1495) nniij/2 The leest parte of weyghte hyghte Calculus and the fourth parte of weyghte Obulus.] 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* xxvi. xxi. (1678) 642 Ten grains of these [barley corns] make an Obolus. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 22 The fabrile glue 3 Oboli being drunk with hot Water help the spitting of bloud

4. *Palæont.* A genus of fossil brachiopods, with smooth orbicular bivalve shells, found in the Silurian rocks in Russia and elsewhere.

1859 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 8) XVII. 105/1. 1865 [see OBOLITE].

Oboue(n, Obout, obs. ff. ABOVE, ABOUT.

Oboval (ŏbō·väl), *a. Nat. Hist.* = next.

1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1892 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Obovate (ŏbō·vēt), *a. Nat. Hist.* [OB- 2.] Inversely ovate; egg-shaped with the broader end upmost or forward.

1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxxii. (1794) 494 Apple-form Bryum has large spherical heads; and in the Pear-form species they are obovate. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxx. 157 The figure..in those [larvae] of the water-beetles approaches to an obovate shape. 1877-84 F. E. HULME *Wild Fl.* p. vi, Stem leaves obovate, having petioles.

b. In comb. with another adj., denoting a form intermediate between the obovate and some other, as *obovate-cuneate*, *-lanceolate*, *-oblong*, *-spathulate*.

1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* v. (1858) 56 Leaflets oblong, or obovate-cuneate. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 196 Bellis perennis .. leaves obovate-spathulate. *Ibid.* 324 Viscum album, .. leaves obovate-lanceolate obtuse. *Ibid.* 460 Asplenium Ruta-muraria..pinnæ 3-7 obovate-cuneate.

Obovatifolious (ŏbōvĕ·tifō·lĭŏs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *obovātifoli-us* (f. *obovāt-us* OBOVATE + *folium* leaf) + -OUS.] Having obovate leaves.

1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Obova·to-, used as combining form of mod.L. *obovātus* OBOVATE, as in **obovato-lanceolate** (= *obovate-lanceolate*), **obovato-retuse** *adjs.*

1806 GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* No. 163 [Leaves] obovato-lanceolate. 1839 HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. 209 Leaflets obovato-retuse.

Obovoid (ŏbō·void), *a. Nat. Hist.* [OB- 2.] Somewhat egg-shaped, with the broader end upward or outward; somewhat obovate.

1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 276 Antennæ inserted near the mouth, the first joint obovoid. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 361 Cypripedium Calceolus..lip..obovoid.

Obprobrious, etc., obs. ff. OPPROBRIOUS, etc.

Obpyramidal (ŏbpiræ·midăl), *a. Nat. Hist.* [OB- 2.] Inversely pyramidal; of the form of an inverted pyramid.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 210 Fruit obpyramidal.

Obpyriform (ŏbpi·rifōrm), *a. Nat. Hist.* [OB- 2.] Inversely pyriform; pear-shaped, with the thicker end at the base.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 408 Carex teretiuscula..Fruit obpyriform.

Obraid, obrayde, obreide, corrupt ff. UPBRAID *v.*: cf. ABRAID *v.*[2]

Obregge, obs. erron. form of ABRIDGE.

1444 *Rolls Parlt.* V. 124.

Obreption (ŏbre·pshŏn). [ad. L. *obreptiōn-em* a creeping or stealing upon, n. of action from *obrēp-ĕre* to creep up to, steal upon, f. *ob-* (OB- 1 a) + *rēpĕre* to creep. Cf. F. *obreption* (1457 *orrepcion* in Godef.).]

1. The obtaining or trying to obtain something by craft or deceit, *spec.* in *Eccl.* and *Sc. Law*, of a dispensation, gift, etc. by false statement. (Opp. to *subreption*, obtaining by suppression of truth.)

1611 COTGR., *Obreption*, an obreption; the creeping, or stealing to a thing by craftie meanes. 1623 COCKERAM, *Obreption*, a getting of things by craft. 1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 16th C. II. iv. xviii. 269 Dispensations..shall be invalid; if the Ordinaries..shall not first take..Cognizance of them, to see whether there is no Subreption or Obreption in their Petitions or Requests. 1752 MCDOUALL *Inst. Law Scot.* II. iii. iii. 1. 259 Checks against subreption or obreption, *i. e.* their being obtained by concealing the truth, or expressing a falshood. 1894 *Month* Mar. 391 If in a petition for a dispensation, there is a narrative or statement which is false, there is said to be obreption.

† **2.** A creeping or stealing upon one unawares.

1642 CUDWORTH *Serm. 1 Cor.* xv. 57 in *Disc. Lord's Supp.*, etc. (1676) 81 Sudden incursions and obreptions, sins of mere ignorance and inadvertency. 1656 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* (1712) 3 The like obreptions or unavoidable importunities of Thoughts, which offer or force themselves upon the Mind.

Obreptitious (ŏbrepti·shŏs), *a.* [f. L. *obreptīci-us* (f. *obrept-us*, pa. pple. of *obrēp-ĕre*) + OUS: see -ITIOUS[1].] Characterized by obreption (see prec.); containing a false statement made for the sake of obtaining something. Hence **Obrepti·tiously** *adv.*

1611 COTGR., *Obreptice*, obreptitious, stollen, foisted in. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Obreptious*, a creeping, or stealing upon by craft; whence obreptitious, *i.* stollen upon by crafty means. 1732 *Hist. Litteraria* IV. 295 An obreptitious and surreptitious Version. 1875 MANNING in *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 18 The Archbishop, believing the Bull to be obreptitious..would not publish it. 1890 T. E. BRIDGETT *Blund. & Forg.* 18 Perhaps the rescript..was obtained obreptitiously or subreptitiously.

† **Obrize.** *Obs.* Also **obryze; obrison, -zon.** [ad. L. *obryza*, *obryzum* (*aurum*) = Gr. ὄβρυζον (χρυσίον), tried or standard gold, in 16th c. F. *obrisé* (*or*). Cf. L. *obrussa* the testing of gold by fire, test, proof, touchstone.] In *Obrize gold*, also (*gold-*)*obrizon*: Pure or refined gold; fine gold.

1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* vii. viii. (1554) 172 b, Iupiter reygned, put out his father clene Chaunged obrison into siluer shene. 1629 MAXWELL tr. *Herodian* (1635) 312 His Vessells, even of basest Vse, were of Obryze Gold. 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 158 A most fortunate jewel to Britain, better worth being but Copper, then obrize Gold. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Obrizum* [1706 *Obryzum*] q. *Ophirizum*, fine gold, gold of Ophir. 1670 (*title*) The Golden Calf..In which is handled The..Wonder of Nature, in Transmuting Metals; viz. How the intire Substance of Lead, was in one Moment Transmuted into Gold-Obrizon.

† **Obrode,** obs. form of ABBROAD.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 140 And sithen þei blosmed obrode.

Obrogate (ŏ·brŏgēt), *v. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *obrogāre* partly to repeal a law by passing a new one, f. *ob-* (OB- 1 b) + *rogāre* to ask, supplicate, propose a law, introduce a bill.] **a.** To repeal (a law) by passing a new one. † **b.** (See quot. 1656.) So **Obroga·tion.**

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Obrogate*, to check or interrupt one in his tale, to gainsay. To abrogate [*sic, ed.* 1674 obrogate] a Law, is to proclaim a contrary Law, for taking away the former. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Obrogation*, an interrupting, or hindring, also a gain saying. 1893 A. H. GREENIDGE in *Class. Rev.* Oct. 348/2 An act of parliament had been passed which was in direct conflict with a charter:..and *ipso facto* the clause in this charter was obrogated. But we need not be surprised if the conservative party refused to admit this obrogation.

Obrotund (ŏbrōvrnd), *a.* [f. L. *ob-* + *rotund-us* round, after L. *oblong-us* oblong.] Of a rounded form, but longer in one direction than in the other; somewhat round.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* vi. (1653) 110 In Sumatra, they have Eyes, obrotund, of green colour. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Obrotund*, somewhat round

† **Obround,** *a. Obs.* [f. *ob-* + ROUND.] = prec.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. iv. 68 Of one single bulb or several, whether Obround, Compressed, Oblong, Coated or Scaly. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 374/1 Obround [is] a round that is longer one way than another.

† **Obru·mpent,** *a. Obs. rare*[-0]. [f. (reputed) L. *obrumpĕre*, f. *ob-* (OB- 1 d) + *rumpĕre* to break.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Obrumpent*, breaking or bursting.

† **Obru·te,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *obrūt-*, ppl. stem of *obru-ĕre* to overwhelm, bury; f. *ob-* (OB- 1 c) + *ru-ĕre* to fall, rush down.] *trans.* To overwhelm, bury; to cover over.

1541 BECON *News out of Heaven* in *Early Wks.* (1843) 57 If ye seriously consider the misery wherewith ye were obruted and overwhelmed before. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 72 Obruted with dung after they were put into a new pot.

† **Obsa·lutate,** *v. Obs. rare*[-0]. [f. ppl. stem of L. *obsalūtāre* to offer to salute, f. *ob-* (OB- 1 a) + *salūtāre* to salute.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Obsalutate*, to offer to salute. [1644 Ridiculed in *Vindex Anglicus* 5, 6.]

† **Obsa·turate,** *v. Obs. rare*[-0]. [f. ppl. stem of L. *obsaturāre* to sate, cloy, f. *ob-* (OB- 1 b) + *saturāre* to fill.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Obsaturate*, to fill too much, to giue a man his fill.

Obscene (ŏbsī·n), *a.* [ad. L. *obscēnus*, *obscœnus* adverse, inauspicious, ill-omened; transf. abominable, disgusting, filthy, indecent: of doubtful etymology. Perh. immed. after F. *obscène* (1560 in Godef. *Compl.*).]

1. Offensive to the senses, or to taste or refinement; disgusting, repulsive, filthy, foul, abominable, loathsome. Now somewhat *arch.*

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, iv. i. 131 That in a Christian Climate, Soules refin'de Should shew so heynous, black, obscene a deed. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* ii. 5 Sorcerers..are shut with obscene Dogs out of the holy City. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* xx. 263 In rags obscene decreed to roam. 1845 MRS JAMESON *Mem. Early It. Paint.* II. 13 Hideous reptiles, as adders, lizards, toads,..and other crawling and flying obscene and obnoxious things. 1869 RUSKIN *Q. of Air* iii. 178 The bright Wandel, divine of waters as Castaly, is filled..with old shoes, obscene crockery, and ashes.

2. Offensive to modesty or decency; expressing or suggesting unchaste or lustful ideas; impure, indecent, lewd. † *Obscene parts*, privy parts (*obs.*).

1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* xxxviii. 133 Be not obscene though wanton in thy rimes. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 102 [He] lets his tongue loose to obscene and filthy Communication. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 405 Chemos, th' obscene dread of Moabs Sons. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 39 On the Walls..were obscene Images. 1724 WATTS

Logic I. iv. § 3 Words that were once chaste, by frequent use grow obscene and uncleanly. 1728 POPE *Odyss.* XII. 115 Her [Scylla's] parts obscene the raging billows hide. 1825 MACAULAY *Ess., Milton* (1851) I. 13 The rabble of Comus, reeling in obscene dances. 1899 *Athenæum* 14 Apr. 475/2 Our later writers are saucy rather than obscene.

†3. Ill-omened, inauspicious. (A Latinism.) *Obs.*

1635-56 COWLEY *Davideis* II. 818 The trembling Serpents close and silent lye The Birds obscene far from his Passage fly. 1833-6 J. EAGLES *Sketcher* (1856) 170 Evil-boding fowl, and bats obscene.

Obscenely (*ɒbsī·nli*), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2] In an obscene manner: **a.** Repulsively, loathsomely (*arch.*); **b.** Indecently, lewdly.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. i. 145 Most incomie vulgar wit, When it comes so smoothly off, so obscenely, as it were, so fit. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* ii, The masoreths..gave us this insulse rule out of their Talmud, that all words which in the law are writ obscenely, must be changd to more civil words. 1710 *Tatler* No. 259 P 3 For speaking obscenely to the Lady Penelope Touchwood. 1740 C. PITT *Æneid* XII. 855 Then on a lofty beam, the matron ty'd The noose dishonest, and obscenely dy'd.

Obsceneness (*ɒbsī·nnès*). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being obscene; obscenity.

a 1637 B. JONSON *Discov.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 757/2 Herein is seen [the] elegance and propriety [of words], when we use them fitly, .. as when we..escape obsceneness, and gain in the grace and property which helps significance. *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.), Fables. free from any note of infamy or obsceneness.

Obscenity (*ɒbse·nĭti*). [ad. L. *obscēnitās*, f. *obscēn-us* OBSCENE: perh. immed. ad. F. *obscénité* (1511 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Obscene quality or character: **a.** Impurity, indecency, lewdness (esp. of language); in *pl.* obscene words or matters.

1608 WILKET *Hexapla Exod.* 831 In many of their .. idoll seruices..they vsed much obscenitie. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. iv, Worse then the worst obscenities of heathen superstition. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 530 No pardon vile Obscenity should find Tho' wit and art conspire to move your mind. 1829 SCOTT *Demonol.* vii 208 The grossest obscenities ever impressed on paper. 1893 *Ch. Times* 6 Oct. 995/3 Pictures of foul obscenity not to be surpassed in Pompeii.

b. Foulness, loathsomeness; in *pl.* foul acts, dirty work. *Obs.* or *arch.*

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Tobacco Battered* 712 Consuming more, in their Obscure Obscænity, On Smoak and Smock, with their appendent Vanity, Then their brave Elders did, when they maintain'd Honour at home, and forrain Glory gain'd. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iii iii. (1651) 323 Dishes .. nastily dressed by slovenly cooks, that after their obscenities, never wash their bawdy hands. 1807 C. BUCHANAN in *Academy* (1876) 21 Oct. 410/1 One of the victims .. was a well-made young man. .. He danced for a while before the idol [Juggernaut], .then rushing suddenly to the wheels he shed his blood under the tower of obscenity.

†**Obsce·nous,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *obscēn-us* + -OUS.] = OBSCENE. Hence †**Obsce·nously** *adv.*, †**Obsce·nousness.**

1592 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* Pref. P 7 In all Ariosto .there is not a word of ribaldry or obscenousnesse. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* VI. 333 Obscenous and naughty Bookes. 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIV. To Rdr. (1612) 332 Their Literature obscenously So suteth to Scurilitie.

Obscura camera = *camera obscura*, CAMERA 4. 1706 in PHILLIPS

Obscu·rancy. *rare*—[1]. [f. next: see -ANCY.] The quality of being obscurant.

1885 *Edin. Rev.* XLII. 479 The time will certainly come when that power [Prussia] will repent that she ever sided with Barbarism, Obscurancy, and Despotism.

Obscurant (*ɒbskiū·rānt*), *sb.* and *a.* [= Ger. *obscurant* (18th c.), f. L. *obscūrānt-*, pr. pple. of *obscūrāre* to darken, obscure: cf. mod.F. *obscurant* (Littré).]

A. *sb.* One who obscures; one who strives to prevent inquiry, enlightenment or reform.

1799 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* VIII. 507 On their adversaries they endeavour to impose the names of *Finsterlinge, Obscurants*, or *Bedarkeners*. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) II. 153, I will venture to appeal to these self-obscurants whose faith dwells in the Land of the Shadow of Darkness. 1831 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 211 The obscurants of that venerable seminary resisted only the more strenuously every effort at a reform within Cologne itself. 1900 E. CLODD in *Literary Guide* 1 Nov. 164/2 Here . the battle between the psychological evolutionist and the theological obscurant still rages.

B. *adj.* That obscures or darkens; of or belonging to an obscurant: see A.

1878 GROSART *Introd to H. More's Poems* 46/1 Recondite and obscurant speculation. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* I. v. 67 All around, she was yielding her hand to partners—obscurant males whose touch leaves a stain.

Obscurantism (*ɒbskiū·rāntiz'm*). [f. prec. + -ISM: = Ger. *obscurantismus* (18th c.); in mod.F. *obscurantisme* (Littré).] The practice or principles of an obscurant; opposition to inquiry or enlightenment.

1834 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* III. 4 When the clergy complain..of the little influence they possess..the hereditary 'obscurantism' of their caste is..at once the reason and the defence. 1838-48 [see next]. 1860 MARSH *Lect. Eng. Lang.* 8 Continental liberty is threatened .. now by Muscovite barbarism, and now by pontifical obscurantism. 1883 *American* VII. 3 A victory of obscurantism and ignorance over enlightenment and progress.

Obscurantist (*ɒbskiū·rāntist*), *sb.* and *a.* [f. as prec. + -IST.]

A. *sb.* One who opposes the progress of intellectual enlightenment.

1838-48 HARE *Guesses* (1874) 301 People have been sounding the alarm for many years past all over Europe against what they call *obscurantism* and *obscurantists*. *Ibid.*, The true obscurantists are the passions, the prejudices, the blinding delusions of our nature, warpt by evil habits and self-indulgence; the real obscurantism is bigotry, in all its forms, which are many, and even opposite. 1858 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* II. lxvii. 5 The obstacles thrown in the way of Education by the English Obscurantists.

B. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an obscurantist; opposed to enlightenment.

1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xvii, You working men complain of the clergy for being bigoted and obscurantist, and hating the cause of the people. 1888 GOLDW. SMITH in *19th Cent.* July 6 A priesthood as absolute and as obscurantist as the Druids.

†**O·bscurate,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *obscūrāt-us*, pa. pple. of *obscūrāre* to obscure.] Obscured; darkened.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* v. xii. in Ashm. (1652) 151 The Son in hys uprysyng obscurate Shalbe. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 395 Except four houris the sone is obscurate.

Obscuration (*ɒbskiū·rē··ʃən*). [ad. L. *obscūrātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *obscūrāre* to obscure. So mod.F. *obscuration* (Littré).]

1. The action of obscuring, darkening, or clouding over; the hiding or putting out of sight; obscured or dimmed state or condition; in *Astron.*, occultation, eclipse.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* Rec. in Ashm. (1652) 187 Then forth into the North procede by obscuratyon; Of the Red Man and hys Whyte Wyfe callyd Eclypsation. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 103 If the time in the beginning of her obscuration be more, then that which I have heare placed. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1307 The obscuration or ecclipse of the Sunne. *a* 1715 BURNET (J.), As to the sun and moon, their obscuration or change of colour happens commonly before the eruption of a fiery mountain. 1816 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) II. 139 The moments . determine the beginning, the greatest obscuration, and the end of the eclipse. *a* 1852 MACGILLIVRAY *Nat. Hist. Dee Side* (1855) 178 Here, in the wood, . there is no continuous obscuration of the sky by the foliage.

transf. 1864 LOWELL *Biglow P.* II. Poet. Wks. (1879) 238 Our old dramatists are full of such obscurations..of the *th*, making *whe'r* of *whether*. 1884 *New Eng. Dict.* Introd. 24 By writing these [the original vowels] with the mark of obscuration, we are enabled to indicate at once the theoretical and the actual pronunciation.

2. *fig.* The darkening or dimming of intellectual light, of the mental vision or understanding, of the sense of words, of truth, etc.

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 551 Not to the obscuration but the illustration of Gods glory. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* iii, To Johnson, whose supreme enjoyment was the exercise of his reason, the disturbance or obscuration of that faculty was the evil most to be dreaded. 1879 M. D. CONWAY *Demonol.* II. iv. xxix. 438 The obscuration of religion is superstition.

†**Obscu·rative,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *obscūrāt-*, ppl. stem of *obscūrāre* to obscure: see -IVE.] Tending or serving to obscure or render dark.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 234 Antichronismus is an obscurative Scheme in Prophecy which sets down one measure of time for another; as a Week for Seven years.

Obscure (*ɒbskiū·ə*), *a.* (*sb.*) [a. OF. *obscur* (14th c.), earlier *oscur* (12th c.) = It. *oscuro*, Sp., Pg. *obscuro*:—L. *obscūr-us*, f. *ob-* (OB- 1 c) + *scur-*, f. root *scu-*, Skr. *sku-* to cover; cf. L. *scūtum* shield, Gr. *σκεύη* attire, covering, *σκότος* hide.]

1. Devoid of or deficient in light; dark, dim; hence, gloomy, dismal.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5348 Love is right of sich nature; Now is fair, and now obscure, ..And whylom dim, and whylom clere. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 19 b, Ha-a- obscure and derke night wherfore endurest thou so long. 1483 — *G. de la Tour* E vij b, Put in a pryson which was right derke and obscure. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. vii. 51 Is't like that Lead contains her? ..it were too grose To rib her cerecloth in the obscure grave. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xx. 20 Who so curseth his father or his mother, his lampe shall be put out in obscure darkenesse. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 27 Their Chappel is large but obscure. 1799 COWPER *Castaway* 1 Obscurest night involved the sky. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xliii. (1856) 396 The day misty and obscure.

b. *Obscure rays*, the dark or invisible heat-rays of the solar spectrum.

[1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light*, etc. 44 Here is therefore a species of light which we may term obscure. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. i. 229 Rays which are obscure to some are luminous to others.] 1863 — *Heat* 262 These incandescent coal-points emit an abundance of obscure rays—of rays of pure heat, which have no illuminating power. 1873 W. LEES *Acoustics* III. vii. 125 Most sources of heat emit heat rays, which are partly luminous and partly obscure.

†**c.** *fig.* Intellectually dark; unenlightened. *Obs.*

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. i. 2 The obscure headpieces of one or two loytering Friers. 1596 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* Ded., The more ignorant and obscure time undertooke to correct the more learned and flourishing.

2. Of, pertaining to, or frequenting the darkness; enveloped in darkness, and so eluding sight.

1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* II iii. 65 The obscure Bird clamor'd the liue-long Night. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 132 Thir Legions ..with obscure wing Scout far and wide into the Realm of night. *Ibid.* IX. 159 Wrapt in mist Of midnight vapor, glide obscure, and prie In every Bush. *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1851) II. 468 In effect, we had no certainty quhair he went, he wes so obscure. 1888 G. F. ARMSTRONG *Garl. fr. Greece, Last Sortie* 168 There we mocked the keen pursuer's eye, And moved obscure in noiseless solitude.

3. Of colour or hue: Approaching black, dark, sombre; in later use, dingy, dull, not bright.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxii. 79 The holy waters dedicate to the sacryfice became blacke and obscure. 1604 E. O[IMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* VII. vii. 573 The which divided it selfe into two streames, whereof the one was of a very obscure amure. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 54 Hang'd all over with blacke Arras. .. So as amongst all these obscure colours, there was not any whit discernable. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 167 It is an ill omen .. if their nails decline to a livid or obscure colour. 1662 MERRETT tr. *Neri's Art of Glass* lviii, An obscure Yellow. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Presage*, If the new Moon has obscure Horns, and that the upper Horn is obscurer than the lower, it will rain in the Wane of the Moon. 1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 136 Wings partly obscure, partly diaphanous. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 284 *Obscure*, .. a surface which reflects the light but little. 1890 A. R. WALLACE *Darwinism* 11 An obscure colour may render concealment more easy for some.

4. Without clearness of form or outline; indistinct, undefined; hardly perceptible to the eye; faint, 'light'.

1593 FALE *Dialling* 45 Draw an obscure or light line from A. to B. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. (1684) 16 You must rule your Paper or Parchment with an obscure Meridian Line, and Parallel Lines. 1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1115/4 The Nag hath two obscure flesh Brands on his Buttocks. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 160 P 2 What is distant is in itself obscure, and, when we have no wish to see it, easily escapes our notice. 1808 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 341 Wings slightly tinted with brown, and the nerves obscure. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* iv. (1849) 34 The satellites eclipse Jupiter, sometimes passing like obscure spots across his surface.

b. With reference to other senses: Indistinctly perceived, felt, or heard; indistinct.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 4/1 He hath a smalle, feeble, and obscure pulse. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* iii, E . where it endeth, and soundeth obscure and faintly. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physic* 220 An obscure voice. 1791 WALKER *Eng. Dict., Pronunciation* 23 Nothing tends more to tarnish and vulgarize the pronunciation than this short and obscure sound of the unaccented *a*. 1874 SWEET *Eng. Sounds* 63 The change of the old *u* into *ə* was fully established in the Transition period . Wallis calls it an obscure sound. 1884 *New Eng. Dict.* Introd. 24 In the Vowels, ordinary (or short) quantity is unmarked .. obscure quality by (ə).

5. Of a place: Not readily seen or discovered; hidden, retired, secret; remote from observation.

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonce* i, He anone toke hym secretely in to his hows, and ledde hym in to a sure and obscure place. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 328 He departed & went by a waye obscure tyl he fond a feld. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 77 Why are you sequestred from all your traine? .. And wandred hither to an obscure plot. 1660 BLOUNT *Boscobel* 23 Penderel had conveyed Him into the obscurest part of it [a coppice]. 1796 BURKE *Let. Noble Ld.* Wks. VIII. 6 They pursue, even such as me, into the obscurest retreats, and haul them before their revolutionary tribunals. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* I. iii, I also keep arms even in this obscure and safe retreat.

6. Inconspicuous, undistinguished, unnoticed.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 312 Great thynges proceade & increase of smaul & obscure begynnynges. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 60 If you take Nature at the rise..in her rudimental and obscure beginnings. 1725 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* (1841) I. Introd. 5 The scene of this little action is not laid very remote, or the circumstance obscure. *a* 1854 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Hist.* v. (1876) 14 The small and obscure beginnings of great political institutions.

b. Of persons, their station, descent, etc.: Not illustrious or noted; unknown to fame; humble, lowly, mean.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII*, 33 The yonge man . was descended of a basse and obscure parentage. 1555 EDEN *Decades* To Rdr. (Arb.) 49 It had byn better for hym to haue byn obscure & vnknowen. 1662 WOOD *Life* Nov. (O. H. S.) I. 462 Died a little better than in an obscure condition. 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 10. 69 Be obscure and innocent, rather than conspicuous and guilty. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 30 Let not Ambition mock their useful toil, Their homely joys, and destiny obscure. 1878 J. P. HOPPS *Jesus* vi. 25 Jesus called poor fishermen, sorrowful sinners, obscure workingmen, neglected children.

7. *fig.* Not manifest to the mind or understanding; imperfectly known or understood; not clear or plain; hidden, doubtful, vague, uncertain.

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonce* iii, Of a sentence gyuen upon a derke and obscure cause. 1596 DRAYTON *Legends* i. 96 And brought the most obscurest Things to light. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 16 The King of Corsica, who gave no obscure signes of enmity. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 192 Not to know at large of things remote From use, obscure and subtle. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 315 To know the Cause and seat of this Disease, which is often obscure. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 261 Yet geologists have presumed to resort to a nascent order of things to explain every obscure phenomenon. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 65 The origin of hail is still obscure.

b. Of words, statements, explanations, meanings: Not perspicuous; not clearly expressed; hard to understand. Also, of a speaker or writer.

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 8 Which acte..is so obscure derke and diffuse that the true entent of the makers therof cannot perfitely be undrestond. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 61 b, In seekyng to be short be not obscure. 1573-80 BARET *Alv.* O 11 A darke, obscure and crabbed style. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* iv. xliv. 339 Some of the obscurer places of the New Testament. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* (1825) II. 265 This discourse was obscure. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. i. 27 Heraklitus of Ephesus, known throughout antiquity by the denomination of the Obscure. 1878 R. W. DALE *Lect. Preach.* viii. 230 If there are sentences which are at all obscure.

B. *sb.* 1. Obscurity, darkness; the 'outer darkness'.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 406 Who shall..through the palpable

obscure find out His uncouth way. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIX. 453 Cautious in th' obscure he hop'd to fly The curious search of Eurycles eye. 1812 S. ROGERS *Voy. Columbus* XII. 12 In his progress thro' the dread obscure. 1820 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Ord. in Vac.* As though a palpable obscure had dimmed the face of things.

2. Indistinctness of outline or colour.

1792 A YOUNG *Trav. France* (1889) 30 An animated, mass of infinitely varied parts—melting gradually into the distant obscure. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 353 And, in the calm obscure of even, All things and colours fade.

3. *Painting. pl.* The 'shades' of a picture.

1814 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 273 Distance progressively the light, and you will weaken both the clears and the obscures.

Obscure (*ɒ*bskiū·ə), *v.* [f. OBSCURE *a.*, or the corresp. L. *obscūrā-re* to obscure, darken, OF. *obscurer*, earlier *oscurer*; cf. It. *oscurare* to darken.]

† **1.** *trans.* To make obscure or dark, to involve in darkness; to darken; to deprive of light or brightness; to dim.

a 1547 SURREY *Æneid* ii (1557) C iij b, The cloude..Whoes moisture doth obscure allthinges about. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 728 Now of this dark night I perceive the reason: Cynthia for shame obscures her silver shine. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I ii. 5 The light of the Sun obscureth the light of the Starres. 1703 POPE *Winter* 30 See gloomy clouds obscure the cheerful day! 1781 COWPER *Hope* 534 Amazed that shadows should obscure the sight Of one whose birth was in a land of light. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* III. xxii, The cuttle-fish, that by obscuring the water sails from its enemy.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become dark.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxii 84 The erde did trimmill, the manis claif, The sone obscurit of his licht.

c. *transf. trans.* To make obscure in quality of sound, etc.

1873 J. A. H. MURRAY *Dial. S. Counties Scot.* 132 In other positions the vowel sounds are dulled or obscured to such an extent that they lose their original quality and fall into the obscure ə described. 1884 *New Eng. Dict.* Introd. 24 In modern English speech, vowels are regularly obscured in syllables that have neither primary nor subordinate stress, especially in those that follow the main stress.

2. To dim or lessen the lustre or glory of; 'to put in the shade'; to overshadow or outshine.

1548 LATIMER *Serm. Ploughers* (Arb.) 30 To deface and obscure Godes glory. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, v. iv 22 You haue suborn'd this man Of purpose, to obscure my Noble birth. 1781 J. MOORE *View Soc. It.* (1790) II. lxviii. 327 His liberality..obscured the glory of all who had preceded him in the office. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* III. i. 102 That faith no agony shall obscure in me. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 4. 129 As yet .. the fortunes of the University [of Oxford] were obscured by the glories of Paris.

3. To cover or hide from view; to conceal.

1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Iustine* XXXIV. 112 He lay hoping to obscure himselfe in an vnfrequented and desolate place. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* v 210 Blood-thirsty Arabians, who in holes, caues, and bushes, lie obs[c]ured, waiting for ..Trauellers. 1678 MRS. BEHN *Sir P. Fancy* II. i, What shall I do? 'tis too late to obscure myself. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 70, I have lain obscured in the evening near .where they resort, and .. have kill'd 14 of them. 1767 *Cries of Blood* 22 They plac'd me below and obscur'd me with boards. 1820 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. iv, His grisled beard and matted hair Obscured a visage of despair. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. O. Neighb.* XXXII. (1878) 548 The moon was now quite obscured.

† **b.** *intr.* (for *refl.*) To hide oneself. *Obs.*

1603 PETOWE in FARR *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 105 When you might see all pleasures shun the light, And love obscuer, at Eliza's fall. 1623 FLETCHER & ROWLEY *Maid in Mill* IV. ii, How! there's bad tidings: I must obscure and hear it. 1632 SHIRLEY *Changes* IV. i, Here Ile obscure. [Withdrawes.]

4. To conceal from knowledge or observation; to keep secret the identity of; to keep dark; to disguise. Also *refl.* † **a.** Of persons. *Obs.*

c 1530 L. COX *Rhet.* (1899) 88, I wolde that they wolde set the penne to the paper, and by their industry obscure my rude ignorauncе. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, i. i. 63 The Prince obscur'd his Contemplation Vnder the Veyle of Wildnesse. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. (1634) 405 David. fled thence .. to Achis, Prince of Geth: where to obscure himselfe, he was forc't to counterfeit both simplicitie and distraction.

b. Of things.

1757 FOOTE *Author* I. Wks. 1799 I. 143 Ay, Robin, there's no obscuring extraordinary talents. 1821 SHELLEY *Epipsych.* 33 Thou Mirror In whom .. All shapes look glorious which thou gazest on! Ay, even the dim words which obscure thee now Flash, lightning-like, with unaccustomed glow.

5. To render dim or vague to the understanding; to render unintelligible. † *To obscure oneself from*, to render one's meaning obscure to (*obs.*).

1584 in Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scot.* VI. (1677) 331 He at first obscured himself from me, and would not be plain. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 129 To obscure, rather than illustrate, that which is so .. plainly there expressed. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 156 P 2 The evidence [is] obscured by inaccurate argumentation. 1840 MILL *Diss. & Disc.* (1875) I. 409 This language .. serves not to elucidate, but to disguise and obscure. 1875 OUSELEY *Mus. Form* xii 57 It [the fugue form for choruses] should be freely adopted whenever it does not too much obscure the sense of the words.

Hence **Obscuring** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* II. iv, Under the hatches of obscuring earth. 1611 COTGR. *Obscurissement*, an obscuring, darkening, dimming, ouercasting, ouershadowing. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 494 This obscuring of the Sun [by clouds] at noon, is commonly sudden. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 128 The star .. is hid with obscuring clouds. 1873 J. A. H. MURRAY *Dial. S Counties Scot.* 133 To indicate this obscuring of unaccented vowels. 1885 *Athenæum* 26 Sept. 398/2 The relations between Eve and her brother, little Tom, until the premature obscuring of that bright young piece of manhood.

Obscured (*ɒ*bskiū·ərd, *poet.* -rēd), *ppl. a.* [-ED 1.] Made obscure; darkened, dimmed; hidden from the sight or perception; fallen into obscurity.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. i. 67 What obscured light the heauens did grant. 1598 — *Merry W.* v. iii. 15 They are all couch'd in a pit hard by Hernes Oake, with obscur'd Lights. 1763 EDWARDS in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 229 Reflections of obscured things in air, when reflected from the water. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* (1900) 19/1 Pages of works devoted to extinct, half-extinct, obscured, and ruined families.

Hence **Obscuredly** (-redli), *adv.*

1628 GAULE *Pract. The.* (1629) 402 This numbred while [the forty days between resurrection and ascension] Christ passed not .. obscuredly; but appeared oft. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 346 This continued among Pagans..though obscuredly.

Obscurely (*ɒ*bskiū·əli), *adv.* [f. OBSCURE *a.* + -LY 2.] In an obscure way, manner, or degree.

1. a. Darkly; dimly, dully; not brightly or luminously. **b.** So as to be indistinct to the sight or other sense; dimly, indistinctly. **c.** With a dark, sombre, or dingy colour; dully.

c 1596 JOHNSON *Seven Champions* II. vii (1852) 194 They stood obscurely behind the trees. 1600 ROWLANDS *Night Raven* 28 A night obscurely darke, or Moone light cleere. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 54 Torches, which (though of pure white wax) were yet all artificially made obscurely browne. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 420 There my Whole, obscurely bright, Still shows his little lamp by night. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xxi. (1873) 498 It is composed of obscurely-stratified hard sandstone. 1871 — *Desc. Man* II. xii. 25 The young are obscurely tinted. 1871 ROBY *Lat. Gram.* I. Pref. 73 In English we are in the habit of changing, or pronouncing obscurely, short vowels in unaccented syllables.

2. *fig.* With obscurity of meaning, expression, or exposition; not plainly or clearly.

1527 R. THORNE in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 253 It [a map] cannot be but obscurely set out. 1563 WINJET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 107 Quhy hef ze setfurth the said pennance sa obscurlie? 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 48 By your absence have I obscurely ghessed, and by your letters clearely understood of the strange resolution. 1797-1803 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 105 To reveal, though obscurely. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* lv, She even went so far as to hint obscurely at an attachment.

3 In obscurity; inconspicuously.

1592 GREENE *Groat's W. Wit* (1617) 8 You will bee accounted a peasant, if ye liue thus obscurelie. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 260 Most Poets dye poor, and consequently obscurely. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 223 He lived obscurely in Knave's-acre, in partnership with a house-painter. 1876 BROWNING *St. Martin's S.* v, Though corpses rot obscurely, Ghosts escape.

Obscurement. *rare.* [f. OBSCURE *v.* + -MENT.] = OBSCURATION; production of obscurity.

1658 R. FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1821) 282 The standard royal was advanced by Charles the First..not far from the obscurements of Mortimer's Hole. *a* 1703 POMFRET *Dies Novis.* Poems (1790) 139 Now bolder fires appear, And o'er the palpable obscurement sport, Glaring and gay as falling Lucifer. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* X. 659 There is a noble vein of poetry .. which shines through all the obscurement of translation.

Obscureness. Now *rare.* [f. OBSCURE *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being OBSCURE (in various senses); = OBSCURITY.

1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Folys* (1570) 53 To knowe of Logike . For by argument it maketh euident Muche obscureness. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 129 The obscurenesse of the caue into the which he was farre entered. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* x. xviii. 247 The difficulty and obscurenes of this booke. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iii. § 2 The privateness or obscureness .. of life of contemplative men. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Draught horse*, If you discover some Spot, Obscureness, or Whiteness therein. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* IV. viii. 247 The Imperfection of our manner of conceiving of Things, and the Obscureness of Language. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 82 The characters of humility, obscureness, and depression, were commonly attributed to the Jewish Messiah.

Obscurer. *rare.* [f. OBSCURE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who or that which obscures.

1630 LORD *Banians & Persees* 24 A waster and obscurer of such louelynesse. 1869 *Daily News* 23 Nov., It was fortunate that we were not dependent for illumination on these patent obscurers.

† **Obscurify,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *obscūr-us* OBSCURE *a.* + -FY: cf. obs. F. *obscurifier* (Scarron 1650).] *trans.* To render obscure; to hide.

1622 WITHER *Mistr. Philar.* in Arb *Garner* IV. 367 Not that I..wish obscurified Her matchless Beauty. 1826 BENTHAM in *Westm. Rev.* VI. 494 Misapplication of any one of the three obscurified terms—*trust*, *use*, and *confidence*.

Obscurism. *rare.* [f. OBSCURE *a.* + -ISM.] = OBSCURANTISM.

1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIII. 142 We have objected to the theological obscurism of blind submission which some are preaching as a cure for the evils of the day. *Ibid.*, To maintain that obscurism in religious doctrine.

Obscurity (*ɒ*bskiū·ərīti). Also 5 **obscurete**(e, -itee, 5-6 **obsourte**, 6-7 -itie. [a. F. *obscurité* (1305 in Hatz.-Darm.), also in OF. *obscurté*, *oscurté*, ad. L. *obscūritāt-em*, f. *obscūr-us* OBSCURE *a.*: see -ITY.] The quality or condition of being obscure.

1. Absence of light (total or partial); darkness; dimness, dullness; *concr.* a dark place.

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. xxv. 118 This thynge is the clowde, But it hath not so moche obscurete that it taketh fro vs the clernes of the day. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 22 None obscurte or darknes was seen about it. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* lix. 9 We waite for light, but behold obscuritie. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* i, The obscurity of the dawn confined his views. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlvii. (1856) 444 A strange, palpable obscurity .. gradually wrapped itself over every thing. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) II. xx. 377 Caulaincourt .. galloped in the deep obscurity by another route to Paris.

2. The quality or condition of being unknown, inconspicuous, or insignificant.

1619 DRAYTON *Idea* x, Thy gifts thou in obscurity dost waste. 1659 B HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 237 A certain Fellow of the very dregs of the People, who had dyed in the obscurity of his birth, had not this furious revolt .. elevated him. 1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 1023 The sigh for suffering Worth Lost in obscurity. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* x. iii. (1875) 349 The greater number have to remain in positions of obscurity.

b. An obscure or unknown person.

1882 *Athenæum* 14 Jan. 51/2 Herr Zart goes through the whole number of obscurities from Leibnitz to Kant. 1890 B. L. GILDERSLEEVE *Ess. & Stud.* 300, I left them all and married this poor, young obscurity.

3. The quality or condition of not being clearly known or comprehended.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 109 The thought is enuoluped in obscurete and vnder the clowdes. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 62 In Philosophie, where at the first there seemeth .. to be some strangenesse, obscuritie, and I wot not what barrennesse. 1674 in *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 232, I must confess I have ever bin uneasy to finde things in so much obscurity. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 503 To remove any part of the obscurity which prevails with regard to the nature and progress of mortification. 1876 HUMPHREYS *Coin-Coll. Man* ii. 7 The precise date of the origin of coined money is lost in obscurity.

4. Lack of perspicuity in language; uncertainty of meaning; unintelligibleness.

1538 STARKEY *England* II. i 145 Al obscuryte and darkenes both in wrytyng and in al communycatyon spryngyth therof. 1602 CAMPION *Eng. Poesy* Wks. (Bullen) 231 There is no writing too brief that, without obscurity, comprehends the intent of the writer. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 169 P 13 One of the most pernicious effects of haste is obscurity. 1870 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 273 Real and offensive obscurity comes merely of inadequate thought embodied in inadequate language.

b. An obscure point; an unintelligible, or not clearly intelligible, speech or passage.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* I. (1495) 3 Desyrous to vnderstonde the obscuretees or derknesse of holy scriptures. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Pref., But even obscurities arising from other causes than the abstruseness of the argument may not be always inexcusable. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) III. 43 The obscurities of early Greek poets arose necessarily out of the state of language.

† **Obscurous,** *a. Obs. rare*−1. [f. L. *obscūr-us* OBSCURE + -OUS.] Dark, gloomy, obscure.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patrum* (W. de W. 1495) I. xlviii. 91 b/2 A countree where the sonne ne the mone dyde not shyne, but there were derke tenebrees and obscurous.

Obsecate, erron. form of OBCÆCATE.

Obsecrate (*ɒ*bsĭkrēt), *v. rare, pedantic.* [f. L. *obsecrāt-*, ppl. stem of *obsecrāre* to beseech, entreat (prop. in the name or for the sake of something sacred), f. *ob* on account of + *sacrāre* to make sacred, f. *sacer*, *sacr-* sacred.] *trans.* To entreat earnestly, as in the name of something sacred; to beseech, supplicate (a person); to beg (a thing).

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* *v, I most humblely obsecrate all men to receave gratefully this my laboure. 1601 MUNDAY & CHETTLE *Downf. Robt. Earl Huntington* II. ii. in Hazl *Dodsley* VIII. 135 [*Ralph*, *bombastically*] I obsecrate ye with all courtesy .. you would vouch or deign to proceed. 1767 CAMPBELL *Lexiph.* 113 [*in ridicule*] I obsecrate you, Mr. Doctor, to concede me leave of absence. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxxi, Andrew Fairservice employed his lungs in obsecrating a share of Dougal's protection.

Obsecration (*ɒ*bsĭkrē·ʃən). [ad. L. *obsecrātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *obsecrāre* to OBSECRATE: perh. immed. a. F. *obsécration* (13th c. in Godef.).]

1. Earnest entreaty, supplication; sometimes in orig. L. sense, Entreaty made in the name of the deity or some sacred thing.

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* cxliii[i]. 1 Lord..parceyue myn obsecracioun [Vulg. *obsecrationem*]. — *Prov.* xviii. 23 With obsecracioun speketh the pore man. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 25 For hys enmyes..he made merualious prayers and obsecracyons. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 914 In inuocation or petition we comprehend obsecration, which is a more vehement praier. *a* 1699 STILLINGFLEET (J.), That these were comprehended under the sacra, is manifest from the old form of obsecration. 1854 FABER *Growth in Holiness* xv. (1872) 275 Obsecration is the adding of some motive or adjuration to our demands [in prayer]. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* iii. (1886) 17 Behold the analyst..raising hands in obsecration, attesting god Lyceus.

b. *Rhet.* (See quots.)

1609 R. BARNEKD *Faithf. Shepb.* 67 Obsecration; this is making of request to the Hearers..intreating the auditory to yeeld some thing for their good. 1837 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVI. 319/1 *Obsecration*, in *Rhetoric*, a figure by which the orator implores the assistance of God or man.

2. *spec.* One of the suffrages or prayers of the Litany introduced by the word 'by' (L. *per*).

1877 E. DANIEL *Prayerbook* 172 The Obsecrations which commence at ver. 11 are prayers for deliverance from sin and its consequences. 1890 MRS. PENNY *Caste & Creed* II. v. 143 He began the Litany..he selected certain of the obsecrations.

Hence **Obsecra·tionary** *a.* = next.

1829 T. Hook *Bank to Barnes* 76 The obsecrationary objurgation is beautiful.

† **Obsecratory,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. ppl. stem *obsecrāt-* (see above), or *obsecrātor* beseecher: see -ORY.] Characterized by obsecration.

1624 Bp. Hall *Peace Maker* § 26 (R.) That gracious and obsecratory charge of the blessed Apostle of the Gentiles.

Obse·de, *v. rare.* [a. F. *obséder* (16–17th c.), ad. L. *obsidēre*: cf. Possede *v.*] *trans.* = Obsess *v.* Hence **Obse·ding** *ppl. a.*

1885 R. L. & F. Stevenson *Dynamiter* 132 Half a minute ..and he would be free from his obseding lodger. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Nov. 2/2 The Devil sugared over in a basket of fruit..obsedes the body of a Bavarian boy.

† **Obsee·k,** *v. Obs. rare*−[1]. [app. f. L. *ob-* (Obi a) + Seek *v.*, through association with L. *obsequī*: see next.] *trans.* To seek to obtain

1646 J. Benbridge *Usura Acc.* 28 None but famous.. persons were wont to obseeke that Office of Censorship.

† **Obse·que,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *obsequī*: see Obsequy [1].] *trans.* To comply with, yield to, obey.

1720 J. Johnson *Can. Eng. Ch.* lxx, If he formerly obsequed the Devil thro' Effeminacy, now let him fast by Way of Retaliation.

Obseque, variant of Obsequy [1] *Obs.*

O·bsequence. Now *rare.* [ad. L. *obsequentia*, f. *obsequent-em* Obsequent.] Compliance, complaisance, obsequiousness.

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1153 More force of law, than voluntary obsequence. 1622 Calderwood *Course Conformity* 47 Insinuating them by flatterie and obsequence into the princes favour. 1884 D. G. Mitchell *Bound Together* ii. 43 The monarch was charmed .. not less by the splendor of his work than by his grave courtly obsequence [*sic*].

† **O·bsequent,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *obsequent-em* compliant, yielding, etc., pr. pple. of *obsequī*: cf. obs. F. *obsequent*, and see Obsequy [1].] Compliant, yielding, obedient.

1520 Whittinton *Vulg.* (1527) 38 b, Benyuolent, lyberall, obsequent. 1543 *Necess. Doctr* N ij b, The greate parte of the lerned men that were there, were obsequente to the pl asure and wyll of the bysshoppes of Rome. 1601 Holland *Pliny* Pref., The tongue in an Englishman's head is framed so flexible and obsequent, that it can pronounce naturally any other language. *a* 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* ii. i. § 6 (1622) 181 Plyant, and obsequent to his pleasure.

Obsequial (*ŏbsī·*kwiăl), *a.* [f. Obsequy [2] + -al.] Of or pertaining to funeral obsequies.

a 1693 Urquhart *Rabelais* III xxiii. 185 Funerary and Obsequial Festivals. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* I. 467 To perform the obsequial rites. 1852 S. Judd *Margaret* II. i. (1871) 172 Parson Welles, as the last obsequial act .. thanked the people for their kindness.. to the dead and the living.

Obse·quian, *a. rare.* [f. L. *obsequi um* + -an.] *Ancient Hist.* Of or pertaining to the *Obsequium*; see quot.

1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* lii. V. 398 The troops, who, in the new language of the empire, were styled of the *Obsequian Theme*. (*Note.* In the division of the *Themes*, or provinces described by Constantine Porphyrogenitus..the *Obsequium*, a Latin appellation of the army and palace, was the fourth in the public order.)

Obsequies: see Obsequy [2].

Obsequio·sity. [ad med.L. *obsequiōsitās* (DuC.) f. *obsequiōsus*: see next and -ity.] Obsequiousness.

1885 H. James *Little Tour* xxix. 186 His application will be accompanied with the forms of a considerable obsequiosity, and in this case his request will be granted as civilly as it has been made.

Obsequious (*ŏbsī·*kwiəs), *a.* [ad. L. *obsequiōsus* compliant, obedient, f. *obsequium* Obsequy [1]: cf. F. *obsequieux*, *-euse* (15–16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Compliant with the will or wishes of another, esp. of a superior; prompt to serve, please, or follow directions; obedient; dutiful. Now *rare.*

a 1450 *Mankind* (Brandl 1898) 4 Owur obsequyouse seruyce to hym xulde be aplyede. 1530 Tindale *Pract. Prelates* Wks. (1573) 368/1 Was no man so obsequyous and seruiceable. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* iv. ii. 2, I see you are obsequious in your loue. 1667 Milton *P. L.* vi. 10 Light issues forth, and at the other dore Obsequious darkness enters. *a* 1703 Burkitt *On N. T., Mark* xi. 6 The most unruly and untrained creatures become obsequious to Christ. *a* 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xxiii. V. 2 An army may be so constituted as to be .. efficient against an enemy, and yet obsequious to the civil magistrate.

† **b.** Through association with Obsequy [2]: Dutiful in performing funeral obsequies or manifesting regard for the dead; proper to obsequies. *Obs.*

1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* v iii. 152 Stand all aloofe, but Vnkle draw you neere, To shed obsequious teares vpon this Trunke. 1602 — *Ham.* i. ii. 92 The Suruiuer bound In filiall Obligation. To do obsequious Sorrow. *c* 1674 *Inscr. Kingswood Ch.* in *Gentl. Mag.* LXX. i. 39/1 In memory of his deere Father . His obsequious son Richard Webb set up this monument.

2. Unduly or servilely compliant; ignobly submissive; manifesting or characterized by servile complaisance; fawning, cringing, sycophantic.

1602 Marston *Ant. & Mel.* i. Wks. 1856 I 11 With most obsequious sleek-brow'd intertain. 1670 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 351 The House was thin and obsequious. 1720 Swift *Faies Clergymen*, He had now acquired a low, obsequious, aukward bow. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* i, Following him out, with most obsequious politeness.

Comb. 1889 R. Bridall *Art Scot.* vii. 131 The timid, insignificant, and obsequious-looking pock-pitted youth.

† **b.** *transf.* of a plant: 'Creeping'. *Obs.*

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 268 Its root emits many erass, obsequious branches.

Obse·quiously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly [2].] In an obsequious manner; † with ready compliance or eagerness to serve or please, dutifully (*obs.*); with undue submission, deference, or complaisance; in a servile, fawning, or abject way.

1599 Marston *Sco. Villanie* i. iv. 191 To day, to day, implore obsequiously: Trust not to morrowes will. 1623 Bingham *Xenophon* 21 What friends soeuer he chose..he vsed most obsequiously. 1701 De Foe *True-born Eng.* 53 No Subjects more obsequiously obey. 1736 Shenstone *To a Lady* 7 Oct., When theatres for you the scenes forgo, And the box bows, obsequiously low. 1866 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* xi. (1868) 122 'Won't you please to walk into the parlour, sir?' said Chubb, obsequiously.

† **b.** With dutiful performance of funeral obsequies or due tokens of regard for the dead; in the manner of a mourner. (Cf. Obsequious 1 b.) *Obs.*

1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, i. ii. 3 Whil'st I a-while obsequiously lament Th' vntimely fall of Vertuous Lancaster. 1608 R. Johnson *Seven Champions* 60 There obsequiously to offer up unto the angry destinies many a bitter sighe and teare.

Obse·quiousness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being obsequious; obsequious conduct.

a. Ready compliance or obedience; eagerness to serve or please; dutiful service. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 157 In al this tyme wych so besyly She shewyd this meke obsequyousnesse. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* xii. 82 This womans obsequiousnesse and benefite towardes me. 1638 Rawley tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 14 A singular good Mother, and Wife; And yet, no lesse Famous, for her Libertie, than Obsequiousnesse towards her Husband. 1767 Lewis *Statius* x. 923 *note*, In order to win her Affections by his Obsequiousness.

b. Servile submission or complaisance; servility.

1613 Sherley *Trav. Persia* 107 According to the corrupt condition of all Courts, in which the loue of obsequiousnesse to the Prince is more power-able then the feare to do ill. 1727–38 Gay *Fables* II. iii. 23 With what obsequiousness they bend, To what vile actions condescend. 1877 Black *Green Past.* xxx. (1878) 240 The obsequiousness .that marks the relations between the waiter..and the guest at an hotel.

Obse·quity. *rare*−[1]. [irreg. f. Obsequi-ous + -ity.] Obsequiousness.

1892 *Cornh. Mag.* June 586 He saluted the Provincial with a nervous obsequity which was unpleasant to look upon.

† **O·bsequy** [1]. *Obs.* Also 6 **obseque,** 6–7 **obsequie.** [ad. L. *obsequi-um* compliance, complaisance, obedience, in pl. acts of compliance, f. *obsequī* to follow or comply with, f. *ob-* (Obi a) + *sequī* to follow. Partly a. obs. F. *obseque* 'obé.ssance' (*a* 1420 in Godef.).] Ready compliance with the will or pleasure of another, esp. of a superior; deferential service; obsequiousness.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 219 Bestes and other creatures, whiche were create..to the obsequy of subiection [*ad obsequium subjectionis*]. *Ibid.* III. 35 Ligurgus safe Lawes ..movenge peple to the obsequy of princes. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 333/1 He gaf fyrst to his neyghbour his power in aydynge and obsequyes. *c* 1550 *Disc. Common Weal Eng.* (1893) 111, I owe him not only obeysaunce but also the obseque I can. 1652 Earl Monm tr. *Bentivoglio's Hist. Relat.* 39 Very great is the obsequie which the whole People shew unto him [*a* 1677 Hale *Prim Orig. Man.* iv. ii. 308 We find every Command of the Divine Will .. answered by an immediate *obsequium* in the created Matter.]

b. Ritual services, rites. *rare.*

1550 Bale *Apol* 30 Appointed to the ceremoniall obsequyes in the howse of God. 1605 Chapman *All Fooles* Plays 1873 I. 127 You enioye a husband and may freely Performe all obsequies you desire to loue.

Obsequy [2]; now always in pl. **obsequies** (*ŏ·*bsikwiz). Forms: *sing.* 5 **obseque,** 5–6 **-qui, -quye,** (6 **oseque**), 6–8 **obsequie,** 5–8 **-quy**; *pl.* 4– **obsequies,** (6 **-cuyce**). [a. AF. *obsequie* (also OF., 1316 in Godef.), = usual OF. *obsèque* (*osèque*, etc, 12th c.), pl. *obsèques*, ad. med.L. *obsequiæ*, acc. pl. *obsequiās*.

A solitary and doubtful instance of late L. *obsequiā* (otherwise read *exsequiās*) occurs in an inscription. Late or Med.L. *obsequiæ* appears to have arisen through mixture of *exsequiæ* funeral rites, and *obsequium* dutiful service; see these words in Du Cange, and cf. Exequy.]

Funeral rites or ceremonies; a funeral. † Formerly sometimes including commemorative rites or services (performed at the grave of the deceased or elsewhere), or denoting these alone. † **a.** *sing. Obs.*

c 1475 *Partenay* 2332 His funerall obseque to-morn we do. 1535 *MS. (Sotheby's Constable Cat.* Oct. 1899), Here folowythe the Oseque and intierment of the Right highe and excelent Prences Lade Kateryn. 1558 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 111, I will that my executors..shall maik one obsequi yerely for my soull in the place whear I am buried. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. ii. 86 Nor the seuenth day onely, but the seuenth moneth and yeere, within their owne houses they renue this obsequie. 1671 Milton *Samson* 1732 To fetch him hence, and solemnly attend With silent obsequie and funeral train Home to his Fathers house. 1705 *Luctus Brit.* 2 Without some Mournful Pomp and Obsequie.

b. *pl.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 135 To the ladyes he restored agayn The bones of hir housbondes that weren slayn To doon obsequies as was tho the gyse. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 192/1 The mayde..kepte hym in vygylles wyth lyghtes and in deuyne obsequyes as long as she lyued. *c* 1530 Lo. Berners *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 36 The kynge..caused her obsecuyce to be done ryght solempnely in the chirche. 1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* i. i. 160 Loe at this Tombe my tributarie teares, I render for my Bretherens Obsequies. 1670 Dryden *Cong. Granada* v. i, See perform'd their Fun'ral Obsequies. 1746 Smollett *Reproof* 143 At Peter's obsequies I sung no dirge. 1877 Gladstone *Glean.* IV. xxxv. 364 We thus provide the Sultan with abundant funds for splendid obsequies.

† **O·bserate,** *v. Obs. rare*−[0]. [t. L. *obserāt-*, ppl. stem of *obserāre*, f. *ob-* (Obi d) + *sera* bolt.] *trans.* To bolt, to lock up. Hence † **Obsera·tion.**

1623 Cockeram, *Obserate.* 1658 Phillips, *Observation* [1678 *Obseration*].

Observable (*ŏbzē·*rvăb'l), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *observābil-is*, f. *observāre* to Observe: see -able, and cf. F. *observable* (*c* 1500 in Godef.).]

A. *adj.* **1.** That must or may be observed, attended to, or kept.

1608 T. Morton *Preamb. Encount.* 51 Obseruable for perpetuall remembrance. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Exod.* xii. 42 This is the obseruable night of our Lord. 1879 H. Spencer *Princ. Sociol.* § 348 Forms observable in social intercourse.

2. That may be observed or taken notice of; noticeable; perceptible.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 101 As the head may be disturbed by the skin, it may the same way be relieved; as is observable in balneations. 1721 Addison *Spect.* No. 256 P 3 Any little Slip is more conspicuous and observable in his Conduct than in another's. 1883 H. J. Brooke *Introd. Crystallogr.* 33 The regularity and symmetry observable in the forms of crystallized bodies. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* viii § 1. 455 A marked change in public sentiment became at once observable.

3. Worthy of observation, notice, or mention; noteworthy. † Formerly in stronger sense: Remarkable, notable.

1609 Sir E. Hoby *Let to Mr. T. H.* 8 The Naturalistes, amongst manie other obseruable relations, record this of the *Struthio.* 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* vi. xxxi. § 5. 130 A man of so obseruable composednesse, as that he had bin neuer seene to laugh. 1667 Pepys *Diary* 25 July, Hogg is the most observable embezzler that ever was known. 1775 Johnson *Western Isl., Inch Kenneth*, We met with nothing very observable. 1789 Brand *Hist Newcastle* I. 405 There is an observable old chair in the vestry of this church. 1828 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, II. x. 244 A very observable incident in the history of Charles. 1884 Sir R. Baggallay in *Law Rep.* 27 Chanc. Div 108 It is observable that the application must be made on sufficient ground on affidavit or otherwise.

B. *sb.* † **1.** A noteworthy thing, fact, or circumstance. Chiefly in *pl. Obs.*

1639 Fuller *Holy War* xix. (1647) 30 Asher entertaineth us with these observables. 1663 Pepys *Diary* 27 Feb., Among other observables we drank the King's health out of a gilt cup given by King Henry VIII to this Company. 1713 Derham *Phys.-Theol.* x. i. 447 Another Observable in the Fibers of the Leaf, is their orderly Position. 1746 G. Adams *Micrograph.* xxix. (1747) 102 (The Snail.) This slow paced slimy Animal hath many curious Observables. 1822 Southey *Lett.* (1856) III 364 Among other observables, it ought to be noticed that she has peculiar names for her domestic implements.

† **2.** A thing that may be observed or noticed. *Obs. rare.*

1660 H. More *Myst. Godl.* iii. vi. 70 Apparent as well from what they write of his birth and amours, as from other observables in his Image.

† **3.** A point to be observed or attended to. *rare.*

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 50 Of Observables in Buying and Laying Bricks.

Hence **Obse·rvably** *adv.*, noticeably, perceptibly, † notably; **Obse·rvableness,** the quality or fact of being observable.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 313 It grew observably shallower in his dayes. 1727 Bailey vol. II, *Observableness*, fitness, easiness, or worthiness to be observed. 1840 Carlyle *Heroes* i. (1858) 188 A primary law of human nature, still everywhere observably at work.

† **Obse·rval.** *Obs.* [f. Observe *v.* + -al 5.] The action of observing; observation; observance.

a 1734 North *Exam.* iii. x. (1740) 659 The full Force of the Libel will not appear without a previous Observal of what has been said of them. 1765 J. Brown *Chr. Jrnl.* (1814) 291 The outward observal was partly remembered.

Observance (*ŏbzə·*rvăns). Also 3–6 **-aunce,** (5 **observ-**), 5 **-ans, -auns,** (6 **-anss**). [a. F. *observance* (*c* 1250 in Godefroy), ad. L. *observāntia* regard, attention, notice; respect, reverence; keeping or following of a law, custom, etc.; in late L., religious worship, f. *observānt-em*, pr. pple. of *observāre* to Observe.]

I. 1. The action or practice of observing, keeping, or paying attention to (a law, command, duty, ceremony, set time, or anything prescribed or fixed); due regard to (a custom, practice, rule, method, or any principle of action) Const. *of*, † *to.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 142 Fyf pointz, whiche he hath undertake To kepe and holde in observance. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xlv. 15 Thus I gife our the obseruanss Of luvis cure. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* vi. v. 35 In streight obseruaunce of religious vow. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* i. iv 16 It is a Custome More honour'd in the breach, then the obseruance. 1649 Milton *Eikon.* ix. 85 Under the colour of a blind and litteral observance to an oath. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* IV. x. 78 Your own reason .. shall .. direct your observances of my advice. 1785 Paley *Mor. Philos.* v. viii. (1827) 94/2 To comply with the religious observance of Sunday. 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* I. 70 The observance of this festival .. continues three or four days. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. viii. 89 The safety

of the whole company exacts the sternest observance of discipline.

b. The keeping of a prescribed ritual; the performance of customary worship or ceremony.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel Wks.* III. 432 Sif observaunce in lyves of fadris profytede to many men..neverpelees it wer a pur open folye to make herof a rewle for al and for ever. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 642 For to doon his obseruaunce to May. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* x. 27 Do 3our obseruance devyne To him that is of kingis King 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. To the King § 1 Dayly sacrifices, and free will offerings: the one proceeding vpon ordinarie obseruance [L. *ex rituali cultu*]; the other vppon a devout cheerefulnesse 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc* I. 175 To do the observance due to sprightly May. 1813 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.* iii. 34 The scenes of Shakspeare and our bards of old, With due observance splendidly unfold 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 5 509 The King's first acts were directed rather to points of outer observance.

2. An act performed in accordance with prescribed usage, esp. one of religious or ceremonial character; a practice which is customarily observed, customary rite or ceremony, custom; † something which has to be observed; an ordinance, rule, or obligatory practice (*obs.*).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 24 Heo voleweð her, ase in oþre obseruaunces, muchel of ure ordre. *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II § 4 Theise ben obseruances of iudicial matiere & rytes of paiens. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 3982 Thurh oute all our marchis it is the obseruaunce. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV. xxix. (1869) 191 She is bounden and bounden ayen; fretted with obseruaunces. 1540–1 ELYOT *Image Gov* 101 They all confessed, that suche landes as they had, were seruile, as for the whiche they were bounden to certayn obseruances. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. i. 36 There are other strict obseruances: As not to see a woman in that terme, .. And one day in a weeke to touch no foode. 1729 BUTLER *Serm. Balaam* Wks. 1874 II 90 Superstitious observances .. will not..mend matters with us. 1861 WRIGHT *Ess. Archæol.* II. xxi. 170 Almost all the fine arts derived their origin .. from religious ceremonies and observances.

b. An ordinance to be observed; *esp.* the rule, or one of the regulations, of a religious order; *spec.* of the Observants or stricter Franciscans.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Chron.* xxiii. 32 And kepe thei the obseruaunciis [*observationes*] of the tabernacle. — *Ezek.* xliv. 8 3e han putte keepers of myn obseruaunces in my saynturarie to 3our self. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 401 Þese ben þe obseruances þat semeþ hard in þat [Cistercian] ordour: þei schal were no manere furres [etc]. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 140 Þe same obseruance þar þai nuysed Before at mailrose þan had þai vsed. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 156 There he ded make friers of ye obseruancis. 1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th C.* II. iv. xi. 440 The Franciscans were divided into Conventual Friars and Friars of the strict Observance. 1834 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) X. 221/1 Two large bodies, comprehending the whole Franciscan order, which subsist to this day; namely, the *conventual brethren*, and the *brethren of the observance.*

c. *transf.* A company of religious persons observing some rule, or belonging to some order; also, their convent or place of habitation. *rare.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vij, An obseruans of herimytes. 1876 BROWNING *Pacchiarotto* xvii. 14 Lately was coffered A corpse in its sepulchre, situate By St. John's Observance.

II. 3. The observing of due respect or deference to a person; respectful or courteous attention, dutiful service. (Rarely const. *of.*) *arch.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 218 Who-so truest is..That ..doth her obseruaunce Alwey to oon and chaungeth for no newe. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* cxxiii, Quhare is becummyn, .. The besy awayte, the hertly obseruance, That quhilum was amongis thame so ryf? *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., H. VII*, 27 Of his bounden duetie and obseruance, which he ought to the kyng hys master. 1647 PRINCE CHARLES LEWIS in Ellis *Orig. Lett* Ser. II III. 334, I will never forget the personal respect and obseruance I doe owe you. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. viii 230 He attached himself very early to the observance of Cicero. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 48 He compass'd her with sweet observances And worship.

III. † 4. Observant care, heed. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 67 The Auaricious man..dooth moore obseruance in kepynge of his tresor than..to seruice of Ihesu crist *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 226 The consideracioun and the obseruaunce Awaite and diligence which is to be had in such Mater. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 21 Sute the Action to the Word, the Word to the Action, with this speciall obseruance. That you ore-stop not the modestie of Nature. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 119 This observance is absolutely necessary to Damask roses.

5. The action of paying attention (to what is said), of observing or noticing (what is done); notice; watching: = OBSERVATION 5.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 247 Take a taste of my finding him, and rellish it with good obseruance. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel* I. Wks. 1856 I. 15 Vouchsafe me, then, your hush't observances. 1634 MASSINGER *Very Wom.* v. i, I passed, And pried, in every place, without observance. 1732 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* I. 22 The Popish party put him upon a nice observance of her carriage. 1859 RUSKIN *Two Paths* iv. 156 Consider how much intellect was needed in the architect, and how much observance of nature.

Observancy (ɒbzɜ́·ɪvănsi). [ad. L. *observāntia*, or directly f. OBSERVANT: see -ANCY.]

1. The quality of being observant or observing; † the action of observing, observation (*obs.*).

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 80 Aristotle by observaunce had, much commendeth their flight. 1605 DANIEL *Queen's Arcadia* Wks. (1717) 152 Living here under the awful Hand Of Discipline and strict Observancy. 1872 CARLYLE in *Mrs. C.'s Lett.* I. 121 Shrewdness, accurate observancy.

2. Respectful or obsequious attention. *arch.*

1601 J. WHEELER *Treat. Comm.* Ded. A ij b, The dewtifull Observancie, and Promptitude, which the said Companie alwayes shewed towardes your..Fathers seruice. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* vi. 2829 A supple knee, And oyly mouth and much observancie. 1671 L. ADDISON *West Barbary* 114 To please their husbands, to whom they are taught by their Alcoran to bear a dutiful observancy. 1868 BROWNING *King & Bk.* IV. 939 How bend him To such observancy of beck and call.

† 3. Observance of forms, rules, or ceremonies; a rule to be observed. *Obs. rare.*

1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VIII. xcvii, Which they enjoy more naturall and free, Than can great Powers, chain'd with Observancy. 1668 VENNER *Baths of Bathe* (1650) 201 By his clinical and unnecessary observancies.

4. A house of the Observant order.

1876 BROWNING *Pacchiarotto* xix. 9 A convent of monks, the Observancy.

‖ **Observa·ndum.** *rare.* Pl. -a (erron. -as). [L., = (thing) to be observed] Something to be observed or noted.

1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* vii, Those judicious Collectors of bright parts, flowers, and Observandas. *Ibid.* Concl., The issues of my Observanda begin to grow too large for the receipts.

Observant (ɒbzɜ́·ɪvănt), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *observant* (formerly as sb.), pr. pple. of *observer* to OBSERVE.]

A. *adj.*

1. Attentive in observing a law, custom, principle, or anything prescribed or fixed; careful to perform or practise duly. Const. *of* († *to*).

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 720 Thinking, by this devotion (..in this observant manner) to pacifie the wrath of God. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 24 When custome hath brought a thing to become honour, whosoever is not observant and obedient thereto, is dishonored. 1702 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome, Marius* I 19 Exactly observant of Sincerity and Truth 1829 LYTTON *Disowned* xi, [She was] very observant of the little niceties of phrase and manner. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II 332 Conscientiously observant of contracts.

† 2. Showing respect, honour, or deference; dutifully regardful; considerately attentive; assiduous in service; obsequious. Const. *of, to. Obs.*

1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph., Observant*, dutifull, full of diligent seruice. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. To the King § 2 Beholding you not with the inquisitive eye of presumption .. but with the observant eye of duty and admiration. *a* 1713 FLEWOOD *Autobiog.* (1714) 170 Yet this .. made them a little the more observant to me. 1725 POPE *Odyss* I. 342 Observant of the Gods, and sternly just. 1743 POCOCKE *Descr East* I. iv. ii. 167 They are in the hands of very kind masters, and are as observant of them.

3. Carefully particular about a matter; heedful.

1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* IV. vii § 6. 358 Of their weight they were so curious and observant, that they had them weighed many times at their very tables 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 22 The Dutch .. are equally observant with us, in the sheathing their Rudder Irons *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Hist. Greece* II. 118 To be scrupulously observant to avoid offending the prince. 1891 LOUNSBURY *Stud. Chaucer* I. iii. 232 The very difficulty of getting a correct copy at the hands of the scribe must have had a tendency to make the author.. more observant about the character of his own original.

4 That takes notice; attentive in marking or noting; quick to notice or perceive. Const *of* († *on*).

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. i. 71 This same strict and most obseruant Watch. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* I. Ad Sect. vi § 9 The active Piety of a credulous, a pious and less observant age. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 434 A most accomplished gentleman, and an observant traveller. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. 5 Wand'ring from clime to clime, observant stray'd. 1801 ELIZ HELME *St. Margaret's Cave* (1819) I. xvii. 205 Cautiously observant on all that passed 1824 BYRON *Juan* XV. xv, Observant of the foibles of the crowd. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* v. (1868) 53 Felix Holt, when he entered, was not in an observant mood.

¶ **5.** *catachr.* Observable. *Obs.*

1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 201 Onely such things as most obseruant were, I thought to shadow brietely. 1623 ALLESBURY *Serm.* 14 Foure things in Christ to us are very observant. 1653 BINNING *Serm* (1845) 245, I wish we could have this image of ingratitude always observant to our eyes.

B. *sb.* **† 1.** One who observes a law or anything prescribed or fixed. Const *of. Obs.*

With the pl. *observance* (= OF. *observans*) in first quot., cf. *inhabitance*, early pl. of *inhabitant* sb., ACCIDENCE, etc.

c 1470 G. ASHBY *Policy Prince* 560 Muche more rather to be obseruance Of cristen lawe we shulde yeve attendance. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 79 b, Our Lawes allow no rewarde to theyr temperate obseruants. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 150 Suidas calleth them observants of the Lawe.

2. *spec.* A member of that branch of the order of Franciscan friars which observes the strict rule as restored at the beginning of the 15th cent.; the other branch being the Conventuals. Also *attrib.* and *appos.*, as *Observant Friars, Friars Observants.*

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. ii. E vij b, Religyous men as monkes freres chanons obseruantes. 1502 *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz. of York* (1830) 56 The Fryers Obseruantes at Grenewiche. 1693 tr. *Emiliannes Hist. Monast. Ord.* xvi. 172 They were called Minors of the Observants. *a* 1746 LEWIS in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* II 196 Frier Forest, one of the Observant Friers. 1856 FROUDE *Hist Eng.* II. 220 The houses of the Observants at Canterbury and Greenwich.. were repressed. 1889 *Athenæum* 29 June 820/3 The Observant Order was..suppressed before all the others.

† 3. A dutiful or attentive servant or follower; an obsequious attendant. *Obs.*

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. v. 109 Twenty silly-ducking observants, That stretch their duties nicely. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 810 For the Festiuall of this Gaine-god, .. the Merchants, his deuoted and faithfull obseruants, .. bought a slaue. to represent that Idol. 1617 *Janua Ling.* Ded, Presented by .. your highnesses most humblest obseruant I. B. P.

Hence **Obse·rvantly** *adv.*, in an observant manner, attentively, heedfully; † with dutiful service; † **Obse·rvantness**, the quality of being observant.

a 1653 W. GOUGE in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxvi. 6 Read observantly the histories of the Gospel. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 363 The whole multitude.. observantly return to the Temple. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Observantness*, regardfulness, respectfulness. 1817 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. cvi. 467 He had observantly traversed the scenes.

† **Observa ntially**, *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. **observantial* adj. (f. L. *observāntia* observance + -AL) + -LY 2.] With careful observance.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 170 In that regard [he] seems very observantially to submit not only to stars and planetary constellations, but to plants, &c.

Observantine (ɒbzɜ́·ɪvăntin). Also 7 -in. [a. F. *Observantin* (*c* 1575 in Godef.), f. OBSERVANT: see -INE 1.] = OBSERVANT B. 2.

1646 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civil Wars* IX. 235 He built three Monasteries for the Conventuall Friers of Saint Francis order, and three for the Observantines 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) II v. 348 He selected for this purpose the Observantines of the Franciscan order.

Observantist = OBSERVANT, OBSERVANTINE. In some recent Dicts.

† **O·bservate**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*−1. [ad. L. *observāt-us*, pa. pple. of *observāre*.] = OBSERVED.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 103 No appropriate, causate, and observate experiment.

† **O·bservate**, *v. Obs. rare*−1. [f. L. *observāt-*, ppl. stem of *observāre*.] *trans.* = OBSERVE *v.*

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 187 Whether chiromancy or palmestry may not be accounted for a mistresse in observating and ominating magick and astrologie?

† **Observa tical**, *a. Obs. rare*−1. [irreg. f. L. *observat-us* observation + -ICAL.] Of or pertaining to (scientific) observation; observational.

1703 T. S. *Art's Improv.* p. iv, A Compleat Experimental, and Observatical History, will be of great use to Anticipate the loss of many rare and useful Experiments, Inventions and Arts

Observation (ɒbzəɪvē ʃən). Also 4 -ɔioun, 6 -ɔion. [ad. L. *observātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *observāre* to OBSERVE: cf. F. *observation* (1200 in Godef. *Compl.*).] The action of observing; the fact observed.

1. The action or practice of observing a law, covenant, set day, or anything prescribed or fixed; practical adherence to a custom, usage, or rule: = OBSERVANCE 1. Const. *of*, † *to.* Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1535 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 11 § 10 This present act.. shall .. binde euery officer .. to thobservacion thereof. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. ix. (1895) 279 Diuinations of vayne superstition, which in other countreys be in greate obseruation. 1581 MARBECK *Bk of Notes* 254 Affirming that Circumcision was necessarie & the observation of the Lawe. 1656–7 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 310 An Act for the better observation of the Lord's day, read the first time. 1782 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg* 11/2 An inviolable observation of public faith. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) I. 298 The faithful observation of a contract. 1825 MACAULAY *Ess., Milton* P 5 The observation of the Sabbath.

† 2. That which is observed or practised: = OBSERVANCE 2. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Neh.* xii. 44[45] Thei kepten the obseruaciouns of their God, and the besinesse of clensing [*observationem Dei sui & observationem expiationis*]. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 26 The laufull rites ceremonies and obseruacions of goddes seruice. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, N. T.* 272 Circumcision and the rest of those legal observations. 1656 BRAMHALL *Replic.* vi. 241 To persist in an old observation when..the end for which the observation was made, calleth upon us for an alteration, is not obedience but obstinacie. *a* 1718 PENN *Let to Young Convicted* Wks. 1782 I. 76 Will-performances and external observations

† 3. Regard, respect, honour; respectful or courteous attention: = OBSERVANCE 3. *Obs.*

1644 QUARLES *Barnabas & B.* (1851) 55 A countenance that is revered breeds fear and observation 1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* I. xlv. 339 They continued in their loving and friendly observation of his Majesty.

† 4. Observant care, heed: = OBSERVANCE 4. *Obs.*

1610 SHAKS *Temp.* III. iii. 87 So with good life, And obseruation strange, my meaner ministers Their seuerall kindes haue done. 1672–3 SIR C. LYTTELTON in *Hatton Corr.* (Camden) 104, I have at this time more than an ordinary observation how I behave myself.

5. The action or an act of paying attention, marking, or noticing; the fact of being noticed; notice, remark; perception: = OBSERVANCE 5.

1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Luke* xvii. 20 The kingdome of God commeth not with obseruation. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* III. i. 28 *Brag.* How hast thou purchased this experience? *Boy* By my penne of obseruation. 1646 J. HALL *Hora Vac.* 46 Some lurking vice, which fled ones owne observation, and had not been hinted by friends. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 41, I made a thousand observations during this short journey, that fully confirmed me in this Opinion. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* i, They were .. in less danger of observation. 1863 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) II. 161 The first thing for a boy to learn, after obedience and morality, is a habit of observation.

b. The faculty or habit of observing or taking notice.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. v. § 3 Men of narrow observation. 1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xxviii. 48 He is thought

one of too prying an observation. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* (ed. Tauchn.) II. viii. 92 The statue had life and observation in it.

c. Inspection of, or attention to, presages or omens; an act of augury or divination. (Now only as in general sense.)

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xi. § 2 [Experimental divination] for the most part is superstitious; such as were the heathen observations upon the inspection of sacrifices, the flight of birds, the swarming of bees. 1660 MILTON *Astrolog.* 61 The viperous generation of Negromancy, which are Idolatry, Diuination, and vaine observation. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 62 P 14 The bare Observation of Omens was not sufficient: It was likewise necessary to Accept them.

d. *Mil.* The watching of a fortress, of an enemy's movements, etc. *Army* (*corps*, etc.) *of observation*, a force employed in watching an army of the enemy, so as to be ready to check their movements.

1836 ALISON *Europe* (1849-50) V. xxxi § 87. 374 No less than thirty thousand being in observation or garrison.

†e. *Of observation*, worthy to be observed; noteworthy, notable. *Obs.*

a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 40 It is of further observation that my Lord of Essex (after Leicester's decease) . loved him not in sincerity. 1665 *Sir T. Roe's Voy. E. Ind* in G. Havers *P. della Valle's Trav.* 364 There is one great and fair Tree growing in that Soil, of special observation. 1679 LD. FINCH in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 330 The case being of great consequence to the public, and of great observation.

6. The action or an act of observing scientifically; *esp.* the careful watching and noting of a phenomenon in regard to its cause or effect, or of phenomena in regard to their mutual relations, these being observed as they occur in nature (and so opposed to *experiment*); also, the record of this.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 161 What be th' observations of this neadle, by whiche you affirme that it doth not exactlye poynte Northe and Southe? 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. v. § 7 Gilbertus our countryman hath made a philosophy out of the observations of a loadstone. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* Pref b, The Science of Nature has been already too long made only a work of the . Fancy: It is now high time that it should return to..Observations. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist Earth* I. 1 Observations are the only sure Grounds whereon to build a lasting and substantial Philosophy. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 398 Aristotle having requested his Nephew Calisthenes to .. send him an account of their earliest Observations, it appear'd..that they amounted no higher than 1903 Years before that time. 1816 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II. 261 The result of these investigations agrees nearly with observation. 1843 MILL *Logic* III. vii. § 4 (1856) I. 417 Observation.. without experiment . can ascertain sequences and co-existences, but cannot prove causation. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xvi. 94, I halted, to check the observations already made. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 371 Isothermal Lines, Lines of Equal Dip and a host of other data and phenomena..are thus deducible from Observation merely.

b. *spec.* The taking of the altitude of the sun (or other heavenly body) by means of an astronomical instrument, in order to find the latitude or longitude; the result obtained.

To work an observation, to ascertain the latitude or longitude by means of calculations based on a measurement of the sun's altitude

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 136 Longitudes and Latitudes..require longe and diligent observation. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. 82, I have shewed you how to take an Observation by the Fore-Staff The next thing.. will be to shew you how to work your Observation. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I ii, I..learned how to. take an observation. 1882 FLOYER *Unexpl. Baluchistan* 396, I got capital observations, both of sun for longitude, and Polaris for latitude.

7. Observed truth or fact: something learned by observing; a rule or maxim gathered from experience. Now *rare*.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. vii 41 In his braine He hath strange places cram'd With observation, the which he vents In mangled formes. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. iv. 131 The Mariners hold it for a certaine rule and observation, that within the Tropickes continually raine Easterly windes. 1719 SWIFT *To a Young Clergyman*, There is one observation, which I never knew to fail. 1793 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xviii. (1813) 112 It may prove an observation of some use, that trees and shrubs raised from seed grow the largest.

8. An utterance as to something observed; a remark in speech or writing in reference to something.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. vi 108 Tut, that's a foolish observation. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. ii. § 2 A scattered history of those actions..with politic discourse and observation thereupon. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* Rom. i. 8 The first passage..upon which a good deal of observation will be founded. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 129 The annexed letter contains some Observations on the late Influenza. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* ii, Mrs. Chick made this impressive observation in the drawing-room.

†9. An object of attention or notice. *rare.*

1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. vii, Insomuch that this one nation should continue to be the observation and the wonder of all the world.

10. *attrib.*, as *observation cell, duty, hole*, etc.; **observation-car**, an open railway carriage, or one with glass sides; **observation-mine**, a mine (originally) fired from an observing station.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Aug. 10 1 'Observation mines' are now automatically fired by a most ingenious method. 1894 J. DALE *Round the World* 308 An 'observation' car, made for the purpose of seeing the scenery. 1897 *Daily News* 21 July 6/5 A revolving observation tower was opened at Great Yarmouth on Monday. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Oct. 7/1 The deceased..was placed in an observation cell, being visited every quarter of an hour. The door would not be opened every time, but he would look through the observation place in the door. *Ibid.*, Through the observation hole in the door it was impossible to see the left-hand corner of the cell.

Observa·tional, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to observation or taking notice.

1834 *Fraser's Mag.* L. 344 Means of furthering the education of the young, and displaying the observational powers of the mature. 1885 *Brit. Almanac Comp.* 7 The observational tact and largeness of a disciplined imagination and eye.

2. Of or pertaining to scientific observation.

1834 CHALMERS *Bridgewater Treat.* II. ii. II. 191 At the commencement of this observational process. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* v. i. 248 We have in astronomic Science .. the observational element. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 207 Materials for observational and experimental research.

Hence **Observa·tionally** *adv.*, by means of observation.

1893 HUXLEY in *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Dec. 4/3 A profound distrust of all long chains of deductive reasoning, ..unless the links could be experimentally or observationally tested.

Observa·tionalism. *rare.* [f. prec. + -ISM.] The theory that all knowledge is based on observation.

1888 CALDERWOOD *Lecture Edin. Univ.* 24 Oct., Observationalism .. sought an explanation of existence in the facts of existence themselves

Observative (*ɒbzə·rvətiv*), *a.* [f. L. *observāt-*, ppl. stem of *observāre* to OBSERVE + -IVE.]

1. Of or pertaining to observation; given to observation, observant, attentive, heedful. Now *rare.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX xx. § 70. 977 Let vs heare in this point the observative Knight. 1649 J. H. *Motion to Part. Adv. Learn.* 37 Observative minds might have .. variety of formes whereupon to work. 1898 *Amer. Ann. Deaf* XXXVII. 167 [She] took an observative and practical course at the Illinois Institution.

†2. Worthy of observation; observable. *Obs. rare.*

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 627 By the Serpent in holy Writ, are many observative significations.

†**O·bservator.** *Obs.* Also 6 -our. [ad. F. *observateur* (1495 in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. L. *observātor*, agent-n. f. *observāre* to OBSERVE. Earlier stress *observatour*, *observator*, *observa tor.*]

1. One who observes a law, command, or rule: = OBSERVER 1.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) II. iii. 89 Good & faythfull crysten people and true observatours of the commaundementes. *Ibid.* viii. 107 The observytour of this commaundement. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 61 A constant observator of the three chief Principles of Building.

2. One who marks, notes, or makes observations. Formerly a frequent name for a newspaper or pamphlet, and often applied to the editor or writer. = OBSERVER 3.

1642 *View Print'. Bk. int. Observat.* 3 Prentices and Porters are below our Observator. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* III § 10 To thoughtful Observators the whole World is a Phylactery. 1708 SWIFT *Sacram. Test* Wks. 1755 II. i. 123 The archbishop of Dublin..whom you tamely suffer to be abused . by that paultry rascal of an observator. 1786 A. GIB *Sacr Contempt.* 448 It is quite another sort of world that the Essayer and his friend the Observator are for.

b. One who 'observes' by way of divination: cf. OBSERVE *v.* 6 b.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 287 Two genethliacall astrologers, and so precise observatours as that they calculated the births of the very brute beasts in their families.

c. One who keeps watch over or looks after something; a monitor.

1611 COTGR., *Observateur*, ..an obseruator, monitor, bill-keeper, in Schooles. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* v. 26 The Provincial Guardians, or tutelary observators. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Observator*, ..a Monitor in a School.

3. One who makes scientific observations, esp. in astronomy: = OBSERVER 4.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 166 The Observators nominated [to make observations in magnetical variation]. 1765 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIII. 398 Our best observators could never find the parallax of the sun to be above eleven seconds. 1776 *Court & City Reg.* 164/2 Astronomical Observator, Rev. N. Maskelyne. 1798 J. HORNSBY *Introd. Bradley's Astron. Observ.* I, The office of Astronomical Observator at the Observatory of Greenwich.

4. One who makes a verbal observation: = OBSERVER 5.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. ii. rule 3 § 26 Which is well noted by the observator upon the mythologies of Natalis Comes. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* x. (1697) 270 She may be handsom, yet be Chaste, you say: Good Observator, not so fast away.

5. A case or receptacle for the host, serving the purpose of a monstrance.

1560 *Burgh Rec. Peebles* (1872) 262 Ane obseruatour of irne to the ewcharist.

Observato·rial, *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. as OBSERVATORY *a.* + -AL.] Of or belonging to a (scientific) observer; of the nature of an observatory.

1816 FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* I. II. ii. 355 With respect to Cader-Idris, ..the gigantic astronomer Idris, whose observatorial chair it is feigned to have been.

Observatory (*ɒbzə·rvətəri*), *sb.* [Corresponds to a L. type **observātōri-um*, neut. sb. from **observātōrius* adj., and to mod.F. *observatoire*: cf. next, and see -ORY.]

1. A building or place set apart for, and furnished with instruments for making, observations of natural phenomena; esp., for astronomical, meteorological, or magnetic observations.

1676 EVELYN *Diary* 10 Sept., Mr. Flamstead the learned astrologer .. whom his majesty had establish'd in the new Observatorie in Greenewich Park. 1795 [see OBSERVER 4]. 1872 YEATS *Hist. Comm.* 409 Magnetic observatories have been established in England, other parts of Europe, and the United States. 1899 *Whitaker's Alm.* 618 The Ben Nevis Observatory was to have ceased work .. in October of this year [1898]. *Ibid.* The Magnetic Observatory at Toronto has been abandoned, and the magnets at the U. S. Naval Observatory have been rendered useless by the electric railways passing near.

2. A position affording an extensive view; a building erected to command a wide view.

1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* IV. 196 He looks about him from the high Observatory of his Providence. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* III. lxxiv. 153 A building called the observatory, a name by which..we are..to understand..a marine signal house. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 301 Misenus gives A sign from his observatory high. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Behaviour* Wks. (Bohn) II. 383 The birds have..the advantage by their wings of a higher observatory.

3. (*nonce-use.*) A place of observation.

1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 39 The observatory was blinded, a wardrobe having been drawn in front of it upon the other side. 1886 — *Kidnapped* 296, I could hear the noise of a window gently thrust up, and knew that my uncle had come to his observatory.

Obse·rvatory, *a.* [f. L. *observātōr-em*, or *observāt-*, ppl. stem of *observāre* to OBSERVE: see -ORY.] Of or pertaining to scientific observation.

1864 *Athenæum* 15 Oct. 493 The system of bar hives, the very best for observatory purposes..is ignored. 1884 C. R. MARKHAM in *Pall Mall G.* 20 Aug. 1/2 The observatory work will be valuable, by supplementing the series taken on board her Majesty's ship *Discovery.*

†**Observa·trix.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [L. fem. of OBSERVATOR.] A female observer.

1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* a ij b, Of which, Physick her self (like a diligent hand-maid) is a continual observatrix.

Observe (*ɒbzə·rv*), *v.* [a. F. *observer* (10th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. L. *observāre* to watch, look towards, look to, attend to, pay attention to, guard, keep; f. *ob-* (OB- 1 a) + *servāre* to watch, look at, guard, keep.]

I. To attend to in practice; to keep; to follow.

1. *trans.* To pay practical attention or regard to (a law, command, custom, practice, covenant, set time, or anything prescribed or fixed); to adhere to or abide by in practice: = KEEP *v.* 11.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 233 That bothe kinde schal be served And ek the lawe of god observed. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* II. ix, Good Children ought to obserne and kepe euer the comaundements of theyr good parents. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xxiii. 3 Whatsoever they byd you observe, that observe and do. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 709 They .. observe Circumcision. 1781 J. MOORE *View Soc. It.* (1790) II. lxii. 222, I shall observe your prohibition not to refer you to any medical book. 1884 A. R. PENNINGTON *Wiclif* ix. 298 They declared that neither faith nor promise was to be observed to the detriment of the Catholic Church.

b. To adhere to, follow (a method, rule, or principle of action).

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 4 So that .. he observyng the regyment that amongest the people was devysed could ..avoyde the malyce of the sweate. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* IV. 189 If you will seriously observe these short Directions .. you shall never have your Expectation deceived. 1733 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 38 Wks. 1871 I. 387 In considering the Theory of Vision, I observed a certain known method. 1739 C. LABELYE *Short Acc. Piers Westm. Br.* 60 A Precaution, which good Engineers often observe in the Foundation of Ramparts. 1870 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* xv. 129 In ordinary writing and speaking this rule is seldom observed.

2. To hold or keep to, to follow (a manner of life or conduct, a habit); to continue to hold, maintain, retain (a quality, state, or condition): = KEEP *v.* 23.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 873 Thise maner of wommen bat obseruen chaastitee most be clene in herte. 1497 BP. ALCOCK *Mons Perfect.* C iij, True religyous men obseruynge theyr obedyence. 1513 MORE *Rich. III* (1883) 1 Brigette, whiche..professed and obserued a religious life in Dertforde. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 540 A care to observe humanitie and pietie. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 18 P 4 The present government..will so far observe this kind of Conduct, as to reduce [etc.]. 1843 LEFEVRE *Life Trans. Phys.* II. ii. vii. 260 The people observe a dead silence. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. i. iii. 134 Othman observed the life of a Turcoman, till he became a conqueror.

†b. To follow the practice, be in the habit, 'use' (*to do* something). *Obs.*

1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* xxix. 90 Against S. Andrews day .. I observed (saith he) many yeares together, to invite two or three..preachers. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* iv. (ed. 2) 271 Another who used to brew his strong Drink by only one Mashing,..observed to thrust down a good Handful of fresh Hops just over the Tapwhips.

3. To celebrate duly, to solemnize in the prescribed way (a religious rite, ceremony, fast, festival, etc.): = KEEP *v.* 12.

1526 TINDALE *Gal.* iv. 10 Ye observe the dayes and monethes and tymes and yeares. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* IV. i. 189 No doubt they rose vp early, to obserue The right of May. 1611 BIBLE *Exod.* xii. 17 Ye shall obserue the feast of vnleauened bread. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 348 The day wherein he overthrew Seleucus, was solemnely observed every yeare amongst them. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 12 /1 A chariot race at Veii..was observed

as usual. 1833 R. Choate *Addresses* (1878) 16 A score of Indian tribes .observed the rites of that bloody and horrible Paganism which formed their only religion. *Mod.* Christmas is now observed in Scotland much more than formerly.

II. †4. To treat with attention or regard. *Obs.*

† a. *gen.* To show regard for, respect, defer to. *Obs rare.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Prioress' T.* 179 This Prouost dooth the Iewes for to sterue That of this mordre wiste . He nolde no swich cursednesse obseruе, Yuele shal he haue þat yuele wol deserue.

† b. To show respectful or courteous attention to (a person); to treat with ceremonious respect or reverence; to worship, honour; to court; to humour, gratify. *Obs.*

1599 Davies *Astrea* xvi, No spirit but takes thee for her queen, And thinks she must observe thee. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* iv. iii. 45 Must I observe you? Must I stand and crouch Vnder your Testie Humour? 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 821 They which dwell on this River observe an Idoll of great note. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* VII. xix. 107 Clementina loves to be punctiliously observed.

III. To attend to with the mind; to mark; to perceive.

† 5. To give heed to (a point); to take care *that* something be done, or *to do* something. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 8 Foure thynges be necessary to be vnderstande & obserued of all them that entendeth to trauayle the same. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VII* 4 One poynte diligently..is to be observed and attended, that he never put foote out of ye l ed. 1611 Bible *Deut* vi. 25 It shall be our righteousnes, if we obserue to doe all these Commandements. 1703 *Rules Civility* 41 You must .. observe to take a worse Seat than his Lordship. 1707 Funnell *Voy* 164 Observe that you come not too near the Cape. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 97, I took off the most remarkable points,..observing to have one at each end .. of each step.

6. To regard with attention; to watch; † to watch over, look after (*obs.*).

1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 98 The wickit dois obserue the Innocent, To seik to slay him with cruell intent. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* ii. i. 46 Say to him I liue, and obserue his reports for me. 1685 Baxter *Paraphr. N. T., Acts* xv. 36 Converted Souls and planted Churches, must be further visited, observed and watered. 1717 tr. *Frezier's Voy.* 65, I observ'd them attentively . and did not . see one smiling Countenance among them. 1851 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 36 Edward . requires his ambassador to observe the young prince, and to inform himself of his character and disposition. 1884 *Punch* 5 Apr. 160/2, I fancy I was being 'observed', as they say on the Stage.

b. *spec.* To regard with attention by way of augury or divination; to inspect for purposes of divination; to watch or take note of (presages or omens), L. *observare* or *servare cœlum, sidera, motus stellarum*, etc: cf. Observation 5 c.

c 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* ii. § 4 The assendent .. is a thing which þat thise Astrologiens gretly obseruen 1513 More *Rich III* (1883) 49 Yet hath it [the stumbling of one's horse] ben, of an olde rite and custome, obserued as a token ..notably foregoing some great misfortune. 1611 Bible *Lev.* xix. 26 Neither shall ye vse inchantment, nor obserue times 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 675 Which are great Witches, and obserue entrails of sacrificed Beastes. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 6 P 13 As for the Occasions, upon which the Ancients had Recourse to Presages . it was judged requisite to observe Them, more especially, in Entring upon any Undertaking.

c. *Mil.* To watch (a fortress, the enemy's movements, etc.); also *absol.* or *intr.*

[1611 Bible 2 *Sam.* xi. 16 When Joab observed the city] 1799 Floyd in Owen *Mrq. Wellesley's Desp.* (1877) 122, I was observing, w th three regiments of cavalry, between the right flank of Colonel Wellesley and the left of General Harris. 1813 *Examiner* 3 May 274/2 The fortress..is.. observed by some parties of Cossacks. 1836 Alison *Europe* (1849-50) V. xxvii. § 78. 67 Froelich, with six thousand men, observed Coni. 1853 Stocqueler *Mil. Encycl.* s v., *To observe the motions of an enemy* is to keep a good look out by means of intelligent and steady spies or scouts.

d. *absol.* or *intr.* To make observations.

1604 Shaks *Oth.* iii. iii 240 Set on thy wife to obserue. 1760-72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual* (1809) III. 138 You have seen and observed upon many courts of late. 1791 Burke *To Member Nat. Assembly* Wks VI 32 He has not observed on the nature of vanity who does not know that it is omnivorous.

† 7. *t. ans.* To watch for in order to take advantage of (a proper time, an opportunity). *Obs.*

1540-1 Elyot *Image Gov.* 17 Obseruing the tyme, he by little and little withdrew hym into suche places. *Ibid.* 92 Good diligence in obseruing the opportunity of tyme in sowyng & planting 1560 Daus tr. *S'leidane's Comm* 109 The byshop .for this cause made the league, observing the occasion of tyme. *a* 1642 Sir W. Monson *Naval Tracts* v. (1704) 467/2 They must observe the Spring-Tides to come over the Barr.

8. To take notice of, to be conscious of seeing (a thing or fact); to notice, remark, perceive, see.

1560 Daus tr. *S'leidane's Comm.* 285 The Sunne loked pale and dimme, .. And this was not observed in Germany only, but also in Fraunce and England. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 223 King Henry .. observing simplicite in the Messengers delivery. 1736 Butler *Anal.* i. ii. Wks. 1874 I. 35 This every one observes to be the general course of things. 1775 Sheridan *Rivals* ii. i, I observe you have got an odd kind of a new method of swearing. 1793 Cowper *Let.* 6 Sept., Hearing the hall-clock, I observed a great difference between that and ours. 1833-6 J. Eagles *Sketcher* (1856) 20, I am not, observe, here saying one is preferable to another

absol. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* ii. x. § 4 If men will intend to observe, they shall find much worthy to observe. 1783 Blair *Rhet.* x. I. 200 We remark, in the way of attention, in order to remember; we observe, in the way of examination, in order to judge

† b. To pay attention to (a person, i. e. to what he says); to mark. *Obs.*

1775 Sheridan *Rivals* i. ii, *Mrs. Mal.* Observe me, Sir Anthony. I would by no means wish a daughter of mine to be a progeny of learning.

9. To take notice of scientifically; *esp.* to examine (phenomena) as they are presented to the senses, without the aid of experiment; to perceive or learn by scientific inspection. (Cf. Observation 6.)

1559 W. Cunningham *Cosmogr. Glasse* 162, I can with my ..Quadrant, obserue the height of the sonne, and sterre, vntill that he come to the meridian. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* ii. x. § 5 As for. impostumations,..they ought to have been exactly observed by multitude of anatomies. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* iii. 126 You must observe with your Instrument the Angle CBA, and measure the Distance. 1704 Hearne *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 398 The Chaldæans..said they had begun to observe the Stars 470,000 years before Alexander's Expedition thither. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 372 The Marquess of Worcester had recently observed the expansive power of moisture rarefied by heat. 1871 B. Stewart *Heat* § 61 Adding this to the height of the barometer which was observed at the same moment.

absol. 1879 Thomson & Tait *Nat. Phil.* I. i § 359 When, as in astronomy, we endeavour to ascertain these causes by simply watching their effects, we *observe*; when, as in our laboratories, we interfere arbitrarily with the causes or circumstances of a phenomenon, we are said to *experiment*.

b. *spec.* To make an observation (see Observation 6 b) in order to determine the altitude of (the sun or other heavenly body), to ascertain (the latitude or longitude), etc.; also *absol.* or *intr.*

[1559: see 9] 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 42 Obserue the height, that is, at twelue a clocke to take the height of the Sunne. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* ii. 78 The Mariner's Cross-Staff by which we observe the Celestial Lights. 1761 Dunn in *Phil Trans.* LII. 185 In taking altitudes, I always observe, when the sun, or other celestial body, is as near the prime vertical, or east and west azimuth, as possible. 1854 Bartlett *Mex. Boundary* I. xvi. 373 Lieutenant Whipple observed here, and found the latitude to be 32 08'43", longitude 109 24'33".

IV. 10. To say by way of remark; to remark or mention in speech or writing.

1605 Bacon *Adv Learn.* ii. xxv § 24 Your Majesty doth excellently well observe, that witchcraft is the height of idolatry. 1646 J. Hall *Horæ Vac.* 172 Tis handsomely observed, that the name of other Religions never gained by Christianity. 1709 Atterbury *Serm. Luke* x. 32 in *Serm.* (1726) II. 243 His Compassion and Benignity towards little Children is observ'd by all the Evangelists 1716 Addison *Free-holder* No. 22 P 2 My Fellow-Traveller, upon this, observed to me, there had been no good Weather since the Revolution. 1833 Hr. Martineau *Charmed Sea* i. 3 'You will not cross the testy sea to-night', observed one of the peasants. 1839 Thirlwall *Greece* VI. lii. 319 The king..observed that on a fine theme it was no hard task to speak well.

b. *absol.*, or *intr.* with *on* or *upon*: To make a remark or observation, to comment (on).

1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 120 Scaliger thus observeth concerning the Iewish yeare. The Iewes (saith he) use [etc.]. 1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 23 Not only the surface but the inward bowels of the Earth (as Sir Fran. Bacon observes). 1717 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* III. 30 It was moved that they should be read, for the members of Council to observe upon them. 1827 R. H. Froude *Rem.* (1838) I. 453, I will make my meals as simple as I can, without being observed on. 1883 Sir N. Lindley in *Law Rep.* 11 Queen's Bench Div. 527 These matters I thought it necessary to observe upon.

¶ 11. *catachr.* To keep, preserve; to retain. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 332 Summen .. With water myngе vryne observed longe. 1577 Hanmer *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* 71 The fatherly affection of Rome, which .. your bishop not onely obserued but augmented. 1596 Dalrymple tr *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* ii. 131 Thir armes we knawe evir his eftircumeris to haue obseruet

Hence **Obse·rved** (-ə·rvd), *ppl. a.*; **Obse·rvedly** (-ə dli) *adv.*, notably.

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* iii i. 162 The glasse of Fashion, and the mould of Forme, Th' observ'd of all Obseruers. 1615 Chapman *Odyss.* vi 112 Up to coach then goes Th' observed maid. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* iv. 157 When the Dead Latitude differs from the Observed Latitude. 1850 Tyndall *Glac.* Pref., To refer the observed phenomena to their physical causes. 1891 C. C. Coe in *Relig. & Life* ii. 52 Science, and observedly the science of geology, has freed us.

Obse·rve, *sb.* [f. Observe *v.*]

† 1. = Observation 5, 6, 7. *Obs.*

1686 Goad *Celest Bodies* I iv. 14 Some that shoot without aim, may abandon these Observes for superstitions. 1830 Galt *Lawrie T.* iii i. (1849) 145 The Squire, and I, could scale the river, and make observes.

2. A verbal observation, a remark. *Sc.*

1711 *Countrey-Man's Lett. to Curat* 77 The observe of a certain Politician, that *mundus regitur a stultis* holding generally true. 1738 W. Wilson *Def. Ref. Princ. Ch. Scot.* (1769) I. 34. I shall first offer a few observes concerning the Church. 1886 Stevenson *Kidnapped* xii. 110 'And that's a good observe, David', said Alan. 1893 Crockett *Stickit Minister* 73 A most uncalled for observe.

Observer (ɒbzə·rvəɹ). Also 6 -ar, 7 -or. [f. Observe *v.* + -er[1]. Cf. OF. *observeur* (Godef. in sense 1).]

1. One who observes or keeps a law, rule, custom, practice, method, or anything prescribed or fixed.

1555 Eden *Decades* 258 A diligente observer of his accustomed religion. 1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 256 A devout observor of the government, rites, and ceremonies of the Church of England. 1721 G. Roussillon tr. *Vertot's Rev. Portug* 84 Suppos'd to be a conceal'd observer of the Jewish law. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) II. xxxiii. 241, I am such an observer of method, that I can go [etc.]. 1880 Wallace *Ben-Hur* iv. xv, They were..rigorous observers of the Law as found in the books of Moses.

† 2. One who shows respect, deference, or dutiful attention; an obsequious follower. *Obs.*

1602 Sir W. Cornwallis *Disc. Seneca* (1631) 38 The soul cherished and observed, recompenseth her observer. 1613 Chapman *Rev. Bussy D'Ambois* iv. H ij, His iust contempt of Iesters, Parasites, Seruile obseruers. 1633 Massinger *Guardian* i. ii, You are my gracious patroness and supportress, And I your poor observer.

3. One who watches, marks, or takes notice. (A frequent title of newspapers.)

1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 214 His observer, whom he [Plato] alloweth to go abroad to see fashions. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* i. ii. 202 He is a great Observer, and he lookes Quite through the Deeds of men. 1772 Priestley *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 24 This is the conclusion of a superficial observer. 1850 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xx. 140 This completes the glorious circuit within the observer's view. 1866 Whipple *Character* 238 Hawthorne is one of those true observers who concentrate in observation every power of their minds.

b. One who observes presages or omens: see Observe *v.* 6 b.

1588 Parke tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 348 They were great Agorismers or obserueers of times..if they. meete with a Cayman or lyzarde they know it to be a signe of euill fortune. 1611 Bible *Deut.* xviii. 10 An obserueer of times, or an inchanter, or a w tch. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 193 Strict Observers of Omens.

4. One who observes phenomena scientifically; one who makes observations in a particular science; sometimes the official title of the person in charge of an observatory.

1795 *Proc. Board of Longitude* 6 June 11 *note.* The .. Astronomical Observer at the new Observatory, founded by the Trustees of the Radcliffe money. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 563 It has been, and is still my intention..to confine the present survey to original observers of the disease. 1859 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* ii (1873) 46, I have .. consulted some sagacious and experienced observers. 1871 B. Stewart *Heat* (ed. 2) § 40 Dilatations obtained after this method by different observers. 1891 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XXVII. 373 Immediately on his [Hornsby's] appointment in 1772 as the first Radcliffe Observer [at Oxford], he laid the foundation-stone of the present observatory.

5. One who makes a verbal observation or remark.

1724 Swift *Drapier's Lett.* Wks 1755 V. ii 93 The maxim of common observers, that those who meddle in matters out of their calling, will have reason to repent.

Hence **Obse·rvership,** the office or position of Observer.

1839 J. B. Mozley *Lett.* 3 Apr. (1885) 90 Johnson of Magdalen Hall is standing for the place of Radcliffe Observer, vacant by Rigaud's death any one can stand for the Observership, whereas it must be an M.A. for the other [sc. the Professorship].

† Obse·rvicer. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [A hybrid form mixing up *observer* and *service.*] = Observer 2.

1625 Shirley *Love-tricks* iii. v, I am your humble observicer, and wish you all cumulations of prosperity.

Observing (ɒbzə·rvɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Observe *v.* + -ing[1].] The action of the vb. Observe; observance; observation.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 55b, The vse and obseruynge of the x commaundementes. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 12 The swiftnesse of the heavens wheele, which even in the moment of observing is past observing. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* ii. iv, I leave observing, and return to the story. 1887 *Athenæum* 12 Mar. 356/1 An amateur beginner in astronomical observing.

attrib. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 27 May 11/1 The person in charge of the observing station.

Observing (ɒbzə·rvɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [-ing[2].]

1. That observes or takes notice; quick to notice, observant; engaged in scientific observation.

1628 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* iv. (1688) 654 If any Credit may be given to..the more observing men. 1704 J. Trapp *Abra-Mule* ii. i. 447 Her Beauty could not 'scape th' observing Eyes Of some. 1898 *Daily News* 15 Feb. 8/4, I do not believe that a single member of the whole observing party ever doubted the possibility..of a cloudy day.

† b. Note-taking. *Obs.*

c 1720 Hearne in *Wood's Life* (1848) App. iii. 337 Mr. Wood was afterwards expell'd the common room, and his company avoyded as an observing person. 1775 Sheridan *Rivals* i. ii, She has a most observing thumb; and..cherishes her nails for the convenience of making marginal notes.

† 2. Compliant, obsequious. *Obs.*

1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* ii. iii. 137 [They] vnder write in an obseruing kinde His humorous predominance.

Hence **Obse·rvingly** *adv.*, in an observing manner, observantly.

1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, iv. i. 5 There is some soule of goodnesse in things euill, Would men obseruingly distill it out. 1828 Fr. A. Kemble in *Rec. Girlhood* (1878) I. viii. 222, I have seen and heard observingly. 1889 A. E. Barr *Feet of Clay* xii 233 His father listened patiently and observingly.

Obse·rvist. *nonce-wd.* [f. Observe *v.* + -ist.] One who makes observation his business.

1827 Carlyle *Germ. Rom.* II. 13 He is no mere observist and compiler.

Obsess (ɒbse·s), *v.* Also 6 *erron.* **obcess.** [f. L. *obsess-*, ppl. stem of *obsidēre* to sit at or opposite to, sit down before, besiege, occupy, possess, f. *ob-* (Ob- 1 a, b) + *sedēre* to sit. Cf. obs. F. *obsesser* (16th c. in Godef.).

The word appears to have become obsolete early in 18th c., and to have been revived in 19th: cf. Obsession.]

†1. *trans.* To sit down before (a fortress, the enemy); to besiege, invest. *Obs.*

1503 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. I. 53 Parties so to be besegled, troubled, or obsessed by the said Turke. 1534 Whitinton *Tullyes Offices* II. (1540) 97 These that be besyeged or obcessed of their enemyes. 1647 Wharton *Bellum Hybern.* Wks. (1683) 254 The People of that Country shall be obsessed, or besieged, they shall not dare to go out of their Towns.

2. Of an evil spirit: To beset, assail, or harass (a person); to haunt; to move or actuate from without.

1540-1 Elyot *Image Gov.* 54 b, I omyt to speake of the confession of dyuels, which..were cast out of people, which were obsessed. 1626 Bullokar *Eng. Expos.* s.v., A man is said to be obsest, when an euill spirit followeth him, troubling him at diuers times and seeking opportunity to enter into him. 1728 Br. Hutchinson *Witchcraft* 70 The Spirits obsess, haunt and dog them. 1827-45 Sir H. Taylor *Isaac Comnenus* II. iv, Which saint is most powerful for freeing the demoniacs? *Exorcist.* That is..according as they are obsessed or possessed.

3. *transf.* To beset, assail, or harass like a besieging force or an evil spirit; in modern use *esp.* to haunt and trouble as a 'fixed idea'.

1531 Elyot *Gov.* II. iv, Where maiestie approcheth to excuse, and the mynde is obsessed with inordinat glorie. 1648 *Petit. Parl. Assoc.* 28 You are .. Army-pinnond and obsessed with Sectaries. 1885 F. W. H. Myers in *Fortn. Rev* XXXVIII. 643 The subject .. felt the hypnotiser's will obsessing him. 1894 *Speaker* 28 Apr. 480/2 The extent to which political problems are obsessing men's minds. 1899 Howells in *Literature* 3 June 578 The spirit of war seems to have obsessed our periodical literature.

Hence **Obsessed** (-se·st) *ppl. a.*; **Obse·ssing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1623 Cockeram, *Obsest*, one possesst with a spirit. 1665 Needham *Med. Medicina* 409 To the obsessing and distressing of those two most noble Vital Instruments of the Body. 1845 G. Oliver *Coll. Biog. Soc. Jesus* 75 His fame for dispossessing obsessed persons becoming notorious.

†**Obse·ss**, *sb. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. prec. vb., or L. type **obsessus.*] An investment, siege, blockade.

1694 Motteux *Rabelais* v. 250 Obsesses [F. *obsidion*], Storms and Fights Sanguinolent.

Obsession (ŏbse·shŏn). [ad. L. *obsessiōn-em*, n. of action f. *obsidēre* to Obsess: cf. F. *obsession* (1690 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

†1. The action of besieging; investment, siege.

1513 More *Richard III* in Hall *Chron.* (1809) 408 They which were in the castell..sent also to the Earle of Richemonde to advertise hym of their sodeine obsession. 1638 Prynne-Hman *Artach.* K iv b, Famine, occasioned through the Enemies obsession, or strict siege.

2. The hostile action of the devil or an evil spirit besetting any one; actuation by the devil or an evil spirit from without; the fact of being thus beset or actuated.

1605 B. Jonson *Volpone* v. xii, Graue fathers, he is possest .. nay if there be possession, And obsession, he has both. *a* 1641 Br. Montagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 190 To give them up to the power of Satan to possesse, and really inhabite them, or by obsession to move, actuate and enspire them. 1696 Aubrey *Misc.* 156 Her fits and obsessions seem to be greater, for she Scrieches in a most Hellish tone. 1871 Tylor *Prim Cult.* II 113 These cases belong rather to obsession than possession, the spirits not actually inhabiting the bodies, but hanging or hovering about them.

3. *transf.* The action of any influence, notion, or 'fixed idea', which persistently assails or vexes, esp. so as to discompose the mind.

1680 R. L'Estrange *Mem. Lib. Press & Pulpit* 27 Never was any Nation .. under such an Obsession [*printed* Ab-] of Credulity and Blindness. 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLV. 248 Beset .by foreign, by back-stairs, and domestic influences, by obsessions at home and abroad. 1893 H. Crackanthorpe *Wreckage* 99 The thought of death began to haunt him till it became a constant obsession.

Hence **Obse·ssional** *a.*, of or pertaining to obsession or to a siege; obsidional.

1857 *National Mag.* II. 304 Pieces of obsessional, or siege money issued by private individuals.

†**Obse·ssor.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. L. *obsessor*, agent-n. from *obsidēre* to Obsess.] A haunting or familiar spirit.

1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 179 How many magicians, .. have had their..obsessors, their consiliaries, and auxiliaries.

†**Obsi·bilate,** *v. Obs. rare*—[0]. [f. ppl. stem of L. *obsibilāre*, f. *ob-* (Ob-) + *sibilāre* to hiss, whistle.] (See quot.) Hence †**Obsibila·tion.**

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Obsibilate*, to make a whistling noise, as Trees stirred with winds. 1658 Phillips, *Obsibilation*, a hissing against.

†**Obsi·de,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *obsidē-re*: see Obsess.] *trans.* To beset, invest, surround, encompass. So †**O·bsident** *a.* [ad. L. *obsidēnt-em* pr. pple.], investing, encompassing.

1695 Baynard in *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 19 Though the proper Coats of the Veins and Arteries seem to be indolent in themselves, yet those thin Membranes which obside them are most exquisite of Sense. 1706 — in Sir J. Floyer *Hot & Cold Bath.* II. 313 The degrees of heat pressing on, or obsiding the Body. 1644 Digby *Nat. Bodies* xvi. (16.8) 178 Fire is so easily overcome by any obsident body when it is dilated.

Obsidian (ŏbsi·diăn). *Min.* [In current form ad. eitron. L. *obsidiān-us*, in edd. of Pliny for *obsiānus*; so called from its resemblance to a stone found in Ethiopia by one *Obsius* (erron. *Obsidius*). In F. *obsidiane*, *-enne* (1752 in Dict. Trévoux).

The erroneous *Obsidius*, *obsidianus*, occur in the earliest printed edd. of Pliny: but *Obsius*, *obsianus*, came down through the mediæval writers on Natural History.]

A dark-coloured vitreous lava or volcanic rock, of varying composition, resembling common bottle-glass; volcanic glass.

[1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. xcix (MS. Bodl. lf. 184/2), þe stone osianus is irekned amonge glas, and þis is somtyme grene somtyme blacke & clere & briȝt. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 598 There may be ranged among the kinds of glasses, those which they call Obsidiana, for that they carry some resemblance of that stone, which one Obsidius found in Æthyopia. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 79 The Obsidianus [represents] a Shaddow. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 216 Obsius, or Obsianus, is of a black transparent Colour in the Likeness of Glass.] 1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 264 Obsidian..is found in Hungary, inhering in gneiss, and disintegrated granite. 1811 Pinkerton *Petral.* II. 310 Black or blue obsidian. 1837 W. Irving *Capt. Bonneville* II. 197 Their weapons were bows and arrows; the latter tipped with obsidian. 1868 Dana *Min.* (ed. 5) 359 Any lava will become glassy, and thus make obsidian, by rapid cooling. 1885-94 R. Bridges *Eros & Psyche* Jan. ix, A pyx..of dark obsidian's rarest green.

b. Also *obsidian stone* (*lapis Obsi(di)anus*).

[1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 629 As touching the stone Obsidianus, I haue written sufficiently.] 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Obsidian Stone*, a precious stone, mentioned in Pliny. 1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 126 The Obsidian stone. 1725 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* I. I. iii. 10 Obsidian Stones are black, but very shining. *a* 1822 Shelley *Pr. Wks.* (1880) III 72 A remarkable figure of Sleep as a winged child..sleeping on its great half unfolded wing of black obsidian stone.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 352 Obsidian Porphyry. Black, or greyish black. 1861 Tylor *Anahuac* iv. 97 Obsidian-headed arrows. 1863 Baring-Gould *Iceland* 213 It is an obsidian mountain, it looks like a mountain of broken glass bottles. 1872 *Athenæum* 21 Dec. 813/1 Obsidian knives, and flakes reminding one of the Mexican examples in the British Museum. *Ib.d.*, The so-called flint flakes of Marathon are, in reality, obsidian flakes.

†**Obsi·dion.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *obsidion* (14th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *obsidiōn-em* siege, f. *obsidēre*: see Obsess *v.*] Siege; state of being besieged.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 2578 At the last fadere of mercyes..Piely beheld the disese of oure obsidionne.

Obsidional (ŏbsi·diŏnăl), *a.* [ad. L. *obsidiōnāl-is*, f. *obsidiōn-em* siege: see prec. Cf. F. *obsidional* (15th c. in Godef.).]

1. Of or pertaining to a siege; esp. in *obsidional crown* (*coronet*, *garland*, *wreath*), tr. L. *corōna obsidiōnālis*, a wreath of grass or weeds conferred as a mark of honour upon a Roman general who raised a siege. *Obsidional coins*, coins struck in a besieged city to supply the want of current coins.

1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 255 *Corona obsidionalis*, a garlande obsidionall. 1546 Langley *Pol. Verg. de Invent.* II. xi. 55 b, Obsidionall croune yt was worne of him that deliuered a citee besieged & was made of Grasse. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 117 Scipio surnamed Æmilianus, was honoured with an Obsidionall Coronet in Africk..for saving three cohorts besieged. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* II. xii. 577 An Obsidional Crown; which though made onely of the common grass, .. was esteemed the noblest reward of military glory. 1809 *Q. Rev.* I. 127 The obsidional coinage of Charles the first. 1884 H. Frith tr. *Daryl's Pub. Life Eng.* 43 The idea of sending obsidional letters by balloons.

2. *fig.* a. Besetting, obsidious. b. *nonce-use.* Apt to bore people by staying too long.

1826 Scott *Jrnl.* 3 Apr., My dear Chief, whom I love very much, though a little obsidional or so, remains till three. 1879 *World* 26 Nov. 12/1 The obsidional disease of suspicion which great public sufferings are apt to develop.

Obsidionary (ŏbsi·diŏnări), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ary.] = prec. 1.

1885 W. Chaffers in *N. & Q.* 6th Ser. XI. 94 These obsidionary Ormond coins may be called scarce.

Obsidious (ŏbsi·diăs), *a. rare.* [f. L. *obsidium* siege (f. *obsidēre*: see Obsess *v.*) + -ous.] Besieging; besetting.

1615 T. Adams *Myst. Bedlam* Wks. 1861 I. 261 It is safe from all obsidious or insidious oppugnations, from the reach of fraud or violence. 1900 *Daily Chron.* 3 Oct. 3/2 The struggle of the heroine .. against her own sex-imposed, obsidious desire to comply, to yield.

†**Obsi·gillate,** *v. Obs. rare*—[0]. [f. L. *ob-* (Ob-) + late L. *sigillāre* to seal; after L. *obsignāre*: see next.] *trans.* To seal up. So †**Obsigilla·tion.**

1623 Cockeram, *Obsigillate*, to hide, or seale. 1658 Phillips, *Obsigillation*, a sealing up.

†**Obsi·gn,** *v.* [ad. L. *obsignāre* to seal up, f. *ob-* (Ob- 1 c) + *signāre* to mark, seal, Sign.] = next.

1554 Bradford *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) I. 395 The sacrament of his body and blood, whereby he doth .. give and obsign unto us himself wholly. 1658 J. Robinson *Eudoxa* v. 36 No spirituall transaction, though obsigned with a Religious Oath. 1670 Baxter *Cure Ch.-Div.* 51 The Sacramental obsigning and investing sign.

†**Obsi·gnate,** *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *obsignāre*: see prec.] *trans.* To seal; to mark as with a seal; to ratify or confirm formally, as by sealing.

1653 R. Sanders *Physiogn.* 275 Moles, with which nature hath obsignated the parts of the body. *a* 1677 Barrow *Exp. Decal.* Wks. 1831 VII. 44 Keeping the Sabbath did obsignate the covenant made with the children of Israel.

Obsignation (ŏbsignē·shŏn). Now *rare.* [ad. L. *obsignātiōn-em*, n. of action from *obsignāre*: see Obsign *v.*] The action of sealing.

1. Formal ratification or confirmation of something, as by sealing.

a 1568 Coverdale *Carrying of Christ's Cross* x Wks. II. 267 This is a sacrament, ..in this .. we receive of God obsignation and full certificate of Christ's body broken for our sins, and his blood shed for our iniquities. 1633 Br. Hall *Hard Texts, N. T.* 102 His subscription to, and obsignation of his divine Truth. 1691 Norris *Pract. Disc.* 162 That Obsignation..whereby the Spirit it self is said to bear Witness with our Spirit. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* 305/2 This obsignation can only be understood by adepts and experts in M. Comte's cerebral theory.

†2. The action of sealing up; a fastening or restraining as with a seal. *Obs. rare.*

1653 Gataker *Vind. Annot. Jer.* 161 The word of *obsignation* or *sealing up*, hath .. a manifest notion of restraint. 1679 Harby *Key Script.* ii. 35 The Book was sealed in a Figure; not that there was any evident obsignation upon, or great obscurity in, the sacred Oracles.

Obsignatory (ŏbsi·gnători), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. L. *obsignātor* a sealer, or *obsignāt-*, ppl. stem of *obsignāre* to Obsign: see -ory.] Having the function of, or pertaining to, obsignation; ratifying or confirming as with a seal.

1630 S. Ward in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 438 Most of our Divines do make all Sacraments to be meerly Obsignatory Signs. 1693 R. Fleming *Disc. Earthquakes* 121 No Contemplation can speak the Power of that Evidence .. when in an obsignatory way this is given unto the Soul. 1890 *Guardian* 26 Mar. 512 What may be called the 'obsignatory' view of sacramental operation.

Hence **Obsi·gnatorily** *adv.*

1630 W. Bedell in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 445 If you will aver that Baptism washes away otherwise than sacramentally, that is, obsignatorily original Sin.

†**Obsi·st,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *obsist-ēre* to stand against, f. *ob-* (Ob- 1 b) + *sistēre* to stand: cf. OF. *obsister* (15th c. in Godef.).] *trans.* To stand against, oppose, resist.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 177 The kynge.. callede.. Siwardus erle of Northumbrelonde, to obsiste Godewinus the erle *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VII*, 1 To obsist the first likely mischiefe he sent [etc.]. 1632 I. L. *Womens Rights* 327 Sutors come eu-rie day, who can obsist them?

So †**Obsi·stent** [ad. L. *obsistent-em* pr. pple.], something that resists; in quot., an antidote.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 641 Precious-stones, and many more obsistents to poyson.

†**O·bsited,** *pa. pple. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *obsit-us*, pa. pple. of *obserēre* to set with, cover with (f. *ob-* (Ob- 1 c) + *serēre* to set) + -ed[1].] Covered thickly as if sprinkled *with* something; studded, beset.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 457 Two horns .. obsited with many tubercles.

Obsolesce (ŏbsŏle·s), *v. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *obsolēscēre* to grow old, decay, fall into disuse, inchoative form of **obsolēre*, f. *ob-* (Ob- 1 b) + *solēre* to be accustomed, to use.] *intr.* To be obsolescent; to grow obsolete; to fall into disuse.

1873 F. Hall *Med. Eng.* vii. 266 Intermediate between the English which I have been treating of, and English of recent emergence, stands that which is obsolescing.

Obsolescence (ŏbsŏle·sĕns). [f. as Obsolescent: see -ence.]

1. The process of gradually falling into disuse or growing out of date; the becoming obsolete.

a 1828 Crombie is cited in Webster. 1869 M. Pattison *Introd. Pope's Ess. Man* 16 The same process of obsolescence is gradually affecting parts of Pope's poem. 1891 Lounsbury *Stud. Chaucer* III. vii 110 He recognized the obsolescence of his language, if not its obsoleteness.

2. *Biol.* The gradual disappearance or atrophy of an organ or part, esp. in the history of a species, and as a consequence of disuse.

1852 Dana *Crust.* II 1024 By the obsolescence of the articulation *b* and the last segment becoming obsolete. 1876 Bristowe *Th. & Pract. Med* (1878) 460 An occasional sequela of the obsolescence of scattered miliary tubercles. 1883 G. Allen in *Knowledge* 20 July 33/2 All parts which are seldom or never exercised tend to atrophy or obsolescence.

b. Nearly complete effacement of a mark, spot, etc., e.g. on the wing of an insect.

1877 Coues & Allen *N. Amer. Rod.* 291 The black spot at the tip of the ear varies greatly in extent in different specimens, in some being reduced almost to obsolescence.

Obsolescent (ŏbsŏle·sĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *obsolēscent-em*, pr. pple. of *obsolēscēre*: see Obsolesce *v.*]

1. Becoming obsolete; going out of use or date.

1755 Johnson s.v. *Hereout*, All the words compounded of *here* and a preposition, except *hereafter*, are obsolete, or obsolescent. 1863 Kirk *Chas Bold* II. 82 The stronghold of obsolescent opinions and decaying sects. 1880 Plumptre *Comm. Luke* 381 'They were instant'. The adjective is almost passing into the list of obsolescent words. 1894 Jos. Wright *Appeal Eng. Dial. Dict.* 3 In another generation the obsolescent will have become obsolete.

2. *Biol.* Gradually disappearing; imperfectly or slightly developed; said of an organ structure, or mark, which was formerly, in the life of the individual or the species, or is still in cognate species, fully developed or well-marked.

1846 Dana *Zoöph.* iv. (1848) 80 The Echinopores are other examples of prominent polyps, and obsolescent striæ to the coralla. 1879 G. Allen *Colour Sense* iii. 26 The Law of Parsimony, whereby all unnecessary organs become gradually obsolescent. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex*, *Obsolescent*, .. applied to such a thing as a tubercle in the lung which is shrinking and becoming the seat of calcareous infiltration. 1897

Allbutt's Syst. Med. II. 11 The fibroid patches..are a form of what is called retrograde or obsolescent tubercles.

Hence **Obsolescently** *adv.* (cf. 2 above).

1846 DANA *Zoöph.* (1848) 320 Polyps obsolescently tentaculate.

Obsolete (*p*bsŏlīt), *a* (*sb.*) Also 6-7 -let. [ad. L. *obsolēt-us* grown old, worn out, pa.pple. of *obsolēscĕre*, or rather its primitive **obsolēre*: see OBSOLESCE. So mod.F. *obsolète* (Littré).]

1. That is no longer practised or used; fallen into disuse; of a discarded type or fashion; disused, out of date.

1579 E. K in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Ep. Ded., Such olde and obsolete wordes are most vsed of country folke. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 615 A faithfull friend is hard to be found; the bare name onely remaineth; the thing is obsolet and growne out of use. 1663 *Flagellum, or O. Cromwell* 1672) 158 Though many pretty stories shall happily be told of this obsolete Princess. 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Inq.* (1841) 301 Of things obsolete, the names became obsolete also. *a* 1847 MRS SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* I. ix. 366 Two female servants, whose prim and obsolete appearance were perfectly consistent with the venerable aspect of the place of their habitation. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvii. 521 Another ancient impost was now becoming obsolete. 1884 H. ARNOLD FORSTER in *Pall Mall G.* 14 Aug. 2/1 On the Pacific station .. we have one obsolete ironclad, the *Swiftsure*.

2. Worn out; effaced through wearing down, atrophy, or degeneration.

1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 351 The so-called Tomb of Nero. It is embellished with carving, and bears a nearly obsolete inscription. 1843 SIR T. WATSON *Lect. Phys.* lvi. (L.) A puckering of the surface indicates that beneath it there is probably a shrunken or obsolete vomica. 1851 GOSSE *Nat. in Jamaica* 51 After a while, the cliff becomes gradually obsolete, and the beach of coral sand reappears. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 34 Cases of obsolete tubercle found in cancer, examined post-mortem.

3. *Biol.* Indistinct; not clearly or sharply marked; very imperfectly developed, hardly perceptible. Usually implying the absence or rudimentary development of a character which is distinct in other individuals, or in allied species.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* II. xxxiii. (1765) 160 *Carthamus*, with an obsolete crown to the seeds. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxvii. (1794) 418 The middle lobe obsolete or so small as to be obscure. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 377 *Dorstenia*, with its obsolete flowers, devoid of all beauty. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 293 *Obsolete*, when a spot, tubercle, punctum, &c. is scarcely discoverable. This term is often employed where one sex, kindred species, or genera, want, or nearly so, a character which is conspicuous in the other sex, or in the species or genus to which they are most closely allied. 1864 F. O. MORRIS *Nests & Eggs Brit. Birds* I. 69 They [eggs of Long-tailed Tit] are sometimes entirely white, or with the spots almost obsolete.

B. *absol.* or *sb.* One who or that which is out of date or has fallen into disuse.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. 17 We bandied it about among twenty of us as an obsolete. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Oct. 4/2 Seniority is the rule of all the services .. which fills the army with martinets, the navy with tubs, .. the State generally with the amiable obsoletes. 1900 *Daily Express* 28 June 4/4 Bringing out Obsoletes [the war-ships Sultan, Dreadnought, and Superb]

Obsolete (*p*bsŏlīt), *v.* Now *rare* [f. OBSOLETE *a.*, or f. L. *obsolēt-*, ppl. stem of **obsolēre*, *obsolēscĕre*: see OBSOLESCE.] *trans.* To render or account obsolete; to discard, or practise no longer, as being out of date; to disuse.

1640 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III (1692) I. 133 But when Religion is innovated, .. our modern Laws already obsoleted [etc.]. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* Ded., We are not to be justified in obsoleting so many of our Words and Phrases. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* vii. 261 *note*, And here I may mention sennight, for 'week', only recently obsoleted.

Hence **O·bsoleted** *ppl. a.*; **O·bsoleting** *vbl. sb.*

1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Κοινή* Def. ii. 41 Fettering themselves with an oath .. to the disparagement and obsoleting of the Scriptures. 1680 BOLTON *Papist's Oath Secrecy* in *Select fr. Hard. Misc.* (1793) 452 The care of gaining souls became .. obsoleted.

Obsoletely (*p*bsŏlītli), *adv.* [f. OBSOLETE *a.* + -LY 2.] In an obsolete manner or degree.

1810 *Encycl. Lond.* I. 68/1 Calycled andromeda .. leaves oval, scaly-dotted, obsoletely serrulate. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* iv. (1858) 27 Stem obsoletely angular. 1867 C. J. BOYLE *Far Away* xv. 180 The obsoletely famous representation of 'Rocket time at Vauxhall'. 1889 B. NICHOLSON in *Athenæum* 27 July 139/3 Words obsolete or obsoletely spelled.

Obsoleteness (*p* bsŏlītnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or condition of being obsolete.

1613 JACKSON *Creed* II. xv. § 6 The decay of Dialects, obsoleteness of phrase..might breed some difficultie vnto posteritie. 1756 JOHNSON *Propos. Print. Shaks.* Wks. 1787 IX. 233 The reader is therefore embarrassed at once with dead and with foreign languages, with obsoleteness and innovation. 1884 SEPELT in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 505 We are startled at the obsoleteness of the opinions he expresses.

Obsoletion (*p*bsolē·ʃən). *rare.* [f. L. *obsolēt-us* OBSOLETE: see -ION.] The action of becoming or condition of being obsolete.

1804 MITFORD *Inquiry* 210 Words and phrases .. verging .. toward obsoletion. *Ibid.* 170 Provincial dialects, still spoken, tho now fast going into obsoletion. 1817 KEATS *Lett.* Wks. 1889 III. 98 Lamentation on the obsoletion of Christmas gambols and pastimes.

Obsoletism (*p*bsŏlītiz'm). [f. OBSOLETE *a.* (or its L. source) + -ISM.]

1. An obsolete term, phrase, custom, or the like.

1799 G. E. GRIFFITHS in Robberds *Mem. W. Taylor* I. 198 Neither defying by bold neologisms, nor offending by tasteless obsoletisms. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* vii. 276 In these ..obsoletisms..is comprised everything, ..at all savouring, as to language, of any days but our own.

2. The condition of being obsolete; obsoleteness.

1824 *New Monthly Mag.* XII. 222 The former editions presented a great drawback upon the reader's pleasure in the old orthography, and the obsoletism of many of the expressions. 1852 E. V. RIPPINGILLE (*title*) Obsoletism in Art, a Reply to Ruskin in his defence of Pre-Raphaelitism. 1873 C. W. BARDSLEY *Eng. Surnames* 408 *note*, Our Authorized Version still preserves the 'meteyard' from obsoletism.

Obsolute, Obsolution, Obsolve, obs. erron. ff. ABSOLUTE, ABSOLUTION, ABSOLVE.

† **Obsona·tion.** *Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [ad. L. *obsōnātiōn-em* catering, n. of action f. *obsōnāre*: see next.] A feasting (Cockeram, 1623).

† **O·bsonator.** *Obs. rare.* Also ops-. [a. L. *obsōnātor*, agent-n f. *obsōnāre* to cater, purvey, treat, feast, f. L. *obsōnium* (*ops-*), a. Gr. ὀψώνιον provisions, viands.] A caterer or manciple.

[1582 in Fowler *Hist. C. C. C.* (O. H. S.) 452 *note*, This John Middleton occurs .. as Obsonator or Manciple, 1582.] 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Opsonator*, a buyer or purveyor of meats.

† **Obso·rb,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *obsorbēre* (poetical) to sup or drink up, gulp down, f. *ob-* (OB- 1 c) + *sorbēre* to suck in.] *trans.* To absorb.

1684 T. BURNET *The Earth* II. 224 The earth and all its dependences are obsorpt into a mass of fire.

Obso·rbent, *a.* and *sb. rare.* [ad. L. *obsorbēnt-em*, pr. pple. of *obsorbēre*: see prec.] **a.** *adj.* Imbibing, absorbent. **b.** *sb.* An absorbing substance.

1747 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 303 To these cordials may be added obsorbents.

† **Obso·rption.** *Obs. rare.* [n. of action f. L. *obsorbēre*, *obsorpt-*: see OBSORB.] Swallowing up; absorption.

c 1600 NORDEN *Spec. Brit.*, *Cornwall* (1728) 3 The Rockes ..had they bene of a more earthy or tender substance coulde not have so long prevented Cornwalls utter obsorption. *Ibid.* 42 Manie deuises they vse to preuent the obsorption of the churche [by drifting sand]. [*Printed* obsorpation *in both cases*.] 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 801 There would succeed other Emanations and Regenerations, and other succeeding Destructions and Obsorptions.

Obstacle (*p*bstăk'l), *sb.* Forms: 4-5 ost-, **obstakil, -kyl, -kele,** 5-6 -kell, 6 -oul, 4- **obstacle.** [a. OF. *obstacle*, earlier *ostacle*, *ostancle* (13th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *obstācul-um*, f. *obstāre* to withstand, resist.]

1. Something that stands in the way and obstructs progress; a hindrance, impediment, obstruction.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvii 32, I sall onerpasse þe wall þat is obstakil of synn. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Franklt. T.* 572 And whan he knew þat ther was noon obstacle. 1434 MISYN *Mend. Life* 107 Violence he doys to all his lettars, & all ostakyls he byrstis to-gidyr. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xxiii. 72 Maken an obstakell that on the baksyde they be not enuahysshed. *Ibid.* II. xiv. 118 They made houndeys or obstacles full thykke of thornes. 1538 STARKEY *England* II. i. 148 Seyng that matrymony ys the only or chefe mean polytyke..we must study to take away al obstaculys and letys wych we fynd therto. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. c, The Obstacle the course of the Tide meets with by London-bridge. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 55 P 1 He should remove the Obstacle which prevented the Use of his Sight. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* vii. (1879) 131 The great table-land presents an obstacle to the migration of species. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. vii. 52 A glacier, when released from one opposing obstacle will be checked by another.

† **2.** Resistance, opposition, objection: in phr. *to make obstacle*, to offer opposition. *Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxi. 226 Whan the Chane saghe that thei made non obstacle to performen his commandement thanne he thoughte wel that he myghte trusten in hem. 1489 *Barbour's Bruce* XVI. 260 (Edin. MS.) Throw all the land planly thai raid, Thai fand nane that thaim obstakill maid. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 176 The French men making obstacle to pay that which I had giuen.

3. *Comb.*, as **obstacle-race,** a race in which natural or artificial impediments have to be surmounted; also *transf.*

1869 *Sporting Life* 17 Mar. 4/2 Among the races on the [Thames Club] programme was one of a character entirely new to the athletic world, viz. an 'Obstacle Race'. [Mr. Walter Rye (late Hon. Sec. Lond. Athl. C.) informs us that this was the occasion of the introduction of the term, he having then invented it.] 1875 *Cliftonian* (Cl. Coll. Mag.) IV. 74 Obstacle Race, ..This race was two lengths, over two and under one obstacle placed across the bath. 1888 H. POTTINGER in *Fortn. Rev.* Jan. 93 For some time he [the elk] becomes engaged in a terrible obstacle-race and makes little progress.

Hence **O·bstacle** *a.* (*Obs.* except *dial.*), **obstinate,** stubborn; † **O·bstacleness,** obstinacy.

1536 *Will of S. Humbell* (Somerset Ho.), Yf they or any of them be obstakell & roune away. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* ix. 63 b, O faythlesse nacion ..Howe long shall I..striue with youre vnfaythfull obstaclenesse? 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, v. iv. 17 Fye Ione, that thou wilt be so obstacle.

O·bstacle, *v. rare.* [n. obs. F. *obstacle-r* (16th c. and in Cotgr.), f. *obstacle* sb.] **a.** *trans.* To place obstacles or difficulties in the way of. **b.** *intr.* (*Milit.*) To erect obstacles to impede the progress of the enemy. Hence **O·bstacling** *vbl. sb.*

1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 18 Let not the passions of..love or hate obstacle ingenious judgement. *Ibid.* 64 Solomon also oppresst the People so,..as it obstacled his son Rehoboams Kinging. 1882 *Daily News* 30 Aug. 3/5 The day for obstacling has also been changed..to give the men [engineers] a change from pick and shovel work. 1889 ELLEN V. TALBOT *Diary of Ann Page* in *Voice* (N. Y.) 24 Oct., Alack! that our pleasant friendship..should have been so soon obstacled.

† **Obsta·culous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *obstācul-um* OBSTACLE + -OUS.] Of the nature of an obstacle.

a 1643 J. SHUTE *Judgm. & Mercy* v. (1645) 105 Though many things obstaculous to them lye in the way, and confront them, and be impediments to them. 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Κοινή* Def. xxi. 213 They stand obstaculous in their way, who stand not for Presbytery.

Obstain (e, obs. erroneous forms of ABSTAIN.

† **O·bstance.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. F. *obstance* (15th c. in Godef.) resistance, opposition, ad. L. *obstāntia*: see next and -ANCE.] *prop.* Opposition, resistance; but in quot. used erron. for 'substance'.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 18 þe obstance of þis felynge lyes in þe lule of Ihesu whilke es fedde and lyghtenede by swilke manere of sauges.

† **O·bstancy.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *obstāntia*, in med. L. 'juridical opposition' (Du Cange), f. *obstānt-em*: see next and -ANCY.] Opposing quality or effect.

1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* v. iii, After marriage it is of no obstancie.

† **O·bstant,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *obstānt-em*, pr. pple. of *obstāre* to stand against, f. *ob-* (OB- 1 b) + *stāre* to stand.] Standing against; resisting, opposing.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII ix. 99 That nother scheild nor obstant plait of steyll This cativs breist hes helpit neuir a deill. *a* 1592 GREENE *Selimus* Prol., Like a sea or high resurging flood, All obstant lets, downe with his fury fling. 1623 COCKERAM, *Obstant*, resisting.

Hence † **O·bstantly** *adv.*, resistingly.

1562 in Stryne *Ann Ref.* (1709) I. xxx. 302 If any person .. be thereof lawfully convicted .. and will obstantly stand in the same.

Obstetric (*p*bste·trik), *a.* [ad. mod. L. *obstetric-us*, for L. *obstetrīci-us*, f. *obstetrix*, *-trīc-em* midwife. Association with words having the suffix *-ic* has led to the formation of such derivatives as *obstetrical*, *obstetrist*, etc.] Of or pertaining to a midwife or accoucheur, or to midwifery as a branch of medical practice.

1742 POPE *Dunciad* IV. 394 There all the Learn'd shall at the labour stand, And Douglas lend his soft, obstetric hand. *c* 1750 SHENSTONE *To the Virtuosi* vii, Tis you protect their pregnant hour;..Exerting your obstetric pow'r. 1793 R. RAWLINS (*title*) A Dissertation on the Structure of the Obstetric Forceps. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 453 The obstetric art .. began to emerge from its barbarity during the sixteenth century. 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 260 Paul of Ægina, the father of obstetric surgery. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 607 In obstetric works cases are recorded.

Obstetrical (*p*bste·trikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec. *Obstetrical toad*, the nurse-frog, *Alytes obstetricans* (*Century Dict.* 1891).

1775 in ASH. 1776 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 17 They spawn like frogs; but what is singular, the male affords the female obstetrical aid [etc.]. 1855 RAMSBOTHAM *Obstetr. Med.* 2 Peculiarities, which, in an obstetrical point of view, as well as anatomically, are worthy of consideration. *Ibid.* 13 Of much interest to the obstetrical student. 1876 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 273 In surgical and obstetrical practice.

fig. 1822 BYRON *Let. to Scott* 4 May, Mr. Murray has several things of mine in his obstetrical hands.

Hence **Obste·trically** *adv.*

1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. xi, Art thou aware, that a daughter of Lucina is put obstetrically over thy head?

† **Obste·tricate,** *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *obstetricāre*, f. *obstetrīc-em* midwife.]

1. *intr.* To act as midwife; to aid in childbirth. Also *fig.*

1523 COCKERAM, *Obstetricate*, to play the Midwife. 1652 SANCROFT *Mod. Policies*, *Colasterion*, Tis pitty that such a Sacred thing should be made to obstetricate to rebellious irregular designes. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* 53 Some advise us to break the shells of Pines to facilitate their delivery, and I have essay'd it; but to my loss; Nature does obstetricate, and do that office of her self when it is the best season. 1809 *Ed. Rev.* XIII. 458 Russia..will probably..obstetricate at the birth of those affiliated kingdoms that are to be extracted from the bowels of the Austrian monarchy.

2. *trans.* To bring to the birth; to help the delivery of. Chiefly *fig.*

1652 in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 237 Though you were not the parent of this husbandry, yet you were the hand that did obstetricate and give it birth which else had been strangled in a private hand. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* (1669) 405/2 Prayer hath had the name of old for its excellent usefulness to obstetricate mercies. 1672 *True Nonconf.* 261 He..neither needeth a Set-form, to obstetricat his expression, nor therein confineth himself to it.

† **Obstetrica·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [n. of action from prec.] The action or office of a midwife or accoucheur; delivery.

a 1615 DONNE *Biathanatos* (1644) 78 Assemblies .. for the delivery and obstetrication of those children of naturall law. 1644 BP. HALL *Free Prisoner* § 8 There he must lye in an uncouth posture, till..hee shall be by an helpfull obstetrication drawn forth into the larger prison of the world.

† **Obste·tricatory,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as OBSTETRICATE *v.*: see -ORY.] Of or pertaining to the office of a midwife.

1640 J. DYKE *Worthy Commun.* To Rdr., Which .. made me..afford my obstetricatory assistance to this Posthumous Infant.

Obstetrician (ɒbstĕtri·ʃăn). [f. L. *obstetrīcia* midwifery + -AN.] One skilled in obstetrics or midwifery; an accoucheur.

1808 in WEBSTER citing *Med. Repos.* 1808 M. RYAN *Man. Midwif.* p. v, It may be necessary to say a few words apologetic, for my adoption of the word obstetrician. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 119/1 Obstetricians may oppose it, but I believe our patients themselves will force the use of it on the profession.

†**Obstetri·cious,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *obstetrīci-us* pertaining to a midwife + -OUS.] Of or pertaining to a midwife; = OBSTETRIC.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* III. ix, He doth the obstetritious Office of a Midwife. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 693 Yet is all humane teaching but maieutical or obstetricious. *a* 1688 — *Immut. Mor.* iv. i. (1731) 137 An Aporetical and Obstetricious Method.

Obstetrico·graphy. *rare.* [f. OBSTETRIC + -(O)GRAPHY.] The scientific description of midwifery.

1828 M. RYAN *Man. Midwif.* 104 The next part of obstetricography, I have named geneseology.

Obste·trics. [In form, pl. of OBSTETRIC: see -IC 2.] The branch of medical practice which deals with parturition, and its antecedents and sequels; the practice of midwifery; obstetric art.

1819 *Pantologia, Obstetrics,* the doctrines or practice of midwifery. ...Employed in a larger signification than midwifery in its usual sense. 1872 F. G. THOMAS *Dis. Women* 34 In the Talmud are found evidences of a great deal of knowledge concerning the Cæsarean section and other subjects in obstetrics.

Obste·tricy. *rare.* [ad. L. *obstetrīcia* midwifery.] Midwifery; the practice of obstetrics.

1841 M. RYAN (*title*) Illustrations to Obstetricy and Midwifery. 1857 *Tait's Mag.* XXIV. 161 Has chloroform at operations—at even those common ones of dentistry and obstetricy—... not completely silenced the 'hypnotists'?

Obste·trist. *rare*$^{-1}$. [irreg. f. OBSTETRIC + -IST, for **obstetricist.*] An obstetrician or accoucheur.

18 . R. BARNES *Dis. Women* xxxvi. (Cent.), The same consummate obstetrist..insisted upon the rule, now generally adopted, of not removing the placenta if it in any degree adhere. 1892 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

‖**Obstetrix** (ɒbste·trĭks). *rare*$^{-1}$. [L. *obstetrix, -stitrix, -trīcem,* midwife, f. *obstāre,* or *obsistĕre,* ppl. stem *obstit-,* to stand or place oneself in front of or opposite to, f. *ob-* (OB- 1 a, b) + *stāre, sistĕre* to stand.] A midwife.

1839 I. TAYLOR *Anc. Chr.* I. 73 The report of the obstetrix. *a* 1885 BP. HANNINGTON in *Life* xix. (1887) 322 A dash of the obstetrix would be exceedingly useful. ..could not a little [experience] be gained before coming out?

Obstina·cious, *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [irreg. f. next + -OUS.] Of an obstinate nature.

1830 GALT *Laurie T.* II. v. (1849) 55, I have myself obstinacious objections.

Obstinacy (ɒ·bstinăsi). [ad. med.L. *obstinātia* (Du Cange), f. *obstināt-us* OBSTINATE: see -ACY.]

1. The quality or condition of being obstinate; inflexibility of temper or purpose; pertinacity, obduracy, stubbornness; persistency. Rarely in neutral or good sense.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 117 He hath with him Obstinacie. *c* 1491 *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 46 Some haue fallen in to obstynacy whiche men haue ben so harde of hert that of malice they will not be repentaunte. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 19 The cause wherof was..theyr owne obstinacie and frowardnes. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 23 In this desperat conflict, fought with wonderful obstinacie of mind, many fel on both sides. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med* i. § 25 Obstinacy in a bad cause, is but constancy in a good. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V,* xi. Wks. 1826 IV. 367 [He] adhered to his own opinion with his usual obstinacy. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* ix. 238 The habitual and firm closure of the mouth would thus come to show decision of character; and decision readily passes into obstinacy.

b. with *an* and *pl.* An act or instance of this.

1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* v. 1788 Their obstinacies, and in all their sin. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath* iv. xlvii. 383 They induce simple men into an obstinacy against the Laws. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* vi (1872) 60/1 Cromwell's.. Speech..to his third Parliament, in similar rebuke for their pedantries and obstinacies.

2. Of a disease: Stubborn or unyielding nature; continued resistance to treatment.

1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 183 This has been partly owing to the obstinacy of the disease.

Obstinance (ɒ·bstinăns). *rare.* [ad. med.L. *obstināntia* (Du Cange) f. *obstināns-em*: see OBSTINANT and -ANCE.] Stubborn or self-willed persistence; obstinacy.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 371 [He] was correcte and reprovede moche of an holy man, Wilsius by name, for his obstinaunce or obstinacion. *c* 1489 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 60 And he will not, I intend to shew his obstynance to the King. 1893 C. T. LUSTED *Stud., Poets* 33 [He] called me a fool for my obstinance.

O·bstinancy. *rare.* [ad. L. *obstināntia*: see prec. and -ANCY.] = prec.

1624 SIR R. DUDLEY in *Fortesc. Papers* (Camden) 12 *note,* These natures, I doubte, in time may growe to a bad obstinancie. 1649 *Alcoran* 189 Such as dispute with obstinancy against the Faith. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* II. xxxiii, Such a sweetness here, and such an obstinancy there.

†**O·bstinant.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *obstināntem,* pr. pple. of *obstināre* (F. *obstiner*) to persist: see -ANT.] = OBSTINATE *sb.*

1581 STYWARD *Mart. Discipl.* II. 137 His speaking.. increaseth the obstinants to fight.

Obstinate (ɒ·bstinĕt), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *obstināt-us* determined, stubborn, pa. pple. of *obstināre* (derivative form of *obstāre*) to persist.]

1. Pertinacious or stubborn in adhering to one's own course; not yielding to argument, persuasion, or entreaty; inflexible, headstrong, self-willed. Rarely in neutral or good sense.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxlii. 14 Þou sall lose þe deuyl & all obstynate men. 1388 WYCLIF *Gen.* xlix. 7 Curside be the woodnesse of hem, for it is obstynat. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 24 And he be obstinat or froward I wil he haue noon of all. *c* 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) G v, On obstinate dullardes waste not thy wit and brayne. 1518 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII,* c. 19 *Preamble,* Erronyously defendyng & maynteynyng his seid obstynate opynyons agayne the unitye of the holye Churche. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 422 The obstinate Man does not hold Opinions, but they hold him. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Mar* 30 Jan., It yielded..after an obstinate defence. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IV. VII. iv. 144 His obstinate humility resisted their flattering importunities.

2. Unyielding, stiff, rigid; *spec.* of a disease, etc., not yielding readily to treatment; refractory, stubborn.

1638 RAWLEY tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 7 Boots, grown hard and obstinate with age. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 115 This may probably destroy that obstinate disease. 1784 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 9 Feb., I have been forced to sit up many nights by an obstinate sleeplessness. 1871 NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* III. xii. 1048 An obstinate diarrhœa sometimes sets in. 1891 S. C. SCRIVENER *Our Fields & Cities* 13 The Nottinghamshire clays—obstinate red clay, good for bricks and oak trees.

†3. Reluctant. *Obs. rare.*

a 1754 W. HAMILTON *To the Countess* etc., Sincere and equal to thy neighbour's fame, How swift to praise, how obstinate to blame.

B. *sb.* A stubborn or inflexible person.

1500 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W 1506) III. iii. 152 Promptynge correccyon unto obstinates and perseueryngе theyr malyce 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* Pref., Out of the bosome of these heretikes, rebelles, and obstinates. 1623 T. SCOTT *God & the King* (1633) 6 These obstinates be of two sorts..The Dogmaticall obstinates are such as erre in judgement. 1781 JUSTAMOND *Priv. Life Lewis XV,* I. 67 There were, as the Regent called them, some obstinates, that is to say, persons who could not persuade themselves, that paper was of greater value than money.

Obstinate (ɒ·bstinĕt), *v.* Now *rare.* [f. L. *obstināt-,* ppl. stem of *obstināre*: see prec. and -ATE^3.] *trans.* To render obstinate; to cause to persist stubbornly. Also *refl.* (= F. *s'obstiner*).

c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* st. 1245 Þey ben obstynatyde so meche in covetyse. 1588 E. AGGAS tr. *Disc. pres. Est. France* 31 Being no great likelihood that the Suitzers woulde obstinate themselues against such great forces. *a* 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 536 One that hath obstinated himselfe against the Church. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 133 These Abuses and Grievances, being published, Luther became more obstinated. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 308 If he still obstinates himself, he is finished by being made to measure one of the marble *putti,* which look like rather stoutish babies, and are found to be six feet.

Obstinately (ɒ·bstinĕtli), *adv.* [f. OBSTINATE *a.* + -LY ^{2}.] In an obstinate manner; stubbornly; pertinaciously.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 376 If þu wilt not bileue effectualy cristis wordis..þan þu wilfully and obstynatly forsakist crist vttirly. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 91 Cruell and seuere to such as obstinatly withstande them. 1684 BOYLE *Porousn. Anim. & Solid Bod.* vii 113 The obstinately adhering Odour. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 127 Unknowing how to fly, And obstinately bent to win or dye. 1744 MITCHELL in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 143 Obstinately chronical Maladies. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 207 In a few hours it was known that Londonderry held out as obstinately as ever. 1875 B. MEADOWS *Clin. Observ.* 35 Bowels .. often obstinately confined.

O·bstinateness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being obstinate; obstinacy.

1391 in FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 434 Whom against ye obstinatenesse of the said William Swinderby, we thought good to receiue, and did receiue. 1673 KIRKMAN *Unlucky Citizen* 228 Being much concerned that so brave a Gentleman should be lost by his own obstinateness.

†**Obstina·tion.** *Obs.* Also 4–5 -cioun. [a. F. *obstination* (13th c. in Littré), ad. L. *obstinātiōn-em* determination, resolution, n. of action f. *obstināre*: see OBSTINATE *a.*] = OBSTINACY.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xiii. 5, And sithen þaim graues in obstynacioun. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 204 Obstynacyoun in euyl doyng. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xvi. 139 Al the insurrectionis ..hes procedit of the ignorance & obstinatione of the comount pepil. 1680 HICKES *Spir. Popery* 42 The incurable obstination of the Presbyterian Party in Schism against the Episcopal Church. *a* 1721 KEN *Anodynes* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 401 Yet still with Obstination I, To win the Battle restless try. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* x. 273 The obstination of the human mind in adhering to the worse, even when the better is presented to its choice.

†**O·bstined,** *a. Obs rare*$^{-1}$. [f. after L. *obstināt-us* or F. *obstiné,* f. L. *obstināre*: see OBSTINATE *v.* and -ED^1.] Made obstinate or persistent.

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. II. *Magnificence* 1274 You .. Whose spirits, self-obstin'd in old musty Error, Repulse the Truth.

†**O·bstipate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *obstīpāt-,* ppl. stem of L. type **obstīpāre,* f. *ob-* (OB- 1 b) + *stīpāre* to press together, pack: see next.] *trans.* To block or stop up; to stuff up; *absol.* to produce constipation.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.,* *Obstipate,* to stop chinks. 1657 R. CARPENTER *Astrol.* 9 An impediment in the medium, as being obstipated. 1702 FULLER *Pharmacopœia Extemporanea* (1730) 241 A Chartaceous Hydrogala..edulcorates, incrassates, obstipates.

Obstipation (ɒbstipē·ʃən). [ad. L. *obstīpātiōn-em,* n. of action f. **obstīpāre*: see prec.] The action of blocking or stopping up. In *Med.*: see quot. 1880.

1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 88 The cure consisteth .. in purgations, dyet, and bleeding, which may be observed also in the time of the obstipation. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Obstipation,* a stopping up. 1783 *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 237 [They] produce an obstipation, which ends either in an abscess of the abdomen . or becomes fatal to the animal. 1880 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (ed. 5) 532 The term obstipation has been already defined to denote a greater amount of difficulty than constipation, that is, obstruction of the bowels, either as a functional disorder or dependent on various lesions.

†**Obstrepency.** *Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [f. L. *obstrepent-em,* pr. pple. of *obstrepĕre* to make a noise against, shout at: see -ENCY.]

1623 COCKERAM II, Noyse, *Obstrepency.*

†**Obstre·perate,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *obstreper-us* (see OBSTREPEROUS) + -ATE^3 7.] *intr.* To make a noise or clamour.

1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VII. xxii, Thump—thump—obstreperated the abbess ..with the end of her goldheaded cane against the bottom of the calash.

Obstreperous (ɒbstre·pĕrəs), *a.* Also 7 os-; (humorous or illiterate, chiefly in sense 2) 8 ab-, **obstrepolous, -ulous, 8–9 obstropalous, -olous, -ulous, 9 obstreperlous.** [f. L. *obstreper-us* clamorous (f. *obstrep-ĕre* to make a noise against, shout at, oppose noisily or troublesomely) + -OUS.]

1. Characterized by great noise or outcry, esp. in opposition; clamorous, noisy; vociferous.

c 1600 *Timon* I ii. (1842) 6 Proceed'st thou still with thy ostreperous noyse. 1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* v. iii, They [ravens] sate all night, Beating the ayre with their obstreperous beakes. *a* 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 211 He .. was very obstreperous in arguing the case for transubstantiation. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* viii. (1804) 41, I heard him very obstropulous in his sleep. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 89 P 11 The most careless and obstreperous merriment 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. 51 The obstreperous rhetoricians will plague me with their big words. 1875 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims* v. 131 Obstreperous roarings of the throat.

2. Resisting control, management, advice, etc., in a noisy manner; turbulent or unruly in behaviour, esp. in resistance.

1657 [see OBSTREPEROUSNESS]. 1727 *Philip Quarll* 105 Fearing she would grow obstrepulous, they each of 'em took hold of one of her Arms. 1773 GOLDSM *Stoops to Conq.* III, I'm sure you did not treat Miss Hardcastle .. in this obstropalous manner. 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) III. 5 You have been quite obstropulous; no getting any food into your mouth but by force. 1827 SCOTT *Diary* 2 Oct. in *Lockhart,* We dined at Wooler, where an obstreperous horse retarded us for an hour at least. 1874 BURNAND *My time* i. 4 Generally having my own way, and becoming remarkably obstreperous when thwarted. 1881 *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 40 The most obstreperous and unmanageable of all young merlins.

Obstreperously (ɒbstre·pĕrəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY ^{2}.] In an obstreperous or clamorous manner; noisily; with loud unruliness.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 213 The Peripatetians obstreperously deny the Testicles this power of procreation of seede. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* x. ii § 42 The catholics..at the two first behaved themselves so obstreperously, that some of them were forced to be gagged, before they would be quiet 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 12 P 6 Upon this, they all laughed so obstreperously, that I took the opportunity of sneaking off in the tumult. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) I. 544 Its vigilant defenders .were one and all snoring most obstreperously at the time.

Obstreperousness (ɒbstre·pĕrəsnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being obstreperous; vociferousness, clamour, noisy behaviour; now *esp.* noisy and unruly resistance to control.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VIII. i. § 18 Things not being methodized with Scholasticall Formality, but managed with tumultuous Obstreperousnesse. 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 37 This finding fault with God's actions, is called an obstreperousnesse against the Almighty. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 450 A numerous crowd..seemed to be hugely taken and enamour'd with his obstreperousness and undecent cants. 1865 MRS. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* xxxiv. (1879) 330 Comporting herself with the utmost self assertion and obstreperousness.

†**Obstri·ct,** *ppl a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *obstrict-us* bound, obliged, pa. pple. of *obstringĕre*: see OBSTRINGE.] Morally bound; bounden; obliged.

1527 *St. Papers Hen. VIII,* I. 252 His good brother; to whom he recogniseth hym self to be somoche indebted and obstricte.

Obstriction (ɒbstri·kʃən). [ad. med. L. *obstrictiōn-em* obligation (Du Cange), n. of action f. *obstringĕre*: see OBSTRINGE.] The state of being morally or legally bound; obligation.

1672 MILTON *Samson* 312 [God] hath full right to exempt Whom so it pleases him by choice From National obstriction. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. iv. § 11 (1740) 237 The Priests . by their Conversation, and more by their religious Obstrictions, influence their Party.

† Obstri·ctive, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *obstrict-*, ppl. stem of *obstringĕre*: see OBSTRICT and -IVE.]

1642 *Animadv. Observator's Notes* 4 The same obligation of Iustice and Honour is as strong upon Kings, (and hath ever beene held more powerfull and obstrictive in them, then in any state mannaged by a Community).

† Obstri·gillate, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [ad. L. *obstrigillāt-*, ppl. stem of *obstrigillāre* to hinder, oppose, derivative of *obstringĕre*: see OBSTRINGE.] *trans.* To oppose or resist. Hence **† Obstri·gillation,** opposition.

1623 COCKERAM I, *Obstrigilate*, to resist. *Ibid.* II, *A resisting*, Obstrigillation, Oppugnation. 1656 in BLOUNT.

† Obstri·nge, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *obstringĕre*, f. *ob-* (OB- 1 c) + *stringĕre* to tie, bind.] *trans.* To put under obligation; to bind.

1528 *Ambass. Let. to Wolsey* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1822) I. ii. App xxxii. 66 He and the see was and is obstringed and bound to your Grace. 1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* III. vi. 453 It was never lookt upon as unjust or strange, for those who are obstringed one to another by those bonds to partake in the punishment of their Relatives.

Obstropalous, -olous, -ulous, etc., illiterate variants of OBSTREPEROUS.

Obstruct (ɒbstrʌ·kt). *v.* [f. L. *obstruct-*, ppl. stem of *obstruĕre* to build against, to block up, f. *ob-* (OB- 1 b) + *struĕre* to pile, build.]

1. *trans.* To block, close up, or fill (a way or passage) with obstacles or impediments; to render impassable or difficult of passage.

1611 COTGR., *Oppiler*, to stop, obstruct, shut up. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxix. 172 Wind in the head that obstructeth the roots of the Nerves. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 637 Both Sin, and Death, and yawning Grave at last, Through Chaos hurld, obstruct the mouth of Hell. For ever, and seal up his ravenous Jawes. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 76 The door is now so obstructed with Stones. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 103 Rolling stones, which now obstruct these roads as well as mar the greatest part of the surface of this island. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* IV. vii, 'Rise . thou obstructest the way'. 1845 BUDD *Dis. Liver* 68 The common duct was much compressed and obstructed by enlargement and hardening of the pancreas. *also*. 1689 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 264 But what then obstructed I am not certaine.

2. To interrupt, render difficult, or retard the passage or progress of; to impede, hinder, or retard (a person or thing in its motion).

1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* L'Envoy, Sin. quickly will Turn in, if not obstructed still. 1688 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV 134 The Wind . we believe obstructs the coming of any letters from Holland, and keeps back the Dutch fleet. 1768 BEATTIE *Minstr.* I. xlix, If but a cloud obstruct the solar ray. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 79 These, by obstructing the free current of air, render such places damp and unwholesome. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing*, etc. v. 259 If .. the particles of air can obstruct and reflect light. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 507 They did not even take the trouble to obstruct his passage over the river.

3. *fig.* To stand in the way of, or persistently oppose the progress or course of (proceedings, or a person or thing in a purpose or action); to hinder, impede, retard, delay, withstand, stop. *To obstruct process* (in *Law*): to commit the punishable offence of intentionally hindering the officers of the law in the execution of their duties.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 63 A Servant .. the prejudice to whose Person exceedingly obstructed all overtures made in Parliament for his service. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* ix, To expect that their voting or not voting should obstruct the Commons. 1665 WALTON *Life Hooker* in *H.'s Wks* (1888) I. 36 She was like an untamed heifer, that would not be ruled by God's people, but obstructed his discipline. 1738 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* IV. 284 The said Officers were obstructed in the lawful Discharge of their Duty. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxviii, I don't know if it be just thus to obstruct the union of man and wife. 1772 *Jacob's Law Dict.* (ed. 9) s. v. *Process*, Obstructing the execution of lawful process, is an offence against publick justice. 1853 A. PRENTICE *Hist. Anti-Corn-Law League* I. viii. 112 Many .. had come to obstruct the proceedings. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xiv. 212 He had obstructed good subjects, who would have done their duty, had he allowed them.

4. To come in the way of, interrupt, shut out (the sight or view of).

1717 tr. *Frezier's Voy.* 49 The next Morning .. a thick Fog obstructing our Sight, we weigh'd, to go up thither. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* III. 144 And hills above them still obstruct the skies. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* ii, On the .. north western side, there was nothing to obstruct the view.

Hence **Obstru·cting,** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Obstru·ctingly** *adv.*, so as to obstruct.

1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xxvii, This is mischief without remedy, a stifling and obstructing evil that hath no vent. 1817 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXII. 37 One of the crimes .. was the obstructing of petitions. 1889 'ANNIE THOMAS' *That Other Woman* III. vi. 96 Two or three obstructingly stout bodies sat in their way. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III 794 The obstructing agent may be .. a peritoneal adhesion by which a loop of bowel is snared.

[**Obstruct,** *sb.*, conjectural emendation, by Warburton, of *abstract* in the following passage (but not otherwise known):

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. vi 61 His pardon for returne. Which soone he granted, being an abstract 'tweene his Lust and him.]

Obstructed (ɒbstrʌ·ktĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. OBSTRUCT *v.* + -ED 1.] Blocked up, stopped up, hindered, impeded: see the vb.

1611 COTGR., *Oppilé*, obstructed, stopped, shut up. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *General Eclipse*, As an obstructed fountain's head Cuts the entail off from the streams And brooks are disinherited. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) p. xxii, Obstructed Perspiration, vulgarly called Catching Cold. 1749 JOHNSON *Irene* III. iii, If e'r thy youth has .. felt th' impatience of obstructed love. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 650 The symptoms of an obstructed hernia, as of obstructed intestine, are not very definite.

b. *Med.* Having a functional obstruction.

1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* 94 One Maid .. being obstructed about five or six years, insomuch as she grew very diseased.

Hence **Obstru·ctedly** *adv.*, with obstruction.

1656 DUCHESS NEWCASTLE *Nature's Picture* XL Epistle, Others in one discourse speak .. weakly or obstructedly.

Obstructer, variant of OBSTRUCTOR.

Obstruction (ɒbstrʌ·kʃən). [ad. L. *obstructiōnem*, n. of action f. *obstruĕre* to OBSTRUCT. Cf. F. *obstruction* (1540 in Godef. *Compl.*).] The action of obstructing; that in which this is embodied.

1. The action of blocking up a way or passage with an obstacle or impediment; the rendering impassable; the condition of being so blocked; frequently in reference to passages, organs, or functions of the body: *esp.* the ill-condition produced by constipation of the bowels. *Cold obstruction* (also *fig.*), stoppage or cessation of the vital functions; the condition of the body in death.

1533 MORE *Apol.* xxii. Wks. 882/2 A diete as thinne as Galiene deuiseth for hym that hath an obstruccion in his huer. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 22 This does make some obstruction in the blood: This crosse-gartering. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* III. i. 119 To die, .. To lie in cold obstruction, and to rot, This sensible warme motion, to become A kneaded clod. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* 22/2 Where deafness proceeds from an obstruction of the auditory duct, by wax. 1813 BYRON *Giaour* iii, Where cold Obstruction's apathy Appals the gazing mourner's heart. 1844 DUFTON *Deafness* 75 The most efficient local means of treating .. obstruction of the Eustachian tube. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 157 The cold obstruction of two centuries thaws, and the stream of speech, seeks out its old windings. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* I. 30 Accumulations of fluid in the interior of hollow organs, as the result of obstruction at an orifice.

2. The action of hindering or rendering difficult the passage or progress of a person or thing; the fact of standing in the way; the shutting out of light by interposition.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* IV. ii. 43 *Clo.* Why it hath bay Windowes transparant as barricadoes, ... and yet complainest thou of obstruction? 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* VI. Wks. 1757 IV. 269 Souls suffer no separation from obstruction of matter, or distance of place. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind* II. 413 He advanced without further obstruction to the capital.

3. *fig.* The hindering or stopping of the course, performance, or doing of anything; *spec.* the persistent attempt to stop the progress of business in any meeting or legislative assembly, e.g. in the House of Commons.

1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* IV. (1701) 144/1 To one who asked him what folly is, he said, the obstruction of Knowledge 1674 TEMPLE *Let. to Coventry* Wks 1731 II. 300, I am confident .. that an Obstruction of the Peace will not arise from hence 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 78 The general obstruction of Trade, occasioned by the War. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. v. 381 This obstruction given to Cicero's return. 1772 *Jacob's Law Dict.* (ed. 9) s. v. *Process*, An obstruction of an arrest upon criminal process. 1845 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* I. i. (185.) 59 A project of this sort is liable to much obstruction from the difficulties in the way of fixing the primary or original valuation. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Ess., Irish Cathol.* 99 The obstruction offered by the Irish members in Parliament is really an expression of this uncontrollable antipathy. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* IV. lix. 313 Its progress [the Ballot Bill of 1871] was delayed by that practice of talking against time which has more recently become famous under the name of obstruction. 1893 *Daily News* 26 Jan. 5/2 Mr. Gladstone .. defined obstruction as resisting the will of the House otherwise than by argument.

4. Anything that stops or blocks a way or passage; that which hinders or prevents passage or progress; an obstructing obstacle. **a.** physical.

1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, IV. i. 65 To purge th' obstructions, which begin to stop Our very Veines of Life. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 301 And remove the Obstruction. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 162 The turbulence and rapidity of the current gave the voyagers intimation that they were approaching the great obstructions of the river. 1850 CHUBB *Locks & Keys* 10 The forms of these moveable obstructions to the bolt, in locks of modern date, are of course various. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1705/1 The cow-catcher, or frame in front of an engine, to push obstructions from the rails.

b. immaterial.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. v. 129 Why this [sentence] is enident to any formall capacitie. There is no obstruction in this. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* 527 Their designs meeting with such delays and obstructions, they many of them grew weary of it. 1810 R. HALL *Wks.* (1841) V. 182 Guilt is a legal obstruction to an approach to God. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* ix. (1877) 194 The great obstruction to generosity in our nature is jealousy.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, **obstruction-guard,** a bar, etc. fixed in front of a railway-engine to remove an obstruction from the rails.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 874 When once the obstruction symptoms have become definite. 1898 *Daily News* 25 Mar. 3/5 A rail chair had been placed on the rails. The impact was so severe as to smash the obstruction guard in front of the engine.

Obstru·ctionism. *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. prec. + -ISM.] The practice of systematic obstruction, as in a legislative body.

1879 *Pall Mall Budget* 12 Sept., If obstructionists were to become extinct immediately, it would not have passed away without leaving a lasting .. impression upon the character of the English House of Commons.

Obstructionist (ɒbstrʌ·kʃənist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who advocates or systematically practises obstruction, esp. in reference to the proceedings of a legislative body.

1846 R. BELL *Canning* 341 Luckily there is always an obstructionist in the House of Commons .. to start up with an objection by way of rider to the very climax of unanimity. 1862 *Westm. Rev.* Jan. 60 Obstructionists make heretics, and heretics make obstructionists. 1882 *Tribune* (N. Y.) 5 Apr., It is hard to see what motive could have influenced the Democrats to act as obstructionists in this matter. 1888 GODKIN in *19th Cent.* Aug. 187 The scenes of disorder prepared by the Irish obstructionists last winter.

attrib. 1879 *Pall Mall Budget* 12 Sept., The mischief which obstructionist impunity has already worked.

Obstructive (ɒbstrʌ·ktiv), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. *obstruct-*, ppl. stem (see OBSTRUCT *v.*) + -IVE: cf. F. *obstructif, -ive* (1690 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Having the quality of obstructing; tending to obstruct; causing impediment. Const. *of*, *to*.

1611 COTGR., *Oppilatif*, oppilatiue, obstructiue, stopping. 1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 204 The King, knowing how obstructiue it would proue to his purpose, sent for Bishop Blackburne. *c* 1695 J. MILLER *Descr. New York* (1843) 12 Things .. either wanting or obstructive to the happiness of New York. 1712 PRIDEAUX *Direct. Ch.-wardens* (ed. 4) 68 Nothing is to be permitted there which shall be .. obstructive of it [divine service]. 1717 *Poem Birthday K. George I*, Far from thy Brows, obstructive Slumbers shake. 1859 MILL *Diss. & Disc.* II *French Rev. in* 1848, 402 Suppose it [a second Chamber] constituted in a manner, of all others, least calculated to render it an obstructive body. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* ii. (1875) 59 Academies may be said to be obstructive to energy and inventive genius. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* II. xxx. 227 This angry haste .. might some day .. be obstructive of his own work. 1881 MISS YONGE *Laws & Lasses Langley* III. 128 That obstructive old aunt insisted on dusting Mr. O'Toole's parlour herself.

2. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of obstruction of the bowels or of any bodily duct or passage.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* v. 89 It .. abstergeth obstructiue humours in the stomacke. 1876 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 531 Obstructive and regurgitant disease of the aortic and mitral orifices. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV 67 The coloration of skin in these cases is usually not so deep as that found in ordinary obstructive jaundice *Ibid.* 305 Obstructive suppression may forbid the exit of the urine .. after it has been completely formed by the kidneys.

B. *sb.* **1.** An obstructive agent, instrument, or force; a hindrance.

1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 4 Episcopacy .. was instituted as an obstructive to the diffusion of Schisme and Heresy. 1654 HAMMOND *Fundam.* xiii. 120 The second obstructive .. is that of the Fiduciarie. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. XXVII. 218 The leading mule .. proved a mere obstructive.

2. One who obstructs or retards progress in legislation, education, parliamentary business, etc.

1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. VIII. ii. 41 He must stand condemned as one of the obstructives of his day. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, The 'Times'* Wks (Bohn) II. 116 The people are familiarized with the reason of reform, and, one by one, take away every argument of the obstructives. 1879 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 28 June, A meddlesome and intolerant body of political obstructives who called themselves the Constitutional Association. *a* 1884 M. PATTISON *Mem.* (1885) 239 Every Oxford man was a Liberal, even those whom nature had palpably destined for obstructives.

Hence **Obstru·ctively** *adv.*, so as to obstruct; **Obstru·ctivism,** the system or practice of being obstructive.

1863 MELVILLE BELL *Princ. Speech* 190 Gradually raising the point of the tongue .. till it comes upon the palate obstructively, and so forms the letter D. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* iii, Fragments of old wall [etc]. have got incongruously or obstructively built into many of its houses and gardens. 1885 *Academy* 19 Dec. 407/2 A fusion of fanatical obstructivism with official corruption.

Obstru·ctiveness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] Obstructive quality or practice.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vi. 4 In .. nominations to the religious houses, the superiors .. residing abroad had equal facilities for obstructiveness. 1884 *Spectator* 12 July 904/2 The mischievous obstructiveness of the House of Lords.

Obstructor (ɒbstrʌ·ktəɹ). Also 7 -our, 7–9 -er. [agent-n. on L. type, f. *obstruĕre* to OBSTRUCT: cf. *constructor, instructor*.] One who or that which obstructs, stands in the way of, or impedes; a hinderer; an opponent of progress.

1649 J. GOODWIN (*title*) The Obstructours of Justice. 1665 WALTON *Life Hooker* in *H.'s Wks.* (1888) I. 34 The common people became so fanatic, as to believe the bishops to be Antichrist, and the only obstructors of God's Discipline. 1672 W. DE BRITAINE *Dutch Usurp.* 33 The Hollanders are the great Supplanters of Trade, and Obstructers of Commerce. 1755 JOHNSON, *Obstructer*, one that hinders or opposes. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 22 May 5/1 [He] had chosen to turn himself into a deliberate obstructor of Irish measures.

Obstruent (ɒ·bstruĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *obstruent-em*, pr. pple. of *obstru-ĕre* to OBSTRUCT.]

A. *adj.* Obstructing; *Med.* closing up the ducts or passages of the body: cf. DEOBSTRUENT.

1755 JOHNSON, *Obstruent*, hindering, blocking up. 1827 W. G. S. *Exc. Vill. Curate* 132 If you subject me to such obstruent interruptions as these. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Obstruens*, shutting or closing up; applied to medicines: obstruent. 1892 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

B. *sb.* **a.** Something that obstructs, an obstruc-

tion. b. *Med.* A medicine which closes the orifices of ducts or vessels, or the natural passages of the body.

1669 W. Simpson *Hydrol. Chym.* 32 Vitiated by such an obstructive coagulative salt according to the strength and degree of the obstruent. 1888 A. S. Wilson *Lyric Hopeless Love* lxix, Some obstruent to clear away. 1892 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

†Obstru·se, *a.*, erron. form of Abstruse (formerly frequent, after *obstrūsus*, false reading in L.).

1604 T. Wright *Passions* v. § 2. 168 In such an obstruse difficultie, he that speaketh most apparently and probably, saith the best. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* 367 Obstruce Words and Phrases. *a* 1734 North *Exam.* i ii. § 18 (1740) 39 If we sink..to his more obstruse Reaches.

Obstupefacient (-ēⁱ·fi·ĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *obstupefacient-em*, pr. pple. of *obstupefacĕre*: see below and -ent.] Stupefying; in *Med.* = narcotic.

1857 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1892 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

†Obstu·pefact, *a.* (*sb.*). *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *obstupefact-us*, pa. pple. of *obstupefac-ĕre*: see next.] Stupefied, stupid; as *sb.* a stupid person.

1601 B. Jonson *Poetaster* v. iii, *Hor.* How now, Crispinus? *Crisp.* O. — obstupefact. *Tib.* Nay, that we all are.

†Obstupefa·ction. *Obs. rare.* [n. of action f. *obstupefacĕre* (to render senseless, f. *ob-* (Ob- 1 b, d) + *stupefacĕre* to make stupid.] The fact or condition of being stupefied; stupefaction.

1625 Jackson *Creed* v. xi. § 1 That obstupefaction wherein our souls..are miserably drenched by their delapse into these bodily sinks of corruption. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* 436 Whether those..doe it..rather in a kind of confusion and obstupefaction of mind out of fear and suspicion.

†Obstupefa·ctive, *a.* *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *obstupefact-* (see prec.) + -ive.] Tending to stupefy.

a 1633 Abp. Abbot (J.), The force of it is obstupefactive, and no other.

Obstupefy (ŏbstiū·pĭfəi), *v.* [f. L. *obstupefacĕre* (see above), after Stupefy.] *trans.* To stupefy, esp. mentally.

1613 Jackson *Creed* i. xii. § 1 So had the diuels..sought to work wonders about the Egyptian idols, which did obstupifie the people. 1660 H. More *Myst. Godliness* iv. i. 138 Some Lethargical or obstupifying disease. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 36. 2/1 To Paradigmatize and explain all obstupifying Quiddities. 1839 C. Pritchard *Occas. Th. Astron.* 167 You cannot obstupefy such a man.

†Obstupe·scence. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *obstupēscent-em*, pr. pple. of *obstupēscĕre* (*obstipēscĕre*) to become stupefied: see -ence.] The condition of being in a stupor.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 52 b/2 The obstupescence and feare wherwithe the fayntc-harted are oftentimes taken. 1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Obstupescentia*, old term for..that state when the patient remains still, with open eyes, as if astonished, and neither moves or speaks; obstupescence. 1892 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

†Obstuprate, *v.* *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. ppl. stem of L. *obstuprāre*, f. *ob-* (Ob- 1 b) + *stuprāre* to ravish.] *trans.* To ravish; = Constuprate.

1658 Bromhall *Treat. Specters* iv. 265 Snatching a ring from her father that did obstuprate her, delivered it to her Nurse.

Obtain (ŏbtē·n), *v.* Forms: 5–6 ob-, op-, -teyne, -tayne, -teigne, -teygne, (5 optyne), 6 obtaigne, obtaine, (*Sc.* obtene, obtine, optene), 6–7 obteine, -taine, (optain(e, 7 *Sc.* obtean), 6- obtain. [ME. *obteine*, *-teyne*, *-tene*, a. F. *obten-ir* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *obtinēre*, f. *ob-* (Ob- 1 b) + *tenēre* to hold, keep. Cf. Contain.]

1. *trans.* To come into the possession or enjoyment of (something) by one's own effort, or by request; to procure or gain, as the result of purpose and effort: hence, generally, to acquire, get.

c 1425 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 2085 And so the vyctory shall ye obteyne. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 291 Men of Norway..saylenge from Denmarke, opteynede and inhabite that grownde, callenge hit Normandy. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* x. 40 [Eneas] opteyned her grace for to soiourne. 1526 Tindale *Matt.* v. 7 Blessed are the merciful: for they shall obteyne mercy. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* Coll. 2 3rd Sund. aft. Trin., Graunt that those thynges which we aske faithfully we maye obteine effectually. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* ii. xxvii. 154 Obtaining Pardon by Mony, or other rewards. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* III. 278 Gilded shillings..had obtained the name of Bath guineas. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 223 The precipitate obtained is sulphite of barytes. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* i. xx. 138, I climbed..to obtain a general view of the surrounding scene. 1890 Mercier *Sanity & Insanity* x. 261 The process of obtaining a livelihood.

b. With *obj. cl.* expressing what is granted in answer to a request. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 397 Opteynynge unnethe of God that ye sawles of the monastery scholde be salvede. 1460 Capgrave *Chron.* 235 The abbot opteyned that there schuld no priioure longing to Seynt Albonne be compelled for to gadere the dymes to the King. *a* 1648 Ld. Herbert *Hen. VIII* (1683) 318 They obtained that Francisco Sforza should be admitted to the Emperors presence. 1737 Whiston *Josephus Hist.* i. xvi. § 7 Macheras..earnestly begged and obtained that he would be reconciled. 1844 Kinglake *Eothen* 101, I obtained that all of them..should sit at the table.

†c. With *inf. obj.* expressing what is got *from*, *of* a person; = to prevail upon. *Obs.*

1681 Dryden *Abs. & Achit.* To Rdr, I could not obtain from myself to show Absalom unfortunate. 1748 Richardson *Pamela* III. 227 The Gentlemen..obtained of Miss to play several Tunes on the Spinnet. 1751 *Female Foundling* I. 172 It was with Difficulty..I had obtained from myself to have this Conversation.

d. *absol.* (Cf. 4.)

1526 Tindale 1 *Cor.* ix. 24 So runne that ye maye obtayne. 1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* i. Wks. (Rtldg.) 73/1 *Echo*.. Vouchsafe me, I may do him these last rites... *Mer.* Thou dost obtain. 1854 Whittier *Hermit of the Thebaid* iii, The simple heart, that freely asks In love, obtains.

†2. a. With *pa. pple.* as *compl.* To procure something to be done: = Get *v.* 28 a. b. With *inf.* as *compl.* To induce, prevail upon (a person) *to do* something: = Get *v.* 30. *Obs. rare.*

1425 *Paston Lett.* I. 21 Sir John Paston..hath optyned me condempnyd to hym in ccc[vij] marcz. 1592 *Nobody & Somebody* 595 in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 300 He..will not be obtaind To take upon him this Realmes government.

†3. To gain, win (a battle or other contest).

a 1470 Tiptoft *Cæsar* i. (1530) 2 All the battels which he obteynyd in France. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* i. 4 That memorable Sea-battell there obtained against the Turk. *a* 1649 Winthrop *Hist. New Eng.* (1853) II. 142, I might have obtained the cause I had in hand.

4. *intr.* To win the victory, gain the day, prevail; to succeed, prosper. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1425 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 1311 When olde Attropos had seen and herde..How Vertew had opteynyd. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* i. xxxiv. 134 Pes, herynge.. that mercy, hir sistre, myght not opteyne ne prevayle in hir purpose. 1526 R. Whytford *Martirloge* (1893) 74 For whose eleccyon was a sysme, but he obteyned, and well ruled. 1642 Milton *Apol. Smect.* Wks. (1847) 79/2 Too credulous is the confuter, if he think to obtain with me. 1701 Swift *Contests Nobles & Comm. Athens & Rome* iii, This, though it failed at present, yet afterwards obtained. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* vii. 56 Less prosperously the second suit obtain'd.

5. To attain to, get as far as, reach, gain. †a. *intr.* with *to*, *unto*: To get to. *Obs.*

1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 37 Aske forgeuenesse.. of god, and in thy self so doyng, thou mayest opteyne vnto hys grace. 1555 Eden *Decades* To Rdr. (Arb.) 51 Salomon..obteyned by his nauigations to Ophir. 1581 Sidney *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 34 The Poets haue obtained to the..top of their profession. 1625 Bacon *Ess., Simulation* (Arb.) 507 If a Man cannot obtaine to that Iudgment.

b. *trans.* To attain, reach, gain. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1589 Hakluyt *Voy.* 817 His consorts, whereof one..hath not long since obtayned his port. 1733 P. Shaw tr. *Bacon's De Sap. Vet.* iii. Expl., Philos. Wks. I. 561 The End is seldom obtained. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 316 If once the lama obtains the rocky precipice. 1830 Scott *Demonol.* (1831) 384 The vivacity of fancy..dies within us when we obtain the age of manhood.

†c. with *inf.* To attain or come *to be*, *to do*, etc.; to get opportunity, permission, ability, etc. *to do* something; to succeed in doing something. *Obs.*

1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 1815, I trust we shall optaine To do you servyce. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* (1622) 35 Clitophon by vehement importuntie obtained to goe with him. *a* 1688 Cudworth *Immut. Mor.* (1731) 117 The weaker Murmurs..cannot obtain to be heard. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 7 It was not without much importunity that we obtain'd to have the use of a dry part of the House.

†6. To hold; to possess; to occupy. [A Latin sense.] *Obs.*

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 92 To haue and opteyne hem yn my lappe or holde hem in my harmys. *c* 1530 Ld. Berners *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 458 Who shal kepe and obtaine this countre after vs, syth that Arthur..is deed. 1671 Milton *P. R.* i. 87 He who obtains the Monarchy of Heav'n. 1710 Berkeley *Princ. Human Knowl.* i. § 121 Varying the signification of each figure [in Arabic notation] according to the place it obtains.

7. *intr.* To prevail; to be prevalent, customary, or established; to be in force or in vogue; to hold good, have place, subsist, exist. [? Allied to 4 or 6.]

1618 Hales *Gold Rem.* ii. (1673) 66 Their opinions have now obtained for a hundred years. 1640 Bp. Hall *Humb. Remonstr.* 17 That forme of Episcopall Government, which hath hitherto obtained in the Church. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* v. § 13 A practice..which obtains only among the idle part of the nation. 1764 Reid *Inquiry* i. § 3 Laws of nature which universally obtain. 1842 Grove *Corr. Phys. Forces* 75 Static equilibrium, such..as that which obtains in the two arms of a balance. 1890 Ld. Esher in *Law Times Rep.* LXIII. 731/2 The new mode, which now obtains, of drafting Acts of Parliament so as to legislate by incorporating other Acts of Parliament.

†b. *pass.* = prec. sense. *Obs. rare.*

1529 More *Dyalogs* iv. Wks. 283/1 Which thing had vndoubtedly neuer been obteined among y^ people..if god had not broughte it vp hymselfe. 1565 Jewel *Repl. Harding* (1611) 410 Him, that is the Priest, or Elder, he calleth the Sacrificer..And the same word, Sacrificer, is now obteined by Custome.

Hence **Obtai·ned** *ppl. a.*, **Obtai·ning** *vbl. sb.*

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 53 *Preamble*, Your moost victorius opteynyng agayns Richard. 1539 J. Foster in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. II. 112 For the optaynyng of hys gracyous pardon. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VII*, 4 In the very begynnyng of his newe obteyned reigne. *a* 1691 Boyle *Hist. Air* (1692) 19 Whether these obtained substances ought to be looked upon as true air. 1875 Whitney *Life Lang.* ii. 23 The advantage won by the mind in the obtaining of a language.

Obtainable (ŏbtē·năb'l), *a.* [f. prec. + -able.] That may be obtained or got; procurable.

1617 Hieron *Wks.* II 198 We see which is the onely loy: we see it is obtaineable. 1794 G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxxi. 285 Effects..by no means obtainable by the moving force immediately applied. 1879 Proctor *Pleas. Ways Sc.* i. 4 At all obtainable temperatures, and under all obtainable conditions of pressure.

Obtainal (ŏbtē·năl). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -al.] = Obtainment.

1803 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* I. 355 That commerce..which is carried on with the richest nation..is most favourable to the obtainal of capital. 1869 *Daily News* 20 Mar., The obtainal of a supplementary charter, to enable the University [of London] to grant certificates of proficiency to women. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 22 June 2/2 The concentration of all efforts on the obtainal of high prices for landlords selling their estates.

Obtai·nance. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ance.] = Obtainment.

1846 H. W. Torrens *Rem. Mil. Hist.* 110 The great and only resource for the obtainance of victory.

Obtainer (ŏbtē·nəı). [f. as prec. + -er 1.] One who obtains; a gainer, winner; a getter.

1540 in R. G. Marsden *Sel. Pl. Crt. Adm.* (1894) I. 96 The obtayner therof owyth by the said custom..to be preferryd *omnibus aliis creditoribus*. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VII*, 26 b, The more renowmed is the glory, and the fame more immortall of the vanquisher and obteyner. 1652 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* ii. vi. (1739) 32 All obtainers of provisions in the Court at Rome. 1755 Johnson, *Obtainer*, he who obtains. 1861 Cosmo Innes *Sk. Early Scotch Hist.* 259 The obtainer of the Papal and Royal privileges for the University.

Obtai·ning, *ppl. a.* [f. Obtain *v.* + -ing 2.] That obtains; winning; prevailing, prevalent (*obs.*).

1682 T. Flatman *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 77 (1713) II. 224 The Word Confirmation, in the Grammatical and most obtaining sense, signifies a strengthening or corroborating. 1803 Mary Charlton *Wife & Mistress* I. 191 A charming creature, who sings like an angel, and will be very obtaining ..when she gets amongst them! *Ibid.* IV. 121 The result of the experiment will very shortly, prove it, .. I believe it is on the eve of becoming very obtaining.

Obtainment (ŏbtē·nmĕnt). [f. as prec. + -ment.] The action of obtaining or getting.

1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* li. 12 For obteynment of forgivenesse of his sinnes. 1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 33 Every one is delighted in the obtainement of what he loves. 1802–12 Bentham *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) I. 224 A species of fraudulent obtainment, the punishment of which consisted of transportation for three years. 1884 H. Spencer in *Contemp. Rev.* July 39 Nutrition presupposes obtainment of food.

b. Something obtained.

1829 E. Jesse *Jrnl. Naturalist* 55 Grants from manorial lords for permission thus to feed them [swine] were recorded with care as valuable obtainments.

Obtalmia, obs. form of Ophthalmia.

Obtect (ŏbte·kt), *a.* *Entom. rare*⁻°. [ad. L. *obtect-us* covered over: see next.] = next.

In mod. Dicts.

Obtected (ŏbte·ktĕd), *ppl. a.* *Entom.* [f. L. *obtect-us*, pa. pple. of *obtegĕre* to cover over + -ed.]

a. Covered by a neighbouring part, as the hemielytra of some *Hemiptera* by the enlarged scutellum. b. Applied to the form of pupa characteristic of the *Lepidoptera*, in which the limbs, etc. of the future insect are indistinctly discernible through the outer covering (opp. to *coarctate*); in later use sometimes extended to all pupæ in which the whole body and limbs are enclosed in a horny case (including *coarctate*). Also said of the metamorphosis in which such pupæ occur.

1816 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 52 Those of all lepidopterous insects..by Linné are denominated obtected pupæ. 1826 *Ibid.* IV. 335 Obtected (*Obtecta*). When the Hemelytra are covered by a scutelliform mesothorax. *Ibid.* 431 Metamorphosis incomplete. Metamorphosis obtected. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 152 The obtected pupa is either angular, as in the majority of *Lepidoptera* with club-shaped antennæ..or it is conical, as in *Sphinx*.

Obtectovenose (ŏbte·ktovĭnōu·s), *a.* *Bot.* [f. L. *obtect-us* covered over, veiled + *vēnōsus* Venous, f. *vēna* vein.] Applied to a leaf having the principal and longitudinal veins connected by simple cross-veins. 1866 Lindley in *Treas. Bot.*

Obtemper (ŏbte·mpəı), *v.* [a. F. *obtempér-er* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) ad. L. *obtemperāre* to obey, f. *ob-* (Ob- 1 a) + *temperāre* to quality, temper, to restrain oneself.]

1. To comply with, yield to, submit to, obey; now only in *Sc. Law*, to obey (a judgement or order of a court). a. *trans.*

c 1489 Caxton *Blanchardyn* xxv. 93 But for to obtempre youre request, for this tyme I graunte hym his lyf. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 12 The lordis. wald nocht obtemper his command. 1637–50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 59 Being asked, if he would obtemper and obey the Act of the Assemblie. 1728 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 402 Refusing to obtemper the Acts of Assembly. 1884 *Edinburgh Courant* 12 Mar. 2/2 Lord Adam, granted decree of Absolvitor, pursuer having failed to obtemper Lord Fraser's order.

†b. *intr.* with *to*: To be obedient. *Obs.*

1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) ii. 185 b/1 To theyr wycked wylles..to obtempre or be agreable. 1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 91 Kinnatil, devotely obtemperand to Sanct Colme, randerit his saule to God. 1534 Hudson *Du Bartas' Judith* Ded., The fervent desire I had to obtemper vnto your Majesties commandement.

†2. *trans.* To temper, restrain. *Obs. rare.*

1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 94 Thir tuo kingis wald nocht heir thair desyre, Nor 3it no way obtemper wald thair ire.

†Obtemperate, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* Also 6–7 *Sc.* -at. [ad. L. *obtemperāt-us*, pa. pple. of *obtemperāre*:

see prec.] a. as *adj.* Obedient, submissive. b. as *Sc. pa. pple.* of next: Obeyed, complied with.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 213 The body scholde be.. obtemperate [*Trev.* buxom] to the sawle. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* I. (1822) 51 Ye wald sone have obtemperat, and obeyit my chargis. 1676 Row *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 446 Others who had not obtemperat the act.

Obtemperate (ɒbte·mpĕrēt), *v.* [f. L. *obtemperāt-*, ppl. stem of *obtemperāre*: see Obtemper.]

1. = Obtemper 1. a. *trans.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 219 Duke Harolde, thenkynge better to obtemperate and favoure the cuntre rather then the private profite of his broher. 1611 Cotgr., *Obtemperer*, to obtemperate, obey. 1653 A. Wilson *Jas. I*, 104 The King had fit Instruments..that could fit and obtemperate the Kings humour. 1766 W. Gordon *Gen. Counting-ho.* 340 When the order given is obtemperated by acceptance. 1865 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 343 After a violent quarrel the guides obtemperated his commands.

b. *intr.* with *to*: To be obedient.

c 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 1036 Desiryng..to obtemperate to his pleasur & affection. 1884 A. A. Watts *Life Alaric Watts* I. 33 To this suggestion he flatly declined to obtemperate. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 20 July 64/1 The Marxists refused to obtemperate to any such demand.

† 2. = Obtemper 2. *Sc. Obs. rare.*

1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* iii. 283 Quhairfoir we wald that 3e obtemperat 3our will with wit, and 3our mind mitigat.

So † **Obte·mperance, † Obtempera·tion.** *Obs.*

1623 Cockeram, *Obtemperance*, obeying. 1611 Cotgr., *Obtemperation*, obtemperation, obedience. 1658 Phillips, *Obtemperation*, an obeying, a yielding obedience.

† **Obte·nd,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *obtend-ĕre* to spread in front of, f. *ob-* (Ob- 1 a) + *tendĕre* to stretch.]

1. *trans.* To put forward as a statement, reason, etc.; to pretend, allege, maintain.

1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xl. 33 The force of men gif ony will obtend, Kinred, or friends to be ane gaird maist strang, All is bot vane. 1609 Hume *Admonit.* in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* 574 Ye obtende also the releif of the Kirk. 1700 Dryden *Iliad* I. 161 Obtending heav'n for whate'er ills befal.

2. To hold out; to present in opposition; to oppose.

1697 Dryden *Æneid* x. 126 And for a Man obtend an empty Cloud. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* xxii. 88 Draw forth your swords, And to his shafts obtend these ample boards.

Obtenebrate (ɒbte·nĭbrēt), *v.* [f. L. *obtenebrāt-*, ppl. stem of *obtenebrāre* to darken, f. *ob-* (Ob- 1 a, b) + *tenebrāre* to make dark, *tenebræ* darkness.] *trans.* To cast a shadow over; to overshadow, shade, darken.

1611 Cotgr., *Obtenebrer*, to obtenebrate, obscure, darken. 1626 Ailesbury *Passion-serm.* 29 In Mount Calvary all is obtenebrated. 1649 Bulwer *Pathomyot.* I. vi. 35 Rationation, which should direct and moderate the phansie, is more obtenebrated. 1819 H. Busk *Vestriad* I. 518 Clouds obtenebrate the solar light.

Obtenebra·tion. [ad. late L. *obtenebrātiōn-em*, n. of action from *obtenebrāre*: see prec.] The action of overshadowing, or condition of being overshadowed; darkening.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 725 In every Megrim, or Vertigo, there is an Obtenebration joyned with a Semblance of Turning Round. 1669 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* I. iii. x. 99 The Obtenebration of the Sun, Moon, Stars, and Light. 1881 E. M. Boddy *Hist. Salt* ii 25 The dense obtenebration with which the object is surrounded.

† **Obte·nebrize,** *v.* [See -ize.] = Obtenebrate.

1653 W. Sclater *2nd Fun. Serm.* (1654) 13 The Beauty of the Saints is much obtenebrized and obscured.

† **Obte·nsion.** *Obs. rare*—°. [n. of action from L. *obtendĕre* to Obtend: cf. *extension*; the L. form was *obtentio*] The action of obtending.

1755 Johnson. (No quotation.)

† **Obte·nt,** *sb. Obs.* [a. OF. *obtent* (in phr. *pour obtent de* out of regard to), ad. L. *obtentu-s* a spreading before, pretext, pretence, f. ppl. stem of *obtendĕre* to Obtend.] Purpose, intent.

1430–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 53 Origenes..did gelde hym selfe..for the obtente and wille of chastite.

† **Obte·nt,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *obtent-us*, pa. pple. of *obtinēre* to Obtain.] Obtained, procured.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* Harl. Contin. (Rolls) VIII. 463 Absente ..withowte licence obtente off theire prelates.

Obtention (ɒbte·nʃən). [a. F. *obtention* (1525 in Godef.), n. of action from *obtenir*, L. *obtinēre*, *obtent-* to Obtain: cf. *detention*, *retention*.] The action of obtaining; obtainment.

1624 F. White *Repl. Fisher* 521 The Fathers .. speake of obtention and impetration. 1712 *Light to Blind* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 148 Not satisfied with the obtention of those litle advanced posts. 1790 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Ep. to Sylv. Urban* Wks. 1812 II. 272 *note*, Interest made for the obtention of this Honour. 1815 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* (1876) IV. 311 He aspired at its obtention, a word I make for my passing convenience. 1886 *Athenæum* 19 June 811/2 Their obtention of capitulations with the empire.

Obtest (ɒbte·st), *v.* [ad. L. *obtestā-rī* to call to witness, to protest by, f. *ob* on account of + *testārī* to bear witness, call upon as witness. Cf. OF. *obtester* (*c* 1350 in Godef.).]

1. *trans.* To call upon in the name or for the sake of something sacred, to charge solemnly, adjure; to beg earnestly, beseech, entreat, implore, supplicate (a person *that* . . ., or *to do* something).

a 1548 Hall *Chron.* (1809) 447 He earnestly obtested desyred and prayed him that he would..send some one. 1637 Rutherford *Lett.* (1862) I. 345, I beseech and obtest you in the Lord to make conscience of rash and passionate oaths. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* xii. 436 Thus obtesting heav'n I mourn'd aloud. 1819 Scott *Leg. Montrose* xviii, Several other Chiefs ..conjured and obtested their Chieftain to leave them .. to the leading of Ardenvohr and Auchenbreck. *a* 1847 Macvey Napier *Sel. Corr.* (1879) 66 To obtest you to secrecy by every form of conjuration.

† b. To beg earnestly for, beseech, entreat, implore (a thing). *Obs. rare.*

1577 Northbrooke *Dicing* (1843) 6, I humble obtest your friendlie countenance. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* xi. 151 Now suppliants..Obtest his clemency.

2. To call (the Deity, etc.) to witness; to appeal to in confirmation of a statement. *rare.*

1652 Biggs *New Disp.* P 7, I may safely obtest the highest. 1761–2 Hume *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. lix. 4.0 He obtested heaven and earth that his devoted attachment to the parliament had rendered him so odious in the army, that [etc.].

3. *intr.* or *absol.*, or with dependent clause: a. To make earnest supplication or entreaty; b. To call heaven to witness, to protest.

1650 Baxter *Saints' R.* iv. iii. (1662) 656 He in vain obtested with them, that they should take in good part, what was delivered with a good intention. 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 697 She obtested, that being a Woman, and so both by Sex and Fortune, exempt from troubles, and as she her self believed, maintaining no false Opinion [etc.]. 1667 Waterhouse *Fire Lond.* 173 Whose primitive Reformers.. if they could be raised up now to hear them, would obtest against them. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* xvii. 281 Fumes us heav'd His hands obtesting. 1826 J. R. Best *Four Yrs France* 87, I detest, or obtest, against all revolutions. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. vii. v, Deputies, putting forth head, obtest, conjure.

Hence **Obte·sting** *ppl. a.*

1597 J King *On Jonas* (1618) 19 Whom he had..chidden, with so fatherly a spirit, and such obtesting protestations. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. vii. v, Obtesting Deputies obtest vainly.

† **Obtestate,** *v Obs. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *obtestārī*: see prec.] = prec.

1613 R. Cawdrey *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Obtestate*, humbly to beseech, or to call to witnesse. 1632 Vicars tr. *Virgil* iv 108 Reudie to die, the Gods she obtestates.

Obtestation (ɒbtestē·ʃən). [ad. L. *obtestātiōn-em*, n. of action from *obtestārī* to Obtest: cf. OF. *obtestation* (15th c. in Godef.).] The action or an act of obtesting.

1. A charging or beseeching by some sacred name; solemn adjuration, entreaty, or supplication.

1531 Elyot *Gov.* II. xii, With whiche wordes, obtestations, and teares... Titus constrayned .. such obtesting protestations. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. vii. v, Obtesting Deputies obtest vainly.

2. The action of calling (the Deity, etc.) to witness; a solemn appeal or asseveration in confirmation of a statement; protestation.

a 1555 Ridley *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 84 Note what a solemn obtestation God useth. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 221 By way of . obtestation or taking God and the world to witnes. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 14. 261 That Form of Obtestation .. by Jupiter and the Gods. 1814 Scott *Ess., Drama* (1874) 144 Frequent prayers and obtestations of the Deity. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* II. i. viii, They made oath and obtestation to stand faithfully by one another.

† **Obte·xed,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—°. [f. L. *obtexĕre* to weave over.]

1623 Cockeram, *Obtexed*, weaued.

Obtick, obs. form of Optic.

† **Obto·rtion.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *obtortiōn-em*, n. of action from *obtorquē-re* to twist awry, f. *ob-* (Ob- 1 b) + *torquēre* to twist.] A twisting, distortion, wresting, perversion.

a 1656 Bp. Hall *Pref. Revel. Unrevealed*, Those strange obtortions of some particular prophecies to private interests.

† **Obtra·ctuous,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [Erroneously f. L. *obtrectātu-s*, f. *obtrectāre*: see next and -ous.] Slanderous, calumnious.

1537 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 141 [He] seid, How sey you, syrs? with obtractuouse words.

† **Obtre·ct,** *v. Obs.* Also **obtract.** [ad. L. *obtrectāre* to disparage, detract from, f. *ob-* (Ob- 1 b) + *tractāre* to drag, haul.] *trans.* To detract from: to disparage, decry.

1596 J. Trussell *Pref. Poem* in *Southwell's Tri. Death*, Sith then the worke is worthie of your view, Obtract not him which for your good it pend. 1612 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* iii. 2 When men will speake their pleasure of men absent, obtrecting and detracting from them. 1617 Middleton & Rowley *Fair Q.* IV. i, Thou dost obtract my flesh and blood.

† **Obtrecta·tion.** *Obs.* Also -tract-. [ad. L. *obtrectātiōn-em*, n. of action from *obtrectāre*: see prec. Cf. F. *obtrectation* (14th c. in Godef.).] Detraction, disparagement, slander, calumny.

1563–83 Foxe *A. & M.* 693/1 Charging also the Prelates and Priests for their slandrous obtrectations, and vndeserued contumelies. 1608 Willet *Hexapla Exod.* 418 Priuie slaundering, and obtrectation of them that are absent. 1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 223 [Lydiate] defended it against the obtractations of Joseph Scaliger. 1700 Astry tr. *Saavedra-Faxardo* I. 103 Obtrectation is a sign of Liberty in a Commonwealth.

† **O·btrectator.** *Obs.* [a. L. *obtrectātor*, agent-n. f. *obtrectāre*: see Obtrect. Cf. F. *obtrectateur* (15th c. in Godef.).] A traducer, detractor.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 255 The grete Pompeius .. was not perseuerante for drede of obtrectatores [*metu obtrectatorum*]. *a* 1670 Hackett *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 95 Some were .. a great deal more laborious in their cure than their obtrectators. 1679 L. Addison *1st St. Mahumedism* 87 That they be no obtrectators, or given to Calumny and Back-biting.

† **Obtre·ctor.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [For *obtrecter*, f. Obtrect *v.*, the suffix being assimilated to the L. *-or* of agent-nouns, as in *corrector*.] = prec.

1563–83 Foxe *A. & M.* 302/2 They as wicked confederatours were, obtrectours of hys worthy laud and fame.

Obtriangular (ɒbtrəiæ·ngĭŭlăr), *a. Nat. Hist.* [Ob- 2.] Triangular in form, with the apex downwards, or at the base of the organ or part.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. xxxii. 324 The fourth joint is very large and obtriangular.

Obtrigonal (ɒbtrĭ·gŏnăl), *a. Nat. Hist.* [Ob- 2.] = prec. Also **Obtri·gonate** *a.*

1819 G. Samouelle *Entomol. Compend.* 193 Opatrum .. maxillary palpi with their last joint obtrigonate. 1856–8 W. Clark *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 323 Antennæ moderate, third joint .. obtrigonal. *Ibid.* 672 Shell oblong, oval or obtrigonal.

† **Obtri·te,** *a. Obs. rare*—°. [ad. L. *obtrītus*, pa. pple. of *obterĕre* to bruise, crush.] Worn, bruised; trodden under foot (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656). Hence † **Obtri·tion,** 'a bruising, or wearing away against anything' (Phillips, 1658).

Obtrude (ɒbtrū·d), *v.* [ad. L. *obtrūd-ĕre*, f. *ob-* (Ob- 1 b) + *trūdĕre* to thrust.]

1. *trans.* To thrust forth; to eject, push out. Also *refl.*

1613 R. Cawdrey *Table Alph* (ed. 3), *Obtrude*, thrust with violence. 1648 Earl Rutland in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 3 Reasons why I ought not to be obtruded from my house at Belvoir 1764 Dunn in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 115, I thought I saw a little dull tremulous vibration obtrude itself on the limb of the Sun. 1823 *Examiner* 15 Mar. 165/2 He .. ripped him open, and the bowels obtruded themselves.

2. To thrust forward forcibly or unduly; to thrust (a matter, a person, his presence, etc.) *upon* any one. Const. *on*, *upon*, *into* († *to*, *unto*).

c 1555 Harpsfield *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 86 To reject such definitions as by most wise .. men have been delivered unto us, and to obtrude to us other, partly their own. *a* 1592 H. Smith *Wks.* (1867) II. 431 As for their traditions, which they cannot prove, but obtrude unto us without testimony of Scriptures, let us contemn them. 1654 Bramhall *Just Vind.* i. (1661) 2 To attempt .. to obtrude any forrein Jurisdiction upon us. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) I. 362 A man of low birth and high pride, obtruded on them..by the king for their general. 1791 Paine *Rights of Man* (ed 4) 79 Who, then, art thou, .. that obtrudest thine insignificance between the soul of man and its Maker? 1840 Thirlwall *Greece* VII. lvi. 185 Advice was obtruded on him. 1876 Holland *Sev. Oaks* xvii. 257 She asked Mr. Balfour if she could have the liberty to obtrude a matter of business upon him. 1878 Gladstone *Prim. Homer* xiii. 142 With Homer the maker's mark never obtrudes the maker, or places him between the reader and the theme.

b. *refl.*

1754 Edwards *Freed. Will* iv. vii. 242 A Diversity and Order of distinct Parts..does as naturally obtrude itself on our Imagination, in one Case as the other. 1817 *Parl. Deb.* 756 Mr. Blake said, it was with much diffidence he obtruded himself again upon the attention of the House. 1847 Makepeace *Mon. Rit.* III. 86 *note*, Subordinate officials, who.. obtruded themselves into matters beyond their office.

c. *intr.* (for *refl.*). To be or become obtrusive; to intrude, force oneself.

1579 Fenton *Guicciard.* I. (1579) 7 To remember .. with what wrongs and iniuries the familie of Aragon had obtruded upon his father. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* III. I. 232 With his instances and importunity, he seem'd in some measure to obtrude upon the Colledge. *a* 1745 Swift *Will. II*, Lett. 1768 IV. 269 Either by not thinking of religion at all; or, if it will obtrude, by putting it out of countenance. 1844 R. H. Dana *Changes of Home* xlix, A little farther I Let us not obtrude Upon her sorrows' holy solitude.

Hence **Obtru·ded** *ppl. a.*, **Obtru·ding** *vbl. sb.*

1649 Milton *Eikon.* xv. Wks. (1851) 451 The greatest part of Protestants were against him and his obtruded settlement. 1659 Bp. Walton *Consid. Considered* 151 Here is no obtruding of any Various Reading out of a MS. which is not. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* (1883) 134 He could crush by passion and energy such obtruding fancies.

Obtru·der. [f. prec. + -er [1].] One who obtrudes or thrusts forward in an importunate or unwelcome manner.

1638 *Penit. Conf.* vii. (1657) 144 Hath caused the busie obtruders thereof to be suspected. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* I. 3 They are Teachers, Abettors, or Obtruders of such practices or principles upon pretence of Religion. 1879 T. P. O'Connor *Ld. Beaconsfield* 107 The rude and calculating obtruder of self forces you to his wishes.

Obtru·ncate, *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *obtruncāt-us*, pa. pple. of *obtruncāre*: see next.] Cut short.

1805 *London Cries* 34 Those props, on which the knees obtruncate stand, That crutch ill-wielded in the widow'd hand.

Obtruncate (ɒbtrʊŋkēt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *obtruncāre* to cut off, lop away, f. *ob-* (Ob- 1 b, c) + *truncāre* to cut off, maim.] *trans.* To cut or

lop off the head or top of; to top, decapitate. Hence **Obtru·ncated** *ppl. a.*, **Obtrunca·tion.**

1623 COCKERAM, *Obtruncate*, to cut off ones head. *Obtruncation*, a cutting off. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 465 The Female [Vipe] satiated with pleasure obtruncates the male. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* V. iii, The proudest pyramid of them all..has lost its apex, and stands obtruncated in the traveller's horizon. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* I. 66 Rustic chairs..ponderously fashioned out of the stumps of obtruncated trees.

O·btrunca·tor. *rare.* [Agent-n. in L. form from L. *obtruncāre*: see prec.] One who cuts off.

a 1864 LANDOR in *Athenæum* (1889) 23 Nov. 707/3 The English King..obtruncator of conjugal heads.

Obtrusion (ɒbtrū·ʒən). [f. L. *obtrūsiōn-em*, n. of action f. *obtrūdĕre* to OBTRUDE.] The action of obtruding.

1. The forcible pushing or thrusting (of anything) into any space or place, or against anything else.

1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) II. 362 Stimulated into motion by the obtrusions of surrounding bodies. 1875 KINGLAKE *Crimea* V. i. (1877) 225 Liprandi's obtrusion of troops in the direction of the Heights.

2. The importunate obtruding or thrusting of some one or something (upon one, or upon one's attention); also *concr.* something thus thrust upon one.

1641 'SMECTYMNUUS' *Answ.* vii. (1653) 34 The Obtrusion of a Bishop upon the Church of Alexandria without the..vote of the Clergie or People is Condemned by Athanasius. 1649 MILTON *Eikon* xi. Wks. (1851) 417 Those violent and merciless obtrusions which for almost twenty yeares he had bin forcing upon tender consciences by all sorts of Persecution. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 103 P 7 Disturbed by the obtrusion of new ideas. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* XI. 491 The obtrusion of these topics upon persons not conversant with professional technicalities.

b. The forcing of oneself or one's company upon any one.

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* xvi. (1599) 763 He was at last made Pope notwithstanding the many obtrusions and emulations of the most auncient Cardinals. 1834 G. BENNETT *Wand. N. S. W.* II. viii, On the approach of danger, or on the obtrusion of strangers. 1858 HOGG *Life Shelley* II. 343 There was no end of obtrusion: the word intrusion is not strong enough.

Obtrusive (ɒbtrū·siv), *a.* [f. L. *obtrūs-*, ppl. stem of *obtrūdĕre* to OBTRUDE + -IVE.]

1. Projecting so as to be in the way.

1842 T. MARTIN *My Namesake* in *Fraser's Mag.* Dec., Bang went my haunch against an obtrusive angle of my bed.

2. Characterized by forcibly thrusting (oneself, one's opinions, etc.) into notice or prominence; forward; unduly prominent.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 534 Not obvious, not obtrusive, but retir'd, The more desirable. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1817) II. 246 Human institutions appear to be, and often are, the obvious and obtrusive causes of much mischief to society. 1840 MALCOM *Prov.* 47/1 The beggars..are seldom obtrusive, but a donation to one will bring several upon you. 1872 MINTO *Eng. Prose Lit.* II. i. 227 An obtrusive profession of his faith.

Obtrusively (ɒbtrū·sivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY [2].] In an obtrusive manner; so as to obtrude.

1828 in WEBSTER. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* x. II. 646 His advice was never asked, and, when obtrusively and importunately offered, was coldly received. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* vii, One or two gentlemen glanced at me occasionally, but none stared obtrusively. 1875 *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 78 The 'Vision of Sir Launfal'..is perhaps rather too obtrusively didactic.

Obtrusiveness (ɒbtrū·sivnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being obtrusive.

1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* II. 142 Religion, or truth could never appear, without a look of absurdity..or obtrusiveness. 1863 WOOLNER *My Beautiful Lady* 19 We thread a copse where frequent brambles' spray With loose obtrusiveness from side roots stray. 1881 *Athenæum* 21 May 681/3 He complains of the obtrusiveness of the natives, and more especially of the women.

† **Obtume·scence.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *ob-* + *tumēsc-ĕre* to swell up: see -ENCE.] A swelling up; swollen condition.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 236 It abates its durity and obtumescence.

Obtund (ɒbtʊ·nd), *v.* [ad. L. *obtund-ĕre* to beat against, blunt, dull, f. *ob-* (OB- 1 b) + *tundĕre* to beat. Cf. obs. F. *obtondre*, *-tundre* (*a* 1500 in Godef.).] *trans.* To blunt, deaden, dull, deprive of sharpness or vigour, render obtuse (the senses or faculties, physical qualities of things, etc.). Chiefly in medical use.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 83 Colde þingis whiche..obtunden or casten bach þe scharpnes of þe same vlcus. 1472 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* Pref. in Ashm. (1652) 121 Whose Luminos Bames obtundyth our speculation. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* viii. 164 Nothing..doth so greatly obtunde and weaken the natiue heate..as a fastidious fulnesse of the stomacke. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 347 This passage, if there had been any force in the former, does quite obtund it. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 36 Crayfish, Crabs and Lobsters..obtund the acidity of Vinegar it self. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 78 P 4 No man can at pleasure obtund or invigorate his senses. *a* 1836 D. M'NICOLL *Inquiry Stage* Wks. (1837) 120 The moral sensibility of the character is..obtunded. 1872 COHEN *Dis. Throat* 271 The sense of smell is obtunded.

† **b.** To deafen, din (the ears). *Obs. rare.*

1645 [see OBTUNDING below]. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. (1737) 231 I'll not too many Verbs effund, Nor with our Ills your Auricles obtund.

Hence **Obtu·nding** *ppl. a.*, deadening, deafening.

1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 363 John-a-Noaks and John-a-Stiles..have fill'd our Law-books with the obtunding story of their suits and trials. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* III. 85 The Heart-burn..is rather to be corrected with obtunding and alterative Medicines. 1896 *Scotsman* 11/6 Obtunding or anaesthetic properties.

Obtundent (ɒbtʊ·ndĕnt), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [ad. L. *obtundent-em*, pr. pple. of *obtundĕre* to OBTUND.]

a. *adj.* Having the property of dulling sensibility.

b. *sb.* A substance used to dull sensibility or allay irritation; a demulcent.

[1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Obtundentia*, a word used by some authors to express such medicines as are given to obtund, or edulcorate the acrimony of the humors.] 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci., &c.*, *Obtundents*, mucilaginous, oily and other bland medicines, supposed to sheathe parts from acrimony, and to blunt that of certain morbid secretions. 1864 WEBSTER cites FORSYTH. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Obtundent*, I. *a.* Dulling; blunting.

† **Obtu·rant,** *ppl. a. Her. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *obturant*, pr. pple. of *obturer*, ad. L. *obtūrāre* to stop up.] Stopping, closing. (Const. as pple.)

1572 HOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 62 b, The field is Gules, an Aspe obturant her eares d'Or.

† **Obtu·rate,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *obturāt-us*, pa. pple. of *obturāre*: see next.] Stopped up; *fig.* impervious.

c 1560 *Phylogamus* in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) I. p. cxvi, O poet rare and recent..Obtused and obturate, Obumbylate, obdurate.

Obturate (ɒbtiū·reɪt, ɒ·btiu-), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *obtūrāre* to stop up, in F. *obturer*.] *trans.* To stop up, close, obstruct. Hence **Obturated** *ppl. a.*; **Obturating** *ppl. a.* (*spec.* in *Gunnery*: see OBTURATOR 2 b).

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 683 In a..Boccia well obturated, that nothing may expire. 1736 AMYAND in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIX. 334 As oft as this .Pin..did not exactly obturate the Aperture. 1859 FARRAR *Julian Home* 260 His ears were so obturated with vanity. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 192 The canals traversing the thrombus. re-establish the circulation through the obturated vein. 1884 S. V BENET in *Rep. Chief of Ordnance* 18 (Cent.), Three forms of an obturating primer have been manufactured recently at the Frankfort arsenal.

Obturation (ɒbtiuəre·ʃən). [ad. L. *obtūrātiōn-em*, n. of action from *obtūrāre* to stop up: cf. F. *obturation* (15–16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] The action of stopping up; obstruction of an opening or channel; *spec.* in *Gunnery* (cf. next, 2 b).

1620 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* III. xxxviii. (1639) 162 About the beginning of obturation and stopping, the urine is..little in quantity. 1621 COTGR., *Amafrose*, blindnesse caused by the obturation of the Opticke sinew. 1634 BP. HALL *Contempt., N. T.* iv. ii, Some are deaf by an outward obturation. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 31 Dec. 2/6 The sealing of the breech, or obturation, as it is called, is effected by an expanding steel cap on the face of the breech-screw.

Obturator (ɒ·btiureɪtəɹ). [a. med. L. *obtūrātor*, agent-n. from *obtūrāre*: see prec.; in F. *obturateur* (*c* 1550 in Paré).] Something that stops up.

1. *Anat.* (almost always *attrib.*). Name of a membrane (**obturator membrane**, or **obturator ligament**) which closes the thyroid foramen; applied also to structures connected with this, as

Obturator artery, a branch of the internal iliac artery, supplying the obturator and other muscles of the thigh; **obturator canal,** a funnel-shaped opening in the obturator membrane, through which the obturator vessels and nerves pass; **obturator foramen,** another name for the thyroid foramen, a large opening in the os innominatum, representing the division between the ischium and pubis; **obturator muscles,** two muscles (*o. externus* and *o. internus*) serving for rotation and other movements of the thigh; **obturator nerve,** a branch of the lumbar plexus, having twigs distributed to the hip and knee joints and various muscles of the thigh; **obturator vein,** a branch of the internal iliac vein, accompanying the obturator artery.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Obturator*, in anatomy, a name given to two muscles of the thigh..covering up the foramen or aperture between the os pubis and the hip-bone. 1741 MONRO *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 211 The obturator Muscles. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Obturator ligament*, is one of the proper ligaments of the ossa innominata, and fills up the great foramen ovale. 1827 ABERNETHY *Surg. Wks.* II. 218 The anterior crural and obturator nerves. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (ed. 2) 110 The Obturator ligament or Membrane is a tendino-fibrous Membrane stretched across the obturator foramen. 1872 HUMPHRY *Myology* 20 The internal obturator.

2. An artificial device for stopping an opening; *spec.* **a.** *Surg.* A plate or other contrivance for closing an opening of the body, esp. an abnormal opening, as in cleft palate. **b.** *Gunnery.* A cap, pad, or the like, used for preventing the escape of gas through a joint or hole, esp. through the breech of a cannon in firing; a gas-check. **c.** A shutter of a photographic camera. Also *attrib.*

1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc.* IX. 125 Mr. Sewill..made for me an obturator according to the following plan:—A small plate was made to accurately fit the roof of the mouth [etc.]. ..Immediately after the obturator was applied, the patient could articulate the letters *s* and *z* to perfection—sounds which she was quite unable to make before. 1887 *Brit. Jrnl. Photog.* 24 June 309/1 A new obturator or instantaneous shutter. 1891 *Cent. Dict.* s. v., A Broadwell ring, a Freire obturator, a De Bange obturator, or an Armstrong gas-check. 1894 *Times* 10 Oct. 5/1 The Chinese received the severest punishment while..struggling..to replace obturator rings.

Obtu·ratory, *a. rare.* [f. as prec.: see -ORY.] Serving to close or stop up. † *Obturatory muscles* = *obturator muscles*: see prec. 1.

1719 *Glossogr. Anglicana Nova* (ed. 2), *Obturatory Muscles*, some of those that bend the Thigh.

† **Obtu·rb,** *v. Obs. rare*[−0]. [ad. L. *obturbāre* to make turbid.] (See quot.) So † **Obturba·tion** [L. *obturbātio*].

1623 COCKERAM, *Obturbe*, to trouble. *Obturbation*, a troubling.

Obturbinate (ɒbtə·ɹbinɛt), *a. Nat. Hist.* [OB- 2.] Inversely turbinate; having the form of a top with the peg upwards. Also **Obtu·rbinated** *a.*

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 787/1 *Obturbinated.* 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Obturbinate.*

Obtusangular (ɒbtiūsæ·ŋgiʊlăɹ), *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. L. *obtūs-us* OBTUSE + ANGULAR.] = *Obtuse-angled*: see OBTUSE *a.* 5. Also † **Obtusa·ngulous** *a. Obs.*

1680 T. LAWSON *Mite into Treas.* 33 Terms of this Art,..Rectangulous, Obliquangulous, Obtusangulous. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Obtusangular.* 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* VII. § 5 Triangles..are denominated..obtusangular, acutangular, or rectangular. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. XXXV. 570 A transverse obtusangular band.

Obtuse (ɒbtiū·s), *a.* [ad. L. *obtūs-us* dulled, blunt, pa. pple. of *obtundĕre* to OBTUND. Cf. F. *obtus*, *-use* (1542 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Blunt (in various senses): opp. to *acute.*

1. *lit.* Of a blunt form; not sharp or pointed: *esp.* in *Nat. Hist.* of parts or organs of animals or plants. The opposite of *acute.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. xi(i). (Arb.) 114 Such shape as might not be sharpe..to passe as an angle, nor so large or obtuse as might not essay some issue out with one part moe then other as the rounde. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 6 Their tails are somewhat sharp (the Drones more obtuse). 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* XXXIX. 322 An Oval Glass . with a short Neck at the obtuser end. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Leaf*, *Obtuse Leaf*, one terminated by the segment of a circle. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 237 A blow with an obtuse weapon. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* i. (1858) 10 Leaves are *obtuse*, or *acute*, in the ordinary sense of those words. 1877–84 HULME *Wild Fl.* p. viii, Spur stout, and obtuse.

2. *Geom.* Of a plane angle: Greater than a right angle; exceeding 90°.

Obtuse bisectrix: the line bisecting an obtuse angle, e. g. between the optic axes of a crystal. *Obtuse cone*: a cone of which the section by a plane through the axis has an obtuse angle at the vertex. *Obtuse hyperbola*: a hyperbola lying within the obtuse angles between its asymptotes.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. def. x. 3 An obtuse angle is that which is greater then a right angle. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* III. xxi, Into two obtuser angles bended. 1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* II. v. § 18 All Salts are Angular; with Obtuse, Right, or Acute Angles. 1879 WRIGHT *Anim. Life* 6 This bone forms an obtuse angle with the pelvis.

3. *fig.* Not acutely affecting the senses; indistinctly felt or perceived; dull.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* ii. 31 The wine..carrieth the same, which otherwise is of an obtuse operation, vnto all the parts [of the body]. 1726 SWIFT *To a Lady*, Hastings heavy, dry, obtuse. 1790 CRAWFORD in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 426, I..felt an obtuse pain..in my stomach. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 126 Pain, sharp or obtuse.

4. Not acutely sensitive or perceptive; dull in feeling or intellect, or exhibiting such dullness; stupid, insensible. (In quot. 1606, Rough, unpolished: = BLUNT *a.* 4.)

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XIII. (Percy Soc.) 113, I am but yonge, it is to me obtuse Of these maters to presume to endyte. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* I. iii. Wks. 1856 I. 79, I scorne to retort the obtuse jeast of a foole. 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XVI. civ. (1612) 408 Obtuse in phrase. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 541 Thy Sense, then Obtuse, all taste of pleasure must foregoe. 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G.* ii, Obtuse in his understanding, but kind and faithful in his disposition. 1885 MATHILDE BLIND *Tarantella* I. xi. 121 We were too obtuse to understand their peculiar way of manifesting it.

5. *Comb.*, as **obtuse-angled,** having an obtuse angle or angles (also **obtuse-angular** *rare*[−0]); also in *Nat. Hist.*, with another adj., expressing a combination of forms, as **obtuse-ellipsoid.**

1660 BARROW *Euclid* I. Def. XXVII, An Amblygonium, or obtuse-angled Triangle, is that which has one angle obtuse. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Obtuse-angled Cone.* 1878 A. H. GREEN, etc. *Coal* iv. 146 The two types of fin-structure are sometimes distinguished as obtuse-lobate and acute-lobate. 1882 OGILVIE, *Obtuse-angular*, having obtuse angles.

† **Obtuse,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. In 7 *erron.* **obtuse.** [f. OBTUSE *a.*] *trans.* To blunt, to dull.

1618 HORNBY *Sir. Drunk.* (1859) 11 Bacchus, thou god of all ebriety Which dost obtuse and blunt the edge of wit.

† **Obtu·sed,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [f. prec., or f. L. *obtusus* OBTUSE *a.* + -ED [1].] Blunted, blunt, dull; = OBTUSE *a.* 1 and 4.

c 1560 [see OBTURATE *a.*]. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 26 This obtused corner, is..called the seate or foundation of the shoulder blade. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 16 Mites in Cheese..seem'd oval and obtus'd towards the tail.

Obtusely (ɒbtiū·sli), *adv.* [f. OBTUSE *a.* + -LY [2].] In an obtuse manner or degree (*lit.* or *fig.*); bluntly; dully; stupidly.

1621 COTGR., *Obtusement*, obtusely, dully, bluntly. 1763 GRAY *Lat.* in *Poems* (1775) 295 The arches are pointed, though very obtusely. 1832–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 46 The bubonous tumour is..obtusely painful. 1851–6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 266 Valves obtusely keeled. 1863

COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xiv. 360 They are as obtusely blind as earth-worms.

Obtuseness (ˈbtiū·snès). [f. as prec. + NESS.] The quality of being obtuse, bluntness, want of sharpness; usually in *fig.* sense: Dullness of feeling, apprehension, etc.; defective sensibility, stupidity.

1648 JENKYN *Blind Guide* iv. 104 The obtusenesse of the distinction. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. xl (Jod.), Nor did this arise from any insensibility, or obtuseness of his intellectual parts. 1890 H. ELLIS *Criminal* iii. 119 Gustatory obtuseness.

Obtusi- (ˈbtiūsi), combining form of L. *obtūsus* OBTUSE, as in †**Obtu·siangle** *a. Obs.*, obtuse-angled; and in some rarely used terms of *Natural Hist.*, as **Obtu·sifid** *a.* [mod L. *obtūsifidus*, after *bifidus* BIFID, etc.], divided into obtuse segments; **Obtusifo·lious** *a.* [mod.L. *obtūsifolius*, f. *folium* leaf: see -OUS], having obtuse leaves; **Obtusili·ngual** *a.* [L. *lingua* tongue], having an obtuse labium, as the bees of the division *Obtusilingues*; **Obtusi·lobus** *a.* [mod.L. *obtūsilobus*], having obtuse lobes; **Obtusipe·nnate** *a.* [mod.L. *obtūsipennis*: see -ATE 2], having obtuse wings; **Obtusiro·strate** *a.* [mod L. *obtūsirostris*], having an obtuse beak. (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1857, and *Cent. Dict.*)

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. Elem. B iij, An Obtusiangle Triangle hath one obtuse angle. *Ibid.* II. iii. M j, The Area of this Obtusiangle Isosceles.

†**Obtusion** (ˈbtiū·ʒən). *Obs.* [ad. L. *obtūsiōn-em*, n. of action from *obtundĕre* to OBTUND.] The action of blunting or dulling, or the condition of being blunted or dulled.

1605 Z. JONES *Loyer's Spectes* 56 The deception of the sight, and the obtusion of the other senses. *a* 1657 HARVEY (J.), Obtusion of the senses, internal and external.

Obtusity (ˈbtiū·sĭti). [ad. med.L. *obtūsitās*, f. *obtūs-us* OBTUSE: see -ITY. Cf. OF. *obtusité* (15th c. in Godef.).] The quality of being obtuse, obtuseness; dullness, insensibility, stupidity.

1823 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* II Jan. (1894) II xix. 165 What a terrible thing .. obtusity of sight would be to me. *a* 1849 POE *Dickens* Wks. 1864 III. 480 His combined conceit and obtusity. 1892 *Monist* II. 314 A lack of moral sense is often accompanied with an obtusity of the sense-organs.

†**Obu·mber,** *v. Obs.* Also 5-6 -bre. [a. OF. *obumbre-r*, *obombre-r* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L.at. *obumbra-re*: see OBUMBRATE.]

1. *trans* To overshadow; to shade, obscure.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XII 13 For cloddis wol ther germinacioun Obumbre from the coold, & wel defende. [*c* 1420 LYDG. *Balade Commend. Our Lady* 102 Or half the blisse who coude write or tell, Whan the Holy Ghost to thee was obumbred.] *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CCXXIII. i, His shadowe so obumbred all England. *c* 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd Manners* (1570) B j, Many thinges be hid and .. with obscure knowledge obumbred. *c* 1550 R. BIRSTON *Bayte Fortune* B j, And death..at last him doth obumbre.

2. *intr.* To cast or make a shadow.

a 1568 in *Bannatyne MS.* 109/26 The vertew of the Holie Gaist devyne Within thy wame sall obvmbir and schyne.

†**Obu·mbilate,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. In 6 -ylate. [? a scribal error for *obnubilate*: the OF. instance of *obumbler* in Godef. is a misreading of *obnubler*: see -ATE 2.] Obscure.

c 1560 [see OBTURATE *a*].

†**Obu·mbilate,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. as prec.: see -ATE 3.] *trans.* To obscure, obnubilate.

a 1711 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 86 To chill, unhinge, obumbilate his Heart.

Obumbrant (ˈbʊ·mbrănt), *a. Entom.* [ad. L. *obumbrānt-em*, pr. pple. of *obumbrā-re*: see OBUMBRATE.] Overshadowing; *spec.*: see quot.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 332 *Scutellum* .. *Obumbrant*, when it overhangs the metathorax.

Obumbrate (ˈbʊ·mbrĕt), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *obumbrāt-us*, pa. pple. of *obumbrāre* to overshadow: see next.] †**a.** Overshadowed, darkened. *Obs.* **b.** *Entom.* Concealed under some overhanging part, as the abdomen in some spiders.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 66 Wod and forest obumbrat with thar bewis. 1599 R. LINCHE *Fount. Anc. Fict.* A a ij, In some obumbrate thicket let us dwell. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 42 To haue Mecenas praise This light obumbrat, Arthur courts the North. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 351 *Abdomen*..*Obumbrate*, when it is overshadowed by the trunk and concealed under it.

Obumbrate (ˈbʊ·mbrĕt), *v.* Now *rare.* [f. L. *obumbrāt-*, ppl. stem of *obumbrā-re* to overshadow, to shade, f. *ob-* (OB- I c) + *umbrā-re* to shade.]

1. *trans.* To overshadow; to shade, darken; to obscure. *lit.* and *fig.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 181 Whome the holy goost did obumbrate or shadowe .. with his presence and grace. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 432 To obumbrate the true light of the Gospell. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 29 Aspiring Ramparts which obumbrate the Adriatique Sea. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* II. iv. xvi, Madam Diana having taken a trip to the Antipodes, and left our mountains obumbrated, and our vallies obscured. *a* 1778 T. GENT *Life* 192 An action that for a while seemed to obumbrate the glories of Caesar. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* v. (1862) 17 That awful wig which accompanies Dr. Parr .. that portentous head which is thus formidably obumbrated.

¶ 2. Misused for ADUMBRATE, to shadow forth.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* v. 174 More cleare then the force of policie can obumbrate their wicked deuices. 1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. 556 The promises and denunciations .. obumbrated a future state of rewards and punishments. 1824 STEWARD in *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 42, I rather take her to be obscurely obumbrated as the *Ilia nimium querens*.

Hence **Obu·mbrated** *ppl. a.*, overclouded.

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 3 My eyes before used to such obumbrated darkenes. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* IV. xcii, Their countenances had begun to be a little obumbrated.

Obumbration (ˌbʊmbrē·ʃən). Now *rare.* [ad. L. *obumbrātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *obumbrā-re*: see prec. Cf. obs. F. *obumbration* (16th c. in Godef.).]

1. The action of overshadowing or condition of being overshadowed.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IX. 18 The feruent ire of Phebus to declyne With obumbracioun. 1533 MORE *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1068 His body was in the blessed virgin his mother by the heauenly obumbracion of ye holy ghost. 1647 M. HUDSON *Div. Right Govt.* Introd. 10 His production .. supernaturall and Mystical, by an incomprehensible Obumbration of the Holy Ghost. 1819 H. BUSK *Dessert* 894 Partial eclipse .. Brighter the dish from casual obumbration. 1846 G. S. FABER *Lett. Tractar. Success* 101.

¶ 2. Misused for ADUMBRATION, a shadowing forth.

a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* xxxix. 385 That delineation, that obumbration of God, which the Creatures of God exhibit to us. *a* 1670 HACKET *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 975 In the dark glass of typical Obumbrations.

Obu·mbratory, *a. rare.* [f. L. *obumbrāt-*, ppl. stem of *obumbrāre* to OBUMBRATE: see -ORY.] Having the quality of obumbrating or darkening.

1799 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* II. 322 The nebulose or obumbratory style. By the assistance of this..a plain subject is obscured.

†**Obu·ncous,** *a. Obs. rare*—[0]. [f. L. *obunc-us* bent in, crooked (f. *ob-* (OB- I d) + *uncus* hooked, crooked, curved) + -OUS.] 'Very crooked' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Hence in PHILLIPS, COLES, ASH, and mod. Dicts.

†**Obunda·tion.** *Obs. rare*—[0]. [f. L. *obundātiōn-em*, noun of action f. *obundāre* to overflow.] 'A flowing against' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

‖ **Obus** (obʊz). [F. *obus* (1697 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. Ger. *haubitze*: see HOWITZ.] A howitzer shell.

1871 *Daily News* 26 May, The clean white streets [of Paris] were bestrewn with the *débris* of shrapnel and obus. 1895 tr. *Let. Napoleon III* 2 Sept. 1870 in *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Feb., All the while the obuses rained down heavily upon this agglomeration of human heads.

Obvallate (ˈbvæ·lĕt), *a. Nat. Hist.* [ad. L. *obvallāt-us*, pa. pple. of *obvallāre*: see next.] Walled up; surrounded as by a rampart.

1846 DANA *Zoöph.* (1848) 497 This species .. differs in its obvallate cells. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Obvallātus*, .. applied to opposed leaves when they are disposed by spiral pairs, so that these cut or cross themselves at an acute angle, as the *Globulea obvallata*: obvaliate.

†**Obva·llate,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *obvallāt-*, ppl. stem of *obvallā re* to surround with a wall, f. *ob-* (OB- I a) + *vallāre* to intrench.] *trans.* To surround with, or as with, a wall or entrenchment.

1623 COCKERAM, *Obuallate*, to compasse about with a trench. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 284 Which it obvallates with pricks supernally devolved.

Hence †**Obvalla·tion.** *Obs. rare*—[0].

1658 PHILLIPS, *Obvallation*, an invironing or encompassing with a trench.

†**Obva·ricate,** *v. Obs. rare*—[0]. [f. L. type **obvāricāre*, repr. by *obvāricātor* one who obstructs another in his way (Paul. ex Fest.).] (See quot.)

Hence †**Obvarica·tion.** *Obs. rare*—[0].

1623 COCKERAM, *Obuaricate*, to stop one of his passage. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Obvarication*, a hindring any in their passage.

Obvelation (ˌbvĭlē·ʃən). *rare.* [n. of action from L. *obvēlāre*: see next.] A veiling over, a hiding or concealing.

1684 H. MORE *Synopsis Proph.* 350 The title might have been more properly the obvelation or obscuration then the revelation. 1874 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xcvii. 2 Every revelation of God must also be an obvelation.

†**Obve·le,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *obvēlāre* to cover over, hide, conceal, f. *ob-* (OB- I c) + *vēlāre* to cover, veil.] *trans.* To wrap up, veil, cover.

1654 VILVAIN *Theol. Treat.* I. 23 This mixt mungrel action obveled in a mist of words.

†**Obve·ne,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *obvenīre* to come in the way of, to happen to, also, to prevent, f. *ob-* (OB- I b) + *venīre* to come: cf. F. *obvenir* (1369 in Godef.).] *intr.* To occur, befall, happen.

1654 VILVAIN *Theol. Treat.* vi. 179 What is reveled to John by word of mouth, how things shal obvene.

†**Obve·nt,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *obvent-*, ppl. stem of *obvenī-re*: see prec.] *trans.* To prevent, frustrate.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 181 We do require to obuent these harmes. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parlt.* II. 70 To obvent the malice of such felons.

Obvention (ˌbvē·nʃən). [a. F. *obvention* (13th c. in Godef.), or ad. L. *obventiōn-em* revenue, n. of action f. *obvenīre*: see above.] That which comes to one incidentally; in *Eccl. Law*, an incoming fee or revenue, esp. one of an occasional or incidental character.

1459 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 365/2 All .. Portions, Pensions, Dymes, Oblations, Obventions, and other Emolumentes and Profites. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 44 § 6 Tythes oblacions obvencions advousons. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* III (1636) 44 You shall finde these Oblations and Obventions to be of great value. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* v. iii. § 10 Here we speak not of the accidentals, as Legacies .. and other Casualties, and Obventions. 1794 W. TINDAL *Hist. Evesham* 97 To the priorship belong all Obventions or fees under common seal. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 344 These men .. receive as obventions and spiritual fees sheep and goats, cattle and provisions.

†**Obve·rsant,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *obversānt-em*, pr. pple. of *obversārī* to take position over against, to appear, f. *obversus* OBVERSE.] Standing over against, opposite, contrary; also, placed in front of; hence, familiar, well-known.

1579 TWYNE *Phisicke agst Fort.* I. x. 10 Errour is obuersant vnto vertue, & contrary vnto it. *a* 1622 BACON *Let. to Sir H. Savill* in *Resuscitatio* (1661) 228 Example..transformeth the Will of Man into the Similitude of that which is most obversant and familiar towards it. *a* 1754 J. MCLAURIN *Serm. & Ess.* (1755) 306 Our obligations to love and honour God are..always obversant to our view and continually before our eyes.

Obverse (see below), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *obversus*, pa. pple. of *obvertĕre* to OBVERT.

Single instances of the adj and sb. are known in 17th c.; otherwise the word is not exemplified till end of 18th c.; neither Johnson nor Todd has it, though giving *obversant*; under *reverse*, of coins, Chambers (*Cycl.* (1727-41) and Johnson, in speaking of the other side, do not use *obverse*; both adj. and sb. are in Webster 1828.]

A. *adj.* (ˈbvəɹs, ˌbvē·ɹs).

1. Turned towards or against; opposite.

a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 876 They fought .. until Carrhenes having overcome his obverse wing, wheeled about with a circumference and came upon the back of his enemies. 1840 S. R. TICKELL in *Jrnl. Asiat. Soc.* IX. 706 The obverse manners of the Oorias.

2. Of a figure: Narrower at the base or point of attachment than at the apex or top; *spec.* in *Nat. Hist.*, a general term comprising the various forms severally called *obconic*, *obcordate*, *oblanceolate*, *obovate*, etc. Also in *comb.* = obversely, OB- 2, as *obverse-lunate*.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxiv. 508 When there are three of these organs [stemmata] they are arranged in an obverse triangle in a space behind the antennæ. *Ibid.* IV. 299 *Obverse*..When an object is viewed with its head towards you. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 799/2 *Obverse*, the same as *Ob. Obverse-lunate*, inversely crescent shaped. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1513/2 An obverse tool has the smaller end towards the haft or stock.

3. Answering to something else as its counterpart.

1875 POSTE *Gaius* IV. (ed. 2) 413 To every mode of obligation there is an obverse mode of liberation. 1881 A. AUSTIN in *Mac. m. Mag.* XLIII. 401, I felt sure I should come to the other side of the shield, the obverse hollows of all this embossed and..somewhat turgid appreciation.

B. *sb.* (ˈbvəɹs).

1. That side of a coin, medal, seal, etc., on which the head or principal design is struck; the opposite of *reverse*. Also *attrib.*

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* 16 Silver peeces .. with a rude head upon the obverse,..and an ill formed horse on the reverse. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XI. 41/1 On the obverse of this piece there are portraits of Francis and Mary, face to face. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Reverse*, the back side of a medal, as opposed to the obverse. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 330/2 The noble. The obverse represents the king standing in a vessel. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xxiv. 401 The equestrian figures of the obverse of the Great Seals. 1895 *Proclam. Bronze Coinage* 11 May, Every Penny should have for the obverse impression Our Effigy with the Inscription 'Victoria' [etc.].

2. The face or side of anything intended to be presented to view; *front* as opposed to *back*.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. x, In looking at the fair tapestry of human life, he dwells not on the obverse alone, but here chiefly on the reverse. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Montaigne* Wks. (Bohn) I. 335 Nothing so thin, but has these two faces; and, when the observer has seen the obverse, he turns it over to see the reverse.

b. *fig.* The counterpart of any fact or truth.

1862 W. M. ROSSETTI in *Fraser's Mag.* Aug. 199 To say No, and stick to it, is a necessary obverse of the power of saying Yes to some purpose. 1862 W. W. STORY *Roba di R.* xv. (1864) 325 Here you have the two sides—the science of medicine, and its obverse, the practice of witchcraft. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* viii. 512 Sin cannot be explained away as a mistake, as an illusion, as the obverse of good.

3. *Logic.* A proposition obtained as the result of obversion. 1896 [see OBVERSION 2].

Obversely (ˈbvō·ɹsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2. In Nat. Hist. after mod.L. *obversè*.] In an obverse form or manner; with an adj. of shape = OB- 2.

1752 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 565 The tailed Vespertilio, with a foliated and obversely cordated nose. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Leaf*, *Obversely ovated Leaf*, .. a leaf of the same figure with the ovated leaf, only fixed to the petiole by its smaller end. *Ibid.* Botany Tab. 2, Leaves ..Obversely-cordated. 1849 JOHNSTON in *Proc. berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 7. 368 An obversely conoid elongated vesicle. 1869 *Jas. Mill's Hum. Mind* II. xxiii. 324 *note*, And obversely, if a person acts [etc.].

Obversion (ˌbvō·ɹʃən). [ad. L. *obversiōn-em*, n. of action from *obvertĕre* to OBVERT.]

1. The action of turning towards some person or thing. 1864 in WEBSTER.

2. *Logic.* A form of immediate inference in which, by changing the quality, from one proposition another is inferred, having a contradictory predicate. Also called PERMUTATION.

18.. BAIN *Educ. as Sc.* in *Cycl. Sci.* (U.S.) I. 539 The most searching equivalence of verbal forms is Obversion, or the stating of a fact from its other side. 1896 J. WELTON *Man. Logic* (ed. 2) I. III. iii. 251 Obversion is a change in the quality of a predication made of any given subject, whilst the import of the judgment remains unchanged. The original proposition is called the Obvertend, and that which is inferred from it is termed the Obverse.

3. The formation of an obverse or counterpart.

1892 *Daily News* 3 Sept. 3/3 There is no need .. to insist that in the matter of mind, this distinct obversion should exist, which nature demands not.

Obvert (ɒbvɜ̃·ɪt), *v.* [ad. L. *obvert-ĕre* to turn towards or against, f. *ob-* (OB- 1 a, b) + *vertĕre* to turn.]

†**1.** *trans.* To turn (something) towards; to place fronting. *Obs.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Obuert*, to turne against one. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. vii. 309 The rooms of cænation in the Summer, he obverts unto the Winter ascent, that is, South-East. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. xv. 95 The Lunar Light being obverted towards us in the Quadrates. 1781 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) IV. 211 If the northern hemisphere be obverted to the sun longer than the southern.

†**2.** To turn (a thing) in a contrary direction.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 60 If wee place a Needle touched at the foote of tongues or andirons, it will obvert or turne aside its lyllie or North point, and conforme its cuspis or South extreme unto the andiron. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 131 That the manner of preparation and mixtion be not obverted thereby.

3. *Logic.* To change the quality of (a proposition) in the way of OBVERSION.

1896 J. WELTON *Man. Logic* (ed. 2) I. III iii. 251 The one simple rule for obverting any proposition:—Negative the predicate and change the quality, but leave the quantity unaltered.

Hence **Obve·rted** *ppl. a.*

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1670) 20 Place to warm south, or the obverted pole. 1896 J. WELTON *Man. Logic* (ed. 2) I. III. iii. 249 The corresponding forms with negative predicates are termed the Obverted Converse, the Obverted Contrapositive, and the Obverted Inverse.

Obvertend (ɒ·bvɜtend). *Logic.* [ad. L. *obvertend-us*, gerundive of *obvertĕre*: see prec.] The proposition to be obverted.

1896 [see OBVERSION 2].

† **O·bviate,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *obviāt-us*, pa. pple. of *obviāre*: see next.] = OBVIATED.

1671 *True Nonconf.* 12 This is already obviat by the Lord's own determination.

Obviate (ɒ·bvi,ēt), *v.* [f. L. *obviāt-*, ppl. stem of *obviāre* to meet, withstand, oppose, prevent, f. *ob* against + *via* way. Cf. F. *obvier* (14th c., Godef.).]

†**1.** *trans.* To meet, encounter; hence, to withstand, oppose (a person or thing). *Obs.*

1600–9 ROWLANDS *Knaue of Clubbes* 37 As on the way I Itinerated, A Rurall person I Obuiated, Interogating times Transitation 1654 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Warrs of Flanders* 326 [He] advanced suddenly with 300 Foot to obviat him. 1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect. Script.* Ded., You obviated their folly . with a profound wisdom. 1702 J. LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 84 To obviate those three unworthy charges.. I have taken all proper courses.

2. To meet and dispose of or do away with (a thing); to clear out of the way; to prevent by anticipatory measures.

1598 YONG *Diana* 38 So did she obuiate this doubt with a sudden remedie. 1656 CROMWELL *Sp.* 17 Sept. in *Carlyle*, That I might .. advise with you about the remedies and means to obviate these dangers. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 243 [This] will obviate and preclude the most considerable objections of our adversaries. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 148 P 11 But how has he obviated the inconveniences of old age? 1804 LD. ELLENBOROUGH in *East's Rep.* V. 254 The defect. cannot. be obviated in the manner suggested. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* iv. (1876) 38 The risk of transporting money from one country to another has been obviated by the use of.. Bills of Exchange.

† **b.** To anticipate, forestall. *Obs.*

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No 367 P 4 If I do not take care to obviate some of my witty Readers, they will be apt to tell me, that my Paper.. is still beneficial [etc.].

†**3.** To lie in the way between. *Obs. rare.*

1705 SCARBURGH *Euclid* 8 A Strait line is That, All whose intermediate Parts do obviate the Extreams.

Obviation (ɒbvi,ē·ʃən). [ad. L. *obviātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *obviāre* to OBVIATE. Cf. OF. *obviacion*, *-tion* (14th c. in Godef.).] The action of obviating or preventing, prevention.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 100 A surgian muste panne be bisy.. wip obuiaciouu defendinge be lyme, hat noon of be iij causis tofore seid ne come nouʒt into be wounde. 1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 64 By waie .. of obviation, prævention, præoccupation, and anticipation. 1890 *Times* 20 June 5/1 The obviation of all cause of quarrel between Germany and England is..an object of great price.

Obvious (ɒ·bviəs), *a.* [f. L. *obvi-us* in the way, meeting, obvious (f. *ob* against + *via* way) + -OUS.]

1. Lying or standing in the way; placed in front of, or over against; fronting. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Warres* VI. ci, No more rejoycing in the obvious Light. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* I. (1623) B iv, They [the horns of the bee] serue to glue warning in the darke..of any obuious thing quicke or dead that might offend her. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1670) 96 As in a broken looking-glass, every part will show the shadow of that face which is obvious to it. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 3 Paris being obvious to him, and in his way to Spain, he delaid there one day. 1705 J. PHILIPS *Splendid Shilling* 80 So her disembowell'd web Arachne .. spreads, Obvious to vagrant flies. 1744 AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag.* II. 116 They strike In different lines the gazer's obvious eye. 1814 CARY *Dante* (Chandos Cl.) 238 From her..The appellation of that star, which views Now obvious, and now averse, the sun.

†**2.** Exposed or open *to* (action or influence); liable. *Obs.*

1601 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* (1609) VI. cii, Such as obvious unto hatred are. 1647 LILY *Chr. Astrol.* clx. 672 It renders the Native obvious to many discommodities. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 169 If your Garden be obvious to the cold winds. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No 244 P 7 The Pedant is so obvious to Ridicule. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 13 She was artless, and obvious to seduction.

†**3.** Coming in one's way, met with; frequently met with or found; commonly occurring. *Obs.*

1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb) 26 The Latinists, which are of greatest fame and most obuious among vs. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 25 Suffer me..to tell you of a fish or 2, which in these seas were obvious. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. (1723) 9 The next Quarry, or Chalk-pit..these are so ready and obvious in almost all Places. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 100 Though your women were as obvious to my walks as yonder pavement.

4. Plain and open to the eye or mind, clearly perceptible, perfectly evident or manifest; palpable.

1635 QUARLES *Embl.* II. xi. (1718) 105 My floor is not so flat, so fine, And has more obvious rubs than thine. 1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* iii. § 31. 56 Things present are obvious to the sense, things to come to our Reason only. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* ix. 328 Racked and wrested from its obvious meaning. 1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* I. 31/2 If you make it in Winter, it is obvious that the Frost will crack it. 1793 BURKE *Obs. Conduct Minority* Wks. 1842 I. 627 It appears obvious to me, that one or the other of those two great men, that is, Mr. Pitt or Mr. Fox, must be minister. 1805 EUGENIA DI ACTON *Nuns of Desert* I. 68 A small palisade, not obvious to the sight. 1858 BUCKLE *Civilis.* (1873) II. viii. 491 His predecessors in this matter had neglected their obvious duty.

b. *Zool.* Plainly distinguishable, clearly visible, evident, as *an obvious marking* or *stripe*: opposed to *obscure*.

Obviously (ɒ·bviəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY [2]]

†**1.** By the way, in passing, incidentally. *Obs.*

1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xlviii. 254 He that hath inspection therein but by the by and obviously.

2. In a clearly perceptible manner, evidently, plainly, manifestly.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 304 Texts of holy Writ obviously writ or painted. 1668 HALE *Pref. Rolle's Abridgm.* b ij, Other matters more obviously deducible by Argumentation. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III i. 302 The other two Islands were obviously enough incapable of furnishing us with any assistance. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* iii, Arthur .. was obviously in a bad temper.

Obviousness (ɒ·bviəsnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

†**1.** The state or condition of being exposed or open *to*; openness, exposure, liability. *Obs.*

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 169 According to the height of the Pole, nature of the ground, and obviousness to Winds. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. viii. 362 In respect of its vicinity and obviousness to Observation. 1841 TRENCH *Parables* XXVIII. (1864) 467 The obviousness of the widow [in the East]..to all manner of oppressions and wrongs.

2. The quality of being clearly perceptible; the state or condition of being easily seen or understood; plainness or openness to the eye or mind.

1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* i. 17 Where obviousness and easiness are awanting to know the subject. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. iii. 158 Some are thought to write clearly merely through the easiness and obviousness of their matter. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* x. 338 Omitting nothing on account of its seeming triviality and obviousness. 1885 *Law Times* LXXVIII. 209/2 It has been remarked, with equal truth and obviousness, that [etc.].

† **Obvi·scate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *ob-* (OB- 1 b) + *visciāre* to smear.] *trans.* To smear over; to smooth as with a slimy coating; to mollify.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XIX. 833 Sweet things.. obviscate and blunt its saline Acrimony. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 35 It .. obviscates, and mollifies and restrains their [fermenting particles of the blood] impetuous Torrent in the small Canals.

† **O·bvolate,** *v. Obs. rare*—[0]. [f. L. *ob-* (OB- 1 b) + *volāre* to fly.] (See quot.) So † **Obvola·tion.**

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Obvolate*, to flie against. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Obvolation*, a flying against.

Obvolute (ɒ·bvɒlĭut), *a. Bot.* [ad. L. *obvolūt-us*, pa. pple. of *obvolvĕre*: see next.] (See quots.)

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* III. xvi. (1765) 207 *Obvolute*, rowled against each other; when their respective Margins alternately embrace the strait Margin of the opposite Leaf. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 374. 1870 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (ed. 2) 143 If the half of one conduplicate leaf receives in its fold the half of another folded in the same manner, the vernation is half equitant or obvolute. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 139.

Obvolution (ɒbvɒlĭū·ʃən). *rare.* [ad. L. *obvolūtiōn-em* a wrapping round, enveloping, n. of action f. *obvolvĕre*: see OBVOLVE.] The wrapping or folding of a bandage round a limb; also, † a fold, twist, or turn (of something coiled).

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* VI. 87 In..their foldes, wrethes obuolutions, and Glandules, so much seede is conteined. 1649 BULWER *Pathomyot.* II. x. 234 Although the Tongue may seeme a Muscle because of its wrested obvolutions and implications .. yet it is not. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Obvolutio*,..applied to the employment of bandages that are wrapped round any limb: obvolution.

Obvolutive (ɒ·bvɒlĭūtiv), *a.* [f. L. *obvolūt-*, ppl. stem of *obvolvĕre* (see OBVOLUTE) + -IVE.] = OBVOLUTE *a.* 1886 in THOMAS *Med. Dict.*

Obvolve (ɒbvɒ·lv), *v. rare.* [f. L. *obvolvĕre* to wrap round, f. *ob-* (OB- 1 c) + *volvĕre* to roll.]

1. *trans.* To wrap round, muffle up; to disguise.

1623 COCKERAM, *Obuolue*, to fold round about. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* VIII. 497 The doubtfull Oracles..all things obvolved leaue. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 288 Obvolved with an alien and feavorish odour. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 116 Pill masse..must be obvolved in fine leather.

†**2.** To cause to roll round or revolve. *Obs.*

1649 BULWER *Pathomyot.* II. v. 176 His [the Muscle's] Chords..with a kind of circular motion obvolve or roll the Eye to the greater Angle.

Hence **Obvo·lving** *ppl. a.*, wrapping round; *spec.* in *Entom.* (see quots.).

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 328 Prothorax. Obvolving, when there are neither ora nor suture to separate it from the antepectus. *Ibid.* 334 Elytra .. Obvolving, when their epipleuræ cover a considerable portion of the sides of the alitrunk.

Obvolvent (ɒbvɒ·lvĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *obvolvent-em*, pr. pple. of *obvolvĕre*: see prec.] Wrapping or folding round; obvolving: see quot.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Obvolvens*...Folding about; wrapping round; applied to remedies..which act by affording mechanical support, as bandages, etc.: obvolvent.

Obyte, -ytt, obs. forms of OBIT.

Oc, var. AC *Obs.*, but; ME. pa. t. of ACHE *v.*

‖ **Oca** (ō·kă). Also 9 occa. [Sp. *oca*, a. Peruvian *occa*: cf. Gonçalez *Vocab.* 1608, 262 'Occa, cierta rayz llamada assi'.] A name of two South American species of *Oxalis*, *O. crenata* and *O. tuberosa*, cultivated for their tubers, which resemble potatoes; the former also for its acid leaf-stalks.

1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xviii. 261 The Papas and Ocas be the chiefe for nourishment and substance. 1688 SIR P. RYCAUT tr. *Garcilasso's Peru* VIII. xii, There is another sort which they [Peruvians] call Oca, of a very pleasant taste; it is long, and thick as a man's little finger. 1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 283. 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 431 In the hot plains, they planted maize, and the occa, or oxalis. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 113 Rows of Indian girls were sitting in the plaza before their little heaps of *chuñus*, ocas, potatoes, and other provisions.

Ocam, obs. form of OAKUM.

Ocarina (ɒkărī·nă). [f. It. *oca* goose (in ref. to its shape) + -INA [1].] A simple kind of musical instrument consisting of a somewhat egg-shaped terra-cotta body with a whistle-like mouthpiece and finger-holes; its notes are soft and sonorous, but it has little compass; it is made in several sizes to produce variety of tone.

[1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. T.*, *Ocarina* (*It.*), a series of seven musical instruments made of terra cotta, pierced with small holes, invented by a company of performers calling themselves the Mountaineers of the Apennines.] 1877 *Patent Specif. T. Zach* No. 1020 A musical wind instrument..preferably formed of clay, and then baked or burnt; it is to be called the 'Ocarina'. 1883 *Gd. Words* 132 Ducks and geese, which are to the loudest .. Cochin China, what an ocarina is to a flageolet. 1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 16 Feb. 129/3 A single player with fife or ocarina.

Occacion, obs. f. OCCASION; var. OCUATION *Obs.*

Occæan, obs. form of OCEAN.

† **Occæ·cate,** *v. Obs.* Also -oeo-. [f. L. *occæcāt-*, ppl. stem of *occæcāre* or *obcæcāre* to blind, f. *ob-* (OB- 1 b) + *cæcāre*, f. *cæcus* blind: cf. OBCÆCATE *a.*

The form in *oco-* is more in accordance with L. analogies; but that in *obc-* appears to have been more frequent in med. L. as well as in Eng. derivatives.]

trans. To blind. Hence † **Occæ·cated** *ppl. a.*

1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac.*, *Gd. Old Cause* (1860) 60 Like an occæcated Tobit. 1664 H. MORE *Synopsis Proph.* 532 Whereas God is said. to occæcate the Jews, or deceive the prophets, it is to be understood of the permission of these things.

† **Occæca·tion.** *Obs.* Also -oeo-: see also OBCÆCATION. [ad. late L. *occæcātiōn-em*, n. of action f. L. *occæcāre*: see prec.] The action of blinding; a blinded condition.

1608–11 BP. HALL *Occas. Medit* § 57 It is an addition to the misery of this inward occæcation, that it is ever joyned with a secure confidence. 1691 tr. *Emiliannè's Frauds Rom. Monks* (ed. 3) 137 O stupendous occæcation.

† **O·ccallated,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—[0]. [f. L. *occallāt-us* having a hard skin, callous, pa. pple. of **occallāre* (f. *ob-* (OB- 1 b) + *callum* hard skin) + -ED [1].] (See quot.) Hence † **Occalla·tion.**

1623 COCKERAM, *Occallated*, brawnie, hard. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Occallation*, a making hard like brawn.

Occam, obs. form of OAKUM.

Occamism (ɒ·kămiz'm). [f. name *Occam* or *Ockham* + -ISM.] The doctrine or system of the English scholastic philosopher, William of Occam, who lived in the first half of the 14th c., called in later times the 'Invincible Doctor'.

Occam was a pupil of Duns Scotus, but rejected and opposed the Realism of his master, forming a new speculative sect who revived the tenets of Nominalism. He maintained

that general ideas have no objective reality out of the mind, but are merely a product of abstraction. His teachings prepared the way for the overthrow of scholasticism.

Hence **O'ccamist, O'ccamite,** a disciple or follower of Occam; **Occami'stic** *a.*

1579 FULKE *Ref. Rastel* 752 Brawlings between the Thomists, and Scotists, Albertists, Occamists. 1657 BAXTER *Winding-sheet Pop.* § 14 They differ in many hundred points, as the writings of the Schoolmen, the Thomists, and Scotists, and Ockamists..do declare. 1837–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* i iii. § 69 Masters of arts were bound by oath never to teach Ockhamism. 1874 J. H. BLUNT *Dict. Sects, Occamites,* the school of English Nominalists, or rather the revivers of Nominalism, who followed William of Occham's lead in the first half of the fourteenth century, and whose opposition to Realism brought about the decline of scholastic philosophy.

Occamy (*ɒ*'kămi). Forms: 6 **ochamie, ockamie, occam,** 8 **ochimy,** 8–9 **ockamy, occamy, (ockumy).** [A corrupt form of *alcomye, alcamy,* ALCHEMY.] A metallic composition imitating silver: cf. ALCHEMY 3. Also *attrib.* and *fig.*

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* N ij b, A tongue of copper or ochamie (meerely counterfetting silver) such as organe pipes and serjeants maces are made of. 1713 STEELE *Guard.* No. 26 P 1 This thimble and an occamy spoon. 1755 JOHNSON, *Ochimy,* a mixed base metal. 1857 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* II. 849 The dawning spirit of conventional honour gilding the ockamy shield of Chivalry. 1864 *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. V 410 This occamy of ridicule elaborated by three of the verbal alchemists of the day

Occar, obs. form of OCHRE, OCKER.

†**Occa'se.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *occās-us* a falling, going down, setting, f. ppl. stem of *occidĕre* to fall down, f. *ob-* (OB- 1 a) + *cadĕre* to fall.] Falling, fall.

1609 HAYWOOD *Brit. Troy* v. xciv, He lights in Lemnos, nor can Vulcan die By this occase. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 323 A small .. seed .. follows upon the occase of its flowers.

Occasion (*ɒ*'kē'ʒən), *sb.*[1] Also 4-5 **-ioun, -youn,** 5 **-ione,** 5–6 **-yone,** (5 **-oion,** 6 **-oyon, -tyon,** 6-7 **-tion).** [ad. L. *occāsiōn-em* falling (of things) towards (each other), juncture, opportunity, motive, reason, pretext, in late L. also cause; n. of action f. *occidĕre* (see prec.); in F. *occasion* (12–13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) a learned form, which at length displaced the popularly descended OF. *ocheison, ochison, ochoison,* no th. Fr. *okeson, okison, ocaison,* etc., also OF. *achais-, acheis-, aches-, achisun, -on,* etc., *an-, encheison,* etc., 'occasion, cause, reason, motive, accusation, accident, circumstance', whence the ME. forms ACHESOUN, ANCHESOUN, ENCHEASON, CHESOUN.]

I. 1. A falling together or juncture of circumstances favourable or suitable to an end or purpose, or admitting of something being done or effected; an opportunity. † In early use *esp.* in pregnant sense, Opportunity of attacking, of fault-finding, or of giving or taking offence; a 'handle' against a person. *To take occasion,* to take advantage of an opportunity (to do something).

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Kings* v. 7 Takith heed and seeth, that occasiouns [Vulg. *occasiones*] he sechith a ȝeyns me. — 2 *Cor.* xi. 12 That that I do, and I schul do, that I kitte awey the occasioun of hem, that wolen occasioun. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* i. iv, Men .. sekynge occasion to doo some harme and dommage to the good. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 17 b, All this he dyd to gyue vs an occasyon of reuerent familiarite. 1538 STARKEY *Dialogue England* i. i. 24 Let not occasyon slyppe. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* II. 143 Of which wordes the Apostle toke occasion to make this comparison. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 345 Till fitter occasion of revenge offered it selfe. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 6 Dec., I took occasion to go up and to bed in a pet. 1703 J. LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 230 We take all possible care to avoid giving occasions. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* (1789) I. i. 2, I now seize the first occasion of communicating the whole to you. 1799 HARRIS in Owen *Mrq. Wellesley's Desp.* (1877) 117 Colonel Wellesley's division turning the right flank of the enemy, gave occasion to General Floyd .. to disperse a cutchery of infantry. 1825 BENTHAM *Ration. Rem.* 244 A prime minister has not so many occasions for acquiring information respecting farming as a farmer. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 597 Here.. we may take occasion to correct an error which occurred at p. 582. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* ix. 103 Occasions of war had been caught at with rich communities.

b. Personified as a female bald behind; esp. in *to take occasion by the forelock*: see FORELOCK *sb.*[2] 2.

c 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* v. ii, Begin betimes; occasion's bald behind. 1606 BYRSKETT *Civ. Life* 9 If he may once lay hold vpon that locke, which, men say, Occasion hath growing on her forehead, being bald behind. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 173 Zeal and duty are not slow, But on Occasions forelock watchful wait. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* v. i, We can escape even now, So we take fleet occasion by the hair. 1851 TENNYSON *To the Queen* 31 To take Occasion by the hand

2. A juncture or condition of things, an occurrence, fact, or consideration, affording ground for an action or a state of mind or feeling; a reason, ground; also, in pregnant sense, good or adequate reason: = CAUSE *sb.* 3. 3 b.

† *Occasion why* = 'reason why'; cf. *cause why.* CAUSE *sb.* 3c. † *Evil occasion,* inducement to sin, 'offence', 'stumbling-block' (= Gr. σκάνδαλον in N. T.).

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 994 *Dido,* And shortly tolde al the occasion Why Dido come in-to that Region. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* i. vii. 17 Be not moeued for lytyl occasion. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxxxvii. 164 Tyll nowe there was none occasion why. 1526 TYNDALE *Matt.* xviii. 7 Wo be unto the world because of evill occasions. *Ibid.* 8 Yff thy honde or thy fote geve the occasion of evyll. 1594 *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 3 We shall at the least giue them occasion to thinke more seriously of their error. 1613 R. HILL *Pathw. Piety* Pref., If ever people .. had occasion to praise God, we are they. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 35 By degrees, upon small occasion he beheaded and strangled most of them. 1724 SWIFT *Pres. St. Aff.* Wks. 1755 II i. 210 What occasions the ministry may have given for this coldness. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. xxxvii. 278, I beg your pardon..for having given you occasion to remind me of the date of your last. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* vii. 141 One of the first Efforts of a growing Politeness is to avoid all Occasions of Offence. 1843 DICKENS *Christmas Carol* ii, The occasion of its using..a great extinguisher for a cap.

† b. A pretext; an excuse. *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Phil.* i. 18 The while on al maner, ethir bi occasioun [L. *per occasionem*], ethir bi treuthe, Crist is schewid. 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 110/1 That none of the saide officers ..be occasion or under colour of her Offices take none other thing 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. x. 13 Delay,. Whose manner was all passengers to stay And entertaine with her occasions sly. 1649 MILTON *Eikon* iv. Wks. (1847) 286 All this..was but a mere colour and occasion taken of his re-solved absence from the parliament.

3. An occurrence leading to some result; hence, generally, That which produces an effect: = CAUSE *sb.* 1. Const. *of,* † *that. To give occasion to,* to give rise to, to occasion.

1382 WYCLIF *Josh.* xxii. 25 Bi this occasioun ȝoure sones shulen turne awey oure sones fro the dreed of the Lord. c 1400 LYDG. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* 165 Thought & sekenesse were occasioun That he thus lay in lamentacioun. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 49 b, Heresies..to the reproch of Christ,.. or the which may be an occasion of sedition. 1669 MARVELL *Let. Mayor of Hull* Wks. 1776 I. 112 The crowd of business .. obliging us to sit both forenoon and afternoon, .. which indeed is the occasion that I have the less vigor left at night. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* ii. 205 The expulsion of the Shepherds by the Kings of Thebais was the occasion that the Philistines were so numerous in the days of Saul. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 141 P 10 A mistake which had given occasion to a burst of merriment. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint* 235 A little vext at losing of the hunt, A little at the vile occasion.

b. Something that contributes to produce an effect, by providing the opportunity for the efficient cause to operate; a subsidiary or incidental cause. Distinguished from *cause* = 'efficient cause' (CAUSE *sb.* 5).

[1551 T. WILSON *Logike* i. I iij, Those causes, that are fetched farre of, and beeyng but halfe causes, partly and by the waye, geue onely the occasion.] 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. x § 3 It [medicine] considereth causes of diseases, with the occasions or impulsions. c 1705 BERKELEY *Common-pl. Bk.* in Fraser *Life* (1871) 430 What means Cause as distinguish'd from Occasion? Nothing but a being which wills, when the effect follows the volition. 1854 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk., Coleridge* II. 224 Such were the causes; but the immediate occasion of his departure..was the favourable opportunity of migrating in a pleasant way. 1860 MANSEL *Proleg. Log.* ix. 301 Experience furnishes if not the cause at least the occasion of every object of our cognition. 1871 MARKBY *Elem. Law* § 433 The injury to the individual .. though it is never the cause of the action of a Court of Law is the occasion of it.

c. A person who causes or brings about something; *esp.* one who does so incidentally.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 37 He suspected yt Geralde erle of Kyldare .. was the cause and occasion yt he had no succoures nor ayde sent to him. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* vi. (1628) 185 The Queene of English blood royal, was occasion that the depressed English nation was raised againe vnto honor and credit. 1680 *Establ. Test* 39 He will not forget those who have been the occasions..of cruelty. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 136 P 3 He was the Occasion that the Muscovites kept their Fire in so soldier-like a manner. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XXIV. 255 Vain hope—if all the evil was ordained..And we the poor occasion.

† d. The action of causing or occasioning. Also *transf.* That which is caused or occasioned.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* 531 He made his complayntis, how by the occasyon of duke Huon of Burdeaux, he had loste iiii. of his nephues. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 276 They saye it is to be imputed, partly to their owne errour, partly to the occasion of others. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* iv. viii, Without adjection of your Assistance or Occasion. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* iv. i. 178 O that woman that cannot make her fault her husbands occasion, let her neuer nurse her childe her selfe.

† 4. That which gives rise to discussion or consideration; the subject treated or debated. *Obs.*

1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 91 In the forepart of this book I haue written more at large vpon the same occasion. 1618 BP LLANDAFF *Let. to Abp. Canterb.* in Hales *Gold. Rem.,* Since this time the Synod hath been somewhat warmed; for before we were held with small occasions. 1652 *Fuller's Abel Rediv., Melancthon* (1867) I. 279 Telling them that in a general council all occasions, defendings, opinions and judgments ought to be free.

II. 5. A juncture of circumstances requiring or calling for action; necessity or need arising from circumstances. Const. *for* († *of*) or *inf.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 278 Tell me (good friende) what occasion constrained you, to seeke accense hether? 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV,* III. ii. 74 When he had occasion to be seene, He was but as the Cuckow is in June, Heard, not regarded. 1607 — *Timon* III. i. 19 Hauing great and instant occasion to vse fiftie Talents. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 110, 5000 packs of flower, for a reserve, if we should have occasion of any. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 439 P 3 There will be no Occasion for him. 1760–72 H. WALPOLE *Fortun's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 235 Having frequent occasion to make use of enamel. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xv. 129 The corrector .. scarcely had occasion to alter a word. 1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* 27 Sept. 291/2 There is no occasion to call in the magicians, and the astrologers. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 130/1 Every lawyer who has had occasion to thread the labyrinth of the statutes under which London is governed.

† b. A particular, esp. a personal, need, want, or requirement. Chiefly in *pl.* = needs, requirements. *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. i. 139 My purse, my person, my extreamest meanes Lye all vnlock'd to your occasions. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav* (1677) 174 Seeing the People cut them into many sluces, and divert the stream to serve their occasions. 1740 J. CLARKE *Educ. Youth* (ed. 3) 171 The Latin Tongue wants Words to answer a great many of our modern Occasions. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* III. vii, He had not a shilling left to spare from his own occasions. 1795 NELSON 19 July in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II. 57 A total deprivation of sight for every common occasion in life is the consequence of the loss of part of the crystal of my right eye. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) v. Concl, I hope you can contrive to suit them to my occasions.

† 6. That which one has need to do; necessary business; a matter, piece of business, business engagement. Chiefly in *pl.*, Affairs, business. *Obs.*

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav* 28 No interpleading was there of opposite occasions. 1607 *Statutes* in *Hist. Wakefield Gram. Sch.* (1892) 57 Sucche as .. have occasion with the governours. 1609 *N. Riding Rec.* (1884) I. 171 They going about their occasions. 1636 EARL OF MANCHESTER in *Buccleuch MSS* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 276 My occasions are so many as I know not whether they will give me any leave to see the country this summer. 1679 G. R. tr. *Boyauan's Theat. World* i. 41 They employed themselves about their lawful occasions. a 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1714) 70 You are discharged, and may take your Liberty, to go about your Occasions. 1783 NELSON 28 Oct. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 83 Six months leave of absence, to go to Lisle, in France, on my private occasions. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Leech of Folkest.,* Betake thy self to thy lawful occasions.

† b. *pl.* Necessities of nature. *Obs.*

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 156 Where they do all occasions, leaving their Excrements there. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* IV xx, My master Don Quixote .. eats, drinks, and does his occasions like other men. 1789 M. MADAN tr. *Persius* (1795) 38 *note,* It was unlawful to do their occasions or to make water in any sacred place.

III. † 7. A juncture of circumstances (in itself); the falling out or happening of anything; a casual occurrence; an event, incident, circumstance. *Obs.*

1534 ELYOT *Doctr. Princes* 9 b, Doue thou nothyng in furie, sens other men knowe what time and occasion is meetest for the. 1602 SIR R. BOYLE *Diary* in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1887) I 41 Since my last hear is growne no occasion worthy the advertising. a 1649 WINTHROP *New Eng.* (1853) II. 368 There fell out at this time a very sad occasion.

† b. *gen.* The falling out or happening of things or events; the course of events or circumstances. *Obs.*

1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. ii. 125 With-hold thy speed, dreadfull Occasion: O make a league with me, 'till I haue pleas'd My discontented Peeres. 1597 — 2 *Hen. IV,* IV. i. 72 Wee see which way the Streame of Time doth runne, And are enforc'd from our most quiet there, By the rough Torrent of Occasion.

8. A particular casual occurrence or juncture; a case of something happening; the time, or one of the times, at which something happens; a particular time marked by some occurrence or by its special character. † Formerly sometimes in more general sense, A case, an instance.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 116 Hearyng the king upon an occasion to talke of breade. 1573 J. SANDFORD *Hours Recreat.* (1576) 121 When there were deade at Milan .. certayne noble..yong men, Alciato made upon that occasion.. these wittie verses. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 143 Vpon the next occasion that we meete. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint Compt. Gard.* I 37 It ought to have a Ballustre with some Steps to come down into that Garden, which is an Ornament to be wish'd for in such Occasions. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 145 Thus argues Boyle in several Occasions. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* i. ii. 218 These Muscles drawing the Eye out on eminent Occasions. 1781 COWPER *Friendship* 148 Sometimes occasion brings to light Our friend's defect long hid from sight. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 24 Till that occasion, I never had known what terror really was. 1883 *Athenæum* 8 Sept. 305/1 An article of his appearing on the occasion of the death of Gogol. *Mod.* On the occasion of her marriage with Mr. ——.

9. An event or function of some special kind.

a. A religious function or ceremonial; in Scotland, a Communion service; the annual, half-yearly, or quarterly sacramental season. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1789 A. WILSON *Poems & Lit. Prose* i. (1876) 29 It has been our custom, on the Tuesday's night after our Occasion, to be hearty over a pint. 1803 A. PRINGLE *Serm. & Lett.* (1840) 190 Our autumn occasions had been good times to many. 1844 *Sage's Wks.* I. 368 *note,* They [servants] were to be allowed to attend a certain number of fairs and occasions or sacraments during the year. 1892 C. G. M'CRIE *Worship Presbyt. Scot.* 311 The administration of the Lord's Supper upon what are styled 'occasions'. 1900 CHARLOTTE HANBURY in *Autobiog.* (1901) xv. 224 When the Home-going is, I want to say..'by desire'—no flowers!..Also I would much wish a Church of England occasion.

b. A special ceremony or celebration; a 'function'; an 'event'. Chiefly *colloq.*

1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Culture* Wks. (Bohn) II. 374 Keep the town for occasions, but the habits should be formed to retirement. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* iii, These occasions seem to go off tolerably well without me, Pussy. *Mod.* It was a great occasion.

IV. *Phrases* and *Comb.* **10.** †**a.** *By occasion of*, through the (incidental) operation or agency of; by reason of; on account of; because of. *By occasion that*, for the reason that, because. *Obs.*

1429 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 346/2 Be occasion of the seide diversite. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xvi. 18 What euery man verily is, best is shewid by occasion of aduersite. *c* 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* ix. (1885) 129 We haue also sene .somme off the kynges subgettes gyff hym bataill, by occasion þat thair livelod and offices were þe grettest off þe lande. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 466 The Archebyshops of Mentz, Trevers and Collon by occasion of the bathes met that tyme together. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 124 They which by occasion of iournying or uncleanesse could not now celebrate the Passeover. 1667 Pepys *Diary* 15 May, The wrong the credit of this office has received by this rogue's occasion.

b. † *By occasion*, by chance, casually, incidentally (*obs.*). *On* or *upon occasion* († *by occasions*), as occasion or opportunity arises; now and then, occasionally. *On* or *upon* († *by*) *occasion of*, in casual or incidental connexion with.

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 378 A few daies after, Iohn Sleidane, by occasion of talke spake of the same to the Emperours Ambassadour. 1562 Cooper *Answ. Priv. Masse* (1850) 46 One of the copies of this answer by occasion .. lighted into my hands. *c* 1585 R. Browne *Answ. Cartwright* 3 The prayers may be .. left off by occasions: as when the Minister is to preach. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* III. i. 150 Nay, I can gleeke vpon occasion. *a* 1649 Winthrop *Hist. New Eng.* (1853) II. 26 Mr. Peter by occasion preached one Lord's day. 1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 24 Petty Islands .. which .. environ, and in a sort defend her upon occasion. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 136 ¶ 3 Upon occasion of the mention of the Battle of Pultowa, I could not forbear giving an Account [etc.]. 1844 Lingard *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. App. K. 369 On occasion of these grants it may not be amiss to add a few remarks. 1884 W. E. Norris *Thirlby Hall* ix, She could be extremely generous upon occasion.

11. *For* (*on*, *upon*) *one's occasion*, on one's account, for one's sake.

1656 Bramhall *Replic.* v. 221 Had they not reason to welcome them..who were come only upon their occasion? 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits* i. 41 The traveller..reads quietly the *Times* newspaper, which . seems to have machinized the rest of the world for his occasion. 1860 Pusey *Min Proph.* 388 Whoso amendeth not on occasion of others, others shall be amended on occasion of him

12. *Comb.*, as *occasion-giver.*

1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 113 Stephen .. which had bene the occasion gever of all the tumults.

† **Occa·sion,** *sb*[2] *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *occāsiōn-em* (see prec.), taken as n. of action of *occidĕre* in sense 'to go down, set', for which the actual L. word was *occāsus*.] Setting (of the sun).

1533 Bellenden *Livy* I. (1822) 87 Ane litil afore the occasioun of the son. *Ibid.* 171 Now was the sonne fast tending to his occasion.

Occasion (ə̆kē·ʒən), *v.* [f. Occasion *sb.*[1]; as F. *occasionner* to cause, occasion (15th c. in Godef. *Compl.*); cf. OF. *occasioner* to pick a quarrel with, to accuse; med.L. *occāsiōnāre* to burden with occasional taxes.]

†**1.** *trans.* To give occasion to (a person); to induce by affording an opportunity or a ground; to urge or impel by circumstances; also, to do this habitually; hence, to habituate, accustom.

a. to a course of action. *Obs*

1530 *Proper Dyalogs* in *Rede me*, etc. (Arb.) 134 By the meanes wherof I & suche other..are occasioned to theft or murder. 1545 Udall *Erasm. Par. Luke* xix. 156 This is thy daie, in whiche thou art occasioned to emendemente. *a* 1555 Latimer *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 243 That ye..do the best that you can to occasion your parishioners to peace. 1684 I. Mather *Remark. Providence* i. (1890) 4 My children.. poor soulls, whom I had occasioned to such an end in their tender years, when as they could scarce be sensible of death.

†**b.** *to do* something (passing into 2 b). *Obs.*

1538 Coverdale *N. Test.* Ded., Such ignorant bodies.. shall through this small labour be occasioned to attain unto more knowledge. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Fasting* (1859) 294 Fasting was one of the meanes whereby Almighty God was occasioned to alter the thing which hee had purposed concerning Ahab. 1590 Recorde, etc. *Gr. Artes* (164) 4·5 To occasion you to study the better, I will leave this doubt wholly to your owne search. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 13. 225 Aristotle .. was not occasioned so to do that .. because it was a Doctrine then Generally Received, but only because he had a mind, odiously to impute such a thing to the Pythagoreans.

2. To be the occasion or cause of (something); to give ground for, give rise to, cause, bring about, esp. in an incidental or subsidiary manner (cf. Occasion *sb.*[1] 3 b).

a. With simple obj. (Sometimes also with indirect personal obj.)

1596 Spenser *F. Q.* VI. i. 12 My haplesse case Is not occasioned through my misdeseert. 1632 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 147 Either too light, or too free feeding hath occasioned you this dreame. 1665 Pepys *Diary* 2 Jan., I occasioned much mirth with a ballet I brought with me. 1736 Butler *Anal.* I. iv. Wks. 1874 I. 76 Any course of action which will probably occasion them greater temporal inconvenience. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I 170 Its spray rises a great height in the air, occasioning a thick cloud of vapours. 1863 Fr. A. Kemble *Resid. in Georgia* 70, I saw an advertisement which occasioned me much thought. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 166 He whose folly is occasioned by his own jealousy..is to suffer more heavily.

b. With *obj.* and *inf.*: To cause (a person or thing) *to be* or *to do* something; in *pass.* To be caused or constrained by circumstances.

1610 Boys *Wks.* (1630) 413, I am occasioned here to meet a peeuish and vncharitable people. 1717 tr. *Frezier's Voy.* 77 When any Man happens to have a violent Fall, which occasions him to bleed at the Nose. 1808 Mar. Edgeworth *Moral T.* (1816) I. xiv. 109 This occasioned him to be much in the shop. 1849 Grote *Greece* II. lv. (1862) V. 53 It occasioned them to make indignant remonstrance.

†**c.** To give (one) reason to go, to take (one).

1653 Walton *Angler* i. 2, I have stretch'd my legs up Tottenham Hil to overtake you, hoping your businesse may occasion you towards Ware.

†**3.** To employ for one's occasions or needs, to make use of. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1632 Spelman *Hist. Sacrilege* (1698) 202, I know a Merchantman .. that bought the Contents of two noble Libraries for 40*s.* a piece..this stuff hath he occasioned instead of Grey Paper by the space of more than these ten Years [*A quot. from Bale, who has* occupyed].

†**4.** The pa. pple. was formerly used to introduce the cause or occasion of a preceding fact; *occasioned by*, in consequence of. *Obs.*

1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 47 [The ship] sunke and was swallowed by the Sands, occasioned by a hole, neglected by the Carpenter. *Ibid.* 185 Some of which..were drowned, unable to swim to shore occasioned by age, and violent course of the Sea. 1657 R. Ligon *Barbadoes* (1673) 27 Our locks too..will rust in the wards..and all this occasion'd by the moistness of the Air. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 117 The Indians' dwellings..were all at a distance from the river, occasioned .. by the rivers overflowing the flat grounds near its banks.

Hence **Occa·sioning** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1632 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 144 Mr Broughton and Mr Young were both to be sentenced, the one for makinge the disturbance, and the other for occasioning of it. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 188 An easy Excise..upon such Commodities, as naturally tend to the occasioning of Pride, Idleness, Luxury. 1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* 50 He admits five agents, or occasioning causes.

Occa·sionable, *a. rare.* [f. Occasion *v.* + -able.] Capable of being occasioned or caused; likely to be occasioned.

a 1677 Barrow *Serm.* Wks. 1686 III. xiii. 143 This Practice will fence us against immoderate displeasure occasionable by mens hard opinions.

Occasional (ə̆kē·ʒənăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. Occasion *sb.*[1] + -al; cf. late L. *occāsiōnāliter* as occasion arises, F. *occasionnel* (1718 in *Dict. Acad.*).]

†**1.** That happens or arises casually or incidentally; casual. *Obs.*

1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 109 The stealyng of their Apples, and their other occasionall dammages. 1654 Earl Monm. tr. *Bentivoglio's Warrs of Flanders* 362 He said..that the tumults..might be caused by some occasional confusion.

2. Happening or operating on some particular occasion; limited to specific occasions; arising out of, required by, or made for, the occasion.

Occasional Conformity, Conformist: see Conformity 3, Conformist 2; †*Occasional bill* = Occasional Conformity Bill. *Occasional cause* combines the meanings 'operating on a particular occasion' and 'serving as an occasion or secondary cause': see quots. under sense 4, and cf. Occasionalism.

a 1631 Donne in *Select.* (1840) 27 For other occasional points, the Church had need of a continual assistance of the Spirit of God. 1661 Heylin *Hist. Ref.* II. 35 The sacrifice of Noah as it was remarkable, so it was occasional. 1677 W. Hubbard *Narrative* I. (1865) 247 By his occasional going from the Sermon, being forced thereunto by the Extremity of the Toothach. 1711 Swift *Lett.* III. 265 They say the Occasional bill is brought to-day into the house of lords. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* II. ii. (1869) I. 306 Gold and silver which he would otherwise have been obliged to keep by him for answering occasional demands. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* 301 The vice of the ancient democracies.. was, that they ruled..by occasional decrees, *psephismata.* 1825 Bentham *Ration. Rew.* 5 With regard to rewards, the most important division is into occasional and permanent.

b. Of a speech, literary composition, religious service, etc.: Produced on, or intended for, a special occasion. Hence *Occasional speaker, writer*, etc., one who delivers occasional speeches or writes occasional verses, pamphlets, etc.

1687 Dryden *Hind & P.* II. 339 Yet all those letters were not writ to all, Nor first intended, but occasional Their absent sermons. 1701 *Stanley's Hist. Philos.* Biog. 4 Their Doctrines, Letters, Occasional Speeches. 1779–81 Johnson *L. P., Dryden* Wks. II. 389 In an occasional performance no height of excellence can be expected. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* x. II. 642 It sustains, better perhaps than any occasional service which has been framed during two centuries, a comparison with..the Book of Common Prayer. 1883 *Manch. Guard.* 22 Oct. 5/4 Some of his verses are purely occasional and have no claim to stability. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Mar. 3/1 He is..one of the very best occasional speakers in England. No one is quicker at seizing the spirit of an occasion.

c. Of an article of use, building, piece of furniture, etc.: Made or constructed for the occasion; adapted for use on special occasions.

1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 84 [We bored] a large hole in the side of our ship..for which we had an occasional plug prepared. 1813 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 51 The occasional saloon was singularly novel and beautiful. 1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 115 A loo, or occasional table. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 June 7/1 The chair that the Queen sat in during the service was a Chippendale occasional Spanish mahogany chair.

d. Of persons: Acting or employed for the occasion or on particular occasions.

1739 *Ann. Reg.* 140 That the occasional proctors take all possible care that order..be observed. 1771 in *Priv. Lett. L.d. Malmesbury* (1870) I. 233 An occasional maid of Louisa's, who supplies the place of her own when she is absent with Gertrude. 1785 Paley *Mor. Philos.* (1818) II. 430 Loose ranks of occasional and newly-levied troops. *a* 1859 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xxiii. V. 14 The occasional soldier is no match for the professional soldier.

3. Happening as an occasion presents itself, but without certainty or regularity; taking place, occurring, or met with now and then.

1630 [implied in Occasionally 3]. *a* 1715 Burnet (J.), According to many occasional reflections dispersed in other places of Scripture concerning it [the flood]. 1828 Webster s. v., We make occasional remarks on the events of the age. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 293 In spite of the occasional murmurs of the Commons. 1865 Livingstone *Zambesi* v. 108 With the exception of an occasional leopard, there are no beasts of prey to disturb domestic animals. 1878 L. P. Meredith *Teeth* 65 The human teeth have doubtless been subject through all time to occasional disease. 1881 J. Russell *Hargs* v. 105 An occasional raid upon his neighbour's moveables.

4. Constituting or serving as the occasion or incidental cause; rarely const. *of.* *Occasional cause* (*Metaph.*), (*a*) a secondary cause whereby or whereupon the primary or efficient cause comes into operation; (*b*) in the Cartesian philosophy: see Occasionalism.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* (J.), The ground or occasional origin hereof. 1662 J. Chandler *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 119 Second, partaking causes, also free mediating con-causes, and occasionall ones accompanying them: over all which..God is..the totall, immediate, and independent cause. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Cause*, The motions .. of the soul and body, are only *Occasional Causes* of what passes in the one or the other. *a* 1890 Rossetti *Dante & Circ.* I. (1874) 124 Deem thou nothing else occasional Of my long silence. 1854 Ferrier *Inst. Metaph.* 476 The Cartesian doctrine of occasional, as distinguished from efficient causes. 1892 *Daily News* 24 Mar. 5/7 The 'occasional' question—using the adjective in the metaphysical sense—is a question about wages.

B *sb.* †**1.** An occasional speech or writing. (Chiefly *pl.*) *Obs.*

1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* XI. x. § 87 Herent Mr. Dod..fell into a pertinent and seasonable discourse (as more better at occasionals). 1682 Ld. North (*title*) Light in the Way to Paradise, with other occasionals.

2. *colloq.* An occasional workman, etc. (cf. Casual B. 3).

1892 *Pall Mall G* 6 Apr. 2/2 There is no way of meeting both cases at once except by discriminating between the regulars and the occasionals.

Hence **Occa·sionalness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

Occasionalism (ə̆kē·ʒənăliz'm). [f. prec. + -ism, after G. *occasionalismus*.] The doctrine of the Cartesian philosopher Geulincx which accounted for the interaction of mind and matter by supposing that on occasion of every volition God produces a corresponding movement of the body and on occasion of every affection of the body a corresponding idea; mind and body thus standing to one another in the relation of occasional causes.

1842 in Brande *Dict. Sci.* etc. 1867 J. H. Stirling tr. *Schwegler's Hist. Philos.* (ed. 9) 167 The philosophy of Malebranche..in its single leading thought that we see and know all things in God, demonstrates itself to be, like the occasionalism of Geulinx, a special attempt to overcome the dualism of the Cartesian philosophy on its own principles and under its own presuppositions. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 114 The first assumption would only have led back to the embarrassments of Occasionalism.

Occasionalist (ə̆kē·ʒənălist). [See -ist.]

†**1.** An occasional conformist. *Obs.*

1705 *Char. of a Smoker* in *Hard Misc.* (1808) XI. 30 He ..makes an interest against the Occasional bill, because he is a sort of an occasionalist himself.

2. One who holds the doctrine of Occasionalism.

1776 Burke *Corr., Let. to John Bourke* (1844) II. 112 Our love to the occasionalist, but not server of occasions. 1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIV. 234 From Aristotle, down through his scholastic followers, past the occasionalists and pre-established harmonists. 1879 Huxley *Hume* ix. 166 The successors of Descartes either found themselves obliged, with the Occasionalists, to call in the aid of the Deity, or [etc.].

attrib 1891 *Athenæum* 10 Jan. 55/2 It contains .. much information about the great Occasionalist thinker [Geulincx].

Hence **Occa·sionalistic** *a.*, of or pertaining to Occasionalists or Occasionalism.

1884 Mere *Leibnis* I. v 100 He admits its advance on the ..occasionalistic theory of Descartes.

Occasionality (ə̆kē·ʒənălĭti). [f. Occasional + -ity.] The quality or fact of being occasional (in various senses); esp. of being prepared, composed, or 'got up' for the occasion.

1767 A. Campbell *Lexiph.* (ed. 2) 48 He was disgusted at ..the occasionality and ambitiousness of her dress. *a* 1822 Shelley in Bagehot *Lit. Stud.* (1879) I. 76 From the occasionality of its impulses, it will often seem silly. 1837–9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* I. viii § 44 From their occasionality or want of merit, far the greater part have perished.

Occasionally (ə̆kē·ʒənăli), *adv.* [f. Occasional + -ly[2]. Cf. L. *occāsiōnāliter*, F. *occasionnellement*.]

†**1.** By chance, casually, accidentally. *Obs.*

1622 *Relat. Eng. Plant. Plymouth* in Arber *Pilgrim Fathers* (1897) 446 The house was fired occasionally by a spark that flew into the thatch. 1654 Gataker *Disc. Apol.*

64 Casting mine eye occasionallie on this Varlet's Postscript, I chanced to light..on the Allegations of two Autors. 1718 ATTERBURY *Serm.* (1737) III. 191 He appeared to them .. sometimes at places where he had before appointed to meet them, sometimes occasionally, as they were travelling on the way.

2. On, for, or with a view to, some particular occasion; on certain particular occasions; when occasion arises. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

a 1632 G. HERBERT *Priest to Temple* xxvii, He .. intermingles some mirth in his discourses occasionally, according to the pulse of the hearer. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 22. 393 Philo hereupon, occasionally cites this Remarkable Testimony of Philolaus the Pythagorean. 1756 JOHNSON *Life Browne* Wks. IV. 592 A treatise which seems to have been occasionally written. 1776 G SEMPLE *Building in Water* 18 The Rods were in three Pieces..which screwed together occasionally. *a* 1791 WESLEY *Dress* v. i. Wks. 1822 IX. 48 Our Saviour once occasionally said, 'Behold they who wear gorgeous apparel are in kings' courts'. 1881 *Leic. Gloss.*, *Occasionally*, upon occasion arising; if necessary

† b. On the occasion of something else happening or being done, incidentally. *Obs.*

1657 HEYLIN *Hist. Ref.* I. 20 Whose Fortunes and Estates have been occasionally and collaterally confirmed in Parliament. *Ibid* 24 Reformations which were made occasionally in that faulty Church. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 556 As one intended first, not after made Occasionally. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* iii. 25 *heading*, Wherein occasionally is given a Brief Account of the Reign of King Casimir.

3. Now and then, at times, sometimes.

1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlem.* 449 Such as these .. shall wee occasionally encounter withall, in our readings. 1751 PALTOCK *Peter Wilkins* (1884) II. xvii. 188 To sweep round the whole country, and take all the towns in our way, and occasionally enter the middle parts, as the towns lay commodious. 1814 D. STEWART *Hum Mind* II. i. § 3. 89 All of these writers have .. been occasionally misled in their speculations. 1884 PAE *Eustace* 7 Occasionally..his eye.. had rested on the motionless form of a salmon-fisher.

† **Occa·sionarily,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. as next + -LY [2].] (From something) as the 'occasional cause'.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. iv. 158 The yuelis whiche occasionarili comen out fro the having .. of profitable craftis. *Ibid.* III. xi. 340 Which comen occasionarili oonli bi it.

† **Occa·sionary,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. OCCASION *sb* [1] + -ARY.] Occasional, made for particular occasions

1702 FARQUHAR (*title*) Love and Business: In a Collection of Occasionary Verse and Epistolary Prose.

† **Occa·sionate,** *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 5 -at. [ad. med.L. *occāsiōnāt-us*, pa. pple. of *occāsiōnāre*, f. *occāsiōn-em* OCCASION.] **a.** Occasioned, brought about. **b.** = OCCASIONAL 4.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* III. xvi. in Ashm. (1652) 143 Fyre occasionat we call Innaturall. *Ibid.* xvii, By help of fyre Occasionate. 1657 G. STANKEY *Helmont's Vind.* 73 Its efficient and continent causes, the material and occasionate.

† **Occa·sionate,** *v. Obs.* [f. med.L. *occāsiōnāt-*, ppl. stem of *occāsiōnāre*: see prec.] *trans.* = OCCASION *v.* 1, 2.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* Prol. B j, It doth occationat any man to be the moore prompt, redy, and wyllyng to take payne, when he is assuryd .. of the proffet, pourpoose, and fruict therof commynge. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 42/6 To Occasionate, *occasionare*. 1596 H. CLAPHAM *Briefe Bible* II. 234 Who desires not onely to do good my selfe, but also to occasionate your good by others. 1640 QUARLES *Enchiridion* (1641) II. xl, If therefore thou doe evill, thereby to occasionate a Good, thou laist a bad foundation for a good building. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. L. xxxiv, The lowest may occasionate much ill.

† **Occa·sionately,** *adv. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. OCCASIONATE *ppl. a.* + -LY [2].] In a manner brought about by some occasion or secondary cause.

1609 BP. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 135 Not intentionately from the Subiect, but occasionately by the vice of the Obiect.

† **Occa·sionative,** *a. Obs.* [f. as OCCASIONATE *v.* + -IVE.] Serving as occasion or cause, esp. as incidental cause. Hence † **Occa·sionatively** *adv.*, in an occasionative manner.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 165 Eyther immediatly or mediatly,..directly or indirectly, principally or occasionatyuely. 1655 tr. *Sanderson's Promissory Oaths* iii. § 11. 85 As they may be impeditive of good, or causative, or at the least (for we may use such words) occasionative, of evill. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxiii. 193 In these..things.. there may be somewhat occasionative of the..Yell.

Occasioned (*ɒ*kā·ʒənd), *ppl. a.* [f. OCCASION *sb.*[1] and *v.* + -ED.] **a.** Caused, brought about, esp. indirectly; † having a ground or reason (*obs.*). † b. Accustomed (*obs.*).

1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 221 The merry convocation being dissolved..[they] have eftsoones returned to their old nature, wonted manners, and occasioned gravity. 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* x. § 1. 78 Though he abstained from all pleasant bread .. in his occasioned humiliation, for one and twenty dayes.

Hence † **Occa·sionedly** *adv.*, with occasion or cause, with ground or reason.

1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* vii. 53 Whom at last you will occasionedly curse. *Ibid.* xii. § 4. 135 Wee occasionedly exclaime on these Impostors.

Occa·sioner. Now *rare.* [f. OCCASION *v.* + -ER [1].] One who or that which occasions.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII 368 He..commaunded..to endyte all suche persones as were occacyoners and executours of that dede. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1545) 12 b, Certayne philosophers..plucked oute theyr owne eyes, bycause they were the occasioners and prouokers of all euyll affections and lustes. *a* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* I. (1673) 109 Those things that were occasioners of his sin. 1688 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 286 The Acceptant, as the wilfull occasioner thereof, is obliged to make good all the loss. ? *a* 1800 *Jamie Douglas* vii. in Child *Ballads* VII. ccix. F. (1890) 98/1 Thou wast the first occasioner Of parting my gay lord and me.

† **Occa·sionet.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. OCCASION *sb.* + -ET.] A small occasion.

1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* (1593) 68 It is a Courtly feate, to snatch the least occasionet of aduantage, with a nimble dexteritie.

Occa·sionless, *a. rare.* Without occasion.

1631 R. BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb.* 194 Who disperseth his.. conceites upon an occasion occasionlesse.

† **Occa·sive,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *occāsīvus*, f. *occās-*, ppl. stem of *occidĕre* to go down, set: see -IVE.] Pertaining to the setting sun, western.

1802 O. GREGORY *Astron.* 81 Amplitude is .. either north and south, or ortive and occasive.

† **Occa·tion.** *Obs. rare.* Also 5 -cioun. [ad. L. *occātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *occāre* to harrow.] Harrowing.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 11 Summen seyn the benes satioun In places coold is best to fructifie, On hem yf me do noon occasioun [*Bodl. MS.* occacioun]. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Occation*, a harrowing or breaking of clods.

† **O·ccatory,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *occātōrius*, f. ppl. stem of *occare* to harrow: see -ORY.] Of or pertaining to harrowing.

1652 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 297 Occatory operations.

Occean, occian, obs. variants of OCEAN.

Occecation, var. OCCAECATION, blinding. *Obs.*

† **Occi·de,** *v. Obs. humorous nonce-wd.* [ad. L. *occidĕre* to cut down, kill.] *trans.* To kill.

1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. (1737) 232 One Hebdomad wou'd. occide us.

Occident (*ɒ* ksidĕnt), *sb.* and *a.* Chiefly *poet.* and *rhet.* Also 5 occydent, occidente, occedente, -entt. See also OCCIENT. [a. F. *occident* (12th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. L. *occident-em* setting, sunset, the west, orig. pr. pple. of *occidĕre* to fall towards, go down, set, f. *ob-* (OB- 1 a) + *cadĕre* to fall. Opposed in all uses to ORIENT.]

A. *sb.* **1.** That quarter or region of the sky in which the sun and other heavenly bodies set, or the corresponding quarter or region of the earth; the west. Now *rare.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T* 199 O firste moeuyng crueel firmament..that..hurlest al from Est til Occident. *a* 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg Princ.* 4056 With þi rist honde, thow þe orient Shuldest han touchid .. And with þi lift honde, eke þe occident. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 387 b/1 The sonne mone sterres and planettes .. moeue fro thoryent to thoccidente. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich II*, III. iii. 67 His [the sun's] bright passage to the Occident. 1607 ROWLANDS *Guy Earl Warw.* 38 Ere Phœbus in the Occident decline. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VII. 320 Towards the occident, it ioyneth with the great Lake. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s v., *Equinoctial Occident*, that point of horizon where the sun sets, when entering aries, or libra. *Estival Occident*, that point of the horizon where the sun sets at his entrance into the sign cancer, when the days are longest. *Hybernal Occident*, that point of the horizon where the sun sets, when entering the sign of capricorn; at which time, the days, with us, are shortest.

2. That part of the earth's surface situated to the west of some recognized part; western countries, the West; i. e. originally, the countries of Western Europe or of the Western Empire, or of Europe as opposed to Asia and the Orient; also, in mod. use, a poetic appellation of America or the Western Hemisphere.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 104 Ther ben of londis fele In occident. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 97 In two yeres he [Alexander] sought alle thorient and occident. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 4265 All Princis of the Occident Ar tyll his grace obedient. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 81 Greik and latin, Orient and Occident dois bear irrefragabl testimonie yat thair can na exception be maid. 1689 *Def. Liberty agst Tyrants* 155 Constantine and Licinius governed the Empire together, the one in the Orient, the other in the Occident. 1871 JOAQUIN MILLER *Songs of Sierras, Tall Alcalde* (1872) 197 Thou Italy of the Occident!

† **B.** *adj.* Situated in the west, western, occidental.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. Prol. 25 Mars occident, retrograide in his speir. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 3 In Iona yle within the occident se. *Ibid.* II. 695 The Ylis in the occident se.

O·ccident, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. prec., after ORIENT *v.*] *trans.* To turn or direct towards the west; to place (a church) with the chancel at the western end.

1896 IRENE PETRIE in *Life* xii. (1900) 269 The Bishop..came to the west or rather the east door, as the Church is occidented.

Occidental (*ɒ*ksidentăl), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *occidental* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *occidentāl-is* western, f. *occident-em*: see OCCIDENT and -AL. Opposed in all uses to ORIENTAL, but less used.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Belonging to, situated in, or directed towards, that part or region of the heavens in which the sun sets; of or in the west, western, westerly; *spec.* in *Astrol.* said of a planet when seen after sunset, or when in the western part of the sky.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 5 The remenant of this lyne.. is cleped the west lyne, or the lyne occidentale. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. ii. xx. (1636) 416 Their shadow is.. sometime orientall, and sometime occidentall. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. i. 166 Ere twice in murke and occidentall dumpe Moist Hesperus hath quench'd her sleepy Lampe. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* xix. 114 To be Occidentall is to be seen above the Horizon, or to set after the ☉ is downe. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 411 On the oriental and occidental halves of the enlightened hemisphere of that planet. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* I. 154 Which..hail'd thee first in occidental day.

fig. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Ded.*, Vpon the setting of that bright Occidentall Starre, Queene Elizabeth of most happy memory. [With allusion to 2.]

2. Belonging to, found in, or characteristic of, western countries or regions of the earth (i. e. usually, those west of Asia; also formerly, Western Europe or Christendom; occas., America or the Western Hemisphere); belonging to or situated in the West; Western.

1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 140* The Occidentall or weast churches thorow out all Europe. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 243 This constitution. was neuer..received in the vniuersall Church, but onelie in this our Occidentall Church. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. vii. (Arb.) 28 Learned men, who wrote about the time of Charlemaines raigne in the Empire Occidentall. 1659 BP. WALTON *Consid. Considered* 147 The Oriental and Occidental Jews. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Corn*, The Smell is not so disagreeable as that of the occidental Civet. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 584 Both the oriental and occidental Continents

3. Applied to precious stones of inferior value and brilliancy, as opposed to ORIENTAL *adj.* 4: see quot. 1747.

1747 DINGLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 505 There are some of an inferior Class and Beauty..These are commonly called by Jewellers Occidental Stones: They are mostly the Produce of Europe..and are so named, in Opposition to those of a higher Class, which are always accounted Oriental, and supposed to be only produced in the more Eastern Parts of our Continent. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 254 Occidental Topaz..Exposed to a moderate heat..is said to become red, and then becomes ruby of Brazil *Ibid.* 256 Occidental or Brazilian Sapphire. 1860 C. W. KING *Antique Gems* i. (1866) 43 These occidental stones are of a deep, rich hue, but have very little brilliancy.

B. *sb.* † **a.** A western country or region. *Obs.* **b.** A native or inhabitant of the West

1587 HOLINSHED *Descr. Brit* I. x. in *Chron.* I. 30/1 The Iles that lie about the north coast of .. Scotland..are either occidentals, the west Iles [etc.]. 1857 W. M. THOMSON *Land & Book* ix. 115 That comparative inactivity which distinguishes Orientals from Occidentals. 1875 LOWELL *Spenser* Pr. Wks. 1890 IV. 282 For us Occidentals he has a kindly prophetic word.

Occide·ntalism. [f. prec + -ISM.] Occidental quality, style, character, or spirit; the customs, institutions, characteristics, ways of thinking, etc. of Western nations.

1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVI. 105 The Sultan Mahmoud and his Turkish subjects. have no taste for..the occidentalism, the journalism, the budgetism, the parliamentaryism of the 19th Century 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. XIV. v. 204 There is a .confusion of uncongenial elements, of Orientalism and Occidentalism, in the language [ecclesiastical Latin]. 1890 *Athenæum* 15 Feb. 206/2 The curious transition from Orientalism to Occidentalism, of which contemporary Japan is the theatre.

Occide·ntalist. [f as prec. + -IST.] **a.** One who favours or advocates Western customs, modes of thought, etc. **b.** One who studies the languages and institutions of Western nations.

1877 D. M. WALLACE *Russia* xvi. 258 The literary society of Moscow was divided into two hostile camps—the Slavophils and the Occidentalists 1890 J. RHYS in *Academy* 10 May 321/2 How was I, a benighted occidentalist, to know [etc.]

Occidenta·lity. [f. as prec. + -ITY.] Occidental quality or state.

1. The state of being in the western part of the sky, or of being visible after sunset, as a planet.

1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* xix. 114 Their [Mercury's & Venus'] occidentality [is] when they are in more degrees of the Signe the ☉ is in, or in the next subsequent. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 145 Their [the Planets'] Orientality or Occidentality in respect of the Sun.

2. Western style or character; with *pl.* a Western (i. e., in quot., American) trait or peculiarity.

1873 W. S. MAYO *Never Again* 6 His occidentalities had for her the charm of novelty.

Occide·ntalize, *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To render occidental; to conform to or imbue with Western ideas or characteristics. Hence **Occide·ntalized, Occide·ntalizing** *ppl. adjs.*; also **Occide·ntalisa·tion.**

1870 O. W. HOLMES *Mechanism in Th. & Mor.* (1888) 113 To occidentalise and modernise the Asiatic modes of Thought which have come down to us. 1878 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 62 The Occidentalised natives dressed in coats and trousers. 1888 *Athenæum* 14 July 59/2 In Indo-China, in China, and in Japan the same process of occidentalization may be seen in operation. 1893 F. ADAMS *New Egypt* 13 The result of his Occidentalising taste, at once so crude and so rudimentary. 1895 *Daily News* 1 Oct. 6/3 Mr. Hearn..loves the old Japanese people more than..their modern 'occidentalizing' descendants.

Occide·ntally, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY [2].] In an occidental manner or situation; in the west; in a Western (e g. American) fashion.

1833 G. S. FABER *Recapit. Apostasy* 119 The occidentally extinct apostasy of Paganism. 1861 R. F. BURTON *City of Saints*, The 'all-fired red-bellied varmints'—I speak, oh reader! occidentally.

† Occi·dual, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *occidual-is* western, f. *occidu-us* going down (f. *occidĕre*): see -AL.] Going down, setting; pertaining to the setting of a heavenly body. Also † **Occi·duous** *a. rare.*

1635 GELLIBRAND *Variation Magn. Needle* 5 The Amplitude Ortive or Occiduall of the Sunne. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Occiduous*, that goeth down, that will decay. *a* 1711 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 340 To brighten his occiduous Rays. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Amplitude*, Amplitude is of two kinds; eastern, or ortive; and western, or occiduous.

† O·ccient. *Obs.* Also 5 **occyent.** [a. OF. *occien(t)*, 14th c. in Godef.:—L. *occident-em.*] = OCCIDENT *sb.*

c 1460 *Launfal* 281 Her fadyr was kyng of fayrye, Of occient fer and nyghe. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* xxiii. 55 Themperour demanded of hym of thestate of his peple, and of other barons of thoccyent.

Occipital (ɒksi·pităl), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. late or med. L. *occipitāl-is*, f. *occiput*, *occipit-*: see OCCIPUT and -AL. So F. *occipital* (1546 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Belonging to, or situated in or on, the occiput or back part of the head. Chiefly *Anat.*, in names of parts having this position, as *occipital artery*, *bone*, *condyle*, *foramen* or *hole*, *muscle*, *nerve*, *protuberance*, *sinus*, *vein*, etc.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* D iv b, The seconde bone of the heade in the hyndre parte is called Occipitall. 1597 A. M tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 9/3 A blowe in the occipitalle parte of the heade. 1679 in Hickes *Spir. Popery* 58 Insomuch that the whole Occipital bone was shattered all in pieces. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. xix, In the cellulæ of the occipital parts of the cerebellum. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxix. 115 The head is armed with three occipital spines. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 99 The occipital hole may be considered as being the commencement of the spinal canal. 1840 G. V. ELLIS *Anat.* 3 The occipital artery is the large trunk which occupies the occipital region of the head, with the branches of the great occipital nerve. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 302 In the Amphibians..and in the Mammals, there are two 'occipital condyles', by which the skull is jointed to the neck. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *O[ccipital] bone*, a somewhat rhomboidal.. bone forming the lower and back part of the head, by means of which the cranium is attached to the spine, and affording a communication between the two cavities by a large aperture, the *Foramen magnum*. ... *O[ccipital] foramen*, the *Foramen magnum*. *Ibid.*, *O[ccipital] muscle*, the hinder part of the occipito-frontalis muscle; it is flat and thin..[and] expands over the outer side of the occiput.

2. Having a large occiput; having the back of the head more developed than the front.

1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 290 A poor ill-endowed Semite, belonging to the occipital races.

B. *sb.* **a.** The occipital bone. **b.** The occipital muscle. **c.** *pl.* A pair of occipital plates on the head of some serpents.

1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 64 The Foramen of the Occipital. 1861 BUSK in *Nat. Hist. Rev.* Apr., The superior semicircular ridges of the occipital.

Hence **Occi·pitally** *adv.*, as regards the occiput; in the region or direction of the hindhead.

Mod. Skull occipitally well developed.

† Occipi·tial, *a. Obs. rare.* Also 6 **-issial.** [f. L. *occipiti-um* (see next) + -AL.] = OCCIPITAL.

1548-77 VICARY *Anat.* iii. (1888) 27 The Coronal bone, in.. the middest of the head .. meteth with the seconde bone called Occipissial. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 15 That which we call the Occipitial Line..is drawn from the top of the Head to the first Vertebre of the Neck.

‖ Occipi·tium. *Obs. rare.* [L., = *occiput*, and more used.] = OCCIPUT.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 16 If that of the Occipitium transgresse its bounds, the Head is acuminate. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Occiput* or *Occipitium*

Occipito- (ɒksi·pito), before a vowel sometimes **occipit-**, used in *Anat.* as combining form of OCCIPUT, in adjs. expressing a relation or connexion between the occiput and another part, and denominating a ligament, muscle, measurement, etc.; as

Occipito-atlantal, -atloid, pertaining to the occiput and the atlas vertebra. **Occipito-axial, -axoid,** pertaining to the occiput and the axis vertebra. **Occipito-frontal,** pertaining to, or extending between, the back of the head and the forehead; also *ellipt.* as *sb.*, the *occipito-frontal muscle* or *occipitofrontalis*, the large flat muscle of the scalp, composed of the occipital and frontal muscles with the epicranial aponeurosis connecting them. **Occipito-hyoid,** pertaining to the occiput and the hyoid bone. **Occipito-mastoid,** pertaining to the occiput and the mastoid process. **Occipito-mental** [L. *mentum* chin], pertaining to the occiput and the chin, extending between these points. **Occipito-otic** [Gr. οὖς, ωτ- ear], pertaining to the occiput and the ear. **Occipito-parietal,** pertaining to the occipital and parietal bones. **Occipitorbicular,** connecting the occiput with an orbicular muscle. **Occipito-scapular,** pertaining to the occiput and the scapula or shoulder-blade. **Occipito-sphenoid, -sphenoidal,** pertaining to the occipital and sphenoidal bones. **Occipito-temporal,** pertaining to the occipital and temporal bones.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 178 Anterior *Occipito-Atlantal Ligament. *Ibid.* 103 Another ligament named the *occipito-axoid. [1746 PARSONS in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 8 The Office of the *Occipito-Frontalis is to pull the Skin of the Head b ckward, drawing up the Eye-brows.] 1822 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Occipito-frontalis*..Occipito-frontal of Dumas. 1837 BULLOCK *Cazeaux' Midwif.* 220 The occipito-frontal extends from the occipital protuberance to the frontal bone. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Occipito-hyoid muscle*, an occasional muscle arising from the occipital bone and inserted into the hyoid bone. 1855 HOLDEN *Hum. Osteol.* (1878) 114 The '*occipito-mastoid suture'..connects the occipital with the mastoid portion of the temporal bone. 1837 BULLOCK *Cazeaux' Midwif.* 221 The greatest circumference of the head corresponds with the *occipito-mental diameter. 1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 761/1 The squamosal..is.. somewhat loosely united with the frontal and parietal and with the complex *occipito-otic bone. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Occipito-parietal index*, the relation between the transverse diameter of the skull and the distance from one asterion to the other, the former being taken at 100. 1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sci.*, *Organ. Nat.* I. 232 An *occipito-sphenoidal bone .. formed .. by the coalescence of the basioccipital with the basisphenoid.

Occiput (ɒ·ksipʊt). Chiefly *Anat.* [L. *occiput* back of head, f. *ob-* against + *caput* head: in F. *occiput* (1372 in Hatz.-Darm.).] The back or hinder part of the the head.

[1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. iv. (1495) 108 The occiput, the nolle, is the hynder parte of the heed.] 1602 *and Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. i. 516 Your occiput. I meane your head peece. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* II. xvii, Expedition is the life of action, otherwise Time may shew his bald occiput, and shake his posteriors at them in derision. 1699 *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 400 Ruffians, who first by a Blow on the Occiput knockt him to the Ground. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 365 *Occiput* (the Occiput). The back part of the head when it is vertical, or nearly so, to its point of junction with the trunk. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 82 The straight but inclined line of the occiput.

b. The occipital bone of the skull.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* Proem B iv, The first Vertebre inseparably growne to Occiput. 1836 SIR G. HEAD *Home Tour* 263 It was but half a skull, .. the occiput had entirely disappeared. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* xiv. (1869) 506 The American skulls are characterised by a flattened occiput.

† Occi·se, *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *occīs-*, ppl. stem of *occīd-ĕre* to cut down, kill. Cf. *excise*, *incise*.] *trans.* To kill, slay.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* III. 268 Acteon quhome that ȝe gart occise With his awin doggis.

† Occi·sion. *Obs.* [a. F. *occision* (11th c. in Littré), ad. L. *occīsiōn-em*, n. of action from *occīd-ĕre* to kill, slay.] Killing, slaying (esp. of a number of people, as in battle); slaughter.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIV. 220 The richt nobil Erll .. Maid sic a slauchtir in the toune, And swa felloune occisioune. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. cl. (1869) 135 Homicidye it is cleped .. and occisioun. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) v. xiv. 344 a/2 The horryble occysyon whiche thou haste commysed. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 354 The place quhare maist occision and slauchter wes of Danis. 1594 ?GREENE *Selimus* Wks. 1881-3 XIV. 287 Why stand I still, and rather do not flie The great occision which the victors make. *a* 1677 HALE *Hist. Placit. Cor.* xlii. (1736) I. 496 This kind of occision of a man according to the laws of the kingdom and in execution thereof ought not to be numbred in the rank of crimes.

Occlude (ɒklū·d), *v.* Chiefly in scientific use. [ad. L. *oc-*, *obclūd-ĕre* to shut up, f. *ob-* (OB- 1 b, c) + *claudĕre* to close. Cf. mod. F. *occlure*.]

1. *trans.* To shut or stop up so as to prevent anything from passing in, out, or through; to obstruct (a passage); to close (a vessel or opening).

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 26/2 An vlceratione wherbye her throate was allmost occluded and stopped. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II vi. 97 Ginger is the root of .. an herbaceous plant..which..they take up, and .. role it up in earth, whereby occluding the pores, they conserve the naturall humidity. 1670 MAYNWARING *Vita Sana* vii. 85 Exercise opens the Pores .. which otherwise by too much rest are occluded and shut up. *a* 1850 CALHOUN *Wks.* (1874) II. 105 There was scarcely a port in Europe, which .. was not occluded to British commerce. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sci.*, *Chem.* 303 Occlude either end of the .. tube with a .. bung. 1880 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* I. 86 To produce suffocation by occluding the larynx.

2. To prevent the passage of (a thing) by placing something in the way; to shut in, out, or off; to inclose or exclude.

1623 COCKERAM, *Occlude*, to shut out. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 60 Medicaments are occluded in some convenient vessel. 1879 STEVENSON *Trav. Cevennes* 102 The lights alternately occluded and revealed.

b. *Chem.* Of certain metals and other solids: To absorb and retain (gases) within their substance.

1866 T. GRAHAM in *Phil. Trans.* CLVI. 423 (21 June) It may be allowed to speak of this [power to absorb hydrogen at a red heat, and to retain that gas] as a power to *occlude* (to shut up) hydrogen, and the result as the *occlusion* of hydrogen by platinum. *Ibid.* 424 One volume of spongy platinum appears capable of occluding 1·48 vol. hydrogen. 1880 *Athenæum* No. 2748. 828 This Metal [Aluminium] occludes Hydrogen. 1881 C. W. SIEMENS in *Nature* XXIII. 307 These gases are partly occluded or absorbed within the coal. 1884 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Apr. 319/1 Hydrogen gas should be occluded in one of the platinum plates.

Hence **Occlu·ded, Occlu·ding** *ppl. adjs.*

1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xvi. § 4 (1819) 249 The opening of this occluded mouth. 1866 T. GRAHAM in *Phil. Trans.* CLVI. 424 (21 June) The volume of occluded hydrogen is much larger than in the fused platinum. 1882 PROCTOR *Fam. Sc. Stud.* 52 Some meteors carry many times their own volume of occluded gas. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 279 These veins may contain..occluding thrombi.

Occludent (ɒklū·dĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *occlūdent-em*, pr. pple. of *occlūd-ĕre* to OCCLUDE.] **a.** *adj.* Having the property or function of occluding. **b.** *sb.* Something having this property.

1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* V. xl, The radical heat and moisture .. may be preserved .. by consubstantials, imprimentis, and occludents. [BACON *Hist. Vitæ & Mortis* Canon xxvi, Per Consubstantialia, Imprimentia, & Occludentia.] 1864 WEBSTER, *Occludent*, serving to close, shutting up. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 209 On the inner side of the occludent margin of its scutum.

Occluse (ɒklū·s), *a.* [ad. L. *occlūs-us*, pa. pple. of *occlūd-ĕre* to OCCLUDE.] Occluded; stopped up, closed; shut up, enclosed.

1669 HOLDER *Elem. Speech* 78 The Italians .. make the Occluse Appulse, especially the Gingival, softer than we do. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Occlusus*, ..applied to the florets of the fig shut up in the fleshy receptacle or fruit: occluse.

Occlusion (ɒklū·ʒən), [ad. L. **occlūsiōn-em*, n. of action from *occlūd-ĕre*, *occlūs-*: see OCCLUDE. So mod. F. *occlusion* (1808 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The action of occluding or fact of being occluded; stopping up, closing. (Chiefly scientific.)

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. iii. xxix, By the constriction and occlusion of the orifice of the Matrix. 1746 PARSONS in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 14 To explain the Manner of the Occlusion of the Eye. 1786 H. LEE in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) IV. 137 In agreeing to the occlusion of the navigation of the Mississippi. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 165 Anæmia occurs from contraction or occlusion of arteries.

2. *Chem.* The retention of gases in the pores of metals or other substances.

1866 T. GRAHAM in *Phil. Trans.* CLVI. 423 [see OCCLUDE 2 b]. *Ibid.* 426 The occlusion of hydrogen by palladium. 1872 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem* 186 The fact that red-hot platinum and iron are porous for hydrogen may be explained by the absorption (or occlusion) of this gas on the one side of the metallic tube or plate and its evaporation at the other side.

Occlusive (ɒklū·siv). *a.* [f. L. *occlūs-*, ppl. stem of *occlūd-ĕre* to OCCLUDE + -IVE.] Having the function of occluding or closing.

1888 R. PARK in *Medical News* (Philad.) LIII. 117 The wounds..closed with an antiseptic, occlusive dressing.

Occlusor (ɒklū·sɒr). [agent-n. in L. form, from *occlūdĕre* to OCCLUDE.] Something that occludes or closes; chiefly in *Anat.* a structure which closes an opening. Also *attrib.*, as *occlusor apparatus*, *o. muscle.*

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vii. 438 The vocal organ of the Fly would thus appear to be a modifical on of the occlusor apparatus of the stigmata. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 355 They form a defensive organ for the eye by the possession of occlusor muscles.

Occoast, Occoy, obs. or erron. ff. ACCOST, ACCOY. **Occome, Occorne, Occour,** obs. ff. OAKUM, ACORN, OCKER. **Occra, -ro,** var. OKRO.

† Occru·state, *v. Obs.* [f. med. or mod.L. type **occrustāre*, *-tāt-*, f. *ob-* (OB- 1 c) + *crustāre* to CRUST.] *trans.* To enclose in a crust, to encrust; *fig.* to harden, render obdurate.

1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 240 To arm and occrustate themselves in this devilish Apostasy. 1681 — *Exp. Dan.* Pref. 101 These deceivers, who are sealed and occrustated in the trade of their impieties.

Occular, -ate, obs. forms of OCULAR, -ATE.

† Occulca·tion. *Obs. rare*—[0]. [n. of action from L. *ob-*, *occulcāre* to trample down, f. *ob-* (OB- 1 c) + *calcāre* to tread.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Occulcation*, a treading on or spurning.

Occult (ɒkvˈlt), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *occult-us*, pa. pple. of *occul-ĕre* to cover over, hide, conceal, f. *ob-*, *oc-* (OB- 1 c) + **cel-ĕre* (= OIr. *cel-im*, OTeut. *hel-an*, HELE *v.*[1]); cf. L. *cēlāre* to hide. OF. *occult* (12th c.) app. did not enter Eng.] Hidden (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1. Hidden (from sight); concealed (by something interposed); not exposed to view. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* Pref. A vij b, Mettalles .. are nothing else but the earths hid and occult Plants. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* vi. § 2 (1643) 188 It joyneth it self unto other seas .. through some occult passages under ground. 1672 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. i. § 13 The lesser of the two said Appendents lies occult between the two Lobes of the Bean. 1795 T. MAURICK *Hindostan* (1820) I. i. vii. 214 The stars of the hydra..became occult when the sun rose. 1850 ROSSETTI *Blessed Damozel* xiv, We two will stand beside that shrine, Occult, withheld, untrod.

b. Applied to a line drawn in the construction of a figure, but not forming part of the finished figure; also to a dotted line. ? *Obs.*

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* IV. 205 In the Latitude of 13 *deg.* 10 *min.* I draw .. an occult Parallel, and reckon .. towards the West: I draw by that Longitude an occult Meridian. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 139/2 *Occult* or *White Line*; is a Line drawn out by points or pricks. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 324 Describe an occult Arch. 1731 W. HALFPENNY *Perspective* 2 Draw the Occult Lines EA, = EB. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 559 Occult arcs, or such as are to be rubbed out again.

2. Not disclosed or divulged, privy, secret; kept secret; communicated only to the initiated.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. (1822) 62 Began to rise ilk day occult slauchteris and crueltеis in his cicte. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 60 By occult interests of State. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C., Milan* 255 These suffrages are all occult, that is, given by putting of balls into ballotingboxes. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. vi. 457 Ancient and occult sacrifices were polluted. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 203 Printing remained..a secret and occult art. 1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* July iii, Of their plots occult [they] Sat whispering on their beds.

3. Not apprehended, or not apprehensible, by the mind; beyond the range of understanding or of ordinary knowledge; recondite, mysterious.

1545 BOORDE *Pronost.* To Rdr. in *Introd. Knowl.* (1870) Forewords 25 To pronostycate any mater of the occulte iugements of god. 1669 GLANVILL *Scepsis Sci.* iv. 20 Some secret Art of the Soul, which to us is utterly occult, and without the ken of our Intellects. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler*

No. 160 P 8 Some have . an occult power of stealing upon the affections. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* i. iii. 39 If .. the essential qualities..be really occult, or incapable of being expressed in any form intelligible to our understandings.

b. Not affecting, or traceable by, the senses; imperceptible. Now *rare* or merged in prec.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 170 The dissipation of those things which constitute our body, being occult and a thing which escapes the reach of our senses. 1743 *Lond & Country Brew.* iv. (ed. 2) 297 There .. ensues an occult Commotion upon first mixing it (tho' apparent enough soon after). 1876 BIRCH *Reds Lect. Egypt* 20 Amen at Thebes, the occult or unseen God hidden in the powers and operations of nature.

c. Applied in early science or natural philosophy to physical qualities not manifest to direct observation but discoverable only by experiment, or to those whose nature was unknown or unexplained; latent; also *transf.* treating of such qualities, experimental. *Obs.* exc *Hist.* or as merged in 3.

a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* x. iii. (1856) 473 Those natural antipathies .. being nothing else but occult qualities, or natural instincts. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. ii. § 14 It will be the least of all pardonable in the exploders of substantiall forms and occult qualities, when the Origine of the whole world is resolved into an occult quality which gives motion to Atoms. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* ii 26 Others experimentally knew something in this occult Science. 1704 NEWTON *Optics* (J.), The Aristotelians give the name of occult qualities..to such qualities. as they supposed to lie hid in bodies, and to be the unknown causes of manifest effects. 1717 J. KEILL *Anim. Oecon.* (1738) 52 How the Blood came first by its Motion..I leave to be determined by the occult Philosophers. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. ii. (1840) 58 Occult powers, known in Nature, but unknown and unseen by vulgar heads and eyes. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xv. 60 He accuses him of reviving the occult qualities of the schools.

4. Of the nature of or pertaining to those ancient and mediæval reputed sciences (or their modern representatives) held to involve the knowledge or use of agencies of a secret and mysterious nature (as magic, alchemy, astrology, theosophy, and the like); also *transf.* treating of or versed in these; magical, mystical.

a 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 249 Much vertue and power is attributed to these .. by the Occult Philosophers. 1651 J. F[REAKE] (*title*) Three books of Occult Philosophy, written by Henry Cornelius Agrippa . Translated out of the Latin into the English Tongue. 1711 SHAFTESB *Charac.* (1737) III ii. i. 53 From this Parent-Country of occult Sciences .. he was presum'd . to have learnt .. judicial Astrology. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* I. 216 A beetle of baked clay, covered with Arabic inscriptions, which was pronounced a prodigious amulet of occult virtues. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iv. iii. 257 A charm, or occult sign. 1884 H. JENNINGS *Phallicism* xiii. 133 An assertion of the occult philosophers.

† B *sb.* Something hidden or secret. *Obs. rare.*

1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 70 Its Natures, and not Names; its occults, and not occulars, entitle to the title King.

Occult (*ɒkʌ·lt*), *v.* [ad. L. *occultā-re* to hide, conceal, freq. of *occultĕre*: see OCCULT *a.* Cf. mod.F. *occulter* (Littre).] *trans.* To hide, conceal; to cut off from view by interposing some other body; also *fig.* Now chiefly in scientific or technical use (see b and OCCULTING below; cf. *eclipse*).

1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll Waters* B ij b, The same water occulteth and hydeth the pymples .. in the face. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* xvii b/1 The vise which is occultede in the end of the handle. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 745 Knowing where the cat was occulted. 1870 PROCTOR *Other Worlds* vi. 152 The sun is occulted in the forenoon and afternoon but free from eclipse in the middle of the day. 1887 ROSSETTI *Keats* viii. 153 Nor was his personality by any means occulted.

b. *spec.* in *Astron.* said of one heavenly body (as the moon, or a planet) hiding another (as a star, or a satellite) from view, by passing in front of it.

1764 MASKELYNE in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 301 The Virgin's spike was occulted by the) this night. 1872 PROCTOR *Ess. Astron.* iii. 43 The epochs when the moon occults stars or when Jupiter's satellites are eclipsed or occulted.

Hence **Occu·lted** *ppl. a.*, hidden, concealed; **Occu·lting** *ppl. a.*, that occults; *spec.* in lighthouses, applied to a light cut off from view for a few seconds at regular intervals.

1597 A M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 34/2 The occulted are soe called, because we noe wher externally espye them. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III ii. 85 If his occulted guilt, Do not it selfe vnkennell in one speech. 1880 *Trinity House Advt.* 30 Apr., During .. June, 1880, the light at the North Foreland will be made occulting. That is to say, it will, once in every Half-minute, suddenly disappear for Five Seconds, and then as suddenly reappear at full power. 1892 *Strand Mag.* IV. 351/2 The occulting light .. may be seen long after the tower itself is lost to view.

Occultation (*ɒkʌltē·ʃən*). [ad. L. *occultātiōn-em*, n. of action from *occultāre*: see prec. Cf. F. *occultation* in *Astron.* (*a* 1500 in Godef. *Compl.*).] The action of occulting or fact of being occulted.

1. Hiding, concealment (*obs.* in *gen.* sense); the fact of being cut off from view by something interposed. Now only scientific or technical: see also 2.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 177 Suche occultacion other hidenge of kynges myghte be welle in the londe off Persides. 1582 N. TEST. (Rhem.) p. xxvi, St. Augustine saith .. In the Old Testament there is the occultation of the Newe; and in the New Testament there is the manifestation of the Old. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 32. 508 Ignorantly attributing the Passions of Fruits, (their Appearances and Occultations) to the Gods .. that preside over them. 1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy* (ed. 3) I. 444 At its occultation behind the Panecello its light was very faint. 1882 *Standard* 31 Mar. 1/3 The Light will be under occultation three times in quick succession every Minute.

2. *Astron.* † a. The disappearance of a star in the sun's rays when in an apparent position near that of the sun. *Obs* b. The concealment of one heavenly body by another passing between it and the observer, as of a star or planet by the moon, or of a satellite by its primary planet. (Also, the concealment of a heavenly body behind the body of the earth; so in *circle of perpetual occultation*, for which see CIRCLE *sb.* 2 a.)

Commonly applied only in those cases in which the occulting body is of much greater apparent magnitude than that occulted; the (partial or total) concealment of the sun by the moon is called an *eclipse*. In the case of Jupiter's satellites, an *eclipse* takes place when a satellite passes into the planet's shadow, an *occultation* when it passes behind the planet's disk.

1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 196 When anye starre is so nyghe vnto the Son that the Sonne doothe take awaye or hyde the lyghte of it, it oughte to bee called the Hydynge or occultation of that starre, and not the settynge of that starre. 1613 JACKSON *Creed* I. xxx § 6 The eleuation of the pole .. doth giue vs the degrees of the others occultation. 1669 FLAMSTEAD in *Phil Trans.* IV. 1102 In this Occultation, .. the Center of the Moon passes very near the Star. 1827 WHATELY *Logic* (1837) 204 Those who .. registered the times of occultation of Jupiter's satellites. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xiii. 148 We had an occultation of Saturn at 2 A.M.

c. *fig.* Disappearance from view or notice.

1825 JEFFREY *Ess.* (1846) II. 199 The re-appearance of such an author after those long periods of occultation. 1840 HOOD *Kilmansegg, Marriage* xxvii, To cloud the face of the honeymoon With a dismal occultation! 1892 A. BIRRELL *Res Judic.* vi. 206 The prospect of the coming occultation of personally disagreeable authors

Occultism (*ɒkʌ·ltiz'm*). [f. OCCULT *a.* + -ISM.] The doctrine, principles, or practice of 'occult' science (magic, theosophy, etc.: see OCCULT *a.* 4); mysticism.

1881 A. P. SINNETT *Occult World* (1883) 3 It is chiefly in the East that occultism is still kept up—in India and in adjacent countries. 1886 *St. James's Gaz.* 25 Sept. 6/1 Occultism was, indeed, a necessary concomitant of polytheism. 1895 *Thinker* VII 541 Occultism deals with forces of nature not generally known.

Occultist (*ɒkʌ·ltist*). [f. as prec. + -IST.] One versed in, or believing in, occultism; a mystic.

1881 A. P. SINNETT *Occult World* (1883) 12 The occultists have been a race apart from an earlier period than we can fathom. 1886 *Forum* (N. Y.) Mar. 43 Our occultists and mystics had various .. explanations of the higher significance of the sacred cross.

Hence **Occulti·stic** *a.*

1898 A. MCMILLAN *Portentous Prophets* I. (Heading).

Occultly (*ɒkʌ·lth*), *adv.* [f. OCCULT *a.* + -LY 2.] In an occult or hidden manner; secretly, privily; imperceptibly, latently; mysteriously, mystically.

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* v. (1651) 108 The humidity of the water hath the humidity of the salt laid up occultly in it. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 272 The affairs of the last Assembly were conducted there so occultly. 1793 T. TAYLOR *Hymns* in *Sallust* etc. 162 Thy dreadful shield, in mystic fables fam'd, Occultly signifies the power untam'd. 1842 MRS. BROWNING *Lett.* Sept. (1897) I. 109 To believe that philosophic thinking, like music, is involved, however occultly, in high ideality of any kind. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Feb. 2/1 She [Madame Blavatsky] .. assured her compatriot that before ever he appeared she knew occultly that he was being 'drawn towards her'.

Occu·ltness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being occult.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Occultness*, hiddenness, concealedness. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1875 MASON *Wordsw.*, etc. 280 Consisting in a certain unusual degree of richness .. exquisiteness .. occultness, grandeur, or passionateness.

Occupance (*ɒ·kiŭpăns*). *rare.* [f. OCCUPANT: see -ANCE.] = next, 1.

1814 SCOTT *Diary* 4 Aug. in *Lockhart*, The chief stress is laid upon occupance. 1880 MRS. FETHERSTONHAUGH *Alan Dering* II. x. 138 Lady Ruthven herself was in occupance of the pretty mansion.

Occupancy (*ɒ·kiŭpănsi*). [as prec.: see -ANCY.]

1. The condition of being an occupant; the fact of occupying; the act of taking, or fact of holding, actual possession, esp. of land (*spec.* in *Law*, the taking possession of something not belonging to any one, as constituting a title to it); actual holding of or residence in a place; = OCCUPATION 1, 2.

1596 BACON *Use of Law, Property in Land* i, An estate for another man's life by occupancy, may at this time be gotten by entry. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parlt.* I. (ed. 2) 100 A thing which in its owne nature is not capable of an Occupancy, nor seisible by any. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xvi. 258 Occupancy is the taking possession of those things, which before belonged to nobody. This .. is the true ground and foundation of all property. 1774 JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* App., Wks. 1859 I. 140 Each individual of the Society may appropriate to himself such lands as he finds vacant, and occupancy will give him title. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 39 The occupancy of the English throne .. by the line of Hanover. 1884 *Law Rep.* 27 Chanc. Div. 633 That .. he should take a larger house for their joint occupancy.

attrib. 1883 *19th Cent.* Sept. 435 The rent payable by an occupancy tenant. *Ibid.* 436 Ryots .. entitled to occupancy rights. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 7 Nov. 5/3 The innovation of an occupancy franchise for the counties.

b. *concr.* A place occupied.

1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* xvii. v. IV. 562 *note*, The Saxon 'Camp' or Occupancy.

2. The fact of occupying or taking up (space).

1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. 3 Such expansion or occupancy of space by a small quantity of matter. 1875 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. iii. xlii. 439 The first. tend, by the mere occupancy of space, to exclude other species.

3. The state of being occupied or busy; = OCCUPATION 4.

1826 *New Monthly Mag.* XVI. 127 A train of reflections., which his former state of professional occupancy had tended to exclude. 1843 J. CLASON *Serm.* xvii. 295 We see heaven represented as a place of busy occupancy.

† **O·ccupand.** *pr. pple. Sc. Obs.* [corresp. to F. *occupant*, L. *occupānt-em*, with Sc. ppl. ending -AND.] Occupying.

1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* ii 2 It is not aneuch ye pure King is deid, Bot ye mischant murtherarris occupand his steid.

Occupant (*ɒ·kiŭpănt*). [ad. L. *occupānt-em*, pr. pple. of *occupāre* to OCCUPY, perh. immed. a. F. *occupant* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.)]

1. A person occupying or holding in actual possession (property, esp. land, or an office or position); one who occupies, resides in, or is at the time in (a place); an occupier.

1622 BP. HALL *Contempl., N. T.* III. iv, One room is left void for a future occupant. 1652–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* III. (1673) 211/1 Retaining a third part of the profits to himself, and leaving two thirds to the Occupants. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. i. 10 The most universal and effectual way of abandoning property, is by the death of the occupant. 1823 J. MARSHALL *Const. Opin.* (1839) 264 [The Indians] were admitted to be the rightful occupants of the soil. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* v. (1880) 84 The sacrilegious occupant of the English throne. 1883 R. S WRIGHT in *Law Times Rep.* L. 273/2 The voter was the occupant of two rooms only in the house.

b. *Law.* One who takes possession of something having no owner, and so establishes a title to it.

1596 BACON *Use of Law, Property in Lands* iv. § 2 This land [goeth] .. to the party that first enteretb; and he is called an occupant. 1650 BP. HALL *Balm Gil.* 195 Whose shall those things be? .. perhaps a strangers, perhaps (as in case of undisposed Lands) the occupants. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm* II. xvi. 259 Belonging therefore to nobody .. the law left it open to be seised and appropriated by the first person that could enter upon it .. under the name of an occupant. 1844–75 WILLIAMS *Real Prop.* (ed. 11) i. 20 The person who had so entered was called a general occupant.

† 2. A prostitute. (Cf. OCCUPY 8.) *Obs.*

1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* Prol 166 Whose sences some damn'd Occupant bereaues. *Ibid.* II. vii. 206 He with his Occupant, Are cling'd so close, like deaw-worms in the morne That he'le not stir.

† **O·ccupate,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *occupāt-us*, pa. pple. of *occupāre* to OCCUPY.] Occupied, taken into and held in possession.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. Concl., Those parts .. not constantly occupate, or not well conuerted by the labour of man. 1618 *Decl. Demeanour Raleigh* 25 The Territories, occupate and possest by the Spaniards. 1860 KINGSLEY *Misc.* I. 82.

† **O·ccupate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *occupāt-*, ppl. stem of *occupāre* to OCCUPY: cf. F. *occuper.*] = OCCUPY. Hence † **O·ccupated** *ppl. a.*

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* CCXXXV. 80 An universal sicknes doth occupate all the partes of a mans body. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 104 The Imperialists departed out of Holstein, and all the other occupated places. *Ibid.* 160 The Lands which had been occupated, or seized on by the Swedes. 1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 176 If they be not Penetrated, one of them must necessarily drive the other out of the Space it occupates.

Occupation (*ɒkiŭpē·ʃən*). [a. F. *occupation* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), Anglo-F. *ocupacioun* (1292 in sense 1): ad. L. *occupātiōn-em* seizing, taking possession, employment, n. of action from *occupā-re* to seize, OCCUPY.] The action of occupying or condition of being occupied, or that in which this action is embodied (in senses of the verb).

1. The action of taking possession, esp. of a place or of land; seizure, as by military conquest, etc.; entrance upon possession.

[1292 BRITTON II. ii. § 3 Terre ou autre heritage dount nul n'est en seysine, et .. tote autre chose guerpie, demorauit hors de chescuni seysine, des queles choses homme se pora purchacer par ocupaciou.] 1552 HULOET, Occupation as deprehension, *Catalepsis.* 1624 BACON *Consid. War with Spain*, I speak not of matches or unions; but of arms, occupations, invasions. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* I. 249 b, Occupation .. signifieth a putting out of a mans Freehold in time of warre, and it is all one with a disseisin in time of peace. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 372 Wars begun, and carried on .. for the .. occupation, or seazure of Countries. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxv. (1830) 393 Occupation, that is, hiving or including them, gives the property in bees. 1893 TRAILL *Soc. Eng.* Introd. 48 Its inhabitants must have possessed the art of working in metals before the Roman occupation.

2. Actual holding or possession, esp. of a place or of land; rarely, also, of an office or position; tenure; occupancy.

Army of occupation, an army left to occupy a newly conquered country or region until the conclusion of hostilities or establishment of a settled government.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 305 Forto begile pe

occupacioun of þe pope c 1475 *Crabhouse Reg.* (1889) 59 The viij yere of the ocupacion of the same Jane, Prioresse. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 4 Suche thinges as a man may have a manuell occupacion, possession, or resceyte. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 196 If to such a corporal occupation, as this, wee add also, that they excluded others from the Sea. 1792 W. JESSOP *Rep. River Witham* 12 A Swivel-bridge over the Witham for the occupation of the common. 1842 ALISON *Hist. Europe* xcv. § 24 Maintaining the army of occupation. 1870 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. App. AA. 621 Owners of lands then in monastic occupation. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 160 The Irish peasant..has..confounded the occupation with the ownership of the land. *Mod.* During his occupation of the house and land.

b. A piece of land occupied by a tenant; a holding. (*local.* Cf. OCCUPYING *vbl. sb.* 2.)

1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 411 These small occupations are a real loss of labour!..people are fed upon them, whose time is worth little or nothing. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 108 The occupations fluctuate between 30*l.* and 120*l.* per annum. 1879 T. H. S. ESCOTT *England* I. 59 Held by tenantry whose occupations range from 100 to 500 acres each.

3. The taking up of space or time. *rare.*

1460–70 *Bk. Quintessence* 6 Wherby ȝe may make oure quinte essence wiþoute cost or trauelle, and withoute occupacioun and lesynge of tyme. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* I. x, Stooping down in complete occupation of the foot-path.

4. The being occupied or employed with, or engaged in something; that in which one is engaged; employment, business. † *To have in occupation,* to be occupied or busied with. *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxviii[i]. 47 My thoght & myn occupacioun sall be in þi wordis. a 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 281 Som man, for lak of occupacioun, Muse þ forȝer þanne his wyt may strecche. c 1510 MORE *Picus* Wks. 14/2 Vse them both, aswel studie as worldly occupacion. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 23 It is not conuenient, to haue hey and corne bothe in occupation at one tyme. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xiii. I. 394 Minds, long exercised in business..in the loss of power, principally regret the want of occupation. 1833–6 J. EAGLES *Sketcher* (1856) 347 By the intense occupation of his mind. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. vii. 78 Harold and Swend..by their invasion..gave him full occupation throughout the year.

b with *pl.* A particular action or course of action in which one is engaged, esp. habitually or statedly; an employment, business, calling.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 3 Dos a-waye coryous and vayne occupacyons. c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* P 625 He that is ydel, and casteth hym to no bisynesse ne occupacion. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 7 Theuke not on none other worldly ocupaciones. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 388 Doynge hur office & occupacion. 1513 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 10 The craft or occupation of brewers. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* D ij b. Though he bee but a cobler by occupation. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 357 Farewell: Othello's Occupation's gone. 1791 BURKE *Th. French Aff.* Wks. 1842 I. 579 Condorcet..is a man of another sort of birth, fashion, and occupation from Brissot. 1868 RUSKIN *Arrows of Chace* (1880) II. 193 The character of men depends more on their occupations than on any teaching we can give them.

† **c.** *spec.* Mechanical or mercantile employment; handicraft; trade. *Obs.*

1530 *Proper Dialogue* 167 in *Rede me,* etc. (Arb.) 138 Artificers & men of occupacion. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 364 Take awaye learning from among men, and how shall trades mechanical, occupations (I meane) be maintained? 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* iv. vi. 97 You that stood so much Vpon the voyce of occupation and The breath of Garlicke-eaters.

† **5.** Use, employment (*of* a thing). *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* iv. 14 In occupacioun of a disch [*gloss* ether pleying with a ledun disch]. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clxx. 165 Churches and temples they tourned to vse of stables, and other vyle occupacyons. 1552 HULOET, Occupation or vse, *vsus.* 1582 *Reg. Gild Corp. Chr. York* (1872) 233 *note,* My wyfe..shall have the occupacion of the said silver spoones duringe hir lyfe. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 136 Renders the whole Floor firm enough for all common Occupation.

† **6.** The exercising (*of* any business or office); exercise, discharge. *Obs.*

1432 *Paston Lett.* I. 32 Excercise and occupacion of the Kinges service. 1459 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 367/2 To recovere the seid penaltees for eny occupation of their seid office for the premisses. 1483 *Gild of the Bakers, Exeter* in *Eng. Gilds* 336 Yn occupacyon of the said crafte.

7. *attrib.,* as **occupation franchise,** the right to vote at parliamentary elections as a tenant or occupier; **occupation bridge,** a bridge for the use of the occupiers of the land, *e.g.* one connecting parts of a farm, etc., separated by a canal or railway; **occupation road,** a private road for the use of the occupiers of the land.

1837 WHITTOCK, etc. *Bk. Trades* (1849) 207 The occupation bridge, at Rotterdam, ..consists of two separate segments. 1852 WIGGINS *Embanking* 132 Making the requisite occupation roads. 1878 F. S. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 509 Soon after..we come to an occupation bridge. 1884 GLADSTONE *Sp.* 28 Feb., There were four occupation franchises in boroughs. One of them was 10*l.* clear yearly value, and the other three were the lodger, the household, and the service franchise. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Jan. 4/3 No sufficient allowance was made for tenant's improvements, nor for his occupation interest in his holding.

Hence **Occupa·tional** *a.,* of or belonging to an occupation or occupations (sense 4 b); † **Occupa·tioner,** one engaged in an occupation (*obs.*); **Occupa·tionist,** one who advocates or favours occupation (sense 1); **Occupa·tionless** *a.,* having no occupation, unoccupied, idle.

1890 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks.* (1883) 387 She sews, not like a lady, but with an *occupational air. 1862 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 146 An amount of physical, mental, and occupational variety such as he will meet with nowhere else in the world. 1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* (1593) 190 Let the braue enginer, .. marueiouo Vulcanist, and euery Mercuriall *occupationer .. be respected. 1892 *Glasgow Herald* 12 Feb. 6/3 No more a permanent *occupationist [of Egypt] now than he was an immediate evacuationist some years ago. 1890 *Temple Bar Mag.* Nov. 314 To sit *occupationless, vaguely waiting.

Occupative (ˈkiŭpətiv), *a. rare.* [f. L. *occupāt-,* ppl. stem of *occupāre* + -IVE: cf. F. *occupatif* (15th c. in Godef.).] Characterized by occupying or being occupied; in *law,* held by a tenure based upon occupation (see OCCUPATION 1).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s v., An *Occupative Field,* is that which, being deserted by its proper owner, or tiller, is possessed by another. 1894 *Spectator* 24 Feb. 269 The saying of the Neapolitan Carracioli—'The throne of Russia is not hereditary or elective, but occupative'.

Occupiable (ˈkiŭpəi,əb'l), *a. rare.* [f. OCCUPY + -ABLE.] Capable of being occupied.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Sept. 3/2 There are points..where a man on an elevation, and with a glass, can nearly see across Canada—across, that is, the occupied, probably the occupiable portion of it.

Occupied (ˈkiŭpəid), *ppl. a.* [f. OCCUPY + -ED 1.] Taken possession of; held in possession, dwelt in; taken up, filled up; busied, engaged, employed: see the verb.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 258/1 Occupyed, *occupatus.* 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xxxii. 14 The palaces..shal be broken, and the greatly occupide cities desolate. 1884 SIR R. RAWLINSON in *Pall Mall G.* 9 July 1/2 Eastern peoples..are to this day bad sanitarians; there occupied sites are foul. 1897 *Daily News* 10 Dec. 5/2 A mortality greater than that of occupied males generally.

Occupier (ˈkiŭpəi,ər). Also 5 **-our.** [f. as prec. + -ER 1, or weakening of AF. *occupiour.*] One who occupies, in various senses.

1. One who takes, or (more usually) holds, possession; the person who holds or is in actual possession *of* (a piece of property, esp. a house or land, or a place, position, or office); a holder, occupant.

[1381 *Act* 5 *Rich. II,* Stat. I. c. 9 Occupiours des biens..de diverses persones. *Ibid.* c. 10 Occupiours des biens ou terre tenantz.] 1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* II. v. (Skeat) I. 63 Fairnesse of fieldes, ne of habitacions,..maie not bee rekened as riches, that are thine owne, for if thei be bad, it is great sclander and villanie to the occupier. 1450 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 186/1 By the handes of the Fermours, Collectours or Occupiours, of the said subsidie and ulnage. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. cxlix. 137 He had ben occupyer of a kynges rome by y' name only x. yeres. a 1618 RALEIGH (J.), If the title of occupiers be good in a land unpeopled, why should it be bad accounted in a country peopled thinly? 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 52 [The] Prince..in all India is sole Proprietor of Lands; allowing the Occupiers no more than a bare Subsistence. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Feb. 92/2 Some occupier of the premisses. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* XI. vii. (1876) 616 The local rates fall with the greatest severity upon the occupiers of houses.

† **b.** A dweller, resident (*in* a place). *Obs.*

1545 BRINKLOW *Complaynt* 43 b, To euery citie acording to the nomber of the occupyers in the same.

† **2.** One who uses, employs, or deals in (something); one who practises or follows (a specified calling or occupation). *Obs.*

1537 CROMWELL *Let. to M. Throgmorton* in Froude *Hist. Eng.* xiv. III. 45 A merchant & occupier of all deceits. 1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* in H. G. Dugdale *Life* App. i. (1840) 71 He wold..delyver it [the one talent] to the well occupyers of the fyve. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 4 b, All my Auncestours were occupiers of husbandry. 1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* xxvii. 27 The occupiers of thy merchandise.

† **b.** *esp.* One who employs money or goods in trading; a trader, dealer, merchant. *Obs.*

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 211 All occupiers almost suche gile deuise In euery chaffer. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xxvii. 25 Thy maryners, thy shipmasters,..thy occupiers (that brought the thinges necessary). 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 1134 When they have given out their money unto occupiers and merchaunt men. 1611 BARRY *Ram Alley* II. in Hazl. *Dodsley* X. 308 He will..Lie faster than ten city occupiers Or cunning tradesmen.

† **Occupise.** *Obs. rare*−1. [Some kind of erroneous deriv. of OCCUPY *v.*] ? Occupation; or ? things 'occupied' or held.

c 1478 *Plumpton Corr.* 38 They all not having any kow or kalves, or any other guds whearby they might live, nor any other occupise.

Occupy (ˈkiŭpəi), *v.* Also 4–6 **ocupie, -ye,** (5 **-y**), 4–7 **occupie,** 5–6 **-ye,** (4 **occoipie,** 6 **occypye**; 4 **okupie,** 5 **okepye, -paey**; **okew-, oky-, ocopy**; **hokewepye**; 6 **hocupy,** *pa. pple.* **okepyde**); *pa. t.* and *pple.* 4 **occupid,** 4–6 **-yd,** 6 **occuped,** *Sc.* **occupeit.** [irreg. f. OF. *occuper,* ad. L. *occupāre* to seize (by force), take possession of, get hold of, take up, occupy, employ, invest (money); f. *oc-, ob-* (OB- 1 b) + stem *cap-* in *capĕre* to take, seize. The final *-ie, -ye, -y* of the English word, found in the vb. and its inflexions and derivatives (*occupier,* etc.) at their earliest appearance c 1340, are not explicable from the F. *occup-er, occup-ant, occupe,* etc., and their origin has not been ascertained. It is possible that the change took place in AFr., in which Act 5. Rich. II has *occupiours, occupiers* = occupiers: but this may be from Eng.]

† **1.** *trans.* To take possession of, take for one's own use, seize. *Obs.* in *gen.* sense: see b.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvii. 6 *Preoccupauerunt me laqueí mortis*..bifore occupid has me þe snares of ded. c 1350 in *Leg. Rood* (1871) 64 All þi lims on ilka side Withi sorows sal be ocupide. 1463 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 36, I beqwethe to Thomas Heighaum the yonger my tablys of ivory...And if he wil not ocupye hem I beqwethe the seid tablees to .. his wyf. a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII,* 60 Also dyed .. the kynges chiefe chamb rleyn, whose office Charles..occupied and enioyed. 1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* IX. 4 Some occupied dartes, some speares, and other axes, and .. leaped to and fro to theyr cartes. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* v. i. § 2. (1634) 268 Which done, they occupied the Citie, Lands, Goods, and Wiues of those, whom they had murdered.

b. *spec.* To take possession of (a place) by settling in it, or by military conquest, etc.; to enter upon the possession and holding of.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 98 Throw his mycht till occupy Landis, þat war till him marcheand. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* V. xciv. 69 A Saxon named Ella..slewe many Brytons,..and after occupyed that Countre. a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII,* 25 b, That he would invade or occupie the territory of his enemies. 1810 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 372 The finishing, completing and occupying..the building. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* x. II. 582 The Dutch had occupied Chelsea and Kensington. 1855 *Ibid.* xviii. IV. 205 Glencoe was to be occupied by troops.

c. *intr.* or *absol.* To take possession. *rare.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5329 My foȝ were so fell..þat þai occupiet ouer all, euyn as hom list. 1862 MRS. NORTON *Lady of La Garaye* Prol., Creatures that dwell alone Occupy boldly.

2. *trans.* To hold possession of; to have in one's possession or power: to hold (a position or office).

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 384 As þe baron or þe knyȝte occupieþ & gouerneþ his baronrye or his knyȝtte. † c 1400 *Morte Arth.* 278 Belyne and Breinyne, and Bawdewyne the thyrde, They ocupyede þe empyre aughte score wynnttyrs. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 380 You who occupie the chiefest places amongest the States of the Empire. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 194 The Turkes and infidels which to that day had kept and occupied the same Isle [Rhodes]. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 414 Least qualified..To occupy a sacred, awful post. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 14 Gregory..occupied the see of Tours twenty-three years. *Ibid.* 18 The..inferior Franks..posted themselves, fully armed,..under the portico, occupying all the entrances. 1883 *Law Times* 20 Oct. 410/2 A married woman is now to occupy the same position as her Saxon ancestress.

b. To reside in and use (a place) as its tenant, or regular inhabitant; to tenant.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxiv. 109 He..occupies þe same land þat he was lorde off. 1489 *Act* 4 *Hen. VII,* c. 19 If any such owner or owners..take kepe & occupy any such house or houses & lands in his or their own hands. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. i. 7 By constantly occupying the same individual spot, the fruits of the earth were consumed. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. I. i. 2 This tract..is at present occupied by civilized communities. 1881 J. RUSSELL *Haigs* 5 Bemersyde House..has been occupied by the Haigs for more than seven centuries.

† **c.** *intr.* or *absol.* To hold possession or office; to dwell, reside; to stay, abide. *Obs.*

c 1425 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1372 Where Vertew occupyeth must nedys well grow. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 337/1 He..ordeyned an holy man to occupye in his place. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* Prol., The names of the lordes and tenauntes that occupy. 1535 COVERDALE *Matt.* xvii. 21 Whyle they occupied in Galile Iesus sayde vnto them [etc.].

3. *trans.* To take up, use up, fill (space or time); also in weakened sense, To be situated or stationed in, to be in or at (a place or position).

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conc.* 3025 It may occupy na stede. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xiii. 7 Kitt it doun, wherto occupieth it the erthe? c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 56 Thanne wolde it occupie a someres day. c 1400 *Thre Kings Cologne* 27 Þei come so late and all placys were ocupied with pilgrymes and oþir men. a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII,* 11 b, Lyke a cypher in algorisme that is ioyned to no figure but onely occupieth a place. c 1566 J. ALDAY tr. *Boaystuau's Theat. World* S vij b, If we should reheruse and declare all the singularities..I should occupy a large volume. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xxxiv. 207 The Word Body..signifieth that which..occupyeth some certain room. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Philos* 369 The black cross disappearing, and leaving white spaces in the place it previously occupied. 1865 R. W. DALE *Jew. Temp.* xvi. 173, I shall not occupy your time with any description of the form of the sanctuary. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* I. 399 The voyage..has occupied thirty days.

4. To employ, busy, engage (a person, or the mind, attention, etc.). Often in *pass.*; also *refl.*

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 17 If þou se any mane gastely ocupiede fialle in any of þise synnes. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 409, I am occupied eche day, haliday and other, With ydel tales atte ale. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I. xxi. (1859) 22 He occupyed my wyttes with other thynges. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxviii 578 Many stones..ynoughe for to ocupye at ones all the masons that were there. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 136 They occupyed them selues in the searchinge of particular tractes and coastes. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. i. 117 Then shall he truly occupie himselfe in the studie of Philosophie. 1781 COWPER *Conversation* 57 Whatever subject occupy discourse. 1795 BURKE *Corr.* IV. 330 It..would have occupied the attention of all companies. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xvi. 105, I occupied myself with my instruments. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 80 Every one who is occupied with public affairs.

† **5.** To make use of, use (a thing). *Obs.*

c 1425 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1935 As though that he wolde Hys darte haue occupyed. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* B iij b, In makyng and ocupyeng false dyse. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.*

§ 1 Than is the ploughe the moste necessaryest instrumente than an husbande can occupy. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 34 When the night is past .. why should we occupie anie longer a candle. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 113 When you will occupie more or lesse, you may put in sugar and sit it over the fire, untill it boyle. 1774 C. KEITH *Farmer's Ha'*, Lasses, occupy your wheel.

† b. *intr.* with *of*. *Obs.*

1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* (1580) 52 b, Occupie alwales of this Sope, when you will washe your heade. *Ibid.* (1568) 94 b, At every time that you wyll occupye of it, styrre it well.

† 6. *trans.* To employ oneself in, engage in, practise, perform, carry on; to follow or ply as one's business or occupation. *Obs.*

?*c* 1400 in *Hist. & Antiq. Masonry* 28 Hit is called Effraym, and there was sciens of Gemetry and masouri fyrst occupied. 1465 *Paston Lett.* II. 182 Leve wylfullnesse whyche men sey ye occupye to excessifly. 1524 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. III. 157 Iniunccion ys geuen to the seyd Roys, that he shall no more occupie Phisik. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cvi[i.] 23 They that go downe to the see in shippes, & occupie their busynesse in greate waters. 1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* ii. (1876) 48 Therefore men wil the gladder occupy husbandry.

† b. *intr.* To be busy or employed (in some capacity); to exercise one's craft or function; to practise; to do business, to work. *Obs.*

c 1425 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 450 Ye seelyd my patent, yeuyng me full power soo to occupy. 1512 *Act* 3 *Hen. VIII*, c. 11 To exercise and occupie as a Phisicion. 1576 *Lichfield Gilds* E. E. T. S.) 27 Admytted .. to occupie as a master, Journey-man, or servaunte within the said Cittie. 1618 N. FIELD *Amends Ladies* A], I do entertain you. How do you occupy? What can you use? 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. vii, The Seamsters (when the point of their needles was broken) began to work and occupie with the tail.

† 7. *trans.* To employ (money or capital) in trading; to lay out, invest, put out to interest, trade with; to deal in. [L. *occupare pecuniam.*]

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 28 b, This rychesse he hath gyuen to vs as a stocke to occupy. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 118 He commaunded that the talentes receiued should be occupied that they might be made gainfull. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 1075 Wee be commaunded to occupie our Lords money, and not to hide it. 1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 29 If two Merchantes occupie their goods and merchandise in common to their common profite, the one of them may haue a writ of accompt against his companion. 1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* xxvii. 9. 1773 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 17 May, Upon ten thousand pounds diligently occupied, they may live in great plenty.

† b. *intr.* To trade, deal. *Obs.*

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cxi. [cvii.] 318 Berthaulte of Malygnes..occupyeth to Damas, to Cayre, and to Alexandre. 1534 TINDALE *Luke* xix. 13 Occupye tyll I come [*R.V.* Trade ye herewith]. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 653 [He] gained much by occupieng with the Iewes and Christians. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. v. 129 Such as occupied in her fairs with all precious stones.

† 8. *trans.* and *intr.* To deal with or have to do with sexually; to cohabit. *Obs.*

[Cf. L. *occupare amplexu*, Ovid F. iii. 509; but perh. of Eng. origin.]

[1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 47 Men of Lacedemonia.. fatigate and wery thro the compleynte of theire wifes beenge at home, made a decre and ordinaunce that thei scholde occupye [TREVISA, take: Higd. *pluribus uti viris*] mony men, thenkenge the nowmbre of men to be encreasede by that.] *c* 1500 in *Lancham's Let.* (1871) Introd. 130 To make hyme [your husband] lystear to occupye with youe. 1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* I. (1550) 56 b, As king Edwine..occupyed Alfgiua his concubine. 1632 ROWLEY *Wom. Never Vexed* III. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XII. 137 Being partners, they did occupy long together before they were married. 1660 HEXHAM, *Genooten een Vrouw*, To Lie with, or to Occupie a woman.

[*Note.* The disuse of this verb in the 17th and most of the 18th c. is notable. Against 194 quots for 16th c., we have for 17th only 8, outside the Bible of 1611 (where it occurs 10 times), and for 18th c. only 10, all of its last 33 years. The verb occurs only twice (equivocally) in Shaks., is entirely absent from the Concordances to Milton and Pope, is not used by Gray; all Johnson's quots., exc. 2, are from the Bible of 1611. It was again freely used by Cowper (13 instances in Concordance). This avoidance appears to have been due to its vulgar employment in sense 8; cf. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II iv. 161 (Qo. 1600) A captaine? Gods light these villaines will make the word as odious as the word occupy, which was an excellent good worde before it was il sorted. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Discov., De Stylo* (1640) 112 Many, out of their owne obscene Apprehensions, refuse proper and fit words; as *occupie, nature*, and the like.]

O·ccupying, *vbl. sb.* Now *rare* exc. as gerund. [f. prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb OCCUPY, or that in which this action is embodied.

1. The taking or holding possession.

1472–3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 28/1 That no persone be charged .. for any entre or occupyenge of the said Lordshippes, Londes, Tenementes or othur premisses.

† 2. A piece of land occupied or held; a holding.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* v. xiii. 554 The same bildingis and her occupiyngis. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. xiii. (1877) I. 259 In the woodland countries..they [houses] stand scattered abroad, each one dwelling in the midst of his owne occupieng.

b. Residence in a place as its tenant. Chiefly *attrib.*

1884 GLADSTONE *SA.* 28 Feb, The proportion of occupying franchises .. to the property franchises. 1884 *Daily News* 24 Sept. 6/2 His views on peasant proprietary and occupying ownership.

3. The action of engaging or busying, or fact of being engaged in or busy about something; † that which occupies one, or in which one is engaged; occupation, business; trade, traffic.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 104 Þei suffren cristene soulis be stranglid wiþ woluys of helle þorou3 here doumbnesse and occupyynge aboute þe world. 1548 *Act* 2 & 3 *Edw. VI*, c. 13 § 11 Anye parishe..uppon .. þe Sea costes, the commodities and occupyinge whereof consisteth chieflye in fyshinge. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Luke* xix. 15 How much every man had gained by occupying. 1588 J. MELLIS *Briefe Instr.* B viij, A butcher might sell you . all the felles, hides and tallowe growing and comming by his occupying.

† b. Carrying on, practice (*of* something). *Obs.*

1547 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 92 For okypying of comyn skowddyng [scolding]. 1550 BALE *Apol.* 42 A full exercysed craftesman in that occupyeng of mischefe.

† 4. Using, use, employment (see also prec. 8).

1535 COVERDALE *Num.* iv. 26 The altare and their cordes and all that belongeth to their occupienge. 1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* U vj, By hir diligence & occupying of wooll, hir house shal lack nothing. 1544 STAPBRIDGE *Epistle* 22 b, From the fylthy occupying of an harlot he cometh strayght to the Aultre. 1579 GOSSON *Apol. Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 72 Iron with much occupiying, is worne too naught.

O·ccupying, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That occupies (see the verb); usually, That actually holds or resides in (a place or piece of land).

1552 HULOET, Occupyinge, *occupans.* 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* II. 141 The occupying tenants have from 15 to 100 acres. 1887 J. BALL *Nat. in S. Amer.* ii. 57 To protect the occupying army from this danger 1887 *Spectator* 16 Apr. 532/1 The extinction of great landlords and the creation of occupying owners.

Occur (*ǫkv·r*), *v.* Also 6–7 occurre, 7 occurr. Inflexions **occurred, occurring.** [ad. L. *occurrĕre* to run to meet, run against, befall, present itself, occur, f. *oc-, ob-* (OB- 1 a, b) + *curr-ĕre* to run. Cf. obs. F. *occurrer, occurrir* to present itself, happen (16th c. in Godef.).]

† 1. *intr.* To run to meet a person, to run up (to the spot); to run against something or against each other, to meet, encounter. *Obs.*

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 173 The Scottis .. brekis in ower the nerrest prouince,..Trebellie occuris in al haist. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* III. ii. I. 117 She was of a charitable nature..and did therefore presently occur to cure Don Quixote. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* vii. 235 The whole multitude might freely move .. with very little occurring or interfering. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* (1723) 200 Such of those Corpuscles, as happen'd to occur or meet together.

† b. With prepositions: To meet *with*, encounter; to happen or light *upon*; to make resistance *against*, resist, oppose; to reply *to*, meet in argument (an adverse statement or contention); to prove adverse *to*, to stop the way of. *Obs.*

1527 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 233 The Frenche King was determyned that I should occurre, encountre, and mete with hym at Amyas. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. Ded. 2 Viewing in him great plenty of straung Histories, . I occurred upon some which I deemed most worthy the prouulgation. 1588 D. ROGERS in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 153 How by a league they might . occurre against the daungerous practises of the papistes. 1660 PEARSON *No Necess. Ref. Ch. Eng.* 7 To leave nothing unanswered..I shall endeavour to occurre to all Particulars which may seem to inferre the Doubtfulnesse of the Doctrine. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 117 To this last subterfuge of the mechanical atheists we can occurr several ways. *Ibid.* 138 Bodies..have..a certain and determinate motion according to .. the resistance of the bodies they occurr with. 1738 *Hist. Crt. Exchaq.* vi. 113 No time occurs to the King.

† c. *trans.* (by ellipsis of prep.: see b.) To meet, encounter; to oppose, resist. *Obs.* (In quot. 1767 humorously pedantic.)

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI*, 160 b, That the citezens .. might occurre their enemies, and releve their frendes. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1058/1 To occurre all inconueniences whatsoeuer. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 146 Fate may .. easily be occurred and prevented. 1767 A. CAMPBELL *Lexiph.* (ed. 2) 1 Most happily occurred, my very benevolent convivial associate.

2. *intr.* To present itself; to be met with or found, to 'turn up', or appear (*in* some place, class of things, course of action, etc.).

1538 CROMWELL *Let. to Sir T. Wyatt* 22 Feb. (R.), As soon as any opportunity shall occur for the same. 1563–7 BUCHANAN *Reform. St. Andros* Wks. (1892) 8 Other thyngis ..to be doin as commodite and tyme occurris. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 60 That name doth often occurre in olde evidences. 1763 DODSLEY *Leasowes* P 2 The first object that occurs is a .. ruinated wall. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 470 The variety of cases that may occur in practice. 1823 H. J. BROOKE *Introd. Crystallogr.* 250 The different classes of primary forms in which irregular secondary forms occur. 1851 GOSSE *Nat. in Jamaica* 103 About fourteen species have occurred to me. *a* 1864 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks.* (1879) I. 131 Marble also occurs here. *Mod.* The wild tulip is said to occur in chalk-pits.

b. To present itself to thought, come into one's mind. Const. *to*; in mod. use often with *it* as subject, referring to a following clause or phrase.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 401 There doth not occurre to me, at this present, any use thereof, for profit. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 105 P 3 Such Reflexions as occurred to me upon that Subject. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* v. i. P 22 It could not but occur to me that you would be agreeably surprised. 1833 6 J. EAGLES *Sketcher* (1856) 86 A picture occurs to my recollection. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 5 New ideas occur to him in the act of writing. *Mod.* It did not occur to me to mention it.

3. To present itself in the course of events; to happen, befall, take place as an event or incident.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* 1 The vniuersal pestilens and mortalite, that hes occurit mercyles amang the pepil. 1582 ASP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 4 All variance and discentioun that occurris or may apperandly occure. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 13 It is uncertain, when Such Wonders will occur agen. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 402 It is almost impossible for an accident to occur. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* xiv. 112 To Mrs. Orme she told all that had occurred. 1891 W. J. DAWSON *Redempt. E. Strahan* vi 106 Repentance was not a thing which occurred and was done with.

4. *Eccl.* (See quot., and cf. CONCUR 2 e.)

1863 NEALE *Ess. Liturgiol.* 109 One Festival *occurs* with another when the two feasts fall on the same day.

Hence **Ocurring** (*ǫkv·rin*). *ppl. a.* (now *rare*).

1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* I. vii. 23 Fasts which are appointed for ocurring causes. 1682 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No 82 (1713) II. 249 To suggest the most occurring and probable Conjectures.

Occur, Occure: see OCKER, OCHRE.

Occurrence (*ǫkv·rĕns*). [prob. f. OCCURRENT: (see -ENCE); but cf. med.L. *occurrentia* (Du Cange), F. *occurrence* (*c* 1475 in Godef. *Compl.*).]

† 1. An incidental meeting or encounter. *rare.*

1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 366 When Androcles was..cast in among these savage beasts, the lion .. came toward him softly .. so the man began to know him, and both of them to congratulate each other in that their imprisoned occurrence.

2. The fact of occurring, *i. e.* of presenting itself, being found or met with, turning up, or of happening, taking place.

1725 WATTS *Logic* II. v, Things of the most frequent Occurrence. *a* 1748 WATTS (J.), Voyages detain the mind by the perpetual occurrence and expectation of something new. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xii. 261 A number of facts of common occurrence. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxiv. 607 Evidence of the occurrence of that fish on the Kentish coast. 1880 GEIKIE *Phys. Geog.* iv. § 24. 240 Landslips are of frequent occurrence. 1897 *Westm Gaz.* 2 Nov. 3/2 A bird whose occurrences in England can be counted on one hand.

3. That which occurs or is met with, or presents itself, formerly sometimes with the sense of opposition; now with *an* and *pl.*: Something that occurs, happens, or takes place; an event, incident. (= OCCURRENT B. 1, the earlier word for this.)

1539 CROMWELL *Let. to Wyatt* 13 Feb. (R.), Here we have no notable news and occurrences. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* v. i. 264 All the occurrence of my fortune since Hath beene betweene this Lady, and this Lord. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 109 While we march, let Timasion with the horse scout before..giuing aduertisement of all occurrence. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 3 What Occurrences seem to oppose the Dominion of Sea and what Arguments are wont to bee made against it. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 96 P 8 The chief Occurrences of my Life. 1719 YOUNG *Revenge* v ii, The fix'd and noble mind Turns all occurrence to its own advantage. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* I. i, Trust to occurrences for success. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 239 The relation in which empty Time stands to the occurrences which fall within it.

4. *Eccl.* (See OCCUR 4; cf. CONCURRENCE 2 b.)

1863 NEALE *Ess. Liturgiol.* 109 These are all the occurrences, etc. which take place during this year. 1879, 1889 [see CONCURRENCE 2 b].

† **Occurrencer.** *Obs. rare*—1. [See -ER 1.] One who narrates occurrences; a newsmonger.

c 1680 *Fears & Jealousies Ceas'd* 2 The Shams of an Occurrencer, or .. the base and detestable Artifices of the French Politicians.

† **Occurrency.** *Obs. rare.* [f. next: see -ENCY.] = OCCURRENCE 3.

1656 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1689) 512 Discoursing .. on the occurrency of the times. 1683 D. A. *Art Converse* 21 A suddain anger upon all occurrencies. *Ibid.* 36 To laugh on every slight occurrency.

Occurrent (*ǫkv·rĕnt*), *a.* and *sb.* Now *rare.* Also 6 occorent, 6–7 occurrant, -ente, (7 obcurrent). [prob. a. F. *occurrent, -ant* (1475 in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. L. *occurrent-em*, pr. pple. of *occurrĕre* to OCCUR.]

A. *adj.*

1. That occurs, presents itself, or happens; occurring; current (at a time or place). Sometimes *spec.* That presents itself casually or by the way, incidental.

1535 E. HARVEL in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 71, I have writen advising yow of soche newis as hath ben occorent. *c* 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 171 The manifold examples wherof be in stories occurrent. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 161 Many other accidents and occurrent obiects. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 7, I..being young, and within minority, in that occurrent time. 1653 *Nissena* 65 Four thousand Talents should be by them disburst towards the occurrent affairs. 1654 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Warre Flanders* 266 To treat with the Duke .. upon the obcurrent necessities of the League. 1655 DIGGES *Compl. Ambass.* 21, I .. make you partaker of such brutes as are here occurrent. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius, Philos. Plato* I. 337 Something unstable and occurrent is accustomed to intervene in things which were undertaken with counsel and meditation. 1860 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Hebr. Poetry* (1873) 91 [Words] which are technical or geographical, .. and which are rarely occurrent in literature.

† 2. Liable to encounter (something); exposed or obnoxious *to*. *Obs. rare.*

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 26 It is not meete for them to be your gouernours, that be subiect and occurrant to enuie and reproch.

B. *sb.*

1. Something that occurs, presents itself, or meets one (formerly sometimes in an adverse way); an event: = OCCURRENCE 3. (Common in 16th and 17th c.; now *Obs.* or a rare archaism.)

1538 FOX in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. 141, I wrote two letters unto you .. ascertaining you of my arrival and other occur-

rents there. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 260/1 The King .. thought to haue a stale by the cardinall against all occurrents. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 368 So tell him with the occurrents more and lesse, Which haue solicited. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Kings* v. 4 There is neither aduersary, nor euill occurrent. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* title-p., Divers Occurrents and Dangers that did befal in the said Journey. 1704 in B. Church *Hist. Philip's War* (1867) II. 145 Acquaint me of your proceedings and all occurrents. 1873 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* vi. (1875) 216 Receiving impressions from every new occurrent.

† b. *transf.* A narration of what has happened; *pl.* news. *Obs.*

a 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* (1633) 97 Such letters or occurrents as be sent to himselfe. 1596 DANETT tr. *Comines* (1614) 158 The occurrents he had already receiued of the Almains arriuall. 1655 DIGGES *Compl. Ambass.* 222 For Italian news, I refer your Honor to these inclosed Occurrents.

† 2. A person or thing that meets, encounters, or runs against one. *Obs.*

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 2, I resolved .. to get out, that I might the better eschew such suspected occurrents. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* xiii. 139 Another .. foole .. thought his .. buttockes were made of brittle glasse; wherefore he shunned all occurrents. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 582 If it had beene made of a thicke and solide bone, it .. would not haue yeelded to outward occurrents.

† **Occursa·tion.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *occursātiōn-em*, n. of action from *occursāre* to run to meet, freq. of *occurr-ĕre* to OCCUR.] = OCCURSION.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 84 The skinne .. is nearer to the occursation or confluence of outward obiects.

† **Occu·rse.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *occursu-s* meeting, n. of action from *occurr-ĕre* to OCCUR.] Meeting.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. iii. III. i, A suddaine accident, occurse, or meeting. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* clvi. 653 Consideration had to the house in which the occurse doth happen. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* ii. (1693) 25 This mutual Occurse, this Pulsion and Repercussion of Atoms.

† **Occu·rsion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *occursiōn-em*, n. of action from *occurr-ĕre* to OCCUR.] The action, or an act, of running against something; attack; encounter; collision.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* IV. (1822) 351 Grete occursiounis war maid be Veanis in the Romane landis. *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann.* VI. (1658) 459 [He] would not so much have dreaded the sudden occursion of any wild beast. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. ii. § 22. 97 The mutual Occursions and Rencounters of Atoms. 1742 SHORT in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 626 Running or dancing with sudden Occursions and Mixtures, like the Aurorae Boreales.

† **Occu·rsive,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *occurs-*, ppl. stem of *occurrĕre* to OCCUR + -IVE.] Such as may present itself, or be met with by the way. Hence † **Occu·rsively** *adv.*, by the way.

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 65 b, Wipe out of thy remembrance all forepassed griefes, occursive troubles. 1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* iii, Some of them occursively presented themselves in stationers shops. — *Pierce's Super.* 202 The emperour Charles the fiftes army passing through Rome, occursively sacked the city.

Occyan, Occyent, Occysion: see OCEAN, OCCIENT, OCCISION.

Ocean (ōu·ʃăn), *sb.* (*a.*) Forms: 3–6 oceean, -ian, (4 oxian, 4–5 occion(e, occyon, 5 -an), 4–6 occeane, 5–6 -iane, 6 -eean, ocian, -eane, -yane, 6– ocean. [a. F. *océan* (*occean* 12th c. in Littré), ad. L. *ōcean-us*, f. Gr. ὠκεανός, orig. the great stream or river (cf. ῥόος Ὠκεανοῖο, Ὠκεανὸς ποταμός, in Homer) supposed to encompass the disk of the earth, and personified as 'the god of the great primeval water', the son of Uranus and Gaia, and husband of Tethys; hence, the great outer sea, as opposed to the Mediterranean.]

1. The vast body of water on the surface of the globe, which surrounds the land; the main or great sea. (Down to *c* 1650, commonly *ocean sea*; before 1400 also *sea ocean*, *sea of ocean* = L. *mare oceanum* (Cæsar *Bell. Gall.* II. vii, Tacitus *Hist.* IV. xii); OF. *mer oceane*, *ocianne*, *occeanne mer*, where *oceane* was adj. fem. qualifying *mer*; and *ocean* may sometimes have been viewed as an adj. in Eng.)

In early times, when only the one great mass of land, the Eastern hemisphere, with its islands, was known, the ocean was the Great Outer Sea of boundless extent, everywhere surrounding the land, as opposed to the Mediterranean and other inland seas.

(*a*) *c* 1290 *St. Brandan* 16 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 220 In þe mochele se of Occean [*MS. Harl.* 2277 occian] as ore louerd þe hath i-send. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. met. vi. 111 (Camb. MS.) The same sterre vrsa .. ne coueytith nat to deeyn his flaumbes in the see of the occian. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. XXVIII. (Tollem. MS.), þe sonne was faste by þe see of occian [L. *juxta mare oceanum*]. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xiii. 143 Toward the see Occyan in Inde. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 412 b/2 The hete of thoccean see threwe them to the refudge. 1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* 45, I thynck it is as well possyble for the ocyane se to be without water. 1652 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Hist. Relat.* 1 These Provinces are inviron'd .. by the Ocean Sea. 1744 OZEL tr. *Brantome's Sp. Rhodomontades* 38 The King had given Orders to the Great Ocean-Sea. 1847 MARY HOWITT *Ballads* 71 The ocean-sea doth moan and moan Like an uneasy sprite.

(*b*) *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11395 A folk ferr and first vncuth, Wonnand be þe est occean [*var.* occyon, -eane, -ione]. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 533 Þat þou miht ouur oxian, wiþ þin ost saile. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxiii. 84 About the lymytes of the grete sea that men calle occeane in the marches or the sonne goynge-vnder. 1592 SPENSER *Ruins of Time* 541 For from the one he could to th'other coast, Stretch his strong thighes, and th'Occean ouerstride. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* vi. § 2 (1643) 187 The ocean, is that generall collection of all waters, which environeth the world on every side. 1723 YOUNG *Last Day* I. 34 See how earth smiles, and hear old ocean roar. 1802 CAMPBELL *Ye Mariners of Eng.* ii, The deck it was their field of fame, And Ocean was their grave. 1834 *Nat. Philos.* III. *Phys. Geog.* 2/1 (U. K. S.) The Ocean is spread over nearly seven-tenths of the globe.

2. One of the main areas or regions into which this body of water is divided geographically.

These divisions are partly natural, through the intervention of portions of land, partly arbitrary for geographical convenience. It is usual to reckon five of them, the *Atlantic*, *Pacific*, *Indian*, *Arctic*, and *Antarctic Oceans*, of which the first two are sometimes subdivided into Northern and Southern. But the Pacific, Indian, and Antarctic really form one great ocean, the 'South Sea'; of which the Atlantic and Arctic again form a smaller prolongation, divided from the larger basin only by an imaginary line drawn between the southern points of Africa and America. The name *ocean* was formerly given to smaller portions of some of these; the North Sea has still the synonym *German Ocean*.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 53 Here þe see of occean of Athlant brekeþ out [1432–50 (Harl. MS.) the occean Atlantykel. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 51 The Spanish Atlantick Ocean. 1684 tr. *Eutropius* VI. 96 He marched a Conquerour even to the British Ocean. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., According to Maty, the ocean may be commodiously divided into *superior* or *upper*, and *inferior* or *lower*. *Upper Ocean* which the Ancients called the *exterior*, as environing all the known parts of the world. .. *Inferior* or *American Ocean* .. which washes the coast of America; unknown in great measure, at least, to the Ancients. 1730–6 BAILEY (folio) s. v. *Ocean*, Hyperborean Ocean .. Pacifick Ocean .. South Ocean. 1824 SCOTT *Jrnl. Voy. Lighth. Yacht* 9 Aug., As the Atlantic and German Oceans unite at this point, a frightful tide runs here. 1827 LD. KING in *Hansard* 2d Mar. (1828) XVII. 112 It was as feasible to bring about such an event .. as it was to attempt to 'bottle off the Atlantic ocean'. 1828 J. H. MOORE *Pract. Navig.* (ed. 20) 54 That part of the North Atlantic Ocean lying between Europe and America is frequently called the Western Ocean. 1880 GEIKIE *Phys. Geog.* I. § 5. 35 Though the sea is one continuous liquid mass, it has been for the sake of convenience in description divided into different areas, termed oceans.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* An immense or boundless expanse of anything; *hyperbolically*, a very great or indefinite quantity.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ii. 22 A Beare and Tygre being met .. on Lybicke Ocean wide. 1592 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. vii. 69 A thousand oathes, an Ocean of his teares, .. Warrant me welcome to my Protheus. 1642 SIR T. STAFFORD in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1888) V. 82, I am now plung'd into an ocean of troubles. 1649 J. H. *Motion to Parl. Adv. Learn.* 26 Then are they .. with their paper-barks committed to the great Ocean of Learning. *a* 1711 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 167 Oceans of Sweetness overflow'd the Shore, And yet his thirsty Spirit long'd for more. 1812 BRACKENRIDGE *Views of Louisiana* (1814) 110 To the left, we behold the ocean of prairie, with islets at intervals. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y., Evening* xiv, Till in the ocean of Thy love We lose ourselves in Heaven above. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* XXVI. (1849) 273 The ocean of light and heat perpetually flowing from the sun. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 338 Ale flowed in oceans for the populace.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attrib. (often hyphened): of or pertaining to the ocean in its natural and physical relations, as *ocean arm, bed, bottom, brim, cave, cliff, current, depth, flood, foam, fowl, ice, isle, level, main, monster, nymph, rock, roll, storm, tide, water, wave*, etc.; connected with the ocean in its commercial, political, or social aspects, as *ocean line, liner, port, postage, power, scout, steamer, war, warrior*, etc.

1872 R. ELLIS *Catullus* iv. 9 Propontis, or the gusty Pontic *Ocean-arm. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 168 So sinks the day-star in the *Ocean bed. 1886 A. WINCHELL *Walks Geol. Field* 197 There must have been an *ocean-bottom for the very first sediments to rest on. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 140 The Sun .. yet hov'ring o're the *Ocean brim. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. xxix, To fair St. Andrews bound, Within the *ocean-cave to pray. 1847 MARY HOWITT *Ballads* 346 Every bird that builds a nest on *ocean-cliffs is mine. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxiii. 339 The influence which *ocean-currents may exert on the temperature. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 173 The direction of the great ocean currents. 1884–92 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* 39 He knew that the work of death goes on in *ocean-depths as elsewhere. 1884 R. BRIDGES *Prometheus* 5 This variegated *ocean-floor of the air. 1818 SHELLEY *Rosalind & H.* 1092 Frankincense, Whose smoke, wool-white as *ocean foam, Hung in dense flocks. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Arden* 584 The myriad shriek of wheeling *ocean-fowl. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 354 The Sun .. hasting now with prone carreer To th' *Ocean Iles. 1900 *Whitaker's Almanack* 713 *heading*, A Review of the Earliest Steamboats and *Ocean Lines. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 237 Tossed to and fro vpon the *Ocean maine. 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 243 Calypso and the glaucous *ocean Nymphs. 1851 A. LAWRENCE *Offic. Desp. to Daniel Webster*, A large reduction on the *ocean-postage between the two countries. 1885 TENNYSON *The Fleet* ii, His Isle, the mightiest *Ocean-power on earth. 1824 J. BOWRING *Batav. Anthol.* 61 Sterner than the *ocean-rock That stands unmoved by tempest shock. 1872 SYMONDS *Introd. Stud. Dante* 230 Dante's Rime .. has no Homeric *ocean-roll. 1813 WALKER *Poems* 146 (Jod.) Tidings of war and death I bring, The *Ocean-scout replied. 1861 W. FAIRBAIRN *Addr. Brit. Assoc.*, The large *ocean steamers .. abundantly show what can be done with iron. 1768 BEATTIE *Minstr.* I. XXXVIII, The hollow murmur of the *ocean-tide. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y., 1st S. Advent*, Some majestic cloud, That o'er wild scenes of *ocean-war Holds its still course in Heaven afar. 1802 CAMPBELL *Ye Mariners of Eng.* iv, Then, then, ye *Ocean-warriors! Our song and feast shall flow To the fame of your name. 1775 ROMANS *Florida* App. 65 If in the morning you find yourself in *ocean water, run SW by S for the Matancas. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. x. 5 The *ocean waues.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 539 Where bounds were set To darkness, such as bound the Ocean wave.

b. instrumental and locative, as *ocean-born, -compassed, -flooded, -girdled, -going, -guarded, -rocked, -severed, -skirted, -smelling, -sundered* adjs.; *ocean-farer, -flyer, -goer*; similative, as *ocean-wide* adj.

1886 A. WINCHELL *Walks Geol. Field* 197 We must look on all these rocks as *ocean-born. 1885 H. O. FORBES *Nat. Wand. E. Archip.* 112 The most *ocean-compassed speck. *a* 1806 K. WHITE *Christiad* I. XXVI, The spirit that commands The *ocean-farer's life. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* III. i. 95 The *ocean-flooded throats Of headland caverns. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Aug. 4/1 The procession of steamers of all sorts and conditions, .. spick-and-span *ocean-goers, graceful yachts, and ugly barges, is never ending. 1885 *Whitaker's Almanack* 450/2 Lines of steamships .. omitted .. because they do not fall within the category of '*ocean-going' ships. 1838 MISS PARDOE *River & Desert* II. 45 As the day-god sank to his *ocean-rest. 1895 STEAD in *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Sept. 3/3 The *ocean-severed members of the Anglo-Saxon race. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Arden* 94 Enoch's ocean-spoil In *ocean-smelling osier. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* i. 4 No matter whether the line .. be an imaginary one or *ocean-wide.

c. Special combs., as **ocean-basin**, the depression of the earth's surface in which an ocean lies; **ocean-crown** (*rhet.*) the imaginary symbol of the sovereignty of the seas; **ocean-fountain** (*rhet.*), the source of the waters of the ocean; **ocean god**, a marine deity, esp. the Roman Neptune; **ocean greyhound**, a rhetorical appellation of a swift ocean steamer; **ocean-king** = *ocean-god*; also, the monarch of an island or maritime region; **ocean-lane**, a lane or track across the ocean; esp. a track prescribed for ocean steamers; **ocean-palace** (*rhet.*), a sumptuously fitted and furnished ocean passenger-steamer; **ocean-river, ocean-stream**, the great stream anciently supposed to encompass the earth (see sense 1); **ocean-sea** (see sense 1); **ocean tramp** (see quots.); **ocean-trout** (U. S.), the menhaden (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

1886 *Act* 49 & 50 *Vict.* c. 26. Sched. B. II. Class 4. (9) The expedition of Her Majesty's ship 'Challenger' .. to investigate the physical and biological conditions of the great *ocean basins. 1861 W. F. COLLIER *Hist. Eng. Lit.* 150 When Britain began to take her first steps towards winning that *ocean-crown which she now so proudly wears. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 3 All our gloryings .. ought to be carried back to, concentred in, and swallowed up of the *Ocean-fountain, whence they proceed. 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 24 The one-eyed children of the *Ocean God, The man-destroying Cyclopses. 1891 *Daily Chron.* 24 Mar. (Farmer), An unarmoured cruiser, a 'commerce destroyer' .. capable of catching any of the great *ocean greyhounds. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XI. 161 A threefold offering to his altar bring .. and hail the *Ocean-King. 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 266 Great offspring of the ocean-king. 1842 TENNYSON *Voyage* 19 How oft we saw the Sun retire, .. Fall from his *Ocean-lane of fire, And sleep beneath his pillar'd light! 1900 E. C. BRODRICK *Mem. & Impr.* 60 The so-called *ocean-palaces which now crowd the Atlantic, the Mediterranean [etc.]. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 202 That Sea-beast Leviathan, which God of all his works Created hugest that swim th' *Ocean stream. 1891 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Ocean Tramps or *Tramp Steamers*, a nautical term applied to all seagoing steamships (outside the regular liners, *i. e.* not confined to one particular trade) which earn their freight solely by cargo-carrying to all or any parts of the world. 1899 *Daily News* 9 Jan. 6/1 Ocean tramps or cargo boats, jerry-built, run up by contract.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **O·ceaned** *a.*, provided with an ocean or oceans; † **O·ceaner**, one of an oceanic race; **O·ceanet**, a small ocean; **O·ceanful**, as much as an ocean contains, an immense quantity; **O·ceanly** *adv.*, in a manner like that of the ocean.

1853 ALEX. SMITH *Poems* Sonn. i, A porter is a porter though his load Be the *oceaned world. 1658 HARRINGTON *Oceana* 43 This an Army of *Oceaners in their own Country .. will never bear. 1681 COTTON *Wond. Peak* (ed. 4) 26 Three minutes space To highest mark this *oceanet does raise. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* (1886) 34 It [the air] came pouring over these green slopes by the *oceanful. 1835 CLARE *Rural Muse* 167 The chill air comes around me *oceanly.

Oceania (ōuʃi,ē·niă). [mod. L., ad. F. *Océanie* (Malte Brun, *c* 1812), f. L. *ōcean-us*, after *Asia*, *Polynesia*, and other names of parts of the world.] A general name for the islands of the Pacific and its adjacent seas.

1849 *Syst. Univ Geog.* 967 Oceanica or Oceania .. this name has been employed by the French geographers and adopted by those of other nations. 1857 *Chambers' Inform.* II. 296/1 Oceania .. naturally divides itself into three great sections—Malaysia, Australasia, and Polynesia. 1858 *Penny Cycl.* 2nd Supp. 470/2 *Oceania*, a name given by Balbi and other French geographers to a fifth division of the earth. 1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* 167 In Oceania it has been asserted that nearly every island or group of islands possesses a speech which barely offers any affinity with that of the neighbouring groups.

Oceanian (ōuʃi,ē·niăn), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. F. *océanien* (cf. quot. 1831), f. *océan* OCEAN.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Pacific Ocean and its islands, or to Oceania generally.

1831 *Westm. Rev.* Jan. 19 Of the various races into which the population of the innumerable islands scattered through the vast extent of the Pacific Ocean have been divided, the first .. is that termed by M. Lesson *The Oceanian* [in *Hist. Nat. de l'Homme*]. *Ibid.*, Attributing a high degree of beauty to the Oceanian women. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Jan. 5/1 [From the *Gaulois*] The loss which she [Great Britain] would suffer by the eventful dislocation of her American and Oceanian possessions.

B. *sb.* A native of Oceania; a Polynesian.

1831 *Westm. Rev.* Jan. 19 The Oceanians are..superior in beauty of form and features, to the other races inhabiting the South Sea islands. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* I. iv. 26 The Malays or Oceanians.

Oceanic (ōuʃi,æ·nik), *a.* [ad. med. or mod.L. *ōceanic-us*, f. *ōceanus* OCEAN: cf. F. *océanique* (1548 in Hatz.-Darm., also in Cotgr. 1611) and -IC.]

1. Of or pertaining to, situated or living in or by, the ocean; flowing into the ocean.

1656 [see OCEANINE]. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) VI. 2116 Gulls, petrels, and other oceanic birds. 1832 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 244 The population of all oceanic deltas are particularly exposed to suffer by such catastrophes. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xv. (1849) 135 The Gulf-stream and other oceanic rivers. 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 12 The oceanic-snail, and multitudes of other floating molluscs, pass their lives on the open sea. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iv. (1873) 82 An oceanic island at first sight seems to have been highly favourable for the production of new species. 1869 RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist.* 12 The rivers of the circumjacent plains are..oceanic, i.e. they mingle themselves with the waters of the great deep. 1880 W. B. CARPENTER in *19th Cent.* No. 38. 596 The proper oceanic area is a portion of the crust of the earth..depressed with tolerable uniformity some thousands of feet below the land area.

2. Of the nature of an ocean, ocean-like; of immense extent or magnitude; vast.

a 1834 COLERIDGE *Notes Eng. Divines* (1853) I. 209 His reading had been oceanic. 1834 — *Table-t.* 15 Mar., The body and substance of his [Shakspere's] works came out of the unfathomable depths of his own oceanic mind.

3. Of or pertaining to Oceania; = OCEANIAN A.

1848 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 332 The Oceanic race, is, on the other hand, the most beautiful..of all the nations who inhabit the isles of the Great Southern Ocean. 1857 *Chambers' Inform.* II. 206/1 The native inhabitants of all these islands..forming the Oceanic section of the Mongolidæ in Dr. Latham's classification.

Oceanica (ōuʃi,æ·nikă). [mod.L., ad. F. *Océanique*, earlier form of *Océanie.*] = OCEANIA.

1832 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 296 An area in eastern Oceanica, studded with minute islands. 1848 PRICHARD *Nat Hist. Man* 326 The human inhabitants of Oceanica divide themselves into three groups. 1849 [see OCEANIA].

Oceanid (ōsĭ·ănid). Plur. -ids, and in Gr.-L. form ‖ **Oceanides** (ōusi,æ·nidēz). [ad. Gr. ὠκεανίς, pl. -ίδες, F. *Océanide* (1732 in *Dict. Trévoux*).]

1. In Greek mythology, A nymph of the ocean, one of the daughters of Oceanus and Tethys.

1869 LIDDELL & SCOTT *Gr. Lex.*, Ὠκεανός, Oceanus..sire of Thetis..and of all the Oceanids. 1890 *Athenæum* 28 Apr. 578 The white Oceanids flash to and fro with noiseless gliding. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Jan. 2/1 Hearing in the gentle play of the waves round the promontory the song of the Sirèna or the Oceanides.

2. in *pl.* A term applied to marine mollusca, as distinguished from *Naiades* or 'Fresh-water shells'.

† **Oce·anine**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *ocean-us* + -INE 1.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Oceanich*, *Oceanine*, belonging to the Ocean or Main Sea. 1658 in PHILLIPS.

Oceanographer (ōuʃiăn*ɒ*·grăfəɹ). [f. OCEANOGRAPHY + -ER 1, after *geographer*, etc.] One who studies or is versed in oceanography.

1886 W. DITTMAR in *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 613/2 One of the foremost duties of observing oceanographers. 1896 *Daily News* 5 Sept. 5/3 The Scottish oceanographer, Dr. John Murray, and the French Admiral Duperré, were elected honorary presidents.

Oceanographic (ōuʃiæ·no,ɡræ·fik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC, after *geographic*, etc.] Of or pertaining to oceanography; thalassographic.

1893 *Athenæum* 20 May 641/1 An abstract of Admiral Makarof's little work on oceanographic researches. 1899 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* LV. 575 The foundation stone of an oceanographic museum..was laid.

Oceanographical (ōuʃiæ·no,ɡræ·fikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Relating to, or dealing with, oceanography.

1895 *Daily News* 14 Sept. 3/2 The Section was left free to follow Mr. H. N. Dickson in his oceanographical research in the North Sea. 1900 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Mar 620 One of the most important scientific enterprises..was the German oceanographical expedition.

Hence **Oceanogra·phically** *adv.*, as regards oceanography.

1883 DITTMAR in *Proc. Philos. Soc. Glasgow* XVI. 56 Oceanographically speaking, the *salinity* [of the waters] is a function of geographic position, depth, and time.

Oceanography (ōuʃiăn*ɒ*·grăfi). [A mod. formation (Ger. *oceanographie*, *c* 1880), f. Gr. ὠκεανός ocean, on the pattern of *geography*, *hydrography*, etc. (*Océanographie* was used in Fr. in 1584 (Godefroy *Compl.*), but did not then survive.)]

That branch of physical geography which treats of the ocean, its form, physical features, and phenomena; = THALASSOGRAPHY.

1883 DITTMAR in *Proc. Philos. Soc. Glasgow* XVI. 56 An interesting German book on Oceanography, which has lately come out. 1884 *Athenæum* 23 Aug. 242/3 Prof. Dittmar contrives to discuss incidentally a number of questions of the deepest interest in connexion with oceanography. 1900 *Dublin Rev.* Jan. 158 Oceanography dates only from the commencement of the *Challenger* investigations.

Oceano·logy. *rare*—°. [f. Gr. ὠκεανός OCEAN + -λογία discourse; after *geology*, etc.] = prec. (Webster 1864.)

† **Oce·anous**, *a. Obs. rare*—°. [f. L. *ocean-us* + -OUS.] Of or pertaining to the ocean (Bailey 1730-1800; in early edd. stressed *ocea·nous*).

Oceanward, -wards (ōu·ʃănwɒ̆d, -wɒ̆rdz), *adv.* (*a*) [See -WARD and -WARDS.] Towards or in the direction of the ocean.

1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 7 Swift as eagle pouncing, drops Oceanwards. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. i. 11 Therefore my gold shall buy us Bordeaux swords And Bordeaux wine as we go oceanwards. 1891 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 14 Feb. 112/2 For centuries oceanward it has flowed on.

b. as *adj.* (only in form *-ward*).

Mod. The oceanward view is better than the landward.

O·ceanways, *adv. rare.* [See -WAYS.] = next.

a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 4 Vast solitary mountains, pleasant plains, Embroidered meads, that ocean-ways you reach.

Oceanwise (ōu·ʃănwəiz), *adv.* [See -WISE.] By way of the ocean.

1878 PERRY *Pol. Econ.* 556 All this was designed..to keep the carrying trade, both coastwise and oceanwise to American bottoms.

Ocellar (*o*se·lăɹ), *a.* [f. L. *ocell-us* + -AR 1.]

1. Of or pertaining to the ocelli or small simple eyes of insects or other Arthropoda.

1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Ocellar triangle*, a three-sided space, sharply defined in many insects, on which the ocelli are placed.

2. In *Petrography*, Applied (after Rosenbusch 1887) to that structure of rocks in which minute individual components of one mineral are arranged in radiating aggregations round another mineral.

(Many authors regard the 'ocellar' structure as simply a variety of the 'centric' structure of Becke, 1878).

1889 JUDD in *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* May 176 The structures which specially distinguish these granophyric rocks are.. the centric or ocellar structure..and the drusy or miarolitic structures.

Ocellary, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ARY.] = OCELLAR 1. *Ocellary plates*, same as *intergenital plates* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1892). *Ocellary segments* or *rings* (*Entom.*), supposed primary segments of the preoral region, of which the ocelli are viewed as representing the jointed appendages.

1864 WEBSTER, *Ocellary*, pertaining to ocelli.

Ocellate (*ɒ*·sèlĕt, *o*se·lĕt), *a.* [ad. L. *ocellāt-us* having little eyes, f. *ocellus* eyelet: see -ATE 2.] = next.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 788/2 Marked by spots imitating the pupil of the eye..ocellate. 1870 A. R. WALLACE *Nat. Select.* iv. 181 A group of pale-coloured butterflies, more or less adorned with ocellate spots. 1892 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Ocellated (*ɒ*·sèlĕted), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ED 1.]

1. Marked or ornamented with an ocellus or ocelli; having eye-like spots.

1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* VIII. vi. 416 A very beautiful reddish ocellated [butterfly] lays its .. black Offspring .. on the Leaves of Nettles. 1864 P. L. SCLATER *Guide Zool. Gard.* 18 This gorgeous scheme of decoration may be observed as occurring also in the Ocellated Turkey of Honduras. 1870 GILLMORE *Reptiles & Birds* iii. 111 In the Ocellated Lizard, the upper part of the body is green, variegated, spotted, and reticulated or ocellated with black.

2. Formed like a small eye; said of a small round spot surrounded by a ring of a different colour.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 428 Body..brown above, white below..marked by whitish ocellated spots. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 266 Digitalis purpurea..corolla.. purple, speckled with ocellated spots.

Ocella·tion. *rare* [f. L. *ocellāt-us* OCELLATE: see -ATION.] An eye-shaped marking.

1846 DANA *Zoöph.* (1848) 151 The tentacles..marked with ashy ocellations near their base.

Ocelli-, combining form of L. *ocellus* eyelet, used in forming terms of *Zoology* and *Botany*, as **Ocellicyst** (*o*se·lisist), the rudimentary eye or visual spot of Hydrozoa; hence **Ocellicy·stic** *a.*; **Ocelliferous** (*ɒ*seli·fĕrəs) *a.*, bearing an ocellus or ocelli, ocellated; **Oce·lliform** *a.*, having the form of an ocellus or little eye; **Ocelligerous** (*ɒ*sèli·dzĕrəs) *a.* = *ocelliferous* (*Cent. Dict.*).

1844 GOODSIR in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 12. 114 It is..dilated, and gives attachment..dorsally to the ocelliferous tubercle. 1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 202 With two ocelliform points.

‖ **Ocellus** (*o*se·lŏs). Pl. **ocelli** (-ai). [L. *ocellus* little eye, dim. of *oculus* eye.]

1. A little eye or eyelet; *spec.* a. One of the simple, as distinct from the compound, eyes of insects and some other Arthropoda, etc.; a stemma. b. The simple or rudimentary eye or visual spot of Mollusca, Hydrozoa, and other animals. c. One of the facets or segments of a compound eye. (Nearly always used in *pl.*)

1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 273 Ocelli or stemmata not distinct. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 319 Longilabra..Two ocelli; antennæ always filiform. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* I. 31 They [the workers among the Saiiba ants] have in the middle of the forehead a twin ocellus, or simple eye, of quite different structure from the ordinary compound eyes, on the sides of the head. 1869 H. USSHER in *Eng. Mech.* 3 Dec. 271/3 Catch your fly..and with a lens you will see his ocular organ divided into numerous facets or ocelli. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* iii. 88 In most ants..There are generally three ocelli arranged in a triangle on the top of their heads, and on each side a large compound eye. 1879 G. ALLEN *Colour Sense* iii. 27 The simplest form in which they [visual organs] occur is that of the ocelli among naked-eyed Medusæ.

2. A coloured spot surrounded by a ring or rings of different colour, as found on some feathers, butterflies' wings, etc.; an eye-like spot, an eyelet.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 286 *Ocellus*, an eye-like spot in the Wings of many Lepidoptera, consisting of annuli of different colours, inclosing a central spot or pupil. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. xi. 397 The lower surface is magnificently ornamented by an ocellus of cobalt-blue. *Ibid.* II. xiv. 132. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 39/2 A clear ocellus in each of the four wings.

Oceloid (ōu·sĭloid), *a. Zool. rare.* [f. *ocel*(*ot*) see next + -OID.] Resembling or akin to the ocelot: applied to a group of American spotted *Felidæ*. 1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

Ocelot (ōu·sĭlɒt). [a. F. *ocelot*, abridged by Buffon from the Mexican name *tlalocelotl* (Hernandez), f. *tlalli* field + *ocelotl* tiger, jaguar. By thus dropping the qualifying element, Buffon took the Mexican name of the jaguar as the appellation of another feline beast. (Cf. Simeon *Dict. Langue Nahuatl* 1885.)] A leopard-like feline quadruped (*Felis pardalis*) of Central and South America, about three feet in length; the prevailing colour is grey, beautifully marked with numerous elongated fawn spots edged with black; the under parts are white or whitish with black markings; also called tiger-cat, leopard-cat.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* II. 148 The catamountain which is the Ocelot of Mr. Buffon. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunters* lviii. 434 Have you seen the captive ocelot?

Och (oχ), *interj. Irish* and *Sc.* Also **ochc.** [Ir. and Gael. *och.*] An exclamation of surprise, regret, or sorrow; ah! oh! also *och how*! alas!

1528 *Rede me* (Arb.) 59 Och, there is nether duke ne barone. But they are constrayned to croutche, Before this butcherly aloutche. 1567 *King Henry's Murder* in *St. Papers Scot.* (P. R. O.) XIII. No 47 His sorry song was Oche, and Wallaway. 1572 *Lament. Lady Scotl.* 401 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* I. 239 Och, Lord (quod he) now gif me patience. 1821 GALT *Ann. Parish* xiv. 140 But och how! this was the last happy summer that we had for many a year in the parish. 1838 J. GRANT *Sk. Lond.* 62 Och! by the mother that bore me, but that's just the thing for him. 1890 W. A. WALLACE *Only a Sister* 338 Och! lansy me! What's in the taking now, dearie?

Ocha, variant of OKE, Turkish weight.

Ocham, Ochamie, obs. ff. OAKUM, OCCAMY.

Ochane, obs. form of *ochone*, OHONE.

† **Oche**, *v. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *oschier*, *ocher*, to notch, nick, cut a deep notch in (12th c. in Godef.), app. = Pr. *auscar*, Cat. *oscar*:—L. **absecāre* to cut off or away: see Körting.] *trans.* To cut as with a blow; to lop.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2565 An aket enamelde he oches in sondire. *Ibid.* 4246 Swappes of þe swerde hande .. Ane inche fro þe elbowe, he ochede it in sondyre.

Ocher, Ocherous, Ochery: see OCHRE, OCHROUS, OCHRY.

Ochidore. (See quot., which appears to be the only authority for the word.)

1861 C. KINGSLEY *Westward Ho* ii, 'O! the ochidore! look to the blue ochidore! Who've put ochidore to master's pole?' It was too true: neatly inserted between his neck, and his collar as he stooped forward, was a large live shore-crab, holding on tight with both hands. (It does not appear whence Kingsley got this name. One old fisherman, still alive at Clovelly, remembers that Kingsley so called the Spider-crab *Maya Squinado* (not the Shore-crab); but he never heard any one else do so.—Letter from Rev. T. L. Simkin, Rector of Clovelly, 10 Dec. 1901.)

† **Ochiern.** *Sc. Hist.* Also 7 **ochern**, 9 **ogtiern, oget-theyrn.** [Phonetic reduction of Gael. *óig-thighearna* young lord (*óg* young, *tighearna* lord).] 'A young lord, the son of a chief' (Macleod and Dewar).

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 73 Item, the ma[r]chet of the dochter of ane Thane, or Ochiern, twa kye, or twelue schillings. *Ibid.* 17 b (*Stat. Alex.* 11, c. 15), The king allanerlie sall haue the vnlaw: that is, of ane Thane, six kye, and ane zoung kow; of ane Ochiern, fivetene zowes, or sex schillings. 1624 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 286 The Cro and the Kelchyn of them were both alike, as the Merchet of a Thanes daughter and an Ochern's..Where Earles, Earles sonnes, Thanes, Ochierns and the like are distinguisht by their Croes, the name of Baron occurrs not. 1860 C. INNES *Scot. in Mid. Ages* vi. 181 The nephew of a thane, or an oget-theyrn, was estimated at forty-four cows. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 140 The thane, his son, and the ogtiern of the laws of the Scots and Brets..corresponding with the knight, his son, and the holder in knight's fee.

Ochimy, obs. form of OCCAMY.

‖ **Ochlesis** (*ɒ*klī·sis). [a. Gr. ὄχλησις disturbance, f. ὀχλεῖν to move, disturb, f. ὄχλος crowd, throng.] The condition of unhealthiness produced by the crowding of a number of persons under one roof. So **Ochle·tic** *a.* [cf. Gr. ὀχλητικός, F. *ochlétique*], pertaining to, or affected by ochlesis: cf. OCHLOTIC.

1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1892 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Ochlocracy (*ɒ*klɒ·krăsi). Also 6-7 **-tie, -ty, -cie, -sie.** [a. F. *ochlocratie* (1568 in Hatz.-Darm.), a. Gr. ὀχλοκρατία mob-rule, f. ὄχλος a crowd + -κρατία rule, authority: see -CRACY. Also in 16th c. in the Latin form *ochlocratia.*] Government by the mob or lowest of the people; mob-rule.

1584 J. STOCKWOOD *Serm.* C ij b, Ochlocratia, such a state,

as in which the rude and rusticall people moderate all thinges after their owne luste. 1594 R. Ashley tr. *Leys le Roy* 16 b, There followeth a Democratie; by the outrages, and iniquities whereof, is againe erected the Ochlocratie. 1632 C. Downing *St. Eccl. of Kingd.* (1634) 16 If it begin to degenerate into an Ochlocratie. 1697 Potter *Antiq. Greece* I. iv. (1715) 16 Pericles..brought in a confus'd Ochlocracie, whereby the Populace, and basest of the Rabble obtain'd as great a share in the Government, as Persons of the Highest Birth and Quality. 1791 Mackintosh *Vind. Gallicæ* Wks. 1846 III. 103 The authority of a corrupt and tumultuous populace has indeed..been regarded rather as an ochlocracy than a democracy,—as the despotism of the rabble, not the dominion of the people. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* III. v. xcv. 337 The commonest of the old charges against democracy was that it passed into ochlocracy.

Ochlocrat (*ɒ*·klɒkræt). [f. prec. after *aristocrat*, etc.: see -CRAT.] An advocate or partisan of ochlocracy.

1880 E. Myers *Æschylus* in E. Abbott *Hellenica* 7 One which no democrat, who is not a mere ochlocrat, need repudiate. 1886 Sir F. Doyle *Remin.* 73 A charge brought by the ochlocrats at present in power.

Ochlocratic (*ɒ*klokræ·tik), *a.* [f. as prec.: cf. F. *ochlocratique* (Littré).] Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or upholding ochlocracy.

1835 T. Walker *Original* I. (1887) 9 By the ochlocratic principle, I mean the principle of mob government, or government by too large masses. 1873 Greg *Enigmas Life* 46 Ochlocratic institutions (those giving political power to the mere masses, the numerical majority).

Ochlocratical (*ɒ*klokræ·tikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1659 *Quaeries Propos. Officers Armie to Parlt.* 7 What..priviledge have you..to prevent that most Tyrannical inconveniency; having once not onely admitted, but made and Authorized the tentation toward ochlocratical trouble and oppression? 1835 T. Walker *Original* I. (1887) 9 It becomes in practice either oligarchical or ochlocratical.

Hence **Ochlocra·tically** *adv.* (Webster 1864.)

† **Ochlocra·toric**, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. Gr. ὄχλο-ς crowd, multitude, populace + -κράτωρ ruler + -IC.] Of or pertaining to a ruler of the multitude.

1647 R. Baillie *Anabaptism* Ep., A body of new Laws, a modell of a new Ochlocratorick government.

Ochlophobist (*ɒ*klɒ·fŏbist). *rare.* [f. Gr. ὄχλος crowd, mob + -φοβος -fearing + -IST.] One who has an aversion to a crowd.

1867 *Blackw. Mag.* July 42 The Easter trip of two ochlophobists. 1882 *Daily News* 5 Dec. 5/1 The ochlophobist..has but a hard life in London just now.

Ochlotic (*ɒ*klɒ·tik), *a.* [irreg. f. Gr. ὄχλος a throng: the etymological form is Ochletic.] Of, belonging to, or caused by ochlesis.

1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Fever, ochlotic*, Laycock's term for Typhus fever. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 868 These speculations..have concerned themselves with every possible influence—cosmic, sidereal, telluric, climatic, septic, ochlotic [etc.]—to account for cholera visitations.

Ochone: see Ohone.

Ochopetalous (*ɒ*kope·tăləs), *a. Bot. rare.* [f. Gr. ὀχός holding, capacious + Petal + -ous.] 'Having broad and ample petals.'

1857 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1892 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Ochra, variant of Okro.

Ochraceous (*ɒ*krē·shəs), *a.* [f. L. *ŏchra* Ochre + -aceous. Cf. mod.L. *ŏchrāceus*, mod.F. *ochracé* (Littré).]

1. Of the nature of ochre; = Ochreous 1.

1776 *Phil. Trans.* LXVI 524 Whole banks of ocraceous minerals. 1789 Mills *ibid.* LXXX. 96 A vein of blue shistus..not far from which is an ochraceous earth, and much bog iron ore. 1869 Phillips *Vesuv.* iv. 135 The deposit is covered by gray cellular lava, with a rough ochraceous, slaggy base.

2. Of the colour of ochre; = Ochreous 2.

1776 Pennant *Zool.* II. 570 The head and neck cinereous, mixed with ochraceous yellow. 1874 Cooke *Fungi* (1875) 117 Fungi exhibit an almost endless variety of colour, from white through ochraceous to all tints of brown, until nearly black. 1876 Page *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xviii. 339 These sands, however, are not uniformly green, but partake of ochraceous and yellow tints.

Ochre, ocher (*ɒ*·kəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 5-9 oker, 6-8 oaker, 7- ochre, 9 *U. S.* ocher, (also 5 oour, okyr, ockere, 6 oocur, okur, 6-7 oocar, 7 ocre, 8 okre, 9 ocker). [a. F. *ocre* (1307 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *ŏchra* (Pliny), a. Gr. ὤχρα yellow ochre, f. ὠχρός pale yellow.]

1. A native earth, or class of earths, consisting of a mixture of hydrated oxide of iron with varying proportions of clay in a state of impalpable subdivision; varying in colour from light yellow to deep orange or brown. The ochres are extensively used as pigments; particular kinds are known as *brown, red, white, yellow, Oxford ochre*, etc.

[1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xix. xxxi. (1495) 878 Ocra bredyth in the yionde Topasion there Sandaracha is founde and is somtyme made of Ocra.] 1482-90 *Howard Household. Bks.* (Roxb.) 200 Item, in yelw okyr x. lb. *c* 1485 *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Club) 76 To temper ockere, grynd hit with gume and water. 1487-8 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 412, v li de colore fuluo sc. oker. 1591 Spenser *Ruins of Time* 204 All is but fained, and with oaker dide. 1601 Holland *Pliny* xxxiii. xiii. I. 485 As touching Ochre or Sil, it is exceeding hard to bee redeced into powder. 1605 Timme *Quersit.* I. xiii. 53 The sulphur in vitriol is easily discerned by a certaine red ocre. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 39/1 Of earth are several sorts, as.. Marle, Clay, Occar. 1787 W. Williams *Mechanic of Oil Colours* 48 Brown oaker..may be made from yellow oaker. 1808 A. Parsons *Trav.* xiii. 277 A cow..was led through the streets followed by all the Banyans, with their cloaths, face, and hands daubed over with yellow oker. 1809 Kendall *Trav.* II. li. 190 The white ochre is a mere deposit of testaceous exuviae. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* s.v., Native red ochre is called red chalk and reddle in England. It is an intimate mixture of clay and red iron ochre. 1854 T. H. Fielding *Painting in Oil & Wat. Col.* (ed. 5) 179 Yellow Ochre is..sometimes called Oxford Ochre, being abundant in that neighbourhood.

b. As a pigment; also the colour of this; esp. a pale brownish yellow: cf. 4.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 362/1 Ocur, colure. 1530 Palsgr. 249/1 Occur, reed colour, *ocre*. 1871 C. Gibson *Lack of Gold* i. To match the yellow ochre of the cottage interior walls.

2. Applied to the earthy pulverulent oxides of other metals, as *antimony, bismuth, chrome, molybdic, tantalic, tungstic ochre.*

1863-72 Watts *Dict. Chem.* I. 324 Tetroxide of Antimony..found native, as Cervantite or Antimony-ochre. *Ibid.* 504 Trioxide of Bismuth..occurs native, as bismuth-ochre. 1868 Dana *Min.* (ed. 5) 185 Bismite, Oxyd of Bismuth, Bismuth Ochre...Molybdite. Molybdena or Molybdic Ochre, Molybdic Acid. *Ibid.* 186 Tungstite. Tungstic Ochre. *Ibid.* 188 A tantalic ochre occurs on crystals of tantalite at Pennikoja..color brownish, lustre vitreous. *Ibid.* 510 Chrome Ochre, a clayey material, containing some oxyd of chrome.

3. *slang.* Applied to money, in allusion to the colour of gold coin.

1854 Dickens *Hard T.* I. vi, Pay your ochre at the doors and take it out. 1890 *Punch* 22 Feb. (Farmer), If I was flush of the ochre, I tell yer I'd make the thing hum.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *ochre bed, pit*; of the colour of ochre, as *ochre bank, bloom, colour, dye, face, pigment, wash*; *ochre-coloured, ochre-brown, -red, -yellow* adjs.; ochreman († okerman), a man who works or deals in ochre, a colourman.

c 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* cvi. ix, The *oker bancks their passage did inclose. 1808 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *One more Peep at R. Acad.* Wks. 1812 V. 379 Welcome, sweet Miss in *ochre bloom. 1894 R. B. Sharpe *Handbk. Birds Gt. Brit.* 34 Forehead and sides of face dull *ochre-brown. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II. xlvi. 204 Flowers..of a fainte or *Ochre colour yellowe. 1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 194 Great-horned Owl. Body variegated and waved with black and ochre colour. 1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 261 The ore, an *ocher-colored earth, is found evenly deposited upon a hill-side. 1868 J. A. B. *Meta* II. iii. 27 Then see, dear reader, 'fore your eyes The savage in his *ochre dyes. 1634 S. R. *Noble Soldier* II. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* (1882) I. 277 You Don with th' *oaker face. 1592 Nashe *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 13 Their lips are as lauishly red, as if they vsed to kisse an *okerman euery morning. 1547 *Life Abp. Canterb.* To Rdr. E v b, That by this *oker marking he may knowe his owne sheepe. 1898 P. Manson *Trop. Diseases* iv 93 In such sections it is seen that the *ochre pigment is no longer in minute grains. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 894 A section of the *ochre pits at Shotover Hill, near Oxford. 1888 *Garden* 15 July 52/2 A pretty cut-leaved annual species. with *ochre-red flowers. 1847 J. Wilson *Chr. North* (1857) I. 159 The walls are sordid in the streaked *ochre-wash.

Ochre, ocher (*ɒ*·kəɹ), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To colour, mark, or rub with ochre. Chiefly in *pa. pple.*

1608 Day *Law Tricks* IV. i. (1881) 51 Where you see a face newly okered tis a signe ther's traffique. 1630 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 165 Their arms and thighs Oakred, and dyed with red ... and yellow. 1844 *N. Brit. Rev.* I. 177 With horse-hair wig and ochred cheeks 1878 J. Guthrie *Heroes of Faith* 51 The ochred skin of the savage.

Hence **Ochreing** (*ɒ*·kəriŋ), *vbl. sb.*

1896 *Daily News* 9 Dec. 5/1 The yellow ochreing of the Southdowns has been practised for some time.

Ochre, variant of Okro.

Ochreish (*ɒ*·kəriʃ), *a.* [f. Ochre *sb.* + -ish [1].] = Ochreous 1 and 2.

1849 R. F. Burton *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 438 Blood-coloured fragments of ochreish earth. 1875 M G. Pearse *Daniel Quorm* 2 You met men dressed in suits of flannel stained a dull ochreish red.

Ochreo-, combining form of Ochreous, as in *ochreo-ferreous, -stalactitical, -testaceous* adjs.

a 1728 Woodward *Fossils* I. (1729) I 235 The Ochreo-ferreous Ætites. 1802 Playfair *Illustr. Hutton. Th.* 459 These remains are found in..what the Abbé Fortis calls an ocreo-stalactitical earth. 1847 Hardy in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 5. 251 The shoulders and reflexed margins ochreo-testaceous.

Ochreous (*ɒ*·kri,əs), *a.* [f. mod.L. *ŏchre-us* ochry + -ous: cf. *aqueous, cupreous, ligneous*, etc.]

1. Of the nature of, containing, or abounding in ochre.

a 1728 Woodward *Fossils* (1729) II. 99 A dusky, yellowish, ochreous Earth...Ochreous Earth, of a red Colour, somewhat approaching a Pink. 1802 Imison *Sc. & Art* II. 417 Raw umbre is a native ochreous earth, of a light brown. 1858 Geikie *Hist. Boulder* xi. 222 The red ochreous matter with which the water was charged.

2. Of the colour of ochre; *spec.* of a light brownish yellow.

1790 Rutty in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 471 It exhibited ochreous and green grumes. 1846 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* (1848) I. II. III. iv. § 2. 242 A brown, bricky, ochreous tone, never bright. 1854 Hooker *Himal. Jrnls.* I. ii. 28 Two species, one ochreous brown. 1900 *Trans. Highld. & Agric. Soc.* 304 The front wings are ochreous-white with a number of black spots dotted over them.

Ochrey, variant of Ochry *a.*

Ochro, variant of Okro, as esculent plant.

Ochro- (*ɒ*·kro), comb. form of Gr. ὤχρα, ὠχρός (Ochre), employed in various technical terms, to indicate a pale-yellow or ochreous condition, as **Ochroa·rpous** *a.* (*Bot.*), yellow-fruited; **Ochrole·ucous** *a.* [Gr. ὠχρόλευκος], yellowish-white (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1857); **Ochro·nosis** [irreg. f. Gr. νόσος disease: see quot.]; **Ochropy·ra, -ty·phus**, yellow fever (Mayne, and *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1892).

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 315 Virchow describes as ochronosis a peculiar black coloration of almost all the cartilages and ligaments of the .. joints of the synovial membranes. 1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* 402/1 *Ochroleucous*, yellowish-white or between white and yellow. 1882 F. Tuckerman *N. Amer. Lichens* 253 An ochrocarpious form occurs commonly in Sweden.

Ochroid (*ɒ*·kroid), *a.* [ad. Gr. ὠχροειδής pale-yellow-looking.] Pale-yellowish.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 91 There are two varieties of the disease, the one characterised by the presence of brownish or yellowish white particles, like fish roe (the pale or ochroid form). 1898 P. Manson *Trop. Dis.* xxxvii. 572 Thus we have the white or ochroid, the black or melanoid, and the red forms of mycetoma.

† **Ochroite** (*ɒ*·kro,ɔit). *Min. Obs.* [Named 1804 (*Ochroit*) by Klaproth, f. Gr. ὤχρα Ochre: see -ite [1].] A synonym of Cerite.

[1804 *Nicholson's Jrnl.* VIII. 207 (heading) Chemical Examination of the Ochroites, a Mineral..containing a new Earth.] 1866-72 Watts *Dict Chem.* IV. 170 *Ochroite*, an impure cerite mixed with quartz, analysed by Klaproth.

Ochrolite (*ɒ*·krɒləit). [Named 1889, f. Gr. ὠχρός pale yellow + λίθος stone (see -lite).] Chloro-antimonite of lead found in small crystals of a sulphur-yellow colour.

1889 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* XXXVII. 500 Ochrolite .. occurs in tabular orthorhombic crystals.

Ochrous (*ɒ*·krəs), *a.* Also 9 (*U. S.*) ocherous. [f. Ochre, or L. *ŏchra* + -ous: cf. *herba, herbōsus.* The spelling *ocherous* is not on L. analogies.]

1. = Ochreous 1.

1757 Walker in *Phil. Trans.* L. 125 All chalybeat waters separate their ochrous parts, when exposed some time to the air. 1802 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XX. 224 The ochrous earth of iron, commonly called red ocre. 1822 Imison *Sc. & Art* II. 416 Raw Terra Sienna is a native ochrous earth brought from Italy. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXX. 819 The red ocherous soil of their steep sides.

2. = Ochreous 2.

1877 Patmore *Unknown Eros* (1890) 21 Many a haggard stair Ochrous with ancient stains.

Ochry, ochery (*ɒ*·kri. *ɒ*·kəri), *a.* Also 6 ocrie, 8-9 ochrey. [f. Ochre, *ocher* + -y: cf. *fibry, miry, gory, fiery.*]

1. Of the colour of ochre; = Ochreous 2.

1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 27 b, Some Ocrie or yellow as the Marigold. 1755 *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 297 Stone of a pale ochrey colour. 1766 *Ibid.* LVI. 13 Of a rusty ochry color. 1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLII. 333 Foreign arid and ochery hills. 1862 Thornbury *Turner* I. 303 Wafts of mist, ochry sails. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 70/2 This bright ochery remnant re-appears on the hickory beyond. 1891 Nisbet *Colonial Tramp* I. 13 Rocksrose-purple, ruddy and ochrey.

2. Of the nature of ochre; = Ochreous 1.

a 1728 Woodward *Fossils* (R.), This is conveyed about by the water; as we find in earthy, ochrey, and other loose matter. 1763 W. Lewis *Comm. Phil.-Techn.* 349 Precipitating the iron nearly in the same ochery state. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 753 Umber, Cologne earth, and different ochry argillaceous earths.

Ocht, Ochymy, Ocian, obs. forms of Aught, Ought, Occamy, Ocean.

Ociositie, Ocious, obs. ff. Otiosity, Otious.

† **Oci·vity.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *oisiveté*, after assumed L. type **ŏcĭvĭtās*, f. **ŏcĭvus*, f. *ŏcium* for *ŏtium* ease. (The Fr. word really goes back through OF. *oisdif, wisdif*, to a pop. L. *ŏcĭŏtĭv-us* (= **ŏtĭŏtĭvus*) substituted for *ŏtĭōsus*: see Otiose, Otious.)] Sloth, laziness.

1590 Hooper *Godly Confess.* E vij b, We owe vnto our selues the exchuyng and auoydyng of idlenes and ociuitie.

-ock, *suffix*, forming diminutives. A few examples of dimin. *-oc, -uc*, appear in OE., as *healloc* ballock, *bullue* bullock. In mod. Eng., the chief instance of the dim. suffix is *hillock* (found already in Wyclif); but other examples occur in the dialects, esp. in Sc., e.g. *bittock, lassock, queock* or *queyock, whilock, wyfock*, also proper names as *Bassock, Jamock, Kittock*: see Jamieson s.v. *-oc, -ock.* Several names of animals, esp. birds and fishes, have the same ending, and are prob. orig. diminutive; among these are OE. *cranoc, cornoc* (dim. of *cran*), crane; *ruddoc* (*read* red) redbreast, ruddock; cf. the modern (some ME.) *dunnock, haddock, girrock, paddock, piddock, pinnock, pollock, puttock*; also, as names of things, *buttock, hattock, tussock.* In other words (some of which, as *bannock, hassock, mattock*, go back to OE.) *-ock* appears to be of different origin.

Ockam, obs. form of Oakum.

Ockamie, -y, variants of Occamy *Obs.*

Ocke, variant of Ac *Obs.*, but.

† **O·oker, o·ker**, *sb. Obs.* Forms: 3-6 oker, -kr, 4 okyre, -ur, ocre, 4-5 oour, okere, 5 okoure, -yr, oocar, -ure, 5-6 -our, 6 -ur, okker, -ir, ockar, 6-7

ocker. [ME. *oker*, a. ON. *okr* increase of money, usury (Sw. *ocker*, Da. *okker*), corresp. to OE. *wócor* increase, fruit, offspring, OLG. **wôker* (OFris. *wôker*, MLG. *wôker*, MDu. and Du. *woeker*), OHG. *wuchhar* (MHG. *wuocher*, Ger. *wucher*), Goth. *wôkr-s* increase, usury (= Gr. τόκος); f. a root *wak-*, pre-Teut. *wog-*, perh. ultimately related to *aug-* in L. *augēre*, Goth. *aukan* to add, and to Teut. *wahs-*, wax, grow.] The lending of money at interest, usury. (Usually referred to as a crime or sin.)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 202 Þe Vox of ȝiscunge haueð þeos hweolpes: Tricherie, .. Simonie, Gauel, Oker. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xiv. 5 Ne his silver til okir [Wyclif vsure] noght is giuande. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* liv. 11 In thaim failis not okire, for thai aske mare in all thyngis than thai gif. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Adrian* 114 For þe tyme cumis quhene nane Sal gyfte na ȝet ocre be tane. 14.. *Tundale's Vis.* 53 Throw ocur wold he sylver leyn For nyne schyllyng he wold have ten. *a* 1450 Myrc *Par. Pr.* 372 Vsure and okere þat beth al on. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* II. (1822) 140 This dett that he wes awand be non payment was ay duplyit on him be usure and okkir. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Prov.* xxviii. 8 He that heapeth together riches by usuries and ocker. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* 47 b, Gif he receaves back againe mair nor he gaue; he commits vsurie and ocker. *a* 1651 Calderwood *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) III. 14 Did wickedly receive some gaines and filthy Ocker.

†O·cker, o·ker, *v. Obs.* Forms: see prec. [f. prec. sb.: cf. Sw. *ockra* to practise usury.]

1. *intr.* Of money: To grow with, or as with, the addition of interest.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 326 Þe pine, þet okereð euere: vor sunne is þes deofles feih þet he ȝiueð to gauel, & to okere of pine.

2. *intr.* To take usury; to lend at interest.

c 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 260 God okuriþ not wiþ man but ȝif God make þe encrees. 1382 — *Deut.* xxviii. 12 Thow shalt okyr to many folkis, and thi self shal not borwe to oker of eny man.

3. *trans.* To increase (money) by usury; to put out to interest.

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 2621 A neyst, when men hadde here reste He okerede pens yn hys cheste. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 259 Whi ȝavest þou not my moneie to þe table, to be occurid?

Hence **†O·kering, o·kering,** *vbl. sb.*, the taking of interest, usury.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6796 If þat þou lenis ani thing, þow ask it noght wit occiring [*v. r.* okering]. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 2465 Okeryng ys on many manere, Mo þan y kan telle now here. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* lxxi. 14 Of okerynge & wickednes he sal by þe saules of þaim.

Ockere, obs. form of Ochre.

†O·ckerer, o·kerer. *Obs.* [f. Ocker *sb.* or *v.* + -er [1]: chiefly of northern, and finally Sc. use.] One who takes interest for the loan of money; a usurer. (Commonly referred to as a criminal or heinous sinner.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14034 (Cott.) A man quilum was wont Penis for to lene vm-stunt, þis man he was an okerer [*Fairf.* okruie]. *a* 1340 Hampole *Ps.* cviii. 10 [cix. 11] The okyrere ransake all his substaunce. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 1 xxi. 71 (Harl.) He [the rook] betokenyth okerers and false merchauntz. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxx. 297 Of barganars and okerars and lufars of symonee. 1552 Lyndesay *Monarche* 5728 Fornicatoris, and Ockararis. 1591 Jas. I. *Furies, Port. Exerc.* 1440 The treasures gathered by the paines..sore, Of their forebeers occurrars. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* 40 All the gudes and geir perteining to ane ockerer, quhither he deceis testat or vntestat, perteins to the King. 1699 in E. W. Dunbar *Soc. Life Moray* (1865) 31 Under the certificating of being pursued as Occurrers or Userers.

Ockham, Ockro, Ocksterr: see Oakum, Okro, Oxter.

O'clock: see Clock *sb.*[1] 3 d. **Ocom, Ocopy, Ocorn,** obs. ff. Oakum, Occupy, Acorn.

Ocra, Ocraceous, obs. ff. Okro, Ochraceous.

-ocracy, the suffix *-cracy*, with the combining -o (orig. taken from the stem of the prec. element): in quot. 1894, used as a nonce-word, 'the rule of any class'. So **-ocrat.** See -cracy, -crat.

1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 180/1 The trade-ocracy and bureau-ocracy must now .. prepare themselves to defer to the opinion of the men of hardened hands 1894 *Speaker* 14 July 40/2 [To] erect the great pillar of human brotherhood on the ruins of all the 'ocracies'.

Ocre, obs. form of Ochre; var. Ocker *Obs.*

‖ **Ocrea** (ˈkrĭā). Erron. **ochrea.** *Pl.* **-æ.** [L. *ocrea* a greave or legging, worn by foot-soldiers, hunters, and country people.] a. *Bot.* (*a*) A sheath or tube round a stem or stalk formed by the lateral cohesion of two or more stipules; (*b*) The thin sheath surrounding the seta in mosses. b. *Zool.* An investing part or growth similar to this; the 'boot' of a bird (see Ocreate *a.* 2).

1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 169 The cohesion of the scarious stipulæ into a sheath, technically called an ochrea, or boot, is sufficient to distinguish Polygoneæ from all other plants. 1835 — *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 308 When stipules surround the stem of a plant they become an ochrea. 1863 Berkeley *Brit. Mosses* Gloss. 312 *Ocrea*, a little sheath sometimes investing the base of the fruitstalk, distinct from the vaginula.

Hence **Ocrea·ceous** *a.*, *Bot.*, of the nature or form of an ocrea.

1878 Masters *Henfrey's Bot.* 320 The..plants of this order may be distinguished by the peculiar ocreaceous stipules.

Ocreate (ˈkrĭēt), *a.* Erron. **ochreate.** [f. as prec. + -ate [2].]

1. Wearing or furnished with an *ocrea*, greave, or legging; booted.

2. *Ornith.* Booted: having the tarsal envelope fused into a continuous ocrea or boot, as in Sundevall's group of Birds, *Ocreatæ*, containing the thrushes, nightingales, redbreasts, etc.

3. *Bot.* Having the stipules united by cohesion into a sheath surrounding the stem.

1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 169 Apetalous dicotyledons, with .. ochreate stipulæ. 1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 4 (ed. 6) 106 Sheathing stipules, like those of Polygonum, are said to be ochreate, or (better) ocreate.

†O·created, *a. Obs.* [-ed [1].] = prec. 1; booted.

a 1662 Fuller *Worthies, Norwich* II. (1662) 275 A Scholar undertook .. to address himself ocreated unto the Vice-Chancellour.

Ocreo-, Ocrie: see Ochreo-, Ochry.

Ocro, variant of Okro, an esculent plant.

Oct-, form of Octa- and Octo-, used before a vowel, as in Octatinal, Octarticulate, *octammonio-*, see Octa- b.

Oct., abbrev. of Octavo, October.

Octa- (ˈktă), a. Gr. ὀκτα-, comb. form of ὀκτώ eight, with which it varies in some words. Most of the English derivatives of *octa-* appear in their places as main words; the following are of minor importance: **Octachronous** (-æˈkrŏnəs) *a. Pros.* [Gr. χρόνος time] = *octasemic.* **Octacolic** (-kɒˈlik) *a. Pros.* [Colon [2]], consisting of eight cola. **Octaphonic** (-fɒˈnik) *a. Mus.* [Gr. φωνή voice, sound], composed in eight parts. **Octapodic** (-pɒˈdik) *a. Pros.* [Gr. ὀκταπόδ-ης, ὀκτάπους, -ποδ- eight-footed], containing eight metrical feet; **Octapody** (-æˈpŏdi), a verse of eight feet. **Octasemic** (-sĭˈmik) *a. Pros.* [L. *octasēmus*, Gr. ὀκτάσημος], containing eight moræ or units of time. **Octastrophic** (-strɒˈfik) *a. Pros.*, consisting of eight strophes or stanzas.

1900 H. W. Smyth *Greek Metric Poets* 195 We might arrange (the passage) in Octapodies.

b. In *Chem. octa-*, *oct-* (sometimes *octo-*) indicates the presence of eight atoms or units of an element or radical, as in *octacarbon*, *octachloride*, *octammonio-*.

1873 Watts *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 425 The octammonio-diplatinic compounds consist of double molecules of tetrammonio-platinic compounds having two or more molecules. 1877 Octachloride [see Octad 3]

Octachord (ˈktăkōȷd), *a.* and *sb. Mus.* Also octo-. [ad. late L. *octachord-os*, a. Gr. ὀκτάχορδ-ος eight-stringed, f. ὀκτα- Octa- + χορδή string, Chord. In mod.F. *octacorde* (Littré).]

A. *adj.* a. Having eight strings. b. Relating to a scale of eight notes.

1760 Stiles in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 737 In the time of the octachord lyre. *Ibid.* 771 Denying that the octachord system could have anything to do with his invention.

B. *sb.* a. A series of eight notes, as the ordinary diatonic scale. (Cf. *tetrachord*, *hexachord.*) b. A musical instrument having eight strings.

1776 Burney *Hist. Mus.* I. 35 Forming then the whole system of the octachord, or heptachord, as I understand it. 1811 Busby *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), *Octachord*, an instrument, or system, comprising eight sounds, or seven degrees. The Octachord, or lyre, of Pythagoras, comprehended the two disjunct tetrachords expressed by the letters E, F, G, A, B, C, D, E. 1882 *Academy* 15 Apr. 276 His mode of reasoning is ..like the octochord itself, somewhat artificial.

Hence **Octacho·rdal** (octo-) *a.*, of the octachord.

1882 *Academy* 15 Apr. 276/3 The octochordal scale is of great antiquity.

Octactinal (ɒktæktəˈnăl, -æˈktinăl), *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. ὀκτώ or ὀκτα- eight + ἀκτίς, ἀκτιν- ray + -al: cf. Actinal.] Having eight rays; *spec.* belonging to the *Octactiniæ* or *Octocoralla*, sub-class of *Anthozoa* (see Octo-). So **Octacti·nian** *a.* and *sb.*

1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 769 Jickeli suggests..that the Graptolites are possibly Octactinians. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, Octactinal.

Octad (ˈktăd). [ad. L. *octas*, *octad-*, a. Gr. ὀκτάς, -άδα a group of eight: see -ad 1 a.]

1. A group or series of eight; *spec.* in ancient systems of arithmetical notation: A group or series of eight characters corresponding to successive powers of ten (analogous to the groups of six figures marking millions, billions, etc. now used).

1883 Sir E. C. Bayley *Geneal. Mod. Numerals* II. in *Jrnl. R. Asiat. Soc.* XV. 48 [The Greeks] had, however, a system of 'octads' and 'tetrads' for expressing numbers of very high value. *Ibid.* 49 By collecting the alphabetical signs in groups of eight or 'octads', decimally arranged.

2. *Math.* a. *Mod. Geom.* The set of eight intersections of three quadric surfaces.

1889 Cayley in *Messenger* XVIII. 149 The eight points of intersection of any three quadric surfaces are an octad.

† b. *pl.* A system of eight imaginaries analogous to quaternions, also called *octaves*. *Obs.*

1845 J. T. Graves in *Phil. Mag.* XXVI. 315–20. 18.. Cayley *Collected Papers* I. 586.

3. *Chem.* An element or radical that has the combining power of eight units, i.e. of eight atoms of hydrogen.

1877 Watts *Fownes' Chem.* I. 268 Ru[bidium] and Os[mium] form tetroxides (analogous to octochlorides), and may therefore be regarded as octads.

Hence **Octadic** (ɒktæˈdik) *a.*, of or pertaining to an octad. *Octadic surface* (*Mod. Geom.*), a quartic surface, eight of whose nodes form an octad.

1870 Cayley in *Proc. Lond. Math. Soc.* III. 20.

Octadrachm (ɒˈktădræm), **octo-.** [ad. Gr. ὀκτάδραχμ-ος adj., weighing or worth eight drachmæ, f. ὀκτα- + δραχμή Drachma.] An ancient Greek coin of the value of eight drachmæ.

1876 Humphreys *Coin-Coll. Man.* v. 41 The Edonians coined octodrachms, pieces of eight drachms 1885 *Athenæum* 28 Feb. 284/1 A silver octodrachm of the town of Ichnæ, in Macedon, and a very fine tetradrachm of Camarina.

Octaedral, etc.: see Octahedral, etc.

Octaeterid (ɒktăˈĭtēərĭd). Also in Gr. form **octaete·ris.** [ad. Gr. ὀκταετηρίς, -ίδ-, f. ὀκτα- Octa- + ἔτος year. In F. *octaëtéride* (1732 in *Dict. Trévoux*).] In the ancient Greek calendar, a period of eight years, in the course of which three months of 30 days each were intercalated so as to bring the year of 12 lunar months into accord with the solar year. So **Octaeteric** (-ĭteˈrik) *a.*, of or belonging to this period.

a 1727 Newton *Chronol. Amended* (1728) i. 75. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Octaeterides*, in chronology, etc. the space, or duration of eight years. 1753 — *Cycl. Supp.*, *Octaeteris*, .. in antiquity, a cycle, or term, of eight years, at the end of which three entire lunar months were added. 1846 Grote *Greece* II. II. ii. 353 *note*, The properties of the octaeteric or enneaeteric period. 1862 Sir G. C. Lewis *Astron. Ancients* 38 The octaeteric cycle, attributed to Cleostratus. *Ibid.* 9 Three months of thirty days apiece were intercalated in each of the two first octaeterids. 1899 Warde Fowler *Roman Festivals* 2 In the *octaeteris* or 8-year cycle there were 99 lunar months.

Octagon (ˈktăgŏn), *sb.* and *a.* Also 7 octa-gone, octogone, 7–8 octogon. [ad. L. *octā-*, *octōgōn-os* adj., a. Gr. ὀκτάγων-ος eight-cornered, f. ὀκτα- Octa- + stem of γωνία corner, angle. In F. *octogone* (1520 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

A. *sb.* 1. *Geom.* A plane figure having eight angles and eight sides. Hence applied to material objects of octagonal form or section.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Octogon* 1660 Barrow *Euclid* IV. xi. *Schol.*, Then will AB be the side of Octagone. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* xvi. 84 They [the tents] were octogons somewhat broader towards the bottom. 1757 Pococke *Trav.* (1889) II. 284 A tower at each corner, which .. are octagons. 1868 *Morn. Star* 26 Mar., The ceiling of the room is coffered in octagons geometrically arranged.

2. *Fortif.* A fort having eight bastions.

1706 in Phillips. 1727–41 in Chambers *Cycl.*

B. *adj.* = Octagonal.

1679 M. Rusden *Further Discov. Bees* 81 The form is octagon or eight square. 1762–71 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 134 The octagon buildings at each end. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 316 A .. magnificent octogon hall. 1808 Scott *Marm.* v. xxv, Dun-Edin's cross, a pillared stone, Rose on a turret octagon. 1862 Miss Braddon *Lady Audley* vii. 50 An octagon ante-chamber.

C. *Comb.*, as **octagon-faced** *a.* (after *double-faced*); **octagon-stitch,** a stitch in crochet-work.

1885 Mrs. Burnett *Theo* iv (1888) 81, I will show you how to do the octagon-stitch. 1892 B. Hinton *Lord's Return* 203 This personage must be octagon-faced, at the least.

Octagonal (ɒktæˈgŏnăl), *a.* Also 6 8 octo-. [In 16th c. *octogonal*, ad. mod.L. *octōgonāl-is*, in F. *octogonal* (1520 in Hatz.-Darm.): see prec. and -al.] Of the form of an octagon; eight-sided.

1571 Digges *Pantom.* iv. xxv. Gg ij, A figure .. enuironed with 6 equiangle Octogonall and 8 equilater triangular playnes or bases. 1782 Warton *Hist. Kiddington* 4 The Gothic mouldings on the faces of its [a font's] octogonal panes. 1812–16 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 17 A .. triangular, square, or octagonal bar. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. v. 40 A little octagonal building.

Hence **Octa·gonally** *adv.*, in an octagonal form.

1753 Johnson in *Bibl. Topogr. Brit.* III. 433 Our cockpit built octagonally.

†Octago·nian, *a. Obs.* Of or belonging to an octagon.

Applied to a Dissenting congregation in Liverpool, worshipping in a building known from its shape as the Octagon.

1813 Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) IV. 225 The best collection of these psalms is that of the Octagonian dissenters of Liverpool.

Octagynia, etc.: see Octogynia, etc.

Octahedral (ɒktăhēˈdrăl, -heˈdrăl), **octo-,** *a.* Also **octaedral, octoedral.** [f. late L. *octa(h)edr-os*, a. Gr. ὀκτάεδρ-ος eight-sided: see Octahedron and -al.] Having the form of an octahedron; contained by eight plane (esp. triangular) faces.

1758 Reid tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 222 The crystals of Alum are octaedral. .. These octaedral solids are triangular pyramids, having their angles cut away, so that four of their surfaces are hexagons, and the other four triangles. 1796 Hatchett in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 292 Various modifications between the octoedral figure and the cube. 1811 Pinkerton *Petral.* I. 312 Some detached crystals of octahedral iron. 1869 Phillips *Vesuv.* iii. 94 Crystallised in cubes and octahedral forms.

b. Of or belonging to an octahedron.

1878 Gurney *Crystallogr.* 88 At each angle of the octahedral face.

Octahedric (-heˈdrik), *a. rare.* Also **octo-.** [f. Gr. ὀκτάεδρος (see Octahedron) + -ic: in

mod.F. *octaédrique* (Littré).] = prec. Also †**Octahe·drical, octo-** *a.*

1657 W. Rand tr. *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* 1. 44 The forming of Alum into an octahedricall figure. *a* 1691 Boyle *Hist. Air* (16..2) 249 The alum appeared to be . . coagulated in many Octaedrical grains. 1730-6 Bailey (folio), *Octaedrical.* 1847 *National Cycl.* II. 868 Nitrate of barytes appears as octahedric crystals.

Octahedrid (ɒktăhī·drid, -he·drid), *a. Cryst.* [f. as prec. + -ID².] Applied to any plane, in a crystallographic system, which intersects all the three axes of coordinates; so called because a group of eight such planes would form an octahedron. Opposed to *prismatoid* and *pinakoid.*

1895 Story-Maskelyne *Crystallogr.* ii. § 18.

Octahedrite (ɒktăhī·drəit, -he·drəit). *Min.* Also octo-. [f. as prec. + -ITE¹ 2 b.] Native dioxide of titanium, occurring in crystals of octahedral and other related forms; also called Anatase.

1805 R. Jameson *Syst. Min.* II. 493. 1831 Brewster *Optics* xvii. 149. 1868 Dana *Min.* (ed. 5) 241.

Octahedron (ɒktăhī·drɒn, -he·drɒn), **octo-.** Pl. **-ons** or **-a.** Also 6 8 octa(h)edrum, 6–9 octaedron, 7–9 octoedron. [a. Gr. ὀκτάεδρον an octahedron, neuter of ὀκτάεδρος adj., eight-sided, f. ὀκτα- Octa- + ἕδρα seat. In L. *octaëdron*, med L. *octa(h)edrum* (Du Cange), F. *octaèdre*, also *octohèdre* (1587 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

Geom. A solid figure contained by eight plane faces; usually, one contained by eight triangles (such as is formed by two pyramids on opposite sides of a quadrilateral base); *spec.* the *regular octahedron*, one of the five regular solids, contained by eight equal equilateral triangles (formed by two equal pyramids with equilateral faces on a square base). Hence *gen.* Any material body, esp. a crystal, of this form.

Truncated octahedron, a fourteen-sided solid formed from the regular octahedron by truncating its six corners, and thus forming six new square faces, while cutting down the eight original triangular faces into regular hexagons.

1570 Billingsley *Euclid* xiii. xiv. 406 An octohedron is deuided into two equall and like Pyramids. 1655 H. More *Antid. Ath.* App. (1712) 183 There are Fiue regular Bodies .. the Cube, the Tetraedrum, the Octaedrum, the Dodecaedrum, and the Eicosaedrum. 1656 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 186/2 The Octaedrons consist of eight like sides. 1823 H. J. Brooke *Introd. Crystallogr.* 141 Octahedrons with rhombic bases. 1851 Richardson *Geol.* v. 76 If we take a cube and cut off all the eight corners till the original faces disappear, we shall make it an octohedron. 1880 Cleminshaw tr. *Wurtz' Atom. Th.* 142 The nitrates of barium, strontium, and lead, ..crystallise in octohedra.

†**Octahe·drous,** *a. Obs.* In 8 **octoedrous.** [f. stem of prec. + -ous.] = Octahedral.

1702 R. Thoresby in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1072 Copper Ore..shot into an Octoedrous form.

Octakis-, Gr. ὀκτάκις eight times, as in **Octakishexahe·dron** *Cryst.*, a solid figure contained by forty-eight scalene triangles.

1878 [see Hexakis-].

Octamerous (ɒktæ·mĕrəs), *a. Nat. Hist.* Also octomerous (-ɒ·m-). [f. Gr. ὀκταμερ-ής in eight parts (μέρος part) + -ous.] a. *Bot.* Having the parts of the flower in series of eight. (Often written 8-*merous*.) b. *Zool.* Having the radiating parts or organs eight in number, as an actinoid zoophyte.

1864 Webster, *Octamerous* (*Bot.*), having the parts in eights. *Gray.* 1875 Bennett & Dyer tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 565 Pentamerous flowers and..those which are truly tetramerous (or octamerous). 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim* iii. 15 The finally hexamerous Anthozoon passes through a tetramerous and an octomerous stage.

So **Octa·merism,** the state of being octamerous (*humorously*, the state of being in eight parts).

1873 Whitney *Orient. Stud.* 133 Announced .. to form eight volumes .. perhaps the estimated octamerism of the work was meant to be understood in some peculiar sense.

Octameter (ɒktæ·mĭtəɹ), *a.* and *sb. Pros.* Also **octometer** (-ɒ·m-). [ad. L. *octameter, -trum* adj., a. Gr. ὀκτάμετρ-ος (μέτρον measure).]

a *adj.* Consisting of eight measures or feet. b. *sb.* A verse containing eight measures or feet.

a 1849 Poe *Philos. Composition*, The rhythm .. of the 'Raven' .. is trochaic, is octameter acatalectic, alternating with heptameter catalectic .. and terminating with tetrameter catalectic. 1889 *Athenæum* 25 May 657/1 'March; an Ode' [by Swinburne], is the only instance in the language of a poem written in octometers. 1900 H. W. Smyth *Greek Metric Poets* 259 The long, swelling octameter.

Octan (ɒ·ktăn), *a.* [a. F. *octane*, in Paré, 16th c., *octaine*, ad. L. *octānus*, found only in sense 'of the 8th legion', but cf. *quartan, quintan.*] *Octan fever*: a fever in which the paroxysms occur every eighth day (both paroxysmal days being counted).

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 318 Further modifications have been recognised by nosologists as quintan, sextan, octan.

‖ **Octandria** (ɒktæ·ndriă). *Bot.* [mod.L. f. Gr. ὀκτώ eight + ἀνδρ- (ἀνήρ) man, male: see -ia¹.] A class in the Linnæan Sexual System, comprising plants with eight stamens. Hence **Octa·nder,** a plant of this class; **Octa·ndrian** *a.*, **Octa·ndrious** *a.*, belonging to this class; **Octa·ndrous** *a.*, having eight stamens.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Octandria*, ..a class of plants with hermaphrodite flowers, and eight stamina, or male parts in each. 1828 Webster, *Octandar* .. *Octandrian.* 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 69 Octandrous genera belonging to this family. 1880 Sir E. Reed *Japan* II. 43 The flowers are octandrous.

Octane (ɒ·ktēn). *Chem.* [f. Oct(a-, Oct(o- + -ane 2 b.] The paraffin of the octacarbon series (C_8H_{18}). So **O·ctene** (-ēn) [-ene], the olefine of the same series (C_8H_{16}), also called *octylene*; **O·ctine** (-əin) [-ine⁶], the hydrocarbon of the same series (C_8H_{14}) homologous with acetylene or ethine; **Octo·ic** *a.*, applied to fatty acids, etc. of the same series, as *octoic acid* ($C_8H_{16}O_2$), one isomeric form of which is *caprylic acid.*

1872 Watts *Dict. Chem.* VI. 877 *Octane.* C_8H_{18}. This hydrocarbon is one of the constituents of American petroleum. *Ibid.* 710 Hydrocarbons .. Second Series. .. Olefines .. Octene or Octylene, C_8H_{16}. 1877 — *Fownes' Chem.* II. 59 Third Series. .. Ethine or Acetylene Series. .. Octine, C_8H_{14}. 1881 — *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 1424 Octoic acids, $C_8H_{16}O_2$.

O·ctangle, *a.* and *sb.* † *Obs.* [ad. post-cl. L. *octangul-us* adj. eight-angled, f. *octo* eight + *angulus* Angle.] a. *adj.* Having eight angles, octagonal. b. *sb.* A figure with eight angles, an octagon.

1613-14 Chapman *Masque Mid. Temple* a j, A siluer Temple of an octangle figure. 1652 J. F[reake] *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 253 The other figures, viz. triangle, quadrangle, sexangle, septangle, octangle. 1686 Aglionby *Painting Illustr.* 322 The Octangles which inviron the Ceiling. 1726 Leoni tr. *Alberti's Archit.* III. 4/1 The middle Rays of this Octangle may be called a Pyramid of eight faces.

Octangular (ɒktæŋgiŭlăɹ), *a.* [f. L. *octangul-us* (see prec.) + -ar: cf. *angulāris* Angular.] Having eight angles; octagonal.

1644 Evelyn *Diary* 22 Oct., A Cabinet of an octangular forme. 1712 J. James tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 27 An octangular Bowling-green. 1807 G. Chalmers *Caledonia* I. i. iv. 159 An octangular vase of brass. 1877 W. Jones *Finger-ring* 147 An octangular ring of iron.

Hence **Octa·ngularness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

Octant (ɒ·ktănt). [ad. late L. *octans, -tant-em* a half quadrant (Vitruv.), f. *octo* eight: cf. *quadrans* Quadrant. So F. *octant*, in sense 3 (1683 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The eighth part of a circle; *i. e.* either (*a*) an arc of a circle, forming one eighth of the circumference, or (*b*) one eighth of the area of a circle, contained within two radii at an angle of 45°.

1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 69 Thro' the whole octant OA, it is continually decreasing. 1875 T. R. Robinson *ibid.* CLXV. 411 The irregularity of the wind .. varies in each octant.

b. Each of the eight parts into which a solid figure or body (*e. g.* a sphere), or the space around a central point, is divided by three planes (usually mutually at right angles) intersecting at the central point.

1790 Wildbore in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 497 Disposed in the eight octants of a regular parallelopipedon. 1875 Bennett & Dyer tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 288 The globule [=antheridium of *Nitella*] now consists of four lower and four upper octants of a sphere. .. Each octant now breaks up .. into an outer and an inner cell. 1895 Story-Maskelyne *Crystallogr.* ii. § 15 These planes, *YZ*, *ZX*, *XY*, divide the space round the origin into eight hollow quoins or octants.

2. *Astron.* That point in the apparent course of a planet at which it is 45° distant from another planet, from the sun, or from some particular point; *spec.* each of the four points at which the moon is 45° from conjunction with or opposition to the sun, or midway between the syzygies and quadratures.

1690 Leybourn *Curs. Math.* 773 About the Octants from the Aphelion and Perihelion. 1706 Phillips, *Octant* or *Octile* (in Astrol.), when a Planet is in such an Aspect or Position with respect to another, that their Places are only distant an eighth part of a Circle, or 45 Degrees. *c* 1716 Machin in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 275 It will be of great use, if I could have a few places of the moon when in the octants or near. 1787 Bonnycastle *Astron.* xxi. 363 In her third octant .. she again appears gibbous. 1834 *Hist. Astron.* ix. 45/1 (U. K. S.) A third [inequality of the moon], called the variation, .. is greatest in the octants.

3. An instrument in the form of a graduated eighth of a circle, used for making angular measurements, esp. in astronomy and navigation. (In Fr., mentioned 1683 in Le Cordier, *Instruments des Pilotes.*)

1731 Hadley in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 150 The Instrument consists of an Octant *ABC*, having on its Limb *BC* an Arch of 45 Degrees, divided into 90 Parts or half Degrees. 1774 M. Mackenzie *Maritime Surv.* 2 The principal Instruments used in surveying; such as the Theodolite, the astronomical Quadrant, and Hadley's Octant, or Sextant. 1805 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 316 Binding himself to divide all sextants and octants by the same engine.

Hence **Octa·ntal** *a.*, of or pertaining to an octant.

1776 Horsley in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 363 If from these .. we reject the octantal days.

‖ **Octapla** (ɒ·ktăplă). Also anglicized **octaples.** [ad. Gr. ὀκταπλᾶ, neuter pl. of ὀκταπλοῦς eight-fold, after Hexapla. Cf. mod.F. *octaples* (Littré).] A text consisting of eight versions, esp. of the Scriptures, in parallel arrangement.

1684 N. S. *Crit. Eng. Edit. Bible* xviii. 178 Origen never wrote any Octaples. 1708 Hickeringill *Priest-cr.* iv. (1721) 216 St. Hierome had not only the Aid of the Learned Origen (his Hexaples and Octaples) but he himself also was a great Hebraition. 1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Octapla*, a term in the sacred learning, used for a kind of ancient polyglot bible, consisting of eight columns. 1831-3 E. Burton *Eccl. Hist.* xxiv. (1845) 516 Having succeeded in finding a other Greek translations, he [Origen] added them to the rest (the Hexapla); and thus the whole was arranged in eight columns, and was published with the name of Octapla.

Octa·podio, -pody: see Octa-.

Octarch (ɒ·ktaɹk), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. ὀκτ-ώ eight + ἀρχή beginning, origin: cf. Diarch.] Arising from eight distinct points of origin, as the woody tissue of a root.

1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner.* 350 In the heptarch or octarch examples of L. clavatum investigated, I almost always found one of the concave plates larger, and of narrow horseshoe-like cross-section, the other smaller and much flatter. *Ibid.* 363 In the species of Trichomanes investigated, triarch to octarch bundles usually occur.

Octarchy (ɒ·ktaɹki). [f. Gr. ὀκτώ eight + -αρχία rule, L. -arch-us ruling, ruler.] A government by eight rulers; an aggregate of eight tribal or petty kingdoms each under its own ruler: applied by some historians (instead of Heptarchy) to the eight kingdoms reckoned by them to have been established by the Angles and Saxons in Britain.

1799-1805 S. Turner *Anglo-Sax.* (1836) I. iii. v. 190 Eight Anglo-Saxon governments were established. .. This state of Britain has been improperly denominated the Saxon heptarchy. When all the kingdoms were settled, they formed an octarchy. 1854 Milman *Lat. Chr.* II. 91 One of the northern kingdoms of the Octarchy. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 16 Nov. 566/2 His plan for the division of England .. into an octarchy of provinces.

Octaroon: see Octoroon.

Octarti·culate, *a. Nat. Hist.* [f. L. *octo* eight + *articul-us* joint: cf. *articulate.*] Having eight joints; eight-jointed.

1856-8 W. Clark *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 340 Antennæ octarticulate.

Octastich (ɒ·ktăstik). Also 6-9 in Gr. form **octastichon,** 7 **octo-, octastick.** [ad. Gr. ὀκτάστιχ-ος of eight verses (στίχος row, line).] A group of eight lines of verse.

1577-87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 922/2 When I. Leland the famous antiquarie wrote this welwishing octastichon vnto the said Wolsele. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Octostick.* *a* 1693 Urquhart *Rabelais* iii. xvii. 143 It is metrified in this Octastick. 1891 Driver *Introd. Lit. O. T.* (ed. 3) 375 Several pentastichs and hexastichs, a heptastich and an octastich also occur.

Octastichous (ɒktæ·stikəs), *a. Bot.* Also **octo·stichous.** [f. as prec. + -ous.] Having eight leaves in the spiral row, and thus eight vertical rows in the phyllotaxis.

1870 Bentley *Man. Bot.* (ed. 2) 138 A fourth variety of Phyllotaxis .. is the octastichous or 8-ranked. 1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* 124 Octostichous, or Eight-ranked .. occurs in the Holly, Aconite.

Octastyle (ɒ·ktăstəil), *a.* and *sb. Arch.* Also **octo-.** [ad. late L. *octastȳl-us* (Vitruv.), a. Gr. ὀκτάστυλ-ος (στῦλος pillar). Cf. mod.F. *octostyle* (1580), earlier *octastyle* (1547 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

a. *adj.* Having eight columns in front or at the end, as a building. b. *sb.* A building or portico having eight columns.

1706 Phillips, *Octastylos* or *Octastyle*, a Building that has eight Pillars in Front. 1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., The eight columns of the octostyle may either be disposed in a right line..or in a circle. 1846 Ellis *Elgin Marb.* I. 235 The Parthenon, which was octastyle. 1866 Felton *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* II. i. viii. 142 The temple is Doric, octostyle, or with eight columns at each end.

Octateuch (ɒ·ktătiŭk). Also **octo-.** [ad. late L. *octateuch-us* (Cassiod.), a. Gr. ὀκτάτευχ-ος containing eight books (τεῦχος book); (sc. βίβλος) the volume containing the first eight books of the O.T. (Euseb.). In mod.F. *octateuque* (Littré).] The first eight books of the Old Testament collectively; the Pentateuch together with the books of Joshua, Judges, and Ruth.

1677 Hanmer *View Antiq.* 37 Not unlike unto that [style] of Theodoret in his questions upon the Octoteuch. 1706 Hearne *Collect.* 14 Mar. (O. H. S.) I. 204 The first Volume is to be confin'd to ye Octateuch. 1849 Curzon *Visits Monast.* 204 One MS. of the Octoteuch, or first eight books of the Old Testament.

Octaval (ɒktē·văl), *a.* [f. as next + -al.] Pertaining to an octave; proceeding by octaves, or by eights; octonal. (In quot. opposed to *decimal.*)

1884 *Science* IV. 415/2 An octaval system of numeration, with its possible subdivision 8, 4, 2, 1, would have been originally better.

Octave (ɒ·ktĕv), *sb.* (*a.*) Also in sense 1 (*pl.*) 4 **utaves,** 4–6 **utas,** 5 **oeptaves, optas, oeptas,** 7 **outas.** [a. F. *octave* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *octāva* fem. of *octāv-us* eighth (sc. *dies* day), which superseded the pop. OF. *oitieve* (*witieve, huitieve*), sing. f., also *huiteus, uyteaus*, pl. masc. (perh.:—L. *octālēs*); semi-popular forms in OF. in sense 1 (pl.) were *otaves, outaves, oectaves, octawes*, AF. *oeptaves*, whence the early Mn. forms in *a.*]

1. *Eccl.* (Formerly always in *pl.*: so med.L. *octavæ*, OF. *huitieves.*) a. The eighth day after

a festival (both days being counted, and so always falling on the same day of the week as the festival itself). b. (In later use.) The period of eight days beginning with the day of a festival.

In the octaves answered to med.L. *in octavis* 'on the eighth day' of a festival.

a. [1352 *Act 25 Edw. III* (Stat. of Provisors), A les oeptaves (16*th c. tr.* utas) de la purification Nostre Dame.] 13.. *Trental of Gregory* (Vernon MS.) 126 Let sei þeos Masses bi ȝoue hestes Wiþ-inne þe vtanes of þe ffestes. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII 259 In þe utas [*v.rr.* eotas, eoytaues] of Esterne. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* st. 766 Wiþinne þe utaus of hurr' douȝter Seynt Ede. 1429 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 341/2 Atte the oeptaves of Seynt Martyn in Wynter. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 23 To contynue sevene nyght aftir tyl the Vtas of my yeerday be passyd. 1472-3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 28/2 He appiered not.. in the optas of saint John the Baptiste. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 49 b, For eche houre of the day .. and euery daye of the utas 1599 *Life Sir T. More* in Wordsw. *Eccl Biog.* (1853) II. 174 It is Saint Thomas's Eve, and the Utas of Saint Peter. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* II. Ireland 166 A Parliament was held at Kilkenny in the Outas of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary. *Ibid.* 181 On the Monday after the Outas of Easter.

β. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 323 Þat yere in þe octabis [*v.rr.* octavas, eotaves, octaves, HIGDEN in octavis Epiphaniæ] of þe twelfþe day was made a parlement at Londoun. 1432-50 *Ibid.*, In whiche yere a parlamente was kepede at London in the octaves of the Epiphany. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 436/2 Betwyxe the octaues of ester and pentheoste. 1563-87 FOXE *A & M.* (1576) 201/2 Driving off the time from the date of Saint Martine to the octaues following. 1580 FULKE *Against Allen* 356 (T.) Celestine granted from the feast,—and in the octaves, every day, thirty thousand years of pardon! 1688 DRYDEN *Brit. Rediv.* 21 When his wondrous octaue roll'd again, He brought a royal infant in his train. 1739 WHITEFIELD in *Life & Jrnls.* (1756) 169 The Vicar takes care to observe the Octaves of Easter. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 394 A writ of entry was returnable on the octave of St. Michael, which was the 9th of October. 1883 W. H. RICH-JONES *Reg. S. Osmund* (Rolls) I. 80 *note*, The festival of S Silvester is on December 31, so that it is always within the octave of Christmas.

C. *transf.* A period of festivity.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II iv. 22 Here will be old Vtis: it will be an excellent stratagem. 1602 *Cont. Literal. & Prod.* III. iii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 355 Let us begin the utas of our jollity.

2. A group of eight lines of verse; a stanza of eight lines (*spec.* = OTTAVA RIMA); = OCTET 2.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 357 With monefull melodie it continued this octaue. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* VI. xxviii. 492 They have likewise put our compositions of musicke into their language, as Octaves, Songs, and Rondells. 1818 BYRON *Let. to Murray* 19 Sept., I have finished the First Canto (a long one, of about 180 octaves). 1881 *Athenæum* No. 2811. 328/2 A group of sonnets written in the regular form of octave and sestet.

3. *Mus.* (Formerly EIGHTH, q. v. Sometimes abbrev. 8ve.) a. The note eight diatonic degrees above (or below) a given note (both notes being counted), which is produced by vibrations of twice (or half) the rate; it forms the starting-point of a new scale of identical intervals but different pitch, and thus has the same name as the given note, and is treated in harmony as a replicate of it. Hence, by extension, any of the notes at successive intervals of eight degrees above or below a given note (*second octave, third octave*, etc.). b. The interval between any note and its octave; an interval of eight (or strictly seven) degrees of the diatonic scale, comprising five tones and two diatonic semitones. c. A series of notes, or keys of an instrument, extending through this interval. d. The concord of a note and its octave; two notes an octave apart played or sung together.

CONSECUTIVE *octaves*, HIDDEN *octaves*: see these words. *Rule of the octave*, a scheme, formerly in vogue, of harmonies for the successive notes of the scale. *Short octave*, the lowest octave in some early organs, in which certain notes were omitted.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Octave*, an eighth in Musick. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 299 One Hooper..could so close his lips, as to sing an octave at the same time. 1694 HOLDER *Harmony* IV. (1731) 40 A Tenth ascending is an Octave above the Third. ..The Octave being but a Replication of the Unison, or given Note below it it closeth and terminates the first perfect System, and the next Octave above it ascends by the same Intervals..and so on. 1749 *Power Pros. Numbers* 21 The Octave..is the most perfect Concord. 1776 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (1789) I. i. 3 The Greek scale in the time of Aristoxenus, extended to two octaves. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 396/2 *Octave, the Rule of. Ibid.* 491/2 A complete.. organ should have three sets of keys, and at least two octaves of pedals. 1853 HERSCHEL *Pop. Lect. Sci.* vii. § 97 (1873) 312 The ear..can discriminate tones only between certain limits, comprising about nine octaves. 1876 HILES *Catech. Organ* i. (1878) 5 Short Octaves only occur in very old Organs. 1887 BROWNING *Parleyings, Chas. Avison* ii, Ere my hand could stretch an octave. 1889 E. PROUT *Harmony* ii. § 33 The division of any string into halves, quarters, eighths, or sixteenths, gives the various upper octaves of the 'generator'. *Mod.* Playing octaves with both hands.

e. An organ-stop sounding an octave higher than the ordinary pitch; more usually called *Principal* (but sometimes distinguished as of a different quality of tone).

1716 *Specif. Organ St. Chad's, Shrewsbury* in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 596 Great Organ .. 1. Open Diapason. 2. Stopped Diapason. 3. Principal. 4. Octave to middle C. 1880 E. J. HOPKINS *ibid.* II. 492 *Octave, or Principal*, an open metal cylindrical organ-stop, of four feet on the manual and eight feet on the pedal...In the Temple organ the two stops, of metal, are called 'Octave' and 'Principal' respectively; the former being scaled and voiced to go with the new open diapason, and the latter to produce the first over-tone to the old diapason.

f. *transf.* An interval analogous to the musical octave; *e.g.* the difference of vibration-period of rays of light or heat whose rates of vibration are as 1 : 2.

1870 TYNDALL *Notes on Light* § 254 While..the musical scale, or the range of the ear, is known to embrace nearly eleven octaves, the optical scale, or range of the eye, is comprised within a single octave.

4. A group or series of eight.

a 1806 K. WHITE *Rem.* (1837) 406 Plato's syrens sing not only from the planetary octave. *c* 1817 HOOD *Tales & Sk.* II. 15 James and Elizabeth led the ring and the double octave that evening. 1868 MISS YONGE *Pupils St John* xv. 240 That Creation was due to an Ogdoad, or Octave of Principles. 1898 *Tit-Bits* 9 Apr. 39/3 The..tallest brother of this remarkable octave stands 6 ft. 11½ in.

b. *Law of octaves* (*Chem.*), the 'periodic law' as originally stated by its discoverer Newlands, according to which, the elements (excluding hydrogen) being arranged in order of their atomic weights, a recurrence of similar properties occurs (generally) at every eighth (or strictly seventh) term of the series.

1887 *Athenæum* 3 Sept. 299/3 Mr. Newlands..provisionally called his generalization the 'Law of Octaves'. . At length the Law of Octaves, modified and much amplified, emerged as the 'Periodic Law'.

† c. = OCTAD 2 b. *Obs.*

† 5. A Portuguese gold coin: the Dobre of 12,800 reis = 3*l.* 9*s.* 11½*d.* sterling. *Obs.*

1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 499/1 The Pernambuco fleet..arrived at Lisbon, Sept. 22, and brought..13,740 octaves of gold, and 439,980 crusades of silver. 1775 *Ann. Reg.* 144 Arrived, at Lisbon, from the Brazils, a fleet with 1500 octaves of gold, 200,000 crusades of silver.

6. *Fencing.* (In full *Octave parade.*) The position of parrying or attacking in the low outside line with the sword-hand in supination (if in pronation, it is *seconde*, q. v.).

1771 OLIVIER *Fencing Familiarized* 25 The octave parade ..is the opposition contrary to the half-circle [now called *septime*], and one of the most useful parades in fencing. 1784 MCARTHUR *Fencing* 12 Octave parade..is a lower outward parade. 1809 ROLAND *Fencing* 45 By this method your foil must, for certain, arrive at his body, if he does not change to an octave, or any other parade. 1889 W. H. POLLOCK, etc. *Fencing* 44 *Octave*, the same as *seconde*, but the hand in supination. *Ibid.* p. xi, Time Thrust in Octave.

7. A small wine-cask containing the eighth part of a pipe, or 13½ gallons.

1880 in WEBSTER *Suppl.* 1881 *Price List*, Importing and delivering Sherries in Octaves.

8. *attrib.* (or as *adj.*) and *Comb.*, as **octave coupler**, a device on an organ for connecting keys an octave apart (see COUPLER 2 a); **octave flute**, (*a*) a small flute sounding an octave higher than the ordinary flute, a piccolo; (*b*) a flute-stop on an organ sounding an octave higher than the ordinary pitch; † **octave rime** = OTTAVA RIMA; **octave stanza**, a stanza of eight lines, *spec.* = prec.; **octave stop** = 3 e; **octave-stretch**, the stretch of the hand over an octave on a keyboard (in quot. *fig.*).

1880 E. J. HOPKINS in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 596 In 1726 John Harris and John Byfield, sen. erected a fine organ for the church of St. Mary Redcliff, Bristol...The Redcliff organ .contained the first 'octave coupler' that was ever made in England. 1798 ARNOT *Let.* in Kegan Paul *Life Godw n* I. 314 Pulled out my little *octave flute. 1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 20 In 1590, the octave-flute was invented by Compenio. 1700 DRYDEN *Pref. Fables* Wks. (Globe) 494 Boccace .is said to have invented the *octave rhyme, or stanza of eight lines. 1821 BYRON *Lett. to Moore* 1 Oct., A poem, in *octave stanzas. 1887 COLVIN *Keats* vii. 149 The octave stanza introduced in English by Wyatt and Sidney. 1880 E. J. HOPKINS in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 492 In foreign organs the *Octave stop sounds the first octave above the largest metal Register of Principal (Diapason) measure on the clavier. *a* 1861 MRS. BROWNING *Little Mattie* vi, The *octave-stretch..Of your larger wisdom!

Hence **O·ctave** *v.* (*a*) to add strings, as in a harpsichord, giving notes severally an octave higher than the ordinary ones, so as to reinforce the tone; (*b*) to play in octaves (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

1885 A. J. HIPKINS in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 74/1 Imitation of the harpsichord by 'octaving' was at this time [about 1772] an object with piano makers.

Octavian (*pktē·viăn*). *Sc. Hist.* [f. L. *octāv-us* eighth + -IAN.] One of the eight members of a finance committee appointed by James VI in 1595 to have control of the royal exchequer.

1596 J. CAREY *Let. to Burghley* 9 June (Bain's Calend. II. 135) Some of the Octaveyans of the Secret Council. *Id.* 26 Aug. (ibid.), I will henceforth send only such as I get from verie good men, as from some of the Kinges Octaveyans. 1596 in Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scotl.* (1655) 422. *c* 1602 J. MELVILL *Diary* (Wodrow Soc.) 330 The Kings haill officares..was put in the hands of aught .. and thairfor named *Octavians*. *c* 1634 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow) 165. 1649 BP. GUTHRIE *Mem.* (1702) 5 The Multitude .. would in all probability have..done Mischief, at last to those call'd Octavians, whom they blam'd for all. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* II. 224. 1870 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* (1876) V. lx. 299 The battle of the octavians, with the zealots of the Church on one side and the 'cubicularis' of the Court on the other, lasted for eighteen months.

Octavo (*pktē·vo*). Abbrev. 8vo. or oct. [L., abl. of *octavus* eighth, in the phrase *in octavo* in an eighth (*sc.* of a sheet); F. *in-octavo* sb.; Sp. *en octavo.*]

1. The size of a book, or of the page of a book, in which the sheets are so folded that each leaf is one-eighth of a whole sheet. Orig. in L. phr. *in octavo*, afterwards apprehended and treated as Eng. prep. and sb.

1582 PARSONS *Def. Cens.* 148, I haue two editions in grecke: the one of learned Pagnine *in folio*, the other of Plantyne *in octavo*. 1607 MIDDLETON *Five Gallants* I. i, Neither in folio nor in decimo sexto, but in octavo, between both. 1619 H HUTTON *Follie's Anat.* Poster. 59 My head, my muse, I bring to thee to presse In quarto's forme 't shall not be formed; tut! Pray, trim my head in spruce octavo's cut. 1700 MAIDWELL in *Collect* (O. H. S.) I. 313 In octavo .. makes 16 pages to one sheet. 1798 CREECH *Let. to Davis* 15 Jan. (Sotheby's Catal.), Pray enquire of Mr. Cadell his determination respecting the mode of printing Burns. I am rather inclined to the Octavo. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit* I. i. iii. § 148. 250 Mattaire .. mentions a book printed in octavo at Milan in 1470.

2. A book or volume *in octavo.*

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 529 P 1 The Author of a Folio .. sets himself above the Author of a Quarto; the Author of a Quarto above the Author of an Octavo; and so on. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* I. 141 Quarto's, Octavo's, shape the less'ning pyre. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. Pref. 9 Imparting his lucubrations to the world in the shape of one or two octavos. 1850 LD. HOUGHTON in *Life* (1891) I. x. 445 Wordsworth's new poem. a goodly octavo of blank verse.

3. *attrib.* passing into *adj.*, as in 'octavo edition' = 'edition *in octavo*'.

1704 SWIFT *Bat. Bks.* Misc. (1711) 248 She. gather'd up her Person into an Octavo Compass. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 529 P 3 Every Octavo Writer in Great Britain, that had written but one Book. 1799 *Mod. Jrnl.* II 193 The mosses are..pasted to coloured octavo pages *a* 1852 MOORE *Lit. Advert.* v, Enough to fill handsomely Two Volumes, *oct.* 1862 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* App. ii 420 In three large octavo volumes. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. p. vii, The latest 8vo. edition of Stallbaum.

Octennial (*pktenĭăl*), *a.* (*sb*) [f. L. *octennium* a period of eight years (f. *octo* eight + *ann-us* year) + -AL: cf. *biennial*, etc.] Of or pertaining to a period of eight years; occurring, or lasting, during eight years; recurring every eighth year.

Octennial Act, an act passed in 1768 limiting the duration of the Irish Parliament to eight years.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst Geog.* III. 679 [His] office is octennial. 1769 LD. TOWNSHEND in Lecky *Eng. in 18th C.* (1882) IV. 386 The Octennial Bill .. gave the first blow to the dominion of aristocracy in this kingdom. 1847 GROTE *Greece* (1862) III. xxviii. 52 The octennial solemnity in honour of the God. 1865 — *Plato* I. iii 123 An octennial period or octaetêris.

† B. as *sb.* A period of eight years. *Obs. rare.*

1679 J. LEANERD in E. Ecclestone *Noah's Flood* A, I'de an Octennial spend to reach the height.

Hence **Octe·nnially** *adv.*, once in eight years.

1864 in WEBSTER.

Octet, octette (*pktet*). Also **ottett, octett.** [mod. f. L. *octo*, after *duet, quartet*: in It. *ottetto*, Ger. *oktett.*]

1. *Mus.* A musical composition for eight instruments or voices. b. A company of eight singers or players who perform together.

1864 H. F. CHORLEY in Lady Wallace tr. *Mendelssohn's Lett.* (ed. 3) p. xvii, Among Mendelssohn's published chamber-music may be specified an Ottett, two Quintetts, eight Quartetts for stringed instruments. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* II. 492 *Octet*, or *Ottett* (*Ottetto*), a composition for eight solo instruments. . Mendelssohn's Octet for strings is a splendid example. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Dec. 5/1 Schubert's Octet in F was to be repeated.

2. A group of eight lines of verse; *spec.* the first eight lines of a sonnet.

1879 *N. & Q.* 5th Ser. XI. 439/1 Where is the octet called 'Prospective Faith'? 1896 E. GOSSE *Crit. Kit-Kats* 7 No fault can be found with the structure of her [Mrs. Browning's] octetts and sextetts.

3. *gen.* A group of eight persons or things.

1894 *Scot. Leader* 16 Mar. 3 The octette which rowed against Oxford yesterday.

Octile (*pktĭl*), *a.* and *sb. Astron.* [ad. mod.L. *octilis*, f. *octo* eight, after *quintilis, sextilis*, etc.: cf. F. *octil* (1732 in *Dict. Trévoux*).]

A. *adj.* Said of the 'aspect' of two planets distant 45° (= ⅛ of a circle) from each other.

1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 759 In an Octile Aspect, before the Syzygies.

B. *sb.* = Octile aspect, OCTANT 2.

1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 759 When the Octile is before the Quadrature. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Octile*, one of the new Aspects.

Octillion (*pktĭ·lyăn*). [a. F. *octillion* (La Roche 16th c.), f. L. *octo* eight, after *million*: see BILLION.] The eighth power of a million, denoted by 1 followed by 48 ciphers. (In U.S., following later French usage, The ninth power of a thousand, denoted by 1 with 27 ciphers.) Hence **Octi·llionth.**

1690 [see BILLION]. 1848 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVII. 647 The millionth of a grain is a very common dose; and a trillionth, octillionth, even a decillionth, very usual ones.

1870 *Eng. Mech.* 28 Jan. 491/1 A quadrillion is the next highest number to a trillion; then quintillions, sextillions, septillions, octillions. 1888 *Knowledge* No. 12. 241 Professor Young uses what we take to be the erroneous American system of notation, saying that the earth's mass amounts to about two octillions of tons.

Octine (*Chem.*): see under OCTANE.

Octingentenary (*ɒ*ktindʒe·ntĭnări, -dʒentĭ-nări). *rare.* [f. L. *octingentī* eight hundred, after *centenary*.] The eight-hundredth anniversary of an event.

1893 *Cath. News* 17 June 5/2 The late octingentenary at Winchester.

Octipartition, -reme: see OCTOPARTITION, -REME.

Octo- (before a vowel **oct-**), combining form of L. *octo*, and sometimes of Gr. ὀκτώ eight. (The Greek form is more frequently ὀκτα-, OCTA-.) The more important combinations of *octo-* will be found in their alphabetical places; the following are technical terms of less frequent use:

O·ctoblast (-blæst) *Biol.* [Gr. βλαστός bud], an ovum at that stage of segmentation when it consists of eight cells. **Octobrachiate** (-bre·kiĕt) *a. Zool.* [L. *brachium* arm], having eight 'arms', as a cephalopod; octopodous. **Octocarbon, -chloride:** see OCTA-. **Octocerous** (-*ɒ*·sĕrəs), **Octoceratous** (-se·rătəs) *adjs. Zool.* [Gr. κέρας horn], eight-horned; belonging to the *Octocera*, a name proposed by some naturalists for the *Octopoda* (cf. *decacerous* s. v. DECA-). **Octocorallan** (-kŏræ·lăn), **-coralline** (-k*ɒ*·răləin) *adjs. Zool.* [CORAL], belonging to the *Octocoralla*, one of the main divisions of *Anthozoa* or corals, characterized by eight chambers of the body-cavity and eight tentacles (cf. *Hexacorallan* s. v. HEXA-); as *sb.* one of these corals. **Octocotyloid** *a. Zool.*, having eight cotyloid fossettes, as a worm. **Octoda·ctyl, -da·ctylous** *adjs. Zool.* [Gr. δάκτυλος digit], having eight digits. **Octode·cimal** *a. Cryst.* [L. *decem* ten], having eight faces on the prism or middle part, and five on each of the two summits; so *Octoduodecimal* (eight and twelve), *Octosexdecimal* (eight and sixteen). **Octode·ntate** *a.* [L. *dens* tooth], having eight teeth (Webster, 1828). **Octodesexce·ntenary** *a.* [L. *octo dē sexcentis* eight from six hundred; cf. *centenary*], applied to a period of 592 years. **Octoduode·cimal** *a.*: see *Octodecimal*. **O·ctofid** *a.* [L. *-fidus* = cleft], divided into eight segments, as a calyx or corolla. **O·ctofoil** *a.* [after *trefoil*, etc.: see FOIL *sb* 1], *sb.* an ornamental figure consisting of eight leaves or lobes; *adj.*, eight-lobed (also **O·ctofoiled**). **Octo·gamy** *nonce-wd.* [after *bigamy*], the marrying of eight spouses. **O·ctoglot** *a.* [Gr. γλῶττα, γλῶσσα tongue: cf. *polyglot*], written in eight languages. **Octola·teral** *a.* [L. *latus* side: LATERAL], eight-sided, formed of eight straight lines, as in *octolateral dodecagon*, a figure formed of eight straight lines connecting twelve points on a cubic curve. **Octolo·cular** *a. Bot.* [L. *loculus*, dim. of *locus* place], having eight cells, as a seed-vessel (Webster, 1828). **Octonematous** (-nī·mătəs), **-ne·mous** *adjs.* [Gr. νῆμα thread], having eight filaments or filamentous organs. **Octope·talous** *a. Bot.* [PETAL], having eight petals (Bailey (folio) 1730-6). **Octophtha·lmous** *a. Zool.* [Gr. ὀφθαλμός eye], having eight eyes. **Octophyllous** (-fi·ləs) *a. Bot.* [Gr. φύλλον leaf], consisting of eight leaflets. **Octora·dial, -ra·diate, -ra·diated** *adjs.* [L. *radius* ray], having eight rays. **Octose·palous** *a. Bot.*, having eight sepals (Gray *Struct. Bot.* 1880). **Octosexde·cimal** *a.*: see *Octodecimal* above. **Octospe·rmous** *a. Bot.* [Gr. σπέρμα seed], producing or containing eight seeds (Webster, 1828). **O·ctospore** *Bot.* [SPORE], name given to each of the eight carpospores produced by certain algæ; so **Octo·sporous** *a.*, producing eight spores. **Octo·valent** *a. Chem.* [L. *valēnt-em* having power or value], having the combining power of eight atoms of hydrogen; octadic. †**Octo·virate** [L. *octovir* member of a council of eight; cf. DECEMVIR], a body of eight men, a council of eight.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 791/1 *Octoceratous. 1888 *Proc. Zool. Soc. London* 152 Pleading the cause of an *octodactyle 'Urform'. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Octodactylus*, *Zool.* Having eight fingers.. *octodactylous. 1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 206 *Octo-decimal artificial blue vitriol. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 222 [Thomas Lydiat] first contrived the *Octodesexcentenary Period. [Cf. 223 So that the whole period, or 592 Lydiatean years, do anticipate so many Julian ones by five days.] 1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 206 *Octo-duodecimal artificial blue vitriol. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* II. xxxii. (1765) 157 *Laurus*, with an *octofid Corolla. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxiv. (1794) 341 The exterior calyx..in Hibiscus is octofid. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* xiii. 300 The minute octofid processes with which the leaves are studded. 1886 *Athenæum* 6 Mar. 331/1 An engraved figure of the Agnus Dei..within an *octofoil depression. 1890 MACKLIN *Monum. Brasses* iv. 88 Floriated octofoil cross. 1846 *Ecclesiologist* N. S. III. 70 A piscina with two orifices—one circular, one *octofoiled. 1848 B. WEBB *Contin. Ecclesiol.* 45 The aisle windows are large octofoiled circles. c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 33 Of no nombre mencion made he, Of bigamye or of *Octogamye. 1888 *New Eng. Dict.* s. v. *Calepin*. There was an *octoglot edition by Passerat in 1609. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 791/2 Having eight arms or tentacula, as the umbrellæ of the *Favonia octonema*: *octonemous. *Ibid.*, Composed of eight folioles..*octophyllous. 1890 *Athenæum* 12 July 66/3 A simple *octoradial medusa. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 792/1 *Octoradiate. 1828 WEBSTER, *Octoradiated*. 1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 312 Observed in the *octosexdecimal topaz. 1870 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (ed. 2) 384 The *octospores ultimately decay unless fecundated by antheroxoids. 1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* 247 In *Nectria inaurata* the same hymenium produces ordinary *octosporous asci, and others filled with a multitude of far more minute bodies. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 182. 1880 CLEMINSHAW *Wurtz' Atom. Th.* 233 In perruthenic acid and in osmic acid..ruthenium and osmium act as *octovalent elements. 1610 J. FORBES *Rec. Kirk* (1846) 355 The cheiffest of that *Octovirat were ever Papists in their hearts.

Octoad (*ɒ*·ktoɪăd). [Arbitrarily f. Gr. ὀκτώ eight.] = OGDOAD.

1827 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* 180 The ever-happy Octoad of the Christian heretics.

O·ctobass. [a. F. *octobasse* (Littré Suppl., *octabasse*), f. L. *octo* eight + *basse* BASS.] A very large instrument of the viol family, invented by J. B. Vuillaume about 1849; it had three strings, which were stopped by keys worked by the fingers and feet.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Octo-bass*, an instrument of the viol family, the low octave of the violoncello. 1889 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* IV. 341 He [J. B. Vuillaume] sent his 'Octobasse'..to the Paris Exhibition of 1849...At the London Exhibition of 1851 he had..his perfected 'Octobasse', for which he was awarded the Grand Council medal.

October (*ɒ*ktō·bəɹ). Also 3-7 **-bre**; in 7 sometimes abbrev. 8bre, 8ber. [In OE. and mod. Eng. a. L. *Octōber*, *-obrem*, f. *octo* eight (orig. the eighth month of the year); in ME. a. F. *Octobre* (1303 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *Octōbrem*, which supplanted the popular OF. *oitovre*. Med.L. had also the analogical form *October*, *-imber*, 13th c. F. *Octembre*, Pr. *Octembre*.]

1. The tenth month of the year (according to the modern reckoning).

c 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 316 Forðon september & october habbaŏ lunam 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10382 Pe verste day of octobre þis conseil bigan. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. xviii. (MS. Bodl.) lf. 95/1 Octobre.. is kindelich colde and druye. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VI*, 166 b. In the moneth of October this present yere. 1679 *Hatton Corr.* (Camden) 190 The Privy Counsell wch wase adjourn'd till ye 2d of 8bre. 1684 WILDING in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 254, 8br ye 6th. 1713 SWIFT *Hor. Sat* II. vi. 'Tis (let me see) three years and more (October next it will be four). 1848 CLOUGH *Bothie* vi, Bright October was come, the misty-bright October.

2. Ale brewed in October. (Common in 18th c.)

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 118 P 6 Hours he spent..in swelling himself with October. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 215 He ordered Jonathan to let the evening be passed merrily..with what everyone liked, whether wine or October. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xxii. 348 For strong October, five quarters of malt to three hogsheads, and twenty-four pounds of hops. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 533 A great crowd of squires after a revel, at which doubtless neither October nor claret had been spared.

3. *attrib.*, as *October beer*; **October-bird**, name in the West Indies for the rice-bird or bobolink; from the time of its appearance there.

1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* I. (ed. 4) 28 When Stout or October Beer is to be made. 1793 B. EDWARDS *Brit. W. Ind.* (1801) I. iv. 124 *note*, The most delicious bird in the West Indies is the Ortalan, or October-bird.

Hence **Octo·berist, -brist** *nonce-wd.* [after SEPTEMBRIST]: see quot.

1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 19 But in comes a gentleman in the fag end of October, dripping with the fogs of that humid and uncertain season...This is what the Octoberist says of the political interests of England.

Octocentenary (*ɒ*ktose·ntĭnări). [Arbitrary f. L. *octo* eight + CENTENARY. The etymological form from L. is *octingentenary*.] The eight-hundredth anniversary of an event. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.* So **Octocente·nnial** *a.*

1889 *Times* 20 June, The programme of festivities in celebration of the octocentenary of the House of Wettin. 1893 *Athenæum* 30 Dec. 911/1 In prospect of the 'octocentenary' of the consecration of Harrow Church, Mr. Bushell has reprinted..three documents. 1889 *Times* 19 June 7/2 The celebration of its octocentennial day of honour.

Octochord: see OCTACHORD.

Octodecimo (*ɒ*ktode·simo). [For *in octodecimo*, from L. *octodecimus* eighteenth, as in *octavo*, *duodecimo*, etc.] The size of a book, or of the page of a book, in which each leaf is one-eighteenth of a whole sheet; a book of this size. Abbrev. 18mo.

1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-T.* (1883) 19 A little dark platoon of octo-decimos.

‖ **Octodon** (*ɒ*·ktŏdɒn). *Zool.* [mod. L., f. Gr. ὀκτώ eight + -ὀδων = -ὀδους -tooth.] a. A genus of South American rodents, resembling rats. b. A genus of coleopterous insects.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 62. 1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist.*, *Mammalia* IV. 100 Cuming's Octodon in size and shape resembles a water-rat.

So **Octodont** (-*ɒ*nt) *a.*, having eight teeth; *sb.* = prec. a.

Octodrachm: see OCTADRACHM.

Octodrant, erron. for OCTANT (after *quadrant*).

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 372/1 Another sort of semi-Quadrant, or Octodrant.

Octoedral, etc.: see OCTAHEDRAL, etc.

Octogenarian (*ɒ*ktoɪdʒĭnē·riăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *octogēnāri-us* (see next) + -AN.]

A. *adj.* Of the age of eighty years; also *transf.* of or belonging to a person eighty years old.

1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. xii, Blind old Dandolo! Th' octogenarian chief, Byzantium's conquering foe. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 73 His papers were recovered.. and the octogenarian author began the work of translation from the Mexican. 1868 STANLEY *Westm. Abb.* iv. 280 The closing scene of Lord Palmerston's octogenarian career.

B. *sb.* A person eighty years old.

1815 *Paris Chit-chat* xvii. (1816) II. 35 Pity at least is due to a feeble octogenarian. 1841 MISS SEDGWICK *Lett. Abr.* I. 38 Three or four women, octogenarians. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 229 [They] astonish us..as the production of an octogenarian.

Hence **Octogena·rianism**, the state of being eighty years old.

1883 *Congregationalist* Nov. 902 My brother John and I have lived in the greatest amity for a period approaching octogenarianism. 1895 *Forum* (N. Y.) May 272 The ripening quiet of octogenarianism.

Octogenary (*ɒ*ktɒ·dʒĭnări), *a.* (*sb.*) Now *rare.* [ad. L. *octogēnāri-us* containing eighty, aged eighty, f. *octogēnī* eighty each: see -ARY. Cf. F. *octogénaire* (1603 in Hatz.-Darm.).] = prec. A.

a 1696 AUBREY *Lives*, *de Launo* (1898) I. 216 Being then octogenary, and very decrepit with the gowt. 1823 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 380 A hobby..whose easy amble is still sufficient to give exercise and amusement to an octogenary rider. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 1259 After how long a slumber..Was it, he stretched octogenary joints?

b. *sb.* = OCTOGENARIAN B.

1828 in WEBSTER, citing J. ADAMS.

Octogon, etc., obs. forms of OCTAGON, etc.

‖ **Octogynia** (*ɒ*ktoɪdʒi·nĭă). *Bot.* Also **octa-**. [mod.L., f. Gr. ὀκτώ eight + γυνή woman, female + -IA.] An order in several classes of plants in the Linnæan System, comprising those with eight pistils. Hence **Octogy·nious, Octo·gynous** *adjs.*, belonging to this order; having eight pistils.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* II. xiv. (1765) 100 Octogynia. 1846 WORCESTER, *Octogynous*, having eight styles. *London.* 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Octagynious. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 422/1 With Octagynous (eight-styled) flowers.

Octohedral, etc.: see OCTAHEDRAL, etc.

Octoic *a.* (*Chem.*): see under OCTANE.

Octomeral (*ɒ*ktɒ·mĕrăl), *a. Nat. Hist.* [f. Gr. ὀκτώ eight + μέρ-ος part + -AL: cf. the more etymological OCTAMEROUS.] Having parts in sets of eight, octamerous; *spec.* in *Zool.* belonging to the division *Octomeralia* of *Scyphomedusæ*.

Octomerous, Octometer: see OCTA-.

Octonal (*ɒ*·ktonăl), *a.* [f. L. *octōn-ī* eight at a time, by eights, f. *octo* eight + -AL.] Proceeding by eights: = OCTONARY A.

1883 L. F. WARD *Dynamic Sociol.* II. 65 The advantages of the octonal system. 1887 *Longm. Mag.* Sept. 517 The advantages possessed by a decimal over a duodecimal or octonal system [of coinage].

Octonare (*ɒ*ktonē·ə). *Pros.* [ad. L. *octōnārius versus*, an iambic verse of eight feet.] A verse of eight feet, an octapody.

1886 *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* VII. 399 All stichic divisions of the iambic octonares.

Octonarian (*ɒ*ktonē·riăn), *a.* and *sb. Pros.* [f. L. *octōnāri-us* (see prec.) + -AN.] a. *adj.* Consisting of eight feet b. *sb.* A verse of eight feet.

1891 *Athenæum* 28 Feb. 275/1 Octonarian and septenarian iambic lines. 1892 A. S. WILKINS in *Classical Rev.* May 221/2 In Varro ὄνος λύρας vii. it is a pity not to recognize the unmistakable octonarians.

Octonary (*ɒ*·ktonări), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *octōnāri-us* containing eight, f. *octōnī* (see OCTONAL).]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to the number eight: consisting of eight; proceeding by eights.

1615 JACKSON *Creed* iv. iv. § 4 Eight..compared with seven is a greater number,..and yet the octonary number applied to nine, is less than the septenary applied to seven material numerables. 1623 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* iii. 17 In Noah's octonary family, one was a son of Belial. 1845 B. THORPE *Lappenberg's Eng. under Anglo-Sax. Kings* I. 82 Of greater importance..would be the knowledge of the numeral system in use among the Saxons. I am inclined to the belief that the octonary..was the one followed.

B. *sb.* A group of eight, an ogdoad; a group or stanza of eight lines of verse (esp. used of the divisions of the 119th Psalm).

1535 *Goodly primer*, Commendations Ps. cxix, The first Octonary. *Aleph.*..The second Octonary. *Beth.* [etc.] 1657 TRAPP *Comm. Ps.* cxix. 1 Pindarus and other Poets had their Ogdoades or Octonaries. a 1677 MANTON *Serm. Ps.* 119. lxiii, verse 56. 1888 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxix. *title*, The whole Psalm proceeds by octonaries.

Octonocular, *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. L. *octōn-ī* eight at a time, eight + *ocul-us* eye + -AR: cf. *ocular.*] Having eight eyes.

1703 S. MORLAND in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1322 The Tarantula is an Apulian Spider of the Octonocular kind. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* VIII. iii. 401 Most Animals are Binocular, spiders for the most part Octonocular, and some Senocular.

Octoon (*ɒ*ktū·n). [f. L. *octo* eight + *-oon* in *quadr-oon.*] Variant of OCTOROON.

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xiii. 29 The least drop of Spanish blood, if it be only of quatroon or octoon, is sufficient to raise them from the rank of slaves.

Octopartite (*ɒ*ktopä·rtəit), *a.* [ad. med. or mod L. *octopartitus*, f. *octo* eight + *partītus* divided.] Divided into or consisting of eight parts; *spec.* in *Law*, of a contract, indenture, etc.: Drawn up in eight corresponding parts, one for every party: now disused. (In quot. 1854, Of an eighth part.)

1752 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* III. 561 Sir James Balfour .. brought with him the octopartite indenture signed by Morton among others. 1854 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 451 The Lichtenstein, sovereign and subject at once; octopartite possessor of a voice dictical. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* II. 196 This may be carried out on all four sides, and thus become an octopartite vault.

† **Octoparti·tion.** *Obs. rare.* In 7 octi-. [f. L. *octo* eight + PARTITION.] Division into eight (equal) parts.

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 34 *Octipartition*, or to divide by 8, is but to take half the quarter part

Octopean (*ɒ*ktō·pĭän), *a.* [irreg. f. OCTOPUS; cf. *Briarean.*] Pertaining to, or like that of, an octopus.

1896 *Law Times* CI. 558/1 Attempts .. to escape the octopean grasp of a stringent Arbitration Clause.

Octoped (*ɒ*ktŏped). Also -pede. [f. L. *octo* eight + *pes, ped-em* foot.] An eight-footed animal or thing.

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI 591 The table is standing a most steady octoped on a most trustworthy floor. 1841 LYTTON *Night & Morn* L vi. I. 145 One class of spiders, industrious, hardworking octopedes.

Octopod (*ɒ*ktŏpɒd), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. Gr. ὀκτώ-ποδ- (also ὀκτάποδ-), stem of ὀκτώπους OCTOPUS, in neuter pl. ὀκτάποδα *Octopoda.*]

A. *sb.* An animal having eight feet; *spec.* an octopus, or other member of the suborder *Octopoda* of cephalopods.

1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 522 The Dibranchiate Octopods. 1839 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 7. 108 When at rest this octopod lies prone on the belly. 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 64 In the argonaut, and some octopods, there are blue cells besides.

B. *adj.* Eight-footed.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 26 In the Octopod branch [of the *Aptera*] a further dichotomy takes place. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 246/1 The Arachnidans are octopod.

So **Octo·podan** *a.* and *sb.*; **Octo podous** *a.*

1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 557/1 In the .. Octopodous tribes. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Octopodan*

‖ **Octopus** (*ɒ*ktō·pŏs, *ɒ*ktŏpŏs). Pl. **octopodes** (*ɒ*ktō·pŏdēz), anglicized **octopuses.** [mod.L. *Octōpus*, a. Gr. ὀκτώπους, acc. ὀκτώποδ-α eight-footed, f. ὀκτώ eight + πούς, ποδ- foot.] A genus of cephalopod molluscs, characterized by eight 'arms' surrounding the mouth and provided with suckers; an individual of this genus (*esp.* one of the larger and more formidable species).

1758 BAKER in *Phil. Trans.* L. 778 The Polypus, particularly so called, the Octopus, Preke, or Pour-contrel 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. x. 308 The body of the octopus is small, it has legs sometimes a foot and a half in length, with about two hundred and forty suckers on each leg. 1880 BROWNING *Pietro of Abano* 401 Help! The old magician clings like an octopus! 1884 H. M. LEATHES *Rough Notes Nat. Hist.* 46 Saying that enormous octopuses existed on the western side of Panama, in the Pacific Ocean.

b. *fig.*; usually applied to an organized power having extended ramifications and far-reaching influence, esp. harmful or destructive.

1882 GREG *Misc. Ess.* ii. 37 We are the very octopus of nations. 1893 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 25 Mar. 2/1 The electric octopus. Formal organization of the New England Street Railway Company. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Mar. 2/1 He was an administrative octopus, a cormorant of toil.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* (1881) 206 Then they laid octopus-limbs on her. 1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIV. 460/1 An octopus power sought to tear the human limpet from its clinging place. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* i 9 A strange-looking octopus-like creature.

Octoreme (*ɒ*ktŏrēm). Also **octireme.** [f. L. *octo* eight + *rēm-us* oar.] An (ancient) ship with eight ranks of oars. (In quot. 1890 humorously for 'eight-oared boat'.)

1799 CHARNOCK in *Naval Chron.* I. 132 Ancient galleys, called Triremes, Quadriremes, Quinquiremes and Octoremes. 1890 *Daily News* 25 Jan 5/2 There is a bad race between the Trial Eights, and this is how Thucydides would infallibly have described it: 'And when the antagonistic octoremes appeared' [etc.]. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Octireme.*

Octoroon (*ɒ*ktŏrū·n). [A non-etymological formation from L. *octo* eight, after *quadroon* (in which the suffix is *-oon*).] A person having one-eighth negro blood; the offspring of a quadroon and a white; sometimes used of other mixed races.

1861 D. BOUCICAULT (*title*) The Octoroon. 1862 J. E. CAIRNES *Rev. L. Amer.* 17 The mulattoes, quadroons and octoroons .. who now form so large a proportion of the whole enslaved population of the South. 1894 WEBSTER, *Octaroon*, see *Octoroon.* 1892 *Times* 8 Jan. 6/3 The mulatto, the quadroon, and the octoroon are chiefly products of the slavery period.

Octostichous, Octostyle: see OCTA-.

Octosyllabic (*ɒ*ktosilæ·bik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. late L. *octosyllab-us* (Mar. Vict.), in late Gr. ὀκτα-σύλλαβ-ος (Draco *De Metris*), f. Gr. ὀκτώ, ὀκτα- eight + συλλαβή, L. *syllaba* syllable: cf. SYLLABIC.]

A. *adj.* Consisting of eight syllables (chiefly in *Pros.*, of a 'verse' or line of poetry); composed of lines of eight syllables each.

a 1771 GRAY *Corr.* (1840) 256 Octosyllabic, Mixed. 1814 BYRON *Let. to Moore* 2 Jan., Scott alone, of the present generation, has hitherto completely triumphed over the fatal facility of the octo-syllabic verse. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* May, an. 1810 The octosyllabic measure of the Lady of the Lake. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Aug. 4/2 [He] succeeded in managing the octosyllabic stanza.

B. *sb.* A 'verse' or line of eight syllables.

1842 MRS. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets* 116 As flowing a rhythm as may bear comparison with many octosyllabics of our day. 1882 *Athenæum* 27 May 660/3 Scott .. produced 'The Lay of the Last Minstrel', which soon set .. every versifier from Byron downwards writing romantic stories in octosyllabics with anapæstic variations.

So **Octosylla·bical** *a. rare*—°.

1846 in WORCESTER.

Octosyllable (*ɒ*ktosi läb'l), *sb.* and *a.* [f. L. *octosyllab-us*, after *syllable*: cf. F. *octosyllabe* (1611 in Cotgr.).] a. *sb.* = prec. B.; also, a word of eight syllables b. *adj.* = prec. A.

1775-8 TYRWHITT *Lang. Chaucer* Note 65, I call this the octosyllable metre, from what I apprehended to have been its original form. 1827 HARE *Guesses* Ser. II (1873) 364 The octosyllable metre, of which modern writers are so fond. 1846 WORCESTER, *Octosyllable, n.* A word of eight syllables. *Clarke.* 1882 SAINTSBURY in *Spenser's Wks.* (Grosart) III. p. lxvi, A poem in octosyllables.

Octotouch: see OCTATEUCH.

Octrain (*ɒ*ktrēn). *rare.* [irreg. f. L. *octo* eight, after *quatrain* (in which the suffix is *-ain*).] A group of eight lines of verse.

a 1827 J. M GOOD in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxix. 1 Twenty-two octrains or discourses of eight lines each.

‖ **Octroi** (oktrwa, *ɒ*ktroi). Also 7-8 octroy, 8 octroit. [F. *octroi*, from *octroyer*: see next.]

† 1. A concession, a grant; a privilege granted by a government, *esp.* a commercial privilege, as an exclusive right of trade. *Obs.*

1614 W. COLWALL in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS Comm.) I. 151 Those merchants .. much importune the Lords for octroy to make a company. He answered me, that they purposed .. not as yet to grant any octroy. 1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No 5920/1 They may obtain an Octroy or Grant for 15 Years.

2. A duty or tax levied on certain articles on their admission into a town (esp. in France and other European countries).

1714 *French Bk. of Rates* 25 Duties called the Octroits, in the City of Roan, upon Sugar, Wax, and Tobacco 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* v. v. § 4 (18/6) 520 An octroi cannot produce a large revenue, without pressing severely upon the labouring classes of the towns. 1877 C. GEIKIE *Christ* (1879) 196 The octroi at the gates of towns.

b. The barrier or limit at which the tax is paid; also, the service by which, or body of officers by whom, it is collected.

1861 NEALE *Notes Dalmatia* iii. 41 At the octroi our driver gave out his destination. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* i. 364 This is the criminal Saint-Rambertese Who smuggled in tobacco, half-a-pound! The Octroi found it out and fined the wretch.

c. *attrib.*

1862 THACKERAY *Philip* (1869) II. viii. 119 The *octroi* officers never stop gentlemen going out .. upon duelling business. 1865 *Day of Rest* Oct. 582 Articles liable to the town or octroi tax. 1884 V. STUART *Egypt* 142 The octroi duties are very mischievous and vexing.

Octroy (*ɒ*ktroi), *v.* [ad. F. *octroy-er* (15th c. in Littre), for earlier *ot(t)royer, otreier* = Pr. and OCat. *autreiar*:—L. **auctōricāre* or *auctōrizāre* (through a pronunciation **octoridiāre*: see Hatz.-Darm. s. v.) to authorize.] See also OTTROYE *v.*

1. *trans.* To concede, grant, accord: said of a government or appointed authority.

[1292 BRITTON II. xiv. § 3 Si, pur sa poverte, luy eoms ottreyé par sa surté de sa fei a sure sa pleynte. 1477-1546 see OTTROYE.] 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XI. ii, Bacchus octroyed and graunted hym this yfte. 1845 LD. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) IV. lxxxiv 144 The Chief Justice .. thought that all our liberties were octroyed or granted by the Crown.

2. To impose by authority, to dictate. [= Ger. *octroyiren*] *rare.*

1865 *Fortn. Rev.* I. 505 The doctrine of State rights, though severely stricken, has sufficient vitality to prevent the President from octroying State constitutions.

Octuor (*ɒ*ktiuɒr). *Mus.* [F., irreg. f. L. *octo* eight, after *quatuor* four (in *Mus.* used as = *quartet*).] = OCTET I.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* s. v. *Octet*, Beethoven's 'Grand Octuor' (op 103) .. is an arrangement of his early String Quintet (op. 4), for 2 oboes, 2 clarinets, 2 horns, and 2 bassoons.

Octuple (*ɒ*ktiup'l), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *octupl-us* eightfold, f. *octo* eight + *-plus*, as in *duplus* DOUBLE. Cf. F. *octuple* (1552 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Eightfold; eight times as much as . . .; composed of eight.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1046 The Diameters of Venus and the earth, are in double proportion, but their globes or sphæres beare octuple proportion, to wit, eight for one. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 162/2 The Overseers of the Altar, made all the four sides double to what they were before, so instead of doubling the Altar they made it Octuple to what it was. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 293 To quadruple the distance in octuple the time. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 56 Its triple or sometimes octuple teguments. 1879 H. W. WARREN *Recr. Astron.* x. 214 The octuple star *σ* in Orion.

B. *sb.* That which is eight times something else, or consists of eight parts.

1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* II xv. 123 The Octuple thereof is 200. 1856 *Illustr. Lond. News* 2 Feb. 110/3 A mons er negotiation, called the 'Octuple', because eight separate Companies were parties to it.

O·ctuple, *v.* [f. prec. sb.: cf. F. *octupler* (1798 in *Dict. Acad.*).] *trans.* To make eight times as much, increase eightfold.

1837 T. DOUBLEDAY in *Blackw. Mag.* XLI. 367 This prolific community had at least octupled itself in forty years. 1893 G. B. LONGSTAFF *Rural Depopul.* 31 In New Hampshire .. the new town populations have trebled the additions to the rural community, and in the case of Massachusetts have octupled them.

O·ctuplet. [f. as prec., after *triplet*, etc.] A set or combination of eight; in *Mus.* 'A group of eight notes which are to be played in the time of six' (Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms* 1898).

1852 DE MORGAN in R. P. Graves *Life Sir W. R. Hamilton* (1889) III. 338 Then if AB to BC, CD to DE, EF to FA, compounded, also give a ratio of equality, why not say ABCDEF are harmonics? We have then an harmonic quadruplet and sextuplet, and we might have octuplets, &c.

O·ctuplex, *a.* [a. L. type **octuplex, -plic-em* (whence *octuplicātus*), f. *octo* eight + *-plex*, -fold, as in *duplex, triplex*, etc.] Applied to a system of electric telegraphy by which eight simultaneous messages can be sent along the same wire. Hence **O·ctuplex** *v trans.*, to render octuplex.

1889 *Times* (weekly ed.) 29 Mar. 5/2 If the line .. is quadruplexed, the phonoph ric instruments will 'sextuplex' or 'octuplex' it. 1893 *Rev. of Rev.* Dec. 606 Mr. Edison is confident of attaining sextuplex and octuplex systems.

† **Octuplica·tion.** *Arith. Obs.* [ad. late L. *octuplicātion-em* (Mart. Cap.), n. of action from **octuplicāre*, f. *octuplex.*] Multiplication by eight.

1674 S. JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 25 Octuplication, or to multiply by 8.

Octyl (*ɒ*ktil). *Chem.* [f. OCT(A-, OCT(O- + -YL.] The hydrocarbon radical of the octacarbon series (C_8H_{17}); sometimes called *capryl.* Also *attrib.* as *octyl alcohol*, etc. Hence **Octy lamine,** the amine of the same series ($C_8H_{19}N$); **O·ctylene** = *Octene* (see under OCTANE); **Octy·lic** *a*, of or pertaining to octyl, as *octylic acid, alcohol*, etc.

1866-77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 170 Octyl Capryl. C_8H_{17}. *Ibid.*, Hydrate of Octyl. Octylic Alcohol. Caprylic Alcohol. $C_8H_{17}.H.O$. *Ibid.* 1/2 Octylamine is a colourless, bitter, very caustic, inflammable liquid, having an ammoniacal fishy odour. *Ibid.*, Octylene is a very mobile oil, lighter than water and insoluble therein, very soluble in alcohol and ether. 1871 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 313 Octyl alcohol is obtained by distilling castor oil with potash. *Ibid.* 345 Dibutyl or octyl hydride.

Ocular (*ɒ*kiŭlăi), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 oeul-, oeeul-, oculiare, 6-7 oeeular. [ad. L. *oculār-is*, f. *ocul-us* eye. Cf. F. *oculaire* (R. Estienne 1549).]

1. Of, belonging to, or connected with the eye as a bodily organ; seated in, or in the region of, the eye. *spec.* in *Entom.* Pertaining to the compound eye of an insect (distinguished from *ocellar*).

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 12 b/2 The Eye, or ocullare vayne. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 95 Ocular distempers in Horses. 1786 R. W. DARWIN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVI. 313 When any one has long and attentively looked at a bright object .. an image .. continues some time to be visible: this appearance in the eye we shall call the ocular spectrum of that object. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 150 Exterior antennæ .. inserted near the ocular peduncles. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xxxvi. 304 The bluish green image of the wafer is called an *ocular spectrum*, because it is impressed on the eye. 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 49 Snails, whose ocular tentacles have been destroyed, reproduce them completely in a few weeks. 1885 THOMAS *Med. Dict.*, *Ocular Cone*, .. a cone formed in the eye by the rays of light, the base being on the cornea, the apex on the retina. 1898 E. E. MADDOX *Ocular Muscles* iii. 65 Our studies of the ocular motions up to this point have been quite independent of the ocular muscles.

b. Used for, applied to, or relating to the eye.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 53/1 A tryede Oculare vnguent. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 83 It's used in ocular remedies. 1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 120 He hath already begun his Object-Glasses for the mentioned two Ocular ones. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 157 Abraded by the constant .. insertion and withdrawal of the different eye pieces, leaving a .. shining and reflecting surface at the ocular end.

c. Of the nature, form, or function of an eye.

1640 SOMNER *Antiq. Canterb.* 171 The ocular and peeked or pointed form of the arch. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 195 The excellency of that ocular Organ that God hath bestowed

pon man. 1841–71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 491 An ocular apparatus..composed of two eyes united together.

d. Expressed by the eye; conveyed by the look of the eye.

1627 DONNE *Serm.* V. 48 They did countenance that which was said with..ocular applause with fixing their eyes upon the Preacher. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Behaviour* Wks. (Bohn) II. 384 The eyes of men converse as much as their tongues..the ocular dialect needs no dictionary.

2. Belonging to the action of the eye, and hence to the sense of sight; visual.

a. Made or performed by the eye or sight; done by means of the eye: chiefly in *ocular inspection*.

c 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 382 The Lordis of counsail, be ocular inspectioun, may decern..ony letter, contract..or uther writ, to be false and feinzeit. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 13 One's owne Ocular view will still find out something new. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* § 194 To make the induction of their law a matter of ocular inspection. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xli (1856) 372 In these regions we have learned to distrust ocular measurements of distance.

b. Obtained by the use of the eye; derived from what one has actually seen: as *ocular testimony*. *Ocular witness*, an eye-witness. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1608 DEKKER *Dead Tearme* Div, To bee an Occuler witnesse-bearer of what I speake 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 93 Which will appeare more credible by the modern relations of some ocular witnesses. 1670 WALTON *Lives* I. 44 He gave an ocular testimony of the strictness and regularity of [his life] 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xx. 313 Depending on the ocular testimony and remembrance of the witnesses.

c. Addressed to the eye; perceived by or manifest to sight; visible; conveyed to the mind through the actual sight of a thing. (Chiefly, now almost exclusively, in *ocular demonstration* and the like; formerly said also of material things.)

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. x[ii]. (Arb.) 98 Your occular proportion doeth declare the nature of the audible: for if it please the eare well, the same represented by delineation to the view pleaseth the eye more well. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 360 Giue me the Occular proofe. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XXIII. 349 The scar That still remaines a marke too ocular To leaue your heart yet blinded. 1638 ROUSE *Heav. Univ.* Advt. (1702) 3 Giving his Testimony, by Ocular Demonstration. 1726 BUTLER *Serm. Rolls* ii. 27 The Science of Opticks, deduced from ocular Experiments. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) III. 383 Of my zeal you shall have ocular demonstration.

d. Of or pertaining to the sense of sight.

1831 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* xliv. 291 A peculiar ocular deception. 1849 RUSKIN *Seven Lamps* vi. § 4. 166 It is not a question of mere ocular delight.

B. *sb.* †1. Ocular quality or property; that which is manifest to sight: cf. A. 2 c. *Obs.*

1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 70 Its Natures, and not Names; its occults, and not occulars, entitle to the title King.

2. The eye-piece of a telescope, microscope, or other optical instrument.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 17 An Amici's achromatic ocular. 1876 WEBB in G. F. Chambers *Astron.* 745 The Ramsden ocular is never achromatic. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 84 The objectives and compensating oculars now available for microscopical research.

3. Humorously for 'ocular organ', 'eye'.

1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 164 The queerest looking oculars I had ever seen. 1881 W. S. GILBERT *Patience*, To cut his curly hair, and stick an eye-glass in his ocular.

† **O·cularily,** *adv. Obs.* [f. OCULARY + -LY².] = OCULARLY 2.

1629 CHAPMAN *Juvenal* Pref., Ocularily to present you with example of what I esteem fit [etc.].

Ocularist (ˈpˈkiŭlärist). [a. mod.F. *oculariste* (Littré), f. *oculaire* OCULAR: see -IST.] A maker of artificial eyes.

1866 *Morn. Star* 18 Feb, French artists..these, not oculists, but ocularists. 1893 VIZETELLY *Glances back* II. xxxiii. 249 In several ocularists' waiting rooms collections of artificial eyes were displayed.

Ocularly (ˈpˈkiŭlärli), *adv.* [f. OCULAR + -LY².]

1. With or by means of one's eyes or sight; by ocular testimony (quot. 1646).

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. xv. 369 Andrew Thevet in his Cosmography doth ocularly overthrow it; for hee affirmeth, he saw an Asse with his saddle cast therein, and drowned. 1660 tr. *Paracelsus' Archidoxis* I. i. 5 Wee are made certain, and do occularly behold that the thing is truly so. 1891 *Blackw. Mag.* CL. 22/1 Tender invitation, expressed verbally or ocularly.

2. To the eyes or sight; by ocular demonstration; visibly.

1628 JACKSON *Creed* IX. iii. § 1 The other passages in the same psalm were ocularly exemplified and fulfilled in Him. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 58 It is ocularly manifest. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* XXIX. 247 That the multiplication and colour of the images is owing to the causes now explained may be proved ocularly.

† **O·culary,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *oculāri-us*, f. *ocul-us* eye: see -ARY.] = OCULAR *a.*, 1 b, 2 c.

1600 W. VAUGHAN *Golden Grove* (1608) I v, Heynous, literall, oculary vntruetha. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 272 Eie-salues, and other ocularie medicines.

Oculate (ˈpˈkiŭlät), *a.* Also 7 ooc-. [ad. L. *oculāt-us* possessed of eyes, f. *ocul-us*: see -ATE².]

† 1. Furnished with or possessed of eyes or sight; sharp-sighted; observant. *Obs.*

1549 E. BECKE *Matthew's Bible* Ded., He that walketh without this lanterne..be he neuer so oculate..yet he is but blynd. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 221 It cannot be perceiued vnlesse the Anatomist be very diligent and occulate. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 277 An oculate faithfull Narrator. 1660 BURNEY *Κεφ. δῶρον* (1661) 115 Kings are as Intuitive Angells to..set a living pattern..before the Oculate Judges, that they may judge righteous Judgement, by sight more than by quidditie.

2. *Nat. Hist.* Having eye-like spots or holes resembling eyes.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Oculate*, full of eyes or holes. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Isagoge, Rare undulate and oculate..stellarie oculate and clavate. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Oculate*, full of holes like eyes. 1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

† **O·culate,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 7 ooc-. [f. L. *ocul-us* eye: cf. It. *occhiare* 'to eye, or looke neerely vnto' (Florio). (L. *oculāre* had not this sense.)] *trans.* To set eyes upon; to eye, see, behold.

1609 *Ev. Wom. in Hum.* v. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, Diana bathing herself, being discovered or occulated by Acteon.

O·culated, *a.* Also 8 ooc-. [f. L. *oculāt-us* (OCULATE) + -ED.] = OCULATE *a.* 2.

1711 *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 344 Occulated Butterflies. 1752 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 152 The oblong, oculated Porcellana..The Argus-shell.

† **Ocula·tion.** *Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [n. of action f. L. *oculāre* to furnish with eyes, after *oculus* in sense 'eye or bud' of a plant.] = INOCULATION I.

1611 FLORIO, *Innestare ad occhio*, to inoculate, to graffe by way of oculation. 1623 in COCKERAM. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Oculatio, Bot.* a term for grafting: oculation.

Oculi·ferous, *a.* [f. L. *oculus*, *oculi-* eye + *-fer*: see -FEROUS.] Bearing an eye or eyes, as the tentacles or horns of snails, and the pedicels of certain Crustacea.

1856–8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 319 A transverse petiole, oculiferous at its apex.

So **Oculi·gerous** [-GEROUS] *a*, in same sense.

O·culiform, *a.* [f. as prec. + L. *-formis* -FORM.] Having the form of an eye; eye-like.

1828 WEBSTER s. v., An oculiform pebble. 1841–71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 107 The central ganglion situated beneath the oculiform spot. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Oculiform points*, the marginal corpuscles of the Medusæ..supposed to be visual organs.

Oculimo·tor, Oculimo·tory *a.* = OCULOMOTOR.

Oculist (ˈpˈkiŭlist). [a. F. *oculiste* (in Paré 16th c.), f. L. *ocul-us* eye: see -IST.]

1. One versed in the knowledge or treatment of the eyes; a physician or surgeon who treats diseases and affections of the eye.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 538 Those whom we call Oculists, that is, such as professe and intend the cure of the eies. 1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 197 It is observed by profest Oculists, that whereas all creatures have but foure muscles to turne their eyes round about, man hath a fift to pull his eyes up to heaven. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No 124 ¶ 6 Having consulted many Oculists for the bettering of his Sight. 1866 MISS BRADDON *Lady's Mile* XXVIII. 313, I must go at once to an oculist.

† 2. One who has good eyes, or uses them well; a sharp-sighted or observant person. *Obs. rare.*

1660 BURNEY *Κόδ. δῶρον* Ep. Ded (1661) 6 As a sacred Oculist that could see to the end of a storm. 1833 *Men & Mann. Amer.* I. viii. 258 The fair oculist continued our fellow traveller.

Hence **Oculi·stic** *a.*, of or belonging to an oculist; practising as an oculist.

1866 *Lond. Rev.* 24 Nov. 569 Manly eyes beamed upon her without arousing in her mind any but an oculistic curiosity. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Sept. 16 *Advt.* Mr. — — Oculistic Optician. 1893 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 9 Sept. 607 Men whose oculistic work seemed to have extended..over a great part of the country.

Oculo- (ˈpˈkiŭlo), before a vowel **ocul-**, used as combining form of L. *oculus* eye (see -o) in several terms of Anatomy, etc., as **Oculau·ditory,** *a.* [AUDITORY], having the functions of an eye and an ear together, as certain sense-organs in some Hydrozoa; **Oculofrontal** (-frˈntäl) *a.*, belonging or relating to the eye and the forehead; **Oculomotor** (-mōˈtŏr) *a.*, serving to move the eye; epithet of the third pair of cranial nerves, which supply most of the muscles of the eyeballs; *sb.* the oculomotor nerve; **Oculonasal** (nā zäl) *a.*, belonging or relating to the eye and the nose; **Oculopalpebral** (-pæ lpˈbräl) *a.* [PALPEBRAL], to the eye and the eyelid; **Oculoxygomatic** (-zigomæˈtik) *a.*, to the eye and the zygoma.

1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Oculo-frontal*..*O. rugæ*, the vertical furrows in the skin which extend upwards from the root of the nose. 1881 A. M. MARSHALL in *Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* Jan. 78 The third or *oculomotor nerve. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Oculo-nasal.* 1874 LAWSON *Dis. Eye* 69 The *oculo-palpebral fold of mucous membrane which extends from the posterior edge of the cartilage on to the eye. 1875 WALTON *Dis. Eye* 847 The oculopalpebral and ocular portions. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Oculoxygomatic.*

‖ **Oculus** (ˈpˈkiŭlŏs). Pl. **oculi** (-ōi). [L. *oculus* eye, used in technical and transf. senses.]

1. *Nat. Hist.* a. An eye; *spec.* a compound eye, as in insects (distinguished from *ocellus*). b. A spot resembling an eye: an ocellus.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Oculus, Anat., Med., Physiol.*, the eye or organ of vision.

2. *Bot.* A leaf-bud: = EYE *sb.* 10 a.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Oculi, Eyes*, in botany, the gemmæ, or buds of a plant just putting forth. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 802/1 *Oculus*, an eye, i. e. a leaf-bud.

3. *Arch.* a. 'Applied to the large circular window at the west end of a church, common in foreign churches, but not usual in England' (Parker *Goth. Arch.*). b. A round hollowed stone.

1848 RICKMAN *Architecture* p. xvii, The circular window..in the centre of the west front..was a common feature in the Norman style, and was called the 'Oculus', or eye of the building. 1892 T. F. T. DYER *Church Lore Gleam.* 133 At Waverley Abbey, Surrey, in 1731, there were found in a stone oculus, two leaden dishes soldered together, containing a human heart, well preserved in pickle.

4. **Oculus Christi** (= *Christ's eye*), mediæval Latin name of two plants: (a) Wild Clary or Sage, *Salvia Verbenaca*; (b) a Composite plant, *Inula Oculus-Christi*.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 361/2 Oculus Christi, herbe, *hispia*. 1538 TURNER *Libellus, Verbena*, ..uerbena supina quæ uulgo uocatur Oculus christi. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cclv. 628 Wilde Clarie is called after the Latine name Oculus Christi, of his effect in helping the diseases of the eies. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Oculus Christi*, a certain herb very good for the eyes, otherwise called wild clary.

5. **Oculus mundi** (= *eye of the world*), mediæval name of the variety of opal called HYDROPHANE.

1672 BOYLE *Virtues of Gems* Posscr. ii. Wks. 1772 III. 543 Though the *Oculus mundi* be reckon'd by Classic Authors among the rare Gems. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 446 The *oculus mundi*, which has the property of becoming transparent in water, is nothing but an opaque, decomposed opale. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed 2) I. 299 (Calcedony). This is the stone called *Oculus Mundi*.

6. **Ooculi Sunday,** a name for the third Sunday in Lent, from the beginning of the introit (Ps. xxiv. [XXV.] 15), *Oculi mei semper ad Dominum*.

Ocum, Ocupie, ocupy (e, obs forms of OAKUM, OCCUPY. **Ocur,** var. OCKER *Obs.*; obs. f. OCHRE.

Ocydrome (ˈpˈsidrōum). *Ornith.* [ad. mod.L. *Ocydromus* (Wagler, 1830), ad. Gr. *ὠκύδρομος* swift-running.] A bird of the genus *Ocydromus* (family *Rallidæ*), natives of New Zealand, incapable of flight, but swift runners. So **Ocydromine** (ˈpsi·drŏməin) *a.*, belonging to the subfamily *Ocydrominæ*, typified by the genus *Ocydromus*.

1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Apr. 765 The 'ocydromes', curious birds with perfect wings yet incapable of flight. 1896 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* s.v. *Weka*, The chief interest attaching to the Ocydromes is their inability to use in flight the wings with which they are furnished, and hence an extreme probability of the form becoming wholly extinct in a short time.

† **O·cyme.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *ocimum*. a. Gr. *ὤκιμον* basil] The plant Basil, *Ocymum basilicum*.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. 1. iii, To these [remedies for melancholy] I may add..Ocyme, sweet Apples, Wine.

Ocypode (ˈpˈsipōud), *a* and *sb. Zool.* [ad. mod. L. *Ocypoda*, f. Gr. *ὠκύπους, ὠκύποδ-* swift-footed.]

a. *adj.* Belonging to the genus *Ocypoda* or family *Ocypodidæ* of crabs, characterized by long legs with which they run swiftly. b. *sb.* A crab of this genus or family; a sand-crab or racing crab. Also **Ocypodan** (ˈpsi·pŏdăn) *a.* and *sb.*

1897 *19th Cent.* Aug. 301 The red Ocypode Crab.

Od[1], **'od** (ˈpd). Also odd. A minced form of *God* (GOD *sb.* 13, 14, GAD *sb*[5]), which came into vogue about 1600, when, to avoid the overt profanation of sacred names, many minced and disguised equivalents became prevalent. Very frequent in 17th and early 18th c.; now *arch.* and *dial.*

1. Used interjectionally, by way of asseveration: cf. GAD *sb.*[5] 2, GOD *sb.* 13. Still *dial.* (with little or no consciousness of its origin).

1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* III. iv, Odso, my son Ben come? Odd, I'm glad on't: Where is he? *Ibid* v. ii, Odd! I have warm blood about me yet. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* I. i, Odd! Sir Anthony will stare! c 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* VI. 65 But od, you see, I couldna hae injured a hair of the lovely creature's head. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* Let. x, Od, ye are a clever birkie! *Mod. Sc.* (Roxb.), Od, man, but it's a queer story.

b. In imprecations and exclamatory phrases, as *od rabbit it*, *od rat it* ('*drat it*, cf. DRAT), *od save's*, etc. Still common dialectally from Cumberland to I. of Wight, Kent, and Devon.

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVI. ii, Odrabbit it. *Ibid.* XVII. iii, When we imagined we had a fox to deal with, od-rat it, it turns out to be a badger. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* I. i, Odd rabbit it! when the fashion had got foot on the Bar, I guess'd 'twould mount to the Box! 1803 TANNAHILL *Soldier's Ret.* 27 Oddsaffs! my heart neer did wallop cadgier. 1812 H & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.* ix. *The Burning*, What are they fear'd on? fools! 'od rot 'em! 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Od swings*, a rustic oath. '*Od drat it*, '*Od rabbet it*, '*Od rot it*, '*Od wite it*, a species of mild imprecation. 1881 *I. of W. Gloss.*, *Odd rot it*, an exclamation. 1887 *Kent Gloss.*, '*Od rabbit it*. 1888 *Berksh. Gloss.*, *Odd drat-ut*, an angry expression.

2. The possessive '*od's* (*od's*, *odds*, also ADS, UDS) occurs like *God's*, *Gad's*, in many asseverative or exclamatory formulæ. See GOD 14 a, b, c, GAD[5] 3.

The origin of '*od's* being forgotten, it was written *ods*, *odds*, or run together with the following word, as *ods-*, *odz-*.

Among the phrases (now mostly *obs.*, *arch.*, or *dial.*) are '*od's blood*, *body*, *bones*, *death*, *feet*, *flesh*, *foot*, *life*, *mercy*, *truth*, *vengeance*, *blessed will*, *wounds*, etc.; also with diminutives and perversions of words, as '*od's bob*, *bobs*, *bodikins*, *bud* (= *blood*), *fish*, '*odslid*, *odd's lifelings*, *odsnigs*, *odsnouns*, *odsoons* (= *wounds*), *od's-pittikins*, *pittikins*, *pitikins* (*pity*), *od swucks*, *odsooks* (= *hooks*), *-zookers* (*-swookers*),

od sounds (= *wounds*), etc.; also ludicrously, '*od's haricots, kildarkins*, etc. (Cf. Bob Acres' fancy oaths in Sheridan *Rivals* II. i)

1856 BOKER *Poems* (1857) II. 66 *'Ods blood! I hate them! 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* (Tauchn. 1845) 14 *'Odds bob! I'd desire no better news. 1681 FLETCHER *Wild-goose Ch.* i. iii, Hark ye, hark ye! *'Ods-bobs, you are angry, lady. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mountray Fam.* I. 288 Odds bobs! how you talk! 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 137 P 2 *'Odsbodikins, you do not say right. 1733 FIELDING *Don Quix. in Eng.* II. viii, As sure as a gun—this is he—Odsbodikins! 18.. H. AINSWORTH *Rookwood* I. ix, 'Odsbodikins!' exclaimed Titus, 'a noble reward!' *a* 1895 LD. C. E. PAGET *Autobiog.* iv. (1896) 99 '*'Odds bones!' said I, 'don't they mean to give any quarter, then?' 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* II. v, *Odsbud, I would my Son were an Egyptian Mummy for thy sake. 1889 DOYLE *Micah Clarke* 205 Od's bud, man, you have lived two centuries too late. 1724 SWIFT *Quiet Life*, Thy wife has dev'lish whims; *Ods-buds, why don't you break her limbs? 1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* I. i, *Odds fish I have a peep-Hole for thee. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xlix, 'Oddsfish', said the King, 'the light begins to break in on me'. 1715 VANBRUGH *Country Ho.* II. Wks. (Rtldg.) 465/2 *Od-flesh! we shall break all the inns in the country. 1667 DR. NEWCASTLE & DRYDEN *Sir Martin Mar-all* v i, *Ods foot, sir, there are some bastards.. that are as well worthy to marry her, as any man. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* x. x. P 33 *Ods haricots and cutlets! thought I. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* iv. xxiii (1737) 99 *Ods-kilderkins, it seems..we are within two Fingers breadth of Damnation. 1742 YARROW *Love at First Sight* 81 *'Odslid that was ill Luck indeed. *c* 1728 PRIOR *Better Answer* 12 *Odds life! must one swear to the truth of a song? 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* v. i. 187 *Odd's lifelings, here he is. *a* 1643 CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* II. iv. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XII. 249 *'Odsnigs, I guess'd so. 1794 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Duck of Richmond's Dog* Wks. 1812 III. 238 And lifted hands.. and cried Odsnigs! 1598 SHAKS *Merry W.* iv. i. 25 *E.* How many Numbers is in Nownes? *W.* Two. *Q.* . I thought there had bin one Number more, because they say *Od's-Nownes. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. viii. (1737) 30 *Od-oons, said Æolitutus. 1889 DOYLE *Micah Clarke* 114 Od's 'oons, I drank deep last Night. 1612 SHAKS. *Cymb* iv. ii 203 *'Ods pittikins: can it be six mile yet? 1806 HOR. SMITH *Tor Hill* (1838) I. 173 'Ods pittikins! my master', cried Sib. 1831 PEACOCK *Crotchet Castle* vii. (1887) 93 *Od's vengeance, sir, some Aspasia and any other Athenian name of the same sort of person you like. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. i. 273 *Od's plessed-wil: I will not be absence at the grace. 1728 VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* I. i, Were Measter but hawf the Mon that I am—*Od's wookers! 1889 DOYLE *Micah Clarke* 394 *Od's wounds! How many are yours? 1785 *Span. Rivals* 9 *Odd's wucks and tar! no, no, bar snaps there. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* v. ii, *Odzooks I'm a young Man. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVIII. xii, *Odzookers! .. I will go with thee. 1835 HOOD *Dead Robbery* iv, *Odd zounds! Ten pounds, How sweet it sounds.

b. In *od's me*, *od's my life*, *od's my will*, and the simple '*od's*, *odds*, originating from the foregoing through some confusion; or perhaps (as has been suggested) '*s* is for *save*, but no fuller form appears. Cf. GOD 14 c.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. iv. 64 Od's-me: *que ay ie oublie.* 1600 — *A. Y. L.* III. v. 43 'Ods my little life, I thinke she meanes to tangle my eies too. *Ibid.* IV. iii. 17 'Od's my will, Her loue is not the Hare that I doe hunt. 1632 BROME *North. Lasse* II vi. Wks. 1873 III 42 Ods me I must go see her. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* III v, Odds my life, I'll have him murdered! 1710 *Mischief of Pref* 3 Odds He's a brave Man indeed. 1763 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* II. Wks. 1799 I. 179 Odds me, brother Bruin, can you tell what is become of my wife? 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* iii, Odds-my-life, madam.. mine errand can speak for itself.

Od[2] (ɒd, ōud). [Arbitrary term: see quot. 1850.] A hypothetical force held by Baron von Reichenbach (1788–1869) to pervade all nature, manifesting itself in certain persons of sensitive temperament (streaming from their finger-tips), and exhibited especially by magnets, crystals, heat, light, and chemical action; it has been held to explain the phenomena of mesmerism and animal magnetism. Also *attrib.* as *od force*, etc. (Cf. ODYLE.)

1850 ASHBURNER tr. *Reichenbach's Dynamics* 224, I will take the liberty to propose the short word *Od* for the force which we are engaged in examining Every one will admit it to be desirable that a unisyllabic word beginning with a vowel should be selected..for the sake of convenient conjunction in the manifold compound words. 1851 H. MAYO *Pop. Superst.* (ed. 2) 13 To his new force..Von Reichenbach ..gave the arbitrary but convenient name of Od, or the Od force. 1856 MRS BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* VII. 295 That od-force of German Reichenbach Which still from female finger-tips burns blue. 1885 H S. OLCOTT *Theosophy* 212 So much of light is let into the old domain of Church 'miracles' by mesmerism and the Od discovery.

b. Forming the second element in various derivatives, as *biod* the 'od' of animal life, *chymod* chemical 'od', *crystallod* the 'od' of crystallization, *elod* electric 'od', *heliod* the 'od' of the sun, *magneto.l* magnetic 'od', *pantod* 'od' in general, *selenod* or *artemod* lunar 'od', *thermod* heat 'od'.

1850 ASHBURNER tr. *Reichenbach's Dynamics* 224 Instead of saying, 'the Od derived from crystallization', we may name this product crystallod.

Od, ME. form of AD *Obs.*, funeral pyre.

Od, obs. form of ODD, WOOD.

‖ **Oda** (ōʷdă). [a. Turk. اودة, اوده *ōdah*, *ōdah* chamber, hall.] A chamber or room in a harem; *transf.* the inmates of such a room.

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. ix. 1592 They haue Roomes, which the Turkes call Oda's, but we may more properly (in regard of the vse they are put vnto) call them Schooles.

1684 J. PHILLIPS tr. *Tavernier's Grd. Seignor's Serag.* 2 Four several Chambers, called Oda's, which are as it were four Forms, where they learn..whatever is convenient for young persons. 1822 BYRON *Juan* VI lxxi, Upstarted all The Oda, in a general commotion. 1886 BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (abr. ed.) I. 252 The women made ready sweetmeats ..and distributed them among all the Odahs of the Harem.

Odacine (ɒdăsəin). *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Odacinæ* pl., f. *Odax* a genus of fishes, ad. Gr. ὀδάξ adv. 'by biting with the teeth'.] Of or related to the genus *Odax* of labroid fishes.

Odæum, obs. variant of ODEUM.

Odal (ōʷdăl), *sb.* (*a.*) See also UDAL. [a. ON. *óðal* property held by inheritance (Norw. *odal* sb., Sw. *odal*, Da. *odel* now adj. and in comb.) = OHG. *uodal*, also *uodil*, OS. *ôdil*, OE. *ēðel*, *ēðel*, f. root *aō*, *ōō*, whence also OHG. *adal*, Ger. *adel* noble descent, OHG. *edili*, Ger. *edel*, OE. *æðele*, *eðele* noble.] Land held in absolute ownership without service or acknowledgement of any superior, as among the early Teutonic peoples; *esp.* such an estate among the Scandinavian peoples, or in Orkney and Shetland (where the usual form of the word is UDAL, q.v.). Chiefly *attrib.* and in *Comb.*, as *odal born* adj., *odal-land*, *odal right*.

In reference to Norway, the Da. form *odel* is often retained.

[1755 tr. *Pontoppidan's Nat. Hist. Norway* 289 Every freeholder in Norway has vanity enough to think himself as good as noble by Odel, or right of inheritance.] 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 77 The most probable opinion respecting the Foldland, seems to be that which regards it as the same with the Odal-land of Scandinavia. 1847 I. A. BLACKWELL *Mallet's North. Antiq.* 289 Not retainers, but Odal-born freemen. 1860 D. BALFOUR (*title*) Odal Rights and Feudal Wrongs, a Memorial for Orkney. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. iii. § 24. 52 The homestead of the original settler, with the share of arable and appurtenant common rights, bore among the northern nations the name of Odal, or Edhel. [1886 J. CORBETT *Fall of Asgard* I. 93 'A fair odel you have here, Heidrek', said Gudrun. *Ibid.* 136 Olaf Haroldsson deems himself, in pure odel-right, heir to Tryggvason's kingdom.]

‖ **Odalisque** (ōʷdălĭsk). Also 7 -ische, 8–9 -isc, 9 -isk. [a. F. *odalisque* (1664 in Hatz.-Darm.), corrupt. Turk. اودلق *ōdaliq*, f. *ōdah* ODA + *-liq*, *-lik* expressing function.] A female slave or concubine in an Eastern harem, esp. in the seraglio of the Sultan of Turkey.

1681 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Odalisque*, a Slave. 1696 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* xxi. 270 He had seen and spoken with one of Mahomet the Fourth's Odalisches. 1798 SOTHEBY tr. *Wieland's Oberon* (1826) II. 170 A feast..In honour of fair Zoradone prepar'd, Where every odalisc the labour shar'd. 1823 BYRON *Don Juan* VI. xxix, He went forth with the lovely Odalisques. 1874 O'SHAUGHNESSY *Music & Moonlight* 28 An Odalisc, unseen, Splendidly couched on piled-up cushions green.

Odaller (ōʷdălər). [f. ODAL + -ER[1].] A free possessor by odal tenure: = UDALLER.

1860 D. BALFOUR *Odal Rights* 13 The coming shadow of the first feudal grant which menaced the freedom of their Odal soil, roused the long-suffering Odallers into rebellion. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* Introd. 31 Every member of the free community was an Ætheling, Adaling or Odaller. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. v. 100 *note*, In the trithing he sees the threefold division of the land allotted to the Norse odallers.

† **O·dam.** *Obs.* Forms: 1–3 ādum, 3 odem, odom, 4 odame. [OE. *ādum* = OFris. *āthom*, OHG. *eidum*, *eidam* (MHG. *eidem*, obs. G. *eidam*, now dial. *ēdm*, *ēdn*, *ēdn*) :— OTeut. **aipmo-z*: possibly related to **aipo-z*, OHG. *eid*, OE. *āð*, OATH.] A son-in-law.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xix. 12 Hæfst þu suna oþþe dohtra on þisre byriz oþþe ādum? *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 165 Nis þe gist siker of þe husebonde .. Ne þe aldefader of hi[s] odem. *c* 1205 LAY. 3619 Leir gret Aganippum: þat was his lene ādum [*c* 1275 odom]. *Ibid.* 24106 Ich wille mid me leden; Lot mine odem. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3768 Lot þat was is odom þulke kinges neuen was. 13.. *K. Alis.* 2081 Octatus, Daries' odame, After theose ostes he cam.

Odd (ɒd), *a.* (*sb.*) and *adv.* Forms: 4–6 ode, 4–7 odde, od, (4 hod, 5 *Sc.* oyd), 5– odd. [ME. *odde*, a. ON. *odda-* in comb. in *odda-maðr* (acc. *odda-mann*) third man, odd man, who gives the casting vote, *odda-tala* odd number, in which *odda-* is genitive or comb. form of *oddi* 'point, angle, triangle', whence 'third or odd number'. The root of *oddi* :— **ozdon-* is also that of *oddr* point, spot, place, OHG. *ort* angle, point, place, OS., OFris. *ord*, OE. *ord* point, tip, beginning, origin :— OTeut. **ozdoz*; but none of the other languages have developed from 'point' the notion of 'third or odd number'.

The sense seems to have been extended from the third or unpaired member of a group of three, to any single or unpaired member of a group, and from 3 as the primary 'odd number', to all numbers containing an unpaired unit. But this development was anterior to English use as recorded in documents.]

A. *adj.* **1.** With reference to number.

1. Of an individual: That is one in addition to a pair, or remaining over after distribution or division into pairs; constituting a unit in excess of an even number.

Odd man [ON. *oddamaðr*], the third (fifth, etc.) man in a body of arbitrators, a committee, etc., who, in case of a division of opinion, may give the casting vote; a thirdsman, an umpire. *Odd trick*, in whist, the thirteenth trick, won by one side after each side has won six.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 505 Noe of vche honest kynde nem out an odde & heuened vp an auter & halzed hit fayre. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. lx. (Add. MS. 27944), And synowes beþ acounted in alle noon & pritty peyre & one odde synowe. 1487–8 *Burgh Rec. Prestwick* 21 Jan. (1834) 32 Thai batht tuk Michel Masoun of Aire the oyd man for thaim batht. 1530 TINDALE *Pract. Prelates* Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 270 That six lords of Almany..with the King of Bohemia the seventh, to be the odd man and umpire, should choose him for ever. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 68 b, They flie two a breast, and the fift or odde Crane..flieth all alone before. 1581 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 231/1 Quharethrow his hines as odman and owrisman commonlie chosin be bath the saidis partijs .. may gif finall decisioun. *a* 1654 SELDEN *Table-t.* (Arb.) 41 They talk (but blasphemously enough) that the Holy Ghost is President of their General-Councils, when the truth is, the odd man is still the Holy-Ghost. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 101. 2/1 The Party. got. the Odd Trick. 1837 LYTTON *E. Maltrav.* 239 Three to one now on the odd trick. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* I. v. 62 This fifth was the odd man whose casting vote would turn the scale. 1900 FOSTER *Bridge* 55 A player should always go over when he has any chance for the odd trick.

2. Of a number: Having one left over as remainder when divided by two; opposed to *even*.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xii. (*Mathias*) 308 Sa to be in nowmyre ode, It wes nocht til þai dwelte with god; for-thy he wald þai ware twelfe ewyn. *c* 1430 *Art of Nombrynge* (E.E.T.S.) 15 Compt the nombre of the figures, and wete yf it be ode or even. 1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1575) 170 There is no iuste halfe of any odde number. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. i. 3 This is the third time: I hope good lucke lies in odde numbers. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 303 Three, Seven, or Nine Times; as if God delighted in an Odd Number. 1743 EMERSON *Fluxions* 80, *m* is the half of any positive odd Number. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. at. Mechanic* 516 It [a wheel] in general contains an odd number of teeth.

b. Numbered with or known by such a number. (The form of expression in quot. 1575 is obs.; we should now say 'an odd number of dog's hairs'.)

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* ix. iv. (MS. Bodl.) lf. 91 b/1 An euen monþe answerþ to an odde moneþ and an odde moneþ to an euen monþe. 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 230 Some haue vsed in times past, to put a dogges haires odde into an Ash or Ceruisetree. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 145 If you make two such bodies, to run a tilt upon such a line of odd leastings. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 25 If the direction-angle of one equals that of the other increased by any odd multiple of π.

c. † *Even and odd*, all included, without exception, one and all; † *even nor odd*, none at all. † *For odd or even*, on any account; *for odd nor for even*, on no account. † *For even or odd*: see EVEN *a.* 15 c. *Evenly odd, oddly odd*: see quots.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* x. (*Mathou*) 382 How dar þu þane for hod or ewyn fra þi lorde tak hyre to þe? *c* 1440 *Syr Gowther* 285 Speke no word, even ne odde. *c* 1440, 1460, 1485 [see EVEN *a.* 15 c]. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* VII. def. 9 185 A number euenly odde..is that which an euen number measureth by an odde number. *Ibid.* def. 10 185 b, A number odly odde is that, which an odde number doth measure by an odde number. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 450/2 *Evenly Odd Number.*

d. *Odd and* (*or*) *even* (dial. *odds or evens*): a game of chance = *even or odd* (see EVEN *a.* 15 d).

[1552 HULOET, Euen or odde, *par*, *impar*, a game much vsed now a dayes amonge chyldren.] 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* xii, Playing at odd-and-even for nuts. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* XXXVII, They presently fell to pitch and toss, chuckfarthing, odd or even. 1882 *Lanc. Gloss.*, *Odd-or-even*, a child's game, played by holding in the closed hand one or two small articles, the opposing player having to guess the number.

e. *absol.* as *sb.* *The odd*, uneven number.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. iii[i.] (Arb.) 85 Your ordinarie rimers vse very much their measures in the odde as nine and eleuen. *Ibid.* 86 This sort of composition in the odde I like not. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) I. 328 Just as the odd is a part of number, and number is a more extended notion than the odd.

3. Used in numeration to denote a remainder or numerical surplus over and above a 'round number' (as of units over tens, dozens, or scores); and thus becoming virtually an indefinite cardinal number of lower denomination than the round number named.

a. in phr. *and odd* preceding the sb. qualified.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 426 Of þe lenþe of Noe lyf to lay a lel date, þe sex hundreth of his age & none odde 3erez. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI*, 166 b, Had contynued in the English possession, from the yere of our Lord M. lv. which is .iii. C. and od yeres 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* III. v. (1886) 36 Bodin confirmeth them with an hundred and odd lies. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2356/4 With 200 and odd Pounds. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. i. 109 Two hundred and odd men. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* I. 29 Go into ecstasies over the eighty and odd pigeons.

b. *and odd*, following the sb. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* Prol. 68 They shall [fynde] ffele flawtis, ffoure score and odde. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii 57 Sex hundreth yeris & od haue I, .. In erth, .. liffyd. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 120 The nomber whiche departed..were..five hundreth horsemen and odde wel and warlike. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 134 Distant sixtie miles and odde. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 10 Full one thousand six hundred years and odde.

c. without *and* (chiefly after tens).

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. i. 96 Eightie odde yeeres of

sorrow haue I seene. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxv. 202 Forty odde, if not fifty great bubbles of Air. 1703 MARLBOROUGH *Lett. & Disp.* (1845) I. 170 We have fifty odd of our troops taken. 1793 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 75 Fleeced of seventy odd dollars. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 159/1 The 1300 odd pages..contain much of extreme value.

d. *ellipt.* denoting age, the word 'years' being understood. *colloq.*

1845 HOOD *Faithless Sally Brown* xvii, His death, which happen'd in his berth, At forty-odd befell. 1862 THACKERAY *Wks* (1872) X. 923 At sixty odd, love, most of the ladies of thy orient race have lost the bloom of youth.

4. Used to denote a surplus over a definite sum, or a remainder of lower denomination of money, weight, or measure.

1382 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 268 Of twelve monethes me wanted one, And odde days nyen or ten. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 806 The Mexicans divided the yeare into eighteene moneths, ascribing to each twentie dayes, so that the five odde dayes were excluded. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 90 It was 22*s.* 6½*d.*; 21*s.* I had been to fetch, and the odd money was my own before. 1873 HALE *In His Name* i 1 He would relax his hold on the odd sols and deniers.

†b. *and odd* or *odd* (denoting an indefinite number) qualifying a sb. of lower denomination. *Obs.* or *arch.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV*, 32 b, When he had reigned xiii. yeres, v. monthes and odde daies. 1603 PI TOWE *Stannas* in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848), Three thousand and od hundred clowds appere. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 43 It is in the latitude of twenty two degrees, odde minutes north. 1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5213/4, 11 Foot odd Inches in the Hold. 1813 SIR R. WILSON *Priv. Diary* I. 434 Thirty-eight thousand odd hundred infantry, two thousand odd hundred cavalry.

†c. (*and*) *odd money*, denoting a surplus sum of lower denomination. *Obs.*

1472 JOHN PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 48 Your hyll a lone dr awyth iiij mark and ode monye. 1550 EDW. VI *Jrnl.* Rem. (Roxb.) 267 The det of thirty thousand pound and ode money was put over an yere. 1689 WOOD *Life* 8 June (O.H.S.) III. 304 [They] broke as many windows as came to 7*li.* and od money. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 93 Pay the Thirty-five Pounds odd Money ..; and the remaining Four Pounds odd will be a little Fund .. towards the Childrens Schooling.

d. A surplus of lower denomination of money, weight, or measure (as in b and c) is now expressed simply by adding *odd.*

1742 [see c]. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* ii, The proceeds of the exhibition and sale amounted to 47*l.* odd. 1892 *Law Times Rep.* LXVII. 52/2 It was orally agreed .. that the amount of such costs should be taken at 63*l.* odd.

II. Transferred senses.

5. That exists or stands alone; single, sole, solitary, singular. Now only *dial.* †*By odd*, separately, by itself, alone (*obs.*). †*All and odd*, all and each, one and all (*obs.*). *An odd one* (*north. dial.*) a single one, one only.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4614 Long pyles.. dide þey make; ffaste yn Temese dide þey hem stake, .. Ageyn þe schipes stod ilkon od. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xx. (*Blasius*) 140 Say nocht of godis, bot of god, Fore þat word afferis ay be ode. c 1510 MORE *Picus* Wks. 28 As he [God] in soueraine dignitie is odde, So will he in loue no parting felowes haue. 1556 LAUDER *Tractate* 165 Cause 3our prechours, all and od, Trewlie sett furth the wourd of God. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Odd*, adj. single. 1876 *Mid. Yorks. Gloss., Odd-house*, a single dwelling, amid-land, always gets this name. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Odd*, .. single, lonely. ..'Odd kitlin, puppy, pig, chicken, stocking' &c. 1888 *Sheffield Gl., Odd*, lonely. 'An *odd* house', 'an *odd* place'.

†6. Singular in valour, worth, merit, or eminence; unique, remarkable; distinguished, famous, renowned; rare, choice. *Obs.* (Compared *older*, *oldest.*)

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4097 With Eleuon od shippes abill to werre. *Ibid.* 4165 So od men in armys, & egur to fight. a 1400–50 *Alexander* 189 Ane of þe oddist Emperours of þe werde. *Ibid.* 2121 þe honouris of þat odd clerke Homore þe grete. *Ibid* 3783 Kyng porrus..eft had assemblid Anobire ost of odmen him eft on to ride. a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* ii. (Arb.) 101 For our tyme, the odde man to performe all three perfitlie..is, in my poore opinion, *Johannes Sturmius.* 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 20 A Gentleman (which..for skill in the Mathematicall Sciences and Languages is the Od man of this land). 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 38/2 He would..haue beene .. knowne for as od a gentleman .. as anie in the English pale of Ireland. 1592 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* lv. 3 Good Robert Scot..Vho, vhill thou livd, for honestie wes od. 1612 COTGR., *Rebras, Vn entendement à double rebras*, an odde head, a notable wit, a terrible pate. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Wales* (1662) 34 He was an Odde man indeed, for all the Popish party could not match him with his equal in Learning and Religion. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 249 Where were many Neat Tombs; but the Oddest, because New, was one beset with Young Cypress Trees.

†7. Not even, accordant, or conformable; uneven, unequal, discrepant, diverse, different. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 138 The word under the coupe of hevene Set every thing or odde or evene. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 162 b, How ferre odde those persones are from the nature of this prince. 1552 HADDON *Exh. Repent.* in Furnivall *Ballads* I. 330 Lorde! that their lyves were nothing od Vnto their sayenge that they tell! 1556 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* (ed. 2) Transl. to Rdr., The successe and our intente prone thinges farre odde. 1596 ROYDON *Elegy on Sidney's Astrophel* v. Upon the branches of those trees, The airie-winged people sat, Distinguished in od degrees, One sort is this, another that.

†b. Not even or 'square', having a balance on the wrong side. *To be odd with*, to fail of being 'even' or 'quits' with. Cf. EVEN *a.* 10, 10 c. *Obs.*

1450–70 *Golagros & Gaw.* 734 Than said bernys bald, .. We sal evin that is od, or end in the pane. a 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Garnesche* Wks. 1843 I. 120, I caste me nat to be od With neythyr of yow tewyne.

†c. At variance or strife; at odds (*with*). *rare.*

1562 HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* 191 Thrift and thou art od. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* iv. v. 265 The generall state I feare, Can scarce intreat you to be odde with him.

8. Extraneous or additional to what is reckoned or taken into account; hence, That is not, or cannot be, reckoned, included, or co-ordinated with other things; not belonging to any particular total, set, or group; not forming part of a regular series; unconnected; irregular; casual. Also, in weakened sense, merely conveying a notion of indefiniteness or fortuity, esp. with indef. adjs., as *some odd* (= 'some or other'), *any odd* (= 'any chance', 'any stray'). *Odd ends, odd things*, odds and ends (see ODDS *sb.* 7).

a 1450 MYRC 198 Loke also they make non odde weddynge. a 1500 *MS. Ashmole* 344 (Bodl.) lf. 22 Thus shalt thou bryng in þi odde drawghtes in cas þu be a drawght behynde. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 62 There sekinge aboute for odde endes, [he] at length founde a lytle whystell of sylver. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. vi. (1877) I. 150 Bridales, purifications of women, and such od meetings. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 286 Vnhoneste sparing of euerie odd halfe-penie. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich III*, I. iii. 337 Odde old [*Qo.* (1597) old odde] ends, stolne forth of holy writ. 1696 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes, Brutus* v, When we see perish thus by odd Events, Ill men, and wretched Accidents, The best Cause. a 1700 PLUME *Life Bp. Hacket* (1865) 137 He often said.. many years before his death, that some odd October would part us. 1707 W. FUNNELL *Voy. round World* 33 This second Prize, after we had taken out a few odd Things, was ..dismist. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XII. ix. *heading*, Containing little more than a few odd observations. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 131 Odd rain-drops damp'd his face. 1871 C. GIBBON *Lack of Gold* i, They had come to see what odd pence they could pick up. 1883 *Almondbury Gloss.* s. v., An *odd child* is an illegitimate child.

b. Of a place: Situated apart from the general body of places; out of the way; in phr. *odd corner* (*angle*) (see CORNER *sb.*[1] 6), and *dial.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 402 Being but a private man, and shutt up close in an odde corner. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 28 Vs to this od corner thee wynd tempestuus hurled. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 223 In an odde Angle of the Isle. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 645 He was constrained to..seeke odde corners for his safety. 1832 TENNYSON *Miller's D.* 68 From some odd corner of the brain.

c. Of an interval of time: Occurring casually between times of fixed occupation.

1644 MILTON *Educ.* Wks. (1847) 100/2 They may have easily learned at any odd hour the Italian tongue. 1819 ARNOLD *Let.* in Stanley *Life* (1844) I. ii. 61, I fear I do not make the most of all the odd five and ten minutes' spaces which I get in the course of the day. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* v. vii, He..bought a 'Peerage', and it became his favourite study at odd quarters of an hour. 1893 JESSOPP *Stud. by Recluse* Pref. 9 The great teachers are not they who pick up their knowledge at odd moments.

d. Not forming part of a regular course of work, as *odd job*, a casual disconnected piece of work. Hence *odd-jobber*, *odd-job man*, one who does odd jobs, and similarly *odd man*, *lad*, *hand*, etc.

1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* II. i, Outside Tellson's..was an odd-job man. 18.. MRS. SPOFFORD *Pilot's Wife*, Pottering .. about the house, and finding little odd jobs to attend to. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Odd jobs*, various small things on a farm, or in a large household, which require doing, but belong to no person's regular work. 1886 H. F. LESTER *Under two Fig Trees* 99 All that the odd-jobber did was to stack the soil. 1892 W. S. GILBERT *Foggerty's Fairy* 161 A chambermaid and a nondescript odd-man constituted her staff of assistants. 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss., Odd-laddy*, a boy kept on farms to do odd jobs, such as carting turnips, manure, etc. The horse he drives is called the odd-horse; his cart the odd-cart, etc.

e. Forming part of an incomplete pair or set.

1746 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 105 Calling odd man! as the hackney chairmen do when they want a partner. 1757 MILLS in *Phil. Trans.* L 108 It melted .. a pair of sheepshears, and some odd brass buckles and candlesticks that lay on the wall. 1764 FOOTE *Patron* I. (1781) 25 With what stock did you trade? I can give you the catalogue... Two odd volumes of Swift; the Life of Moll Flanders [etc.]. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 229 Sellers of odd numbers of periodicals and broadsheets. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* iii, Odd volumes of dismal books.

†f. Extra: given over and above. *Obs.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 185, I will win for him if I can: if not, Ile gaine nothing but my shame, and the odde hits. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* I. iii. 349 You shall haue 40 shillings and an odde pottle of wine.

9. Differing in character from what is ordinary, usual, or normal; out of the ordinary course; extraordinary, strange. (Compared *older*, *oldest.*)

a 1592 H. SMITH *Serm.* Wks. 1866 II. 84 Amongst the heathen they had many odd conceits. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 61 If she be mad..Her madnesse hath the oddest frame of sense. 1679 L. ADDISON 1st *St. Mahumedism* A ij b, Though many odde things are here set down of this Impostor, yet they are all own'd by his Sectaries 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 72 P 2 He was a Member of the Everlasting Club. So very odd a Title raised my curiosity. 1772 T. SIMPSON *Vermin-Killer* i, Some may think it odd for a man to sit down and write on so trifling a subject as vermin. 1852 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* III. xiii. 243 An odd circumstance is that the oak-leaves this year are falling as soon as those of the elm. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. ix. 333 *note*, It is odd that they are not spoken of. *Mod.* I know something still odder than that.

b. Of persons, their actions, etc.: Strange in behaviour or appearance; peculiar; eccentric.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. i. 15 He is too picked, too spruce, too affected, too odde, as it were. 1599 — *Much Ado* III. i. 72 So odde, and from all fashions, As Beatrice is. 1679 L. ADDISON 1st *St. Mahumedism* 33 Going up and down after an odd distracted manner. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 14 P 1 An odd Fellow, whose Face I have often seen at the Playhouse, gave me the following Letter. 1741 FIELDING *Conversation* Wks. 1784 IX. 369 One of these [philosophers], when he appears..among us, is distinguished..by the name of an odd fellow. 1796 NELSON 18 Aug. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II 243 Maurice Suckling..may be odd, but I believe none will do more real good with the estate. 1882 OUIDA *Marremma* I. 38 The village people thought her odd, and were a little afraid of her.

c. Of material things: Strange in appearance, fantastic, grotesque.

1613–39 I. JONES in Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 50 This Basement..does well enough; not but that it is something odd. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 517 He busied himself in making a Chest with 4 boards...It was but an ill shaped odd thing. 1838 *Murray's Hand-bk. N. Germ.* 484 In the garden of the château is an odd, many-sided building, resembling a Chinese temple. 1858 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 66 It is the oddest carriage in the world.

B. *sb.* (elliptical use of the *adj.*)

a. An odd thing; that which is odd. b. *Golf.* (See quot. 1881.) c. *dial.* A small point of land (= ON. *oddi*, *oddr.*)

1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* II. vii. (1849) 63, I have now and then meddled with an odd or an end. 1833 MACAULAY *Ess. H. Walpole* (1887) 288 With the Sublime and the Beautiful Walpole had nothing to do..the Odd was his peculiar domain. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Odd*, n. a small point of land or promontory; as 'Green Odd'. 1881 *Golfer's Handbook* 35 (Jam. Suppl.) (1) 'An odd', 'two odds', etc. per hole, means the handicap given to a weak opponent by deducting one, two, etc. strokes from his total every hole. (2) To have played 'the odd' is to have played one stroke more than your adversary. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Nov. 10/2 Mr. Douglas English contributes an interesting preface on 'The Photography of the Odd', with some excellent pictures —tree frog, caterpillar, dormouse, and so on.

C. *adv.* and quasi-*adv.*

†1. In a singular or unusual degree, extraordinarily, eminently; absolutely, completely. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7466 His armour was od good. *Ibid.* 10839 Pantasilia..That honerable Ector od myche louyt. *Ibid.* 9597 Delfibus..Pletid vnto Paris..Whether the Duke were od dede. c 1450 *Merlin* 159 These kynges were odde noble knyghtes.

2. quasi-*adv.* in various senses: see the adj.

1567 P. BEVERLEY *Verses* in *Fenton's Trag. Disc.*, Wherin he lives so odde from right and lawe. 1579 E. HAKE *Newes out of Powles Churchyarde* vi, I meane professors of the trueth, How far yet live they od! 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. v. 170 How strange or odde so ere I beare my selfe. 1876 'P. PYPER' *Mr. Gray and Neighbours*, 'We lives odd, yer honour, in a tent'. 'Living odd'. means in Marshland phraseology living in a house standing by itself.

D. *Comb.*

1. General comb. of the adj: a. parasynthetic, as (sense 2) *odd-numbered*, *-toed* adjs.; (sense 9) *odd-conceited* (†*odd-ceited*), *-humoured*, *-mannered*, *-peaked*, *-shaped*, *-sighted* adjs.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. vii. 46 Ile knit it vp in silken strings, With twentie *od-conceited true-loue knots. 1641 BROME *Jovial Crew* IV. i. Wks. 1873 III. 423, I have heard much of this old od-ceited Justice Clack. 1665 NEEDHAM *Med. Medicina* 41 If an *odd-humor'd disease happen. 1882 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 235 Placing two settlers on homesteads on each even-numbered section and also two settlers on each *odd-numbered section. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* VI. 203 A number of *odd shaped animals. 1690 BENTLEY *Phal.* 505 What an *odd sighted Examiner I have to deal with; that..can see in Books what never was there. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 424 The hind feet are *odd-toed.

b. the adj. or adv. with a pple., as *odd-contrived*, *-looking*, *-sounding*, *-thinking*, *-turned* adjs.

a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 127 If he delighteth in *odd contrived phancies. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* VI. 99 This *odd-looking animal. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 45 Such far-fetch'd and *odd sounding expressions. 1727 PRIOR *Alma* III 47 Some *odd thinking youth, Less friend to doctrine than to truth. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 47 He had an *odd-turned mind, and a bad heart.

2. Special comb.: **odd-and-end** *a.*, promiscuous, miscellaneous, consisting of odds and ends: see ODDS 7; **odd-oome-short**, a short length of cloth forming the end of a piece; an odd remainder or fragment; *pl.* odds and ends; **odd-oome-shortly**, some day or other in the near future; **odd-horse**, **odd-man-out**, modes of singling out, by tossing or the like, one person from among three or more, to perform some part, pay the reckoning (hence *to go the odd man*), etc.; **odd-man-wins**, a gambling game in which three toss coins, and the one who tosses with a different result from the two others, wins; **odd-mark**, 'that portion of the arable land of a farm set apart for a particular crop, as it comes in order of rotation under the customary cultivation of the farm' (Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk.*); **odd-pinnate** *a.*, pinnate (as a leaf) with an odd terminal leaflet, imparipinnate. See also ODDFELLOW, ODDWOMAN.

1863 N. MACLEOD *Remin. Highland Parish* ii, A little world of its own, to which wandering pipers, parish fools..

with all sorts of *odd-and-end characters came. 1836 T. Hook *G. Gurney* III. 316 Some supplementary parcels, and what elderly ladies in country towns call '*odd-come-shorts'. 1873 Rhoda Broughton *Nancy* I. 79 A dinner-party .. a squire or two, a squ.ress or two, a curate or two—such odd-come shorts as can be got together..at briefest notice. 1876 — *Joan* (1877) 46 An old laurel tree, into which every odd-come-short that the family has not known where else to deposit has been put. 1738 Swift *Polite Convers.* i, *Col.* Miss, when will you be married? *Miss* One of these *odd-come-shortly's, colonel. 1821 Scott *Lett.* II. 110, I will write her a long letter one of these odd-come-shortlys. 1801 *Sporting Mag.* XIX. 115 No cards, dice, *odd-horse, or tossing up to be permitted. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* xxxvi, Going the *odd man or plain Newmarket for fruit, ginger beer. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Feb. 128/2 The good luck which attends us in the political '*odd-man-out' game. 1884 *St James's Gaz.* 5 Dec 6/1 At coin-spinning the game generally played is '*odd man wins'. 1805 Duncombe in *Trnl. R. Agric. Soc.* (1853) XIV. ii. 455 Nearly one third of the arable land is constantly under the culture of wheat, and that third, during its preparation for the seed, is termed the *odd mark 1855 *Ibid.* XVI. ii. 557 Supposing his oddmark of wheat about 20 acres..he sacrificed the full amount of the half year's rent.

† Odd, *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. Odd *a.*] *trans.* To make odd or irregular (in quot. in reference to syncopation).

1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 80 The third is a driuing waie in two crotchets and a minime, but odded by a rest, so that it neuer commeth euen till the close.

Odder, compar. of Odd *a.*; obs. form of Other.

O·ddfe·llow, Odd-fellow. [A fanciful appellation: cf. Odd *a.* 9 b.] A member of a society, fraternity, or 'order', organized under this name, with initiatory rites, mystic signs of recognition, and various 'degrees' of dignity and honour, for social and benevolent purposes, especially that of rendering assistance to members in sickness, distress, or other need.

The name 'Odd Fellows' appears to have been originally assumed by local clubs formed in various parts of England during the 18th c. for convivial and social purposes, usually with rites of initiation, passwords, and secret ceremonies, supposed to imitate those of Freemasonry. Associations of these clubs were formed from time to time for purposes of mutual recognition; of which that styled the 'Independent Order of Oddfellows, Manchester Unity', formed about 1813, has grown into a vast organization, having local branches or 'lodges' throughout Great Britain and the Colonies, as well as in the United States and some foreign countries. Besides this, there are numerous smaller societies of the same 'order' in Great Britain and the Colonies; a distinct federation also exists in the United States, which, beginning in 1819 in connexion with the Manchester Union, separated from it in 1842, and is now a great and important organization.

1811 *Lex-Bal., Odd Fellows*, a convivial society; the introduction to the most noble grand, arrayed in royal robes, is well worth seeing at the price of becoming a member. 1854 Thoreau *Walden* viii. (1886) 170 Men will if they can, constrain him to belong to their desperate odd-fellow society 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Sept. 8/2 A great gathering of Oddfellows was held last evening at the Masons' Hall tavern..to welcome the grand master of the Manchester Unity. 1887 *Scotsman* 16 May 6/5 A General Council Meeting of the Scottish Order of Oddfellows' Friendly Society was held on Saturday at the Oddfellows' Hall, Edinburgh.

Hence **O ddfe llowship,** the status of an Oddfellow; the principles and organization of the 'Oddfellows'.

1871 *Daily News* 30 June, I am forgetting that some of my readers are, perhaps, unacquainted with the rudiments of Odd-Fellowship. 1883 *Chambers' Encycl.* VII. 36/1 On its institution in Manchester, the main purpose of Oddfellowship was declared by its laws to be, 'to render assistance to every brother who may apply through sickness, distress, or otherwise, if he be well attached to the King and government, and faithful to the Order'.

Oddish (ˈodiʃ), *a.* [f. Odd *a.* + -ish [1].] Somewhat odd or peculiar.

1705 Rowe *Biter* ii. i, Such a scurvy, abominable, oddish ..kind of a Husband. 1819 *Metropolis* I 212 Some oddish coincidences occurred in the theatre. 1854 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIX 292 He's odd-ish, and quite unlike other people.

Oddity (ˈoditi). [f. Odd *a.* + -ity.]

1. The quality or character of being odd or peculiar; peculiarity, strangeness, singularity.

1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* Pref., All Manner of precious Stones that have been ever valued for their Beauty, Colour, Oddity, Curiosity. 1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* xxiii, Pray do not set up for wit and oddity; there is nothing in life so intolerable as pretending to think differently from other people. 1888 Frith *Autobiog.* III. vi. 144 The oddity of the situation seemed to strike both at the same time.

2. An odd characteristic or trait, a peculiarity.

1713 Steele *Guardian* No. 144 ¶ 1 Our very street-beggars are not without their peculiar oddities. 1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* ii. xv, All people have their oddities. 1877 Dowden *Shakes Prim.* v. 48 Love's Labour Lost is.. a comedy of oddities of dialogue.

3. a. An odd or peculiar person.

1748 Smollett *Rod. Rand* xlv. (1804) 309 This ridiculous oddity danced up to the table at which we sat. 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* xii. 180 He did not wish to gain the reputation of having married an oddity.

b. Something odd or peculiar; a fantastic, grotesque, or strange-looking object; a strange event.

1834 L. Ritchie *Wand by Seine* 49 When any oddity took place in the town, such as an ill-assorted marriage, or a ridiculous love-suit. 1840 Miss Mulock *Ogilvies* iv, Hugh ..had often glanced half-contemptuously at the various oddities which decorated the chamber of the old politician.

O·ddlegs. [Odd A. 7.] = Jenny 6.

Yorkshire Correspondent, The tools called *Jennies* are sometimes called *oddlegs* or *moffs*. They are compasses with one bent leg.

O·ddlike, *a. Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. Odd *a.* + -like.] Odd-looking.

1718 Ramsay *Christ's Kirk Gr.* iii. v, An odd-like wife, they said, that saw A moupin runkled granny. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* xxxix, Is not it an odd-like thing that ilka wauf carle in the country has a son and heir, and that the house of Ellangowan is without male succession? 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Oddlike, odlishlike*, odd-looking.

Oddly (ˈodli), *adv.* [f. Odd *a.* + -ly [2].] In an odd manner.

1. In reference to number: Not evenly; in *oddly even, oddly odd*: see Even *a.* 15 c, Odd A. 2 c.

1674 Jeake *Arith* (1696) 5 Even Numbers Oddly, these may be parted into equal halves, but the halves will be odd.

† 2. Singly, solely, alone. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 923 Þou art oddely þyn one out of þis fylþe.

† 3. Singularly; remarkably; nobly, rarely, choicely. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 698, I compast hem a kynde craſte .. & amed hit in myn ordenaunce oddely dere. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6859 So odly þai foght, That the grekes gaf bake. *c* 1425 *St. Christina* iii. in *Anglia* VIII. 120/40 Þen was I odly mery. 1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 1624 Thy wordes & my mynde odly well agree. 1541 Elyot *Gov.* iii. vi, Cutting an odly great pomegranate

4. In an uneven, irregular, or incongruous manner; † so as not to be even or equally balanced (*obs.*); irregularly; in a haphazard way.

1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* ii. v. 61 How odly thou repli'st: Your Loue saies like an honest Gentleman: Where is your Mother? 1596 — *Merch. V.* i. ii. 79 How odly he is suited. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 166 In Persia, Justice is so odly ballanced. 1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch.*, *Rich. II*, ccxcv, Nothing comes odly in; but from a fixt Determination, all things Rise or Fall. 1722 De Foe *Plague* (1884) 192 People..who having no Subsistence or Habitation.. liv'd oddly. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 89 Pattering acorns oddly drop.

5. In an extraordinary, unusual, or peculiar manner; strangely; fantastically, grotesquely.

1610 Shaks. *Temp.* v. i. 197 How odly will it sound, that I Must aske my childe forgiuenesse? 1673 Ray *Journ. Low C.* 28 A Japan Letter, odly painted. 1713 Berkeley *Hylas & Phil.* i. Wks. 1871 I 271, I profess it sounds oddly, to say that sugar is not sweet. *a* 1839 Praed *Poems* (1864) II. 44 How oddly beauties will behave! 1877 Black *Green Past.* xxiv. (1878) 190 Oddly enough he seemed to take a greater interest than ever in the Von Rosens.

b. Often hyphened to pples. used *attrib.*

a 1704 Locke (J.), Some oddly-shaped fetus. 1863 Kinglake *Crimea* (1876) I. xiv. 302 The most strenuous adversaries of this oddly-fated Prince. 1879 Dowden *Southey* v. 136 The oddly-assorted pair met in Taylor's house. 1886 E. S. Morse *Jap Homes* vi. 275 Oddly-shaped stones.

Odd-man: see Odd A. 1, 6, 8 d, D. 2.

Odd-me-dod, dial. corr. of Hodmandod.

1880 Jefferies *Greene Ferne F.* 257 There, you great odd-me-dods—you don't know what it is!

Oddments (ˈodmẽnts), *sb. pl.* [f. Odd *a.* + -ment.] Odd articles, items, fragments, or remnants; odds and ends; esp. articles belonging to broken or incomplete sets, as offered for sale.

In *Printing* applied to the parts of a book other than the text, i.e. the title-page, preface, contents, etc.; sometimes to the pages, whether of text or other matter, remaining over after making up complete sections or 'sheets'.

1796 Mad. D'Arblay *Lett.* 10 July, I have still so many book oddments of accounts to arrange. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* II. 85 I'm your age treble, with some oddments to 't. 1836 *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 22 Everybody made up a parcel of clothes or some little oddments 1873 Miss Braddon *Str. & Pilgr.* i. vi. 64 Massed into one lot of oddments at an auction. 1883 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Oct. 467/1 Made up of plasters and match-boxes and medicine-bottles and heaven knows what other oddments *Mod. Advt.*, To clear off: special offer of Remnants, Oddments, &c.

Oddness (ˈodnes). [f. Odd *a.* + -ness.]

1. Unevenness of number.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxxvi. (Add. MS. 27944), And so in euene diuision is nouȝt euenenesse medled wiþ oddenesse, nouþer oddenesse wiþ euenenesse. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* ii. iii(i.). (Arb) 85 The first seemes shorter then the later, who shewes a more oddnesse .by reason of his sharpe accent which is vpon the last sillable. *a* 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* ii. x. § 4 (1622) 307 Take but One, from Three; and you .destroy the odnesse. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 407 The number three, which participates in oddness, excludes the even.

† 2. Unique or rare character, singularity. *Obs.*

1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 188 Oftimes the report of that odnesse which we see not in effect, but heare of in speeche, falles out very lame. 1625 Bp. J. Williams *Gt. Brit. Salomon* 36 So will I compare these two Kings.. that you may see, by the odnesse of their proportion, how they differ from all Kings beside. 1666 J. Davies *Hist. Caribby Isls.* 127 So neatly made, that the eye cannot be cloy'd with considering the odness of their shapes.

3. Divergence from what is ordinary or usual; strangeness, peculiarity; eccentricity.

1611 Cotgr., *Bigearrure*,..odnesse of humor, fantasticalnesse. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No 7 ¶ 1, I was reflecting with my self on the Oddness of her Fancy. 1785 Sarah Fielding *Ophelia* I. xiii, The oddness of the event would make people curious. 1836 Macgillivray tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xxii. 315 The oddness of the dresses of the principal personages.

† 4. Want of congruity or harmony, irregularity. *Obs. rare.*

1680 Otway *Orphan* iv. ii, In my house I only meet with oddness and disorder.

5. With *an* and *pl.* Something odd; † an irregularity, a discrepancy (*obs.*); a peculiarity.

1713 Steele *Guardian* No. 20 ¶ 7, I shall be enabled .to introduce several pretty oddnesses in the taking and tucking up of gowns. 1714 *Hue & Cry after Dr. S—ſt* in Somers *Tracts* I. 390 Take Pen in Hand; Write some Odnesses. 1738 Wheler in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 123 Neither of these Solutions would account for the Variety of Oddnesses I have met with. 1866 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* xxxvi, It seemed an oddness requiring explanation.

Odds (ˈodz), *sb.* Also 6–7 oddes, ods, (6 *Sc.* oddis, odis, 7 odd's, *pl.* oddses). [app. pl. of Odd *a.* taken subst.: cf. *news*. In 16th c. regularly, and in 17th and 18th c. usually, construed as a singular, 'the odds *is* or *was*'; an isolated instance of 'the odds *were*' appears in 1614, but this construction is unusual before the 19th c.

It is somewhat difficult to comprehend how the plural of *odd* came to be taken to express the sense 'difference', and also how a word originally plural should, while still retaining the plural form, have been so constantly viewed and construed as singular. The most likely explanation is that *odds, oddis* first meant 'odd' or 'unequal things' (cf. *news* = 'new things or matters'), a relic of which appears to exist in the phrase 'to make odds even' found in the earliest quotation But the notion of two odd or unequal things so essentially involves that of the relation between them as easily to pass into that of 'inequality' or 'difference', as it perhaps already did in the phrase in question, and as is fully developed in sense 2. After the sense 'difference' was once established, the plural character of the word might be lost sight of, the more easily that in this sense no singular was in use, nor, from the suggested origin, possible. We may compare the history of *news, means, truce.*]

1. (?) Odd or unequal things, matters, or conditions; inequalities; hence *to make odds even*, to equalize or level inequalities, to adjust or do away with differences; † to do away with, atone for, remit, or forgive shortcomings and transgressions; not to reckon his sins or crimes against a person.

[Cf. Odd *a.* 7 b, quot. 1450–70, 'We sal evin that is od'.]

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxxxv. 56 Implore, adore, thow indeflore, To mak our oddis evyne. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xvi. 70 Quhen ȝe forgaif him all his cryme, And maid his oddis euin. 1603 Shaks *Meas. for M.* iii. i. 41 Yet death we feare That makes these odds all euen. *a* 1839 Praed *Poems* (1864) II. 171 Death looks down with nods and smiles, And makes the odds all even.

2. The condition or fact of being unequal; inequality; disparity in number, amount, or quality; dissimilarity: = Difference *sb.* 1. Now *rare.* † *At odds*, unequal, different (*obs.*).

1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* ii. (1877) 282 Augustus.. admonished his doughter Iulia, to marke what great difference and oddes there was, betwene twoo women of high estate. 1548 W. Paiten *Exp. Scot* in Arb. *Garner* III. 60, I am so certain the excellency of his acts, and the baseness of my brain to be so far at odds. 1565 Harding in Jewel *Def. Apol.* (1611) 98 Euen among the most blessed Apostles.. in likenesse of honour there was ods of power. 1565 Jewel *ibid.* 612 Priesthood and Princehood haue one Originall and little oddes and small difference. 1587 Harrison *England* ii. i. (1877) i. 36 There is an irreconciliable ods betweene them and those of the papists. 1613 M. Ridley *Magn. Bodies* Pref. 2 Their proportion. being at too great oddes. 1614 Ralegh *Hist. World* II. v. iii. § 15. 522 But whatsoeuer disproportion was betweene the two Armies; farre greater were the oddes betweene the Captaines. 1632 May *Lucan* Contin. vii. 329 Twixt whom and Cæsar was as great an ods Almost, as twixt the Furies and the Gods. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* iv. xvi. § 12 Tho' there be a manifest odds betwixt the Bigness of the Diameter. 1756 Mrs. Calderwood in *Scotsman* (1884) 13 Dec. 9/6 To see the odds of clergymen in one country from another, entirely puts out bigotry. 1823 Galt *Entail* I viii 58, I ken nae odds o' her this many a year. 1838–9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* III. iii. iv. § 58 167 Nature has made little odds among men of mature age as to strength or knowledge. 1854 Lowell *Cambridge Thirty Yrs. Ago* Pr. Wks. 1890 I 80 The New England proverb says, 'All deacons are good, but—there's odds in deacons'.

b. The amount by which one number or quantity differs from another, or by which one thing exceeds or excels, or falls short of or below another; amount in excess or defect; difference.

1548 Udall *Erasm. Par. Luke* vi. 75 Whiche is by a great oddes higher. 1605 Verstegan *Dec. Intell.* ii. (1628) 27 More words by oddes then these may be found. 1640 W. Bridge *True Souldiers Convoy* 86 What shall weigh downe this odds but prayer? 1667 Milton *P. L.* iv. 447, I chiefly who enjoy So farr the happier Lot, enjoying thee Preëminent by so much odds. 1672 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 384 It [a bill] was retained by the odds of two voices. 1799 Washington *Writ.* (1893) XIV. 234 The cheapest and by odds the most convenient mode. *a* 1848 Hood *Agric. Distr.* vi, At long and last the odds we split. 1866 Howells *Venet. Life* 50 By all odds, the loungers at Florian's were the most interesting.

c. Difference in the way of benefit or detriment. Now *colloq.* in *What's the odds? It is* or *makes no odds.*

1642 Rogers *Naaman* To Rdr., So great the oddes is, in what way a truth be uttered. 1657 W. Morice *Coena quasi κοινή* Def. xv. 212 Aristippus would have found no odds in dying by the bite of a Lion. 1692 Locke *Money* Wks. 1727 II. 95 Whether it be any Odds to England. 1776 G. Campbell *Philos. Rhet.* (1801) I. i. v. 118 Their being compounded would make no odds. 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* xiii, It makes no odds whether a man has a thousand pounds or nothing there. 1889 T. A. Guthrie *Tinted Venus* viii. 94 But there, it's no odds. 1886 Besant *Childr. Gibeon* i. ix,

What's the odds to a working-man whether he spells right or wrong?

3. Disagreement, dissension, variance, strife; = DIFFERENCE 3. Chiefly in *at odds*, † *bring to odds* (cf. DIFFERENCE 3 b).

1587 HARRISON *England* II. ix. (1877) I. 208 Those .. who otherwise would liue at strife, and quickelie be at ods. 1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1843) 12 A compacted knavery .to bring the king and him to oddes. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 185, I cannot speake Any beginning to this peeuish odds. 1621 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 9 The father .. findeth so great fault with them for their oddes and iarring. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 27 In Germany, they..fell to oddes principally about the Sacrament of the last Supper. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xxix. (1737) 121 Enemies; against whom he is eternally at odds. 1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VIII x, About which your reverences have so often been at odds with one another. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 155 Old folk and young folk, still at odds, of course!

4. Difference in favour of one of two contending parties; balance of advantage; superiority in numbers or resources. *At* († *with*) *odds*, with the balance of advantage for or against one.

1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam Ep.* Ep. Ded. (1577) 1, I was constreined with too much oddes, to endure combate with both these furious spirites. 1587 *Mirr. Mag., Albanact.* xxxviii, At home, with odds, they durst not byde the stroke. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. iii. 169 You wil take little delight in it,.. there is such oddes in the man. 1628 WITHER *Brit Rememb* Pref. 235 The ods is more then ten to three. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* xx 136 Nor does it need; so much we have the ods. 1708 SWIFT *Sacram. Test* Wks. 1755 II i. 129 There appeared at least four to one odds against them. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 259 The odds were now greatly in their favour. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng* (1858) I. ii. 112 England had many times fought successfully against the same odds.

† **b.** Superior position, advantage. *To take odds of*, to take advantage of. *Obs.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. ii. 18 Unarm'd all was the knight.. Whereof he taking oddes, streight bids him dight Himselfe to yeeld his Love. 1628 HOBBES *Thucyd* (1822) 94 When.. we come to undertake any danger we have this odds by it. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind* I. p. xvi, I am not ignorant of the great Odds that the Bishop had of me, both in Education and Capacity. 1750 J. NELSON *Jrnl.* (1830) 23, I have the odds of you, for I have a much worse opinion of myself than you can have.

c. Equalizing allowance given to a weaker player or side in a game of skill or an inferior competitor in a handicap. Also *fig.*

1591 FLORIO *2nd Fruites* 73 *A.* What aduantage or oddes will you giue me? *S.* None at all: why should I giue you oddes? *A.* Because you play better than I. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. i. 62 Which to maintaine, I would allow him oddes, And meete him, were I tide to runne afoote, Euen to the frozen ridges of the Alpes 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St* IV. xx 346 Warre is a game wherein very often that side loseth which layeth the oddes. 1725 BAILEY *Erasm. Colloq.* I. 82 There's no great Honour in getting a Victory when Odds is taken. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. ii. 284 Each side feels that it cannot allow any odds to the other.

5. In *Betting*, Advantage conceded by one of the parties in proportion to the assumed chances in his favour; the inequality of a wager, consisting in the ratio in which the sum to be given stands to that to be received. *To lay* (*give*, etc.) *odds*, to offer a wager on terms favourable to the other party; *to take odds*, to accept a wager thus proposed.

1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen IV*, v. v. 111, I will lay oddes, that ere this yeere expire, We heare our Ciuil Swords.. As farre as France. 1602 — *Ham.* v. ii. 272 Your Grace hath laide the oddes a' th' weaker side. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* I iv. 156 He was so confident of his skill, as to offer odds, that .. he would either kill the Duke of Espernon, or very much endanger his life 1748 *Whitehall Evening-Post* No. 405 The Odds, at starting, were on Babram. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* I i, 'I'll take the odds against Caravan'. 'In ponies?' 'Done'. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng.* xxi. IV. 591 The Jacobites .. would not give the odds, and could hardly be induced to take any moderate odds. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 100 What odds will you lay against him?

6. 'Chances' or balance of probability in favour of something happening or being the case: esp. in *it is odds* (*that, but*), now usually *the odds are.*

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* (1844) 44 'Tis ods but I shall thrust thee through the buckler into the brain. 1625 BACON *Ess., Delays* (Arb.) 525 If a Man watch too long, it is odds he will fall asleepe. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* (1727) 245 It is infinite odds but he will quench the Spirit. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 84 Those that..Can tell the Oddses of all Games. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* Ded., The Odds are against him that he loses. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* viii (1840) 148 It was a million to one odds that ever he could have been relieved. 1748 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) II. clxvii. 116 It is odds but you touch some body or other's sore place. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Sp. Mil. Nun* viii. 17 It was odds but she had first embarked upon this billowy life from the literal Bay of Biscay. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* (1877) I. 48 A game of chance where the odds are a hundred to one against you.

7. Odds and ends, odd fragments or remnants, miscellaneous articles or things. Cf. END *sb.* 5.

Perhaps, in origin, an alteration of *odd ends*, found in same sense much earlier (see ODD *a.* 8); the later form having a better jingle, and more comprehensive appearance.

c 1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.* Gloss., *Odds-on-ends*, odd trifling things. 17.. — *Lett. in Rhyme, To R. Townsly*, 'Twas Thursday last, when I, John Goose-quill, Went for some odds-and ends to Rochdale. 1779 G. KEATE *Sketches fr. Nat.* (ed. 2) I. 51 'Tis but unstrapping my chaise trunk, laying out my odds and ends, and the affair is over. 1821 BYRON *Juan* III. lxxxiii, Having pick'd up several odds and ends Of free thoughts. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xi, Fragments of old patterns, and odds and ends of spoiled goods. 1852 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 193 There are still some odds and ends for the carpenter to do. 1860 SMILES *Self-Help* iv. 82 The very odds and ends of time may be worked up into results of the greatest value.

8. *Comb.*, as (sense 5) *odds giver, -receiver*; **odds-on** *a.*, on which odds are laid.

1890 *Daily News* 10 Dec. 3/8 The proceedings were brought to a conclusion by the defeat of an odds-on fancy, Peerage. 1892 *Ibid.* 12 Sept. 3/4 Singularly enough the odds-giver was never in the race. 1898 *Ibid.* 30 May 11/3 Every even-money or odds-on favourite was bowled over. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Apr. 3/3 We have played games by the hundred giving the odds of the QR, and have invariably made use of the right of casting QR without the least objection from the odds receiver.

Odds (*ɒ*dz), *v. dial* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To make different, alter; to balance.

1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* vi. 263 So they odds it till it comes even, as folks say down in Berkshire. 1876 *S. Warwick. Gloss., Odds*, to alter, make different. 'It 'll all be odds'd in a bit.' 1883 *Hampsh Gloss., Odds*, to alter. 'I can't odds 'un' 1884 *Upton-on Severn Gloss., Odds*, to balance, as an account, or to alter.

Oddsbob, Oddsbud, etc.: see OD[1].

† **O'ddsman.** *Sc. Obs.* In 6 odisman, odsman. [Alteration of *odd man* (ODD *a.* 1): cf. *thirdsman, daysman*, etc.] An umpire, an arbiter.

1581 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III 230/1 Referrit be the saidis parteis .. to our souerane lord as ouris man and odisman. 1583 *Decreet Arbitral of Jas. VI Gov. Edinb.* (1742) 8 Ods-man and Overs-man, commonly chosen be Advice and Consent of baith the saids Parties.

† **O'ddwoman.** *Sc. Obs.* [f. ODD *a.* + WOMAN, after *odd man*] A female umpire, an arbitress.

1587 *Sc Acts Jas. VI* (Junn.), And vnquhile the quene our souerane lordis derrest moder as odwoman and ourwoman.

Oddzooks, Oddzounds: see OD[1].

Ode (*ō*d). Also 7 oade. [a. F. *ode* (*c* 1500 in Hatz.-Darm.), = It., Sp., Pg. *oda*, ad. late and med.L. *ōda*, earlier also *ōdē*, a. Gr. *ᾠδή* (contracted from *ἀοιδή*) song, f. *ἀείδειν* to sing]

1. a. In reference to ancient literature (and in some early uses of the word in English): A poem intended or adapted to be sung; e. g. the Odes of Pindar, of Anacreon, of Horace. *Choral Odes*, the songs of the Chorus in a Greek play, etc. **b.** In modern use: A rimed (rarely unrimed) lyric, often in the form of an address; generally dignified or exalted in subject, feeling, and style, but sometimes (in earlier use) simple and familiar (though less so than a *song*).

It rarely extends to 100 lines, and some poems so named are quite short, though prob. the name would not now be given to such. The metre in longer odes is usually irregular (e. g. Dryden *Alexander's Feast*, Wordsworth *Intimations of Immortality*), or consists of stanzas regularly varied (Gray's *Pindaric Odes*); but, in shorter 'odes', sometimes of uniform stanzas (Gray's shorter odes).

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 99 Once more Ile read the Ode that I haue writ. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng Poesie* I. xxx. (Arb.) 72 Out of the primitiue Greeke and Latine, as Comedie, Tragedie, Ode, Epitaphe, Elegie, Epigramme, and other moe. 1609 HEYWOOD *Brit Troy* XII. xviii, They Oades and Cantons sing. 1629 MILTON *Ode Nativity* 24 O run, prevent them with thy humble ode, And lay it lowly at his blessed feet 1755 GRAY (*title*) The Progress of Poesy, a Pindaric Ode. 1783 COWPER *Lett.* 4 Aug., We have few good English odes. 1803–6 WORDSWORTH (*title*) Ode Intimations of Immortality. 1805 — *Ode to Duty*, This ode is on the model of Gray's Ode to Adversity, which is copied from Horace's Ode to Fortune. 1825 MACAULAY *Ess., Milton* (1887) 7 The Greek drama, sprung from the ode. 1852 TENNYSON (*title*) Ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellington. 1885 THEOD WATTS in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 270/2 Enthusiasm is, in the nature of things, the very basis of the ode; for the ode is a monodrama, the actor in which is the poet himself. *Ibid* 272/1 Coleridge's Ode to France, the finest ode in the English language, according to Shelley. 1890 R. G. MOULTON *Anc. Class. Drama* IX. 296 From the entry of the Chorus a comedy consists in the alternation of Episodes and Choral Odes to any number of each

fig. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess., Poet* Wks. (Bohn) I. 164 A tempest is a rough ode, without falsehood or rant.

2. *Gr. Church.* Each of the nine Scripture canticles; also. each song or hymn of a series called the *canon of the odes.*

1881 LD. SELBORNE in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 580/1 The system [of Greek hymnody] has a peculiar technical terminology, in which the words 'troparion', 'ode', 'canon'..chiefly require explanation. The *troparion* is the unit of the system, being a strophe or stanza .. divisible into verses or clauses, with regulated cæsuras. . An *ode* is a song or hymn compounded of several similar *troparia*—usually three, four, or five. . . A system of three or four odes is 'triodion' or 'tetraodion'. A canon is a system of eight (theoretically nine) connected odes, the second being always suppressed.

3. *Comb.*, as *ode-factor, -maker, -writing*; *ode-composing* adj.; **odeman**, a writer of odes.

a 1737 POPE *Lett., to Ladies* iv. Wks. 1737 V. 122 My supper was .. with a great Poet and Ode-maker. 1748 ARMSTRONG *Univ. Almanac* Nov., They'll lie somewhat heavy upon the hands of the ode-factors. *c* 1785–90 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Progr. Curiosity* Argt. ii, Laurelled Odeman. 1795 — *Coronation Bill* Wks. 1812 III. 377 Ode-composing Peter. 1791 LANGTON in Boswell *Johnson* an. 1780, A gentleman present..had been running down ode-writing in general, as a bad species of poetry.

Ode, obs. form of ODD, WOAD.

-ode, *formative suffix*, repr. Gr. *-ώδης*, *-ῴδης*, adj.-ending = 'like, of the nature of', contracted from *-οειδής* = *-ο-* final of root or comb. vowel + *-ειδής* like; e. g. *λιθώδης* stony, *σαρκώδης* fleshy, *ὑλώδης* woody, *φυλλώδης* leaflike. Thence have been formed mod.L. sbs. in *-ōdium*, Eng. *-ode*, in the sense of 'something of the nature of' that expressed by the first element. Examples: *cladode, geode, phyllode, sarcode, staminode.* (Not the same as *-ode* = Gr. *ὁδός* way, path, in *anode, cathode, electrode*, etc.)

Odel: see under ODAL.

Odelet (*ō*dlĕt). [f. ODE + -LET: cf. F. *odelette* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] A short or little ode.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. xi[i]. (Arb.) 110 Philo to the Lady Calia, sendeth this Odelet [*pr.* Odolet] of her prayse in forme of a Piller. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1819 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XLVII. 120 He has trifled, and written many an odelet to entertain his friend. 1883 *Athenæum* 22 Dec. 811/1 The gay and charming odelet 'To Minerva'.

O'deling. *nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -LING.] A diminutive or 'bantling' ode.

a 1845 HOOD *To Hahnemann* xii, An Ode-ling more will set you all to rights.

Oder, obs. form of OTHER.

‖ **Odeum** (*ŏdī*ŭm). Pl. **odea** (*ŏdī*-ă). [Late L. *ōdēum* (*odæum*), a. Gr. *ᾠδεῖον* a building for musical performances. Cf. F. *odéum* (1547 in Hatz.-Darm.), also *odéon.*] Among the ancient Greeks, and afterwards the Romans, a roofed building, akin to a theatre, for vocal and instrumental music; also, sometimes applied to a modern theatre, hall, etc., or gallery in such a building, used for musical performances.

[1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 277 Go to the gallerie *Stoa*, the learned schoole *Palladium*, or the Musicke-schoole *Odæum*.] 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1726/4 To this succeeded a Suit of Vocal and Instrumental Musick from the Odeum or Musick Gallery. 1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Asia Minor* 53 We saw here no stadium, theatre, or odéum. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl* I. iv. 156 In the free days of the nation, she and her colonies erected fortifications, theatres, odea, stadia, and temples. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod Gr.* I. ii. iv. 336 The market, the court, the gymnasium, the odeum, the theatre..filled up the days of the citizen.

Odeur, obs. form of ODOUR.

† **O'dible**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *odibil-is* hateful, f. verbal stem *od-* hate: see ODIUM and -IBLE.] Worthy to be hated, hateful, odious.

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* III. xxiv, His face was so hatefull and so odyble. *a* 1450 *Mankind* (Brandl 724 All naturall nutriment to me as carene ys odybull. 1521 BP. CLERK in Ellis *Orig. Lett* Ser. II I. 307 The Spanyards .. being..as odybyll peopyll unto this nation as any cane be. 1614 RICH *Honest. Age* (1844) 58 There is not a vice so odible, but they haue skill to maske it with the visard of vertue. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol* II. v 74 And is it possible .. to live continually with intelligible, amiable or odible Objects?

Odic (*ō*dik), *a*[1] *rare.* [f. ODE + -IC.] Of the nature of or pertaining to an ode.

1863 W. PARNES in *Macm. Mag.* May 36 That the dramatic and odic poetry of the Greeks..was a natural growth from the song-dances of savage life.

Odic (*ɒ*dik), *a.*[2] [f. OD[2] + -IC.] Of or pertaining to the hypothetical force called OD.

1850 ASHBURNER tr. *Reichenbach's Dynamics* Pref. 11 The establishment of the existence of the odic force is that which was wanting to reply to most of the questions respecting life. 1869 *Punch* 21 Aug. 68/1 The magnetic or odic lights which Reichenbach photographed. 1895 ELIZ. S. PHELPS *Chapt. fr. Life* vii. 131 That odic force whose mysterious existence science cannot deny, and speculation would not.

† **Odiferant, Odiferous**, obs. shortened forms of ODORIFERANT, -FEROUS.

14.. in Ashm. *Theat. Chem.* (1652) 220 Hys smel; That ben so swete and so odeferus. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Bk* 3 *Foles* Envye, I thought for to have taken abyaunce with an odyfferaunt flowre. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* iv. (1870) 237 That there be no fylth in them, but good & odyferous sauours. 1552 HULOET, *Odiferous*, loke in odoriferous, for the laste is the better phrase. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 69 Working upon humane ordure and by long preparation rendring it odiferous.

Odinism (*ō*dinizm). [f. *Odin* + -ISM.] The worship of Odin, called the *All-father*, the chief deity of Norse mythology, corresponding to the OE. Woden, from whom most of the kingly lines of the Angles and Saxons reckoned their descent; the mythology and religious doctrine of the ancient Scandinavian people before the introduction of Christianity.

1848 O. BROWNSON *Wks.* V. 257 A revival of Odinism, or the old Scandinavian heathenism. 1867 PEARSON *Hist. Eng.* I. 115 Odinism, in the 5th and 6th centuries, was probably very different from what it became at a later date.

So **Odi'nian, Odi'nic, Odini'tic** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to Odin or Odinism; **O'dinist**, a votary of Odin; a student of Odinism; also *attrib.* or *adj.*

1864 WEBSTER. *Odinic.* 1854 MISS COBBE in *Fraser's Mag.* Mar. 310 The worst penalty of wickedness threatened by the Odinist religion. 1869 STUART GLENNIE *Arthurian Local.* iv. 111 So in what I may call Odinian Scotland, have we memorials of the Norsemen. 1879 KARL BLIND in *19th Cent.* June 1105 The apparently Arthurian, in reality Odinic, character of various North-British legends. 1883 in *Homilet.*

Monthly (N.Y.) Jan. (1884) 198 The Odinitic raven, the bird of memory of the old Norse Mythology 1891 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 351 The Odinic code countenanced the exposure of sickly or superfluous infants.

†**Odio·se,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *odiōs-us*] = next. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 36 That their name was in times past odiose, and hated of him.

Odious (ō·dĭəs), *a.* [a. AF. *odious* = OF. *odieus* (1376 in Godef.), F. *odieux*, ad. L. *odiōs-us*, f. *odium* hatred, ODIUM: see -OUS.]

1. Deserving of hatred, hateful; causing or exciting hatred or repugnance, disagreeable, offensive, repulsive; exciting odium.

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 139 Po passioun of Crist is myche for to preyse, but sleeyng of his tormentoures is odiouse to God. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Sompn. T.* 484 Sire quod he an odious mischief This day bityd is to myn ordre and me. *a* 1400 *Octavian* 1071 He bote hys lyppys and schoke hys berde, That hodyus hyt was to see 1502 Atkynson tr. *De Imitatione* III. v. 190 So that nothyng be to the so odyous as synne & wyckydnes. 1577 Harrison *England* II. v. (1877) I. 111 A number of their odious comparisons and ambitious titles are now decaied. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* v. ii. 180 You told a Lye, an odious damned Lye 1759 Johnson *Idler* No. 86 P 11, I am asked twenty times a day when I am to leave those odious lodgings. 1861 Geo. Eliot *Silas M.* iii, The unhappy woman whose image became more odious to him every day. 1866 Dr. Argyll *Reign Law* vii. (1871) 327 The most odious conceptions of human society which the world has ever seen.

†2. Regarded with hatred; hated. *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Deut.* xxi. 15 If a man haue two wynes, oon loued and another odyows. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 362/1 Odyows, or be-hatyd, *odiosus*

Odiously (ō·dĭəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an odious manner; so as to cause or incur hatred or odium; hatefully, abominably.

c 1460 G. Ashby *Dicta Philos.* 1117 The malice of evil men Rebellith And makithe theme to lyve odiously. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* I. xiii (1634) 44 So charity is broken by odiously brawling together. 1642 R. Carpenter *Experience* II. vii. 160 The Spaniards are odiously proud 1675 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 407 No men were ever grown so odiously ridiculous [as the bishops were]. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1823) I. 300 This was represented very odiously at Oxford. 1885 J. H. McCarthy *Camiola* xxxii, He was becoming dangerously, odiously complimentary.

Odiousness (ō·dĭəsnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being odious or hateful; repulsiveness; the quality of causing odium; hatefulness.

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 644 Olyuer Deuyll, whom, for the odiousnesse of the name, ye Kynge causyd it to be chaungyd, & to be named Daman. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* I. xvi. (1634) 86 Some men doe goe about with the odiousnesse thereof to bring God's truth in hatred. 1613 Shelley *Trav. Persia* 71 A thing of infinite odiousnesse. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1766) I. 226 The odiousness of the crime. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 14 May 5/2 We say nothing of the impossibility of the task. It is enough to speak of its odiousness.

Odir(e, obs. forms of Odour, Other.

Odist (ō·dĭst). *rare.* [f. Ode + -IST.] A writer or composer of an ode; an ode-maker.

1797 Canning & Gifford in *Anti-Jacobin* 18 Dec., The original Odist thus parodied by his friend 1890 *Harper's Mag.* July 272/1 This sudden transformation of the hymn writer into the odist of Phœbus Apollo

Odium (ō·dĭŏm). [a. L. *odium*, f. vb. stem *od-*, *odi-* to hate] Hatred, dislike, aversion, detestation. a. as a feeling or quality of the subject.

1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 139 Before his death he discern'd himself the object of the Peoples scorne, and odium. 1654 H. L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1655) 65 Ambitious by some meritorious service to earn a better gust, or correct the universal odium against him. 1776 G. Schuyler in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 287, I will no longer suffer the public odium, since I have it most amply in my power to justify myself 1826 E. Irving *Babylon* II. 389 Though it expose me to odium in every form, I have no hesitation in asserting it

b. as a condition affecting the object: The fact or state of being hated or exposed to hatred.

1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* Epit. (1612) 387 Obseruing the King to be in Odium with his Subiects. 1691 Br. Ken *Let. to Mrs. Griggs* 7 June (Add. MS.), To avoid yt odium vnder wch I lye. 1726 G. Roberts *Four Years Voy.* 64, I should have fallen under an Odium with them. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 36 The odium which attached to him when alive has not been removed by his death.

c. The reproach attaching to some hated act or fact: odiousness; opprobrium.

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 20 360 That he might decline the Odium of being accompted an Atheist. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) I. 348 Nero having set Rome on fire himself laid the Odium of it on the Christians. 1734 Watts *Reliq. Jun.* lvii (1789) 187 Men..who shall seek truth with an unbiassed soul; and shall speak it freely to mankind, without the fear of parties or the odium of singularity. 1826 Scott *Nigel* iv, When the odium of the transaction shall be forgotten. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* viii. 85 On him had fallen the odium of the proscription and the stain of the massacres.

†d. The object of hatred or dislike. *Obs.*

1681 Hickeringill *Sin Man-Catching* Wks. 1716 I. 189 Is not this better than to become the common odium and object of the Peoples Hatred and just Indignation?

‖e. *Odium theologicum* (mod.L.), the hatred which proverbially characterizes theological dissensions. Hence, by imitation, *odium æstheticum* (æsthetic), *medicum* (medical), *musicum* (musical), etc.

1758 Hume *Ess. & Treat.* xxiv. 121 *note*, The *Odium Theologicum*, or Theological Hatred, is noted even to a proverb, and means that degree of rancour, which is the most furious and implacable. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* II. vii. 137 The *odium theologicum* is ever hotter between sections of the same party which are divided by trifling differences, than between the open representatives of antagonist principles. 1875 Lowell *Wordsworth* Pr. Wks. 1890 IV. 354 Something of the intensity of the *odium theologicum* (if indeed the *aestheticum* be not in these days the more bitter of the two). 1879 *19th Cent.* 1069 On such ground it is little wonder if the *odium musicum* sometimes approximates in character to the *odium theologicum*. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Feb. 4/1 But the *odium medicum* of the main body of the profession has generally proved too strong for the heads of it.

Odize (ō·dəiz, ō·dĭəiz), *v. rare.* [f. Od 2 + -IZE.] *trans.* To charge or impregnate with odic force.

1850 Ashburner tr. *Reichenbach's Dynamics* § 488. 513 There is some probability that odic smoke is odized air, in the same way that the so-called magnetized water is odized water, that is, air and water charged with Od. *Ibid.*, Water, when odized becomes visible in the dark..exactly as odized metals acquire or increase in odic incandescence.

†**Odling,** *vbl. sb.* (?) *Obs. rare*—1. Meaning uncertain: 'must have some relation to tricking and cheating' (Nares). Perh. an error of some kind.

1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* Characters, *Shift*, A thread-bare shark; one that never was a soldier, yet lives upon lendings. His profession is skeldring and odling.

Odly, -ment, -ness, obs. ff. Oddly, etc.

Odmyl (ō·dmĭl). *Chem.* [f. Gr. ὀδμή (Ionian form of ὀσμή) smell + -YL.] A mobile sulphur-containing liquid found in the volatile substance given off in the preparation of balsam of sulphur; it has a garlicky smell, and boils at 71° C.

1866-72 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV 173. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v.

O.lograph: see Hodograph 2.

Odo·logy. [f. Od 2 + -LOGY.] The science or doctrine of the hypothetical force called *od*.

1851 Robertson in *Life & Lett.* ix. II. 26 Mesmerism, electro-biology, odology

Odometer, -metrical, -metry: see Hodometer, etc.

‖**Odontalgia** (ŏdŏntæ·ldʒiă). Also 7-8 in anglicized form **odontalgy.** [a. Gr. ὀδονταλγία toothache, f. ὀδοντ- tooth + -αλγια, from ἄλγος pain, suffering. Cf. F. *odontalgie* (1694 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Toothache.

1652 Bloos *New Disp.* P 248 The odontalgie or pain of the tooth. 1706 Phillips, *Odontalgia.* 1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Abscess*, From whence, and the nerve, proceeds that pain called odontalgy, or tooth-ach. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III 403 Odontalgia, or the Tooth-Ach, the most frequent and painful disease incident to the human body 1876 Hakley *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 342 It is employed externally as an anodyne, as in neuralgia and especially odontalgia.

Odontalgic (ŏdŏntæ·ldʒĭk), *a.* and *sb.* [f. as prec. + -IC; in F. *odontalgique.*]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to toothache.

1727 Bailey vol II, *Odontalgick*, pertaining to the Tooth-Ache 1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 102 Some Odontalgic Drop, or other Nostrum. 1888 H. F. Wood *Passenger fr. Scotl. Yd* xv. 181 That odontalgic expert—thought the detective 'looked extractions at him'.

B. *sb.* A medicine for toothache.

1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 263 Opiates are Ophthalmics, as well as Odontalgics 1861 Hulme tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. iii. 159 The Larinus Odontalgicus of Dejean..has obtained a reputation as an odontalgic.

‖**Odontiasis** (ŏdŏntaiă·sĭs). [mod.L., f. Gr. ὀδοντιᾶ-ειν to cut teeth: see -ASIS. In F. *odontiase.*] The cutting of the teeth; dentition, teething.

1706 in Phillips. 1811 in Hooper. In mod. Dicts.

Odontic (ŏdŏ·ntĭk), *a* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. ὀδοντικός fit for the teeth, f. ὀδούς, ὀδοντ- tooth: see -IC.]

a. *adj.* Of or belonging to the teeth. b. *sb.* in *pl.* (*a*) Medicaments or remedies for the teeth (*Syd. Soc. Lex* 1892); (*b*) Matters relating to the teeth.

1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Odentick*, belonging to the teeth. 1854 Badham *Halieut.* 303 Aristotle..says of his belone, that it is 'smooth' and 'toothless', which statement, as regards the odontics of the gar-fish, is the reverse of fact.

Odontist (ŏdŏ·ntĭst). [f. Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδοντ- tooth + -IST.] A dentist.

1819 *Blackw. Mag.* V. 607 It was Dr. Scott, the celebrated Odontist of Glasgow. 1821 *Ibid.* X. 214 His Majesty's Odontist had disappeared.

‖**Odonti·tis.** [f. Gr. ὀδοντ- tooth: see -ITIS. Cf. mod.F. *odontite* (Littré *Supplt.*).] Inflammation or pain of a tooth (Mayne *Exp. Lex.* 1857).

Odonto-, before a vowel **odont-,** combining form of Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδοντ- a tooth, in terms of Zoology, Dentistry, etc., as in **Odo·ntocete** (-sīt) [Gr. κῆτος whale] *a.*, of a cetacean: having teeth instead of whalebone, opposed to *mysticete*; *sb.* a toothed cetacean; hence **Odontoce·tous** *a.* **Odontoge·nic** *a.*, pertaining to the origin and development of teeth. **Odonto·geny** [see -GENY], the generation or origin and development of the teeth; embryology of dentition (Dunglison *Med. Lex.* 1853). **Odonto·gnathous** *a. Zool.* [Gr. γνάθος jaw], having teeth or transverse ridges in the jaw, as helicoid Gasteropods. **Odo·ntolite** [Gr. λίθος stone], a fossil tooth; with lapidaries, a fossil tooth or other bone coloured blue by mineral impregnation, occurring in tertiary strata. **Odo·ntolith** [as prec.], tartar of the teeth. ‖**Odo·ntonecro·sis,** necrosis or death of a tooth or part of a tooth (C. A. Harris *Dict. Med. Terminol.* 1867). **Odo·ntonoso·logy** [Nosology] (see quot. 1867). **Odo·ntorni·thic** *a.* [Ornithic], belonging to an extinct section of birds with teeth (*Odontornithes*). **Odontorhy·nchous** *a. Ornith.* [Gr. ῥύγχος snout], having toothlike serrations in the bill, serrirostrate (as geese and ducks). **Odontosto·matous, Odontosto·mous** *a.* [Gr. στομα(τ-) mouth], having jaws which bite like teeth; mandibulate (as an insect); see also quot. 1892. **Odonto·trypy,** *Dentistry* [Gr. τρῦπα hole, τρυπά-ειν to bore], the operation of perforating a tooth to draw off pus from an internal abscess (C. A. Harris 1867).

1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 393 The Mystacocetes have passed beyond the *Odontocetes in specialization 1819 Thomson in *Ann. Philos.* XIV. 416 *Odontolite Turquoise deserves to be treated as an object of zoognosy. 1868 Dana *Min.* (ed. 5) 581 Most of the turquois (not artificial) used in jewelry was bone-turquois (called also odontolite). 1847-9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 83/1 The calculous matter which gathers round the teeth called tartar or 'odontolith'. 1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Odontonosologia*, ..*odontonosology. 1867 C. A. Harris *Dict. Med. Terminol.*, *Odontonosology*, a treatise on the diseases of the teeth; also that branch of medicine which treats of the diseases of the teeth. 1874 W. C. Williamson in *Owen's Coll. Ess.* vii 202 Professor Marsh's new *odontornithic bird. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Odontorhynchous*, having the mandibles dentated *Ibid.*, *Odontostomatous*, having a dentated mouth or opening, as the *Buliminus odontostoma.*

Odontoblast (ŏdŏ·ntŏblæst). [f. Odonto- + -blast, germ, embryo.] A tooth-cell that produces dentine; any tooth-secreting cell. Hence **Odontobla·stic** *a.*, of or pertaining to such a cell.

1878 T. Bryant *Pract. Surg.* I. 558 The dentine is developed from the 'dentinal pulp' of vascular connective tissue by the immediate agency of a superficial layer of cells called odontoblasts. 1881 Carpenter *Hum. Physiol.* (ed 9) 56.

‖**Odontoglossum** (ŏdŏntŏglŏ·sŏm). *Bot* [mod. L., f. Gr. ὀδούς (see Odonto-) + γλῶσσα, γλῶττα tongue.] A genus of orchids having flowers remarkable for their size and the beauty of their colours; also, a plant or flower of this genus.

1880 Ouida *Moths* I. 178 Vere looked up from the golden blossoms of an Odontoglossum. 1891 *Athenæum* 4 July 40/2 Mr. R. A Rolfe showed two hybrid odontoglossums.

So **Odo·ntoglot,** rare anglicized form of prec.

1879 Boddam-Whetham *Roraima* xxi. 240 The heavier odour of a chocolate-tinted odontoglot.

Odontograph (ŏdŏ·ntŏgraf). [f. Odonto- + -graph.] An instrument, invented by Professor R. Willis, for marking or setting out the teeth of gear-wheels.

1857 Rankine in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 8) XIV. 396/1 To facilitate the drawing of epicycloidal teeth in practice..Mr. Willis has published tables of $p-c$ and $p'-c$, and invented an instrument called the 'Odontograph'. 1866 Brande & Cox *Dict. Sci.*, etc. s.v., Tables are given on the odontograph for finding the graduation on the scale corresponding to any given pitch and number of teeth.

Odontography (ŏdŏntŏ·grăfi). [f. Odonto- + -graphy.] A description, or history, of the teeth.

1840-5 Owen (*title*) Odontography; or, a Treatise on the Comparative Anatomy of the Teeth. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIV. 142/1. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Dec. 3/2 Minute anatomy, odontography, and many cognate branches, all fell under his [Owen's] observat on in turn.

Hence **Odontogra·phic** *a.*, of or pertaining to odontography. 1880 Webster *Suppl.*

Odontoid (ŏdŏ·ntoid), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. ὀδοντοειδής tooth-like: see Odonto- and -oid. Cf. F. *odontoïde* (1690 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

A. *adj.* 1. Resembling or having the form of a tooth; tooth-like; *spec.* in *odontoid process* (*odontoid peg*), a tooth-like projection from the body of the axis or second cervical vertebra of certain mammals and birds; when this process does not coalesce with the body of the axis, as in *Ornithorhynchus* and many reptiles, it is sometimes called the *odontoid bone.*

1819 *Pantologia*, *Odontoid Process*, a process of the second vertebra of the neck. 1832 R. Knox *Cloquet's Anat.* 179 The posterior surface of this ligament rests upon the odontoid process. 1872 Mivart *Elem. Anat.* 217 In many animals we have a distinct 'odontoid' bone, instead of an odontoid process. 1872 Huxley *Phys.* vii 171 The skull does not move upon the atlas, but the atlas slides round the odontoid peg of the axis vertebra.

2. (*attrib.* use of B.) Of or belonging to the odontoid process. as *odontoid ligament, tubercle.*

1840 G. V. Ellis *Anat.* 277 The odontoid or check ligaments are two strong, round, fibrous processes, about half an inch long, attached, below, to the apex and sides of the odontoid process. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Odontoid tubercle*, a rough elevation on the inner border of each condyle of the occipital bone for the attachment of the alar odontoid ligament.

B. *sb.* The odontoid process.

[1706 Phillips, *Odontoides* (in Anat.), a Part shap'd like a tooth; as The Tooth of the second Vertebra..and of some other Bones.] 1854 Owen *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sc., Organic.*

Nat. I. 217 The rest of the body of the atlas, or 'odontoid', has coalesced with its proper neural arch. 1896 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 852 The intervertebral pad connecting the Odontoid with the body of the Axis.

Odontology (ɔdɒntɒ·lŏdʒi). [f. ODONTO- + Gr. -λογία discourse: see -(o)LOGY. Cf. F. *odontologie* (1771 in *Dict. Trévoux*).] That branch of the science of anatomy which treats of the structure or development of the teeth.

1819 *Pantologia* (title of Article), *Odontology.* 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Odontology*, the branch of anatomical science which treats of the teeth.

So **Odontolo·gic, Odontological** (ɔdɒntɒlɒ·dʒikăl) *adjs.*, of, pertaining to, or treating of the teeth, or of odontology; **Odontolo·gically** *adv.*; **Odonto·logist**, one versed in the subject of the teeth or in odontology.

1788 V. KNOX *Winter Even.* I. ii. 24 It would not be surprising to see a barber style himself Odontologist. 1856 S. CARTWRIGHT in *Trans. Odontological Soc. Gt. Brit.* I, The necessity of a union [amongst Dentists] has given rise to the formation of the Odontological Society.

Odontome (ɔdɒ·ntoum). *Path.* Also in mod.L. **odonto·ma.** [f. Gr. type **ὀδοντῶμα* tooth-formation, f. *ὀδοντ-* tooth; in mod.F. *odontome* (Littré).] A small tumour or growth composed of dentine; more generally, any hard outgrowth from a tooth.

1870 tr. *Stricker's Hum. Histol.* xv. 470 We find in the dentine of the teeth, especially in pathological conditions, masses with bone lacunæ, termed Odontomes by Virchow. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 559 Tumours which result from the abnormal and excessive development of the dental structures at any time during the tooth's formation have been grouped together by M. Broca under the name of Odontomes. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Coronary odontoma*, Broca's term for an odontoma which arises during the formation of the crown of a tooth.

Odontophoral (ɔdɒntɒ·fŏrăl), *a. Zool.* [f. as ODONTOPHORE + -AL.] **a.** Of or pertaining to an odontophore. **b.** = ODONTOPHORAN *a.*

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* viii 490 Certain of the muscular bundles are also attached to the fore part of the odontophoral cartilages themselves.

Odontophoran (ɔdɒntɒ·fŏrăn), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Odontophora* (neut. pl. of Gr. *ὀδοντοφόρος*: see next), a proposed primary division of the Mollusca, including all those which have an odontophore, i. e. the Cephalopoda, Gasteropoda, and Pteropoda, with the tooth-shells, and chitons: see -AN.] **a.** *adj.* Of or belonging to the *Odontophora.* **b.** *sb.* A mollusc of this group.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* viii 506 In such a slightly modified Odontophoran as Chiton, the heart presents its normal position in the posterior region of the haemal face of the body.

Odontophore (ɔdɒ·ntŏfoə1). *Zool.* [ad. Gr. *ὀδοντοφόρ-ος* bearing teeth, f. *ὀδούς, ὀδοντ-* tooth + *-φόρος* bearing.] A ribbon-like or strap-like structure covered with teeth, forming the masticatory organ of certain molluscs; the lingual ribbon or 'tongue'. Also *attrib.*

1870 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* 251 The intestine has a neural flexure, and there is no odontophore. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* viii. 514 The mouth is..provided..with a well-developed odontophore. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 452 The stomodæum in the *Glossophora* .. contains an organ known as radula, composed of a chitinous membrane bearing chitinoid teeth, developed within a sac (radular or odontophore sac), and growing throughout life.

Odontophorous (ɔdɒntɒ·fŏrəs), *a. Zool.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Possessing an odontophore.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd 87 The three classes Cephalopoda, Gasteropoda, Pteropoda, are placed together in one division as odontophorous Mollusca. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* viii. 513 These are odontophorous Mollusks which breathe air directly.

‖ **Odoom** (ɔdū·m). [Ashanti *odúm.*] A West African timber tree (*Chlorophora excelsa*).

1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 213 The 'Odoom' tree of the Gold Coast..To those Colonies this wood is invaluable, as it can withstand for years not only the weather, but also the attacks of the 'white ant'. *Ibid.* 247 Where such wood as 'odoom' ('oroko') is available. 1900 *Daily News* 6 Mar. 2/1 Two trees, the mahogany and a tree known locally as Odoom, which are found of large size and in considerable abundance, are admirably adapted for mine timbers.

Odophone (ōu·dŏfoun). [irreg. f. Gr. root *ὀδ-* smell + *φωνή* sound, tone.] A scale of scents or odours.

1885 C. H. PIESSE in *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 525 Tinctures ..made upon a quasi-scientific basis, namely, that of the odophone or gamut of odours of the late Dr. Septimus Piesse.

Odor, another spelling of ODOUR.

† **O·dorable,** *a. Obs.* [ad. late L. *odōrābilis* perceptible by smell, f. *odorā-rī* to smell, scent; cf. OF. *odorable* (14th c. in Godef.).] That can be smelt; perceptible to the sense of smell.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. i. (Arb.) 78 The audible [is measured] by stirres, times and accents: the odorable by smelles of sundry temperaments. 1684 BOYLE *Porousn. Anim. & Solid Bod.* viii. 125 The directly visible or odorable Expirations of Bodies.

† **O·dorament.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *odōrāmant-um* perfume, f. *odōrāre* to scent, perfume. Cf. OF. *odorement.*] Anything used for its scent or perfume; an odoriferous or odorous substance; a perfume.

1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* xviii. 13 Alle vessels of precious stoon.. and of odoramentis, and oynementis, and encense. 1599 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* I. xxiv. (1639) 41 [In Epilepsy] it is good to quicken the senses with odoraments. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 212 Pleasant odoraments must needs be grateful to the brain.

† **Odora·minous,** *a. Obs. rare*—0. [f. L. *odōrāmen, -min-* perfume + -OUS.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Odoraminous*, smelling sweet, fragrant, odoriferous, pertaining to odour.

Odorant (ōu·dŏrănt), *a.* Now *rare.* [a. F. *odorant* (15–16th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *odōrānt-em*, pr. pple. of *odōrāre* to perfume.] That emits a scent: = ODOROUS, ODORIFEROUS.

a 1465 *MS. Bodl.* 423 If. 204 Disposed plentiuously..With odorauint odoure ful copiously. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 239 The welle of bountie, that Flowre most odorande, By whose humylytie, man firste comforte fande. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 33 The tast..of Parsly, Dill, and Fennell, sharpe, and yet odorant withall. 1791 tr. *Chaptal's Elem. Chem.* (1800) III. 42 The aroma..may be again restored by re-distilling it with the odorant plant which originally afforded it. 1872 J. H. INGRAHAM *Pillar of Fire* 169 At night, the odorant forests echo with the dread roar of fierce monsters.

Odorate (ōu·dŏrĕt), *a.* (*sb.*) Now *rare.* [ad. L. *odōrāt-us*, pa.pple. of *odōrāre* to perfume, scent. Cf. F. *odorat.*] Scented, fragrant.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 389 Where there is Heat and Strength enough in the Plant, to make the Leaves Odorate, there the smell of the Flower is rather Evanide and Weaker, than that of the Leaves. 1689 MAXWELL tr. *Herodian* (1635) 228 All kinde of fragrant and odorate Fruits, Herbes, and Gums. *a* 1715 R. LUCAS *Divine Breathings* (1772) § 84 A rose set by garlick is sweeter, because the more foetid juice of the earth goes into the garlick, and the more odorate into the rose. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 366 He found them to contain. of albuminous and farinaceous matter, but a small quantity, besides some odorate.

B. *sb.* A scented or fragrant substance.

a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 213 A transcendent Perfume made of the richest Odorates of both the Indies.

So **O·dorating** *a.*, diffusing odour or scent.

1828 in WEBSTER. Hence in mod Dicts.

Odora·tion. *rare*—0. [ad. L. *odōrātiōn-em* (rare), n. of action f. *odōrāre* to perfume. Cf. F. *odoration* (16th c. in Godef.).]

1623 COCKERAM, *Odoration*, a sauoring or smelling.

Odorator (ōu·dŏrĕ·ĭtəɹ). [agent-n. in L. form from *odōrāre* to scent.] An atomizer for diffusing perfumes, etc.

Odoriferant (ōudŏri·fĕrănt), *a.* Now *rare.* [a. F. *odoriférant* (*c* 1420 in Hatz.-Darm.), pr. pple. of *odoriférer* to smell, shed perfume; cf. med.L. *odōriferens* for cl. L. *odorifer.*] = ODORIFEROUS, ODOROUS.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 37 The sueit fragrant smel .. of hoilsum balmy flouris maist odoreferant. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. lxxxiii 764 White Rosen. which is moyst and odoriferant. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist Indies* IV. xxx. 292 Cedars .. some white, and some redde, very odoriferant. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Florist*, Odoriferant or medicinal Drugs. 1892 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Odorifere,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [a. F. *odoriférc* (15th c.), or ad. L. *odōrifer.*] = ODORIFEROUS.

1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* Q iv, The same [rose] water bryngeth them [weak limbs] agayne in theyr myght, with his smellyng and odoryfere vertue and styptysyte.

Odori·ferize, *v. rare*—1. [f. L. *odōrifer* (see next) + -IZE.] *trans.* To render odoriferous; to scent or perfume.

1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 659 Perfumers, able to odoriferise and adorn the universe.

Odoriferous (ōudŏri·fĕrəs), *a.* Also 5–6 **odory-**, 6–8 **oderi-.** [f. L. *odōrifer* (f. *odor, odōri-* ODOUR + *-fer* bearing) + -OUS.]

1. That bears or diffuses scent or smell; odorous; fragrant; *rarely*, of an unpleasant odour.

c 1425 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 336 Of sauerys odoryferous was her sustynaunce. 1497 BP. ALCOCK *Mons Perfect.* A ij b a The odoriferous & swete vyolettes of all obedyence. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII*, 54 What should I speke of the odoriferous skarlettes, the fyne veluet [etc.]. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XI. lxi. (1612) 268 If odoriferous sents he smelt, he fathers them on her. 1749 LAVINGTON *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* II (1754) 67 Her dead Body was surprisingly beautiful and odoriferous..and it remains odorous and uncorrupt to this Day. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* iii, Free air, impregnated, however, with the odoriferous fumes of the articles in which the ship-chandler dealt. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 129 The courts [were] strewed with odoriferous herbs and flowers. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Nov. 3/1 When busy wharves take the place of the present muddy and odoriferous foreshore.

2. *fig.* Pleasing, sweet; 'fragrant'.

1577 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* 375 That which was in your lawe, cleare, neate, precious, and odoriferous. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 11 Whose prayers and prayses is .. oderiferouse..before the lorde.

Hence **Odori·ferously** *adv.*, in an odoriferous manner; with scent or fragrance; fragrantly. **Odori·ferousness,** fragrance.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 42/1 Yet ther may heervnto be addede, a little Muscke, for odoriferousnes. 1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart* lix, It makes them smell so odoriferously *a* 1674 MILTON *Hist. Mos.* iii. Wks. (1851) 487 Thir Markets smell odoriferously with Spices. 1895 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) II. vi. xi. 144 The atomic expulsion from which odoriferousness results, is one of the reactions consequent on the reception of heat. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. ix. 283 The coffee generally roasting odoriferously in the street.

† **Odori·fic,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *odor, odōri-* ODOUR + -FIC.] = ODORIFEROUS.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 568 They extract waters of a salubrious and odorific kind.

† **O·dorine.** *Chem. Obs.* [f. L. *odor* ODOUR + -INE 5.] (See quots.)

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Odorin*, one of the products of the redistillation of the volatile oil obtained by distilling bone; it has a very concentrated and diffusible empyreumatic odour, and is regarded by Unverdorben as a peculiar salifiable base. 1846 WORCESTER, *Odorine.* 1866–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 174 *Odorine*, a volatile base obtained by Unverdorben from bone-oil. It appears to have been impure picoline.

Odorize (ōu·dŏrəiz), *v. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To fill with an odour; to scent.

1884 *American* VIII 301 The gas pours out in a cloud, odorizing the country for a long distance. 1897 *Chr. Herald* (N. Y.) 30 June 518/3 Put the mixture [rose leaves and spices] in a fancy jar with a lid. Keep closed, but open once a day to odorize the room.

Odoro·sity. *rare*—1. [f. as next + -ITY.] The quality of being odorous; odorousness.

1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos* (1867) II. 363 In like manner it possesses Saporosity, Odorosity.

Odorous (ōu·dŏrəs), *a.* [f. L. *odor, odōr-em* ODOUR (or *odōr-us* fragrant) + -OUS; perh. after obs. F. *odoreux* (16–17th c. in Godef.) or It. *odoroso* (Florio). Formerly somet. pronounced (ɔdō·rəs).] Emitting a smell or scent; scented, odoriferous; more usually, sweet-smelling: fragrant.

1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* I. viii. 107 The sweete smoke of the odorous incense. 1590 SHAKS *Mids. N.* II. i. 110 An odorous Chaplet of sweet Summer buds. 1675 T. R. tr. *Marini's Slaughter Innocents* 60 The hills, and dales, that plants odorous bare. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 273 If odrous Blooms the bearing Branches load. 1749 LAVINGTON *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* II. (1754) 8 Most of the Popish Saints dead bodies always remain odorous and uncorrupted. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* III. 454 Venus .. in his chamber placed him, With scents odorous, spirit-soothing sweets. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed 3) II. 237 At the same time the prussic acid becomes more odorous and more volatile. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 205 A rich ointment. to which odorous substances, myrrh, cinnamon, .. and cassia gave scent.

Comb. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 201/1 Sweetest of younger sisters, odorous-tressed, Whose lips are worshipped by the breezes, Spring!

Hence **O·dorously** *adv.*, in an odorous manner, with smell or scent; **O·dorousness,** the quality of being odorous.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Odorousness*, sweet-scenteredness. 1843 R. H HORNE *Orion* II. i. 199 Odorously Glistened the tear drops of a new-fall'n shower.

O·dorscope, o·doroscope. [f. L. *odōr-em* ODOUR + -(O)SCOPE.] An instrument devised by Edison for determining or testing an odour.

1893 *Rev. of Rev.* Dec. 606 Odoroscope.

Odour, odor (ōu·dəɹ). Forms: 3–4 **odur,** 4–**odour,** 4, 6–**odor,** (4 **odere, -yre,** 4–5 **odir,** -e, 5 **odure, hodure,** 5 6 **odoure, -owr(e, -our).** [a. AF. *odour*, OF. *odor, odur*, ad. L. *odōr-em* smell, scent. The spelling *odor*, occasional in ME., became obs. in 14th c., but arose again in 16th c. after L., was frequent in 17th c., and is now usual in U. S.]

1. That property of a substance that is perceptible by the sense of smell; scent, smell; sometimes *spec.* sweet or pleasing scent; fragrance.

a 1300 *Land of Cokaygne* 76 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 158 Trie maces beþ þe flure, þe rind, canel of swet odur. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3701 þe odor [*v r* odour] o þi uestement It smelles als o piement. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvi. (*Magdalena*) 114 Al þe place Fulfillyt of þat odyre was. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 208 By the noos-thurles we haue knowlech of odeurs and stynches. *Ibid.* 247 In wyntyr the hodure of hote thynges; .. In somer odure of colde thynges. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) p xlii, To see suche dishes & smell the swete odour And nothing to taste is utter displeasour. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. (1686) 50 The effluvium or odor of Steel. 1664 BUTLER *Hud* II. i 574 All Spices, Perfumes, and Sweet Powders Shall borrow from your breath their Odours. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 628 Fume with stinking Galbanum thy Stalls: With that rank Odour from thy Dwelling-place To drive the Viper's Brood. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 317 The lime at dewy eve Diffusing odours. 1835 WILLIS *Pencillings* I. ii. 18 A more nauseating odour I never inhaled. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* (1874) 45 There is an odour of sweet brier about, hovering in the warm, still air.

2. *transf.* A substance that emits a sweet smell or scent; a perfume; *esp.* incense, spice, ointment, etc.; also, an odoriferous flower. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Rev.* v. 8 The foure and twenti eldre men .. hadden ech of hem harpis, and goldun violis ful of odours. 1503 DUNBAR *Thistle & Rose* 6 Quhen .. lusty May .. Had maid the birdis to begyn thair houris Amang the tendir odouris reid and quhyt. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* I. 9 His lott was to bren odoures [*R. V.* incense]. 1534 — *John* xix. 40 Then toke they the body of Iesu and wounde it in lynnen clothes with the odoures [1611 spices]. 1689 MAXWELL tr. *Herodian* (1635) 227 They throw in (by heapes) all Sorts of Spices, and Sweet Odours. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 601 With Nectar she her Son anoints..Down from his Head the liquid Odours ran. 1709 PRIOR *Song*, '*If wine and music*', Thy Myrtles strow, thy Odours burn. 1871 R ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 87 A royal virgin, in odours silkily nestled.

† 3. The sense of smell. *Obs. rare.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xv. lxxiii. (MS. Bodl.) 16 156 b/1 Men wiþ-oute mouþe, and þei .. lyueþ onliche bi odoure and smell of noseþrelles. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls)

I. 291 Turfes..whiche be more vile than woode .. and more tedious to the odoure.

4. *fig.* **a.** 'Fragrance'; 'savour'.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxxxiv. 18 Þei can not see the riht way, and þ i fele not þe gode odor of c.ist. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* ii. 14 I herfor thankingis to God, that .. schewith by vs the odour of his knowynge [1582 (Rhem.) the odour of his knowledge]. — *Eph* v. 2 Crist .. 3af him silf for vs an offryng and sacrifice to God, in to the odour of swetnesse. 1526 *Tyndale. Pet.* (W. de W. 1531) 59 b, Let the swete odour of deuocyon and prayer spyre out and ascende vp to thy lorde. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* iv. 1, I had thought the odour, sir, of your good name Had been more precious to you. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* i, The political principles in which he was educated, and of which he ever retained some odour. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxv. 12 No odour of religious intolerance attaches to it.

b. (*Good* or *bad*) Repute, favour, estimation.

1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 24 July 62/1 To day he was in better odour 1864 D. G. MITCHELL *Wet Days at Edgewood* 166 Hartlib was in good odor during the days of the commonwealth. 1885 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxlii. 4 When a person is in ill odour it is quite wonderful how weak the memories of his former friends become.

5. Odour of sanctity (F. *odeur de sainteté*, 17th c. in Littré): a sweet or balsamic odour stated to have been exhaled by the bodies of eminent saints at their death, or on subsequent disinterment, and held to attest their saintship; hence, *fig.*, gracious manifestation of saintliness; good repute as a saint, reputation for holiness: sometimes used ironically or sarcastically.

(For statements of the reputed fact, or references to it, see ENGELGRAVE *Cæleste Pantheon* (1727) I. 110; *Selecta Martyrum Acta* (Gaume, Paris) IV. 111, 128-9; *Fioretti di S. Francesco* (1546) xlviii 66 b; PETITSON *Lett. Hist.* I. 131; J. DE LA BARRE *Contin.* BOSSUET's *Hist. Univers.* (1771) II 270; VOLTAIRE *La Pucelle* (1780) i. 22; BÆDA *Hist. Eccles.* iii. viii; *St. Guthlac* (Cod. Exon.) 1272, 1318; WILLIAM OF MALMESB *Gesta Reg.* I. ii. § 216 (tr Bohn ii. xiii. 244); MALORY *Arthur* xxi. xii; FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xi. 34; also quots. 1749 in ODORIFEROUS, ODOROUS)

1756 ALBAN BUTLER *Lives Saints* 24 Apl. II 169 She [St. Bona] died in 673, leaving behind her a sweet odour of her sanctity and virtues to all France. 1778-84 COOKWORTHY tr. *Swedenborg's Heaven & Hell* § 419 There was also a sensation of aromatic odour, as of a dead body embalmed, for when the celestial angels are present, what is cadaverous then excites a sensation as of what is aromatic. (*Note by* T. HARTLEY 178. This may serve to explain what . [is] related by authors of good credit, concerning certain persons of eminent piety, who are said to have died in the *odour of sanctity* from the fragrancy that issued from their bodies after death.) 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* iv, My respected grandmother, Hilda of Middleham, who died in odour of sanctity, little short of her glorious namesake, the blessed Saint Hilda of Whitby. 1829 SOUTHEY *Pilgr. Compostella* Poet. Wks. VII 264 These blessed Fowl, at seven years end, In the odour of sanctity died. 1833 RAINE *Brief Acct. Durham Cath.* 64 Saints sleeping in all the odour of incorruptibility. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 90 There is an odour of iniquity, you must know, as well as an odour of sanctity

6. *Comb.*, as *odour-current*, *-wind*; *odour-breathing*, *-faded odour-like* adjs

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 904 Under this head, you may place all Imbibitions of Aire, where the substance is materiall, Odour like. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* ii. i, The odour-breathing sleep Of faint night flowers. *Ibid.* iii. iii, It feeds the quick growth of..odour-faded blooms. 1876 LANIER *Poems*, *Psalm of the West* 182 What wavering way the odor-current sets.

Hence (*nonce-words*) **O·douret,** a faint smell; **O·dourful** *a.* = ODOROUS.

1825 L. HUNT *Redi Bacchus in Tuscany* 573 He makes odourets. 1889 *Chicago Advance* 30 May, More lasting, precious, odorful, than all The flowers of polar or of tropic seas.

Odoured (ōu·dəɹd), *a* [f. ODOUR + -ED[2].] Having an odour; scented; chiefly in comb.

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 212 Hit is good to rest..in a softe bedde, in clothis fresshe wel oduret. 1595 SPENSER *Epithal.* 104 And odoured sheets, and Arras coueriets. 1817 GODWIN *Mandeville* I. 250 A gilded, nauseous, ill-odoured idol. 1878 LANIER *Poems*, *To our Mocking-bird* 4 Drift down through sandal-odored flames

Odourless (ōu·dəɹles), *a.* [f. ODOUR + -LESS.] Without odour or scent; inodorous.

18.. POE *Hans Pfaal* Wks. 1896 II. 12 It is tasteless, but not odorless. 1859 WILSON & GRIKIE *Mem. E. Forbes* iv. 127 Colourless, odourless crystals. 1879 HARTWIG *Aerial W.* ii. 19 The oxygen of the air .. odourless and tasteless.

O-dreghe, variant of A-DREGH *Obs.*, away.

Ods, obs. form of ODDS.

Odsbob, -bodikins, -body, -bud, -fish, -heart, -life, -nigs, etc: see OD[1].

† **O·dso,** *int. Obs.* [Minced form of GODSO, as OD[1] for *God*; cf. GADSO.] An exclamation of surprise or asseveration.

1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* ii. v, Odso, let me see; Let me see the Paper. 1713 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 6 June, Wks. 1883 III. 158, I will speak to lord-treasurer..to-morrow.—Odso! I forgot; I thought I had been in London. 1799 *Piece Family Biog.* I. 133 'Odso! .. you've begun, I see'.

Odsoons, Odspittikins, etc.: see OD[1].

Odur(e, obs. ff. ODOUR, ORDURE, OTHER.

Odyfferaunt, -ferous: see ODIFFERANT, -OUS.

Odyl (ōudil, *o* dil). Also **-yle.** [f. OD[2] + Gr. ὕλη material: see -YL.] = OD[2].

1850 W. GREGORY *Lett. Anim. Magn.* p. xv, Of all the known influences, that of odyle appears to offer the best prospect of success to the investigator. 1885 H. S. OLCOTT *Theosophy* 156 The whole starry heavens is pervaded with a subtle aura, or .. imponderable fluid. .. He called it Od or Odyle. *Ibid.* 158 Heat he found to enormously increase quantitatively the flow of Odyle through a metal conductor.

Hence **Ody·lic** *a.*, of or pertaining to odyl or od; **Ody·lically** *adv.*, by means of odyl; **O·dylism,** the doctrine of odyl or od; **Odyliza·tion,** the action or process of odylizing, the communication of animal magnetism from one person to another; **O·dylize** *v. trans.*, to subject to or affect with odyl.

1853 CARPENTER *Hum. Phys.* (ed. 4) § 924 No hypothetical 'odylic' or other concealed agency. 1872 M. COLLINS *Urq. & Merch.* II. iv 113 When a man and woman meet there is always a certain magnetic or odylic communication between them. 1880 MRS. WHITNEY *Odd or Even* iv. 41 An odylic thrill in the fingers that held her side of the cover. 1885 H. S. OLCOTT *Theosophy* 158 The Brahmin..submitting his 'odylically-tainted metallic vessel to the fire. 1862 *Fraser's Mag.* Oct. 517 Mesmerism .. with its kindred subjects, variously known as animal magnetism, electro-biology, clairvoyance, odylism, hypnotism. 1876 CARPENTER in *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 282 The curious phenomena which, under the names of mesmerism, odylism, electro-biology, psychic force, and spiritual agency, have been supposed to indicate the existence of some new and mysterious force in nature. 1883 SINNETT *Esoteric Buddhism* v (1884) 86 The spirit of the sensitive getting 'odylized..by the aura of the spirit in the Devachan.

Odynometer (ōdinǫ·mĭtəɹ). [f. Gr. ὀδύνη pain + -(O)METER.] A register or measurer of pain. Hence **Odynome·trical** *a.*, of or pertaining to the measurement of pain.

1883 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Wom.* iii. (ed. 4) 9 As yet, we have no odynometer, or even good odynometrical resources, to test and measure pain. 1893 *Daily News* 23 Dec. 4/8 But we have no odynometer, and cannot tell whether, when one person bears pain better than another, he is bearing .the same amount and quality of pain.

Odynphagia (ōdinfē·dʒă). *Pathol.* [mod.L., badly f. Gr. ὀδύνη pain + -φαγια eating] Painful swallowing (as a symptom of disease).

1880 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* I. 26 There is .. sometimes odynphagia of the most severe character. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 835 In consequence of the odynphagia, the saliva collects.

Odyous(e, Odyr(e, obs. ff. ODIOUS, ODOUR, OTHER.

Odyssey (ǫ·disi). Also 7 **Odyssæa, -ysee, -isse,** 8 **-ysse.** [ad. L. *Odyssēa*, a. Gr. Ὀδύσσεια, f. Ὀδυσσεύς Ulysses, a king of Ithaca. Cf. F. *Odyssée*.]

1. One of the two great epic poems of ancient Greece, attributed to Homer, which describes the ten years' wanderings of Odysseus (Ulysses) on his way home to Ithaca after the fall of Troy.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 372 In his Odyssæa, where he discourseth of the aduentures, trauels, & fortunes of prince Vlysses. 1603 — *Plutarch's Mor* 203 The Odyssee or Iliads of Homer. 1701 SWIFT *Contests Nobles & Comm.* Wks. 1755 II. i. 25 Several passages in the Odysses. 1818 BYRON *Juan* i. xli, Their Æneids, Iliads, and Odysseys. 1876 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchr.* 169 In the fourth Odyssey he is de-cribed as the slayer of Antilochos. .. In the eleventh Odyssey, he is named for his personal beauty.

2. *fig.* A long series of wanderings to and fro; a long adventurous journey.

1889 *Daily News* 10 Oct. 4/7 He is on this odyssey of rebellion now, though we do not know precisely among what people, or at what Court. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Aug. 8/1 The odysseys of historical [music] scores might form the subject of an interesting volume 1899 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 326 Scraps of adventitious mineral that, after whole Odysseys of adventure, have come to rest within the shelter of a glass case.

Hence **Odyssean** (ǫdisī·ăn) *a*, of, pertaining to, or having the characteristics of the Odyssey.

a 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet Wks. 1721 III. 289 Odyssean risks upon the Main. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. i. (1871) 155 Even common sailors could not tell the story of their wanderings without rising to an almost Odyssean strain. 1892 AGNES M CLERKE *Fam. Stud. Homer* ii. 49 The poet does not appear to feel any need of bringing it into harmony with the Odyssean vision.

Odzookers, Odzooks, Odzounds: see OD[1], and ZOOKS, ZOUNDS.

‖ **Oe** (ōu). *rare*[−1]. [For Da. *øe*, *ö* = Norw. *öy*, Icel. *ey*, OE. *teg.* isle, islet.] A small island.

1817 SCOTT *Harold* III. x, The bold Baltic's echoing strand Looks o'er each grassy oe [*rime* grow].

Oe, another form of OY *Sc.*, grandson.

Oe, obs. variant of O *sb.*[1], O *adj.* one, O *vb.*

Œ (in the earliest times, and now often, written separately *oe*) was in Early Old English the symbol of the *i*-umlaut of *ó*, *o*, as in *fœt*, *foel*, *soecan*, *œhtan*, *oehtan*, doubtless originally sounded like Ger. *ö*, *œ*, but afterwards written (and sounded) simply *é*, *e*, in which form it came down into Middle English.

In modern Eng. *œ*, *oe* reproduces the usual L. spelling of Gr. *oi*, which often in med.L., and in Romanic, was treated like simple *ē*. In words that have come into Eng. through med.L. or Fr., or other Romanic langs., Eng has usually a simple *e*, as in *economy*, F. *économie*, L. *œconomia*, Gr. *οἰκονομία*; *penal*, F. *pénal*, L. *pœnālis*, f. *pœna*, Gr. ποινή; *cemetery*, L. *cœmeterium*, Gr. κοιμητήριον; but in recent words derived immediately from L. or Gr., *œ*, *oe* is usually retained, esp. (1) in proper names, as *Œdipus*, *Eubœa*, *Phœbe*; (2) in words referring to classical antiquities, as *œcist*, *Pœcile* (in which, however, some represent Gr. *oi* by *oi*, as *oikist*); (3) in scientific and technical terms, as *amœba*, *œnothera*, *œstrus*, *diœcious*, *diarrhœa*, *homœopathy*, *pharmacopœia*, *onomatopœic*; but there is a tendency, stronger in America than in Great Britain, to substitute *e* for *œ* in these words when they pass into popular use or become familiar, e. g. *diarrhea*, *esophagus*, *homeoid*. This *œ*, being orig. a diphthong and subsequently a long vowel, is usually pronounced as 'long *e*' (*ī*), rarely as 'short *e*' (e); when changed to *e*, it submits to the same usages as ordinary *e* from Gr. and L.

In French, *œ* is an occasional etymological or orthographical substitute for *e* in the diphthongs *œi*, *œu*, as in *œil*, *œuf*, *cœur*; when these words are borrowed in Eng. they retain the Fr. spelling. *œ*, *oe* also occasionally represents Ger. *o*, *œ*, *oe* (*Goethe*), and the *ó*, *ǫ́* of Scandinavian tongues (*Faroe*).

Œcist (ī·sist), **œkist** (ī·kist). Also **oikist.** [ad. Gr. οἰκιστής, agent-n. from οἰκίζ-ειν to settle (a colony), f. οἶκος house, dwelling.] The founder of an ancient Greek (rarely *transf.* a modern) colony.

1846 GROTE *Greece* I xviii. II. 41 The legend of the Rhodian archæologists respecting their œkist Althæmenês. 1878 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept 340 The œkist of Cape Colony, Van Riebeck. 1880 *Daily News* 17 Dec. 5/3 The Oecist of Gilead, to give Mr. Oliphant his proper designation. 1885 JANE E. HARRISON *Stud. Grk. Art* iv. 152 Megara Hyblæa in Sicily..sent for an oikist, or colony leader, from her old home, Megara in Hellas proper.

† **Œcodo·mical,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. οἰκοδομικ-ός (f. οἰκοδόμος builder, architect) + -AL.] Relating to the building of houses; architectural.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. § 37. 155 If the Oecodomical Art, which is in the Mind of the Architect, were supposed to be transfused into the Stones, Bricks and Mortar.

Œcoid (ī·koid). *Biol.* Also **oikoid.** [f. Gr. οἶκος house, dwelling: see -OID] (See quot.)

1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Œcoid*, Brücke's term for the substance, or stroma, of a red blood corpuscle which is charged with or contains the coloured matter and the nucleus, where there is one, together called the zooid. Also, the same as the spongioplasm of an amœboid cell.

Œcology (īkǫ·lŏdʒi). [mod. f. Gr. οἶκ-ος house, dwelling + -(O)LOGY; after *œconomy*.] The science of the economy of animals and plants; that branch of biology which deals with the relations of living organisms to their surroundings, their habits and modes of life, etc. Hence **Œcolo·gical** *a.*, pertaining to œcology.

1873 tr. *Haeckel's Hist. Creat.* Pref, The great series of phenomena of comparative anatomy and ontogeny, ..chorology and œcology. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I 114 All the various relations of animals and plants to one another and to the outer world, with which the Œkology of organisms has to do..admit of simple and natural explanation only on the Doctrine of Adaptation and Heredity. 1893 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 16 Sept. 613/1 Œcology, which uses all the knowledge it can obtain from the other two [physiology and morphology], but chiefly rests on the exploration of the endless varied phenomena of animal and plant life as they manifest themselves under natural conditions.

Œconomic, -nomy, etc.: see ECONOMIC, etc.

‖ **Œconomus** (īkǫ·nŏmŏs). *Hist.* Also 6 *Sc.* **economus, iconymus, yconomus, -nimus.** [L., a. Gr. οἰκονόμος house-steward.] The steward or manager of the temporalities of a religious foundation or society; the steward of a college.

1584 in *Life A. Melville* (1819) I. 481 Discharging . all vthers economus, intrometters, factors or vder personis whatsever. 1598 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 589/1 Ludouick, duke of Lunox commendater of pe priorie of sanctandrois and his yconomus. 1599 *Ibid* IV. 189/1 That thair salbe ane counsall of that vniuersitie [St. Andrews].. quhilkis salhaif poware to haif the yconimus in euerie colledge. 1659 BAXTER *Key Cath.* II. iii. 404 Christ Jesus, dispensing them all by himself and administering them severally, not by any one oeconomus, but by the several Bishops as inferiour Heads. 1785 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C.* I. II. iii. 41 All the Alms, and all the Revenues.. were kept in common, under the Care of the Deacons, and Oeconomi. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* I. 373 A steward or œconomus must be appointed in each church.

† **Œcu·menacy.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [irreg. f. Gr. οἰκουμένη (Romanized *œcumenē*) the inhabited earth, the whole world + -ACY as in *episcopacy*, *papacy*, *primacy*.] The ecclesiastical primacy or supremacy of the world.

1646 CHAS. I in *Cert. Relig.* (1649) 45 When the Romane Monarck stretch'd forth his arms from East to West, he might make the Bishops of Roms œcumenacy as large as was his Empire.

Œcumenian (īkiumī·niăn), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IAN.] = ŒCUMENICAL 1.

1865 LIGHTFOOT *Galatians* (1874) 192 Two anonymous Commentators in the Oecumenian Catena.

Œcumenic (īkiume·nik), *a.* Also 7 *erron.* œco-, 9 ecu-. [ad. L. *œcūmenic-us*, a. Gr. οἰκουμενικ-ός of or belonging to ἡ οἰκουμένη 'the inhabited (earth)', the whole world. Cf. F. *œcuménique* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] = next.

1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 215 The decree and doctrin of the Haly, Œcumenik and General Counsel of

Trent. 1652 Row *Let.* in *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 537 That eldershipe and breithren can know thè cace better nor ane Œcumenick Synod. 1715 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 76 The only Author—that is universally Read—to a far more Œcumenick Intent than ever any of the Jesuit Pamphlets. 1835 I. Taylor *Spir. Despot.* vi. 263 That great economy of provincial government and of œcumenic relationship. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 400/2 Councils called Œcumenic or Œcumenical.

Œcumenical (ēkiūmenikăl), *a.* Also 7 *erron.* œcoo-, 9 ecu-. [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. *Eccl.* Belonging to or representing the whole (Christian) world, or the universal church; general, universal, catholic; *spec.* applied to the general councils of the early church, and (in mod. use) of the Roman Catholic Church (and hence occas. to a general assembly of some other ecclesiastical body); also assumed as a title by the Patriarch of Constantinople; formerly sometimes applied to the Pope of Rome.

1563-87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 8 That anie one bishop aboue the rest had the name of œcumenicall, or uniuersall, or head ..that is not to be found. 1624 Hayward *Suprem. Relig.* 53 John Bishop of Constantinople .. assumed the title of Œcumenicall, or universal Bishop. 1633 Prynne *1st Pt. Histrio-M.* vii. iii. 643 By the expresse resolution of all these severall Councels, whereof one is œcumenicall. 1673 Marvell *Reh. Transp.* II. 409 You imagined the whole world had been of that mind, and 'twould pass for œcumenical Doctrine. 1861 Stanley *East. Ch* i. (1869) 19 These Oriental Councils were 'general'—were 'Œcumenical' in a sense which fairly belonged to none besides. 1864 J. H. Newman *Apol* 396 It is to the Pope in Ecumenical Council that we look, as to the normal seat of Infallibility 1881 (*title*) Proceedings of the (Ecumenical Methodist Conference. 1887 Heard *Russian Ch.* iv. 63 That the first œcumenical prelate of the Church was the patriarch of Constantinople, the second the patriarch of Alexandria.

2. *gen.* Belonging to the whole world; universal, general, world-wide.

1607 J King *Serm. Novemb.* 13 This epidemical and œcumenical contagion. *a* 1638 Mede *Wks.* (1672) 627 This was the Oecumenical Philosophy of the Apostles times and of the times long before them. 1681 H. More *Exp. Dan.* iv. Notes 123 That Oecumenical Tax appointed by Augustus. 1869 Lecky *Europ. Mor* I 1. 160 No other literature exhibits so expansive and œcumenical a genius [as the French]. 1882 W. H. Mallock *Soc. Equal.* viii. 213 Our œcumenical commerce.

Hence **Œcume·nicalism,** the theological system or doctrine of the œcumenical councils; **Œcumenicality** = Œcumenicity; **Œcume·nically** *adv.*, in an œcumenical way, in relation to the whole world, universally.

1888 *Chicago Advance* 10 May 290 Three strata, Œcumenicalism, Augustinianism, Evangelicalism. 1889 in *Echo* 29 July, It will not be an Œcumenical Council ..The primary essence of Œcumenicality is wanting to it—viz., a delegation from all Churches. Half Christendom will hold aloof from it. *a* 1751 Bolingbroke *Ess., Author Relig.* Wks. 1754 IV. 349 The church œcumenically assembled. 1876 Draper *Confl. Relig. & Sc* xii. 341 The papacy is administered not œcumenically, not as a universal Church, for all nations.

Œcumenicity (ēkiūmēni·sĭti). Also eo-. [ad. eccles. med L. *œcūmenicitās*, f. *œcūmenic-us*: see above and -ITY. Cf. F. *œcuménicité* (1752 in *Dict. Trévoux*).] Œcumenical character; universality, catholicity.

1840 Gladstone *Ch. Princ.* 510 It is .. the supposed ecumenicity of the council, which renders it binding on their conscience. 1867 *Contemp. Rev.* V. 454 He destroyed the œcumenicity and authority of Trent. 1882-3 Schaff *Encycl. Rel. Kn.* III. 2448/2 The disputed œcumenicity of the reformatory councils of Pisa, Constance, and Basel.

† **Œ·dem, œde·me,** obs. anglicized forms of next [Cf. F. *œdème* (1545 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1591 Jas I *Poet. Exerc., Furies* 889 Together with the Hyves, and..The boudned Oedems cleare. 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II i. III. *Furies* 486 Tumours, Begot of vicious indigested humours: As Phlegmons, Oedems, Schyrrhes, Erisipiles. 1616 Bullokar *Eng. Expos., Oedema*, a waterish swelling in the body without paine.

‖ **Œdema** (idī·mă). *Path.* Also 5 vdimia, 9 edema. [mod.L., a. Gr. οἴδημα (-ματ-) swelling, swollen condition, f. οἰδέ-ειν to swell.] 'A swelling produced by the presence of serous fluid in the areolar tissue or in the substance of a part; being a local dropsy' (*Syd Soc. Lex.* 1892).

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 206 An enpostym þat comeþ of fleume, is clepid vdimia or zima. 1541 R. Copland *Galyen's Terapeut.* 2 F ij, Tumour, yt is called oedema. 1683 Salmon *Doron Med.* II. 428 It resolves Oedema and discusses all sorts of cold and Hard Tumors. 1758 J. S. tr. *Le Dran's Observ.* (1771) 92 An *Œdema*..is almost a certain Symptom of a Suppuration. 1874 Bucknill & Tuke *Psych. Med.* 587 Œdema of the brain, a state in which the tissue of the organ is permeated by water or serosity.

attrib. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 651 An area which.. contains a considerable quantity of œdema fluid.

Hence **Œdema·tic, Œde·matous** *adjs.* = next.

a 1658 Harvey (J.), A phlegmonous or *oedematick tumour. 1819 H. Busk *Vestriad* iv. 743 Rudely they press his œdematic toes. 1884 *Brachet's Aix-les-bains* 1. 105 The œdematic state. 1710 T. Fuller *Pharm. Extemp.* 213 *Oedematose Tumours.

Œdematous (idī·m-, ide·mătəs), *a.* Also 9 oid-, ed-. [f. Gr. οἰδηματ- (see prec.) + -OUS.] Pertaining to or of the nature of œdema; affected with œdema, swollen with serous fluid; dropsical.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* iv. iii. 183 An Inflammation .. Oedematous, Schirrous, Erisipelatous according to the predominancy of melancholy, flegme, or choler. 1718 Quincy *Compl. Disp.* 122 To dissolve hard Tumours, dissipate Oedematous swellings. 1828 Webster, *Edematous.* 1854 Jones & Siev. *Pathol. Anat.* (1874) 234 A general œdematous condition of the brain.

Hence **Œde·matously** *adv.*

1782 Heberden *Comm.* xxii. (1806) 108 Healthy young women will often have their legs swell œdematously. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 577 The joints..are œdematously swollen and tender on pressure.

Œdipean (ī·d-, edipī·ăn), *a.* [irreg. f. Œdipus: see -EAN.] Pertaining to, or like that of, Œdipus; clever at guessing a riddle.

(In quot. 1822 with allusion to the story of Œdipus putting out his own eyes on discovering that he had unwittingly married his mother.)

1621 Quarles *Argalus & P.* Introd., Many have ventured (trusting to the Oedipean conceit of their ingenious Reader) to write non-sense. 1822 Lamb *Lett.* II. (1841) 22 Did the eyes come away kindly with no Œdipean avulsion.

† **Œdipo·dic,** *a. Obs nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. οἰδίπους, -ποδ- (see next) + -IC.] Swollen-footed, gouty.

1694 Motteux *Rabelais* iv. xliii, Oh! what good wou'd it not do my oedipodic Leg.

Œdipus (ī·d-, e·dipŏs). Also 6 **Edipus.** [a. Gr. Οἰδίπους, Οἰδιπόδ-, lit. 'swollen-footed', a proper name.] Name of the Theban hero who, according to the ancient Greek legend, solved the riddle propounded by the Sphinx; allusively applied to one who is clever at guessing riddles.

1557 N. Grimald *Cleobulus' Riddle* in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 102 Incase you can so hard a knot vnknit · You shall I count an Edipus in wit. 1603 B. Jonson *Sejanus* II. iii. [III. i.], I am not Oedipus inough, To vnderstand this Sphynx. 1628 Earle *Microcosm.*, *Too idly reserv'd Man* (Arb.) 35 Hee h'as beene long a riddle himselfe, but at last finds Oedipusses. 1777 H. Walpole *Lett.* (1857) VI. 449 No mortal man could be found to expound those letters: not an Œdipus in the whole society.

Œgopsid (ēgo·psid), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* Also **oigopsid.** [f. Gr. οἴγ-ειν to open + ὄψις vision, pl. eyes; -ID.] a. *adj.* Belonging to the *Œgopsida* (-æ), a division of decapod dibranchiate Cephalopoda, having the cornea of the eye 'open', i e. perforated by an aperture. b. *sb.* A cephalopod of this division. (Opp. to *myopsid.*)

[1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 460 In certain *Decapoda*, the *Oegopsidae.*] 1892 *Cent. Dict.*, Oigopsid.

‖ **Œil-de-bœuf** (öidəbof). [F., lit. 'ox-eye', term for a round window, etc.]

1. A small round window: = Bull's-eye 6.

1849 Thackeray *Pendennis* xxv, Take a peep at the ladies in the hall through an *œil-de-bœuf.*

2. The name of a small octagonal vestibule lighted by a small round window in the palace at Versailles; hence *transf.* and *fig.*

1826 Scott *Woodst.* xii, This movement conveyed him to a sort of *œil de-bœuf*, an octagon vestibule, or small hall, from which various rooms opened 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I III. i, To govern France were such a problem; and now it has grown well-nigh too hard to govern even the *Œil-de-Bœuf.* 1862 Wraxall tr *Mem. Q. Hortense* II. iv 57 The royalist gentry had preserved the manners and levity which had once distinguished them in the *œils de bœuf* and *petites maisons* of old France.

‖ **Œillade.** Forms: 6 oeyliade, 7 aliad, eliad, illiad, iliad, 9 œillade. [a. F. *œillade* (1460 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *œil* eye + -ADE 1 a, as in *cannonade, fusillade.* Formerly more or less naturalized (ē·liad, i·liăd); now consciously French (öiya·d).] A glance of the eye, *esp.* an amorous glance; an ogle.

1592 Greene *Disput.* Addr. 2 What amorous glauances, what smirking Oeyliades. 1598 Shakes. *Merry W.* I. iii 68 Pages wife gane mee good eyes too; examind my parts with most iudicious illiads. 1605 — *Lear* iv. v. 25 She gaue strange Eliads, and most speaking looks To Noble Edmund. [*Qos.* aliads, *later Folios* Iliads.] *a* 1803 C. L. Lewis *Mem.* (1805) I. 98 With a most impressive œillade from the white of his eyes only. 1855 Smedley *H. Coverdale* iv. 22 Horace ..favouring Alice with a languishing *œillade.*

Œillet, œlet: see Oillet.

Œkology, var. spelling of Œcology.

Oen, obs. form of Owe.

Œnanthic (ēnæ·nþik), *a. Chem.* [f. L. *œnanthē*, a. Gr. οἰνάνθη (f. οἴνη vine + ἄνθη blossom, bloom), a vine-shoot or bud, vine-blossom, vine. (Also a plant like the vine, applied by Pliny to an umbelliferous plant, and taken by Linnæus as the name of a genus of *Umbelliferæ* including the poisonous Water Dropwort.)] Having the characteristic odour of wine. *Œnanthic acid* an acid (or mixture of acids), $C_{14}H_{26}O_2 + H_2O$, obtained from œnanthic ether, forming a colourless oil solidifying at 13° C. into a buttery mass. *Œnanthic ether*, a mobile oily liquid, the source of the peculiar odour of wines, obtained by distillation of wine-lees.

1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 138 Of œnanthic acid. This acid was discovered by Liebig and Pelouze, constituting one of the component parts of œnanthic ether to which wines owe their peculiar smell. 1880 Bloxam *Chem.* (ed. 4) 522 Caproic, œnanthic, and caprylic alcohols, are all liquid at the ordinary temperature. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 843 The bouquet and aroma [of wine] are due to the compound ethers, especially to œnanthic ether.

So **Œna·nthol, Œna·nthyl, Œna·nthylene, Œnanthy·lic** *a. Chem.* (see quots.); **Œna·nthylate,** a salt of œnanthylic acid.

1857 W. A Miller *Elem. Chem.* III. 139 *Œnanthylic Aldehyd; Œnanthol*..is furnished by the destructive distillation of castor oil. *Ibid* 397 Œnanthylate of potash. *Ibid.* 191 Heptylene or Œnanthylene. 1866-77 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 176 *Œnanthyl*, $C_7H_{15}O$, the hypothetical radicle of œnanthylic acid and its derivatives. The same name is sometimes, but inappropriately, given to heptyl, C_7H_{15}. *Ibid.* 177 *Œnanthylic acid*, $C_7H_{14}O_2$..is a transparent colourless oil, having an unpleasant odour like that of cod-fish.

Œnanthin (ēnæ·nþin). *Chem.* [f. Bot. L. *Œnanthe*, name of a genus (see prec.) + -IN.] A poisonous resinous substance obtained from Water Dropwort (*Œnanthe fistulosa*).

1832 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Œno- (ēno), occasionally **oino-** (oino), combining form of Gr. οἶνος wine, used in a few scientific and quasi-scientific compounds of rare occurrence.

Œnogen (ī·nŏdjen) *nonce-wd.* [after *oxygen*] (see quot.). **Œnolin** (ī·nŏlin) *Chem.* [see -OL and -IN], a colouring-matter ($C_{10}H_{10}O_5$) obtained from red wine. **Œnology** (īnp·lŏdjĭ) [-LOGY], the knowledge or study of wines; so **Œnolo·gical** *a.*, pertaining to œnology; **Œno·logist,** one versed in œnology, a connoisseur in wines. **Œnomancy** (ī·nŏmænsi) [-MANCY], divination by means of wine. **Œnomania** (ēnomē·niă), **oino-** [MANIA], (*a*) a mania or insane craving for wine or other intoxicating drink, dipsomania; (*b*) mania resulting from intoxication, delirium tremens; hence **Œnoma·niac,** a person affected with œnomania. **Œnometer** (ēnŏmī·tə) [-METER], a hydrometer for measuring the alcoholic strength of wines; an alcoholometer (Webster, 1864). **Œnophilist** (īnp·filist) [Gr. -φιλος loving], a lover of wine. **Œnophobist** (īnp·fŏbist), **oino-** [Gr. -φοβος fearing], one who has a dread of, or aversion to, wine. **Œnopoetic** (ēnopo(e·tik) *a.* [Gr. ποιητικός making], pertaining to wine-making. **Œnothionic** (ēnŏþaip·nik) *a. Chem.* [Gr. θεῖον sulphur], in *Œnothionic acid*, an acid ($C_2H_6SO_4$) obtained by treating alcohol with sulphuric acid; *ethylsulphuric* or *sulphovinic acid.*

1817 T. L. Peacock *Melincourt* (1875) 275 Inflated with *œnogen gas, or, in other words, with the fumes of wine. 1866-77 Watts *Dict Chem.* IV. 178 *Œnolin. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 12 The different branches of *oinological science. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 13 July 5/1 The Oinological and Pomological Academy for the scientific culture of the future cultivators. 1894 Thudichum *Wines* Pref. 7 French œnological literature..includes many works of interest and importance. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 12 Aug. 215/1 Our medical *œnologist. 1894 *National Observer* 6 Jan. 194/2 The genuine œnologist, as Dr. Thudichum calls him. 1814 *Sch. gd. Living* 196 His *œnology of British wines. 1865 *Sat. Rev* 12 Aug. 215/1 To give, not milk, but strong drink to the babes in œnology. 1652 Gauden *Magastrom.* 165 *Oinomancy, divining by wine. 1842 Brande *Dict. Sc.*, (Œnomancy. 1880 Webster *Suppl.*, *Œnomania. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 871 Dipsomania or oinomania is a form of recurrent mania attended with impulsive drunkenness. 1857 J. Miller *Alcohol* (1858) 20 A lady who had become a frightful *oinomaniac. 1874 Bucknill & Tuke *Psych. Med.* (ed. 3) 293 The thirst for drink, blindly leads the oinomaniac to a course against which his reason and his conscience alike rebel. 1859 Thackeray *Virginians* xxxi, Are the Vegetarians to bellow 'Cabbage for ever'? and may we modest *Œnophilists not sing the praises of our favourite plant? 1893 Symonds *In the Key of Blue* 37 Those surprises which reward the diligent œnophilist in Italy. 1867 *Blackw. Mag.* CII. 209 The English and American *oinophobists. 1894 Thudichum *Wines* Pref. 8 The work of B. A. Lenoir consists of a first viticultural and a second *œnopoetic part. 1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Œnothionic.

‖ **Œnochoe** (ēnp·koi). *Gr. Antiq.* Also oino-. [a. Gr. οἰνοχόη, f. οἶνο- wine + -χοος, -χοη pouring.] A vessel used for dipping wine from the crater or bowl and filling the drinking-cups.

1871 *Guide to 1st Vase Room, Brit. Mus.* (ed. 4) 29 On the *oinochoë*, No. 162 (Case 60), the figures are drawn in outline, on a white ground. 1895 *Atlantic Monthly* Mar. 315 An œnochoe (a dipper-like utensil for filling the wine-cup). 1895 *Catal.*, Oenochoe of rare form, with strainer at top of neck.

Œnomel (ī·nomel). Also 7-9 oino-. [ad. L. *œnomeli* (late L. *-melum*), a. Gr. οἰνόμελι, f. οἶνος wine + μέλι honey. So mod.F. *œnomel* (Littré).]

1. A mixture of wine and honey, used as a beverage by the ancient Greeks.

1574 Hyll *Ord. Bees* 35 The best Oenomell is that which is made of olde and tart wine and the best purifyed hony. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 101 Amongst sweet potions is reckoned oinomel. 1860 Ld Lytton *Lucile* II. v. § 6. 24 Wherever new flowrets, by lawn or by dell, Held on tiptoe for him their divine œnomel.

2. *fig.*; *esp.* applied to language or thought in which strength and sweetness are combined.

1844 Mrs. Browning *Wine of Cyprus* xxii, Those memories ..Make a better œnomel. 1882 Myers *Renan. Youth* 54 While night serenely fell, Impanadised in sunset's œnomel. 1891 *Guardian* 28 Oct. 1555 Book-depths from which thou knew'st so well To mix for mind or heart an œnomel.

‖ **Œnothera** (ēnoþi·ră, commonly īnp·þĕră). *Bot.* [L. *œnothēra*, a. Gr. οἰνοθήρας, name of some plant, f. οἶνος wine + -θήρας -catcher: com-

monly taken as = 'wine-trap' (see quots.); but some Gr. authors have the name as ὀνοθήρας ass-catcher (in Pliny *onothēra*); another name was ὀνάγρα = ass-trap.] The typical genus of *Onagraceæ*, comprising plants (chiefly natives of America) with large handsome flowers, yellow, white, or purple, in some species opening in the evening; commonly called *Evening Primrose*.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II 259 Likewise Oenothera, otherwise named Onuris, . an herb good also in wine to make the heart merry. 1788 REES *Cycl.*, *Primrose, night* or *tree*, œnothera. 1817 J. BRADBURY *Trav. Amer.* 82 A number of large white flowers belonging to a species of oenothera. 18.. BAIRD in Worcester *Dict.* s.v., The roots of the species *Oenothera biennis* are eatable, and were formerly taken after dinner to flavor wine, as olives now are; hence the name (*Enothera*, or wine-trap. 1863 J. STRAY *Life in South* II 304 Splendid phloxes, œnotheras, mimosas.

† Oeps. *Obs.* [a. AF. *oeps* (earlier *oes*, Britton) = OF. *oes*, *ous*, *ues*, *wes*, *eus*, *ops*, *oups*, *oeps*, *oefs*, etc., work, need, use, benefit, profit.—L. *opus* work, use (for), need (of).] Use, benefit, profit.

1292 BRITTON I. xxii. § 2 Et ausi soit enquis de toutes lour prises a noster oes, et a lour. 1383 *Act 7 Rich. II*, c. 12 Soit il a son propre oeps ou al oeps dautre.]

1428 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 3 To be rayssed .. to be oeps of our soveraynne lorde be kyng. *Ibid.* 5 To be oeps and profet be cite. 1429 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 349/2 Which peynes shall be areised to the Kyngis oeps. 1436 *Ibid.* 501/2 Thoo enhabitauntz..that .have estat to her owen oeps, or thoo to whos oeps othre persones have estat.

Oeptas, oeptaues, obs. ff. *octaves*, OCTAVE 1.

O'er (ōˑər), poetic and dialectal contraction of OVER; also in combination: see words in OVER-.

Oes, pl. of O; obs. form of OOZE.

Œsophagal, *a.* = ŒSOPHAGEAL.

1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 16 Jan. 1776, Perhaps he surcharged his stomach; and .. the repletion closed the œsophagal orifice.

† Œ'sophage. *Obs.* [prob. a. F. *œsophage*, in 14th c. *ysophague* (Hatz.-Darm.).] = ŒSOPHAGUS.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terapeut.* 2 H j, Thycke medycamentes do crud & make concrecyon in ye partyes of the bulke or oesophage. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 343 The whole passage and pype, called oesophage or the throate. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 499 That it may stick longer in the œsophage.

Œsophageal (isofăˑdʒiăl), *a.* Also 9 **eso-**. [f. mod.L. *œsophage-us* (f. *œsophag-us*) + -AL.] Of, belonging to, or connected with the œsophagus.

1807 HOME in *Phil. Trans.* XCVII. 157 The orifices of the œsophageal glands. 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 22 The lower side of the œsophageal ring. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 215 A case of œsophageal obstruction.

Also, in same sense, **Œsopha'gean** *a.* [cf. F. *œsophagien*]; **Œsopha'giac** *a.* [irreg. after *cardiac*].

1856 WEBSTER, *Esophagean.* 1892 *Syd Soc Lex.*, *Œsophagean.* 1858 J. H. BENNET *Nutrition* i. 11 The œsophagiac orifice [of the stomach].

Œsophagitis (isofădʒoˑrtis). *Path.* [f. ŒSOPHAGUS + -ITIS. In mod.F. *œsophagite* (Littré).] Inflammation of the œsophagus.

1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1859 SEMPLE *Diphtheria* 277 Sometimes œsophagitis and pseudo-membranous gastritis are found. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 859 Chronic œsophagitis has been attributed to alcoholic excess.

Œsophago- (isoˑfăgo), before a vowel **œsophag-**, combining form of Gr. οἰσοφάγος, (ŒSOPHAGUS, in various terms of Pathology and Surgery, as **Œsophagalgia** (-ælˑdʒiă), **-algy** [Gr. ἄλγος pain], pain in the œsophagus (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1857). **Œsophagectomy** (-eˑktŏmi) [Gr. ἐκτομή cutting out, excision], excision of a portion of the œsophagus. **Œso'phagocele** (-sēl) [Gr. κήλη tumour, hernia], 'hernia of the mucous membrane of the œsophagus through an opening in the muscular wall' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1892). **Œsophagodynia** (-odiˑniă) [Gr. ὀδύνη pain], pain in the œsophagus (Mayne). **Œsophagopathy** (-oˑpăpi) [Gr. πάθος suffering], disease of the œsophagus (Mayne). **Œsophagoplegia** (-pliˑdʒiă), **-plegy** [Gr. πληγή stroke], sudden paralysis of the œsophagus (Mayne). **Œsophagorrhagia** (-rīˑdʒiă), **-o'rrhagy** [Gr. -ραγία bursting], hæmorrhage from the œsophagus (Mayne). **Œso'phagoscope** (-skōp) [-SCOPE], an instrument for inspection of the œsophagus; so **Œsophagoscopic** (-skōˑpik) *a.*; **Œsophago'scopy**, inspection of the œsophagus. **Œso'phagospasm**, spasm of the œsophagus (Mayne). **Œsophago'stomy** [Gr. στόμα mouth], 'an operation for opening the œsophagus and keeping the opening permanent, so that food may be supplied to the stomach by its means' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Œso'phagotome** (-tom) [Gr. -τομος cutting], an instrument for cutting into the œsophagus; so **Œsophago'tomy**, incision into the œsophagus.

1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Œsophagectomy.* 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 371 In the rare condition of simple or membranous stricture Mr. Kendal Franks has performed œsophagectomy with success. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, **Œsophagocele.* 1884 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 14 Dr. Waldenburg invented an *œsophagoscope. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 361 (Œsophagoscopes..are hardly ever used in practice. 1893 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 30 Sept. 738 On *œsophagoscopic examination. 1872 COHEN *Dis. Throat* 46 There are great anatomical obstacles to the performance of *œsophagoscopy. 1884 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 135 The remaining operations, internal œsophagotomy, *œsophagostomy, and gastrostomy. *Ibid.* 21 The *œsophagotome consists of a gum-elastic bougie about fifteen inches long [etc.]. 1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 576/1 The operation of *œsophagotomy. 1868 D. W. CHEEVER (*title*) Two Cases of Œsophagotomy for the Removal of Foreign Bodies. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 596 Œsophagotomy has an established position in practical surgery.

Œsophagus (isoˑfăgŏs). Also 5-6 **ysophagus**, 6 **isofagus, hysophagus, oisophagus**, 8-9 **esophagus**. [mod.L., a. Gr. οἰσοφάγος the gullet; of uncertain origin (see below). The med. and early mod.L. representatives of Gr. *oi-*, were *i-*, *-y*: cf. F. *ysophague* (14th c. in Littré).] The tube or canal (in man and the higher animals musculo-membranous) extending from the mouth to the stomach, and serving for the passage of food and drink; the gullet.

In *Zool.* extended to include a canal in any class of animals by which food enters the organism

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxiv. (MS. Bodl.) lf. 14/1 Ysophagus, bat is be wey of mete and drinke. 1525 tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surg.* I iij b/2 The throwte goll callyd hysophagus and trachea. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* F ij b, The Meri otherwyse called Ysophagus is ye way of the mete & this Meri commeth out of the throte and thyrleth the mydryse vnto ye bely or stomacke. 1543 TRAHERON tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.* I. iv. 6 Called Meri or Oisophagus. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* iv. 45 *note*, The (Œsophagus, or meat-pipe conveying meats and drinks to the stomach. 1772 NUGENT tr. *Hist. Friar Gerund* I. 159 The enterance to the Œsophagus being discovered. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 840 *Protozoa*. . Class *Mastigophora*. . A mouth and œsophagus sometimes present. [*Note.* Aristotle *Hist. An.* i. 16 495a 18 says 'the so-called οἰσοφάγος, which gets its name from its length and its narrowness', but does not explain how. According to its elements, Gk. οἰσοφάγος ought to mean 'eater of osiers'; which seems inept. A late Greek or Byzantine Scholiast on Oppian, explains it as from οἴω (an imaginary pres to οἴσω) = κομίζω I carry + φαγεῖν to eat, which, though plausible in sense, is really impossible, -φαγος in all compounds meaning 'eating (something)', 'eater'.]

Oest, obs. form of HOST *sb* 1, a company.

Oestre, Oestridge, obs. ff. OYSTER, OSTRICH.

Œstro, variant of ESTRO *Obs.* = ŒSTRUS 2.

1848 LYTTON *K. Arthur* IX. lxxxvii, The knight sublimely stung Caught the full œstro of the poet's fire.

Œstrous (iˑstrəs, eˑs-), *a.* [f. L. *œstr-us* (see below) + -OUS.] Pertaining to, or causing, an œstrus (sense 2 b).

1901 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* No. 2097. 594 The recurrent presence in the blood of an œstrous toxin.

Œ'strual, *a. rare*—⁰. [IRREG. f. ŒSTRUS + -AL; app. by association with *menstrual, menstruate*, etc.] Pertaining to or affected by an œstrus; œstrous. So **Œ'struate** *v.*, to be affected by an œstrus, to be in heat, to rut; **Œ'struation**, rutting.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Œstrual*, of or belonging to the *œstrum* or orgasm. *Œstruation*, . . the state of being under influence of the *œstrum*. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Œstruate*.

‖ **Œstrum** (iˑstrŏm, eˑs-). Also 8 **œstron**. [med. L., var. of ŒSTRUS (Isidore *Orig.* XII. viii. 15).]

1. = ŒSTRUS 1; in quot. 1656 applied to a flea; in 1854 a parasite infesting fish (a sense of Gr. οἶστρος).

1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1711) 17 Defying the eagerness of those sanguine-coated Æstruins. 1706 PHILLIPS, (*Œstrum*, or *Œstrus*, the Gad-Bee. 1778 *Sketches for Tabernacle Frames* 26 Madd'ning Mares, by Lust or Oestron stung. 1854 BADHAM *Halient.* 186 The conduct of the poor thunny under the scourge of the sea œstrum.

2. *fig* = ŒSTRUS 2.

1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 495 What Oestrum, what Phrenetick Mood Makes you thus lavish of your Blood? 1782 JEFFERSON *Notes Virginia* 234 Love is the peculiar œstrum of the poet. 1848 CLOUGH *Bothie* iii, Other times stung by the œstrum of some swift-working conception. 1886 SYMONDS *Renaiss. It., Cath. React.* (1898) VII. ix. 83 When .. the real divine oestrum descends upon him.

b. *Physiol.* = ŒSTRUS 2 b.

1772 *Ann. Reg.* 173/1 The times, in which animals of different species feel the œstrum, by which they are stimulated to the propagation of their respective kinds. 1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Œstrum*, *Œstrus*.

‖ **Œstrus** (iˑstrŏs, eˑs-). [L. *œstrus*, a. Gr. οἶστρος gad-fly, breeze, also sting, hence frenzy, mad impulse.]

1. *Entom.* A genus of dipterous insects, of which the larvæ are parasitic in the bodies of various animals; an insect of this genus or of the family *Œstridæ*; a gad-fly or bot-fly.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 238 This flying Plague .. Oestros the Grecians call: Asylus, we: A fierce loud buzzing Breez. 1752 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 30 The black and yellow-bodied Œstrus, with black variegations in the wings. 1846 PROWETT *Prometheus Bound* 59 Virgil powerfully describes the terrors of the maddened cattle from the torment of the œstrus. 1876 DUHRING *Dis. Skin* 585 Œstrus, or Bot Fly deposits the ova unknown to the individual.

2. *fig.* Something that stings or goads one on, a stimulus; vehement impulse; passion, frenzy.

1850 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 208 The Impetus, the Lyrical oestrus, is gone. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* iii. (1888) 114 They too were pricked by the œstrus of intellectual responsibility. 1880 M. PATTISON *Milton* xii. 161 [Milton] would not write more verses when the œstrus was not on him.

b. *Physiol.* A vehement bodily appetite or passion; *spec.* sexual orgasm; the rut of animals.

1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.* II. 233 (*Œstrus*. . 1. Rut, orgasm, clitoris.

Oeyliade, obs. form of ŒILLADE.

Of (ɒv, ŏv, əv), *prep.* Also (3 *Orm.*) 5-7 **off** (6 **offe**); 3-6 **o**, 6- **o'**: see O *prep.*[2] [OE. *of*, weak or unaccented form of the word whose rare strong form was *æf*, originally *af*, corresp. to OFris. *af*, *of*, *ofe*, OS. *af*, MLG. *af* prep. and adv. (MDu. *ave*, *af*, *of*, Du. *af* adv. 'off'), OHG. *aba*, *ab*, MHG. *abe*, *ab-* prep. and adv., Ger. *ab* adv. 'off', 'away', ON. *af*, Goth *af* prep. and adv.:—OTeut. *aba*, unaccented by-form *ab*; corresp. to Skr. *apa* away from, down from, Gr. ἀπό, L. *ab*.

The form whence the OE. was immediately derived was *æf* (as in OS., ON., and Goth.). Like other prepositional advbs., this developed two forms, according as it was stressed or stressless; in primitive OE., *æf* and *of*. In historic times the stressed form appeared only in a few nominal compounds (e.g. *æfpunca* displeasure, *æfweard* absent, while the originally unstressed *of* survived as inseparable verbal particle and preposition. In OE. this *of* began to be used also as a separable particle or adv. (as in inf. *of dōn*, dat inf *of to dōnne*, pa. pple. *of(ge)dōn*, imperative *dō of*, pa. t *he dyde of*, in subord. cl. *þe he of dyde*); and, as the adv in this position always received the stress, this gave rise to a new stressed form. But to the end of the ME. period, and often to 1600 or later, both unstressed and stressed forms were written *of*. About 1400, the spelling *off* appears casually, and usually (but not always) for the stressed form, to which it gradually came in course of the 16th c. to be appropriated (though *of* was sometimes used even in the 17th c.). This emphatic form was restricted to the adv. and those emphatic senses of the prep which are akin to or derived from the adv. (*be off! get off the table! hands off! hands off the money?*); while the original spelling *of* (pronounced ɒv, ŏv, əv), further reduced dialectally, colloquially, and in certain connexions, to *o'* (see O *prep.*[2]), remains for the weak senses of the preposition. Thus *of* and *off* now rank as different words.]

General Signification. The primary sense was *away, away from*, a sense now obsolete, except in so far as it is retained under the spelling OFF. All the existing uses of *of* are derivative; many so remote as to retain no trace of the original sense, and so weakened down as to be in themselves the expression of the vaguest and most intangible of relations. The sense-history is exceedingly complicated by reason of the introduction of senses or uses derived from other sources, the mingling of these with the main stream, and the subsequent weakening down, which often renders it difficult to assign a particular modern use to its actual source or sources. From its original sense, *of* was naturally used in the expression of the notions of removal, separation, privation, derivation, origin or source, starting-point, spring of action, cause, agent, instrument, material, and other senses, which involve the notion of taking, coming, arising, or resulting *from*. But, even in OE., this native development was affected by the translational character of the literature, and the employment of *of* to render L. *ab*, *dē*, or *ex*, in constructions where the native idiom would not have used it. Of far greater moment was its employment from the 11th c. as the equivalent of F. *de*, itself of composite origin, since it not merely represented L. *dē* in its various prepositional uses, but had come to be the Common Romanic, and so the French, substitute for the Latin genitive case. Whether *of* might have come independently in Eng. to be a substitute for the genitive is doubtful. In the expression of racial or national origin, we find *of* and the genitive app. interchangeable already in the 9th c. (tr. Bæda's *Eccl. Hist.* III. xix, Wæs þes wer . . of þæm æþelestan cynne Scotta = *de nobilissimo genere Scottorum*; Ibid. III. xxi, Se nyhsta wæs Scyttisces cynnes = *nationis Scottis*; se wæs eac Scotta cynnes = *de natione Scottorum*); and this might have extended in time to other uses; but the great intrusion of *of* upon the old domain of the genitive, which speedily extended to the supersession of the OE. genitive after adjectives, verbs, and even substantives, was mainly due to the influence of F. *de*. Beside this —the most far-reaching fact in the sense-history of *of*—the same influence is also manifest in numerous phraseological uses, and esp. in the use of *of* = F. *de*, in the construction of many verbs and adjs. Many of these can be clearly distinguished; but, in other cases, the uses derived from F. *de* have so blended with those derived from OE. *of*, giving rise again to later uses related to both, that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to separate the two streams, with their many ramifications. All that can be done here is to exhibit the main uses of the preposition, and to show generally how

far back each of these is exemplified. It has not been attempted to classify or even mention all the vbs. and adjs. which are or have been construed with *of*; examples occur under the chief senses and uses, but the construction of any individual vb. or adj. must be looked for under that word itself, where also will be seen what other prepositions share or have shared the same function with *of*.

I. Of *motion, direction, distance.*

† 1. Indicating the thing, place, or direction whence anything goes, comes, or is driven or moved: From, away from, out of. *Obs.* exc. in the restricted sense in which it is now written OFF, q. v.

a 855 *O. E. Chron.* an. 658 Þis wæs ȝefohten siþþan he of East Englum com. *Ibid.* an. 794 And Ceolwulf bisceop and Eadbald bisceop of þæm londe aforon. *Ibid.* an. 823 þa sende he Æþlwulf his sunu of þære fierde..to Cent. *c* 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* III. xi. § 9 Hie þa Demetrias of þæm rice adifon. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 5 Crist of heofona heanessum on ðinne innoþ astigeþ. *Ibid.* 19 Faran of stowe to ôðerre. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 219 [He] hi alle adræfde of heofan rices mirhðe. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11508 A certein day hom was iset, of londe vor to fle. *a* 1300 *Seven Sins* 36 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 19 þat he sal of þis world wend. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11596 (Gött.) Wit naghtertale he went of [*Cott.* o] toune. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8514 þe sparkles fleye as fir of flyntes. 1439 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 30/1 The said Places of the whiche thei wer remeved. 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xiv. 337 Whan Longys dyde shove the sperre in to your dygne side, the water ranne of it. 1542-3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 4 If anie suche person..do withdrawe him selfe of this realme. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. (1846) I. 346 [They] did secreidlie convey thame selfis and thair cumpanyeis of the town. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 541 With the least drawing bloud of another.

† b. Indicating the place or quarter whence action (e. g. shooting, calling, writing, looking) is directed: From. *Obs.* (In quot. 1569-70, prob. after L. *ex*.)

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* III. vii. § 7 On ðæm dæge plegedon hie of horsum. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th) xiii. 3 [xiv. 2] Drihten locað of heofenum. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 5 Of þat syon ha bihalt al þe world under hire. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xiii. 3 Lord lokyd of heuen on þe sonnes of men. 1569-70 KNOX *Let. to Cecil* 2 Jan. (S. P. O.), In haste, of Edinburgh, the second of Janur. Yours..John Knox.

† c. Following an adv., with which it is sometimes closely connected: e. g. *down of, up of, off of. dial.* or *Obs.* exc. in FORTH *of*, OUT *of*, q. v.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xlvii. (Z) 272 Se wyll astah up of þære eorðan. 1123-31 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1123 Se kyng alhte dune of his hors. *c* 1290 *Beket* 1799 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 158 Ase he come op of þe se. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2842 (Cott.) Our lau rd raind..Dun o lift [*Fairf.* doun of þe lift], fire and brimstan. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 1121 Þay comen doun of þe tour. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 26b, He a lighted downe of his horse. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V. 211 Biting my lip, got off of that, as fast as possible.

2. Indicating a point of time (or stage of life, etc.) from which something begins or proceeds. *Obs.* (supplied by *from*) exc. in archaic expressions, and in such phrases as *of late, of recent years, of old, of yore*, which have gradually come to have the sense of 'during', 'in the course of' the time indicated: see 54.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. xii. [xv.] (1890) 52 Of þære tide þe hi ðanon gewiton oð to dæge. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark x. 20 Eall ðis ic geheold of minre geoguðe. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 79 Dis meiden was . faderles & moderles of hire childhade. *c* 1425 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 457 Thus haue I dewly, with all my dilygence, Executyd the offyce of olde antiquyte. *c* 1470- [see LATE *a*.[1] B. 2]. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* H v, One his chamberlayne whiche he had nourysshed and brought up of his youghte. 1520 WHITINTON *Vulg.* (1527) 8 b, Brought vp togyder of lytell babes. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* ix. 21 How longe is it a goo..? And he sayde, of a chylde. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. ix. (1895) 291 The newe yeare..whyche they doo begynne of that same hollye daye. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. iv. 3 One that I brought vp of a puppy. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 534 Of auncient time they were subject to the Chinois, untill [etc.]. *a* 1625 in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 186, I bred him of a Child.

† 3. Indicating a situation, condition, or state, the departure from or emergence out of which is figured as (and often accompanied by) actual movement. *Obs.* (supplied by *from* or *out of*).

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 66 Þæt þu of deaðe arise. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 23 On þe þridde dai he aros of deaðe. *c* 1205 LAY. 11737 Fiftene þusende þer weoren islagen And idon of lif-dæȝen. *c* 1300 *St. Brandan* 451 As hi awoke of slepe. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2143 Many was þe cristene mon þat he had broȝt of dawe. *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 2006 Off swounynge shan he myght A-wake. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 38 The thrall to be of thirllage Langis ful sayr. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 14 Being delivered of his captivity. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 34 To be thus banished of thy counsels.

4. Expressing position which is (or is treated as) the result of departure, and is therefore defined with reference to the fixed point. † a. Away from, out of. *Of live*, out of life, dead. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 272 Fixas cwelaþ gif hi of wætere beoð. *c* 1205 LAY. 9057 Heo cudden Kinbeline þat his fader wes of liue. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 652 Heo aȝȝ Rymenild sitte Also he were of witte. *c* 1330 *Will. Palerne* 420 Sone of his seliþ þe bestes seiden ware. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 22478 (Trin.) Ioseph..wende þe maistir were of lyne.

b. Now used only in certain phrases, as *north of, south of*, etc., *within* (a mile, an hour, an age, etc.) *of, wide of, back of* (U. S.), *backwards of* (arch.), *upwards of* (a number or amount): see these words.

1494 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 23 Every such Fish should be splatted down to an Handful of the Tail. 1537 *Lett. Suppress. Monast.* (Camden) 157 Within x. or xij. myles of hit. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. i. 119 That no woman shall come within a mile of my Court. 1597 — *a Hen. IV*, IV. i. 19 West of this Forrest, scarcely off a mile, .. comes on the Enemie. 1762 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 104/2 Upwards of 15,000 lb. weight. 1778 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* I. 431 Countries..situate to the east of those [etc.]. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 160 Bill was generally pretty wide of his mark. 1885 *Act* 48 & 49 *Vict.* c. 54 § 14 Churches..within four miles of one another. 1885 FISHER in *Law Rep.* 29 Chanc. Div. 453 Commenced within a few days of each other.

II. Of *liberation* and *privation*. Expressing separation from or of a property, possession, or appurtenance. (In OE. expressed by *of, from*, or genitive case.)

5. In the construction of transitive verbs, of various classes; as

a. *To cure, heal, recover; cleanse, clear, purge, wash; bring to bed, deliver, disburden, ease, empty, free, lighten, rid of*, etc. b. *To bereave, deprive, divest, drain, exhaust, oust, rob, spoil, strip of*, etc.

In these, by a kind of transposition, *of* introduces that which is removed, the person or thing whence it is removed being made the grammatical object: thus, a prisoner is said to be stripped *of his clothes*, when in reality the clothes are stripped *off* or *from the prisoner*.

a 900 K. ÆLFRED *Solil.* 167 Us ȝeclensast of eallum urum synnum. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 13 Alys us of yfele. — Luke vii. 21 He ȝe-hælde maneȝa of adlum ȝe of witum and of yfelum gastum. 1124-31 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1124 Six men [he] spilde of here æȝon and of here stanes. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 163 Ared me loueid of eche deaðe. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 453 Allagatis a man most first be purged of deelly [synne]. *a* 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr Thornton MS.* (1867) 37 We pray þat we be delyuered of all ill thynge. *c* 1440 *Tundale* 10 ȝyf he..clense hym here of his mysdede. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 5 As yᵉ iewes spoyled Egypte of theyr rychesse 1616 W. HAIG in J. Russell *Haigs* vii. (1881) 163, I humbly beseech your sacred Majesty..to free me of this close prison. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 22 Without stripping himselfe of his cloathes. 1670 R. MONTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I 473 The King..would release his Christian Majesty of his word. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 486 The Pastor .eases of their Hair, the loaden Herds. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 1 P 2 She dreamt that she was brought to Bed of a Judge. 1820 KEATS *Grecian Urn* iv, What little town..Is emptied of its folk this pious morn? 1847 C. G. ADDISON *Law of Contracts* II. iii. § 3 (1883) 635 A recovery by one party ousts the other of his right to recover.

6. In the construction of some classes of intrans. verbs; as

a. *To recover.* † b. *To blin, cease, stint.*

13.. *Guy Warw.* (A) 849 Of rideing wil þai neuer stent. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5130 Þe se of flowyng in abade. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 39 Neuer to entermete of that aite. *c* 1460 *Townley Myst.* XXVI. 92 Centurio, sese of sich saw. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iv. 3, I thinke it lacks of twelue. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* xiii, He recovered of his wounds.

7. In the construction of verbal sbs. and nouns of action, akin to the preceding verbs. (Now mostly *Obs.* and replaced by *from*.)

a 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) xxii. (*heading*), He þancaþ Gode his alysnesse of his earfoðum. 1426 in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 7 To pray..for case of þe said John Lyllyng. 1463 G. ASHBY *Prisoner's Refl.* 349 Of fre liberte a sharp abstinence. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 151 The rescue of the daunger. is worth & ynough for a conqueste. 1534 WHITINTON *Tullyes Offices* I (1540) 79 The rest of cares. *c* 1645 HABINGTON *Surv. Worcs* (Worcs. Hist. Soc. Proc.) I. 121 For hys salvation and redemption of hys synnes. 1761 MRS. F. SHERIDAN *Sidney Bidulph* I. 14 He had been ordered by the physicians to Spa for the recovery of a lingering disorder.

8. In the construction of adjs.: a. *whole* (*of a wound*); *clean, clear, free, pure, quit, rid*, etc.; b. *bare, barren, destitute, devoid, empty, naked, void*, etc. Some of these, e. g. *clean, empty, free, naked*, etc. were in OE. followed by the genitive (cf. IX.); in some *from* has now taken the place of *of*: see under the adjs.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark v. 34 Beo of ðisum [*a plaga tua*] hal. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 63 Of ure sunne make us clene. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 24648 (Fairf.) Lauedi of sorou þou mai be lisst. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* VIII. xiii, Sir Tristram was. hole of his woundes. 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 6 Their disputing of vertue, is voyde of the holye Ghost. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. iii. 94, I am poor of thanks. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 427 The Farmer, now secure of Fear. 1785 BURNS *Earnest Cry & Prayer* viii, Picking her pouch as bare as winter Of a' kind coin. 1876 GLADSTONE *Gleans.* (1879) II. 273 Macaulay was singularly free of vices.

III. Of *origin* or *source*. Indicating the thing or person whence anything originates, comes, is acquired or sought.

9. Expressing racial or local origin, descent, etc.: after the vbs. *arise, be, come, descend, spring, be born, bred, propagated*, and the like.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* XXXV. 240 Of hwæm hit arest com. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. xii. [xv.] (1890) 52 Of Geata fruman syndon Cantware..Of Seaxum..coman Eastseaxan and Suðseaxan and Westseaxan. *Ibid.* IV. XXV[ii]. 350 Sum wer of Scotta þeode. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John iii. 6 Þæt þe of gaste is acenned þæt is gast. 1129-31 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1129 Boren of þa ricceste men of Rome. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 17 He wes iboren of ure lefdi Zeinte Marie. *c* 1200 ORMIN 495 Alle..þatt off þa twesȝen prestess comenn. *c* 1205 LAY. 320 His kun þe he of icumen wes. *Ibid.* 11117 He wes of heure cume. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 14340 (Cott.) Fader i wat i am o [v. r. of] þe. *c* 1425 *Prymer* 6 Sikirli, maide marie..of þee is risun þe sunne of rigtwisenesse, oure lord ihesus crist. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1068 'Sir', quod the kyng, 'of whens are ye?' 'Of Portingale, Sir', said he. 1513 MORE in Hall *Chron.*, *Edw. V*, 1 Ye muste first considre of whom he and his brother descended. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vii. 12 Infinite mischiefes of them do arise. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 82 She was of Carthage, not of Tunis. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 696 Fleas breed principally Of Straw or Mats. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 97 It is propagated of the Keys, as the Ash. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 112 P 5 Young Gentlemen, descended of honest Parents. 1846 DISRAELI *Vis. Grey* v. vi, Are you of Dorsetshire? 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* I. (1853) 2 Of English parents, and of a good English family of clergymen, Swift was born in Dublin. 1888 *Athenæum* 3 Nov. 588/3 The force born of strong womanly instinct.

† b. Expressing the origin or derivation of a name: with various vbs. *Obs.* (Now *from*.)

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xv. (Z) 93 Ða oðre seofan syndon *dirivativa*, þat is, þæt hi cumaþ of þam oðrum. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 93 Assyria haþ þe name of Asur Sem his sone. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6675 It takes name of a watir strynde. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 18 Horizont..is said of ὅριζω, whiche signifieth to determe, or ende. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 83 Named Portgreves..the which is derived of two Saxon wordes. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 155 He..called it (of the sandie place where it is pitched) Sandgate Castle. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 127 Names also haue been taken of civill honours, dignities, and estate, as King, Duke, Prince, Lord, Baron, Knight, ..Squire, Castellan.

10. After trans. vbs., their pples., gerunds, etc.

a. After *borrow, buy, gain, hold, purchase, receive, win*, and the like, in which it varies with *from*; formerly also with *get, have, steal, take*, etc. where *from* is now used. See also OFF *prep.* 2.

Still used after *take advantage, take leave, take an oath, take vengeance.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Job* ii. 10 ȝif we god underfengon of godes hande. 1127-31 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1127 For to hauene sibbe of se eorl of Angeow. 1140 *Ibid.*, Hi nan helpe ne hæfden of þe kinge. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 7 Drihten þu dest þe lof of mile drinkende childre muðe. *c* 1205 LAY. 2093 Of lignogen his quene he hefde þreo sunen scene. *Ibid.* 29746 We..habbeoð ure irihte of ure arche-biscpe. *c* 1290 *St. Michael* 450 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 312 Alle habbez lijst of hire. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 460 (Cott.) O me [*Gött.* of me] wrunis sal he non gette. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 234, I haue none gode gyftes of þise grete lordes. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 208 Takyth examinple of hym! 1640 YORKE *Union Hon.* 154 Joan, wife to Gilbert..of whom hee begot one daughter. 1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* viii. § 533. 233 He shall hold off him of whom his feoffor held. 1697-8 EVELYN *Mem.* 8 Feb., The use which may be derived of such a collection. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 187 The kings enemies made all the advantages of it that was possible. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 92, I would not take them of her. 1755 AMORY *Mem.* (1769) I. 240, I hope you will not take it ill of me, that I offer my advice. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugger* II. iii. 45 She would have had much more comfort of her son if he had lived. 1885 *Law Rep.* 14 Queen's Bench Div. 735 They agreed to hire another room of the defendants.

b. After *ask, beg, crave, demand, desire, entreat, expect, inquire, request, require, seek*, and the like; also after *learn, hear*. (Some of these, as *ask, inquire*, were formerly constr. with *at*; in some *of* varies with *from*.)

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* II. v. § 3 He hæfde of oþerum þeodum abeden III C M. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2477 Bidde of me what þou wolt. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. I. 47 He asked of hem of whom spac þe lettre. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* ii. 4 He..enquirde of hem, whier Crist shulde be borun. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Doctor's T.* 197 This cursed Iuge wolde no thyng tarie, Ne heere a word moore of Virginius. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 6819 (Trin.) Lerne not of him þat is lyere. 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 75/1 Without any suyt of any licence of oure Lord Kyng. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, V. iv. 23 Lustier maintenance then I did looke for Of such an vngrowne Warriour. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 93 Sylla . demanded helpe of his armie. 1792 COWPER *Retired Cat* 10, I know not where she caught the trick .. Or else she learned it of her master. 1821 J. F. COOPER *Spy* viii, It is all that is required of me. 1854 DICKENS *Hard T.* II. vii, You expect too much of your sister. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* XXXIV, I do not beg of you to forgive him now.

c. After various other vbs. Mostly *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10670 To godd þan was i giuen ar mi moder me of bodi bare. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 5 The houses are built of the Moresco modell, with galleries.

11. After a sb. Arising from the elision of a pple. of some vb. of the foregoing classes.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* I. § 1 On ðære tide ðe Gotan of Scsiðþiu mægðe wið Romana rice gewin up ahofon. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. xx. [XXVIII.] (1890) 246 Twegen biscopas of Bretta þeode. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* vii 8 þa nitenu of eallum cinne and of eallum fuȝelcynne. 1520 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. viii. 213 Camme Pereson & Bankes..& Showed forthe their Graunte of Kyng Edward iiij[th]. 1789 BURNS *Whistle* v, Three noble chieftains, and all of his blood. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 380 Such person as should be heir male of the body of the wife at her death. 1885 SIR R. BAGGALLAY in *Law Rep.* 10 P. D. 192 There was one child of the marriage.

b. esp. in reference to local origin.

Here the notion of *from* passes into that of *belonging to* a place, and so becomes identified with sense 47, q. v.

IV. Of the source or *starting-point of action, emotion*, etc.; *motive, cause, ground, reason.*

12. Indicating the mental or non-material source or spring of action, emotion, etc.: Out of, from, as an outcome, expression, or consequence of.

Esp. in many phrases, treated, when necessary, under the

abs., as *of one's own accord, of choice, consequence, course, force, go dwill, one's own head, one's own knowledge, necessity, one's own good pleasure, purpose, right, one's own will*; also *of courtesy, custom, duty, favour, grace, instinct, kind, nature, office, reason*, etc.

This connects the notions of origin and cause.

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xiii. § 1 Hit is of his agenre gecynde, nies of þinre. *c* 897 — *Gregory's Past.* xxi. 157 Donne hie of yflum willan ne gesyngad ac of unwisdome. *c* 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* i. xvi. [xxvii] (1890) 68 Donne is hit of lufan to donne. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1301 Þe Keiser kaste his heaud a wod mon, of wradde. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Conc.* 5773 Other werkes noght done of mercy. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxix. 131 Godd of his speciall grace heid his praier. *c* 1425 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 81 Desyryng of fauour to haue audyence. *c* 1520 *Trevelyan Papers* (Camden) 135 Contryvyd and ymagyned of malyce and dysplensure. 1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, Galyen sayth of the auctoryte of Ypocras, that [etc.]. 1577 *St. Aug. Manual* (Longman) 6 It is of thy goodnes that we be made, of thy justice that we be punished, and of thy mercy that we be delivered. 1578 Lyte *Dodoen.* iii lxxxv. 439 Apples of loue grow not of their owne kinde in this Countrie. 1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 218 If some of choice became both dunnes, and physicianes. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* ii (Arb.) 370 They serue him more of feare then loue. 1721 *St. German's Doctor & Stud.* 120 It seemeth of Reason. *Ibid.* 313 The Justices of favour will most commonly help forth the party. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 32/1 Did you know of any bond of your own knowledge? 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* ix II. 433 Lewis laboured, as if of set purpose, to estrange his Dutch friends. 1894 Crockett *Raiders* ix, I seized my oars of instinct and rowed shorewards.

b. *Of oneself*, by one's own impetus or motion, spontaneously, without the instigation or aid of another.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John viii. 28 Ic ne do nan þing of me sylfum. *Ibid.* xviii. 34 Cwyst þu þis of ðe sylfum? 1382 Wyclif *John* v. 19 The sone may not of him silf do ony thing, no but that thing that he schal se the fadir doynge. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) vii 24 Þe cuntree es strang ynogh of þe self. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 152, Whatsoever thyng wer not of it self civill. 1598 Chapman *Blinde Begger of Alexandria* Wks. 1873 I. 11 A man that of himselfe Sits downe and bids you welcome to your feast. 1607 Topsell *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 67 When an Oxe or Cow in ancient time did dye of themselves. 1621 Br. Mountagu *Diatribæ* 503, I speake not of my selfe or without booke. 1707 W. Funnell *Voy round World* 20 The Goats .. would many of them cõme of themselves to be milked. *a* 1774 Goldsm. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) I. 106 Matter is of itself entirely passive, incapable of moving itself. 1836 Carlyle *Let. to sister Jenny* 10 May, I judg'd that Robert and you were happy enough of yourselves for the present. 1886 *Athenæum* 30 Oct. 561/1 [They] therefore can do nothing good of themselves.

13. Indicating the cause, reason, or ground of an action, occurrence, fact, feeling, etc.

a. After an intrans. vb (e.g. *die, perish*; *savour, smack, smell, taste, ring*; etc.) In some of these *obs.* and supplied by *with, from, at*.

The sense of cause is sometimes weakened into that of the subject-matter of the action (VIII).

c 893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* i. iv § 1 Þæt he of ðæm cræfte Pharaone þæm cyninge swa leof wurde. 1119–31 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1119 Forð-ferde se eorl Baldewine of Flandran of þam wundan þe he..gefeng 1124–31 *Ibid.* an. 1124 Se man þe nan [god] ne heafde swærf of hun or. *c* 1205 Lay. 31482 Heo..menden heom to Pendan Of Oswy þan kinge. *c* 1305 *St Edmund Conf.* 394 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 81 Of him wondrede eurech man. *c* 1315 Shoreham 48 Word that of God smaketh. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* viii. xii, My moder dyed of me. *Ibid.* x. xii, All the forrest rang of the noise. 1548–9 Mar. *Bk Com Prayer, Litany*, All women labouring of chylde 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* iv. 602 He breath'd of Heaven, and look'd above a Man. 1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVIII. 277, I am dying of fatigue. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 18 Jan. 5 It savours more of statecraft than of statesmanship.

†b. After a trans. vb. or its object (e.g. *to esteem, praise, thank, blame*, etc.). *Obs.* (Supplied by *for, on account of*, etc.)

c 1350 *Will Paterne* 500 Þat perles .. is preised ouer alle, Of fairnesse of facion and fiely hewes. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. vi 129 We preye .. þat god 3elde 3ow of 3owre almesse þat ze zaue vs here. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* G ij, Behynd her bak he mocked her of it. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lxi. 212, I thanke you of your courtesye. 1612 Bible *Transl. Pref.* 3 How can wee excuse ourselves of negligence? 1613 (see Arrest v.). 1657 Trapp *Comm. Ps* lxviii 17 Angels, who are here called, Shinan, of their changeableness.

14. After an adj. or sb., indicating that which causes or gives rise to the quality, feeling, or action.

a. After an adj. (e.g. *dead, sick, weary*; *ashamed, afraid, fearful*; *glad, joyful, sorry*, *proud, vain*; etc.): Because of, on account of.

[In OE. with genitive: cf. 30. In Fr. with *de*.] In some of these now *obs.*: see the words themselves.

c 1200 Ormin 794 Oþre menn unnfæwe Well glade & blipe shulldenn þen Ec off þatt childess come. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 11178 Þo were þe porters agrise sore of þulke sijte. 1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 3645 As thoȝ ye were In party dronken of your wynes. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 99 She held her ashamed of that she had be warned of her demaunde and requeste. 1526 Tindale *Matt.* viii. 14 Lyinge sicke of a fevre. 1535 Coverdale *Jonah* iv. 6 And Ionas was exceadinge glad of the wylde vyne. 1568 Tilney *Disc. Marriage* B ij b, They had nothing to be prowde off. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* v. i. 230 We were dead of sleepe. *a* 1653 Binning *Serm.* (1743) 607 Would not dyvours and prisoners be content of a deliverance? 1725–30 Pope *Iliad* vi. 105 Press'd as we are, and sore of former fight. 1842 Macaulay *Ess.* (1848) I. 321 Sick of inaction.

b. After a sb. (e.g. *anger, grief, joy, thanks*). Mostly *Obs.* (supplied by *on account of, for, at*).

13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 275 Sorwe he makeþ wiþ þe mest Of Felice þat feir may. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 227 Feire lady, with goode will, and gramercy of youre seruyse. 1497 Br. Alcock *Mons Perfect.* B iij b, Some in pryde of worde, of garment, & of blood 1595 Shaks. *John* iv. i. 114 You will but make it blush, And glow with shame of your proceedings. 1598 Grenewey *Tacitus, Ann.* xiii. xii. (1622) 198 For want of remedy, and anger of such a destruction. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* ii i. 200, I wish him joy of her. 1612 — *Wint. T.* v. ii 54 Ready to leape out of himselfe, for ioy of his found Daughter. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* xviii. x, She .. wished him heartily Joy of his new-found Uncle. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 112 Pouring forth her tears .. for grief of having found him in that condition.

V. Indicating the *agent* or *doer*.

15. Introducing the agent after a passive verb. (The regular word for this is now By (sense 33), which began to come in *c* 1400; but *of* prevailed till *c* 1600, and is still in literary use, as a biblical, poetic, or stylistic archaism, or by association with other constructions, e.g. 'on the part of'. In OE. less used than *from*: cf. Ger. *von* from, of.)

The use of *of* is most frequent after pa. ppples. expressing a continued non-physical action (as in *admired, loved, hated, ordained of*), or a condition resulting from a definite action (as in *alienated, deserted, forgotten, forsaken of*, which approach branch II). It is also occasional with ppl. adjs. in *un-*, as *unseen of, unowned of*. *Of* often shows an approach to the subjective genitive: cf. 'he was chosen of God to this work' with 'he was the chosen of the electors'. In other senses the agent has passed into the cause, as in *afeard, afraid, frightened, terrified of*; or the source or origin, as in *born of*. Eng. *of* and *by* correspond somewhat to F. *de* and *par*.

c 893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* Contents i. x, Hu ii æbelingas wurdon aflemed of Scipbium. *c* 1050 *O. E. Chron.* an. 914 (MS C) Æþelstan was of Myrcum gecoren to cinge. *Ibid.* an. 1030 Her wæs Olaf king ofslaȝen..of his agenum folce. 1154 *Ibid.* (Laud MS.), Wæl luued of þe kinge and of alle gode men *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 48 Ich wolde þet heo weren of alle iholden. 13 . *K. Alis.* 7709 Adam was byswike of Eve. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Works* (1880) 427 Þe puple trowiþ betere þerto whanne it is seyd of a maistir. *c* 1400 Maundev (1839) xxi 222 He was cursed of God. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 230 My preyerys arn not herd of god for þe. 1459 *Paston Lett.* I 441 Sir Thomas shuld a ben there, but he is hurte of an hors. 1548 & *Bk. Com Prayer* and Exhort. Communion, I am commaunded of God, especially to moue and exhorte you. *c* 1550 Becon (*title*) The Principles of Christen Religion, necessary to be knowen of the faythful. 1558 Goodman (*title*) How superior powers ought to be obeyd of their subjects 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 13 That the juice that the ground requires be not sucked out of the sunne. 1590 Stockwood *Rules Construct.* 32 The relatiue is not alwaies gouerned of the verbe that he commeth before. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* iii ii. 361, I have been told so of many. 1611 Bible *Matt* ii 12 Being warned of God in a dreame. — *Acts* xii. 23 Herod..was eaten of wormes. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 152 P 3 He is beloved of all that behold him. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* vii. 34 A wretched stranger, and of all unknown! 1847 D. G. Mitchell *Fresh Gleanings* (1851) 232 Otho was not loved of his kinsfolk in his home. 1869 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* III. xii 212 A wretch forsaken of God and man. 1898 *Daily News* 10 Oct. 6/3 Everything .. seems to be done of those who govern Spain to keep travellers out of that country.

16. Indicating the doer of something characterized by an adj, as *it was kind of you* (= a kind act or thing done by you, on your part), *to help him*. Used with an adj. and sb., as *a cruel act, a cunning trick, a foolish fancy, a good thought, a kind deed, an odd thing*; a qualified pa. pple., as *cleverly managed, ill done, well done, well thought*; or an adjective alone, as *good, bad, right, wrong, wise, foolish*; *clever, stupid, rude, silly, unkind*, or any adj. by which conduct can be characterized.

Followed by *to do* (something), less frequently *that (he) did* (something), which is the logical subject or object of the statement, e.g. I took it kind of him to tell me = I took his telling me as a thing kindly done by him.

1532 Tindale *Expos* 73 Is it not a blind thing of the world that either they will do no good works, .. or will have the glory themselves? *c* 1592 Marlowe *Jew of Malta* iv. v, 'Tis a strang thing of that I saw, he lives upon pickled grasshoppers. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* iii. ii. 110 It was a brute part of him, to kill so Capitall a Calfe there. 1668 H. More *Div. Dial.* ii 383 That's a very odd thing of the men of Arcadiam. 1733 Tull *Horse-hoeing Husb* 266 Is it not very unfair of Equivocus to represent [etc.]? 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 52 Indeed, it was very naughty of him. 1849 F. W. Newman *The Soul* 104 It was not a proud thing of Paul to say, but a simple truth. 1887 L. Carroll *Game of Logic* iv. 92 It was most absurd of you to offer it!

17. After a sb, expressing the relation of doer, or that of maker or author (= *subjective genitive*).

a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 217 Þenne þie ælc word of him swete. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 24985, I tru in .. vprising o [*v. r.* of] flexs, and lijf wiðuten end *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 197 In þe ȝenrysyng of iust men. 1497 Br. Alcock *Mons Perfect.* B ij, Grete temptacions of ye worlde, the flesshe, & the deuyl *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 253 As trew as the allegation of him that is burnt in the hande, to saye he was cut with a sikle. 1601 Br. W. Barlow *Eagle & Body* (1609) C j, By the traditions of antiquitie and the Definitions of Councels. 1656 Earl Monm. tr. *Boccalini, Pol. Touchstone* (1674) 262 The general ransacking of the Vice Roys. 1659 B. Harris *Parival's Iron Age* 13 The conquest of the Romans ouer them was more sure. 1754 Sherlock *Disc.* (1755) I. viii. 247 The Evidence of the Spirit is not any secret Inspiration. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iii. 269 He had the secret approbation of his prince.

b. Indicating the maker or author of a work: Made, written, painted by. Often expressed by the possessive case, as 'The tragedies of Shakspere', 'Shakspere's tragedies', or by a combination of this with the partitive *of* (44), as 'a sonata of Beethoven's'.

1382 Wyclif *Bible* (heading), Heere bigynnith the epystle of saynt Jerom preest of alle the bokes of Goddis storye. — *Prov.* i. 1 The parables of Salamon. *Ibid.* xxxi. 1 The wrdis of Lamuel, the king. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 398 The Epistles of Seneca are full of Philosophie. 1812 Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) IV. 175 The letter of the applicant. 1830 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, III. vi. 92 There exist no autographs of Charles, except some letters. 1871 Hawkis *Music & Mor.* (1874) 57 A movement of Beethoven. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 29 Aug 300 The Cornish Ballads of the Rev R. S. Hawker. *Mod.* The Iliad of Homer, the Æneid of Virgil. The 'Holy Family' of Rubens, the landscapes of Claude Lorraine. The phonograph of Edison, the kaleidoscope of Brewster.

VI. Indicating *means* or *instrument*.

†18. Indicating that by means of or with which something is done. *Obs.* or *dial.* (Now usually *with*.)

c 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past.* xxxvi. 248 Dylæs fremde men weorðen getylled of ðinum geswince *c* 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* i. xvi. [xxvii.] (1890) 76 Þætte þære meniscan geeynde of ælmehteges Godes gefe gehealden wæs. *c* 1000 *St. Andrew*, etc (1851) 28 He of v. hlaton and of twam fixum fif þusend manna gefylde. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 139 Sunnendei weren engles makede of godes mude. 13.. *E. E. Allit P.* B. 1277 Þe gledirne & þe goblotes garnyst of syluer. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knt's T.* 1033 The circuit a myle was aboute Walled of stoon. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) viii. 32 Where Moyses strake on þe stone with his zerde, and it ran of water. *Ibid.* (1839) xii 132 Rennynge of mylk and hony. *c* 1477 Caxton *Jason* 17 In makyng reed hys swerd of the blode of the Ieslauon king *c* 1489 — *Sonnes of Aymon* xvi. 374 So I defended me of all my power. 1551 Robinson tr *More's Utop.* ii v. (1895) 165 They begin euerye dynner and supper of reading sumthing that pertenneth to good maners and vertue. 1652 Evelyn *Mem.* 6 Mar, A chariot canopied of black velvet. 1824 Miss Ferrier *Inherit.* xxvii, It was pouring of rain.

b. Indicating that on which any one lives, feeds, etc. *Obs.* or *arch.* (Now usually *on*.)

a 1420 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 1193, I lyue of almesse. 1533 Gau *Recht Way* 93 Lat wz noth liff of okir or be ony falsail. 1581 Savile *Tacitus, Hist.* iv. lx. (1591) 214 Feeding of branches and sprigges. 1588 J. Udall *Diotrephes* (Arb.) 8 Euerie man muste liue of his trade. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 540 They live of bread made of pith of trees. *a* 1718 Penn *Maxims* Wks. 1726 I. 825 [The covetous man] lives of the Offal. 1856 Mrs. Carlyle *Quaker Grandmother* 43 He hobnobbed with soldiers, and was nourished of carnage.

†19. After an adj., indicating that with which anything is *filled, imbued, coloured*, etc. *Obs.* (exc. after *full*, which perh. does not belong here.)

1137–54 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 And fylden þe land ful of castles *c* 1430 *Syr Gener* (Roxb.) 4098 The ground of bloode was al wete. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 155 The water was all reade of blode. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 248 Hys face made redde of the blode.

VII. Indicating the *material* or *substance* of which anything is made or consists.

20. After verbs signifying to make, to be made, to consist, to be. Hence such fig. phrases as *to make a fool of, to make much of, make the best of*, etc.: see Make, etc.

c 893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* iv. xiii. § 1 Hie worhton sume of scolfre, sume of treowum. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 36, Adam .. þe wæs of eorþan geworht. *c* 1200 Ormin 11081 He wrohhte win Off waterr þurrh hiss mahhte. *c* 1205 Lay. 17180 Þat weore is of stane. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21315 Þe first his greff of irin was, þe toiþer o þaim was wroght o [*v. r.* of] bras. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knt's T.* 2184 To meken vertu of ne esstee. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 129 The sailes were of rede Sendelle. 1565 [see Consist *v.* 7]. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* ii. vii. 17 Of which the matter of his huge desire, he did compound 1601 Shaks. *Twel N.* iii ii. 14 Will you make an Asse o' me? 1611 Bible *Job* vi. 12 Is my flesh of brasse? 1667 Milton *P. L.* ii. 258 When great things of small..We can create. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* II. vii. 412 The Pulpit is old, and of Stone. 1846 McCulloch *Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 623 The houses..are built of brick. 1859 Sala *Gaslight & D* xxviii. 325 They..make much of one another.

b. Expressing transformation from a former condition. *arch.* (This has also affinities with 3.)

c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* i. vii. (1890) 38 Ða wæs þes man ðurh Godes ȝife eftlice geworden soðfæstnesse freond. 1526 Tindale *Heb.* xi. 34 Off [Gr. ἀπό, L. *de*] wenke were made stronge, wexed valiant in fyght. 1548 E. Courtenay tr. *Paleario's Benefit Christ's Death* iv. (1855) 121 God .. hath made us of enemies most dear children. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* ii. xii. 80 Streight of beasts they comely men became. 1666 South *Serm., Titus* ii. 15 (1715) I. 207 When Sampson's Eyes were out, of a Publick Magistrate, he was made a Publick Sport. *a* 1680 Charnock *Attrib. God* (1834) I. 430 Of angry he becomes appeased. 1814 Cary *Dante, Paradise* xxxi. 75 Of slave Thou hast to freedom brought me. 1846 Manning *Serm.* (1848) II. i. 8 Our humanity needed to be strengthened and hallowed; of fleshly, to be again made spiritual.

21. After a sb., *of* connects the material immediately with the thing. (Also commonly expressed by a preceding adj. or the sb. used attrib. e.g. 'a floor of wood or tiles', 'a wooden or tile floor'.)

c 1000 *Cædmon's Daniel* 175 Þære burge weard Anne manican..Gyld of golde gumum ærærde. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. iii. 4 Se Iohannes .. hæfde renf of olfenda hærum. *c* 1205 Lay. 30805 Ænne ring of rede golde. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 168 To bugge a belle of brasse, or of brijte syluer. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 7 Fride Creme of Almaundys. 1555 in Burgon *Life Gresham* (1839) I. 189 A case of black leather. 1632 Milton *L'Allegro* 21 Thro on Beds of Violets blew. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 92 A

Carravans-raw of white free stone, and the first building of that materiall I saw in those parts. 1760 Goldsm. *Cit. W.* xxxix. P 8 He sent me a very fine present of duck-eggs. 1895 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Oct. 2/1 A kind of whip of three flaps of leather. *Mod.* A bridge of boats. A floor of wood or tiles. A house of cards.

22. After a collective term, a quantitative or numeral word, or the name of anything having component parts, *of* introduces the substance or elements of which this consists. [= OE. genitive.]

c 1200 Ormin 170 He shall turrnenn mikell flocc Off þiss Iudisskenn þeode. *c* 1205 Lay. 306 Heo funden ane heorde Of heorten. *Ibid.* 23434 Ten hundred punde Of seolver and of golde. *c* 1489 Caxton *Blanchardyn* xl. 151 Sudoyne .. lefte wythin his cyte..foure thousand of goode knyghtes. 1497 Br. Alcock *Mons Perfect.* C iij, By a longe tracte of tyme. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 709 Within les space nor tua or thre of 3eir. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* 227 b, A pece of Crymosen Velvet. *Ibid., Hen. VI* 135 With bagges of money, or chestes of plate. 1623 Gouge *Serm Ext. God's Provid.* § 15 A masse of ancient heresies. 1657 R. Ligon *Barbadoes* (1673) 54 A family of a dozen persons. 1786 W. Thomson *Watson's Philip III* (1839) 353 With a Spanish army .. of thirty thousand men. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 533 A reward of five hundred pistoles. 1896 *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 615/1 A distance of over 700 yards.

b. After *class, order, genus, species, kind, sort, manner*, etc. See these words.

1382- [see Kind *sb.* 14]. 1602 Carew *Cornwall* (1811) 63 Of wheat there are two sorts. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 344 All manner of Hairs. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 312 Of the . eagle, there are but few species. 1870 Anderson *Missions Amer. Bd.* II. xi. 80 It was a sort of travelling school.

23. *Of* connects two sbs. of which the former denotes the class of which the latter is a particular example; or, of which the former is a connotative and the latter a denotative term (= *genitive of definition*).

Of en passing into grammatical apposition, e. g. the River Thames, formerly 'the River of Thames'; the city of Rome, OE. Rome-burh · cf. L. *urbs Roma, urbs Buthroti.*

1123-31 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1123 Forbearn eall meast se burh of Lincolne. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 89 Wiðinne þere buruh of Ierusalem 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 2827 þe lond of armore. 1340 *Ayenb.* 45 þe gemenes of des and of tables. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 93 The floode of Tigris. 1530 Palsgr. 319/2 Of the colowie of scarlet. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VII* 3 b. Within the cytie of London. 1556 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* II (Arb.) 77 *marg.*, In the riuer of Thamys. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, I. iii. 196 This finale sepulchre of our flesh. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) II. 518 He was brought into the barn of the grave. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* I. viii. The month of November. 1834 De Quincey *Autobiog. Sk.* II. *Coleridge* 176 In the novel of 'Edmund Oliver', written by Charles Lloyd. 1861 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 44 The free towns of Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg. *Mod.* The name of John. The Isle of Wight. The peninsula of Spain and Portugal. The hour of eleven. The action of running. The vice of drunkenness The fact of your meeting him. The circumstance of there being no one near. A state of rest.

24. Between two sbs in sense-apposition.

a. in the sense 'in the person of; in respect of being, to be, for'. *arch.*

The leading sb is the former, of the qualification of which the phrase introduced by *of* constitutes a limitation; thus 'he was the greatest traveller of a prince', i. e. the greatest traveller in the person of a prince, or so far as princes are concerned. The sense often merges on that of the partitive genitive, 43

1470-85 Malory *Arthur* III xv, He was a ryght good knyght of a yonge man. *Ibid* XXI xiii, The trewest louer of a synful man that euer loued woman. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II, The king [is] a very good man of a Moore king. 1697 Dryden *Virgil* (1721) I. Life 46 Cæsar..the greatest Traveller, of a Prince, that had ever been. 1748 Chesterf. *Lett.* (1792) II. clxxii 137 Allowed to be the best scholar of a gentleman in England. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* xlix. 1 Greatest speaker of any born a Roman, Marcus Tullius.

b. in the sense 'in the form of'.

The leading sb. is the latter, to which the prec. sb. with *of* stands as a qualification, equivalent to an adj.; thus 'that fool of a man' = that foolish man, that man who deserves to be called 'fool'; 'that beast of a place' = that beastly place.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 38 Here is a faire body of a woman. 1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* 57 Some euill spirit of an heretique it is. 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. iii. 337 'Twas a strange riddle of a lady. 1683 Evelyn *Mem.* 5 Dec., That monster of a man, Lord Howard of Escrick. 1769 Bickerstaffe *Dr. Last in his Chariot* III. ix, O! devil of a help-mate, have I found you out? 1849 Thackeray *Pendennis* lxi, That scamp of a husband of hers. *Mod.* An angel of a woman. A gem of a poem. A duck of a hat (*colloq.*).

† **25.** Indicating a person in whom one has, finds, or loses something: = in the person of. *Obs.* (supplied by *in*).

1470-85 Malory *Arthur* xv. vi, Thow hast not thy pyere [peer] of ony erthely synful man. 1496-7 *Plumpton Corr.* 122 Ye have a great treasour of Mr. Gascoyne. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. 631 The towne of Gaunte hath lost of hym a right valyant man. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* I. i. 7 You shall find of the King a husband Madame, you sir a father. *Ibid.* IV. iii. 65 You haue wonne A wife of me. *Ibid.* v iii. 1 We lost a Iewell of her. 1651 C. Cartwright *Cert. Relig.* I. 2 It may be your Lordship hopes to meet with a weaker Disputant of me. 1760-72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II 153 We shall have a heavy loss of our friend Ned. 1820 Byron *Wks.* IV. 347 A precious representative I must have had of him.

b. Of things, as in 'to have a bad time of it'.

Of it appears orig. to mean 'consisting of' or 'comprised in' the fact or circumstance referred to.

1643 Trapp *Comm. Gen.* xxxii. 31 Our Captain had a bloody victory of it. 1670 R. Montagu in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 485 Conte de Grammont has had a troublesome journey of it. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* II. 32 What a fine Time a Person..would have of it. 1872 Ruskin *Fors Clav.* xv. 3 Living quite as hard a life of it. *Mod.* You will have a bad quarter of an hour of it, I assure you.

VIII. Indicating the *subject-matter of thought, feeling, or action*, i. e. that about which it is exercised.

26. In sense: Concerning, about, with regard to, in reference to. After verbs, substantives, and adjectives.

a. After intransitive verbs; esp. those of learning, knowing, thinking, and expressing thought, as *hear, read, know, think, dream, judge, tell, relate, write*, and the like. In subject-headings, titles of chapters, etc., often without a vb. as 'Of Snakes in Iceland'; here, *of* is now often omitted. To these may be added such as *joy, complain, doubt, despair*, etc., which are closely akin to IX.

Rare in OE. (which commonly used *be*, or with some vbs. the genitive); but *of* occurs after *secgan* to tell, and in late OE. after *sprecan* to speak.

c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* Pref. ii. (1890) 2 Swyðost he me sæde of þeodores ȝemynde. 1129-31 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1129 And þær scolden sprecon of ealle Godes rihtes. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 217 þat we hine lufie and of him smaȝe and spece. *c* 1200 Ormin Ded. 162-71 All wrohht and writenn uppo hoc Off Cristess firste come, Off hu soþ Godd wass wurrþenn mann..And off þatt he shall cumenn efft To demenn alle þede. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 24738 (Cott.) þat i mai of hir louuing rede. 13.. *Ibid.* 5495 *heading* (Gott.), Of moyses nou wil i tell. *c* 1325 [see Doubt *v.*]. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 587 Leve we now of Torrent there, And speke we of thys squyer more. *Ibid.* 1104 Listonyth, lordis, of a chaunce. 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 110/2 To enquere, here, and determyne of Office. *c* 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden No. 29) 56 The Burgoignions & Frenchemen begonne to treate of trewce. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 85 b, Of these games is afore mencioned. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. Introd. 1 [To] sing of Knights and Ladies gentle deeds. *a* 1592 Greene *Jas. IV*, IV. ii, Understanding of your walking forth. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 2 Of the Ape. *Ibid.* 242 Of the disposition of Horses in general. 1658 Rowland tr. *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* I. ii, Of the Politick, Ethick, and Oeconomick virtues of Bees. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 1 Of Mans First Disobedience ..Sing Heav'nly Muse. 1697 Dryden *Virgil's Georg.* III. 819 The learned Leaches. shake their Heads, desponding of their Art. 1709 Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. xlix. 498 All these bills were then referred to committees to consider of them. 1816 J. Wilson *City of Plague* I. i. 200 Father, judge kindly of us. 1818 Moore *Fudge Fam. Paris* iii. 1 You may talk of your writing and reading. 1855 Browning *Women & Roses* I. I dream of a red-rose tree. 1863 De Morgan in *Fr. Matter to Spirit* Pref. 8 Far more useful than he knows of, though not exactly in the way he thinks of. 1874 Micklethwaite *Par. Churches* § xi, Of Lecterns. 1895 *Bookman* Oct. 12/2 He was disposed to think very well of it.

b. After trans. vbs. and their objects; e. g. after the trans. construction of *hear, tell, read*, etc. (see a), and after such as *inform, admonish, advise*, etc. (These blend with 29 b.)

c 893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* I. i. § 15 Fela spella him sædon þa Beormas..of þæm landum þe ymb hie utan wæron. 1127-31 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1127 Of his utgang ne cunne we iett noht seggon. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 54 Uor to warnie wummen of hore fol eien. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 9 Either seide of otheres custe That alre-worste that hi wuste. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 373 Thow owest not to here Mercy Of noo bone that she besecheth the. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 66, I haue founde 3ou folk faiþful of speche Me to leie of 3our lif. 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 112/2 Warn the maister. of the saide covenaunt. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. cxxix. [cxxv.] 366 Men well enstructed of your busynesse. 1526 Tindale *John* xviii. 34 Did other tell ytt the of me? 1653 Walton *Angler* viii. 164 The like I have known of one that has almost watched his Pond. 1654-66 Earl Orrery *Parthen.* (1676) 650, I first acquainted her of the danger 1861 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 36 To observe the young prince, and to inform himself of his character. *Mod.* Have you heard any news of the travellers? To inform his friends of the result.

c. With other vbs. or phrases.

1129-31 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1129 þa weorð hit eall of earcedæcnes wifes and of preostes wifes. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4584 He dred hym of his tresour. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 75 þus it stondiþ of mannus curs. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* II. v, Yf þou kepe silence of oþir men, & specialy beholde þiself. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* I. 160 King Herodis part thai playit..Off 3ong childer that thai befor thaim fand. 1579 Fulke *Heshins' Parl.* 495 Maister He-kins..trylleth off the nearnesse of the bloud of Christe, which hee layeth wee denye. *c* 1590 Marlowe *Faust.* vi, Examine them of their several names. 1655 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 2/1 Of this Colony see Herodotus, Strabo, and Ælian. 1680-90 Temple *Ess. Health* Wks. 1731 I. 272 Of the first I find no Dispute. *a* 1770 Jortin *Serm.* (1771) IV. i. 6 We need not suppose of him that he prayed against riches. 1849 Ruskin *Sev. Lamps* i. § 2. 9 To enter into dispute of all the various objections.

† d. After *do*. *Obs.* (Now *with*: cf. VI.)

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 7106 Of þe croune of engelond he nuste wat best do. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19040 þai sald þam and þe pris laght, Be-for þe apostels fete it broght, þar-of to do quat þaim god thoght. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Melib.* P 67 (Harl. MS.) To knowen what schulde be doon of [*so Cambr. & Petw. MSS.; other* 4 *MSS.* with] hir persone. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* i. 26 We..shalle doo of hym that he troweth to doo of me. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 353 Here ben your enemyes as prysonners, doo of them your playsyr. 1566 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 32 What was done of them we knowe not.

e. After *become*; formerly also *befall, fortune*, etc.

c 1440 *Tundale* 18, I will 3ou telle how it befell þanne..of a ryche monne. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. 774 Thus it fortuned of this adventure. 1535- [see Become 4]. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 213 Thus it befell of this..enterprise.

27. After sbs. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 755 (Fairf.) How adam brake goddis comandement of the appil. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5661 That may these clerkis seyn and seye In Boice of Consolaciouu. 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* title-p., A fruiteful and pleasaunt worke of the beste state of a publyque weale. 1611 Rich *Honest. Age* (1844) 77, I remember a pretty iest of Tobacco. 1684 Hacke *Coll. Voy.* I. 7 We concluded the discoursing of Women at Sea was very unlucky. 1688 Penton *Guard. Instr.* (1897) 15 Reade Barrow of Charity. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 47 P 1 Mr. Hobbs, in his Discourse of Human Nature. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1823) I. 41 The court judged the paper to be seditious, and to be a lie of the king and his government.

28. After adjs.

c 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* i. 20, I am moche wrothe and sory of my son Lohyer. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* 24 They. were afraied of themselues, lest they .should be stoned. 1615 Bedwell *Moham. Imp.* III. § 113 When I do see man..without any crosse at all,..I am afraid of him [= concerning him]. 1886 Sir N. Lindley in *Law Rep.* 32 Chanc. Div. 28 The same observations are true of all other contracts similarly circumstanced.

IX. Representing an original *genitive dependent on a verb or adjective.*

Many vbs. and adjs. in OE. were followed by a genitive case as an object or complement. In Latin, also, many adjs. and some vbs. were construed with a genitive, represented in French by *de*. These are represented in Middle and Mod. English by construction with *of*. Such of these as now attach themselves closely in sense to one or other of the preceding branches, have been there mentioned; but there remain many verbs and adjs. after which *of* has hardly more than a constructional force, or in which it does not clearly fall under any of those branches. Many of these come close in sense to branch VIII, while others, esp. the adjs., often approach or coincide with the objective genitive in branch X. It is convenient therefore to consider them here.

29. In the construction of verbs.

a. After intrans. vbs. Many of these in OE. took the genitive, and are found with *of* in Middle and Early Modern English, but this is now rare, except where *of* falls in sense under one of the branches already treated; instances are *to reck, repent, rue, beware* (orig. *be ware*) *of*. Verbs of sense, e. g. *feel, smell, taste, touch* (still with *of* in dial. or vulgar use), verbs of asking, as *ask, beseech, demand, desire, entreat*, and others, e. g. *distinguish, esteem, forget, like, seize*, formerly construed with *of*, now take a simple object; some, as *accept, admit, allow, approve, conceive, recollect, remember*, still have both constructions; with others, as *hope, look, thirst, wait*, etc., *of* has been displaced by *for* or some other preposition.

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 868 No [= ne] like no lud of his lupur fare. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 361 þe assoilyng serveþ of nouȝt. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5287 To pray to god and saynt cuthbert Of help. 1523 Ld Berners *Froiss.* I. 447 They feared of a siege to be layed to them. *a* 1555 Ridley *Pituous Lament.* (1568) D viij b, To fele the smarte, and to fele of the whyp. 1568 E. Tilney *Disc. Marriage* A v, Some liked well of carding and dicing, some of dauncing, and other some of chestes. 1575 Abp. Parker *Corr.* (Parker Soc) 477 As for the earthquake, I heard not of it, nor it was not felt of here. 1576 Whetstone *Life Gascoigne* xli, Death waites of no man's will. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* III. 62 We had ranged vp and downe .. looking of stones, herbs, and springs. *a* 1628 Preston *Mt. Ebal* (1638) 42 It is not any..niggardly kinde..that hee will like of. 1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 83 Two Portuguais ships..seized of the Haven. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. iv, She went to it, smelled of it, and ate it. 1852 R. S. Surtees *Sponge's Sp. Tour* xvi. 81 Don't wait of me, my dear Mr. Sponge..don't wait of me, pray. 1867 Dickens & W. Collins *No Thoroughfare* v, When I felt of his heart, there was no beat. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw* I. xiv. 194 Resolutions which perhaps no single member in his heart approves of.

b. After transitive vbs., the secondary or thing-object is often introduced by *of* representing an original genitive. Such are *balk, cheat, defraud, disappoint, frustrate*; *accuse, arrest, blame, convict, suspect*; *possess, seize* (a person *of*); *avail, bethink* (oneself *of*); also with impersonal vbs. as *it repents me of*; and formerly with *ask, beg, beseech, thank* (a person *of*), etc.

c 1200- [see Bethink]. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. v. 227 Bidde god of grace. *a* 1375 *Joseph Arim* 561 He bi-sought him of grace. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* M iv, She made hym to be serued of grete plenty of good and delicate metes. *a* 1555 Latimer *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 174 He came..desiring him of help. 1581 Savile *Tacitus, Hist.* III. ii. (1591) 114 To furnish them of men, horses and money. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. ix. 42 Of pardon I you pray. 1635 Laud *Wks.* (1860) VII. 182 That Ireland should serve itself first of its own land. 1737 Whiston *Josephus, Hist.* III. v. § 1 Providing themselves of such houshold servants. 1820 Hazlitt *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 28 Shakespear .. availed himself of the old Chronicles. 1844 Alr. Smith *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* iii. (1886) 11 Our two friends bethought themselves of trying to catch a little slumber.

c. In many verbal phrases, as *to have the advantage of*; also formerly in *to have compassion, mercy, pity of, to keep watch, demand* or *do justice of* (= on), *have the victory of* (= over).

a 1240 *Lofsong* in *Cott. Hom.* 209 Haue merci of me. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) ii. 5 When any man had þe victory of his enmy. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* st. 489 Haue pyte of me.

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xiv. 341 We shall doo iustyce of kyng yon. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xvii. 18 That the archers shulde haue noo vauntage of hym. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Antiq.* II. vi. § 8 Take pity of his old age. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Hist. Greece* I. 312 Those were intimidated who demanded justice of the murderers. 1891 *Scribner's Mag.* Sept. 279/2 The traveller must keep watch of his clothes.

30. In the construction of adjectives. Besides those mentioned under the preceding divisions, many adjs. are construed with *of* and an object; the following are representatives of some of the chief groups: *fruitful, prolific, ominous, redolent*; *liberal, lavish, prodigal, scant, short, sparing*; *capable, incapable, susceptible*; *worthy, unworthy, guilty, guiltless, innocent*; *certain, uncertain, confident, diffident, doubtful, sure*; *aware, conscious, unconscious, ignorant, sensible, insensible*; *careful, careless, forgetful, heedful, heedless, hopeful, hopeless, mindful, unmindful, reckless, regardless, thoughtless, neglectful, negligent, observant, watchful*; *ambitious, desirous, eager, emulous, enamoured, envious, fond, greedy, jealous, studious, suspicious*; *disdainful, indulgent, patient, impatient*; those in *-ive*, as *apprehensive, communicative, descriptive, destructive, expressive, indicative, productive*; and some in *-ic*, as *characteristic, symbolic*.

Many of these involve a substantive, which may be considered as the subject of the genitive relation; e.g. *hopeful of*, having hope of, *envious of*, having envy of, etc.; others are verbal derivatives, and are closely akin to the objective-genitive group X, e.g. *expressive of* = that expresses.

a 1225 [see GUILTY]. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* xxxix. 18 [xl. 17] The Lord is bisi of me. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 32 He that wende to be siker of me hath failed. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xlvii. 180 They sholde neuer be consentyng of that infydelyte and grete trayson. 1535 COVERDALE *Matt.* x. 10 The workman is worthy of his meate. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 211 For suche thynges as wee se before our iyes, we be well ware of. 1567 MAPLET *Gr Forest* 85 He is of good memorie and long mindfull of a good tourne 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Bergerac's Com. Hist. Sun* 2, I was impatient of seeing him. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 83 The Generous Youth..studious of the Prize. *Ibid.* IV. 796 Four Heifars..all unknowing of the Yoke. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) I. 572 They were very..oppressive..of those of the other side. 1755 DODDRIDGE *Hymn*, 'Ye servants of the Lord' 1, Observant of his heavenly word. 1820 LAMB *Elia* Ser. 1 *Christ's Hospital*, I am constitutionally susceptible of noises. 1820 *Broderip & Bingham's Rep.* I. 433 It is conclusive of the facts stated in it. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 143 Symbolic of the place and people too.

X. Expressing the relation of the *objective genitive*.

31. After a vbl sb. in *-ing*.

When the vbl. sb. is preceded by *the* or other determinative word, *of* is still used (a); otherwise the form in *-ing* is treated as a gerund taking a direct object without *of*; but the form with *of* is still in archaic and dial. use (b). See -ING[1]

a. *a* 1240 (*title*) Þe Wohunge of ure Lauerd. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen* xiv. 17 The Kyng of Sodom ȝede out into the ȝeengoyng of him. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop* II. (Arb) 150 For the auoydinge of strife. *a* 1631 DONNE *Serm.* IV. xciii. 171 Not the Clothing nor Feeding of Christ but the housing of him. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 118 The robbing of the church for the saving of some mony. 1712 ADDISON *Spect* No 291 ¶ 2 Any..Notions and Observations which he has made in his reading of the Poets. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* p. i, The imparting of a moral feeling. 1849 RUSKIN *Ser. Lamps* 3 To enter into any curious or special questioning of the hindrances.

b. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 11 Here is forboden vnryghtwyse hurtynge of any persone. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxxvi. 152 The Englysshmen departed without wynning of any thynge. *c* 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 84 For avoiding of prolivity. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 451 Rebuked for greeving of God. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith* v. (1691) 88 The Burthen of protecting of them all, must lye upon the chief Kingdom England. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) I. 340 His fear of the danger the king was in by the duke's having of guards. 1750 PALTOCK *P. Wilkins* (1884) I 159, I can't help loving of you heartily for it. *a* 1800 T. BELLAMY *Beggar Boy* (1801) II. 187 By stealing of children. 1874 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* xlviii. 278 We must cease throwing of stones either at saints or squirrels. 1875 DASENT *Vikings* I. 272 He that owned to burning of churches in the West.

32. After what was formerly a verbal sb. governed by *in* or *a*, but is now identified with a present participle. The use of *of* is now *dial.* or vulgar.

[1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss.* I. 116 He was thre dayes a landyng of all his prouisyon. 1534 TINDALE *Matt.* ix 9 He sawe a man syt a receauynge of custome. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb) 367 Camilla, whome he founde in gathering of flowers. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 15 She is..a taking of her last farewel of her Country.]

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1631) III. xii. 897/1 Hee found the Bishop basting of himselfe against a great fire. 1593 *Tell-Troth's N. Y. Gift* 4 Who was making faste of the brand gates. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* v. i. 188 Why, I was writing of my epitaph. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 10 Mar., They being altering of the stage. 1694 ECHARD tr. *Plautus* 178 I'll go see what the merchant..is doing of. 1749 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let to C'tess Bute* 20 Aug., If ever you catch her stealing of sweetmeats.

33. After a noun of action.

1135 *O. E. Chron.*, God man he wes, and micel mie wes of him *c* 1200 ORMIN *Decl.* 19 ȝiff Enngliash folle, for lufe off Crist, Itt wollde ȝerne lernenn. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 24984 (Gött.), I tru in..hali kirke,..forgiuenes of sinnes. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 147 Gret desir of heuenely þynges. *c* 1400 (*title*) The Sege off Melayne. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 236 Testifiyng the receipte of the pencion. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Com. Prayer & Sacram.* (1859) 356 Confirmation of children, by examining them of their knowledge. 1676-7 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 512 Obstruction of the publick justice. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) II. 348 He had the management of a secret press. 1791 MRS. INCHBALD *Simp Story* I. v. 44 An inordinate desire of admiration. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 48 A domiciliary visit in search of heretical books. 1873 MORLEY *Rousseau* I. 344 The betrayal of a secret. 1888 *Athenæum* 3 Nov. 595/3 His explanation of various facts is not ours.

34. After an agent-noun.

Sometimes closely approaching the relation of the object possessed, in 48 b.

a 1240 *Lofsong* in *Cott. Hom.* 217 Ich bileue on god feder al-mihti schuppare of heouene and of eorðe. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* iv 19, I shal make ȝou to be maad fisheris of men. 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 124/1 Sellers of ale, that breken th'assise. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 173 They are great drinkers of *Aqua vitæ*. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. iii. 90, I am a great eater of beefe 1684 I. P. tr. *Fambresarius' Art Physick* I. 48 Nature, the Architectress of the Body. *a* 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 397 The Arbitress of thrones. 1856 'CRAWLEY' *Billiards* (1859) 6 Many foreigners are very excellent handlers of the cue.

XI. Indicating that *in respect of* which a quality is attributed, or a fact is predicated.

35. After an adj. (e.g. *swift of foot*): In respect of, in the matter of, in point of, in. Now literary and somewhat archaic, exc. in particular phrases, as *blind of one eye*. (In OE. *on*; F. *de*; L. abl., gen. (*acc.* of respect).)

The *of*-clause is grammatically an adverbial qualification of the adj., for which an adv. may often be substituted, e.g. *weak of mind*, 'mentally weak'. Taken together, the adj. + the *of*-clause = a compound (parasynthetic) adj., e.g. *light of foot*, 'light footed', *strong of limb*, 'strong-limbed'. It is further equivalent to the *of*-clause of quality in XII, e.g. 'a man weak of mind' = 'a man of weak mind'; the latter being the ordinary prose form.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 158 Sung of ȝeres ase he was. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3730 (Gött.) Mith i noght be sua liht of [*Cott.* o] fote. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. x 32 Mon is him Most lyk of Marke and of schape 1393 *Ibid.* C. xv. 187 Þe larke.. is louelokere of lydene, And swettur of sauour and swyfter of wynge. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vii. 24 Þai er blakk of colour. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) lviii, That ladi.. bryȝte of ble. *a* 1533 LD BERNERS *Huon* 314 The emperour was hole of his thygh that Huon had broken 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* II. ii. 52 Infirme of purpose. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Sam.* iv. 4 A sonne that was lame of [COVERD. on] his feete. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg.* III. 120 Of able Body, sound of Limb and Wind. 1783 MOFFLL *Ainsworth's Lat. Dict* II, *Luscus*, blind of one eye. 1891 *Cornh. Mag* Oct. 416 Hard he was of hand and harder of heart.

b. After *long, late, quick, slow, hard*, etc., and followed by a vbl. sb. Still in use, esp. in *dial.* (Sc. *lang o'* or *i'*), but more frequently expressed by *in, at*: see the adjs.

1477 *Paston Lett* III. 204, I beleve yt not, by cause they have ben so long of comyng. 1741 MONRO *Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 36 The Bones are so long of hardning. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher* xxii, That day may be a while of coming. 1842 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1850) XI lxxiii. § 122 The winter was unusually late of setting in. 1887 BESANT *The World went*, etc. xxviii. 209 [He] was slow of catching news. *Mod.* He is rather hard of hearing. I am so quick of catching cold.

c. *Of length, breadth, height, depth*, or the like, define the reference of a statement of measure. *Obs.* exc. in *of age*: in other cases supplied by *in*.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) ii. 6 Þe crosse..was of lenth viii. cubits. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 31 The werke of this tour is iii or iiij fadom of height. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I cccxxv. 507 The blade was two cls of length. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* iii. 23 Iesus him silfe was about thirty yere of age. 1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVIII. 652 He is. fifty-three years of age.

†**36.** Following a verb: In respect of. *Obs.* (supplied by *in*).

13.. *Cursor M.* 10613 (Gött) As scho of body wex [*Cott.* wex on her licame]. *c* 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 6 Þat hille of Vaws passeþ of heithe all oþer hilles in þat contrey of Ynde. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 92 The tother party..encresed moche of peple. 1563 HYLL *Art Garden* (1593) 40 To make it spread of breadth in the growing. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat* 346 Land rose of price very much.

37. Following a sb.: In respect of, in, by. *arch.*

c 1350 *Will Palerne* 442 Þat barne þat flour is of alle frekes of fairnes and miȝt. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* ¶ j, A man..whiche of his craft was a rope maker. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xvi. 28 He yt is a blabbe of his tonge, maketh deuysion amonge prynces.

XII. Indicating a *quality* or other distinguishing mark by which a person or thing is characterized. (For OE. genitive, F. *de*; = *genitive of quality or description*.)

38. Indicating a quality possessed by the subject.

The quality is usually expressed by a sb. qualified by an adj., but may consist of a sb. alone, as in 'a man of tact', 'a text-book of authority'. It is often equivalent to an adj. as in 'a man of tact' = a tactful man, 'a work of authority' = an authoritative work; 'a flag of three colours' = a tri-color flag; 'a people of many languages' = a polyglot people.

c 1200 ORMIN 49 Alls iff þeȝ karrte wærenn Off wheless fowwre. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 457/25 A tour of gret bolde. 13.. *Cursor M.* 27685 (Fairf.) Sum sais he is .of [*Cott.* o] grete almus of grete praier. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Paternoster* in *Eng. Wks.* (1880) 201 It is of most auctorite. *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 868 Syr Barnard was of myght. *c* 1430- [see AGE *sb.* 3]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 363/1 Of o colowre. 1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, c. 4 § 1 To be utterly voyde and of noo force ne effect. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* ix. 2 Sonne be off good chere. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 80 By the promontory of good hope. 1580 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 19 He is still of the same minde. 1591 SPENSER *Ruins of Time* 563 Two Beares..Of milde aspect, and haire as soft as silke. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 93 Stealing a trifle, of two shillings value. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. iii. § 4 A God of Infinite Justice, Purity, and Holiness. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 6 ¶ 2 He was of opinion none but men of fine parts deserve to be hanged. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 360 Four Misses all pretty much of a Size. 1794 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 38 Several..officers of note fell 1817 BYRON *Manfred* II. i. 36 That word was made For brutes of burthen, not for birds of prey. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 16 Jan. 5/4 An Evangelical of moderate views. 1891 *Law Rep.* Weekly Notes 72/2 All the parties..were not of age.

b. qualified by *all*, indicating (temporary) condition.

1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* v. 12 The masts and sail yards were all of a flame. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* ix, She observed, that..she was all of a muck of sweat. 1826 DISRAELI *Vis. Grey* VI. i, The poor man, sir, was all of an ague. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xvi, 'Do you say so?' Smirke said, all of a tremble.

39. Indicating quantity, age, extent, price, etc.

c 1205 LAY. 377 A ȝung mon Of þriti ȝeren. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid* 11 For an eðelich delit of an hond-hwile. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6623 Before he was of ȝeres fourtene. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxv. 270 Theyr speares of syxe foote of lengthe. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. i. 204 Are you of fourescore pounds a yeere? 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. IV. i. (1651) 520 Calf-skin gloves of four pence a pair. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 11 A Portugall Carrack of above fifteene hundred tunne. 1788 *Misc.* in *Ann. Reg.* 134 A woman turned of forty. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I ii, A boy of fourteen. 1878 MARG. STORES *Early Chr. Archit Irel.* 4 Simple churches of one chamber. 1891 *N. & Q.* 26 Dec. 511 2 Small farms of from twenty to one hundred acres.

b. To this construction with *of* an adj. is sometimes added: this is frequent in the case of *old*; less so with *long, broad, high, deep*, etc. See OLD *a.* 3 b.

1528 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* (1575) 26 Lammes of a yeare olde. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. v. 31 One Vice, but of a minute old. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Serv. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 68 Large Smelts of 20 Inches long. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 234 The stalk..of near one fifth part of an inch thick. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home, Consular Experiences*, A shabby..edifice of four stories high.

40 Indicating an action, fact, or thing that distinguishes, characterizes, or specifies a time, place, etc.

This passes into XIV.

1340- Day of doom [see DOOM *sb.* 7, DAY *sb.* 8 b] 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Sam.* xxiii. 20 In the dais of snow3 [1611 in time of snow]. — *Eccl.* iii. 4 Time of weping, and time of lahing; time of weiling, and time of leping. *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 1 In the tyme of Arthur. 1638- Angle of incidence, etc. [see ANGLE *sb.*[4] 1 ¶]. 1660 F. BROOKE tr *Le Blanc's Trav.* 5 Caves formerly inhabited by the Christians in time of persecution 1795 *Gentl Mag.* 515/1 The places of our birth and education. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* I i. 22 Is it the hour of prayer? 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 10 You will find yourself in the country of the mulberries.

41. Followed by a noun of action with possessive, equivalent to a passive participial phrase, *e.g.* 'trees of our planting' = trees planted by us.

This has affinities with III and XIII.

1526 *Pilgr Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2 Not of myne inuencion. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet* (1580) 5 To dispose and order matters of our owne invention. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. i. 270 Fine Tribunes Of their owne choice. 1611 BIBLE *Isaiah.* xxvii. 16 Syria was thy merchant by reason of the multitude of the wares of thy making. 1825 MONTGOMERY *Hymn*, Stand up and bless the Lord, Ye people of His choice. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. v. 195 Their immediate superior was of her appointment. 1885 BIBLE (R. V.) *Ps.* cvii. 30 *margin*, The haven of their desire. — *Isa.* v. 7 *margin*, The plant of his delight. *Mod.* Vegetables of his own growing. A canoe of my son's construction. The new nobility of Henry VII's creat on.

XIII. In *partitive* expressions; indicating things or a thing of which a part is expressed by the preceding words.

42. Preceded by a word of number or quantity.

Of may here render L. *ex* or *de*. OE. had more commonly the genitive case, e.g. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. vi[iii]. (1890) 174 Monige þara broðra. *c* 1000 *Laws of Æthelred* viii. § 1 Þis is an þara ȝeræadnessa. See CONST. of ONE, SOME, etc.

c 900 tr *Bæda's Hist.* III. xix. 240 Wæron þær in þa tiid monige of Ongelþeode [*multi de gente Anglorum*]. *c* 1000 *St. Andrew* (1851) 16 Þu ne ȝesihst ænigne of Godes þain halgum. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. x. 29 An of ðam [*unus ex illis*] ne befyld on eorðan. *c* 1000 *Ibid.* Luke vi. 2 Da cwædon sume of þam sundor-halgan [*quidam Pharisæorum*]. *Ibid.* vi. 13 He..ȝeceas twelf of him [*duodecim ex ipsis*]. 1137-54 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 In mani of þe castles wæron lof and grin. *Ibid.* an. 1138 [Hi] sloghen suithe micel of his genge. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 35 Eni of þine cunne. *c* 1205 LAY. 613 Six hundred of his cnihten. *Ibid.* 30803 An of hire ringe. 1340 *Ayenb.* 219 Vef tuo of ou oneþ ham to-gidere, me uor to bidde. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xxii. 24 And stryf was maad among hem, which of hem schulde be seyn to be more. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxxii. 501 More than any of his predecessours. 1596 DANKTT tr. *Comines* (1614) 338 Whither euery of their confederates should send their ambassadors. 1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Cæsar* 149 Either of the two States disjoynedly. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 3 Of sixty five persons that we were in all, but five escaped. 1679 OLDHAM *Poems* (1686) 34 Not Knights o'th Port Show more of impidence. 1812 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 176 The rest of the world. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* viii. II. 328 Of sixty magistrates and deputy lieutenants..only seven had given favourable answers. 1865 GROTE *Plato* (1875) Pref. 8 There .[was] little of negation or refutation in their procedure. 1895 *Bookman* Oct. 17/1 For which some of us would gladly give all the novels ever written.

b. Preceded by a sb. (or adj. used *absol.*).

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* v. iii. 392 Sumu femne of ðara nunnena rime [*de numero virginum*]. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC

Gen. ii. 11 An ea of þam hatte Fison. 1382 WYCLIF *John* iii. 1 Ther was a man of Pharisees [L. *ex Pharisæis*], Nicodeme bi name, a prince of the Jewis. 1587 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 78 b, In the high grasse, wherin nothing can be espied of him saving onelye his hornes. 1792 MARIA RIDDELL *Voy. Madeira* 61 The only birds of this order. *a* 1800 COWPER *Wks.* IV. 195 The sagacious of mankind. 1805 *Oracle* in *Spir. Pub. Jrnls.* (1806) IX. 190 The drudger of the party. 1888 *Athenæum* 3 Nov. 597/1 Had three sons, of whom Thomas married twice.

c. Under the partitive form the whole may be included. (In sense these have affinity with 22.)

1479 W. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 241 Ther be ii systers of them. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 71 Thaugh ther of vs were fyue we coude not defende vs. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen VIII* 261 b, You of the Clergie preache one against another. *Ibid.*, You of the temporaltie, bee not cleane and unspotted of malice and envie. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 205 If I fought not with fiftie of them, I am a bunch of Radish. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 93 P 1 We all of us complain of the Shortness of Time. *Mod.* There were only five of us; and more than twice as many of them. Take part of it, not the whole of it.

d. Followed by an adj. used absol. (after F. or L.).

1650 EARL MONM. tr. *Senault's Man. be.. Guilty* 307 Love undertaketh nothing of generous, without the assistance of desire. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 67 This Source hath that of peculiar to itself, that [etc.]. 1788 *Lond. Mag.* 429 If their souls carried nothing with them of terrestrial. 1800 FOX in *Corr. w. Wakefield* (1813) 134 In the last..there is something of comic. 1821 BYRON *Wks.* VI. 402 All that it had of holy he has hallowed. 1866 RUSKIN *Crown Wild Olive* (1873) 143 Whatever of best he can conceive.

43. Preceded by a superlative or comparative; or by a word equivalent to a superlative, e.g. *chief, flower, cream, dregs.*

c 1205 LAY. 27601 He of alle monnen mæst hine lufede. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 442 þat barne .þat flour is of alle frekes. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 307 Ane of þe grettist of oure godis. 1476 SIR J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III 166 Ye sholde have that maner in joynture with yowr wyffe to the lenger lyver off yow bothe. 1559 W CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 43 Th' Earth is lowest of all Elementes. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 398, I count him the rather of the twaine to bee chosen. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. Introd. 2 O holy virgin, chiefe of nyne. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 200 He gather'd first of all In Spring the Roses, Apples in the Fall. 1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 49 (1822) I. 389 The absurdest as well as the most impious of all the dreams of fear. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 163 We made the best of our way back to Tregaron. 1892 *Bookman* Oct. 27/2 The most dogged of fighters, the most dangerous of enemies. *Mod.* Which is the elder of you two?

b. ellipt. *Of all* (*of any*) = most of all; especially.

?1370 *Robt. Cicyle* 58 He trowyd of alle thynge, Hys bredur schulde have made hym kynge. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xi. 31 Blyssed be thou of alle women. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. i. 63, I doe not like the Tower of any place. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* I. § 5 It is what I desire of all things. 1870 TROLLOPE *Phineas Finn* 400 The Earl desired it of all things. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 20 Oct. 5/1 He, of all men, should have some sympathy with doubters like himself.

c. *Of* (*all*) *other*, and the like, in which *other* after a superlative is illogical (unless *of* orig. had the notion of 'singled out from', 'taken from').

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 342 Cristis viker shulde be poreiste man of þir, and mekerst of þir men. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* x. xiv, Thou art fayrest of alle other. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 82 The place most excellent of other in the Earth for pleasure. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* v. viii. 4 Of all men else I haue auoyded thee. 1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* 43 It comes to them the last of all other. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 324 The fairest of her Daughters Eve. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 17 Oct. 4/4 It is the thing of all others that we want you to do.

d. (One) distinguished out of a number, or out of all, on account of excellence; also with repetition of sb., sometimes intensive, as in the Hebraistic *Song of songs, holy of holies*; so *book of books, man of men, heart of hearts.*

1382 WYCLIF *Song Sol.*, Heer gynneth the booc that is clepid Songus of Songis. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* III. iii, That man of men. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 169 Now the Glass was one of a thousand. 1831 MACAULAY in *Life & Lett.* (1880) I. 243 He gave me a dinner of dinners. 1866 W. COLLINS *Armadale* iv. ii. II. 270 The new sailing-master is a man of ten thousand.

44. Followed by a possessive case or an absolute possessive pronoun.

Originally partitive, but subseq. used instead of the simple possessive (of the possessor or author) where this would be awkward or ambiguous, or as equivalent to an appositive phrase; e.g. *this son of mine* = this my son; *a dog of John's* = a dog which is John's, a dog belonging to John. (All the early examples, and many of the later, are capable of explanation as partitive.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6480 þi neghbur wijf þerne noght at haue, Ne aght [*Gött.* nor best, *Trin.* beest] of his, ne mai, ne knaue. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 492 (548) A frend of his þat called was Pandare. *c* 1386 — *Monk's Prol.* 13 Any neighebore of myne. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 241–2 'Now I haue i-proued many tornes of thyne, Thow most', he seyde, 'prouen on or two of myne'. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 23, I seye here..the clothes of myn that longe to the bedde that she hath loyen in. 1902 *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz. of York* (1830) 79 A yong hors of the Quenes. 1587 R. THORNE in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 252 Two Englishmen, friends of mine. 1535 COVERDALE *Micah* vii. 8 O thou enemie of myne, reioyce not at my fall. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* v. ii. 82 Looke, here comes a Louer of mine, and a louer of hers. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 102 That sacred head of thine. 1638 LD. DIGBY, etc. *Lett. conc. Relig.* i. (1651) 1 Many personall defects of mine own. 1697 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* III. vi, Adsbud, who's in fault, mistress of mine? 1718 WATTS *Ps.* cxix. iii. vi, Thou hast inclin'd this heart of mine Thy statutes to fulfil. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 235 This was.. a false step of the..general's. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 2 It is positive rest to look into that garden of his.

45. Without prec. partitive word, as obj. of a verb, or pred. after *be*: = a portion of, one of, some of, some. Mostly *arch.*

c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* III. xx. 246 Wæs he of discipulum Aidanes [*erat de discipulis*]. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* II. xxvi. 260 Ic hæbbe of ðam stocce ðe his heafod on stod. *c* 1000 — *Gen.* iii. 6 Heo..genam þa of þæs treowes wæstme. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxv. 8 Syllaþ us of eowrum ele. *c* 1205 LAY. 14473, I þan norð ende 3if heom of þine londe. *Ibid.* 31771 He æt of ane uisce. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 1320 Þan comaundede þe king cofli to feche Of þat freliche frut. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *C. T.* Prol. 146 Of smale houndes hadde she þat she fedde With rosted flesh. *c* 1450 *Merlin* i. 23 Like as thei hadden ben of the slayn. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 354 Is shee of the Wicked? 1654–66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 535 To lose of his own Men, or to kill of the Kings, were equal advantages. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 166 P 2 You see of them in every Way of Life, and in every Profession. 1820 KEATS *Ode Nightingale* i, As though of hemlock I had drunk. 1890 HEALY *Insula Sanctorum* 92 When the horses tasted of the grass, they both fell dead.

b. After *partake* (also formerly *part, participate*).

c 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd *Three Treat. Wyclif* (1851) 138 Crist parted wiþ folke of goodis þat he had. 1611 BIBLE *Rom.* xi. 17 And thou .. with them partakest of the roote and fatnesse of the Oliue tree. 1654–66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 687 My looks participated of my hopes. 1848 FITZGERALD *Letters*, etc. (1889) I. 191 Whose turkey I accordingly partook of.

46. = One of, a member of; hence, belonging to, included in, taking part in.

1425– [see COUNSEL *sb.* 6]. *c* 1440 *Tindale* 1671 He was mim tyme with hym of meyne. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 103 Their Priests were .. of his councell in all businesses of importance. 1657 CROMWELL *Sp.* 21 Apr. in *Carlyle*, Who.. were all of a piece upon that account. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 36 If any desire to be admitted of the University. *a* 1709 ATKINS *Parl. & Pol. Tracts* (1734) 15 Keble, of Counsel for the Lord B. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 348, I am ever of party against myself. 1806 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 47 Tracy has been of almost every committee during the session 1845 BROWNING *Lost Leader* i, Shakespeare was of us, Milton was for us, Burns, Shelley, were with us. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiii. V. 83 He had not been sworn of the Council.

b. Followed by an adj. in the superlative: = one of, some of, something of; formerly also *advb.* = as a thing of.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 212 b, The matter gooeth not all of the wurst. 1548 — *Erasm. Par. John* 7 If any man do not vse all of the best that thing whiche of his nature is ..the very best. *a* 1648 LD HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 293 Those who thought the late Proceedings to have been of the severest. 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secr. Mem.* (1736) I. 109 That Satisfaction .. he was now afraid came of the latest to him. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 230 The bread should be of the whitest and finest. 1878 FR. A. KEMBLE *Rec. of a Girlhood* II. i. 35 My person was indeed of the shortest.

XIV. In the sense *Belonging* or *pertaining to*; expressing possession and its converse: 'the owner of the house', 'the house of the owner'.

Formerly expressed by the genitive, and still to some extent by the possessive case (with transposition of order). The use of *of* began in OE. with senses 47, 48, expressing origin. After the Norman Conquest the example of the French *de*, which had taken the place of the L. genitive, caused the gradual extension of *of* to all uses in which OE. had the genitive; the purely possessive sense was the last to be so affected, and it is that in which the genitive or 'possessive' case is still chiefly used. Thus, we say *the King's English*, in preference to *the English of the King*; but *the King of England* in preference to *England's King*, which is not natural or ordinary prose English.

47. Belonging to a place, as a native or resident.

This occurs in OE. with the sense of origin = 'springing or coming from, belonging by origin to' (properly 11 b); in the 11th c. this passed into the sense 'belonging to as inhabitants or occupants', 'living in', and so of things 'situated in or at'.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* Contents II. viii, Hu Gallie of Senno abræcan Romeburg. *Ibid.* II. iii. § 3 Mutius..an monn of ðære byrig. *a* 900 *O. E. Chron.* an. 896 Þa men of Lunden byrig. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 71 Hit is se Nadzarenisca witga of Galileum.

1137–54 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 P 2 Hi suencten suyðe þe uurecce men of þe land mid castel weorces. *Ibid.* P 7 þe Iudeus of Noruuic bohton an xristen cild *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 129 Det weter .. wes liðe and swete þan folce of israel. þe wes sur and bitere alle þon monnen of þan londe. *c* 1205 LAY. 632 þa cnihtes of þan castle. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xii. 41 Men of Nynyue shall ryse in dome with this generacioun. 1388 — *Judges* ix. 15 Fier go out.. and deuoure the cedris of the Liban. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. 102 They of the towne wyst nat wher the countesse was become. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 331 They of London, namely the honest Citizens were greatly afrayed. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4464/8 Nathaniel Ogborne of Chippingsodbury.., Cheese-Factor. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 98 The Black Birch of North America. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* II. 34 We of the court.

b. Belonging to a place, as situated, existing, or taking place there; belonging to a place or thing, as forming part of it or of its equipment, or as attached to or derived from it (in which sense it approaches the partitive).

c 1122 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1102 Peofas .. breokan þa mynstre of Burh. *Ibid.* an. 1116 On þisum yican geare bærnde eall þet mynstre of Burh..and..eall þa mæste dæl of þa tuna. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 469 Tubal .. Wopen of wijte and tol of grif Wel cuðe este [*read* weste]. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xx. 324 He salit, and left the grund of Spanye On north half hym. 1422 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 630/1 Robert Tirwhit Justice of the Kinges Bench. 1424 *Paston Lett.* I. 13 On the yates of the Priorie of the Trinite chirche of Norwiche. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 165 The fables of his religion as he impiously calleth them. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 559 The Deserts of Lybia have in them many Hydra's. 1639 DE GREY *Compl. Horsem.* 306 Take of the oyle of Aspick one ounce. 1756 MRS. LENNOX tr. *Sully's Mem.* II. (1778) 124 One side of the barricadoes. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VII. xvi. P 13 Innumerable articles of housekeeping. 1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVIII. 608 Napoleon reached the plains of Gera. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. iii. 125 Companions of his exile. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 107/1 The 8th section of the Act.

c. Belonging to a time, as existing or taking place in it.

1526 TINDALE *Matt.* v. 21 It was sayd vnto them off the olde tyme [WYCLIF to eld men; 1611 by them of old time]. 1540 *Prymer* title-p., With the Pystels and Gospels of Sondayes and holydayes in Englysshe. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 378 b, Your letters .. of the xxi. of December. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* II. xc. (1674) 243 They. finished that which appeared so dreadful to men of former times. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* i (1853) 13 A man of that time. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 44 The massive and imposing style of the fourteenth century. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. iv. 120 By rules like these The men of 3ore laid level towns and towers. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 15 May 5/7 A thing of the near future. 1893 W. P. COURTNEY in *Academy* 13 May 413/1 The best landscape gardeners of the day.

48. Belonging to a place as deriving a title from it, or as its lord or ruler, as *king, earl, bishop, abbot of.*

Prob. also from the notion of origin. Rare in OE. till 11th c., when it became the regular equivalent of Fr. *de, of* and its object being found in apposition with a genitive case.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. xi. § 1 Alexander, Priamises sunu þæs cyninges of Troiana þære byrig, genom þæs cyninges wif Monelaus of Lacedemonia Creca byrig. 10 . ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xiv. 10 Ða feollon ða cininga..ofslagene of Sodoman and Gomorran þæra manfulra þeoda. *a* 1070 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1066 (MS. C) Harold cyninge of Norwegan [*Laud MS.* Harold se Norrena cyng] and Tostiz eorl. *c* 1122 *Ibid.* an. 1102 (MS. E) Se cyng and se eorl Robert of Bælesme. *Ibid.* an. 1104 Se eorl Robert of Normandig and Robert de Bælesme. *Ibid.* an. 1120 Seo cyng of Engle lande and se of France..Se eorl of Flandrand and se of Puntiw. *c* 1205 LAY. 24459 þe ærchebiscop of Lundene eode an his riht honden and bi his luft side þe [like] of Eouerwike. *c* 1425 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 469 Godfrey of Boleyn. 1612 SHELTON (*title*) The History of..Don Quixote of the Mancha. 1772 *Hartford Merc.* Suppl. 18 Sept. 2/2 [He] created Lord Herbert, Baron Herbert of Cherbury and of Ludlow. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 28 Apr. an. 1778, Mr. John Spottiswoode the younger, of Spottiswoode. *Mod.* The King of Great Britain, Prince of Wales, Archbishop of Canterbury, Duke of Wellington, Earl of Derby, etc.

b. Related to a thing or person as its ruler, superior, possessor, or the like. (Akin to the objective genitive, sense 34; and sometimes interchangeable with a possessive case, esp. when the object is a person.)

1127–31 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1127 He wæs legat of Sone Romescott. *c* 1200 ORMIN 298 Moyses wass hæfedd mann Off Issraæle þeode. *Ibid.* 344 þatt streon þatt wass Allmahhtiȝ Godd, & King off alle kingess, & Preost off alle preostess ec. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 29 Fader god of alle ðinge. *Ibid.* 122 Of euerlic ouȝt, of euerlic sed, Was erðe mad moder of sped. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* viii. 41 He was prince [1526 TINDALE, etc., a ruler] of a synagogue. — 2 *Cor.* I. 3 Blessid be God and the fadir of oure Lord Jesu Crist, fadir of mercies and God of al comfort. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knight's T.* 81 Creon That lord is now of Thebes the Citee. 1424 *Paston Lett.* I. 16 The Styward of the seyd Duc of Norffolk, of al hese lordshippes in Norffolk and Suffolk. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 170 But now I was the Lord Of this faire mansion, master of my servants. 1618 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Penniless Pilgr.* Wks. (1883) 62 The Master of the house. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. iv. § 3 Gideon the Judge of Israel. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 496 P 2 The father of him was a coxcomb. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 219 The dean of guild, or head of the Merchant Company.

49. Belonging to a person (etc.), as something that he (etc.) has or possesses. (= the *possessive genitive*, and akin to the subjective, sense 17.)

In OE. always, in ME. most frequently, and in Mod.Eng. preferably expressed by the genitive or possessive case, except when for some reason this is difficult or awkward, e.g. in quots. 1386 (second), 1596, 1895.

c 1200 ORMIN 666 3iff þatt itt..seþ þe wlite off enngleskinde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20063 (Gött.) Ur aun Langage of þe norþren lede. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* i. 12 Forsoth I am of Poul [Vulg. *Paulli*], forsoth I of Appollo, treuly I of Cephas, forsoth I of Crist. [OE. *Gregory's Past. C.* 210 Paules. Apollan .Petres..Cristes.] *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knight's T.* 70 In the temple of the goddes-se clemence. *Ibid.* 134 The bones of his frendes that weren slayn. 1535 COVERDALE *Ruth* Contents i, Ruth the wife of the one sonne. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 177 The soules of men and women. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ii. 13 The children of one syre by mothers three. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* v. i. 89 He is..heire to the Lands of me signior Vincentio. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 820 The Ayries of Hawks. 1712 POPE *Spect.* No. 408 P 5 The Milk of a Goat. 1808 FORSTER *Perenn. Calend.* 21 May, The leaves of plants. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 17 July 5/7 The tomb of England's first martyr. 1895 *Law Times* C. 133/2 The widow of a man who had been killed at a level crossing.

b. Belonging to a person or thing as a quality or attribute. (Also interchanging with the possessive case, esp. when the object is a person, animal, or space of time, as 'a month's salary'.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 119 Durȝ grace off ure drixin. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 27033 For grettnes of his gilt. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *C. T.* Prol. 39 To telle yow al the condicion Of ech of hem.

c 1450 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 104 It is of þe for to forgyfe Alkyn trespas both more and mynn. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 280 In the tendir age off you. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 248 b, The value of the grounde so lytle. 1559 AYLMER *Harborowe* Div b, The welfare or ilfare of the whole realm. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV i. 206 But yet the pitty of it, Iago: oh Iago, the pitty of it, Iago. 1648 *Royalist's Defence* 109 Words cannot express the barbarousnesse of it. 1714 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 556 P 14 The chief Tendency of my Papers. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 239 The little irregularities of boring. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. Pref. 8 The scene of 'The Knapsack' is laid in Sweden. 1843 *P. Farley's Ann.* IV. 346 The breezeless stillness of the summer air. 1886 *Athenæum* 30 Oct. 560/3 His failure seems ..to be due to a want of singleness of aim.

50. Belonging to a thing, as something related in a way defined or implied by its nature; e.g. the *cause, effect, origin, reason, result of*; the *correlative, counterpart, match, opposite, original of*; a *copy, derivative, image, likeness of*; the *square, cube, logarithm, tangent, differential*, or other mathematical function *of*. See under these words.

c 1200 ORMIN 706 Hiss sune shollde ben Biginning off þatt blisse. *c* 1325- [see CAUSE *sb.*]. *c* 1386- [see EFFECT *sb.*]. 1389- [see COPY *sb.*] 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* E iv, The peyntynge of her face..was cause and occasion of suche horryble countrefaiture. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 71, I am glad you understand the reason of it. 1601- [see CORRELATIVE *sb.*]. 1617- [see COUNTERPART]. 1639 LAUD *Wks.* (1849) II. 277 No good cause can be assigned of it. 1646- [see CURE *sb.*]. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 130 P 10 The Anniversary of the Birth-day of this Glorious Queen. 1776 *Maiden Aunt* II. 16, I informed them the cause and event of my ramble. 1804 MITFORD *Inq. Princ. Harmony Lang.* (ed. 2) 405 The analogy of the language. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 281 We may also derive the fluxion of any fraction, or the quotient of one variable quantity divided by another. 1847 LYTTON *Lucretia* 91 Wait..the effect of the cataplasms I have applied.

51. Belonging to an action or the like, as that to which it relates.

1534 Ende of felycitie [see END *sb.* 15]. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucrece* 113 Far from the purpose of his coming hither, He makes excuses for his being there. 1677 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 540 Those two days afforded litle matter of writing. 1812 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 175 It would only change the topic of abuse. 1886 *World* 18 Aug. 18 The weather is the solitary topic of conversation.

XV. Indicating *a point or space of time.*

52. At some time during, in the course of, on.

App. taking the place of the Com Teut and OE. genitive of time. Now only in the colloquial *of an evening, of a morning, of a Sunday afternoon*, and the like.

[921 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. A.), þa æfter þam þæs ilcan sumeres ȝegadorode micel folc hit. *c* 1100 *Ibid* an. 47 Þis was þes feorðes ȝeares his rices. *c* 1205 LAY. 2861 Fure þe neuer ne aþeostrede, winteres ne sumeres. *Ibid.* 3255 Heo wolden..feden..þane king..dæies and nihtes.] 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xx. 8 Anoon of the nyȝt [1388 bi nyȝt] rysynge, Abimalech [etc.]. 1472 *Presentm. Juries* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 23 Maid asalt..& afrayd his neyghburs of Palmsondai. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 253 There sleepes Tytania, sometime of the night. 1612 *Acct.-bk. W. Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 214 Great thunder..and also the like of new yeares day following. 1657 *Manchester Court Leet Rec.* (1887) IV. 212 For buying and selling pullen both of one day. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 149 Of a Thursday my dear Father and Mother were marry'd. 1741 C'TESS POMFRET *Corr.* (1805) III. 178 Here the company meet of a summer's evening. 1830 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) I. 222 My practice to walk of a day to Nuneham. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. iii, All the Intellect of the place assembled of an evening. 1899 W. J. KNAPP *Life Borrow* I. 79 The father made his last Will and Testament of a Monday.

b. Sometimes the genitival *-s* is retained; perh. often understood as plural. Cf. A-NIGHTS.

1740 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) I. lxviii. 190 [To] sleep sound of nights. 1753 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn Jrnl.* No. 50 [They] begin to drop in here of Evenings. 1820 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Christ's Hosp.* 35 *Yrs. ago*, Shut up by himself of nights. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xix, Dice can be played of mornings as well as after dinner.

c. *Of this date*, dating from this day. (*Sc.* and *U. S.*)

1866 *Glasgow Trade Circular*, The Subscriber .. has retired of this date from the Company. 1882 SCHOULER *Hist. U. S.* II. 284 All interdictions against Great Britain would cease of the same date [10th of the next June].

53. During, for (a space of time). (In later use only with a negative.) *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 1105, I was warished of al my sorwe Of al day after. *c* 1374 — *Troylus* v. 282 This Pandare þat of al þe day by-forn Ne myght haue comen Troylus to se. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13456 The biggyng..was of long tyme beleft. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 1723 Nathanael of al that long night For verrey sorow noght slepe might. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. x 10 They wist nat of two dayes wher they were. 1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle, Hogges* (1627) 265 Giue him no meat of an houre or two after. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 220 That he should not weare a shirt of three yeares. 1674 P. HENRY *Diaries & Lett.* (1882) 267 It had not rayn'd of many weekes before. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 73 Not seeing or hearing from him of a long time. 1833 S. AUSTIN *Charac. Goethe* II. 334 Persons whom we have not seen of a long time.

54. *Of old, of yore, of late, of late years*, and the like, prob. orig. were in sense 2; but have come to mean In or during the time specified.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13454 Thedur kynges wold come by custom of olde, For to hunt at the hert by the holt sydes. 1423 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 406/1 Ye verray and trewe makyng of old used and continued. *c* 1470 [see LATE B. 2]. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 401 Wee sawe (of late yeares) the epistles..both bredd..and also buried. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 118 Cazbeen is that City which of past ages was cald Arsatia. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxii, Your poor father and I have suffered very much of late. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I xxix, Where dwelt of yore the Lusians' luckless queen. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 181/1 The duties..have been very much lightened of late years.

XVI. In *Locative* and other obsolete uses.

Many former uses of *of* are difficult to class. Some of these arose from employing it as a literal rendering of French *de* (or of L. *ab*, *ex*, *de*), in phrases where English idiom would have required some other preposition; others arose from a confusion with *on*, or erroneous expansion of *a*, *o* = *on* (A *prep.*[1], O *prep.*[1]), or of Sc. *a'* for *i'* = in. Others were app. due to confusion of constructions. Without endeavouring to distinguish these, examples are here given in various senses.

†**55.** In sense *on*. *Obs.*, *colloq.*, or *vulgar*.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 357 Þis is not groundid of Crist. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 4 Of peyne of a pond wax to þe bretherhede. 1440 J. SHIRLEY *Dethe K. James* 23 Thare heddes set upe of the gates of Sent Johannes Towne. 1516 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 80, I will that myn exⁿ lay a stone of my grave and that an ymage of our Lady be sett of the same. 1535 COVERDALE *Mark* vi. 33 Many .. ranne thither together of fote. 1589 *Marprel. Epit.* (1843) 60 He bestow a whole booke of him. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. ii. 104, I am sure he had more hairs of his taile then I haue of my face 1597 LYLY *Wom. in Moone* III ii, Of that condition I am yours. 1604 *Meeting of Gallants at Ordinarie* (Percy Soc.) 23 Pulling downe a house of Fyre. 1607 DEKKER *Knt.'s Conjur.* (1842) 63 Mercurie (that runs of all the errands betweene the gods). 1621 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 167 Desiringe..he would bestowe some of my howsholde of my brother Nicke. 1662 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* xxiv. § 5 (1669) 318/2 They turn their back of that light. 1668 DRYDEN *Even. Love* IV. iii, A mischief of all foolish disguisements! 1736 EARL WALDEGRAVE in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 389, I could not light of the Duc.. till yesterday. 1746 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) II. 15 She might send him of an errand. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* v. i, Oh, plague of his nerves!

† **b.** esp. with *side, hand, part*, or similar word. Cf. F. *du côté de*, L. *ab, ex parte*, etc. *Obs.*

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 93 Assyria hathe on the este parte of hit [*ab ortu*] Ynde, of the sowthe [*ab austro*] Media, of the weste parte the floode of Tigris. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* iii. 73 Of the one side of it [a high rock] was betyng a grete river. 1526 TINDALE *Rev.* xxii. 2 Off ether syde [*ex utraque parte*] off the ryuer was there wode off lyfe. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Macc.* v. 46 They coude not go by it, nether of the right honde ner of the left. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* Offices 23 Of theyr parte a great token of charitie. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 66 Of his Fathers side, he was descended of King Codrus. 1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* I. 64 b, They .. f all handes bestirred them. 1662 J DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 300 Enclos'd of all sides with a high Wall. 1708 BURNET *Lett.* (ed. 3) 136 They thought the Advantage was wholly of that Side. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 83 Six banks of paddles, three banks of a side.

† **56.** In sense *in*. Mostly *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDGATE *Lyke thyn Audience, etc.* 90 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 28 Antonye and poule .. Lyuyd in desert of wilfulle pouert. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cxlvi. [cxlv.] 403 They .. made the greattest reuell of the worlde. 1546 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 131 He dothe soofter the horses of the market. 1568 Of conscience [see CONSCIENCE *sb.* 10]. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Num.* xxxii. 17 Because of the lying of waste of the inhabitantes. 1613 *Hibbalds'ow. Lincolnshire MS. Court Roll*, Those that are resident of their house which they keep comons for. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* II. i, I have just been mortified enough of all conscience.

† **57.** In sense *at* (or *on*). *Of all*, at all = F. *du tout* (see also AVA). *Obs.*

1419 *Searchers Verdicts* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 15 Twa postes be set in of hys coste. *?a* 1500 *Hycket* (ed. Pantin 1828) p. xvii, That her two sonnes .. myght syt one of hys ryght syde & one at hys left syde. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 137 All other graynes, wer sold of an excessive price, above the olde custome. *c* 1550 CHEKE *Matt.* xx. 21 Vt yees mi ij sones mai sit th'oon of yⁱ right hand and th'other of yⁱ left hand. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 220 Thay hauing in tham selues na merits of al. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 94 It is cheap of twenty pounds 1696 J. F. *Merchant's Ware-ho.* 32 They look very fine of the Price.

† **58.** In sense *to*. *Obs.*

1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccciv. 702 They set fyer of dyuers vyllages in Flaunders. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. Siege Ostend* 68 He .would set fire of one of the Magazins.

† **59.** In sense *by*. *Of himself*, by himself, alone. *Obs.* (Cf. 12 b.)

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 33 We ben sengle of us silf, & se men ful bare. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vii. § 9 She was solitary, and of herselfe. 1626 — *Sylva* § 323 Another apple, of the same kind, that lay of it Self.

† **60.** In sense of A *prep.*[1] (= on, in, into): *of thre* = A-THREE, in three: *fall of* = fall a-.

13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 782 The grehound wolde nowt sessed he, Til that adder ware toren of thre. 1451 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 216/1 For asmoche as the persones..named, hath been of mysbehavyng aboute youre Roiall persone 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 269 Others fell of oyling and furbishing their Armour.

† **61.** In sense *with*. Mostly *Obs.* (See also 26 d.)

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxiii. 262 Then they fell in communycacion of the lord Charles of Bloys, and of the lord John of Mountfort. 1826 COBBETT *Poor Man's Friend* ii, These severe critics found fault of this working. 1843 LONGF. *Span. Student* I. v, Padre Francisco! Padre Francisco! What do you want of Padre Francisco!

XVII. Phrases.

62. a. *Of* followed by a sb. forms attrib. or advb. phrases: as, *of age, of a certainty, of choice, of consequence, of course, of force, of kin*, † *of life, of necessity, of purpose, of right, of a truth, of use, of wrong*, etc.: see the sbs.; also *of old*, etc. in 54.

† **b.** *Of* followed by an adj. (or adv.) formerly formed advb. phrases [cf. F. *d'avant, de loin, de nouveau*, etc.]: as *of before, of certain, of enough, of ere, of far, of fore, of fresh* (*of afresh*), *of hard, of high, of light, of more, of new* (*of anew*), *of night, of ordinary of the same. Obs.* exc. in *of a sudden*, or as repr. by worn-down forms in *a-* (*afar, afresh, alight, anew*).

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 592 Ac nost vor þan þat oþer maide he louede more of inou. *Ibid.* 8018 A worse peire of inou þe oþer suþþe him broȝte. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 10748 (Trin.) If he spoused were of ere. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* XI. 293 In my mater, as I off for began, I sall conteyn. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* D vj b, The deth that of nyghe foloweth them. *c* 1489 — *Sonnes of Aymon* ii. 62 He .. called of heyghe, 'Barons! kepe well that Reynawde scape not'. *Ibid.* iii. 110 Began the bataylle of a freshe. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 62 They being of fresh tormented. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* I. 59 That the same thing..may..be produced of a-fresh.

63. *Of* forms the last element of many prepositional phrases: e.g. *because of*; *by means of, by reason of*; *for fear of, for the sake of, for want of*; *in behalf of, in case of, in comparison of, in consequence of, in face of, in lieu of, in regard* or *respect of, in spite of, instead of*; *on account of, on behalf of, on condition of, on the point of*; etc. See the sbs.

Of-, *prefix*[1], the prepositional adv. OF, OFF, in comb., corresp. to OS. *af-*, ON. *af-*, Goth. *af-*, OHG. *ab-*; L. *ab-*, Gr. ἀπο-, Skt. *apa-*, forming compounds of different ages.

1. In vbs. and their derivatives of Germanic or OE. age, retained in ME., but now obs. In these the original literal sense 'away, off' seldom survived even in OE.; the compound verb, formed by the close union of particle and verb, having usually undergone a modification, extension, or transference of meaning, in which the original sense of the elements, esp. of the particle, was obscured or lost. Examples: *ofhold* to hold from, withhold, *ofsake* to put away a charge, deny, *ofthink* to displease, grieve, *ofask* to ask for, get by asking, *ofclepe* to call for, *ofsend* to send for. *Of-* frequently added to the verbal notion that of 'to do away with, finish off, destroy, kill', as in *ofslay, ofsting, oftread*; of 'to injure, hurt', as in *oftie, ofset, ofsit*; of 'to outdo or overcome', as in *ofride, ofrun*. Closely allied to this is the sense, in participial adjectives, of 'overcome or exhausted with the action expressed by the vb.', as in *ofcalen, offought, ofhungered, ofthirst*. Words of this class which came down into ME. will be found in their alphabetical places.

In ME. *of-* before a cons. was frequently reduced to *o-*, *a-*, and thus identified in form with several other prefixes of different origin: see A- *prefix*, and OF- *prefix*[2]; and cf. ADOWN, OF-HUNGERED, A-HUNGERED, OFTHIRST, ATHIRST, etc.

2. In later combinations of OE. and ME. age, the sense of the two elements remains manifest, the particle being usually = 'off'; the union is much looser, the particle being in vbs. mostly separable, with its position depending on the syntax. It was only in pples., verbal adjs., and sbs., that the combination became more or less permanent. In the 16th c., *of-* in this connexion passed imperceptibly into *off-*, which is always the form in later combinations. Hence these naturally attach themselves to OFF- *pref.*, under which see the ME. examples.

Of-, *prefix*[2], in ME. appears sometimes to represent an earlier *a-*. OE. *of-* being often phonetically reduced to *a-*, there arose a confusion between the prefixes, so that original *a-* was sometimes expanded to *of-*. See OFFEAR, OFFRIGHT, OFGRAME, OFGRISEN, OFKEN, OFSCAPE, OFWAKE (in some of which, however, *of-* may be original).

Of-, *prefix*[3], in ME. sometimes varies with *ofer*, OVER, from which it may be shortened. Cf. OFGO, OFHEAR, OFTAKE. But this cannot always be distinguished from OF- *prep.*[1] in the sense 'outdo or overcome' as in *ofride, ofrun*.

Of, erroneous form of *oð, oþ*, OTH *conj.* until.

Of, apocopate form of *þof*, THOUGH *conj.*

Ofald, variant of OFOLD *a. Obs.*, single.

Ofall, obs. form of OFFAL.

† **Of-a·sk**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *ofácsian, -áxian*, f. OF-[1] + *ácsian* to ASK.] *trans.* To inquire, to ask for; to get or learn by inquiry.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* ix. 21 Ða he ofaxode hwæt his suna him dydon. *a* 1100 in *Leg. Rood* 7 Þæt hio þær ofaxian scolde þa halgan rode. *c* 1305 *St. Kenelm* 343 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 56 Heo of eschte what men hit were. 1340 *Ayenb.* 153 He ne deþ noþing bote hit by wel of acsed and y-trid. *c* 1400 *St. Alexius* (Laud 622) 362 Whan þai mijten nouþt spede, Ne hym of axen in no þede.

† **Ofca·le(n**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [OE., f. OF-[1] + *calen*, pa. pple. of *calan* to be cold. See also ACALE.] Affected with cold, chilled, frozen.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 248 Petrus stod ofcalen on ham cauertune. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Roll) 6580 Þat water..vpward it stey So þat is hupes smorte and of cale [*v.rr.* of cold, of cal, acolde, colde] were ney.

†Ofcle·pe, *v. Obs.* [OE. *ofclipian, -clypian,* f. OF- + *clipian* to CLEPE, call.] *trans.* To call for, summon, get by calling.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* ii. (*Eugenia*) 219 Butan heo mid hreame hyre hræddinge ofclypode. 13.. *K. Alis.* 1810 He .ofclepith his chaunselere. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 1742 Vp him stirt sir Fortiger And ofcleped his chanceler.

Ofdaw, variant of ADAW *v.*[1] *Obs.*, to wake up, recover from a swoon.

Of-down, ofdune: see ADOWN.

†Ofdra·w, *v. Obs.* [f. OF- 2, OFF- 1 + DRAW *v.*] *trans.* To draw away, draw to oneself, attract.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 258 þeo þet of-drauhð enr þus luue of oðer. *Ibid.* 386 Muchel ȝeoue of-draweð luue. *Ibid.* 392 Þorte of-drawen of us ure luue touward him.

†Ofdre·de, *v. Obs.* Chiefly in *pa. pple.* 1 **ofdræd(d)**, 2–3 **ofdred**, 2–4 **ofdrad**, afterwards reduced to *adred*, ADRAD, q. v. [f. OF- + OE. *drǽd-an* to DREAD; in OE. only in pa. pple.] *trans.* To terrify, frighten; *pa. pple.* frightened, afraid; *refl.* to fear, be afraid.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxv. 25 Ic ferde ofdræd, and behydde þin pund on eorþan. 1135–54 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1135 Wurþen men suiðe of uundred & ofdred. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 43 (Lamb. MS.) Ne þerf he bon of-dred [*Trin., Egert.* of-drad, *Jesus* adred] of sure. *Ibid.* (Jesus MS.) 163 Þer we muwen beon aferd and sore vs of-drede [*Trin.* ofdrade, *Egert.* adiede, *Lamb.* adreden]. *c* 1205 LAY. 7575 His men weoren of-dredde [*c* 1275 adradde]. *a* 1300 *Assump. Virg.* (Camb. MS.) 91 Ne beo noȝt ofdrad þeȝ ihc beo her. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* (MS. O) 302 Wel sore y me of drede [*MS. L.* adrede] þat hye wile horn mis rede. *Ibid.* 1205 Wel sore hyre of dradde þat horn child ded were. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3723 Alle þay waxen sore of-drad.

†Ofdru·nken, *v. Obs.* In 2–3 *Orm.* **offdrunnonen.** [f. OF- + DRUNKEN *v.*[1]] *trans.* To drown, swallow up in water.

c 1200 ORMIN 14611 Þær haliȝ waterr att te funnt Offdrunnenebþ alle sinness. *Ibid.* 14852 Faraoness genge, þatt wass offdrunnenedd i þe sæ.

Ofeald, variant of OFOLD *a.*, *Obs.*, single.

†Of-ea·rn, *v. Obs.* Also 2 **of-ern.** [f. OF- 1 + EARN *v.*] *trans.* To earn, deserve.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 189 He haued þer þurh forloren heuene wele and of-erned helle pine. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 188 ȝif ȝe þolieð wo ȝe habbeð wurse of-earned. *Ibid.* 194 Sum likunge is & sum mislikunge, þet of-earneð muche mede.

Ofen, Ofer, obs. forms of OVEN, OVER.

Ofer, oferre, obs. forms of AFAR.

Off (ɒf), *adv., prep., adj.*, and *sb.*[1] Forms: 1–7 **of**, (5 **ofe**, 6 **offe**), 5– **off** (*Sc. dial.* **aff**). [Originally the same word as OF, as explained under that word; *off* being at first a variant spelling, which was gradually appropriated to the emphatic form, i. e. to the adverb and the prepositional senses closely related to it, while *of* was retained in the transferred and weakened senses, in which the prep. is usually stressless and sinks to (əv). *Off* appears casually from *c* 1400, but *of* and *off* were not completely differentiated till after 1600: cf A. 3, B. 1.]

In this article are included all examples of the adv., whether under (a) the earlier spelling *of*, or (b) the later *off*; but, of the prep, only those uses for which *off* is now the recognized form; for others see OF.

A. *adv.* **I.** Simple senses.

1. Expressing motion or direction from a place: To a distance, away, quite away; as in *go, run, drive off*. Also expressing resistance to motion towards: as in *beat, hang, keep, ward off*.

a. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 5 Man sceolde mid sare on ðas world cuman, ..and mid sare of ȝewitan. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* Prol. 58 Leueful is with force force of showue. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* III. 379 Com of þan, let vs be-gynne. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 80 Come of .. thou that art disposed to leue all for the loue of Iesu. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 262 b, Peces of ordinaunce whiche shot of.

β. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 12 Neyther could we keepe off, .. our outward enimies. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 557 To drive off his melancholy thoughts. 1726 G. ROBERTS *Four Years Voy.* 28 To send my Mate off with the Boat. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xvii, She is gone off with two gentlemen in a post chaise. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* vi, Mr. Quilp put his hat on and took himself off. 1896 *Law Times* C. 508/1 [He] succeeded in getting the animal under control, and rode off.

b. *fig.*

a. *c* 1000 *Laws of Ine* c. 74 § 2 Buton he him wille fæhþe of aceapian. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxxiv. 150 The kynge bought of sir Thomas Hallande, .. and therle of Tankernyll, and payed for them twentie thousande nobles.

β. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 170 With fayre wordes [he] put them off for that tyme. 1666 J. DAVIES *Hist Caribby Isls.* 268 They will fall off from what they have promised. 1707 W. FUNNELL *Voy. round World* 259 A small matter of Money will buy off a great Fault.

c. In nautical lang.: Away from land, or from the ship; also, away from the wind.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. i. 53 Lay her a hold, a hold, set her two courses off to Sea againe, lay her off. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xxvii. 32 Then the souldiers cut off the ropes of the boat and let her fall off [*all prec. vrs.* away] *a* 1621 BEAUM. & FL. *Thierry & Theod.* iv. ii, I would I had A convoy too, to bring me safe off. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 132 He stood off to Sea, and we plied up under the shore. 1699 *Ibid.* II. ii. 22 Then she would fall off 2 or 3 Points from the Wind. 1723 G. ROBERTS *Four Years Voy.* 27 To sail to the Isle of Sal, and bring off all the People. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 107 *Nothing off*..To bring the ship's head nearer to the Wind.

d. *ellipt.* Gone off, just going off. Also *fig.* fallen or falling asleep.

1792 'G. GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsem.* ix. (1809) 106 My horse..was off with me in a jiffey. 1815 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 16 He raised himself up..and said almost inarticulately, 'I am off', and expired. 1882–96 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (1862) 76 I'm off for the Red Sea. 1852 MRS. SMYTHIES *Bride Elect* xliv, Come, Geraldine, it is time to be off! 1861 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* xxxviii, He was as fast off as a top. 1865 DICKENS *Dr. Marigold's Prescript.* v. 32 'Why, you're talking in your sleep!'..'What was I talking about?'..'Greek, I think..but I was just off too'.

2. At a distance; distant. Often after a statement of the distance; also in AFAR *off*, FAR *off*.

a. *a* 1300 GREGORY *Chron. in Hist. Coll. Citizen Lond.* (Camden) 213 One come and sayd that she was ix myle of. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xxvi. 58 Peter folowed hym a farre of [*so 16th c. vv.*, 1611 off].

β. 1573 J. SANDFORD *Hours Recreat.* (1576) 213 Grecte a redde man and a bearded woman three myles off. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 610 A little off runneth a River. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 14 We see the Cape or extreame point of Africk 12 leagues off. 1671 R. MONTAGUE in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 501 These are projects a great way off. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xv. xii, A street or two off. 1874 DASENT *Half a Life* II. 173 We shall meet at Oxford in October, not much more than a month off. 1897 HALL CAINE *Christian* xi, Glory stood off from the looking-glass and looked.

b. *Naut.*

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 44 In the morning we descryed a Sail off at Sea. 1726 G. ROBERTS *Four Years Voy.* 26, I lay off at an Anchor.

c. *fig.* Distant or remote in fact, nature, character, feeling, thought, etc. *Obs.* or *arch.* (in Gr. Britain).

a 1555 RIDLEY *Wks.* 173 So far off is it that they do confirm this opinion of transubstantiation, that [etc.] 1571 BUCHANAN *Detect. Mary* B iv, So far was it of that hys lodging and thynges..was prouidit for him..that he found nat any ane token toward him of a freindly minde. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. ii. 64 That's off, that's off. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 280 Cæsar..was altogether off from thinking it probable. 1887 *Presbyt. Banner* (U. S.) Oct., The leader..is not merely off on the subject of future probation, but also with regard to the Lord's day.

3. Expressing separation from attachment, contact, or position *on*; as in *to break, cast, cut, put, shake, take off*, etc.

a. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. v. 30 ȝif þin swiðre hand þe aswice, aceorf hi of & awurp hi fram þe. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 139 He hit bad of acken. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 32/98 Þo is heued was of i-smite. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 170 Penne Clement þe Cobelere caste of his cloke. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. x. 52 Y wole leie myn arme to be smyte of. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 449 He .. of his claithis suddanthe hes done. 1568 TURNER *Herbal* III. 54 Yelowe scales: whiche with a light occasion fall of. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* II. xix. O iij b, To cut of from any Trapezium.. what part therof ye list. 1646 J. HALL *Horæ Vac.* 67 The taking of the Plumets of a clocke to make it goe in the better Order. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 59 Good Steel breaks short of all Gray.

β. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xix. 7 To ȝeue a litil boke of forsakynge, and to leeue off [1388 leeue of]. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) viii. 31 Do off þi schone of þi fete. 1535 COVERDALE *Song Sol.* v. 3, I haue put off [1611 off] my cote. 1568 TILNEY *Disc. Marriage* C iv b, [He] bit off his owne tongue. 1637 *Star Chamb. Decree* § 30 In the putting off the knots. *a* 1756 MRS. HEYWOOD *New Present* (1771) 43 Let it stew..then strain it off. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 154 The ball..struck one of the metal buttons on the breast of my coat, and glanced off. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 22 Feb. 6/1 The entire surface of a country..divided off into farmsteads.

b. *fig.* In quot. 1710 for 'off their hands'.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 356 Let us shake off this sloothfulnesse. *a* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xxiv. 75 Cast of thy comfort. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 248 P 8 The common Design of Parents is to get their Girls off as well as they can. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 105 P 3 Will laught this off at first as well as he could. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 121 The people threw off the reserve which they had hitherto maintained.

c. with ellipsis of pa. pple. = *come, cut, fallen off*; esp. *put* or *taken off* as clothes; no longer *on*.

a 1425 *Cursor M.* 7211 (Trin.) [My strengþe] is he seide in my here: If hit were of, I were not þon No strenger þen anoþer mon. 1530 TINDALE *Pract. Popish Prelates* Wks. (1573) 350/1 When the ring was of, he commaunded to burye her. 1608 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* II. i. Wks. 1856 I. 90 Enter Balurdo with a beard, halfe of, halfe on. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 211 With some of his clothes on, and some off. 1797 *Anecd. L d. Chatham* (ed. 6) I. xiii. 233 The blossom was off, and the fruit was set. 1868 *Law Rep* 3 C. P. 423 I he horse had his bridle off and a nose-bag on.

4. So as to interrupt continuity or cause discontinuance; as in *break off, leave off, declare off*, etc.

a. *c* 1340– [see BREAK *v.* 53]. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 377 Leve of [L. *Desiste*], Alwyn, wiþ þy good wille. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 172 Is nane sa gude as leif of, and mak na mair stryfe. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. v. 36 His deuotion.. breaking of.

β. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 31 b, It will soone wax barraine, and leave off fruit bearing. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 43 Upon Saturday .. they break off work sooner by an hour. 1828 *Sporting Mag.* III. 91 The match went off, and all bets were declared void. 1829 *Metropolis* II. 69 The Duke has declared off, and the wounded lover does not seem to be anxious to make his proposals of marriage. 1892 *Bookman* Oct. 27/2 Zola began by being an idealist. He has not left off being one. *Mod.* To cut off supplies; to turn the water or gas off.

b. Discontinued, stopped, given up; no longer in operation or going on.

1752 MRS. LENNOX *Fem. Quix.* I. v, His illness having been only a violent head-ache, ..being now quite off. 1760 R. HEBER *Horse Matches* ix. p. xxv, Match off, by consent. 1785 MRS. FLETCHER in *Wesley's Serm.* lvii. III. 12, Wks. 1811 IX. 36 His fever seemed quite off. 1882 *Daily News* 15 Aug 2/1 He understood that the whole negotiation was now off. 1902 *Scotsman* 12 Mar. 5/4 When football is 'off' and cricket not yet 'on'. *Mod.* The gas is off at the meter. The water has been off for some hours.

c. *transf.* Of a person: Disengaged, done *with*.

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 223 P 5 A Youth married under Fourteen Years old may be off if he pleases when he comes to that Age. 1818 SCOTT 'Old Song' in *Br. Lamm.* xxix, It is best to be off wi' the old love, Before you be on wi' the new.

5. So as to exhaust or finish; so as to leave none; to the end; entirely, completely, to a finish; as *to clear off, drink off, pay off, polish off, work off*.

c 1440 *St. John* 228 in Horstmann *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 471 Þou. saynede þe coppe swetely and suppede it off syne. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 47 Socrates..compelled of malicious iudges to take ye Cup, .. and so to drink it off. 1660 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 18 Some seauenteen shipps to be payd of. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 167 Contented to pay off the mortgage. 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* xvii. 201 No set form of liturgy to be got off by heart and repeated. 1890 G. A. SMITH *Isaiah* II. xii. 202 We do not..kill them off by gladiatorial combats. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 July 7/2 These two..will have to shoot off the tie for the Bronze Medal. 1900 *Ibid.* 13 Dec. 2/3 What is known amongst breeders as 'feeding off' for table poultry is a thriving industry.

b. Finished, worked off; done with work.

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* 385 A Press-man usually says, I am off, meaning he has Wrought off his Token, his Heap, his Form. 1707 HEARNE *Collect.* 26 Aug. (O. H. S.) II. 36 When ye Text of Livy is off I will consider.

6. In the way of abatement, diminution, or decay; as in *to fall off, cool off, go off*; also, *to be off*.

1632 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 121 Judgment was stayed and the Costes taken off. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 501 Out of every thousand men, 28 die off annually. 1826 *Examiner* 615/1 The novelty had gone off a little. 1862 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poems 1890 II. 260 They'll cool off when they come to understand. 1893 *National Observer* 7 Oct. 536/1 The place seemed to have gone off a good deal.

7. In all senses, *off* may be followed by *from*; formerly, and still *dial.* by *of*.

a. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* viii. 30 A good waye off from them. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* viii. (1870) 246 Stand or syt a good waye of from the fyre. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 109 The wind is commonly off from the Land. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. C.'s Lett.* III. 200 She wished to be off from the July bargain.

b. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, II. i. 96 A fall off of a Tree. 1667 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 224 The Lords and we cannot yet get off of the difficultyes risen betwixt us. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 49 About a furlong off of the Porters Lodge. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 306 P 6, I could not keep my Eyes off of her. 1775 P. OLIVER in *T. Hutchinson's Diary* 7 Dec. I. 581 A Rebell Pirate, taken..off of Cape Ann. 1875 P. BROOKS *New Starts in Life* viii. 129 If you could have filled his pockets with gold, and feasted his hunger off of silver dishes.

II. In phrases and locutions.

8. *Off* is used idiomatically with many verbs, as BUY, COME, DASH, GET, GO, LOOK, MARK, PALM, PASS, RATTLE, SHOW, TAKE, etc. q.v.

9. Used with ellipsis of *come, go, take*, etc., so as itself to function as a vb. *Off with* = take or put off.

c 1205 LAY. 5084 Awei he warp his gode breond: & of mid þere burne. 14.. W PARIS *Cristine* 205 in Horstmann *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 187 Hire hede shalle ofe fulle sekyrly To morne. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. iii. 63 Ile off, But first, Ile do my errand. 1617 RICH *Irish Hubbub* (1623) 24 He that pledgeth must likewise off with his cap. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 111 If hee returned without victory, hee knew his head should off. 1646 N. LOCKYER *Serm.* 19, I cannot hand off nor heart off. 1753 FOOTE *Eng. in Paris* II. Wks 1799 I. 52 We'll off in a post-chaise directly. *Mod. vulgar colloq.* He off and bought another.

b. esp. in imperative phrases. *Off!* = stand off! be off! *Off with you!* = be off!

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, v. iii. 344 Off with his sonne George's head. 1601 — *All's Well* I. i. 168 Off with 't while 'tis vendible. 1717 E. SMITH *Phædra* v. 54 Off, or I fly for ever from thy sight. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* II. vii. P 1 Off with you! and do not return. 1822 BYRON *Vis. Judgm.* xciii, Some cried 'Off, off!' As at a farce. 1877 SPURGEON *Serm.* XXIII. 402 Off with your caps and throw them up and cry 'Hurrah!'

10. *Right off, straight off*: straightway, forthwith, immediately. See RIGHT, STRAIGHT.

11. Subjoined to *well ill, better, worse, badly, comfortably*, and similar advbs., and after *how* ('How are they off?'), *off* has the force of '-circumstanced', '-conditioned', esp. as regards command of the means of life; *well off*, in good circumstances, etc. Rarely *attrib.* or as *adj.*

This prob. arose from the phrase *come off* (COME *v.* 61 f). One who has 'come well out' of a doubtful affair is said to be 'well out' of it; so one who has 'come well off' from (or in) a struggle may be said to be 'well off'; cf. esp. quots. 1733–62. The most common use may be explained as 'that has come off, or fared (well or ill)', in the battle of life.

1733 SWIFT *Apology*, Since I 'scap'd being made a scoff, I think I'm very fairly off. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 251 Let me sit down, Miss, anywhere .. for I have been sadly off. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* lxxxviii, Marriage is at

present so much out of fashion, that a lady is very well off, who can get any husband at all. 1776 C. Lee in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) II. 485 How are you off in the article of intrenching tools? 1845 Mozley *Lauds Ess.* (1892) I. 179 The clergy .. had lost the advantages of obits [etc.], and were miserably off. 1851 H. Mayo *Pop. Superst.* (ed. 2) 186 The earth is the best off. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* iv. xii, I am in another way of business. And I am rather better off. 1873 Mrs. Oliphant *Innocent* III. xvi. 351 He was not well enough off to marry. 1884 H. Spencer in *Contemp. Rev.* June 772 While to the well-off the exaction means loss of luxuries, to the ill-off it means loss of necessaries. 1884 G. Allen *Philistia* III. 161 They are very badly off, poor people. 1888 J. Payn in *Illustr. Lond. News* 10 Mar. 236/1 A well-known and well-off man of letters.

12. *Either off or on*, either one way or another, in any way. *Neither off nor on*, without reference, irrelevant (*to*); cf. 'neither here nor there'; irresolute, fickle. See also Off and on.

1549 Latimer *6th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 159 It was neyther of nor on, to that that Paule sayed.

B. *prep.*

I. Of motion or direction.

1. Of removal from a position *on*, *attached to*, or *in contact with* (anything): Away from, down from, up from, so as no longer to lie, rest, or lean on.

α. *a* 855 *O.E. Chron.* an. 797 Her Romane .. hine of his setle aflieondon. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 201 We habbe3 don of us þe ealde man. *c* 1205 Lay. 30802 þat maiden .. droh of hire uingre An of hire ringe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15024 (Cott.) Branches þat brak o [*Gött., etc.* of] bogh. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. i. (1495) 592 Leues fall of trees in wynter tyme. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 2798 Of his hors he felle vppon the playn. 1642 tr. *Perkins' Pr. of Bk.* iii. § 209. 93 To deliver seisin of land by force off a feoffment is to remove all persons of the land. 1665 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 134 Our navy is speeding to chase the Dutch again of our seas.

β. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) ii. 6 Foure graynes of þe same tree þat his fader ete þe appel off. *Ibid.* vi. 20 He .. takes þe ryng off his fynger. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 89 His kerchefe was pulled off his head. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* iv. i. 80 How she waded through the dirt to pluckе him off me. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* i. iii. 16, I could shake them off my coate. 1670 Narborough in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* i. (1711) 84 And gathered several green Apples off the Trees. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 159 ¶ 7 Take thine Eyes off the Bridge, said he. 1743 H. Walpole *Lett.* (1857) I. 226 A man falling off a ladder. 1873 Kingsley *Prose Idylls* 129 The sheep have been driven off the land below. 1881 Keene *Six Months in Mecca* vi 158, I came across an object that nearly brought me off my beast.

b. *fig.* From resting, depending, determining, etc. upon. *Off one's* Hands, *one's* Head: see the sbs.

α. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 291 Vnderstond, ȝe kingis; and schaak of ȝou rudenesse, ȝe þat iugen loudis.

β. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* II. iii. 250 Thou hast a sonne shall take this disgrace off me. 1724 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 264, I had persuaded him off that. 1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 52 If we took such Foals off their Dams the first Week they were dropt. 1742 Fielding *J. Andrews* iv. iii. He hath taken several poor off our hands. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* i. ii. ¶ 3 An honest jockey who would take it [my mule] off my hands. 1889 J. S. Winter *Mrs. Bob* (1891) 152 That woman must be going off her head.

2. Of source: From the hands, charge, or possession of; esp with *take*, *buy*, *borrow*, *hire*, and the like. Also expressed by From. Cf. Of.

1535 Coverdale 2 *Chron.* xxxv. 11 And they kylled the Passeouer, and the prestes toke it off their handes, and sprenkled it. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* i. 33 These Lines are taken off a Scale, that is divided into 20 parts to an Inch. *Ibid.* 60 Take off your Scale of Equal Parts with your Compasses 169. 1753 Hogarth *Anal. Beauty* x. 108 It was drawn from a plaster-of-Paris figure cast off nature. 1885 *Act* 48 & 49 *Vict.* c. 47 § 9 (3) A grand jury may .. present any sum, to be raised off the county at large .. for the purpose. 1891 C. James *Rom. Kigmarole* 36 A villager had come .. to know whether Blincoe 'would take a goose off him'. 1897 *Daily News* 1 June 3/5 She admitted borrowing the *1l.* off the plaintiff.

3. Of material or substance: with *dine*, *eat*, etc.

1815 W. H. Ireland *Scribblemania* 305 He always .. eats a supper off pork steaks, nearly raw. 1828 P. Cunningham *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 213 Each day the convict sits down to dinner off either beef, pork, or plum-pudding. 1861 G. Meredith *Evan Harrington* viii, An old gentleman who had dined there four days in the week, off dishes dedicated to the particular days.

4. Of deduction, or abatement: From.

1833 Alison *Europe* (1849) I. iii. § 15 259 The sums .. which she saved off her allowance. *Mod.* To get something taken off the price.

II. Of position.

5. Away from being on; not on; *esp.* no longer on.

† *Off the stones*, off the city pavement, out of the town.

[*c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 141 If I were of lond, þe werre suld sone bigynne.] 1638 R. Holme *Armoury* iii. 235/1 It is reported of the Spanish Dominions that the Sun is never off some part of it. 1759 Brown *Compl. Farmer* 112 As soon as the dew is off the ground. 1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* xi, They are all off the bridge now. *a* 1845 Hood *Ode imitate l'fr. Horace*, Not thus the city streamlets flow; They make no music as they go, Tho' never 'off the stones'. 1870 *Gd. Words* 133/2 You can scarcely find footing when once off the beaten road.

b. *fig.* Of state, or condition: (*a*) Away from (something normal or usual). (*b*) Not occupied with, engaged in, or bent upon; disengaged from.

1682 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 67 The grand jury for Middlesex were about finding a bill against the Kings guards as rioters, but they are now off it. 1682- [see Guard *sb.* 5 b]. 1699 Dampier *Voy.* II. i. 166 Finding it to be nought, he would have been off his Bargain. 1795 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Pindariana* Wks. 1812 IV. 111, I am off my feeding. 1816- [see Ferd *sb.* 1 b]. 1827 *Examiner* 187/2 She was scolding him, because he was off work. 1851 H. Mayo *Pop. Superst.* (ed. 2) 79 The attention is off duty. 1894 Doyle *Mem. S. Holmes* 215, I have been off my head ever since the blow fell.

6. Distant from (*lit.* and *fig.*).

a 1627 Middleton *Widow* iii. ii, Two mile off this place. 1705 Addison *Italy* 375 About Two Miles off this Town. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* xiv, He caught sight of Tessa, only two yards off him. 1885 Howells *Silas Lapham* (1891) I. 73 White, or a little off white.

b. *Naut.* To seaward of; opposite or abreast of to seaward; also, away from (the wind): see Wind. See also Off-shore.

1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* iv. 138 Ready to give his best Judgement of his Distance off the Shore. 1707 W. Funnell *Voy. round World* 126 Off it lie two Rocks or small Islands. 1726 G. Roberts *Four Years Voy.* 7 The Stagg Rocks off the Lizard. 1776 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xiii. (1827) I. 426 The fleet .. had been stationed off the Isle of Wight. 1813 *Examiner* 4 Jan. 6/1 The enemy keeping two points off the wind. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* xvi. 256 A sea battle .. was fought off the eastern promontory of the Bay of Quiberon.

7. *ellipt.* Opening or turning out of.

1845 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* I. 312 In Mary's little room (off my uncle's). 1851 H. Mayhew *Lond. Labour* II. 225 (Hoppe) Watling-street, Bow-lane, Old-change, and other thoroughfares off Cheapside and Cornhill. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 66. 372 In a small street off one of the west-central squares.

8. From off: = sense 1, *off from* (A. 7).

a 1425 *Cursor M.* 25596 (Fairf.) Pen iheses þou was tane fra of þe crosse in flesshe & bane. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* iii. iii. 43 Shall .. quite from off the earth their memory be raste? 1595 Shaks. *John* i. i. 145 Would I might neuer stirre from off this place. 1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 135 (*Amiens*) Wiping them [tears] away from off the cheeks of the first and fairest of women. 1819 Byron *Juan* II. lxxxviii, As if to win a part from off the weight He saw increasing on his father's heart. 1845 Aytoun *Bon Gaultier Ball.* 90 He lighted down from off his steed.

C. *adj.* [The *adv.* used *attrib.*]

(Arising apparently from the dropping of the hyphen in an adverbial combination: thus *off-side*, *off side*. See Off- 4.)

1. Situated farther off, more distant, farther, far.

1856 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* II. 286 To leap from the top of the wall, which was only high on the off-side. *Mod. Newspr.* It is on the 'off' side of the spectator.

b. *Naut.* Farther from the shore; seaward.

1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 66/4 The *Lilly* Fregat, .. then in the off-gage of her station, near this Coast. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II. xii, Our men were at work on the off side. 1726 Shelvocke *Voy. round World* 207 It was happy for us that our masts fell all over the off side. 1745 *Lond. Mag.* 397 Whilst I had to do with this Ship, the largest of all got on my Off-Bow, put me between two Fires.

2. *spec.* a. Of horses and vehicles: Right, as opposed to the *near* or left side, on which the driver walks, the rider mounts, and the passenger enters a vehicle. Hence *off horse* (of a pair), *off foot*, *leg*, *wheel*, etc. (Often hyphened.)

1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1002/4 A black stone Horse, four years old, rowcld for a lameness behind on the off-side. 1708 *Ibid.* No. 4477/4 His off Knee is broke. 1721 *Ib.d.* No. 5929/3 His Off Foot behind white. 1764 *Museum Rusticum* II. xiv. 52 To drive the cart so as the off-wheel should go in the same tract that the near wheel went in before. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VII. 70 Enables the off-horse .. to walk in the furrow. 1800 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 167 The [Mamelûke] rider always mounts on the off side of the horse. 1842 Syd. Smith *Let. Locking in on Railways* Wks. 1859 II. 234/1, I know very well the danger of getting out on the off-side. 1849 De Quincey *Eng. Mail-coach* Wks. 1862 IV. 339 With the haunch of our near leader we had struck the off-wheel. 1884 E. L. Anderson *Mod. Horsemanship* i. ii. 8 The rider should practise mounting and dismounting upon the right or off side of the horse, as well as upon the usual side. 1894 Doyle *Mem. S. Holmes* 25 Silver Blaze with his white forehead and his mottled off fore leg.

b. *Cricket.* Applied to that side of the wicket, or of the field, opposite to that on which the batsman stands (*i.e.* in the case of right-hand batting, the side on the right of the wicket-keeper).

1850 'Bat' *Crick. Man.* 43 The long-stop is frequently obliged to cover many ships from the bat, both to the leg and off side. 1884 I. Bitch in *Lillywhite's Cricket Ann.* 3 Some of his far-pitched balls on the off side.

3. Lying off from, situated aside from, leading out of the main part. Cf. Off *prep.* 7. See Off-4, in precisely the same sense.

1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* II. 201/1 The 'off' parts of St. Paul's Church-yard. *Ibid.* 423/2 Friar-street is one of the smaller off thoroughfares. 1897 W. H. Thornton *Remin.* i. 10, I rode with him one day to his off farm .. and bought my first horse.

b. *Off chance*, *Off-chance*, a contingency out of the probable course; a remote chance, a by-chance.

1861 White Melville *Good for Nothing* I. 109 To be sure, there is the off-chance of a settlement by a violent death. 1875 *Times* 2 July, It is always a very off-chance whether an officer may in quiet times have the slightest opportunity of finding his abilities roughly tested. 1893 Stevenson *Black of Falesá* 144, I thought there was an off-chance he might go back on the whole idea.

4. Said of a day, evening, season, etc., when one is 'off work', or when the ordinary work, business, or course of affairs is suspended, or does not take place or occur. The precise meaning depends on the context. (Sometimes hyphened.)

1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* ix, It was with a team of these very horses, on an off-day, that Miss Sharp was brought to the Hall. *Ibid.* xxxvi, She has to board two or three of her sisters in the off season. 1868 Yates *Rock Ahead* iii. iii, In the off-season [they] went round to the different watering-places .. giving a little musical entertainment. 1880 Miss Braddon *Just as I am* xxxv. Driving .. to Blatchmardean on the off days. 1888 *Garden* 18 Mar. 182/1 Last year .. being what we here call the 'off year' for Apples. 1897 *Manch. Guard* 16 Oct., That in future all such meetings be held on 'off days' in preference to 'market days'. 1899 J. Pennell in *Fortn. Rev.* LXV. 123 This has been an off, a profitless, year in practical cycle construction.

5. In reference to the sale of excisable liquors: Short for 'off the premises', as in *off licence*, *sale*, *consumption*; hence *off-licensed*, *off-licenses*, etc.

1891 *Leeds Merc.* 22 Sept. 7 Five beer houses 'on' and six 'off' licenses. 1892 W. B. Kingston *Intemperance* 61 A circumstance entirely due to the competition of the 'off' licensee. 1892 *Daily News* 31 Oct. 3/2 Three big gin palaces and a swarm of off-licensed houses. 1897 *Ibid.* 28 Aug. 6/4 Four new off-licences were granted by the magistrates. 1899 *Ibid.* 19 May 8/5 That licensed houses should be closed in England throughout Sunday, except for one hour of off-sale at mid-day, and two hours of off-sale in the evening.

D. *sb.* [absolute or ellipt. uses of the adj.]

1. *Naut.* = Offing.

1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 291 The shippe lay thwart to wende a flood, in the off, at the Southsoutheast moone.

2. The condition or fact of being off.

a 1669 Trapp in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxvi. 10, I have had my offs and my ons, I have passed through several frames of heart and tempers of soul. 1895 Miss Dowie *Gallia* 119, I love to feel the on and off of the break and to watch the way the pole seems to feel its way through the traffic.

3. *Cricket.* = Off side: see C. 2 b. *Comb.* **off-drive**, a drive to the off.

1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* II. viii, Johnson the young bowler is getting wild, and bowls a ball almost wide to the off. 1881 *Standard* 28 June 3/1 Whiting drove Studd to the off for four. 1881 *Daily News* 9 July 2 Making an off drive for four. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 19 May, An off-drive for 3. 1894 *Daily News* 23 Nov. 6/3 Steady cultivation of a break from the off is a better amusement than the premature affectation of being an Amphitryon.

4. (See quot.)

1829 [J. R. Best] *Pers. & Lit. Mem.* 257 To buy Lincolnshire hogs or offs, lambs taken off from their mothers.

Off, *v.* [Elliptical (chiefly colloq. or illiterate) uses of Off *adv.*, at length inflected as a vb.: cf. to In, to Back.]

† **1.** *trans.* To put off; to defer. *Obs.*

1642 Sir E. Dering *Sp. on Relig.* 96 The further debate of this was offed [*printed* ofted] to the next day.

2. *intr.* To go off, make off. (*illiterate.*)

1805 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Sept. 2/1 He took down his hat, an' off'd.

3. *Naut.* Of a ship: To move off from shore. In pr. pple. *offing.*

1882 Ogilvie (Annandale), We were offing at the time the accident happened.

4. *trans.* To take off, eat off, swallow. *rare.*

1887 Browning *Fust & Friends* 76 Awaiting thy sign To out knife, off mouthful.

5. *To off with*, to take off instantly. (Cf. Off *adv.* 9.) *illiterate*, or *humorous colloq.*

1892 *Daily News* 23 Feb. 5/1 They offed with his head. 1895 K. Grahame *Golden Age* 56 When the Queen said 'Off with his head!' she'd have offed with your head. 1895 *Pall Mall Mag.* Sept. 111 'So then he offs with his diamond ring'.

Off-, *prefix.* The adv. *off* occurs in combination with verbs, ppl. adjs., vbl. sbs., and other sbs. In earlier times, it was written *of-*, as explained under Of- *pref.* 2; but such of the ME. compounds as survived into modern Eng. were then written *off-*, which is the only form found in recent compounds. In verbs, generally, the combination is very loose (see 1 below); in participles used as adjs. the union is closer, and in vbl. and other sbs. it becomes permanent, though combinations of this kind can be formed at pleasure whenever the sense requires. In a few cases, the combination is so specialized in sense, or otherwise important, as to require treatment as a main word. In verbs, the stress is now usually upon the root; in the other classes (2-4) on *off-*.

1. With verbs, *off-* (ME. *of-*) enters into quasi-combination, chiefly as a separable particle, like Ger. *ab-* in *ab reisen*, *ab schreiben*, etc., in which the particle stands before the vb. only in certain syntactical conditions. In ME. *of* was frequently put before the vb. in the infinitive, as in *of glide*, *of hew*, and in this position (though usually written as a separate word in the MSS.) is often hyphened by modern editors (*of-glide*, *of hew*); modern prose usage prefers the order *glide off*, *hew off*; but in the pples. the adv. is still sometimes put first, and is then sometimes hyphened to the vb. (as is regularly done in 2). ME. examples are the obsolete *of-cwell*, *of-quell* (to kill off), *of-*, *off-drive*, *of-glide*, *of-hew*, *of hurl*, *of-race* (to pluck or tear off), *of-rive*, *of-shear*, *of-shred*, *of-smite*, *of-swipe* (to cut off with a sweep of the sword),

of-tear, *of-turn*, *of-twitch*, *of-weve* (to twist off), *of-wip* (to whip off). Later examples are *off-chop*, *of- off-shake*, *off-stand*, *off-trench*, etc., but these are exemplified chiefly in the pa. pple., where the hyphen may be regarded as simply syntactical as in 2. See also OFF-DRIVE, OFF-LOAD, etc.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Mem. Mortalitie* xli, Her head shee felt with whiffing steel *off-chopt. *c* 1200 ORMIN 8104 Forr þatt teȝȝ sholldenn att hiss dæþ þa riche menn *offcwellenn. *c* 1275 *Luue Ron* 23 in *O. E. Misc.* 93 Pyne and deþ him wile *of-dryne. 1555-8 PHAER *Æneid.* I. C ij b, With the light of torches great the darke ofdriue atones. *c* 1400 *Rowland & O.* 475 The Nasell of his helme *of-glide. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6474 Hondes [he] *of'hew heturly fast. *Ibid.* 6722 His helme *of hurlit, & his hed bare. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conse.* 6704 þe strenthe of hungre sal þam swa chace þat þair awen flesshe þai sal *of-race. *Ibid.* 7379 And thair awen flessch *of-ryve and race. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 219 They not their sinnes . *of shake. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Job Triumph* ii. 76 His fruit, yer ripe, shall be off-shaken all. 1832 ZANGWILL *Childr. Ghet o* II. 20 We rest not, but stand, Off-shaken our sloth. *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* 816 (MS. A) A spanne of þe grom be-forn Wiþ is sweid he hab *of schoren. 1533 GAU *Richt Way* 58 Thay ar heretikis offchorne fra ye kirk of Christ. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 138 The leves let detoule in haste..And let *of schreden euery braunche. *c* 1205 LAY. 26071 Arður .. of-toc þene eotend..And þat þih him *of-smat [1275 of-smot]. *Ibid* 28721 þe king mid his sweorde þat hefd him *of swipte. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 346 That he lite Pappes sholde *of tere Out of hire brest. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* (1570) B v b, His nose and eares *off trenched were also. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2590 William hent hastih þe heit, and meliors þe hinde, And as smarth as þei coube þe skinnes *of turned. *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* 3882 (MS. A) His sclaunch palmer *of twiȝte. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl* 6883 Ther was mani heued *of weued. *a* 1400 *Sir Beues* (MS. S) 868 Her heued *of wypt at a draught.

2. with pres. and pa. participles, forming adjs. (stress on *off*), as *off-bitten* (= bitten off), *off-shed*, *off-sloping*, *off-standing*, *off thrown*, etc. (Such combinations are possible with any pple. of suitable sense.) See also OFF-LYING.

1568 TURNER *Herbal* III. 43 It maye be called also Offbiten, because a pece of the roote is biten of. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 47 The worlds whole throng of hard, wide, and off-standing bodies. 1813 COLERIDGE *Remorse* II. i. 171 A small green dell Built all around with high off-sloping hills. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xliv (1856) 466 It has surrounded us with the off-shed fragments of the floes. 1838 LELAND *Pract. Educ.* I. 27 An offshooting twig.

3. with vbl. sbs. and nouns of action, forming sbs., sometimes concrete (stress on *off*): *off-cutting*, *off-setting*, *off-shaving*, *off standing*, *off-taking*, *off-turning*; *off-break*, (a break off), *off fall*, *off flow*, *off-look*, etc. See also OFF-FALLING, OFFSCOURING, OFF-CUT, OFF-GO, OFF-PRINT, OFFSET, etc.

1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 182 The ofshauing of the World, and the vilest of all people. 1591 R. BRUCE *Serm.* (1843) 223, I have . woven my web of life to the off-cutting. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 185 As it were off-couring, or off-shavings of the intestines. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv* 87 Two such worlds would touch without any more ado; there being no off-standing betwixt them. 1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 352 Not imagining he could want any assistance on the off-setting.

1724 R. SMITH in *Coll. Dying Testim.* (1806) 214 Notwithstanding of Mr Kid's..off-fall from us. 1881 *Atlantic Monthly* XLVIII. 520 The superb outlooks and offlooks from its windows and porch. 1832 G. M'CRAE *Syrian Ch. India* 195 Her ranks had been greatly thinned by the off-break of Protestantism.

4. with other sbs., usually with the sense, 'lying or leading off from the main trunk, etc.': as in *off branch*, *off-drain*, *off spur*, *off-stream*. By omission of the hyphen, *off* comes to function as an adj.: see OFF *a*. Other compounds of *off-* with sbs. appear in their alphabetical places.

1793 W. CHAPMAN (*title*) Report..on the means of working Woodford River, .. as an off-branch from the Lough-Erne and Ballyshannon Navigation. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 27 (Hoppe) The many off-streets and alleys which may be called the tributaries to those great second hand marts. 1854 *Trnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. i. 67 Crooked off-spurs of flat land. 1876 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchr.* 224 An off-stream from the river Styx. 1884 *Kendal Mercr.* 8 Feb. 4/7 These smaller off-drains should be flushed into the main street drain. 1890 *Antiquary* XXII. 9 In an off-room is exhibited the Hermaphrodite statue. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Mar. 7/2 A very significant announcement is hid away in an off-corner of the *Daily Telegraph*.

Offage (*o*'fĕdʒ). [f. OFF *adv.* + -AGE, as in *luggage*, *garbage*.] Refuse.

1727 tr. *Switzer's Pract. Gard.* VI. I. 267 Into beds made of the mowings of grass, offage herbs, greens, or long light dung.

Offal (*o*'făl). Also 4 **ofall**, 5 **offale**, **-alle**, 6 **offalle**, **-awle**, 6-7 **offall**, 7-8 **off-fall**, (7 **offell**, **uffal**(1), 9 *dial.* **offald**, **offll**. [f. OFF *adv.* + FALL *sb.*[1]; cf. Du. *afval* shavings, refuse, garbage, Ger. *abfall* waste, rubbish, *pl.* parings, shavings.]

1. That which falls off or is thrown off, as chips in dressing wood, dross in melting metals, etc.; the part which, in any process, is allowed to fall off or neglected as valueless or of no immediate use; refuse, waste; also *pl.*, Scraps of waste stuff or refuse. Now only *techn.* or *dial.* = *offal corn* or *wheat*, *offal leather*, *offal wood* (cf. 6 a).

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xv. iv. (Tollem. MS.), þe pouder of þe offal of golde. *Ibid.* XVII. CXXXV. (1495) 691 Hulkes and ofall and out caste of corne. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 362/1 Offal, that ys bleuit of a thynge, as chyppys, or oper lyke. 1552 HULOET, Offall of beanes, *fabalia*. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xv. (1887) 68 To digest the good nurriture, and to auoide the offall. 1642 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 67 Every hives offell will serve to sweeten three gallons of water, and to make sufficient and good meade of the same. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* (1664) 49 To manage the uffal of the Timber. 1736 BAILEY *Housch. Dict.* 514 They.. distil their rum from the offal of sugar. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. xi. (1869) I. 235 The offals of the barn and stables will maintain a certain number of poultry. 1876 SCHULTZ *Leather Manuf.* 284 The term offal applies to all the parts outside the bends. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Offals*, refuse of any kind, but more particularly refuse corn. 1888 *W. Worc. Gloss.*, *Offal*, waste wood.

† b. In collective sing. and pl.: Fragments that fall off in breaking or using anything; crumbs; leavings; relics, remnants. *Obs.*

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) II. 328 There were left twelve baskets, twelve maunds full of brokelets and offalls at that meal. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 64 If Gods eternal thee last disseuered offal Of Troy determyn too burne. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. i. III. iii. (1651) 430 Poor Lazarus..only seeks chippings, offals. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 295 Upon these Planckes, Yards, Masts, and offals of the Vessel, have all the Mariners got safe to the Shore. 1786 A. MACLEAN *Christ's Commiss.* iii. (1846) 156 To partake of the crumbs and offals in common with the dogs.

2. a. The parts which are cut off in dressing the carcase of an animal killed for food; in earlier use applied mainly to the entrails; now, as a trade term, including the head and tail, as well as the kidneys, heart, tongue, liver, and other parts. † Formerly also in *pl.*

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 29 Take tho offal and tho lyver of tho swan In gode brothe thou sethe hom than. 1464 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* (Roxb.) 543 Receyved..for the fete and the offaule of a boloke, iiij *d.* 1555 W. WATERMAN *Fardle Facions* II. vii. 156 Some . when thei haue slaine the beaste (in sacrifice), vse to laye parte of the offalle in the fire. 1595 *Eng. Tripe-wife* (1881) 149 The Butchers offals were thy sweetest ware. *a* 1735 ARBUTHNOT (J.), He let out the offals of his meat to interest, and kept a register of such debtors in his pocket-book. 1868 *Daily News* 19 June, What is technically termed the 'offal' of slaughtered animals .. forms a most important feature of the metropolitan dead-meat trade. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Offal*, the cuttings of pork when a pig is killed.

b. Contemptuously: The parts of a slaughtered or dead animal unfit for food; putrid flesh; carrion; also, opprobriously, the bodies or limbs of the slain.

1581 DERRICKE *Image Irel.* II. F j, Though durtie tripes and offalls like please vnderknaues enoufe. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. v. 5 Haue I hu'd to be carried in a Basket like a barrow of butchers Offall? and to be throwne in the Thames? 1602 — *Ham.* II. ii. 608, I should haue fatted all the Region Kites With this Slaues Offall. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 633 Till cramm'd and gorg'd, nigh burst With suckt and glutted offal. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 223 Dripping Offals, and the mangled Limbs Of Men and Beasts. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xv, Where is the hand..Is it nailed on the public pillory, or flung as offal to the houseless dogs? 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. iv. 212 Supporting life by feeding on the most loathsome offal, on cats, dogs, etc. 1867 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* iv. (1872) 61 A flock of ravenous beaks were tearing at the offal.

3. In the fish trade: Low-priced and inferior fish as opposed to those called *prime*; *esp* small fish of various kinds caught in the nets along with the larger or more valuable kinds.

1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 17 'Offal' means odd lots of different kinds of fish, mostly small and broken, but always fresh and wholesome. 1887 F. J. MATHER *Nor'ard of Dogger* II. (1889) 19 Prime and offal were rigorously kept apart. The prime fish are soles, turbot, halibut and brill. Plaice, haddock, cod, ling, etc. come under the technical name of offal.

4. Refuse in general; rubbish, garbage. Now chiefly *sing.*

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. iv. 137 Great pits to bury and to cast therein, the garnedge, filthinese, and offalls of the campe. 1798 *Anti-Jacobin* No. 9 (1799) 280 Express orders were given to afford them no other subsistence than the offals that might be collected in the streets. 1877 S. Cox *Salv. Mundi* iv. (1878) 69 It became the common cesspool of the city into which all the offal was cast.

5. *fig.* Refuse, offscourings, dregs, scum. Chiefly in *collect. sing.*

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 159 That barbarous offall of all kinde of people. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iii. 8 The Miser threw him selfe, as an Offall, Streight at his foot in base humilitee. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. iii. 109 What trash is Rome? What Rubbish, and what Offall? 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. Pref. 2 Those Varlets, generally .the very Offal of the Ottomans. 1828 MACAULAY *Ess., Hallam* (1851) I. 86 Wretches..whom every body now believes to have been .. the offal of gaols and brothels.

6. *attrib.* or as *adj.* a. *lit.* (See preceding senses.)

1596 *Stanford Churchw. Acc.* in *Antiquary* (1888) May 211 Chippes and offall woodd of the tree felled. 1599 MARSTON *Sco Villanie* III. xi. 227 Fed with offall scraps, that sometimes fall From liberall wits. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* xi. 76 Fair Crops from offall Corn are rarely found. 1717 tr. *Frezier's Voy.* 238 Offal Meat, which consists in Heads, Tongues, Entrails, Feet, . which they eat on Fish-Days. 1764 *Museum Rusticum* III. xii. 40, I supposed .. that they would go to the tailing, or off-fall corn. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 17 Nov. 1776, Any offal-stick .. eighteen inches long answers the purpose. 1825 ESTHER HEWLETT *Cottage Conf.* vi. 49 Any offal milk. 1880 *Times* 2 Dec. 8/2 For sale by auction, at Her Majesty's Dockyard,..offal wood..about 30 tons. 1886 *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Offal corn*, *offal wheat*, the lighter grains winnowed from the marketable samples, and used for feeding fowls. 1892 J. J. LALOR in *Cycl. Temp. & Prohib.* 253/2 Patent, sole, harness, band and offal leather.

b. *fig.* Outcast; worthless; vile. Now esp. *dial.*

c 1605 ROWLEY *Birth Merl.* III. vi, The offal fugitives of barren Germany. 1839 *Times* 5 Feb., The last four years being the period of the M— or offal ministry in this island. 1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Fl.* I. iv, He's an offal creatur as iver come about the primises. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Offal*, worthless; vile.

7. *Comb.*, as *offal-eater*.

1889 J. JACOBS *Æsop's Fables* I. 66 The refuse-eater and the offal-eater Belauding each other.

Hence **O·ffalist** (*nonce-wd.*), a gatherer of offal.

1882 *Sporting Mag.* IX. 230 Athenæus, that offalist and great gatherer of all town and country talk.

† **Of-fa·ll**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *offeallan*, f. OF- + *fealhan* to FALL.] *trans.* To fall upon; to kill, destroy.

a 1000 *O. E. Chron.* an. 962 (Parker MS.) Sigferð cyning hine offeoll. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 510 [þæt treow] .. forneah offroll ða ðe hit ær forcurfon. *c* 1275 LAY. 28043 Waweyn was of falle. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 535 (MS. Harl. 1900) That hir sone was ded and al hir meyne alayde and afalle [*MS. Cott. Tib. D. viii* offalle].

Off and on, *adv. phr.* (*adj.*, *sb.*) (See also ON AND OFF.) [OFF *adv.* 4, 1 c, 12.]

1. With interruption and resumption of action; intermittently, at intervals, now and again.

'Of an on', *Torr. Portugal* 543, is app. a corrupt reading. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Chron.* XXVIII. 1 Officers waytinge vpon the Kynge, to go of & on after their course. 1681 NEVILE *Plato Rediv.* 107 A bloody War ensued, for almost forty years, off and on. 1779 GREENE in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) II. 272 They had been hammering upon the business for almost two months, off and on. 1860 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 41, I..slept off and on..all the way to Crewe.

2. *Naut.* On alternate tacks, away from and towards the shore.

a 1608 SIR F. VERE *Comm.* 29, I plied onely to windward, lying off and on from the mouth of the Bay to the sea. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 113/3 Their Convoyer in his return, standing off and on for high water. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 192 Some..privateers lay off and on in the soundings. 1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* I. iii 146 The Captain preferred standing off and on till daybreak. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* (ed. 3) 66 She's been beating off and on a' day with her tops'ls reefed.

b. Used prepositionally.

1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4420/6 We lay off and on Buccaness all Day Yesterday. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) s. v. *Off*, When a ship is beating to windward, so that by one board she approaches towards the shore, and by the other sails out to sea-ward, she is said to stand off and on shore, alternately.

3. In vacillation between connexion and the reverse; with a see-saw policy.

a 1641 BP. MONTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 467 In this sort stood the Samaritans wavering off and on with the Jewes a long time.

4. *lit. To play off and on with*, to take off and put on alternately.

1845 *Tait's Mag.* XII. 4 Sarah..in deep confusion, played off and on with one of the richly jewelled rings she wore.

B. *predicatively* or as *adj.* Sometimes off and sometimes on; intermittent, taking place at intervals; vacillating, inconstant; *dial.* (of a sick person) sometimes better and sometimes worse.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xv. 88 Their hoping is but off and on at al-aduenture. 1640 SANDERSON *Serm* (1681) II. 144 We are wavering and loose, off and on, and no hold to be taken of us. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 305/2 The Proverb, Off and on, like a Cock Sparrow. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* IV. 187 The faithful dog, The off and on companion of my walk. 1866 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 316 After about two hours of off-and-on sleep, I awoke.

C. as *sb.* (by ellipsis of a vbl. sb.) Intermittent or inconstant action, see-sawing, vacillation.

1875 W. CORY *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 386 After many years of off and on, he has taken to calling me his 'dear old friend'.

Off-bear (*o*'fbē·ə), *v.* [f. OFF *adv.* + BEAR *v.*] *trans.* To bear or carry off; *spec.* in *Brick making*, etc. (see quots.). Hence **O·ff-bea·rer**.

1884 C. T. DAVIS *Bricks & Tiles* 18 Others still are off-bearing [*ed.* 1889 bearing off] the bricks. *Ibid.* (1889) 130 The off-bearer rakes the dried sand into a pile, and sieves it into a half-barrel, called 'the tub'. *Ibid.* 132 A moulding gang consists of one laborer called the 'moulder', and one able-bodied man called the 'wheeler', and one boy called the 'off-bearer'. 1894 *Columbus* (*O.*) *Disp.* 8 Mar., An off-bearer at —'s saw mill was horribly mangled to-day.

Off-branch, **Off-break**: see OFF- 4, 3.

† **O·ff-ca·p**, *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. the expression *Off caps!*] *intr.* To take off or doff the cap, in reverence or respect *to* (a person). So † **Off-cap** *sb.*, doffing of the cap.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. i. 10 Three Great ones of the Cittie, (In personall suite to make me his Lieutenant) Off-capt to him. 1606 tr. *Rollock's Comm.* 2 *Thess* 170 (Jam.) They are enemies, ..all their doings, becking, and off-cap, and good dayes..are fained.

Off-cast, **offcast** (*o*'fkăst), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* Also 6 **ofcast**. [f. OFF *adv.* + *cast*, pa. pple. of CAST *v.*]

A. *ppl. a.* Cast off, rejected. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xlvii. 10 The ofcast Jews whom their own misbeleif hath banished from the Church. 1637 *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc.) 143 Some borrow'd offcast vaine attire. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* To Rdr., The slighted and off-cast words in the mouths of Handy-crafts-men. 1821 T. ERSKINE *Internal Evid. Relig.* IV. 102 Mercy towards this off-cast race.

B. *sb.* A thing or person that is cast off or rejected (*lit.* or *fig.*). Cf. *outcast.*

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxxii. 515 How would those greate men haue yeelded to such an offcast? 1594 J. DAVIS *Seamans Secrets* Ded. Wks (Hakl. Soc.) 236 The worde of God published to the blessed recouery of the fortaine offcastes. 1852 SAVAGE *R. Medlicott* III. vi. (1864) 310 The offcasts of all the professions—doctors without patients, lawyers without briefs 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* iv. (1856) 30 This wood is the offcast of the great Siberian and American rivers. *Ibid.* xlviii. 450 Their offcasts, the bergs.

So **O·ffca·sting** *vbl. sb.*, **a.** the action of casting off, rejection; **b.** *concr.* that which is cast off.

1589 R. BRUCE *Serm.* (1843) 129 Sic a loath, disdain and offcasting of this heavenlie food. 1893 *Graphic* 15 Apr. 415/1 Shabby tweed suits, the offcastings of generations of.. tourists.

Off-chance, Off-chop: see OFF *a* 3 b, OFF- 1.

O·ff co·lour, o·ff-co·lour, *phr.* and *a.* [OFF *prep.* 5 b.]

1. *Phrase.* Not of natural or proper colour, paler or darker than usual; hence, not up to the mark, defective, deficient, out of order.

1879 *Scribner's Mag.* XIX 680/2 He looked rather 'off color'. 1885 T. A. GUTHRIE *Tinted Venus* v. 60, I know I'm a wee bit off colour. 1893 STEVENSON *Beach of Falesá* 120 He had mighty little English, and my native was still off colour. 1899 *Strand Mag.* Mar. 313/1 Even the flute was off-colour.

2. *adj.* (*o·ff-co·lour*). Not of the right colour or shade, and so of inferior value: of diamonds, etc.

1878 *Scribner's Mag.* XVI. 663/2 Diamonds.. are referred to as white, Cape white, bye water, off color and yellow. *Ibid.* 667/1 Definite varieties, such as 'Cape white', 'bye water', 'off-color', and 'yellow'. 1894 *Daily News* 7 July 6/3 Purchasing 'off-colour diamonds' and substituting them for others of the first quality.

So **O·ff-co·loured** *a.*

1896 *Cape Times* in *Daily News* 2 June 8/5 Coloured and off-coloured professional gaol-birds in their convict suits. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIX. 487/1 The off-colored puppy may or may not be the best one of the litter.

Offcome (*ɔ́·fkʌm*). Also 6 ofcome. [f. OFF *adv.* + COME *v.*]

† 1. *Arith.* The product of multiplication. *Obs.*

1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1575) 127 The ofcome or product. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* XI. xxxiv 349 The roote Cubik of that ofcome or product, shall be the second number sought. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 21 Which is called the *Multiplice*.. and..sometime the *Offcome*

† 2. A conclusion, finish of an argument: cf. COME-OFF 2. *Obs.*

1653 R. BAILIE *Dissuas. Vind* (1655) 28 To have set down..some solution of these knots, and not to have left them with a meer general offcome. *Ibid* 67 But your true offcome is, that these elect infants are not knowne to men.

3. The way in which one 'comes off' or succeeds in an affair; (good or ill) success. *Sc.*

1691 Z. HAIG in J. Russell *Haigs* xi. (1881) 317 Lest I have a foolish offcome, and receive disgrace. 1901 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 197/2 There were others.. who chuckled at Rab's successful offcome.

4. A way of 'getting off' (cf. COME *v.* 61 g); an excuse. *Sc.*

a 1700 SHIELDS *Faithful Contend.* (1780) 179 (Jam.) For giving us the fairer off-come in the eyes of the world. 1717 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II 270 The offcome of the Presbytery was, that he wavered so in his answers, that they behoved to set them down in write. 1841 TRENCH *Parables* xxi. (1877) 364 The excuses or 'offcomes', as they would be called in one of our northern dialects.

Off-corn (*ɔ́·fkɔ̃n*). [OFF *adv.* 1.] The corn which is thrown out or separated in winnowing, either as being light, or not separated from the chaff; waste or 'offal' corn.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 176 Such ofcorne as commeth giue wife to hir fee. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 6 Mixed here with chaffe, off-corne, tares. 1856 *Farmer's Mag.* Nov. 384 The expense of carting, which would be paid by the off-corn.

Offcut (*ɔ́·fkʌt*). [f. OFF *adv.* 3 + CUT *v.*]

1. Something that is cut off, *e. g.* one of the pieces cut off in shaping a block of stone, etc. In *Printing*, a piece cut off from a sheet to reduce it to the proper size; also, a part cut off the main sheet and folded separately, as in a sheet of duodecimo.

1663-4 in Swayne *Church-w. Acc. St Thomas', Sarum* (Wilts Rec Soc.) 337 C. Horton work abt the leads 16s. with 18lb of old offcuts. 1865-7 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Offcut*,..is that part of a printed sheet which is cut off, and which, when folded, is inserted in the middle of the other part. 1883 *Stonemason* Jan. 3 The off-cuts and rubble are closely packed in the disused workings.

2. The act of cutting off. *rare*—[1].

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 29 If my soul does not thus featly stick out of my body, then it withdrew at the off-cut.

Off-outting: see OFF- 3.

Off-drive (*ɔ́·fdrəi v*), *v. Cricket.* [f. OFF *adv.* + DRIVE *v.*] *trans.* To drive to the off (OFF D. 3).

1884 I. BLIGH in *Lillywhite's Cricket Ann.* 5 His cutting and off-driving being alike masterly. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Sept. 9/1 Then he off-drove his next ball to the ropes. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 May 9/1 At 235 Ranjitsinjhi off-drove the new bowler for 4.

† Offe, *sb. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *offa* bite, bit, morsel.] A small piece, morsel, crumb. Hence **† Offe** *v. trans.* to break into bits, to crumble.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 688 Half a stryke Of barly mele, enoyled offed lyte, In dayes thries x, let make hem slyke And fnat ynough, so that theyr appetite Be seruyd wel, and that non offis [*v.r.* ofles] white Englame vppon the rootes of theyr tonge.

† Offe, *adv.* and *prep. Obs.* Also 3 oue. [An early ME. deriv. form from OF, on the analogy of INNE, *ute*, OUTE, UPPE: used adv. and at end of a clause.]

A. *adv.* = OFF.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 29 Þif þin hefet were offe. *c* 1200 ORMIN 14012 To wasshenn offe þezzre lic. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 150 Hwonne þeos rinde is offe..hwiteð hit wiðuten.

B. *prep.* = OF (following relative pron.: cf. INNE *prep.* 1 β.).

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 93 Þat holie gestninge þe he offe speð. *c* 1200 ORMIN 462 Þiss godle prest, Þatt we nu mælenn offe. *Ibid* 4097 Amang þatt Judewisshe folle þatt Crist wass borenn offe. *c* 1275 LAY. 451 Þat we beoþ oue (*c* 1205 of) icomen.

Offe, obs. form of WOOF.

† Of-fear, offear, *v. Obs.* Forms: 2-3 of-fearen, 2 4 offeren, 3 of-færen, oferen. Chiefly in *pa. pple.* of-feared, of-fered, (of-ferd). [Late OE., f. OF- + OE. *færan* to terrify: see FEAR *v.* OE. had in the same sense *afæran*: see AFFEAR *v.*] *trans.* To frighten, terrify; in *pa. pple.* frightened, afraid.

1131 *O. E. Chron*, Falle ðe hit saxon wæron swa offeared swa hi mælre ger ne wæron. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 157 Þer we muzen bon eþe offerd and herde us adreden. *c* 1205 LAY. 1541 Swa wes al þa uerde Ladliche of-færed. *Ibid.* 2 1424 Þa wes þe king Frolle Ladliche of-fered [*c* 1275 aferd]. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 669 Ha wes sundel oftruht and offearet. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 976 Hi mizte oferen here brost. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 129 Most here no fend offere.

Offen, obs. form of OFFING.

Offence, offense (*ɔfe·ns*), *sb.* Forms: 5-6 offens, (*Sc.* 6 offenns), 4- offence, offense, (5 afence). [Two forms: ME. *offens*, a. OF. *offens* injury, wrong, annoyance, misdeed, ad. L. *offensu-s* offence, annoyance, f. *offens-*, ppl. stem of *offendĕre* (see OFFEND); and ME. *offense, offence*, a. F. *offense* (1295 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *offensa* a striking against, hurt, injury, wrong, disfavour, displeasure, f. *offens-us*, pa. pple. of *offendĕre*, analogous to sbs. in *-āta, -ade, -de*; cf. the two forms of *defence*. The spelling *offence* would regularly represent the former of these: cf. *hence, pence*; it has been extended to both. In U.S. the spelling *offense* is now usual.]

† 1. In Biblical use: Striking the foot against; stumbling. *lit.* and *fig.* *Obs. rare.*

1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xix. 14 Ne before the blynde thow shalt putte thing of offence. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm* 31 The Scripture calleth Christ himselfe the stone of offence. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* viii. 14.

2. A stumbling-block; a cause of spiritual or moral stumbling; an occasion of unbelief, doubt, or apostacy

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 35 Þei are mad in þe house of Israel in to offens of wickednesse. 1526 TINDALE *Gal.* v. 11 Then had the offence which the cross geveth ceased. 1610 CARLETON *Jurisd* 288 That monstrous and horrible offence, which is giuen by many, concluding from texts grossely vnderstood. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. iii, To me there seems no difficulty at all in these precepts but what arises from their being offences, i. e. from their being liable to be perverted to mislead the weak and enthusiastic. 1865 LIGHTFOOT *Galatians* (1874) 220/1 The offence of the Cross shall be my proudest boast.

3. The action of attacking or assailing; attack, assault. *Arms of offence*, offensive weapons.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13911 In offens of the freike. He drof at hym with þe dart. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 7/1 Afence, or offence, *offensa*. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 602 Richt so did the ferd..ȝaipe..to fayrd his offens. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* 131 Against batteries, assaults, and other offences of the enemy. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm. Ord. in Wks. Creator* in *Beauties Barrow* (1846) 257 The woods.. yield..shelter from offences of weather and sun 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* v. (1735) 176 Without Arms of Offense, without Houses or Fortifications. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Fr. Wins & Pol.* iv. 56 Here are no weapons of offence. 1879 LUBBOCK *Addr. Pol. & Educ.* vii. 145 If it would weaken our power of offence, it would..increase our strength for defence.

† b. Obstruction, opposition. *Obs.*

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 83 The Sunne..without any offence or hinderance of the night, giveth his influence.

† 4. Hurt, harm, injury, damage. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* iv. 171 (199) Litel witen folk what is to ȝerne Þat they ne fynde in hire desire offence. *c* 1385 — *Sompn. T.* 350 The reuers shaltou se .That wyn ne dooth to folk no swich offence. 1411 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 650/2, I dyd assemble thise persones, nought for to doo harme ne offence to yowe, My Lord the Roos. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxiv. 27 Thir folkis..Hes teichit wis quhat skaithis and offence That women dois with cullourit eloquence. 1582 HESTER *Secr. Phiorav.* II. xxxii. 110 Woundes in the head where there is offence of the braine, are mortall. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* iv. iii. 201 'Tis better that the Enemie seeke vs, So shall he waste his meanes..Doing himselfe offence. 1655 SIR T. BROWNE in Hartlib *Ref. Commw. Bees* 5 Which bare place..should be covered with a very thin hoop of iron..for there it may receive offence. *a* 1705 RAY *Creation* (1714) 139 Without offence to his eyes.

† b. Feeling of being hurt, painful or unpleasant sensation, pain. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5677 Many a burthen..The whiche doth him lasse offense, For he suffrith in pacience. *c* 1566 J. ALDAY tr. *Boaystuau's Theat. World* D viij b, Not without great violent dolors and offence of his tender and delicate bodie. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 694 As the pains of the touch are greater than the offences of other senses; so likewise are the pleasures. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* III. 38 In few parts they leave an offence in the ear.

5. The act or fact of offending, wounding the feelings of, or displeasing another; usually viewed as it affects the person offended; hence, **b.** Offended or wounded feeling; displeasure, annoyance, or resentment caused (voluntarily or involuntarily) to a person. **c.** Phrases: *To give offence to*, to offend, displease; *to take offence*, to be offended, to feel resentment, to take umbrage; *without offence*, without giving, or taking offence.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 1040 Hym ne moeued outher conscience Or Ire or talent or som kynnes affray Enuye or pride or passion or offence. *c* 1425 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 653 Scysme, Rancour, Debate, and Offense. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II iii. 52 As full of Quarrell, and offence As my yong Mistris dogge. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* IV. xv. 45 Let me rayle so hye, That the false Huswife Fortune, breake her Wheele, Prouok'd by my offence. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manchester Strike* iii. 25 There was no offence in such a comparison.

b. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. pr. iv. 57 (Camb. MS.) For no peril þat myhte befallen the by offense of the kyng Theodoryke. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 99 b, Whiche through their impudent marchandise, gave occasion of offence. 1580 J. STUBBS in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 42 To have incurred hir Majesties greate offence and judiciall sentence of transgressing the Lawe. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 7 Oct., I did only answer, that I was sorry for his Highness' offence. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 7 It was the opinion of many of the ancients, that Epicurus introduced a deity into his philosophy..purely that he might not incurr the offence of the magistrate. 1771 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VI. 82 This is particularly observable in the case of offence; I mean, anger at any of our brethren.

c. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I 111 The kinges brother in presence Was thilke time, and gret offence He tok therof. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind* (Arb.) 9 Other poore byrdes may not without offence seke theyr praye. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II v. 99 Take no offence, that I would not offend you. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 108 Let them have somewhat that is called *meum* without offence. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 267 P 8 Pleasing the most delicate Reader, without giving Offence to the most scrupulous. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 112 Many a bard, without offence, Has link'd our names together in his lay. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xii (1878) 234 As I never took offence, the offence I gave was easily got rid of. 1882 A. W. WARD *Dickens* iii 53 Unfortunately, offence is usually taken where offence is meant.

† d. The condition of being regarded with displeasure; distavour, disgrace. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 221 Man fel..out of homlynesse into offence [L. *offensam*] and wrebbe. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* IV ii 75, I am now so faire in offence with my Niece, that I cannot pursue with any safety this sport.

† 6. a. The fact of being annoying, unpleasant, or repulsive; offensiveness. **b.** Something that causes annoyance or disgust; an offensive object, quality, feature, or state of things; a nuisance. *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 48 This litel schort dyte lat it be noon offence To your womanly mercifulle pyte 1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 51 They quickly found not only offence but infection to grow out of great concours of people. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II iii. 270 Methink'st thou art a generall offence, and every man shold beate thee. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 26 There was not the least offence of bruitishnesse to be observed in the. Ape.

7. A breach of law, duty, propriety, or etiquette; a transgression, sin, wrong, misdemeanour, or misdeed; a fault. Phr. *To commit* († *do, make*) *an offence.* Const. *against.*

1382 WYCLIF *Phil.* i. 10 That ȝe be clene and withoute offence in the day of Crist. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* xxxviii, Quhat haue I gilt to him or doon offense, That I am thrall? 1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 479/1 Any affray in offence of the Kynges pees. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 1223 Wallace to sic did neuir gret owtrage, Bot gyff till him thai maid a gret offens. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Pr., Litany*, Remember not loide, our offences, nor the offences of our forefathers. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas for M.* III. ii. 15 What offence hath this man made you, Sir? 1604 — *Twel. N.* III. iv. 345 If this yong Gentleman Haue done offence, I take the fault on me. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxvii 156 Only Children, and Madmen are Excused from offences against the Law Naturall. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lxiv 327 The penalties imposed, bear no proportion to the nature of the offence. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 95 We have not seen him commit any offence against thee. 1845 JEBB *Gen. Law* in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 711/1 Hitherto our attention has been exclusively devoted to offences against the rights of others. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* ix. 155 A host of inaccuracies, offenses against the correctness of speech.

b. *spec.* in *Law*: see quot. 1848.

1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xix. § 1 An *offence* is an act prohibited, or, (what comes to the same thing) an act of which the contrary is commanded by the law. 1797 TOMLINS *Law Dict.*, Offences are capital or not: capital, those for which the offender shall lose his life: not capital, when an offender may forfeit his lands and goods, be fined, or suffer corporal punishment, or both. 1847 *Act* 10 & 11 *Vict.* c. 82 (Juvenile Offenders' Act) § 1 Every Person .. charged with having committed .. any Offence which now is or hereafter shall or may be by Law deemed or declared to be Simple Larceny, or punishable as Simple Larceny, and whose Age ..shall not .. exceed the Age of Fourteen Years. *Ibid.* § 4 For the more effectual Prosecution of Offences punishable upon summary Conviction by virtue of this Act. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Offence*, crime; act of wickedness. It is used as a *genus*, comprehending every crime and misdemeanor; or as a *species* signifying a crime not indictable, but punishable summarily, or by the forfeiture of a penalty. 1854 *Act* 17 & 18 *Vict.* c. 86 § 2 Whenever .. any Person

under the Age of Sixteen Years shall be convicted of any Offence punishable by Law, either upon an Indictment or on Summary Conviction before a Police Magistrate.

†8. A fault, a blemish. *Obs. rare.*

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 11 b, Rust therefore is nothing else but a defaulte and an offence in the..impurenesse of any substaunce.

† Offe·nce, offe·nse, *v. Obs.* [a. OF. *offenser, offencer* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *offensāre*, frequentative of *offendĕre*.] = OFFEND *v.*

1512 *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1828) III. 48 By thee have we over grevously offenced God. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xiv. 118 Aneseruand that offensit his maister. 1570 BUCHANAN *Admonit.* Wks. (1892) 35 Punissing sic ar gilty in offenceing. 1614 SYLVESTER *Bethulia's Rescue* vi. 345 Every Nation, whom Thine Arms offenc't.

Offe·nceful, *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. OFFENCE *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of offence, sinful.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. iii. 26 Your most offence full act Was mutually committed.

Offe·nceless, *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Without offence; unoffending, inoffensive; not causing offence or disgust; incapable of offence or attack.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 275 Euen so as one would beate his offencelesse dogge, to affright an Imperious Lyon. 1611 CHAPMAN *May Day* Plays 1873 II. 325 O most offenceless fault. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Introd., Wks. (1851) 274, I shall endeavour it may be offencelesse to other mens eares. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Love & Hon.* 126 A soft-ey'd maid, a mild offenceless prey. 1889 SWINBURNE *Poems and Ball., Armada*, Tame and offenceless, and ranged as to die.

Hence **Offe·ncelessly** *adv.*, without offence.

a 1631 DONNE *Ess. Div.* (1651) 135 We may (offencelesly since there is nothing but [God] himself so large as the world) thus compare him to the World. 1866 RUSKIN *Cr. W. Olive* Pref. 29 If I might offencelessly have spoken.

Offencible, Offencion, etc.: see OFFENS-.

† Offe·ncious, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. *offenci-on*, OFFENSION + -OUS.] = OFFENSIVE 5.

c 1592 MARLOWE *Massacre Paris* I. B iij, Wherein hath Ramus been so offencious?

Offend (ɒfe·nd), *v.* Also 4-6 **offende, (afend(e)**; 4-7 *pa. pple.* **offend**, 5 *pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* **offende.** [a. OF. *offend-re* to strike against, attack, injure, wrong, sin against, excite to anger, do amiss, etc. = Sp. *ofender*, Pg. *offender*, It. *offendere*, ad. L. *offendĕre* to strike against, stumble, commit a fault, displease, vex, hurt, injure, etc., f. *ob-* (OB- 1 b) + *-fendĕre* (found only in compounds).]

I. †1. *intr.* To strike with the feet against something, to stumble. *Obs. rare.*

1382 WYCLIF *Zech.* xii. 8 He that shal offende [Vulg. *qui offendit*, *R V.* is feeble *or* that stumbleth] of hem in that day. — *Rom.* xi. 11 Wher thei offendiden so that thei schulden falle doun? *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 230 If men walke whan it is nyght, Sone they offende in that dyrknes.

2. To make a false step or stumble morally; to commit a sin, crime, or fault; to fail in duty; to do amiss, transgress. Const. *against*, † *to*, † *unto*.

1382 WYCLIF *James* iii. 2 Alle we offenden in many thingis. If ony man offendith not in word, this is a parfijt man. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xviii. 66 What ayles þe kyng at me? For vn-to hym I neuere offende. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxi. 76, I neuer dyde amys, nor neuer offended ayenst hym. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Gen. Conf., We haue offended agaynst thy holy lawes. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 45 They that offende herein to be presented to the Magistrates and punished. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 159 Great wits sometimes may gloriously offend, And rise to faults true Critics dare not mend. 1854 DOBELL *Balder* iii, Such forgiveness as we bring to those Who can offend no more.

†3. *trans.* To sin against; to wrong (a person); to violate or transgress (a law, etc.). *Obs.*

c 1320 *Cast. Love* 1015 But ȝef thei hem amende Of that that they dude God afende. 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 21 Breke doune Couatise..þat þou offende not thi conscience. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 201 Justice natheles Was kept and in nothing offended. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* I. xix, Thow hast so gretely offendyd and blasphemyd the goddes. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 Sundry persons..haue not feared..to offende the said lawes. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. ii. 16 Marry Sir, he hath offended the Law. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xxxviii. 248 The person offended, is Almighty God.

†4. In Biblical use: To be a stumbling-block, or cause spiritual or moral difficulty, to (a person); to shock; to cause to stumble or sin. *Obs.*

1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xviii. 6 Whosoever offend one of these lytell wons which beleve in me. — *Mark* ix. 43 Yf thy hande offende the cut hym of. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 114 That, if it were possible, the very Elect themselves should be offended. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* ix. § 7 If our very eyes or hands offend us (that is, prove snares to us) we must rather part with them.

†b. *intr.* To be caused to stumble, to be spiritually or morally shocked. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* xiv. 21 It is good for to not ete fleisch, and for to not drynke wyn, nether in what thing thi brother offendith [Vulg. *offenditur*, 16th *c. vv.* stumbleth, *Rheims* is offended], or is sclaundrid, or is maad syk. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Cor.* viii. 13 If meate make my brother to offend.

II. †5. *trans.* To attack, assault, assail; also *absol.* to act on the offensive. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 549 (605) Loue..With desespeir so sorwfully me offendeth That streyght vn to þe deth myn herte flayleth. *c* 1400-*Destr. Troy* 12350 Make hym kyng of þis kith..your foe to offend. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 The nauy..is..a great defence and sureto of this realme in tyme of warre, as well to offende as defende. 1653 *Nisseno* 25 The fiercest Tygers..shall not offend you, whilst [I am] by your side. 1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* I. 81/1 A Fort..well disposed for offending its enemies. 1744 OZELL tr. *Brantome's Sp. Rhodom.* 210 Some Swissers.. who cou'd neither Stop, nor Follow, nor Offend M. de Guise. [1881 DUFFIELD *Don Quix.* II. 305 Don Quixote,..very proud to see how well his squire defended and offended.]

†6. To strike so as to hurt; to wound, to hurt; to give (physical) pain to; to harm, injure. *Obs.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 392 Whan a flye offendith him or biteth He with his tayle awey the fle amyteth. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 79/1 The blynde fader aroos and began offendyng hys feet to renne to mete hys sone. *c* 1560 J. ALDAY tr. *Boaystuau's Theat. World* S vij b, Some..coulde not by no meanes be offended or grieved with any kinde of poyson or venom. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. x. 1 His late fight With Britomart so sore did him offend, That ryde he could not till his hurts he did amend. 1685 BOYLE *Effects of Mot.* v. 48 The heat..will offend one's hand at several times the distance. 1687 B. RANDOLPH *Archip.* 81 A small fort..very strongly arch't over, so as no bomb can offend it. 1758 J. S. *La Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 284 The Passage of the Sword..penetrated into the Thorax, without offending the Lungs.

7. To hurt or wound the feelings or susceptibilities of; to be displeasing or disagreeable to; to vex, annoy, displease, anger; now *esp.* To excite a feeling of personal annoyance, resentment, or disgust in (any one). (Now the chief sense.)

13 . CHAUCER *Compl. to Lady* 129 Wel lever is me lyken yow and deye Than for to any thing or thinke or seye That mighte yow offende in any tyme. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 269 Furius Camillus offended þe peple in delynge of prayes. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 353 b, Many thynges whiche myght offende mens myndes. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. v. 94 The rankest compound of villanous smell, that euer offended nostrill. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* IV. iii. 188 If baudy talke offend you, we'el haue very litle of it. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 379 Let not my words offend thee, Heav'nly Power. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* VII. § 25 If I were not afraid to offend the delicacy of polite ears. 1842 TENNYSON *Day-Dream* 214 You shake your head. A random string Your finer female sense offends. 1859-60 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) III. ii. 232 A zealous Christian preacher offends not individuals merely, but classes of men.

b. *To be offended*: to be displeased, vexed, or annoyed. Now, usually, To feel personal annoyance; to feel hurt, to take offence. Const. *with*, *at*, or with clause.

a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VII* 17 [He] was sore offended and greatly greved with the Flemynges..for kepyng from him perforce hys sonne and heyre. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 112 Although I was offended at the enterprise, I was loath to forsake my frende. 1634 *Documents agst. Prynne* (Camden) 16 The truthe is, Mr. Pryn..would make the people altogether offended with all thinges att the present. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Pref., I find some people are offended that I have turned these tales into modern English, because they think them unworthy of my pains. 1833-6 J. EAGLES *Sketcher* (1856) 340 You cannot think of them together without being offended at the labour and timidity of Claude.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 137, I praye you be not offended althoughe at thys presente I interrupte you. 1646 J. HALL *Horæ Vac.* 28 Wander they in their pleasing darknesse, offended if you shew them light. 1774 KELLY *Sch. for Wives* IV. ii, Don't be offended because I decline to do you an additional wrong. *Mod.* He was highly offended at being passed over. You are offended with me. I assure you I am not in the least offended.

†c. *intr.* = prec. *Sc. Obs. rare.*

1561 Q. MARY in Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scot.* IV. (1677) 178 The Queen offendeth that I use the Title and Arms of England. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* I. 6. *a* 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* III. (1677) 174 A Noble man..answered, that it was a devout imagination, wherewith John Knox did greatly offend. *Ibid.* VI. 370 The King did highly offend at his escape.

Hence **Offe·nded** *ppl. a.*; **Offe·ndedly** *adv.*, in an offended manner.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 7/1 Afendyd, or offendyd, *offensus.* 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 200 These being all mingled together, let the offended place be rubbed therewith. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. i. 75 So soone as I can win th' offended King, I will be knowne your Aduocate. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 566 They..Chewd bitter Ashes, which th' offended taste With spattering noise rejected. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 87 To obtain peace and reconciliation with their offended Jehovah. 1804 EUGENIA DE ACTON *Tale without Title* I. 194 Our modern misses; who..look offendedly grave at those freedoms in conversation. 1847-9 HELPS *Friends in C.* (1851) I. 116 Offended vanity is the great separator. 1876 G. MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* I. vii. 102 She disdained to notice them, and blinked offendedly to have her clear sight of the weakness.

Offe·ndable, *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Capable of being or liable to be offended.

1868 HELPS *Realmah* xvii. (1876) 482, I am the least offendable of mortal men.

Offendant (ɒfe·ndǎnt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 **-ent.** [a. F. *offendant*, pr. pple. of *offendre* to OFFEND. (The spelling *-ent* is after Latin: see -ENT.)]

†A. *adj.* Causing injury or mischief. *Obs.*

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* cccxxxii. 107 b, Reforme the matter the which is offendant.

B. *sb.* 1. One who offends or does wrong; a transgressor, an offender. Now *rare.*

1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 439 Neither was his anger appeased, vntill that the offendant..was stoned to death and burnt. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xviii. (1655) 127 It was expected the offendants, some should be hanged, some banished, some imprisoned. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 549 Ah! speak, offendant of the goddess!

†2. An assailant. *Obs.*

1644 NYE *Gunnery* (1670) 73 Granadoes..the effects whereof are of no less esteem; whether it be for the offendants or..defendants. 1646 *View Ld. Falkland's Infallibility* 155 If he make a thrust..he then turnes offendent or arguer.

Offender (ɒfe·ndəɹ). Also 5-6 **-our**, 6-7 **-or.** [f. OFFEND *v.* + -ER 1, or a. AF. **offendour*.] One who offends, who transgresses a law, or infringes a rule or regulation; one who gives offence, displeases, or excites resentment; †an assailant (*obs.*). In *Law.* One who commits an OFFENCE (sense 7 b).

Juvenile Offender, a person under a certain age (14 or 16) who commits an offence, and for whose case special statutes have been passed. *First Offender*, one who has committed a first offence, and obtains the conditional remission of punishment provided by the 'First Offenders' Act' of 1888, etc.

1484 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 568/2 An Action theroof ayenst the seid offendour. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 52 b, A synner and offender of god. 1532-3 *Act* 24 *Hen. VIII*, c. 4 They shall haue full power..to make proces agayne the offendours of this acte. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Gen. Conf., Haue mercy vpon vs miserable offendors. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Law C. Warres* 843 Spinola..proceeded against them as Offenders against the Law. 1794 *Hope's new Meth. Fencing* 219 As I have put Restrictions upon the Defender, so the Offender or Thruster must be likewise limited. 1847 *Act* 10 & 11 *Vict.* c. 82 An Act for the more speedy Trial and Punishment of Juvenile Offenders.. In certain Cases, to ensure the more speedy Trial of Juvenile Offenders..it is expedient to allow of such Offenders being proceeded against in a more summary manner than is now by Law provided. 1854 *Act* 17 & 18 *Vict.* c. 86 An Act for the better Care and Reformation of Youthful Offenders in Great Britain..Whereas Reformatory Schools for the better training of Juvenile Offenders have been..established. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 47 A blow or an abusive expression subjected the offender to a fine.

† Offe·ndicle. *Obs.* [ad. L. *offendicul-um*, f. *offendĕre* to offend (see -CULE), or a. OF. *offendicle* (16th c. in Godef.).] A stumbling-block; something that causes spiritual stumbling; a cause of offence; an occasion of sin or spiritual difficulty.

1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* viii. Q vj, In the middes of these afflictions and offendicles. *a* 1564 BECON *Demands Holy Script., Of Prayers*, etc. (Parker Soc.) 610 What is a slander, to offend, or to be offendicle to any man? 1573 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 454, I am a principal party, and an offendicle to him.

Offending (ɒfe·ndiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. OFFEND + -ING 1.] The action of the verb OFFEND; offence, transgression; †hurting; a stumbling-block (*obs.*).

1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* iv. 1 If thou takist awei thin offendyngis [1382 hurtende thingus] fro my face, thou schalt not be mouyd. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* ix. 39 To forgif my nychtbouris offending. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 80 The verie head, and front of my offending, Hath this extent; no more. 1864 *Realm* 1 June 7 Signor Scalese's offendings in this respect..were very slight and few.

Offe·nding, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That offends (in various senses of the verb).

1552 HULOET, Offendynge, *offensans.* *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXVIII. iv, Offending bowes, and armor for defence. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. iii. 29 If it be a sinne to couet Honor, I am the most offending Soule aliue. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 201/2 It gives Ease and Help in most Diseases of the Breast and Lungs,..calling forth the offending Matter which causes Coughs, Hoarseness [etc.]. 1713 SWIFT *Cadenus & Vanessa* 240 Offending daughters oft wou'd hear Vanessa's praise rung in their ear. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iii. 249 They determined to compel the offending bishop to withdraw his words.

Offe·ndress. *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. OFFENDER + -ESS.] A female offender.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. i. 153 Virginitie murthers it selfe, and should be buried in highwayes out of all sanctified limit, as a desperate Offendresse against Nature.

† Offe·nsable, *a. Obs.* [a. OF. *offensable*, f. *offenser*: see OFFENCE *v.*] Offensive, aggressive.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* III. v. 176 Deffensable werre is preuyleged moche more than is werre offensable.

† Offe·nsant, *a. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *offensant*, pr. pple. of *offenser*: see OFFENCE *v.*] Hurting, hurtful; injurious.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 24 That the..roughnes of the ribbes, might not be at any time, to the sensibilitie of the same [membrane] offensaunt.

Offense, variant spelling of OFFENCE.

Offensible (ɒfe·nsib'l), *a.* Also 7 **-cible.** [a. obs. F. *offensible*, *-cible* (16th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *offensibilis* liable to stumble, f. *offens-*, ppl. stem of *offendĕre* to OFFEND.]

†1. Of the nature of an offence, fault, or crime; hurtful, harmful, injurious; offensive. *Obs.*

1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* 239 Those yt wil take in hand any enterprise that naturaly is seditious or offensible. 1575 *Brieff Disc.* (1846) 52 Hurtefull and offensible ceremonies. 1601 BRETON *Ravisht Soule*, That Glorie might not be offensible That in a Shadowe onely, should be showne. 1611 COTGR., *Offensible*, offencible, hurtfull.

2. Liable to take offence, easily offended. *rare*$^{-1}$.

18.. MRS. BROWNING *Lett. R. H. Horne* (1877) I. xxix. 192 From my own proper consciousness of offensible self-love.

† Offe·nsion. *Obs.* Also 4-6 **-cioun**, etc. [a. OF. *offension* (13th c., *offencioun* in Gower *Mirour*), ad. L. *offensiōn-em* injury, offence, stumbling-block, etc., n. of action from *offendĕre* to OFFEND.]

1. Hurt, injury, damage; displeasure, annoyance; what is offensive or causes disgust; wrong-doing, misdeed, fault: = OFFENCE *sb.* 4-7.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. iv. 13 (Camb. MS.) But yif þat thow of thy fre wille rather be blemished with myn

offencion. *c* 1386 — *Knt.'s T.* 1558 My beerd myn heer.. That neuere yet ne felte offensioun Of rasour nor of shere. 1412–20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* iv. xxx, He was aferde agayne them of the towne In his person to do offenciowne. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* vii. 456 Fylth off carioune..rycht foull off offensioune. 1582 Bentley *Mon. Matrones* ii. 190 Thy mercie exceedeth all offension.

2. Stumbling; striking against some obstacle.

1543 Traherron *Vigo's Chirurg.* iii. *Wounds* ii. i. 114 Offension or stomblyng, is when one hurteth hymself by occasion of some thynge lyenge in hys way. 1559 Morwyng *Evonym.* 344 For woundes, prickinges and all kyndes of offensions and the swellinges that cum therupon. 1656 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* I. viii. 75 The offensions of bodies may happen without any fault, those of the soule cannot.

b. Spiritual stumbling, or the occasion of it.

1388 Wyclif *Ecclus.* xxxi. 7 The tree of offencioun is gold of men sacrefiende. — *Rom.* ix. 32 Lo! I putte a stoon of offencioun [1388 -sioun] in Syon, and a stoon of sclaundre. — *2 Cor* vi. 3 To no man 3yuynge ony offencioun, that oure mynisterie be not reprouyd.

Offensive (ăfe·nsiv), *a.* (*sb.*). Also 6 **-syve**, 7 **-olve**, **-siff.** [ad. med.L. *offensiv-us*, f. ppl. stem of *offendĕre* to Offend (see -ive); in F. *offensif*, *-ive* (1538 in Godef. *Compl.*).]

1. Pertaining or tending to offence or attack; attacking; aggressive; adapted or used for purposes of attack; characterized by attacking. Opposed to *defensive*.

1547–64 Bauldwin *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 119 They beare armour defensiue to defend their owne euils, and armour offensiue to assayle the good manners of others. 1581 Savile *Tacitus, Hist.* iii. xi. (1591) 147 A power..sufficient..to make warre offensiue, not onely to stande vppon their defence. 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* 3 A whole armorie of weapons, both offensiue and defensiue. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 322 A long muzzle, her teeth sharp, and offensive. 1654 H. L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1655) 16 Conjunction with them in a league Offensive against their common enemies. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xxx. III. 143 The four magazines and manufactures of offensive and defensive arms. 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* III. 229 Ducetius now felt himself strong enough to attempt some offensive movements against the Greeks. 1847 T. N. Savage in *Boston Jrnl. Nat. Hist.*, They [Gorillas] are exceedingly ferocious, and always offensive in their habits.

†2. Hurtful, harmful, injurious. *Obs.*

a 1548 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. iii. III. 237 All customys, usages, and maners, that hath byn offensyve to Godds pepyll. *a* 1592 Greene *Jas. IV*, v. i, Beware in taking air Your walks grow not offensive to your wounds. 1681 Chetham *Angler's Vademec.* viii. § 10 Thunder and Lightening are very offensive and spoil the Angler's sport. 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet* 289 Water Fowl are offensive to the Stomach sometimes by reason of their Oiliness. 1813 Sir H. Davy *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 219 A number of chemical substances which are very offensive and even deadly to insects.

3. Giving, or of a nature to give, offence; displeasing; annoying; insulting.

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 114 Neither will I commit any thing, which might seeme scrupulous and offensive [orig. *quod displiceat*]. 1597 Shaks. *2 Hen. IV*, iv. i. 210 Like an offensiue wife; That hath enrag'd him on, to offer strokes. 1612 Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* xxx 298 When by long custome the order is once made knowne, it will be no more offensiue. 1703 De Foe in *15th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. iv. 76, I would do nothing that should be offensive to my benefactors. 1815 J. W. Croker in *C. Papers* (1884) I. iii 62 The Prussians are very insolent, and hardly less offensive to the English than to the French. 1875 Whitney *Life Lang.* ix 156 The nursery ... has its dialect, offensive to the ears of old bachelors.

4. Causing painful or unpleasant sensations; now in reference to taste or smell, or to the moral feelings: disgusting, nauseous, repulsive.

1594 Plat *New sorts Syde* 6 Such springes as be offensive in smel. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 213 They [bats] squeake and call one the other, in most offensive cryes. 1784 Cowper *Task* ii. 96 The rivers die into offensive pools. 1798 Ferriar *Illustr. Sterne* i. 9 The offensive details.. could persuade us of the extreme corruption of manners. 1819 J. W. Croker in *C. Papers* (1884) I. v 145, I am agreeably disappointed at finding 'Don Juan' very little offensive. 1886 *Law Times* LXXXI 59/2 Permitting offensive smells to emanate from certain drains.

†5. Having the quality of transgressing or committing offence; of the nature of a transgression.

1607 Norden *Surv. Dial.* I. 31 The most offensiue will speake most of theyr wrong. 1609 Tourneur *Fun. Poeme Sir F. Vere* 242 Offensive minds were more discouraged By mercie than by justice. 1621 Brathwait *Nat. Embassie* (1877) 133 When thy offensiue life mispent shall grieue thee. 1649 Br. Hall *Cases Consc.* (1650) 219 Some things are forbidden because they are justly offensive; and some other things are onely therefore offensive because they are forbidden.

†6. Causing offence (sense 1, *fig.*); that is an occasion of stumbling. *Obs.*

a 1640 J. Ball *Answ. Canne* (1642) 1. 110 In a false church ... to continue a member ... may be scandalous and offencive, an appearance of evill.

B. *sb.* [Absolute use of A. 1.] *The offensive*: the position or attitude of attack; aggressive action. Phrase, *to act on the offensive.*

1720 Waterland *Eight Serm.* Pref. 2 In my Vindication.. I was chiefly upon the Offensive, against the Adversaries of our common Faith. 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* IV. 163 We do not know whether ... the council now ... felt itself strong enough to act on the offensive against him. 1851 Gallenga *Italy* 319 He showed no disposition to shut himself up in Mantua, or even to give up the offensive. 1879 A. Forbes in *Daily News* 23 June 5/6 Haphazard offensive is one thing; judicious offensive quite another thing.

Offensively (ăfe·nsivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In an offensive manner.

1. By way of attack or aggression; aggressively.

1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* lxxxvii 142 Flies (without your leaue) passing offensiuelie. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 97 They devise a league, not offensively but defensively. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1824/2 That Crown will not be in a posture to act offensively against the Turks this Summer. 1792 Burke *Pres. St. Aff.* Wks. VII. 93 They must make war..either offensively or defensively. 1807 G. Chalmers *Caledonia* I. i. iii 109 By thus daring to act offensively, they are said to have inspired terror.

2. So as to excite displeasure, resentment, or disgust; disagreeably, unpleasantly, insultingly; † injuriously, hurtfully (*obs.*).

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 110 Any thing..offensively spoken in the dispraise of your person. 1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xi. 82 The surrounding sides of the Receiver were sensibly, and almost offensively heated by it. 1726 Swift *Gulliver* ii. iii, Smelling very offensively. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 100 You will readily believe that what I have thought freely, I could not mean to express offensively. 1835 *Manch. Exam.* 16 June 4/7 Last night the same insubordination was displayed still more offensively.

†3. With displeasure, with resentment. *Obs. rare.*

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* iii. xxiii. (Arb.) 275 The king laughed hartily and tooke it nothing offensively. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* i. i. 4 Wee ought not to take it offencively.

†4. In violation of law or order. *Obs. rare.*

1607 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 284 Tymber lyinge vpon the same Hill offensively.

Offensiveness (ăfe·nsivnĕs). [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality, character, or fact of being offensive; injuriousness, hurtfulness; *esp.* unpleasantness, disgustingness.

1618 Latham *2nd Bk. Falconry* (1633) 23 Otherwise .. there is no content to bee had..but altogether offensiuenesse and vexation. 1628 Venner *Baths of Bathe* (1650) 257 In regard of their offensivenesse to the stomack. *a* 1688 W. Clagett *17 Serm.* (1699) 83 The offensiveness of those offences is..abated. 1755 Hales in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 344 The smell of the ascending vapour was very offensive, which offensiveness abated much in five minutes. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. viii. 244 The offensiveness of the evil was disguised by the charm of the good.

Offer (ŏ·fər), *sb.* Also 5–6 **offre**, 6 *Sc.* **offir(r.** [a F. *offre* (OF. *ofre*, 12th c. in Littré), vbl. sb. f. *offrir* to Offer. (The cognate Teut. langs. have a parallel formation from the vb. in the sense 'offering, sacrifice' (ON. *offr*, Sw., Da., Du. *offer*); but no analogous sb. existed in OE.)]

1. An act of offering (see Offer *v.* 3, 4); a holding forth or presenting for acceptance; an expression of intention or willingness to give or do something conditionally on the assent of the person addressed; a proposal.

1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 425/1 My said Lord of Bedford.. made hem berinne diverse faire overtures and offris. *Ibid.*, Of the whiche his liberall offre þe said Lords þankid hym. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* xii. 298 Sire, leve that offre that reynawde gyveth to you. 1590 Marlowe *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* v. iii, There should not one..Live to give offer of another fight. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 546 If any of his subjects hath any precious stone of value, and make not him the offer of it, it is death to him. 1647 Hammond *Power of Keys* iv. 60 This magisteriall affirmation having no tender or offer of proof annext to it. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No 89 ¶ 7 A virtuous Woman should reject the first Offer of Marriage. 1868 E. Edwards *Raleigh* I. xvi. 319 [He] had long been profuse in his offers of service.

b. *ellipt.* A proposal of marriage.

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen VII* 7 b, [She] there receaved a corporall othe of him to marry her eldest daughter, which offre she abode not by. 1619 T. Lorkin 4 May in *Crl. & Times Jas. I* (1848) II. 156, I would not wish any good offer for your niece should be refused, in hope of this. 1712–14 Pope *Rape Lock* i. 82 When offers are disdained, and love denyed. 1807–8 W. Irving *Salmag.* (1824) 144 It was owing to her never having had an offer.

c. The act of offering a price or equivalent for something; a bid.

c 1550 *Plumpton Corr.* 257 For your hofer, it likes not; I shud a sold it, I truste, for 4*l.* or better. 1721 Swift *South-Sea Project* xx, When stock is high they come between, Making by secondhand their offers. 1890 *Times* 19 July 16/1 The proprietor does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

d. The condition of being offered; in *Comm.* the fact of being offered for sale. *On offer*, on sale.

1794 Gouv. Morris in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) III. 48 A chateau was in my offer on most eligible terms. 1881 *Daily News* 23 Aug. 3/6 (*Market Report*) Old wheat scarce and dear. Very little barley on offer.

2. *concr.* That which is offered. **a.** Something presented in worship or devotion; an offering. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1548 Gest *Pr. Masse* in H. G. Dugdale *Life* (1840) App. i. 72 No man must attempt to appear before him withoute hys offre, more or less. *a* 1586 Sidney (J.), Fair streams, .. let the tribute offer of my tears procure your stay awhile. 1840 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* III. vii. 105 A tuft of flax to a Grecian bride Was ancient Hymen's offer.

† b. Something presented for acceptance. *rare.*

1634 Milton *Comus* 702 Were it a draft for Juno when she banquets, I would not taste thy treasonous offer.

3. An attempt, an essay at doing something, or a show of this; the act of aiming at something, an aim. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1581 Lambarde *Eiren.* i. iv. (1602) 19 To represse all intention of vproare & force .. before that it should growe vp to any offer of danger. 1597 Bacon *Coulers Good & Evill* x. in *Ess.* (Arb.) 154 Many inceptions are .. imperfect offers and essayes. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xvii. ¶ 2 The right side .. [is] too thick, and must by several offers be Filed away, .. not all at once. 1705 Addison *Italy* 526 One sees in it a kind of Offer at Modern Architecture. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 118 ¶ 2 He had no sooner spoke these Words, but he made an Offer of throwing himself into the Water. 1842 S. Lover *Handy Andy* xv. 140 You'd make a fair offer at anything but an answer to your school-master.

b. A knob or bud showing on a stag's antler.

1884 Jefferies *Red Deer* iv. 69 Little knobs appear on the beam like points about to grow, which are said to be 'offers', as if a point had offered to grow there. 1893 *Athenæum* 1 Apr. 400/2 A splendid red deer from Morena —with fourteen good points and an 'offer' or two.

Offer (ŏ·fər), *v.* Forms: 1–2 **offrian**, 2 3 **offrien**, 3 **offren**, (**ofri**, 4 **offir**, **-yr**, 4–5 **-ire**, 4–6 **ofre**, 5 **offere**), 4–7 **offre**, 4– **offer.** [OE. *offrí-an* a OFris. *offria*, *offaria*, OS. *offrôn* (MLG., MDu. *offeren*, LG. *offern*, Du. *offeren*), Icel., Sw. *offra*, Da. *offre* to offer a sacrifice; ad. L. *offer-re* to bring before, present, offer, bestow, inflict, in Vulg. and Christian L. to offer to God, offer sacrifice. In these last senses the L. verb was adopted with Christianity in OE. and the cognate langs. Meanwhile the more primary senses continued in F. *offr-ir* (ONFr. *offr-er*, Pr. *offrir*, Cat. *oferir*, It. *offerire*), and, after the Norman Conquest, gradually passed into Eng., sense 2 being a natural transition. With the exception of Dutch (? from Fr.) the other Teut. langs. retain only the sense 'to offer in sacrifice'.]

1. *trans.* To present (something) to God (or to a deity, a saint, or the like) as an act of worship or devotion; to sacrifice; to give in worship. Also with *up*. Const. *to* or formerly with simple dative.

The object may be a material thing, as a slain animal, vegetable produce, incense, money, etc. (cf. Offering *vbl. sb.* 2); or, by extension, prayer, thanksgiving, etc.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxv. 15 Onsegdnisse merglice ic ofriu ðe [L. *holocausta medullata offram tibi*] *c* 1000 Ælfric *Exod.* xii. 6 And offrian eall Israhela fole þæt [lamb] on æfen. *c* 1000 — *Hom.* II. 456 Hit wæs gewunelic þæt man Gode ðy llice lac offrode on cucan orle. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 87 Heo sculden offrien of elchan hiwscipe gode an lomb. *c* 1200 Ormin 1003 And a3 wass sallt wiþþ iwhille lac Biforenn Drihhtin offredd. 1382 Wyclif *1 Cor.* x. 20 Tho thingis that hethene men offren, thei offren to deuelis and not to God. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2881 He offert onestly in honour of Venus, A gobet of gold. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 27 The seid preests to haue jd. ob. to offre at the messe. 1550 Crowley *Last Trump.* 473 Christe was once offered for all, To satisfie for all our synne. 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* iii. ii, I have a prayer or two to offer up. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 792 Then did he offer Incense to Vitzliputzli. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 159 ¶ 2 After having washed myself, and offered up my Morning Devotions. 1868 Tennyson *Lucretius* 69, I would not one of thine own doves, Not ev'n a rose, were offer'd to thee. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 311 Offer up a prayer with me and follow.

b *absol.* To present a sacrifice or offering; to sacrifice; to make a donation as an act of worship.

c 893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* i. xiv. § 1 Mesiane noldon ðæt Lacedemonia mægðemnenn mid heora ofreden. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Exod.* v. 1 Forlæt min fole, þæt hit mæge offrian me on þam westene. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 325 Brut .. offrede to þis maumet & honoured it mow. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xiii. 197 And þe pore widwe for a peire of mytes, þan alle þo that offreden in-to gazafilacium. *c* 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 133 All þe pepil..come & visitid hem and offrid to hem wiþ gret deuocioun. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lvii. 191 We..are goyng to offre at yᵉ holy sepulcre. 1548–9 *Bk. Com. Prayer, H. Communion*, Rubric, So many as are disposed, shall offer unto the poore mennes boxe. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 92 Bannyans have repayred to offer here and to wash away their sinnes in Ganges. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C.* I. v. 139 When it is forbidden in the Canons to the Deacons to offer. 1893 G. L. Kitteridge in *Atlantic Monthly* LXXII. 830/2 Those who offer to his relics and receive his absolution.

†2. *gen.* To give, present, make presentation of (*spec.* to a superior as an act of homage, etc.). Const. as in 1. *Obs.*

The first two quots. may be regarded as intermediate between 1 and 2, the purpose being religious.

c 1122 *O. E. Chron.* an. 963 He nam up Sta Kyneburh and S Kynesuiþ..and S. Tibba. and brohte heom to Burch, and offrede heom eall S. Peter on an dæi. *Ibid.* an. 1013 Ælfsige .. bohte .. sta Florentines lichaman, eall buton þe heafod, to .v. hundred punda, &..offrede hit Crist & sta Peter. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3619 Dis folc..Offreden him siluer and golde..He it bi-taste besseleel. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4554 When þis grete lordynges Seyen Cesar ofre þem swylke þynges. 1411 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 650/2 Offre yow vc. mark to ben paied at youre will. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* 239 That all his heyres .. should offer a hart of lyke weight and value, as a releve and homage done. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 193 To sweare unto him homage and fealtie, the which every one .. did willyngly offer.

† b. *absol.* To give something as a present.

1671 L. Addison *West Barbary* 186 The Negro's likewise call every one by name who Offer, saying Fulano (or such an one) lays on so much.

3. To present or tender for acceptance or refusal; to hold out (a thing) to a person to take if he will. (The prevailing sense.) Const. indirect (dat.) and

direct obj., or direct-obj. and *to*, †*unto*: either obj. may be the subject of the passive voice: 'the place was offered to him', or 'he was offered the place'.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxiii. (*George*) 322 þe king þane ane infinite Of gret tresore gert offerit he To george. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) viii. 83 Thei offren hem to do alle, that the beiere askethe. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. V* 49 b, To inquyre what raunsome he wold offre. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 383 Nay, I haue offred all, I haue no more, And she can haue no more then all I haue. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Sam.* xxiv. 12, I offer thee three things; chuse thee one of them. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 43 He offered himself as a Peacemaker between them. 1792 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* ix, I cannot accept the honour you offer me. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 116 One of the ringleaders .. was offered a pardon if he would own that Queensberry had set him on. 1875 J. W. DAWSON *Dawn of Life* Pref. 7, I offer no apology.

† b. with dat., and inf. as direct obj. *Obs.*

(The object being what the person is permitted to do or have.)

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 34 He offered her faithfully to haue remission, and that the Infant Mogull out of his clemency should forget all former Quarrels. 1654 DOR. OSBORNE *Lett.* (1888) 263 If he offers me to stay here, this hole will be more agreeable to my humour than any place that is more in the world.

† c. with *obj. cl.* To make the proposal, suggest (*that* something be done). *Obs.*

1660 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 21 Some offerd..that onely the lands 'in capite', which receive the benefit, should be taxed with the revenue. 1727 POPE, etc. *Art of Sinking* 114 It is therefore humbly offered, that all and every individual of the bathos do enter into a firm association.

d. *absol.* To make an offer or proposal; to make an offer of marriage, to 'propose'.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, v. i. 114 We offer faire, take it advisedly. *Prin.* It will not be accepted. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* III 143, I offer boldly: we will seat you highest. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* L 2 He never hesitated about offering to a lady, after a three days' acquaintance.

e. *Comm.* To present for sale.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 25, I understand that your Steward hath offered to sale your goods. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. v. 370 A particular estate, which she was now offering to sale. 1899 *Daily News* 29 May 10/5 Short attendance and very little wheat offering.

f. In *to offer battle*, etc. there is perh. some connexion with sense 5.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 64 So great a number of ennemies are assembled to offer battell. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 218 To keepe off Fortune furiously offering the combate. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* v. ii. 102, I am asham'd that women are so simple, To offer warre, where they should kneele for peace. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* li. VI. 239 Darius..was about to meet him and to offer battle.

4. with *inf.* To propose, or express one's readiness (to do something), conditionally on the assent of the person addressed.

1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 425/1 My said Lord of Bedford.. offeid and agreed hym to serve þe Kyng. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lix. 203 He offeryth to make amendes. 1588 HUNSDON in *Border Papers* (1894) I. 306, I..did offer to send Sir John Selby and towe others to confer with them. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 185 They have too great plenty, and offred to sell us some. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 270, I offered to go to the king. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* i. 15 He had offered to accompany her to Belton.

5. To make an attempt to inflict, deal, or bring to bear (violence, or injury of any kind); to put forth one's effort to make (attack, resistance).

1530 PALSGR. 646/1 Every man offerith hym wronge. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* x, For the injury he offered me here in your presence. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, iv. i. 211 That hath enrag'd him on, to offer strokes. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 708 [They] avenged themselves for such wrongs as by the Turkes..had beene formerly offered them. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxviii. III. 84 The insults which he offered to an ancient chapel of Bacchus. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ* 202 Offering..serious resistance from the forts and batteries.

b. with *inf.* To make an attempt or show of intention (to do something); to essay, try, endeavour. (In early use sometimes nearly = to venture, dare, presume, have the hardihood.)

1540-1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 29 After that the emperour had concluded in this wise his reson, there was no man offred to reply thereto. *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* III. v. (Arb.) 58, I knocke your costarde if ye offer to strike me. 1613 JACKSON *Creed* II. xxx. § 17 Heaving and offering with might and maine to get out. 1656 BP. HALL *Breath. Devout Soul* (1851) 201, I may not offer to look into the bosoms of men, which thou hast reserved for thyself. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 37 You should not offer to cut the Grooves to their full width at the first. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xxiv. 284 He did not offer to kiss her.

c. *intr.* with *at*: To make an attempt at or upon; to aim at. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* II. i. (Rtldg.) 278/1 Offering at wit too? why, Galla, Where hast thou been? 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* Pref., This Man, who hath offer'd at more cunning fetches to undermine our Liberties..then any British King before him. 1683 BURNET tr. *More's Utopia* (1684) 36 The Jests at which he offered were so cold and dull. 1687 — *Trav.* iii. (1750) 169, I will not offer at a Description of the glorious Chapel. 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome, Alexander* iii. 521 Several offer'd at the Empire during his time, who came to nothing. 1847 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 3 He did not offer at coming in.

† 6. *intr.* To incline, tend in some direction; to have an inclination or disposition *to*. *Obs.*

1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. xlv. (1840) 203 They suspected him to be unsound in his religion, and offering to Christianity. *Ibid.* v. xxv. (1840) 28 We find some straggling rays and beams of valour offering that way.

7. *trans.* To bring forward or put forth for consideration, to propound. (In quots. 1634, 1638, To 'give', let one have; to mention or cite by way of example.)

1583 BURLEIGH *Let. to Whitgift* in Fuller *Ch. Hist.* IX. v. § 9 But now they coming to me, I offer how your Grace proceeded with them. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 43, I will offer you a little of the Arabian Tongue as is more spoken in that Countrey. 1638 *Ibid.* (ed. 2) 2,2 The rest I offer not, this in my conceit sufficing. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* v. 316 When all that I have offered hath been duly considered. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 524 We shall offer a few thoughts hereafter on this part of Harmony. *Mod.* On this I wish to offer a few remarks.

8. Of a thing: To present (to sight, notice, etc.); to furnish, afford, give.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 44 Sundrie circumstances which offered them selves to my judgement. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 56 A gravelly Forest with tall benty Grass, offers, besides its taking Look, diversity of Game. 1729 BUTLER *Pref. Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 5 It is scarce possible to avoid judging..of almost every thing which offers itself to one's thoughts. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* iv. (1835) 42 Their motions offer the singular phenomenon of being retrograde. 1892 WESTCOTT *Gospel of Life* 41 Each age offers its characteristic riddles.

b. *intr.* for *refl.* To present itself; to occur.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 57 There offereth to our eie, first the towne Nicæa. 1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3222/3 If the Wind and Weather offer for his Embarking. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 631 Th' Occasion offers, and the Youth complies. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 4 P 1, I..shall take any Thing that offers for the Subject of my Discourse. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* I. x. P 8 Taking the first path that offered, we soon galloped out of the forest. 1891 A. H. CRAUFURD *Gen. Craufurd & Light Division* 7 He .. distinguished himself wherever an occasion offered.

Offerable (*p*ˈfərăb'l), *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] That can or may be offered.

1577 FULKE *Confut. Purg.* 290 The onely once offered and no more offerable sacrifice of Christ his death. 1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devoute Ess.* I. x. § 7. 124 Allowing all that hath Cesars Image onely on it, offerable to Cesar.

Offerand, variant of OFFRAND *Obs.*, offering.

† **Offerd, offered,** obs. ff. AFEARD, afraid.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 195 He beð of harme offered. *a* 1300 *Floris & Bl.* 632 Sore hi beoþ offerd.

Offered (*p*ˈfəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. OFFER + -ED.]

1. Brought as an offering; presented for acceptance, etc.: see the verb.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 87 Þet ioffrede lomb þet þe engel het offrian bitacneð cristes deðþe. 1566 SECURIS *Detection* C vij b, The common prouerbe saith, that offered seruice stynketh. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 300 Thou thy self with scorne And anger wouldst resent the offer'd wrong. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* xxxiii 550 The refusal of offered salvation. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 547 A..Goat.. Whose offer'd Entrails shall..drip their Fatness from the Hazle Broach. 1885 *Athenæum* 25 July 104/2 Faust..discarded the offered aid.

2 [f. OFFER *sb.* 1 b.] That has received an offer (of marriage). *rare.*

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No 52 P 3 It..assigns to a long Despair the Woman who is well offer'd, and neglects that Proposal.

Offerer (*p*ˈfəɹəɹ). [f. OFFER *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. One who offers a sacrifice, or prayer, etc.; one who brings an offering.

1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xxix. 33 That it be a pesible sacrifice, and that the hondes of the offrers ben halowid. 1526 TINDALE *Heb.* x. 2 The offerers once pourged shulde have hadde no moare consciences of sinnes. 1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 375 Prayers and Praises which the offerers vnderstand not. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1718) II. 99 A fire, that will be sure to destroy the offering, though mercy should spare the offerer. 1818 LAMB *Poems, In a leaf of 'Lives of Saints'*, The lone mite, the cup of water cold That in their way approved the offerer's zeal.

2. In other senses of OFFER *v.*, q.v.: One who presents something for acceptance; one who makes an offer or proposal; one who makes an attempt *at* something; a bidder, etc.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 161 One may more then halfe gesse, what they will receiue, when none seeth but the offerer. 1612 *Two Noble K.* v. vi, Nay, let's be offerers all. 1660 FULLER *Mixt Contempl.* (1841) 169 The sufferers of violence would have been offerers of it, if empowered with might equal to their malice 1675 WYCHERLEY *Country Wife* I. i. (1735) 14 He's one of those nauseous offerers at wit. 1826 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Pop. Fallacies* xi, There are favours .. which confer as much grace upon the acceptor as the offerer. 1868 *Perthsh. Jrnl.* 18 June, The present Tenant (who is not to be an Offerer) will give directions for showing the boundaries.

Offering (*p*ˈfəɹiŋ), *vbl. sb.* Forms: 1 **offrung,** 2-3 **ofrung,** 2-5 **offringe,** (3 **-inke, -ingue**), 3-6 **offring, -yng(e,** 4-6 **offeringe, -yng(e,** 6- **offering.** [OE. *offrung* vbl. sb. from *offrian* to offer. (Senses 1 a and 2 a were also expressed in ME. by OFFRAND from Fr.)] The action of the verb OFFER; that which is offered.

1. a. The presenting of something to God (or to a deity or object of worship) as an act of worship or devotion; sacrifice; oblation.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 456 Seo offrung is nu unalyfedlic æfter Cristes þrowunge. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxiii. 19 Hwæþer ys mare þe offrung þe þæt weofud þe ge-halgað þa offrunge? *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., þe offreng..þa offrenge. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 47 Þat on is childbed, and þat oðer chirchgang, and þe þridde þe offring. *c* 1250 *Old Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 27 Me sal to dai mor makie offrinke þan an oþren dai. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE (*Chron.* (1810) 154 To þe fertre of Saynt Agate Richard made offeryng. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *C. T.* Prol. 450 In al the parisshe wif ne was ther noon, That to the offrynge bifore hire sholde goon. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 35 The kynges that made offryng to oure lord whan he was born. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 80 Men saie long standyng and small offring Maketh poore persons. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* IV. 112 And dress the victim to the offering up.

transf. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Minor Poems* (Percy Society) 53 And with his wynnyngis he makith his offryng At ale stakis, sittyng ageyn the moone.

b. The action of the verb OFFER, in other senses: tender or presentation for acceptance, for sale, etc.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. i. § 5. 40 Offering,..profer, tender, bid,..overture. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Offering*, the Act of him that offers. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 404 Offering seems, speaking generally, in favour of the seller..bidding is in favour of the buyer. 1900 *Daily News* 18 Sept. 2/5 Only moderate offerings of breadstuffs were made..holders still adopting an attitude of reserve.

2. *concr.* a. Something presented to God (or to a deity, etc.) in worship or devotion; *e.g.* a slain animal, fruits, money, or other things, given as an expression of religious homage or as a feature of religious worship; a sacrifice; an oblation.

Often qualified by a prec. word expressive of its nature or purpose, esp. in Biblical terms relating to the Levitical Law; as *burnt-, drink-, free-will-, guilt-, heave-, meal-, meat-, peace-, sin-, thank-, trespass-, wave-offering*, etc.; see these under their first elements.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xxii. 7 Ic axige hwær seo offrung sig, her ys wudu and fyr. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* Matt. xxiii. 18 Swa hwilc swa swereð on þare ofrunge þe ofer þ weofed ys, se is geltig. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11326 He wende to seinte freþeswiþe . & wel vaire is offringe to þe heye weued ber. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *C. T.* Prol. 489 Rather wolde he yeuen out of doute Vn to his poure parisshens aboute Of his offryng. 1451 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 219/1 Tithes or offringes beyng in Spirituelx mens hondes. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 24, I preferre the trew knawlege of God abone all brount offeringis. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. ii. 39 Plucking the intrailes of an Offering forth. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 441 His Offring soon propitious Fire from Heav'n Consum'd. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 341 That jewels..to the amount of many millions, shine as useless offerings in the church of Loretto. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* III. 406 At the hallowed fires, when the offerings blaze to the skies.

b. Something offered to a person for his acceptance, esp. as a tribute of honour or esteem; a present, a gift.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 362/2 Offerynge, or presaunt to a lorde at Crystemasse, or oþer tymys. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 156 All which rabble receive liberally from such as meet them, Offerings of good will and Charitie. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xi. I. 315 Crowns of gold, the offerings of grateful cities. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* II. v. 105, I was not obliged to fling his offerings back in his face.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as † *offringlac* (LAKE *sb.*1).

995 in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* VI. 130 Hio becwið vnto Cyrcan ..hyre beteran ofring-sceat. *c* 1200 ORMIN 639 Offringlac rihht god inoh Affterr hiss Faderr wille. 1512 in *Southwell Visit.* (1891) I. 15 That .. the grettist bell . be rongen .. all the offeryng tyme. 1548-9 (Mar) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, Rubric, At the offeryng daies appoynted, euery manne and woman shall paie to the Curate, the due and accustomed offeryngES. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Oblea*, an offering, a rounde offering cake. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 490 They set it downe on their offering-stone, and worship it. 1784 SIR J. CULLUM *Hist. Hawsted* (1813) 13 In 1358, the customary tenants paid their lord at Christmas a small rent, called *offering-silver*. 1853 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III. ii. 33 Their offerings of bread and wine, which they brought..having their hands muffled up in a very clean fine linen cloth or offering-sheet.

Offering, *ppl. a.* [f. OFFER *v.* + -ING 2.] That offers, in various senses: see the verb.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, iv. i. 69 Wee of the offring side, Must keepe aloofe from strict arbitrement. 1656 HEYLIN *Surv. France* To Rdr., Men..must not expect to be alwaies on the offering hand, but be content to take such money as they use to give. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* II. (1724) I. 159 No person..had the courage to move the offering propositions for any limitation of prerogative.

Offertorial (*p*ˈfəɹtōˈriăl), *a. rare*−1. [f. L. *offertōri-um* OFFERTORY + -AL.] Pertaining to an offertory; used in sacrificial offerings.

1887 J. R. HUTCHINSON tr. *Vivesalingam's Fortune's Wheel* vi. 65 [He] lighted some offertorial camphor.

Offertory (*p*ˈfəɹtəɹi). Also 4 **offretory,** 5 **offry-, offra-,** 6 **offi-, offytorie.** [ad. eccl. L. *offertōri-um* (Isidore, *a* 640), offering-place, offering, oblation, etc. (cf. late L. *offertor* offerer (Commodianus, *c* 245), med.L. *offerta* offering), f. late L. and Romanic *offert-* ppl. stem, substituted for *oblat-*, of *offerre* to OFFER: see -ORY. Cf. F. *offertoire* offering (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), It. *offertorio* 'an offering, an offring place' (Florio).]

1. *R.C.Ch.* An anthem sung or said in the Mass immediately after the Creed, while the offerings of the people are being received, and the unconsecrated elements are being placed on the altar. In the *Ch. of Eng.*, applied to the Scriptural sentences read or sung in the corresponding part of the Communion Service (now usually called *offertory sentences*).

c 1386 CHAUCER *C. T.* Prol. 710 Wel koude he rede a lesson or a storie But alderbest he song an Offertorie [*Camb. MS.* offratory]. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 231 Þat þe

grayel and þe offertorie [*v. r.* offretory] schulde be i-selde to fore þe sacrement [CAXTON, sacrynge]. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 437/2 After the preest sayth Oremus..thenne he sayth the offrytorye. *c* 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 1063 Wherfore than sayth the preest after the offytorie .. pray for me, etc.? 1548-9 (Mar) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion* Rubric, Then shall folowe for the Offertory, one or mo, of these Sentences of holy scripture, to be song whiles the people doo offer. 1729 C. WHEATLEY *Bk. Com. Prayer* (ed. 6) vi. § 10. 284 The Sentences. are in the place of the Antiphona or Anthem which we find in the old Liturgies after the Gospel, and which from their being sung whilst the People made their Oblations at the Altar were call'd the Offertory. 1885 *Cath. Dict.* (ed. 3), *Offertory.* (1) An antiphon which used to be sung by the choir while the faithful made their offerings of bread and wine for the Mass, of gifts for the support of the clergy, etc. .. The Offertory is said immediately after the Creed.

2. That part of the Mass or Communion Service at which offerings are made; the offering of these, or the gifts offered. Also in *R. C. Ch.* applied *spec.* to the anticipatory oblation (see OBLATION 2).

1539 *Bk. Ceremonies* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. ii. App. cix. 287 Then followeth the offertory, wherby we be learned to prepare our selves by Gods grace to be an acceptable oblation to him. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 224 When the preeste was at mid masse at the offitorie, the kings profered them selues to go to kysse the crosse with the capytayne, but offered nothynge. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, Then shall the Priest return to the Lords Table, and begin the Offertory, saying one or more of these sentences following, as he thinketh most convenient in his discretion. 1852 HOOK *Ch. Dict.* (1871) 542 The offertory is so called because it is that part of the Communion Service at which the offerings are made. 1885 *Cath. Dict.* (ed 3) s. v., The great oblation of Christ's body and blood must be carefully distinguished from the Offertory or anticipatory oblation of bread and wine.

3. *transf.* †**a.** The offering *of* anything, esp. to God. *Obs.*

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* vii. Ded., To offer to your vertues this poore offertory of my labours. 1622 BACON *Hen VII*, 8 Hee made Offertorie of his Standards, and had Orizons, and Te Deum againe sung. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* Ad Sect v, We shall .. exhibit to God an offertory in which he cannot but delight. 1660 EVELYN *News fr. Brussels unmasked*, Many .. would willingly sacrifice .. their present fortunes, and some of them their lives too, as a graceful offertory for such a seasonable and all-healing mercy. 1684 T. HOCKIN *God's Decrees* 162 The Jews did make these offertories by the especial dictates of God.

b. In recent use, An offering or collection of money made at a religious service.

1862 BP. MEDLEY in *Coventry Standard* Aug., Our offertory ever since the cathedral has been opened for divine worship has been about £300 instead of £96. 1874 SYMONDS *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. xiv. 297 After the ceremony we .. contributed to three distinct offertories. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 6 He ordered collections to be made for the poor at Jerusalem by a weekly offertory every Sunday. 1891 *Ch. Times* 22 May 496 It is within a few years only that the word 'offertory' has been freely used for any collection of money for religious purposes.

4. a. A cloth used in the celebration of the Eucharist. **b.** A piece of plate used in the same. (Cf. Du Cange, *offertorium*, for both senses.)

1672 in *Archæol. Cantiana* (1886) XVI. 354 *note*, Given .. towards buying some Plate, viz. a flagon, offertory, patten, and chalice with a cover, for ye holy Communion. [1706 PHILLIPS, *Offertorium* (in old Latin Records), a piece of Silk or fine Linnen, antiently us'd to wrap up the Occasional Oblations or Offerings, made in the Church.] 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C.* I. v. 64 The Chalices were cover'd with a Piece of Linen which was call'd the Offertory.

5. *attrib.*

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* ii. 90 So was the Paschall Lambe [the type of Christ], and the other offertory Lambes too. 1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6290/2 The Offertory Sentence being read. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* I. v. 402 Beside the tunicle, there is worn by the subdeacon, .. the offertory-veil. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 274 A principal Ornament to be used in Celebration is the 'Offertorium', or Offertory Veil. 1879 HESBA STRETTON *Through a Needle's Eye* I. 90 The offertory money passed through Mrs. Cunliffe's hands. 1886 *Chr. Herald* (N. Y) IX. 285 An offertory-box placed at the door of a famous place of worship.

†**O·fferture.** *Obs.* [a. F. *offerture* offer (16th c. in Godef.), or ad. med.L. *offertūra* offering, oblation, f. late L. and Romanic *offert-*: see prec. and -URE.]

1. Offering in worship.

1595 BARNES *Sonn.* xxvi, As those three kings, .. By presents rich made royal offerture, Our new-borne Saviour's blessing to procure. 1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 288 Their excessiue worship by Vowes, Oathes, Offertures.

2. The offering of something for acceptance; an offer, proposal, overture.

1631 *Celestina* x. 117 How much more advantageous .. would an intreated promise have been, then a forced offerture? 1648 *Eikon Bas.* 29 Thow hast prevented us with offertures of Thy love. 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Koinē* Pref. 8, I .. received with much complacency this amicable offerture. 1684 T. HOCKIN *God's Decrees* 355 More transported with the love of poor empty enjoyments, than with the offerture of an eternal possession.

Off-fal(l, obs. form of OFFAL.

O·ff-fa·lling. *Sc.* [f. OFF *adv.* + FALLING *vbl. sb.*]

a. That which falls off; *pl.* crumbs or scraps that fall from the table; also *fig.* **b.** A falling off in health, excellence, or goodness.

1636 RUTHERFORD, *Lett., to Lady Kennure* (1671) i. 24 O how many rich off-fallings are in my Kings house! 1637 *Ibid.* (1881) 349 O that I had but Christ's odd off-fallings! *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Scot., Jas I* (1655) 20 Many who were accustomed to be Copartners of such off-fallings, began to storm and repine at his actions. 1825 JAMIESON, *Off-falling*, a declension. It is often used of one who declines in health or external appearance; also in a moral sense.

So **O·ff-fa·ller** (*Sc.*), one who falls off; a deserter.

a 1688 HAMILTON *Let. J. Renwick* in Shields *Faithful Contend.* (1780) 40 (Jam.) Shot at by all ranks of off-fallers from the cause of God.

O·ff-go. *Sc. colloq.* [f. OFF- 3 + GO *sb.*] A start, beginning: = GO-OFF.

1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* i. 5 The first..will likely please ye best at the first off-go. 1896 IAN MACLAREN *Kate Carnegie* 96 He wes a wee fractious an' self-willed at the off-go.

So **O·ff-going** *vbl. sb.*, departure, going away, removal (in quot. 1770 *attrib.*); **Off-going** *ppl. a.*, that goes off or away, or is being removed.

1727 P. WALKER *Life Welwood* in *Biog. Presbyt.* (1827) I. 186 He'll get a sudden and sharp Off-going. 1770 *K. Hesterton Inclos. Act* 14 Leading and taking away the offgoing crop. 1862 W. BARNES in *Macm. Mag* June 130 The paths of the oncoming and offgoing bird. 1892 *Salisbury Jrnl.* 6 Aug. 4/4 Annual Sale by Auction of about 3500 off-going Dorset Down Ewes, Lambs and Wethers.

Off-hand, offhand (see below), *adv.* and *adj. phr.* [f. OFF *prep.* + HAND *sb.*]

A. *adv.* (ˈɒfhæˑnd).

1. At once, straightway, forthwith; without preliminary deliberation or preparation, extempore.

1694 WOOD *Life* 3 Mar. (O. H. S.) III. 446 The speech before mention'd..being off-hand upon the debates of the House of Commons, was burnt by command of the House. 1711 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 207 He was a learned Man .. and would .. speak very neatly off hand in Latin. 1764 *Mem. G. Psalmanazar* 189 He read the office all in a good Latin off-hand, as the saying is, and without any hesitation or solecism. 1849 FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 195 Wonderful bits of Poems, written off hand at a sitting, most of them. 1872 LOWELL *Wks.* (1890) IV. 243 Habit is a growth and cannot be made off-hand.

2. *lit.* From the hand with no other support. *rare.*

1840 A. B. LONGSTREET *Georgia Scenes* (1848) 203 That they [rifles] should be fired off-hand, while the shot-guns were allowed a rest, the distance being equal.

B. *adj.* (ˈɒfhæˑnd; *as predicate somet.* ˈɒfhæˑnd).

1. Of action, speech, etc.: Done or made off-hand (see A. 1); unpremeditated, extemporaneous, impromptu; having the air or style of something so done, free and easy, unstudied, unceremonious.

1719 *Free-thinker* No. 107 P 2 A very Familiar, Off-hand Epistle..from a young Gentleman. 1785-90 R. CUMBERLAND *Observer* No. 109 (R.) This .. supplies him with many an apt couplet for off-hand quotations. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II. xvii. (1869) 344 The dashing off-hand manner of the mere man of business. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* vi, Speaking in his rapid, off-hand way. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* xvi. (1889) 147, 'I do not ride', Laetitia replied to the off-hand inquiry.

2. *transf.* Of persons: Doing or saying things off-hand, free and ready in action or speech; acting in an off-hand manner, unceremonious, curt, brusque.

1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 89. 3/2 Who come like Master of a Riddle Or Off-hand Man upon a Fiddle. 1744 OZELL tr. *Brantome's Span. Rhodomontades* 1 An off-hand ready Wit, and lofty Words. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* II. vi, Egerton is off-hand enough where he runs glibly thro' paragraphs that relate to others. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 117 They are painfully off-hand with me, absolutely refusing to be intimate.

Off-handed (ˈɒfhæˑndɛd), *a.* = OFF-HAND B.: esp. in reference to style or manner. (In quot. 1840 irreg. as *adv.* = OFF-HAND A. 1.)

1835 MOORE *Diary* 15 Aug. in *Mem.* (1856) VII. 103 Found Babbage very off-handed and agreeable. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Hand of Glory* ii, Nor, I'll venture to say, without scrutiny could he Pronounce her, off-handed, a Punch or a Judy. 1890 ROLF BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 182 He's an off-handed chap.

Hence **O·ff-ha·ndedly** *adv.*, in an off-handed manner, in a free and easy style, without ceremony; **O·ff-ha·ndedness**, the quality of being off-handed.

1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 364 There is in them..an open off-handedness (to use a significant Irishism). 1883 F. M. PEARD *Contrad.* xix, He was quite conscious of the off-handedness of Dorothy's manner. 1893 G. ALLEN *Scallywag* I. 40 Isabel Boyton answered a little offhandedly.

Office (ˈɒfis), *sb.* Also 3 **offis**, 3-4 **-is**, 4 **-iss**, **-ise**, **-ys**, **oficе**, 4-6 **offyce**, (5 **offys**, **-es**, **-esse**, **offic**, **ofic**, 6 **offes**, *pl.* 6-7 **officies**). [a. AF. and OF. *office* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) = Sp. *oficio*, It. *officio*, *uffizio*, ad. L. *officium* service, duty, function, ceremonial observance, business, place, appointment, in med.L. also service prescribed by the Church, introit, ecclesiastical court, building or place for work; f. *ob-* (OB- 1 a) + *-ficium* doing.]

1. Something done toward any one; a service, kindness, attention. Chiefly with qualification, as *good, kind office*; *office of kindness*, etc. Hence with adj. of the opposite kind, as *ill*, etc.: A disservice.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* ix. 12 For the mynysterie of this office ..aboundith by manye in doynge of thankingis to the Lord. 1575 Q. ELIZ. in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 278 Which we have hitherto forborne to graunt. for the evell offices whiche her other Secretary did there. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. ii. 137 Little office Will the hatefull Commons performe for vs. 1598 — *Merry W.* I. i. 102, I would I could doe a good office betweene you. 1655 SIR M. LANGDALE in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) III. 128 He suspectes father Talbot hath donne him some ill office. 1674 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 222, I know..that..ye design of getting themselves into ye place will encourage divers to doe me spightfull Offices. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xliv. 505 Those ill offices which his enemies..could employ against him. 1877 SPARROW *Serm.* x. 128 Making men capable of mutual offices of kindness. 1887 JESSOPP *Arcady* ii. 33 In return she gets some little kindly office done for her.

2. That which one ought, or has, to do in the way of service; that which is required or expected:

†**a.** *gen.* Duty towards others; a moral obligation (*obs.*). **b.** Duty attaching to one's station, position, or employment; a duty, service, or charge falling or assigned to one; a service or task to be performed; business; function, one's part.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28366, I..did min office na-þe-lese þat vn-despensed sang i messe. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 55 Forto reise þe treuage..Pader & Thurston to þat office were fette. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxv. 114 Ilkane wate what he schall do and bisily tenter till þaire officez. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* I v b, Thou oughtest to be swete gracious and humble in thyn offyce or seruyse. 1534 WHITINTON *Tullyes Offices* i. (1540) 27 Honesty, that is the offyce and dutie of man. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 61 To thentent yt he worthely might be called a king, whose office is to rule and not to be ruled of other. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. ii. 13 Doe you your office, or giue vp your Place. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 183/1 To make a Helm is the Office of a Ship-wright, but to use it rightly of a Pilot. 1699 J. JACKSON in *Pepys' Diary* VI. 212 The Cardinal de Bouillon, appointed by the Pope to perform this office in his stead. *a* 1756 MRS. HAYWOOD *New Present* (1771) 252 Her next office..is to rub the stove and fire-irons. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* v. 73 He..had. taken upon him the preacher's office. 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* viii. 111 They exercise the offices of the judge, the priest, the counsellor.

†**c.** Performance of a duty or function, service, attendance. *Obs.*

c 1320 *Sir Beues* 3555 (MS A.) Þanne eueriche marchal His ȝerde an honde bere schal. While Beues was in þat office þe kinges sone..A ȝede to Beues stable. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* x. 5 Whan the Quene of riche Arabia sawe all the wysedome of Salomon .. & the offyces of his ministers, and their garmentes..she wondred exceadingly. 1621 QUARLES *Div. Poems, Esther* (1638) 104 We gave command..That by the office of our Eunuchs band, Queen Vashti should in state attended be.

3. That which is done or is intended to be done by a particular thing; that which anything is fitted to perform, or performs customarily; — FUNCTION 3.

1340 *Ayenb.* 50 Þe mouþ heþ tuo offices, huer-of þe on belongeþ to þe zuel3..Þe oþer zuo is in speche. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 85 The laste science..is Practique, whos office The vertu tryeth fro the vice. 1546 BP. GARDINER *Declar. Joye* 80 Then do you..offende in deuising the wordes (office and correlatiue) to signifie what fayth doth. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 320/2 It hath its name Cooler, from its Office, which is to cool the Hot Wort. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 247 It sometimes happens, that when the animal is interrupted in performing the offices of exclusion, the young ones burst the shell within the parent's body. 1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 198 The office of the arteries is to lead the blood from the heart into all the parts of the body.

†**b.** A bodily or mental function as operating; the proper action of an organ or faculty. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. ii. 4 (Camb. MS.) Whan she say me..with-owten office of tunge and al dowmb. *c* 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* 52 The same day was restorid to hym the office of his tonge. 1604 SHAKS *Oth.* III. iv. 113 Whom I, with all the Office of my heart Intirely honour. *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann.* VI. (1658) 778 A certain young man, who wanted his armes..performed all things by the office of his feet.

†**c.** *spec.* The function or action of discharging excrement, etc.; excretion. *Obs.* (Cf. *house of office*, HOUSE *sb.* 14 b.)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 127 They beth maked for bothe That is to seye for office and for ese Of engendrure. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 623 Washing themselves, as they doe also after the offices of Nature.

4. A position or place to which certain duties are attached, esp. one of a more or less public character; a position of trust, authority, or service under constituted authority; a place in the administration of government, the public service, the direction of a corporation, company, society, etc.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2071 Þu salt ben ut of prisun numen, And on ðin offiz set ażen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 25031 Pilate was o gret officis [*v. r.* office] for ouer Iuus he was iustis. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxx. 136 Ilkane of þam hase sum office in þe emperour courte. 1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 476/2 Chosen to the Office of Corouner. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 135 b, The duke of Yorke was discharged of the office of Regent. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, 38 He was taken into service in his court to a base office in his kitchen. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlix. 255, I..do not esteem you the more for the high office you possess. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, II. ix. (1857) 305 He avowed his purpose of throwing up all the offices he held under government. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* Epil. 819 The claims of the Nonconformists were met in 1868..by the abolition of all religious tests for admission to offices or degrees in the Universities.

b. In absolute sense: Official position or employment; *spec.* that of a minister of state. Hence *to take office, leave office*, etc. *Man of office*, an officer or official. *Jack in (out of) office*: see JACK *sb.*[1] 36.

†*Of office* (L. *ex officio*), by virtue of office, officially. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9600 To abbe men in offis Mid him þat of conseil were god and wis. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 27170 Man of office or dignite..werlds man, or clerc. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 21 It is ordeynede..what brother of yis gilde be chosen in to office. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees)

6959 He kepyd þe kirk of office. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 302 A strauncer and alyant, put in offyce by the Romayns. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. ii. 208 Would I were Gently put out of Office, before I were forc'd out. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 412 The rugged frowns and insolent rebuffs Of knaves in office. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* IV. xiv. II. 306 'Peel ought to have taken office', said Lord Marney. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* IV. lviii. 259 He had come into office at the head of a powerful party.

c. Personified, or denoting an office-holder or office-holders as a body.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. i. 73 The insolence of Office. 1634 MASSINGER *Very Woman* III. ii, Now, master Office, What is the reason that your vigilant Greatness, locked up from me The way to see my mistress? 1765 BEATTIE *Judgm. Paris* cii, Coward Office..sneaks secure in insolence of state. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 484 Except that Office clips it as it goes.

5. A ceremonial duty or service; a religious or social observance; *esp.* the rite or rites due to the dead, obsequies; now chiefly in *last office* (*-es*).

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 459 No fader folweþ þe offys of his sones deeþ [L. *filii comitatur exsequias*]. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Chron.* xxix. 14 Golde (gaue he him)..for all maner of vessels of euery offyce. 1618 ROWLANDS *Sacred Mem.* 37 To show their loue in this last office done To a dead friend. 1662 STILLINGFL *Orig. Sacr.* II. vii. § 10 The other great offices wherein their Religion did so much consist, viz. Sacrifices, distinction of meats, observation of Festivals, circumcision, and such like. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 135 P 1 An eminent Person..used in his private Offices of Devotion to give Thanks to Heaven that he was born a Frenchman. 1821 SCOTT *Nigel* xxxvi, I..will be first to render thee the decent offices due to the dead.

6. *Eccl.* An authorized form of divine service or worship: **a.** The daily service of the Roman breviary, comprising psalms, collects, and lections for the several canonical hours, which vary with the day (more fully *Divine Office*); in the Church of England, Morning and Evening Prayer. *To say office*, to recite the Divine Office. **b.** The introit, sung at the beginning of the Mass or Holy Communion; also, the whole service of the Mass or Holy Communion. **c.** Any occasional service, as the *Office for the Dead, for Baptism, for the Visitation of the Sick*, etc.; also, a special form of service appointed for some particular occasion.

c 1290 *Becket* 942 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 133 þis holi man..song ane Masse of scinte steuene..þe furste offiz is propre inoy: to þe stat þat he was Inne. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxii. 7 Þis psalme is songen in þe office of ded men. *c* 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B) 86 Bi þis tyme .þo prest bigynnes office of messe. *Ibid* 581 Þo preste turnes til his seruyce And saies forthe more of his office. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* 121 The office, or Introite (as they call it). 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 60 The byshoppe of Cauntorbery came sodenly to Powlles..and dyd the offes hym selfe in a cope and no vestment, nor mytter, nor crosse, but a crose staffe. 1663 CHAS. II in Julia Cartwright *Henrietta of Orleans* (1894) 150 She is not only content to say the greate office in the breviere, every day. 1683 EVELYN *Mem.* 9 Sept., It being the day of publiq thanksgiving for his Majesty's late preservation..there was an office us'd, compos'd for the occasion. *a* 1746 in Wesley *Princ. Methodist* 29 Whoever .does not worship God in the Manner she prescribes..must be supposed to slight and contemn her Offices and Rules. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) II. 246 The celebration of marriage in this country according to the office of the Church. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 149 Every day she recited the Office of the Virgin. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* ix. 142 Proceeded to sing the office of the dead. 1896 *Ch. Times* 13 Nov. 520/4 There is an office for the reopening of a church in the Priest's Prayer-book.

7. An official inquest or inquiry concerning any matter that entitles the king to the possession of lands or chattels: = *Inquest of Office*, INQUEST 1 b. *To find* (†*take*, †*return*) *an office*, to return a verdict showing that the king is thus entitled. *Office found*, a verdict having this effect.

1432 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 396/2 Of the which Maner the saide Oratrice be an office was put out. 1472–3 *Ibid.* VI. 25/2 That all Offices founden of the premisses or of any of theym..be..voide. 1509–10 *Act* 1 *Hen. VIII*, c. 8 Diverse ..have been..disherited by escheatours and commyssyoners causyng untrue offices to be founden. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Office* doth signifie..also an Inquisition made to the Kings vse of any thing by vertue of his office who inquireth. And therefore wee oftentimes reade of an office found, which is nothing but such a thing found by Inquisition made *ex officio*. *a* 1645 HABINGTON *Surv. Worcs.* (Worcs. Hist. Soc.) III. 531 Bewdley..became..the joynter of hys widowe..as was found by an office after her descesse. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xvii. 259 If they find the treason or felony..of the party accused..the king is thereupon, by virtue of this office found, intitled to have his forfeitures. 1877 BURROUGHS *Taxation* 277 There may be a forfeiture without such office found.

8. A place for the transaction of private or public business of some kind; often including the 'staff' by which the business is conducted, or denominating the department of which they are officers. Applied to the room or department in which the clerkly work of an industrial or other establishment is done, a counting-house; also to that in which the business of any particular department of the operations of a large concern is conducted, as the *booking-office*, *goods office*, *inquiry office*, *lost property office*, *superintendent's office*, etc. at a railway station. Formerly used of the court of an ecclesiastical official, as still of a police court (*police office*); now, often preceded by a possessive case, or combined with a sb. indicating the business or purpose, as *collector's*, *inspector's*, *surveyor's*, *town clerk's office*; *assay-*, *box-*, *coach-*, *Crown-*, *fire-*, *post-*, *telegraph-office*, etc. The more important of these are noticed as combinations under the first element or as main words.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 279, I wol han xij. pens..Or I wol somptne hire vn-to oure office. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 363/1 Offyce, or place of offyce, *officina*. 1521 in FOXE *A. & M.* (1583) 822/1 Whether she was euer detected to the office of Willi. Smith late Bishop of Lincolne. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Chron.* xxiv. 11 At what time the chest was brought vnto the kings office. 1625 MASSINGER *New Way* IV iii, A debt to which My vows, in that high office registered, Are faithful witnesses. 1631 [see CROWN OFFICE]. 1642 Assurance-office [see ASSURANCE 5]. 1735 POPE *Donne Sat.* II. 71 His Office keeps your Parchment fates entire. 1819 KEATS *Let. to Reynolds* 22 Sept. in Ld. Houghton *Life* (1848) II. 26 There will be some of the family waiting for you at the coach-office. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxxv, The 'Pall Mall Gazette' had its offices..in Catherine street. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 131 The offices [of the East India Company] which stood on a very small part of the ground which the present offices cover. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 459/1 Griffith, having taken offices a few doors off, also carried on the business of a solicitor.

fig. 1665 NEEDHAM *Med. Medicina* 382 The Liver is not the office of Sanguification.

b. Sometimes transferred from the place of business to the company or corporation there established, as in *Assurance* or *Insurance Office* (cf. *the Post Office*).

1646 Insuring-Office [see INSURING *vbl. sb.*]. 1651–1841 Insurance Office [see INSURANCE 5]. 1693 Assurance Office [see INSURE *v.* 4 c]. 1782 (*title*) The Phœnix Fire Office. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-Bk. Prop. Law* v. 29 The tenant's. insuring in an office not authorized by his lease. 1870 T. B. SPRAGUE in *Jrnl. Inst. Actuaries* XVI. 77 The Office assures to him..a sum of money payable in certain contingencies. 1883 *Chambers' Encycl.* V. 601 *Proprietary Companies* being those offices possessing a capital the property of the partners. *Mutual Offices*, where the members themselves constitute the company. *Mod.* In what office are you insured? That is an old-established office.

c. (With capital O.) With defining adj. or attrib. sb.: The building or set of rooms in which the business of a department of government administration is carried on, as the *Colonial*, *Foreign*, *Home*, *War Office*, etc.; the persons engaged in carrying on the business of the department; esp. the responsible head of the department and his immediate coadjutors. See FOREIGN, HOME, WAR, etc.; also POST OFFICE.

1707 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* 599 A List of the Officers of the Admiralty-Office. *Ibid.* 600 The Places where the several Offices are kept..The Treasury Office is in the Cockpit..Stamp-Office, is in Lincoln-Inn Square [etc.]. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 116 (London—Public Buildings) Excise Office 1709. Plain in design, but of most commanding aspect. *Ibid.* State-Paper Offices, St. James's Park. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* III. viii. 712 Before [1854]..the civil administration of the army was divided..among the offices of the Secretary of State, the Secretary-at-War, the Ordnance Office, and the Commissariat. *Ibid.*, In 1855 the office of Secretary-at-War was consolidated with that of the Secretary of State for War..The department thus constituted is the existing War Office. *Ibid.* 713 Officers of the Commissariat ..render directly to the Audit Office..accounts of the whole of their cash and store transactions.

d. Holy Office (*R. C. Ch.*), an ecclesiastical tribunal for the suppression of heresy and punishment of heretics: = INQUISITION 3.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Inquisition* or the *Holy Office*. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xvi, A true instrument of arrestation from the Holy Office. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, II. iii. (1857) 223 A platform was raised..on which were ranged the seats of the inquisitors, emblazoned with the arms of the Holy Office. 1862 LONGF. *Wayside Inn*, *Torquemada* 112 'The Holy Office, then, must intervene!'

9. *pl.* The parts of a house, or buildings attached to a house, specially devoted to household work or service; the kitchen and rooms connected with it, as pantry, scullery, cellars, laundry, and the like; also, often including stables and other out-houses, the barns and cowhouses of a farm, etc.

[*c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 208 Houses of office stuffed with plentee Ther maystow seen of deynteuous vitaille.] *a* 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen VIII* 74 Pitcher house, Larder and Poultrie, and all other offices large and faire. 1662 GERBIER *Princ.* 36 The Kitchin or other Offices and Selleridge. 1798 *Times* 28 June 4/3 To be sold..a freehold house, with..numerous attached and detached offices of every description. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 52 The offices are also improved..forming generally a square behind the dwelling-house, with the dunghill or straw-yard in the center. 1846 MRS. GORE *Eng. Char.* (1852) 57 As he passed by the areas of the fashionable squares, and imbibed the aroma of stews and ragoûts issuing from the offices. 1881 RUSSELL *Haigs* Introd. 7 The usual outbuildings and Offices which such fortified places contained.

b. *sing.* A privy. Cf. EASE 8 b.

1727 (*title*) The Grand Mystery, proposals for erecting 500 Publick Offices of Ease in London and Westminster. 1871 E. JENKINS *Ginx's Baby* i. (1879) 9 The forty-five big and little lodgers in the house were provided with a single office in the corner of the yard.

†**10. a.** A keeper's beat. *Obs.*

1617 ASSHETON *Jrnl.* (Chetham Soc.) 60 All hunt in James Whitendales office.

† **b.** *transf.* (See quot.) *slang. Obs.*

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s. v., *His Office*, any Man's ordinary Haunt, or Plying-place, be it Tavern, Ale-house, Gaming-house.

11. *slang.* A hint, signal, or private intimation; esp. in phr. *to give* (or *take*) *the office*.

1803 *Sporting Mag.* XXI. 327 Giving the office—is when you suffer any person, who may stand behind your chair, to look over your hand. 1811 *Lex Bal.* s. v., To give the office; to give information, or make signs to the officers to take a thief. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Office*, a hint, signal or private intimation..to *take the office*, is to understand and profit by the hint given. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* II. 258 Playing us foul, and giving the office to the Philistines. 1890 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xiv, Ride about the country till I give you the office. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 112/2 The dropping of the hands is called 'giving the office' to start [a four-horse coach].

12. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** attrib., as (senses 2, 4) *office badge*, *chair*, *duty*, †*-fellow*; (sense 6) *office-book*; (sense 8) *office bell*, *boy*, *clerk*, *copy* (see quot.), *drawing*, *girl*, *hours*, *stool*, *work*, etc.; **b.** objective and obj. genitive, as (sense 4) *office giver*, *-holder*, *-holding*, *-hunter*, *-jobbing*, *-seeker*; *office-seeking* adj.; (sense 8) *office-cleaner*, *-keeper*. Also OFFICE-BEARER, -HOUSE, etc.

1594 *Contention* II. ii. 25 This my staffe, mine *Office badge in Court. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* II. 71 A brass plate with '*office-bell' upon it. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xi. 30 The two chief ministers of the funeral ceremony..bearing their *office-books in their hands. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Apr. 4/1 The officials [in New York] intend to dismiss the large force of *office boys in the various departments and replace them by office girls. *a* 1725 WYCHERLEY *Posth. Whs.* (1728) 168 How many Sots have had the Luck to wear A Chain of Gold, and fill the *Office-Chair! 1899 *Daily News* 21 Apr. 5/2 Charwomen, *office-cleaners, pensioners. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* (1881) 126 'Am I not precise as an *office clerk?' she said. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *'Office copy*, a transcript of a proceeding filed in the proper office of a court under the seal of such office. 1855 *Ecclesiologist* XVI. 294 Mr. Slater sends an *office-drawing..of a projected cathedral for South Australia. 1672 OWEN *Disc. Evang. Love* 221 If it be not part of their *Office-Duty, to walk over them. 1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* III. (1558) 138 b As yet Aquilius, my *office felowe, and familiar, had not sette forth the cases, that shoulde be counted coume. 1817 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) I. 392, I should not like to have my name hackneyed about among the office-seekers and *office-givers at Washington. 1854 J. L. STEPHENS *Centr. Amer.* (1854) 4 *Office-holders, civil and military. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. i. 12 The office holders..were not greedy for the spoils of office. 1890 GROSS *Gild Merch.* I. 110 Their anxiety to be rid of the burden of *office-holding. 1852 *Beck's Florist* 260 Early rising has compensated for long *office hours. 1810 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) I. 243 The crowd of *office-hunters. ?*c* 1670 (*title*) An Humble Proposal to Parliament against *Office-Jobbing. 1707 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* 509 The Lord Privy Seal and his Officers..Richard Fountain, *Office-keeper. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xx, He assured me that I was on the very point of ruin, in listening to the office-keeper's promises. 1817 *Office-seeker [see *office-giver*]. 1877 TALMAGE 50 *Serm.* 2 The office-seekers had all folded-up their recommendations and gone home. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 16 Oct. 5/2 The *office-seeking throng, who do so much to win elections. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* lv, Wilkins Flasher, Esquire, was balancing himself on two legs of an *office stool. 1889 JESSOPP *Coming of Friars* iii. 130 The greater portion of work done in the Scriptorium was mere *office work.

† **O·ffice,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb. Cf. OFFICY *v*.]

1. *intr.* To perform divine service: = OFFICIATE *v.* 1.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. vi. 173 The same preest schulde office to God. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. xxi. 237 The clerke so ordeyned sholde not offyce.

2. *trans.* To perform in the way of duty or service. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1602 SHAKS. *All's Well* III ii. 129 Although The ayre of Paradise did fan the house, And Angles offic'd all.

3. To appoint to, or place in, office. *rare.*

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 172 So stands this Squire Offic'd with me. 1763 CHURCHILL *Duellist* II. 223 Before her Magna Charta lay, Which some great Lawyer..was offic'd to explain.

4. To drive by virtue of one's office. *nonce-use.*

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* v. ii. 68 You shall perceiue, that a Iacke gardant cannot office me from my Son Coriolanus.

5. *slang.* To 'give the office' to (a person); to give private notice of (something): see prec. *sb.* 11.

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 283 This letter was to office Trist about laying bets on thick. 1819 MOORE *Tom Cribb's Mem.* 19 To office, with all due dispatch, through the air, To the Bulls of the Alley the fate of the Bear.

Hence † **O·fficed** *ppl. a.* **a.** Having a particular function; **b.** Of a church: see quots. 1598, 1611.

1598 FLORIO, *Officiata chiesa*, a church well officed, id est, well serued, or duly serued 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 271 When light wing'd Toyes Of feather'd Cupid, seele.. My speculatiue, and offic'd [*Qos.* active] Instrument. 1611 FLORIO, *Officiata Chiesa*, a Church officed or serued. *Officiato*, officed, serued with due office.

Office-bearer (ˈɒfɪsˌbēərəɹ). One who bears or holds office; an officer.

1645 DURYE *Israel's Call* 12 Civill and Ecclesiasticall office-bearers. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvi. III. 694 One [Act]..required every officebearer in every University of Scotland to sign the Confession of Faith. *Ibid.* xix. IV. 376 The right..of the office bearers of the Church to meet and deliberate touching her interests. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* (1875) 10 As a plain citizen of the republic of letters, and not as an office-bearer in a hierarchy.

O·ffice-house. A 'house of office' (HOUSE *sb.*[1] 14); now only *pl.* apartments or outhouses for the work of domestics, offices (OFFICE *sb.* 9).

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 8:18 Þe bischope gart make all þe kirke, Þe monkys þaire office hous gart wyrke. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 444 This Pallace..hath neither outward walles nor gates..saue onely some office houses without. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 211 A field and an office-house for the zeal of His servants to exercise themselves in. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5866/3 A large fine House and convenient Office houses of all Kinds. 1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* II. 120 A hut, and various ruined office-houses.

Officeless (ˈɒfisles), *a. rare.* [See -LESS.] Having no office, out of office.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 258/2 Officeles, *immunis* .. *officiperdus.* 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* X. 739. I now must wander through a world All officeless and cold.

† **O·ffice-man.** *Sc. Obs.* An officer; an official.

a 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1899) I. 305 [The king] thair tuike wpe house with all maner of office men that was necessar to be had ffor him. 1583 in Maitland *Hist. Edin.* (1753) 230 The Magistratts and Office Men, sic as the Provest, Baillies, Dean of Gild and Thesaurer. *a* 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* VI (1677) 407 The Ambassador .. had office-men standing by him to wait.

Officer (ˈɒfisəɹ), *sb.* Also 4 **officere, -isor, -yser, oficere,** 4-6 **offycer,** 4-7 **-icier,** 5 **-ycere, -ysere, (-ycyr, -iceer,** 6 **offecer, -eser, -esar),** *Sc.* 5-7 **officiar,** (6 **-iciare, -iecear**). [a. AF. *officer* = OF. *officier* (1334 in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. med.L. *officiārius*, f. *officium* OFFICE: see -ER[2].]

† **1.** One to whom a charge is committed, or who performs a duty, service, or function; a minister; an agent. *Obs.* exc when qualified as in 2.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 346 So if apostlis .. sawen þus prestis serve in þe Chiche, þei wolden not clepe hem Cristis officeris, but officeris of Anticrist. *c* 1425 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 446 Remembre howe ye made me your offycere, All tho with my dart fynally to chastyse That yow dysobeyed. 1602 SHAKS. *All's Well* III. v. 18, I know that knaue, a filthy Officer he is in those suggestions for the young Earle. 1619 SIR J. SEMPILL *Sacrilege Handled* 28 So long as God hath Officiars of his worship on Earth; so long must Tithes be their Inheritance. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 218 He, the Supreme Good, to whom all things ill Are but as slavish officers of vengeance. 1669 PENN *No Cross* xiv. § 2 The Luxurious Eater and Drinker has an Officer to invent, and a Cook to dress..the Species.

2. One who holds an office, post, or place.

a. One who holds a public, civil, or ecclesiastical office; a servant or minister of the king, as one of the great functionaries of the royal household, etc.; a person authoritatively appointed or elected to exercise some function pertaining to public life, or to take part in the administration of municipal government, the management or direction of a public corporation, institution, etc. In early use, applied esp. to persons engaged in the administration of law or justice.

Often with qualification defining the nature of the office, as *officer of health* (see HEALTH *sb.*), *of the Household, of Justice, of the Law, of State,* etc.; *government, municipal, public,* CUSTOM-HOUSE, MEDICAL, RETURNING, REVENUE *officer,* etc.

c 1325 *Song Deo Gratias* 73 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 126 Ȝif þou be made an officer..What cause þou demest loke hit be cler. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 312 Þe Kynges answere was smert, & said, 'I se [ȝe] wille .. so lowe me to chace, myn officers to change, & mak þam at ȝour grace'. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 191 Schyrreffys and bailiheys .. And alkyn othir officeris, That for to gowern land afferis. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) II. 7 Afterward was oure Lord ledd before þe bis hope and þe officers of þe lawe. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* IV. xxxviii. (1859) 65 In your assyses al your offycers in the countre, done wel they deuoyre. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 4 Off all thi warde thou art made officeer. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xv. (1885) 148 Þe grete officers off þe lande, as Chauncelerr, tresourer, and prive seell. 1479 in *Eng. Gilds* 423 Paiementes..to the Maire, Shiref, Recorder, and othir officers. 1578 in Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scot.* vi. (1677) 291 According to this division arises a sort of threefold Officiars in the Church. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* v. ii 3, I am an Officer of State, and come to speak with Coriolanus. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 4 What fashion Cloaths the Roman Officers, Military, Civil or Sacred used. 1802 HAMILTON *Wks.* (1880) VII. 223 The first officer of the government..speaking in his official capacity. 1834 *Act* 4 & 5 *Will. IV*, c. 76 § 109 The Word 'Officer' shall be construed to extend to any..Person who shall be employed in any Parish or Union in carrying this Act or the Laws for the Relief of the Poor into execution. 1845 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* II. ix. (1852) 328 Governments have usually consulted the officers employed in the collection of the revenue respecting the best modes of rendering taxes effectual. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. I. 175 Another act..required every officer of a corporation to swear that he held resistance to the king's authority to be in all cases unlawful. *a* 1860 *Order* in Archbold *Poor Law* (ed. 10) 71 The guardians shall..appoint fit persons to hold the under-mentioned offices, ..1. Clerk to the Guardians. 4. Medical Officer for the Workhouse. 5. District Medical Officer. 6. Master of the Workhouse. .. 10. Porter. 11. Nurse. 12. Relieving Officer. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* xi. I. 343 The great officers of the household..furnish the king with the first elements of a ministry of state.

b. A person engaged in the management of the domestic affairs of a great household or collegiate body, of a private estate, etc.; † formerly, also, a subordinate of such an officer; a menial, domestic.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 134 Heer vp on he to hise officeres Comaundeth for the feste to purveye. — *Shipman's T.* 65 This Monk hath] eek an Officer out for to ryde To seen hir graunges and hire bernes wyde. † *c* 1475 *Sgr. lowe Degre* 160 The officers sone can he call, Both usher, panter, and butler. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 151 For the officers in monasteryes of religyon vseth the workes of the actyue lyfe. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. v. 53 Calling my Officers about me, in my branch'd Velvet gowne. 1611 — *Cymb.* III. i. 65 Cæsar, that hath moe Kings his Seruants, then Thy selfe Domesticke Officers.

c. A person holding office and taking part in the management or direction of a society or institution, *esp.* one holding the office of president, treasurer, or secretary; an office-bearer.

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 78 ¶ 5 At last the Society was formed, and proper Officers were appointed. 1862 *Rules* § 10 in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* p. iv, A General Meeting shall be held annually..to elect the Officers for the ensuing year. 1897 T. HOLMES in *Charity Organis. Rev.* Apr. 201 A hospital in old times was a place for the gratuitous reception of cases grave enough, in the judgment of its officers, to need treatment in the wards.

d. (*Officer of* (*at*) *arms*, a herald, pursuivant. Cf. ARM *sb.*[2] 15, HERALD *sb.* 1 d, KING-OF-ARMS.

c 1500 *Three Kings Sons* 32 Som officers of armes & purceuantes that had be at this iourney wente in all haste to the kynge, & tolde hym all the maner..therof. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV*, 229 This counterfeight Herault .. there put on his cote of Armes. The Englishe out-skourers perceiuyng by his cote, that he was an officer of armes, gently saluted hym. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. i. 204 Lord Marshall, commaud our Officers at Armes, Be readie to direct these home Alarmes.

3. *spec.* A petty officer of justice or of the peace; a sheriff's serjeant, bailiff, catchpole; a constable (now *rare* in England); † a jailer; an executioner (*obs.*). See also PEACE *officer*, POLICE *officer*, SHERIFF'S *officer*.

[*c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 363/1 Offycere of cruelte, as bayly, or taylore, or other lyke.] 15 *Adam Bel & Clym of Clough* 321 Wyllyam sterte to an officer of the towne, Hys axe out of hys hande he wronge. 1584 J. NEWBERY *Let.* in Arb. *Garner* III. 182 With officers, I went divers times out of the Castle in the morning, and sold things; and, at night, returned again to prison. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, v. vi. 12 The Theefe doth feare each bush an Officer. 1596 — *Rich. III*, v. i. 28 Come leade me Officers to the blocke of shame. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s. v. *Schireffe*, The Schiriffis serjand, or officiar, suld haue ane horne. 1609 — *Reg. Maj.* 7 The summons sall be made be ane lawfull summoner (or officiar). 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* v. i 35, I doubt not officers are, whilst we speak, Sent to arrest us. 1884 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 23 Aug., Sergeant McBryan..was set upon by a crowd of roughs, who threw him down and kicked him in a most brutal manner. In trying to use his revolver the officer shot himself through the left thumb. 1888 E. H. MARSHALL in *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. VI. 237/2 It is no solecism to call a police constable an 'officer'. ..A police-constable is a peace officer, with the rights and duties of such, and is therefore entitled to be styled an 'officer'.

4. A person holding a military or naval command, or occupying a position of authority in the army, navy, or mercantile marine; *spec.* one holding a commission in the army or navy.

Officers in the army and navy are sometimes divided into *combatant* and *non-combatant* (the latter comprising medical and commissariat officers, paymasters, etc.) In the army they are distinguished as *general, staff, commissioned* (*field* and *company*), *brevet*, and *non-commissioned* officers; in the navy as *commissioned, warrant*, and *petty* officers. (See these words.) † *Commission-officer*, see COMMISSION *sb.* 13. *Officer of the day*, 'an officer whose immediate duty is to attend to the interior economy of the corps to which he belongs, or of those with which he may be doing duty' (Stocqueler). *Officer of the deck*, the officer temporarily in charge of the deck of a vessel, and responsible for the ship's management. FLAG-OFFICER: see the word. (The appellation was app. used on shipboard earlier than in the army.)

† 1565 *Sir J. Hawkins' 2nd Voy.* in Arb. *Garner* V. 88 In cutting of the fore-sail, a marvellous misfortune happened to one of the Officers in the ship. 1598 W. PHILLIPS *Linschoten* in Arb. *Garner* III. 422 All the Officers of the ship assembled. *Ibid.* 423 There grew a great noise and murmuring in the ship, that cursed the Captain and Officers, because the ship was badly provided. 1706 *Wooden World Dissected* (1708) 8 He allows no Distinction betwixt an Officer and a Swabber. 1788 NELSON 26 Dec. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 277 The want of good Petty Officers, and consequently good Lieutenants, ..[was] most severely felt during the late War. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Officer of the Watch*, the lieutenant or other officer who has charge of, and commands, the watch. 1884 PAE *Eustace* 5, I would rather be a naval officer.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. i. 37 *Pist.* Art thou Officer, or art thou base, common, and popular? *King.* I am a Gentleman of a Company. 1607 — *Cor.* IV. vi. 30 Caius Martius was A worthy Officer i' th' Warre. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 207 Hereupon, the other Officers and Souldiers also earnestly perswaded Frederick to surrender. 1698 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 392 All the disbanded officers, that are to have half pay, to doe duty in the standing regiments. 1766 *Char. in Ann. Reg.* 10 They become colonels, before they are officers, and then generals, without any other difference than time. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 138 The Captain, or Officer of the Day, is..to inspect the meals, in order to see that they are wholesome, sufficient, and properly cooked. 1882 *Morn. Post* 29 Sept. 5/4 The staff is entirely composed of cavalry officers.

5. A member of a grade in some honorary orders. (In the Legion of Honour, a member of the grade next above that of chevalier.)

1846 *Penny Cycl.* Suppl. II. 193/2 *Legion of Honor*...This order consists of five divisions: *chevaliers*, .. *officers, commanders, grand officers*, and *grand crosses*. ..To obtain the rank of officer it is necessary to have served four years as a chevalier; an officer must serve two years to become commander.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (chiefly in sense 4), as *officer-instructor*; *officer-like* adj.; **officer-tree,** an officer's saddletree.

1859 *Musketry Instr.* 63 The diagrams of the performances of each squad or section are .. to be handed over to the *officer-instructor, or battalion sergeant-instructor. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Apr. 6/3 The Russians have .. insisted on the dismissal of the British officer-instructors in the Chinese naval torpedo schools, who are to be replaced by Russian naval officers. 1778 HAMILTON *Wks.* (1886) VII. 537 Such carelessness and indifference to the service as is subversive to every *officer-like quality. 1862 MARG. GOODMAN *Exper. Eng. Sister of Mercy* 231 The medical officer of the 48nd, an exceedingly officer-like and handsome man. 1894 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 350, I carefully adjusted my Whitman's *officer-tree over a wealth of saddle blanketing.

Hence (*nonce-words*) **O·fficerage,** the action of an officer; **O·fficeress,** a female officer; **Officerial** *a.*, of or pertaining to an officer or officers; **O·fficerhood, O·fficerism,** the position or function of an officer; a body of officers.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. v. vi, Spanish Field-officerism struck mute at such cat-o'-mountain spirit. 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 687 They were .. of the class officerial. 1839 *Ibid.* XIX. 742 They .. say, not only that such an officeress exists, but that she keeps a Clerk. 1841 *Blackw. Mag.* L. 333 How much have they not to pay for carriage, porterage, overweightage, custom-house officerage. 1884 A. FORBES *Chinese Gordon* xi 55 The belief..that he had sufficient influence with the officerhood of Gordon's force to bring them over.

Officer (ˈɒfisəɹ), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* **a.** To furnish with officers, esp. military or naval (cf. *to man*). **b.** To lead, command, or direct as an officer. Esp. in *pass.*

1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. v 229 Perhaps no Militia in Europe were better Disciplin'd, nor better Officer'd than they. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 39 ¶ 29 They seem to be the proper Men to officer, animate, and keep up an Army. 1804 WELLINGTON in Owen *Mrq. Wellesley's Desp.* (1877) 276 Both these corps were commanded, and in general officered by Frenchmen and other foreigners. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* II. xxxiii. 342 The French must have been very badly officered. 1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 65 The apprentice system .. has *officered* our ships. 1870 BALDW. BROWN *Eccl. Truth* 276 Our system of officering the army.

2. *transf.* To command, direct; to lead, conduct, manage; to escort.

1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xvii. Kate .. accompanied by Miss Knag, and officered by Madame Mantalini. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess., Prudence* Wks. (Bohn) I. 97 Society is officered by men of parts, and not by divine men. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 26 Nov., The fire had only been partially got under, .. the steam fire-engines, .. although well officered, being apparently powerless.

Hence **O·fficered** *ppl. a.*; **O·fficering** *vbl. sb.*

1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 78 Whether you were single or double officer'd. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* (ed. 21) II. 435 The direction and officering of the army. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 460 An ill drilled and ill officered militia. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 20 July 2/1 His troops are all either black or English-officered fellaheen.

O·fficerless, *a.* [f. OFFICER *sb.* + -LESS.] Without an officer or officers.

1893 R. KIPLING *Many Invent.* 172 This officerless, rebel regiment. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 July 5/3 The officerless privates then went in and did nobly.

O·fficership. [f. as prec. + -SHIP.] The position or rank of an officer; a staff of officers.

1856 MISS YONGE *Daisy Chain* I. xxiv (1879) 249 He .. shook hands with him, as if able, in the plenitude of his officership, to afford plenty of good humoured superiority. 1883 *New Eng. Jrnl. Educ.* XVIII 72 To the whole officership, under the very popular and able presidency of Mr. W—. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Aug. 1/2 To the vacant officership, Mr. B—.. has been appointed.

† **Officeship.** *Obs. rare.* (See quot.)

1611 FLORIO, *Ufficiatura*, an officeship, officiousnesse.

Official (əˈfɪʃəl), *sb.* [In branch I. a. F. *official* (12-13th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *officiāl-is* sb., absol. use of *officiālis* adj.; see next. In branch II, sb. use of next.]

I. One who is invested with an office.

† **1.** One who holds office in a household. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 37 Zuyche byeþ þe greate officials þet byeþ ine þe house of riche men.

2. *Eccl.* In the Ch. of Eng., the presiding officer or judge of an archbishop's, bishop's, or archdeacon's court; now usually styled *Official Principal.*

The Official Principal of the two Archbishops' courts is now the Dean of Arches or Judge of the Court of Arches; in the Bishops' courts, the office is united with that of Chancellor of the Diocese; the title is more ordinarily known as that of the presiding officer of an Archdeacon's court.

[1314-15 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 293/1 Le libel enseale du seal autentik le Official ou Evesqe.] *a* 1327 *Poem times Edw. II* (Percy) xxxvi, Official & denys That chapitres schuld holde. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6420 There shalle no jugge imperial, Ne bisshop, ne official, Done jugement on me. 1456 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 236 W[ith] offycyal nor den no favour ther ys, But if sir symony shewe them sylver rounde. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 285 Of Glasgow officiall than wes he. *a* 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* II. (1677) 105 [He] was preferred first to be Official of Glasgow, afterwards made Official of St. Andrews. 1707 HEARNE *Collect.* 12 Nov. (O. H. S.) II. 71 Mr. Proast..was made official of Berks. 1899 *Reg. J. de Grandisson* III. Pref. 30 John B., Official of the Court of Canterbury, and lately his [the Bp. of Exeter's] Official-Principal. 1900 *Whitaker's Alm.* 238 Province of York. Official Principal and Auditor of the Chancery Court, The Hon. Sir Arthur Charles.

3. One who is invested with an office of a public nature, or has duties in connexion with some public institution; as a *government, municipal,* or *railway official.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 194, I being then..thofficial of Iustice in that citie at yowre maiesties appoyntemente. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 68 The sayde Emperour, hath..an Agent, and Secretary of estate, with Scribes and all other Officials, except aduocates. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xvi, The official repeated the summons without deigning to reply. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 375 He regarded himself as an official of the state religion. 1874 W. P. MACKAY *Grace & Truth* 71, I could travel thus, and the railway officials could find no fault. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Nov. 11/2 The Irish Under-Secretaries..are supposed to be impartial administrative officials.

II. 4. a. Short for *official letter*. †b. *pl.* Official performances, rites: cf. OFFICE *sb.* 5.

1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1775) IV. 224 One must be almost a stone, not to raise a risible muscle at many of their officials. 1884 C. G. GORDON *Jrnls.* 5 Nov., I then wrote him an official; he wanted me to write him an order. I said 'No.'

Official (ăfĭ·făl), *a.* [ad. L. *officialis*, f. *officium* OFFICE: see -AL. Cf. OF. *official* (14th c. in Godef.); also mod.F. *officiel* (1791 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

†1. Relating to duty. *Obs.*

1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 177 Quhilk [cardinal] vertues ar also called official or dewetifull, for that of thame proceids..al kynd of offices, and dewtiss.

†2. Performing some office or service; subservient *to* something else or *to* some purpose. *Official member*, a bodily organ which serves the needs or purposes of a higher organ. *Obs.*

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 12 Offycialle members [are] Synewes, whiche doo serve to the braine: Atteries, or pulses, whiche do serve to the harte. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* cexxvi. 77 Principal members be foure, the herte, the brayne, the lyver, and the stones. .. All other members be officiall members, and do the offyce to the pryncypal members. 1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 3 The braine, and Strings thereunto officiall. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 198 The Oesophagus or gullet, .. a part officiall unto nutrition. 1667 - *Misc.* II. Posth. Wks. (1712) 6 Inscriptions commonly signified the Name of the Person interr'd, the Names of Servants Official to such Provisions [etc.].

3. Of or pertaining to an office, post, or place; belonging to the discharge of duties; connected with the tenure of office.

Official arms (*Her.*), arms representing those of an office or dignity, as those of a city, as used by the Mayor and officers of the corporation.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. iii. 148 The Tribunes endue you with the Peoples Voyce, Remaines, that in th'Officiall Markes inuested, You anon doe meet the Senate. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 583 The enormous accumulation of landed and official property. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 154 Perorating in official garments from the rostrum. 1842 BISCHOFF *Wool'en Manuf.* II. 26 The subjoining official documents will render this obvious. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* Pref. 7 A series of papers in the Portuguese Official Journal. 1897 GLADSTONE *E. Crisis* 1 A trustworthy appeal from the official to the personal conscience.

4. of persons: Holding office; employed in some public capacity; authorized to exercise some specific function.

1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugger* II. v. 96 It must be to some official person. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxii, The heavy footfall of the official watcher of the night. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 308 The Bill was strongly opposed by the official men, both Whigs and Tories.

5. Derived from, or having the sanction of, persons in office; authorized or supported by the government, etc.; hence, Authorized, authoritative.

1854 H. ROGERS *Ess.* II. i. 81 Adverting to the truer and far more important solution 'by the way', and omitting it in the 'official chapter on Cause'. 1871 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. *Condorcet* (1878) 66 The official religion of the century ..was lifeless and mechanical. 1895 *United Service Mag.* July 414 The Official History of the War of 1882. 1898 T. MACKAY *State & Charity* vi. 92 The above cited preamble.. still remains the official definition of a charity.

b. *Med.* Authorized by the pharmacopœia; officinal.

1884 *Pharmaceut. Soc. Prosp.* 9 The official preparations and active principles of each drug are enumerated. 1893 *Pharmacopœia of U. S.* Pref. 36 (trade) The word 'official' has been used in this edition of the Pharmacopœia in place of the word 'officinal'. The change was made by a special vote of the Committee at one of its first meetings in 1890. 1898 *Rev. Brit. Pharm.* 12 An official quinine-pill had become almost a necessity.

6. Having the manner or air proper to one in office, or denoting relations which arise from one's office, as distinct from those which are personal; formal, ceremonious.

1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* III. i. 5 Handing it with official solemnity to Mrs. Tregonell. 1896 'M. FIELD' *Attila* I. 27 Be distant and official.

Officialdom (ăfĭ·făldəm). [See -DOM.] The position of an official; official routine; the domain or sphere of officials; officials collectively. (Often in hostile sense: cf. OFFICIALISM.)

1863 *Temple Bar Mag.* July 487 The little man..made an elaborate speech to officialdom, and at me, and led me away. 1880 MISS BIRD *Japan* I. 57 The stage, one half of which was reserved for foreigners, the other half for Japanese officialdom. 1884 *Liverpool Mercury* 22 Oct. 5/6 [He] has burst the bonds of officialdom. 1888 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 369 The language of officialdom is entirely French.

Officialese. *nonce-word.* [f. as prec. + -ESE.] The language characteristic of officials or official documents.

1884 YATES *Recoll.* iii. I. 126 What was called, in delightful officialese, 'the double Secretariat' was abolished.

Officialism (ăfĭ·fălĭz'm). [f. OFFICIAL + -ISM.] The mode of action characteristic of officials; perfunctory and literal discharge of the duties of office; official system or routine; officials collectively or in the abstract. (Often in derogatory sense = *red tape, red tapeism.*)

1857 SMILES *Stephenson* (1859) 233 Their greatest national enterprises have not been planned by officialism. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* (1882) 170 The unwisdom of officialism is daily illustrated. 1886 J. MARTINEAU *Ch. Eng.* in *Contemp. Rev.* L. 15 There is necessarily an indefinite amount of unreality and officialism in worship, i. e. of worship simulated by mechanical imitation. 1895 *Times* 7 Jan 4/1 What was lacking .. was a little common-sense to help officialism at headquarters to grasp the practical situation.

Officiality (ăfĭsĭ,æ·lĭtĭ). [a. F. *officialité* (1285 in sense 1, in Hatz.-Darm.), or ad. late L. *officialitās*, f. *officiāl-is* OFFICIAL: see -ITY.]

1. The office or dignity of an ecclesiastical official (OFFICIAL *sb.* 2); the court of such, or the building in which it assembles. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

a 1662 HEYLIN *Laud* (1668) 288 Bird, who had the Officiality of the place. 1692 WOOD *Life* 3 Oct. (O. H. S.) III. 403 Mr. Jonas Proast .. had the officiality of Berks confer'd on him by Mr. William Richards archdeacon of Berks. 1742 HUME *Ess., Miracles* (1817) II. 463 *note*, Many of the miracles of Abbé Paris were proved immediately before the officiality, or bishop's court, at Paris. 1858 NEALE *Hist. Jansenist Ch.* Introd. 49 The officiality was, for some time, kept open both by night and by day.

2. = OFFICIALISM. *rare.*

1841 CARLYLE *Heroes* vi. 347 To us it is no dilettante work, no sleek officiality. 1858 — *Fredk. Gt.* I. iii x. 277 'Philip is not permitted to go', said Imperial Officiality. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 4 Feb., It may be surmised that officiality will not offer any objections.

b. Something official; an official post, notice, duty, etc.

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II i, [He] held some '*obedientia*', subaltern officiality there. 1862 — *Fredk. Gt.* (1872) III. ix. iii. 92 An actual Prussian Commissary hangs out his announcements and officialities at Donauwörth. 1867 — *Reminn.* (1881) II. 1-5 A cheerful, lively element, in spite of Reform Bills and officialities which, before long, supervened.

Officialize (ăfĭ·făləiz), *v.* [f. OFFICIAL + -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To do official work. *rare.*

1850 SIR S. NORTHCOTE in *Life* (1890) I. iii. 90, I should be just as contented if I were set to grind coffee..as when I am farming or officialising

2. *trans.* To render official, give an official character to; to bring under official control.

1887 *Sat Rev.* 16 Apr. 554 The most officialized of officials, smooth, monotonous, colourless. 1895 *Q. Rev.* July 273 This officialising of voluntary effort would . give the working classes a larger influence. 1897 *Spectator* 4 Sept. 297/2 An Empire officialised and regulated to death!

Officially (ăfĭ·fălĭ), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In an official manner or capacity; by virtue, or in consequence, of one's office; with official authority, sanction, or formality; by or in presence of an official.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 241 No excess is good; and therefore too great a proportion of landed property may be held officially for life. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) Pref. 58 Buonaparte is officially announced to have quitted Malmaison for Rochefort. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* vi, He winked..at two of the company, who were known officially as the 'bass-oon' and the 'key-bugle'. 1868 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* xviii, Some gentle-hearted functionary .. who I suppose was officially present at the Inquest. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 8 The fiery darts of the officially orthodox.

Official Principal: see OFFICIAL *sb.* 2.

†**Offi·cialry.** *Obs.* [See -RY.] An official post.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III 10 A Country-Justiciary, or Custom-House-Attendancy, or Excise-Officialry.

†**Offi·cialship.** *Obs.* [f. OFFICIAL *sb.* + -SHIP.] The post of an ecclesiastical official; a body of such officials; = OFFICIALITY 1.

? 1461 *Liber Niger Domus Edw. IV* in *Household. Ord.* (1790) 27 These lordes reward theire..chapeleyns..with officyalshippes, dearteries, prebendes. 1533 CRANMER *Let.* in *Misc. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) II. 266 Which said Thomas Eton.. exercised the room of the officialship in Exeter. 1692 WOOD *Ath. Oxon* I. 345 A Canonry, and an Officialship of the said Church, he kept to his dying day. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* IV. 331 The officialship has the direction of all persons and things relating to the service of religion.

Officialty (ăfĭ·fălti). *rare.* [f. OFFICIAL *sb.* + -TY.]

†1. = OFFICIALITY 1. *Obs.*

1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 163 An Officialty to an Archdeacon.

2. = OFFICIALITY 2, OFFICIALISM.

1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* ii. (1877) 22 When pleasant malt liquor..had..neutralised some of the effects of officialty.

Officiant (ăfĭ·fĭănt). [ad. med.L. *officiānt-em*, pr. pple. of *officiāre* to OFFICIATE: cf. F. *officiant* (1690 in Hatz.-Darm.).] One who officiates at a religious ceremony or conducts a (formal) religious service; an officiating priest or minister.

1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. vii 273 A prayer, pronounced by the bishop or officiant. 1881 FAIRBAIRN *Stud. Life Christ* xvi. 286 The priests were essentially officiants. 1895 SIR W. HUNTER *Old Missionary* 136 The officiants at the mosque..lined the wayside and salaamed.

Officiar, obs. Sc. form of OFFICER.

Officia·rian. *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. as next + -AN.] One who makes duty the principle of ethics.

1869 J. GROTE *Moral Ideals* (1876) 126 There hence arises ..a continual contest between the moralists of duty and the moralists of feeling, the officiarians and emotionalists.

Officiary (ăfĭ·fĭări), *sb.* [In I, f. as next; in II, ad. med.L. type **officiāria*, f. *officiārius* OFFICER.]

I. 1. An officer or official. *rare.*

1612 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxi. § 98. 1085 Without any trouble, vexation or impeachment..by his heires, or by any his Officiaries, Ministers, or Subjects. 1824 COLERIDGE *Lett., to D. Stuart* 30 Oct. (1895) 635 Human jurisprudence.. knows nothing of persons, other than as properties, officiaries, subjects. 1845 J. MARTINEAU *Misc.* (1852) 144 The staff of government officiaries.

2. A body of officers; an official body. *U. S.*

1888 *Voice* (N. Y.) 5 Apr., It would be next to impossible ..to get a city officiary in sympathy with the law. 1889 *Cath. Union* (N. Y.) 10 Jan., The virtual contract between officiary and pew-holder.

II. 3. A division of a Highland estate, in charge of a ground officer. Still (1902) in use on the Breadalbane (and possibly on some other large) estates, where, however, several officiaries are now in charge of one ground officer.

1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 39 The great estates are divided into officiaries, each consisting of an ancient barony, or a tract of land sufficient to entitle the possessor to the privileges of a baron of the realm, provided he held his land of the crown. In each of these districts resides a ground-officer, from which circumstance they have derived their modern appellation. *Ibid.* 418. 1900 A. SEATH (Breadalbane Estate Office) in *Let.* Apr. 17 There are 13 officiaries on the Perthshire Estate under the care of only 2 Ground Officers.

Officiary (ăfĭ·fĭări), *a.* [ad. med.L. *officiāri-us*, f. *officium* OFFICE: see -ARY 1.]

1. Of a title, etc.: Attached to or derived from an office held. Of a dignitary: Having a title or rank derived from office.

1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* xi. 193 The title being officiary, not hereditary. 1670 HEYLIN *Hist. Presbyt.* 3 The City and Signiory of Geneva .. was governed by Officiary and Titular Earls. 1707 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* III. iii. 274 The Earl Marshal of England, is not only Honorary, as all the rest, but also officiary. 1801 R. PATTON *Asiat. Mon.* 145 The zemindar's appointment was officiary.

2. Belonging to, or holding, office; official. *rare.*

1755 AMORY *Mem.* (1769) I. 296 The Romish mass and rites .. successors of the pagan gods in officiary dignity. 1857 HEAVYSEGE *Saul* (1869) 62, I hold thee light, officiary angel.

Officiate (ăfĭ·fĭĕt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of med.L. *officiāre* to perform divine service, f. *officium* OFFICE.] To discharge an office.

1. *intr.* To discharge the office of a priest or minister; to perform divine service, or any rite or ceremony, in an official capacity.

1641 HEYLIN *Hist. Episc.* II. (1657) 446 There were many Parish Churches as doth appeare by Epiphanius, who.. tells us also who officiated in the same, as Presbyters. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 34 The Druids officiated only in Groves of Oak. 1724-26 GIDEON GUTHRIE *Mem.* (1900) 43 An earnest invitation to oversee his only son and officiate in his family. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 211 *note*, Bonaparte had some difficulty in persuading Pope Pius VI to officiate at his coronation. 1876 J. SAUNDERS *Lion in Path* i, The Earl kept a good old Protestant Chaplain to officiate.

†b. *trans.* To perform, celebrate (a religious service or rite); to execute, exercise (a spiritual charge or function). *Obs.*

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun Mon.* 127 Deacons had the charge to..helpe the Priest in diuine Seruice (a place officiated now by our Parish Clerkes). 1648 E. BOUGHEN *Gerrit's Case Consc.* 108 Wh ch house did duely offic ate the Cure, by one of their own fraternity. 1717 *Entertainer* No. 8 52 A Priest officiating the Common-Prayer. 1718 CIBBER *Nonjuror* v. 106 He..has..been seen..to officiate Publick Mass in the Church of Nostre Dame at Antwerp.

c. To serve (a church). *rare.*

1894 *Critic* (U. S.) 7 July 8/1 'The Church of the Holy Sepulchre', he continues, 'is officiated by the Latins'.

2. *intr.* To perform the duties attaching to an office or place, or any particular duty or service.

1683 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I 91 To put him in Master of ye Rolls, who doth Solemnly promise to officiate therein with care and Diligence. 1686 J. S. *Hist. Monast. Convent.* 156 Under him are ten Officers, that officiate in Buying up Corn. 1746-7 *Act* 20 *Geo. II*, c. 43, § 40 The clerks or other officers officiating in the circuit courts. 1841 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. viii. 115 Lord Sidmouth retains his unmarried daughter, who officiated as his private secretary when he was Prime Minister.

†b. Of a bodily organ, etc.: To perform its function, to act, operate. *Obs.*

1655 CULPEPPER, etc. *Riverius* x. iii. 288 Nature will grow dull by too much use of Clysters, and at length will never officiate that way. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. 53 To the End that when one Lobe of the Lungs is hurt by a Wound, the other..may officiate.

†3. *trans.* To perform the duties of (an office or place); to execute, fulfil, do (a duty or charge, business). *Obs.*

1652 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Hist. Relat.* 58 Her place is in many things officiated by her Niece the Lady Katherine Livia. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xviii. P 2 A Man (nay, a Boy) might officiate all this Work. a 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Poverty* Wks. 1730 I. 93 Officiating only the place of my brother Lucius. 1727 *Philip Quarll* 249 This lovely Animal was officiating the Charge it had of its own accord taken.

†4. a. *trans.* To minister, supply. b. *intr.* To minister, be subservient. *Obs. rare.*

1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 217, I see not how the either precept or the thereof, ..can at all officiate to the errour of Transubstantiation. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 22 The Firmament. And all her numberd Starrs, that seem to rowle..meerly to officiate light Round this opacous Earth.

Hence **Offi·ciating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1652 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 245 The Baptizers of Infants you scornfully call 'Officiating Priests'. 1657–62 HEYLIN *Hist. Ref.* II. i. § 11. 55 Of a set and appointed place, for the officiating of God's publick Service 1868 DICKENS *Lett.* 29 Jan. (1880) II. 348 The officiating minister..was brought in between two big stewards.

Officiate, *sb. rare*—[1]. [f. L. type **officiātus*, f. ppl. stem of *officiāre*: see prec. and -ATE [1].] A body of officials or officers.

1865 *Even. Standard* 10 Mar., There were present. about fifty members of the Senate, including most important acting members of the University officiate.

Officia·tion. [f. OFFICIATE *v.*: see -ATION.] The action of the verb OFFICIATE; performance of a religious, ceremonial, or public duty.

1798 N. DRAKE *Lit. Hours* (1820) III. lvii. 252 He introduced the erection of temples, the officiation of Priests and Priestesses. 1873 B GREGORY *Holy Catholic Ch.* xv. 163 The unity of the Church lies deeper than any organization, ordinance, or officiation whatsoever. 1890 E. T. EVANS *Hist. Hendon* 195 The magistrate, during whose officiation the entries are very carefully made.

†**Offi·ciative,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. as OFFICIATE *v.* + -IVE] Of or pertaining to officiation.

1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 311 It is only meant of those peculiar gifts, or powers of the Holy Spirit, which are properly ministeriall and officiative; as from Christ and in his name.

Officiator (ə́fi ʃieitəɹ). [a. med. L. *officiator*, agent-n. f. *officiāre* to OFFICIATE.] One who officiates; *esp.* an officiating priest or minister.

1830 MOORE *Diary* 24 Oct. in *Mem* (1854) VI. 155 After breakfast proceeded to the little church .. Fisher, the officiator. 1857 *Old Commodore* II. 297 The officiator.. made a bow equally low. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 4 The office of the Choir representing the people, was to respond to the officiator or officiators.

Officier, obs. form of OFFICER.

‖ **Officina** (ɒfisəi nă). [L., = workshop, laboratory; contr. of *opificīna*, f. *opifex* workman; cf. F. *officine* pharmaceutical laboratory or shop; *fig.* manufactory (of calumnies, plots, etc.).] Workshop; place of production.

1835 J. W. CROKER *Ess. Fr. Rev.* vi. (1857) 332 The Legislative..showed..it was..the real *officina* of business, the chief mart of popularity, and the widest arena for political struggle.

Officinal (ɒfisinăl), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med.L. *officinālis*, f. *officīna*: see prec.

Officina, in ancient L. 'a workshop, manufactory, or laboratory', was applied in med.L. also to a store-room of a monastery in which provisions, medicines, or necessaries of any kind were kept for use; in later use it seems to have been extended, like 'shop', from a work-shop to a sale-shop. In monastic L. *officinālis domus*, *officinal*, occurs also in the same sense as *officina*. As used of herbs and drugs, it is not quite clear whether *officinālis* meant 'of the sort used in the pharmaceutical laboratory', or 'of the sort kept in the shops of herbalists and druggists', the resultant sense, 'used or recognized in pharmacy or medicine', being the same in either case.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of a herb, plant, drug, etc.: Used in medicine or the arts. Of a medical preparation: Kept in readiness in apothecaries' shops; made according to the recipe prescribed in the pharmacopœia. Of a scientific name: Adopted by the pharmacopœia

As applied to plants, it answers to the Linnæan specific name *officinālis*, *ale*, given to that species of a genus which has been used in medicine, and known 'in the shops' by the generic name; e g *Anchusa*, *Borago*, *Pulmonaria officinalis*, *Lithospermum*, *Symphytum officinale*, = *Anchusa* of the shops or herbalists, Common Alkanet, etc.

In the transferred sense, 'recognized by the pharmacopœia', *officinal* has been recently superseded by OFFICIAL (5 b).

c 1720 W. GIBSON *Farmer's Dispens.* xv. (1734) 278 Those officinal Oils and Ointments that are most used in the Farriers practise. 1754 HUXHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 844 This I have long ordered to be kept here as an officinal medicine. 1769 *Gentl. Mag.* Dec. 607/1 Was presented to the Society of Arts, a large root of the true officinal rhubarb. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xii. (1794) 124 It [*Veronica officinalis*] has the trivial name of officinal, because an infusion of it is sometimes used medicinally. 1834 W. MACGILLIVRAY *Lives Zoologists* 308 He gives the Swedish officinal name. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 128 The order is comparatively rich in officinal herbs. 1866 AITKEN *Pract. Med.* II. 66 It is not altogether immaterial which of the numerous officinal preparations of iron are to be prescribed. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 67 Boracic acid is not officinal.

2. Of or pertaining to a shop; 'shoppy'. *rare.*

1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 123 P 5. I had always in my officinal state been kept in awe by lace and embroidery. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Times* Wks. (Bohn) II. 121 'The Times'..its tone is prone to be official, and even officinal.

B. *sb.* An officinal drug or medicine.

1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 926 Since his time many Officinals have been fully illustrated in Print. 1790 BLANE *ibid.* LXXX. 292 The officinals which have kept their ground .under the names of Mithridate and Venice Treacle.

Offi·cinally, *adv.* [f. OFFICINAL *a.* + -LY [2]] In officinal use: according to the pharmacopœia.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed 4) I. 630 The three species of cinchona used officinally. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 147 The digitalin of the U. S. Pharmacopœia is officinally described as 'a white or yellowish-white powder, without odor, and having a very bitter taste'.

†**O·fficine.** *Obs.* [a. F. *officine* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L *officīna*; see above.] A workshop, a laboratory; an office in a monastery.

c 1425 *Found St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 14 Who shulde nat be astonyid ther to see thonorable byldynge of pite..where sumtyme was a comyn officyne of dampnyd peple. 1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* I. (1550) 12 As testifieth Johan Textor in his officines. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VI ii. (1845) III. 301 Of the prime officers and officines of Abbeys. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 166 Which should be inspissated by a longer coction in our Officine.

†**Officio·sity.** *Obs rare.* [ad. late L. *officiōsitās*, f. *officiōsus*: see -TY.] The quality of being officious; attentiveness, dutifulness.

1565 STAPLETON tr. *Bæda's Hist Ch Eng.* v. iv. 157 She.. ceasyd not to vse such courteous officiosytye, all the dynner time.

Officious (ə́fi·ʃəs), *a.* [ad. L. *officiōs-us* obliging, dutiful, f. *officium* OFFICE: cf. F. *officieux*.]

†**1.** Doing or ready to do kind offices; eager to serve or please; attentive, obliging, kind. *Obs.*

1565 STAPLETON tr. *Bæda's Hist. Ch. Eng.* v. iv. 157 She ..came to the table, shewed her selfe very officious in caruinge..to the bysshope and all the hole table. 1570 *Marr. Wit & Sc.* ii. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 339 Shew thyself officious and serviceable still. 1679 *Season. Adv. Protest.* 6 The Peoples aversion they took away by degrees by their officious kind behaviour. 1782 JOHNSON *Death of Levet* ii, Officious, innocent, sincere, Of every friendless name the friend. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks V. 251 They were tolerably well-bred; very officious, humane, and hospitable. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y., Burial Dead* v, Feeling more bitterly alone For friends that press officious round.

†**b.** *Officious lie* (L. *mendacium officiosum*, F. *mensonge officieux*): a lie told as an act of kindness to further another's interests. So *officious falsity. Obs.*

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 321 An officious lye, that is, when I fitten or tell an vntruth for duties sake to the end that by my lye, I may keepe my neighbour harmlesse. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 416 An officious lie, when one telleth a lie to do another good. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, N. T.* 39 Make this merry and officious lie for my sake. 1676 G TOWERSON *Decal.* 520 Concerning officious falsities. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 16. 283 Ignorantly zealous Christians, who were for Officious Lyes and Pious Frauds. 1788 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VII. 42 Concerning *officious* lies, those that are spoken with a design to do good, there have been numerous controversies.

†**2.** Dutiful; active or zealous in doing one's duty *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* v. ii. 202 Come, come, be euery one officious, To make this Banket. 1598 BACON *Sacr. Medit., Hypocrites* Ess. (Arb.) 117 As to these others who are so officious towards God. 1642 R CARPENTER *Experience* I. iv. 13 To stand like officious and dutifull servants. 1726–46 THOMSON *Winter* 311 In vain for him the officious wife prepares The fire fair-blazing and the vestment warm. *a* 1770 AKENSIDE *Odes* I. vi. *To Cheerfulness*, The officious daughters pleas'd attend.

b. Of a thing: Performing its office or function, serving its purpose, efficacious. *rare.*

1618 BP. HALL *Contempl., N. T.* I. i, If twise in the day we doe not present God with our solemn invocations, we make the Gospell lesse officious, than the Law. 1884 LD. SELBORNE in *Law Times Rep.* L. 314/1 That interpretation which makes [the words] more officious with respect to the ..purpose of the instrument is to be preferred.

3. Unduly forward in proffering services or taking business upon oneself; doing, or prone to do, more than is asked or required; interfering with what is not one's concern; pragmatical, meddlesome.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. xlv. (1612) 213 Wolsey, that slye, officious, and too Lordly Cardnall. 1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* I. i (1684) 13 He . knows not whom, without Some officious Sot has betray'd me. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 163/2 He would not be so officious as to interpose. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* v. vi, One of those officious, noisy little men who are always ready to give you unasked information. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xxv, He glanced suspiciously at the officious stranger.

†**4.** Pertaining to an office or business, official; hence, formal. *Obs.*

1610 J. DOVE *An Advert.* 16 He sheweth, that, as there is one adoration which is religious, belonging to God, so there is an other, onely officious, belonging to all ecclesiasticall rites and ceremonies. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) II. 44 He put off officious talk of government or politicks with jests. 1796 BURNEY *Mem. Metastasio* II. 264 To waste his precious moments in answering letters purely officious. 1852 J. H. NEWMAN *Scope Univ. Educ.* 221 The Sermons .. of Protestant Divines in the seventeenth century, how often are they mere repertories of miscellaneous and officious learning.

5. *Diplomacy* As opposed to *official*: Having an extraneous relation to official matters or duties; having the character of a friendly communication, or informal action, on the part of a government or its official representatives. (= F. *officieux* (Littré), It. *uffizioso.*)

1852 LD. PALMERSTON in *Mem. Ld. Malmesbury* (1885) 238 When the *diplomates* call, do not be too reserved, but preface your observations by stating that what you say is *officious. Ibid.* 226 *note*, Old diplomatists must know the difference between an *officious* and an *official* conversation. The first is the free interchange of opinions between the two Ministers, and compromises neither; the latter would do so, and bind their Governments. 1866 *Pall Mall G.* No. 447. 165/1 Feelers put out in the officious press. 1887 *Ibid.* 9 Nov. 2/1 Every individual who receives [official] protection from a foreign Government becomes in his turn a centre of protection to his friends and dependants, and spreads this diluted form which is known as 'officious' protection at a rate of arithmetical progression. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Aug. 2/1 We want the great European Powers to consent to be our guarantees with the Sultan. They would act in an officious, if not in an official capacity.

Officiously (ə́fi·ʃəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY [2].] In an officious manner.

1. With eagerness to serve; attentively; obligingly, courteously.

1603 B. JONSON *Entertainm. at Althorpe* 220 A morrise of the clowns there-about, who most officiously presented themselves. 1708 J. HUDSON *Let.* in Hearne *Collect.* (O. H. S) II 124 He made me dine wth him, and officiously conducted me to y Ferry. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* vi, Little Dick officiously reached him a chair. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xxviii, Her two fugitive handmaidens .. endeavoured to suppress a smuggled laugh..by acting very officiously in Mr. Touchwood's service.

†**2.** Dutifully, duteously. *Obs.*

1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 155 They ought.. holding sacred places, to labour earnestly and officiously, to suppresse those horrible euils. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1686) III. xlv. 535 Let us demean our selves modestly, consistently, and officiously toward him. 1700 DRYDEN *Ceyx & Alc.* 106 As danger taught Each in his way officiously they wrought.

3. In an unduly forward or obtrusive manner; with importunate forwardness; † without being asked or required; gratuitously.

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 31 Officiously intruding them selues for bribes. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* III. § 16 Would you officiously set an enemy right that was making a wrong attack? *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) II. 160 He would not be exposed to them, although he had not officiously hurt any of them. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. ix. 288 The French East India Company, the affairs of which the ministers of the French King had so officiously controled. 1848 W. H. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* x. (1879) 221 The Arabs officiously picked up specimens of poor turquoise and small pieces of iron-ore.

4. As opposed to *officially*: Informally on the part of authority or its agents.

1863 F. W. GIBBS *Recognition* 10 When Mr. Deane.. applied to the French Government for two hundred guns, he was refused officially, but officiously referred to Beaumarchais. 1888 *Times* 12 Apr. 9/4 They [the Municipalities] fix the price 'officiously'—that is, at a quotation which may serve to guide the public without acting as a legal restraint on the baker.

Officiousness (ə́fi ʃəsnés) [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being officious; officious conduct.

†**1.** Readiness in doing good offices, performing one's duty, or discharging any function; eagerness to serve or please; dutifulness; diligence. *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Officiosità*, officiousnes, serviceablenes. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XI. lxi. (1612) 268 His Vertues and officiousnes to her-wards so had wrought, That vnto little lesse than Loue she, by Degrees, was brought. 1676 G. TOWERSON *Decalogue* 520 The bare officiousness of a lye. 1783 JOHNSON *Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 20 Nov., The interchange of that social officiousness by which we are habitually endeared to one another. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 232 We had missed the pleasant bustling officiousness ..which our good neighbour loved so well.

2. Overforwardness in proffering services or taking anything upon one as a duty; well-intentioned meddlesomeness.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 734 Of other their rootes and fruites I am loath to write, least I wearie the Reader with tedious officiousnesse. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 139 The sneaking Officiousness of the Banyans, who pressed on my Heels, and .. waited like Lacquies. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xix II. 152 Constantius had a right to disclaim the officiousness of his ministers, who had acted without any specific orders from the throne. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II 179 Of all faults officiousness and indiscretion were the most offensive to him; and Burnet was allowed..to be the most officious and indiscreet of mankind.

†**Offi·ciperd, -pard.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [cf. L. *officiperda*, *officiperdus* one who makes an ill use of favours; in late L., one who throws away his labour] The throwing away of one's labour.

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 157, I thought it meete..to will and commaund my said seruant..vnder paine of officipard to do nothing without my Prouincial Garnets counsell.

†**O·fficy,** *v. Obs.* [a. F. *officier* (13th c. in Godef.), ad. med.L. *officiāre* to OFFICIATE.] *intr.* To perform divine service: = OFFICIATE *v.* I.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. vi. 174 It is not to be trowid that dekenes officieden where that preestes were not officiyng. *Ibid.* 522 What for dyuersite of outward habit..and of diet and of waking and of officiyng.

†**Of-fi·ll,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. In 3 **of-fullen.** [app. f OF-[2] + FILL *v.*: cf. AFILL.] *trans.* To fill completely.

c 1205 LAY. 20438 þa wes Ænglene lond: mid sermþe of-fulled [*c* 1275 i-fulled].

Offing (ɒ́ fiŋ). *Naut.* Also 7 **offen,** 7–9 **offin.** [f. OFF *adv.* + -ING [1].]

1. The part of the visible sea distant from the shore or beyond the anchoring ground.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* IX. 44 The Offing..is the open Sea from the shore, or the middest of any great streame is called the Offing. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 328 Yonder's ships in the Offin of the Sea. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 75/2 At Two this day. the Generals discovered Trump . in the Offen. 1796 *Log of 'Captain'* 26 June in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. p. lxxxix, Found at anchor His Majesty's Ship the Inconstant, the Gorgon and Sincere, with a Convoy in the Offing. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* § 127 In the offings of the Balize, sometimes as far out as a hundred miles or more from the land, puddles or patches of Mississippi water may be observed on the surface of the sea.

2. Position at a distance off the shore. Esp. in phrases, as *to gain, get, keep, make, take an offing.*

1683 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 31/1 An Offen or Offing is to be out in the open Sea from the shore-ward. 1703 Dampier *Voy.* III. 119 By Nine a Clock at Night we had got a pretty good Offin. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. viii. 83 By noon we had gained an offing of near twenty leagues. 1861 Smiles *Engineers* II. vii. viii. 218 A sailing vessel. could lie out upon either tack, and make an offing. 1883 Clark Russell *Sea Queen* II. ii. 21 My father had..kept so wide an offing that the English shores were but little more than a cloud upon the distant water.

Offir(e, obs. forms of Offer.

Offis(e, -ise, Offiser(e, obs. ff. Office, Officer.

Offish (ˈɔfiʃ), *a. colloq.* [f. Off *adv.* + -ish[1]: cf. *uppish*.] Inclined to keep aloof; distant in manner. Cf. Stand-offish. Hence **Offishness.**

1842 *Betsy Bobbet* 289 (Farmer), I am naturally pretty offish and retirin' in my ways with strange men folks. 1860 Bartlett *Dict. Americanisms, Offish*, distant or unapproachable in manners. 1874 T. Hardy *Far fr. Madding Crowd* li, She is..quite offish and careless, I know. 1882 *Standard* 29 Sept. 5/2 With..all our 'offishness'..we and our cousins in the Far South get along amazingly well. 1899 F. Greenwood in *Blackw. Mag.* June 1039/2 The robust self-dependence, selfishness, offishness of wild life.

Offitorie, obs. corrupt form of Offertory.

† Off·vorous, *a. nonce-wd.* [irreg. f. Offal + -vorous.] Offal-eating.

1713 Derham *Phys.-Theol.* iv. xi. (1727) 197 *note*, In a Dog, and other offivorous Quadrupeds, 'tis very large.

Offlet (ˈɔflĕt). [f. Off- 3 + Let *v.*[1]: cf. *inlet, outlet*.] A channel or pipe for letting water off.

1838 F. W. Simms *Pub Wks. Gt. Brit.* iii. 9 Offlets..constructed to carry away the water. 1875 Alex. Smith *New Hist. Aberdeen* II. 936 The mouth or offlet of the loch. 1886 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict., Offlet*, a pipe laid at the level of the bottom of a canal, etc., to let off the water.

Offlete, variant of Oflete *Obs.*, wafer.

Off-load (ˈɔflōud), *v. S. Africa.* [f. Off- 1 + Load *v.*, after Du. *afladen*.] *trans.* To unload.

1850 R. G. Cumming *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (ed. 2) I. 5 No, no, mynheer, you must not off-load. 1863 W. C. Baldwin *Afr. Hunting* 222 The wagon stuck fast and we had to off-load. 1889 F. Oates *Matabele-Land* 131 At last we off-loaded a large part of our cargo. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Feb 5/1 The rules are that dynamite must be off-loaded within twenty-four hours after arrival [at Johannesburg].

† Of-fly·ght, for *aflight* frightened, pa. pple. of Afley *v. Obs.* [See Of- 3.]

c 1325 Shorham (E. E. T. S.) 153/696 Lord, þo we herde þe, We were of flyȝte.

O·ff-ly·ing, *a.* [f. Off- 2 + *lying*, pr. pple. of Lie *v.*[1]] Lying off, at a distance or out of the way; remote; lying off from the central or main part.

1864 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Aug. 1/1 The off-lying colonies of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Newfoundland. 1886 Child *Ballads* iv. xcviii. 373/2 An off-lying apartment in which she sleeps with her maids.

† Of-fou·ght, *pa. pple. Obs.* Also 4 **of-fouȝten.** [f. Of-[1] + *fought*, pa. pple. of Fight *v.*] Exhausted with fighting.

c 1320 *Sir Beues* 799 (MS. A) þat Beues was so weri of fouȝte, þat of his lif he ne rouȝte. *Ibid.* 1187 Icham weri of-fouȝte sore. a 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 552 þei were weri of fouȝten.

Offprint, off-print (ˈɔfiprint), *sb.* [f. Off- 3 + Print, in imitation of Ger. *Separatabdruck*, Du. *afdruk*.] A separately printed copy of an article, etc., which originally appeared as a part of a larger publication.

1885 Skeat in *Academy* 22 Aug. 121 Various terms, such as 'deprint', 'exprint', etc., have been proposed to denote a separately-printed copy of a pamphlet..By comparison with 'off-shoot' I think we might use 'offprint' with some hope of expressing what is meant. 1888 F. H. Woods in *Academy* 21 Apr. 276 Having now obtained, through Canon Taylor's courtesy, an off-print of his paper. 1893 E. W. B. Nicholson *Ibid.* 11 Nov. 415, I have..examined five photographs of it, two of them attached by Lord Southesk to an off print of his paper.

O·ffpri·nt, *v. rare.* [f. Off- 1 + Print *v.*, after prec.] *trans.* To print off or reprint (as an excerpt).

1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

Off-put (ˈɔfput). Chiefly *north.* [f. Off- 3 + Put *v.*] An act of putting off (in any sense: see Put *v.*).

1730 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 458 The delays and off-puts in the matter of Mr. Glass are what I do not understand. 1835 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* I. 36 He replied he was just setting off to town..I supposed this..a mere off-put.

So **O·ff-pu·tter,** one who puts off; *spec.* (on the Tyne), 'the loader of coals into a vessel at a staith or spout' (Heslop *Northumberland Wds.*); **O·ff-pu·tting** *vbl. sb.*, the action of putting off; *ppl. a.* that puts off.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 409 Panne he [Sergius] hym self occupiede þe poperiche. And in wreche of his off puttynge he made hem take up Formosus þe pope out of his grave, and smyte of his heed, and þrewe þe body into Tyber. a 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) II. 19 Quhene the earle knew thair promisse of na effect bot ane offputting of tyme. 1788 *Act* in Brand *Newcastle* (1789) I. 660 Acting as an off-putter or off-putters at any coal staith upon the said river. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Nov. 6/2 Sir John used to answer his affectionate suitors with an 'off-putting' type-written letter.

† Offrand, offerand. *Obs.* Forms: 2 **ofrende,** 3-5 **offrend(e,** 4 **ofrande,** 4-5 **offrond(e,** 4-6 **offrand(e, offerand(e,** 5 **offerond, offorand.** [Early ME., a. OF. *ofrende* (11th c. in Littré), ad. med. L. *offerenda* 'offering, oblation', lit. '(thing or things) to be offered', gerundive of *offerre* to Offer. Used in ME. in same sense as Offering, and still (?under Fr. influence) by Gower and Caxton, but otherwise peculiar to north. dial. after 1350, and after 1500 only Sc. The northern texts of Cursor Mundi, Hampole, Maundeville, etc., have regularly *offrand*, where the southern texts have *offring, offering*. In later times often spelt *offerand*, and prob. associated with *offerand*, northern form of *offering*, pr. pple. of *offer* vb.] = Offering *vbl. sb.* 1, 2.

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 85 Al swa ðe gode hlauerd ðe sent his menn ofrende for his asene wurscipe. c 1250 *Old Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 26 Al swo hi hedden aparailed here offrendes swo kam si sterre þet yede to-for hem. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1063 (Cott.) For his offrand [*Fairf.* offerande, *Trin* offrynge] was rightwys. *Ibid.* 1940 (Cott.) Our lauerd drightin .Him liked wel in his offrand [*F.* offerande, *Tr.* offrynge]. *Ibid.* 5974 (Cott.) 'Gas' he said 'her in mi land And to your lauerd yee mak offrand' [*F.* offerande, *Tr.* offronde]. 1340 *Ayenb.* 41 þe rentes þo offrendes þe tendes and þe obre rigtes of holy cherche. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 307 With great offrende and sacrifise. c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) vi. 18 Ane of þe three kynges þat made offerand [*Cott MS.* offryng] til oure Lord. c 1440 *York Myst.* x. 162 Bot wher-of sall oure offerand be? c 1477 Caxton *Jason* 98 Whan the preest had understande Iason that he promysed so good an offrande. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* xii. xiv. 147 Pallas..Of the ane offerand to the Goddis makis. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* 8 He estimeit the grite offrandis that vas offrit be riche opulent men. a 1572 Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 39 That..thair offerand may be augmented.

Offre, Offring, obs. ff. Offer, Offering.

† O·ff-re·ckon, *v. Obs.* [f. Off- 1 + Reckon *v.*] *trans.* To reckon off, deduct from the reckoning.

1721 A. Hill in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 370 Whatever he might make by..Balls, Concerts, or the like, ought to be off-reckoned.

O·ff-re·ckoning. Usu. in *pl.* [f. Off- 3 + Reckoning *vbl. sb.* Cf. Du. *afrekening*, Ger. *abrechnung* deduction, settlement of accounts.] A deduction; formerly, in the British army, the name of a special account between the government and the commanding officers of regiments in reference to the clothing, etc., of the men.

1687 *Royal Order* 27 Nov. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2299/1 Each Soldier to which the Off-Reckonings or Residue of their Pay hath not formerly been liable. *Ibid.*, The said Off-Reckonings to be employed by the Colonel of each respective Regiment, for the Cloathing and Poundage. 1713 *Off Notice* ibid. No. 5126/10 South-Sea Stock is issued to answer the Off-reckonings of the six Marine Regiments. 1752 Chesterf. *Lett.* (1792) III. cclxxxviii. 320 What we call the off-reckonings, that is deductions from the men's pay. 1816 James *Mil. Dict., Off-Reckonings*, a specific account, so called, which exists between Government and the Colonels of British Regiments, for the Clothing of the men. This Account is divided into two parts, viz gross off-reckonings and net off-reckonings. 1845 Stocqueler *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 47 The Commander-in-Chief [receives] 10,000*l.*, and very often the off-reckonings of a regiment of which he may be the colonel. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Off-reckoning*, a proportion of the full pay of troops retained from them, in special cases, until the period of final settlement, to cover various expected charges (for ship-rations and the like).

† O·ffredge. *Obs.* [app. for **offrage*, f. Offer *v.* + -age.] The act of offering, or that which is offered; offering, sacrifice.

1548 Gest *Pr. Masse* in H. G. Dugdale *Life* (1840) App. 72 He estemeth..not the value and bygnes of thi offredge. *Ibid.* 108 Therfore he mencyonethe only ye partaking and not theyr offredge also.

Offretory, offrytorye, obs. ff. Offertory.

† Offri·ght, *v. Obs.* Forms: *pa.t.* 3 **offurhte(** *u*), **offrihte;** *pa. pple.* 2 **offrht,** 3 **offuriht, offruht(** *u*), **offruiht, offruyht, offriȝt, o-friȝt, ofright.** [f. Of- 2 + OE. *fyrhtan* to Fright, to be afraid. Orig. and chiefly in pa. pple., which may have been altered from OE. *afyrht* Affright *ppl. a.*, into which it again finally passed, through *ofright*. See Of- *pref.* 2]

1. *trans.* To frighten, terrify. *pa. pple.* Frightened, afraid.

c 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* Matt. viii. 26 To whi sænde ȝe offirhte [*Ags. Gosp.* forhte] ȝe litles ȝeleafan. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 31 Hie waren swiðe offurihte and ofdredde. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3652 Fele it brende and made o-friȝt. c 1275 *O. E. Misc.* 54 Hi weren aferd and offruyht. c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* 158 þe mayden Berenger scho was alle ofright.

2. *intr.* To be afraid.

c 1205 Lay. 32113 Strongliche he wes auæred; laðliche of-furhte. c 1275 *Ibid.* 30267 And þe king of-frihte and a-wok of sleape.

O·ffsaddle, off-saddle, *v. S. Africa.* [f. Off- 1 + Saddle *v.*, after Du. *afsadelen*.] *trans.* To take the saddle off (a horse) for a rest, feeding, etc.; to unsaddle; also *absol.*; *transf.* to make a break in a journey.

1863 W. C. Baldwin *Afr. Hunting* 389, I offsaddled Kebon, kneehaltered him and then lay under the shade of a tree. 1879 A. Forbes in *Daily News* 21 Aug., I mean to trek for home, perhaps I shall outspan for a few days at Capetown; perhaps I shan't off-saddle at all. 1887 Rider Haggard *Jess* 323 John was sharply ordered to dismount and offsaddle his horse. 1893 Selous *Trav. S. E. Africa* 21 Here..I had determined to off-saddle for the first time.

Offscape (ˈɔfskēip), **offskip** (ˈɔfskip). Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. Off- 3 + *-scape*, taken, in the sense of 'view, scene', from *landscape*: cf. *sea-scape*.] A distant view or prospect; the distant part of a view or prospect, the distance, background.

1711 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 133. 4/2 A Perspective View of Portsmouth..with an Off-scape of the Sea. 1752 Avison *Mus. Express.* 26 In Painting there are three various Degrees of Distances established, viz. the Fore-Ground, the intermediate Part, and the Off-skip. 1774 T. West *Antiq. Furness* (1822) 19 On a fine day the offscape at Hawcoat is circular and takes in the whole extent of the isle of Man, the isle of Anglesey, the Mountains of..North Wales, &c. 1820-2 Pyne *Wine & Walnuts* (1824) I. iv. 33 Her study..commanding an off-skip, bird's eye view all along St. George's Fields. 1838 James *Robber* i, The first slopes of the offscape appeared.

O·ffscou·r, *v. rare.* [f. Off- 1 + Scour *v.*] *trans.* To scour off; in quot. to scour or cleanse from defilement. So **O·ffscou·rer,** one who scours off.

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* iii. vi. 322 They of scoure and clense al inwarde partes. 1856 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* V. ix. xi. England..becoming thus the offscourer of the earth, and taking the hyena instead of the lion upon her shield.

Offscouring (ˈɔfskauərin). [Off- 3.]

1. The action of scouring off. *rare.*

1896 Mrs. Caffyn *Quaker Grandmother* 21 My microscopical coating of dross needs no sweat of brow for its offscouring.

2. That which is scoured off; filth or defilement cleaned off and cast aside; refuse, rubbish. a. *lit.* (Almost always in *pl.*; cf. *sweepings*.)

1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 196 Light may otherwise arise than from suns (as may be seen by..stale Sprats,..the off-scourings of an Oyster-shell). 1859 Jephson *Brittany* ii. 16 Having carefully picked my way through the off-scourings of the lofty houses on either side of me. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 344 [Fires] consumed the offscourings of a great city.

b. *fig.* of persons. (In *collective sing.* (after 1 Cor. iv. 13) or *pl.*)

1526 Tindale 1 *Cor.* iv. 13 The of scowrynge of all thinges. 1575-85 Abp. Sandys *Serm.* (1841) 188 They are accounted as the offscourings, refuse, and baggage of the world. a 1631 Donne *Lament Jeremy* III. xvii, Thou hast made us fall As refuse, and off-scouring to them all. 1775 Adair *Amer. Ind.* 413 White people, who are generally the dregs and off-scourings of our colonies. 1834 L. Ritchie *Wand. by Seine* 10 The army included..the very offscourings of society.

Offscum (ˈɔfskʌm). Also 6 **offscome, of-scombe,** 7 **off-scumme, of-scum(me.** [f. Off- 3 + Scum.] That which is skimmed off; scum, dross, refuse; *fig.* that which is rejected as vile or worthless (usually of persons, in *collective sing.* or *pl.*; formerly also of one person).

1579 Lodge *Def. Plays* 3 A little pamphelet..I fynd it the offscome [*misprint.* oftscome] of imperfections. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 40 b, The offscombe of that unsavory schoolkitchen. 1605 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II iii. III. *Lawe* 328 These off-scums all at once Too idlely pampred, plot Rebellions. a 1670 Hackit *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 161 The roguy off-scum in the streets of Westminster talk'd so loud. 1763 J. Brown *Poetry & Mus.* iii. 28 The Off-scum of civilized Nations. 1863 Fr. A. Kemble *Resid in Georgia* 11 The offscum and the offscouring of the very dregs of your society.

attrib. 1626 tr. *Boccalini's New-found Politicke* III. xiii. 207 A most vile Game deuised by the off-scum raskals of men.

Offset (ˈɔfset), *sb.* [f. Off- 3 + Set. Cf. Set-off.]

1. The act of setting off (on a journey or course of action); outset, start.

a 1555 Latimer *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 311 When you thus get out of your way at the first off-set. 1803 Southey *Lett.* (1856) I. 235 He addressed a letter to me, announcing their off-set. 1899 *Eclectic Mag.* Feb. 201 At the offset I was out of it.

2. A short lateral offshoot from the stem or root of a plant (esp. from a bulb), serving for propagation.

1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort., July* (1729) 211 Take up your Gladiolus now yearly, or else their Off-sets will poison the ground. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* ix. § 6 This root of bitterness..sent forth some offsets to preserve its kind. 1796 C. Marshall *Garden.* vi. (1813) 81 The young offsets from strawberries slipped in autumn, will do for plants. 1856 E. S Delamer *Flower Garden* (1861) 21 The capability of propagation by offsets is another point of interest belonging to bulbs. 1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* III. § 1. 33 Houseleeks..and such-like fibrous-rooted succulent plants multiply freely by off-sets.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* Something that springs or is derived from another; a lateral branch, an offshoot.

1756 Amory *Buncle* (1770) II. 22 *note*, He has omitted..many antiquities that are to be found in off-sets by the way. 1806 C. Anderson *Let.* in *Life* iv. (1854) 65 Mr. Macfarlane's Church (an offset from the Tabernacle). 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* viii. (1856) 56 The glaciers which abut upon this sound are probably offsets from an interior mer de glace. 1863 M. J. Berkeley *Brit. Mosses* iii. 19 The female organs are disposed in little special offsets from the stem. 1870 Rock *Text. Fabr.* Introd. 137 As an offset from symbolism, heraldry sprang up.

b. *spec.* A person, or tribe, springing collaterally from a specified family or race; a 'scion'.

1711 W. King tr. *Naude's Ref. Politics* iii. 88 The kingdom at last..came to Pepin an off-set of the family of Clodion. 1834 McMurtrie (*Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 42 Others assert that they are mere degenerate offsets from the Scythian and Tartar branch of the Caucasian stock. 1837 W. Irving *Capt. Bonneville* II. 126 They speak the Shoshonie language, and probably are offsets from that tribe.

c. A minor branch of a mountain range; a spur.

1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 139/2 A hill, called Mount St. Elias.. with its offsets, occupies the southern part of the island [Ægina]. 1879 L. G. Seguin *Ilk Forest* vi. 85 Hills, which are an offset of the Black Forest range.

4. Something that 'sets off', embellishes, or throws something else into prominence; a set-off.

1675 G. R. tr. *Le Grand's Man without Passion* 53 The excellency of Vertue needs no offsets. 1721 Ramsay *Content* 371 Three waiting-maids .. One mov'd beneath a load of silks and lace, Another bore the off-sets of the face. *a* 1864 Ferrier *Gk. Philos.* (1866) I. xii 338 A foil or offset or complement

5. Something 'set off' against something else so as to counterbalance it, as an item on one side of an account equivalent to one on the other side; anything that counterbalances, compensates, or makes up for something else: a set-off.

1792 N. Chipman *Rep.* (1871) 83 Defendant may plead an offset of any sum due to him by the plaintiff. 1832 G. Downes *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 305 As an offset to this, its luxury of flagging is very gratifying to British soles. 1870 Lowell *Study Wind.* 219 The Spanish and English [tragedies] agree in the Teutonic peculiarity of admitting the humorous offset of the clown.

6. *Surveying.* A short distance measured perpendicularly from a main line of measurement, as from the straight line joining the two ends of an irregular boundary, to a point (*e.g.* an angle) in the boundary, in order to calculate the area of the irregularly bounded part.

1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Surveying*, Before you begin to measure the Line, take the Off-set to the Hedge, viz. the Distance ⊙ *e*. 1807 Hutton *Course Math.* II. 62 Observe when you are directly opposite any bends or corners of the boundary..and from these measure the perpendicular offsets..with the offset-staff, if they are not very large, otherwise with the chain itself 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV 94/2 Before he proceeds to the determination of the distances or dimensions, technically called 'offsets'.

7. *Arch.* A horizontal or sloping break or ledge on the face of a wall, pier, etc., formed where the portion above is reduced in thickness.

1721 Perry *Dangerous Breach* 105 The Work being carry'd up with good Earth by proper Off sets 1772 Hutton *Bridges* 97 Made with a broad bottom on the foundation, and gradually diminished in thickness by offsets 1861 Smiles *Engineers* II. vii. vi 183 Longitudinal bearers, firmly fixed to the offsets of the piers and abutments.

b. A horizontal terrace on the side of a slope or hill. (*local U. S.*)

1864 in Webster. 1889 in Farmer *Americanisms.*

8. See quot. (*U. S.*)

1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Offset.* (*Carriage Hardware.*) The fork at the point in the back-stay where the branches separate to reach the hind axle at two points.

9. A more or less abrupt bend in a pipe, made to carry it past an obstruction in its course.

10. *Printing.* = Set off: see quot.

1888 Jacobi *Printers' Voc.* 90 *Offset*, the set off of ink from one sheet to another of printed work whilst wet.

11. *Comb.* **Offset-blanket**, a blanket or sheet of thick soft paper attached to a special cylinder on a printing press for the purpose of receiving the offset, or excess of ink, on freshly printed sheets of paper; **offset-glass**, an oil-cup or journal-oiler with a glass globe flattened on one side so as to allow it to stand close to the side of an object (Knight *Dict. Mech* Suppl. 1884); **offset-pipe**, a piece of pipe having a bend, used for effecting an offset: see 9 (ibid.); **offset-sheet** (*Printing*), = *set-off sheet*: see Set-off; **offset-staff** (*Surveying*), a rod used in measuring offsets.

1807 Hutton *Course Math.* II. 57 An offset-staff .. for measuring the offsets and other short distances. It is 10 links in length, being divided and marked at each of the 10 links.

Offset (ˈɔfset), *v.* Chiefly *U.S.* [f. Off- 1 + Set *v*.]

1. *trans.* To set off as an equivalent *against* something else; to balance by something on the other side or of contrary nature. Also said of the equivalent: To counterbalance, compensate.

1792 N. Chipman *Rep.* (1871) 84 The demands of plaintiff and defendant must be mutual .. or they will not be allowed to off-set one against the other 1860 Emerson *Cond. Life, Power* Wks (Bohn) II. 340 In human action, against the spasm of energy we offset the continuity of drill. 1877 *Scribner's Mag* XV. 196/1 He had lost twenty-four Whig votes to offset the twenty-five Democratic votes which Lathers received 1898 *Atlantic Monthly* Apr. 456/2 We traveled southward; but an ascent of a thousand feet offset, and more than offset, the change of latitude.

2. *intr.* To spring, branch off, or project as an offset *from* something else (*cf.* prec. 3, 3 c).

1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xli. (1856) 371 Ridges, offsetting from the higher range, project in spurs laterally. 1877 R. F. Burton in *Athenæum* 3 Nov. 568/3 To the north-west offsets the Ngombe stream.

b. *trans* To furnish with an offset (see prec. 9).

1889 *Sci. Amer.* 17 Aug. 107/1 Bending and offsetting of the pipe is a matter of economy or taste with the pipe fitters.

3. *Printing. intr.* To cause an off-set or set-off.

1888 Jacobi *Printers' Voc.* 122 When the ink off-sets from one sheet to another.

Hence **O·ffse·tting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* **Offsetting-blanket** = *offset blanket*: see Offset *sb.* 11.

1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. iii. 33 Made the offsetting streams of the pack, and bore up to the northward and eastward. 1889 [see 2 b].

O·ff-shi·p, *a.* [f. Off *prep.* + Ship *sb.*; cf. *offshore.*] That is off the ship.

1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxxiv. (1856) 310 When the ship's thermometer gave us −46°; my offship spirit −52°.

Offshoot (ˈɔfʃuːt). [f. Off- 3 + Shoot.]

1. A shoot springing from the stem or other part of a plant, a lateral shoot; a lateral branch projecting from the main part of anything material, as a nerve-trunk, mountain-range, street, etc.

1814 J. Murray in Smiles *Life* (1891) I. xi. 254 Stunted offshoots of felled trees. 1851 Carpenter *Man. Phys* (ed. 2) 230 The vesicular matter of the retina is an offshoot (so to speak) from that of the optic ganglion 1872 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 275 A constant succession of mountain ranges, spurs, and offshoots from the great central chains 1872 Jenkinson *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 242 Lonscale Fell is the most eastern offshoot of Skiddaw.

b. *fig.* A collateral branch or descendant from a (specified) family or race.

1710 Addison *Tatler* No. 157 P 10 [She] finds her self related, by some Off-shoot or other, to almost every great Family in England. 1874 Symonds *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. ix. 108 An offshoot of the great house which had already given Dukes to Florence.

c. Something which originated as a branch of something else; a derivative.

1801 Strutt *Sports & Past* III. vi. 222 Off-shoots from the Saturnalian disfigurement. 1867 Lady Herbert *Cradle L.* ix. 139 A large school in the town, which has offshoots in the surrounding villages. 1878 Bosw. Smith *Carthage* 9 The much older settlement of which it may have been an offshoot.

†**2.** Something that 'shoots off' or emanates; an emanation. *Obs. rare*—.

1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 28 The body is .. reeking out whole steams of little unseen off-shoots.

Off shore, o·ff-sho·re, *adv. phr.* (*adj.*) [f. Off *prep.* + Shore *sb.* Opposed to In shore.]

A. *adv.* **a.** In a direction away from the shore.

1720 De Foe *Capt. Singleton* xvii. (1840) 285 The wind blowing off shore. 1854 G. B. Richardson *Univ. Code* v. (ed. 12) 617 Lay her head off shore. 1895 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XII. 634/2 The dab travels in any direction, offshore or inshore, or along the coast.

b. At some distance from the shore. (In quot. 1745, inland from the shore.)

1745 P. Thomas *Jrnl Anson's Voy.* 50 Gusts of Wind from the Mountains Off Shore. 1887 *Fisheries U. S.* Sect. v. II. 16 The best months for whaling offshore are from September to May

B. *adj.* (*attrib.* ˈɔfˌʃōəɹ). **a.** Moving or directed away from the shore.

1845 Darwin *Voy. Nat.* viii. 159 An insect on the wing, with an off-shore breeze, would be very apt to be blown out to sea 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 230, I might take the off-shore tack.

b. Situated, existing, or operating at a distance from the shore.

1883 G. B. Goode *Fish. Indust. U. S. A.* 20 (Fish. Exh. Publ.) The off-shore fisheries are prosecuted on the great oceanic banks extending from Nantucket to Labrador. 1884 *Science* 14 Nov 463 The crews of the offshore fishermen.

Off side, o·ff-si·de. *phr.* [f. Off *prep.* + Side.] Away from one's own side; on the wrong side, *i.e.* in Football, Hockey, etc., between the ball and the opponent's goal. (The specific meaning varies in the different games.) **a.** As *advb. phrase.*

1867 *Sheffield Football Assoc. Rules*, Any player between an opponent's goal and goalkeeper (unless he has followed the ball there), is offside and out of play. 186. *Rugby School Football Rules* vi. in *Footb. Ann.* (1868), A player is off side when the ball has been (kicked, touched) or is being run with by any of his own side behind him. 1882 *Standard* 20 Nov. 2/8 W. succeeded in kicking a goal, but he was declared to be off side at the time. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 284/2 We don't consider it fair to strike when off-side of an opponent.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.* (ˈɔfˌsoid).

186. *Cheltenham Coll. Football Rules* vii. in *Footb. Ann.* (1868), No offside play is allowed 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Nov. 1/2 The majority of the critics averring that the Scottish half played a persistently offside game. 1895 *Outing* (U. S.) XXVII. 250/2 The off-side rule should be clearly understood.

c. See also Off *a.*

Offskip, variant of Offscape.

Offspring (ˈɔfˌspriŋ). Forms: 1-7 **ofspring**, 1 **-springe**, 1-2 **-spring**, 2 **-sprinke**, 2-4 **-spreng**(e, 2-6 **-springe**, 3 of **sprench**, **ofsprung**, 3 6 **-spryng**(e, 3-7 **of-spring**, 5-6 **offsprynge**, 6-7 **-springe**, 3 (*Orm.*), 5-**offspring**, (7-8 **off-spring**). β. 3-5 **ospring**(e, (3-4 **osspringe**, 4 **ospreng**, **hospring**, **oxspring**, **oxpring**). [OE. *ofspring*, f. *of* prep. adv. Of, Off + *spring-an* to Spring.]

1. The progeny which springs or is descended from some one; children or young (or, more widely, descendants) collectively; progeny, issue. Applied without indef. art. to a number, or to one: with indef. art. always collective, and usually with an adj., as *a numerous offspring.* (Rarely of plants.)

c 949 in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* II. 300 Þis sy gedon for Siferð and for his ofspringe. *c* 1000 Ælfric *On O. & N. Test.* (Grein 1872) 3 Eall heora ofspring ðe him of com. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 75 On adam and on eue and on al heore ofsprinke. *c* 1200 Ormin 16446 Þatt all hiss offspring shollde ben Todrifenn and toskeggredd Inn all þiss middellærd. *c* 1275 *Duty Christians* 21 in *O. E. Misc.* 142 We beoþ alle his of-spring. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 499 To him and to his of spring [*v. rr.* ospryng, ospryngel. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 135 (Cott.) Siþen i will of adam tell, Of hys oxspring [*Gött.* hospring; *Trin.* ospringe], and of noe. *c* 1400 Maundv. (Roxb.) vii. 24 Whare Iacob þe patriarc and his offspring dwelt. *a* 1547 Surrey *Æneid* IV. (1557) D iij, Of Goddish race some ofspring shold he be. *a* 1577 Sir T. Smith *Commw. Eng.* (1609) 14 Any of his sonnes or of spring. 1632 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 187 Not onely a mother of a numerous off-spring, but also likely to be shortly a grand-mother. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 263 P 1 The Son endeavouring to appear the worthy Offspring of such a Father. 1770 Goldsm. *Des. Vill.* 108 To tempt its new-fledg'd offspring to the skies. *a* 1814 *Forgery* III. ii. in *New Brit. Theatre* I. 474 The joyful promise of an off-spring from thee. 1875 Bennett & Dyer *Sachs' Bot.* 820 In the variety-hybrids [of plants] .. some of the non-essential characters of the parents sometimes present themselves in the offspring uncombined side by side. 1881 J. Owen *Even. w. Sceptics* I. 446 The modern hereditarian regards himself as the offspring mentally as well as physically of a long line of ancestors

b. Rarely in *pl.*: † (*a*) in individual sense = children or descendants (*obs.*); (*b*) in collective sense = progenies, broods, families.

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV*, 237 The erle of Richemond, one of the ofsprynges, of the bloud of kyng Henry the sixte. 1675 Traherne *Chr. Ethics* 300 As the woman was the glory of man, so were their off springs the glory of both. 1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 277 The Naturalists took care to transmit to Posterity the birth-places..of all numerous Off-springs. 1756 Toldervy *Hist. 2 Orphans* IV. 209 The widows, and the offsprings of the poorer, the indigent clergy. 1808 *Mem. Female Philos.* I. 73 How much do these beloved offsprings add to our love and our happiness!

c. *fig.* Of persons in relation to place of birth, or origin.

1695 Tryon *Dreams* iii. 27 Man .. is an Abridgment or Epitome thereof [the World], or if you please, its Son, or Off-Spring. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I. 685 And there Euphrates her soft Off-spring arms. *a* 1839 Praed *Poems* (1864) II. 300 Beautiful Athens, we will weep for thee, For thee and for thine offspring!

2. *fig.* That which springs from or is produced by something; produce, product; issue, outcome, result; 'fruit'. **a.** usually collective.

1609 Bible (Douay) *Lev.* xix. 25 The fifth yeare you shal eate the fruites, gathering the ofspring, that they bring forth. 1666 Boyle *Orig. Formes & Qual.* Wks. 1772 III 72 The prolific buds that are the genuine ofspring of the stock. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* Ded., Accept..this Off-spring of some spare Hours. 1725 N. Robinson *Th. Physick* 209 Whey is the Offspring of Milk 1826 Kent *Comm.* (1858) I. 4 The law of nations .. is the offspring of modern times. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 69 The discoveries of Newton were the offspring of those of Copernicus.

† b. with *an* and *pl.* in individual sense. *Obs.*

1609 Bible (Douay) *Ezek.* xxxvi. 30, I wil multiplie the fruite of the tree, and the offsprings of the filde. 1748 Hartley *Observ. Man* II. iii. § 1. 200 Almost all Kinds of Vice are the Excesses and monstrous Offsprings of Natural Appetites. 1760-72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual* (1809) IV. 44 Our spirits are the offsprings of his divine spirit. *a* 1814 *Forgery* III. ii. in *New Brit. Theatre* I. 465 These dark engender'd looks, .. offsprings of detestable despair.

† **3.** A Generation (sense 5). *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11415 (Cott.) Þar þai offerd, praid, and suank, Thre dais noþer ete ne drank, Þus thoru ilk oxspring [*Gött.*, *Trin.* ospring, *Land* of-spryng] þai did. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* vi. 63 Ye begetting, ingendring and spreading fourth of al things from offspring to offspring.

† **4.** The fact of springing or descending from some ancestor or source; descent, origination, derivation, origin. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Sir Amadas* (Weber) 48 Y-comen of hye ospryng. *c* 1510 Barclay *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) D ij b, Eacus.. Of whom this saide Pyrrus had his birth and ofspring. 1551 T. Wilson *Logike* 10 b, These vertues, though their ofspryng bee from God, yet tyme maketh theim perfecte in the syes of man. 1644 J. Berkenhead *Serm.* 4 All the armies upon earth were to deduce their offspring from that one Adam, by generation. 1698 J. Crull *Muscovy* 3 The .. Duina owes its name and off-spring to a Lake of the same Name. 1715 M. Davis *Athen. Brit.* I. 283 A great inlet into the offspring of those Deluding Antiquities.

† b. *transf.* Family, race, stock; ancestry. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13598 (Cott.) Þe neist men of his oxspring Did þai þan be-for þam bring. *c* 1300 *Harrow. Hell* 20 And so wes seid to Dauyd the kyng, That wes of Christes oune ofspryng. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 372/1 Ospryngе..*idem quod* kynrede. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 12 b, The Frenchmen come of the same ofspringe that we do. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 46, I may not, I wyl not deny my Greecian ofspring. 1612 Brerewood *Lang. & Relig.* xiii. 117 What if the innumerable people of the huge continent of America, be also of the same off-spring?

† **5.** That from which anything springs or originates; spring, fountain, source, original. *Obs.*

1538 Leland *Itin.* V. 64 When as the very Hed of Isis ys in a great Somer Drought apperith very litle or no water, yet is the stream servid with many Ofspringes resorting to one Botom. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 29 b/1 Having discovered and denudatede the Polipum vnto his roote or first offspringe and originalle. 1604 Parsons 3rd *Pt. Three Convers. Eng.* 85 The fountaines or offsprings, from whence this diuersity hath taken her beginninge.

¶ The alleged sense 'Propagation, generation', repeated in Dicts. from J., appears to be an error, J.'s quot. being app. in sense 1.

1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* I. v. § 2 That which cannot hereunto [to eternal existence] attain personally, doth seek to continue itself another way, that is by offspring and propagation.

[**Off-square:** see *Half-square* in Half-, II n.]

Offtake (ˈɒfˌtēk). [f. OFF- 3 + TAKE *sb.*]

1. The action of taking off; *spec.* the taking of commodities off the market; purchase of goods.

1885 *Manch. Exam.* 10 June 4/4 In jacconets..supply and offtake seem to have been brought pretty well into conformity. 1896 *Westm. Gas.* 9 Sept. 2/2 The proportion of the total off-take of the Shanghai market supplied by Great Britain or her Colonies was 79 per cent.

2. That which is taken off; a deduction.

1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Offtakes*, all deductions retained from the men's wages for house-rent, house-coal, doctor's fees, tool-sharpening, closed lights, etc.

3. A channel by which, or place where, something is taken off: *spec.* a. *Mining.* A subsidiary drainage-level: see quot.

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 320 There are subsidiary levels, called off-takes or drifts, which discharge the water of a mine, not at the mouth of a pit, but..where, from the form of the country, it may be run off level free.

b. The taking off or flowing out of a branch-stream from the main channel of a river; the place of such outflow.

1888 *19th Cent.* Jan. 44 The third of the Hugli headwaters has its principal offtake from the Ganges again about forty miles further down.

† **O·fftract.** *rare.* [irreg., app. f. OFF *adv.* + *-tract* in *abstract*, *extract*. Cf. Ger. *abzug*] That which is drawn or taken from something as its source.

1784 J. BARRY in *Lect. Paint.* i. (1848) 77 The energies of language were easier, more at command, and, as the more immediate offtract [*printed* offtrack] of thought, naturally antecedent to the energies of art. *Ibid.* ii. 117 It is the mind of the artist which is visible in what he does; the one must necessarily be an offtract of the other.

† **Offu·sc,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. F. *offusque* (15th c. in Godef.), or ad. It. *offusco* (Florio), L. type **offusc-us* (not found in ancient L.), f. *of-*, *ob-* (OB- 1) + *fuscus* dark.] Dark, dusky: = OBFUSCOUS.

1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* lii (*Blackw* Mar. 287) Does it [silence] not wrap a man round with as offusc and impervious a fold?

† **Offu·scant.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *offuscānt-em*, pr. pple. of *offuscāre* to darken (see next); or ad. corresp. F. *offusquant*.] One who obfuscates or obscures; one who opposes enlightenment, an obscurantist.

1799 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXIX. 180 The offuscants (as they [the 'Illuminés'] affected to call the teachers of vulgar credulity). 1806 — in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 722 They are systematic offuscants; not reasoners, but mystics.

Offu·scate, *ppl. a.* Now *rare.* [ad. L. *offuscātus*, pa. pple.: see next.] = OBFUSCATE *ppl. a.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 658 Their eie sight is offuscate and darkened by the great light. *a* 1615 DONNE *Ess.* (1651) 104 The certainty of the Person or History is thereby offuscate. 1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LVIII. 458 His offuscate eyes.

Offu·scate, *v.* Now *rare.* [f. L. *offuscāt*, ppl. stem of *offuscāre* to darken, f. *of-*, *ob-* (OB- 1) + *fuscāre* to darken, *fusc-us* dark. See also OBFUSCATE.]

1. = OBFUSCATE *v.* 1.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Offuscate*, to make black or dark. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 236 The exhalations.. which offuscate, or darken the Sun. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. ii. xvi 45, I should fear those Dwarfs might grow so large as to offuscate or shadow the Wall-Fruit or Espaliers. 1807 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* XCVII. 184 The brilliancy of the metalline ground on which these faint rings are seen, the contrast of which will offuscate their feeble appearance. 1816 F. H. NAYLOR *Hist. Germany* I. ii. xiv. 677 A constellation, by whose transcendent radiance all inferior luminaries were offuscated.

2. = OBFUSCATE *v.* 2.

1623 HART *Arraignm. Ur.* Ded. A, Hee was forced to yeeld to such conditions as did much offuscate the splendor of his former victories. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. v. § 1 (1740) 315 To take all Occasions and Handles that may operate in that Design, and to drop or offuscate all the rest. 1834-43 SOUTHEY *Doctor* cxlix. (1862) 389 That knowledge is obliterated or offuscated by its [the soul's] union with the body. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 358 His gaiety and his gravity offuscate one another.

3. = OBFUSCATE *v.* 3.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 93 She had her sp rits so offuscated as..not to know her selfe. 1727 *Philip Quarll* 241 The Tears..which offuscated his Sight. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) I. 336 Some men's timidity offuscates their understandings. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrq. & Merch.* III. ix. 230 Mowbray's brain..was somewhat offuscated.

Hence **Offu·scated, Offu·scating** *ppl. adjs.*

a 1659 OSBORN *Misc.*, etc. (1673) 582 Such a perplexed knowledge, as renders their understanding..more offuscated and gloomy. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 33. 2/1 To Inlighten their Offuscated Intellects. 1798 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* I. 237 The future offuscating philosophy. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I. iii 35 These vain and offuscating disputations.

Offusca·tion. Now *rare.* [ad. L. *offuscātiōn-em*, n. of action from *offuscāre* (see prec.): cf. F. *offuscation*, also *obf-* (14th c.).] = OBFUSCATION.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) iv. xx 220 To knowe offuscacyon of the very knowlege. 1629 BP. HALL *Reconciler* 16 The wofull and gloomie offuscations of the Church. 1755 *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 410 The atmosphere.. had the appearance of clouds and notable offuscation. 1863 LYTTON *Caxtoniana* II. 192 This offuscation of intelligence in verse-writers.

† **Offu·sque,** *v. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *offusque-r* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *obf-*, *offuscāre* to darken: see OFFUSCATE and the earlier *obfusque*, OBFUSK.] *trans.* To obfuscate, obscure: = OBFUSK.

Richardson cites BOLINGBROKE, but the orig. ed. has *obfusques*: see OBFUSK *v.* 9, quot. *a* 1752.

Offward (ˈɒfwɒrd), *adv.* (*sb.*) and *adj.* [f. OFF *adv.* + -WARD.]

A. *adv.* In a direction or position off or away from something; *spec.* (*Naut.*) away from the shore. Also quasi-*sb.* in phr. *to the offward.*

1600 ABP. ABBOT *Exp. Jonah* 567 Then Ionas was so wise, to be as far of-ward as possibly he might. 1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* I. xvi. 80 *Off-ward*, is contrary to the shore; as the stern of a Ship lies to the Off-ward, and her head to the shoreward. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 13 May 1775, The cattle may be eased, by turning *offward* or *toward*, at pleasure. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* II. 254 **Offward*, from the shore. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v., The ship heels offward.

B. *adj.*

† 1. Turned or directed off or away; averse. *Obs.*

1563 MAN *Musculus' Common-pl.* 22 To haue any ofwarde will and turned from God. 1626 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1641) 163 Righteousnesse was not so off-ward before, but she is now as forward.

† 2. = OFF C. 2 a. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4727/4 A little white on his offward Heel behind.

Hence † **O·ffwardness** *Obs.*, state of being turned away, averseness, aversion.

1600 ABP. ABBOT *Exp. Jonah* 1 His of-wardnesse from God and God's favourable inclination ever more to him. *Ibid.* 137 Their marvellous of-wardnesse and unwillingness.. to the shedding of bloud.

O·ffwards, *adv. rare*—[1]. [f. as prec. + -WARDS.] = OFFWARD A.

1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* II. xv. 123 For the Rack offwards 7 foot.

Offytorie, obs. corrupt form of OFFERTORY.

† **Of-ga·st** *ppl. a.*, obs. by-form of AGAST, AGHAST: see OF- 2.

c 1305 *St. Kenelm* 212 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 53 So sore hi were of gaste.

† **Ofge·t,** *v. Obs. rare.* In 3 of-ȝete(n, -ȝiten. [f. OF- + OE. *gietan*, *-gitan* to GET. Cf. ONGET, OE. *ongietan* to perceive.] *trans.* To perceive, discern.

c 1205 LAY. 25777 ȝif þu hine miht of-ȝiten. *c* 1275 *Ibid.* 26623 ȝef hii of-ȝete mihte.

† **Ofgo·,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *ofgán*, f. OF- 1 + *gán* to GO. For sense-development, cf. Ger. *bekommen* to obtain. For senses 3, 4, see OF- 3.]

1. *trans.* To demand, require, exact.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 340 Ic ofga his blodes gyte æt ðinum handum. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 117 Ic of-ga et þe mid groman his blod.

2. To gain, win, obtain; to obtain by merit, to deserve, earn.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 118 We sceolon .. mid balgum mægnum ðone eard ofgan þe we forluron *c* 1100 *O. E. Chron* an 1098 His broðer Rodbert weard his yfle numa, swa swa he hit æt þam cynge of-eode. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 300 Ich hit wulle heorteliche uorto ot-gon þine heorte. 1340 *Ayenb.* 13 He ssell come nte day of dome to..yelde to echen be þet he hep of-guo ine þise wordle. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. ix. 106 To go..and agon (*MS. W* ofgon) her lyflode.

3. To go through, permeate.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3173 Vor þe poyson in is slep þe veines so þoru soȝte þat it of eode [*v.r.* ouerwent] al þat body and to deþe him sone broȝte.

4. To come up with, overtake.

c 1300 *Beket* 52 Me ne miȝt hem noȝt ofgo.

Hence † **Ofgo·ing** *vbl. sb.*, deserving, earning.

1340 *Ayenb.* 215 Hare Demere..ham ssel yelde be hare ofgoinge.

† **Oigra·me,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. OF- 2 + GRAME *v.*] *trans.* To vex, irritate. Known only in pa. pple. *of-grameed* vexed: cf. AGRAMED.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 69 Þus here aȝene sinnes hem shendeð and hie ben of-gramede wið hem selfen.

† **Ofgre·de,** *v. Obs. rare.* Pa. t. 4 **ofgrad.** [f. OF- 1 + GREDE *v.* to cry.] *trans.* To call for, summon.

13.. *K. Alis.* 581 (Bodley MS.) The kyng it seiȝ and wonder had: Alle his maistres he of-grad.

† **Ofgreet,** *v. Obs. rare.* Pa. t. 4 **ofgrett.** [app. f. OF- 2 + GREET *v.*[1] 2.] *trans.* ? To strike off.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 5946 (Kölbing) þe heþen hounde, þat ich of hem who so mett Hastiliche þe heued ofgrett.

† **Ofgri·sen,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [By-form of *agrisen*, pa. pple. of AGRISE *v.*: see OF- 2.] Terrified.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 135 Ne beo þu zacharie noht of-grisen. *Ibid.* 173 Hie..beð swiðe of-grisen.

† **Ofhea·r,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. OF- 3 + HEAR *v.*] *trans.* To hear; or ? to overhear.

a 1300 *K. Horn* 41 A Payn hit of-herde And hym wel sone answarede.

† **Ofhea·t,** *v. Obs. rare.* Pa. pple. in 3 **ofhæt.** [f. OF- 1 + OE. *hétan* to HEAT.] *trans.* To overcome with heat.

c 1205 LAY. 9314 He wes swiðe of-hæt [*c* 1275 a-feat] þat al his burne wes bi-swat.

† **Ofho·ld,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *ofhealdan*, f. OF- 1 + *healdan* to HOLD.] *trans.* To withhold, keep back.

1035-50 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1015 (MS. C) He..let niman of hyre ealle ða hetstan gærsuma ðe heo of-healdan ne mihte. 1340 *Ayenb.* 9 Þis heste ous uorbyet to nimene and of-hyealde oþre manne þing. *Ibid.* 46 He ne may naȝt ine guode manere of-healde þet he wynþ. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. iii. 238 Mynstrales and messagers..with-holde [*MS. I* of-holden] hym halfe a ȝere.

† **Ofhu·ngered,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 1 **ofhingrod,** 3 **of-hungret,** (**of-fingred**), 3-4 **of-hongred, of-hungred,** 4 **of-hongret.** (Hence APINGERED, q. v.) [OE. *ofhyngred*, *-od*, f. OF- 1 + pa. pple. of *hyngran*, *-ian* to HUNGER.] Afflicted with hunger, very hungry, famished.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 204 Eadige beoð þa þe sind ofhingrode and ofþyste rihtwisnysse. *c* 1205 LAY. 31804 No nan uole on londe: þat of-fingred nes sære. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 376 ȝif þu ert of hungred efter þe swete. *Ibid.* 404 ȝif þi uo is offingred, ȝif him uode. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 420/15 Þulke þat weren a-cale and of-hongred. *c* 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 1908 Wel sore of hungred and cold. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xii. 43 Boþe a fyngred [*v. r.* of-hongret] and a-furst.

Ofice, Oficere, obs. ff. OFFICE, OFFICER.

‖ **Oficina** (ɒfisī·nă). [Sp., ad. L. *officīna*: see OFFICINA.] A factory or 'works' in a Spanish-speaking country, as in South America or Mexico.

1889 *Daily News* to Dec. 2/2 The extension of the Nitrate Railway Company to the Southern nitrate deposits must prove to be of great importance in the future..It is probable that one or two other oficinas might use the line when made. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Nov 8/1 The directors had the oficina closed down entirely, and the works will remain closed until there is a reasonable advance in the price of nitrate.

† **Ofke·n,** *v.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [f. OF- 2 + KEN *v.*[1]; cf. AKEN *v.*[1]] *trans.* To recognize, descry, perceive.

c 1275 LAY. 1659 Þo Goffare þe king þane castel of-kende [*c* 1205 kennede].

† **Ofke·n,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [f. OF- 2 + KEN *v.*[2]; cf. AKEN *v.*[2]] *trans.* To bring forth, give birth to.

c 1250 *Doomsday* 42 in *O. E. Misc.* 164 Heo schulen iseon the lauedi þat ihesu crist of-kende.

† **O·flete.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 **oflæte, -láte, -léte,** (**ofeléte**), 2 **ouelete,** (3 **ouelote**), 9 **of(f)lete.** [mod. ad. OE. *oflæte*, *-láte* wk. fem., ad. eccl. L. *oblāta*, sb. use of fem. pa. pple. of *offerre* to offer; cf. O.Icel. *oblāta*, *oblát*, OHG. *oblāta* (Ger. *oblate*), and see OBLEY. (If the old word had survived, its mod. form would have been *ov(e)let*, or *owlet*.)]

1. An offering, sacrifice, oblation.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* l. 21 Ðonne ðu onfoest onsegdnisse rehtwisnisse oflatan *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* xxxix. 6 Noldest þu na offrunga and oflata nane. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* ibid., Offrand and ouelote wald þou noght se. [1881 T. E. BRIDGETT *Hist. Holy Eucharist* I. 167 A pure oflete or oblation.]

2. A sacramental wafer; a wafer generally.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II 174 Benedictus..asende ane ofeletan, and het mid þiere mæssian for ðam mynecenum. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 42 Wið weorh man sceal niman .vii. lytle oflætan swylce man mid ofrað & writtan þas naman on ælre oflætan. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 97 Erest it beð ouelete, and efter..turned þe bred to fleis [1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. vii. 268 The *offlete* or bread for the oblation. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* I. ii. 156 Instead of oflettes these [altar] Breads came to be called by the name either of 'Obley', or of 'singing-bread'. 1884 A. J. BUTLER *Ant. Copt. Ch.* II. 50 The Greek rubric sanctions the use of a napkin or corporal to fan the oflete.]

† **Oflie·,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *ofliegan*, f. OF- 1 + *liegan* to LIE] *trans.* a. To injure by lying; to overlie. b. To fatigue with lying. c. To lie with. Cf. FORLIE.

c 1000 *Modus Impon. Penit.* c. 41 in Thorpe *Laws* II. 276 gif hwa on slæpe his bearn ofliege ðæt hit dead wurðe. *c* 1205 LAY. 19300 Heom biuten twælf cnihtes dæies and nihtes þa weoren weri of-leien [*c* 1275 for-leie] *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1505 ȝif þu bi-thenchest hwo mre of-ligge, Þu miȝt mid wlate the este bugge.

Of-lofte: see LOFT *sb.*

† **Oflo·nged,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [OE. *oflangod*, f. OF- 1 + *langod*, pa. pple. of *langian* to LONG, cause longing.] Seized or overcome with longing.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 176 Swiðor forðæm sibbe þonne for Godes dæle wearð þa oflangod ungemetlice. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 183 Hwu shal ich of-longed wið-ute þe libben. *c* 1205 LAY. 19034 Æfter þe ic wes of-longed [*c* 1275 of-langet]. *c* 1275 *Passion of our Lord* 14 in *O. E. Misc.* 37 He wes swiþe of-longed to his fader blysse.

† **Oflu·st, -list,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [OE. *oflysted*, *oflyst*, f. OF- 1 + *lyst-ed*, pa. pple. of *lystan*, to delight, cause desire, LIST *v.*] Possessed with a strong desire, affected with longing.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxv. § 6 Forþam þe wæs oflyst ðæs seldcuþan sones. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 136 Þa wæs ðes man swiðe oflyst ðæs Hælendes to-cymes. *c* 1205 LAY. 30554 þa wes he wræccheliche of-lust After deores flæsce.

† **O·fold,** *a. Obs.* Also 3 **ofeald,** 4 **ofald.** [Reduced f. **ðnfold*, OE. *ðnfald*: see AFALD; also ONFOLD.] a. Single. b. Simple.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 187 Ofeald oðer twifeald is ilch man. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 25024 (Gott.) 'Anelepi' qui es he cald and knaun Bot for he es ofald [*Cott.* anfald] his fader aun? 13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xlvi. 278 Now knowe I wel þat hit mai be þat O-fold god is in þre. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 197 þou woldyst restore hym o-fold, þat is, euen in-as-myche as þou dedyst him harm!

Ofor, obs. form of OVER.

Oforn, variant of *aforn*, obs. form of AFORE.

13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 2756 Than seyd þemperour on þis maner To þe douke Segyn oforn her.

† **Ofpi·ne,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. OF- 1 + PINE *v.*] *trans.* To torment.

13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xxxvii. 117 Þauȝ he ofpyne me in seknesse sore, Hit is for my gode.

Ofre, obs. form of OFFER.

† **Ofrea·ch,** *v. Obs.* [f. OF- 1 + REACH *v.*] *trans.* To reach, get at.

a 1225 *Juliana* 37 Hwet se hit of rahte [*v. r.* hit rahte]. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 1283 Þat lond ischal of-eche, And do mi fader wreche. *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* 867 (MS. A) And sum knȝt Beues

so ofrauȝte, þe heued of at þe ferste drauȝte. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3874 No rink þer miȝt of-reche recuuered neuer after 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xviii. 6 Of crystes passioun and penaunce þe peple þat of-rauȝte.

† **Ofre·de,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. Of-[1] + Rede *v.*, to counsel.] *trans.* To outdo in counsel, to outwit.

c 1275 [see Ofridh].

† **Ofri·de,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *ofrídan*, f. Of-[1] + *rídan* to Ride.] *trans.* To ride down, overtake by riding, overtake.

901 *O. E. Chron.*, Se cyng het ridan æfter, and ne mehte hine mon ofridan. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* xiv. 14 Abram efste wiðæræt heres oþ ðæt he hiȝ ofrad. *c* 1275 *Prov. Ælfred* 641 in *O. E. Misc.* 130 For þe helder mon me mat of-riden, Betere þenne of-reden.

† **Of-ru·n,** *v. Obs.* In 1 **of-irnan**, 3 **of-ærne, of-herne, of-urne.** [OE. **ofirnnan, ofirnan*, f. Of-[1] + **rinnan, irnan* to Run.] *trans.* **a.** To overtake by running. **b.** To run away from, flee from.

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xxxix. § 11 Farþ he þonne æfter þære sunnan oþ he ofirnþ þa sunnan hindan. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* I. 400 Dæs w tegan cnapa, Gyezi ofarn done deȝen Naaman. *c* 1205 Lay. 13149 Þe abbed an horse leop..And sone gon of-ærne þe eorl Uortigerne. *c* 1275 *Ibid.* 18267 Octa sende his sonde After þane Yresse þat Vther weren of-vrne [*c* 1205 þæ Vðer æt-urnen].

† **Ofsa·ke,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *ofsacan*, f. Of-[1] + *sacan* to contend, charge, accuse.] *trans.* To deny.

c 1000 *Laws of Æthels'an* c. 4 § 7 in *Thorpe*, ȝif hwa ofsacan wille, do ðæt mid eahta and fowertiȝ fulborcna þeȝena. *c* 1305 *Christopher* 60 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 61, I ne mai hit noȝt ofsake..& þat me rueþ sore. 13.. *Birth Jesus* 785 in Horstmann *Altengl. Leg.* (1875) 97 Þat þe giwes ne of soke it nouȝt.

† **Ofsca·pe,** *v. Obs.* [f. Of-[2] + Scape *v.*; altered from Ascape, Escape.] *intr.* To escape.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 4 9 Hit þat miȝte ofscapie [*v. rr.* of-scape, iskape] bigonne to fle vaste. *Ibid.* 582 Þou ne scult, bi hem þat made me, ofskapie so liȝte. *Ibid.* 1196 He was sori & made gret imone Of hom þat of-scapede.

† **Ofse·che,** *v. Obs.* [ME. f. Of-[1] + *sechen* to Seek. Cf. ON. *ofsækia* to persecute.]

1. *trans.* To seek after, search for; *absol.* to make a search; *fig.* to attack (as a disease); to approach or come up to.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 232 Þe þet..ofsecheð wel ut his owune feblesce. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 3048 He was sone of soȝt. *c* 1305 *St. Swithin* 13 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 43 He nom wiþ him folc ynouȝ, and to þe gywene gan wende And let ofseche oneral. 1340–70 *Alisaunder* 25 Case fell, þat this Kyng.. Was with sikness of ought. *Ibid.* 1217 On euery syde þe sea of-souhte the walles. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1176 Þat noþ er clerk nor knist nor of cuntre cherle Schal passe vnperceyued and pertliche of-souȝt.

2. To beseech, entreat.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 8882 Þe king of soȝte hire suiþe ynou.

† **Ofsee·,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *ofséon*, f. Of- + *séon* to See.] *trans.* To see, perceive by sight, catch sight of, observe.

c 1000 Ælfric *Saints' Lives* xxiii. (*Seven Sleepers*) 545 Da ofseah he æenne geongne man. — *Gen.* xvi. 7 Da ofseah hiȝ Godes engel. *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* 1288 (MS A) Vnder a faire medle tre, þat sire Beues gan of-see. *Ibid.* 1832 Beues hire sone of-say. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 48 Þanne of-saw he ful sone þat semliche child. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 3739 Wanne a cam þe pauylons nes, þe Amyrel wel sone him of-seȝ.

† **Ofse·nd,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *ofsendan*, f. Of-[1] + *sendan* to Send.] *trans.* To send for.

c 1121 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1048 Ofsænd se cyng Godwine eorl. *c* 1205 Lay. 15748 Heo him radden.. þat he of-sende Magan þat wes a seleuð mon. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 6478 Seint edwardes moder beruore he of sende, Emme quene of engelond, þat heo hider wende. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. ii. 37 Sir Simonye is of-sent to asseche þe Chartres. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1516 Moradas askede for wat nede þat þay wern of-sent.

† **Ofse·rve,** *v. Obs.* [f. Of-[1] + Serve *v.* (*c* 1225): perh. after OF. *deservir*; but the *of-* has the same force as in *ofswink*.] *trans.* To deserve, merit; to obtain by deserving; to earn.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 236 So mid rihte of-serueden kempene crune. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 34 Þu hauest inoh min freontschipe of-seruet. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 2699 As he it adde of serued, ynou he adde of wo. *c* 1315 Shoreham 32 Thou hest of-serued dygnelyche The pyne of helle vere.

Hence † **Ofse·rving** *vbl. sb.*, *Obs.*, deserving, desert, merit.

a 1240 *Lofsong* in *Cott. Hom* 215 Þu nowest none mon nowiht þurh his of-seruunge. 1340 *Ayenb.* 101 Þise grace god ous made þe uader wy boute oure of-seruinge.

† **Ofse·t,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *ofsett-an*, f. Of-[1] + *sett-an* to Set.] *trans.* To beset, oppress.

c 1000 *Judges* iii. 8 in Thwaite *Heptat.*, He hiȝ ofsette and ȝeswencte þe þearle. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 202 On manezum leahtrum biþ ofsett. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 987 We ben of-set wiþ no sinne for vinsely godus. 1340–70 *Alisaunder* 308 Dus was þe citie of-sett and siþþen so wonne.

† **Ofsha·me,** *v. Obs.* [OE *ofsceamian*, f. Of-[1] + *sceamian* to feel Shame.] *trans.* To put to shame. Usually in pa. pple. **Of-shamed**, put to shame, Ashamed.

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* iii. § 4 ȝif þu þe ofsceamian wilt ðines ȝedwolan. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* II. 416 Se dry þær stod eadmod and ofsceamod. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 173 Hie..bieð swiðe of-shamede of hem. *c* 1275 *Passion of our Lord* 137 in *O. E. Misc.* 41 Þeyh alle of-schomed beo. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 7020 Þo was þis luþer godwine of scamed suiþe sore. *c* 1315 Shoreham 160 Anon opened thei bothe haie eȝen..And woxe of-schamed.

† **Ofsi·t,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *ofsitt-an*, f. Of-[1] + *sitt-an* to Sit.] *trans.* To sit upon, occupy, oppress, repress.

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xviii. § 1 Eall þæt seo sæ hes ofseten hæfþ. *c* 1000 *Judges* v Annot. in Thwaite *Heptat.* 156 Þe . mid unrihtwisnisse þa earman of-sitiaþ. *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 115 Det is Kinge's rihtwisnesse þet he mid wohȝe ne of-sitte ne ermne ne eadine.

† **Ofslay·, ofsle·,** *v. Obs.* Forms: see Slay. [OE. *ofslégan*, f. Of-[1] + *slégan* (:—*slahan*) to strike, Slay.] *trans.* To kill off, slay.

c 893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* iv. i § 5 He of-loȝ micel ðæs folces. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* i xviii. [xxxiv.] (1890) 92 Deodbald.. wæs of-slaȝen mid ealle þy weorode þe he lædde. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 168 ȝemin þas wyrte þe man *solaȝo minor*.. nemneð heo þa wyrmas ofslihþ. *c* 1205 Lay. 683 Hi þone toppe he hine nom Al swa he hine walde of-slean. *Ibid.* 2559 Þer he his broðer of-sloh. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 4077 Godes wrecche ðor hanð of-slaȝen xxiii ðusent of ðagen. *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* 2520 (MS. A) For to binge þis quene asen And þe, Beues, her of-slen.

† **Ofspri·ng,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. Of-[1] + Spring *v.*] *intr.* To spring, descend.

c 1275 Lay. 26413 Belyn and Brenne Of wam we beoþ of-sprounge.

† **Ofsta·nd,** *v. Obs. rare.* [OE. *ofstand-an*, f. Of-[1] + *standan* to Stand.]

1. *intr.* To remain standing, remain, stay. Cf. Atstand *v.* 1, 2. (Only in OE.)

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 194 ȝif him ofstondeþ on Innan æniȝu ceald wæte.

2. *trans.* To withstand. Cf. Atstand *v.* 3.

c 1400 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 1300 (MS. B) þe emperour of Rome at no lond ne myȝte of-stonde [*v. r.* at stonde].

† **Ofsti·ng,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *ofsting-an*, f. Of-[1] + *sting-an* to Sting, pierce.] *trans.* To kill by a thrust; to pierce, gore, stab to death.

c 893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* iv. i § 5 He hiene [þone ylp] on þone nafelan of-stang. *a* 1000 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 626 He [Eomer] wolde of-stingan Eadwine cuinge, ac he of-stang Lillan his deȝn. *c* 1205 Lay. 5034 Þat ich for þine þinge Mid sæwe me of-stinge. *Ibid.* 10653 Carras him on þrong and mid spere him of-stong.

† **Ofstre·ngth,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. Of-[1] + Strength *v.*] *trans.* To fortify.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 2968 Ac octa hengistes sone and is poer attelaste Of scapede to euerwik and of strengþede þen toun vaste.

† **Ofswi·nk,** *v. Obs.* [f. Of-[1] + Swink *v.*] *trans.* To gain by labour, labour for.

c 1300 *Beket* 9 In strong swynche niȝt and dai· to of-swynche here Mete stronge. *c* 1350 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 26 He .. of swonke is owe mete. *a* 1400 *Chron. R. Glouc.* 944 (MS. B) Þat we myȝte of swynke [*MS. A* biswinke] oure mete, & libbe by oure swynke.

Oft (ɒft), *adv.*, *adj.* Now *arch.*, *poet.*, and *dial.*; repr. in ordinary use by Often. Forms: **α.** 1– **oft**, (4–5 **offt**, 8 *Sc.* **aft**). **β.** 2–6 **ofte**, (3 **hofte**, 3–5 **offte**, 5 **owghte**). [Comm. Teut.: OE. *oft* = OFris. *ofta, ofte*, OS *oft, ofto* (MDu. *ofte* rare), OHG. *ofto* (MHG. *ofte, oft*, Ger. *oft*), ON. *oft, opt* (Sw. *ofta*, Da. *ofte*); Goth. *ufta*. In early ME. *oft* was extended to *ofte* (app. in imitation of advbs. in *-e*), which became 1200–1500 the only form in south, and midl., *oft* being confined to north. dial. or writers under northern influence. In 16th c. with the mutescence of final *e*. *oft* gradually displaced *ofte*, which occurs however as a graphic var. till *c* 1580. See also Often.]

A. *adv.* = Often A.

α. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xvii. 15 Oft fallas in fyr and symle in wætre. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xiii. 34 Hu oft ic wolde þine bearn ȝegaderian. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 109 Ac þas twa þing deriaþ oft þan alden. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3747 (Cott.) He has me don oft vn-resun. 1388 Wyclif *Eccl.* vi 1 It is oft vsid anentis men. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13466 Oft went þat wegh to the water syde. 1526 Tindale 1 *Cor.* xi. 25 This do as oft as ye drinke it, in the remembrauance of me. 1535 Coverdale *Judith* v. D, As oft as they were sory. 1551 Bible 2 *Cor.* xi. 23 In pryson more plenteously: in death oft [Wyclif ofte tymes, Tind., Cranm., *Geneva* ofte, *Rheims* often, 1611 oft]. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 285 It commeth to passe, many times and oft. 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* 1 b, Not only as oft as we speake..but also as oft as we doe any thing. 1727 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let to Mrs. Hewet* 1 Apr., Let me hear as oft as you can. 1752 Hume *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 193 [It] is commonly a painful, oft a fruitless occupation. *a* 1774 Goldsm. tr. *Scarron's Com. Romance* (1775) I. 29 Many a the time and oft. 1786 Burns *Dream* xi, Yet aft a ragged cowte's been known To mak a noble aiver. 1806 H. K. White *Hymn*, Much in sorrow, oft in woe, Onward, Christians, onward go! 1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xxviii 260 A strife suspended oft, but yet renewed again. *Mod. Sc.* Hae ye been oft there?

β. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 147 Ofte for his sunne [he] swingeð him mid sinele twige. *c* 1200 Ormin 9016 Forr ȝuw birrþ uppo kirrkeflor Beon fundenn offte & lannge. *c* 1205 Lay. 3363 For ofte [*c* 1275 hofte] hit ilimpð þat eft hit him of-pincheð. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 4144 Ydolatrie..ofte vt-wrogte hem sorges dref. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 53 Of þe folc of denemarch.. þat ofte wonne engelond. 1340 *Ayenb.* 236 Hit be-houeþ..ofte wesse his herte of kueade lostes. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. ii. 16 Þat is Meede þe Mayden. þat haþ me marred ofte. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Clerk's T.* 170 She wolde brynge Wortes or othere herbes tymes ofte [*rime* softe, lofte; *so* 5 *MSS*; *Petw. & Lansd.* oft, soft, loft]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 231/1 Hawntyn, or ofte vsyn. 1442 *Rolls of Parlt.* V 54/2 Upon the peyne of xl. li., to be forfait as ogwhte as they do the contrarie. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* xvi. xvi, Thenne ofte Colgreuaunce cryed vpon syre Bors. 1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, c. 1 § 4 As ofte and as many tymes as nede shall require. *c* 1582 E. Skory in *Nature* (1883) XXVII. 316 The fyers doe ofte breake forth.

Comparative: 1 **oftor**, 2 7 (9 *arch.* and *dial.*) **ofter**, (3 **-ere**, 4 *Sc.* **-yre**, 5 **-ir**, *Sc.* **-ar**).

c 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past.* lvi. 435 Hi beoþ ðæs ðe lator ne hi oftor ymbðeahtiaþ. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 21 We sunegiet..welle ofter þene we scolde. 1297 [see Oftsithe]. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Nun's Pr. T.* 608 If thou bigyle me any oiter than ones. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* i. viii. 39 That the reders be the more and the oftir remembrid. 1551 Turner *Herbal* (1 68) Pij, I haue not sene it in Englande ofter than ones. 1615 Latham *Falconry* (1633) 16 The more ofter that you doe use her unto them, the quieter she will be. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Ofter*, more frequently. 1858 Mrs. Browning *Aur. Leigh* iii. 907 She laughed sometimes .. But ofter she was sorrowful. 1868 Atkinson *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Ofter*, more frequently, oftener.

Superlative: 1 **oftost, -ust**, 3–7 **-est**. ? *Obs.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark v. 4 Foiðon oftust mið feotrum & mid hracentezum gebunden wæs. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 114 Ah eauer ha hefde on hah writ ehnen oðer heorte, oftest ha togederes. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. iv. 439 That he þat seith most sothest [*v. r.* oftest seiþ soþ] 1480 Caxton *Descr. Brit.* 23 Netheles oftest and longest they were vnder the kyngis of Mercia. 1599 Jas. I Basil. Δωρον (1682) 35 Vertue followeth oftest noble blood. 1671 Milton *P. R.* ii. 228 Rocks whereon greatest men have oftest wreck'd.

b. At frequent intervals of space. *rare.*

1617 Morvson *Itin.* i. 30 Of the villages oft intermixed, some are subject to the Marginave, and some to divers Bishops. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 94 Shee is diuided and sub-diuided so oft and into so many streames.

c. Like other advbs., usually hyphened to a ppl. adj. used *attrib.*, as *oft-told*. (In this construction still frequent.) Cf. Often A. 3.

a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* (1622) 121 Partaker of this oft-blinding light. 1671 Milton *Samson* 575 Oft-invocated death. 1715–20 Pope *Iliad* xiii. 475 The oft-heav'd axe. 1818 Byron *Ch. Har.* iv. cxxiii, Reaping the whirlwind from the oft-sown winds. 1851 D. Jerrold *St Giles* v. 39 To thwart an oft-told prophecy. 1858 in *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* VI. 318 The attacks of an oft-recurring malady. 1864 Burton *Scot Abr.* I. v. 270 An old and oft-repeated tale.

† **B.** *adj.* = Often B. (Chiefly with *vbl. sbs.*)

With gerunds and verbal sbs., and so essentially adverbial.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) V. 311 þis hermyte..was blynde for ofte wepynge [at he vsede in his beedes. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* i. i. 2 Many feliþ but litel desire of ofte heringe of þe gospel. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 258/2 Ofte, *creber, frequens, nu[m]erosus*. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* 74 b, I ascribe my safety to myne oft fastynges. *a* 1568 Ascham *Scholem.* (Arb.) 85 To breede occasion of ofter meeting of him and her. 1624 Quarles *Div. Poems, Sion's Sonn.* xx. 17 Brests, whose beautie reinvites My oft remembrance to her oft delights. 1671 Milton *Samson* 382 Warn'd by oft experience.

C. *Comb.* With sbs. denoting time, as † *oft-seasons*; see also Oftsithe, -s, Oft-time, -s.

1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 7 b, Thou walkest too and fro, oftseasons in maner all ye whole daye.

Oft, obs. or dial. form of Aught Ought *v.*

1575 *Gamm. Gurton* iii. iii, Did I (olde witch) steal oft was thine? 1576 *Parad. Dainty Devices*, If I may of wisedome oft define. 1590– [see Ought *v.*].

† **Ofta·ke,** *v. Obs.* For forms and inflexions see Take *v.*

1. [f. Of-[3] + Take *v.*] *trans.* To overtake, come up with.

c 1205 Lay 26069 Arður wes swiftre And of-toc þene eotend. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 1468 He of tok [*several MSS.* ouer tok] him at an hauene and slou him niȝt here. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 6412 His gode stede he bi-strod And of-tok hem wiþ-outen abod. *a* 1400 *Octovian* 1615 All that they myghte with wepene of-take.

b. To overtake or detect (in a fault).

c 1350 *Usages of Winchester* in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 355 Þat he ne mowe wiþ-segge ȝif he is of take oþer þan weel.

2. To take off or away. (In pa. pple.) [Belongs to Off- 1.]

c 1386 Chaucer *Prioresses' T.* 213 Til fro my tonge of taken is the greyn. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 201 Lest thei scholde have skorneede hym or elles oftaken the ryngе awey in his absence.

Often (ɒ·fn), *adv.* and *adj.* Also 4 **oftin**, 5 **oftyn(e, -on**, 6 **hoften**, 8 *Sc.* **aften**. [An extended form of Oft, or of its ME. variant *ofte*. In Chaucer we find *ofte* before a consonant, *often* before a vowel or *h*, as if in imitation of inflexional endings in *-en* reduced before a consonant to *-e*; but the earliest examples appear to be northern, and in them *oftin* occurs before a cons. The word is not common in Standard English till the 16th c. The pronunciation (ɒ·fltěn), which is not recognized in the dictionaries, is now frequent in the south of England, and is often used in singing.]

A. *adv.* **1.** Many times; at many times, on numerous occasions; frequently. Opposed to *seldom*.

13.. *Cursor M.* 3520 (Gött.) Esau went for to hunt A day, as he was oftin wont [*Cott.* oft, *Trin.* ofte]. *Ibid.* 7699 (Gött.) Þat oftin [*Cott.* oft, *Tr.* often] chancis sua it bi-fell. *c* 1386 Chaucer *C. T. Prol.* 310 That often [*v. r.* oftyn] hadde ben at the Parys. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) ix. 100 And the erthe and the lond chaungeth often his colour. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 363/1 Oftyne, *sepe, multocies, frequenter*. 1509 Fisher *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 292 Full often she complayned that [etc.]. 1526 Tindale *Matt.* xxiii 37 Howe often [Wyclif oft, 1388 ofte] wolde I have gaddered thy children to gedder. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* I. 251, I have often wonder'd at his Expressions and

Actions. 1701 DE FOE *True-born Englishm.* ii. 128 Seldom contented, often in the wrong. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 149 P 7 Let me beg of you to write to me often. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 34 The crown of England, always at strife, and often at open war, with its own barons. 1883 MISS JEWSBURY in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* II. 274 The mortifications and vexations she felt..were often and often self-made.

Comparative and *Superlative.*

1467 *Ordin. Worc.* in *Eng. Gilds* 380 [They] shullen com and assemble togeder in euery quarter of the yere, ones or oftener and it nede. 1558 BP. WATSON *Sev. Sacram.* xi. 61 He..that the oftneste and with moste reuerence commeth. 1660 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* xvi. (170.) 99 He is rather welcom'st to God that comes to him oftenest, and stays with him longest. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 246 As has happened oftner than once before. 1784 COWPER *Task* I 411 An idol, at whose shrine Who oft'nest sacrifice are favour'd least. 1866 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* (ed. 4) iv. 104 These individual flowers .. would be oftenest visited by insects, and would be oftenest crossed.

2. In many instances; in cases frequently occurring.

Here *often* lies properly outside the statement, referring to the frequency of cases in which it can be said; thus quot. 1807–26 really means 'it often happens that the disease will remain stationary during life'; quot. 1878 'it often happens that a good character is worth', etc.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 44 Youthe and elde is often at debaat. 1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm. Ctess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 290 Full often suche as come of ryght pore and vnnoble fader and moder, haue grete abletees of nature. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 8 Worldly chauances .. in aduersitye often chaunge from evell to good and so to bettre. 1652 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic.* 83 It groweth in moist grounds..oftner than in the dry and open fields. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* x. 8 Whole Houses, of their whole Desires possest, Are often Ruin'd, at their own Request. 1707 FERKID *Peterborow's Cond Sp.* 58 Such effects are too often paid for by an after-reckoning. 1807 26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* xv (ed. 5) 354 The disease will often remain stationary during life. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* vii. 59 A good character is often worth a great deal of money. 1886 PATER *Appreciations* (1890) 137–8 A museum is seldom a cheerful place—oftenest induces the feeling that nothing could ever have been young.

3. Like other advbs., commonly hyphened to a ppl. adj. when this is used *attrib.* (cf. HIGHLY).

1601 *Mary Magd. Lament.* ii. xx, This often-heard report. 1627 DONNE *Serm.* xxii. 216 Second or oftener-iterated Marriages. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. v. 70 In the often-cited charter of Henry the first. 1859 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 316 That often-recurrent affirmation concerning the purpose of the death of Christ. 1877 A. S. HEWITT in Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 374 At often-recurring intervals.

B. *adj.* (The adv. used with gerundial and verbal sbs., and at length with other sbs.) Done, made, happening, or occurring many times; frequent. (Very common in 16th and 17th c.; but rare after 1688, and now *arch.*)

1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 244 Had not be hys often comfortes: she myghte not haue abyden the tyme of hys passyon wyth her lyfe. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Tim.* v. 23 Vse a lytell wyne for thy stommakes sake, and thyne often diseases. 1530 PALSGR 315/2 Hoften, *frequentatif.* 1558 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1824) I. ii. iv. 397 There should be no often changes in religion. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 24 Esspecial thanks for your ernest and often letters in mi behalf. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* iv. ii, Any favours, that may worthily make you an often courtier. 1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* xiii, Liable to an oftner anger. *a* 1679 HOBBES *Rhet.* iii. iii. (1681) 105 Long, impertinent, and often Epithets. 1685 EVELYN *Mrs. Godolphin* 8 To my often admiration. 1789 FENTON in *Waller's Wks.* Observ. 19 Her blood is kept pure, by often alliance with great and Princely families. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* i. v, The greatest and oftenest laugher. 1896 HOWELLS *Impressions & Exp.* 210, I knew those lemons .. from often study of them on their shelf.

C. *Comb* With nouns denoting time, as † **often-sithe, †-tide, -while, -s** = OFTENTIME, -S.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 289 Boste & deignoure pride & ille avisement Mishapnes oftentide. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1019 And thonken hym..often sithe [*Hengwrt & Cambr.* ofte sythe; *Corp. & Harl.* ofte sipe; *Lansd.* oft sipe; *Petw.* mony sith]. *a* 1577 GASCOIGNE *Wks.* (1587) (N.), For whom I sighed have so often sithe. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. iv. *Captains* 457 Even a holy Guile Findes with thee grace and favour often-while. *a* 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* i. (1874) 42, I had oftenwhiles many troublesome hours.

† **Ofte·ne,** *v. Obs.* [f. OF-[2] + TENE *v.*: cf. ATENE *v.*] *trans.* To irritate.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 254 Þeos ule luste swiþe longe And was oftened swiþe stronge. 1340 *Ayenb* 66 Þanne hit is oftyened: he [þe þorn-hog] kest out his eles of his bodye ariżthalf and alefthalf.

† **O·ftenly,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. OFTEN *a.* + -LY[2].] = OFTEN *adv.*

1577 *St. Aug. Manual* (Longman) 86 So much the more happily as hee doth it more oftenly. 1578 T. PROCTOR *Gorg. Gall. gall. Invent.* O iij, Yet oftenly we wisely heare may meate. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Frequentadamente,* oftenly. 1751 LAVINGTON *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* iii. (1754) 35 Most oftenly the whole Discourse is the Devil's.

O·ftenness. Now *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The fact or condition of occurring often; frequency.

1565 Oftennesse [see OFTNESS]. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* i. viii. § 8 Degrees .. there could be none, except perhaps in the seeldomnes and oftennes of doing well. 1639 SCLATER *Worthy Commun.* 49 St. Paul is at his (ωφελεις) his (oftennesse) of which Thomas gives a reason. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Crebrity,* a multitude, oftenness. 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Crebritude,* frequency, oftenness.

O·ftens, *adv. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. OFTEN *adv.* with advb. genitive *-s* (as in *whiles, whilst,* etc.), perh. sometimes felt as a plural.] = OFTEN *adv.*

1567 DRANT *Horace, Ep.* i. xix. F vij, How haue your tumultes vyle Full oftens rasde my collor vp, and oftens made me smyle. *Ibid.* ii. ii. H v, This thinge I oftens talke vpon And oft I thinke of this. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss., Oftens, offens,* the plural of *often.* Quite common. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gl., Oftens* (*pr.* off'ns), often, oftentimes. 1889 PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gl.* 381, I ofens heard tell o' fairies.

O·ftentime, *adv.* (*adj.*) *rare.* [f. OFTEN *adv.* + TIME, as an extended form of OFT-TIME.] = next. (In quot. 1876 as *adj.* Frequent.)

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) ii. 14, I haue often tyme seen it. *c* 1450 *Sir Bevis* (MS. C) 155/3335 Þe wot alle..That often tyme Saber þe hore Hath me greuyd full sore. 1853 TRENCH *Proverbs* ii. 28 Oftentime the proverb in its more popular form is so greatly superior to the same in this its Latin .. dress. 1876 MRS. WHITNEY *Sights & Ins* II. xviii. 475 Where Cosmo of the Medici had his oftentime habitation.

Oftentimes (ɔ·f'n,təimz), *adv.* Now only *arch* or *literary.* [f. OFTEN *adv.* + *times*; an extended form of OFTTIMES.] Many times; on many occasions, or in many cases; frequently, often.

c 1430 *Syr Tryam.* Notes 60 The kynge..oftentymes dyde wepe. 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 117/2 He to forfaite as often tymes as he offendith. 1540–1 ELYOT *Image Govt.* 15 b, He shalbe oftentymes warned. 1611 BIBLE *Heb.* x 11 Offring oftentimes [WYCLIF, TINDALE, etc. ofte tymes] the same sacrifices. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 495 These buildings were oftentimes light-houses. 1800 WORDSW. *Pet Lamb* 62 This song to myself did I oftentimes repeat. 1845–6 TRENCH *Hulsean Lect.* Ser. ii. ii. 168 An oftentimes fatal readiness. 1875 GLADSTONE *Gleanings* (1879) VI. 154.

† **b.** Rarely in compar. and superl. *oftener times, oftenest times. Obs.*

1562 COOPER *Answ. Priv. Masse* (Parker Soc.) 107 Many . take of this sacrifice once in the whole year, some twice, some oftener times. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 143 Oftenest times when least we do mistrust. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 450 The female is oftener times taken then the male.

† **Ofthi·nk,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 **ofþyncan,** 2–3 **-þunche(n** (*n*), **-þinche,** 3–4 **-þinke, -þenke,** 4 **-þynke, -thenche,** 4 **othynke,** 5 **othenkyn**; 3*rd sing.* 1 **ofþynoþ,** 2 **ofþincþ,** 3 **-thencheþ, -thenkth,** 3–4 **-thinkeþ, -þynketh.** *Pa. t.* 1–2 **ofþuhte,** 2 **-þuchte, -þouhte,** 3 **-þoȝte, -þouȝte, -thoȝte,** 5 **othoȝte.** See also ATHINK. [OE. *ofþyncan,* f. OF-[1] + *þyncan* to seem fit, to seem: see THINK *v.*[2]]

1. To seem not good; to displease, vex, grieve. Chiefly used *impersonally,* with dative of person, and genitive of thing, or *that*

Beowulf 2035 Mæg þæs þonne ofþyncan ðeoden Heaðobeardna. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxv. § 4 Ða sceolde þam gigantum ofþyncan þæt he hæfde hiera rice. *c* 893 — *Oros.* ii. v. § 4 Him þa ofþyncendum ðæt his folc swa forslagen wæs. *c* 897 — *Gregory's Past.* xxi. 161 Donne him hiera [scylda] na ne ofþynca. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 86 Him ðæs slæpes ofþuhte. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 55 Þenne ofþuncheð hit him sare. *Ibid.* 157 Hom ofþuchte þet þis orliche lif hom to longe leste 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 759 Hit of þouȝte þe luþer quene þat hire fader adde to muche. *c* 1300 *Beket* 1001 Ous hit ofthinketh sore.

2. *impers.* To cause (one) grief or regret (to have done something); to 'repent'.

c 1000 *Ecclesiast. Confess.* Proem in Thorpe *Laws* II. 130 Ofþinceð þe ealles þæs ðu to ȝefele hæfst ȝeworht? *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* vi. 7 Me ofþinceþ þæt ic hig worhte. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxxiii. (Z.) 207 *Poenitet,* me of þincþ. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 225 Him of-þuhte þat he efre mancinn ȝeseceop. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 164 Gif him her of-þincþ his gult. *Ibid.* 271 Þo þe of þouhte sore her here misdeden. *c* 1205 LAY. 3364 Eft hit him of-þinceð [*c* 1275 aþinceþ]. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1249 Sore of þinkþ it me þat ich abbe vor oure Kinges loue iholde aȝen þe. *Ibid.* 3401 Sone dawes hom of þoȝte hor prute. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* i. 987 (1043) Yet me of-þynketh [*v. r.* mathynketh = m' oþynkeþ] þat þis auauint me n-sterte. 1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xiii. 17 Lest peraueuture it shoulde othenkyn hym [1388 repente the puple]. — *Jer.* iv. 28 It othoȝte not me [1388 repentide not me].

b. (with personal subj.) To grieve, be sorry; to repent.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 118 Do ase deð þe pellican: of þunche hit swuðe sone. *c* 1250 *Death* 2 in *O. E. Misc* 168 I-hereð of one þinge that ȝe ohen of þenche. *c* 1325 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 539 He ber-after of-þinkeþ sore And þer-of crieþ merci and ore. 1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xxxii. 24 Aftir thi deede thou shalt not othynke [1388 repente].

Hence † **Ofthi·nking** (in 3 **ofþunohunge**) *vbl. sb.,* displeasure, vexation, disgust, grief, sorrow.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 200 Þe þridde kundel is Of-þunchunge of oðres god. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 7 Ȝeanes an likinge habben twa of þunchunges.

† **Ofthi·rst,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [OE. *ofþyrsted, ofþyrst,* f. OF- + **þyrsted,* pa. pple. of *þyrstan* to THIRST.] Earlier form of ATHIRST, q. v.

c 1000 *Judges* xv. 18 in Thwaite *Heptat.,* He [Samson] wearþ þa swiþe of þyrst. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 199 Þenne hie beð of-þurst cumeð to sum welle. *c* 1275 *XI Pains of Hell* 166 in *O. E. Misc.* 151 Sore of-þurst and ful hungri. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. x. 85 Boþe a-fyngrede and a-furst [*MS. M* of-þerst].

O·ftly, *adv. rare.* [f. OFT *adv.* + -LY[2], after other advbs. in *-ly*; cf. OFTENLY.] Often.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie. Ld. Chandos* 62 Oftlie returning vnto freends, I told, That I had seene of noblenes the flower. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Catarina to Camoens* xii, Will you oftly Murmur softly.

Oftner, Oftnest, obs. comp. and sup. of OFTEN.

O·ftness. *Obs.* or *arch.* Also 6–7 **oftenes, -ness(e.** [f. OFT *adj.* + -NESS. The spelling *ofteness* unites this with *oftenness.*] = OFTENNESS.

1545 ELYOT *Dict., Crebritas,* oftnes [1548–52 oftenesse, 1565 oftennesse]. 1572 J. JONES *Bathes of Bath* iii. 25 b, Greatnesse of pulse, swiftnes and oftenes of the same. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxii. § 4 Not the oftnes [1617 oftenesse] of theer fasting, but their hypocrisie therein was blamed. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 428 So .. oftnesse comprehends seldomenesse.

† **Oftrea·d,** *v. Obs. rare.* [OE. *oftredan,* f. OF- + *tredan* to TREAD.] *trans.* To tread or trample down; to injure or destroy by treading.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* vi. iv. § 4 Þær wæron xxxM. ofslagen and ut ðæm ȝcate oftreden. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* xviii. (*Serm. Bk. Kings*) 347 Ða hors hi [Gezabel] oftredan huxlice under fotum. *c* 1200 ORMIN 11650 Forrþi birrþ uss allre firrst Offtredenn gluttennesse.

Oft-seasons: see OFT C.

† **O·ftsi·the,** *adv. Obs.* Forms: 3 **oftesiðen,** 3–4 **ofte sipe,** etc.: see OFT and SITHE: also 4 **ofte-syde, of-sith, of-sipe.** [In early ME. *oftesiðen*:—OE. **oftsiðon*:—**oftsiðum* dat. pl., corresp. to ON. *optsinnum* many times, oft-times (cf. OE. *on oftsiðas* on many occasions, oft-times); f. OFT + *siðum* dat. pl. of *siðe* time: see SITHE. By normal phonetic processes *ofte-siðen* became *oftesipe, oftsipe, oftsith,* in which the original pl form was lost, but app. reinstated in the later *oftsithes*: see next, and *oftensithe* in OFTEN C.] = next.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 418 Of swuche witunge is i-kumen muchel vuel oftesiðen. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5337 Ofte sipe [*MS Trin. Coll.* ofte sepþe, *MS Digby* (*c* 1425) ofte tymes] aboue he was, and bineþe ofter [*v. r.* oftere] mo. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12534 (Cott) And of-sith [*F.* oft-sibe, *Gött.* ofte-syde, *Trin.* ofte] walawai! he said. *c* 1305 *Oxford Student* 17 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 40 Þes þis child were ȝung, of þis deol ofte sipe hit þoȝte. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conse* 7460–1 Als oft-sythe als þai here newed þair syn, Als oft-syth þair payn salle new þare bigyn. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 37 Ese and welþe drawiþ men oftsiþ to synne. *c* 1448 HOCCLEVE *Balade Dk. York* 51 If þat I .. my colours sette ofte sythe awry.

† **O·ftsi·thes,** *adv. Obs.* Forms: 4 **oft sipes,** (**-is, -s**), 4–5 **ofte sipes,** etc., 4–5 **oftsithes,** etc. Also *β.* 4 **oftsyis(s, oftsiss, -syse, -sise,** 4–5 **-syss.** [app. orig. a northern form (but also Kentish in *Ayenb.*) corresp. to southern *oftesipe*: see prec. The *-s* was prob. a plural ending, taking the place of the lost dat. pl. *-en* in *ofte siðen* (cf. OE. *on oftsiðas* on many occasions, oft-times); less prob. the adverbial genitive *-s*, or repr. the *-is* of ON. *optsinnis* oft-times.] Oftentimes, often.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7703 (Cott.) Oftsithes [*Fairf.* oft sipe, *Gött.* oft sith, *Trin.* ofte] moght he him ha tan. *Ibid.* 16813. 1340 *Ayenb.* 240–50 To ane riche manne hit were oftesipes to lite. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Conse.* 3496 Ofte sythes of þe day men falles In syns, þat clerkes veniel calles. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *C. T.* Prol. 485 Swich he was y-preued ofte sithes [*time* tithes]. *c* 1410 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* xxii. (Pynson) G j b, He . came to mete as he was wonte to do oft sythes. *c* 1491 *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 18 Some haue had oftsithes swete sauours two dayes or thre togider.

β. 13.. *Cursor M.* 27580 (Cott.) We may se bitide and ofsise [*Fairf.* of sipe] þe standand fall, the falland rise. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Egipciane*) 1121 Of kneis thankand god oft-syse. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 274 Thus argewe thai ernistly wounder oftsyss. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 2594 Þhit he was pure, he prewit wel oft-syss. *a* 1568 in *Bannatyne MS.* (1878) 780 6 Oft syiss he sicht, and said, Allace

O·ft-ti·me, *adv.* (*adj.*) *Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: see OFT and TIME; also 5–6 **oftyme.** [f. OFT *adv.* + TIME, substituted for *oft-sithe*: as in other phrases.] = next. In quot. 1896 as *adj.*: Frequent, that has often been: cf *sometime.*

1414 BRAMPTON *Penit. Ps.* (Percy Soc.) 23 Thowȝ I do ofte tyme amys. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* H j, Oftyme hit displeaseth god. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyskm.* (Percy Soc.) 2 To se the cyte oftyme whyle he was ladde. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* v. 147 For men oftyme of meinest sort, .. Hes geuin gude counsall to the wyse. 1896 *Daily News* 12 Sept. 5/1 The oft-time Premier of the Colony.

Oft-times, ofttimes (ɔ·f'ti,təimz), *adv.* Now *arch.* and *poet.* Also 4–5 **oft times,** 4–6 **ofte times**; (5–6 **oftymes, oftimes,** 6 *Sc.* **aftymes**). [f. as prec.: the *-s* is prob. the plural ending, *times* being substituted for *sithes*, as in *fele times* (Langland) for *feolesipes*, many times.] = OFTENTIMES.

1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xvii. 15 For why oft tymys [*v. r.* oft time, 1388 ofte tymes, TINDALE oft tymes, 1551 ofte times, *Rheims* often, 1611 oft times] he fallith in to the fijr, and oft tymys [16*th c. vv.* oft, 1551 ofte, *Rheims* often] in to water. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* ii. lx. (1859) 57 Ful oftymes thou hast excyted me to synne. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 6 Than is he oftymes most nye the state of misery. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 30 b, That which is holsome and good for one kind, oftetimes is hurtfull for another. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 15 b, Aftymes to cal on the sweet name of Iesus. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* iii. i. § 19 Prodigies, which oft-times presage revolutions in states. 1701 J. LAW *Counc. Trade* (1751) 59 They are ofttimes directly opposite to one another. 1814 CARY *Dante, Paradise* xxii. 104, I oft-times wail my sins. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xiii 258 Ofttimes he laced and ofttimes he unlaced his mantle.

† **Ofwa·ke,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. OF-[2] + WAKE *v.*: app. erron. extension of *a-wake.*] *intr.* To awake.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* (Kölbing) 3800 He ofwoke & had wonder; His sweuen he teld his feren hard.

† **Ofwa·lked,** *pa pple. Obs. rare.* [f. OF-[1] + *walked,* pa. pple. of WALK *v.*] Exhausted with walking.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xiii. 204 Whan þow art wery forwalked [*Al*.). *W* of-walked].

OG, O.G., contracted form of OGEE.

Ogain(e, Ogaines, etc., obs ff. AGAIN, AGAINST.

Ogam, Ogamic, var. OGHAM, OGHAMIC.

†O·gart. *Sc. Obs.* [Another form of *ongart*, ANGARD *sb.*, q. v.] Arrogance, presumption.

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 49 Her may ye alle ensampel tak, Ongart and rosing to forsak.] *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxx. (*Theodora*) 215 Na ogart na pryd is þe with-in. *Ibid.* xl. (*Vinian*) 1134 Alace! for myn ogart I haf tynt grace! *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* x. 155 For thi ogart othir thow sall de, Or in presoun byd.

Ogdoad (*o*·gdo,ăĕd). Also 7 **ogdoade.** [ad. late L. *ogdoas, ogdoad em*, a. Gr. ὀγδοάς, ὀγδοάδα, f. stem of ὀκτώ eight, ὄγδοος eighth.] **a.** The number eight. **b.** A group, set, or series of eight; *spec.* in *Gnosticism*, a group of eight divine beings or æons; also, the heavenly region.

1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 258 Their Ogdoades, Duodecads, Triacontads, Pleromaes, Bythos, Siges, and all the *Æ*ones, blasphemous speculations. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos* ix. (1701) 383/2 The Ogdoad, they said was the first Cube, and the only number evenly even under ten. 1803 G. S. FABER *Cabiri* I. 195 *note*, The arkite ogdoad, or the eight Cabiric gods of Egypt 1833 CRUSE *Eusebius* v. xix. 203 Irenæus also wrote the treatise on the Ogdoad, or the number eight. 1888-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 879 Mind, Word, Intelligence, Wisdom, Power, Justice, Peace,—which with the Father, constitute the great Ogdoad, the type of the lower spheres. 1889 FARRAR *Lives Fathers* I iii. 112 *note*, All things sprang from 'depth' ('Bythos', the unutterable) and silence ('Sige'), the immediate parents of 'Mind' and 'Truth', the 'Word' and 'Life', 'Man', and the 'Church'. These formed the Ogdoad and represent the Supreme Being absolutely and relatively.

‖ **Ogdoas** (*o*·gdo,ăĕs). *rare.* [Gr.] = prec.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I ii. xv, Upon this universall Ogdoas Is founded every particularment.

†O·gdoastich. *Obs.* Also 7 **-ick, -ique**, and in quasi-Gr. form **-icon.** [A by-form of OCTASTICH, after Gr. ὀγδοάς: see OGDOAD.] A poem or stanza of eight lines: = OCTASTICH.

1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* i. 19 His request to Diana, in an hexastick, and her answer in an ogdoastick.. are in the British story. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon* 673, I haue read this Ogdoasticon following. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 54 It will not be much out of the byas, to insert (in this Ogdoastique) a few verses of the Latine which was spoken in that age.

Ogee *ō*·ĭdʒĭ, *ōo*·dʒĭ). Also 5 *pl.* **ogges.** Sometimes written **OG** or **O.G.** [app. worn down from F. *ogive*, OGIVE, with which it is identified by Cotgrave and others in 17th c.: see sense 1 and OGIVE. The use of *ogee* as the name of a moulding and curve is exclusively English, and the history of this is not clear; but it seems possible that the 'ogee moulding' was so called by workmen as being the usual moulding employed in ogives or groin-ribs, in which it is a development of the roll-and fillet (see Paley, *Gothic Mouldings* (ed. 1865), 33, 35, 48, 52)]

†1. = OGIVE 1. *Obs.*

1428-9 *King's Hall Acc.* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 445 *note*, Item pro ij peciis [of stone] pro armis Regis viij *s.* Item pro iiij ped' de Ogges viij *d.* [App. worked stones from Burwell and Hynton.] 1611 COTGR., *Ogive*, an Ogiue, or Ogee in Architecture.

2. *Arch.* and *Joinery.* A moulding consisting of a continuous double curve, convex above and concave below; a cyma reversa.

In cross-section, its outline is a sort of S shape when the moulding (with reference to the solid on which it is worked) is towards the observer's left hand, and like this reversed when towards his right. If the S outline is towards his right, or the reversed shape towards his left, the moulding is termed a back-ogee, a cyma, or a cyma recta. An inverted back-ogee (frequently used as a base-moulding to a wall or plinth), and an inverted ogee, are such mouldings respectively turned upside down. The double-curved fall of a piano is a familiar example of the inverted ogee. The term ogee is sometimes applied to all the above curves indiscriminately.

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 267 Scima recta, or Ogee. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 1 An O.G. with a Fillet over it. *Ibid.* 95 An O. G is a Moulding, somewhat resembling an S. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 234/2 There are eight regular mouldings in ornamenting columns cyma, talon, or ogee. 1847 SMEATON *Builder's Man.* 251 *Ogee*, a moulding, consisting of a portion of two circles turned in contrary directions, so that it is partly concave and partly convex. 1858 *Skyring's Builders' Prices* (ed. 48) 59 Headed capping..with OG under. 1862 RICKMAN *Goth. Archit.* 15 The ogee, which has the round uppermost and over-hanging. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit* I. 152 The upper torus was often converted into a kind of ogee.

b. Any curve or line having this form.

1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. x. § 17 This double curve is called the Ogee; it is the profile of many German leaden roofs, of many Turkish domes. 1875 FORTNUM *Majolica* vi i. 69 The dishes of this variety usually have the outer edge shaped in alternating ogee.

c. Short for *ogee arch, canopy, plane*: see 3 a, b.

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc* (1703) 73 Planes in use amongst Joyners, called Molding-planes; as..the Ogee. 1855 SIREET *Brick & Mart* (1874) 211 The window-head is of that earliest form of ogee, a circle just turned up to a point in the centre. 1862 RICKMAN *Goth. Archit.* 203 The second canopy is the ogee, which runs about half up the dripstone, and then is turned the contrary way, and is finished in a straight line running up into a finial.

3. *attrib.* **a.** Consisting of an ogee or a series of ogees; having the outline of an ogee; as, *ogee character, curvature, curve, shape*; **ogee front,** the fall of a pianoforte shaped in an ogee curve; **ogee head, -top,** a roof or covering, the upper part of an opening, when shaped like an ogee; **ogee member,** the outline of an ogee as an element of form; **ogee mould,** a templet for running an ogee moulding in plaster, etc.; **ogee moulding** = OGEE 2; **ogee plane,** a joiner's moulding-plane with an ogee sole.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 396/2 An other sort of Mould by which a cornice is run about a Room or Mantle-trees of Chimneys..is termed an O G. Mould. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* ix. 48 The variety introduced by the ogee member, which is entirely composed of waving lines. 1815 R. WORNUM *Price-list*, Harmonic (piano-forte) O G. front dark rose wood. 1823 P NICHOLSON *Pract. Build* 162 A moulding of the ogee kind, called a Cyma-reversa. 1836 LOUDON *Encycl. Cottage Archit* 1129 Ogee moulding, called also cyma reversa. 1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 226 A circular tower.. crowned with an ogee cupola. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. x. § 18 The varieties of the ogee curve are infinite. 1862 RICKMAN *Goth. Archit.* 291 Triangular canopies..some with ogee heads. *Ibid.* 357 Canopies. are generally of the ogee character. *Ibid.* 385 Octagonal towers, with buttresses, pinnacles, and an ogee top. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* 318 The arches having an ogee curvature. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* II. 1547/1 *Ogee-plane*, a joiner's plane for working ogee-mouldings. 1892 W. B SCOTT *Autobiog.* I. i. 10 It was framed by immense ogee stone lintels and architrave.

b. Ogee arch, an arch formed by the union of two contrasted ogees meeting at its apex. Similarly **ogee doorway, ogee window,** etc., a doorway, etc. having the form of an ogee arch.

1826 RICKMAN in J. Smith *Panorama Sc & Art* I. 132 The ogee or contrasted arch, has four centres; two in or near the span, and two above it, and reversed. 1834 *Gentl. Mag.* CIV 95 The beautiful ogee doorway. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. xi. § 14 But if the arch be of any bizarre form, especially ogee, the joints must be in particular places, and the masonry simple, or it will not be thoroughly good and secure; and the fine schools of the ogee arch have only arisen in countries where it was the custom to build arches of few pieces.

4. *Comb.*, as *ogee headed* adj.

1851 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* I. vi. 218 This [window] is ogee headed.

Hence **Ogee·d, ogee'd** *a.*, furnished with an ogee or ogees; having the form of an ogee.

1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. xi. § 2 The form of the arch.. may be rounded, or lozenged, or ogeed, or anything else. 1880 *Archæol. Cant.* XIII 460 A piscina, in the south wall of the aisle, has an ogeed, five-foiled arch. 1882 *Ibid.* XIV. 364 On the exterior the labels are ogeed.

Ogel, oggel *a.*, ugly, horrible: see OUGLE *a.*

†Oggannition. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [n. of action f. L. *oggannire*, f. *ob-* (OB- 1 b) + *gannire* to snarl. Cf. OBGANIATE.] Snarling, growling, grumbling.

1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Cæsar* 288 Nor will I abstaine, notwithstanding your oggannition, to follow the steps and practice of Antiquity.

†O·ggle, *v. Obs. rare.* In 5 **ogyl.** [app. for **uggle*, freq. or dim. of UG, UGGE *v*, to shudder. Cf. *ogel, oggel*, OUGLE *a*] *intr.* To shudder or quiver for fear.

c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* xli. (Shaks. Soc.) 395 Myn herte gynnyth ogyl and quake for fer.

Ogglesome, variant of UGGLESOME, horrible.

Ogh, variant of OCH *int.*

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* iv. (Arb.) 116 God Iuppiter, ogh lord: Quod she, shal hee scape thus?

Ogh, o3, obs. forms of OWE *v.*

Ogh, for *hegh*, obs. form of HEUGH.

Ogham, ogam (*o*·găm). Also **ogum, oghum.** [a OIr. *ogam, ogum* (gen. *oguim*), mod. Ir. *ogham*, pl. *-uim*, Gaelic *oghum*, a name traditionally connected with a mythical inventor called in Irish legends *Ogma*, said to have invented the Ogam 'to provide signs for secret speech only known to the learned'. Cf. Ὄγμιος, the name according to Lucian of a Gaulish deity, who seems to have presided over language or eloquence. Rhŷs takes the word as possibly connected with Gr. ὄγμος straight line, row, furrow, Skr. *ajma* course, road.]

1. An alphabet of twenty characters used by the ancient British and Irish; the system of writing, or an inscription written, in such characters; also one of the characters themselves.

The characters consist each of a thin line or stroke, or a group of from two to five such parallel strokes, arranged along either side of, or drawn across, a continuous medial or guiding line. Thus *b, l, w* (*v, f*), *s, n*, are represented by 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 strokes under the line; *χ* (*h*), *d, t, c, q* by the same above the line; *m, g, y, z, r*, by long strokes crossing obliquely, thus /; *a, o, u, e, i* by short strokes crossing at right angles. In inscriptions, the edge of a squared stone usually serves as the continuous base line

1677 O'MOLLOY *Grammatica* 131 Obscurum loquendi modum, vulgo *ogham*, Antiquarijs Hiberniæ satis notum... Alia adhuc vtebantur methodo in scribendo præter abbreuiationes, quam insuper vocabant *ogham*, peritioribus tantummodo familiare. 1789 T. INNES *Crit. Ess. Anc. Inhab. North. Parts Brit.* II. 445 That the first author.. was Fenius-Farsaidh, who composed.. the alphabets of the Hebrews, Greeks and Latins; the Bethluisuion, and the Ogum. *Ibid.* 451 Warneus..tells us, that the Ogum did not contain the Irish vulgar character, but a hidden way of writing. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* V. 77 The Ogham was the sacred character of the Druids. 1845 O'DONOVAN *Gram. Irish Lang.* Introd. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iv. ii. 212 The Newton Stone oghams have hitherto baffled all attempts at interpretation. 1877 RHŶS *Lect. Welsh Philol.* vi. 272 Monuments in Ogam are known only in the British Isles. *Ibid.* 273 The continuous line merely represents the edge or ridge of the stones on which the Ogams are written.

2. An obscure mode of speaking used by the ancient Irish.

1627 CONNELL MAGEOGHEGAN tr. *Annals of Clonmacnoise* (in O'Donovan), A. D. 1328. Morish O'Gibelan,..an excellent poet in Irish, an eloquent and exact speaker of the speech, which in Irish is called Ogham. 1677 [see 1].

3 *attrib.*, as *ogham alphabet, inscription, stone.*

1784 T. ASTLE *Orig. Writing* vi. 180 King Charles I corresponded with the Earl of Glamorgan when in Ireland, in the Ogham cipher. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxviii, Detecting the Oggam character. upon the key-stones of a vault 1827 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* 21 These were the Ogham-beith, the Ogham-coll, and the Ogham-craoth, which means Ogum-branches. 1861 O'CURRY *Lect. MS. Materials* 464 Monumental stones with *Oghuim* characters and words. 18. WHITLEY STOKES in Rhŷs *Lect. Welsh Philol.* (1877) 272 Genuine Ogham Inscriptions exist both in Ireland and Wales which present grammatical forms agreeing with those of the Gaulish linguistic monuments.

Oghamic, ogamic (*o*·gămik, ogæ·mik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC: cf. OGMIC.] Of or pertaining to ogham; consisting of oghams.

1876 SULLIVAN in *Encycl. Brit.* V. 306/1 In..the Book of Ballymote, compiled near the close of the 14th century, the different styles of Ogamic writing and the value of the letters are explained. 1887 *Athenæum* 6 Aug. 187/2 Material for Oghamic study.

Oghen, o3en: see OWE *v.* **Oghne,** obs. f. OWN.

Oght, -e, o3t, obs. forms of AUGHT, OUGHT.

Ogival (*o*udʒoi·văl, *ō*·ndʒivăl), *a* (*sb.*). [f. next + -AL, or a. F. *ogival* (in J. Michelet 1835).]

a. Having the form or outline of an ogive or pointed ('Gothic') arch.

1841 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIX. 150 (tr Michelet *Hist. France* II. 666) In the ogival triangle, in the ogive, two lines are bent. 1868 *Athenæum* 25 July 112/3 They..show. how a flat-headed shot must penetrate an inclined plate better than a shot with an ogival head. 1871 HARTWIG *Subterr. World* xxiii. 269 Its roof is supported by an ogival vault or an arch. 1875 *Wond. Phys. World* I. ii. 88 Black lines forming parabolic or ogival curves. 1888 *Times* (weekly ed.) 30 Mar. 8/3 [The ship has] ogival ends like the head of a Palliser projectile. 1900 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 12 May 1156 With regard to the head of the bullet, the type which offers least resistance is that known as ogival, which means that the curve is.. part of the circle, the radius of which is equal to two diameters of the base of the bullet.

b. Characterized by ogives or pointed arches.

1855 tr. *Labarte's Handbk. Arts Mid. Ages* v. 235 The style of ogival architecture. 1882 E. O'DONOVAN *Merv Oasis* I. xxv. 420 The peculiar ogival forms of Persian and Saracenic architecture. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Dec 6/1 The rise and growth of the Ogival—or Gothic—style.

c. *Comb.*, as *ogival-cylindrical, -headed* adjs.

1868 *Rep. Munit. War* 126 A solid steel shot..having either a cylindrical or ogival-cylindrical shape. *Ibid.* 263 The ogival-headed shot. does not rack like spherical shot.

B. *sb.* An ogival head of a shot.

1894 *Times* 2 Aug. 3/6 Its ogival and point had been fused ..as had been the case with the first shot.

Ogive (*ou* dʒoiv, *oud*ʒoi·v). *Arch.* [a. F. *ogive* (1468 in Godef *Compl.*), formerly also *augive* (1325), *o·give* (1399), *augive* (1459), *oisive, oisive* (1462–3), *ogive* (1503); of uncertain origin; it has been conjecturally referred to F. *auge* trough; to It., Sp., Pg. *auge* 'the highest point of any planet' (Florio), culmination, highest point, ad. Arab. اوج *auj* (prop. a term of Astrology or Astronomy); and to L. *augēre* to increase, augment (Littré).]

1. The diagonal groin or rib of a vault, two of which cross each other at the centre.

1611 COTGR., *Branches d'augives*, branches ogiued; or, limmes with ogiues. [See also OGEE 1.] 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Ogives*, arches or branches of a Gothic vault, which, in lieu of being circular, pass diagonally from one angle to another. The middle, where the ogives cut or cross each other, is called the key, which is sometimes carved in form of a rose, or a *cul de lampe*. 1842 GWILT *Encycl. Arch.* (1876) 232 *Ogive*.. designated originally a diagonal band in groined vaulting formed by the intersection either of barrel vaults or of keel vaults, to both of which the terms *voûte en croisée d'ogives*, or *voûte d'ogives*, were applicable. 1896 VIZETELLY tr. *Zola's Rome* 361 [Referring to the church of Santa Maria sopra Minerva] The clustering columns cased in stucco imitating marble, the ogives which dared not soar, the rounded vaults condemned to the heavy majesty of the dome style.

†2. (See quots.) *Obs.*

(This explanation seems due to Cotgrave (who app. misunderstood the Fr. word, as no such sense appears in French dictionaries or authors). Blount who copied Cotgrave, and Phillips who plagiarized Blount, also identify *Ogive* with *Ogee*.)

[1611 COTGR., *Augive*, an ogiue; a wreath, circlet, round band, in Architecture.] 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Ogive* or *Ogee* (Fr. *Augive* or *Ogive*), a wreath, circlet or round band in Architecture. 1658 in PHILLIPS.

†3. An ogee moulding. *Obs.*

1703 T. N. *City and C. Purchaser* 214 O.G., Ogee, or Ogive, a sort of Moulding in Architecture. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Ogive*, or *Ogee*, a Member of a Moulding which consists of a Round and a Hollow.

4. A pointed (= 'Gothic') arch.

(Apparently so called from the shape of the spaces between the ogives or ribs of a vault. 'As equivalent to a pointed arch, *ogive* is merely the popular confirmation of an error committed by the ignorance of some writers in the present [19th] century'. Gwilt *Encycl. Arch.* (1842–76) 233.)

1841 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIX. 150 [see OGIVAL a.]. *Ibid.* (tr. Michelet), The common aspiration of lines .. which is the mystery of the ogive, is frequent in India and Persia. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. i. § 33 It will be .. difficult to distinguish the Arabian ogives from those .. built under .. Gothic influence. 1893 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, *Ogive*, .. a pointed arch; hence, a window in the pointed style. 1894 *Nation* (N. Y.) 7 June 425/3 The architects freely mixed the two styles, at Laon sandwiching two stories of round arches between the ogives on the ground floor and those in the clerestory.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *ogive window*; *ogive-windowed* adj.

1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.*, *Blasphemer's Warn.*, The large ogive window that lighted the hall. 1882 E. O'DONOVAN *Merv Oasis* I. ii. 28 The houses of the genuine ogive-windowed, flat-roofed Persian type. 1898 T. HARDY *Wessex Poems* 212 High halls with tracery And open ogive-work.

Hence **Ogived** *a.*, consisting of an ogive or ogives; having the form of an ogive or ogee.

1611 [see OGIVE 1]. 1845 PETRIE *Eccl. Arch. Ireland* 232 Of the triangular or rather ogived label .., an example is found over a .. doorway of a temple on a coin of the Emperor Licinius.

Ogle (ōu·g'l), *sb.*[1] [f. the vb. or cognate with it.]

1. An eye; usually *pl.* the eyes. Orig. *Vagabonds' cant*; in early 19th c. in *Pugilistic slang*, etc.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Canting Crew* s. v. *Ogling*, The Gentry-mort has rum Ogles, that Lady has charming black Eyes. 1705 F. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* (1708) I. vi. ix, He rowl'd his Ogles with a Grace Becoming so a zealous Face. 1711 — *Quix.* I. 348 Turning up his Ogles tow'rd The Shining Heavens, in a Passion. 1819 MOORE *Tom Crib's Mem.* App. ii. 51 Round *lugs* and *ogles* flew the frequent fist. 1820 *Sporting Mag.* VI. 80 The latter got a small taste over his left ogle. 1853 CUTHBERT BEDE *Verdant Green* II. iv, That'll raise a tidy mouse on your ogle, my lad.

2. An amorous, languishing, or coquettish glance; an ocular invitation to advances.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 46 P 8, I have .. brought over with me a new flying Ogle fit for the Ring. 1775 *Davenant's Man's the Master* v. 05 Her ogles dart this way. 1823 BYRON *Juan* VI. lx, If fond of a chance ogle at her glass, 'Twas like the fawn, which, in the lake displayed, Beholds her own shy, shadowy image pass. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* ii. (1876) 18 You see him delivering a killing ogle along with his scented billet. 1882 MRS. EDWARDES *Ballroom Repentance* I. 20 Enduring alike her wrong notes and her ogles.

† **Ogle,** *sb.*[2] *Her. Obs.* Pl. 5 **oglys.** [Origin unknown: the sense is the same as that of OGRESS[2].] A representation of a cannon-ball as a bearing.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans*, *Her.* B iv b, Oglys be calde in armys gonestonys.

Ogle (ōu·g'l), *v.* Also 8 **augle, oagle.** [Appeared late in 17th c., as a cant word, app. from Du. or LG.: cf. LG. *oegeln*, freq. of *oegen* to look at (Bremisches Wbch. 1767), Ger. *augeln* to ogle, to leer, freq. or dim. of *augen* to look about, to eye, f. *auge* eye. Cf. also early mod. Du. or Flem. *oogheler*, *oegheler* flatterer (Kilian); and for the sense the Du. *oogen* to direct or cast the eyes, in Hexham (1660) 'to cast sheepes eyes upon one, or to aime or take a mark by the Eyes', f. *oog* eye.]

1. *intr.* To cast amorous, coquettish, or insinuatingly familiar glances.

1682–87 [see OGLING *vbl. sb.*]. *c* 1685 *Roxb. Ball.* (1885) V. 567 Wilt thou still sparkle in the Box, And ogle in the Ring? 1713 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.*, *to Miss Wortley* Nov. (1887) I. 83 He sighs and ogles so, that it would do your heart good to see him. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* I. 256 Here is one can Ogle finely. 1779 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Jan., I was watched the whole evening, but the company behaved extremely well, for they only ogled! 1886 FENN *Master of Ceremony* iii, Her sister ogled and smiled, and smirked under her paint and diamonds.

b. *trans.* To turn or bring by ogling.

1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. iii, He would ogle you the outside of his eye inward, and the white upward. *a* 1814 *Manœuvring*, in *New Brit. Theatre* II. 119, I might ogle myself blind .. before I should get a kind look from her.

2. *trans.* To eye with amorous, admiring, or insinuating glances; to 'make eyes' at.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 8 P 7 As soon as the Minuet was over, we ogled one another through our Masques. 1715 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Town Eclogues* i, The prince is ogled; some the King pursue; But your Roxana only follows You. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xxxiii, 'Is that my Sally?', croaked the dwarf, ogling the fair Miss Brass. 1844 — *Mart. Chuz.* iv, Mr. Tigg .. ogled the three Miss Chuzzlewits with the least admixture of banter in his admiration.

3. To keep one's eyes upon; to eye, to look at.

1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 150 There was a portly parson, whom I observed ogling several mouldy writers through an eye glass. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* (Farmer), She first ogled the superscription, and then the seal, very ominously. 1891 CLARK RUSSELL *My Shipmate Louise* 67 He stood ogling the wreck through his binocular.

Ogler (ōu·glər). [-ER[1].] One who ogles.

1692 SOUTHERNE *Wives Excuse* Prol., To the Ladies, who must sit it out, To hear us prate, and see the Oglers shoot. 1709 *Tatler* No. 145 P 1 A certain Sect of professed Enemies to the Repose of the Fair Sex, called Oglers. 1787 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ode upon Ode* Wks. 1812 I. 418 The sweet and tender style of Oglers. 1847 LE FANU *T. O'Brien* 216 The most conspicuous ogler at court.

Ogli, oglie, obs. forms of UGLY.

Ogling (ōu·glin), *vbl. sb.* [f. OGLE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb OGLE; the throwing of amorous, languishing, or insinuating glances.

1682 SHADWELL *Tegue o Divelly* II. Epil. (1691) 80 They say their Wives learn ogling in the Pit [*side note*, A foolish Word among the Canters for glancing]. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Ogling*, casting a sheep's Eye at Handsom Women. 1709 HICKES *Let. to Charlett* 15 Jan. (Bodl. Ballard MS. XII. 109), As for Angling .. I only used it, as a word which signifies to eye or look with a fixed eye. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 106 It was not enough, that the speech from the throne .. threw out oglings and glances of tenderness. 1878 E. JENKINS *Haverholme* 99 If dining, and ogling, and flattering, could have saved a party, the Whigs would now have been in the ascendant.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1687 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* III. iv, A penal mourning for the ogling offences of his youth. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 46 P 8 Being thus qualified, I intend, by the Advice of my Friends, to set up for an Ogling-Master.

O·gling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That ogles; casting amorous or admiring looks.

a 1715 LD. HALIFAX *On Countess Dowager of* —— 6 Have at the heart of every ogling beau. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* 180 The ogling, well-shod lady with her troop of girls.

Oglio, obs. form of OLLIO.

† **Ologa·rchial,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. Erron. for *Oligarchial*, from OLIGARCHY. So † **Ologa·rchian** *a.*

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 329 Intende they [the Jesuits] a Democracy or an Aristocracy, or an Ologarchial? or what kind of gouernment is intended by them? *Ibid.* 224 The ecclesiastical state in Scotland, .. their grounds, rules and principles of their gouernment Ologerchian.

Ogmic (o·gmik), *a.* [f. *Ogam*, OGHAM + -IC.] = OGHAMIC.

1874–7 RHŶS *Lect. Welsh Philol.* vi. 286 The Ogmic monuments in our island are not confined to the West, for others are known in Scotland. 1882 R. C. MACLAGAN *Scot. Myths* 35 The inventors of the Ogmic called each letter by the name of a different plant. 1893 PROF. KIRKPATRICK in *Scotsman* 14 Apr. 7/5 A province that he [Prof. Rhŷs] had made peculiarly his own was Ogmic Epigraphy.

† **Ogra·nt,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [app. for *agrant*; cf. AGRAUNTE *v.* and AF. *agraunter*, ONF. *agraanter* = OF. *acreanter* to promise, assure, guarantee, grant, agree, consent (Godef.). The form of the Eng. word is not easy to understand, unless it be short for *ogranted* pa. pple., which again makes the sense difficult.] ? Agreed, consentient.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 51 Harald .. To be per kyng & hede be lond was wele ogrant.

-ography: the suffixal element -GRAPHY, preceded by the connective *-o-*, belonging to the prec. element (see -O *suffix* 3); applied to a branch of knowledge the name of which ends in this, as *biography*, *geography*, *hydrography*.

1828 *First Book*, *King's Coll.* 15 Your 'ologies and 'ographies as studies in a College.

† **Ograve.** *Obs. rare.* Epithet of a variety of wheat: see quot.

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 543 The next [wheat] is small Pollard, which loves an indifferent earth .. Then Ograue wheat, which loueth anie well-mixt soyle.

Ogre (ōu·gə:). Also 8 **hogre.** [a. F. *ogre* (first used by Perrault in his *Contes*, 1697).

The alleged instance of 1527 in Hatz.-Darm. is an error. It has been suggested that Perrault may have formed *ogre* on an It. dial. **ogro* for **orco* = It. *orco* demon, monster, from L. *Orcus*, Hades, the god of the infernal regions, Pluto. The OSp. repr. of *Orcus* were *huerco* (Percivall), *huergo*, *uergo* (Diez); Mod.Sp. *ogro* 'ogre' is from Fr. (Conjecture has tried to see in *ogre* the ethnic name *Ugri*, *Ungri*, *Ougri*, applied by early writers to the Hungarians or Magyars: see UGRIAN. But this is historically baseless.)]

In folk-lore and fairy tales: A man-eating monster, usually represented as a hideous giant; hence, A man likened to such a monster in appearance or character.

1713 tr. *Arabian Nights* I. 78 He perceiv'd that the Lady .. was a *Hogress*, Wife to one of those Savage Demons call'd *Hogres*, who stay in remote places, and make use of a thousand wiles to surprize and devour Passengers. [So ed. 1785.] 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 27 With the grin of an ogre. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* iii. 116 Some doting ogre of a fairy tale. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* ix, 'He's the most hideous, goggle-eyed creature, .. quite an ogre'. 1854 *Old Story-Teller*, *Hop-o'-my-Thumb* 93 She warned them that they were in the house of an ogre, who especially delighted in eating young children.

fig. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt Locke* x, Irresponsibility of employers, slavery of the employed, .. that is the system they represent .. Why, it is the very ogre that is eating us all up.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *ogre-king*, *-land*, etc.

1846 R. BELL *Life Canning* viii. 215 Headed by the giant West India Interest, and followed by all the other ogre-monopolies. 1855 J. R. PLANCHÉ tr. *Ctess d'Aulnoy's Fairy T.*, *Bee & Orange Tree* (1858) 183 It is the custom in Ogreland, that the Ogre, Ogress, and the young Ogres, always sleep in their fine gold crowns. 1859 LD. LYTTON *Wanderer* (ed. 2) 288, I was lately wed With a diamond ring to an Ogre-king.

Hence **Ogreism** (ōu·gəriz'm), the character or practices of ogres.

Ogreish, ogrish (ōu·gəriʃ, ōu·griʃ), *a.* [f. OGRE + -ISH[1].] Resembling, or characteristic of, an ogre.

1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* II. iii. 41 There is an Ogreish kind of jocularity in Grandfather Smallweed to-day. 1884 G. DYER *Bella Donna* II. 105, I know that I am a rude ogrish fellow. 1867 O. W. HOLMES *Guardian Angel* xxv. (1891) 306 He glared at it in a dreadfully ogreish way.

Hence **O·greishly** *adv.*, in an ogreish manner.

1891 *Harper's Mag.* June 71/1 A great distorted silhouette .. appeared upon the wall, leaning ogreishly over the pillow.

Ogress[1] (ōu·grès). Also 8 **hogress.** [a. F. *ogresse*, fem. of *ogre*; see -ESS[1].] A female ogre.

1713 [see OGRE]. 1789 GIBBON *Autobiog.* (1854) 6 Three Ogresses, or female cannibals. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* ix, Like some fair ogress who had set a trap and was watching for a nibble from a plump young traveller.

Ogress[2]. *Her.* Also 8 **aggress.** [Origin unknown: the sense is the same as in OGLE *sb.*[2]; but it is difficult to find a formal relation between them.] A 'roundel sable', *i.e.* a black circular spot on a shield, supposed to represent a cannon-ball: called also a *pellet*.

1572 BOSSWELL *Armorie* II. 37 b, Beareth Verte, fine Fermaulxz in Crosse D'Or, a Border d'Argent, charged with eight Ogresses: or, after the French blason, '*Ogresses de huit pieces*'. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Ogresses* [ed. 1706 *or Agresses*], certain round figures in Heraldry resembling Pellets, always of a black colour. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2525/4 A Fesse Argent between Estoiles charged with 3 Ogresses. 1766 PORNY *Heraldry* Dict. (1787), *Ogress*, term used by English Heralds only, to express the black Roundelets, which are also called *Pellets* and *Gunstones*. 1882 CUBBANS *Her.* (ed. 2) iv. 73 The Pellet, or Ogress.

‖ **Ogrillon** (ogri·yon). *nonce-wd.* [f. OGRE + Fr. suff. *-illon*, in *moinillon*, *négrillon*, *oisillon*, etc.] A little ogre.

1860 THACKERAY *Round. Papers* xv (1863) 235 What .. brutal behaviour to his children, who, though ogrillons, are children!

Ogrufe: see GROOF.

Ogtiern, Ogum, var. OCHIERN, OGHAM.

Ogygian (odʒi·dʒiăn), *a.* [f. L. *Ogygius*, Gr. Ὠγύγιος (f. personal name Ὤγυγος, Ὠγύγης) + -AN.] Of or pertaining to the mythical Attic or Bœotian king Ogyges; of obscure antiquity; of great age.

Ogygian deluge, a famous flood said to have taken place in the reign of Ogyges.

1843 HORNE *Orion* I. iii. 148 He .. wished the Ogygian deluge were returned. 1858 HOGG *Life Shelley* I. iv. 139 Sir Bysshe being Ogygian, gouty, and bedridden.

Ogyl, variant of OGGLE *v.*, to shake.

Oh (ōu), *int.* (*sb.*) [Another spelling of *O* int., prob. intended to express a longer or stronger sound.] An exclamation expressing emotion of various kinds; formerly often used in all positions in which *O* is now more usual; now chiefly used when the exclamation is detached from what follows, and esp. as a cry of pain or terror, or in expression of shame, derisive astonishment, or disapprobation, in which case it is often repeated as *Oh! oh!*

a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV* 231 b, Oh Lorde, Oh sainct George, .. have you thus doen in deede? 1552 HULOET, Oh, a voyce of an exceadynge disdeynynge, reioycinge, or sorowynge. *a* 1553 UDALL *Roister D.* iv viii. (Arb.) 78 Oh bones, thou hittest me. 1555 *Tract* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App. xliv. 124 Oh! what a heinous work is this in the sight of God. *Ibid.*, Oh! what damnable beasts are these. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 249 Oh for that cloud of black wrath and fury of the indignation of the Lord. 1653 WALTON *Angler* iv. 105 Oh me he has broke all, there's half a line and a good hook lost. 1707 WATTS *Hymn* 'I have is a land of pure delight' v, Oh! could we make our doubts remove. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 146 P 3 Oh how glorious is the old Age of that great Man. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* iv. ix, But oh! more horrible than that Is the curse in a dead man's eye! *Ibid.* v. i, Oh sleep! it is a gentle thing. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* II. i. 454 But never more—oh! never, never more .. shall Sweet Quiet shed her sunset! 1843 HOOD *Song of Shirt* iv, Oh, Men, with Sisters dear! Oh, Men, with Mothers and Wives! 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 52 And Oh! let me put another case, I said.

B. *sb.* The interjection or exclamation *Oh*, as a name for itself. So *Oh dear*, *Oh fie*, etc.

1534 MORE *Comf. against Trib.* III. x. (1847) 223 He fet a long sigh with an oh! from the bottom of his breast. 1597 MIDDLETON *Wisdom of Solomon* xi. 14 God sent sad Ohs for shadows of lament. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 154 P 2 He was reproved, perhaps, with a Blow of the Fan, or an Oh Fy! 1712 *Ibid.* No. 400 P 4 An Interjection, an Ah, or an Oh, at some little Hazard in moving or making a Step. 1820 W. TOOKE tr. *Lucian* I. 386 Never-ending ohs and ahs. 1852 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 384 Oh! the professions; oh! the gold; and oh! the French—these three oh's all rank as dreadful bugbears.

Hence **Oh** *v. intr.*, to exclaim 'Oh!' *trans.* to greet with 'Oh?' Also **Oh-oh** *v.*

1833 R. H. FROUDE in *Rem.* (1838) I. 321 People would .. 'Oh! oh!' *Ibid.* 323 There is no chance of its being 'Oh, oh!'-ed. 1848 NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* II. xix. (1876) 320 It is very well for secular historians to give up a tradition, and for a generation to oh-oh it; but the Church cannot do so. 1855 DICKENS *L. Dorrit* I. xxxiv, All their hearing, and ohing, and cheering.

Oh, ohen, obs. forms of OWE *v.*

‖ **Ohm**[1] (ōm). [Ger., = AAM.] An obsolete German liquid measure equivalent to from 30 to 36 gallons according to the locality.

1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* IV. *Convent Hirschau*, It comes from Bacharach on the Rhine .. And costs some hundred florins the ohm [*rime* Rome].

Ohm[2] (ōm). *Electr.* [From the name of the German physicist Georg Simon Ohm (1787–1854), who determined mathematically the law of the flow of electricity (*Ohm's law*).] The unit of electrical resistance: see quots.

'It was in this country that .. the term "ohmad" or "ohm", suggested by Sir Charles Bright and Mr. Latimer Clark at the meeting of the British Association in Manchester in 1861, first came into use as the name of a decimal multiple of the absolute unit of resistance convenient for practical purposes. At the Congress of Electricians in Paris in 1881, the Ohm was unanimously adopted as an international standard'. *Nature* 14 Feb. 1889, 362/2.

1870 F. L. Pope *Electr. Tel.* iii. (1872) 25 The Ohm..is equivalent to about ⅛ of a mile of galvanized No. 9 iron wire. 1876 Preece & Sivewright *Telegraphy* 5 It is convenient..to use a symbol to represent the ohm as we use ′ to represent degrees, and ″ minutes. The symbol used by us is ω, the Greek *omega*. Thus we say that the resistance of a wire between London and Birmingham is 1500ω. 1892 *Gloss. Electr. Terms* in *Lightning* 3 Mar. Suppl., The Ohm is the resistance of a column of mercury of a constant section of one square millimetre and of a length of 106·3 centimetres, at the temperature of melting ice.

Hence **Oh·mad** = Ohm; **Ohm-a·mmeter**, an instrument for measuring electrical current and resistance, a combination of an ammeter and an ohmmeter; **Oh·mic** *a.*, pertaining to or measured by the ohm; **Oh·mmeter**, an instrument for measuring electrical resistance in ohms.

1856 R. M. Ferguson *Electr.* 151 This is called the B. A. Unit of resistance 1864, or an Ohmad. 1889 *Electr. Rev.* 11 Oct. 411 At present Dr. Fleming and a few others talk of 'ohmic' resistance, to distinguish resistance from the relation between the back electromotive force and the current. 1891 '*Electrician*' *Primer* No. 12. 8 *Ohmmeters* indicate the ratio of the pressure between the ends of a conductor to the current passing through that conductor.

Ohn, Sc. dial. var. of On- = *un-*, without.

Oho (ōˈhōʊ), *int.* Also as two words **O ho, Oh ho**, etc.; also 4 **O how.** [See Ho *int*[1] 5.] An exclamation expressing surprise, taunting, exultation, etc.; in quot. 1369 as a shout to arouse a sleeper. (Cf. Ho *int.*[1])

13.. *Cursor M.* 12129 (Gött.) 'O ho!' alle þan gan þai cri, 'Qua herd euer sua gretf ferli!' *c* 1369 Chaucer *Dethe Blaunche* 179 This messager cried O how, a-wake anoon. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* viii. 28 O, ho! this is a wonderfull thyng to witt. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* iii. iv. 71 Oh ho, do you come neere me now. 1610 — *Temp.* i. ii. 349 Oh ho, Oh ho, would't had bene done. 1778 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* 26 Aug., O ho, this is a good hearing! 1838 Dickens *O. Twist* ii, 'Oho! .we are the fellows to set this to rights'.

Ohone (ōˈhōʊ n), *int.* (*sb.*) Forms: 5 **ochane**, 7 **oh hone, O hoan**, 7– **O hone**, 8– **ohon**, 9– **ochone, ohone.** [a. Gael. and Ir. *ochòin*, oh! alas! Often erroneously analysed, as if it contained the Eng. *O*!] A Scottish and Irish exclamation of lamentation.

c 1480 Henryson *Test. Cres.* 541 Ochane! Now is my breist with stormy stoirndis stad. *c* 1604 I. C. *Epigr.* in *Shaks. Cent. of Praise* (1879) 63 He that made the Ballads of oh hone. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* ii. iii. v. (1651) 341 Houling O Hone, as those Irish women. 1685 *Whigs Lament.* in *Roxb. Ball.* (1885) V. 534 What have the Whigs to say? O hone! O hone! Tories have got the day; O hone! O hone! 1714 Ramsay *Elegy J. Cowper* i, John Cowper's dead—Ohon! Ohon! 1801 Scott *Glenfinlas* i, 'O hone a rie'! O hone a rie'!' The pride of Albin's line is o'er. *Note, O hone a rie'* signifies: 'Alas for the prince, or chief'. 1816 — *Antiq.* xx, Ohon! it's an ill feight wiar he that wins has the wirst o't.

b as *sb.*

a 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) I. 180 The Members..repeated the Oh-hones Of his Wild Irish and chromatic Tones. 1855 Kingsley *Westw. Ho!* xi, They could now hear plainly the 'Ochone, Ochonone', of some wild woman.

O-hoy, variant of Ahoy, call used in hailing.

1885 Rider Haggard *K. Solomon's Mines* (1889) 228 As he struck he shouted 'O-hoy! O-hoy!' like his Berserkir forefathers.

Oht, Ohte, obs. forms of Aught, Ought.

Oh yes: see Oyez.

Oiconomical, obs. form of Economical.

-oid (oid, oˌid), *suffix*, ad. mod.L. *-oīdēs*, Gr. *-οειδής*, i. e. *-o-* of prec. element or connective + *-ειδής* 'having the form or likeness of', 'like', f. *εἶδος* form; cf. L. *-i-formis*: see -form. (A parallel Gr. formative was *-ώδης*: see -ode.) Examples: *αἱματοειδής* (*αἱματώδης*) 'like blood, of the appearance of blood, hæmatoid'; *ἀνθρωποειδής* 'of human form, manlike, anthropoid'. In other mod. langs., as in Gr. and L., the *o* and *i* make distinct syllables (L. *anthrōpoīdēs*, F. *anthropoïde*, Ger. *anthropoid*); in Eng. also, some pronounce (æn|prɒˈpɔˌid), but the prevalent pronunciation of the suffix (and in many words, as *alkaloid, asteroid*, the only one) is with the diphthong (oi) as in *void*.

Extensively used in scientific terms, taken from Greek prototypes, or formed on Gr. (rarely L.) words. These are primarily adjs. with the sense 'having the form or nature of, resembling, allied to'; but also (as sometimes in Gr.) sbs., in the sense of 'something having the form or appearance of, something related or allied in structure, but not identical'. The sbs. are esp. numerous in Mathematics, where, in imitation of *rhomboid* (Gr. *ῥομβοειδής* approaching a lozenge (*ῥομβος*) in shape, a rhomboid) and *trapezoid* (Gr. *τραπεζοειδής* having somewhat of the form of a table (*τράπεζα*)), the suffix has been used to form the names of many geometrical figures.

Examples:—(*adj.*) Anat. *adenoid, arachnoid, arytenoid, coracoid, hyoid, sigmoid, thyroid*; Zool. *amœboid, anthropoid, cancroid, crinoid, echinoid, hydroid, ichthyoid, medusoid, simioid*; Bot. *ovoid, scorpioid.*

(sbs.) Math. *cardioid, cycloid, ellipsoid, hyperboloid, rhomboid, spheroid, trapezoid*; Astron. *asteroid, planetoid*; Chem. *albuminoid, alkaloid, amyloid, colloid, crystalloid, metalloid, selenoid*; Bot. *aroid, fucoid, rhizoid*; Zool. *zooid*; Min. *amygdaloid.*

The mod.L. *-oīda, -oïdea, -oideæ, -oidei, -oïdeus* (Eng. *-oideous*), are derivatives of *-oīdēs, -oid.*

-oidal. When the form in *-oid* is a sb., an adj. is formed in *-oidal* (see -al); as *conchoidal, cycloidal, rhomboidal, trapezoidal*; so *alkaloidal, asteroidal, fucoidal*, etc.

Oidematous, variant of Œdematous.

‖ **Oidium** (oˌiˈdiŏm). *Bot.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *ᾠόν* egg + *-ιδιον* dim. suffix.] A form-genus of parasitic fungi, comprising species now regarded as the conidial stage of various fungi of the family *Erysipheæ*; they cause various diseases of plants, and of the human subject. *spec.* The species *Oidium Tuckeri* (*Erysiphe Tuckeri*), or the disease of the vine produced by this; grape mildew.

1857 Berkeley *Cryp. og. Bot.* § 318 (L.) It has already been shown that these supposed species of oidium are not true moulds, but merely states of different species of erysiphe. 1859 *Times* 20 Sept. 8/3 The late rain has favoured the growth of the grapes which escaped the oidium and the hail. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 571 The sulphur-cure for the oïdium, the most formidable disease that attacks the vine. 1882 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 956 The wet and sunless summer had brought on the oidium.

Oier, Oies, -es, obs. ff. Oyer, Oyez.

Oignement, obs. form of Ointment.

Oigopsid, variant of Œgopsid.

Oikist, Oikoid, variant of Œcist, Œcoid.

Oil (oil), *sb.*[1] Forms: see below. See also Ele *sb.* [Early ME. *oli, olie, oyle, oile*, a. ONF. *olie*, OF. 12th c. *oile, oille*, 13th c. *oele, uille*, 15th c. *oyle, huille*, 16th c. *huile* (orig. masc.), in Fr. dial. *ole, eule*, Pr. *ol*, Sp. and It. *olio* (It. formerly *oglio*):—L. *oleum* oil, olive oil; cf. *olea* olive. The OE. word was Ele, earlier *æle*:—**oli* = OHG. *oli*, Ger. *ol*, ad.L. *olium, oleum*; this was superseded in 12–13th c. by the Fr. word in two types, *α. oli(e, β. oile*, and their later reprs. (some of these perh. influenced by later F. (*h*)*uile*). The *α.* forms after 13th c. were only northern and esp. Sc., where *ulyie, uillie* (ūˈli) still survives. The 13th c. *eoli, eolie* (see Ele), *eoile*, connect the OE. and F. types.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

α. 2–4 **oli**, 3 **oliȝe**, 3 (6 *Sc.*) **olie**, 4 *Sc.* **oliȝe**, 5 **oly, oyly, ole**; *Sc.* 6 **olye, oley, oulie, vly(e, vlly**, 6–9 **ulye**, 8 **uliȝie**, 8–9 **ulyie, oolie, uley.**

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 79 An helendis Mon..wesch his wunden mid wine and smierede mid oli. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2458 He ben smered Wiþ crisme and olie. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 363/2 Oly, or oyl, *oleum*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 259/1 Ole, *oleum*. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xxvii. 48 The vly birstit out. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* vi. iv. 37 The fat olie [*ed* 1553 olye] did he jet. 1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. xxxviii, Ane fontane..quhair stremis of oulie springis ithandlie. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xix. 161 The..vlye makkis the fyir mair bold. 1568 *Bannatyne MS* (Hunterian Club) 394 Sum of vlly spewis ane quairt. 1722 Ramsay *Three Bonnets* ii. 57 Wi' language glibe as oolie. *a* 1774 Fergusson *Election* Poems (1845) 39 The barber straikit it wi' ulzie [= uliȝie]. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* x, Would ye creesh his bonny brown hair wi' your nasty ulyie? 1858 M. Porteous *Souter Johnny* 33 Outowre the ulye, midnicht late. 1858 Ramsay *Remin.* Ser. I. (1860) 261 The uley-pot, or uley cruse.

β. 3 **eoile**, 3 7 **oyle**, 3–8 **oyl**, 4–7 **oile**, (4 **uile, oyel**, 4–5 **oylle, oille**, 5 **oel, hoyle**, 6 **huill**), 4, 7– **oil**, (9 *vulgar* and *dial.* **ile**).

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2519 Þet of þe lutle banes. floweð oðer eoile ut. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 293 He let fulle corn & oyl & win bi eche side. 1340 *Ayenb.* 93 In þe writyngge ha clepeþ uile oure lhord..'vile of blisse uor wepinge'..Of þise oyle byeþ ysmered þo þet god heb ymad kynges. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 11870 (Gött.) Pic and oil [*Cott.* oile, *Fairf.* oyle] til his bi-houe. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knt's T.* 2103 Who wrastleth best naked with oille [*v. rr.* oyle, oile] enoynt. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xiv. 61 Þat table euermare droppez oel, as it ware of oliue. 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 70, I haue putte more oille in my lampe to studie by. 1659 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* III. ii. 132 One sort is fluid, as Honey, Oyle. 1684 R. Waller *Nat. Exper.* 27 If..the Vial be filled with Oile. 1767 T. Hutchinson *Hist. Mass.* II. iv. 445 The consumption of oyl by lamps. 1888 Ile [see 3f].

γ. dial. 6 **yolle**. 7 **yolld**(?), **youll.**

c 1568 in Swayne *Sarum Church-w. Acc.* (1896) 116 Pynt of yolle for the Belles vd. 1610 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, For yolld and canndelles. *Ibid.*, For youll.

B. Signification.

1. A substance having the following characters (or most of them): viz. those of being liquid at ordinary temperatures, of a viscid consistence and characteristic smooth and sticky (unctuous) feel, lighter than water and insoluble in it, soluble in alcohol and ether, inflammable, chemically neutral.

a. without *an* or *pl.*; in early use almost always = Olive-oil.

c 1175 [see A. α]. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxii[i.]. 5 Þou fatted in oli mi heved yhit. *c* 1305 *Land of Cokaygne* 46 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 157 Þer beþ riuers..Of oile, melk, honi and wine. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) ii. 6 He wald send him of þe oile of þe tree of mercy. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Visit. Sick*, As with this visible oyle thy body outwardly is annoynted. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* ii. Disc. viii. 84 The five foolish virgins..begd oyle. 1752 Hume *Pol. Disc.* iii. 41 'Tis the oil which renders the motion of the wheel more smooth and easy. 1868 Browning *King & Bk.* iv. 73 [They] spend their own oil in feeding their own lamp.

b. with *an* and *pl.*, indicating a particular kind or different kinds.

The oils constitute a very large group of natural substances, of animal, vegetable, or mineral origin. They are divided into three classes: (1) *Fatty* or *fixed oils* (see Fatty 6, Fixed 4 c), of animal or vegetable origin, which (in common with *fats*) are chemically triglycerides of fatty acids, and produce a permanent greasy stain on paper, etc.; these are subdivided into *drying oils*, which by exposure to air absorb oxygen and thicken into varnishes, and *non-drying oils*, which by exposure ferment and become rancid; they are used as lubricants, as illuminants, in making soap, and for various other purposes. (2) *Essential* or *volatile oils* (see Essential *a.* 5 b), chiefly of vegetable (sometimes of animal) origin, which are acrid and limpid, and form the characteristic odoriferous principles of plants, etc.; chemically, they are hydrocarbons, or mixtures of hydrocarbons with resins, etc.; they are extensively used in medicine and perfumery, and in some cases in the arts. (3) *Mineral oils*, which are chemically mixtures of hydrocarbons, and are used chiefly as illuminants.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxii. (MS. Bodl.) lf. 217/2 Many diuers oile is pressedde oute of many diuers þinges and some oile is semple: as oile of olife, oile of nottes, oile of popie and some oile is medled and compowned. 1652 Culpepper *Eng. Physic.* 3 Used outwardly as an Oyl or Oyntment. 1695 W. Halifax in *Phil. Trans.* 100 Perhaps he distributed among them Sweet Oyls, to be used in or after their Bathings. 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet* 261. 1742 in *Nature* (1882) XXVI. 620 An oyle extracted from a flinty rock for the cure of rheumatick..and other cases. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 456 Essential oils are not greasy to the touch, like the fat oils. 1892 Morley & Muir *Watts' Dict. Chem.* III. 637/1 Oils are said to be 'fixed' when they cannot be distilled either alone or with steam without undergoing decomposition; oils that can be so distilled being termed volatile or essential oils.. Fatty oils that absorb oxygen from the air, and thus become slowly converted into varnishes are termed drying oils, e. g. linseed, hazel nut, hemp, and poppy oils. Drying oils contain glycerides of linoleic and similar unsaturated acids.

c. *Holy oil*: oil used in religious or sacred rites, as the anointing of priests or kings, chrism, extreme unction, etc.

c 1305 *St. Katherine* 301 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 98 Of hire tunbe þer vnneþ 3ut holi oylle. 1382 Wyclif *Num.* xxxv. 25 The greet preest that with hooli oyle is anoynt. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Hen. VI*, v, When a crown in cradel made me king with oyle of holy thoumbe. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, iv. i. 88 She had all the Royall makings of a Queene; As holy Oyle, Edward Confessors Crowne. 1885 *Cath. Dict.* (ed. 3) 404/2 Since the seventh century the holy oils, formerly consecrated at any time, have been blessed by the bishop in the Mass of this day [Maundy Thursday].

† **d.** *Old Chem.* One of the five supposed 'principles' of bodies. *Obs.*

1706 Phillips s. v., Among Chymists, Oil or Sulphur is one of the five Principles of their Art, being a subtil, fat Substance, capable of taking fire, which usually arises after the Spirit. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Elements*, The four principles, salt, oil, water, and earth, are always found in all plants. *Ibid.* s. v. *Principle*, The chymists make five principles; three whereof are called active principles..such as salt; sulphur or oil; and mercury or spirit...The two passive principles are phlegm and *caput mortuum.*

2. In the names of the various kinds, unlimited in number: **a** denoted by *oil of* with the name of the source (plant, animal, etc.), or sometimes of a person, as *oil of almonds, amber, ben, cade, dill, eucalyptus, fennel, geranium, juniper, lavender*, etc., etc.; *oil of Matthiole* (see quot. 1861), *oil of scorpions, oil of philosophers* (see Philosopher).

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii cxii. (MS. Bodl.) lf. 217 b/1 Oile of popie..is moste made of blacke popie sede. [See also 1 b.] *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 312 Oile of rosis, & þe 3elke of an ey, ben good perfore. 1552 Huloet, Oyle of almondes, *metopion.* 1642 French *Distill.* iii. (1651) 73 There will remain .the true Oil or Essence of Antimony. 1668 R. Mathew *Unl. Alch.* § 89. 130 Anointing it with Oyl of Amber and Oyl of Roses mixed together. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* i. i. 57 Take Oil of Scorpions, and Oil of Bees-wax. 1834 Southey *Doctor* xxiv. I. 236 Oil of swallows..procured by pounding twenty live swallows in a mortar with about as many different herbs. 1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 469 Oil of Bitter Almonds may be obtained by distilling bitter almonds with water. 1850 Daubeny *Atomic The.* x. (ed. 2) 345 A neutral sulphate of oxide of ethyle, commonly called oil of wine. 1861 Hulme tr. *Moquin-Tandon* ii. iii. 65 The entire Animal..infused in oil..Scorpion (Oil of Matthiole). 1870 J. Power *Handybk. ab. Bks.* iii. 46 Pieces of cotton impregnated with oil of cedar or of birch. 1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 413 Oil of Cade is a brown inflammable tarry liquid, with a strong acrid taste.

b. The name of the source, or other defining word, preceding *oil*, as *argan oil, brick oil, cod liver oil, cottonseed oil, fish oil, linseed oil, olive oil*, etc., etc., *hair oil, salad oil*, etc. (see these words); **animal oil**, any oil obtained from an animal body;

spec. *Dippel's animal oil*, an oil prepared by distillation from stag's horns, etc. and used in medicine; **dead oil** (see DEAD D. 2); **sweet oil** = OLIVE-OIL.

1565 in *Reg. Privy Counc. Scot.* I. 360 Twa barrell of fische huill. 1582 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxiv. (1887) 123 Then were they oynted with sweete oyle. 1766 *Gentl. Mag.* Apr. 171/1 The oil called Zacchæus's oil, is expressed from the fruit of a tree that..is said..to be of the kind which Zacchæus clumbed. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict., Dippel's animal oil*, so called from the chemist who first observed it. 1836–41 BRANDE *Man. Chem.* (ed. 5) 1133 Beech-nut oil, the decorticated nuts of the beech-tree..yield about 15 per cent. of oil resembling olive oil. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. iii. 188 Animal oil is produced in great abundance by the Whale and the Porpoise. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 160 Whale Oil, White and Black Porpoise Oil,..Seal Oil, Sturgeon Oil, &c.

c. rarely, with defining word following, as † **oil castor** = CASTOR OIL, † **oil olive** = OLIVE-OIL.

1779 M. CUTLER in *Life, Jrnls. & Corr* (1888) I. 75 Making a screw to express oil castor. [1309 *Durham Acc. Rolls* 6, j barello *olei olive.] 1469 in *Hounsh. Ord.* (1790) 102 Oyle olif for Lent. 1535 COVERDALE *Lev.* xxiv. 2 That they bryngе pure oyle olyue beaten for lightes 1545 *Nottingham Rec.* III 224 A pynt oyle Olyve. 1673 *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 6 02 That Aqua vitæ swims upon Oyl-olive.

d. in partly-anglicized phrases from French; † **oil-de-bay** (*-baies*) = oil of bay (obtained from the bay laurel); † **oil d'olive** = OLIVE-OIL; † **oil-de-rose**, tr. L. *oleum roseum*.

1545 *Rates of Customs* c j b, *Oyle debay the barrell conteinynge c. pounde 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) I. 434 Some take the Bay berries only, and thereout prosse oile-de-Baies. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 273 A Goose feather anointed with Oyl-de-bay. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 41 *Oile de olive pat is nouȝt ripe. 1419 *Liber Albus* (Rolls) I. 224 Karke de oille dolive. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 4057 To mix..saffrone with oyl-dolie. *a* 1585 POLWART *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 234 For thy feuer..take old-oly Mixt with a mouthfull of melancholy. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VI. 213 *Olderose Me may baptize and name hit.

3. In figurative and allusive uses.

a. In allusion to the use of oil for anointing (ceremonial or medicinal), or for maintaining light or heat; *esp.* in reference to 'smooth', *i. e.* soothing or flattering, words (see also b).

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I 5/146 With Oyle of milce smeorien him *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 955 Þe oil o merci. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* CXXVII 4 Eloynt wip oyl of charite. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 38 Þis devocioun is þe oyle. 1382 — *Ps.* xliv. 8 [xlv. 7] Therfore enoyntide thee God, thi God, with oile of gladnesse befor thi felawis 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 154 Swete vncyon of oyle of the holy goost. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. xxx, Two or three drops of the sweete oyle of remembraunce. 1638 SHIRLEY *Mart. Soldier* III. iii, A little oyle of favour will scoure thee agen, And make thee shine as bright. 1657 TRAPP *Comm. Job* XXIX. 25 He had so fourbished the sword of Justice with the Oyle of Mercy. 1781 H. HONE *Every-day Bk.* II 835 His wants are supplied by the oil of his tongue 1877 G. DAWSON *Prayers* (1878) 46 When the oil of life has run out.

† b. Phr. *To hold or bear up oil*: to use flattering speech, flatter. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 447 A greet deel of hem ..hilde up þe kynges oyl [L. *magna convivantium parte assentiente*]. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 172 Prophetes false manye mo To bere up oil, and alle tho Aftermen that which he hath told. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 186 For braggynge and for bostynge and beringe vppon oilles.

c. *To add* (*put*) *oil to the fire, flames*, etc.: to heighten or aggravate fury, passion, or the like; to 'add fuel to the flame'.

a 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 820 There were also certaine other malicious and busye persones who added Oyle. to the Fornace. 1560 DAUS tr *Sleidane's Comm.* 229 As the common sayinge is, powred oyle vpon the fyre. 1647 COWLEY *Mistress, Incurable* IV, But Wine, alas, was Oyl to th' fire. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* IV, Serving only like oil to the flame.

d. In various phrases referring to the use of an oil-lamp for nightly study; e. g. † *to lose one's oil*, to study or labour in vain (*obs.*); *to smell of oil*, to bear marks of laborious study; *to burn the midnight oil*, to study late into the night.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V*, 35 b, That thei were like to lese bothe worke and oyle. 1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* Epistle, None of indifferent iudgemente, shall thinke his oyle & labour lost. 1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* (ed. 2) To Rdr. 3 A work of this nature..should smell of oyle if duly and deservedly handled. 1650 C. DANIEL *Trinarch., Crastini Anim.* 16 As were that worth our Braines, and Midnight Oyle. *a* 1668 DENHAM *Poems* 47 What from Johnson's oil and sweat did flow. 1675 E. WILSON *Spadacrene Dunelm.* 72 That work needs not smell of Oyl. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Elegies* xi. 27, I trimm'd my lamp, consum'd the midnight oil. 1812 *Edin. Rev.* XX. 227 He may have..wasted the midnight oil in preparing.. instruction.

e. *To pour oil upon the waters*, etc.: to appease strife or disturbance; in allusion to the effect of oil upon the agitated surface of water. (Cf. OLEIO, quot. 1894.)

[1774 *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. II. 445 (*heading*) Of the stilling of Waves by means of Oil. Extracted from sundry Letters between Benjamin Franklin LL.D. etc. *Ibid.* 447 Pliny's account of a practice among the seamen of his time to still the waves in a storm by pouring oil into the sea.] 1847 W. B. BARING in *Croker Papers* (1884) III. XXV. 103 Lord G. [Bentinck]..spoke angrily. D'Israeli poured oil and calmed the waves. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* v. i. (1866) 663 The fiery words of Don John were not as oil to troubled water. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Parset* II. xiii, Then Mrs. Grantly.. strove to change the subject, and threw oil upon the waters.

f. *To strike oil* (*U. S.*): *lit.* to reach the oil (petroleum) in sinking a shaft for it through the overlying strata; hence *fig.* (*colloq.*) to hit upon a source of rapid profit and affluence.

1866 *Punch's Almanack* (last page), Barber has struck 'Ile', but it will not do for the hair. 1875 *Punch* 6 Mar. 99/2 He has certainly 'struck oil' in the Costa Rica and Honduras loans. 1888 LOWELL *Wks.* (1890) VI. 207 We are a nation which has struck ile.

g. In humorously allusive phrases, imitating the names of kinds of oil (see 2, and cf. ANOINT 3 b, 5, GREASE *v.* 4 b, OIL *v.* 2): † *oil of angels* (ANGEL 6), gold employed in gifts or bribes (cf. INDIAN *oil*); *oil of barley, oil of malt*, malt liquor; *oil of baston, birch, hazel, holly, whip, hazel oil, hickory oil, stirrup oil, strap oil*, a beating or flogging (with a birch-rod, hazel-stick, etc); † *oil of fool*, flattery used to befool a person (*obs.*).

1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* E j b, The palms of their hands so hot that they cannot be coold vnlesse they be rubd with the oile of angels. 1623 MASSINGER *Dk. Milan* III ii, I have seen, his stripes wash'd off With oil of angels. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Oyl of Barley*, strong Drink. 1608 WITHALS *Dict.* 308 They call it vulgarly the oyle of Baston, or a sower cudgell. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Oil of birch*, a flogging with a birchrod. 1785 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *9th Ode to R. A.'s*, Reynolds pritnee, seek the Courtier's school And learn to manufacture oil of 'fool. *c* 1678, 1885, 1894 Oil of hazel, hazel-oil [see HAZEL 1 e, 4 c]. 1885 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Oil-of-hazel*, a sound drubbing. 1894 H. GARDENER *Unoff. Patriot* 168 If I'd behaved that way with my father he would have prescribed a little hickory oil. 1608 *Pennyless Parl. in Harl. Misc.* (ed. Park) I. 183 The oil of holly shall prove a present remedy for a shrewd housewife. *c* 1648–50 BRATHWAIT *Barnabees Jrnl.* title-p., The oyle of malt and juyce of spritely nectar Have made my Muse more valiant than Hector. 1693 *Poor Robin* (N.), Now for to cure such a disease as this, The oyl of whip the surest medicine is.

4. = OIL-COLOUR. Often in pl. *oils*.

[1574 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 351 The..paynting and coloringe .wth good colors and oyles. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 51 To refresh the colours of olde peeces that bee wrought in oyle.] 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 84 Painters work of ordinary lights of windowes in oyl. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* II. III. IV 403 Landscape-painting in oils may be considered to have been by him [Poussin] brought almost to perfection. 1867 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 857 Antonello da Messina..the first Italian who painted in oils.

b. *colloq.* An oil-painting, a picture painted in oils. Chiefly in *pl.*

1890 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* 272 Some fair oils by German artists. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 28 May 5/1 Visitors to the studio will also find some thirty or forty small oils of dogs.

5. *colloq.* abbrev. of OILSKIN. Chiefly in *pl.*

1891 J. DALE *Round the World* 330 A young man dressed us in a full suit of 'oils'.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. *attrib.* Of, consisting of, pertaining to, or dealing with oil, as *oil-bath, -brush, -cooper, -dregs* (hence *oil-dreg* vb., to treat with oil-dregs), *-fuel, -globule, -merchant, -monger, -mongery, -particle*, etc.; containing or conveying oil, as *oil-bottle, -car, -cell, -closet, -cock, -duct*, † *-fat, -horn, -jar, -pot, -pump, -safe, -sink, -tank, -vase, -val, -vessel*, etc.; producing, or used in the production or distribution of oil, as *oil-factory, -land, -region, -shale, -shop, -well*, etc.; obtained or made from oil, as *oil gas, spirit*; in which oil is used as fuel, etc., as *oil-engine, -lamp, -launch, -motor, -stove*; belonging or relating to oil-painting, painted in oils, as *oil group, head, picture*. b. Objective and obj. gen., as *oil-bearing, -carrying, -containing, -distributing, -producing, -refining, -yielding* adjs.; *oil-atomizer, -crusher, -distributor, -drawer, -dripper, -refiner, -spreader*. c. Instrumental, etc., as *oil-hardening; oil-bright, -buttered, -dried* (dried of oil, having the oil dried up), *-driven, -fed, -fired, -laden, -lit, -smelling, -soaked* adjs. d. Similative, etc, as *oil-like, -green, -yellow* adjs.

1886 A. WINCHELL *Walks Geol. Field* 136 The particular causes and conditions of *oil-accumulation. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 663 Exposed..by means of an *oil-bath, to a temperature between 300 and 350. 1770–4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* I 57 Rape and hempaie *oil-bearing plants. 1598 E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 29 Hence with these fidlers whose *oyle-buttred lines, Are Pandets vnto lusts. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4174/4 An Apprentice to an *Oyl Cooper in London. 1856 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 35 The price of cake. gives a higher profit to the *oil-crushers. 1751 T. SHARP in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 374 Tillotson. was a wet and dry-salter, or *oil-drawer in London. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 479 *Oildreggis mixt with cley. *Ibid.* 482 Dile hit wel, and then *oyldregge hit efte. 1552 HULOET, Oyle dregges, *Muria, Amarica, Amurca*. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. iii. 221 My *oyle-dride Lampe. 1893 *Times* 20 Mar., This *oil-driven locomotive is at once an innovation and a success. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Nov. 2/3 One of the modern oil-driven motors. *Ibid.* 1 Dec. 6/3 The first exhibition of any *oil-engines in this country..in 1887 in the Agricultural Hall. 13.. *S. Eng. Leg.* (MS. Bodl. 779) in Herrig *Archiv* LXXXII. 306/124 A whit coluere. biouȝt an *oyl-fat in here bel. 1886 A. WINCHELL *Walks Geol. Field* 137. I will now give you the whole philosophy of *oil-finding and oil-production. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Apr. 11/1 *Oil-fuel boats, and life-saving apparatus. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 79 *Oil Gas,..that obtained from oil. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Vne buire à mettre l'huile*, an *oyle glasse, a vyole. 1843 BUDD *Dis. Liver* 207 Some cells contain small *oil-globules, marked by the clear rings. 1673 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 845/4 One *Oyl green Carpet. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 214 Of a fine oil green, or greenish-white colour. 1890 *Nature* 18 Sept. 503/1 This process of *oil-hardening, introduced first by Lord Armstrong in the case of barrels, is now almost universally adopted for all gun forgings. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* xvi. 13 Then toke Samuel his *oyle horne, & anoynted him. *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 136 That makes with his great oil-horn much a do. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* xiii. (1833) 323 A small *oil-lamp on the floor. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xv. K iij b, Sulphur..the natural, moist, original, *oylelike. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* Tab. 274 Olyuys, putaciouu, and *oil makynge. 1837 WHITTOCK, etc. *Bk. Trades* (1842) 349 Another species of *oil-merchants deal mostly in sweet oils, and a few leading articles of foreign produce, termed dry saltery. 1896 *Daily News* 16 Nov. 4/2 The Daimler *oil-motors..were strongly in evidence. 1862 THORNBURY *Life Turner* I. 258 His early *oil-pictures were dark and heavy. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 364/1 *Oly potte, or oly vesselle. 1669 R. MONTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 448 A vinegar pot, oil pot, and sugar box. 1845 STOCQUELER *Hand-bk. Brit. India* (1854) 37 Corn, cotton, *oil-producing plants, and sugar. 1884 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 22 Nov. 2/5 The Pennsylvania *oil-region. 1877 A. H. GREEN *Phys. Geol.* ii. § 6. 72 When Shales contain enough bituminous matter to be used for the manufacture of Paraffin they are called *Oil Shales. 1679 OATKS *Narr. Popish Plot* 32 Where they found an *Oyl-shop, which the said Groves brag'd he fir'd. 1752 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 315 They generally purchase. the bottoms of the casks at our oil-shops. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 47 *Oil sinks are formed in watch and clock plates so that..the oil is kept close to the pivot. 1894 H. GARDENER *Unoff. Patriot* 173 It was the smell of smoke and *oil-soaked cloth. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 66/2 Pottery *Oil Stoves. 1885 J. S. STALLYBRASS tr. *Hehn's Wand. Plants & Anim.* 94 The numerous *oil-vases given as prizes at the games instituted by Pisistratus. 1472 in Swayne *Sarum Church-w. Acc.* (1896) 5, ij *oylevates of silver. *c* 1621 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 3 A whole cellar full of *oyle vessels. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Oil-well*, a dug or bored well, from which petroleum is obtained by pumping or by natural flow. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 214 Of a rich yellowish-green, or *oil yellow colour. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 76 The principal *oil-yielding seeds.

e. Special Combs.: **oil-beetle**, a beetle of the genus *Meloe*, which exudes an oily liquid when alarmed; **oil-berry**, † (*a*) an olive; (*b*) ? a name for the fruit of the Oil-Palm (*Elæis guineensis*); **oil-bird**, name for various birds yielding oil; (*a* the GUACHARO of the West Indies and S. America, *Steatornis caripensis*; (*b*) a FROGMOUTH of Ceylon, *Batrachostomus moniliger*; (*c*) the FULMAR, *Fulmarus glacialis*; **oil-box**, (*a*) a box in which oil is stored; (*b*) in *Machinery*, 'a box containing a supply of oil for a journal, and feeding it by means of a wick or other device' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **oil-bush** [BUSH *sb.*[2]], a socket containing oil in which an upright spindle runs; **oil-can**, a can for holding oil; *spec.* = OILER 3; † **oil-case** = OILSKIN (*obs.*); **oil-cellar**, (*a*) a cellar for storage of oil; (*b*) a small reservoir for oil in a piece of machinery; † **oil-clock** [CLOCK *sb.*3] = *oil-beetle*; **oil-coat**, a coat of oiled cloth, an oilskin coat (cf. OILED 1 c, quot. 1672); **oil-cup**, a small vessel to hold oil for lubricating, either portable (= OILER 3), or attached to the machinery and acting automatically (cf. *oil-box* b, *oil-cellar* b); **oil-derrick**, a derrick or frame used in boring for mineral oil; **oil-drop**, name for the rudimentary umbilical vesicle in the eggs of some fishes; **oil-field**, an area or a tract of country occupied by oil-bearing strata; **oil floor-cloth** (see OILCLOTH); **oil-garden**, a garden of olives grown for oil; **oil gauge** (*-gage*), a hydrometer for measuring the specific gravity of oils, an oleometer; **oil-gilding**, gilding in which the gold-leaf is laid on a surface formed of linseed-oil mixed with a yellow pigment (*oil-gold size*); **oil-gland**, a gland which secretes oil; *spec.* the uropygial or coccygeal gland in birds, which secretes the oil with which they preen their feathers; **oil-gold** (see *oil-gilding*); **oil-hole**, a small hole drilled in a machine, into which oil can be dropped for lubricating; **oil-jack**, a vessel with a spout, in which oil can be heated; **oil-meal**, ground linseed cake; **oil-paint**, paint made by mixing a pigment with oil (= OIL-COLOUR); **oil-painting**, (*a*) the action, or art, of painting in oils; (*b*) a picture painted in oils; **oil-palm**, a species of palm yielding oil; esp. *Elæis guineensis*, which yields palm-oil; **oil-paper**, paper made transparent or waterproof by soaking in oil; **oil-plant**, any plant yielding an oil (usually with defining word, as *castor-oil plant, croton-oil plant*, etc.); *spec.* the GINGILI, *Sesamum indicum*; **oil-press**, an apparatus for expressing oil from fruits, seeds, etc.; **oil-presser**, one whose trade is to press oil from seeds, etc.; the manager of an oil-press; **oil-rubber**, in *Engraving*, a roll of woollen cloth moistened with oil, used for cleaning plates, etc.; **oil-sand**, a stratum of sandstone yielding oil; **oil-shark**, any species of shark yielding oil, esp. *Galeorhinus zyopterus* of California; **oil-sheet**, a sheet made of oilskin or oil-paper; † **oil-silk**

= OILED *silk*; **oil-smeller** (*U. S.*), a person who professes to discover oil-bearing strata for well-boring by the sense of smell; **oil-spring**, a spring of mineral oil (with or without admixture of water); **oil-stock**, *Eccl.* a vessel for containing holy oil; **oil-tawing**, the process of tawing skins in oil, in the manufacture of oiled leather; **oil-tempered** *a.* (of steel), tempered by means of oil; **oil test, oil-tester**, a contrivance for ascertaining some property of oils, as their flashing-point, burning-point, or lubricating quality; **oil-tight** *a.* [after *watertight*], of such a degree of tightness as to prevent oil from passing through; **oil-tongued** *a.*, having an 'oily' tongue, characterized by smooth or flattering speech; **oil-tube**, a tube conveying oil, as the vittæ in the fruits of *Umbelliferæ*; **oil-way**, a channel for the admission of oil to lubricate a hinge or the like; **oil whetstone** = OILSTONE *sb.*; **† oil wort**, ? a vegetable yielding oil, or eaten with oil (*obs.*). See also OIL-BAG, OILCAKE, etc.

1658 ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 1016 In English it may fitly be called the *Oyl-beetle, or the Oyl-clock. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* 43 A small parasite on one of the wild bees was the larva of the oil-beetle. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xvii. 6 As the shaking out of the *oile berie [1388 the fruyt of olyue tre]. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* II. ix. 281 The oil-berry tree, the black ivory nut-tree, which might be made a valuable article of commerce. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Nov. 7/1 The *oil-bird of Trinidad, so called on account of its excessively plump, fat, not to say oily condition. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds*, *Guacharo*, the Spanish-American name of what English writers have lately taken to calling the Oil-Bird, the *Steatornis caripensis* of ornithologists. 1799 *Sporting Mag.* XIV. 28 *Oil-boxes and hoop-felloed wheels are great improvements. 1839 THACKERAY *Major Gahagan* iv, Their fall upsetting the .. *oil-can. 1741 *Gentl. Mag.* XI. 15 Tea in *oil-case bags. 1764 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 16 Jan., I was .persuaded to put on an oil-case hood. *c* 1400 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 499 Me may also doon other diligence Aboute an *oilcelar, hit for to warme. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Oil-cellar*, an oil-reservoir in the bottom of a journal-box. 1653 *Flemings in Oxford* (O. H. S.) I. 62 For an *oyle-coat and hatt-case..16 00. 1850 CLOUGH *Dipsychus* i. iv. 34 It falls from off me like the rain From the oil-coat. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Oil-cup*. When portable, for oiling machinery, they are considered as Oilers. 1895 *Mod. Steam Eng.* 39 Oil-cups for screwing into these openings may be purchased. 1885 *Science* 22 May 425/1 The egg of the cod ..buoyant, but without an *oil-drop. 1894 *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 434 The principal sources of liquid fuel are the American and Russian *oil-fields. *a* 1756 MRS. HEYWOOD *New Present* (1771) 258 Directions concerning *Oil Floor-Cloths. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* viii. 14 Youre best londe and vynyardes and *oyle-gardens shall he take. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 271/2 The neck of the bird ..can be made to apply the beak to the coccygeal *oil-gland. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* s. v., Analysis of the secretion of the Oil-gland shews that its composition closely resembles that of the sebaceous product of Mammals. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No 89. 2/1 Night Peices ought to be in *Oyl-Gold, or Oyl-Lacker. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s. v. *Oil-gilding*, Oil-gold size, made of boiled linseed-oil and ochre. 1875 *Ure's Dictionary of Arts* III. 1055 (s. v. *Varnish*) The assistant is then to lift up the *oil-jack ..laying the spout over the edge of the pot. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 31 Linseed cake, or *oil-meal as it is sometimes termed, is always relished by a sheep. 1790 ROY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 184 The French lods were covered with several coats of *oil-paint to prevent their imbibing the salt water. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Nov. 3/1 His splendid success in the use of oil-paint as an artistic material. 1782 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (ed. 3) I. 11 *note*, Mr. Raspe..has proved that oil painting was known long before its pretended discovery by Van Eyck. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 76 Until the time of Correggio and Titian, the peculiar beauties of oil painting were unknown. 1862 THORNBURY *Life Turner* I. 51 In this first period Turner's oil paintings were bold and dark. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 443/2 *Elæis guineensis*, the African *Oil Palm, which yields the celebrated palm oil, is a native of tropical Western Africa. 1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Streets* ii, The candle in the transparent lamp, manufactured of *oil paper, has been blown out. 1848 tr. *Hoffmeister's Trav. Ceylon & India* 208 *Sesamum* (*oil plant), *Ricinus* (castor-oil tree). 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, *Arachis hypogæa*, .. Ground-nut or Earth nut Oil-plant; *Bassia longifolia*, Ilpa, Illipoo, or Illupie oil-plant; *Carapa guianensis*, Carap, Crab, or Andiroba Oil-plant; *Croton Tiglium*, Croton-oil-plant; *Ricinus communis*, .. Castor-oil-plant; *Sesamum indicum*, Gingelly-, or Gingili-, Oil-plant, Till-, or Teel-, Oil-plant; *S. indicum* and *S. orientale*, Benne-oil-plant. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 65 On the right-hand you have the *Oil presses, and other places for the oil. *c* 1865 LETHEBY in *Circ. Sci.* I. 105/1 Mr. Brotherton ..is a large *oil-presser. *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* II. 44 The tools necessary for engraving are, the *oil-rubber, burnisher, graver, oil-stone, needles, and ruler. 1883 *Century Mag.* July 330/1 When the *oil-sand is struck, the oil, mingled with gas, spurts up with great force. 1783 CAVALLO in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 438 This slip of *oil-silk answers better than a piece of bladder or leather. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 725 The *oil spring of Cuba, Alleghany Co., N. Y., called the Seneca Oil Spring, was described by Prof. Silliman in 1833...as a dirty pool. 1897 W. WALSH *Secr. Hist. Ref. Movem.* viii. (1898) 243 The *oilstock of the Holy Chrism kissed in place of the Pax. 1884 *Science* 13 June 724/1 Bars of *oil-tempered and untempered steel. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Oil-test*, for ascertaining the degree of heat at which the hydrocarbon vapors of petroleum are liable to explode. 1898 *Daily News* 1 Oct. 7/2 Cement tester, *oil tester; apparatus for the testing of pressure and vacuum gauges and indicators. 1859 RANKINE *Steam Engine* (ed.) An *oil-tight stuffing-box. 1631 MASSINGER *Emperor East* v. ii, The proud attributes, By *oil-tongued flattery imposed upon us. 1840 *Archæologia* XXIX. 62 An oblique perforation in the stone served as an *oilway to render its revolutions easier. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 514 *Oyle whetstones that barbars vse. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 108 He ete but brede and *oyle wortes.

† **Oil,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [An alteration of OLIO: perh. confused with It. *olio* oil.] = OLIO 1.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Oil* or *Olio* (in Cookery), a rich sort of Potage after the Spanish way, made of Buttock-beef, part of a Fillet of Veal, of a Leg of Mutton, and of raw Gammon of Bacon, with Ducks, Partridges, Pigeons, Chickens, Quails, Sausages, and a Cervelas, all fry'd brown, and afterwards boil'd with all sorts of Roots and Herbs. *Oils* (for Fish-Days) are also prepar'd with Peas-soop, several sorts of Fish, Roots and Pulse. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v., To have an Oil for Flesh-Days, take all Sorts of good Meats, viz. Part of a Buttock of Beef [etc.].

Oil, *v.* [f. OIL *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To apply oil to; to anoint.

† **a.** To pour oil upon ceremonially, esp. in consecrating to the office of king: = ANOINT *v.* 2. *Obs.*

c 1440 *R. Gloucester's Chron.* 7243 (MS. Camb. Ee 4. 31) Fram king alfred, þe kunde more, þat uerst was oyled [*MS. Cotton Caligula A. xi.* yeled] at rome. *Ibid.* 5329 (MS. Digby 205) þe pope lyoun him blessede. And þe kinges croune of þis lond Sette him on and oyled [*earlier MSS.* elede] him. *c* 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* XXIII. iv, Thou oil'st my head, thou fill'st my cupp. 1764 CHURCHILL *Gotham* i. 337 Jehu, oil'd for Ahab's sin.

b. To put oil on; to moisten, rub, smear, or lubricate with oil. Phr. *To oil the wheels* (also *fig.*).

To oil out, in *Painting*, to moisten (those parts of a picture intended to be retouched) with a thin coating of oil.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 363/1 Oyle wythe oyle. 1598 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 169 Item, to William Glover, for oylinge and coloringe yt [an hour glass]. 1643 CARYL *Sacr. Covt.* 13 Would he have the Chariot move swiftly, who .. will not Oyle the Wheeles? 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 171 So oft as the Workman has occasion to oyl the Centers of the Work. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 201 This operation is termed 'oiling out'. 1884 SPEEDY *Sport* v. 67 They should be wiped clean and free from damp, then oiled.

2. *fig.* **a.** *To oil the hand* (*fist*): to bribe (cf. ANOINT *v.* 3 b). Also with the person as obj.

1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. ii. 601 Must his worships fists bee needs then oyled with Angells? 1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Cæsius' Nat. Paradox* IX. 210 Speaking in private to the same Officer (whose hand he had already oyled). 1901 *Daily Chron.* 13 Aug. 6/7 Certain officials had to be 'oiled'.

b. (*a*) To make 'smooth' or bland; *to oil one's tongue*, to adopt or use flattering speech. (*b*) To besmear with flattery, to flatter (= ANOINT *v.* 3 a).

1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Hist. Sir T. Wyatt* D.'s Wks. 1873 III. 102 Hast thou betraide me? yet with such a tongue, so smoothly oilde. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1727) IV. ix. 387 No wonder if Error, oiled with Obsequiousness, has often the Advantage of Truth. 1750 SHENSTONE *Rural Elegance* 108 The reptile race, That oil the tongue, and bow the knee. 1887 R. BUCHANAN *Hero of Lanne* i, Oil my voice, and I'm your man.

3. To supply or feed with oil.

1614 SYLVESTER *Bethulia's Rescue* v. 120 Bagos, too-apt, .. Thus oyles the Fire, which but too-fast did burn.

4. To convert (butter or grease) into oil by melting.

1759 *Ann. Reg.* 66 The butter is oiled by hot water. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., St. Cuthbert*, And the fish is all spoil'd, And the butter's all oil'd, And the soup's got cold in the silver tureen.

b. *intr.* To become of the consistence of oil.

1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. ii. 114 Take Care the Butter do not oil. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xi. 175 Boil all together and send it up immediately, or else it will oil. *Mod.* Add warmed butter, being careful not to allow it to oil.

Oil-bag. **a.** A sac or gland in an animal body which secretes or contains oil. **b.** A bag to contain material from which oil is to be expressed. **c.** A bag to contain oil for any purpose.

1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* VII. i. (1727) 334 *note*, In most Birds there is only one Gland; in which are divers Cells, ending in two or three larger Cells, lying under the Nipple of the Oil-bag. 1792 BELKNAP *Hist. New Hampsh.* III. 161 The oil-bag of the musquash, wrapped in cotton, affords a perfume, grateful to those who are fond of musk. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Oil-bag*, a sack of horsehair or cocoa-nut fiber, used in pressing oil-cake from the stearine in a press.

Oilcake (oi·lˌkēk). The cake or mass of compressed seeds (rapeseed, linseed, cottonseed, or other kind) which is left after pressing out so much of the oil as can be thus extracted; used as a fattening food for cattle or sheep, or as manure. (Usually as a substance; less commonly with *pl.*)

1757 W. THOMPSON *R. N. Advoc.* 41 They shall not be fed with Graves, Oil Cakes, Horse-Flesh. 1805 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXIII. 41 Feeding the cows with green food and oil-cake. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 29. 57 Our greatest agricultural revolution was produced by feeding mutton on oil-cake and sliced turnips.

Comb. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. x, An oilcake-fed style of business-gentleman.

Oilcloth (oi·lˌklɒθ).

1. A general name for any fabric of cotton, linen, hemp, etc. prepared with oil, so as to be rendered waterproof. **a.** = OILSKIN.

1697 tr. *Ctess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 135 Which Coaches .. are distinguished by this, that they are covered with green Oyl-cloth round. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. iii. xxxvi. 165 It was with difficulty that we could, by the help of oil-cloths and other conveniencies, keep ourselves dry. 1844 J. TOMLIN *Missionary Jrnls.* 319 He brought his bible, carefully wrapped up in an oil-cloth. 1872 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. vii. 232 A suit and hood of yellow oilcloth covered all. 1885 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* IV. 21/1 The manner of making oil-cloth or 'oil-skin' was at one period a mystery.

b. A canvas of various degrees of thickness, painted or coated with a preparation containing a drying oil, used for table-cloths, floor-cloths, etc.

1803 [see 2]. 1819 *Pantologia*, *Oil-cloth*, linen cloth or canvas painted either plainly or ornamentally in oil-colours. 1828 WEBSTER, *Oil-cloth*, cloth oiled or painted for covering floors. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* 76 Those oil-cloths with the greatest variety of colours are most expensive.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Made of or covered with oilcloth.

1749 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 265, I am not commonly fond of sights, but content myself with the oil-cloth-picture of them that is hung out. 1803 JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* xxix. (1831) 259 Oilcloth floor and uncurtained windows. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* x. 23 We had on oil-cloth suits and south-wester caps. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 442/1 The meal spread on the oilcloth-covered table.

Oil-colour. 'Colour' or paint made by grinding a pigment in oil. (Chiefly in *pl.*)

1539 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. 298* Painting of hir mastis, salis, and airis, with oley colouris. 1659 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) I. 309 They were all painted over in oyl-colours this yeare (1659). 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 349 Draw upon these marked Lines with Oyl Colours. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* i. 33 In the time of those three great men, the practice of painting in oil colours became general.

Oiled (oild), *ppl. a.* [f. OIL *v.* + -ED[1].]

1. Smeared, moistened, or lubricated with oil. † In early use, of a person, Anointed. Also *fig.*

1550 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. Pref., This chaplayne of the deuyll was a general prouyder for the oyled fathers there. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. III. *S. hisme* 345 Th' Oyled Priests that in Gods presence stand. 1624 MASSINGER *Parl. Love* v. i. Wks. (Rtldg.) 142/1, I have no oiled tongue; and I hope my bluntness will not offend. 1630 FANSHAWE *Ode*, Free from the bait of oiled hands, And painted looks. 1894 LD. ROSEBERY *Sp.* 18 Mar., If the Employers' Liability Bill had been presented to the House of Lords by a Conservative Government it would have been passed on oiled castors.

b. Soaked, ground, preserved, etc. in oil.

1535 COVERDALE *Lev.* viii 26 An vnleuended cake, and a cake of oyled bred, and a wafer. 1658 PHILLIPS s. v. *Distemper*, Painting in Distemper, or size, .. hath been ancienther in use than that which is in oiled colours. 1883 *Fisheries Japan* 22 (Fish. Exh. Publ.) Oiled sardines, preserved oysters and tunny-fish, are exhibited in our Court.

c. Of a fabric, etc.: Impregnated with oil, esp. so as to be waterproof, as *oiled cloth* = OILCLOTH, *oiled silk*, etc. † *Oiled boots*. cf. BOOT *sb.*[3] 3.

1624 MASSINGER *Parl. Love* v. i. Wks. (Rtldg.) 141/2 Perillus' brazen bull, the English rack, The German pincers, or the Scotch oiled boots. 1672 DRYDEN *Assignation* Prol., Your own oiled coats keep out all common rain. 1718 MOTTEUX *Quix.* (1733) II. 203 Our Windows in the Winter were cover'd with Oil'd-cloth, and in the Summer shaded with Lattice. 1795 WARE *Rem. Ophthalmy* (ed. 3) p. vii, On the application of an oiled silk cap over the head. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 152 An inflammable air-balloon 13 feet in diameter, made of oiled silk. 1853 MORFIT *Tanning & Currying* 411 Oiled leather is commonly known as chamois, or wash-leather.

2. Converted or melted into oil.

1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 297 Beat it very fine in a mortar, with a little oiled butter. 1840 HOOD *Up the Rhine* 111 A sauce made of oiled butter and hard-boiled eggs.

† **Oi·leous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. OIL + -EOUS: cf. OLEOUS, the regular formation.] Full of or containing oil; oily, oleous.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. xl. § 4. 255 Thicke, fat, and oileous stalkes. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 659 Now is the sea fattie and oileous.

Oiler (oi·lər). [f. OIL *sb.* or *v.* + -ER[1]: cf. F. *huilier* oil-manufacturer, oil-merchant.]

† **1.** A manufacturer of, or dealer in, oil; an oilman. *Obs. rare*—[0].

1552 HULOET, Oyler or oyle maker, *Olearius*. 1818 TODD, *Oiler*, one who deals in oils and pickles. This word is in Huloet. We now say *oilman*.

2. One who oils or lubricates with oil. Also *fig.*

1846 WORCESTER, *Oiler*, one who oils. 1883 LD. GRANVILLE in *Standard* 3 May 3/3 In the House of Commons you have some good oilers. 1899 *Daily News* 22 Mar. 9/2 An axle oiler at Charing Cross Station.

3. Any contrivance for oiling machinery, etc.; usually a small can with a long narrow nozzle through which to apply the oil.

1861 OLMSTED *Journ. Cott. Kingd.* I. 57 He did not give himself the trouble to elevate the outlet of his oiler, so that a stream of oil..was poured out upon the ground. 1886 *Cycl. Tour. Club Gaz.* May 192/1 The old oilers, with screw caps..have seen their day.

4. An oil-skin or oilcloth coat. *U. S. colloq.*

1889 A. F. HIGGINS in *Scribner's Mag.* June 681 Some .. with oilers and rubber boots defy the waves.

5. An oil-well. *U. S. colloq.*

1890 *Columbus* (O.) *Disp.* 24 May, The Ohio Oil Co... drilled in an oiler, that will be the largest one in this field.

6. 'A vessel engaged in the oil-trade. (Little used.)' (*Cent. Dict.*)

Oilery (oi·lərɪ). [f. OIL *sb.* + -ERY: cf. F. *huilerie* in same sense.] The business, business establishment, or stock of an oilman.

1864 WEBSTER, *Oilery*, the business or the goods of a dealer in oils. 1886 *Lond. Gaz.* 65/2 Tradesmen who hold Warrants of Appointment from the Lord Steward..Chocolate..Oilery.

Oilet, obs. form of OILLET.

Oilily (oi lili), *adv.* [f. OILY + -LY 2.]

1. *lit.* Like oil; with the consistence or appearance of oil.

1872 TENNYSON *Gareth & Lynette* 795 Oilily bubbled up the mere. 1899 *Pall Mall Mag.* Sept. 211 The river.. slipped oilily past the wall below.

2. *fig.* Smoothly, blandly, flatteringly.

1868 THORNBURY *Life Turner* II. 251 Parrying the thrust with the ordinary tradesman's skill of fence quietly and oilily suggested. 1889 *Chr. World Pulpit* XXXV 170 The love which smiles tolerantly and oilily upon all kinds of wrongs and insults.

Oiliness (oi·linēs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. *lit.* Oily quality; the quality of being full of, covered with, or of the nature or consistence of, oil.

1598 FLORIO, *Oliosità*, oylienes, fatnes. 1611 COTGR., *Oleaginité*, oylinesse, or an oylie substance. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 334 Unctuous bodies, and such whose oylinesse is evident. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* II 199 The oiliness and richness of the ground. 1884 *Public Opinion* 5 Sept. 302/1 The flax..wants that elasticity, pliancy, and oiliness, found in the produce of more temperate countries.

b. *concr.* The oily matter of anything.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 521 Fat and succulent leaves, which oylinesse if it be drawn forth by the sunne..will make a very great change. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* iii. (1651) 81 The oilinesse will separate from its body. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 36 Get some bran, and with it rub off all the oiliness.

2. *fig.* Smoothness of behaviour or speech; bland or flattering manner; 'slipperiness'.

1851 HELPS *Comp. Solit.* ii. (1874) 16 The hardness, oiliness, and imperturbability of the world 1900 A. HOPE *Quisante* iii. 32 In attempting smoothness, he fell into oiliness.

Oiling (oi·liŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. OIL *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb OIL.

1. The application of oil; anointing, lubrication, etc. with oil.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 364/1 Oylyynge wythe oyle, *oleacio.* 1562 *Burn Paules Ch.*, Theyr Sacramente of an oylinge. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* x P 5 So oft as the Nut and Spindle shall want Oyling. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Aug., The sea had lost its power by reason of the oiling. . The oiling was continued seven hours, and the small quantity of 5 lbs. was used.

2. Turning into oil, or into the consistence of oil.

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Flummery* Beat with some Spoonfuls of Milk for Fear of Oiling 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 7 Putting in now and then a little cream to prevent them [almonds] from oiling.

† **Oi·lish,** *a. Obs.* [f. OIL *sb.*1 + -ISH 1.] Resembling oil; having the consistence or appearance of oil; somewhat oily.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* Rec. xi in Ashm (1652) 189 That Oylysh substance. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* lxxiii 22 b, Yf it [urine] be oylyshe it doth signifie a fever hectyke. *c* 1682 J. COLLINS *Making of Salt in Eng.* 67 Red, fat, oylish, soft and plyable.

Oilless (oi·l,les), *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Devoid of oil; containing no oil; not lubricated, or not requiring to be lubricated, with oil.

a 1787 J. BROWN *Sel. Rem.* (1837) 299 You content yourselves with an oilless lamp of a bare profession. 1850 SCORESBY *Chevver's Whalem. Adv.* x. (1859) 140 Those beautiful oilless candles which are sold under the name of spermaceti. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Feb. 153 The dissonant wail of an oilless door *Mod.* A patent carboid oilless bearing

Hence **Oi·llessness.**

1866 J. E. H. SKINNER *After the Storm* II. 226 Those who burnt their fingers at the game [in oil shares] quickly vanished into outer oillessness.

Oillet (oi·lĕt). Forms: 4 oylete, 4-5 -ett(e, 4 9 oylet, 4-8 oilet, 5 olyet, 6 oylet, 7 œlet, 8 oeillet, 9 oeilette, oillet. [a. OF. *oillet*, mod.F. *œillet*, dim. of *oil, œil* eye. The spellings *olyet, oylet*, represented the F. *l mouillé*. In later use changed, under the influence of EYE *sb.*, to EYELET.]

† 1. A small round hole worked in cloth for purposes of fastening, etc.; = EYELET *sb.* 1 a. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xxvi. 5 The curtyn shal haue fifti oiletis in either parti, so set in, that o oylete [1388 *v. r.* oon oilet] may come azen another [1388 *v. r.* an other oylett]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 363/2 Olyet, made yn a clothe, for spelynge. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* v. 23 Drawing a rope thorow a blocke or oylet to runne vp and down.

2. An aperture or loophole for observation, etc.; = EYELET *sb.* 2. Now only *Hist.*

1383-4 *Abingdon Rolls* (Camden) 46 Solut' Symoni vitreario pro oyletiis trium fenestrarum clausti xxxvs. iijd. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 363/2 Olyet, hole yn a walle (*H., P.* lytell hole). *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xiv. 630 Thorwh the oylettes of his helm. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 37 Diverting themselves .. at the anxious faces they saw.. through the oilets of the tower. 1796 *Archæologia* XII. 147 The parapet often had the merlons pierced with long chinks ending in round holes, called oeillets. 1851 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* I. vi. 214 A good battlement, with oillets. 1887 MACGIBBON & ROSS *Castell. & Dom. Archit.* II. 378 Lighted with narrow loops..with top and bottom oylets.

† 3. A small eye of a plant; = EYELET *sb.* 3 b.

1574 HYLL *Planting* 86 Often..a man shall finde of oylets or eyes hard by the olde slender wood. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 414 Prouided alwaies that the œlets stand 3 foot asunder. *Ibid.* II. 84 The little oiletsand shoots from the root.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **oillet-hole** = EYELET-HOLE 1; **oillet-shell,** a shell of the genus *Terebratula* (or family *Terebratulidæ*), characterized by a circular perforation.

1530 PALSGR. 249/1 *Oyliet hole, *oillet.* 1634 FORD *P. Warbeck* II. iii, Let my skin be punch'd full of oylet-holes with the bodkin of derision. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 91 A Waste-coat quilted with Cotton and set thick with Oilet-holes. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) II. xxiii. 253 The collar worked with oylet-holes. 1873 W. S. MAYO *Never Again* xii. 164 Now studying stars, anon the ground, From narrow *oillet pane 1708 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 79 *Terebratula*, the Hole-neb, or *Oilet-shell.

Hence **Oilleted** *a* [-ED 2], furnished with eyelets.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 925 He prayed them to forbear a little, till he had put off his doublet, being oiletted.

Oilman (oi·lmĕn). a. A manufacturer or seller of oil. b. A dealer in sweet oils and eatables preserved in them, etc. c. A worker in an oil-mill. d. A man who oils machinery: = OILER 2.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 362/2 Oly mann, ..he that makythe, or syllythe oyle, *olearius.* 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 517 A Hog at Basil, nourished by a certain Oyl-man. 1755 JOHNSON, *Oilman*, one who trades in oils and pickles. 1760 FOOTE *Minor* ii. Wks. 1799 I. 257 His uncle was an oil-man. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Aug. 173 Sold, not only by all druggists, but also by grocers, oilmen, and chandlers.

Oil-mill. A machine in which seeds, fruits, etc. are crushed or pressed to extract oil; a factory where oil is expressed by such machines.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 405 Oilmilles, whelis, wrongis, ..y nil not speke of now. 1525 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 212 Also my oile myne. 1747 FRANKLIN *Let.* Wks. 1887 II. 75 We have many oil-mills in this province, it being a great country for flax. 1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Fl.* ii. vii, Because their fathers were professional men, or had large oil-mills.

Oi·l-nut. A name for various nuts and large seeds which yield oil; also for the plants producing them; *spec.* a. the Castor-oil Plant, *Ricinus communis*; b. the North American Butternut, *Juglans cinerea*; c. the North American Buffalo-nut or Elk-nut; d. the Oil Palm, *Elæis guineensis.*

1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. 126 The Oil-Nut-Tree .. seems not to be different from the European Ricinus. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 139 White Walnut, Butternut, or Oilnut. 1866 WHITTIER *Marg. Smith's Jrnl* Pr. Wks. 1889 I. 82 We passed many trees, well loaded with walnuts and oilnuts. 1877 J. A. B. HORTON in Moloney *Forestry W. Afr.* (1887) 40 The longer the oil-nuts remain underground the thicker the oil will be when made. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, *Pyrularia oleifera*, Buffalo nut, Elk-nut, or Oil-nut, of N. America.

Oilometer (oilp·mĭtəɹ). Also *erron.* **oillometer.** [irreg. f. OIL *sb.*1 + -(O)METER: cf. *gasometer*] a. = OLEOMETER, ELEOMETER. b. A reservoir for the storage of oil; cf. *gasometer.*

1876 *Catal. Sci. App. S. Kens.* 97 Oilometer An instrument for ascertaining the density of oils. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Jan. 7/2 The Russian Oil Company, whose works.. include scores of 'oilometers', besides quantities of oil in every stage of preparation.

[**Oilous,** error for OILEOUS in mod. Dicts.; Gerarde, who is cited for *oilous*, used *oileous.*]

Oil-ring. a. In *Seal-engraving*, a ring with a small dish on top to hold a mixture of oil and diamond-dust: it is worn on the forefinger of the workman, and the wheel is allowed to rotate in the dish to replenish the engraving-tool. b. In *Machinery*, a ring surrounding and riding upon a journal, etc., which, whilst revolving, it continuously lubricates by raising oil from a reservoir in which it dips.

1900 *Mod. Cat. Electr. Co.*, Dissected Dynamo..Oil cock, Oil hole cover, Journal box, Oil ring.

Oi·l-seed. Any seed yielding oil, e.g. linseed, rapeseed, mustard-seed. *spec.* a. that of the Castor-oil plant, *Ricinus communis*; b. that of *Guizotia oleifera*, an East Indian Composite plant, the oil of which is used for lamps and as a condiment; c. that of the Gold-of-Pleasure or False Flax, *Camelina sativa* (*Siberian oil-seed*); d. cottonseed (also attrib. *oil-seed cake*).

1562 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 134 Sesama whyche maye be called in English oyle sede is euell for the stomack. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 320 Oil Seed, *Ricinus.* 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 349 Imported into this country from the West Coast of Africa as an oil-seed. 1892 *Daily News* 3 Sept. 7/3 In the Punjab the season..was fairly good for oilseeds, the area under which was the largest on record. 1899 *Whitaker's Almanac* 584 Exports [from U.S.] to the United Kingdom in 1897..Oil seed cake, £767,702.

Oi·lskin. Cloth made waterproof by being treated with oil; a piece, or garment, of such cloth; = OILCLOTH 1 a.

1816 J. SCOTT *Paris Revis.* (ed. 3) 327 They proceeded to untie the oil-skins from the locks of their rifles. 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. iii. (1863) 97 A large package .. covered with oilskin. 1884 CLARK RUSSELL *Jack's Courtship* xxviii. II. 225 There were two men at the wheel in yellow oilskins.

b. Often *attrib.* (made of oilskin); also in *Comb.*

1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr., Late Drury Lane* 97 The belt and oil skin hat he wore. 1848 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* ii. (1850) 10/1 Clad in a suit of shaggy blue, with an oilskin hat. 1891 A. WELCKER *Woolly West* 71 Listeners, in yellow oil skin suits and damp and steaming overcoats..crowded about the red-hot stove.

Hence **Oi·lskinned** (-skind) *a.*, dressed in oilskin.

1897 *Century Mag.* Sept. 777/1 They lay..oilskinned and sea-booted.

Oilstone (oi·l,stōn), *sb.* A smooth and fine-grained whetstone, the rubbing-surface of which is lubricated with oil; the stone of which such whetstones are made (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858).

1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomenclator* 412/1 *Cos cretica*, .. an oylestone, or a Barbars whetstone smeared with oyle, or spitle. 1598 in FLORIO s. v. *Saliuaria.* 1709 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 493, I set it sometimes upon an Oyl-stone or Hone. 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 24 They will leave the surface of metal..almost as smooth as an oil-stone.

Hence **Oi·lstone** *v. trans.*, to sharpen on an oilstone.

1876 J. ROSE *Pract. Machinist* iii. 51 If, therefore, a hole requires to be made unusually smooth, the [boring] tool must be given less top rake, and may then be oilstoned. 1888 C. M. WOODWARD *Manual Training* xv (1890) 247 To grind his plane and oil-stone it.

Oil-tree. Name for various trees and large shrubs which yield oil; as the Castor-oil plant (*Ricinus communis*), the Physic-nut tree (*Curcas purgans* or *Jatropha Curcas*), the Illupi (*Bassia longifolia*), and the Oil-palm (*Elæis guineensis*).

In Isa. xli. 19 a literal rendering of Heb. *ēṣ-shemen*, prob. oleaster or wild olive (cf. 1 Kings vi. 23, Neh. viii. 15 R.V.).

1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xli. 19, I will plant in the wildernes the Cedar, the Shittah tree, and the Myrtle, and the Oyle tree [COVERD. olyues]. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 321 Oil-tree, *Ricinus.* 1864 WEBSTER, *Oil-tree*, ..an Indian tree of the genus *Bassia.* 1879 H. N. MOSELEY *Notes on 'Challenger'* ii. 57 A very thick growth of oil-trees (*Jatropha curcas*).

Oily (oi·li), *a.* (*adv.*). [f. OIL *sb.*1 + -Y.]

1. Of or pertaining to oil (in quot. *a* 1732, produced by the burning of oil); of the nature of or consisting of oil; having the consistence or appearance of oil. *Oily acid* = FATTY acid.

1528 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* E ij, Cheese . made conueniently of good mylke sufficiently oyly. 1552 HULOET, Oylye, or of oyle, *oleaceus, olearis.* 1615 tr. *De Monfart's Surv. E. Indies* 28 Being cut it expelleth a kind of fat oylie liquor. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 538 Sparkling Lamps their sputtring Light advance, And in the Sockets Oily Bubbles dance. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 84 Our men made some butter also..but it grew rank and oily. *a* 1732 GAY *Poems* (1745) I. 183 Oily rays Shot from the crystal lamp. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 441 Whether the oily principle in all the fixed oils is the same. 1898 *Daily News* 21 Aug. 5/3 The Atbara..was flowing swift and oily, but quietly, between its banks.

2. Containing, full of, or impregnated with oil; smeared or covered with oil; greasy, fat.

1597 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, ii iv. 575 This oyly Rascall is knowne as well as Poules. 1611 — *Wint. T.* v. iii. 83 The ruddinesse vpon her Lippe is wet; You'le marre it, if you kisse it; stayne your owne With Oyly Painting. *a* 1756 MRS. HEYWOOD *New Present* (1771) 256 A piece of oily flannel. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xxv. 2 Or glossy goose's oily plumes, or velvet ear-lap yielding. 1879 BROWNING *Ned Bratts* 44 He mopped his oily pate.

b. **Oily grain,** † **corn,** a name for the seed of *Sesamum orientale.*

1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* iii. xxii. 431 *Sesamum.* Oyley corn ..is Emollient and helps bruises [etc.]. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* App., *Oily-grain*, the name by which some call the Sesamum of botanical authors. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

3. *fig.* 'Smooth' in behaviour or (esp.) in speech; subservient, compliant, 'supple'; bland, soothing, insinuating, fawning, 'unctuous'; 'slippery'.

1598 E. GUIPIN *Skial.* (1878) 37 An oylie slaue: he angling for repute, Will gently entertaine thee. *c* 1605 ROWLEY *Birth Merl.* i. ii, By smoothing flattery or oily words. 1641 LD BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* i. vii. 36 Courtesies and Hopes are the most oylie Bribes. 1765 DUNCOMBE in *Lett.* (1773) III. 149 He had a smooth oily tongue. 1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 64 Rills of oily eloquence. 1885 R. L. & F. STEVENSON *Dynamiter* 171 Oily oily and common-place evasion. 1894 H. NISBET *Bush Girl's Rom.* 32 What had this oily scoundrel of a servant to do with it?

B. *adv.* = OILILY.

c 1842 TENNYSON in *Mem.* (1897) I. 196 The bay was oily calm.

C. *Comb.*, as *oily-bathed, -brown, -like, -looking, -smooth, -tongued.*

1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 180 Thick oily-like liquid. 1838 — *Chem. Org. Bodies* 334 An oily-looking body will be observed in the retort. 1854 MISS YONGE *Little Duke* v, An oily-tongued Count, who sat next the King. 1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Mkt. Harb.* 22 A decanter of oily-brown sherry. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 131 The verse slips oily-bathed In unctuous music. 1884 [HAMILTON] *Jaunt in Junk* iv. 37 The oily-smooth rollers.

Hence **Oi·lyish,** *a. rare*, somewhat oily.

a 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1752) 344 Give her a quart of cream .. before it is turning to butter, viz. when it is oilyish.

‖ **Oime, oimee** (oime·), *int. rare.* [It. *oimè, ohimè*, f. *ohi!* alas! + *me* me.] Alas! Ah me!

1660 HOWELL *Parly of Beasts* 5 Oimee! I am afraid that Morphandra hath a purpose to re-transform me 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* iii. ii. 341 Oime! Oime!—and must I do this deed?

Oino-: see ŒNO-.

Oint, *v. Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: 4-8 oynt, 6 oynct, 6-9 oint. [f. F. *oint*, 3 sing. pres. ind., or pa. pple. of *oindre*:—L. *ung(u)ĕre* to anoint.] *trans.* = ANOINT *v.*

1375 *Creation* 632 in Horstmann *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 132 Of oyle taken 30w som del, Wherwip se mowen oynten me wel. ? *a* 1400 *Cursor M.* 7377 (Cott.) Vn-to king oynt þou him þer [*altered from* Vn-to king þou sal him smer]. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 123 Beter is the frende that prikithe thanne the flatour that oyntethe. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* ii. (Arb.) 51 His temples with black swart poyson ar oyncted. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 683 They oint their naked Limbs with mother'd Oyl. *a* 1721 KEN *Christophil* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 500 To me be Water, Oyl, Fire, Wind, To cleanse, oynt, warm, and wing my Mind. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 338 Than whom none other was more fortunate In ointing jav'lins.

Hence **Oi·nted** *ppl. a.*, anointed; **Oi·nting** *vbl. sb.*, anointing, unction (also *attrib.*, as *ointing-box, -cloth, -oil*).

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter, Canticles* 515 Þe oyntynge of þe halygast. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* i. 10 Of the kyn of oyntyd prestis. *a* 1547 SURREY *Æneid* IV. 287 With ointed bush & beard. *a* 1623 AINSWORTH *Ps.* in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 76 Thou makest fat mine head with ointing oil. 1652-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* II. (1682) 192 Ointings, Washings, and the like Superstitious practices. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* x. 208 Directing ointed arrows from afar; And death with poyson arm'd. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 237 Along the waters slips the ointed hir.

† **Oi·ntling.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. OINT + -LING: cf. *shaveling.*] An anointed priest. (*contemptuous.*)

a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 610 You..are blasphemous, by comparing your Ointlings with Melchisedec.

Ointment (oi·ntměnt). Forms: *a.* 3-5 **oygnement**, (3-4 *pl.* **-mens, -mens**), 4 **oigne-, oyni-, ungne-, une-, uine-**, 4-5 **oyne-**, 4-6 **oyn-**, 5 **ony-, hone-, unjement.** *β.* 4-5 **untement**, 6 **ungt-**, *Sc.* **unt-**; 4-7 **oynt-**, 5-6 **oynte-**, 6 **oynt-, oynot-**, 4- **ointment.** [ME. *oignement*, a. OF. *oignement*:—L. type **ungu(i)mentum* for *unguentum* UNGUENT, f. *ungu̅ere* to anoint. In 14th c. conformed to the vb. OINT as *ointment*; first in northern texts.]

1. An unctuous preparation, of a soft consistence like that of butter, often mixed with some medicament, used chiefly for application to the skin, for medicinal purposes, or as a cosmetic; an unguent.

a. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 245/171 Nimeth here þis guode oygnement. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17288+92 Mary maudlayn ..And marie salome, hade boght þam oynement. 13 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 6105 An vnement purchast he þat made his visage out of ble. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 136 A noynement anon sche made. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *C. T. Prol.* 631 Ne oynement that wolde clense and byte. *c* 1400 *Rule St Benet* (E. E. T. S.) 23 Wen sho haurs laid hir plaisters and hir vnemens. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Prov. Priv.* 247 Vsynge of honementys aftyr the tyme and complexcione. 1530 PALSGR. 249/1 Oynment, *oignement, oyncture.* 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* II. xii. 17 b, The ungementis & drogareis y our forbearis vsit.

β. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 17 Scho hauid boht this ointment. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 14005, 14062 (Cott. MS.). *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7526 With oile and with ointment abill þerfore. 1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* 59 Þe vntementis precius. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* VII. 169 He enoynted Reynawde with an noyntement. 1526 TINDALE *John* xii. 3 All the house smelled off the savre off the oyntment. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ii. 42 The diuelish hag, With wicked herbes and oyntments did besmeare My body. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* Introd. 11 Our Lord says of the Woman who poured the Oyntment on him. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 137 Physicians dissolve it in the juice of certain herbs, and make an ointment of it. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* XXXVII, She had given him a pot of that precious ointment.

fig. *a* 1400 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1429 The ovnement of holy sermonynge Hym loþ is vp-on hem for to despende.

† **2.** Anointing, unction. *Obs.*

1510-20 *Everyman* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 132 Receive of him ..The holy sacrament and ointment together. 1526 TINDALE 1 *John* ii 20 Ye have an oyntment of the holy gost. 1621 BRATHWAIT *Nat. Embassie* (1877) 85 But he expected ointment there He stands.

3. *Comb.*, as *ointment-maker*; *ointment-like* adj.; **ointment-carrier**, an instrument for introducing ointment into the body.

1382 WYCLIF *Eccles.* XXXVIII. 7 The oynement makere shal make pymentis of swotenesse. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. III (1495) 553 The oynement boxe that the gospel spekith of. *c* 1540 *Recipe* in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. ix. 226 A Cataplasme made vngtment-lyke. 1552 HULOET, Oyntment maker, *vnguentarius.* 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 744 In place of the injection, ointment may be introduced by means of one of Allingham's ointment-carriers. 1899 *Daily News* 29 May 4/7 Coroner: What do you call yourself? Witness: Well, an ointment maker.

† **Oi·nt-plaster.** *Obs.* In 6 **oynt-playster.** [Cf. OINT *v.*, also OF. *oint* sb.] A plaster of ointment.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. cxiii 306 To be applyed, outwardly in oynt-playsters.

† **Ointuo·se,** *a. Obs. rare.* [Cf. OF. *ointeux, ointeuse*, It. *untoso* (Florio), L. *unctuōs-us* UNCTUOUS.] = UNCTUOUS.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 137 Þat neiþer oile ne noon oyntuose þing faillþ not wiþinne þe brayn panne.

† **Oi·nture.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. In 5 **oyn-.** [a. OF. *ointure* (12th c. in Godef.):—L. *unctūra* UNCTURE, f. *ungu̅ere* to anoint.] Ointment.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. cxxvi (1869) 123, I can with good oynture enoynte a shrewede wheel þat cryeth.

Oire, Ois, obs. forms of EYRE, OYEZ.

Ois(e, obs. form of USE.

Oisi·vity. *nonce-wd.* [ad. F. *oisiveté*: cf. OCIVITY.] Idleness, indolence.

1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 748 The indolent and hallucinatory oisivity of Campbell.

Oisophagus, obs. variant of ŒSOPHAGUS.

Oist, 16th c. Sc. form of HOAST, HOST.

Oist-r, Oistrich, obs. ff OYSTER, OSTRICH.

Oistie, Oistillary, Oistlair, -ler, obs. Sc. ff. HOSTIE, HOSTELRY, HOSTELER, HOSTELAR.

Oitemealle, Oither, obs. ff. OATMEAL, OTHER.

Ok, var. AC *Obs.*; obs. f. EKE, OAK; obs. pa. t. of ACHE.

‖ **Oka, oke** (ō·kă, ōk). Forms: *a.* 7- **oka**, (7 **oquea, oqui**, 7-9 **okka**, 9 **ocha**). *β.* 7- **oke**, (7 8 **oque**, 9 **okk**). [a. It. *oca, occa* (1709 in Somavera), F. *oque, ocque*, ad. Turk. ﻋﻮﻗﻪ | *ōqah*, Arab. ﻋﻮﻗﻴﻪ | *ūqiyah*; app. ad. (through Syriac) Gr. οὐγκία, L. *uncia*, although the actual weight is now very different. (Devic in Littré *Suppl.*)]

A Turkish and Egyptian measure of weight, in general equal to about 2¾ lb. English; also, a measure of capacity, equal to about ¾ of a quart.

a. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. VII. 1154 He sent him one hundred thousand *Oquies* of gold. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* iii. 5 Three hundred Oqueas of gold. 1688 WHELER *Journ. Greece* I. 77 We bought Wine at four Aspers the Oka. 1684 tr. *Tavernier's Gd. Seignior's Serag.* 39 (Stanf.) Weighs a hundred Okkas. 1820 T. S. HUGHES *Trav. Sicily* II. ix. 240 (Stanf.), 1400 ochas of flour. 1899 *Whitaker's Alm.* 703 Egypt..1 oka = 2·723 lbs. *Ibid.* 705 Turkey..1 Almud (8 Oka) = 1·1519 gallons.

β. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) II. lv. 65 He had at one time swallow'd three and thirty okes, which is a measure near upon the bignes of our quart. 1687 tr. *Thevenot's Trav. Levant* in Sir T. P. Blount *Nat. Hist.* (1693) 68 Seven and twenty thousand Oques, at fourscore and ten Oques the Chest. 1706 PHILLIPS s. v., The greater Oke of Smyrna, is 2 Pounds, 11 Ounces and 13 Drams English; the middle Oke is 1 Pound, 11 Ounces 6 Drams; and the least Oke is 13 Ounces, 2 Drams. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* IV. iv, We might..buy it all up at sixty piastres per oke. 1850 W. IRVING *Mahomet* XXXI. (1853) 164 To Abu Sofian he gave one hundred Camels and forty okks of silver.

Okam, okcome, okeham, obs. ff. OAKUM.

Oke: see OKA; obs. f. OAK; obs. pa. t. ACHE.

Okecorne, okehorne, obs. forms of ACORN.

Okenite (ō·kĕnəit). *Min.* [Named 1828 (*okenit*), after Lorenz Oken, a German naturalist: see -ITE [1].] A hydrous silicate of calcium, occurring in minute needle-shaped crystals, usually forming a tough fibrous mass, of a whitish colour, and subtransparent. Also called *dysclasite.*

1828 *Edin. Philos. Jrnl.* VI. 186 Okenite, a new species of zeolite. 1850 DANA *Min.* (ed. 3) 248 Okenite occurs in amygdaloid in Greenland.

Okepy, okewpy, obs. forms of OCCUPY.

† **Oker.** *Obs. rare.* [app. ad. L. *ocrea*: see OCREA. (But cf. HOGGER, COCKER.)] (See quot.)

1538 ELYOT, *Carpatinæ*, plowghemens bootes, made of vntanned lether, they may be called okers [*so edit.* 1545-52; *ed.* 1565 (Cooper) cokers]. 1552 HULOET, Bootes for ploughmen called Okers.

Ok(k)er, var. OCKER *Obs.*; obs. f. OCHRE.

Okk, okka: see OKA.

† **O-knes, o-knon,** *phr. Obs.* = On knees: see AKNEE and O *prep.*[1] b.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 16 Buinde oknon vorðward vpo ðe bed. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2252 O-knes ful fayre he him sette.

Okom(e, Okre, obs. forms of OAKUM, OCHRE.

Okoure, variant of OCKER *Obs.*, usury.

‖ **Okro, okra** (ō·kro, ō·kră). Also 8 **ocra**, 8-9 **ocro, ockro, ochro**, 9 **ochro, ochra**, (**ocoro, ocora, okero, ockroo**, ? **okree**). [app. West African: Christaller, *Dict. Asante & Fanti* (1881), has *nkru-ma* 'an annual plant, and its green seed-pods, used for soup, salad, pickles; okra, ochra, okro, *Hibiscus esculentus*'; where *-ma* is a formative suffix of nouns, the root-word being *nkru*: cf. *nkran*, the name of the town Europeanized as *Accra.* (J. Platt in *Athenæum* 1 Sept. 1900.)]

A tall malvaceous plant, *Hibiscus* or *Abelmoschus esculentus*, indigenous to Africa, now cultivated in the East and West Indies and the southern United States; the young mucilaginous capsules or 'pods' are used as an esculent vegetable and for thickening soup; the stem furnishes a fibre suitable for ropes. Also a name for the pods. (Also called *gumbo.*)

1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. 222 Ocra, this has a round green stem, which rises straight up to ten or twelve foot high. 1713 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 211 Winged Birds Pease or Ochre. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 207 The flower is succeeded by a multangular fleshy pod, every way re-embling that of an Ockro. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* II. 321 The contents were the leaves of the okra (*hibiscus esculentus*). 1834 M. G. LEWIS *Jrnl. W. Ind.* 152 The only native vegetable, which I like much, is the ochra, which tastes like asparagus. 1858 CLARKE in Moloney *W. Afr. Fisheries* (1883) 37 (Fish. Exh. Publ.) This stew is made piquant and wholesome by the addition of salt, bitter tomatoes or ocroes, shallots, ..and abundance of red peppers. 1873 GARDNER *Hist. Jamaica* 391 A quart of ockroes. 1894 A. SPINNER *Study Colour* 45 To help her mother gather the green okras for the soup.

b. Applied, with defining words, to other species of *Hibiscus* or *Abelmoschus.*

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 395/2 The okro..is very closely allied to *H. Abelmoschus*, now *Abelmoschus moschatus*, .. by Browne, in his 'Nat. Hist. of Jamaica', called Musk-okro.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 285 The Okro Plant. The pods of this plant are full of a nutritive mucilage, and the principal ingredient in most of the soups and pepper-pots, made in America. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 263 The negroes here get so tired of salt fish and ocora broth, that they eat dirt by way of a relish.

† **Okselle.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [app. a. MDu. *oeksele* (Du. *oksel*, Flem. *oksele*):—OLG. **ōksla*, **ōhsla* arm-pit; from a root *ōks-, ōhs-*, seen in OE. *ōx-n*, OHG. *uohs-ana, uoch-isa, och-asa*, MHG. *uohs-e, uehs-e*, also OE. *ōhs-ta, ox-ta*, in Epinal G. *ōcusta*, Sc. *ox-ter*; also, with weak grade, in OHG. *ahs-ala*, MHG. *ahs-el*, Ger. *achs-el*; further, in L. *axilla*, and OIr. *oxal*; all in the same or an allied sense.] The arm-pit; cf. OXTER.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. XXXV. 150 He dide putte two grete boteylles undre his okselles and swymed..in the see.

Oksi, obs. form of ASK *v.*

Okupie, okypy, obs. forms of OCCUPY.

Okur, -yr(e, var. OCKER *Obs.*; obs. ff. OCHRE.

Okym, Ol, obs. forms of OAKUM, WHOLE.

-ol, *suffix*, used to form chemical terms

1. The termination of *alcoh-ol*, used to form the names of substances which are alcohols in the wider sense (ALCOHOL 5), or compounds analogous to alcohol; e. g. *carbinol* (methyl alcohol), *methol, pseudol, glycol* (2-atomic alc.), *glycerol* (3-atomic alc.), *phenol* (phenyl or benzene alc.), *naphthol* (naphthyl alcohol), etc. In some cases this systematic nomenclature has not displaced the name which the substance had previously received, e. g. *glycerol* is more commonly known as *glycerin* (or, commercially, *glycerine*).

2. From *phenol*, the ending has been transferred to bodies belonging to the group of *phenols* (which are alcohols), as *anthranol, anthrol, cresol, cymenol, eugenol, thymol*, and to some other phenol derivatives, as *anethol, creosol, guaiacol, phenetol, phlorol, pyrogallol, veratrol, xylenol.*

3. In some words *-ol* is a deriv. of L. *oleum* oil; in which case it is more systematically written *-ole*; e. g. *furfurol, indol, oxindol, pyrrol, terpinol.*

Ola, variant of OLLA [2], palm-leaf.

‖ **Olam** (ō·lăm). [Heb. עולם *ōlām* a long period of undefined limits, an age (Gr. *αἰών*), perh. properly 'that which is hidden', f. *ʿālam* to hide.] Used by some for: A vast period of time, an age, through a succession of which the universe or the earth is supposed to have passed. (Cf. ÆON.) Hence **Ola·mic** *a.*, of or belonging to a vast period or age. (Cf. ÆONIAN.)

1872 T. LEWIS in *Lange's Comm. Eccles.* iii. 15 (ed. Clark) 73 Closely allied to the cyclical idea so prominent elsewhere in the book and the idea of the olam as the unity of the cosmos in time. *Ibid.* 44 Excursus on 'Olamic or æonian words in Scripture'. 1877 DAWSON *Orig. World* vi. 132 The reference to God's olamic Sabbath. 1886 — in *Expositor* Apr 287 But man fell, and lost the perpetual or olamic sabbatism.

† **Ola·st,** var. ALAST *Obs.*, lastly: cf. O *prep.*[1] b.

a 1240 *Lofsong* in *Cott. Hom.* 207 Erest in his one hond and seodden in his oder, olast in his side þurlunge.

-olater, -olatry (see -O), the forms in which the suffixes -LATER, -LATRY usually occur.

Old (ōld), *a.* (*adv.*, *sb.*[1]) Forms: see below. [Com. Teut.: Early ME. *old*:—OE. *ald* (WSax. *eald*) = OFris and OS. *ald* (MDu. *out, oud-*, Du. *oud*, MLG. *old*, LG. *oll*), OHG. (MHG., Ger.) *alt*:—OTeut. **aldo-z*, orig. a ppl. formation (corresp. to Gr. forms in *-τός*, L. *-tus*) from OTeut. vb. stem *al-*, Goth. *al-an* to grow up, ON. *al-a* to nourish, bring up, cognate with L. *al-ĕre* to nourish: cf. COLD *a.* OTeut. **aldoz* was thus app. = 'grown up, adult', corresp. in form to L. *altus* grown or become great, tall. ON. wanted the positive (supplied by *gamall*; comp *ellri*, superl. *ellztr*); Goth. had the related derivative form *alpeis* (:—**alpijoz*). The original OE. form *ald* (also in Early WSax. and Early Kent.), remained in Anglian, and has come down in Northern dial., in later Sc. written *auld, auld*, in north. Eng. dial. *aud, aad, ahd.* In midl. Eng., OE. *ald*, lengthened to *āld*, became regularly *ōld* (cf. *bold, cold, hold, sold, told*), which remains the standard Eng. form (in ME. also written *oold*, in dial. *wold ould, owld, ole, owd*). The WSax. and Kentish *eald* came down into ME. as *eald, yeald, yald, eeld, eld*; it is now extinct (but cf. ELD *a.*). The original comparative and superlative, still retained in particular uses, are ELDER (:—**aldīra*), ELDEST, q. v.; in the general sense these have been superseded by *older, oldest* (see also ALDER, ALDEST). Derivatives are † ALD, † ALDER *sb.*[2], ALDERMAN, ELD *sb.*[2], *v.*, ELDER *sb.*[3]]

* **Illustration of Forms.**

a. 1-5 (*Sc.* -6) **ald**, (4-5 **alde**, 3-4 **hald**, 4 **alld, halde**), 4 5, *Sc.* 4-, **auld**, (4 **aulde, hauld**, 5-6 **awld, -e**, 7- *north. Eng. dial.* **awd, aud, aad**).

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 173 *Annus*, ald uuif. *Ibid.* 1854 *Senex*, ald. *a* 800 *Leiden Gloss.* 132 *Quotus*, hu ald; *totus*, suæ ald. *c* 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxlviii. 12 Alde mid gingrum. *c* 875 *O. E. Chron.* an. 871 Sidroc eorl .. se alda. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke i. 18 Ic forðon am ald. *c* 1200 ORMIN 126 Till þatt te33 wærenn alde. *c* 1205 LAY. 2959 Þe alde king. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1183 For þine alde nibe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9224 (Cott.) Four hundret winter ald [*Fairf.* halde, *Trin.* old]. *Ibid.* 12578 (Cott.) Ar he was tuelue yeir alld

(*Gött.* ald. *Fairf.* aldel. -1340 *Ayenb.* 104 He ijs ald. *Ibid.* 219 A guod ald wyf. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints. Egipciane* 413, I ame auld & febil bathe. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) iv. 12 In ane alde castell. *a* 1430 *Morte Arth.* 279 As awlde mene telles. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* 1 Oure ald enemies. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* H ij, Ye awld kallendar. 1611 MURE *Misc. Poems* i. 6 In auld Neptunus source. 1790 BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* 15 Auld Ayr, wham ne'er a town surpasses.

β. 1-4 eald, 3 æld, 2-4 eld, 3 eold, 4-5 eeld, yeald, ya'ld, 4-5 elde (holde).

c 831 *Kentish Charter* in Sweet *O. E. Texts* 446, [An] eald hriðer. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxix. § 3 Þie eald ȝesceaft. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke i. 18 Ic eom nu eald. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 9 On þa ealde laȝe [*Ibid.*, on þan alde laȝe]. *c* 1200 *Moral Ode* 4 (Egerton MS.) Þech ich beo a wintre eald, to ȝung ich eom at rede. *c* 1205 LAY. 7031 Þe ȝunge wifmen & þe ælde [*c* 1275 holde]. *c* 1275 *Ibid.* 2916 In þan eolde [*c* 1205 holde] daiȝe hit was a borh riche. *c* 1290 *Becket* 195 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 112 Are it were seue ȝer eld. 1340 *Ayenb.* 7 Ine þe yalde laȝe. *Ibid.* 46 Ine þe ealde laȝe 1388 WYCLIF 2 *Kings* iv. 14 Hir hosbonde is eeld. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 137/2 Elde or olde [1499 *ed. Pynson* eeld or worne].

γ. 3- old, (3-5 hold, 4-5 -e, oold, -e, 4 owd, 5 ole, wold, -e, 5-6 olde, 6 owld, -e, 6-7 ould, -e, 8-9 *dial.* owd, wold).

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 199 Þenne hie beð old. *c* 1205 LAY. 3002 Þe olde [*c* 1275 holde] kinge. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 327 Whan we holde waxen. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xliii. 27 Ȝoure oold fader. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 23 Þe Wold Testament. 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 73 Weder that he were hold or ȝong. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 363/2 Ole, for-weryd, as clothys. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 45 The wolde law. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* 452 There nys noo man so oolde. 1530 PALSGR. 250/1 Ouilde house that is in ruyne. 1537 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron* (1875) I. 62 The owld judgment of this realme. *c* 1746 COTTIER (Tim Bobbin) *Lanc. Dial.* Wks (1862) 56 There's on owd Cratchenly Gentlemon. 1864 TENNYSON *Northern Farmer* 49 A mowt 'a taäen owd Joanes. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* (1900) 8/1 I've got a wold silver spoon, and a wold graven seal at home.

** **Signification. I.** Having lived or existed a relatively long time.

1. That has lived long; far advanced in years or life. Said of men, animals, and plants, also of their limbs, organs, faculties, etc. (Opposed to *young*; less emphatic than *aged*.)

Often absolutely: *The old* (pl.), old people; so *old and young, young and old* (sc. *people*).

Beowulf 357 Þær Hroðgar sæt eald ond unhar. *c* 950 [see A. α]. *c* 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* (1885) VIII. 29 Swa byð se ealda man ceald & snoflig. *c* 1200 [see A. γ]. *c* 1205 [see A. α]. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 25 On old stoc. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2779 (Cott.) Yong and ald, bath barn and man. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xviii. 9 How osanna by orgonye olde folke songen. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* vi. xiv. (1495) 198 Of suche foules..the yonge fede the olde whan thei maye not for aege gete theyr owne mete. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 723 Of myddil age, and rather yonge then olde. 1483 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* II. vii, Now when I am bycome old and feble. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Maritt Wemen* 277 Weil couth I bler his ald E. 1568 E. TILNEY *Disc. Marriage* A iv b, An olde Gentleman called M. Erasmus 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I ii. 67 What shall good old Yorke there see But empty lodgings? 1597 MIDDLETON *Wisdom of Solomon* xii. 3 Bald, because old, old, because living long. 1610 SHAKS *Temp.* III iii. 2 My old bones akes. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 97 When ..young and old com forth to play On a Sunshine Holyday. 1770 GOLDSMITH *Deserted Vill.* 20 The young contending as the old survey'd. 1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 172 Under an old oak's domestic shade 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem Org. Bodies* 947 Old trees are frequently affected with a kind of ulcer. 1864 TENNYSON *Grandmother* 18 All my children have gone before me, I am so old. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess., Love* Wks. (Bohn) I. 72 This passion .. though it begin with the young, yet forsakes not the old.

fig. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlvii. 9 As the ta lufe vaxis auld, The tothir dois incress moir kene. 1638 FORD *Fancies* v. iii, Night draws on, And quickly will grow old. 1822 SHELLEY *Triumph of Life* 538 Long before the day Was old.

b. Having the characteristics (physical or mental) of age.

1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* I. vi, We grow old before our time. 1837 MARRYAT *Percival Keene* xix, You appear to have an old head upon very young shoulders. 1842 TENNYSON *Gardener's D.* 52 So old at heart, At such a distance from his youth in grief. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* i. (1878) 3 It is not a pleasant thing for a young man..to have an old voice. 1895 *Daily News* 30 Nov. 3/1 'Nowadays', she says, 'it is only old people who do not grow old'.

c. Used disparagingly; esp. *colloq.* and *slang* in such collocations as *old bloke, buffer, cat, codger, fogy, trot* (see these words).

1508 DUNBAR *Tua Maritt Wemen* 126, I dar nought keik to the knaip that the cop fillis, For eldnyng of that ald schrew. 1596 SHAKS *Tam. Shr.* I. ii. 80 An old trot with ne're a tooth in her head. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Hum. Lieut.* III. iv, Peace, you old fool. 1820 SHELLEY *Hymn to Mercury* xv, Halloo! old fellow with the crooked shoulder! You grub those stumps? 1866 CARLYLE *Reminis.* I. (1881) 186 An 'agricultural dandy' or old fogie, of Hibernian type. 1888 R. BOLDREWOOD *Robbery Under Arms* (Farmer), I used to laugh at him, and call him a regular old crawler.

d. Proverbs.

c 1470 ASHBY *Active Policy* 615 Aftur the oolde dogge the yonge whelpe barkes. 1632 BRATHWAIT *Whimsies, Hospitallman* 45 There is none so desperately old but he hopes to live one yeere longer. 1668 DAVENANT *Man's the Master* I. i, As the proverb says, put an old cat to an old rat. 1692 R. CROMWELL *Let.* in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1898) XIII. 109 There is an old proverb 'old yung, yong old'. 1883 READE *Many a Slip* in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 141/1 A man is as old as he feels, and a woman 's as old as she looks.

2. *transf.* Belonging to, or characteristic of, old persons; of or pertaining to advanced life; esp. in *old age*, the period of life of the old or advanced in years, the latter period of life, = AGE 6; also *absol.* and *attrib.*, as in *old age pension*, etc.

13.. *Sevyn Sag.* (W.) 22 He that schal, in thin eld age, Benime the thin heritage. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 365 It was miracle þat so oold folk brouȝten forþ þis child in her olde daies. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 79 Lete us praie þat god send us paciens in oure oolde age. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxvi. 27 Thair cunis ȝung airis, That his auld thrift settis on ane ess. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. i. 190 Hee'l shape his old course, in a Country new. 1610 — *Temp.* I. ii. 369 He racke thee with old Crampes. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xxv. 8 Abraham..died in a good old age [WYCLIF in a good elde]. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4354/4, 1*l.d.* per Ann. in Lease (most of which are very old Lives). 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* II. 152 Old age and infancy Promiscuous perished. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. ix. 414 The great Earl..died in a good old age. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Dec. 2/1 There is extreme reluctance to devote any of their earnings .. to ensuring an old-age annuity.

3. Of material things: Having existed long, long-made, that has been long in use. (Opposed to *new.*) Hence, Worn with age or long use, or deteriorated through the effects of time; worn out, decayed, dilapidated, shabby, stale, etc.; also, Discarded after long use, disused, gone out of use.

Absolutely: *The old*, that which is old.

Beowulf 2763 Þær wæs helm moniȝ eald ond omiȝ. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. ix. 16 Ne deþ nan man niwes cläðes scyp on eald reaf. *Ibid.* xiii. 52 Niwe þing and ealde. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 163 Ðe chireche cloðes ben to brokene and ealde. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 545 In an eld cloth wnden. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* ix. 17 Nether men senden newe wijne in to olde botelis. — *Luke* v. 39 No man drynkinge old [TINDALE olde wine], wole anon newe; sothli he seith, The olde is the betere. 1454 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees No. 30) 175 On of my ald gownes furred. 1542 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Rec. for ij olde bee fattis iiij*d.* 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. ii, Drake's old ship at Deptford may sooner circle the world again. 1601 WEYER *Mirr. Mart., Sir John Oldcastle* iv, Mans memorie, with new, forgets the old. 1670 DRYDEN *Almanzor* Prol. 27 They bring old iron and glass upon the stage. *a* 1800 COWPER *Needless Alarm* 53 They [sheep] gathered close around the old pit's brink. 1841 THACKERAY *Gt. Hoggarty Diamond* iv, Pale sherry, old port, and cut and come again. *Mod.* A dealer in old books, old china, and old pictures. A very old book with iron clasps.

† b. In old clothes, shabby. *Obs rare*$^{-1}$.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iv. i. 140 There were none fine, but Adam, Rafe, and Gregory, The rest were ragged, old, and beggerly.

4. Of (any specified) age or length of existence: e.g. *How old? ten days old.* When used *attrib.* with a prec. numeral and sb. these are usually hyphened to *old* (*year* being used instead of *years*), as in *a six-months-old child, a two-year-old sheep*, etc. These attrib. forms are also used *absol.* as sbs.: e.g. *a flock of two-year-olds.*

The numeral and sb. were in OE. in genitive as an advb. determination of *eald*, e.g. *þritiges ȝeara eald* (cf. Ger. *drei tage alt, eins tags alt.* F. *âgé de trente ans*); but by the 12th c. the genitive inflexion was dropped; cf. quots. 1110-1200. See also b.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. Care* xlix. 385 Ær he wæs þritiges ȝeara eald. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xlvii. 8 And [Pharao] axode hyne hu eald he wære. 1110-1123 *O. E. Chron.* an 1110 He [se mona] wæs..feowertyne nihta eald. 1135-54 *Ibid.* an. 1135 Suilc als it uuoie thre niht ald mone. *c* 1200 ORMIN 7675 Þho wass sextiȝ winnterr ald. *c* 1205 LAY. 301 He was fittene ȝer ald. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Roll.) 3740 Er he were seuen ȝer old. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 919 A she asse oon yer olde. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* xvii. 12 Euery manchilde whan it is eight dayes olde, shalbe circumcyded. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Errr.* I. i. 45 My absence was not sixe moneths olde. *Ibid.* II. ii. 150 In Ephesus I am but two houres old. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. iii, Your son is old enough to govern himself. 1672 LADY M. BERTIE in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 26 Wee expect the new Dutches .. she is not fifteen yeare old. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 11 P 4 The Story you have given us is not quite two thousand Years Old. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* I. 182 A child 7 years old earns 1*d.* a day spinning. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. i, I say, young fellow..How old are you? 1872 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* xxi 7 A wall which was just eighteen hundred years old. 1892 *Daily News* 26 Feb. 5/7 A five-year-old girl. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Nov. 6/2 Under the century-old trees.

absol. 1769 *St. James's Chron.* 10-11 Aug. 3/4 (Horse-race) Five-year-olds, 9 st. 1849 AIR. SMITH *Pottleton Leg.* (repr.) 27 Rising two-score-olds. 1855 TENNYSON *The Brook* 137 That was the four-year-old I sold the Squire.

b. The expression '*x* years old' may be preceded by a prep., as if it were a sb. phrase = 'the age of *x* years': e.g. 'a child of ten years old', 'from two years old and under', 'at, under, or over six months old'.

This construction appears first with *of*, which may possibly represent the OE. (and Com. Teut.) genitive phr., or the corresponding Fr. phr. with *de* (see note to 4), so that 'a child of *x* years old' might be orig. = 'a child old (in respect) of *x* years'. But there is a chronological gap between the two constructions, the earliest examples of the later being in *Cursor M.* In one instance, the oldest text has 'o tua yeir eild', i.e. 'of two years' *age*', in which the later MSS. substitute *old* or *eild*. But in another instance, the reading 'of thre ȝer alde' is evidently original. Whether this implies a confusion between *old, eld* adj. and *eld* sb., as app. in the Chaucer quot. which follows, or the existence of two forms derived from OE. *þrera ȝeara eald*, viz. 'three year old', and 'of three year old', is not clear; but what is evident is that '*x* year(s) old' soon came to be taken in the lump as a sb. phr which might be preceded by any prep., since we find *c* 1420 'from iij yere olde til x', and in the next cent. 'at nine mouths old' = 'at the age of nine months'.

A similar usage is found with *high, long, broad, deep*, etc. (which also in OE. were preceded by a genitive or accus. phr. of dimension); but there the const. with *of* appears to be later, and that with other preps less usual: see OF 29 b.

13.. *Cursor M.* 11566 (Cott.) Wit-in þe land left he nought an O tua yeir eild [*G.* eilde, *F.* old, *Tr.* olde] þat he ne was slan. *Ibid.* 10587 (Gött.) Þis may [*v.r.* maiden], bot of thre ȝere alde [*C.* old, *F.*, *Tr.* olde] was on þe grece [= stair] i ar of tald. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 78 (Harl. 372) Yong was this Queue, of xx yere of eeld [So 2 other MSS. *Harl.* 7333, of xx^{ti} yere eld; *Digby*, of xx^{ti} yeer olde; so *Caxton*]. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 734 Caluyng from iij yeer olde Til x is best. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II. 273 Hyr dochtir had of xij wokkis ald a knayff. 1582 N. T. (Rheim.) *Matt.* ii. 16 From tvvo yere old & vnder [1611 two yeares; WYCLIF, fro two ȝeer age and with ynne; TIND., *Geneva*, as many as were two yere old and vnder]. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, iv. iv. 4, I was made a King, at nine months olde. 1594 — *Rich III*, II. iv. 28 He could gnaw a crust at two houres old. 1625 J. MEAD in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 201 A young man under thirty years old. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 421 A Steer of two Years old. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. vi, Those intended for apprentices are dismissed at seven years old. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* II. xxv, This child of twelve years old.

5. *fig.* Of long practice and experience *in* some specified matter or respect, or as an agent or qualified person of some kind; practised, experienced, skilled; also, in slang use, Clever, knowing.

c 1000 *Ælfric's Canons* § 17 in Thorpe *Laws* II. 348 Na þæt ælc eald sy, ac þæt he eald sy on wisdome. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 90 Old in hise sinnes dern. *c* 1325 SHOREHAM 52 The sevende ordre hys of the prest, And hys ieleped the ealde, Bote nauȝt of ȝeres, ac of wyt. 1552 HULOET, Olde souldier, *veteranus.* 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* II. i. 254 Thou art an old Louemonger, and speakest skilfully. 1638 FORD *Fancies* II. ii, My stars, I thank ye, for being ignorant, Of what this old-in-mischief can intend! *c* 1652 MILTON *Sonn. to Sir H. Vane*, Vane, young in yeares, but in sage counsell old. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5412/3 Frances Green, . an old Offender. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 232 The Germans were too old for us there. 1820 SHELLEY *Lett. to M. Gisborne* 140, I, an old diviner, who know well Every false verse of that sweet oracle. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* VIII. ii, Old in vices, and mean of soul! 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd.* I 152 The Athenians were old sailors and they were only beginners.

b. In various colloq. and slang phrases: as *old bird*, a person who has become knowing through experience, *spec.* an experienced thief; *old hand* (see D. 4); *old* FILE, SOLDIER, STAGER; *to be old* Doc *at* (a thing).

1589 [see DOG *sb.* 15 i]. 1711 SHAFTESB *Charac.* (1737) I 35 With the old Stagers no matter whom they meet in a Coach, 'tis always Good your Honour! or Good your Lordship! 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 99 The Captain [was] an old soldier at such work. 1784 J. POTTER *Virtuous Villagers* II. 9 Philip, who is an old Robin, as the saying is, demurred to the business. 1785 CUMBERLAND *Observer* No. 107 P 6 Uncle Antony was an old dog at a dispute. 1852 C. W. H[OSKINS] *Talpa* 62 One word of advice from an 'old fire'. 1877 *Five Years' Penal Servitude* i. 32 In nine cases out of ten an 'old bird' would betray himself. 1890 W. A. WALLACE *Only a Sister?* 263 Evidently the master was an old bird, he carefully retraced his steps and bolted the door at the foot of the stairs.

6. In colloq. use: = Great, plentiful, abundant, excessive; 'grand'. Now chiefly after other appreciative adjs., as *good, grand, high.*

c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 681 Gode olde fyghtyng was there. 1590 TARLTON *News Purgat.*, Sunday, at masse, there was old ringing of bells. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. ii. 98 Yondeis old coile at home. *a* 1604 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* 123 *note*, If they [certain monks] were as fat in those daies as most of them proved after, there would have beene old frying. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* II. iv. 50 When fifteen joines to Seventy, there's old doings (as they say), the Man and Wife fitting together like January and May day. 1664 COTTON *Scarron.* 104 There was old drinking and old singing And all the while the Bells were ringing. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* II Wks. 1716 III 77 There was old Bandying, and Cursing, and Fighting, and Railing in abundance. 1814 SCOTT *Waav.* xviii, So there was old to do about ransoming the bridegroom. 1828 — *Rob Roy* xxxii, 'Here's auld ordering and counter-ordering' muttered Garschattachin. 1885 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.* s v, *Old-doings*, great sport, great feasting—an uncommon display of hospitality. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 July 2/2 The Lawyers in the House have had what..we may be allowed to call a high old time.

II. Belonging to former times or an earlier period as well as to the present; long-established.

7. a. Dating far back into the past; of ancient origin; made or formed long ago; also *poet* of things which have always existed, as elemental forces, etc.: Primeval. (In OE. and early ME. applied to the Creator.)

Beowulf 945 Þæt hyre eald metod este wære bearn-gebyrdu. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xiv. § 2 Se ealda cwide is swiðe soð þe mon gefyrn cwæð. *c* 1205 LAY. 24885 Ane huse þe wes biclused faste an ald stanene weorc. 1340 *Ayenb.* 104 Me zayth he is ine heuene..he ys ald and yknawe and ydied and yworþssiped and yloued. *c* 1350 *Alex. & Dind.* 798 Ȝoure doctorus sain in sawus ful olde. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) iv. 12 Scho lies in ane alde castell. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. i. 82 Old fashions please me best. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 33 An old, and haughty Nation proud in Arms. 1667 — *P. L.* I. 543 A shout that tore Hells Concave, and beyond Frighted the Reign of Chaos and old Night. 1732 POPE *Ess Man* I. 158 Who knows but he, whose hand the lightning forms, Who heaves old Ocean, and who wings the storms? 1863 H. COX *Instit.* III. iv. 643 His office was as old as the time of the Conquest. 1898 *Tit-Bits* 23 Apr. 73/3 The superstition..is almost as old as the hills.

b. In personal or other particular reference (as

with agent-noun, etc.): That has long stood in some relation to one; that has been such from of old; not new or recent.

a 1000 *Juliana* 623 (Gr.) Wrecaŋ ealdne niŏ. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath* 1380 þe deore Drihtin .. toc read to ure alde dusiships. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxii. 63, I wolde now som mete wer sene For olde acqueyntaunce vs by-twene. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* i. 7 Our ald ennemys cummyn of Saxonys blud. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lx. 68 To thy auld schevandis have an E, That lang hes hippinit into the. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 67 Corriandi, that is gude for ane ald hoste. 1706 *Wooden World Dissected* (1708) 19 Not purely for their presumptuous Assumption of his proper Title, but out of an old Grutch. *a* 1727 Ramsay *Auld Langsyne* 1 Should auld acquaintance be forgot Tho' they return with scars? 2b. to R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xxvi. 86 Many a good ducking in the surf, did he get to pay up old scores. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 505 In satisfaction of an old debt due to him from the crown. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 81, I have a claim upon you as an old friend of your father.

c. Known or familiar from of old, or because of former association.

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xxxix. § 13 Healdaŋ þa tunglu þa ealdan sibbe þe hi on gesceapne wæron. 1121 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1003 He teah forð þa his ealdan wrenceas. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Man of Law's T.* 269 O Sathan envious.. Wel knowestow to wommen the olde way. 1583 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 417 Yet I haue a tricke Of the old rage. 1598 — *Merry W.* iv. ii. 22 Your husband is in his olde lines [1st *fol.* lines] againe. 1601 — *Jul. C.* v. i. 63 *Ant.* Old Cassius still. 1784 Cowper *Tirocin.* 737 Following her old plan. 1820 Shelley *Hymn to Mercury* lxxxvii, While he conceived another piece of fun, One of his old tricks. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 377 The old men had again met in the old hall. 1865 Lightfoot *Galatians* (1874) 22 The Apostle had been travelling over old ground.

8. Used as an expression of familiarity, a. in addressing or speaking of persons with whom one has an acquaintance of some standing, or whom one treats as such, as in the colloq. *old boy, chap, fellow, man*; b. with names of places which one has long known, esp. of one's native country: see also 12 b. Often in the collocation *good old*, a colloq. or cant expression of commendation or appreciation. (Cf. 6.)

a. 1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* iv. ii. 121 Looke how the blacke slaue smiles vpon the father; As who should say, old Lad I am thine owne. 1601 — *Twel. N.* iii. ii 9 Did she see thee the while, old boy, tell me that. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 17 ¶ 3, I never hear him so lavish of his fine things, as upon old Nell Trott. 1808 Scott *Marm.* vi Introd. 81 England was merry England, when Old Christmas brought his sports again. 1815 C. M. Westmacott *Eng. Spy* I. 136, I say, old fellow. 1872 *Punch* 24 Aug 81/2 A fellow who can take a joke good-naturedly like you can, old boy. 1885 *Ibid.* 3 Jan. 4/1 You'll be thinking I've got the blue-mouldies, old man. 1890 R. Boldrewood *Col. Reformer* (1891) 204 Take another tumbler, old man. 1892 Astley *Voces Populi* Ser. ii. 37 Never mind, old chap. 1898 Doyle *Trag. Korosko* ix. 280 There they go giving the alarm! Good old Camel Corps!

b. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* i. ii. 49 What happie gale Blowes you to Padua heere, from old Verona? 1659 D. Pell *Impr. Sea* 140, I may take upon mee to tell old England. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* ii § 7 Hath not old England subsisted for many ages without the help of your notions? 1785 Burns *Cotter's Sat. Nt.* xix, From scenes like these old Scotia's grandeur springs. 1808 Scott *Marm.* vi. Introd. 68 Nor failed old Scotland to produce, At such high-tide, her savoury goose. 1844 Alb. Smith *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* (1855) I. vii. 90 There's old Gravesend!

9. Applied to the devil, a. orig. in reference to his primeval character; in OE. *se ealda* (= 'the old one'); also in particular appellations, as *old serpent, dragon, enemy, adversary*, etc.

a 1000 *Leds.* 32 (Grein) Se ealda. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 285 Belsebub þe ealde. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 191 þe alde neddre þe bipehte eue and adam. *c* 1230 *Hali Maid.* 15 Nu bihalt te alde feond. 1382 Wyclif *Rev.* xx. 2 The olde serpent, that is the deuel. 1629 Milton *Nativity* 168 Th' old Dragon under ground. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 10 Soyling their hellish carkasses with juyce .. or what the old imposter infatuates them with. 1822 Hogg *Perils of Man* III. 38 Cuffed about by the 'auld thief', as they styled him.

b. So in various jocose appellations, as *the old one, the old* Gentleman (*in black*); *old* Harry, Nick, Scratch, etc.

1668 R. L'Estrange *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 84 They were all sent to Old Nick. 1700 T. Brown *Wks.* (1760) III. 107, I know not who'll take 'em for saints, but the old gentleman in black. 1762 Smollett *L. Greaves* ii. x, He must have sold himself to Old Scratch. *c* 1746 Collier (Tim Bobbin) *Gloss.*, *Owd Harry, Owd Nick*, names for the devil. 1785 Burns *Addr. to Deil* i, O thou! whatever title suit thee, Auld Hornie, Satan, Nick, or Clootie. 1824 *Hist. Gaming Houses* 51 He would not stick at playing up Old Harry in every possible shape and manner. 1825 J. Neal *Bro. Jonathan* I. 253 His Master .. the Old One. 1894 Astley 50 *Years Life* I. 213 The balls did whistle round like 'old Billy'.

III. Belonging to an age or period now past away; ancient; former.

10. Of or pertaining to the distant past; belonging to antiquity or to a bygone age; ancient, bygone, olden. (Opposed to *modern*.)

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke ix. 8 Sume sædon eald witeza aras. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* lxxvi. 5 (Gr.) Þa ic ealde daxas eft geþohte. *a* 1067 in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 202 Swa he on ældum timum geleæred wæs. *c* 1200 Ormin 13724 Þatt alde folle Off Godess hallshe lede. *c* 1205 Lay. 2916 A þan holde dawen (*c* 1275 eolde daiȝe). 1340 *Ayenb.* 124 An ald filosofe þet hette platoun. 1382 Wyclif *Matt.* v. 21 Ȝee han herde that it is said to olde men (1388 elde men, 1526 Tind. vnto them off the olde tyme, 1611 by them of old time). ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 13 Elders of alde tyme. *c* 1425 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 294 Olde poetys sey she bereth the heruest horne. 1590 L. Lloyd *Diall Daies* 8 The old antient Romanes had certaine ceremonies. 1592 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, i. ii. 56 The nine Sibyls of olde Rome. 1635 Swan *Spec. M.* ii. § 3 (1643) 32 The old ancient order of the yeare. 1671 Milton *P. R.* iii. 178 The Prophets old, who sung thy endless raign. 1728 Pope *Dunc.* ii. 144 A shaggy Tapestry, worthy to be spread On Codrus' old, or Dunton's modern bed. 1784 Cowper *Task* v. 217 Tubal..the Vulcan of old times. 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* vii. ix. (1820) 513 The customs and manners that prevailed in the 'good old times'. 1842 Tennyson *Golden Year* 63 Old writers push'd the happy season back.

b. Relating to past times; dealing with antiquity.

a 900 Cynewulf *Crist* 1396 Nu ic ða ealdan race anforlæte hu þu æt æresten ȝfle gehȝdes. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 1 In Saynt Bede bokes writen er stories olde. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* i. 17 Auldc storys that men redys. 1667 Milton *P. L.* xi 386 Wherever stood City of old or modern fame. 1820 Shelley *Œdipus* i. 42 Grasshoppers that live on noonday dew, And sung, old annals tell, as sweetly too.

c. Proper to antiquity or a bygone age; of ancient character, form, or appearance; antique.

c 1381 Chaucer *Parl. Foules* 19 It happede me for to beholde Vp on a bok was writte with letteris olde. 1573–80 Barret *Alv.* O 69 Men curious in vsing old and ancient wordes...*Antiquarii homines.* 1602 Shaks. *Twel. N.* ii. iv. 44 O fellow come, the song we had last night: Marke it Cesario, it is old and plaine. 1709 Pope *Ess. Crit.* 324 Some by old words to fame have made pretence, Ancients in phrase. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 May 4/2 What they call the old blue, the shade seen in old enamelling.

d. Associated with ancient times (esp. with classical antiquity); renowned in history; esp. in poetry, as an epithet with proper names.

c 1631 Milton *Arcades* 98 On old Lycæus or Cyllene hoar. 1710 Pope *Windsor For.* 316 From old Belerium to the northern main. 1820 Shelley *Witch of Atlas* lvii, To glide adown old Nilus, when he threads Egypt and Æthiopia. 1845 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 10 It is the old historical lands of Europe that the lover of history longs to explore.

11. Belonging to an earlier period (of time, one's life, etc.) or to the earlier or earliest of two or more periods, times, or stages; pertaining to an earlier condition of things; possessed, occupied, practised, etc. at a former time. (Opposed to *new*.)

a 1000 *Phenix* 321 Þonne he gewiteð wongas secan his ealdne eard of þisse ȝþel-tyrf. *a* 1000 *Elene* 1266 (Gr.) geoguð is geyrred, ald onmedla. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ix. (*Bartholomeus*) 140 Mychtyly he þat lym owte of his ald seignery. 1508 Dunbar *Flyting* 320 Thow ..geris me .. thair ald sin with new schame certify. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 93 He projects the recovery of his old Eparchy of Brampore. *c* 1647 Milton *Forces of Conscience* 20 New Presbyter is but Old Priest writ Large. 1802 Wordsworth *Resol. & Indep.* iii, The pleasant season did my heart employ: My old remembrances went from me wholly. 1842 Tennyson *Morte d'Arthur* 240 The old order changeth, yielding place to new. 1893 Max Müller *Theosophy* xii. (1899) 401 In order to bring his old Jewish belief into harmony with his new philosophical convictions.

b. That was or has been (the thing spoken of) at a former time.

1571 *Satir. Poems Reff.* xxvii. 54 Ald feyis ar sindle faythfull freindis fund. 1647 *Galway Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 496 Sherriffes and ould Sheriffes to goe in their blacke gownes. 1847–9 Helps *Friends in C.* (1851) I. 2 Elle-mere the great lawyer, also an old pupil of mine. 1894 Hall Caine *Manxman* iii. xix. 189 His old master, the college friend of his father.

12. Distinguishing the thing spoken of from something of the same kind newer or more recent: Of earlier date, prior in time or occurrence, former, previous. *Old Year's Day*, the last day of the old year.

c 890 *O. E. Chron.* an. 885 Se Hlǫþwig was Carles brobur.. se Hlǫþwig was þæs aldan Carles sunu. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 87 þes dei on þere alde laȝe. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 27 Oðer newe mone betere ðan ald-mone. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 407 Al holy writt, þe elde [*v.r.* olde] testament and þe newe. *c* 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* ix. (1885) 128 Thai shulde than be vndir a Prince double so myghty as was thair old prince. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Baptism*, Graunte that the olde Adam.. maye so be buried, that the newe man may be raised vp agayne. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* i. i. 4 Foure happy daies bring in Another Moon! but oh, me thinkes, how slow This old Moon wanes. 1611 Bible Transl. Pref. 1 The making of a new Law for the abrogating of an old. 1671 Milton *P. R.* iv. 278 All the schools Of Academies old and new. *c* 1830 Mrs. Cameron *Houlston Tracts* III. No. 63. 2 Their family consisted of a son and three daughters, who were brought up more in the old school than is now customary. 1849 Grote *Greece* ii. lxvii. (1862) VI. 34 The gradual transition of what is called the Old Comedy into the Middle and New Comedy.

b. With names of countries: Known or inhabited at an earlier period, as *Old England* (hence *Old Englander*), *Old France, Old Spain* (opposed to the American colonies of *New England, France, Spain*; now only *hist.*), and similarly in modern colonial use, *the old country, old home* = Great Britain. (In *Old England* and the like, there is often a blending with this of sense 8.)

The Old Dominion: see Dominion. *Old World*, the Eastern Hemisphere, as opposed to the New World of America.

1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 43 Hee that prizes not Old England Graces, as much as New England Ordinances. 1755 Magens *Insurances* I. 393 W. H. Master of the Ship called St. George, belonging to London in old England. 1763 *Ann. Reg.* 121 Bills of exchange drawn by the government of Canada on that of Old France. 1780 *Ibid.* 213* Newly arrived from Old Spain. 1822 *Examiner* 28 Dec. 826/1 General Miranda had sailed .. for Old Spain. 1827 J. Bradbury *Trav. Amer.* 321 It gives them an opportunity of making enquiries respecting the 'old country'. 1837 Hr. Martineau *Soc. Amer.* III. 95 They are readers: their imaginations live in the Old World. 1844 Mrs Houston *Yacht Voy. Texas* II 127 Farming details which apply .. to practice in the 'Old Country'. 1886 Lowell *Wks.* (1890) VI. 143 It [the founding of Harvard] insured our intellectual independence of the Old World. *Ibid.* 156 The more conservative universities of the Old Home.

c. *Old style*: see Style. *Old Christmas Day, Old May-day, Old Michaelmas day*, etc., these days according to the computation of old style.

1825 Hone *Every-day Bk.* i 324 September 26..Old Holyrood. 1826 *Ibid.* II. 659 A festival called Beltane..annually held in Scotland on old May-day. *Ibid.* 1315 October 11. This is 'Old Michaelmas Day'. 1861 *Times* 16 Feb., The old style is still retained in the accounts of Her Majesty's Treasury.. The first day of the financial year is the 5th of April, being old Lady Day. 1863 *Book of Days* I. 58 January 6 Epiphany or Twelfth Day (*Old Christmas Day*). *Ibid.* 52/2 *Auld Hansel Monday*, i.e. Handsel Monday old style, or the first Monday after the 12th of the month [January].

† B. *adv.* In ancient times, long ago. *rare*—1.

1608 Shaks. *Per.* i. Prol. 1 To sing a Song that old was sung, From ashes, auntient Gower is come.

C. *sb.*1 (elliptical uses of the adj.)

† 1. = Old man, old woman. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (*Andreas*) 155 Sa suld þat ald his penance mak. *Ibid.* xviii (*Egipciane*) 326, & to þat auld þane sad scho rathe. 1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 13113 O, thow Olde! what hastow do, Vnwarly me to smyte so? 1513 Douglas *Æneis* ii. ix. [x.] 34 Scho. Him towart hir hes brocht. And sete the auld doun in the haly sete. *c* 1532 *Cr. of Love* 260 What doth this olde Thus far ystope in yeres?

2. *pl.* (*olds*). Old ones (of a set or class); old persons, etc. *mod. colloq.*

1883 Besant *All in a Garden fair* ii vii (1885) 167 Young clever people are more difficult to catch than the olds. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Aug. 2/2 Although the 'Olds' have been the pioneers .. of the movement, the 'Youngs' show an impatience with them at every meeting.

3. *pl.* (*olds*). Hops more than two and less than four years old. *Old olds*, hops more than four years old.

1892 *Daily News* 22 Mar. 7/4 Old olds are still selling. 1898 *Ibid.* 25 June 7/7 Some few transactions are taking place in yearlings and olds.

4. = Old time, the olden time; an earlier time or period: = Eld 5. Chiefly in *men, times, days*, etc. *of old.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10503 He has..desyred my doghter to wed, Polexena the peri, by purpos of olde. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* lxxviii 5 Then remembred I the tymes of olde, & the yeares that were past. *c* 1586 Ctess Pembroke *Ps.* lxxvii. iv, I fell to thinck..Upon the yeares of old. 1635 N. R. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* i. an. ii. 7 Apparrelled in blacke after the manner of old. 1784 Cowper *Exp. Joseph Hill* 58 Some few that I have known in days of old. 1845 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I 10 France..is..rich beyond all others in the traces of the men of old.

b. Advb. phrase. *Of old*: of old time, in the olden time, long since, formerly; also, From old days, for a long time (preceding the present).

c 1386 Chaucer *Friar's T.* 317 Pay me quod he .. ffor dette which that thou owest me of old. 1423 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 406/1 Ye verray and trewe makyng of old used and continued. 1478 J. Paston in *P. Lett.* III. 219, I am aqueyntyd with your condycyons of old. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* I. 4 Intill ane place callit Ecolumkill, ..Lang of the ald thair wes thair sepultuir. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* i i. 146 You alwaies end with a ladies tricke, I know you of old. 1655 Milton *Sonn. Massacre Piedmont*, Who kept thy truth so pure of old. 1774 J. Bryant *Mythol.* I 07 It was the sacred place, where of old the everlasting fire was preserved. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* i. 4 You of old did hold them Something worthy.

D. Old- in Comb.

1. a. With another adj., in antithetic or consequential relation, as † *old cool*, † *old-excellent*; *old-new, old-young*. b. With a pr. pple., forming an adj., as *old-growing* (growing old), *old-looking*. c. With a pa. pple., in advb. sense 'of old, long, anciently', as *old-acquainted, -branded, -built, -cut, -established, -gathered, -landed, -licensed, -said* adjs.

1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* i ii. 20 This night I hold an *old accustom'd Feast. 1535 Cranmer *Let. to Dean of Chapel Royal* in *Misc. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) II. 309 My *old acquainted friend, Master Shaxton. 1716 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to Lady* — 16 Aug., This is a very large town, but most part of it *old built. 1607 Tourneur *Rev. Trag.* i. ii. Wks. 1878 II. 16 O what it is to haue a *old coole Duke. 1601 Chester *Love's Mart* cxvii, Those carued *old cut stonie Images. 1787 Bentham *Def. Usury* xiii. 141 *Old-established trades. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Apr. 6/1 Some of the older-established jobbers refuse to deal for cash at all. 1602 F. Hering *Anatomyes* 5 In the knowledge of Plants they are *old excellent. 1643 Trapp *Comm. Gen.* xii. 1 Abraham was old-excellent at it [self-denial]. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* i. Wks 1725 I. 61 According to the nature of the *old-growing world. 1824 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. i. (1863) 124 Apart from his *old-looking younger brother. 1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLII. 235 All the oldest looking, shrivelled oak-apples. 1530 Palsgr. 250/1 *Ould sayd sawe, *prouerbe*. *c* 1570 *Marr. Wit & Science* v. i in Hazl. *Dodsley* II 379 An old-said saw it is..Soon hot, soon cold. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2) s. v., It's an oud said say, and a true yan.

2. Parasynthetic combinations: a. general, as *old-aged* (of old age, aged), *old-blooded* (having

old blood', *old-branched*, *-faced*, *-hearted*, *-phrased*, *-sighted*, etc., adjs.; hence *old-sightedness* (= presbyopia). b. based on some recognized phrase, as *old-bachelorish* (having the character associated with an 'old bachelor'), *old-boyish* (of the nature of an 'old boy'); so *old-boy-like*, *old-cattish*, *old-fogyish*, *old-gentlemanly*, *old-masterly*, etc., adjs.; *old-bachelorship*, *old-fellowhood* (the status of an 'old fellow', e.g. of a college), *old-fogyism*, *old-ladyhood*, *old-liner* (one of the 'old line'), *old-lorist*, etc., sbs. See also derivatives of OLD MAID, OLD WOMAN, etc.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 31 *Olde-aged experience goeth beyond the fine-witted Phylosopher. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 198 Every thing was..so provokingly in order, so full of naked nicety, so thoroughly *old-bachelorish. 1832 *Ibid.* Ser. V. 346 Every female present ..prophesied *old-bachelorship, and all its evils, to the contrivers and performers. 1894 H. NISBET *Bush Girl's Rom.* 218 The hauteur .. that woke in his proud, *old-blooded breast. 1846 MRS. GORE *Sk. Eng. Char.* (1852) 143 The curious wearened *old-boyish air of this..race of men. 1597 DRAYTON *Mortimeriados* 25 A Forrest of *old-branched Oakes. 1780 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* (1842) I. 303 Don't I begin to talk in an *old-cattish manner of cards? 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 259 'Tis not the rounder of your *old-fac'd walles, Can hide you from our messengers of Warre. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lviii, He had now passed into the stage of *old fellowhood. His hair was grizzled. 1883 A. FORBES in *19th Cent.* Oct. 722 The full side-face whiskers, which of late are becoming *old-fogeyish. 1869 *Daily News* 30 Jan., [The *Quarterly Review*] never falls. into tradition, routine, or *old fogyism. 1819 BYRON *Juan* I. ccxvi, A good *old-gentlemanly vice. 1888 *Lady* 25 Oct. 374/3 (caps.), ..charmingly suggestive of pretty *old-ladyhood. 1884 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 25 Sept. 2/2 The *old-liners appear to be out of the fight. 1880 *Academy* 14 Aug. 123 So solid and careful an *old-lorist. 1882 *Athenæum* No. 2866. 439 This dignified and, if the term be allowed, *old-masterly work. 1886 J. CORBETT *Lall of Asgard* II. 178 He listened to him telling of his *old-phrased oaths.

3. With a sb. (or adj. used absol.), forming an attrib. phrase, as *old-book*, *old-country*, *old-ivory*, *old-life*, *old-line* (following the old lines), *old-Roman*, *old-school*, *old-service*, *old-town*, etc. See also OLD-TIME, OLD-WORLD.

1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* I. 25 In the *old-book trade there are opportunities for the exercise of ingenuity. *Mod.* A well-known frequenter of the old-book shops. 1890 *Tablet* 21 June 981 Grooms in *old-day livery. 1898 *Daily News* 2 Dec. 5/1 There is one book exhibited, which .. has put on a true *old-ivory tone. 1863 A. C. RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* 51 That Palaeozoic or *old-life period. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 351/2 The return to the old-life routine. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. vii, *Old-Roman contempt of the superfluous. 1886 *N. Amer. Rev.* July 19 Adam, according to this *old-school Calvinism, was the Federal Head, the representative of his race. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Apr. 6/2 One of the few remaining *old-service gaolers.

4. Special combs. and phrases: **old-bone** *v.*, to manure with old bones; **†old boy**, a kind of strong ale; **old-clo'thes-man**, a dealer in old or second-hand clothes; **old-clo'thes-shop**, a shop for the sale of old clothes; **old gentleman**: see 9 b, also quot.; **†old-grey** [GREY *sb* 5], old man, greybeard; **old hand**, (*a*) one who has been long employed or has experience in any business, one who is skilful in doing something (see HAND *sb.* 9); (*b*) one who has been a convict; also *attrib.*; **old holder** (see quot.); **Old Lady**, collectors' name for a species of moth, *Mania maura*; **old-like** *a.*, old in appearance (*obs.* exc. *Sc.* and *dial.*); **†old-sir**, **old-sire**, an old man, an aged sire; **old-sledge**, a game at cards = ALL FOURS[1]; **old-soldier** *v.*, to 'come the old soldier over': see SOLDIER *sb.* (*colloq.*); **Old Sow**, the plant *Melilotus caerulea* (sweet trefoil), also a local name of *Antennaria margaritacea* (pearl cudweed) (Britten & H.); **Old Squaw** = OLD WIFE 2; **old-standing** *a.*, that has stood or existed long, long-standing; **old style** *a.*, belonging to the old style, old-fashioned; **Old Tom**, a kind of strong gin.

1849 JOHNSTON *Exper. Agri.* 57 On the *old-boned field, the crop was four times as bulky as on the unboned field. *Ibid.*, This old-boning caused a large increase both in the turnip and in the corn crops. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* IV. (ed. 2) 289 Then add to the same new Drinks, with their Sediments, and call it *Old boy, Stout, or Nog. 1782 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *2nd Ode to R. A.'s*, Like an *Old-clothes-Man about London Street! 1782 C. JOHNSTON *Hist. J. Juniper* II. 252 The actor went to dress at his usual wardrobe, an *old-clothes shop. 1828 G. SMEETON *Doings in London* 77 An "*old gentleman*" (a card somewhat larger and thicker than the rest of the pack, and now in considerable use amongst the 'legs'). 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 64 Hee rested wylful lyk a wayward obstinat *oldgrey. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. T.*, *Old hand, knowing or expert in any business. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xii, Toots, as an old hand, had a desk to himself. 1865 TUCKER *Austral. Story* I. 85 Reformed convicts, or, in the language of their proverbial cant, 'old hands'. 1865 NIXON *Peter Perfume* 102 'Boshman', in the old-hand vernacular, signifies a fiddler. 1820 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 21 The defendants who have designated themselves as *old-holders—copyholders .. who pay one heriot only, though they hold several messuages. 1832 RENNIE *Butterflies & Moths* 99 The *Old Lady appears the end of July or beginning of August. 1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. I.) 34 It is one more *old-like than his Father, and as over-worne as a ship. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Aud like*, looking old. 'He is beginning to grow varry aud like'. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 79 Of a crooked *old-sire, we say that his spirit waxeth old with him. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* I. 181 [This] threw a temporary stigma upon the game of "*old-sledge". 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Aug. 5/2 Mr. W. R. tried to "*old soldier' him, but, as Harry said in sententious vernacular, 'I wasn't having any'. 1885 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* II. 421 *Melilotus azurens*, a Swiss plant .. with blue blossoms, has a singular portine odour, whence it is vulgarly called "*Old Sow'; and is the plant which gives the peculiar flavour to Schapriger cheese. 1608–9 MIDDLETON *Widow* I. ii, Your college for your *old-standing scholar. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 47 Old-standing cases of chronic pericarditis. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 132 Dignified And gentry-fashioned *old-style haunts of sleep. 1895 *Educat. Rev.* Sept. 123 The old-style naturalist had been working from time immemorial. 1836–9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz*, *Gin-shops* (1892) 171 Great casks..bearing such inscriptions as "*Old Tom, 549'. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 846 When sweetened and diluted by the retailers gin is known as gin cordial or 'Old Tom'.

†Old, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: α. 2–3 (*Sc.* 5–6) **ald**, (4 **alde**), 4–6 **auld**; β. 4–6 **olde**, (5 **oolde**), 5– **old**. [Early ME. *ald*, app. a. ON. *öld* (:—*aldâ* or *aldi*), gen. sing. *aldar*, etc., age, an age:—O'Teut. **aldoz* OLD *a.* But the Eng. word may be in some, esp. later uses, directly from the adj. *old* in Eng., or may be an alteration of ELD *sb.* after *eld*, *old* adj.]

1. Age, duration of life or existence.

c 1200 [see ALD *sb.* 1].

2. An age, or secular period of the world.

c 1200 [see ALD *sb.* 2].

3. Old age, the advanced stage or period of life; also, The wane of the moon.

α. *c* 1205 LAY. 19411 Bruttes hafden muchel mode .. for þas kinges alde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10969, I and mi wijf on ald tas. 1535 STEWART *Chron. Scot.* I. 444 Vnsaturabill bayth in ald and youth.

β. [*c* 1315 SHOREHAM 2 Waine man drawith into olde-ward, Wel ofte his bones aketh.] *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1284 He hadde a Beres skyn colblak for old. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 439 In old ek of this mone is this moost good. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 641 He wille bryngе the adown in olde. 1523 FITZHERB *Husb.* § 12 Let them be sowen in the olde of the mone. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. ii. 104 Virgins, and Boyes; mid-age and wrinkled old. [Qo. elders]. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* I. xiii 63 They must not be gelded..in the old of the Moone.

†Old, *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 **aldian**, 2 **aldien**, 3 **alden**, **holden**, 4–5 **olden**, 5–8 **old**, (6 *Sc.* **auld**). [ME. *olden* = early ME. *alden*:—OE. (Anglian) *aldian* = WSax. *ealdian*, f. *ald*, *eald*, OLD *a.*: see ELD *v.*] *intr.* To grow old.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* vi. 8 Ic aldade betwih alle feond mine. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 35 Vfel is þet mon aldeþ. *Ibid.* 109 Þeo heaite ne aldeð naut. *c* 1275 LAY. 2937 Þo holdede [*c* 1205 aldede] þe king and failede his mihte. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Macc.* xvi. 3 Nowe I haue oldid [1388 eldid]. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) IV. xxvii. 195/1 As they olde so they fade. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xxxiv. 83 Auldit rubiatouris. 1741 J. SIENCE *Let.* 13 Jan. in *Academy* (1875) 20 Feb. 192/1 The Pretender looks sensibly olded since I was here last.

Old, obs. f. WOLD; var. HOLD *a.*, *Obs.*

Old Catholic: see CATHOLIC B. 3 b.

Olde, obs. f. WELD, a plant used in dyeing.

Olden (ōu·ldĕn, d'n), *a.* [f. OLD *sb.*[2] + -EN[4]. (It has been suggested that the suffix may represent an earlier inflexion of *old*. Cf. Ger. *in der alten Zeit.*)]

1. Belonging to a bygone age or time; ancient, old: esp. in the phr. 'the olden time' (Shaks.). *literary* and *arch.*

a 1425 *Cursor M.* 18100 (Trin.) To ende he seide now com my sawes þat I seide bi olden dawes. 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 22 The goodys of hole cherche That other han seven in holdoun dais. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* III. iv. 75 Blood hath bene shed ere now, i' th' olden time. 1806 KNOX & JEBB *Corr.* I. 305 To talk and write .. like those of 'olden time'. 1816 SCOTT *Tales my Landlord* Ser. I. Introd., A young person .who delighted in the collection of olden tales and legends. 1837 LONGF. *Flowers* i, In language quaint and olden. 1848 CLOUGH *Amours de Voy.* III 79 The words of the olden-time inspiration. 1849 MISS MULOCK *Ogilvies* xlvi. (1875) 356 Some new bond had made the very memory of that olden pledge a sin.

2. *poetic* for OLD *a.* 1, 2. *rare.*

1823 BYRON *Juan* XII. xliii, Olden she was—but had been very young. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xxvii. 1 Boy, young caterer of Falernian olden.

Hence **†O·ldenness**, olden quality, antiquity.

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 194 The ij^e^ caus is that matremony ys to be comend is the oldennysse of hit, ffor this ordir ys not nyowely maket, but of oldennys hit passith all manner of orderis in erth.

Olden (ōu·ld'n), *v. rare.* [f. OLD *a.* + -EN[5].]

1. *intr.* To grow old, to become older in appearance or character, to age.

1827 MARY FRAMPTON *Jrnl.* (1885) 329 Her face is oldened and more sallow. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xviii, In six weeks he oldened more than he had done for fifteen years before. 1852 — *Esmond* I. ix, She had oldened..as people do who suffer silently great mental pain.

2. *trans.* To cause to grow old, to make older in appearance or character, to age.

1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* liii, It was curious how emotion seemed to olden him. 1863 *Denise* II. 188 When oldened by sorrow he might feel the deep spell that Denise possessed.

Hence **O·ldened**, **O·ldening** *ppl. adjs.*

1876 MRS. WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* II. xxiv. 525 It was the joy of oldening years. 1892 *Temple Bar Mag.* Dec. 580 Her friend's oldened and altered looks.

Olden, obs. f. *holden*, pa. pple. of HOLD *v.*

Older (ōu·ldəɹ), *a.* and *sb.* [f. OLD *a.* + -ER[3].]

A. *adj.* The later 'levelled' comparative of OLD, which has superseded the earlier ELDER q.v., except in special uses. (The levelling down of the comparative appears to have begun with the form *alder*, found already *c* 1200.)

1. In the ordinary senses of OLD: Of greater age; that has lived or existed longer, of longer existence or standing; more ancient.

1205–1620 [see ALDER *a. compar.*] 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 127 Young Romeo will be older [*Qos.* elder] when you haue found him. 1601 — *Jul. C.* IV. iii 31, I am a Souldier, I, Older in practice. Abler then your selfe To make Conditions. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1489 Thy Son, Made older then thy age through eye-sight lost. 1723 J. WARDER *True Amazons* (ed. 2) 54 In June and July, they [wasps] are both older and bolder. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 8 Deposits of older date. *a* 1864 HAWTHORNE *Septimius Felton* (1879) 149 A house in the older part of the town. *Mod.* She is ten years older than her sister.

2. In the sense of ELDER *a. compar.* 1 b: the older of two of a family, etc.; senior. Only *dial.*

c 1205 LAY. 3750 Of þan aldre sustren. 1465 MARG. PASTON in *P. Lett.* II. 212, I have delyveryd your older sonne xx mark. *Mod. Sc.* He is my aulder brother.

B. *sb.* †1. *pl.* Predecessors: = ELDER B. 1. *Obs.*

a 1470 TIPTOFT *Orat. G. Flamineus* (Caxton 1481) F iv, To preche of the noble dedes of thyn olders, I wil confesse that thyn auncestres have be of soveraryne auctorite.

†2. (A person's) superior in age, senior (chiefly in *pl.*): = ELDER B. 2. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* K vj, Trewly this yonge man..byleueth the counceylle of his older. *c* 1500 *How the Plowman lerned his Pater-Noster* 40 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 211 As I haue herde myne olders tell. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 26, I haue herd of myne olders.

† b. A person advanced in life: = ELDER B. 2 b.

c 1440 CAPGRAVE *St. Kath.* v. 868 Oon of the olderes ageyn on-to hir seyth: 'O precyous spouse of god!'

Older, erron. Sc. form of *owther*, EITHER *conj.*

Oldest (ōu·ldĕst), *a. superl.* [f. OLD *a.* + -EST.] The later 'levelled' superlative of OLD, which has superseded the earlier form ELDEST in all except special uses: see ELDEST *a. superl.* 2, 3, 5.

1. In ordinary senses derived from OLD: Farthest advanced in age; first made or produced; most ancient: = ELDEST 1, 3.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) iv. 30 It is on of the oldest townes of the world. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. v. 127 Haue you a Ruffian that will..commit The oldest sinnes, the newest kinde of wayes. 1605 — *Lear* V. iii. 325 The oldest hath borne most, we that are yong, Shall neuer see so much. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* Pref. (1686) 7 They that. look upon it with the oldest spectacles of a Critick, may approve it. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 120 The oldest Seaman on board never saw a more dismal Prospect. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 45 Our oldest reformation is that of Magna Charta. 1838 DE MORGAN *Ess. Probab.* 210 As interest in the latter annuity..when A is the oldest of the three.

2. Occasionally found in uses properly belonging to ELDEST. Now *dial.* or *vulgar.*

13 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1333 Bolde Baltazar þat watz his barn aldest. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11055 Pirius, Polidamas brother, aldist but he. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* (1818) I. xxii. 225 The not making a will, is a very culpable omission.. where it leaves daughters, or younger children, at the mercy of the oldest son. 1899 *Lit-Bits* 12 Aug. 396/3 The oldest sister.

O·ld-fa·ngled, *a.* [f. after *new fangled*: cf. FANGLE.] Characterized by adherence to what is old, old-fashioned. Hence **Old-fa·ngledness.**

1842 BROWNING *Pied Piper* vi, Low it dangled Over his vesture so old-fangled. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrq. & Merch.* I. vi. 208 Old-fangled cut glasses. 1894 *Harper's Weekly Mag.* 7 Apr. 315 Repelling the new-fangled remedy, [he] resorts to the oldest-fangled known. 1895 *Spectator* 23 Nov. 731/2 We like better, out of a certain old-fangledness, to turn back again to the oft-told stories of *Punch's* beginnings.

Old-farrand: see AULD and FARRAND 3.

†O·ld-fa·shion, *a. Obs.* [f. OLD *a.* + FASHION *sb.*] = OLD-FASHIONED.

1665 PEPYS *Diary* 22 July, I..viewed the new hall, a new old-fashion hall. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* ii. P 2 They are now accounted old-fashion. 1796 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Marchmont* III. 67 A high, long, old-fashion room.

†O·ld-fa·shionable, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ABLE.] = next. Hence **O·ld-fa·shionably** *adv.*

1764 H. WALPOLE *Lett., to G. Montagu* 10 May (1846) IV. 420 No. 14..looked so old-fashionably, that I ventured to give eighteen shillings for it. 1807 E. S. BARRETT *Rising Sun* III. 18 Hypocrisy is decried as old-fashionable and useless in this liberal age.

O·ld-fa·shioned, *a.* [See FASHIONED *ppl. a.*[2]]

1. Formed or conducted according to the fashion of former times; antiquated in form or character.

1653 WALTON *Angler* ii. 64 They were old fashioned Poetry, but choicely good. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* 58 The Old-fashion'd Presses .. used here in England. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 308 P 2 An old-fashioned Grate consumes Coals, but gives no Heat. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 145 Good, old-fashioned, long skirts.

2. Attached to old fashions or ways; having the tastes of former times.

1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I 81 Those old-fashion'd sparks yonder. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 499 P 7 Will is one of those old-fashioned men of wit and pleasure of the town. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 20 People, like me, old fashioned enough to consider, that

[etc.]. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* i. (1868) 15 You have come back to a family who have old-fashioned notions.

3. Having the ways of a grown-up person; hence, precocious, intelligent, knowing. Chiefly *dial.*

1844 *Yorks. Comet* 18 (E. D. D.) A sleep-walker..began o'tunin' on't, as owd-feshioned as if his een had been wide oppen. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xiv. (1858) 96 The little fellow had a fine mind, but was an old-fashioned boy. 1874 BURNAND *My time* ii. 18, I suppose at this age I must have been very old-fashioned 1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss.* s. v., The pony was a bit old-fashioned, and could open the gate with his mouth.

Hence **O·ld-fa·shionedly** *adv.*, in an old-fashioned manner; **O·ld-fa·shionedness**, the quality or condition of being old-fashioned.

1817 *Blackw. Mag.* I. 590 Old age was the ton—old fashionedness the rage. 1853 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 218 It is comfortably but plainly and old-fashionedly furnished. 1886 *Athenæum* 27 Mar. 421/3 She has given a pleasing air of old-fashionedness to her language.

Old field. Land cultivated of old; esp., in U. S., cultivated by the Indians, before the coming of the white men.

1656 *Rec. of Braintree, Mass.* (1886) 7 A highway layed out in the old feild for goodman Hoydin to bring his corne out. 1765 J. BARTRAM *Jrnl* 28 Dec. in Stork *Acc. E. Florida* (1766) 12 Landed at Mount-Royal, where there are 50 acres of cleared old fields 1791 W. BARTRAM *Travels* 54 Their old field and planting land extend up and down the river. 1896 P. A. BRUCE *Econ. Hist. Virginia* I. 427.

b. *attrib* in **old-field birch**, 'the American variety of the white birch' (*Cent. Dict.*); **old-field lark**, the field-lark; **old-field pine**, the frankincense pine (*Pinus Tæda*).

1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 89 Cannot some Yankee contrive a method of concentrating some of the valuable properties of this old-field pine, so that they may be profitably brought into use in more cultivated regions?

Oldhamite (ō·ldhǣmǣit). *Min.* [Named 1870, after Dr. T. Oldham of the Indian Geological Survey.] Meteoric calcium sulphide of a pale-brown colour, found in small spherules.

1870 *Phil. Trans.* 195. 1892 DANA *Min.* (ed. 6) 65.

Oldish (ō·ldiʃ), *a.* [f. OLD *a.* + -ISH 1.] Somewhat old.

1668 9 PEPYS *Diary* 20 Feb., She is an oldish French woman. 1775 MAD D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* (1889) II. 56 Miss Lake..is a very obliging and sweet-tempered, oldish maid. 1798 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Ym. Philos.* III. 120 A common cotton gown, an oldish black bonnet. 1855 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 47 Time is slipping away, and we are getting oldish. 1884 Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 189 An oldish woman, a character, who worked me a book-marker.

† **O·ldly,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. OLD *a.* + -LY 1.] Verging on old age, elderly.

1382 WYCLIF *Job* xii 23 [32] He shal eymen the se as an oldli man (Vulg. *quasi senescentem*).

† **O·ldly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. OLD *a.* + -LY 2.]

a. In the manner of one that is old. b. In an old or bygone manner. c. In old time, long ago

c 1200 ORMIN 1229 Oxe gaingeþþ haþeliȝ & aldelike lateþþ. *Ibid.* 2553 Þho toc onn full aldeliȝ To fraȝnenn Godess enngell. *c* 1440 *Bone Flor.* 248 He coghyth and oldely grones. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 294 This so oldly foundyd Is so surely groundyd That no man maye confounde it. 1529 WOLSEY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. 1 II. 13 With the amplyacion of the fee, above that wych ys oldely accustomyd, to the summe of xl^{li}. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 216 Talke or walke oldly or newly: Talke and walke plainly and trewly. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* iv. (Arb) 103 Fluds mightye be rowling From the chyn oldlye mueld.

Old maid.

1. A woman who remains single considerably beyond the ordinary marrying age; an elderly spinster: usually connoting habits characteristic of such a condition.

1530 PALSGR. 259/1 Oulde mayde, *Iuberdine.* 1673 *Lady's Calling* II. i. § 5 An old Maid is now. look'd on as the most calamitous Creature in nature. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 7 ¶ 4 An old Maid, that is troubled with the Vapours. 1819 *Metropolis* III 232 The Miss Thing-em-tights, in Golden-square—fusty old maid frump! 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. xi. 301 She spent most of her summers in travel, with another wise old maid for companion.

2. A name of a bivalve mollusc of the family *Myidæ*, also called Gaper or Gaping Clam.

1865 J. G WOOD *Com. Shells of Sea-shore* (1869) 23 The Common Gaper-shell or Old Maid (*Mya arenaria*). .. In some places the animal is sold for food, and is sold under the name of 'Old Maid'.

3. West Indian name of a plant, *Vinca rosea.*

1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, *Vinca rosea*, Madagascar Periwinkle, 'Old Maid' of the W. Indies

4. A simple round game at cards in which one card (usually a queen) is removed from the pack and the rest distributed among the players, who draw cards from one another till all are paired except the odd one, the holder of which receives this title.

1891 in *Cassell's Bk. Sports & Past.* 865.

Hence **Old-mai·dhood, -mai·denhood, -mai·dship, -mai·denship,** the state or condition of an old maid; **Old-mai·dish, -mai·denish, -mai·denly** *adjs.*, like or characteristic of an old maid (hence *Old-mai·dishness*); **Old-mai·dery,** the habits or characteristics of an old maid; **Old-mai·dism, -mai·denism** = *old-maidhood, old-maidery.*

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Oct. 2/1 The woman [was] one of the sort in which 'old-maidenhood is writ large on every fold of the gown. 1867 J. H. STIRLING in *Fortn. Rev* Oct. 381 The plain, simple,.. but somewhat 'old-maidenish and loquacious, Heir Professor Kant. 1782 MRS. COWLEY *Bold Stroke for Husband* 14 Till the horrors of 'old maidenism frighten her into civility. 1835 *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett* I. 26 The lady, verging on old-maidenism. 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* II. 285 She has only a few innocent 'old-maidenly foibles about her. 1896 MRS. CAFFYN *Quaker Grandmother* 34 You know the cross-grained old-maidenly sort of a person that fate is 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* II 324 Betake ourselves to chastity, cards, and scandal, the solid comforts of 'old-maidenship. 1804 *Something Odd* I. 199 Notwithstanding the 'old-maidery and malevolence of dear Miss Freddy. 1821 T. D. FOSBROKE *Berkeley MSS.*, Inclined to parsimonious old maidery. 1883 N. SHEPPARD *Geo. Eliot's Ess.* Introd. 14 Marriage for deliverance from poverty or 'old-maidhood. 1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) III. 9 Sensible and agreeable, but formal and 'old-maidish. 1862 *Gifts & Graces* x. 114 She was a very methodical and old maidish little lady. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* I. i. (1863) 213 If ever she betrayed an atom of 'old-maidishness, it was on the score of her caps. 1875 H. JAMES *R. Hudson* iii. 103 There is nothing like matrimony for curing old-maidishness. 1776 MRS. DELANY *Lett.* Ser. II. II. 193 To come to the letter so strongly tinctured with 'old maidism. 1893 *Temple Bar Mag.* XCVIII. 539 He is faddy, almost to the point of old-maidism. 1861 *Nat. Rev.* 20 July 63 Till ..the chilling threshold of 'old maidship has been reached.

Old man.

1. *lit.* A man advanced in life. (Formerly sometimes as one word.)

The old man, familiar term for a husband or father.

c 1200 ORMIN 13212 To gan biforenn alde monn Inn alle gode þæwess. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (*Andreas*) 207 Myn barne,.. to þis aldman enerthand is. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 126 þat elde man..Hade a son. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* ii. 31 There shal no oldeman be in thy house. *c* 1645 MILTON *Sonn. to Lady M. Ley*, As that dishonest victory At Chæronea,. Kil'd with report that Old man eloquent. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 191 (*Grace*) His wife.. join'd her old man again, as their children and grandchildren danced before them. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xviii, His wife called him her dear John—her old man—her kind old man. 1892 M. C. F. MORRIS *Yorksh. Folk-Talk* 81 'T' au'd man—t' au'd woman' are synonymous with father or mother.

b. (See quot.)

1865 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 445 The term 'old man', so much applied by sailors to their commander,. was hardly aptly applied, seeing the captain was only twenty-five.

c. As a term of affectionate familiarity: see OLD *a.* 8.

2. *Theol.* Unregenerate human nature (OLD *a.* 12: cf. *Old* ADAM).

1382 WYCLIF *Eph.* iv. 22 Do ȝe away vp the firste lyuyng the olde man. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* iii. xxxix. 110 Allas! yit hueþ in me þe olde man; he is not all crucified. 1567 *Gude & Godly B.* (S. T. S.) 146 The haly Spreit vs geue, Quhilk may our auld man mortifie. 1733 *Revolution Politicks* ii. 40 You provoke me to Wrath, and if you should raise the old Man, you can't tell what mischief may ensue.

3. A local name for the Rainbird of Jamaica (*Hyctornis pluvialis*).

1694 RAY in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 200 The referring of the *Old-men*, or Rain-fowls, to the Cuckow. 1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 313 They are called Old-Men from the light brown, or grey colour their downy feathers are of. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 654.

4. In *Australia*: A full-grown male kangaroo.

1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 151 He.. relates, that he has been fortunate enough to kill *an old man* as he came along. 1873 J. B. STEPHENS *Black Gin* 39 The 'old man' fleetest of the fleet. 1884 R. BOLDREWOOD *Melbourne Mem.* iii. 24 The fiercest 'old man' forester did not seem to be too heavy weight for her.

5. A name of the Southernwood (*Artemisia Abrotanum*); perh. from its hoary foliage.

1824 MRS. CAMERON *Marten & Scholars* ii. 13 She tied up two or three pinks and a rose with a bit of old-man and some sweetbriar. 1863 MRS. GASKELL *Sylvia's L.* i, A few 'berry' bushes, a black-currant tree or two..with possibly a rose tree and 'old man' growing in the midst. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* July 234/2 Roses, and 'lad's-love', or 'old-man'.

6. *Mining.* An old vein or working which has become exhausted or has been abandoned for a long time; also, oreless stuff, waste or rubbish left from the working of a mine; see also quot. 1829.

1653 MANLOVE *Lead Mines* 225 No miner ought of an Old man to set To seek a Lead-mine, or Lead oar to get, Untill the Burghmaster a view hath taken And find such work an Old work quite forsaken. 1710 BP. NICOLSON in Hutchinson *Hist. Cumberld.* (1794) II. 214 A new belly was happily discovered before the forehead of the Old Man, which proved so rich, that in less than twenty-four hours they had filled several sacks with fine and clean-washed mineral. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* N iv b, Crusht Wholes sometimes may be mistaken for Oldman. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 61 Ironstone, in cheeseshaped nodules, (containing septariæ of carbonate of iron (*Old man*). 1866 JEVONS *Coal Quest.* (ed. 2) 300 The thousands of tons of cinder and slag—'old man' as it is locally called..left by the Romans.

7. *Comb.* **Old man cactus,** a Mexican plant (*Pilocereus* or *Cereus senilis*) with long grey hairs covering the top of the stem; † **old-man-house,** a hospital for old men.

1634 BREREETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 49 Here [Haerlem] is a most dainty curious old-man-house. 1900 *Daily News* 6 Sept. 3/1 Another singular product is Pilocereus Senilis, or 'old man cactus', from Mexico, the body of the plant being hidden by long grey hair.

8. Combinations of *Old man's* in plant names: **old man's beard,** (*a*) a name of the epiphytic plant *Tillandsia usneoides*, also called black-moss, long-moss, and Spanish moss; (*b*) the Traveller's Joy, (*Clematis Vitalba*; (*c*) the Strawberry Saxifrage, *Saxifraga sarmentosa*; (*d*) the South European Composite *Geropogon*; **old man's eyebrow,** *Drosera binata* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); **old man's head,** (*a*) a name of the pink or carnation (*Dianthus*); (*b*) the old man cactus: see 7.

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 193 *Old-Man's-Beard*, this slender parasitical plant is found upon the trees in many parts of Jamaica...It is frequently imported from North America for the use of sadlers and coachmakers. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 321 Old Man's Beard, *Clematis.* 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 84 Dig old man's beard from woodland hedge, To twine a summer shade. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Old Man's Beard*, common name for the Gerontopogon. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 321 *Old Man's Head, Dianthus.* 1858 HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 341 Another curious species of this genus is what is popularly termed *The Old Man's Head* (*Cereus senilis*).

Oldness (ō·ldnes). [-NESS.] The quality, fact, or condition of being old: in any sense of the adj.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 194 We awurpon þa derigendlican ealdnysse. 1382 WYCLIF *Josh.* ix. 5 Olde shoon, the whiche to the doom of oldnes ben sowid with patchis. — *Ezek.* xvi. 55 Thi sister Sodom and hir doustris shulen turne azen to her oldenes. — *Rom.* vii. 6 That we serue in newenesse of spirit and not in oldnesse of lettre. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xvii. xviii, My fleshe which was al dede of oldenes is become yonge ageyne. 1540 COVERDALE *Old Faith* i. Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 13 Concerning the antiquity or oldness of our christian faith. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countrie Farme* 690 After foure yeares the wild Bore groweth leane through oldnesse of age. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 65 How shall I avert the scorn of those critics who laugh at the oldness of my topics? 1893 J. PULSFORD *Loyalty to Christ* II. 267 Where the Spirit of the Lord is there is liberty. Oldness and deadness are shaken off.

Oldster (ō·ldstəɹ). [f. OLD *a.* + -STER, after *youngster.*]

1. *Naut.* A midshipman who is no longer a 'youngster'; one of four years' standing.

1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* ii. 34, I became the William Tell of the party as having been the first to resist the tyranny of the oldsters. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 477 It is their duty as 'oldsters' to keep the 'youngsters' in order. 1886 *All Year Round* 4 Sept. 105 They, having been youngsters and felt the misery of it in their last ship, were determined to be oldsters, and let us know it in this.

2. *gen* One who is no longer a 'youngster', youth, or novice; an elderly person; an old stager. *colloq.*

1848 DICKENS *Dombey* x, Her eyes would play the Devil with the youngsters before long,—'and the oldsters too, Sir, if you come to that', added the Major. 1883 E. E. HALE in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 277/2 The carriages appeared for the oldsters, and the youngsters went on foot.

O·ld-time, *a.* Also **-times.** Of, belonging to, or characteristic of the ancient or olden time.

1824 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1825) 495 An old-times chamber it was, sure enough. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxii. 216, I took a Bible..and we went through the old-times service. 1888 H. C. LEA *Hist. Inquis.* I. 422 Respect for the old-time prejudices of the Church. 1894 *Archæol. Jrnl.* Mar. 51 A piece of old-time folk-lore.

So **Old-ti·me-like** *a.*, old-fashioned (*U. S.*); **Old-ti·mer,** one whose experience goes back to old times; one of long standing in a place or position; an old-fashioned person or thing (chiefly *U. S.*); **Old-ti·miness,** old-fashioned character.

1889 *Chicago Advance* 24 Jan., A small hotel, recommended to us as being more old-time-like than the others. 1888 W. H. BISHOP in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 47/1 A few swarthy, lantern-jawed old-timers hang about the corners. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 34/1 A cutter of some six to eight tons..a regular old-timer. 1887 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 224/1 A picture whose old timiness would have thrown a Boston novelist into ecstasy.

† **O·ldward,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. OLD + -WARD.] Having the old tendency. *At oldward*: at the old way of action.

1624 T. SCOTT *and Pt. Vox Populi* 19 Of their old-ward, and wonted policy. 1657 TRAPP *Comm. Ps* cvi. 12 Ere they were three days older they murmured again; .. they were soon at oldward.

Old wife, old-wife.

1. An old woman. Now usually disparaging (cf. OLD *a.* 1 c). (Formerly sometimes as one word.)

Old wives' fable, story, tale, a foolish story such as is told by garrulous old women.

1340 *Ayenb.* 219 A guod ald wyf porchaceþ more of heuene ine one-lepi oure biddinde: þanne ssolde do a þouzond knyȝtes .. in lang time be hare armes. † *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 986 Thane answers sir Arthere to that alde wyf. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Tim.* iv. 7 Cast awaye vngostly and olde wyves fables [1388 WYCLIF, elde wymmenus fablis] 1535 COVERDALE, olde wyuesh fables]. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. xii. § 2 (1622) 338 Country men doe vse to lighten their toyling; oldwiues, their spinning; .. by .. musicall harmonies. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) IV. 78 So simple were those Times, when a grave Sage Could with an Old-wive's-Tale instruct the Age. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 6 A solid system of old-wives storys. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 47 These are the sort of old wives' tales which he sings and recites to us.

2. A name of the Long-tailed Duck (*Harelda glacialis*), also called Old Squaw.

1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) 34 The Oldwives be a foule that never leave tatling day or night, something bigger than a Ducke. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 654 Old squaw and old wife are two..names of the Long-tailed Duck.

3. A name of various fishes, esp. of the families

Labridæ (wrasse), *Sparidæ* (sea-bream), *Balistidæ* (file-fish), and *Clupeidæ* (alewife and menhaden).

1588 Hariot *Virginia* D ij, There are also .. Oldwiues; Mullets; Plaice. 1602 Carew *Cornwall* 32 Of flat [fish there are] Brets, Turbets, Dories, .. Oldwife, Hake. 1655 Mouffet *Health's Improv.* xix. 184 Of Fresh-water Fish.. Old wives (because of their mumping and soure countenance) are as dainty and wholesome of substance, as they are large in body. 1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* 456 A saying .. That an Old Wife is the best of fish, and worst of flesh. 1847 Carpenter *Zool.* II. 41 Several species [of *Labridæ*] are found upon our own coasts .. known among the fishermen by the name of 'Old Wives of the Sea'.

4. A cap or cowl to prevent a chimney from smoking. *Sc.*

1887 Jamieson Suppl., *Auld wife*..3. The cowl or cover of a chimney-can, used as an aid-vent.

Hence **Old-wi·fely, Old-wi·fish** *adjs.*, resembling or characteristic of an old wife; **Old-wi·fery**, the habits or notions characteristic of an old wife.

1535 [see quot. 1526 in 1]. *c* 1542 A. Alane *Auctor. Word of God*, Hethenyssh, old wiuyssh and capcyos fables. 1802 D. Simpson *Plea Relig.* (1834) 210 *note*, Opposed by a large number of old-wifely bishops. 1827 Carlyle *Germ. Rom.* III. 177 This notion he named stuff and old-wifery. 1857 J. W. Donaldson *Christian Orthod.* i. 7 *note*, 1 Tim. iv. 7: ..Deprecate the irreligious and oldwifish mythologies.

Old woman.

1. *lit.* A woman advanced in years; hence, A person compared disparagingly to an old woman; a man of timid and fussy character. **b.** Among the vulgar = Wife ('my old woman'); mother. *Old woman's fable, tale, story*: see Old wife 1.

1388 Wyclif 1 *Tim.* iv. 7 Eschewe thou uncouenable fablis, and elde wymmenus fablis. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 610/14 *Vetulana*, an old quene or an old wymman. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* v. i. 479 Eeld wommenys fablis. 1566 Painter *Pal. Pleas.* II. 379 The good olde woman, willing to follow hir minde, suffred hir alone. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 22. 2/2 People are apt to call it an Old Woman's Story. 1722 De Foe *Plague* (1754) 24 The old Women, and the Phlegmatic Hypochondriac Part of the other Sex, whom I could almost call old Women too. 1782 Cowper *A Fable* 21 For ravens, though, as birds of omen, They teach both conjurers and old women To tell us what is to befall. 1880 *Academy* 8 May 337 By old women of both sexes.

2. = Old wife 4.

1861 White Melville *Mkt. Harb.* vi. 46 A chimney adorned with what is called an 'old woman'—an ingenious contrivance to prevent it from smoking.

3. *Comb.*: † **old-woman-house**, a hospital for old women: cf. Old man 7. Also names of plants, as **old woman's bitter**, *Picramnia Antidesma*, and *Citharexylum cinereum*; **old-woman's tree** (Jamaica), *Quiina jamaicensis* (*Treas Bot.* 1866).

1634 Brereton *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 50 Here [Haerlem] are also five or six old-women-houses.

Hence **Old-wo·manish, Old-wo·manly, -like** *adjs.*, resembling or characteristic of an old woman; **Old-wo·manism**, the characteristics of old women; **Old-wo·manliness**, old-womanly quality; **Old-wo·manry**, an old-womanish trait or practice.

1775 S. J. Pratt *Liberal Opin.* cxxxiv. (1783) IV. 227 You are chained down by an *old womanish veneration, to a set of ideas. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 661/2 The Cardinal appears to be surrounded by a tribe of fools, more idiotic, if possible, and old-womanish than himself. 1868 *Examiner* 359/2 The leaven of *old-womanism .. is made up of a Highland prophecy. 1859 *Autobiog. of a Beggar-Boy* 168 There is a species of old womanism about many of the provincial magistrates. 1721 Amherst *Terræ Fil.* No. 4 (1754) 19 A great deal more of such *old-woman-like stuff. 1877 *Sunday Mag.* 53 [Girls] go about their business with an air of *old-womanliness and selfpossession. 1834 L. Ritchie *Wand. by Seine* 114 *note*, Why should the bookselling trade continue to be fettered by these *old-womanly rules? 1882 *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 195/2 The evils caused by this old-womanly kind of legislation. 1888 Scott *Diary* 9 Mar. in *Lockhart*, Trifling discussions about antiquarian *old womanries. 1892 A. Lang in *Longm. Mag.* XIX. 687 In the same receptacle of antiquarian old-womanries.

Old-world (ōu·ldˌwōˑrld), *a.* [The phrase *old world* used attrib.: see World.]

1. Of or pertaining to the old world or ancient order of things; belonging to, or characteristic of, early or bygone times.

1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* III. iv, Silly auld warld Ceremonies. 1822 Scott *Nigel* xiii. 1850 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* (1865) II. xi. 9 The great old-world cities of Seleucia and Babylon. 1858 Gen. P. Thompson *Audi Alt.* I. xlvii. 185 The genius Statesman; which .. seems on the way to join the Megatheria of old world history. 1876 Ouida *Winter City* ix. 257 She watched the simple pastoral old-world life around her.

2. Of or pertaining to the Old World or continents of Europe, Asia, and Africa, as opposed to the New World or America.

Hence **Old-wo·rldish** *a.*, characteristic of the old world; **Old-wo·rldism, Old-wo·rldness**, old-world character or quality.

1886 W. J. Tucker *E. Europe* 417 His notions are old-worldish. 1887 Stuart Cumberland *Queen's Highway fr. Ocean to Ocean* 8 Victoria is not a bustling place, neither is it sleepy; but there is an air of old-worldism, of quiet content about it. 1888 Mrs. Hungerford *Hon. Mrs. Verker* I. i. 2 There was a touch of old-worldism, of a comfortable drowsiness, about everything. 1895 *Atlantic Monthly* Mar. 410 There is a sort of modern old-worldiness.

Ole, variant of Olla 2, palm-leaf.

Olea, obs. f. Olio; var. Olla 1, pot, stew.

Oleaceous (ōuli,ēˑiˑʃəs), *a.* *Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Oleace-æ*, f. *olea* olive-tree: see -aceous.] Belonging to the Natural Order *Oleaceæ*, comprising trees and shrubs chiefly of temperate regions; the typical genus is *Olea*, the Olive.

1857 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.*

Oleaginous (ōuli,æˑdʒinəs), *a.* [ad. F. *oléagineux*, *-euse*, f. L. *oleāgin-us*, *-āgineus*, *-āginius*, of or pertaining to *olea* the olive-tree; cf. (late) L. *oleāgina* the olive (Venant. Fort. *c* 600); also med. L. *oleāgo*, *-āgin-em* oily matter, such as in the bath was scraped from the oiled bodies of wrestlers.]

1. Having the nature or properties of oil; containing oil or an oily substance; oily, fatty, greasy.

1634 T. Johnson *Parey's Chirurg.* xxvi. xxiv (1678) 645 There are three differences of these oleaginous juices. 1718 Chamberlayne *Relig. Philos.* (1730) I. xi. § 14 Receptacles of a fat, or oleaginous Matter. 1799 Kirwan *Geol. Ess.* 332 The soft oleaginous state of the shales on which they are found. 1875 Miss Braddon *Str. World* I. i. 2 Like the oleaginous scum that pollutes the surface of a city river.

b. Producing oil.

1696 Phillips (ed. 5), *Oleaginous*,..out of which Oyl may be press'd. 1722 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 154 Having in it a little oleaginous Kernel. 1848 Mill *Pol. Econ.* I. i. ii. § 3. 43 Growing flax, hemp oleaginous plants. 1881 Mivart *Cat* 296 Sebaceous and oleaginous glands.

2. *fig.* = Oily 3.

1859 Farrar *Julian Home* xx. 255 The lank party who snuffles the responses with such oleaginous sanctimony.

Hence † **Oleagi·nity,** † **Oleagino·sity, Olea·ginousness,** † **Olea·giny**, the quality of being oleaginous, oily nature.

1657 G. Starkey *Helmont's Vind.* 314 One part of Alcali will turn two or three parts of Oyl into meer Salt, without any the least oleaginity. 1678 R. R[ussell] *Geber* iv. ii. 241 The first Property of Differencies of the Medicine is Oleaginy. 1680 Boyle *Produc. Chem. Princ.* ii. 66 In speaking of the Oleaginousness of Urinous Spirits. 1694 Salmon *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 126/1 Filtering and exhaling it to an Oleaginosity. 1861 J. Lamont *Seasons w. Sea-horses* v. 69 From its oleaginousness it soon finds its own level in the casks.

Oleander (ōuli,æˑndəɹ). [a. med.L. *oleander*, in F. *oléandre* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), It. *oleandro*, Sp. *eloendro*, Pg. *loendro*; origin obscure.

Conjectured by Diez to be a further corruption of *lorandrum*, recorded as a vulgar corruption of *rhododendron*, *-drum*, by Isidore *Origines* xvii. vii. 54 'Rhododendron [v. r. *rodandrum*] quod corrupte *lorandrum* [v. r. *laurandrum*] vocatur, quod est foliis *lauri* similibus, flore ut rosa, arbor venenata'. (Cf. the Fr. name *laurier-rose*.) Du Cange cites also the form *lauridendrum*, or *lauriendrum*; the latter may have given a further Romanic series *laure-* or *loreandro*, *l'oreandro*, *l'oleandro* (*l'* being taken as the article, and the final form perh. influenced by *olea* olive, *oleastrum*: cf. Alphita 'Oliandrum i. e. siluestris olea.')]

An evergreen poisonous shrub, *Nerium Oleander* (N.O. *Apocynaceæ*), a native of the Levant, with leathery lanceolate leaves, cultivated for its handsome red or white flowers; also called *rose-bay*. Hence, by extension, any shrub of the genus *Nerium*, as the sweet oleander, *N. odorum*, a native of India, with fragrant flowers.

[*c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. A.) 192 Do berto white litarge, elleborum nigrum, alumen vetus, oleandrum ana.] 1548 Turner *Names of Herbes* 56 Nerion otherwyse called Rhododendron, and Rhododaphne .. It maye be called in englishe Rose bay tree or rose Laurel. This tree is named of some oleander. 1562 — *Herbal* II. 65 The floures and the leues of oleander ar poyson. 1671 Skinner, *Holyander*, sic scribit Blake, credo idem quod Oleander. 1785 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xvi. (1795) 214 The Oleander is one of the most beautiful plants of this tribe—*Contortæ*. 1816 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* (1818) II. xx. 180 The oleander..yields a honey that proves fatal to thousands of imprudent flies. 1852 Conybeare & H. *St. Paul* (1862) I. vi. 158 The oleander, 'the favourite flower of the Levantine Midsummer', abounds in the lower water courses.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *oleander-bud*, *-tree*; **oleander-fern**, a fern of the genus *Oleandra*, having fronds resembling the leaves of the oleander.

1682 Wheler *Journ. Greece* I. 72 Wild Vines..and Oleander-trees. 1859 W. H. Gregory *Egypt* II. 217 Water-courses, with oleander coverts. 1884 Miller *Plant-n.*, *Oleandra neriiformis*, Oleander-Fern. 1884 Rita *Vivienne* vi. i, The crimson glory of the oleander-buds.

Oleandrine (ōuli,æˑndrəin). *Chem.* [f. prec. + -ine 5.] A yellow, bitter, poisonous alkaloid, the active principle of the leaves, etc. of the oleander.

1885 in J. Thomas *Med. Dict.* 1892 in Morley & Muir *Watts' Dict. Chem.*

Oleaster (ōuli,æˑstəɹ). Also 5 oli-. [a. L. *oleaster*, f. *olea* olive-tree: see -aster.] **a.** The true Wild Olive (*Olea Oleaster*), the wild variety (or sub-species) of the cultivated Olive, with more or less thorny branches and small worthless fruit. **b.** A small tree of the genus *Elæagnus*, a native of southern Europe and some parts of Asia, somewhat resembling the preceding, with abundance of fragrant yellow flowers, and reddish-brown inedible fruit; also called *Wild Olive*.

[*c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 90 Gecnuwa lufestice & ellenrinde & oleastrum, þæt is, wilde elebeam.] 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxiii. (1495) 676 Oliaster is a wilde oliue tree and hath that name for he is lyke to the oliue tree: but the leues thereof ben broder and this tree is bareyne and bytter and not tilthed. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 115 Bareyn yf thin oliaster be. 1671 Salmon *Syn. Med.* III. xxii. 414. 1732–3 Miller *Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Olea*, The Oleaster is very hardy, and will endure the severest Cold of our Climate..This will grow to the Height of sixteen or eighteen Feet..During the Season of its Flowering, (which is in June) it perfumes the circumambient Air to a great Distance. 1855 Singleton *Virgil* I. 185 Let the palm Or a huge oleaster th' outer court O'ershadow. 1874 Farrar *Christ* (1881) 212 He had found in the oleaster what He had not found in the olive.

Hence † **Olea·stral, -ial** *a. Obs.*, pertaining to a wild olive (with allusion to Rom. xi. 17).

1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 81 Seditious factions, and vnnaturall dispositions, sprong out of oleastriall graffes amongst us.

Oleate (ōu·liˌēt). *Chem.* and *Pharm.* [f. Ole-io + -ate 4.] A salt of oleic acid; also applied to pharmaceutical preparations composed of alkaloids, or metallic oxides or salts, dissolved in this.

1831 T. P. Jones *Convers. Chem.* xxx. 303 Soap made with potash may be considered as an oleate and margarate of that alkali. 1842 Brande *Man. Chem.* (ed. 5) 1141 The solution now contains pure oleate of potassa. 1869 E. A. Parkes *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 46 When an alkaline oleate is mixed with pure water. 1899 G. M'Gowan tr. *Bernthsen's Organ. Chem.* 177 Soaps consist of the alkaline salts of palmitic, stearic, and oleic acids, hard soaps containing soda salts, chiefly of the solid acids, while soft soaps contain potash salts, principally oleate.

† **O·leated,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *oleāt-us* oiled, preserved in oil + -ed.] Oiled.

1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 418–9 It's cured..by vomit with an oleated feather.

Olebanum, obs. form of Olibanum.

‖ **Olecranon** (ōulˈkrēˑnɒn). *Anat.* Also 8 -num. [a. Gr. ὠλέκρανον, shortened from ὠλενόκρανον head or point of the elbow, f. ὠλένη elbow + κρανίον head, skull, cranium.] The process or apophysis at the upper end of the ulna, forming the bony prominence at the elbow.

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., The olecranum is received into the hind sinus of the lower end of the humerus. 1741 Monro *Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 248 The..Cavity lodges the Olecranon in the Extensions of that Member. 1804 Abernethy *Surg. Obs.* 99 A girl..had a collection of fluid under the triceps extensor cubiti, near the olecranon. 1836–9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* II. 63/1 Posteriorly, the olecranon forms a remarkable prominence.

b. *attrib.*, as **olecranon fossa**, the depression in the humerus into which the olecranon fits when the arm is extended; **o. process** = *olecranon*.

1842 E. Wilson *Anat. Vade M.* (ed. 2) 66 Bounding the greater sigmoid notch posteriorly is the olecranon process. 1879 tr. *De Quatrefages' Hum. Spec.* 57 Desmoulins regarded the perforation of the olecranon process as one of the most decided characters of his Austro-African species of man.

Hence **Olecra·nal, Olecra·nial, Olecra·nian** *adjs.*, pertaining to the olecranon; **Olecra·noid** *a.*, 'resembling the olecranon' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*), but erron. used for *olecranal*.

1831 R. Knox *Cloquet's Anat.* 689 The other passes backwards into the olecranal cavity. 1857 Dunglison *Med. Lex.* 940 These two eminences are separated..by the greater sigmoid, or semilunar fossa, or olecranoid cavity. 1881 Mivart *Cat* 93 The olecranal or anconeal fossa. 1883 N. Joly *Man before Metals* II. viii. 353 The olecranian cavity is often perforated. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Olecranial*.

Olefactible, obs. variant of Olfactible *a.*

Olefiant (ōu·lfiəˌänt, *olf*·fiänt), *a. Chem.* [a. F. *oléfiant*, in *gaz oléfiant*, the name given in 1795 by the Dutch chemists, Deiman, Paets van Troostwyk, Bondt, and Lauwerenburgh (*Crell. Ann.* 1795 II. 195, 310, 430); in form a pr. pple. of a vb. '*oléfier*' to make oil, to 'olefy'.] *lit.* Making or forming oil: only in *Olefiant gas*: the name originally given to heavy carburetted hydrogen or Ethylene (C_2H_4), from its forming with chlorine an oily liquid ('Dutch oil', 'D. liquid').

1807 T. Thomson *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 413 This gas, which was first examined by the Dutch chemists, received from them the name of olefiant gas. 1813 Sir H. Davy *Agric. Chem.* iii. (1814) 124 Olefiant gas burns with a bright white light. 1873 Watts *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 166 Olefiant gas is colourless, neutral, and but slightly soluble in water. 1877 — *Fownes' Org. Chem.* II. 56 Ethene, or Ethylene, C_2H_4, also called Olefiant gas,..unites readily with chlorine, bromine, and iodine, forming oily liquids.

Olefine (ōu·lfin). *Chem.* Also -in. [f. Olefiant with ending -ine 5.] The general name for the series of hydrocarbons homologous with olefiant gas or ethylene, having the general formula C_nH_{2n}; forming with chlorine and bromine oily dichlorides and dibromides analogous to Dutch liquid (see prec.). Also *attrib.*, as *olefine series*.

1860 F. Guthrie in *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* [1] XII. 109 The isolation of the so-called organic radicals, the hydrides of the olefines. 1866 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* 297 The higher carbon series yield olefines corresponding to ethylene. 1873 Watts *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 552 Olefines are polymeric. 1879 Schorlemmer *Rise & Devel. Organ. Chem.* (1894), The second series we call, with Guthrie, the Olefines, after the initial member which was first known as olefiant gas. 1899 E. F. Smith *Richter's Organ. Chem.* I. 89 C_nH_{2n}: Olefines, Alkylens, Alkenes.

Oleic (*olf*·ik, ōu·liˌik), *a. Chem.* [f. L. *ole-um* oil + -ic.] *lit.* Pertaining to or derived from oil; spec. in *Oleic acid*: one of the fatty acids ($C_{18}H_{34}O_2$), occurring in most fats, and a con-

stituent of most soaps; obtained as an oily liquid, colourless, tasteless, and inodorous (when pure); also called *elaic acid*; in *pl.* extended to the series of acids to which this belongs: see quot. 1899. *Oleic ether*: a general name for the oleates of hydrocarbon radicals, *esp.* oleate of ethyl, $C_{18}H_{33}(C_2H_5)O_2$.

1819 J. G. Children *Chem Anal.* 315 Oleic acid was obtained by Chevreul from the soluble portion of the soap formed with hog's lard and potassa. 1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIX. 309 One of three acids, either the oleic, margaritic, or cetic. 1866–77 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 192 Oleic acid crystallises from alcoholic solution in dazzling white needles *Ibid.* 105 Oleate of Ethyl or Oleic Ether..is a colourless liquid of specific gravity 0·87 at 18°. 1871 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* 387 The natural oils and fats are all compounds of glycerin, chiefly with palmitic, oleic, or stearic acids. 1894 *Daily Graphic* 20 Apr. 13/2 The smoothing of troubled waters by means of oil has been recently scientifically investigated,..the quieting effect of all oils or soaps used is in direct proportion to the amount of free oleic acid they contain. 1899 E. F. Smith *Richter's Organ. Chem.* 276 *Oleic Acids*, Olefine Monocarbonylic Acids, $C_nH_{2n-1}CO_2H$. The acids of this series, bearing the name *Oleic Acids*, because oleic acid belongs to them, differ from the fatty acids by containing two atoms of hydrogen less than the latter.

Oleiferous (ōuli·fĕrəs), *a.* Also erron. **oliferous.** [f. L. type **oleifer*, f. *ole-um* oil: see -I-FEROUS.] Producing oil.

1804 *Med Jrnl.* XII. 93 The oliferous Chinese radish, is much cultivated in Piedmont and the Milanese. 1849 Murchison *Siluria* xviii. (1854) 443 The..limestones of Trenton, which are more or less oleiferous from Quebec to the Manitoulin Islands. 1857 Livingstone *Trav.* xv. 272 Castor-oil-plant or various other oliferous seeds.

Olein (ō·liin). *Chem.* [Named *oléine* by Chevreul, f. L. *ole-um* oil + -IN[1], after *glycerin*.]

1. *Chem.* The trioleate of glyceryl, $C_3H_5(C_{18}H_{33}O_2)_3$, one of the most widely diffused of the natural fats, obtained as a colourless oily liquid, solidifying at −6° C.; also called *elain*. In *pl.* applied to the oleates of glyceryl or glycerides of oleic acid in general; the above being distinctively called *triolein*.

1838 T. Thomson *Chem Org. Bodies* 126 Olein is white, very liquid, and lighter than water. *c* 1865 Lethebv in *Circ Sc.* I. 94/1 Tallow consists of several fats; one of which (oleine) is liquid at ordinary temperatures. 1866–77 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 179 [Drying oils] contain an olein different from that of the non-drying oils, and yielding by saponification, not oleic, but linoleic acid or an acid similar thereto.

2. (See quots.)

1893 Thorpe *Dict. Appl. Chem.* III. 59/1 *Olein*..is applied commercially to any liquid oil obtained from partly solid oils by pressure. ..The product of the cold pressing of cocoanut and palm oil is known as 'cocoanut olein' and 'palm olein' respectively. *Ibid.* 56 An impure oleic acid, known as *olein* or *wool oil*, and employed for oiling wool, and for making lubricants and soaps, is prepared from the 'Yorkshire grease' obtained from the soap used in cleaning.. fibres, yarns, and cloth.

† **Ole·ity.** *Obs. rare*−°. [ad. L. *oleitās*, f. *olea* olive.]

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Oleity* (*oleitas*), the time of gathering Olives, or the Olives when they are gather'd to make oyl of; also oyliness.

† **Olen, ollen.** *Obs.* [Russ. олень *ole'n'* deer, stag = OSlav. *jelenĭ*, Pol. *jeleń*, Lith *elnis*, OLith. *ellenis* stag; whence Ger. *elen*, *elend*, *elendthier*, transf. to the elk (Russ. *los'*, Pol. *łoś*): see also Eland, Ellan, Ellend.] A red deer, a stag.

1591 G. Fletcher *Russe Commw.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 14 Their beasts of strange kinds are the losh [= elk], the ollen [= stag], the wild horse. 1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 284 He commanded them to kille fiue Olens or great Deere. *Ibid.* 337 Samoeds..whose meate is flesh of Olens or Harts, and fish. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* iv. xvii. 431 They worship the Sunne, the Ollen and the Losy [elk], and such like.

† **Ole·nght.** [O *prep.*[1] b and Length 16.] Afar.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xxxvii. 12 Þai þat ware biside me stode olenght.

Olent (ōu·lĕnt), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *olēnt-em*, pr. pple. of *olēre* to smell.] Smelling, giving out a smell or scent.

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 176 Martial calleth it [the fox] *olidam vulpem*—an olent or smelling beast. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 523 The whole number is disgustingly olent of parliamentary affairs. 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* IX. 313 The cup, he [a butterfly] quaffs at, lay with olent breast Open to gnat, midge, bee and moth as well.

-olent, suffix of words from L., as *sanguinolent*, *vinolent*, *violent*: see -ULENT.

Oleo (ōu·lio).

1. Commercial contraction for Oleomargarine, esp. in the U.S. sense of artificial butter or Margarine.

1884 *Daily News* 11 Dec. 3/6 There is one firm in London which is able to turn out from ten to twenty tons of this valuable oleo per week. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Jan. 12/1 When the law [of Iowa] compelled the sale of 'oleo' for what it was. ..From 2 c. to 3 c. per pound more has been realized for the summer make of butter than would have been were it not for the 'oleo' law.

2. *Oleo oil*: a name given (esp. in U.S.) to Oleomargarine (in the Eng. and Fr. sense).

1893 Thorpe *Dict. Appl. Chem.* III. 59 Pressure is gradually applied, and the expressed oil constitutes the 'oleo oil',..a soft, granular, tasteless, and nearly colourless fat. The hard fat remaining in the filter bags forms the 'beef' or oleo-stearin..sold to the soap and candle makers. *a* 1895 *Westm. Gas.* 11 Sept. 3/2 In this country..they use oleo oil, or any other foreign fat, in order to make as close and good an imitation [of cheese] as they can.

Oleo, obs. form of Olio.

Oleo- (ōulio), used a. as combining form of L. *oleum* oil, in various technical and scientific derivatives and compounds. [Cf. late L. *oleomella*, *oleoselinon*, in Isidore *Orig.*, *a* 450.] The chief of these appear in their places as main words; the following are other examples.

O·leoduct [after *aqueduct*], a duct or channel for the conveyance of oil from an oil-well or oil-field. **O·leoje·ctor,** an automatic apparatus for injecting oil for lubrication. **Oleo·meter** [-meter], an instrument for determining the density, and so the purity, of oils; = Elæometer. **O·leopte·ne,** *Chem.* [Gr. πτηνός winged, volatile], the liquid part of a volatile oil; = Elæoptene (Webster, 1864). **O·leorefracto·meter,** an instrument for measuring the refractive power of oils. ‖ **O·leosa·ccharum** [mod.L., f. L. *saccharum* sugar], a pharmaceutical preparation made by triturating an essential oil with sugar.

b. as comb. form of *oleic*, *olein*, as in Oleomargarine: so *oleo-palmitin*, *oleo-stearin* (see Oleo *oil*, quot. 1893). **O·leophospho·ric** *a. Chem.* in *oleophosphoric acid*, 'a phosphoretted fatty acid contained in the brain' (Watts *Dict. Chem.*).

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Oct. 11/1 The Government decided upon the construction of an *oleoduct. The line must start from Baku, but the terminal point on the Black Sea is left open for the present. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 110/1 Patent *Oleojector for lubricating steam engine cylinders. 1861 Hulme tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. iii. i. 105 Cod-liver oil.. should stand at 392° of Lefebvre's *oleometer. 1866–77 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 181 Lefebvre. has constructed a hydrometer of peculiar construction, called an oleometer, having a very large cylindrical bulb and a very long stem, on which are inscribed densities from 0·8 to 0·04 for the temperature 15°, each density corresponding to that of a commercial oil. 1839–47 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* III. 587/2 A peculiar fatty acid called *oleophosphoric. 1873 Ralfe *Phys. Chem.* 18 Oleophosphoric Acid is a yellowish gummy substance, composed of oleic acid, glycerin, and phosphoric acid. 1897 *Daily News* 2 Oct. 2/5 This..is an *oleorefractometer..whose business it is to tell..the truth about our butter, our oil, our fat. 1757 A. Cooper *Distiller* II vi. (1760) 131 Take some fine Loaf Sugar and..Oil,..rub them well together in a Glass Mortar, which is what the Chemists call making an *Oleosaccharum.

Oleograph (ō·liōgrăf). [f. Oleo- + -graph.] A picture printed in oil-colours in imitation of an oil-painting. Hence **O·leogra·phic** *a.*, pertaining to oleographs or oleography; of the nature of or resembling an oleograph.

1880 Webster Suppl., *Oleograph.* 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 1 June 6/1 Conventional oleographic enlargements of individual figures. 1892 *Athenæum* 2 July 33/1 It is oleographic in its delineations of the gushing aspirations of the schoolroom miss. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 412 Framed oleographs of English farmyard scenes.

Oleography (ōulio·grăfi). [f. Oleo- + -graphy.] The art or process of printing pictures in oil-colours, by a method of chromolithography.

1873 *Contemp. Rev.* XXII. 270 They would employ the detestable art of Oleography. 1875 tr. *Vogel's Chem. Light* xv. 250 We must express an adverse opinion against oleography.

Oleomargarine (ōulio|mā·rgărīn, -in). [f. Oleo- b + Margarine. Often mispronounced (-mā·rdʒərīn), as if spelt *-margerine*.]

A fatty substance obtained by extracting the liquid portion from clarified beef fat by pressure, and allowing it to solidify; with the addition of butyrin, or more or less admixture of butter, milk, etc. and sometimes of refined lard, it forms a substitute for natural butter, formerly sold as *butterine*, but now legally called in Great Britain (also in France, Germany, Denmark, etc.) *margarine*.

In U.S., *oleomargarine*, popularly *oleo*, is the recognized name of the commercial product, the expressed fat being distinguished as *oleo-oil*.

The name *oléo-margarine* was applied as early as 1854 by the French chemist Berthelot (*Ann. Chim. Phys.* XLI. 242 footnote) to a solid substance obtained *c* 1838 by Pelouze and Boudet (*Comptes Rendus* VII. 665) from olive oil, which was regarded as a combination of the *oléine* and '*margarine*' of Chevreul and Berthelot. (See Margarine.) According to the view then held, *oléine*, '*margarine*', and *stéarine*, were regarded as the essential constituents of animal fat. As butter, or the fat of milk, consists according to Chevreul mainly of *oléine* and '*margarine*', with a small amount of butyrin and allied principles, M. Mège-Mouriès in 1869–71 experimented on its artificial production by the extraction of the oléine and 'margarine' from animal fat, with subsequent processes for the addition of butyrin, etc. Hence the name *oléo-margarine* for the supposed combination of oléine and 'margarine' thus extracted. As further research has shown that neither the '*margarine*' of Chevreul, nor the *oléo margarine* of Berthelot are definite chemical substances, these names are no longer in chemical use, and 'oleo-margarine' has only a manufacturing or commercial use for the fatty substance described above, or (as in U.S.) for the artificial butter (Margarine) made from it.

[1871 *Sci. Amer.* 26 Aug. 129 Since 1869 M. Mège has endeavoured to utilize the oleine and margarine obtained on pressing animal fatty matters in the manufacture of stearine. 1872 *Moniteur Scient.* 742 C'est avec l'oléo-margarine que M. Mège fabrique son beurre économique. 1873 Brin *Patent Specif.* No. 3477. 6 A perfect combination of the 'oleine margarine' and milk is effected.] 1873 *U. S. Patent Specif.* No. 146,012 In order to separate the oleomargarine from the stearine, separated crystallizers or crystallizations, at unequal temperatures have been already employed. 1873 *Sci. Amer.* 18 Oct. 246 The manufacture of artificial butter by the 'Oleomargarine Manufacturing Company'. 1881 *Law of Illinois State* in *Chicago Times* 4 June, No person shall mix oleomargarine..with any butter or cheese..without distinctly marking..the article or package. 1881–82 [see Butterine]. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* II. 201 Bills prohibiting the sale of oleomargarine as butter. 1891 Thorpe *Dict. Appl. Chem.* II. 517/2 The greater proportion of the oleomargarine extracted in America and elsewhere is, however, exported direct to Holland, to be there converted into margarine. *Ibid.* 518/1 The term 'oleomargarine' should be confined to the animal oil used in making margarine. 1900 Perkin & Kipping *Organic Chem.* ix. 170 Artificial butter, or *margarine*, is prepared from oleomargarine..manufactured from the best ox-suet. ..When carefully prepared, it is a wholesome substitute for butter, and probably just as nutritious.

Hence **Oleomarga·ric** *a.*, consisting of olein and 'margarine'; pertaining to oleomargarine.

1873 *U. S. Patent Specif.* No. 146,012 The stearine is deposited in the form of teats at the middle of the oleomargaric liquid.

Oleone, -on (ōu·lioōn). *Chem.* [f. L. *oleum* oil + -one.] An oily liquid, obtained by the distillation of oleic acid with lime; supposed to be the ketone of oleic acid.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 425. 1866–77 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 196.

Oleoresin (ōu·lio|re·zin). [f. Oleo- + Resin.] a. A natural mixture of a volatile oil and a resin; a balsam. b. A mixture of an oil (fixed or volatile) and a resin or other active substance, artificially obtained by evaporation from an ether tincture.

1853 G. Johnston *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 248 The oleoresin of the Male-Fern is an excellent remedy for tapeworm. *c* 1865 Lethebv in *Circ Sc.* I. 106/2 Turpentine freely absorbs oxygen from the air, and is converted into an oleo-resin. 1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 405 These trees. secrete a large quantity of oleo-resin which exudes as a varnish or in granular masses from cracks in the bark. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 82 The internal administration of..the essential oils, the oleo-resins, and the balsams.

Hence **O·leore·sinous** *a.*, of the nature of an oleoresin.

1861 Bentley *Man. Bot* 474 Trees, which abound in an oleo-resinous juice. 1883 Haidane *Workshop Receipts* II. 289/1 Dissolving any oleo-resinous deposit in..rectified spirit.

Oleose (ōu·lioōs, -iōōs), *a.* Now *rare.* [ad. L. *oleōs-us* oily, f. *ole-um* oil: see -ose.] = Oleous.

1675 *Phil. Trans.* X. 484 Slime, out of which they suck something oleose. 1754 Huxham *ibid.* XLVIII. 837 The oleose part of the spirit of wine. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 24 Dec. 357/2 It is of an oleose consistence.

Oleo·sity. Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ity. Cf. It. *oliosità* 'oyliences, fatnes' (Florio 1598).] Oily quality or consistence; oiliness.

1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* II. v, By his viscositie, His oleositie, and his subcitabilitie. 1627 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 37 Saffron..is both notably Astringent, and hath besides an Oleosity.

Oleous (ōu·lioəs), *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [ad. L. *oleōs-us*, f. *ole-um* oil: see -ous.] Of the nature or consistence of oil; containing oil; oily.

1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 125 The root yeeldeth no oleous substance, but a reddish juice. 1682 T. Gibson *Anat.* (1697) 9 It is bred of a viscous and oleous vapour of the blood. 1747 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 148 They..may be combined with oleous remedies.

Olephant, -aunte, obs. forms of Elephant.

Olepi, -y, var. Onlepy *Obs.*, only, sole.

Olepotride, obs. variant of Olla podrida.

Oler, variant (now *dial.*) of Alder.

1665–76 Rea *Flora* (ed. 2) 18 A good quantity of short sticks of Oler, Withy, or any soft wood. 1879 Britten & Holland *Plant-n.*, Oler. See Owler...Owler, *Alnus glutinosa*, L.—*Ches.* (or Oler).

Oleraceous (ŏlĕrē·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. (*h*)*oleräce-us* (f. (*h*)*olus*, (*h*)*oler-* pot-herb) + -ous.] Of the nature of a pot-herb, or vegetable used in cookery; obtained from a pot-herb.

a 1682 Sir T. Browne *Tracts* 28 An herby and oleraceous vegetable. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 487 The oleraceous and especially the mucilaginous demulcents. 1848 Hardy in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 6. 329 Caterpillars of various..moths that infest oleraceous plants.

† b. Belonging to the division *Oleraceæ* or *Holeraceæ* in Linnæus's proposed Natural System, corresponding to the *Chenopodiaceæ* and other apetalous Orders, and including various esculent herbs, as spinach, beet, etc. *Obs.*

1785 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xvii (1794) 221 Among the *Oleraceous* plants in the natural orders of Linnæus, by other authors called *Apetalous*. Such are all the Goosefoots.. Beet is very nearly allied to these...The Glasswort's are also of this Oleraceous tribe.

Olericulture (ŏlĕrikŭlticŭ). *rare*−°. [f. L. *olus*, *oler-* (see prec.), after *agriculture*, *horticulture*, etc.] The cultivation of pot-herbs or other esculent vegetables. So **O·lericu·lturally** *adv.* (*rare*−[1]), in relation to olericulture.

1888 *Amer. Nat.* XXII. 807 *The Dwarf Kales*.. olericulturally considered they are quite distinct.

† **Olerie.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *olerie* ('les oleries de devant Noel'), 1478 in Godef.] See quot. and cf. O *int.* B. 2.

1892 KIRK *Abingdon Acc.* p. xxvi. *note*, The Oleries, or Anthems in Advent beginning with O.

† **O·leron.** *Obs.* Also 6 **oldryn(n)e, olron, old(e)ron, oulderon.** See also ALLRON. A kind of coarse fabric (app. for sail-cloth); ?originally made at Oléron in France.

1512 *Lett. & Papers Hen. VIII*, II. 1456, 148 bolts of 'oldrynnes', 12s. the bolt. 1545 *Rates of Customs* c j, Olrons the bolte vjs. viijd. 1583 *Ibid.* D v b, Ouldcrons the bolt containing xxx. Yardes xiijs. iiijd. 1561 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 490/4 Oldrons canvas 24 bolts @ 17/6. 1562 *Ibid.* 491/1 Olderon canvas.

Oless, obs. form of UNLESS *conj.*

Olfacient (*o*lfē·ʃĕnt). *rare.* [ad. L. *olfacientem*, pr. pple. of *olfacĕre* to smell (trans.), contr. from *oleĭfacĕre*, f. *olēre* to smell + *facĕre* to make.] Something that affects the sense of smell.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 200 An atmosphere, in which only a few particles of sternutatories or other acrid olfacients are floating.

† **O·lfact,** *sb. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *olfactu-s* smelling, smell, f. *olfacĕre*: see prec.] The organ or sense of smell.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 274 To the gust acrimonious, to the olfact fragrant.

O·lfact (*o*lfæ·kt), *v. rare. affected.* [f. L. *olfact-*, ppl. stem of *olfacĕre*: see prec.] *trans.* To smell.

1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i 742 There is a Machiavilian Plot (Though ev'ry Nare olfact it not). 1805 T. HARRAL *Scenes of Life* II. 105 Sweet olfacted scents in dear Bond Street. 1826 HOR. SMITH *Tor Hill* (1838) II. 335 Can you olfact this redolent ragout, and yet tear me from it?

Olfactible (*o*lfæ·ktib'l), *a.* Also 8 **olefact-,** 9 **-able.** [f. L. *olfact-*, ppl. stem (see prec.) + -IBLE.] That may be smelled.

c 1705 BERKELEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* in Fraser *Life* (1871) 476 Coustable and olefactible perceptions. 1825 JAS. MILL in *Westm. Rev.* Jan. 188 Palpable virulence! he might as well have called it olfactable virulence. 1881 G. ALLEN *Evolutionist at Large, Microscopic Brains*, As our world is mainly a world of visible objects, theirs [ants'], I believe, is mainly a world of olfactible things.

Olfaction (*o*lfæ·kʃən). [n. of action f. L. *olfacĕre*: see above.] The action of smelling or the sense of smell.

a 1846 DUNGLISON cited in Worcester. 1873 A. FLINT *Phys. Man, Nerv. Syst.* I. 16 The special senses, such as sight, audition, olfaction, and gustation. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 695 If the neurosis of olfaction be due to local disease.

Olfactive (*o*lfæ·ktɪv), *a.* [f. L. *olfact-*, ppl. stem (see above) + -IVE.] Of or pertaining to the sense of smell, olfactory.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. xxii. 274 He summons their olfactive forces before he will storme. 1686 W. HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Course Chem.* I. xxi. (ed. 3) 458 The tickling pleasure which this smell produces in the brain by means of the olfactive nerve. 1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 701/1 The contact of the odoriferous medium with the olfactive surface. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. ii. § 38 Either the Optic, the Olfactive, or the Auditory nerve.

Olfactor (*o*lfæ·ktəɹ). *rare*$^{-1}$. [agent-n. in L. form from *olfacĕre*: see above.] He who or that which smells; a smelling agent.

1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* (1831) II. 276 And if thy nose were anything more than the ghost of an olfactor, I would offer thee a pinch [of snuff].

Olfactory (*o*lfæ·ktəɹi), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. **olfactōri-us* adj. (found only in the absol. *olfactōria* bouquet), f. *olfactor*; see above and -ORY.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the sense of smell, connected or concerned with smelling.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Olfactory*, belonging to the sense of smelling. 1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 2060 Vesalius was the first, that rightly observed the Olfactory Nerves. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 243 Daily experience proves the importance of the olfactory sensations. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 109 The olfactory organ is single in Branchiostoma and the Cyclostomes.

B. *sb.* An organ of smelling.

1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 166 Persons who keep their olfactory out of the effluvia of other's ills. 1884 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* (1892) 64 Something..that affects the mind through the olfactories.

† **b.** and **c.** (See quots.) *Obs. rare*$^{-0}$.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Olfactory*, a Posie or Nose-gay, any thing to smell to. 1775 ASH, *Olfactory*, the power of smelling.

Hence **Olfa·ctorily** *adv.*, in the sense of smell.

1888 *Century Mag.* XXXV. 363 He was olfactorily impressed.

† **O·lfend.** *Obs.* Also 3 **oluente, -onte,** *Orm.* **ollfennt.** [Com. Teut.: OE. *olfend* and *olfenda* = MHG. *olbent*; also with change of formative OS. *olbundeo*, ON. *úlfaldi*, Goth. *ulbandus* masc., OHG. *olbanta, olbenta*, MHG. *olbande, olbende, olbente* fem. See note below.] A camel.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 169 Se þe mid þon anum hræzle wæs zezyrwed þe of olfenda hærum awunden wæs. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. iii. 4 Johannes..hæfde reaf of olfenda hæruum. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* ibid., Of oluende hære. *c* 1200 ORMIN 3208 Hiss clap wass off ollfenntess hær. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 127 Stark haire of oluente (was) his wede. *Ibid.* 195 Seuen þusend shep and þrie þusend oluontes.

[*Note.* The similarity between this ancient Teutonic name for the camel, and the Gr. ἐλέφαντ- ELEPHANT, has excited much attention, without receiving any satisfactory explanation. Some have thought the Teut. word adopted from Gr., with mistaken identification of the animals; others think of an original relationship between pre-Hellenic **lebhant-* and pre-Teut. **lbhant*, as the name of some real or imaginary gigantic beast. But the resemblance may also be merely accidental; it is strongest in the case of OE. *olfend*, Ormin's *ollfennt* 'camel', and ME. *olifant, oliphant*, 'elephant'. The only app. certain cognates of Goth. *ulbandus* are Slavonic: OS. *velibądŭ, velibląd*ŭ, Russ. вел-, верблюдъ, *vel-, verbljud*, Czech *velbloud*, Lith. *verbludas*, which Miklosich considers to be adopted from O Teut. with modification by popular etymology.]

Olhnen, olhtnen, var. OLUHNEN *v. Obs.*

Oli, Oliaster, obs. ff. OIL, HOLY, OLEASTER.

Oliban (*o*·libăn). [a. F. *oliban* (13–14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *olibanum*.] = next.

c 1530 *Remedy Love* 214 Breathyng an Aromatike redolence Surmountyng Olibane. 1857 *Old Commodore* II. 54 Gum oliban and myrrh two ounces each.

‖ **Olibanum** (*o*li·bănŏm). Also 6 **oly-, 7 ole-, olli-.** [a. med L. *olibanum*, 11th c. (in Sp., It. *olibano*, F. *oliban*), immed. or indirectly from Gr. λίβανος, late L. *libanus* (Vulgate) frankincense.]

An aromatic gum resin obtained from trees of the genus Boswellia, appearing in commerce in the form of irregular yellowish lumps; formerly used as a medicine but now chiefly as incense.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. clxxiii. (1495) 714 The tree..hyght Libanus and the gumme therof hyghte Olibanum, and hath that name of a mount in Arabia. *c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 849 Cloves that be swete smellyng, Frankensence and olibanum. 1583 *Rates of Customs* D iv b, Olibanum the pound xiid. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 172 Take . aloes hepat., myrrhe, olebanum, mastic. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* I. iii. xi. 273 A small Frigat of Shaher, laden with course Ollibanum. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 200 Olibanum drops from the Tree plentifully, in roundish Drops. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Sept. 8/3 It is popularly supposed that there is a trade secret in the making of incense, but it is composed simply of gum olibanum, Siam benjamin, cascarilla bark, myrrh, and copal varnish.

[*Note.* Various suggestions have been offered to account for the med.L. form: e.g. that the word has been influenced by *oleum* oil, or was perh. contracted from *oleum libani*; that it contains the Gr. article ὁ λίβανος; that it is derived from or influenced by the Arabic *al-lubān*.]

Olibene (*o*·libĭn). *Chem.* [f. prec. + -ENE.] A volatile oil, $C_{10}H_{16}$, obtained from olibanum.

1881 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 3rd Suppl. 1433 Olibene, treated with dry hydrochloric acid gas, forms a crystalline hydrochloride, smelling like camphor..melting at 127°.

† **Oli·bian.** *Obs.* [irreg. f. L. *olib(a)num* + -IAN.] = OLIBANUM. Chiefly *attrib.*, as *olibian-tree.*

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 177 Take..of the barke of the olibian tree. 1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Obs* Ep. Ded. (1650) 4 Like those Subterraneous Olibian Lampes.

† **Oli·che,** obs. form of ALIKE.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 41 Saxons Inglis hight alle oliche.

Olid (*o*·lid), *a.* [ad. L. *olid-us* smelling, f. *olēre* to smell: see -ID 1.] Having a strong disagreeable smell; fetid, rank.

1680 BOYLE *Produc. Chem. Princ.* I. iv. Wks. I. 608 Urine, of which..olid and despicable liquor I choose to make an instance. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XIX. 771 The olid or rank smell of Belchings. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 341 The sweat is copious, but proves by its sour and olid smell, that it is a morbid secretion.

† **O·lidous,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [-OUS.] = prec.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. iv 114 This humor may be a garous excretion, or a rancide and olidous separation.

Olie, obs. form of OIL; **Olifant:** see OLIPHANT.

Olife, obs. var. of *olive*, ALIVE. **Oliff, Oliflant, Olifene:** see OLIVE, OLEFIANT, OLEFINE.

Oligacanthous, Oligæmia, Oligandrous, Oliganthous: see OLIGO-.

Oligarch (*o*·ligāɹk), *sb.* [ad. Gr. ὀλιγάρχ-ης, f. ὀλίγ-ος few + ἀρχ-ειν to rule. Cf. mod.L. *oligarcha*, mod.F. *oligarque* (19th c. in Littré).] A member of an oligarchy; one of a few holding power in a state.

a 1610 HEALEY *Theophrastus* (1636) 89 Olygarches, or principal men in a state, have these conditions. 1821 BYRON *Two Foscari* II. i, Groan'd under the stern oligarchs. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. xliii. V. 287 He established the oligarchs in that town as citizens and sold the Demos as slaves. 1868 *Spectator* 14 Nov. 1333 In mediæval Hungary, the central power of the Crown had to contend with that of the great territorial oligarchs.

Oligarch (*o*·ligāɹk), *a. Bot.* [mod. f. Gr. ὀλίγ-ος few + ἀρχή origin.] Proceeding from few points of origin, said of the primary xylem (or wood) of the root.

1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 353 In almost all Dicotyledons where the point has been investigated, the original bundle of the root is oligarch, usually with 2, 3, or 4 rays, more rarely with 6 or 8. *Ibid.* 387 Nearly related plants..show the usual behaviour of oligarch roots.

Oligarchal (*o*·ligāɹkăl), *a.* [f. OLIGARCH *sb.* (or mod.L. *oligarcha*) + -AL.] = next.

1787 GLOVER *Atheniad* XIII. Poems (1810) 123/1 The whole defence, Our oligarchal tyrants have to boast, Are poor barbarians, scarce three hundred strong. 1886 in Hare *Guesses* Ser. I. (1873) 79 Close boroughs are said to be an oligarchal innovation on the ancient Constitution of England.

Oligarchic (*o*·ligāɹkik), *a.* [ad. Gr. ὀλιγαρχικ-ός, f. ὀλιγάρχ-ης OLIGARCH: see -IC; perh. through a mod.L. *oligarchic-us* or F. *oligarchique* (Oresme 14th c.).] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an oligarchy; carried on, administered or governed by an oligarchy; supporting or advocating oligarchy.

a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Shamachia* Wks. (1711) 192 He sent a letter to the lords of his privy-council of Scotland, declaring the unjust proceedings of this oligarchick power against his royal person and kingly office. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 486 Grievous and crying abuses have been committed..in secular government under all its forms, whether democratical, oligarchic, or monarchical. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* i. 129 The strong bulwark against autocratic or oligarchic oppression.

Oligarchical (*o*ligā·ɹkĭkăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* xii. 59 Which popularitie of administration nature will none of, nor yet with any holygarcicall or mixt. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 584 Megabyses..perswaded the oligarchicall government. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. vi. iii. (1651) 569 She will..wear the breeches in her oligarchicall government. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* xliii. V. 261 A large share of power was thrown into the hands of an oligarchical faction.

Hence **Oliga·rchically** *adv.*, in an oligarchical manner, by an oligarchical government.

1890 GROTE *Greece* II. lv. VII. 19 Tegea, situated on the frontiers of Laconia and oligarchically governed, was tenaciously attached to Sparta.

Oligarchism (*o*·ligāɹkiz'm). [f. OLIGARCH *sb.* + -ISM.] Oligarchy as a principle or system.

1866 *Daily Tel.* 18 Jan. 5/2 The opposition to the..feudalism of the King and the more dogmatic and intolerant oligarchism of M. de Bismarck.

O·ligarchist. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -IST.] An advocate or supporter of oligarchy.

1659 HARRINGTON *Valerius & Publicola* Wks. (1700) 488 Such as are plainly Oligarchists, or shall exercise by a force, and without election by the People, such a Power as is both naturally and declaredly in the People, and in them only.

Oligarchize (*o*·ligāɹkəiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To convert into an oligarchy; to subject to an oligarchy.

1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lxii. VIII. 36 The remaining five to oligarchise the dependent allies. *a* 1873 LYTTON *Pausanias* III. iv. (1878) 471 Sparta..will no more have the power to oligarchise democracy.

Oligarchy (*o*·ligāɹki). [ad. Gr. ὀλιγαρχία government in the hands of a few, f. as ὀλιγάρχης OLIGARCH + abstract ending -*ία*; probably through med.L. *oligarchia* (Du Cange); cf. F. *oligarchie* (Oresme, 14th c.).] Government by the few; a form of government in which the power is confined to a few persons or families; also, the body of persons composing such a government.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 169 But if these chief or head men vse euill meanes to come to authority..then is their gouernment not to be called an Aristocracie, but an Oligarchie. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Rem.* (1644) 7 An Oligarchy is the swerving, or the corruption of an Aristocracy. 1651 HOBBES *Leviathan* II. XIX. 95 They that are displeased with Aristocracy, called it Oligarchy. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 283 An ignoble oligarchy founded on the destruction of the crown, the church, the nobility, and the people. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. 397 It ceased to be, in the Greek sense, an aristocracy; it became a faction, an oligarchy. 1861 BRIGHT *Sp. Amer.* 4 Dec. (1876) 99 Those whose sympathies warm towards the slave oligarchy of the South.

Oligist (*o*·lidʒist). *Min.* [Named 1801 (*oligiste*) by Haüy, ad. Gr. ὀλίγιστος least, superl. of ὀλίγος few, little.] More fully *oligist iron*: A variety of native iron sesquioxid or hæmatite: so called as containing less iron than the magnetic oxide.

1828 WEBSTER s. v., Oligist iron, so called, is a crystalized tritoxyd of iron. 1853 TR. ROSS *Humboldt's Travs.* III. xxxii. 397 The origin..appears similar to that of oligist iron. 1865 *Reader* No. 148. 491/2 On the sublimed Oligist of Vesuvius. 1891 G. D'ALVIELLA *Hibbert Lect.* 17 The bones of the dead are painted red with oligist or cinnabar.

Hence **Oligistic** (*o*lidʒi·stik), **Oligi·stical** *adjs.*, containing or resembling oligist.

1828 WEBSTER, *Oligistic.* 1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 185 Sesquioxide of iron..is found native occasionally in beautiful black metallic-like crystals, known as oligistic, or specular iron. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* iv 135 In crevices [of the lava] we found plenty of oligistic iron.

Oligo- (*o*·ligo), before a vowel **olig-,** combining form of Greek ὀλίγος small, little, pl. few, in forming nouns and adjectives, as: ὀλιγόκαρπος with little fruit, oligocarpous, ὀλιγόφυλλος having few leaves, oligophyllous. Hence many modern technical terms, on Greek models, or Greek analogies: **Oligoca·nthous** *a. Bot.* [Gr. ἄκανθα thorn], having few spines, as *Mimosa oligacantha* (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1857). **Oligæ·mia,** also **-EMY** [Gr. ὀλιγαιμία Arist.], deficiency of blood. **Oliga·ndrous** *a. Bot.* [see -ANDROUS], having fewer than twenty stamens. **Oliga·nthous** *a. Bot.* [Gr. ἄνθος flower]: see quot. **Oligarti·cular** *a.* [L. *articulus* joint], 'confined to a few joints, as an arthritis' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890). **Oligoble·mia** [Gr. βλέννος slime, βλεννός drivelling], deficiency of mucus (Dunglison *Med. Lex.* 1853). **Oligoca·rpous** *a. Bot.* [see above], having few fruits. **Oligochroma·mia** [Gr. χρῶμα colour, αἷμα blood], deficiency of hæmoglobin in the red blood-corpuscles. **Oligochrono·meter:** see quots. **Oligocy·stic** *a.*, having

few cysts or cavities. **Oligocythæ·mia** [Gr. κύτος a hollow, αἷμα blood], deficiency of the red corpuscles of the blood; so **Oligocythæ·mic** *a.* **Oligodo·ntous** *a.* [Gr. ὀδοντ- tooth], having few teeth (Mayne). **Oligodyna·mic** *a.* [DYNAMIC], produced by small forces. **Oligogala·ctia** [Gr. γάλα, γάλακτ-, milk], scantiness of milk-secretion (Dunglison 1853). **Oligoglo·ttism** [Gr. γλῶττα a tongue], slight knowledge of languages (*ibid.*). **Oligoma·nia,** madness manifesting itself in a few directions only. **Oligomenorrhœ·a** [MENORRHŒA], defective menstruation. **Oligo·merous** *a. Bot.* [Gr. μέρος part], having fewer divisions than is normal; so **Oligo·mery.** **Oligometo·chia,** *Philol.* [Gr. μετοχή a participle], avoidance of participles or participial constructions; so **Oligometo·chic** *a*, containing or using few participles. **Oligope·talous** *a. Bot.*, having few petals (*Funk* 1893). † **Oligo·phorous** *a.* [Gr. -φορος bearing], of wine: that will bear but little water, weak. **Oligophy·llous** *a. Bot.* [see above], having few leaves (Mayne 1857). **Oligopro·thesy** *Philol.* [Gr. πρόθεσις a preposition], sparing use of prepositions; so **Oligoprothe·tic** *a.* **Oligoside·ric** *a.* [Gr. σίδηρ-ος iron], containing only a small proportion of iron. **Oligosi·derite,** a stony meteorite containing a small percentage of iron (*Funk* 1893). **Oligospe·rmous** *a.*, containing few seeds (Mayne). **Oligospo·rean, -o·sporous** *a.* [Gr. σπόρος sowing, seed], of or belonging to the *Oligosporea*, Schneider's name for the minute parasitic sporozoans of the genus *Coccidium*, the cysts of which produce a small definite number of spores (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cent. Dict.*). **Oligoste·monous** *a.* [Gr. στήμων] = *Oligandrous* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Oligosylla·bic** *a.* [Gr. ὀλιγοσύλλαβος], having less than four syllables. **Oligosy·llable,** a word of less than four syllables. **Oligo·tokous** *a. Ornith.* [Gr. ὀλιγοτόκος], laying less than four eggs (*Cent. Dict.*). **Oligo·trophy** [Gr. ὀλιγοτροφία], deficiency of nourishment. **Oligure·sis** [Gr. οὔρησις making water], **Oligu·ria** [Gr. οὖρον of urine], deficient secretion of urine.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Oligæmia* ..*oligemy. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med* (1880) 62 Under the name general anæmia are included diminution in the mass of blood or oligæmia [etc.]. 1870 HOOKER *Stud Flora* 36 *Lepidium*, Cress ..Flowers often apetalous and *oligandrous. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Oliganthus*, having but a small number of flowers, as the *Psychotrea oligantha*, *Opilobium oliganthum*: *oliganthous. *Ibid.*, *Oligocarpous. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 811/1 Thus oligocarpous is applied to sori in which the spore-cases are few in number. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 62 When the blood contains many of these pale corpuscles .. the condition is called achroiocythaemia or *oligochromaemia. 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* i. (ed. 4) 9 So with oligochromæmia,—diminution of hæmoglobin. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Oligochronometrum*, term for an instrument invented by Del Negro for measuring the minute fractions of time: an *oligochronometer. 1876 *Catal. Sci. App. S. Kens.* 604 *Oligochronometer*, an instrument for measuring the smallest fractions of time.—Applied to the measurement of the velocity of projectiles. 1872 PEASLEE *Ovar. Tumours* 31, I have .. adopted the term *oligocystic cystoma as more distinctive than monocystic. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 524 *Oligocythæmia, diminished amount of red corpuscles, is the last to remain. 1858 THUDICHUM *Urine* 138 The amount of blood-corpuscles. so considerably diminished as to cause an anæmic, or better *oligocythæmic, condition. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 534 There are two classes—the hæmolytic and the oligocythæmic. 1893 *Nature* 3 Aug. 331/2 By *oligodynamic phenomena Nägeli means those produced by excessively small quantities of metallic substances in solution. 1842 *Med. News* I 472 Reasons .. to justify the substitution of the term *oligomania for monomania. 1885 W. ROBERTS *Treat. Urin. Dis.* xiv. (ed. 4) 672 She had suffered from anæmia and *oligo-menorrhœa, but got quite well of these. 1897 WILLIS *Man. Fl. Plants & Ferns* I. 74 The gynoeceum, ..in most cases has fewer members than the outer whorls or is *oligomerous. *Ibid.*, *Oligomery of the gynoeceum. 1888 GILDERSLEEVE in *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* IX. 144 If then .. the rhetoricians do consider the participle as an element of style, and if they are right in so considering it, **oligometochia* and *polymetochia* cannot be neglected by us. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* VI. xxii 802 The wines of high Normandie .. be not strong or mightie, but *oligophorous. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 220. 1896 J. DONOVAN in *Classical Rev.* Feb. 63/1 The inquiry leads to the general law that prose is polyprothetic and poetry *oligoprothetic. The gradual development from extreme *oligoprothesy to considerable polyprothesy, in the Tragic writers, is especially dwelt on and fully demonstrated. 1882 *Nature* 17 Nov 72 Bodies closely resembling some *oligosideric meteorites. 1830 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 30 Apr., As long a sentence made up of as few words, and those as *oligosyllabic, as any I remember. 1706 PHILLIPS, **Oligotrophy*, a Decrease of Nourishment, or a very small one. 1730 in BAILEY. 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn* vii. (ed. 4) 252 The *oliguria and suppression which herald an attack of uræmia.

Oligocene (ˈoligosīn), *a. Geol.* [mod. f. OLIGO- + Gr. καινός new, recent.] Of certain Tertiary strata: Of an intermediate age between the Eocene and Miocene formations.

1859 PAGE *Hand-bk. Geol. Terms*, *Oligocene*, ..employed by M. Beyrich [1854] to designate certain Tertiary beds of Germany..which appear to be neither exactly of Eocene nor of Miocene age, but to occupy an intermediate position. 1872 R. B. SMYTH *Mining Statist.* 18 The Pliocene rocks of the Murray basin and those in Gipps Land, which overlie Miocene and Oligocene and Eocene rocks. 1888 GEIKIE *Geol. Sk.* 281 As far back as Miocene or Oligocene times.

Oligochæte, -chete (ˈoligokīt), *a., sb.* [f. mod.L. *Oligochæta*, f. OLIGO- + Gr. χαίτη mane, taken in sense 'bristle'.] **a.** *adj.* Belonging to the *Oligochæta*, one of the divisions of the *Chætopoda* (see CHÆTOPOD), including the earthworms and lugworms; so called from the small number of their bristly foot-stumps or parapodia. **b.** *sb.* A worm of this order or division.

1876 tr. *Beneden's Anim. Parasites* 47 An oligochete worm, *Hemidasys agaso*, from the Gulf of Naples. 1896 *Naturalist* 77 Omission of the embryology of oligochæta. Hence **Oligochætous** (-kīˈtəs) *a.*

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iv. 192 Albertia is an entoparasite, and Balatro an ectoparasite, upon oligochætous Annelids. 1889 *Athenæum* 16 Nov. 678/3 On the anatomy of an oligochætous worm of the genus Dero.

Oligoclase (ˈoligoklēˈs). *Min.* [Named 1826, f. OLIGO- + Gr. κλάσις breaking, fracture; because thought to have a less perfect cleavage than albite.] A lime- and soda-felspar, resembling albite, of light grey, yellow or greenish colour, occurring either in crystals or massive.

1832 SHEPARD *Min.* 246 Oligoklase. 1849 NICOL *Min.* 129 Oligoclase occurs in granite and gneiss. 1863 S. R. GRAVES *Yacht. Cruise to Baltic* 142 The felspar of this quarry is of two kinds, orthoclase and oligoclase, in large masses, the former pink, the latter quite white; both .. equally in demand for the manufacture of porcelain.

Olio (ōˈlio). Forms: 7 olleo, 7–8 ollio, oleo, 7–9 oglio, 7- olio. [a. Sp. *olla*, Pg. *olha* (both pronounced olʸa) pot, stew, hotchpotch = It. *olla* pot:—L. *olla* pot, jar; the final *a* being represented by the more sonorous *o*, as in *armado*, *bastinado*, and other words from Sp.: cf. OLLA[1].]

1. A dish of Spanish and Portuguese origin, composed of pieces of meat and fowl, bacon, pumpkins, cabbage, turnips, and other ingredients stewed or boiled together and highly spiced; by extension, Any dish containing a great variety of ingredients, a hotchpotch.

a 1643 SUCKLING *Lett.* (1646) 88 Like great Oleoes; they rather make a shew than provoke Appetite. 1668 DAVENANT *Man's the Master* v. i, A sea of olio, and in it hams of Baijon lying at Hull with sails furl'd up of cabbage-leaves. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* i. 89 The first Course was Soppas, then Olleos, then Pullets. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Wks.* (1768) II. 8 Such a soup, or ollio..is much in vogue. 1773 BRYDONE *Sicily* xxiii. (1809) 227 The Olio still preserves its rank and dignity in the centre of the table. 1885 A. B. ELLIS *W. Afric Isl.* xi. 276 The olio, that is, the ingredients of which the soup is made, served up as a second course. *Comb.* 1750 E. SMITH *Compl. Housew.* (ed. 14) 159 To make an Olio-Pye.

2. *fig.* Any mixture of heterogeneous things or elements; a hotchpotch, farrago, medley.

1648 *Eikon Bas.* xv, Such an Oglio or Medley of various Religions. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* III. viii, I have such an Olio of affairs really I know not what to do. 1772 *Ann Reg.* 69 The company were an olio of all sorts. 1819 MRS. GRANT in *Mem.* (1844) II. 246 This oglio of a letter. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* II. xiv, An olio of all ages and all countries. 1880 *St. James's Gaz.* 16 Oct. 11 Those olios of partisan opinion with the facts left out.

b. A collection of various artistic or literary pieces, as engravings, verses, etc.; a miscellany; a musical medley, a *potpourri*.

1655 DUCHESS OF NEWCASTLE (*title*) The Worlds Olio. Nature's Pictures drawn by Fancie's Pencil to the Life. 1691 *Rens. Mr. Bays changing Relig* (ed. 2) 17 Entertain them with .. a fashionable Oglio at Lockets, or the Blue Posts. 1702 MOTTEUX *Prol. Farquhar's Inconstant*, An opera, like an oglio, nicks the age. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 7 June 740/1 The second part of a minstrel show is the 'olio'—and this is only a variety entertainment, of banjo-playing, clog-dancing, and the like.

Olio, obs. variant of OLLA, palm-leaf.

O·liphant. *arch.* Also 3–5 olifa(u)nt. [a. OF. *olifant*: see ELEPHANT.] Obsolete form of ELEPHANT, occasionally retained by modern writers as a historical spelling in sense 'horn or trumpet of ivory': see ELEPHANT 4 b.

[*c* 1205 LAY. 23778 He [a shield] wes al clane of olifantes bane.] 13 *K. Alis.* 1182 To mouth he set his olifaunt. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xlv, Many an horne, many an olyphaunt, & many a claryon & trompettes were blowen. 1851 E. J. MILLINGTON tr. *Didron's Chr. Iconogr.* I. 56 *note*, Roland .. in his distress sounds the oliphant. 1855 tr. *Labarte's Arts Mid. Ages* 10 As a specimen of the sculptured ivory of the xiv^th century, we give .. a large oliphant or warder's horn. 1888 *Sat. Rev.* 24 Mar. 351/1 There were two ivory horns (or Oliphants, as they used to be called).

† **O·liprance.** *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 4–6 oly-, 4 -prauncе. [Origin unknown. No similar word is known in continental Fr.] ? Pride, vanity, ostentation; in later use ?splendour, merry-making, jollity. **b.** 'Rude, boisterous merriment'; a romp. *dial.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 4581 Pryde .. Of ryche atyre ys here auaunce, Prykyng here hors wyþ olyprauncе [Fr. *Lur orprance mustre al oyl*]. *Ibid.* 4695 Hem were leuer here of a daunce, Of bost, ande of olyprauncе, þan any gode of God of heuene [Fr. *De pechier dunent enchaun, Seur seies, & fol bricun*]. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1349 In pryde & oliprauncе his empyre he haldes. ?*a* 1500 *Feables to Play* x, Then thai to the taverne hous, With meikle olyprance. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 552 Sone efter this with mekie oliprance Ane greit ambaxat send wes out of France. 17.. PERCY in Pinkerton *Sel. Sc. Ball.* (1783) II. 168 *Oly-prance*, is a word still used by the vulgar in Northamptonshire, for rude rustic jollity. *Oly-prancing doings* are strange, disorderly, inordinate sportings formerly used in Pilgrimages. 1790 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Oly-prance*, oly-prancing doings, rude, boisterous merriment, a romping-match, *Northamptonsh.* 1830 MISS BAKER *Northamptonsh. Gloss.* s. v., When a party of young people go out gipsying or gathering violets, and..have had a day of great enjoyment, they will return home and say 'We've had a nice oly prance'.

Olitory (ˈolitori), *a.* and *sb.* Now *rare.* [ad. L. (*h*)*olitōrius* of or belonging to a kitchen gardener or vegetables, f. (*h*)*olitor* kitchen gardener, f. *holus*, *holer-*, pot-herbs, vegetables: see -ORY.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to pot-herbs or kitchen vegetables, or to the kitchen garden.

1658 EVELYN *Diary* 6 Dec., Now was publish'd my 'French Gardener', the first..that introduc'd ye use of the Olitorie garden. 1664 — *Kal. Hort.*, *July* (1729) 209 Let such Olitory-Herbs run to Seed as you would save. 1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 1150 The Sylvan, Hortulan and Olitory affairs. 1785 [R. GRAVES] *Eugenius* II. i. 3 The proper supplies of herbs, and other olitory productions, for the kitchen. 1895 *Econ. Rev.* Oct. 447 Any vegetable cultivated in the olitory garden.

† **B.** *sb.* **1.** A pot-herb, a culinary vegetable. *Obs.*

1696 EVELYN *Mem* (1857) III. 364 A world of vulgar plants and olitories. 1699 — *Kal. Hort.* (ed 9) 130 Trust not to the accidental Mildness of the Weather, so as to neglect timely Cover to your tender Olitories.

† **2.** A kitchen-garden. *Obs.*

1706 PHILLIPS, *Olitory*, or *Olitory Garden*, a Kitchen-Garden. 1745 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Female Spect.* No 15 (1748) III. 125 The refreshing sallad, and all those early products of the useful olitory. 1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-On* No. 65 (1794) III. 5 Why should I injure the olitory, by seeming thus to doubt of its attractions? 1900 *Echo* 12 June 1/5 No old-world garden was without its 'olitory' or garden of herbs, savoury, aromatic, and quaint.

Olive, obs. form of ALIVE: see also LIFE 14.

‖ **Oliva** (oləiˈvă). [L. *oliva* olive.]

1. *Zool.* A genus of gasteropod molluscs; a member of this genus; an olive-shell (see OLIVE *sb.* 5).

1839 DARWIN *Voy. Beagle* i. (1889) 9 Its polish, equal to that of the finest oliva shell.

2. *Anat.* The olivary body (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1892).

3. 'Olive-tree gum' (Ogilvie).

Olivaceo- (ˌolivēˈʃo), used in *Nat. Hist.* as combining form of next, prefixed to other adjs., to denote a colour mixed or tinged with olivaceous, as **olivaceo-aeneous, olivaceo-cinereous.**

1847 HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 5. 237 Head .. with the thorax nigro- or olivaceo-æneous. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 17 Stem 1 to 2 inches long, black, olivaceo-cinereous at the base

Olivaceous (ˌolivēˈʃəs), *a.* [f. mod.L. *olīvāceus*, F. *olivacé* olive-green, f. *olīva* OLIVE: see -ACEOUS.] Of a dusky green colour with a tinge of yellow (like the unripe fruit of the olive); olive-green; olive. (Chiefly in *Nat. Hist.*)

1776 PENNANT *Zool.* I. 376 The head, neck, back and wings are of an olivaceous ash-colour. 1836 *Family Tour through Holland* 96 The colour .. being that of a rich olivaceous green. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xxi. (1857) 472 Both shale and nodules bore .. an olivaceous tint. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 20 Pileus at first nearly even, olivaceous-umber, dark at the apex.

† **Olivader,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. = OLIVASTER, for which it is prob. a misreading or misprint.

1662 EVELYN *Diary* 30 May, A train of Portuguese ladies ..their complexions olivader and sufficiently unagreeable.

Oliva·nder, *a. rare.* Error for OLIVASTER.

1855 ANNE MANNING *Old Chelsea Bun-ho.* i. 5 A lank.. Personage, of olivander Complexion. 1861 *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 296 Her olivander cheek and chin.

Olivart, *a. rare*[−1]. [? erroneous ad. F. *olivâtre*.] Of olive complexion.

1885 MRS. EWING *Story of Short Life* vii, He had a smooth, oval, olivart face, and dreamy eyes.

Olivary (ˈolivări), *a.* Also 6 **olivare.** [ad. L. *olīvāri-us* of or pertaining to olives, f. *olīva* olive: see -ARY. Cf. F. *olivaire* (14th c. in Godef. *Compl.*).] Shaped like an olive. In specific applications:

a. *Surg.* Applied to a cautery or catheter with an oval head. **b.** *Anat. Olivary body*, each of two oval prominences of nerve-matter, one on each side of the medulla oblongata. *Olivary eminence*, (*a*) = prec.; (*b*) = next. *Olivary process*, a prominence on the sphenoid bone, supporting the commissure of the optic nerves. Also applied to parts of or connected with the olivary body, as *olivary nucleus*, *olivary peduncle*.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Ppiij b, The seconde cautere is named Oliuare bicause it resembleth a kyrnell of Olyue. [1706 PHILLIPS, *Olivaria Corpora*..two Protuberances or Knobs of the under part of the Brain.] 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 420 The olivary eminences .. are enveloped, like the rest of the spinal marrow, with a white external layer. 1837 QUAIN *Elem. Anat.* (ed. 4) 721 The olivary bodies are so called from their oval round form, like an olive. 1847 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* II. 104 It is not improbable that the true origin of each nerve is from the central part of the medulla oblongata, the olivary columns. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* O[livary] cautery.

† **Oliva·ster,** *a. Obs.* [a. F. *olivastre* (1575 in Hatz.-Darm.), now *olivâtre* somewhat olive-coloured: cf. OF. *olivastre* wild olive: see -ASTER, and cf. OLEASTER.] Olive-coloured; having an olive complexion (see OLIVE 9).

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 309 But the Countries..where they [men] are Tawney, and Olivaster, and Pale, are generally more Sandy, and Dry. 1658 PHILLIPS *Olivaster*, of an olive colour; also a wild olive-tree. *a* 1697 AUBREY *Lives, Harvey* (1898) I. 300 Round faced, olivaster complexion, little eie, round, very black, full of spirit.

Olive (*ˈ*liv), *sb.*[1] Also 4 olife, 4-5 olyf, 4-6 olyue, 5-7 olyff(e, 7 oliff. [a. F. *olive* :—L. *oliva* olive and olive-tree.]

1. An evergreen tree, *Olea europæa*, esp. the cultivated variety *O. sativa*, with narrow entire leaves, green above and hoary beneath, and axillary clusters of small whitish four-cleft flowers; cultivated in the Mediterranean countries and other warm regions, chiefly for its fruit and the oil thence obtained (see sense 2 b).

c 1200 *Trin Coll. Hom.* 89 þat burh fole .. beren on here honde blostme sum palm twig, and sum boh of oliue. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3986 Blanches hii bere Of oliue as in signe [at hii a3en pays nere. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. iii. (Tollem. MS.), With oute spray of olyue no messangeres were sente to Rome to gete pese, noþer to profie pees to oþer men. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 180 The olive .. myght not forsake his fatnesse. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 57 Throucht the operatione of the sternis, the oliue, the popil, & the os3er tree changis the cullour and ther leyuis. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XVII. 64 As the luxuriant olive by a swain Rear'd in some solitude. 1813 BYRON *Br. Abydos* I. i, Where the citron and olive are fairest of fruit. 1839 tr. *Lamartine's Trav. East* 79/1 It was those very olives themselves, the venerable witnesses of so many days, written on earth and in heaven. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 205 The olive is indigenous to Palestine, Greece, and the slopes of the Atlas mountains.

b. Extended to the whole genus *Olea*; also applied, with qualifying words, to various trees and shrubs allied to the common olive, or resembling it in appearance or in furnishing oil.

American Olive, the Devil-wood, *Osmanthus americanus* (*Olea americana*); **Bastard** or **Mock Olive**, *Notelæa ligustrina* (N. O. *Oleaceæ*) of Australia and Tasmania; **Black Olive**, *Bucida* (*Terminalia*) *Buceras* (N. O. *Combretaceæ*), and *Ximenia americana* (N. O. *Olacaceæ*), of the West Indies; **Californian Olive**, *Oreodaphne* (*Umbellularia*) *californica* (N. O. *Lauraceæ*); **Chinese Olive**, *Canarium commune* (N. O. *Amyridaceæ*), a tree bearing triangular drupes which yield an oil used as a condiment and for burning; **Holly-leaved Olive**, *Osmanthus ilicifolius* (*Olea ilicifolia*) of Japan; **Negro's Olive**, *Terminalia Chebula* (N. O. *Combretaceæ*); **Spurge Olive**, *Daphne Mezereum* (N. O. *Thymeliaceæ*); **Sweet-scented Olive**, *Osmanthus* (*Olea*) *fragrans* of China; **White Olive**, the Fly-honeysuckle, *Halleria lucida* (N. O. *Scrophulariaceæ*) of South Africa. **Wild Olive**, the wild variety of the common olive (=OLEASTER a), or any wild species of *Olea*; also applied to various trees and shrubs resembling this, as *Elæagnus angustifolia* (= OLEASTER b); *Daphne Thymelæa*; *Rhus Cotinus* (N. O. *Anacardiaceæ*); *Putranjiva Roxburghii* (N. O. *Euphorbiaceæ*) of India; *Bontia daphnoides* (N. O. *Myoporaceæ*), *Bucida Buceras*, *B. capitata*, and *Ximenia americana*, of the West Indies. (See *Treas. Bot.* 1866, and Miller *Plant-n.* 1884.)

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 107 b, The wilde Olive, in Greeke ἀγριελαία, in Latine Oleaster. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* App. s. v. *Olive*, Wild Olive of Barbadoes, a name by which some call the Bontia, a distinct genus of plants. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 221 This tree is called the Black Olive in Jamaica. 1866 RUSKIN (*title*) The Crown of Wild Olive. 1880 *S. Africa* (ed. 3) 136 Wild Olive . wood of small size and generally decayed at heart. Used for fancy turning.

2. The fruit or 'berry' of *Olea sativa*, a small oval drupe, bluish-black when ripe, with bitter pulp abounding in oil, and hard stone; valuable as a source of oil, and also eaten pickled in an unripe state.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. cxi. (1495) 674 The more blacke oliues ben wythout: the more rype they be wythin. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 209 They are for the most part of the colour of an olyue. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 438 The ripe Oliues overturne the stomach, and cause wambling therein. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 258 Olives are anti-acid by their Oil. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Voy. to Eng.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 12, I find the sea-life an acquired taste, like that for tomatoes and olives.

† b. *Oil of Olive(s* = OLIVE-OIL. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xxiv. 2 Comaund to the sones of Ysrael, that thei bryngen to thee oyle of olyues. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C vj b, Anoynt it with oyle of Olyff. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Oil*, Oil of olives is the most popular, and most universal of all others.

3. A leaf, branch, or wreath of the common olive, an ancient emblem of peace; hence allusively.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) ii. 12 Olyve betokeneth Pes. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 54 The valiant and noblest vanquishers .. were honoured and crowned with the Olive. 1591 SPENSER *Vis. Bellay* ix, His right hand did the peacefull olive wield. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. vi. 7 The three nook'd world Shall beare the Oliue freely. 1710 POPE *Windsor For.* 429 Where Peace descending bids her olives spring. 1741 SHENSTONE *Judgm. Hercules* 402 Peace rears her olive for industrious brows. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* xvi. 238 But six months of the reign of the olive, and I am safe.

b. A child (= OLIVE-BRANCH 2); also *attrib.*

1803 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) VI. 124, I hope..that the fair convalescent and her young olives are well. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nich.* xiv, Four olive Kenwigses who sat up to supper. 1891 MERIVALE & MARZIALS *Thackeray* 37 There is a ring of despair about the name of the tenth olive, Decima.

4. The wood of the common olive; olive-wood.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) ii. 10 The Table aboven his heved [on the Cros]..was of Olyue.

5. A gasteropod mollusc of the genus *Oliva* or family *Olividæ*; or its shell, of an elongated oval form and fine polish; an olive-shell.

1843 *Zoologist* I. 54 That beautiful, elegant and brilliantly polished genus of shells called Olives. 1856 WOODWARD *Mollusca* III. 353 Since the period of the English chalk-formation, there have been..Cones and Olives in the London Basin. 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* 132 Cowries and olives.

6. *Cookery.* (*pl.*) A dish composed of thickish slices of beef or veal, rolled up with onions and herbs, and stewed in brown sauce: cf. *olive pie* in C.

1598 *Epulario* C ij b, To make Oliues of Veale or any other flesh that is lean. 1598 FLORIO, *Tomacella*, ..that meate which we call oliues of veale. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. ii. (1664) 72 To roast Olives of Veal. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 117 Beef Olives. 1861-80 MRS. BEETON *Bk. Household* § 668 Beef Olives.

7. † a. A kind of oval bit for a horse (*obs.*). b. An oval button, or a piece of wood of the shape of an olive covered with silk or worsted, for fastening a cloak or other garment by means of a loop of braid. c. An oval perforated plate attached to the strap of a bag, through which a stud or button passes in fastening it.

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* II. (1617) 56 Those Mellons or Oliues, must bee very smooth and full of holes, which the Horse will take great pleasure to sucke, and champe vpon. 1611 COTGR., *Olivette* .. a little Oliue-bitt for a horse. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Olive*, an escutcheon attached to the strap of a traveling bag or satchel and perforated for the passage of the swiveled stud or button.

8. *Anat.* The olivary body.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 807 This connection with the nucleus of the sixth nerve, through the so-called peduncle of the superior olive being very intimate.

9. = Olive colour: see B.

1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 287 A full face; but yellowish or inclining to an Olive. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* viii, Charlotte Margaret Carpenter .. was rich in personal attractions..a complexion of the clearest and lightest olive. 1884 *Christian World* 17 Jan. 52/1 All wool Rich Ottoman Dress Material..in .Olive. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 92 The sun has dyed Her cheek with olive.

b. A woman or girl of olive complexion.

1723 ADDISON *Guard.* No. 109 P 5 Your fair women therefore thought of this fashion to insult the Olives and the Brunetts. 1828 *Lights & Shades* II. 216 One sees Olives and Brunettes trundling mops and crying mackerel.

B. *adj.* a. Of the colour of the unripe fruit of the olive, a dull somewhat yellowish green. b. Also, applied to a yellowish brown or brownish yellow, in the complexion of persons or races. c. Also, of the colour of the foliage of the olive, a dull ashy green with silvery sheen.

In 'olive colour' = 'colour of an olive', *olive* is strictly the sb. used attrib, as in 'mouse colour'; but in 'a greenish or olive colour', we see it treated as an adj., and in 'an olive complexion', 'an olive beauty', it has become a full adj.

a. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 70 The Pomegranate .. the leaves small, with a green mixt with Olive colour. 1830 J. C. STRUTT *Sylva Brit.* 59 Its light and cheerful green .. contrasts agreeably with the Oak, whose early leaf has generally more of the olive cast. 1845 BUDD *Dis. Liver* 229 It has generally the greenish or olive colour proper to bile. 1853 W. GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* (ed. 3) 250 Protoxide of Mercury .. is a black or dark olive powder.

b. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 48 The Inhabitants are of an Olive colour. 1713 ADDISON *Guard.* No. 109 P 5 You must know I am a famous olive beauty. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 224 Indians are of an olive colour, and, in the more southern parts, quite black. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in Astl.* 11 Her cotton vest .leaves her olive arms Bare in their beauty. 1894 DOYLE *Mem. S. Holmes* 218 A beautiful olive complexion.

fig. 1814 SIR R. WILSON *Priv. Diary* II. 388 We have just received the 'Moniteur' of the 2nd, with the conditions of peace. To my sight the treaty is not of an olive colour.

C. *attrib* and *Comb.* a. Simple attrib., as *olive-garden* (= OLIVE-YARD), *garland*, *-ground*, *grove*, *leaf*, *-lees*, *-marc*, *shade*, *shoot*, *-wreath*, etc. b. Instrumental, as *olive-bordered*, *-clad*, *-hoary*, *-shaded* adjs. c. Similative, with words denoting colour, etc., expressing a colour resembling or suggesting that of an unripe olive, as *olive-brown*, *-green* (= B.), *-grey*, *-yellow* adjs. and sbs., *olive-pale* adj. d. Parasynthetic (from B.), as *olive-backed*, *-cheeked*, *-sided* adjs. e. Special Combs.: **olive-acanthus**, in decorative art, an ornamental form of acanthus leaf with lobes each resembling an olive leaf; **olive-back**, a North American species of thrush (*Turdus swainsoni*), having the upper parts of an olivaceous colour; the olive-backed thrush; **olive-bark**, (*a*) the bark of the olive; (*b*) the West Indian tree *Bucida* (*Terminalia*) *Buceras*, of which the bark is used for tanning; **olive-berry** = sense 2; † **olive-bit** = sense 7 a; **olive cautery**, an olivary cautery (see OLIVARY); **olive-crown**, a wreath of olive (as a token of victory); **olive-fly**, an insect injurious to olive-trees; † **olive grape** (see quot.); **olive-nut**, the stone of the fruit of species of *Elæocarpus* (N. O. *Tiliaceæ*); **olive-ore** = OLIVENITE: see quot. 1805 s. v.; **olive pie**, a pie made with olives of veal (see 6); **olive-plum**, the drupaceous fruit of any tree of the genus *Elæodendron* (N.O. *Celastraceæ*), or the tree itself; **olive-shell** = sense 5; **olive-tyrant**, any bird of the subfamily *Elæniinæ* of tyrant flycatchers, having generally olivaceous coloration; **olivewort**, Lindley's name for plants of the N. O. *Oleaceæ*.

1888 F. G. JACKSON *Decor. Design* vii. 152 Curved like the *olive acanthus, it is moulded with concave markings. 1851 S. JUDD *Margaret* I. xvi. (1872) 123 The *olive-backs trolled and chanted among the trees. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 437/1 The red-finned, *olive-backed, foolish-looking fish. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 177/2 The *Olive-bark, or Black Olive of Jamaica, produces wood which is valuable on account of its not being liable to the attacks of insects. 1526 TINDALE *Jas.* iii. 12 Can the fygge tree..beare *olive berries? 1611 *Olive-bit [see 7]. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Olive-bit*, a kind of Bit for Horses. 1887 KEBLE *Chr. Y.* 1st Sund. Advent vii, Beside the *olive-bordered way. 1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* March xxv, Olive-border'd clouds o'er lilac led. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) IV. 318 Pileus *olive brown .. edge turned down. 1837 PRICHARD *Phys. Hist. Man.* (ed. 3) II. 345 The olive-brown or copper colour of the Bechuana. 1894 R. B. SHARPE *Handbk. Birds Gt. Brit.* I. 101 Eggs [Yellow Wagtail] .. Some are uniform pale olive-brown, some darker olive, while others are nearly uniform pinkish-brown. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* C j b/1 This Cauterye may allmost be callede the *Olive Cauterye, because it is allmost like vnto an olive. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* xii. 193 A black-eyed, *olive-cheeked lady. 1749 WEST *Odes Pindar* xi. (1753) I. 69 She..decks thy *Olive-Crown with sweetly-sounding Lays. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 72 Its corn fields and *olive gardens. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 409 Another sort, which of the resemblance of oliues, is called the *Oliue grape, ..this is the last grape of any account .. known to haue bin found out. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 17 The natural colour of these filaments is a kind of an *olive-green. 1801 HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 57 Prussiate of potash changed the colour of the..solution to an olive-green. 1894 R. B. SHARPE *Handbk. Birds Gt. Brit.* I. 70 Lower back and rump *olive-greenish, streaked with dusky. 1862 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 29 Oil-paintings, in gilt frames, are effective on walls of *olive-grey. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. lx. (1862) V. 298 They found themselves enclosed in a walled *olive-ground. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Aceituchal*, an *oliue groue, *Oleastrum*. 1855 TENNYSON *Daisy* 31 Or *olive-hoary cape in ocean. 1542 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* P iij b, Lyke to *Olyue Leafe. 1612 BIBLE *Gen.* viii. 11 Lo, in her mouth was an oliveleaf pluckt off. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 860 An Olive leafe he brings, pacific signe. 1886 SHELDON tr. *Flaubert's Salammbo* i, Little dogs fattened on *olive-marc. 1864 BROWNING *Jas. Lee's Wife* III. i, The water's..*olive-pale To the leeward. 1617 MURRELL *Cookery* II. (1638) 122 To make an *Olive Pie to be eaten hot. 1861-80 MRS. BEETON *Bk. Household* § 924 Veal Olive Pie. 1685 DRYDEN *Theocritus* XXVII. 15 The Sun's too hot; those *Olive-shades are near. 1800 CAMPBELL *Ode to Winter*, On Calpe's *olive-shaded steep. 1882 OGILVIE, *Oliva*, the *olive-shell, so named from the olive-like shape of the shell. 1884 COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* 438 *Contopus borealis*, *Olive-sided Flycatcher. 1552 HULOET, *Olyue stone, *samisa*, *sansa*. 1845 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* (1853) 616 However heterogeneous the *Oliveworts may appear..it is remarkable that the species will all graft upon each other. 1853 HICKIE tr. *Aristoph.* (1872) II. 616 Place the *olive-wreaths near. 1894 R. B. SHARPE *Handbk. Birds Gt. Brit.* 100 General colour *olive-yellow above, and bright yellow below.

Olive (*ˈ*liv), *sb.*[2] Also 6 oliff. [Origin obscure: see quot. 1894.] Local name of a bird, the Oyster-catcher (*Hæmatopus ostrilegus*).

1542-2 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 223 [Prices of Foule] Crocards and Oliffs. 1607 J. NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* III. 111 Any Pibble, Peach, or Sea-bank, wherin breed sea-Pyes, Oliues, Pewets, or such. 1634 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *The Washingtons* App. (1860) p. xii, Knotts, Olives, Redshankes. 1802 G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (Rennie 1833) 351 Oyster-catcher..'Provincial. Pienet, Olive'. 1848 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 286, 2 golden plovers, 2 olives, 5 curlews. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds*, *Olive*, ..apparently a corruption of *Olaf*, which is said also to be used (Christy, *B. Essex*, 238); ..if so the word should be more properly spelt Olave.

O·live-branch.

1. *lit.* A branch of an olive-tree.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1904 An oliue branche in moth seo broght. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* CXXVIII. 3 Thy children like the olyue braunches rounde aboute thy table. [So in 'Great Bible' 1539, and Bk. of Com. Prayer.] 1611 BIBLE *Neh.* viii. 15 Go forth unto the mount, and fetch olive-branches. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 294 They returned and spread their olive branches before the shrine.

b. As an emblem of peace; hence *fig.* anything offered in token of peace or goodwill. Also variously, in allusion to Gen. viii. 11.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11446 Twelue messegers til hym were sent..Wyþ olyue braunches in handes born. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, IV. vi. 34 To whom the Heau'ns in thy Natiuitie, Adiudg'd an Oliue Branch, and Lawrell Crowne. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 85 Yet did he make that Warre rather with an Olive-branch, then a Laurel-branch in his Hand more desiring Peace then Victorie. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 307 Our dove-like ambassador with the olive-branch in his beak. 1837 MARRYAT *Perc. Keene* iii, My mother .. had first tendered the olive branch, which had been accepted.

2. usually *pl.* (in allusion to Ps. CXXVIII. 3 (4): see sense 1, quot. 1535). Children. (Now humorous.)

1677 BAKER in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 27 Having a just equal number of chargeable olive-branches. 1733 CTESS GRANVILLE *Let. to Swift* in *Mrs. Delany's Lett.* I. 492 My son, my daughter, and all our olive-branches salute you most tenderly. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* (1870) II. xxiv. 310 The rest of his letter is only about .. his expectation of a young olive-branch. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nich.* xiv, The wife and olive branches of one Mr. Kenwigs.

O·live-co·loured, *a.* = OLIVE B: a. Olive-green, olivaceous; b. Dusky or brownish yellow.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VI. xv. (1614) 656 The tawney

Moore, blacke Negro, .. olive-coloured American, should with the whiter European become one sheepe-folde, under one greate Sheepheard. 1653 R. Sanders *Physiogn.* 173 If that woman be olive-coloured or yellowish, with her black eyes. 1752 Sir J. Hill *Hist. Anim.* 162 The large, smooth, olive-coloured Pinna. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* II. 220 The complexion olive coloured, and the hair black. 1859 Lang *Wand. India* 302 They were remarkably handsome birds, with .. olive-coloured feathers on their backs. 1863 Trevelyan *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 203 Hampered by liaisons with Hindoo women and by crowds of olive-coloured children.

Olived (*ˈ*livd), *a. rare.* [f. Olive + -ed [2].]

† **1.** Cut up into 'olives' (see Olive 6). *Obs.*

a 1643 Cartwright *Ordinary* II. i, *Hav.* No mild words shall bury My splitted, spitch cock'd — *Sl.* Oliv'd, hash'd .. *Hav.* Rost'd fury.

2. Furnished or adorned with olive-trees or olive-branches.

c 1749 W. G. Hamilton *Parl Logick*, etc (1808) 227 Jove's fair daughter, oliv'd Peace. 1749 Warton *Triumph Isis* 77 Green as of old each oliv'd portal smiles. *a* 1790 — *Poet. Wks.* (1802) II. 176 Hoar Plato walks his oliv'd Academe.

Oliveness (*ˈ*livnés). *rare.* [f. Olive B. + -ness.] The quality of being of an olive colour.

18.. *Cent. Dict.* cites Cours.

Olivenite (*oliˈ*vĕnəit, *ˈ*livĕnəit). *Min.* [f. (1820) Ger. *oliven-* (inflected case of *olive*) in *oliven-erz* (Werner, 1789) olive-ore + -ite [1].] A native arsenate of copper, occurring in crystals or masses, usually of olive-green colour.

[1805 R. Jameson *Min.* II. 249, I use the name Oliven-Ore in place of Olive Copper-ore.] 1820 *Ibid.* (ed. 3) II. 340 Earthy, Acicular Olivenite. 1858 Greg & Lettsom *Min.* 319 The finest specimens of Olivenite known have been found in Cornwall.

O·live-oil. The oil obtained from the pulp of olives. Formerly *oil of olive(s* (Olive 2 b), *oil olive* (Oil *sb.*[1] 2 c).

A fixed non-drying oil, of a pale yellow or greenish-yellow colour, insipid and inodorous, viscid and greasy to the touch, and very light; much used in cookery and medicine, and (the inferior kinds) also for illumination, lubrication, etc.

1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 207 His remedy which was nothing more than olive-oil. 1841 W. Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 356 The most important articles which our country receives from Italy are, Unmanufactured Silk, and Olive-Oil. 1870 Yeats *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 206 Olive oil is largely used .. in dressing woollen goods, and for machinery.

O·live-plant. **1.** = Olive 1.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* Tab. 268 Oliuis, to rere withouten oliue plauntis. 1611 Bible *Ps.* cxxviii. 3 Thy children like olive-plants round about thy table.

2. *pl.* (in allusion to Ps. cxxviii. 3.) Children. (= Olive-branch 2.)

1616 Sir E. Sandys *Ps.* in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 80 Thy children sweet, in virtue bred, Fair olive-plants, thy board beset. 1842 J. Aiton *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 315 The training of the olive-plants that soon arise about a minister's table should be a matter of much anxiety and many prayers.

† **Oliver** [1]. *Obs.* [a. AF. *oliver* = OF. *olivier* olive-tree, doublet of *olivaire*:—L. *olivāri us* of or pertaining to an olive: cf. med L. *olīvarium* olive garden or grove.] An olive-tree.

13.. *K. Alis.* 5785 (MS Bodl.) And founden appel trewes, and fygeres, Peryes, cypres, and Olyuers. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Monk's T* 46 And they brende .. alle hire Olyueres and vynes eke.

Oliver [2] (*ˈ*livəi). [Origin uncertain.]

A tilt-hammer having the arm or handle attached to an axle, worked with the foot by a treadle which brings the hammer down, and with a spring which raises it; used esp. in the shaping of nails, bolts, and the like.

Such a contrivance is described in 1686 by Plot *Oxfordsh* 390 'A large sledg..set in an axis of wood, from whence goes a rodd of iron fastned to a pallet that reaches out a little beyond the anvil, which being drawn by the foot of the smith is returned again by three springs of holly that clasp the axis the contrary way'. This mention of 'springs of holly', together with the variant *holliper* in quot. 1883, has suggested that the origin may be found in *holly*, although the established spelling (which evidently goes back to times anterior to living memory) points to the proper name *Oliver*.

1846 Holtzapffel *Turning & Mech. Manip.* 962 The Oliver, or small lift hammer..was used when the author first saw it, in making long stout nails, intended for fixing the tires of wheels. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 31 Dec. 387/1. 1881 Greener *Gun* 257 The iron pins are stamped upon olivers, in much the same manner as described for stamping with dies. 1882 *Standard* 26 Dec. 2/3 The 'Oliver'..on the top of which is fixed the stamp of the particular pattern and size of the nail required to be made. 1883 Crane *Smithy & F.* (1885) 30 The 'Oliver' or 'Holliper' consists of a top and bottom swage united by a spring. 1896 *Cyclist* 8 Jan. 26/2 The brazers' and smiths' hearths..By them are the steam olivers and stamping presses.

Hence **O·liverman**, a man who works an oliver.

1883 *B'ham Daily Post* 11 Oct., Oliverman wanted, at once, used to small Coach Bolts.

Oliver, in *a Roland for an Oliver*: see Roland.

Oliverian (*ˈ*livĕ·riən), *sb.* and *a.* Also 7 -arian. [f. proper name *Oliver* + -ian.]

A. *sb.* A partisan or adherent of Oliver Cromwell; a Cromwellian.

1658 Wood *Life* 30 Aug. (O. H. S.) I. 258 Dennis Bond, a great Olivarian..died on that day. 1707 E. Ward *Hud. Rediv.* II. xii. 28 A Scotch Brood of Presbyterians, Or pious English Oliverians. 1885 J. Brown *Bunyan* 132 The very Oliverians were becoming Royalist in their sympathies.

B. *adj.* Cromwellian.

1721 Amherst *Terræ Fil.* No. 15 (1754) 74 The principles of the revolution, and not of the Oliverian usurpation.

Olivet [1] (*ˈ*livet). *Obs.* exc. as in b. [ad. L. *olivēt-um* olive-grove.] A place in which olive-trees are grown; an olive-grove.

1382 Wyclif *Amos* iv. 9 Your vijn zardis; and olyuetis [*gloss* or places wher olyues wexen]. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Exod.* xxiii. 11 So shalt thou doe in thy vineyard and thy olivete. 1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* I. viii. 18 Good for graine, Elmes, Vine-yards, and Oliuets.

b. Now only as proper name of the Mount of Olives, the scene of the Ascension, on the east side of Jerusalem; hence allusively.

c 1275 *Passion of our Lord* 127 in *O. E. Misc.* 41 Vre louerd nom his apostles .And forþ myd him ledde to þe Munt of olyuete. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 252 ȝif þou be in þe ground of mercy þou art in olyuete 1611 Bible *Acts* i 12 The mount called Oliuet. 1866 Whittier *Our Master* 51 And faith has still its Olivet, And love its Galilee.

O·livet [2]. Also olive·tte. [a. F. *olivette*, dim. of Olive: see -et.]

1. = Olive *sb.*[1] 7 b.

1819 *Army List* in *Pall Mall Gaz.* (1891) 14 Nov. 3/2, 10th Hussars.. Jacket blue, and cross loops and olivets in gold; blue facings. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Aug. 2/2 The little cord olivettes and buttons..corresponded in colour to the cloth.

2. (See quot.)

1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, *Olivet*, a kind of mock pearl or white bugle made for the African trade and prized by the negroes of Senegal.

Olivetan (*ˈ*livĭtăn). [From Monte Oliveto (or Uliveto) near Siena, the site of the mother convent: see -an; in F. *olivétain*.] One of an order of monks founded in 1313 by John Tolomei of Siena, and subjected to the Benedictine rule.

1691 tr. *Emilianne's Observ. Journ. Naples* 35 Proper to associate with the Canon Regulars, or Olivetans. 1717 Berkeley *Jrnl. Tour Italy* 19 Jan., Wks. 1871 IV. 526 In the vineyard of the Olivetans. 1850 Mrs. Jameson *Leg. Monast. Ord* Introd. 42 The Olivetans, a congregation of Reformed Benedictines, produced some celebrated artists.

O·live-tree. = Olive *sb.*[1] 1.

(Also with qualifying words: see Olive 1 b.)

c 1315 Shorham 131 Þou ert þe coluere of noe, þat broute þe braunche of olyue tre. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* i 47 Berynge braunches of olyue tree in their handes In token of peas. 1535 Coverdale *Ps* lii. 8, I am like a grene olyue tre in ye house of God. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 475 The olive-tree is an ever-green, but the colour of it is not vivid, but faint, and resembles a willow. 1883 Browning *Jochanan Hakkadosh* 480 The wind makes olive-trees up yonder hill Whiten and shudder.

O·live-wood.

1. The wood of the common olive, *Olea europæa*; used in ornamental work.

1718 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to Abbé Conti* 19 May, There are others of mother of pearl and olive wood inlaid. 1812 J. Smyth *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 294 Olive wood is beautifully veined, and has an agreeable smell. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Sept. 10/1 The manufacture .. of objects of devotion in mother-of-pearl and olive-wood.

2. Any tree of the genus *Elæodendron* (N. O. *Celastraceæ*), furnishing an ornamental wood.

1866 in *Treas Bot.*

Olive-yard (*ˈ*livˌyäːəd). An inclosure or piece of ground in which olive-trees are cultivated.

1382 Wyclif *Exod.* xxiii. 11 So thow shalt doon in thi vyne yeerd, and in thin olive yerd. 1611 Bible *Josh.* xxiv. 13 Of the vineyards and oliveyards which ye planted not do ye eat. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 64 We pass'd thro' large Olive-yards. 1760-72 tr *Juan & Ulloa's Voy* (ed. 3) II 241.

Olivi·ferous, *a. rare*—[0]. [f. L. *olīvifer* + -ous.] Olive-bearing.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Oliviferous*, which bears or brings forth Olives. 1658 in Phillips.

Oliviform (*oliˈ*vitfōrm), *a.* [See -form and cf. F. *oliviforme*] Having the shape of an olive. In *Conchol.* Resembling an olive shell.

1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Oliviform*, shaped like the olive.

Olivil (*ˈ*livil). *Chem.* [a. F. *olivile*, f. *olive.*] A crystalline substance obtained from the gum of the olive-tree.

1810-26 Henry *Elem. Chem.* II. 332 Olivile is a name given by M. Pelletier to the substance which remains after gently evaporating the alcoholic solution of the gum which exudes from the olive tree. 1866-77 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 200 *Olivil.* $C_{14}H_{18}O_4$ .. A neutral substance occurring .. in the gum of the olive-tree.

Hence † **Oli·vilin.** *Chem. Obs.* = prec.

1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 668 From the undissolved portion absolute alcohol dissolves the olivilin, which is deposited in crystals on evaporating the solution.

Olivine (*ˈ*livəin, -in). *Min.* Also -in. [Named 1790; f. L. *olīva* Olive: see -ine [5].] A variety of Chrysolite, chiefly of olive-green colour, occurring in eruptive rocks and in meteorites.

1794 Kirwan *Min.* 263 Olivin .. is found generally in roundish grains. 1816 R. Jameson *Min.* II. 74 Olivine is nearly allied to Augite. 1879 Rutley *Stud. Rocks* x. 116 Olivine is a common constituent of many eruptive rocks.

b. *attrib.* Containing or resembling olivine.

1872 W. S. Symonds *Rec. Rocks* i. 12 Micaceous and olivine rocks. 1884 *Bookseller* 6 Nov. 1190 These two books..are bound in bevel boards, with olivine edges.

c. In *comb.* naming mixed minerals, as *olivine-diabase*, *olivine-gabbro.*

Hence **Olivi·nic, Olivini·tic** *adjs.*, pertaining to, resembling, or containing olivine; **Olivini·ferous** *a.*, containing or yielding olivine.

1845 *Jrnl. Asiatic Soc. Bengal* XIV. 294 The narrow zone of oliviniferous trap. 1894 L. Fletcher in *Mineralog. Mag.* X. 312 A silicate of the olivinic type.

Olivite (*ˈ*livəit). *Chem.* [f. Olive + -ite [1] 4.] A bitter substance obtained from unripe olives, and from olive-leaves.

1866-77 Watts *Dict. Chem* IV. 202.

† **Oli·vity.** *Obs. rare*—[0]. [ad. L. *olīvitās*, f. *olīv-a* Olive: see -ity.]

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Olivity* (*olivitas*), the time of gathering Olives, or making Oyl; see *Oleity.*

Olk, obs. Sc. form of *ouk*, Week.

Olla [1] (*ˈ*lă). Also 7 ollia. [a. Sp. *olla* (pronounced oˈʎa, whence spelling *ollia*, and Olio), in Pg. *olha* pot, stew, hotchpot:—L. *olla* pot, jar.]

1. In Spain and Spanish-speaking lands, an earthen jar or pot used for cooking, etc.; also, a dish of meat and vegetables cooked in such a pot; hence = Olio 1, Olla podrida.

1622 Mabbe tr *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. iii. 110 We did alwaies finde a tricke to adde some-thing, though it were but for the boyling of their *Olla*. *Margin*, *Olla*, is a pot or Pipkin, wherein flesh, and other things are sod; by the Figure Metonym the Olla is taken for that which is boyled in it. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* v. xxxviii. (1650) 174 He can marinat fish, make gellies..; he is passing good for an *ollia*. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* 11 Oct., He taught me to cook several outlandish delicacies, such as ollas, pepper-pots, pillaws [etc.]. 1832 *Leg. Subst Food of Man* 224 The olla .. with which a Spanish dinner commences. 1843 Longf. *Span Stud.* I. v, Give a Spaniard His mass, his olla, and his Doña Luisa. 1877 Dora Greenwell *Basket of Summer Fruit* 69 Everything that is good in itself is good for an olla.

2. In parts of the United States formerly Spanish: A large porous earthen jar for keeping drinking-water cool by evaporation from its outer surface.

1851 Mayne Reid *Scalp Hunt* li. 390 The olla was filled with water from the adjacent stream. 1854 Bartlett *Mex. Boundary* I. xi. 272 The olla or earthen pot almost their only domestic utensil. 1884 J. G. Bourke *Snake Dance Moquis* x. 109, I found three large four or five gallon ollas.

‖ **3.** An ancient cinerary urn. [Latin.]

1857 Birch *Anc. Pottery* (1858) II. 327 Of this pale red ware were also made the jars or *ollae* which held the ashes of the dead.

‖ **Olla** [2]. Also 7 olea, 8 olio, 8-9 ole, 9 ollah, ola. [a. Pg. *olla*, var. of *ola*, a. Malayālim *ōla* (Tamil *ōlai*).] A palm-leaf, esp. a leaf or strip of a leaf of the palmyra, used in Southern India, etc., for writing on; hence, a native letter or document written on such a leaf: = Cadjan 2.

1625 Purchas *Pilgrims* II. x 1728 He sent another mandate, that he should doe nothing till he had an *Olla* or Letter written with his hand in letters of gold. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India* 66 The Houses are low, and Thatched with Oleas of the Cocoe-Trees. *Ibid.* Index, *Oleas*, leafs. 1718 *Propag Gospel in East* III. 37 (Y.) Damulian Leaves, commonly called Oles 1760 Alves in Dalrymple *Oriental Repert.* (1808) I. 377 (Y.) Orders for Ollos to be made out for delivering of what Englishmen were in his Kingdom to me. 1806 C. Buchanan *Chr. Researches* (ed. 2) 70 Many persons had their Ollahs in their hands, writing the sermon in Tamil shorthand. 1859 Tennent *Ceylon* (1860) I. x. 512 The books of the Singhalese are formed to-day, as they have been for ages past, of *olas* or strips taken from the young leaves of the Talipat or the Palmyra palm.

‖ **Ollamh, ollav** (*ˈ*lăv). *Irish Antiq.* Also ollave, ollam. [a. Ir. *ollamh* (oˈlav, *nasal v*), OIr. *ollam*, learned man, doctor.] Among the ancient Irish, A master in some art or branch of learning; a learned man: a rank answering to that of a doctor or professor in a university.

1723 O'Connor tr. *Keating's Hist. Ire.* 132 Ollamh Fodhla was his Successor in the Throne. *Ibid.*, Ollamh signifies a Person that excells in Wisdom and Learning. 1845 Petrie *Eccl. Archit. Irel.* 347 The author of this law refused to allow him more than the *ollave* in poetry, or the *ollave* in language, or the teacher. 1888 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 807 The Ollams being specially devoted to genealogy before the advent of the Normans. 1893 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XXXIV. 430 A family of hereditary historians who were..ollavs (i. e. chief chroniclers or professional authors) of the O'Briens.

Ollapod (*ˈ*läpɒd), abbrev. of Olla podrida.

1804 Collins *Scrapscrap* A iij, This little Ollapod, made up of 'Trifles light as air'. *a* 1845 Hood *To Hahnemann* i, Framed the whole race of Ollapods to fret.

Hence **O·llapodism** (*nonce-wd.*), a sentence made up of various languages.

1837 *Tait's Mag.* IV. 157 His natural volubility, aided by ..a plentiful sprinkling of Ollapodisms, pleased the men.

Olla podrida (*ˈ*läˌpŏdrĭdă). Also 7 olio (ollio) podrido, oleopodrido, olepotride, ollapod-, 9 olla-podrida. [a. Sp. *olla podrida* = 'rotten pot', f. *olla* (see Olla [1], Olio) and *podrida* = L. *putrida* putrid, rotten. The spelling *olepotride* simulates Fr.]

1. A dish of Spanish origin composed of pieces of many kinds of meat, vegetables, etc. stewed or boiled together: = Olio 1.

1599 Minsheu *Span. Dial.* 22, I desire to know, from whence or why they called it olla podrida [*marg.*, A rotten or putrified pot. Also a hotchpotch of many meats together]. 1615 Markham *Eng. Housew.* II. ii. (1668) 63 An excellent Olepotride..the only principal dish of boyled meat which is esteemed in all Spain. 1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. ii. i. 110 *margin*, *Olla podrida*, is a very great one,

contayning in it diuers things, as Mutton, Beefe, Hens, Capons, Sawsages, Piggs feete, Garlick, Onions, &c. It is called *Podrida*, because it is sod leisurely, til it be rotten (as we say) and ready to fall in peeces... In English it may well beare the name of Hodge-podge. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* (1682) 208 For foure hundred pieces to bespeake An ollio podrida. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Autobiog.* (1886) 159 Nine dishes,..the first whereof was, three ollas podridas. 1846 *Edin. Rev.* LXXXIV. 175 Mr. Hughes evidently prefers a beefsteak to an *olla podrida*.

2. A hotchpotch, medley; a mixture of languages: = OLIO 2.

a 1634 RANDOLPH *Muse's Looking-glass* I iv, A mere *Olla Podrida*, A medley, of ill-placed, and worse penn'd humours. 1663 COWLEY *Cutter Coleman St.* II. v, My little Gallimaufry, my little Oleopodrido of Arts and Arms. 1829 SCOTT *Napoleon* Introd., Wks. 1870 IX. 236 Their accusation was.. an olla podrida. 1850 H. ROGERS *Ess.* II. iv. 169 An olla podrida, made up half of words supplied by the one language, and half of words supplied from the other. 1859 GREEN *Lett.* I. (1901) 30 That olla-podrida of a brain of mine.

Hence **O·llapodri·da-ish, O·llapodri·dical** *adjs.* (*nonce-wds.*), heterogeneous.

1827 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 13 Mar., My ideas were olla podrida-ish. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 748 Its omnigenous and ollapodridical character.

† **Olle,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ME. † f. OE. *oll*, in phr. *mid olle* with scorn or contumely.] *intr.* ? To pour scorn or contempt (*on*).

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1861 He set neuire his hope .. To olle ay on his vndireing for ouer-laike a quyle.

Ollen: see OLEN.

Olleo, ollio, obs. forms of OLIO.

† **Ollite** (ˈplait). *Min.* [f. L. *olla* pot + -ITE: in L. *lapis ollāris*, F. *pierre ollaire*.] An obsolete synonym of potstone, or steatite.

1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 81 A dark ollite interspersed with golden mica. *Ibid.* 319 Saussure .. calls steatite the substance which forms the base or the paste of ollite.

O loft(o, Olon, Oloude, obs. forms of ALOFT, ALONE, ALOUD.

-ology, Ology (ˈlŏdʒi), *suffix* and quasi-*sb.*

1. *suffix.* The form in which the suffix -LOGY (Gr. -λογία) usually occurs in words derived from Gr., the *o* belonging etymologically to the prec. element (see -O); hence the form of the suffix in modern formations, often sportive nonce-words.

1803 FESSENDEN *Terrible Tractoration* I. (ed. 2) 18 *note*, Sublime discoveries in the abstruse sciences of insect-ology, mite-ology and nothing-ology. 1805 J. LAWRENCE *Treat. Cattle* (1809) 495 The contemplation, either of physiology, or commonsensology.

2. quasi-*sb.* Any one of the various sciences or departments of science.

1811 E. NARES *Thinks-I-to-myself* (ed. 5) I. 68 She .. was therefore supposed to understand Chemistry, Geology, Philology, and a hundred other ologies. 1823 *Edin. Rev.* XXXVIII. 420 This is the Ology of the day. 1866 CARLYLE *Inaug. Addr.* 189 Maid-servants, I hear people complaining, are getting instructed in the 'ologies'. 1884 J. ROBERTSON *Univ. Serm.* in *Cambr. Rev.* 5 Nov. Suppl. p. xxvi/1 The full shock of each new 'ology'.

So **Olo·gical, Ologi·stic,** *a. nonce-wds.*, of, pertaining to, or versed in the 'ologies'; **-o·logist, O·logist,** a student or professor of an 'ology'.

1834-43 SOUTHEY *Doctor* cxxxix. (1848) 348/2 Not so for the scientific in gooseberries, the gooseberryologists. 1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LV. 444 We have eight or nine ologists of different sorts staying with us. *a* 1861 CLOUGH *Uranus* 25 Chaldean mumblings vast, with gossip light From modern ologistic fancyings mixed. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Mar. 6/1 Mr. C. is rising forty, amiable, and 'ological'. That is, he goes in hot for the 'ologies'. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 July 2/2 Every feature of the face .. has long before now been made an 'index to character' by 'ologists' of various persuasions.

† **O·lorine.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *olōrīna* 'of swans', in *herba olorina* swans' grass.] A grass or 'herb' eaten with avidity by swans: swans'-grass.

The grass of Loch Spiney, referred to by Boece (see OLOUR) and Leslie, is appr. *Glyceria fluitans*, called locally 'Swan grass' (Rampini *County Hist. Elgin* 58) and 'Pike grass'.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 45 Moray hes a freshe water loch called Spynie, that mekle abundes in Swanis, in quhilke loch is a certaine herb verie rare and sindle to be found, in quhilke because the Swan hes sa gret delyte, we cal the herbe olorine (because the swan in latin is olor) [tr. LESLIE *De Orig.* (etc.) *Scot.* (1578) 28 Herba quædam rara .. qua quòd olores impense delectantur, Olorinam eam dicimus]. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 150 The plant *olorina* which grows in its waters.

† **Olour.** *Obs. rare.* [erron. f. L. *olōrum* gen. pl., 'of swans'.] = prec.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. xxxiv, The cause quhy the swannis multiplyis sa fast in this loch [Spynee], is throw ane herbe namit Olour [tr. BOECE *Scot. Hist.* (1526) Descriptio lf. ix, Herba quædam cuius semine [Holores] audissime vescuntur, atque ob id Holorum cognominata].

Olp, olph, olf (ˈplp, ˈplf), local variants of ALP[2].

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Green-olf*, the green finch, or, more properly, green grosbeak. *Parus viridus*. 1840 SPURDENS *Suppl. Forby, Olp.* This is nearer to the pronunciation in Suffolk, than Olf in Forby.

Oltra-, obs. form of ULTRA-.

Oluente, variant of OLFEND *Obs.*, camel.

† **Oluhnen,** *v. Obs.* Also 3 olhnen. [Early ME. *oluhnen* (*ii*) app. for **olühtnen*, f. OE. *dlyht* flattery (Blickl. Hom. 99), connected with *olehtan*, *oleccan* to flatter.] *trans.* and *intr.* To flatter.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 180 ȝif me is liuued more þen anoffer, & more soluhned. *Ibid.* 248 Ne mai be buten scheawe þe uorð sumhwat of his apeware; & oluhnen, oðer þreaten þet me bugge þerof. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 53 þen laddliche of helle þat olhnede swiðe & bed tus & bisohte.

Hence † **Oluhninge** (olhtninge, olhtnunge, olhnung(e), *vbl. sb.*, flattering, flattery.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 192 (MS. T.) Olhtninge oðer hereward mihte sone make sum of ou fulitohen. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 5 For al me is thin olhnung ant thin eie. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1502 Ah al þe helpeð an þin olhnunge.

Olupy, obs. form of ONLEPY *a.*, only.

Oly, Olybanum, obs. ff. OIL, OLIBANUM.

Oly-cook, oly-koek (ˈɔ·likuk). *U. S. local.* [a. Du. *oliekoek*, lit. 'oil-cake'.] A cake of dough sweetened and fried in lard: originally a Dutch delicacy.

1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 90 Balls of sweetened dough..called doughnuts, or olykoeks. 1828 — *Sketch Bk., Leg. Sleepy Hollow* (1865) 440 There was the doughty dough-nut, the tenderer oly koek, and the crisp and crumbling cruller. 1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* lxv. 334 Like old Amsterdam housewives' dough-nuts or oly-cooks.

Olyet, Olyf, -ylf(e, obs. ff. OILLET, OLIVE.

Olyfant, -aunt, etc., obs. ff. ELEPHANT.

Olympiad (ˈolimpiǽd). Also 5-7 **Olympias.** [a. F. *Olympiade* (1553 in Hatz.-Darm., but prob. earlier), ad. L. *Olympias*, acc. *Olympiad-em*, a. Gr. Ὀλυμπιάς, -άδ-, f. Ὀλύμπιος OLYMPIAN: see -AD.] A period of four years reckoned from one celebration of the Olympic games to the next, by which the ancient Greeks computed time, the year 776 B.C. being taken as the first year of the first Olympiad. Also *attrib.*, as *Olympiad era*.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. iv. (MS. Bodl.) lf. 92/1 þe grees .. cleped þe firste fyue ȝeres þe furst Olimpias. *c* 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 1079 The Greeks were wont to reken by Olympiades whiche ben four yere. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 6 This nature of hers, Pythagoras of Samos first found out, about the 42 olympias. *Ibid.* II. 564 The originall and beginning of the Olympiades. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* I. § 21 Let Ephemerides not Olympiads give thee account of His mercies. 1819 BYRON *Proph. Dante* III. 138 Not Hellas can unroll Through her olympiads two such names. 1876 SMITH *Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* 835/1 A new Olympiad aera .. came into use under the Roman emperors. 1882 LIDDELL & SCOTT *Greek Lex.* (ed. 7) s.v. Ὀλυμπιάς, The 1st Olympiad began 776 B.C.; the 293rd and last in 393 A.D.

Hence **Olympia·dic, † Olympia·dical** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to an Olympiad or Olympiads.

1638 MEDE *Wks.* (1672) 698 In this third year of the King, and at the end of this Olympiadical year, came forth the Edict of Darius. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Olympiadic era.

Olympian (oli·mpiăn), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. late L. *Olympiān-us*, f. earlier *Olympi-us*, a. Gr. Ὀλύμπιος of Olympus. The fem. Ὀλυμπία (sc. χώρα) i.e. Olympian region, Olympia, was spec. applied to a district of Elis in Greece, by the city of Pisa, where the Ὀλύμπια (sc. ἱερά), Olympia, or Olympic games, were held.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or belonging to Olympus; heavenly, celestial.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1329 Our Olympian or celestiall earth. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 3 Above th' Olympian Hill I soare, Above the flight of Pegasean wing. 1749 G. WEST *Odes Pindar* ii. (1753) I. 22 O Son of Rhea, God supreme! Whose kingly Hands th' Olympian Sceptre wield! 1818 KEATS *Endymion* II. 911 Light .. quick and sharp enough to blight The Olympian eagle's vision. 1900 G. C. BRODRICK *Mem.* 262 What Professor Max Müller well calls his 'Olympian manners' never repelled me.

2. Of or belonging to Olympia: = OLYMPIC A. 2.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. iii. 53 Such rewards As Victors weare at the Olympian Games. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 530 As at th' Olympian Games or Pythian fields. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* vi. 163 The Olympian games were held in Elis once in five years, during the summer.

B. *sb.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Olympia; an athlete who took part in the Olympic games.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 194 When that a ring of Greekes haue hem'd thee in, Like an Olympian wrestling.

2. An inhabitant of Olympus; one of the greater gods of ancient Greek mythology; *spec.* (*the Olympian*) Zeus or Jupiter.

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* I. i, Midas longed for gold, and insulted the Olympians. 1894 SIR E. SULLIVAN *Woman* 85 If you entered a grove or bathed in a river, you might tumble over a nymph or a satyr, or perhaps an Olympian.

Hence **Oly·mpianism,** the polytheistic system of the ancient Greeks, in which the gods of Olympus were the chief deities; **Oly·mpianize** *v.* (*a*) *trans.*, to turn into an Olympian; (*b*) *intr.*, to play the Olympian; **Oly·mpianly, Oly·mpianwise** *advs.*, in the style of an Olympian.

1871 *Echo* 21 June, The *Times* . A little too Olympianly, .. intimates that Mr. Gladstone's argument for the Bill 'perishes on analysis'. 1893 W. C. WILKINSON in Barrows *Parlt. Relig.* II. 1247 Olympianism—if I may use such a word to describe a certain otherwise nondescript polytheistic idolatry. 1897 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 460 Orpheus became in a sense Olympianised. 1898 G. MEREDITH *Odes Fr. Hist.* 8 A..gemmed, elected few..its..game Olympianwise perform.

Olympic (oli·mpik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *Olympicus*, a. Gr. Ὀλυμπικός, orig. 'of Olympus', later 'of Olympia'.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or belonging to Olympus; Olympian; celestial. *rare.* † *Obs.*

1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Metamorph.* vii, Th' olimpique Globe is now a hollow ball.

2. Of or belonging to Olympia in Elis (see OLYMPIAN), in which the most famous games of ancient Greece (the *Olympic games*) were celebrated in honour of the Olympian Zeus. Also *transf.*

a 1610 HEALEY *Epictetus* (1636) 48 Wouldest thou be victor in the Olympicke games? 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 173 ¶ 3. I have looked over all the Olympic Games, and do not find anything in them like an Ass-Race. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. VI. 193 Dionysiodorus, who had gained an Olympic prize. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 348 Their life will be blessed as the life of Olympic victors.

B. *sb.* An Olympic game: usually in *pl.* Also *transf.* and *fig.*

c 1640 [SHIRLEY] *Capt. Underwit* I. in Bullen *O. Pl.*, To see the Clownes sell fish in the hall and ride the wild mare, and such Olimpicks. 1698 W. DILLINGHAM *Serm. Fun. Lady Alston* 8 In the Greek Olympicks, or in the Roman Cirque. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 269 At their fairs .. they perform their rude olympicks.

Hence † **Olympicly** *adv.*, in Olympic fashion.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 33.

† **Oly·mpical,** *a. Obs.* [See -ICAL.] = prec. A.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 423 Victorye .. at the actes Olimpicalle. 1562 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 83 Removing from my heart, all fearefull thoughts, with her Olympicall aspects. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 653 Clemens Alexandrinus .. hath these words: .. 'These fat, dull, grosse, and Olympicall enemies of ours are worser then wasps'.

Olympionic (olimpiˈonik). [ad. Gr. Ὀλυμπιονίκος conquering in the Olympic games (νίκη victory).] An ode in honour of a victor in the Olympic games.

1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Cowley* Wks. II. 49 In the Olympionick an oath is mentioned in a single word.

† **Olympionicest.** *Obs.* [irreg. f. L. *Olympionicēs*, a. Gr. Ὀλυμπιονίκης a victor in the Olympic games.] A victor in the Olympic games.

a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 89 Sirnamed .. the *Olympionicest*, i.e. one that had won the bell in the games at Olympus.

Olympus (oli·mpŏs). (Also 6 Olimp.) [L. *Olympus*, a. Gr. Ὄλυμπος name of several lofty mountains, each app. the highest in its own district; esp. that mentioned below.] A mountain in the north of Thessaly, the fabled abode of the greater gods of ancient Greek mythology; hence applied to heaven as the divine abode; rarely, to the sky.

[1549 *Compl. Scot.* Epistle 3 Vndir the machine of the supreme olimp. *Ibid.* v. 32.]

1580 STANYHURST *Upon the Death of Ld. G. Fitzgirald* in *Æneid*, etc. (Arb.) 152 Thy soul God gladdeth with saincts in blessed Olympus 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* V. iii. 30 As if Olympus to a Mole-hill should In supplication Nod. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* I. 551 To move thy suit I'll go To great Olympus crown'd with fleecy snow. 1878 J. PAYN *By Proxy* I. iii. 25 The gods of the Buddhist Olympus. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* ii. 16 The Greeks introduced them to an Olympus of divinities.

Olypha(u)nt, -vaunt, obs. ff. ELEPHANT.

Olyue, obs. form of ALIVE, OLIVE.

Om, var. of *hom*, form of HEM *pron.*, them.

Omacle, erron. form of ONYCLE *Obs.*, onyx.

‖ **Omadhaun** (ˈomădŏn). Also 9 **omadaun, -dawn, -dhawn, -dhoun, -thaun.** [a. Ir. *amadan* fool.] A fool: as an Irish term of abuse.

1818 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 32 Be aisy, you omadaun! 1841 S. C. HALL *Ireland* I. 263 The Omadawn!—to think of his taking in a poor soft boy like that, who was away from his mother. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* 27 You gobmouthed omathaun. 1895 JANE BARLOW *Strangers at Lisconnel* 84 Big Hugh McInerney, whom people were apt to call an omadhawn.

Omage, Omager(e, obs. ff. HOMAGE, -ER.

‖ **Omalgia** (omæˈldʒiă). *Path.* [f. Gr. ὦμ-ος shoulder + -αλγία from ἄλγος pain.] Rheumatism in the shoulder.

1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Omalgia*, ..pain in the shoulder. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 63 Varieties of muscular rheumatism..as omalgia when the shoulder muscles are affected.

Omalo-, incorrect form of HOMALO-.

Omander (omændəɹ). A name of an East Indian ebony obtained from the tree *Diospyros Ebenaster*; akin to calamander.

1843 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning*, &c. 82 Mr. Laird says there are three varieties of Coromandel; the *Calamander*, .. the *Calemberri*, .. and the *Omander*, the ground of which is as light as English yew, but of a redder cast, with a few slight veins and marks of darker tints. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Omander-wood*.

Omang, -e, obs. forms of AMONG.

Omast, variant of OVEMEST.

‖ **Omasum** (omæˈsŏm). [L., bullock's tripe.] The third stomach of a ruminant; the *psalterium* or manyplies.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Omasum*, the thick and fatty part of the Belly of an Ox, etc., fat Tripe: See *Abomasum*. 1892 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Ombe-: see UMBE-.

Ombor, obs. form of UMBER, a grayling.

Omberty, variant of UMBERTY *Obs.*

Ombra(h, obs. f. OMRAH, Mohammedan grandee.

Ombrage, -eous, obs. ff. UMBRAGE, -EOUS.

Ombre (ˈombəɹ, oˈmbrə). Also 7 **l'ombre, l'hombre, umbre,** 7-9 **hombre,** 8-9 **omber.** [a. Sp. *hombre* (:—L. *hominem*) man (see quot. 1662), perh. through F. *hombre*, *ombre* (17th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. A card-game played by three persons, with forty cards, the eights, nines, and tens of the ordinary pack being thrown out.

Ombre was very popular in the 17th–18th centuries, but about 1726 it was superseded as the fashionable card-game by Quadrille.

1660–61 E. Gower 26 Jan. in *5th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 202/1 To play at Hombre, the new game at cards now in fashion at court. 1662 Cotgrave *Wits Interpr.* (ed. 2) 353 L'Ombre is a Spanish Game at Cards, wherein he who undertakes to play it saith *Jo soy L'Ombre*, i. e. I am the man; for so the word *L'Ombre* signifieth. 1668 Etherege *She would if she could* III. iii, Were [I] every afternoon at my Lady Briefes..at Umbre and Quebas. 1678 Wycherley *Plain-Dealer* II. i, Captain, I beg your pardon: You will not make one at Hombre? 1691 Etherege *Poems* Wks. (1888) 378 Such ropes of pearl her arms encumber, She scarce can deal the cards at ombre. 1706 Phillips, *Ombre*, or *Ombre*. 1712–14 Pope *Rape Lock* III. 27 At Ombre singly to decide their doom. *a* 1761 J. Cawthorn *Birth Genius* Poems (1771) 54 They taught him with address and skill To shine at ombre and quadrille. 1848 Thackeray *Vanity Fair* xlvii, The night when he and the Marquis of Steyne won a hundred thousand from a great personage at Hombre. 1887 *All Year Round* 5 Feb 68 Ombre and Quadrille are terribly complicated for a beginner.

2. The player at this game who undertakes to win the pool.

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., If any will attempt for it [the stake or game], he henceforth is called the ombre. 1878 H. Gibbs *Ombre* 20 He is then the *Ombre* (El Hombre) the man of the moment—the champion who stands the game.

3. *Comb.*, as *ombre-box*, *-player*, *-table*.

1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 140 P 10 Ladies..who as soon as the Ombre-Table is called for .. are immediately Transmigrated into the veriest Wasps in Nature. 1735 *Pope's Lett.* I. 319 Things..below the Consideration of a Wit, and an Ombre player. 1878 H. Gibbs *Ombre* 9 A regular Ombre box has four trays within it each with its several coloured counters, and in the middle a pool-dish.

Ombrifuge (ˈɒmbrifiūdʒ). *rare*—[1]. [? irreg. f. Gr. ὄμβρος shower of rain + -FUGE.] A refuge or shelter against rain.

1858 Browning *Ring & Bk.* x. 465 The belfry proves a fortress of a sort, .. Turns sunscreen, paravent, and ombrifuge.

Ombro-, comb. f. Gr. ὄμβρος shower of rain: **O·mbrograph** [see -GRAPH], 'an automatic instrument for recording the time of occurrence, quantity, and rapidity of rainfall' (Funk, 1893). **Ombro·logy** [see -LOGY], the branch of meteorology that deals with rain; hence **Ombrolo·gical** *a.* **Ombro·meter** [see -METER], a rain-gauge. **O·mbrophil** [see -PHIL], **O·mbrophobe** [-PHOBE], see quot.

1865 *Athenæum* No 1942 54/2 The *Ombrological Almanack. 1845 P. Legh (*title*) Hints for Anemology and *Ombrology, with a Weather Almanac for 1840 and 1845. 1744 R. Pickering *in Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 12 (2) Of the *Ombrometer. This Machine consists of a tin Funnel, whose Surface is an Inch square, a flat Board, and a glass Tube let into the Middle of it in a Groove, and an Index. 1763 Borlase *ibid.* LIII. 29 If you..keep an ombrometer, and register of the rain. 1794 *Gentl. Mag.* LXIV. 1 295, I found a very brief description of an instrument of this kind, but under the word *ombrometer*. 1897 Willis *Flower. Pl.* I. 153 Wiesner divides plants into *ombrophilies, which can undergo without injury long-continued rain, and *ombrophobes, whose leaves soon decay or fall off under such circumstances.

Omega (ōu·mi·gă, ōume·gă). [Gr. ὦ μέγα i. e. 'great O', in contradistinction to ὁ μικρόν 'little O'.]

1. The last letter (Ω, ω) of the Greek alphabet, having originally the value of long open ō.

[1573 So Baret *Alv.* O, The Greekes therefore haue ωμικρον standing for a short *o*, and ωμεγα for this double or long *o*, *oo*.] 1656 in Blount *Glossogr.*, *Omega*. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *O*, The Greeks had two O's, viz. omicron, o, and omega ω. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 815 The outline of such a loop is that of a capital omega.

2. *transf.* The last of a series; the last word; the end or final development. *Alpha and Omega*: see Alpha 2.

1526 Tindale *Rev* i. 8, I am Alpha and Omega the fyrst and the laste. 1651 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng* II. xxviii. (1739) 132 Formerly the Pope usurped the power to be the Omega to the resolves of all Councils. 1745 Wesley *Hymn*, '*Love Divine*' ii, Alpha and Omega be. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Proc. E. Ind. Ho.* 85/1 A letter .contained the alpha and the omega of the business. 1832 Tennyson *Two Voices* 278 'Omega! thou art Lord', they said, 'We find no motion in the dead'. 1851 Neale *Hymn*, '*Draw nigh, and take*', Alpha and Omega, to whom shall bow All nations at the Doom, is with us now. 1886 *Athenæum* 25 Dec. 863/3 These two volumes may be considered as the omega of Hebrew bibliography.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *omega shaped* adj.

1880 Mrs. Gray 14 *Months in Canton* xxviii. 301 They are always in the Omega or horse shoe form. 1885 *Where Chinese Drive* 19 The omega-shaped tombs so common in the south [of China].

Omelet, omelette (ˈɒmlĕt, ˈɒmĕlĕt). Also 7 **aumelet, -ette, ammulet, omlet, emlett**, 7–8 **amulet, aumulet**, 8 **amlet, aumlet**. [a. F. *omelette*, in 16th c. *homelaicte* (Rabel.), *aumelete* (O. De Serres), for earlier *amelette* (15th c. in Littré, also still in Fr. dial.), app. by metathesis from *alemette*, a synonym, by substitution of suffix, of *alamelle*, *alumelle*, lit. thin plate, 'the blade of a sword or knife' (Cotgr.); 'that is, the *omelet* was named from its thin flat shape' (Skeat). Menagier, 14th c., has 'alumelle (*v. r.* alumette) frite au sucre'. Godefroy exemplifies the successive forms *alumette*, *amelette*, *omelette*, *œufmolette*, *aumelette*. The forms in *am-* and *aum-* were also Eng. in 17–18th c. OF. *alemelle* appears to have itself arisen from *lamelle*, *lemelle*, ad. L. *lamella* dim. of *lamina*, by an erroneous analysis of *lalemelle*, i.e. *la lemelle*, as *l'alemelle*: cf. Jade *sb.*[2]]

A dish mainly consisting of eggs whipped up, seasoned, and fried; often varied by the addition of other ingredients, as cheese, apples, parsley, chopped ham, fish, mushrooms, etc.

1611 Cotgr., *Haumelette*, an Omelet, or Pancake of egges. 1655 tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* I–III. 26, I was commanded to make an aumelet, it being Friday. 1657 R. Ligon *Barbadoes* (1673) 36 An Amulet of eggs. 1681 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 185 An Aumulet of Eggs. 1698 Sir H. Sloane in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 70 A Fresh Egg in Fashion of an Aimmulet. 1699 Evelyn *Acetaria* (1729) 125 In Omlets, made up with Cream, fried in Sweet Butter. 1748 Mrs. S. Harrison *House-kpr.'s Pocket-Book* ii. (ed. 4) 6 Eggs dress'd, in several sorts of Amlets. 1750 E. Smith *Compl. Housew.* (ed. 14) 50 An Amulet of Eggs the savoury way. 1796 Mrs. Glasse *Cookery* v. 83 Make an Aumlet of yolks of eggs. 1806 A Hunter *Culina* (ed. 3) 203 The omelette is an extemporaneous dish that admits of great variation in its composition. 1860 Hawthorne *Marb. Faun* xxv. (1883) 257 Old Stella..quickly followed it with a savory omelet. 1873 E. Smith *Foods* 96 In preparing omelettes, the albumen is more consolidated.

b. *Proverb.* 'Omelets cannot be made without breaking eggs', transl. the French, *On ne saurait faire une omelette sans casser des œufs*, said in reference to operations which cannot be accomplished without the sacrifice of something in itself valuable.

1859 Gen. P. Thompson *Audi Alt.* II. xc 65 We are walking upon eggs, and whether we tread East or tread West, the omelet will not be made without the breaking of some. 1898 *Times* 10 Jan. 13/3 Omelettes cannot be made without breaking eggs, and war cannot be waged without losses of this kind occurring.

Omelie, omely(e, obs. forms of Homily.

Omell, var. Amell *Obs.*, among, amid.

Omen (ōˈmĕn), *sb.* [a. L. *ōmen*, OL. (according to Varro) *osmen*, perh. for *ausmen*, f. root of *audire* to hear + *-men* (as in *carmen*, etc.).] Any phenomenon or circumstance supposed to portend good or evil; a token significant of the nature of a future event; a prophetic sign, prognostic, augury.

1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 66 You Gods of countrye this is eke your prosperus omen. 1600 B. Jonson (*Cynthia's Rev.* IV ii, I take it for no good omen, to find mine Honor so detected. 1637 Heywood *Dialogues* ii. Wks. 1874 VI 113 Far be that Omen from vs [= L *absit omen!*]. 1719 Young *Busiris* III. 1, May all the gods watch o'er your life and empire, And render omens vain! 1836 W. Irving *Astoria* I. 198 They retained much of the Indian belief in charms and omens. 1874 Green *Short Hist* viii. § 4. 497 Men noted as a fatal omen the accident which marked his first entry into Lambeth.

b. Without *an* and *pl.*: Indication of good or evil to come; foreboding; prognostication. In quot. 1742 personified.

1742 Young *Nt. Th.* III. 114 And on her Cheek, the Residence of Spring, Pale Omen sat. 1825 Lytton *Zicci* 78, I trust your business to our illustrious guest is of good omen and pleasant import. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* II. ix. 326 A day of the brightest omen 1876 Mozley *Univ. Serm.* iv. (1877) 73 Birds of evil omen fly to and fro.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *omen-bearing*, *-bird*, *-hunter*, *-hunting*, *-monger*, etc.

1695 Congreve *Love for L.* IV. xi, Directed by a dreamer, an omen-hunter. 1777 H. Walpole *Lett.*, *to M. Cole* 16 Sept. (1846) V. 472, I hope fatalists and omen-mongers will be confuted. 1899 A. B. Bruce *Moral Ord. World* 150 The eagle and other omen-bearing birds.

Omen (ōuˈmĕn), *v.* [f. prec. sb. Cf. L. *ōmināre*, *-ārī*.] *trans.* To presage, prognosticate, forebode.

1805 Southey *Madoc* II. xi, An offering which shall more propitiate them, And omen sure success. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xxiv, The yet unknown verdict, of which, however, all omened the tragical contents. 1871 Carlyle in *Mrs. C.'s Lett.* III. 91 Good or ill luck for the whole year being omened by your liking or otherwise of the first person that accosts you on New Year's morning.

Omened (ōuˈmĕnd), *a.* [f. prec. sb. or vb. + -ED.] Having an omen. Chiefly in combs., as *ill-*, *well-*, *happy-omened*.

1700 Dryden *Pal. and Arc.* I. 50 To meet my triumph in ill-omened weeds. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* xx. 131 Soon, with consummate joy to crown his prayer, An omen'd Voice invades his ravish'd ear. 1848 Buckley *Iliad* 155 Command to observe well-omened words.

O·mening, *vbl. sb.* [f. Omen *v.* + -ING[1].] A foreboding, prognostication.

1796 Coleridge *Let. to Poole* 4 July in *Biog. Lit.* (1847) II. 369, I was afraid to give way to the omenings of my heart. 1823 Scott *Peveril* ii, These evil omenings do but point out conclusions..most unlikely to come to pass.

Oment: see Omentum.

Omental (omeˈntăl), *a.* [f. Omentum + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or situated in the omentum.

1758 J. S. tr. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) Dict. Cc viii, *Sarcoepiplocele*, a fleshy Omental Rupture. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 158 Singular Case of an Omental Hernia. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 218 To decide whether a tumour be glandular or omental.

Omentocele (omeˈntosīl). *Path.* [f. next + Gr. κήλη tumour.] Hernia of the omentum; = Epiplocele. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1892.)

‖ **Omentum** (omeˈntŏm). *Anat.* Pl. **-a**. Also 6 in anglicized form **oment**. [L. *ōmentum*.] A fold or duplication of the peritoneum connecting the stomach with certain of the other viscera, as the liver, spleen, and colon; the caul.

Three divisions of the omentum are commonly recognized: the *gastro-colic* or *greater omentum* descending over a part of the intestines from the lower border of the stomach to the transverse colon; the *gastro-hepatic*, *hepato-gastric*, or *lesser omentum* extending from the liver to the smaller curvature of the stomach; the *gastro-splenic omentum* connecting the cardiac end of the stomach with the spleen.

[1545 Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* Hhh j, The kell called Omentum in laten.] 1547 Boorde *Brev Health* cccix 99 b, The oment or Siphac which is a pellicle the whiche doth compasse and doth bere up the guttes. 1682 T. Gibson *Anat.* 25 The Omentum aboundeth with vessels of several sorts. 1767 Gooch *Treat. Wounds* I. 105 Wounds of the omentum are of the mortal kind..the effused blood, falling into the cavity of the abdomen, will kill the patient. 1845 Budd *Dis. Liver* 16 The glands in the right border of the lesser omentum. 1873 Mivart *Elem. Anat.* xi. 488 A great, free, apron-like flap of the peritoneum called the great omentum, hangs down loosely in front of the bowels.

‖ **Omer** (ōuˈmər). [a. Heb. עֹמֶר *ōmer*. (Identity of the word in the two senses uncertain.)]

1. A Hebrew measure of capacity equal to the tenth part of an ephah, or $5\frac{1}{10}$ pints Imperial measure. (Formerly rendered Gomer q. v.; also erroneously *homer*, in which form it is confounded with a much larger measure of capacity, Homer[2].)

[1000–1631: see Gomer.] 1611 Bible *Exod.* xvi. 33 Take a pot, and put an Omer full of Manna therein. *Ibid.* 36 Now an Omer is the tenth part of an Ephah. 1623 Cockeram, *Omer*, a pottle. *a* 1658 Cleveland *Model New Rel.* 21 For Sprats are rose an *Omer* for a Souse 1706 Phillips, *Homer*, a twofold Measure among the Hebrews, one liquid, and the other dry, the former containing three Pints and a half. 1876 *Helps Study Bible* 241, 1·8 cab = 1 omer..5·1 pts.

2. A sheaf; *spec.* the sheaf of the wave offering: in *Counting of the Omer*, the formal enumeration of the days (day by day) from the eve of the 2nd day of the Passover (when the *omer* was brought) till Pentecost is reached; a custom observed by the Jews in synagogue and in homes, after Leviticus xxiii. 15, 16.

1860 J. Gardner *Faiths World* II 560/2 The ..'days of the omer'. 1871 *Daily Sabbath.* . *Prayers*, etc., Introd 19 The Counting of the Omer. 1892 Zangwill *Childr. Ghetto* II. 259 They counted the days of the Omer till Pentecost saw the synagogue dressed with flowers.

Omer, obs. form of Umber, grayling.

Omest, var. Ovemest *Obs.*, highest, topmost.

-ometer (ˈɒmĭtəɹ), the element -meter, Gr. μέτρον measure, preceded by *-o*, belonging to the prec. element, or merely connective (see -O), in which form it usually appears in words from Greek, and hence in modern formations, as *dampometer*, *gasometer*, *olfactometer*, etc. Also as a quasi-*sb.*

1856 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 63 The barometers, thermometers, saccharometers, and other ometers.

† **O·minal**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. type **ōminālis*, f. Omen: see -AL.] Of or pertaining to omens; from which an omen is drawn.

1651 J. F[reake] *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 110 But those are the chiefest which Ominall birds shall foretell. 1662 K. W. *Conf. Charac.* To Rdr. (1860) 8 The confounding rayes and sulphurus beams of his ominall countenance, which affrighted all loyall and natural eyes.

† **O·minate**, *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *ōminārī*, *-āre* to prognosticate, f. *ōmen*, *ōmin-* Omen.]

1. *trans.* To prognosticate from omens, to augur, forebode.

1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 82 By the God enstructed..to ominat eeche thing 1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 327 The augurs, ominating disastrous and unfortunate things to the Romane army. 1742 Middleton in *Mrs. Montagu's Lett.* II. 173 To whom I have ever been wishing and ominating every thing that is good.

b. *intr.* To augur, to have or utter forebodings.

1637 Heywood *Dial.* ii. Wks. 1874 VI. 127 Of doubtfull things thus till you ominate. 1667 H. More *Div. Dial.* II. i. (1713) 88, I cannot ominate so well touching this Congress.

2. *trans.* To be a prognostic of, to portend.

1598 Barckley *Felic. Man* III. (1603) 175 This unfortunate bird [i.e. an owl] .. ominating some evill to followe. 1644 *Fifth of November* 12 If the staggering of the Arke of Gods worship should ominate the fall of it. 1706 Phillips, *To Ominate*, to give an Omen of, to forebode or fore-shew. 1827 Galt *Let.* in *Ann. Parish* Mem. (1850) 47, I had no vultures to *ominate* wars and conquests.

b. *intr.* To be or serve as an omen, to portend.

1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* xv. § 6 And this is it which ominates sadly as to our divisions with the Romanists. 1691 North *Let.* 31 Dec. in *Lives* (1890) III. 228 May the new year be better than the beginning ominates. My brother Dudley died last night about seven.

Hence † **O·minating** *ppl. a.*

1663 Sir G. Mackenzie *Religious Stoic* xiii. (1685) 116 These ominating presages. 1702 H. Dodwell *Apol.* § 16 in S. Parker *Cicero's De Finibus*, This..filled them with confidence and well ominating Hopes.

† **O·mination.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *ōminātiōn-em*, n. of action from *ōminātus*: see prec.] The action of omening or presaging; prognostication, foreboding.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. xi[i]. (Arb.) 124 If any other man by triall happen vpon a better omination. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xxi. 265 Nor was the same [falling of Salt] a generall prognosticke of future evill among the ancients, but a particular omination concerning the breach of friendship. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Num.* xviii. 12 Adding happy ominations and gratulations. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 102 Ominations by Words, Names, Places, Times, in so many several Chapters full of elaborate vanity.

Ominous (ˈminəs), *a.* [ad. L. *ōmĭnōs-us* portentous, f. *ōmen, ōmin-* OMEN: see -OUS. Cf. mod. F. *omineux* (Littré).]

1. Of the nature of an omen, serving to foretell the future, presaging events to come, portentous.

1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VIII. xliii. (1612) 207 If the letter still Might be obserued ominous to Englands good or ill. 1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Obs.* (1650) 29 'Twas a Rule .. to undertake nothing .. in-auspicato, without some ominous performance. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* ii, Nor can I here pass over an ominous circumstance that happened, the last time we played together. 1821 BYRON *Heav. & Earth* i. 15, I feel a thousand fears Which are not ominous of right.

b. Founded upon omens.

1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 137, I do not reckon much upon those ominous criticismes.

†2. Of good omen, auspicious; fortunate. *Obs.*

1597 M. BOWMAN in A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* xij b, Whom I pray to give ominouse and fortunate event to your divine attemptes. 1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* 175 This Medicine is .. most ominous in all kind of Fluxes.

3. Of ill omen, foreboding evil, inauspicious.

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI. xxx. (1612) 151 If ought foresayd be ominous, should any feare, tis I. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. vi. 107 Let me be Duke of Clarence, George of Gloster, For Glosters Dukedome is too ominous. 1666 J. DAVIES *Hist. Caribby Isls.* 321 If .. a dog, as one would say, did bark at them, thinking it ominous, they immediately return. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xiv. 58 There is an ominous fatality in it, which even the spurious descendants of the family cannot escape. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* i. 6 The brightest and the fondest hopes we entertain hang upon the auspicious or ominous aspect of English Christianity. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* (1894) iv. 100 An ominous shake of the head supplied the remainder of the sentence.

b. Marked or attended by evil omens, disastrous.

1634 HEYWOOD *Maidenhead lost* III. Wks. 1874 IV. 140 O my ominous fate. 1669 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 189 It is the second fatall and ominous accident that hath fallen out. 1672 R. BOHUN *Wind* 140 The E. Winds . being ominous to our Gardens and Fields, by blasting the corn and fruits.

c. Of doubtful or menacing aspect or appearance.

1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xxi. 647 Columns of hieroglyphic text, interspersed with ominous shapes, half-deity, half-demon. 1884 RUSKIN *Art of Eng.* ii. 66 In the dimness or coruscation of ominous light.

Ominously (ˈminəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an ominous manner, by way of omen or presage, portentously. †a. In general sense; or *spec.* With presage of good, auspiciously, happily. *Obs.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 21/1, I have my selfe very luckylye and ominouslye done the same. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. xi. § 5 (1622) 319 His sublime and cœlestiall disposition, was ominously foretold him, in his very name. 1656 *Petition fr. Colchester* in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* XV. 657 That Interest which God hath been pleased soe ominously to owne in our dayes.

b. With presage of evil or disaster; inauspiciously, menacingly.

1649 MILTON *Eikon Bas.* i. Wks. (1847) 278/2 Which of all those oppressive acts .. did he ever disclaim .. till the fatal awe of this parliament hung ominously over him? *a* 1765 YOUNG *Statesman's Creed* (R.), Their execrable names, who high in power, And deep in guilt, most ominously shine. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* vii, The same black column which had frowned on me so ominously from the hearth-rug of Gateshead. 1881 J. RUSSELL *Haigs* v. 106 The fact .. speaks ominously as to the general state of misrule.

Ominousness (ˈminəsnés). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being ominous, or of presaging good or (more usually) evil to come.

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 79 Avoyding and eschewing .. but the unluckie ominousnesse of the name. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (ed. 3) II. 410 Such deluges of rain, as disgraced the shew, and heightned the opinion of the ominousness of this embassy. 1878 T. HARDY *Ret. Native* II. iii. 128 His mother's taciturnity was not without ominousness.

Omis, obs. form of AMISS *adv.*

†**Omi·se**, *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. In 5 **omyse**. [f. F. *omis*, pa. pple. of *omettre*, ad. L. *omittĕre* to OMIT. Cf. *demise, premise.*] *trans.* To omit: = OBMISE.

a 1425 *Foundat. St. Bartholomew's* 33 No thynge hath he omysid.

Omissible (*o*miˈsĭb'l), *a.* [f. L. *omiss-*, ppl. stem of *omittĕre* to OMIT + -IBLE.] Capable of being omitted.

1816 BENTHAM *Chrestomathia* I. Wks. 1843 VIII. 14 Least generally useful branches .. in case of necessity, omissible. 1858 CARLYLE *Frdk. Gt.* VII. ii. (1872) II. 246 All mere puddle, omissible in this place. 1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 27 Apr. 315/3 There is nothing omitted nor anything omissible.

Omission (*o*miˈʃən). [ad. L. *omissiōn-em*, n. of action from *omittĕre* to OMIT. Cf. F. *omission* (1315 in *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 338/2).]

1. The action of omitting or leaving out, or fact of being omitted; failure or forbearance to insert or include; also, an instance of this.

1555 J. BRADFORD *Let.* in Coverdale *Lett. Mart.* (1564) 318 Ioseph myghte haue obiected the omission of his vocation. 1608 T. SPENCER *Logick* 81 A cessation or omision of action. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* Rom. I. 10 To supply the omission in the preceding narrative. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* iii. 60 The omissions of certain deposits in some parts. 1887 BROWNING *Parleyings, F. Furini* ix, What does man see .. but faults to mend, Omissions to supply?

2. The non-performance or neglect of action or duty; an instance of this.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 410 Many men in omissioun synne a3enus crist. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 172 Yt synne .. by the reason of wordes, dedes or thoughtes, omyssyons or other neglygences. 1597 HOWSON *Serm.* 24 *Dec.* 40 We haue auoided all sinnes of omission and commission. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 19 June, His faults to me seem only great omissions. 1841 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. viii. 121 If .. he be sent to jail for my omissions, I should certainly not long remain to grieve over my sin, for such it is.

Omissive (*o*miˈsiv), *a.* [f. L. *omiss-*, ppl. stem of *omitt-ĕre* to OMIT + -IVE.] Characterized by omitting, neglecting to perform, or leaving out.

1629 BP. HALL *Serm. to Lords* 19 Feb. (R.), The first is an untowardnesse of omission, the second of commission. The omissive untowardnesse shall lead the way. 1681 BAXTER *Answ. Dodwell* iv. 62 This man hath the Gramatical skill to call *Omissive obedience* by the name of *Passive.* 1758 *Descr. Thames* 19 Should I be silent on the Occasion, I might well be deemed truly omissive to my Duty. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 207. 1816 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) I. 389 Actions, omissive as well as commissive. 1832 *Examiner* 193/2 We compared their careless and omissive part with the part of the people, performed with prodigious energy.

Omit (*o*miˈt), *v.* See also OBMIT. [ad. L. *omittĕre* to let go, let loose, lay aside, disregard, f. *o-* = *ob-* (OB- 1) + *mittĕre* to send, let go.]

1. *trans.* To leave out, not to insert or include.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 33 [They were] lxxij. in nowmbre, but the consuetude of scripture is to omitte the litelle nowmbre if pat hit remayne, after the grete nowmbre. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 162 So moche as they omitted or lefte vnsayd. 1547 BOORDE *Astronomye* Pref., Wher I have ometted & lefft out mani matters apertaynyng to this boke. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 200 That I may omitte other of his speeches. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. vii. 330 Parts of them .. are omitted to be quoted. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 268 The intermediate passages are omitted, leaving only the dialogue.

†b. *intr.* with *of.* *Obs.*

1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Heralds* § 44 (1877) 70 Other noble actes which, to breviate this matter, I omyt of.

2. *trans.* To fail or forbear to use or perform; to let alone, pass over, neglect, leave undone.

1533 MORE *Apol.* xxiv. Wks. 887/2 They had .. omitted no charitable meane vnto him that caine to theire mindes. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 180 b, He will omit nothynge, that conseruetth hys dewtie. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* IV. iii. 220 There is a Tide in the affayres of men, which .. Omitted, all the voyage of their life, Is bound in Shallowes, and in Miseries. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Lives Emperors* in *Hist. Iustine* I j 6, And for his delight in hunting, horses, dogs .. omitting the affaires of the Empire. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxvii. 156 Which .. to do, or omit, is contrary to the Lawes. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 155 P 12 To do nothing is in every man's power; we can never want an opportunity of omitting duties. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 53 No traveller .. should omit visiting the two latter.

b. Const. with *infin.*

1529 WOLSEY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 2 Withowt omyttyng so to do. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 14 The Princesse .. not omitting to visite her dayly. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* 102 Some people, notwithstanding the danger, did not omit publicly to attend the worship of God. 1851 HUSSEY *Papal Power* i. 38 Innocentius did not omit to approve of this compliment.

†c. To leave disregarded, take no notice of.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen VI*, III. ii. 382 But wherefore greeue I at an houres poore losse, Omitting Suffolkes exile, my soules Treasure? 1597 — 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. iv. 27 Therefore omit him not: blunt not his Loue .. By seeming cold, or carelesse of his will. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* IV. iii. 77 What if we do omit This Reprobate?

†3. To forbear or cease to retain; to let go. *Obs.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 71 The gutter'd-Rockes, and Congregated Sands, .. do omit Their mortall Natures, letting go safely by The Diuine Desdemona. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. (1686) 45 By the fire irons omit many drossie and scorious parts.

Hence **Omi·tted** *ppl. a.*, **Omi·tting** *vbl. sb.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 250 b, In omittyng of their duitie. 1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* B iij b, I will set furthe here those omitted nombers. 1619 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Kicksey Winsey* Wks. (1630) II. 34 It is too late to put old omittings to new committings.

†**Omi·ttance.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. OMIT *v.* + -ANCE; cf. *admittance.*] = OMISSION.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. v. 133, I maruell why I answer'd not againe, But that's all one: omittance is no quittance.

Omitter (*o*miˈtəɹ). [f. OMIT *v.* + -ER 1.] One who omits or leaves unperformed.

1621 W. SCLATER *Key* (1629) 216 The omitting of a thing forbidden of God, erroneously iudged lawfull to be done, is a sin in the omitter interpretatiue, as the schooles speake. *a* 1661 FULLER (Webster 1864), The omitters thereof should not mutually censure each other.

‖ **Omlah** (ˈomlä). *East Indian.* Also 9 **amlah, amla.** [ad. Arab. عملة *ʿamalā*, pl. of عامل *ʿāmil* AMIL, 'operator, agent'; properly used as a collective pl.; but sometimes erron. with Eng. pl. -s added.] In northern India, A body or staff of native officials in a civil court.

c 1778 R. LINDSAY in *Lives Lindsays* (1849) III. 166, I was at this place met by the Omlah, or officers belonging to the establishment. 1834 *Baboo* I. xvii. 303 The table surrounded by the Amlah and the Mookhtars. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 57 The corruption of the omlah, or native officers of the courts. 1866 TREVELYAN *Dawk Bungalow* ii. in *Fraser's Mag.* LXXIII. 390 We will hint to the omlahs to discover a fast which it is necessary that they shall keep with great solemnity. 1872 E. BRADDON *Life in India* vi. 253 The venality and turpitude of the native *amla* of our courts.

‖ **Ommatidium** (*o*mätiˈdĭŏm). Pl. **-ia.** *Zool.* [mod.L., f. Gr. type *ὀμματίδιον, dim. of ὄμμα, ὀμματ- eye.] A structural element of the eyes of Invertebrates; *e.g.* one of the simple eyes which make up the compound eye of an insect. Hence **Ommati·dial** *a.*, pertaining to an ommatidium.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 452 *note*, Patten .. points out .. the following general features .. Every eye consists as a rule of a number of eye-elements or *ommatidia*, which may and do occur isolated as well as aggregated. Every ommatidium is composed of 2-4 central cells or *retinophoræ* fused together, and inclosing an axial nerve, and of one or more surrounding circles of pigmented cells or *retinulæ.* *Ibid.* 492 [Arthropoda] In a polymeniscous eye a single lens-facet, a vitrella, and retinula constitute an 'element', or the two latter .. an *ommatidium.*

Ommatophore (*o*mätəfo•ə). *Zool.* [n. mod.L. *ommatophorus*, f. Gr. ὄμματο- eye + -φορος bearing.] In the Mollusca and other Invertebrates: Any part, as a tentacle, bearing an eye; an eye-stalk; *e.g.* the 'horn' of a snail. So **Ommatophorous** (-ˈfôrəs) *a.*, bearing an eye, as an eye-stalk.

[1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 354 The tentacle .. which may be converted into a special eye-stalk (ommatophor).] 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Ommatophore.*

Omneity (*o*mnīˈĭti). *rare.* Also 7-9 **omniety.** [f. L. *omni-s, omne* all + -ITY: perh. immed. from a scholastic L. **omneitās.*]

A more regularly-formed L. *omnitās* (of which the Eng. repr. would be *omnity*: cf *quality* etc.) is used by Patricius *Nova de Universis Philosophia* (ed. Venice 1593) 23, app. transl. late philosophical Gr. παντότης (Prof. Bywater).]

The condition of being all; 'allness'.

1638 W. GILBERTE in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 494 In the apprehension of God's Omneity, and his own Nothing. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 35 So nothing became something and Omneity [*ed.* 1682 Omniety] informed Nullity into an Essence. 1816 COLERIDGE *Lay Serm.* 339 In the language of the old schools, Unity + Omneity = Totality. 1860 A. HAYWARD tr. *Goethe's Faust* Notes 167 The *Ganzen* .. is the *Omniety* of the metaphysicians.

Omni- (ˈomni), combining form of L. *omnis* all, used already in ancient L. in forming compound adjs. as *omnifer* all-bearing, *omnigenus* of all kinds, *omniparens* all-producing, *omnipotens* all-powerful, *omnivorus* all-devouring. The number of these was increased in Christian and late L., by such additions as *omniscius* all-knowing, *omnifarius* omnifarious, *omnivalens* all-powerful, and in med. Schol. L. by such as *omnipræsens, omniscientia*; finally in mod.L. and esp. in Eng. itself by a multitude of words formed more or less on the model of these, or to supply a latinized equivalent to an Eng. compound in ALL-, as in *omni-patient* all-suffering, *omni-percipient* all-perceiving, etc. The longer-established and more used words in *omni-* will be found in their places as Main words; the following are of more occasional occurrence:

Omnia·ctive *a.*, active in all things or everywhere (also *absol.* as *sb.*). **O·mniarch** (-ärk), ruler of all things. **Omnibene·volent** *a.* [after *omnipotent*, etc.], benevolent towards all; so **Omnibene·volence**, universal benevolence. **Omniauca·lity**, the fact of being the cause of all things; universal causality. **Omnico·mpetent** *a.*, competent or having jurisdiction in all causes; so **Omnico·mpetence**, competence in all causes. **Omnicorpo·real** *a.*, comprising all material bodies. **Omnicredu·lity**, universal credulity, capacity of believing anything whatever. **Omni-e·rudite** *a.*, learned in all (or very many) subjects, having universal erudition. **Omni-e·ssence**, universal essence or being. **Omni·ferous** *a.* [L. *omnifer*: see -FEROUS] (see quot.). **Omni·fidel** *a.* [after *infidel*], believing everything, holding all creeds. **Omni·gerent** (-dʒĕrĕnt) *a.* [L. *gerent-em*, pr. pple. of *gerĕre* to perform, carry on, do], universally working, performing all kinds of work. **O·mnigraph** [see -GRAPH], 'a pantograph (*rare*)' (Webster 1864). **Omni·legent** *a.* [L. *legent-em*, pr. pple. of *legĕre* to read], reading everything, acquainted with all (or a very great amount of) literature. **Omnilingual** (-lingwăl) *a.* [L. *lingua* tongue, language], speaking or understanding all languages. **Omni·loquent** *a.* [L. *loquent-em*, pr. pple. of *loquī* to speak], speaking of all things or on all subjects. **Omnilu·cent** *a.* [L. *lucĕnt-em*, pr. pple. of *lucĕre* to shine], shining upon all or everywhere. † **O·mnimode, Omni·modous** *adjs.* [L. *omnimodus*, f. *modus* MODE], existing in all modes or ways, of all sorts. **Omninescience** (-neˈʃĕns) [after *omniscience*: see NESCIENCE], ignorance of everything, universal ignorance; so **Omnine·scient** *a.*, ignorant of everything. **Omni-**

parent *a.* [L. *omniparens*: see PARENT], producing or bringing forth all things; in quot. 1609 as *sb.* = parent of all. **Omnipa·rient** *a.* = prec. (in quot. *absol.*). **Omnipa·rity** [see PARITY], the state of being all equal, universal equality. **Omni·parous** *a.* [late L. *omnipar-us* (*c* 500), L. *-parus* bringing forth, producing] = *omniparent*. **Omnipatient** (pēi·ʃĕnt) *a*, patient of everything, having unlimited endurance. **Omniperci·pient** *a.*, perceiving all things; so **Omniperci·pience, †Omniperci·piency.** **†Omnipe·rfect** *a*, all-perfect. **Omnipre·gnant** *a.*, ready to produce anything. **†Omnipru·dent** *a.* [see PRUDENT], having universal foresight, or exercising universal providence. **Omnirepresen·tativeness,** the quality of being representative of all forms or kinds. **†Omniscitu·rient** *a.* [L. **scitūrīre* to desire to know], desiring to know everything. **Omniscri·bent, Omniscri·ptive** *adjs.* [L. *scribĕre* to write], writing on all subjects. **Omnisentience** (-se·nʃĕns), universal feeling or sensation. **Omnisigni·ficance,** universal significance or meaning. **Omnispe·ctive** *a.* [L. *spect-*, ppl. stem of **specĕre* (*-spicĕre*) to look], looking into or beholding all things. **Omnite·mporal** *a.* [L. *tempus* time], relating to all times; including in its meaning all the various tenses. **†Omni·tenent** *a.* [L. *omnitenens*, f. *tenēre* to hold], holding or containing all things. **Omnito·lerant** *a.*, tolerant of everything. **Omnitonic** (-tɒ·nik) *a. Mus.* [F. *omnitone*], relating to all tones or tonalities (see quot.). **Omni·vagant** *a.* [L. *vagānt-em*, pr. pple. of *vagāre* to wander, cf. L. *omnivagus*], wandering everywhere. **†Omni·valent** [late L. *omnivalens*], **†Omni·valous** *adjs.* [L. *valēre* to be strong], all-prevailing, all-powerful, omnipotent; so **†Omni·valence,** omnipotence. **†Omniva·rious** *a.*, of all varieties or different kinds. **Omniverbi·vorous** *a.* [L. *verbum* word, *vorāre* to devour], capable of 'swallowing' all words (*humorous*). **Omni·vidence** [L. *vidēre* to see: after *omnipotence*, etc.], the capacity of seeing all things. **†Omni·vidency,** a seeing of all things; 'universal inspection' (Davies). **Omnivision** (-vi·ʒən), the action or faculty of seeing all things, omnividence. **†Omni·volent** *a.* [L. *omnivolus*], willing everything.

Among other self-explanatory compounds, chiefly nonce-words, which have been used, are *omni-centralizing, omni-conclusive, omni-dexterity, omni-directive, omni-living, omni-motive, omni-penetrative, omni-productive, omni-scientism, omni-swallowing, omni-itinerant, omni-versifier, omnivivent* (all-living). As derivatives from adjs., Bailey (vol. II, 1727) has *omniferousness, omniparentness.*

1846 J. MARTINEAU *Misc.* (1852) 196 The simplicity of Monotheism cancels the pretended host, and takes the collective universe as the symbol of the Omnipresent and the *Omniactive Mind. 1873 *Contemp. Rev.* XIX. 29 He is everlastingly within creation as its inmost life, omnipresent and omni-active. 1848 *Tait's Mag.* XV. 706 The hierarchy will extend from the unarch, or head of a phalange, to the *omniarch, or head of the universe. 1850 DOBELL *The Roman* vii, So the ordinance of the world, drawn up, might hail the Omniarch. 1834 L. HUNT *Jrnl.* No. 9. 65 The old dilemma between omnipotence and *omnibenevolence perplexed the understanding then as it does now. 1868 BROWNING *King & Bk.* xi. 2002 Omniscience sees, Omnipotence could stop, Omnibenevolence pardons. 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* ii. 182 What an Omniscient and Omnipotent God did know and could do for Man's Salvation, an *Omnibenevolent God .. would certainly have done. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 8. 200 Absolute perfection .. does .. not only comprehend . perfect knowledge or understanding, but also *omni-causality and omnipotence. 1900 *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Jan. 121 That [doctrine] which would preach the *omnicompetence of parliament. 1827 BENTHAM *Logical Arrangem.* Wks. 1843 X. 561/2 Judicature undiscontinued .. Judicatories *omnicompetent. 1889 MAITLAND *Sel. Pleas Manorial Crts.* p. lvi, Men no longer see any objection to the King's court making itself an omnicompetent court of first instance. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst* I. iv. § 18. 347 [In ancient Egyptian theology] He [God] is both Incorporeal and *Omnicorporeal, for there is nothing of any Body, which he is not. 1845 *Q. Rev.* LXXV. 103 He loses no opportunity of showing his *omnicredulity. 1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* in *Archaica* (1815) II. 194 What an ambidexterity, or rather *omnidexterity, had the man. 1835 SOUTHEY *Doctor* xcv. III. 211 That *omni-erudite man himself is likely to have seen the books from whence Gaffarel derived his knowledge. 1624 DONNE *Serm.* xliii. 431 In mine omnipotence, in mine omnipresence, in mine *omni-essence, he is equall partner with me. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, **Omniferous* (*omnifer*), that beareth or bringeth forth all things, or of all kinds. 1848 *Athenæum* 8 Jan. 55 He is, then, rather *omnifidel than infidel. 1865 E. BURRITT *Walk Land's End* 383 Here that old *omnigerent worker [the ocean] has turned lapidary. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 872 In all the ranks of the *omnilegent philosophers. 1890 SAINTSBURY *Ess. Eng. Lit.* (1891) 331 De Quincey was not exactly, as Southey was, 'omnilegent'. 1893 T. B. FOREMAN *Trip to Spain*, etc. 59 Antonio is apparently *omni-lingual. 1824 *New Monthly Mag.* X. 226 These *omniloquent professors of Facetiæ. 1840 MILL *Diss. & Disc.* (1859) II. 294 The bearer of encouragement and intelligence from omniloquent Zeus. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 2 The serene and *omni-lucent fountain, the Intellect. 1891 M. MAARTENS *Old Maid's Love* II. ix. 213 The wide radiance of heaven .. omnipresent, omnilucent. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, **Omnimode*, .. of all manners or fashions, infinite in means, of every way. 1627 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 132 You will be forced to confesse an *omnimodous desolation of the Roman Empire. 1694 HOWE *Wks.* (1834) 139 Absolute omnimodous simplicity. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 95 In omni-nescience we approach Omniscience. 1886 *Athenæum* 18 Sept. 362/1 The astounding pretensions to universal knowledge and real omninescience displayed in all his novels and dramas. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Nov. 574/2 One of the omniscient, or *omni-nescient, persons who do 'London Correspondence'. 1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Roode* (1878) 12 O Thou all-powreful-kind *Omniparent, What holds thy hands that should defend thy head? 1647 H. MORE *Poems* 197 Omniparent Sol with golden Visage clear. 1886 SHELDON tr. *Flaubert's Salammbô* v. 99 The supreme Rabbet, the *Omniparient, the last-imagined. 1635 F. WHITE *Sabbath* Ep. Ded. 9 They command whatsoever their working-heads affect .. to wit, *Omniparity of Church-men. 1822 *New Monthly Mag.* V. 245 Worse than this, is the levelling and jumbling of ages by this preposterous omniparity of appearance. 1755 JOHNSON, *All-bearing*, that which bears every thing; *omniparous. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. iii, With this his so omnipotent or rather *omnipatient Talent of being Gulled. 1880 A. SOMERVILLE *Autobiog.* 167 That plain solid omnipatient man had within him some immense resource of high principle and pure passion. 1664 H. MORE *Antid. Idolatry* ii. 21 This Omnipresence or *Omniperciplence terrestrial. 1894 H. NISBET *Bush Girl's Rom.* 235 He saw many different phases of this omniperciplence, which may be bestowed at any moment upon the industrious devotee of this ancient lore, or black magic. 1664 H. MORE *Antid. Idolatry* ii. 23 The Communication of this *Omniperciplency. *Ibid* 20 An *omniperciplent Omnipresence, which does hear and see what-ever is said or transacted in the World. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst.* I. iv. § 18. 331 This is the Perfect and genuine Son of the first *Omniperfect [Gr. παντελείου] Being. 1611 DONNE *Panegyrical Verse Coryat's Crud.*, *Omnipregnant . They hatch all wares for which the buyer calls. 1812 COLERIDGE in *Lit Rem.* (1836) I. 316 A certain omnipregnant, nihil-parturient genius of my acquaintance. 1642 VICARS *God in Mount* (1644) 1 The omnipotent and *omniprudent great God of heaven and earth. 1842 MRS. BROWNING *Gk. Chr. Poets* 25 The secret of his wonderful fertility and *omnirepresentativeness. 1837 C. LOFFT *Self-formation* I. 106 These *omnisciturient gentry resemble .. one of the monster words of Aristophanes. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 13 June 700/2 The subject has since been dealt with by the *omniscribent Sir Thomas Farrer. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 356 In short, he may be reckoned *omni-scriptive or pangraphic. 1851 J. B. HUME *Undine & Viking* II ii. in *Poems of early years* 19 Mid-centre of the Universe, all feeling, eye and ear In *Omnisentience poised, he lives throughout the total sphere. 1835 SOUTHEY *Doctor* xciii. III. 193 Which in its *omnisignificance may promise anything, and yet pledges the writer to nothing. 1743 S. BOYSE *Poems* III, Thee, great omniscient *omnispective Power! Thee first and last,—thee only, I adore! 1890 *Classical Rev.* Oct. 381/1 In this sense it [the Infinitive] may be called timeless = *omnitemporal. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, **Omnitenent*, that contains all things. 1855 BAGEHOT *Lit. Stud*, *Cowper* (1879) I. 264 A vague, literary, *omnitolerant idleness. 1879 GROVE *Dict. Music* I. 517 The '*omnitonic' system [of Fétis], whose main principle is that harmonic combinations exist by which any given sound may be resolved into any key and any mode. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, **Omnivagant*, wandring every where, that runs up and down in all places. 1891 L. MERRICK *Violet Moses* III. xxiii 200 Vice was omnivagant and reigned supreme. 1607 J. DAVIES *Summa Totalis* (1878) 17 Which Sonne is but the Sires Intelligence, Making another one *Omnivalence. 1609 — *Holy Roode* 12 Is Sinne so strong, or so *Omnivalent, That by Her pow'r, thy pow'r is vanquished? 1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* I 236 (MS.) By ocular proof of that omnivalent power. *Ibid.* II. 50 The dreadful dungeon of *omnivalous pains. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* VIII. 395 Tiberius Cæsar builded that chamber, wherein were discovered the *omnivarious shapes of beastly and preposterous luxuries. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* xi. 102, I am *omniverbivorous by nature and training. 1884 E. A. ABBOTT *Flatland* II. xviii, *Omnividence is the attribute of God alone. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* I. (1662) 26 Not to pretend inspection into the Book of life, seeing all other books have come under their *Omnividencie. 1861 MISS BEAUFORT *Egypt. Sep. & Syr. Shrines* I. v. 99 The hawk signifying *omnivision, and the scarabæus, chiefly typical of creation and of the world. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, **Omnivolent*, that willeth or desireth all things.

Omniana (ɒmni,ɑ·nă). [f. L. *omnis* all, *omnia* all things + -ANA.] Notes or scraps of information about everything, or about all (or very many) kinds of things; '*ana*' of all kinds. Also *attrib.*

1807 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* II. 185 Now it is only in the Athenæum that I get at the *omniana* passing in your brain. 1824 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 426, I should very well like to edit Sir T. Browne's works .. and add such Omniana notes as my stores may enable me to furnish.

Omnibenevolent, etc.: see OMNI-.

Omnibus (ɒ·mnibŏs), *sb.* and *a.* [a. F. *omnibus* (*c* 1828, in Dict. Acad. 1835), a. L. *omnibus* 'for all', dative pl. of *omnis* all, in Fr. phrase *voiture omnibus* = *voiture pour tous*, 'vehicle for all'.]

A. *sb.*

1. A four-wheeled public vehicle for carrying passengers, with the inside seats extending along the sides, and the entrance at the rear, and with or without seats on the roof; usually plying along a fixed route. (Colloq. shortened to BUS.)

1829 SHILLIBEER *Mem. to Chairman of Board of Stamps* 3 Apr. 5, I am .. engaged in building 2 Vehicles after the manner of the recently established French *Omnibus*, which when completed I purpose starting on the Paddington road. 1829 *Saunders' Newsletter*, The new vehicle, called the omnibus, commenced running this morning [4 July] from Paddington to the City. 1830 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 188/1 A barricade was formed across the street by one of those long coaches to which the Parisians have given the name of *Omnibus*. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Seine* 179 *note*, A steam omnibus has also begun to ply regularly on the crowded thoroughfare of the City Road. 1835 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* vi. (Rtldg.) 20 Omnibuses, diligences, or cars, which are attached to the .. steam-tugs. 1862 B. TAYLOR *Home & Abr.* Ser. II. viii. 397, I was put down at the station, where omnibuses were in waiting. 1881 GRANT WHITE *Eng. Within & Without* iv. 79 The London omnibus, or 'bus as it is universally called .. is in form a mere ugly square box on wheels.

b. *fig.*

1831 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) II. 455 The great reform omnibus [the Reform Bill] moves but slowly. 1894 J. H. OVERTON *Eng. Ch. 19th Cent.* 121 His [Arnold's] scheme of making the Church a sort of theological omnibus never took any definite shape.

2. = *Omnibus-box*: see B. 2.

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* vi, Having just arrived from the omnibus at the opera.

3. *Glass-making.* (See quot.)

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Omnibus.* 1. (*Glass-making.*) A sheet-iron cover for articles in a leer or annealing arch, in order to protect them from drafts of air.

4. A man or boy who assists a waiter at an hotel, restaurant, etc.

1888 *Star* 11 Aug. 4/5 To pay to what is known in a restaurant as an 'omnibus', i.e. a lad that clears the tables. 1897 *Daily News* 19 June 2/6 Omnibuses .. apprentices—who wait on the waiters.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *omnibus-cad* (CAD [2] 3), *-driving* adj., *-fashion* adv., *-riding* adj., *trade, traffic, wheel*; **omnibus-man,** the driver or conductor of an omnibus.

1834 *Tait's Mag.* Feb. 41/1 The omnibus trade became too flourishing to be limited to what are called the 'metropolis roads'. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xlix, A sceptical audience of omnibus-cads and nursemaids. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* IV. xvi, Omnibus-driving expressions. 1868 *Less Mid. Age* 2 The rattle of omnibus wheels running down to the railway station. 1884 *Daily News* 19 Sept. 5/2 The railways must unite the facilities of omnibus traffic with their greater speed. 1900 *Ibid.* 12 Nov. 6/6 For the benefit of the Omnibusmen's Superannuation Fund.

B. *adj.*

1. Relating to or serving for numerous distinct objects at once; comprising a large number of items or particulars: e. g. an *omnibus bill, clause, order, faculty.*

1857 in Herrig *Beiträge* XXII. 163 *Omnibus-bills*, bills which contain laws dissimilar in their character and purposes. 1884 *Western Daily Press* 22 Feb. 5/5 The Corporation Omnibus Bill has been rejected. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Aug 2/1 The Revenue Bill which Mr. Goschen introduced .. is an omnibus bill of four parts, dealing with Customs, Taxes, Stamps, Excise, and Miscellaneous, in twenty-six clauses. 1889 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 16 Feb 6/4 The instructions moved .. to the Conference Committee upon the omnibus Territorial bill. 1891 *Daily News* 1 Oct 5/6 There is what is called an 'omnibus resolution' embracing a whole programme of reforms. 1900 *Durham Dio. es Gaz.* Feb. 10 Omnibus Faculty for 1899 for the following works.

2. *spec.* **a.** *Omnibus box*, a name given to large boxes on the pit tier in some theatres and opera-houses, appropriated to a number of subscribers. **b.** *Omnibus train* [after F. *train omnibus* (Hatz.)], a railway train stopping at all the stations on the route. **c.** In electrical works, applied to a bar, wire, etc. through which passes the whole of the current proceeding from the source.

1853 H. D. WOLFF *Pict. Span. Life* 50 Some .. are hired for the season by families, while others are omnibus boxes, or let off in ephemeral places. 1864 B. LUMLEY *Reminisc. Opera* 15 [The great 'Tamburini Row' at opening of Opera season 1841]. The famous *omnibus* boxes were filled, towards the conclusion of the opera, with the fashionable allies of the coalition. *Ibid.* 16 The whole party of the noble and fashionable occupants of the omnibus boxes leaped on the stage. .. The gallant chevaliers of the 'omnibus' waved their hats triumphantly and shouted 'Victory!' 1882 SERJT. BALLANTINE *Exper.* I. 295 He was in the omnibus box at the opera. 1893 MARG. SYMONDS *Doge's Farm* 104 We .. were advised .. to travel to Padua by the ordinary omnibus train, and let the specials go by. 1894 *Times* 17 Jan. 7/5 A duster was found lying on the terminal .. which was connected with the omnibus bar, and the deceased had, it was stated, left the omnibus plug on when it ought to have been off.

Hence **O·mnibus** *v. nonce-wd.* (*a*) *To omnibus it*, to travel by omnibus; (*b*) to place in an omnibus.

1836 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 111, I was obliged to cab it, omnibus it, and run it the whole morning. 1886 *Tinsley's Mag.* Sept. 227 The other day I was omnibused with a bore.

Omnicausality to **Omni-essence:** see OMNI-.

Omniety: see OMNEITY.

Omnifarious (ɒmnifē·riəs), *a.* [f. L. *omnifari-us* (f. OMNI- all: cf. *multifarious*) + -OUS.] Of all kinds or forms: exceedingly various; relating to or dealing with all kinds of things.

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. xv. (1712) 135 That all the Species of things .. came first out of the Earth, by the omnifarious attempt of the particles of the matter upon one another. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. i. § 25. 26 The Confused Chaos of Omnifarious Atoms. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* II. 209 If Thou .. omnifarious Drinks wou'dst brew. 1838–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. II. i. § 22 A mind capacious of omnifarious erudition.

Hence **Omnifa·riousness.**

1806 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* II. 127 In the nude cypherableness of the story and in the omnifariousness of the language.

Omniferous, etc.: see OMNI-.

Omnific (ɒmnifik), *a.* [f. med. or mod. L. *omnific-us*, f. OMNI- + *-ficus* making.] Making all things; all-creating.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 217 Silence, ye troubl'd waves, and thou Deep, peace, Said then th'Omnific Word. 1778 *Phil. Surv. S. Ired.* 441 Who attribute to climate an omnifick influence upon the fine arts. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* vi. 115 The creation of the world by one Omnific God.

Hence **Omnificness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

So **Omnificent** *a.* = OMNIFIC.

1862 MRS. SPEID *Last Yrs. Ind.* 178 Visvnarma, the carpenter of the gods, but properly the *omnificent*, in his haste cut his finger.

Omniform (ɒ'mnifɔ̃im), *a.* [ad. late L. *omniform-is*, f. OMNI- + *forma* shape, form: see -FORM.] Of all forms or shapes; taking any or every form; exhibiting or comprising every variety of form.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. I. ix, This is that ancient Eidos omniform. 1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 155 If the Soul be united to this omni-form Essence of God. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 281 The living fire, the living, omniform seminary of the world, and other expressions.. occurring in the ancient and Platonic philosophy. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 760 Thou omniform and most mysterious Sea.

So **Omniformal** *a.* = prec.; †**Omniformist** [? after *conformist*], one who assumes all forms or fashions, one who conforms to all.

1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 59 To become all things to all men, with the Doctor of the Gentiles, that Omniformist. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xix. (1848) 218 The stars..Stand clustered into omniformal spheres.

Omniformity (ɒmnifɔ̃'ɪmĭtĭ). [f. late L. *omniform-is* (see prec.) + -ITY.] The quality of being omniform; the being of all forms.

1644 HARDWICK in *Toler. Disappr. & Cond.* (1670) 26 We have undertaken . the establishment of Uniformity, and how can that stand with this Omniformitie .. I understand not. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. II xliv, The soul..By her own Centrall omniformity Brings forth in her own self when ought doth move her 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. v. 222 Containing some modal account of the Divine Ideality or Omniformity. 1816 COLERIDGE *Lay Serm.* 346 Symbolizing the unity of nature, while it represents the omniformity of her delegated functions.

Omniformness = prec. (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

Omnify (ɒ'mnifəi), *v.* [f. OMNI- + -FY.]

† 1. *trans.* To make everything of; to account as all in all. *Obs.*

1622 WARD *Serm., Christ all* (1862) 3 That he might .. magnify or rather, as you see [Col. iii. 11] omnify his Lord and Master Christ. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* 1825) 89 A nullifying of self: and magnifying (I may call it omnifying) of God.

2. To render universal.

1810 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 221 Omnify the disputed point into a transcendant, and you may defy the opponent to lay hold of it. 1896 *Chicago Advance* 10 Dec. 830 If, in all well-to-do circles, the family wish to be omnified, to give money to real prisoners of poverty or disease.

† **Omniga'therum.** *Obs.* Also 5 **omnegadrium**, 6 **omni-gatharum, omnegatherum**; *Sc.* 6 **omnigatherome, -rine**, 7 **omnigad(d)rum**, 9 **omne-gatherum.** [f. OMNI- + GATHER *v.* + *-um* after L. sbs.] = OMNIUM GATHERUM; *spec.* in Scottish burgh records, 'a name given to the unincorporated craftsmen of a burgh' (Jam. *Suppl.* 2).

14.. HOCCLEVE in *B. M. Addit. MS.* 24062 (Wks. E. E. T. S. Introd 30 *note*) Omnegadrium. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 70 b, Dioscorides of whom he [Pliny] hath conueyed so much learned stuf into hys omnigatherum. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 492 They [Souldiers] were a rash confused multitude of Omnigatherum together, having no reason nor patience. 1592 G. HARVEY *3rd Lett.* in *Shaks. Allusion Bks.* I. (1874) 131 A Rayler, a beggar, an Omnigatherum, a Gay-nothing. 1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* xxi 423 The rest of his hotch-potch and omnigatherum against Astrologie. 1604 *Burgh Records Stirling* 17 Dec. (1887) 112 Thair salbe joyned, yeirlie, to the counsail of this burgh, tua of the ald merchand bailleis, and tua of the *omnigaddrum*, as extraordiner persones of counsail. 1642 *Ibid.* 28 Nov. 184 The toun sall pay yeirlie £4, the guild brethren £20, the crafts £20, the maltmen £10, and the omnigadrum, viz. the wrichtis, maissones, coupares, litstares, glassinwrichtis, sklaitteris, gairdneris, the soume of ten pundis yeirlie. 1650 *Ibid.* (1889) 302 The mechanikis and omnigadrum. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 97 And terrour garr'd them loup pell-mell..In omne-gatherum at that bell.

Omni'gener, *a. rare*—[1]. [a. late L. *omnigener* (in *Gloss. Cyrill.*) of every kind, f. OMNI- + *genus, gener-* kind.] = next.

1857 *Nat. Mag.* I. 371 Bulwer Lytton who on the whole has achieved the omnigener ultimate success.

Omnigenous (ɒmnidʒĭnəs), *a.* [f. L. *omnigen-us* of all kinds (f. *omni-* all- + *genus* kind) + -OUS.] Of all kinds.

1650 B. *Discolliminium* 28, I could demonstrate it to be Heterogeneous, Heterodoxous, Incongrous, Omnigenous, Pluranimous. 1766 G. CANNING *Anti-Lucretius* III. 212 Spinoza, known too well to fame, Who dar'd a God omnigenous to frame. 1824 COLERIDGE *Lett., to J. Kenyon* (1895) 640 A miraculous combination of erudition, broad, deep, and omnigenous. 1859 *Times* 22 Mar. 9/5 National Museums and universal omnigenous collections and reservoirs of all conceivable things.

Hence **Omni'genousness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

Omnigerent to Omniperfect: see OMNI-.

Omnipotence (ɒmni'pɒtĕns). [ad. late L. *omnipotentia*, f. *omnipotent-em*: see -ENCE. Cf. F. *omnipotence* (1527 in Hatz.-Darm.).] The quality of being omnipotent; infinite or unlimited power; almightiness. **a.** *strictly*, as an attribute of deity; hence God himself, = 'the Omnipotent'.

1566 GASCOIGNE *Jocasta* III. Chorus, Who thinks that Ioue the maker of vs all, ..Hath not in hym omnipotence also To guide and gouerne all things here below? 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* III. Wks. 1856 I. 36 Tossing up A gratefull spirit to Omnipotence. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxxi. 187 *margin*, The Right of Gods Soveraignty is derived from his Omnipotence. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. 78 And will Omnipotence neglect to save The suffering virtue of the wise and brave? 1892 WESTCOTT *Gospel of Life* 218 Omnipotence is simply the power of fulfilling the absolute law of perfection as it is realised.

b. *gen.* as an attribute of persons or things; hence *transf.* an omnipotent force or agency.

c 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* i. 52 Oh, what a world of profit and delight, Of power, of honour, of omnipotence, Is promis'd to the studious artizan! a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* x. § 123 The Omnipotence of an Ordinance of Parliament, confirmed all that was this way done. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. xciii, Opinion an omnipotence,—whose veil Mantles the earth with darkness, until right And wrong are accidents. 1889 *Daily News* 3 Apr. 4/8 The omnipotence of Parliament, which means its supremacy over the law.

† **Omni'potency.** *Obs.* [ad. late L. *omnipotentia*: see prec. and -ENCY.] = prec. **a.** *strictly*, as an attribute of deity.

c 1470 G. ASHBY *Active Policy* 218 God of his omnipotencie Hath brought you now forth to our grete comfort. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 311 To declare his omnipotencie & wisedome. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* II. 60 'Tis a great step to omnipotency: and 'tis hard to define what miracles, on this side creation, require an infinite power. a 1703 BURKITT *On N. T., Matt.* xiv. 15 All things being equally easy to omnipotency.

b. *generally*: see prec. b.

1604 JAS. I *Counterbl.* (Arb.) 107 Such is the miraculous omnipotencie of our strong tasted Tobacco, as it cures all sorts of diseases. 1639 DRUMM OF HAWTH. *Remora* Wks. (1711) 189 It is answered, that the parliament and general assembly have an omnipotency and arbitrary power. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 467 Faith..hath a kind of omnipotency in it; it is able to do all things.

Omnipotent (ɒmni'pɒtĕnt), *a.* [a. F. *omnipotent* (11–12 th c. in Littré), ad. L. *omnipotent-em*, f. OMNI- + *potens, -ent-em* able, powerful.]

1. Strictly said of God (or of a deity) or His attributes: Almighty, infinite in power.

c 1324 *Guy Warw.* (1887) p. 398 On Iesu omnipotent...He bouȝt wiþ dreri mode. c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 423 As helpe me verray god omnipotent. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* i. 37 By god omnypotente I wolde lever have loste my castell. 1526 TYNDALE *Rev.* xix. 6 Sayinge: Alleluya, for god omnipotent [WYCLIF, almiȝty] hath raigned. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III ii. § 1 A production of it by the omnipotent Will and Word of God. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xv, I told him .. That he [God] was Omnipotent, could do every Thing for us. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. II. 52 Whether the word of Jove omnipotent Be false or true.

2. *gen.* All powerful; having full or absolute power or authority; having unlimited or very great power, force, or influence; exceedingly strong or mighty.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* V. v. 8 O omnipotent Loue, how nere the God drew to the complexion of a Goose. 1775 BURKE *Lett., to Dk. Richmond* (1844) II. 75 The tories and courtiers are powerful there, but not omnipotent. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* VI, The Duke of Buckingham, the omnipotent favourite both of the King and the Prince of Wales. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* viii. 79 The Senate was thus made omnipotent and irresponsible.

b. *humorously.* Capable of anything; unparalleled; utter, arrant; huge, 'mighty'. (Cf. ALMIGHTY 2 ¶.)

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 121 This is the most omnipotent Villaine, that euer cryed, Stand, to a true man. 1596 NASHE *Have with you* Wks. (Grosart) III. 51 Farre more boystrous and cumbersome than a pair of Swissers omnipotent galeaze breeches.

3. *absol.* or as *sb.* An omnipotent being; *spec.* (with *the*) the Almighty, God.

1601 DOLMAN *La Primaud Fr. Acad.* (1618) III. 639 In such sort as it pleaseth the Omnipotent to make them worthy. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 49 Who durst defie th' Omnipotent to Arms. 1889 J. MILLER *Sibyl's Leaves* I. 288 What can an Omnipotent find in the possession of his power, an Omniscient in the possession of his wisdom, but that love [etc.]? 1898 G. MEREDITH *Odes Fr. Hist.* 62 The open mind, The Omnipotent's prime gift.

Hence † **Omnipotentness** = OMNIPOTENCE.

1727 BAILEY vol. II.

† **Omnipote'ntiary,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *omnipotentia* OMNIPOTENCE + -ARY.] Of, belonging to, or involving omnipotence; omnipotent.

1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 521 That the cessation of.. Tempests, is by, through, and from an .. uncontroulable omnipotentiary power that is in God.

Omni'potently, *adv.* [f. OMNIPOTENT + -LY 2.] In an omnipotent manner; with almighty or unlimited power; almightily.

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 410 Another impious heresie of Fatall Necessity, over and upon all things, which do omnipotently come to passe. a 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 294 Fools, who from God omnipotence detract, Think atoms can omnipotently act. 1819 *Blackw. Mag.* IV. 396 It is perhaps on persons such as I that nature most omnipotently works.

Omnipresence (ɒmni'prezĕns). [f. as next: see -ENCE.] The fact or quality of being omnipresent. **a.** *strictly*, as an attribute of God, etc.: see OMNIPRESENT a.

1601 DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Divels* 89 An omnipresence, or..an incorporeity, is truely in God. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 288 Next to God's Eternitie follows his Immensitie or Omnipresence, which denotes his presence in althings and al spaces. 1725 WATTS *Logic* II. iv. § 2 Questions which may be raised about his own Divine Essence or Substance, his Immensity or Omnipresence. 1885 L. ABBOTT in *Chr. World Pulpit* XXVIII. 179 Most Christians do not believe in the omnipresence of God; they only believe in His ubiquity.

b. *generally*: see OMNIPRESENT b.

a 1822 SHELLEY *Tri. Life* 343 The bright omnipresence Of morning through the orient cavern flowed. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. ix, The omnipresence of casualties .. threatened all projects with futility. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Aug. 3/2 The most vivid impression to which the foreigner is subjected [in England] is..that of the omnipresence of advertising.

† **Omnipre'sency.** *Obs.* [f. med. Schol. L. *omnipræsentia* (Du Cange), f. *omnipræsent-em*: see next and -ENCY.] = prec.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* Notes 156/2 If we forsake this apprehension of the omnipresency of Ahad, God and all things else will prove mere bodies. 1664 — *Antid. Idolatry* vii. 84 That they [images of the saints] have at least a terrestriall Omnipresency, which no..invisible Power..has but onely God. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* III. § 9 Delight to be alone and single with omnipresency.

Omnipresent (ɒmnipre'zĕnt), *a.* [f. med. Schol. L. *omnipræsent-em* (Du Cange), f. OMNI- + *præsent-em* PRESENT.] Present at the same time in all places; everywhere present. **a.** In the strict or absolute sense; chiefly said of the Deity.

1610 WILKET *Hexapla Dan.* 237 It is proper to the diuine nature to be infinite, omnipotent, omnipresent. a 1711 KEN *Christophil* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 426 Thou while below wer't yet on high, By Omnipresent Deity. 1794 COLERIDGE *Relig. Musings* 105 There is one Mind, one omnipresent Mind, Omnific. 1885 L. ABBOTT in *Chr. World Pulpit* XXVIII. 179 God is not ubiquitous, but omnipresent, and never through all eternity can you and I be nearer to Him than we are at this moment.

b. In more general or weakened sense.

a 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 40 A Spirit in our Bulk resides, Which all our Force corporeal guides; There omnipresent reigns. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* xxxi, It was a maxim which he repeated after the great Putty, that a capable agent makes himself omnipresent. 1867 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* xix. (1872) 334 The bird is omnipresent.

Hence **Omnipresentness** = OMNIPRESENCE.

1727 BAILEY vol. II.

† **Omnipresenntial,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. med. L. *omnipræsentia* (see above) + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or involving omnipresence.

a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) VII. i. 22 But his omnipresential filling all things being an inseparable property of his divine nature, always agreed to him.

Omnipre'sently, *adv.* [f. OMNIPRESENT + -LY 2.] In an omnipresent manner; so as to be everywhere present.

1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. iii. 137 He exists every way infinitely, and therefore both eternally and omnipresently. 1863 A. B. GROSART *Small Sins* 30 No principle interpenetrates the word of God more omnipresently than this.

Omniprevalent (ɒmnipre'vălĕnt), *a.* [f. OMNI- + PREVALENT, after L. type **omniprævalent-em*.]

1. All-prevailing; having all power or influence.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Surrey* (1840) III. 210 Being chaplain to the earl of Dunbar, then omni-prevalent with King James.

2. Prevailing everywhere; universally prevalent.

a 1849 POE *Longfellow's Ballads* Wks. 1864 III. 367 The combination of the two omni-prevalent ideas. 1882 COUES *Biogen* (1884) 35 Some form of worship is omniprevalent.

Omniprudent, etc.: see OMNI-.

† **Omnire'gency.** *Obs.* [f. OMNI- + REGENCY.] All-ruling condition; universal rule.

1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos.*, *Omniregencie*, the hauing all authoritie in ones owne hands. a 1662 HEYLIN *Laud* (1668) 156 He could not govern there with such an absolute Omni-regency, as he had done in the Families of private Gentlemen. a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 28 The omni-regency of Divine Providence is the tree of Life in the midst of the garden of the world.

† **Omni'scian.** *Obs. nonce wd.* [f. L. *omniscius* (see OMNISCIOUS) + -AN.] One who professes to know everything.

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 188 [He] would be thought to .. know all thinges, like Iarchas, .. and Salomon, the archpatrons of our new Omniscians.

Omniscience (ɒmni'sĕns, -ĭĕns). [ad. med. Schol. L. *omniscientia* (Du Cange), f. OMNI- + *scientia* knowledge: see -ENCE. Cf mod.F. *omniscience* (1762 in *Dict. Acad.*).] The quality of being omniscient. **a.** Strictly: Infinite knowledge; hence transf. the omniscient Being, the Deity.

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* I. 9 His omniscience .. searcheth the heart, discoureth the thoughts. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep* 282 'Tis a professed and authentick obscurity, unknown to all but to the omniscience of the Almighty 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 315 P 4 The Survey of the whole Creation..is a Prospect worthy of Omniscience. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 271 To assist Omniscience with his Counsels, and lend a helping hand to Omnipotence.

b. Hyperbolically: Universal knowledge.

a 1845 SYD. SMITH in I. Todhunter *William Whewell* (1876) I. xxi. 410 [Said of Whewell] 'Science is his forte, and omniscience is his foible'. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* II. xiii, A foible of Mr. Holt's..was omniscience. 1892 T. R. LOUNSBURY *Stud. Chaucer* II. v. 179 Men at that time thought nothing of making a specialty of omniscience.

†Omni·sciency. *Obs.* [f. as prec., or from next + -ENCY.] = prec.

1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* (1867) 62 God, in the omnisciency of His wisdom, surveyed the latitude of all occurrences. 1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* II. (1726) 464 That Intellectual Omnisciency, which contains all the Natures and Ideas of things. 1734 R. ERSKINE *Serm.* Wks. 1871 II. 253 My eternity and omnisciency are as much in him as in myself.

Omniscient (ɒmnɪ·ʃĕnt, -ĭent), *a.* [ad. mod. L. *omnisciens, -ent-em*, substituted for med.L. *omniscius* (OMNISCIOUS) under the influence of *omniscientia* (see prec.), the substituted element being L. *sciens, -ent-em* pr. pple. 'knowing'. Grotius *De Ver. Rel. Chr.* uses both *omniscius* and *omnisciens*. So F. *omniscient* (1737 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Knowing all things, all-knowing, infinite in knowledge. **a.** Strictly: esp. of God.

1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph., Omni-scient*, knowing all things. *c* 1615 BACON *Adv. to Villiers* Wks. 1879 I. 510 By no means trust to your own judgement alone; for no man is omniscient. 1700 DRYDEN *Palamon & Arc.* III. 1054 This law the Omniscient Power was pleased to give, That every kind should by succession live. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 227 With averted eyes the omniscient Judge Scorns the base hireling. 1857 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* iv. 154 Inspiration does not make men omniscient.

b. Hyperbolically: Having universal or very extensive knowledge.

1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 5 Apr. an. 1776 *note*. A gentleman . from his extraordinary stores of knowledge,..stiled omniscient. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* (1894) x. 251, I was roused by a very pleasant meeting with the most omniscient of mountaineers.

2. *absol.* or as *sb.* An omniscient being or person: *spec.* (with *the*), the Deity, God.

1794 COLERIDGE *Destiny of Nations* iv, Those blind omniscients. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. 232 This divine order, which the Omniscient hath established and maintains.

Hence **Omniscientness** = OMNISCIENCE.

1727 BAILEY vol. II.

Omni·sciently, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an omniscient manner; with universal knowledge.

1856 WEBSTER, *Omnisciently*, by omniscience. 1889 *Univ. Rev.* Mar. 362 Both are omnisciently silly.

†Omni·scious, *a. Obs.* [f. med. Schol. L. *omnisci-us* all-knowing (f. OMNI- + *scī-re* to know: cf. L. *nescius, inscius*, etc.) + -OUS.] = OMNISCIENT.

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 84 Schoolemen may phantastically dreame .. of .. diuers putatiue wisemen, euen in that omniscious, and omnisufficient veine. 1628 BP. HALL *Old Relig.* 139 It is an Omnipresent and Omniscious God with whom wee deale. 1728 FOXTON tr. *Burnet's Re-surv. Mosaic Creat.* in Earbery tr. *Burnet's St. Dead* 47 Omniscious Providence, knowing all these things, accommodates itself to the various Orders of humane Things.

Omnisciurient to **Omnispective:** see OMNI-.

†Omnist (ɒ·mnist). *nonce-wd.* [irreg. f. L. *omnis* all + -IST.] (See quot.)

1839 BAILEY *Festus* viii. (1848) 98, I am an omnist, and believe in all Religions.

†Omnisuffi·cience. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. as next + -ENCE.] = next.

1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* IX. (1701) 38 1/2 *Panarceia*, omni-sufficience, endued with parts sufficient for totality.

†Omnisuffi·ciency. *Obs. rare.* [f. as next + -ENCY.] The quality of being 'omnisufficient'; all-sufficiency.

1577 FULKE *Confut. Purg.* 97 Wilt thou neuer acknowledge the omnisufficiency of the benefite of mans redemption by the sonne of God? 1622 DONNE *Serm.* xvi. 156 To find an Omnisufficiency in ourselves is an Intrusion, an Usurpation upon God. [1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 142 Amid the pedantic farrago of his [J. Harvey's] omni-sufficiency (to borrow one of his own words) we come suddenly upon passages whose .. purity of diction reminds us of Landor.]

†Omnisuffi·cient, *a. Obs.* or *rare.* [ad. med. or mod.L. type **omnisufficient-em* all-sufficing, f. OMNI- + *sufficient em*, pr. pple. of *sufficĕre* to SUFFICE.] All-sufficient, all-sufficing.

1543 BECON *New Year's Gift* in *Early Wks* (1843) 342 Take me alone for thy omnisufficient Saviour. 1601 W. PARRY *Trav. Sir A. Sherley* (1863) 17 The truth thereof .. is a warrant omnisufficient for the report. *a* 1625 BOYS *Wks.* (1630) 586 His passion was an Omnisufficient sacrifice for the sinnes of the whole world. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1693) 103 These Staffs princes must lean upon, being.. such Masters as are neither omni-sufficient, nor independent.

Omnitemporal to **Omnitonic:** see OMNI-.

Omnitude (ɒ·mnitiud). *rare.* [f. OMNI- + -TUDE, after L. type **omnitūdo*.] The fact of being all, 'allness', universality; 'the all', the whole, the total sum.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxviii. (1848) 329 Holding in itself the omnitude of Being. *c* 1840 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* App. (1866) II. 281 *Some*, though always in a certain degree indefinite, is definite so far as it excludes omnitude. 1896 *Scotsman* 25 June 6/2 He spoke..with accuracy, authority, and omnitude of knowledge.

Omnium (ɒ·mniŭm). [a. L. *omnium* 'of all (things, sorts, etc.)', genitive pl. of *omnis* all. In sense 1, also, *omnium gatherum*, which may have been the original appellation.]

1. *Stock Exch.* The aggregate amount (at market price) of the parcels of different stocks and other considerations, formerly offered by Government, in raising a loan, for each unit of capital (i.e. every hundred pounds) subscribed.

'The subscribers to the Loan..are entitled not only to hold their share in the capital [the funded loan], but to an annuity for ten years, and to the right of receiving a certain number of Lottery tickets on advantageous terms. They may sell their capital to one person, their annuity to a second, and their right to the tickets to a third. The value of all these interests together is called *Omnium*: and, in order to obtain a ready subscription, it ought to amount to 100*l.* or upwards, on 100*l.* of capital. This difference is called the *bonus* to the subscribers'. (*Encycl. Brit.* (1797) s. v. *Fund.*)

1760 COLMAN *Polly Honeycomb* ii, The Omniums, eh, Miss! I like the Omniums, and don't care how large a premium I give for them. 1770 C. JENNER *Placid Man* II. vi, Her head was as full with wealth, scrip, omnium, consols, and lord-mayors shews. 1775 T. MORTIMER *Ev. man his own Broker* 163 Omnium is the whole subscription undivided; and is known in the Alley by the name of Omnium Gatherum, a cant phrase for, all together. 1783 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1853) VIII. 117 (Stanf.) The English omnium which at first was sold for eight or ten per cent. profit, fell to one and a half. 1810 GRELLIER *Hist. Nat. Debt* 392 The Omnium of this loan was at first at a premium of 2½ per cent. but soon fell to a discount. 1819 T. MORTIMER *Gen. Comm. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Omnium*, a term used among the Stock Jobbers to express all the articles included in the Contract between Government and the original subscribers to a loan, which of late years has consisted generally of different proportions of three, and four per cent. Stock with a certain quantity of terminable annuities. 1832–52 MCCULLOCH *Comm. Dict.* s. v., In the loan of 36,000,0 *ol.* contracted for in June, 1815, the omnium consisted of 130*l.* 3 per cent. reduced annuities, 44*l.* 3 per cent. consols, and 10*l.* 4 per cent. annuities, for each 100*l.* subscribed. *a* 1860 *Rules Stock Exch.* in C. Fenn *Eng. & For. Funds* (1883) 120 The settling-day in English omnium and scrip shall be two days prior to the respective days of payment of each of the several instalments.

b. Colloquially applied to other combined stocks the constituents of which are capable of being dealt with separately.

Thus 'The London Extension Stock' issued in July, 1894, by the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, which could be divided into ordinary and preference stock, and gave a right to Debenture Stock on certain terms, was known on the Stock Exchange as 'Sheffield Omnium'.

2. (with allusion to prec.) The whole sum of what one values or is interested in; one's 'all'.

1766 COLMAN *Clandestine Marriage* IV. iii, 'Tis my only wish at present, my omnium, as I may call it. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxii, You, that was your father's sum-total—his omnium—you that might have been the first man in the first house in the first city.

3. Applied to a large wagon (? carrying the whole of a person's possessions).

1836 A. F. GARDINER *Zoolu Country* 324 Still on the cumbrous omnium moves, By twelve or fourteen oxen towed.

4. 'A piece of furniture with open shelves for receiving ornamental articles, etc.' (*Cent. Dict.*)

Omnium gatherum (ɒ·mniŭm gæ·ðərŭm). *colloq.* Also hyphened; and 6 **omnium githerum, 7 getherum.** Cf. OMNIGATHERUM. [f. L. *omnium* (see prec.) + *gatherum*, a mock-Latin form from GATHER *v.* quasi 'a gathering'.]

1. A gathering of all sorts; a miscellaneous assemblage, collection, or mixture (of persons or things); a confused medley.

1530 CROKE *Let. to Cranmer* (MS. Cott. Vit. B xiii. 123 b) Certayne subscriptions unto the kynge, wheroff sauff ij, there ys none worthe a botton, but be omnium gatherum. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 43 [The Jesuits] haue made religion .. a very hotch potch of omnium githerum. 1608 MIDDLETON *Fam. Love* v. iii, A rout of omnium gatherums assembled by the title of the Family of Love. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 543 The Apothecary had muster'd up his several Slops and compleated the Composition of Omniumgatherum. 1776 J. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 214 My letters to you are an odd mixture. They would appear to a stranger like the dish which is sometimes called *omnium gatherum*. 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* III. vii. (1849) 107 Such an omnium gatherum as the inhabitants of a new settlement. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* iii. 126 Odds and ends, and omnium-gatherums, and this, that, and the other, enough to fill nine museums.

†b. as *adv.* In a confused medley, promiscuously. *Obs.*

1648 *Merc. Acad.* No. 1. 4 Being come *omnium gatherum* into the Convocation-house. 1650 A. B. *Mutat. Polemo* 28 Whither we ganged as drunkenly reeling as the Ship, omnium getherum, all together.

†2. A kind of dance in vogue in the 17th c. *Obs.*

a 1652 BROME *New Acad.* v. Wks. 1873 II. 110 *Stri.* Play then Les tous ensembles. *Neh.* That's the French name on't Uncle, 'tis in Dutch call'd All-to-Mall; and I call it in English, Omnium Gatherum, 'tis the daintiest dsunce. *a* 1654 SELDEN *Table-t.* (Arb.) 62 There has been nothing but French-more and the Cushion Dance, omnium gatherum, tolly, polly, hoite come toite.

†3. = OMNIUM 1.

1775 [see OMNIUM 1]. 1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 54 (1794) II. 305 With the omnium-gatherums, scrips, discounts, etc., it appeared that the funds and credit of Virtue were gradually rising.

Omnivagant to **Omnivolent:** see OMNI-.

Omnivorous (ɒmnɪ·vŏrəs), *a.* [f. L. *omnivorus* (f. OMNI- + *-vorus* devouring) + -OUS. Cf. F. *omnivore* (Buffon 18th c.).] All-devouring.

1. *lit.* That devours or feeds on all kinds of food. (Opposed to *carnivorous, herbivorous*, etc.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Omnivorous*, that devours and eats all kind of things. 1819 W. LAWRENCE *Physiol.* (1848) 143 In a similar way we conclude man to be naturally omnivorous. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* I. (1880) 40 The Chub is rather an omnivorous fish. 1881 ROMANES in *Nature* No. 624. 554 Worms are omnivorous, dragging pieces of meat as well as leaves into their burrows for the purpose of eating them.

2. *fig.* (Cf. senses of DEVOUR *v.*)

1791 BURKE *Let. to Member Nat. Assembly* Wks. VI. 32 He has not observed on the nature of vanity, who does not know that it is omnivorous; that it has no choice in its food. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1879) 183 An omnivorous appetite for everything strange and rare. 1877 'H. A. PAGE' *De Quincey* I. ix. 186 Hamilton, darkly metaphysical, omnivorous of books.

So various nonce-words: **Omnivora·city** [f. late L. *omnivorāx* (Eugenius 7th c.)], **Omnivoro·sity** [f. OMNIVOROUS: see -OSITY], omnivorousness; **Omni·vorant** *a.* [L. *vorānt-em* devouring], all-devouring, omnivorous; **O·mnivore** [a. F., cf. *carnivore*, etc.], an omnivorous animal or person.

1889 *Spectator* 14 Dec. 856 But for the ostrich-like *omnivoracity of the wealthy collector, the Literary Stock Exchange might any day be convulsed with an ubiquitously resonant smash. 1852 C. W. H[OSKINS] *Talpa* 65 Everywhere 'The Fly' was omnipotent and *omnivorant. 1890 *Even. Post* 8 Feb., Some of the interrogated were vegetarians, and some *omnivores. 1896 JESSOPP *Frivola* viii. 143 With the *omnivorosity (what a beautiful word!) of youth I eagerly devoured them.

Omni·vorously, *adv.* [f. OMNIVOROUS + -LY 2.] In an omnivorous manner (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLV. 644 A fish .. so omnivorously disposed. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. II. iii. 197 Newman had read omnivorously.

Omni·vorousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being omnivorous (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. *a* 1861 MRS. BROWNING *Let. R. H. Horne* (1877) II. lvii. 151 Do I boast of my omnivorousness of reading? 1884 *Times* 30 Dec. 7 The omnivorousness of children is balanced .. by powers of digestion which seem little short of miraculous.

Omo-, obs. erroneous form of HOMO-.

Omo-hyoid (ōmoˌhaɪ·oid), *a.* (*sb.*) *Anat.* [f. Gr. ὦμος shoulder + HYOID.] Relating to, or connecting, the shoulder and the hyoid bone: applied to a long slender digastric muscle which arises from the upper border of the shoulder-blade and passes obliquely along the side and front of the neck to the lower border of the hyoid bone. Also as *sb.* the omohyoid muscle.

1840 G. V. ELLIS *Anat.* 116 Detach the process of fascia from the omo-hyoid muscle. 1876 *Clin. Soc. Trans.* IX. 121 Ligature of left common carotid, above the omo-hyoid.

So **Omohyoi·dean, Omohyoi·deous** *adjs.* = prec.

1855 HOLDEN *Hum. Osteol.* (1878) 144 Behind the notch is the origin of the 'omo-hyoideous' muscle. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Omohyoidean.

Omoio-, erron. form of HOMOIO-, HOMEO-.

‖ **Omophagia** (ōᵘmofē·dʒiă). [mod.L., a. Gr. ὠμοφαγία, f. ὠμός raw + -φαγία eating.] The eating of raw food, esp. raw flesh. So **Omophagic** (ōᵘmofæ·dʒik), **Omophagous** (omɒ·făgəs) [f. Gr. ὠμοφάγ-ος + -IC, -OUS], eating, or characterized by the eating of, raw flesh; **Omophagist** (omɒ·fădʒist), an eater of raw flesh.

1706 PHILLIPS, **Omophagia* (Gr.)..a Feast of Bacchus, in which the mad Guests eat Goats alive, tearing their Entrails with their Teeth. 1869 BARING-GOULD *Orig. Relig. Belief* I. 407 These bloody *Omophagic feasts were celebrated every three years. 1884 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 13 Dec. 5 She cut from the victim's palm a piece of flesh and ate it raw—a literal *omophagist. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Omophagus*, living on raw food: *omophagous. 1882 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 569 That redoubtable friend of Mr. Freeman the omophagous Teutonic colonist.

Omophore (ōᵘmɒfō·ə). *rare*—1. [ad. Gr. ὠμοφόρος one who bears on the shoulders, f. ὦμος shoulder + -φόρος bearing.] (See quot.)

1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. 329 The world-bearing elephants of the Hindus, ..the gigantic Omophore of the Manichæan cosmology, are all creatures who carry the earth on their backs or heads.

‖ **Omophorion** (ōᵘmofō·riɒn). *Gr. Ch.* [Gr. ὠμοφόριον 'a woman's tippet covering the shoulders' (Liddell and Scott), also eccl. in sense below (see *omophorium* in Du Cange); cf. prec.] A vestment resembling the pallium of the Latin church, worn by patriarchs and bishops.

1868 MARRIOTT *Vest. Chr.* 237 The Omophorion, worn (as matter of privilege) by Patriarchs and Metropolitans in the East, and, out of usage rather than theoretical right by almost all Bishops. 1888 T. W. ALLIES *Holy See* 144 He.. caused his archdeacon first to remove his omophorion, and appeared in the garb of a simple priest.

Omoplate (ōᵘ·mɒplet). Also 9 -plat (-plæt). [ad. Gr. ὠμοπλάτη, f. ὦμο-ς shoulder + πλάτη broad surface, blade.] The shoulder-blade, scapula.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 54/1 The bullet ..remaynyng in the inferiore angle of the foresayed Omoplate. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xxvii, He..shook asunder their omoplates or shoulder-blade 1833 MANTELL *Geol. S. E. Eng.* 320 The omoplate or scapula is not unlike the coracoid. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* v. 118 There is an ailing in this omoplat May clip my speech all too abruptly short.

Omoplatoscopy (ōᵘmoplæt·skɒpi). [ad Gr. ὠμοπλατοσκοπία (Psellus), f. ὠμοπλάτη (see prec.) + -σκοπία looking: see -SCOPY.] (See quots.)

1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. 112 Divination by a shoulder-

blade, technically called Scapulimancy or omoplatoscopy. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Omoplatoscopy*, the name given to a mode of divination formerly practised by some tribes of American Indians, founded on the direction of the cracks which appeared on a blade-bone when placed on a fire.

Omostegite (*o*ʊmǫ stĭdʒəit). *Anat.* [f. Gr. ὦμο-ς shoulder + στέγη covering, roof + -ITE[1] 3.] The posterior part of the carapace, covering the thorax, in certain crustaceans; opp. to *cephalostegite*.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 91. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 283 The carapace presents a posterior division (omostegite), obviously developed from the anterior thoracic somites.

‖ **Omosternum** (ōʊmǫstɔ́·ɪnĕm). *Comp. Anat.* [f. Gr. ὦμο-ς shoulder + mod.L. *sternum*, Gr. στέρνον breast.] A cartilage, or an ossification of such cartilage at the anterior extremity of the sternum.

It is probably always derived from the ventral ends of the coracoids, and is called by Gegenbaur *Epicoracoid*. The name has often been applied to the membrane bone overlying the front end of the sternum, and more properly called *episternum* or *interclavicle*.

1868 W. K. PARKER *Monograph Structure Shoulder-Girdle* (Ray Soc.) 80 The præ-coracoid bar is larger than the coracoid,..and the 'omosternum' and true sternum have not yet made their appearance. *Ibid.* 81 In front of the bony bar a small hillock of soft new cartilage is seen..; this is the first rudiment of the 'omosternum'. 1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* iv. 161 The omosternum becomes amongst Mammals very conspicuous in certain Shrews and Mice. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Omosternum*, the interarticular fibro-cartilage of the sterno-clavicular articulation.

Hence **Omoste·rnal** *a.*, pertaining to the omosternum.

Omothyroid (ōʊmǫθəi·roid). *Anat.* Also **thyreoid.** [f. Gr. ὦμο-ς shoulder + THYROID.] A slip of muscle, of exceptional occurrence, connecting the omo-hyoid muscle with the thyroid cartilage.

1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Omothyreoid*, a variety of the omohyoid muscle when it has an attachment to the inferior cornu of the thyreoid cartilage.

† **Omphacine** (ǫ·mfăsin), *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* [f. Gr. ὀμφάκιν-ος made of unripe grapes, olives, or the like, f. ὄμφαξ unripe (grape, berry); see -INE[2].]

1. In *oil omphacine*, an oily liquid expressed from unripe olives. Also as *sb.* = oil omphacine.

[*c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 137 Maad of grapis of olyue trees þat ben not ripe. is clepid oile enfancinum (*MS. B.* Omfacinum).] 1548 tr. *Papius Conc. Apoth.* in Recorde *Urin. Physick* (16,1) 216 By Olives, of which oile omphocine is made, we understand the wild boyled in oyle. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vi. 100 The Oyle that is made of the vnripe Olives, which is called Oyle Omphacine, is not so grosse and fatty. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 157 Hereof is made Oil of Roses, Omphacine, and Oil of Quinces.

2. Unripe. *rare*—[1].

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 168 Omphacine grapes.

Omphacite (ǫ·mfăsəit). *Min.* [ad. mod.Ger. *omphazit* (Werner, 1812), f. Gr. ὄμφαξ (see prec.) + -ITE[1].] A leek-green mineral, allied to pyroxene.

1828-32 WEBSTER cites URE. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 223 Omphacite occurs near Hof in Baireut, Bavaria. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* xiii. 263 The eklogite from Eppenreuth contains about 70 per cent. of omphacite and 25 of garnet.

‖ **Omphacomel.** *rare*—[1]. [L., ad. Gr. ὀμφακόμελι (Dioscorides), f. ὄμφαξ (see above) + μέλι honey.] A drink made of the juice of unripe grapes mixed with honey.

1873 in *Pallad. on Husb.* ix. 197 (E. E. T. S.) 178 *Editor's marg. note*, To make omphacomel [*text* honyonfake].

Omphalic (ǫmfæ·lik), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. ὀμφαλός navel, boss, + -IC: cf. Gr. ὀμφαλικός having a boss.] Of or belonging to the navel; umbilical.

1808 PATERSON *Orig. Hindu Relig.* in *Asiat. Res.* VIII. 52 The Argha is a vessel of copper..in the centre of it is an oval rising embossed, and by this the Vaishnavas assert, is meant the navel of Vishnu...The Saivas, however, insist, that this Omphalic rising is meant as the emblem of the Ling. 1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Omphalism (ǫ·mfălɪz'm). *rare*—[1]. [f. as prec. + -ISM.] Centralization in government.

1868 DILKE *Greater Brit.* I. I ix. 104 The success of this omphalism, this government from the centre, will be brought about [etc.].

Omphalo- (ǫmfălǫ), before a vowel **omphal-**, combining form of Gr. ὀμφαλός navel, boss, hub. **Omphalo·ctomy** [Gr. ἐκτομή a cutting out], excision of the navel. **O·mphalocele** (-sil) [Gr. κήλη tumour, hernia], umbilical hernia. **O·mphalo-ma·ncy** [Gr. μαντεία divination], divination, by the number of knots on the umbilical cord at birth, of the number of future children of the mother. **O·mphalo-mesara·ic** (erron. -meseraio) *a.* [MESARAIC] = OMPHALO-MESENTERIC (Mivart, 1872). **O·mphalopsy·chic** (-psəi·kik) *a.*, **O·mphalo·psy·chite** [Gr. ψυχή soul], one of a sect of quietists who practised gazing at the navel as a means of inducing hypnotic reverie. † **Omphalo·pter** [Gr. ὀπτήρ one who looks or spies], a double-convex lens (*obs. rare*—[0]); so † **Omphalo·ptic** [OPTIC] *sb.* = prec.; *a.*, of the form or structure of a double-convex lens. **Omphalo·tomy** [Gr. -τομια cutting], the operation of dividing the umbilical cord.

1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Omphalectomy*, excision of the umbilicus. 1894 *Brit. Med. Jrnl. Epit.* 3 Feb. 18/1. 1706 PHILLIPS, **Omphalocele*, or *Hernia Umbilicalis*. 1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 710/1 Affected with omphalocele. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 165 *Omphelomancy, [divining] by the navell. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1892 *19th Cent.* JAN. 94 The *Omphalopsychics, with whom hypnotic reverie is obtained by steadily gazing at the umbilicus. 1882 'BASIL' *Love the Debt* xliii, Bob has become an *Omphalopsychyte. Those thrice accursed cartoons had brought on Stomach on the brain. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, '*Omphalopter*, or **Omphaloptic*, in optics, a glass that is convex on both sides, popularly called a convex lens. 1829 H. BUSK *Dessert* 457 The omphaloptic stud. 1828-32 WEBSTER, **Omphalotomy*. 1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Omphalode (ǫ·mfălōʊd). *rare*—[0]. = OMPHALODIUM (in both senses). 1864 in WEBSTER.

Omphalodic (ǫmfălǫ·dik), *a. rare*—[0]. [f. as next + -IC.] = OMPHALIC. 1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

‖ **Omphalodium** (ǫmfălōʊ·diĕm). [mod.L., f. Gr. ὀμφαλώδης navel-like, f. ὀμφαλός: see -ODE.]

1. *Bot.* (See quots.)

1839 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 3) 247 The centre of the hilum, through which the nourishing vessels pass, is called by Turpin the *omphalodium*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 812/1. 1870 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (ed. 2) 326.

2. *Anat.* The umbilicus or navel.

1892 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Omphaloid (ǫ·mfăloid), *a. rare.* [ad. Gr. ὀμφαλοειδής.] Resembling the navel.

1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Omphalo-mesenteric (ǫ·mfălǫ,mesĕnte·rik), *a. Anat.* [f. OMPHALO- + MESENTERIC.] Pertaining to, or connecting, the navel and the mesentery.

Applied to the first blood-vessels (veins and arteries) developed in the embryo of vertebrates, which pass from the umbilical vesicle into the body of the embryo; also to a duct representing the part of the yolk-sac within the body-cavity when persistent..after birth (also called *vitelline duct*).

1727-41 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1797 CRUIKSHANK in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 204 The omphalo-mesenteric artery was very distinct. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 710 The persistence of the omphalo-mesenteric or vitelline duct.

‖ **Omphalos** (ǫ·mfălǫs). [a. Gr. ὀμφαλός navel, boss, centre, hub, etc.]

1. *Gr. Antiq.* a. A boss on a shield, etc.

1837 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) I. 410 Some shields have their omphalos, or boss, sculptured to represent a head of Pan.

b. A sacred stone, of a rounded conical shape, in the temple of Apollo at Delphi, fabled to mark the central point of the earth.

1850 LEITCH tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* (ed. 2) 447 Apollo sitting on the tripod and with his feet on the omphalos.

2. *gen.* and *fig.* A central point or portion, centre, hub.

1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho* xii, It is the very omphalos, cynosure, and soul, around which the town has organised itself. 1884 L. GRIFFIN in *Portn. Rev.* Mar. 388 The centre and omphalos of a world-wide empire. 1895 *Expositor* Aug. 153 Jerusalem .. became to their imagination the spiritual omphalos of the world.

Omphalotomy: see OMPHALO-.

‖ **Omrah** (ǫ·mrā). Also 7 **ombra(h, umpra, umbrawe, umbraye,** 7-8 **umera, umbra, omra.** [Urdū امرا *umarā*, orig. Arab. pl. of *amīr* 'commander, lord', but used already in Urdū in sense 'lord or grandee of a court', with pl. *umarāyān* 'omrahs' (Yule).] A lord or grandee of a Mohammedan court, esp. that of the great Mogul.

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* I. 427 Presently came a great *Ombra*. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 55 His Leiftenants of Provinces, and Vmbraves of Townes and Forts. 1684 J. PHILLIPS tr. *Tavernier's Trav.* I. II. i. 46 (Stanf.) A great Court, where the Omra's, that is to say, the great Lords of the Kingdom. keep Guard in Person. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4448/3 That Prince..is join'd by one of the most powerful Omrahs of the Country. 1862 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* I. III. xii. 658 The nabob had made him an omrah of the empire without a jaghire.

† **O·my,** *a. dial.* ? *Obs.* [† f. dial. *oam* steam.]

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 329 *Omy*-Land, mellow Land. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words*, *Omy*, mellow, spoken of Land. Hence, 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*

O-mys, obs. form of *amiss*: see MISS *sb.*

Omyst, obs. form of OVERMEST, upmost.

Omyt(te, obs. form of OMIT *v.*

On (ǫn, *unstr.* ən), *prep.* Also 1-5 **an,** 2-5 **o,** 3 (see AN *prep.*, A *prep.*[1], O *prep.*[1]); (3 **ænn,** Orm. **onn,** 4-5 **oon,** 5 **onne,** 5-6 **one, un,** 6 **onn**). [OE. *an, on* = OFris. *an*, OS. and ODu. *ana, an* (MDu. *ane, an, aen*, Du. *aan* (dial. *an*), MLG. *an*, LG. *ân, an*), OHG. *ana, an* (MHG. *ane, an*, Ger. *an*), ON. *á* (Norw., ODa. *aa*, OSw. *å*), Goth. *ana* :—OTeut. **ana* prep. adv. = Gk. ἀνά on, upon, up, Zend *ana* upon, Oscan and Umbrian *an*. The original WGer. *an* was sometimes retained in OE. (see AN *prep.*), but the regular stressless form was *on*. Before 1200, unstressed *on* before a cons. was worn down to *o* and *a*, e.g. *o pisse wise* on this wise, *o live, a live* in life, and in this form often coalesced with the following word as *olive, alive*; when the following word began with a vowel, the enclitic form was *an*, as *an-edge, an-ende, an-hand, an-high*. See A *prep.*[1], AN *prep.*, O *prep.*[1] This form *a* (rarely *an*) survives only when its connexion with *on* is no longer felt, and usually in combination, as *ashore*, or in special constructions as *set a going*. The regular prep. and adv. is *on*. But in 16-18th c. the prep. was often colloquially, and in the dramatists, reduced to *o'*, as in *o' my life* (Shaks.), *o' my conscience* (Sheridan), a form now prevalent in north Eng. dialects: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*]

General Sense:—The preposition expressing primarily the relation of contact with or proximity to the surface of anything, and so that of being supported or upheld by it; also, from the earliest times expressing motion to or towards such a position; these two senses being (as in the preposition IN) distinguished by the *case* of the word affected, the former taking, in OE., the *dative* (rarely the instrumental) for earlier locative, the latter the *accusative* or case of motion towards. But the OE. point of view often differed from the modern, so that the accusative was not seldom used where we should expect the dative, and *vice versa*. (See Wülfing *Syntax Alfreds des Grossen* II. § 784, 801, 821). In ME., the distinction of case disappeared, but *on* continued in both uses, the sense being generally indicated by the accompanying verb (e. g. to *lie* on, to *lay* on), though not infrequently with ambiguity, to remedy which the sense of motion began in the 16th c. to be indicated in case of need by the collocation *on to*, now sometimes written *onto*, after the analogy of *into*.

From the earliest times in the Teutonic langs. this prep. has been used in reference not merely to the upper surface or top of a thing, but to the front or any surface (this being the mod Ger. and Du. use of *an, aan*, e.g. *an der thür* at the door, *an die thür* to the door); this was also the use in OE. But here *on* received a notable extension of sense, by being used to include also the notion of 'in', almost to the elimination of the prep. *in* from W. Sax. and the dialects influenced by it. (Cf. IN *prep.*) So in Early southern ME., *on* still included the sphere of both 'on' and 'in' (sense 5); but *in* was gradually restored; not, however, without the survival of many traces of the former prevalence of *on*; thence also a difficulty, in some of the transferred senses, in determining whether the starting-point was 'on' or 'in'. Eventually, not only was this extension in the direction of 'in' given up, but the language has shown a growing tendency to restrict *on* to the upper or at least the supporting surface, = F. *sur*, so as to correspond in use rather to *auf* than *an* in German; this comes out strongly also in the transf. and fig. senses in which *on* indicates the basis or foundation of action, feeling, etc. In OE., when the upper surface was specially in view, *ofer* was sometimes used; but the notion was usually expressed by the combination *uppan, uppon* (= *up* + *on*: cf. ON. *upp á*). When, in course of time, *on* itself came to be more associated with the upper surface, the distinction between *on* and *upon* gradually faded away, and *upon* may now be used instead of *on*, in positions into which no notion of *up* enters (see UPON). These changes in the sense-territory covered at different times by *on* make the historical and logical order of the senses difficult; and the following arrangement is in many respects provisional. Even the primary division into senses implying position and those implying motion or direction is difficult to carry out in the figurative uses, in some of which the point of view has gradually changed since they first arose, so that what was originally felt to express a direction of the mind towards something is now felt as a static attitude or mental state.

I. Of position. [OE. *on* with dative.]

* Of local position outside of, but close to or near, any surface. Primarily of things physical, but also of non-physical things treated as having extension.

1. Above and in contact with, above and supported by; upon.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* v. xvii. [xix.] (1890) 460 Wilfriß..on domsetle sittende wæs. *c* 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xxi. 5 Sittende on [*Ags. Gosp.* uppan] eosule & on folan sunu þære teoma. *c* 1200 *Bestiary* 1 De leun stant on hille. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13435 (Gött.) Iohn þe godspeller, þat lai on [*Cott.* o] iesu brest at super. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* v. 14 A cite put on a hill may nat be hid. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *C. T. Prol.* 370 Wel semed ech of hem a fair burgeys To sitten in a yeldehalle on a deys. *c* 1425 LYDG *Assembly of Gods* 803 A fawcon gentyll stood on hys helme on hy. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 259/2 On, *super*. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 12 The birds chant melody on every bush. 1696 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 99 He sat a long time on his Horse back in a profound study. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 686 Scum that on the molten Silver swims. 1829 *Metropolis* III. 183 The supper on table ten minutes after our arrival. 1823 BYRON *Island* IV. iv, They rested on their paddles. 1894 J. KNIGHT *Garrick* x. 168 Garrick..found himself on the horns of a dilemma.

b. Said in reference to (the) earth, land, ocean, sea, water, etc.; also, any part of the earth viewed as a surface, e.g. a common, moor, heath, plateau. With *earth, field, road, street, way*, etc. usage varies, or has varied, between *on* and *in*, according as they are viewed: cf. IN *prep.*[1], and see the individual words.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xvi. 102 Crist ða he on eorðan wæs. *a* 1000 *Sal. & Sat.* 583 Yldo beoð on eorðan æghwæs cræftig. 1122–31 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1122 Þær-æfter wæron feole scip-men on sæ and on wæter *c* 1200 ORMIN 5577 Himm reowebb þatt he dwelleþþ her Swa swiþe lange onn eorþe. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. i. 7 þe moste parti of þe peple þat passeþ nou on eorþe. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) i. 3 He may wende many ways, bathe on þe see and on þe land. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 254 b, In battaill on the sea. *Ibid.* 170 a, He tooke with hym .. a greate mayny that he happely mette on y waye as he wente. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 60 Sche vas on the feildis for hyr recreatione. 1754 J. SHEBBEARE *Matrimony* (1760) II. 227 On the streets of London. 1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* ii, More painful..than all the journies I ever made on land. 1797 NELSON 7 Dec. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) III. 188 Captain Troubridge on shore is superior to Captains afloat. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* ii. 74 On life's tempestuous sea. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 539 During his residence on the Continent. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 29 Ideas of grace and beauty, whose forms were old on the earth. 1898 *Century Mag.* Mar. 790/1 He.. occasionally took a short stroll on the street.

c. Indicating the part of the body which supports one, being itself in contact with the ground, etc.: e.g. *on one's feet, knees, legs, back, face, on tiptoe, on all fours.*

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* iii. ix. § 14 On eneowum sittende. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* iii. 14 Du gæst on þinum breoste. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 154 gif mon þung ete .. stande on heafde. *c* 1205 LAY. 32046 þe king læi on eneouwen. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1766 William & þe mayde þat were white beres, gon forþ..on here foure fet. 1594 T. BEDINGFIELD tr. *Machiavelli's Florentine Hist.* (1595) 12 Constrained to come to Rome on barefoot. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* i. § 29. 44 Creeping .. on their bare knees. 1829 MACAULAY *Ess., Civil Disabil. Jews* (1887) 145 That he should .. talk about being on his legs. 1885 ANSTEY *Tinted Venus* xii. 150 Leander went down on all fours on the hearth-rug.

d. Said in reference to a means of conveyance: e.g. *on foot, on horseback, on an ass, on the wind, on the wing*, etc.: see also the sbs. (With an enclosing carriage, *in* is used.)

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxvi § 6 [5] Ða cild ridað on hiora stafum. 1122–31 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1127 Hi ridone on swarte hors & on swarte bucces 1140–53 *Ibid.* (Laud MS.) an. 1140 Scæ fleh & iæde on fote to Walingford. *c* 1205 LAY. 502 An horsen & an [*c* 1275 a] foten. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 58 Be this Desert, no Man may go on Hors back. 1539 BIBLE (Great) 1 *Sam.* xxv. 20 As she rode on her asse. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv 761 When his Head,..Wash'd by the Waters, was on Hebrus born. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii. viii. 218 Mackaws .wheeling and playing on the wing. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Rom. Pages* xii, Now the vision..Wheeleth on the wind around. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 387 The bags were carried on horseback. 1886 *Century Mag.* XXXII. 471/2, I should go away on the first train.

e. Said in reference to a supporting axis, pivot, or centre of revolution.

885 [see AXE *sb.*[3]]. 1635–[see AXLE[2] 1 c, 3]. 1762 [see HINGE *sb.*]. 1832 *Prop. Reg. Instr. Cavalry* III. 55 A Line is ordered to '*Change Front*' on a flank. 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 63 The sections are wheeling on their pivot men. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 32 Change front on the left company. *Ibid.* 33 To change front on a flank Company in echellon. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* iii. x. (1879) 56 All the planets rotate, or turn on their axes, in the same direction.

f. Indicating that on which the hands are placed in making oath; also with *conscience, faith, honour*, etc., as the basis of an oath or affirmation.

In OE. the dative was used with the material object touched, the accusative with the ideal object or absent being appealed to.

876 *O. E. Chron.* Ond him þa aþas sworon þam halgan beaze. *c* 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* iv. vi. § 15 He him geswor on his goda noman þæt [etc.]. *a* 1000 *Laws of Æthelred* iii ii. (Schmid), þe he durre on þam haliġdome swerian þe him man on hand syloð. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxvii. 20 Witodlice seþe swereþ on weofude, he swereð on him and on eallum þam þe him ofer synt. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) lxii. 9 Ealle þa ðe on hine aðas sweriaþ [L. *qui jurant in eo*] *a* 1083 WULFSTAN *Hom.* xlvi. (1883) 232 Ic eow halsige .. on enlle Godes halgan and on ða cyrcan, ðe ge to gelyfaþ. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 110 Þe þrid poynt þei wild..Þat þe Danegelde for euer suld be forgyuen, .. he soure þat on þe boke. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilyear* 952 Thay swoir on thair swordis swyftlie all thre. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clx. [clvi.] 442 Let hym go on goddes name whider it shall please hym. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* i, On my conscience, I believe [it]. 1785 tr. *Fleury's Hist. Gt. Brit.* V. v 1 § 1. 238 All these hostages took a solemn oath on the gospels. 1856 BOUVIER *Law Dict.* I. 589 In courts of equity peers answer on their honor only.

g. In various elliptical and transferred uses, as (*a*) = Stationed on, at, or in charge of; (*b*) subsisting or dependent on; in the charge or care of; (*c*) on the list or staff of, employed on; (*d*) on an official list, e.g. *on half-pay.*

1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 313 P 17 [One] endeavoured to raise himself on the Civil List, and the other, on the Military. 1761 GRAY *Lett.* Wks. 1884 III. 86 If the boy was to be on the foundation [at Eton]. 1794 NELSON 8 July in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 249, I have told Captain Stephens and Captain Wilkes, who is on the battery, that [etc.]. 1798 MILLER *ibid.* VII. p. clix, Having made one strong cable fast to the Tonnant and desired sentinels to be placed on it on board her. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* xx (1857) 296 She had to leave her mother on the care of a neighbour. 1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVIII. 336 A colonel on half-pay. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 205 Scarcely ever had he been on a grand jury. 1882 P. FITZGERALD *Recreat. Lit. Man* (1883) 139 A leading writer on the press. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 27 Feb. 2/4 A captain on the General Staff. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Nov. 3/1 Speaking of their several avocations .. I learned that So-and-so was 'on the pigs', another 'on the kitchen', and a third 'on the table'.

h. Hence arise many phrases, originally expressing physical situation, of which the sense becomes more or less figurative, as an expression of what is done or implied in such a position. Such are the following, for which see the respective sbs.:

On the bench, on the boards, on the books, on the cards, on the carpet, on 'Change, on the fence, on the field, on foot, on hand, on one's hands, on one's own hook, on one's knees, on one's legs, on the market, on the nail, on the parish, on the rack, on the shelf, on the spot, on the streets, on the stump, on tenterhooks, on the throne, on the turf, on the way, on the wing, on the world. Phrases originally literal, when thus used *fig.*, sometimes serve as models for others which never were literal, e.g. *on a level, on an equality, on a par.*

2. Expressing contact with any surface, whatever its position; e.g. to *hang, stick on a wall*; *to border on an estate*; *a fly walking on the ceiling*; *blisters on the soles of the feet.* Also, of things that cover or clothe, as *a coat on his back, shoes on his feet, a book with a cover on it.*

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxi. 152 Ealle ða hearzas . wæron atifred on ðæm waze. *a* 900 CYNEWULF *Christ* 1115 þa he on rode wæs. *c* 1205 LAY. 511 Alle heo sculden hongien On hoze treowen. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* v. v, He satte atte souper gnawynge on a lymme of a man. 1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 55 And hard on burd vnto the blomyt medis..Arrivit sche. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. i. 2 On his brest a bloodie Crosse he bore. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* xvi. 16 A cunning player on an harpe. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 489 On Shrubs they browze. 1821 KEATS *Isabella* xxxvi, Isabella on its music hung. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 361 With eight wounds on his body. 1888 W. WILLIAMS *Princ. Med.* (ed. 5) 577 A brewer's yard dog, always on the chain. 1895 *Bookman* Oct. 12/1 A small volume .printed on one side only.

3. In proximity to; close to, beside, near, by, at; on the bank of (a river or lake), on the coast of (the sea).

c 1122 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1009 (MS. E) Hi. namon him winter settl on Temesan *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 9 Bethfage..on þe fot of þe dune þe men clepen munt oliuete. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxxxii. 519 The castell of Geron one the see. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 15 Paslay .is situat..onn the Riuer Carronn. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) I. 74 They came up marching on the head of their parishes. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* iii. viii. 379 Mr. Anson over-reached the galeon, and lay on her bow. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* i. i. 309 There is a dwelling on the lone sea-shore. 1830 H. ANGELO *Reminisc.* I. 229 His residence, St. George's-row, on the Uxbridge Road. 1832 LD. MALMESBURY in *Mem Ex-Minister* (1884) I. 50 Detained long at the Douane on the Italian frontier. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 223 Kirke and his squadron were on the coast of Ulster. *Mod.* Burton-on-Trent, Clacton-on-Sea.

4. Expressing position with reference to a place or thing: esp. with *side, hand, bow* (of a ship), and words of particular direction implying 'side', as *front, back, rear*; *north, south, east, west*, etc. (In OE. these took the accus. = 'looking unto or towards' the left, the north, etc.)

Hence in many *fig.* and *transf.* uses of *hand, part, side, behalf*, and in such phrases as *on the contrary, the defensive*, etc.: see these sbs. and adjs.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* i. i. § 2 Þonne on ðæm norþdæle, þæt is, Asia on þa swiþran healfe. *a* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) xliv. 11 Þær stent cwen þe on þa swyðran hand. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxvii. 38 An on þa swiðran healfe and oðer on þa wynstran. 1122–31 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1122 Hi sæġon on norð east fir mycel & brad. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13038 On oþer side was hir ful wa. 13.. *Guy Warw.* 218 (MS. A.) Gij .on hir fader half he hir grett 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 183 God bad the rede See divide, Which stod upriht on either side. 1411 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 650/1 This is the ordenance..made between William Lord the Roos on that oon partie and Robert Tirwhit..on that other partie. 1558 Q. ELIZ. in Strype *Ann. Ref* (1824) I. App. i. 389 Not doubting on their part, but they will observe the duty. 1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* (ed. 2) 49 The Cape *de las Agullas* hath sea on both sides near it. 1672 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 7, I am glad on your behalf. 1747 *Mem Nutrebian Crt.* I. 221 It was agreed on all hands. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* i. v. 49 The Indians, lying on the back of the Portuguese settlements. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* (1846) III. xxiv. 338 Thucydides .. does not venture to state the numbers on either side. 1883 *Law Times Rep.* XLIX. 332 Bearing about three or four points on the starboard bow of the Clan Sinclair.

** Of position *within* [OE. *on* for *in*].

† 5. Within the limits or bounds of: = IN *prep.* 1, 9. *Obs.*

In OE. (W Sax) and early ME. (southern): see above.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* Pref. ii, Se wæs biscop on Cantwara byriġ. *Ibid.*, Oðde on ðysse bec, oðde on oðre. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xxxvii. 13 Dine gebroðru healdaþ scep on Sichima. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* lxviii. 12 Ða him sæton sundor on portum. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 35 Ic walde .. sitten on forste and on snawe up et minne chinne. *c* 1205 LAY. 24587 þe stiward .. hæxt cniht on londe. *c* 1260 *K. Horn* 653 (MS. C.) Heo sat on þe sunne. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 14195 (Fairf.) To ga on lift of day. [*c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iv. 530 Chase he not the on his xij to bee?]

*** Of time, or action implying time.

(In OE. with dat. or accus.)

6. Indicating the day of an occurrence, treated as a unit of time; so with *night, morning, afternoon*, a defined date, *a time, the eve, morrow, occasion of . . . On the instant*, instantly.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* ii. viii. § 2 Þa on ðæm ilcan dæze ..fuhton Galle on þa burg. *a* 900 *Laws of Ælfred* Introd. § 3 Wyrceað eow syx daġas, and on þam siofoðan restað eow. Forþam [Drihten] hine gereste on þone seofoðan dæġ. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. . . Hit ġelamp on sumne sæl. 1122–31 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1122 On þet dæi xi k' Apr'. *Ibid.*, Þet wæs on þæs dæies xiiii k' Nouemb'. 1137–40 *Ibid.* an. 1137 Þe Iudeus..on langfridæi him on rode hengen. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3325 On morgen fel hem a dew a-gein. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17670 Yee sperd me soth on a fridai. *c* 1400 *Anturs of Arth.* 6 (Thornton MS.) One a daye þay þam dighte to þe depe dellis. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 231 On an euen com a spie. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 131 b, Anaximienes was, on a tyme, in makyng an oracion. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 14 Thys yere one sent Martyns day. 1670 LADY MARY BERTIE in 12*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 22 On Tuesday wee are to goe see the second part of it. 1764–7 LYTTELTON *Henry II* (1771) I. 17 On the eve of St. Matthew. 1766 GOLDSM *Vic. W.* iii, The day..on which we were to disperse. 1795 *Jemima* I. 215 Rosina..taking Jemima aside on the instant. 1876 GLADSTONE *Gleanings* (1879) II. 298 Croker assailed, and assailed on the instant, some of Macaulay's celebrated speeches on Reform. 1885 *Law Times* LXXX. 112/2 On the 29th Jan. 1884 [he] absconded, and on the following day the firm suspended payment. 1899 *Pall Mall Mag.* Aug. 579 On-a-day he gravely complained in open court that [etc.]. *Mod.* Presented to A. B. on the occasion of his wedding.

† b. Formerly used of any time or period, where current usage has *in, at, during, by.* (Also before the advb. genitives *dayes, nightes*, which were perh. then taken for plurals.) *Obs.*

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* i. i. 17 On hunfoðe on wintra & on sumera on fiscaþe. *Ibid.* iii. iii. § 2 On þam ilcan ġeare tohlad seo eorþe. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Deut.* x. 1 On þære tide Drihten cwæþ to me. *Ibid.* xxviii. 29 Dæt þu ġrapie on midne dæġ 1122–31 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1127 Soðleste mes þeom kepten on nihtes. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 31 God sent him a tokenyng on nyght als he slepe. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* vii. 506 And fra Cuthlele on nychts tyd; And in cowert on dayis byd. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xiv. 2, I slepe þere-inne on nightes. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 12245 (Trin.) Say I neuer suche on my lyue. 1442 T. BECKINGTON *Corr.* (Rolls) II 189 On the meane tyme. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 12 Also Daniel . worshyped god thryes on the day knelynge. 1627 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 137 Rome was not all built on a day 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* iii. *Zor. Temple* vii. § 6 It never rained on the day-time. 1654 R. CORRINGTON tr. *Justine* i. 19 On the break of day. 1708 SWIFT *Wks.* (1841) II. 256 Rascals that walk the streets on nights. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 182 The tides rise about six inches higher on the full moon than on the change.

† c. Formerly also: Within the space of; = IN *prep.* 20. *Obs.*

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* Contents v. ii, Hu on anum ġeare wurdon þa twa byrġ toworpena. *c* 897 — *Gregory's Past.* xliii. 312 Ic fæste tuwa on wucan. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxvii. 40 On þrim daġum hyt eft ġetimbran. *c* 1205 LAY. 8059 And þas dæies æn þreom wiken Wenden to Lundene *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xiii 57 Men may wende to Damase on three days. 1693 *Apol. Clergy Scot.* 62 They cite the Archbishop of St. Andrews on twenty four hours to compear before them.

d. = Close upon, touching upon. Also, in *on time* = exactly at the (right or prescribed) time.

1843 MRS CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 235 It is now just on post-time. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Miner's Right* (1899) 181/2 Anxiety about being 'on time' for the mid-day stage. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Feb. 3/3 The following are a few arrivals at Preston..September 25 .. 2 minutes early. December 12.. On time.

7. Followed by a noun of action, etc., expressing the occasion of what is stated.

e.g. *on reaching* .. = when I (he, &c.) reached .. : *on my return* = when I returned; *on hearing this* = when (and because) I heard this, *I changed my plans.*

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 186 He doth debate What following sorrow may on this arise. 1713 BERKELEY *Hylas & Phil.* i. Wks. 1871 I 268 On second thoughts, I do not think it so evident. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* i. x. 101 A disposition to be seized with the most dreadful terrors on the slightest accident. 1761–2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) V. lxix. 186 He had ten thousand 'brisk boys'.. who on a motion of his finger, were ready to fly to arms. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 68 Which would on the first blush induce one to suppose there was something culpable in this man. 1812 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 178 On our arrival here. 1876 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1879) II. 333 It attracted little notice on its appearance. 1892 *Law Times* XCII. 94/1 Milk which on analysis proved to be deficient in fatty matter.

**** Of order, arrangement, manner, state.

† 8. Indicating physical arrangement or grouping: = *in* (a row, a heap, pieces). *Obs.* or *arch.*

a 1000–1611 [see HEAP *sb.* 5 c]. † *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 238 Alle þe riche on rawe, Romaynes and oþer. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* i xiii. (1554) 25 Kepe them from tonges that been on tweine. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 364/1 On a thronge, or to-gedur..*Gregatim.* 1575 *Brieff Disc. Troub. Frankford* 98 And others .. came in suddenlie on a troupe together in to the churche. 1620 *Frier Rush* 8 They came all on a cluster. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1133 There lyeth nine little Ilands on a row. 1662 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. iii. IV. 280, I saw the monks kneeling on a row..before the altar. 1818 G. S. FABER *Horæ Mosaicæ* I. 189 Its waters stood on heaps to the right hand and to the left.

9. Indicating manner: = *in.* *Obs.* exc. in archaic phrases, as *on this wise.* (In OE. with the accus. Cf. Ger. *auf diese weise.*) Here also belong such modern phrases as *on the cheap, on the sly, on the square*: see CHEAP, etc.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxix. 10 We ongitaþ hwilum mon on oðre wisan, on oðre hine God ongit. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* xii. 5 On þa ylcan wisan nymað ticcenu. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 77 Þe fader is ine þe sune on þre wise. 1258 *Proc. Hen. III* 6 Beon ilet oþer iwersed on onle wise. *Ibid.* 11 Al on þo ilche worden. † *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 984 These arowis..Were alle fyve on oon maneere.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* I. 379 On two maner is Goddis word herd. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 259/2 On Alle wyse, *omnimodo*. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* i. 18 The byrthe off Christe was on thys wyse. *a* 1557 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne Club) 28 Hot the lordis on na wayiss wald not aggree. 1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 440 To begin his search after Truth on this preposterous manner. 1864 DASENT *Jest & Earnest* (1873) II. 346 Ulf's words were on this wise.

† b. Indicating language: = IN 12 c. *Obs.* (In OE, as in the other Teutonic langs., with accus.)

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* Pref. 7 Nemned on Læden Pastoralis, and on Englisc Hierdeboc. *c* 1205 LAY. 3 3 An oþer he nom on Latin þe makede seinte Albin. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 35 On Englisch I wyl my reson shewe. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 91 Heresie, that is Grw, is divisioun on Latyn.

10. Of state, condition, action: (*a*) with a sb., as *on fire, on live, on sleep, on wait, on the tap*; (*b*) with noun of action, as *on loan, on sale, on the look-out, on the move, on the run, on the wane, on the watch*; (*c*) formerly with vbl. sb., as *on singing, on building*. (See also 19.)

In (*b*) *on* is still normal; of those in (*a*) most have now *in*, (*in life, in wait*), some retain *on*, many have reduced it to *a*, now written in comb. (*afire, alive, asleep*: see 29); (*c*) is *obs.* or *arch.*, *on* having been first reduced to *a-*, and then omitted in mod.Standard Eng., whereby the vbl. sb. comes to function as a pres. pple. (the ark was *on building*, was *a-building*, was *building*). See A *prep.* 11-13; -ING [1].

c 893 [see 6 b]. *a* 950 *Cod. Exon.* VII. 37 (F. E. T. S.) 294 Sum bið on hunt(o)þe. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 3 Þæt heo cende on sare & on unrotnesse þa hire bearn. *c* 1200 ORMIN 142 Þe folle.. stod þatt while onn heore bene. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15649 All on slepe he fand þam fast. *c* 1325 *Body & Soul* 59 in *Map's Poems* 347 The world shal al o fure ben. *c* 1375 *XI Pains of Hell* 281 in *O. E. Misc.* 219 When I was on þerst hongyng on þe rode. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 325 While þe masse is on syngynge. *Ibid.* 415 While þe gospel was on redynge. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 773 Whyle Torrent an huntyng wase. 1452 *Paston Lett.* I. 195, I lay on wayte up on hym. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* III. iii, As good a man as ony is on lyue. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. xiii. 33 Venus, all on flocht, Amyd her breist reuoluyng mony a thocht. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 84 When the Firth is frozen and all on yce. 1629 MAXWELL tr. *Herodian* (1635) 400 The doores (which were all on a flame). 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 38 P 1 You might see his Imagination on the Stretch. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* I. ii, Her prudence was as much on the guard, as if she had all the snares to apprehend. 1808 ELEANOR SHEATH *Bristol Heiress* IV. 31 Glenn Hall, which was then advertised, and on sale. 1811 W. R. SPENCER *Poems* 211 Folly herself has long been on the wane 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 608 Some men of the Horse Guards, who were on watch, heard the report. 1855 *Ibid.* xvii. IV. 92 But fortune was already on the turn. 1876 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* ix. (ed. 3) 89 Workmen on strike. 1886 *Illustr. Lond. News* 9 Jan. 31/1 Better a dinner of herbs ..than eight courses, eaten on our best behaviour.

b. Engaged in, occupied with.

1768 G. WHITE *Selborne* xx, As you have been so lately on the study of reptiles.

***** Indicating non-material basis, ground, or footing. (fig. extension of 1.)

11. Indicating the ground, basis, or reason of action, opinion, etc.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xi. § 1 Buton he.. mæge geþeahnian þæt he irne on his willan. *c* 1205 LAY. 3336 Ah late we hine welden His folc on his willen. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm. Sel. Wks.* I. 15 3if men avysiden hem on þis resoun. 1578 WHETSTONE *Promos & Cass.* II. v, The doome was geven on cause, and not on spyte. 1594 *First Pt. Contention* (1843) 35, I do arrest thee on high treason here. 1608 SIR T. BODLEIGH *Let. to Bacon* in *Ussher's Lett.* (1680) App. 21 They turned back on their own accord. *a* 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 164, I thinke that he [St. Thomas] was absent on negligence. 1662 STILLINGFL *Orig. Sacr.* III. i. § 7 Those principles on which they deny a Deity. 1680 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 41 Being wounded by his fellows on mistake. 1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) I. 38, I acted not on so poor a motive. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) VI. iii, Starting for a long ride on a dinner engagement. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. xxxi. 174 The capitulation on which Athens surrendered. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 267 He.. was convicted on evidence which would not have satisfied any impartial tribunal. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 8 May 15/4 A careful opinion on full knowledge. 1891 *Law Times* XCI. 21/2 We learn on good authority that arbitration has become too well established.

b. In many phrases; e. g. *on account* (*of*), *on design, on intent, on pretence, on purpose*; *on terms*; *on an* (or *the*) *average, on the whole*; for which see the sbs. † *On less than*: see UNLESS.

12. Indicating risk, pain, or penalty; on peril of.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Kn.'s T.* 867 Arcite That fro thy lond is banyshed on his heed. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 10 On þa peyne of xl.d. to paie to þe box. 14.. *Sir Beues* 207/2031 (MS. M) The patriarke on my lyfe, Charged me, neuer to take wyfe. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. i. 124 On paine of loosing her tongue. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 398 Obedience to the Law of God, impos'd On penaltie of death. 1667 DRYDEN *Ind. Emperor* IV. i, On thy life secure the Prison Gate. 1755 MRS. F. BROOKE *Old Maid* No. 3 (1764) 16 [The father] charged him on his blessing to abandon all studies of that kind. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* viii. 71 Many minds must change their key now and then, on penalty of getting out of tune or losing their voices.

13. Indicating that which forms the basis of income, taxation, borrowing, betting, profit, or loss.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 376 We must consequently have gain'd something insensibly on the length of the particular days, but have lost on the.. number. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 445 P 5 The Tax on Paper was given for the Support of the Government. 1745 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 34 For raising of money on the Inhabitants. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. vii. iii. 178 The king borrowed considerable sums on his jewels. 1764 *App. to Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 129/1 Odds at starting—Six to four on Leader. 1809 BYRON *Bards & Rev.* 675 Done!—a thousand on the ..trick. 1883 *L'pool Courier* 25 Sept. 4/5 The largest procurable dividends on the outlay of capital. 1883 SIR E. E. KAY in *Law Times Rep.* XLIX. 77/2 Any charge, or lien, or equity on this particular fund. 1885 *Law Times* LXXX. 131/2 The interest on the debentures. 1891 *Law Rep.* Weekly Notes 80/1 Shewing a loss on his last year's business. *Mod.* The margin of profit on the sales.

II. Of motion or direction towards a position.

14. To or towards the position expressed by senses 1, 2; on to.

So in reference to non-physical things treated as having physical extension, or to motion that is merely ideal.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. vii. (1890) 38 Astah se .. andettere ..on þa dune upp. *Ibid.* III. vii. [ix.] 178 On his hors hleop. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. v. 1 He astah on þone munt. *c* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1101 Se cyng .. scipa ut on sæ sende. *c* 1205 LAY. 1228 Heo..hire hond On his heued leide. *Ibid.* 13099 He nom ane cape .. On þene munec he heo dude. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10393 Iesu crist was tan, And don on rode. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* v. 45 That..reyneth on iust men and vniuste. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9133 Pure watur pouret vn polished yeron. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Philomene* (Arb.) 97 They now are come on lande. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ii. 18 'Curse on that Cross', (quoth then the Saraine). 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 722 A Plague did on the dumb Creation rise. *Ibid.* 769 Ye Gods .. turn that Impious Errour on our Foes! 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 524 A sort of a distemper that stole insensibly on them. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* I. 119-20 His shoes of swiftness on his feet he placed; His coat of darkness on his loins he braced. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* XXXI, These delicates he heaped..On golden dishes. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 63 If in such a vacant hour He shall happen on a maiden. 1896 *Law Times* C. 488/1 The vestry served a notice on the respondent, calling upon him to repair the drain. 1897 OUIDA *Massarenes* XXVI, He has never left his card on you. *Mod.* He threw the coins on the table. They fixed placards on the walls.

b. *To* LAY *hold on*, SEIZE *on*: see these vbs.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* iv. 40 Þæt hira nan ne durre gripan swæ orsorglice on þæt rice. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 49 Anoþer proud partriche ..vesith on hir sete. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. ix. (1895) 270 They layde holde on hym. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 55 Nor doth the generall care Take hold on me. 1796 *Hist in Ann. Reg.* 97/2 They had seized on the citadel. 1870 ANDERSON *Missions Amer. Bd.* II. ix. 68 The natives laid hold on the sailors.

c. Of the incidence of a blow or the like.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* IV. i. § 5 He hiene on þone nafelan ofstang. *Ibid.* v. xv. § 3 He oft unwitende slog mid his heafde on þone wag. 13.. *Cursor M.* 21402 (Gött.) Constantine. feld fast on þat haþen lede. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xii. 7 And he smote Peter on the syde. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen V*, 33 He strake the chiefe Iustice with his fiste on the face. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 317 P 35 Gave Ralph a box on the Ear. *Mod.* A blow on the head.

d. In such phrases as *heaps on heaps, company on company*, the literal sense passes into that of accumulative addition, or repetition.

a 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Maid's Trag.* v. ii, Your curst court and you..With your temptations on temptations, made me give up mine honour. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 995 With ruin upon ruin, rout on rout, Confusion worse confounded. 1726-46 THOMSON *Winter* 905 Snows swell on snows amazing to the Sky. 1839 THACKERAY *Fatal Boots* VIII, I have had ill-luck on ill-luck. 1855 KINGSLEY *Plays & Puritans* 130 What Spaniard on Spaniard had been saying for fifty years.

e. Of continued motion: *On one's way, on a journey, expedition, voyage, trip*; also *on an errand, a message*. See these sbs., and cf. AWAY.

15. Into contact or collision with, esp. in the way of attack; against, towards.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* II. v. § 2 Æfter þæm he wonn on Scippie. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* II. VIII [ix.] (1890) 124 Sona þæs þe he on heo fealit. 1340-70 *Alisaunder* 1204 When Philip had with his folke faren on Greece. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 140 On saracenys warrayand. *Ibid.* II. 384 On thaim! On thaim! thai feble fast! 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 294 That day he never tooke prisoner, but alwayes fought and went on his enemies. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 140 He bears his Rider headlong on the Foe. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 257 That the whole may arrive on the enemy at the same time. 1849 S. DOBELL *Roman* iii. (ed. 2) 38 He calls his blood-hounds round his gory hands, And cheers them on the prey. 1883 *Standard* 8 May 3/7 His..bowling seldom seemed to be on the wicket. 1894 BARING-GOULD *Kitty Alone* II. 170 If he drew his knife on her and attacked her.

16. Of aspect or direction towards; as *to smile on, turn one's back on*.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* XXXVIII. § 5 Hi ealle lociaþ mid þæm eagum on þas eorðlican ðincg. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Daniel* 731 On þæt wundor seon. *a* 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 1225 The knyght answeryd, and on hym logh. 1592 GREENE *Philomela* (1881) 152 He spake with his eies on Philomelas face. 1726-46 THOMSON *Winter* 910 Horrid o'er the surge Alps frown on Alps. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* VII. xii. (1849) 442 He turned his back on its walls. 1844 MACAULAY *Ess., Earl Chatham* (1887) 815 The enemies..stood for a time glaring on each other. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* XXXII. 326 That melancholy, care-worn face, that..would always smile on her. 1864 TENNYSON *Enoch Arden* 727 For Philip's dwelling fronted on the street.

b. *ellipt.* Precisely in the direction of, directed towards.

1888 RIDER HAGGARD in *Harper's Mag.* July 207 Feeling that I was on him, I pulled, and..I saw the man throw up his arms.

† 17. = INTO. (Cf. IN *prep.* 30.) *Obs.*

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. i. § 7 Þa flowaðbuta sub on þone Readan Sæ. *c* 897 — *Gregory's Past.* 2 An ærendgewrit of Liedene on Englisc areccan. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. XXX[i]. (1890) 374 His woldon his ban on niwe cyste gedon. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 27 Þætte Halend were laded on westen. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. ix. 6 Aris .. and gang on þin hus. 1387 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 2 Also y be-quethe iij li. to bring me on erthe.

† b. *On pieces*, etc. = into (in) pieces. (Cf. IN 30 b.)

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. i. § 1 Ure leldran ealne þisne ymbhwyrft þises middangeardes..on þreo todældon. *c* 1200 ORMIN 565 And eþberr hirrd..Todæledd wass..Onn hirdess rihht sextene. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3410 Mani a spere spacli on peces were to-broke. 1415 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 23 Y wolle hit be parted on tweyne. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 4293 Whan the pot ys broke On pecys smale. *c* 1450 *Douce MS.* 55 (Bodleian) lf. 23 Take mary and dates, kutt on too or on thre.

18. Unto, to (a person): in reference to descent or marriage. (The latter in Sc.)

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 710 Richt laith he wes to wed hir on ane lord Iuto Ingland. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 125 The king, efter he had ..ressawit this gentilwoman..marieit hir on his brother. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. § 93. 353 The Crowne and Kingdome by just..title descended on her. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 280 She's marriet on saft Sammle Tamson.

19. Into, unto, to (some action, course, or condition); formerly esp. with *vbl. sb.*, as *to go on fishing* = a-fishing: cf. 10.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John XXI. 3 Ic wylle gan on fiscaðð. *c* 1290 *St. Kenelm* 148 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 349 Þat þis child scholde wende An hontingue. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2092 Þai..dede hem on gate, And soughte him. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4406 And sone on slepe þai fell. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* II. i, A damoisel the whiche was sente on message. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* 147 His woundes braste out agayne on bledyng. 1539 BIBLE (Great) *Acts* xiii. 36 Dauid (after he had in hys tyme fulfylled the wyll of God) fell on slepe. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 74 That might..set the Plough on going. 1633 LAUD *Wks.* (1857) VI. 321, I presume you will set him on work. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 68 He was that day rode forth on hunting. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 10/1 Very hard to stop when once it is set on going. 1828 MACAULAY *Ess., Hallam's Const. Hist.* (1887) 88 The fanaticism of Cromwell never urged him on impracticable undertakings. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 467/2 Facts which ought to have put him on inquiry.

20. Indicating the person or thing to which action, feeling, etc. is directed, or that is affected by it. In the const. of many verbs and phrases.

c 1290 *Becket* 501 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 121 On seint Thomas heo criden faste. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 22474 Lauerd ha merci on all nu. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *C. T.* Prol. 300 Al þat he myghte of his freendes hente On bookes and his lernynge he it spente. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1854 How on the dede hedys they did shoute. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. i. 32 On them she workes her will to uses bad. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IV. ii. § 2 The first on whom this cruel Law was hanselled, was William Sautre. 1657-83 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I 291 Being a thing material, it should operate on immaterials. 1796 *State Papers* in *Ann. Reg.* 168/2 [He] endeavoured to recriminate on us. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribblomania* 201 She has claims on the consideration of the country. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. xxx. 145 The title of Admiral was conferred on Aracus. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 519 The effect of these reflections on his mind had been pernicious. 1883 SIR W. B. BRETT in *Law Times Rep.* (1884) L. 193/2 The decision..which is binding on us. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 38/1 The magistrate may be necessary as a check on the doctor. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 16 May 6/1 The extremely cold nights..tell very severely on the elderly members of the House.

b. Indicating the object of desire and the like. In the construction of *eager, keen, mad* († *amorous, enamoured, fond*), *bent, determined, set, gone*, etc. Also *ellipt.* = bent on, set on.

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xi. 38 A tortle that min herte is on. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Reas. & Sens.* 113/4286 To be enamowred on a goot. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 68 b, Suche thynges as mannes herte is moost on. 1623 GOUGE *Serm. God's Provid.* § 10 Their mind was so on their worke. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* II. XXXVI. (1674) 189 You. having unwisely been enamoured on some one person. 1890 L. C. D'OYLE *Notches* 170 Woddell was not much on beer.

c. Indicating the bank, banker, or person to whom a cheque or draft is directed, and by whom it is payable; in *to draw on, a cheque*, etc. (*drawn*) *on*.

1671- [see DRAW *v.* 65, DRAUGHT *sb.* 3 b]. 1824 BYRON *Juan* XV. viii, A draft on Ransom 1839 THACKERAY *Fatal Boots* x, Here. is a cheque on Child's. 1849 MARRYAT *Valerie* ix, Lionel received a cheque on the bank. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* vii. 144 The demand for bills on London at Liverpool would exceed the supply.

21. Indicating a person or thing to which hostile action is directed: against; esp. in *to complain, inform, lie, tell*, '*peach*' *on*; also *an attack, assault*, etc., *on*.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIV. 144 It may nouht be,..or matheu on god lyeth. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (ROXB.) XV. 67 Þai lye falsly on Mary and hir son. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 29 He made hym redy for to complayne on reynart the foxe. 1539 BIBLE (Great) *Phil.* II. 15 That ye may be soch as no man can complayne on. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* V. ii. 146 Ay, 'twas he that told me on her first. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* II. xix, § 231 Attempting by force on the properties of any people. 1830 MACAULAY *Ess., Moore's Byron* (1887) 155 This degraded people had risen on their oppressors. 1849 — *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 113 Any attack on the civil liberties of his people. 1889 [see INFORM *v.* 7 b]. 1895 CROCKETT *Sweetheart Trav.* 14, I will tell my father on you. *Mod. Sc.* I'll no tell on ye.

22. In regard to, in reference to, with respect to, as to.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* XXXI. § 1 (1864) 110 Hwæt godes mazan we sceogan on þa fleæclican unþeawas. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 69 And sa was sene on thame, for thair jurisdictioun began with force and cruelte. 1470-85

MALORY *Arthur* VI. i, Some there were that .. passed alle their felawes in prowesse and noble dedes and that was wel preued .. on syre launcelot du lake. 1477 *Paston Lett.* III. 211 Elles it wol do you harm on your hors. 1649 J. MOYLEY in 15*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. II. 47 There sate on him three or four judges. 1706 *Act* 6 *Anne*, c. 11 Art. XIX, No writer to the signet [shall] be..admitted a lord of the session unless he undergo a private and publick tryal on the civil law. 1787 NELSON 13 May in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 236 To order a Court-Martial to be held on him. 1812 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 176, I do not condole with you on your release. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 488 *note*, This statement does not agree with my experience on the subject. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 275 He never attended the meetings of his colleagues on foreign affairs. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 23 May 5/1 The appellants had failed on the main question.

b. Expressing the object to which mental activity is directed; after such verbs as *think, consider, remember, dream* (now usually *of*); *meditate, reflect*, etc. Also after derived sbs. as *thought, meditation, reflection*. See these words.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) CXVII. 8 God ys on Dryhten georne to þenceanne. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arthure* 192 Thynke hertly on this. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 8090 On his kirke was all his thoght. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I. 15 Bhit we suld thynk one our bears befor. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XC. 60 And on the end hes no rememberance. 1590 GREENE *Never too late, M.'s Madr.*, When I at last considered on my sins. 1692 LOCKE *Educ.* § 147 This being almost that alone, which is thought on, when People talk of Education. 1754 R. O. CAMBRIDGE *Intruder* 12 'Twas a plan I never dreamt on. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* II. ii, Thy anxious heart will never learn To think more on thyself and less on others. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 265 The sleepless nights in which he meditated on the trophies of Miltiades. *Mod.* Reflect on the natural results of such conduct.

c. After *speak, write*, etc., q. v.; after *book, article, essay, lecture, poem, treatise*, etc., or an author's name; also ellipt. in titles and the like.

1422 *E. E. Wills* 51, iiij quayres of Doctours on Mathewe. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 411 On a childe drowned catching of an Apple. 1689 PRIOR *Ep. to Fleetwood Shepherd* 168 Critics I read on other men, And hypers upon them again. 1699 COTES tr. *Dupin's Hist. O. & N. Test.* I. i. i. 5 What he says on this Point is as follows. 1785 WILBERFORCE in *Life* I. 99 Heard Newton on the addiction of the soul to God. 1830 SCOTT (*title*) Letters on Demonology and Witchcraft. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. viii, Laplace's Book on the Stars. 1884 A. R. PENNINGTON *Wiclif* IX. 290 A course of lectures on the Epistles of St. Paul. *Mod.* Coke on Littleton; Mill on Hamilton; Fenn on the Funds.

III. Other senses, obsolete, archaic, or dialectal. (All these originally belonged to branch I.)

†23. After verbs of *winning, gaining, taking* (by force): = from. *Obs.* Here orig. belonged vbs. of *wreaking* or *taking vengeance, avenging, revenging*, still construed with *on*: see these.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* IV. vi § 6 Romane genamon on him LXXXIII scipa. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Num* XXI. 1 Chananeus þa wann wiþ Israela bearn, and sige on him gewann. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 57 Magnus .. chaced away Suane, & Danmark on him wan. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 219 Yf they were so bold to take on hym or on hys peuple ony thing. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. CCCXXXV. 525 Howe the Englysshmen recouered dyuers castelles on the frenchmen in Burdeloys. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* V. iii. 165 But what art thou That hast this Fortune on me? 1671 MILTON *Samson* 470 All these boasted Trophies won on me.

†24. Indicating that to which a quality has relation: In respect of; = IN *prep.* 33, OF *prep.* 35.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* i, Boetius..se wæs in bocræftum and on woruldþeawum se rihtwisesta. *Ibid.* XXXII. § 1 Deah þu wære eallra manna fæxrost on wlite. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. Introd. (1890) 26 Hit is weliz ðis ealond on wæstmum and on treowum. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 223 Se man is ece on ane dele . þat is an þer sawle. *c* 1275 *Luue Ron* 91 in *O. E. Misc.* 96 He is feir & brilit on heowe. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2634 Sche had a derworþe douzter .. þe fairest on face. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. CCLXX. 403 He was blynde on ye one eye. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sam.* IV. 4 A sonne which was lame on his fete. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3892/4 Robert Stephens .winks on the left Eye.

†25. Indicating the medium of action. *Obs.* Now expressed by *with*.

a 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 560 He seiz a child strauȝt þer-on, stremynge on blode. *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 1996 The chambre flore Alle ranne on blode.

†26. In uses now expressed by *at* (esp. *on a price* or *rate*). *Obs.*

1477 *Paston Lett.* III. 203 He wol not selle hym .. under that mony that he sette hym on. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. xiv. (1647) 132 Serviceable men he would purchase on any rate. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) I. 150 When his matters were on that crisis. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 67 The Bridge must be on right Angles with the Current. 1793 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) III. 510 All other of our productions are received on various duties. 1794 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Ellen* III. 52 Ellen was walking on a slow solemn pace.

27. In senses now expressed by OF. In *on't* and the like, common in literary use to *c* 1750; now *dial.* or *vulgar*.

In early times generally an actual difference of idiom, but from end of 16th c. due to confusion of *of* and *on*, esp. owing to the reduction of both of these to *o'*. See OF.

1858 *Procl. Hen. III*, 1 Henr' þurȝ godes fultume king on Engleneloande, Lhoauerd on Yrlounde, Duk on Norm' on Aquitaine and eorl on Aniow. *c* 1325 *Poem times Edw. II* (Percy Soc.) XXII, That death that I shall on die. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* XXXVIII, O payn on life and on londe. *a* 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 953 Wele recovryd on hys wounde. *c* 1530 tr. *Erasmus' Serm. Ch. Jesus* (1901) 2 So this our sermon may sauer on him whiche is..the worde of the father. 1575 *Gamm. Gurton* I. iii, All th'ours on the daye. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* III. i. 131 The perfect Spy o' th' time The moment on't. 1611 — *Cymb.* I. i. 164, I am very glad on't. 1641 LD. J. DIGBY *Sp. in Ho. Comm.* 21 Apr. 4 The truth on't is. 1671 H M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 545 Though I make Lay men on them all. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 12 P 7 Nay, you are in the Right on't. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* II. § 6 The best on't is the World every day grows wiser. 1766 G. WILLIAMS in Jesse *G. Selwyn & Contemp.* (1843) II. 57 Those handles that the ladies make bell-ropes on. 1782 ELIZ. BLOWER *Geo. Bateman* I. 87, I know she'll take care on him. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *On't*, of it. [Still widespread in Eng. dialects.]

IV. 28. *On* is used in the construction of many verbs, besides those mentioned under the preceding senses, e. g *depend*; *attend, wait*; *follow*; *believe, rely*; *feed, live, subsist*; also after the direct object, in *beget, bestow, confer*; *lavish, spend, waste*; *congratulate*; *plume, pride, value* oneself; or as a second construction, e. g. to *condole, consult, with* a person *on* something. See these verbs.

29. *On* was formerly frequent in connexions in which *a-* is now usual: e. g. *on back* (= aback), *on brede, on broche, on broad, on dreghe, on far, on ferrom, on fresh, on head, on live, on loft, on long, on loud, on low, on light, on new, on part, on round, on room, on side, on stray, on sunder, on thirst, on wide, on wry*. These were usually written as two words, but have often been hyphened by modern editors, in imitation of forms in *a-*. See ABACK, ABREDE, ABROACH, etc.; also the sbs. BACK, BREDE, BROACH, etc.

On hand, on high: see HAND 32, HIGH *a.* 18.

On (*pn*), *adv.* (*a.*, *sb.*). [Orig. the same word as prec., viz. O'Teut. **ana*, OS. *ana, an*, OE. *an, pn*. In the OE. instances almost always intimately connected with a vb. as a 'separable particle', like the Ger. separable *an* in *an-kommen*, etc.; in mod.Eng. often an elliptic use of the prep. = on something understood.]

1. In the position of being in contact with, or supported by, the upper surface of something.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. iv. (1890) 274 Sume ȝerisne stowe ..mynster on to timbrenne. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 132 Then to the well-trod stage anon, If Jonsons learned Sock be on. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* ix, The pudding-plates had been washed..while cheese was on.

2. Into the position defined in 1.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* XVII. 124 Dæt se se þe wunde lacnian wille ȝeote win on. *c* 1205 LAY. 311 Brutus sette on his flo. He wende to sceoten þat hea der. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 85 To-morne on the morning, quhen thow sall on leip, Pryse at the parting, how that thow dois. 1645 EVELYN *Diary* 11 Apr, Dashing the..whipcord over their shoulders, as hard as they could lay it on. 1824 BYRON *Juan* XV. lxv, They also set a glazed Westphalian ham on.

3. In the position of being attached to or covering any surface, esp. the body; on the body, as clothing or a limb.

c 1205 LAY. 1553 He hefde brunie on. *c* 1300 *St. Brandan* 613 None other clothes nadde he on. ? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1187 Largesse hadde on a robe fresh. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 191 Thei hadde on hattes of stile. 1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* II. 26 To weare a linnen Ephod on. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. ii. 126 O let me thinke on Hastings, and be gone To Brecnock, while my fearefull Head is on. 1611 — *Cymb.* II. i. 26 You crow Cock, with your combe on. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 128 P 9 He had a clean Shirt on. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* vi, A riband or a rose; For he will see them on to-night. 1887 'MABEL WETHERAL' *Two North-Country Maids* XXV. 174 Her pretty buff cotton gown, which was clean on that morning. 1890 J. HILL *Unfort. Arrangem.* I. vi. 144 He had on an unobtrusive suit of dark brown tweed. *Mod. slang*, Keep your hair on!

4. Into the position defined in 3.

a 1000 *Fate* (Cod. Exon.) 87 Sum sceal wildne fugel atemian, heafoc on honda..deþ he wyrplas on. *c* 1000– [see Do *v.* 48]. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* XII. 22 Take no thought ..for youre body, what ye shall putt on. 1590 LODGE *Rosalind* (Cassell) 93 And with that she slipped on her petticoat. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* II. ii. 70 Get on your Night-Gowne. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 311 P 5 He immediately drew on his Boots. 1781 C. JOHNSTON *Hist. J. Juniper* II. 44 To make..delays, by frequent tryings on, and alterations of our hero's clothes. *a* 1814 *Way to win Her* V. iii. (*New Brit. Theatre* II. 466), Mother is tying on her goloshoes.

b. *ellipt.* for *go on*; *on with* = put on, don.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 1183 On xall my westment and myn aray. 1605 ROWLANDS *Hell's Broke Loose* 45 On with rich attire. 1753 FOOTE *Eng. in Paris* I. Wks. 1799 I. 39 I'll on with my Jemmys. 1826 DISRAELI *Vivi. Grey* III. vi, I will doff my travelling cap, and on with the monk's cowl.

5. In a direction towards something, at; as *to* LOOK *on*.

6. Towards something in the way of approach; approaching in space, time, or condition.

c 1400–50 [see COME *v.* 62 a, f]. 1535– [see DRAW *v.* 86 d]. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4054/1 The great use of their Gallies in towing on or off their great Ships. 1885 *Truth* 2 July 3/1 It was getting on for two before supper was served. 1894 LD. WOLSELEY *Life Marlborough* II. lxv. 195 How dreadful are the words 'Go on!' to the man who longs to mingle in the fray, and shout 'Come on!' instead.

7. Directed towards, or in a line *with*, something.

1804 NELSON Apr. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) V. 520 The mark for being clear of the Malora North End, is the Guard-House on the Beach..on with the last hillock of the nearest ridge of mountains. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* vii. (ed. 2) 267 She will be steered with sufficient accuracy if her gunwale..be kept 'on with' the outer ends of the oars of the leader.

b. *Broadside on, face on, stem on*, etc.: With the face, stem, or other part directed to the point of contact.

1800–40 [see BROADSIDE *sb.* 1 c]. 1856 *Leisure H.* V. 332/1 He lost his hold, and fell face on into the water. 1884 *Standard* 19 May 4 The vessels struck one another stem on.

8. *Cricket.* To the *on* side.

1882 *Daily Tel.* 24 June, This he shortly followed up by driving C. T. Studd on for 2.

9. Onward, forward, in space or time.

a 1000 *Andreas* 1336 Ræsdon on sona. *c* 1200 ORMIN 7717 He wollde..uss..brinngenn onn To follȝhenn þeȝȝre bisne. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 17 þat mahten bringe þe on mis for to donne. *a* 1350 *Cursor M.* 5987 (Gött.) Wend on þann, siþen ȝe wil ga. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* clv. 136 Or half a yere be go an. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* III. liv. 124 They passe on through the cittie. 1675 HOBBES *Odyssey* (1677) 256 From that day on, centaurs and men are foes. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* II. vii. P 6 Do they get on in the world? 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* III. i. 12 Seeing this Patrician pestilence spread on and on. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 83/2 [The police officer] possesses the power..of ordering them to 'move on'.

b. *ellipt.* = Go on, advance.

c 1425 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1077 On in Pluto name! On! & all ys owre! 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iv. 2 Or shall we on without Apologie? 1627 SANDERSON *Serm.* I 284 Unless God kept him back, he must on. 1713 J. WARDER *True Amazons* 95 Yet on they must. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI XXXII, Charge, Chester, charge! On, Stanley, on! 1855 KINGSLEY *Plays & Purit.* 181 But no; he must on for honour's sake.

10. Gone onward or ahead; in advance in space or time.

17.. *Old Song* in *Burns' Works*, Oh Kenmure's on and awa, Willie! 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* XXI 301 It was now well on in the afternoon. 1887 A BIRRELL *Obiter Dicta* Ser. II. 92 Later on music was dragged into the fray.

b. *Cricket*, etc.: In advance of the opposite side.

1884 *Lillywhite's Cricket Ann.* 61 Notts were 392 on. 1892 *Daily News* 14 Sept. 3/6 As the game now stands the professionals with seven wickets to fall are 79 runs on.

c. *slang.* On the way to intoxication; the worse for drink.

1802 *Naval Chron.* VII. 273 The *Amelia's* men being a little on, could not bear being thwarted. 1894 WILKINS & VIVIAN *Green Bay Tree* I. 99 Pimlico, who was now slightly 'on'..was shouted down.

11. With onward movement or action; continuously; *to speak on, hold on, work on, wait on*, to continue to speak, hold, work, wait.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* XXI. 236 [He] nyste butan hi sungon þone lof-sang forð on. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 434 He heold on to herien his heaðene maumez. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Cook's Prol.* 22 Now telle on, Roger, looke that it be good. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 55 Now say on Diggon. 1665 BRATHWAIT *Comm.* 2 *Tales Chaucer* 148 Go on with your Tale. 1795 BURKE *Regic. Peace* IV. Wks. IX 26 Speculate on! 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* XX. IV. 235 The regent waited on, and the event came. 1891 DORA RUSSELL *Secret of River* I. xiii. 289 He sent me money regular, to keep on the house.

12. Into action or operation: *thrash on*, proceed to thrash.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2300 Wy þresch on, þou þro mon, þou þretez to longe. *c* 1400 [see COME *v.* 62 c]. 1593– [see DRAW *v.* 86 b]. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 113 They set stoutlie onn, doubteng na danger. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* V. 233 Converse with Adam and such discourse bring on, As may advise him of his happie state. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy* 276 The Tuffoons commonly come on.. suddenly. 1832 R. H. FROUDE *Rem.* (1838) I. 271 At last it came on to rain. 1892 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 4 June 367/1 We turned out lanterns full on.

13. a. Of persons: Engaged in some function or course of action; on the stage, the field, etc.

a 1542 WYATT *Poet. Wks* (1861) 84 Now thus, now than, Now off, now an, Uncertain as the dice. 1640 [see OFF AND ON B.]. 1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 54 (1794) II. 315 Then to the Playhouses anon, If Quick or Bannister be on. 1823 MRS. CAMERON *Cleanliness next to Godliness* 3, 'I try to keep things tolerably decent, but it's a hard matter.. I am always on', replied Alice. 1883 G. R. SIMS *Lifeboat* etc. 12 She was on at the Lane last winter—She played in the pantomime. 1888 STEEL & LYTTLETON *Cricket* (Badm. Libr.) iii. 141 Supposing a slow bowler has been 'on' for some time. 1892 MRS. WALFORD *Mischief of Monica* III. 62, 'I thought he was on with Daisy', burst forth her son. *Mod. colloq.* He has been on for three years, and now retires.

b. Of things: In progress or course of action; in a state of activity.

[1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. iv. 172 So will you wish on me, when the rash moode is on.] 1830 *Examiner* 76/1 Several commissions being 'on' at the same time. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* II. 13 There was a considerable sea on. 1882 *Society* 18 Nov. 11/2 The schools at Oxford are 'on' once more. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 3 July 5/3 There is a terrible row on between the old and the new divisions. *Mod.* Is the gas on? The water was not on.

c. Having a wager on (something).

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 23 They declared themselves off, a thing unknown in sporting, after they had been on. 1883 *Standard* 18 June 2/4 The scratching of Winchester has been a rare blow to those who were determined..to be 'on' early.

14. Used idiomatically with many verbs: e. g. *carry, catch, come, get, go, hold, keep, look, put, send, take, try on*, etc.: see the verbs.

B. *adj.* (Cf. OFF C.)

1. *Cricket.* Applied to that side of the wicket on which the batsman stands, or to the corresponding

side of the field (*i.e.* in the case of right-hand batting, the side on the left of the wicket-keeper). Opp. to OFF C. 2 b.

1851 LILLYWHITE *Guide to Cricketers* 20 A good general w.ll often place three men instead of two on the 'on' side. 1892 *Daily News* 6 May 5/2 A captain who has studied lady's play,.. will put most of her fields on the 'on' side. 1897 RANJITSINHJI *Cricket* 170 Let us now turn our attention to strokes on the on-side.

2. In reference to the licensed sale of liquors: Short for 'on the premises'; opp. to OFF C. 5. Often hyphened, as *on-licence*.

1891 *Daily News* 11 Mar. 3/2 The number of licensed houses mentioned in the on-licences return. 1892 W. BEATTY-KINGSTON *Intemperance* 63 It is not in the least necessary to persecute the 'on' licensee. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Mar. 3/3 The Bill which placed off-licence holders under similar control as on-licence holders. 1899 *Daily News* 13 Apr. 6/3 The influence of the 'on' licensed houses.

C. *sb. Cricket.* = On side: see B. 1. *attrib.* in *on drive, on-drive*, a drive to the on side.

1881 *Daily News* 9 July 2 He then drove Moncreiffe to the on for four. *Ibid.*, Newton scored .. three for a good on drive. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 July 5/2 Wynyard then made a fine on-drive off Trumble for 3.

On, *particle*, the pref. *on-* = UN-[1], often written separately in ME.; also, in mod.Sc. dial., in sense 'without': see ON-[4].

† **On,** erron. ME. expansion of *o* = *oð*, OTH *conj.*, until: cf. O *prep.*[3]

c 1320 *Cast. Love* 472 Ich..wole wiþ þe lede my lyf Euer on þat ilke stryf..mowe sum ende take.

† **On,** ME. 1 and 3 sing. pres. of UNN-EN *v. Obs.*, to grant.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 26 ȝif me on almihti God.

On-, *prefix* [1], the prepositional adv. *on* (unstressed form of OE. *an*, *ǫn*) in combination with vbs. and their derivatives, and sometimes with other sbs. The old nominal compounds had the stressed form, as in OE. *anginn*, *ǫnginn*, beginning, *anfilt*, *ǫnfilti*, ANVIL. The compounds in *on-* belong to the following classes:

1. Old verbal compounds, as *onbídan* to ONBIDE, *oncnáw-an* to recognize, ACKNOW. Such of these as survived the OE. period appear in their alphabetical place under ON- or A-.

2. Later verbal compounds or collocations of adv. and verb. In these the union of elements is incomplete, and the adv. may be moved to another position than immediately before the vb., where however it regularly stands in the inf. and pples., so that these acquire more the character of permanent combinations. Examples are † **on-become**, to befall, happen; † **on-cry**, to cry or call upon; **on-draw**, to draw on; † **on-lace**, to lace on; † **on-look**, to look on; **on-sweep**, to sweep on; † **on-take**, to take on, assume, behave: see TAKE *v.*

c 1305 *St. Lucy* 60 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 103 To seinte Lucie norice he wende: and eschte hire faste 'What Lucie were so *onbicome'. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* (E. E. T. S.) 146/487 Hyt on-by-come ine eche place ȝef ech [:]lyng hadde ylyche grace To ioye and blysse. 1664 *Flodden F.* iv. 40 Then each Captain he did *oncry. 1898 T. HARDY *Wessex Poems* 83 By Joidoigne, near to east, as he *ondrew, Dawn pierced the humid air. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xi. Prol. 102 Rays hie the targe of faith vp in thi hand, On hed the halsum helm of hop *onlace. *a* 1875 J. W. MILES in Schaff & Gilman *Libr. Relig. Poetry* (1881) 35 That all his shattered aims, his hopes bewept, Are in God's counsels deep and fathomless *onswept. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3548 þat hii nuste hou *on take [*v. r.* on to take], ne wat for honger do. *c* 1325 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 267 Allas! what sholen hij onne take, þat wolden here her god forsake?

3. With pr. and pa. pples. form ng adjs., as *on-carrying* (= carrying on; hence *oncarryingness*), *on-marching*, *on-rolling*, *on-running*, *on-surging*, *on-sweeping*.

a 1834 COLERIDGE in *Literature* (1897) 23 Oct. 11/2 The *oncarryingness of his [Scott's] diction. 1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VIII. xvi, Gather'd by th' *on-marching Enemy. 1863 *Not an Angel* I. 184 To hold by him for some security against the onmarching multitude. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) I. xx. 325 The *on-rolling billow of Austrian victory. 1599 DANIEL *Musophilus* 713 To pull back th' *on-running state of things. 1884 *Chicago Advance* 31 Jan., The fury of the *onsurging barbarians. 1896 *Ibid.* 16 Apr. 553/1 The *onsweeping purposes..of God.

4. With vbl. sbs. and nouns of action, forming sbs. (sometimes concrete), as *on-bringing* (= bringing on), *on-carrying*, *on-leaping*, Sc. *-louping* (= mounting a horse), *on-moving*, *on-putting*, *on-sweeping*, etc. (which can be formed at pleasure); **on-go**, going on, progress, advance; **on-roll**, onward roll; **on-sweep**, onward sweep; also with agent-nouns, as *on-bearer*, *on-goer*, *on-pusher*, etc. See also ONLOOKER, etc.

1898 T. HARDY *Wessex Poems* 135 Changing anew my *onbearer I traversed the downland. 1658 J. DURHAM *Exp. Revelation* ii. vi. (1680) 145 This inability is of her own *onbringing. 1737 E. ERSKINE *Serm.* Wks. 1871 II. 452 The *oncarrying of the designs of his glory. 1894 *Chicago Advance* 11 Oct. 58/1 As viewed in the retrospect of two years absence..its ordinary *on-go is indeed extraordinary. 1600 *Gowrie's Conp.* in *Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 190 Maister Alexander Ruthven .. haisted him fast downe to ouertake his maiestie before his *onleaping. *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I.* (1792) I. 92 (Jam.) On his enlouping the earl of Argyle .. and Lord Lindsay .. had some private speeches with him. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 June 2/1 It is a memorable sight to witness the *on-moving of a great army. 1898 *Congregationalist* 28 Apr., The arts of diplomacy are too soon exhausted when seventy million people are the on-lookers and *on-pushers. 1599 JAS. I *Basil. Δωρον* (1682) 82 To speake of rayment, the *on-putting whereof is the ordinary action that followeth next to sleepe. 1883 *Gd. Words* 462 The steady *onroll of the mighty waves of time. 1893 *Chicago Advance* 26 Jan., All this prodigious swing and *on-sweep of development. 1885 *Homilet. Rev.* 134 In the tremendous *onsweepings of society.

On-, *prefix* [2], the OE. unstressed form of *and-*, *ǫnd-*, against, opposite, in reply, in return (see AND *conj.*), corresp. to Gothic *anda-*, *and-*, OS. *and-*, *ant-*, Du. *ont-*, OHG. *ant-*, *ent-*, *int-*; e.g. OS. *antfáhan*, OHG. *ant-*, *intfáhan*, MHG. *entfáhen*, *enfáhen*, *enpfáhen*, Ger. *empfangen*, Du. *ontvangen*, OE. *onfón*, pa. t. *onfeng*, to receive (cf. *and-*, *ǫndfenga* receiver); OE. *ongitan* to understand, discern (cf. *and-*, *ǫndgit* understanding, intelligence). In ME. this prefix is in form indistinguishable from ON-[1]: e.g. *onfōn*, *ongiten*.

On-, *prefix* [3], the same particle originally as the prec., used with counteracting or undoing force; in early OE. *on-*, in late OE. very generally *un-* (levelled with *un-* = ON-[4]), in ME. usually *un-*, but sometimes *on-*; in mod.Eng. always *un-*. Examples: Goth. *andbindan*, OS. *antbindan*, OHG. *ant-*, *intbintan*, Ger. *entbinden*, OE. *onbindan*, *unbindan*, ME. *un-*, *on-binden*, to UNBIND; OS. *antduan*, *andōn*, OHG. *anttoan*, *intoan*, MHG. *entuon*, OE. *ondōn*, *undōn*, ME. *undon*, *ondon*, to UNDO; OS. *antwindan*, OHG. *intwindan*, MHG. *entwinden*, OE. *onwindan*, *unwindan*, ME. *unwinden*, *onwinden*, to UNWIND. See UN-[2].

On-, *prefix* [4], frequent ME., early mod.E., and dial. variant of UN-[1], before adjs., pples., advbs. and their derivatives, as ME. *onclene* for *unclene*:—OE. *unclǣne*; ME. *onwryten*:—OE. *unwriten*. Cf. Goth. *unweis*, OS., OHG., OE. *unwis*, Du. *onwys*, *onwijs*, ME. *unwis* (*onwis*, *onwise*), UNWISE.

Formerly often written separately (see e.g. *Paston Lett.* No. 751); but generally hyphened by modern editors. In some mod.Sc. dialects written separately before pples. or vbl. sbs. as *on* (or *ohn*) in sense 'without', e.g. *on said*, *ohn said*, unsaid, without there being said, without saying, *on makin'* without making.

‖ **Onager** (ǫ́nădʒər). Pl. **-gers, -gri.** [L. *onager*, ad. Gr. ὄναγρος = ὄνος ἄγριος the wild ass; also both in Gr. and L. in sense 2.]

1. A wild ass; *spec.* the species *Equus onager* (*E. hemippus*) of Central Asia.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ciii. 12 Abyde schal onagirs in þair thirst. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. lxxviii. (1495) 831 Onager is a wylde asse, and suche asses be grete and wylde in Affrica. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* I. 456 The onager, or wild ass, is seen in still greater abundance than the wild horse. 1883 G. ALLEN in *Knowledge* 6 July 1/1 The various tarpans and onagers and quaggas and zebras which span the gulf [between horse and ass]. 1896 *Blackw. Mag.* May 682 Hence the difference .. between a coster's donkey and an onager.

2. An ancient and mediæval engine for throwing stones in warfare.

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXIII. iv. 222 Unto which also the moderne time hath imposed the name of Onager,.. in this regard, that wild asses when they are coursed by hunters fling with their heeles stones afarre off behind their backs. 1840 L. RITCHIE *Windsor Castle* 214 Of the more powerful military engines then in use, were the scorpion or large stationary crossbow, the onager or wild ass. 1886 SHELDON tr. *Flaubert's Salammbo* xiii. 310 Catapults were as frequently called onagers, because they were like wild asses which threw stones by kicking.

‖ **Onagra** [1] (ǫ́năgră). *Bot.* [L. *onagra*, a. Gr. ὀνάγρα, fem. deriv. of ὄναγρος: see prec.] A former name for the genus ŒNOTHERA.

1742 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 392 There are yet..Onagra, Larkspur. 1861 Miss PRATT *Flower. Pl.* II. 289.

‖ **Onagra** [2]. [pseudo-Latin, fem. of ONAGER.] A female wild ass; *humorously*, a she-ass.

1860 READE *Cloister & H.* III. 196 Gerard .. had put his Onagra in harness.

Onagraceous (ǫnăgrḗʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod. Bot.L. *Onagrāceæ*, f. ONAGRA [1]: see -ACEOUS.] Belonging to the Natural Order *Onagraceæ*, of which *Onagra* or *Œnothera* is the typical genus. So **Onagrad** (ǫ́năgrăd), Lindley's name for a plant of this order.

1845 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* (1853) 724 The Onagrads..are in general tetramerous. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Clarkia*, a small genus of onagrads. *Mod.* The Fuchsia, Willow-herb, and Enchanter's Nightshade are onagraceous plants.

Onan, onane, obs. forms of ANON.

On and off, *adv. phr.* (*sb.*) = OFF AND ON, q. v.; also in more general sense (see ON *adv.* and OFF *adv.*).

1845 BROWNING *Bp. Blougram's Apol.* 789 It shoots .. Halfway into the next still, on and off! 1881 E. D. BRICKWOOD in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) XII. 197/2 Hedges on banks..are usually of such a size as to make flying them impossible, or at least undesirable. Horses jump them on and off. 1889 *Repent. P. Wentworth* II. 227 [He] has been working with us at Crum Street a good deal, on and off. 1889 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XVIII. 125/2 A siege which lasted on and off for twenty years. 1892 *Times* (weekly ed.) 21 Oct. 7/3 [He] had lived with her on and off since that time.

b. *attrib.* **c.** as *sb.* A putting on and taking off; intermittent action; in quot. 1852, a leap on and off a fence, a fence to be so jumped.

1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 17 They then made for a large field at the back of the house, with leaping-bars, hurdles, 'on and offs', 'ins and outs', all sorts of fancy leaps scattered about. 1854 EGERT. WARBURTON *Hunt. Songs* (1883) No. 33 xii, Which method best insures us from a fall. The Chester on-and-off step, or the Leicester clearing all? 1895 M. M. DOWIE *Gallia* 119, I love to feel the on and off of the break and to watch the way the pole seems to feel its way through the traffic.

Hence **On-and-off** *v.*, (*a*) *intr.* to sail on alternate tacks on and off the shore (see OFF AND ON 2); (*b*) *trans.* to leap on and then off; **On-and-offish** *a.*, inclined to be on and off, somewhat fluctuating (in mood, temper, or health: cf. OFF AND ON B.).

1823 BYRON *Juan* XII. lxiii, Who keeps you on and off-ing On a lee-shore. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 345 'I'll have a word with you', said Sponge, on-and-offing the hedge. 1888 E. J. GOODMAN *Too Curious* xiii, As well as she ever is. Rather on-and-offish.

† **On and on,** *Obs.*, one by one: see ONE.

Onanism (ṓnănĭz'm). [f. proper name *Onan* (Gen. XXXVIII. 9) + -ISM.] Self-abuse, masturbation.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Onania*, and *Onanism*, terms which some late empirics have framed, to denote the crime of self-pollution. 1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 156/2 A young man excessively addicted to onanism. 1874 BUCKNILL & TUKE *Psych. Med.* (ed 3) 760 Onanism is a frequent accompaniment of insanity and sometimes causes it.

So **O'nanist,** one who practises onanism; **Onani'stic** *a.*, relating to onanism.

1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Onanist.* 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Onanistic.*

Onbethink, dial. f. UMBETHINK, to consider.

† **Onbi'de,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *onbídan*, f. ON-[1] + *bídan*, BIDE] *intr.* To abide, remain, stay on.

Beowulf 2302 Onbad .. oddǣst æfen cwom. *c* 1440 *Compleynt* 67 in *Lydgate's Temple of Glas* (1891) App. 60 Myn hert With ȝow onbit & nat remeuyt[h].

On-bolȝen, *Obs.*, enraged: see ABELȜEN.

† **Onbow',** *v. Obs.* [OE. *onbúgan*, f. ON-[1] + *búgan*, BOW.] *intr.* To submit, yield.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 223 þæt he nǣfre nǣnixum woruldricum men..swiþor onbuȝan nolde, þonne hit riht wære. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. v. 25 Beo þu onbuȝende þinum wiþerwinnan hraðe. *c* 1205 LAY. 6166 And him alle on-buȝen.

† **Onbrai'd,** *v. Obs.* [var. of UMBRAID or ABRAID *v.*[2]] To upbraid.

1530 PALSGR. 646/1, I onbrayde, I twite or cast in the tethe, *Je reprouche.*

† **O'ncall,** *sb. Obs.* [f. ON-[1] + CALL *sb.*] The act of calling upon: **a.** Invocation; **b.** Claim.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19005 (Edinb.) þe oncalle of his hali nam. 13 *Ibid.* 6714 (Cott.) þis beists lauerd þan sal bi quit Of alkin oncall, and oþer wijt.

† **Onca'll,** *v. Obs.* [f. ON-[1] + CALL *v.*, after L. *invocāre.*] *trans.* To call upon, invoke.

1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* in H. G. Dugdale *Life* (1840) App. 117 How ought or can Christ be reverenced or oncalled as present in the sacringe. *Ibid.* 125 Those sainctes bee oncalled as advoutrers and ayders.

Once (wʌns), *adv.* (*conj.*, *adj.*, *sb.*) Forms: see below. [ME. *ǣnes*, *ǫnes*, genitive case of *ǣn*, *ǫn*, ONE, for the earlier *ǣnes*, ENES (q. v.), which took the place of the OE. instrumental-adverbial *ǣne*, ME. ENE, at the time that the genitival *-es* was taken by so many advbs. *Enes* continued in use in the south till 1500, and even later; *anes*, *ones*, are found *c* 1200, but are not frequent before 1300, from which time also *anes* is only northern. The word remained disyllabic in some dialects till 15th c., but in others was reduced to a monosyllable early in 14th. The final *s* retained its breath sound, and so began *c* 1500 to be spelt *-ce*, as in *hence*, *pence*, *fence*, *ice*, *mice*, *twice*. From this a dial. form *onst* (wʌnst) has arisen in north. midl., Ireland, etc., as in *against*, *amidst*, *amongst*, etc. The development of the initial long vowel in Standard English as *wo-*, *wu-*, in north. dial. and Sc. as *ya-*, *ye-*, is the same as in ONE.]

A. Forms. α. See ENES.

β. 3-5 (*Sc.* -8) **anes, 4 ans, 4-6 anys, anis;** 6 *Sc.* **aneis, ainis,** 6-7 *Sc.* **ains,** 7- *Sc.* **ance,** 8- **aince, ainse, (eance, yance, yence, yince).**

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 109 The sunne arist anes a dai. 13.. *Cursor M.* 7886 (Cott.) þe king kest ans [*Gött.*, *Fairf.* anis] on hir his sight. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) XXVI. 123 þai ete bot anes on þe day. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI. xiv. 41 Oftare yher þan anys or twys. 1570 *Tragedie in Scot. Poems* 16*th C.* (1801) II. 223 He was thy Maister ainis & your Regent. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 357 I rew religioun now aneis begun. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* Pref. 6 Ance in the ȝere. *Ibid.* Forme of Proces 126 The execution of the principal decreit, being ains suspended. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 29 Ye shall hae twa good pocks That anes were o' the tweel. 1802 R. ANDERSON *Cumbld. Ball.* (1839) 222, I yence hed sweethearts monie a yen. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 179 Rather..than ance to expose mysel saa. 1860 G. P. MORRIS *Poems* (ed. 15) 156, I ainse the passion slighted.

γ. 3-7 ones, 4 5 oones, -is, -ys, -us, onus, 4-6 ons, onis, -ys, -es, oons, 6-once, (6onsse, onste).

c 1200 [see B. 9 d]. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3288 Ike dai. Ones he ðo[h] it sungen riȝt. c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 3 With joy alle at ons þei went. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 735 Wiþ solepne sacrifice serue hem at onus. c 1350-1534 Ones [see B. 1 and 2] c 1375 *Cursor M.* 2857 (Fairf.) Onys in þe woke day. c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* II. 281 Crist . entrid oonys in to heven. *Ibid.* III. 367 Oones a frere he may in no maner leeve þat. c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xii. To lette me onus haue a syȝte. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 44 Turne it on þe panne onez. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 67 They .. shalle answere onis. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 21 A messe oonys in ye wykke 1503 Dunbar *Thistle & Rose* 115 All kynd of beistis At onis cryit lawd. 1526 Tindale 1 *Cor.* xv. 6 Five hondred brethren atonce. † 1535 Starkey *Lett.* (1878) 30 Neuer but onys. 1542 N. Udall in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 3 Bee good, maister, to me this oons. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 81 After he came onsse to Shordych. 1592 *Chester Pl.* i. 24 (MS. W) Ever at onste [so *MS k*] defendinge. 1593 Q. Eliz. *Boeth.* i. met. i. 1 My groing studie ons peiournied. c 1620 A. Hume *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 18 Al barked at ones. 1888 G M. Fenn *Dick o' the Fens* 159 In wi' un at onced [for *onst*].

δ. 5 wonus, 6 wons.

14 . *Burlesque* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 83 Ther was wonus a kyng. 1526 Tindale *Mark* vi 31 They had no leasur wons for to eate. 1593 Q. Eliz. *Boeth.* i. met. ii. 4 Wons this man .. used the skies to vew.

B. Signification.

1. In strict sense: One time only: as distinguished from *twice, thrice, many times.* (Without any reference to *when.*)

c 1200 [see A. δ]. c 1250 [see A. γ]. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 7716 Þer nas so heymon non þat him enes [*v. r.* ones] wiþ sede. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25744 Noght ans allan, ne tuin. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 121 Sche ete but ones a day. a 1450 *Knt de la Tour* (1868) 85 The king sent vnto her onis, tuyes, thies. 1481 Caxton *Reynard* (Arb.) 4 A man shal not wyth ones ouer redyng fynde the ryght vnderstandyng 1534 Whittinton *Tullyes Offices* i. (1540) 33 The acte of Themystocles dyd profyte but ones. 1683 D. A. *Art Converse* 110 They..think much and twice, before they speak once 1767 Garrick *Let. to C. Jenner* 11 May (Davey's Catal.), I took it with me and have read it more than once. 1868 Lockyer *Elem. Astron.* ii. (1879) 40 We know that the Earth goes round the Sun once a year. 1887 *Graphic* 15 Jan. 65/2 'Once bit, twice shy', is an excellent proverb.

† b. At one time, on one occasion (as opposed to another time). *Obs.*

[c 1122 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1120 Ðises geares com þet leoht to Sepulchrum. . ænes to Eastron, and oðre siðe to Assumptio sancte Marie. c 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 37 Enes et þam fulhtbeda oðer siðe et sod scrifte.] 1464 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 375 Ridyng oons to Morley, an oþer tyme to Leycestre. 1628 Gauge *Pract. The* (1629) 281 They once stroue to cast him down vpon the stones.

† c. In the first place, firstly, 'for one thing'. *Obs.*

1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. Auth. Pref. 1 Ones the contynuall redyng therof maketh yonge men equall in prudence to olde men; and to olde fathers it mynystreth experyence of thynges. 1596 Bacon *Mar. & Uses Com. Law* Ep. Ded., Your Majesty is in a double respect the life of our laws: once, because without your authority they are but *litera mortua*; and againe, because [etc.].

2. At any one time; on any occasion, in any contingency; under any circumstances; ever, at all, only, merely. Chiefly in conditional and negative statements. *If once, when once*, if ever, when ever; *not once*, not so much as once, never.

[c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 61 Ne muȝen heo nefre ufele swinken, Ne for men enes hit bi-þinken a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 234 Nolde heo neuer enes bisechen ure Louerd þat he allunge deliurede hire þerof.] c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 195 Alle ledes him louede þat loked on him ones 1432-50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) I. 187 A ston callede Asbeston, whiche accendede oonys is neuer extincte. 1523 Fitzherb. *Surv.* iii. (1539) 7 After the Statute be ones declared. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xviii. 91 He shall not once be receiued into the Kyngdome of heauen. 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* 1 It was made a capitall crime, once to motion the making of a new law. 1762 Goldsm *Cit. W.* xl, When once all the extent and the force of the language is known. 1795 Mar. Edgeworth *Lett. to Lit. Ladies* (1799) 67 If once their pupils begin to reflect upon their own hoodwinked education. 1872 Black *Adv. Phaeton* viii. 112 Once past the turnpike, the highway runs along an elevated ridge. *Mod.* If we once lose sight of him we shall never set eyes on him again.

† b. In any case, at any rate. *Obs.*

a 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1823) I. 557 Yet it was thought necessary that the prince should be once at the head of their armies. *Ibid.* II. 116 The King seemed to insist .. that he would once have a peace made.

† 3. *emphatically.* Once for all. Hence, as a qualification of the whole statement: To sum up; in short. *Obs.*

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxxviii. 35 Anes swore I in mi haligh. 1382 Wyclif *Heb.* x. 10 In which wil we ben halewid by the offring of the body of Crist Jhesu oonys. c 1460 Sir R. Ros *La Belle Dame Sans Mercy* 556 Ones must it be assayd, that is no nay, With such as be of reputacioun. 1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* To Rdr., This is once, I both can and wilbe shut of this tedious chapter of contents. 1602 Carew *Cornwall* 59 Once certayne it is, that few men of Law, have..growne heere to any superaeminent height of learning 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* v. xiii. 513 Once, it yeelideth all parts of the world to each part, and maketh the world . known to itselfe. 1626 Massinger *Rom. Actor* ii Wks. (Rtldg.) 152/2 Would you'd dispatch and die once! 1667 Dryden *Maiden Queen* iv. i. Wks. 1882 II. 469 For if I have him not, I am resolved to die a maid, that's once, mother.

4. At one time in the past; on some past occasion; formerly. Also *once upon a time.*

[a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1049 Enes þu sunge ich wot wel hware Bi one bure.] 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. iii. 334 A lady þat redde a lessoun ones 1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 14606 The fox Made hym oonys as he wer ded. 1551 Turner *Herbal* i. A iv, Absinthium is named .. in English wormwode. . I suppose that it was ones called worme crout. 1611 Bible *Gal.* i. 23 That he..now preacheth the faith which once he destroyed. a 1656 Br. Hall *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 43, I left that my once dear Diocess. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 154 P 1 You are still what I myself was once. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* ii. § 19, I do not know how it might have been once upon a time. 1764 Gray *Jemmy Twitcher* 14 When she died, I can't tell,—but he once had a wife. 1786 Burns *Twa Dogs* 6 Twa dogs. Forgather'd ance upon a time. 1875 Bryce *Holy Rom. Emp* xxi. (ed. 5) 386 The once famous doctrine of divine right. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 134 Once upon a time there were gods only, and no mortal creatures.

5. At some future time; one day. Now *rare.*

c 1400 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. vi. 50 (MS. F.) To be welcome whanne ich come..oonus in a monthe. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 44 Synne, of the whiche ye shalle yelde onis acompte of. c 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* ii 64, I promytte you ye shall ones repente for it. 1563-87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1684) III. 66 You may be once old as I am. 1618 Brathwait *To his Brother* in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 267 That ill which now seems ill, may once prove good 1691 Dryden *K. Arthur* v. i, Britons and Saxons shall be once one people. a 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia, Once, adv.* at some time or other. 1876 Mrs. Whitney *Sights & Ins.* vi. 70 And once—that sweet word which brings all to the blessed focus and point of promise—once, we shall find them together.

6. *Once removed*, removed by one degree.

1601 Holland *Livy* I. 162 With his nine children .. with 27 nephewes the sonnes of his children, and 29 nephewes more, once remoued, who were his sons nephewes 1650 B. *Discolliminium* 4 Which is coven german to it once remov'd. 1653 Ashwell *Fides Apost.* 76 Irenæus, the Apostles Scholer but once removed. 1882 J H. Blunt *Ref. Ch. Eng. II* 205 The relationship of second cousin once removed. 1883 *Chr Commw.* 6 Dec. 174/1 A condition only once removed from the lower animals.

7. Like other advbs. *once* is usually hyphened to a participial or other adj. standing before its sb.

a 1668 Denham (J.), Thereon his arms and once-loved portrait lay, Thither our fatal marriage-bed convey. 1713 Pope *Windsor For.* 314 Beside him, once-fear'd Edward sleeps. 1725 — *Odyss.* xxiv. 328 The glory of this once-famed shore. 1809 Campbell *Gertr. Wyom.* iii. xxxvii, Seek we thy once-loved home? 1835 *Woman* II. 223 Virtue is taking her leave of our once-moral, once-English nation. 1865 Mozley *Mirac.* i. 3 To realize the past, and to see in it the once-living present. 1893 Dk. Argyll *Unseen Found. Society* x. 285 A once-wide acceptance.

II. 8. Phrases in which *once* is followed by another adv. or phrase.

a. *Once or twice*, a few times; *once and again*, more than once, twice (or oftener).

[a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 70 Leaue to openen hire þurl enes oðer twies.] c 1369 Chaucer *Dethe Blaunche* 665 But god wolde I had oones or twyes Y-konde and knowe the Ieupardy. a c 1450 tr *De Imitatione* i. xvi. 18 If eny suche . be onys or twies amonisshed 1597 J. King *On Jonas* (1618) 642 By the words of his mouth once and again iterated. 1611 Bible *Phil.* iv 16 Euen in Thessalonica ye sent once and againe [Wyclif, oonys and twies also] vnto my necess.tie. 1730 in B. Peirce *Hist. Harvard Univ.* (1833) 166 Inasmuch as the affair..has been once and again maturely considered by this Board. 1756 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* ix, They once or twice mortified us sensibly by slipping out an oath. 1857 Trollope *Three Clerks* ii, Once and again, a lad may be found formed of such stuff.

b. *Once again, once more.*

13 . *Coer de L.* 4881 That they scholden hye Ones more forth .. To the cyte off Palestyn. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 157 For I had leuir die For hir saik anis againe. 1595 Shaks *John* iv. ii 1 Heere once againe we sit, once again crown'd. 1621 Quarles *Div. Poems, Esther* (1717) 93 That these same two should be made one again, Till singling Death this sacred knot undo, And part this new made one Once more in two. 1761 Gray *Odin* 51 Once again my call obey. 1865 Pusey *Truth Eng. Ch.* 268 [To] be merged in the Eighth General Council of the once-more united Christendom. 1892 Tennyson *Akbar's Dr., Hymn to Sun*, Once again thou flamest heavenward, once again we see thee rise. *Mod.* I should like to see him once more.

c. *Once for all* (*for always, altogether, ever*), once as a final act; once and done with. So *once and away. Once in a way*, as a solitary or exceptional instance; rarely, exceptionally. *Once in a while*, at long intervals; very occasionally.

c 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* xix. 403 We oughte to aske it of hym ones for all. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. xxxvii. 110 Ones for alwayes I defende the. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 275 b, Once for altogether. 1656 Earl Monm. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* 100 These Judges have cleared the question once for ever. 1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxvii. (1682) 108 Give me leave to advertise your Lordship once for all. 1759 tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* i. ix. (1762) 52 It is not enough to harrow once and away. 1818 Bentham *Ch. Eng., Ch. Eng. Catech. Exam.* 115 So far as use is made of a once-for-all composed and for ever-established formulary. 1847 L. Hunt *Men, Women & B.* II. xi. 272 Fitting at corruptions, yet once and away helping to patch up one himself. 1877 Spurgeon *Serm.* XXIII. 653 Hadst thou gone into the royal presence once in a while to intercede for some special cases. 1885 J. Payn *Luck of Darrells* vi, When a man has just once and away made up his mind to self-sacrifice. 1889 Westgarth *Austral. Progr.* 83 Tying up the freedom of building which a once-for-all construction of this kind might involve. *Mod.* I may have done it once in a way.

III. 9. *Once* preceded by a preposition or demonstrative.

Arising from its equivalence to *one time*: cf. Ger. *einmal.*

a. At once: see as Main word.

b. For once, for one occasion. *For once and all, for once and away, for once in a way* = corresponding phrases in 8 c.

c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* xii. (Shaks. Soc.) 118, I the forsake and from the go, For onys, evyr, and ay. 1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* i. 3 Not for once and away, but wee haue our eares beaten with it euery day. 1640 tr. *Verdier's Romant of Rom.* ii. 67 Nor is a man to put on arms for once, and ever after to let them hang ignobly rusting. 1758 Goldsm. *Mem. Prot.* (1895) II. 132 We entreated him to risk it for once. 1791-3 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1799) I. 43 Awake from your lethargy, Citizens, and decree, for once and all, .. that [etc.]. 1825 Coleridge *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 177 Let me remark for once and all [etc.]. 1853 Motley *Corr.* (1889) I. v. 157 The opportunity of seeing what she could for once in a way.

c. *This, that* († *the*) *once*; this or that single time, this or that time only.

13 . *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 801 Comez to your kuchiez-kote I craue at þis onez. c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xiv. 64 þai ete bot anes on þe day .. and 3it þat anes þai ete bot riȝt lytill. 1533 J. Heywood *Merry Play* (1830) 4 That I may beate her for this ones [*prime* bones]. 1561 T. Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* (1577) H v, Yet wil we so temme it for this once. 1603-25 *Successors of Edw. IV* in Evans *O. B.* (1784) II. xxv 152 But when the duke of Buckingham . Began a quarrel for the once. 1611 Bible *Judg.* xvi. 28, I pray thee, onely this once, O God. 1758 Mrs. Lennox *Henrietta* iv vii. (1761) I. 169 You shall be indulged this once. 1760 *Impostors Detected* i. viii. I. 72 She had not time to put on her gloves, but danced that once without them. 1822 Shelley *Ess* (1852) II. 278, I think he might as well have favoured me this once.

† d. *For then once* (*for þe nones*), for that once, for the nonce: see Nonce. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom* 87 þe for þe nones was maked. c 1205 Lay. 17304 And comen to þan anes To fæchen þa stanes. a 1225 *Juliana* (Bodl. MS.) 71 Ase wunsum as þah hit were a wlech beaȝ iwlaht for þen anes in forte beaȝien. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 5795 He adde uor þe nones [*v. r.* þan ones] tueye suerdes bi is syde.

C. as *conjunctive adv.* = When once, if once; as soon as. (So *once that.*)

1761 Mrs. F. Sheridan *Sidney Bidulph* II. 96 This was the master-key..and once I had got it, . it was easy to unlock her breast. 1775 Sheridan *Rivals* iv. iii, Once I have stamped it there, I lay aside my doubts for ever. 1813 Moore *Mem.* (1853) I. 334 Once I get it brilliantly off my hands, we may do what we please in literature afterwards. 1864 Browning *Death in Desert* 293 Will he give up fire For gold or purple once he knows its worth? [1874 Ruskin *Fors Clav.* xxxix 67 Once that they were pulling together .. Hansli put himself to say.]

D. Elliptically (quasi-*adj.* and *sb.*).

1. quasi-*adj.* **a.** = Done or performed once.

With a vbl. sb. it can be explained as still an adv. qualifying the vb., e.g. *once harrowing* = harrowing once; cf. *thoroughly harrowing*

1548 Gest *Pr. Masse* in H. G. Dugdale *Life* (1840) App. 90 Then is ye once sacrifice of Christ utterly to be abandoned and disauthorized. 1739 Tull *Horse-Hoing Husb.* (1740) 223 Once Harrowing is generally enough. 1878 Abney *Photogr.* (1881) 167 Once coating is generally sufficient.

b. That once was; former.

1691 J. Wilson *Belphegor* iii. i, The once generalissimo. 1757 Mrs Griffith *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) IV. 212 But should the Heart, it's once Ally, By Falshood or by Death decay. 1880 Miss Broughton *Sec. Th.* ii. x (1885) 237 Nothing remains but for the once enemies to say farewell.

2. quasi-*sb.* (ellipt. for) Doing a thing once, going once, etc.

1623 Wodroephe *Marrow Fr. Tongue* (1625) 336 Once is no Custome. *Mod.* Once a week is enough for me.

Once, Oncial, obs. forms of Ounce, Uncial.

‖ **Once·thmus.** *Obs. rare.* [a. Gr. ὀγκηθμός braying.] A bray.

1656 Hobbes *Six Lessons* iii. Wks. 1845 VII. 247 You bring no argument, but fall into a loud oncethmus (the special figure wherewith you grace your oratory).

‖ **Oncidium** (ɒnsi·diŏm). *Bot.* [mod.L. (Swartz 1800), f. Gr. ὄγκος barb of an arrow, angle, so called from the form of the lower petal or labellum.] A large genus of American epiphyte orchids, containing many handsome species, with few leaves and showy yellow flowers, one of the best known being the Butterfly-plant (*O. Papilio*).

1882 *Garden* 21 Jan. 48/3 Slugs are very fond both of the flower-stems and the succulent roots of this Oncidium.

Oncle, obs. form of Uncle.

Onco-, combining form of Gr. ὄγκος mass, bulk, in mod.Gr. also tumour; used in a few technical terms of medical science. **Oncograph** (ɒ·ŋkogrɑf) [-graph], an instrument, used in connexion with the *oncometer*, for recording variations in the size of an organ. **Oncology** (ɒŋkɒ·lŏdʒi) [-logy], that part of medical science which relates to tumours (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1857); hence **Oncological** (ɒŋkŏlɒ·dʒikăl) *a.*, pertaining to oncology. **Onco·meter** (-mi·tər) [-meter], an instrument for measuring variations in the size of an organ; hence **Oncometric** (-me·trik) *a.*, pertaining to or made with the oncometer. **Onco·tomy** [Gr. -τομα cutting], incision into, or excision of, a tumour.

1885 W. Stirling in tr. *Landois' Hum. Physiol.* 209 Any variations in the size of the organ caused a variation in the amount of oil within the box, and these variations were recorded. This instrument Roy termed an 'oncograph'. 1894 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 26 May 1131/2 The classification of new growths is carried out in accordance with modern

*oncological views. 1885 W. STIRLING in tr. *Landois' Hum. Physiol.* 561 An instrument which consists of two parts, one termed the **oncometer* or renal plethysmometer, in which the organ is enclosed, while the other part is the registering portion or oncograph. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 826 It has been demonstrated by means of Roy's onkometer. 1897 *Ibid.* IV. 316 *Oncometric observations show that such substances produce vascular dilatation of the kidneys. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, **Onkotomy*, in chirurgery, the operation of opening a tumor, or abscess. 1836 SMART, *Oncotomy*.

Oncome (ɒ́nkʌm), *sb.* [1. ON- + COME *v.*; cf. *to come on.*]

1. Something that comes upon one, as a calamity or visitation (*obs*); an attack of disease (now *Sc.*).

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 147 þet oðer is þe sule on-kume þa þe douel haueð þeron ibroht. 13 . *Cursor M.* 5910 (Cott.) Hard on-come [so *Fairf.*; *Gött.* sondis] sal i send him sere, Bath on him and his kingrike. *Ibid.* 5927 þat toher on-com þat him fell. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 161/46 An Oncome, disease, *morbus adventitius*. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xxxi, Especially in *oncomes*, as the Scotch call them, or mysterious diseases, which baffle the regular physician.

†**2.** An attack, invasion. *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* civ. 20 *comm.*, To gouern þe land and beware wiþ oncomys.

3. Coming on; = ONCOMING *sb.*

1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 1036 Evidences of the gradual oncome of chronic renal disease.

4. *Sc.* **a.** 'A fall of rain or snow': = ON-DING. **b.** 'The commencement of a business, especially of one that requires great exertion. *Fife.*' (Jamieson.)

†**On-co·me,** *v. Obs.* [Not an original compound vb., but a 'separable compound' or collocation of ON *adv.* and COME *v.*; now expressed by *come on.* By ME. writers commonly written as two words.] *intr.* To come on: see COME *v.* 62.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 841 On kumen was cadalamor, King of elam, wið ferding stor. 13 . *E. E. Allit. P.* A 644 Per on com a bote as tyt. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* v 3 For the batailis oncomynge bi enuy roun [*propter bella imminentia*].

On-coming (ɒ́nkʌ·miŋ), *sb.* [See ON- [1].] Coming on; advance, approach, access, etc.

1851 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* xii, Since the on-coming of twilight. 1887 *Academy* 26 Mar. 220/2 Causally concerned in the oncoming of paralysis.

O·n-coming, *a.* [See ON- [1].] Coming on; advancing, approaching, etc.: see COME *v.* 62.

1844 LD. HOUGHTON *Mem. Many Scenes, Jesus & John contending for Cross* 120 A dark, dark shadow of oncoming woe. 1884 MRS. LORIMER *Sketch in Black & White* 75 Unmistakable signs of an on-coming storm.

Oncorn, obs. form of UNCORN *Sc.*, wild oats.

Oncosimeter (ɒŋkoʊsi·mɪtəɹ). [f. Gr. ὄγκωσις swelling, increase of bulk (f. ὀγκόειν to distend, f. ὄγκος: see ONCO-) + μέτρον measure.] An instrument for measuring the variations in density of a molten metal or other substance.

1880 *Times* 7 May, Experiments with a new instrument called the 'oncosimeter' (a measurer of increase in bulk). 1881 *Nature* XXIII. 403 By means of the oncosimeter.. they had determined the density of fluid bismuth.

Oncost (ɒ́nkɒst). *local Sc.* [f. ON *adv.* + COST *sb.*] **a.** Contingent cost or charge; 'extra or additional expense' (Jamieson). **b.** *attrib.* or *adj.* Applied (esp. among miners) to work done on time wages. *Oncost men* (also *oncosts*), men who work on such terms.

(The *oncost* of a coal-mine includes all the cost of upkeep, making and maintaining shafts and roads, pumping, etc., as opposed to the amount paid for actually hewing the coal and bringing it to the surface. The latter work is paid by the piece; but engineers and others employed on the oncost work are of necessity paid by time.)

1795 J. F. ERSKINE *Agric. Survey Clackmannansh.* 401 (Jam.), [This] yields but a very small return to the coal-master, on account of the overpowering contingent expenses known in collieries by the name of *Oncost.* 1887 *Scotsman* 30 May 7/1 The oncost men, who receive fixed wages for various duties at the colliery. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Oncost labour.* Enginemen, labourers, and others working for a fixed rate of wages, per day, or per hour (such as foremen), &c., who must be paid although only half the furnaces may be working. 1894 *N. B. Daily Mail* 15 Sept. 5 In Uddingston district only four oncosts worked.

On-cry, *sb.* [f. ON- [1] 4 + CRY *sb.*] A battle-cry or slogan.

1899 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 605/1 Their badge of the grey-goose feather and their on-cry of 'Cuna' were feared from Lochaish to Cantire.

Ond = *on'd*, Sc. for *on it.*

a 1584 MONTGOMERIE *Ch. & Slue* 1022, I marveld mekill ond.

‖ **Ondatra** (ɒndæ·trä). [Native Canadian name: so in F. (Buffon).] The musk-rat of North America (*Fiber zibethicus*).

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. 454 The Ondatra is a native of Canada. *Ibid.* (1776) IV. 78 The Ondatra..is about the size of a small rabbit, but has the hair, the colour, and the tail of a rat, except that it is flatted on the sides.

†**Onde,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 1 **anda, onda,** 2-5 **onde,** 4 **ounde,** 4-5 **ond,** 5 **oonde:** cf. AND(E. [OE. *anda, ǫnda*, cogn. w. OS. *ando*, OHG. *ando, ando, anto*; ON. *andi, ǫnd* breath. The southern *onde, oonde* is almost confined to the OE. senses, and became obs. bef. 1500; the north. *ande, aynde* in the ON. sense is still in use; see ANDE.]

1. Strong feeling against a person, 'animus'; spite, ill-will, envy.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* 89 *Rancor*, anda. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxvii. 18 Hiȝ hyne for andan hym seakton. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 65 Hwenne we habbeð nið and onde. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 194 Of prude, & of onde, & of wreððe. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 211 Alle þe fendes hedden onde þat he schokle come to þ' blisful londe. 13 .. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 3083 Toward Gij he bar gret ond. ? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 148 Amyd saugh I Hate stonde, That for hir wrathe, yre, & onde, Semede to ben.. An angry wight, a chiderese.

2. Strong desire, longing.

c 1320 *Cast. Love* 315 Of no þing heo nedden onde Bote hiu to habben vnder honde.

3. Emotion, perturbation of mind.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 75 Aschamed with a pitous onde Sche tolde unto her housebonde The sothe.

4. Breath. (More common in the northern form ANDE, *aynd.*)

13 . *Guy Warw.* (A.) 316 He no may sitt no stonde, No vnneþe drawen his onde. 13 . *K. Alis.* 3501 Quyk they ladde him to londe. In his body tho was litel onde. 13 .. *Cursor M.* 534 (Gött.) Als onde [*Cott.* aand] wid host in brest is bred. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 260 Thrie on the water ther Sche gaspeth with a drecchinge onde.

†**Onde,** *v. Obs.* Also **oonde.** [Midland and southern form of northern ANDE.] To breathe: in quot. 1393, ? To sniff, smell.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xvi 257 By so þow be sobre of syght, and of tounge boþe, In ondyng, in handlyng, in alle þy fyue wittes. *a* 1425 (*Cursor M.* 21075 (Trin.) And as slepyng onde þ ofte [*Cott.* als a slepand aends oft]. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xiv. 132 Þes beestes..oondis on hym..to warm hym with.

‖ **Ondé** [F.], variant of UNDY *a.* *Her.*

Onder, obs. form of UNDER.

†**Ondful,** *a. Obs.* Also 2-3 **ontful.** [f. ONDE *sb.* + -FUL.] Spiteful, envious.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 7 Þeos world is whilende and ontful and swiðe lewe. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 205 Þe ondfulle feond. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 68 þet te ontfule [*MS.* C. ondfule] ne muwen lien ou heom. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 15 Þe ondfule deuel bihalt te.

Ondine, variant of UNDINE, water nymph.

On-ding (ɒ́ndi ŋ). *Sc.* [f. ON- [1] + DING *v.*] The act of 'dinging on' (see DING *v.* [1] 5 b); esp. a persistent heavy fall (of rain or snow). Also *fig.*

1776 C. KEITH *Farmer's Ha'* xix 9 Rain we'll hae, Or on-ding o'some kind at least. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* viii, 'Look out, Jock; what kind o' night is't?' 'On-ding o' snaw, father'. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* (ed 3) 41 To think that she should hear all the on-ding .of their ill tongues. 1896 BARRIE *Marg. Ogilvy* ii. (1897) 31, I have seen many weary on-dings of snow.

‖ **On dit** (oṅ dī). [The Fr. phrase *on dit* = 'they say', 'it is said', used as a sb.] An item of gossip; something reported on hearsay.

1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* ii. ii, I thought it was a mere *on dit.* 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 117 Our various Australian journals furnish intelligence and *on-dits.* 1899 *Daily News* 20 Sept. 5/7 How is it possible to judge a case of this sort fairly upon on dits, more or less reliable, from a distance?

Ondlæt, -lett, var. ANLETH *Obs.*, countenance.

†**Ondre·gh,** *v. Obs.* var. ADREE, to endure.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3319 'Stille', quaþ he, 'and on-dreȝ, Godes fulsum-hed is ȝu ful neȝ'.

O·n-dri·ve, *v. Cricket.* [f. ON *adv.* + DRIVE *v.*] *trans.* To drive to the on: see ON *sb.*

1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 May 9/1 R. on-drove H. for 4.

Ondy, variant of UNDY *a.* *Her.*

One (wʌn), *numeral a., pron.*, etc. Forms: see below. [Com. Teut.: OE. *ān* = OFris. *ān, ēn*, OS. *ēn* (MDu., Du. *een*), OHG. (MHG., Ger.) *ein*, ON. *einn* :—*ein r* (Dn. *een*, Sw. *en*), Goth. *ain-s* :—OTeut. **ain-oz* :—pre-Teut. **oinos* = L. *ūnus* (OL. *oinos*); OIr. *óen*, OSlav. *inŭ*, Lith. *vienas* one; cf. Gr. οἶνος, οἴνη, acc. OE. *ān* became in regular course in south. and midl. dial. *ōn*, exemplified before 1200. By 15th c., *ōn, oon*, in s.w. and west, had developed (through *ōn, uon, uon, woon, wuun*) an initial *w* (cf. the s.w. *wuk, wuts* = *oak, oats*), which only occasionally appears in the spelling (see A below), but is now the standard pronunciation. The first orthoepist to refer to it was App. Jones 1701: earlier grammarians, down to Cooper 1685, give to *one* the sound that it has in *alone, atone*, and *only*; Dyche in 1710 has (ɒn) beside (wɒn). In the north, *ān* was retained in ME.; but through the narrowing of orig. long *ā* to (*ā*, ē, *ē*, *ē*ᵉ, Iᵉ, iə) *ān* has sunk in dialectal utterance through *āne*, to *eanē, eān, yan, yen*, the development of (yen) in the north being the counterpart of that of (wʌn) in the south. In OE., *ān* had the full adj. inflexions, definite and indefinite, remains of which persisted in the south to *c* 1300, and in Kent still later (see A ζ); but, in north. and midl. Eng., the uninflected *ān, ōn*, with the definite form *āne, ōne* (OE. *āna, ōne*), is found in the accus. and dative, as well as the nom. by 1200. Already also, *ān, ōn* were reduced before a cons. to *ă, ŏ* (*oo*), which did not die out till the 16th c.

In the north the separation of *ān* and *ă* was more permanent; at the present day in Sc. the full form *ane, aine*, etc., is only used absolutely or in the predicate, *ae, eae*, is the attrib. form before cons. and vowel alike, *ae day, ae year, ae hae ane*; so in north Eng. dial. with *yā* and *yăn*. From the early *an, a*, pronounced proclitically without stress, arose the 'indefinite article' AN, A, q.v. In northern dial. the numeral and article were long written alike, the stress or emphasis alone distinguishing them; in 16th c. Sc. both were written *ane*. (See A *adj.*[3], AN.) By more or less permanent coalescence of a preceding *that*, the collocations *that ane, thet one, that a, that o*, became *tha tane, tha tone, tha ta, tha to.* (See TONE.)]

A. Illustration of Forms:

α. 1 **ān,** 2-3 (*north.* 3-6) **an,** 3 **on,** 4-5 (*Sc.* 5-) **ane** (4 **aun,** 5 **awen,** *Sc.* **ayne,** 6 *Sc.* **ain,** *north. dial.* 7- **yane,** 8- **yan, yen,** *Sc.* 9 **eane, yen, yin**).

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. x. 29 An of ðam. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 77 An child. *c* 1200 ORMIN 1352 An Godd of twinne kinde. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conc.* 4085 An sal come. *c* 1340 — *Prose Tr.* 8 Ane es þat sche es neuer yclil. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 1337 Not an word ageyn he yaf. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 124 Sic a ane as makis nocht ane man gods enimie. *Ibid.* 171 Ony of thais small ains. 1674-91 RAY *N. C. Words* 84 *Yane*, one. 1790 MRS. WHEELER *Westmld. Dial.* 95 Clock hes strucken yan. 1807 TANNAHILL *Poems* 105 A third yin owns an antique rare. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 177 At ane and the same time. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Glass.*, *Yah* or *Yan*, one. 1860 J. G. FORSTER in Latham *Handbk. Eng. Lang.* 161 Get up, maw luiv, my bonny yen.

β. 2-7 **on,** 4-6 **oon,** 4-6 **oone,** (5-6 **owne, un,** 7 **own**), 5- **one,** (9 *colloq.* **un**).

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 103 On is icweðen *Gula*. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. iii. 269 On cristene kyng. 1377 *Ibid.* B. iii. 287 One [*v.r.* oon] cristene kynge. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* I. 176 Oon heerde and oon flok. *c* 1425 *Cursor M.* 3444 (Trin.) Now she bredeþ two for oone. 14 .. *MS. Sloane* 986 lf. 32 in T. H. Turner *Dom. Archit.* III. 102 Un fote, y wys, hit schall be brode. 1520 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 27 The oon half therof. 1527 *Plumpton Corr.* 226 Certaine traverses depending betewt him & owne Georg Fulbarne. 1547 in *Norfolk Archæol.* (1865) VII 23 Oon payer of challys. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1891) 273 Aboute on or two of the clocke. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xii. (1655) 46 The own toward the Cawsey, and the other toward the water. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xviii. 179 It was only the young uns.

γ. 5-6 **won, wone, woon(e,** 6-7 **wonne,** 7 *dial.* **wan,** 9 **woone.**

c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 080 Haralde regnede by fore hym four ȝer, and won. 14 .. *Burlesque* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 83 These iij kyngus ete but of wone gruell dysche. *c* 1485 *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Cl. 1855) 8 Woone mylewny mornyng I came. 1517 *Domesday Inclos.* (1897) I 220-1 Won Rychard Songer..and won Iennis parrys. 1526 TINDALE *Rev.* xviii. 10 Att won houre is her iudgment come. 1579 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 191 To have a good won. 1626 ROGERS *Naaman* 289 Nay not so much as the basest wonne. 1651 LD. TAAFFE in *Mq. Ormonde's MSS.* in *4th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 568/2 He has sent two frigatts..wan to my Black Rock and tother to my Lord of Meskery. 1863 W. BARNES *Dorset Poems* in *Sat. Rev.* 124 They had woone chile beside.

δ. 3-5 (*Sc.* -6) **a,** 4 **ai,** 8- *north.* **yaa,** *Sc.* **ae.**

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 39 Ure drihten drof fele deules togedere ut of a man. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 32 Some ere of a tie and some ere of another. 1790 MRS. WHEELER *Westmld. Dial.* 89 Thear is monny Blanks for yaa Prize. 1791 BURNS *Farewell to Nancy*, Ae fond kiss, and then we sever! 1894 IAN MACLAREN *Bonnie Brier Bush* iv. ii. 136, I had ae son, and he is gone.

ε. 3-6 **o,** 4-6 **oo:** see O *adj.*

c 1205-*c* 1489 [see O *adj.*]. 1521 *Nothbrowne Mayde* 278 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 283 Yet am I sure Of oo pleasure. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 213 But o thing vvell I vvot.

ζ. *Definite form.* 1 **āna, āne:** 2 **ana,** 2-3, *north.* 4- **ane,** 3- **one,** 4-5 **oone.**

c 1000 *Andreas* 492 Is þys ane ma. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 28 God ana. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 221 Þæt þes man ane beo. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 79 Beo he him ane. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 3052 Wandrand in wildernes hir an. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. i 146 Her þou miht seon ensaumple in hymselle one. *c* 1430 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 148 Sche made hir compleynt bi hir oone.

η. *Inflected forms.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 12 God þa ȝeworhte ænne mannan. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John xvi. 32 Þæt ȝe forlæton me anne [*c* 1160 *Hatton G* ane]. 1137-54 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 Twa oþer thre men hadden onoh to beron onne. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 27 He nefde bute ene deofel. *Ibid.* 49 Þe mon þe deluedʒ ene put. *c* 1200 ORMIN 3364 ȝe shuln nn findenn ænne child. *c* 1205 LAY. 88 Nefede he buten anne sune. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8266 Robert..smot anne vpe þe helm. 1340 *Ayenb.* 102 Huanne he werreþ wyþ enne.—*c* 1175 Ane [see B. 12]. *c* 1205 LAY. 2247 Nefde he bute æne dohter. *a* 1225 One [see B. 12].—*c* 1200 *Rule St. Benet* (Logeman) 52 On anum dæge. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 245 More blisse bið an hefene be anun synfulle man. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 17 Beo hit of ane þinge. *c* 1205 LAY. 82 On ane dæge. 1340 *Ayenb.* 186 Alle we byeþ of one kende. *Ibid.* 190 He acsede at onen of his diakonen.—*c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John xx. 7 On anre stowe. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., On are stowe. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 207 For are þare sunne. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 17 In ore waste þicke hegge.

B. Signification. **I.** As simple numeral.

1. The lowest of the cardinal numbers; the number of a single thing without any more, the addition of another to which makes *two.*

a. In concord with a sb. expressed.

c 855 *O. E. Chron.* (Parker MS.) Introd., þa heold Seaxburg his cuen an gear þæt rice æfter hin. 879 *Ibid.*, And.. abiestrode sio sunne ane tid dæges. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 137 Hefde he bon þer enne dei oðer twa. *c* 1290 *Beket* 464 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 120 For o trespas: bote o luggement nis i-do. 1382 WYCLIF *John* vii. 21, I haue don o work, and alle ȝe wondren. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 83 Men that haueth .. eyghte fyngres in oon honde. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 17 *One man no man.* One man lefte alone and forsaken of all the reste can do lytle good. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* ii. (Arb.) 48 Except it be one day amonges xx. or one years amonges xl. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. iii.

12 Doe not for one repulse forgoe the purpose That you resolu d t'effect. 1710 Berkeley *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 12 We say one book, one page, one line, etc.; all these are equally units. 1891 *Spectator* 7 Mar. 330/1 Mr. Stansfeld brought forward his resolution for an amendment of the registration law, and the adoption of the principle of 'one man one vote'.

b. With ellipsis of sb. (expressed in or understood from context).

a 1000 *Riddles* (Gr.) xliii. 10 Þær sceal .. se torhta Æsc wesan an an hnan. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 49 Turtle ne wile habbe no make bute on. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 5771 He slough thre ogaines anne. 1382 Wyclif 2 *Cor.* xi 24, I receyuede of the Iewis fyue sythis fourty strokis oon lesse. 1430–40 Lydg. *Bochas* ix. (1554) 219 b, Praying the Lord, one, two, and three, Whose magnificence no clerke may comprehend. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 72 By mo wayes than one. 1611 Bible *Deut* i. 23, I tooke twelue men of you, One of a tribe. 1784 Cowper *Task* v. 231 One eminent above the rest .. Was chosen leader. 1823 Byron *Juan* x. xxxiii, Thermometers sunk down to .. one. 1871 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann* Mar Supp. 1/2 The one-and sixpenny packet contains 100 varieties

c. esp. with ellipsis of *hour*, as in *one o'clock, half past one, train due at one twenty five* (1 hr. 25 m.). Phrase: *like one o'clock*, vigorously, quickly. (See *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. 1900 VI. 305, etc.).

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 94 b, On Mondaie by one of the Clocke 1598 Shaks *Merry W.* iv. vi. 19 To night at Herne-Oke, iust 'twixt twelue and one. 1718 Prior *Dove* 30 St Dunstan's, as they pass'd, struck one. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* i. 55 The bell strikes one. We take no note of time, But from its loss. 1847–78 Halliwell 588/2 Like one-o'clock, i. e. very rapidly, said of a horse's movement, etc. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1861) I 31 Then he trotted on like one o'clock. 1852 Dickens *Bleak Ho.* xx, Mr. Guppy and Mr. Jobling . find Krook still sleeping like one o clock quite insensible to any external sounds, or even to gentle shaking. 1870 Miss Bridgman *R. Lynne* I. xviii 317 We pulled every one to pieces like one o'clock.

d. *colloq.* or in *slang use*, with ellipsis of other sbs. as *blow* (also *fig*), *kiss*, etc.

[*a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* x. 334 But yet wroken I wil he: Haue here one, two, and three.] 1830 Galt *Laurie T.* vi. i. (1849) 252, I owed him one for his shortness about family concerns. 1855 Smedley *H. Coverdale* xxxvi, I certainly owe Coverdale one, for his manner to me just now was anything but nice. 1882 W. S. Gilbert *Iolanthe* 16, I heard the minx remark, She'd meet him .. And give him one! 1892 *Spectator* 7 May 646/1 To use a slang phrase borrowed from the card-table, she has 'seen Mr D. and gone one better'. 1894 W. E Norris *St Ann's* II. 237, I venture to prophesy that, between us, we shall be one too many for the Colonel. 1894 Mrs. H. Ward *Marcella* II. 276, I have owed him one for many years—now I have paid it. 1900 Sims *In London's Heart* iv 25 It was, in the outdoor language of Exeter Street, 'one in the eye' for her aunt.

2. Joined to the tens (*twenty, thirty*, etc.), like the other units, *one* originally always preceded (*one-and-twenty, three hundred one and thirty*, etc.), but now more usually follows (*twenty-one*, etc). So with the ordinals: *one-and-twentieth*, now more usually *twenty first*. (See Twenty, etc.)

c 1000 Ælfric *Exod.* xii. 18 Oþ þone an and twentogoþan dæg þæs ylcan monþes. *a* 1100 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1086 On þam an and twentigan ȝeare þæs þe Will'm weolde . Engleland. *c* 1205 Lay. 9541 Heo wuneden inne Wincæstre an and twenti wikene. 1562 Heywood *Epigr.* V iij b, One and forty men, among one and fiftie, Would flee one and thirtie, to flee one vnthrifte. 1579 Fulke *Heskins' Parl.* 396 The one and thirtieth Chapter endeth the exposition. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 314 They were one-and-twenty days in this traverse. 1806 Surr *Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) I. 136 Edward had attained his one-and-twentieth year. 1843 Bethune *Sc. Fireside Stor.* 12 A delicate . girl, in her twentieth, or one-and-twentieth year.

b. *One-and-thirty*: an old game of cards apparently similar to, or the same as, bone-ace: cf. quot. 1825. *One-and-twenty*: a person of that age.

c 1554 *Interl. Youth* in Hazl. *Dodsley* II 34, I can teach you to play, At the triump and one-and-thirty. 1611–1617 (see Bone-ace). 1726 *Genth. Instructed* (ed. 6) 19 You woud have thought this one and twenty came in a direct Line from Hercules, he play'd the Furioso so lively. 1728 Vanbr. & Cib. *Prov. Husb.* ii. 1, You and I, and Sister, forsooth, sometimes, in an Afternoon, may play at One and thirty Bone Ace, purely. 1765 *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* I. 142 You ask me whether I play whist: very often, but oftener at one-and-thirty, which is the fashionable game among the young ladies of this country. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*, One-and-thirty, a game at cards, much resembling Vingt-un.

c. *One or two* = a very few, a small number of.

1535 Coverdale 1 *Kings* xvii. 12, I haue gathered up one or two stickes. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 VI. 120 For the sake of better managing one or two executorships. *Mod.* Butterflies are coming out: I have seen one or two to-day.

3. Used before collective numerals (*dozen, score, hundred, thousand, million*, etc.), and fractions *half, quarter, third, eighth*, etc., to which *one* is often hyphened), with more precise or definite force than the indef. article *a, an* (*a dozen, a hundred, a half*); and so usually in legal phraseology, and in association with other numbers. (See also the words in question.)

13.. R. Glouc (Rolls) App. XX 546 Me scholde ȝiue him non On hundred schillinges. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI* 50 Amountyng to the some of one thousand poundes. 1606 J. W[oodcocke] *Hist. Iustine* xi. 46 In his Army were thirty two thousand footemen, foure thousand fiue hundred horsemen, and one hundreth, fourescore, and two shippes. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* i. viii. (1869) I. 71 One-half the children born .. die before the age of manhood. 1809–10 Coleridge *Friend* (1865) 151 The price of labour .. is fully one-third less. 1876 Pearce & Sivewright *Telegraphy* 179 No less weight than one-hundreth .. of the minimum will be reckoned. 1896 *Daily News* 30 Nov. 6/6 There was a keen competition for the three one hundred guinea cups. *Mod.* (Statutory dating) In the year of Our Lord, One thousand, eight hundred, and ninety-nine.

†b. Formerly prefixed to other numeral expressions. Now *Obs.*

1565 Calthill *Answ. Treat. Crosse* (Parker Soc.) 114 When Calleis and Guines, so hardly won, was easily in one three days with shame lost. 1611 Bible *Dan.* iii. 19 That they should heat the furnace one seuen times more then it was wont to be heat.

4. Sometimes put for the ordinal number *first*.

Now chiefly in giving the number of the year or day of the month, or in other cases when the sb. precedes, as in *Isaiah, chapter fifty-one, Psalm ninety-one, the Æneid, book one. In the year one* (*humorous*), a long while ago, time out of mind

1382 Wyclif *Ezek.* xxxi. 1 In the elleuenthe ȝeer, in the thridde moneth, in oon of the moneth [1388 the firste dai of the moneth]. 1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witchcr.* xv. xiii. (1886) 348 This psalme being the fiftie one psalme. 1611 Bible *Gen.* viii 13 In the sixe hundredth and one yeere, in the first moneth. 1625 6 Purchas *Pilgrims* II. 1417 The twentie one day [we departed] from Bullomash. 1754 Foote *Knights* i. Wks. 1799 I. 62 A coach of his grandfather's, built in the year 1. 1853 Miss Mulock *Agatha's Husb.* II. v. 173 Fred was a very fascinating young fellow when I was a child—But all that belongs to the year One.

5. *absol.* (with the abstract conception of number).

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxvi. (1495) 919 One is the rote and moder of nombres, and one is not many. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 364/1 Oone, *unus*. 1583 Babington *Commandm.* vii. (1637) 68 A thousand to one we forsake the Lord. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* i. i. 72 Twenty to one then, he is ship'd already. 1660 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* ix. (1701) 378/2 They make a difference betwixt the Monad and One, concerning the Monad to be that which exists in Intellectuals; One, in numbers. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, One in Ten*, a Parson. 1705 Vanbrugh *Confed.* v. i, One, two, three, and away! 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* ii. vii, It would be a thousand to one but he would repent his choice. *Mod.* One from twenty leaves nineteen. The quotient of one divided by nought is infinity. Twelve is to four as three is to one.

6. Hence, as *sb.* with plur., Unity; a unit; a single thing, or the abstract number denoting a single thing.

1542 Recorde *Gr. Artes* 117 The fyrste place is the place of vnities or ones, and euery counter set in that lyne betokeneth but one. 1575 Laneham *Let.* (1871) 54 Nor [two] it self can well bee coounted a number, but rather a freendly conjunction of too ones. 1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* i. i. (1636) 2 Number is a collection or sumine of many ones or unities added together. 1659 Stanley *Hist Philos.* xi. (1701) 448/1 All Singulars are reduced to a One, that is, to their respective Communities.

b. A single person, thing, example, etc.

1840 Thackeray *Catherine* i, Afterwards, sauntering by ones and twos, came the village maidens. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Feb. 3/1 Magazines .. which are now sold in ones where they used to be sold in hundreds.

c. The symbol or figure (1. I. 1.) denoting unity. *Mod.* A row of *ones*. A Roman *one*. Your *ones* are too like *sevens*.

d. *colloq.* (now *number one*) = Oneself, one's own interest.

1567 R. Edwards *Damon & Pithias* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 16 All my time at school I have not spent vainly, I can help one: is not that a good point of philosophy? 1740 tr. *De Mouhy's Fort. Country-Maid* (1741) II. 288 But my Gentleman . very silently made off, to take care of one. 1830 Galt *Laurie T.* iii. ix. (1849) 113 He had an eye awake to number one 1849 Darwin in *Life & Lett.* I. 369, I do not see my way clearly, beyond humbly endeavouring to reform Number one.

II. Emphatic numeral.

7. One in contrast to two or more: one and no more, one only; a single.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xviii. 22 Da cwæð se hælend an þing þe is wana. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* Pref. 23 This an Boc is todenlet in eahte lesse Boke. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Cant. T.* Prol. 304 Noght o word spak he moore than was neede. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 46 We mani are oo body, & a life þat alle taken part of oo loie & of oo cuppe. 1482 J. Paston in *P. Lett.* III. 290 Non oo man a lyve hathe callyd so oft upon yow as I. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Rich. III* 26 Bothe houseled with one hoste devided betwene theim. *Ibid., Hen. VIII* 134 Thei set not by the Frenche kyng one bene. 1552 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* i. (1895) 106 The one and onlye waye to the wealthe of a communalty. 1600 E. Blount tr. *Conestaggio* Apol. A iij b, Tell me if .. I have omitted any one point of importance. 1615 W. Lawson *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 2 No one man is sufficient for these things. 1667 Milton *P. L.* i 32 And transgress his Will For one restraint, Lords of the World besides. 1818 Lady C. Lamb *Let.* in *Lady Morgan's Autobiog.* (1859) 49 So you did not vouchsafe one word to me,—what, not one? 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* II. liii. 303 Some one man must be given the power of direction.

b. Strengthened by *but, only, single, sole, alone.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 27 Erðon he nefde bute enne deofel nu he haueð sefene. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Sompn. T.* 143 Now sire, quod she, but o word ere I go; My child is deed. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1513 Crist was noght temptid onely of o vice bot of thre. 1450–80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 20 Truste thou neuyr in oon sool fisiciane 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* xxiii, He is not so hardy to discouere ne say one onely word. 1579 Fenton *Guicciard.* (1618) 212 A litle rocke which is all of one onely stone. 1596 L Piot (Munday) tr. *Silvayn's Orator* 187 If then one alone ingratitude is punishable. 1601 Breton *Longing Blessed Heart* in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* I. 193 Amidde the ayre one onely phœnix flies. *c* 1618 Sir W. Mure *Misc.* xix. 16 If thou wouchaife bot on smyle. 1761 Hume *Hist. Eng.* III. lx. 297 One person alone of the garrison escaped. 1845 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 22 He had but one voice amongst many. 1865 Lubbock *Preh. Times* x. (1878) 329 Only one single unworked flint.

8. a. *predicatively*. Single, individual.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 573 (Cott.) God .. es an [*v. rr.* ane, on, oon] and thre. 1382 Wyclif *Luke* ix. 38 Maistir, .. byhold in to my sone, for he is oon aloone to me. 1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 248/8976 Yiff thow be on, declare to me; Yiff thow be double outher tweyne. *a* 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* ii. x. § 3 (1622) 305 If that word may be vsed, he is of all things, the Onest. 1722 Wollaston *Relig. Nat.* ix. 189 We know no such thing as a part of matter purely one (or indivisible). 1789 Belsham *Ess.* II. xxxvi. 300 The action is neither one, entire, nor great. 1851 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. III. xi. 132 The army is one, and that is the oneness of unity. The soldier is one, but that is the oneness of the unit. 1864 Bowen *Logic* viii. 229 The Syllogistic process in the mind is really one and undivided.

b. *absol.* or as *sb.*

c 1205 Lay. 1804 Heora nomen ne herdi neuer tellen .. Boten þes anes name, þa heore alle laueid wes. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* iii. 29 The One or Vnitie wherupon all the diuine Vnities are grounded. 1598 Grenewey *Tacitus, Ann.* i. iv. (1622) 6 That the Common-wealth was but one body, and therefore to be gouerned by ones only wisedom. 1744 Berkeley *Siris* § 343 The Good or One 1839 Bailey *Festus* xxvii. (1852) 460 Thus spake the One again: Behold, O Earth!..it is I who gave thee birth.

9. One at least, one at any rate (as distinguished from 'none at all').

1481 Caxton *Reynard* xxx. (Arb.) 79 Ther ben many of them that for his sake and loue wille auenture lyf and good. I know my self for one. 1638 R. Baker tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II) 19 It sufficeth me that I have this one way left me. 1765 Foote *Commissary* iii. (1782) 54 That's one comfort, however. *c* 1784 Nelson *Let. to Locker* in A. Duncan *Life* (1806) 321, I for one am determined. 1821 Keats *Isabella* xliii, Sing to it one latest lullaby. 1879 Morley *Burke* 140 It is probable, for one thing, that the feelings of the Prince of Wales had more to do with it.

III. In pregnant senses.

10. One made up of many components, a united.

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* I. 284 Ælc ðæra þreora is God, þeahhwæðere hi ealle an God. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 26 ȝe þreo beoð o God. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* Prol. 296 [They] songen with o vois. *c* 1386 — *Merch. T.* 91 They moste nedes lyue in vnitee O flessh they been. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xxxix, Thenne sex ar atte on assente. 1526 Tindale *Matt* xix. 5 They twane shalbe won flese. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II 112 The chiefe Lordes as it were in a fury cryed with one voyce, By the blood of God. 1725 Watts *Logic* i. iv. § 1 We join simple ideas to make one complex one. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vi II. 16 One cry of grief and rage rose from the whole of Protestant Europe. 1851 [see 8 a]. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 196 All of them with one voice vehemently assented.

b. *pred.* (esp. = united in marriage).

1590 L. Lloyd *Diall Daies* 91 The victory of this triumphant King did much exceed all their victories being made one. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No 25 P 7 We have been both one these two Months. 1820 Landor *Heroic Idylls, Thrasymedes & Eunoe* 96 He spake; and on the morrow they were one.

11. One in continuity; the same in all parts, at all times, or in all circumstances; uniformly the same; one and the same.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 6 For þi heo is euer on & schal beon, wiðute monglunge & wiðute chaungunge. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 458 Bot ever stond styll in won dygre. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 1024 (Trin.) In oon elde shal he euer be fast. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 155 But the weight of the ounce Troy, .. continued alwayes one. *a* 1592 H. Smith *Serm.* (ed. Tegg) I. 169 Month after month he is all one. 1656 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 162/1 Nothing is one, constant, nor the same, because all things are in continual alteration and fluxion. 1744 Berkeley *Siris* § 344 God remains for ever one and the same. 1869 M. Pattison *Serm.* (1885) 188 Existence is one and uniform throughout the cognoscible.

12. One in relation to two or more things or persons; one in substance; identical; the same. *One with*, forming part of one whole with.

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* I. 284 Hi ealle habbað an ȝecynd, and ane godcundnysse, and ane edwiste [etc.]. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 91 Hi alle hefden ane heorte and ane sawle. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 6 Alle ne muwe nout holden one riwle. 1382 Wyclif *Eph.* iv. 5 O Lord, o feith, o baptym, o God and fadir of alle. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 4246 (Trin.) Putifar .. held Ioseph in menskeful lore þei her layes oon not wore. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Communion, We be one with Christ, & Christ with vs. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* viii. 353 Their breaches and stockings being all one. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* iv. 226 Beneath one Law they live, And with one Common Stock their Traffick drive. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 170 The different earths .. are modifications of one and the same simple substance, the basis of earth. 1821 Shelley *Adonais* xlii, He is made one with Nature. *a* 1848 R. W. Hamilton *Rew. & Punishm.* vii. (1853) 323 The author of nature and Christianity is one.

13. One in kind; the same in quality or nature. Formerly used also with *pl. sb.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18845 (Cott.) Berd and hefd of a [*v. rr.* an, on] heu ware. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. iii. 237 Tho þat entren of o colour, And of on wille. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Kn.'s T.* 154 Bothe in oon Armes wroght ful richely. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 161 It berithe no force to do ille as for to do welle, alle passithe and vnder one thanke. 1526 Tindale 2 *Cor.* xiii. 11 Be of one mynde. 1549 Latimer *5th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb) 149 They are all one apples I warrante you Syr. 1868 Lockyer *Elem. Astron.* iii (1879) 56 All the planets revolve round the sun in one direction.

b. *predicatively*. The same; the same thing. Often strengthened by *all*: see All C. 5.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 26 It is al oon to seie þat þese goodis ben þus sacrid. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IX. 204 This Aust and May in houris lengthe are oon. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. xlix. (1869) 99 For I seyd not in alle places, but in alle times; and þat is not oon. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* v. ix. (1886) 87 It [witchcraft] is all one with rebellion. 1631 R. BOLTON *Comf. Afft. Conse.* vi. (1635) 36 All is One to Him, to make an Angell, or an Ant. *c* 1670 HOBBES *Dial. Comm. Laws* 50 Which is also one as if he were Judge himself. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* I. iv. 371 All names are one to me. 1861 DASENT *Story Burnt Njal* II. 402 Silver by tale and silver by weight was all one.

14. One in mind, feeling, intention, or bearing; in unison, harmonious; at one.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 24 At haly kirke's fayth alle on were boþe. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 212 Rimes and poyses, whiche purported the Frenche kyng and the erle of Warwicke wer al one. 1725–20 POPE *Odyss.* III. 155 Thy sire and I were one; nor varied aught In public sentence or in private thought. 1802 CAMPBELL *Lochiel's Warning* 42 Their swords are a thousand, their bosoms are one! 1804 PITT in *G. Rose's Diaries* (1860) II. 97 Addington and I are one again. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* CXXII, In all her motion one with law.

IV. In a particularizing or partitive sense.

15. One from amongst others, one of a number or of several; a particular, an individual. **a.** *attrib.*

One day, on a particular day in the past; on some undefined day in the future; see DAY 7 b.

892 *O. E. Chron.*, Dær stent lang leoma of, hwilum on ane healfe, hwilum on ælce healfe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10180 In thrin his godes did he dele, þat godd had lent him of his lane; To pour part þin gaf he ane *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Franklt. T.* 204 Oon of the beste farynge man on lyue. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 83 In oo contray of Ynde. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 2807 As he rode in the londe O day a toun he fande. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* K iij, [He] sayd to his moder that one tyme shold come. *c* 1489 — *Sonnes of Aymon* x 272 But of all Fraunce I am one of the best & truest Knyght that be in it. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 233 One day there entered into the towne .. IX M. Englishmen. 1588 J. UDALL *Diotrephes* (Arb.) 5, I hope to see them one day all put downe. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 230 One-while we weep, and sodainly we laugh againe. 1692 E. WALKER *Epictetus' Mor.* XXXIV, One while your Hand you'll try In Wrestling. 1749 'R. GOADBY' *Carew* (ed. 2) 214 Being feasting one Night with several of his Subjects. 1785 BURNS *Addr. to Deil* VII, Ae dreary, windy, winter night. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 17 Such is one aspect of these old arrangements.

b. absolutely with *of*; formerly with gen. pl., as *sire dn*, one of us; rarely without either, as in *to make one*, to form one of a company.

875 *O. E. Chron.*, Ælfred cyning. hiera an zefeng. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke XV. 4 zif he for-lyst an of þam. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 21 Þah ure an heofde idon eower alre sunne. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 219 On of þo was ysaie þe prophete. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19509 Philip, þat was o dekens an, þe neiest fra steuen was slan. 1340 *Ayenb.* 129 Be enne of his angles. 1485 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 233 John Wyllianson, oon of the Chaumberleyns. 1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 39 Euerie one of them are bound to giue the king to eate. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. iii 48 If I see a sword out, my finger itches to make one. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* II. 40 He killed on of their best men, and routed the rest. 1685 tr. *Agiatis or Civ. Wars Lacedemonians* 26 One of his Friends came and proposed to him, to make one at a Feast. 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* July 581/2 Irony .. is one of those edged tools which require skilful handling. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 204 One of the wealthiest Roman Catholics in the kingdom.

16. In antithesis to *one* in the sense of 'another'.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xvii. 4 Þreo eardung-stowa, þe ane, moyse ane & helie ane. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 2670 Thi child worth the noblest man Of al this world an for an. *c* 1585 R. BROWNE *Answ. Cartwright* 5 All Master Cartwrights arguments falleth from one to one, till it come to nothing at all. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. iii. 66 One foote in sea, and one on shore. 1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 25 The Corcyreans .. were divided into three commands under the three commanders one under one. *c* 1700 ADDISON *To the King* 28 One Age the Hero, one the Poet breeds. 1736 GRAY *Statius* I. 12 Of Pisa one, and one from Ephyre.

b. Phrase. **One by one** (also *one after one*), formerly *one and one*, *by one and one*: = One after another, one at a time, singly.

a 1000 *Sal. & Sat.* 385 Ac sceal on zehyrd faran an æfter anum. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 76 Ete .. ænne and ænne. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 25 Mon .. nimeð an after an. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2323 He gan hem ransaken on and on. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. ix. (MS Bodl.) lf. 250/2 Now ȝe .. alle atte ones but one and one. *c* 1460 *Townsley Myst.* XXVII. 325 The tayles that he can till vs shaw, By oone and oon. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 140, I will examyne you one by one my self. 1575–85 ABP. SANDYS *Serm* (Parker Soc.) 206 Reckon them up by one and one. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* I. (1617) 78 So must you vse the rest one after one. 1723 CHAMBERS tr. *Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* I. 34 The Columns must only stand one by one. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VIII. 131 Its little Joys go out by One and One. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* XII, By one, and one, the bolts full easy slide. 1845 WORDSW. *Love lies bleeding* 32 One after one submitting to their doom. 1865 KINGSLEY *Hereward* V, She pledged one by one each of the guests.

17. In antithesis to ANOTHER, OTHER, *others*: with or without *sb.* following. *One and another*, more than one, two or more in succession.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Satan* 26 An æfter oðrum in þæt atole scref. *c* 1000 [see 18]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8409 Sal þou forþi til an and oþer [*Trin.* to oone & oþer] þou art my sister and I þi broþer. *c* 1325 SHOREHAM I. 633 (p. 94) Wanne þer hys o þyng yked, An oþer to onder-stonde. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 28 Oon elde axip o manere of lyvynge and anoþir anoþir. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* IV. vi, The bocher took him all one after another. 1513 MORE *Rich. III* (1821) 46 Knoweth anye manne anye place wherein it is lawfull one manne to dooe another wrong? 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 100 All stirrings one and other are nothing but go-byes or shiftings of bodies. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 34 P 7 Taken away from me, by one or other of the Club. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VII. vii, What's one man's meat is another man's poison. 1871 BESANT & RICE *Ready Money Mortiboy* I, If one catches another's eye. *Mod.* I have heard it from one and another during the week.

b. *One with another*: † (*a*) (also *one and another*), Together (*obs.* or *arch.*). (*b*) One taken with another so as to deduce an average; on the average.

1429 *Rolls of Parl.* IV. 360/1 Oone yere with anothyr. 1496 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 183 Ij masteres . price oon with another—ix^{li}. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xlviii. [xlix.] 2 Hye & lowe, riche & poore, one with another. *c* 1550 *Decay of Eng. by Sheep* (E. E. T. S.) 101 For euery towne and vyllage, —take them one with an other throughout all,—there is one plowe decayed. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 278 When all the Scottes were assembled, they were one and other fiftie thousand fightyng men. 1613 JACKSON *Creed* I. XXII. § 4 Of which the Heathen, one and other, were altogether ignorant. 1652 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Hist. Relat.* 15 They contribute one year with another eight millions of Florins, for the service of their generall union. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol Arith.* (1690) 76 The same .. Persons do spend one with another about 18^{d} per diem. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) II. 74 The mercury .. in the tube will sink down to about twenty-nine inches and an half, one time with another. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 125, 35 bales of silk, weighing one with another a cwt. 3 qr. 19 lb.

18. Of two things, now usually, **the one ... the other** (rarely in poetry without *the*). *The one and the other* = both (= F. *l'un et l'autre*).

[OE. had only *ðn .. oþer*, but the article is found prefixed bef. 1200, of which the neuter *þæt ðn .. þæt oþer*, retaining the final *-t* in combination, became the reg. ME. for all genders, as *þat* or *þet an (one) þat* or *þet oþer*, commonly divided *the tan (ta, tone, to) .. the tother*, still preserved dialectally, either in full or as *tone (tane) .. tother*. In course of the 16th c. *the one .. the other*, had become the literary form. *The one (thet o, thet on)* = one of the two, L. *alter*, is also used when *the other* is not expressed. See also TONE, TOTHER.]

[*c* 1000 *Ags Gosp.* Luke xvii. 36 Twegen beoð æt æcere: án bið genumen, oþer bið læfed.] *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 81 Þe an is aquenched .. and þe oðer is aquenched al buten a gnast. *c* 1205 LAY. 3881 Þe an sloh þene oðren [*c* 1275 Ac þe on sloh þan oþer]. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 92 Mucheel of engelond þe on half al bi weste. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3928 On þe ta [*v rr.* þat a, þe to] side o flum jordan. 1340 *Ayenb.* 119 Þe on ine þe on and þe oþer ine þe oþer. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII 101 On þe to side and þe oþer. 1388 WYCLIF *Luke* xvii. 35 The toon shal be takun, and the tother left 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* XXX. 15 Y one is called, fetch hither: the other bringe hither. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* III. viii. § 10 Unless God's miracles had strengthened both the one and the other's doctrine. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VII. 378, I could please tone, But it is hard when there is two to one. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Gusman d'Alf.* I. 94 Reasonable men, both t'one and t'other. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 138 One Monarch wears an honest open Face; .. That other looks like Nature in Disgrace. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 193 A little awkward Piece of One-and-t'other. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Hist. Greece* I. 386 Both the one and the other of us equally injure justice and religion. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* XXVII, My lord cares as little about the tane as the tother.

b. When *the one* and *the other* refer severally to two things previously named, they are by some taken as equivalent to *the former* and *the latter*, by others as = *the latter* and *the former*.

The first of these appears to be the earlier and natural use; it is also that observed in Fr. and Ger.: see G. Duvivier *Gramm. des Gramm.* ed. 1842, I. 410; Grimm s v. *Ander* 308. The second is probably suggested by the Lat. use of *hic* and *ille*, or Eng. *this* and *that*.

c 1320 *Cast. Loue* 631 A child . þat þreo ffeet and þreo honden beere, And anoþer .. þat hedde ffoot or Hond forlore .. þe on hedde kuynde ouer meþ And þat oþer to luyte. 1460 *Bk. Quintessence* 9 þe maistrie of departynge of gold fro siluir .. Whanne ȝe wole drawe þe toon fro þat oþir. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* III. i. Wks. 206. 1549 LATIMER *4th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb) 120 The fyrste manne .. denied the matter vtterly. The seconde felowe .. acknoweleged the fault... The one denyed the matter, and the tother confessed it. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* III. viii. § 13 In the presence of Festus a Roman, and of King Agrippa a Jew, St. Paul omitting the one, who neither knew the Jews' religion nor the books .. speaketh unto the other of things foreshewed by Moses and the Prophets. 1599 SHAKS. *Pass. Pilgr.* 106 If music and sweet poetry agree . Then must the love be great 'twixt thee and me, Because thou lovest the one, and I the other. 1625 BACON *Ess., Building* (Arb.) 549 A Side for the Banquet .. and a Side for the Houshold; The One for Feasts and Triumphs, the Other for Dwelling. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* II. xx. (1713) 151 Betwixt the Isopleuron and Scalenum, not so ordinate a Figure as the one, nor so inordinate as the other. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Underst.* III. VIII. § 1 (R.) Our simple ideas have all abstract as well as concrete names; the one whereof is a substantive, the other an adjective, as whiteness, white. 1746 W. HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) II. 101. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* I. 349 The death of John and the abdication of Lewis .. The one was brought about by accident, and the other by the prudence .. of the earl of Pembroke.

1573 L. LLOYD *Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 247 Sampson and Hercules .. the one prostrated his Club at Deianiraes foot, the other committed his strength to the beauty of Delilah. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Iustine* II. 6 The women were accounted nothing inferior to the men. For as the one founded the Empires of the Persians and Bactrians, so the other erected the soueranity of the Amazons. 1623 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 695. 1685 tr. *Gracian's Courtiers Oracle* CCVIII. (1694) 181 Some die because they feel, and others live because they feel not. So that the one are fools because they die not of feeling, and the others because they die of it. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 117 The nobility and the clergy, the one by profession, the other by patronage, kept learning in existence. 1886 FAIRBAIRN *City of God* IV. iii. 356 Where the exchange and the cathedral stand together, the one for admiration, the other for business.

19. *Reciprocally*, of two or more: **one another** (formerly, of two, *one ... other*, and *the one ... the other*), *one* being grammatical subject, and *another* object: they met *one another*, they spoke *one to another*, now usually *to one another* (in 16–17th c. also *to one the other*), in which the grammatical relation is lost sight of, and *one another* becomes a kind of reflexive pron., having like these, the object, and possess. (*one another's*), but no nominative case. (Cf. *each other*, EACH 5.)

1340 *Ayenb.* 115 We asolle ech louye oþer, and nast hatie, ne harmi mid wrong on þe oþer. *a* 1450 MYRC 186 These schule neuer on wedde other. *c* 1450 *Merlin* VII. 113 Begonne for to iape oon to another. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* D viij, That they may be enamoured one of other. 1506 in *Mem. Hen. VII* (Rolls) 286 So they intersaluted the one the other and departed. 1526 TINDALE *John* XIII. 35 Yf ye shall haue loue won to another. 1548 FORREST *Pleas. Poesye* XVIII. 54 b, Wone then labored another touerthrowe. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* XIV. 203 Without anoying the one the other. 1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 182 We should spare one the others life. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 107 Neither .. can we .. often heare one from another. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* V. 204 We oft fell one ouer another. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* L. Ax. 8 Things which agree together, are equal one to the other. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jnl. Anson's Voy.* 40 They are no more one like another than an Apple is like an Oyster.

1526 TINDALE *Rom.* XII. 5 Se we beynge many are one body in Christ: and every man . one another's members. *Ibid.* XIII. 8 Owe no thinge to eny man; but to love one another [WYCLIF, loue to gidre]. 1590 LODGE *Rosalind* (Cassell) 154 They strained one another's hand. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus, Germania* I (1622) 258 By mutual fear of one the other. 1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* II 6 Elements .. mutually transmutable into one the other. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 68 The Horses . struck at one another. 1675 HOBBES *Odyss.* (1677) 100 The horrid winds .. toss'd me into one anothers hand. 1698 WANLEY in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 257 We never saw one another before. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 50 P 4 These two were great Enemies to one another. 1712 BUDGELL *Ibid* No. 161 P 3 Cudgel-Players, who were breaking one another's Heads. 1885 *Act* 48 & 49 *Vict.* c. 54 § 14 Churches .. within four miles of one another.

V. *Indefinite pronoun* (with genitive *one's*).

20. A person or being whose identity is left undefined; some one, a certain one, an individual, a person (L. *quidam*). A following pronoun referring to *one* is in the 3rd pers. sing., as 'One showed himself to his townsmen, who derided him'.

In this sense *one* has the stress of an independent word, which distinguishes it from the next.

† **a.** *simply* = A person; some one. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5864 As me him drinke tok, on was prest ynou, & þoru is wombe smot a knif. 1382 WYCLIF *John* XVIII. 39 It is a custom to you that I delyuer oon to you in pask. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8590 'Achilles þe choise kyng', oon chaunsit to say. *c* 1425 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 542 Oon to Pluto roode, And told hym how Eolus was in hys daungere *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich III* 96 Then one brought hym a cup with wine. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 145 A mad dog had suddenly tore in pieces a garment about ones body. *a* 1649 WINTHROP *New Eng.* (1853) I. 210 This month one went by land to Connecticut, and returned safe. 1759 R. BROWN *Compl. Farmer* 118 One in the Hundreds of Essex made a great improvement.

b. Defined by a sb. in apposition.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 197 þe castel of caryl held on willam louel. 1416 *Plumpton Corr.* p xlv, An John of Lawe, chapman, sold unto Richard Clerk [etc.]. 1484 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 42 Ye iij^{de} daye of Decembre, came oon Thomas Watson. 1521 FISHER *Serm agst. Luther* Wks. (1876) 312 Oon Martyn luther a frere. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* XXV. 19 Certayne questions .. off their awne superstiction, and of one Iesus which was ded [1388 WYCLIF, of oon Iesu deed], whom Paul affirmed to be alive. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* Wks. 1738 I. 500 After his death they rebell'd again, and created one Tachus King. 1772 H. WALPOLE *Last Jrnls.* (1859) I. 2 Wilkes published an answer to one Stephens and others, who had attacked him. 1885 G. DENMAN in *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 468/2 He died in 1859, leaving the property in question to one Ann Duncan.

c. Defined by a clause or phrase. (When referring to God, written *One*.)

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conse.* 4085 Some clerkes says þat an sal come þat sal hald þe empire of Rome. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 54 Ryght in the same vois and stevene That vseth oon I koude nevene. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* Introd. (Roxb.) 6 The .. besy preyere Of oon whom I love wyth herte entere. 1530 PALSGR. 249/2 One that spytteth moche, *crachart*. *Ibid.*, One of affinite, *affin.* 1537 CRANMER *Let. to Cromwell* in *Misc. Writ.* (Parker Soc. II. 336 One named Dale (whom also I knew in Cambridge). *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 210 b, One to whome the common welthe was much beholden. 1560 DAUS tr *Sleidane's Comm.* 11 b, It semeth better, to create one of our owne nation that is fit for it. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. ii. 344 One that lou'd not wisely, but too well. 1654–66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 164, I will accompany my ruine with ones, whose loss you will deplore. 1742–2 GRAY *Agrip.* 88 One Who had such liberal power to give. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* iii, The first time that I have heard one with a beard .. avouch himself a coward. 1833 TENNYSON *May Queen* Concl. v, Now, tho' my lamp was lighted late, there's One will let me in. 1836 J. ANSTICE *Hymn*, 'O Lord, how happy should we be' I, And feel at heart that One above, .. Is working for the best. 1871 MORLEY *Carlyle* in *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I (1878) 198 Mr. Carlyle is as one who does not hear the question.

21. Any one of everybody; any one whatever; including (and in later language often specially

meaning) the speaker himself; 'you, or I, or any one'; a person, a man; we, you, people, they (= OE. *man*, ME. *me*, G. *man*, F. *on*). Poss. *one's*, obj. *one*, reflexively ONESELF (formerly *one's self*); but for these the third person pronouns *his*, *him*, *himself* were formerly usual, and are still sometimes used; thus, 'If one showed oneself (himself) to one's (his) townsmen, they would know one.' (The pl. prons. *their*, *them*, *themselves*, were formerly in general use on account of their indefiniteness of gender, but this is now considered ungrammatical.) In this sense *one* is quite toneless (wən), proclitic or enclitic.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 57 He herde a man say that one was surer in keping his tunge, than in moche speking, for in moche langage one may lightly erre. 1530 PALSGR. 586/1, I holde, as a sycknesse holdeth one. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* iv. 44 It is one thing to change ones self, and another thing to will that there should be a change. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* i. iv. 49 Why, may one aske? 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 156 When on climeth a high tower or hill, the higher he doth mount, the lesse doth every thing appeare which is below him. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 748 Their wings are no bigger than halfe ones hand. *a* 1648 SIR K. DIGBY *Priv. Mem.* (1827) 239 To whom one giveth love, one giveth also their will and their whole self. *Ibid.* 255 Hereby one may take to themselves a lesson. 1650 EARL MONM. tr. *Senault's Man bec. Guilty* 355 If one propose any other end unto himself. 1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* III. 60 At the first falling one's sure to break his neck. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compt. Gard.* II. 38, I break them off immediately, which is done with ease..in drawing them towards one. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* (1805) II. 278 It is not what one would have expected. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Seine* 192 One's brothers and sisters are a part of one's self. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* Pref. 9 One cannot be always studying one's works. 1886 W. W. STORY *Fiammetta* 31 One must do what his own nature prescribes.

VI. Pronominal or substantival form of *a*, *an*. (With pl. *ones*.)

22. An absolute form of *a*, to avoid repetition of a sb.: A person or thing of the kind already mentioned; as 'I lose a neighbour and you gain one', 'He rents a house, but I own one'.

Formerly, *one* at the end of a clause or sentence was pleonastic or emphatic.

[1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 405 A wonder maister he was on. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 24 A gode Clerk was he one. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 956 For in my tyme a seruant was I oon.] *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxvii. 170 Loke þat ȝe haue swerdis ilkone, And whoso haues non ȝou by-twene, Shall selle his cote and bye hym one. [*c* 1440 *Ipomydon* 872 A sory woman was she one.] 1611 BIBLE *Rom.* ii. 28 For he is not a Iew which is one outwardly; . But he is a Iew which is one inwardly. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 16 The latter subject is..one sufficiently interesting in itself. *Mod.* I have forgotten an umbrella, and shall be sure to want one; I think I must buy one. You need not; I can lend you one for the time.

23. Added after demonstrative and pronominal adjs., as *the*, *this*, *that*, *yon*; *any*, *each*, *every*, *many* (*a*), *other*, *such* (*a*), *what* (*a*), *what kind of* (*a*), *which*, and (in certain phrases) after *a*; also after ordinary adjs. preceded by any of these or (in plural) alone; in the sense of A thing or person, pl. things or persons, of the kind in question.

The addition of *one* or *ones* often serves as a definition of number: cf. 'Which do you choose?' with 'Which one do you choose?' 'Which ones do you choose?'; 'the good one, the good ones' = F. *le bon*, *les bons*. After *a* or *the*, *one* has weak stress; after the other words, it is enclitic (ðiˈsiwən, æˈtiwən, ˈæguˈdiwən, ðə ˈhuˈiwən). As this use began before *one* took the initial *w*, the latter is in dialect or colloquial speech often omitted, *a good 'un*, *big 'uns*, etc.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 127 Æt ȝeghwylcum anum þara hongaþ leohtlæt. *c* 1225 Euerichon [see EVERY 10 b]. *c* 1250 Euerile on [ibid.]. 13.. *Seuyn Sages* (W.) 3035 The knight gat masons many ane. *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 1449 Lordus come, as they hett, Many oon stowte and gay. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 41 To Willm Sennowe oon of my short gownys, a good oon wiche as is convenient for hym. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* iv. 119 Let vs see what maner a ones they be. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. ii, Ne'er a one to be found. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. iv. 131 There's not a one of them but in his house I keepe a Seruant Feed. 1640 LD. DIGBY in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 146 The concentring of all the Royal Lines in his Person, as undisputable as any Mathematical ones in Euclid. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reft.* Disc. iv. iv. (1848) 68 The Author aims at good things, though he does not yet perform great ones. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. v. ii. 399 The three angles of a triangle are equal to two right ones. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. v. § 7 There is never a one of them. *a* 1864 TENNYSON *Poet's Song* 14 The nightingale thought, 'I have sung many songs, But never a one so gay.' 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. App. 604 There is no reason to think that the pilgrimage was other than a self-imposed one. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* xii. 342 The examination of new materials and the re-examination of old ones. *Mod.* The ones you mention. The one in the glass. That one on the table. This one will do.

24. After pronominal and other adjs., without contextual reference: = Person, body, persons; as in *any one*, *every one*, *many a one*, *some one*, *such a one*; *little ones*, *the Holy One*, *the Evil One*, etc. See further under these words.

c 1225 Everichon [see EVERY 10 c]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17994 (Gött.) Quat es he? þat sua mightful ane? [*Trin.* What is he þat so myȝty on?] *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 606, I was a lusty oon [*v. r.* on], And faire and riche, and yonge. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 23720 (Tr.) Dame fortune turneþ hir whele anoon þat casteþ doun mony on. 1486 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 398/14767, I sawh an old on, ful hydous. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* x. 42 Whosoever shall geve vnto won of these lytle wonnes to drinke, a cuppe of colde water. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Ruth* iv. 1 He sayd, Ho, such one [1611 such a one], come, sit downe here. 1580 SIDNEY *Psalms* III. i, How many ones there be That all against poor me Their numerous strength redouble. 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Scornful Lady* III. ii, This makes you not a Baron, but a bare one. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Law C. Warres* 3 The Consultations of the great Ones and Governours. 1766 in *Waghorn's Cricket Scores* (1899) 61 The knowing ones were taken in. 1805 WORDSW. *Waggoner* I. 115 The evil One is left behind 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. i. (1871) 212 Come along, young'un. 1866 CARLYLE *Inaug. Addr.* 173 And so they gathered together, these speaking ones.

† VII. Various obsolete uses.

† 25. = the indef. article, *a*, *an*. **a.** In the 12th and 13th centuries, while the forms of the numeral and of the indefinite article were being differentiated, the former were sometimes used in the weakened sense of the latter. **b.** Northern writers who used the native *ane* both as numeral and indef. art. (see ANE) occasionally anglicized it as *one* in the latter sense also. *Obs.*

In quot. *c* 1420, *on* is distinct from the numeral, which in this text is *woo*.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 38 An engel bodade þam hyrdum þæs heofonlican cyninges acennednysse. 10.. ÆLFRIC *Gen.* vi. 14 Wyrc þe nu ænne arc. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 223 He ȝewohte of þane riblie ana wifman. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 93 Eontas walden areran ane burub and anne stepel. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom* 31 Do cam an engel of heuene to hem, and stod bisides hem. *c* 1200 ORMIN 3364 ȝe shulenn finndenn ænne child. *c* 1200 *Moral Ode* 348 (Trin.) þurh one godelease wude to one bare felde. *c* 1205 LAY. 10524 Ich æm ennes cnihtes sune [*c* 1275 on eorles sone]. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night* 14 In one hurne of one breche. 13 . *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 9 Allas! I leste hyr in on erbere! *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 567 Of on myracle now I chulle ȝow tell. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 11551 (Trin.) He made oon ordinaunce in hise. 1514 PACE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. 1 I. 111 My sayde lorde was oon faytheful man. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 3961 Wes neuer sene sic one multytude.

† 26. *One* (like other numerals) was formerly used with superlatives, as 'one the fairest toun' = 'a town, the fairest one', 'the one fairest town'.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* xxxii. 21 Þis folc..hæfþ geworht ane þa mæstan synne and gode þa laþustan. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 272 On þe fairest toun þat was in his pouste. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Franklt. T.* 6 She was oon the faireste vnder sonne. 1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* VIII. xxvi. (1558) 18 Which through Affrik was one yᵉ best knight. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* iii. (1885) 114 Yet dwellyn thai in on the most fertile reaume of the worlde. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. vi. 165 He is one The truest manner'd. 1613 — *Hen. VIII* II. iv. 48 Ferdinand My Father,..was reckon'd one The wisest Prince, that there had reign'd.

† b. *Of one*, *of ane*, after a superlative or its equivalent, = 'of all'; after a positive = of special excellence, specially. *Sc. Obs.* (Cf. ON. *einna mestr* greatest of ones, i. e. of all.)

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 74 The starkest man of ane. *Ibid.* V. 547 He that he trowit mast of ane. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Bludy Serk* 18 A fowll gyane of ane. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 576 In ane Rob him arrayit, richest of ane. 14 . *Tale of Five Beasts* 312 in Laing's *Anc. Poet Scotl.*, The riallest of one. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. vi 100 The gret Agamemnon, . chief ledar of on. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scotl.* I. 35587 Of Norrowa ane grit nobill of one. *Ibid.* I. 35799 Ane fair castell of one. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 1627 Nemrod.. Quhilk wes the Principall man of one.

† 27. As predicate or complement following sb. or pron.: = Alone (L. *solus*). *Obs.*

Subseq. strengthened by *all*, and now written in combination with it ALONE. Often extended to two or more: 'he and she were *one*' i.e. alone.

Beowulf 1089 Nenne feaum anum. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 178 ȝif of þære wambe anre þa yfelan wætan cumen. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 111 Þu ane ne brukest naut þinra welena. *c* 1205 LAY. 23880 Þa kinges tweien ane þer wuneden. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 92 ȝif heo nis muchel one. *Ibid.* 160 Þene Louerd of heouene, þet halt up al þene world mid his ones [*v. r.* anres] mihte. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9448 Þere bigan a niwe bataile al vpe þe king one. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* I. 6 To þe an sinned I mare. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1415 Non knew here cunseile but þei þre one. 1388 WYCLIF *Isa.* li. 2 Y clepide hym oon. 1552 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* Meter 4 verses 2 b, I one of all other..Haue shaped for man a philosophicall citie.

† b. Single, unmarried. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 66 Men may conseille a womman to been oon, Bot conseillyng is nat comandement.

† c. Esp. after *leave*, *let*: cf. *let alone*. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John xvi. 32 Dæt ȝe forlæton me anne, and ic ne eom ana. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 14099 (Cott.), I am left an [*Trin.* one] to serue yow. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 525 þe leches gon and lete Gij one. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2118 Goude syr Gawayn, let þe gome one.

† d. After pronouns, almost = self, selves. Hence, after the analogy of *my-*, *thy-self*, *our-*, *your-selves*, northern writers used *mine*, *thine*, *our*, *your ane*, (midl. *one*). Cf. mod. Sc. *my 'lane*, *our 'lanes*, and see ALONE, LONE. *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 1079 Whann he shollde ganngenn inn .. aȝȝ him sellf himm ane. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 31 As ha þrinne wes i þeosternesse hire ane. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 630 (Cott.) Of þat rib he mad woman, Til adam þat was first his an [so *Gött.*; *Trin.* his oon, *Fairf.* al-ane]. *Ibid.* 2021 (Cott.) Drunken on slepe lai bi him an [so *Gött.*; *Fairf.* bi his ane, *Trin.* bi his one]. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conse.* 3109 þe body . harder þan þe saul by it ane. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1230 Now ȝe ar here, I-wysse, and we bot oure one. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. IX. 54 As I wente bi a wode walkyng myn one. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (*Andreas*) 979 We sal nocht be wa ane twa. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. lxix. 312 Whenne þat he myȝt fynde hire by hire oone. *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 315 Whan they come by them one two. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 162 Þei to went into a chambir al be her one.

† 28. In this sense *one* passed into an adverb: Alone, only. *Obs.* (In early quots. it is often difficult to say whether it is adv. or adj.)

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 129 Naut ane under his hond ne under his fet. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 64 Al þe leor schal uloweu o teares, . vor þe eie sihðe one. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 1050 Alle þing I seo, and alle þing Ich wot; But one þi þouȝt no þing I not. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2495 Of noþyng certis doþ(ð) þay drede; bot of liflode one. *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 3111 Mordred..Callyd hys folke, And sayd to hem One, 'Releve yow, for crosse on Rode'. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* E ij b, Wherof is the forheade comsed? Answere. One of the skynne & musculous flesshe.

VIII. Phrases.

29. One and all, every one individually and jointly.

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 2907 (Fairf.) þaire welþe ham sloghe baþ an and al [*Trin.* oon and alle]. 13.. *Ibid.* 28036 (Cott. Galba), I say noght þis by ane ne all. 1513 [see ALL A 12 c]. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 50 He hath sounded an alarm to all the *susque deques*, pell-mels, one and alls, now harrasing sundry parts of Christendome. 1877 TYNDALL in *Daily News* 2 Oct. 2/5 Towards this great end it behoves us one and all to work.

† b. One or other: ?whether viewed one way or another, anyhow, altogether. *Obs.*

1704 CIBBER *Careless Husb.* v. (1705) 66, I declare 'twas a Design, one or other—the best Carry'd on, that ever I knew in my life. 1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* Sect. viii. (1783) I. 24 This it is which makes him [the dog], one or another, the most entertaining animal that ever crossed the Atlantic. 1796 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Camilla* I. ii, Indiana has one or other the prettiest face I ever saw.

c. *One another*: see 19. *One and one*, *One by one*: see 16 b. *All one*: see ALONE.

30. After a prep.

† a. After one: after one and the same fashion, in the same way. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *C. T.* Prol. 341 His breed, his Ale was alweys after oon. — *Knt.'s T.* 923 That lord hath litel of discrecion That..weyeth pride and humblesse after oon.

b. At one, (**atoon**, **aton**): see AT ONE adv. phr.

† c. By one: one by one; one at a time. *Obs.*

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* I. (1617) 35 By turning Mares single, and by one vnto the Horse.

d. In one: (*a*) In or into one place, company, or mass; together.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1524 Wit beoð ifestnet & iteiet in an. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxxiv. 15 Ogain me þai fained and come in ane. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 149 Whan tuo hertes falle in on. 1526 TINDALE *John* xi 51 He shulde gadder to gedder in won the children of God. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus* (1604) 31 Legions being assembled in one. 1875 J. H. NEWMAN in Keble *Occ. Papers* (1877) p. xiv, Gathered up in one.

(*b*) In unison, agreement, or harmony.

a 1425 *Cursor M.* 20136 (Trin.) Bote her willes was in one. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxviii. (Percy Soc.) 199 We answered bothe our hertes were in one. 1589 *Triumphs Love & Fortune* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VI. 148 When the higher powers is in one, Men upon earth will fly contention. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 139 Why doth not your words and deedes agree in one? 1714 tr. *à Kempis' Chr. Exerc.* IV. 233 Voices all in one agree.

† (*c*) In one course; straight on, continuously, without ceasing; = ANON 3. *Obs.*

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 356 ȝif me hit halt evre forth in on. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 913 His herte hadde compassion Of wommen for they wepen euere in oon. — *Shipman's T.* 27 A Monk..That euere in oon was comynge to that place. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 29 Evere in on Sche clepede upon Demephon. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* (E. E. T. S.) 2792 A3eyn the qwene he ȝode and stode, And loked on hir euere in on.

† (*d*) In the same state or condition. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1429 (Cott.) Euer stod þai still in an, Wit-outen wax, wit-outen wain. *Ibid.* 4078 (Cott.) Ai sco fand ioseph in ane.

† (*e*) In one action; at once. *Obs.*

1622 BACON *Hist. Hen. VII* 48 Whereby he should in one both generally abroad veil over his ambition and win the reputation of just proceedings.

(*f*) Combined in one; in combination.

1796 BENTHAM *Prot. agst. Law Taxes* (1816) 11 It is robbery, enslavement, insult, homicide, all in one. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 441 The same persons..are husbandmen, tradesmen, warriors, all in one.

e. Into one: = *In one* (*a*).

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 61 To loyne or bring into one. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* 180, I had collected into one all the strong things.

† f. On one (**on-oon**, **onan**, **onon**): = ANON.

31. Ones, the old adv. genitive: see ONCE, ONES.

IX. Combinations.

32. a. Attributive phrases consisting of *one* with a substantive (= 'consisting of, having, containing, costing, lasting, measuring, characterized by, dealing with, or relating to *one*...'); these may be formed at pleasure, and are unlimited in number; such are *one-act*, *-book*, *-clause*, *-day*, *-dollar*, *-foot*, *-inch*, *-minute*, *-piece*, *-pound*, *-rail*, *-storey*, *-year*, etc. **b.** Other phrases used attrib., as *one-by-one*, *one-o'clock*. **c.** Compound adjectives formed by prefixing such phrases as those in **a.** to simple adjs., as *one-year-old*. **d.** Parasynthetic formations on such phrases as those in **a.** by adding *-ed* (also unlimited in number) as *one-armed*, *-ended*, *-flowered*, *-footed*, *-hoofed*, *-horned* (in quot.

a 1225 as sb. = unicorn), *-petaled*, *-roomed*, *-seeded*, *-sepaled*, *-storied*, *-talented*, *-toed*, *-windowed*, etc. e. Parasynthetic formations in *-er* (see ER 1 1), as *one-a·cter* (a play in one act), *one-decker*, *one-pounder*.

1895 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Oct. 11/2 'The Burglar and the Judge', the very clever *one-acter by F. C. Philipps and C. H. Brookfield. 1818 Cobbett *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 73 He cowed the *one-armed Admiral. 1890 *Spectator* 27 Sept. 413 This writer..has great power, but of a one-armed sort. 1874 J. D. Heath *Croquet Player* 31 Varieties of stroke .. divisible into '*One-ball' or roquet-strokes, in which only one ball is moved, and 'Two-ball' or croquet-strokes. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Sept. 2/2 *One-book men are less common than they used to be. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. Pref. 21 Our *one-celled Amœba-ancestors of the Laurentian period. 1812 Aiton *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 152 The butter of a *one-cow dairy is seldom good. 1763 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) III. 142, I went in the *one day machine to Bath. 1896 H. Porter in *Century Mag.* Nov. 28 A *one-dollar treasury note. 1553 Udall tr. *Geminus' Anat.* A ij/1 The blynde gutte, whiche we call in Englysh, the *one-ended gutte. 1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 243 A 'one-foot vein of good ore. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 363/1 *O fotyd beest (*P.* or one foted best) *a* 1598 Ld. Burleigh *Adv. to Eliz.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 292 A people all *one-hearted in religion. 1615 Chapman *Odyss.* xv. 63 See in chariot inclosed Their *one-hoof'd horse. *a* 1225 *St Marher.* 7 Leose..mi meoke mildscipe of þe *anhurnde hornes. 1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist., Mammalia* III. 19 Pliny .. mentions the one-horned rhinoceros. 1865 Trollope *Belton Est.* i. 10 Low, four-wheeled, *one-horsed little phaeton. 1876 Swinburne *Erechtheus* (ed. 2) 127 Violets *one-hued with her hair. 1655 Mrq. Worcester *Cent. Inv.* Index p. i, An *one-line Cypher. 1860 Pusey *Min Proph* 578 He pictures the *one-mindedness of the Church. 1883 E. P. Roe in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 46/1 The old-fashioned *one-o'clock dinner. 1897 *Daily News* 1 Nov. 5/2 There are 386,000 persons in London who are *one-room dwellers. 1854 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 355 The *one-roomed cottage which I shared with its three other inmates. 1628 Gauden *Pract. The Panegyr.* 64 Oh that I were able, or worthy to open but his *one-Sealed Booke 1895 *Outing* (U. S.) XXVI. 422/2 He did not move from his place . in the *one-seated vehicle. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 37 *One-seeded Wheat, or St. Peter's corn—*Triticum monococcum*. 1888 G Allen in *Gd. Words* 383 *One-seed-leaved plants 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xiii. 29 Four lines of *one-story plastered buildings. 1872 Howells *Wedd. Journ.* (1892) 226 The little one-story dwellings. 1861 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 175 The lateral *one-storied wing of the façade. 1701 Beverley *Glory of Grace* 47 They who have the most, are, but as the *One Talented Man. 1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 353 *One-toed Eft. Feet extremely thin and short, composed of one toe, without a claw. 1888 T. T. Wilbridge *Northumbria* 124 The *one-tree canoe may be considered the boat of northern Europe. 1861 *Illustr. Lond. News* 17 Aug. 152/3 To visit the excesses.. with the same stern and *one-voiced reprobation.

33. Special Combinations: **o·ne-co·loured** *a.*, of one colour, of uniform colour throughout: **o ne-Goddite** (*humorous nonce-wd.*), a monotheist; **† o·ne-gotten** *a. Obs.* = One-begotten, only-begotten; **o·ne-man** *a.*, consisting of, exercised, managed, or done by, one man only; **one-pair** *a.* (in full, *one pair of stairs*), situated above one 'pair' or flight of stairs, *i e.* on the first floor; **† one-penny**, name of some obsolete game; **one-time** *a.*, that was so at one time or formerly, 'sometime'; **o·ne-two·**, name of a stroke in fencing (see quot.); so *one-two-three*; **one-way** *a.* † (*a*) applied to a kind of bread (see quot.); (*b*) applied to a plough which turns the furrows in one direction; **one-while** *a.* or *adv.* = *one-time*.

1861 Miss Yonge *Stokesley Secret* iii. (1862) 45 A lady with..a good-humoured, *one-coloured face. 1870 Rock *Text. Fabr.* iv. (1876) 32 A one-coloured yet patterned silk. 1831 Lamb *Lett., to Moxon* (1888) II. 274 Did G. D. send his penny tract to convert me to Unitarianism?..why I am as old a *one-Goddite as himself *c* 1425 *Orolog. Sapient.* ii. in *Anglia* X. 344/44 Myne *onegotene sone. 1882 *Daily News* 18 Jan. 5/6 To keep him in, if that may be done without erecting a *One-man Government. 1894 *Ibid.* 4 Apr. 5/3 If it contains a clause establishing one-man-one-vote, they will meet it with an amendment embodying in their opinion the principle of one-vote-one-value. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 306 Mr Glass and I shared a one-man canoe, and the water lapped over the edge in an alarming way. 1795 *Times* 6 May in Ashton *Old Times* (1885) 317 The Name under the *one-pair-of-stairs window. 1897 *Pall Mall Mag.* Jan. 104 A big man .. leaning from a one-pair window. 1585 Higins tr. *Junius' Nomenclator, Basilinda*, .. The playe called *one penie, one penie: come after me. 1898 in Florio. 1677 in Holyoke. 1881 J. F. T. Keane *Journ. Medinah* 195–6 One very handsome pair of English ..pistols..with their *one-time owner's name on them. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 June 2/2 Prime Minister of the one-time dependency of Van Diemen's Land. 1809 Roland *Fencing* 70 In the motions of *one-two you disengage alternately, on one side of the adversary's blade, and then return on the other. *Ibid.* 89 If the adversary parries the one-two-three feint. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* i. 18 Sometimes onely the grosser part of the bran is by a Searce separated from the meale, and a bread made of that which is sifted, called in some places *'*One way bread*. *Ibid.* (1650) 108 Why are Oysters usually eaten a little before meales, and that with one-way-bread? 1884 F. J. Lloyd *Sci. Agric.* 128 There is one other plough .. called the 'one-way' or 'turnwrest' plough. 1882 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 209 Madame, the *onewhile beloved of Gibbon.

One (wʌn), *v.* Now *rare*. Forms: 4–5 onen, oone(n, *north.* ane, 6– one. [ME. *onen*, *anen*; OE. had *ge-ǽnian*; (pa. pple. *ge-ǽned*); in OHG. *einôn*, usually *gi-einôn*, MHG. and G. *einen*; f. *ǽn*, One. Cf. L. *ūnire*, F. *unir*, from *ūnus*, *un*.]

1. *trans.* To make into one; to unite.

[*c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Eccl. Hist.* III. xiv. (xix.) (1890) 214 Oð þæt heo wæron in æn[n]e unmætne heg [*MS.* hæg] geanode and gesomnade.] *c* 1340 Hampole *Prose Tr.* 34 To se hym in his blysse and to be anede to hym in lufe. *Ibid.* 38 Of þe soule of Iesu, whilke was aned fully to þe godhede. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Sompn. T.* 260 Ech thyng that is oned in it selue Is moore strong than whan it is to-catered. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 289 Egbertus onede the kyngdoms. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* I. viii. 41 Forto be couplid and ooned to God. 1492 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xlix. 98 2/1 Yf the Pryours were unyed and onyd wyth the abbayes. 1587 *Byrd's Psalms, Sonn* etc. in Arb. *Garner* II. 93 Dead! no, no, but renowned! With the anointed oned! 1672 Cressy in Stillingfl. *Idol. Ch. Rome* (ed. 2) 225 Our soul is so fulsomely oned to God. *Ibid.*, The maker to whom it is oned. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *One*, to atone. 1839 Bailey *Festus* ii. (1852) 23 It is this which ones us with the whole and God.

† 2. *refl.* and *intr.* To agree, unite; to come to terms. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb* 219 Yef tuo of ous oneþ ham togidere me uor to bidde. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 879 He .. Anes with Olympadas . And lofe hire lely, to his lyfes ende. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* IV. xviii. *heading*, Quhen þe Kyng Antyocus anyd wyth þe Romanys.

† One, onne, *adv.* and *prep.* *Obs.* [An early ME. deriv. form from On, on the analogy of Inne, etc. (Cf. Offe.)] = On.

a. as *prepositional adv.*, or *prep.* after relative.

c 1200 Ormin 3753 O þatt nahht þatt Crist wass boренn onne. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 242 Nouȝt to hue onne. — *Sel. Wks* III. 207 þat day mot periche þat I was born onne. *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 164 Bi þe lord and þe lawe þat we onne leeue. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 676 Þat mychel murþe was onne [*earlier MSS.* on] to se. *Ibid.* 5715.

b. as ordinary *prep.*

c 1205 Lay. 4069 Cloten hauede Cornwale, þat he heold wel one griðe. *Ibid.* 6719 þe king..nam onne [*c* 1275 on] his honde Ane wi-sexe stronge. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 436 He billeð one de foxes fel. *Ibid.* 504 *c* 1400 *R. Glouc.'s Chron.* (Rolls) 1446 He biþoȝte him of felonie [*MS.* a one felonȝe].

† One, app. var. of Hone *sb.*[2], delay, tarrying.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 2579 Atte verste wiþoute one Castigen þe kinges broþer mid is men echone Asaylede hors & is ost.

One, obs. erron. form of Own *a.* **One,** rare erron. f. Wone, *Obs.*, abundance, store.

-one, *Chem.* formative suffix. [Gr. *-ων* feminine patronymic.]

a. An ending used unsystematically in forming the names of chemical derivatives, as in *acet-one* (Gmelin 1848: see Ketone), *mellone*, *quinone*.

b. In the systematic nomenclature proposed by Hofmann 1866, the formative of the names of hydrocarbons of composition C_nH_{2n-4}, as in *propone* C_3H_2, *quartone* C_4H_4, *pentone* or *quintone* C_5H_6, *sextone* C_6H_8, etc. These are seldom used.

1877 Watts *Fownes' Chem* II. 64 The only known member of the fatty group belonging to this series is valylene or pentone C_5H_6.

One-, obs. var. Un- in many ME. words, e. g. *one-bycomelech*, *onecomely*, *onecouth*, *oneknowyng*, *oneresonable*, *oneshamely*, *onespekable*.

Oneale, obs. form of Annual *v.*

† One-a·ne, obs. northern f. *onan*, Anon.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iv. (*Jacobus*) 177 And sa parfyte mad hyme one-ane.

† O ne-bego tten, *ppl. a. Obs.* Also oon-, on-. [tr. L. *unigenitus*.] Only begotten.

1382 Wyclif *John* iii. 16 God so louede the world, that he ȝaf his oon bigetun sone. *c* 1425 *St. Mary of Oignies* I. xii. in *Anglia* VIII. 148/8 þe onbygoten sone of þe hye kynge of heuene. 1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* xviii 50 The one-begotten sonne of God.

One-berry (wʌ·nberi). Turner's name for *Paris quadrifolia* (Herb Paris); from the single berry, produced at the summit of the slender stem. (Used by later writers, but never vernacular.)

1548 Turner *Names of Herbes* 8 Pardalianches, whiche we may call in englishe Libardbayne or one bery. 1568 — *Herbal* III. 35 The herbe that I call one berye hath a rounde stalke..and in the top of the stalke about a rounde black berrye come out foure smal leaves. 1678 Phillips (ed. 4), *Herb Paris*, an Herb otherwise called True Knot or One Berry, the Leaves whereof grow like a True-lovers Knot, with a Berry in the midst. 1789 G. White *Selborne* (1853) II. xl. 265, I found *Paris quadrifolia* herb Paris or one-berry.

O·ne-blade. [f. One *a.* + Blade, leaf.] Lyte's name for *Smilacina bifolia* (*Maianthemum bifolium*), a herb allied to the lily-of-the-valley, having a large solitary leaf springing from the root-stock, and two smaller alternate ones upon the flower-stalk.

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* III. xxvi. 178 Monophillon..may be also called in English, one Leafe, one Blade, or Singleleafe. 1678 Phillips (ed. 4), *One-blade* an Herb good, especially in wounds of the Nerves. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 321 One Blade, *Convallaria*.

One-eared (wʌ·nˌɪərd), *a.*[1] Having one ear.

1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2068/4 Two little one ear'd Pots.

† One-eared, *a.*[2] *Obs.* ?an error for *one-yeared*.

c 1645 Howell *Lett.* VI. xxvii. This Wine is still one-ear'd, and brisk, though put Out of Italian Cask in English Butt.

† O·ne-eye. *Obs.* [tr. med.L. *monoculus*.] A name for the cæcum or 'blind gut'.

1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* H iv, There as begynneth the gutte called one eye, or the bag, for it semeth y' it hath but one eye.

One-eyed (wʌ·nˌəɪd), *a.* Having only one eye; also, blind of one eye.

c 1000 Ælfric *Saints' Lives* xxxiii. 321 Þa com þider sum broþor se wæs anegede. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 102 Þe þay hol, be þay halt, be þay on-yȝed. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 365/1 Oone eyyd, *monoculus*, *monotalmus*. *c* 1550 Cheke *Matt.* xviii. 9 Better it is for ye to enter ooneied into lijf. 1603 Dekker *Grissil* (Shaks. Soc.) 3 Look how yon one ey'd waggoner of heaven Hath..Burst ope the melancholy jail of night. 1665 Marvell *Char. Holland*, Among the blind the one-ey'd blinkard reigns. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* IX. 475 From all their dens the one-ey'd race repair. 1819 Shelley *Cyclops* 24 The one-eyed children of the Ocean God, The man-destroying Cyclopes. 1858 Lytton *What will he do* I. xii, Waife was still one-eyed and a cripple.

Onefold (wʌ·nfōld), *a.* [f. One + -fold. OE. had *ǽnfald*, *fealdæ*, whence ME. north. *anfald*, Afald, south. Ofold, q. v. A single instance of *oone-fold* (perh. a scribal alteration of northern *anfald*) is recorded in 51 but the extant word seems to be a new formation.]

1. Consisting of only one member or constituent; single; simple.

[*c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiv. 554 Hayll, oone-fold god in persons thre!] 1844 Lingard *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. x. 122 The trial for greater crimes was called the threefold, that for smaller, the onefold ordeal. 1861 *Cornh. Mag.* III. 549 The subject ought to be onefold instead of threefold. 1897 R. H. Story *Apost. Min. S. of Ch.* iv. 144 The Gnelic preacher, like Origen, was not content to extract a onefold lesson from his text.

2. Simple in character; simple-minded; single-minded; free from duplicity.

1882 Macdonald *Weighed & Wanting* II. vi. 54 Many a one imitates simplicity, but Amy was simple—one-fold.

Hence **O·nefoldness,** singleness, unity; simplicity.

1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 23 The naked essence of God is as much his all-knowingness, his all-fillingness, or his onefoldness, as his everlastingness. 1887 *Librar. Mag.* May 149 The simplicity..which is opposed to duplicity, and which may be called one-foldness.

O·ne-ha·nded, *a.*

1. Having only one hand, or only one hand capable of use.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 365/2 Oon handyd, *mancus*. 1530 Palsgr 320/2 Onehanded, *manquet*. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* 75, I haue restored the one handed to both.

2. Used, worked, or performed with one hand.

1611 Cotgr., *Aisceau*, a one-handed plane-axe. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 283/1 The one-handed [deaf-mute] alphabet was invented in Spain. 1894 *Field* 9 June 838/2 Mr. J. was..defeated by a one-handed catch in the slips after making thirty.

† O·nehead. *Obs.* Forms: 4 an-, anehede, 4–5 on-, one-, oonhede, oonheed, 4–6 onhed, onehed, (4 onede, 5 ooned). [f. One *a.* + -head.]

1. The condition of being one; oneness, unity. (In quot. *c* 1380, the number one, unity.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 318 þe hali gast es tat goddhede, þat giues lijf and mas an-hede [*Fairf.* anhede; *Gott.* onede]. *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter, Athan. Creed* 34 He is on in alle, nouȝt þurȝ confusioun of substaunce, bot þurȝ onhede of persone. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 18 Two is þe first number þat comiþ after oonheed. *a* 1420 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 5128 Cercleyk shappe is most perfite figure, Betokenyng in gemetrie onehede. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 4 The blessyd endeles Trinite in onehed of substaunce and of Godhede.

2. The condition of being united or gathered in one; union; *concr.* a communion, a community.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* cl. 1 þe anhede of all chosen men. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* v. iv. 505 Of Scisme making in the oonhede of Cristen bretheren. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 134 Ye dresse you to god, and gather you in onhed to pray in the person of holy chirche.

3. Oneness or unity of spirit, mind, or feeling; agreement, accord, concord.

1340 Hampole *Pr. Conse.* 7845 Þare [in heven] es acorde ay and anehede. 1340 *Ayenb.* 79 Charite ne is non oþer þing þanne dyere onhede. 1425–6 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 407/1 The gode oonhede and accord among the Lordes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 365/2 Onehede, or on a-cord (*H.*, *P* ooned), *unitas*. *a* 1450 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 451 If the aldermen and maistres may nogth bring hem to onehede and acord.

4. The condition of being alone; solitude.

1340 *Ayenb.* 142 þe wordle is him prisoun i onhede, paradis.

† O·nehood. *Obs.* Forms: 3 anhad, 4 onhod, 5 one-hode, 6 onehod. [See -hood.] = prec.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 932 Of his feader soð godd, And of his moder soð mon In anhad ba soinet. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 10 Þat o God art and þrilli-hod, And þreo persones in on-hod. 1472 Ripley *Comp. Alch.* Pref. i. in Ashm. (1652) 121 One-hode in Substance. 1575 Laneham *Let* 53 Whear onehod reinz, ther quiet bears rule, and discord flies a pase.

O·ne-ho·rse, *a.*

1. Drawn, or worked, by a single horse (as a vehicle, a machine, etc.); having or using only one horse.

1750 Jenyns *Mod. Fine Lady* Misc. Pieces 1761 I. 78 Severely humbled to her one-horse chair. 1795 Seward *Anecd.* (ed. 2) II. 367 He used to drive himself about the country in a one horse chaise. 1839 *Planting* iii. 24 (L. U. K.) The one-horse drill. 1858 O. W. Holmes *Aut. Breakf.-t.* xi, The Deacon's Masterpiece: or the Wonderful 'One-hoss-shay'. 1887 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 18 'One-horse farmers'..had to struggle with the inconvenience of borrowing and lending horses.

2. *fig.* (*U. S. colloq.*) On a small scale; petty; of small and limited resources or capacity.

1858 O. W. Holmes *Aut. Breakf.-t.* xi. (1891) 257, I have seen a country-clergyman, with a one-story intellect and a one-horse vocabulary. 1866 Lowell *Biglow P.* Introd., Americanisms properly so called, .. such as *carry*, a *one-horse affair*, a *prairie*, to *vamoose*. 1883 E. E. Hale in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 143/2 They have a one-horse sort of a tannery. 1897 B. Barnato in *Westm. Gaz.* 15 June 9/1 My company is not a one-horse show.

Onehow (wʌ·nhau), *adv. rare.* [f. One *a.* + How (cf. *somehow, anyhow nohow*).] In one way (as opposed to another); somehow.

1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II. x. 440 The Seamen .would certainly have falter'd in their Account, or onehow or other we should have seen Reason to have suspected them.

One-ideaed, -idea'd (wʌ·nˌəidī·ăd), *a.* Having, or possessed by, a single idea

1849 Thoreau *Week Concord Riv., Tuesday* 195 Crude, and one-idea'd, like a schoolboy's theme. 1859 Helps *Friends in C.* Ser. II. II. ix. 179 One-ideaed persons in high power. 1899 W. James in *Talks to Teachers on Psychol.* 220 A saint in ecstasy is as. one idea'd as a melancholiac.

Oneiric (ōnəiˑ·rik), *a. rare*—[1]. [f. Gr. ὄνειρος dream + -IC.] Of or belonging to dreams.

1859 *Life Eben. Henderson* vi. 378 The oneiric medium of revelation.

Oneiro- (ōnəiˑro), also **oniro-**, before a vowel **oneir-**, combining form of Gr. ὄνειρος a dream. † **Oneiro·crisy**, erron. **oneirocracy** [ad. Gr. ὀνειροκρισία] = Onikirocriticism; ‖ **Oneirodynia** (ōnəiroˑdi·niă) [mod.L., f. Gr. ὀδύνη pain]: see quot. 1804. **Oneirology** (ōnirˑlŏdʒi) [Gr. ὀνειρολογία: see -LOGY], the science or subject of dreams, or of their interpretation; so **Oneiro·logist**, one versed in oneirology. **Onei·romancy** (-mænsi) [see -MANCY], divination by dreams; so **Onei·romancer, Onei·romantist** [cf. Gr. ὀνειρόμαντις], one who divines by dreams. † **Oneiro·polist** [f. Gr. ὀνειροπόλος one who 'deals in' dreams, i. e. either a dreamer, or an interpreter of dreams], an interpreter of dreams. † **Oneiropo·mpist** [f. Gr. ὀνειροπομπός sending dreams], a sender of dreams. **Oneiroscopy** (-ˑskŏpi) [Gr. ὀνειροσκόπος an interpreter of dreams], examination or interpretation of dreams; so **Oneiro·scopist**, one versed in oneiroscopy.

1643 R. Sanders *Physiogn.* 202 This Chapter of *Oneirocracie, that is to say, the judgment of dreams. *Ibid* 214 Oneirocracie is the prudence of presaging future contingencies by dreams, for the welfare of man. 1804 T. Trotter *Drunkenness* i. 11 *Oneirodynia, disturbed sleep, which comprehends sleepwalking and nightmare. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 49 He [Parr]..makes Vesania the genus, and arranges melancholia, mania, and even oneirodynia, as separate species under it. 1834 Southey *Doctor* lxxvi. II. 343 Artemidorus, not the *oneirologist, but the great philosopher at the Court of the Emperor Sferamond. [See also Oneirocrite.] 1818 McCrie *Life Melville* I ii. 80 Melville was a believer in *Oneirology and expert in the interpretation of dreams. 1653 R. Sanders *Physiogn.* 225 The Queen related the dream to an *Oneiromancer. 1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 265 *Oniromancy, [divining] by dreams. 1663 J. Spencer *Prodigies* (1665) 297 These rude observations were at last licked into an Art (Physical Oneiromancy) in which Physicians from a consideration of the dreams proceeded to a Crisis of the disposition of the person. 1871 Tylor *Prim. Cult.* I. 108 Oneiromancy..is not unknown to the lower races. 1653 R. Sanders *Physiogn.* 221 The dream to the *Oneiromantist. 1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* xxvi, The dusky *oniropolist or dream teller will affright me with nocturnall ghosts and goblins. *a* 1693 [see Oneirocrite]. 1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 269 Carpocrates .. used incantations .. paredrials or demoniacal assessours, *oniropompists or dream-artists. 1727 Bailey vol. II, *Oneiroscopist. 1889 Mrs. Lynn Linton in *Fortn. Rev.* Mar. 368 [He] made himself the oneiroscopist for the occasion.

Oneirocrit(e, oniro- (ōnəiˑ·rokrit). *rare.* [a. F. *onirocrite* (Rabelais), ad. Gr. ὀνειροκρίτης judge or interpreter of dreams.] = next, 1.

[1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* III. 64 The Pythagoreans..had their ὀνειροκρίτης, Onirocrites, Judge and Interpreter of Dreams.] *a* 1693 Urquhart *Rabelais* III. xiii. 102 Such a one..by the Greeks is called Onirocrit, or Oniropolist. 1837 Southey *Doctor* cxxviii. IV 294 The Oneirocrites or Oneirologists, as they who pretended to lay down rules for the interpretation of dreams called themselves.

Oneirocritic, oniro- (ōnəiˑ·okri·tik), *sb.* (*a.*) [ad. Gr. ὀνειροκριτικός pertaining to the interpretation of dreams; in F. *onirocritique* (Cotgr.): cf. prec. and -IC.]

1. A judge or interpreter of dreams.

a 1652 J. Smith *Sel. Disc.* vi. iii. (1821) 203 The Jewish doctors..constantly prefer the oneirocritics of them, to the dreamers themselves. 1668 H. More *Div. Dial.* II. 243 According to the sense of the ancient Onirocriticks. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 505 P 6 An Oneirocritick, or, in plain English, an interpreter of dreams. 1819 G. S. Faber *Dissertations* (1823) I. 335 He was the first prophet and onirocritic and diviner. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 11 Nov. 616 A second oneiro-critic modified the unpleasant answer.

2. (Usually in *pl.*) The art of interpreting dreams; oneirocriticism.

1614 Selden *Titles Hon.* 74 In Apomazar's..onirocritiques out of Egyptian monuments, that name often occurres. 1724 A. Collins *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 89 Oneirocritick and Hieroglyphics; and other Mystical Arts of concealment. 1740 Warburton *Div Legat.* VI. vi. (R.), Now onirocritic or the art of interpreting dreams was practised in the time of Joseph. 1855 Smedley *Occult Sci.* 292 Oneirocritick.

B. *adj.* = next. *rare*—[0].

1775 Ash, *Oneirocritic*, interpretative of dreams.

Oneirocri·tical, oniro-, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Pertaining to, practising, or expert in, the interpretation of dreams.

1588 J. Harvey *Disc. Probl.* 26 No dreaming Reuelations, or Onirocritical coniectures. 1653 R. Sanders *Physiogn.* 214 The knowledge of Oneirocritical [*printed* -cratical] precepts. 1714 Byrom *Spect.* No. 597 P 10 My Onirocritical Correspondent has directed him. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* xiv, Well, I will allow for once the oneirocritical science. 1855 Smedley *Occult Sci.* 248 Artemidorus..founder of the Oneirocritical science, so to call it.

Hence **Oneirocri·tically** *adv.*, in relation to the interpretation of dreams.

1816 G. S. Faber *Orig. Pagan Idol.* III. 292 He owns himself quite unable to assign any adequate cause of a temple being onirocritically symbolized by a merchant ship.

Oneirocri·ticism, oniro-. [f. Oneirocritic + -ism.] The art of interpreting dreams.

1614 Selden *Titles Hon.* 1. iii. 63 In Oneirocriticisme, dreams of superior Deities were referd to such as had rule and command. 1672 Sir T. Browne *Let. Friend* § 18 To dream that we are dead, was no condemnable Fantasm in old Oneirocriticism, as having a signification of Liberty, vacuity from Cares, exemption and freedom from Troubles, unknown unto the dead 1827 G. S. Faber *Sacr. Calend. Prophecy* (1844) I. 6 The whole system of pagan onirocriticism. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 11 Nov. 616 The science of Oneiro-criticism .. appears to have always been no less vague in its principles than anomalous in its results.

Oneism (wʌ·niz'm). *nonce-wd.* [-ISM.] A doctrine or system of which *one* is the centre.

1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXII. 620 The oneism, the I-ism of the German, making for each individual his own mind the centre of his universe.

Oneith, obs. form of Uneath *adv.*

O·ne-leaf. ? *Obs.* = One-blade, q. v.

1578 [see One-blade]. 1884 Miller *Plant-n.*, One-leaf, Two-leaved Lily of the Valley.

One-legged (wʌ·nˌlegd, -leˑgĕd), *a.*

1. Having only one leg.

1883 Stevenson *Treas. Isl.* I. i. (1886) 7 The one-legged seafaring man. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Mar. 10/3 The one-legged hurdy-gurdy..has obviously given way to the less mournful piano-organ.

2. *fig.* That is, or effects, only one half of what is required; that is a half-measure; one-sided.

1842 Syd Smith *Let. Burning alive on Railroads* Wks. 1859 II. 325/2 To pass a one-legged law, giving power over one door and not the other. 1867 Motley in *Corr.* (1889) II. 255 You..have actually maintained this one-legged correspondence through all those years.

Onelepy, Onely: see Onlepy, Only.

† **O·nement.** *Obs.* [f. One *v.* + -MENT; an early instance of the addition of the Romanic suffix *-ment* to a native Eng. vb. Cf. the later Atonement.] The fact of being made into one.

1. Physical union, conjunction.

1388 Wyclif *Ezek.* xxxvii. 16 Ioyne thou tho trees oon to the tother in to o tree to thee; and tho schulen be in to onement [1382 oonyng] in thin hond.

2. Union of mind or feeling; agreement, accord, concord; reconciliation (= Atonement 1, 2).

a 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 2338 Bot onemente thar hym nevyr wene, Or eyther other herte haue sought. 1533 tr. *Erasmus Comm. Crede* 162 He shold .. reconcile hymselfe and make an onement with god. 1597-8 Bp. Hall *Sat.* III. vii. 69 That sets such discord twixt agreeing parts, Which never can be set at onement more.

† **O·nemost,** *a. Obs.* [f. One, after *inmost, hindmost*, etc.: see -MOST.] 'Most one'; absolutely the only one: applied to God.

1597 J. King *On Jonas* (1618) 74 Our one and one-most God. *a* 1638 Mede *Apost. Later Times* (1641) 32 As God is most one, and without all multiplicity, . the one-most God must have an one-most service. 1643 Caryl *Sacr. Covt.* 25 It make a special union of all those who shall take it with the One-most God.

Onence, obs. variant of Anent *prep.*

† **One·ne**, *adv. Obs.* [f. On *prep.* + Ene: cf. *at ene.*] At once: = Anon 4.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1039 Bot noght mankind delivred onene yˡ crist was borne.

Oneness (wʌ·nˌnĕs). [f. One + -ness: OE. had *ǽn-nes*, which became regularly in 13th c. *onnesse* in south, *annesse* in north. (See Anness.) But this became obs. bef. 1300, and *oneness* was formed anew in 16th c.]

1. The quality of being one in number, singleness. (Esp. of the divine unity.)

[*c* 885—*c* 1175: see Anness 1.] 1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* I. ii. § 2 Our God is one, or rather very onenesse, and meere unitie. 1652 Benlowes *Theoph.* Pref., An eternal Being, an infinite Onenesse. 1683 Pordage *Myst. Div.* 11 The Holy Trinity are one, and yet three in that oneness. 1816 Coleridge *Lay Serm.* 339 The Science of the universal, having the ideas of oneness and allness as the two elements. 1862 Dana *Man. Geol.* 584 Man of one species.—This oneness of species is sustained by the following considerations.

b. The fact or quality of being the only one of its kind; singularity, uniqueness.

1715 J. Chappelon *Rt. way Rich.* (1717) 26 Here is .. the singularity, oneness of this pearl, one pearl, none other like it. 1871 Ruskin *Fors Clav.* v. 4 The thing itself being almost incredible in its oneness.

2. The fact or quality of being alone; solitariness, loneliness. *rare.*

[*a* 1000—*a* 1300: see Anness 2. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 137 Ancres and heremites ðe luuieð onnesse.] 1839 Lady Lytton *Cheveley* (ed. 2) I. x. 212 Is my curse to be a *oneness*, both of fate and feeling? 1850 Mrs. Browning *Early Rose* i, In her loneness, in her loneness, And the fairer for that oneness.

3. The quality of being one body or whole (though compounded of two or more parts); undividedness, integrity, unity.

[*c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist* II. iv, þa ðe..gelumpon..to annesse þære halgan cirican.] 1626 Jackson (*reed* VIII. viii. § 3 The Onenesse of person in the sonne of God, Christ Jesus, God and man. 1695 Ld Preston *Boethius* III. 143 If by disseverinq & segregating the Parts that Oneness is distracted, it is no more what before it was. 1736 Butler *Anal.* I. i. 17 The Simplicity and absolute Oneness of a living Agent. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* II. x, His somewhat peculiar view of Nature, the decisive Oneness he ascribes to Nature. 18.. Whittier *Pr. Wks.* (1889) III. 286 It overlooks .. the solidarity and oneness of humanity.

4. The fact of forming one whole (said of two or more persons or things, or of one person or thing *with* another); combination, unity, union.

1657 Austen *Fruit Trees* II. 44 This Union and Oneness between us, and God the father. 1698 *Christ Exalted* 6 Is not this taking their Persons into Oneness with himself? 1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 13 The closest human oneness, of husband and wife.

5. The fact or quality of being one and the same, sameness, identity; the character of remaining the same in varying circumstances or at different times, constancy, unchangingness.

1612 W. Sclater *Key* (1629) 339 This onenesse .. of God, is not numerall, .. but hath reference, either to the vnchangablenesse of God, and his keeping one steddy, and vniuaried course in iustifying all. 1869 J. Martineau *Ess.* II. 175 The physical and moral oneness of existence. 1877 E. Caird *Philos. Kant* II. xv. 544 The numerical oneness or identity of the Soul at different times.

b. The fact or quality of being the same in kind; identity of nature or character (of two or more things).

1657 Austen *Fruit Trees* II. 194 To stand for Uniformity or Oneness in the external part of the worship of God. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 586 All are so agreeably blended into a oneness of character. 1882 W. Huggins in *19th Cent.* Aug. 274 The essential oneness of the cometary stuff with the gas composed of carbon and hydrogen.

† c. The fact of being the same, or alike, in relation to two or more; community *Obs. rare.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 12 Me schal makien strencðe of onnesse of clobes, & of oðer what of vttre þinges, þet te onnesse wiðuten bitocnie þe onnesse of o luue & of o wil.

6. Unity of mind, feeling, or purpose; unison, agreement, harmony, concord.

[*c* 1175: see Anness 3.] *a* 1225 (see 5 c). *c* 1555 Harpsfield *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 28 For the oneness & conformity of mind that both were in, touching this matter. 1647 Bp. Hall *Christ Myst.* § 20. 114 A spiritualL onenesS arising from an happy conspiration of their thoughts and affections. 1649 W. Dell *Way of Peace* 28 The members of the body can judge of the one-nesse of Spirit that is among themselves. 1850 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. III. iii. (1872) 38 Have ceased to expect any other oneness for the Church of Christ than that of a sameness of spirit.

Oner (wʌ·nər), *sb. slang* or *colloq.* Also **one-er.** [f. One + -er 1.]

1. *slang.* A person or thing of a unique or very remarkable kind; *esp.* a person preeminently addicted to or expert at something; a prime one.

1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* lviii, Miss Sally's sich a one-er for that. 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* II. iii, You are a wunner for bottling the swipes. 1862 Thackeray *Philip* (1869) II. xvi. 240 You should see her eat; she is such a oner at eating. 1884 G. Allen *Philistia* III. 279 You always were a one-er you know.

b. *spec.* A heavy blow.

1861 E. D. Cook *Paul Foster's Daughter* x. I. 230 'What's the matter?' 'Oh, I've got it at last—such a onener—clean off my legs—first blood—first knock down—everything.' 1885 G. Allen *Babylon* iii, And then paternal feeling overcame him, and he caught Hiram such a onener on his ears as he flattered himself that boy wouldn't be likely to forgit.

2. *colloq.* Something consisting of, denoted by, or in some way characterized by the number one.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Oct. 6/1 His figures..run to anything between a fiver and two or three hundred oners.

† **O·ner,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *onerāre*: see below; cf. *exoner.*] *trans.* To burden: = Onerate.

1545 *St. Papers Hen VIII*, V. 409 Who be extreme in takinge of gressoms, and oneringe of rentes. 1545 Joye *Exp. Dan.* viii. T j, Behold with how few single pure and easye institucyons Christ ordened & not onered his churche.

† **O·nerable,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *onerāre* to Onerate: see -ble.] Burdensome, onerous.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 143 To reherse the reasones .. hit were onerable [Trevisa, noyefulle] to vs in this tyme [*Higden* præfatis rationibus onerare nimis foret tædiosum].

† **Onera·rious,** *a. Obs rare*—[1]. (In quot. ono-.) [f. as next + -ous.] = Onerous.

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. V* 33 b, To have a rule to hym committed, not for an honor, but for an onorarious charge and daily burden.

Onerary (ˑnĕrări), *a.* (*sb.*) *rare.* [ad. L. *onerārius*, f. *onus* burden: see -ary; cf F. *onéraire* (Rabelais 16th c.).] a. *adj.* Fitted for the carriage of burdens. b. as *sb.* A ship of burden, transport.

1658 Phillips, *Onerary*, serving for burthen or carriage. 1728 Morgan *Algiers* I. ii. 15 Carrying with him 2000 warlike Vessels, besides oneraries. 1755 Johnson, *Onerary*, fitted for carriage or burthens. (Whence in mod. Dicts.)

† **O·nerate,** *v. Obs.* (Pa. pple. in 6 **onerate.**) [f. L. *onerāt-*, ppl. stem of *onerāre* to load, burden,

f. *onus, oner-* a load, burden.] *trans.* To load, burden, charge, oppress. *lit.* and *fig.*

c 1535 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. II. 360 My Master .. wold .. dayly onerat me with more paynes without any maner of profett. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Rich. III* 50 Partely onerate and vanquesshed with the faire glosynge promises. 1604 Tooker *Fabrique Ch.* 9 Perhaps they thinke themselves onerated in conscience for the trust reposed in them .. to bestow [etc.]. 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 335 An universal Legacy happens, when the Testator onerates his Executor by obliging him to restore all his Goods and Estate unto such a Person.

† **Onera·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [n. of action f. prec.: cf. med.L. *onerātio* (14th c. in Du Cange).] The action of loading or burdening; loading or filling the stomach, taking of food.

1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* I. vi. 25 Of this Kind are all Operations and Exonerations of the body. 1658 Phillips, *Oneration*, a loading or burthening. In Bailey, Johnson, and in mod. Dicts.

Onerative (*ɒ* nĕrătiv), *a. rare.* [f. as Onerate + -ive: cf. obs. F. *oneratif* (16th c. in Godefroy).] Conveying a charge or imposition.

1802–12 Bentham *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) I. 312 Onerative, or say impositive..and exonerative. *Ibid.* V. 204 Self-onerative [evidence]. *Ibid.* 702 Distinctions of .. testimony...disservitive, criminative or simply onerative.

† **Onero·se,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *onerōs-us*: see below and -ose.] = Onerous.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xxx. 100 Lo! mete, drinke, cloþe, & oþer þinges longing to þe body are onerose to a fervent spirit. 1687 N. Johnston *Assur. Abby Lands* 164 By whatever contract, either Lucerative, or Onerose they have come.

Onero·sity. *rare.* [f. as next + -ity. Cf. obs. F. *onérosité* (15th c. in Godef.).] The quality of being onerous; in *Sc. Law*, the fact of something being for a consideration.

1874 Ld. Neaves *Court Sess. Cas.* 4th Ser. 481 When a cheque is presented to a bank there is no presumption of onerosity as between the drawer and the holder.

Onerous (*ɒ* nĕrəs), *a.* Also 5 honerous. [a. OF. *onereus, honereus* (Oresme 14th c.), F. *onéreux*, ad. L. *onerōs-us*, f. *onus, oner-* burden: see -ous.]

1. Of the nature of a burden; burdensome; oppressive, troublesome.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 563 For he nyl be importune Unto no wight, ne honerous. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xx. 88 If þis lyve be onerouse and hevy, yette bi thi grace hit is fulle meritory. 1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 19 Dyuers constitucions .. ouermuch onerous to his highnes and his subiectes. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. II. iv. vii. (1676) 105/1 Overcome and tormented with worldly cares, and onerous business. 1775 Johnson *Tax. no Tyr.* 32 Called to any onerous service. 1837 W. Irving *Capt. Bonneville* I. 235 The duties of a wife among Indians, are little less onerous than those of the packhorse.

b. Of the nature of a legal burden, or obligation.

1539 Elyot *Let. to Cromwell* in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 117 Discharged without any recompence, rewarded only with the order of Knighthode, honorable and onerouse. 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 16 A banish'd Person .. retains all Things onerous to himself, as a Punishment for his Crime. 1875 Poste *Gaius* I. Introd., To enforce that performance .. from the person to whom it is onerous, that is, to whom it is commanded. 1883 *Law Times* 10 Nov. 22/2 The 23rd section .provides for disclaimer of onerous property.

2. *Sc. Law.* Done or given for value received, being for a consideration: opposed to *gratuitous*; as in *onerous consideration, grant, property, title*, etc. (So, in Fr. law, *titre onéreux*, etc.)

1751 Macfarlane *Genealogical Collections* (1900) 305. 1754 Erskine *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 139 If the grant be made for a valuable consideration, it is said to be onerous; if for love and favour, gratuitous. 1861 W. Bell *Dict. Sc. Law* 220/2 Where value in money, or goods, or services, has been given in return for the deed, the consideration is said to be onerous. *Ibid.* 221/1 A deed granted for a gratuitous consideration, where not struck at as a fraud against onerous creditors, is as effectual as a deed granted for a valuable consideration.

Hence **O·nerously** *adv.*, in an onerous or burdensome manner; **O·nerousness**, burdensomeness.

1836 Webster, *Onerously.* 1866 A. L. Perry *Elem. Pol. Econ.* (1873) 116 The comparative onerousness of the respective efforts. 1877 Owen *Mrq. Wellesley's Desp.* Introd. 39 The position .. which Wellesley was determined to compel them to recognise in all its amplitude and onerousness.

† **Ones,** obs. form of Once: used in ME. also in the sense 'at one'.

c 1386 Chaucer *Pard. T.* 368, I make auow to goddes digne bones Herkneth felawes, we thre been al ones. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* x. 225 Had thai bene gud, all anys we had ben. Be reson heyr the contrar now is seyn.

Oneself (wʌnse·lf), *pron.* Also 6– ones, one's self. [orig. one's self (see One 21 and Self), after *my self*, etc.; afterwards assimilated to *himself, itself.*] An emphatic or distinctive equivalent of the indefinite pronoun One, used chiefly in the objective (after vb. or prep.) or (in sense 1) as a nominative in apposition. The corresponding possessive is *one's own*: 'occupied with oneself and one's own affairs.'

1. Emphatic use: A person's self; himself or herself (meaning or including the speaker or writer).

1821 Lady M. Wroth *Urania* 505 Griefe is felt but by one's selfe. 1837 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* I. 65 A letter behoves o tell about oneself. 1843 Palmerston in L. C. Sanders *Life* (1888) 15 If one does not know something of them oneself. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* v, One might wear the articles one's-self. *c* 1886 *Pall Mall G.*, Oneself after all is the subject in which a man is most deeply interested. *Mod.* If it were said to oneself, one would resent it.

2. Reflexive use: objective case of One 21, as 'One is obliged to keep oneself by oneself.'

In this sense often stressless; e.g. *to betake oneself.*

1548 R. Hutten *Sum of Divinitie* C vj b, To exalt ones selfe aboue other men. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Refl.* iv. vi. (1848) 209 To estimate ones self not by the testimonies of ones Conscience. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* III. § 12 It were folly to sacrifice one's-self for the sake of such. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* IV. xiv. 181 The Roman law also justifies homicide, when committed in defence of the chastity either of oneself or relations. 1827 Lytton *Pelham* xxiii, To be pleased with oneself is the surest way of offending every-body else. 1862 Trollope *Orley F.* lv, To sit down to dinner all by oneself! 1881 Besant & Rice *Chapl of Fleet* II. ii. (1883) 129 To dress one's self in the morning to the accompaniment of sweet music. 1887 Jerrold *Arcady* iii. 66 To project oneself at will into remote periods in the past.

† **O·neship.** *Obs. rare.* [f. One + -ship.] The condition of being one or alone; oneness.

1630 Sanderson *Serm.* II. 30 From the unchangeableness, & one-ship (if I may so say) both of Priest & Sacrifice.

One-sided (wʌ·nˌsəi·dĕd, *with shifting stress*), *a.* [Parasynthetic from *one side*: see One 32 d; after Ger. *einseitig*.]

1. Relating to, considering, or dealing with only one side of a question or subject; partial.

1833 De Quincey *Autobiog. Sk. Opium-eater* in *Tait's Mag.* (1834) 483/1 What the Germans mean by a *one-sided* (ein-seitiger) judgment. [*Note* in Wks. 1853 I. 290 'It marks the rapidity with which new phrases float themselves into currency,.. that this word *now* (1853) familiarly used in every newspaper, *then* (1833) required a sort of apology to warrant its introduction'.] 1838–9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* III. III. vi. § 100. 346, I think this well-written sentence a little one-sided. 1839 Mrs. S. Ellis *Women of England* xii. 297 To use a popular Germanism, it is but a *one-sided* view of the subject that we take. 1841 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) VI. 315 A partial, or as the Germans call it a 'one-sided' view of things. 1842 Miall in *Nonconf.* II. 1 The marriage was a one-sided one. 1850 Bushnell *God in Christ* 52 They can endure none but a one-sided view of truth. 1885 *Law Times* LXXVIII. 388/2 A one-sided report of a trial was not a privileged publication.

2. In physical sense. a. Leaning to one side; larger or more developed on one side than on the other.

a 1845 Hood *Charity Serm.* iii, For the plaguy one-sided party wall fell in. 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* II. v, Tom's face begins to look very one-sided—there are little queer bumps on his forehead. *Mod.* The one-sided leaf of the elm, of the begonia.

b. Having the constituent parts (*e.g.* the flowers of an inflorescence) all on one side; unilateral.

1875 W. McIlwraith *Guide Wigtownshire* 48 On the right is a one-sided street. *Mod. Bot.* The one-sided inflorescence of the lily of the valley, of the toothwort.

c. Existing or occurring on one side only.

1864 Webster, *One sided*..2. (*Bot.*) Growing on one side of a stem; as, *one-sided* flowers. 1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner.* 360 The usually one-sided sclerosis of the endodermis. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 580 Cases in which local syncope is predominantly and perhaps exclusively, one-sided.

Hence **One-si·dedly** *adv.*; **One-si·dedness.**

1856 *Mem. Fred. Perthes* II. xvii. 272 Insisting one-sidedly on the authority of the Church. 1899 Swert *Hist. Lang.* i. 1 To look at language from a more or less one-sidedly formal or logical point of view. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* IV. 246/2 What has been aptly termed one-sidedness of mind. 1838 E. FitzGerald *Lett.* 8 June (1889) I. 44 With a good deal of pedantry and *onesidedness* (do you know this German word?). 1893 J. Orr *Chr. View God* ii. 55 Opposite one-sidednesses correct each other.

† **Onesprute.** *Obs. rare.* [For **onsprute*, f. On- + Sprout.] Inspiration.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xvii. 16 Fra one-sprute of gast of wreth þine.

Onest(e, Onestly, etc., obs. ff. Honest, etc.

Oneth(e, -thes, obs. ff. Uneath, Uneaths, *advs.*

One-til, One-to, obs. ff. Until, Unto.

Onewhere (wʌ·nhwēəɹ), *adv. rare.* [f. One + Where, after *somewhere, nowhere.*] In one place (as opposed to another); in one place only.

1611 Bible To Rdr., If we translate the Hebrew or Greek word..onewhere *Journeying*, never *Travelling*; if onewhere *Thinke*, never *Suppose*. 1872 L. Morris *Songs two Worlds* Ser. I. *Visions* 151 Not onewhere, but pervading all.

† **Oneyers.** Origin and meaning uncertain.

1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. i. 84 With Nobility, and Tranquillitie; Bourgomasters, and great Oneyers.

Ones, obs. form of Once.

Onfaithful: see Un-

† **Onfake,** in *honyonfake* (*Pallad. on Husb.* IX. 197): see Omphacomel.

Onfall (*ɒ* nfɔ̄l). [f. On-[1] 4 + Fall *sb.*]

1. An attack or access of disease, plague, or calamity. Now *Sc.*

c 1000 *Saxon Leechd.* II. 104 Drenc wiþ onfealle. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5943 Ful yern on godd bi-gun þai call To huer þe folk on þat on-fall. *Ibid.* 27738 Wreth it es a brath on-fall. 1808–18 Jamieson, *Onfall*, a disease which attacks without any apparent cause.

2. *gen.* An attack, assault, onset. (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. vii. iii, Death by starvation and military onfall. 1880 M. Pattison *Milton* vi. 76 A violent personal onfall upon Joseph Hall. 1889 Doyle *Micah Clarke* xxxii. 341 Who ever saw a camp so exposed to an onfall?

3. *Sc.* a. A fall of rain or snow. b. The fall of the evening.

? *a* 1800 *Old Song* (Jam.), But or the onfa' o' the nicht, She fand him drown'd in Yarrow. 1821 *Ayr Courier* 1 Feb. (Jam.) The snow lay thick .. but the on-fall had ceased.

† **Onfa·ng,** *v. Obs.* Forms: *Inf.* 1–3 onfōn, 3 (*Orm.*) onnfanngenn; *pa. t.* 1–3 onfeng, 4 onfoʒ; *pa. pple.* 1– onfangen. [f. On-[2]: see Fang *v.*]

1. *trans.* To receive, accept.

c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* I. iii. (1890) 30 Claudius..myccelne dæl þæs landes on anweald onfeng. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxvii. 6 Ða soðlice þæra sacerda ealdras onfengon þæs seolfres. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 298 Se þe þone stan on drince onfehð. *c* 1200 Ormin 16571 Forr he ne mot nohht Cristess flæsh Ne Cristess blod onnfanngenn. *c* 1205 Lay. 1069 Nulle we noht þis on-fon.

2. To take with the mind; to conceive or understand (in a particular way).

c 1200 Ormin 12106 þatt birrþ uss lokenn hu mann birrþ Onnfon and unnderstanndenn.

3. To undertake.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 155 Hwylc swa gelyfeþ .. þonne wile he onfon rihtre ondetnesse for Cristes naman. *c* 1200 Ormin 8565 And ta þatt shulenn þanne onnfon To lefenn uppo Criste. *c* 1205 Lay. 21194 Mi seolf ic wullen on-fon.

4. To conceive (offspring).

a 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) l. 6 þu wast þæt ic wæs mid unrihtwisnesse onfangen. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* l. 7 In wickednesses on-fanged am I, And in sinnes me on-foʒ mi modre for-þi.

Onfarrand: see Un-.

† **Onfa·st, onfe·st,** *adv.* and *prep.* Also on uast, on vest, on uest (*Orm.*) onnfasst. [f. On *prep.* and *adv.* + OE. *fæst*, Fast, firm, close. Known only in early ME.] Near, close on, 'fast by'. a. *adv.* b. *prep.*

a. *c* 1200 Ormin 3334 Þær onnfasst i þatt illke land Wass seþenn mikell takenn. *Ibid.* 3358 Her onnfasst he borenn iss I Davipp kingess chesstre. *c* 1205 Lay. 1691 In to ane þicke wode þa þer on uest wes [*c* 1275 þat þare was anewiest]. *Ibid.* 4194 Stateres floc Iseoð ore fæire sculdes Sumen on feste.

b. *c* 1205 Lay. 9 He wonede at Ernleȝe..On fest Radestone [*c* 1275 Faste bi Radistone]. *Ibid.* 2852 He makede an temple onfest [*c* 1275 anewest] þe baðe. *Ibid.* 30713 Forð he gon liðe In to Lundene And aneouste gunnen wende On fast Westmustre.

† **On faste, on feste,** *adv. phr. Obs.* Also 3 on uaste, on uæste, an vest(e. [f. On *prep.* or *adv.* + OE. *fæste* Fast *adv.*] Swiftly, speedily, with speed; = Fast *adv.* 6.

c 1205 Lay. 1455 Balu com on ueste. *Ibid.* 10732 Sum on uæste bæh In to þere burh. *Ibid.* 22583 He on uaste iueng Fæiere his iweden. *Ibid.* 23440 Sonde he sende sone An uest touward Rome.

Onfeirio, onfery: see Un-. **Onfestyn, onuestne:** see Unfast, -en. **Onflit:** see Unfiled.

On flote, on-flote: see Float *sb.* 1, Afloat.

Onflow (*ɒ* nˌflōə). [See On-[1] 4.] The act or fact of flowing on; onward flow.

1880 G. H. Taylor *Health by Exerc.* (1883) 368 The onflow [of blood] superinduced. 1883 *India's Women* Jan. 56 A constant onflow of information. 1890 H. W. Marie *Study Fire* vii. 42 Ceaseless onflow of life and time.

So **O·nflowing** *vbl. sb* and *ppl. a.*

1862 F. Hall *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 41 As the on-flowing of the world had no beginning, so it has no end.

† **On-forced,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* Forced upon (one), enforced.

1656 Earl Monm. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* 437 It would be sufficient to obstruct that on-forced [*so edd.* 1669, 1674] Donative, that hath brought me to live upon bread and onions.

Onforlatet, Onfortune, Onfoughten, Onfowlit, Onfreind, -frend, -friend: see Un-.

† **Onfre·st,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. On-[1] + *frest*, Frist *v.* to delay.] *trans.* To delay, put off.

c 1300 *Havelok* 1337 Do þou nouth onfrest þis fare.

Ongart, var. Ogart, Angard *Obs.*, arrogance.

Onʒein, onʒen, obs. forms of Again.

† **Ongel,** obs. variant of Angel.

c 1250 *O. Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 97 An ongel of heuene.

† **Onʒenes,** obs. form of Against *prep.*

1258 *Proclam. Hen. III*, l. 6 ȝif oni oþer onie cumen her onʒenes [cf. l. 5 ȝenes alle men].

Ongentle, Onglad, Ongodly, etc.: see Un-[1].

† **Ongi·n,** *v. Obs.* Pa. t. ongan, -gon. [OE. *onginn-an*, f. On-[1] + a radical *-ginnan*; see Begin. Much used in OE.; but lost early in 13th c.; retained till 14th in form Agin q.v.] To begin.

c 1000 Ælfric *Gram.* xxiv. (Z.) 137 *Inchoo*, ic ongynne. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. iv. 17 Syþðan ongan se hælend bodian — Mark ii. 23 His leorning-cnihtas ongunnon ða ear pluccigenn. *c* 1200 Ormin 2801 Min child i blisse sone onngann To blissenn i min wambe. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 13 Affr can feng eft on & to fondin ongon.

† **O·ngle.** *Obs.* [a. F. *ongle*:—L. *ungula* hoof, claw, talon, dim. of *unguis* nail.] A claw.

1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* I. xviii, The lyon .. within his clawes or ongles he tooke the rat. 1643 Nethersole *Parab. on Times* 13 The Eagle, . and..the Lyon, . the one had parted with his tallons, the other with his teeth and ongles. 1646 Howell *Lewis XIII* 70 The Leopard who ..useth to teare his image with his ongles and teeth.

† **O·nglet.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *onglet* 'ungula of a petal' dim. of *ongle* claw.] The claw of a petal.

1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Rose*, They cut off the

Onglets with a Pair of Scissars, that is, that small white part the Roses have at the Extremity of their Leaves.

On-going (ˈɒnˌgōu iŋ), *sb.* [ON-[1] 4.]

1. *pl.* = Goings-on (see GOING *vbl. sb.* 5 c); proceedings, doings (esp. of a notable kind).

1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Ongoings*, conduct, doings, merriment. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 362 The inner on goings, beneath what, to our imaginations is a hallowed roof. 1856 MASSON *Ess.* iii 57 [Milton] had to describe the ongoings of angels. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 151 It breaks my heart to hear you upholding such ongoings.

2. *sing.* The action of going on; proceeding, process, continued movement or action. *rare.*

1890 *Pall Mall G.* 28 June 4/2 The reposeful grounds .. were never more than half full, and everyone had an air of restless ongoing. 1890 *Chicago Advance* 18 Sept., The stream of tendency in the ongoing of God's spirit and providence.

O·n-go·ing, *a.* Going on: see Go *v.* 84.

1882 in OGILVIE.

Ongrou·f, prone: see GROOF 1; cf. AGRUFF.

Onhallow, Onhalsit, etc.: see UN-.

†Onhang, Onhit, Onhongred: see ANH-.

Onhanger (ˈɒnhæ·ŋər). [ON-[1] 4.] = Hanger-on: see HANGER[2] 5 a.

1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIV. 52 A throng of unruly onhangers. 1886 BLACKIE *What does History teach?* 14 A loose company of dependents and onhangers.

†Onhea·ve, onhe·ve, *v. Obs.* [OE. *onhębban*, pa. t. *onhęf*, *onhefde*; f. ON-[1] + *hębban* to HEAVE. Cf. ANHEAVE.] *trans.* To lift up, raise.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 149 Petrus..onhof his stefne. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 113 [He] on-hefd þa mildan. *Ibid.* 117 Swa swa he is on-heuene on his kine setle. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 177 De water stremes on-heueden up here undes.

Onhit, var. of ANHIT *v.*, to hit.

†O. Ni, oni. *Obs.* An abbreviation of the Latin words *oneratur, nisi habeat sufficientem exonerationem* 'he is charged, or legally responsible, unless he have a sufficient discharge', with which the account of a sheriff with the King was formerly marked in the Exchequer; sometimes used subst. as a name for this phrase or the fact itself.

1644 COKE *On Litt.* iv. 116 The course of the Eschequer is, that as soon as a Sheriffe or Escheator enter into his account for issues, amerciments and mean profits, to mark upon his head O. Ni., which is as much to say, as *Oneratur, nisi habeat sufficientem exonerationem*, and presently he is become the kings debtor, and a Debet set upon his head, and thereupon the parties peravale are become debtors to the Sheriffe or Escheator, and discharged against the King. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Oni.* *a* 1726 GILBERT *Treat. Crt. Exchequer* (1758) 150 As to the Sheriff's Discharge first he may discharge himself by an O'ni'; (that is to say) by Order of Court, upon any particular Article, or by shewing the King's Great or Privy Seal, discharging it out of the Account.

Hence **†Oni, o'ni** *v.*, *trans.* to mark with *O. Ni*; to charge to the sheriff.

a 1726 GILBERT *Treat. Crt. Exchequer* (1758) 13 The Sheriff was o' ni'd on his Account, and shewed the Book of the Clerk of the Pells in his Discharge. *Ibid.* 116 *Margin*, Rent paid on Tally to be Onied. *Ibid.* 149 The Sheriff pays in Proffers to the Value of the County Rents, because these he must Tot or O'ni' before the Cursitor Baron.

Oni, onie, obs. or dial. forms of ANY.

Onica, Oniche, Onicle: see ONYCHA, ONYX, ONYCLE. **Onicolo**: see ONYCLE and NICOLO.

On-ido, obs. form of UNIDONE.

Oni3t, obs. variant of A-NIGHT: see O *prep.*[1]

Oniliche, Onimete: see UN-ILIKE, UNIMETE.

Onimancy: see ONYMANCY.

†O·ning, *vb. Obs. rare.* [f. ONE *a.* + -ING[3].] An only one; a darling.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxi. 21 Out-take mi saule fra sverd to bringe, And fra hand of hunde mine oninge.

†O·ning, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. ONE *v.* + -ING[1].] A making one, uniting, joining in one, union.

1340 *Ayenb.* 65 Þes meyster..naȝt ne payþ god þet ne louep bote pays and onynge *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 38 By þe vertu of this blysfull aynynge whilke may noghte be saide ne consayued. *c* 1410 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* xv. 37 (Gibbs MS.) Þe oonynge and knyttynge to hyre spouse Iesu cryste. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* iv. xviii. *heading*, Now quhen Antiochus Kyng, Wyth þe Romanis made anyng. 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit* 24 The danes regned in Northumberlond xxxv) yere vnto the oonyng of the kyngdome.

Onion (ˈʌnyən), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 4–6 unyon, 4–8 onyon, oynyon, 6–7 oynion, 6– onion; also 4 uniown, oynioun, 4–5 oynon, 5 onyounne, oynoun, oyne(u)on, onȝon, onyone, honȝon, hunyn, 6 unȝeon, onnyon, unyeoun, 7 oignion. *β. Sc.* and *dial.* 5 ynon, 6 ynion, ingowne, ingȝeon, 7 ynȝoin, 8–9 inion, ingan, 9 ingon, ingun. [*a. F. oignon* (formerly also *oingnon, ongnon, ognon*) = Pr. *uignon, ignon*:—L. *ūnio, ūniōn-em* unity, union, a kind of large pearl, a rustic Roman name for a single onion.]

1. a. The edible rounded bulb of *Allium Cepa*, consisting of close concentric coats, and having a strong pungent flavour and smell due to a volatile oil which is destroyed by boiling; it varies much in size, and in colour from dark red to white; it has been used as a culinary vegetable from the earliest known times. b. The plant *Allium Cepa* itself (N.O. *Liliaceæ*), supposed to be originally a native of central Asia, but very widely cultivated in almost all climates.

1356–7 *Durham Acc. Rolls.* Unyonn [see *onion-seed* in 8]. 1382 WYCLIF *Num.* xi. 5 The leeke, and the vniowns [1388 oynions] and the garlekes. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *C. T. Prol.* 634 Wel loued he garleek, oynons and eek lekes [*v. r.* onyounnys, oynyons, onyons, oynouns]. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xiii. (1495) 628 Oyneon and Ascolonia beryth leues twyes in oo yere. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 785/40 *Hoc sepe*, a hunyn. 1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 368 What here ye of Burgonyons And the Spaniardes' onyons? 1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* 55 b, As moch for that purpose as to lay an vnyon to my lytel fynger for the tothe ache. 1616–61 HOLYDAY *Persius* 318 A coated oignion then with salt he eats. 1717 PRIOR *Alma* i 52 Who would ask for her opinion Between an oyster and an onion? 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 243 They will have a relish—salt, and olives, and cheese, and onions.

β. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk Nurture* 569 Þat ye haue asoddyn ynons to meddille with galantyne. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 206 Wilt thow hang vp with ropes of ynions? 1596 *Compt Bk. D. Wedderburne* (S. H. S.) 71 Half a last of Ingȝeons. 1728 Ingan [see *onion-head* in 8]. 1818 SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* ii, Our Spanish colonel, whom I could have blown away like the peeling of an ingan. *a* 1845 HOOD *Lost Heir* 12 He'll be rampant .at his child being lost; and the beef and the inguns not done!

2. With qualifying words: a. Applied to varieties of the above or other species of *Allium*, as **Egyptian, Potato, or Underground O.**, a variety which produces numerous small bulbs from the parent bulb; **Pearl O.**, a variety or sub-species with a small bulb; **Rock or Welsh O.**, a bulbless species (*A. fistulosum*) cultivated for its leafy tops; the Chibol; **Top or Tree O.**, a variety of Canadian origin, producing a cluster of small bulbs instead of flowers at the top of the stem; **Wild O.** (U. S.), *A. cernuum*, a species with nodding rose-coloured flowers.

1552 HULOET, Onyon called a redde onyon, *pallanana*. 1581 RICH *Farem.* (1846) 218 They are sometymes roundie like to Saincte Thomas onions. 1733 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Onion*, Welch Onions, a sort of onions propagated by gardeners, for the use of the table in spring; they never make any bulb, and are therefore only to be eaten green in sallads. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 290 The Tree, or Bulb-bearing Onion. 1855 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* (1861) 40 Few gardeners, if any, can say they have ever seen a potato-onion in flower. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 40/1 The Under-ground, or Potato Onion has the singular property of multiplying itself by the formation of young bulbs on the parent root. The bulb-bearing Tree-Onion,..was introduced from Canada in 1820, and is considered to be a viviparous variety of the common Onion. *Ibid.* 40/2 How this [*A. fistulosum*] obtained the name of Welsh Onion it is impossible to say, as it is a native of Siberia and certain parts of Russia.

b. Applied to plants of other genera, mostly bulbous, as **Barbadoes O.**, *Ornithogalum scilloides*; **Bog O.**, a name for the flowering fern, *Osmunda regalis*; **Dog's O.**, the Star of Bethlehem, *Ornithogalum umbellatum*; **French O.**: see C.

1548 TURNER *Names Herbs* (1881) 57 Ornithigalum is called in Colon Hondes vllich after the folowynge of the duche tonge it may be called dogleke or dogges onion. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Ornithogale*, an Herb call'd Star of Bethlehem, or Dogs-Onion 1853 *Phytologist* (1856) V. 30 *Osmunda regalis*..is vulgarly known under the name of 'bog onion'. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 813/2 Onion, Barbados, *Ornithogalum scilloides*

c. **Sea Onion, sea-onion**: *Urginea* (formerly *Scilla*) *maritima*, a native of the Mediterranean region, which produces the bulbs called squills; also applied locally to *Scilla verna*.

1548 TURNER *Names Herbs* (1881) 71 Scilla is named of the Poticaries squilla, in english a sea Onion, and in some places, a french Onyon. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. xciv. (1633) 171 The ordinary squill or sea onion. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 22 Pushes, or suddain boils, .. are cured with the juice of asses dung, and of sea-onions beat to powder 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol Græca* III. iv. 211 Drawing round the person purified a squill, or sea-onion.

†3. *transf.* A bulb (of any plant) [= F. *oignon*.] *Obs. rare.*

1728 CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) II. xx. § 6 Making one only Julyflower or Tulip spring out of its Onion or Bulb.

†4. A bunion. *Obs.*

1785 D. LOW (*title*) *Chiropodologia*, or a Scientific Inquiry into the causes of Corns, Warts, Onions and other painful or offensive cutaneous excrescences. 1802 *Hull Advertiser* 17 Apr. 2/3 He eradicates Corns, Onions, or Nails growing into the Quick. 1846 BRITTAN tr. *Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 64 The onion has a large base, and several layers of epidermis (like the layers of an onion) adhering to the skin in several points.

5. A rounded projection, bulb, knob. ? *Obs.*

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 134 The end of the rod B has a knob or onion on it, by which it can be moved endwise while it is turning in the box C.

6. *Thieves' slang.* A seal or the like worn on a watch-chain.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Onion*, a watch-seal, a bunch of onions, is several seals worn upon one ring. 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 132 Then his ticker I set a-going..And his onions, chains and key. 1834 H. AINSWORTH *Rookwood* III. v, With my fawnied famms, and my onions gay.

†7. A pearl: see UNION. *Obs.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 39/2 The Onion, or Unions, or Pearl, are little round Stones, white. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 200 The Pearl is for the most part round, and by some is called an Onion.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *onion bed, bulb, head, -seed, -seller*; *onion-eating, -like, -red* adjs.; **†onion asphodel**, a kind of asphodel with a bulbous root; **onion-couch**, a species of wild oat (*Avena elatior*), so called from the rounded nodes of the root-stock; **onion-eyed** *a.*, having the eyes full of tears, as if from the effect of raw onions; **onion-fish**, a name for *Cepola rubescens* (see quot.); also (in Massachusetts) for the grenadier, *Macrurus rupestris*, from a fancied resemblance of its eyes to onions; **onion-fly**, a dipterous insect, *Anthomyia ceparum*, the larva of which is very destructive to onions; also the allied *A. brassicæ*; **onion-grass** = *onion-couch*; **onion-maggot**, the larva of the onion-fly; **onion-peel** = *onion-skin*; **onion-shell**, name for various molluscan shells of rounded form, as those of species of *Ostrea* (oyster), *Lutraria*, and *Mya*; **onion-skin**, (*a*) the outermost or any of the outer coats of an onion; (*b*) (also *onion-skin-paper*) a very thin smooth translucent kind of paper; **onion-smut**, a parasitic fungus (*Urocystis Cepulæ*) infesting onions; **onion-twitch** = *onion-couch*; **†onion-water**, a medicinal liquor prepared from onions.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I xv. 89 Of *Onion Asphodill. 1573–80 PARET *Alv.* O 91 An *onion bed, or a place planted with onions. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. iii. (1863) 523 Most ingeniously watering her onion-bed with a new mop—now a dip, and now a twirl! 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 274 In consequence of the free phosphoric acid which the common *Onion bulbs contain. 1880 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Eng. Plant-names*, *Onion Couch, *Avena elatior*. It is also called Onion Grass .. and Onion Twitch. 1884 E. BARKER *Through Auvergne* 80 An *onion-eating or garlick-eating people. 1606 SHAKS *Ant. & Cl.* iv. ii. 35 Looke they weepe, And I an Asse, am *Onyon ey'd. 1753 *Stage Coach* I 23 But your women are all onion-eyed. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut* 232 The..*onion-fish, whose body peels into flakes like that bulb, and who zigzags through the waves like a leech. 1882 *Garden* 4 Mar. 147/2 The well-known *Onion fly. 1896 *Daily News* 17 July 6/7 Onion fly, which causes serious injuries to the onion crop. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 445 It may be tried also, with putting Onion-Seed into an *Onion-Head, which thereby (perhaps) will bring forth a larger, and earlier Onion. 1728 RAMSAY *Last Sp. Miser* v, My pouch produc'd an ingan head, To please my wame. 1713 *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII 91 About the bigness of an *Onion-Hoe. 1898 *Daily News* 10 Nov 6/4 It is not the ordinary foreign paper, nor the *'onion peel'—so called from its transparency. 1356–7 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 558 In Cepis et *unyonisede. 1471 *Ibid.* 93 Pro j lb. del vnyonsede et aliis herbis. 1626 [see *onion-head*]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 260/1 An *Onion seller, *ceparius* 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *'Onion-shell*, a peculiar kind of oister, which is of a roundish figure, and very thin, and transparent, and [is like] the peel of an onion. 1882 OGILVIE, *Onion-shell*, a species of oyster of roundish form; also, species of Lutraria and Mya. 1875 *Gardener's Chron.* 10 Apr. 477/2 *Onion Twitch. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 555/2 You may make it with Parsly, Arsmart, or *Onion-water.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **O·nione·t** [F. *oignonet*], a small onion; **O·nionized** *ppl. a.*, flavoured with or smelling of onions.

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 89 From your large, fat, yellow, insipid onion, to your little, lean, fiery, bitter onionet 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 751 The unwashed fraternity of onionized ragamuffins.

O·nion, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To season or flavour with onions.

1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* II. iii. xvii. (1784) IV. 86 They treated him with an hachis of beef onioned.

2. To apply an onion to; to produce (tears) by application of an onion. Also *fig.*

1763 C. JOHNSTON *Reverie* I. 243 The fellow wiped his eyes which had been well onioned for the purpose. *a* 1792 WOLCOTT *Quaker & Barn* ii, When master Broadbrim.. Por'd o'er his father's will, and drop'd the onion'd tear. 1900 SHAW *Plays Pleas.* p. xxix, The undertaker's handkerchief, duly onioned with some pathetic phrase.

Oniony (ˈʌnyəni), *a.* [-Y.] Flavoured with onions; having the taste or smell of onions.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 844 A fawn-coloured sediment, having a strong oniony odour. 1842 THACKERAY *Fitboodle Papers* Wks. 1879 XVII. 210 There was the horrid familiar odour of those oniony sandwiches. 1894 *Longm. Mag.* Sept. 481 Soup very oniony and thin.

Oniro-: see ONEIRO-. **Onis**, obs. form of ONCE.

†Onisc. *Obs.* [Anglicized form of ONISCUS.] A wood-louse.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Their meat is earth and oniscs, and they live long without meate.

Onisciform (oniˈsifɔim), *a. Zool.* [f. L *oniscus* wood-louse: see -FORM.] Having the form of a wood-louse or of the genus *Oniscus*; applied to certain Myriapoda, and to the larvæ of certain Lepidoptera.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxx. 185 An onisciform one [larva], the legs of which..are covered with a viscid skin; this produced a *Noctua*. 1843 HUMPHREYS *Brit. Moths* I. 81 The caterpillar is onisciform, naked, and green.

Oniscoid (oniˈskoid), *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. ὄνισκ-ος wood-louse + -OID.] Resembling or related to the wood-lice; onisciform.

‖**Oni·scus.** *Zool.* [L., a. Gr. ὄνισκος little ass, wood-louse, dim. of ὄνος ass: used in Zool. as a generic name.] A genus of terrestrial Isopod Crustacea, the type of the family *Oniscidæ*. The species are commonly known as wood-lice or slaters.

1848 S. MAUNDER *Nat. Hist.* 460 The terrestrial onlacus frequents dark and concealed places, such as cellars, caves, holes in walls [etc.].

O-nith, bad ME. spelling of *Onihť*, A-NIGHT.

Onix, obs. form of ONYX.

Onlace, Onlase, Onland, Onlasse (unless), **Onlawful**: see UN-.

†O·nlay-, *v. Obs.* [f. ON-[1] + LAY *v.*] *trans.* To lay on (*lit.* and *fig.*): see LAY *v.*[1] 55. Hence **†O·nlai·d** *ppl. a.*, laid on; **†O·nlay·ing** *vbl. sb.*, laying on.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 29162 If þe priest þat penance lais Be noght all wise in on-lainge. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* Contents c ij b, That two Bodies touch, somthing must needs be between; else onlay'd bodies, and inlay'd would be all one. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* 324 Onlaying of certain iron gauds (bars) severally one by one. 1832 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 173 To prepare a bed beneath the portico, and beautiful bedclothes to onlay.

Onlay (ɒ·nlē·), *sb.* [f. ON-[1] 4 + LAY *v.*] Anything mounted upon something else or affixed to it so as to rise from its surface in relief, especially in ornamental design (*Cent. Dict.*).

Onleef, Onleeful, Onlettered, etc.: see UN-.

†O·nlepy, *a. Obs.* Forms: *α.* 1 ánlépiȝ, -lípiȝ, -lýpiȝ, -lépe, (én-), 2 enlepi, 3 anlepiȝ, anelopi, anilepi, 3-4 anlepi, 4 anlepe, anlep, 5 anlepy, -lypy. *β.* 3-4 onlepi, 3-5 onlepy, 4 onelepi, -y, oonlypi, 5 oonlepye. *γ.* 2 élpiȝ, 2-3 elpi, 2 4 alpi, 3 ælpi. *δ.* 4 olepi, olepy, olupy. [OE. *ánlepig*, *-lýpig*, *-lípig*, f. *án* one + *hlep* leap, jump, *hléapan* to leap, run + *-ig*, -Y. The first element underwent the same phonetic changes as *án*, ONE, to *ón-*, *en-*, *ǿ-*, *a-*, *æ-*, *e-*, after the latter of which also *-lipiȝ*, *-lepiȝ* was reduced to *-lpi*. The form *ælpig* occurs even in late OE. ante 1120. The northern *anlep*, *-lepe* in 14th c. represents the OE. collateral form *ánlépe*: cf. ON. *einhleypr*.]

1. Only, sole, single. In quot. 1340[1] = one *with*.

a. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. xviii [xiv.] (MS. O), Nawcht ..buton his agene zyrde anlipie. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) xiii. 2 Nis nan ðe eallunga wel do, no forðon anlepe. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 75 His enlepi sune *c* 1200 ORMIN Introd. 11 Fra þatt anlepiȝ tieo. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 74 Ane kinges. anlepi dohter. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2107 Her he spak anlepi word. 13.. *Cursor M.* 9520 He had an anlepe son.

β. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 19 Ich bileue on þe helende crist, his onlepi sune. 1340 *Ayenb.* 13 Þe holi gost..is onlepi god an[d] onlepi þing mid þe nader and þe zone. *Ibid* 125 A grat lhord wolde he by .. þet þise onelepi uirtue hedde. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* vii. 12 An oonlypi sone of his modir. 14.. in Maskell *Mon. Rit.* II. 241, I bileue..in Ihesu Crist his oonlepye sone.

γ. 1085-1120 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1085 Næs an ælpiȝ hide, ne an ȝyrde landes..þæt næs ȝeæt on his ȝewrite. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 29 On enelpi luttele hwile. *Ibid.* 33 Al heo aged on ane alpi þrage *c* 1205 LAY. 3499 Mid ane alpie swein. *Ibid* 12400 Ænne ælpi verde. *Ibid.* 31450 Nu hafde Oswald Ænne ælpine broðer. *c* 1300 *Vox & Wolf* 132 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 62 On alpi word ich lie nelle.

δ. 13 *Guy Warw* (A) 2237 Here is gret scorn sikerly, When þat olepi knizt So al ons do so michel vnriȝt. *a* 1400 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 350 Þey he ne worche but o-lupy clop.

b. *absol.* Single one, only one; darling.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xxvi. 22 And ingunnun anlepum cweþan, ah ic hit eam dryhten. 13.. *Cursor M.* 5996 All þe fleies ware went awai þat an-lepi þar was not sene. *a* 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 107 (Ps. xxii. 20) God delyuere my soule fro drede; and my olepy fro the howndes hond.

2. Solitary; single, unmarried.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV xxx[i] (1890) 376 Se þa ænlepe [*v. r.* anlypiȝ] wunode in syndrigre stowe. 13 *Cursor M.* 27939 Fornicacion don wit anlep woman. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 38 Simple fornicacoun bi thwex an onlepy man & an onlepi womman. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xiii. 40 Wele I might euere mare Anlepy life haue led.

3. as *adv.* Only, solely, simply.

c 1315 SHOREHAM 11 (L 272) Olepi [me] mot hym [depe] ine the water.

Hence **†O·nlepihede,** singleness, singularity; **†O·nlepiliche** *adv.*, only, solely.

c 1250 *Old Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 98 Nacht onlepiliche to day, ac alle þo daies i þo yere. 1340 *Ayenb.* 21 Ine onlepihede, uor þe proude and þe ouerwenere weneþ more by worþ, oþer conne more þanne enie oþre. *Ibid.* 211 He waggeþ þe lippen onlepiliche, and makeþ semblont to spekene and naȝt ne zayþ.

Onlete, var. ANLETH *Obs.*, countenance.

Onlevene, obs. form of ELEVEN.

Onliones, -lichnesse, var. ANLIKENESS *Obs.*, likeness, image.

†Onli·ght, *v.*[1] *Obs.* [OE. *onllehtan*, *-lihtan*, f. ON-[1] 1 + *llehtan*, *llhtan* to LIGHT.]

1. *trans.* To shed light upon; to lighten, enlighten, illuminate.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxiv. § 5 Ealle steorran weorþaþ onlihte .. of þere sunnan. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 19 He þone blindan onlyhte. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 97 Monnan heortan þet he onllihteð mid his ȝife.

2. To cause to shine.

a 1300 *E. E. Ps.* cxviii. 135 On-light þi face over þi hine.

†On-li·ght, *v.*[2] *Obs.* For *on light* = light on: LIGHT *v.*[1] 11 c.

c 1420 *Anow. Arth.* xxxviii, Is none of 30 but he mun fele, That he may on lyȝte.

†O·nlihede. *Obs.* [f. ONLY + *-hede*, -HEAD.]

1. Solitude: = next, 1.

1382 WYCLIF *Esther* xvi. 14 These thingus thenkende, that, hem slain, he shulde aspie to oure onlihed [1388 aloonenesse].

2. Oneness, unity.

c 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xlvi, The onelihede in substaunce, & distynccion of persones, in the blessyd trynite.

Onliness (ɒ·nlinēs). Now *rare*. Forms: see ONLY. [f. ONLY *a.* + -NESS.]

†1. The fact or condition of being alone; solitariness, solitude. *Obs.*

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 5 Noghte emange many bot in anelynes. 1435 MISYN *Fire of Lowe* 30 Onelynes is nedfull with-outen noys & bodily songe. *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II xl, It..secheth onelynes of body: for that moche helpeth to onelynes of the soule. 1622 COTGR., *Vnisson*, an vnison..an onelyness, or lonelynesse.

2. The fact or character of being the only one of its kind; singleness, singularity, uniqueness.

1633 D. R[OGERS] *Treat. Sacram.* I. 18 Shee hath darkned the Doctrine of the Covenant, the freedome and onelinesse of it. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 10. 207 It evidently appears that there can be but one such being, and that Μόνωσις, unity, oneliness or singularity is essential to it. 1682 NORRIS *Hierocles* Pref. 23 They acknowledg'd God in all his glorious attributes, that of his unity or oneliness not excepted. 1863 H. ALLON *Mem. J. Sherman* 339 It cannot be controlled by the absolute authority of the first..its oniliness renders the second impossible.

On live, *phr.* the earlier form of ALIVE: see this and LIFE.

Onload, Onloathsome, Onlock, etc.: see UN-.

On-long(e, -en, obs. forms of ALONG.

Onlook (ɒ·nluk). [f. ON-[1] 4 + LOOK *sb.*] The act of looking on, or looking at something.

1867 MITCHELL *Rural Stud.* 158 He has no right to ignore the onlook of the world.

Onlooker (ɒ·nluk kəɹ). [f. ON-[1] 4 + LOOKER.] One who looks on; a looker on; a spectator.

1606 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Let. fr. Greenwich* Wks. (1711) 232 Who..will not be an idle on-looker to such pastimes. 1615 DANIEL *Hymen's Tri.* Wks. (1717) 94 We robb'd our Looks th' Onlookers to beguile. 1833 J. RENNIE *Alph. Angling* p. xiv, So far as an on-looker and a child could learn. 1884 *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 1/1 It is the onlooker that sees most of the game.

Onlooking (ɒ·nluk kiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [See ON-[1] 4.] The action of looking on.

1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* Ep. A ij b, Their carelesse and newtrall onlooking. 1876 MRS. WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* II. xxx. 582 All chance of any apprehensive onlooking into what life might be to her.

O·nlooking, *ppl. a.* [See ON-[1] 3.] That looks on; looking at something.

1663 BLAIR *Autobiog.* i. (1848) 8 To live always as under thy onlooking eye. 1845 A. SYMINGTON in *Ess. Chr. Union* viii. 489 Does not an onlooking world perceive the discrepancy?

[**Onloðest,** *Ancr. R.* 200, error for *on loðest*: see LOATH *a*.]

Only (ōu·nli), *a.* Forms: 1 ǿnlíc, ánlíc, 3-4 onlich, -lych, (*superl.* onlukest), 4 oonlich, onelich, -lych, -lyk; *north.* anli, anly, aneli, 4-5 anely; 4-5 oonli, 4-6 oonly, onlie, 4-only, (5 ounly, ondly, ondely, wonly, wonlych, 5-7 onlye, 5-8 onely, 6 onelye, 6-7 onelie). [a. OE. *ánlic* unique, solitary, only, a later form of *ǿnlic* unique, singular, excellent, f. AN, ONE + *-lic*, -LY[1].]

1. One, without companions or society; solitary, lonely. Now only *dial.*

a 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Spelman) xxiv. 17 ȝemildsa me, forðan ænlic and ðearfa ic eom. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) ci. 5 Ic spearuwan .. ȝelice ȝewearð, anlicum fuȝele. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 90 Ancre hus, þet schulde beon onlukest stude of alle. *Ibid.* 152 So ouh ancre, hire one in onliche stude..chirmen & cheateren euer hire bonen. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxiv. 16 Aneli and pouer am I. 13 . *Cursor M.* 3075 (Cott.) An anli liuelade þar þai ledde. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I 110 He wolde in comunalte do þis dede and not þus oonli in desert. ?*a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* ii 129 Hit is not good man onely to be. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 91 His oane light, That stood in his lowring front gloommish malleted onlye. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 9 Onely Denus and Demaris a poore only man and only woman, being excepted. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Onely*, *Onerly*, lonely, retired. 'This is an onely platt to live in'. *a* 1855 E. WAUGH '*Come whoam to thi childer*', Mon, aw'm one-ly when theaw artn't theer.

2. One (or, by extension, two or more), of which there exist no more, or no others, of the kind.

Usually preceded by *the* or a *poss. pron* or case.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke ix. 38 He is min anlica sunu. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., He ys min anliche sune. *c* 1275 *Cursor M.* 26549 (Fairf.) In his sone crist ihesu, our aller anly [*Cott.* anlepi] lorde. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* vii. 12 The only sonne of his mother, and she was a widowe. 1559 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Morn. Prayer, The onely ruler of princes. 1584 POWEL *Lloyd's Cambria* 3 The onelie occasion he tooke. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Aaron* iii, Christ is my onely head, My alone onely heart & breast. 1654 tr. *Martini's Cong. China* 189 The onely Southern Port .. to which Boats may have access. 1703 ROWE *Ulyss.* II. i. 801 Hear a Wretches only Pray'r. 1854 MRS. JAMESON *Bk. Th.* (1877) 347 Eve .. is the only undraped figure which is allowable in sacred art. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 338 These two passages are the only ones in which Plato makes mention of himself.

b. In later use, in reference to relationship, also preceded by *an*, and used with a plural; as *an only child, an only brother, only children.*

1670 DRYDEN and *Pt. Conq. Granada* III. ii, What cannot only sons with parents do! 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* I. i, An only son, sir, might expect more indulgence. 1821 BYRON *Diary* in *Note* to *Juan* I. xxxvii, My wife..and myself are..only children. 1879 MISS BRADDON *Clov. Foot* v, This only son of the Vicar's was a thorn in his side.

†c. *absol.* = only one, only ones; in OE. = darling.

a 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Spelman) xxi. 19 Of hands hundes ða ænlican mine [= *unicam meam*]. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Song Sol* vi. 8 She is the only to her mother, elect to her that bare her. 1678 DRYDEN *All for Love* Pref. b, It is the only of the kind without Episode, or Underplot. 1693 — *Juvenal* Ded. (1697) 11 Suppose that Homer and Virgil were the only of their Species.

3. Single, one. † *Any only* = any one (*obs.*); *one only*, one single, only one, one and no more, one and no other.

1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* 34 Wythout leuing of ony onely thynge or word. 1490 — *Eneydos* ix. 36 Wyth one onely stroke thou haste wylled to termyne and fynysshe thy labours mortall. 1543 GRAFTON *Contin. Harding* 476 Anye onely kyndenes so sodenly contracted in an house. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom* III. xi. R iv, I shall for breuitie sake set foorth one onely rule generall. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. xx. 183 Vpon all that coast it blowes continually with one onely winde. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* (1810) 13 This country hath one only deanery. 1832 MRS. F. TROLLOPE *Dom. Mann. Americans* i. (1839) 2 One only object rears itself above the eddying waters: this is the mast of a vessel long since wrecked. 1890 GLADSTONE *Gleam* (1879) II. 95 In the *Consalvo*, a dying youth .. abandoned by all but the object of his love, entreats of her the parting gift of an only kiss.

†4. Said of that of which, by itself, without anything else, something is predicated; (the thing in question) acting alone; mere, sole. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Cato's Mor.* 131 in *Cursor M.*, Sin þou art doutande ..nedderres for venim, Mare mai þou be agast of anli man vn-wrast, and warie þe for him. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 8439 (Trin.) Bi grace of only God er heuen Soone he coude þe artes seuen. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 277/1 Our only feyth shalle suffyse us. ?*c* 1523 MORE *Let. to Wolsey* in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. I. 206 The onely redyng therof held hym above twoo howres. 1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1560) X v b, The onely odour of quicksilver killeth lice. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. xv. § 2 (1622) 155 All this fell vpon them, for the onely impietie of their Prince. [1854-6 PATMORE *Angel in Ho.* II. ii. 1, For the sake of only love, .. he does approve, His wife entirely.]

†b. Placed between a demonstrative or possessive adj. or poss. case and its sb., or before a sb. followed by an *of*-phrase; referring to the sb. as thus qualified. *Obs.*

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. v. 306 Endewid into his oonli sufficience. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXIX. (Percy Soc.) 139, I must abyde..Of lyfe or death your onely judgement. 1558 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. 186 To the onlye vse and behoufe of the said Thomas Vycary. *a* 1563 BALE *Sel. Wks* (Parker Soc) 201 At the Priest's only provocation was it. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron., Hist. Scot.* 343 At the charges & only expenses of these .vi. abbeyes. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* XXX. 118 Maintained at the Kings onely charge. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius, Pers. Wars* I. 3 These onely Hunnes have white bodies. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 117 P 4 She was turned into a Man, and by that only Means avoided the Danger. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. Pref. 35 The power was retained; with this onely difference, that [etc.].

5. Unique in quality, character, rank, etc.; peerless, preeminent. In OE. in form *ǿnlic*. In mod. Eng. from 16th c., only as hyperbolic use of 2, = 'the only one to be counted, reckoned, or considered'; with superl. *onliest* (*arch.* or *dial.*).

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxv. § 6 He hæfde an swiþe ænlic wif. 1552 ASCHAM in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 12 If Lerning, Counsell, Nobilitie, Courte, and Cambridge, shold have bene all punisshed at ones by taking away..soch a general & onely man as Mr. Cheeke is. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* (1887) 30 It was either the onely, or the onelyest, principle in learning, to learne to read Latin. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 131 Your onely Jigge-maker. 1652 LILLY *Chas. I* (1774) 224 She had been the only stately and magnificent woman of Europe. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* II. LXXV. (1674) 227 When she subscribed her name .. [she] added (as she had good reason to do) the only Unfortunate. 1692 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 486 He was accounted the onliest person to be consulted about the affairs. 1778 FOOTE *Trip Calais* I. Wks. 1799 II. 344 It is the onliest method to keep her to one's self. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* x. (1878) 173 The only man in the world ceased to be the friend of the only woman in the world. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 375 The kindest, wisest, 'onliest' thing, under the circumstances.

Only (ōu·nli), *adv.*, *conj.* (*prep.*) Forms: *α.* 3-5 onliche, 4 onelych, -lyk, onlike, 4-5 -lyche, oon-, 5 won-. *β.* 4 anli, aneli, -ly; 4-5 oonli, 4-6 -ly; 5-7 onely, 5- only, (5 ond(e)ly). [ME. (south. and south. midl.) *ǿnliche*, f. *ǿnlich*, ONLY *a.*, with advb. *-e* (see -LY[2]); in more northern dialects the adv. was in form indistinguishable from the adj., which from *c* 1400 became the fact also in Standard Engl. In OE. the adv. is cited only in the form *ǿnlice* splendidly, elegantly; cf. ONLY *a.*]

A. *adv.*

1. As a single or solitary thing or fact; no one or nothing more or else than; nothing but; alone; solely, merely, exclusively. *Only* may limit the statement to a single or defined person, thing, or number (*a*) as distinguished from *more*, or (*b*) as opposed to any *other*.

a. Preceding the word or phrase which it limits.

α. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 1513 Þe king louede ȝ wif .. so vaste þat al is herte onliche on hire on he caste. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2370 He ne askede non oþer þyng, Bot onlike his doughter ȝyng. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1749 Heȝest of alle oþer, saf onelych tweyne. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 317, I speke onliche as of the dede, Of which I nevere was coupable. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 882 Bot duden wonlyche after þe devellys rede. *a* 1450 Myrc 656 Þer nys no mon, þat may þat do but onlyche he.

β. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 13737 (Fairf.) Anli he wiþ-outen synne. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Melib.* P 503 (Petw.) For þat appertenep & longep oonly [*other texts* al oonly] to the luges. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xix. (1495) 779 The camell hath not teeth in eyther lowe but oonli bynethe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 366/1 Only, *solomodo*. 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 53 Al this thou dost that ondly in the I schuld trust lorde. 1535 Coverdale *Tobit* x. 5 All ye thinges that we haue are onely in the. 1545 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 213 Discharged of all rents .. except oonly a redd rose to be given to y m. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* 240 b, All these faire wordes, wer onely delaies to protracte tyme. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* iv. i. 432, I wil haue nothing else but onely this. 1611 Beaum. & Fl. *Knt. Burn. Pestle* ii. ii, Now fortune, if thou be'st not only ill, Shew me thy better face. 1627 E. F. *Hist. Edw. II* (1680) 96 'Tis onely one. 1651 Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* 5 God doth not reveal his truth onely or chiefly to the learned. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 156 P 14 To distinguish .that which is established because it is right, from that which is right only because it is established. 1805 T. Harral *Scenes of Life* I. 194 It is true, I have been only twice. 1845 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 17 One of those devoted .. attachments, of which only a mother or nurse is thought capable. 1899 *Literary Guide* 1 Oct. 146/2 Certain doctrines were imparted only to initiates.

b. Following the word or phrase which it limits.

1340 Hampole *Pr. Conse.* 1338 Bot þe world prayses nan, bot þa anly þat til alle worldes welthes er happy. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 310 To haue crist oonliche heere patroun. *c* 1485 *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Club) 25 On thi God wonly set thin herte. 1535 Coverdale *Ecclus.* xxiv. 34, I haue not laboured for my self onely 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* vi. 47 Loke upon the best thynges, eyther onely or chiefly. 1655 Mrq. Worcester *Cent. Inv* in Dircks *Life* (1865) 416 To raise Water with two Buckets onely. 1763 J. Brown *Poetry & Mus.* vi. 104 What belongs to Nature only, Nature only can complete. 1838 Lytton *Leila* i. iii, In one only of the casements. 1876 Mozley *Univ. Serm.* iv. (1877) 94 His human character is not benevolence only.

† *Only* between a numeral and sb is now *obs.*

c 1555 Harpsfield *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 59 Their second counsell of Toledo .. being..of eight only bishops. 1624 Bedell *Lett.* vi. 92 In two onely leaues of his booke, a certaine . Scholler did discouer thirtie .. falsifications. 1656 Earl Monm. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* ii. xiv. (1674) 152 Amidst as many .. Silver Balls as there are Sciences, three only Golden Balls are placed.

c. *Only* was formerly often placed away from the word or words which it limited; this is still frequent in speech where the stress and pauses prevent ambiguity, but is now avoided by perspicuous writers.

1483 Caxton *Gold Leg* 333 b/1 Luke is only with me. *a* 1540 Cromwell in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser ii. II. 165 Unto the whiche God I have onlye commyttyd my sowlle . 1598 Grenewey *Tacitus, Ann.* iii. iv (1622) 69 Vipsania his mother died, onely of all Agrippas children, of a naturall death. 1660–1 Marvell *Corr.* Wks 1872 I. II. 51, I onely write this word to let you know that [etc.]. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* ii 786 When Beasts were only slain for Sacrifice. 1703 Rowe *Fair Penit.* ii. ii, Brutes and boys are only taught with blows. 1721 *St. German's Doctor & Stud* 28 The eldest son shall only inherit his father. 1833 Tennyson *Lady Clara Vere de Vere* vii, 'Tis only noble to be good. 1875 Jowett *Plato* I. 282, I only asked the question from habit.

d. *Not only . . . but, but also.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 265 Naȝt onlyche beuore gode ac be-uore alle men. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 338 (Fairf.) He wroȝt noȝt anly wit his hande bot sayde wit worde. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 340 Noght onliche of the wommen tho, Bot of the chaste men also. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 11069 (Trin.) Not only of ierusalem bourȝe But also al þe cuntre bourȝe. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI* 104 b, Not onely now..but also after. 1589–1875 [see But, C. 24 b]

† **2.** By or of itself alone, without anything else.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* iii. xix (1495) 66 By smellynge oonly he knowyth bytwene herbes good and venymous. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 3574 (Trin.) Whenne þat [a mon] bicomep olde, .. Only to lyue trauail him þink. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* 232 b, He was restored to his kyngdome and made kyng onely by his ayde. *a* 1555 Philpot *Exam. & Writ.* (Parker Soc.) 66 Master doctor hath affirmed that these words..spoken by the priest, only do make the Sacrament. 1624 Heywood *Gunai'k.* i 30 The Phrygian pipe was onely sufficient to yeeld musicke to her sacrifices, for that was no sooner heard but they fell into a divine rapture resembling madnesse. 1760 Warton *Idler* No. 96 P 1 His eye was so piercing, that .. he could blunt the weapons of his enemies only by looking at them. 1801 Strutt *Sports & Pas.* i. i. 10 The see of Norwich, only, was in possession of no less than thirteen parks.

† **3.** Singularly, uniquely, specially, pre-eminently.

c 1000 Ælfric *Colloq.* in Wr.-Wülcker 103 Ælnice, *elegauter.* 13 *Chron. R. Glouc.* (Rolls) App. G. 58 Ac þe oþere were strengore & Richore oniliche [*v. rr.* vnliche, onlyche]. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 514 Afterward anoþer onliche he blissede, þe meke of þe myddel-erde. 1554 Ridley *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 370 In them whom they only esteemed for their priests & sages. 1611 B. Jonson *Catiline* v. iv, That renown'd good man That did so onely embrace his countrey!

4. Idiomatic uses.

a. The sense 'no more than' often passes into 'as much as'; = Just *adv.* 5 c. (Cf. Ger. *nur.*)

1838 Mrs. Stowe in *Life* (1889) 90 Only think how long it is since I have written to you! 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* ix. II. 410 [They] would willingly join to effect it, if only they could obtain the help of such a force..as might secure those who should rise in arms. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 193 He is coming..if you will only wait. 1888 *Sunday Talk* June 345/1 If I could only give you one-half of the stories..I would make the best article I have yet written.

b. *Only not* = all but, little else than.

1779–81 Johnson *L. P., Smith* Wks. II. 473, I was only not a boy. 1834 Napier *Penins. War* xiv. vi. (Rtldg.) II. 275 The fortresses were..only not abandoned to the enemy. 1862 Neale *Hymn*, '*Safe home*' i, Torn sails, provision short, And only not a wreck.

c. Not before, not till. *Only just*, at a time no farther gone than the immediate past: see Just *adv.* 4. (*Only* may precede or follow the word or phrase expressing time.)

1676 Glanvill *Ess.* Pref. a iij, I have now only cast it into the form of a Discourse. 1791 Washington *Lett.* Writ. 1892 XII. 9 Your. letter..came to my hands the day before yesterday only. 1846 Trench *Mirac.* Introd. (1862) 57 The flower dropped off only as the fruit was being formed. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Feb. 5/3 A woman .. yesterday killed herself. She was only married on Saturday. *Mod.* I have only just received it; it was posted only yesterday.

† **d.** *Only but, but only*: (*a*) = only, merely; (*b*) except only. *Obs.*

1478 *Paston Lett.* III. 232 Paid..for the tythynges, ondely but in corne whan it was inued in to the barn, xxiiij*li.* 1605 Chapman *All Fooles* Wks. 1873 I. 180 Now heere all are pleas'd, Onelie but Cornelio. 1678 Dryden *All for Love* ii. i, You but only beg'd a last farewel. 1711 *Light to Blind* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 127 The first dessigne was onely but to show the rebells, that the.. garrison was watchful.

e. *Only too* (*true, thankful*, etc.): see Too.

f. All only, al only, an emphatic variant of *only* in various senses, at length treated as one word: see Alonely.

B. *Conjunctive adv., conj.* (*prep*)

1. The only thing to be added being; with this restriction, drawback, or exception only; but (*adversative*); on the other hand, on the contrary.

1382 Wyclif 1 *Cor.* vii. 39 Be she weddid to whom she wole, oonly [Gr. μονῳ] in the Lord. — *Gal.* v. 13 Britheren ȝe ben clepid in to fredom: oonli ȝeue ȝe not fredom in to occasioun of fleisch. 1579 Fenton *Guicciard.* (1618) 3 Onely the man for his integritie and soundnesse was such a one, as [etc.]. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* ii. ii. 242 Spend all I haue, onely giue me so much of your time in exchange of it, as [etc.]. 1625 Purchas *Pilgrims* II. 1117 They know not how to..refine the same [sugar-canes], onely they eat them raw. 1667 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 81 Onely Colonel Gilby will tell you all when he comes down. 1796 Burney *Mem. Metastasio* I. 64 No matter; only will there be room for us all? 1877 Spurgeon *Serm.* XXIII. 179 Many a man would have become wise, only he thought he was so already. *Mod.* The flowers are lovely; only, they have no scent.

b. *Only that*: with the exception that, except that, were it not that, but for the fact that.

1706 S. Clarke *Let. to Dodwell* (1711) 28 That there is no real difference only that that which the Platonists call Mind [νοῦς] .the Sacred Writers call [πνεῦμα] Spirit. 1771 T. Hull *Sir W. Harrington* (1797) II. 157 Only that I know you don't love bustle, I should wish you here. 1804 Eugenia de Acton *Tale without Title* III. 241 Something like a castle in miniature, only that its windows were modern. 1845 M. J. Higgins *Ess.* (1875) 27, I would see and get it done at once, only that I am in doubt as to the best means.

2. Except. *Only for*, except for, but for, were it not for. Now only *dial.*

1540–1 Elyot *Image Gov.* (1549) 40 Only by violence they coulde not be brought to theyr shippes. 1664 Pepys *Diary* 22 Apr., My wife and I, in their coach to Hide Parke, where . pleasant it was, only for the dust 1668 *Ibid.* 22 Aug., It is true .. that our whole Office will be turned out, only me. 1737 [S. Berington] *G di Lucca's Mem.* 295 The Project might easily take, only for the horrid Wickedness of the Fact. 1747 *Mem. Nutrebian Cit.* I. 38 Ridiculing all forms of worship only their own. 1811 *Ora & Juliet* I. 30 Only for my tea, I should have had the head-ache. 1887 *N & Q.* 7th Ser. III. 501 For many years the following notice was painted up at Bolton railway station: 'Do not cross the line only by the bridge' 1888 *Poor Nellie* 245 Only for William, you would have died with her, George!

† **b.** *In a clause*: Except that, were it not that, but that. *Obs.*

a 1766 Mrs. F Sheridan *Sidney Bidulph* IV. 187 And only my uncle Bidulph is fonder of my sister than he is of me, my vanity would carry me away for want of a little ballast. *a* 1774 Goldsm. tr. *Scarron's Com. Romance* (1775) II. 162 At length their passion became so violent, that only there was no bloodshed, Pyramus and Thisbe were nothing to them for affection and sincerity. 1802 H. Martin *Helen of Glenross* II. 226 Only he is very melancholy, he would be agreeable.

C. Comb. *Only born, only-created, only gotten*; also Only-begotten.

c 1410 Hoccleve *Mother of God* 115 By his sone oonly-geten [*v. r.* only gottin]. 1608 Willet *Hexapla Exod.* 126 His first borne, which also may bee his only borne. 1833 J. H. Newman *Arians* ii. v. (1876) 227 The Arians..explain the word *only-begotten* in the sense of *only-created.*

O'nly-begotten, *a* Begotten as an only child; transl. L. *ūnigenitus*, Gr. μονογενής: in OE. *ancenned*, Ankenned.

1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 314 The only begotten sonne of god. 1526 Tindale *John* i. 14 The glory off the only begotten sonne off the father. 1534 — *Heb.* xi. 17 In fayth Abraham offered vp Isaac..beinge his only begotten sonne. 1833 J. H. Newman *Arians* ii. iii. (1876) 158 Scripture designates Him as the only-begotten or the own Son of God.

On lyfe, on-lyue, obs. forms of Alive.

Onmeete, Onmerkit, Onmeuable: see Un-.

Onne: see One *adv.* and *prep.*

Onne-, obs. var. Un- *pref.*, as *onne-wyse*, unwise, etc. **Onnente,** obs. variant of Anent *prep.*

Onnet, variant of Unnit *Obs.*, useless.

Onnethe, -es, obs. ff. Uneath, -s, hardly.

† **On-ne'therward,** *prep. Obs. rare*—[1]. In the bottom of.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 83 He ne fecheð noht þe sore siches onnedherward his heorte.

Onnȝæn, Onnȝæness, early ME. (Orm.) ff. Again, Against.

Onnobeley, Onnumerable, etc.: see Un-.

Onnuy, obs. form of Annoy.

Onocentaur (ρo,se·ntɔ̣r). *Mythol.* [ad. late L. *onocentaurus*, a. Gr. ὀνοκένταυρος, f. ὄνος ass + κένταυρος Centaur.] A fabulous creature, a centaur with the body of an ass instead of that of a horse.

[1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. lxxix. (MS. Bodl.) fl. 280 b/1 Onocentaurus .. is a beste wonderlich schape and .. gendred bitwene an asse and a bolle. *Ibid.*, But Phisiologus.. seiþ þat Onocentaurus is compowned of þe schap of an asse and of a man.] 1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 95 b, The Onocentaure is a Beast monstrous, halfe a Bull & halfe an Asse. 1601 Chester *Love's Mart*, *A Dialogue* cxxxvii, The Onocentaur is a monstrous beast; Supposed halfe a man and halfe an asse. *a* 1721 Ken *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 107 Gigantick Onocentaurs there he found, The tallest he in chains of darkness bound. 1845 E. H. Noel *Richter's Flower Pieces* II. xv. 195 The true difference between hippocentaurs and onocentaurs.

† **Ono·crotal.** *Obs.* In 4–7 in Latin form. [ad. L. *onocrotalus*, a. Gr. ὀνοκρόταλος pelican, f. ὄνος ass + κρόταλον rattle, clapper. Cf. F. *onocrotale* (13th c. in Godef.).] The pelican.

1382 Wyclif *Zeph.* ii. 14 Onocratulus [*gloss* that is, a brid with a long bill lyk a swan; 1611 cormorant; *K. V.* pelican], and the yrchoun shuln dwelle in the threshefoldis therof. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Lev* xi 18 Of birdes..which you must not eate. the swanne, and the onocratal. 1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* i. viii, A faire great blew feather, plucked from an Onocrotal. 1661 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Onocrotal*, a Bird like a Swan, braying like an Ass; thought to be a Bittour.

Onofrite (ρ'nofrait). *Min.* [Named (1845) from San Onofre in Mexico, where found: see -ite.] A sulpho-selenide of mercury occurring in lustrous black masses.

1849 J. Nicol *Man. Min.* 471 Onofrite .. occurs at St. Onofre in Mexico, with Mercury. 1892 Dana *Min.* 64.

† **Ono·logy.** *Obs. rare*—°. [f. Gr. ὄνο-ς ass + -λογία speech: prob. repr. a mod.L. **onologia*.] Foolish talking; braying.

1674 Blount *Glossogr.* (ed. 4), *Onology*, vain babling, talking like an Ass 1678 Phillips (ed. 4) *List Barbarous Words*, *Onologie*, a talking like an Ass.

Onomama·nia. *nonce-wd.* [irreg. f. Gr. ὄνομα name + Mania.] A mania or rage about a name or names.

1854 W. Waterworth *Eng. & Rome* 120 Whilst the onomamania lasted, bickerings and divisions endured.

Onomancy (ρ'nɔmænsi). Also in Latin form **onomantia.** [Abbreviated form of Onomatomancy: = med L. *onomantia*, obs. It. *onomantia* (Florio), obs. F. *onomantie* 'divination by names' (Cotgr.).] Divination from names or the letters of a name, as, the number of vowels in a name, the sum of the numerical value of the letters, or the like.

1605 Camden *Rem.* 35 The superstitious kinde of Divination called Onomantia, condemned by the last generall Counsell, by which the Pithagoreans iudged the even number of vowells in names to signifie imperfections in the left sides of men, and the odde number in the right. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Onomancie* (*onomantia*), divination by names. 1678 Phillips (ed. 4) *List Barbarous Words*, *Onomancy*, a Divination by names, or rather a Divination by some observations about an Ass, the first should seem rather to be *Onomomancy*. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Onomancy*, or rather *Onomamancy*, the art of divining the good or evil fortune which shall befal a man, from the letters of his name. *Ibid.*, In strictness, *onomancy* should rather signify divination by asses..to signify divination by names, it should be *onomatomancy*. 1880 W. Jones *Prec. Stones* i. 5 *note*, The Rabbinical writers describe a system of onomancy,..termed Notaricon, in conjunction with lithomancy.

Hence **Onoma·ntic, Onoma·ntical** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to onomancy; practising onomancy.

1605 Camden *Rem.* 35 An Onomanticall or Name-wisard Iew. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Onomantical*, pertaining unto, or skilful in that kind of Divination by names. 1856 Webster, *Onomantic.*

Onomastic (ρnɔmæ·stik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. ὀνομαστικός of or belonging to naming, f. ὀνομαστός named, f. ὀνομάζ-ειν to name. Cf. F. *onomastique* (*c* 1600 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

A. *adj.* Of, relating to, or connected with a name or names, or with the naming of something; consisting of or dealing with names.

1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* II. 242 That most August Assembly most awful (tho' but nominal and onomastick) Synod. 1851 Sir F. Palgrave *Norm. & Eng.* I. 349 The nobles draw from the most scanty family onomastic nomenclatures. 1879 *Times* 29 Aug., The Russian Grenadier regiment bearing the title of Frederick William III .. when lately celebrating its onomastic festival was [etc.]. 1880 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 574 The system which rests on onomastic resemblances of a highly imaginative philology.

b. Used in reference to the autograph subscription of a legal document (of which the body is in the handwriting of another person): see quots.

By Bentham an *onomastic* signature or subscription—the affixing of one's *name*—was distinguished from a *symbolic* signature, effected by a *seal* or *mark*; both of these, as mere signatures, he distinguished from *holograph*. Later writers appear to have mistaken his meaning.

1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) II. 449 Modes of authentication ab intrâ:—1. Holography; 2. Signature (onomastic or symbolic). *Ibid.* 461 Sigillation, a succedaneum to (or rather mode of) onomastic signature. 1849 W. M. BEST *Treat Princ. Evid.* § 210 A document wholly in the handwriting of a party is said to be an autograph or holograph; where it is in the handwriting of another person and only signed by the party, the signature may be called 'onomastic'. 1890 BURRILL *Law Dict. & Gloss.*, *Onomastic*, a term sometimes applied to the signature of an instrument, where the body of it is in the handwriting of another person.

B. *sb.* †1. A writer of an Onomasticon; a vocabularist, a lexicographer. *Obs.*

1609 [BP. W. BARLOW] *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 330 Let all the Onomastiks, and Nomenclators, or Mathematicians, or Schoolemen be searched. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 349 The learned Lexicographer, Francis Pomey (who being a French-Man should understand the Nature and Names of Garlick and Shalot the best of any Onomasticks).

†2. An assumed name. *Obs. nonce-use.*

1653 MANTON *Smectymnuus Rediv.* Pref., I suppose the reverend authors were willing to lie hid under this onomastic ['Smectymnuus'] partly that [etc.].

†Onoma·stical, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = ONOMASTIC *a.*

1609 [BP. W. BARLOW] *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 345 What is the name which the Onomasticall Censurer giueth vnto this charge? 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 7 Pamphlets known to the learned, more by their Onomastical History than by any use that can be made of them. 1716 *Ibid.* II. To Rdr. 3 An Onomastical List of the Principal Authors.

‖Onoma·sticon. [a. Gr. ὀνομαστικόν (sc. βιβλίον) book of names, vocabulary: see ONOMASTIC.] A vocabulary or alphabetic list of proper names, esp. of persons. Formerly used more widely of a vocabulary of names or nouns, or even of a general lexicon.

Often used as a title of works of this nature, e.g. that of Jul. Pollux (180–238) which was a vocabulary arranged according to subjects and not alphabetically: cf. the Lat.-Eng. *Nomenale*, and similar works of the 15th c., reprinted by WRIGHT-WULCKER.

1710 W. HUME *Sacr. Success.* 130 What we find in all Thesaurus's, Lexicons, Glossaries, Onomasticons, etc. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 3 To make use of the Onomasticons, publish'd by those learned Protestant Lexicographers, H. Stephens, J. Scapula, Scrivelius and Passorius. 1877 SMITH & WACE *Dict. Chr. Biog.* Pref. 10 The intention was entertained of exhibiting a complete Onomasticon of the Christian World for the first eight centuries. 1879 CONDER *Tent-work Pal.* II. 136 The distance...is not much greater than that given by the Onomasticon for Lachish. 1889 *Ch. Q. Rev.* XXVII. 308 The heading Joannes.. [exemplifies] the fulness of this dictionary [Christian Biography] as an Onomasticon, there being no fewer than 595 separate entries under it.

O·nomatechny. *rare*—°. [irreg. for *onomatotechny*, f. ONOMATO- + Gr. -τεχνία f. τέχνη art.]

1730-6 BAILEY (folio) Pref., *Onomatechny*.. the Art of Prognosticating from the Letters of a Person's Name. 1846 in WORCESTER. And in mod. Dicts.

Ono·mato-, = Gr. ὀνοματο-, combining form of ὄνομα, ὀνοματ-ος name: the first element of numerous derivatives: see below. **Ono·matoma·nia** *Path.* [Gr. μανία madness], 'morbid dread of some word, intense mental anguish at the inability to recall some word or to name a thing' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1892). **Ono·matopla·sm** [Gr. πλάσμα form], a word formed by onomatopœia.

Onomato·logist. [f. as next + -IST.] One versed in onomatology.

1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect. Script.* 236 Dr. Skinner, a great onomatologist. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Doctor* clxxvi. VI. 70 What would our onomatologist have said if he had learned to read these words? 1847 WEBSTER, *Onomatologist*, one conversant with onomatology.

Onomatology (*ono*·mătǫ·lŏdʒi). *rare.* [mod. f. Gr. type *ὀνοματολογία, f. ὀνοματολόγος word-gathering: cf. F. *onomatologie* (Littré).] The science of the formation of names or terms; terminology. 1847 in WEBSTER; in mod. Dicts.

†Ono·matoma·ncy. *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *onomatomantia*, F. *onomatomancie* (Rabelais 16th c.); see ONOMATO- and -MANCY.] Divination by names or the letters of a name.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom* 165 Onomatomancy, [divining] by names. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxv, Have you a mind..to have the truth of the matter yet more fully and amply disclosed unto you..by onomatomancy? How do they call thee? 1727 [see ONOMANCY].

Ono·matop, -ope (*ono*·mătǫp, -tǫup). [Abbreviated from next.] A word formed by onomatopœia.

1888 in WEBSTER. 1890 M. HOPKINS *Hawaii* 70 The chances of selection in the case of onomatopes would be still greater. 1874 GODDEN-LIANCOURT & PINCOTT (*title*) Primitive and Universal Laws of the Formation, and Development, of Language, founded on the natural basis of Onomatopœ. 1890 O. CRAWFURD *Round the Calendar* 176 Names that are not mere onomatopes, like cuckoo or peewit.

‖Onomatopœia (*ono*·mătǫpī·yă, *ono*·mă-). [a. L. *onomatopœia*, a. Gr. ὀνοματοποιία the making of words, f. ὀνοματοποιός making or coining a name, f. ONOMATO- + -ποιος making.]

1. The formation of a name or word by an imitation of the sound associated with the thing or action designated; this principle as a force in the formation of words in a language; echoism.

1577 PEACHAM *Gard. Eloquence*, Onomatopeia, when we invent, devise, fayne, and make a name intimating the sound of that it signifieth, as hurlyburly, for an uprore and tumultuous stirre. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xvi[i.]. (Arb.) 192 Onomatopeia, or the New namer. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 72 Onomatopœia..*Nominis e nominum fictio*, the feigning of a name or names. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., The surest etymologies are those deduced from the onomatopœia. 1852 H. SPENCER *Philos. Style* Ess. 1891 II. 338 That frequent cause of strength in Saxon and other primitive words—their onomatopœia. 1861 MAX MÜLLER *Sci. Lang.* 346 If this principle of onomatopoieia is applicable anywhere it would be in the names of animals. 1870 LUBBOCK *Orig. Civiliz.* ix. (1875) 410 Without..supposing..that all our root-words have originated from onomatopœia.

b. A word formed by this process; a word imitating the sound of the thing or action which it signifies.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci., Lit.* etc., *Onomatopœia*..a word expressing by its sound the thing represented. 1845 STODDART *Gram.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* I. 179/1 Hout! seems to be an onomatopœia of the same nature as the English verb, to hoot. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* vii. 120 We call such words 'onomatopœias', literally 'name-makings', because the Greeks did so.

2. *Rhetoric.* The use of naturally suggestive words, sentences, and forms for rhetorical effect.

1860 TENNYSON in *Mem.* (1897) II. 519 A good instance of onomatopœia in 'Paradise Lost' (Bk II. 879) 'On a sudden open fly With impetuous recoil and jarring sound The infernal doors, and on their hinges grate Harsh thunder, that the lowest bottom shook Of Erebus'. 1895 MRS. PHELPS *Chap. fr. Life* iii. 48 As much taken aback as if he had found a tribe of Cherokees studying onomatopœia in English verse.

Hence **Ono·matopœ·ial** *a.*, of or pertaining to (rhetorical) onomatopœia; **Ono·matopœ·ian** *a.*, onomatopœic; *sb.*, an onomatope; **†Ono·matopœ·ious** *a. Obs. rare*—° (see quot.).

1880 *Academy* 28 Feb. 153/1 The technique of such work is irreproachable; the onomatopœial sense of sound is most discriminative. 1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* 108 An onomatopœian which gives rise to a large number of cognate words in the Indo-European languages. 1867 *Athenæum* 12 Jan. 58 In other instances the onomatopœian word is a verb in the one country and a noun in the other; thus the turkey which gobbles in England is a bubbly in Scotland. 1661 BLOUNT *Onomatopeious*, pertaining to the Figure Onomatopœia, which is a faining a name from any kind of sound.

Onomatopœic (*ono*·mătǫ‖pē·ĭk), *a.* [f. Gr. ὀνοματοποι-ός: see prec. and -IC; cf. F. *onomatopéique* (Littré).] Of, pertaining to or characterized by onomatopœia, esp. as applied to the origin of names or words; imitative in sound; echoic.

1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* i. 18 It originated from the onomatopœic character of a large part of all language. 1864 DASENT *Jest & Earnest* (1873) II. 69 What has been called that 'Bow-wow' theory of language, which would make everything 'onomatopœic'. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* xiv. 282 Where the onomatopœic or imitative element is most conspicuous. 1881 *Cornh. Mag.* July 104 Lines containing two of the finest onomatopœic effects in our language, 'I heard the ripple washing in the reeds And the wild water lapping on the crag'.

So **Ono·matopœ·ical** *a.*, **Onomatopœ·ically** *adv.*

1880 *Academy* 28 Feb. 153/3 The onomatopœical sense of sound is most discriminative.

‖Ono·matopoë·sis (-po‖ē·sis). Also **-poiesis.** [mod. a. Gr. ὀνοματοποίησις the making of a name, f. ὀνοματοποιέ-ειν to make or coin names.] The naming of a thing, etc., from the sound associated with it; onomatopœia.

1864 MAX MÜLLER *Sci. Lang.* Ser. II. (1868) ii. 63 This is one of the secrets of onomatopœisis, or name-poetry, that each name should express, not the most important or specific quality, but that which strikes our fancy. 1878 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV. 586 It is also certain that speech is learned only by onomatopœisis.

Ono·matopœ·esy. *rare.* Anglicized form of prec.

1885 W. STIRLING tr. *Landois' Hum. Physiol.* 706 The imitation of sounds by the organs of speech, constituting onomatopœesy [Ger. *onomatopœesis*], e.g., the hissing of a stream, the roll of thunder, etc.

Onomatopoetic (*ono*·mătǫ‖po‖e·tĭk), *a.* [f. Gr. ὀνοματοποίησις, after *poetic*.] = ONOMATOPŒIC.

1848 CRAIG, *Onomatopoetic*, formed to resemble the sound of the thing signified. 1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* (1865) 17 Are not children invariably onomatopoetic? 1863 R. F. BURTON *Abeokuta* I. 100 The horn and the tomtom .. express to them a great complication of ideas by onomatopoetic language. 1883 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 177 An onomatopoietic explanation.

Ono·matopoe·tically, *adv.* [f. prec.: see -ICALLY.] In accordance with onomatopœsis; by an onomatopoetic process; onomatopœically.

1866 *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. IX. 497/1 An unused root, onomatopoetically imitating the sound of beating or striking. 1882 *Manchester City News* 18 Feb. 2/2 The buzzing of insects, the twittering of birds..and the hum-drum of towns..all contribute their quota to the onomatopoetically named phenomenon.

†Ono·matopy. *Obs.* [f. L. *onomatopœia* or F. *onomatopée* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] = ONOMATOPŒIA.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Onomatopy* [edd. 1678-96 *-pœa*], the faining of a name, from any kind of sound, as *Bombarda*, i. a Gun, from the sounding of bom. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 219 The word *tic* is commonly supposed to be an onomatopy, or a sound expressive of the action it imports.

Onomatous (*ono*·mătǫs), *a.* [f. Gr. ὀνόματ- (ONOMATO-) + -OUS.] Bearing the (writer's) name.

1869 *Spectator* 1 May 539 In very many cases we should as a rule prefer the anonymous to the onomatous mode of addressing the public.

†Ono·momancy. *Obs. rare*—°. Also **onoma-.** = ONOMANCY: see quots. 1678 and 1727-41 s. v.

O·nomously, *adv. rare.* [f. **onomous* (= ONYMOUS) adj. + -LY 2.] With the name given or stated; by name.

1800 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* I. 346 The impropriety of using author's names in public journals, when speaking of writings not onomously claimed.

Onon(e, onoon, obs. forms of ANON.

Onond(e, onont, obs. variants of ANENT *prep.*

†Ono·pen, *v. Obs.* [f. ON-1 2 + OE. *openian* to OPEN.] *trans.* To open up, explain.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 217 Ich ne mai ne ich ne can þosse on openi. *Ibid.* 219 And nuþe biginne on opini.

Onor, onour, -able, etc., obs. ff. HONOUR, etc.

†Ono·rn, *v. Obs.* Also **onourn.** Variant of ANORN, to deck, adorn.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 217 An howse consecrate onornede allemoste alle with golde and precious stones. *Ibid.* III. 457 Oure women be not onournede that thei may be pleasante to man. 1545 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, X. 681 This was in effecte his matier, which he onorned with a gret circumstaunce of wordes.

Onourment, var. HONOURMENT *Obs.*, ornament.

Onoy, Onoynt, obs. ff. ANNOY, ANOINT.

Onpacient, Onperfect, Onpossibill, Onquart, Onquemable, Onquiet, etc.: see UN-.

Onqwelm: see ONWHELM.

†Onra·n, pa. t. of **on(h)rine,* with changed particle, for *a(h)rine* or *al(h)rine* to touch.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21547 Wit aiper tre þe cors on-ran, Bot allwais lai it still as stan.

Onrebut, Onreuli, Onright, etc.: see UN-.

†Onre·se, *v. Obs.* [OE. *onrésan*, f. ON-1 1 + *rǽsan* to rush: see RESE *v.*] *intr.* with *on* or *in*: To rush, make an onset.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lviii. 4 Onræsdun in mec stronge. *Ibid.* lxi. 4 Hu longe onræsaðþe on men? *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lviii. 4 In me on-resedon stalworth þat ware. *Ibid.* lxi. 4 Til þat ye on-rese in man swa Yhe al unto yhe sla.

†Onri·se, *v. Obs.* [OE. *onrísan*, f. ON-1 1 + *rísan* to RISE] *intr.* To rise up (*against*).

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Deut.* xxxi. 17 And min yrre onrist ongen hiz on þam dæze. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1936 Hate hem on ros, in herte numen; Swilc niðþ & hate ros hem on, He redden alle him for to slon.

Onrush (*ǫ* nrʌʃ). [f. ON-1 4 + RUSH *sb.*] The act of rushing on; impetuous onward movement.

1844 *Fraser's Mag.* XXX. 179/2 Another hurrah and onrush made the enemy throw down their arms. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* i. 970 In that first onrush of life's chariot-wheels. 1891 G. F. X. GRIFFITH tr. *Fouard's Christ the Son of God* I. 272 The mighty on-rush of the waters.

O·nru·shing, *a.* [ON-1 3.] That rushes on.

1846 HARE *Mission Comf.* (1850) 145 The onrushing waves of the world. 1893 *Chicago Advance* 2 Mar., The great on-rushing train of God's kingdom.

Ons, obs. form of ONCE. **Onsaddle, Onsatisfeit, Onsavoury,** etc.: see UN-.

†Onsand. *Obs.* [f. OE. *onsond-e*, f. ON-1 1 + *sand(e, sond(e*, sending: see SOND(E; app. orig. transl. L. *immissio.*] Something sent or inflicted (by God) upon the people; a visitation.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxxvii[i]. 49 Onsonde ðorh englas yfle. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5915 Þan on-sandes he on him send. *Ibid.* 6009 Þan sent drightin þe sext on-sand þe fals pharaon to faand.

†Onsaw. *Obs.* [late OE. *onsagu*, f. ON-1 1 + *sagu*, saying, SAW.] A charge against a person, an accusation; reproach, opprobrious language.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxvi. 60 þa ða manega mid leasum onsagum [*c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* on-sægen] ȝenealæhton. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2045 Or for misdede, or for on-saȝen, ðor woren to ðat prisun draȝen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10428 (Edin.) Fals it was, al þair onsaw [*w.rr.* onsau, onsagh]. *a* 1350 *Ibid.* 19422 (Göttl.) Queþer es þis soth or vnsau.

†O·nsay. *Obs. rare*—1. [ON-1 4.] The saying of 'On!'; the signal to start.

1573 *New Custom* II. ii. C iij, First came Newcustome, and hee gaue the onsay; And sithens, thinges haue gone worse euery day.

†Onsee·k, *v. Obs.* [OE. *onsécan*, f. ON-1 1 + *sécan* to seek.]

1. *trans.* To seek or require something of (a person). (Only in OE.)

a 800 CYNEWULF *Juliana* 679 Þær .xxx. wæs and feowere eac feores onsohte þurh wæȝes wylm wigena cynnes.

2. To attack.

c 1205 LAY. 5657 Heo wenden to beon sikere þeo Belin heom on sohte. *Ibid.* 16254 Þif me on-sohte him. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 851 Fowre on-seken and fifue weren, Oc ðe fowre ðe fiue deren.

Onseker, Onsely, Onsensible, etc.: see UN-.

†O·nsene. *Obs.* [OE. *an-, onséon*, WS. *ansien, -sýn*, fem. = OS. *ansiun*, OHG. *anasiuni* (MHG. *ansiune*), neuter:—OTeut. **anasiunjo*m, f. **ana*,

ON[1] 1 + *siuni-s, Goth. *siuns*, OS. *siun* fem., sight, from ablaut-series *sekw-*, *segw-*, *sew-*, in **sekwan*, OE. *seon* to SEE. Cf. Ger. *ansehen*, *ansicht*] **a.** Countenance, face. **b.** Look, aspect, appearance.

c897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* li 395 Dyses middangeardes ansien ofergæð. c1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xvii. 2 His ansyn scean swa swa sunne [c950 *Lind.* onsione; c1160 *Hatt.* ansiene]. *Ibid.* John vii. 24 Ne deme ge be ansyne ac demað rihtne dom [c950 *Lind.* onsione; c1160 *Hatt.* ansyene]. a1240 *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 191 Murie dreameð engles biuoren þin onsene. a1250 *Owl & Night.* 1704 Vor nis of ow non so kene, That duire abide mine onsene.

Onset (ˈɒnset), *sb.*[1] [f. ON-[1] 4 + SET *sb*]

1. An act of setting on or attacking (an enemy); an attack, assault. † *To give the onset*, to make an attack, or to commence the attack (*obs.*).

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 135 And in the feild syne maid ane new onset. 1531 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. § 4. 190 The Philistines came up to prevent David by giving the first on-set, and beginning warre. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* XVI. 949 He .. thrice three heroes at each onset slew. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 279 These troops had to bear the first brunt of the onset.

b. (Without article.) Attack, assault.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* II 364 Achiev'd By sudden onset. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* VIII. 616 At their ships Give them brisk onset. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 139 A son .. whose back no foe, whose front each knoweth in onset.

c. *fig.* An attack, as of an opponent in argument, etc., of calamity or disease.

c1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXVI iii, Whose fearelesse foote to bide Thy onsett tarieth. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 374 Other tables set with wine, in which they gave a new onset, as a fresh enemy. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 541 Previous to the onset of a fever. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 474 His argument could not sustain the first onset of yours.

2. The action, or an act, of beginning some operation; beginning, commencement, start. † *To give the onset*, to make a beginning, to start (*obs.*).

1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* I. B, I. must giue the onsett in oure pastimes this night. 1625 BACON *Fr., Delays* (Arb.) 525 There is surely no greater Wisedome, then well to time the Beginnings, and Onsets of Things. 1647 FARINGDON *Serm.* iii. 46 They had made a fair onset in Christianity, .they were forward in their way. 1860 HOLLAND *Miss Gilbert* XXI. 392 She kissed her a dozen times at the first onset, and called her dear heart.

¶ **3.** (See quot.)

1755 JOHNSON, *Onset*. 2. 'Something added by way of ornamental appendage. This sense, says Nicholson, is still retained in Northumberland, where *onset* means a *tuft*.' [No such sense in Northumbld. Glossary. As Todd notes, the quot. cited by J. does not belong to this sense, but to 2.]

Onset (ˈɒnset), *sb.*[2] *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. ON-[1] + ?SET *sb.*: cf. OE. *set* seat, place of sitting or settling, stall, stable, or fold for beasts, *ge-sete* dwelling, habitation. The primary sense may have been 'dwelling-place *on* the farm or land'.] A farm-house, with its outhouses; a farmstead. Cf. ONSTEAD.

1535 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* (1597) § 9 That everie man .. cause everie tenment of their landes, that hes the same in tack and assedation, to plant vpon their on-set yeirly for everie marke land, ane tree. 1641 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1814) V. 637 All and haill the .. landis of Ravelrig, with houssis, biggingis, yairdis, orchairdis, toftis, croftis, on-settis, outsettis [etc.]. 1725 RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* IV. i. Prol., The scene describ'd in former page, Glaud's onset. 1802 ANDERSON *Cumbld. Ballads* 36 That aw our heale onset wad be in a lowe. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Onset*, a dwelling house and outbuildings.

† **Onset**, *v. Obs.* [f. ON-[1] 2 + SET *v.*] *trans.* To make an onset upon; to set upon, attack.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 17 b, This for a while was hotely onsetted and a reasonable price offered, but (vpon what ground I know not) soone cooled again. 1648 E. SPARKE *Pref. to Shute's Sarah & Hagar* A ij b, A feast where I am .. doubtful which dish to on-set; where to begin of him.

Onset, obs. form of UNSET.

Onsetter (ˈɒnsetər). [ON-[1] 4.]

† **1.** One who sets on, or urges on; an inciter. *Obs.*

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par.* 1 *Peter* 7 Playng the intercessour and not the on setteur. 1600 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 240 Persones makeris of the saidis tuilyeis and combattis, effir dew tryell that they war the first onsettaris .. sall be .. apprehendit. 1619 W. SCLATER *Exp. 1 Thess.* (1630) 179 Let vs .. beware how we become on-setters to prophanenesse. 1641 EARL MONM tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* II. 47 The King .. knowing that Clemencie and Grace would more redound to his glory, then .. to make himselfe bee beleeved their on-setter, appeased them; pardoning all of them.

2. One who makes an onset; an assailant. *arch.*

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 332 Tha war not the first onsetteris. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 500 Until the first, From midst the knot of those onsetters burst.

3. *Coal-mining.* A workman who puts the corves or tubs into the cage at the bottom of the shaft; = *hanger-on* (HANGER[2] 5 c).

1789 BRAND *Hist. Newcastle* II. 682 It is the onsetter's business to hang on the corves upon the rope to be drawn up the shaft. 1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 151 Keeping the total weight so moderate that .. the onsetter and banksmen can easily handle and run the tubs on the iron plates at the bottom and top of the shaft. 1883 *Athenæum* 20 Jan. 92/1 At present the light is only down to the onsetter's cabin.

So **O·nse·tting** *vbl. sb.*, † **a.** the action of placing or fixing on (*obs.*): **b.** setting on, incitement; † **an** attack, assault (*obs.*); **Onsetting** *ppl. a.*, attacking, assailing.

1501 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* II. 115 For .. new girths set on the powdir barrelis, and for onsetting of thaim. 1542 *Aberdeen Reg.* XVII. (Jam.) He hes maid diuerss onsettingis & prouocacionis on hym. 1619 W. SCLATER *Exp. 1 Thess.* (1630) 179 All the sinnes that by his on-setting and occasion haue beene committed. 1892 HENLEY *Song of Sword*, etc. Rhymes XXI. 2 The roar of onsetting waves.

On sho·re, o·n-shore, *adv. phr.* (*adj.*) *Naut.* [f. ON *prep.* + SHORE *sb.* Cf. IN SHORE.]

1. *adv. phr.* (*on sho·re*). **a.** To or on to the shore; = ASHORE 1. **b.** On the shore.

See ON *prep.* and SHORE.

2. *attrib.* or *adj.* (*o·n-shore*). Directed or moving towards the shore.

1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* VI. 217 Wind blowing a hard on-shore gale. 1888 NARES *Seamanship* 258.

On side, *phr.* In Football, Hockey, etc., One's proper side; the opposite of OFF SIDE, q. v.

18 .. *Rugby School Football Rules* § 5 in *Football Ann.* (1871) A player is on side when the ball has been (kicked, touched) or run with (5 yards) by any player of the opposite side. 1871 *Rugby Union Rules* § 73 in *Football Ann.*, Every player when off-side is out of the game and shall not touch the ball .. until he is again on side.

Onsight (ˈɒnsəit). *rare.* [f. ON *adv.* + SIGHT, after *insight*.] The action or faculty of looking onward or forward into the future.

1849-52 J. W. WARTER *L'Envoy to Southey's Comm.-pl. Bk.* IV. 724 Such was the continued onsight of Southey. 1869 MRS. WHITNEY *Hitherto* XL 136 She was quick to see, not only into things, but on to what they were to be; .. to put her faculty into a single word .. you would call it onsight.

Onsighty, Onsilly, Onslain, etc.: see UN-.

Onslaught (ˈɒnslɔt). Forms: 7 **anslaight, onslat(t, onslought, anslacht,** 7, 9 **onslaught.** [Appears first early in 17th c., when also it has the forms *anslaight*, *anslacht*, and is termed by Phillips 'Dutch'; but the nearest Dutch word, *aanslag*, Ger. *anschlag* striking at, attempt, does not quite yield the required form. On the other hand, the ME. word *slaht*, *slaught*, *sleight* 'slaughter' appears to have become obs. c1400.

Perh. it represents the Du. or Ger. word, modified after Eng. nouns of action such as *draught*. Cf. the following instances, which in sense closely approach the continental words: 1637 MONRO *Exped.* II. 52 The Swedens disappointed of their onslaught, retired after his Majestie to their Leaguer, .. having put a terror in the enemies Armie, by this defeat. 1683 SIR J. TURNER *Pallas Armata* 1-6 The noise of them [bandeliers] betray those who carry them in all Surprizals, Anslachts, and sudden enterprizes.]

Onset, attack; *esp.* a vigorous or destructive assault or attack.

(App. not used in the 18th c.: cited by J. only from Hudibras, and by Todd 1818 said to be 'not in use'. Used in 19th c. by Scott, and now common.)

a1625 FLETCHER *M. Thomas* II. ii. (1639) D iij b, I doe remember yet that anslaight, thou wast beaten, And fledst. 1652 *News fr. Lowe-Countr.* 4 What Skermish, Battell, Onslat, Fight. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* 19 The severall duels, onslaughts, stormes, and military performances. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 422 Which was best, By Siege or Onslaught, to invest The Enemy. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Onslought* (Dutch), a storming, or fierce assault upon any place. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* vii, For witnesses to the onslaught. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) I. 358 The Sceptics had made an irresistible onslaught upon the two fortresses of Perception and Reason. 1859 in Trevelyan *Macaulay* (1876) II. viii. 54 The fierce onslaught upon that Government. 1874 MOTLEY *Barneveld* I. Pref. 7 Had withstood single-handed the onslaughts of Spain.

† **Onslay·,** *v. Obs.* Pa. t. **onsloʒ, -slow.** [f. ON-[1] 2 + SLAY.] *intr.* To strike on, make assault.

c1205 LAY. 1529 To gadere heo comen; Hardliche heo on-sloʒen. *Ibid.* 1739 And grundliche on-slowen. *Ibid.* 14705 And mid mæine on-sloʒen [c1275 on-slowe].

† **Onsli·de,** *v. Obs rare.* [f. ON-[3] + SLIDE *v.*] *intr.* ?To slide open; to unfold, open.

13 .. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 77 Of bollez as blwe as ble of ynde, As bornyst syluer þe lef ouslydez.

Onsned, Onsonsy, Onsort, Onspoken, Onspotted, etc.: see UN-.

Onsse, obs. form, **Onst,** dial. form, of ONCE.

Onstable, Onsteadfast, etc.: see UN-.

Onstand (ˈɒnstænd). *Obs.* or *dial.* [f. ON-[1] 4 + STAND *sb.*] (See quots.)

1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh. Gloss.*, *On-stand*, the rent paid by the outgoing to the incoming tenant for such land as the former has rightfully cropped before his leaving the farm. 1812 LD. ELLENBOROUGH in East *Reports* XVI. 118 The outgoing tenant being bound by his covenant not to carry away the dung, .. but to sell it to the incoming tenant for a price to be ascertained in a certain manner, the effect of the covenant is that he must in the mean time have a right of on-stand on the farm for it. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Onstand*, that which the outgoing occupier of a farm leaves on the land for the incoming tenant, as manure, straw, etc. 1898 *Bouvier's Law Dict* II. 547.

So **O·nste·nding,** the occupation of land for a time by the crops, etc. of the outgoing tenant.

1769 *Elvington Inclos. Act* 12 The ancient owners .. shall pay to the new proprietors .. for the onstanding thereof [i.e. crops].

Onstead (ˈɒnstɛd). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. ON- + STEAD, place, station, place of occupation. Cf. ONSET *sb.*[2], which was app. in earlier use.] A farm-house with its attached stables, cowsheds, and other offices, a farmstead; now sometimes *spec.* the offices, as distinct from the farmer's house.

1715 PENNECUIK *Tweeddale* 25 All the Onsteads upon this Water are in the Parish of Lyne. 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, *Onstead*, a single farm-house. N. 1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* xviii, He .. built in its stead a high narrow 'onstead' of three stories, with a chimney at each end. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Onstead*, *Onstid*, the buildings on a farm—a station or stay near the house for cattle or stacks. 1834 CUNNINGHAM *Life Burns* (1850) 80/1 Burns .. undertook .. to build a complete farm onstead, consisting of dwelling-house, barn, byre, stable and sheds. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 95 A pleasant onstead with a good farm-house roofed with slates, with houses for servants, with stables and byres. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Onstead*, a single farm-house.

† **Onste·ll,** *v. Obs. rare.* Pa. t. **onstalde.** [OE. *onstęllan*, f. ON-[1] 1 + *stęllan* to place.] *trans.* To institute, establish, impose.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 33 Mid his gebylde he us bysene onstealde. c1205 LAY. 7132 Hire nome. Þe me arst hir' on-stalde.

Onsterit, Onsure, Onsweet, etc.: see UN-.

Onswere, obs. form of ANSWER.

Ontald, Ontawght, Ontellable, etc.: see UN-. **Onteindit:** see UNTKINDED, untthed.

† **On-tə·lye,** *v. Obs.* [f. ON- (?) + OE. *tilian*: see TILL *v.*] *trans.* To labour for, earn by labour.

13 .. *Chron. R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 944 Þat we mizte biswinke [r.r. ofswynke, tylly, on telze] oure mete and libbe bi oure swenche.

† **Onte·nd,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *ontendan*, f. ON-[1] 1 + **tendan*, ME. *tenden*, TEND, = Goth. *tandjan* to kindle.] *trans.* To kindle, inflame (*lit.* and *fig.*).

c890 *Laws of Ælfred* c. 27 gif fyr sie ontended ryht to bærnenne. c1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 240 Sume he [se deofol] ontent to gytsunge. a1225 *Ancr. R.* 404 Þet schal .. ontenden þis fur ażean þe brune of sunne. a1240 *Ureisun* in *Lamb. Hom.* 185 Ontend me wiþ þe blase of þi leitinde loue.

Ontful, var. ONDFUL, malicious, envious.

Onthankful, Onthrift, Ontill, etc.: see UN-.

Onther, obs. form of UNDER.

† **Onti·nkel,** *a. Obs. rare.* [Derivation obscure: Possibly repr. an OE. **ond(þ)ncol*, f. *on(d)-*, *and-* (ON-?) + **þyncol* 'characterized by seeming', f. *þyncan* to seem, appear, look like.]

Resembling, looking like.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 12675 (Cott.) Þis iacob .. Iesu broþer cald was he .. Ontinkel was him [*Göttt.* ontinkel till him was] wit faciun. *Ibid.* 21132 (Cott.) Men cald him [Iacob] vr laueid broþer,] ai war ontinkel an and oþer [*Edin.* ontinkil broþe til oþir; *Gött.* ontinkil aiþer til oþer; *Fairf.* aiþer sib tille oþer; *Trin.* likely eiþer to oþer.]

On to, onto (ˈɒntu), *prep.* [The adv. ON + the prep. TO, used to express the notion conveyed in OE. by *on* prep. with the accusative, and often in ME. and mod.Eng. by *on* with simple objective (ON *prep.* B.), so as to remove the ambiguity of *on*, *upon*, after certain verbs, e.g. 'to jump on deck'. *On to* thus has the same relation to *on* that *into* has to *in*. But while *in to*, *into*, was in use already by 900, the need for *on to*, *onto* appears not to have been felt before the 16th c., while its written recognition as a combination is still quite recent and limited. Yet, in the sense in which it corresponds to *into*, *onto* is in speech a real compound, the *n* being shortened by its rapid passage into the allied mute *t*, while in *on to*, as two words, the *n* is long and does not glide into the *t*. But by most writers *on to* is avoided, or used only when ambiguity cannot be otherwise avoided (cf. quots. 1777, 1837, 1863, 1870, 1873, 1881).

On to, *onto*, in this sense, must be carefully distinguished, first, from a ME. *onto*, a frequent scribal variant of *unto* 1 and, secondly, from modern instances in which *on*, as the extension of a vb., is followed by *to* as a separate word, e.g. to *walk on* to the next station, to *flow on* to the sea, to *hang on* to a party, to *lead on* to another point; a ship *lies broadside on* to the waves. Here the two words are no more connected than in *up to*, *down to*, *out to*, *away to*, *back to*, *home to*. Some who write or print *onto* have carelessly misused it in such connexions.]

To a position on or upon (or one that is expressed by these preps.). **α.** Written *on to*.

1581 RICH *Farew.* (1846) 7, I haue stept on to the stage .. contented to plaie a part. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* (1865) I. 227 Another mortally wounded, got on to an Island in the River. c1681 HICKERINGILL *Trimmer* ii. Wks. 1716 I. 367 Now that I have got you on to my own ground. 1777-8 MISS C. A. BURNEY in *Mme. D'Arblay's Early Diary* (1889) II. 287 Mr. Suard tumbled on to the sopha directly, Mr. Thrale on to a chair. 1778 M. CUTLER in *Life, Jrnls. & Corr.* (1888) I. 66 This morning I crossed on to Rhode Island. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* ii, Assisting Mr. Pickwick on to the roof. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* lxviii, She jumped on to the beach. 1864 DASENT *Jest & Earnest* (1873) I. 75 They are .. slowly lowered, not right on to the heads of the slumbering gannets, but a little on one side. 1870 H. MAUDSLEY *Body & Mind* 13 If laid on its back, it struggles on to its legs again. 1871 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* 219 His epithet .. shoots like a sunbeam on to the matter. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* 309 Dropping on to your knees on an ice staircase. 1873 MISS THACKERAY *Wks.* (1901) I. 70 Jumped out of window on to the water-butt. 1882 TENNYSON *Cup* II. ii. *stage direct.*, Comes forward on to step by tripod. 1888 MRS. H. WARD *R. Elsmere* xviii. II. 105 He subsided on to the music-bench obediently. 1895 *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 156/2 Two vessels .. drifted through the violence of a storm on to the toe of a breakwater.

β. Written *onto*.

(Several early instances of this cited by Pickering, Bartlett, etc., have on examination proved to be erroneous, the originals having *on to*, in two words.)

1819 KEATS *Otho* v. iv. (Poems, ed. Forman 1901), Please you walk forth Onto [*ed.* 1876 Upon] the Terrace. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia* Introd. 155 For the preposition *upon*, when it signifies motion to, we use *onto* (why not as good as *into*?). Ex. 'Throw some coals *onto* the fire'. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Onto*, upon, on. 'Put it ontot' table'. 1846 in WORCESTER. 1881 B. WAUGH *Sunday Even. w. my Childr.* xxxix. 332 A steamer .. was reported to be driven onto the rocks. *Ibid.*, On the cliff there were men trying to send a rope out onto the ship. 1886 C. W. STONE *Gr. Lessons* 35 An enclitic is a word which throws back its accent onto the preceding word. 1900 ANNIE E. HOLDSWORTH *Valley Gt. Shadow* v, He walked out onto the balcony.

¶ Erroneous use of *onto* for *on to*.

1888 *Amer. Jrnl. Psychol.* I. 383 Certain antecedent events that join onto the ones present. 1895 *Voice* (N. Y.) 28 Mar. 4/2 It is a very pretty game, governor, but the people are onto it.

Onto, on to, obs. (14-16th c.) form of ONTO.

Onto-, combining form of Gr. ὄν, ὀντ- being, present participle of εἶναι to be. **Onto·gony** [-γονία generation, production], the history of the production of organized beings (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1857). **Onto·graphy** [-GRAPHY], a description of the nature and essence of things (Mayne); so **Ontogra·phic** *a.* **Onto·nomy** [-νομία distribution, arrangement] (see quot.). **Onto·sophy** [σοφία wisdom], the knowledge of being; ontology.

1803 J. STEWART (*title*) *Opus maximum*.. *Ontonomy; or, the science of being 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Ontology*, or *Ontosophy*, the doctrine or Science *de ente*, that is, of being, in the general, or abstract. 1869 *Contemp. Rev.* X. 407 It was not to be an 'ontology' nor an 'ontosophy'.

Onto·genal, *a. rare.* [irreg. f. ONTOGENY + -AL.] = ONTOGENETIC.

1890 *Nature* 6 Feb. 316/2 He has..confounded ontogenal steps of growth with phylogenal phases of plan.

Ontogenesis (ɒntoʊdʒe·nĭsĭs). *Biol.* [mod. f. ONTO- + Gr. γένεσις birth.] The origin and development of the individual living being (as distinguished from *phylogenesis*, that of the tribe or species).

1875 tr. *Schmidt's Desc. & Darw.* 195 The phenomena of individual development or Ontogenesis admit of no other choice. 1878 G. A. SIMCOX in *Academy* 605/2 The analogy between phylogenesis and ontogenesis. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. i. 7 Phylogenesis is the mechanical cause of Ontogenesis. The Evolution of the Tribe .. effects all the events which take place in the course of the Evolution of the Germ or Embryo.

Ontogenetic (ɒntoʊdʒĭne·tĭk), *a.* [f. prec. after *genetic*.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of ontogenesis; relating to the development of the individual being.

1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat* 517 This union is effected during their ontogenetic development. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* (1884) 293 What the Germans call 'ontogenetic directive Force'. 1894 *Times* 5 May 6/6 The disappearance of a typical organ .. was .. shown to be not an ontogenetic but a phylogenetic process.

So **Ontogene·tical** *a. rare*⁻°. Hence **Ontogene·tically** *adv.*, with reference to ontogenesis.

1872 ELSBERG in *Microsc. Jrnl.* July 185 A series of gradations .. through which higher organisms have passed phylogenetically and do pass ontogenetically (embryonically). 1894 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 265 From a psychological as well as from an ethnological point of view (ontogenetically and phylogenetically as the biologist would say).

Ontogenist (ɒntɒ·dʒĭnĭst). [f. next + -IST.] One versed or skilled in ontogeny.

1891 in *Cent. Dict.* 1899 E. J. CHAPMAN *Drama Two Lives, Amphioxus & Ascidian* 88 Our great Ontogenist .. Beheld the links his System missed.

Ontogeny (ɒntɒ·dʒĭni). [f. ONTO- + Gr. -γενεια birth, production, f. -γενης born, produced.]

1. The origin and development of the individual being; = ONTOGENESIS.

1872 *Microsc. Jrnl.* July 185 'The ontogeny of every organism repeats in brief .its phylogeny', i.e. the individual development of every organism..repeats approximately the development of its race. 1892 MIVART *Ess. & Crit.* II. 337 Remarkable changes during its individual process of development, or, as it is called, during its 'ontogeny'.

2. The history or science of the development of the individual being; embryology.

1874 LEWES *Probl. Life & Mind* I. 360 Either we must know what is, or how it came to be what it is; the thing or its history: Ontology or Ontogeny. 1876 E. R. LANKESTER tr. *Haeckel's Hist. Creat.* I. i. 10 By the history of development, only one part of this science has generally been understood, namely, that of organic individuals, usually called Embryology, but more correctly and comprehensively, Ontogeny. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. i. 24 Germ-history or Ontogeny, history of the development of the embryo of the individual organism.

Ontogony, Ontography: see ONTO-.

Ontolo·gic, *a.* [f. as ONTOLOGY + -IC. Cf. F. *ontologique* (1835 in *Dict. Acad.*).] = next.

1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. xix, A robbery of the Ontologic Treasury of .. a jewel. 1876 M. COLLINS *Fr. Midnight to Midnight* II. ii. 213 Our ontologic poet, meditative of incisive analytic unscannable blank verse.

Ontological (ɒntɒlɒ·dʒĭkăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, ontology; metaphysical.

Ontological argument, proof (for the existence of God): the *a priori* argument that the existence of the idea of God of necessity involves the objective existence of God.

1780 V. KNOX *Ess.* (1819) III. cxl. 107 Perplexing himself with ontological inquiries into the nature of angels. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* I. v. 96 Any ontological or metaphysical science not contained in such .. psychology was but a web of abstractions. 1825 — *Aids Refl.* (1861) 139 We pass out of the cosmological proof, the proof *à posteriori*, and from the facts, into the ontological, or the proof *à priori*, and from the Idea. 1896 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* v. § 1. 255, *I am* is the indubitable of my ontological consciousness. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. xv. 552 The ontological argument for the being of God.

b. *Path.* (See quot.)

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 5 This conception, according to which disease was a particular entity which lodged in the body, was called ontological.

Hence **Ontolo·gically** *adv.*, in the manner of, or in relation to, ontology.

1846 in WORCESTER. 1859 G. BUSH tr. *Swedenborg's Doctr. & Statem.* (1875) 9 What are these things, ontologically considered?

Ontologism (ɒntɒ·lŏdʒĭzm). [f. ONTOLOGIZE: see -ISM 1.] A form of mysticism, which rests on the principle that 'the order of intellectual apprehension follows the order of real being', and thus holds that 'an immediate cognition of God is essential to the human intellect, so that without this it can have cognition of nothing' (*Cath. Dict.*).

1865 *Dublin Rev.* Sept. 474 We have expressed an earnest desire for the establishment of some concordat between the two rival schools of philosophy (*Ontologism* and *Psychologism*) which now unhappily divide Catholics. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3), *Ontologism* .is the name, first given by Gioberti. *Ibid.*, Seven propositions, embracing the fundamental tenets of Ontologism, were censured by the Holy See..in a decree of the congregation of the Inquisition bearing date September 18, 1861.

Ontologist (ɒntɒ·lŏdʒĭst). [f. ONTOLOGY + -IST.] One who studies or is versed in ontology; a metaphysician.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Ontologist*, one who treats of Beings in the Abstract. 1793 BEDDOES *Math. Evid.* 12 The ontologists have mistaken the humble *posteriori* for the high *priori* road. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.*, *Spir. Relig.* (1854) 129 The difference between the notional One of the Ontologists, and the idea of the living God.

Onto·logize, *v.* [f. ONTOLOGY (or its elements) + -IZE.] a. *intr.* To play the ontologist; to deal with or apply ontology. b. *trans.* To treat ontologically.

1849 tr. *Nitzsch's Chr. Doctr.* § 65. 147 Whoever constructs a dogma which does not assert what God is, will afterwards endeavour to recover what has been neglected in the conceptions of his attributes, and thus ontologise in the wrong place. 1865 *Athenæum* No. 1992. 922/1 We are expected to ontologize existence.

Ontology (ɒntɒ·lŏdʒĭ). [ad. mod.L. *ontologia* (Jean le Clerc 1692), f. Gr. ὀντο-, ONTO- + -λογία: see -LOGY. Cf. F. *ontologie*, 1751 in Hatz.-Darm.] The science or study of being; that department of metaphysics which relates to the being or essence of things, or to being in the abstract.

1721 BAILEY, *Ontology*, an Account of being in the Abstract. 1724 WATTS *Logic* I. vi. § 9 In order to make due enquiries into all these, and many other particulars which go towards the complete and comprehensive idea of any being, the science of ontology is exceeding necessary. This is what was wont to be called the first part of metaphysics in the peripatetic schools. 1733 — (*title*) A Brief Scheme of Ontology or the Science of Being in General. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* (1869) II. v. i 355 Subtleties and sophisms.. composed the whole of this cobweb science of ontology, which was likewise sometimes called metaphysics. *a* 1832 BENTHAM *Fragm. Ontol.* Wks. 1843 VIII. 195 The field of ontology, or as it may otherwise be termed, the field of supremely abstract entities, is a yet untrodden labyrinth. 1865 *Reader* 8 July 30 We cordially approve and admire,.. not least, the signal demolition of Ontology, in the form of the *noumenon*, or unknowable substratum of matter and mind. 1884 BOSANQUET tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 22 Ontology.. as a doctrine of the being and relations of all reality, had precedence given to it over Cosmology and Psychology, the two branches of enquiry which follow the reality into its opposite distinctive forms.

Ontonomy, Ontosophy: see ONTO-.

Ontoward, Ontrewe, Ontrusty, etc.: see UN-.

On-uppe, -n, var. forms of ANUPPE, upon.

Onur, obs. form of HONOUR.

‖ **Onus** (ōʊnŏs). [L. *onus* load, burden.] A burden, charge, responsibility, duty.

c 1640 J. SMYTH *Hundred of Berkeley* (1885) 89 The onus or Charge of this Burrow or market towne is in the exchequer. 1745 in J. H. Jesse *G. Selwyn & Contemp.* (1843) I. 98, I should acquiesce under the first *onus*, and stir no further. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* xi. 333 Where an onus or responsibility rests there is Security. 1804 WELLINGTON *Let to Major Shawe* in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) II. 668 If..the onus is to fall upon the British troops, their numbers must be doubled, or even trebled. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 23 May 5/2 On the companies would be thrown the onus of bringing forward a Bill for a new classification of maximum rates.

b. *Onus probandi* (Latin phrase): the burden of proving; the obligation under which one who makes an assertion, allegation, or charge is of proving the same.

1722 *Act Encour. Silk Manuf.* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6040/5 The Onus Probandi shall lie on the Exporter, Claimer, or Owner thereof. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 79 The *onus probandi* should be upon me. 1885 SIR J. PEARSON in *Law Rep.* 29 Chanc. Div. 457 The *onus probandi* that the lease was improperly drawn would lie upon him.

Onus, obs. form of ONCE.

† **Onu·st**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻°. [ad. L. *onust-us*.] Laden, loaded, burdened. So † **Onu·sted** *a. rare*⁻¹.

1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Onust*, loaden, ouercharged. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 351 It emitts .. branches onusted with small..flowers.

On uven, var. of ANOVEN *obs.*, upon.

O·n-wai·ting. *Sc.* [ON- 1 4.] The action of 'waiting on', *i.e.* waiting for, something; a tarrying for the accomplishment of what is desired or expected; an awaiting.

c 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1683) 193 Continual onwaiting will be chargeable and expensive to you. 1681 R. FLEMING *Fulfill. Script.* (1801) I. 67 Prayer with quiet on-waiting in the use of means. *a* 1722 T. BOSTON *Crook in Lot* (1805) 158 A believer..may wonder 'tis come on so short on-waiting.

So **O·nwai·ter** *Sc.*, one who waits 'on' or for something.

c 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1683) 126 About his Majesty .. sundry gentlemen began to look after service and turned onwaiters [*ed.* 1735 On-waiters].

† **O·nwald**, *sb. Obs.* Forms: 1 **onweald**, (**onwæld**), 1-2 **anweald**, 1-3 **onwald**, **anwald**, 3 **andweald**, **anwold**, **onwold**. [OE. *anwald*, *onweald* (cogn. w. OHG. *anawalt*), f. *an*, *on*, ON + *-wald*, *-weald* power.] Power, rule, authority.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* II. i. § 1 Nu we witon þæt ealle onwealdas from him sindon. *Ibid.* § 5 Heo .. on hiere onwalde æfter þurhwunade. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xxiii. 7 He geneow þæt he wæs of herodes anwalde (*Lindisf.* onwæld, *Rushw.* onwald, *Hatt.* anwealde). *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 51 Ut of þine onwalde. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 21 He was pined on pilates andwealde. *c* 1205 LAY. 13182 Whæt heo hæfden on anwolde. *Ibid.* 25116 þe balde þe Brutene hæfde an onwalde. *c* 1275 *Moral Ode* 264 (Jesus MS.), Heo schulleþ wunyen in helle þe ueondes onwolde.

† **Onwa·ld**, *v. Obs.* [Collateral form of AWELD *v.*] *trans.* To bring under one's power or rule; to subdue.

c 1205 LAY. 5703 Ne mihten heo Rome-wal nawiht onwalden [*c* 1275 þoþing aweldeþ].

† **On-wa·r**, *a.*[1] *Obs.* [app. expanded form of AWARE.] = AWARE, on one's guard.

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xiv. 46 Ah feyre levedis be on-war.

Onwar, *a.*[2], variant of UNWARE, unaware.

Onwar: see ONWHAR.

Onward (ɒ·nwŏʊd), *adv.*, *adj.* (*sb.*, *prep.*) Also 5 **unward**, *Sc.* **onwart**, 5 6 **onwarde**, 6 **one-**. [f. ON *adv.* + -WARD: formed app. in 14th c. after *inward*, *forward*, and other earlier formations.]

A. *adv.* (Formerly sometimes construed with *of*: e.g. *onward of one's way* or *journey*.)

1. In the direction of what is ahead; towards the front; so as to advance or move on; forward; = ON *adv.* 9. a. *lit.* in space.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 400/1, I haue driuen hym onwarde one steppe down. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 221 After the solemnitie .: this yong Queene came onward of her iourney. 1608 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* Wks. 1878 II. 12 You'll bring me onward, brother? 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1 A little onward lend thy guiding hand To these dark steps, a little further on. 1761 GRAY *Odin* 13 Onward still his way he takes. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 251 Onward to the fortress rode the three. 1865 BARING GOULD *Hymn*, Onward, Christian soldiers, Marching as to war.

b. in time, or in succession generally.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 811 Endless miserie From this day onward. 1700 WALLIS in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 327 And so onward in like proportion. 1839 I. TAYLOR *Anc. Chr.* I ii. 148 From the apostolic age, and the times of Philo and four centuries onward. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 403 Objects of sense must lead us onward to the ideas..which are contained in them.

† 2. Towards the final settlement, provisionally; *spec.* on account, 'in advance'; as an 'earnest'.

1467 *Mann. & Household. Exp.* (Roxb) 406 The same day my mastyr paid to Roger Sego, unward of his werke, x. s. *a* 1500 *Chester Pl.*, *Christ betrayed*, Thou shalbe quite a hundreth foulde, And one warde take thou this! 1555 BONNER *Homilies* 2 To haue somethyng done onward, til God of his goodnes prouide something better.

3. In a position in advance; = ON *adv.* 10. a. in space, or in succession figured as space.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Kn.'s T.* 112 Onward on his wey that nyght he lay. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxliv. 786 Thoughe he had knowen therof he couldn natte haue let it whan they were ones onwarde. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* l, My greefe lies onward and my ioy behind 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xv, It was further onward the same way.

b. in time. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 2296 We have be here, Moche of this two yere, And onward on the thrid. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xcviii. 119 Tyll it was well onwarde in wynter.

4. *Comb.*

1832 TENNYSON *Pal. of Art* lxii, 'Mid onward-sloping motions infinite. 1881 STEVENSON *Virg. Puerisque* (1895) 172 There is always a new horizon for onward-looking men.

B. *adj.*

1. Of motion, or action figured as motion: Directed onward or forward. Rarely of a thing: Moving onward or forward, advancing.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 172 This onward everlastingness which is fastned upon God Almighty, is all along made up of things which before were not, afterwards are not. 1756 HOME *Douglas* I. 14 Sincerity, Thou first of virtues, let no mortal leave Thy onward path! 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 226 Resuming his onward course. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 249 She, as his onward keel still moved, still mournfully followed.

2. Situated in front, or in advance (in space, time, or succession generally); advanced. *rare* or *Obs.*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1891) 46 b, [He] came to see how onward the fruites were of his friends labour. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 67 To discover onward things more remote from our knowledge.

C. *sb.* (ellipt. uses of A. or B.)

†1. Payment towards a final settlement. *In onward* = A. 2. *Obs. rare.*

1496 *Acc. Ld. High Treasurer Scot.* I. 301 Item .. to Dande Achinsone, in onwart of theking of the chapel of the Castel in Edinburgh, xvs. vjd.

2. (*nonce-uses.*) a. An onward movement. b. That which is on ahead, the onward time.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III x. 131 A thousand stops, a thousand onwards made. 1887 G. MEREDITH *Ballads & Poems* 137 The thirsty onward waved for him no sign.

†D *prep.* = ON *prep. Obs. rare.*

1652 LOVEDAY tr. *Calprenede's Cassandra* I. 3 Two of that Troup .. conducted him onward the way to Babylon.

Hence **O·nwarding** *vbl. sb.*, a prompting to move onward; †**O·nwardling**, a small portion or length of time; †**O·nwardly** *a.*, progressive; **O·nwardly** *adv.*, with an onward motion.

1843 E. JONES *Poems, Sens. & Event* 39 The music riseth, To its voluptuous ˢonwardings all move. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 110 For [an atome] not being a stretchling or *quid quantum*, any more than a now is an ˢonwardling or *quid successivum*. *Ibid* 32 Every part of lastingness besides a now, is ˢonwardly as well as bounded *Ibid.* 138 This Motion, as such, is ever onwardly or by degrees. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 41 The maiden Luti watcheth Where ˢonwardly they float.

O·nwardness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The state or condition of moving onward or advancing; advance, progression, progress.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par Gal.* v. (R.), Yet is she not idle, but secretly worketh a vehement onwardnes to all godlynes. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 18 Gods outward or abstract is in an endless onwardness. 1844 BERKEL. HOPE *Ess.* 235 We find also .. great firmness and onwardness of purpose. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* VI. vi. (1860) I. 207 Was a certain mystic on the side of the truth and onwardness of his time, or against it?

Onwards (*ρ*nwŏ̯ȷdz), *adv.* (*prep.*) [f. ONWARD with advb. *-s*: see -WARDS.]

1. = ONWARD A. 1.

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* CXXVI, If Nature .. As thou goest onwards, still will pluck thee back. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 370 The spumy Waves proclaim the watry War. .March onwards, and insult the rocky Shoar. 1819 BYRON *Juan* II. ci, The current with a rising gale Still set them onwards to the welcome shore. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xi. 82 Our eyes wandered from peak to peak, onwards to the remote horizon.

b. = ONWARD A. 1 b.

1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* VI. § 27 From the first century onwards, there was never wanting the testimony of such men.

†2. = ONWARD A. 2. *Obs.*

1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, N T.* 15 It is not yet time .. but onwards, do ye confine your names and preaching within the bounds of Judæa. 1637 — *Serm. at Exeater* 24 Aug., Wks. 1662 IV. [III] 95 He .would stay Gods leisure for the possession of it, four hundred years: Onwards he takes his livery and seisin, and will purchase with money that which the great ower of heaven gave him freely.

3. = ONWARD A. 3: †*onwards of* = on towards, approaching, nearly (*obs.*).

1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* II. (1723) 117 'Twas well onwards of a thousand Years before ever this Curse began to take effect.

†B. *prep.* = ONWARD D. *Obs.*

1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 126 In this sort hee goeth onwards his way.

Onware, Onwarned Onwashed: see UN-.

[**Onwhar, onwar**, error for *ouwhar*, OWHERE.]

†**Onwhelm**, *v. Obs. rare.* [See ON-3.] To overwhelm.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 366/2 On-qwelmyn (*P.* onwhelmen), *desuppino.*

On wide, widely: see WIDE.

†**O·nwil(l**, *a. Obs.* Also an-. [OE. *ánwille*, f. *án*, ONE + WILL.] Self-willed, stubborn, obstinate; persistently desirous, importunate.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xlii. 305 (Hatton MS.) Dætte on oðre wisan sint to manianne ða anwillan. *c* 1050 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 467/30 *Pertina* r, anwille. *a* 1100 *Ags. Voc.* ibid. 337/18 *Obstinatus*, anwille. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 56 ȝif eni is onwil [*C.* swa anwil] uorte iseon ou. *Ibid.* 400 ȝif þu ert so swuðe onwil, & so ut of þine witte.

Onwind, Onwise, Onworth, etc.: see UN-.

†**O·nwriting.** *Obs.* [f. ON-[1] + WRITING, after L. *inscriptio.*] That which is written on something; an inscription.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Luke xx. 24 Hwæs hæfes onlicnisse & onmercunge & onwritinge [*Lindisf. Gosp.* inn-awritting]. *c* 1550 CHEKE *Matt.* xxii. 20 He asketh yem whoos image it was, and whoos onwriting.

Ony, onie, Sc. etc. forms of ANY; obs. f. HONEY.

‖**Onycha** (*ρ*nikă). Also 5 onica, 7 onicha. [L. *onycha* = Gr. *ὄνυχα*, accus. of *ὄνυξ* ONYX; in med.L. *onic(h)a*, treated as indecl. or as fem. of 1st decl. The Greek word in the accus. occurs in LXX, Exod. xxx. 34; in the nom. *ὄνυξ* in Ecclus. xxiv. 16; in the latter case the Vulgate renders it *ungula*, but in the former leaves *onycha* in its Greek form; this, being app. not recognized as the accus. of *onyx*, was treated by mediæval writers as a distinct word; hence in Eng. versions of the Bible] One of the ingredients in the incense used in the Mosaic ritual; the operculum of a species of *Strombus*, or other marine mollusc, which emits a penetrating aroma when burnt.

This sense of Gr. *ὄνυξ*, app. due to the resemblance of the *κῶμα κοχλιάου* 'lid of a shell', or operculum, to a finger-nail, occurs in Dioscorides I. 2, where also mention is made of its fragrant odour 'resembling castor to some degree' when burnt.

1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xxx. 34 Tak to thee swete smellynge thinges, stacten, and onycha [1388 onyca], galbantum of good smel [Vulg. *sume..stacten et onycha, galbanum boni odoris*, LXX λάβε..στακτὴν, ὄνυχα, χαλβάνην ἡδυσμοῦ]. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. clxxii. (1495) 713 Thimiama is a certen confeccyon: moost precyously ordenyd and made of Onica and of Stacten, of Galbanus of Thus. 1611 BIBLE *Exod.* xxx. 34 Take vnto thee sweete spices, Stacte, and Onicha, and Galbanum [so *R. V.* 1885; COVERDALE *had* Balme, Stacte, Galban, and pure frankincense]. 1732 tr. *Calmet's Dict. Bible, Onycha*, or *Onyx*, this Word ..is put for the odoriferous Nail or Shell, and for the Stone named Onyx... The greatest Part of Commentators explain it by the Onyx, or the odoriferous Shell, which is a Shell like to that of the Shell-fish called Purpura. 1865 *Public Opin.* 7 Jan. 19 The manufacture of perfume by mingling stacte, onycha, and galbanum with pure frankincense.

‖**Onychia** (*ρ*ni kiă). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *ὄνυξ*, *ὀνυχ-* nail.] Inflammation of the matrix of the nail, or of the adjacent part of finger or toe.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Onychia*, term for an abscess near the nail of the fingers; otherwise called whitlow. 1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 578 Affections of the nails..of two varieties: in one, called *onychia*, the disease begins in the nails themselves; and in the other, called *perionychia*, it begins in their vicinity and involves them secondarily. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 179 Onychia maligna is a disease of the nail matrix..far more severe and obstinate.

†**O·nychin**, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *onychin-us*, a. Gr. *ὀνύχινος* made of or like onyx.]

A. *adj.* in *Onychin stone* = Onyx stone.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* ii. 12 Ther is foundun bdelyum, and the stoon onychynus [1388 the stoon onychyn, *v. r.* of onychyn; Vulg. *lapis onychinus*]. 1477 NORTON *Ordin. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 56 Like in Colour to Onychyne stone.

B. *sb.* (= *onychin stone*). = ONYX 1.

(In quot. 1750 mixed up with notions of ONYCHA.)

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 425 A maner vessel i-made of a stoon þat hatte onichinus, þat was cleer and brijt. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxiii. 107 Þe ȝalow er made of topazes or crisolytez; þe blak of onichyns or geraudes. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 134/2 A certeine uessell..made of the pretious stone onychinus. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 214 *Onicinus*, tho' it is a Gum from a Tree of its own Name, is yet number'd among Stones... If put upon a live Coal, in the Manner of Incense, it gives a sweet and fragrant Smell.

†**Onychite** (*ρ*nikəit). *Obs.* Also in Latin form onychites. [ad. L. *onychitis*, a. Gr. *ὀνυχῖτις* (λίθος) onyx stone: see -ITE[1].] A stalagmitic limestone or marble, having a banded structure like onyx, and highly prized by the ancients; also called *onyx marble* or *oriental alabaster.*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* I. 147 Of the aforesayd Iewels sent by Otto, one was a precious vessell of stone called Onychites. 1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* II. vi. 45 From Paros' isle was brought the milky white [marble]. From Araby, the blushing onychite. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Onychites*, Alabaster, a sort of Marble. [1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 679–80 Stalagmite is the *Alabastrites* (alabaster-stone) in part .. of Theophrastus, Pliny, and other ancient writers..It was also formerly called *onyx* and *onychites*.]

Onychomancy (*ρ*nikoˌmæmsi). Also 8–9 onyco-. [f. Gr. *ὀνυχο-*, comb. form of *ὄνυξ* ONYX + -MANCY.] Divination from the finger-nails.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 165 Onychomancy, [divining] by the nayles. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Onycomancy*, or as some write it, *Onymancy*, a kind of divination by means of the nails of the fingers. 1855 SMEDLEY *Occult Sci.* 374 Chiromancers give the name of Onycomancy, likewise, to the inspection of the natural signs in the nails.

Onychopathic (*ρ*nikoˌpæˈθik), *a. rare*—°. [f. as prec. + Gr. *πάθος* suffering + -IC.] 'Relating to diseases of the nails' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1892).

Onychophorous (*ρ*nikˈρfŏrəs), *a. Zool.* [f. as prec. + Gr. *-φόρ-ος* bearing + -OUS.] Bearing nails or claws; applied to a group (*Onychophori*) of ophidian reptiles having rudimentary hind limbs, and to an order (*Onychophora*) of myriapods, comprising the single genus *Peripatus*, having two chitinoid claws on each limb. So **Onycho·phoran** *a.* = prec.; *sb.* an onychophoran myriapod.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Onychophorus*, having nails or claws..onychophorous. 1892 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

†**O·nycle.** *Obs.* Also 6 oynykle. [a. OF. *onicle*, perh. ad. med.L. **onyculus*, dim. of *onyx*; but cf. med.L *onicleus* = *onycheus*, *onychinus* (Du Cange).] = ONYX 1.

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* v. 25 Ase gernet in golde, ant ruby wel ryht, Ase onycle he ys on y-holden on hyht. 13.. *Owain Miles* (1837) 37 Ribes and salidoines Onicles and causteloines. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5269 Onycles & orfrays & orient perles. *c* 1400 *Tundale* 2078 Amatyste and charbocull alle so, Onycull, tapas and other mo. 1548–9 *Will of J. Hall* (Somerset Ho.), My Rynge of Golde set w' an Oynyklestone.

Onygophagist (*ρ*nigoˈfăd ȷist). *nonce wd.* [Erron. for *onychophagist*, f. Gr. *ὄνυξ*, *ὀνυχ-* nail + *-φάγος* eating + -IST.] One who bites his nails.

1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* iii. (1862) 5 A substitute for biting the nails which I recommend to all onygophagists.

Onyli, obs. variant of ONLY.

Onym (*ρ*nim). [ad. Gr. *ὄνυμα* (stem *ὀνυματ-*), Æolic form of *ὄνομα* name: cf. *synonym.*] A proposed term for a technical name, as of a species or other group in zoology, etc., forming part of a recognized system of nomenclature. Hence **O·nymal** *a.*, **O·nymally** *adv.*, **O·nymize** *v.*, **O·nymizer, O·nymy** (see quot.).

1884 COUES *New Terms Zool. Nomenclature* in *Auk* Oct. 321, I would therefore suggest..as follows:—*Onym*, the tenable technical name of a species or other group in zoology, consisting of one or more terms applied conformably with some recognized system of nomenclature. *Onymy*, the doctrine or practice of using onyms; nomenclature in a proper sense. *Onymize*, to make use of onyms; to employ a proper nomenclature...*Onymizer*, one who, or that which onymizes; a nomenclator...*Onymal*, of or pertaining to an onym, or to onymy. *Onymally*, in an onymal manner.

O·nymancy. Also 7 oni-. Shortened form of ONYCHOMANCY.

1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 69 Onimancy is commonly called the science of the nayls. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxv. 208 By Onymancy; for that we have Oyl and Wax. 1727–41 [see ONYCHOMANCY].

Onymatic (*ρ*nimæˈtik), *a.* [f. Gr. *ὀνματ-* (see ONYM) + -IC.] Relating to names: see quot.

1860 DR MORGAN *Syllabus Proposed System Logic* 48 Relations which have immediate reference to, or are directly evolved from, the application of names and the mode of thinking about names in connexion with objects named, or with other names, may be called onymatic relations. 1877 JEVONS in *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 66/1 (De Morgan) A new onymatic system of logical expression.

Onyment, Onymete, obs. ff. OINTMENT, UNIMETE.

Onymous (*ρ*niməs), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. *ὄνυμα* name (see ONYM) + -OUS: after *anonymous*, etc.] Having or bearing a name; of a writing: Bearing the name of the author; of an author: That gives his name. The opposite of *anonymous*, and usually explicitly contrasted with it.

1775 STURGES in *Lett. to Mr. Granger* 169 My daughter.. found out the anonymous character of Mr. Loveday in the preface, without having heard me read the onymous one in the advertisement. 1802 SOUTHEY in C Southey *Life* II. 115 An onymous house too..its name is Maes Gwyn. 1864 *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. V. 307 An opinion..that all communications ought to be onymous. 1888 *Univ. Rev.* Oct. 284 A certain class of critics (whose writings, onymous and anonymous, are to be found in many widely different journals).

So **Ony·mity** (*nonce-wd.*), the condition of being 'onymous'; the opposite of *anonymity.*

1897 *Q. Rev.* July 109 With this comes the question of 'onymity' and anonymity, a matter in which all the good is not upon one side.

Onys, obs. f. ONCE. **Onywar**: see UNAWARE.

Onyways, onywise, Sc. ff. ANYWAYS, -WISE.

Onyx (*ρ*niks, *ὀ*niks). Forms: α. 3–4 oniche; β. 4–7 onix, 7- onyx. [a. L. *onyx*, a. Gr. *ὄνυξ* nail, claw, onyx-stone; OF. *oniche*, *onice*, *onique*.]

1. A variety of quartz allied to agate, consisting of plane layers of different colours: much used for cameos.

a 1300 *Floris & Bl.* 288 Jacinctes and topaces And oniche of muchel grace. *c* 1305 *Land Cokayne* 92 Beril, onix, topasiune, Ametist and crisolite. 1382 WYCLIF *Ezech.* xxviii. 13 Crisolitus, and onix, and berillus, saphirus, and carbuncle. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxx. 136 Ane of oniche, anoþer of cristall, anoþer of iaspre. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 16 b, Sardonix, .. by commixture of the Onix which is white and Sardus which is red. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 615 The Indian Onyx hath certaine sparkes in it. .. As for the Arabian Onyches, there bee found of them blacke, with white circles. 1611 BIBLE *Job* xxviii. 16 It [wisedome] cannot be valued with the golde of Ophir, with the precious Onix, or the Saphire. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Onyx*, a certain pretious Stone,..of whitish colour, resembling the colour of a man's naile. Some say it is the congealed juyce of a Tree called Onycha. 1739 GRAY *Let.* in *Poems* (1775) 43 The glory of their collection, was a vase of an entire onyx, measuring at least five inches over, three deep, and of great thickness. 1861 C. W. KING *Ant. Gems* (1866) 11 The common Onyx has two opaque layers, of different colours, usually in strong contrast to each other.

†2. = ONYCHA. *Obs. rare.*

1611 BIBLE *Ecclus.* xxiv. 15, I yeelded a pleasant odour like the best mirrhe, as Galbanum and Onix [COVERD. Clowes], and sweet Storax [Gr. ὡς χαλβάνη καὶ ὄνυξ καὶ στακτή: Vulg *quasi storax et galbanus et ungula*, whence WYCLIF *vngula*].

3. *Path.* An opacity of the lower part of the cornea of the eye, caused by an infiltration of pus behind it or between its layers, and resembling a finger-nail.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Onyx*,..Also a Sore or gathering of Matter under the horny Coat of the Eye, the same as *Hypopyon.* 1799 R. HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Onyx*, an abscess, or collection of pus between the lamellæ of the cornea; so called from its resemblance to the stone called onyx 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 317. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 494 One..had an onyx involving two-thirds of one cornea.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *onyx-cameo*, *stone*; **onyx-marble** = ONYCHITE.

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Chron.* xxx. 2 Onix stones..& stones of dyuerse coloures. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* ii. 12 There is bdellium and the onyx stone. *a* 1644 SANDYS (J.), The blueey'd saphir, or rich onyx stone. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* i. (1868) 10 Her hands .. lay on her folded black-clad arms

like finely-cut onyx cameos. 1892 DANA *Min.* (ed 6) 268 In the art it is often now called Oriental Alabaster or Onyx-Marble.

Oo, a frequent ME. spelling of long *ō*, both open and close, as in *boon, stoon*:—OE. *bán, stán.* Hence in ME. a frequent spelling of O *interj.*; and in Wyclif a name of the Greek long *ō* or Omega.

In the 16th c. *oo* was restricted to the 'close *ō*', normally representing OE. *ō*, as in *doom*:-*dōm*. In mod.Eng. this sound has been raised to (*ū*), of which sound therefore *oo* is the normal representative, as in *too, cuckoo, cockatoo, cooey.* In Scotch, OE. *ō*, ME. close *ō* has passed into (*ū*, ü, or *ä*), which sounds are also often etymologically written *oo*, as in *toom*, otherwise *tume, tuim*, empty.

1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* i. 8, I am alpha and oo, the bigynnyng and the endyng.

Oo, var. O *adj.*, O *adv.*, O *prep.*[1] *Oo lesse than* = *on less than*, UNLESS, q.v.

Oo- (*ōu*ᵢo), before a vowel **o-**, combining form of Gr. *ᾠόν* egg, ovum, used in various scientific terms, chiefly biological. (See the more important of these in their alphabetical places.) **Ooblast** (*ō*·ōblæst) [Gr. *βλαστός* germ], 'the primordial cell which develops into an ovule' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); hence **Oobla·stic** *a.* **Oocyan** (*ōu*ᵢosəi·ăn) [Gr. *κύανος* a dark-blue mineral], a blue pigment occurring in the shells of birds' eggs. **Oœcium** (*oᵢī*·siŏm) [Gr. *οἰκίον* a little house], a bud-like sac in which the ova are received and fertilized in certain Polyzoa; hence **Oœ·cial** *a.* **Oogenesis** (*ōu*ᵢdʒe·nĭsis) [GENESIS], the production or development of an ovum; so **Oogenetic** (*ōu*ᵢodʒĭne·tik) *a.*, pertaining to oogenesis; **Oogeny** (*oᵢ*·dʒĭni) = *oogenesis.* **Oograph** (*ōu*·ōgraf) [-GRAPH], a mechanical device for tracing accurately the outline of a bird's egg. **Oometer** (*oᵢ*·mĭ·tər) [-METER], a mechanical device for taking exact measurements of eggs; so **Oometric** (*ōu*ᵢome·trik) *a.*, pertaining to an oometer, or to **Oo·metry**, the measurement of eggs. **Oophyte** (*ō*·ōfəit) [Gr. *φυτόν* plant] = OOPHORE. **Oorhodeine** (*ōu*ᵢorōu·dĭᵢəin) [Gr. *ῥόδον* rose], a reddish pigment found in the shells of most birds' eggs. **Ooscopy** (*oᵢ*·skŏpi) [Gr. *ὠοσκοπία*], inspection of or divination from eggs. **Oostegite** (*oᵢ*·stĭdʒəit) [Gr. *στέγειν* to cover: see -ITE[1] 3], an egg-case in some Crustacea, formed by an expansion of the limbs of certain somites; hence **Oostegitic** (*oᵢ*·stĭdʒĭ·tik) *a.* ‖ **Ootheca** (*ōu* oθī·kă) [Gr. *θήκη* case, receptacle], an egg-case in certain invertebrate animals; also, formerly, a sporangium in ferns; hence **Oothe·cal** *a.* **Ootype** (*ō*·ōtəip) [Gr. *τύπος* impression, TYPE], a dilated portion of the oviduct in some Trematode worms, in which the egg is fertilized and provided with a shell. **Ooxanthine** (*ōu*ᵢksæ·nθain, *ōu*ᵢozæ·nθain) [Gr. *ξανθός* yellow], a yellow pigment occurring in the shells of birds' eggs.

1875 SORBY in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 355 *Oocyan .. is .. often associated with yellow substances..therefore the solution is of a somewhat green-blue colour. 1875 NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* III. 774 Some chemical relation between the oocyans and the bile 1881 G. BUSK in *Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* Jan. 3 The *oœcium is sub-globular and affixed to the upper and outer border of the zoœcium. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Ōōgenesis ..*Ōōgeny. 1886 *Athenæum* 25 Dec. 867/1 The correlative growths may assume the characters of the *oophyte or prothallus. 1895 tr. *Kerner's Nat. Hist. Plants* II. 476 In the Fern, two stages are well shown in the life-cycle, (1) the prothallium, the sexual generation or oophyte, and (2) the fern-plant, the asexual generation (or sporophyte). 1875 SORBY in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 354 *Oorhodeine..occurs..in the shells of such a great number of eggs that its entire absence is exceptional. 1875 NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* III. 774/2 Inclined to think that oorhodeine is in some way or other closely related to cruentine. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Ooscopy, predictions made from Eggs. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 366 The eggs of the ordinary Ediophthalmia usually undergo their development in the chamber beneath the thorax enclosed by the *oostegites of the thoracic appendages. 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 136 Spawn (*ootheca) vermiform, thick, semicircular. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Forms Anim. Life* 649 In the monogenetic [Trematoda] its [the egg's] shape varies, and is determined by that of the '*ootype'. 1875 SORBY in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 356 Emu-eggs .. are of a fine malachite green colour, due to a mixture of yellow *ooxanthine with oocyan. *Ibid.* 357 Rufous ooxanthine .. differs from yellow ooxanthine in absorbing light to a..greater distance from the blue end.

Oobit, Sc. form of WOOBUT, woolly-bear.

Ooblast, -ic, Oocyan: see Oo-.

Ooc, obs. form of OAK.

Oocyst (*ō*·ōsist). [f. Oo- + Gr. *κύστις* CYST.] a. *Bot.* Name for a supposed reproductive cell in certain Fungi; also = OOGONIUM (*Cent. Dict.*). b. *Zool.* A receptacle for the ova in some Polyzoa.

1875 COOKE *Fungi* 176 A distinct cell which De Bary terms an *oocyst.* 1888 OGILVIE, *Oocyst*, a chamber appended to the cells of certain of the Polyzoa, which serves as a receptacle for the eggs. Also called *Ovicell.*

Oœcium: see Oo-. **Ooes,** obs. form of OOZE.

Oof (*ūf*). *slang.* [Understood to be short for *oof-tish*, Yiddish for Ger. *auf tische*, i.e. *auf dem tische* 'on the table', i.e. (money) laid on the table, (money) down; cf. Ger. *auftischen* to table.] Money. Also in the fuller form **Oo·ftish.** Hence **Oof-bird,** a source or supplier of money, 'the goose that lays the golden eggs'; **Oo·fless** *a.*, without cash; **Oo·fy** *a.*, wealthy.

[1888 Miss BRADDON *Mt. Royal* III. viii. 170 'It will be too lovely—too utterly ooftish', exclaimed Dopsy, who had lately acquired this last flower of speech.] 1888 *Sporting Times* 28 Feb 1/1 The subject of oof is enough to interest anybody. [With Cockney pun on *'oof* = *hoof*.] 1888 RIDER HAGGARD *Col. Quaritch* xxviii, Living like a fighting-cock and rolling in 'oof'. *Ibid.* II. xiv, 'Is he an oof bird?' (rich) 'Rather', answered the Tiger. 1891 *Daily News* 21 Dec., 'I would commit any crime for oof.' 1892 J. W. PEARCE in *Mod. Society* 16 Jan., 'Oof' as a current pseudonym for money has been in use for about seven years, but 'ooftish', which also is Whitechapel slang for coin of the realm, has been in use in England over thirty years. 1894 I. ZANGWILL *King of Schnorrers* 249 No treasury..no oof, rhino, shiners, coin, cash, salary. 1896 *Blackw. Mag* Dec. 727 My oofy maiden-aunt. 1899 FYFFES *Pauper Millionaire* 157 'What is oof?' 'Oof? Why ooftish, posh, money.' 1899 BINSTEAD *Houndsditch Day by Day* 33 Ooftish.

Oof, obs. form of WOOF.

Oogamous (*oᵢ*·găməs), *a. Biol.* [f. Oo- + Gr. *γάμ-ος* marriage + -OUS.] Applied to organisms which reproduce (or to reproduction) by union of dissimilar (male and female) cells; *spec.* when one of these (the female cell or ovum) is stationary and fertilized by the motile male cell. So **Oogamete** (*oᵢ*·gămīt), either of the two (male and female) cells in oogamous reproduction; **Oo·gamy,** oogamous reproduction.

1888 *Athenæum* 29 Dec. 886/2 The sexual cells being zoogametes..its affinity is rather with Pandorineæ than with oogamous Volvocæ. 1891 HARTOG in *Nature* 17 Sept. 484/1 True Parthenogenesis: the direct development of a facultative gamete without karyogamy..may occur in..Oogametes. 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Reproduction, oōgamous*, reproduction by means of an *ovum* or *ova.*

Oogenesis, -genetic, -geny: see Oo-.

‖ **Oogonium** (*ōu*ᵢogōu·niŏm) *Bot.* Also rarely in anglicized form **oogone.** [mod.L., dim. of Gr. *ᾠογόνος* egg-layer (cf. *ὠογονία* laying of eggs).] The female reproductive organ in the Thallophytes or lower Cryptogams, usually a rounded cell or sac containing one or more *oospheres.*

Usually distinguished from the flask-shaped *Archegonium* of the higher Cryptogams, but sometimes including this.

1867 HOGG *Microsc.* II. i. 293 Organs similar to those long since discovered by Tulasne in *Peronospora*, which have been called *Oogonia.* 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 170 Here, as in the Algæ, the spermatozoids introduce themselves into the cavity of the oogonium, and unite with the gonospheres. 1885 KLEIN *Micro-Org.* 146 At the end of a mycelial thread a cell grows up into a spherical large ball, the *oogonium.*

Oograph: see Oo-.

Ooidal (*oᵢ*·ĭdăl), *a.* [f. Gr. *ᾠοειδής* egg-shaped + -AL.] Resembling an egg; oval.

1836 PRICHARD *Phys. Hist. Man.* (ed. 3) I. II. v. § 2 281 This form of skull, I shall term..the oval or ooidal form.

Ook, obs. f. OAK; obs. pa. t. of ACHE *v.*; Sc. f. WEEK. **Ookroo,** variant of OKRO.

‖ **Oolakan, -chan** (*ū*·lăkăn). Also **ou-.** [A native name.] The candle-fish (*Thaleichthys pacificus*) of north-western America (see CANDLE *sb.* 7). Also *attrib.*, as *oolakan oil*; **oolakan rake,** an implement used for raking these fish into the boat when in shoals.

1836 SIR J. RICHARDSON *Fauna Boreali-Amer.* III. 226 The Indian name of this fish is Oulachan... The oulachan spawns in the different small streams which fall into the lower part of the Columbia. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 39/2 A new medicinal oil..known as Oolachan Oil..Obtained from a fish called by the North American Indians Oolachan, or candle fish .. from the fact that when dried the fish .. can be used as..a candle.

Oold, pl. *ooldys*, obs. form of WELD, dyer's weed.

Oolie, variant of *ulyie*, Sc. form of OIL.

Oolite (*ōu*·ōlait). *Min.* and *Geol.* [a. F. *oolithe* (Dict. Acad. 1762), mod.L. *oōlitēs*, f. Gr. *ᾠόν* egg + *λίθος* stone: see -LITE.]

1. *Min.* A concretionary limestone composed of small rounded granules, like the roe of a fish, each consisting of carbonate of lime around a grain of sand as a nucleus; roe-stone. In later usage restricted to that of the geological formation in 2.

[1785 HUTTON in *Trans. R. Soc. Edin.* I. (1788) 252 Among these, are different species of *oolites* marble.] 1802-3 tr. *Pallas's Trav.* (1812) I. 425 Which consists of shelly fragments and small grained oolites. 1807 AIKIN *Dict.* II. 45 Oölite .. occurs in mass and is without lustre. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 215 A white oolite. 1884 W. J. LOFTIE in *Pall Mall Gaz.* 18 Aug. 1/2 The railways did not yet bring oolite from the hills of Bath.

2. *Geol.* The name of an important series of fossiliferous rocks of the character described in sense 1, lying between the Chalk, or the Wealden, and the Lias; sometimes applied to the whole series of limestones, sandstones, and clays, to which these belong; now usually included, with the Lias, in the Jurassic system.

The series is generally subdivided in England into the Upper or Portland Oolite, the Middle, Great, or Oxford Oolite, and the Lower or Bath Oolite.

1816 W. SMITH *Strata Ident.* 30 Distinguished from the under Oolite. 1822 CONYBEARE & PHILLIPS *Outl. Geol.* II. ii. § 1. 119 The interval between the chalk and oolites. 1842 MILLER *O. R. Sandst.* xi. (ed. 2) 253 We find..the Great Oolite uptilted against it [the gneiss] on the eastern coast of Sutherland. 1862 SMILES *Engineers* III. 315 It consisted of shale of the lower oolite. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 36.

3. *attrib.* Pertaining to or consisting of oolite; oolitic.

1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 357 The coal formation . rises from under the oolite lime-stone. 1816 W. SMITH *Strata Ident.* 27 The covering of the upper Oolite rock. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* i. 9 The geological site of the locality, which is about the middle of the oolite formation. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 32 The limestones of the oolite group which constitute the Jura.

Oolitic (*ōu*ᵢoli·tik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC: in mod.F. *oölithique* (in Littré).]

1. *Min.* Of the structure of oolite or roe-stone.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 179 Pisiform, or granular iron ore..Of this sort is the Oolitic Ore found at Creusot near Mount Cenis. 1878 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 85 Oolitic texture is only found in limestones and ironstones, and it consists either in the entire mass being composed of small globules, or a great number..of such being contained in the mass.

2. *Geol.* Of or pertaining to the Oolite formation; Jurassic.

1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 311 This group is.. composed of various alternations of clays, sandstones, marls, and limestones; many of the latter being oolitic, whence the name *oolitic series* 1849 DANA *Geol.* ix. (1850) 495 The coal beds are of the Oolitic epoch. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 118 It is the limestones of the Oolitic formations that furnish most of the springs.

Ooliti·ferous, *a. rare*—°. [f. as prec. + -IFEROUS.] Producing or containing oolite.

1864 in WEBSTER.

Oological (*ōu*ᵢolo·dʒĭkăl), *a.* [f. as OOLOGY: see -ICAL. Cf. mod.F. *oölogique* (Littré).] Of or relating to oology.

1861 J. LAMONT *Seahorses* vi. 85 Multitudes of gulls, fulmars, eider-ducks, and alcas. in a state of great perturbation at Bruin's oological researches. 1864 *Reader* 30 Apr. 556/2 The only egg of *Æpyornis maximus* which ever came to this country. the unique oological specimen. 1878 NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* III. 774/1 *note*, Oological works with coloured figures.

So **Oolo·gic** *a*; **Oolo·gically** *adv.*

In mod. Dictionaries.

Oologist (*oᵢ*·lŏdʒist). [f. as next + -IST.] a. One versed in oology. b. A collector of birds' eggs.

1863 *Spring Lapl.* 38, I had two or three naturalist friends in the town..one of them a keen oologist. 1875 NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* III. 773/1 The greatest scientific triumph of oologists lies in their having fully appreciated the intimate alliance of the Limicolae with the Gaviae. 1892 *Spectator* 21 Feb., Our egg-collector calls himself an oologist ..it is not a pretty name, but it enjoys a Greek derivation, and a scientific sound.

Oologize (*oᵢ*·lŏdʒəiz), *v. rare.* [f. next + -IZE.] a. *intr.* To collect eggs. b. *trans.* To take the eggs from (a nest).

1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* I. 21 The children of a man employed about the place oologized the nest. *Ibid.* 22 The red squirrel, I think..oölogizes, I know he eats cherries.

Oology (*oᵢ*·lŏdʒi). [mod. f. Gr. *ᾠό-ν* egg + *-λογία* -LOGY: cf mod.L. *oologia* (Garmann 1691); mod.F. *oölogie* (Littré).] a. The study of, or a description of, birds' eggs; that department of ornithology which treats of the eggs of birds, esp. in regard to their external appearance. b. The practice of collecting birds' eggs.

1831-7 W. C. HEWITSON (*title*) British Oology; being Illustrations of the Eggs of British Birds, with Figures of each Species. 1869 LOWELL *Wks* (1890) III. 217 Since bird-nesting has become scientific and dignified itself as oology. 1883 *Nature* XXVII. 308/1 Australian birds, whose nidification and oology had previously been imperfectly known.

‖ **Oolong** (*ū*·lŏŋ). Also ou-. [Chinese *wu-lung*, f. *wu* black + *lung* dragon.] A dark variety of cured tea.

1852 MCCULLOCH *Dict. Comm.* (new ed.) 1302 Prices Current of the Various Descriptions of Teas..Ning Yong and Oolong, common to fine. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Oolong*, a peculiar description of black tea, possessing many of the qualities of green tea. 1880 *Trade advt.*, The finest Oolong, 3s a lb. This is high burnt, very pungent tea, and is an especial favourite with the tea-drinking public in America. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 May 8/1 The competition for Oolongs, some Souchongs, and flowery Pekoes is still very keen.

Oometer, -metric, -metry: see Oo-.

‖ **Oomiak** (*ū*·mi,ăk). Also **umiack, umiak, oomiack.** [Eskimo.] A large Eskimo boat, consisting of a wooden frame with skins drawn over it, and propelled by paddles.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) L b, The canoe is called *kaiak*, or man's boat, to distinguish it from *umiak*, the woman's boat. 1819 SIR J. ROSS *Voy. Disc.* I. iv. 55 The boat was called an umiack. 1845 *Life T. Simpson* xiii. 258, I procured an oomiak or family canoe. 1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIII. 390/1 Huge, lumbering oomiacks, loaded to the rail with a mixed cargo of men, women, children, and dogs, all howling, is an entertaining..sight.

Oon, obs. f. ON *prep.*, ONE, OWN *a.*; dial. f. OVEN.

-oon, the form usually taken in Eng. by Fr. final *-on* in words stressed on the final syllable, esp. by those adopted during 16-18th c., as *dragon, dragoon, Chalons, shalloon*; and hence by the Fr. suffix *-on*, = It. *-one*, Sp. *-on*. L. *-o*, *-ōnem*; forming

in L. masculine appellatives, often contemptuous, as *balatro* jester, *calcitro* kicker, *capito* a big-headed man, *naso* a big-nosed man, etc. In It. and Sp. usually augmentative, as *donnone* big woman, *hombron* big man; but in Fr. usually diminutive, as in *aiglon* eaglet, *chaton* kitten, or after another suffix, as *ogrillon* little ogre. In Eng. in many adopted words, as *balloon, bassoon, batoon, buffoon, cartoon, doubloon, musketoon, quadroon*; rarely an Eng. formative, as in *spittoon*; cf. also *octoroon*.

Eng. representatives of Fr. or Romanic words in *-on*, when not stressed on the final syllable, and modern borrowings generally, have regularly *-on*, as in *baron, button, felon, jupon, chignon*, etc.

Oonde, variant of ONDE *Obs.* **Oone,** obs. f. ONE.

Oones, -is, -ys, oons, obs. forms of ONCE.

Oonin (ōu·ŏnin). [a. F. *oonin* (Littré), f. Gr. ᾠόν egg + -IN.] = ALBUMININ. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

Oonlepy, var. ONLEPY *a. Obs.*, only.

Oonli, -liche, -ly, obs. forms of ONLY.

Oons (ūnz), *int.* Now *rare.* Also 6 ounes, 8 ouns. [Worn-down form of *wounds* (i.e. *God's wounds! Zounds!*), *w* being dropped before (*ū*), and *d* after *n*, as is common in dialects.] A petty oath: = ZOUNDS.

1593 PEELE *Chron. Edw. I* 94 Ye dogs, ounes! do me a shrewd turn, and mock me too? 1687 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* v. viii, Oons how my heart aches! 1777 SHERIDAN *Trip Scand.* iii. i, Ouns! if you can't.. how do you think I should do't? 1830 JAMES *Darnley* vii. 37 Oons! cried Jekin, this is magic. 1889 DOYLE *Micah Clarke* 115 'Oons! I'd as soon travel in the land of the Great Mogul!

Oonus, obs. form of ONCE.

‖ **Oopak, oopack** (ū·pæk). [Chinese *u-pak*, Cantonese dialect form of *Hu-peh*, name of a central province of China (f. *hu* lake + *peh* north, in reference to the Tung-ting Lake, whence also *Hunan* from *nan* south).] A variety of black tea.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Oopack*, a black tea. 1885 *Standard* 29 Apr. *Advt.*, Oopack. The best value in Tea.

Oophore (ōu·ŏfōəɹ). *Bot.* [f. Gr. ᾠό-ν egg + -φόρος bearing, bearer.] That stage, or form of a plant, in the higher Cryptogams (ferns, mosses, etc.) which, in the alternation of generations, bears male and female organs; the 'sexual generation'; also called *oophyte*. Opposed to *sporophore* or *sporophyte*.

1875 THISELTON DYER in *Encycl. Brit.* III. 692/1 For the gamogenetic generation, in which conjugation takes place, or in which special cells (*oospheres*) are fertilized by antherozoids, and become *oospores*, '*Oophore*' may be employed. 1882 VINES tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 385 The Sexual Generation (Oophore) which is developed from the spore always preserves, in Vascular Cryptogams, the form of a thallus.

Oophorectomy (ōu·ofore·ktŏmi). *Surg.* [f. mod.L. *ōophoron* ovary (f. Gr. ᾠό-ν egg, ovum + -φόρος bearing) + Gr. ἐκτομή cutting out, excision.] Excision of the ovary. So **Oophore·ctomist,** one who performs oophorectomy.

1872 PEASLEE *Ovar. Tumors* 225 Ovariotomy..to use a more distinctive term, Oöphorectomy.. whose object and result is the removal of an ovarian tumor. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Wom.* xxvii. (ed. 4) 212 We have got some light on it from the practice of the oophorectomists.

‖ **Oophoridium** (ōu ofori·diŏm). *Bot.* Also in anglicized form **oophorid** (oφrĭŏrid). [f. mod.L. *ōophoron* ovary + *-idium*, Gr. -ιδιον, dim. ending.] A name for the macrosporangia (or, loosely, the macrospores) of certain *Lycopodiaceæ*.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 98 Lycopods..Their Oophorids. 1864 T. MOORE *Brit. Ferns* 94 In the *Selaginellas*, an additional kind of spore-case is produced, which contains three or four roundish fleshy spores, many times as large as the granular spores..these larger bodies are called oophoridia. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 815/1 *Oophoridium*, the larger form of spore-case in *Selaginella*. 1870 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (ed. 2) 306 The oosporangia or oophoridia are usually two-valved cases, with four lobes, each of which contains one large spore. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 469 Lycopodiaceæ.. larger capsules containing 3-4 much larger spores (macrospores or *oophoridia*).

Oophoritis (ōuofoəi·tis). *Path.* [f. as prec. + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the ovary.

1872 PEASLEE *Ovar. Tumours* 24 A consequence of oophoritis. 1872 F. G. THOMAS *Dis. Women* (ed. 3) 636 Ovaritis..has been described by some authors under the name of Oophoritis.

Oophyte = oophore: see Oo-.

Oor, obs. f. ORE; mod.Sc. and north. f. OUR.

‖ **Oorali** (uiā·li). [One of the many forms of the word WOORALI.] A resinous substance used by the Indians of S. America as an arrow-poison; = CURARE, WOORALI.

1880 TENNYSON *Childr. Hosp.* i, And mangle the living dog..Drench'd with the hellish oorali. 1899 *Edin. Rev.* July 159 Curare, or woorali, or oorali, as it is variously called. It is the arrow poison of Guiana.

Oord, Oordoo, variant of ORD *Obs.*, URDU.

Oore, obs. f. OAR, ORE. **Oorhodeine**: see Oo-.

‖ **Oorial** (ū·riăl). Also **urial.** An Asiatic species of wild sheep (*Ovis cycloceros*).

1887 *Athenæum* 31 Dec. 897/3 The Secretary exhibited.. a pair of horns of the oorial. 1898 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 878 Oorial and snow leopards abound on the mountains.

Oorie, Oory, var. OURIE *a. Sc.*, dreary, dingy, etc.

Ooscopy: see Oo-. **Oose,** obs. form of OOZE.

Oosement, corrupt f. OSMUND, a kind of iron.

Oosite (ōu·ŏsəit). *Min.* [ad. Ger. *oosit* (Marx, 1834), f. the name of the Oos valley, in the grand-duchy of Baden, where found: see -ITE[1] 2 b.] A mineral allied to Pinite.

1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 480 *Oösite*..is white to reddish or brownish-red, and occurs in 6- and 12-sided prisms. 1878 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 38 Liebenerite and Oosite are like products.

Oosperm (ōu·ŏspəɹm). [mod. f. Gr. ᾠό-ν egg + σπέρμα seed, SPERM.] a. *Zool.* A fertilized ovum. b. *Bot.* = OOSPORE.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* Introd. 25 The ovum has now [after impregnation] become an oosperm, and it speedily undergoes fission or segmentation and gastrulation. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Oosperm*..In Botany, the term is sometimes applied to the oosphere after fertilisation.

Oosphere (ōu·ŏsfiəɹ). *Bot.* [mod. f. Gr. ᾠό-ν egg + σφαῖρα sphere.] The female reproductive cell, esp. in the Thallophytes or lower Cryptogams, which when fertilized becomes an *oospore*.

1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 212 Oogonia are cells in which the female reproductive bodies or Oospheres are formed. 1882 THISELTON DYER in *Nature* XXV. 390 The beautiful process of division of the primary oosphere in some of the species.

‖ **Oosporangium** (ōu·osporænd·giŭm). *Bot.* Also in anglicized form **o·ospora·nge.** [f. Oo- + SPORANGIUM.] a. Thuret's term for the unilocular zoosporangium of certain fucoid Algæ (Phæosporeæ). b. Sometimes used as = OOPHORIDIUM. c. A case or sac containing an oospore.

1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 67. 88 In other cases, doubtless, two kinds of Zoospores are produced, as in *Leathesia* and *Mesoglæa*, as they have the two organs called Oosporangia and Trichosporangia by Thuret. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. i. 273 Section of a lacinia of a frond, showing the stalked eight-chambered oosporanges growing on tufts with intercalated hairs. 1870 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (ed. 2) 365 Commonly called oosporangia or oophoridia. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 173.

Oospore (ōu·ŏspōəɹ). *Bot.* [f. Gr. ᾠό-ν egg + σπόρος seed, SPORE.] The fertilized female cell or oosphere, esp. in the lower Cryptogams, which forms the germ of a future plant.

1865 COOKE *Rust, Smut*, etc. 111 After this contact of the two bodies, the gonosphere acquires a new name, and is called an 'oospore'. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 235 The size of the antherozoids is so inconsiderable that they scarcely add to the mass of the oosphere, but yet produce a change in it, one consequence of which is that it becomes invested with a firm cell-wall, and then constitutes the *Oospore*.

Hence **Oospo·ric, Oo·sporous** *adjs.*, having or producing oospores; **O·ospori·ferous** *a.*, bearing oospores.

Oost(e, oostage, obs. ff. HOST, OAST, HOSTAGE.

Oostegite, -itic: see Oo-.

Oostman: see OSTMAN. **Oostre,** obs. f. HOSTRY.

Oot, mod.Sc. and north. dial. f. OUT.

Oothe, variant of WOOD *a. Obs.*, mad.

Ootheca, -al: see Oo-.

Ootocoid (oφtŏkoid), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Ootocoidea* (neut. pl.), f. Gr. ᾠοτόκος laying eggs, oviparous: see -OID.] a. *adj.* Belonging to the *Ootocoidea*, a division of mammals in Dana's classification (so called from their affinity to oviparous animals), comprising the marsupials and monotremes (the latter of which have since been found to be actually oviparous). b. *sb.* One of the *Ootocoidea*. Also **Ootocoi·dean** *a.* and *sb.*

1863 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* XXXV. 68 The Marsupials and Monotremes constitute a natural group,..the most fundamental characteristic of which..suggests the name Oötocoids. *Ibid.* XXXVI. 315 The Oötocoid or semi-oviparous Mammals.

Ootocous (oφtŏkəs). *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. ᾠοτόκ-ος egg-laying + -OUS.] That lays eggs; oviparous. In mod. Dicts.

Ootus, obs. pl. of OAT.

Ootype, Ooxanthine: see Oo-.

Oouen, Oous, obs. ff. OVEN, OOZE. **Ooyess**: see OYEZ.

Ooze (ūz), *sb.*[1] Forms: α. 1 wōs, 2-5 wos, (4 wus), 5-6 wose, 6 woos, 5-8 woose, 7-8 wooze. β. 6 ouse, 6-7 ouze, 6-8 owse, 7 oose, (ose, oaze), 8- ooze. [In senses 1, 2, OE. *wōs* juice, sap, expressed juice: cf. MLG. *wos(e* scum, etc. Sense 3 is a later formation from OOZE *v.*[1] (itself a deriv. of sense 1). With the loss of initial *w* in the β-forms, cf. the pronunciation of *wood, wool, woman*, in various dialects which drop *w* before (*u*, u). (Instances of *oze, oaze*, in sense 2, in 17th c., were prob. due to confusion with OOZE *sb.*[2], which had then both *ose* and *oaze*.)]

I. †1. Juice, sap; the liquid which flows or is obtained from a plant, fruit, or the like. *Obs.*

a. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 178 Sume men..þæs woses synderlice brucaþ. ..wiþ earena sare, genim ðysse ylcan wyrte.. wos. 1340 *Ayenb.* 80 Uor þet hy weneþ by of gentile wose. *Ibid.* 186 Ase þe oyle op arlst ine þe lompe alle þe oþre woses. 1340-70 *Alisaunder* 712 Nectanabus..laches..wortes ..Hee wringes out þe wet wus. 1398 TREVISA *Bart. A. De P. R.* XVII. vii. (Tollem. MS.), Varro seyeþ, þat a reed of Ynde groweþ to a smal tre, and humoure is wronge oute of þe rote þerof, and no swete þinges may stryue wiþ þat wose [1535 woos] and licoure. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 413 þat logloure..[with] þe wose of þe wede hire wengis anoyntis. c 1440 *Tundale* 1358 He thrust hem as men dose Grapes, to wryng out the wose.

2. *techn.* The liquor of a tan-vat; an infusion or decoction of oak-bark, sumach, or other tanning-yielding substance in which hides are steeped.

a. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* iv. iv. (1588) 459 If any Tanner .. have tanned any rotten Hides, or wrought them negligently in the Wose, or have not renewed the Wose so oft as need was. 1603-4 *Act 1 Jas. I*, c. 22 Nor shall suffer the Hides .. to lye in the Woozes any lesse tyme than Twelve Moneths at the leaste. 1638 A. READ *Chirurg.* ix. 63 You may use the red astringent wine, or tanners woose. 1786 *Brice's Week. Jrnl.* 4 Mar. 4 A large Tann-yard..furnished with Pits and Vats .full of Wooze. 1800 *Specif. Patent* No. 2409. 2 The part for raising and conveying the wooze.

β. 1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle, Oxen* (1600) 13 Then shall ye take of sharpe Tanners owze. *Ibid.* 42 Also some doe gine them of Tanners ouse to drinke. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 546 The filth of Tanners oose. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* I. xx. 55 Take a pinte of Tanners Oze. 1692 O. WALKER *Grk & Rom. Hist* 25 With tanners Ouze. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. 6 Cij/1 Take a Quart of Tanner's Owze. 1777 MACBRIDE in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 113 The tanners prepare their bark. They..use it in the way of infusion, which is called ooze. 1852 MORFIT *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 216 Vats. two-thirds filled with a weak ooze or infusion of oak-bark. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* v. 311 An extract of bark, technically called 'ooze'.

II. From OOZE *vb.*

3. The act or fact of oozing; exudation; gentle flow; also, that which oozes; a sluggish stream.

1718 PRIOR *Solomon* III 567 From his first fountain & beginning ouze, Down to the sea each brook & torrent flows. 1821 KEATS *Isabella* lii, Divine liquids come with odorous ooze Through the cold serpent-pipe. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med* (ed 4) IV. 281 An outlet for the escape of the fluid, which trickles down in a perpetual ooze. 1889 *Science* XIII. 131/1 Small oozes of water issuing from the base of these slopes.

III. 4. *Comb.* (from 2) **ooze-calf,** calf-skin through which the dye has been forced by mechanical means, used for the uppers of boots and shoes, and by bookbinders.

1894 *Daily News* 21 June 6/4 From Montreal comes a book in buck-skin, tanned like ooze-calf. 1895 *Times* 2 Jan. 13/4 Orders for glacé kid, ooze calf, American red sides, and the best English tannages.

Ooze (ūz), *sb.*[2] Forms: α. 1 wāse; 4-6 wose, 6 woose, woes. β. 6 oous, 6 7 oes, owes; ooes, ouse; 6 8 oase, oose, owse, 7 oas, ose, owse, 7-8 oaz, oaze, oze, owse; 6- oose. [OE. *wāse* wk. fem., cognate with ON. *veisa* wk. fem., stagnant pool, puddle, Norw. dial. *veisa* fem., mud, mud-bank. In ME. and 16th c. *wose*, rimes with *glose, disclose, repose, suppose*. The regular mod. repr. would be *ose, oase* (ōuz), as in the 16-18th c. *oas, oase, oaz, oaze, ose, oze, oes, owes*; but from 1550 there are spellings which imply (*ūz*), and show assimilation of this word to OOZE *sb.*[1], either through contiguity of sense, or through the tendency of OE. *wā* to pass through (wō, wō) to (*wū, ū*), as seen in *womb, two, who*. Besides the distinct forms, there are several ambiguous spellings, so that no attempt has been made to separate the examples that appear to represent (*ō*) and (*ū*) respectively. Forms with initial *w* do not survive the sixteenth century. In popular apprehension this word is not felt to be a different word from OOZE *sb.*[1], the notions of 'moisture', 'exudation', and 'oozy soil' being naturally associated.]

1. Wet mud or slime; esp. that in the bed of a river or estuary.

a. c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 386 *Caenum*, wase. a 1000 *Aug. Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülck. 203/45 *Cenum i.e. luti uorago, uel lutum sub aquis fetidum*, i. wase *uel* fæn. c 1050 *Glosses* ibid. 362/30 *Cænum*, wase. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XIII. 229 Right as weodes wexen in wose and in douge. c 1400 *Beryn* 1742 They [ships] been nat 3it I-setelid, ne fixid in þe wose [*rime* glose] c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 532/2 Wose, slype of the erthe.. *gluten, bitumen*. 1555 PHAER *Æneid* II. D j b, I..in a slimy lake of mud all night lay hid in wose [*rime* disclose]. 1557 *Ibid.* v. L iv b, Hauons of Scicil woose [*rime* as I suppose]. 1582 BATMAN *On Bartholl.* XIII. v. 192 He walloweth and wrappeth himselfe first in fenne and wose.

β. a 1547 SURREY *Æneid* II. 172 And lurked in a marrise all the nyght Among the ooze. 1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* IX. 23 Being full of mudde and ooes. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III 1530/1 Maist Ferdinando Poins would haue raised them with ouze and beach shoueled and cast togither. 1590 WEBBE *Trav.* (Arb.) 32 That she might haue gone vp to the mid leg in oes or mire. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 26 The vgly oons of the channell. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. ii. 58 We sounded, and found 28 fadome water, blacke oase. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 27 The ose or salt water mudde. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. iii. iii. 136 Till it bee fatted with the Owes, or sand of the Sea. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* ix. 29 Having buried him in the owze. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. ii. 53 Quicksands, Drift, *Syrtis*. OAZ. 1678-1706 PHILLIPS, *Ose*, a soft slimy Ground, where a Ship cannot conveniently cast Anchor. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.*, *Hungary* (1685) 89 By the setling of the Ouse or filth brought down by the..Danube. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 623 Unweildily they wallow first in Ooze, Then in the shady Covert seek Repose. 1726 G. ROBERTS *Four Years Voy.* 287 With soft Owse and Sand mix'd. 1763 W. ROBERTS

Nat. Hist. Florida 9 The bottom, which is sandy, mixed in many places with ooze, is excellent for anchorage. 1774 T. West *Antiq. Furness* p. xix, Manuring their land with sea-sand, or rather ouse. 1804 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* II. 306 The strip of ooze between the granite mountains of Egypt. 1849 R. F. Burton *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 33 The sheet of black and fetid ooze that sends forth a surface-scum of brown tint and sickening odour.

fig. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 174 To castyn oute ȝoure wose of synne. 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* iv. iv. Wks. 1856 I. 128 The very ouze, The quicksand that devours all miserie. 1630 Brathwait *Eng. Gentlem* (1641) 189 Entangled by the reeds and oaze of earthly vanities. 1870 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 332 Fishing a manuscript out of the ooze of oblivion.

b. A stretch or extent of mud; a mud-bank; a marsh or fen, a piece of soft boggy ground.

c 1500 *Piers of Fulham* 267 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 11 Therfore know ȝnon so redy arryvayle, As ȝs the redd clyfe in the warine wose [*rime* suppose]. 1568 Grindal *Lett., to Abp. Parker* Wks (1843) 294 By reason of the evil air of the marshes and oozes there, . sick both of quartan and tertian agues. 1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1271/1 Twelve pirates were hanged at Whapping, in the ouze beside London. a 1598 in *MS. Map* in Royal MS. 18 D III (Lord Burghley's Atlas) lf. 63 [The Sand and Ooze, now Kilnsey Flats, in the Humber Mouth, is denominated] 'a flat and woes'. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* xix. iv. (1872) VIII. 154 There are thickets, intricacies, runlets, boggy oozes.

2. *Ocean-sounding.* White or grey calcareous matter, largely composed of remains of Foraminifera, covering vast tracts of the ocean-floor.

1860 Maury *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) xiv. § 609 The ooze of the deep sea. 1872 Nicholson *Palæont.* 9 The nearest approach which we have at the present day to chalk is probably to be found in the deposit called 'ooze'. 1877 W. Thomson *Voy. Challenger* II i. 2 On the morning of the 16th we sounded in 2,575 fathoms with a bottom of reddish ooze containing many foraminifera.

3. *Comb.* **ooze-bank,** a mud-bank in a tidal river, or by the shore.

1893 J. Watson *Conf. Poacher* 40 [We watched the ducks and geese] from behind an ooze bank.

Ooze (*ūz*), *sb.*[3] *Obs.* or *rare.* Forms: (5 **wase**), 6 **ouse, oase,** 7 **oze,** 8 **ouze,** 7– **ooze.** [app. repr. a ME. **wōse* (of which the northern form *wase, wayse* 'alga' is in *Catholicon Anglicum* (1483) 409/2). Like Ooze *sb.*[2], this also has been levelled under the same spelling and pronunciation as Ooze *sb.*[1] Sea-weed.

1555 Eden *Decades* 343 Weedes of the sea cauled reltes or ouse. 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. i. iv. *Handie-crafts* 367 Som make their roofs with fearn, or reeds, or rushes, And some with hides, with oase, with boughs, and bushes. 1625 Purchas *Pilgrims* II 1122 Great quantitie of Oze, that growes vpon the Rockes of the Sea. 1706 Phillips, *Ouze,* a sort of miry Sedge. 1770–4 A. Hunter *Georg. Ess.* (1803) III. 559 Near the coast great quantities of sea-weed, or ooze are collected 1833 Ht Martineau *Brooke Farm* x 120 With pannier-loads of sea ooze..to manure their little fields. [This may belong to Ooze [2].]

† **b.** The moss which forms peat bogs. *Obs.*

1665 Manley *Grotius' Law C. Warres* 245 Which Fuel was no other, than the mudy Oze growing in the Marishes of Holland, hardned by the Sun, and cut out into Turf.

Ooze (*ūz*), *v.*[1] Forms: 4–5 **wose,** 5 **ose,** (6 **oyse**), 5–7 **woose,** 7 **ouse,** 8 **ouze,** 7– **ooze.** [ME. *wōse n,* f. *wōse,* Ooze *sb.*[1] 1, 2. The OE. verb was *wōsan* (:—**wōsjan*) with umlaut: see Wessex.]

1. *intr.* Of moisture: To pass slowly or in small quantities through the pores of a body; to make way gradually through small openings or interstices; to exude, to percolate.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* iv xi (Tollem. MS.), It woseþ and sweteþ oute of blood. c 1420 *Pallad on Husb.* ix. 116 To thyn hond wol sprynge or springes ose [*water*]. a 1648 Digby *Closet Open.* (1677) 146 Ty it very close..that nothing may ouse out. 1658 Rowland *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 900 Lest the rain-water .. should soak and wooze into their Hives. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 730 A wat'rish Humour swell'd and ooz'd agen. 1726 Swift *Gulliver* II. viii, I saw the water ooze in at several crannies. 1733 Cheyne *Eng. Malady* II. i § 5 (1734) 121 The Solids..will suffer this thin and acrid Serum to ouze through their Substances. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 355 The spring oozes out of a rock. 1822 Imison *Sc. & Art* I. 107 The water oozed through the gold, and stood like dew upon the surface. 1853 Herschel *Pop. Lect. S.* i. § 18 (1873) 12 When a crack takes place in ice, the water oozes up.

b. with advb. object: *To ooze its way.*

a 1849 Poe *Tales* Ser. I. *Gold Bug* Wks. 1896 II. 77 A scarcely perceptible creek, oozing its way through a wilderness of reeds and slime.

c. Of a substance: To exude moisture. Also *fig.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. clxxiii[i]. (MS. Bodl.) lf. 233/1 Þe tree þat sweteþ and woseþ thus hiȝt Libanus. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 111 The fetelockes .. wyl swel in wynter tyme, and oyse of water. a 1783 Brooke *Conrade* Poems (1810) 420/2 He the deadly wound Ere long discover'd; for it still ooz'd crimson. 1820 Keats *Hyperion* I. 137 This passion..made..His Druid locks to shake and ooze with sweat. 1864 Tennyson *Sea Dreams* 150 He..then began to bloat himself, and ooze All over with the fat affectionate smile That makes the widow lean.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To pass as through pores or minute interstices, and so slowly, gradually, or imperceptibly. **a.** Of air, wind, gas, light.

1824 W. Irving *T. Trav.* I. 46 The wind oozing through the rat-holes of the old mansion. 1872 *Echo* 13 Dec., The [sewer] gas which now oozes out into private houses. 1887 T. Hardy *Woodlanders* III. ii. 29 The breeze was oozing through the net-work of boughs as through a strainer. 1893 McCarthy *Red Diamonds* III. 198 No gleam of light.. oozed from its hooded windows.

b. Of internal qualities, private information, etc. Often with *out, away.*

1775 Sheridan *Rivals* v. iii, [My valour is certainly going!..I feel it oozing out (as it were) at the palms of my hands.] *Ibid.*, Upon my conscience,..your valour has oozed away with a vengeance! 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* ii, Gabriel felt his firmness oozing rapidly away. 1858 Lytton *What will he do* (L.), The ruffian felt a cold shudder—his courage oozed. 1867 A. Barry *Sir C. Barry* vi. 147 Rumours began to ooze out. 1890 *Spectator* 11 Jan., As we understand the facts allowed to ooze out.

3. *trans.* To emit or give forth (moisture, etc.) slowly or gradually. Often with *out.* Also *fig.*

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 63 Salt veynes mulleþ and woseth oute humours and moysture. 1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. 314 Ulcers that lie deep and ooze out their Matter thro'..winding Passages. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 466 A dry furfuraceous or scaly skin, often oozing a calcareous material. 1845 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* I. 337 His doe-skin boots were oozing out water. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Oct. 2/2 One can now hardly take up a daily paper that does not ooze Federal Home Rule at every page.

Ooze (*ūz*) *v.*[2] *rare.* [f. Ooze *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To bury or embed in ooze.

1729 Savage *Wanderer* iv. 137 The trout, that deep, in winter, ooz'd remains, Up-springs.

Oozelet (*ū*·zlĕt). *nonce-wd.* [f. Ooze *sb.*[1] or *v.*[1] + -let.] A small channel in which water oozes through bog or mud.

1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* xix. iv. (1872) VIII. 150 Wild ground .with lakelets, bushes, scrubs, and intricate meandering little runlets and oozelets.

Oozily, Ooziness: see after Oozy.

Oozing (*ū*·zĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Ooze *v.*[1] + -ing [1].] The action of the verb Ooze; also *concr.*, that which oozes. Also *fig.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xiii. ii. (Tollem. MS.), Of swetynge and wosynge [1582 wosing] of chynes and dennes of þe erþe water sprynge þ. 1495 *Ibid.* xvii. cxxi. (W. de W.) 683 Of the pyne appyll tree cometh droppyng and woosynge whyche is made harde wyth coldenesse .. and soo tornyth in to a precyous stone that hyghte Electrum. 1695 tr. *Colbatch's New Lt. Chirurg. put out* 28 The ouzing out of some little Blood. 1739 Labelye *Short Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge* 50 The oozing in of the Water thro' the Pores and Interstices of the Gravel. 1820 J. Scott in *Lond. Mag.* Jan., Like natural oozings from a mind gifted with..quick..feeling. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* xix. iv. V. 466 Brooklets or muddy oozings wandering about.

Oozing (*ū*·zĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing [2].] That oozes; exuding moisture, or as moisture.

1710 T. Fuller *Pharm. Extemp.* 334 The Acrimony of the owzing Serum. 1878 J. Kirkwood *Serm.* 371 It was only an oozing fountain.

‖ **Oozoa** (*ōïōzō*·ä), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod.L., f. Gr. ᾠό-ν egg + ζῷα, pl. of ζῷον animal.] Carus's term for unicellular animals, as resembling the ova of higher animals; a synonym of Protozoa.

1881 Cleland *Evolution* i. 9 Oken appreciated the correspondence between the ovum, the beginning of life in the complex animal, and the 'oozoa' or simplest forms of animals.

Hence **Oozo·an,** a member of the *Oozoa.*

Oozy (*ū*·zi), *a.* Also 4–5 **wosie,** 6 **woosye,** 7–8 **ouzy**; in branch II, **osie, ozie, oasy, oazy.** [In branch I, OE. *wōsig,* f. *wōs* juice, Ooze *sb.*[1]; in branch II, late ME. *wosie,* f. *wose* mud, Ooze *sb.*[2]; in III a later formation related to Ooze *v.*[1]]

† **I.** Full of moisture, juicy. (Only OE.)

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 270 Deos wyrt..ys wel wosig.

II. Related to Ooze *sb.*[2], mud.

2. Of water: Charged with ooze or mud; muddy.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xiii. v. (MS. Bodl.) lf. 129/1 The Ryuer Gion . comeþ oute of Paradise it [is] troubly e erþy slymy and wosie. 1782 W. Gilpin *Observ. Wye* (1789) 53 It's waters now became ouzy, and discoloured. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* II 1075 Xanthus deep-dimpled rolls his oozy tide. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* I. i. 172 A brook .. Oozy and foul, half choked with grass.

3. Composed of or resembling ooze, having the consistency of wet mud or slime. Of a sea-bottom: Consisting of ooze or fine mud.

1563 Golding *Cæsar* (1565) 113 b, Ryding at anchor in a woosye and open shore. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 639 Oasy mud in the botome. 1625 Purchas *Pilgrims* II. viii. ii. § 2. 1367 Great flats of Osie Quaguires. 1629 Milton *Ode Nativity* 124 And bid the weltring waves their oozy channel keep. 1688 Sir R. Redding 13 Oct. in *Boate's Nat. Hist. Ircl.* (1726) 189 The bottoms, ..part sandy, part stony, and part ouzey, and of a black clay. 1717 Labor in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 802 The Lands in that Tract .. are still very ozzy and tender. 1730 Wrigleswortb *Log Bk. of the Lyell* 2 June, Anchored in 17 Fath .. in Oazy Ground. 1775 Romans *Florida* App. 71 Your first soundings will be about 80 fathom .. oozy ground. 1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 298 These birds..frequent sea-shores, and the muddy and oozy margins of large rivers 1854 Badham *Halieut.* 42 An oozy bottom does best for flat fish, such as soles, turbots, and plaice. 1890 H. H. Johnston in *Nature* 13 Nov. 45 All the oozy water-meadows are planted with rice.

fig. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 68 ȝoure body gaderyth euere more wose of synne, ..þer-fore ȝoure body is a foul wosy pytt. 1617 Hieron *Wks.* (1620) II 225 The best of Gods children are now and then to bee dashed [= to-bedashed] as they trauell thorow this oosie and muddy world. 1879 J. Cook *Marriage* 14 Any oozy region where the mere sediment of discussion settles.

b. Of a sound: Resembling that of something falling heavily on ooze.

1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* xiii, It fell with an oozy, slushy sound among the grass.

III. Related to Ooze *v.*[1]

4. Exuding moisture; damp with exuded or deposited moisture.

1714 Gay *Trivia* III. 197 The oozy Oyster. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.*, *Fistula,* a hollow oozy Ulcer in the Posteriors. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* iv. 543 The seer .. Basks on the breezy shore..His oozy limbs. 1819 Shelley *Julian & Maddalo* 219 We climbed the oozy stairs Into an old courtyard. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 102 The floor of the dungeon oozy with wet. 1863 Woolner *My beautiful Lady* 20 Thrushes, which To feast on morsels oozy rich, Cracked poor snails' curling niche.

b. Slimy or damp: said of seaweed.

(Perhaps with some reference to Ooze *sb.*[2])

1742 Young *Nt. Th.* ix. 128 Oozy wreath And dismal sea-weed crown her. 1762–9 Falconer *Shipwr.* III. 661 By oozy tangles grappled fast. 1819 Shelley *Ode to West Wind* iii, The oozy woods [forests of seaweeds] which wear The sapless foliage of the ocean.

Hence **Oo·zily** *adv.*, **Oo·ziness.**

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* xix. 706 Water-furrows made to drain the ouziness of the Earth. 1745 tr. *Columella's Husb.* II. ix, A salt and bitter ousiness. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxi. 15 Hands to the winds above Torches oozily swinging.

Op, ME. variant of Up *adv.*, *prep.*, and *prefix.*

Op, a colloquial abbreviation of Optime, q. v.

1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXI. 426 Aspirant Senior Ops' and embryo Wranglers. 1894 *Ch. Times* 26 Jan. 84 A pleasure which he would not have exchanged for a place among the Senior Ops.

Op-, the form of the L. prefix Ob- before *p,* as *oppilate, oppose, oppress, oppugn.* (Only one *p* is pronounced in Eng.)

Opaac, obs. form of Opaque.

Opacate (*opē*·kĕt), *v. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *opācāre,* f. *opāc-us* Opaque: see -ate [3] 5.] *trans.* To render opaque, to dim.

1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxxvii. 308 A whiteness which did..opacate (as some speak) the inside of the Glass. a 1691 -- *Hist. Air* xx. (1692) 196 The Air is. sometimes more dark, and, as it were, muddy, being clogg'd and opacated with terrestrial Streams. 1890 H. Frederic *Lawton Girl* 20 Eyes .. dimmed and opacated by the effects of dissipation.

† **Opa·cious,** *a. Obs.* [irreg. f. L. *opāc-us* + -ious.] = Opacous.

1642 *Plea for King* 4 The opacious body of the earth. a 1672 Sterry *Appear. God to Man* Wks. (1710) 150 Here nothing is opacious, or shady to keep out the Light. 1723 A. Collier *Clavis Univ.* ii. 23 Is the moon .. a luminous thing? No; but a dark or opacious body.

Opacite (*ōa*·păsəit). *Min.* [mod. (1872) f. L. *opāc-us* Opaque + -ite [1].] (See quots.)

1879 Rutley *Stud. Rocks* x. 166 Opacite is the term applied to perfectly opaque, black, amorphous, microscopic granules, patches, or scales. 1880 *Dana's Min.* App. ii. 42 *Opacite,* a name proposed by Vogelsang for the black opaque scales or grains..which cannot be identified with magnetite, menaccanite, or any other mineral.

Opacity (*opæ*·sĭti). [a. F. *opacité* (15–16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *opācitās,* f. *opācus* Opaque.] The quality or fact of being opaque; opaqueness.

1. The state of being in shadow; darkness, dimness, obscurity; also, an instance of this.

1611 Cotgr., *Opacité,* opacitie, shadinesse, vmbrage [etc.]. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* vi. x. (1686) 263 Others ascribe these causes to the graduality of Opacity and Light. 1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 103 Artificial Opticks .. to amplifie thy sight, and dispel Opacity. a 1763 Shenstone *Ess.* (1806) 3 He renders the opacity of the other more discernible. 1807 Knox & Jebb *Corr.* I. 358 When the soul emerges from the opacities of this mortal life. 1812 G. Chalmers *Dom. Econ. Gt. Brit.* Pref. 13 The glimmering of the faintest dawn is more invigorating than the gloom of total opacity.

b. The condition of not reflecting light.

1794 G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xxi. 402 Opacity . [in one sense] signifies want of transparency; in the latter, that no light comes from the body. 1862 Tyndall *Mountaineer.* ix. 75 It was most interesting to observe .. tree after tree losing its opacity and suddenly robing itself in glory.

2. The quality or condition of being impervious to light: opposed to transparency or translucency.

1634 Peacham *Gentl. Exerc.* III. 139 As Cristall, Ice, &c. by reason of their perspicuitie .. so are Quicksilver, Silver, Lead, Steele, Iron, Tin, and the like, by reason of their opacity. 1638 Wilkins *New World* I (1684) 102 An Orb of thick Vaporous Air..though it have not so great Opacity, as to terminate the Sight. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 35 Perspicuity, or opacity, occasion many differences in stones. 1796 Home in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 9 A lady who had lost the sight of both [eyes], by opacities in the crystalline lenses. 1824 A. Aikin *Man. Min.* Introd. 31 When the passage of light is entirely stopped opacity comes on. 1885 *Chamb. Jrnl.* II. 140/2 The..milk-tester which..owes its efficiency to the relative opacity of pure milk and milk and water.

b. *transf. Acoustic opacity,* imperviousness to waves of sound.

1871 Tyndall *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. x. 331 Here we had the acoustic opacity of the air. 1878 *Smithsonian Rep.* 510 In the cases of acoustic opacity..if he had simultaneously made observations in an opposite direction, he would have come to a different conclusion.

3. *fig.* **a.** Darkness or obscurity of meaning. **b.** Mental or intellectual dullness; denseness or obtuseness of intellect; *concr.* one in whom this is embodied.

a. 1580 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 497 Sa full thair warkis was of opacitie [*cd.* 1884 *pr.* oporcitie].

b. 1640 BP. HALL *Serm.* 1 *John* I. 5, Wks. 1837 V. 421 That gloomy and base opacity of conceit, wherewith our earthly minds are commonly wont to be overclouded. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 III. 375 No Discourse could .. penetrate those Opacities of Ignorance. 1837 CARLYLE *Misc. Ess., Mirabeau* (1872) V. 202 Natural opacity being so doubly and trebly darkened by accidental difficulty and perversion. 1844 — *Misc.* (1865) IV. 297 The Opacities have been pleased to suppress this election. 1874 LESLIE CARR *Jud. Gwynne* I. iv. 111 A light dawned through the thick opacity of his brain.

Opacous (*opē* kəs), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. L. *opāc-us* OPAQUE + -OUS.] = OPAQUE *a.*

†1. = OPAQUE 1. *Obs.*

1621-3 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Changeling* v. iii, What an opacous body had that moon that last chang'd on us! 1657 THORNLEY tr. *Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* 52 This Garden is thick, opacous, and shady. 1709 *Taffy's Triumph*, Trusting To the dark covert of the opacous night.

†b. = OPAQUE 1 b. *Obs.*

1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 108 Too much of the Powder makes the Metal black and opacous.

2. = OPAQUE 2.

1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. i. (1635) 11 The shadowes imitate the opacous bodies, whence they arise. 1662 MERRETT tr. *Neri's Art of Glass* xiii, The glass becomes transparent, and no more Opacous. 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sc.* 36 Occasioned by an Eruption of Smoke, and other opacous Matter. 1814 CARY *Dante* (Chandos Classics) 159 Through which thou saw'st no better, than the mole Doth through opacous membrane. 1868 LOWELL *Under Willows* 201 The sound of human voice Or footfall.. Doth in opacous cloud precipitate The consciousness.

Hence **Opa·cously** *adv.*, opaquely; **Opa·cousness**, opaqueness.

1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 208/1 The first Mind, by its opacousness eclipsing their lustre. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* Wks. 1772 III. 43 Gravity and levity, firmness and fluidity, opacousness.. transparency, &c. 1670 E. R. *Animadv. Glanvill's Ne Plus Ultra* 147 It seemed . opacously red as Tent wine.

†**Opa·cular**, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *opāc-us*, on some mistaken analogy.] Somewhat opaque.

1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. xx. Auth. Pref., To free it from any little motes, or specks of opacular matter.

Opah (*ō*·pä). [See quot. 1750.] A rare fish of the North Atlantic (*Lampris guttatus*), of the mackerel family, having a compressed oviform body with long single dorsal and anal fins, conspicuous for its brilliant colour, which varies from green to bright golden with azure reflexions. Also called the King-fish and Moon-fish.

1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 519 The black Prince, and his Cousin, from Anamaboe on the Coast of Guinea, and Mr. Creighton, formerly Governor of Capo Corso Castle, upon seeing this Fish immediately knew it, and said it was common on that Coast. ..The Natives call it Opah, and the English there call it the King fish. 1798 T. HINDERWELL *Hist. Scarborough* II. ii. 229 The Opah or King-fish is of singular beauty. 1860-5 COUCH *Brit. Fishes* II. 134. 1899 *Dundee Advert.* 28 Sept. 7 A magnificent specimen of the rare British fish the opah has been captured in the North Sea .. the dimensions .. are, length 3 feet 7½ inches, width 2 feet 9½ inches, ..and weight 88 lbs.

Opake, obs. form of OPAQUE.

Opal (*ō*·päl). [ad. L. *opal-us* (Pliny); cf. Gr. ὀπάλλιος; according to Weigand II. 311, from Skr. *upala* 'precious stone, gem', the opal having been first brought from India. Cf. F. *opale* (16th c. *opalle* in Littré).]

1. An amorphous form of hydrous silica, somewhat resembling quartz, but in certain species exhibiting a delicate play of colour; these when cut are valuable as gems.

Many varieties have specific names: *common opal*, of milk-white or bluish colour, with reflexion of green, yellow, and red; *black opal*: see quot. 1834; *fire* or *sun opal*, *harlequin*, *precious*, or *noble opal* see quot. 1874; *semi-opal*, *wood-opal*, opaquer varieties See also CACHOLONG, GEYSERITE, GIRASOL, HYALITE, HYDROPHANE, JASP-OPAL, MENILITE. Among the fancies formerly associated with the opal was, that when carried on the person wrapped in a bay-leaf it conferred invisibility.

[1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI lxxii. (MS. Bodl.) lf. 173/1 Optalius hatte Opalis also and is a stone distingued with coloures of diuers precious stones .. þerein is þe firei coloure of þe Carbuncle, þe schynynge purpur of Amatistus, þe brijt grene coloure of the Smaragdus, and as coloure schyneþ þerein wiþ a manere diuersite. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 16 *Oppalus* .. is a stone in colour like to verie many, and those cleane contrarie gems.] 1598 FLORIO, *Opalo*, a diuers coloured precious stone called an Opale. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 614 In the Opal you shal see the burning fire of the Carbuncle or Ruby, the glorious purple of the Amethyst, the greene sea of the Emerald, and all glittering together. 1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* I. vi, I had No medicine, sir, to go invisible: ..nor an opal Wrapped in bay-leaf, in my left fist, to charm Their eyes with. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. iii. (1695) 313 To this, perhaps, will be said, has not an Opall, or the infusion of *Lignum Nephriticum*, two Colours at the same time? 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 156 Thick thro' the whitening Opal play thy Beams. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. II. ii. § 14 Every one knows how capriciously the colours of a fine opal vary from day to day, and how rare the lights are which bring them fully out. 1865 G. MEREDITH *R. Fleming* xvi, A really fine opal, coquetting with the lights of every gem.. it shot succinct red flashes, and green, and yellow ..it was veined with lightning hues, and at times it slept in a milky cloud, innocent of fire, quite maidenlike. 1874 H. M. WESTROPP *Man. Prec. Stones* 38 The noble or precious opal..exhibits a rich play of prismatic colours, which flash from minute fissures apparently striated with microscopic lines.. This variety is called the Harlequin opal. *Ibid.* 39 Fire Opal is a rich hyacinth-red variety of opal, from Mexico. It is also called Girasol and Sun opal. 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 777/2 The so-called 'black opals' . consist of this matrix [of dark brown ironstone] penetrated in all directions by veins and spots of opal, forming a mixture sometimes known as 'root of opal'.

b. *fig.* in reference to its various and changing colours.

1592 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. ii. 306 When we see Aurora passing gay, With Opals paint the Cieling of Cathay. 1602 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iv. 77 The Tailor make thy doublet of changeable Taffata, for thy minde is a very Opall.

2. A commercial appellation of semi-translucent white glass; = OPALINE *sb.* 2.

1889 *Advt.*, Photographic Views, Medallions, Etchings and Opals. 1891 W. J. DAWSON *Redempt. E. Strahan* iii. 49 Her work was to paint flowers and little landscapes on opal.

3. *attrib.* passing into *adj.* Of or resembling the opal or that of the opal, opalescent.

a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH *Poems* Wks. (1711) 26 Now an opal hew Bepaints heaven's crystal. *Ibid.* 40 Aurora.. with her opal light Night's horrours checketh, putting stars to flight. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 1049 Farr off th' Empyreal Heav'n.. With Opal Towrs and Battlements adorn'd Of living Saphire. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 307 A kind of opal color is produced. 1817 CAMPBELL *Resultura* 187 When the opal morn first flushed the sky. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 149/1 It should present an opal appearance.

4. *Comb.*, as *opal coloured*, *-globed*, *-hued*, *-like*, *tinted* adjs.; **opal-agate** (see quot.); **opal blue**, a carefully prepared spirit-blue; **opal glass**, (*a*) = OPALINE *sb.* 2; (*b*) glass iridescent like the opal; **opal-jasper** = JASP-OPAL; **opal plate**, a plate of opal glass on which a photograph is taken.

1896 A. H. CHESTER *Dict. Names Min.*, **Opal-agate*, opal, with an agate-like structure, showing bands of different colours. 1880 FRISWELL in *Soc. Arts Jrnl.* 445 The hydrochloride . is known as *opal blue. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. II. *Babylon* 210 Th' *Opal-coloun'd Morn. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 55 The opal-coloied days. 1885 *Opal-glass [see OPALOTYPE]. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 104 For a good negative illuminator, ..a duplex or other *opal-globed lamp will not be far to seek. 1882 OUIDA *Maremma* 110 An *opal-hued light on land, and sky and sea. 1896 A. H. CHESTER *Dict. Names Min.*, **Opal-jasper*, common opal with the color of yellow jasper. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. 1 *Ark* 495 Still (*opal-like) some changeable is seen.

Opaled (*ō*·päld), *ppl. a. rare.* [f. OPAL + -ED [2].] Made iridescent like an opal.

a 1849 POE *Al Aaraaf* I. iii, A wreath that twined each starry form around, And all the opal'd air in colour bound.

Opalesce (*ō*päle·s), *v.* [f. OPAL + *-esce*, repr. L. *-ēscere* in *albēscēre*, etc.: see OPALESCENT.] *intr.* To exhibit a play of colours or iridescence like that of the opal.

1819 J. G. CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 440 Nitrate of mercury is a very delicate test of the presence of hyposulphurous acid .. when only one hundred-thousandth is present, it opalesces on a few minutes standing

Opalescence (*ō*päle·sĕns). [f. as next + -ENCE.] The quality of being opalescent; a play of various colours as in the opal; milky iridescence.

1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 256 Some minerals, when held in particular directions, reflect from single spots in their interior a coloured shining lustre, and this is what is understood by opalescence. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 647 A persistent opalescence of the urine. 1879 ROOD *Chromatics* 55 Not only liquids and solids exhibit this phenomenon of opalescence.

Opalescent (*ō*päle·sĕnt), *a.* [f. OPAL + -ESCENT.] Exhibiting a play of various colours like that of the opal; having a milky iridescence.

1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) Vocab. 488 *Opales. ent.* transmitting variously coloured light combined with a milky cloudiness, as in the siliceous stone called opal. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. II. I. vii. § 15 Titian hardly ever paints sunshine, but a certain opalescent twilight which has as much of human emotion as of imitative truth in it. 1868 LOSSING *Hudson* 33 The beautiful labradorite, or opalescent felspar. 1880 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Mar. 385/1 The opalescent effects manifested by specimens of glass after being long buried underground.

Opalesque (*ō*päle·sk), *a.* [f. OPAL + -ESQUE.] Opal like in colour or iridescence; opalescent.

1863 *Art Jrnl.* June 108 The opalesque colour, and the pearly lightening up of the jewelled dress .. are magical in effect. 1877 DIXON *Diana, Lady Lyle* I. III. iii 190 A fairy pool of water lies, fluent and opalesque, under an amber slab. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xxxi, [The hills] are on the contrary of a pale opalesque blue and white.

Opaline (*ō*·päli̇n, -əin), *a.* and *sb.* [f. OPAL + -INE, after *adamantine*, *amethystine*, *crystalline*, etc. Cf. F. *opalin* (1801 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

A. *adj.* Having the colour or iridescence of an opal; opalescent.

1784 *Cook's 3rd Voy.* III. xiii. II. 257 Assuming various tints of blue, from a pale sapphirine, to a deep violet colour; which were frequently mixed with a ruby, or opaline redness. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 283 *Opaline*, .. a blueish white reflecting the prismatic colours. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 626 By boiling, they lose their transparency, and acquire an opaque opaline tint. 1894 P. PINKERTON *Adriatica, Song for Venice*, Now shall Venezia shine In waters opaline.

B. *sb.* 1. 'A term sometimes applied to a variety of yellow chalcedony which presents an opaline semi-opacity' (Westropp).

1862 C. W. KING *Antique Gems* I. 8 When the stone [Calcedony] has a bright tinge of yellow, it is named the Opaline. 1874 WESTROPP *Gems* 43.

2. A semi-translucent glass, whitened by the addition of phosphate of lime, peroxide of tin, or other ingredient; also called *milk-glass*.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1561/1.

3. An opaline colour, surface, or expanse.

1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiii. 88 When he saw the sexless Attis by the seas' level opaline. 1893 MRS. C. PRAED *Outlaw & Lawmaker* II. v. 33 In some places the pool was covered with a strange opaline.

Opalish (*ō*·päli̇ʃ), *a. rare.* [f. OPAL + -ISH [1].] Somewhat like opal in colour.

1805 *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 336 The last portion of edulcorating water dropped through the filter of an opalish hue.

Opalize (*ō*·päli̇z), *v.* [f. OPAL + -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To exhibit a play of colours like the opal; to opalesce.

1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 580 A coal..in which crimson, green, blue, and yellow, perfectly opalise or interchange; so that the substance has more splendour than even the noble opal.

2. *trans.* To make iridescent like an opal. Chiefly in **O·palized** *ppl. a.*, converted into opal, made opaline or opalescent.

1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 159 The beautiful opalised kind of felspar, called Labrador stone. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 99 Either not at all or only very slightly opalized by caustic ammonia. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci* etc., *Opalized wood*, petrified by silica, and acquiring a structure resembling common opal.

Opaloid (*ō*·päloid), *a.* [f. OPAL + -OID.] Resembling an opal in appearance; having a milky translucence.

1882 *Dredge's Electr. Illum.* I. 643 Each lamp being enclosed within a ground [glass] or opaloid shade.

O·palotype. [f. L. *opal-us* OPAL + TYPE.] A positive photograph on opal glass. Also *attrib.*

1885 *Spon's Workshop Appliances* 294 Opalotype pictures. Opalotypes by the wet process. It is only necessary to use opal glass instead of patent plate.

Opan, obs. form of UPON.

Opaque (*opē*·k), *a.* (*sb.*) Forms: 5-9 **opake**, (7 opaque, 7-8 opaco), 8 opaco, 7 opaque. [ad. L. *opāc-us* shaded, darkened, dark, whence also It., Sp., Pg. *opaco*, F. *opaque* (*c* 1500 in Hatz.-Darm.); hence the current Eng. spelling, which is rare before the 19th c.]

†1. Lying in shadow; not illuminated, darkened, obscure. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 262 They honge hem vp in place opake and drie. 1647 H. MORE *Poems* 53 The Nights nimble net That doth encompasse every opake ball, That swims in liquid air. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* (1722) 37 The Opake and obscure parts were .. perfectly inconsiderable. 1775 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 210/1 The light of the sun was somewhat opake, by the shadows, as if two or three digits were eclipsed.

b. Of a body or surface: Not reflecting or emitting light; not shining or lustrous, dull, dark.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. xxxvii. 11 The planets are all opake, or dark bodies. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 293 It has an opake colour, interspersed with yellowish spots. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 284 *O. aque*, a surface which does not reflect the light at all. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 154 Thou, in our astronomy An opaker star. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xxxvii, An opaque, solid green—not unlike sealing-wax.

2. Impermeable to light, not transmitting light, not transparent; hence, impenetrable to sight.

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* v. (1651) 108 If you would have this masse not to be transparent but opac. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II 103 These Luminous and Opace Bodies (I mean the Starrs and Planets). 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III 619 Whence no way round Shadow from body opaque can fall. 1697 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 678 Its Leaves are stiff and opake (i. e) not to be seen through. 1727 A. MORETON *On Apparitions* 26 They are habitable bodies, solid, opaac as this earth. 1818 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* vii. 19 Exposed to the air these crystals became opake. 1867 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* xii. 314 The lions .. having the advantage of thick and opaque jungle. 1869 TYNDALL *Notes Lect. Light* 21 It is the frequency of the reflexions at the limiting surfaces of air and water that renders foam opaque.

b. *transf.* Not transmitting heat, sound, etc.

1876 TAIT *Rec. Adv. Phys. Sc.* viii. (ed. 2) 205 Extremely opaque to radiant heat.

3. *fig.* a. Hard to understand or make out; not clear, lucid, or distinct; obscure.

1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. xx. Auth. Pref., To darken your hypothesis by placing a number of tall, opake words.. betwixt your own and your readers' conception. 1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) I. II. 242 An opake expression, upon which they are utterly unable to throw a single ray of light. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) I. 94 Whoever wishes. may consult the opaque but authentic Commons Journals.

b. Impervious to reason, unintelligent, dense, obtuse, dull.

[1755 YOUNG *Centaur* vi. Wks. 1757 IV. 260 We have in abundance..lunar great men. Men in themselves opaque, who borrow beams, from their circumstances, or situation.] 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* i, A fund of purblind obduracy, of opaque flunkeyism grown truculent and transcendent. 1882 MRS. OLIPHANT *Lit. Hist. Eng.* III. 207 Too opaque to understand her husband's jeers.

4. *Comb.*, as *opaque-souled* adj.

1793 BURNS *Let. to Aimslie* 26 Apr., If any opaque-souled lubber of mankind complain.

B. *sb.* **a.** Something opaque; a medium or space through which light cannot pass. Also *fig.*

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* I. 43 Thro' this opaque of nature, and of soul, This double night, transmit one pitying ray, To lighten, and to chear. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XXI. 429, I watch'd .And deem'd the deep opaks would blot her beams. 1822 W. TENNANT *Thane of Fife* i. 10 That arrowed through th' opaque their forky fire. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* xxxvi, The light began to penetrate the dim opaque of his understanding.

b. A shade for the eyes.

1900 *Westm. Gas.* 21 Jan. 1/2 Mr. B., who has suffered by a lamp explosion, appeared with an opaque stuck over his forehead for the protection of his eyes from the rays of electric light.

Opa·que, *v.* [f. OPAQUE *a.*: cf. L. *opācāre* to OPACATE.] *trans.* To render opaque.

1880 S. LANIER *Poems, Crystal* 23 Not one but winks His ray, opaqued with intermittent mist. 1888 *Sci. Amer.* LIX. 335/3 The most .. practical way of opaqueing the backgrounds on negatives of furniture.

Opaquely (*opē·kli*), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In an opaque manner, so as to be opaque.

1746 BADCOCK in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 191 'Tis opaquely of a clear White. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* v. i. (1872) II. 58 Raised into a kind of cloudy narcotic Olympus, and opaquely superior to the ills of life. 1880 *All Year Round* No. 42. 362 Glass..opaquely steamed with youthful breath.

Opaqueness (*opē·knes*). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being opaque; opacity.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. i. II. xxxi, The Earths opakeness enemie to Light. 1742 H. BAKER *Microsc.* i. xiii. 53 The Transparency or Opakeness of an Object. 1855 tr. *Labarte's Arts Mid. Ages* iv. 159 Giving..complete opaqueness to the colours. 1893 *Columbus* (O.) *Disp.* 12 Jan., We are often the victims of our own opaqueness or prejudice. 1897 HUGHES *Medit. Fever* ii. 44 [It] gives rise to a general and increasing opaqueness.

Opard, obs. f. UPWARD. **Opassom,** obs. f. OPOSSUM. **Opbigge, Opbraid,** etc.: see UP-.

Ope (*ōup*), *a.* and *sb.* [Reduced from *open*, the *n* being dropped as in pa. pples.: cf. *awake* for *awaken*, *wove*(*n*, *bespoke*(*n*, etc.]

A. *adj.* = OPEN *a.* in various senses. (Only *pred.* or after the sb.) Now *arch.* and *poet.*

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 168 Vor swikedom haved schome and hete, 3if hit is ope and under-3ete. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 28/66 He leide ops him þis bok. 1486 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 4841 The large wonde vp-on my syde Al hope, I geue hem to refut. 1549-62 STERNHOLD & H. *Te Deum*, Thou heavens kingdom didst set ope 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 449 The mouth of passage shall we fling wide ope. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 186 To keep ope their drowsie slumbring eyes. 1820 KEATS *Ode to Psyche* 66 A casement ope at night, To let the warm Love in! 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 211 With both eyes wide ope

B. *sb.* [Cf. OPEN *sb.*]

†**1.** = OPEN *sb.* 2, OPENING *vbl. sb.* 5. *Obs.*

1611 W. SCLATER *Key* (1629) 293 What an ope I should giue to aduersaries. 1627 — *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 167 Its fearefull when God .. intercludes all possibility or ope for returne out of errour.

2. = OPEN *sb.* 1, OPENING *vbl. sb.* 2. **a.** *Arch.*

1845 PETRIE *Round Towers Irel.* 371 Pointed opes, splayed reveals. 1878 McVITTIE *Ch. Ch. Cathedral* 59 The central ope of each triplet having a trefoiled head.

b. *local.* (See quot. 1880.)

1865 *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. IX. 320/1 At the street corner, where the name of the street is usually painted, you find Charles' Ope, Chapel street Ope. 1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss.*, *Ope*, a narrow covered passage between two houses; an opening. 1893 Q. [COUCH] *Dilect. Duchy* 227 Her window yonder, over the ope.

Ope (*ōup*), *v.* [Reduced from OPEN *v.* after prec.] = OPEN *v.* in various senses. (Chiefly, and since 17th c. exclusively, *poet.*)

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 18 Take be hennys & skalde hem & ope hem. 1573 TUSSER *Husb* (1878) 210 Which opte his doore to rich and poore. 1577 WHETSTONE *Remembr. Life Gascoigne* xii, The windowes of my muse, then straight I ope. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* v. iv. 47 Set but thy foot Against our rampyr'd gates, and they shall ope. 1610 — *Temp.* I. ii. 37 The howr's now come The very minute byds thee ope thine eare. 1664 WOOD *Life* Jan. (O. H. S.) II. 4 Going to his study doore and oping it. 1741-2 GRAY *Agrip.* 451 Oped his young eye to bear the blaze of greatness. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* I. 662 He ope's his ample jaws, And lets a frog leap down, to gain applause. 1849 WHITTIER *Leg. St. Mark* 80 Lord, ope their eyes that they may see!

Ope = HOOP *sb.*[3] 2, bullfinch; cf. OLPH.

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 266 Kill the Opes or Bull finches that feed on the buds of Fruit-trees.

Ope, obs. f. HOPE; UP, UPON *prep.*

[**Opeagha,** a misreading or misprint for *quagha*, QUAGGA.

1776 MASSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 297. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 713/1 etc.]

Ope-head: see OPENHEAD, quot. 1297.

Opeidoscope (*opōi·dŏskōup*). [f. Gr. ὀπ, ὀπ- voice + εἶδος form, image + -SCOPE.] An instrument invented by Prof. A. E. Dolbear (West Virginia), consisting of a tube closed at one end by a tense membrane, having attached to its centre a small mirror, to show the musical vibration caused by speaking or singing at the open end.

1893 A. E. DOLBEAR in Prescott *Sp. Telephone* (1879) 262 While engaged in making a manometric flame capsule, I invented the opeidoscope.

†**Ope-land.** *local. Obs.* [f. OPE *a.* + LAND.] *sb.* Open ground: see quot.

1674 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* 74 *Ope lands*, ground plowed up every year, ground that is loose or open, *Suff.* 1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3), *Hook-Land*, or *Ope-land*, Land ploughed and sowed every Year.

Opelet (*ōu·plĕt*). [f. OPE *a.* + -LET.] A name of a sea-anemone, *Anemonia sulcata*, so called because the tentacles cannot be retracted.

1860 GOSSE *Actinologia Britannica* 162 The English name (Opelet) I have formed for it..alludes to the habitually open condition of the disk. *Ibid.* 165 No very special care is required to maintain the health and vigour of the Opelet in captivity.

†**O·pely,** *adv. Obs.* [f. OPE *a.* + -LY 2.] = OPENLY *adv.*

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 853 Hit is alre wnder mest, þat þu darst liȝe so opeliche. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2583 Do bad ðis king al opelike. Euerilc knape child of ðat kin, ben a-non don ðe flod wið-in. 1460 *Paston Lett.* I. 311 He seyd opely to the prior, heryng myche folk in the church.

Open (*ōu·pn*), *sb.* [Partly vbl. sb. f. OPEN *v.*; partly ellipt. use of OPEN *a.*]

I. 1. = OPENING *vbl. sb.* 1; an aperture.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 1065 The fyr brak in at all opynnys about. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 260/2 Þe Opyn of ye hede, *calvaria.* 1686 BURNET *Lett. Trav. Switzerland*, etc. iv. (1750) 233 At the Top there is an Open left of thirty Foot in Diameter. 1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* II. 41/1 The height of the Open of that door is divided into three parts. 1782 A. MONRO *Anat. Bones, Nerves*, etc. 66 The .. unossified. part of the cranium [in] new-born children, called by the vulgar the *open of the head.* 1885 MRS. C. PRAED *Head Station* 21 Other dusky forms..sprawled on red blankets at the open of their gunyahs.

b. The mouth or estuary of a river.

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4655/3 The Dunwich..gave Chace to a French Privateer in the open of Humber, and..took her, and brought her into the River.

c. *local.* (Lincolnsh.) A gap in the sand dunes through which a road passes to the shore.

Mod. We drove through Theddlethorpe Open [or Opening].

d. *Mining.* (See quot.)

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Opens*, large caverns.

2. = OPENING *vbl. sb* 5.

1721 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 293 The poor..shadow of an adversary has said as little for his cause as can be imagin'd, and given as many opens and advantages as cou'd be desir'd. 1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) II. 230 Perhaps this may leave an open to sarcasm. 1866 TROLLOPE *Claverings* xxx. Down he went, and not finding a good open for a hazard, again waxed himself to the cushion.

II. sb. use of OPEN *a.*

†**3.** Open, unconcealed, or plainly seen condition. Phr. *in open*, (*a*) in public, openly; (*b*) clearly, plainly; *into open*, into public view, etc. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* xiv. 17 These whom in opene men myȝten not wiȝhipen. 1388 — (Purvey) *Luke* viii. 17 Neither hid thing, which schal not be knowun, and come in to open. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 62 He seith in open, fyl to Sinne, And in secre ther is no vice Of which that he nis a Norrice. 1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* I. vi. (1554) 9 Their piteous fate in open to expresse. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 405 The Lady Anne..This day was view'd in open as his Queene. 1646 BP. MAXWELL *Burd Issach.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 285 You shall have them anon in open contemning Sovereign Authority.

4. a. *The open*: the open space. (*a*) The part of the country not fenced or enclosed; (*b*) Clear space; ground without buildings, trees, or other 'cover'; (*c*) The open water, in sea or river; (*d*) The open air.

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* III. 65 Presently from each side the river came arrowes, whereat we returned to get the open..we seised on all their canowes, and moored them in the midst of the open. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 10 Try what the open, what the covert yield. 1858 KINGSLEY *My Hunting Song* in *Andromeda*, etc. 128 One more fence and we're out on the open. 1859 LAWRENCE *Sword & Gown* v. 53 [The clergyman] had never had the satisfaction of a 'shot in the open' at that stout-hearted sinner. 1875 WOLSELEY in Bedford *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* vii. (ed. 2) 248 In tropical climates it is pleasant at night to bivouac in the open. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 10 Feb., The soldier is taught how to attack in the open. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 445/2 The *Vindex*.. beat in the open the..schooner.., both being reefed down. 1893 *Daily Tel.* 3 Oct. 5/3 A quantity of ripe raspberries.. grown in the open.

b. An open or clear space.

1796 *Hist. Ned Evans* I. 193 He was astonished to see so extensive an open in the midst of a populous city.

5. *Stock Exchange.* The open market.

1898 *Daily News* 9 May 2/3 In the open, bar gold remained in strong demand for America at about 77s. 9*d.* per ounce.

6. *Comb.*, as **open-grown** *adj.*, grown in the open air or ground.

1894 *Daily News* 7 Apr. 5/4 Open-grown rhubarb costs 4*d.* the bundle.

Open (*ōu·pn*), *a.* (*adv.*) Forms: 1- open; also 3 (*Orm.*) openn, 4 -in, -ine, -ene, -enne, -one, -oun, (hop(p)yne), 4-5 opun, -on, 4-6 -yn, -yne; 5 oppyn, -on, 6 oppin, -ine, -en, (*Sc.* appin). [A Com. Teut. adj.: OE. *open* = OS. *opan* (MDu., Du. *open*), OFris. *epin*, OHG. *offan* (MHG., Ger. *offen*), ON. *opinn*, *opin*, *opit* (Da. *aaben*, Sw. in comb. *öppen-*); not recorded in Gothic; OTeut. type **upano-*, **upino-*, app. from the root of UP *adv.* In all the langs., the word has the form of a strong pa. pple., as if meaning 'set up', 'put up', but no corresponding vb. exists. Cf., however, for the sense, the obs. or dial. 'put up the door', 'set up the door' (Ger. *macht die thür auf*), 'the door is up, put it to'. The *o*, orig. short, was lengthened in ME. at the end of the stressed syllable, as in *stolen*, *woven*, etc.]

I. Physical senses.

1. Of a door, gate, or the like: Not 'put to' the place which it fits, not closed or shut; 'up', set up, standing up, so as to allow free passage through. (Cf. *do up* (Early ME. *up dōn*), *dup*, to put 'up', to open.) Also said of the doorway, gateway, or other passage.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* III. v. § 4 Þonne andydan hie þa duru þe on þa healfe open wæs. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 239 Hie gemetton þæs carcernes duru opene. *c* 1200 ORMIN 15336 Þatt heffness 3ate uss openn be Att ure lifes ende. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Last Age Ch.* p. xxviii, Every lettre in the abece may be souned wiþ opyn mouþ saue .m. lettre one. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxiii. 150 Þer es nane entree open in to it. 1477 *Paston Lett.* III. 212 There arn wyndownes blow opyn in the place. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VI* 158 b, And to set open the fludde gates of these devises. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi 60 He sal be fundin dede, and his ene appin. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 407 The Sluces of the Sky were open spread. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. iv, The windows ..were left open on purpose. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* X. ii. The door burst open. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 328 The voice of Enid..rang Clear thro' the open casement of the Hall, Singing. 1884 BLACK *Jud. Shakes.* xxxiv, The door was open an inch or two.

2. Of a containing space, a house, box, etc.: Having its gate, door, lid, or some part of its enclosing boundary drawn aside or removed so that there is free access to its interior; not shut up.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 239 Þin carcern open we gemetton. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John I. 51 ȝe ȝe-seoð opene heofonas. 1388 WYCLIF *Rom.* iii. 13 The throte of hem is an opyn sepulcre. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxvi. 121 Þai er open at þe sydes and laced togyder with lacez of silke. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. iii. 18 Breake open the Gaoles, and let out the Prisoners. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 45 The granaries were made open, the country being free from rain. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 422 Hectic fever arises only from the matter of an open ulcer. 1816 JAS. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 318 Keep the open end of the tube immersed. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* v. 56 A pianoforte..lying open, for show, not use. 1882 OUIDA *Maremma* I. 200 The earth had yawned open in many places. 1887 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* IX. 335/2 His head was split open with a blow. 1900 EVA C. E. LUCKES *Gen. Nursing* xi, If it is desired to keep the blister 'open'. *Mod.* Standing beside the open grave. They found the drawer open and its contents strewed about the floor.

b. Hence, Free of entrance or admission to all (or *to* persons specified).

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 61 Se ȝifra helle bið á open deoflum. 1784 COWPER *Let.* 19 July, When Bedlam was open to the cruel curiosity of holiday ramblers. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* III. i. 100 Even the house of God Was open to the Plague. 1891 *Speaker* 2 May 534/1 The old universities are open to all, without distinction of rank or creed.

3. Of a space: Not shut in or confined, not surrounded by barriers; to which there is free access or passage on all or nearly all sides; unenclosed, unwalled, unconfined. See also OPEN AIR.

c 825 *Kent. Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 82/9 *Urbs patens*, open burh. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 110 For comon þe folk it wan, wod open & forest. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) x. 38 It es noȝt lang sen þe sepulchre was all open, þat men myȝt kisse it and touche it. Bot..þe sowdan has gert make a wall aboute þe graue. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 139 b, The people would not assemble..in no houses, but in open places. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* i. 20 Foule that may flie. in the open firmament of heauen. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, Mor. & Hist. Wks. (Bohn) 332 The fields then being open and champain. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3991/2 The Enemy..sent a strong Party into an open Village. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 20 A vast open Ocean 1789 *Times* 28 June 4/4 The House is open and airy backwards. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. iv. 429 He was obliged to abandon the open country, and to depend upon his forts. 1885 *Law Rep.* 14 Queen's Bench Div. 918 The footpath ran over an open moor.

b. Hence, of a battle: Fought in the open (and not in a fortress or stronghold), and so with full forces.

a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VI* 110 b, To avoyde open ioynyng, .force to force. *Ibid.*, He determined never..to fight in open battaill with the Englishmen, nor by a feld to adventure. 1706 PRIOR *Ode to Queen* 206 We our forts and lines forsake, To dare our British foes to open fight. 1765 SMOLLETT *Hist. Eng.* (1804) V 263 Generally speaking, their parties declined an open engagement. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xix, What men they could afford him, in case of open battle.

4. Not covered over or covered in; having no roof, lid, or other covering; esp. in *open boat*, *open carriage.*

Open crown, a crown without the arched-over top (considered in modern heraldry to symbolize sovereignty); a coronet; also, a badge or ornament resembling a coronet.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 125 Seo mycele cirice..seo is ufan open & unoferhrefed. 1535 COVERDALE *Num.* xix. 15 Euery open vessel that hath no lydd nor couerynge is vncleane. 1573-80 BARET *Alv.* O 109 Open aboue: not couered ouer. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5808/7 Four Hundred open Boats. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 145 They let the water stand in a large open bason. 1771 [see *open-top* in 2 a]. 1803 A. DUNCAN *Mariner's Chron.* IV. 255 The poor fellow and his dumb companion, in an open boat, were left to the mercy of this immense ocean. 1854 LD. HOUGHTON in *Life* (1891) I. xi. 497 A drive in an open carriage and four. 1876 *Act* 41 & 42 *Vict.* c 14 § 5 No covered or open swimming-bath when closed may be used for music or dancing. 1882

Cussans *Heraldry* xvii. (ed. 3) 238 The earliest coins struck by Henry the Seventh bear an open Crown with fleur-de-lys on the rim.

5. Not covered so as to be concealed or protected; bare, exposed.

Beowulf 2271 Hord-wynne fond eald uht-sceaða opene standan. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 260 With open hed and fot al bare. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* I. xx. 124 Noone wommen weriden thanne..keuercheefis, but weriden her open heer. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 254 He thus lyenge wyde open, & they goynge ouer hym & bestrydynge hym. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. viii. 148 When any one dyed, they layd him open in a chamber, vntill that all his kinsfolkes and friends were come. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort., Feb.* (1729) 193 Sow Alaternus Seeds in Cases, or open Beds. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. 309 Upper Jaws.. Open, when they are not quite conceded by the upper lip. 1840 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* I. iii. 323 They will probably require to be laid open with the knife. 1876 Preece & Sivewright *Telegraphy* 158 Telegraph lines are.. 1st. Those in which open, that is overground, wires are employed.

† b. *With open face*: with uncovered face; hence, confidently, frankly; also, brazenly. *Obs*

1388 Wyclif 2 *Cor.* iii. 18 We that with open [1382 schewid, Vulg. *revelata*] face seen the glorie of the Lord. 1474 Caxton *Chesse* 31 We may goon with open face and good conscience. 1650-3 tr. *Hales' Dissert. de Pace* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 384 Men . who .. did .. with open face, as they say, vent Blasphemies and Impieties. 1761 Lloyd *Ep. to Churchill* 11 Critics of old, a manly liberal race, Approv'd or censur'd with an open face.

6. Not having the marginal parts drawn, folded, or rolled together; unclosed, expanded, spread out.

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* xl. 1399 To lat him haiff his Psaltyr buk in sycht. He gert a preyst it oppyn befor him hauld. 1513 W. de Worde *Bk. Keruynge* in *Babees Bk.* 278 All maner of fowles hauynge open clawes as a capon. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi 57 Helytropium..hes the leynis appin as lang as the soune is in our hemispere. 1611 Bible 1 *Kings* vi. 32 Carvings of..palme trees, and open flowers. 1857 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* II. 331 With the open sheet in her hand. 1865 Trollope *Belton Est.* ii. 15 Having an open letter in his hand.

7. Of a line, texture, etc.: Having apertures or spaces between its parts; containing interstices, gaps, holes, or unoccupied spaces; perforated; porous.

Open order (*Mil.*), a formation in which the individual men are three or more yards apart; (*Naval*), a formation in which the individual ships are more than a cable's length apart. *Open harmony* (*Mus.*), a harmony in which the chords are separated by wide intervals.

1625 Markham *Soldier's Accid.* 12 In Files..Open Order is sixe foote betweene person and person in Rankes..to stand or march at Open-Order, is ever twelue foote. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 29 A rank of open teeth. 1686 W. Harris tr. *Lemery's Course Chym.* I. vi. (ed. 3) 150 You had better use Verdegreese, because it is more open and disposed for solution by the acids of Vinegar. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 54 Changes of position in open column, are in general movements of previous disposition. 1805 Adm. Stirling in *Naval Chron* XV. 81 The signal for sailing in open order. 1820 Scoresby *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 229 *Open ice*, or *sailing-ice*, is where the pieces are so separate as to admit of a ship sailing conveniently among them. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV 182 Unless a very open and porous collodion be used. 1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* iv. § 2 (ed. 6) 134 The æstivation is said to be *Open* or Indeterminate when the parts do not come into contact in the bud, so as to cover those within.

8. Of a passage or space: Not occupied by anything that prevents passage or view; free from obstructions; unobstructed, clear. Of a country: Free from wood, buildings, etc. Of a river, port, etc.: Not frozen over, free from ice.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1575 The Stretis were..of stronge bredo, For ymur & aire opon in be myddis. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Rich III* 57 Makyng open passage by dent of swerde. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* xiv 214 He is made to come foorth into an opener place, where he may haue what to see and to behold. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1587/2 The Empress and her Court will remain till the River be open, so that she may go by Water. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 7 P 21 The Ice being broke, the Sound is again open for the Ships. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 319 The country was all open, with very little wood, and no trees. 1809 Kendall *Trav.* III. lxxii. 129 The road..is over very rocky land, recently laid open by burning the trees. 1876 Freeman *Norm Conq.* (ed. 3) IV. xviii. 157 The besieged must have had the river and the sea open to them during the siege. 1896 Sir R. Hunter (*title*) The Preservation of Open Spaces and of Footpaths and Other Rights of Way.

b. Of the bodily passages: Not obstructed; *esp.* of the bowels: Not constipated.

1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 215 When folke be most open, Then go they to stooles that be made most close. 1720 Floyer *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 427 Oil, Butter, and course Bread, and Hony-drinks keep the Body open. 1812 J. Baillie *Advice to Mothers* x. 142 *Magnesia alba*,..a lenient purgative, and keeps the body gently open. 1823-4 *Lancet* (ed. 3) 447 Bowels not open.

9. a. Of the soil: Unbound by frost or heat; loose, permeable. b. Of weather or season: Free from frost, as *an open winter*; also *Naut.*, free from fog or mist.

1613 W. Lawson *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 19 In winter open, calme, and moist weather is best. 1647 A. Ross *Mystag. Poet.* xv (1675) 376 Sometimes she [the earth] is open, as in the Summer and Spring. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I. 98 That while the Turf lies open, and unbound, Succeeding Suns may bake the Mellow Ground. 1714 Swift *Corr.* Wks. 1841 II. 523 Hay will certainly be dear unless we have an open winter. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780) M b, The weather is said to be clear when it is fair and open. 1821 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 107 The meetings shall be held the first open week in or after November. 1884 D. C. Murray in *Graphic* Christm. No. 20/2 The weather being fine and open and dry.

10. *Naut.* † a. Looking unobstructedly *upon* or *to*; in full view (*obs.*). b. Seen with an opening between; clear, detached. Cf. Open *v.* 8.

1478 Botoner *Itin.* (Nasmith 1778) 110 Insula Sancti Michaelis de Loo jacet anglice opyn upon villæ Loo. *Ibid.*, Le forland de Raume opyn upon Plymmouth. 1530 Palsgr. 573 Our shyppe wente to wrake open upon Donkyrke (..*tout devant Donkyrke*). 1670 Narborough *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. late Voy.* I. (1711) 62 When you are at the West-part of this Narrow, you will see three Islands come open, which shew to be steep up Cliffs. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2112/4 They are to keep the Great Light a little open to the Eastward of the Small One, to avoid their coming ashore upon the Main. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I x, I found myself open to the northern shore. 1772-84 Cook *Voy* (1790) V. 1663 As we stood off, the most westerly of the two hills..came open off the bluff point, in a N. W. direction. 1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 227 Until you observe the spire..its breadth open of Bradley's head.

11. In various technical uses: a. *Music.* Of an organ-pipe: Not closed or shut at the top. Of a string: Not stopped by a finger. Hence, of a note, Produced by such a pipe or string, or by the lip of a performer on a wind-instrument without the aid of a slide, key, or piston.

1674 Playford *Skill Mus.* II. 93 Tune it till it agree in sound with your Treble open. *Ibid.* 104 The open shake. 1811 Busby *Dict. Mus.* s. v. 1852 Spiers *Organ* 80 We call a pipe open, if its upper end or aperture is not shut up. 1856 Mrs. C. Clarke tr. *Berlioz' Instrument.* 4 Keeping the majority of his strings open. 1880 W. H. Stone in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 757 Depressing the open note a tone and a semitone. 1888 *Murray's Mag.* III. No. 14 The transition from open to closed tones should not be quite abrupt.

b. *Entom* (See quot.)

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. 341 *Open.* Areolets that terminate in the margin of the wing, or that are not surrounded on all sides by nervures.

c. *Bot.* (See quot.)

1875 Bennett & Dyer tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 93 There are.. bundles devoid of and bundles containing cambium; the former may be termed closed, the latter open...The open fibro-vascular bundle..continues to produce new layers of permanent tissue on both sides of its cambium.

d. Of sounds: Uttered with the mouth open. *spec.* Of vowels: Produced with a wider opening of the oral cavity than those called *close*; e. g. *open o* and *e* (= ō, ē), close *o* and *e* (= ŏ ĕ).

1485 in *Rutland Papers* (Camden) 16 My lord Cardinall.. shall syng with open voice iij tymes *Vt presentem famulum tuum.* 1503 Dunbar *Thistle & Rose* 59 The birdis did with oppin vocis cry. 1611 Florio *Ital. Dict.* 618 The Italians haue two very different sounds for the two vowels, E and O, which for distinctions sake, they name the one close and the other open. 1709 Pope *Ess. Crit.* 347 These equal syllables alone require, Tho' oft the ear the open vowels tire. 1867 A. J. Ellis *E. E. Pronunc.* I. iii 65 Ben Jonson's conception of the French sound [of *a*] must have been opener than the English. 1889 B. H. Kennedy *Rev Lat. Prim.* 3 The most open sound is *a*; the closest sharp sound is *i*.

e. Of a syllable: Ending in a vowel, as opposed to a *closed* (*close*, *shut*) syllable which ends in a consonant.

1871 *Public Sch. Lat. Gram* 6 An inner syllable is called *open*, if it ends with a vowel, *close* if it ends with a consonant. 1891 Laura Soames *Introd. Phonetics* 74 The short accented vowels never occur in open syllables. *Mod.* A Latin short vowel in an open stressed syllable is long in Romanic; e. g. L. *bō-nus*, It. *buō-no*, Sp. *bue-no*, Eng. *bō-nus*. An original short *a*, *e*, *o* in a stressed open syllable became long in ME.; e. g. OE., Early ME. *ō-pen*, later ME., mod. Eng. *ō-pen*. Welsh, unlike modern Teutonic, Romanic, and Greek, retains a short stressed vowel in an open syllable, as in *Bā-là* (distinct from Eng. *Bā-là*, or *Bāl-ā*).

II. Non-physical senses.

12. Exposed to the mental view, brought to light; patent, evident, plain, clear, easy to understand. Now only in *to lay open*, to lay bare, reveal, explain, 'expose'.

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xxxvi. § 3 Da cwæb ic: genog open hit is. *c* 1200 Ormin 731 Þatt wass wurrþshipe inoh til menn, & ec full openn takenn þatt heore streon wass Drihhtin leof. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xxxvi. 31 Þis has na nede of expounynge for it is opon ynoghe. 1382 Wyclif *Matt.* xxvi. 73 Treuly and thou art of hem, for whi and thi speche makith thee opyn. 1395 Purvey *Remonstr.* (1851) 51 It is opin at ighe that the bishop of Rome hath not so greet power in worchyng of miracles, as Petir and Paul hadden. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 18 Yf eny worde seme derke: yt is lefull to make yt more open by more eay translacion. 1588 J. Udall *Diotrephes* (Arb.) 8 Laye open your former speches that I may vnderstand your meaning. 1611 Bible *Prov.* xiii. 16 A foole layeth open his folly. 1706 Hearne *Collect.* 7 Feb (O. H. S.) I. 180 He lays open some sort of People in..too lively Colours. 1799 Mackintosh *Stud. Law Nat.* Wks. 1846 I. 379, I shall next endeavour to lay open the general principles of civil and criminal laws. 1836 W. Irving *Astoria* I. 68 They laid open to him the whole scheme of Mr. Astor..and inquired whether they..could lawfully engage in it.

13. Exposed to general view or knowledge; existing, performed or carried on without concealment or so that all may see, hear, or take cognizance; public; † also, declared in public or by public authority. Of persons: Acting in public or without concealment.

c 893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* v. xiii. § 2 Antonius him selfum onbead gewin and openne feondscipe. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John vii. 4 Ne deð nan man nan þing on digllum ac secþ þæt hit open sy. *c* 1200 Ormin 10352 Wiþþ all full openn speche.

13.. *Cursor M.* 27355 (Cott.) Þat he ne mak opine knaulage of all his sak. 1386 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 225/1 Wronges subtiles, and also open oppressions, ydo to hem. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11565 Hit was ordant of all men by oppon assent. *c* 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 59 Anooyn the godly miracle was made opyne. 1548 Gesie *Serm.* in H. G. Dugdale *Life* (1840) 190 Which sentence..he caused to be wryten in his palace and all other open workes [public buildings]. 1558 *Act* 1 *Eliz.* c. 2 § 4 Mattens, Euensong, administration of the Sacraments or other open Prayers . (Open Prayer in and throughout this Act, is meant that Prayer which is for other to come vnto, or hear.) 1712 Arbuthnot *J. Bull* I. viii, This affair between Hocus and Mrs. Bull was now so open, that all the world were scandalized at it. 1844 Thirlwall *Greece* VIII lxii. 144 Cleombrotus he treated with open contempt. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* L. 255/2 He took his notes in the most open manner possible, sitting in one of the front seats.

14. Not confined or limited to a few, generally accessible or available; that may be used, shared, or competed for without restriction.

Open champion, one who has been successful in a competition or 'championship' thus open. *Open communion*: see Communion 7.

1460 Capgrave *Chron.* (1858) 113 This man [K. Alfred].. mad an open Scole of divers Sciens at Oxenford. 1493 in Poulson *Hist. Beverley* (1829) I. 256 So that he kepe no oppyn shopp in retayling. 1642 *Indic. King* p i, Since the Times hath given an open Presse to cleere every imagination which is not stifled in this Dampe. *c* 1750 in *Westm. Gaz.* (1901) 5 Dec. 1/3 Upon the Foot of a Free and Open Trade to all His Majesty's Subjects. 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf.* i 3 There were a large number of open fellowships. 1870 E. Peacock *Ralf Skirl.* III. 213 The mystery was now an open secret. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Aug. 9/1 Claret Open Hunters' Stakes (Two miles). 1884 G. Allen *Philistia* I 44 He got. an open scholarship. at the college. 1896 *Daily News* 27 Apr 4/6 Professional competition—Victory of the open champion.

15. Without defence or protection, esp. of a mental or spiritual kind; exposed, liable, or subject *to*.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I xxv. 37 The religiose man þat is wiþoute discipline is open to a greuous falle. 1509 Hawes *Past Pleas* xi. (Percy Soc.) 202 The youth is open to all frayle. 1561 T. Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* ii. (1577) L v b, A daungerous place that lay open uppon gunshot. 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, v. ii. 8 The seruice Hath left me open to all iniuries. 1782 Priestley *Corrupt. Chr.* I. ii 158 Dangerous constructions to which they are now too much open. 1865 *Ch. Times* 18 Nov., Whether they really beat ours . may be open to question. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 250/2 It seems open to doubt.

16. Not given to concealing one's thoughts or feelings; free in conversation; unreserved, frank, candid. Of persons; also of qualities, attributes, or manner showing or marked by candour.

1513 More in Grafton *Chron* (1568) II. 781 A good knight and a gentle,..plain and open to his enemies, and sure and secret to his friend. 1609 B. Jonson *Sil. Wom.* I. Wks. (Rtldg.) 210/1 Come, you are a strange open man, to tell everything thus. 1667 Milton *P. L.* vi. 610 To entertain them fair with open Front And Brest. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* iv. 138 One Monarch wears an honest open Face. 1709 Addison *Tatler* No. 97 P 6, I will be open and sincere with you. 1805 Wordsw. *Waggoner* iv. 147 With careless air and open mien. 1885 Howells *Silas Lapham* (1891) I. 284, I wish Tom would be a little opener with me

17. Free in giving or communicating; liberal, generous, bounteous. Now chiefly in *open hand*, *open-handed*.

1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, iv. iv 32 Hee hath a Teare for Pitie, and a Hand Open (as Day) for melting Charitie. 1607 — *Timon* v. I. 61 Sir: Hauing often of your open Bounty tasted. 1696 Tate & Brady *Ps.* cxlv. 16 With open hand he gives. *c* 1764 Gray *Owen* 8 Liberal hand and open heart. 1884 W. C. Smith *Kildrostan* I. ii. 180 How could he Have aught to leave..? You know his hand was open.

18. † Of a term or period of time: Not finished or closed (*obs.*). Of a question, discussion, etc.: Not finally settled, or determined; undecided, undetermined; that may be decided according to circumstances or at will; hence, uncertain. *Open* Policy, Verdict: see these words.

1562 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* c. 1 § 3 Justices. shall certify every Presentment..in..the King's Bench within forty Days..if the Term be then open. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 555 The other question as to power of leasing was still left open. 1848 Arnould *Mar. Insur.* (1866) I. i. v. 218 An open policy is one in which the value of the subject assured is left to be estimated in case of loss. 1859 Masson *Milton* I. 630 The summary decision of what had hitherto been an open question in the Church. 1863 Cox *Instit.* I. x. 255 Certain questions brought before Parliament are treated as 'open' questions; that is, questions on which Ministers in Parliament are allowed to take opposite sides without resigning. 1892 *Law Times* XCII. 156/1 Lord Justice Cotton..left the matter open for future consideration.

19. Of a thing, course of action, etc.: Not closed or shut against access; that can be used or reached without hindrance; accessible, available. Const. *to* (a person).

1526 Tindale *Acts* xix. 38 The lawe is open, and there are ruelars. 1644 Hunton *Vind. Treat. Monarchy* vi. 48 He..says 'here the way is open enough to rebellion'. No opener then himselfe makes it. *a* 1770 Jortin *Serm.* (1772) I. v. 85 In the Holy Scriptures every thing necessary for general practice is open to all. 1860 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* III. 38 Whether the invitation, which I..declined for this year, be still open to me. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. App. 633 It is open to any one to reject both stories. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 29 Nov. 5/1 There are three, or perhaps four, courses open to us.

20. Of a person: Accessible to appeals, offers, emotions, or ideas; ready to receive impressions,

to respond to sympathy, or to entertain ideas or arguments; amenable *to* (pity or reason).

1672 G. Fox *Jrnl.* in Weeks *South. Quakers & Slav.* 39 The people being generally tender and open. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* v. v, She seems so open .. to reproof .. that I should hope in a short time she may also be open to conviction. 1822 Hazlitt *Table-t.* II. vi. 140 He was..open to impressions. 1841 Myers *Cath. Th* III. § 41. 149 A mind open to all theories. 1865 M. Arnold *Ess. Crit.* ii. (1875) 56 Those whose intelligence is quickest, openest, most sensitive. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Feb. 3/1, I..hope some open-to-conviction employer will happen on it. *Mod.* I will not name a price, but I am open to offers.

III. Phrases and Combinations.

21. Phrases. *With open arms* (sense 6), with arms outspread to receive; hence, with great willingness or eagerness of reception. *In open court*, in the public court of justice, before the judge and the public. *Open ear*, a listening or attentive ear. *Open eye*, an unclosed, hence an observant or watchful eye; used esp. in phr. *with open eyes* to denote clear perception. *Open hand* (see 17). *With open mouth*, with mouth open to speak; also, gaping with wonder, etc.; open-mouthed. *Open question* (see 18). *To keep open doors, house*, († *household*) or *table*, to provide hospitality or entertainment for visitors generally. See also Open-tide, time.

1735 Pope *Prol. Sat.* 142 And St. John's self..With *open arms receiv'd one Poet more. 1783 Maid. D'Arblay *Diary* 19 Nov., To Bolt Court .. I went, and with open arms was I received. 1849 tr *Hamilton's Fairy Tales* (ed. Bohn), She instantly flew towards him with open arms. 1530 Palsgr. 249/2 *Opyn courte, *court planiere*. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* iv. i. 338 He hath refus'd it in the open Court, He shall haue merely justice and his bond. 1614 Tailor *Hog hath lost his Pearl* (iv. in Hazl *Dodsley* XI. 478 He'd spend his judgment in the open court As now to me, without being once solicited In his private chamber. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 424 Habbe euer hire 'earen opene touward hire dame. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VII* 12 b, To give open eare to his request. 1879 Calderwood *Mind & Br.* 227 There is something additional in the open eye and open ear. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 53 Ure *eȝen ben eure opene to biholde ure helende. 1713 Berkeley *Hylas & Phil.* i. Wks. 1871 I. 288 Directing your open eyes towards yonder part of the heaven. 1796 Jane Austen *Pride & Prej.* II. v, But she had chosen it with her eyes open. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI* 169 With *open mouthes and fierce corages, ther came to Quene Margaret. 1595 Shaks. *John* iv. ii. 195, I saw a Smith..With open mouth swallowing a Taylors newes. 1530–1849 To *keep open house [see House *sb.*[1] 17 b]. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 146 But the Cardinall kept open housholde, to lordes, ladies, and all other. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5870/1 Most of the Presidents are to keep open Table. 1841 Catlin *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) I. xvii. 116 A chief, who must be liberal, keep open doors, and entertain.

22. *Comb.* **a.** With a sb., forming an *attrib.* phrase, as *open-crib, -fire, -hand, -house, -letter, -sand, -top, -view*: see also Open-air, Open-door Open-hair, Open-mouth, etc.

1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss.*, *Open-crib timbering*, shaft timbering with cribs alone, placed at intervals. 1876 B. Chamberlyn *Rep.* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 238 A large *open-fire ventilating grate. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Open-sand Moulding*, heavy beams, foundations, and bed-plates are sometimes molded in the floor of the foundry, without any cope or top part. 1771 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1885) XIII. 514 Every open chair and other *open top riding wheel-carriage [shall be rated] three pounds. 1879 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Nov. 4/2 An open-view balcony with balustrades in the roof.

b. Parasynthetic combinations in *-ed* (unlimited in number); such are, *open-armed, -bladed, -chested, -countenanced, -ended, -flowered, -fronted, -grained, -housed* (hence *-housedness*), *-jointed, -kneed, -lined, patterned, -roofed, -sided, -sleeved, -spaced, -spoken, -windowed* (hence *open-windowedness*).

1862 T. C. Grattan *Beaten Paths* II. 309 The two Sicilies only waited *open-armed for their deliverer. *c* 1890 W. H. Cadmey *Ventilation* 7 The *open-bladed fan is useful in moving large volumes of free air. 1888 Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 159 He was broad-shouldered and *open-chested. 1890 Boldrewood *Miner's Right* xxxiv. (1899) 146/2 A respectably-dressed, *open-countenanced miner. 1885 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 172 The disadvantages attending the *open-ended cylinder. 1874 Lubbock *Wild Flowers* iii. 68 An interesting series commencing with *open-flowered species. 1796 Pearson in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 448 Its fractured..surface was *open-grained, and crystallized. 1804 Anna Seward *Mem. Darwin* 6 *Open-housed hospitality. 1874 Thearle *Naval Archit.* 22 When they are *open-jointed, the timbers are kept in their correct relative position by placing blocks of the required thickness between the two tiers composing the frame. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 36 So porous and open-jointed are some of the rocks of this series. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. iv, My breeches .. were only linen, and *open-knee'd. 1845 *Athenæum* 11 Jan. 42 *Open-lined engravings like Albert Durer's. 1647 A. Ross *Mystag. Poet.* ix. (1675) 219 Juno's temple was *open-roof'd. 1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5248/3 A Person in an *Open-Sleev'd Gown. 1863 S. L. J. *Life in South* II. ii. 49 A plain *open-spoken body. 1859 G. A. Sala *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 8 Shops wide open, staringly open,..yawning with a jolly ha! ha! of *open-windowedness on the bye-strollers.

c. Special combs.: † **open-bellied** *a.*, ruptured; **open-cast, -cut,** in *Mining*, an open working; **open-faced** *a.*, having a frank or ingenuous face; † also, having the face uncovered; hence *openfacedness*; † **open-founded** *a.*, based on plain or obvious facts; **open-front** (see quot.); **open-hearth,** a hearth of the reverberatory type: see Hearth[1] 3; also *attrib.*; **open-minded** *a.*, having an open mind, accessible to new arguments or ideas, hence *open-mindedness*; **open-step** *sb.* used *attrib.*, of the sight of a gun, arranged with parallel bars after the fashion of a ladder; **open-stitch,** *Sc.* **open-steek,** a style of openwork stitching; also *attrib.*; † **open-visaged** *a.* = *openfaced.*

1598 Florio, *Gualloroso*, burst, *open bellied. 1881 Greenwell *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 37 *Opencast, a cutting in stone, coal, &c., at the top or bottom of an excavation already made, and open to that place. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss.*, *Open cut*, a surface-working, open to daylight. 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* VI. v. (1611) 265 This fashion of sidelong helmet and *openfaced with gardenaure over the sight. 1897 *Daily News* 31 Mar. 6/3 A typical, tall, broad-shouldered, open-faced, English gentleman. 1649 H. Lawrence *Some Considerations* 41 As much as betweene *openfacednesse, and vailing. 1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* xlix. 10 An *openfounded doctrine, that cannot escape the knowledge even of the rude-t. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss.*, *Open-front*, the arrangement of a blast furnace with a forehearth. 1885 *Daily News* 17 Sept. 5/7 The duel is between wrought or puddled iron and Bessemer, or its rival '*open-hearth' steel. 1897 *Times* 18 Oct. 12/1 The growing importance of open hearth and the diminishing relative value of Bessemer steel. *Ibid.*, To-day the open hearth system has completely asserted its supremacy. 1865 Masson *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 9 An *open-mindedness that should even solicit contrary impressions. 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* xix, Nane o' yere..*opensteek hems about it. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 365/1 The ordinary *open-step sight attached to the barrel. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 568 He was..*opyn vysaged layed in the mynster of Pounfrayt, so y^t all men myght knowe and see that he was dede.

B. *adv.* = Openly (in various senses).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26215 His penance open most be schaun. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 26 [He] lernyd and knewe an ordir of enery thing synglerly, more opynner and fullyer than he knewe afore. 1533 More *Apol.* 100 Some they say be playne and open false. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* III. iii. 37 Do not then walke too open.

Open (ōu p'n), *v.* Forms: 1 **openian,** 2 **openien,** 3–5 **opene(n,** 4– **open.** (Also 3 **hopen,** 3–4 **opon,** 3–7 **opne(n,** 4 **apon, hopne, upon,** 5–6 **opeyne,** 6 *Sc.* **apen**; 3 *Orm.* **oppnenn**; 3–5, 9 *dial.* **oppen,** 4–6 **-yn,** 5 **-ene.**) [OE. *openian* = OS. *opanôn, oponôn* (MDu. *openen*, Du. *openen*), OHG. *offanôn*, (MHG. *offenen*) :—OTeut. **opanôjan*, f. *opan-* Open *a.* Cf. also Ger. *öffnen.*]

I. Transitive senses.

1. To move or turn (a door, gate, or the like) away from its closed position, so as to admit of passage.

Cf. the dial. 'put up' or 'set up' (the door); also Ger. *aufmachen, aufthun*, Du. *opmaken*, lit. to do or make up, put up, open.

c 1000 *Ags. Psalms* (Spelm.) cxvii. 19 Opnyaþ me gatu rihtwisnysse. *c* 1205 Lay. 19486 Duȝeðe scal aliesen & oppenien [*c* 1275 hopenn] uiecastel-ȝeten. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 12 Paraises ȝeten aren ȝarewe iopenet þe nu. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1881 (Cott.) Þan opend noe his wyndou, Lete vte a rauen. *c* 1375 *Ibid.* 19788 (Fairf.) Wiþ þat ho opend hir eye-lid. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11308 Ne to pas of þis place, ne no port opun. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 949 Upon þe durre, my lady. 1588 A. King tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 168 b, Knok, and it sall be apened vnto 3ou. 1629 Milton *Ode Nativity* 148 Heav'n .. Will open wide the Gates of her high Palace Hall. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1883) 106 The Angel of death had opened the portal of some other world. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 404 Huy had opened its gates to the French. 1894 W. E. Norris *St. Ann's* I. 177 He opened his lips, as if with the intention of putting some further question.

b. *absol.* (In sense 1 or 2.)

1382 Wyclif *Matt.* xxv. 12 Lord, lord, opene to vs. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* P 215 He that openeth to me, .. I wol entre in-to hym by my grace. *c* 1400 *Apol. Lolld.* 16 He closiþ, & þan no man opunniþ; He opunniþ, & þan no man closiþ. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* v. 1018 Opyn, he bad, the captayne cummand was. 1535 Coverdale *Sol. Song* v. 6 Whan I had opened vnto my beloued, he was departed, and gone his waye. 1793 *Arabian Nights* IV. 125 Their captain..pronounced these words distinctly, Sesame (which is a sort of corn), open. 1841 Lytton *Nt. & Morn.* III. x, Open, in the King's name!

2. To make (a building, box, or enclosed space of any kind) open (Open *a.* 2), as by moving or turning a door, gate, lid, by removing part of the walls, or clearing away anything that obstructs passage in or out; to break open, unclose, undo; to obtain or provide free access to or egress from.

c 1000 Ormin 7157 þurrh þatt te kalldewisshe folle Oppnedenn þeȝre mannenn,. *b* þatt hus. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) App. II. 13 His tumbe was yopened. 13.. *Cursor M.* 24423 (Cott.) Al opind war þair graues sen. 1382 Wyclif *Judg.* iv. 19 The which openyde a botel of mylk, and ȝaf to hym to drynk. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 83 In his comynge prisouns were i-oponed. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) v. 14 He went and opned þe graue. 1535 Coverdale *Gen.* xlii. 35 Whan they opened their sackes, euery man founde his boundell of money in his sacke. ? *a* 1550 *Freiris of Berwik* 373 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 297 Gif belyfe vnto 3one almerie, And oppin it. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* II. ii. 2 Why, then the world's mine Oyster, which I, with sword will open. 1711–14 Pope *Rape Lock* iv. 176 He first the snuff-box open'd, then the case. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 27/2 As soon as C— and Co.'s office was opened on the morning of the 19th. *Mod.* Shall we open another bottle?

b. In figurative expressions.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26118 (Cott.) Opins to your hauerd your hert. 1383 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. ccxlvi. 547 Clement opyned his graces to all clerkes. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 184 My hand ha's open'd Bounty to you.

c. With the purpose as the main notion: To give access to; to render accessible *to* (persons or to the public) or *for* (some purpose); to make freely accessible; to establish for the entrance of the public, of customers, etc., as *to open a shop, store, branch of a bank, registry office*, etc. With various qualifications implied by the context.

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 346 That no man open his house unto privy conventicles. 1647 Boyle *Let. to Dury* 3 May, Wks. 1772 I. p. xxxix, Either to bolt heaven against, or open Newgate for all those, that believe [error]. 1792–1803 D'Israeli *Cur. Lit.*, *Libraries* 1 This library .. Julius Cæsar once proposed to open for the public. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 378 The Government.. ventured to open the Courts of Justice which the Estates had closed. *Ibid* xviii. IV. 125 That the House of Lords and the House of Commons should be open to men to whom he would not open a guild of skinners. 1865 Mill in *Morn. Star* 6 July, Everyone who gets into Parliament ..by opening the public-houses, goes there to represent the vices of the constituency.

fig. 1813 Mar. Edgeworth *Patron.* I. iii. (1832) 40 Attempts were made to open the borough.

d. To declare (a building, park, etc.) open, and introduce to public use by a formal ceremony. (Passing into sense 13.)

1889 *Bury Times* 20 July 8/6 Prince Albert Victor visited Harrogate, and opened the new Buildings of the Bath Hospital. 1896 *Eastern Morn. News* (Hull) 22 Feb. 1/2 St. Thomas's Church. Opening of the New Lectern. 1898 *Oxford Directory*, The new Town Hall, Courts and Municipal Buildings..were opened by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales on..the 12th May, 1897.

3. To spread apart, widen, expand, unfold, unroll, extend. (Sometimes with combination of sense 2, as in *to open a letter*.) Also *absol.* with ellipsis of object, as 'to open (*sc.* a book) at a page, on a part', etc.

c 1000 *Ags. Psalms* (Spelm.) cxliv. 17 Openast (*aperis*) þu hand þine. *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 201 Bitweonen þeo ilke ermes so swiðe wiðe to-spredde and i-opened. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxiv. (*Alexis*) 396 We pray þe, opyne þi hand, & lat ws se þat closyt wryt. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 37 Whan þe book was i-opened. 1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* xxi, The tender flouris opnyt thame and sprad. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccxxi. 213 He opened the letter that he had folden afore togeder. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 135 b, It was not well ment to the Emperor, to stop his packet with letters and to open them. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xv. 8 Ȝe Mariguildis, forbid the sune To oppin ȝow euerie morrow! 1602 Carew *Cornwall* 136 b, A little beyond Foy, the land openeth a large sandie Bay, for the sea to ouerflow. 1657 *North's Plutarch* (1676) Add Lives 35 With his hands he [Charlemaine] would open and extend four Horse-shoes being joyned together. 1721 Addison *Spect.* No 115 P 8 This opens the Chest. 1783–9 T. Day *Sandford & Merton*, *Cure of Gout* (1851) 143 He too had a library, although he never opened a book. 1839 I. Taylor *Anc. Chr.* I. iii. 411 Nor can we do better than open Chrysostom. 1888 *Daily Tel.* 24 June, Three overs later B— opened his shoulders in tremendous style.

absol. 1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* xviii. (1882) 172, I will take the first stanza, on which I have chanced to open, in the Lyrical Ballads. 1883 *Daily Tel.* 15 May 2/7 U— then opened out, and..drove the captain..for 3.

b. To expand, enlarge (a hole or aperture).

1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 52 To open a Hole, is in Smith's Language, to make the Hole wider.

4. To make an opening in; to cut or break into; to make a hole or incision in, † to make a breach in (a wall or fortification). *To open ground*, to break up the surface of ground, as by ploughing, digging trenches, etc.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 147 Weren his side mid speres orde iopened. *c* 1205 Lay. 27556 Opened wes his breoste þa blod com forð luke. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17140 Bi-hald and se mi blodi side, þat for þi luue es opend wide. 1306 *Exec. Sir S. Fraser* xxiv. in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 221 He wes y opened, is boweles ybrend. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E vij, With his feete he opynys the erth ther he gooth a way. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* I. 148 The Speare wherewith Longeus opened Christes side. 1667 Milton *P. L.* viii. 465 Who stooping op'nd my left side, and took From thence a Rib. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. xiv. 286 A battery of five or six pieces of cannon would have opened it [the rampart] in a short time. 1794 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 39 They did not..yield to the first summons, but waited until the French General had opened ground. 1807 Vancouver *Agric. Devon* (1813) 305 The old mourland..had not been opened for time immemorial. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 252 If a localised abscess be discovered in the liver, it should be opened and drained.

b. To make, produce, or cause (an opening or open space of some kind). *To open trenches*, to dig trenches in besieging: see Trench.

a 1240 *Lofsong* in *Cott. Hom.* 211 þurh þine fif wunden iopened o rode. 1382 Wyclif *Isa.* xlii. 18, I shall opene in heȝe hillis flodyn, and in the myddel of feeldis welles. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VII* 29 But the Italians her awne.. chyldren opened the gappe, and made the waye of her destruccion. 1667 Milton *P. L.* i. 688 Soon had his crew Op'ned into the Hill a spacious wound. 1684 J. Peter *Siege Vienna* 3 He had resolved to leave the Place, where he had not yet opened the Trenches. 1820 Shelley *Arethusa* ii, Alpheus bold .. With his trident .. opened a chasm In the rocks. 1853 Stocqueler *Mil. Encycl.* s. v. *Trenches*, To *open the Trenches* is to break ground for the purpose of carrying on approaches towards a besieged place.

† **c.** To penetrate by force, break through. *Obs.*

1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cxxx. 158 Certayne frenchemen .. perforce opyned the archers of the princes bataylle, and came and fought with the men of armes hande to hande. *Ibid.* clx. 195 To the entent they somwhat to breke and to opyn the archers.

5. To loosen (that which is tight, compact, close together, dense, stiff, etc.). (In various shades of meaning.) †**b.** To dissolve, decompose (*obs.*).

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxii. P 2 By Opening, you must now understand removing the Quoins, till they stand loose. 1686 W. HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Course Chym.* I. vi. (ed. 3) 150 Verdegreese is nothing but a Copper opened. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Purgative*, The saline part is set loose by preparation, and opening the sulphur. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 366 All kinds of manures open the soil. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 245 The leading troop..opens its ranks, at which time the officers.. move into the front of the troop. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 38 The ranks will then be opened. *Ibid.* 154 From the centre open your Files.

6. To clear of obstruction or hindrance; to make (a road) free for passage. Chiefly *fig.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 163 Þe way was opened forto take wreche of al olde wreþþe. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 70 It opened the waye to rebellion, sedition, and to civile warres. 1573 *Life Frith* in *Wks.* (1829) 73 Wherewithal he might have opened an easy way unto honour and dignity. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 809 Thou op'nst Wisdoms way, And giv'st access, though secret she retire. 1852 MRS STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxxiii. 297 Not without hope that some way of escape might yet be opened to him. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* (1892) 110 The field had already been 'opened'; that is to say, a lane a few feet wide had been hand-cut through the wheat..for the first passage of the horses and machine.

b. To make (the passages of the body) clear; to clear away (obstructions) in the bodily passages.

1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 55 Filberdes .. are aperitive and open oppilations and obstructions. 1653 CULPEPPER *Lond. Disp.* I. 6 [Endive] opens obstructions and provokes urine. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Hellebore*, Sternutatory powder, to clear and open the head. 1755 JOHNSON, *Aperitive*, that . has the quality of opening the excrementitious passages of the body 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 420 The bowels should be well opened at the onset by a brisk purgative.

7. To uncover, lay bare, disclose to sight, expose or exhibit to view, display.

a 1000 *Beowulf* 3056 Nefne God sylfa..sealde þam ðe he wolde..hord openian. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 54 The croune of clerke yopened hys, Tokneth the wyl to hevene. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxvi. 21 The erthe shal opene [1388 schewe] his blod. 1573–80 BARET *Alv.* O 96 Opening their naked pappes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 318 Herbs of every leaf .. Op'ning their various colours. 1671 — *P. R.* II. 294 Alleys brown That open'd in the midst a woody Scene. 1746–7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 206 The boughs, rounded into a set of regular arches, opened a view into the distant fields. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 95/1 The torch which . opened new prospects to his eager views. 1899 *Newcastle Even. Chron.* 14 Mar., The hopper opened her red light and sounded a short blast.

8. *Naut.* To come in sight of, get an open view of, by rounding or passing some intervening object.

1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. vii. 75 We opened Streights Le Maire, and soon after..entered them with fair weather and a brisk gale. *Ibid.* II. ii. 130 We were..surprized to see her open the N.W. point of the bay. 1768 J. BYRON *Narr. Patagonia* (ed. 2) 94 As soon as we opened the headland to the westward of us. 1837 T. HOOK *Jack Brag* xiv. The breeze, which blew right in his face .as he 'opened' the sea between Weston's shop and the library. 1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 227 Taking care not to open the Obelisk on the slope of the North Head. 1898 R. KIPLING *Fleet in Being* v. 46 The tide's setting us up a little ..We shall open Dunboy House in a minute round the corner.

†**9.** To lay bare or make manifest to the (mental or spiritual) view; to reveal, disclose, declare, make known. *Obs* exc. as in b.

c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* I. vii. (1890) 36 Albanus..cyðde and openade..þat he cristen wære. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 127 Of þere heouenliche blisse þe us wes iopenad. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 27 Min fader on heuene hit openede in to (þine) herte. *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* xlviii[i]]. 4 Y..shal open þe sauter myn purpose. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xiii. 15 Temptacion openiþ what we be. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xi. 27 Nether knoweth eny man the father, save the Sonne, and he to whome the Sonne will open hym. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xvi. 87 Nor open it to others that he was Messias. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus, Ann.* II. xviii. (1622) 59 Semius openeth that by letters to Piso; warning him not to go about to tempt the army with corrupters. 1647 EVELYN *Diary* 9 Nov., My sister open'd to me her marraige. 1771 *Antiq. Sarisb.* Pref. Biog. 121 Striking incidents.. which, if preserved, would open their real characters. 1804 *Europ. Mag.* XLV. 42/2 The plan of the work is fully opened in the Preface.

b. *esp.* To disclose or divulge (one's mind, feelings, designs, etc.); *refl.* to communicate one's intentions or feelings, to unbosom oneself.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 553 He onswared hir onestly opynond his hert. 1533 in W H Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 115 That we should freindly open our minds each to other. 1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* 36 b, There may he open his matter hymself. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 152 Before his purpose was openly published, and hys frendes opened theim selfes. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* Wks. 1768 II. 7, I have opened my mind unto you. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 240 P 1 When he was grown familiar with me he opened himself like a good Angel. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. xv. 366 The king began with opening his intentions to the Count of Hainault. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* ix. II. 406 Russell opened the design to Shrewsbury. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. IX. vii. § 8. 269 To them, he can open himself, by a word, or syllable, or a glance.

†**c.** To announce, declare; to make public, promulgate. *Obs.*

1433 *Rolls of Parlt* IV. 423/2 For oþer diverse causes, openyd and alleggid. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 138 b, When this matter was opened through Englande, howe the greate men toke it..the poore cursed, the riche repugned. 1562 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. xxxi. 310 That the sum of money by him given be opened by the parson, vicar or curate, to the parish. 1656 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 57, I cannot but dissent from the gentlemen that have opened it to be blasphemy.

10. To unfold the sense of; to expound, explain, interpret. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 217 On þesse fewe litele wored lotied fele gode wored 3if hie weren wel ioponen. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 242 Euerichon of þeos wordes wolde habben longe hwule uorte beon wel iopened. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Prol., Þou sall fynd þaim oppynd in þaire stedis. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xxiv. 32 Wher oure herte was not brennynge in vs, while he .. openyde scripturis to vs? *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* Prol. 1 First openyng or doing to wite, thanne next blamyng, and aftirward bi-seching. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Esdras* xiii. 21, I will open vnto the, the thinge y^t thou hast requyred. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* III. xii. R iv b, Your quotient openeth how many times the lesser vessell is conteyned in the greater. 1642 W. AMES *Marrow of Divinity* title-p., A table opening the hard words. 1720 WATERLAND *Eight Serm.* 233 The force of these Expressions I have elsewhere open'd and explain'd.

11. To make more intelligent or sympathetic; to expand, enlarge, enlighten (the mind or heart).

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P* xxv. 71 Ihesu, my saule drah the to, Min heorte opene ant wyde un-do. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xvi. 14 A womman Lidda bi name .. whos herte the Lord openyde. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* xxiv 45 Then openned he their wyttes, that they myght vnderstond the scriptures. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vi. § 16 Not only opening our understanding but chiefly opening our belief. 1713 BERKELEY *Guardian* No. 39 P 8 His Understanding wants to be opened and enlarged. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. ix. 305 My eyes had been opened, and my heart with them.

12. To render accessible or available for settlement, use, intercourse, etc.; as *to open land, to open a country to trade.* Usually *Open up*: see 24.

1617 ABP. ABBOT *Descr. World* (1634) 292 The English .. did adventure farre to open the North parts of America. 1816 BRACKENRIDGE *Jrnl. Voy. Missouri* (ed. 2) 28 We stopped ..at the cabin of an old Frenchman, who is beginning to open a plantation, according to the phraseology of the western country. 1863 ALFORD in *Gd. Words* Mar. 199 We are to understand that a communication is to be opened between two places.

13. To begin, start, commence; to set in action, initiate, set on foot (any proceedings, operations, or business). *To open an account, open the ball or the campaign, open fire, open parliament*, etc.: see the sbs. (Allied to 2 d.)

1693 [see CAMPAIGN *sb.* 3]. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 17 P 5 The Allies hasten their Preparations for opening the Campaign. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 267 P 2 He..opens his Poem with the Discord of his Princes. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* Dec. 538/2 The Duke gave a Ball, which .. his Highness open'd with the Princess Mary. 1735 BERTIN *Chess* v, Never play your Queen, till your game is tolerably well opened. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 162 The pictures were exhibited to the public, and the subscription opened. 1781 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 24/2 On the 12th of March the Spaniards opened their battery. 1787 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 316 They are about to open a loan of one hundred millions. 1827 ROBERTS *Voy. Centr. Amer.* 54 To open a trade with the Indians in the interior. 1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will. IV*, c. 46 § 61 An account to be opened in the name of the Commissioners. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* ix. 92 Opening the weekly meetings. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VI. 15 Ptœodorus . had opened a correspondence with him. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 274/2 It is the practice for the lord chancellor, with other peers appointed by commission ..to open the parliament by stating 'that her Majesty will [etc.]'. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 205 A negotiation was opened. 1889 HOLDREWOOD *Robbery under Arms* xxxiv, We opened fire at them directly. *Mod.* The Queen will open Parliament in person.

14. *Legal.* To state (a case) to the court, preliminary to adducing evidence; esp to speak first in a case, a privilege belonging to the affirmative side. *To open pleadings*, in a trial before jury, to state briefly the substance of the pleadings. Also, To state or bring forward (an argument, assertion, etc.) in opening a case.

1621 ELSING *Lords' Debates* App. (1870) 134 The breefes of the whole abuses read in open Court, w[h]ch Sir Randolph Crew in divers poyntes opened to their Lordships. .Mr. Atturney Generall opened divers poyntes to their Lordships touching these abuses. 1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 6 The Complainants Counsell having made their charge, and opened all their proofes, the defendants Counsell having also made their defence. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) IV. viii 24 She may make Her self your Client, and so employ you to open her Case, and recover her Portion. 1682 DRYDEN *Medal* Ep. to Whigs P 4 You retained him only for the opening of your cause, ..your main lawyer is yet behind. 1891 *Daily News* 8 Dec. 7/5 Sir H. D. was opening the case for the respondents when the Court rose.

15. To undo, recall, or set aside (a judgement, settlement, sale, etc.), so as to leave the matter open to further action, discussion, or negotiation.

1792 in Vesey, Jr. *Reports* I. (1801) 453 The Court gives its assistance to open biddings, for the benefit of the suitor and the estate, not of the purchaser. 1806 LD. ERSKINE *ibid.* XIII. 204 The true Equity and Justice of the Case seem to be, that Foreclosure is opened by the Action [brought by the mortgagee]. 1848 ARNOULD *Mar. Insur.* (1866) I. i. vi. 292 The policy was to be opened. By this, these writers understood that the agreed valuation was to be set aside as the standard and basis of the underwriter's liability. 1867 *Act* 30 & 31 *Vict.* c. 48 § 7 It is the long settled practice of courts of equity in sales by auction of land under their authority to open biddings even more than once. *Ibid.*, That the practice of opening the biddings..be discontinued ..unless .. on the ground of fraud or improper conduct. 1877 SIR G. JESSEL in *Law Rep.* 7 Ch. Div. 175 The mortgagor is entitled to open the foreclosure on the usual terms.

II. *intr.* (Sometimes for *refl.*, sometimes *ellipt.* or *absol.* use of the trans.)

16. To become open, unshut, or unclosed: (*a*) of a door or other means of entrance; (*b*) of the passage or doorway; (*c*) of the space or enclosure to which this gives access. Hence, (*d*) generally, to come apart or asunder, so as to admit of passage, disclose a gap or vacant space, display the interior or contents. (*e*) Of an abscess, To burst and discharge.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 258 Byrgenu openodon mid deadum banum. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3772 Erðe..opnede vnder [h]ere fet. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 3783 (Fairf.) Him þoht þe 3ate opened of heyuen. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xxi. 368 For eny wye oper warde wyde openede þe 3ates. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 289 b, The herte hoppeth and lepeth in the body: and now openeth & now closeth. 1573–80 BARET *Alv.* O 112 The skie openeth, or goeth asunder. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 47 Thus I enforce thy rotten Iawes to open. 1647 A. ROSS *Mystag. Poet.* x. (1675) 236 The Marigold..opens or shuts with the Sun. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 14 My wound opened again with riding. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 170 The bony covers open and give it a free passage. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* iv, They were scarce gone ere the door of the glover's house opened. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. 157 Law offices opened at eight o'clock in those days.

b. Of the weather: To become clear of frost.

1678 LADY CHAWORTH in 12*th Rep. Hist MSS. Comm.* App. v. 45 As soone as the weather opens to allow travelling.

c. Of things non-physical, the way to them, etc.

1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) I. 390 The heir to an estate .. when the succession to it opens or becomes vacant upon the death of the proprietor.

17. a. Of a door, etc.: To serve as a passage *to* or *into*; to give access to. **b.** Of a room or space: To have an opening or passage *to, into, out of*, etc. Also **c.** To have its opening, or outlet *towards*, to lie open *to*.

a. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 124 A door that opened into a garden; and..another door that opened to the street. 1832 *Act* 2 & 3 *Will. IV*, c. 64 Sched. O. 45 The gate..opens into an occupation road leading to Pemallt. 1885 *Law Times* LXXX. 5/1 The rooms have an outer door opening on to a common staircase.

b. 1615 BEDWELL *Arab. Trudg.* Mj. Babe'lmandeb,..is the mouth of the Arabian gulfe [i. e. Red Sea], by which it openeth and falleth into the Red sea [i. e. Indian Ocean]. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1884) 172 The back Road..opened into the said great Road. 1801 *Lusignan* III 155 A library, opening through a greenhouse on to a lawn. 1817 J. EVANS *Excurs. Windsor* 268 The house, an old one, opens upon seven acres of ground.

c. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 472 A Cote that opens to the South prepare. 1825 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 25, I saw a lane opening in the right direction. 1839 YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* xii. 140 A valley opening to the sea shore.

18. To expand, extend, spread apart. Of a collective body or its units: To move apart so as to present openings or wider interstices. Also *open out*: see 23.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xliv (MS. Bodl.) lf. 24/1 For drawyng and by fonging of winde þe bladder openyth and spiediþ. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 481 They shoot forth ..op'ning to the ambient light. 1675 tr. *Machiavelli's Prince* (1883) 242 His horse,. opening to the right and left,.. made room for the foot. 1856 KANE *Arct Expl.* II. xxix. 297 The little flag..opened once more to the breeze.

b. *fig.* To expand in intellect or sympathy.

1709 FELTON *Classics* (1718) 38 To repeat his Grammar over, two or three Years before his Understanding opens enough to let him into the Reason..of the Rules. 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 55 354 All Hearts begin to open.

19. To become disclosed or revealed, to begin to appear; to expand to the view, to become more and more visible, esp. on nearer approach or change of position.

1708 J. PHILIPS *Cider* II. 86 Joy and Pleasure open to the View. 1782 COWPER *Table-t.* 265 The varied fields of science, ever new, Opening and wider opening on her view. *a* 1822 SHELLEY *Summer* 6 The stainless sky Opens beyond them like eternity. 1842 LYTTON *Zanoni* v. 29 Mournful Campagna, thou openest on us in majestic sadness. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Lay Brown Rosary* III. ii, Down through the wood..Till the chapel-cross opens to sight. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 420 Plato had the wonders of psychology just opening to him.

b. *Naut.* To appear distinct or separate.

1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 56 The Town of Payta .. began to open in a direct line with it [the Point that forms the Bay]. 1854 MOSELEY *Astron.* i. (1874) 2 The lights..will appear to separate, or in the nautical phrase, they will open. 1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 226 The ..Lighthouse has opened its own breadth north of the.. Obelisk below it.

20. To disclose or declare one's knowledge, thoughts, or feelings in speech, to speak out; to speak explicitly, explain.

a 1642 EP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 300 His enemies.. would soone be quashed and not once dare to open, if hee were at Court. 1753 FOOTE *Eng. in Paris* II. Wks. 1799 I. 44 It will be impossible for me to divine: but come, open a little. 1775 T. HUTCHINSON *Diary* 9 Nov. I. 555 He opened very largely on the state of affairs. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* XII. xiii. P 7 He did not open on the subject of Seraphina, nor did we attempt to draw him out. 1830 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 304 When I opened, I found that this man was willing to open too. 1842 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* I. 231 If he opens upon it I'll give him a sound thrashing.

21. Of hounds: To give tongue, to begin to cry when in pursuit on a scent; hence, contemptuously, of men.

1563-73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Circumspecti canes* .. good hounds that open not but where they finde. 1573-80 BARET *A.v.* O 114 To vent, or open as an hound or spaniel doth, when he hath the sent of ame thing. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. ii. 209 If I cry out thus vpon no traile, neuer trust me when I open again. 1637 THORNLEY tr. *Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* 68 The deep-mouth'd dogs open'd loud. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* I. 110 To chear the Pack Op'ning in Consorts of harmonious Joy. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 7/2 When in pursuit..the hound opens with a voice deep and sonorous.

22. To begin; to start or commence operations. In theatrical parlance, To make a début, to begin a season or tour. Often elliptical, for *open fire*.

1716 ADDISON *Free-holder* No. 22 P 2 Our Conversation opened, as usual, upon the Weather. 1761 FOOTE *Liar* I. Wks. 1799 I. 282 Where do we open?..Let us see—one o'clock—..the Mall will be crouded. 1803 MRQ. WELLESLEY *Desp.* (1877) 366 The batteries of the British army opened against the fort. 1827-39 DE QUINCEY *Murder* Wks. 1862 IV. 52 In spite of all I could do or say, the orchestra opened. 1828 *Lights & Shades* I. 245 W. S tle opened in 'Liberty Hall'. 1876 TREVELYAN *Macaulay* II. xv. 469 When the year 1859 opened. 1880 *Daily News* 1 Mar. 3/3, I open in this piece, providing myself the company, and superintending the rehearsals. 1883 *Manch. Guard.* 3 Nov. 6/6 Lard opened active at higher prices. 1884 *Ibid.* 22 May 5/2 The summer session of the French Chambers opened on Tuesday. 1894 WOLSELEY *Marlborough* II. 175 A battery of eight guns opened on the fleet. *Mod.* Our school opens next Monday.

III. With adverbs.

23. Open out. *trans.* **a.** To render visible or accessible by the removal of that which envelopes or conceals; to unfold, unpack. **b.** To develop. **c.** To disclose, reveal, display or offer to mental view. *intr.* **d.** To expand, extend, move apart: = sense 18. **e.** To give vent to one's feelings or thoughts; to speak out, speak freely; = sense 20.

a. 1861 CLOUGH *Poems*, etc. (1869) I. 248 In one spot some lesser ruins have been opened out. 1882 DE WINDT *Equator* 99 Coal is found here, and Government has opened out a small mine for the use of its vessels. 1883 J. W. SHERER *At Home & in India* 112 We..had got our tin travelling cases inside, and were opening out some necessary things.

b. 1826 SOUTHEY in *Corr. w. C. Bowles* (1881) 93 Whether the studied deference which is now assumed toward me,..will open out anything like a frank and easy intercourse time must show. 1878 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1879) I. 206 The work of searching the soil and the bowels of the territory, and opening out her enterprise throughout its vast expanse.

c. 1814 COLERIDGE *Lett., to D. Stuart* (1895) 631 Having for the very first time. opened out my whole feelings and thoughts concerning my past fates and fortunes. *a* 1834 — in *Lit Rem.* (1830) II. 96 The perfect probability of the moment chosen by Prospero..to open out the truth to his daughter. 1855 *Ch. Times* 28 Oct, The newly-formed diocese opened out a magnificent opportunity for a Bishop whose training fitted him for his work.

d. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 154 The left wing open out. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 30 A Battalion in Close column should first open out to quarter-distance. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* IV. III. 245, I was glad when the trees began to open out..and we came upon the..meadow.

e. 1855 COSTELLO *Stor. Screen* 89 She now opened out a little, and told me [etc.]. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* v. (1889) 42 Tom ..[was] very much astonished at himself for having opened out so freely.

24. Open up. (*Up* is added to *Open* in many of its senses, often merely with the effect of strengthening or giving emphasis, but esp. in the following.) **a.** *trans.* To open to view, access, use, passage, or traffic (usually implying the removal of obstructions to sight or access); to lay open (a question previously untouched); to bring to light, disclose, raise and leave open or unsettled.

1582-8 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 180 To oppin up the meanes for the mair facill atteening to a gude peace. 1793 *Monthly Rev.* XI. 159 The place which is first opened up. 1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* IV. 149 By Miracles and Similitudes, a new world is opened up. *c* 1829 COLERIDGE in *Sterling's Ess. & Tales* (1848) I. *Life* 23, I. detected two errors; one of them the phrase *open up a subject*, which, I suppose, is an innovation of the sectarian pulpits. 1844 MILL *Ess. Pol. Econ.* 97 The views of political economy which his [Ricardo's] genius was the first to open up. 1851 DIXON *W. Penn* i. (1872) 3 Opening up a new and tempting branch of trade. 1852 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1879) IV. 191 This inquiry, however, opens up and detects the master fallacy. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 19 Sept. 6/2 Each turn of the road..opened up new effects in the enchanting landscape. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Aug. 11/2 He would begin by opening up, say, twenty-five acres his first year, clearing, draining, and planting. 1895 *Manch. Guard.* 14 Oct. 5/6 The Isker Valley line..will open up this country for the first time.

b. *intr.* To become open to passage, view, enterprise, etc. (by the removal of obstructions).

1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* xx. 407 Avenues of wealth opening up so readily. *Mod.* Hoping a way will open up.

IV. Phrases. *To open a* (or *the*) *door to*: see DOOR 3. † *To open one's ears*, to give ear, listen willingly or attentively. *To open one's eyes*, to take notice, regard, look; to state with astonishment. *To open a person's eyes*, to cause him to see, to make him aware of facts. *To open one's mouth*, i. e. in order to swallow or eat, or (also *one's lips*) to speak; *not to open one's lips*, to be absolutely silent.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 35 Hie openeden his eareu to luste þe defies lore. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1,941 Petre opend þan his muth .he said [etc.]. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxi. 12 þal oppynd on me þaie mouth. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. (*Petrus*) 705 In þat howre god hopnyt þar ewyn. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xii. 61 (Rawlinson MS.) For god is def now a dayes and deyneth [see DAIN *v.*] his heres to opne. 1545 BRINKLOW *Lament.* 20 He must open his mouthe agaynst Antichrista. 1711 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 77 P 6 He..thinks a great deal, but never opens his Mouth. 1712 STEELE *ibid.* No. 427 P 1 Too ill-natur'd to open their Lips in Conversation. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 247 In the House of Lords he never opened his lips. 1874 *Q. Rev.* CXXXVI. 131 Already the eyes of her prelates..are being opened to the hollowness of the plea. 1879 ESCOTT *England* I. 360 The door is opened to a host of frauds.

Hence **O·pened** *ppl. a.*, made open.

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 564/25 *Apertus*, openyd. *a* 1568 in *Bannatyne MS.* (1879) 673/17 Hir hair wes lyk the oppynnit silk. 1763 *Universal Mag.* XXXVII. 236/1 A..quantity of this poison is dropped into an opened vein 1837 MARRYAT *Dog-Fiend* ix, Beer was foaming from the mouths of the opened bottles. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 40 The escort will be drawn up..with opened ranks. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Jan. 4/3 In the present opened-up condition of Central Africa.

Openable (ō·pĕnăb'l), *a.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Capable of being opened.

1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VII. 417 It is worse than useless to leave box-doors openable from behind. 1881 J. G. FITCH *Lect. Teach* 68 All pigeon-holes and covered spaces..should be open or easily openable.

Open air, open-air.

1. *O·pen air*: The unconfined atmosphere; hence, the unconfined space outside buildings, usually more or less exposed to the weather: cf. AIR *sb.* 3 b.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2 b, Her naturall inclynacyon is to be abrode in the open ayre. 1653-1736 [see AIR *sb.* 3 b]. 1659 LOVELACE *Poems* (1864) 177 Now he takes the open air, Drawes up his wings with tactick care. 1717 BERKELEY *Jrnl. Tour Italy* 24 Jan., Wks. 1871 IV. 534 A Jesuit preaching in the open air. 1852 *Bech's Florist* 148 A leaf of the Victoria regia, said to be grown in the open air at Chelsea.

2. *attrib.* (usually *o·pen-air*). Existing, carried on, performed in, or characteristic of the open air.

1860 G. H. K. *Vac. Tour.* 143, I never heard a complete silence in the open-air world yet. 1864 *Chambers' Bk. of Days* 10 Mar. 355 Open air Preaching is sometimes heard from a great distance. 1878 TAIT & STEWART *Unseen Univ.* i. § 48 67 They have an open-air look about them. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 297 The hygienic and dietetic arrangements and especially the open-air treatment.

Hence **O·pen-ai·rish** *a.*, marked by open-air characteristics, so **O·pen-ai·rishness**; **O·pen-ai·rism**; **O·pen-ai·rness**, open air quality, coolness and freshness.

1881 *Daily News* 30 Aug. 5/2 Wholesome and almost moral in their healthy downright tone and the breezy open-airishness of them. 1891 *Ibid.* 14 Oct. 5/1 A fastidious age . trying for all sorts of refinements of the art—for impression, for 'open airism', for values, for good workmanship as such. 1896 *Q. Rev.* July 201 The coolness and freshness, the open-airness of English life and art.

O·pen-a·rse. Now *dial.* [In reference to the large open disk between the persistent calyx-lobes.] An old name of the Medlar, fruit and tree.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 137/36 *Mespila*, openærs. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's Prol.* 17, I fare as dooth an Openers; That ilke fruyt is euer leng the wers, Til it be roten in Mullok or in stree. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 646/29 *Hec sorbus*, opynharstre. 1544 PHAER *Bk. Childr.* (1553) U ij b, Take the kernels or stones that are founde in the fruite, called openers. 1663 KILLIGREW *Parson's Wedd.* II. ii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XIV. 414 As useless as open-arses gathered green. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Oppen-arses*, medlars. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Open-ass*..the common and usual name among the working class.

O·pen-beak. = next.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 165/1 The open-beak, *Bec-ouvert* (Anastomus of Illiger).

O·pen-bill. A bird of the genus *Anastomus*, allied to the Stork, found in Africa and Asia; so called because the mandibles of its bill when shut are in contact only at the ends, leaving an open space in the middle.

1837 SWAINSON *Nat. Hist. Birds* II. 174 The tufted umbre .. is obviously allied to the open-bills (*Anastomus*, Ill.), a singular form, remarkable for a thick and very powerful bill gaping in the middle. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* s. v.

O·pen-brea·sted, *a.*

1. Having the breast exposed. Of a garment: Not covering the breast or bosom.

1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* II. vii. 203 Mean'st thou him that walks all open breasted? 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 20 June, A thin silke waistcoate .. open-breasted. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 95 P 1, I could scarce keep him this Morning from going out open-breasted. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* IV. v. 103 Even in June, one could not go open-breasted in those regions of cold and catarrh.

† **2.** Not concealing thoughts or feelings, frank.

a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Cust. Country* v. iii, Thou art his friend..And therefore I le be open breasted to thee. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* III. 67 Count Egmont a blunt souldier, open-breasted in his love and hatred.

Open door.

1. A door standing open to give access or admission; hence used *fig.* to typify free admission or access, freedom of admission.

1526 TINDALE *Rev.* iii. 8 Beholde I have set before the an open doore and no man can shutt hit. 1865 LOWELL *Ode Harvard Commem.* xi, She of the open soul and open door, With room about her hearth for all mankind.

b. *Internat. Politics.* Admission to a country, esp. for purposes of commercial intercourse, open to all upon equal terms. Used esp. in 1898– with reference to Chinese ports.

1896 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Result* Wks. (Bohn) II. 134 England keeps open doors, as a trading country must, to all nations. 1898 SIR M. HICKS BEACH *Sp. Swansea* 17 Jan., If we wanted to keep open doors for our commerce..we must be prepared in savage countries to incur territorial responsibilities. [*Ibid.*, [As to China] The Government were absolutely determined, at whatever cost,..that that door should not be shut.] 1898 *Daily News* 25 Jan. 4/7 Why should Russia object to the policy of the open door which has been proclaimed..as the essence of British policy? 1898 *Times* 1 Mar. 9/5 The incidents which suggest doubts as to the adoption of the policy of the open door by our rivals in the Far East. 1898 SIR E. MONSON *Sp.* 6 Dec., Although we cannot insist upon that 'open door' which has latterly become a household word in our minds.

attrib. 1898 *Atlantic Monthly* LXXXII. 438/1 Coöperation between this republic and Great Britain as to the furtherance of the open door policy. 1900 *Daily News* 22 Oct. 5/3 Both Governments agree in maintaining the open door principle in all regions where they can exert any influence.

2. *Sc. Law. Letters of open doors*: see quot.

[1693 STAIR *Inst. Law Scot.* iv. xlvii. § 40 Letters for making patent Doors, when Parties keep themselves or their Goods within locked Doors, and do not give access thereto, for executing of Caption or Poynding.] 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s. v., Letters of Open Doors..authorise the messenger to break open the doors of those places in which the goods of the debtor are lodged.

3. *attrib.* (*O·pen-door*). Done with open doors, public.

1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Aug. 2/2 The open-door proceedings are hardly less puzzling.

Hence **O·pen-doo·red** *a.*, having the door open, *hence*, ready to take in or receive; keeping open house, hospitable.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* ix. (1852) 97 The open doored cottages and blazing hearth. 1842 SIR H. TAYLOR *Edwin the Fair* iv. i. (D.), Some, Whose ears are open-doored to phantoms. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 302 A house Once rich, now poor, but ever open-door'd.

Opener (ō·p'nəɹ). [f. OPEN *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. One who or that which opens, in the senses of the verb.

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 11 An opener and teller of the trueth. *a* 1555 RIDLEY *Brief Declar.* Wks. (Parker Soc.) 29 An opener of high mysteries in Scripture. 1537 R. HUMPHREY tr. *St. Ambrose* i. 1 An opener of the way to obtaine blessednesse. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* v. § 17 Divers to the bottom of things, fair inquirers, and openers of eyes. 1872 A. J GORDON *In Christ* iii. (1889) 55 Opener of the prison doors to them that are bound. 1883 *Law Times* 27 Oct. 434/2 The opener having replied, the question was put, and carried in the affirmative.

† **b.** An opening medicine, an aperient. *Obs.*

1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. clxxiii. 491 Iuy is a great drawer, and opener. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 555 It is also an excellent Opener for the Liver. 1787 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 2) I. 320 A gentle opener and promotes perspiration.

2. A machine for opening or loosening the tussocks of cotton as it comes from the bales and separating dust and other impurities.

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 965 Perhaps the most common description of Opener in use is known as the Scutcher. 1890 G. B. SHAW *Fab. Ess. Socialism* 72 A machine called an opener, by which 15,000 lbs. of cotton can be opened in 56 hours. 1895 *Oracle Encycl.* II. 189/2 From the willow the [cotton] fibres pass to the opener or scutching machine.

Open-eyed (ō·p'nˌəid), *a.*

1. Having the eyes open; awake, vigilant.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 27 Whosoeuer is amitten [by lightning] sleeping, is found open eied. 1620 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 301 While you here do snoaring lie, Open-ey'd Conspiracie His time doth take. 1883 F. M. PEARD *Contradict.* xi, Gina was all open-eyed amazement. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. x. 338 A..just open-eyed puppy, disconsolate at the existence of the moon.

b. Done with the eyes open.

1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* liv, An open-eyed dream that the world has done with sorrow. 1892 EMILY LAWLESS *Grania* I. iii. 17 His comfortable perch and open-eyed afternoon snooze.

2. Having the mental 'eyes' or perceptive powers open.

1648 BP. HALL *Sel. Th.* § 12 A Christian..can be, at once, open-eyed to nature and blind to lust. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* i. 25 The result of open-eyed wisdom. 1888 WESTCOTT *Vic. Cross* 6 The soul open-eyed to all the facts of the world.

Hence **Openey·edly** *adv.*, with open eyes.

1894 F. T. PALGRAVE in *Jrnls.* (1899) 246 He [A. P. Stanley], perhaps open-eyed-ly,..backs men he only half or not at all agreed with, from pure charity.

Open field. An unenclosed field; undivided arable land. Chiefly *attrib.* in *open-field system*, a system by which the arable land of a village was planned out into a number of unenclosed portions or strips and distributed among the villagers.

1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* 130 The mischiefs of our open field system in England. 1868 FORSYTH *Beauties Scott.* V. 220 Land inclosed and subdivided is reckoned worth from a fourth to one-half more rent than in an open-field state. 1884 SEEBOHM *Eng. Vill. Comm.* (ed. 3) I. 7 The most..important feature of the open field system .. is the fact that .. the several holdings were made up of a multitude of strips scattered about on all sides of the township. *Ibid.* 8 Under

the English system the open fields were the common fields—the arable land—of a village community or township under a manorial lordship. 1900 JENKS *Hist. Politics* vi. (ed 2) 50 There were practically no hedges in the medieval village. The arable land of the village lay in great open fields, many hundreds of acres in extent.

† O·pen-hai·r, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. With hair uncovered, bareheaded. Cf. OPEN *a.* 5.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1043 Al open-her, & eke oungerte .. Wyþ a rop aboute þy nekke.

O·pen-ha·nded, *a.* [Parasynthetic f. *open hand*: see OPEN *a.* 22 b.] *lit.* Having an open hand.

a. Free in giving, liberal, generous, bountiful.

1602 B. JONSON *Poetaster* III. i, Is he open-handed? bountiful? 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* I. iii, Let me yield my reasons why I am No opener-handed to him. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 409 The Liberality of the Wealthiest and most Open-handed Man. 1863 A. BLOMFIELD *Mem. Bp. Blomfield* II. ix. 204 He did it with an open-handed generosity. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* I. i. 17 He was open-handed, and had no petty vices.

† b. Ready to receive gifts. *Obs.*

1701 DE FOE *True-born Eng.* i. 325 So open-handed England, 'tis believ'd, Has all the Gleanings of the World receiv'd. 1785 TRUSLER *Mod. Times* III. 14 Biddy, ..always open-handed, more ready to receive, than people to give.

Hence **O·penha·ndedly** *adv.*, **O·penha·ndedness.**

1873 L. WALLACE *Fair God* v. iv. 281 He struck open-handedly at the page, but with such good-will [etc.] 1628 JACKSON *Creed* XI. xlv. § 2 Mercy, bounty, and openhandedness to the poor. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* i, They appreciate the open-handedness that keeps him poor.

† O·pen-hea·d, *a.* and *adv. Obs.* [See OPEN *a.* 22: cf. *barehead, bareback, barefoot*, etc.] = next.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 424 No mon ne i-seo ham unweawed, ne open heaued. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6967 þe king ligginge hii founde Wepinde & ope heued [*v.rr.* open heued, openbefd, openhede]. *c* 1400 *Chron. Eng.* lxxxv. in Herrig *Archiv* LII. 23 Key and Bedewere .. founde a wedowe oppin hede sitting by syde a tombe ?*c* 1513 in *Three 15th Cent. Chron.* (Camden) 110 He shall be open hede, and shall bere ye sweord of ye esquire ye poynt downwards.

† O·pen-hea·ded, *a.* and *adv. Obs.* [Parasynthetic f. *open-head*: see OPEN *a.* 22 b.] With head uncovered, bare-headed.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 645 Open-heueded [*so Hengwrt MS.*; *Corp.* openhede, *Harl.* open heedid] he hir say Lokynge out at his dore vpon a day. 14.. *Siege Jerus.* (E. E. T. S.) 10/346 Y bidde hem be boun, .. To morow or vndren open-heded alle, Vp her 3ates to 3elde, with 3erdes an hande. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* lxxvi. 61 Ladyes open heded come byfore kyng Arthur and cryed hym mercy.

O·pen-hea·rted, *a.* [Parasynthetic f. *open heart*: see OPEN *a.* 22 b.]

1. Disposed to communicate thoughts or feelings; not reserved, frank.

1611 COTGR., *Rond*, .. free, blunt, plaine, open-hearted, sincere. 1653 WALTON *Angler* i. 3, I will be as free and open-hearted as discretion will warrant me to be with a stranger. 1701 DE FOE *True-born Eng.* ii. 21 They're so open-hearted, you may know their own most secret Thoughts, and others too. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* vi. 370 Their chiefs, in their openhearted character, fell into snares.

2. Accessible to noble emotions, especially those of generosity or pity; full of kindly feeling.

a 1627 HIERON *Wks.* I. 27 There be .. few that are open-hearted and handed to releeue. 1680 HICKERINGILL *Meros* 26 Neither make open hearted nor open handed their close-fisted Disciples. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 257 The generous open hearted man sees a thousand bright spots in the prospect around him. 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes* Pref. 13 He loves to see men and children open-hearted, and willing to be taught.

Hence **O·penhea·rtedly** *adv.*, **O·penhea·rtedness.**

1611 COTGR., *Vivre à la Carlonne* .. to deale open-heartedly. *Ibid.*, *Honnestetè*, freedome of nature, open-heartednesse, a noble disposition. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 260 Craft, cunning, and artifice stand opposed to fair dealing, sincerity, and open-heartedness. 1883–4 J. G. BUTLER *Bible-Work* II. 118 That open heartedness that searches, and ponders, and receives God's word.

Opening (ōu·pnin, ōu·p'nin), *vbl. sb.* [f. OPEN *v.* + -ING [1].]

1. The action of the verb OPEN in various senses; making free of passage, drawing apart, unclosing, unfolding, uncovering, disclosing to the view, etc. Also with adv. as *opening out, opening up.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 49 þurh heorte bireusunke þurh muðes openunge. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 60 þu schalt 3elden þet best vor þe puttes openunge. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 8 In openyng of hevene 3atis. 1486 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* 1896) 13 The .. openyng and newe leying of old Ropes. 1530 TINDALE *Answ. More* Wks. 252/1 If stories be true, women haue preached sence the openyng of ye new Testament. 1543 BALE *Course Rom. Fox* title-p., A dyscloseynge or openynge of the manne of synne. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 2 If it pertaine..to the opening and clearing of the word of God. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Opening of Trenches*, ..the first breaking of Ground made by the Besiegers, in order to carry their Approaches to the place besieged. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* v. § 1 We heard a confused noise of the opening of hounds, the winding of horns, and the roaring of country squires. 1850 CLOUGH *Dipsychus* II. v. 43 A painful opening out Of paths for ampler virtue. 1887 *Spectator* 4 June 750/1 The opening-up of a market almost as great as India itself.

b. An action of the bowels.

1799 M. UNDERWOOD *Treat. Dis. Childr.* III. 192 They should..not [be] suffered to play until they have had an opening.

2. A vacant space between portions of solid matter; a gap, hole, or passage; an aperture. In *local* use: = OPEN *sb.* 1 b.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 276 Mon, þi flesch, hwat frut bereð hit, in all his openunges? 1382 WYCLIF *Amos* iv. 3 Hy opnyngis 3e shuln go out. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. i. (MS. Bodl.) lf. 240/1 Þe openynge of þe owle [ię] is meche: and þe openynge of þe Egle ię is litel. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 51 A..hood which covers the face, saving the eyes; for whose use there is an opening. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 261 Climbing up the rocks in the opening on the right hand. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Opening*, a passage, or streight, between two adjacent coasts or islands. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. 159 The blood .. goes through the heart, by an opening called the *foramen ovale*. 1858 LARDNER *Hand-bk. Nat. Phil., Hydrost.*, etc. 141 This lateral circular opening is surrounded by a horizontal wheel.

b. A bay, gulf or other more or less wide indentation of the land.

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. iv, Entering that opening of the sea. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* II. 440 Full in the openings of the spacious main It [a vessel] rides. 1796–7 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat* (1799) I. 159 These bays, or openings, are formed in the ice, merely by the influence of the nearest adjacent lands.

c. The width of an arch between its pillars.

1739 LABELYE *Short Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge* 44 The lower an Arch is, in proportion to its Opening. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Openings*, the parts of coal mines between the pillars, or the pillars and ribs.

3. *U. S.* A tract of ground over which trees are wanting or thinly scattered in comparison with adjoining forest tracts. Cf. *oak-opening* in OAK *sb.* 8.

1704 *Providence R. I Records* (1893) IV. 178 On the south side of the place in the swamp..which is called the first opening. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 35 Hills..covered with .. Groves of Trees, interspersed with many Openings and ever-green Valleys. 1844 LONGF. *April Day* iv, The forest openings. 1839 MARRYAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. I. II. 46 The term used here to distinguish this variety of timber land from the impervious woods is oak openings. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xxxii, We debouched through the mountain pass into a country of 'openings'.

4. The action of beginning, starting or setting on foot; the first steps or commencement; the part, act, words, etc., with which anything opens; the initial steps or stage in a course of action.

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 412 P 3 In the opening of the Spring. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VI. iv, She came running into Cecilia's room, saying she had very good news for her, 'A charming opening!' cried Cecilia, 'pray tell it me.' 1789 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 306 At the opening of the States-General. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I 509 The days which preceded the opening of the session. 1887 *Grove's Dict Mus.* IV. 415 The opening of the opera was originally intended to be quite different from what it is now. *Mod.* The King's Speech at the opening of Parliament.

b. *spec.* The statement of the case made by counsel to a court of law preliminary to adducing evidence.

1660 *Trial Regic.* 77 [We] cannot hear you to speak that upon your opening which is treason. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI 132 Lord Chief Justice Eyre said, it was manifest from the opening, that it was intended to be insisted on, that .. Sir T. C lost his old estate. 1881 *Spectator* 30 Apr. 573 Like the opening of an advocate who has not mastered his brief.

c. The introductory or burlesque part of a pantomime preceding the harlequinade.

The two portions of the pantomime were not separated before the year 1800.

1838 *Mem. Grimaldi* II. xxii, He played Fribble in the opening, and afterwards the Lover. 1859 *Illustr. Lond. News* 8 Jan. 34/1 The introduction or opening, which, but for the comic masks, differs little from the burlesque or extravaganza.

d. *Chess.* A mode of beginning a game; *spec.* a definite sequence of moves for the purpose of establishing a line of defence or attack.

1735 BERTIN *Chess* iv, Particular instructions .. how the player may make the proper openings, to attack, or defend. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrs. & Merch.* III. iv. 120 She remembered it was an evening for chess, and wondered what opening Miss Griffin would choose. 1889 *Chambers' Encycl.* 166 All openings of repute have distinctive titles, often being named after their inventors.

5. An opportunity; a circumstance or combination of circumstances which offers a chance of advantage, success or gratification; a vacant place in connexion with any business or profession, which admits of being occupied.

1793 BURKE *Lett., to Sir G. Elliot* COTT. 1844 IV. 153 Here is an opening which, if neglected by our government, .. they will one day sorely repent. 1845 FITZJ. STEPHEN in *Cambr. Ess.* 178 She might have made him miss one or two openings in life. 1889 RUSKIN *Præterita* III. ii. 69 D'Israeli saw his opening in an instant. 1898 *Times* 17 Oct., In his early years of promise in the tennis court I.— relied mainly on his wonderful return, his accuracy for the openings, and his activity.

6. *Comb.* **O·pening-machi·ne,** any machine for opening; *spec.* = OPENER 2.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1561/2.

Opening (ōu·pnin, ōu·p'nin), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING [2].] That opens.

1. That renders open; *spec.* that opens the bowels or other bodily passages; aperient.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. lxx. (MS. Bodl.) lf. 74/2 Openyng medicyn .. openeth weyes that beþ stopped and makeþ þynne humours þat be cleymye þikke. 1600 VENNER *Via Recta* vi. 94 Vinegar that is made of White-wine, is more opening, and that which is made of Claret, more binding. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Almond*, Bitter-Almonds are of an opening and detersive nature. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 192 She took some gentle opening medicine.

b. That opens, or forms the commencement of, a discourse, entertainment, or proceeding; initial; introductory. (The opposite of CLOSING *ppl. a.* b.)

1851 WILLMOTT *Pleas. Lit.* iv. (1857) 15 It contained the opening letter of Junius. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 4 May, It was the opening day of the exhibition. *Mod.* His opening remarks were eagerly listened to. The opening event was won by the Dark Blues.

2. That becomes open; unclosing, unfolding, expanding, widening out, developing, beginning, giving tongue, etc.: see the verb.

1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 26 The opening eyelids of the morn. 1667 — *P. L.* XI. 277 From the first op'ning bud 1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* I. i. 108 Watchful they stood expecting op'ning day. 1754 J. LOVE *Cricket* (1770) 5 The Ball, close cushion'd, slides askew, And to the op'ning Pocket runs, a Cou. 1805 Z. ALLNUTT *Navig. Thames* 23 A Plan of an opening Weir across the Thames. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. iii, Yelled on the view the opening pack. An hundred dogs bayed deep and strong. 1872 W. R. GREG *Enigmas Life* v. (1882) 184 To the opening mind .. it [Life] seems like a delicious feast.

3. *Comb.*, as **Opening-bit,** a tapering tool for widening an aperture; a broach or reamer.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1561.

† **O·penly,** *a. Obs.* [f. OPEN *a.* + -LY [1].] Open to sight, manifest, public.

c 1050 *Ags. Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 343/28 *A puplicis*, openlecum. *Ibid.* 466/4 *Puplica*, openlecre. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 5 Ure louerd ihesu cristes openliche tocume. *c* 1200 ORMIN 2909 Þær þurrh he 3aff 3uw, læwedd folle, Full opennlike bisne. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 426 þauh þe ancre on hire meidenes uor openliche gultes legge penitence.

Openly (ōu·p'nli), *adv.* [f. OPEN *a.* + -LY [2].] In an open manner.

1. Without concealment; so that all may see, hear, or take cognizance; in public; publicly.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 193 Hie openlice þæt gesetton. *c* 1000 *Rule St. Benet* (Logeman) 55 He si geþtead openlice toforan eallum. *c* 1200 ORMIN 1630 Opennliȝ bifoننn man. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 175 Iesu crist . openlik [*v.rr.* opinli, openly] bigan to preche. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XI. 633 The Erll of murreff oppynly Takis playne feld with his menȝhe. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCXXI 213 He opened the letter ..and red it openly word by word. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xv. 133 [We] dar neuyr pray appynly to send sic vengeance on ane euil prince. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. ii. 76 My loue to ye, Shall shew it selfe more openly hereafter. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 69 The dog .openly declares his alacrity to pursue them. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng* (1858) I. ii. 158 The words had been repeated to Wolsey, who mentioned them openly at his table. 1885 *Spectator* 30 May 714/2 The lady..flirts openly and unblushingly.

† b. By people generally, commonly, publicly.

1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 § 5 Hi sæden openlice ðæt christ slep & his halechen. 1473 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 83/1 In the paryssh of Seynt Michell, openly called Pater noster chirch, otherwise called Weritynton college. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 149 It was openly knowen, that the French kyng, was ready..to make open warre.

2. Without concealment of thought or feeling; without reserve; frankly, unreservedly.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conc.* 531 Par-for Iob þus openly sayne: *Homo, natus de muliere* [etc.]. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (*Andreas*) 241 He bad þame opynly þat þai suld hold þar way in hy. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 249 b, Who should seme secretly to wyll more, than in the commission he did openly professe. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* vii, I speak among neighbours and friends, and therefore I speak openly.

† 3. In a way easy to see or understand; evidently, manifestly; clearly, plainly. *Obs.*

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xix, Cato, se wæs eac Romana heretoga, se wæs openlice uþwita. *c* 1200 ORMIN Pref. 55 Þiss iss to seggenn opennliȝ þe Laferrd Cristess Karrte. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 8 Hwar he ifinde in holi write religiun openluker descriued & isuteled þen in sein Iames canoniel epistle? 1340 *Ayenb.* 73 Ine hevene þou sselt yzy openliche hou uirtues and guode dedes byeþ heȝliche yolde. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) XXX. 135 Þare er fewles also spekand of þaire awen kynde; and þai will hails men .. spekand als openly as þai ware men. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* v. xiii, He that can or shalle proue more openly that he hath the most parte. 1682 NORRIS *Hierocles* Pref. 34 Many things might have been deliver'd more openly and clearly.

† 4. In an open, not closed, state or condition; so as to admit of entrance or passage. *Obs.*

? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 502 If that the passage opunly Hadde be unto me free. 1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* Prol. (Skeat) I. 1 Men..that, with eeres openly sprad.. swalowen the deliciousnesse of iestes and of ryme.

† 5. With wide spaces or interstices. *Obs. rare.*

c 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* II. 48 For your first practice, copy such prints as are openly shaded.

† **O·pen-mouth,** *a. Obs.* [OPEN *a.* 22.] = next.

1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus, Antiq.* vi. iv. (1733) 134 They went presently Open-Mouth to the Father, .. with a grievous complaint against his Sons. 1786 O'KEEFE in *Roxb. Ball.* (1887) VI. 383 On Effingham's squadron, though all in abreast, Like open-mouth curs they came bowling.

Open-mouthed (ōu·p'nimau·ðd), *a.* [Parasynthetic f. *open mouth*: see OPEN *a.* 22 b.]

1. Having the mouth open; having an open mouth; hence rapacious, in full cry, etc.

c 1532 DUWES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 899 Ye shal pronounce your *a* as wyde open-mouthed as ye can. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 62 P 2 A fine open-mouthed Dog. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. iv. 182 Hounds running at them open-

mouthed. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Aug. 2/3 An open-mouthed army, like an open-mouthed individual, does not strike one as particularly intelligent.

b. Of a vessel or the like: Having a wide mouth.

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxii. 177 The open-mouth'd Glass was by this means almost replenished. 1830 R. KNOX *Bichat's Anat.* 186 Each molecule of the organs is in a manner placed between two open-mouthed vessels.

2. Gaping, as with astonishment or surprise.

1593 DRAYTON *Pastorals* v. Poems (1810) 437/1 This fond gentility, Whereon the fool world open-mouthed gazes. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1883) 118 The poor peasants..remained open-mouthed with surprise. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xiii. Mr. Swiveller looked, as he was, all open-mouthed astonishment. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 56 Yet did the shipmen stay their speech And open-mouthed upon her stare.

3. With mouth open to speak; speaking freely, clamorous, vociferous.

1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* v. i, Justice, indeed, Should ever be close-eared, and open-mouthed. *a* 1600 W. PERKINS *Cases Consc.* (1619) 367 What is that makes men to be open mouthed in declaring and censuring our faults? 1800 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) III. 500 Officers who are active or open-mouthed against the government. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* viii. II 367 Zulestein .. found all the people whom he met open-mouthed about the infamous fraud just committed by the Jesuits.

Hence **O·pen-mou·thedness.**

1888-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 973 He confessed, with his usual incurable open-mouthedness.

Openness (ōu·p'nines). [f. OPEN *a.* + -NESS.]

1. The quality or condition of being open; unclosed, unenclosed, uncovered, unsheltered, or unobstructed condition; exposedness, etc.

1530 PALSGR. 249/2 Opynnesse, *ouverture.* 1577 HARRISON *England* I. x. in Holinshed I. 26/2 There is nothing to be discommended in this ryuer, but the openesse thereof ..to the weather. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* xv. iv. (1620) 507 Mans opennesse to aduersity. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. ii. 309 Aided by the openness of the woods. 1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 239 The openness of the fields makes this improvement impracticable or unprofitable. 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms* s. v. *Notation*, *Ut* was also changed to *Do* for the sake of the openness of the vowel.

b. The condition of being open to impressions or ideas.

1671 J. BURNYEAT *Jrnl.* in *Friends' Library* xi. 144, I found a great openness in the country [Virginia], and had several blessed meetings. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 41 [That] which..clogs their intellectual energy and mental openness.

2. Absence of dissimulation, secrecy, or reserve; frankness, candour, sincerity.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. vi. 88 Deliuer with more openness your answeres To my demands. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 119 P 2 An unconstrained Carriage, and a certain Openness of Behaviour, are the Height of Good-breeding. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 669 [Chickasaws] have an openness in their countenances and behaviour, uncommon among savages. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I. xi. 308 There is an apparent openness in the speech, which gives a favourable idea of the man. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 115 He considers openness to be the best policy.

3. Of weather: Absence of frost; † freedom from cloud, clearness (*obs.*).

1611 COTGR., *Serenité*, serenitie, cleerenesse, calmenesse, or opennesse of weather. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. iv. 42 The known openness of the season of 1852 and the probable mildness of the following winter. 1882 *Gd. Words* Apr. 252 The openness of the weather during the past winter.

Open sesame (ōu·p'n se·'sămi). Also 9 **open sesamum.** [See SESAME.] The magic words by which, in the tale of Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves, the door of the robbers' cave was made to fly open; hence, any marvellous or irresistible means of securing immediate admission.

[1793 *Arab. Nts.* IV. 125 [Ali Baba] went among the shrubs, and perceiving the door, he said, Open Sesame; and the door flew wide open.] 1826 SCOTT *Diary* 14 Sept. in *Lockhart*, A laudatory copy of French verses sent up the evening before by way of Open Sesamum, I suppose. *a* 1837 MRS. MARKHAM *Hist. France* xxxiii. (1855) 416 She tried that universal key, that *open sesame*, a bribe. 1882 MRS. OLIPHANT *Lit. Hist. Eng.* I. 185 Genius was understood, and poetry a sort of 'open Sesame' to every noble door.

† **O·pen-tail.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. A light, indelicate, or unchaste woman.

a 1618 DAVIES *Scourge of Folly* xxiii. (1878) 10 Kate still exclaimes against great medlers, A busie-body hardly she abides..I muse her stomacke now so much shoulde faile To loath a medlar, being an open-taile.

† **O·pen-ti·de.** *Obs.* = next.

c 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Housek. Ord.* (1790) 472 This potage may be made in Lenten, and also in opentyde, on this same manere, withouten eyren. *Ibid.*, Appeluns for a Lorde, in Opyntide. *a* 1700 KENNETT in *MS. Lansd.* 1033 (Halliwell) The time between Epiphany and Ash-Wednesday, wherein marriages were publicly solemnized, was on that account formerly called *open-tide*; but now in Oxfordshire and several other parts, the time after harvest, while the common fields are free and open to all manner of stock, is called open-tide. 1744 JACOB *Law Dict.*, *Open-tide*, i. e. when Corn is carried out of the Common Fields.

O·pen ti·me. The time during which anything specified is open: *spec.* † **a.** The time after harvest when cattle might be turned into the open fields. † **b.** The time out of Lent when no fast is imposed. **c.** That which is not close-time for fish, etc.

[1299 *Nottl. ann.* 21 *Edw. I Gloue.* rot. 14 in *Abbrev. Placit.* 232 Habeant communiam pasturæ per omnes terras suas in Shenington Tempore Aperto et post fena et blada collecta.] 1483 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 237/1 Aswell in opyn tyme called Averes tyme, as all other tymes. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 6 b, If their commen feldes lye toguyder vncloseed in opyn tyme whan haruest is in. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Col. Clouts* 861 Their dewtyes..That they ought by the lawe..In open tyme and in Lent. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. iii. (1636) 150 They fast not upon Saturdaies in open time but onely Wensdaies and Fridaies.

O·pen-wo·rk. [See OPEN *a.* 7.]

1. Any kind of work so made or constructed as to show openings or interstices in its substance, as in open-work of iron or other metal; *esp.* such work in knitting, netting, lace, embroidery, or the like, introduced for ornament in any textile fabric.

1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* iv. 185 Betwixt were valves Of open-work. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* 77 There is an iron gate, through the rusty open-work of which you see a grassy lawn. 1872 J. H. INGRAHAM *Pillar of Fire* 68 The chariot was gorgeously decorated at the sides with ornaments of light open-work. 1894 *Daily News* 10 Sept. 6/5 On the bodice a saddle-shaped yoke repeated the openwork with its warm red lining.

attrib. 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 160 The whole interior is one series of open-work pannels laid on the Norman work. 1890 *Daily News* 24 Mar. 6/1 Open-work stockings will be the only wear when the weather gets a little warmer.

2. *Mining.* Excavation open to the surface.

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Open-work*, a quarry or *open cut.*

So **O·pen-worked** *a.*, **O·pen-wo·rking** *sb.*

1835 (*court Mag.* VI. p. xiii/2 White open-worked silk gloves. 1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Characters* iv, Down came J'mima herself soon afterwards in..Denmark satin shoes, and open-worked stockings. 1886 BURTON *Arab. Nts.* I. 75 Open-worked tarts and fritters scented with musk. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 June 3/2 The bolero of embroidered lawn very much openworked. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* vii. 225 The working round of the outline [of lace] is called 'running', while the filling up of the interior parts is termed either 'fining' or 'open-working'.

Openyoun, obs. form of OPINION.

Opera (ŏ·pĕră). [a. It. *opera*, a. L. *opera* labour, pains, exertion, a work produced, f. *opus*, *oper-* work; cf. F. *opéra* (17th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. A dramatic performance in which music forms an essential part, consisting of recitatives, arias, and choruses, with orchestral accompaniment and scenery; also, a dramatic or musical composition intended for such performance, a libretto or score.

1644 EVELYN *Diary* 19 Nov., It is the work of Bernini,.. who, a little before my coming to the citty [Rome], gave a publiq Opera (for so they call shews of that kind) wherein he painted the scenes [etc.]. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Opera*..In Italy it signifies a Tragedy, Tragi-Comedy, Comedy or Pastoral, which (being the studied work of a Poet) is not acted after the vulgar manner, but performed by Voyces in that way, which the Italians term *Recitative*, being likewise adorned with Scenes by Perspective, and extraordinary advantages by Musick. 1659 EVELYN *Diary* 5 May, I went to visite my brother in London, and next day to see a new Opera, after the Italian way, in recitative music and sceanes, much inferior to the Italian composure and magnificence. 1661 PEPYS *Diary* 2 July, Went to Sir William Davenant's Opera. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2042/4 The Opera of Albion and Albanius .. is to be Printed. 1685 DRYDEN *Albion & Albanius* Pref., An Opera is a poetical Tale or Fiction, represented by Vocal and Instrumental Musick, adorn'd with Scenes, Machines and Dancing. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 18 P 2 Arsinoe was the first Opera that gave us a Taste of Italian Musick. 1740 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 277 The scheme was to have but one theatre for plays, and another for operas. 1819 BYRON *Juan* I. cciii, If any person doubt it, I appeal..To plays in five, and operas in three acts. 1880 W. S. ROCKSTRO in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 526/2 Wagner..has written the Libretti as well as the Music of all his later Operas.

fig. 1693 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV. 207 We may.. expect towards the latter end of this Great Opera, that the Scenes will thicken and the Fashion of this World will pass yet more swiftly away.

b. *At or to the opera* includes the notion of the place: cf. *at the play.*

1645 EVELYN *Mem.* June, This night [at Venice]..we went to the Opera where comedies and other plays are represented in recitative musiq.., with variety of sceanes painted .., and machines for flying in the aire, ..one of the most magnificent and expensive diversions the wit of man can invent. 1880 W. S. ROCKSTRO in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 518/2 If we would know what Mozart really meant, we must study him, not at the Opera, but in his own delightful Scores.

2. (Usually *the opera.*) As a branch of dramatic art. (Cf. *the drama*, *tragedy*, *comedy*, etc.)

1759 GOLDSMITH *Bee* No. 8 Some years ago the Italian opera was the only fashionable amusement among our nobility. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* xii. 201 Venice was the Place where the Opera first appeared in Splendor. 1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* IV. 18 This [end of 16th c.] seems the true æra whence the opera, or drama, wholly set to Music..should be dated. 1881 BARING-GOULD *Germany* ix. 249 It is in the Opera and the Oratorio that the most flourishing descendants of the old Mystery Plays are to be met with. 1884 G. A. MACFARREN in *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 87/2 The masques performed at Whitehall and at the Inns of Court were of the nature of opera.

3. With qualification denoting a particular branch or kind; as *ballad-opera* (see BALLAD 6); *comic opera* (see COMIC A. 1), also in Fr. form *opéra comique*; *grand opera* (see GRAND A. 8 b); *opera bouffe* (= F. *opéra bouffe*, also ellipt. *bouffe*, and in It. form *opera buffa*), comic opera, esp. of a farcical character, an operatic extravaganza (hence (*nonce wds.*) *opera-bouffer*, an actor in opera bouffe; *opera-bouffeish* adj., having the character of opera bouffe).

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 18 P 1 It is my Design in this Paper to deliver down to Posterity a faithful Account of the Italian Opera. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Lett., to G. Montagu* 22 Sept, The Italian comedy, now united with their *opera comique*, is their most perfect diversion. 1827 *Examiner* No. 486. 253 This lady at the Italian Opera is respectable: on the English stage she was formidable. 1878 L. W. M. LOCKHART *Mine is Thine* I. iii. 58 Offenbach outdoes himself in a new opera-bouffe—'Suzanne et les Vieillards'. 1879 J. HULLAH in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 379 The renascence of 'opera comique' in France dates from the latter part of the 17th century. *Ibid.* 617 Grand Opera.. may contain any number of acts, any ballets or divertissements, but if spoken dialogue is introduced it becomes a 'comic' opera. 1880 W. S. ROCKSTRO *ibid.* II. 9 The period in which the history of the Intermezzo merges permanently into that of the Opera Buffa, its legitimate heir. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Nov. 14/1 The opera bouffers from the Gaiety Theatre. 1889 T. A. GUTHRIE *Pariah* I. vi, One of the opéra-bouffeish cabanes came creaking..over the sand. 1897 R. KIPLING *Captains Courageous* 133 The opera-comique crew. greeted him as a brother.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** general, as *opera ballet*, *bill*, *-book*, *-box*, *company*, *-dancer*, *-goer*, *-maker*, *-master*, *-singer*, *-song*; *opera-going*, *-mad* adjs.

1899 *Daily News* 23 May 5/6 As Lumley truly prognosticated, 1845 saw 'the culminating point in the History of the *opera ballet in England.' Now, in opera, the ballet is a mere divertissement. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 405 P 1 The *Opera Bills for this Day. 1879 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 196 Like Mendelssohn he [Beethoven] was in earnest in pursuit of an *opera-book. 1831 PEACOCK *Crotchet Castle* 302. I think an *opera box a very substantial comfort. 1880 ROCKSTRO in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 512/2 A rival *Opera Company was established at the 'Little Theatre, in Lincoln's Inn Fields'. 1759 GOLDSM. *Voltaire* Wks. 1881 IV. 11 A kept mistress, an actress, or an *opera dancer generally compose the society. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* x. xxiv, The walls were covered with..the portraits of opera-dancers. 1710-12 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 107, I..dined with Ford upon his *Opera-day. 1712 OLDISWORTH *Odes of Horace* VIII. 35/1 Unless some unexpected Copy should step forth like an *Opera God out of a flying Chariot. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 887/1 The *opera-goer, that is to say, the citizen in an opera hat and an opera frame of mind. 1833 MACAULAY in *Life & Lett.* (1880) I. 359 *Opera-going damsels. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 493 Had I run *opera-mad..or election-mad, I might have found companions enow to keep me in countenance. 1716 POPE *Lett., to Jervas* 7 July (1735) I. 253 Some Italian Chymists, Fidlers, Bricklayers, and *Opera-makers. 1813 SIR R. WILSON *Priv. Diary* II. 186 The Crown Prince was still in Leipsic..dressed like an *opera-master. 1822 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* 107 Tuesday and Saturday were the regular *Opera nights. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 17 The bobolink's..*opera-season is a short one. 1742 FIELDING *Miss Lucy in Town* Wks. 1882 X. 312 One is an *opera-singer. 1737 POPE *Hor. Ep.* II. ii. 11 A perfect genius at an *Opera-song. 1820 BYRON *Let. to Murray* 12 Nov., I happened to have a spare *Opera ticket.

b. Special combs.: **opera-cloak**, a cloak of rich material worn by ladies at the opera or in going to or returning from evening parties (hence *opera-cloaked* adj.); **opera-girl**, (*a*) a girl or woman who dances in the ballet of an opera; (*b*) *pl.* a greenhouse plant, *Mantisia saltatoria*, called also DANCING-GIRLS; **opera-glass**, **-glasses**, a small binocular for use at theatres, concerts, etc.; **opera-hat**, a hat suitable for use at the opera; *spec.* a tall hat which folds flat, and when open is kept in shape by springs; a crush-hat; **opera-hood**, a lady's hood for use at operas, or in going to evening parties, etc.; **opera-house**, a theatre for the performance of operas.

1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxvi. 363 Maidens in white with scarlet *opera-cloaks. 1760 FOOTE *Minor* I. Wks. 1799 I. 243 An *opera girl is as essential a piece of equipage for a man of fashion as his coach. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xvi, Her mother was an opera-girl. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 815/2 Opera-girls, *Mantisia saltatoria*. 1738 R. SMITH *Optics* 377 There is an instrument sold in the shops which some call an *opera-glass, others a diagonal perspective; it is properly a reflecting perspective, so contrived for viewing a person in a publick place that no one can distinguish who it is you look at. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc. s. v., The common opera-glass is nothing else than the Galilean telescope, invented by Galileo in 1609. 1827 SIR J. BARRINGTON *Pers. Sk.*, I found mine host decked out in his best jacket and a huge *opera-hat. *Nursery Rime*, '*A Frog he would a-wooing go*' ii, So off he set with his opera-hat. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5839/3 The *Opera-House in the Hay-Market.

Hence **O·pera** *v.*, to take to the opera.

1853 READE *Chr. Johnstone* 318 He will fête you, and opera you.

‖ **Opera** (ŏ·pĕră), pl. of OPUS 'work', q. v.

In this sense *operas* is used by Southey, perh. after It. *opera* (sing.) a work (pl. *opere* works).

1808 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 16 The two volumes are in the printer's hands, ..one reason .. was .. to have all my operas in the same size. 1834 *Ibid.* IV. 374 Allan Cunningham has sent me his 'Burns'..My own operas will come into this form when I am gone.

† **O·perable,** *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* [f. L. type **operābilis*, f. *operāri* to OPERATE: cf. F. *opérable.*]

a. *adj.* That may or should be done: practicable.

b. *sb.* Something that may or should be done; a matter or point of practice.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. iii. 9 Being uncapable of operable circumstances..they onely gaze upon the visible

success. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 6 So Aquinas 'Synesis or sensate judgment imports a right judgment about particular operables'.

Operameter (ppĕræ·mĭtəɹ). *Mech.* [irreg. f. L. *opera* works + Gr. *μέτρον* measure.] A device for registering the number of revolutions made by a shaft, axle, or wheel, the strokes of a piston, the copies delivered from a printing-press, etc.

1809 *Patents* in *Ann. Reg.* 548/2 S. Walker, Beeston, Leeds, for an improved apparatus which he denominates 'an operameter'. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts, Operameter*,.. It consists of a train of toothed wheels and pinions enclosed in a box, having indexes attached to the central arbor, like the hands of a clock, and a dial plate; whereby the number of rotations of a shaft projecting from the posterior part of the box is shown. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1562/1.

Operance (ˈpĕrăns). *rare.* [f. as OPERANT *a.* + -ANCE.] The action of operating; operation.

1612 *Two Noble K.* I. iii, The elements That..do effect Rare issues by their operance. 1825 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 344 An agency antecedent in order of operance. 1840 J. H. GREEN *Vital Dynam.* 23 The same power is at work under different conditions of operance.

Operancy (ˈpĕrănsi). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ANCY.] The quality or condition of being operant; operance, operation.

1810 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 303 Taylor..is always too shy of this 'Grace of God': he..never admits it any separate operancy *per se*. 1847–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 511/2 Function..implying by that word an immediate organic operancy. 1878 DOWDEN *Stud. Lit.* 127 When all intellection and all operancy of will seem to be suspended.

Operand (ˈpĕrænd). *Math.* [ad. L. *operandum*, neuter gerundive of *operārī* to OPERATE.] A quantity or symbol to be operated on.

1886 ALDIS *Solid Geom.* xiv. (ed. 4) 238 The operation of multiplication by a vector is distributive both as regards the operator and the operand.

Operant (ˈpĕrănt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *operānt-ēns*, pr. pple. of *operārī* to OPERATE.]

A. *adj.* That operates, works, or produces effects; in operation, operative; †powerful in effect (*obs.*).

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 184 My operant Powers my Functions leaue to do. 1607 — *Timon* IV. iii. 25 Sawce his palate With thy most operant Poyson. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 427 This efficacious medicinal grace..they terme it sometimes..'the operant and cooperant grace'. 1810 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 305 The Roman doctrine, that the priest's absolution is operant, and not simply declarative. 1894 G. MACDONALD *Lilith* xvi. (1895) 119 No conscious courage was operant in me.

B *sb.* **1.** One who, or that which, operates, works, or exerts force or influence.

1700 S. PARKER *Six Philos. Ess.* 96 Where the Operation is essentially one, the Operant cannot be more. 1871 G. MACDONALD *Wilf. Cumb.* I. x. 89 Cupboard love is not .. always the most powerful operant on the childish mind.

2. A workman: = OPERATIVE B. 2. *rare.*

1831 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Newsp.* 35 *Yrs. Ago*, No fractious operants ever turned out for half the tyranny which this necessity exercised upon us.

†**Operarious,** *a. Obs. rare*—⁰. = next.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Operarious*,.. pertaining to the workman, done with labor.

†**Operary,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *operāri-us*, f. *opus, oper-* work: see -ARY.] Pertaining to or based on manual operations or practice (as opposed to scientific theory); practical.

1618 COTTA *Disc. Dang. Phys.* I. v. 36 Esteeming themselues deserueing well for the operary vses of a skillfull and well exercised hand in wounds. 1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* III. v. 167 A Mechanicall Knowledge, which is meerely empericall, and operary not depending on Physique.

Operate (ˈpĕrĕɪt), *v.* [f. L. *operāt-*, ppl. stem of *operārī* to work, labour, take pains, bestow pains on; in late L., also, to have effect, be active, produce by working, cause, f. *opus, oper-* work.]

I. Intransitive senses.

1. To be in working, exercise force or influence, produce an effect, act, work.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. iii. 108 Th' effect doth operate another way. 1611 — *Cymb.* v. v. 196 Mine Italian braine Gan in your duller Britaine operate Most vildely. 1671 BLAGRAVE *Astrol. Physic* 21 The..Influence of the Moon unto any planet doth begin to opperate when she is within ten degrees aspecting any planet. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* (1825) II. 418 Religion operates most upon those of whom history knows the least. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. ix. 713 The whole force of the motives,..which operate to their appointment, must operate likewise to connivance at their faults. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 407 The revolutionary spirit, ceasing to operate in politics. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 119 Though themselves invisible to the outer world, they [convictions] may yet operate with magnetic force..upon other parts of our belief.

2. Of persons: To bring force or influence to bear *on* or *upon*; †formerly also simply, to exert oneself *to do* something.

1650 HOWELL *Giraffi's Rev. Naples* I. 82 The Archbishop ..did desire His Excellence wold operate to bring to a period that solemn ceremony. 1683 WATSON *Philip III* (1793) II. v. 100 They endeavoured to counteract its effects by operating upon his natural ambition. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 246 He knew the Highland chieftans well, and how to operate on them. 1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will. IV*, c. 46 § 61 An account to be opened in the name of the commissioners, and to be operated upon by the treasurer for the time.

3. To produce the intended or proper effect; esp. of drugs and medicines, as cathartics, etc.: To act.

1706 PHILLIPS, *To operate*, to work or stir the Humours of the Body, as Physick does. 1783 J. C. SMYTH in *Med. Commun.* I. 142 The bolus has operated four or five times. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 307 Everything, regarding the light, operated in a proper manner. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 186 He had taken purging medicine..which had operated. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 582 The Act of Attainder was a remedy which could not operate till all danger was over.

4. To perform a practical operation or series of operations: see OPERATION 5. Const. *on, upon.*

1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* Pref., I by diligent observance, by Operating, ..having gain'd the knowledg of some Injuries in Physick. 1832 PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* ix. 239 It is necessary to operate upon both sides of the plate. 1870 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* ii. 9 Instruments with which we must operate in reasoning. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U. S.* 271 An arrastra is now being built to operate upon the ores of the Wayup.

b. *Surg.*: see OPERATION 6.

1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 157 Vesalius,..in his 'Chirurg. magn.' . describes the whole process of operating. 1826 A. C. HUTCHISON *Pract. Obs. Surg.* 314 *note*, A boy was operated upon in Haslar hospital, and recovered. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 July 2/3 The phrase 'When in doubt, operate', was, I believe, first made use of by Sir William Lawrence with regard to the methods to be adopted in treating cases of strangulated hernia.

c. *Mil.* and *Naval.* To carry on warlike operations: see OPERATION 7.

1808 [see OPERATING *ppl. a.*]. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 137 Against no Power whatever could we operate successfully on the coast with our *Minotaurs*, our *Valiants*, or our *Warriors*. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 22 June 5/4 A Russian army operating against India .. could be assailed on the flank.

d. To deal or speculate in stocks or shares; to buy and sell commodities as a broker.

1859 *Athenæum* 23 July 113 A bull in the same jargon, is one who operates for a rise. 1868 SEYD *Bullion* 480 If between these he sees profits he operates.

II. Transitive senses.

5. To effect or produce by action or the exertion of force or influence; to bring about, accomplish, work.

1637 SALTONSTALL *Eusebius' Constantine* 160 Tis an generall position that that which .. hath no being cannot operate, or effect any thing. 1642 MILTON *Argt. conc. Militia* 12 Now plotting to operate the ruine of the Protestant Religion. 1799 N. DRAKE in Beddoes *Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowl.* 478 The digitalis was supposed to have operated a cure. 1889 *Nature* 19 Sept. 510/2 Energy in the form of light operates changes in the surface of bodies.

6. To cause or actuate the working of; to work (a machine, etc.). Chiefly *U. S.*

1864 WEBSTER s. v., To operate a machine. 1872 *Omaha Bee* in *Times* 28 Nov. 7/3 The monster [steam snow plough].. will be operated by three of the heaviest engines on the road. 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 285 Every current sent on that circuit operates each instrument alike and simultaneously. 1886 *Troy (U. S.) Daily Times* 24 Dec. 3 Estimates of the cost of operating the cars..by the motor will be furnished. 1888 *Scribner's Mag.* Aug. 187/1 The number of arc lamps which are nightly operated by the different electric lighting companies in the city of New York is probably over five thousand.

7. To direct the working of; to manage, conduct, work (a railway, business, etc.); to carry out or through, direct to an end (a principle, an undertaking, etc.). Chiefly *U. S.*

1880 *Travellers' Off. Guide U. S. & Canada* July 91 The Roads owned and operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad. 1883 F. A. WALKER *Pol. Econ.* 432 State railways and private companies' lines were operated side by side. 1887 *Lit. World* (U. S.) 6 Aug. 248/1 How long is it to be before the government of the United States will operate the telegraph system of the country as it operates the mails? 1891 *Leeds Merc.* 19 Sept. 11 The..Company operate a large foundry.

Operatee (ˈpĕrăti·). [f. OPERATE + -EE[1].] One who is operated on, the subject of an operation.

1831 TRELAWNEY *Adv. Younger Son* xxx, Not only the operator, but the operatee, is bountifully compensated. 1883 FR. GALTON *Hum. Faculty* 36 The tests . give an approximate measure of the discrimination with which the operatee habitually employs his senses.

Operatic (ppĕræ·tik), *a.*[1] [irreg. f. OPERA, app. after *dramatic.*] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, opera.

1749 in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* I. 74 My sister went with me last night to hear the Oratorio, ..it is in the light operatic style. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* III. 512 Homer has the full force and play of the drama, Virgil is essentially operatic. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Dec. 610 The plot .. affords opportunities for effective operatic treatment.

Operatic, *a.*[2] *rare.* [f. L. *operāt-*, ppl. stem of *operārī* to OPERATE + -IC.] = OPERATIVE *a.* 6.

1823–27 T. ARNOLD *Later Rom. Commw.* (1882) II. 446 The place of our labourers and operatic manufacturers being almost entirely supplied by slaves.

†**Operatical,** *a. Obs.* [See -ICAL.] = OPERATIC *a.*[1]

1730–36 BAILEY (folio), *Operatical*, of or belonging to an opera. 1758 *Herald* No. 25 (1758) II. 155 So pretty a farcical, operatical, pantomimical tragedy. 1807 *Director* I. 233 The operatical Beau is constantly seen at the King's Theatre on the evening preceding the Sabbath. 1826 *Examiner* 179/1 A new operatical play was produced.

Operatically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an operatic manner; from an operatic point of view.

1821 *Examiner* 1 Apr. 204/2 Were we to speak operatically ..we should observe that [etc.]. 1883 *My Trivial Life* I. v. 85 [She] made the great mistake of dressing herself and her daughter operatically.

Operating (ˈpĕrĕɪtiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. OPERATE + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. OPERATE; an instance of this, an operation.

1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 39 After long, tedious, and chargeable Operatings to no purpose, he pulls down his Laboratory.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *operating room*; **operating-table** (see quot.); **operating-theatre,** a room constructed for surgical operations before a class.

1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 305 It is just in the *operating room .. that the skill of the photographer comes into play. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1562/1 *Operating-table* (*Surgical*), one on which the patient is placed to expose prominently the portion to be operated upon. 1861 *Times* 23 Aug., The weekly board of the hospital..will also provide a convenient *operating theatre.

Operating, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That operates (in senses of the vb.).

1808 WELLINGTON *Let. to Castlereagh* 5 Sept. in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) IV. 142 This army .. would be the operating army against what I have supposed to be the French operating army. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 10 The operating force at A acting in the direction of A D. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 975 Both to the physician and the operating surgeon.

Operation (ppĕræ·ʃən). [a. OF. *operation, -cion* action, deed (14th c., Oresme), ad. L. *operātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *operārī* to OPERATE.]

†**1.** Action, performance, work, deed. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 292 Folk ne doon hir operacion Alwey as dooth the fyr lo in his kynde. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 155 Everyche operacion or dede of man awe to be ponderate after the intencion of the doer. 1483 CAXTON *G de la Tour* H j b, To nourysshe the orphanes or faderles.. is an operacion of mysericorde. 1564–78 BULLEYN *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 35 Election goeth before operation or worke. 1567 *Triall Treas.* (1850) 6 To horrible besides is thy operation.

2. Working; exertion of force, energy, or influence; action, activity, agency; manner of working, the way in which anything works.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 118 Of this constellacioun The veriay operacioun Availeth. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 177 A man and the worlde be assimilate .. in operation virtualle. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* xii. 6 There are divers manners off operacions and yet but one God which worketh all thynges. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 14 His [a diamond's] vertue is to bewray poisons, and to frustrate thopperacion therof. 1612 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* v. i. Wks. 1878 I. 133 The Starres whose operations make The fortunes and the destinies of men 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* I. (1765) 20 Can there possibly be Operation, without Motion and Change? 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed 2) I 465 The statute 29 Cha. II. did not extend to trusts raised by operation of law. 1824 R. STUART *Hist. Steam Engine* 118 The operation of the condenser pump is very simple. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxvii. 213 Suggesting the operation of intelligence amid that scene of desolation.

b. The condition of being operative or in working. Chiefly in the phrases *in operation, to come into operation.*

1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. ii. 349 The operation of the new constitution .. was ordained to commence. 1836 P. M. LATHAM *Lect. Clin. Med* xiii (L.), It displays a power different in kind from that of blood letting, and coming into operation .. after blood-letting has done all it can. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 80 Many other natural and artificial processes in daily operation. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 16 Sept. 5/2 The sixpenny telegram rate will come into operation in the course of a fortnight.

3. Power to operate or work; capacity of producing effects or a particular effect; efficacy, influence, virtue, force. Now chiefly of legal instruments.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* I. (Percy Soc.) 9 An olde antiquitie,..When ..nature .. More stronger had her operacion Than she had nowe in her digression. 1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 8 § 1 Endued with the knowledge of the nature kinde, & operacion of certein herbes, rootes, & waters. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. xv. 26 If Knife, Drugges, Serpents haue Edge, sting, or operation. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 199 Goats fat is better then Swines, not because it hath more operation in it to expell the grief, but by reason it is thick. 1660 N. INGELO *Bentivolio & Urania* II. (1682) 91 Toads are sometimes found in the midst of a firm stone, and give it Operation. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* I. Wks. VIII. 161 That heartless and dispirited people, whom Lord Somers had represented..as dead in energy and operation. 1884 LD SELBORNE in *Law Times Rep.* L. 3/1 He cannot .. enlarge, in his own favour, the legal or equitable operation of the instrument.

b. The effect or result produced; influence *on* something. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iii. § 4 Studies have an influence and operation upon the manners of those that are conversant in them. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. i. § 4 The Bards..played excellently to their Songs on their Harps; whereby they had great Operation on the Vulgar. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. xiv. (1674) 17 Though many remedies had been applyed..yet none of them had procured the desired operation. 1770 *Junius Lett.* xxxix. 199 We should..have..felt the operation of a precedent. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* ii. (1833) 29 Among the affections of the eye which..deceive..those also who witness their operation, may be enumerated the insensibility of the eye to particular colours.

4. A particular form or kind of activity; a mode of action; an active process, vital or natural.

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. xvi. § 5 The actions of men are of sundry distinct kinds..There are in men operations, some natural, some rational. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 30 Every thing manifestes its life by that operation which is most proper to it. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* II. xiii. (1715) 304 The Animal Spirits, which are the Instruments of Sensation, and all other Animal Operations. 1785 REID *Intell. Powers* I. i. 221 By the operations of the mind we under-

stand every mode of thinking of which we are conscious. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 76 During the operation of rusting, something must be absorbed by the metal. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 500 Would'st thou live now, regularly draw thy breath! For suspend the operation, straight law's breach results in death.

5. The performance of something of practical or mechanical nature, esp. as a practical application of a science or art, or as a scientific experiment or demonstration.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 122 He wayted many a constellacion Er he had doon this operacion. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VII. 115 Ek in this mone is maad castracion Of calues .. Theryune is subtil operacion. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 181 They .. vsed certeine secreate magicall operations. 1646 RECORDE, etc. *Gr. Arts* 83 For your further practise behold these operations, which I have wrought to prime minutes. 1674 DRYDEN *Prol. to Univ Oxford* 12 Your theories are here to practice brought; As in mechanic operations wrought. 1808 J. H. MOORE *Pract. Navig.* (ed. 20) 236 If the latitude found thus differs considerably from the latitude by account, it will be proper to repeat the operation. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* x. iii. (1875) 353 We ought to remember what a slow and painful operation reading is to the uneducated.

b. A business transaction, esp. one of speculative character: cf. OPERATE 4 d. orig. *U.S.*

1863 *All the Year Round* VIII. 499 Just now there's an operation coming off West, in which you could try your wings. 1876 HOLLAND *Sev. Oaks* xi. 142 It was all an acute business operation with him.

6. *Surg.* An act or a series of acts performed upon an organic body either with the hand alone or by means of an instrument, with the object of remedying deformity or injury, curing or preventing disease, or relieving pain.

Surgical operations frequently bear the name of the person who first performed or described them, indicating the particular mode of treatment introduced by him for a special disease: e.g. *Batley's, Buchanan's, Lister's operation.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 1 b/2 This worde operatione is an artificialle and normaticke applicatione wrought by the handes on mans bodye, wherwith the decayed health is restored. 1655 CULPEPPER *Pract. Phys.* I. ii. 11 Manual Operations, or Chyrurgery. 1707 *Reflex. upon Ridicu'e* 67 What Curses might not the Physician expect, who should perform so wonderful an Operation? 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 313 The Rev. M. Le François .. having become an expert inoculator, instructed them how to perform the operation. 1863 *Macm Mag.* May 25 [He] knew how to treat a patient after an operation as well as antecedently to it.

7. *Mil.* and *Naval.* A series of warlike or strategic acts; a movement.

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* IX. v, She again began her operations. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxiv. (1869) I. 683 Their subsequent operations were left to the discretion of the generals. 1811 WELLINGTON *Let. to Earl Liverpool* 11 Sept. in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) VIII. 270, I had detained the 85th..in consequence of..the prospect of an early operation. 1839 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1850) VII. xlii. § 37. 119 Not in regular battles with the English fleet, but in detached operations in smaller armaments. 1857 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Line of operations*, in strategy, the line an army follows to attain its objective point. 1885 U. S. GRANT *Pers. Mem.* xxi. I. 286 The true line of operations for us was up the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers.

8. *Math.* The action of subjecting a number or quantity to any process whereby its value or form is affected. (The general term including addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, involution, evolution, differentiation, integration, etc.)

1713 J. WARD *Introd. Math.* III. vi. (ed. 2) 347 If the whole Æquation..be now taken, and we proceed to a Second Operation, the Value of *a* may be increas'd with twelve Places of Figures more, and those may be obtain'd by plain Division only. 1743 EMERSON *Fluxions* 39 The Series is $Ay + B + Cy^{-1} + Dy^{-2}$ &c. and the Operation will be as follows. 1817 H. T. COLEBROOKE *Algebra*, etc. 286 Operations, subservient to the eight investigations, have been thus explained. 1893 J. EDWARDS *Diff. Calc.* ii. 25, $\frac{d}{dx}$ is a symbol of operation which, when applied to *y*, denotes the result of taking the limit of the ratio of the small quantities δy, δx.

†**9. a.** The action of making or producing something. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. **b.** Something made; a product, work. *Obs.*

?*a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* i. 46 The blessing of my benignitie I geue to my first operacion. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* III. 878 It then did please High Iove ('ere he began mans operation) To give vnto the Angels their creation. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. p. xiv, The whole was the operation of one and the same people.

10. The action of operating or working a machine, engine, railway, business, etc.: see OPERATE 6, 7.

1872 J. RICHARDS (*title*) Treatise on the Construction and Operation of Wood-working Machines. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Jan. 3/2 Electricity has been used for the operation of the *Montaub's* turrets for some time. 1898 *Times* 22 Feb. 13 In America..what with us is a single department [on Railways] is split into 'traffic' and 'operation'.

11. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (chiefly in sense 6), as *operation room, wound*, etc.; **operation-table**, an operating-table (see OPERATING *vbl. sb.*).

1806 FORSYTH *Beauties Scot.* III. 239 The operation-room is a large circular apartment. 1876 *Clin. Soc. Trans.* IX 308 The discharge from the operation wound was intense. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 471 An operation list is appended. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Mar. 3/2 Smoking his cigar .. until he mounted the operation table.

†**O·peratist.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [See -IST 4.] One who operates professionally; an operator.

1652 WITTIE tr. *Primrose's Pop. Errr.* I. vi. 24 Manual Operatists..such as couch the cataract.

Operative (ˈpɒpĕrătĭv), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *opératif, -ive* (14th c., Oresme), or immed. ad. late L. *operātīv-us* creative, formative, f. ppl. stem of *operārī* to OPERATE: see -IVE.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Characterized by operating or working; active in producing, or having the power to produce, effects; exerting force, energy, or influence; productive *of* something; in operation.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 847 Animals which are called unreasonable and brute beasts, are endued with reason; howbeit they are not operative with that reason, neither can they actuate it. 1654 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* iii. (1661) 31 Whether the Act or Statute of Separation were operative or declarative, creating new right, or manifesting or restoring old right. *c* 1705 BERKELEY *Commonplace Bk.* Wks. 1871 IV. 478 Enquiring and judging are actions which depend on the operative faculties. 1708 N. CHIPMAN *Rep.* (1871) 72 Words operative at common law to convey. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. iv. 135 The motive to preserve the Platonic MSS. would still be operative. 1879 G. MACDONALD *P. Faber* II. ix. 164 The strongest and most operative sense of duty would not satisfy you.

2. Productive of the intended or proper effect; effective, effectual, efficacious.

1598 BACON *Let. to Lt.-Keeper Puckering* 28 Sept., That your lordship may perceive how effectual and operative your lordship's last dealing with her Majesty was. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Communn.* ii. § 2. 137 If these desires be.. as operative as they are inquisitive, then we shall perceive the blessings and fruits of our holy desires. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. viii. 277 Fraud was an operative instrument in the hands of this aspiring general. 1879 TROLLOPE in *19th Cent.* Jan. 38 The judgment .. is not operative against the reading of novels.

3. Concerned with manual or mechanical work; practical.

1624 WOTTON *Archit.* 1, In Architecture, as in all other Operative Arts, the End must direct the Operation. 1785 REID *Intell. Powers* V. iv. 401 In every operative art, the tools, instruments, materials .. must have general names. 1827 STUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 480, I should wish to see them employ, for the operative part, none but the most experienced Foresters that can be had. 1899 *Whitaker's Alm.* 163/2 Mint..Superintendent Operative Department.

4. Pertaining to surgical operations.

1783 P. POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 7 The operative part of the arts 1845 J. SAUNDERS *Cab. Pict. Eng. Life* 181 Serapion Senior..treats of diseases as curative solely by medicine and diet, omitting operative surgery. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 31 The prospect of much benefit from treatment other than operative is practically nil.

5. Of a person: Engaged in work or production, putting forth activity, active.

1824 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* (1831) I. 369 The active,..or, in the phraseology of the present day, the operative clergy. 1825 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Superann. Man*, Man..is out of his element as long as he is operative. I am altogether for the life contemplative. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 51/1 Mr. Pl. is not a little proud at finding himself..the..head and front of the operative dramatists of the day.

6. Engaged in production as a workman or artisan, working. (Now perh. the sb. (B. 4) used *attrib.*)

1831 *Mechanics' Mag.* XIV. 106 To the Operative Printers of London. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* XXII, Most of these were not members of the operative class. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xxiii, I was still an operative mason.

B. *sb.*

†**1.** *ellipt.* An operative mood or condition. *Obs.*

1608 D. PRICE *Chr. Warre* 6 The Imperatiue in God begets an Optatiue in man, not an Operatiue.

†**2.** That which operates or works. *Obs.*

†**a.** An agent, efficient means.

1672 PENN *Spir. Truth Vind.* 24 If Water and Spirit be the only operative to Regeneration, and Regeneration the only Way to the Kingdom of God.

†**b.** A drug or medicine that operates.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 353 The most immediate Operative upon a dangerous Flux, is a Scruple or two of the Flower of Sulpher, with a proportionable *quantum sufficit* of Alkermes, to make it into a Bolus.

3. One who operates or works; one who is engaged in any branch of industry, trade, or profession; a worker.

1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1863) II. 130 The remaining mass of useful labourers and operatives in science, literature, and the learned professions. 1832 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) II. 38 (*Doctrine de Saint-Simon*) Priests, 'savans', operatives—there you have the whole of society. 1838 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks.* (1883) 206 He was the operative of a scientific person in Boston. 1898 J. E. C. BODLEY *France* III. ii. 64 Lawyers and other unproductive operatives.

4. A workman in any industrial art, esp. one employed in a mill or factory; an artisan, mechanic; a mill-hand.

1827 *Westm. Rev.* VII. 279 A few dozens of operatives at two or three shillings a-day. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugger* II. i. 9 It belongs equally to the sinewy miner, the stout ploughman, and the withered operative. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 272 The Spanish persecutions in the Low Countries drove hither many skilful operatives. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 214/2 The cotton operatives have ..gained very much.

attrib. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 115/1 To keep up these operative electors over the whole country. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 411 The reluctant operative shooters employed to carry out the experiment. 1890 *Daily News* 9 June 7/6 The anniversary of Garibaldi's death has been commemorated at Nice, a large number of operative societies taking part in the ceremony.

O·peratively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an operative manner; so as to operate, work, or produce effects; effectively, practically.

1602 DOLMAN *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* III. (1618) 733 The first qualities of cold and dry, wherewith the earth is actually, and the moone operatiuely replenished. 1629 USSHER *Answ. Jesuit* 138 [They] doe discharge that part of their function which concerneth forgiveness of sinnes, partly operatively, partly declaratively. 1782 PAINE *Let. Abbé Raynal* (1791) 24 The one was as operatively his tax as the other. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 62 Probably the ancient Persian satraps have much more truly been operatively present to the describers than any thing..amongst the realities of England.

b. By or in respect of surgical operation.

1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 512 Closed pupil..treated operatively.

O·perativeness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being operative; power to work or produce effects; effectuality, efficacy.

1627 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 62 The cessation of sensible Operativenesse of Grace. 1656 R. ROBINSON *Christ all* 316 It hath not lost..that liveliness and operativeness which it once had. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* Dig. 597 The operativeness of the substitutions depended..upon the consideration whether the institute and substitutes were nominated with or without cretion.

O·perati·vity. *rare*$^{-0}$. [f. as prec. + -ITY.] = prec. In recent Dicts.

Operatize (ˈpɒpĕrătəiz), *v.* [irreg. f. OPERA + -IZE, after *dramatize*; cf. *operatic.*] *trans.* To turn into an opera, put into operatic form.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Mar. 9 Mr. Charles Kenney's excellent translation of the operatized version of the comedy. 1891 J. W. HALES in *19th Cent.* Dec. 922 The play..has been freely modified by somebody, who augmented the lyrical parts and the dances—operatized it, in short.

Operator (ˈpɒpĕrătəɹ). [a. late L. *operātor*, agent-n. f. *operārī* to OPERATE: cf. F. *opérateur* (14th c., Oresme).] One who operates.

1. One who does or effects something; a worker, an agent; † a maker, producer, creator (*obs.*).

1611 COTGR., *Operateur*, an Operator, a worker; also, a Quacksalver, Cheater, Imposter (called so at Tours). 1632 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 173 Mr Deane is falsely accused, the maine operator is Mr Travers. 1696 EDWARDS *Demonstr. Exist. God* II. 39 So admirably fenced and guarded is this curious piece of workmanship by the celestial operator of it. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) X. i. 21 This is the philosophy of the popish operators in all their religious performances. 1772 *Char.* in *Ann. Reg.* II. 31 He is recorded as operator of all these gaudy works, in a large inscription over the tribune. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm. Pl. Bk.* Ser. II. 75 Prince Hohenlohe is the operator in this cure.

2. One who performs the practical or mechanical operations belonging to any process, business, or scientific investigation; a person professionally or officially engaged in doing this.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 50 b/2 The Mechanicall operatours, or handycrafftes men. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 165 Culinary operators observe that flesh boyles best, when the bones are boyled with it. 1667 BOYLE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 594 This..Trial..you may get reiterated by the Society's Operator. 1683 WOOD *Life* 22 May (O. H. S.) III. 55 Mr. Christopher White, the skilfull and industrious operator of the University. 1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* Pref. 2 The manual Operator being no more than an Instrument to the Architect. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 302 In calcining this stone over a fire..the operator must take care not to hang his head over the effluvia arising from it. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* x. (1833) 246 Accompanied by..his own mechanical operator. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* x. 226 The operators [of the Mint] were formed into a corporation by charter of Edward III.

†**b.** (See quot.) *Obs.*

1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 25 The following List of Officers established in the most notorious Gaming-Houses...3. An Operator, who deals the cards at a cheating Game called Faro.

3. One who performs a surgical operation or operations; an operating surgeon or dentist.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* *iiij. The rigoure and severitye of the first Operatours or Chyrurgians. *Ibid.* 38/1 Because the loynct may be presented the stedyer and faster to the Operator. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Operatour for the Teeth*, one skill'd in drawing and cleansing the Teeth, and in making Artificial ones. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 537 There are..cases in which this mortification supervenes ..without any fault being attributable to the operator. 1869 RUSKIN *Q. of Air* § 146 A great operator told me that his hand could check itself within about the two-hundredth of an inch, in penetrating a membrane.

†**b.** A name given to a quack manufacturer of drugs, etc. (cf. quot. 1611 in 1); one who lives by fraudulent operations. *Obs.*

1674 R. GOODRIDGE *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 10 Such perverse Mercurial and Antimonial preparations as are made by Mercenary Operators. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Operator*,.. more particularly it signifies an Empyric or Mountebank that sells his Drugs and his Remedies in publick upon a Theatre. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* x, He deals in a pernicious Kind of Writings, called Second Parts,..under the Name of the Author of the First. ...As soon as I lay down my Pen, this nimble Operator will have stole it. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No 131 P 1 There is in this City a certain Fraternity of Chymical Operators...They can squeeze Bourdeaux out of the Sloe, and draw Champagne from an Apple.

4. One who carries on financial operations in stocks, shares, or commodities, or who works a speculative business. (Cf. OPERATE 4 d.)

1828 *Examiner* 138/1 The principal operator for a rise is supposed to be getting rid of his stock. 1875 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 157 An operator in Wall Street, and a professional gambler. 1883 *Manch. Guard.* 3 Nov. 6/7 The great operator whose movements had become almost as potent an influence on [cotton] markets as the size of a crop or the state of trade.

5. One who operates or works a machine, telegraph, etc.: cf. OPERATE 6.

1870 F. L. POPE *Electr. Tel.* viii. (1872) 103 To become an expert operator requires much time and patience. 1873 J. RICHARDS *Wood-working Factories* 103 The following rules ..are recommended to operators when they have occasion to determine the angle and bevel of wood cutters. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Aug. 3/2 A machine operator, making nine shirts a day. 1891 *Pearson's Weekly* II. 39 From being a telegraph operator..he rose to the position of superintendent of that branch.

6. One who works a business, undertaking, etc.

1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 238 Messrs. P. S. and J. C. were the principal operators in gold-veins last season. 1881 — *Mining Gloss.*, *Operator*,..the person, whether proprietor or lessee, actually operating a colliery. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 5 July 4/2 The skilful operators who controlled the Chicago Convention. 1891 *Daily News* 9 Feb. 6/4 If the coke-workers in several counties in Pennsylvania carry out their threat to strike work..the operators intend to bank the ovens and stop all production. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 170/1 A yeast and spirit distillery ..where owner and operator divide the result of the year's working.

7. *Math.* A symbol indicating an operation or series of operations, and itself subject to algebraical operation.

1855 CARMICHAEL *Calculus of Operations* 3 The indetermination is due to a source quite independent of the character of the functional operator.

† **O·perato·rious,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as next + -OUS.] = next.

a 1555 BRADFORD *Serm. Lord's Supp.* Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 86 No less .. their words spoken of the bread are operatorious and mighty to transubstantiate the bread..which thing is absurd.

† **O·peratory,** *sb.*¹ *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *operātōrium*, neut. sb. from *operātōrius* adj.; see prec.] A workshop, laboratory.

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* IV. xlvii. (1839) 699 In what shop, or operatory the fairies make their enchantment, the old wives have not determined. 1663 COWLEY *Ess.*, *College* (1669) 44 The House and Gardens, and Operatories, and Instruments. 1666 MRQ. WORCESTER in Dircks *Life* xvii. (1865) 286 A house called Fauxhall, for an operatory for engineers.

† **O·peratory,** *a.* (*sb.*²) [ad. late L. (*a* 400) *operātōrius* creating, forming, f. ppl stem of *operārī* to OPERATE: see -ORY.] Producing, or capable of producing, an effect; effectual; concerned with action, practical: = OPERATIVE A. 1–3.

a 1556 CRANMER *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) I. 36 When this true believing man..receiveth the bread..and drinketh the wine ..to him the words of our Saviour Christ be effectuous and operatory. 1638 FEATLEY *Transubst.* 179 That [these words] are not at all operatorie. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 421 The Operatory Part consists in the Invention of the Divisor.

B. *sb.*² An efficient agent: = OPERATIVE B. 2.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Commun.* I. § 2. 41 The whole progression of mysteries in his body, was still an operatory of life and spiritual being to us.

O·peratress. *rare*⁻¹. [f. OPERATOR + -ESS.] A female operator.

1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIV. 712 He..had hired an excellent cook; but the said operatress found such difficulties in pleasing herself at the cottage fireplace, that [etc.].

† **O·peratri·ce.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. F. *opérateur* OPERATOR, after fem. forms from F. in *-rice*.] = prec.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. xxiii, That hygher sapience whiche is the operatrice of all thynges.

‖ **Opera·trix.** *rare*⁻¹. [late L., fem. of *operātor* OPERATOR.] A female operator.

1792 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 21/1 Mr. Maden, husband to the celebrated operatrix on the teeth.

Operole (*o*pē·rŭk'l). [ad. L. *operculum* cover, covering, lid: see -CULE.]

†1. A cover, covering. *Obs.*

1597 A. M. tr *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 12/1 A farre better operele for the braynes, then that newe incarnated fleshe. *Ibid.* 36/2 A cleane linnen clothe, to be an operele or coveringe to the woman.

2. *Nat. Hist.* = OPERCULUM.

1840 HALDEMAN *Freshwater Shells*, Shell conoid,..aperture closed with a thin corneous opercle. 1879 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* IV. 332 The want of an opercle or gill-cover, growing backward over..the gill-slits. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 2.

Hence **Ope·rcled** *a.* = OPERCULATE *a.*

1819 [see OPERCULATE *a.*].

Opercular (*o*pē·rkiŭlăr), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. *operculum* (see below) + -AR¹.]

1. *Nat. Hist.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an operculum; characterized by the presence of an operculum; see also quot. 1857 ¹.

Opercular apparatus, the gill-cover of fishes, consisting of four pieces, the *præoperculum*, *operculum*, *suboperculum*, and *interoperculum*.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 265 Anther terminal, opercular. 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 308/1 The opercular flap is largely developed in our common Barn-owl. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* x 238 The opercular plate in Limulus. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 251 In the extinct genus Radiolites, both adductors were attached to large toothlike processes of the opercular valve. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Opercular*,.. term applied by Prof. Owen, in his Homologies (1848), to the diverging appendages of the tympano-mandibular arch... In bivalve shells, of which the two valves are unequal, as the *Ostrea*, applied to the smaller. 1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* I. ii. 116 Opercular dehiscence results from the partial separation of a portion of the wall of the loculus. 1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 751/2 The gill apertures are closed by the growing over them of an opercular membrane.

2. Furnished with a lid. *rare.*

1884 *Health Exhib. Cat.* 50/1 Sanitary Stoneware of every description, including..opercular pipes.

B. *sb.* The opercular bone; an operculum.

1893 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

Operculate (*o*pē·rkiŭlĕt), *a.* (*sb.*) *Nat. Hist.* [ad. L. *operculāt-us*, pa. pple. of *operculāre* to furnish or cover with a lid, to cover, f. *operculum* cover, lid.] Furnished with or having an operculum; effected by means of an operculum.

1775 ASH, *Operculate*, covered, close-covered. 1819 *Pantologia* s. v. *Operculum*, Such a capsule is said to be operculate, opercled, or covered with a lid. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 315 *Operculate*, when the eyes are covered by an *operculum*. Ex. *Noctua conspicillaris*. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 317 The calyx is said to be operculate, if it falls off without any lateral rupture of its cap, as in Eucalyptus. 1856 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 132 Shell minute,.. operculate. 1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* 364 The peculiar operculate dehiscence of the anthers distinguishes this Order.

B. *sb.* An operculate mollusc. In the pl. the L. form **Operculata** is commonly used.

1856 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 174 Class II. Gasteropoda. Order II. Pulmonifera..Section B. Operculata. 1895 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 366 In one aberrant operculate, respiration is conducted by means of a lung-cavity.

† **Ope·rculate,** *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *operculāre*: see prec.] *trans.* To cover.

1623 COCKERAM, *Operculate*, to couer with a couering. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 501 Keep the first..in a glass well operculated.

Operculated (*o*pē·rkiŭlĕtĕd), *ppl. a. Nat. Hist.* [-ED¹.] = OPERCULATE *a.*

[1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Operculated*, close-covered.] 1676– in COLES. 1776 DA COSTA *Conchol.* 102 Operculated, or covered with a lid. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* x. 222 Several of these operculated fossils. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 169 One large division of the land-snails is furnished with an operculated shell. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1023 The liver-fluke pours its large brown operculated eggs .. into the bile.

Opercule (*o*pē·rkiŭl). *Nat. Hist.* [a. F. *opercule* (1752 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *opercul-um*: see -CULE.] = OPERCULUM.

1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 685/1 The opening in the summit of the cone is closed by an opercule. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. ix. (ed. 2) 210 Lower part of opercule somewhat toothed.

Operculi-, combining form of L. *operculum*, as in **Operculi·ferous** *a.* [-FEROUS], having an operculum, operculate; **Ope·rculiform** *a.* [-FORM], having the form of a lid or operculum; **Operculi·genous** *a.* [-GEN + -OUS: cf. *alkaligenous*], producing an operculum: said of the metapodium of gastropods; **Operculi·gerous** *a.* [-GEROUS] = *operculiferous*, *operculigenous*.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Operculiferus*,..provided with a horny opercule, serving to close the cells which they inhabit: 'operculiferous. 1868 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 76 *Radiolites*...Shell inequivalve..lower valve turbinated.. the upper..'operculiform. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 311/1 The opposite valve generally smaller, flatter, and sometimes operculiform. 1882 OGILVIE s. v. *Metapodium*, The posterior lobe of the foot in mollusca, often called the 'operculigenous lobe, because it develops the operculum when this structure is present. 1856 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 47 *Trochus Ziziphinus* ..exhibits..an 'operculigerous lobe.

Operculum (*o*pē·rkiŭlŭm). Pl. **-la.** [a. L. *operculum* cover, covering, lid, f. *operīre* to cover, close: see -CULUM.] An organ or structure forming or resembling a lid or cover; *spec.*

1. *Zool.* a. The gill-cover of a fish; esp. the hindmost and uppermost bone of this.

1752 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 225 They are in great part covered by the opercula of the gills. 1849 THOREAU *Week Concord* Sat. 31 There is also another species of bream..without the red spot on the operculum. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 38 The operculum, forming the posterior margin of the gill-opening.

b. The calcareous, horny, or fibrous plate secreted by some gastropods and other molluscs, which serves to close the aperture of the shell when the animal is retracted; also, the flap or lid closing the aperture of the shell in sessile cirripeds.

1777 PENNANT *Zool.* IV. 61 Lepas..Common English Barnacle,..the lid or operculum sharp pointed. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 434 The round operculum, or cover of a shell. 1856 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 47 Most spiral shells have an operculum, or lid, with which to close the aperture when they withdraw for shelter. 1866 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Exod.* xxx. 34 Onycha is probably the operculum..or lid of the shell of a strombus.

c. Applied to various other parts and organs covering or closing an aperture: *spec.*

(*a*) In aquatic mammalia, as the water-vole, a part of the ear which acts as a valve to prevent the entrance of water. (*b*) In birds, the ear-conch or feathered flap of the ear of the owl; also, the nasal scale, a small horny or membranous lid or flap which in some birds closes the nostril. (*c*) In insects, the covering of each of the two spiracles on the sides of the metathorax. (*d*) In the king-crab (*Limulus*), the eighth pair of appendages which are conjoined into a single broad plate covering the succeeding appendages. (*e*) In spiders, each of the small scales covering the branchial and tracheal stigmata or breathing-orifices. (*f*) In *Chilostomata* and some other *Polyzoa*, the movable lid of the cell of the polypid which is shut down when the zooid is withdrawn within. (*g*) In *Infusoria*, as *Vorticella*, the lid of the lorica or protective sheath.

1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* VII. ii. 382 *note*, This Bottom or Base of the Columella [in the inner ear of a bird], I call the Operculum. *Ibid.*, In the Conclave, at the Side opposite to the Operculum, the tender Part of the Auditory Nerve enters. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. vi. 239 The moveable operculum on the pipe of the human throat, which is imitated by the reed of the organ. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1818) II. xxiv. 405 The drum-covers or opercula [of the cicada] from beneath which the sound issues. 1826 *Ibid.* III. 383 *Opercula*, plates that cover the vocal spiracles in humming insects. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 366/1 *Myriapoda*. Animals cylindrical, terminating anteriorly in a tubular extensible proboscis..; on one side of this body is a cartilaginous round operculum. 1842 *Ibid.* XXIII. 117/2 The aperture of the ear..is large, measuring,..in the Brown Owl, more than an inch in length. This is protected by an operculum. 1843 *Ibid.* XXVII. 629/1 In each half of this operculum [in the king-crab] are to be distinguished one or two basilary pieces and two terminal laminæ. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 234 The mouth so-called ..is crescentic in outline, and its proximal edge or lip is thickened, forming the operculum, a structure from which the suborder *Cheilostomata* takes its name. *Ibid.* 523 *Limulus* has six pairs of limbs on the abdominal mesosoma, of which the first pair fuse to form a genital operculum. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 675 In *Asio*, the conch is enormously exaggerated,..and is furnished in its whole length with an operculum. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1017 The shell [of the egg of Bothriocephalus latus] is simple, brown, and closed in at one end with an operculum.

2. *Bot.* The lid of the capsule in mosses, and of certain circumscissile capsules in phanerogams; also, the lid of the pitcher in *Nepenthes*, and the conical limb of the calyx of *Eucalyptus*.

1788 LEE *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 4 Gloss. 422 *Operculum*, a Cover, as in the Mosses. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 64 In Eucalyptus..the sepals are consolidated into a cup-like lid, called the operculum. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 9/2 The urn itself [of mosses] is closed by a lid, or *operculum*. *Ibid.* 446/1 *Operculum*..this term has also been applied to the lid which covers in the Pitcher of Nepenthes, where it is the lobe of a modified leaf. 1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* 483. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. i. 310 These spore-capsules are closed on their summit by opercula or lids.

3. *Anat.* In the brain, the principal covering of the insula or island of Reil, which overlaps the gyri operti from above. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

4. *gen.* A cover. Also *fig.*

1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 58/1 They carry small square bits of black paper, which project in front of the screen, and serve as opercula or covers to conceal the letters. 1856 BLACKMORE *Cradock Nowell* xxiv. (1883) 116 Noble wine deserves not to be the mere operculum to a stupidly-mixed hot meal.

Operetta (*o*pĕre·tă). [a. It. *operetta*, dim. of *opera*.] A short opera, usually of light and humorous character, consisting originally and properly of one act, but now sometimes of two or more.

1770 HOOPER in *Monthly Rev.* 280 They sometimes give operattas that are charming. 1817 *Examiner* No 505. 554 The new Operetta produced here, called *Fire and Water*. 1865 DUTTON COOK in *Once a Week* XII. 235 *Operetta*, a coinage which was first introduced at the Lyceum, or English Opera House. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 10 Apr. 5/2 On Monday a comic opera or operetta..is to be brought out.

† **Operiment.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *operimentum* covering, cover, f. *operīre* to cover.] A covering.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 212 [It] was only for beauty: yet in another place he adds for an operiment. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Operiment*, a covering.

† **O·perish,** *a. Obs. nonce-wd.* Of, pertaining to, or having the character of opera.

1742 FIELDING *Miss Lucy in Town* Wks. 1882 X 316 This is certainly one of those operish singers Miss Jenny used to talk of.

Operose (*o*pĕrōs), *a.* [ad. L. *operōs-us*, f. *opus*, *oper-* work.]

1. Made or done with, attended by, or involving, much labour; laborious; tedious; elaborate.

1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici*, *Ambrose* 371 His Arguments.. do not deserve an operose Confutation. 1756 JOHNSON *Introd. Browne's Chr. Mor.* p. xix, Browne might himself have obtained the same conviction by a method less operose. 1841 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1848) I. i. iii. 241 The indirect and operose expedient of a fine or recovery.

2. Of a person: Laborious; industrious, busy.

1670 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 3), *Operose*, busie, diligent in labour, laborious. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. iii. § 3 (1740) 126 We cannot think such an operose Compiler of History.. should be ignorant of so remarkable a Passage. 1883 SYMONDS *Ital. Byways* 100 The atmosphere of operose indolence.

O·perose·ly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an operose manner: laboriously, busily; elaborately.

1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* II. xviii. (1713) 148, I take his Sophistry to be so conspicuous, that I think it not needful.. more operosely to confute it. 1798 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 411, I have seen, in the operosely cultivated parts of France, labour comparatively dear, and ill performed, amidst swarms of half idle people. 1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1877) II. xxviii. 168 The petty and recondite objections they have so operosely combated.

O·perose·ness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Operose character or quality, laboriousness, elaborateness.

1664 H. MORE *Exp.* 7 *Epist.* Pref. c v b, They..have not that operosenesse of Synchronisms necessarily hanging on them. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* xv. 487 All that..affects you, is a stiffness and stateliness and operoseness of Stile. 1817 H. T. COLEBROOKE *Algebra*, etc. 80 The objection to this mode of finding the diagonals is its operoseness. 1896 *Titan Mag.* Nov. 390/2 Sully, in the midst of his operoseness, evinces many really beautiful qualities.

Operosity (*o*pĕrŏ·sĭti). [ad. L. *operōsitās*, n. of quality f. *operōsus* OPEROSE.] Operoseness, laboriousness, painstaking endeavour.

1623 COCKERAM, *Operositie*, great paines or labor. 1648 BP. HALL *Sel. Th.* § 65 There is a kinde of operosity in sin, in regard whereof sinners are stiled, The workers of iniquity. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Aug. 248/2 This troublesome and polypragmatic operosity.

† **O·perous,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *operōsus* OPEROSE: see -OUS.] = OPEROSE.

1641 W. TWISSE *Pref. Mede's Apost. Later Times* 5 Some things, whereof he had written..in more operous and large discourses. 1687 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 6.7 There is nothing.. in this preparation, either difficult or operous. 1783 POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 81 An operous, expensive process.

Hence † **O·perously** *adv.*, operosely.

1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* x. 170 Operously to insist in proving that [etc.]. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* iv. i. 257 The Creator..had so operously and so liberally provided for the well-being..of Mankind.

† **Operta·neous,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f. L. *opertāneus*, f. *operī-us* covered + *-āne-us* 'belonging to the class of'.] Of secret, hidden, or covert nature.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Opertaneous*, done within doors, in secret or in cover. 1775 in ASH; and in some mod. Dicts.

† **O·pe-tide.** *Obs.* = OPEN-TIDE.

1597 BP. HALL *Sat.* ii. i. 13 So lavish ope-tyde causeth fasting lents. 1641 — *Serm. bef. King in Lent* Rem. Wks. (1660) 69 There is an Ope-tyde by his allowance, as well as a Lent.

Opeynyon, Oph, obs. forms of OPINION, OAF.

‖ **Ophannim, ophanim** (ō·fănim). [Heb. אופנים *ōfannīm* wheels.] The 'wheels' mentioned, in Ezekiel i and x, as accompanying the living creatures or cherubim: treated in the 'Book of Enoch' as an order of angels.

1821 R. LAURENCE *Bk. of Enoch* (1838) 83 Then the Seraphim, the Cherubim, and Ophanim surrounded it. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* vi. (1852) 80 Not where the anteformal seraphs beam, Nor cherubim, with winged countenance, but Where roll the bright Ophanim. 1892 A. B. DAVIDSON *Ezekiel* 9 In the Book of Enoch 'wheels' (Ophannim) are a class of angels named along with Seraphim and Cherubim.

Ophian (ō·fiăn). *Ch. Hist.* [ad. Gr. Ὀφιαν-οί (Clemens Alex.).] = OPHITE *sb.*²

1678 TENISON *Idolatry* viii. 153 The sect of the Ophians, a kind of Spawn of the Gnostics. 1888-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 880 This class of Gnostics, called by Hippolytus Ophites, by Clement of Alexandria Ophians.

Ophic (ō·fik), *a. rare.* [irreg. f. Gr. ὄφι-ς serpent + -IC: the Gr. adj. is ὀφιακός.] Of or relating to serpents.

1865 *Athenæum* No. 1986. 679/2 The ophic or serpent worship. 1866 *Fortn. Rev.* No. 22. 474 There is..no proof of Ophic worship ever having been practised in this I land.

Ophicalcite (ō·fikæ·lsəit). *Min.* [f. Gr. ὄφι-ς serpent + CALCITE. In Fr. *ophicalce* (Brongniart 1813), Ger. *Ophicalcit.*] A species of rock composed of a mixture of serpentine and crystalline limestone (calcite); calcitic ophiolite.

1846 WORCESTER, *Ophicalcic*, n (*Min.*). 1866 CARPENTER in *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc. Lond.* XXII. 227 A specimen of Ophicalcite from Cesha Lipa in Bohemia, which gave on decalcification a form of *Eozoon*. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* viii. 238 Three tall columns, which as being calcareous with magnesian veins may be called Ophicalcite. 1875 DAWSON *Dawn of Life* vi. 147 A beautiful variety of ophicalcite or serpentine-marble.

Ophicleide (ō·fikləid). Also **-oleid.** [a. F. *ophicléide* (*Moniteur Universel* 19 Ap. 1811) f. Gr. ὄφις serpent + κλείς, κλειδ- key.] A musical wind-instrument of powerful tone, a development of the ancient 'serpent', consisting of a conical brass tube bent double, with keys, usually eleven in number, forming the bass or alto to the key-bugle; also, a performer on this instrument.

1834 *Times* 21 June 6/1 (Westminster Abbey Festival) Ophicleides.—Messrs. Hubbard & Ponder. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 23/2 One of the Ophicleides was incompetent to the task he had undertaken. 1849 A. J. SYMINGTON *Harebell Chimes* 119 The ophicleid rich and deep With soft cornopion. 1879 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 497 From the gradual disuse of the Serpent and Ophicleide, the Euphonium is becoming the chief representative of the eight-foot octave among the brass instruments.

b. Name for a powerful reed-stop on the organ, now usually called *tuba*.

1842 in BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc. 857/1. 1843 *Mech. Mag.* XXXIX. 208 The Ophicleide is the name given by Mr. Hill..to a new stop of his invention. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* II. 601, 1840. [Organ at] Town Hall, Birmingham... This was the first organ that had the 'Great Ophicleide', or 'Tuba', on a heavy wind.

Hence **Ophicleidean** *a.*, pertaining to or resembling an ophicleide; **O·phicleidist,** a performer on the ophicleide.

1881 *Century Mag.* XXIII. 489/1 The mighty ophicleidean roll of the..organ.

‖ **Ophidia** (ō·fidiă), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod. L. deriv. of Gr. ὄφι-ς serpent: app. an arbitrary formation to provide a term in *-ia*, analogous to *Reptilia*, *Saurīa*, *Crocodilia*, etc. (It can hardly represent Gr. ὀφίδια pl. of ὀφίδιον, OPHIDIUM.)] An order of Reptiles containing the snakes or serpents.

1848 in CRAIG. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sci., Organ. Nat.* I. 109 The vertebræ also are..always fewer in number than in the typical ophidia. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 428 The scales of the Saurii and Ophidii are..processes of the whole cutis. 1890 *Chambers' Encycl.* IX. 532 The fossil remains of Ophidia are scarce.

Ophidian (ō·fidiăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. prec. + -AN.]

A. *adj.* 1. *Zool.* Belonging to the order *Ophidia*.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxvi. 717 The fangs of one tribe of Ophidian reptiles. 1844 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sci., Organ. Nat.* I. 192 The osteology of the.. Ophidian reptiles differs from that of the batrachians.

2. Pertaining or relating to, or resembling that of, a snake or serpent; snake-like.

1883 D. COOK in *Time* No. 53. 186 The prominent ophidian forehead of the great French actress. 1885 E. C. STEDMAN in *Century Mag.* XXIX. 509 An Elsie Venner, tainted with the ophidian madness.

B. *sb.* (*Zool.*) A reptile of the order *Ophidia*; a snake or serpent.

1832 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 104 The larger ophidians may be themselves transported across the seas. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 551 The Ophidians make their first appearance in the Eocene.

‖ **Ophidiarium** (ō·fidi,ē·riŭm). *rare.* Also **ophidarium.** [f. OPHIDIA, after *aquarium*, *vivarium*, etc.] A place where snakes are kept; a snake-house.

1888 MISS HOPLEY *Snakes* Introd. 16, I now invite my readers to accompany me in imagination to the Ophidarium. 1891 *Cent. Dict.* *Ophidiarium.*

Ophi·dioid, *a.* (*sb.*) *Zool.* [f. *Ophidi-um* + -OID.]

a. *adj.* Belonging to the group *Ophidioidea* of gadoid fishes, of which *Ophidium* is the typical genus. b. *sb.* A fish of this group.

Ophi·dious, *a. rare.* = OPHIDIAN *a.*

1846 WORCESTER, *Ophidian*, *Ophidious*, relating to serpents or snakes.

‖ **Ophidium** (ō·fidiŭm). *Zool.* Also 8 **ophidion.** [med. L., ad. L. *ophidion* (Pliny), a. Gr. ὀφίδιον 'a fish resembling the conger', dim. of ὄφις serpent.] A genus of gadoid fishes with elongated bodies; a fish of this genus.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Ophidion*, a sort of Sea-fish resembling a Serpent or Eel. 1752 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 238-9 The Ophidion, with four beards on the lower jaw.. is frequent in the Mediterranean. ..The Ophidion, without beards..is frequent in the Baltic, and some other seas. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. III. i. 295 The Ophidium, or Gilt-head.

Ophido- in comb., erroneous form of OPHIO-.

Ophio-, combining form of Gr. ὄφι-ς serpent, used in various words, chiefly scientific.

Ophiobatra·chia *pl. Zool.* = *Ophiomorpha*: see OPHIOMORPH. † **Ophioce·phale** *a. Obs.* [ad. Gr. ὀφιοκέφαλος, f. κεφαλή head], having a serpent's head. **O·phioce·phaloid** (*Zool.*), *a.*, allied to or resembling the fishes of the genus *Ophiocephalus* (walking-fishes), which have a long body and snake-like head, and are capable of breathing air and of travelling considerable distances overland; *sb.* a fish of the family *Ophiocephalidæ*, of which *Ophiocephalus* is the typical genus. ‖ **Ophiogenes** (-ō·dʒĭnīz), *pl.* [Gr. ὀφιογενής serpent-gendered]: see quot. ‖ **Ophioglo·ssum** *Bot.* [Gr. γλῶσσα tongue], the genus of ferns containing the adder's-tongue, the type of the sub-order *Ophioglossaceæ*. **Ophio·graphy** [-GRAPHY], a treatise on, or the description of, serpents (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1857). † **O·phiomach** [ad. L. *ophiomachus*, Gr. ὀφιομάχος 'fighter with serpents', a name of the ichneumon, and a kind of locust]: see quot. **Ophio·philist** [Gr. -φιλος loving], a lover of snakes; so **Ophio·philism,** love of snakes. **O·phiosaur** [ad. mod. L. *ophiosaurus*, f. Gr. σαῦρος lizard], a lizard of the genus *Ophiosaurus* or family *Ophiosauridæ*, limbless and of snake-like form; a glass-snake; so **Ophiosau·rian** (used in quot. 1882 for a hypothetical reptile combining the characteristics of a lizard and a snake).

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 608 Some of the Heathen had their *Ophiocephale Beasts with Serpents heads, which they did worship. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 154 Crates..saith, That in Hellespont about Parium there was a kind of men (whom he nameth *Ophiogenes) that if one were stung with a serpent, with touching only, will ease the paine. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* II. 218 The Ophiogenes, or Serpent-race of the Troad, kindred of the vipers, whose bite they could cure by touch. 1881 *Sat. Rev.* 19 Mar. 374/2 The genus *ophioglossum*, or adder's tongues, which are to the races of ferns what the lampreys are to the race of fishes. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Lev.* xi. 22 As is the bruke after his kind, the attake, and the *ophiomach [1612 beetle, *Rev. V.* cricket] and the locust. 1883 *Daily News* 19 Feb. 5/2 *Ophiophilism is by no means an ugly word..but it may be doubted whether Miss Catherine C. Hopley..will succeed in persuading her readers to become ophiophilists. 1888 MISS HOPLEY *Snakes* xxiii. 409 A meaning which may be worth seeking by a philologist, should he be also an *ophiophilist. 1897 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Ophisaurus*,..a Family..of saurian reptiles, having the *Ophisaurus* or *Ophiosaurus* for their type: *ophisaurian. 1888 MISS HOPLEY *Snakes* xv. 263 Suspected species of reptiles, compound *ophiosaurians, or saurophidians, or who shall say what, in those inaccessible depths.

Ophiolater (ō·fiŏ·lătəɹ). [f. OPHIO- + Gr. -λατρης worshipper.] A serpent-worshipper.

1895 ELWORTHY *Evil Eye* ix. 315 That our Celtic forefathers were Ophiolaters.

Hence **Ophio·latrous** *a.*, given to serpent-worship; **Ophio·latry,** serpent-worship.

1887 A. B. ELLIS *Tshi-speak. Peoples* vii. 95 It has been inferred that the Tshi-speaking tribes are ophiolatrous. 1888 *St. James's Mag.* Oct. 279 On the plains of Wiltshire still remain the traces of ophiolatry. 1894 R. F. BURTON *Dahome* I. 96 Ophiolatry..is mostly confined to the coast regions; the Popos and Windward races worship a black snake of a larger size. 1894 *Nation* (N. Y.) 13 Sept. 204/2 Instead of assuming it to be a form of ophiolatry, we now recognise it..as an elaborate prayer for rain.

Ophiolite (ō·fiŏləit). *Min.* [f. OPHIO- + -LITE.] A name for serpentine (*obs.*) or a mixture of serpentine with other minerals (= *verd-antique*): see quot. Hence **Ophioli·tic** *a.*

1848 in CRAIG. 1868 DANA *Elem. Geol.* viii. 82 Ophiolite (or verd-antique marble). A variegated mixture of serpentine and either carbonate of lime (*calcareous ophiolite*), dolomite (*dolomitic ophiolite*), or carbonate of magnesia or magnesite (*magnesitic ophiolite*). 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* viii. 158 The name serpentine, or its learned equivalents—ophite and ophiolite.

Ophiology (ō·fiŏ·lŏdʒi). (Erron. **ophidology**). [f. OPHIO- + -LOGY.] That branch of zoology which treats of serpents. Hence **Ophiolo·gic, Ophiolo·gical** *adjs.*; **Ophio·logist,** one versed in the natural history of serpents.

1828 WEBSTER, *Ophiology*, *Ophiologic*, *Ophiological*, *Ophiologist*. 1888 MISS HOPLEY *Snakes* Introd. 19 To enrich ophiological literature. 1888 STRADLING in *Nature* XXV. 378/1 Which motion..has, singularly enough, been very little commented upon by ophiologists. 1896 *Academy* 26 Dec. 604/2 The reason..which precludes the appointment of an official ophiologist in Iceland. ['There are no snakes in Iceland'.]

O·phioma·ncy. *rare.* [ad. mod. L. *ophiomantia*, f. OPHIO- + Gr. μαντεία -MANCY.] Divination by means of serpents.

[1683 HOFFMANN *Lex. Univ.*, Ophiomantia, Græcè ὀφιομαντεία, divinatio ex serpentibus est, cujus exempla passim obvia.] 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Ophiomancy*, 'Οφιομαντεία, in antiquity, the art of making predictions from serpents. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 101 The serpent held by the female figure refers to ophiomancy, the art which the ancients pretended to, of making predictions by serpents.

Ophiomorph (ō·fiŏmŏfi). *Zool.* [mod. f. OPHIO- + Gr. μορφή form.] An amphibian of the order *Ophiomorpha* or *Ophiomorphæ* (also called *Apoda*, *Gymnophiona*, and *Ophiobatrachia*); a limbless, serpentiform amphibian; a cæcilian. So **Ophiomo·rphic, Ophiomo·rphous** *adjs.*, having the form of a serpent or snake; *spec.* of or pertaining to the *Ophiomorpha*; **Ophiomo·rphite,** an old name for fossil ammonite shells, from their snake-like appearance; a snake-stone.

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 110 Other Ophiomorphit's there are, that have only straight single ribs. 1888 WEBSTER, *Ophiomorphous*.

Ophio·phagous, *a.* [f. Gr. ὀφιο-φάγ-ος serpent-eating + -OUS.] Eating or feeding upon serpents.

1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. xxviii. (ed. 2) 151 Ophiophagous nations and such as feed upon Serpents. 1888 STRADLING in *J. W. Ogle's Harveian Orat.* 93 Man is casually ophiophagous. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* LXI. 430/2 The Revolution is the ophiophagous reptile, and gradually but steadily eats up all the other reptiles.

‖ **Ophio·phagus.** Pl. **-gi.** [L., a. Gr. ὀφιοφάγος: see prec.] 1. A serpent-eater.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 14 *marg.*, Ophiophagi. (*text*) There is nothing amonge theyr delicate dyashes, that they esteeme so muche as these serpentes. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 143 The Candei, whom they call Ophiophagi, because they are wont to feed on serpents.

2. *Zool.* A genus of very venomous serpents allied to the cobra, inhabiting the East Indies, and feeding upon other snakes. One species is *O. elaps*, the HAMADRYAD, q. v.

1883 MRS. BISHOP in *Leisure Hr.* 195/2 The *Ophiophagus*, a snake-eating snake over eighteen feet long, whose bite they say is certain death.

† **O·phiouch.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *Ophiūchus*, Gr. ὀφιοῦχος serpent-holder.] A (figure of a) man holding a serpent.

a 1697 AUBREY *Surv. Wilts.* in *Misc.* (1714) 27 A Bass relieve of an Ophiouch [*misprr.* Optriouch].

Ophir (ō·fəɹ). [Heb. אופיר *ōphīr*.] The name of a place or region mentioned in the O. T., whence fine gold was obtained, the locality of which is still uncertain; hence *gold of Ophir*, *Ophir-gold*, and *Ophir* alone (as in Heb. Job xxii. 24), in the sense 'fine gold'.

1614 SYLVESTER *Bethulia's Rescue* iv. 40 Adorn'd with Ophir-Gold. 1630 *Evans' Almanac* in *Brit. Q. Rev.* LVI. 350 It is not wealth, nor Ophir-gold that can enrich our need. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* I. § 28 There is Dross, Alloy, and Embasement in all human Temper; and he flieth without Wings, who thinks to find Ophyr or pure Metal in any.

Ophism (ō·fiz'm). *rare.* [f. as OPHITE² + -ISM.] The doctrine or worship of the Ophites: see OPHITE *sb.*²

1865 *Chambers' Encycl.* s. v. *Ophites*, Their singular attempt to engraft 'Ophism' on Christianity.

Ophite (ō·fəit), *sb.*¹ *Min.* Also 7 **ophit.** [ad. L. *ophītēs* (Pliny), a. Gr. ὀφίτης (sc. λίθος) serpentine stone, f. ὄφι-ς serpent: see -ITE¹ 2 b.] Name for various eruptive or metamorphic rocks, usually green, and having spots or markings like a serpent; serpentine; serpentine marble.

[1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. lxviii. (1495) 574 Marbyl is callyd Ophites for it is speclyd lyke an adder. 1567

MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 15 That kinde of Marble which is called Ophites, which hath spottes like a Serpent] 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 22 Oct., A column of ophite on which [is] a statue of Justice .. cut out of porphyrie. 1703 T. S. *Art's Improv.* p. xix, It consists of one solid Stone, a kind of an Ophite or Spotted Marble. 1740 DYER *Ruins Rome* 77 Cærulean ophite, and the flowry vein Of orient jasper. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 468 The names *Serpentine, Ophite, Lapis colubrinus*, allude to the green serpent-like cloudings of the serpentine marble.

attrib. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 25 Oct., A columne of ophite stone. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xxxvii, A hard well-polish'd Ophits Stone.

Ophite (*o*·fəit), *sb.*[2] *Eccl. Hist.* [a. late L. *Ophitæ* (Isidore *Orig.* VIII. v.), a Gr. Ὀφῖται (Hippolytus, etc.), pl. of Ὀφίτης, f. ὄφις serpent: see -ITE [1] 1.] A member of a sect which arose about the 2nd century, who paid reverence to the serpent as an embodiment of divine wisdom.

1692 W. WOTTON tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Writers* I. 127 [Origen] attacks the Ebionites, the Ophites, and the Sabellians. 1727 H. HERBERT tr. *Fleury's Eccl. Hist.* I. 194 The Ophites, who said that Wisdom had turned itself into a Serpent. 1855 PUSEY *Doctr. Real Presence* Note S. 326 Even the Ophites, who worshipped the serpent as Christ 'introduced him to bless their Eucharist'. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* II. 220 The cultus which tradition declares the semi-Christian sect of Ophites to have rendered to their tame snake.

attrib. 1793 W. HOLWELL *Mythol. Dict.* 306 The Ophite priests were very learned. 1888 E. HATCH *Inst. Grk. Ideas* iii. (1890) 70 The Ophite writer, Justin.

Hence **O·phitism** = OPHITISM.

1875 LIGHTFOOT *Colossians* 98 Phrygia reared the hybrid monstrosities of Ophitism.

O·phite, *a. rare.* [ad. Gr. ὀφίτης of or like a serpent.] Of the nature of or resembling a serpent; of a sinuous form; serpentine.

1828 WEBSTER, *Ophite*, pertaining to a serpent. 1851 *Murray's Hand-bk. Devon & Cornwall* p. xxiv, The avenues run invariably in straight lines, and thus differ from those which have a true ophite character.

Ophitic (*o*·fi·tik), *a.*[1] *Min.* [f. OPHITE [1] + -IC.] Of the nature of ophite; serpentine; used of the structure of certain rocks in which crystals of feldspar are interposed between plates of augite.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Aug. 3/1 A boulder..composed of sub-ophitic dolerites. 1897 GEIKIE *Anc. Volcanoes Gt. Brit.* I 21 A specially characteristic feature of many basic rocks is what is termed an ophitic structure.

Ophi·tic, *a.*[2] *Eccl. Hist.* [f. OPHITE [2] + -IC.] Of or belonging to the sect of the Ophites.

1865 tr. *Strauss' New Life Jesus* I. ii. xi. 84 Expressions ..brought forward from an Ophitic work. 1867 LIDDON *Bampt. Lect.* v. (1872) 217 We find Ophitic Gnostics.. appealing to passages in St. John's Gospel.

† **Ophi·tical,** *a. Obs.* [f. as OPHITIC [1] + -AL.] = OPHITIC *a.*[1]

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 346 This piece of marble may be very properly called Ophitical. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 421 The ophytical or serpentine-marble.

‖ **Ophiuchus** (*o*fi,i·ū kŭs). [L, a. Gr. ὀφιοῦχος, f. ὀφιο- OPHIO- serpent + -εχος -holding, -holder.] One of the ancient constellations, figured as a man holding a serpent; also called *Serpentarius*.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Ophiuchus*, a constellation in Sagittary. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 708 And like a Comet burn'd, That fires the length of Ophiuchus huge In th' Arctick Sky. 1727-8 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Serpentarius*, in astronomy a Constellation of the northern hemisphere called also Ophiuchus, and anciently Aesculapius. 1870 PROCTOR *Other Worlds* xi. 254 To account for the appearance of the Milky Way between Centaurus and Ophiuchus.

Ophiuran (*o*·fi,iū·răn), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod. L. *Ophiura*, f. Gr. ὄφις serpent + οὐρά tail, in reference to the long snake-like arms.] a. *adj.* Belonging to the genus *Ophiura*, family *Ophiuridæ*, or class *Ophiuroidea* of Echinoderms, comprising starfishes with well-defined slender arms (simple or branched) covered with plates or spines. b. *sb.* A starfish of this genus, family, or class; a brittle-star or sand-star. So **O·phiure** (= b); **Ophiu·rid** *a.* and *sb.*; **Ophiu·roid** *a.* and *sb.*

1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 45/1 The Ophiura has ten ovaries..in the central part of the animal. 1864 *Reader* No. 85. 204/2 Starfishes, echinoids, or ophiurans. 1874 LUBBOCK *Orig. & Met. Ins.* iii. 61 Among the Ophiurans.. we find two well-marked types of development. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* ix. 566 The mouth of the Echinopaedium becomes that of the ophiurid. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* II. iv. 202 A viviparous ophiurid occurred in considerable numbers. 1888 *Chambers' Encycl.* II. 467 The technical title 'Ophiuroid describes the snake-like coils of their 'arms'. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 549 The Echinoid and Ophiuroid larva is known as *Pluteus*.

‖ **Ophryon** (*o*·fri ŏn). *Anat.* [mod.L., f. Gr. ὀφρύς eyebrow.] That point in the forehead at the middle of the line joining the upper margins of the orbits of the eyes.

1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthrop.* II. ii. 234 Supra-orbital point, or supra-nasal, or ophryon. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 223/1 A point .. immediately above the projection of the glabella, to which Broca has given the name ophryon.

‖ **Ophrys** (*o*·fris). *Bot.* [a. Gr. ὀφρύς eyebrow; a. L. *ophrys* (Pliny) some bifoliate plant, adopted by Linnæus 1737 as a generic name.] A genus of terrestrial *Orchidaceæ*, containing the Bee-, Fly-, and Spider-orchis. Also popularly extended to allied genera, as *Neottia* or *Spiranthes* (Ladies'-tresses).

1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxvii. (1794) 419 The Spiral Ophrys, commonly called Triple Ladies Traces..on heaths and dry pastures. 1889 A. JAMIESON *Dict. Mech. Sc.* s. v. *Ophrys*, Bee Ophrys ranks among the few plants that are more generally admired than all the Orchideae for their singular beauty. 1844 S. R. in *Church Poetry* (ed. 2) 291 There amid many weeds I see, ..That curious plant, the Ophrys Bee.

Ophthalm- bef. a vowel, = OPHTHALMO-: as in ‖ **Ophthalma·lgia** *Path.* [Gr. ἄλγος pain], pain in the eye; neuralgia of the eye-ball; hence **Ophthalma·lgic** *a.* ‖ **Ophthalmatro·phia, Ophthalma·trophy** *Path.* [Gr. ἀτροφία atrophy], atrophy of the eye-ball; shrivelling or wasting of the eye.

1892 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

‖ **Ophthalmia** (*o*fθæ·lmiă). *Path.* Forms: 4-6 obtalmia, 5 obtolmia, 6 op-, ophtalmia, 6- ophthalmia. See also the anglicized form OPHTHALMY. [late L. (Boethius), a. Gr. ὀφθαλμία f. ὀφθαλμός eye.] Inflammation of the eye, esp. of the conjunctiva of the eye; ophthalmitis.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. xvi. (1495) 235 A rewme rennyth to the eyen, and therof comyth an euyll that highte Obtalmia, a shrewde blerinesse and ache. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 241 Opere maner siyknes of þe iye, ..as obtolmia & blere iyed. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Formul.* Y j b, Thyrdly is admynystred colir um de thutia. in the ende of optalmia. 1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* 2 Ophthalmia .. is a sicknes of the eye. 1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 155 Ophthalmia .. is an inflammation of the whole eye, but chiefly of the membraine called conjunctiue. 1794 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) I. 30 Light is as intolerable in this kind of ophthalmia, as pressure is to the finger in the paronychia. 1821 SHELLEY *Lett.* Pr. Wks. 1880 IV. 197, I have had a severe ophthalmia. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 225 Hannibal, himself tortured with ophthalmia, rode on the one elephant which had survived the last year's campaign.

b. *fig.* Disordered mental vision.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. vii, Mechanical Profit-and-Loss Philosophies, with the sick ophthalmia and hallucination they had brought on. 1883 E. J. MORAN in *Time* No. 53. 215 A temporary attack of mental ophthalmia.

Ophtha·lmiac. *rare.* [f. prec. + -AC.] A person suffering from ophthalmia.

1884 J. PAYNE 1001 *Nights* VIII. 129 As slumber on eyes of ophthalmiac shed.

Ophthalmia·ter. *rare.* [f. Gr. ὀφθαλμός eye + ἰατήρ healer.] An ophthalmic surgeon, an oculist.

1761 (*title*) Adventures of Chevalier John Taylor, ophthalmiater, written by himself. 1852 JEDDAN *Autobiog.* II. 71 A glorious quack oculist, or 'opthalmiater', as he styled himself. 1892 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

So **Ophthalmia·tric** *a.*, relating to the treatment of eye-diseases. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1892.)

Ophthalmic (*o*fθæ·lmik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *ophthalmic-us* (in Martial as sb. 'an oculist'), a. Gr. ὀφθαλμικ-ός of or pertaining to the eye, f. ὀφθαλμός eye: see -IC.]

A. *adj.* 1. Pertaining or relating to the eye, ocular; connected with the eye, as a nerve, artery, etc.; affecting the eye, as a disease.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Ophthalmic Nerves.* 1741 A. MONRO *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 44 This ophthalmic Branch .. supplies the *Glandula lacrymalis.* 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 453 The ophthalmic artery. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 27 The first antennary and the ophthalmic segments. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 304 Ophthalmic epidemics. 1877 [see OPHTHALMITE 2]. 1881 MIVART (*at* 908 The ophthalmic artery passes along the inner side of the orbit.

2. Good for diseases or disorders of the eye; that treats such maladies; that performs, or is used for, operations on the eye.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 155 An excellent ophthalmick matter for the eyes. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Eye-water*, A choice Ophthalmick Water to preserve the Eyes and Sight. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 91 The seeds are considered .. as ophthalmic and cephalic. 1871 HAMMOND *Dis. Nerv. Syst.* p. xiii, A competent ophthalmic surgeon.

3. Affected with ophthalmia; ophthalmious.

1845 E. WARBURTON *Cresc. & Cross* I. 144 An ugly ophthalmic set .. drest in blue shirts and red caps. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Jan. 2/3 Ophthalmic, feeble-minded, ailing, and neglected children.

B. *sb.* (absolute uses of the adj.)

1. A medicine or remedy for diseases of the eye.

1653 CULPEPPER *Pharm. Londin.* v. 306 Such Medicines as are appropriated to the Eyes. ..I would have called them Ophthalmics had not the word been troublesom to the reading. 1693 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Nat. Hist.* 292 The Liquor of Ants is commended by Schroder for a most Excellent Ophthalmick. *a* 1800 COWPER in Hayley *Life* (1809) II. 381 One would suppose that reading Homer were the best ophthalmic in the world. 1870 TALMAGE *Crumbs Swept Up* 124 Hepatics, .. stomachics, ophthalmics.

2. The ophthalmic or orbital nerve.

1727-8 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Eye*, The first branch of the fifth pair, called ophthalmicks. 1872 HUMPHRY *Myology* 45 Soon after entering the orbit, the ophthalmic detaches a large branch which runs beneath the eye.

Ophtha·lmious, *a.* [f. OPHTHALMI-A + -OUS.] Affected with ophthalmia.

1859 W. H. GREGORY *Egypt* I. 12 Fellahs..with their blue-shifted veiled spouses and ophthalmious children.

Ophtha·lmist. *rare.* [f. Gr. ὀφθαλμός eye + -IST.] One versed in the structure and functions of the eye; an ophthalmologist.

1696 J. EDWARDS *Demonstr. Exist God* II. 33 The fourth and last Membrane..though some Ophthalmists have talk'd of a Fifth..is the Retina.

Ophthalmite (*o*fθæ·lməit). [f. Gr. ὀφθαλμός eye + -ITE [1] 2 b and 3.]

† 1. *Min.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* II. 63 Miagite .. has by some been called Corsican granite, or Corsican granitel; and by others, from some resemblance to the eye, ocular granite, or, as it more properly may be expressed from the Greek, ophthalmite. ..It consists of concentric but irregular circles of white felspar and black siderite.

2. *Zool.* The stalk on which the eye is borne in podophthalmous Crustacea; the ophthalmic peduncle, eye-stalk.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 305 The moveable stalks, which support the eyes, .. 'the ophthalmic peduncles' or 'ophthalmites'. 1887 *Athenæum* 4 June 741/2 The assumption of antenniform characters by the left ophthalmite.

Ophthalmitic (*o*fθælmi·tik), *a.*[1] *Path.* [f. OPHTHALMIT-IS + -IC.] (See quot.)

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Ophthalmiticus*, of or belonging to *ophthalmitis*; ophthalmitic.

Ophthalmi·tic, *a.*[2] *Zool.* [f. OPHTHALMITE 2 + -IC.] Of or pertaining to an ophthalmite or eye-stalk in Crustacea.

‖ **Ophthalmitis** (*o*fθælmə·itis). [mod. L., f. Gr. ὀφθαλμός eye + -ITIS. (Gr. had ὀφθαλμῖτις as epithet of Athena).] Inflammation of the eye, ophthalmia; *spec.* inflammation involving all the structures of the eye.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III 177 Amongst the local complications are to be noticed cataract ophthalmitis, &c. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 385 Ophthalmitis is usually the result of injuries. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Ophthalmitis*, inflammation of all the structures of the eye. .. Also, the same as *Ophthalmia.*

Ophthalmo- (*o*fθælmo), combining form of Gr. ὀφθαλμός eye, used in various scientific terms: the more important are entered in their alphabetical places as main words.

‖ **Ophtha·lmoblennorrhœa** *Path.* [mod.L.: see BLENNORRHŒA], discharge of mucus from the eyes. ‖ **Ophtha·lmocarcino·ma** *Path.* [mod.L.: see CARCINOMA], cancer of the eye. **Ophtha·lmocele** *Path.* [Gr. κήλη tumour, hernia], 'protrusion or excessive prominence of the eyeball' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1892). **Ophtha·lmodiasti·meter** [DIASTIMETER], an instrument for adjusting the distance between two lenses (as in a pair of spectacles) to that between the eyes. ‖ **Ophthalmodynia** (-*o*di·niă) [Gr. ὀδύνη pain], pain in the eyeball; neuralgia of the frontal nerve in the orbit (Craig, 1848). **Ophthalmo·graphy** [-GRAPHY], description of the eye. **Ophtha·lmolith** [Gr. λίθος stone], a lacrimal concretion (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Ophtha·lmophore** *Zool.* [Gr. -φορος bearing], a specialized portion of the head in Gastropod molluscs, which bears an eye (*e.g.* the 'horn' of a snail); an ommatophore; so **Ophthalmo·phorous** *a.*, eye-bearing, or pertaining to an ophthalmophore. ‖ **Ophthalmo·phthisis** *Path.* [mod.L.: see PHTHISIS], 'wasting or shrivelling of the eyeball' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Ophtha·lmopla·sty** *Surg.* [Gr. πλαστός fashioned], 'the application of an artificial eye' (*ibid.*). ‖ **Ophthalmople·gia** *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. πληγή stroke], **Ophtha·lmoplegy,** 'paralysis of one or more of the muscles of the eye' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); hence **Ophthalmople·gic** *a.* **Ophtha·lmostat** [Gr. στατός standing], an instrument for holding the eyeball in a fixed position for an operation. **Ophthalmo·tomy** *Anat.* and *Surg.* [Gr. τομή cutting], the dissection, or the excision, of the eye (Dunglison *Med. Lex.*, 1842). **Ophtha·lmotono·meter** [Gr. τόνος stretching, tension; μέτρον measure], an instrument for measuring the tension of the eyeball; so **Ophtha·lmotono·metry,** the measurement of this. **Ophtha·lmotrope** [Gr. τρόπος turning], an instrument devised to measure the muscular shortening in strabismus; also an apparatus for rendering manifest ocular movements. **Ophtha·lmotropo·meter,** an instrument for measuring the lateral movements of the eye.

Other compounds, given in the medical dictionaries, in which *ophthalmo-* 'of' or 'for the eye', 'eye-', is prefixed to known words, are *ophtha·lmo-dynamo·meter, -melano·sis -mi·croscope, -myo·tomy, -noso·logy, -para·lysis, -phlebo·tomy, -spasm, -therapeu·tics, -the·rapy, -xyster.*

1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, **Ophthalmoblennorrhœa.* 1846 DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 80 The mucus in ophthalmoblennorrhœa .. is of a deep yellow colour. 1842 DUNGLISON, **Ophthalmo-carcinoma*, .. **Ophthalmocele.* 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Ophthalmodiastimeter*, an instrument contrived by Landsberg, a Hanoverian optician, .. for adjusting the optical axes of lenses to the axis of vision. 1723 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* (1727) 87 *note*, That accurate Surveyor of the Eye, Dr. Briggs, whose *Ophthalmography I have met with since penning this part of my Survey. [W. BRIGGS: Ophthalmographia, sive Oculi, ejusque Partium descriptio anatomica, 1676.] 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, **Ophthalmophthisis.* 1842 *Ibid.*, **Ophthalmoplegia.* 1848 CRAIG, **Ophthalmoplegy.* 1878 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 185 Paralysis of the orbital muscle, ophthalmoplegia. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 893 In the etiology of chronic ophthalmoplegia. *Ibid.* VII. 380 Ac-

companied by *ophthalmoplegic symptoms. 1887 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, An *ophthalmostate. 1876 *Catal. Sci. App. S. Kens.* 552 'Ophthalmotropometer. An apparatus for determining the movements to right and left of each eye.

Ophthalmolo·gic, *a. rare.* [f. as next + -IC.] Of or belonging to ophthalmology.

1846 in WORCESTER; and in later Dicts.

Ophthalmological (*pf*θælmolɒ·dʒikăl), *a.* [f. as OPHTHALMOLOGY + -IC + -AL.] Belonging to or dealing with ophthalmology.

1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 85/1 In their ophthalmological works. 1873 (*title*) Report of the Ophthalmological Congress. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Aug. 1/3 A test..which is absolutely unimpeachable if carried out by an ophthalmological expert.

Hence **Ophthalmolo·gically** *adv.*, in relation to ophthalmology.

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 233 Engorgement of the optic papilla, ophthalmologically..important.

Ophthalmology (*pf*θælmɒ·lŏdʒi). [f. OPHTHALMO- + -LOGY.] The scientific study of the eye; that branch of science which treats of the structure, functions, and affections of the eye.

1842 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Nov. 4 It is proposed to establish a chair of ophthalmology in the medical faculty of Paris. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 349/1 Modern ophthalmology has scarcely a single point of similarity with that of the last century.

Hence **Ophthalmo·logist,** one versed in ophthalmology.

1834 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 166 No ophthalmologist .. has paid so much attention to this subject as Professor Beer. 1900 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 393 Von Graefe, the great ophthalmologist, first surveyed the fundus of the living human eye.

Ophthalmometer (*pf*θælmɒ·mĭtəɹ). [f OPHTHALMO- + -METER.] a. See quot. 1842. b. An instrument devised by Helmholtz for measuring the curvatures of the (living) eye by means of images reflected in it.

1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex., Ophthalmometer,* An instrument of the nature of compasses, invented by F. Petit, for measuring the capacity of the chambers of the eye in anatomical experiments. 1864 tr. *Donders' Anom. Accommod. Eye* 17 Helmholtz constructed a peculiar instrument, called by him the ophthalmometer for the purpose of determining the magnitude of the reflected images. 1895 *Daily News* 27 Feb. 6/5 Before Helmholz's inventions of the ophthalmoscope and the ophthalmometer, 'no one had ever seen a living retina at its task'.

So **Ophthalmome·tric** *a.*, relating to measurement of the eye; **Ophthalmo·metry,** measurement of the eye.

1899 *Daily News* 23 Feb. 5/1 The 'Dioptric and Ophthalmometric Review'. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 407 The startling and unexpected results of ophthalmometry.

Ophthalmophore, -plegy: see OPHTHALMO-.

Ophthalmoscope (*pf*θæ·lmɒskoʊp), *sb.* [f. OPHTHALMO- + Gr. -σκοπος viewing, viewer, see -SCOPE.] An instrument for inspecting the interior of the eye, esp. the retina.

1857 *Dunglison's Med. Lex.* 656 An ophthalmoscope..has been invented, which by reflecting the light on the retina enables the condition of the interior of the eye to be appreciated. 1867 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.*, etc [The] ophthalmoscope..invented by Helmholtz in 1851, for the examination of the interior of the living eye. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 293 The ophthalmoscope since its introduction has undergone innumerable modifications, both in principle and detail.

Hence **Ophtha·lmoscope** *v. intr.*, to inspect the eye by means of the ophthalmoscope; **Ophthalmosco·pic, -sco·pical,** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to the ophthalmoscope or its use; **Ophthalmosco·pically** *adv.*, by means of ophthalmoscopy.

1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 820/2 Ophthalmoscopic 1861 HUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 719 A gummy tumor of the ciliary body, which ophthalmoscopically .. was seen and taken by others for a sarcoma. 1871 HAMMOND *Dis. Nerv. Syst.* p. xiii, Ophthalmoscopic examinations require the observer to possess a very thorough acquaintance with the anatomy of the eye, and also with the science of optics. 1879 J. H. JACKSON *Ophthalmoscope* 3 Extremely abnormal ophthalmoscopical appearances may exist when sight is good.

Ophthalmoscopy (*pf*θælmɒ·skŏpi). [f. as prec. + Gr. -σκοπια looking, viewing.]

1. A branch of physiognomy, by which character is inferred from the appearance of the eyes. ? *Obs.*

[1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Ophthalmoscopia,* that branch of physiognomy which considers a person's eyes, and looks; to deduce thence the knowledge of his temperament, humour, and manners.] 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Ophthalmoscopy.* 1828 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

2. Inspection of the interior of the eye; the use of the ophthalmoscope.

1864 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med.* 240 Atlas of ophthalmoscopy. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 104 Works which treat .. of ophthalmoscopy. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 760 The chapter on medical ophthalmoscopy.

Hence **Ophthalmoscopist** (-*p*·skŏpist), one skilled in ophthalmoscopy.

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 104 The student or practitioner who desires to become a skilful ophthalmoscopist.

Ophthalmostat, -trope: see OPHTHALMO-.

Ophthalmy (*pf*θælmi). Now *rare* or *Obs.* Forms: 6 **optalmie, ophthalmye,** 7 **ophthalmie,** 7-9 **ophthalmy.** [a. F. *ophtalmie* (Oresme 14th c. *obtalmie*), ad. L. *ophthalmia.*] = OPHTHALMIA.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* 51 b/1 An optalmie caused of grosse matter. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 32 b/2 Agaynst payne in the heade,..ophthalmye and payne in the teeth. 1630 TRAPP *Comm. Deut.* xxviii. 28 God, we trust, will,..cure them of this spiritual ophthalmy and phrensie. 1755 WALL in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 466 He had a scrophulous ophthalmy in each eye. 1865 *Englishman's Mag.* Aug. 145 He had .. suffered from an obstinate ophthalmy of both eyes.

Opiammone (ŏʊ·pi,ămŏʊn). *Chem.* [f. OPI(AN- + AMMONIA.] An amide of opianic acid $C_{20}H_{19}NO_8$, obtained by evaporating a solution of opianic acid in ammonia.

1845 *Penny Cycl.* Suppl. I. 348 Opiammon. 1866-77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 207 Opiammone is a pale yellow crystalline powder.

Opiane. [f. OPI-UM + *-ane* as var. of *-ine.*] An obsolete synonym of narcotine. Hence numerous chemical terms in *opian-*:

Opianate (ŏʊ·pi,ăne·it), a salt of opianic acid. **Opianic** (ŏʊ·pi,æ·nik) *a.*, formed from narcotine; as in *Opianic acid* ($C_{10}H_{10}O_5$), crystallizing in thin colourless prisms of bitter taste, produced, together with cotarnine, by the oxidation of narcotine; *Opianic ether* ($C_{10}H_9.C_2H_5.O_5$) crystallizing in inodorous brilliant white needles of bitter taste. **O·pianine,** a base resembling narcotine, and not certainly distinct from it. **Opia·no-,** comb. form of *opianic,* as in *opiano-sulphurous acid,* an acid derived from opianic and sulphurous acid, forming a transparent crystalline mass. **O·pianyl** $C_{10}H_9O_6$, the radical of opianic acid and its derivatives.

1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Opiana,* Narcotine. 1845 *Penny Cycl.* Suppl. I 348 Opianate of ammonia. *Ibid.*, Opianic acid. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 277 Opianine has hitherto only been found in Egyptian opium, and has been but imperfectly examined. *Ibid.* 284 The opianyl yields opianic and hemipinic acids. 1866-77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 206 Opianates. 1873 — *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 739 Opianic Acid is a monobasic acid.

Opiate (ŏʊ·pi,ĕt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7-8 **opiat.** [ad. med.L. *opiāt-us, -um,* pa. pple. of **opiāre* · see next.]

A. *adj.* Made with or containing opium; hence, inducing sleep; narcotic, soporiferous.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* VIII. xviii. 215 Opiate medicines swage payn, howbeit it is onely after the maner of palliation. 1579 80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 830 They gave Dionysius the elder..a strong Opiat-drink to cast him in a sleep. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 903 And for the particular ingredients..it is like they are opiate, and soporiferous. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 133 Charm'd with Arcadian Pipe, the Pastoral Reed Of Hermes, or his opiate Rod. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 267 Such things as are endued with an opiate Quality. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* VI. 420 Morsels..of meal, and of honeyed opiate cakes.

b. *fig.* Inducing drowsiness or inaction.

a 1626 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1856) I. 321 Have a little opiate divinity ministered to our souls. 1754 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) III. 56 Even in France the squabbles of the parliament and clergy are under the same opiate influence. *a* 1845 HOOD *To Sylv. Urban* vi, Confessions dozing from an opiate pen.

B. *sb.* Any medicine containing opium and having the quality of inducing sleep; a narcotic.

1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* i. ii, More comforting Than all your opiates, juleps, apozems. 1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 195 Instances..of such who with Opiates slept to Death. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VIII. 67 A pillow, which, like opiates ill-prepar'd, Intoxicates, but not composes. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xvii, Compelled to sleep in spite of racking bodily pains, by the administration of a strong opiate. 1837 FENN *Master Cerem.* ii, The old woman took her opiate every night.

b. *fig.* Anything that causes drowsiness or inaction, or that dulls or quiets the feelings.

1642 MILTON *Animadv.* ii. WKS. (1851) 209 If men should ever bee thumming the drone of one plaine Song, it would bee a dull Opiat to the most wakefull attention. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 171 P 3, [He] began to lull my conscience with the opiates of irreligion. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* i, Mrs. Transome .. found the opiate for her discontent in the exertion of her will about smaller things.

Opiate (ŏʊ·pi,ĕt), *v.* [app. f. a med L. **opiāre* to form or treat with OPIUM, It. *oppiare* (Florio).]

1. *trans.* To stupefy or put to sleep by means of opium; to narcotize.

1611 FLORIO, *Oppiare,* to oppiate, to stupefie the senses. 1659 TORRIANO, *Alloppiare,* to opiate, to bring asleep, by art, by drugs. as with Opium. 1668 in *7th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 486/2 He opiated the mother and daughter and then ravished the daughter. 1727 FENTON *Ep. to Lambard* Poems 209 Tho' no lethargick fumes the brain invest, And opiate all her active pow'rs to rest.

b. *fig.* To dull the sense or sensibility of.

1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* c. [ciii] II. 153 We..in that pleasing expectation opiate every calamity. 1764 — *Hist. Eng. in Lett.* (1772) I. 190 Happy in his natural imbecility, which seemed to opiate all his afflictions. 1800 SOUTHEY in C. Southey *Life* II. 72 One who can let his feelings remain awake, and opiate his reason.

2. To mix or impregnate with opium. Chiefly in **Opiated** *ppl. a.*

1611 FLORIO, *Alloppidato vino,* wine opiated. 1683 KENNETT tr. *Erasm. on Folly* Pref. Verses, The opiated milk glews up the brain. 1887 D. MACMILLAN *Mem.* viii. (1888) 299 The ulcer was..treated with opiated caustic.

Opiatic (ŏʊ·pi,æ·tik), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. med.L. *opiāt-um* + -IC.] Of or pertaining to opiates or their use; of the nature of or resembling an opiate.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 795 Soporated with the dull steams and opiatick vapours of this gross body. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XIX. 749 Concerning the right use of Opiatick Pharmacy. 1882 O'DONOVAN *Merv Oasis* I. XXVI. 455 To combat the terrific opiatic reaction.

B. *sb.* An opiatic agent; = OPIATE B. *rare.*

1847 GILFILLAN in *Tait's Mag.* XIV. 768 Either a lulling, soothing opiatic, or a rousing and stimulating gratification.

† O·piative, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. med.L. *opiat-*, ppl. stem of *opiāre* to OPIATE + -IVE.] = OPIATE A.

1674 R. GODFREY *Injuries & Ab. Physic* 191 An Opiative Medicine. that has not so bad and malevolent tricks, but is by far better corrected than the Laudanum.

† O·pie. *Obs.* Also **opy(e, opi.** [f. L. *opi-um* (see OPIUM).] Opium; an opiate.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2670 *Hypermnestra,* The narcotykis & opijs [*v. rr.* opies, apies, epies] ben so stronge. *c* 1386 — *Kn.'s T.* 614 A Clarree maad of a certeyn wyn Of Nercotikes and Opie [*v. rr.* opy, opye] of Thebes fyn. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 143 Her seede yf me redyne In baume, or narde, or opi [*L.* opio] daies thre.

† **O·pier.** *Obs.* [a. obs. F. *opier,* 'the Ople, water Elder, Dwarfe plane, Whitten tree' (Cotgr.); mod.F. *obier*; app. related to L. *opulus,* It. *oppio,* but of obscure formation.] The Guelder Rose or Water Elder (*Viburnum Opulus*): cf. OPLE.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (1881) 57 Opulus is a tree.. called in frenche as Gesnere sayeth opier, and so maye it be also called in englishe tyl we fynde a better name. [1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. lxxii. 752, I think this not to be the right *Opulus*; but the very tree whiche we cal Witche, and Witche Hassel: in Frenche *Opier*...Reade more of Opier in the LXXX Chapter of this booke. *Ibid.* lxxx. 760 Of Marris Elder, Ople, or Dwarffe Plane tree... In Frenche *Obiers,* or *Opiers*...This is not *Opulus* as some do thinke.]

† **Opiet.** *Obs.* App. an error for prec.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 512 The Opiets or Wich Hazels are sown of seed after the same maner as Elme. *Ibid.* II. 205 Touching the tree (in manner of an Opiet or Poplar) called Rumbotinus.

† **Opi·ferous,** *a. Obs. rare*—°. [f. L. *opifer* help-bringing, f. *op-em* help + *-fer*: see -FEROUS.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Opiferous,* which aids or helps, succoring. Hence in Phillips, Bailey, and some mod. Dicts.

† **Opifex.** *Obs.* [a. L. *opifex* (*opific-em*), f. root *op-* of *opus* work + *-fex, -fic-*, doer, f. *fac-ĕre* to do] A worker, maker, framer, fabricator.

1649 BULWER *Pathomyot.* Pref. 12 The Soule only is the Opifex of all the movings of the Muscles. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 15. 273 The Opifex of the World, the Fountain of Good.

† **O·pifice.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *opifici-um* a working, f. as prec. + *-ficium* doing, making. Cf. OF. *opifice* 16th c., *opifisse* (13th c. in Godef.).] The doing or making of a work; construction, workmanship; *concr.* a fabric, a work.

1616 R. C. *Times Whistle* I. 104 Look on the heavens.. look, I say, Doth not their goodly opifice display A power 'bove Nature? 1635 GELLIBRAND *Variation Magn. Neuile* 20 This admirable opifice of God or frame of the world. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 393 * Bees .. suppeditate both aliments and medicaments to man by their own opifice. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 302 God so manifestes himself in the whole opifice of the Universe.

† **Opi·ficer.** *Obs.* [f. L. *opifex, opific-em* + Engl. suffix -ER: cf. *artificer, officer.*] One who makes or constructs a work; a maker, framer, fabricator; a workman.

1548 FORREST *Pleas. Poesye* xviii. 57 The highe Opificer send-ethe not his giftes too wone pertycularly e. 1660 *Char. Italy* 84 If you respect either Artificers or Opificers, all Nations have been benefited thereby. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect* ii 67 Considering the infinite distance betwixt the poor mortal Artist, and the Almighty Opificer. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. xxiv. P 2 So many play-wrights, and opificers of chit-chat have ever since been working upon..my uncle Toby's pattern.

Opignorate, Opilate, etc.: see OPP-.

Opiism (ŏʊ·pi,iz'im). [f. OPI-UM + -ISM.] The intoxication induced by taking opium; the habit of taking opium as an intoxicant or stimulant. So **O·piise** *v. trans.*, to affect or intoxicate with opium.

1889 *Leisure Hour* 438 Experience had taught him to know all the stages of the opiised state. *Ibid.* 440 Unmistakable tokens of the torpor of opiism 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 July 3/2 A very short time suffices for the establishment of 'opiism'.

† **Opi·me,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *opīm-us* rich, sumptuous, etc. Cf. F. *opime* (1762 in *Dict. Acad.*), It., Sp. *opimo.*] Rich, abundant, sumptuous, splendid.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* IV. (1822) 339 Na spuleyeis may be callit opime, bot onehe thay quhilkis ar takin be ane duke fra ane uthir. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 426 Those great and opime Preferments and Dignities which thy ambitious and worldly minde so longingly hankers after. 1682 — *Exp. Dan.* vi. 183 He had taken the more easie and opime places. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. (1737) 232 Th' Opime you'd linquish for the Macerated.

Opimian (*o*pi·miăn), *a.* (*sb.*) *Rom. Antiq.* [ad. L. *Opīmiān-us* of or belonging to Opimius.] In *Opimian wine* (L. *vīnum Opīmiānum*), or absol. *Opimian,* a very celebrated ancient Roman wine of the vintage of A.U.C. 633, when Opimius was consul.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 419 That there were wine sellars at Rome..appeareth plaine by a good proofe of the Opimian wine. 1863 SHIRLEY in *Fraser's Mag.* Feb. 241 The cry for light will not be silenced, though we..pour the hundred-yeared Opimian before the shrine of Apollo.

†Opi·mous *a. Obs. rare*—°. = OPIME.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Opimous*, fat, gross, in good liking or plight; rich, plentiful.

Opinable (*o*pəi·nəb'l, †*o*·pinəb'l), *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [ad. L. *opīnābil-is*, f. *opīnārī* to OPINE: see -BLE. Cf. F. *opinable* (15.. in Godef.).]

†1. That is a matter of opinion; not certain, disputable, conjectural. *Obs.*

1456 *Paston Lett* I. 369 My Lord Bedford wylle was made yn so bryeff and generall termys..but all wey new to constrew and oppynable. 1472 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* Ep iii. in Ashm. (1652) 111 This Scyence is not opinable, But very true by Raymond and others determynate. *c* 1530 *Remedie of Love* 62 The matter is doubtfull and opinable To a certain you I woll my self enable 1546 *Confut. Nicholas Shaxton* C iij b, Opinable matters and disputable.

2. That is the object of opinion; capable of being opined or held as an opinion.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1117 How..he should admit and leave unto us sense and opinion, and not withall allow that which is sensible and opinable, a man is not able to shew. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst* I. iv. § 36. 571 Not properly knowable, but opinable only or the object of opinion.

Hence **Opinabi·lity** (Bailey 1721), **Opi·nably** *adv.* (in quot. *opiniably*).

1658 in Hartlib *Ref. Commw Bees* 31, I speak not opiniably, but what I know, and that experimentally.

Opinant (*o*·pinənt). *rare*—¹. [a. F. *opinant* 'celui qui opine', pr. pple. of *opiner* to OPINE, used subst.] One who opines or forms an opinion.

1860 THACKERAY *Round. Pap.*, *Late Great Victories*, The opinions differ pretty much according to the nature of the opinants.

†**Opinate,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *opīnāt-us* pa. pple. of *opīnārī* to OPINE.]

1. Opined, supposed.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. li 123 Pi copiose mercy is better to me for getinge of indulgence, pan myn opinate rightwesnes, for defending of myn hid conscience.

2. Obstinate in opinion; opinionated.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 265 b/1 He had condescended to make it to that other whiche was opynate (*i. e.* as said *ante*, 'obstynate in an ylle opynyon').

†**O·pinate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *opīnārī* (also *opīnāre*) to be of opinion, think.] *intr.* To give an opinion; to pronounce a formal or authoritative opinion: = OPINE 1.

1625 W. B. *True School War* 55 There is not a matter of State in which..they haue not opinated and decreed.

†**O·pinated,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [f. OPINATE *a.* or *v* + -ED.] Having a (specified) opinion; *to be opinated* = to be of opinion.

1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. clix 467 Wee are strongly opinated, that [it] doth make the horses chine or backe a great deale the stronger.

†**Opina·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *opīnātiōn-em*, n. of action from *opīnārī* to OPINE: cf. obs F. *opination* (1580–95 in Montaigne).] The action of opining or forming an opinion, supposition; the mental result of this, an opinion, a supposition.

1611 COTGR., *Opination*, an opination, opining, opinion-delivering. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 216/2 Errour, temerity, ignorance, opination, suspicion, and .. whatsoever is not of firm and constant assent. 1687 RYCAUT *Knolles' Hist. Turks* II. 258 The occasion of this..caused many roving guesses and opinations of the reasons of it.

†**Opi·native,** *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* Also 6 **-itive, -ytyve.** [ad. late and med. L. *opīnātīv-us* (Priscian 6th c.), f. L. *opīnāt-*, ppl. stem: see -IVE. Perh. immed. a. obs. F. *opinatif*, *-ive* (Oresme 14th c.); cf. It. *opinativo* (Florio 1598).]

1. Stiff in opinion; adhering obstinately to one's own opinion; opinionative.

1530 TINDALE *Answ. More* III. xiii. Wks (Parker Soc) III. 159 They rail on him..and call him opinative, self-minded, and obstinate. 1550 J. COKE *Eng & Fr Heralds* v. (1877) 58 The Frenchemen..be opynatyfe, thynkyng Fraunce to be of more greater valure than any other realme. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. VII. Speake truth. Be not opinatiue, maintaine no factions. 1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* III. iv. 372 There is no Jew so opinative, as to account them proper for the government of all sorts of Nations in all Ages.

2. Of or belonging to opinion; of the nature of, or expressing, opinion; conjectural, not certain.

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 16 A probable surmize, and opinitiue collection. 1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* Pref. 25 The conjecturall and opinative ghesses of some. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* v. xix. (1620) 214 He that contemneth their opinative praise contemneth also with it their vnaduised suspect. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 162/1 All this part of things, they called Opinative: Science they affirmed to be no where but in the Reasons and Notions of Mind. 1816–30 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maximised*, *Extract Const. Code* (1830) 6 Judicially augmented will natural honour be by two conjunct and correspondent appropriate judicial decrees; the first opinative, the other imperative. 1829 — *Justice & Cod. Petit.* 181 Opinative [functions], exercised by declaration made of opinion.

B. *sb.* An opinionated person.

1639 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Speech of Author's* Wks. (1711) 219 Such men..prove themselves to be altogether seditious and factious, malicious opinatives.

†**Opi·natively,** *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an 'opinative' manner, in the way of opinion; with obstinate adherence to opinion.

1533 MORE *Apology* xlviii Wks. 925/1 He wyll not holde it opinatiuely, and therefore yet agayne it may be no heresie.

1536 *Theolog. Tracts, Hen. VIII* I. lf. 213 (P. R. O.) To stonde in it opynytyuely it is heresie against scripture. 1630 LENNARD tr. *Charron's Wisd.* III. iii. (1670) 359 If Vices gather not strength, and men grow not opinatively obstinate in them. 1656 [see OPINATOR].

†**O·pinator.** *Obs.* [a. L. *opīnātor*, agent-n. from *opīnārī* to OPINE.] One who opines or holds an opinion; a thinker; a theorist.

1626 LAUD *Wks.* (1847) I. 143 If they had not been opinators, that God could never have maintained His cause against them. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 228 Banded up and downe, by different Opinators many wayes. 1663 BLAIR *Autobiog.* vi. (1848) 86 Mr. Freeman, a strong opinator. 1696 LORIMER *Goodwin's Disc.* iv 10, I will..only ask him..Whether he holds that God is an Opinator, that he hath an Opinion of things, and knows them opinatively?

Opine (*o*pəi·n), *v.* [ad. L. *opīn-ārī* (also *-āre*) to be of opinion, think, judge; cf. F. *opiner*, in 15th c. *oppiner* (Littré), It. *opinare* (Florio 1598).]

1. *intr.* or with *obj. cl.*: To express an opinion; to say that one thinks (so and so).

1598 DALLINGTON *Meth. Trav.* M ij b, Where hee opineth of the maner of seruice, he sayth: of Archers, the English are the flower. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 53 Some opined, That they must goe by Arborosa. 1628 LE GRYS tr. *Barclay's Argenis* 209, I cannot tell who they are against whom I haue opined. 1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 3 All opining, that some one is to be chosen. 1797 J. LAWRENCE in *Monthly Mag.* XLVI. 215 The answerer.. opines that the old enmity and rivalship subsisting between France and this country are beneficial to both. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick* vii, Mr. Squeers yawned fearfully, and opined that it was high time to go to bed. 1884 *Athenæum* 6 Dec 725/3 Without pain, he opines, there would be no gratitude to God, no pity towards man.

b. *esp.* To express or pronounce a formal or authoritative opinion; to give one's opinion in council, etc. Now *rare.*

1581 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist.* II. xxvii. (1591) 106 Once by fortune Heluidius Priscus Prætor elect had opined against a matter which Vitellius affected. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. ii. (Arb.) 154 In all deliberations of importance where counsellours are allowed freely to opyne and shew their conceits. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLVIII. 1237 Cornelius Nasica opined and said, That hee saw as yet no just and sufficient cause of warre. 1744 ARMSTRONG *Preserv. Health* (1807) 36 Thus the Coan sage opin'd. 1846 MRS. GORE *Eng. Char* (1852) 45 The stability of the administration is opined upon, according to the indications of the barometer of that variable atmosphere, the breath of Kings. 1866 FREER *Regency of Anne of Austria* I. i. 31 [They] all opined for the Regency. 1891 *Law Times* XCI. 224/1 Lord Coleridge opined that even brokers and dealers are not exempt from the general regulations imposed by the Ten Commandments.

2. To form a judgement on grounds insufficient for positive proof; to hold an opinion, or to hold as one's opinion; to think, suppose. a. *trans.* (usually with *obj. cl.*).

1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* I. i, And from you .do I Opine myself most happy. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 133 Men were left at liberty to opine what they pleased. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. (1737) 232 Opining to revise a Structure new. *a* 1721 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 95 Both the same thing opine, Both have the same Design. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* ix. 99 The clergyman would opine that he was simply a reprobate. 1871 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* vi. 4 You fancy, doubtless, that I write my 'opinions'—..You are much mistaken. When I only opine things, I hold my tongue; and work till I more than opine—until I know them.

b. *intr.*

1656 [?J. SERGEANT] tr. *T. White's Peripat. Inst.* 106 They, whose brain is of a thin, and hot constitution, ..opine rashly and changeably. 1676 G. TOWERSON *Decalogue* 302 We should choose to opine with them. 1881 M. PATTISON in *Academy* 12 Feb. 110 You may opine upon everything under the sun.

Opiner (*o*pəi·nəɹ). Also 7 **-or.** [f. OPINE *v.* + -ER. = F. *opineur.*] One who opines; one who holds or expresses an opinion.

1611 COTGR., *Opineur*, an opinor, one that delivers his opinion. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 115 The opinors or opinionists (old and new) each of them contending. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 157 Others who are weak and wilfull opiners, but not just arbitraters. 1736 *Disc. Witchcraft* 42 A probable Argument that they were the first Opiners of Dæmons. 1881 *Oracle* No. 133. 324/3 An opinion—presuming the opiner is not a fool—is a coin with a current value.

†**Opi·nial,** *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. stem *opīni-* (see OPINIATE *a.*) + -AL.] = OPINIONAL.

c 1450 PECOCK *Treat. Rule Faith* (1688) 3 There ben two maners of feith: oon is opinial feith.. Another feith is sciencial feith.

Opiniaster, -astre, -ty: see OPINIATRE, -TY.

†**Opinia·strous,** *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. F. *opiniastre* (see OPINIATRE) + -OUS.] Opinionated; = OPINIATRE *a.*

1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1847) 222/2 The Laws of England, wherof you have intruded to be an opiniastrous subadvocate, and are bound to defend them.

†**Opi·niate,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [In this and the following words to *Opiniatry*, the stem *opini-* appears either to be shortened from L. *opīnio*, OPINION, or due to the influence of that word upon *opīn-* in *opinate*, *opinative*, etc.; they are not confined to Eng., for *opini-ato*, *opiniativo* occur in It. (Florio), *opini-atico* in Sp. (Minsheu), *opiniatif*, *opini-âtre* in Fr. etc.; but Eng. has more of them. They have mostly parallel forms in *opinion-* and *opin-*: see *opinial*, *opinional*; with *opiniate*, cf. *opinate*, *opinionate*.] a. *adj.* = OPINIATED 3. b. *sb.* An opinionated person.

1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 7 Sory to behoulde suche blynd opiniates so farr to outrun very many professors.

Hence †**Opi·niately** *adv.*; †**Opi·niateness.**

1645 *City Alarum* 18 Must the free horse alwayes be spurgalled, and the dull Asse favoured in his opiniatness? 1647 *Sectary Dissected* 27 Contumacie, obstinate opiniatnesse, sedition, pertinacity in speaking evill of dignities. 1658 T. WALL *Comm. Times* 22 It makes the knowing more learnedly ignorant, and the ignorant more opiniately knowing.

†**Opi·niate,** *v. Obs.* [Cf. *opiniate* adj., and the vbs. *opinate*, *opinionate*.]

1. *trans.* To hold as an opinion, or to hold an opinion concerning; to suppose, think, opine.

1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* I. 25 These Goddesses..as they are opiniated, have the government of children in their infancie. 1656 BRAMHALL *Replic.* I. 10 This present age.. doth not know what it self beleeveth, or rather opiniateth.

2. To fix (a person) in an opinion; *refl.* to adhere obstinately to an opinion. (Cf. OF. *s'opinionner.*)

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xiv. (1632) 24 Men are punished by too-much opiniating themselves in a place without reason.

3. To pronounce an opinion upon.

a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. III* (1845) II. vii. 138 Rose Fuller said he would not opiniate the point, but declared he was against the precedent.

Opiniated (*o*pi·niˌeted), *ppl. a.* [f. as OPINIATE *a.* + -ED. Cf. *opinated* and *opinionated.*]

†1. Holding the opinion; of opinion (*that* ...).

1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* I. lxxiii. 152, I am confidently opiniated, that bots are euer bred in the stomacke.

†2. Having a conceited opinion *of*; thinking much *of*. *Obs.*

1589 *Late Voy. Sp. & Port.* (1881) 47 It may be you will thinke me..too much opiniated of the Voiage, or conceited of the commanders. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II xii, Not being able to put the old Man out of his Talk, of which he was very opiniated or conceited.

3. Obstinately attached to one's own opinion; opinionated.

1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 29 Whosoever ys so styffly opiniated as so stande in there owne conceite. 1627 SIR S. D'EWES *Jrnl.* (1783) 63 He being proud and self-opiniated, tooke his owne way. 1740 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) I. 294 Positive and opiniated to the last degree. 1796 MRS. M. ROBINSON *Angelina* I. 109 A vain opiniated idiot. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* xiii. 56 The gardener, like all head-gardeners, was opiniated.

Hence **Opi·niatedly** *adv.*

1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* Author's Pref., [I] Would rather chuse to brooke with patience some inconveniences..then selfe opiniatedly disturb the quiet of the publique.

Opiniater: see OPINIATRE.

Opiniative (*o*pini·ˌtiv), *a.* Now *rare.* [In obs. F. *opiniatif*, *-ive* (15th c. in Godef.); also It. *opiniativo* (in Florio 1598). See OPINIATE *a.*]

1. = OPINATIVE 1, OPINIONATIVE 2.

1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1584) 371 Ye are too too much obstinate, and in the maner of disputation extremely opiniative. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 416 It maketh men idle, and yet opiniatiue, and well conceited of themselues. 1690 LOCKE *Toleration* ii. Wks. 1727 II. 268 They grow so opiniative and so stiff in their Prejudice. 1707 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 220 Lysias is only Opiniative because he wants Sense. 1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XII. 466 He may be suspicious or opiniative. 1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth. The.* II. 94 There is something here manifestly beyond the play of opiniative despotism.

†2. = OPINATIVE 2, OPINIONATIVE 1. *Obs.*

1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* in *Archaica* (1815) II. 88 Opiniative and prejudicate assertions, that strive for a needless and dangerous innovation.

Hence **Opi·niatively** *adv.*; **Opi·niativeness.**

1600 F. WALKER *Sp. Mandeville* 36 b, Trusting opiniatiuely to their owne wit. 1611 COTGR., *Opiniastreté*, opiniatiuenesse. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Arts of Empire* xiv. (1658) 34 The first obstacle to good Counsel is Pertinacy or Opiniativeness. 1725 tr. *à Kempis' Chr. Exerc.* III. xviii. 154 To speak..with Opiniativeness is the part of one that is a stranger to Wisdom. 1807 EARL MALMESBURY *Diaries & Corr.* III. 363, I am..not surprised with the opiniativeness of Lord Grenville.

†**Opi·niator.** *Obs.* Also 7 **-our.** [agent-n. in L. form from OPINIATE *v.* In 17–18th c. app. often identified with *opiniater*, OPINIATRE B.] One who holds or maintains an opinion (= OPINATOR); *esp.* one who obstinately adheres to his opinion: = OPINIATRE B.

1523 [COVERDALE] *Old God & New* (1534) R ij, With syxe hundreth opiniators & questionistes braulynge and striuyng among them selues. 1638 MAYNE *Lucian* (1664) A iv, I do not wonder that such Opiniators should be sick of this Disease. 1670 H. STUBBE *Plus Ultra* 40 He wished that first these Opiniatours would go to both Poles. 1714 SAVAGE *Art of Prudence* 182 All Fools are Opiniators.

So †**Opi·niatory** *a. Obs.* = OPINIATRE A.

1626 SIR D. CARLETON *Sp.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 359 In my opinion, the greatest and wisest part of a Parliament are those that use the greatest silence, so as it be not opiniatory, or sullen.

†**Opinia·tre, opinia·stre,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Also 7 **-aster,** 6–7 **-ater.** [a. F. *opiniastre* (R. Estienne 1539), later *opiniâtre*, It. *opiniastro* (Florio 1598), a Romanic formation on L. *opinio*: see -ASTER.]

A. *adj.* Stiff or stubborn in opinion; obstinate

in adhering to or maintaining one's opinion; opinionated.

α. 1606 R. Whyte in Nichols *Progr. Jas. I* (1828) II. 98 They are the same opiniastre in their humors. 1641 Milton *Animadv.* xiii. Wks. (1851) 240 Spare your selfe, lest you bejade the good galloway, your owne opiniaster wit. 1666 Pepys *Diary* 3 July, A man of excellent..learning, but most passionate and opiniastre. 1692 O. Walker *Grk. & Rom. Hist.* 330 He seems also to have been very Opiniastre in his Paganism.

β. 1591 *Garrard's Art Warre* 231 The strong Fortresse had beene lost, a thing to be noted of such as be Opiniatre (*printed* Opiniatro). 1594 A. Hume *Hymns*, etc. (1832) 64 Be not opiniater and wilfull in trifill maters. 1668 Dryden *Even. Love* ii. (1671) 13 If she begins to fly before me, I grow opiniatre as the Devil. 1692 Locke *Educ.* § 189 An insignificant Wrangler, Opiniater in Discourse..or questioning every Thing. 1726 Lady Bolingbroke in *Swift's Wks.* (1841) II. 530 Silly, obstinate, opiniatre friends.

B. *sb.* A person obstinately attached to his own opinion. (In the form *opiniater*, this fell together with the agent-n. Opiniator, q. v.)

α. 1603 Sir C. Heydon *Jud. Astrol.* ii. 108, I onely exempt Ptolemie out of the number of these superstitious opiniasters. 1653 Gauden *Hierasp.* To Rdr. 9 A Prophecy; which every opiniaster is prone to imagine strongly portendeth the advancement of his opinion. 1684 tr. *Agrippa's Van. Arts* xcv. 326 A monstrous heap of Opiniasters.

β. *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm.* (1686) III. 378 A clownish singularist, or non-conformist to ordinary usage, a stiff opiniatre. 1710 *Acc. Last Distemp. Tom Whigg* 1. 6 Tom was ever an Opiniatre and a Hobbist. *a* 1716 South *Serm.* (1744) X. 304 Sovereignty itself must be forced..to give way to every religious opiniater.

Hence †**Opinia·treness**, †**Opinia·treship**.

1689 Harvey *Curing Dis. by Expect.* vii. 53 They continue in the use of [the remedies]..with that opiniatreness and brazen Confidence. 1704 N. N. tr. *Boccalini's Advts fr. Parnass.* II. 51 Deprav'd Judgment, Opiniatreship, blind Zeal, Folly, boundless Pride and Ambition.

†**Opinia·tre**, *v. Obs.* Also -ater. [a. F. *opiniâtrer*, f. *opiniâtre* adj.: see prec.] a. *trans.* To maintain or persist in obstinately. b. *intr.* To persist obstinately in an opinion, or in a course of action; to 'insist hard'.

1652 Loveday tr. *Calprenede's Cassandra* I. 32 Some of the Enemy finding Resistance had opiniater'd the fight. *Ibid.* 222 Whilst my Master opiniaters the making himself a passage to him, his horse is kild under him. 1678 Marvell *Def. John Howe* Wks. 1875 IV. 183 But if The Discourse shall still opiniatre in this matter, let It . strike efficacious. *a* 1734 North *Exam.* III. ix. § 4 (1740) 649 Dr. Shott might differ from what Opinion prevailed, but, in the Case of a King, must not *opiniatre*. 1777 *Evelyn in Amer.* (1881) 248 Whether..L[ord] G[ermaine] will have strength enough to opiniatre this business for another year, must soon be determined.

†**Opinia·tred**, *ppl. a. Obs.* Also -ter'd. [f. prec. + -ED.] Obstinately attached to one's opinion: = Opiniatre *a*.

1641 Earl Monm tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* III. 123 Opiniatred onely in odde fancies. *a* 1668 Davenant *Rutland House* Wks. (1673) 351 My most opiniater'd Antagonist.

†**Opinia·treture**. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [irreg. or erron. f. Opiniatre.] = next.

1699 C. Gildon *Ep. Ded. Langbaine's Dram. Poets*, Wit without Opiniatreture, but balanc'd with a true and penetrating Judgment.

†**Opinia·trety, -a·strety**. *Obs.* Also 7 a-strete, -atrete (-té, -tie, *mispr.* -atrecy, -cie, -atricy, -atracy), 7–8 -atrity, (8 -té). [a. F. *opiniastreté* (*c* 1560 in Hatz.-Darm.), later *opiniâtreté*, f. *opiniastre*: see Opiniatre *a.* and -ty.] The character of being 'opiniatre'; obstinate adherence to or maintenance of one's own opinion; stubbornness of mind.

α. 1648 J. Beaumont *Psyche* xvi. cciii, Whene'er her proud Opiniastrete Against Ecclesiastick Sanctions swells. 1656 Bramhall *Replic.* i. 73 The Romanists..whose opiniastrety did hinder an uniform Reformation of the western Church. 1684 T. Goddard *Plato's Demon* 290 Arguments ..sufficient to convince *opiniastrete* and wilful ignorance it self.

β. 1619 Sir D. Carleton in *Hales' Gold. Rem.* (1673) II. 177 The Remonstrants being excluded from further conference, by reason of their Opiniatrity. 1639 Drumm. of Hawth. *Prophecy* Wks. (1711) 181 Why should our opiniatrete be the overthrow of the state? 1649 Earl Monm. tr. *Senault's Use Passions* (1671) 345 Upon such an occasion Opiniatrecy is commendable. 1650 — tr. *Senault's Man bec. Guilty* 30 Is not opiniatrecie a furious love to be always victorious? 1654 — tr. *Bentivoglio's Warrs Flanders* 130 By this opiniatracy of the adverse party. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* I. iv. (1695) 38 What in them was Science, is in us but Opiniatrity. 1717 W. Reeves tr. *Justin Martyr's Apol.* I. lxx, Not carried away with opiniatrety and passion. *a* 1734 North *Exam.* I. ii. § 176 (1740) 123 The *opiniatrité* of his Party misled him.

†**Opinia·try, -a·strty**. *Obs.* [a. F. *opiniastrie* (16th c.), f. *opiniastre*: see prec.] = prec.

α. *a* 1643 Suckling *Lett.* Wks. (1646) 96 Opiniastrie is a sullen Porter and .. shuts out often-times Better things than it lets in. 1663 Sir G. Mackenzie *Relig. Stoic* vi. (1685) 47 The mad hands of bigot opiniastry.

β. 1651 Biggs *New Disp.* 203 'Tis not therefore an inference in our opiniotry only. 1692 Locke *Educ.* § 98 The other teaches Fallacy, Wrangling, and Opiniatry. 1765 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* VII. xxvii, The scrapes which we were perpetually .. getting into in consequence of his [my father's]..opiniatry.

†**Opinicus**. *Her.* A term of uncertain origin and meaning, given in modern heraldic works. The word appears to be corrupt; the suggestion has been made that it is an error perh for *Ophinicus* or *Ophiuchus*.

1780 Edmondson *Heraldry* II. Gloss., *Opinicus*, a fictitious beast, of heraldic invention. Its body and fore legs are said to be like those of a lion, the head and neck like those of the eagle; to the body are affixed wings, like those attributed to the griffin; and it hath a short tail, resembling that of a camel. The Opinicus is the crest to the arms belonging to the Company of the Barber Surgeons of the City of London. 1863 Boutell *Eng. Heraldry* x. (ed. 5) 141 Opinicus a fabulous heraldic monster, a dragon before, and a lion behind with a camel's tail.

Opi·ning, *vbl. sb.* [f. Opine *v.* + -ing[1].] The formation or expression of opinion; an opinion, a notion.

1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 131 Very few examine the marrow and inside of things, but take them upon the credit of customary opinings. 1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* II. 333 Scarce one ever suffer'd under him for any opining. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 85 This was the source of false opinion and opinings.

Opinion (opi nyon), *sb.* Also 4–6 opp-, and with the usual interchange of *i* and *y*, *-on*, *-oun*, and *-one*: 4 openyoun, 5 opeynyon, (a-penyon, 6 *Sc.* apenion); *Sc.* 4 opunion, -yon(e, 6 -ioun. [a. F. *opinion* (12–13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *opīniōn-em*, f. stem of *opin-āri* to be of opinion, think: cf. *oblivion*, *religion*, and see -ion.]

1. What one thinks or how one thinks about something; judgement resting on grounds insufficient for complete demonstration; belief of something as probable, or as seeming to one's own mind to be true, though not certain or established. (Distinguished from *knowledge*, *conviction*, or *certainty*; but sometimes = *belief*.)

In my opinion: according to my thinking; as I think, as it seems to me. *A matter of opinion*: a matter about which each may have his own opinion; a disputable point.

1387–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* III. i (Skeat) I. 60 Opinion is while a thing is in non certaine, & hidde frome mens very knowleginge, and by no parfite reason fully declared. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 368 Of hem that walken up and doun Ther was diverse opinioun. 1483 Ld. Dynham in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 157 In myn openion it shuld be gretly for the wele of that toune and marches. 1538 Starkey *England* I. i. 11 Saying ther ys no dyfference betwyx vyce and vertue but strong opynyon. *a* 1628 Preston *Breastpl. Faith* (1630) 118 The object of opinion is something in its own nature uncertain. 1644 Milton *Areop.* (Arb.) 69 Opinion in good men is but knowledge in the making. 1704 Norris *Ideal World* II. ii. 130 What we call opinion, which is an imperfect assent or judgment. 1814 Jane Austen *Mansf. Park* I. xviii, To see such an undersized, little, mean-looking man, set up for a fine actor, is very ridiculous in my opinion. 1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xv. 141 Well, the position may be a matter of opinion. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 23 Opinion is based on perception, which may be correct or mistaken.

b. Qualified by *common*, *general*, *public*, *vulgar*, etc.: Such judgement or belief on the part of a number, or the majority, of persons; what is generally thought about something.

c 1425 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 1739 From Adam to Moyses, was idolatry Thorow the world vsyd in comon opynyoun. 1689–90 Temple *Ess., Popular Discontents* Wks. 1731 I. 258 Nothing is so easily cheated, nor so commonly mistaken, as vulgar Opinion. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xxxi. III. 257 Even this story is some evidence of the public opinion. 1801 Jefferson in Tucker *Life* II. 101 The mighty wave of public opinion which has rolled over our republic. 1871 *Daily News* 20 Apr. 5 That is a question..in which 'general opinion must assume the ultimate arbitrement'. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Nov. 5/1 When the court has pronounced its decision, then let it be freely commented upon; but until then parties must not attempt to influence public opinion.

c. Also, in same sense, without qualification.

1603 Florio tr. *Montaigne* (1634) 133 Opinion is a powerfull, bould, and unmeasurable party. 1638 R. Baker tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II) 96 It is not now onely that opinion governs the world. 1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) II. I. i. 4 Those .. who offer incense to this .. stupid idol, opinion. 1837 Hr. Martineau *Soc. Amer.* III. 7 The worship of Opinion is, at this day, the established religion of the United States. 1841 D'Israeli *Amen. Lit.* Pref. (1867) 3 Authors are the creators or the creatures of opinion.

2. (With *an* and *pl.*) What one thinks about a particular thing, subject, or point; a judgement formed or a conclusion reached; a belief, view, notion.

(Sometimes distinguished from a *conviction*; but in other cases denoting a systematic or definitely-held belief—e. g. an item of one's (religious, political, etc.) creed, or sometimes (in earlier use) the whole distinctive belief of a sect, etc.—and then practically identical with *conviction*.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8843 Þus sais sum opinion. 1340 *Ayenb.* 69 Ofte hi uallep ine errour, and ine ualse opinions, and ine eresye. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 287 Alle þes newe sectis..have newe opynyouns. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 622 Ffor shortly this was his opinion That in that groue he wolde hym hyde al day. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* III. 1463 Iesu! Iesu! qwat deylle is him? þat? I defye þe and þyn a penyon! 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 37 b, What time he was yet in Spaine, he hearde muche of Luthers false opinions. 1579 E. K. *Gloss. Spenser's Sheph. Kal.* June 25 The opinion of Faeries and elfes is very old, and yet sticketh very religiously in the myndes of some. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* III. v. 90 Nay, but aske my opinion to of that? 1611 Bible 1 *Kings* xviii. 21 How long halt ye between two opinions? 1665 Boyle *Occas. Reff.* iv. xi. (1848) 233 As for my Opinions, whether of Persons, or things, I cannot in most cases command them my self, but must suffer them to be such as the Nature of the things I judge of requires. 1705 Stanhope *Paraphr.* III. 312 No Opinion truly good can promote any Moral Evil. 1789 Belsham *Ess.* II. xli. 526 It is not to controul opinions, but actions, that Government is instituted. 1844 Disraeli *Coningsby* viii. iii, As for your opinions, you have no business to have any other than those I uphold. You are too young to form opinions. 1876 Gladstone *Gleanings* II. 361 Dr. Macleod had always the courage of his opinions. 1877 Morley *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 89 Our opinions are less important than the spirit and temper with which they possess us.

b. *Pious opinion* (*R. C. Ch.*): a belief commonly accepted, but not enjoined as a dogma or matter of faith. Hence *transf.* (in general use): A belief cherished in the mind, but not insisted on or carried out in practice.

1865 Pusey *Truth Eng. Ch.* 127 The Bishop..'could not dare'..to decide that there was evidence enough to erect the 'pious opinion' into a matter of faith, or that then was the best time to define it.

3. Phrase. *To be of opinion*: to hold the belief or view; to think (in a specified way) about something; to opine. (Often with defining clause: *I am of opinion that* .. = I think that ..)

1485 Caxton *Chas. Gt.* 103 Thyery and the other were of thoppynyon of Rolland. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Rich. III* 50 Noble men..whiche amongest them selfes were not of one opinion. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* I. xviii. (Arb.) 52 Some be of opinion..that the pastorall Poesie..should be the first of any other. 1623 Bingham *Xenophon* 49 All, that are of the same opinion, let them hold vp their hands. 1702 J. Purcell *Cholick* (1714) 93, I am of Opinion..that the hitherto unknown use of the Spleen, is to interrupt the Fermentation of the Blood. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 455 He was clearly of opinion they were both liable. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Manners* Wks. (Bohn) II. 46 They require you to dare to be of your own opinion.

4. The formal statement by a member of an advisory body, an expert, or professional man, or the like, of what he thinks, judges, or advises upon a question or matter submitted to and considered by him; considered advice; as a *legal* or *medical opinion*, *to get an opinion of counsel*, etc.

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* III. 332, 'I gif consell, or this gud knycht be slayne, Tak pes a quhill, suppos it do vs payne'. So said Adam the ayr of Rycardtoune; And Kneland als grantyt to thar opynyoun. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* xlix. 164 Whan Iuoryn vnderstode his lordes, he sayd, 'Syrs, I parseyue well your opynyon is good'. *Ibid.* lxxxii. 254, I desyre you all .to shew me your opynyons. 1598 *Let. to Stowe* (Ashm. MSS.), Your oppinioun in wrytinge or otherwise is expected. The question is, Of the antiquitie. of parishes in Englande. 1696 Phillips (ed. 5), *Opinion*, the Thought of him who gives his Advice upon any thing that is debated or consulted upon. 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. v v 496 The Supreme Council..came to an opinion.. that [etc.]. 1861 Maine *Anc. Law* ii (ed. 6) 33 Collections of opinions interpretative of the Twelve Tables. 1888 *Chambers' Encycl.* s v. *Barrister*, Barristers in England advise on the law by giving an opinion on a case stated. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Nov. 1/2 The three clergymen..who have refused obedience to the Archbishops' 'Opinion' on the legality of incense and processional lights.

5. What one thinks *of* a person or thing; estimation, or an estimate, of character, quality, or value.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xx. (*Blasius*) 9 Sume men gud opunyone Has .Quhat man he was. *c* 1510 More *Ficus* Wks. 14/2 Ye haue not knowen the opinion, y philosophers haue of them self. 1605 Shaks. *Mach.* I. vii. 33, I haue bought Golden Opinions from all sorts of people. 1638 R. Baker tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II) 203 It is impossible for mee to expresse the high opinion I conceive of you. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlviii. 253 Their constituents would have a better opinion of their candour, and..not a worse opinion of their integrity. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 12 The Coast..formed an even higher opinion of my folly than it had formed on our first acquaintance, which is saying a good deal.

b. *spec.* Good, high, or favourable estimate; esteem. (Now only with negative, or such adjs. as *great*.)

1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 115 Those who stande so much in opinion of their owne sufficiencie. 1672 Petty *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 94 They have a great Opinion of Holy-Wells, Rocks, and Caves, which have been the reputed Cells and Receptacles of. Saints. 17.. Law (J.), If a woman had no opinion of her own person and dress. 1796 Jane Austen *Pride & Prej.* ii, She is a selfish, hypocritical woman, and I have no opinion of her.

†c. Favourable estimate of oneself or one's own abilities; either in bad sense (self-conceit, arrogance, dogmatism), or in good sense (self-confidence). *Obs.*

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. i. 6 Your reasons haue beene.. witty without affection, audacious without impudency, learned without opinion, and strange without heresie. 1596 — 1 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 185 Pride, Haughtinesse, Opinion, and Disdaine. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 353 What heart from hence receyues the conquiring part To steele a strong opinion to themselues.

†**6.** What is thought of one by others; the estimation (esp. good estimation) in which one stands; standing; reputation, repute, character, credit (*of* being so and so, or *of* possessing some quality). *Obs.*

1552 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* II. vi. (1895) 196 Which for the opinion of nobilitie reioyse muche in their owne conceite. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, v. iv. 48 Thou hast redeemed thy lost opinion. 1605 Camden *Rem.* 121 The change of names, hath most commonly proceeded from a desire to avoyd the opinion of basenes. 1637 Shirley *Gamester* (Dodsley *O. Pl.* IX. 16, N.) I mean you have the opinion of a valiant gentleman. 1685 Cotton tr. *Montaigne* I. 222 These fellows to make parade and to get opinion . are perpetually perplexing and entangling themselves in their own nonsense. 1705 Stanhope *Paraphr.* II. 65 Every Counterfeit supposes

something, not only of Reality but of Excellence too, which it hopes to gain the Opinion of, by such artful Dissimulation.

†7. The thought of what is likely to happen; expectation; apprehension. *Obs.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 108 b, [He] thought now, that al thynges succeeded, accordyng to opinion and good hope. 1568 SKRYNE *The Pest* (1860) 27 Quhay. most remoue the opinione of dethe, but not the dredour of God. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 197 The warre continuing beyonde opinion, the State was inforced to procure pay for the armie. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* Ep. Ded., Having no old experience of the Duration of their Relics, [Men] held no opinion of such After-considerations.

†8. Report, rumour. [A Latinism of transl.]

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 23 And opynyoun of Crist wente þourȝ al þe lond of Siry. [*Vulg.* Matt. iv. 24 Et abiit opinio eius in totam Syriam.] 1382 — *Matt.* xxiv. 6 Ȝe ben to heere bateyls, and opynyouns [*Vulg.* opiniones] of bateyls.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 87 Summe. ben clepid Doctour-Mongers and summe ben clepid Opinioun-holders. 1808 BENTHAM *Sc. Reform* 23 On the part of the non-lawyer, conscious ignorance, thence consultation and advice (opinion-trade). 1867 WHITTIER *Tent on Beach* 85 One..Who Had left the Muses' haunts to turn The crank of an opinion-mill, Making his rustic reed of song A weapon in the war with wrong. 1875 W. CORY in *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 375 Morbid combination of piety with opinion-breeding.

†Opi·nion, *v. Obs.* [f. OPINION *sb.*, prob. after obs. F. *opinionner* (in Froissart). There may have been a med.L. *opiniōnāri, -āre*] *trans.* To hold the opinion, or hold as an opinion; to think, suppose, opine. (With obj. clause, or equivalent obj.)

1555 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App xliii. 121 Whosoever they be [they] may opinion with themselves that they be none of God's children. 1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* To Twofold Rdrs., These indeed know no other meanes to have themselves opinioned in the ranke of understanders. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. § 50 Philosophers that opinioned the worlds destruction by fire. 1646 — *Pseud. Ep.* I. xi. 46 If any other opinion there are no antipodes. 1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* 191 We opinion a more certain efficiency. *a* 1885 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Opinion*, to opine. ..'I opinion so', is, 'I am of that opinion'. 1839 MARRYAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. I. II. 224, I opinion quite the contrary.

†Opi·nionable, *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs. rare.* [f. OPINION *v.* or *sb.* + -ABLE] That is a matter of opinion, disputable, uncertain; that is the object of opinion: = OPINABLE. Also as *sb.* An object of opinion.

1615–20 C. MORE *Life Sir T. More* (1828) 317 A marvellous opinionable problem of Sheep. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 184/2 If Intellect differ from true Opinion, that which is Intelligible differeth from that which is Opinionable; and if so, there are Intelligibles distinct from Opinionables.

Opinional (*o*pi·nyŏnăl), *a. rare.* [f. OPINION *sb.* + -AL.] Belonging to, of the nature of, or grounded upon opinion.

(Erroneously attributed by various writers to Bp. Pecock *c* 1450, whose word was OPINIAL.)

1725–44 LEWIS *Pecock* 200 Shewing that faith in this life is only probable or opinional not sciential, which, the Bishop says, is had in the blisse of heaven. 1868 H. BUSHNELL *Serm. Liv. Subj.* 84 No mere body of opinional truths or doctrines. 1889 J. M. ROBERTSON *Ess. Crit. Meth.* 68 Our notional and opinional relation to the total environment.

Opinionaster, -astry: see OPINIONATRE, -ATRY.

†Opi·nionate, *a. Obs.* [f. OPINION + -ATE; perh. as a latinized form of *opinioned*, OF. *opinionné*: see -ATE *suff.*]

1. Based on opinion, or held in the way of opinion; conjectural, uncertain: supposed, fancied.

1553 EDEN *Treat Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 10 Erringe, wyth hys lyghte and opinionate argumentes. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 450 Wisedome being an essentiall and not an opinionate thing. 1627–47 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. lxi 188 Nor is their misery merely opinionate, but truly argued from the measure of pity, that it meets with from others. 1661 *Sir H. Vane's Politics* 1 To cloath vice be it never so ugly, with an opinionate tinct of beauty.

2. Unduly attached to one's own opinion; conceited; obstinate in belief; = OPINIONATED 3. (In quot. 1576 *gen* Obstinate, self-willed.)

1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* iii. 8 These fallow houndes..are more opinionate and harder to be taught than the whyte houndes. 1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* xx. 410 It were more then an opinionate singularitie in M Chamber to contradict it. 1640 QUARLES *Enchirid.* III. lxix, In holding of an Argument, be neither chollericke, nor too opinionate. 1658 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 204 Arguments springing from the brains of those ambitious and opinionate Sectaries.

Opinionate (*o*pi·nyŏne·ĭt), *v.* Now *rare.* [f. L. *opiniōn-em* OPINION + -ATE 3; perh. after OF. *opinionner*, or med.L. **opiniōnāri, -āt-us*.]

1. To form or hold an opinion; to believe, suppose, think; = OPINE *v.* 2, OPINION *v.*

a. *trans.* (also with *compl.* or *obj cl.*).

1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 532 As rude and ill manner'd a company..though much opinionated to bee well-behaued creatures. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 204 Opinionating them to be principall persons. 1643 R. O. *Man's Mort.* iii. 10 Pythagoras opinionated it [the Soul] a Number moving of it selfe. 1678 R. [USSELL] *Geber* II. i. 1. iii. 28 We also find many who have a Soul easily opinionating every Phantasie. 18 . ELIZA LESLIE *That Gentleman*, I opinionate that he was one of the gentlemen.

b. *intr.*

1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 260 Amongst..Authors thus opinionating, I find Haly Abenragel the Arabian. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 223/1 A wise Man may consent to that which is not perceived; that is, he may opinionate. 1891 M. O'RELL *Frenchm. in Amer.* 140, I have always gone my own quiet way, philosophising rather than opinionating.

†2. a. *trans.* To express as a formal opinion; b. *intr.* To state or deliver one's opinion formally; = OPINE *v.* 1. *Obs.*

1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xxxvii. (1739) 167 To subject the Consciences of all the people to the opinion of one Metropolitan, that might opinionate strange things. 1677 NEEDHAM *2nd Packet Advices to Men of Shaftesbury* 72 Nor was it to be supposed, that the Judges would have undertaken to opinionate about so Supreme a Question.

†3. *refl.* To become or be opinionated or obstinate. *Obs.* exc. in pa. pple.: see next.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 183 Even good Authors doe ill..wilfully to opinionate themselues about framing a constant and solide contexture of us. 1622 A. COURT *Constancie* I. 38 Wee retaine still their griefe, and opinionate our selues to ruminate and continually bring them into our memory.

†4. To bring *into* some condition, by force of thought or imagination. *Obs.*

1650 H. BROOKE *Conserv. Health* 66 They..opinionate themselues into Sickness.

Opinionated (*o*pi·nyŏne·ĭtĕd), *ppl a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

†1. Possessed of or holding a (specified) opinion; of opinion (*that* . . .); = OPINIONED 1. *Obs.*

1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 94 The Romans it seemeth were in this strangly opinionated: for the Grecians and others did approue such medicines. 1635 BARRIFFE *Mil. Discipl.* lxii (1643) 164 Divers men are diversly opinionated. 1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1661) 196 Mr. Trask towards his end fell to Antinomian opinions: He died at one of his friends houses, whose wife was that way somewhat opinionated.

†2. Possessed of a particular opinion or estimate *of* a person or thing; *esp.* having a favourable opinion, thinking highly *of*. *Obs.*

1601 MUNDAY *Downf. Robt. Earl of Huntington* II. ii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 139 How are you, sir, of me opinionated? *a* 1655 USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 559 The Citizens..being highly opinionated of the mans integrity. 1739 WESLEY *Wks.* (1830) I. 68 As opinionated of their own parts and wisdom, as either modern Chinese or ancient Romans.

3. Thinking too highly of, or adhering too persistently to, one's opinion; conceited; obstinate in opinion, dogmatic, opinionative.

1601 CORNWALLIS *Ess.* II. li. (1631) 325 With our lives delivered to the censure of opinionated ignorance. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* I. v. 20 A young gentleman lately married; very affected, and very opinionated. 1805 LUCCOCK *Nat. Wool* 219 The cynical sneer of self-opinionated folly. 1889 TRAILL *Strafford* 201 The mere high-handed violence of the opinionated and self-willed autocrat.

b. Obstinate, self-willed (in general sense).

1649 EARL MONM. tr. *Senault's Use Passions* (1671) 31 Of these two Passions the more mild is the less tractable, and the more furious the less opinionated. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 388 They..who are opinionated in sin because of his mercy. 1840 DICKENS *O. C. Shop* (C. D. ed.) 172 The most obstinate and opinionated pony.

Hence **Opi·nionatedness.**

1860 S. WILBERFORCE *Addr. Ordination* 229 The quickened religious life..is exposed to all the temptations of religious self-will, party-spirit, self-opinionatedness, and division. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 18 May 619/2 Angouleme had all the obstinacy and opinionatedness, of the Bourbons.

†Opi·nionately, *adv. Obs.* [f. OPINIONATE *a.* + -LY 2.] a. In the way of opinion; in one's own opinion. b. In an opinionated manner; obstinately.

1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. lxxxv. 131 Where either are only opinionately wise. 1647 *Sectary Dissected* 14 If you opinionally persecute the house of Abimelech, a fire may issue thence..and consume you. 1704 *Faction Display'd* x. 151 A gay, pragmatical, pretending Fool, Opinionately wise, and pertly dull.

†Opi·nionatist. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -IST.] An opinionated person; an obstinate dogmatist.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 222 None save detracting opinionatists can justly oppose such worthy testimonies. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt* 146 Meer talking censorious Opinionatists. 1720 FENTON *Serm. bef. Univ. Oxford* 11 The pernicious Counsels of some such Opinionatists.

Opinionative (*o*pi·nyŏne·tĭv), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. assumed L. stem **opiniōnāt-* + -IVE; or simply f. OPINION + -ATIVE: cf. *talkative*]

†1. Based upon, or of the nature of, opinion; fancied, imaginary; conjectural, speculative (as distinguished from *real* or *certain*). = OPINATIVE 2, OPINIATIVE 2, OPINIONATE *a.* 1. *Obs.*

c 1555 [implied in OPINIONATIVELY 1]. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 546 This opinionative suspicion every one may take as he please. 1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xciv. 147 If this be not rather opinionative than real. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. II. i. (1852) 364 He declined a settlement in some other, which he thought more opinionative, and so more contentious and undesireable places.

b. Relating to, or consisting in, opinion or belief; doctrinal (as distinguished from *practical*).

a 1638 MEDE *Wks.* (1672) 115 The difference between a saving Faith which joyns us to Christ, and that which is true indeed, but not saving, but dogmatical and opinionative only. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II 144 We will deny ourselves of some things, both Opinionative and Practical, for your sake. 1869 H. BUSHNELL *New Life* iv. 49 So far what is done is merely opinionative or notional, and there is no transactional faith.

c. Of the nature of an opinion. *rare.*

1894 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Dec. 1/2 The Board to have .. the option of refraining from making any award, and of publishing an opinionative report on the dispute instead.

2. Unduly attached to, or persistent in adhering to, one's own opinion; conceited, or obstinately dogmatic; = OPINATIVE 1, OPINIATIVE 1, OPINIONATE *a.* 2, OPINIONATED 3.

1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* xvii. (1870) 167 The people of Boeme be opinionative, standyng much in theyr owne conceits. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* To Rdr. 19 He was an illiterate idiot, .. an opinionative ass, a caviller, a kind of pedant. 1751 JOHNSON *Cheynel* Wks. IV. 504 Too young to teach, and too opinionative to learn. 1817 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Bores* (1832) 314 The common female blue is intolerable, opinionative and opinionated. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Nov. 1/3 An opinionative Anglo Indian, who spoke as one whose words were officially authoritative, was of the party.

†b. Holding too high an opinion *of*; proud or conceited *of*. *Obs. rare.*

1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 9 Your Selfe, very Opinionatiue of your knowledge.

†B. *sb.* An 'opinionative' or speculative point.

1659 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. iv. 11 The Sceptick's is, in opinionatives, indisturbance; in impulsives, moderation.

Opi·nionatively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

†1. In the way of opinion; as an expression of opinion; in relation to opinion or belief. *Obs.*

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 122 It was not spoken asseverantly but opinionatively. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T., James* i. 21 [To] receive God's Word, not only opinionatively, but as the Graff is taken into the Tree.

2. In an opinionative manner; with undue attachment to or persistence in one's own opinion; conceitedly; obstinately.

1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C.* I. vi ii. 228 He was confident in his Sentiments, and maintain'd them obstinately and opinionatively.

Opi·nionativeness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or character of being opinionative; undue attachment to or persistence in one's own opinion; conceit; obstinate dogmatism.

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 179 Such as not to interrupt the common Concord with private opinionativenesse. 1639 HORN & ROBOTHAM *Gate Lang. Unl.* lxxxiii. § 812 As over-hasty giving credit is hurtfull, .. much more stiffenesse or opinionativenesse. 1742 MRS DELANY *Autobiog. & Corr.* II. 166 Conceit or opinionativeness becomes no sex or age. 1872 TULLOCH *Ration. Theol.* I. iii. 100 [Lord Falkland] especially detested..the dogmatic opinionativeness so prevalent in his time.

†Opi·nionator. *Obs. rare.* Also 8 -er. [f. OPINIONATE *v.* after L. agent-nouns] One who holds an opinion, a theorist; = OPINATOR, OPINIATOR.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 83 Such..are to be called Philosophers not opinionators or lovers of opinion. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) X. i 9 The Pharisees, and the Opinionaters of their own holiness.

Opinionatre, -atry, (-astry), erroneous ff. OPINIATRE, -ATRY (-ASTRY), conformed to *opinion.*

1662 J. HEATH in *Pagitt's Heresiogr.* Ded. to Sir J. Frederick, The opinionastry of these sects. 1689 HICKERINGILL *Modest Inq.* II. 11 Mad with self-love, Opinionatry and Bigotism. 1693 W. FREKE *Sel. Ess.* 39 The Dogmatical Opinionatre, and the Morose Cynick.

Opinioned (*o*pi·nyənd), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. OPINION *sb.* + -ED.]

1. Having a (specified) opinion; holding the opinion, or of opinion (*that* . . .). Also in parasynthetic comb., as *ill-opinioned, strange-opinioned.*

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* I. vii. (1886) 11 How diverslie people be opinioned. 1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 42 The court was opinioned the words were spoken. 1650 SIR R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* x 6 Nor was Don John otherwise opinioned of a Truce. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Mar. 2/3 Is it so, that England as a whole is . so opinioned as to prefer a high order of eloquence to the principles of the Reformation?

2. Holding a particular opinion or estimate, esp. a favourable one, *of* a person or thing; usually, Thinking highly *of* oneself or one's own qualities, conceited *of*.

1612 W. SCLATER *Sick Souls Salve* 23 Was ever hypocrite thus opinioned of himselfe? 1667 DRYDEN *Sir Martin Mar-all* I. i, He's so opinion'd of his own Abilities, that he is ever designing somewhat. 1707 NORRIS *Humility* vi. 282 A man well opinioned of himself.

3. Unduly attached to one's own opinion; opinionated.

1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xiii. Wks. (1851) 443 Uzziah..was thrust out with a Leprosie for his opinion'd zeale, which he thought judicious. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* I. 298 (T) He may cast him upon a bold self-opinioned physician, worse than his distemper.

Hence **Opi·nionedness** (*self-opi·nionedness*).

1879 *Daily News* 22 Oct. 6/5 A peculiar kind of religious self-opinionedness sprang up, which tended to make each man more and more a law to himself.

Opinionist (*o*pi·nyənist). [f. as prec. + -IST.]

†1. A holder or maintainer of some opinion or doctrine at variance with the general belief (or that of the speaker); a sectary, a faddist. *Obs.*

1623 COCKERAM II, An Opinionist, *Sectarie.* 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 160 The Mahometan Doctours .. bended themselves against this late Opinionist. 1662 RAY *Three Itin.* II. 161 There are few or no sectaries or opinionists

among them. 1692 T. W. *Short Story Antinomians New Eng.* Pref. 9 Now you might have seen the Opinionists rising up, and contemptuously turning their backs upon the faithful Pastors of that Church. 1760 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* (1765) I. 68 This general agreement struck a damp upon the opinionists.

b. *Ch. Hist.* One of a sect in the 15th century who held that only those Popes who practised voluntary poverty were true vicars of Christ.

1693 tr. *Emilianus's Hist. Monast. Ord.* xix. 219 They were called also Opinionists. 1707 *Glossogr. Angl. Nova, Opinionists*, a Name given in Pope Paul's time, to a Sect that boasted of affected Poverty, and held there could be no Vicar of Christ on earth that did not practice this Vertue.

2. The holder of any specified opinion.

1630 WESTCOTE *Devon* (1845) 44 Every hearer and author hath his private opinion, and every opinionist his peculiar judgment and censure. 1647 *Thomasson Tracts* (Br. Mus.) CCCXXXVI. No. 22. 2 Whether have you any general rule of good education..which may be admirable to all opinionists? 1813 SOUTHEY in *Life* (1850) IV. 24 In league with all varieties of opinionists. 1880 CLARK *Rural Life* (ed. 3) 111 On receiving a damp from a genteel opinionist in poetry. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* II. xv, In estimating the accuracy of a political opinion, one should take into consideration the standing of the opinionist.

3. One whose business it is to give a professional opinion.

1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) IV. 289 Hence comes an appropriate branch of made business, the trade of the law-adviser or opinionist; the opinion trade. *Ibid.* 38, 413.

Opi·nionless, *a.* [f. OPINION *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no opinion of one's own.

1830 *Examiner* 644/1 Other opinionless journals that inundate the country. 1881 *19th Cent* Sept. 341 Souls who had otherwise existed as opinionless dead weights.

† **Opi·nionous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Of or belonging to opinion.

1666 G. ALSOP *Maryland* 16 Steering the Actions of State quietly, through the multitude and diversity of Opinionous waves that diversely meet.

† **Opi·nious,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. type **opiniōsus*, f. *opinio*: cf. *religiōsus*.] Of opinion, opinioned. Hence † **Opi·niousness,** opiniativeness.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* vi. 275 Leaving it to be searched, by the pregnancy of riper iudgements then mine, howsoeuer opinious. 1688 in *Ellis Corr.* II. 35 Rather than the Christian cause against the Turks should longer suffer by his opiniousness and absence.

† **Opinitive,** erron. f. OPINATIVE. *Obs.*

Opinor, obs. form of OPINER.

Opio-, combining form of Gr. ὄπιον poppy-juice, OPIUM, occurring in a few rare technical words.

Opiology (ōpiǀŏlŏdʒi) [-LOGY], 'the account of the nature and qualities of opium' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Opiomania (ōpiǀōmē·niă) [MANIA], an insane or excessive craving for opium; hence **Opioma·niac,** a person affected with opiomania. **Opiophagy** (ōpiǀŏfădʒi) [Gr. -φαγια eating], opium-eating.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Op.ologie*, the doctrine of opium. 1882 *Sat. Rev.* 29 July 160/2 Dr. Hubbard's treatise on what he calls Opiumania and Dipsomania. 1889 *Leisure Hour* 371 Young, rich, with a good position in the county in love with her, and—an opiomaniac. 1878 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XVII. 875 Chronic opium-poisoning, opiophagy, .. belong to the category of diseases which are almost incurable.

† **Opi·parous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *opipar-us* richly furnished, sumptuous, f. *op-em* wealth, means + *par-ēre* to prepare, furnish, equip + -OUS.] Rich, sumptuous. Hence † **Opi·parously** *adv.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. iv. (1676) 170/2 Sweet odours and perfumes, generous wines, opiparous fare. 1633 WATERHOUSE *Apol. Learn.* 93 Not men meanly bred, or loosly seen in Arts, but opiparously accomplished. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. (1737) 229 Your Opiparous or Aureous Charms. 1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Southey & Porson* Wks. 1853 I. 75/1 We rather send these dismal dainties to his chamber, and treat our heartier friends opiparously.

Opisometer (ōpisǀōmǐtəɹ). [f. Gr. ὀπίσω backwards + μέτρον measure.] An instrument for measuring curved lines, as on a map, consisting of a small wheel turning on a screw fixed in a rod or frame; the wheel is rolled along the line to be measured, and then rolled back on a straight scale until it reaches its former position on the screw.

1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* iii. (1878) 33 The women were found in a wild maze of maps..and Bell had armed herself with an opisometer.

Opistho- (ōpisǀō), before a vowel **opisth-**, combining form of Gr. ὄπισθεν behind, used in various scientific terms; for the more important of which see their alphabetical places.

Opi·sthodont (-ŏdŏnt) *a. Zool.* [Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδόντ- tooth], having back teeth only. **Opisthogastric** (-gæ·strik) *a. Anat.* [ad. F. *opisthogastrique* (Chaussier): see GASTRIC], situated behind the stomach. **Opisthoglossal** (-glōˈsăl), **Opisthoglossate** (-glōˈsĕt) *adjs. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Opisthoglossa* neut. pl., f. Gr. γλῶσσα tongue], belonging to Günther's division *Opisthoglossa* of batrachians, having the tongue free behind and attached in front. **Opisthoglyphic** (-glifik), **Opisthoglyphous** (-ōˈglifəs) *adjs. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Opisthoglyphia* neut. pl., f. Gr. γλυφή carving], belonging to the division *Opisthoglyphia* of snakes, having grooves on the posterior teeth. **Opisthognathous** (-ōˈgnăθəs) *a.* [Gr. γνάθος jaw], a. *Anthropol.* having retreating jaws or teeth; b. *Ichthyol.* having the maxillary bones prolonged backwards, as fishes of the genus *Opisthognathus*. **Opisthomous** (-ōˈməs) *a. Ichthyol.* [f. mod.L. *Opisthōmī* (pl.), f. Gr. ὦμος shoulder], belonging to the division *Opisthomi* of teleostean fishes, having the scapular arch separate from the skull. **Opisthopulmonate** (-pŏlmŏnĕt) *a. Zool.* [L. *pulmo, pulmōn-* lung], applied to those pulmonate or air-breathing gastropod molluscs which have the pulmonary sac behind the heart (cf. OPISTHOBRANCHIATE).

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, **Opisto-Gastric*, applied by Chaussier to the cœliac artery, from its situation. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Opisthogastric artery. Ibid.*, **Opisthoglyphic.* 1895 *Athenæum* 7 Dec. 795/3 In the *opisthoglyphous snakes the poison-gland is very variable. 1864 HUNT *Pogt's Lect. Man* ii. 53 Welcker distinguishes the extremely orthognathous as *opisthognathous (or with retreating teeth), a distinction which does not seem to me quite justifiable. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* viii. 514 When the pulmonary sac is posterior, and the pallial region small, the ventricle of the heart is anterior, ..and the animal may be said to be *opisthopulmonate.

Opisthobranch (ōpiˈsǀŏbræŋk), *sb.* (*a*) *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Opisthobranchia* neut. pl., f. OPISTHO- + Gr. βράγχια gills.] An opisthobranchiate gastropod: see next. b. *adj.* = next.

1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 50 The sexes are .. united in the (monœcious) land-snails, pteropods, opisthobranchs, tunicaries, and in part of the conchifers. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* viii 512 No Opisthobranch possesses a large visceral sac of this kind.

Hence **Opi·sthobra·nchism,** the condition of being opisthobranchiate.

Opisthobranchiate (-bræ·ŋkiĕt), *a.* (*sb.*) *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Opisthobranchiāta* = *Opisthobranchia*: see prec.] Belonging to the order *Opisthobranchiata* or *Opisthobranchia* of gastropod molluscs, comprising aquatic forms having the gills behind the heart. (Also said of the heart in other orders of molluscs when placed as in the *Opisthobranchia*, i. e. so as to have the gills behind it.) b. *sb.* = prec.

1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 169 *Oncidium Typhæ*: .. Animal oblong, convex; .. heart opistho-branchiate. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* viii. 506 Strictly speaking, no Odontophoran is other than opisthobranchiate. 1889 *Athenæum* 13 July 67/1 Dr. Pelseneer maintains..that it is a mistake to regard the Pteropoda as a 'class' at all. He considers them as forming two sub-orders of the opisthobranchiate gastropods.

Opisthocœlian (-sĭˈliăn), *a.* (*sb.*) *Zool.* and *Comp. Anat.* [f. as next + -IAN.] = next; also, having opisthocœlous vertebræ. Also as *sb.* An opisthocœlian animal, esp. (extinct) reptile.

1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 202 Vertebræ of the 'opisthocœlian' type. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 62 The vertebrae..show, ordinarily, the procœlian, though, sometimes, the opisthocœlian arrangement of the articular ends of their centra. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 383 Opisthocœlian..centra are found in exceptional instances [in *Reptilia*].

Opisthocœlous (-sĭˈləs), *a. Comp. Anat.* [f. OPISTHO- + Gr. κοῖλ-ος hollow + -OUS.] Hollow behind; applied to vertebræ the bodies of which are concave posteriorly: distinguished from *procœlous* and *amphicœlous*.

1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 308 In the Bony Pike, the vertebral column is composed of opisthocœlous vertebræ. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 340 The vertebral centrum may be biconcave (amphicœlous), biconvex, concave in front or behind (= pro- and opisthocœlous), or flat.

Opisthocome (ōpiˈsǀōkōm). *Ornith.* [ad. mod.L. *Opisthocomus*, ad. Gr. ὀπισθόκομος wearing the hair long behind, f. OPISTHO- + κόμη hair.] The bird *Opisthocomus hoazin* (*O. cristatus*), characterized by an occipital crest of feathers; the hoactzin. So **Opisthocomine** (ōpisǀōˈkŏməin), **Opisthoˈcomous** *adjs.*, allied in character to the hoactzin; having an occipital crest.

[1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Apr. 763 *Opisthocomus* has a size about equal to the chachalaca of our Texan border.] *Ibid.* 764 No fossil forms of opisthocomine birds are known.

‖ **Opisthoˈdomos.** *Gr. Antiq.* Also in anglicized form **opiˈsthodome.** [Gr., f. ὀπισθο- behind + δόμος house, room, chamber.] An apartment at the back of an ancient Greek temple, corresponding to the πρόδομος, πρόναος, or vestibule in front.

[1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* (1715) I. viii. 31 On the Backside of Minerva's Temple, was the publick Treasury, call'd from its Situation Ὀπισθόδομος.] 1706 PHILLIPS, *Opisthodomos.* 1776 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Greece* 29 They deified him, and lodged him in the Opisthodomos or the back part of the Parthenon. 1846 WORCESTER, *Opisthodome*, an apartment, or place, in the back part of a Grecian house. 1846 ELLIS *Elgin Marb.* I. 71 An apartment called the *opisthodomos* which contained the treasures of the temple.

Opisthograph (ōpiˈsǀōgrăf), *sb.* (*a.*) *Gr.* and *Rom. Antiq.* [ad. Gr. ὀπισθόγραφος written on the back or cover, f. ὀπισθο- + -γραφος written.] A manuscript written on the back as well as the front of the papyrus or parchment; also, a slab inscribed on both sides. b. *adj.* = *Opisthographic.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Opistograph*, a booke written on the backs side. a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. Prol., Giving to one of his old acquaintance his Wallet, Books and Opistographs away went he [Diogenes] out of Town towards a little Hill or Promontory. 1876 VENABLES in *Encycl. Brit.* V. 200/2 Not a few of the slabs..bearing a pagan inscription on one side, and a Christian one on the other. These are known as *opisthographs*. 1885 W. M. LINDSAY in *Athenæum* 5 Sept. 304/2 The fragments are opisthograph.

So † **Opistho·graphal** (*obs.*), **Opisthograˈphic, -ical** *adjs.*, written or inscribed on the back as well as the front; **Opistho·graphy,** the practice of writing on both sides of a papyrus, slab, etc.; *concr.* writing of this kind.

1684 H. MORE *Answer* 38 To write that which is last in the inside, and that which is first on the outside, [is] quite contrary to the mode of Opisthographal Writings. 1823 J. FORSYTH *Rem. Ex.urs. Italy* 315 The opisthographic manuscripts required, I apprehend, a double leaf so glued that the fibres crossed. 1826 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 124 It is Opisthographic, or printed on both sides of the vellum. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Opisthographical.* 1725 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* I. III. iv. 138 Some Poems of the Ancients were tedious with Opistography, or endors'd Prolixity.

Opisthotic (ōpisǀŏtik, -ōtik), *a.* (*sb.*) *Comp. Anat.* [f. OPISTH(O- + Gr. οὖς, ωτ- ear, ὠτικ-ός of the ear.] Epithet of one of the otic or periotic bones, situated at the back of the ear; separate, or fused with one of the occipital bones, in Fishes, Reptiles, and Birds; in Mammals, fused with the other otic bones, and forming that part of the petrosal bone which contains the auditory chamber. b. as *sb.* The opisthotic bone.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 43 A glenoid cavity which is formed..by the squamosal, opisthotic and prootic bones. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 106 The Opisthotic constantly anchyloses with the lateral part of the occipital before it unites with the pro-otic in all Vertebrates below Mammals. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Opisthotic centre*, the ossification centre of the opisthotic bone.

Opisthotonic (ōpisǀŏtōˈnik), *a. Path.* [ad. Gr. ὀπισθοτονικ-ός, f. ὀπισθοτονία: see next and -IC.] Affected with, or pertaining to, opisthotonos.

1623 COCKERAM, *Opisthotonicke*, one hauing his necke drawne into his shoulders, by shrinking vp of the sinews. 1748 tr. *Renatus' Distemp. Horses* 315 An Horse .. is said to be *Opisthotonic* when the Disease is seated in his hinder Parts. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 681 Signs..soon followed by frequent opisthotonic spasms.

‖ **Opisthotonos** (ōpisǀŏˈtŏnŏs). *Path.* Also **-us.** [Gr. ὀπισθότονος drawn backwards, f. OPISTHO- + -τονος stretched, stretching, τείνειν to stretch.] Spasm of the muscles of the neck, back, and legs, in which the body is bent backwards; a form of tetanus.

1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Opisthotonos.* 1706 PHILLIPS, *Opisthotonus*, a kind of Cramp or stretching of the Muscles of the Neck backwards. 1807 *Med. Jrnl* XVII. 213 A universal rigidity of the dorsal muscles, with a strong retraction of the head, assuming the marks of a true opisthotonos. 1860 H. SPENCER *Phys. Laughter* Ess. 1891 II. 460 The head is thrown back and the spine bent inwards; there is a slight degree of what medical men call opisthotonos.

Opisthure (ōpisǀiū·ə). *Ichthyol.* [f. OPISTH(O- + Gr. οὐρά tail] The posterior end of the caudal axis in the embryonic stage of some fishes, which is ultimately absorbed into the caudal fin. Hence **Opisthuˈral** *a.*, pertaining to the opisthure.

1891 *Cent. Dict.* cites J. A. RYDER.

† **Opi·tulate,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *opitulārī* to bring aid, to assist, f. *op-em* aid + **tul-* to bring.] *trans.* To help, assist, aid.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* *iiij, A Manuall for my selfe, to opitulate & addresse my memorye. 1599 — tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 20/2 Administer to him of this water, for it opitulateth the perloquutione exceedingelye.

So † **Opitulaˈtion** *Obs.* [ad. late L. *opitulātio*], help, aid, assistance; † **Opi·tulator** *Obs.* [a. late L. *opitulātor*], a helper.

1597 M. BOWMAN in *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* *ij, Benefites which through your ayde & opitulatione we reape. 1631 BIGGS *New Disp.* 148 Speedy opitulation. 1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 343 *heading*, Papists make Saints speciall opitulators.

Opium (ōˈpiŏm), *sb.* Also 6 **oppium.** [a. L. *opium* (Pliny), a. Gr. ὄπιον 'poppy-juice, opium', dim. of ὀπός vegetable juice. Cf. F. *opium*, also *opion* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The inspissated juice of a species of poppy (*Papaver somniferum*), obtained from the unripe capsules by incision and spontaneous evaporation, worked into cakes, balls, or sticks, of a reddish-brown colour, heavy smell, and bitter taste; valuable as a sedative and narcotic drug, and much used as a stimulant and intoxicant, esp in the East.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. CXXVIII. (1495) 687 Of popy comyth iuys that physycyens callyth Opium other Opion. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 41 It is not yuel to putte a litil opium [r.v. opin] to þe oile of þe rosis. 1525 tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surg.* F iij a/2 Whan the payne is grete, then it is nedefull to put therto a lytell Opium. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. E ij, Agaynste the poyson of the luice of poppye, called oppium. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 66 The Turkes are also incredible takers of Opium. 1751 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 397 Lady Stafford used to

any to her sister, 'Well, child, I have come without my wit to-day'; that is, she had not taken her opium. 1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 268 Opium yields at an average about ⅛th of its weight of pure morphina. 1875 H. C. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 221 Death occurs from opium, in the great majority of cases, by failure of the respiration.

b. *fig.* Applied to any stupefying agent or agency. 1608 T. Morton *Preamb. Encounter* 33 Stupified with that Opium of implicit faith and blinde deuotion. 1658 Sir T. Browne *Hydriot.* v. 43 There is no antidote against the Opium of time. 1742 H. Walpole *Corr.* (1837) I. lviii. 225 Whist has spread an universal opium over the whole nation.

2. †a. [tr L. *opium.*] A vegetable juice in general. *Obs. rare.* b. [*transf.* from 1.] A juice resembling opium in composition or properties (in quot *lactucarium* or *lactucin*). *rare.*

c 1400 *Pallad. on Husb.* iii. 1140 And in is kest This opium Quirinaik (the Greek So nameth hit). In water first this opium relent, Of sape vntil hit ha similitude. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 63 A valuable paper on the opium obtained from the inspissated white juice [of the lettuce].

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. *attrib.* in *fig.* sense: Soporific, stupefying, producing drowsiness. *rare.* 1635 A. Stafford *Fem. Glory* (1869) 91 Nothing..is so irkesome to me, as to heare this cold Opium Sermons. 1797–1803 Foster in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 196 There is an opium sky stretched over all the world, which continually rains soporifics.

b. General Combs.: attrib., as *opium lamp, liniment, plaster, shop, war*; obj. and obj. gen., as *opium-drinker, -drinking, -eater, -eating, -smoker, -smoking, -taker, -taking*; instrumental, as *opium-drowsed* adj., *-fumed* adj., *-poisoning, -shattered* adj. c. Special Combs.: **opium den**, a public room, of low or mean character, kept as a resort of opium-smokers; **opium habit**, the habit of eating or smoking opium as a stimulant or intoxicant; **opium joint** (*U. S.*), a place illegally kept for opium-smoking (see Joint *sb.* 14); **opium plant, opium poppy**, the white poppy: see Poppy; **opium-smoke** *v.* (*nonce-wd.*) *trans.*, to bring by opium-smoking (*into* some condition).

1897 *Daily News* 1 Nov. 6/5 Mr Ganthony's *opium den ruffian and Mr. Blinn's doctor are noteworthy instances. 1804 W. Taylor in Robberds *Mem.* I. 484 Poor Burnett! Rickman writes me word he is turned *opium-drinker. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 961/2 The husband of an *opium-drinking wife. 1895 *Daily News* 27 Sept. 6 5 The *opium-drowsed and terror-stricken Dr. Marshall. 1821 De Quincey (*title*) Confessions of an English Opium-Eater. *Ibid.* (1822) 125 From this date [1813] the reader is to consider me as a regular and confirmed opium-eater. 1834 *New York paper*, Twenty-two males and four females were captured in an *opium joint on Crosby street, New York, on Saturday night. 1897 Howells *Landlord at Lion's Head* 85 Secret visits to the Chinese opium-joints in Kingston Street. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 885 Engaged in rolling and heating in their *opium-lamps treacly pellets of opium. 1899 *Ibid.* VI 402 *note*, The myosis of *opium-poisoning appears, according to Dr. Ogle never to have been definitely referred to till 1818. 1840 De Quincey *Eng. Mail Coach* Wks 1897 XIII 313 My frail *opium-shattered self. 1841–4 Emerson *Ess., Prudence* Wks. (Bohn) I. 98 The pitiful drivellers at evening, when the bazaars are open, slink to the *opium-shop. 1870 Dickens *E. Drood* i, The woman has *opium-smoked herself into a strange likeness of the Chinaman. 1840 Malcom *Trav.* 4 1/1 Another disciple, who has now fallen into the deadly habit of *opium-smoking. 1792 D. Stewart *Philos. Hum. Mind* i. v. i. v. (1853) 181 Account of the *Opium-takers at Constantinople. 1892 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XXIX 181/1 He fell a victim to *opium-taking. 1840 Malcom *Trav.* 50/1 No person can describe the horrors of the *opium trade.

Hence **O·pium** *v. trans.*, to treat with opium; **O·piumate**, one addicted to the use of opium; **O·piumist**, a person in favour of opium (opp. to *anti-opiumist*); so **O·piumite**; **O·piumy** *a.*, containing or resembling opium; *opiumless* a.

1815 Hone *Every-day Bk.* 3 July 1. 90 The bitter person, unless opiumed to death,..will die in unspeakable agony. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 July 3/2 The opiumate, if accused of the habit, usually pleads guilty. 1893 *Ibid.* 29 June 1/3 The Anti-Opium Crusade. Fad or Fact?—By an Opiumist. 1891 Miss Dowie *Girl in Karp.* xv. 196 Poppies, from whose sleepy heads an opiumy oil is made.

†**Ople.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *opulus*: app. formed by Turner. Cf. Opier.] The Guelder Rose or Water Elder (*Viburnum Opulus*).

1551 Turner *Herbal* ii. (1562) 69 Opulus, . Conradus Gesnerus tolde me that it is called in Frenche *vn opier.* I neuer saw it in England, but it may be called in English an ople tre. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* vi. lxxx. 760 Of Marris Elder, Ople, or Dwarffe Plane tree. 1611 Cotgr., *Obier*, the Ople, water Elder, marsh Elder, Dwarfe plane, Whitten tree. 1706 Phillips, *Ople*, a Shrub otherwise call'd Water-elder.

Oplitic, Oplophorous, erron. ff. Hopl-.

1854 Badham *Halieut.* 493 Then the oplitic troop to goad, Who bend beneath their chargers' load.

Opo, obs. form of Upon.

Opobalsam (*o*pobǒ·lsăm), anglicized f. next.

1658 Phillips, *Opobalsame*, the gumme, or liquor that distilleth from the Balm-tree. 1730 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI 285 All Sorts of Oils, Pitch, Turpentine, Opobalsams. 1860 *Chambers' Encycl.* a. v. *Balsam*, The finest balsam, called Opobalsam or Balm of Mecca.

‖ **Opobalsamum** (*o*pobæ·lsămŏm). [L., a. Gr. *ὀποβάλσαμον* juice of the balsam tree, f. *ὀπός* juice + *βάλσαμον* the balsam-tree.] The balsam or oleoresin called Balm of Gilead or Balm of Mecca: see Balm *sb.* 10.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xviii. (1495) 615 Balsamum is a tree lyke to a vine, yf the ryndc of the stocke is smyten wyth yren combes, thenne droppyth therof noble Opobalsamum. 1616 Bullokar *Eng. Expos.*, *Opobalsamum*, a precious iuice or liquor. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.*, *Balm of Gilead*,..Opobalsamum, the finest Balsom we know of, and being brought to us chiefly from Mecca, some call it the Balm of Mecca. 1844 Lingard *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. x. 113 The ignorance or experience of antiquity had ascribed to the opobalsamum the most salutary virtues.

b. The tree producing this, a species of *Balsamodendron.*

1737 Whiston *Josephus, Antiq.* ix. i. § 2 In that place grows..the opobalsamum.

Opodeldoc (*o*pŏdel·dŏk). Also 7 **-tooh, -dooh,** 8 **-dock, opp-.** [Believed to be invented by Paracelsus; perh. containing Gr. *ὀπο-* vegetable juice.]

†1. *orig.* The name given in the works of Paracelsus to medical plasters of various kinds. *Obs.*

[a 1541 Paracelsus *Chirurg. Min., De Apostem.* xxiii. (1603) 90 Descriptio oppodeltoch. ℞. De quatuor seminibus incarnatiuis ℥ f. Ceræ Colophoniæ ana ℥ ij. Picis naualis ℥ iij Reduc in emplastrum. *Ibid.* xxxiii. 97 Descriptio oppodeltoch. ℞. Colophoniæ lib. j. pulverum chelidoniæ, aranciarum ana ℥ iiij. Visci de botin, quantum satis est ad incorporationem.] 1656 tr. *Paracelsus' Dispens.* 305 Now you must apply the Oppodeltoch Plaister. *Ibid.* 308 Then apply the Plaister Oppodeltoch. 1658 A. Fox *Wurtz' Surg.* ii vi. 62 In case the Wound doth not bleed..lay a Head-plaister to it, after the manner of an Opodeldoch. 1733 Alleyne *Dispensatory, Emplastrum opodeldoc.* [1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Opodeltoch*, the name of a plaster.. referred to by Paracelsus.]

2. Now applied to various kinds of soap liniment.

a. Commonly applied to that (*Linimentum saponis*) of the British Pharmacopœia. 'The original opodeldoc of the Pharmacopœias was a soft ointment composed of soap 3 oz. dissolved in a pint of alcohol, and an ounce of camphor, with a drachm each of oils of origanum and rosemary added' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1892). This was the *Unguentum opodeldoch* of the Edinr. Pharmacop. of 1722. 'In 1744 the Edinr. *Unguentum* took the name *Balsamum saponaceum* vulgo *oppodeldoch*; and in 1745 it appeared in the London Pharmacop. under the name *Linimentum saponaceum.* Of this preparation, the *Linimentum Saponis* of the present British Pharmacopœia is the lineal descendant' (C. C. B. in *N. & Q.* (1902) 1 Mar. 166).

b. As described in Merchant Shipping Act 1867, a liniment composed of equal parts of soap liniment (as in a) and tincture of opium; liniment of opium.

c. *Steer's Opodeldoc*, 'a preparation composed of Castile soap, camphor, oils of marjoram and rosemary, rectified spirit, and solution of ammonia' (Mayne).

[1650 *Chemical Dict. Paracelsus, Oppodeltoch* in Paracelsus is an ointment.] 1733 Cheyne *Eng. Malady* ii. xii. § 3 (1734 243 Warm and active Oils and Ointments, especially the Opodeldoc. 1746 Sir A. Westcomb in *Mrs. Delany's Autobiog. & Corr.* II. 440 Tell my aunt that I use oil of earthworms with opodeldoc to endeavour to dispel the lump. 1785 J. Collier *Mus. Trav.* App. (ed. 4) 22 He rubbed it with opodeldock or aquebusade water. 1826 Scott *Jrnl.* 25 Dec., By dint of abstinence and opodeldoc I passed a better night. 1842 Barham *Ingol. Leg.*, *Bl. Mousquet*, Her delicate fingers are charred With the Steer's opodeldoc, joint oil, and goulard. 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* i. vi. (1871) 111 Leaving East better for those few words than all the opodeldoc in England would have made him. 1890 *Chambers' Encycl.* VI 644 Soap Liniment, or Opodeldoc, the constituents of which are soap, camphor, and spirits of rosemary. 1902 C. C. B. in *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. IX. 166 Steers's Opodeldoc, a famous nostrum of the eighteenth century...an imitation of the old Edinburgh *Unguentum opodeldoch*, with the addition of ammonia.

Hence **Opode·ldoc** *v.*, to treat with opodeldoc.

1797 J. Warton in *Wilkes' Corr.* (1805) IV. 333, I was blooded, oppodeldoc'd, &c. and got home as I could.

-opolis, combining form of -polis, Gr. πόλις city.

Opon, op on, obs forms of Upon.

Opopanax (*o*pŏ·pănæks). Also 5 **opopanac, apponoak,** 6 **oppopanac(k, 6-opoponax, opp-.** [a. L. *opopanax* (Pliny), a. Gr. *ὀπόπανα*ξ, f. *ὀπός* juice + *πάνα*ξ (also *πανακές*, neut. of *πανακής* adj. all-healing: cf. Panacea), name of a plant.]

1. A fetid gum-resin obtained from the root of *Opopanax Chironium*, a yellow-flowered umbelliferous plant, resembling a parsnip, a native of Southern Europe; formerly of repute in medicine. Also applied to the juice (*English opopanax*) obtained from Lovage (*Levisticum officinale*).

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 60 Opopanac [*v. r.* Appoponak] ys wondirful, þe leuys of a Gourde, & þe rote of flynegreke, þe gele of fyssches, & amptes y-stampyde. 1563 T. Gale *Antidot.* 31 b, Dissolue the Opopanax and Galbanum in some part of the wyne. 1569 R. Androse tr. *Alexis' Secr.* iv. i. 6 Of Galbanum, of Oppopanack, of ech half an ounce. 1616 Bullokar *Eng. Expos.*, *Opopanax*, a sappe or liquor flowing in some hot Countries out of a Plant called Panax. It is brought hither dry, being of a yellow colour on the outside, and white within. 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet* i. 250 The plant from which Apopanax is taken, is a sort of Parsnip. 1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Opopanax, English*, a common name for the juice yielded by the *Ligusticum levisticum*, or lovage plant. 1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 603 Opopanax was formerly imported into this country from Turkey.

2. In *Perfumery*, applied to a gum-resin obtained from *Balsamodendron Kataf.*

1895 E. M. Holmes in *Pharm. Jrnl.* Ser. iii. XXV. 501 The oil of opopanax of perfumery is obtained from a gum-resin which has a totally different origin, being derived from [*Balsamodendron*] *Commiphora Kataf*, Engl. It is the 'Bissabol' of Pharmacographia,..and the perfumed bdellium of Dymock. ..In appearance it resembles opopanax..but it has a slightly pleasant and quite distinctive odour.

3. Short for *Opopanax-tree* (see 4).

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **opopanax soap**, soap perfumed with opopanax (sense 2); **opopanax-tree** (*Acacia Farnesiana*), the Sponge-tree of the Southern United States, West Indies, etc., having fragrant yellow flowers; †**opopanax wine**, wine medicated with opopanax (sense 1).

?1540 tr. *Vigo's Lyt. Pract.* A iij, Take Oppoponac wyne. 1811 Hooper *Med. Dict.* a. v. *Opopanax*, The plant from whence the gum is produced is known by the names of..Hercules all heal, and opoponax-wort. 1889 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 30 Nov. 2/3 The opoponax tree is not only a very pleasant but a profitable one to the ladies of Charleston, S. C...The flowers are made up in tiny button-hole bouquets ..to sell. 1897 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 685/2 Opoponax trees filling the air with the fragrance of their yellow blossoms. 1897 Ouida *Massarenes* xviii, She came straight from her bath and its oppoponax soap and eau de verveine.

‖ **Oporice** (*o*pō·rĭsĭ). *Pharm.* [L *opōricē* (Pliny), a. Gr *ὀπωρική* of fruit, f. *ὀπώρα* late summer, fruit-time, fruit.] A medicine composed of autumnal fruits and wine, formerly employed as a remedy in dysentery, etc. (Dunglison).

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Oporice*, a name given by the antients to a medicine composed of the autumnal fruits, and extolled for its great virtues against weaknesses of the stomach and dysenteries. 1811 Hooper *Med. Dict.*, *Oporice*, a conserve made of ripe fruit. 1846 in Worcester; and some mod. Dicts.

†**Oporo·polist.** *Obs. nonce wd.* [f. Gr. *ὀπωροπώλης* fruit-seller + -ist.] A fruit-seller.

1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 276 A woman that sold fruit, or if you would rather have it in Greek, an Oporopolist. 1725 Bailey *Erasm. Colloq.* 309.

Oporto (wine): see Port (wine).

Oportune, Opose, etc., obs. forms of Opp-.

Opossum (*o*pp·sŏm). Forms: 7 **opassom, opossom,** 8 **opassum, oposon,** 8–9 **oppossum,** 8– **opossum.** See also Possum. [American Indian name in Virginia, given by early writers as *aposon, apossoun, oposon, opassom.*]

1. General name of the small marsupial mammals of the American family *Didelphyidæ*, mostly arboreal, some (genus *Chironectes*) aquatic, of nocturnal habits, with an opposable digit (thumb) on the hind foot, and tail usually prehensile; esp. *Didelphys virginiana*, the common opossum of the United States. (Colloq. shortened to Possum, q.v.)

1610 *True Declar. Col. Virginia* (1844) 13 There are Aiocouns, and Apossouns, in shape like to pigges, shrowded in hollow roots of trees. 1612 Capt. Smith *Map Virginia* 14 An Opassom hath an head like a Swine, and a taile like a Rat, and is of the bignes of a Cat. Vnder her belly she hath a bagge, wherein shee lodgeth, carrieth, and sucketh [1624 suckleth] her young. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* 636 [*errors.*] The Ouassom [etc. (quoting Smith)]. c 1615 W. Strachey *Hist. Trav. Virginia* (Hakl. Soc 1849) 123 An opussum is a beast as big as a pretty beagle, of grey cullour. *Ibid.* Glossary Indian Wds. 183, *Aposon*, a beast in bignes like a pig and in tast alike. 1635 Swan *Spec. M.* ix. § 1 (1643) 439 [*errors.*] A beast called Ovassom [etc. (quoting Purchas)] 1688 J. Clayton in *Phil Trans.* XVIII. 122 An Opossom, as big, and something shaped like our Badgers, but of a lighter Dun colour. 1719 Ozell tr. *Misson's Mem.* 280 The Oposon is of the Bigness of a Pig of a Fortnight old. 1763 Wesley *Compend of Nat. Philos* (1784) I. ii. i. § 10. 236 The tender young of the Opossum are delicate morsels. 1769 Pennant *Brit. Zool.* III 19 As the young of the oppossum retire into the ventral pouch of the old one. 1859 Thackeray *Virgin.* xxxviii, Like the fabled opossum.. who when he spied the uncring gunner from his gum-tree said 'It's no use, Major, I will come down'. 1880 Haughton *Phys. Geog.* vi. 267 Seven species of Opossum have been found, fossil, in caves of Brazil.

2. Extended to various other small or moderate-sized marsupials; *esp.* the common name in Australia and Tasmania of those of the sub-family *Phalangistinæ*, more properly called Phalangers.

'The name opossum is applied in Australia to all or any of the species belonging to the genera, which together form the sub-family *Phalangerinæ*...The commoner forms are as follows:—Common Dormouse O., *Dromicia nana.* Common Opossum, *Trichosurus vulpecula.* Common Ring-tailed O., *Pseudochirus peregrinus.* Greater Flying-O., *Petauroides volans.* Lesser Dormouse O., *Dromicia lepida.* Lesser Flying-O., *Petaurus breviceps.* Pigmy Flying-O., *Acrobates pygmæus.* Short-eared O., *Trichosurus caninus.* Squirrel Flying-O., or Flying-Squirrel, *Petaurus sciureus.* Striped O., *Dactylopsila trivirgata.* Tasmanian, or Sooty O., *Trichosurus vulpecula*, var. *fuliginosus.* Tasmanian Ring-tailed O., *Pseudochirus Cooki.* Yellow-bellied Flying-O., *Petaurus australis*'. (Morris *Austral Eng.* (1898) a. v.)

[1770 *Capt. Cook's Jrnl.* 4 Aug. (1893) 294 Here [at Endeavour River] are Wolves, Possums, an animal like a ratt, and snakes.] 1777 Cook *Voy.* (1784) I. 109 The only animal of the quadruped kind we got, was a sort of opossum, about twice the size of a large rat. 1789 A. Phillip *Voy. Botany Bay* xxii 297 Black Flying Opossum. 1793 J. Hunter *Voyage* 68 The opossum is also very numerous here, but it is not exactly like the American opossum. 1802 Barrington *Hist. N. S. Wales* i. 23 The females..wear a little apron, made from the skin of the opossum. 1847 Leichhardt *Jrnl.* v. 146 The Blackfellows told us, that they had caught a ring-tailed opossum. 1862 G. T. Lloyd 30 *Yrs. Tasmania* iv. 47 The large sable and gray opossums, when disturbed, will either await death in their dark nest or at once spring to the earth. 1878 *Melbourne Spectator* 10 July 118/2 A snow-white opossum has been captured on a tree at the Murray.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **opossum kind, skin, tribe**; **opossum-mouse**, the Pygmy Flying Phalanger of

Australia, *Acrobates pygmæus*; **opossum-shrew**, an insectivorous mammal of the West Indian genus *Solenodon*, outwardly resembling an opossum; **opossum-shrimp**, a shrimp of the genus *Mysis* or family *Mysidæ*, so called from the brood-pouch in which the female carries her eggs; **Opossum-tree**, an Australian timber-tree, *Quintinia Sieberi*.

1770 J. Banks *Jrnl.* 26 July (1896) 291 While botanising to-day I had the good fortune to take an animal of the opossum (*Didelphis*) tribe. 1789 A. Phillip *Voy. Botany Bay* xv. 147 A small animal of the opossum kind. 1832 J. Bischoff *Van Diemen's Land* 28 The opossum mouse is about the size of our largest barn mouse. 1844 Carpenter *Zool.* § 790 The curious genus *Mysis*, or Opossum-Shrimp. 1859 Cornwallis *New World* I. 161 Beating their stretched opossum-skin rugs as a drum accompaniment. 1862 Whyte Melville *Ins. Bar* 343 What I believe Mr. Poole terms the 'opossum pocket' of his shooting-jacket. 1894 Lydekker *Marsupialia* 118 The Flying Mouse, or Opossum Mouse, is one of the most elegant of the Australian Marsupials.

† **O·ppicate,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [f. ppl. stem of L. *oppicāre*, f. *ob-* (Ob- 1 c) + *picāre* to pitch, f. *pix*, *pic-* pitch.] (See quot.) Hence † **Oppica·tion.**

1623 Cockeram, *Oppicate*, to pitch. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Oppication*, a covering with pitch.

Oppidan (ˈpidán), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *oppidānus* belonging to a town (other than Rome); as sb., a townsman, f. *oppidum* town.]

A. *adj.* Of or belonging to a town, or to the town (as opposed to the country); civic; urban.

1643 Nethersole *Parables refl. on Times* 11 They so inchanted..all the common sort of Oppidan, rurall, and Sea-birds. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* I. 72 Touching the Temporall Government of Rome and Oppidan Affairs. 1845 R. W. Hamilton *Pop. Educ.* viii. (ed. 2) 182 Such great abodes of the oppidan population. 1878 Gladstone in *19th Cent.* Jan. 204 Between the rural peasant and the oppidan artisan.

† **b.** Pertaining to a university town, as opposed to the university itself. (Cf. B. 2.)

1655 Fuller *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 179 These oppidane animosities .. continued all this king's reign. 1831 Sir W. Hamilton *Discuss.* (1852) 407 The oppidan schools then everywhere established.

B *sb.* **1.** An inhabitant of a town, a townsman.

c 1540 *Order in battayll* B iv, Vpon a vyctory, oftentymes the opidanis be neclygent. 1613 R. Cawdrey *Table Alph.*, *Oppidane*, a townesman. 1859 *Times* 24 Nov. 8/5 It will be a metamorphose which was never contemplated by any orthodox mind,—the conversion of nature into an oppidan.

† **2.** A 'townsman', as opposed to a 'gownsman' or member of a university; also, a student not resident in a college. *Obs.*

c 1645 Howell *Lett.* I. i. viii. (1726) 28 Here [in Leyden] are no Colleges at all, .. nor scarce the face of an University, only there are general Schools where the Sciences are read by several Professors, but all the Students are Oppidanes. *a* 1696 Wood *Hist. Univ. Oxford* (1796) II. 33 The Oppidans in the mean time were not wanting to trouble us, and particularly the Baillives.

3. At Eton College: A student not on the foundation (who boards in the town): distinguished from *colleger*. Formerly also at other great schools.

1557-8 *Eton Audit Bk.* in Lyte *Hist. Eton Coll.* 136 *note*, Two newe chandlestycks for the opydans in the Churche ijs. vjd. *a* 1661 Fuller in *Etoniana* 31 There be many oppidanes there maintained at the cost of their friends. 1706 Phillips, *Oppidan*, a School-word for a Townsboy, particularly such as do belong to the College of Queen's-Scholars at Westminster. 1809 Shelley *Lett.* Pr. Wks. 1880 III. 329, I am prosecuting my studies as an Oppidan at Eton. 1882 *Standard* 1 Dec. 7/2 The time-honoured match at the Wall between the Oppidans and Collegers was played in the Eton fields yesterday.

† **Oppie.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. It. *oppio* 'Poppy, Piet or Wich-hazell .. *Oppio nero*, the blacke Poplar' (Florio, 1611), 'a kind of poplar tree' (Baretti): cf. Opier.] Some tree: ? the Witch Hazel.

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 5 Poplars, wilde Oliue, and Oppies [orig. *opio*] disposed some hyer then other.

† **Oppi gnorate, oppi·gnerate,** *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *oppignorāre*, *-erāre* to pledge, f. *ob-* (Ob- 1 b) + *pignorāre*, *-erāre*, f. *pignus*, *pignor-* (also *pigner-*) pledge.] *trans.* To pawn, pledge.

1622 Bacon *Hen. VII* 99 Ferdinando..merchanded at this time..for the restoring of the Counties of Russignon and Perpignian, oppignorated to the French. 1625 — *Apophthegms* § 148. 167 [Henry, duke of Guise] had sold and oppignerated all his Patrimonie. 1822 Scott *Nigel* xxxi, We oppignorated in your hands certain jewels of the crown. 1857 *Chamb. Jrnl.* VII. 406, I had been constrained..to..oppignerate, or hypothecate, or effect a mortgage by way of wadset.

† **Oppignora·tion.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *oppignoration*, ad. med.L. or L. type **oppignorātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *oppignorāre*: see prec.] Pledging or giving of security; a pawning.

1592 Andrewes *Serm.* (1843) V. 74 The..swearing..by oppignoration or engaging of some good which we would not lose. 1622 Malynes *Ancient Law-Merch.* 220 Returning .. to the said matter of Oppignorations, let vs note the questions of Ciuilians. *a* 1677 Manton *On Job* xvii. 6 The Elect are made over to Christ, not by way of alienation, but oppignoration.

O·ppilant, *a. Med.* [ad. L. *oppilānt-em*, pr. pple. of *oppilāre*: see next.] Obstructing, hindering.

1847 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1892 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **O·ppilate,** *ppl. a. Med. Obs.* Also 5 **oppilat.** [ad. L. *oppilāt-us*, pa. pple. of *oppilāre*: see next.] Stopped up, obstructed.

? *a* 1422 Lydg. *Troy Merch.* 395 His vryne was remyss, attenuat .. The veyne ryueeres, for they were oppilat, It was ful thynne. 1610 Barrough *Meth. Physick* I. xxxii. (1639) 52 The nerves optick be oppilate and mortified. 1672 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 200 The right gut..being oppilate or stopped.

Oppilate (ˈpilēt), *v. Med.* Also 6-7 **opilate.** [f. ppl. stem of L. *oppilāre* to stop up, f. *ob-* (Ob- 1 b) + *pilāre* to ram down.] *trans.* To stop or block up, fill with obstructive matter, obstruct.

1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* xv. 12 b, A reumatike humour opylating the celles of the brayne. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* vi. 95 It openeth the passages, and dissipateth..the humours oppilating the nerues. 1706 Phillips, *To Oppilate.* 1832 J. P. Kennedy *Swallow B.* x. (1860) 93 The pipes become oppilated with crudities.

Hence **O·ppilated, O·ppilating** *ppl. adjs*

1577 Frampton *Joyful Newes* II. 50 They did remaine opilated, and with euill colour of the face. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* v. 88 The property of all Cheese to breede grosse and oppilating humors. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 84 Characterised by a rich and oppilated habit.

Oppilation (ˌpilēˈʃən). *Med.* Also 5-7 **opi-** [ad. L. *oppilātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *oppilāre*: see prec. Cf. F. *opilation* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] The action of stopping up or obstructing, or condition of being obstructed; an obstruction.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 251 It is opilaciouu of þe neruе, þat comeþ fro þe brain. 1539 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* II. vii. 196 Fygges .. profyt moch to them which haue oppilations. 1601 Holland *Pliny* xx. xxii, If one drinke the wilde Thyme with water, it is excellent good for the opilation..of the liver. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Barley*, It opens Oppilations of the Bladder by its abstersive Faculties. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 316 Accompanied with oppilation or indurated enlargement of one or more of the abdominal viscera. 1849 J. A. Carlyle tr. *Dante's Inferno* 292 As one who falls..through force of Demon which drags him to the ground, or of other oppilation that fetters men. [*Note*] 'Obstruction' of the vital spirits, 'that binds a man in fits', like those of Epilepsy or 'possession'.

Oppilative (ˈpilᵊtiv), *a. Med.* Also 6-8 **opilative.** [f. as Oppilate *v.* + -ive; cf. F. *oppilatif*, *-ive* (1425 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Tending to stop up or obstruct, obstructive, constipating.

1528 Payne *Salerne's Regim.* P ij, At suche tymes as folkes vse grosse and opilatiue meatis. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* (1650) 116 Eggs made hard are oppilative, of hard digestion. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Rye*, This Bread is of a viscous, opilative Nature.

Hence **O·ppilativeness** (Bailey 1727).

† **Oppin.** *Sc. Obs. rare.* [? for *opine*] = Opinion.

1456 Sir G. Hayr *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 179 Me think this the rycht oppin, and the best way.

Oppinion, -oun, obs. forms of Opinion.

† **Opple·te,** *ppl. a. Med. Obs.* Also 6 **opplet.** [ad. L. *opplēt-us*, pa. pple. of *opplēre*: see next.] Filled up, crowded.

1545 Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* P j, The cotilidons be opplete, stopped, & stuffed with yll humours. 1578 Banister *Hist. Man* I. 34 The posteriour part [of the leg] is opplet, and filled with much store of flesh. 1646 J. Hall *Horæ Vac.* 134 How should they not be opplete with grosse humours?

† **Opple·te,** *v. Med. Obs. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *opplēre* to fill up, f. *ob-* (Ob- 1 d) + *plēre* to fill.] *trans.* To fill up, fill to repletion.

1620 Venner *Via Recta* ii. 41 They..opplete their bodies with waterish, crude, and windy humors. *Ibid.* iv. 71 That it be not..opplete with much fat.

† **Opple·tion.** *Med. Obs.* [ad. med.L. or L. type **opplētiōn-em*, n. of action f. *opplēre*: see prec.] The action of filling or condition of being filled up; undue fullness of habit or of an organ or part.

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 506 In the opplection or filling of the ventricles by any humor. 1723 *Gentl. Instructed* (ed. 5) 183 An Imposthume calls for a Lance, and Opplection for unpalatable Evacuatories. 1764 *Characters* in *Ann. Reg.* 42/2 He. had..an opplection of the whole habit.

Oppon, obs. form of Upon.

† **Oppo·ne,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *oppōn-ĕre* to set against, f. *ob-*, Ob- b + *pōn-ĕre* to place.] = Oppose (of which vb. in the modern sense it was the precursor; cf. Sc. legal *depone* and Eng. *depose*).

1. *trans.* To set over against or opposite (in quot., in an entry).

1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* iv. Concl. 87 These are opponed, Residence, Species, Habitude, Crassitude, Inuesture.

2. = Oppose *v.* 5, 6.

1570 *Henry's Wallace* I. 14 Thocht all Leidis wald have yis land in thrall, Oppone his power God can aganis yame all. 1672 *True Nonconf.* 62 You proceed, to oppone to us our Saviours Sermons, .. I will not contend with your Mockeries.

3. *refl.* and *intr.* = Oppose *v.* 7.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* XII. xiii. 191 Be quhat slycht May I oppone me to resist or stryve With sik a monstre? *c* 1555 Harpsfield *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 205 Many other ..men .. opponing themselves .. against this divorce. 1640 *Consid. touching Ch. Eng.* 5 Two opinions, which doe directly confront and oppone to reformation.

4. *trans.* = Oppose *v.* 9.

1620 B. Jonson *Alch.* III. ii, What can you not doe, Against lords spirituall, or temporall, That shall oppone you? 1629 Sir W. Mure *True Crucif.* 3014 To suffer, rather than by armes oppone The Lawfull Magistrat. *a* 1641 Br. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 531 Whosoever shall [so] teach..opponeth the Apostle and divine Scripture.

Opponency (ˈpɒˈnənsi). [f. next: see -ency.]

1. The action of an opponent or of something opposing; antagonism, opposition.

1727 Bailey, *Opponency*, opposition. 1826 J. Gilchrist *Lecture* Pref. 4 Which affinity might have been assisted..by the very nature of the opponency to be contended with. 1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XL. 402 A fierce and unyielding opponency is rising upon the point between manufacture and agriculture. 1857 J. W. Donaldson *Chr. Orthod.* 256 'Oppositions of science falsely so called'..(i.e. opponencies of the misnamed Gnosis).

2. The action or position of the opponent in an academical disputation as an exercise for a degree. (Cf. Opponent B. 1.) *Obs.* exc *Hist.*

1730-6 Bailey (folio), *Opponency*, the maintaining a contrary argument. 1787 J. Balguy *Let. to Parr* 14 Feb. in *Parr's Wks.* (1828) VII. 177 Colston has kept a third opponency in the schools with a perquam 1841 Peacock *Stat. Cambr.* 9 When they had kept..two opponencies..they were presented .. as candidates for admission *ad respondendum quæstioni.* 1892 A. G. Little *Grey Friars Oxf.* (O. H. S.) iii. 50 We have no means of checking them [figures] with regard to opponency [for the B.D. degree].

Opponent (ˈpɒˈnənt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *oppōnent-em*, pr. pple. of *oppōnĕre*: see Oppose, Oppose *v.*]

A. *adj.*

1. Standing over against; opposing, opposite.

1728-46 Thomson *Spring* 665 Her sympathizing lover takes his stand High on th' opponent bank. 1735 Somerville *Chase* III 95 Then up th' opponent Hill .. we mount aloft. 1871 M. Collins *Mrg. & Merch.* II. vi. 182 They are the opponent poles of a cycle.

2. Antagonistic, adverse, contrary, opposed. Const. *to*, † *against*.

1647 F. Bland *Souldiers March* 25 We are to consider enemies as men opponent to peace and justice. 1670 *Conclave wherein Clement VIII was elected Pope* 20 To forgive all them that had been opponent against his Exaltation. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* XIX. 524 The savage .. springs impetuous with opponent speed! 1730 Fielding *Temple Beau* I. iii, Sir, I desire to deliver my reasons opponent to this match. 1857 Ruskin *Two Paths* iv. 185 The artist, when his pupil is perfect, must see him leave his side that he may declare his distinct, perhaps opponent, skill.

3. *Anat.* Said of a muscle (*opponens*) of the hand in man and some quadrumana, which opposes a lateral digit to one of the other digits. Also of the digit itself: cf. Opposable 2.

1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LI. 424 The thumb or fifth finger..in the latter..is opponent, or antagonizing. 1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Opponens, Anat.*, opponent; applied to muscles, etc.

B. *sb.*

1. One who maintains a contrary argument in a disputation; esp. the person who opens an academical disputation by proposing objections to a philosophical or theological thesis: correlative to *respondent*. (Cf. Oppose *v.* 2.) *Obs* exc. *Hist.*

1588 Fraunce *Lawiers Log.* II. ix. 101 b, The opponent who defendeth the contrary. 1670 G. H. tr. *Hist. Cardinals* I. II. 39 The Father being himself both Opponent and Respondent, there was no answer given to that position. 1705 Hearne *Collect.* 25 Nov. (O. H. S.) I. 98 He .. was Prior-Opponent in ye Divinity Schoole, Mr. Entwistle..being respondent. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit Empire* (1854) II. 351 (*Univ. Cambr.*), The 'previous examination' is followed by the 'exercises'...These relics of old scholastic fashion consist of Latin theses (generally on subjects of moral philosophy), which are propounded by the student who is candidate for the degree of B A. (the respondent), and answered by others, styled 'opponents', in syllogistic form, in Latin.

2. One who opposes or contends against; one who takes the opposite side in a controversy, struggle, or contest; an antagonist, adversary.

1615 *Stow's Ann.* 833/2 The second day, the foure opponents brought in their complaints. 1645 Br. Hall *Peace Maker* xxiv. 211 He met with feeble opponents, and such as his nimble wit was easily able to over-turn. 1759 Robertson *Hist. Scot.* v. Wks 1813 I. 361 The most violent opponents of the king's government were forfeited. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* I. 7 He searches about for opponents to his doctrine. 1829 Lytton *Devereux* II. xi, I had already run my opponent through the sword arm. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* viii. § 7. 531 The proposal found stubborn opponents among the moderate Royalists.

† **Oppo·rtunate,** *a. Obs.* [irreg. f. L. *opportūn-us* fit, suitable, opportune + -ate^2; cf. *importunate*.] Fit, suitable, proper, opportune.

1541 R. Copland *Galyen's Terapeut.* 2 G iij b, It is profytable yt the blode be leten flowe many tymes from the inueterate vlceres (in what soeuer maner yt shall be seen opportunate). 1630 Brathwait *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 6 Speech..is ..an apt composing and an opportunate uttering of words.

Hence † **Oppo·rtunately** *adv.*, opportunely.

1552 Huloet, Oportunatlye, *in tempore, opportune, temperative.* 1590 Burrough *Meth. Physick* 236 That it be opportunatly, and done in due time. 1620 Brathwait *Five Senses* in *Archaica* (1815) II. 10 A salve .. opportunately ministered..affords comfort to the patient.

Opportune (ˈpɒtiū n, ˈpɒtiūn), *a.* (*adv.*) Also 5-6 **opor-.** [a. F. *opportun*, *-une* seasonable, timely; formerly also, exposed, liable (14-15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) = It., Pg. *opportuno*, Sp. *oportuno*, ad. L. *opportūn-us* fit, suitable, convenient, seasonable; advantageous, serviceable; adapted; exposed, liable, f. *ob-* (Ob-): cf. *Portūnus* the protecting god of harbours, f. *portu-s* harbour, Port. The same stem is found in *importūn-us* Importune.]

1. Adapted to an end or purpose or the circumstances of the case; fit, suitable, appropriate; convenient. **a.** Of a time.

1412-20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* I. v. (MS. Cott. Aug. IV) ff. 23 b/2 Whan sche cauȝte opportune space, To hir desire .. Toward Jason anoon sche gan hir dresse. *c* 1430 — *Reason*

4 Sens. 1840 Whan I espyed by her chere Tyme opportune and best leysere. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 395 When time oportune will serve, ye shall doe well to advertise him therof. 1676 G. TOWERSON *Decalogue* 464 That part of the day..is the most opportune for business. 1780 BURKE *Lett., to T. Burgh* Wks. 1842 II. 411 There never seemed a more opportune time for the relief of Ireland than that moment. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xxiv. 568 He had the unfortunate quality of showing his teeth before the opportune moment for using them.

† b. Of a place. *Obs.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Rich. III*, 49 b, That his adversaries in no wise should have any place apte or oportune easely to take lande. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* iv. i. 26 The murkiest den, The most opportune place..shall neuer melt Mine honor into lust. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reft.* II. xiii. (1848) 137 The great mistake of those that think a Death-bed the fittest and opportunest place to begin Repentance in. 1796 BURKE *Lett. Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 301 We know that they meditated the very same invasion upon this kingdom; and, had the coast been as opportune, would have effected it.

2. Of an event, action, or thing: Fitting in regard to time or circumstances, seasonable; now chiefly in more restricted sense, Meeting the requirements of the time or occasion, timely, well-timed.

c 1425 [implied in OPPORTUNELY]. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VII*, 40 b, With all diligence prepared oportune remedies to resist and withstand. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* iv. iv. 511 Most opportune to her neede, I haue A Vessell rides fast by. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Brit.* II Wks. (1847) 485/2 The Romans now over-matched and terrified, Cæsar with opportune aid appears. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 470 Prophet as he was, he might not strike The blameless animal.. Her opportune offence Saved him. 1837 LANDOR *Pentameron* iv. Wks. 1853 II. 337/1 These are better thoughts and opportuner than such lonely places formerly supplied us with. 1866 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) III. vii. 184 The opportune death of Philip alone prevented the breaking out of a rebellion.

† 3. Advantageous, serviceable, useful. *Obs.*

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 231 Thei were religious men, and oportune exhibicion was 3iffen to theyme. ?*c* 1470 G. ASHBY *Active Policy* 357 Kepe secretnesse as a secretarye,.. But vnto suche persones oportune As may be furthering to youre fortune. *c* 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) G j, Despise thou no person although thou purer be Of clothing, of cunning, or ought els oportune then is he. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* Ep. Ded., It is opportune to look back upon old Times, and contemplate our Forefathers.

† 4. Conveniently exposed; liable or open (*to* attack or injury). *Obs.*

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. lxiv. 149, I may fully truste in noon bat may helpe me in oportune necessities, but allone in be, my god. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX 481 Behold alone The Woman opportune to all attempts.

5. Adopted with a view to present expediency: cf. OPPORTUNISM. *rare.*

1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* iii, Marlborough's..opportune fidelity and treason.

† B. quasi-*adv.* = Opportunely. *Obs.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX 85 [He] Consider'd every Creature, which of all Most opportune might serve his Wiles. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 151 How opportune has our Jesus sent you to us on this occasion!

† **Opportu·ne,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec.]

1. *trans.* To be well adapted or convenient to; to suit, accommodate.

a 1637 R. CLERKE *Serm.* 483 The Pronoune opportunes *us*. Some Copies have *vobis*; but the most and best, have *Nobis*.

2. *intr.* ? To have opportunity, to get the chance.

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xv. xcviii. 390 Not sticking cautiously the hier of Filthinesse to purse, For, may she opportune for Pence, liues not like lurching Blaine.

† **Opportu·neful,** *a. Obs.* [irreg. f. OPPORTUNE *a.* + -FUL.] Affording opportunity; seasonable.

1605 *1st Pt. Jeronimo* (1901) II. iv. 68 The euening to begins to slubber day, Sweet, oportunefull season. *a* 1626 MIDDLETON *Mayor of Queenborough* iv. iii, If we let slip this opportuneful hour, Take leave of fortune.

Opportunely (see the adj.), *adv.* [f. OPPORTUNE *a.* + -LY 2.] In an opportune manner; suitably in respect of time, place, or circumstances; conveniently; now always, At an opportune time or juncture, seasonably.

c 1425 *Found. St Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 25 He mevid hym . with goode and honeste wordes, opportunely and importunely. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIII. lxxvii. (1612) 319 Sathan . opportunely there did Oracles begin. 1629 DAVENANT *Albovine* Wks. (1673) 436 Thou art far more opportunely stor'd with time and place for thy revenge, then we i' th' midst of day. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 380 The land of Canaan lay . opportunely for traffic. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xxv, How opportunely he had frightened away the robbers, just as they were about to murder her relation. 1884 *Law Times* LXXVII. 62/1 [He] has written a good book and published it opportunely.

Opportuneness (see the adj.). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being opportune; fitness of time or occasion; seasonableness, timeliness.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Opportuneness*, seasonableness. 1862 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. History & Art* 378 The opportuneness of these revelations of the Past cannot but strike one as remarkable. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 16 Oct. 5/2 The only suspicious thing about this telegram is its opportuneness.

Opportunism (ɒpətiū·niz'm, ɒ'pətiunizm). [f. OPPORTUNE, after It. *opportunismo*, F. *opportunisme*: see -ISM.] The policy of doing what is opportune, or at the time expedient, in politics, as opposed to rigid adherence to party principles; often used to imply sacrifice of principle or an undue spirit of accommodation to present circumstances.

A term first of Italian, and then of French politics, which in English use has been extended to characterize any method or course of action by which a party or person adapts himself to, and seeks to make profitable use of, the circumstances of the moment. (The introduction of the word has often been erroneously ascribed to Gambetta.)

1870 *Contemp. Rev.* XV. 389 To lead the [Italian] people away from the idea of unity as Utopian, and induce them [*i.e.* Cavour and others in 1844] to enter upon the path of compromise, or '*opportunism*', to use their own term. 1880 *19th Cent.* Apr. 632 Among Nonconformists there is not . one who has less of the spirit of opportunism than Mr. Illingworth. 1881 *Standard* 27 May, He [Gambetta] is likewise a master of effect, an adept in the craft of Opportunism in a wider sense than he himself has ever publicly ascribed to a word of his own invention. 1882 A. W. WARD *Dickens* iii. 69 The Daily News was to rise superior to the opportunism .. of the Times. 1885 LD. GRANVILLE *Sp. at Hanley* 6 Nov. (*Times* 7 Nov.), I asked an Englishman, I asked a Frenchman, I asked an Italian what was opportunism. .. The Englishman said that he thought opportunism was the preference of expediency to principle. The French gentleman said he thought it was the coquetting with principles which you do not approve in your heart. The Italian said it was adapting yourself to those circumstances which were most fitted to get you into power and to maintain you there. 1886 G. ALLEN *Darwin* vii. 124 The dry and cautious French intelligence, ever inclined to a scientific opportunism. 1898 BODLEY *France* II. iv. vi. 407 Opportunism in its wholesome sense is the art of adapting one's self to changing circumstances.

Opportunist (ɒpətiū·nist, ɒ'pətiunist). [f. as prec. + -IST; in F. *opportuniste*.] One who professes or practises opportunism in politics, or in any sphere of action; *spec.* in French politics, a member of the party led by Gambetta (see quot. 1881); also, one who, at the Vatican Council of 1870, held that the time was opportune for the promulgation of the doctrine of Papal Infallibility. (Cf. INOPPORTUNIST.)

1881 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 624 The term Opportunist was first applied to him [Gambetta] by Rochefort, in an article in the *Droits de l'homme*, published in February, 1876. 1881 AUBERON HERBERT in *Times* 29 Sept. 3/6 The opportunist is .. the man who says 'I would not, but I must'. He yields to what he condemns, to what he thinks neither right nor just .. but what, as he claims, is justified and forced upon him by..circumstances. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1077 Called inopportunists, as distinct from the opportunists. 1886 M. CREIGHTON in *Academy* 27 Feb. 130/3 It is a conceivable view to take of him [Cranmer] that he concealed a good deal of firmness under the guise of an opportunist. 1889 *Athenæum* 16 Feb. 205/2 Mr. Gosse..considers him [Dryden] .. to be a sort of literary opportunist. 1898 *Daily News* 8 Nov. 6/2 Mr. Gladstone was, in the best sense of the word, an opportunist. Like Prince Bismarck, he held that a statesman should serve his country as circumstances require, rather than as his own opinions, which are often prejudices, dictate.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1881 SEELEY *Bonaparte* in *Macm. Mag.* July 164/1 All serious governments alike, that of Bonaparte, that of the Restoration, . that of Louis Napoleon and the present opportunist Republic, have adhered to the principles of 1789. 1887 *Spectator* 27 Aug. 1244 The present [French] Cabinet is in essentials an Opportunist Cabinet. 1895 F. M. CRAWFORD *Ralstons* v. 68 A man of fine principles and opportunist practice.

Hence **Opportuni·stic** *adj.*, pertaining to or characteristic of an opportunist.

1892 *Speaker* 5 Mar. 292/2 He attempts to apologise for them .. on the opportunistic ground that the fecundity of the black races threatens the 'political effacement of the European population'.

Opportunity (ɒpətiū·nĭti). Also 4-6 opor-, 4 opar-, 6 oppur-, 7 opper-; 4-6 -ite, -yte, (4 -ytee), 6-7 -itie. [a. F. *opportunité* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *opportūnitās*, f. *opportūn-us* OPPORTUNE; see -ITY.]

1. The quality or fact of being opportune; seasonableness, timeliness; opportuneness. Now *rare*, and chiefly with reference to the L. phrase 'felix opportunitate mortis'.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xviii, Exercises whiche be nat utterly reproued of noble auctours, if they be used with oportunite and in measure. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus, Agricola* (1622) 202 Thrice happie then maiest thou..be counted, not onely for the renowne of thy life, but..for the opportunitie of thy decease. 1660 MILTON *Free Commw.* Wks. (1851) 434 Thir business is .. oft-times urgent; the opportunity of Affairs gain'd or lost in a moment. 1873 PATER *Renaissance* viii. 167 A death which, for its swiftness and its opportunity, he might well have desired. 1878 SEELEY *Stein* III. 559 How much suffering had been saved them by the opportunity of their deaths.

2. A time, juncture, or condition of things favourable to an end or purpose, or admitting of something being done or effected; occasion, chance.

Orig. without article or pl. = 'convenience of time'; the individualized notion 'a convenient time', with pl., appears in 1560: cf. sense-development of *circumstance, conscience.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 523 He..vatit opportunite For to fulfill hys mawite. 1388 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxvi. 16 Fro that tyme he sou3te oportunyte [1382 couenablete] to bitraye hym. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1005 Oportunite when he gatt, He was anker and sole satt. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 271 b, Many goodly oportunities, through disceptation were omitted. *Ibid.* 310 b, In these eight hondreth yeares past, chaunced never so good an opportunitie. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. vi. 268 You haue manie opportunities to cut him off. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 103 That Almighty Majesty who useth to draw .. strength out of weaknes, making mans extremity his opportunity. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 10 P 1, I am not a little pleased with the Opportunity of running over all the Papers. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. ii. Wks. 1874 I. 42 The natural course of things affords us opportunities for procuring advantages to ourselves at certain times. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvii. 512 In national history opportunity is as powerful as purpose. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 161 Neuchamp had been sufficiently awake to his opportunities.

† b. A time when there is occasion or need for something. *Obs. rare.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 120 Somtyme he maketh as though he herde vs not, in oportunite and tyme of nede. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* ii. P 2 He also provides ..some of these, as he reckons his opportunities may be to use them.

† 3 Convenience or advantageousness of site or position. In quot. 1730 app. Advantage afforded by position. *Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 284 This is the most famous citie in Moscouia. for the commodious oportunitie of ryuers, multitude of houses [etc.]. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* viii. Wks. (1851) 390 Hull, a town of great strength and opportunitie both to sea and land affaires. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 22 Flushing ..a Town..very considerable for..the opportunity of its Situation and convenience of its Harbour. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 378 The Opportunity they had of its Harbour, incited them .. to make it the Staple-Port for Merchandize of the East. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxx. III. 158 Augustus, who had observed the opportunity of the place, prepared..a capacious harbour.

† 4. Fitness aptitude, competency, 'faculty'. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* II. pr. iii. 25 (Cambr. MS.) Thow were ryht weleful. with the castete of thi wyf And with the oportunite and noblesse of thi masculyn chyldren. 1535 COVERDALE *Eccl.* ii. 20 For so moch as a man shulde weery himself with wysedome, with understondinge and oppurtunite, and yet be fayne to leave his labours vnto another. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 341 Although the swiftness or other opportunity of the Dogs helpeth them to flie away from her, yet if she can but cast her shadow upon them, she easily obtaineth her prey.

† 5. Fitness of things, need. *Obs. rare.*

(Its use here is app. due to association with L. *oportet*.)

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 435 That man is a coward that wille not dye when oportunite requireth hit [*Higden*, quando oportet; *Trevisa*, whanne it nedeth].

¶ 6. *erroneously.* = IMPORTUNITY 4. *Obs.*

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. iv. 20 Yet seeke my Fathers loue, still seeke it sir, If opportunity and humblest suite Cannot attaine it, why then harke you hither. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius, Vandal Wars* II. 50 John the son of Sisinniolus, at the Africans opportunity, raised Forces and went against them. *a* 1667 JER. TAYLOR (W.), He that entreats us to be happy, with an opportunity so passionate, as if not we, but himself, were to receive the favor.

† **Opportu·nous,** *a. Obs. rare*−1. [f. L. *opportūn-us* OPPORTUNE + -OUS.] = OPPORTUNE.

1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* XII. x. 305 The opportunous night friends her complexion.

Opposability (ɒpōu·zăbĭ'lĭti). [f. next + -ITY.] The quality of being opposable.

1863 HUXLEY *Man's Place Nat.* II. 86 The great toe, in uncivilized and barefooted people,..retains a great amount of mobility, and even some sort of opposability. 1882 A. R. WALLACE in *Contemp. Rev.* Mar 430 The large size and complete opposability of the thumb.

Opposable (ɒpōu·zăb'l), *a.* [f. OPPOSE *v.*2 + -ABLE.]

1. Capable of being opposed, withstood, or placed in opposition (*to*). *rare.*

1667 [implied in UNOPPOSABLE]. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) IV. 151 The application is either opposable or unopposable. 1829 — *Justice & Cod. Petit.* 195 No arguments will be found opposable to it other than ungrounded assertions.

2. Of a digit, esp. the thumb: Capable of being opposed to, or applied so as to meet, another.

1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 442/2 Those [monkeys] of Africa and Asia have completely opposable thumbs on the fore-feet as well as on the hind. 1854 OWEN *Shel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 253 A freedom of the digits, with some opposable faculty in them. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 129 A thumb is..a finger so arranged as to be opposable to the other fingers.

† **Oppo·sal.** *Obs.* Also 5 opposaylle, -ayle, -aile. [f. OPPOSE *v.* + -AL: I and II were independently formed on the two branches of the verb.]

I. 1. The putting of posing questions; examination, interrogation; a posing question, a puzzle; = APPOSAL I.

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 10397, I .. for fer, be-gan to quake, What Answere I sholde make Vn-to hys vnkouthe opposaylle. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 204 Go furthe, libelle, .. And pray my lordes the to take in grace In opposaile. 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* II. 40 Sith you will needs diue into my poore skill, by your opposall,..I will as briefly as I can, satisfye your desire.

II. 2. = OPPOSITION 5.

1654-66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 121, I should have found a strong opposal in my obedience. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 81 The Castle gates opened, fearless of any further opposal.

3. = OPPOSITION 2, 3.

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. iv. 199 An opposal of ♂ and the ☉ very seldom fails of its warm thawing Breath. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxxi. (1852) 316 No sooner came I to the seat, in right opposal placed, To that despotic empress.

† **Opposant.** *Obs. rare*−0. [a. F. *opposant* (R. Estienne, 1539), pr. pple. of *opposer* OPPOSE *v.*]

1611 COTGR., *Opposant*, an Opposant or Opponent.

Oppose (ɒpōu·z), *v.* [a. F. *opposer*, in 12th c. *oposer* (Hatz.-Darm.), f. L. *ob-* (OB- 2) + *poser* to

place, put down, taken as representing L. *pōnĕre* to place (see POSE, COMPOSE, DEPOSE, etc). In OF. chiefly used in the mediæval sense of L. *oppōnĕre* 'to oppose in argument, question, examine', and in this sense alone found in ME., in which also it varied with *apose*, APPOSE, which later became the established form: see APPOSE *v.*[1], POSE *v.* For the more literal senses of *oppōnĕre*, which appear in the 16th c., OPPONE was at first used, but before 1600 *oppose* prevailed, as in *compose*, *depose*, *dispose*, *expose*, and other assumed representatives of L. *pōnĕre*. Branches I and II are thus of distinct history in Eng., though both repr. L. *oppōnĕre*.]

I. ME. uses, in mediæval sense of L. *oppōnĕre*.

†1. *trans.* To confront with objections or hard questions; to pose; to examine, interrogate, question; = APPOSE *v.*[1] 1. *Obs.* (or merged in 9).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 297 And answere there by my procutour To swich thyng as men wole opposen me [*so* 3 *MSS.*; *v. rr.* oposen, apposen, aposen]. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 72 Of tuo pointz sche him opposeth. *c* 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 56 He was callid yn of the preyste, and opposid. 1530 PALSGR. 647/1, I oppose one, I make a tryall of his lernyng, or I laye a thyng to his charge, *je apose*. 1570 T. NORTON tr. *Nowel's Catech.* (1853) 109 The master opposeth the scholar to see how he hath profited. 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* ii. 39 You seeme to oppose me farre, and the thing you demaund, will require a longer time.

2. *absol.* and *intr.* To put objections or hard questions; *spec.* to put forward objections to be answered by a person maintaining a philosophical or theological thesis, esp. as a means of qualifying for a degree, etc.; = APPOSE *v.*[1] 2. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 332 This king unto this maide opposeth, And aseth ferst what was hire name. *c* 1500 [implied in OPPOSER 1]. 1581 E. CAMPION in *Confer.* iv. (1584) F f b, Let me oppose. Is it not reason that I shoulde oppose? 1581 W. CHARKE *ibid.*, I will..suffer you to oppose and make an argument in this matter. 1690 E. GEE *Jesuit's Mem* 176 To the end that fit men may prepare themselves to oppose for the same [scholarships, fellowships, etc]. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 296 He was admitted to the reading of the Sentences, having a little before oppos'd in Divinity, in 1533.

†3. To examine and check (accounts), to audit; = APPOSE *v.*[1] 3. *Obs*

a 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Housch. Ord.* (1790) 58 Suche parcelles of pourveyaunces as shal be brought in . a d duly opposed in the countynghouse monethly. *Ibid.* 61 To helpe oppose all the partycular accomptes of offycers.

II. Modern uses.

4. *trans.* To set (a thing) over against, place directly before or in front. Const. *to*, † *against*.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, iv. x. 48 Oppose thy stedfast gazing eyes to mine, See if thou canst out-face me with thy lookes. 1613 — *Hen. VIII*, iv. i. 67 Her Grace sate downe..opposing freely The Beauty of her Person to the People. 1778 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* viii. (1876) 449 If one figure opposes his front to the spectator. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 269 The emphatic speaker dearly loves to oppose, In contact inconvenient, nose to nose. 1812–16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 180 When two equal magnets oppose their contrary poles to each other. 1842 TENNYSON *Ulysses* 48 My mariners ..That ever with a frolic welcome took The thunder and the sunshine, and opposed Free hearts, free foreheads.

† b. To hold out for acceptance; to offer. *Obs.*

1598 CHAPMAN *Blinde Beg. Alexandria* i. i Let his true picture through your land be sent, Opposing great rewardes to him that findes him.

† c. To expose, subject. *Obs.*

1589 NASHE *Ded. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 9 And count it a great peece of arte in an inkhorn man..to oppose his superiours to envie. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* iv. vii. 32 Was this a face To be oppos'd [*Qos.* exposed] against the iaring windes?

5. To set (something) against or on the other side, as a counterpoise or contrast; to bring forward or adduce by way of counterbalance; to contrast; to put in rhetorical or ideal opposition (*to*).

1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 23 He thinketh Alphonsus good ynough to oppose against Erasmus. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* ii. 193 When the flesh is opposed and set against the spirite in man, wee vnderstand thereby, not the body only, but also the soule of man. 1652 BP. HALL *Invis. World* ii. iii, Opposing our present condition to the succeeding. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 139 P 6 The tragedy of *Samson Agonistes* has been..opposed with all the confidence of triumph to the dramatick performances of other nations. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 275 Memory and imagination, though we sometimes oppose them, are nearly allied.

6. To set (something) against by way of hindrance, check, or resistance; to place as an obstacle; also, to set or place (a person) as an antagonist.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iv. i. 10, I do oppose My patience to his fury. 1607 — *Timon* iii. iv. 80 What, are my dores oppos'd against my passage? 1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* Misc. (1711) 255 Nor could the Modern have avoided present Death, if he had not luckily oppos'd the Shield that had been given him by Venus. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 195 The door was no longer opposed to my wishes. 1847 MRS. A. KERR *Hist. Servia* 438 Michael was determined..to oppose force to force. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. ix. 422 There was now no such unexceptionable rival to oppose to the Norman.

7. *refl.* and *intr.* To set oneself in opposition, contend *against*, act in opposition or offer resistance *to*. a. *refl. Obs.* or *arch.*

1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II*, i. iv, Leave new t' oppose thyself against the King. 1592 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iii. ii. 26 Thou art not ignorant How she opposes her against my will? 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* i. 183 Others fear t'oppose themselves to me. 1727 POPE *Eloisa* 282 Oppose thyself to heav'n; dispute my heart.

† b. *intr. Obs.*

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 41 To all such..as should oppose against his Soveraigntie. 1603 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 77 Aske them againe, quoth he, why they oppose against vs in armes. 1640 HABINGTON *Edw. IV* 83 Warwicke opposed against their feare both with language and example.

† c. *intr.* Of a thing: To be repugnant or contrary *to*. *Obs.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. xi. § 3 If it be admitted that imagination hath power, and that Ceremonies fortify imagination,..yet I should hold them unlawful, as opposing to that first edict which God gave unto man.

d. With *inf.* To forbid. *rare.*

1813 BYRON *Corsair* ii. iv, My stern vow and order's laws oppose To break or mingle bread with friends or foes.

8. *trans.* To stand or lie over against (something); to look towards, face, front. Now *rare.*

1608 [see OPPOSING *ppl. a.* 1]. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 160 The Frontispice opposing the South, of an excellent structure. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* 1 xxxiii. 75 They are so situate that each possesses a corner, and oppose one another in manner of a quadrangle. 1880 SHELLEY *Hymn to Merc.* xxxv, He walked .. From one side to the other of the road, And with his face opposed the steps he trod.

9. To set oneself against (a person or thing); to contend against with physical force, by exertion of influence, or by argument; to endeavour to hinder, thwart, or overthrow; to withstand, resist, combat; to stand in the way of, obstruct.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, iv. iv. 33 He shall be well oppos'd. 1607 — *Timon* iii. v 20 With a Noble Fury..He did oppose his Foe. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 419 Awaiting who appeer'd To second, or oppose, or undertake The perilous attempt. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 342 With these arms alone, it has often been found to oppose the dog, and even the Jaguar. 1792 *Annual. W. Pitt* i. xx. 309 Pitt communicated to the Cabinet his resolution of attacking Spain. Lord Bute was the first person who opposed it. 1823 F. CLISSOLD *Ascent Mt. Blanc* 21 After some hundred feet of ascent, we found ourselves opposed by a parapet of congealed snow. 1834 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (1837) I. xxiv. 357 The world does not oppose religion as such. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. ii. 19 They opposed the idea of ascending further.

absol. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. i. 60 Or to take Armes against a Sea of troubles, And by opposing end them. *a* 1830 TIERNEY in *Westm. Gaz.* (1900) 21 Oct. 2/3 The duty of an Opposition is threefold: always to oppose, never to propose, and to turn out the Government.

b. To contest. *rare.*

1822 SHELLEY *Calderon's Magico Prodigioso* i. 100, I Had so much arrogance as to oppose The chair of the most high Professorship, And obtained many votes.

Opposed (ɒpōu·zd, *poet.* -zŏd), *ppl. a.* [f. OPPOSE *v.* + -ED[1].]

1. Placed or set over against; facing, opposite.

[1552 HULOET, Opposed, *oppositus.*] 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, iii. i. 110 Gelding the opposed Continent as much, As on the other side it takes from you. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* xix. 660 The gate opposed pellucid valves adorn. 1807 ELLIS *Orig. Lett.* Ser. ii. II. 218 (tr. *Rep. to Venet. Sen.*) The Island of England..is situated in the Ocean..opposed on the east to the coast of Lower Germany. 1885–94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Mar. xxvi, High in the opposed west the wondering moon All silvery green in flying green was fleec't.

2. Standing in opposition, contrast, or conflict; contrasting, conflicting; contrary or opposite *to*.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 768 Fashioning our humors Even to the opposed end of our intents. 1596 — *Merch. V.* ii. ix. 62 To offend, and iudge are distinct offices, And of opposed natures. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* ii. vii. Wks. 1874 I. 253 Supposition, and possibility, when opposed to historical evidence, prove nothing [etc.]. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 129 They had different national characters as strongly opposed as any two national characters in Europe.

3. Of persons: Hostile, inimical, at variance, adverse (*to*, † *against* a person).

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* xiii. xxx (1886) 277 Laie a wager with your confederate (who must seeme simple, or obstinatlie opposed against you). 1615 BEDWELL *Moham. Imp.* iii § 101 An opposed aduersary to God. 1865 PUSEY *Truth Eng. Ch.* 6 Common zeal for faith could alone bring together those who were opposed.

b. Adverse *to* a measure, practice, system, etc.

1789 FRANKLIN *Let. to Webster* 26 Dec., During my late absence in France, I find that several new words have been introduced into our parliamentary language..The word *opposed*, though not a new word, I find used in a new manner, as, 'The gentlemen who are opposed to this measure; to which I have also myself always been opposed'. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 134 The sense of the nation was strongly opposed to the prolongation of the war. 1874 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett* (1891) I. 151 He was especially opposed to young men being compelled..to go terminally to communion.

Hence **Oppo·sedness** (-ĕdnes).

1876 EADIE *Thessalonians* 87 This opposedness to all men the apostle could not condemn.

Oppo·seless, *a. poet.* and *rhet.* [f. OPPOSE *v.* + -LESS.] Not to be opposed, resistless, irresistible.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* iv. vi. 38 If I could beare it longer, and not fall To quarrell with your great opposeless willes. 1789 tr. *Klopstock's Messiah* ii. 51 The wide seas feel the power of his opposeless foot. 1887 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 442 Not gainsaying the great opposeless will of his patron.

Oppo·ser. Also 6 -ier. [f. OPPOSE *v.* + -ER[1].]

I. 1. One who 'opposes' the defender of a thesis in an academical disputation. Cf. OPPOSE *v.* 2, OPPONENT B. 1. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

c 1500 in Peacock *Stat. Cambridge* App. A. p. xlv, There shall wayte on hym [the Doctor] all the Opposers. 1574 *Ibid.* p. xiv, Mr Vichauncellor, Mr Proctours, the Father, the Opposiers, the Bachiler awnswerynge and the Bedels.

†2. One who checks accounts: cf. OPPOSE *v.* 3.

a 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Housch. Ord.* (1790) 51 The Chamberlayne is this clerke's auditor & opposer.

II. 3. One who opposes or contends against a person, doctrine, argument, cause, scheme, etc.: = OPPONENT B. 2.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* iii. i. 6 Holy seemes the quarrell Vpon your Graces part: blacke and fearefull On the opposer. 1607 — *Cor.* i. v. 23 Now the faire Goddesse Fortune, Fall deepe in loue with thee, and her great charmes Misguide thy Opposers swords. 1764 *Mem. G. Psalmanazar* 195. I had a much greater number of opposers to combat with. 1776 NIMMO *Stirlingshire* (1817) I. vi. 125 He had been a strenuous opposer of the Reformation. 1884 *Kendal Mercury* 31 Oct. 5/2 The opposers of the scheme were a minority.

Oppo·sing, *vbl sb.* [f. OPPOSE *v.* + -ING[1].]

†1. Confronting with hostile or hard questions; interrogation. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 368/2 Opposynge, *opposicio.* 1570 T. NORTON tr. *Nowel's Catech* (1853) 109 The Bishop..in his whole manner of opposing useth such form as here..the *Catechumenus* or child is prepared unto.

2. Acting against; opposition.

1624 LD. E. MOUNTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 259 There will be no opposing of your son. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 52 No..crossings or opposings of his will. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) XI. x. 253 Those exact bills of our accounts relating all our opposings even of the smallest motions of the Spirit.

Opposing (ɒpōu·zin), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That opposes.

1. That stands or lies over against, or comes in front of (something else, or each other); fronting, opposite; confronting.

1608 SHAKS. *Per.* iii. Prol. 17 By the four opposing coigns Which the world together joins. 1792 WORDSW *Descr. Sketches* 96 As up the opposing hills they slowly creep. 1850 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xvii. 119 Ground between the opposing surfaces of the masses of ice.

2. Acting against or in opposition; withstanding, resisting; adverse, conflicting, contrary.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 600 Against th' opposing will and arm of Heav'n May never this just sword be lifted up. 1793 BURKE *Conduct Minority* Wks. VII. 275 All these parts of our constitution, whilst they are balanced as opposing interests, are also connected as friends. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 91 They succeeded in persuading the opposing party to permit the despatch of an embassy.

Hence **Oppo·singly** *adv.*, in the way of opposition.

1842 G. S. FABER *Prov. Lett.* (1844) II. 150 The novel system, as adopted by Mr. Knox and the Council of Trent, opposingly replies. 1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana* II. iii. 77 Lady Dunstane's opposingly corresponding stillness provoked Miss Paynham to expatiate.

Opposit (ɒ·pŏzit), *v.* Also 7 **opposite.** [f. L. *opposit-*, ppl. stem of *oppōnĕre*: see OPPONE.]

†1. *trans.* To oppose, resist. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1657 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispach't* 607 To think they were separated from the Church for oppositing those more rigorous pretences.

2. *Metaph.* To posit as a contradictory. *rare.*

1881 ADAMSON *Fichte* 159 If there is to be op-positing at all, that which is opposed to A can only be Not-A...It only becomes plain from much later developments of the system, what is the precise nature of the act of oppositing or negating.

Opposite (ɒ·pŏzit), *a., sb.* (*adv., prep.*) Also 4–8 **opposit,** (5 -yt), 5 **oposyte,** (5 6 *erron.* **apposite**). [a. F. *opposite* adj. and sb. (13th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. L. *opposit-us*, pa. pple. of *oppōnĕre*: see OPPONE, OPPOSE.]

A. *adj.*

1. Placed or lying over against something on the other or farther side of an intervening line, space, or thing; contrary in position. Const. *to*, *from*, † *against*.

Said of the two ends or sides of a line in relation to each other, and of two points on these sides, the line joining which would intersect the given line at right angles; also, of the two sides of a quadrilateral or elongated figure which are more or less parallel, or of any object having such a figure, and of two points in these sides, the line joining which would intersect the axis of the figure at right angles. In a quadrilateral, *opposite sides* are distinguished from *adjacent sides* which meet in an angle; *opposite angles* are at the two ends of a diagonal. In a circle *opposite points* are at the ends of any diameter. *Opposite sides* of a street, court, yard, or the like, face each other, but opposite sides of a building face directly away from each other; the *opposite angles* formed by two intersecting straight lines also lie in contrary directions; hence the notion of *opposite directions* in 2.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* ii § 6 The nadir of the sonne is thilke degree that is opposit to the degree of the sonne. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* iv. ii. K j, On the lifte side the foure holden the places opposite. 1549 [see OPPOSITION 3]. 1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* 153 Then are they [the sun and moon] right opposite, the one against the other. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* Advt., A large Bay which..in the end receives a stop by an opposite shore 1660 BARROW *Euclid* i. xv, If two right lines cut thro' one another, then are the two angles which are opposite equal one to the other. *Ibid.* xxxiv, In parallelograms the opposite sides are equal each to other; and the opposite angles are also equal. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Opposite Cones* (in *Geom.*), two Cones of the like Quality, that are vertically opposite, and have the same common Axis. *Opposite Sections*, are the two *Hyperbola's*, made by a Plane cutting both those Cones. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 145 It is quite round,..two persons directly opposite to

each other, and whispering close to the wall, may converse with each other, without being over-heard by the company in the middle. 1796 Mrs. E. Parsons *Myst. Warning* III. 147 A larger apartment, that overlooked the opposite side of the Castle from that which he had entered at. 1840–1 F. E. Paget *Tales of Village* 58 Upon the opposite side of the river from that on which [etc.]. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. vii. 50 At the opposite side of the glacier was the Aiguille Verte.

b. *Bot.* (*a*) Situated, as similar parts or organs, in pairs on opposite sides of an axis or intervening body, as leaves on a stem; (*b*) Situated in front of an organ, so as to come between it and its axis, as a stamen in front of a sepal or petal. Opposed to *alternate*.

1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 87 Plants that have opposite Leaves, as the Sensitive has. 1776–96 Withering *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 490 Cistus . anglicus: . leaves hairy, opposite, oblong. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 817/2 *Opposite*, placed on opposite sides of some other body or thing and on the same plane. Thus, when leaves are opposite, they are on opposite sides of the stem; when petals are opposite, they are on opposite sides of the flower; and so on.

2. Turned or moving the other way; contrary, reverse.

1594 R. Ashley tr. *Loys le Roy* 8 b, The inhabitants on the one side and the other haue their shadowes opposite. 1801 Charlotte Smith *Lett. Solit. Wand.* I. 72 Which . led .. in an opposite direction from that which she had before followed. 1868 Lockyer *Elem. Astron.* iv. (1879) 144 When we travel in an express train, the objects appear to fly past us in the opposite direction to that in which we are going. *Mod.* Standing together but looking in opposite directions. Two trains coming from opposite directions met in collision. We started in opposite directions.

3. Contrary in nature, character, or tendency; diametrically different. Const. *to, from* (¶ *than*).

1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 236 So began we to be more opposit in opinions. He graue, I gamesome: he studious, I carelesse. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* iv. ii. 91 You Mistris, That haue the office opposite to Saint Peter, And keepe the gate of hell. 1650 Earl Monm tr. *Senault's Man bec. Guilty* 31 Self love takes a clean opposite way, from that of charity. 1754 J. Hildrop *Misc. Wks* I. 91 They imploy their Wealth and Interest to quite opposite Purposes than were intended by the Grant. 1794 Paley *Evid.* (1825) II. 229 There are two opposite descriptions of character, under which mankind may be classed. 1831 Brewster *Optics* xxxvi. 305 The accidental colour of any particular colour will be the colour exactly opposite that particular colour. Hence the two colours have been called opposite colours. 1870 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 2) I. App. 724 His authority will hardly bear up against so many opposite witnesses. 1887 M. Arnold *Ess. Crit.* Ser. II. viii. (1888) 296 But he is an opportunist of an opposite kind from those who in politics ..give themselves this name.

b. With *the*: that is opposed to something else; the contrary, the other (of two related things of different character).

1638 R. Baker tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 12 Finds never any fault in their owne side, nor vertue in the opposite. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 99 ¶ 3 Nothing makes a Woman more esteemed by the opposite Sex than Chastity. 1849 James *Woodman* xiii. After the king's death, you continued in office under the opposite faction.

† 4. Opposed in will or action, hostile, antagonistic, adverse. Const. *to against*. *Obs.*

1577 Hanmer *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1663) 226 The adversary, who sets himself opposite against the truth. 1589 Warner *Alb. Eng.* Prose Add. (1612) 341 Æneas, supposing the Gods to bee yet opposite to the Troians. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* II. v. 162 Be opposite with a kinsman, surly with seruants. 1620 E. Blount *Horæ Subs.* 490 You shall finde some to flatter . most, when they shew to be most opposite against it. 1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* II. 110 He was opposit to the Monopoly of Warwick's Power. 1737 Whiston *Josephus, Ant.q.* xviii. vi, But God proved opposite to his designation.

† b. Of things: Antagonistic, adverse, repugnant. *Obs.*

1595 Shaks. *John* III. i. 254 All forme is formelesse, Order orderlesse, Saue what is opposite to Englands loue. 1684 N. D. (*title*) A Rich Treasure at an Easie Rate: ..Shewing how Inconsistent Riches is with Piety usually, and how Opposite Poverty is often. 1726 31 Tindal tr. *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* (1743) II. xvii. 67 Preachers exclaimed against these worldly vanities, as very opposite to true Religion.

5. *Comb.*, as *opposite-leaved* adj.

1871 Kingsley *At Last* I. vii. 253 Stems..opposite-leaved, alternate-leaved, leafless, or covered with leaves of every conceivable pattern. 1884 Miller *Plant-n.* 179/1 Opposite-leaved Golden Saxifrage.

B. *sb.* [The adj. used *absol.*, and in some uses scarcely a sb.]

† 1. = Opposite point, esp. of the heavens. *Obs.* (Cf. Opposition 3.)

c 1386 Chaucer *Knt's T.* 1036 Estward ther stood a gate of Marbul whit, Westward right swich another in the opposit [*Corpus MS.* in opposite]. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxix. 111 The fayre Iris descendynge .. at the opposyte of the sonne. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. v. 133 In eight notable poyntes of heaven, which are the two Poles, the two Equinoxes, the two Solstices, and their opposites in the same Circle.

† b. = Opposite aspect, Opposition 3. *Obs.*

1667 Milton *P. L.* x. 659 Planetarie motions and aspects In Sextile, Square, and Trine, and Opposite.

2. That which is opposite or contrary; an object, fact, or quality that is the reverse of something else; often in *pl.*, things the most different of their kind. † *In opposite*, on the contrary, on the other hand.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* iv. 30 In opposit, Osias vas bot aucht zeir of aige quhen he vas vnctit kyng..zit he gouernit veil the cuntre. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* I. ii. 130 The present pleasure, By revolution lowring, does become The opposite of it selfe. *a* 1735 Arbuthnot *State Quacks* Misc. Wks. 1751 I. 159 This is that Oedipus, whose Wisdom can reconcile inconsistent Opposites. 1863 Cowden Clarke *Shaks. Char.* xi. 280 Ariel is the extreme opposite of Caliban. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 145 The most extreme opposites have some qualities in common.

b. *Logic.* An opposite term or proposition; † a contrary argument (*obs.*).

1588 Fraunce *Lawiers Log.* I. x. 46 b, Opposites are disagreeable argumentes which disagree both in respect and in matter it selfe. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.* s. v., Aristotle makes four kinde of Opposites. 1727–38 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., Contraries are positive opposites. ..Such are cold and heat. 1864 Bowen *Logic* vi. 162 The logical doctrine of Opposition shows us what can be immediately inferred as to the truth or falsity of one Judgment, from positing or sublating one of its Opposites. *Ibid.* 164 Sub-Contraries can be called 'opposites' only in a qualified and technical sense.

3. A person who stands in a relation of opposition to another; an antagonist, adversary, opponent. (Very common in 17th c.: now *rare* or *Obs.*)

1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* clxx, Though thy begynnyng hath bene retrograde, Be froward opposyt. 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, v. iii. 22 Our foes Being opposites of such repayring Nature. 1625 Cooke *Pope Joan* in *Hist. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 56 If their opposites writings were not extant, we had never heard of such an objection. 1675 Brooke *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 5 Aurelianus..brought Tetricus his opposite, and the brave Queen Zenobia of Palmyra, in triumph to Rome. 1751 Johnson *Cheynel* Wks. IV. 504 Had Cheynel been equal to his adversary in greatness and learning, it had not been easy to have found either a more proper opposite. 1821–30 Ld. Cockburn *Mem.* 159 He would have gone .. as far as anybody to tread down his opposites politically.

C. quasi-*adv.*

† 1. In opposition, by way of counterpoise. *Obs.*

1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cclii. 374 In lykewyse, opposit to this dede, the kynge of Englande shewed his quarel in Almaygne, and in other places.

2. In an opposite position or direction.

[1667 Milton *P. L.* vi. 128 From his armed Peers Forth stepping opposite, half way he met His daring foe. *Ibid.* vii 376 Less bright the Moon, But opposite in leveld West was set His mirror.] 1817 Shelley *Pr. Athanase* ii. i. 38 And Athanase, her child, ..sate opposite and gazed. 1896 *Daily News* 5 June 5/4 Several hon. gentlemen opposite.

D. quasi-*prep.* [*ellipt.* for *opposite to.*] Over against; facing or fronting on the other side. (Cf. I. *adversus, adversum* prep.)

1758 Goldsm. *Mem. Prot.* (1895) I. 226 Opposite this Chamber was another. 1772 Mrs. Griffith *Hist. Lady Barton* III. 97, I was sitting..opposite the door of the room. 1834 Landor *Citation Shakespeare* Wks. 1853 II. 274/1 We knelt down opposite each other, and said our prayers. 1892 *Law Rep.* 2 Queen's Bench 535 A number of questions . with a blank opposite each question for the answer. *Mod.* In a building opposite the Town Hall.

Oppositely (ˈpɒzitli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.]

1. In an opposite position or direction; so as to be opposite († *to*, † *against*); on opposite sides.

Oppositely pinnate: see quot. 1753.

1593 *Rites & Mon. Ch. Durh.* (Surtees) 49 Oppositlie & firste to St Marie is placed ye picture of Thom's Langley. 1602 Carew *Cornwall* (1723) 154 The watch-towre, mencioned by Orosius, and oppositely placed to such another in Galitia. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Leaf* (*Pinnated*), The oppositely pinnated [leaves] . when the folioles stand opposite to one another on the common petiole. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 154 Calyx 4-leaved, inferior, oppositely imbricated in æstivation. 1868 Ellacombe in *Church Bells* (1883) 15 Sept. 808/1 The bells would be pulled to follow each other oppositely.

2. In an opposite or contrary manner; † in reverse order; in opposition or contrast (*obs.*).

1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 11 Iris..being stricken of the Sunne his beames .. doth represent .. both the figure and colours of the Rainebow upon the wall next to it, and that oppositely. 1649 *Bounds Publ. Obed.* 63 Have not our Antagonists observ'd them..to have as oppositly, yet as peremtorily differ'd from one another, as people of any family ever did? 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* I. iv. 81 His country and he are, equally, though oppositely, concerned. 1843 Mill *Logic* III. ix. § 2 (1856) I. 449 The..body which is to be oppositely electrified is the surrounding atmosphere.

† b. On the contrary, contrariwise; conversely.

1681 Flavel *Meth. Grace* xxiv. 410 This sin against the Spirit is..the deadly stop to the whole work of salvation: oppositely, when the spirit is received, into that soul the eternal love of God [etc.]..run freely.

Oppositeness (ˈpɒzitnes). [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being opposite or opposed; contrariety, antagonism; † repugnance (*obs.*).

1645 W. Jenkyn *Stil-Destroyer* 5 An..out-going of affection after our own things which we make our aime, in a way of oppositnesse even to the things of Christ. 1658 Durham *Exp. Revelation* I. viii (1680) 50 Notwithstanding his great oppositnesse thereto, [Ambrose] was at length so pressed as he was made to yield. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 664 The same oppositeness to the accustomed opinions of decent Englishmen prevails in a hundred other points.

Oppo siti-, combining form of L. *oppositus* opposite, used in scientific (chiefly botanical) adjs., often adaptations of modern Latin terms, as **Oppositiflo·rous**, having opposite peduncles or inflorescences; **Oppositifo·lious**, (*a*) having opposite leaves, (*b*) situated opposite a leaf (as a peduncle or tendril); **Oppositipi·nnate**, oppositely pinnate; **Oppositipe·talous**, situated opposite a petal; **Oppositipo·lar**, having poles situated at opposite ends (as certain nerve-cells); **Oppositise·palous**, situated opposite a sepal (as a stamen).

1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* III. xxi. (1765) 217 *Oppositifolious*, such as come out opposite to the Leaves. 1827 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Oppositiflorus*, having opposing peduncles,.. oppositiflorous. *Ibid.*, *Oppositipennatus*, applied to pennate leaves, of which the folioles are opposite: oppositipennate. 1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* 422/2 *Oppositipetalous*, placed before a petal. *Oppositisepalous*, situated before a sepal.

Opposition (ˌɒpəziˈʃən). [ad. L. *oppositiōn-em*, n. of action f. *oppōnĕre*: see Oppone, Oppose *v.* Cf. F. *opposition* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).

The specific senses 3, 4 b, and 7, appear earlier than the more general senses.]

† 1. The action of setting opposite or against. (In quot., offering for combat.) *Obs.*

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* v. ii. 178, I meane my Lord, the opposition of your person in tryall.

b. *spec.* Cf. Opposable 2.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 209 Two principal movements, namely, abduction of the thumb, and opposition of the thumb. ..By opposition we mean the power of touching the tips of all the fingers in succession with the tip of the thumb.

2. Position over against something; opposite situation or direction; *in opp.* (*to*), facing, fronting.

1667 Milton *P. L.* ix. 803 Before mine eyes in opposition sits Grim Death my Son and foe. 1845 Stoddart *Grammar* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I. 134/1 When any two visible objects are nearly connected, in local situation, they must appear to be placed in apposition to each other, if both be viewed from a distant point; but if one be viewed from the other, it will appear to be placed in opposition. 1854 De Quincey *Autobiog. Sk., Wordsworth* II. v. 230 In one quarter, a little wood..; more directly in opposition to the spectator, a few green fields.

3. *Astrol.* and *Astron.* The relative position of two heavenly bodies when exactly opposite to each other as seen from the earth's surface, their longitude then differing by 180°; *esp.* the position of a heavenly body when opposite to the sun.

c 1386 Chaucer *Franklt. T.* 329 Now next at this opposicion Which in the signe shal be of the leon As prieth hire [the moon] so greet a flood to bryngе. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 55 Sum tyme the mune is in opposition, that is, quhen the mune & the soune are in apposite degreis. 1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* iv. xliv. (16.6) 502 You shall find the Moone to be.. in an opposition with Saturne. *a* 1658 Cleveland *Gen. Poems* (1677) 165 The Moon when she is Eclipsed is always in Opposition with the Sun. 1701 Swift *Contests Nobles & Comm. Athens* Wks. 1755 II. i. 35 Pompey and Caesar, two stars of such a magnitude, that their conjunction was as likely to be fatal, as their opposition. 1881 *Athenæum* No. 2829. 61 The planet was in opposition..on the 27th of December.

4. The action of placing one thing in contrast with another; the condition of being opposed or contrasted; contrast, contradistinction, antithesis.

1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xxxviii. (1887) 173 Oppositions of vertues by way of comparison is their chiefe commendation. 1641 Hinde *J. Brucn* xxxiii. 105 How great is the opposition betwixt that assen bly and this company? 1712 J. James tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 46 Their Verdure serving as a Ground to the Figures.. improves them by the Opposition it produces. 1846 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* (1848) I. II. v. iii § 9. 355 What was made above bright by opposition to blue, being underneath made cool and dark by opposition to gold. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. App. 599 In the English Chronicles..the opposition is made between 'French' and 'English'. 1876 J. Parker *Parad.* II. xix. 351 Enmity is set in opposition to love, and carnality in opposition to spiritual-mindedness.

† b. *Rhet.* A contrast of positions or arguments; a contrary position or argument; a proposition opposed to a thesis, counter-proposition, objection. (Cf. Antithesis 1, 2.) *Obs.*

1412–20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* III. xxviii. (MS. Digby 230) lf. 133 b/1 There may be made noon opposiciouns Aboue þe groundе ȝif þe body lye þat of Resoun it mote putrifye. 1526 Tindale 1 *Tim.* vi. 20 Avoyde oppositions of science falsly so called. 1577 Vautroullier *Luther on Ep. Gal.* 137 It containeth this inuincible opposition: that is, if the sinnes of the whole world be in that one man Iesus Christ, then are they not in the world. But if they be not in him, then are they yet in the world. 1678 Phillips (ed. 4), *Opposition*,..In Rhetorick is a figure of Sentence, the same with Objection.

c. *Logic.* The relation between two propositions which have the same subject and predicate but differ in quantity or quality or both.

The recognized kinds of opposition are four, viz. *Contradictory*, *Contrary*, *Subcontrary*, *Subaltern*: see these.

1697 tr. *Burgersdicius' Logic* I. xxxiii. 128 True Opposition afore mentioned is either Contrariety or Contradiction. 1788 Reid *Aristotle's Log.* i. § 2. 11 The four kinds of opposition of terms are explained. 1844 Whately *Logic* II. ii. § 3 (ed 8) 72 'Contradictory-opposition' is the kind most frequently alluded to, because..to deny,—or to disbelieve,—a proposition, is to assert, or to believe, its Contradictory. 1860 Abp. Thomson *Laws Th.* 148 Opposition of judgments is the relation between any two which have the same matter, but a different form. 1864 Bowen *Logic* vi. 162 Opposition..was first applied only to the relations between two Contraries, or two Contradictories. 1866 Fowler *Deduct. Logic* III. ii. (ed. 2) 74 It is only in a Contradictory Opposition (where the opposed terms differ both in quantity and quality) that from the truth or falsity of one proposition we can invariably infer the truth or falsity of another.

† d. *concr.* That which is opposite or contrary; that which contrasts or counterbalances. *Obs.*

1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iii. 15 The purpose you vndertake is dangerous,..and your whole Plot too light, for the counterpoize of so great an Opposition. 1703 *Rules Civility* 137 The Opposition of the Pleasant Stile, is the dull Burlesque that consists in mean Ironies.

5. Contrary or hostile action, antagonism, resist-

ance; the fact or condition of being opposed, hostile, or adverse.

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 743 That you vouchsafe..to excuse, or hide, The liberall opposition of our spirits. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 10 Nature of Aire being to ascend, and when it meets with a sudden opposition it spreads. 1747 Butler *Serm. Ho. Lords* Wks. 1874 II. 300 Opposition..to measures which he sees to be necessary, is itself immoral. 1772 Goldsm. *Hist. Eng.* I. 11 They made a brave opposition against the veteran army. 1868 Helps *Realmah* xvii. (1876) 487 A disagreeable man will often dissent from you from the mere love of opposition. 1876 Mozley *Univ. Serm.* x. (1877) 211 A life of enmities is greatly in opposition to growth in holiness.

†b. Encounter, combat. *Obs.*

1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, i. iii. 99 On the gentle Seuernes sedgie banke, In single Opposition hand to hand. 1604 — *Oth.* II. iii. 184 Tilting one at others breastes, In opposition bloody. 1620 Selden *Duello* 2 That single opposition, which the French cal Combate *seul à seul*,..our English single fight. 1655 E. Terry *Voy. E. Ind.* 48 Our Charles in this opposition made at her adversary..three hundred seventy and five great Shot.

c. *Fencing.* See quot. 1879. (A Gallicism.)

1809 Roland *Fencing* 77 The old system of Fencing recommends to use the left hand, when you make the flanconade as an opposition to the adversary's blade from the line of your body. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 70/2 In fencing, 'opposition' signifies the art of covering the body at the time of delivering a thrust, on that side where the foils happen to cross, in order to prevent an antagonist exchanging hits.

d. *In opposition*, in the position of being opposed to the administration; said of one of two political parties, or a member of that party, when the other is in office. (Cf. 6.)

1793 Burke *Conduct Minority* Wks. VII. 286 The authors ..of the American war, with whom I have acted, both in office and in opposition. 1847 Emerson *Repr. Men, Goethe* Wks. (Bohn) I. 386 How can he be honoured, when he must sustain with shameless advocacy some bad government, or must bark all the year round, in opposition? 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Aug. 1/2 They are in Opposition and not in office.

6. *concr.* A political party opposed to that in office; *esp.* the party opposed to the administration in the British Parliament or other legislative body.

1704 Davenant in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 244 They who shall form Oppositions hereafter will be thought to be bribed by France. 1744 M. Bishop *Life & Adv.* 263 There is no Senate without an Opposition, nor no Party of Men without different Opinions. 1817 Evans *Parl. Deb.* 136 Hear, hear, from the Opposition, and laughter from the Ministerial benches. 1826 J. Cam Hobhouse *Sp. Ho. Comm.* 10 Apr. (Hansard XV. 135) It was said to be very hard on his majesty's ministers to raise objections to this proposition. For his own part, he thought it was more hard on his majesty's opposition (a laugh) to compel them to take this course. [The phrase was at once taken up and was used in the course of the same debate by Canning and Tierney.] 1850 Ht. Martineau *Hist. Peace* (1877) II. v. xii. 378 These French formed the first political Opposition ever known in Canada. 1856 W. H. Smyth *Rom. Fam. Coins* 55 He [Lentulus] relapsed to the opposition, with the appointment of proprætor in Asia.

b. *transf.* Any party or body of opponents.

1781 J. Moore *View Soc. It.* (1790) II. lxvii. 319 Every system of philosophy, like every Minister of Great Britain, has an opposition. 1869 Rogers *Hist. Gleanings* I. 44 In those days the Opposition was not only hungry but desperate.

†7. [from Oppose *v.* 1.] a. Inquisition, inquiry, examination. b. = Apposition 1. *Obs.*

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 97 Now let us returne to the opposition of those things which concerne the state of Brittaine. 1660 Pepys *Diary* 9 Jan. (1825) I. 4, I rose early . and looked over and corrected my brother John's speech, which he is to make the next opposition [i.e. Apposition at St. Paul's School].

8. *attrib.* (esp. in sense 6), as *opposition benches, cheer, newspaper*, etc.

1801 Surr *Splendid Misery* II. 14 Scowling in opposition minorities. 1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* 89 If . he will compare the opposition newspapers. 1860 Forster *Gr. Remonstr.* 27 That was in February, 1234. In April .. the opposition barons were in power. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. iv. 197 The election of Robert..Count of Paris, as an opposition King. 1888 *Daily News* 18 Dec. 2/6 Mr. Gladstone, who was received with Opposition cheers, said [etc.].

Oppositional (*ppɒzi·ʃənăl*), *a.* [f. prec. + -al.]

†1. Of or pertaining to astronomical opposition.

1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* II. iv. 199 The Quincunx of Sol, a Sign distant from the Oppositional Line. *Ibid.* xiv. 354 This seems a Conjunctional Comet..it may be reckoned Oppositional, in respect of the Fixed Stars.

2. Pertaining to, or having the character of, opposition or hostile action; belonging to, or connected with, the parliamentary opposition.

1829 *Examiner* 754/1 It [the revenue] loses its oppositional, grim, taxing-man aspect. 1857 *Chamb. Jrnl.* VII. 97, I saw the premier,..and other people, ministerial and oppositional. 1885 tr. *Wellhausen's Proleg. Hist. Israel* IV. i. 138 Their extraordinary and oppositional action.

Oppositionist. [f. as prec. + -ist.]

One who professes or practises opposition; *esp.* a member of the parliamentary opposition.

1773 J. Boucher *Amer. Revol.* (1797) 297 Like modern oppositionists..they seem to have thwarted David..[as] the best way to promote some indirect purpose of their own. 1786 *Europ. Mag.* IX. 296 Ministers and Oppositionists vie with each other who shall be most frugal and saving of the public money. 1809–10 Coleridge *Friend* (1837) II. 191 The oppositionists to 'things as they are', are divided into many and different classes. 1881 Mrs. C. Praed *Policy & P.* I. 294 The various ministers, the Oppositionists, and officials walked in.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1812 Shelley *Lett., to E. Hitchener* (1888) II. 90 The public papers are either oppositionist or ministerial. 1881 Mrs. C. Praed *Policy & P.* III. 220 The grave nature of the Oppositionist attack.

Oppositionless, *a.* [f. Opposition + -less.] Having no opposition.

1758 H. Walpole *Lett. to Montagu* cill, The parliament is met, but empty and totally oppositionless.

Oppositive (*ppɒ·zĭtiv*), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. *opposit-*, ppl. stem of L. *oppōnĕre* to oppose, Oppone + -ive; cf. F. *oppositif, -ive* (Littré).]

†1. = Opposite A. 1, 1 b. *Obs.*

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* vi. 281 A little foure-squared Roome, oppositiue to the deuailing side of .. Syon. 1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Oppositivus*, appl ed to stamens when situated opposite the divisions of a simple perianth, as in the *Lilium*; or to a corol, as in the *Primula*;..to petals when placed before the divisions of the calyx, as in the *Berberis*: oppositive.

2. Characterized by opposing or contrasting; expressive of contrariety or antithesis; adversative.

1622 [implied in Oppositively]. 1634 Bp. Hall *Contempl., N. T.* iv. *Prosec. Transfig.*, Not without some oppositive comparison; not Moses, not Elias, but this: Moses and Elias were servants; this a Sonne. 1845 Stoddart *Grammar* in *Encycl. Metrop.* I. 50/1 In most Languages there are negative or oppositive verbs, as *volo* or *nolo* in Latin; to *do* and *undo* in English; *fier* and *mefier* in French. 1865 Lightfoot *Galatians* (1874) 76/1 Ἐὰν μή seems always to retain its proper exceptive sense, and is not simply oppositive.

†B. *sb.* = Opposite B. 2. *Obs. rare*[-1].

1561 *Stowe's Chaucer, Astrol.* 268 b/2 Then haste thou East and West, and per consequens the oppositife, that is Southe and North. [Cf. *Astrol.* II. § 38.]

Hence **Oppo·sitively** *adv.*, in an oppositive manner; also **Oppo·sitiveness.**

1622 T. Stoughton *Chr. Sacrif.* xv. 205 The will of God .. is here said to be perfect. This also I understand oppositively and comparatiuely. Oppositiuely, because the old Testament was imperfect: comparatiuely, because this therefore is more perfect. 1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 18 Oppositively, as it is opposed to that external duration after this world, when time shall be no more. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 225, I had the organ of 'oppositiveness'.

†**Oppo·sitor.** *Obs.* [agent-n. from L. *oppōnĕre, oppositum* to oppose: see -or. Cf. It. *oppositore* and obs. F. *oppositeur* (16th c. in Godef.).] One who opposes, an opponent.

1598 Florio, *Oppositore*, an oppositor, an opponent. 1604 A. Serle in *Buccleuch MS.* (Hist. MSS Comm.) 52 My oppositors are so many that I have submitted all to the Archbishop. 1641 Earl Monm. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* iv. 80 For the Constable no man names him but Chartier, who..hath as some that live in these dayes his oppositors.

†**Oppo·sive,** *a. Obs. rare*[-1]. [irreg. f. Oppose *v.* + -ive.] Inclined to oppose, contradictory.

1676 *Acc. L. Muggleton* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 610 An obstinate, dissentious, and opposive spirit.

Oppossum, obs. form of Opossum.

†**Oppo·sure.** *Obs.* [f. Oppose *v.* + -ure: cf. *exposure.*] The action of opposing, opposition.

1611 Heywood *Golden Age* iii. Wks 1874 III. 48 We'l stand their fierce opposure. 1615 Chapman *Odyss.* xi. 127 Neptune still will his opposure try. 1692 Leighton *Serm.* Wks. (1868) 358 In the heat of dispute and opposure to the unjust imputations of his friends.

Oppress (*ppre·s*), *v.* Forms: *α.* 4–5 oppres(e, 4–6 opress(e, 4–7 oppresse. 4– oppress. *β.* 4 apresse, 5 appres, appress(e. [a. OF. *oppresser, apresser* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) = It. *oppressare* (Florio), ad. med. L. *oppressāre*, freq. of L. *opprimĕre* to press against, press or bear down; to put down, crush, overwhelm, check; to fall upon, take by surprise; to suppress, conceal; in late L., to force (a woman), f. *ob-* (Ob- 1 b) + *premĕre* to press.]

†1. *trans.* To press injuriously upon or against; to subject to pressure with hurtful or overpowering effect; to press down by force; to crush, trample down, smother, crowd. *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Mark* iii. 9 Iesus seith to his disciplis, that the litil boot shulde serue hym, for the cumpanye of peple, lest thei oppressiden hym. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iii. 499 Yef euery kynde an order by hymselve, Lest myghty treen the smale adown oppresse. 1460 Capgrave *Chron* (Rolls) 266 He was sleyn at Caleys, oppressed betwix to fedir bedis. 1490 [see Oppression 1]. 1597 Beard *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 230 Brennus..when hee entred the citie so loaded her with gold, that hee couered and oppressed her therewith. 1642 R. Carpenter *Experience* ii. vii. 162 The upper part of a Church fell..and . the women sitting in the body of the Church, many of them were oppressed. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* (1824) I. cii. 403 Fear to put on his hat, lest he should oppress his foretop. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xxxv. (1869) II. 298 The wounded king was oppressed in the general disorder, and trampled under the feet of his own cavalry.

b. *esp.* To bear down or crush in battle; to overwhelm with numbers. Now *rare.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5889 [Thai] woundit hom wikkedly, walt hom to ground, Oppresset hom with pyne, put hom abake. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen VI* 130 The Englishmen..beyng oppressed with so greate a multitude, thei wer compelled to flie into the Abbaye. 1655 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* iii. (1701) 86/2 Enclosed by the Enemy who exceeded them in number; they gave back and were in the end oppreſt, and all kill'd. 1713 Addison *Cato* iv. iv, Oppreſt with multitudes, he greatly fell. 1827 Scott *Tales of Grandfather* Ser. 1 viii. (1841) 29/2 He resolved to avoid fighting at that time, lest he should be oppressed by numbers.

c. *fig.* Of sleep, etc.: To press upon, overpower, weigh down. (Chiefly *poet.*)

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Acts* xx. 9 A certaine yong man..was oppressed with heauy sleepe. 1667 Milton *P. L.* ix. 1045 Till dewie sleep Oppress'd them, wearied with thir amorous play. 1697 Dryden *Alexander's Feast* v, With love and wine at once oppressed. 1715–20 Pope *Iliad* xiv. 405 With love and sleep's soft power oppress'd. 1820 Keats *Eve St. Agnes* xxvii, Until the poppied warmth of sleep oppress'd Her soothed limbs. 1820 Shelley *Witch of Atlas* lxix, The grave Of such, when death oppressed the weary soul, Was as a green and over-arching bower.

2. To affect with a feeling of pressure, constraint, or distress; to lie heavy on, weigh down, burden, crush (the feelings, mind, spirits, etc.).

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* iii. 1040 (1089) Euery spirit his vigour yn knette, So ley a-stoned & oppressed were. *c* 1477 Caxton *Jason* 35 Hit semeth that he hath his herte oppressed with aspre dueil and sorowe. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* xxii. 65 Hunger oppressyd hym more than it dyde to them of greter age. 1667 Milton *P. L.* vii. 129 Knowledge is as food, and needs no less Her Temperance over Appetite, .. Oppresses else with Surfet. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* i. vi. These Reflections oppress'd me for the second or third Day of my Distemper. 1783 Crabbe *Village* i. 226 Thus groan the old, till by disease oppreſt They taste a final woe. 1822 Lamb *Elia* Ser. i. *Dist. Corresp.*, The Weary World of Waters between us oppresses the imagination. 1894 Hall Caine *Manxman* iii. xix. 188 He was oppressed with a sense of meanness never felt before.

†3. To put down, suppress; to crush, quell, subdue, overwhelm (a person); to check, extinguish, or put an end to (a thing or state of things, feeling, disposition, etc.). *Obs.*

c 1340 Hampole *Prose Tr.* 42 'Scrutator maiestatis opprimetur a gloria'. Raunsaker of pe myghte of Godd and of His Maieste..sall be ouerlayde and oppresside of Hym-selfe. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Sec. Nun's T.* Prol. 4 Ydelnesse..To eschue and by hire contrarie hire oppresse That is to seyn by leueful busynesse. *c* 1398 — *Fortune* 60 (Camb. MS.) Whi sholdys thow my realte apresse [*v. r.* opresse]. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxxiv. 83 Stronge and myghty for to oppressen brybours and extortioners. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 41 b, That the trueth should be oppressed, and the lyght of the Ghospell extinguisshed. 1579 Fenton *Guicciard.* v, To areare a sufficient strength to oppresse the conspirators. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 745 He.. determined . to passe over into Affricke, .. in hope to oppresse that rebellion in the beginning. 1647 A. Ross *Mystag. Poet.* viii. (1675) 167 He [Hercules] oppressed Cacus. 1709 *Tatler* No. 32 P 6 An Enormity which has been revived (after being long oppressed) and is called Punning. 1829 Mackintosh *Case Donna Maria* Wks. 1846 II. 412 England..who had the power of rapidly succouring Portugal, without the means of oppressing her independence.

†b. To suppress, keep out of sight, conceal.

1538 Starkey *England* i. i. 17 Man, yf he be brought vp in corrupt opynyon, hath no perceyueance of thys natural law, but suffryth hyt by neclygence to be oppressyd, as ther wer no such sedys plantyd in hym. 1539 Tonstall *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 20 His godly nature coulde not be hydde, nor kepte vnder, nor oppressed by any humilitie. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 153 This is alwayes theyr facion, that .. they wyll in suche maner of assemblies, oppresse Christ and his ueritie.

†c. *intr.* To be crushed or overwhelmed. *rare*[-1].

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* iii. 2111 Now I know well I xall not oppresse.

4. To trample down or keep under by wrongful exercise of authority or superior power or strength; to load or burden with cruel or unjust impositions or restraints; to tyrannize over.

1382 Wyclif *Exod.* iii. 9 Y haue seen the affliccioun of hem, with the which thei ben oppressid of the Egipcyens. — *Jas.* ii. 6 Wher riche men oppresen not 3ou bi power? *c* 1430 *Goddis Compl.* 201 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 181 Þe poore peple þou doi t oppresse Wiþ sleitis and wiles. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 114 Thay ar frie of al custumes, with quhilkes ar oppreſt the subiectes of vthirs princes. 1620 E. Blount *Horæ Subs.* 309 Euery great man..seuerally oppresseth the common people. 1737 Pope *Hor. Epist.* i. i. 182 That Man divine whom Wisdom calls her own :..Rich ev'n when plunder'd, honour'd while oppress'd. 1844 Thirlwall *Greece* lxii. VIII. 147 The powerful citizens oppressed the weak. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 180 She had been pillaged and oppressed by the party which preached an austere morality.

absol. 1611 Bible *Ps.* x. 18 To judge the fatherless & the oppressed, that the man of the earth may no more oppress.

†5. Of an enemy, external circumstances, etc.: To press or bear heavily on; to reduce to straits; to molest, trouble, harass, distress. *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Judg.* x. 12 Whether not the Egipciens, and Amorreis, .. and Amalech, and Chanaan oppressiden 3ou? *c* 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* iii. (1885) 115 The Scottes and the Pyctes, so bete and oppressid this lande, þat the peple therof sought helpe of the Romayns. 1555 Eden *Decades* i. 20 Fewe of the inhabitantes..kepte theyr promyse, bycause they were sorer oppressed with famine then any of the other. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 37 b, The fury of the Turkes, and the Heresie of Luther oppresse us both at once. 1611 Bible *Num.* x. 9 If ye go to war in your land against the enemy that oppresseth you, then ye shall blow an alarm with the trumpets.

†6. *trans.* To fall upon, come upon unexpectedly, take by surprise. *Obs.* (So L. *opprimĕre.*)

1382 Wyclif *Prov.* xx. 13 Wile thou not loone slep, lest thee nedynesse oppresse [Vulg. *opprimat*]. *a* 1555 Ridley *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 145 Woe be unto us, if he can oppress us at unawares. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 673

Hoping..to steale into the campe undiscovered, and there so to oppresse Solyman sleeping in his tent.

†7. To force, violate, ravish. *Obs.* (So L. *opprimĕre.*)

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Sam.* xiii. 32 Fro the day that he oppresside Thamar, his sister. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 657 She.. Chees rather for to dye than assente To leen oppressed of hir maydenhede. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 39 The abbate..was accusede that he hade oppressede that woman callede Melancia. 1613 HAYWARD *Will. I* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III 157 If a man oppressed any woman, he was deprived of his privy parts.

†8. To press, force, urge; *refl.* to force or exert oneself. *Obs.* (So OF. *oppresser*, Godef.)

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3390, I shall appres me with pyne your prayer to here. *Ibid.* 9450 Oppresse the with payn, & present hym dethe! 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxxxv. 162 If I wolde sore oppresse you I am sure ye wolde gladly pay x. thousand crownes.

†9. To press close; to close, shut up. *Obs.* (Cf. L. *opprimere ora, oculos.*)

1583 *Exec. for Treason* (1675) 46 Persons that have.. stopped their ears against the sound of Justice, and oppressed their hearts against the force of reason.

10. *Her.* = DEBRUISE *v.* 2.

Chiefly in *pa. pple*: see OPPRESSED *ppl. a.* 2.

†**Oppre·ss,** *sb. Obs.* Also 6 **oppresse.** [a. OF. *oppresse*, ad. L. *oppressa*, from *oppressus*, pa. pple. of *opprimĕre*: see prec.] = OPPRESSION 2.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 144 The gret oppress off wer. 1508 *Ord Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. xxix. 331 Suche oppresse of paynes and of temptacyon. 1577 DEE *Relat. Spir.* I. (1659) 399 He became in a great oppresse of mind to find us coupled with so ungodly a man.

Oppressed (ŏpre·st, *poet.* ŏpre·sĕd), *ppl. a.* Also 6-8 **opprest.** [f. OPPRESS *v.* + -ED 1.]

1. Pressed down or weighed down physically or mentally; burdened, troubled, depressed; reduced to straits or difficulties; *esp.* harassed or crushed down by tyranny or unjust treatment; downtrodden.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* i. 17 Helpeth to the oppressid. *c* 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 31/2 Ye opprest pope of ye schole of Rome. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* v. iii. 5 For thee oppressed King I am caste downe. *a* 1687 SIR W. PETTY *Pol. Arith* (1690) 21 The Hollanders were one hundred years since a poor and oppressed People. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I 280 He was seized with a lethargy, and other usual symptoms of an oppressed brain, and expired soon after. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. xxi. 618 There is not a word to hint that that oppressed nation was what it is now the fashion to call an oppressed nationality.

2. *Her.* = DEBRUISED.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 132 b, The fielde is de Azure, two winges iointly en Lewre de Argent, oppressed wt a barre Gules. 1868 CUBSANS *Her.* vi. (ed. 3) 86 When an Ordinary surmounts, or is placed over, a Lion, or other animal, it is said to be *Debruised*, or *Oppressed*, by that Ordinary.

†**Oppre·sser.** *Obs. rare.* [f. OPPRESS *v.* + -ER 1.] One who oppresses; = OPPRESSOR.

1388 WYCLIF *Gen.* x. 9 Huntere [*gloss*, that is, oppressere]. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 185 The young man will bee loose,.. the oppresser cruell. *a* 1617 *Ibid.* 2 The Lord was pleased to call Paul, who before..was a persecutor and a blasphemer and an oppresser.

†**Oppre·ssful,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. OPPRESS + -FUL.] Oppressive.

1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Iustine* VIII. 39 Bewailing.. the oppressiful estate wherein themselues liued. *Ibid.* XXI. 78 What taxes how oppressfull soeuer imposed vpon themselues, they account it their duty to obey them.

Oppressing (ŏpre·siŋ), *vbl sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of OPPRESS *v.*; oppression. Now *gerundial.*

1388 [see OPPRESSION 2]. 1395 PURVEY *Remonstr.* (1851) 24 Spoilinge pore men with vniust axingis, oppressingis, extorcions 1460 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 383/1 Ride to the oppressyng of any of the said rebellions. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 260/2 An Oppressynge, *oppressio* 1762 WOOLMAN *Wks.* (1840) 220 In many ways they corrupted the law,..the oppressing of the stranger was one.

Oppre·ssing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That oppresses (in senses of the vb.).

1611 BIBLE *Zeph.* iii. 1 Woe..to the oppressing citie. 1649 LILBURN *Liberties People Eng* (ed. 2) title-p., Who, although they have beheaded the King for a Tyrant, yet walk in his oppressingest steps. *a* 1732 T. BOSTON *Crook in Lot* (1805) 129 They prove an oppressing load. 1820 J. BROWN *Hist. Brit. Ch.* I. vii. 228 The oppressing managers. *Mod.* The oppressing hand of sickness.

Oppression (ŏpre·ʃən). Also 4-5 **opression.** [a. F. *oppression* (12th c.), ad. L. *oppressiōn-em*, n. of action f. *opprimĕre* to OPPRESS.] The action of oppressing or condition of being oppressed.

1. The action of pressing or weighing down; pressure, weight, burden. (Chiefly *poet.*)

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxvii. 96 The tourment & flagitacyon wherof the see was bette in righte grete violence, by the opressions of the shippes, that opressid her in their saillyng. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. iv. 31 Yond dangling Apricocks, Which like vnruly Children, make their Syre Stoupe with oppression of their prodigall weight. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 288 There gentle sleep..with soft oppression seiz'd My droused sense. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 360 Infant hands ..with the fragrant load O'ercharged, amid the kind oppression roll.

2. †a. The action of weighing down or bearing heavily on a person, the mind, feelings, etc.; pressure of outward circumstances, or of grief, pain, or trouble; the condition of being pressed hard by misfortune, distress. *Obs.* b. The feeling of being oppressed or weighed down; bodily or mental uneasiness or distress.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xl. 9 Deth, blod, strif, and two bitende sword, opressiouns [1388 oppressyngis], hungres, and to-treding, and scourges. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 69 Over salt mete doth grete oppressioun To fieble stomakes. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. iv. 23 My hart.. taught me craft To counterfeit oppression of such greefe, That word seem'd buried in my sorrowes graue. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 168 P 6 He..who performs nothing through the Oppression of his Modesty. 1719 YOUNG *Busiris* IV i, Fainting beneath th' oppression of her grief. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. ii. 167 Dreams, Agitations, and Oppressions, that Excess in Diet occasions in the Night. 1853 MAURICE *Proph. & Kings* iv 62 With this oppression ..came the drying up of all the moisture and freshness of life, the parching heat of fever.

3. Exercise of authority or power in a burdensome, harsh, or wrongful manner; unjust or cruel treatment of subjects, inferiors, etc.; the imposition of unreasonable or unjust burdens.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conse.* II. 1175 Þe world is ..a sted of mykel wrechednes, ..Of violence and of oppression. 1386 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 225/1 Many wronges subtiles, and also open oppressions, ydo to hem. *a* 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 2541 Ministres to seelde hem wel gouerne: Oppressioun regneth in euery herne 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. ii. 172 You would haue sold your King to slaughter,..His Subiects to oppression, and contempt. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* IV. (1701) 139/2 She was in danger of oppression by the Magistrates. 1729 BUTLER *Serm. Self-deceit* Wks. 1874 II. 126 There is not a word in our language which expresses more detestable wickedness than *oppression.* 1796 BURKE *Lett., to Hussey* Corr. 1844 IV 397 You and I hate Jacobinism as we hate the gates of hell. Why? Because it is a system of oppression. 1822 MONTGOMERY *Hymn*, '*Hail to the Lord's Anointed*' i, He comes to break oppression, To set the captive free. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xiii. 95 The law itself had been made an instrument of oppression.

†4. Forcible violation of a woman, rape. *Obs.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1868 *Lucrece*, Openly [he] let cary her on a bere Thurgh al the tovne, that men may see and here The horryble dede of hir oppressyon. *c* 1386 — *Wife's T.* 33.

†5. The action of forcibly putting down or crushing, repression. *Obs.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2591 *Hypermn.*, With Venus, and other oppressyoun Of houses, Mars hys venym ys adoun. 1545 *Primer Hen. VIII*, Prayers of Passion, That they may ..judge to the oppression of wickedness 1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* D d viij, The Musicians..rebelled, for the oppression of whom, Python was sent thither.

†6. *Astron.* Obscuration of the light of a planet or star by proximity to the sun *Obs.*

1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 196 The darkenynge or hidynge of the starre, whiche chaunce happeneth commonly to any starre being within 15 degrees of the Sonne,..is called of many men Combustion Other contract the name of combustion to syxe degrees, and call this Oppression.

Hence **Oppressionist,** one who practises or approves of oppression.

1828 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1843) X. 581 The enemies of the people may be divided into two classes. The *depredationists*, whose love of themselves is stronger than their hatred to others; and the *oppressionists*, whose hatred to others is stronger than their love of themselves

Oppressive (ŏpre·siv), *a.* [ad. med. L. *oppressīv-us*, f. ppl. stem of *opprimĕre* to OPPRESS: see -IVE. Cf. F. *oppressif*, *-ive* (1480 in Godef. *Compl.*).]

1. Of the nature of oppression or tyrannous treatment of subjects, inferiors, etc.; unjustly burdensome, harsh, or merciless; tyrannical

1627-77 FEITHAM *Resolves* II. lxii. 290 Those sins, that grate, and scratch, and gall,.. Plunders, Perjuries, and oppressiue Murthers. 1729 BUTLER *Serm. Self-deceit* Wks. 1874 II. 125 An hard and oppressive course of behaviour.. is most certainly immoral and vicious. 1861 WRIGHT *Ess. Archæol.* I. v. 73 One of the great vices of the Roman rule was the oppressive taxation of the provinces.

2. Characterized by oppressing, disposed to oppress, tyrannical.

1712 BERKELEY *Pass. Obed.* § 41 Calamities and devastations which oppressive governments bring on the world. 1738 WESLEY *Ps.* I. i, The Persecutor's Guilt to share Oppressive in the Scorner's Chair. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 637 In the Danish cities ..there were civic bodies impatient of the yoke of an oppressive aristocracy.

3. Having the quality of oppressing or weighing heavily on the mind, spirits, or senses; burdensome, depressing; overpowering, overwhelming.

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 429 P 12 By reason of his luxuriant Health he is oppressive to Persons of composed Behaviour. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 113 The maladies of the mind, so oppressive in a state of solitude. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* VI. ii, It was a bright, oppressive, sultry morning. 1858 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 55 My cold has been oppressive 1880 OUIDA *Moths* II. 160 Paris became very oppressive to her.

Oppre·ssively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an oppressive manner, crushingly.

1. With unjustly harsh exercise of authority or power; tyrannically.

1769 BURKE *Late St. Nation* 40 Her taxes are more injudiciously and more oppressively imposed. 1832 LEWIS *Use & Ab. Pol. Terms* viii. 68 The rulers govern oppressively. 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* v, I should be very slow to interfere oppressively with Dark Jack.

2. So as to oppress or weigh heavily on the mind, spirits, or senses.

1859 MILL *Liberty* 137 Opinions similar..to these. prevail widely among the artizan class, and weigh oppressively on those who are amenable to the opinion chiefly of that class.

1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 351/1 Although..we were at an altitude of fully ten thousand feet..it was oppressively hot.

Oppre·ssiveness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or fact of being oppressive.

1701 *Jura Pop. Anglic.* Pref. 5 If upon the account of its Oppressiveness and Illegality, the Voice of the People be everywhere against it. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. x. 240 Records of the oppressiveness of their jurisdiction. 1883 SCHAFF *Hist. Ch.* I. vi. 393 The oppressiveness of the Roman yoke increased every year.

†**Oppre·ssment.** *Obs. rare.* [f. OPPRESS *v.* + -MENT.] Oppression; crushing.

c 1537 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. III. 78 To the encrease of verteuwe and oppressmentt of syne. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie, Ld. Chandos* 65 Whilst this good king in England made his stay, Him sicknes took with..strong oppressment.

Oppressor (ŏpre·sər). Also 5-8 **-our,** (5 **-ur**). [a. AF. *oppressour* = F. *oppresseur* (14th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. L. *oppressor*, agent-n. from *opprimĕre* to OPPRESS.]

1. One who oppresses; *esp.* one who harasses with unjust or cruel treatment.

c 1425 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 676 Oppressours of pepyll, and myghty crakers. 1432-50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) II. 251 Nemproth the bostuous oppressor of men. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. iv, He is..a valiaunt man, sauynge that he is an oppressour, an extorcioner. 1621 BACON in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* (Camden) 42, I have been no avaricious oppressor of the people. 1704 POPE *Windsor For.* 74 Th' Oppressor rul'd tyrannic where he durst. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 14 The patriots of Hungary are now in possession of their rights and have become friends of their old oppressors.

2. Anything that oppresses the mind or spirits.

1723 DIGBY *Let. to Pope* 14 Aug., Sickness is a great oppressor.

†**Oppre·ssure.** *Obs.* [f. OPPRESS *v.* + -URE: cf. It. *oppressura*] The action of oppressing; oppression; distress trouble.

c 1600-8 B. JONSON in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* (Camden) 64 You that counsel me to a silence in these oppressures. 1658 CLEVELAND *Rustick Rampant* Wks. (1687) 457 He complains..of the oppressures of the Commons, of withholding the Wages of poor Labourers. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. 222 The Oppressures that in Three and twenty years..exercis'd the Defence and Patience of one man, made him stand the stronger.

†**Opprobra·tion.** *Obs rare.* (In quot. erron. -bation.) [ad. L. *opprobrātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *opprobrāre* to reproach, taunt, f. *ob-* (OB- 1 b) + *probrum* infamous act, infamy.] Reproaching, taunting, reviling.

c 1616 CHAPMAN *Hymn to Hermes* Poems (1875) 296 Such a one In all the art of opprobation As not in all the Deities I have seen. 1623 COCKERAM, *Opprobation*, rebukefull, sprightfull.

†**O·pprobratory,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. (In quot. erron. -batory.) [f. ppl. stem of L. *opprobrāre*: see -ORY.] Conveying reproach or detraction.

1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VII. 505 Some observation, either approbatory or opprobatory, touching this portico.

†**Oppro·bre.** *Obs.* Also 5-6 **obprobre,** 6 **oprobre, opprobe.** [a. OF. *ob-*, *opprobre*, *obprobe*, *oprobe* (12th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. L. *opprobrium.*] = OPPROBRIUM, OPPROBRY.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxvii. 96 She..reputed it to be doon in opprobre and confusion inhonynyouse. 1502 *Ordinary of Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. xxii 296 Hym ..to delyuer from opprobre whan there was place or tyme. 1512 *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1828) III. 37, I was wel borne in an unhappie houre for to se nowe this obprobre. *c* 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 1017 Fulfyller of oprobre & of detraction.

Opprobriate (ŏprōu·briēt), *v.* [f. med. L. *opprobriāt-*, ppl. stem of *opprobriāre*, f. L. *opprobrium*: see OPPROBRIUM.] *trans.* To cover with opprobrium; to speak abusively or contemptuously of or to. Hence **Oppro·briated** *ppl. a.*

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Rich. II*, ccxlvi, What they writt Hee Read T' opprobriate himselfe. 1840 *Tait's Mag.* VII. 167 [They] would never dream of thus opprobriating the great names stamped current by the universal voice. 1842 *Ibid.* IX. 563 Known only by his ill repute in the world,—under the opprobriated name of A. O. 1846 MRS. GORE *Eng. Char.* (1852) 42 She will probably come in time to be opprobriated as a coquette.

Opprobrious (ŏprōu·briəs), *a.* Forms: 4- **opprobrious,** (5 **obprobryes,** 6 **obprobrious(e, -yous(e, -yus,** 6-7 **approbrious,** 7 **opproprious**). [ad. OF. *ob-*, *opprobrieux*, or late L. *opprobriōs-us*, f. L. *opprobrium*: see OPPROBRIUM.]

1. Of words, language, etc.: Conveying opprobrium or injurious reproach; attaching, or intended to attach, disgrace; contumelious, vituperative, abusive. Rarely of persons: Using contumelious or abusive language.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 167 Prayeng a opprobrious a reprevynge name unto þaym but if they drank. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* (1892) 1079 After many obprobryes wordes. they ladde hym fo the vnto a tree. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV*, 198 b, A man contumelious, opprobrious, and an iniurious person. *Ibid., Hen. VIII* 144 These with many approbrious wordes, were spoken against the Cardinall. 1602 ROWLANDS *Greene's Ghost* 3 The name of Conicatchers is..vsed for an opprobrious name for euerie one that sheweth the least occasion of deceit. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* VII. 108 Stern Menelaus first the silence broke, And, inly groaning, thus opprobrious spoke. 1831 MACAULAY *Ess., Hampden* (1887) 228 The multitude pressed round the King's coach, and insulted him with opprobrious cries. 1839 J. TAYLOR

Anc. Chr. I. iv. 548 The opprobrious epithet, hypocrite.. is the world's rough judgment.

† b. Of actions, feelings, etc.: Offering or disposed to offer indignity; insulting, insolent. *Obs.*

1630 QUARLES *Div. Poems, Sion's Sonn.* xi. iv, The Bridall bed, which Time, or Age Durst never warrant from th' opprobrious rage Of envious fate. 1702 ROWE *Amb. Step-Moth.* iv. iii, Whom that fell Dog.. With most opprobrious Injuries has loaded.

2. Attended by or involving shame or infamy; held in dishonour; associated with disgrace; infamous, shameful, disgraceful. Now *rare.*

c 1510 MORE *Picus* Wks. 15/2 The opprobriouse death of the crosse. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxxi § 15 Neither did any thing seeme opprobrious out of which there might arise commoditie and profit. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 403 The wisest heart Of Solomon he led.. to build His Temple right against the Temple of God, On that opprobrious Hill. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 379 Opprobrious more To France than all her losses and defeats,.. Her house of bondage,.. the Bastille. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 81 The reproachful words of the enemies of God are but the echo of the opprobrious deeds of His unfaithful servants.

b. Subject to opprobrium. *rare.*

1804 EUGENIA DE ACTON *Tale without Title* II. 133 To see their emoluments arise from some other source than tithes, the collection of which frequently renders them very opprobrious to their parishioners.

Oppro·briously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an opprobrious manner; with opprobrium.

1. With opprobrious language, abusively.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clxxxvi. 187 He rebuked hym otherwyse than was syttynge with his honour, and called hym opprobriously. 1578 *Chr. Prayers* in *Priv. Prayers* (1851) 453 The immaculate Lamb,.. who being opprobriously railed at, opened not his mouth. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Introd., It serv'd him to inveigh opprobriously against the person, branding him with no lesse then impudence. 1761–2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) V. lxvii. 67 The king, whom they opprobriously called the Black Bastard. 1843 J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (1867) 184 The world (as divines opprobriously term it). 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 82 He had, at Versailles, spoken opprobriously of the Irish nation.

†2. In a way involving shame or disgrace; with indignity, contumeliously, ignominiously. *Obs.*

1602 T. FITZHERBERT *Apol.* 39 The Iewes finding it [an image of Christ], vsed it most opprobriously, & pearced it with a lance. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 105 The Fish, whereby Fornicatours were so opprobriously and irksomely punished.

Oppro·briousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or fact of being opprobrious; reproachfulness, scurrility; † opprobrium, shame, disgrace.

a 1540 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 344/1 A righteous man is better that hath none Images, for he shall be free from obprobriousnes. *c* 1540 *Pilgr. T.* 368 in *Thynne's Animadv.* (1875) App. i, Oure closters ner fairneis,.. wher we were wont to work the workes of falsnes, is now obiect to oure opprobryusnes. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charact.* III. *Misc.* v. iii. The Opprobriousness and Abuse of those naturally honest Appellations of Free-Livers, Free-Thinkers, Latitudinarians.

† Oppro·brity. *Obs. rare*−1. [f. OPPROBROUS + -ITY.] = prec.

1751 *Female Foundling* I. 53 It is by Ignominies and Opprobrity that your Redeemer calls you to himself.

Opprobrium (ˈɒprōʊ briŭm). [a. L. *ob-, opprobrium* disgrace, infamy, reproach; abusive language or word; cause of reproach, f. *ob-, opprobrāre* to reproach, taunt: see OPPROBRATION.]

1. The disgrace or evil reputation attached to conduct considered shameful; the imputation or expression of this disgrace; infamy, reproach.

1683 J. SCOTT *Serm. bef. Ld. Mayor* Wks. 1826 IV. 86 Persecuted with all the reproach and opprobrium that the most inveterate rancour can invent. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Opprobrium*, a Latin word become English, the Shame that sticks continually to a leud and vicious Act. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xxix. 134 [He] will assert his natural right to the modesty of the quotation, and leave all the opprobrium to his grace. 1858 BUCKLE *Civilis.* (1869) II. viii. 573 Spain .. has been plundered and oppressed, and the opprobrium lights on the robbers, not on the robbed. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* xxvii, Great opprobrium has been thrown on her name.

2. An occasion or cause of reproach or reprobation; something that brings disgrace.

1656 in Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* xv. § 113 That opprobrium of Mankind .. who now calls himself our Protector. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 140 This Distemper.. is become the Opprobrium both of the Patient and Physician. 1862 TULLOCH *Eng. Purit.* I. 45 The May-pole .. on the village green became a standing opprobrium to his conscience. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 253 A maxim absolutely groundless.. the opprobrium of philosophy.

† Oppro·brous, *a. Obs. rare*−1. [a. OF. *ob-, opprobreux, -euse* (15th c. in Godef.), f. *opprobre*: see OPPROBRE and -OUS.] = OPPROBRIOUS.

c 1530 *Remedie of Loue* xli, That opprobrous name cokold.

† Oppro·bry. *Obs.* Forms: 5–6 **obprobry** (e, 5–7 **opprobrie**, 5–8 **opprobry**, (7 **appropry**); also 6 **opprobie**, 6–7 **opproby**. [ad. L. *ob-, opprobrium*: see OPPROBRIUM.]

1. A condition of infamy, shame, disgrace, or reproach; = OPPROBRIUM 1.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 365 Gaius putte Pilate to exile in to Vienna of Fraunce .. in opprobry of his kynrede, for he was borne in those partes. 1542 BECON *Pathw. Prayer* in *Early Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 132 In like manner Anne, the wife of Helcanah, prayed God that he would take away from her the opprobry and shame, and give her children. 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 98 By the just vengeance of God he was abased lower than hell, and put in everlasting shame and opprobrie. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* 172 That those nobly descended Souldiers may be freed from that shameful opprobry. 1732 *Hist. Litteraria* IV. 122 Not being able to endure the Opprobry of so infamous a Name.

2. The imputation of shameful or infamous conduct; the utterance of contumelious reproach.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. *Harl. Contin.* 469 The kynge rehersede mony wordes of obprobry to the archebischop. 1492 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) v. xiv. 344 a/1 He.. concluded in hym selfe.. to endure pacyently all Iniuryes and obprobryes that he wolde saye to hym. 1535 *Goodly Primer* Dirige Ps. xlii, They cast into my teeth this grievous opprobry. 1667 *Naphtali* (1761) 201 The curate had calumniated him by such vile opprobies. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* VI. vi. (1852) 432 Some have not scrupled to stigmatize the Indians with greatest opprobry. 1765 JOHNSON *Notes Shakes.* Mids. N. D. III. ii. 9 Patch was in old language used as a term of opprobry.

b. Contumelious treatment; an indignity, insult.

1569 STOCKER tr. *Diod. Sic.* I. xix. 29 He dyd him all the opprobries he knewe or could deuise. 1627 *French Jubile* 5 What French-man was there, whose heart did not bleed to see these opprobies?

3. An occasion, cause, or object of reproach; 'a reproach', 'a disgrace'; = OPPROBRIUM 2.

1535 *Goodly Primer* Prayer of Daniel, Jerusalem and thy people are brought into an opprobry to all that dwell round about us. 1650 EARL MONM. tr. *Renault's Man bec. Guilty* 254 Poverty is no more the opprobrie of men, but the glory of Christians. 1675 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. App.* II. 18 Hyperbolus.. whom Pliny, Thucidides, and Lucian report to have been banish'd the City as its disgrace and opprobry.

b. Conduct that brings or merits infamy or disgrace; a shameful act.

1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 283/1 They cannot doo too much to detect your so detestable opprobrie. 1599 *Broughton's Let.* v. 17 He is fallen into Chains opprobrie, accusing his father. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* III. 89 Doom'd to be the scene of blacker guilt, Opprobry more enduring, crimes that call'd For heavier vengeance.

Oppugn (ɒpiū·n), *v* Also 6 **oppung, opponge,** 7 **opugn.** [ad. L. *oppugnāre* to fight against, attack, assail, besiege, f. *ob-* (OB- 1 b) + *pugnāre* to fight. Cf. obs. F. *oppugner* (16th c. in Godef.).]

† 1. *trans* To fight against, attack, assail, assault, besiege. *Obs.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 269 Furius Camillus oppugnede the walles in an oper parte of the cite. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 220/2 This Town of Achon.. as it was mightilie oppugned by the Christians, so it was stronglie defended by the Saracens. 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 174 He was induced .. to oppugne the Emperor Henry by armes. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* III. 3 The Parliament may not onely lawfully resist, but oppugne, suppresse all Forces raised against it. 1860 MRS. BROWNING *Italy & World* xii, That nation still is predominant Whose pulse beats quickest in zeal to oppugn or Succour another, in wrong or want.

† b. To withstand, resist (attack). *Obs. rare*−1.

1636 HEYWOOD *Lucrece* III. iv. Wks. 1874 V. 205 The walles made to oppugne Hostile incursions.

2. *fig.* To assail or oppose actively by speech, writing, action, or influence of any kind; *esp.* to call in question (a state of things), controvert (a statement, belief, or the like).

1529 MORE *Dyalogue* IV. ix. 107 b/1 That wolde.. so enemyously blaspheme and oppugne y. chyrch of Cryst. 1549 COVERDALE, etc *Erasm. Par.* 2 *John* 53 He doeth wittynglye throughe malyce opponge them, whome God woulde well vnto. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 414 Se wald in ane and the same crime oppung the Maiestie of God, and my authoritie. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* xxvi. xx. (1678) 641 The simple medicine alone, hath not strength enough to oppugn the disease. *a* 1683 SIDNEY *Disc. Govt.* i. § 5 (1704) 10 He that oppugns the publick Liberty, overthrows his own. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) II. 54 Then and afterwards he openly oppugned Popery. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* iii. (1882) 26 In promiscuous company no prudent man will oppugn the merits of a contemporary in his own supposed department. 1882 *Knowledge* No 16. 334 Inviting the officials whose judgment was oppugned to say whether they were mistaken.

b. Of things: To be opposed to, come in conflict with, run counter to. Now *rare.*

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* xvi viii. (1886) 408 Certeine parts thereof .. doo not directlie oppugne my purpose. 1625 in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 169 A contract so .. unjust, as nothing doth more oppugn the Law of Nature. *c* 1670 HOBBES *Dial. Com. Laws* 62 When Law and Conscience, or Law and Equity seem to oppugne one another, the written Law should be preferr'd.

c. *intr.* and *absol.* To fight, contend, oppose.

1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* II (1611) 81 Vnworthy man .. That do'st oppugne against thy mother Church. 1616 R. C. *Times Whistle* 3 Every one.. can doe nothing if the prohibition Of the Almighty doe oppugne. 1724 MACKY *Journ. thro' Eng.* (1724) I. viii. 142 A Youth .. before he can be a Batchelor of Arts .. must publickly oppugn for several Days.

† 3. *trans.* To prevail upon, win over. *Obs. rare*−1.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* iv 213 The King of Peychtes .. sum of the Peychtes he oppugnes for money, quha figurand thame selfes Britonis, walde.. throuch deceit put doun Constantine King of Britannie.

† 4. To oppose (a statement, argument, or the like) *to* another; to maintain in opposition. *Obs.*

1782 C. JOHNSTON *Hist. J. Juniper* I. 126 To this opinion it is oppugned with equal verisimilitude, that [etc]. 1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 296/2 Lord Kaimes thinks it sufficient to oppugn that musical proportions and those of architecture are addressed to different senses.

Hence **Oppu·gning** *vbl. sb.*, attacking, assailing. 1535 [see OPPUGNER]. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 460 Martin Luthers oppugning of the venale indulgences. 1634 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Warrs Flanders* 183 Trenches may easily be made, or any thing else which the necessity of oppugning requires.

Oppugnance (ɒpʊ·gnăns). [ad. late L. *oppugnāntia*, f. L. *oppugnānt-em* OPPUGNANT: see -ANCE.] The fact or action of oppugning or opposing; opposition; oppugnancy.

1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* III. v. I. 355 The conflicting decisions of the lawyers, the oppugnance of the laws themselves seemed to demand this ultimate organisation of the whole. *Ibid.* VII. ii. (1864) IV. 63 The decrees were received with the most vigorous or stubborn oppugnance.

Oppugnancy (ɒpʊ·gnănsi). [f. as prec.: see -ANCY.] The quality or state of being oppugnant; opposition, antagonism, contrariety, conflict.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 111 Vn-tune that string, And harke what Discord followes: each thing meetes In meere oppugnancie. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. vi. v. 373 Such a Confusion, Oppugnancy, and Riot of Colours. 1824 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 227 Whatever is placed in active and direct oppugnancy to the good is, *ipso facto*, positive evil. 1892 W. WATSON in *Academy* 9 Apr. 341/2 Involving no strife of ideas, no oppugnancy of principles.

Oppugnant (ɒpʊ·gnănt), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *oppugnānt-em*, pr. pple. of *oppugnāre* to OPPUGN.] Opposing, antagonistic, contrary, repugnant.

1523 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* II. 1868 To infringe theyr fraunchis .. By fals recordes oppugnant to ryght. 1651 WITTIE tr. *Primrose's Pop. Errr.* I. iv. 12 From thence we may gather, that the curing of diseases in it self .. is not oppugnant to the Ecclesiasticall office. 1751 WARBURTON *Notes Pope* III. 86 By overthrowing the oppugnant principle of *no natural justice.* 1890 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 294 One to whom anything approaching inaccuracy and unthoroughness were.. oppugnant.

B. *sb.* One who opposes, an opponent. *rare.*

a 1834 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem* (1838) III. 165 A new sect naturally.. sets another portion into activity as alarmists and oppugnants.

† Oppu·gnate, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *oppugnāre* to OPPUGN.] = OPPUGN.

1749 LAVINGTON *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* II. (1754) 90 We have a List of those upon whom the Judgments of God.. fell for oppugnating St. Francis and his Order. 1804 FRISSENDEN *Democr.* (1806) II. 35 Will e'er oppugnate this morality Of such a pretty genteel quality.

Oppugna·tion. Now *rare.* [ad. L. *oppugnātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *oppugnāre* to OPPUGN. Cf. obs. F. *oppugnation, -cion* (16th c. in Godef.)]

1. The action of attacking or assaulting; attack, assault.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* IV. (1822) 341 To defend the vane oppugnacioun and segeing of thare wallis. 1586 FERNE *Blas. Gentrie* 129 To the oppugnacion of Turkishe and infidell enemyes. 1654 EARL MONM tr. *Bentivoglio's Warrs Flanders* 185 Hither was the greatest bulk of the oppugnation brought.

2. *fig.* Opposition in spirit, word, argument, or manner of action.

1553 T. WATSON in Crowley *Soph. Dr. Watson* ii. (1569) 78 To the oppugnation of it they neuer yet to this houre alledged any direct scripture. 1610 BP. HALL *Apol. Brownists* xxx. 75 [They] spend their liues and labours in oppugnation of him. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 367 An open and profess'd Contradiction or Oppugnation. 1795 J. SULLIVAN *Hist. of Maine* 54 The Spaniards and Portuguese .. considered all attempts of this nature, as a vile oppugnation of ecclesiastical authority. 1874 H. W. BEECHER in *Chr. World Pulpit* V. 393 Do you think I feel oppugnation toward them?

† **Oppugnator.** *Obs. rare*−0. [a. L. *oppugnātor*, agent-n. from *oppugnāre* to OPPUGN: cf. obs. F. *oppugnateur* (1488 in Godef.).] = next.

1611 COTGR., *Oppugnateur*, an oppugnator; assaulter, batterer, besieger; resister; wrong-doer.

Oppugner (ɒpiū·nəɹ). [f. OPPUGN + -ER 1.] One who oppugns; an assailant, opposer, opponent.

1535 G. BROWNE *to Ld. Privy Seal* in *Hist. Coll. Ch. Irel.* (1861) 2 Your humble Servant.. hath endeavoured.. to procure the Nobility and Gentry of this Nation to due obedience, in owning of his Highness their supreme Head as well Spiritual as Temporal, and do find much oppugning therein, especially by my Brother Armagh, who hath been the main oppugner. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 217–8 The Græcians are .. perpetuall oppugners of the Papall right and authority. 1641 EARL MONM tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* v 161 Whilest the oppugners and defendors were in their chiefest heate, the Lord Talbot came thither with the Lord Scales and 1800 Souldiers. 1791 BENTHAM *Panopt.* 130 [They would] find more advocates among the patrons, than among the oppugners, of that measure. 1853 MERIVALE *Rom. Rep.* i (1867) 10 The tribuneship .. afforded .. a ground of vantage to the oppugners of rank and authority.

Oppurtenance, Opreption, erron. ff. APPURTENANCE, OBREPTION. **Oppynyon, -oun,** etc., obs. ff. OPINION. **Opress(e,** obs. f. OPPRESS. **Opright, -rigt, -ryst, Oprising, Oprist, Opsecho:** see UP-. **Oprobre:** see OPPR-.

Opsigamy (ɒpsi·gămi). *rare.* [ad. Gr. ὀψιγαμία, f. ὀψιγαμ-ος late-married, f. ὀψέ, ὀψι- late + γαμος marriage.] Marriage late in life.

1824 MCCULLOCH *Scotland* III. 287 Nor is there any danger of Donald's being flogged for opsigamy by the Highland nymphs as the Spartans were of old.

O·psimath. [ad. Gr. ὀψιμαθής: see next.] One who begins to learn or study late in life.

1883 *Ch. Times* 9 Feb. 97 Those who gave the name were not simple enough to think that even an opsimath was not something better than a contented dunce. 1883 *Sat.*

Rev. 3 Feb. 159/1 [He] is what the Greeks called an *opsimath*: not ignorant, but a laggard in learning.

Opsimathy (ˈpsɪmăpt). *rare.* [ad. Gr. *ὀψιμαθία*, f. *ὀψιμαθής* late in learning, f. *ὀψέ*, *ὀψι-* late + *μάθη* learning.] Learning or study late in life; learning acquired late.

a 1656 Hales *Gold. Rem.* (1673) t. 218 Therefore Opsimathie, which is too late beginning to learn, was counted a great vice, and very unseemly. 1656 in Blount *Glossogr.* 1872 F. Hall *Rec. Exempl. False Philol.* 73 Whatever philological learning he possesses is, in all seeming, the latest of opsimathies. 1889 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 505/2 The figures alone betray the inevitable weakness of opsimathy.

Opsiometer (ˈpsɪɒ mĭ.ə). [mod. f. Gr. *ὄψις* sight + -ometer.] = Optometer.

1842 Brande *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Opsiometer*, an instrument for measuring the extent of the limits of distinct vision in different individuals, and consequently for determining the focal lengths of lenses necessary to correct imperfections of the eye. 1888 *Public Opin.* (Washington) 31 Mar., The 'opsiometer' is a new instrument for testing the eyesight. It consists of a mahogany case with two front eyeholes, behind which are two traveling bands mounted on rollers.

‖ **Opsomania** (ˈpsɒmē·nĭă). [mod. L., a. Gr. *ὀψομανία*, f. *ὄψον* cooked meat, relish, rich fare, dainties, etc. + *μανία* madness.] A morbid longing for dainties, or for some particular food. Hence **Opsoma·niac**, one affected with opsomania.

1842 Dunglison *Med. Lex.* (ed. 3), *Opsomaniac.* . One who loves some particular aliment to madness. 1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Opsomania.* 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Opsomania*, ..*Opsomaniac.*

†**Opsona·tion**, variant of Obsonation *Obs.*

1658 in Phillips. 1755 in Johnson. Hence in mod. Dicts.

†**O·psony.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [ad. Gr. *ὀψώνιον* or L. *opsōnium* (*obs-*) provisions, viands, esp. anything eaten as a relish with bread.] Anything eaten along with bread to give it relish; in ancient Greece and Rome, chiefly applied to fish; = mod.Sc. 'kitchen'.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 333 Grateful to eat, and much celebrated in opsonies. [1881 W. R. Sullivan in *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 257/1 The opsonia were very limited—onions and watercresses.]

Opsophagy (ˈpsɒfădʒĭ). *nonce-wd.* [ad. Gr. *ὀψοφαγία*, f. *ὀψοφάγ-ος* an eater of dainties; f. *ὄψον* (see Opsomania) + *-φάγος* eating, eater.] The eating of dainties, esp. of fish. So **Opso·phagist**, an eater of dainties; **Opso·phagize** *v. intr.*, to eat dainties.

1854 Badham *Halieut.* 331 A favourite *mets* at most opsophagists' tables. *Ibid.* 519 Opsophagy again was necessarily confined to the rich. *Ibid.*, At Corinth..the law enacted that none should 'opsophagize' but such as could prove their income sufficient to support the extravagance.

Opstropolous, erron. f. Obstreperous *a.*

Opt (ˈpt), *v.* [ad. F. *opte-r* to choose, ad. L. *optāre* to choose, wish, desire: cf. *adopt*] *intr.* To choose, make choice (*between* alternatives); to decide (*for* one or other of two alternatives).

1877 *World* 25 Apr., The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, about a month ago .. was allowed to speak of Alsatians *opting* between France and Germany. 1879 Saia *Paris Herself Again* I. x. 151 He was supposed to be a native of Alsace-Lorraine, who had 'opted' to become a French subject. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Jan. 8/2 If returned for more than one borough he should be permitted to opt for the borough of Northampton. 1890 Gladstone in *Leeds Mercury* 25 July 7 The present Helgolanders opting to be British subjects. 1899 *Speaker* 15 Apr. 433/1 The two boys 'opted' for the Navy.

Optable (ˈptăb'l), *a.* [ad. L. *optābil-is*, f. *optāre*: see prec. and -ble.] To be wished for, desirable.

1569 Newton *Cicero's Olde Age* 54 b, After death, the sence is eyther suche as is blessed and optable, or else it is none at all. 1623 in Cockeram. 1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* II. 242 Furnish'd with even such an Ideal, optable or designable Arianizing Library.

Hence **O·ptableness**; **O·ptably** *adv.*, desirably.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 497 With this [method].. their Theorems [are] more optably read, and easily learned. 1727 Bailey vol. II, *Optableness*, desirableness.

Optain(e, obs. erron. form of Obtain.

Optate (ˈptēt), *v rare.* [f. L. *optāt-*, ppl. stem of *optāre* to choose.] *intr.* To choose: = Opt.

1611 Cotgr., *Opter*, to chuse, optate, elect. 1694 Motteux *Rabelais* v. (1737) 231 O most infaust who optates there to live! 1895 *Tablet* 28 Dec. 1029 He optated for this title in exchange for that of San Callisto at the recent public Consistory.

Optation (ˈptē·shən). [ad. L. *optātiōn-em* a wishing (also in rhetorical sense), n. of action from *optāre* (see Opt). Cf. F. *optation*, in rhetoric.]

1. The action of wishing; a wish or desire. **b.** *Rhet.* The expression of a wish under the form of an exclamation.

1577 Peacham *Gard. Eloquence* P iij, To this .. belong Optation, Obtestation, Interrogation. 1609 R. Barnerd *Faithf. Sheph.* 67 Optation; when we fall to wishing, to declare our desire and good will towards them: it procureth good will. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 48 Regulating their determined realityes unto their private optations. 1651 Biggs *New Disp.* 200 To which she hath had a strong optation.

2. A choice or preference.

1874 Ward *Ess.* (1884) I. 290 His inclination towards the immediate leaving school may be called (if you will) an 'optation'; but it cannot be called a desire.

Optative (ˈptătĭv, ˈptē·tĭv), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *optatif*, *-ive* (15th c. in Littré), ad. late L. *optātīvus*, f. *optāre* to wish: see -ative. The first pronunciation above is the normal one (cf. *ablative*, *precative*, *relative*), recognized by orthoepists generally, but the second prevails in Eng. grammar school and college use.]

A. *adj.* **1.** *Grammar.* Having the function of expressing wish or desire.

Optative mood or *mode*, *optātīvus modus* of the Latin grammarians, Priscian, etc., representing *εὐκτικὴ ἔγκλισις* (*ἡ εὐκτική*, *τὸ εὐκτικόν*) of the Greek grammarians: That mood or form of the verb, of which a prominent function is the expression of wish or desire, as in Gr. *μὴ γένοιτο*, 'may it not happen!' It is an original feature of the vb. in Aryan or Indo-European (where its sign was the element *ī̆*, unaccented *i*, *i*, *j*, inserted between the tense-sign and the personal endings). It is retained most fully in Sanskrit and Greek, and in the so-called Subjunctive of the Teutonic langs. The name has also been applied to syntactical forms expressing the sense of the Greek Optative Mood, as in L. *utinam essem*, *fuissem*.

1530 Palsgr. 84 The optative mode whiche they use whan they wisshe a dede to be done, as *bien parle il*, wel speke he or well myght he speke. *Ibid.* 85 The optative mode borroweth also his II tenses of the subjunctive. 1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* lx. 6 Some transpose the preterrence of the verb into the optative moode, that it may bee a continual prayer. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1355 Thus you see, how in this little word Et there is an optative power sufficiently declared. 1752 Harris *Hermes* I. ii. (1786) 56 To speak Sentences interrogative, imperative, precative, or optative. 1845 Stoddart *Grammar* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I. 53/1 We should not be inclined to separate the optative mood from the imperative, were it not that various Languages, and particularly the Greek, distinguish it by a separate inflection. 1879 Roby *Lat. Gram.* II. xxi. 232 Use of the subjunctive mood to express desire: Optative and jussive subjunctive.

2. Characterized by desire or choice; expressing desire. **b.** *Rom. Law.* = Optive.

1611 W. Sclater *Key* (1629) 126 It is eyther optatiue in the wish, or desire of the heart, or occasionall. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* I. vi. 29 The language of Vain-Glory, of Indignation, Pitty and Revengefulness, Optative. 1850 McCosh *Div. Govt.* III. i. (1874) 264 The Will or Optative Power, choosing or rejecting among the objects presented to the mind. 1875 Poste *Gaius* I. § 154 A guardian nominated by the testator is called a dative guardian; one selected by the widow is called an optative guardian.

B. *sb.* **1.** *Gram.* The optative mood.

1530 Palsgr. Introd 36 Some wayt theyr present and indifinit optatyve, savyng onely the thyrde parson synguler. 1612 Brinsley *Pos. Parts* (1669) 31 How know you the optative? *A.* It wisheth or desireth. 1614 T. Adams in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxix 4, 5 [Verse 4] is God's imperative..[Verse 5] this should be our optative. 1869 J. Eadie *Galatians* 108 The first verb in the present subjunctive, where perhaps an optative might have been expected.

†**2.** Something to be desired, a desirable thing.

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. viii. § 3 That by these optatives and potentials mans enquirie may be the more awake. 1703 T. S. *Art's Improv.* p. xiii, By Optatives is to be understood, all those Perfections, that being desirable, are rather very difficult, than absolutely impossible to be obtained.

Hence **Optatively** *adv.*, in an optative manner or sense, in expression of a wish; in the optative mood.

1625 J. Hall *Thanksgiv. Serm.* 29 *Jan.*, God blesseth man imperatively, and man blesseth God optatively. 1657 Trapp *Comm. Job* xvi. 4 Some read it optatively, as .. Would to God your soul were in my souls stead. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* VI. 231 They all, *unâ voce*, declaratively or optatively, condemned the conduct of the council. 1890 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLVIII 88/1 The only persons even optatively addicted to it belong to a species of miser vanished long since.

Optayne, -teigne, etc., obs. ff. Obtain.

Optic (ˈptĭk), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: (6 **obtyke**, 7 **obtick**), 6–7 **opticke**, **-ike**, 6–8 **-ique**, 7–8 **-ick**, 7– **optic**. [a. F. *optique* (*oblique*, *c* 1300 in Littré) = Olt. *optico*, It. *ottico*, ad. med L. *opticus* (see Note to sense 2), a. Gr. *ὀπτικ-ός* of or pertaining to sight, f. *ὀπτός* seen, visible, f. stem *ὀπ-* (cf. *ὤψ*, *ὄπ-* eye, face, *ὄψομαι* I shall see, etc.).

1656 Blount *Glossogr.* To Rdr., There is a liberty in most Adjectives, whether you will say *Optique* (after the French), *Optick*, *Opticous*, or *Optical*.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to sight; visual. (Now *rare* or *Obs.* in general sense.)

1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* II. iii, Dazle, you organs to my optique sense. 1626 Bullokar *Eng. Expos.*, *Optike*, belonging to the sight. 1637 Heywood *Dial.* xviii. Wks. 1874 VI. 249, I hardly can withdraw myne Optick sence. 1657 Trapp *Comm. Job* ix. 11 God is all window, and he, like the Optike vertue in the eye, seeth all, and is seen of none. 1805 T. Harral *Scenes of Life* II. 44 His optic senses were somewhat awakened by the brilliant appearance. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* III. x, May we not well cry shame on an ungrateful world, .. which will waste its optic faculty on dried Crocodiles, and Siamese Twins?

2. *Anat.* Pertaining to or connected with the eye as the organ of sight, or with the sense of sight as a function of the brain; esp. in the names of bodily parts or structures. (Also used in *Path.* of diseases affecting, and in *Surg.* of operations performed on, such parts.)

Optic chiasm, o. **commissure**, the commissure of the right and left optic nerves at the base of the brain. **Optic cup**, a cup-like depression in the front of the optic vesicle of the embryo; also that in the centre of the optic disk. **Optic disk**, the roundish slightly prominent disk on the retina at the entrance of the optic nerve. **Optic foramen**, the opening in the sphenoid bone through which the optic nerve passes. **Optic ganglion** = *optic lobe* (esp. when small, as in the higher animals). **Optic groove**, a groove on the upper surface of the sphenoid bone, in which the optic commissure lies. **Optic lobe**, each of the two (right and left) lobes of the dorsal part of the mid-brain, from which in part the optic nerves arise; in lower vertebrates large, and forming two hollow bulbs (*corpora bigemina*); in mammals small, covered in by other parts, and marked each by a cross-furrow, so as to form four protuberances (*corpora quadrigemina*). **Optic nerve**, the second cranial nerve on each side (esp. that part in front of the optic commissure), which enters the eyeball and terminates in the retina; they are the nerves of the special sense of sight. **Optic neuritis** (*Path.*), inflammation of the optic nerve. **Optic neurotomy** (*Surg.*), division of the optic nerve. **Optic pad**, an eye-bearing protuberance at the end of an arm of a star-fish. **Optic papilla** = *optic disk*. **Optic peduncle**, (*a*) *Zool.* the eye-stalk of a crustacean (= Ophthalmite 2); (*b*) *Embryol.* the narrow tube connecting the *optic vesicle* with the fore-brain, from which the *optic tract* is developed. †**Optic sinew**, old name for the optic nerve. **Optic stalk** = *optic peduncle* (*a* and *b*); also the ommatophore of a snail or other mollusc. **Optic thalamus**, each of two large masses of nerve-matter in the brain, one on each side of the third ventricle, lying upon the *crura cerebri*, and forming with the *corpora striata* the basal ganglia of the brain; from them in part the optic nerves arise. **Optic tract**, that part of the optic nerve between its origin in the brain and the optic commissure. **Optic tubercle**, each of the *corpora quadrigemina* (see *optic lobe* above). **Optic vesicle**, a vesicle connected with the fore-brain of the embryo, from which the optic nerve and retina are developed.

[The earliest of these is *optic nerves* (in 16th c. *optique sinews*), OF. *les neus obtiques* (*c* 1300), med.L. *nervi optici*: cf. 1100–25 Adelard of Bath c. xxiii Habet autem [spiritus visibilis] egressum per diversos nervos concavos, quos Greci vocant opticos; also *a* 1300 in Roger Bacon.]

1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* E iij, Wherfore are the synewes obtykes perced? Answere. For to be the waye of the spyryte vysyble. 1543 Traheron *Vigo's Chirurg.* I. ii. 3 That they might receave the visible spirite by the synnowe called Optique. [1548–77 Vicary *Anat.* v. (1888) 37 These senews be called *Nerui optici*.] 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 530 The Opticke Nerues stood in neede to be very short. 1633 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* v. 56 *note*, The eye hath two nerves, the Optick or seeing nerve, and moving. 1717 Prior *Alma* I. 34 Two optic nerves, they say, she ties, Like spectacles, across the eyes. 1842 E. Wilson *Anat. Vade M.* (ed. 2) 27 Passing outwards and forwards from the olivary process, are the optic foramina, which transmit the optic nerves and ophthalmic arteries. 1854 Owen *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sci., Organ. Nat.* I. 176 The ali-phenoids protect the sides of the optic lobes. 1869 Tyndall *Notes Lect. Light* § 275 When light of any particular colour falls upon the eye the optic nerve is rendered less sensitive to that colour. 1872 Optic chiasma, optic commissure [see Chiasma]. 1876 *Clin. Soc. Trans.* IX. 133 By far the greater number of cases of optic neuritis so complete as this are followed by almost total extinction of vision. 1881 Mivart *Cat* 268 The optic thalami are thickenings in the outer walls of the third ventricle. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v. *Commissure*, The greater number of the fibres of each optic tract cross in the optic commissure to the opposite optic nerve. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 66 The occurrence of optic atrophy did not escape the observation of Charcot.

3. Of, pertaining to, or skilled in the science of sight and light (optics); = Optical 2, 3. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1569 J. Sanford tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 34 Nexte after Geometrie, is the Arte Opticke which is called Perspectiue. 1624 Wotton *Archit.* in *Relig.* (1672) 26 We have an Optique Rule, that the higher they [Pillars] are,. the less should be always their diminution aloft. 1635 Swan *Spec. M.* (1670) 292 The Optick Masters confess and prove that the forms of the Stars are comprehended of the sight reflectly, and not rightly. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.* s. v., The Optick Science is that by which the reason of sight is known. 1709 Berkeley *Th. Vision* § 6 Another way, mentioned by optic writers.

4. Constructed to assist the sight; acting by means of light; = Optical 4. Chiefly in the phrases (now *arch.*) *optic glass*, a lens, or an instrument having a lens, esp. a telescope; *optic tube*, a telescope; *optic square*: see Optical 4.

1607 Walkington (*title*) The Optick Glasse of Humors. 1612 Corvat *Crudities* Kirchner's Orat. Praise Trav., This Counsellor is like that opticke-glasse wherein not onely the space of three or tenne miles but..of the whole world it selfe may be represented. *a* 1626 Br. Andrewes *Serm.* (1856) I. 42 We shall need no prospective glasses, or optic instruments, to make it visible. 1633 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* Ded. Ep., Some Optick-Glasses, if we look one way, increase the object: if the other, lessen the quantity. 1648 Boyle *Seraph. Love* (1660) 19 A difference resembling that wherewith Children and Astronomers consider Galileo's Optick Glasses. 1652 Davenant *Gondibert* v. ii. 16 Others with Optick Tubes the Moons scant face..Attract through Glasses. 1748 Lady Luxborough *Lett. to Shenstone* 11 Sept., Mr. Sanders speaking of the dimension of his Optic Glasses..put me in mind of measuring mine. It is near three inches and a half diameter, convex on one side, and flat on the other. 1809 *Farmer's Mag.* X. 489 By means of the optic square.. a right-lined figure of any size can be measured with the utmost accuracy. 1887 Pollok *Course T.* vi, Survey With optic tube the systems circling round. 1884 *Guardian* 3 Sept. 1293/3 The general..with whom he was in communication by optic telegraph. 1889 Browning *Asolando* Prol. iii, Did you need an optic glass, Which were your choice?

5. Of or pertaining to sight in relation to light, or to light as the medium of sight or generally; = Optical 2.

Optic angle, (*a*) the angle between the two lines from the extremities of an object to the eye, being the angle under

which it is seen, or the visual angle; (*b*) the angle between the optic axes of the eyes when directed to the same object; (*c*) the angle between the optic axes of a biaxial doubly-refracting crystal. **Optic axis**, (*a*) the straight line through the centres of the pupil and crystalline lens, the axis of the eye; (*b*) a line in a doubly-refracting crystal such that a ray of light passing in the direction of it suffers no double refraction.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 80 Take a fresh Eye .. cut it with a plain Parallel to the Optick Axis. 1720 J. CLARKE *Rohault's Nat. Phil.* (1729) I. 247 We turn our Eyes to it in such a manner, that the two Optick Axes meet at the Point which we fix our Attention principally upon. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Angle, Visual*, or *Optic angle*, is the angle included between the two rays drawn from the two extreme points of an object to the centre of the pupil. 1781 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 96 It has been observed, that objects grow indistinct when the principal optic pencil at the eye becomes less than the 40th or 50th part of an inch in diameter. *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* I. 210 Easy to apprehend, by any person who understands the nature of the optic angle. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Optic axis*, the axis of the dioptric system of the eye... It is not identical with the visual line or axis. Also, in a doubly refracting crystal, a line which represents a direction in which the double refraction does not occur.

B. *sb.* 1. The organ of sight, the eye: chiefly in *pl.* (Formerly the learned and elegant term; afterwards pedantic, and now usually humorous.)

1620 BRATHWAIT *Five Senses* Table in *Archaica* (1815) II. p. v, By that elevating muscle by which it is distinguished from the optic in all other creatures, it [the eye] is taught to be on that subject only fixed, where it may be wholly and solely satisfied. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 88 Not by hear-say only, or through the mist of other mens breaths, but through the cleere casements of his own optiques. 1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* 5 The acuteness of his natural Opticks. 1713 SWIFT *Elegy on Partridge*, Partridge made his opticks rise From a shoe-sole to reach the skies. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) III. 286 He surveyed it with all his optics. 1775-82 J. TRUMBULL *Mckingal* I. 67 But optics sharp it needs, I ween, To see what is not to be seen. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 3 Far as human optics may command. 1790 MRS. A. M. JOHNSON *Monmouth* I. 22 Giving that relief in perspective so necessary to the otherwise fatigued optic. 1818 *Q. Rev.* XVIII. 133 *note*, An advantage .. which has escaped the optics of former writers. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L.* (1883) II. 80 Yet those same bleared optics had a strange, penetrating power.

fig. *c* 1650 DENHAM *Friendsh. & Single Life agst. Love & Marriage* ii, Our corporeal eyes, we find, Dazzle the optics of our mind. 1790 J. WILLIAMS *Shrove Tuesday* 28 Example clears the optics of the soul. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* viii. (1862) 97 The error common to our moral and our natural optics, of mistaking near objects for great ones.

†b Short for *optic nerve*; *fig* visual power. *Obs.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 485 The first coniugation therefore of the nerues of the braine are the Opticks. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 44 Nor is it in the Opticks of these eyes to behold felicity. 1657 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* II. 97 The Optic, or the middle of the Retina. 1687 *Death's Vis.* (1713) 15 Will He come Teach an Unfledg'd Soul to Fly, To see, without the Optics of an Eye? 1718 D'URFEY *Grecian Heroine* v. i, On this with covetous Eyes I us'd to gaze, 'till I even crackt their Opticks.

†2. An 'optic glass'; an eye-glass, lens, magnifying glass; a microscope or telescope. *Obs.*

a 1632 DONNE *Div. Poems, To Mr. Tilman* 46 If then, th' astronomers, whereas they spy A new-found star, their opticks magnify. 1640 NABBES *Bride* IV. i, A...stone with an inscription That is not legible but through an optick Tells us its age. 1673 *Lady's Call.* II. iii. § 16 She that can make her mourning veil an optic to draw a new lover neerer to her sight. 1745 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Female Spect.* No. 17 (1748) III. 268 The telescope was again unscrewed, .. when .. they were obliged to draw in the optic, and make fast the window, against which it had been placed. *c* 1800 K. WHITE *Childhood* II. 109 Which bright through Hope's deceitful optics beam'd. [1886 *Daily Tel.* 7 Apr. 5/4 One of the two places .. where alone these gigantic 'opticks' can be properly perfected.]

†3. One skilled in optics; = OPTICIAN 1. (In quot. 1636, One who has a 'good eye' or well-trained sight.) *Obs.*

1636 FRATLY *Clavis Myst.* xxxi. 410 Artificiall pictures drawne by the pencill of a skilful Opticke. 1656 HEYLIN *Surv. France* 180 A tablet..such as would infinitely delight an optick. 1675 *Phil. Trans.* X. 501 Mr. Newton had no reason to tax P. Pardies of Hallucination...For that learned optike very well saw [etc.].

†4. The science of sight and light; OPTICS. *Obs.* (= F. *optique*, OIt., Sp., Pg. *optica*, It. *ottica*, in 16th c. L. *optica*, sing. fem. as well as pl. neut.)

1621 FLORIO, *Ottica*, the science whereby the reason of sight is known, the optike. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. IV. (1651) 279 Arithmetick, Geometry, Perspective, Optick, Astronomy. 1634 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* III. 140 The extreame parts of a perspicuous body shine and yeeld a more faint light than the middle, as appeareth by Opticke. 1646 SALTMARSH *Some Drops* I. 18 Bringing in Christ by Oblick or sense, and making conversion to be by perspective. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 17 Dec. 329/1 Can they be explained according to the laws .. of optic and perspective?

Optical (*o*ptikăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.]

1. Of, pertaining or relating to, the sense of sight; visual; ocular. (Now chiefly in special connexions, e.g. *an optical illusion.*)

In *Astron.* used of double stars which appear so only because the two components are nearly in the same line of sight, as distinguished from those physically connected (binary).

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 20 By demonstration Opticall, the .. Cause thereof, is certified. 1723-34 CHAMBERS tr. *Le Clerc's Treat. Archit* I. 41 The most perfect Arches..consist of a Semicircle; and the Imposts are usually placed on a level with their Centre. There are some Architects, however, who from an Optical consideration, place them a few Minutes lower. 1794 (see ILLUSION 4). 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* xvii. 184 Divest an observation of any optical or illusory inequality. 1844-57 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 354 This appearance..has always appeared to me to be an optical delusion. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* i. (1879) 20 Optical couples, in which the component stars are really distant from each other, and have no real connection.

2. Of or pertaining to sight in relation to the physical action of light upon the eye; hence, Pertaining or relating to light, as the medium of sight, or generally in relation to its physical properties; belonging to optics.

Optical axis = *optic axis* (see OPTIC A 5). **Optical centre**, that point in the axis of a lens so situated that all rays passing through it remain unrefracted. **Optical density**, the degree in which a refractive medium retards transmitted rays of light.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 48 The chief Science of the Archemaster..is an other (as it were) Optical Science. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos* I. 96 An eye thus frozen, may be cut along that which Optical Writers call the Optical Axis, and then it affords an instructive Prospect. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. i. 29 Common optical Experiments. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* ii. § 23. 16 The image..cannot be used for any optical purpose. 1869 TYNDALL *Notes Lect. Light* § 117 Hence the all-important optical law: 'the sine of the angle of incidence divided by the sine of the angle of refraction is a constant quantity'. 1883 *Athenæum* 29 Dec. 871/1 A series of sugars, having the composition of $C_6H_{12}O_6$, is formed, of gradually decreasing optical activity, which the author names α, β, γ, and δ arabinose.

3. Treating of, or skilled in, optics.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 48 The Astronomer, and the Opticall Mechanicien. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 203 Pecham that Opticall Archbishop of Canterbury who writte *Perspectiua Communis.* 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. vii 359 So..we are told by the optical men. 1815 D. STEWART *Dissert Progr. Philos.* I. ii. (1858) 132 The various signs of it, enumerated by optical writers.

4. Constructed to assist the sight, or to enable one to see objects otherwise invisible; acting by means of sight or light; devised on the principles of optics. *Optical square*: see quot. 1875.

1748 LADY LUXBOROUGH *Lett. to Shenstone* 17 Apr., It would give me pain to see St James's, Vauxhall, Ranelagh &c. &c., represented in so lively a manner as I see them through an optical glass, which I have lately purchased, now that I am absent from them. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* 381 Description of Optical Apparatus, and of the Eye considered as an Optical Instrument. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Optical Square*, a reflecting instrument used by surveyors and others for laying off lines at right angles to each other. *Ibid.*, *Optical Telegraph*, a semaphoric telegraph. One whose signals are formed by altering the relative position of its indicators or by differing combinations of colors. 1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV. 100 Nothing has done more to popularize the optical lantern, or magic lantern, as it is more commonly called, than the introduction of mineral oil lamps.

Optically (*o*ptikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an optical manner, or by optical means; by means of or in relation to sight, light, or optics.

1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 21 Brute presently upon his Arrival searched this Iland optically and throughly. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* P 528 They measure distances optically, by visible lines, with the help of a Quadrant. 1833 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Barrenness Imag. Fac. Mod. Art*, Not all that is optically possible to be seen, is to be shown in every picture. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxxvii. (1840) 421 Instances of these optically double stars. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) II. xiii. 304 The air .. was proved by the luminous beam to be optically pure.

Optician (*o*ptiʃăn). [ad. F. *opticien* (*c* 1640 Hatz.-Darm.), f. med.L. *optica* OPTICS: see -ICIAN.]

1. One versed in optics; an opticist. (So also in Fr.) Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1687 *Death's Vis.* (1713) 15 Dr. Cheyne shows from the same Great Optician [Newton] that all Bodies attract the Rayes of Light towards them in Lines perpendicular to their Surfaces. 1738 *Med. Ess.* (ed. 2) IV. 143 Whether Physician, Anatomist, or Optician. 1837 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microgr.* 101 Of what description should such persons be—should they be profound opticians or microscopists?

2. A maker of or dealer in optical instruments.

1737 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Gt. Brit*, *List Offices* 254 Officers and Servants attending .. the Prince of Wales.. Tradesmen..Optician, Nathaniel Adams. 1804 YOUNG in *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 14 The blue glass sold by the opticians. 1868 LOCKYER tr. *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 494 That..our modern opticians contrive to admit more light by means of a superior polish imparted to the surfaces of the object glass. *Mod.* I must go to an optician's to get an eye-glass.

Opticist (*o*ptisist). *rare.* [f. OPTIC + -IST: cf. *physicist.*] One who studies or is versed in optics.

1884 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXIV. 814 The real cause..is now thoroughly understood by physiological opticists.

Optico- (*o*ptiko), combining form of Gr. ὀπτικός OPTIC; used variously in a few scientific terms, as **Optico-chemical** *a.*, relating to optics and chemistry conjointly; **Optico-ciliary** *a.*, relating to the optic and ciliary nerves; **Optico-papillary** *a.*, belonging to the optic papilla.

1875 tr. *Vogel's Chem. Light* xii. 133 The optico-chemical difficulties often frustrate his best endeavours. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Optico-ciliary*..*neurotomy*, division of the optic and the ciliary nerves. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* VI. 756 It seems probable that the optico-papillary fibres differ in appearance from the visual fibres.

Optics (*o*ptiks). [A pl. of OPTIC *a.*, used subst. to render med.L. *optica* pl. neut., n. Gr. τὰ ὀπτικά, optical matters, optics (Aristotle, Ptolemy, etc.): see -ICS. Besides this, Greek had also ἡ ὀπτική (sc. θεωρία) the theory of the laws of sight, whence L. *opticē* in Vitruvius.

The med. L. *optica* occurs *c* 1160 in the Sicilians, Henricus Aristippus who speaks of *Euclidis Optica*, and Eugenius who translated from Arabic the 'Οπτικά of Ptolemy under the title *Optica Ptolomæi*. *Optica* appears later as a fem. sing., and still in 16th c.; thence OIt., Sp., Pg. *optica*, It. *ottica*, F. *l'optique* sing. fem., also Eng. *optic* sb. sing. In the 16th c. was also used L. *opticē* after Gr.]

The science of sight, or of the medium of sight, i.e. light; that branch of physics which deals with the properties and phenomena of light. Plural in origin and form, and formerly so construed ('the Optics'); but now always as singular; less usually made singular in form (like F. *l'optique*, OIt., Sp., Pg. *optica*): see OPTIC *sb.* 4.

1579 T. DIGGES *Stratioticos* 189 Such was his Fœlicitie and happie successe..also in the Optikes and Catoptrikes, that he was able by Perspectiue Glasses..to discouer euery particularitie in the Countrey rounde aboute. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. xi. (1635) 244 The Optickes teach vs, all things are seene in the places opposite to the eye. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 374 Alhazen cognominall unto him that wrote his history; .. he was contemporary unto Avicenna, and hath left sixteene bookes of Opticks. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 17 Oct., I do not see that he minds optickes or mathematiques of any sort. 1726 BUTLER *Serm. Rolls Chap.* ii. 27 The Science of Opticks, deduced from ocular Experiments. 1812-26 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 407 Optics treats of the mechanical properties of light. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* i. (1831) 4 Of all the sciences Optics is the most fertile in marvellous expedients. 1872 RUSKIN *Eagle's N.* § 97 To-day we are to speak of optics, the science of seeing.

Optigraph (*o*ptigraf). [irreg. f. Gr. ὀπτ-ός seen + -GRAPH.] A contrivance for copying landscapes, consisting of a telescope placed in a vertical position so that the rays from the object are reflected from an inclined mirror through the object-glass and then from another through the eye-glass, in the focus of which is placed a movable plane glass having at its centre a small dot, which can be moved over the outline of the image.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

Optimacy (*o*ptimăsi). Now *rare.* [ad. 16th c. L. *optimātia*, f. L. *optimās*, pl. *optimātēs*: see OPTIMATE and -ACY. Much used between 1579 and 1688, when it yielded to *aristocracy.* In mod.F. *optimatie* (Littré).]

1. Government, or a government, by the nobles or upper classes in a state; aristocracy; also, a state so governed.

[1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 417 Cimon .set up the Government of the Nobility (called *Optimatia*) that was established in the time of Clisthenes.] 1594 T. BEDINGFIELD tr. *Machiavelli's Flor. Hist.* To Rdr., By this. appeareth how both the optimacie and Popular gouernments are subiect to mutation. 1598 DALLINGTON *Meth. Trav.* Div b, The State of Venice, which, at this day, is the most perfect Optimacy in the world. 1644 HEYLIN *Stumbling-block* Tracts (1682) 682 Till the Romans had expulsed their Kings,..Monarchy being changed to an Optimatie. 1649 HOWELL *Pre-em. Parl.* 6 A wholsom mixture 'twixt Monarchy, Optimacy, and Democracy. 1681 NEVILE *Plato Rediv.* 43 Aristocracy, or Optimacy, is a Common-wealth, where the better sort .. have the chief Administration of the Government. 1776 J. ADAMS *On Govt.* Wks. 1851 IV. 473 Where the noble or the rich held all the power, they called their own government *aristocracy*, or government of the better sort, or *optimacy*, government of the best sort.

2. The upper classes in the state; the nobility or aristocracy.

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 839 The City of Sicyone, after it fell from her first government of the Optimacy and Nobility. 1613-18 DANIEL *Coll Hist. Eng.* (1626) 63 The Londoners, who are..as among the optimacy of England. 1644 H. PARKER *Jus Pop* Milton's Wks. (1851) 59 Bloody disputes between the Optimacy and Populacy. 1681 tr. *Erastus' Treat. Excommun.* 17 Though they had a Leader, yet were they govern'd by the Optimacy or Nobility.

fig. 1883 F. W. H. MYERS in *Cornh. Mag.* Feb. 222 A member of that new aristocracy..that optimacy of passion and genius .. which is coming into existence as a cosmopolitan gentility among the confused and fading class-distinctions of the past.

†3. The best or highest place. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1652 BIGGS *New Disp.* 173 Which of all these generall remedies hath the principality of verity and vertue, and the optimacy in sanation, is not worth the dispute.

Optimal (*o*ptimăl), *a.* *Biol.* *rare.* [f. L. *optim-us* best + -AL: cf. *proximal.*] Best or most favourable: cf. OPTIMUM.

1890 SIBLEY in *Nature* 20 Nov. 70/1 (*Rep. Brit. Assoc.*) There is probably an optimal temperature, or one at which the process proceeds most rapidly or most favourably.

Optimate (*o*ptimēt), *sb.* (*a.*) [ad. L. *optimās*, as adj. 'belonging to the best or noblest, aristocratic', as sb. pl. *optimātēs* aristocrats; f. *optim-us* best. Chiefly in pl., which is now generally pronounced as Latin (*o*ptimā·tīz).]

1. A member of the patrician order in Rome; in wider sense, A noble or aristocrat.

[1572 WHITGIFT *Def. Answ.* III. Wks (Parker Soc.) I. 393 Though they might be counted *optimates*, yet, because most things..were done by the consent of the people, therefore the state..was 'popular'. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 88 All the Claudii..were alwaies *Optimates*, the onely maintainers or patrons of the dignitie and power of the Patritians.] *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* IX. 322 Other to optimates and kings he

gave. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* II. 67 But where a Principalitie (misguided) Is amongst seuerall Optimates diuided. 1650 HOBBES *De Corp. Pol.* 82 It is impossible, that the People, as one Body Politick, should covenant with the Aristocracy or Optimates. 1793 GODWIN *Pol. Just.* (1796) II 85 In .. Cicero .. this order of men is styled the 'optimates', the 'virtuous'. 1850 GROTE *Greece* VIII. II lxiv. 216 'Chastising the high-handed oppressions of the optimates'. 1865 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxiv. 84 The free spirit of the Optimate has been repressed, and he has been constrained to cringe and flatter.

†b. In literal sense: One who is the best. *Obs.*

1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* II. 103 The world .. gouerned by One who is the best, and .. that one Optimate is God himselfe.

†2. = OPTIME. *Obs.*

1792 COLERIDGE *Lett., to G. Coleridge* (1895) 25 Middleton is fourth senior optimate.

B. *adj.* (or *attrib.*) Of or pertaining to the optimates, patrician.

a 1846 *Eclectic Rev.* cited in WORCESTER.

†**Optima·tical,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as OPTIMATE + -ICAL, after *monarchical*, etc.] Conducted by an optimacy or aristocracy; aristocratical.

1632 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Hist. Relat.* 55 The Government is of three sorts; Monarchical, Optimatical, and Popular. 1657 — tr. *Paruta's Pol. Disc.* 58 If the Form be Optimatical, wherein vertue is esteemed above all things.

Optimatie, obs. form of OPTIMACY.

Optime (ˈɒptimē). [a. L. *optimē* adv., 'best', 'very well', originating in the phrase *optimē disputāsti* 'you have disputed very well' (Wordsw. *Scholæ Acad.* 1877, 37-8)] One who has been placed in the second or third division, called respectively senior and junior optimes, in the Mathematical Tripos at Cambridge.

Proctors' optimes, 'degrees [formerly] granted without examination, by the prerogative of the vice-chancellor, proctors and moderators' (Wordsw. *Sch. Ac* 57-8, 158).

[1709-10 RENKU *Let to Strype* 10 Feb. (Wordsw. *Sch. Ac.* 305), He took his degree very honourably, and I believe will have an *optimé*.] 1755 in *Cambridge Univ Cal.* (1797) 157 Apthorpe, Jes Col. V. C., and Proctor's S. Opt. 1764 *Ibid.* 169 Ds More Trin. 1st Sr. Optime. Ds Love Cai 1st Jun. Optime. 1840 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XXI. 505/1 Their names are classed in three divisions, viz. wranglers, senior optimes and junior optimes, which constitute the three orders of honour.

Optimism (ˈɒptimiz'm). [a. F. *optimisme*; in mod.L. *optimism-us*, f. L. *optim-us* best: see -ISM.]

1. A name given to the doctrine propounded by Leibnitz, in his *Théodicée* (1710), that the actual world is the 'best of all possible worlds', being chosen by the Creator out of all the possible worlds which were present in his thoughts as that in which the most good could be obtained at the cost of the least evil. Also applied to doctrines of earlier or later thinkers to a like effect.

Leibnitz, in his *Théodicée*, uses *optimum* as a technical term, on the model of *maximum* and *minimum*. Hence the Jesuits who conducted the *Mémoires de Trévoux*, in the number for Feb. 1737, gave to his doctrine the name *optimisme*. It appears in the *Dict. Trévoux* 1752. It owes its general diffusion to the attack upon the doctrine by Voltaire in *Candide ou l'Optimisme* 1759; and was admitted into the *Dict. Acad.* in 1762.

[1737 *Mém. de Trévoux* (Fév.) 207 En termes de l'art, il l'appelle *la raison du meilleur* ou plus savamment encore, et Theologiquement autant que Géométriquement, le système de l'*Optimum*, ou l'*Optimisme*.]

1759 WARBURTON in *W. & Hurd's Lett.* (1809) 289 The professed design is to ridicule the Optimisme, not of Pope, but of Leibnitz. 1782 WARTON *Ess Pope* (ed. 4) II ix. 124 That this Platonic scheme, of *Optimism*, or the *best*, sufficiently accounts for the introduction of moral and physical evil into the world. [The words 'Optimism, or' are not in the previous edd.] 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1759 Voltaire's Candide, written to refute the system of optimism, which it has done with brilliant success. 1793 D. STEWART *Outl. Mor. Philos.* II. ii. (1801) 213 By some modern authors the scheme of optimism has been proposed in a form which leads to a justification of moral evil, even with respect to the delinquent. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc.*, etc., s.v. The optimism of Leibnitz was based on the following trilemma.—If this world be not the best possible, God must either, 1. not have known how to make a better, 2. not have been able, 3. not have chosen. The first proposition contradicts his omniscience, the second his omnipotence, the third his benevolence.

b. More generally applied to any view which supposes the ultimate predominance of good over evil in the universe.

1841-4 EMERSON *Ess., Prudence* Wks. (Bohn) I. 95 One might find argument for optimism in the abundant flow of this saccharine element of pleasure in every suburb. 1878 T. SINCLAIR *Mount* 18 The optimism that may well be considered fanciful is that of Hegel, Buckle, republicans like Hugo, .. Whitman, and the development men generally. 1880 GOLDW. SMITH *Pessimism* in *Atlant. Monthly* No. 268. 196 Besides optimism, which affirms the definitive ascendency of good, and pessimism, which affirms the definitive ascendency of evil, a third hypothesis is possible. 1888 MRS. H. WARD *R. Elsmere* VI. xiii, The young reformer's social simplicity, his dreams, his optimisms. 1889 S. ALEXANDER *Moral Ord. & Progr.* II. v. § 37. 227 Morality is therefore of itself and necessarily a kind of optimism. 1900 W. L. COURTNEY *Idea of Tragedy* 67 A shallow optimism is the last theory of all to which a thinking man ought to consent.

2. The character or quality of being for the best.

1795 SOUTHEY in Cottle *Early Recoll.* (1837) II. 3 Of all things it is most difficult to understand the optimism of this difference of language. 1821 BYRON *2nd Let. Bowles' Strict.* Wks. 1832 VI. 403 It may be wrong, but it does not assume pretentions to Optimism.

b. The quality of being the best; 'bestness'.

1796 SOUTHEY *Lett. fr. Spain* (1799) 228 Portugal is the best part of Spain. ..So much for the beauty and optimism of Portugal.

3. Disposition to hope for the best or to look on the bright side of things; general tendency to take a favourable view of circumstances or prospects.

1819 SHELLEY *Ess.* (1852) II. 188 Let us believe in a kind of optimism, in which we are our own gods. 1859 WRAXALL tr. *R. Houdin* xix. 277 His disposition to look at the bright side of everything. He was the incarnation of optimism. 1872 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Apr. 1 Mr. Disraeli's optimism has a great deal too much the air of inviting his party to confine itself to the cultivation of cabbages. 1881 BLACK *Sunrise* III. ix. 143 'Let it be cheerful' said he, with his gay optimism. 1893 LIDDON, etc. *Life Pusey* I. viii. 158 Pusey's optimism as to the existing state of German Protestantism.

Optimist (ˈɒptimist), *sb.* (*a.*) [f. as prec. + -IST. Cf. F. *optimiste* (1752 in *Dict. Trévoux*, 1762 in *Dict. Acad.*).]

1. One who holds or believes in the metaphysical principle of optimism.

1783 T. TWINING in *Recreat. & Stud.* (1882) 119 Oh, commend me to the gentle philanthropists and optimists .. who think all well while they are well themselves! 1791 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Celestina* IV. 112 You must learn to be more of an Optimist, and to believe that whatever happens could not, nor ought not, to have been otherwise. 1792 MARY WOLLSTONECR. *Rights Wom.* i. 19 Rousseau became enamoured of solitude; and, being at the same time an optimist, he laboured with uncommon eloquence to prove that man was naturally a solitary animal. 1832 PUSEY in Liddon, etc. *Life* (1893) I. x. 224 A true Christian can be the only real Optimist, for he alone can feel that happen what may, it must be best since it comes from a Father's love. 1878 GEO. ELIOT *Coll Breakf. P.* 496, I am no optimist whose faith must hang On hard pretence that pain is beautiful.

2. One who is inclined to practical optimism; a person who looks on the bright side of things; one disposed, with or without sufficient reason, to hope for the best or think favourably of circumstances.

1766 MRS. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* IV. 217, I am a perfect Optimist. I rejoice in a Lottery, when the five thousand Prize passes me by,. I immediately conclude that Fortune has palmed the Ten Thousand for me. 1819 *Gentl. Mag.* 529 On the subjects of revenue, commerce, and finance, he was a decided optimist. 1833 W. F. HOOK in Stephens *Life* iv 258, I am a bit of an optimist, I always look to the bright side of things. 1895 SIR W. HARCOURT in *Daily News* 23 May 2/1, I have always observed that good physicians are optimists.

B. *adj.* (*attrib.* use of *sb.*) Characterized by optimism; optimistic.

1863 DICEY *Federal St.* I. 283 The objection to this optimist view is, that it does not take into account the extraordinary social influence of slavery. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 11 Mar. 287 We are reminded of the optimist governess, who, when the weather was very bad, was still thankful because it was better than none at all. 1880 T. HUGHES in *Academy* 24 Jan. 62 His view is somewhat too optimist.

Optimistic (ˌɒptimiˈstik), *a.* [f. OPTIMIST + -IC.] Of or pertaining to optimism; characterized by optimism; inclined to take a favourable view of circumstances, and to hope for the best.

1848 M. ARNOLD *To a Republican Friend* 5 The barren optimistic sophistries Of comfortable moles. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 26 The optimistic or sentimental hypothesis that wickedness always fares ill in the world. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Feb. 6/1 The director is ever energetic, optimistic, and full of new plans and ideas.

Optimistical (ˌɒptimiˈstikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1834 *Fraser's Mag.* IX. 42 The magnificent schemes of optimistical theorists.

Hence **Optimi·stically** *adv.*

1882 *Athenæum* 29 Apr. 537/1 Political aspirations, which may be described as optimistically Liberal. 1882 J. HAWTHORNE *Pr. Saroni's Wife* iii. (1884) 18 'You will come to it [love for wife] afterward', I affirmed, optimistically.

Optimity (ˌɒptiˈmiti). [ad. late L. *optimitās* (Mart. Capella 6th c.), f. *optim-us* best: see -ITY.]

1. The quality or fact of being the best or very good; excellence.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Optimitie*, utility, great profit, excellency. 1866 *Guide Elgin Cathedral* Introd. 8 Originality necessarily implies optimity.

2. The fact of being for the best.

1885 *Faith of the Unlearned* 103 No necessity other than the Creator's can order his creation; .. it follows that the bugbear Necessity must either become optimity or, within the scope of finite freedom, must disappear.

Optimize (ˈɒptimaiz), *v.* [f. L. *optim-us* best + -IZE, after *optimism*.]

1. *intr.* To act as an optimist; to take favourable views of circumstances.

1844 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1879) V. 118 Neither are we of those who pretend to optimise upon the present condition of the Church.

2. *trans.* To make the best or most of; to develop to the utmost.

1857 *Nat. Rev.* III. 306/1 This is an incomplete view .. but it is so far borne out by fact that both parties to the suit accept it, and endeavour to optimize it. 1894 *Westm. Gas.* 20 Mar. 2/3 We have the two optimised in the blundering and bad taste of this wanton act.

Hence **O·ptimizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Optimisa·tion,** the making the best (of anything).

1857 L. HUNT *Let. to Browning* in *Athenæum* (1883) 7 July 17/1 Wisdom, you know, is the optimization of knowledge, the turning it to its best and therefore least sad account. 1877 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1879) I. 160 The optimising side of the question. 1880 W. CORY *Mod. Eng. Hist.* 128 The theories fabricated by their optimising defenders.

‖**Optimum** (ˈɒptimŏm), *sb.* (*a.*) *Biol.* [L. *optimum* the best, that which is best, neuter of *optimus* best.] That degree or amount of heat, light, food, moisture, etc. most favourable for growth, reproduction, or other vital process.

1879 tr. *Semper's Anim. Life* 43 This may be briefly designated as the optimum of food. 1882 VINES tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 747 An increase of the amount of carbonic acid present in the air, up to a certain limit (optimum), increases the evolution of oxygen. 1885 GOODALE *Phys. Bot.* (1892) 210 For the most rapid circulation of protoplasm there must be a definite amount of water,—the optimum.

B. *adj.* (*attrib.* use of *sb.*) Best or most favourable: = OPTIMAL.

1885 VINES *Lect. Physiol. Plants* 276 The minimum or zero point is the point at which the performance is just possible; the optimum point, at which it is carried on with the greatest activity. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* I. 413 Experience alone can tell us the optimum temperature for a given kind of micro-organism.

Option (ˈɒpʃən). [a. F. *option* (16th c. in Littré), also rare OF. (12-13th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. L. *optiōn-em* choosing, choice, f. root *op-* of *optāre* to choose.]

1. The action of choosing; choice. Also *transf.* A thing that is or may be chosen.

1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Option*, choosing or wishing. *c* 1615 BACON *Adv. Sir G. Villiers* vii. § 2 Plantation .. must proceed from the option of the people, else it sounds like an exile. 1650 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 222 Certeyne houses and options lying in the Close of Sarum. *a* 1660 HAMMOND (T.), He decrees to punish the contumacy finally, by assigning them their own options. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II 73 Since, Lord, thou Man didst free create, That Heav'n might Option be, not Fate. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 346 They seem then to have made their option. 1854 TOULMIN SMITH *Parish* 118 This Act may, according to option, be put into operation in any parish, or in any defined part of any parish. 1885 *Guardian* 544/1 Under this influence the State University introduced theological options into its arts course.

2. Power or liberty of choosing; opportunity or freedom of choice. *Local Option*: see LOCAL.

1633 BP. HALL *Occas. Medit.* (1656 81 Might I have my option, O God, give mee rather a little, with peace and love. 1697 POTTER *Antiq Greece* II. xi. (1715) 295 He gave them their option of two things. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* VI. Wks. 1757 IV. 272 It is, indeed, in man's option, which of these revelations he will admit. 1850 HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* II. v. i. 206 He [Peel] had no option about accepting [office]—his sovereign sent for him, and he must come. 1882 HUXLEY *Hume* i. 7 Hume's option lay between a travelling tutorship and a stool in a merchant's office.

3. The right which an archbishop formerly had on consecration of a bishop, of choosing one benefice within the see of the latter, to be in his own patronage for the next presentation. (Abolished by Act of Parliament in 1845.)

1701 in *Cowell's Interpr.* 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* 3 Apr. (O. H. S.) I. 217 He got to be precentor of Chichester (that being an Option of ye Archbishop's). 1763 BURN *Eccl. Law* I 172 s.v. *Bishops.* 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. xi. 381. 1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng.* 286 The valuable rectory of Almondsford, on the Severn, in the patronage of the Bishop of Bristol, having just become vacant, but the presentation to it devolving to his Grace, as an option, he has liberally waved his right, on condition that it be annexed to the See in perpetuity.

4. The privilege (acquired on some consideration) of executing or relinquishing, as one may choose, within a specified period a commercial transaction on terms now fixed; esp. that of calling for the delivery, or making delivery, or both, within a specified time, of some particular stock or produce at a specified price and to a specified amount.

The first kind of option is usually termed a *call*, and the second a *put*; the right to either is a *double option*. See also FUTURE *sb.* 6.

1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I. 401 The Sum given is called Premium, and the Liberty that the Giver of the Premium has to have the Contract fulfilled or not, is called Option, and the Contracts are made to the Bearer. 1827 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 980 The effect of the whole contract .. was only to give the insured an option to continue the insurance or not, during fifteen days after the expiration of the year. 1881 *Spectator* No. 2761. 695 Millions a year are lost on the Stock Exchange in buying and selling Options alone, just because the keenest of mankind think everything will remain as it was for one more fortnight. 1882 *Truth* 13 Apr. 515 An option or call of stock means this—a person thinks .. some particular stock will go up, he therefore buys the right to take it, if he pleases, at a fixed price at the next account, or at some still more distant account.

†5. A wish or desire. *Obs.*

1604 [see sense 1]. *a* 1626 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1856) I. 60 For this adoption is the fulness of our option, we cannot extend our wish .. any farther. 1662 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* (1669) 376/2 He adds his holy option, O that men would praise the Lord for his goodness. *c* 1730 *Layman's Def. Christ.* 23 (T.), I shall conclude this epistle with a pathetick option, O that men were wise.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (from 4), as *option day, money, pool, -taker*, etc.

1882 *Daily News* 1 Sept. 3/1 At Paris this was option day, but that fact had no influence upon the Bourse, all options having been previously abandoned. 1889 *Ibid.* 7 Oct. 2/1 'Option-pools'. imply that a number of persons club together for the purchase of a large option for the put or call

of specific securities... To give away money in the purchase of options is bad policy on the whole; and..those who take option money are on the right side of the hedge as a rule. 1899 *Westm. Gas.* 27 Sept. 9/1 A little option business..is now being done in the shares, £1 being given for the call of the shares at £10 each for six weeks.

Optional (ˈpʃənăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.]

1. That is a matter of choice; depending on choice or preference; that may be done or left undone according to one's will or pleasure.

1792 D. STEWART *Hum. Mind* iv. § 2 (1802) 173 In the former case the use of words is, in a great measure, optional; whereas, in the latter, it is essentially necessary. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 625 Even this burthen was optional, not compulsory. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* LI. 667/1 It was perfectly optional with the defendants whether they treated the cheques..as their own or not.

2. Leaving something to choice. *Optional clause*, see quot. 1776. *Optional writ*, see quot. 1809.

1765 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 90 No bank..can issue notes after the 15th of May 1766, containing optional clauses: but such optional notes as are then in the circle may freely pass from hand to hand during any after period. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xviii. 274 Original writs are either optional or peremptory. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* II. ii. (1869) I. 327 Inserting into their banknotes..an Optional Clause, by which they [Scotch Banks] promised payment to the bearer, either as soon as the note should be presented, or, in the option of the directors, six months after such presentment, together with the legal interest for the said six months. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v., The *præcipe* was an optional writ, i.e. it was in the alternative, commanding the defendant to do the thing required, or show the reason wherefore he had not done it.

Hence **O·ptionally** *adv.*, in an optional way, at choice. 1846 in WORCESTER.

Optique, obs. form of OPTIC.

†**Optist.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. stem of OPT-IC + -IST: cf. *chemic, chemist*, etc.] = OPTICIAN.

1639 HORN & ROBOTHAM *Gate Lang. Unl.* lxxvi. § 769 An Optist searcheth into raies (sun-beams) that are for sight, and any thing set before the eye, that may be seen;..and accordingly he frameth spectacles and perspective glasses.

Optive (ˈpptiv), *a* [ad. L. *optiv-us*, f. stem *opt-* of *optāre* to choose] Pertaining to or characterized by option; constituted by choosing; elective. In *Rom Law*: see quotations.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Optive*, see *Adoptive*. [1876 MEARS *Rom Law* 128 The wife might have the right..of choosing the tutor herself. and hence this kind of tutor was called *Tutor optivus*.] 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* i. § 154 Tutors appointed in a testament by express nomination are called tutors dative; those selected in virtue of a power of option, tutors optive.

Opto-, from Gr. ὀπτός 'seen, visible' and related words in ὀπτ-, used to form modern derivatives and compounds with the notion of 'sight, vision', or 'optic'. See the following words.

Optogram (ˈpptŏgræm). [f. OPTO- + -GRAM.] Kühne's term for the image formed on the retina by the action of light, which may be rendered permanent by chemical means. So **Optography** (ɒptˈpgrăfi), 'the fixation of a visual image on the retina' (*Syd. Soc. Lex*).

1878 FOSTER *Phys.* III. ii. 416 In this way Kühne succeeded in obtaining promising 'optograms'. 1890 C. LLOYD MORGAN *Anim. Life & Intell.* 276 If a rabbit be killed at the moment when the image, say, of a window, is formed on the retina, and the membrane at once plunged in a solution of alum, the image may be fixed, and an 'optogram' of the window may be seen on the retina.

Optometer (ɒptˈpmĭtəɹ). [f. OPTO- + -METER.] A name of instruments of various kinds, for measuring or testing vision, in respect of range, acuteness, perception of form or colour, etc.; *esp.* one for measuring the refractive power of the eye and thus testing long- or short-sightedness.

1738 W. PORTERFIELD in *Med Ess & Observ.* (ed. 2) IV. 185 The Instrument formerly mentioned; which..I have called an Optometer. 1801 YOUNG in *Trans. R. Soc.* 34. 1801 HOME in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 5 Dr. Young..constructed an optometer, upon the principle of that of Dr. Porterfield. 1879 *Handbk. Univ Oxford* 59 In this apartment are being collected instruments of Diagnosis, Ophthalmoscopes, Optometers [etc] 1886 *Leeds Merc.* 15 Feb. 5/6 The spectroscopic optometer is available for the study of flames in the Bessemer converter.

So **Opto·metry**, the measurement of the visual powers; the use and application of the optometer. 1892 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Opto-striate (ɒptoˌstrəiˈĕt), *a. Anat.* [f. OPTO- + STRIATE.] Pertaining to, or consisting of, the optic thalamus and corpus striatum together.

1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Opto-striate body*, the conjoined *Optic thalamus* and *Corpus striatum*. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 305 On several occasions I have found obliterative endarteritis of the opto-striate branches.

Optotype (ˈptotəip). [f. OPTO- + TYPE.] A type or letter of definite size used for testing acuteness of vision; a test-type. 1892 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Opugn, obs. form of OPPUGN.

Opulence (ˈpjŭlĕns). [ad. L. *opulentia*, f. *opulens, -ent-em* or *opulent-us*: see OPULENT and -ENCE. Cf. F. *opulence* (R. Estienne 1549).] Wealth, riches, affluence.

c 1320 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) D iiij, No giftes nor treasure of greatest opulence. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. viii. 201 Riches, Wealth, Opulence, Pelf, Means, Fortunes, Estate. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* vi. 529 How Few can rescue Opulence from Want!..Who lives to Fancy, never can be rich. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* II. iii. (1869) I. 349 It is this effort..which has maintained the progress of England towards opulence. a 1805 C. J. FOX in Emerson *Cond. Life* Wks. (Bohn) II. 419 The most meritorious public services have always been performed by persons in a condition of life removed from opulence. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* xxi. III. 203 Citizens who had more recently risen to opulence.

b. *fig.* Abundance of resources or power.

1791 MACKINTOSH *Vindic. Gallicæ* Wks. 1846 III. 4 Argument..aided by the most pathetic and picturesque description, speaks the opulence and the powers of that mind. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Plato* Wks. (Bohn) I. 297 He has that opulence which furnishes, at every turn, the precise weapon he needs.

c. *transf.* 'Wealth', abundance (e.g. of hair); plumpness of person [from mod. Fr.].

1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* III. vi. 129 The loose golden opulence of her hair These clouds untangle. 1896 A. MORRISON *Child Jago* 131 Leary, in his heavy opulence of flesh.

†**O·pulency.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *opulentia*: see prec. and -ENCY.] = prec.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* v. i. 38 A Discoverie of the infinite Flatteries That follow youth and opulencie. 1692 tr. *Sallust* 9 Envy sprung from Opulency. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* viii. 47 An air of opulency and magnificence.

Opulent (ˈpjŭlĕnt), *a.* Also 7 **oppulent.** [ad. L. *opulens, -ent-em* or *opulent-us* rich, wealthy, splendid, f. *op-s, op-em* power, might, resources, wealth: see -ULENT. Cf. F. *opulent* (14th c. in Littré), It. *opulente, -ento*, Sp., Pg. *opulento*.]

1. Rich, wealthy, affluent.

1601 J. WHEELER *Treat. Comm.* 72 The Hanses should growe opulent, and possesse the whole trade of the realme. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 394 The potentest monarchies, the proudest republicks, the opulentest cities have their growth, declinings, and periods. a 1704 T. BROWN *Two Oxford Scholars* Wks. 1730 I. 10, I shall be strangely unfortunate if I meet not with some opulent widow. 1762 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. viii. 168 His way of life was splendid and opulent. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* i. 1 The arrangements of the house, and the general air of the housekeeping, indicated easy and even opulent circumstances.

b. Yielding great wealth, lucrative.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 6 The richest and most opulent Wheat-lands. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. i. i. 12 So opulent and brilliant a commerce.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Rich or wealthy in some respect; abounding or profuse in some property: a. in mental wealth; b. in material possessions or qualities; c. in physical development; plump [from Fr.].

1792–1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.*, *Libraries*, Grollier, whose library was opulent in these luxuries. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* i. xiv. (1872) 82 The certain prefigurement..of an opulent, genial and sunny mind. 1863 WOOLNER *My Beautiful Lady* 32, I wonder whether She now her braided opulent hair unlace. 1867 J. H. STIRLING in *Fortn. Rev.* Oct. 380 The injustice of applying the epithet 'destructive' to such an opulent and affirmative soul. 1896 *Westm Gas.* 10 Mar. 2/1 Although a little short for her build, and somewhat opulent for statuary, she is superbly modelled

3. Of flowers, etc.: Having a wealth of blossom, tint, or fragrance; splendid.

1863 B. TAYLOR *H. Thurston* xiv. 181 The hyacinths..filling the walk with their opulent breath. 1868 TENNYSON *Lucretius* 248 Or beast or bird or fish, or opulent flower. 1836 WOOLNER *Nelly Gray* 5 Our pathway..So rich with blossom, and opulent Successive honeysuckle scent.

Hence **O·pulently** *adv.*, in an opulent manner or degree; richly, affluently, splendidly. **O·pulentness**, wealthiness (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

1611 COTGR., *Richement*, richly, wealthily, opulently. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Opulently*. (Hence in Johnson, etc.) 1871 A. AUSTIN *Golden Age*, We turned away, and opulently cold, Put back our swords of steel in sheaths of gold!

‖**Opulus** (ˈpjŭlŏs). *Bot.* [L. *opulus*, a kind of maple; taken in Bot. as a generic or specific name.] The Guelder Rose, *Viburnum Opulus*.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Opulus*, a kind of Shrub, which some call Witch-hazel. 1751 J. BARTRAM *Observ. Trav. Pennsylv.* 27 A hill covered with spruce, oak spruce, lawrel, opulus, yew.

Opunion, -yon(e, -ɜoun, obs. Sc. ff. OPINION.

‖**Opuntia** (ɒpˈpnʃiă). [L. *Opuntia* (sc. *herba*), a plant growing, according to Pliny, about the Locrian city Opus (acc. *Opunt-em*) in Greece; taken by Tournefort, 1700, as a generic name] A large genus of cactaceous plants; also, the fruit of a plant of this genus; the Prickly Pear or Indian Fig.

Opuntia vulgaris, the Common Prickly Pear or Barbary Fig, a native of America, is now naturalized on both shores of the Mediterranean, in the Canary Islands, etc.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 99 About the city Opus there is an herb called Opuntia, which men delight to eat: this admirable gift the leafe hath, That if it be laied in the ground, it will take root. 1765 in W. Stork *Acc. East Florida* (1766) 79 The third sort of soil produces the cabbage-tree,..the plumb-tree, and opuntia. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxi. (1794) 287 Opuntias are composed of flat joints connected together. 1878 HOOKER & BALL *Morocco* 277 Enclosed within massive hedges of Opuntia.

Hence **Opu·ntioid** *a.*, resembling the Prickly Pears.

1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* 408 Remarkable for the opuntioid constriction of the subfastigiate branches.

‖**Opus** (ˈpŏs, ōˈpŏs). [L. *opus* work, pl. *opera*.]

1. A work, a composition; *esp.* a musical composition or set of compositions as numbered among the works of a composer in order of publication. Abbreviated *Op.* Also attrib., as *opus number*.

1809 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 162, I shall do it volume by volume in my great 'Opus'. 1812 *Ibid.* 404, I have found out another opus for you when you have completed the 'West Indies'. 1880 *Grove's Dict. Mus.* II. 135 No opus-number is given on the English copy. *Ibid.* 532/2 No rule is observed as regards the size of an opus: for instance, Beethoven's op. 1 consists of three pianoforte trios, while Schubert's op. 1 is only the song 'Erlkönig'.

2. The Latin express. on *opus magnum* or *magnum opus* 'great work', is frequent in Eng. use, esp. in reference to a large or important literary work.

1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* v. 116 His Account of the *Opus magnum* is extreemly poor and deficient. 1791 BOSWELL *Let. to Rev. W. Temple* (1857) 406 My *magnum opus*, the 'Life of Dr. Johnson'..is to be published on Monday, 16th May. 1843 MILL *Logic* v. iii. § 1 To determine what these propositions are, is the *opus magnum* of the more recondite mental philosophy. 1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 29 Dec. 505/2 When an author's *magnum opus* is his only work, we have no right to complain if we sometimes detect tentative efforts in it. *Mod.* 'How goes the *magnum opus*? What letter are you working at now?'

Opuscle (ˈpvˈsĕl). *rare.* [ad. L. *opusculum*.] = OPUSCULE.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Opuscle*, a little work, or labour. 1862 WRAXALL *Hugo's 'Misérables'* i. v. 3 The various opuscles published in the last century.

Opuscular (ɒpˈpskiŭlăɹ), *a.* [f. L. *opuscul-um* (see next) + -AR.] Of, belonging to, or of the nature of a small work.

1802 *Edinb. Rev.* I. 116 (*Mrs Opie's Poems*) The verses of *feeling*..are certainly among the best in our opuscular poetry.

Opuscule (ɒpˈpskiul). [a. F. *opuscule* (14th c.), ad. L. *opuscul-um*: see next and -CULE.] A small work; esp. a literary or musical work of small size.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Opuscule*, a little work, a little labor. a 1852 in Thackeray *Christmas Bks.* (1872) 127 To put forth certain opuscules, denominated 'Christmas Books'. 1876 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* (1888) III. 361 In this opuscule he points out that Modern Society is passing through a great crisis. 1885 *Bookseller* July 649/1 His customers refused to pay a shilling for a tiny opuscule which should have been sold for sixpence.

‖**Opusculum** (ɒpˈpskiŭlŏm). Pl. **-ula.** [L., dim. of *opus* work.] = prec.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* 33 Many more eminent *Opuscula* of that nature. 1657 EVELYN *Memoirs* (1857) III. 90 Dr. Andrews, Grotius, Dr. Hammond, in a particular opusculum..have all treated on this subject. 1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* cvi. (1819) II. 249 Pretty and pleasing opuscula. 1826 *Athenæum* 14 Aug. 208/2 Hitherto undescribed opuscula, both in prose and verse, printed before 1539.

Opy(e, variant of OPIE *Obs.*, opium.

Oqua·ssa. [Amer. Ind.] A local name of a small trout (*Salvelinus oquassa*), called also *blue-back trout*, inhabiting lakes in Maine.

1890 in WEBSTER.

Oque, oquea, oqui, obs ff. OKA, OKE.

Or (ōɹ), *sb. Her.* [a. F. *or*:—L. *aurum* gold.] The tincture gold or yellow in armorial bearings.

1562 LEIGH *Armoris* (1597) 1 b, I will begin with the most pretious mettall Golde: Or. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. v. 973 Azure they bear three Eaglets Argentine, A Cheuron Ermin grailed Or between. 1646 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 I. 44 And tell you how they beare Gules, or, vert, azure,—heathen words for Red, Yellow, green, blue. 1766 PORNY *Heraldry* (1787) 20 Or, which signifies gold, and in colour yellow, is expressed by points, pricks, or dots...The precious Stone to which it is compared is Topaz, and the Planet Sol. 1875 FORTNUM *Maiolica* ix. 79 These arms are paly gules and or, on a fess argent a dog in the act of bounding sable.

b. *Or moulu, or molu*: see ORMOLU.

Or (ōɹ, ɒɹ, ŏɹ), *adv.*[1] (*prep.*, *conj.*[1]) *arch.* and *dial.* Forms: see below, and cf. AIR *adv.* [OE. *ǽr* adv. (late Northumb.): cf. ON. *ár*, Goth. *air*, OE. *ǽr*, O Tent. **air* (?) and **airi*: see ERE. In early ME. *ār, are*, later *ōr, ore, oore*. But in all the uses exc. A. 1 the sense is that of the comparative, OE. *ǽr*, Goth. *airis*, OHG. *ēr* earlier, sooner, before.

The solitary O.Northumb. instance of adv. *ǽr* in A. I., with Ormin's *ǽr*, the *ǽr, ǽre* of Cursor M., and Sc. *are*, AIR, can only be from the ON. positive adv. *ár* 'early'. To the same origin must be assigned, so far as *form* goes, the Early ME. and north. *ār*, midl. *ōr*, in A. II (*ōre* having assumed an adverbial *-e*, as in *there, where*, etc.). But the *sense* here is that of the OE. comparative *ǽr*, ME. *ēr, ēre*: as *ǽr* existed side by side with *ēr* in the positive, it may have intruded also into the comparative, in which *ēr*, ERE, from OE *ǽr*, was the only etymological form. In this sense Sc. still has AIR B. and C. have, beside *er, ere*, the form *or* in midl. (before 1225). In 13–14th c. *ar* (*are*) is found in the north, but appears soon to have been displaced by the midl. *or*, which is still the ordinary northern word. The northern texts of *Cursor M.* have the prepositional and conjunctive *ar* (*are*); but *or* occurs also in the Cott. text, and is frequent in Fairf. In Sc., Bearder finds the prep. *or* at first only in Barbour (*Ueber den Gebrauch der Präpositionen in der altschott. Poesie*, Halle 1894, p. 43). *Ar* (*are*) occurs also in 13–14th c. southern writings; there it may have originated in an unstressed form of OE. *ǽr*. The relations between the positive and comparative of this adv. present complications in all the cognate langs. In all the WGer. group, also, the comparative has developed prepositional and conjunctive uses, as in English.]

A. *adv.* 1. As a positive (1 ǽr, 2–3 ǽr; *Sc.* 4–6 are, 5– air: see AIR *adv.*).

†1. Early, at an early hour; = AIR *adv.* 2, ERE A. 1. *Obs.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xx. 1 Qui exiit primo mane, *glossed* sebe foerde arist *vel* ár in merne. c 1200 ORMIN 6242 Beon ar & lâte o 3unnkert weorrc. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19033 (Edin., Cott., Gött.) Desseli baþe late and are. 1300– [see AR *adv.* 2].

II. As comparative (3–4 ar, 4 aar, 5–6 *Sc.* air; 3–4 ōr, 4–5 ore, 5 oore, hoore, 3ore).

†**2.** At an earlier time; earlier, sooner; = ERE A. 2.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10147 Cador & hyse ..to þe hauen wel raþer [*v.r.* ore] cam Er any Saxon to schipe nam. c 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 1061 Bitwene this and the thrid night, And ar if that it are myght be.

†**3.** At a former time, on a former occasion; formerly, before; = AIR *adv.* 1, ERE A. 4. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 28687 þa at þan fehte ar weoren. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 511 (Cott.) Als I tald ar [*F.* are, *Gött.* or]. *Ibid.* 870 (C., F., G.) þis said i are [*Tr.* ere]. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 8 He sette þe Inglis to be þralle, þat or was so fre. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 425 Mi sore þat is dedeliche, as y seyd ore. c 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* III. 410 If she fayr and bryght were hoore [= ore], It is a-mended an hundird part more As to his sight. a 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 2202 He thought on thyngis that bene ore. a 1500 *Childe of Bristowe* 342 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 123 Into the chamber he went that tide..And knelid, as he dud ore.

†**b.** Before something else, in the first place. *Obs.*

c 1220 *Bestiary* 139 Oc he speweð or al ðe uenim ðat in his brest is bred. *Ibid.* 208 Oc or sei ðu in scrifte to ðe prest sinnes tine [=þine]. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 88 Fro ðat time we tellen ay, Or ðe nist and after ðe day. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 916 (Cott., F., Gött.) For i most couer mi tinsal are [*Tr.* furst]. c 1300 *Havelok* 728 But or he hauede michel shame.

B. *prep.* (3–5 ar, (4 are), 3– or).

1. Before (in time); = ERE B. 1.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 645 So ðe flod flet de dunes on; fowerti 3er or domes-dai. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11383 (Cott.) A tuel-month ar [*Gött.* are, *Tr.* or] þe natiuite. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xx. 607 It wes neuir led or his day So weill. a 1425 *Cursor M.* 9830 (Tr.) Neuer ar þis. 1467–8 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 622/2 Which had been doon or that tyme. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Folys* (1570) 167 To dye or their day. 1564 GRINDAL *Fun. Serm.* 3 Oct., Wks. (Parker Soc.) 16 So should we have had the Turk, or this day, to have come to our own doors. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IV. 141 He came .. in the morning ouer to Constantinople; and long or midday turnd Turke. *Mod. Sc.* Ye'll be ower the hill lang or nicht.

b. In the following there appears to be confusion with the conjunctive *or ere* (C. 1 e), for *or e'er, or ever*, but used simply as = ere, before.

1609 MILTON *Ode Christ's Nativity* 86 The Shepherds on the Lawn, Or ere the point of dawn, Sate simply chatting in a rustick row. 1811 WORDSW. *Ep. to Sir G. H. Beaumont* 95 And long or ere the uprising of the Sun O'er dew-damped dust our journey was begun.

2. Before an adv. of time taken subst., as *long, now*, etc., forming an advb. phrase: cf. *erelong, erenow*, etc.; = ERE B. 2.

a 1450 *Cursor M.* 17785 (Laud) Ye wold nevir yt leve or now. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* vi. 4, I cam neuer or now where I am. 1559–60 *MS. Cott. Cal.* B. ix, The mater had bene lang or now compounded. 1786 BURNS *Earnest Cry & Prayer* xv, I'll wad my new pleugh-pettle, Ye'll see't or lang. *Mod. Sc.* He'd been there oft or than, Ise warran'. I've seen him lang or now.

C. *conj.* (or *conjunctive adv.*). (3–4 ar, (4 are), 3– or.)

1. Of time: Before (= L. *priusquam*, F. *avant que*). †**a.** in a conjunctional phrase: (*a*) *or than*, (*b*) *or that*: see ERE C. 1 a. *Obs.*

(*a*) c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2435 Or ðan he wiste off werlde faren, He [Jacob] bade hise kinde to him charen. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxvii. 10 Whan..he etith, he blisse to thee or than [Vulg. *priusquam*, 1388 bifore that] he die. 1465 *Paston Lett.* II. 19.) They were delyveryd owt of pryson or than the massenger come ageyn. 1506 GUYLFORDE *Pilgr.* (Camden) 39 Or than we rose from the borde the warden rose.

(*b*) a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2810 Are þat [*Gött.* ar þan, *F.* or þat, *Tr.* ar þat] hit be sunken don. *Ibid.* 4976 Ar þat [*F.* or]. c 1386 CHAUCER *Kut.'s T.* 2212 (Harl. MS.) Or [*v.r.* er] þat we departe fro þis place. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* vii. (1870) 242 He must prouyde for necessarye thynges or that he begyn howseholde. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* Consecr Bishops, Our saviour Christe continued the whole night in praier, or euer that [1662 before] he did chose and sende furth his xii Apostles. 1721 *St. German's Doctor & Stud.* 102, I would here..ask thee another question, or that I make answer to thine.

b. *Or* alone, in same sense.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 91 Or he bicumeð cristen. *Ibid.* 94 Or he it biðenken can, hise eȝen weren mirke. 13.. *Cursor M.* 710 (Cott.) Ar [*F.* or] Adam had fordon þe grith. *Ibid.* 5578 (Cott.) Born or he þis werld wroght [*F.* or þis werlde was wroȝt]. c 1330 *Owain Miles* 32 Now turn oȝain or to late, Ar we the put in at helle gate. c 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conc.* 1051 Yhit wil I mare say, Ar I pas fra þis mater away. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* i. 41 Lete us ryde hastely towarde Troy or it be take. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* iv. 19 Wherin men fall or they be awarre. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 108 Wil you drink or you go, or wil you go or you drinke? 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 169 Leaue it or it leaue you. 1665 HOWARD & DRYDEN *Ind. Queen* v. i, We must go meet them or it be too late. 1725 RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* v. ii, Ye intend to..take your leave of Patrick or he gang. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 119 Yet or fell the night He rose. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* xviii. 173 Ye shall taigle many a weary foot, or we get clear.

†**c.** With redundant *or*, or equivalent adv.; = ERE C. 1 c. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1506 Ðe firme sune..sulde auen ðe bliscing Or or ðe fader dede his ending. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 650 3yf þou trowyst þat he was noghte Before or þe worlde was wroghte. c 1330 — *Chron.* (1810) 74 Or Roberd wist, or þouht on suilk a dede, Ore was his hous on fire, þer Sir Robert lay. ?a 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 864 Hir yen greye .. That laughede ay in hir semblaunt, First or the mouth, by covenaunt. a 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) viii. 83 Before or þei receyue hem, þei knelen doun. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* 30 Tofore or he wente to hys bedde.

d. with the addition of *ever, e'er*: cf. ERE C. 1 d.

Ever adds emphasis: *or ever* = before ever, before even, before..at all, or in any way; see EVER 8 c. But, in many early instances, *or ever* does not perceptibly differ from the simple *or, ere*, or *before*, whence perh. the later spelling *or ere*; see e.

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* v, Or ever I stent, my best was more to loke Upon the writings of this nobil man. 1450 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 202/2 Make the aweners..paye, or ever they can gete deliverauncе. 1526 TINDALE *John* iv. 49 Syr come awaye or ever that my chylde deye. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 101, I was two dayes after or ever I could get in. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Iustine* III. 20 They..put forth to sea, or euer the Lacedemonians got knowledge of them. 1611 BIBLE *Dan* vi. 24 And the Lyons..brake all their bones in pieces or euer they came at the bottome of the den. 1752 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) X 223 Thou accursed Spirit! damned or ever thou wert born! 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 67 Long time elapsed or e'er our rugged sires Complain'd. 1846 KEBLE *Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 76 Stay thee, sad heart, or e'er thou breathe thy plaint. 1879 CHR. ROSSETTI *Seek & F.* 246 Or ever He ascended up where he was before. *Mod. Sc.* An' or ever I wust, there I was i' the mids o' them!

e. *or ere*, for *or e'er*, or ever: see d, and B. 1 b.

1568 FULWEL *Like Will to Like* in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 349 Thou shalt have somewhat of me, or ere I go. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. iv. 288 But this heart shal break into a hundred thousand flawes Or ere He weepe. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* To Rdr., Forthwith or ere I could well help it, I fell a Roving. 1823 LOCKHART *Span. Ballads, Cadaynos* xiii, For his soul shall dwell with him in hell, or ere yon sun go down! 1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Wind.* I. 133 That not a letter of the meaning fall Or ere it touch and teach His world's deep heart.

2. Of preference: Sooner than, rather than; = ERE C. 2.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9815 (Cott.) His hert aght ar at-brest in thrin Ar fra his comamentes tuin [*Gött.* Or aght his herte brest o thrinne, Or fra his comandementis tuinne]. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 502 þe red noble Is reuerenced or [C. xviii. 201 by-fore] þe Rode. c 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 511 Or thay be dantit with dreid, erar will thai de. 1514 EARL WORCESTER in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 244 Never man..better loved his wife than he did, but or he wold have suche a woman abought hur, he hadde lever he without hur. 1567 DRANT *Horace, Epistles* Ep. xvii. F.). Or he would weare a suite of silke the winter should him kil. 1814 SCOTT *Waav* xlii, He wald scroll for a plack the sheet, or she kenn'd what it was to want. *Mod. Sc.* I wad sterve or I wad be obleig't to the like o' him.

†**3.** After a comparative or *other*: = Than. *Obs.* Northern, and in later use only Sc.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1510 And hauen mete ðan, at is mel, More or ðe gungere twinne del. *Ibid.* 2928 Ðoȝ deden wiches ðo men to sen On oðere wise or soðe ben. 13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1513 To yow þat..welder more slyȝt Of þat art..or a hundreth of seche As I am. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. viii. 88 Fels thow nocht ȝit, quod he, Othir strenth or manns force has delt with the? 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 135 Rather or thow suld ly in paine. 1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 500 The Marques of Hunteley obtained more subscriptions..in the toune and shyre of Aberdeen and Bamff or any other.

†**4.** = Lest. *Sc. Obs. rare.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I 272 That gud man dred or Wallace suld be tane; For Suthroun ar full sutaille euirilk man.

†**Or,** *adv.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [?a. Fr. *or* now.] As an introductory particle: = Now.

1423 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) IV. xxix. (1859) 61 Or this ymage signyfyed the kynge Nabugodonosor. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1165 Or Salomones throne had greces sex, als I saide toforne.

Or (ōr, ər), *conj.*[2] (*adv.*[3]) Forms: see below. [A phonetically reduced form of the obs. OTHER *conj.*, which, when disyllabic, Ormin wrote *operr*, when monosyllabic and unstressed, *oþþr* before a vowel, *orr* before a cons. The e. midl. dial. had *or* c 1250; and c 1300 *or* was in common use in north midl. and northern writers; though the fuller *oper, other* continued in use, esp. in the south, till late in the 16th c. *Or* is properly the conjunction, not the associated adv. (see sense 2), which continued to be *other*, or *outher*, in modern Standard Eng. *either* (i.e. *either . . or*); though *or . . or* also occurs: see sense 3. Forms parallel to *or* are *ar* (reduced from *aper*), ER (from EITHER); *our*, treated here, may be reduced from *outher*.]

A. Illustration of the evolution of *or* out of *other*, and of some variant forms.

α. 3 oþer, oþþr, orr, or.

c 1200 ORMIN 6180 Her iss hiell oþerr nohht I þiss land. *Ibid.* 16100 [þa] þatt sellenn Halȝ Gast..Att fullhtninng, oþerr att hanndgang, Oþþr att hadinng, forr mede. *Ibid.* 7588 þatt lic..Wass twesȝen cullfre bridless..Oþþr itt wass twesȝen turrtless. *Ibid.* 10882 Hofenn upp and hadedd Till bisscopp orr till unnderrpreost. *Ibid.* 11843 To don ohht orr to spekenn ohht off ifell. c 1250 [see B. 2 c] queðer..or. ?a 1300 [see B. 2] oþer..or. c 1300 *Havelok* 977 King or cayser forto be.

β. 4 our, ouer, ouir, 4–5 ore.

13.. *Cursor M.* 10523–25 (Edinb.) Godis uirtu our [*other MSS.* or] grete prophete, our angel ellis þai him lete, our godis sune ellis þai him helde. *Ibid.* 19715 Nichte ouir [*other MSS.* or] dai. *Ibid.* 23425 Wit þi fot to ouircast a fel, ouer [*other MSS.* or] al þis erþe. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (*Paulus*) 737 How hard panis, ore how sar His modir thoght. a 1400–50 *Alexander* 2260 (Ashm. MS.) Of sum threuyn gome Of were ore [*Dubl. MS.* or] of wristilling.

B. Signification.

1. *generally.* A particle co-ordinating two (or more) words, phrases, or clauses, between which there is an alternative.

Things so co-ordinated may differ in nature, or quality, or merely in quantity, in which case the one may include the other, as in 'it will cost a pound or thirty shillings', 'two or three minutes', 'a word or two'. The second member may also express a correction or modification of the first, which may be strengthened by expanding *or* to *or even, or rather, or at least.*

c 1200 [see above in A. α]. c 1300 *Havelok* 573–4 Loun or wulf, wuluine or bere Or oþer best þat wolde him dere. *Ibid.* 612–13 He shal him hangen, or quik flo, Or he shal him al quic graue. *Ibid.* 2101 Þan bisþe men casten bern in poles, or in a grip, or in þe fen. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 154 If were or wo had risen. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xviii. 20 Where two or three shulen be gedrid in my name. c 1386 CHAUCER *Kut.'s T.* 813 Be it of werre or pees, or hate or loue. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 260/2 Or, *aut, vel, seu, que.* 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. Prol. 39 Twichand our faith mony clausis he fand, Quhilk bene conforme, or than collaterall. a 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 232 b, No man hathe sene a better counterfaytor or player in any Comedie or Tragedie. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 583 And all who since, Baptiz'd or Infidel, Jousted in Aspramont or Montalban. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No 45 P 1, I took a Walk a Mile or Two out of Town. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* i, The year was spent in moral or rural amusements. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 61/2 Did you send a verbal or a written message? 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* I. i. 439 He heeded not Me or my sorrow. 1828 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 485 The possession of the others or other of them. 1835 *Chambers' Informat.* II. 212/1 It is generally flat or but slightly undulating. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 45 A vine or two. *Mod.* You may walk ten or even twelve miles without finding one.

b. When singular subjects (sb. or pron.) are co-ordinated by *or*, strict logic and the rules of modern grammarians require the vb. and following pronouns to be singular; but at all times there has been a tendency to use the plural with two or more singular subjects when their mutual exclusion is not emphasized.

When the subjects differ in number or person, the rule is that the vb. and pronouns should agree with the last or nearest, e.g. 'I or thou art to blame', 'I, or thou, or he is the author of it' (Lindley Murray); but such constructions are apt to seem stiff and pedantic, and are consequently avoided. The question of gender causes further complicat on—esp. the want of a 3rd pers. pron. of common gender. To say either 'if he or she has his friends with him' or 'if he or she has her friends with her' may be misleading, while 'if he or she has his or her friends with him or her' is clumsy and pedantic, which is avoided by saying 'have their friends with them'; so 'Your brother or sister will lend their aid'. These difficulties appear to have been felt at all times, and have been sometimes avoided by making the verb immediately precede or follow the first subject, and agree with it.

[13. *K. Alis.* 75 Whan kyng, other eorl, cam on him to weorre.] 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* II. i, As soon as ever your maid or your man brings you word. 1621 HAKEWILL *David's Vow* 328 A great towne or a great Personages house, if they bee good, do much good to the Country. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XIII. vi, Among whose vices ill-nature or hardness of heart were not numbered. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* II. xxiv, Wilfrid, or Bertram raves, or you! a 1822 SHELLEY *Ess.*, etc. II. 249 *note*, Tacitus, or Livius, or Herodotus, are equally undelightful and uninstructive in translation. 1823 SYD. SMITH *Mem* (1855) II. 234 Friendship, or propriety, or principle are sacrificed. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* 126 If Tintoret or Giorgione are at hand. 1855 FITZJ. STEPHEN in *Cambr. Ess.* 176 Scott or Sir E. Lytton have generally some funny man. 1867 M. ARNOLD *Celtic Lit.* 162 Novalis or Rückert, for instance, have their eye fixed on nature. 1873 L. STEPHEN *Ess. Freespeak.* 127 The Pope, or the Archbishop of Canterbury, or even Mr. Spurgeon, are much more satisfactory guides than the prophets of the revolution. 1874 — *Hours in Library* Ser. I. 273 Mr. Darwin or Barnum would claim him as their own. 1875 GLADSTONE *Glean.* VI. 179 Why should we expect of the Bishop, or of the Judge, that they should be adepts in historical research? 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo Suck* 339 The *copus vile* on which rage or wantonness vented themselves with impunity.

2. The alternative expressed by *or* is emphasized by prefixing to the first member, or adding after the last, the associated adverb EITHER, formerly OTHER or OUTHER (the latter still in dialect use): e.g. 'you may have either an apple or a pear'; 'I could eat an apple or a pear either'.

The primary function of *either*, etc., is to emphasize the perfect indifference of the two (or more) things or courses; e.g. 'you may take either the medal or its value' = the medal and its value are equally at your option, you may take either; but a secondary function is to emphasize the mutual exclusiveness, = either of the two, but not both. For full illustration, see EITHER, OTHER, OUTHER; the following are early examples of the various forms:

?a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5855 (Cott.) þat I suld oþer [*Gött.* ethir] here his saand, Or lat þe folk vte o mi land. *Ibid.* 9838 (Cott.) þat wanted oþer [*Gött.* eyder, *Fairf.* ethir, *Trin.* ouþer] lote or hand. c 1300 *Havelok* 94–5 Oþer he refte him hors or wede, Or made him sone handes sprede. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 5 Eythir [*Tanner* either]..in heuene or in helle.

¶ **b.** *Or* occurs also after *neither*, where the normal conjunction is *nor*. See these words.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xxvi 37 We fynd nat auncienty, that..Scotlande shulde..be subgiet to the realme of Ingland, nother by homage, or any other wayes. 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 129 There is neither scepter, crowne, stay, or strength of man that is able to hinder and turne aside the hand of the Almightie. a 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 221 From which they saw neither profit or honour likely

to ensue. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* II. 516 An horse that had neither good eyes or feet. 1713 Steele *Guard.* No. 5 ¶ 4 Neither strict piety, diligence in domestick affairs, or any other avocation, have preserved her against love. 1757 Burke *Abridg. Eng. Hist.* Wks. (1812) 4 Neither on the one side or on the other. 1812 Southey *Omniana* I. 310 Morality can neither be produced or preserved in a people..without true religion. 1828 Heber *Life Jer. Taylor* p. clxxxvi. 1864 Ruskin *Fors Clavig.* xlviii. 267 Neither rabbits at Coniston, road-surveyors at Croydon, or mud in St. Giles's. 1882 Freeman in *Life & Lett.* (1895) II. 267 Neither Reformers in the sixteenth century or Puritans in the seventeenth century strove in any sense for 'religious liberty'.

c. *Or* is used after *whether*: see Whether.

Here *oðer*, *or*, took the place of the earlier disjunctive particle, OE. *þe* (OS. *the*, OFris. *tha*, Goth. *þau*). The following examples show the introduction of *or*:—

[*c* 1205 Lay. 9464-5 Heo . axeden whe'er he wolde grið þe he wolde unfriði [*c* 1275 oþer siht 3am wiþ]. *c* 1200 Ormin 528 Whebbr i þe firrste lott Oþbr i þatt comm þærafftenn. *a* 1225 *Leg. St. Kath.* 2313 Loke nu..hweðer þe beo leuere don þat ich leare oðer þis ilke dei deien. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3272 Egipciennes woren in twired wen, queðer he sulden folzen or flen. 13 . *Cursor M.* 22167 (Edinb.) Quebir þate he be crime ouir [*other MSS.* or] nai. 1382 Wyclif *Gen.* xxvii. 21 Whethir [1388 wher] thow be my sone Esau, or noon. *c* 1440 *Ipomydon* 1844 Whethyr will ye come or nay?

3. *Or* . . *or* is sometimes used in the sense of *either* . . *or*: this is now poetic.

Formerly, sometimes a literalism of translation (cf. L. *aut* . . *aut*, F. *ou* . . *ou*), but perh. sometimes an actual phonetic reduction of *other* . . *other*, *other* . . *or*: cf. *wher* . . *or* for *whether* . . *or*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 404 Þan fell þai depe, or lesse or mare. — *Ibid.* 10490 Allas! allas! þat i or born or geten was! *c* 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II* (Percy Soc.) iv, Or he shal sing *si dedero*, or all gaineth him nouht. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm. Sel.* Wks. I. 124 Þif he heere treuthe or o tyme or oþer. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 182 And alle tho that hadden be Or in appert or in prive. 1474 Caxton *Chesse* 7 Or thou art a god or a man or nought. 1576 Gascoigne *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 69 He would never take or bribe or rich reward. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* I. i. 137 Loth to leaue vnsought Or that, or any place. 1615 Day *Festivals* xii. 305 You are not all of you, or Husbands, or Parents, or Maisters; or Wives, or Children, or Servants; or Virgins, or Widowes. 1715-20 Pope *Iliad* xii. 396 Or let us glory gain, or glory give! 1798 Coleridge *Anc. Mar.* vi iv, Without or wave or wind. 1807 Jean Ingelow *Story of Doom* vii. 206 Learn that to love is the one way to know Or God or man.

† b. *Or* . . *or* occurs with alternative questions, direct or indirect; = *whether* . . *or*. (*Or* alone = 'whether' is rare, and prob. only repr. L. *an*.)

1382 Wyclif *Eccles.* xlvi. 5 Or not in wrathefulnesse of hym is lettid the sunne? [*Vulg.* an non; 1388 Whether the sunne was not lettid in the wrathful?] 1510 *Virgilius* in Thoms *F. E. Rom.* 23 He asked the lordes..or they wolde thereforre warre. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Mar. 29 Or hast thy selfe his slomber broke? Or made pleuie to the same? 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* III ii. 64 Tell me where is fancie bred, Or in the heart, or in the head? *c* 1600 — *Sonn.* cxiv, Or whether doth my mind . Drink up the monarch's plague, this flattery? Or whether shall I say [etc.]? 1611 — *Cymb.* IV. ii. 356 How? a Page? Or dead, or sleeping on him? 1623 Webster *Devil's Law Case* II. iii, Denied Christian burial! I pray, what does that? Or the dead lazy march in the funeral? Or the flattery in the epitaphs? 1734 Pope *Ess. Man* iv. 245-6 Alike or when, or where, they shine, or shine, Or on the Rubicon, or on the Rhine.

4. After a primary statement, *or* appends a secondary alternative, or consequence of setting aside the primary statement: = otherwise, else; in any other case; if not.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron* (1810) 44 He said He wild haf treuage, or brenne alle þat he fond. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Miller's T.* 95 Loue me al atones, Or I wol dyen. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 156 He preyd hem to do him ryght, Ar telle hyme wherefore. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* II iv. 38 Then let thy Loue be yonger then thy selfe, Or thy affection cannot hold the bent. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 310 Awake, arise, or be for ever fall'n. 1703 Rowe *Fair Penit.* I. i. 271 Waking I dream, or I beheld Lothario. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* I. 95, I judge amiss, or he who rules the Argives..will be incensed. 1820 Keats *Eve St. Agnes* xxvi, But dares not look behind or all the charm is fled. 1840 *P. Parley's Ann.* 82 Leave off, sir, or I will cane you again. 1860 Abp. Thomson *Laws Th.* Introd. 2 [This] was an experimental discovery, or why did the discoverer sacrifice a hecatomb? *Mod.* It is my brother, or I'm a Dutchman!

5. *Or else* (also formerly as one word *orels*, *or(r)ellis*): = or if not, or otherwise; = sense 4: see Else 4 b. † Formerly also = senses 1, 2.

a 1300- [see Else 4 b]. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 30 And takethe theire congie and licence orellis they departethe bethout licence. 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 21 To dye in their propre lande orellis ferre from thens. 1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* I. 956 Is now orels shalbe. 1523 Fitzherb. *Surv.* xxv. (1539) 48 Orels to tye a rope faste. 1526 Tindale *Matt.* xvi. 27 Whatt shall hit proffet a man yf he shulde wyn all the whoole warlde: so he loose hys owne soule? Or els what shall a man geve to redeme hys soule agayne with all? *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* 233 If either ye Constable had bene faithfull to..., or els had kept his promes. 1577 Whetstone *Life Gascoigne* xl, In wo orels in endles blis.

6. *Or* connects two words denoting the same thing: = otherwise called, that is (= L. *vel*, *sive*).

c 1200 Ormin 480 An hæfedd prest..þatt ta [= þa] bi name nemnnedd wass Abyuþþ oþþr Abyas. 1382-1420 Wyclif *Gen.* iii. 19 In the swoot of thi chere, or face, thou shalt ete þi brede. 1548 Turner *Names of Herbes*, Amlenum or asplenium named in greke asplenon, or Scolopendrion. *Ibid.*, Helixine or pardition is called in englishe Parietorie or Pelletorie of the wal. *Ibid.* s. v. *Rumex*, With a sharper toppe or ende of the leafe. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II. xcvi. 276 The tame or garden Nigella is agayne parted into two sortes. *Ibid.* 277 Small knops or heads. 1608 Topsell *Serpents* (1658) 777 Of the Tame or House Spider. 1671 Grew *Anat. Plants* iv. § 8 These Vascular Threds or Fibres. 1842 *Act* 5 & 6 *Vict.* c. 79 § 17 From the centre of the track of the right or off wheel to the centre of the track of the left or near wheel. 1847 *Chambers' Informat.* II. 207/1 Australia or New Holland.. Papua or New Guinea.. Van Diemen's Land or Tasmania. *Mod.* Using a common or garden spade.

Or, var. *hor*, Her *Obs. poss. pron.*, 'their'.

Or, obs. form of Ore, *o'er* (Over), Your.

Or-, *pref.*, frequent in OE., retained in a few words in ME., now *obs.* exc. in Ordeal, and perh. Ort-s, where it is no longer recognized as a significant element. OE. *or-* was the stressed form (used in nominal compounds), corresp. to Goth. *us-*, *ur-*, ON. *ór-*, *ör-*, OHG., Ger. *ur-*, OS. *ur-*, *or-*, MDu. *or-*, *oor-*, Du. *oor-*, orig. an adv. and prep., meaning 'out'. The unstressed form (in verbal compounds) was in OHG. *ur-*, *ar-*, *ir-*, MHG., MLG., MDu., Ger., Du. *er-*, OS., OE. *a-*. Thus OE. *ordál*, OS. *urdêli*, MDu. *ordeel*, MLG. *ordêl*, OHG. *urteili*, Ger. *urteil* decision, judgement; OE. *adélan*, OS. *adêljan*, OHG. *arteilen*, Ger. *erteilen* to decide, allot, share. The primary sense was 'out', as in Goth. and OHG. *úrruns* 'outrunning, exit, exodus', ON. *órför* out-going, departure; thence various derived senses, of which OE. had 'out, completely, to an end', as in *orþanc* 'thinking out, contrivance, skill, intelligence'; 'out and out', 'extreme', in *orgilda* 'extreme old age'; 'outwardly, manifestly', in *orcnæwe* 'recognizable', *orgiete* 'clearly perceptible, manifest'; and esp. 'without, void of, bereft of', as in the adjs. *ormæte* 'measureless, immense', *ormód* 'bereft of courage, despairing', *orsáwle* 'lifeless', *orwéne* 'without hope, desperate', *ortrówe* 'without trust, faithless', *orsorg* 'without anxiety, secure'. (Cf. L. adjs. in *ex-*, as *exanimus*, *excors*, *exossis*, *exsanguis*.) In this last sense the prefix survived in early ME.: see Ormete, Ormod, Orrath, Ortrow.

-or, a termination of words, and form of various suffixes, of Latin origin.

Latin long *ō* in early OF. was represented by a close sound between (*ō*) and (*ū*), written variously *o* and *u*, as in L. *honōrem*, OF. *onor*, *onur*. In AngloFr. the sound sank into (*ū*) and came *c* 1300 to be written *ou* (*onour*). In continental Fr., on the other hand, the sound passed at length into *eu* = *ō* (*oneur*, *honneur*). The earliest adopted words in ME. had *o* or *u* (*onor*, *onur*), but the regular representation after 1300 was that of AngloFr. *ou* (*onour*, *honour*). In many instances this is still retained; but, at the Renascence, many of the *-our* words, which in other respects were like their L. originals, were conformed to the L. in *-or*; and nearly all words taken then or later directly from L. were spelt *-or*, though, even in these words, there was at first a considerable vacillation between *-or* and *-our*. In Great Britain the traditional *-our* is still written in many of the words in which it was retained in the 16th c., though not a few of these, as *ancestor*, *author*, *error*, *horror*, *prior*, *senator*, *tailor*, are now spelt with *-or*, which spelling is extended in American usage to all the *-our* words.

This termination appears in the following suffixes:

1. -or (formerly often *-our*), representing ultimately L. *-or*, *-ōrem*, in nouns of condition from intr. vbs. in *-ēre*, less usually from other vbs., as *error*, *horror*, *liquor*, *pallor*, *stupor*, *tenor*, *terror*, *torpor*, *tremor*, etc. Such of these as existed in ME. were formerly spelt with *-our*, e.g. *errour*, *horrour*, *licour*, *tenour*. In other words of the same class, as *ardour*, *favour*, *fervour*, *humour*, *labour*, *rigour*, *valour*, *vigour*, as also in some words not directly connected with extant L. verbs, as *colour*, *honour*, *odour*, *-our* is generally retained in British usage, but American usage spells these also with *-or*: *ardor*, *favor*, *labor*, *color*, *honor*, etc.

2. -or (formerly often *-our*), repr. L. *-or*, *-ōrem* of agent-nouns, formed on stems identical with the ppl. or 'supine' stems of verbs. Of these there are three varieties:

a. Those repr. L. agent-nouns other than those in *-ātor*, *-ētor*, *-itor*, *-ītor*; as *actor*, *assessor*, *author*, *captor*, *censor*, *confessor*, *doctor*, *elector*, *extensor*, *factor*, *flexor*, *inventor*, *lictor*, *oppressor*, *pastor*, *possessor*, *professor*, *rector*, *sculptor*, *sponsor*, *successor*, *transgressor*, *tutor*, *victor*. These are of different ages, going back to OF. words in *-or*, *-ur*, AF. in *-our* = F. *-eur*, or L. in *-or*. So far as they existed in ME., they were then spelt *-our*, e.g. *actour*, *assessour*, *authour*, *censour*, *confessour*, *deftour*, *doctour*, etc.; they are now all conformed to the L. spelling in *-or*.

b. Agent-nouns in L. *-ātor*, *-ētor*, *-itor*, *-ītor*, in coming down in living use into OF., were regularly reduced from *-ātōr-em*, etc., through *-edor* to *-eōr*, *-eūr*, AF. *-eour*, which became in ME. *-our*, and in F. *-eur*, and thus fell together with those from simple *-ōr-em* in a. Such are *barrator*, *cessor*, (: *—cessatōr-em*), *conqueror*, *donor*, *emperor* (*imperātōr-em*), *governor*, *juror*, *lessor*, *solicitor*, *vendor*, *visitor* (*visitātōr-em*). To this group also belongs *saviour* (AF. *sauveiour*:—OF. *salveōr*, *salvedor*, L. *salvātōr-em*), which has preserved the vowel before *-our*. To these may be added agent-nouns formed in Fr. or AF. on the vb. stem, in imitation of those in *-eōr*, *-eur*, *-our*, repr. L. *-ātōrem*, etc., as *purveyor*, *surveyor*, *tailor*, *grantor*, *warrior* (AF. *werreyeur*, f. *werreier* to war). From want of evidence it is sometimes uncertain whether the agent-noun was already formed in late L. in *-ātor*, *-itor*, or in Fr. after these suffixes had been reduced to *-eōr* and *-eur*, AF. *-our*.

c. Agent-nouns in *-ātor*, *-ētor*, *-itor*, *-ītor*, *-ātor*, adopted in later times in Fr., or in Eng., retain *t*, appearing in French as *-ateur*, *-iteur*, etc., and have now in Eng. the same written form as in L., e.g. *administrator*, *agitator*, *creator*, *curator*, *dictator*, *equator*, *gladiator*, *imitator*, *legislator*, *navigator*, *spectator*, *translator*, *vindicator*; *orator*, *procurator*, *senator*; *auditor*, *creditor*, *editor*, *janitor*, *monitor*, *servitor*; *executor*. These are of different ages: some from OF. or AF. (in which case they formerly had *-our*, as *creatour*, *creditour*, *dictatour*, *oratour*, *servitour*); some of later formation immediately from L., which have had the *-or* form from the first. The pronunciation varies greatly, the stress being sometimes as in the L. nominative (*crea·tor*, *cre·ditor*), sometimes on the second syllable before the stressed vowel of the AF. and L. accusative (on which a secondary stress fell originally in ME.), as in *au·ditor* (*au·ditou·r*, *au·dītō·rem*), *o·rator* (*o·ratou·r*, *ōrātō·rem*), *se·nator* (*se·natou·r*, *sēnātō·rem*), *se·rvitor* (*se·rvitou·r*, *servītō·rem*), *exe·cutor* (*exe·cutou·r*, *exe·cūtō·rem*), sometimes corresponding with that of the Eng. vb., as *admi·nistrator*, *a·gitator*, *i·mitator*, *pro·secutor*, or otherwise shifted, as *pro·curator*. In some cases two forms exist, as *cura·tor* after L. nom., *cu·rator* after *curatou·r*, *cūrātō·rem*.

d. -or is sometimes an alteration of another suffix, as of L. *-ārius*, F. *-ier*, AF. *-er*, in *bachelor*, *chancellor*, *heritor*, or of Eng. *-er*:—OE. *-ere*, in *sailor*, *bettor*.

The frequent occurrence of ME. *-our*, mod. *-or*, in legal terms denoting the person acting, as opposed to the person acted upon in *-ee*, *-ee*, e.g. *lessor lessee*, *grantor grantee*, *mortgagor mortgagee*, has imparted a kind of technical or professional character to the ending, and explains the differentation of *sailor*, one who sails professionally, from *sailer*. In ME. there was a tendency to confuse the endings *-er* and *-our* (helped prob. by the OF. declension nom. *-ère* :— L. *-ātor*, acc. *-or*, *-ur*, *-eur*, L. *-ātōrem*); thus *butcher*, *dicer*, *fletcher*, *jailer*, *jester*, *juggler*, *porter*, etc. are found also with the ending *-our*. On the other hand, in a large number of words, the original *-our*, *-or* has, since the 15th c., been exchanged for the *-er* of agent-nouns of English derivation; such are *barber*, *broker*, *chanter*, *diviner*, *labourer*, *pleader*, *preacher*, *robber*, *rimer* or *rhymer*, in all which the earlier *-our*, *-or*, is the etymological form.

3. -or (-our) sometimes represents F. *-oir*, from various sources, as *manor*, OF. *manoir*, *maneir*, L. *manēre*; *mirror*, F. *miroir*, L. **mīrātorium*; so with *-our*, *parlour*, F. *parloir*, L. **parabolātōrium*.

4. -or, repr. ME. and AF. *-our*, F. *-eur*, L. *-or*, *-ōrem*, a variant of *-ior*, suffix of the comparative degree of adjs., in *major*, *minor*. See -ior[2].

Ora[1] (ō·rā). *Hist.* [OE., app. ad. ON. *eyrir* or its pl. *aurar*: commonly regarded as ad. L. *aure-us* golden; but the sense-history is not clear. Cf. Ore[4].]

1. A Danish money of account, introduced into England with the Danish invasion.

In the Laws of Edward the Elder and Guthrun, it is reckoned as equivalent to 2½ shillings, in Domesday book as equal to 20 pence.

c 900 *Laws of Edw. & Guthr.* c. 7 (Schmid) Þolie..twelf orena mid Denum, and xxx scill. mid Englum. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xix. 13 Woeron ȝecegid ðonne teno ðræla his, salde ðæm tea oro *vel* libras, & cuoeð to ðæm, ceapigas oð þ ic cymo. *c* 1000 *Laws of Æthelred* III. c. 1 (Schmid) Bete man þæt æt deadum menn mid vi healf-marce, and æt cwicon mid xii oran. 1706 Phillips, *Ora*, a Saxon Coin of the value of one Shilling and four Pence. 1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVI. 514/2 Dr. Hickes observes, that the mode of reckoning money by marcs and oras was never known in England until after the settlement of the Danes. 1851 D. Wilson *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. ii. vi. 445 Upon the altar was placed a ring without any joint of the value of two oras. 1875 Jevons *Money* viii. 71 The mark, the ora, and the thrimsa were other moneys of account used by the Anglo-Saxons.

2. A measure of weight: see quot. 1838.

1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 519 This Citie payd yeerely to the King 30 pounds by tale, and twenty in ora (or in ore) that is by weight. 1707 Fleetwood *Chron. Pret.* (1745) 25 So that 15 ores make a pound. 1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVI. 514/2 In Doomsday-book the ora is used for the ounce, or the twelfth part of the nummulary Saxon pound, and the fifteenth of the commercial.

‖ **Ora**[2] (ō·rā). [L., = border, brim, coast, shore.]

1. *Entom.* The inflexed or inferior lateral margin of the prothorax.

1806 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. 368 *Prothorax*..called by way of eminence the *Thorax*. It includes the *Ora*, *Patagia*, *Umbones*, and *Phragma*.

2. 'The edge or border of an ulcer' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1892).

Ora, variant of ORRA *Sc.*, odd.

Orabill, Orace, obs. ff. HORRIBLE, ORRIS.

Orach, orache (*o*ˈrătʃ). Forms: 5–6 **arage**, 5–8 **orage**, 6 **arech(e, oreche, (aretch)**, 6–7 **arach(e**, 7 **a-, orrage**, 7–8 **a-, orrach**, 6– **orach(e.** [In 15th c. *arage*, 16th c. *aracha*, a. Anglo-F. *arasche* (*c* 1265 in *Vocab. Plant-n.*, Wr.-Wülcker 559), F. *arroche* (Paré 16th c.), Norman-Picard form (Berry *arrosse*, Walloon *ârase*, Namur *aurause*) = It. *atrepice*:—L. *atriplic-em*, in nom. *atriplex*, ad. Gr. ἀτράφαξυς, -ις (ἄδρα-, ἀνδράφαξις).]

A plant of the genus *Atriplex*, N. O. *Chenopodiaceæ*; esp. the *Garden Orach* or Mountain Spinach (*A. hortensis*).

Wild Orach, *A. patula* (including several sub-species), a weed in gardens and cultivated ground in Great Britain.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* I. 5 Take Borage,..Bete, Auence, Longebeff, wyth Orage an oper. *c* 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 426 Take cole .and betes, and arage.. and sethe hom. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 13/2 Arage, herb, *attriplex*. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. E v b, Areche is of two kyndes: the one is garden areche, .the other kynde is called in englyshe, wyld areche: and it groweth abrode in the corne feldes. 1563 HYLL *Art Garden.* (1593) 48 The hearbe named Orach or Arage. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 34 Arache vsed in pottage, openeth the belly. 1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* xxxix. 251 Rocket and taragon are not to be refused; no more is aretch. 1657 C. BECK *Univ. Character* I iv, Orage herb. 1769 SIR J. HILL *Fam. Herbal* (1812) 12 There is another kind of arrach..called garden arrach, it is an annual raised from seed, for the use of the kitchen. 1837 C. A. WHEELWRIGHT *Transl. Aristophanes* I. 321 Full of calumnies, that grow like orrache. 1855 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* (1861) 94 Orache, or Mountain Spinach—*Atriplex hortensis*. Of this handsome plant there are two principal varieties.

b. Comb., as *orach-like* adj.: **orach-moth**, *Hadena atriplicis*, a noctuid moth, the caterpillar of which feeds on the orach.

1712 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 423 Its thick Orach-like Jagged Leaves. 1869 NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 417 The Orache Moth .. The caterpillar .. feeds on various species of orache, goosefoot, ..and many other low plants.

Oracle (*o*ˈrăk'l), *sb.* [ME. *ora cle*, a. F. *oracle* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *ōrāculum* (*ōrāclum*), f. *ōrāre* to speak, plead, pray, with suffix *-culo-* of material instrument.]

I. Originally.

1. In *Gr.* and *Rom. Antiq.* The instrumentality, agency, or medium, by which a god was supposed to speak or make known his will; the mouth-piece of the deity; the place or seat of such instrumentality, at which divine utterances were believed to be given.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 48 To þe tyme þat y cam to þe Oracle of þe sone þat Esculapides mad for hym, where y fand oon solitarye man abstinente ful wys of Philosophie. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 4 And they visyted temples and oracles unto the consummation of their dayes. 1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 174 Amongst all the oratories that..they had in Asia, the most famous was the Oracle of Delphos: for to that place from all partes of the worlde they did concurre. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II iii. 194 Please' your Highnesse, Posts From those you sent to th' Oracle, are come An houre since. 1689 MILTON *Hymn Nativity* 173 The Oracles are dumm. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Evremont's Ess.* 284 He speaks like the Oracles to puzzle the World. 1814 WORDSW. *Laodamia* viii, The Delphic oracle foretold That the first Greek who touched the Trojan strand Should die. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. vi. 205 The Gods..had a great variety of agents and vehicles at their disposal, for conveying the secrets of their prescience ..Sometimes they attached it to a certain place, the seat of their immediate presence, which is then termed an oracle. 1884 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* (1892) 255 The great Oracles of antiquity belonged to the Greeks.

b. Hence, allusively, *To work the oracle*, to influence the agency or medium; to obtain an utterance in one's favour, or to procure a favourable issue in a matter, by influence or manœuvring behind the scenes; also (*slang*), to raise money.

1863 *All Year Round* 10 Oct. 168 He has a double, who .. worked the oracle for him. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Sept. 1/3 Every reader will be able to form his own judgment of the methods which [certain publishers] adopt to 'work the oracle' in their favour. 1891 J. NEWMAN *Scamping Tricks* xiv. 116 With .. big local loan-mongers to work the oracle and swim with them.

2. A response, decision, or message, given usually by a priest or priestess of a god, and, as was supposed, by his inspiration, at the shrine or seat where the deity was supposed to be thus accessible to inquirers. These responses were for the most part obscure or ambiguous; to which allusion is made in later senses of the word and its derivatives.

1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus, Ann.* III. xiii. (1622) 83 The Smyrnæans alleaged an oracle of Apollo, by which they were commanded to dedicate a temple to Venus Stratonicis. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* III. ii. 219 Therefore bring forth (And in Apollo's Name) his Oracle. 1647 A. ROSS *Mystag. Poet.* xvi. (1675) 388 The seat from whence she [Sibyl] gave her Oracles. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* v. 78 Unskill'd to spell aright The oracles predictive of the woe. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. 59 An oracle was procured exactly suited to the purpose of the leaders of the expedition. 1847 PRESCOTT *Peru* (1850) II. 89 The temple of Pachacamac continued to maintain its ascendancy; and the oracles, delivered from its dark and mysterious shrine, were held in no less repute among the natives..than the oracles of Delphi obtained among the Greeks. 1885–94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Apr. x, The chanting Pythoness gave oracle, And thus in priestly verse the sentence ran.

II. Transferred to Jewish, Christian, or other religious use.

3. A vehicle or medium of divine communication.

a. That part of the Jewish Temple where the divine presence was manifested; the holy of holies; also, the mercy-seat within it.

c 1440 *Wyclif's Exod.* xxv. 18, 19 Thou schalt make on euer eithir side of Goddis answeryng place [*Bodl. MS.* 277 the oracle] twei cherubyns of gold..o cherub be in o syde of Goddis answeryng place [*Bodl.* the oracle]. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 72 b/2 The preestes sette the Arke in the hows of our lord in the oracle of the temple *in sancta sanctorum* under the wynges of cherubyn. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Exod.* xxxvii. 6 He made also the Propitiatorie, that is, the Oracle, of the purest golde. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* xxviii 2 When I lift vp my handes toward thy holy Oracle. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 12 Sion Hill..and Siloa's Brook that flowd Fast by the Oracle of God. 1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVI. 514 Oracle is in sacred history sometimes used for the mercy-seat, or the cover of the ark of the covenant; and by others it is taken for the sanctuary, or the most holy place, in which the ark was deposited.

b. Applied to the breastplate of the Jewish High Priest, the Urim and Thummim, by which divine messages were believed to be communicated.

1868 MARRIOTT *Vest Chr.* 5 On the breastplate (or 'Oracle') are set twelve stones of unusual size and beauty.

c. One who or that which expounds or interprets the will of God; a divine teacher.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 109 In his company Ione the Puzel, whom he used as an oracle and a southsaier. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 460 God hath now sent his living Oracle Into the World, to teach his final will. *a* 1721 KEN *Div. Love* Wks. (1838) 307, I adore thee, O heavenly Oracle of Love, for contriving this prayer in that admirable method. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* I. iii. (1876) 82 In the history of Balaam a bad man and a heathen is made the oracle of true divine messages. 1863 E. V. NEALE *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 129 Bacon had brought man to the feet of nature, as to a Divine oracle.

4. Divine revelation; a declaration or message expressed or delivered by divine inspiration; also, *pl* the sacred scriptures (from Rom. iii. 2).

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* I. 11 Why this a dreme, why that a swevene, And noght to euery man lyche evene, Why this affaintome, why these oracles. 14 .. *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 93 Whos vertue was to Kyng Saloman Full long aforen in dyuyne oracle As I fynd schewed by myracle. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* ii. 26 The oracles or sayinges of God. 1557 N. T. (Geneva) *Acts* vii. 38 This is that Moses .. who receaued the lyuely oracles to geue vnto vs. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 3 The forme [of Scripture being] Gods word, . Gods oracles. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* x. ii. 133 First had divine mercy by Oracle removed the Christians to Pella out of the danger. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. i. 28 Whose Word is Truth, as sacred and reverʼd, As Heavʼn's own Oracles from Altars heard. 1746–7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 106 By Him, says the Oracle of inspiration, all things consist. 1844 STANLEY *Arnold* I. iv. 213 In the Bible, he [Arnold] found and acknowledged an oracle of God—a positive and supernatural revelation made to man, an immediate inspiration of the Spirit.

†5. An injunction or command of the Pope. *Obs.* (Cf. late L. *oraculum* 'an imperial rescript' (Just. *Inst.*).)

1579 FULKE *Confut. Sanders* 551 The Frenchmen deposed their King Childericus by the Oracle of Pope Zacharie, which discharged them of their..othe of obedience. 1625 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* I. (1688) 21 A commandment given vivâ voce by the Oracle of the most Holy Lord the Pope, in the virtue of his holy Obedience, and under pain of the greater Excommunication..not to depart the City.

III. Figurative senses.

6. Something reputed to give oracular replies or advice.

1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* I. v. 47 This Parson being..reputed famous in vromancie, this Gentlewoman had recourse to his oracle. 1713 POPE *Windsor For.* 382, I see.. a new Whitehall ascend! There mighty Nations shall inquire their doom, The World's great Oracle in times to come. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II xxvii. 404 The oracle which he had himself established refused to give its responses.

b. Something regarded as an infallible guide or indicator, esp. when its action is viewed as recondite or mysterious, as a chronometer, a compass.

1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I ii. He called it [a watch] his oracle, and said it pointed out the time for every action of his life. 1738 — *Pol. Conversat.* i. 108 Play, my Lord, what's a Clock by your Oracle? 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 105 And by the oracle of truth below, The wondrous magnet, guides the wayward prow. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 97 This little, whining, feast-smelling animal, is, therefore, called among Indians the 'medicine wolf'; and such was one of Buckey's infallible oracles.

7. A person of great wisdom or knowledge, whose opinions or decisions are generally accepted; an authority reputed or affecting to be infallible.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. i. 93, I am sir Oracle, And when I ope my lips, let no dog barke. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VII. 303 He straight sent for a Iewish Phisitian, his familiar Oracle. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb* III. § 26 He [Lord Say] had for many years been the Oracle of those who were call'd Puritans in the worst sense, and steer'd all their counsels and designs. 1708 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 526 The Oracles of the Law being called together to consult, the demand made of them is Where Christ should be born. 1892 TENNYSON *Ode Death Dk. Wellington* iv, O friends, our chief state-oracle is mute. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* vi. 56 It is a fine thing to be an oracle to which an appeal is always made in all discussions.

8. An utterance of deep import or wisdom; an opinion or declaration regarded as authoritative and infallible; undeniable truth.

1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 12 For that cause the Auncientes surnamed Homer his Oracles, of the verses of Homer. 1610 *Histrio-m.* III. 38 Are not you Lawyers, from whose reverend lippes Th'amazed multitude learne Oracles? 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* II. ii, *Lady Frugal* [after Star.aze has given an astrological exposition]. Kneel, and give thanks. *Sir Maurice.* For what we understand not?. *Lady F.* Be incredulous: To me, 'tis oracle. 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome, Marcus* vi. 101 His Words were received as Oracles. 1842 ABDY *Water Cure* (1843) 175 Such epithets .. pronounced with a grave face by those whose looks are omens, and whose words are oracles.

9. An oracular reply; a wise or prudent answer.

1638 *Penit. Conf.* (1657) 343 It was the glory of Queen Elizabeth..that wise answer or Oracle she returned to a Pragmatick Petition.

b. A prognostication, such as those in almanacs.

1596 BP. W. BARLOW *Three Serm.* i. 11 One of their owne late Prophets..hath very fitlie prefixed before his yearely false oracles, I would say Almanacks [etc.].

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *oracle-monger*, *-shop*; *oracle-wise* adv.; also, *oracle like* adj.

1611 COTGR., *Oraculeux*, Oracle-like, true as the Gospell. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* I. xx. 64 Meleander's Thoughts runne upon that, that Oracle-wise was uttered by her. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* div, Your Apollo's Oracle-like Arcenall. 1673 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* I. i. 7 The Impostor setting up for an Oracle-monger. 1675 COTTON *Scoffer Scoft* 114 He sets up Oracle-shops in Greece. 1860 RAWLINSON tr. *Herodotus* VII. vi. IV. 6 Onomacritus of Athens, an oracle-monger..who set forth the prophecies of Musæus.

O·racle, *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To utter or pronounce as an oracle; to proclaim as by divine inspiration or authority.

c 1595 R. SOUTHWELL *St. Peter's Compl.* Ded., The Heathen, whose Gods were chiefely canonized by their Poets, and their paynim Diuinitie oracled, in verse. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 356 We finde this difference..to be oracled from those diuine lips that knew best how to terme them. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 343 A by-blow from the Pulpit. more beholding to the authority of that devout place. then to any sound reason which it could oracle.

2. *intr.* To speak as an oracle.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 254 If it Oracle contrary to our Interest, or Humour, we will create an Amphiboly and make it speak our meaning. 1790 *Bystander* 159 He augured — or Oracled, if Mr. Bell likes it better — very greatly of the prodigious improvements he would make. 1812 W. TENNANT *Anster F.* VI. xxxiv, Nor deem that some dumb beldam .. Hath oracling deceiv'd me like a fool.

Hence **O·racling** *vbl sb.* and *ppl a.*

1656 T. ADY *Candle in Dark* 77 A hollow feigned voyce which those Witches or Deceivers used in their Oracling Divinations. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 455 No more shalt thou by oracling abuse The Gentiles.

†**O·racler.** *Obs.* [f. ORACLE *sb.* or *v.* + -ER 1.] The giver of oracular responses; the priest or priestess of an oracle; any one claiming to be a medium of divine or diabolic communications.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* VII. v. (1886) 109 Ye shall see .. the cousenage of these oraclers. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vi. 823 Pyrrhus (whom the Delphian Oracler Deluded). 1736 *Disc. Witchcr.* 12 It is certain that Oraclers, when they pronounced their Oracles, did use to counterfeit strange Kinds of Voices.

†**O·raclist.** *Obs.* [f. ORACLE *sb.* + -IST.] One whose utterances are esteemed as oracular.

1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* Pref., Your Popes being proclaimed by your own Oraclists to the worlde, one to be an Asse, another a Foxe.

†**O·raclize,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IZE: cf. ORACULIZE.] *trans.* To pronounce or predict like an oracle. b. *intr.* To speak as an oracle.

1648 EARL OF WESTMORELAND *Otia Sacra* (1879) 57 Then shall Thy Conscience Oraclise thy Fate. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 12. 3/1 For as you Oraclize in Verse.

Oracular (oræˈkiʒlăr), *a.* [f. L. *ōrāculum* ORACLE + -AR. (L had a rare *ōrāculāri-us*, the Eng. repr. of which would be **oraculary*.)]

1. Of or pertaining to an oracle; that is the seat or medium of an oracle, or of direct divine communications.

1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Oracular*, belonging to, or having the authority of an Oracle. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 1044 The breast-plate of the true High-priest, Ardent with gems oracular, that give, In points of highest moment, right response. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 254 Its guardian Deity, whose orgies were there celebrated; and whose shrine was oracular. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 389 Once the blest residence of truth divine, ..Where, in his own oracular abode, Dwelt visibly the light-creating God. 1853 FELTON *Fam. Lett.* xxxvi. (1865) 282 An hour more brought us in sight of Delphi,—one of the richest oracular sites in the world. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Stonehenge* Wks. (Bohn) II. 126 The fable that the ship Argo was loquacious and oracular.

2. Of the nature of an oracle, or of an inspired, divinely authoritative, or infallible utterance.

1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimsies* 20 The vulgar doe admire him, holding his novels oracular. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 206 He has left some Oracular Records wherein a man may read..the State and Condition of the Church. 1700 S. PARKER tr. *Cicero's De Finibus* II. 137 He had stamp'd it upon your minds for an Oracular Truth, that nothing after Death can have any effect upon us. 1858 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 353 Whatever he said or wrote was considered as oracular by his disciples.

b. Resembling the ancient oracles in the mystery, ambiguity, or sententiousness of their answers.

1736 Bolingbroke *Patriot.* (1749) 240 Such expressions were often used,..and I believe these oracular speeches were interpreted, as oracles used to be, according as every man's inclinations led him. 1845 James *A. Neil* ii, He opened his lips, with an oracular shake of the head. 1845 Disraeli *Sybil* v. x, 'The deuce!' said the Dandy, who did not clearly comprehend the bent of the observation of his much pondering..friend, but was touched by its oracular terseness.

c. Of mysterious portent; ominous, portentous.

1820 Byron *Mar. Fal.* iv. ii. 182 Where swings the sullen huge oracular bell, Which never knells but for a princely death. 1820 Shelley *Œdipus* ii. ii. 64 These prodigies are oracular, and show The presence of the unseen Deity.

3. Of a person: That delivers oracular responses; *transf.* that speaks or writes in the character or manner of an oracle.

1821 D. Stewart *Dissert. Progr. Philos.* ii. v. 352 In his [Dr. Law's] original speculations, he is weak, paradoxical, and oracular. 1829 Lytton *Devereux* i. xi, Morton, you are quite oracular. 1853 W. Phillips *Speeches* xiv. 299 The oracular press lays down the law. 1865 Grote *Plato* II. xxi. 11 Like prophets and oracular ministers.

4. Delivered, uttered, or decreed by an oracle.

1820 Shelley *Hymn to Mercury* lxxx, Understood..by thee the mystery Of all oracular fates. 1863 Mary Howitt *F. Bremer's Greece* II. xvi. 157 Some oracular replies show great political wisdom. 1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* vii. 190 When Oedipus slays his father, he does so in contempt of oracular warnings. 1876 Swinburne *Erechtheus* 55 For the note Rings as of death oracular to thy sons.

Hence **Ora·cularness**, oracularity.

1717 in Bailey II. 1886 *American* XII. 189 Their oracularness is merely an opinion. 1891 *Illustr. Lond. News* Christm. No. 2/3 'He's sure to wear a big beard'..said Amos Gunn, with Metropolitan oracularness.

Oracularity (oræ·kiŭlæ·rĭtĭ). [f. prec. + -ity.] The quality or character of being oracular.

a. The quality of being the medium or seat of an oracle, or of making divine communications.

1816 G. S. Faber *Orig. Pagan Idol.* III. 260 Agreeably to the notion which ascribed oracularity to the sacred grotto. 1818 — *Horæ Mosaicæ* I. 130 The mouth relates to the supposed oracularity of the diluvian ship, which was feigned to direct its votaries in an audible voice what course they ought to take. 1842 — *Prem. Lett.* (1844) II. 36 To invest the Clergy with some dreamy and mysterious oracularity.

b. The quality of being laconic, obscure, and of veiled meaning; with *pl.* an instance of this.

1840 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVIII. 365 This we conceive to be in the purest style of the hieroglyphics, and to establish Coleridge's oracularity beyond all question. 1845 Thackeray *Picture Gossip* Wks. 1900 XIII. 458 Stanfield has no mysticism or oracularity about him. *a* 1849 Poe *Whipple* Wks. 1864 III. 383 The quips, quirks, and curt oracularities of the Emersons [etc.].

Oracularly (oræ·kiŭlălĭlĭ), *adv.* [f. Oracular + -ly 2.] In an oracular manner.

a. In the solemn, authoritative, or sententious manner of an ancient oracle.

1771 Burke *Powers Juries in Libels* Wks. 1877 VI. 162 A timid jury will give way to an awful judge delivering oracularly the law. 1788 Reid *Aristotle's Log.* i. § 1. 3 He delivers his decisions oracularly. 1884 *Truth* 13 Mar. 380/2 Mr. Justice Stephen, speaking oracularly, declared that there was no law against human cremation 'if effected without nuisance to others'.

b. With the obscurity or ambiguity of the responses of the ancient oracles; enigmatically.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 17 May, Utterances even more oracularly ambiguous are ascribed to him at Washington.

† **Ora·culist.** *Obs.* [f. L. *ōrācul-um* Oracle + -ist.] A professed communicator of oracles.

1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 310 It was answered by the divining Oraculists that Augustus had onely a hundred dayes to live. *Ibid.* 363 And thus was it shuffled up betwixt the astrologers and the oraculists.

† **Ora·culize,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *ōrācul-um* Oracle + -ize.] *trans.* To make an oracle of; to render, or hold as, oracular.

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 127 That of Terence is oraculiz'd, *Patres aequum censere nos adolescentulos* [etc.].

Hence † **Ora·culizer,** one who constitutes himself an oracle, or plays the oracle.

1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 169 But he that sits on high.. in foure and twenty houres after proved this great Oraculizer a compleat lier.

Oraculous (oræ·kiŭlăs), *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. L. type **ōrāculōs-us*, f. *ōrācul-um*: cf. obs. F. *oraculeux* (Cotgr. and Godef.), and *miraculous.*] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, an oracle. (Formerly common; now superseded by Oracular.)

1. = Oracular 1.

1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* 596 This [counting the sands] the oraculous device of Delphos is ascribed to himselfe. *a* 1658 Cleveland *Answ. Pamph.* (1677) 130 Reason ..why Jupiter, when he was most Oraculous, was called Jupiter Ammon. 1660 Ingelo *Bentiv. & Ur.* ii. (1682) Pref., Where the Oraculous Tripos stands. 1671 Milton *P. R.* iii. 14 Urim and Thummim, those oraculous gems On Aaron's breast. 1776 Mickle tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* 179 When.. Oraculous Argo sail'd from wondering Greece. 1849 tr. *Ct. A. Hamilton's Fairy T.* 174 [He] soon left the oraculous wood a full league behind him.

† 2. = Oracular 2. *Obs.*

1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* x. 162 That what he spake, was held to be oraculous So true his writings were. 1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 59 Is no Bishop no King, such an oraculous Truth? 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 172 P 10 He..expects that..his opinion be received as decisive and oracular.

† b. = Oracular 2 b. *Obs.*

1625 Bacon *Ess., Simulation* (Arb.) 509 As for Equivocations, or Oraculous Speeches, they cannot hold out long. *a* 1720 Sheffield (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) II. 125 To guess..what the meaning of this oraculous clause should be.

3. = Oracular 3.

1617 Middleton & Rowley *Fair Quarrel* ii. ii, Like a conjuror, One of our fine oraculous wizards. 1647 Crashaw *Poems* 117 The oraculous doctors' mystic bills, Certain hard words made into pills. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* iv. 519 The oraculous seer [Proteus] frequents the Pharian coast. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 61 P 4 He grows on a sudden oraculous and infallible. 1818 T. L. Peacock *Nightmare Abbey* xii, He..asked Mr. Flosky, whom he looked up to as a most oraculous personage, whether any story of any ghost..was entitled to any degree of belief.

† 4. = Oracular 4. *Obs.*

1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 61 Deliuer him in writing the state of the question; who in writing briefly returnes his oraculous answer. 1624 Heywood *Gunaik.* ii. 99 Who..sung many oraculous cautions to the people of Sparta, yet could they not predict their owne disaster. 1624 Gataker *Transubst.* 197 As the oraculous predictions of the Prophets and expresse promises of God himselfe describe it.

b. (With allusion to Oracle *sb.* 5.)

1626 Donne *Serm.* lxxxviii. 793 One whose books are dedicated to the Pope..and so hath had an oraculous refining by an allowance *oraculo vivæ vocis.*

Hence **Ora·culously** *adv.*, by or in manner of an oracle; as if by an oracle; oracularly; **Ora·culousness**, oracularity.

1632 Brome *North. Lasse* i. ii. Wks. 1873 III. 6 My Cosins counsel, which hath ever been oraculously good. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* i. vi. 21 The testimonies of Antiquity and such as passe oraculously amongst us. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* ii. 22 The branching Beech and vocal Oke, Where Jove of Old Oraculously spoke. 1755 Johnson *Oraculous.—Oraculousness*, the state of being oracular.

‖ **Oraculum** (oræ·kiŭlŭm). [L.: see Oracle.]

1. = Oracle.

1719 Swift *To Sheridan* 14 Dec., But I doubt the oraculum is a poor supernaculum. 1899 Watts-Dunton *Aylwin* (1900) 88/2 'You seem to be the Oraculum of the hay-fields, sir.. Have you any other Delphic utterance?'

2. = Oratory 1 1.

1845 Petrie *Eccl. Archit. Irel.* ii. iii. 2. 352 Such oratories are often designated by the term *oraculum*, a word which was also sometimes applied to oratories in Ireland.

Orad, *adv. rare.* [f. L. *ōs, ōr-* mouth + *-ad*: see Dextrad.] Towards the mouth.

1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

† **Ora·fle.** *Obs. rare*−1. [a. OF. *orafle*: see Giraffe.] A giraffe.

c 1400 Maundev. xxviii. (1839) 288 There also ben many Bestes, that ben clept Orafles.

‖ **Ora·ge.** [a. F. *orage* (orā·ʒ):—popular L. *aurātic-um*, f. *aura* breeze: see -age.]

† 1. A violent or tempestuous wind; a storm. Also *fig.* *Obs.*

c 1477 Caxton *Jason* 56 b, Whiche knightes beyng..upon the see, were sore vexid .with great orages and tempestes. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 137/2 Sodenly descended fro heuen suche a tempest of rayne and of orage that it couerd alle the montayne. 1611 Cotgr., *Orage*, a storme, tempest, orage. *a* 1734 North *Lives* (1826) I. 183 His gains..were much greater by his practice; for that flowed in upon him like an orage. — *Exam.* iii. viii. § 63 (1740) 632 But there was then enough of the Church and Loyal Party..to stem that Orage of Faction.

2. An organ-stop designed to produce an imitation of the noise of a tempest. 1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

Orage, obs. form of Orach.

Oragious (orē·dʒəs), *a. rare.* [a. Anglo-F. *orageus*, F. *orageux* stormy, f. *orage* storm.] Stormy, tempestuous. *lit.* and *fig.*

c 1590 *Burel's Pilgr.* in Watson *Coll. Poems* (1706) ii. 19 The storme wes so outragius, And with rumlings oragius, That I for fear did gruge. 1855 Thackeray *Newcomes* xxxi. 303 M. d'Ivry, whose early life may have been rather oragious, was yet a gentleman.

† **Orague·lla.** *Obs.* A kind of fabric: see quot.

1719 J. Roberts *Spinster* 346 Woollen stuffs, and stuffs mixed with silk..quite lost, and thrown out of sale, such as.. sattinets and chiverets, oraguella's.

Oraison, obs. form of Orison.

Oral (ō·răl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. *ōs, ōr-* mouth + -al. Cf. F. *oral* (18th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Uttered or communicated in spoken words; transacted by word of mouth; spoken, verbal.

1628 Br. Hall *Old Relig.* xvi. § 3. 167 As for orall Traditions, what certaintie can there be in them? 1638 *Penit. Conf.* iv. (1657) 43 Opened by himself in orall confession to the principal party wronged. *c* 1680 in Somers *Tracts* I. 211 How often have they formerly urged us to an Oral or Pen Combat. 1752 Johnson *Rambler* No. 87 P 12 Temptations to petulance..which occur in oral conferences. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* v. § 4. 239 Disputes were easily settled by the steward of the manor..on oral evidence of the custom at issue. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* I. 155 To throw discredit even upon the Oral Law would not be without danger.

2. Using speech only; communicating instruction, etc. by word of mouth. *rare.*

1870 Arnold *Introd. Aschani's Scholem.* 6 The influence of simply Oral Teachers rests chiefly in the hearts and minds of the Taught.

b. Using ordinary speech or 'lip-language' in the instruction of the deaf and dumb.

1880 *Daily News* 11 Nov. 6/2, I understand that under the oral system both signs and finger-speaking are prohibited. *Ibid.*, If I [a deaf mute] had been sent to an oral school I should have made little or no progress whatever.

3. Of or pertaining to the mouth, as a part of the body.

Oral cavity, (*a*) the cavity of the mouth; (*b*) in haustellate insects, the hollow on the lower surface of the head, from which the haustellum or sucking-mouth protrudes.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Oral*, pertaining to the mouth, visage, face, look, favor or voyce. 1816 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 89 The acute pain which attends the insertion of their oral stings. 1826 *Ibid.* xlvii. (ed. 1) IV. 379 Their oral organs..are of a Neuropterous type. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 503 Salivary glands..open into the oral cavity, the most important pair belonging to the labium.

4. Done or performed with or by the mouth, as the organ of eating and drinking.

1625 Ussher *Answ. Jesuit* 71 This grosse opinion of the orall eating and drinking of Christ in the Sacrament. *a* 1655 Vines *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 382 The guiltiness of Christs Body is not by the oral eating. 1888 *Ch. Times* 13 July 613 Attendance at the Holy Eucharist without oral communion on every occasion.

B. as *sb.* Short for *oral sound*, *oral plate*, etc.

1885 *Athenæum* 11 Apr. 475/2 A ring of plates which are the homologues of the five oral plates...These orals are the actinal representatives of the basals. 1887 Benson *Univ. Phonography* 11 The vowels [may be divided] into Five Pharyngals: Five Orals: Five Diphthongs. *Ibid.* 12 The Orals, short or long, in Feel, Fill, Tulle, Full, Fool.

‖ **Orale** (orā·lĭ, orā·lē). *Eccl.* [med.L., = 'veil', neuter of **ōrāl-is* adj., f. *ōs, ōr-* face, countenance, mouth. See Du Cange.] A veil, covering the face and breast and falling upon the shoulders, worn by the Pope at certain solemn ceremonials.

1844-49 [see Fanon 2].

Oralism (ō·răliz'm). [f. Oral + -ism.] The method of instructing deaf-mutes by ordinary speech or 'lip-language', instead of by the manual alphabet.

1883 *Amer. Ann. Deaf & Dumb* Apr. 90 So far as oralism ..is concerned.

Oralist (ō·rălĭst). [f. as prec. + -ist.]

1. One practised in oral delivery; a correct or model speaker. *rare.*

1867 A. M. Bell *Vis. Speech* 109 A comparison of the independent pronunciations of two or three such selected oralists to fix the alphabet for Visible Speech printing.

2. One who uses oral teaching or 'lip-language' for the instruction of the deaf and dumb.

1880 *Daily News* 11 Nov. 6/2 The oralists say that under the French system signs only are taught. 1882 *Amer. Ann. Deaf & Dumb* July 154 An ardent oralist.

Ora·lity. *rare*−1. [f. Oral + -ity.] The quality of being oral, or orally communicated.

1666 J. Sergeant *Letter of Thanks* 108 The Orality of the Rule of Faith.

Orally (ō·rălĭ), *adv.* [f. Oral + -ly 2.]

1. By, through, or with the mouth as the organ of eating and drinking.

1608 Bp. Hall *Epist.* i. v. 30 The priest did sacrifice, and orally devour it whole. 1625 Ussher *Answ. Jesuit* (1631) 48 That which is externally delivered in the Sacrament, and orally received by the Communicant. 1893 *Ch. Times* 17 Feb. 164/4 It is the duty of every Catholic to be present every Lord's Day at the offering of the Eucharist, whether he communicates orally or in the prayers only.

2. By or with the mouth as the organ of speech; by word of mouth; verbally.

1665 Tillotson *Rule of Faith* iii. ix. § 2 The faith of the Jews was not delivered to them orally, but by writing. 1786-1805 H. Tooke *Purley* 32 Without..Language mankind would have nothing but Interjections with which to communicate, orally, any of their feelings. 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* xix. III. 109 The votes, according to Spartan usage, were given orally. *a* 1859 Macaulay *Hist. Eng* xxiii. V. 28 An Act..forbidding English subjects to hold any intercourse orally, or by writing, or by message, with the exiled family.

Orang (oræ·ŋ), abbreviated f. Orang-outang.

1778 Camper in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 145, I had an opportunity of seeing seven Orangs. 1854 Owen *Skel. & Teeth* in *Cir. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 299 Both chimpanzees and orangs differ from the human subject in the order of the development of the permanent series of teeth. *attrib.* 1882 De Windt *Equator* 106 Our last attempt at orang shooting.

Orange (*p*rĕndʒ), *sb.*1, *a.* Forms: 4-8 **orenge**, (6 **orr-**, **-ndge**, **-(n)che**, 7 **oreng**); 5- **orange**, (5 **hor-**, **oronge**, 6-7 **-inge**, 7 **-ynge**; 5 *Sc.* **oreynse**). [ME. *orenge*, *orange*, a. OF. *orenge* (13th c.), *orange*, = It. *narancia* (Florio), now *arancia* (Venct. *naranza*, Milan. *narans*), Sp. *naranja*, Pg. *laranja*, also med. Gr. *νεράντζιον*. The Sp. and Gr. are ad. Arabic نارنج *nāranj*, in Pers. نارنگ *nārang*, *nāring*: cf. late Skr. *nāraṅga*, Hindī *nārangī*; also Pers. *nār* pomegranate.

The native country of the orange appears to have been the northern frontier of India, where wild oranges are still found, and the name may have originated there. The loss of initial *n* in Fr., Eng., and It. is usually ascribed to its absorption in the indef. article in *une narange*, *una narancia*. Med.L. had also the forms *arangia*, *arantia* (Du Cange), whence *aurantia* by popular association with *aurum* gold, from the colour. So perh. OF. *orenge* for *arange*, after *or* gold.]

A. *sb.* 1. The fruit of a tree (see sense 2), a large globose many-celled berry (Hesperidium) with subacid juicy pulp, enclosed in a tough rind externally of a bright reddish yellow (= orange) colour.

The common variety is variously called the *China*, *Coolie*, *Lisbon*, *Portugal*, or *Sweet O.*; the name *China Orange* was

especially common in 17–18th c. Other varieties or species are known as *Blood(-red)*, *Malta* or *Maltese O.*, a red pulped variety; *Jaffa* or *Joppa O.*, a lemon-shaped and very sweet kind; *Navel O.*, a nearly seedless variety from Brazil, etc., having the rudiment of a second fruit imbedded in its apex; *Clove* (in Ogilvie 1882), *Noble*, or *Mandarin O.* MANDARIN; *Tangerine O.*: see TANGERINE. The fruit of the *Citrus Bigaradia* is called the *Bitter*, *Horned*, or *Seville O.*; and that of the *C. Bergamia*, *Bergamot O.* or BERGAMOT.

13. *F. E. Allit. P.* B. 1044 As orenge & oper fryt *a* 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Aneed Oxon) 15 *Citrangulum pomum*, orenge. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr-Wülcker 647/40 *Hoc wasuclum*, orange. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 371/1 Oronge, hucte. *c* 1490 *Paston Lett.* III 364 Halfe a hondryd orrygys. 1497 in *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* (1877) I. 330 For bering of the appill oreynzeis fra the schip. 1538 TURNER *Libellus*, *Malum medicum*, an oreche. *c* 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* (1585) S j, The sede of Orenche. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* x. 141 The rinde of the Orrendge is hot, and the meate within it is cold. 1598 *Epilario* C ij, Take the iuice of an Oringe, or else Vergice. 1698 A. BRAND *Emb. Muscovy to China* 87 Grapes, Apples, China-Oranges, and other fruits. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. xxix. 375, I found a crystal phial filled with essential oil of orange, extracted from the rind or peel of the oranges. *c* 1830 *Cries of York* 18 Sweet China Oranges. St Michael's Oranges I vend At one or two a penny. 1841 *Mann. & Housek. Exp.* (Roxb.) Pref. 48 In the 18th of Edward the first [1290] a large Spanish ship came to Portsmouth; out of the cargo of which the Queen bought fifteen citrons and seven oranges [*Poma de orenge*]. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 292 Oranges were unknown in Europe, or at all events in Italy, in the eleventh century, but were shortly afterwards carried westward by the Moors. *Ibid.*, The Noble or Mandarin Orange is a small flattened and deep orange: it is exceedingly rich and sweet. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 179 The rind of the orange yields by distillation a fragrant oil much used in perfumery.

b. Phrase: *To squeeze* or *suck an orange*, to extract all the juice from it; *fig.* to take all that is profitable out of anything.

1685 *Gracian's Courtier's Orac.* 4 So soon as the Orange is squeezed, it's thrown upon the ground. 1822 G. CANNING in *G. Canning & his Times* 364 For fame, it is a squeezed orange; but for public good there is something to do. 1884 HAWLEY SMART *From Post to Finish* I. vii 108 It is rather rough on the boy, to suddenly discover that his father had sucked the orange, and that he has merely inherited the skin. 1891 in Dixon *Dict. Idiom. Eng. Phr.* By this time Dibdin was a sucked orange; his brain was dry.

c. *Oranges and lemons*, a nursery game, in which a ditty beginning with these words is sung, and the players take sides according to their answer to the question 'Which will you have, oranges or lemons?'

1887 E. D. BOURNE *Girls' Games* 48.

2. (More fully ORANGE-TREE, q. v.). An evergreen tree (*Citrus Aurantium*), a native of the East, now largely cultivated in the South of Europe, the Azores, and in most warm, temperate, or sub-tropical regions; it produces fragrant white flowers, and the fruit mentioned in sense 1. (Also applied to allied species or subspecies, as *C. nobilis*, *C. Bigaradia*, *C. Bergamia*: see 1.)

Otaheite orange, a hardy shrubby variety used as an ornamental plant and as a stock for dwarfing other varieties (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* (1621) 3 Groues of Oranges. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxv. (1794) 371 The Orange and Lemon may be distinguished by pointed leaves from the Shaddock. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 292/1 It is said that St. Dominic planted an orange for the convent of St Sabina in Rome, in the year 1200. 1886 G. MEREDITH *Ball. Eng. Princess* IV 1, The soft night-wind went laden to death With smell of the orange in flower.

3. Applied, with qualifying word prefixed, to plants of various families, or their fruit, mostly from some apparent resemblance in flower or fruit to the orange-tree.

Jamaica orange, the fruit of the *Glycosmis citrifolia* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); **Native orange** (*Australia*), (*a*) the orange-thorn (see quot. 1889); (*b*) the small native pomegranate, *Capparis mitchelli*; **Osage orange**, *Maclura aurantiaca*, a spreading tree of the Southern United States, of thirty or forty feet in height, sometimes cut to form a hedge; **Quito orange**, the berry of *Solanum Quitoense*, a species of night-shade, in colour, fragrance, and taste resembling an orange; **Sumatra orange**, *Murraya sumatrana* (Miller *Plant.* 1884); **Wild orange**, (*a*) of the West Indies, *Drypetes glauca* (*Treas. Bot.*); (*b*) the Carolina cherry-laurel, *Prunus Caroliana*; (*c*) an Australian rutaceous timber-tree, *Canthium latifolium*, also called wild lemon (Morris 1898). See also MOCK-ORANGE.

1817 J. BRADBURY *Trav. Amer.* 160 *note*, It bleeds an acrid milky juice when wounded, and is called by the hunters the Osage orange. 1859 MARCY *Prairie Trav.* i 26 Wheels made of the bois d'arc, or Osage-orange wood, are the best for the plains, as they shrink but little. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 290/1 The plants [of the genus *Citriobatus*] are called the Native Orange and Orange Thorn by the Australian colonists. 1889 J. H. MAIDEN *Useful Native Plants* 12 'Small Native Pomegranate', 'Native Orange'..The fruit is from one to two inches in diameter, and the pulp, which has an agreeable perfume, is eaten by the natives. *Ibid.* 16 'Native Orange', 'Orange Thorn'. The fruit is an orange berry with a leathery skin, about one inch and a half in diameter.. It is eaten by the aboriginals. 1890 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 60 We had three miles of osage orange hedges.

b. Applied to varieties of apples or pears, resembling the orange in colour; cf. *orange-bergamot*, *-musk*, *-pear*, *-pippin* (see B. 2 c below).

1731–3 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Pyrus*, The Villain of Anjou. It is also called..The Tulip Pear, and The Great Orange. 1767 J. ABERCROMBIE *Ev. Man his own Gard.* (1803) 673/1 Pears..Summer orange, Winter orange, Swiss bergamot. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Aug. 2/1 'Cox's orange pippin' and 'Blenheim orange', are certain to repay liberally for careful cultivation.

4. = SEA ORANGE, a large orange-coloured holothurian (*Lophothuria fabricii*) of globose shape.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s. v. *Orange, Sea Orange*, in natural history, a name given by Count Marsigli to a very remarkable species of sea plant, ..it is round and hollow, and in all respects resembles the shape of an orange. 1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVI. 518/1 The body of the orange, as it is called, is fastened by them [fine filaments] to the rock, or other solid substance.

5. (More fully ORANGE-COLOUR.) The reddish-yellow colour of the orange; one of the so-called seven colours of the spectrum, occupying the region between red and yellow. Also, a pigment of this colour; usually, with defining words, as trade names for various shades, often indicating chemical origin, as *cadmium*, *Chinese*, *diphenylamine*, *gold*, *Mars*, *zinc orange*, etc.

a 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xxiv 66 O wareit orange! willed me to weir. 1776–96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) IV. 327 Pileus frequently tinged with orange. 1832 TENNYSON *Mariana in the South* 26 Till all the crimson changed, and past Into deep orange o'er the sea. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt* I. 10 Yonder the orange predominates in the showy flowers of the *asclepia*.

6. *Her.* A roundel tenné (tawny-coloured).

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 88 The seuenth He beareth Argent, vij Orenges. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldr.* iv xix. (1660) 352 If they [Roundles] be Tenne then we call them Orenges. 1727 41 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1868 82 in CUSSANS *Her.* iv.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** simple attrib.: of an orange or oranges, as *orange-bloom*, *-grove*, *-juice*, *kernel*, *-pip*, *-plant*, *-plantation*, *-room*, *-thicket*, *-tribe*; employed or used in the orange trade, as *orange-box*, *-chest*, *-girl*, *-man*, *-merchant*, *-wench*, *-wife*, *-woman*; flavoured with orange juice or peel, as *orange-custard*, *-pudding*, *-wine*; **b.** objective or obj. genitive, as *orange-grower*, *-seller*, *-throwing*; **c** parasynthetic, as *orange-shaped* adj.

1713 CLISS WINCHILSEA *Misc. Poems* 10 The 'Orange-bloom, that with such sweetness blows. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 256 To make 'Orange Custards. 1787 SIR J. HAWKINS *Life Johnson* 195 One poet feigns, that the town is a sea, the playhouse a ship, .. and the 'orange girls powder-monkies. 1766 J. BARTRAM *Jrnl.* 30 Jan. in Stork *Acc. E. Florida* 50 We..encamped at a great 'orange-grove. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4334/4 Thomas Martin, late of London, 'Orange Merchant. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* I. 349 The 'Orange-Miss, that here Cajoles the Duke. 1821 KEATS *Isabella* xvi, Fair 'orange-mouths Were of more soft ascent than lazar stairs. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 885 It is impossible to understand how a cherry-stone or .. an 'orange pip could enter the appendix. 1729 FENTON in *Walker's Wks.* Observ. p. xlvi/2 When this Poem was written, the 'orange-plantations of this island were in good repute. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 171 An 'Orange-Pudding. Boil the rind of a Seville orange very soft [etc.]. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 21 Feb., Mrs. Jennings..the other day dressed herself like an 'orange wench. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 141 P 7 A Poet.. neglects the Boxes, to write to the Orange-Wenches. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II i. 78 A cause betweene an 'Orendge wife, and a Forset-seller. 1673 *Phil. Trans.* X. 256 Casks of 'Orenge-wine. 1772 HEY *ibid.* LXII. 165 He drank a bottle of orange-wine in the course of this day. 1678 OTWAY *Friendship in F.* iv. i, At the Play whisper it to the 'orange-women. 1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Good French Governess* (1832) 108 Carts and wheelbarrows, and vulgar looking things, fit for orange-women's daughters.

d. Special comb.: **orange-aphis**, a black aphis (*Siphonophora citrifolii*) that infests the orange-tree; †**orange-apple**, an orange; **orange-bead**, an orange-pip formed into a bead; **orange-berry**, an immature orange; **orange-bird**, a bird of Jamaica: see quot.; **orange-brandy**, brandy flavoured with orange-peel; **orange-butter** (see quot.); **orange-butterfly**, a large black and white butterfly, *Papilio cresphontes*, the larva of which feeds on the orange-tree; **orange-chip**, a slice of orange-peel prepared for eating; **orange-dog**, the larva of the orange-butterfly; **orange-fly**, a name of several small flies, whose larvæ burrow in the orange; **orange-jelly**, a jelly flavoured with orange-juice and orange-peel; (*b*) a variety of swede turnip; (*c*) popular name of a fungus, *Tremella mesenterica*; **orange-maggot**, the larva of the orange-fly; **orange-marmalade**: see MARMALADE; **orange-oil**, the essential oil obtained from the rind of the orange; **orange-pea**, a young unripe fruit of the curaçoa or other orange, used as an issue pea and to flavour liqueurs; **orange-quarter**, (*a*) one of the natural divisions of an orange; (*b*) a fourth part of an orange; **orange-scale**, any scale-insect which infests the orange-tree; esp. *Aspidiotus aurantii* (*Cent. Dict.*); **orange-skin**, (*a*) orange-peel; (*b*) an orange tint of the skin; (*c*) *orange-skin surface*, a name given to the slightly rough glaze of certain varieties of Oriental porcelain; **orange-strainer**, a utensil for straining the juice of an orange.

1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 35 Yalow as an 'Orenge appel. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 962, I commend also Beads of Harts-Horne, .. also 'Orenge-Beads; also Beads of Lignum Aloes, Macerated first in Rose-water, and Dryed. 1886 *Guide Kew Mus. Econ. Bot.* No. 1. 29 The small immature fruits which drop from the trees, when collected and dried, form the 'Orange berries of pharmacy. 1847 GOSSE *Birds Jamaica* 231 Cashew-bird. About Spanish Town, it is called the 'Orange-bird..from the resemblance of its plump and glowing breast to that beautiful fruit. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds*, *Orange-bird*, a name in Jamaica for *Spindalis* (prop. *Spindalis*) *nigricephala*, wrongly identified with *Fringilla zena*..one of the Tanagers. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* iv. v, I banish all foreign forces, all auxiliaries to the tea-table, as 'orange-brandy [etc.]. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 337 To make Orange Brandy. Pare eight oranges very thin, and steep the peels in a quart of brandy forty-eight hours in a close pitcher [etc.]. 1706 *Closet of Rarities* (N.), The Dutch way to make 'orange-butter.—Take new cream two gallons, beat it up to a thickness, then add half a pint of orange-flower water, and as much red wine, and so being become the thickness of butter, it retains both the colour and scent of an orange. 1675 E. WILSON *Spadacr. Dunelm* 80 He must eat some 'Orange Chips. *c* 1730 *Regal Remarks* 52 Tea in the Boxes, and Orange-Chips 2s 6d. 1769 [see CHIP sb.[1] 2 b]. 1896 *Cassell's Dict. Cookery*, *Orange Chips.*—Take the rinds of some large oranges. Cut into quarters, and weigh them...Put the chips on a sieve in the sun. 1890 JULIA P. BALLARD *Among Moths & Butterfl.* 142 The common name in Florida for this caterpillar is 'the 'orange dog', from a fancied resemblance of its most curious head to that animal. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 210 To make 'Orange Jelly. Take half a pound of Hartshorn shavings, and two quarts of spring water, .. and the rind of three oranges pared very thin, and the juice of six. 1893 *Times* 11 July 4/1 Some of the following:—The late swede, hardy swede, the orange jelly, golden ball turnip, or the grey stone turnip. 1863 72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 1003 Oil or Essence of Mandarin has an agreeable odour, different from that of lemon or 'orange-oil, and a not unpleasant taste, like that of orange-oil. 1857 MAYNE *Lapsus Lin.*, 'Orange Peas, common name for issue peas, made from the *Aurantia Curassaventia*, or Curassoa apples or oranges when dried and hardened. 1718 *Mrs Mary Eales's Receipts* 98 Take it off the Fire, and put in your 'Orange-Quarters. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV 540 *Epichrosis Aurigo.* 'Orange skin. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2318/4 A set of Castors, and an 'Orange-Strainer, all of Silver. 1705 *Ibid.* No. 4154/4 A silver Orange-strainer.

B *adj.* **1.** Of the colour of an orange (see A 5).

Orig. an attrib. use of the sb., as in OLIVE *adj.*; so in quot. 1542, 'orange hue', but in 1620, 'orange velvet', an adj.

For the political or party use of the colour (quots. 1723, 1849, 1884), see ORANGE *sb.*[1] 1 note.

1542 *Inv. K. Hardy* (1615) 104 Item thrie peces of courtingi for the chepell of oringe hew. 1620 *Cotton Inv.* 22 Two low stoodes of black and oringe wrought velvett. 1723 HIGGONS *Short View Eng. Hist.* (1730) 350 His daughter Denmark [afterwards Queen Anne], with her great favourite (lady Churchill), both covered with Orange ribbands,.. went triumphant to the playhouse. 1799 WORDSW. *Inft. Nat. Objects* 46 In the west The orange sky of evening died away. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* VII 72 We have therefore, by absorption, decomposed..orange light into yellow and red. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IX (1856) II. 530 The whole High Street [of Oxford, in 1688] was gay with orange ribands. 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 815/1 (*Orangemen*), The orange flowers of the *Lilium bulbiferum* are worn in Ulster on the 1st and 12th July, the anniversaries of the Boyne and Aughrim.

2. Combinations. **a.** With other adjs. of colour, expressing modification by orange, as *orange-brown*, *-buff*, *-chestnut*, *-cinnamon*, *-cream*, *-crimson*, *-flesh*, *-gold*, *-rufous*, *-scarlet* adjs. (sbs.); also in names of pigments as *orange-chrome*, *-lake*, *-lead*. **b.** parasynthetic, as *orange-flowered* (having orange flowers), *-headed* (having an orange-coloured head), *-hued*, *-quilled*, *-spiked*, *-spotted*, *-tailed*, *-winged*, etc., adjs.; **orange-fumingu.**, that produces orange-coloured fumes; **orange-logged**, **-thighed** *adjs.*, of birds: having the shank or thigh orange-coloured, as the Orange-legged Hobby, *Falco vespertinus*, the Orange-thighed Falcon, *Falco fuscocærulescens* (*List Anim. Zool. Soc.* (1896) 398).

1709 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II 305 'Orange brown Body. 1865 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 153 The bromine floats on the surface as an orange-brown layer. 1882 *Garden* 26 Aug. 183/2 Another with a sort of an 'orange-buff tint. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III 460 'Orange-chrome, a subchromate of lead; a fine orange-coloured pigment. 1882 *Garden* 14 Jan. 10/2 The flowers ranging in colour from yellow to a bright 'orange-cinnamon. 1862 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 27-8 A wall of an 'orange-cream colour. 1882 *Garden* 16 Dec. 534/2 A glowing 'orange-crimson, very bright and effective. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 108 The colour varies from reddish-brown to pale 'orange-flesh or salmon-colour. 1853 W. GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* (ed. 3) 89 Along with pure nitric acid, it forms the 'orange-fuming nitric acid of the shops, often called nitrous acid. 1885–94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Mar xxv, Broad and low down, where late the sun had been, A wealth of 'orange-gold was thickly shed. 1881 RITA *My Lady Coquette* iii, Miss Skipton, in her radiant 'orange-lined garments. 1885 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 717 The 'orange-lake above-mentioned..was used with great success by a considerable manufacturer. The colour it produces is that of the vinegar-garnet. 1865–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 552 When the temperature is properly regulated, another pigment is obtained, called 'Orange Lead. 1865 *Reader* No. 153. 521/1 The 'orange-quilled porcupine (*Hystrix Malabarica*). 1894 R. B. SHARPE *Handbk. Birds Gt. Brit.* I. 37 Under surface pale 'orange-rufous, the abdomen white. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* I. (1863) 139 Tulip, poppy, lily,—something orange or scarlet, or 'orange-scarlet. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* VI. 57 'Orange-spiked Fox tail. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 290 The 'orange-tailed bee. .. This is one of the largest of the British Bees. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Aug. 182 The beautiful grakle, familiar to visitors at the Convent of Marsaba as the '*orange-winged blackbird'.

c. In names of orange-coloured varieties of

apples or pears, as *orange-bergamot*, *-musk*, *-pear*, *-pippin*; also in names of plants, animals, etc. of this colour (more or less), as **orange bat**, the *Phinonycteris aurantia*, inhabiting northern Australia, the male of which has fur of a bright orange (*Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1886); **orange-cowry**, a large handsome cowry (*Cypræa aurantii*), of a deep yellow colour; **orange dove**, a Fijian bird (*Chrysanas victor*), the male of which has bright orange plumage; **orange-fin**, a variety of trout found in the Tweed; **orange-fly**, a fishing-fly (see quot.); **orange fungus**, a fungus which attacks roses; **orange-grass**, *Hypericum Sarothra*, having minute deep-yellow flowers (Miller *Plant-n.* 1884); **orange gum**, an Australian myrtaceous tree, *Angophora lanceolata* (Morris); **orange-leaf**, (*a*) an evergreen shrub of New Zealand, *Coprosma lucida* (Miller *Plant-n.*); (*b*) a quality of shellac; **orange lightning**: see quot.; **orange lily**, *Lilium croceum*; also *L. bulbiferum*, var. *aurantium*; **orange-list**, a kind of wide baize; **orange mine, mineral**, an oxide of lead of similar composition to red lead, but of brighter colour, formed by oxidizing white lead; **†orange-mint**, a species of mint; **orange moth**, a geometrid moth (see quot.); **orange paste** (*Dyeing*), a paste for producing an orange colour; **orange-quit**, a bird of Jamaica, *Glossoptila ruficollis*; **orange-root**, a North American ranunculaceous plant, the golden-seal; **orange-sallow**, a night-moth, *Xanthia citrago* (Cassell); **orange-slip clay**, a clay used in Staffordshire, of a grey colour, having mixed with it reddish nodules, which impart an orange colour to the 'slip' or tempered mass; **orange thorn**: see A 3, quot. 1880 [2].

1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 232/2 Fruit-Trees .. for a moderate Plant ation Pears .*Orange Bergamot [etc.]. 1875 E. L. Layard in *Ibis* 415 In the same locality he procured the ''Orange Dove', and found that the female and young male were green. 1834 Selby in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 2 36 A trout..analogous to the *Orange fin of the Tweed. 1787 Best *Angling* (ed. 2) 105 The *Orange fly . Dubbed with orange coloured wool, the wings off the feather of a blackbirds wing. 1882 *Garden* 25 Feb. 113/1 There is .no disease to which the Rose is liable that is so destructive in its effects as a virulent attack of *Orange fungus. 1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Oct. 683/2 Shell-lac .. is known as 'button', '*orange-leaf',. and 'reddish orange-leaf'. 1884 Miller *Plant-n.*, *Coprosma lucida*, Otago Orange leaf, or Looking-glass bush. 1881 Greener *Gun* 501 The captain loaded with Dittmar powder in the first and *orange lightning, No 6, in the second barrel. 1856 Delamer *Fl. Gard.* (1861) 38 The *Orange Lily, *L. croceum*, a native of Austria, may be found in almost every cottage plot of flowers. 1880 Britten & H. *Plant-n.*, *Orange Lily*, the common name in gardens for *Lilium bulbiferum*. 1830 Booth *Anal. Dict.* I. 182 A wide Baize, dyed in fancy colours, is exported, chiefly to Spain, under the name of *Orange list. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* s. v. *Minium*, The best minium, however, called *orange mine, is made by the slow calcination of good white lead (carbonate) in iron trays. 1699 Evelyn *Acetaria* 39 The gentler Tops of the *Orange-Mint, enter well into our Composition. 1869 Newman *Brit. Moths* 92 The *Orange Moth (*Angerona prunaria*). The wings of the male generally inclin orange. 1731 3 Miller *Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Pyrus*, The *Orange Musk. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.*, *Oct.* July (1729) 210 Pears .. green Chesil Pears, *Orange Pear [etc.]. 1731–3 Miller *Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Pyrus*, The Green Orange Pear. 1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 48 The female flower of the orange pippin. 1884 [see A. 3 b]. 1894 Newton *Dict. Birds* s. v. *Quit*, Thus the *Orange-Quit is *Glossoptila ruficollis*, one of the *Coerebidæ*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 605/1 *Hydrastis canadensis* is the only species of a genus of *Ranunculaceæ*, found in damp places in woods, in the Northern United States and Canada, where it is called Yellow Puccoon, *Orange root, or Canadian Yellow root. *Ibid.* 818/2 *Orange-thorn*, a colonial name for *Citrobatus*.

Orange (*ŏ*rendʒ), *sb.*[2]

1. The name of a town on the river Rhone in France, formerly the capital of a small principality of the same name, which passed in 1530 into the possession of the House of Nassau, and so to the ancestors of William III of England, styled princes of Orange-Nassau. On the death of William III, the territory of Orange was acquired by Louis XIV, and added to France; but the title continued to be held by the cousin of William and his descendants, who now constitute the royal line of Holland. In Eng. Hist., 'William of Orange' is an appellation of William III.

The accidental coincidence of this name with that of the fruit and colour (Orange *sb.*[1]), made the wearing of orange ribbons, scarfs, cockade, orange-lilies, etc., a symbol of attachment to William III, and to the principles of the Revolution settlement of 1689, and led to their use by the Orange lodges and Orangemen.

1558–9 Clough *Descr. Funeral Chas. V* in Burgon *Life Gresham* I. 254 A nobellman..iso far as I couldie understand it was the Prince of Orange), who standing before the herse, strucke with the hand uppon the chest, and sayd—'He is ded'. 1665 Manley *Grotius' Law C. War* 86 Many of the prime Nobility, that did not heartily love the Prince of Aurange. 1680 *True Copy Let. for Holland*, For his .never Falling Friend Roger Le Strange, at the Oranges Court, with Care and Speed, hast, hast, post hast. 1848 W. H. Kelly tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Years* I. 325 What are these treaties? ..Those of 1814? But these assure the possession of Belgium to the house of Orange.

b. *attrib.* Of or belonging to the Orange family or dynasty in Holland.

1647 G. Wharton *Bellum Hybernicale* 27 But this is Wormwood to an Orange Scarff and Feather. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 98/2 William (IV) Henry Frisso..was raised by the Orange party to the stadtholdership in 1747.

2. *Eng. Hist.* (*attrib.*) Applied to the ultra-Protestant party in Ireland, in reference to the secret Association of Orangemen formed in 1795: cf. Orangeman.

The exact origin of this use of 'Orange' is somewhat obscure. But it is supposed that 'the two Copes' of quot. 1795 were members of a celebrated lodge of Freemasons then existing in Belfast, styled 'The Orange Lodge', and that thence their adherents were known as 'Orange boys' and 'Orangemen'. The name of this lodge probably had reference to William of Orange, or to the use of orange badges at the anniversaries at which his memory was celebrated; and it was, no doubt, in this sense that the term became perpetuated as a party name. The first two quots. which follow refer to the Orange Lodge of Freemasons.

[1763 in Joy *Hist. Coll. Belfast* (1817) The procession was conducted by the Orange Lodge, so confessedly acknowledged to be the first in Europe, being composed of 130 gentlemen .. noblemen and commoners of the very first distinction. The Orange Lodge was first revived in Sept. 1780, at which time it consisted merely of the present Past-Master and two other gentlemen. 1791 C. T. Bowden *Tour through Ireland* 236, I was introduced to the Orange-lodge by a Mr. Hyndeman. .. Mr. H. informed me this lodge was founded by a Mr. Griffith, who held a lucrative employment here under Government.]

1795 Jephson *Let. to Ld. Charlemont* 9 Oct. in *13th Rep. Hist. MSS. Commiss.* App. VIII. 266 It is impossible . to disavow the absolute necessity of giving a considerable degree of support to the Protestant party, who, from the activity of the two Copes, have got the name of the 'Orange boys'. *Ibid.*, My brother William told me he rode through three hundred well armed 'Orange boys' in the middle of the night. 1796 Grattan *Sp. in Ho. Comm.* 22 Feb., Those insurgents, who called themselves Orange Boys, or Protestant Boys—that is, a banditti of murderers, committing massacre in the name of God. 1797 in *14th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. VIII. 103 We had a display here yesterday morning of the whole force the 'Orange boys', 'Orange' wenches, and 'Orange' children could muster. 1798 *Ibid.* 341 The Orange system spreads in many parts of this country. 1808 G. Moore (*title*) Observations on the Union Orange Association. 1813 *Gen. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 93/2 It appeared that Orange lodges met regularly in London, Manchester [etc.]. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 382 Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Soldiers, are forbidden to institute, countenance, or attend Orange-Lodges or any other Meetings whatever, for Party or Political Purposes. 1868 Holme Lee *B. Godfrey* I. 261 The orange candidate's wife. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Sept. 5/1 Of south-west Lancashire .. the Toryism is more orange than bucolic in the lower grades, and very much coloured by Liverpool in the upper strata. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 453/2 (*Peel, Sir Robt.*) Peel became, by the necessity of his situation, 'Orange Peel', and plied the established engines of coercion and patronage with a vigorous hand. 1902 C. L. Falkiner *Stud. Irish Hist.* 52 On the morrow of that affair [Battle of the Diamond], September 22, 1795, the first Orange Lodge was formed in the house of a farmer named Sloan.

Orangeade (*ŏ*rendʒe·d). [f. Orange + -ade, after *lemonade*.] A beverage composed of orange and lemon juice diluted with water and sweetened with sugar. Now also applied to an aerated water, similar to lemonade but of an orange tint.

1706 in Phillips. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Fever*, Let him drink Ptisan..or else Lemonade or Orangeade. 1869 Sir S. Northcote in *Life* (1890) I. x. 348 Oranges which though too acid to eat will make capital orangeade.

†Orangea·do. *Obs.* Also **oreng-, orang-, oringado, -eado, -iado** [Cf. Sp. *naranjada* conserve of oranges, F. *orangeat*.] Candied orange-peel.

1599–1600 in Nichols *Progr.* III. 457 One pye of orengado. 1604 Dekker *Honest W.* Wks. 1873 II. 61 Provide no great cheare, a couple of Capons, some Fesants, Plovers, an Oringeado-pie, or so. 1635 Shirley *Lady of Pleasure* i. 1, The gallant .. That carries oringado in his pocket, And sugar-plums, to sweeten his discourse. *a* 1648 Digby *Closet Open.* (1677) 139 A little sliced oringiado from which the hard candy-sugar hath been soaked. 1796 Mrs. Glasse *Cookery* xiv. 259 Pare twelve pippins .. and pour on them some orangeado syrup.

O·range-blossom. The white fragrant blossom of the orange-tree. Worn by brides in wreaths, trimmings, etc., or carried in bouquets at the marriage ceremony.

This custom appears to have been introduced from France c 1820–30. According to Littré, 'Women at their marriage wear a crown of orange buds and blossoms; hence the orange-blossom is taken as a symbol of marriage'. (Thackeray's explanation of the symbolism appears to be his own.)

1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1883) 114 The ground strewed over with orange blossoms and jasmines. 1855 Tennyson *The Daisy* 3 O Love, what hours were thine and mine, .. In lands of palm, of orange-blossom, .and vine.

c 1835 Haynes Bayly *Song*, '*She wore a wreath of roses*', A wreath of orange blossom upon her head she wore. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xii, Had orange blossoms been invented then (those touching emblems of female purity imported by us from France..) Miss Maria would have assumed the spotless wreath. 1853 Miss Mulock *Agatha's Husb.* I. ix. 237 So for two long hours Agatha sat in her wedding-dress .. sometimes playing with the wreath of orange-blossoms which her lover had sent her. 1857 T. S. Arthur (*title*) Orange Blossoms, a Gift Book for all who have worn, are wearing, or are likely to wear them. *a* 1891 W. E. Norris (Dixon *Dict. Idiom. Eng. Phrases* 1891), 'What has he come to this lovely retreat for? To gather orange-blossoms?' [get a bride].

b. In England applied also to the blossom of the Mock-orange, *Philadelphus*.

Orange colour, o·range-co·lour. = Orange *sb.*[1] 5; also *attrib.*

1512 *Will of Cater* (Somerset Ho.), Orenge colour. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* i. xix. 29 At the top..groweth fayre Orenge-colour floures. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2158/4 Four new Coats lin'd with Orange-colour. 1865 J. H. Ingraham *Pillar of Fire* (1872) 193 A gorgeous fan of radiant beams, of a pale orange-colour, spread itself over the sky.

So **O·range-co·loured** *a.*

1678 T. Jordan *Triumphs Lond.* 11 An Orange-colour'd Mantle edg'd and fring'd with Silver. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2115/4 A Blue Livery lined with Orange-coloured Stuff. 1849 D. Campbell *Inorg. Chem.* 283 This salt precipitates as an orange-coloured powder.

Oranged (*ŏ*rendʒd), *a. rare.* [f. Orange[1] + -ed[2].] Coloured orange, tinted with orange.

1862 Thornbury *Turner* I. 48 The boy still went on washing in blue skies for Grecian temples .. with semicircular oranged gravel walks.

O·range-flo·wer.

1. The white flower of the orange-tree; = Orange-blossom.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 18 And the like I conceive of Orenge-Flowers. 1757 A. Cooper *Distiller* ii. vi. (1760) 128 Take twelve Pounds of Orange-flowers, and twenty four Quarts of Water. 1842 Longf. *Quadroon Girl* iii, Odours of orange-flowers. Reached them. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* xl, As on a maiden in the day When first she wears her orange-flower.

2. *Mexican orange-flower* (*tree*), a handsome white-flowered shrub, *Choisya ternata*, N.O. *Rutaceæ* (Miller *Plant-n.* 1884).

3. Short for *orange-flower water* (or ? *cordial*).

1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 328, I cannot undertake to recite all her medicinal Preparations, as Salves, .. Cordials, Ratafia, Persico, Orange-flower, and Cherry-Brandy.

4. *Comb.*: **orange-flower bread, -cake**, that made or flavoured with orange-flowers; **orange-flower oil**, the fragrant oil distilled from orange-flowers, neroli oil; **orange-flower tree**, (*a*) *dial.* the Syringa or Mock-orange; (*b*) (see sense 2 above); **orange-flower water**, the aqueous solution of orange-flowers; the fragrant watery distillate left over in the preparation of neroli oil.

1750 Mrs. Delany *Autobiog. & Corr.* (1861) II. 571 Making *orange-flower bread, of my own orange flowers. 1718 *Mrs. Mary Tales's Receipts* 68 Wet it .. with Orange Flower Water, for the *Orange-Flower-Cakes. 1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 401 *Orange flower oil, is extracted by the distillation of the flowers of the orange-tree. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Orange flower tree*, the Syringa. 1880 Britten & H. *Plant-n.*, Orange flower Tree, *Philadelphus coronarius*, from its perfume resembling that of orange-blossoms. It is also called Mock Orange. 1595 Copley *Wits, Fits, & Fancies* 79 He sent her two bottles of *Orange flower water by his page. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 908 The oil of orange-flowers, called neroli, is extracted from the fresh flowers of the *citrus aurantium*. .. The aqueous solution, known under the name of orange-flower water, is used as a perfume.

Orangeism, Orangism (*ŏ*rendʒiz'm). [f. Orange *sb.*[2] + -ism.] The system and principles which the Orange Association was formed to uphold; the principle of Protestant political ascendancy in Ireland.

1823 *Orange System exposed* 42 Evidence..of the nature, spirit and extent of Orangism at that time [28 Dec. 1795]. 1847 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVI. 104 The most rancorous . champion of Orangeism and landlordism in the British parliament. 1850 Hr. Martineau *Hist. Peace* II. v. v. 268 In 1828, on the accession of the Duke of Cumberland to the throne of Orangeism. 1890 Lecky *Eng. in 18th C.* VIII. xxix. 93 Every Protestant who was not well known .. Lay under the suspicion of Orangism.

Orangeman (*ŏ*rendʒmæn). [f. Orange *sb.*[2] + Man.] A member of a political society formed, in 1795, for the defence of Protestantism and maintenance of Protestant ascendancy in Ireland: see Orange *sb.*[2]

1796 Grattan *Sp. Ho. Comm.* 22 Feb., A magistrate of the county of Armagh..has spoken of the use of what he calls Orange-men, of the services rendered by these murderers. 1796 E. Hudson *Lett.* 29 May in *13th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. VIII. 273 A report was circulated that a number of 'Orangemen'..were to be there in order to fall upon the Catholics. 1803 E. Hay *Insurr. West.* 38 To these succeeded, in the summer of the same year (1795), a description of public disturbers, calling themselves orange-men, who now made their first appearance in the county of Armagh. 1813 *Trial. Ho. Comm.* 20 June, That a Committee be appointed to enquire into the existence of certain illegal Societies under the denomination of Orange Men. 1842 S. C. Hall *Ireland* II. 465 In 1836 the number of Orange-men in England was stated to have been between 120,000 and 140,000.

O·range-peel. The rind of an orange, esp. when separated from the pulp.

1615 Markham *Eng. Housew.* (1668) 114 Four or five Orange peels dry and beaten to powder. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 21. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 10 The distilled water of Orange pilles. 1712 tr. *Lowe's Hist. Drugs* I. 151 Candied Orange Peel. 1838 Dickens *O. Twist* xiv, I've been famed with orange-peel once, and I know orange-peel will be my death. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 June 4/1 One of them [Republican journals] compares the events of Sunday simply to a piece of orange-peel on which M. Dupuy slipped.

b. *attrib.*, as *orange peel cutter, oil* (= orange-oil), *water*.

1757 A. Cooper *Distiller* II. xvi. (1760) 142 Recipe for one Gallon of Orange-peel-Water. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, *Orange-peel Cutter*, a slicer of Seville orange-peel, for drying or candying. 1875-9 Watts *Dict. Chem.* 2nd Suppl. 877 Orange-peel oil .. The essential oil of orange-peel consists mainly of a hydrocarbon $C^{10}H^{16}$, called hesperidene.

O·ranger. *rare.* [f. Orange *sb.*[1] + -er[1].] A sailing-vessel employed in the orange trade.

1880 Sir S. Lakeman *What I saw in Kaffir-land* xii. 149 Nothing afloat, from a St. Michael oranger to a fifty-gun frigate, could stand with her in a gale.

O·range-re·d, *a.* (*sb.*) A shade of red approaching orange.

1776-96 Withering *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) IV. 210 Gills buff, . pileus orange red, flat, border turned down. 1859 Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* vii, Rich orange-red rust on the iron weights and hooks and hinges.

Orangery (*ρ* rèndʒiri, *ρ*rèndʒĕri). Also 7-8 -erie, 8 -arie. [In sense 1, a. F. *orangerie* (1603 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *oranger* orange-tree: see -ery 2. The etymology of sense 2 is not clear.]

1. A place appropriated to the cultivation of orange-trees; *spec.* a structure or building in which orange-trees are reared and kept, where the climate does not allow them to be cultivated in the open.

1664 Evelyn *Diary* 14 July, The orangerie and aviarie handsome, and a very large plantation about it. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4098/4 The..Mansion-House, called Belsize,.. . with..a fine Orangarie, is to be Lett. 1744 Mrs. Delany *Lett., to Mrs Dewes* 315 A sort of parterre, that will make the prettiest orangery in the world. 1848 W. H. Kelly tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Years* II. 512 The dilapidation of that fine staircase in the orangery [of Versailles]. 1861 Delamer *Fl. Gard.* 124 Large Orange-trees, in cubical boxes, wintered in an orangery, and placed in conspicuous positions in the pleasure-ground during summer.

2. A scent or perfume extracted from the orange-flower; also, snuff scented with this. Also *attrib.*

1676 Etheredge *Man of Mode* III. ii, Orangerie: you know the smell, ladies. 1698 Farquhar *Love in a Bottle* II. ii, O Lard, sir! you must never sneeze; 'tis as unbecoming after orangery as grace after meat. 1706 T. Baker *Cumbr. Walks* iv. 1, A nice snuff box, with the best orangery. 1744 Eliza Heywood *Female Spect.* (1748) I. 83 Another .. dies for some fresh orangerie and bergamot.

O·range-taw·ny, *a.* and *sb.*

A. *adj.* Of a dull yellowish brown colour; tan-coloured or brownish-yellow with a tinge of orange.

1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* III. i. 129 The Woosell cocke, so blacke of hew, With Oreng-tawny bill. 1594 *Acc.-bk. W. Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 346, j pece of Oringe Taunie buffing. 1625 Bacon *Ess., Usury* (Arb.) 541 That Vsurers should haue Orange-tawney Bonnets, because they doe Iudaize. 1826 Scott *Woodstock* xxx, A .boy, in an orange-tawney doublet. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 12 Dec. 7/2 Each pair of orange-tawny tyrants [tigers] had their district, with leopards, panthers, and jackals for the aristocracy.

B. *sb.* As the name of a colour or a fabric.

1602 *Narcissus* (1893) 298 Thou shalt dye whyte, and Ile dye orengtawnye. *a* 1662 Hevlin (T.), Baronets, or knights of Nova Scotia, are commonly distinguished from others by a ribbon of orangetawny. *c* 1800 R. Cumberland *John De Lancaster* (1809) II. 45 The domestics of the castle were arrayed in their gala-liveries of orange-tawney.

b. *Comb.*, as *orange-tawny-coated* adj.

1633 B. Jonson *Tale Tub* IV iii, Thou scum of man; Uncivil, orange-tawney-coated clerk!

O·range-tip. [f. Orange A 5, B. 1 + Tip.] In full *orange tip butterfly*, a butterfly having wings tipped with orange, esp. *Euchloë Cardamines* and (in America) *E. genutia*. Also **Orange-tipped** *a.*

1819 G. Samouelle *Entomol Compend.* 236 Orange tip butterfly inhabits pathways in woods. 1845 *Zoologist* III. 991, I took one beautiful orange-tip on the 2d of June. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I 174 *Papilio Cardamines*, Orange-tipped Butterfly.

O·range-tree. The tree which bears oranges.

1530 Palsgr. 249/1 Orenge tree, *orengier*. 1553 Eden *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 8 No more wyll the Orange tree bringe foorth fruit in Englande. 1588 Drake in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* (1880) 32 He shall wish hymselff at Sainte Marie Porte among his orynge trees. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 375 A covered walk of cedar and orange-trees planted alternately. 1856 Bryant *Child's Funeral* iv, Currents of fragrance, from the orange tree. 1866 *Trans. Bot.* 29/1 The Orange tree at the convent of St. Sabina at Rome is thirty-one feet high.

b. *New Zealand Orange-tree*, a name given to the Tarata, from the aromatic odour of its leaves when crushed (Morris *Austral Engl.*).

O·rangey, *a. rare.* [f. Orange[1] + -y.] Resembling an orange in colour, taste, etc.

1778 W. Marshall *Minutes Agric.* Observ. 129 The Sun rose orangey. *Ibid.* 137 Sun. Rising orangey; Rain. *Mod. colloq.* It tastes rather orangey.

O·range-ye·llow, *a.* (*sb.*) A shade of yellow approaching orange.

1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 518 Nitric acid acts upon the balsam with energy, and gives it an orange-yellow colour when assisted by heat. 1879 Rood *Chromatics* iii. 42 Not only the pure yellow rays, but also the orange-yellow and greenish-yellow. 1882 *Garden* 14 Oct. 347/1.

Orangism: see Orangeism.

+O·rangist[1]. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. F. *orangiste* (La Quintinie, 1690), f. *orange* Orange[1].] A cultivator of oranges.

1693 Evelyn *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* Dict. 4 *Orangist*, is a Gard'ner that cultivates Oranges, or any person that understands and delights in the Culture of them.

Orangist[2] (*ρ*rèndʒist). Also **orangeist.** [f. Orange *sb*[2]] a. A supporter of the House of Orange in the Netherlands. (Also *attrib.*) b. An Orangeman.

c 1800 *Pelham MS.* in Lecky *Hist. Eng. in 18th C.* (1890) VIII. 363 *note*, Some of the most violent Orangists have opposed the measure. 1822 *Examiner* 817/1 The Irish Orangists. 1848 W. H. Kelly tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Years* I. 371 An Orangist movement which broke out in Ghent was attributed to the English ambassador.

Orangite (*ρ* rèndʒəit). *Min.* [Named, 1851, from its colour.] An orange variety of thorite.

1851 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* XII. 387 The mineral orangite which contains the metal thorium. 1865-72 Watts *Dict. Chem.* V. 788 The variety [of thorite] called orangite, found in the zircon-syenite near Brevig, is yellowish or yellow to brown, yields an orange-yellow powder.

O·rangize, *v. rare.* [f. Orange *sb.*[2] + -ize.] a. *trans.* To render 'Orange' in form or character. b. *intr.* To play the part of William of Orange.

1825 Lockhart in *Scott's Fam. Lett.* (1894) II. 306 The Protestants call St. Patrick's, Patrick's, and St. Stephen's Green has been Orangeized into Stephen's. 1840 Thackeray *Catherine* i, When the seventeenth century, after a deal of ..Oliver Cromwellizing, Stuartizing, and Orangizing, had sunk into its grave.

Orang-outang (ɔre·ŋ,utæ·ŋ), more correctly **orang-utan** (ɔ·räŋ,ū·tän). *Zool.* Forms: 7- orang-, 8 9 ourang-, 8 oerang-, ouran-, 8 9 oran-; 7-9 -outang, 9 -utang, -otang, -outan, -otan, -oatan, -utan. [Ultimately ad. Malay اورنگ اوتن *ōrang ū tan* 'man of the woods', found in similar forms in most European langs., e. g. Du. *orang outang* (also 18th c. *oerang oetan*), Ger., Da., Sw. *orangutang*, F. *orang-outang*, It., Pg. *orangotango*, Sp. *orangután*. The last (exc. as to the place of the stress) comes nearest to the Malay; in the other langs. *ūtan* 'woods' has been corrupted to jingle with the first.

It is stated that the name is not (now, at least) applied to the animal in Malay; but that it was in use in Java in the 17th c. is stated by Bontius (a Dutch East Indian physician), the first to record the name. Moreover, the Kayan of Borneo are said, in *Jrnl. Ind. Archipel* (1850) IV. 186, to know it as *orang-tuan*, meaning 'man of the woods' or 'wild man'.

1631 Bontius *Hist. Nat. et Med Ind. Orient.* v xxxii. (1658) 85 Iavani . Nomen ei indiunt Ourang Outang, quod hominem silvæ significat.]

An anthropoid ape, *Simia satyrus*, of arboreal habits, inhabiting Borneo, Sumatra, and formerly Java; the male exceeds 4 feet in height, and has very long arms. The *Lesser Orang-utan* is *S. morio* of Borneo. (The name has been incorrectly applied to the Chimpanzee or other large African ape.)

1699 E. Tyson (*title*) Orang-Outang, sive Homo Sylvestris: or, the Anatomy of a Pygmie. Compared with that of a Monkey, an Ape, and a Man. *Ibid* Pref, The Orang-Outang imitates a Man more than Apes and Monkeys do. 1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. 131 As there are many Species of wild Animals in these Woods [of Java], there is one in particular, called the Oran Outang. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* II. 343 The foremost of the ape kind is the ourang-outang or wild man of the woods. 1777 Miller in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 170 The oerang oatan, or wild man (for that is the meaning of the words) I have heard much talk of, but never seen. 1802 Bingley *Anim. Biog.* (1813) I. 55 The difference betwixt the Chimpanzee and Oran Otan is chiefly in size and colour. 1803 T. Winterbottom *Sierra Leone* I. xii 201 Some writers of eminence have asserted that man originally walked upon four feet, and was in fact the same with the oran outang. 1819 Bowdich *Mission to Ashanti* e ii xiii. 440 The African Ourang-outan (*Pithecus Troglodites*) is found here. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 188/1 The variety of the ape and monkey tribes is endless [in Borneo]; and among them is the orang-outang, or the 'man of the woods', as the name implies. 1889 A. R. Wallace *Darwinism* 69 Among the nine adult male Orang-utans, collected by myself in Borneo, the skulls differed remarkably in size and proportions.

attrib. 1851 Trench *Stud. Words* i (1882) 13 The 'urang-utang theory', as it has been so happily termed..according to which the primitive condition of man was the savage one.

Orant (ɔ·rānt). [ad L. *ōrāns*, *ōrānt-em*, pr. pple. of *ōrāre* to pray.] (See quot.)

1900 W. Lowrie *Chr. Art & Archaeol.* (1901) 201 The name *orans* or *orant* designates a figure in the attitude of prayer, with arms outstretched in the manner which was common to both Jews and Gentiles, and was accounted by the Church particularly significant, because it recalled the position of the Saviour upon the cross.

Orarian (orē·riăn), *a.* and *sb. rare.* [f. L. *ōrārius* of or belonging to the coast, f. *ōra* border, coast + -an.] a. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or dwelling on the coast. b. *sb.* A dweller on the sea-shore.

1870 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Dec. 12 The three tribes of Innuits, Aleutians, and Asiatic Eskimo; Mr. Dall proposes to confer on them the generic appellation of Orarian, dwellers by the sea-shore.

‖ **Orarium** (orē·riŏm). *Eccl.* [L., a napkin, handkerchief, f. *ōs*, *ōr-* mouth, face: see -arium.] The earlier name of the stole; *spec.* in the Greek Church, that worn by deacons.

1706 Phillips, *Orarium*, a kind of Priest's Vestment. 1720 Brett *Liturgies* 298 The *Orarium* was a long narrow Towel, which the Deacon hung on his left Shoulder;..the primary Use of it was to wipe the Mouth or the Fingers as there was occasion. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3) s. v. *Stole*, The Council of Braga in 563 (can. 9) speaks of the orarium as worn by deacons. *Ibid.*, The Greeks have always regarded the orarium as a vestment peculiar to deacons. *Ibid.*, Hefele acknowledges his failure after much search to find the reason why the word 'stole' came to be used for orarium.

Orary (ō·rări). [ad. L. *ōrāri-um.*] = prec.

1814 Southey *Roderick* XVIII, Not in his alb and cope and orary Came Urban now. 1826 — *Vind. Eccl. Angl* 87 [He] told him to fetch a little box, in which he kept a few precious things, such as pepper, incense, and oraries.

Orason, -oun, obs. forms of Orison.

Orate (ō·rēt, orē·t), *v.* [t. L. *ōrāt-*, ppl. stem of *ōrāre* to speak, plead, pray.

This word is occasionally instanced since *c* 1600, but has only recently come into more common use, as a back-formation from *oration*, app first in U. S. *c* 1860; in Dictionaries it is recorded in Webster *Supp.* (1879).]

1. *intr.* †a. To pray; to plead. *Obs.* b. To deliver an oration; to act the orator; to hold forth, 'speechify'. Now usually humorous or sarcastic.

c 1600 *Timon* II. iv. (1842) 32 O let it bee lawfull for mee.. to orate and exorate. 1669 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* I. Introd. 4 A Rhetorician, whose businesse is to orate and persuade. 1780 *Town & Country Mag.* June 294/1 Four actresses, who obtained better salaries for orating at Carlisle-house. 1828 Southey *Ess.* (1832) II. 269 Write, and orate, and legislate as we will upon the principles of free trade. 1864 Sala in *Daily Tel.* 18 Nov, General Banks .. has been 'orating' in New York. 1876 C. M. Davies *Unorth. Lond.* (ed. 2) 430, I..passed on, and left him orating. *a* 1881 J. L. Diman in Caroline Hazard *Mem.* xi (1887) 231 Last week I went to Andover and repeated my address, and next week do the same at Burlington; so you see my time this summer is much taken up with 'orating'.

2. *trans.* To address in a harangue. *rare.*

1885 W. Rye *Hist. Norfolk* v. 71 A turbaned boy on a platform orated her for the fourth time.

Oration (orē·ʃən), *sb.* Also 4 5 oracion(e. [ad. L. *ōrātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ōrāre*: see prec. Cf. rare F. *oration* in Godefroy and Cotgr.; the ordinary Fr. is *oraison* Orison.]

1. A prayer, petition, or supplication to God; orison. Now only *Hist.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvi. (*Baptista*) 840 He mekly kneltt done, makand to god his oracione 1483 Caxton *Gold Leg.* 72 b/2, I haue herde thy prayer and thyn oracion that thou hast prayed tofore me. 1593 R. Barnes *Sonn* lii, O let us vse and haue in readinesse Those sweet orations, prostrate at his feete. 1894 R. C. Hope *Mediæval Music* vi 58 The Collectarium, the collects, orations, capitula or short lessons used at all the Hour Services.

2. A formal speech or discourse delivered in elevated and dignified language; *esp* one delivered in connexion with some particular occasion, as an anniversary celebration, a funeral, etc.

1502 Atkynson tr. *De Imitatione* I iii. 136 Elegant oratours with theyr orations garnisshed with elegancy. 1526 Tindale *Acts* xii. 21 Apon a daye apoynted, the kynge set hym in his seate and made an oration vnto them. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II xiii § 7 Demosthenes..had ready framed a number of prefaces for orations and speeches. 1796-7 Hunter tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II 379 What a funeral oration for a wife and a mother! 1844 Ld Brougham *Brit. Const.* App. iii. (1862) 450 The greatest orations of the two first orators of any age, Demosthenes and Æschines.

3. Speech, language; now only in *Gram.* as rendering L. *oratio recta* and *obliqua*, 'direct' and 'oblique oration', or use of language.

1669 Gale *Crt Gentiles* I i. x 52 Oration was given to man, as a companion, or organ of Reason. 1876 B. H. Kennedy *Pub. Sch. Lat Gram* § 190 Oratio Obliqua (in distinction from Oratio Recta, *direct oration*) is a term especially applied to Substantival Clauses, and, above all, to the Infinitive Clause and its substitutes.

4. *dial.* A noise or hubbub; a fuss.

1828 *Craven Gloss* (ed. 2) s. v., 'For seur, barns, what an oration ye mak'. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Oration*, noise, uproar. 1875 *Sussex Gloss.*, 'He makes such an oration about anything'.

5. *attrib.*, as *oration-hall.*

1855 Thackeray *Newcomes* II. 332 Before marching from the oration-hall.

Ora·tion, *v. colloq.* [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To make a speech or oration; to 'speechify'. (In quot. 1802 *trans.* To get (*into*) by 'speechifying'.) Hence **Ora·tioning** *vbl. sb.*

1633 J. Donne *Hist. Septuagint* 79-80 They..had marvailous promptitude both for orationing and giving Judgment. 1764 Foote *Mayor of G* II. i, You have heard him oration at the Adam and Eve about Russia and Prussia. 1802 H. Martin *Helen of Glenross* I. 233 A symptom..much more unequivocal, than those my uncle orations himself into a fever about. 1876 G. Meredith *Beauch. Career* I. iii. 45 Now you get out of that trick of prize-orationing. I call it snuffery, sir!

Ora·tional, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -al.] Of or pertaining to prayer in religious worship.

1889 *Ch. Times* 11 Jan. 20/3 A course of different services for the several Sundays in each month, as in some of the orational books of Family Prayer which we have in use in England.

Ora·tioner. *rare.* [f. Oration *v.* + -er[1].] One who makes an oration; an orator or speaker.

1765 Foote *Commissary* II. i, Why it is the famous orationer that has publish'd the book. 1881 *St. James's Gaz.* 2 Mar. 3 The whole pack of Radical scribes and orationers. [The sense 'Petitioner' in *Cent. Dict* (and Funk), founded on a quot. from Dixon's *Hist. Ch Eng.* I. 111 *note*, has no existence; the word in the original is *oratours*. See Orator 2, quot. 1532.]

Oratiuncle (orāʃi,ʊ·ŋk'l). *rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *ōrātiuncula*, dim. of *ōrātio*.] A short oration.

1832 J. Wilson *Noct. Ambr.* in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII.

393 In a short, plain, unvarnished oratiuncle, [he] told the company that the thing must be done.

Orator (*o*rătăr). Also 4–8 -our, 5 -ur(e. [ME. a. AFr. *oratour* = OF. *orateur* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *ōrātōr-em* speaker, orator, beseecher, agent-n. from *ōrāre*: see ORATE.]

†1. One who pleads or argues in favour of a person or cause; an advocate, a spokesman; *spec.* a professional advocate. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iv. pr. iv. 100 (Camb. MS.) Thise oratours or aduocats don al the contrarye for they enforcen hem to commoeue the Iuges to han pite of hem þat han suffred. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xxiv. 1 Terculle, sum oratour [*gloss* or fair speker, or avocat], whiche wenten to the presedent aȝeyns Poul. 1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VIII. xxxix. (1612) 193 Take you no Orators for them, but that they hang or starue. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 30 Beautie it selfe doth of it selfe perswade, The eies of men without an Orator. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* v. 202 But oh! remember the Oratour on thy right hand, Christ Jesus our Lord.

†2. One who offers a prayer or petition; a petitioner or supplicant. (Commonly used in subscribing a letter or petition to a superior.) *Obs.*

1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 458/1 To the Kyng sheweth.. your devoute Oratours. ? 1449 ROBERT, PRIOR OF BROMHOLM in *Paston Lett.* I. 79 Writtin in hast,.. Your Orator, Robt., P. of B. 1532 *Submiss. of Clergy to Hen. VIII* (MS., P. R. O.), We your most humble subjectis dayly oratours and beadismen of your clergye of England [etc.]. 1535 COVERDALE *Bible* Ded., Youre graces humble subiecte and dayly oratour, Myles Couerdale. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1687) I. x. 136 Devout oratours and humble solicitours at the Throne of grace. 1700 P. LORRAIN *Let.* 12 Oct. in *Pepys' Corr.* V. 395 Who with profound respect beg leave to subscribe myself ..your Honour's most humble and most obedt Servt and daily Orator, Paul Lorrain. 1727 in Quincy *Hist. Harvard Univ.* (1840) I. 565 Your Honors' most humble orators shall ever pray for the prosperity and happiness of this government.

†b. *Law.* The plaintiff or petitioner in a bill or information in Chancery. *Obs.*

1594 WEST *2nd Pt. Symbol., Chancerie* § 77 But of his further malyce agaynst your said Orator, he doth threaten your Orator in such sort, that your Orator for want of the said Evidences, dareth not make his just and lawfull entrie. 1623 *Bill of Complaint* in *N. Shakes. Soc. Trans.* (1885) 495 Humbly complayning, Sheweth vnto your good Lordshipp, your dayly oratours Ellis Worth, of London, gentleman, John Cumber, of the same, gentleman, and John Blany, of London aforesaid. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xxvii. 442 The first commencement of a suit in chancery is by preferring a bill to the lord chancellor, in the stile of a petition; 'humbly complaining sheweth to your lordship your orator A. B. that, &c.'

3. One who delivers a speech or oration in public; a public speaker, esp. one distinguished for oratorical ability; an eloquent public speaker.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 87 In Rome, by soveraine excellence, Of rethoriques Tullius fonde the floures, Plee and defence of sotyl oratours. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 92 Vsinge also thoffice both of an oratour and preacher. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. ii 221, I come not (Friends) to steale away your hearts, I am no Orator, as Brutus is. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 670 As when of old som Orator renound In Athens or free Rome, ..to some great cause addressd, Stood in himself collected. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 105 The vehemence of action, observed in the ancient orators. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Misc. Wks.* (1872) I. 254 The vulgar are always unwilling to believe that a great orator can be a profound thinker.

†b. An eloquent writer. *Obs. rare.*

1587 *MS. Robert Leng* (Brit. Mus.), Whereas yt hath bene th'order of all antiant orators to regester..in cronicle all such worthye persons .. as .. have deserved perpetuall remembraunce.

†4. One sent to plead or speak for another; an ambassador, envoy, or messenger. *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. CXXXII. 115 The sayd Sclauons hauyng knowlege of ye kynges great hoost, aggreed, by oratours to hym sent, to contynue the trybute that they before tyme payde. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 162 Whan my noble prince the Soudan of Babilone had decerned to sende me his oratour to Fraunce. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXVIII. xvii. 680 Scipio..sent C. Lælius with rich gifts and presents, as an Orator to treat with him. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C., Venice* 174 Audience is given to publick Oratours and Embassadours.

fig. 1592 S. DANIEL *Compl. Rosamond* liii, He daily Messages doth send, With costly Jewels (Orators of Love).

5. *Public Orator*: an officer of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, whose functions are to speak in the name of the University on state occasions; to go in person, when required, to plead the cause of the University; to write suitable addresses, letters of congratulation or condolence; to introduce candidates for certain honorary degrees, and to perform other duties of a like kind.

'Orators' were in early times sent by the universities, as special envoys, when occasion required, e.g. to Councils of the Church, as that of Basel in 1430. A permanent Public Orator was appointed at Cambridge in 1522, and at Oxford in 1564.

1614 J. CHAMBERLAIN in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) I. 305 The University Orator, Nethersole .. is taxed for calling the prince *Jacobissime Carole.* 1622 J. MEADE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 126, I shall not tell you, how our Orators fathered the foundation of our University [Cambridge] upon the Spanyards out of the old Legend of Cantaber. 1642 WOOD *Life* 29 Oct. (O. H. S.) I. 68 Dr. Gardiner prebend of Christchurch makinge a speech to his majestie, as Dr. Strode the orator's deputy. 1643 *Ibid.* Mar. 116 William Strode public orator of the University, died, M., 10 Mar. anno 1644/5. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) I. 168 Dr. Henry Paman, sometime orator of the university of Cambridge. 1899 *Oxford Univ. Cal.* 1 Public Orator. 1880 William Walter Merry, D.D. Rector of Lincoln.

6. *Comb.*, as **o·rator-like** *a.* and *adv.*, like or after the manner of an orator.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 13 It were wel done and Oratour-like. 1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk* (Camden) 63 The Commendation of an eloquente and oratorlike stile. 1647 TRAPP *Comm.* 2 *Thess.* iii. 4 Here the Apostle, Oratour-like, entereth their bosoms. 1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* 161 What is well, and Orator-like written or spoken.

Oratorial (*o*rătō·rĭăl), *a.* Now *rare.* [In sense 1, f. L. *ōrātōri-us* of or belonging to an orator + -AL. In sense 2, referred to ORATORIO.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or proper to an orator.

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. de Invent.* I. x. 20 Aristotle affirmeth that Empedocles was first auctbor of the Oratoriall Arte. 1619 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1673) II. 92 The manner of his discourse was oratorial. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 172 The auctioneer mounted his oratorial eminence. 1852 BLACKIE *Stud. Lang.* 34 Imitative outbursts of oratorial argument. 1886 *Argosy Mag.* May 351 Paul began in an oratorial tone.

2. Of or pertaining to an oratorio.

1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), *Oratorial*, an epithet derived from the word *Oratorio*, and consequently applicable to that species of composition. 1829 — *Hist. Mus.* II. 462 His oratorial choruses..exhibit well-worked fugues.

Orato·rially, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².]

1. After the manner of an orator.

1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* (1558) Ep. iiij, So conningly and oratorially treated and endited.

2. In the manner of an oratorio.

1889 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 109/2 Rubinstein's proposal to dramatize oratorially the Old Testament.

Oratorian (*o*rătō·rĭăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *ōrātōri-us* of or pertaining to an orator, *ōrātōri-um* place of prayer, ORATORY *sb.*¹]

A. *adj.* †1. Of or pertaining to an orator; = ORATORIAL 1, ORATORICAL 2. *Obs.*

1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 132 Oratorian Action must varie according to the diversitie of people and Nations. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. v. § 163 (1740) 420 A Reverend Parson who relates the Fact of a Conspiracy in a good Method.. and beautiful English; in a Word, in an oratorian Way.

2. Of or pertaining to the ORATORY (5 a).

1862 in *Dublin Daily Express* 30 Dec., The youths from all lands, whom the Oratorian Father paints like doves flying over the blue seas to the windows. 1876 FOX BOURNE *Locke* II. ix. 31 Father Simon, an oratorian priest. 1882 *Athenæum* 30 Dec. 895/2 His life of quiet study among the Oratorian brotherhood.

B. *sb.* A father or priest of an oratory; *spec.* a member of one of the societies mentioned s. v. ORATORY *sb.*¹ 5, esp. of the Oratory of St. Philip Neri. Cf. F. *oratorien.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Oratorians*, a Religious Fraternity or Order Instituted the last age by St. Philip Nerius, a Florentine Priest. 1679 PRANCE *Add. Narr. Pop. Plot* 47 Monks have a great feud.. against Fryars.. Oratorians against Jesuits. 1710 SMITH in Hearne *Collect.* 18 Mar. (O. H. S.) II. 361 The Convent of the Oratorians at Paris. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* Introd. (1863) 33 The black habit is worn by the Augustines, the Servi, the Oratorians and the Jesuits.

Hence **Orato·rianism,** the system, principles, or practice of the Oratorians; **Orato·rianize** *v. intr.* to follow the method of the Oratorians.

1851 BERESF. HOPE in *Chr. Remembrancer* XXI. 151 Being more than anything else the germ of Oratorianism, that of multiplying altars in the same church. 1852 *Ecclesiologist* XIII. 352 When Oratorianism arose in his own communion. 1883 BERESF. HOPE *Worship & Ord.* 126 Whatever faults may be found with the Eastern Church, it certainly does not Oratorianize.

Orato·ric, *a.* [f. L. *ōrātōr-em* ORATOR + -IC, after Gr. formations like *historic, rhetoric.*] = next.

1656 CROMWELL *Sp.* 17 Sept. in *Carlyle*, Not discoursively, in the oratoric way; but to let you see the matter of fact. 1848 LYTTON *K. Arthur* VIII. iii, The oratoric Knight Regained the vantage. 1891 S. S. CURRY (*title*) The Province of Expression..methods of developing Dramatic and Oratoric Delivery.

Oratorical (*o*rătŏ·rikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

†1. = ORATORIAN *a.* 2. *Obs.*

1619 FAVOUR *Antiq. Tri. over Nov.* xiii. 339 He that hath written the tales of Nereus, Cardinall Baronius his oratoricall patron.

2. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of an orator or oratory; rhetorical; also, according to the rules of oratory; characteristic of a professional orator or advocate.

1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. I) A iij, Wee are therefore to confesse Oratoricall treatises to have no other subject than Letters. 1702 H. DODWELL *Apol.* § 5 in S. Parker *Cicero's De Finibus*, The use he had made of his Philosophical Notions in his Oratorical Discourses. 1861 CRAIK *Hist. Eng. Lit.* II. 351 Burke.. by his wonderful oratorical displays on the impeachment of Hastings. 1872 MINTO *Eng. Prose Lit.* Introd. 9 The long sentence..would universally be designated oratorical.

transf. 1878 PROUT in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 15 That which is sometimes called the oratorical accent..the adaptation in vocal music of the notes to the words, of the sound to the sense.

3. Given to the use of oratory.

1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Angelina* iv (1831) 79 'Your friend!' pursued the oratorical lady, detaining Miss Warwick with a heavy hand. 1898 *Daily News* 16 Aug. 4/4 Americans are an oratorical race, and it is as natural for an American to speak as for an Englishman to be silent.

Orato·rically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In the manner of an orator, or in the way of oratory.

1682 *and Plea for Nonconformists* A ij b, I say nothing in this Opposition Oratorically, but truly and upon Proof. 1813 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 15 Feb. 102/2 This is oratorically spoken. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* v. (1872) 162 Chatham..forgets ..that he is acting the sick man; in the fire of debate, snatches his arm from the sling, and oratorically swings and brandishes it!

Oratorio (*o*rătŏ·rio). [a. It. *oratorio*:—eccl. L. *ōrātōrium*, ORATORY *sb.*¹] In the extant sense 1, named from the musical services held in the church of the Oratory of St. Philip Neri in Rome in the latter half of the 16th century; these being virtually examples of the older Mystery Play improved and adapted to a religious service: see Grove *Dict. Mus.* s. v. Cf. F. *oratorio* (1739 in Hatz.-Darm.).

1644 EVELYN *Diary* 8 Nov. [see ORATORY *sb.*¹ 5 a]. 1670 LABBELS *Voy. Italy* II. 227 The house of these good Priests [of S. Philip Neri] deserves also to be seen..for the great Oratoryes sake, where there is every Sunday and Holyday in winter at night, the best Musick in the world.]

1. A form of extended musical composition, of a semi-dramatic character, usually founded on a Scriptural theme, sung by solo voices and a chorus, to the accompaniment of a full orchestra, without the assistance of action, scenery, or dress.

1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Opera*, At Rome they have a kind of spiritual opera's, frequent in Lent...The Italians call them oratorio's. 1742 FIELDING *Amelia* IV. viii, She had a present of a ticket for the oratorio. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 470 In the church of St. Philippo Neri, belonging to the fathers of the oratory..Every Sunday evening, during the winter, an oratorio, or religious opera, is performed in this church, which is founded on some scripture history. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 176 [They] performed an oratorio with deserved applause. 1880 W. S. ROCKSTRO in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 534/1 The year 1600 witnessed the first performance, in Rome, of Emilio's 'Rappresentazione' and, in Florence, of Peri's 'Euridice'—the earliest examples of the true Oratorio and the true Opera ever presented to the public. 1881 BARING-GOULD *Germany* ix. 249 It is in the Opera and the Oratorio that the most flourishing descendants of the old Mystery Plays are to be met with.

fig. 1818 T. MOORE *Fudge Fam. Paris* x. 43 Vulgar Pall Mall's oratorio of hisses! 1838 EMERSON *Addr., Literary Ethics* Wks. (Bohn) II. 210 By Latin and English poetry, we were born and bred in an oratorio of praises of nature. 1899 ABP. ALEXANDER in *Times* 31 Oct. 9/5 The oratorio of the cannonade Rolls through the hills sublime.

†2. A pulpit. (So It. *oratorio* in Florio.) *rare.*

1631 *High Commission Cases* (Camden) 230 The turning of God's oratorio, the pulpit, into a place to vent his malice upon the poore people.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (from 1), as *oratorio style*; *oratorio-frequenting* adj.

1828 *Lights & Shades* I. 255 Certain oratorio-frequenting people have censured O'Carrol. 1861 WOODS *Pr. of Wales in Canada* 140 The Montreal Oratorio Society performed.. a grand Cantata specially composed. 1900 *Daily News* 8 Feb. 6/3 The later choral compositions of Elgar .. and others, which, if secular as to story, practically follow the oratorio style.

†**Orato·rious,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *ōrātōri-us* of or belonging to an orator + -OUS.] Of or pertaining to an orator; of the nature of oratory; oratorical.

1563 [implied in ORATORIOUSLY]. 1607 R. CRAKANTHORP *Serm.* (1608) 35 Pietie, zeale, and godlinesse, which are the most oratorious and perswading reasons with Almightie God. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 29 What Error is so rotten and putrid, which some Oratorious varnish hath not sought to colour over? 1689 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 410 Gentlemen and scholars bring their essays, poems, and other oratorious productions upon a thousand curious subjects.

Hence †**Orato·riously** *adv.*, after the manner of an orator; rhetorically; eloquently. *Obs.*

1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 1188/1 Addinge oratoriously Amplifications, to moue the said Bradford to yelde. 1597 BROUGHTON *Ep. to Nobility* Wks. III. 573 Moses saith..Saint Peter translateth him most oratoriously. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 115 Nor do they..oppose things of this nature argumentatively, so much as Oratoriously.

O·ratorize, *v.* [f. ORATOR *sb.* + -IZE.] *intr.* To play the orator; to deliver an oration. Now usually humorous or contemptuous: to 'speechify'.

1620 SIR S. D'EWES in *Coll. Life Jas. I* (1851) 107 Dr. Collins oratorized, as his manner was, most excellently. *a* 1654 WEBSTER *App. & Virg.* v. iii, To hear me concionate, And oratorize. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxiv, Mr. Pickwick oratorizing, and the crowd shouting. 1853 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXIII. 508 Lecturers have of late years been perambulating the country oratorising on this subject.

b. *trans.* To set forth with oratory. *rare.*

1853 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXIV. 503 You knew, the while these your words were awakening detestation of Swift, you were oratorising a very great sham—all nonsense-stuff.

O·ratorship. [See -SHIP.] The position or office of orator; esp. in *Public Oratorship*, the office of Public Orator in a University.

Oratory (*o*rătŏri), *sb.*¹ [ad. L. *ōrātōri-um* place of prayer (prop. adj. 'for prayer', sc. *templum*); f. *ōrāt-*, ppl. stem of *ōrāre* to speak, pray, etc.: see -ORY. In OF. *oratur* (12th c.) whence Sc. ORATOUR, and *oratoire* (14th c. in Littré).]

1. A place of prayer; a small chapel or shrine; a room or building for private worship, esp. one in or attached to a house, monastery, church, etc. Also in reference to Jewish or Pagan worship.

13.. *Creatio Mundi* in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 227

3it liggen þe tables in þat ilke stude in Adames oratorie þer he bad his beodes. 1382 WYCLIF *Judith* ix 1 Judit wente in to hir oratorie, and. putte askes vp on hir hed. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1047 In worshipe of Venus goddesse of loue, Doon make an Auter and an Oratorie. — *Wife's Prol.* 694 If wommen hadde writen stories As clerkes han with-Inne hire oratories 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 365 At Glyndalkan aboute þe oratorie of Seint Keynewyn, wilewys bereþ apples as it were appel treen. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1651 He offird in þat oratori [Solomon's temple] & honoord oure lorde. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 291 In his oratory he lay, Mikel o the nyght to pray. 1527 *Lanc. & Chesh. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) 20 The maynteynyng of devyne service off the chapell or orrotorye of Saynt Savyor off Stretton. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lvi. § 2 In Temples hallowed for publique vse and not in priuate Oratories. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II iv. § 5 So at Gibeah at the Oratory there, we find a company of Prophets coming down from the high place prophecying. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour* II. 405 The way to it is full of chapels in the manner of oratories. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xix, 'Where is Lady Margaret? was Edith's second question. 'In her oratory', was the reply,—a cell adjoining to the chapel. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3) s. v., An oratory is public or private, according as it has or has not a door opening into the public road.

fig. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W de W. 1531) 103 b, For streyght waye he gothe in to yᵉ chambre or oratory of his conscyence, whiche god hath buylded in his soule. 1880 J. THOMSON *City of Dread. Nt* 27 The inmost oratory of my soul, Wherein thou ever dwellest quick or dead.

† 2. A faldstool at which a worshipper kneels in prayer. *Obs.*

1697 tr. *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 150 When a Person of Quality, or a strange Lady comes in, the Sexton spreads a large Carpet before 'em, upon which he either sets an Oratory with Cushions, or else he leads 'em to certain little Closets..with Glass windows round. *a* 1771 GRAY in *Corr.* (1843) 205 In St. John's Library is what I take for the original of Lady Margaret, kneeling at her oratory under a state.

† 3. = ORACLE 1: cf. ORATOUR 2. *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. v. 173 Responsis, schaw Furth of my faderis oratoury law.

† 4. A place for public speaking. *Obs.*

1623 T. GODWIN *Rom. Antiq.* (1658) II It may be Englished, the great Oratory or place of common-plea. 1729 POPE *Dunc.* III 199 *note*, John Henley the orator .. set up his Oratory in Newport-Market, Butcher-row.

5. The name of certain religious societies in the Roman Catholic Church.

a. (Originally and etymologically.) *The Oratory of St. Philip Neri* or *Congregation of the Fathers of the Oratory*, a society of simple priests without vows, for plain preaching and popular services, constituted at Rome in 1564 and recognized by the Pope in 1575; so named from the small chapel or oratory built over one of the aisles of the Church of St. Jerome, in which the founder and his followers, 'Fathers of the Oratory', carried on their work for six years before 1564. In 1577 the congregation removed to the new church (*Chiesa Nuova*) of the Vallicella, in which were conducted the musical services then called, in Italian, ORATORIO, q. v. Also, a local branch or house of this congregation, as the Oratory at Birmingham, the Brompton Oratory.

1644 EVELYN *Diary* 8 Nov., This evening I was invited to heare rare musiq at the Chiesa Nova; the black marble pillars within led us to that most precious Oratory of Philippus Nerius their founder, they being of the oratory of secular priests, under no vow. 1693 J. EDWARDS *Author. O. & N. Test.* 59 The learned Father of the Oratory. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3) s. v., The Oratory was introduced into England in 1847 by Dr. . Newman, who, during his long sojourn in Rome had studied closely the work of the holy founder. *Ibid*, The Oratory at Birmingham has remained under the direction..of its illustrious founder.

b. *transf.* The *French Oratory* or *Congregation of the Oratory of Our Lord Jesus Christ in France*, founded by Cardinal Bérulle in Paris, in 1611, in order to strengthen ecclesiastical discipline, and deepen devotion among the secular clergy and the population generally. This congregation was dissolved at the Revolution. c. The *Oratory of the Immaculate Conception*, a congregation founded at Paris in 1852, the members of which have the same aims as the former French Oratory, and follow its rules. d. Also in the titles of other societies.

1815 D. STEWART *Dissert. Progress Philos.* (1854) I. ii. 151 *note*, Malebranche belonged to the Congregation of the Oratory; a society much more nearly allied to the Jansenists than to the Jesuits 1885 *Catholic Dict.* s v., Among the eminent men whom the French Oratory produced were Thomassin,..Lejeune, Richard Simon, Malebranche, Quesnel, Pouget, Massillon [etc.].

Oratory (ˈɒrətəri), *sb.*[2] [ad. L. *ōrātōria* (sc. *ars*) the oratorical art, oratory.]

1. The art of the orator or of public speaking; the art of speaking eloquently according to definite rules, so as to please or persuade; rhetoric.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 815 The orator, to deck his oratory, Will couple my reproach to Tarquin's shame. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VII. 14 Bot this..sumthing hindrit his prais, that his language was nocht mair illustre, conforme to the Romane oratrie. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 308 He applied himself to Oratory and Philosophy. 1719 SWIFT *To a Young Clergyman*, That part of oratory, which relates to the moving of passions.

2. The exercise of eloquence; oratorship; the delivery of orations or speeches; rhetorical or eloquent language.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit A.* v. iii. 90 Nor can I vtter all our bitter griefe, But floods of teares will drowne my Oratorie. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 8 Sighs. Unutterable, which the Spirit of prayer..wing'd for Heav'n with speedier flight Than loudest Oratorie. *a* 1745 SWIFT *Will. II*, Lett. 1768 IV. 265 A notable mark of the force of oratory in the churchmen of those ages. 1847 JAMES *J. Marston Hall* viii, The state of insanity to which all this oratory raised the populace may easily be imagined 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 259 It is seldom that oratory changes votes.

b. *fig.*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1590) B vij, The prety lambs with bleting oratory craued the dams comfort. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* I. IX 23 His first care is for his cattell, where dumbenesse is oratory to a conscientious man. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II i, A child..began a squall,..after the usual oratory of infants, to get me for a plaything. 1858 LYTTON *What Will He do* I. i, Quintiban in his remarks on the oratory of fingers.

† **Oratory**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *ōrātōri-us*, f. *ōrātōrem* ORATOR.] Of or pertaining to an orator; oratorial, oratorical; rhetorical.

1534 WHITINTON *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 1 In exercyse of oratory crafte. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III xviii. (Arb.) 197 Either in the Poeticall or oratorie science. 1652 GALE *Magastrom.* 206 Epaminondas..commanded that those that promised victory should be layd on the right hand the oratory chaire, and the other on the left.

† **Oratour.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 **oratore**, 4 6 **oritore**, 5–6 **orature**, 6 **oratour**, **oriture**. [a. OF. *oratour*, earlier *orator*, *-tur* oratory = Pr. *oratori*, Sp., It. *oratorio*, mod.F. *oratoire*, ad.L. *ōrātōrium*. A northern and chiefly Sc. doublet of ORATORY *sb.*[1]]

1. = ORATORY *sb.*[1] 1.

13 . *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2150 þis oritore is vgly, with erbez ouer-growen. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii (*Egipciane*) 127 þai entryt in þare oratore & kneland, maad þare oracione. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Test. Creseid* 8 Within myn oratore I stude. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 116, I will pas to my oratore and pray to god for yow. ..Than this bischop led him to his oriture. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 123 Altaris, Kirkes dedicat to sanctes, Images, oratouris.

2. = ORACLE 1. *rare.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. ii 127 The kyng .. gan to seik belive His fader Fawnus oratour and answair, Quhilk couth the fatis for to cum declair.

Oratour, obs. form of ORATOR.

† **Oratourly**, *adv. Sc. Obs. rare.* [f. *oratour*, ORATOR + -LY[2]. Corresp. to L. *ōrātōriē*, and F. *oratoirement*] Oratorically.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* x. 82 Quhou beit that the said poietical beuk be dytit oratourly.

Oratress (ˈɒrətrés). Also 7–9 **-toress**. [f. ORATOR + -ESS[1]] A female orator.

† 1. A female pleader, petitioner, or plaintiff. *Obs.*

1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* II ix. (1589) E ij, Because I see Loues Oratresse pleads tediouslie to thee. 1613–16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. i 587 Had such an Oratresse beene heard to plead For faire Polixena. 1660 *Charac. Italy* 14 Provided the Lady Pecunia be your Suada or Oratress. 1848 [see ORATRIX 1].

2. A female public speaker.

1595 *Polimanteia* (1881) 58 Conceiued with teares, accented with sighes; and vttered by truethes naked oratresse. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 98 (*School of Rhetoric*) To each fair oratress this school Its rhet'ric strong affords. 1819 MOORE *Mem.* (1853) II. 354 The oratoress gave her opinion pretty freely of the family. 1868 W. WHITMAN *Poems* 83 Listening to the orators and the oratresses in public halls.

† **Oratrice.** *Obs.* [a. AFr. *oratrice*, ad. L. *ōrātrīc-em*, in nom. *ōrātrix*: see ORATRIX.]

1. A female pleader, plaintiff, petitioner, or offerer of prayers.

1432 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 396/2 Graunted be his Lettres Patentz to youre seide Oratrice. 1447 *Let.* in *Ep. Acad. Oxon.* (1898) I. 250 Yowr ful devoute oratrice, þe Universite of the study of Oxenford. 1513–14 *Act* 5 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12, *Preamble*, Your true and feithfull Subgiet and daily Oratrice Margaret Pole. 1559 *Reg. St. Andrews Kirk Sess.* (1889) I 20 Your wisedome's maist humil and obedient oratrice Elizabeth Gedde. 1594 WEST *2nd Pt Symbol.*, *Chancerie* § 145 Execution against your said poore Oratrices husband.

2. = ORATRESS 2.

1653 *Nissena* 115 Being admired by the people, she came into the Senat, nor needed this fairest Oratrice to win their attention by any artificial Rhetorick.

† **Oratricle.** *Obs rare*[−1]. In 6 **orratrycle**. [dim of ORATOR after words in *-cle*: see -CULE.] A little or insignificant petitioner.

1574 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 354 Yoᵘ pore orratrycles good name and fame.

Oratrix (ɒrəˈtriks, ˈɒrətriks). Pl. **oratrices** (-sīz). [a. L. *ōrātrix*, pl. *-trīcēs*, fem. of *ōrātor* ORATOR.] A female orator.

† 1. A female petitioner or plaintiff: see quot. 1848. *Obs.*

1464 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 551/2 To graunte unto youre said Oratrices youre moost gratious Lettres Patentes. 1534–5 in C. More *Life Sir T. More* (1828) 373 Your poure contynuall Oratryx Dame Alis More. 1594 WEST *2nd Pt. Symbol.*, *Chancerie* § 145 It chaunced the husband of your said Oratrix. to be bounden in a Recognisance. 1747 *Mem. Nutcebian Cit.* I 107 The king, raising the princess, said to the queen, Your little oratrix has pleaded too well, not to succeed. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Oratrix*, or *Oratress*, a female petitioner; a female plaintiff in a bill in Chancery [*ed.* 1872 *adds* was formerly so called].

2. = ORATRESS 2.

1592 KYD *Sol. & Pers.* I. iii. 69, I fight not with my tongue; this is my Oratrix. (*Laying his hand vpon his sword.*) 1651 CHARLETON *Eph. & Cinn. Matrons* n. (1668) 5 There needed not much of Rhetorick on the part of this Oratrix. 1842 THACKERAY *Miss Tickletoby's Lect.* i, That magic spell of poesy, which the elegant oratrix flung round her audience. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* No. 210. 5/2 The well-known secularist oratrix.

Orayson, obs. form of ORISON.

Orb (ōɹb), *sb.*[1] [ad. L. *orb-is* ring, circle, round disk: cf. F. *orbe* (13th c. in Littré). In Eng. the general sense appears later than some of the special ones, e. g. 6, 7.]

I. A circle, and derived senses.

1. A circle, or anything of circular form, as a circular disk or wheel, or (less usually) a ring. Now *rare* or *Obs.* (exc. as in 9).

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II i. 9 And I seruе the Fairy Queene, To dew her orbs vpon the green. 1658 CLEVELAND *Rustic Rampant* Wks. (1687) 433 The Wheels, or Orbs, upon which Providence turns. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 254 The rockie Orb Of tenfold Adamant, his ample Shield. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 901 Lo! the green serpent .. gathers up his train In orbs immense. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron* xxiii. 240 Day after day, the [moon's] crescent increases, till it is changed into a full orb. 1821 BYRON *Sardan.* III. i. 91 The Bactrians fighting inch by inch, and forming An orb around the palace.

2. *Astrol.* The space on the celestial sphere within which the influence of a planet, star, or 'house' is supposed to act.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Orb*, in astrology. An orb of light is a certain sphere or extent of light, which the astrologers allow a planet beyond its centre. ..The orb of Saturn's light they make to be 10 degrees; that of Jupiter 12°, ..that of the Sun 17°, . that of the Moon 12° 30'. 1819 J. WILSON *Dict Astrol.* s. v., Stars of the first magnitude have 7° 30' for their orbs.

† 3. *Astron.* The plane of the orbit of a planet, etc.; also, the orbit or path. Also *fig.* *Obs.*

1726 tr *Gregory's Astron.* I. 7 The Orbs of the Planets (that is, the Planes of their Orbits) are inclin'd to the Ecliptic in the following Manner. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* II. 21 Instruct the planets in what orbs to run. 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sc.* v. 23, I observe you have made the Orbs of the Planets circular, but the Orbit of a Comet .. a very long Oval. 1768 74 TUCKER *Lit. Nat.* (1834) II. 605 Whenever we venture to move in an eccentric orb.

† 4. A kind of fish, of a round form (= L. *orbis*, Pliny). *Obs. rare.*

1740 R. BROOKES *Art of Angling* II. lxxviii. 200 The Orb ..is taken in the Mouth of the River Nile.

† 5. A cyclical period, a cycle.

1658 J. HARRINGTON *Prerog. Pop. Govt.* I. xii. (1700) 322 The eight years Orb of the Embassadors. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 862 When fatal course Had circl'd his full Orbe. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Past.* iv. 8 Mighty Years, begun From their first Orb, in radiant Circles run. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 208 Not on those terms .. From old eternity's mysterious orb, Was Time cut off.

† 6. *Eccl.* A division of the office of matins: see quot. *Obs. rare.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 248 In matyns be commonly iii orbes, otherwyse called iii nocturnes .. euery orbe conteyneth iii psalmes, iii lessons, and iii responsories.

II. A sphere, and derived senses.

7. *Old Astron.* Each of the concentric hollow spheres supposed to surround the earth and carry the planets and stars with them in their revolution: see SPHERE. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 188 Yᵉ planets hath .. an other [motion] by the mouyng of the fyrst orbe, which draweth them with him in his circle euery day. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 74 b, Set with starres of gold foyle, and the Orbes of the heavens by the craft of colours in the roffe. *a* 1628 SIR J. BEAUMONT *Dial.* in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 153 As waters in a chrystall orbe contain'd Above the starry firmament, are chain'd To coole the fury of those raging flames Which eu'ry lower spheare by motion frames. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. iv. 152 In matters Astronomical .. we find the old Hypothesis of the Heavenly System called since in question by Copernicus, Galilæus, and Kepler; the solidity of the Orbs detected to be untrue, by the plain discovery of Tycho Brahe and others. 1877 MASSON *Introd. to Par. Lost* in *Milton's Poems* (Globe Ed.) 27 The World or Mundane Universe, as Milton keeps it in his mind's eye .consisting within itself of ten Orbs or hollow Spheres in succession, wheeling one within the other, down to the stationary nest of our small Earth at the centre.

8. A sphere or globe (in general); anything of spherical or globular shape.

1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 289 What a hell of witchcraft lies In the small orb of one particular tear! 1698 WHISTON *Th. Earth* II (1722) 76 All these .. shall rise up, and make a confus'd cloudy Orb. 1736 GRAY *Statius* I. 15 Another orb upheaved his strong right hand. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 37 By the celestial sphere is meant the apparent concave orb which invests the earth. 1830 TENNYSON *Isabel* iii, Ambrosial orbs Of rich fruit-bunches.

9. Used as a general name for the heavenly bodies (sun, moon, planets, or stars); with reference either to their actual form (= globe), or their apparent form (= disk: cf. 1). Chiefly *poet.* or *rhet.*

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* v. i. 60 There's not the smallest orbe which thou beholdst But in his motion like an Angell sings. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 361 Of Light by farr the greater part he took..and plac'd In the Suns Orb. 1712 ADDISON *Hymn*, 'The spacious firmament on high' iii, What tho' nor real Voice nor Sound Amid their radiant Orbs be found? 1757 GRAY *Bard* 136 Think'st thou yon sanguine cloud, Rais'd by thy breath, has quench'd the Orb of Day? 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xiii. 165 They worshipped the elements, the heavens, and the orbs of day and night. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxii. 2 Hesper his orb long-look'd for aloft 'gins slowly to kindle.

† b. *spec.* The earth, the world: cf. Lat. *orbis* (*terrarum*), Ger. *Erdkreis*. *Obs.*

1602 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. i. 43 Foolery sir, does walke about the Orbe like the Sun, it shines euery where. 1607 — *Cor.* v. vi. 127 The man is Noble, and his Fame folds in This Orbe o' th' earth. [1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 82 Thus the Orb he [Satan] roam'd With narrow search; and with inspection deep Consider'd every Creature.]

10. The globe of the eye, the eye-ball; the eye. *poet.* and *rhet.*

16.. Drummond *Sonn.*, Poems (1656) 64 And her bright Eyes (the Orbes which Beauty move). *c* 1655 Milton *Sonn., To C Skinner on his Blindness*, These eyes .. thir seeing have forgot, Nor to thir idle orbs doth sight appear. 1719 Young *Revenge* v. ii, But, O those eyes! .. Whence didst thou steal their burning orbs? 1828 Lamb *Elia* Ser. 1. *Decay Beggars*, Old blind Tobits .. casting up their ruined orbs to catch a ray of pity. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxiii. 56 Yet an eyeless orb is yearning ineffectually to thee.

11. The globe surmounted by a cross forming part of the regalia; also called *mound*, formerly *globe, ball.*

1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3804/1 The Duke of Somerset Lord President with the Orb 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 503 His majesty was then invested with the armill, the purple robe or imperial pall, and orb. 1838 *Office Coron. Q. Victoria* in Maskell *Mon. Rit.* III. 115 Then the Orb with the Cross is brought from the Altar by the Dean of Westminster, and delivered into the Queen's Right Hand by the Archbishop. 1872 O. Shipley *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* s. v., The mound or orb signifies the dominion, and the cross the faith of the king.

12. *fig.* † **a.** A 'sphere' or region of action or activity; rank, station. (Often with immediate reference to sense 7.) *Obs.*

1609 Tourneur *Fun. Poem Sir F. Vere* 183 In that mooving orbe of active warre His high command was the transcendant starre. 1644 Jessop *Angel of Eph.* 27 Evangelists of an higher Orbe then .. Bishops. 1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Rich. II*, cexxxiv, Richard is now in Orbe; or, if you will, In his Meridian Glorie. 1665 Glanvill *Scepsis Sci.* xii. 66 Whenever we are within the Orb of its activity. *a* 1713 Ellwood *Autobiog.* (1714) 1 My Station, not being so Eminent..as others who have moved in higher Orbs. 1747 *Scheme Equip. Men of War* 4 Objects, situated in a quite different Orb, and as far beyond the Sphere of our Capacities as the World in the Moon. 1757 Foote *Author* Prol., Those, who adorn the orb of higher life.

b. (from 8 or 9.) An organized or collective whole; a rounded mass; a 'world'.

1603 Daniel *Def. Rhime* Wks. (1717) 14 For the Body of our Imagination being as an unform'd Chaos, ..it be wrought into an Orb of Order and Form. 1606 Warner *Alb. Eng.* xv. xcviii (1612) 388 What are these but the mapped Orbs of all Hypocrisie? 1849 Spears *Regeneration* i. vii. (1859) 57 He regards the race in its totality, as an organic whole, as making one orb of being. 1866 G. Macdonald *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xiii. (1878) 240 So is the great shining orb of witness-bearers made up of millions of lesser orbs.

13. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *orb like* adj.; **orb-fish**, an East Indian fish (*Chætodon* or *Ephippius orbis*) of a circular form; **orb-weavor**, an orbitelous spider; so **orb-weaving** *a.*

1864 Webster, *Orb-fish.* 1885 Proctor in *Longm. Mag.* VII. 269 We have in the sun an example of an orb in that particular stage of *orb-life 1820 Shelley *Prom. Unb.* iv. i. 210 An *orbike canopy. 1889 *Science* 23 Aug. 136/2 The spinning habits of the great group of spiders known as *orb-weavers. 1883 H. C. McCook *Tenants Old Farm* 204 Cocoons spun by an *orbweaving spider.

Orb, *sb.*[2] *Arch.* [Derivation: see below.] An architectural term in use from 14th to 17th c., as to the meaning of which modern writers on architecture have expressed different opinions; the view now prevalent being that of: Blank or blind window; hence plain stone panel, blank panel.

Other inferred or suggested senses are: An arched window; a circular boss; a quatrefoil. The early instances follow in **a**; quots. from modern authors in **b**. Of the latter the full context should be consulted, esp. that of Willis 1844.

a. [1395 in Rymer *Fœdera* VII. 795 (Tomb of Rich II and queen) Et les ditz Masons serront Measons pur xii. Images .. vi. a l'une coste, & vi. al'autre coste .. & le remenauint du dite Toumbe Serra fait ove orbes, accordantz & semblables as dites Measons pur Ymages. *a* 1490 Botoner (William of Worcester) *Itin.* (1778) 282 Et habet 4 storyes .. In superiori historia tres orbæ in qualibet panella. *Ibid.* 283 In secunda et tercia historia sunt duæ orbæ in qualibet panella 4 panellarum. In inferiori historia [*text has* panella] sunt in duobus panellis in qualibet panella south et west fenestræ, in aliis duobus panellis ex parte borealis et orientali [*text has* occidentali] sunt duæ archæ.] 1500-1 *Acc. Louth Steeple* in *Archæol.* X. 71 There is coming home stone to the broach 10 score foot and 5, and to the gallery within the steeple, 40 foot grofts and 10 orbs. 1512-13 *King's Coll. Contract* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 610 Fynyalles, xj fant gablettes, Batelmentes, orbys, or Crosse quaters, ..and euery other thyng belongyng to the same. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron.* (1809) 639 A mightie buildyng of tymber wt towers set in carbles forced with arches buttard & al abilamentes embossed, & the lynterelles inhaunsed with pillers quadrant & the vautes in orbes with crobbes dependyng & monsters bearyng vp the pillers. 1669 Sir C. Wren in *Parentalia* (1750) 304 (Salisbury Cathedral) The whole Church is vaulted with Chalk between Arches and Cross-springers only, after the ancienter Manner, without Orbs and Tracery, excepting under the Tower, where the Springers divide, and represent a wider Sort of Tracery.

b. 1838 Britton *Dict. Archit.* s.v. *Orb*, In *William of Worcester's Itinerary*, p 282, the arched windows of St. Stephen's church, Bristol, are called *orbæ*. .. The two latter quotations [i.e. 1395 and 1512-13 above] induce the supposition that *orbs* were similar to what we now term quatrefoils. 1842 Gwilt *Encycl. Archit.* Gloss., *Orb* (Lat. *Orbis*), a knot of foliage or flowers placed at the intersection of the ribs of a Gothic ceiling or vault to conceal the mitres of the ribs. 1844 Willis *Archit. Nomencl. Mid. Ages* 53, I shall proceed to shew that these panels were termed 'orbs'. *Ibid.* 54 In all these examples the word [*orb*] plainly applies itself to a blank or blind window. .. The fact that stone pannelling was first called by a name that implies a blank window, would explain the history of its introduction into mediæval architecture. 1850 Parker *Gloss. Archit., Orb*, .. a blank window or panel. See Willis' *Nomencl.* 53. [edd. 1840-45 had explained *Orbs* as 'plain circular bosses'.] *Ibid.* [referring to quot. 1395], The tomb has tabernacles at the sides, between which are placed blank panels (*orbs*) corresponding to them, as may be seen from the drawing of the tomb of Edward the Third (which is exactly similar). 1877 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.*, *Orb*, a mediæval word for a blind window. Also the panels in Third Pointed wall-work; so called because they were as it were blank windows. 1886 Willis & Clark *Cambridge* I. 56 The window in the south wall .. is a genuine orb window. [Note] 'Orb' is a blank window or panel.

[*Note.* In med.L. (quot. 1490) *orba*, in AngloFr. (q. 1395) *orbe*, as if for med.L. **orba fenestra* blind window: cf. *orbus luminis* bereft of light, blind, Ovid *Met.* iii 518, and F. *orbe* 'blind, sightless,..hence also, darke, obscure, without light' (Cotgr. 1611); *mur orbe* a blind or blank wall, 'un mur qui n'a ni portes ni fenêtres' (Laveaux 1828). The explanation 'circular boss', goes with a conjectured derivation from L. *orbis* circle, Orb[1]; but this does not suit med.L. *orba*.]

† **Orb,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *orb-us* without or bereaved of parents or children: thence F. *orbe* (13th c.) bereft of sight, blind.] Bereaved, childless.

1607 Bp. Andrewes *Serm.* (1856) 59 No father adopts, unless he be orbe, have no child. 1660 G. Fleming *Stemma Sacrum* 21 Edward the Confessor, who dyed Orb or Childless.

Orb (ōəb), *v.* [f. Orb *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To enclose in, or as in, an orb or circle; to surround, encircle, encompass with a rim or tire.

1645 Quarles *Sol. Recant.* vii. 32 This span of fruitly, plump'd, and orb'd about With floods of Bitternesse. 1673 Milton *Nativity Ode* xv, Yea Truth, and Justice then Will down return to men, Orb'd in a Rain-bow. 1717 Addison tr. *Ovid* Wks. 1751 I. 153 The wheels were orb'd with gold. 1847 Tennyson *Princess* vi. 153 Remain Orb'd in your isolation.

† **b.** *To orb out*, to shut out as by an orb. *Obs.*

1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch, Hen. IV*, cccxxi, The earth of misreport, Knitt vp a Bodie, t' interpose that hight Might Orbe him out.

2. To form or gather into an orb, disk, or globe; to make circular or globular; to round out.

1600 Fairfax *Tasso* ix. xciv, To orb their scattered troops, and in firm rank retire. 1635 Quarles *Emblems* iii i (1718) 123 And with her circling horns orbs her silver face. 1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch, Hen. V*, lxxxii, Princes are still Secure, where they, by Sage fore-cast, orbe themselves about Impenetrable Spheres. 1820 L. Hunt *Indicator* No. 22 (1822) I. 175 Orbing their blood fed bellies in and out. 1858 O. W. Holmes *Aut. Breakf.-t* xii 264 Two large tears orbed themselves beneath the Professor's lids.

b. *intr.* To form itself into an orb.

1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* xxiv, [Is it] that the past will always .. orb into the perfect star We saw not, when we moved therein?

3. *trans.* To carry in its orb (see Orb *sb.*[1] 7); to cause to move in an orbit. *rare.*

1642 Milton *Ch. Govt* i i, That our happinesse may orbe it selfe into a thousand vagancies of glory and delight, and with a kinde of eccentricall equation be as it were an invariable Planet of ioy and felicity. 1863 *All Year Round* VIII. 306 Orbing with motion slow or fleet Their small but perfect fires.

b. *intr.* To move in an orbit (or ?as a heavenly orb). *rare.*

1819 Keats *Otho* iv. i. 79 O, thou golden Crown, Orbing along the serene firmament Of a wide empire, like a glowing moon. 1842 Tennyson *Two Voices* 138 To carve out free space for every human doubt, That the whole mind might orb about.

† **Orbal,** *a. Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. Orb *sb.*[1] + -al.] Of, or of the nature of, an orb; circular.

1603 Drayton *Bar. Wars* vi. xxxi, An orbal form with pillars small composed.

† **Orbate,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *orbātus*, pa. pple. of *orbāre* to bereave.] Orphaned, bereaved, destitute.

1525 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VI. 481 [A realm] orbate and destitute of an hed and governour. 1557 Paynel *Barclay's Jugurth* H j b, Departing he lefte hym orbate withoute lande or lyuelode.

† **Orbation.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *orbātiōn-em*, n. of action from *orbāre* to bereave.] Bereavement, deprivation (of parents, children, or the like).

1623 Bp. Hall *Contempl., O. T.* xix. vii, How much more easie had the want of a sonne been than the mis-carriage? Barrennesse than orbation? 1798 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* XXVII. 517 A conspiracy .. conferring on orbation a triple crown.

Orbed (ōəbd, *poet.* ōəbĕd), *a.*[1] [f. Orb *sb.*[1] and *v.* + -ed.]

1. Formed into, or having the form of, an orb; circular or spherical; rounded; arched.

1597 Shaks. *Lover's Compl.* 25 The orbed earth. 1602 — *Twel. N.* v. i. 278 That Orbed Continent, the fire That scorches day from night! 1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, cccxxii, To make his Crescent Orbed in an Hower. 1667 Milton *P. L.* vi. 543 Let each. Fit well his Helme, gripe fast his orbed Shield. 1820 Shelley *Cloud* iv, That orbed maiden with white fire laden, Whom mortals call the moon. 1861 *Press Newspaper* IX. 889/2 An orbed mass of the electric fluid. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxiv. 65 Binds not a cincture smooth her bosom's orbed emotion.

2. *fig.* Fully rounded like a perfect circle.

1864 Lowell *Fireside Trav.* 3 An orbed and balanced life.

3. In parasynthetic combinations, as *full-orbed* (having a full orb), *half-orbed, gold-orbed.*

1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 42 Now reignes Full Orb'd the Moon. 1807 J. Barlow *Columb.* i. 32 Her half orb'd moon declining to the main. 1839 Bailey *Festus* xxxi. (1852) 487 Where.. the gold orbed orange glows.

† **Orbed,** *a.*[2] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *orbāre* + -ed[1], after L. *orbātus* Orbate.] Bereaved.

1616 Drumm. of Hawth. *Niobe* Wks. (1711) 22 Wretch'd Niobe I am, ..Seven daughters..And sons as many, which one fatal day, (Orb'd mother!) took away.

† **Orbell.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *orbelle* (15th c.), dim. of *orbe*, Orb *sb.*[1]] A circular surface or plot.

1635 Brathwait *Arcad. Pr.* ii. 148 In the lowest part of the garden I might see a curious orbell all of touch wherein the Syracusan tyrants were..artfully portrayed.

Orbic, *a. rare.* [ad. *orbic-us*, a former reading of L. *orbĭc-ŭs* circular, f. *orbis* circle.] Of the form of an orb; round, orbicular.

1619 Sir A. Gorges tr. *Bacon's De Sap. Vet.* 24 How the bodie of this Orbicque frame From tender infancy so bigg became [transl. Virg. *Ecl.* vi. 34 ipse tener mundi concreuerit orbis]. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 4 June 652/1 [He] gazes up with rapturous orbic eyes.

† **Orbical,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -al.] = prec.

1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* iii. (Arb) 91 Thee mone three seasons her passadge orbical eended Sence I heere..dyd harboure. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* iii. 366/1 Any Cilindrick or Orbicall body.

† **Orbicle.** *Obs.* or *rare.* [ad. L. *orbicul-us*, dim. of *orbis* circle: see *-cle*, -cule.] A small orb, globe, or ball; a globule.

1610 G. Fletcher *Christ's Vict.* ii. lix, Such watry orbicles young boyes doe blowe Out from their sopy shells. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 117 Till they acquire the consistency of pills and then they are formed into orbicles. 1840 Galt *Demon Destiny* iii. 23 Orbs and orbicles exploding, burst Like havoc shells.

Orbicular (ōəbĭkĭŭlăr), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *orbicŭlār-is*, f. *orbiculus*: see Orbicle and -ar. Cf. F. *orbiculaire* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] Of the form of a circle or orb; circular, round.

A. *adj.* **1.** Round as a circle or disk; circular, or of circular plan or section.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iii. 230 Vpbounde, orbiculer and turned rounde 1447 Bokenham *Syntyx* (Roxb.) 182 The hevenys orbiculer revolucyoun From est to west wyth oute cessacyoun. 1596 Fitz-Geffray *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 14 Enclaspeth with her winged eminence The worlds orbicular circumference. *c* 1621 Chapman *Iliad* vii. 222 Quite through his bright orbicular targe. 1664 Evelyn *Sylva* (1776) 504 The trunk or bough of a Tree being cut transverselly .. sheweth several circles or rings more or less orbicular..one without the other. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 238 Signing their Names in an orbicular manner, which they call a *round Robin*. 1851 D. Wilson *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. ii. iv. 399 Shields, ..some oblong and oval, and some orbicular.

b. *Anat.* and *Zool.* Applied to various organs or structures of circular, discoidal, or ring-like form; *spec.* to those muscles (*sphincters*) surrounding, and having the function of closing, natural apertures of the body, as the sphincters of the mouth, eyelids, iris, anus, bladder, vagina, etc. (Also in L. form *orbiculāris*.)

Orbicular spot (*Entom.*), a circular spot on the fore-wings of most nocturnal moths.

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 165 The naturall motion, which the Ancients called περιστολικον is accomplished by transverse and orbicular Fibres contracting the guts. 1691 Ray *Creation* ii. (1692) 49 The Arteries consist of a quadruple Coat, the Third of which is made up of Annular or Orbicular carneous Fibres. 1761 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* III. vi, Directing .. the orbicular muscles around his lips to do their duty,—he whistled Lillabullero 1840 G. V. Ellis *Anat.* 64 The orbicular muscle of the eyelids. 1872 Nicholson *Palæont.* 212 In Discina, the shell is generally circular or orbicular in shape.

c. *Bot.* Applied to leaves, or the like, of circular outline.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Suppl.* s. v. *Leaf*, Orbicular Leaf, one of a round figure, the breadth of which is equal to its length. 1785 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xxiv. (1794) 333 The leaves are almost orbicular. 1835 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 354 *Orbicular*; perfectly circular. 1845 — *Sch. Bot.* iv. (1858) 35 Seeds in one row in each cell, oval or orbicular.

2. Round as a sphere or globe; spherical, globular. Sometimes *loosely*, Having a rounded or convex (as opp to a flat) form or surface.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iii. 801 The meles [= apples] rounde, ycald orbiculer. 1578 Banister *Hist. Man* i. 33 This same head [of thigh bone] is almost wholly affourmed by an orbicular Appendaunce. 1622 Middleton *Honour & Virtue* Wks. (Bullen) VII. 367 Here fix my foot on this orbicular ball. 1782 A. Monro *Anat. Bones, Nerves*, etc. 203 A round head of one bone plays in the orbicular socket of another. 1853 Ruskin *Stones Ven.* II. viii. § 117. 357 Having roses set, instead of orbicular ornaments, between the spandrils.

3. *fig.* Full-orbed, rounded, complete.

1673 Marvell *Rch Transp.* II. 395 The ends of your publick government will at last excuse if not hallow, the most orbicular untruth 1827-39 De Quincey *Murder* (1862) 76 The household ruin was thus full and orbicular. 1841 — *Plato's Repub.* Wks. 1858 IX. 215 An orbicular system, or total body of philosophy.

4. *Nat. Hist.* Combined with other adjs. of form, to express a combination of the two or an intermediate form; (*esp.* in *Bot* of leaves), as *orbicular-cordate, -crenate, -ovate*, etc.

1847 W. E. Steele *Field Bot.* 116 *Villarsia Nymphæoides.* Leaves orbicular-cordate. 1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 37 *Lepidium ruderale* .. pod orbicular-oblong notched. *Ibid.* 346 *Betula nana* .. leaves short-petioled orbicular-crenate. *Ibid., Alnus glutinosa*, L.; leaves orbicular-cuneate.

5. *Orbicular bone* (*os orbiculare*), a very small bone of the middle ear, at the end of the process of the incus (with which it is united in the adult), and articulating with the stapes.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Orbicular Bone* (in *Anat.*), one of the little Bones of the inner part of the Ear, which is fasten'd by a slender Ligament to the sides of that called *Stapes*. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Orbicular bone*, a very minute bone of the middle ear, like to a grain of sand..; it is a separate bone in childhood, but by some is looked upon as an epiphysis of the incus.

B. *sb.*

† 1. ? Orbicular course, orbit (or ? Orb, sphere).

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 4 When Mars retrogradant reuersyd his bak, Lorde of the yere in his orbicular.

2. *Anat.* An orbicular muscle: see A. 1 b. Also in L. form *orbiculāris*.

1872 DARWIN *Emotions* vi. 149 For the sake of brevity these muscles will generally be spoken of as the orbicularis. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 30 Where the orbicularis is thus affected the earliest manifestations may..resemble that quivering of muscles [in the eyelid or other facial muscle] popularly spoken of as 'live blood'.

3. *Entom.* Short for *Orbicular spot*: see A. 1 b.

Orbicularity (ɔ̄ibikiulæ·rĭti). [f. as prec. + -ITY. Cf. obs. F. *orbicularité* (16th c. in Godef.).] Orbicular form or character.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* i. (1653) 16 These Nations distending the orbicularity of their Heads. 1831 DE QUINCEY *Whiggism* Wks. 1857 VI. 175, I have questioned the systematic perfection—the orbicularity (so to speak) of Dr. Parr's classical knowledge. 1883 G. ALLEN in *Nature* 15 Mar. 466/2 Intermediate types between these two extremes of entire orbicularity and minute subdivision.

Orbi·cularly, *adv.* [See -LY 2.] In an orbicular manner; in a circle or ring, round about; in a circular or spherical form.

1519 *Interl. 4 Elem.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 14 About the earth and water jointly they [air and fire] go, And compass them everywhere orbicularly. 1631 HEYWOOD *London's Jus Hon.* Wks. 1874 IV. 278 It imitates the Spheres swift agitation, Orbicularly, still mouing to Saluation. 1724 J. MACKY *Journ. thro. Eng.* II. xii. 201 A most graceful Arch, jutting out somewhat orbicularly. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 97 Her garments, orbicularly expanding. 1843 DE QUINCEY *Ceylon* Wks. 1859 XII. 13 The flesh of the peach..is massed orbicularly around a central stone. 1860 ADLER *Faurriel's Prov. Poetry* xviii. 408 They took each other by the hand and danced around orbicularly.

Orbi·cularness. *rare.* [-NESS.] The quality of being orbicular; orbicularity.

1611 COTGR., *Circularité*, circularitie, roundnesse, orbicularnesse. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1755 in JOHNSON; thence in mod. Dicts.

Orbiculate (ɔ̄ibi·kiŭlĕt), *a.* Chiefly in *Nat. Hist.* [ad. L. *orbiculāt-us*, f. *orbicul-us*: see ORBICLE and -ATE 2 2. Cf. F. *orbiculé* (Godef.).] Rounded; ORBICULAR.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* i. xiv. (1765) 36 *Orbiculate*, rounded. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxiv. (1794) 342 Dwarf Mallow has..orbiculate leaves hollowed next the petiole. 1846 HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No 14. 174 Pileus convex, orbiculate. 1892 *Gardeners' Chron.* 27 Aug. 239/2 The leaves are orbiculate.

b. In *Comb.* = ORBICULATO-.

1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 380/1 Shell orbiculate-convex.

Orbi·culated (-ēted), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ED] = prec.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Orbiculated*, made round in the form of a circle or compass. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xlii, On the middle..stood a Pillar orbiculated. 1752 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 89 The body of the Medusa is of an orbiculated figure.

Orbi·culately, *adv.* [-LY 2.] In an orbiculate manner or form.

1856 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 801 *Cyclostoma* ..Aperture regular, rotund, with margins connected orbiculately, reflected by age.

† **Orbicula·tion.** *Obs.* [n. of action f. L. *orbiculāt-us* rounded, circular: see -ATION.] The formation of an orb (circle or sphere); rounding.

1647 H. MORE *Poems* Interpretation Generall 424 The circling of water, when a stone is cast into a standing pool, . might have been more significantly called orbiculation. 1676 SHADWELL *Virtuoso* iv, It comes first to Fluidity, then to Orbiculation, then Fixation. 1788 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* I. Dissert. 97 An orbiculation agrees to the soul, through intellect; but progression and rectitude according to her own proper nature.

Orbi·culato-, used as combining form of L. *orbiculāt-us*, ORBICULATE, in sense 'orbiculately —', as *orbiculato-cordate*, *-elliptical*: cf. ORBICULAR *a.* 4.

1852 DANA *Crust.* i. 264 The..abdomen is very large orbiculato-elliptical. *Ibid.* 289 The form of the sternum is orbiculato-cordate.

Orbific (ɔ̄ibi·fik), *a. rare*—1. [f. L. *orbi-s* circle, ORB *sb.*1 + -FIC, L. *-ficus* making.] Orb-making, orb-forming.

1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 67 Instant impulse to begin The work orbific.

† **O·rbing.** *Arch. Obs.* [f. ORB *sb.*2 + -ING 1.] The making of 'orbs': see ORB *sb.*2

1426 *Contract for Steeple* in Gardner *Hist. Dunwich* (1754) 157 The Walles, the Wallyng, the Tabellyng, and the Orbyng sewtly, after the Stepil of Dunstale.

Orbit (ɔ̄·ibit). [ad. L. *orbita* wheel-track, orbit, f. *orbis* wheel, circle: 'orbita vestigium carri, ab orbe rotæ dicta' Isidore XV. xvi. 13. The sense 'orbit' of the moon, etc., was also class. L.; that of 'eye-cavity' med.L., also Fr., 14th c.]

1. *Anat.* The bony cavity of the skull containing the eye and its appendages (muscles, glands, etc.); the eye-socket.

[c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 241 He goip out of þe scolle boon, & entrip into orbitum, þat is þe holow place þat þe yze sitt on.] 1548-77 VICARY *Anat.* iii. 27 The Coronal bone, in which is ye Orbyts or holes of the Eyes. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IX 391 In the broad orbit of his monstrous eye. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 331 A patient..who..had a piece of wood forced into the orbit of one of his eyes. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* ii. 21 The orbit, in which the ball is lodged, is a hollow cone of bone with the base directed forwards and outwards.

b. *Zool.* The border, or part surrounding the eye in a bird, insect, etc.

1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl. in* 1772. 109 The orbits of the eyes are black. 1825 WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* III. iii 256 The orbits scarlet and the irides white. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Orbit* In Zoology, the skin surrounding the eye of a bird.

¶ c. (By confusion with ORB *sb.*1 10.) The eye-ball; the eye.

1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* v. 7 Or roll the lucid orbit of an eye; Or, in full joy, elaborate a sigh. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxxvii, When we saw The God within him light his face, . and glow In azure orbits heavenly-wise; And over those ethereal eyes The bar of Michael Angelo. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt-cap* iii. 738 That man will..through each black Castilian orbit, see into your soul.

2. *Astron.* The path or course of a heavenly body; the curved path described by a planet or comet about the sun, by a satellite about its primary, or by one star of a binary system about the other. (Rarely applied to the (apparent) course of the sun in the heavens, usually called the *ecliptic*.)

1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Orbit*, is properly the Tract left by a Wheel in the Road; but Astronomers use the word to signifie the way or course of the Sun, particularly called the Ecliptick, as also of any other Planet moving on according to the Circle of its Latitude. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* 174 Every Planet describes an Orbit about the Sun. 1812-16 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II. ix Apparent Orbit of the Sun. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) I. i. 20 The earth's orbit is an ellipse.

b. *fig.* and *transf.*

1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* I. xxi, The backslidings of my aunt Dinah in her orbit did the same service in establishing my father's system. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* x. 266 In the remotest orbits of religious feeling. 1831 — *Edward's Freed. Will* Introd. iv. 69 The young horse that, free a-field, makes large orbits over the level mead. 1880 *Academy* 18 Sept. 195 Under 'rights at rest' he considers the 'orbit' and infringement of each right.

¶ c. Confused with *orb*: see ORB *sb.*1 7, 9, 12.

1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* i. i. (1840) 15 Made immortal at his death, and exalted to shine in a higher orbit. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* iii. The planets, each, by its own liquid orbit of light, distinguished from the inferior or more distant stars. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 536 He put the moon in the orbit which was nearest to the earth.

† 3. ? An outer flat ring. *Obs.*

1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 483 To the end that a Seal may be called an Authentick Seal, it ought to have an Orbit and some Impression thereon.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. x. § 83 A slow change in the position of the orbit plane. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Orbit-sweeper*, [a telescope and bearings] invented by Airy, to follow the inclined path of a comet or planet.

Orbital (ɔ̄·ibităl), *a.* [prob. ad. med. or mod. L. *orbitāl-is*, f. *orbita* ORBIT: see -AL.]

1. *Anat.* and *Zool.* Of, belonging to, or connected with the orbit or eye-socket.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* E iii, The eyes.. are set within the bone arbytall that is a party of the coronall, & the bones of the temples. 1888 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 44 The Active Gibbon forehead very low; orbital arches very prominent. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 7 The temporal is never separated from the orbital fossa. 1878 A. M. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 168 The anterior lobe of the brain is composed of two divisions, the one inferior, or orbital, formed by the several convolutions called orbital.

2. *Astron.* Of, belonging to, or of the nature of the orbit of a heavenly body; taking place in an orbit, as *orbital motion*, *revolution* (as distinguished from rotation on an axis).

1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxxi. (1852) 533 Its æras are all cycles; its events, How strange soe'er, are ever orbital. 1875 TAIT & STEWART *Unseen Univ.* (ed. 2) 126 That our earth will gradually lose its orbital energy and approach the sun by a slow spiral motion.

† **O·rbitant.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *orbita* (in med. L. sense) + -ANT 1. The significance of the suffix is not apparent.] = ORBIT 1.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* D iv b, The fyrst bone, called Coronall, that dureth and compryseth fro the myddes of the orbytauntes vnto the commyssure that trauerseth the Crane or skull.

Orbitar (ɔ̄·ibităr), *a.* (*sb.*) *Anat.* [ad. F. *orbitaire* (Paré 16th c.), perh. repr. a med. or mod. L. **orbitāri-us*, f. *orbita*: see -AR.] = ORBITAL 1.

1741 MONRO *Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 79 Which Parts may justly enough be called Orbitar Processes. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 47 Internal orbitar canals. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 344 A strong pointed process, the external orbitar lobe.

B. *sb.* The suture between the zygomatic process and the malar bone; the zygomatic suture.

1782 A. MONRO *Anat. Bones, Nerves*, etc. 92 The two external orbitars are continued, each from the end of the internal orbitar, to the under and fore-part of the cheek.

Orbitary (ɔ̄·ibitări), *a. Anat.* [f. as prec.: see -ARY.] = prec.

1827 ABERNETHY *Surg. Wks.* II. 42 The orbitary process of the frontal bone. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 45 Forming the internal orbitary holes.

Orbitelous (ɔ̄·ibitĭ·lŏs), *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *orbitēl-us*, F. *orbitèle*, f. L. *orbis* circle, ORB + *tēla* web.] 'Orb-weaving'; applied to those spiders which spin orbicular or circular webs, as the garden-spider. So **Orbitela·ar** *a.* = prec.; **Orbitela·rian** *a.* (= prec.) and *sb.* (= next); **O·rbitele,** an orbitelous spider, an 'orb-weaver'.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Orbitelus*, applied by Latreille to a tribe (*Orbitelæ*) of the *Araneidæ*, comprehending those which make their webs in regular network, composed of concentric circles crossed by straggling rays which proceed from the centre: orbitelous.

Orbito-, used as combining form of L. *orbita* ORBIT, in anatomical terms, usually in sense 'relating to the orbit along with (some other part)', as *orbito-alveolar*, *-basilar*, *-malar*, *-nasal*, *-occipital*, *-pineal*, *-rostral*, *-temporal* adjs. (See these words.)

1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 20 It is divisible into a superior or frontal portion, and an inferior or orbito-nasal portion. 1883 MARTIN & MOALE *Vertebr. Dissect.* 104 The large orbito-temporal fossa. 1888 *Amer. Nat.* XXII. 917 A process similar to that which enters the orbitopineal canal. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Orbito-malar*, relating to the orbit and the malar bone.

Orbitoid (ɔ̄·ibitoid). [f. mod.L. *orbitoides*, f. *orbita* ORBIT; see -OID.] The flat round fossil shell of a Foraminifer of the genus *Orbitoides*, occurring in tertiary limestones in N. America, etc.

1885 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* XXX. 70, I found..a small specimen of an Orbitoid.

Orbitoidal (ɔ̄·ibitoi·dăl), *a. Geol.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Applied to (N. American) limestones containing shells of the genus *Orbitoides*.

1850 LYELL *2nd Visit U. S.* II. 91 The bluff was..formed of an aggregate of corals, called by A. D'Orbigny orbitoides. I had seen the same 'orbitoidal' limestone in the interior of Clarke county. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xix. 363 The nummulitic and orbitoidal limestones, mainly composed of coin-shaped and globular foraminiferal shields, are undoubtedly the most important of tertiary strata.

Orbitoline (ɔ̄·ibitŏlĭn), *a.* (*sb.*) [irreg. f. next: see -INE 1.] Belonging to the genus *Orbitolites*; as *sb.* a Foraminifer of this genus.

1883 CARPENTER in *Athenæum* 15 Dec. 780/2 Absence of any distinguishable differentiation in the parts of the sarcodic body of even the most complex orbitolines.

Orbitolite (ɔ̄·ibitŏlăit). [In mod.L. *orbitolītēs*, f. *orbita* ORBIT + Gr. λίθος stone: see -LITE.] a. The fossil shell of a Foraminifer of the genus *Orbitolites*. b. A fossil coral of the genus *Orbitolites* or *Cœnites*.

1865 CARPENTER in *Intell. Observer* No. 40. 297 Internal casts of an Orbitolite.

Orbitosphenoid (ɔ̄·ibitoisfī·noid), *a.* and *sb. Anat.* [f. ORBITO- + SPHENOID.] a. *adj.* Belonging to the orbit and the sphenoid bone; applied to a small bone or bony process forming part of the eye-socket, and (in man) constituting the lesser wing of the sphenoid bone; in some lower animals it is a separate bone. b. *sb.* The orbitosphenoid bone or process.

1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Cyc. Sc.*, *Organ. Nat.* I. 177 The neurapophyses, called 'orbitosphenoids', . are small semi-oval plates, protecting the sides of the cerebrum. *Ibid.* 193 The smooth orbitosphenoid plate of the frontal joins the outer margin. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 110 Each of the lesser wings of the sphenoid is termed in Zootomy an orbito-sphenoid.

So **O·rbitosphenoi·dal** *a.* = prec. a.

1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 83 A pair of lesser-wings, or orbito-sphenoidal parts.

Orbitual (ɔ̄·ibitiŭăl), *a.* ? *Obs.* [irreg. f. ORBIT, as if f. an assumed L. **orbitu-s* + -AL; ? after *habitual*.] = ORBITAL 2.

1828-32 in WEBSTER. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* v. 199 Having learned to attribute an orbitual motion to the earth. 1877 NICHOL in Dawson *Orig. World* vi. 119 In the same direction with the orbitual motion.

Orbi·tuary, *a. rare*—0. [irreg. f. as prec. + -ARY 1.] = prec. 1864 in WEBSTER.

† **O·rbitude.** *Obs. rare*—0. [ad. L. *orbitūdo*, f. *orbus* bereaved: see -TUDE.] = next.

1623 COCKERAM, *Orbitude*, the lacke of what wee loue, when a wife hath lost her husband. 1818 in TODD. Hence in mod. Dicts.

† **O·rbity.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *orbitās* bereavement, f. *orbus* bereaved, orphaned: see -ITY. Cf. F. *orbité*, *orbeté* (Godef.).] The condition of being bereaved, bereavement, esp. of children; also more widely, Childlessness.

1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 579 Hee hath smitten. thy family with orbities and priuations. 1637 HEYWOOD *Dialogues* ii. Wks. 1874 VI. 127 Wretched is that Orbitie And deprivation, which yet never had, Or euer shall haue issue. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 69 P 6 Nothing seems to have been more universally dreaded by the ancients than orbity or want of children. 1804 W. TAYLOR in *Crit. Rev.* Ser. III. I. 11 In opulent families, where the means of maintenance . are profusely supplied, orbity is common.

Orble, obs. form of HORRIBLE.

Orbless (ɔ̄·ibĭlĕs), *a.* [f. ORB *sb.*1 + -LESS.] Without an orb; destitute of orbs.

1820 MOIR in *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 272 Far—far, within the orbless blue, A tiny lustre twinkles thro'. 1891 *Temple Bar Mag.* 250 Then shall our orbless eyes Behold realities.

Orblet (ɔ̄·ibĭlĕt). [-LET.] A little orb.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* xx. (1852) 351 Natural luxury, and joy

and love, Those secondary orblets of our life. 1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIII. 461 Flung rudely on the boards which this orblet's stage affords.

Orby (ō·rbi), *a. rare.* [-Y.] **a.** Of the form of an orb; orbicular, circular. **b.** Moving as in a circle, revolving, 'coming round'. **c.** Of the nature of, or pertaining to, an orb or heavenly body.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* III. 357 It smote Atrides' orby targe. 1615 — *Odyss.* x. 588 The world was with the spring, and orby hours Had gone the round again through herbs and flowers. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* III. 180 [To the Moon] Thine orby power Is coming fresh upon me.

Orc, ork (ōrk). Also 6-7 **orque, orke,** (7-8 **orch**). [In sense 1, a. F. *orque* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *orca,* a kind of whale, taken as a specific or generic name in Zoology. Cf. also ON. *orkn, örkn,* a kind of seal.]

1. A cetacean of the genus *Orca,* family *Delphinidæ*; esp. the killer (*Orca gladiator* Gray, *Delphinus Orca,* Linn.). By earlier authors applied, after the mediæval L. writers, to more than one vaguely identified ferocious sea-monster.

[*c* 1520 L. ANDREWE *Noble Lyfe* in *Babees Bk.* 236 Orchun is a monster of the se..& he is mortal ennemye to the balene, & teieth asonder the bely of the balene.] 1611 COTGR., *Epaular,* an Orke; a great sea-fish mortall enemie vnto the Whall. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* ii. 25 The ughe Orks that for their Lord the ocean wooe. 1638 RAWLEY tr. *Bacon's Hist Life & Death* (1650) 11 Touching that monstrous bulk of the Whale, or Orke, how long it is weilded by vitall spirit, we have received nothing certain. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 835 The haunt of Seales and Orcs, and Sea-mews clang. 1822 W. TENNANT *Thane of Fife* v. vi, Whole herds of sea-cows and of orcs appear. 1827 tr. *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* IV. 455 There are two varieties of the Delphinus Orca, the Orc and the Grampus. 1869 BROWNING *King & Bk.* IX. 972 Near and nearer comes the snorting orc.

2. Sometimes more vaguely (perh. derived from or influenced by L. *Orcus,* Romanic *orco*: see OGRE, and cf. OE. *orcþyrs oððe heldeofol* 'orc-giant or hell-devil', also *orcneas* in Beowulf, see ORKEN), A devouring monster, an ogre.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. III. *Furies* 51 Insatiate Orque, that even at one repast Almost all Creatures in the World would waste. 1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 5 Who at one Stroak didst pare away three Heads from off the shoulders of an Orke, begotten by an Incubus. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* I. i. 71 But beyond, things unspeakable—dragons, giants, orcs [etc.]

†**3.** A large cask or vessel for liquor, etc.; a butt. (So L. *orca.*) *Obs.*

1638 WHITING *Hist. Albino & Bellama* Ev b, One bad them fill an Orke of Bacchus water. 1658 PHILLIPS, An *Orch,* or *Ork,* a monstrous fish,..also a Butt for wine, or figs.

4. *Comb.* (from 1), as *orc-catcher, -killer.*

1631 P. FLETCHER *Sicelides* F ij b, Because a lover, therefore an Orkekiller. *Ibid.* F ij, That Orke-catcher Ataches. *Ibid.* F ij, That Orke mouth of thine did crumme thy porridge with my grandsires braines.

Hence **Ork** *v. nonce-wd.,* to make an orc or monster of.

1631 P. FLETCHER *Sicelides* F ij b, I Orkt you once, and now I'le fit you for a Cupid.

Orcadian (ŏrkē·diăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *Orcadēs* the Orkney Islands + -IAN.] **a.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to Orkney. **b.** *sb.* A native or inhabitant of Orkney.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 234 Quawiners..the poor Orcadians eate them for hunger. 1814 SCOTT *Diary* 17 Aug in *Lockhart,* For this slovenly labour the Orcadians cannot plead the occupation of fishing. 1821 — *Pirate* Note Q. The Orcadian traditions allege the work to be that of a dwarf. 1860 MRS EDKINS *Chinese Scenes & People* (1863) 114 She knew I was an Orcadian.

Orcall, obs. form of ORCHIL.

Orcanet (ō·rkănĕt). Forms: 6-7 **orchanet,** 7-8 **orcanet,** 8 **orkanet,** 8-9 **orcanette.** [a. OF. *orcanette,* altered from *arcanette,* dim. of *arcanne* (Cotgr.), for OF. *alcanne* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. med. L. *alkanna,* whence the parallel form ALKANET.] The plant *Alkanna tinctoria,* or the dye obtained from it: = ALKANET.

1548 TURNER *Names Herbes, Anchusa* .may be named in englishe wilde Buglos or orchanet, as the french men do. 1567 [see ALKANET 2]. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 381 But those that haue the root of Orcanet in them, need no salt. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 48 We have brought to us oftentimes, from the Levant, a kind of Orcanette. 1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 446 Orkanet. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* IV. 50 The Common Alkanet, or Orcanette, used by druggists.

Orcein (ō·rsi,in). *Chem.* [Altered from ORCIN.] A red colouring-matter ($C_7H_7NO_3$) obtained from orcin by the action of ammonia and oxygen, and existing in the dye called orchil.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 404 To the substance into which orcin is converted by the joint action of oxygen, ammonia, and water, Robiquet has given the name of orcein. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 363 The blue colouring matter called orcein, which is the essential constituent of these dyes.

Orch, obs. (erron.) form of ORC.

Orchal(l, Orchanet, obs. ff. ORCHIL, ORCANET.

Orchant, obs. or dial. form of URCHIN.

Orchard (ō·rtʃărd). Forms: see below. [orig. OE. *ort-geard,* parallel to Goth. *aurti-gards* garden, the first element of which is considered to be L. *hortus* (in late and med.L. *ortus,* It. *orto*) garden. Cf. Goth. *aurtja* gardener, and OHG. *orsôn* (:—**ortôjan*) to cultivate. Already in 9th c., OE. *ortgeard* passed into *orcgeard, orceard,* whence ME. *orchard*; also, with recognition of the second element *orch-yard, ort-yard,* or, with later conformation to L. *hortus, hort-yard*.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

α. 1 ortȝeard, ordoeard, 4 ortyerd, 6 ortyerde, ortȝard, ortiard, (ortesyerde), 6-7 ortyard, 7 ort-yard.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xl. 292 To plantianne.. swæ se ceorl deð his ortȝeard. *Ibid.* xlix. 380 Hlyst hider, ðu þe eardast on friondes ortȝeardе [*Hatt.* orcȝeardе]. 1042 *Charter* in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 72 Ða hazawon porte ðæt is se ordceard æt merdike. *c* 1450 *Cursor M.* 10473 (Laud) In-to hir ortyerd [*Cott* orchard] she yede anon. 1506 *Will of Duckworth* (Som. Ho.), The orte ȝarde. 1532 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 54 The Garden or ortȝard ouer against the College. 1563 *Ibid.* I. 160 The gardeynes and ortesyerdes belonging to Gonevill. 1579 STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* F iij, Our Ortyards must be measured by the foote. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint., Orange Trees* 1 In our Ort-yards and Olitorie Gardens.

β. 1 orcȝeard, -ȝyrd, 1-2 **orceard,** (1 **oreird, -yrd, -erd**), 3 **orchærd,** (**horechard**), 3-6 **orchardе,** 3-**orchard**; (4 **orichard,** 4 6 **orcherd(e,** 5 *Sc.* **orchart,** 6 **ortchard,** *north.* **orchert, -erit**).

c 897 Orcȝearde [see a]. *c* 1000-1100 Orceard, etc. [see B. 1 a]. *a* 1100 *Gerefa* in *Anglia* IX. 261 Timber cleofan, orceard ræran and mænige inweorc wyrcean. *c* 1205 LAY. 12955 Heo comen in ænne orchærd [*c* 1275 horechard]. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R* 378 ȝe beoð ȝunge impen iset in Godes orchardе. *c* 1300 *Thrush & Nightingale* 98 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 54 Ich habbe leue to ben here, In orchard and in erbere. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 615 In at an orcherd thei lepe, Y-armede as thei ware. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 740 Gud gardens gay, and orchartis gret thai spill. 1535 COVERDALE *Eccl.* ii. 4, I made me ortchardes and gardens of pleasure.

γ. 4 orchiard, orchoȝerde, -ȝarde, -yerde, 4 6 **orcheyarde,** 5 **orche-ȝerd, orcheyerd,** 6 **orchiardе, orchyardе, orcheyard,** 6-7 **ortchyard,** 7-8 **orchyard.**

13.. *Cursor M.* 8200 (Cott.) Wit-in his aun orchiard. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 166 Orcheȝardes and erberes eueseд well clene. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh* 108 Lekyn þanne þi subgitz to oon orche-ȝerd. 1523 FITZHERB *Husb.* § 122 Set in a garden or an orchyarde. 1555 EDEN *Decades* II To make gardeynes and orchiardes.

δ. 6 **horteyarde, hortyeard,** 6-7 **hort(e)yard,** 7 **hort-yard**: see HORTYARD.

B. Signification.

1. An enclosed piece of ground for the purposes of horticulture. †**a.** Formerly, in general sense, A garden, for herbs and fruit-trees. *Obs.* **b.** Now, An enclosure for the cultivation of fruit-trees.

a. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* viii. (Z.) 28 *Ortus,* orceard [*v. rr.* orcird, orcyrd, orcȝyrd, ordceard] oððe wyrtun. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* ii. 8 God þa aplantode wynsumnisse orceard . on þam he ȝelogode þone man þe he ȝeworhte. *a* 1100 *Ags. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 333/24 *Ortus,* orcyrd. *Ortulanus,* orcerdweard. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 115 In þat orcheȝerde Crist was i-take [L. *in quo horto captus fuit*]. *Ibid.* VI. 31 [Mahomet's] paradys þe orchard of hkynge [L. *paradisum hortum scilicet delitiarum*]. 1388 WYCLIF *Isa.* i. 30 Whanne ye schulen be..as an orchard [1382 gardyn, *Vulg.* hortus] with out watir.

b *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 252 Beoð. hyra orcerdas mid æpplum afyllede. 1388 WYCLIF *Eccl.* ii. 5, Y made ȝardis and orchardis [1382 gardynes and appil gardynes, *Vulg.* hortos et pomaria]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 368/2 Orcherde, *supra in* appuil-verde, *pomerium.* *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 810/5 *Hoc pomerium,* a norchard. 1522 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 149 The new ortyerde with the gardyns. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXII. xv. 441 Standing upon Hortyards [L. *arbustum*] and Vineyards. 1657 TRAPP *Comm. Job* ii. 11 Their trees suddenly withered in their Ort-yards. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* iii. (1813) 44 An orchard is a spot to plant standard fruit in which are forbidden a place in the garden. 1838 *Murray's Hand-bk N. Germ.* 285 Gülsen is surrounded by orchards, which furnish cherries and walnuts in large quantities. 1845 *Florist's Jrnl.* 7 Orchards are portions of ground appropriated to the growth of fruit trees only.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.,* as *orchard-bird, bounds, door, -fruit, ground, side, tree, wall*; **orchard-breaker, -maker, -robber**; **orchard grass,** any grass grown in an orchard, *esp.* in U.S., the Cock's-foot Grass, *Dactylis glomerata*; **orchard-house,** a glass house for the protection of fruit that is either too delicate to be grown in the open air, or required to ripen earlier; **orchard oriole,** a North American oriole (*Icterus spurius*) which suspends its nest from the boughs of fruit and other trees.

1876 LANIER *Poems, Psalm of West* 446 We heard the *orchard-bird's small song. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XXIV. 260 Sets of flow'ry thorn, Their *orchard-bounds to strengthen and adorn. 1818 SCOTT *Guy M.* vi, He deterred poachers, blackfishers, *orchard-breakers, and pigeon-shooters. 1900 *Daily News* 12 Sept. 5/1 A visit to the *orchard country in the garden of England is a revelation. *a* 1847 ELIZA COOK *Birds* II The *orchard-deck'd land. 1535 COVERDALE *Susanna* 17 Shut the *orchard dore. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 222 Now..gather your last *Orchard-Fruits. 1765 *Ann. Reg.* II. 144/2 A seed of the plant which they call *orchard grass. 1882 *Garden* 8 Apr. 244/1 Orchard Grass should never be made into hay. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.,* Orchard Grass, *Dactylis glomerata.* 1858 GLENNY *Gard. Everyday Bk.* 206/1 These *Orchard Houses, as they are called, may answer well where there is no lengthened frost after April comes in. 1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* I. iii. 393 Many gardiners and *orchyard makers. 1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* xiii. 242 The *Orchard Oriole, or Bob-o'-link..is equally notable for its skill in nest-building. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 108 Dioscorides writeth of. the *ortiard Peartre ..and of the wyld Pere tre. 1859 SMILES *Self Help* 63 Scapegrace, *orchard-robber, shoe-maker, cudgel-player, and smuggler. *c* 1345 *Orpheo* 64 [She] walked in the undertyde To pley in hur *orchardsyde. 1627 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 4 Wilde trees, in comparison of *Orchard-trees. 1876 J. SAUNDERS *Lion in Path* i, The murmur of orchard trees brushing together softly. 1598 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. ii. 63 The *Orchard walls are high, and hard to climbe. 1633 F. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* I. ii, Where by the orchyard walls The learned Chume with stealing water crawls.

O·rcharded, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -ED 2.] Furnished with orchards; planted with fruit-trees.

1757 *Boston News-Letter* 17 Mar. 2/2 To be sold..Thirteen Acres of Land, well orcharded.

O·rcharding. [f. as prec. + -ING 1.]

1. The cultivation of fruit-trees in orchards.

1664 EVELYN *Pomona* v. (1729) 67 All land is not fit for Orcharding. 1804 *Ann. Reg.* 842/1 This example probably induced orcharding in Herefordshire, on a much larger scale. 1892 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 16 Jan. 1/4 An address .. upon 'The Advances of Orcharding in New England'.

†**2.** *concr.* Land laid out or planted with fruit-trees. *Obs.* (Chiefly American.)

1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5951/4 Five Acres of Orcharding. 1788 *Massachus. Spy* 19 June 4/3 Said Farm consists of mowing, pasturing, and orcharding, and is well watered.

O·rchardist. [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who cultivates an orchard or orchards: a fruit-grower.

1794 T. S. D. BUCKNALL in *Trans. Soc. Arts* XII. 211 As I have long wished to introduce the name of orchardist, I here desire it may take place. 1862 THOREAU *Excurs., Wild Apples* (1863) 292, I wonder all orchardists do not get a scion from that tree. 1890 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 27 Sept. 614/1 An enormously augmented consumption of fruit, for which the British orchardist..was not prepared.

O·rchardman. [f. as prec. + MAN *sb.*] = prec.

1885 *Athenæum* 14 Feb. 220/1 Some of the chief prizes were gained by English orchardmen. 1892 *Standard* 12 July 5/2 Between the orchardman of East Kent and the householder in London, intervene the salesman and the greengrocer.

†**O·rchat.** *Obs.* Affected form for ORCHARD, after Gr. ὄρχατος row of trees, garden.

(*Orchat, orchet,* or *worchet* is also a northern dialect form (Cumbld., Roxb.) for Sc. *orchart,* ORCHARD.)

1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* I. 9 His Fruit..in Summer's Pride, When other Orchats smile, abortive fail. *Ibid.* 18 Wouldst thou, thy Vats with gen'rous Juice should froth? Respect thy Orchats. [1802 in Anderson *Cumbld. Ballad.* 39 The throssle. Aye in our worchet welcomes spring.]

Orchel(l, Orchella: see ORCHIL, ORCHILLA.

†**Orchema·tical,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. ὀρχηματικ-ός (f. ὀρχηματ- dancing, f. ὀρχέεσθαι to dance: see -IC) + -AL.] Pertaining to dancing; in quot. *fig.* Characterized by 'skipping' or omission of intermediate numbers.

1583 T. WATSON *Centurie of Loue* lxxx, The foote of the piller [of verses] is Orchematicall, yat is to say, founded by transilition or ouer skipping of number by rule and order, as from 1 to 3, 5, 7, and 9.

Orchen, Orcherd(e, obs. ff. URCHIN, ORCHARD.

Orchesography (ŏrkĭsŏ·grăfi). *rare.* ? *Obs.* [ad. F. *orchésographie* (title of a book by J. Tabourot, publ. in 1589), irreg. f. Gr. ὀρχήσις, ὀρχησε- dancing + -O-GRAPHY.] The description or notation of dancing by means of diagrams, etc.

1706 J. WEAVER (*title*) Orchesography, or the Art of Dancing by Characters and Demonstrative Figures. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* IV. 566 The art of Orchesography, or denoting the several steps and motions in dancing by characters, was invented by M. Beauchamp.

Orchester, variant of ORCHESTRE.

Orchestic (ŏrkĕ·stik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. ὀρχηστικ-ός, f. ὀρχηστ-ής dancer: see -IC.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to dancing.

1850 LEITCH tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 44 That feeling for what is significant and beautiful in the human form .. found its gratification in the food afforded to it by the orchestic arts. 1869 W. SMITH *Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* (ed. 2) 1061 The athletic and orchestic arts attained about Ol. 50 a high degree of perfection.

B. *sb.* (more freq. in pl. **orchestics.**) The art of dancing.

1850 LEITCH tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 20 This series of arts reaches its highest point in mimic orchestics. *Ibid.* § 77 Gymnastics and orchestics, arts which were exercised with the greatest zeal. 1864 J. HADLEY *Ess.* (1873) 81 The silent art of orchestic has its arses and theses, its trochees and iambi, ..not less truly than music and poetry.

Orchestra (ŏ·rkĕstră). [a. L. *orchēstra,* a. Gr. ὀρχήστρα the space on which the chorus danced, f. ὀρχέεσθαι to dance, ὀρχηστήρ, -τής dancer. Formerly stressed *orche·stra,* e.g. by Byron.]

1. In the ancient Greek theatre, A large semi-circular space in front of the stage, where the chorus danced and sang.

In the Roman theatre, the orchestra was reserved for the seats of senators and persons of distinction.

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 17 He passed directly from the Stage by the Orchestra, to take up his place among the Knights. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 299 It [Theatre of Vicenza] hath an Orchestra made in it according to the imitation of the Roman Orchestraes. 1647 SIR R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 121 To furnish the orchestra, next the stage. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. 126 The orchestra .. amongst the Greeks was the place assigned for the pantomimes and

dancers. 1900 W. L. Courtney *Idea of Tragedy* 15 A huge semi-circle of seats, perhaps first made of wood, afterwards of stone, looked down upon a central portion, called the orchestra, and allotted to the chorus.

fig. 1658 Sir T. Browne *Hydriot.* iv. 39 They may sit in the Orchestra, and noblest Seats of Heaven.

b. Dancing; title of a poem on dancing.

1596 Davies (*title*) Orchestra, or a poeme of Dauncinge. 1599 Marston *Sco Villanie* III. xi. 225 Praise but Orchestra and the skipping Art, You shall command him, faith you haue his hart Euen capring in your fist.

2. That part of a theatre or other public building assigned to the band of performers on musical instruments (and, in a concert room, to the chorus of singers). **b.** A building or structure for a band of instrumental performers; a band-stand.

1724 *Short Explic. For. Wds. Mus. Bks., Orchestra*, is that Part of the Theater, where the Musicians sit with their Instruments to perform. 1787 P. Beckford *Lett. Italy* (1805) I. 283 Orchestras were erected in different parts, and the common people danced in the center, having the sky for a canopy. 1817 Mar. Edgeworth *Harrington* vii, The impatient sticks in the pit, and shrill catcalls in the gallery, had begun to contend with the music in the orchestra. 1880 W. S. Rockstro in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 560 In modern theatres the normal position of the Orchestra is in front of the Stage, but on a level with the floor of the Stalls and Pit .. In concert-rooms, the Orchestra is usually placed at one end of the apartment, at such a height above the general level of the floor that the full length figure of a Performer, standing in front, may be visible to a seated audience.

3. The company of musicians themselves; a company of performers of concerted instrumental music in a theatre, concert-room, etc. (either alone, or as accompaniment to voices).

More restricted in use than *band*; the 'strings' or instruments of the viol class being always present and usually of fundamental importance in an *orchestra*.

1720 Gay *To W. Pulteney* 191 But, hark! the full orchestra strike the strings. 1753 Hanway *Travv* (1762) I. vii. xc. 413 The orchestra consists of about fifty musicians. 1821 Byron *Hints fr. Hor.* 308 The pert shopkeeper, whose throbbing ear Aches with orchestras which he pays to hear. 1880 W. S. Rockstro in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 561 The term Orchestra is also applied, collectively, to the body of Instrumental Performers officiating at a Theatre, in a Concert-room, or on a Stage or raised Platform in the open air. 1880 'Vern Lee' *Stud. Italy* III ii. 100 The singular effect produced by the sight of an orchestra entirely composed of women

fig. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* iv 650 High heav'n's orchestra chaunts amen to man.

b. *transf.* The set of instruments played by such a company of musicians.

1834 Mrs. Somerville *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xvii. (1849) 168 The sounds of an entire orchestra may be transmitted and reciprocated. 1880 W. S. Rockstro in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 561 We constantly hear of 'an Orchestra consisting of thirty stringed Instruments, with a full complement of Wind'. 1888 Miss A. K. Green *Behind Closed Doors* iv, Hearing the bewildering tones of an orchestra mingling with the hum of many voices.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1836 Dubourg *Violin* ix. (1878) 269 Old Baumgarten, who was orchestra-leader at Covent Garden. 1852 J. J. Seidel *Organ* 21 The so-called chamber-pitch..at this time agreed with the orchestra-pitch.

Orchestral (ɔ̄ikestrăl), (ɔ̄ikestrăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -al.] Pertaining or relating to, composed for, or performed by, an orchestra (sense 3).

Orchestral-accompanied in quot. 1844 = having an orchestral accompaniment, orchestrally accompanied.

In names of organ-stops, indicating similarity in tone to the instrument used in the orchestra, as *orchestral flute*.

1811 Busby *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 4), *Orchestral*, an epithet given to music intended for the orchestra. 1844 J. T. Hewlett *Parsons & W.* viii, With .orchestral-accompanied imitations. 1869 Ousseley *Counterp.* xxiii. 182 Until the student had gone through a course of instrumentation and orchestral scoring. 1889 W. H. Stone in Grove *Dict. Mus.* IV. 181 The modern orchestral or slide Trumpet .. is made of brass, mixed metal, or silver. 1898 Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms* s. v. *Flute* (4). Titles appended to flute-stops. . Implying that the quality of tone is similar to the modern flute, ..as orchestral flute, ..concert-flute.

Hence **Orchestrally** *adv.*

1880 E. Prout in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 387 These are treated orchestrally rather than as solo instruments. 1897 [see Orchestration b].

†**Orchestran**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. = Orchestral.

1765 *Meretriciad* 48 Then, solus, hops a dull Orchestran flute.

Orchestrate (ɔ̄ikestrēit), *v.* [f. Orchestra + -ate 3, perh. after mod.F. *orchestrer* (1878 in *Dict. Acad.*).] *trans.* To compose or arrange for an orchestra; to score for orchestral performance. Also *absol.* Hence **Orchestrated** *ppl. a.*

1880 *Daily Tel.* 19 Feb., This brief and cleverly orchestrated symphony is instinct with profound melancholy. 1882 *Standard* 27 Nov. 3/6 The song is capitally written, and orchestrated with notable skill. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 4 June 2, I got into the way of orchestrating and writing for every instrument. 1896 *Times* 28 Aug. 4/3 A composer who can write sparkling tunes and knows how to orchestrate.

b. *fig.* To combine harmoniously, like instruments in an orchestra.

1883 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 437 A symphony of accordant and orchestrated spirits.

Orchestration (ɔ̄ikestrē·shən). [f. prec., or its source; see -ation. Cf mod.F. *orchestration* (1878 in *Dict. Acad.*).] The action or art of composing or arranging music for an orchestra; the style in which a piece of music is orchestrated; instrumentation of orchestral music.

1864 in Webster. 1864 *Reader* 17 Sept 364 The reveries of Lorenzo and Jessica are set to soft dreamy strains, with orchestration of no less delicate texture. 1876 *Athenæum* 7 Oct 472/1 The setting of the vocal parts is as splendid as the orchestration is picturesque and powerful 1889 *Ibid.* 5 June 702 No master of orchestration has had a clearer insight into the individual character and colour of each instrument.

b. *fig.* Harmonious combination, as of the parts or instruments in an orchestra.

1888 F. T. Marzials *Victor Hugo* 98 Music will make them immortal, a kind of superb verbal orchestration that for variety and power, for 'sonority' and brilliance of effect, has no equal in French dramatic verse. 1897 Dowden *Fr. Lit.* 378 His soul echoed orchestrally the orchestrations of nature and of humanity. 1900 G. Iles *Flame, Electr. & the Camera* 252 A new orchestration of inquiry is possible by means of the instruments created for him by the electrician.

Orchestre, -ter (ɔ̄ikestər, *formerly* ɔ̄ike·stər). [a. F. *orchestre* (1547 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. L. *orchestra*; see above.] = Orchestra.

1623 Cockeram, *Orchester*, a Scaffold. 1658 Phillips, *Orchestra*, that part of the Scene in a Theater, where the Chorus useth to dance; it is also sometimes taken for the place where the Musicians sit. 1740 Cibber *Apol.* (1756) I. 230 The flat ceiling that is now over the orchestre was then a semi-oval arch. 1770 Langhorne *Plutarch* (1879) I. 283/2 As Pericles, a whole orchestre [he] bears. 1857 *Chamb. Jrnl.* VIII. 48 Whose golden blossoms waved above my head—A fragrant orchester, where hymns were said .. By myriad bees.

Orchestric (ɔ̄ike strik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ic.]

1. Of or pertaining to dancing: more properly Orchestic, q. v.

1786 Gillies *Hist. Greece* I iii. 104 Their sedentary studies were relieved by the orchestric and gymnastic exercises. 1850 Blackie *Æschylus* I Pref. 41 The author of the Prometheus really was a professor of the orchestric art. 1888 Burgon *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* I. ii. 228 Rose's father, who had sent [his boys] to be instructed by him in the orchestric art.

2. Belonging to an orchestra; orchestral.

1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 461 We ourselves may boast to have introduced the word *orchestra*, which we regard with parental pride, as a word expressive of that artificial and pompous music which attends, for instance, the elaborate hexameter verse of Rome and Greece. 1892 *Edinb. Evgn. Disp.* 13 Feb. 3/1 The orchestric playing was not all that might have been wished.

Orchestrina (ɔ̄ikèstrī·nă). Also **-ino.** [f. Orchestr-a + -ina¹, after *concertina*, etc.] † **a.** An instrument of the key-board kind constructed so as to imitate various other musical instruments. *Obs.* **b.** A mechanical instrument, resembling a barrel-organ, but of more elaborate construction, intended to imitate the effect of an orchestra. So **Orche·strion** [cf. *accordion*], **Orche·strionette,** names of similar instruments. (See quots.)

1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVI 519/1 *Orchestrino*, a modern musical instrument..shaped like a piano-forte.. It imitated the tones of the violin, the viola, the violoncello, the viol d'amour, the double bass, etc. *Ibid.*, *Orchestrion*, a musical instrument invented by the Abbe Vogler about 1789. It was a kind of portable organ, about nine feet in height, breadth, and depth... Another instrument of the same name, invented in 1790, consisted of a piano-forte, combined with some organ-stops. 1842 Dickens *Amer. Notes* vi, Are there no Punches . Conjurers, Orchestrinas, or even Barrel-organs? 1880-2 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (U. S.) X. 63 *Organo-Lyricon*, . piano-forte combined with 12 kinds of wind-instruments . the first of a number of similar inventions, such as the orchestrion. 1882 C. W. Wood *In Black Forest* 115 The Black Forest is famous for these mechanical organs—*orchestrions*, as they are called.

Orcheyard(e, -iard(e, etc., obs. ff. Orchard.

Orchic (ɔ̄·ikik), *a. Anat.*, etc. *rare*⁻⁰. [a. mod.L. *orchic us*, a. Gr. ὀρχικ-ός, f. ὄρχις testicle.]

1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Orchicus*, of or belonging to the testicles; orchic.

Orchid (ɔ̄·ikid). [Introd. by Lindley, 1845, as an Eng. repr. of mod.L. *Orchideæ* or *Orchidaceæ*: see Orchideous, and -id *suff.*²] Any plant of the orchis family (*Orchidaceæ* or *Orchideæ*), a large and widely distributed Natural Order of monocotyledons, distinguished by having one, or rarely two, sessile anthers, united with the pistil (*gynandrous*) into a central body called the *column*, and containing pollen coherent in masses (*pollinia*); the flowers have three sepals and three petals (one petal, called the *lip* or *labellum*, being usually much larger than the other two, and of special colour or shape), and vary greatly in appearance, being often remarkable for brilliancy of colour or grotesqueness of form, in some cases resembling various insects and other animals. Orchids are often epiphytes; many exotic species are now cultivated for their beauty.

1845 Lindley *School Botany* (ed. 3) 131 Order lxv. Orchidaceæ..Orchids. 1848 in Craig. 1858 Glenny *Gard. Everyday Bk.* 111/1 When orchids are in the common hot-house, they should be in the most shady part, and be more frequently syringed than any other plants. 1859 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* vii. (1873) 172 The flowers of orchids present a multitude of curious structures. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 12 May 4/2 The popularity of orchids is a growth of the present century. 1885 *Pop. Guide to Ho. Comm.* Pall Mall G. Extra No. 27, Everybody knows Mr. Chamberlain. .. His eye-glass and his orchids are as well known as Mr. Gladstone's collars.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1861 Tylor *Anahuac* iv. 89 The fantastic shapes and brilliant colours one sees in English orchid-houses. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Feb. 5/1 The extent..[of] the so-called orchid mania can be estimated from the frequency of public orchid sales, the quantity of orchids now imported *Ibid.*, Mr. Chamberlain's orchid collection, if not the largest in the country, is at least the best known. 1893 Dk. Argyll *Unseen Found Soc.* xv. 492 Sending out orchid-hunters.

Orchidacean (ɔ̄ikidē·shăn). *rare.* [f as next + -an; but improperly used: cf. *crustacean*] One who devotes himself to the cultivation of orchids; an orchid fancier.

1887 *Sat. Rev.* 26 Nov. 727 There are men famous over the civilized world for their zeal as orchidacians. 1888 *Longm. Mag.* Feb. 432, I am not old enough as an orchidacean to judge.

Orchidaceous (ɔ̄ikidē·shəs), *a.* [f. mod. Bot. L. *Orchidace-æ*, substituted by Lindley (*Veget. Kingd.* 173) for the earlier *Orchideæ*: see Orchideous, and -aceous.]

1. Belonging to the Natural Order *Orchidaceæ*: see Orchid.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI 511/1 Gynandria .. The principal part of the class consists of Orchidaceous plants. 1859 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* iii. (1878) 57 Nearly all our orchidaceous plants absolutely require the visits of insects..to fertilise them. 1882 *Garden* 20 May 348/3 Cattleya gigas, is now within the reach of all who grow Orchidaceous plants.

2. Resembling an orchid in some way, esp. in being showy

1864 Miss Yonge *Trial* I. 84, I have read of a woman with an orchidaceous face. 1894 R. Le Gallienne *Prose Fancies* 34 The simple old type of manhood is lost long since in endless orchidaceous variation. 1897 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Feb. 170 Engaged to be orchidaceous and flamboyant as the Improper Person of Babylon.

Orchideal (ɔ̄ikidē·ăl). *a. rare.* = next.

1848 in Craig. 1885 H. O. Forbes *Nat. Wand. E. Archip.* ii. 93 The rostellum .. retains the more natural orchideal form of a broad flat floor to the anther.

Orchidean (ɔ̄ikidē·ăn), *a. rare.* [f. mod.L. *Orchide-æ* (see Orchideous) + -an.] Belonging to the *Orchideæ*, orchidaceous; pertaining to or characteristic of an orchid.

1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, Orchideous: orchidean. 1862 Darwin *Fertil. Orchids* vi 271 This single genus [Cypripedium], now widely disseminated, as a record of a former and more simple state of the great Orchidean Order.

Orchidectomy (ɔ̄ikide·ktŏmi). *Surg.* [Improperly for *orchiectomy*, f. Gr. ὄρχι-ς + ἐκτομή cutting-out.] Excision of the testicles; castration.

1894 *Columbus* (O.) *Disp.* 7 Nov. 9/1 Orchidectomy might be resorted to as a punishment 1900 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* No. 2046 643 After orchidectomy diminution in the size of the prostate followed in every one of the author's cases.

Orchideous (ɔ̄ikidē·əs), *a.* [f. mod. Bot. L. *Orchide æ* (Linnæus, 1751) an improperly-formed deriv. of Gr. ὄρχις, L. *orchis* (the stem of which, *orchi-*, was erroneously taken by early botanists as *orchid-*): cf. *orchidis*, *orchides*, in Bauhin *Hist. Plant.* (1650) II. 772).] Belonging to the *Orchideæ* or natural order of plants akin to the genus *Orchis*; orchidaceous: see Orchid. (In quot. 1851, erron., for the cultivation of orchids.)

1818 Colebrooke *Import Colonial Corn* 130 Coagulated mucilage..from arrow-roots, cassada, smilax, orchideous roots and scitamineous. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 263 The singularities of Orchideous plants. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 242/2 *Orchideous* air-plants have become comparatively common in the hot-houses of the lovers of beautiful flowers. 1851 Glenny *Handbk. Fl. Gard.* 38 The moist atmosphere of an orchideous house.

Orchidist (ɔ̄·ikidist). [f. Orchid + -ist.] A cultivator of orchids: an orchid fancier.

1881 *Gard. Chron.* XVI. 748 An English orchidist. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 25 July 5/1 What has been done by an amateur orchidist in a small suburban garden.

Orchido-, assumed combining form of Gr. ὀρχις (the etymological form being *orchio-*); usually taken as if repr. Orchid; as in **Orchido·logist,** one versed in orchidology; **Orchido·logy,** that branch of botany, or of horticulture, which deals with orchids; **O·rchidoma·nia,** a craze for orchids; **Orchido·philist,** a lover of orchids. Also in terms of Pathology, etc., as **O·rchidocæ·le, Orchido·tomy**: see Orchiocele, Orchotomy.

1842 Dunglison *Med. Lex.*, **Orchidocele*, Hernia humoralis. 1881 Bentham in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XVIII. 338 Neglected by subsequent *orchidologists. 1886 *Academy* 3 July 12/3 A work called *Reichenbachia*—after the famous orchidologist of Hamburg. 1885 B. S. Williams *Orchid Grower's Man.* 2 *Orchidology being then in its infancy. 1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XL. 135 We catch the prevailing *orchidomania. 1882 *Gard. Chron.* XVII. 300 Such flowers..as would delight and astonish even the best-informed *orchidophilist. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Orchidotomy*, see *Orchotomy*.

Orchil (ɔ̄·ɪtʃil). Forms: 5–8 **orchell,** 6–8 **orchel,** 6–9 **orchall,** (6 **orcheall, orcall**), 7–9 **orchal,** (8 **orcheil, orselle, oricelle,** 9 **orseille**), 9 **orchil, -ill.** See also Archil. [a. OF. *orchel, orcheil* (late *orseil*), mod.F. *orseille*, in It. *orcello*, earlier *oricello*, OSp. *orchillo*, mod.Sp. *archilla*. Origin uncertain: see Archil.]

1. A red or violet dye prepared from certain lichens, esp. *Roccella tinctoria*.

1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c. 8 Preamble, The Colours made with the which Orchell .laden away. *Ibid.* § 15 Orchell or Cork called Jarecork [Fr. *Orchel ou Cork appellez Jarecork*]. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 188 The Crafte to make Orchell. 1532-3 *Act* 24 *Hen. VIII*, c. 2 With good and sufficient corke or orchall. 1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3086/4 He also manufactures the Blue-Cake Orchal, and the Blue Liquid Orchal for Scotland. 1771 WOULFE in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 149 Cochineal, Dutch litmus, orchel, .. and many other colouring substances. 1856 *Treas. Bot.* 820/2 *Orchil, Archil, Orchal*, or *Orchill*, various names for the dye prepared from Orchella-weed. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 86 *note*, The clubs are best stained with orseille or orange rubine.

2. The lichen *Roccella tinctoria*, or other species from which the dye is obtained.

1758 *Phil. Trans.* L. 653 The orchel, or Canary-weed. 1813 E. BANCROFT *Philos. Perm. Colours* (ed. 2) I. Introd. 42 That species of lichen which is now called orchall. 1877 MAJOR *Discov. Pr. Henry* ix. 123 Others went..to gather orchil for dyeing.

Orchilla (*ɔ*ɪtʃi·lă), **orchella** (*ɔ*ɪtʃe·lă). Also 8-9 **orchelia**. [ad. It. *orcello*, OSp. *orchillo* (mod. Sp. *archilla*): see ORCHIL.]

1. = prec. 1.

1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3917/4 The Loading consisting of Canary Wines, Orchilla, Rosewood, and some few Water-Stones. 1722 *Act Encour. Silk Manuf.* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6040/7 Orchelia the Hundred Weight, .. twenty Shillings. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 283 The orchilla used in dyeing is under the form of a violet-red paste. 1881 *Daily News* 21 Jan. 6/8 Orchella 100 packages sold at 45s.

2. (usually *orchilla-weed*.) = prec. 2.

1772-84 COOK *Voy* (1790) IV 1224 This, like all the other Canary Islands, affords orchilla weed in great plenty. 1813 E. BANCROFT *Philos. Perm. Colours* (ed. 2) I. 294 The orchella was discovered growing abundantly..at the Cape de Verd islands. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* xv. 266 We came upon groups of lofty trees as straight as masts, with festoons of orchilla-weed hanging from the branches.

Orchiocele (*ɔ*ɪ·kiō-sēl). *Path.* Also **orche-**. [f. Gr. *ὄρχις* testicle + *κήλη* tumour, rupture.] A tumour or hernia of the testicle.

1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Orchiocele*, a tumour of the testicle. 1848 CRAIG, *Orchocele*, hernia of the scrotum; also, swelling of the testis. 1892 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Orchiotomy, variant of ORCHOTOMY.

Orchis (*ɔ*ɪ·kis). [a. L. *orchis* (Pliny), the plant, a. Gr. *ὄρχις* testicle, also the plant orchis (so called from the shape of the tubers in most species: cf. BALLOCKS, DOGSTONES). For the pl. *orchises*, *orchids* is often substituted.] The typical genus of *Orchidaceæ* or Orchids, comprising terrestrial herbs of temperate regions, with tuberous root (having usually two tubers), and erect fleshy stem bearing a spike of flowers, usually purple or red, with spurred lip; any plant of this genus, or (popularly) of several other genera having similar characters.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 152 There are diuers kindes of orchis .ye other kindes ar in other countrees called fox stones or hear stones, and they may after ye Greke be called dogstones. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. vi. § 4. 57 All your orchis-ses that they have given names unto from some beasts or other as cynosorchis [etc.] 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v., In the Culture of the Orchis the Gardener must give it a moist Earth and a Northern Exposition. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxxiii, Bring orchis, bring the foxglove spire, The little speedwell's darling blue. 1896 MRS BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* I. 1085 Such nooks of valleys, lined with orchises.

attrib. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, Orchis root, in the materia medica, is otherwise named *salep*. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 272 In the Orchis family..the pollen is of a glutinous nature.

b. With defining word (sometimes denoting an insect, or other animal, or thing, to which the flower bears some resemblance, actual or fancied): as BEE O., BIRD'S-NEST O., BUTTERFLY O., CUCKOO O., FINGER O., FLY O., FROG O., GREEN-MAN, or GREEN MAN-O., HAND O., LIZARD O., MEDUSA'S-HEAD O., MONKEY O., REIN O., SPIDER O., q. v. Also **Bog O.**, *Malaxis paludosa*; **Crane-fly O.**, *Tipularia discolor* of N. America; **Dwarf O.**, *O. ustulata*, also the genus *Spiranthes*; **Female O.**, an old name for *O. Morio*; **Fen O.**, *Liparis Loeselii*; **Fringed O.**, several N. American species of *Habenaria* with fringed lip; **Male, Man O.**, old name of *O. mascula*; **Musk O.**, *Herminium Monorchis*; **Sweet O.**, *Spiranthes*; etc.

1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxvii. (1794) 416 Two very common species..are the 'broad-leaved and 'spotted Orchis, generally found in moist meadows. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. cxiii. (1633) 212 *Butter fly Orchis or Satyrion. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. lix. 225 The floures..speckled with smal speckes of a deeper purple, like to *Cuckow Orchis, or fooles ballockes. *Ibid.* lvi. 222 The fifth kinde is called..sauerie Standelwurte, or sweete Ballocke, and *Dwarffe Orchis. *Ibid.* 219 The second kinde of Orchios..is of twoo sortes *Male and *Female. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxvii. (1794) 414 Two of the most common sorts with double bulbs, are called Male and Female Orchis foolishly, because there is no distinction of sexes. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, Orchis, Great *Fringed,..Purple Fringed, *Habenaria fimbriata*,..Ragged Fringed, *Habenaria lacera*. a 1884 HOLDICH *Ess. Weeds Agric.* (1895) 65 *Man-orchis, Red-lead, and Frogwort, are the only English names we have heard given to these weeds in damp pastures. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 585 The *Musk Orchis.. is occasionally found in southern and eastern England. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxvii. (1794) 413 *Pyramidal Orchis, found in pastures where the soil is chalky. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. lvi. 222 The *sweete Orchis, or Ladie traces are moste commonly to be found..vpon hilles and Downes.

‖ **Orchitis** (*ɔ*ɪkəi·tis). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *ὄρχις* testicle + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the testicle.

1799 in HOOPER *Med. Dict.* 1820-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 190 *note*, The first symptoms of orchitis. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* (1879) II. 199 Orchitis or inflammation of the seminal gland.

Hence **Orchitic** (*ɔ*ɪki·tik) *a.*, pertaining to or affected with orchitis.

1857 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*

Orchotomy (*ɔ*ɪkɔ·tŏmi). *Surg.* Also **orchio-**. [ad. Gr. *ὀρχοτομία*, f. *ὄρχις* testicle + *-τομία* cutting.] Excision of the testicles; castration.

1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, Orcheotomy. 1848 CRAIG, *Orchiotomy*, castration; removal by surgical operation of one or both of the testes.

Orchyard(e, obs. form of ORCHARD.

Orcin (*ɔ*ɪsin). *Chem.* Also **-ine**. [mod. f. mod.L. *orcina*, It. *orcello*, ORCHIL: see -IN.] A colourless crystalline substance ($C_7H_8O_2 + H_2O$) obtained from the various kinds of orchilla-weed, turning red, brown, or yellow, in contact with air or when treated with various compounds. Cf. ORCEIN.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 480/2 *Orcin*, a peculiar matter obtained by Robiquet from a species of lichen (*variolaria orcina*). *Ibid.*, These crystals are orcin, which become, as already stated, of a reddish violet colour by the action of the air and alkalis. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem* (ed. 11) 805 Orcin appears to exist ready-formed in all the lichens.

Hence **Orcinol** (*ɔ*ɪ·sinɔl) *Chem.* [-OL 2.] = prec.

1892 *Syd Soc. Lex.*, *Orcinol*, a dihydric phenol, present in the lichens used in the preparation of archel and litmus.

Orcloud, Orcome: see OVER-.

† **Orcoost.** *Obs rare*—[1]. [ad. ON. *ørkosta* penury, want, f. *ør-* privative + *kostr* means.] Want of means, penury, indigence.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1724 Ȝef þu ȝet witen wult..ȝef þer is orcoost oðer eni ahte.

† **Ord.** *Obs.* Also 2-4 **hord**, 3 **ort**, 4 **oord**, 4-5 **word(e**. [OE. *ord* = OS. *ord* point (MLG. *ord* point, edge, corner, MDu. *oort*, *ort*, *ord* point, beginning, Du. *oord* place, country, *oort* quarter), OHG., MHG. *ort* point, edge, corner, beginning (Ger. *ort* point, edge, corner, place), ON. *oddr* point of a weapon, front, leader (Da. *odd*, *od* point, Sw. *udd* point, pick):—OTeut. **ozdo-z*: cf. ODD.]

1. A point, esp. of a weapon; hence, a pointed weapon, a spear.

(With first quot. cf. ON. *oddr ok egg* point and edge.)

Beowulf 1549 Breost-net broden þæt ȝe-bearh feore wiþ ord ond wiþ ecge. c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xl. 297 Ne ofstong he hiene no mid ðy speres orde. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 480 He. sette his swurdes ord togennes his innoðe, and feol him on uppon. c 1205 LAY. 20658 Turnden heo heore ordes, Strikeden & slo3en. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7770 (Cott.) Þan drogh saul self his suord And ran him-self a-pon the ord [*Gott.* hord]. *Ibid.* 10626 (Gött.) Hir witt, hir vertu, hir loue word, May na man write wid pennys ord [*Fairf.*, *Tr.* point]. a 1400 *Disp. Mary & Cross* 149 in *Leg. Rood* (1871) 136 Þi fruit is prikked with speres ord.

2. Point of origin, beginning; esp. in *ord and end*.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xlix 385 gebid ðu. oð ðu wite ðæt ðin spræc hæbbe æȝðer ȝe ord ȝe ende. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 220 Se leahter is ord and ende ælces yfeles. a 1300 *Moral Ode* 85 He is hord buten horde and ende buten ende. c 1200 ORMIN 18620 Godess Sune ankennedd Wass a3 ord a3 wiþ butenn ord. a 1225 *Juliana* 24 Iesu crist godes sune þe is ort ant ende of al. c 1410 *Chron. Eng.* 174 in Ritson *Metr. Rom.* II. 277 Y schal telle, ord and ende, The rihte sothe.

‖ **Orda**, variant of HORDE (Tartar *horda*).

Ordain (*ɔ*ɪdē·n), *v.* Forms: 3 **orden-i**, 3-7 **ordeine, ordeyne**, (3-4 **hordeyne**); 4-5 **ordeigne, -eygne, orden, -an, -yne**, 4-6 **ordene**, 4-7 **ordein, -eyn, -ayn(e, -aine, -ine**; 4- **ordain**, (5 **wordeyn(e, horden**, 6 **ordenne**). [a. OF. *ordene-r* (3rd sing. *ordeine, -daine, -deigne*), later *ordone-r*, mod.F. *ordonner*, AFr. *ordeiner, -deigner*, ad. L. *ordinā-re*, f. *ordo, ordin-em* ORDER. Originally the stress was on first syllable (from OF. infin. *ordene-r*), but at length was fixed on the second (as in OF. *ordeine*). A ME. form ORDONNE, after later Fr., is rare.]

I. To put in order, arrange, make ready, prepare.

† 1. *trans.* To arrange in rows or ranks, or other regular order; esp. to draw up in order of battle; to set in array; to array, marshal, order. *Obs.*

c 1200 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 72 He liet ordeine is fierd wel. 13.. *K. Alis.* 2024 Let arme the Affrigaunz,..And al thyn ost ordeyn anone. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XI. 304 Thair four battalis ordanit thai. *Ibid.* 351 [Bruce] ordanit his men for the fechting. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 375 [The] ledere of þe Sampnites..hadde i-ordeyned his oost bysides Fucule Caudynes. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* III. iv, Whanne the batylle was ordeyned on bothe sydes. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xli. 73 b/2 The frenchemen ordayned thre great batayls; in eche of them fyftene thousand men of armes .xx. M. men a fote. 1581 STYWARD *Mart. Discipl.* II. 134 In what manner thy men are to bee ordeined and placed.

† 2. To set in proper order or position; to arrange; to keep in due order; to regulate, govern, direct, manage, conduct. *Obs.*

c 1300 *Beket* (Percy Soc.) 144 He ordeyned wel his hous, and his meyné also. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 184 Richesse upon the comun good And noght upon the singuler Ordeigned was. c 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 1676 Þat euer-ilkon in þer degre He ordand als þam aw to be. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 216 Al bodely thyngis be gouernyd and ordaynyd by the Planetes and Sterris. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 270 Resonably ordenynge all her wordes and warkes to the worshyp of god. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxiv. 311 Whan they had sported theymselfe ynough they ordened the watche.

† 3. To settle the order or course of; to arrange.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8202 To-quils wald he mak him bun At [v. r. to] ordain þar procession. c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 805 His assailȝe he ordannys wondyr sayr Ws for to harm. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. 468 Whiche voyage had ben ordayning & imagenynge thre yere before. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* 729 Who now begins his progress to ordain With Chariots, Horsemen, and a num'rous Train.

4. To set up (something) to continue in a certain order; to establish or found by ordinance; to institute. *arch.*

c 1315 SHOREHAM 151 Here hys o Justyse. dampneth theves for to ordeyne Peys in londe. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 101 Þis pleyes þat were i-cleped Ludy scenici were first i-ordeyned by excitinge of þe devel. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 103 Thereas Seint benet ordeyned the monken rull, and Seinte Austeyn chanoun Rull in erth. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 66 There he ordeigned ij scoles. 1480 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 81 He hordende there an hospitalle for pilgrimmys. 1584 POWEL *Lloyd's Cambria* 53 Ordeining three sorts of lawes. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* v. 45 Daphnis did rites to Bacchus first ordain.

† 5. To plan, devise, contrive. *Obs.*

a. a material structure.

1340 *Ayenb.* 7 Inc þe zix dayes. ine huichen he made the worlde an ordayned [v. r. dizte]. 13.. *Cursor M.* 8311 (Gött.) Suilke a werke..þu sal it ordaine in þi thoght, Thoru salamon it sal be wroght. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 315 Ordeigne þe an hous, Piers, to herberwe in þi cornes. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3680 Of Euor & of Olifants was ordand þe ȝatis. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* xxxii. (Arb.) 80 Alle this..was made & wrought in this glasse. The maister that ordeyned it was a connyng man. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* xii. 1 A certayne man planted a vyne yarde..and ordeyned a wyne presse, and bilt a toure.

b. something immaterial or abstract.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE (*Chron.* (1810) 141 Fayn I wild puruele for Acres, þat cite Ordeyned wer som weie, how it mot saued be. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 43 What lust it is that he ordeigneth. c 1440 *Generydes* 10 What pleasure he cowde for her ordeyne, That shuld be do. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* 53 And anone ordeyned two letters.

c. with clause or infinitive.

c 1400 *Gamelyn* 798 Ordeigne how it shal be & it shal be do. 1450-80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 38 If thou maiste not reve hem her watir, loke that thou ordeyne forto envenyme it. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxiii. 199 They caste and ordeyned both by nyght and day how they myght breng hym out of prison.

† 6. To put in order (for a purpose); to prepare, make ready, equip; to furnish, provide. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVII 626 Engynys alsua for till Cast Thai ordanit and maid redy fast. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxiii. 106 Þis hall es nobilly and wirschefully araid and ordayned in all thinges. ..Vp at þe hie deesse..es ordaind þe trone for þe emperour. c 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 325 Agane the morne airly He ordanit him ane laid. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxii 242 Ordane for Him ane resting-place, That is so werie wrocht for the. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* vii. 13 He hath ordened his arowes to destroye. a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 74 Chimnayes, Ranges, and suche instrumentes that there was ordained.

† b. To fit out, equip, or furnish (a person, etc.) *with* (*in, of*) something. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 26 To take from hem cause of her synne, and ordeyne þe Churche in temporal goodis. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 5 But þe mercy of God had i-ordyned vs of lettres. c 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 39 Þan þei ordeyned hem anoon wiþ greete and riche ȝiftis. c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xliv. 399 The Castel with-Inne wel Ordeyned was Of Men of strengthes In Every plas. 1548 BODRUGAN (Adams) *Epit. King's Title* H j, Nature ordeined all beastes with some natural munition, as horne, spurre, tothe or naile.

† 7. To put into a particular mental condition or disposition, esp. into a right or fitting frame of mind; to dispose (aright). *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 24 Þe uirtues of kende, huerby som ys kendeliche mote þanne oþer, ..oþer graciouser, oþer atempre and wel y-ordayned. *Ibid.* 125 Þise þri uirtues armeþ an[d] ordayneþ and agraybeþ man ase to þri deles of þe herte. 1380 *Lay Folks Catech.* (Lamb MS.) 956 Yf þou wilt ordeyne þy wil to haue for-ȝ finesse. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) II. xv. 122 In accomplyshynge these thre commaundementes we be ordeyned towarde all the blessyd trynyte. *Ibid.* 123 By these .vii. ye last commaundementes we be perfytely and iustely ordeyned ayenst our neyghbures.

† 8. *refl.* To prepare oneself, make ready; to set or apply oneself (*to do* something). *Obs.*

13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 2790 And bad tham fast..Ordain tham vnto batayl. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 242 Austin .hym-self ordeyned to sadde vs in bileue. a 1425 *Cursor M.* 20403 (Trin.) Oure lady. ordeyneþ hir to fare vs fro. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 78 Afterwarde he ordeyned hym-self & went into the holy londe.

† 9. *intr.* To make preparation, prepare, arrange.

c 1390 *Will. Palerne* 4848 Þe clerk..fond. how þe king of poyle prestli hade ordeyned, at swich a certayn day his semliche doughter wedde. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVII. 259 Valter steward. He left in berwik..And ordanit fast for Apparaill, Till defend gif men vald assaill. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* I. xxvii, Doubte ye not he wille make warre on you .. wel said Arthur I shall ordeyne for hym in short tyme. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. viii. 6 Than the quene .. ordeyned for her voyage, and made her purueyaunce. a 1533 — *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) E v b, Wyse men ought ..to ordein for that that is present.

II. To appoint, decree, destine, order.

† 10. *trans.* To appoint (a person, etc.) to a charge, duty, or office. (With the official name or position as simple object or complement.) *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11403 At þe last þai ordeind tuelue, .. And did þam in a montain dern Desselic to wait þe stern. 13.. *Coer de L.* 239 He let ordeyne, aftyr hys endynge, His sone Rychard to be kyng. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Sqr.'s T.* 169 With certeine officers ordeyned [*v r.* yordeyned] therfore. 1464 *Rolls of Parlt* V. 532, 2 Our Lettres Patentes, by the which we ordande the same John to be Clerk of the then Sheref. 1549 Latimer *Ploughers* (Arb.) 26 Wherefore are magistrates ordayned, but that the tranquillitie of the commune weale maye be confirmed. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* I. 93 According to promess made, he was ordeyned king. *a* 1645 Habington *Surv. Worcs.* in *Worcs. Hist. Soc. Proc.* I. 49 The curate of thys chappell is ordeygned by the Vicar of St. Andrewes in Pearshore. 1652 Needham tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 103 An Officer was ordained for that purpose. 1809 *Will of J. Kellett* in Dow *Rep.* (1816) III. 250 And I also ordain, appoint, and devise the said..W. K.,..G H., and F.H.H., executors to this my last will and testament.

† b. Const. *to do* something; *to* (*on, upon*) some office, etc. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12531 He ordeynd messegers to wende, To þe Emperour. 1382 Wyclif *Matt.* xxiv. 47 Vpon [1388 on] alle his goodis he shal ordeyne hym. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 19 He was y-ordeyned to þe service of opere men. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) vii. 25 Certayne persones er ordaynd to kepe þat ilke hous. 1535 Coverdale *Josh.* Contents iii, The Leuites are ordeyned to go before with the Arke. 1676 Hobbes *Iliad* I. 308 Two publick servants of the king were these Ordained to carry his commandments.

II. *Eccl.* To appoint or admit to the ministry of the Christian Church; to invest with a ministerial or sacerdotal character by the laying on of hands or other symbolic action; to confer holy orders upon. Formerly, and still in a general sense, used of any sacred office, including that of bishop, but now, in the Ch. of England, used esp. of admission to the orders of deacon and priest; in other churches, of ceremonial admission to the ministry; in Presbyterian churches, lay elders also are ordained.

c 1290 *Beket* 336 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 116 He was in grete fere, For-to Ordeinen ani Man bote he þe betere were. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21246 Men sais þat of his thumb he smate .þat he ne preist suld ordeind be 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 347 Þat 3ere about Pentecoste .. þe apostles ordeyned þe lasse Lames..bisshopp of Ierusalem. 1588 J. Udall *Demonstr. Discipl.* (Arb) 20 The Apostles ordayned bishops euery where. 1638 Chillingw. *Relig. Prot* ii. § 109 He cannot be a true Pope, unless he were rightly ordained Priest. 1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* I. iv. Wks. (1847) 34/1 The pope is not made by the precedent pope, but by cardinals, who ordain and consecrate to a higher and greater office than their own. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 93 P 6, I am a young Clergyman, Ordained the very Last Ember-Week. 1782 Priestley *Corrupt. Chr.* II. x. 227 They were .. ordained to their office by prayer. 1845 H J. Rose in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) II. 884/1 It is shown .. that the Apostles did ordain ministers by the imposition of hands, and did give them authority to ordain others. 1861 Stanley *East. Ch.* v. 187 Meletius was to retain his title and rank but not to ordain. 1870 Arnot *Life Jas. Hamilton* iv. 168 He was ordained as minister of Roxburgh Church by the Presbytery of Edinburgh on the 21st Jany. 1841.

† 12. To appoint or assign (*to* or *for* a special purpose, etc.). *Obs.*

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 854 þe satyrday ys specyaly Ordeynede to wurschyp oure ladye. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 265 The king, which herde .How that this Maide ordeigned is To Mariage. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xiii. 53 In steed of messangers .þai ordayne dowles for to bere lettres. 1541 R. Copland *Galyen's Terapeut.* 2 H j b, All medicamentes ordeyned to the vlcere of the Thorax. 1584 Cogan *Haven Health* clxxvi. (1636) 159 One halfe of the yeare is ordeyned to eat fish in 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 319 Of the quhilkes horsses he ordaynet for the Erle ane. *a* 1618 Raleigh *Mahomet* (1637) 19 That day was ordayned by him to be their Sabbaoth.

† b. To assign (*to* any one) as a share, portion, or allowance; to allot. *Obs.*

1375 Barbour *Bruce* xvii. 238 And till gret lordis, ilkane syndri, Ordanit ane felde for thar herbry. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* H v b, Of suche goodes .. ye must ordeyne and departe to the poure folke a parte of them. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 36 *Preamble*, Londes of the yerely value of M marc ordeyned to her by the last Will of the same late Duke. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. 106 To thame for thair trauel publiklie is ordayned thair sustentatione, steddings directed, houses appoynted.

13. Of the Deity, fate, or supernatural power: To appoint as part of the order of the universe or of nature; to decree, predestine, destine.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 285 (Cott.) Þat he ordaind [*Gött* ordained, *Fairf.* ordenet, *Trin.* ordeyned] wit his witte He multiplis and gouerns itte, þerfor is he cald trinite. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. iv. 241 As his werdes were ordeined by wil of oure lorde. 1450–80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 16 God suffrith the planetis forto make and holde her cours in the rewle and ordir as he ordeynyd hem. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* ii. (Arb.) 57 So Gods ordayned thee chaunce. 1611 Bible *Isa.* xxvi. 12 Lord, thou wilt ordaine peace for vs. 1700 Dryden *Pal. & Arc.* iii. 064 And laurels, which the gods for conquering chiefs ordain. 1702 in *Anecd. Pitt* III. xliv. 205 It is your duty, if fate should so ordain it. 1865 Lightfoot *Galatians* (1874) 165/2 The moment..which God had ordained from the beginning.

b. With *obj. cl.*, or *inf.* or other *compl.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 68 If it so betide, That God haf ordeynd so I after him abide. 13 *Cursor M.* 11138 (Göttl.) Vr lauerd had ordained 3eit A child to rise in his ospringe. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 25 God wordeynip him for þis synne to be putte to peyn, and out of comyn 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 1 Borne & ordeigned to be subgette and thral *c* 1560 A Scott *Poems* (S. T. S.) xxx. 45 As grund is ordand to beir seid. 1667 Milton *P. L.* viii. 297 Rise First Man, of Men innumerable ordain'd First Father. 1728 Young *Love Fame* ii. 264 But fate ordains that dearest friends must part. 1837 Lytton *E. Maltrav.* I. xvi, He goes with us in the path we are ordained to tread.

† c. To destine *to* a lot or fate. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23745 To trauail ordeint is þis liue. *c* 1340 Hampole *Prose Tr.* 12 Men and wymmene þat er ordaynede to þe joye of heuene. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 36 The doers of al synnes ordente to dyuers kyndes of peynes. 1508 Kennedy *Flyting w. Dunbar* 508 Tak the a fidill, or a floyt and geste Windought, thou art ordanyt to not ellis.

d. *absol.* or *intr.*

1340 Hampole *Pr. Conse.* 7632 Ilk ane þair course obout ay mase .als God ordaynd hase. *c* 1430 Lydg *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 7 As grace list to ordeyne, Upon his heede to were crownys tweyne. 1700 Dryden *Pal. & Arc.* ii. 360 But Love, their lord, did otherwise ordain. 1855 Kingsley *Heroes, Perseus* I. 2 So the Gods have ordained, and it will surely come to pass.

14. To appoint authoritatively as a thing to be observed; to decree, to enact.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 3025 After viftene dawes þat he adde y-ordeined þis To Londone he wende uor to amende þat her was amys. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 9 These ben þe poynts & þe articles ordeigned of the brotherheed of seint fiabian and sebastian. *c* 1400 *Sawdone Bab.* 615 He ordeyned assaute anone in haste 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II 110 He also ordeyned auriculer confession. 1654 Bramhall *Just Vind.* iii. (1661) 41 Fisher Bishop of Rochester, and Sir Thomas Moor..in prison for opposing the Kings Marriage, and the succession of his Children to the Crown, after it was ordained in Parliament. 1710 Prideaux *Orig. Tithes* iii. 152 The Canons of Egbert, ordain the same thing. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 229 That which is ordained by law they term lawful and just.

b. with *obj. cl.* or *inf*

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 14879 (Fairf.) Þai ordent him to hange on rode. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* xvi 288 How scho furth suld caryit be, Or euir he fure, than ordanit he. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) V. 41 It was i-ordeyned þat Esterday schulde be i-holde þe firste Sonday from þe fourtenþe day of þe mone of þe firste monthe. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* xx. 58 He ordened a grete shyppe to be made redy. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* iii. 215 To shun this Ill, the cunning Leach ordains To feed the Females, e'er the Sun arise 1702 Rowe *Tamerl.* iv. i. 1553 She ordains, the fair should know no Fears 1855 Prescott *Philip II*, ii. i. (1857) 197 By this edict it was ordained that all who were convicted of heresy should suffer death 'by fire, by the pit, or by the sword'.

† c. To determine, settle, resolve. *Obs.*

1375 Barbour *Bruce* v. 305 Syne emang thame preualy Thai ordanit, that he still suld be In hyddillis and in preuate. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. viii. 98 Dowel and dobet amonges hem ordeigned To croune one to be kynge to reule hem bothe. *c* 1477 Caxton *Jason* 19 After the soupper it was ordeyned that on the morn the sirens..sholde reste them.

d. *absol.* or *intr.* To appoint, direct, command.

c 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks I. 13 Yet þei turneden agen, as Crist himsilf ordeynede, to lyve in þe world. 1718 Prior *Pleasure* 398 Mine to obey; thy part is to ordain.

† 15. To order, command, bid (a person *to do* something, or *that* a thing be done); = Order *v.* 7. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1375 Barbour *Bruce* xiii. 53 King Robert Ordanit..His marschall with a gret menie .For to prik emang the archeris. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 11189 (Trin.) Al þe world ordeyned he þat þei shulde vndir him be. 1526 Tindale *Mark* iii 14 And he ordeined the twelve that they shulde be with him. 1540–1 Elyot *Image Gov.* (1549) 144 For so God hath ordeined you, nature commaundeth you, and philosophie beadeth you. 1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts* 525 In that day will I ordaine all creatures, that they shall be helpfull unto them. 1887 Bowen *Virg. Æneid* iv 270 Jove himself ordains me to bear these words on the breeze.

† 16. To order (a thing) to be made or furnished; = Order *v.* 8. *Obs.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 167 Of what Ston his sepulture Thei scholden make, and what sculpture He wolde ordeine therupon. 1486 *Naval Acc Hen VII* (1896) 18 Okum and other stuffe ordeyned and bought for the same Ship. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. ii. 1 Afterward he ordeined a boat made of one tree..and went to sea in it. 1621 R. Bolton *Stat. Irel.* 37 (*An* 5 *Edw. IV*) To ordeyne one payre of Butts for shooting within the towne or well neere.

Hence **Ordained** (-ēˈnd) *ppl. a.* (esp. in sense 11).

c 1440 *Promp. Parv* 368/2 Ordeynyd, *ordinatus, constitutus.* 1552 Huloet, Ordeyned, *comparatus, constitutus, institutus, status.* 1588 J. Udall *Demonstr. Discipl.* (Arb) 43 The ordeyned when he feeleth a calling and charge from God sensible comming vpon him. 1849 Thackeray *Pendennis* xxix, A well ordained workhouse or prison 1876 J. Parker *Paracl.* I. xv. 237 He is an ordained minister of Jesus Christ.

Ordai·n, *sb. rare.* [f. prec.] = Ordinance.

1804 *Something Odd* II. 225 Providence, in whom we trust, whose high ordains we strive to follow.

Ordai·nable, *a. rare.* [f. Ordain *v.* + -able.] Capable of being ordained.

a 1656 Bp. Hall *Rem.* (1660) 377 The nature of man is ordeinable to life.

Ordai·ner. Forms: 3–4 **ordenour(e, ordoinour,** 4–5 **ordeynour, -owr, -ere,** 5 **ordynor,** 5–6 **-eyner,** 6–7 **-einer,** 6– **ordainer.** [ME. a. AF. *ordenour, -inour, -einour,* f. OF. *ordener* to Ordain; the stem and suffix subseq. conformed to the Eng. vb. and suffix -er 1.]

1. One who ordains: in various senses of the vb.

† a. One who puts or keeps in order; a manager, director, ruler. *Obs.* b. One who appoints or institutes. c. One who admits to holy orders; an ordaining bishop, priest, or minister.

c 1290 *Beket* 269 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 114 In his warde be let do His eldeste sone sire henri..Þat he were is wardein, and as is ordeinour. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 6310 He ches hym þre executours, Of al hys godys ordeynours. 13 *St. Augustin* 610 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 72 To him þat schulde bisschop ordeynd be Alle þe constitucions.. his ordeynours Schuld him furst schewe wiþ honours. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* iv. pr. i. 86 (Camb. MS.) So mochel a fader and an ordenoure of meyne. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 193 For the auctoure of almyghty god, ordyner of matrimony. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* i (1594) 553 Those first rectors and ordainers of civill societie. 1631 Gouge *God's Arrows* iii. § 36. 246 The Authour of Government, and Ordainer of Governours. 1653 Baxter *Chr. Concord* 67 You cannot shew all the succession of Orders from the Apostle to your Ordainer. 1736 Chandler *Hist Persec.* 92 All..accused him of coming to his bishoprick by the perjury of his ordainers. 1879 Chr. Rossetti *Seek & F* 62 Frost and cold..are invoked to render blessing, praise, and magnification, to the Lord their Ordainer.

2. (*Eng. Hist.*) *Ordainers*: The name applied to a commission of twenty-one barons and bishops appointed on 20 March, 1310, in the third year of Edward II, to draw up ordinances for the better administration of the kingdom.

Styled in contemporary documents in Anglo-Fr., *ordinours, ordeinours*; in Latin, *ordinatores*; but this was originally only a descriptive designation, as in sense 1, not a specific title The English *Ordainers*, or *Lords Ordainers* of modern historians, has not been found in contemporary writings, and was apparently unknown to the 16th c. chroniclers.

[1309–10 *Annal. London.* 17 Mar. (Rolls 1882), Qe lour poer des ordinours quant as ordinances faire ne dure outre le terme avant dit. 1312 *Rolls of Parlt.* I 281/1 Que nul Doun de Terre [etc.] se face a nul des ditz Ordeinours durant lour poer del dit ordeinement, ne a nul autre saunz consail et assent des ditz Ordeinours. *c* 1325 in *Chron. Edw II* (Rolls 1883) 164 Electi sunt igitur ordinatores de potentioribus et discretioribus totius regni]

1750 Carte *Hist. Eng.* II. 314 An instrument was signed . by eleven bishops, eight earls and thirteen barons, in whom..the power of electing the ordainers was vested. 1839 Keightley *Hist. Eng.* I. 256 A committee of eight earls, seven bishops and six barons, who under the title of ordainers were to regulate his household and redress the national grievances. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* II. xvi. 329 The Ordainers had not loitered over their work Six Ordinances had been published and confirmed by the king as early as August 2, 1310. 1882 — *Chron. Edw. I & II* (Rolls) I. 1, 2 Names of the lords ordainers. 1896 T. F. Tout *Edw. I*, iv. 77 That extraordinary combination of power which Earl Thomas, as the head of the Lords Ordainers, was able to bring to bear against Edward II.

Ordai·ning, *vbl. sb.* [See -ing 1.] The action of the verb Ordain in its various senses; ordination. Now only gerundial and *attrib.*

c 1315 Shoreham *Poems* (E. E T. S.) 6 Of harder stat god graunteþ, Wel tokne þrow3 his ordinnge. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* xix. 26 Scho tald all to the king Thair purpos and thair ordanyng. 1509 Hawes *Past Pleasure* xxxiii. (Percy Soc.) 168 For me my suppoun was in ordeyning. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 457 b, [They] reiecte the Sacramentes of the churche, and contemne the ordeining of priestes. 1643 Milton *Divorce* Pref., In the first ordaining of mariage. 1662 (*title*) The Book of Common Prayer,.. with..the Form and Manner of Making, Ordaining and Consecrating of Bishops, Priests and Deacons

attrib 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* II. xvii. § 292 The ordaining power of the crown in council became distinguishable by very definite marks from the enacting power of the crown in parliament.

Ordai·nment. [a. AF. *ordenement*; see Ordain *v.* and -ment.]

1. The action or fact of ordaining; appointment; authoritative order; institution; ordinance.

13 . *Coer de L.* 1144 Kyng Rychard they afftyr sente, For to her that ordeynemente. 1645 Milton *Tetrach.* Wks. (1851) 224 (Matt. xix. 7) Tutelage, an ordainment then which nothing more just, being for the defence of Orfanes. 1649 — *Eikon* xvii. ibid. 464 Bishops rather by custom, then any ordainment of Christ, were exalted above Presbyters. 1881 G. Macdonald *Mary Marston* III. vii. 119 According to the sweet inexorability of musical ordainment.

2. Divine or superhuman appointment; an ordinance of the Deity, of fate, etc.

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. iii § 6 A true or worthy end of their being and ordainment. 1824 Hood *Two Swans* x, Redeem'd from sleepy death, for beauty's sake, By old ordainment 1851 Ruskin *Stones Ven.* III. i. § 26. 19 It is an illustration of an ordainment to which the earth and its creatures owe their continuance, and their Redemption. 1895 *Eclectic Mag* Mar. 317 The divine ordainment of kingship was an article of faith with him.

† **Orda·lian,** *a. Obs.* [f. med.L. *ordāli-um* (see next) + -an.] Of or pertaining to ordeal.

1608–11 Bp. Hall *Epist.* iv. ii. Wks. (1625) 339 Why put wee not men as well to the old Saxon, or Liuonian, Ordalian tryals of hot yrons, or scalding liquors? 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Ordalian Law*, was that Law which instituted the *Ordael*.. and was long before the Conquest, but did continue of force in England till the time of King John. 1670 Milton *Hist. Eng.* vi. Wks (1851) 281 She offerd to pass blindfold between certain Plow-shares red hot, according to the Ordalian Law.

‖ **Orda·lium.** The med.L. adaptation of the word *ordāl*, Ordeal; in English use in the 17th c.

1599 [see Ordeal 1]. *a* 1614 Donne Βιοθανατος (1644) 138 With us both the species of Ordalium lasted evidently till King Johns time. 1643 Milton *Divorce* II. xviii. Wks. (1851) 112 As uncertaine of effect, as our antiquated law of Ordalium. *a* 1654 Selden *Table-t., Trial* (Arb) 112 Ordalium was a Trial; and was either by going over Nine red hot Plough-Shares..or [etc.].

Ordeal (ōˈrdĭăl, ōˈrdĭl). Forms: 1 **ordél, -dél**; (4 **ordal**), 6–7 **ordale, ordell,** (6 **ordele,** 7 **ordael, -deale**), 7– **ordeal.** [A mod. (16th c.)

repr. of OE. *ordál, -dél*, a Comm. Teutonic word: in OFris. *ordêl, urdêl*, OS. *urdêli* (MDu. *ordeel*, MLG. *ordêl*, Du. *oordeel*), OHG. *urteili* (MHG. *urteile, urteil*, mod.Ger. *urteil*) (all neut., but in OHG., MHG. also fem.) judgement, judicial decision; thence med.L. *ordālium, ordēla*, OF. *ordel* (Diez), F. *ordalie*. The sb., of which the OTeut. type would be **uzdailjo*^{m}, is a nominal compound, belonging to a compound vb. of Goth. type **uzdailjan*, in OHG. *artailan, irteilan*, MHG. and Ger. *erteilen*, OS. *adêljan*, OE. *adælan*, lit. 'to deal out', 'allot in shares'; hence 'to allot or adjudge to one his share, decide, give judgement'. The sb. has come down in the cognate langs. in the general sense of 'judgement, judicial decision', but in OE. had become restricted, in historical times, to ancient modes of trial which survived from an earlier stage of society.

The word has not been found in ME., except in a single instance in Chaucer's *Troylus* (perh. from Latin or French). Its modern historical use began *c* 1575, partly as an Englishing of med.L. *ordālium*, partly as an adaptation of the OE. word. The true repr. of OE. *ordál* would be *ordole*; the received spelling *ordeal* appears 1605 in Verstegan, who associates the word with *deal* 'part' (OE. *dél*). 'Or is heer vnderstood for due or right, *deal*, for parte, as yet wee vse it, so as *ordeal*, is asmuch as to say as due-parte, and at this present it is a word generally vsed in Germanie, & the Netherlands, in stede of dome or iudgement' (*Dec. Intell.* iii. 63). Ignorance of the etymological relationship has led to the pronunciation *or-de-al*, as in *boreal, cereal, lineal*.]

1. An ancient mode of trial among the Teutonic peoples, retained in England till after the Norman Period, in which an accused or suspected person was subjected to some physical test fraught with danger, such as the plunging of the hand in boiling water, the carrying of hot iron, walking barefoot and blindfold between red-hot ploughshares, etc., the result being regarded as the immediate judgement of the Deity. Hence applied to analogous modes of determining innocence or guilt, still practised in various parts of the East, and among the less civilized races generally.

With the exception of wager of battle, which is sometimes included in the class, the various forms of ordeal were abolished in England 1215–19.

c 925 *Laws of Edward* I. c. 3 Eac we cwædon be þam mannum, þe man-sworan wæran..þæt hy siddan ad-wyrde næron, ac ordales wyrde. *c* 920 *Laws of Edw. & Guthr.* c. 9 Ordel and aðas syndan tocwedene freols dagum and riht fæsten-dagum. *c* 1000 *Laws of Æth. Ired* III. c. 4 Gange to anfealdum ordale oþþe gilde iii-gylde *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 997 (1046) Wher so yow lyste by ordal or by oth. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 278 A new church, that he had erected for the execution of iudgments by the Ordale. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. i. 25 This.. right Can hardly but by Sacrament be tride, Or else by ordele, or by bloddy fight. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* 66 A tryall by fyre, whiche is but a species of the ordell; for ordalium was a tryall by fyre and water. 1647 N. BACON *Disc Govt. Eng.* I xxxvii. (1739) 55 A second sort of Evidence was that of Ordeale. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 158 The trial of the Ordal. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xxvii. 342 The most antient species of trial was that by ordeal; which was peculiarly distinguished by the appellation of *judicium Dei*. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xx, If any one of the suspected household refuse to submit to the ordeal of bier-right? 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* iii. 50 During the administration of the ordeal by poison in Madagascar.

2. *fig* Anything to which recourse is had as a test, or which itself severely tests character or endurance; a trying experience, a trial.

1658 CLEVELAND *Rustick Ramp.* Wks. (1687) 301 The Ordale of the Sword justified Cæsar, and condemned Pompey, not his Cause. 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 149 One fifth of the whole number vaccinated has been subjected to this severe ordeal. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* VII. vi. (1849) 407 Adversity..has been wisely denominated the ordeal of true greatness. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's Field* 501 Then ensued A Martin's summer of his faded love, Or ordeal by kindness. 1892 'F. ANSTEY' *Voces Pop.* Ser II. 80 The ladies in the carriages bear the ordeal of public inspection.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *ordeal fire, trial*, etc.; **ordeal-bean**, the poisonous CALABAR-BEAN.

1647 COWLEY *M str., Written in Juice of Lemon* iv, Be not discourag'd, but require A more gentle Ordeal Fire. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 52 Who might, perhaps, reduce his Cause To th' Ordeal Tryal of the Laws. 1774 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 339 Politics are an ordeal path among red hot ploughshares. 1861 WILSON & GEIKIE *Mem. E. Forbes* i. 26 The ordeal rocks, on which nuns suspected of breaking their vows had their innocence tested, or rather their guilt prejudged. 1885 *Chambers' Jrnl.* 3 Oct. 626 The ordeal or Calabar bean of Africa. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 490 The intelligent native..squares the common-sense factor by bribing the witch-doctor who makes the ordeal drink.

Ordelf, variant of OREDELF, *Obs.*

† Ordene, *a. Obs.* Also 4 **ordenee, -dine, -ee**, 4–5 **-deyne, -ee**, 5 **-dein, -dain**. [a. OF. *ordené*, pa. pple. of *ordener* to ORDAIN; the final *e* became subseq. mute as in *assigne, costive*, etc.] Ordained, ordered, regulated; orderly, regular.

1340 *Ayenb.* 259 Hit becomþ wel to man of worssipe..þat he by wel ordine and amesured ine alle his dedes. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. pr. xii. 80 (Camb. MS.) The certeyn ordre of nature ne sholde nat brynge forth so ordene [*Add. MS.* ordinee] moenynges. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. cxxiii. (1869) 65 Whan þou seest þe thouht gon out of good wey and ordeyaee.

Hence **† Ordenely** *adv.*, in an ordered or orderly manner; according to rule; in proper order.

1340 *Ayenb.* 125 Riztvolnesse makeþ þane man ordeneliche libbe amang oþren. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. pr. vi. 109 (Camb. MS.) þat they ne ben don rytifully and ordenely [*Add. MS.* ordeinly]. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 129 That grete hoste..was ouercome..of few Pepil, ordaynly gouernyd. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* Introd. (Roxb.) 1 If he procedyn wyl ordeneely.

Order (ˈɔ̃ːdəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 3–6 **ordre**, 4– **order**, (4–5 **-ir, -yr**, 4–6 **-our, -ur**, 5 **wordre**). [ME. a. OF. *ordre* (11th c.) :—**ordne*, ad. L. *ordin em* (nom. *ordo*) row, series, course, order, array, etc.

Many senses of the word had been developed before it was adopted in OF. and Eng. The order of the appearance of the senses here is consequently not that of their logical development in L., ancient and mediæval. The specific senses of 'order of angels' and 'monastic order' appear in the Ancren Riwle; nearly all the ecclesiastical uses, with that of 'a rank of the community', are found by 1300; but the primary sense of 'row or rank' appears first in the 16th c. The arrangement here followed is in many points merely provisional.]

I. Rank generally; a rank, grade, class.

1. A rank, row, series; one of several parallel series behind or above one another. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 26 b, Thick cloudes ouer us, and commonly a double order of cloudes, one above an other. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s. v. *Consurgo, Terno consurgunt ordine remi*, thei rowed with three orders of oars on a side. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f Beasts* (1658) 459 It beareth three orders or rows of horns on the head. 1608 A. WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 851 Euerie side had these fiue orders or rankes of barres. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 197 [It] hath no other Ornament besides one Single Order of Columns. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xii. 103 Seven rings, or rather seven circular spectra or orders of colours. 1863 P. S. WORSLEY *Poems & Transl.* 9 And wheels, a countless order, each like each.

b. *Arch.* A series of mouldings. (See also 9.)

1845 PAIRY *Gothic Mouldings* 10 An arch of two or more orders, is one which is recessed by so many successive planes or retiring arches, each placed behind and beneath the next before it. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Med. Archit.* I. 224 This suggested the system of sub-ordinating the rims, or recessing them, one behind the other, so as to divide the arch into what are called orders.

2. A rank of the community, consisting of persons of the same status (esp. in relation to other ranks higher or lower); a social division, grade, or stratum; esp. in the phrases *higher, lower orders*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25268 Yong and ald, bath mare and less, of alkin ordre þat here es. 1538 STARKEY *England* I iii. 77 Al statys, ordurys, and degres..in our cuntrey. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 105 The Scottis peple is deuydet in thrie ordouris. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 436 P 1 A Place of no small Renown for the Gallantry of the lower Order of Britons, namely.. the Bear-Garden 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VI. ix, Controversies that arise among the lower orders of the English Gentry, at Horse-races, Cock matches, and other public Places. 1776 FOOTE *Bankrupt* III. Wks. 1799 II. 132 All orders concur to give up a great public benefit, for the sake and security of private honour and peace. 1822 G. HORNBY *Serm. Establ. Savings bank at Bury*, The young women amongst the lower orders. 1823 H. RAVELIN *Lucubr.* 317 By all classes of society, and by the middle orders in particular. 1893 J. ADDERLEY *S Remarx* I. 2 That part of the Catechism is written for the lower orders.

b. A definite rank in the state.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. iv. 19 (Add MS.) The kyng..caste hym to transporten vpon al þe ordre of þe senat þe gilt of his real maieste. 1683 *Britanniæ Speculum* Pref. 2, The most High and Sacred Order of Kings, which is the Ordinance of God himself. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* II. ii, I made a speech to the order [of baronets of England] at the Clarendon; there were four hundred of us.

c. Rank or position in the abstract.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* I 506 These were the prime in order and in might. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 586 All the graduated scale Of order, from the chariot to the plough. 1842 TENNYSON *Vision of Sin* 80 What care I for any name? What for order or degree?

3. A body of persons of the same profession, occupation, or pursuits, constituting or regarded as a separate class in the community, or united by some special interest.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III 417 To grounde soche ordris of beggers. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol* v. lxxvii. § 2 Ministerial power..seuereth them that haue it from other men, and maketh them a speciall *order* consecrated unto the service of the Most High. ..Their difference therefore from other men, is in that they are a distinct *order*... And St Paul himself dividing the body of the Church, nameth the one part ἰδιώτας, ..the Order of the Laity, the opposite part whereunto we in like sort term the Order of God's Clergy. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, IV. i. 26 The Archbishop Of Canterbury, accompanied with other Learned, and Reuerend Fathers of his Order. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* (1869) I. xii. 243 A generous though transient enthusiasm seemed to animate the military order. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 98 The spirit of the whole clerical order rose against this injustice.

4. A class, group, kind, or sort, of persons, beings, or things, having its rank in a scale of being, excellence, or importance, or distinguished from others by nature or character.

1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. 87 Good men may naturally unite, not only amongst themselves, but also with other orders of virtuous Creatures. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* Wks. (1841) 172 Verbs, participles, and adjectives, may be called attributives of the first order. The reason..will be better understood, when we have more fully discussed attributives of the second order. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 2 Every order and rank of animals seems fitted for its situation in life. 1794 BURKE *Let. to Dk. Portland* Corr. IV. 236 Three or four of the senior fellows are men of the first order. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 233 If we consider the vegetable Order..we shall find it divided ..into three great classes, namely, into herbs, into shrubs, and into trees. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* iv. 134 There may be as many different orders of beauty as of architecture. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* III. 1, He possessed talents of a high order. 1877 'H. A. PAGE' *De Quincy* I. i. 1 All literature that comes under the order of pure phantasy. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. c.ii. 429 Cornell is an instance; Johns Hopkins [College] in Baltimore is another of a different order.

II. Rank in specific departments.

5. Each of the nine ranks or grades of angels, according to mediæval angelology. Also, any analogous class of spiritual or demonic beings.

The nine orders of angels are enumerated first in the Pseudo-Dionysius (4th c.), according to which there are three hierarchies, each including three orders: these are seraphim, cherubim, thrones; dominations, principalities, powers; virtues, archangels, angels. (The names are derived from the mention of cherubim and seraphim in the O.T., and from words used by St. Paul in enumerating things in heaven and in the earth, in Coloss. i. 16, Ephes. i. 21.)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 30 Þer beoð niene englene ordres. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 430 Of angels wald he serued he, þat suld of ordres [*Fairf.* ordoures] haf thris thre. *c* 1400 *Prymer* 47 Alle ordris of holi spiritis, preie ȝe for us! 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXV. 31 Of angellis all the ordouris nyne. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. 1 ii (1676) 26/1 Those orders of good and bad Devels, which the Platonists hold. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 885 As they went, Shaded with branching Palme, each order bright, Sung Triumph, and him sung Victorious King. *a* 1721 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 35 Nine heavenly orders enter one by one, The lowest shin'd much brighter than the sun. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph* 515 A subordinate order in the heavenly Hierarchy. 1872 A. DE VERE *Leg. St. Patr., Striving St. P.*, Down knelt in Heaven the Angelic Orders Nine.

6. *Eccl.* **a.** A grade or rank in the Christian ministry, or in an ecclesiastical hierarchy.

The orders of the unreformed Western Church are those of bishop, priest, deacon, subdeacon, acolyte, exorcist, reader, and *ostiarius* or door-keeper, variously counted as eight or seven, according as bishop is or is not considered a distinct order from priest. Those of bishop, priest, deacon, and (since 13th c.) subdeacon, are the greater, sacred, or holy orders; the others are the minor orders. The Anglican Church recognizes only the three holy orders of bishop, priest, and deacon. In most branches of the Eastern Church the orders recognized are those of bishop, priest, deacon, subdeacon, and anagnost or reader, to which some add that of singer (ψαλτης)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26151 (Cott.) For-qui þat kay es giuen to man bot preist þat has þis order [*Fairf.* ordour] tan. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* VIII (*Philip.*) 90 Þane prestis & dekeys þare mad he al þe reinaynyne to do, þat efferyte þare ordyr to. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 162 þe x. fote depthe is betwen a womman & a man of ordre. & þe heyere ordre, þe deppere synne. 1552 *Bk. Com Prayer* Ordering of Deacons, Diuerse orders of ministers in the churche. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) II. 86 And so orderly proceeding unto all the other Orders, degraded him from the Order of Benet and Collet, from the Order of Exorcist, from the Lectorship, and last of all, from the Office of Door-keeper. 1709 STRYPE *Ann Ref.* I. xi 138 Diveis having been made deacons, after long and good tryal..were admitted into priests orders. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. xii. 430 The clergy were divided into two classes, one of inferior clerks in minor orders, and employed as lectors, cantors, acolythists, exorcists, and doorkeepers; and the other of clerks in holy orders. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng* (1874) II. 660 Holy orders, which are the orders of bishops (including archbishops), priests, and deacons.

b. The rank, status, or position of a clergyman or ordained minister of the Church. Now always *pl.*, more fully *holy orders*. Hence the phrases *to take orders*, to enter the ministry of the Church, to be ordained; *in orders*, in the position of an ordained clergyman or minister of the Church; *in deacon's orders, in priest's* or *full orders*.

This has some affinities with sense 3 (see quot. 1597 from Hooker there). But the pl. form in *holy orders, to be in orders, to take orders*, etc. evidently refers to the different orders *within* the ministry, rather than to the ministerial or clerical order as a class or body of men.

sing. 13 . *Cursor M.* 27252 If he in hali order [*Fairf.* ordour] be. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 817 Folk that been entred in-to ordre as subdekne or preest or hospitaliers. *Ibid.* P 819 Sooth is that holy ordre is chief of al the tresorie of god. 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 34 Here hole order when that thai toke, Thai were exampnyd apon a boke. 1580 HAY *Demandes Chr. Relig.* § 52 Quhy deny the ordoure to be ane Sacrament. 1620 BP. HALL *Hon Mar Clergy* I. xvi Wks. (1625) 743 Continency is not of the substance of order, nor by Diuine Law annexed to it.

pl. 13 . *Cursor M.* 28365 In dedly sin i tok vnscriuen, myn orders sua war þai me giuen. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 25 b, Let him straight take orders, and bee a Churchman. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 21 Feb., My brother John..is to go into orders this Lent. 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No 50. 326 Persons, even in Holy Orders, .have stood unconcerned 1719 SWIFT *To a Young Clergyman*, When they have taken a degree..they get into orders as soon as they can. 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* I. ix, Yes, I shall take orders soon after my father's return. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Three Ages* III. 107 A master of arts, in full orders, is desirous of a curacy *Mod.* The Pope has pronounced against the validity of Anglican orders.

c. The conferment of holy orders, the rite of ordination; in the Latin Church reckoned one of the seven sacraments.

Letters of Orders (also ellipt. *Orders*), a certificate of ordination given by a bishop to a priest or deacon.

c 1290 *Beket* 335 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 116 Of is ordres he

was ful streit: and he was in grete fere, For-to ordeinen ani an; bote he þe betere were. *c* 1325 Shoreham 7 Cristendom, and bisschoppynge, Penauns, and eke spousinge, Godes body ine forme of bred, Ordre, and anhinge, Thes sevene Heth holi cherche sacremens. 1550 Bale *Eng. Votaries* II. Oj, None were admytted to cure whych had not the letters of hys orders. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 24 Sacramentes of the Churche,..the other foure, confirmation, order, Matrimony, and Unction. 1699 Burnet 39 *Art* xxv. (1700) 284 The third Sacrament rejected by this Article, is Orders. 1699 Gov. Nicholson in Perry *Hist Coll. Amer. Col. Ch* I 66 Acquaint the minister or ministers..that they bring with them their priests and Deacons Orders. 1706 Hearne *Collect.* 20 Mar. (O. H. S.) I. 206 A friend..has lost his letters of Order. 1780 Cowper *Progr. Err.* 120 Go, cast your orders at your Bishop's feet. 1852 Hook *Ch. Dict* (1871) 414 Letters of orders are the bishop's certificate of having ordained a clergyman, either as priest or deacon. 1875 Manning *Mission H. Ghost* i. 17 In the sacrament of Orders there is given a grace, whereby a priest will always have a perpetual assistance for the discharge of his office.

†d. Applied to matrimony, as a condition of life into which men enter, or as a sacrament. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Merch. T.* 103 O blisful ordre of wedlok precious Thou art so murye and eek so vertuous.

7. A body or society of persons living by common consent under the same religious, moral, or social regulations and discipline; especially, a. A monastic society or fraternity: as *an order of monks* or *friars*, *the Benedictine* or *Franciscan order*. Sometimes applied to the rule or distinguishing constitution of such a fraternity, or to monasticism as an institution.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 8 Gif eni unweote aceð ou of hwat ordre ȝe beon,..onsweriеð & siggeð þet ȝe beoð of seint James ordre þet was Godes apostle *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg* I 57/138 He þare bi-gan þe ordre of frere Menours. *c* 1305 *St. Dunstan* 49 in *F. E. P.* (1862) 35 Þer was ordre of monkes er seint patrik com And er seint Austyn to Engelonde brouȝte cristendom. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. Prol 55, I font þere Freres, all þe Foure Ordres *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb) x. 40 Chanouns of þe ordre of saynt Austyne. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* xi. 1241 A yong monk als with him in ordour stud. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 47 b, The order of Monkes is the invention of man. *a* 1596 in Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* iv. i. 148 It was the Friar of Orders gray. 1669 Woodhead *St. Teresa* II. 2 To follow the Call..from his Divine Majesty unto this Order. 1756 Nugent *Gr. Tour, France* IV. 274 The famous abbey of La Trappe, of the Cistercian order. 1769 Robertson *Chas. V*, vi Wks. 1813 VI. 104 The Jesuits, as well as the other monastic orders, are indebted for the existence of their order, not to the wisdom of their founder, but to his enthusiasm. 1873 Dixon *Two Queens* I. i. i. 8 The Friends of Light..were not an order, and still less a Church.

b. A fraternity or society of knights bound by a common rule of life, and having a combined military and monastic character; such as those formed in the Middle Ages for the defence or propagation of Christianity, or the defence of the Holy Land, e.g. the Knights Templars, Knights Hospitallers, Knights of the Teutonic Order, the legendary Knights of the Round Table, etc.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 465 Aboute þis tyme bygan þe ordre of Templeres. 1550 Bale *Eng. Votaries* II. 103 The hospytelers and Templars were two fygtinge orders, instituted firste in the countreye of Palestine, for the only defence of Christen pylgrymes goyng to and fro. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* I. 106 That king Arthure first builded the Castle of Windsour, and there founded the order of the round Table. 1645 Fuller *Good Th. in Bad T.* (1841) 43 Martin De Gohn, master of the Teutonic order, was taken prisoner. 1727 41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Malta*, Knights of Malta, an order of military religious, who have bore various names; as..Knights of Rhodes, order of Malta, religion of Malta, etc. 1839 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVIII. 670/1 Pope Celestine III..conferred on them the title of Knights of the Teutonic Order. *Ibid.* 670/2 The Teutonic order continued in Prussia until the year 1511. 1859 Tennyson *Guinevere* 460 That fair Order of my Table Round, A glorious company, the flower of men.

8. An institution, partly imitated from the mediæval and crusading orders of military monks, but generally founded by a sovereign, or prince of high rank, for the purpose of rewarding meritorious service by the conferring of a dignity.

1429 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 346/2 The honourable Ordre of the Gartier. 1508 Dunbar *Poems* vii. *heading*, Lord Barnard Stewart, lord of Aubigny, consaloure to..Loys, King of France, Knight of his ordour, Capitane of the kepyng of his body. 1530 Palsgr. 236/2 Knight of the order of saynt Michaell 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 25 The maner is, that kynges with the swordes drawen, shall strike softely, the shoulders of them that desyre the ordre. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, iv. vii. 63 Knight of the Noble Order of S. George, Worthy S. Michael, and the Golden Fleece. 1645 Pagitt *Heresiogr.* (1647) 6 He..wore a great chaine like the Collar of some Order. 1762–71 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 121 He painted the portraits of the knights of the Bath, on the revival of that order. 1813 Wellington *Let. to Sir Isaac Heard* 9 June in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) X. 429 Different titles and orders of Knighthood..conferred upon me by the Spanish and Portuguese governments. 1855 Prescott *Philip II*, I. i. (1857) 5 The order of the Golden Fleece, of Burgundy; the proudest and most coveted, at that day, of all the military orders of knighthood.

b. The badge or insignia of such a dignity.

1539 *Inv. Habiliments, etc. Jas. V. Scot* (1815) 49 Item the ordoure of the Empriour with the goldin fleis. 1673 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 780/1 The Ceremony of investing the Prince Savelli..with the Order of the Golden Fleece. 1710 *Ibid.* No. 4650/2 To whom he will carry the Order of the Black Eagle. 1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. vi. lxxxii. 374 This lady wears the order of St. Andrew, which is a blue ribbon. 1874 Helps *Soc. Press.* i. (1875) 3 A distinguished foreigner. Lots of orders on his coat; an Austrian, I think. *a* 1885 Anne Gilchrist *Century Guild Hobby Horse* (1887) 15 He stands there in gloomy black doublet with the order of the golden fleece round his neck.

9. *Arch.* A system or assemblage of parts subject to certain uniform established proportions, regulated by the office which each part has to perform; esp. in *Classical Arch.* applied to modes of architectural treatment founded upon the proportions of columns and the kind of their capitals, with the relative proportions and amount of decoration used in their entablatures, etc.

These constitute the *Five Orders of Classical Architecture*, rising above each other in relative height, lightness, and decoration, viz. the Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite; of which the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian are the original Greek orders, the Tuscan and Composite, Roman modifications or varieties

1563 Shute *Archit.* F j b, These three orders of pillers Dorica, Ionica, Corinthia, to be vsed as folowith. 1624 Wotton *Archit.* in *Reliq.* (1651) 225 There are five Orders of Pillars, according to their dignity and perfection. 1697 Potter *Antiq. Greece* I. viii. (1715) 31 The Chapters seem to be a mixture between that [the Ionick] and the Dorick Order. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 123 A Colonade of 48 Corinthian Pillars supporting the upper part of the Building which is to be adorn'd with the like Number of Pilasters of the same Order. 1782 Gilpin *Wye* (1789) 82 There are orders of architecture in mountains as well as in palaces. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract Build.* 451 The Orders of Architecture constitute the basis upon which, chiefly, the decorative part of the science is built. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 2 Just as the last orders of Gothic architecture were the development of the first.

†b. A system of disposal of columns in or about a building in respect of their distance apart or 'intercolumniation'. *Obs.*

1563 Shute *Archit.* A j b, The placing of the fiue orders, namely, *areostylos*, *diastylos*, *eustylos*, *sistylos*, and *picnostylos*. *Ibid.* F j b, The fifth and last order is that which Vitruuius calleth Picnostylos.

10. *Math.* The degree of complexity of any analytical or geometrical form, equation, expression, operator, or the like, as denoted by an ordinal number (first, second, third, . . . , *n*th).

The order of a plane curve corresponds to the degree of its equation, or to the number of points (real or imaginary) in which it can be cut by a straight line. *A fluxion of the second order* is a fluxion of a fluxion; *an infinitesimal of the second order* is one infinitely smaller than one of the first order, etc.

1706 Ditton *Fluxions* 22 An Infinitesimal of another Order or Degree. *Ibid.* 123 These sorts of [Exponential] Quantities are of several Orders or Degrees. 1726 E. Stone *New Math. Dict* s. v., Order of Curve-Lines Sir I. Newton..gives an Enumeration of Geometrical Lines of the third Order, as thus. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Curve*, Algebraic Curves of the same kind or order, are those whose equations rise to the same dimension. 1743 Emerson *Fluxions* 3 In any Fluxionary Equation, a Quantity of the first Order is that which has only one first Fluxion in it; a Quantity of the second Order has either one second Fluxion or two first Fluxions: Quantities of the third Order, are third Fluxions, product of three first Fluxions, product of a first and second Fluxion, etc. 1758 Lyons *Fluxions* iv. § 99 A line of the first order, or which is the same thing, the locus of a simple equation is always a right line. *Ibid.* § 100 A line of the second order is always a conic section. 1820 Babbage *Functional Equations* 4 To find periodic functions of the *n*th order, or to solve the equation $\psi x = x$ 1834 Mrs. Somerville *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxxviii. (1849) 453 The curves in which the celestial bodies move by the force of gravitation are only lines of the second order. 1895 E. B. Elliott *Algebra of Quantics* 1 The degree of a quantic in the variables x, y, z..is generally spoken of as its order.

11. *Nat. Hist.* One of the higher groups in the classification of animals, vegetables, or minerals, forming a subdivision of a *class*, and itself subdivided into families, or into genera and species.

Natural Order (of plants), a group consisting of genera or families naturally allied in general structure, as opposed to an Order in an artificial system (such as the Sexual system of Linnæus), the members of which agree only in some single characteristic which may or may not be important.

1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot* II. i. (1765) 74 The first general Division of the whole Body of Vegetables is into twenty-four Classes; these are again subdivided into Orders, the Orders into Genera, the Genera into Species, and the species into Varieties, where there are any worthy of Note. 1803 R. A. Salisbury in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* (1807) VIII. 7 All the Natural Orders which agree in that respect [perigynous insertion of the stamens] may be arranged in one continuous series. 1808 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 2 Since the publication of the *Règne Animal*, Latreille and others have made a separate order of the Cheiroptera. 1830 Lindley *Introd. Nat. Syst. Bot.* 1 *heading*, The Natural Orders of Plants. 1859 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* xiii. (1866) 488 All these genera descended from *A* form an order distinct from the genera descended from *I*. 1862 Huxley *Lect. Wrkng. Men* 49 If you divide the Animal Kingdom into Orders you will find that there are above one hundred and twenty. 1897 Willis *Flowering Pl.* I. 147 He will be able to classify..any new order that may be presented to him.

III. Sequence, disposition, arrangement, arranged or regulated condition.

12. Disposition of things in which one thing, or each of a number of things, duly succeeds another; sequence or succession in space or time; succession of acts or events; the mode in which this occurs, course or method of occurrence or action.

c 1320 *Cast. Love* 742 A trone..Seuene steppes þer beoþ þer-to, þat so feire wt ordre i-tiȝed beoþ, Feiror þing in world no mon seoþ. 1382 Wyclif *Luke* I. 8 Whanne Sacharie was set in presthod, in the ordre of his sort bifore God [1388 in the ordir of his cours to fore God]. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Rich. III*, 25 b, In this ordre they passed throughe the palayce. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* vi. 317 S. Margaret bur to King Malcolme..Edgar, Alexander and Dauid; quhilkes all conforme to thair ordour war kingis. 1605 Shaks *Macb.* iii. iv. 119 Stand not vpon the order of your going, But go at once. 1623 — *Hen. VIII*, iv. i. *stage-direct*, The Order of the Coronation. 1. A liuely Flourish of Trumpets. 2. Then, two Iudges. 3. Lord Chancellor, with Purse and Mace before him [etc.] 1667 Milton *P. L.* xi. 736 Of everie Beast, and Bird, and Insect small Came seavens, and pairs, and enterd in, as taught Thir order. 1737 Pope *Hor. Epist.* ii. i. 316 Pageants on Pageants, in long order drawn. 1799 Mackintosh *Stud. Law Nature*, etc. Wks. 1846 I. 354 His method is inconvenient and unscientific. he has inverted the natural order. 1833 Cruse *Eusebius* III. iv. 85 Now let us pursue the order of our history. 1846 Mill *Logic* I. v. § 6 Instead of Co-existence and Sequence, we shall sometimes say, for greater particularity, Order in Place, and Order in Time.

13. Formal disposition or array; regular, methodical, or harmonious arrangement in the position of the things contained in any space or area, or composing any group or body.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* iv. pr. vi. 105 (Camb. MS) By the whiche disposicion the purueyance knytteth alle thinges in hir ordres. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 27 þat..Of þe ordere of þat odde home þat ouer þe are hingis Knew þe kynd. *c* 1425 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 230 A dew ordre in euery place ys expedyent. *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 578 Gif I sall schewe The order of thar armis. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lix. 205 Than payntyms on euery parte..ranne thether he that best myght, without kepynge of any good ordre. 1594 *Mirr. Policy* (1599) 49 Order is the due disposing of al things. 1695 Woodward *Nat Hist. Earth* III. i. (1723) 165 A broken and confused Heap of Bodyes, placed in no Order to one another. 1712–14 Pope *Rape Lock* III. 168 When num'rous wax-lights in bright order blaze. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. xvii. 315 The crevasses are, apparently without law or order in their distribution. 1875 Bedford *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* I. (ed. 2) 22 The formation or disposition of a fleet is termed its Order.

b. In wider sense: The condition in which everything is in its proper place, and performs its proper functions.

1382 Wyclif *Job* x. 22 The erthe of wrechidnesse and of derknessis; wher shadewe of deth, and noon order. 1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* cxxv, The strenth, the beautie, and the ordour digne Off his court rial, noble and benigne. 1599 Shaks *Hen. V*, iii. Prol. 9 Heare the shrill Whistle, which doth order giue To sounds confus'd. 1667 Milton *P. L.* III. 713 Till at his second bidding darkness fled, Light shon, and order from disorder sprung. 1734 Pope *Ess. Man* iv. 49 Order is Heav'n's first Law. 1882 A. W. Ward *Dickens* iv. 90 His love of order made him always the most regular of men.

†c. Form, shape (as resulting from arrangement). *Obs. rare.*

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. lxxxvii. 130 Nettell leaues..reduced to the order of a Pessarie prouoketh the flouris.

14. Disposition of measures for the accomplishment of a purpose; suitable action in view of some particular end; *to take order*, to take measures or steps, to make arrangements. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1546 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) II. ii. App. C. 20 Preying you al to take order, that every commissioner in that shire may have a double or copy of this lettre. 1557 *Order of the Hospitalls* D vij, Bring them before a Court, that order may be taken therein. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* I. 176 When the king had thus taken order with his affayres in Denmarke, he returned shortly into England. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* II. ii. 25 Let her haue needfull, but not lauish meanes, There shall be order for't. 1612 L. Munck in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 115, I pray you therefore to take order to send it away with convenient speed. 1652 Needham tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 497 Certain orders made to make our Fishing prosperous, and successful. 1709 Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. i. ix. 129 After they had taken order to meet there again by eight of the clock in the morning, they shifted them, and departed. 1827 Southey *Hist Penins. War* xxiv. II. 418 Even for this inevitable necessity no order having been taken by the Spanish authorities.

†15. Regular or customary mode of procedure; a method of action; a customary practice, an established usage. *Obs.*

1461 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 494 After the olde ordre of their accomptes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 18 b, To make hym partener of his glory by a certeyn meane, and certeyn order. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen VIII*, 143 b, To se a reformacion in the ordre of the kynges housholde. 1575 Serjt. Fleetwood in Ellis *Original Lett.* Ser. II. III. 29 It is harde to cause a Northeren Tanner, or any other in his old daies, to lerne a newe order of Tanning. *c* 1592 Marlowe *Jew of Malta* iv. ii, He..sleeps in his own clothes, 'tis an order which the friars use. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxii. § 8 It came afterward to be an order, that even as the day of Christs resurrection, so the other two, in memory of his death and buriall, were weekely. 1653 Holcroft *Procopius* I. 26 Belisarius seeing the Enemies order with their Engins, fell into a laughing. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1823) I. 401 The constant order of that matter was, to set all the pipes a-running on Saturday night, that so the cisterns might be all full by Sunday morning.

16. A method according to which things act or events take place; the fixed arrangement found in the existing constitution of things; a natural, moral, or spiritual system in which things proceed according to definite laws. Chiefly in such phrases as *order of nature*, *of things*, *of the world*, *moral order*, *spiritual order*, etc. (In quot. 1340–70, A par-

ticular instance of such method or arrangement, a law.)

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 327 Bi an ordre of oure kinde whan we holde waxen, We schulle for-leten oure lif. **1553** EDEN *Trea'. Newe Ind.* (Arb) 5 No lesse confoundinge the order of thinges, than he whiche doteth an ape in purple, and a king in sackecloth **1558** KNOX *First Blast* (Arb.) 11 God by the order of his creation hath spoiled woman of authoritie and dominion. *Ibid.* 26, I have proued by the ordre of Goddes creation..that [etc.]. **1604** E. G[RIMSTONE] tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III xii. 158 Agreeing with the wisdom of the Creator, and the goodly order of nature. **1709** POPE *Ess. Crit.* 157 Objects, Which out of nature's common order rise. **1785** PALEY *Mor Philos.* Wks 1825 IV. 13 The laws of custom are very apt to be mistaken for the order of nature. **1842** TENNYSON *Morte d'Arthur* 240 The old order changeth, yielding place to new, And God fulfils Himself in many ways. **1853** CARPENTER *Princ. Hum Phys.* (ed 4) 814 The belief in the stability of the order of nature, or in the invariable sequence of similar effects to similar causes. **1855** PRESCOTT *Philip II*, II ix. (1857) 312 A craving, impatient spirit, which naturally made them prefer any change to the existing order of things. **1865** R. W. DALE *Jew. Temple* xix. (1877) 219 Christ's death is the foundation of new spiritual order. **1871** MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 3 More than two generations of men had almost ceased to care whether there be any moral order or not. **1875** MAINE *Hist. Inst.* ii. 28 The Druids, whom the Brehon lawyers regarded as having belonged altogether to the old order of the world. **1878** STEWART & TAIT *Unseen Univ.* i. § 42. 60 The existence of an invisible order of things.

17. *Eccl.* In liturgics, A stated form of divine service, or administration of a rite or ceremony, prescribed by ecclesiastical authority; also the service so prescribed.

c 1400 Apol. Loll. 68 Þis haue we seid schortly of þe wordre of lowsing, þat schepherdis of þe kirk ow to bind & lowse vnder gret moderacoun. **1548-9** (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* 1 An ordre for Mattyns dayly through the yere. **1563** WINZET *Four Scor Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 72 The doctrine and ordour laithe set furth at Geneua. **1662** *Bk. Com. Prayer*, The Order of Confirmation. **1827** HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. vi. 298 He had already..enjoined the bishops to proceed against all their clergy who did not observe the prescribed order. **1872** E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 209 The service for consecrating a Northumbrian sovereign..is the oldest 'Order' on record.

18. *spec.* (from 15.) The prescribed or customary mode of proceeding in debates or discussions, or in the conduct of deliberative or legislative bodies, public meetings, etc., or conformity with the same; as *order of business, to rise to a point of order, the speaker* or *motion is not in order*, or *is out of order*. See also *Order of the day*, in 25.

1782 *Gentl. Mag* LII. 622 Here the House was all in a roar, to order! to order! On which Mr. Speaker rose. **1812** *Parl. Deb* in *Examiner* 4 May 280/1 Here Gen. Manners called Sir Francis to order. **1817** *Parl. Deb.* 1849 Mr. Brougham spoke to order, and submitted, that these were expressions which were not consistent with the decorum and dignity of their proceedings **1837** DICKENS *Pickw* i. **1849** in Ht. Martineau *Hist. Peace* I. v. 51 A breach of order by some individual of warm temperament. **1888** BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. III lxix. 545 Business begins by the 'calling of the convention to order' by the chairman of the National Party committee. **1898** *Daily News* 25 Mar. 2/3, I wish to ask you whether your privilege as Speaker is not limited to excluding questions which transgress order.

19. (= *Civil* or *public order*) The condition in which the laws or usages regulating the public relations of individuals to the community, and the public conduct of members or sections of the community to each other, are maintained and observed; the rule of law or constituted authority; law-abiding state; absence of insurrection, riot, turbulence, unruliness, or crimes of violence.

1483 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 240/2 The ordre of all poletique Rule was perverted, the Lawes broken, subverted and contempned. **1500-20** DUNBAR *Poems* lxvi 30 Gude rewle is banist our the Bordour, And rangat ringis but ony ordour. *a 1548* HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 251 People without order or civilitie. **1558** KNOX *First Blast* (Arb.) 11 The subversion of all good order, of all equitie and iustice. **1683** *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 76 Constables should go to publick houses to see good Ordr kept. **1712** STEELE *Spect.* No. 270 ¶ 1 Order is the Support of Society. **1784** COWPER *Task* II. 785 He graced a college, in which order yet Was sacred. **1861** M. PATTISON *Ess* (1889) I. 47 Peace and order were maintained by police regulations of German minuteness and strictness. *Mod* These riotous proceedings were at length suppressed and order restored.

20. State or condition generally (qualified as *good, bad*, etc.); normal, healthy, or efficient condition (in phrases *in order, out of order*: see 27 b, 30).

1558 GRAFTON *Chron.* I. 133 This schoole, newely repayred, and set it in much better order than before it had bene. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* IX. 402 All things in best order to invite Noontide repast, or Afternoon's repose. **1743** BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 1 The Ships were all in prime Order, all lately refitt. **1799** J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 153 Land may be said to be in good order, when it is clean of weeds [etc.]. **1836** *Backwoods of Canada* 162 The ducks are in the finest order during the early part of the summer. **1895** SIR W. R. GROVE in *Law Rep.* 15 Queen's Bench Div. 320 To see that the machinery of the truck is apparently in good order. *Mod* The land is in bad order.

humorously. **1809** MAIKIN *Gil Blas* III. iv ¶ 9 We..drank as we liked, so that the servants'-hall and the dining-room were in equally high order when we took our leave. **1829** SCOTT *Jrnl.* 17 July (1890) II 319 Her husband, being in good order [i.e. drunk] also, did not miss her till he came to Prestonpans.

21. *Mil.* The position in which a rifle is held as a result of the command to 'order arms': see ORDER *v.* 1 b.

1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 40 b. A company..can load from the order with the same ease as from the shoulder. **1879** *Martini-Henry Rifle Exerc.* 6 When the rifle has been placed at the Order, the recruit will be instructed always to fall in with it in that position.

IV. The action or an act of ordering; regulation, direction, mandate.

† **22.** The action of putting or keeping in order; regulation, ordering, control. *Obs.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 239 The French kyng, which then claymed to have the order and marriage of the yonge Lady, as a pupille, ward and orphane. *Ibid., Hen. VIII*, 240 b, The Graunde Master Hostoden, which had the conduyte and ordre of the performaunce of her maryage. *c 1550* CHEKE *Matt* xxiv. 47 Truli I sai unto iou, he wil give him y order of all yt he hath. **1627** BP HALL *Heaven upon Earth* vii. Wks. 80 If excesse of passions be naturall to vs as men, the order of them is naturall to us as Christians. **1690** NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1694) I. 2 To give Laws and Precepts for the Instruction and Order of his Disciples.

23. An authoritative direction, injunction, mandate; a command, oral or written; an instruction.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen VIII* 94 The Ambassador was commaunded to kepe his house in silence,..which ordre sore abashed the Frenche. **1596** SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. iii. 118-9 *Tail.*..Grumio gaue order how it should be done. *Gru.* I gaue him no order, I gaue him the stuffe. **1646** BP. MAXWELL *Bard. Isaach.* in *Phœnix* (1708) II. 201 The Scottish Pope's Sermon, preach'd at Westminster, and printed by Order of the House. **1648** *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 242 Commanded to obey the orders of the Committee of Estats. **1725** POPE *Odyss.* III. 414 Thy ship and sailors but for orders stay. **1799** WELLINGTON *Let to Lieut.-Gen Harris* in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) I. 30, I have not heard anything of the 12 pounders ordered to a new situation by the general orders of yesterday. **1859** TENNYSON *Enid* 152 Then the good king gave order to let blow His horns for hunting. **1884** *Times* (weekly ed) 31 Oct. 15/1 The Agamemnon was under orders to strengthen the China fleet.

24. *spec.* a. *Law.* A decision of a court or judge, made or entered in writing; in the Supreme Court, a direction of the court or a judge other than a final judgement.

a 1726 GILBERT *Cas. Law & Eq.* 137 Two Justices made an Order, that upon Sight thereof the Overseers should [etc.]. **1845** MCCULLOCH *Taxation* II. vi (1852) 264 Property sold by order of the Courts of Chancery and Exchequer. **1846** — *Acc. Brit Empire* (1854) II. 651 Relief..treated as a loan ..may be recovered, under an order of justices, by attachment of the party's wages in his master's hands. **1883** *Law Rep.* 11 Queen's Bench Div 591 An order nisi was afterwards obtained for a new trial, on the ground of misdirection. **1884** SIR H. COTTON in *Law Rep.* 12 Q. B. D. 345 The Orders under the Judicature Act provide that every order may be enforced in the same manner as a judgment, but still judgments and orders are kept entirely distinct. *Mod Newspr.* A committal order was refused, but, by consent, a new order to pay 2s. a month was made.

b. *Banking & Commerce.* A written direction to pay money or deliver property, given by a person legally entitled to dispose thereof.

1673 LD. SHAFTESBURY *Parl. Speech* in *Coll. Poems* 238 He saw..the difference through all His Business between Ready Money and Orders. **1688** SCARLETT *Exchanges* 53 Its unadvisedly done for a Drawer..to make his Bills payable to order. **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 60 ¶ 2 Pray pay to Mr. Tho. Wildair, or Order, the Sum of One Thousand Pounds, and place it to the Account of Yours, Humphrey Wildair. **1846** MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 366, I will send a Post-Office order, in repayment **1866** CRUMP *Banking* IV. 90 By the Act of 1854 the drawer is allowed to make a stamped cheque payable to 'order' **1883** LD. BLACKBURN in *Law Times Rep.* (1884) XLIX. 687/1 The bills of lading also were made out in the name of D. and Co, deliverable to their order.

c. *Business.* A direction to make, provide, or furnish anything, at the responsibility of the person ordering; a commission to make purchases, supply goods, etc. *A large order* (*slang*), a large requirement, demand, request, proposal, etc.

1837 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) I. 262 He writes the piece to order, for Miss Clifton, who gives him a thousand dollars. **1845** DISRAELI *Sybil* III. vii, 'If it's an order, let us have it at once.' 'It is not an order', said Morley. **1855** BAGEHOT *Lit. Stud.* I 29 Poets indeed are not made 'to order'. **1879** H. GEORGE *Progr. & Pov.* v. i (1881) 242 Manufacturers find their orders falling off. *Mod.* 'Boots and shoes ready made, or to order' **1884** *Pall Mall G.* 24 July 5/1 That is, to employ an agreeable piece of slang, a very large order. **1892** W. S. GILBERT *Mountebanks* 1, Exchange all the beautiful things I've got inside?..It's a large order.

d. A pass for admission, without payment or at a reduced price, to a theatre or other place of entertainment, or to any place which is not unrestrictedly open to the public, as a museum, library, park, private establishment, etc.

1763 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 16 May, He has refused me an order for the play for Miss Williams, because he knows the house will be full. **1779** SHERIDAN *Critic* I. i, On the first night of a new piece they always fill the house with orders to support it. **1838** DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* ii, And about the box-office in the season, ..when they give away the orders. **1855** *London as it is to-day* 134 During the session of Parliament, admission to hear the debates may be obtained by an order from a member. *Ibid.* 243 Museum of the Royal Institution. Admission by member's order. **1899** *Whitaker's Alm.* 378/1 Mansion House..Admission by order and a small fee. *Ibid.* 379/2 The *Times* and the *Daily Telegraph* Printing Offices..By special orders only. *Ibid.* 379/1 Woolwich..Royal Arsenal..admission..by order obtained at War Office.

V. Phrases and Combinations.

25. *Order of the day.* a. In a legislative body, the business set down for debate on a particular day (= F. *l'ordre du jour*). b. Specific commands or notices issued by the commanding officer to the troops under his command. c. *colloq.* The prevailing rule or custom of the time.

1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 551 *note*, Writers who wish to spread the taste of revolutions, and make them every where the *order of the day*. **1795** WASHINGTON in Sparks *Life & Writ. Gouv. Morris* (1832) III. 66 Peace has been (to borrow a modern phrase) the order of the day. **1840** R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxvi. 87 Industry was the order of the day. **1842** BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc. 825/2 The motion *for reading the order of the day* has equally [with a motion to adjourn] the effect of superseding the existing question. **1863** COX *Inst. Eng. Gov.* I. ix. 137 Orders of the day, relate to business for which by orders of the House particular days are appointed. **1897** *Pall Mall Mag* Dec. 583 November's dark hours and gloomy fogs were once more the order of the day.

26. By order.

† a. = *In order*: see 27. *Obs.*

c 1300 Coer de L. 2961 Be order they comen in her maneres. *c 1380* WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III 352 He is dettour to eche man but bi ordre. *c 1385* CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2514 *Phyllis*, But al hire lettere wryte I ne may By ordere. **1604** E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. xxvi. 199 All these notable Earthquakes..have succeeded one an other by order. **1649** JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* Exhort. § 11 What he abated by the order to his intendment and design. **1655** STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I. (1701) 21/1 Every Citizen according to his age, should..by and in order declare his judgement.

b. By authoritative direction or command; see 23 and 24.

27. In order. a. In proper sequence or succession, according to rank, importance, seniority, size, position, date, affinity, etc.

c 1400 Destr. Troy 9797 All þai toldyn hym tale,. Of þaire answare, in ordur. *c 1500 How Plowman lerned Paternoster* 113 in Hazl *E. P. P.* I. 213 In ordre followed them other thre. *a 1548* HALL *Chron., Rich. III* 29 After whome marched in order quene Anne his wife likewyse crounede. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* II 507 Forth In order came the grand infernal Peers. **1791** COWPER *Retired Cat* 94 The lowest first, and without stop The rest in order to the top. **1871** R. ELLIS *Catullus* xxxvii. 2 Ninth post in order next beyond the twins cap-crown'd. *Mod.* Are the letters in order?

b. In a condition in which the elements or constituents are properly disposed with reference to each other, or to their purpose; in proper condition; in obedience to constituted authority or usage.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 349 Þe fendes of helle trowen alle þat we trowen, but hem faileen charite to bynde her schelde in ordre. **1526** TINDALE 1 *Cor.* xi 34 Wother thynges will I set in order when I come **1535** COVERDALE 2 *Kings* xx. 1 **1566** PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* II. 213 Havinge set all thinges in order for that voyage. **1709** POPE *Ess. Crit.* 672 Thus useful arms in magazines we place, All ranged in order, and disposed with grace. **1772** *Test Filial Duty* II. 219 Their house is putting in order. **1878** E. JENKINS *Haverholme* 28 Why should we spend a hundred thousand men and millions of money in setting that part of the world in order? **1897** MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 525 One of the chief duties of these societies is to keep the women in order.

28. *In order to.*

† a. In regard or respect to, in reference to; for the sake of. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 6 The rychesse of ye worlde hath no goodnes, but in order to man. **1646** H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 56 Wee come to their punishment, which is necessary for us to know, in order to this subject. **1656** JEANES *Jubb. Christ* 393 That which Paul speaketh of himselfe, and Timothy, in reference unto the Corinthians, 2 Cor. 6 11 is applicable unto Christ in order unto all Christians. **1669** R. MONTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 427, I gave an account in my last of what I had done in order to his Majesty's commands.

b. With a view to the bringing about of (something), for the purpose of (some prospective end).

1655 *Clarke Papers* (Camden) III. 33 Col. Jones and Col. Penruddock are sent downe into the west in order to theire tryall. **1672** EVELYN *Diary* 1 Sept, After this I returned home, in order to another excursion to the sea side. **1712** SPOTSWOOD in Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 188 I to meet me next week on our frontiers in order to a treaty. **1773** BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 428 A meeting ought..to be called in order to a regular opposition in parliament. **1837** HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II 220 In order to shoemaking, there must be tanning. **1869** GOULBURN *Pers. Holiness* vii 67 In order to the existence of love between two parties, there must be a secret affinity between them.

(*b*) with *infinitive* object.

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 48 ¶ 2, I shall next Week come down..in order to take my Seat at the Board. **1774** GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist* (1776) II. 336 They then incur every danger, in order to rescue their young **1818** CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 584 Lord Mansfield rightly said, it was not necessary to show actual force, in order to prove an ouster **1868** *Chambers' Encycl.* III. 142/1 In order to support the roof..a second row of columns was introduced.

† c. Formerly also *in order for*: = b. *Obs.*

1746 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Female Spect.* No. 24 (1748) IV. 281 The various stratagems to which she was obliged to have recourse, in order for this discovery. **1749** FIELDING *Tom Jones* VIII. xi, There was scarce a Wickedness which I did not meditate, in order for my Relief.

29. *In order that*: With the aim or purpose that, to the end that.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No 62 ¶ 2 In order..that the Resemblance in the Ideas be Wit [etc.]. **1832** HT MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* viii. 126 In order that you may see that we cannot help doing so. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* I. 123, I have come to you now, in order that you may speak to him.

30. Out of order: Not in proper sequence, orderly arrangement, or settled condition; in disorder or derangement; unsettled; not in proper or normal condition of action, mind, bodily health, etc. (In the sense 'indisposed' very common in 18th c.)

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 70 The kyng beyng informed, that his realme of Irelande was out of ordre. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I 31 Ky, nocht tame..bot lyke wylde hartes, wandiring out of ordour. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 771 The patient is much disquieted, vexed, and too much out of order. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 3 If out of order, they [the Scriptures] will reforme vs. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 113 To mend a watch, that's out of order. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 6 Aug., Find my wife mightily out of order, and reproaching of Mrs. Pierce and Knipp as wenches. 1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 609/1 His.. Majesty being out of Order, by reason of a Cold. 1772 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 4 Nov., Since I came to Ashbourne I have been out of order. I was well at Litchfield. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec* iv (1866) 145 A high organisation would be more liable to be put out of order and thus injured. 1882 *Daily Tel* 28 Oct 2/4 Waters in Sheffield district still out of order, and angling at a standstill

31. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *order system*, *order-loving* adj.; **order clerk**, a clerk who enters business orders; **order form**, a partially blank form to be filled up in giving a business order; **order-paper**, a paper on which questions, etc., coming in the order of the day, in a legislative assembly, are entered; **order-word** (F. *mot d'ordre*), the military pass-word of the day, a watchword

1829 *Censor* 224 Render it incumbent on him to adopt the Shilling Order system. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* (1899) 81/1 His order-loving soul was daily vexed by reason of the irregularities. 1896 *Times* (weekly ed.) 19 Jan. 52/1 There were as many as 70 questions on the order paper. 1898 T. HARDY *Wessex Poems* 71 Marmont against the third gave the order-word

Order (ˈɔ̄ɹdəɹ), *v.* Forms: 3-7 **ordre**, 5 **ordyr**, 6 **ordour**, **-ur**, 4- **order**. [ME. *ordre-n*, f. *ordre*, ORDER *sb.*; cf. OF. *ordreer*, f. *ordre*, and L. *ordināre*, f. *ordin-em*, whence OF. *ordener*, mod.F. *ordonner*; Eng. *to order* is thus the equivalent in sense of L. *ordināre* and F. *ordonner*, and so in part a doublet of ORDAIN.]

I. 1. *trans.* To give order or arrangement to; to put in order; to arrange or dispose in a particular order; to arrange methodically or suitably, place in right order; *spec.* to draw up in order of battle, to array, marshal. *arch.*

a 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Lamb. Hom.* 261 Nihe wordes þer beoð, ah hu ha beoð iordret ant sunderliche isette..were long to tellen. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt & Uplondyshm* (Percy Soc.) 20 In what maner were ordred their offrynges. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lviii. 197 Kyng yuoryn ordred them in batayle *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI*, 90 b, He ordred his battail, like a man expert in marciall science. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 2 When he corrected the Calender, and ordered the yeere according to the course of the Sunne. 1652-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* III (1673) 114/1 The news came to her as she was ordering her hair. 1683 *Apol. Prot. France* i 3, I found him ordering his Books, and loose Papers. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. v, Boards like a dresser, to order my victuals upon. 1762 *Ann Reg.* 142 The officiating clerk observing ..a genteel couple standing in the aisle, ordered them into a pew..being afterwards thanked for his civility. 1842 TENNYSON *Day-Dream* 74 Here all things in their place remain, As all were order'd, ages since. 1875 HOWELLS *Foregone Concl.* 216 Ordering her hair, some coils of which had been loosened by her flight.

b. *Mil. To order arms* (*a gun*), to bring a firearm into a position in which it is held vertically against the right side, the butt on the ground.

1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* viii, Order your musket. 1844 *Regul. & Ord Army* 260 The Commanding Officer is then to direct the Parade to Order Arms. 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 40 b, Arms are to be ordered without the word Order arms.

† **c.** To class, to rank. *Obs. rare.*

1662 PETRIE *Ch. Hist.* ii, Despising the legions of Angels (socially ordered with him) *Ibid.*, All these..are ordered among the Members of the Church.

2. To set or keep in order or proper condition; to adjust, dispose, or carry on according to rule; to regulate, direct, conduct, rule, govern, manage; to settle. (In quot. 1593, to regulate the conveyance of (troops).)

1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 236 Her owne houshold with meruaylous dylygence and wysdome this noble prynces ordred. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III*, 52 b, While he was thus ordrynge his affaires, tydinges came that the Earle of Richemond was passed Severne. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, v. iii. 140 Good Vncle helpe to order seuerall powres To Oxford. 1599 — *Hen. V*, v. Prol. 39 To order peace betweene them 1673 TEMPLE *Obs. United Prov.* Wks. 1731 I 57 Each of the Provinces was left to order the Matter of Religion, as they thought fit. 1710 PHILIPS *Pastorals* v. 76 At that he wound The murm'ring Strings, and order'd ev'ry Sound. 1739 LABELYE *Short Acc. Piers Westm. Br.* 72 A small Arch, which is order'd to be turned under each of the Abutments. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* I. i They order, said I, this matter better in France. 1886 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Paston Carew* iii, 'Carpe diem' was the motto by which he ordered his days. 1893 FAIRBAIRN *Christ in Mod. Theol* II. ii. iii. 437 The father so rules..as to order and bless his home.

† **b.** with clause: To settle, determine. *Obs.*

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 3 The ploughe fote..is as a staye to order of what depenes the ploughe shall goo. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 63 One verse did but beget another, without ordering at the first, what should be at the last.

c. *refl.* To conduct oneself, behave. *arch.*

1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xxiii. 1 Ordre thy self manerly with yᵉ thinges that are set before yᵉ. — 2 *Macc.* x. 23 When they had ordred them selues manly with their weapens & hondes. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Catechism*, To ordre myselfe lowlye and reuerentlye to al my betters.

d. Of the Deity, etc.: To regulate or determine (occurrences, events, etc.); to ordain.

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 41 Lo, how doth the Lord order the meanes unto it? 1671 MILTON *Samson* 30 Why was my breeding order'd and prescrib'd As of a person separate to God, Design'd for great exploits? 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. ix, If the good providence of God had not wonderfully ordered the ship to be cast up nearer to the shore. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* v. ii. 121 So my lot was ordered. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 91 It was ordered otherwise, and doubtless wisely.

† **3.** To put in order or readiness (for a purpose); to make ready, prepare. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 Shewynge how the pilgrym of yᵉ waye of religyon sholde prepare and order hymselfe. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxiii. 219 Than the couent..orderyd themselues & so went out of the abbay to mete Huon 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 279 That manner of ordering things, whereby they are stamped and beaten verie small 1657 *Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 10 Read your votes and so order your way for an explanatory Bill. 1662 PEPYS *Diary* 26 Apr., They brought us also some caveare, which I attempted to order. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1756) 167 Some Kitchen-ware for ordering their Food.

† **4.** To bring into order or submission to lawful authority; hence, to inflict disciplinary punishment on; to correct, chastise, punish. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 219 An incorrigyble persone that wyll not be ordered. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxi. 250 Syn that he is one of my peers I wyll ordre hym by iugement. 1642 T. LECHFORD *Plain Dealing* (1867) 91 One master Doughty, a Minister,.. spake so in publique, ..which was held a disturbance, and the Ministers spake to the Magistrate to order him. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 9 Dec., This Lord is a very proud and wicked man, and the Parliament is likely to order him.

† **5.** To take a certain 'order' or course with (a person or thing); to treat, deal with, manage (in a specified manner). *Obs.*

1513 MORE *Rich. III* (1883) 24 Yet is there none that.. knoweth better to order him, then I that so long haue kept him. 1562 in *Child-Marriages* 12 He was ordred worse then any seruaunt in her fathers house. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 18 Many..being thus ordered..will bear flowers the second year after the sowing. 1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* II. 105, I was assured that he had been well fed, and ordered as he used to be. 1721 *St. German's Doctor & Stud.* 278 To take such persons. that they may be ordered according to the law. 1760 BROWN *Compl. Farmer* II 45 The way of ordering marle must be according to the nature of it 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 401 Hang it to dry, and order it as you do other coloured silks.

II. 6. To give orders for (something to be done, etc.); to enjoin, bid, command, direct; to prescribe medically. Const. with simple obj., obj. clause, or obj. and inf. pass., expressing the thing enjoined; more rarely with obj. and complement.

a 1550 *Freiris of Berwik* 489 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 301 That he compir in to our habeit quhyt, Vntill I ordour it, wer a gilt dispyte. 1637 *Star Chamb Decree* § 11 in *Milton's Areop.* (Arb.) 14 It is further Ordered and Decreed that no Merchant, Bookseller [etc.]. 1667 D. ALLSOPP in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 8 They passed the Bill and ordered it to be reported the next day. 1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* vii. 143 Moses had ordered the Kings a Copy of the Law. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xiv. ii, I have ordered to be at Home to none but yourself. 1794 J. SMITHEMAN *Let. to Parr* 19 Mar. in *Parr's Wks.* (1828) VIII. 567, I have. to beg that you will have the goodness to order a proper monument erected to his memory. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* II. v. P 2 He ordered my companions to be handcuffed. 1841 LANE *Arab Nts.* I. 102 Who ordered again that four hundred pieces of gold should be given to him. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 228 The doctor had ordered as much fresh air as possible.

† **b.** To appoint (a day) for some purpose, by a parliamentary order. *Obs.*

1669 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 292 To-morrow is.. ordered for the motion of the King's supply. 1676 *Ibid.* 514 They rose, ordering Friday next to resume this consideration.

7. To give orders to, command, authoritatively direct (a person or agent, *to do* something, etc.).

1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 79 The Lacedemonians were orderd to furnish so many more. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* I. ii, He ordered an elderly Woman to rise..and come to him. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I iii. (1857) 103 He. ordered them to prepare to march on the following night. *absol.* 1824 MRS. CAMERON *Marten & Scholars* iv. 26 Like some little boys, who, when they are hearing other children say their lessons,..order about them as if they were grown men 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. ii. i 176 He belonged himself to the class whose business was to order rather than obey.

b. *ellipt.* To command or direct (a person) to go or come *to*, *into*, *upon* (a place, etc.), *away*, *here*, *home*, *out*, etc. *To order about*, to order hither and thither in a peremptory manner, domineer over, treat as a subordinate.

1667 *Ormonde MSS.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App v 58 The two soldiers ordered upon him. 1723 *Pres. St. Russia* I. 157 The Czar ordered him for Astracan. 1727 SWIFT *Country Post* Wks. 1755 III. i. 177 This day a jackdaw was ordered close prisoner to a cage. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 246 A bill is order'd into parliament for vesting the forfeited estates of certain traytors in his majesty. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* xv. III. 607 He was exasperated by the thought that he was ordered about and overruled by Russell. 1898 RIDER HAGGARD *Dr. Therne* i. 5 He. was ordered to a warmer climate.

8. To give an order or commission for; to direct (a thing) to be furnished or supplied.

1836 BP. WILSON *Diary* in *Life* (1860) II. xv. 108 We ordered our pomes and johnpons. 1868 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav* xxii, 'What would you..do, if you ordered one kind of wine and was required to drink another?' 1880 MRS. FORRESTER *Roy & V.* I. 63 Shall I order you a cab? *Mod.* What have you ordered for dinner?

III. 9. *Eccl.* To admit to holy orders; to ordain; formerly also, to admit ceremonially into a monastic order; to admit or institute to a benefice. *arch.*

1303 [see ORDERED *ppl. a.* 1]. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 47 The bisschop, wanne he ordreth thes clerekes, Takth hym the cherche keyȝe. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 5288 He made him a croun brod þere As a monke þat orderd were. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) VII. xvi. 303/2 Some frende of him that shall be ordred gyueth the bysshop some gyft. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Ordering of Deacons, The Bisshoppe shal surcease from ordering that person. 1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 211 That the Bishop of Rome ordered and admitted all the Bishops thorowout the World hath no possibilitie, or colour of truth in it selfe. *a* 1680 BABINGTON *Comf. Notes Num.* viii. ii. § 4 Note how fit it is to order Ministers in the face of the Church. 1895 BESANT *In Deacon's Orders* i. 2 One who has thus been ordered.

O·rderable, *a. rare.* [f. ORDER *v.* + -ABLE] Capable of being ordered or directed (*to* an end or result); amenable to direction or control.

1641 J SHUTE *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 27 No act of sin is in its nature orderable to any good end. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* x. vii. § 22 The King. being very orderable in all His sickness. 1656 [? J. SERGEANT] tr *T. White's Peripat. Inst.* 216 It makes a body orderable to all possible Action.

O·rder-book. [f. ORDER *sb.* + BOOK.] A book in which orders are entered. *spec.* **a.** In the army, a book (of which there is one for each company) in which the orderly sergeants enter general and regimental orders. **b.** In the navy, a book kept on a man-of-war for recording occasional orders of the commander. **c.** In the House of Commons, a book in which motions to be submitted to the House must be entered. **d.** In business, a book in which the orders of customers are entered.

1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* liv, Captain Hawkins came on board and gave me an order-book saying, 'Mr. Simple, I have a great objection to written orders, as I consider that the articles of war are quite sufficient to regulate any ship.' 1844 *Regul & Ord. Army* 55 To see that all General Orders and Regulations are carefully and accurately entered in the Order Books of the Regiments composing their Brigades. 1893 *Daily News* 26 June 2/5 Directly their order books get at all full they are certain to put quotations up.

Ordered (ˈɔ̄ɹdəd), *ppl. a.* [f. ORDER *v.* + -ED 1.]

† **1.** In holy orders, ORDAINED. (Also, Belonging to a religious order.) *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1540 By þese ordryde men, y mene, Here wurdys owtȝ to be feyter and clene. *c* 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II* 124 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 329 Nu is pride maister in cverich ordred hous. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 708 If he be ordred he is irreguler. 1615 WADSWORTH in *Bedell's Lett.* 13 Neither doe the Orderer nor the Ordered giue nor receiue the Orders as a Sacrament.

2. Set in order, arranged, disposed; disciplined, regulated, controlled; † made ready, prepared (*obs.*).

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 70/2 The verie Barbarians haue a more ordered state in truth and justice. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 14 Pure hands, chast eyes, an ordered tongue. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 417 P 5 Like a well ordered Garden. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* II. 230 Strong in the ordered ranks of war Forth they went. 1872 WHITTIER *Brewing of Soma* 79 And let our ordered lives confess The beauty of Thy peace.

b. *Mil.* in *ordered arms*: see ORDER *v.* 1 b.

1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 40 b, Any movement can take place from ordered arms.

3. Commanded, bidden, prescribed, ordained.

1780 COWPER *Table-t.* 560 Thus genius rose and sat at ordered times. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 137 The divisions of squadrons make their ordered degree of wheel. 1892 *Daily News* 14 June 5/3 Leave hawks and owls, even ..the weasel, to play their ordered parts. 1898 *Ibid.* 23 Apr. 8/2 The ordered business of the day was Committee of Supply on the Civil Service Estimates.

Hence **O·rderedness,** the quality or fact of being ordered or regulated. *rare*

1724 R. WODROW *Life Jas. Wodrow* (1828) 183 The orderedness, sureness and everlasting nature of the Covenant.

O·rdered, *a. rare.* [f. ORDER *sb.* + -ED 2.] Decorated with the badge of an order of knighthood, merit, etc.

1817 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) I. 107 A number of little black starred and ordered Frenchmen.

Orderer (ˈɔ̄ɹdəɹəɹ). Also 5 **-our.** [f. ORDER *v.* + -ER 1.] One who, or that which, orders (in senses of the vb.).

1496-7 *Act* 12 *Hen. VII*, c. 13 § 1 The seid orderours and assessours in the seid Shires. 1532 HERVET *Xenophon's Housek.* (1768) 1 A good husband, and a good orderer of an house. 1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* I. xcv Thou but as an vpright orderer, Sought'st to reform th' abused Kingdome here. 1615 [see ORDERED 1]. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* i. (1658) 6 Aristotle.. the most judicious orderer of notions, and director of mens conceptions, that ever lived. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* iv. ix. 252 The first Cause and supreme Orderer of all Things. 1889 H. F. WOOD *Englishm. Kue*

Cain xx. 318 How all these terrible orderers of other men were to be twisted round one's little finger!

Ordering (ō·rdəriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the vb. ORDER: ordination, arrangement, regulation, direction, management, preparation, treatment, etc.

c 1315 SHOREHAM (E. E. T. S.) 56 Þe bisschopes blessynge, Foþ myd þe admynystracioun þat he deþ atte ord[i]nynge. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. ci. 76, I passe ouer .. the orderynge of the yongest sone called Cloodaldus. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* i. (1870) 123 There meate .. is marde and spylt for lacke of good ordring & dressynge. 1562 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xix. (1634) 729 Laying on of hands, which I grant in true and lawfull Orderings to bee a Sacrament. 1667 C. MERRET in *Phil. Trans* II. 455 The other two Trees, left without this ordering, had most of their fruit withered. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr* III. § 13 We want laws, ..in one word, for the whole ordering of life. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxiii, Directions about the encampment..and such other instructions as might be necessary to the proper ordering of the field. 1895 BESANT *In Deacon's Orders* I. 2 This ordering, once accepted, is a life-sentence like a peerage.

O·rdering, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That orders, arranges, directs, etc.: see ORDER *v.*

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. i. § 25. 26 An Ordering and Disposing Mind that was the Cause of all things. 1898 G. MEREDITH *Odes Fr. Hist.* 28 His ordering fingers point the dials to time their ranks.

Orderless (ō·rdəlés), *a.* [f ORDER *sb.* + -LESS.] Devoid of order, arrangement, regularity, or method; disorderly.

1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 72 b, The Italiane is cleane in his fare, the Spaniarde delicate, the Frencheman aboundaunt, the Germane orderlesse 1575 *Hist. Troubles Frankfort* (1642) 50 Their orderlesse thrusting themselves into the Church. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. i. 253 All forme is formelesse, Order orderlesse, Saue what is opposite to Englands loue. 1660 N. INGELO *Bentivolio & Urania* I. (1682) Pref., An orderless rabble of troublesome Chimeras. 1868 LOCKYER *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 369 Are the stars. spread orderless on the celestial vault?

Orderliness (ō·rdəlinés). [f. ORDERLY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being orderly.

1. Conformity to order or method; regularity.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* viii 6 Then is that perfection of orderlinesse decayed. 1667 J CORBET *Disc. Relig. Eng.* 17 The Reformation in England, for its Legality and Orderliness, is unquestionable. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. ii. ii. i. 132 He is made to pay dear by losing his natural good Disposition, and the Orderliness of his Kind or Species. 1894 *Law Times* XCVII. 38/2 A court in which speed was considered rather than orderliness.

b. Observance of, or regard for, order; methodicalness.

1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* III. xiii. (1849) 127 To see how the habits of orderliness..were daily slackening. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess* II. 14 Goethe..seems to have inherited..from his father the nervous orderliness..by which he was always distinguished.

2. Orderly quality of conduct or behaviour.

1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 655 Who then would not wonder at such behaiuour and orderlinesse? 1676 TOWERSON *Decalogue* 318. 1740-87 MISS TALBOT, etc *Lett.* (1808) 201, I never saw a more perfect orderliness; we had no crowd going or coming, and our places were excellent. *a* 1864 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks.* (1870) I. 116 He bears testimony to the orderliness of the crowd

Orderly (ō·rdəli), *a.* and *sb.* [f. ORDER *sb.* + -LY 1.]

A. *adj.* 1. Arranged or disposed in order; characterized by regular sequence, arrangement, or disposition; exhibiting system or method; regular.

a 1577 GASCOIGNE *Maske for Visc. Montacute* Wks. 1869 I. 80 Vpon the waltring waues his Foistes and Gallies fleete, More forrest-like than orderly. *a* 1653 BINNING *Serm* (1845) 11 If your intention be once right established, all your course will be orderly. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh* 423 These Symbols ..have a more rational orderly texture than the Runae upon the Danish Rimestocks. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxv. 183 We were .tied together, and thus advanced in an orderly line. 1861 CRAIK *Hist. Eng. Lit.* I. 455 Where the chief thing demanded in a tragedy was a certain orderly pomp of expression.

b Of persons, their temperament, etc.: Observant of, or having regard for, order, system, or method; regular, methodical.

1830 [implied in ORDERLINESS 1 b]. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxvi. 249, I thought you were one of the orderly sort, that liked to lie in bed in a Christian way. 1858 MRS. OLIPHANT *Laird of Norlaw* II. 94 Desirée..was of a womanly and orderly temper.

†c. *Orderly in years*: ? of mature years. *Obs.*

1583 B. RICH *Phylotus & Emelia* (1835) 11 An auncient Citizen, whose name was Phylotus, a man very orderly in yeares, and wonderfully aboundyng in goodes.

†2. Conformable to established order or rule; regular. *Obs.*

1581 MARBECK *Bk of Notes* 481 To expresse by orderly definition what thing maketh an Heretike..is either impossible or verie hard. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxvii. § 12 A proude vsurpation without any orderly calling. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* v. i. (1668) 101 The orderliest feeding of swine is, in the morning early. 1637 *Star Chamb. Decree* § 20 in *Milton's Areop.* (Arb.) 18 For want of orderly imployment for Iourneymen printers.

3. Observant of order, rule, or discipline; disposed to observe good order; not unruly or tumultuous; well-conducted, well-behaved.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 59 Hee .. gaue such orderly and wel-behaued reproofe to al vncomelinesse. 1608 BACON *Hen. VII* Wks. 1879 I. 768 Observing their orderly, and not tumultuary arming. 1799 MACKINTOSH *Stud. Law Nat.* etc. Wks. 1846 I. 368 The firmest bands of a peaceable and orderly intercourse. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 338 Compensation for the losses inflicted on the orderly portion of the population. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 26 May 6/2 Elections are now conducted in an orderly manner.

4. *Mil.* Pertaining to orders or their issue; charged with the conveyance or execution of orders.

Orderly book, a book kept in a regiment, or each company of a regiment, for the entry of general or regimental orders. *Orderly man* = B. 1, 2; see also, in other sense, quot. 1731. *Orderly officer* (*a*) = B. 1; (*b*) the officer whose turn it is to superintend the domestic economy of his corps or regiment, the officer of the day. *Orderly room*, a room in barracks in which the business of a company is carried on. †*Orderly sergeant*, the first sergeant of a company, whose duties formerly included the conveyance of orders.

1723 BLACKMORE *True Hist.* 49 If their Orderly Men.. should bring them intelligence .. that the King was gone to Richmond. 1727 H. BLAND *Treat. Milit. Discipl.* xix. 286 All Orders, Subsequent to those at Orderly-time, which the Generals of the Day shall receive from the General in Chief, they are to send by their Aid-de-Camps to the Majors of Brigade of the Day for the Whole. ..Upon their receiving such Orders, they are to send them in Writing to the National Majors of Brigade of the Day by their Orderly Serjeants. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I 25 Officers established in the most notorious Gaming-houses ..An Orderly Man who walks up and down the outside of the Door to give notice to the Porter, and alarm the House, at the approach of the Constables. 1771 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 235, I receive by my orderly officer, two letters of yours upon the same subject. *a* 1798 *Army Med. Board* in W. Blair *Soldier's Friend* 85 Every regimental hospital will be provided with a steady serjeant; with one orderly man, or more, .. and one woman nurse 1799 CAPT. HAMILTON in *Naval Chron.* I. 523, I sent an orderly dragoon to the admiral. 1812 *Examiner* 7 Dec. 781/1 Sir E. Paget had but one orderly man with him. 1815 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* 27 July (1884), [She] made me a present of the orderly book of one of the French regiments. 1844 *Regul & Ord. Army* 147 A Private Soldier is to be employed as Regimental Orderly-Room Clerk. *Ibid* 273 Officers Commanding the Out-Guards are to send guides or Orderly-men to the Major of Brigade of the Day..in order to conduct the new Guards, and to carry such orders as may be necessary. 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict.* c. 77 § 28 Affixing the same at the orderly room or other room where the business is carried on of the corps. to which he belongs. 1890 *Illustr. Lond. News* Christm. No. 2/3 Porter tore a leaf from his orderly book.

5. Pertaining to the system of keeping the streets constantly clean by continual sweeping and removal of dirt; see B. 3.

Orderly-bin, a street box for the reception of refuse.

1851-61 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II 259 The streets of Windsor are now in the course of being cleansed upon the orderly plan. 1894 *Daily News* 24 Jan. 5/3 The street orderly bins are still occasionally taken for letter boxes.

B. *sb.* 1. A non-commissioned officer or private soldier attending upon a superior officer to carry orders or messages.

1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Chron.* 44/1 The garrison..marched down to the number of 2 killedars, 1 sippadar, ..2 orderleys, 1 colour bearer [etc.]. 1814 WELLINGTON *Let. to Junta of Bilbao* 12 Jan in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) XI. 439 In the house as the servant or orderly of the officer in question. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xvi. 438 An orderly comes in haste to bring him news of the battle.

2. An attendant in a military or other hospital, charged with the care of the patients and the maintenance of order and cleanliness.

1809 WELLINGTON *Let. to Col. Peacoche* 29 Sept. in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) V. 200 The men of one regiment must not be employed as orderlies to men of other regiments in the hospital. 1854 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. xiv. 297 The worst of surgeons and hospital dressers and orderlies.

3. A man whose constant work it is to keep the streets clean.

1851-61 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 260 The orderlies .. keep the streets free from mud in winter, and dust in summer. 1895 *Times* 28 Mar. 4/6 E. B and J. L. street orderlies in the employ of the St. Giles's Board of Works.

4. One who is orderly or a supporter of order.

1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ireland* iv. 63 If the orderlies chose to try their strength against the desperates, there should be a fair battle.

Hence (*nonce wds.*) **O·rderlyism**, the system of keeping the streets clean by means of orderlies; **O·rderlyship**, the office of an orderly.

1851-61 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 256 Orderlyism, or the employment of the poor in the promotion of public cleanliness. 1900 *Daily News* 7 Sept. 3/2 The young soldier .. is then placed in charge of a ward, where .. he may in a year or so attain to the culmination of orderlyship.

Orderly (ō·rdəli), *adv.* [f. ORDER *sb.* + -LY 2.]

1. In order; in due order or regular succession; with proper arrangement, disposition, or distribution; methodically. Now *rare.*

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch* Proem in Ashm. (1652) 10 The effect is here set out Orderly. 1535 COVERDALE *Luke* i. 3, I thought it good ..to wryte the same orderly vnto the (good Theophilus). 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 58 He enquired of every one orderly, What he had eat? 1654 VILVAIN *Epit. Ess.* II. 61 Of Antoni's blood .. issued three, Caius, Claudius, and Nero orderly. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. iv. 282 The 18 Galeots and 2 Brigantines advanced, very orderly. 1847 LONGF. *Evang.* I. iii. 69 Orderly all things proceeded, and duly and well were completed.

†b. In conformity with order; properly in regard to place in a series; in due course, duly. *Obs.*

1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* in H. G. Dugdale *Life* (1840) App. i. 98 Be it the sayd sacrifice were a thankesgeving; yet it shall not orderlye hereupon ensue that it were an acceptable .. thankesgeving. 1608 EARLE *Microcosm.*, *Formall man* (Arb.) 31 Hee..laughes orderly himselfe, when it comes to his turne. 1637 SPARROW *Bk Com. Prayer* (1661) 16 We begin our Service with Confession .. And that very orderly. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. viii. 359 As in a curious piece of Landskip there are orderly interspersed Clouds.

2. According to established order or rule; regularly, properly, duly; in conformity with good order or discipline; in a well-conducted or well-behaved manner. Now *rare.*

1509 BP. FISHER *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 309 Yf the sacramentes of the chirche orderly taken .. be auaylable. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 100 The church hath no absolute power .. to elect their pastor, to choose him, to cal him orderly. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xxi. 24 That..all may know..that thou thyself also walkest orderly and keepest the law. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 394 As long as they lived orderly. 1727 *Philip Quarll* (1816) 24, I..let him go with me, which he did very orderly. 1817 SOUTHEY *Wat Tyler* III. i, Comporting ourselves orderly, As peaceful citizens.

†3. *Arch.* (Cf. ORDER *sb.* 9 b.) *Obs.*

1563 SHUTE *Archit.* E iv b, The chaunge of the five pillers orderly to be vsed, eche of them in his kynde, whiche order of buildinges be named of Vitruuius as followeth *pinostylos, sistylos, diastylos, arios'ylos, eustylos.*

Orderly-man: see ORDERLY *a.* 4.

†**Ordinabi·lity.** *Obs.* [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality of being ordinable; capability of being ordained or directed to an end or purpose.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 484 That God is the prime efficient cause of the material entitative act of sin, may be demonstrated..from the ordinabilitie of al evil to some good. *a* 1710 BP. BULL *Serm.* ix. Wks. 1827 I. 222 Our obedience to God ought to be such, as that it may have, though not a merit of condignity to deserve everlasting bliss .. yet an ordinability (as a great doctor of our church expresseth it) .. that is, a meetness, fitness, and due disposition toward the obtaining of it.

†**O·rdinable,** *a. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *ordinābilis*, f. *ordināre* to ORDAIN. Cf. OF. *ordenable, ordonable* (Godef.).] Capable of being ordained, ordered, or directed *to* an end, purpose, or destiny.

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* II. xiii. (Skeat) I 29 Euery thing though it be good, it is not of hymself good, but it is good by that it is ordinable to the greate goodnes. 1650 *Vind. Hammond's Addr.* xiv. § 33 The Killing my self is no way ordinable to good. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 5 The knowledge..is not much ordinable or applicable to the use and benefit of the Man that knows them.

Ordinal (ō·rdinăl), *a.* (*sb.*1) [ad. late L. *ordināl-is* denoting order or place in a series (as a number), f. *ordo, ordin-* ORDER: see -AL. Cf. F. *ordinal*, used by Oresme, 14th c., but not in Cotgr., nor in common use till 17th c.]

†1. Conformable to order, rule, or custom; regular, ordinary, orderly. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm* Sel. Wks. I 180 Þis suynge stondiþ most in ordynal love of man. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) II vi. 115/1 To kepe obedyence and ordynall subgeccion of the subgettes to theyr soueraynes.

2. Marking position in an order or series; applied to those numbers which refer an object to a certain place in a series of such objects (*first, second, third*, etc.), as distinguished from the CARDINAL numbers (*one, two, three*, etc.).

1599 MINSHEU *Sp. Gram.* 12 *marg.*, Ordinall Numerals. 1607 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* II 212 'Primus' is an ordinal number. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. iv. 109 Number ..whether Collective, as three, six, nine; or Ordinal, as the second, third, or fourth. 1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 277 Third is an Adjective, and is call'd an Ordinal Number, as Three is a Cardinal Number. 1892 SWEET *Short Hist. Eng. Gram.* 126 Most of the ordinal numerals are derivatives of the cardinal ones.

3. *Nat. Hist.* Of or pertaining to an order of animals or plants, or to natural order in general.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 1 The ordinal name made choice of is Phlogotica 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 182 The dehiscence of their capsule; a character which is not now esteemed as of ordinal importance. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 294 Specific, or generic, or ordinal lines of distinction.

4. Of or pertaining to holy orders. *rare.*

1842 G. S. FABER *Prov. Lett.* (1844) I. 240 Such an arrangement evidently supposes the ordinal identity of Bishops and Presbyters.

5. Relating to, or consisting of, a row or rows.

1892 *Classical Rev.* 460/1 All the pieces move both in an ordinal or straight line. or in a diagonal line. 1897 F. THOMPSON *New Poems* 139 Hand in hand in ordinal dances.

B. *sb.* An ordinal number: see 2.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict* B iij, The ordinals are, which declare the order of place or time. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 42 The Denominators are best pronounced by the Ordinals, as halves, thirds..etc. 1862 R. G. LATHAM *Elem. Comp. Philol.* II iv. 742 The cardinals as compared with the ordinals are certainly abstract, and, as such, ought, at the first view, to be the newer terms.

Hence **O·rdinalism**, the quality of being ordinal.

1864 WEBSTER cites LATHAM.

Ordinal (ō·rdinăl), *sb.*2 [ad. med.L. *ordināle*, sb. use of neuter of *ordinālis* adj.: see prec. Cf. F. *ordinal* (15th c. in Godef.).]

†1. A book containing rules, or a body of rules or regulations. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 117 To every Monthe, He hath after his Ordinal Assigned on [signe] in special. 1532 *Fortescue's Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xv. (1714) 119 (Digby MS.) A Boke. kept. as a Registre or an Ordynal, how they schal do, and be orderyd. 1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 4),

Ordinal is..sometimes used for a Book, containing the Orders and Constitutions of a Religious House or College.

2. A book setting forth the order of the services of the Church, or of any one of them, as they existed before the Reformation; a service-book.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 295 He made þe ordynal of þe service of holy churche, and cleped it þe Consuetudinarius. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* 203 As Y haue red in dyuerse oolde Ordinalis of Cathedrall Chirchis and of Monasteries in Yoglond. 1549 *Act* 3 & 4 *Edw. VI*, c. 10 § 1 All Bookes called Couchers, Journals, Ordinals, shall be abolished. *a* 1746 Lewis in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* II. 169 An Ordinal; in which was ordained the manner of saying and solemnizing divine offices. 1846 Maskell *Mon. Rit.* I. p. xliii, Other Churches equally with that of Sarum would have had their Ordinals.

3. A book prescribing the rules to be observed, and containing the form of service to be used, in the ordination of deacons and priests, and the consecration of bishops.

1658 Bramhall *Consecr. Bps.* 112 Their exceptions .. were..either against our English Ordinall, or against the Legality of our Bishops. 1732–8 Neal *Hist. Purit.* (1822) I. 64 The new Common Prayer-book was brought into the house, with an ordinal or form of ordaining bishops, priests, and deacons. 1876 *Prayer-book Interleaved* 349 This prayer is in the Roman Ordinal preceded by an exposition of the duties of a priest.

Ordinance (ō·rdináns), *sb.* Also 4–6 orden-, ordyn-, (4 ordren-, 5 ordeyn-), 5–8 ordon-, (6 ordonn-), 6–8 ordn-; 4–5 -aunse, 4–6 -aunce, -ans, 5 -auns, -anse, -awnce. [a. OF. *ordenance, ordren-, ordenn-, ordon-*, mod. F. *ordonnance*, ad. med. L. *ordināntia*, f. *ordināns-em*, pr. pple. of *ordināre* to Ordain: cf. the variants Ordinance, Ordonnance.] The action of ordaining, ordering, or arranging; the fact or condition of being ordered or arranged.

†**1.** Arrangement in ranks or rows; esp. in order of battle; battle-array or a mode of battle-array; also, a display of military force; a host in array.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 178 Alle þe Sarazins conseile in þe schaft was writen, & alle þer ordinance, kyng R. it wiste. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* xvii. 101 Soyn thar ordinans brak that. 1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Armis* (S. T. S.) 112 We fynd be ancient custumis of weris thre ordynancis of batailis. *c* 1477 Caxton *Jason* 29 He assembled alle his folke and putte hem in fayr ordenaunce of batayllle. 1552 Lyndesay *Monarche* 54/4, I saw Pape Iulius manfullye Passe to the fylde .. With ane rycht aufull ordinance. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 455 A whole troupe of horsmen may ride vpright vnder them in ordinance of battell.

2. Arrangement in regular sequence or proper relative position; disposition (of things or matters) according to rule; ordered, arranged, or regulated condition; order. *Obs.* exc. as in b.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* iv. pr. vi. 105 (Camb. MS.) Destine is the disposicion and ordinaunce clyuynge to moueable thinges. *c* 1386 — *Clerk's T.* 905 The chambres for tarraye in ordinance After my lust. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 154 She kepte her astate so noble, and of so good ordenaunce. 1450–80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 21 Astronomye is diuided in foure parties..In the ordinaunce of the steres; In disposicioun of þe signes [etc.]. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Chron.* xxv[ii]. 12 This is the ordinaunce of the dorekepers to mynister in the house of the Lorde. 1699 Lister *Journ. Paris* 86 The Ordinance and Design of most of the Royal and great Gardens in and about Paris are of his Invention.

b. Arrangement of literary material, or collocation of parts, as in architecture, in accordance with some plan or rule of composition or artistic production; also, a characteristic series of architectural parts: = Ordonnance 1.

1460 Capgrave *Chron.* 315 Vhech vere ageyn the ordinauns of oure Book. 1485 Caxton *Chas. Gt.* 39 To devyde the mater by chapytres in the best ordynaunce that I shal conne. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. ii. 1, I haue enterpryseed this hystory on ye forsaid ordynaunce and true fundacion. 1683 Evelyn *Diary* 16 May, Vertio's invention is admirable, his ordinance full and flowing. 1706 Phillips, *Ordnance*, In Architecture, the giving to all the parts of a Building, the just Dimensions and Quantity, which are requisite, according to the Model. 1850 Leitch tr. *C. O. Muller's Anc. Art* § 108 (ed. 2) 75 With regard to the columnar ordinances, the Doric was at this period cultivated to a higher degree of grace. 1862 Fergusson *Hist. Mod. Archit.* 185 It is not easy to ascertain how far the ordinance of the present building was influenced by his designs. 1885 *Academy* 1 Aug. 69/2 Want of ordinance has led Major T. to perpetual repetition.

†**3.** The arranging of plans; devising, contriving, planning; a device, contrivance, plan. *Obs.*

a 1330 *Otuel* 49 Pei..maden alle here ordenaunce, To weren uppon þe king of France. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* ii. 461 (510) In with þe paleys gardyn..Gan he and I wel half a day to dwelle Right for to speken of an ordinaunce How we þe Grekes myghte disauaunce. *a* 1472 *Eng. Chron.* (Camden 1856) 39 Certayn Lollardes .. hadde purposid .. to haue slayn the kyng, but the king..was warned of their fals purpos and ordenaunce. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccxix. 209 Commune loos sprong in englond thurgh coniectyng and ordynaunce of the frere prechours, that sire Edward of Carnariuan was alyue.

†b. Institution, foundation (*of* anything). *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Heb.* iv. 3 Sotheli the werkis maad parfyt fro the ordynaunce of the world.

†**4.** The action or process of making ready, preparing, or providing; preparation, provision, equipment; a preparatory step or measure; hence, the result of such, provision *of* (something). *Obs.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* iii. 486 (535) And Troylus þat al þis purvyaunce Knew at þe fulle Hadde here-vp-on ek made gret ordenaunce. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xxx. 300 Whan men passed .. unto that yle men maden ordynance for to passen by Schippe, 21 dayes or more. 1450–80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 12 That he may wisely purveye and make contrary ordynaunce ayens hem. *c* 1500 *Bat. Kyngecourte* 70 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 96 Great ordynance of gunnes the kynge let make, And shypte them at London all at ones. *c* 1534 *MS. Additional* 6113, lf. 106 The counterpoynte clothe of golde, the curteyns of whyte sarcenette, were of the quenes owne ordonnance. 1580 Barret *Alv.* D 1166 The first ordinaunce, or first draught, which is done with a cole, *adumbratio*. 1612 Davies *Why Ireland*, etc. (1747) 126 But there was..no ordinance, no provision made for the abolishing of their barbarous customs and manners.

b. Material adjuncts, apparatus, furniture. *Obs.*

1475 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 133/1 The Tynne, Stuff and Ordenaunce to the same myne belongyng. 1512 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 608 Cynctours, moldes, ordynaunces, and euery other thyng concernyng the same vawtyng. 1552 *Inv. Ch. Goods St. Andrew's, Norwich* in *Norfolk Archæol.* (1865) VII. 52 Item the ordynance of the sepulcre prised at v^s. 1611 Bible 1 *Kings* vi. 38 *marg.*, [Was the house finished] with all the appurtenances thereof, and with all the ordinances thereof.

†c. *spec.* Warlike provision, equipment, or stores: now Ordnance, q. v.

5. The action of ordering or regulating; regulation, direction, management; authoritative appointment or dispensation; control, disposal. *arch.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 83 His doughter Custance was wedded to Bretayn, With William's ordinance, vnto the erle Alayn. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Melib.* P 759, I putte me hoolly in youre disposicion and ordinaunce. *c* 1410 Hoccleve *Mother of God* 43 Thou schapen art by goddis ordynance To preye for vs. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* 222 b, Committyng the lyfes .. whole to the dukes discreccion and ordinaunce. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* I. 19 Stablit be the infinite diuyne ordinance. 1669 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* I. i. 5 That Ordinance of God, whereby every creature is governed and guided. 1885 Ruskin *Pleas. Eng.* 139 Unless music exalt and purify, it is not under St. Cecilia's ordinance.

b. That which is ordained or decreed by the Deity or by Fate; a dispensation, decree, or appointment of Providence or of Destiny.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* cxliv. 18 Godis wayes ere his ordynaunce & willis. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 619 He wist it was goddis ordenaunce. 1554 J. Bradford in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. ii. App. xxix. 82 By thy most just ordinance yea by thy merciful ordinance also. 1612 Shaks. *Cymb.* iv. ii. 145 Let Ordinance Come as the Gods foresay it. 1688 Shadwell *Sqr. Alsatia* v, Great souls are above ordinances. 1842 Tennyson *Tithonus* 30 Why should a man desire To .pass beyond the goal of ordinance Where all should pause?

†c. Ordained or appointed place, condition, course, etc. *Obs.*

1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Armis* (S. T. S.) 141 [He] passis till his ordinaunce quhare he is ordanyt tobe. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* I. iii. 66 If you would consider the true cause, Why all these things change from their Ordinance, Their Natures, and pre-formed Faculties.

6. Authoritative direction how to proceed or act; established rule or body of principles; system of government, polity, or discipline. *Obs* or *arch.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 101 Of Godes ordinance he forsoke þe schap. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 26 For þis ende shulden clerkes..preie God þat his ordinance [*v.r.* ordenaunce] were kepte in his strengþe. *c* 1400 Mausdev. (Roxb.) xiii. 58 After þe constitucioun and ordinaunce of þe rewmes whare þai dwell. 1538 Starkey *England* I. i. 16 Cyuyle ordynance ys but as a mean to bryng man to obserue thys law of nature. 1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* I. ii. Wks (1851) 102 At the returne from the Captivity things were only restor'd after the ordinance of Moses and David. 1784 Cowper *Task* I. 743 She has presum'd t'annul And abrogate .. The total ordonance and will of God. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* vi. 352 Then the voice Of Ida sounded, issuing ordinance.

7. An authoritative direction, decree, or command; in more restricted sense, a public injunction or rule of narrower scope, less permanent nature, or less constitutional character than a *law* or *statute*, as a decree of a sovereign, an enactment of a municipal or other local body, etc.

As to the distinction between *ordinance* and *statute*, see Hallam *Mid. Ages* (1878) III. viii. iii, Stubbs *Const. Hist.* II. xvii § 292. In Eng. Hist. the decrees of the Ordainers (with the king's assent) in 1310 were 'ordinances'; the name is also given to the *Ordinance of the Forest* (33 & 34 Ed. I), and the *Ordinance of the Staple* (27 Ed. III, st. 2), etc. The Acts of the Long Parliament after 1641 were at first called *Ordinances*; one of these was the *Self-denying Ordinance* of 1645, ordaining that no member of parliament should thenceforth hold any civil or military office. After 1649 the name 'act' was officially used; but as all these 'acts' were expunged from the Statute-book at the Restoration, they are usually referred to as 'ordinances'. In reference to French History, 'the Ordinances' are esp. those of Charles X in 1830, overthrowing the constitution, and suspending the liberty of the press. See also Ordonnance 2, 2 b.

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 1460 Swyche ys Goddys ordynaunce, 'For veniaunce to take veniaunce'. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 80 Þeise ben ye ordynaunse of þis gilde. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* iv. xxix. (1859) 61 Ordynaunces of pryuate lawes in Reames and in comynaltees ben cleped 'statutes'. 1477 *Presentm. Surtees in Surtees Misc.* (1888) 27 Rychard Dyschforth .. toke & selld j strangers man herrenge .. agans ordonans of the ton. 1562 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* c. 12 § 5 Every Person..that shall take any License contrary to this Ordinance. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* II. 390/1 This yeare [1310] also there were ordinances made for the state and gouernement of the realme, by the prelats, earles, and barons, which were confirmed with the sentence of excommunication against all them that should go about to breake the same. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* II. i. 30 He shall obey the ordinances of the Sergeant Maior. 1622 Callis *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 230 An Ordinance is a word having a more private and less powerful signification then the word Law hath; for it is a Law but of a secundary power, enacted by a Corporation, Company or Commission. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* iv. § 190 They should have an Ordinance of Parliament for their Indemnity. 1767 A. Young *Farmer's Lett. to People* 185 Laws and ordonances, which are framed according to the aspect of the day. 1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. x. 180 The most popular justification for the self-denying ordinance..was soon found at Naseby. 1830–2 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 182/1 On the 25th of July, the king [Ch. X.] signed three Ordinances which superseded the Constitution. 1830 Amelia Opie *Jrnl.* 23 Dec., This gentleman ..is the editor of a journal, and wrote against the Ordinances. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* II. xvii. § 292 The Statute is primarily a legislative act, the ordinance is primarily an executive one;..the enacting process incorporates the statute into the body of the national law, the royal notification of the ordinance simply asserts that the process enunciated in the ordinance will be observed from henceforth.

8. A practice or usage authoritatively enjoined or prescribed; *esp.* a religious or ceremonial observance, as the sacraments.

1388 Wyclif *Titus* Prol., He warneth Tite, and enfourmeth hym of the ordynaunce of presthod, and of spiritual conuersacioun. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 11292 (Trin.) Þei bare þe childe .into þe temple For to do of him þat day þat ordenaunce [*Cott.* settenes] was of þe lay. 1643 T. Cask *Serm.* in Kerr *Covenants & Covenanters* (1895) 265 This service, being an ordinance of God. 1648 *Shorter Catech.* § 92 A sacrament is an holy ordinance instituted by Christ, wherein, by sensible signs, Christ and the benefits of the new covenant are represented, sealed, and applied to believers. *a* 1649 Winthrop *New Eng.* (1853) II. 376 Private members making speeches in the church assemblies to the disturbance and hindrance of the ordinances. 1704 Nelson *Festivals & Fasts* II. vii. (1720) 542 Candidates of this sacred Ordinance [Confirmation]. 1785 Paley *Mor. Philos.* Wks. 1825 IV. 59 Civil society is but the ordinance and institution of man. 1861 Stanley *East. Ch.* II. 72 Reciting the Nicene creed..before the administration of the Eucharist, to guard that ordinance against Arian intruders. 1865 Sellex *Ecce Homo* i. (1868) 3 Many .. presented themselves as candidates for his baptism in implicit faith that the ordinance was divine.

b. Applied esp. to the sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

1830–40 ('To observe the Ordinance', a usual expression with Independents and Baptists). *a* 1892 Spurgeon *Autobiog.* iv. (1897) 26 The table, on which were spread the bread and the wine on days when they had the ordinance; I think that was the correct phrase when our good folks intended 'the communion'.

†**9.** The decree of an umpire settling a matter in dispute; the authoritative settlement of relations between parties. *Obs.*

1375 Barbour *Bruce* I. 79 This ordynance thaim thocht the best. 1411 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 650/1 This is the ordenance that Thomas Archebisshop of Canterbury, and Richard Lord the Grey .. haven made betwen William Lord the Roos on that oon partie and Robert Tirwhit on that other partie. 1569 J. Rogers *Gl. Godly Love* (1876) 182 The ordinance that God made betweene man and wife.

†**10.** Appointment to office; *esp.* admission to office in the Church; = Ordination 2. *Obs.*

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 141 His successour schal come to þe primat of Caunterbury, and he schal take his ordynaunce [L. *ordinationem*, 1432–50 ordinacion] of hym. 1450 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 181/1 To make or ordeine ony Officer .. of whom the makyng and ordenaunce longed to you.

†**11.** Rank, order (in the state). *Obs. rare*—[1].

1607 Shaks. *Cor.* III. ii. 17 Things created .. to .. be still, and wonder, When one but of my ordinance stood vp To speake of Peace, or Warre.

†**12.** = *Company of Ordinance*: see Ordonnance 2 b. *Obs.*

†**Ordinance,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. *ordinance*, Ordnance *sb.*] *trans.* To furnish with ordnance or military equipment, esp. artillery.

1531 Elyot *Gov.* II. ii, A shippe of wonderfull beautie, well ordinanced and manned for his defence and saulfe conducte. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 22 Foystes and Rowgalies so well ordinanced and with such peces as was not seen in shippes before. *Ibid.* 119 This was a strong toune well walled, dyched and ordinanced but not manned.

Ordinand (ō·rdinænd). [ad. L. *ordinānd-us*, gerundive of *ordināre* to Ordain.] One who is about to be ordained, a candidate for ordination.

1842 Brande *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Ordinand*,..in Ecclesiastical Antiquities, one about to receive orders. 1885 Dixon *Hist. Ch. E.* III. 191 The only dress prescribed to the ordinands.

Ordinant (ō·rdinānt), *a.* and *sb. rare.* [In 15th c. a. OF. *ordinant*, pr. pple. of *ordiner*; in modern use ad. L. *ordināns-em*, pr. pple. of *ordināre*: see Ordain *v.*]

A. *adj.* That orders, arranges, regulates, or directs; †able to order or direct (*obs.*).

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 109 Be þy comandour swyfte, & qweynte, & ordinant. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* v. ii. 48 (Qos.) Euen in that was Heauen ordinant. 1870 Ruskin *Lect. Art* iii. 72 The instantaneously selective and ordinant energy of the brain.

B. *sb.* One who ordains or confers holy orders.

1842 Brande *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Ordinant*, a prelate conferring orders. 1882–3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1701 The Council of Trent declares .. that the words of the ordinant, 'Receive ye the Holy Ghost', have efficacy.

†**Ordinantial,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. med. L. *ordināntia* Ordinance + -al.] Of or pertaining to ordinances; of the nature of an ordinance.

1637 TRAPP *Comm. Ps.* xxv. 10 All the passages and proceedings, both ordinarilall and providentiall whereby he cometh and communicateth himself to his people.

Ordinar, *a.* and *sb.* Chiefly *Sc.*; now only *dial.* Forms: 5 **ordonnayre,** 5–6 **ordiner, ordynare,** 6–9 **ordinare,** 6– **ordinar,** (9 **ordnar**). [a. OF. *orden-, ordinaire* adj. and sb., ad. L. *ordinārius*: see ORDINARY *a.* and *sb.*]

A *adj.* = ORDINARY *a.*

Judge ordinar: see ORDINARY *a.* 2.

1508 DUNBAR *Poems* vii. *heading*, Consaloure, and chamerlane ordinare to..Loys, King of France. 1517 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 62 The Maryoners brake the ordinar takele of the shippe. 1563 7 BUCHANAN *Reform St Andros* Wks. (1892) 6 The ordinar expensis of the college of humanite. 1614 WITHER *Sat to King* in *Juvenilia* (1633) 338, I speak not this because I think there be More than the ordinarest gifts in me. *c* 1670 *Bond* in G. Hickes *Spirit of Popery* (1680) 44, I shall take, or apprehend any Person or Persons guilty thereof, and present them to the Judge Ordinar. 1692 SIR W. HOPE *Fencing-Master* 156 The ordinar Complement of all Fencing-Schools 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 179, I wad rather get fou five hunder times in an ordinar way.

b. *By ordinar*, adjectival and advb. phr. (*Sc.*): Beyond what is usual; unusual, unusually.

1823 GALT *R. Gilhaise* II. 126 They were by ordinare obedient and submissive. *Ibid.* 181 With a calm voice, attuned to by ordinare solemnity.

B. *sb.* = ORDINARY *sb.*, in various senses.

1405 *Bidding Prayer* in *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* 64 For al prelates and ordiners 1465 *Paston Lett.* II. 186 He was chief Justic of the Peas and hys ordynare. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 20 Ye shal byleue in holy chyrche our catholyque moder, & her ordonnayre. 1553 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 142 The exhorbitant prices takin .. for thair ordinar, viz., dennar, supper and bedding. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 262 Feild peaceis witht all thair ordinaris of poulldder and bullat. 1600 *Burgh Recs Glasgow* (1876) I. 207 That nane of thame have nather boy nor dog with thame quhair thai eit thair ordiner. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xviii, Our minnie's sair mis-set, after her ordinar, sir. 1887 STEVENSON *Merry Men* v. 55 There's nae soberer man than me in my ordnar.

Hence † **O·rdinarly** *adv.* = ORDINARILY.

1557 N. T. (Genev.) *John* xii. 20 Among them, that ordinarely came to worshyp. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 286 As fell thame ordinarlie. *a* 1649 DRUMM OF HAWTH. *Irene* Wks. (1711) 168 Such . are ordinarly afraid and stand in awe of false scorns.

Ordinarily (ō·rdĭnărĭlĭ), *adv.* [f. ORDINARY *a.* + -LY 2.] In an ordinary manner or degree.

† **1.** In conformity with rule or established custom or practice; according to settled method; as a matter of regular practice or occurrence. *Obs.*

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 588/2 As..god calleth vpon al people both electes and reprobates to come to him, so doth he after both twaine gone awaye by sinne againe, call ordinarily vpon them both of hys lyke mercy still. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 7 § 2 The same ordinarye .. shall . proceede .. ordinarylye or summarilye, accordynge to .. the sayd ecclesiasticall lawes. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* III. i. (1723) 135 Springs and Rivers..do [not] derive the Water, which they ordinarily refund, from Rains.

2. In the ordinary or usual course of events or state of things; in most cases; usually, commonly.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 176 We ought not to iudge of that whiche chaunceth seldome, but of that which happeneth most ordinarily. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 163 In .. Madrid..there are ordinarily 600,000 souls. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 18 Of a more blew colour than Lead ordinarily is. 1722 J. JAMES tr *Le Blond's Gardening* 150 The Trees and Shrubs that are ordinarily made use of. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 432 The gates of Whitehall, which ordinarily stood open to all comers, were closed.

3. In an ordinary degree; to the usual extent. Esp. in phr. *more than ordinarily* = unusually, exceptionally: cf. ORDINARY *a.* 3 c.

1697 LOCKE *2nd Vind. Reas. Chr.* 255 If they were but ordinarily fair and prudent Men. 1709 *Tatler* No. 81 P 1, I am more than ordinarily anxious to do Justice to the Persons. 1876 MISS YONGE *Womankind* viii. 65 The ordinarily intelligent child, with a healthy appetite for books.

4. In the ordinary way; as is normal or usual.

1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xviii. 161 Ray D G ordinarily refracted by the first rhomb will be extraordinarily refracted by the second. 1873 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* II. Pref. 12 Materials..to be found in any ordinarily furnished library.

Ordinariness (ō·rdĭnărĭnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being ordinary; usual or commonplace character; (with *an* and *pl.*) an instance of this quality.

1619 HIERON *Works*. II. 8 Let profanenesse and poperie cast reproches vpon diligence and ordinarinesse *a* 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w the Spirit* (1867) 397 Whereas the persons yet under reproof are wont to pretend . lowness and ordinariness of matter, or of teaching, in the ministry which they have a mind to quit. 1807 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXIV. 332 An idiomatic ordinariness of diction, which has been praised for its simplicity. 1871 H. B. FORMAN *Living Poets* 247 The eight verses work through a variety of ordinarinesses to the final.

Ordinary (ō·rdĭnărĭ), *sb.* Also 4–7 ordyn-, 5–6 orden-, 7 ordn-. [In earlier senses, a. early OF. and Anglo-F. *ordinarie*, ad. med.L. *ordinārius* (sc. *judex, liber*, etc.) and as neut. sb. *ordinārium*; in some senses prob. immediately from the L. words; later senses are partly native developments of the earlier, partly translations of F. *ordinaire*, and largely, elliptical uses of ORDINARY *a.*, sometimes after F. types.]

I. Applied to a person or staff of persons.

1. *Eccl.* and *Common Law.* One who has, of his own right and not by special deputation, immediate jurisdiction in ecclesiastical cases, as the archbishop in a province, or the bishop or bishop's deputy in a diocese.

[1292 BRITTON III. xxii. § 3 En tel cas covendra de ceo estre certifié par le Evesk et par les ordinaries.] *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 384 Freris..ben exempt fro bischopis and oper ordinaries. 1480 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 60 The ordenary, afore whom this myn testament schall be prouyd. 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme, Hist. Brit.* (1811) 103 Clerkes indyted of felonye shalbe delyvered to the ordynaryes. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 205 The executor which deriueth his authoritie from the lawe, is the Bishop or Ordinarie of euerie diocese. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Ordinarie* (*Ordinarius*), though in the ciuil lawe, whence the word is taken, it doth signifie any iudge that hath authoritie to take knowledge of causes in his owne right, as he is a magistrate, and not by deputation; yet in our common lawe, it is most commonly ..taken for him, that hath ordinarie Iurisdiction in causes ecclesiasticall 1687 BP. CARTWRIGHT in *Magd. Coll. & Jas. II* (O. H. S.) 115 The King..is Supreme Ordinary of this Kingdom. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm* II. xviii. 277 If the bishop be both patron and ordinary, he shall not have a double time allowed him to collate in 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 98 It was agreed that all Lollards .should be handed over to the ordinaries to be tried.

2. (*civil Law.* A judge having authority to take cognizance of cases in his own right and not by delegation; *spec.* in Scotland, one of the five judges of the Court of Session who constitute the Outer House (= *Lord Ordinary*, ORDINARY *a.* 2); in *U. S.*, a judge of a court of probate.

1607 [see prec. sense]. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 212. 1658 in PHILLIPS. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 724/1 From Mr Hope's statement the Ordinaries fare worse than the Judges of the Inner-House, as they must sometimes read manuscript.. I do not know a more laborious life than that of one of the Lords Ordinary. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 755/2 The junior or last appointed Ordinary of the First Division is appointed to sit as junior of the two permanent Lords Ordinary of the Second Division.

3. An officer in a religious fraternity having charge of the convent, etc.: = med.L. *ordinārius* (Du Cange). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1481 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 68 The Secresten of the Monasterie of Bury Seynt Edmund, Ordinarie of the same place.

4. a. A diocesan officer appointed to give criminals their neck-verses, and to prepare them for death; more fully *o. of assize and sessions.* **b.** The chaplain of Newgate prison, whose duty it was to prepare condemned prisoners for death. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5). *Ordinary*,..Also the Bishop of the Dioceses Sub at Sessions and Assizes, to give Malefactors their Neck-verses, and to judge whether they read or no. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* III. xiii, The Ordinary's paid for setting the psalm, and the parish-priest for reading the ceremony. 1754 FIELDING *Jon. Wild* iv. i, In Newgate.. the ordinary himself declared that he was a cursed rogue, but no conjurer. 1818 HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* v. (1870) 187 He is a kind of Ordinary, not of Newgate, but of nature. 1900 SIR W. BESANT in *Daily News* 3 Sept. 6/2 The prisoner was conveyed to the spot in a cart beside his own coffin, while the ordinary sat beside him and exhorted him.

† **5.** A stage prompter. *Obs.*

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 71 b, The players..are prompted by one called the Ordinary, who followeth at their back with the Booke in his hand.

† **6.** A courier conveying dispatches or letters at regular intervals; hence, post, mail. *Obs.* (= F. *ordinaire*, 17th c in Littré.)

1667 TEMPLE *Lett. to Gourville* Wks 1731 II. 32 By the last Ordinary from Spain, it appears that they dream no more of War there than they do of Fire. 1704 SWIFT *Operation of Spirit* Wks. 1768 I. 202, I have not had a line these three last ordinaries. 1730 OWEN SWINY in G Colman *Posth. Lett.* (1820) 26, I have recd no answer, as yet,..but hope to have one by ye next week's ordinary.

† **7.** A staff of officers in regular attendance or service: cf. ORDINARY *a.* 3 b. *Obs.*

1526 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 165 The ordinary of the King's chamber which have bouche of Court & also their dietts within the Court. [Here follows a list of officers of the Household.]

8. † **a.** *Naut.* (See quot. 1769.) *Obs.*

a 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 323/1 He is to take care to pay the Ordinary of the Navy every Quarter. 1702 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 230 Resolv'd, that 120,714*l.* 18*s.* 03*d.* be allowed for the ordinary of the navy. 1757 ROBERTSON in *Phil. Trans.* L. 31 They were all labouring men, belonging to the ordinary of Portsmouth yard. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Ordinary*, the establishment of the persons employed by the government to take charge of the ships of war, which are laid-up in.. harbour. These are composed of the warrant-officers of the said ships, and their servants. There is besides a crew of labourers enrolled in the list of the ordinary.

b. (See quot. 1863.) Chiefly in phr. *in ordinary* (of a ship), laid up or out of commission (also *fig.*).

1754 *Ess. Manning Fleet* 24 Warrant-Officers doing Duty on Board any Ships in Ordinary. 1847 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) I. 242 The crutch is laid up in ordinary. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 192 Dockyard ordinaries is merely another name for reserves of ships of war. When ships of war are said to be in ordinary, the meaning is that they are in one of three stages of readiness for commission and active service. 1898 J. K. LAUGHTON in *Trans. R. Hist. Soc.* XII. 89 'In ordinary' at that time [1805] meant being repaired, or waiting to be repaired, but certainly not fit for service.

II. Rule, ordinance, ordinal. (= med. L. *ordinārius, ordinārium*.)

† **9.** A formula or rule prescribing a certain order or course of action; an ordinance, regulation, prescript. **b.** A prescribed or customary course or procedure; regular custom or wont. *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 10910 Wyþ þese prestes hyt shulde fare so Whan here parysshenes oghete mysdo, Wyþ feyre techyng, gode spelles,..And wyþ ordynaryys of holy cherche. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* ix (Shaks. Soc.) 87 To obey the ordenaryes of the temple echeon. 1526 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 140 The Serjeant of the bakehouse..to make & bake the bread..according to the auntient ordinary of the household. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 193 Oft times they procure the feauer, and their ordinarie is to make melancholie by adustion.

10. A rule prescribing, or book containing, the order of divine service, esp. that of the mass; the established order or form for saying mass; the service of the mass, or that part preceding and following the canon.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII ccxxii. 245 Bokes, that were occupyed in the deuyne seruyce of the Church, as the Ordynall or Consuetudynary, the whiche..is nowe named Salysbury vse, or the ordinary after Salysbury vse. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. i. § 23 Osmund, Bishop of Salisbury, devised that Ordinary or form of service, which hereafter was observed in the whole kingdom *a* 1832 MACKINTOSH *Revol.* 1688 Wks 1846 II 263 The judicial determinations, which recognised his [the King's] right..to make ordinaries for the outward rule of the Church.

† **11.** A devotional manual containing instructions for the conduct of life. *Obs.*

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* colophon, Here endeth the booke named the Ordynarye of Crysten Men,..enprynted in Flete Strete by Wynken de Worde. 1578 SCOTOKER (*title*) The Ordenarye for all faythfull Chrystians to leade a Vertuous and Godly lyfe.

III. Something ordinary, regular, or usual. (From the adj. in Fr. or Eng.)

† **12.** A lecture read at regular or stated times.

1432–50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 219 Hit happede seynte Edmunde to forgete that impression..by studyenge for an ordinary to be redde in the morowe foloynge. *c* 1500 in Peacock *Stat. Cambridge* (1841) App. A. p. xliv, The Bedellys shall sett the Doctor from hys place to the commyn Scolys to rede his Ordinarye.

† **13.** Customary fare; a regular daily meal or allowance of food; by extension, a fixed portion, an allowance of anything (= F. *ordinaire*). *Obs.*

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. xvi. 173 They..reteyne and kepe more goodes and richesses than [*printed* that] they nede for their ordinarye. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 20/2 Albeit, his house is frequented of the nobilitie .yet his ordinarie is so good, that a verie few set feasts are provided for them. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 129 Giue him rather some Hay to eat, than to lead him to water, and after that to giue him his ordinarie of Oats. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* viii. § 44 Nor is he now to be lookt on as a gentleman, whose single ordinary costs not as much as would be a fair exhibition for some whole families. *a* 1668 SIR W. WALLER *Div Medit* (1839) 45 Behemoth is satisfied with that ordinary which the mountaines bring him forth.

14. A public meal regularly provided at a fixed price in an eating-house or tavern; also, formerly, the company frequenting such a meal, the 'table'.

1589 NASHE *Ded. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 17 They might have..dinde everie daie at the prase porredge ordinarie with Delphrigus. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* III vi. 328 He kept a daily Ordinary (thanks being the only shot his guests were to pay) 1678 *Ying. Mans Call.* 58 Civil and loving society is natures table of ordinary. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 135 P 6 In the presence of the whole Ordinary that were now gathered about him in the Garden. 1771 MACKENZIE *Man Feel.* xix. (1886) 41 A board hung out of a window signifying, 'An excellent Ordinary on Saturdays and Sundays'. 1887 H. SMART *Cheverly* xxv, Joe..played a very good knife and fork at the farmers' ordinary.

fig. 1750 W. KENRICK (*title*) The Kapêlion, or Poetical Ordinary; consisting of Great Variety of Dishes in Prose and Verse. 1816 COLERIDGE *Lay Serm* 327 The two public ordinaries of literature, the circulating library and the periodical press.

b. An eating-house or tavern where public meals are provided at a fixed price; a dining-room in such a building.

In the 17th cent. the more expensive *ordinaries* were frequented by men of fashion, and the dinner was usually followed by gambling; hence the term was often used as synonymous with 'gambling house'.

1590 PAYNE *Descr. Irel.* (1841) 8 A man may be as well and cleanely tabled at an English house in Ireland..as at the best ordinarie in England. 1631 T. POWELL *Tom All Trades* (1876) 141 The unwholsome ayre of an Eightpenny Ordinarie. 1712 SWIFT *Let. Eng. Tongue* Wks. 1755 II. i. 189 All the odd words they have picked up in a coffee-house or a gaming ordinary. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX 278 The plaintiff had no right to insist upon going into the ordinary or any other particular room. 1883 J HAWTHORNE *Dust* III. 286 In one of the narrow streets leading towards Cheapside she noticed a small inn or ordinary.

c. In parts of the United States, as Virginia: A tavern or inn of any kind.

1774 P. FITHIAN *Jrnl.* in *Amer. Hist. Rev.* V. 315 All Taverns they [Virginians] call 'Ordinary's'. 1775 A. BURNABY *Trav* 83 When he went into an ordinary [*Note*, Inns are so called in America]. 1866 WHITTIER *Marg Smith's Jrnl.* Pr. Wks. 1889 I. 19 Sir Thomas..excused himself for the time..and rode on to the ordinary.

† **d.** A gambling game carried on at an ordinary.

1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1950/4 Rafflings, Ordinaries, and other publick Games.

15. *Her.* A charge of the earliest, simplest, and commonest kind, usually bounded by straight lines, but sometimes engrailed, wavy, indented, etc.

The principal charges so classed are the Chief, Pale, Bend, Bend-sinister, Fess, Bar, Chevron, Cross, and Saltire.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. iii. (1660) 53 Those Charges.. which .do peculiarly belong to this Art, and are of ordinary use therein, in regard whereof they are called *Ordinaries*. *Ibid.* III. xxvi. (1611) 182 Sometimes you shall find this bird borne in the forme of some Ordinary, [as] displaied in Pale, three of them one aboue another. 1882 CUSSANS *Handbk. Her.* (ed. 3) iv 56 Armorists usually divide the Ordinaries into Honourable Ordinaries and Sub-ordinaries.

b. Hence, *Ordinary of Arms*, applied (*erron.*) to a book or work of reference in which heraldic bearings are arranged in some methodical order and referred to the persons or families who bear them; the converse of an *Armoury*, arranged in the order of the names of the persons.

This appears to have originated in a misunderstanding (perh. through a colloquial *Ordinary Book*) of the appellation *Book of Ordinaries* properly applied in 1628 by John Withie to the MS work of R. Glover, Somerset Herald (1571–88). R. Glover's own MS., Brit. Mus. Tib. D x, has no title.

1628 J. WITHIE *Harl MS* 1459 This is a true coppie of a booke of Armes; (otherwise called a booke of Ordinaries) w^h was trickt and written by the hands of the late worthy gent. Robert Glouer Esquire Somerset-Herauld *a* 1726 H. WANLEY *Diary Harl. MS.* 1078 A large collection of the Arms of English Families disposed by way of Ordinary. .. But a table shewing the Order of this Ordinary is wanting. 1780 EDMONDSON *Heraldry* title-p. [contains *inter alia*] Glover's Ordinary of Arms, augmented and improved. *Ibid* Contents, A Copious Ordinary of Arms, originally compiled by Robert Glover, Somerset Herald, and now enlarged and improved.

16. a Ordinary condition, course, run, degree; ordinary state of health, etc. (In quots. 1672, 1710 – ordinary or regular course of reading.) *The ordinary*, what is customary or usual. Now *colloq.*

1581 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist.* IV. xiii. (1591) 177 Of a crafty and suttle wit, aboue the ordinary of those barbarous people. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. v. 42, I see no more in you then in the ordinary Of Natures sale-worke. 1672 J. FRASER in *Sel. Biog.* (Wodrow Soc.) II. 152 Reading in my ordinary, I read these words Hag. ii. 17. 1710 COL. BLACKADER *Diary* 2 July in *Life* xvi. (1824) 197 In reading the Scripture in my Ordinary I got both reproof and instruction. 1846 J. HAMILTON *Mount of Olives* VII 150 If he is in his 'frail ordinary' he is content. 1893 *Chicago Advance* 14 Sept., Something out of the ordinary was anticipated.

b. An ordinary thing or person; something of usual or commonplace character. *rare.*

1624 BACON *Cons. War w. Sp.* Wks. 1879 I 542/2 At that time Spain had no other wars save those of the Low Countries, which were grown into an ordinary. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 17, I would not have. my Animall Spirits purged any way but by my Naturall, and those by my bodily humours, and those by such Ordinaries as have the nearest vicinage to them. 1897 *Chicago Advance* 2 Sept. 314/1 To touch and lift the common life about him, till its veriest ordinaries should feel the thrill of the new life.

17. Applied to various things of the more or most usual class or type, to distinguish them from others of some special sort.

†**a.** A particular make or variety of kersey. *Obs.* **b.** An ungeared bicycle of the earlier type, with one large and one very small wheel. So called for some years after the introduction of the 'Safety' type, *c* 1885. **c.** An ordinary share (as distinguished from preference shares, etc.).

a. 1552 *Act* 5 & 6 *Edw. VI*, c. 6 § 12 Kersies called Ordinaries..being well scowred, thicked, milled, dressed and fully dried, shall weigh xx. li. at the least.

b. 1888 *Cycl. Tour. Club Gaz.* Sept. 369 A youth who, on sighting us forthwith mounted his ordinary, rode out of the yard [etc.]. 1898 *Cycling* 84 Osmond at his best on the Ordinary was riding when the rear-driver began to establish itself as a racing cycle.

c. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Mar. 8/2 The market values the ordinaries at over 115-16. 1900 *Ibid* 21 Aug. 7/3 Last year the ordinaries were divided into £1 shares.

†**18.** *Phrases.* (These might equally be placed under the adj.) *Of, for, in ordinary* (= F. *d'ordinaire, pour l'ordinaire*), in the ordinary course, as a regular custom or practice, ordinarily. *Obs.*

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F* lii. 17 Spiders of ordinarie haue store Of all municion, for wars redie rated. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III xviii. (Arb.) 202 In his Oration which ye know is of ordinary to be made before the Prince at the first assembly of both houses. 1596 DANETT tr. *Comines* (1614) 344 Twise that weeke, once of ordinarie, and once for those that came to be cured of the Kings euill. 1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* (1763) I ii. 87 May we not with equal reason derive from self-love the affection a man for ordinary has to them [children]? 1808 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 112 We shall man them, in ordinary, but with their navigating crew of eight or ten good seamen.

b. *In ordinary* added to official designations: app. an expansion of *ordinary* (see ORDINARY *a.* 3 b), and like it opposed to *extraordinary*, as *chaplain-in-ordinary* to his Majesty, *physician-in-ordinary* to the Prince of Wales.

a 1639 WOTTON *Life Dk. Buckingham* in *Reliq.* (1651) 78 There is conveyed to Master Villiers an intimation of the Kings pleasure..to be..his Cup-bearer at large; and the Summer following he was admitted in Ordinary. *a* 1683 WALTON *Angler* I (1886) 14 Therefore I think my eagle is so justly styled 'Jove's servant in ordinary'. *a* 1686 FELL (T.), He..was soon after made chaplain in ordinary to his majesty. 1707 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* III. 550 (List of Queen's Officers and Servants), Physicians in Ordinary to her Majesty's Person. 1737 *Ibid.* II. III. 245 (Establishmt. of her Majesty's Household), Ladies of the Bed-Chamber in Ordinary, Ladies of the Bed-Chamber Extraordinary. *Ibid.* 247 Upholster in Ordinary.

19. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** In sense 14, as *ordinary supper, -keeper, -keeping*, etc.; **ordinary table**, the table at which an ordinary was served and which was afterwards cleared for gambling; hence, a gambling-table or gambling-house.

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 152 Frequent not those ordinary tables, wher. yee both spend your money vainely, and your time idly. 1635 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 93 We were well used 6*d.* ordinary supper, and 4*d.* breakfast. 1681 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1859) III. 78 He shall give publique notice..at a town meeting or by a writing set up upon the ordinary or mill dore. 1685 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 166 That Ordinary Keepers within Philadelphia should bring in their Lycences on this day. 1710 *Providence Rec.* (1896) X. 113 Anne Tirpin tooke a licence for Ordinary Keeping and gave bond 1883 CROFT in *Elyot's Gov.* 274 *note*, 'Hells' in England..were previously known as 'Ordinary-Tables'.

b. In sense 8, as *ordinary ship*, etc.; †**ordinary-man** (see quot. 1769).

a 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 325/2 The Victualling of the Ordinary Ship keepers. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Matelots-gardien*, the ordinary-men attending a royal dock-yard, and it's harbour or dock.

Hence **O'rdinaryist**, one who rides an 'ordinary' bicycle: see 17 b. **O'rdinaryship**, the quality, dignity, or personality of an ordinary.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 10 May 1/1 Taken altogether, the riding of the safety men was infinitely better than that of the *ordinaryists. 1891 *Wheeling* 4 Mar. 426 On a wet day a safety rider is simply coated with mud, while the ordinaryist is comparatively clean. *a* 1661 FULLER (Webster), The same doth not destroy his *ordinaryship, but only showeth that he was made an ordinary in an extraordinary manner. 1830 *Westm. Rev.* XIII. 451 His Ordinaryship sitting in three new characters at once.

Ordinary (ō'rdinări), *a.* (*adv.*) Also 5–6 **orden-, -yn-**, 7 **ordn-**. [ad. L. *ordinārĭ-us* regular, orderly, customary, usual, f. *ordo, ordin-*, ORDER: see -ARY[1]. Cf. F. *ordinaire* (OF. *ordenaire*, 13th c.), whence some of the uses are taken.]

†**1.** Conformable to order or rule; regular; orderly, methodical. *Obs.*

1529 MORE *Dyalogue* II Wks 183/2 Yf it were thus, God hadde lefte none ordinarye waye for his ghospell and fayth to be taught. 1555 W. WATERMAN *Fardle Facions* App. 314 Those [lawes] that he left written by precemeale..we haue framed together into one ordenarie treatise. 1638 R. BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 37 Stay your selfe within the bounds of ordinary justice. 1639 I. W. tr. *Guibert's Charit. Physic* title-p., The advice of the best and ordinariest physitians.

2. Of a judge: Having regular jurisdiction, i. e. exercising authority by virtue of office and not by special deputation; *esp.* empowered *ex officio* to take cognizance of ecclesiastical or spiritual cases: now only in special collocations (cf. ORDINARY *sb.* 1, 2). Of jurisdiction, ecclesiastical power, etc.: Exercised *ex officio* (now merged in 3).

Judge ordinary: (*a*) the judge of the Court for Divorce (formerly a branch of ecclesiastical judicature); (*b*) in Scotland, the sheriff of a county. *Lord ordinary*: see quot. 1861.

1483 CAXTON *Cato* A viij, To understonde the sentence of thy Iuge competent and ordynarye. 1534 *Act* 26 *Hen. VIII*, c. 3 § 7 Archebysshoppes and bysshoppes, and all other hauing iurisdiction ordinary. *a* 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VIII. viii § 3 Our judges in causes ecclesiastical are either ordinary or commissionary: ordinary, those whom we term ordinaries, and such, by the laws of this land, are none but prelates only. 1656 BRAMHALL *Replic.* v. 200 They have yet another evasion, that the highest ecclesiasticall power was given..to Saint Peter as an ordinary Pastor to descend from him to his Successors. 1834 [see ORDINARY *sb.* 2]. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 60/1 *Lord Ordinary.* In the Court of Session, the judge before whom a cause depends in the Outer-House is called the Lord Ordinary in that cause. And the judge who officiates in the Bill-Chamber is called the Lord Ordinary on the Bills. 1872 *Wharton's Law Lex.* (ed. 5), *Judge Ordinary*, the judge of the Court for Divorce.

3. Belonging to the regular or usual order or course; having a place in a fixed or regulated sequence; occurring in the course of regular custom or practice; regular, normal, customary, usual.

Ordinary ray: see quot 1831 (cf. EXTRAORDINARY 1 d).

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* vi. (1885) 120 Ordinance ffor the Kynges ordinarie charges. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. vi. (1877) I. 148 The servants haue their ordinarie diet assigned. 1607–12 BACON *Ess., Atheism* (Arb.) 350/1 God never wrought miracle to convince Atheistes because his ordinary workes convince them. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 145 It proves a very useful, good water for the ordinary purposes of families. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xvii. § 90. 146 The ray..is refracted according to the ordinary law of refraction [and] is therefore called the ordinary ray. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 250 In ordinary life we use a great many words with a total disregard of logical precision.

b. Of officials, persons employed, etc.: Belonging to the regular staff or to the fully recognized class of such. Cf. EXTRAORDINARY 2. Now mostly represented by *-in-ordinary*: see ORDINARY *sb.* 18.

[1508 Chamerlane ordinare: see ORDINAR *a.*] 1555 W. WATERMAN *Fardle Facions* II. x. 231 The Emperour. neuer speaketh to any foreine ambassadours,..excepte bothe thei and their gifties. bee purified by the ordenarie women. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III 1136/1 There were in the towne of Calis fiue hundred English souldiors ordinarie,.. and of the townesmen not fullie two hundred fighting men. 1592 GREENE *Disput.* 21, I was an ordinary dauncer. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. III. vi, A grave and learned Minister, and an ordinary Preacher at Alcmar in Holland. 1737 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. III. 117 Military Branch of the Ordnance..Engineer-Ordinary, Joseph Day.

c. Phr. *More than ordinary*: (*a*) more in number or amount than is usual; (*b*) with adj. or sb. To a greater degree than is usual, unusual, exceptional; also *advb.* unusually, exceptionally. *Obs., arch.*, or *dial.* So *greater, better, worse* (etc.) *than ordinary.*

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 339 b, He that taketh yerely of his subjectes more than ordinarye, .iii. C. M. Ducates. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xx (Arb.) 264 Surplusage .lieth not only in a word or two more than ordinary, but in whole clauses. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 57 Though a licencer should happ'n to be judicious more then ordinary. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. iv § 9 There was a more than ordinary multiplication of the world from the Sons of Noah after the Flood. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 122 The clouds being more than ordinary thick. *a* 1704 LOCKE (J.), This designation of the person our author is more than ordinary obliged to take care of. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. ii. 11 When she aimed to be worse tempered than ordinary. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xix 197 If Eva, now, was not more angel than ordinary, she would be ruined.

†**4.** Of common or everyday occurrence; frequent: abundant. *Obs.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen IV*, IV. iv. 115 Be patient (Princes) you doe know, these Fits Are with his Highnesse very ordinarie. 1675 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* III. (1688) 324 Tobacco-Shops are now as ordinary in most Towns as Tap-houses and Taverns 1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 323 These are very ordinary here, but thrive not..for want of water.

†**b.** Commonly practised or experienced; common, customary, usual. Chiefly predicative, in phr. *it is ordinary*, or *an ordinary thing* (*with* a person *to do* something, etc.). *Obs.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. ii. § 3 It hath been ordinary with politique men to extenuate and disable learned men by the names of pedantes. 1670 BAXTER *Cure Ch.-Div.* 167 It is very ordinary with poor fanciful women .. to take all their deep apprehensions for revelations. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 5 P 2 Her Eyes are intent upon one who looks from her; which is ordinary with the Sex. *Ibid.* No 27 P 6 It is ordinary for Love to make Men Poetical. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* I. v. § 4 (1817) 98 This proves that a morality, more pure and strict than was ordinary, prevailed..in Christian societies.

5. Of the usual kind, such as is commonly met with, not singular or exceptional. Often in depreciatory use: Not above, or somewhat below, the usual level of quality; commonplace, somewhat inferior; also (now *dial.* or *colloq.*) ordinary-looking, 'plain', 'ugly, not handsome' (Johnson).

Ordinary seaman: see quot. 1769.

1590 WEBBE *Trav.* (Arb.) 18 We were set to wipe the feet of the kings horses, and to become ordinarie slaues in the said Court 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 220 A common name for ordinary Hackney horses. 1661 RUST *Origen's Opin.* in *Phenix* (1721) I. 81 They were Men of ordinary Intellectuals 1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 71 There is those that do it for four shillings a peece; but very ordinary work. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 52 His Books are very mean and ordinary. 1752 HUME *Ess.* I. i. (1788) 20 The most ordinary machine is sufficient to tell the hours, but the most elaborate alone can point out the minutes and seconds. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Ordinary* is likewise used to distinguish the inferior sailors from the more expert... The latter are rated *able* on the navy-books. *a* 1847 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* III. xx 148 Lady Anne was..remarkable for her ordinary appearance, her person being clumsy, and her face spoiled by the small-pox. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* v, Miss Miller was more ordinary; ruddy in complexion 1879 *Paper & Print. Trades Jrnl.* No. 29. 5 The get-up and printing of both works being of the most ordinary character 1883 *Knowledge* 10 Aug. 95/1 In Cambridgeshire..' An ordinary child' was 'a plain child'.

†**6.** Not distinguished by rank or position; belonging to the commonalty; of low degree; pertaining to, or characteristic of, the common people; common, vulgar; unrefined, low, coarse. *Obs.*

1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 117 The ordinary Jews had lost the exact understanding of the old Hebrew language. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1756) 79 Expressions, such as .. even the worst and ordinariest People in the Street would not use. 1741 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) I. 209 To speak of Mr. What-d'ye-call-him, or Mrs. Thingum, .. is excessively awkward and ordinary. *Ibid.*, They are the distinguishing marks of the ordinary people. *Ibid.* 255 Most women and all the ordinary people in general speak in open defiance of all grammar.

7. *Phrases*: see ORDINARY *sb.* 18.

†**B.** *adv.* In an ordinary manner; according to, or as a matter of, regular practice; in ordinary cases, commonly, ordinarily. *Obs.*

1596 DANETT tr. *Comines* (1614) 24 My selfe was resident there,..being lodged at the Tournelles, and ordinary eating and lodging in the Court. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 241 They mounted without other stirrop .. not only when they were ordinary attired in common garments, but then also when they were armed. 1687 tr. *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 56 Their Sword oftentimes hangs by their side tied with a bit of Cord, and ordinary without a Scabbard. 1798 *Invasion* I. 276 When you are quite ordinary dressed, so that no one could guess you for ladies.

C. *Comb.*, as *ordinary looking, -sized* adjs.

1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xx, One or two starched and ordinary-looking mechanics stood beside and behind me. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* xi. (1833) 274 It is capable of accommodating an ordinary sized man. 1891 S. MOSTYN *Curatica* 2 That other young man, who..had a turned-up nose, and was quite ordinary looking.

Ordinate (ō'rdinĕt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 4–7 **-at.** [ad. L. *ordināt-us*, pa. pple. of *ordināre* to ORDAIN.]

A. *ppl. a.* and *adj.* Now *Obs.* or *rare.*

I. †1. Construed as *pa. pple.* Ordered, arranged, disposed; ordained, destined, appointed. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. v. (1495) 108 The curtelles or webbes of the eye ben..so ordynat togyders that four ben in the formest partyes. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXXVII. (Percy Soc.) 194 The serpent venimous, Which by sorcery was surely ordinate You for to sle. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* Pref. § 34 Taking such proportions of their objects which are ordinate to their end.

II. Construed as *adj.*

†2. Conformed to order or rule; reduced to order, ordered, regulated; orderly, regular. *Obs.*

Ordinate power (of God), the divine power as exhibited in the order of mundane things. (Opposed to *absolute.*)

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 28 Crist, þat is God Almiȝty, & of his absolut power may al þing..ȝet may not of his ordinat power ȝele þe folk for þer ontrowþ. 1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 279/1 An ordinate and a substantiall rule. 1534 WHITINTON *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 2 With comly gesture with ordynate eloquence, to make an oracyon. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* III. v. 138 The Brain hath sundry Circumvolutions without any Method or Order; the Braimlet hath circular and ordinate ones.

†3. Observant of order, keeping within orderly limits; orderly, regular, moderate, temperate. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. met. iii. 7 (Camb. MS.) Cleer of vertu, sad, and wel ordinat of leuynge. *c* 1386 — *Merch. T.* 40 Ther as a wedded man. Lyueth a lyf blisful and ordinaat. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 178/2 He was wel ordynate in hym self. 1563 MAN *Musculus' Commonpl.* 35 b, Where as men saye, that ordinate charitie beginneth of it self, if it be meante of the charite of God, it is true. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 124 His life is Ordinate, fearless, Equal, Secure.

†4. *Geom* Of a figure: Having all its sides and angles equal: regular. *Obs.*

1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. ii (1635) 21 An Ordinate figure wee defined to bee that which commeth neerest to an equality of Sides and Angles. 1709 V. MANDEY *Syst. Math., Geom.* (1729) 142 In Triangles only the Equilateral is Ordinate or Regular.

†5. *Math. Ordinate proportion*, a proportion or statement of equality of ratios in which the terms are in regular order. *Ordinate line* = B.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* v. def 18 136 This ordinate proportionalitie may be extended as farre as ye list. 1656 HOBBES *Six Lessons* Wks. 1845 VII 288 The increasing impetus will be designed by the ordinate lines in the parabola. 1362 IOSHUNTER *Euclid* 280 In 19 he defines *ordinate proportion.*

6. *Entom.* Arranged in a row or rows.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol* IV 292 Ordinate. When spots, puncta, &c. are placed in rows. *Ibid.* 313 Ordinate. When simple eyes are arranged in a certain order.

B. *sb. Geom.* a. Any one of a series of parallel chords of a conic section, in relation to the diameter which bisects each of them; now usually applied to half the chord (i. e. the line from the curve to the bisecting diameter), originally called the *semi-ordinate.* Hence, b. A straight line drawn from any point parallel to one of the co-ordinate axes, and meeting the other: see CO-ORDINATE *sb.* 2. (Correlative to ABSCISSA.)

The name *ordinate*, formerly more fully *ordinate applicate*, is derived from the Latin phrase [*linea*] *ordinate* (or *ordinatim*) *applicata*, used in the 16th c. Latin translation of Apollonius of Perga.

[1537 *Apollonii Pergæ Conicorum* I. xvi. Definitio 4, Ducta autem per centrum ordinate applicata. Secunda Diameter vocetur.] 1676 COLLINS in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 7 The angle that an ordinate in a known ellipsis makes with either of the axes. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Ordinate* or *Ordinate Applicate* (in Conick Sections) is a Line drawn at Right Angles to the Axis, (which cuts it into two equal Parts) and reaching from one side of the Section to the other. The Half of this Line is properly the *Semi-Ordinate*, but is now commonly called the *Ordinate.* 1706 DITTON *Fluxions* 31 'Tis required to find the relation of the Fluxion of the Ordinate to the Fluxion of the Abscisse 1726 E. STONE *New Math. Dict.* s v. *Order* (transl. Newton 1704), If any Right and Parallel Lines be drawn and terminated on both sides by one and the same Conic Section, and a Right Line bisecting any two of them, shall bisect all the rest All the Right Lines so bisected, are called Ordinate Applicates to that Diameter [*ordinatim applicatæ ad Diametrum*] 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iii. 339 The Ordinates of any unknown Curve. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 95 An Ordinate to any diameter, is a line parallel to its conjugate, or to the tangent at its vertex, and terminated by the diameter and curve. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* II. VII. vi. 183 Transverse timbers,..laid across the whole of the ribs, set out to the exact form of the curve by ordinates from the main or longitudinal axis of the ellipsis. 1879 PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 246 We let fall perpendiculars, or, in mathematical language, ordinates to it, on either side 1891 C. TAYLOR *Elem. Geom. Conics* 8 The Principal Ordinate, or briefly the Ordinate, of any point is the perpendicular drawn from it to the axis.

Ordinate (ō´ dineit), *v.* [f. L. *ordināt-*, ppl. stem of *ordināre*: cf. prec.]

†1. *trans.* To appoint authoritatively to any office; *spec.* to appoint or admit to holy orders; = ORDAIN *v.* II. *Obs.*

1562 WINZET *Cert. Tractatis* Wks. 1888 I. 15 As the Apostolis ordinatit St. Paule and Barnabas. 1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 568 As for that ye say, Your Bishops be duly Ordinated and Consecrated. 1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* IV. xxii, Richard..this man did ordinate The heyre apparent to the Crowne and Land. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 8/1 Monsr de la Tour, ordinated and chosen gentleman of the kinges chamber of presence.

2. To order, regulate, control, govern, direct. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* I. lxix, He..That best knowes how a Realme to ordinate. 1646 BP. HALL *Balm Gilead* 113 That over-ruling hand of the Almighty, who ordinates all their motions to his owne holy purposes. 1701 BEVERLEY *Glory of Grace* 24 Even those Great Links, and Branches of Salvation, that are within us,..Are yet so Ordinated, that they are to the Praise of the glory of grace. 1823 DE QUINCEY *Lett. Yng Man* Wks. 1860 XIV. 86 He did no more than regulate and ordinate the evident nisus and tendency of the popular usage into a severe definition.

3. To institute, establish, ordain, predestine. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1610 BP. CARLETON *Jurisd.* 292 The publike good is peace, whereunto justices and just warres are ordinated. 1660 N. INGELO *Bentivolio & Urania* I. (1682) 168 The Precepts and Actions of Vertue are..all ordinated to one End. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* XXXV. (1860) 399 Providence, by the like reasoning, ordinates dreadful revenge and retribution.

4. To place side by side in a series, to co-ordinate.

1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 385 The sentences are ordinated by simple conjunctions, not subordinated to each other by final particles. 1882 HARDY *Two on a Tower* I. xii. 208, I have never ordinated two such dissimilar ideas.

Hence **Ordinated** *ppl. a.*, ordained.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 152 To an ordinated destiny of an unfortunate end comes in, mordinately, fire, water, a fall, a gun, a sword.

†**Ordinately,** *adv. Obs.* [f. ORDINATE *a.* + -LY 2.]

1. In an ordinate, ordered, or regulated manner; in due order, in regular succession or sequence; according to order or rule, regularly; properly, duly, temperately.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Macc.* vi. 40 Thei wenten warly, and ordynatly. *c* 1425 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 203 Pluto..gan to declare euen by and by Bothe her compleyntes ordynatly. 1549 LATIMER *1st Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 27, I wyll make a durable lawe, whyche shal compell the to walke ordinatlye, and in a plain way. 1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* xxiii. 548 God worketh ordinately, not preposterously. 1651 *Raleigh's Ghost* 100 It is impossible, that a thing should particularly and ordinately in its own operation aim at one certain end, except it..knoweth the end

2. *Math.* a. With equality of sides and angles. b. So as to form an ordinate; as an ordinate. Cf. ORDINATE A. 4, 5, B.

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II v. § 5 (1712) 54 If it be but exactly round..or ordinately Quinquangular 1655 87 — *App. Antid.* (1712) 192 To be ordinately figured, is an undoubted Perfection of a Body. 1763 PEMBERTON in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 525 If *DK* be not ordinately applied to *LM*, let *DO* be ordinately applied to *LM.*

Ordination (ōɹdinēi´ ʃən). [ad. L. *ordinātiōnem*, n. of action f. *ordināre* to ORDAIN. Cf. F. *ordination* (12th c.).] The action of ordaining.

I. 1. The action of ordering, arranging, or disposing in ranks or order; the condition of being ordered or arranged; an arrangement or disposition.

(This, the primary sense in L., appears to have been the last to be adopted in Eng.)

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* i. 36 Disposing his trees like his armies in regular ordination. *Ibid.* iii. 53 Quincuncial forms and Ordinations are also observable in animall figurations. 1703 T N. *City & C. Purchaser* 85 He meaneth by Ordination, nothing but a well setting of the Model or Scheme of the whole Work. 1823 BYRON *Juan* VII. l, The first Detachment of three columns took its station, .. the second's ordination Was also in three columns. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* i. 18 We must bear in mind the different ordination of ceremony, in that early and rude stage of society.

b. Arrangement in orders or classes; classification in orders.

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 28, I would not have any man think I deliver the forms above for a true and exact ordination of names. 1885 P MACOWAN *Rep Cape Town Bot. Gard. for* 1884 11 The ordination of the *Orchidæ.*

II. 2. The action of ordaining, or conferring holy orders; appointment or admission to the ministry of the Church; the act of being ordained.

1432–50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) II. 141 If the archebischop of Yorke dee, his successor shalle comme to Cauntrbury to receyve his ordinacion [*ordinationem ab eo accipiet*]. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* xiii Wks. (1851) 229 As for Ordination, what is it, but the laying on of hands, an outward signe or symbol of admission? it creates nothing, it conferres nothing. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 87 Bishops have power of ordination of presbyters in every city, Tit. 1. 5; 1 Tim. 5. 22. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm* II. iii 23 That, where the benefice was to be conferred on a mere layman, he was first presented to the bishop, in order to receive ordination. 1842 G S. FABER *Prov Lett.* (1814) I. 241 Many of our best divines hold presbyteral ordination to be valid in cases of necessity.

attrib. 1879 ASHWELL *Life Bp. Wilberforce* I viii. 334 The reforms in regard to Ordination work, for which the Church is indebted to him. *Ibid.* 339 The features of a Cuddesdon Ordination week.

†b. Appointment to any office or position. *rare.*

1650 HOBBES *De Corp. Pol.* 152 An Election or Ordination, howsoever made.

III. 3. The action or fact of ordaining or decreeing, esp. as a divine action.

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 10 The sevte cause is of Goddis ordinacioun. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 33 To quhome he was subjeckit be the ordinatioun of God. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 213 From hence those which are subject learn to obey the powers which are of human ordination. 1794 ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xx. 384 The quality of transparency is given, by a wise ordination of Providence, to the fluid substance of water. 1849 R. I. WILBERFORCE *Holy Bapt.* (1850) 149 That such a decree would go forth..had been known beforehand to the Supreme Intelligence and had been part of His ordination.

†b. Destination (*to* an end or purpose); destined or ordained function or disposition. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f Beasts* (1658) 63 An ox..is called a plower,..slow, and ill-favoured; with many other such notes of their nature, ordination, and condition. 1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 184 Whatsoever has such a Natural Ordination to, or Connexion with, the well or ill Being of mankind. 1889 J. L. KNAPP *Jrnl. of Naturalist* 332 The same propensity, or ordination, for removing decayed matters.

†4. That which is ordained; an ordinance, decree, statute, law; a prescribed observance. *Obs.*

1526 TINDALE *Luke* i. 6 Booth..walked in all the lawes and ordinacions of the lorde. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 101 A constant tenacity and an habited custom to observe ordinations with all exquisiteness. 1656 HOBBES *Lib., Necess., & Chance* (1841) 157 If he intended..that unjust laws are not genuine laws, ..because they are not the ordinations of right reason.

Ordinative (ō´ ɹdinətiv), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. late L. *ordinātīvus* (Tertull.), f. ppl. stem. of *ordināre* to ORDAIN: see -ATIVE.]

A. *adj.* Having the character or function of ordaining, ordering, determining, or regulating; of the nature of ordination or ordering. Now *rare.*

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III 142 These internal beginnings of things they called hypostatical, vertual, and ordinatiue beginnings. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 156 For these, being but the executive only, may either be directed or diverted by the intellectuall and ordinative. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV 481 The holy God, in al his gubernation about sin, whether it be permissive or ordinative, is gloriosely vindicated from being the Author. of sin.

B. *sb.* A particle which ordinates clauses. *rare.* (Cf. L. *ordinativa adverbia* in Priscian.)

1845 STODDART *Gram.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* I. 172/1 'Where' is an ordinative of place in the following passage. 'He rails Even there, where merchants most do congregate.'

Ordinato-, combining form of L. *ordinātus* arranged in a row or rows, as **ordinato-litūrate, -maculate, -punctate** *adjs.*, having lituræ (or indistinct spots), maculæ, or punctures, in rows.

†**Ordinator.** *Obs.* [a. L. *ordinātor*, agent-n. f. *ordināre* to ORDAIN.] One who ordains.

1. One who orders, regulates, directs, or governs.

1615 T. ADAMS *Two Sermons* 83 The wise ordinator of all things. 1615 — *Eng Sickness* ii Wks. 1861 I. 424 Nature, and her ordinator, God 1680 H DODWELL *Two Lett.* (1691) 162 The necessity of an universal ordinator of the second causes both to their own ends and..to that of the Universe. 1818 R. P. KNIGHT *Symb. Lang* (1876) 127 His name signified the Ordinator or Regulator, as it does still in the modern Coptic.

2. One who ordains to the Christian ministry.

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj* 24 Gif he [a bondman] be ordered without the knawledge of his maister, and of his ordinator, he sall be called back againe to bondage, and sall be randered to his maister.

Ordinee (ōɹdinī´), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4 **ordine,** 5 **ordane,** 9 **ordinee.** [In ME. a. OF. *ordiné*, pa. pple. of *ordiner* to ORDAIN; in mod. use formed anew: see -EE.]

†**A.** *adj.* Admitted to holy orders, or into a religious order or fraternity; ordained. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 225 Þan went þis Ottobone þorghout þe cuntre, & quaynted him with alkone, lewed & ordine. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (E. E. T S.) 22/7 Princlike sal she sende an ordane nunne till her þat is in sentence.

B. *sb.* An ordained clergyman or minister; now, usually, a newly-ordained deacon.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 210 [To] þat holy kirke, & alle þe ordinez, & bisshop wo þet wirke & clerkes of dignitez. 1863 A. BLOMFIELD *Mem. Bp Blomfield* I iv. 106 In addressing his ordinees on the subject of amusements, he has deprecated fox-hunting 1884 *Ch. Times* 428/4 There was a falling-off in the number of ordinees at the beginning of the decennium.

Ordnance (ō´ dnəns). [A syncopated variant of *ordenance*, ORDINANCE, established since the 17th c. in a certain group of senses. The complete historical illustration of these is given here, although every sense begins with forms spelt *ordinance*.]

†1. Military materials, stores, or supplies; implements of war; missiles discharged in war: = ARTILLERY 1. Also in pl. *ordinaunces.* *Obs.* in general sense.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 195 That thei..beholde myhte Here enemys.. With al here ordinance there, Which thei aȝein the Cite caste. 1432–50 tr *Higden* Hall. Contin. (Rolls) VIII. 485 His ordinaunce and trussynge cofres were taken þer. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen VII* (1896) 82 By the first part is declared the Receiptes of ordinaunces By the secunde part is declared ordenaunces Returned and deliuered. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III* 51 Armoure, weapons, victaile and all other ordinaunces expedient for warre. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* ix. 78 He brocht sa mony schipis to grece vithr al ordonnance 1644 VICARS *Jehovah-Jireh* 143 For hast they left their Ordnance behind them.

2. Engines for discharging missiles.

†a. Formerly including catapults, slings, bows, etc.: = ARTILLERY 2 a. *Obs.* b. Now, Mounted guns, cannon: = ARTILLERY 2 b.

Formerly often distinguished as *great* or *small*, now usually as *heavy* or *light o.* *Piece of ordnance*, see PIECE.

a. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 7811 He purveid for maygnelles and bellrayes And othre ordinaunce at al assayes. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sam.* xx 15 All the people..layed to their ordynaunce, and wolde haue cast downe the wall. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXIV. xxxiii. 532 They approached with all their fabrickes, engines, and ordinance of batterie against the walls.

b. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* liv. 215 As fire giuen to the ordinance, tis to late to recall the shot. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 99 Wheles for grete ordinaunce .. iiij pair. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 105 Then laied gonne against gonne,. and laied a pece of ordynaunce directly against the wyndowe. *Ibid., Hen. VIII* 136 b, The goodly ordnance whiche were xxij greate Bombardes of brasse, and xxxiv. greate Canon peces [etc.]. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* ix. 28 Small Ordnance, as Falcones and Bases. 1672 *Essex Papers* (Camden) 12, I Desyer Yor Exe Licence to keepe thes six small Iron Ordnance in my Castell of Ballemartin. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) II. 212 The King and the Duke came to the Tower..to see some invention about the ordnance 1861 W. H. RUSSELL in *Morn. Chron.* 3 Aug., Another work . mounts three pieces of heavy ordnance. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 267 Rifled ordnance was used freely by the French in the campaign in Italy in 1859.

†c. With *pl.* An engine for discharging missiles; a large gun, piece of ordnance. *Obs.*

1480 *Waterf Arch.* in *10th Rep Hist. MSS Comm* App. v. 315 No maichaunt. shall bryng none of the saide ordenaunces oute of no countre beyonde the see. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 160 The Romaynes shot great ordinaunces, handgonnes, quarrels. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng Seamen* 24 Gunners spunge your Ordnances. 1629 WADSWORTH *Pilgr* 35 They replying so stoutly, made our Mariners quickly fly to their Ordnances vnderneath.

†d. The artillery as a branch of the army. *Obs.*

1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C Warres* 203 Here was kill'd . Charles Levinus Famarsh, who..at this time was General of the Ordnance. 1786 W. THOMSON *Watson's Philip III*, VI. (1839) 343 Mansveldt marched into Bohemia, where he was ..honoured with the charge of general of the ordnance.

3. The public establishment, or branch of the public service, concerned with the supply of military stores and materials, the management of the artillery, etc.

Board of Ordnance, a board, partly military and partly civil, which had the management of all affairs relating to the artillery, engineers, and the matériel of the Army; it was under the direction of a Master-General, assisted by a Lieutenant-General, a Surveyor-General, a Principal Storekeeper, Clerks of the Ordnance, and various other officers. After having existed from the reign of Henry VIII, it was dissolved in 1855, most of its functions as regards matériel being now discharged by the *Army Ordnance Department*. The organization of the Ordnance Department has undergone numerous transformations since 1855. From 1870 to 1887, the *Surveyor-General of Ordnance* was (with the Commander-in-Chief, and the Financial Secretary) one of three officers to whom the actual army administration was then delegated, his province being all civil administrative duties except the Pay Department, with the purchase, construction, and charge of matériel. After 1887 these duties were divided among various officials, e.g. the Commissary-General of Ordnance Stores, Director-General of Ordnance Factories, etc. In 1895 they were once more grouped under an *Inspector-General of Ordnance*, for whom a *Director-General* was substituted by an Order in Council of 7 March, 1895.

1485 *Rolls Parlt.* VI. 354/2 Maister of oure Ordinaunce and maister of oure Armery 1548 PATTEN *Exp Scotl.* E j b, Syr Frauncis Flemynge knight, master of the ordinaunce. 1679 WOOD *Life* 30 Apr. (O. H. S.) II. 449 He was lieftenant of the ordinance 1737 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit* II. III. 117 Military Branch of the Ordnance. .. Gentleman of Ordnance, John Palmer. 1810 WELLINGTON in Gurw *Desp.* (1838) VI. 22 I should have thought .that the Duke would have gone to the Ordnance, which he would have liked. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* III viii. 710 The Master-General of the Ordnance directed all those matters with reference to the Corps of Artillery and Engineers, which, as to the rest of the army, belonged to the Commander-in-Chief 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 572 The Surveyor-General of the Ordnance is [1870 87] charged with 'providing, holding, and issuing, to all branches of the army and reserve forces, food, forage.. and all other stores necessary for the efficient performance of their duties,' etc.

† 4. Occas. var. of ORDINANCE in other senses.

5. *attrib.*, as *ordnance carriage, hospital, officer, park, stores, store-keeper*, etc. **Ordnance Board** = *Board of Ordnance*: see 3.

1800 WELLINGTON *Let to Major Gen. Braithwaite* in Gurw *Desp* (1837) I. 276 The ordnance and military stores to be sent from Fort St. George. 1803 — *Let. to Col Murray* 30 Apr. *Ibid* 5.. Wheels for ordnance carriages 1841 LEVER *C. O'Malley* lxxxviii. 421 In front of an old ordnance marquee. 1853 STOCQUELER *Mil. Encycl*, *Ordnance Storekeeper*, a civil officer in the artillery, who has the charge of all the stores. 1868 *Rep. to Govt. U. S. Munitions War* 143 After a time these coil guns find their way to the ordnance hospital at Woolwich 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess* II 156 Do they set their ordnance officers to ball-practice? 1893 FORBES MITCHELL *Reminis. Gt. Mutiny* 146 The whole of his ordnance park, containing a large quantity of ammunition and thirty-two guns

Ordnance Survey: The official survey of Great Britain and Ireland, undertaken by Government, and originally carried out under the direction of the Master-General of the Ordnance. Hence **ordnance datum**, the datum-line or level, to which all heights are referred in the Ordnance Survey, being 12½ feet below Trinity High-water mark, and 4½ feet above Trinity Low-water mark; **ordnance map**, a map prepared by the Survey; also *ordnance sheet*.

In 1889 the Ordnance Survey was made a department of the Board of Agriculture.

1840 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XXI. 354/2 In 1791 the Ordnance survey was begun. *Ibid.* 360/1 Ordnance Maps . are not only drawn, but also engraved and printed, at the Ordnance Map Offices in the Tower, and at Dublin. 1845 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 220 Ben Macdhu, ascertained, by the Ordnance survey, to be the highest mountain in the United Kingdom. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 11 Maps of the Ordnance Survey are constructed on the scale of one inch to the mile.

Ordnary, obs. form of ORDINARY.

‖ **Ordo** (ō·rdo). [L., = row, series, order.] a. *Eccl.* An ordinal, directory, or book of rubrics; an office or service with its rubrics. b. In old Latin school-books, (*ordo verborum*) The arrangement of words required in translating into English. c. *Pros.* = COLON[2] 1.

1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* I i. 10 The 'Ordo', or priest's Directory for finding the Mass and the Divine office for every day in the year. 1867 (*title*) Catholic Directory and Ordo for Ireland. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3) 265 *note*, The *Catholic Directory*, familiar to English Catholics, contains besides the Ordo a list of clergy, churches, etc.

Ordonnance (ōrdŏnăns, *or, as F.*, ordonā·ns). [a. mod. F. *ordonnance*, for OF. *ordenance*: see ORDINANCE.]

1. Systematic arrangement, esp. of literary material, architectural parts or features, or the details of any work of art; a plan or method of literary or artistic composition; an order of architecture.

1644 EVELYN *Diary* 20 Nov., A Church for outward forme not comparable to St Peter's, being of Gotiq ordonance. 1712 STEELE *Spect* No. 552 P 1, I found his spacious warehouses fill'd and adorn'd with tea, China and Indian ware. I could observe a beautiful ordonnance of the whole. 1723 CHAMBERS tr. *Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* I 22 Columns that have Pedestals, are in a more stately Ordonnance than those which have none. *Ibid.* 140 Two Ordonnances of Architecture shou'd never be placed within one another. 1776 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* vii. (1876) 413 Disproportionate ordonnance of parts. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* xxiii. (1882) 174 [Difference] between the ordonnance of poetic composition and that of prose. 1885 *Athenæum* 22 Aug. 246/2 The ordonnance of the typography .. is at once simple, perspicuous, and compact.

2. In reference to France and other continental countries: An ordinance, decree, law, or by-law; *spec.* in France, (*a*) under the monarchy, a decree of the king or the regent; applied esp. to the partial codes issued by Louis XIV and his successors; (*b*) an order of a criminal court.

For the *ordonnances* of Charles X, 1830, see ORDINANCE 7.

1756 JOHNSON A. *of Prussia* Wks. IV. 551 The ordonance of 1667, by which Lewis the Fourteenth established an uniformity of procedure. 1761 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 67 An ordonance was issued at Copenhagen, prohibiting the importation of foreign tobacco 1815 HORHOUSE *Substance Lett.* (1816) I. 78 Only three days after the publication of the charter, the director-general of the police issued two ordonnances in open contradiction to the fifth and sixty-eighth articles. 1839 JAMES *Louis XIV*, III 208 The criminal code did not appear till 1670; though an ordonnance affecting the marine had been promulgated in the preceding year. 1878 *Grove's Dict. Mus.* I. 7 The 'vagrants' met each new ordonnance with a new evasion.

b. (In full, (*company of ordonnance*, (†*ordinance*), F. *compagnie d'ordonnance*). A name applied to organized companies of men-at-arms which formed the beginnings of a standing army in France. So called from the *ordonnance royale* of 2 Nov. 1437 by which they were created.

'*Gensdarmes des Ordonnances.* The ordinary men of Armes of France; first reduced by Charles the seventh into certaine Companies, and under particular Orders' (Cotgr.)

[1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 17 Charles the seventh reduced these Ordinances to perfection, inside the number certaine, appointed their wages. *Ibid.* 18 He likewise devided these Ordinances into men at armes and archers.]

1752 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* III. 47 If Scotland was attacked, Francis was to aid them with 100,000 crowns, 1500 lancequenets and 200 archers of ordonnance. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* v, Here are my companies of ordonnance—here are my French Guards. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* vi. ii. (1864) 340 The famous ordonnance of Charles the Bold, the best-appointed cavalry of their day.

† 3. Occasional early spelling of ORDNANCE.

Ordonnant, *a.* *rare*[-1]. [a. F. *ordonnant*, pr. pple of *ordonner* to ORDAIN.] That arranges, or disposes in order.

1820-30 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 32 An ample and most ordonnant Conceptionist, to the tranquil empyrean of ideas he had not ascended.

† **Ordonne,** *v*, a 15th c. variant of ORDAIN, after later F. *ordonner*.

1440 in *Wars Eng. in France* (Rolls) II. 591 Ordonne notable capitaines unto the keping of the same places *c* 1500 *Melusine* vii 44 (*heading*) How they that were ordonned camine. *Ibid* xix. 80 The kinge..ordonned men armed to kepe every man therfro.

Ordovician (ōrdovi·shăn) *a. Geol.* [f. L. *Ordovices*, name of an ancient British tribe in North Wales + -IAN.] The name given by C. Lapworth to a series of rocks, including part of the Lower Silurian of Murchison; applied also to the age in which these strata were deposited.

1887 *Athenæum* 29 Jan. 163/3 Mr. Jukes-Browne .gets over the difficulty of nomenclature by adopting Prof Lapworth's name of 'Ordovician' for the 'Lower Silurian' of Murchison. 1888 *Daily News* 24 Sept. 6/2 Strata representing ordovician, silurian, and carboniferous times.

Ordure (ō·rdiŭr). Also 5 **ordoure**, 5-6 **ordur**, 6 **urdeur**. [a. F. *ordure* (12th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), f. *ord* filthy, foul:—L. *horridus* HORRID.]

1. Filth, dirt. Formerly also in *pl.* *arch.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1092 By nobleye of his norture he nolde neuer touche Ort þat watz vngoderly oþer ordure watz inne. 1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* IX. vii. 24 Fret with olde rust gadreth greate ordure. 1528 PAYNELL *Salernes Regim.* O iij b, Water..where into ronneth no vrdeurs of cites. 1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* (1568) 70 b, Boile this together. and if there bee any ordure or fylth at the bottom, you must take it away. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict* s.v. *Ear*, An Ulcer often..is occasion'd by a Wound, some Hurt, or some Ordure that is corrupted in the Ear. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* v. 332 The youth..Fell, in the victim's gore and the ordure meeting with ill.

2. Excrement, dung. Formerly also in *pl.*

1388 WYCLIF *Deut.* xxviii. 27 The Lord smyte the part of bodi wherbi ordures ben voyded. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* vii (1520) 104 b/1 In the same place he made his ordure. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xv. (1887) 70 They will . disburden themselues one waie or other, by ordure, vrine, or some other matter. 1658 ROWLAND tr. *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 911 Mingle Attick honey with the first ordure the Infant makes. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* xlix. (1840) III. 209 Dante represents some of his criminals rolling themselves in human ordure. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* viii. 181 Ordure is deposited around countless villages.

3. *fig.* Applied to that which is morally filthy or defiling, or to foul language 'cast' or 'thrown' at a person. (Cf. DIRT *sb.* 6 b, FILTH *sb.* 3 c.)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 385 Allas! allas! so noble a creature As is a man shal drede swich ordure! *c* 1386 — *Pars. T.* P 83 In the stynkynge ordure of synne. 1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* VII viii. (1554) 171 b, With such rebukes and casting of ordure .. blotted was his visage. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Folys* (1570) 61 Knowing their owne vice, and life full of ordure..Yet sinne they still. 1688 DRYDEN *Medal* 188 Those let me curse; what vengeance will they urge, Whose ordures neither plague nor fire can purge? 1814 JEFFERSON *Writ* (1830) IV 224 These ordures are rapidly depraving the public taste. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 49, I have been forced to hold my nose in picking my way through these ordures of Dryden.

Hence † **O·rdured** *a.*, defiled with ordure, polluted; † **O·rduring** *vbl. sb.*, the voiding of ordure: in quot. *concr.* excrement; † **O·rdurous** *a.*, of the nature of ordure, filthy.

1593 DRAYTON *Ecl* viii. 77 The rude times their ord'rous matter fling, Into the Sacred and once hallowed Spring. *c* 1595 SOUTHWELL *St. Peter's Compl* viii, A sea will scantly rince my ordur'd soule. 1614 C. BROOKE *Ghost Rich. III* Poems (1872) 110 A filthy carpet fits an ordur'd thought. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* I. iii. 8 These high thoughts brought the Don to his Knees, happily on a Cushion of Rosinantes own orduring.

† **Ore**[1]. *Obs.* Forms: α. 1-4 ár, 1-5 áre, (3 ære, aore). β. 2-5 ore, 3-5 hore, 5 3ore. [OE. *ár* str. fem. = OFris. *êre*, OS *êra* (MDu. *êre*, Du. *eer*), OHG. *êra* (MHG. *êre*, Ger. *ehre*), ON. *eir* clemency (Icel. *æra*, Sw. *ära*, Da. *ære*, are from Ger.):—OTeut. **aizō* (wanting in Gothic, which has the related vb *ais t-an* to regard, respect, with which cf. L. *æs tum-āre* to esteem, value). The primary sense seems to have been 'esteem, regard, respect', whence the senses of 'honour (glory, dignity), reverence, respect, favour, sparing, mercy, help', etc., found in the various languages. The derived vb. OE. *ârian* to regard, reverence, honour, = ON. *eira* to spare, OHG. *êren*, Ger. *ehren* to honour, is found in Early ME. as ARE *v.*[1]]

1. Respect, reverence; honour, glory.

α. *c* 900 tr *Beda's Hist.* II. xvi. [xx] (1890) 148 Ond þeah þe he Cristen beon sceolde, ne wolde he ænige aare weotan on þære Cristnan æfestnisse *a* 1000 (*Cædmon's Gen.* 1580 Cam. on his agenum fæder aare ne wolde gesceawian *a* 1000 *Phœnix* 667 Ar and onwald in þam uplican Rodera rice. *a* 1225 *St Marher.* 5 For he ne alio neauer, ah hueð a in are. *a* 1300 (*Cursor M.* 4245 (Cott.) Putifer. held ioseph in mensk and are *Ibid.* 8770 (Cott.) þat men it suld sua hald in ar [*Gött.* are]. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1816 Ysoude he loued in are *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxx (*Theodora*) 134 þu..has rentis fare & til haf mare has perans of are.

2. Grace, favour, mercy, pity, clemency.

Of common use in ME. in appeals to the Deity, entreaties for a hearing, help, etc., esp. in the parenthetic *þine ore* = of thy grace, F. *de grâce*, which tended to become a mere precatory phrase.

α. *Beowulf* (Z.) 1567 He. gemunde ða ða are þe he him ær forgeaf, wiestede weligne. *a* 1000 *Andreas* 1131 (Gr.) Ne mihte earmsceapen ece findan. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 53 (Lamb. MS.) For habben godes are. *a* 1240 *Urrisun in Cott. Hom.* 187 A þesu, þin aore! hwet deþ þanne þi blod isched on þe rode? *a* 1300 (*Cursor M.* 2719 (Cott.) Laued, said abraham, þi nare [so *Fairf.*; *Gött.* & *Trin.* þin are] Sal þou þine aun sua-gat for-fare? *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 5361 Candace. pleynes 'Lord Alexander, þine are, quare is þi wittis?' *a* 1500 *Kyng & Hermit* 180 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 20 The kyng seyd. Be Gods are, And I sych an hermyte were.

β. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 298 (Lamb. MS.) Nis noþer inne helle, ore ne forziuenesse. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 26 Swete Iesu þin ore! *a* 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 173 'Sire', he sede, 'bi godes ore, So god in maiede ihe wel 3ore'. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 510 Lemman, thy grace, and sweete bryd, thyn ore. 1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* (MS. Helmingham) lf. 64 a, Ay, Sir, she said, for Goddes ore What ye ar tel me more. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod* st. 1236 He sayde, Blessude Virgyn! y cryc 3ow mercy and hore *c* 1450 *Isle Tolous* 226 Yschall be trewe, be goddys ore

3. The condition of being spared; security from danger, peace.

c 1205 LAY. 26266 And lete we þat folc wræcche, wunien an ære. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9771 Alle þe avowes of his churche, in was ore ich am ido. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 276 Now haþ roland in ore Tristrem and is ful blipe.

Hence † **O·reful, a·reful** *a.* [OE. *ârful*], honourable, venerable; merciful, compassionate; † **O·re-**

less, a·reless *a.* [OE. *ārlēas*], void of reverence, mercy, or pity; merciless, cruel.

743-5 in Thorpe *Dipl. Angl.* (1865) 28 Ic Æðelbald..wæs beden from þæm *arfullan bisceope Milrede. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Spelm.) ii. 3 Se ðe arfull þiþ eallum unrihtwisum ðunim. *c* 1200 ORMIN 1460 ȝiff þin heirte iss arefull, & milde, & soffte, & nesshe. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* iv. xix. [xvii] (1890) 312, & eahtatyne wið þæm *arleasum Arreum eretici & his lare. *a* 1000 *Juliana* 4 Maximianes se ȝeond middan-ȝeard arleas cyning, eahtnysse ahof. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 216 (Lamb. MS.) Ac helle king is are-les [*Trin. MS.* ore-leas, *Egert.*[1] oreles, *Jesus* ore-les] with þa þe he mei binden *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 123 Þat orelese menniss, þe ne haueð ore of him seluen. *c* 1200 ORMIN 9831 Arelæs, & grimme, & grill.

Ore[2] (ōəɹ). Forms: *α.* 1 óra, 4 ore, 5–7 oore, 5–6 oure, 6 (ower, owre), ur, 6–7 ure; *β.* (1 ár), 3 or, 4 oor, 5- ore, (6 wore, 6–8 oare, 7–8 oar.) [Two types of this word are found from 14th to 17th c.: viz. (1) *oor(e, oure, owre, ur(e*, of which (as shown by spelling and by rimes) the regular mod. repr. would be *oor* (ōəɹ), and which corresponds to OE. *óra* wk. masc. 'unwrought metal', 'ore', corresp. to Du. *oer*, LG. (E. Fris.) *ûr*, of uncertain origin; (2) ME. *ōr*, in 17–18th c. *oar*, mod. *ore*, which answers phonetically to OE. *ár* (also *ǽr*) 'brass' = OS. *ēr* (in *érin* 'brazen'), MDu. *eer*, OHG., MHG *ēr*, ON. *eir*, Goth. *aiz* str. neut. 'brass' = L. *æs*, *ær-* 'brass', Skr. *ayas* 'metal'. It would appear that, about the 12th c., OE. *ár* began to be identified in sense with OE. *óra*, and that forms descended from both continued side by side until the 17th c., when the forms from *óra* became obs., or were levelled under those from *ár*. Thus the mod. Eng. word appears to derive its sense from OE. *óra*, but its form from OE. *ár* 'brass', which may have been extended to the sense 'metal', and thus to 'ore'. It is possible that, in very modern Eng., the form *oor* might itself have passed into (ōəɹ), as in the spoken forms of *door*, *floor*, and southern pronunc. of *moor*, *poor*; but this would not explain the double forms from 13th to 17th c., nor the 10th c. *oar*.]

1. A native mineral containing a precious or useful metal in such quantity and in such chemical combination as to make its extraction profitable.

Sometimes, esp. formerly, applied also to a mixture of a native metal with a rock or vein-stone, or to metal in an unreduced or unworked state.

[Cf. *a* 1000 *L. Ags. Glosses* in Wr.-Wülcker 237/20 *Ferri fodina, in quo loco ferrum fodetur*, isern ore.]

α. *a* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) xl. 7 Swa þæt seoltor...syþþan se ora adolten byð. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 142/4 *Metallum*, ælees kynnes weeg, *uel* ora oþþe clyna. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 208 For al the metal ne for oore [*v. rr.* ore, oure, oer; *rime* poore, pore, poure, power]. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 186 Of sylvere and golde there is the oore Amonge the wylde Yrishe, though they be pore. *c* 1505 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 197, mjor foder de vr non ignit. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. iii. 52 Quhar the goldin riveir Pactolus warpys on grund the gold vre cleir. 1552 EDW. VI *Jrnl.* in *Lit. Rem.* (Roxb.) 410 The oure that the Almaines had diged in a mine of silver. 1552 HULOET, Oore of golde, siluer, or other mettall. *Vide in* owre. *Ibid.*, Ower, or oore of brasse, *cadmia*. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 131 Where they saw the vre or myne shewe it selfe. 1567 *Wills & Inv. N.C.* (Surtees 1835) 274, ij lods of lead vre pric xxviij^s. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 175/3-6 [riming with *A Floore*, *A Moore* heath, *A Moore* Maurus] Oore of brasse Oore of siluer [etc.]. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. iv. 18 The gravell mixt with golden owre [*rimes* an howre, in her powre]. 1625 BACON *Ess., Plantations* (Arb.) 532 If there be Iron Vre. 1626 — *Sylva* § 33 A Lump of Ure in the Bottome of a Mine.

β. (In OE. in sense 'brass'; in 1225 = 'metal')

[*c* 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (O.E.T.) 1255 *Aurocælcum* groeni aar. *c* 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxxvii. (Sw.) 267 Hie wurdon gehwiriide inne on ðam ofne to are & to tine, & to iserne & to lead. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* vi. (Z.) 15 *Aes* brǽs oþþe ár, *aereus* brǽsen oþþe æren]. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 284 Nis þet iren acursed [*v. r.* or (*note in C.* Golt, seluer, stel, irn, copper, mestling, breas; al is icleopet or)]. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 16 Vor engelonde is vol mon. Of seluer or & of gold, of tyn & ek of lede, Of stel, of yre, & of bras. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 525 Þere þe graueł of þe ground was of gold ore. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 17 Þe erbe of that lond is copious of metal ore & of salt welles. *Ibid.* 79 Salt welles, metal, and oor [*minerias et metalla*]. 14 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 596/12 *Minerva, anglice* a myne *vel* Ore, *vel minera secundum quosdam et anglice* ore..., as goold ore, syluer ore, etc. 1519 *Interlude Four Elem.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 30 They have none iron, Whereby they should in the earth mine. To search for any wore [*rime* therefore]. 1562 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* c. 4 § 30 A.. Burner of Oare and Wood-Ashes. 1632 JORDEN *Nat. Bathes* x. (1669) 70 For Iron, we have the Oar in abundance. 1667 DRYDEN *Ind. Emperor* i. i, Where golden Ore lyes mixt with common Sand. 1728 T. SHERIDAN *Persius* ii. (1739) 35 To run the Gold from its Oar. 1853 W. GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* (ed. 3) 242 This is the common ore of antimony. 1886 A. WINCHELL *Walks Geol. Field* 124 Each of these layers is called a comb, and the whole is styled the gangue. The metalliferous layer is the ore.

b. with *an* and *pl.* A quality or kind of ore.

α. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* i. 1 (1890) 26 Swylce hit is eac berende on wecga orum ares & isernes, leades & seolfres. 1454 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 272/1 Many Mynes of Silver Oures.

β. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.*, Melting the Oares to reduce them into perfect metal. 1768 PENNANT *Zool.* I. Pref., Silver is found in great abundance in our lead ores. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 583 Ores of manganese. 1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 449 Foreign ores, which contain on an average 1 per cent. of silver. About half of these are 'dry ores', i.e. ores containing no appreciable amount of lead.

c. *fig.*

a 1628 F. GREVIL *Mustapha* Chorus iii. Poems (1633) 124 Whom I choose As my Anointed, from the Potters oare. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* ii. xviii. 116 The good Yeoman is a Gentleman in Ore. 1712 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 255 From the rich oar of our early poets. 1801 W. GODWIN *Chaucer* (1804) I. xv. 477 Mandeville, Wickliffe and Gower..did not begin so early to work upon the ore of their native language. 1861 CLOUGH *Mari Magno* 828 An intellect so charming in the ore.

2. Metal, esp. precious metal. Chiefly *poetic.*

1639 G. DANIEL *Eccius.* i. 6 He did repaire the Cisternes, and restore Salomon's Ruines, in the Sea of Ore [? the molten sea, 1 *Kings* vii. 23]. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 116 ¶ 9, I consider Woman as a beautiful Romantick Animal, that may be adorned with Furs and Feathers, Pearls and Diamonds, Ores and Silks. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Elegies* ix. 49 Let others toil to gain the sordid ore. 1830 TENNYSON *Arab. Nts.* xiv. A rich Throne of the massive ore.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** simple attrib., as *ore brokerage*, † *debt*, *extraction*, *freight*, *impregnation*, *market*, *shipment*, *supply*, etc.; consisting of or containing ore, as *ore-band*, *-bed* (BED *sb.* 13 b), *-channel*, *-chimney*, *-deposit*, *-dump*, *-ground*, *-mass*, *-pit*, *-pocket*, *-shoot*, *-stope*, *-streak*, *-vein*, etc.; used in the gaining or working of ore, as *ore-apparatus*, *-bin*, *-car*, *-chute*, *-dish*, *-furnace*, *-house*, *-mill*, *-stamp*, etc. **b.** objective and obj. gen., as *ore-bearing*, *-buying*, *-calcining*, *-crushing*, *-dressing*, *-extracting*, *-milling*, *-roasting*, *-smelting*, etc., vbl. sbs. and ppl. adjs.; *ore assorter*, *-breaker*, *-crusher*, *-drier*, *-feeder*, *-hauler*, *-separator*, *-sorter*, *-washer*, etc. **c.** Special combs.: **ore body**, a body or connected mass of ore in a mine, as a vein, bed, pocket, etc.; **ore-breast**, the face or breadth of the working of a body of ore; † **ore-coal**, ? a name for coal in thick seams; **ore-concentrator** = CONCENTRATOR 3; **ore-hearth**, a form of small reducing furnace made of cast-iron, used in lead-smelting; a Scotch or blast hearth. Also ORE-DELF.

1881 *Rep. Geol. Expl. N. Zealand* 5 A trench cut to intersect the *ore-band at about 20 feet from the outcrop. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 174 The principal *ore-bearing deposits in this mine. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 441 At this *ore-bed are a variety of ores. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 25 This vein has shown thus far three separate *ore bodies. 1877 *Ibid.* 447 From the *ore-breast the ore went through a chute to the first set of steel rolls below. *Ibid.* 48 On the 800-foot level the *ore-breasts are about 100 feet in width, with but little waste-rock. 1893 GUNTER *Miss Dix deceased* 189 There are two *ore-cars running on tracks in this shaft, to the lower level of the mine. 1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 517 None had, however, struck the *ore-channel. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Metals U. S.* 195 The *ore chimney is from 250 to 300 feet in length, and the ore is all taken out above the tunnel. 1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 32 The entire product of the mine will be run out through this tunnel..to the *ore-chute. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1891) 91 An *ore Coale the oare is the best and is a great vayne spreadinge every way and endureth longest. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Metals U. S.* 597 There have been in California many inventions in *ore crushing. *Ibid.*, There should be no mistakes made as to the value of new ore-crushing machines. 1653 MANLOVE *Customs Lead-Mines* (E. D. S.) 106 If they such sutes in other Courts commence, They lose their due *oar-debt for such offence. 1709 J. WARD *Introd. Math.* i. iii. (1734) 36 The Miners bought and sold their Lead Ore by a Measure which they call'd an *Ore Dish. 1862 *Dublin Rev.* Nov. 18 The degrading toil of *ore-dressing or nail-making. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Sept. 4/2, I took three samples, and also one from the *ore dump. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 48 Automatic *ore-feeders are coming into general use. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Sept. 5/1 That the process of *ore-forming still goes on beneath the earth's surface at the present day. 1874 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* (1875) 53 Shafts are sunk until the *ore-ground is reached. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 316 The smelting of the [lead] ore is performed by either a blast-furnace, called an *ore-hearth, or a reverberatory-furnace. 1862 *Times* 9 Sept., The smelting of lead in the 'ore-hearth'. 1886 A. WINCHELL *Walks Geol. Field* 126 The *ore masses are huge lenticular accumulations. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 177 Within a foot of the surface, and covered only by the remains of the disintegrated *ore-shoot. *Ibid.* 26 The *ore-sorters constitute quite a large force. *Ibid.* 23 An *ore-stope was opened and a considerable amount of ore extracted. 1872 *Ibid.* 331 An *ore-streak 9 feet wide, composed of lead, zinc, gray copper, and iron sulphurets. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Metals U. S.* 584 A patent has recently been granted..for an *ore-washer which has some peculiarities.

† **Ore**[3]. *Obs. rare.* [OE. *ōr*, beginning, origin, front, van.] Beginning.

Beowulf (Z.) a 107 Se ðæs orleges or on-stealde. *a* 1000 *Andreas* 649 Seccan or and ende. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 179 (Lamb. MS.) Þer hi seulen wunni u a buten are [*Trin.*, *Egert.*, *Jesus* ore] and ende.

Ore[4] (ōəɹ). **1.** A modern adaptation of OE. *óra*, ORA[1], sometimes used by historical writers.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* i. 256, I have observed thus much, that twentie Ores are worth two Markes of silver. 1650 ELDERFIELD *Fythes* 85 For every ceorle or husbandman twelve ores. 1817 SCOTT *Harold* i. xv, And you, you cowl'd priests, who have plenty in store, Must give Gunnar for ransom a palfrey and ore. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 134 The two ores of 16*d.* which were paid to the king from the Lancashire carucate.

‖ **2.** Properly *ore* (ō rē): The smallest denomination in the coinage of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, the hundredth part of a KRONE, about equal to a German *pfennig*; a copper coin of this value.

1726 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6439/3 A Silver Coin called 15 Ore Pieces are advanced to 16 Ore. 1756 ROLT *Dict. Trade*, *Ore*..a copper coin of Sweden; being 7-12ths of an English penny; and 96 of them make the rix-dollar, or 4*s.* 8*d* sterling. 1899 *Whitaker's Almanack* 701 Silver coins..Denmark.. 1 krone of 100 ore. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Aug. 8/2 In Copenhagen, a premium of ten ore per rat is being paid for every one of the rodents produced whole but dead.

Ore[5] (ōəɹ). *local.* Also 7 wore, woore, oore, 8 oare. [For earlier *wore*, *woore*:—OE. *wār* seaweed, whence the more frequent northern form WARE, q. v.] Seaweed, esp. such as is cast on the shore and gathered for manure: also called *sea ore*, † *float-ore*, and ORE-WEED.

1598 in J. Lewis *Hist. Thanet* (1736) App. 89 To forbid and restraine the burning or takinge up of any Sea Oare within the Ile of Thanet. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 27 b, To this purpose also serueth Orewood, which is a weed growing vpon the rockes vnder high water marke.. His vse serueth for barly land. Some accustomed to burne it on heapes... This Floteore is now and then found naturally formed like ruffs, combs, and such like. 1674-91 RAY *N. C. Words*, *Weir*, *Waar*, sea-wrack...The Thanet men (saith Somner) call it wore or woore. 17.. DR. T. MORE in *Ray's S. & E. Words* (1874), *Oore*, sea-wrack. 1841 S. C. HALL *Ireland* I. 73 His little car, which was filled with sea ore. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Ore*, sea-weed, used for manure. *South.* 1875 *Sussex Gloss.*, *Ore*, sea-weeds washed on shore by the tides.

Hence **O·re-stone** (*local*), a rock covered with seaweed; **O·ry** *adj. dial.*, seaweedy. Also ORE-WEED, q. v.

1854 *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. X. 359 (*Gloss. Polperro in Cornwall*) *Orestone*, the name of some large single rocks in the sea, not far from land. Some fishes when cooked are said to taste *ory*, some things to smell *ory*; that is, like the sea-beach.

† **Ore**[6]. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *ōra*: see ORA[2].] Shore, coast.

1652 HOLYDAY *Horace Odes* i. i, That other, if he in his garner Stores Whatever hath been swept from Lybian ores. 1661 [see next].

† **Ore**[7]. *Obs.* [Of unascertained origin. (Blount *Glossogr.* appears to explain it from ORE[6].)] In *Lemster* (i. e. *Leominster*) *ore*, a name for a fine kind of wool.

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* vii. 104 To whom did neuer sound the name of Lemster Ore? That with the Silke wormes web for smalnesse doth compare. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *Oberon's Palace* 28 A bank of mosse farre more Soft then the finest Lemster ore. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* 33 As for the wooll in this county, it is best known to the honour thereof by the name of Lempster ore, being absolutely the finest in this county, and indeed in all England. [1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Ore* (*ora*), the end or extreme part; a Region Land or Country: Thus Lempsters Ore is that fertile part of Herefordshire, which lyes about two miles round that Town.]

Ore, var. *hor*, HER *Obs.* then; obs. f. HORE, HOUR, OAR, OR, OUR.

Ore, O're, Ore-, obs. ff. *over*, OVER, OVER-.

Oread (ōə·ɪ.ĕd). *Gr.* and *Lat. Mythol.* [ad. L. *Oreas*, *Oread*, a. Gr. Ὀρειάς, Ὀρειαδ- mountain-nymph, f. ὄρος mountain: see -AD.] A nymph supposed to inhabit mountains; a mountain nymph.

c 1586 SPENSER *Past. Aeglogue* 64 The Nymphs and Oreades her round about Do sit lamenting on the grassie grene. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 387 Like a Wood-Nymph light Oread or Dryad. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Works* (1764) I. 273 The oreads lik'd the climate well. 1795-1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* iv. 802 Fleet Oreads sporting visibly. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Dead Pan* viii, Have ye left the mountain places, Oreads wild, for other tryst?

† **Oreb.** *Obs. rare.* [perh. misprint for *orob* = F. *orobe*, L. *orobus*: cf. OROBE.] The Bitter Vetch, *Vicia Orobus*, or some allied leguminous plant.

1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle, Horses* (1596) 112 Sore eies which may be heald with the meale of wild tares, cald Oreb.

Orebear, -burden, -cast, etc.: see OVER-.

Orebil, obs. form of HORRIBLE.

‖ **Orecchion.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. It. *orecchione* (Florio 1598), 'large ear', augm. of *orecchio* ear.]

1611 FLORIO, *Orecchione*, a great eare, but properly that part of a bulwarke which engineers call the pome, the gard, the shoulder or eares to couer the casamats.]

— ORILLON.

1589 IVE *Fortif.* 16 The best way into it, were some 40 foote distant from the Bulwarke Orechion or Cullion. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. i. 15 The point or front of the Orecchion shall alwayes ende with two obtuse Angles.

Orecharge, Orecome, etc.: see OVER-.

Oreche, obs. form of ORACH.

Orectic (ore·ktik). *a.* (*sb.*). *rare.* [ad. Gr. ὀρεκτικός (Aristotle) appetitive, f. ὀρεκτός stretched out, longed for, f. ὀρέγ-ειν to stretch out, grasp after, desire.]

a. *Philos.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by appetite or desire; appetitive. **b.** *Med.* Having the quality of stimulating appetite or desire.

1779 LD. MONBODDO *Anc. Metaph.* I. ii. vii. 110, I come now to a divis on of the powers of the human mind...The division I mean, is into Gnostic and Orectic..by the second, we desire or incline. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xli. (1870) II. 415 In the Peripatetic School the mental modifications were divided into Gnostic or Cognitive, and Orectic or Appetent. 1881 SYMONDS *Renais. Italy* (1898) V. xvi. 407 That blending of the reason with the orectic soul which we call will. 1890 M. MAHER *Psychology* 217 Orectic faculty..

is too unfamiliar. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Orectic*, exciting, or having power to excite, the appetites.

† B. *sb.* A stimulant for the appetite. *Obs.*

1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* 357 Orecticks or Stomachicals, are Medicines appropriated to the Ventricle or Stomach.

Ored (ō·ɹd), *a nonce-wd.* [f. ORE[2] + -ED[2].] Covered or adorned with ore or metal.

1627-47 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xx. 70 Obscene scurrilities, that the Stage presents us with,..or'd and spangled in their gawdiest tyre.

† **O·redelf, o·rdelf.** *Law. Obs.* [f. ORE[2] + DELF, digging, excavation, quarry, mine.] The digging of mineral ore; the right to dig minerals.

1579 *Expos. termes of Lawes*, *Oredelfe* is where one claimes to haue the ore that is founde in his soile or ground. 1617 in MINSHEU *Duct. Ling.*

Oredrive, Oreflow, etc.: see OVER-.

Orefraye, orefrye, obs. forms of ORPHREY.

Oreful, *a. Obs.*: see ORE[1].

Oregel(e, var. ORGEL *Obs.*, pride, proud.

Oreide (ō·ɹi,id). [a. F. *oréide*, f. *or* gold: see -IDE.] A name given to a kind of brass with golden brilliancy, used for imitation jewellery, etc. The composition apparently varies; that given in quot. 1875 is app. identical with that of OROIDE.

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 461 *Oreide* is the name given by MM. Meurier and Valient, of Paris, to an alloy which has a golden brilliancy. It is composed of copper 100, zinc 17, magnesia 6, sal-ammoniac 3 6, quick-lime 1 8, and tartar of commerce 9. *Ibid.*, The oreide is malleable, takes a most brilliant polish, and, if it tarnishes, its lustre is restored by acidulated water. 1881 *Metal World* No. 6 89 Oreide must not be confounded with oroide. *Ibid.*, Oreide, zinc 23 parts, nickel 6 parts, copper 80 parts.

† **Oreille.** *Obs. rare.* [erron. ad. F. *oreiller* pillow, f *oreille* ear.] A pillow.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. lxxiv. 95 Therle of Moret bare in his armoun, syluer, thre oreylles goules. [Frois-ait *Un escu d'argent à trois oreillers de gueules*] 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 249. 1881 STODART *Scot Arms* II 18.

Oreillet (ō·ɹilɛt), ‖ **oreillette** (oɹɛlɛ·t). Forms: 6 **orrelette, orrellet, orilyeit,** 7 **aurielet,** 9 **oreillet(te.** [a. F. *oreillette* fem (formerly also *oreillet* masc.), a little ear, earlet, covering or ornament for the ear, auricle of the heart, etc. (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), dim. of *oreille* ear: see -ET.]

† **a.** A part of a head-dress covering the ears. † **b.** A covering or defence for the ears. **c.** The ear-piece of a helmet.

a 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 519 Ye orrelettes [Holinshed (1587) III 808/2 orrellets] were of rolles wrethed on lampas douck holow, so that the golde shewed thorow. 1578 *Inv. K. Wardrobes* (1815) 232 Ane quaiff with a orilyeit of bolane claith sewit with crammosie silk 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 52 That children should have certaine aurielets [Amyot in Littré, *aurreillettes de fer*] or bolsters to hang about their eares for their defence. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 195 Sometimes the oreillets themselves [temp. Hen VI] have spikes projecting from their centres.

Oreillon: see ORILLON.

Oreison, -soun, obs forms of ORISON.

Ore-jade, Orelay, Orelead, etc.: see OVER-.

Orelege, obs. f. HOROLOGE, time-piece.

Oreless, *a. Obs.*: see ORE[1].

† **Orell.** *Obs.* (See quot.)

1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb* I. (1668), Red-Oker, is a hard red stone, which we call Raddle, Orell, Marking-stone.

Orellin (oreˈlin). *Chem.* [f *Orell-ana*, name of the Amazon river, as used in the specific name (*Bixa orellana*) of the plant from which anatta is obtained + -IN[1].] A yellow colouring matter contained in anatta, used in dyeing alumed goods.

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 517 *Anna'to.*—This colouring matter . . appears to contain an orange-red colouring substance, called *bixin*, and a yellow termed *orellin*. 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem* I 600

Orellis, orels, obs ff. *or else*: see OR *conj.*

‖ **Oremus** (orē·mus). [L. *orēmus* 'let us pray': so F. *orémus* (17th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] A liturgical prayer introduced by the word *oremus* (in the service of the R. C. Church)

1795 IT. *Mercier's Fragm. Pol. & Hist.* II 462 The monks made their purchases with oremuses, and good pass-ports to heaven. 1888 *Blackw Mag.* Dec. 704 The canticles he knew, Oremuses, and prayers and collects not a few.

Orenche, orendge, orenge, obs. ff. ORANGE.

Orendron, var UNDERN *Obs*, forenoon.

‖ **Oreodon** (orī·ŏdɒn). *Palæont.* [mod.L f Gr. ὄρος, ὄρε-ος mountain + ὀδούς, ὀδοντ- tooth: named by Leidy in 1851.] A genus of extinct ruminant mammals, typical of the family *Oreodontidæ*, the remains of which are found in the miocene tertiary formations of the western United States. Hence **Ore·odont, Oreodo·ntine** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to the *Oreodontidæ*.

1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* (1879) 505 The Oreodon is another very remarkable animal, intermediate between the hog, the deer and the camel, which at this time inhabited the whole Continent from Nebraska to Oregon.

Oreography, -ology, etc., var. OROGRAPHY, etc.

Orepass, Orepeer, Oreperch, etc.: see OVER-.

† **Ore·re,** obs. var. of ARRERE *v.*, to fall back.

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 909 Gif ony nech wald him neir He bad tham rebaldis orere, With a ruyne. *Ibid.* 984 Bot thow reule the richtuiss, thi rovme sall orere.

Orerotund: see OROTUND.

Orerule, Orerun, Oreset, Oreshoote, Oreslip, Orespread: see OVER-.

Oreson(e, -soun, -sun, obs ff. ORISON.

† **O·rest,** obs. variant of ERST, first: cf. OR *adv.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2061 A win-tre..Orest it blomede, and siðen bar ðe beries ripe.

Oresyle, var. OVERSILE *Obs.*, to cover, hide.

Oretake, -throw, -thwart, -top: see OVER.

‖ **O·rete·nus.** *Law* The med L. phrase *ore tenus* by word of mouth; hence as *sb.* (*nonce-wd.*), A sentence by word of mouth.

a 1639 CAREW *Cæl. Brit.* Wks. (1824) 159 Vulcan was brought to an Oretenus and fined for driving in a plate of iron into one of the Sunne's chariot-wheeles.

Ore-weed (ō·ɹwīd). *local.* Forms: 6- **ore-,** 7 **or-,** 8-9 **oar-**; 6 **-wad,** 7-8 **-wood,** 7- **-weed.** [f. ORE[5] + WEED. The forms in *wad, wood*, app. arose from the second element being unaccented, and may have been popularly associated with other words.] Seaweed; = ORE[5].

a. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist Ird.* in Holinshed II. 183 The common people had a long time liued on limpets, orewads, and such shelfish as they could find. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 27 Orewood, which is a weed growing vpon the rockes vnder high water marke, or..cast vpon the next shore by the wind and flood. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. x. 30 They vse both Orewood, Sea-sand, and Sea-slubbe for soylings 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict* s.v. *Sea Weed*, That call'd Ore-Wood is much used in Cornwall.

B. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy S. Sea* (1847) 108 He shall meete with bedds of oreweed, driving to and fro in that sea. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 68 In Cornwal there is also a Weed called Ore-weed. 1755 *Gen'l. Mag.* XXV. 447 A sea weed, called oarweed, is also sometimes used, but principally for gardens. 1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* ii 57 Tangle (oar-weed, as they call it in the south). 1834 *West. Morn. News* 20 June 2/5 For Sale, Boat, suitable for oar-weed 1892 QUILLER-COUCH *I saw three Ships* 80 Manure better than the ore-weed you gather down at the Cove.

Orewhelm, Orework: see OVER-.

Orexin (oreˈksin). *Chem.* [f. as next + -IN[1].] The hydrochlorate of phenyl-dihydro-quinazolin, a colourless, odourless crystalline substance, very irritating to the nose, and of nauseous bitter taste, having some repute as a stomachic.

1891 *Lancet* 24 Jan. 211/2 Orexin given in quantities of from five to twelve grains daily increases the assimilation of fat in diseased subjects. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Orexin* .. has been recommended for the purpose of increasing the appetite, but its efficacy is very doubtful. 1893 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* (Epit.) 20 May 84/1 Paal has discovered that the base of orexin, phenyldihydro-chinazolin ($C_{14}H_{12}N_2$), is almost free from taste, and..acts as well as the raw drug.

‖ **Orexis** (oreˈksis). [a. Gr. ὄρεξις desire, appetite.] A desire or longing. Now *techn.* in *Med.*

1619 H. HUTTON *Follie's Anat.* 22 Motives his Orexis to provoke. 1675 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. App* III. 1 § 4 9 This *Orexis* after dirty Puddings. 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Orexis*, appetite. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Orexis*, term for desire or appetite; orexy.

Orey, Oreyson, obs. forms of ORY, ORISON.

† **Orf.** *Obs.* Also 3 **oref, orve, oreve, horf.** [OE. *orf*, not exemplified in the cognate langs., but corresp. to an OTeut. **orbo*^{m}- :—**urbo*^{m}, from weak grade of ablaut series *erb-, arb-, urb-*, whence Goth. *arbi*, OHG *erbi*, OE *ierfe, ierfe, yrfe*, possession, esp. cattle, inheritance: see ERF.]

Cattle, live stock.

960-975 *Laws of Edgar* (Schmid) IV. c. 2 § 8 gif hit cuce orf biõ. *Ibid.* § 11 þæt forstolene orf and þæs orfes ceapgyld. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* XII 16 He hæfde þa on orfe and on þeawum, on olfendum and on assum micele æhta. — *Exod.* XII. 38 On ælces cynnes orf. 10 . *O. E. Chron.* an. 1010 MS. F) Menn and orf ofsloxan eal þæt hi to comon (*Laud MS.* menn and yrfe hi slogon). *a* 1100 *Ibid.* an. 1041 (Laud MS) Swa mycel orfes wæs ðæs geares forfaren. *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom.* 31 Herdes .. wittende here oref. *Ibid.* 39 Ac þe gode herdes wakieð . ouer here orf. *c* 1205 LAY. 15310 Heo nomen orf, heo nomen corn. *Ibid.* 31809 Þat quale com on orue. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1155 Thu bodest cualm of oreve. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7765 Orf failede & eke corn. 1390 GOWER *Conf* I. 17 Schepherdes .. Into the breres thei forcacche Her Orf, for that thei wolden lacche With such duresce.

b. *Comb.*: † **orf-gild:** see quots.; † **orf-qualm,** cattle-plague, murrain.

[LAMBARD *Archaionomia* (1568) 126, to the words 'quod dicitur ceapgeld' in *Stat. Will. I*, c. 3 § 14, adds in margin 'al. orfgild, quod idem est'; ed. 1644 omits this.]

1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, **Orfgild*, alias *Cheapegild*, is a restitution made by the Hundred or Countie, of any wrong done by one that was *in plegio*. 1708 *Termes de la Ley* 402 *Orfgild* signifies a payment or restoring the Cattel. 1014 WULFSTAN *Serm. ad Anglos* in *Hom.* (1883) 159 Stalu and cwal, stric and steorfa, *orfcwealm and uncoðu. *a* 1100 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1054 On þisum geare wæs swa mycel orfcwealm. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 61 Ure louerd biinnieð us ure agte, oðer þurh fur, oðer þurh þiefes, .. oðer þurh orf qualm.

Orfarian, obs form of ORPHARION.

Orfe (ɒf). [a. Ger. *orfe*, F. *orfe, orphe*; cf. L. *orphus* (Pliny), a. Gr ὀρφός a kind of sea-perch.] A golden yellow variety of the ide (*Leuciscus idus*), long domesticated in Germany, acclimatized in England in the 19th c.

[1706 PHILLIPS, *Orphus*, the Sea-rough; a kind of fish.] 1879 WEBSTER Supp., *Orf*, a European semi-domesticated fish of the carp family. 1884 *Century Mag.* Apr. 904/1 The gold-orfe or golden-ide [is] a fish bred for both ornament and the table. 1886 *Athenæum* 8 May 619/1 The orfe and the golden tench have been acclimatized in England.

Orferay, orferes: see ORPHREY.

† **Orfever.** *Obs rare*—[1]. [a. F. *orfèvre* (13th c. in Littré):—pop. L. *aurifabr-um* workman in gold, goldsmith.] A goldsmith.

1415 in *York Myst.* Introd. 21 Orfeuers, Goldbeters, Monemakers.

‖ **Orfèvrerie** (orfɛˈvrəri). Now only as French. Forms: 5 **orfeverye,** 9 **orfèverie, orfevery, orfèvrerie.** [a. F. *orfèvrerie*, in 12th c *orfaverie*, f. *orfèvre*: see prec.] Goldsmith's work.

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* xlviii, A gudely cheyne of smale orfeuerye. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.*, *St. Dunstan*, To indulge in a little *orfèvrerie*. 1842 *Ibid.*, *St. Cuthbert* ii, Plate of *orfèvrerie* costly and rare 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* I. 16 He offered prizes for the best specimens of 'orfèvrerie' in two kinds, religious and secular.

Orfray, orfrays, etc.: see ORPHREY.

Orgal(l, obs. variant of ARGOL[1].

1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos.*, *Orgall*, the lees of Wine dried. [So in COCKERAM, BLOUNT, PHILLIPS]

† **O·rgament.** *Herb. Obs.* [Corrupt ad. L. *origanum*.] = ORIGAN, marjoram.

1552 ELYOT, *Amomus* .. hath a flower like to Orgament. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II 64 Orgament, which in tast .. resembleth Sauery, hath many kinds, & all medicinable. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 103 Herb dragon, orchanes, orgament, and mastick. 1657 C. BECK *Univ. Char.* I iv b, Orgament herb.

Also † **O·rgamy** *Obs.* (cf. ORGANY[2]).

1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* IV. xiv. 81 The Storke hauing a branch of Orgamy Can. the Adders sting eschew.

Organ (ɒ·ɹgän), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 **organon,** *pl.* **-na, organe** *wk. fem.*; 4 **orgne, orgoyn,** 4- **organ** (4-5 **orgene, -gyn, -gun,** 4 6 **orgon(e, -gon,** 4 7 **organe,** 6 7 **-gayne, -gaine**). [ad. L. *organum*, pl. *organa*, a. Gr. ὄργανον, pl. *-να*, instrument, organ, musical instrument. Used in OE. in Gr. form, also *organe* wk fem. (so OHG. *organa, -ina*, MHG. *orgen(e*, MDu. *orghene*). In early ME forms, from OF. *organe, orgene* (12th c), *orghene, orguine* (15th c.), also *orgre* (13th c. from *orgne*), mod. F. (14th c.) *orgue*; all going back to *organa*, treated as a fem sing. See also the by-form ORGLE.

In Greek, orig. 'that with which one works' (ablaut formation from ἔργ- work), tool, instrument, spec. musical instrument, surgical instrument, also bodily organ as instrument of sense or faculty In L., instrument, engine, musical instrument generally, pipe, in Christian writers also 'church-organ'. Augustine (*c* 400), on Ps lvi, says 'All musical instruments are called *organa* Not alone is that called *organum*, which is large and inflated by bellows, but whatever is fitted to accompany singing, and is corporeal, which he who sings uses as an instrument, is called *organum*' To the same effect Isidore *Orig.* III. xx. In Eng adopted first in the musical sense, in OE. in the more general sense of 'musical instrument', including, no doubt, that of 'church-organ'.]

I. A musical instrument.

† **1.** Applied vaguely in a general sense to various musical (esp. wind) instruments; chiefly in versions of Scripture or allusions thereto (often understood in sense 2). *Obs.* (exc. as a verbal rendering of Gr. or L.)

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* iv. 21 Iubal .. wæs fæder herpera and þæra þe organan macodan [Vulg. *canentium cithara et organo*]. *c* 1000 *Ælf. Ps.* CXXXVI. 2 On salig we sarige ure organan [*organa*] up-ahengan. *c* 1000 *Apollonius* 25 Ða organa wæron ȝetogene, and ða biman ȝeblawene. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1521 Cubal .. Organs harp and oþer gleu, He drou þan oute o musik neu. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* CXXXVI. 2 In þe wylghes in þe myddis of hit, we hang vp our orgoyns. 1382 WYCLIF *Job* XXI 12 They .. iojen at the soun of the orgne. 1388 — *Ps.* CXXXVI. 2 In salewis in the myddil theiof; we hangiden vp oure organs [1382 instrumens]. *?c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 1072 With rote, rihible and clokarde, With pypes, organs and bumbaide 1539 BIBLE (Great) *Gen* iv. 21 Iubal, which was the father of such as handle harpe & organe 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III ii. 385 Will you play vpon this Pipe? There is much Musicke, excellent Voice, in this little Organe. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* cl. 4 Praise him with stringed instruments and organs. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 596 The Harp..the solemn Pipe, And Dulcimer, all Organs of sweet stop.

2. *spec.* A musical instrument (in its modern form the largest and most comprehensive of all), consisting of a number of pipes, supplied with *wind* or compressed air by means of bellows, and sounded by means of keys, which on being pressed down admit the wind to the pipes by opening valves or *pallets*.

In the modern organ the pipes are distributed into sets or *stops* of various qualities of tone, the admission of wind to the several stops being controlled by handles or *draw-stops*, drawn in and out by hand or by mechanism worked by special pedals (*combination-pedals*); and the stops are arranged in groups, each separate group forming a *partial organ* (see d) and being controlled by a separate keyboard; these are usually from two to five in number, one of the keyboards consisting of *pedals* played with the feet, the rest being *manuals* played with the hands; these can be connected in various ways by *couplers* so as to sound together.

From its power and dignity of tone the organ has been distinctively the church instrument from early Christian times, and in modern times is also used in concert-halls and other buildings.

The instrument has of course undergone immense changes since the 4th c., when it is first referred to in L. writers, and

even since the date of the earliest Eng. references. According to Grove's *Dict. Mus.* II. 576, 'At the commencement of the 8th c. the use of the organ was appreciated, and the art of making it was known in England'. But although mentioned from that period in Latin documents, no English quots. specifically in this sense are known in OE. or Early ME.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 31 His voys was murier than the murie orgon, On Messe-dayes that in the chirche gon. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 261/1 An Organ, *organum*. To synge or to play (on þe) Organ, *organizare*. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* iv. (1662) 33 The first Organ which was ever seen in the West of Europe, was, what was sent Anno 757 from Constantine the Grecian Emperor to Pipin King of France. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 708 As in an Organ from one blast of wind To many a row of Pipes the sound-board breathe. 1687 DRYDEN *Song St. Cecilia's Day* 44 What human Voice can reach The sacred Organ's praise? 1721 BAILEY, *Cabinet Organ*, a small portable Organ. 1756 7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 334 It is furnished with two fine organs, erected opposite to each other. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. viii. 123 Marinus Sanutus introduced organs into churches. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 353 Ctesiphon..is said to have invented a..hydraulic organ. 1898 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms* 316/1 The so-called hydraulic organ owed its utility and consequent fame to the fact, that in it water was used in such a manner as to counterbalance the hitherto variable pressure.

† b. Formerly in *pl.* denoting a single instrument. (After med.L. *organa* (Du Cange) similarly used, app. to express its composite character: the L. sing. *organum* had also the sense 'pipe'. With '*the organs*' cf. *the bagpipes, the pipes.*)

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 11266 Þo þat couþe orgnes blowe. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cl 4 Orgyns, bat is made as a toure of sere whistils. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sec. Nun's T.* 134 And whil the Organs [*v. rr.* Orgues, Organes, Orgles, Orgels, orgens] maden melodie To god allone in herte thus sang she. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 54 Thi organys so hihe begynne to syng ther messe. 1483 *Croscombe Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 17 Payd to Thomas Rogg for pleyng at orgons iij[s] iiij[d]. *c* 1591 *Vestry Bks* (Surtees) 267 The long stall in the South porche before the Orgaines. 1601 F. GODWIN *Bps. of Eng.* 452 He..could not only sing, but play very well vpon the organs. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* iv. § 113 Many Dissolute and Prophane People, went into the Abbey at Westminster, and would have pull'd down the Organs. 1683 KENNETT tr. *Erasm. on Folly* 68 No more skill..than a Pig playing upon the Organs. 1708 POPE *Ode St. Cecilia* 11 The deep, majestic, solemn organs blow. 1746 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) II. 21 Then the organs began to play amain.. The curate endeavoured to stop them. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Organs*, an organ, the musical instrument.

† c. Also called *A pair*, or *set*, *of organs*. *Obs.* (*Pair* here means 'set', not couple.)

1501 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 84, I wyll ther be bought on peyr of orgonys to the chyrche of Wulpett. 1530 PALSGR. 183 *Vnes orgues*, a payre of organs, an instrument of musyke. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* ii. 95 Al the pipes and flutes of a paire of organs being set together. 1678 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) II. 407 The church..containing a good set of organs before the warr time. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2111/4 Two pair of very fair Organs to be sold..One pair of Seven Stops, the other Four. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 97 With one pair of organs they can make the whole house ring.

d. Applied, with distinctive epithets, to the separate groups of stops (*partial organs*), each with its own keyboard, which make up an organ.

Of these the chief is the *great organ*, containing stops mostly of powerful tone; the others are the *choir organ*, containing lighter stops used for accompanying a choir (see CHOIR-ORGAN); the (formerly used) *echo organ*, inclosed in a case, for producing a soft and distant effect, and its successor the *swell organ*, inclosed in a *swell-box* capable of being opened or shut by a *swell pedal* so as to produce crescendo or diminuendo effects; the *solo organ*, in which each stop is of special quality of tone, adapted for playing a solo melody accompanied by other stops; and the *pedal organ*, containing the stops of lowest pitch, forming a bass to the manuals.

1606-7 [see CHOIR ORGAN]. 1623 *Organ Specif. Worcester Cathedral*, The particulars of the great organ. 1660 *Specif. Organ Banqueting Room, Whitehall* in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 590 Great Organ, 10 stops...Echo Organ, 4 stops. 1876 HILLS *Catech. Organ* i. (1878) 3 The fourth manual, the Solo Organ, contains pipes of a particular species, on a high pressure of wind and voiced specially for Solo playing. 1898 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms* 337/2 A complete organ may be said to consist of five parts: choir organ, great organ, swell organ, solo organ, and pedal organ..A large organ therefore consists of a number of small organs differing in quality of tone, and so arranged as to be under the control of one performer.

3. Applied to other musical instruments, as in *Dutch organ*.

1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 1248 A band..consisted of a double drum, a Dutch organ, the tambourine.

fig. 1844 *Zoologist* II. 727 The croaking being so loud and shrill, as to have obtained for these frogs the name of 'Cambridgeshire nightingales', and 'Whaddon organs'!

b. = BARREL-ORGAN: cf. *organ-grinder* in 8.

1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xviii, 'You must be more careful, sir', said Jerry, walking coolly to the chair where he had placed the organ, and setting the stop. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* v. § 24 He..would also, if he might, give grinding organs to God's angels to make then music easier.

c. A keyboard wind-instrument with metal reeds, bellows mostly worked by treadles, and (usually) a number of stops; an instrument of the harmonium class; a reed-organ. *American organ*: a reed-organ in which the air is drawn inwards to the reeds, instead of being driven outwards as in the harmonium proper.

1880 E. PROUT in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 61 The American organ under its present name..was first introduced by Messrs. Mason and Hamlin of Boston, about the year 1860. 1880 A. J. HIPKINS *ibid.* I. 667 He was induced to secure to himself the sole privilege of using the name Harmonium in France, thus forcing other makers to use the name Organ, and thus to add another stone to the cairn of confusion in musical instrument nomenclature.

† 4. *Mediæval Mus.* = ORGANUM 2. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 91 Wiþ knackynge of newe song, as orgen or deschant. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xxi. 7 And how osanna by orgone olde folk songe.

II. An instrument generally.

5. A part or member of an animal or plant body adapted by its structure for a particular vital function, as digestion, respiration, excretion, reproduction, locomotion, perception, etc.

c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 2480 Alle þe remanent of my body..Excepte þe organys of þe lemys þe whyche gouernede my wyttus fyue. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* i. Wks. 132/1 The bodye, kepyng yet stil his shappe & his organis not much perished. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* viii. 108 The hand, being..the organ of organes, and an organ before all other organs. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iii. i. 62 Hath not a Iew hands, organs, dementions, sences, affections, passions? 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 390 The parts of our body, by which we perceive any thing, are those we commonly call the organs of sense. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 375 That Configuration which there is in the Organs of speech upon the framing of several Letters. 1759 B. STILLINGFLEET tr. *Biberg's Econ. Nature* in *Misc. Tracts* (1762) 59 The organs of generation are contained in the flower. 1773 HUNTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 486 Two branches, which pass to the electric organ through the gills. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* i. ii. § 25 (1864) 65 The organ of mind is not the brain by itself; it is the brain, nerves, muscles, organs of sense and viscera. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 221 In the centre of each flower is found a hollow organ, the pistil.

b. The human organs of speech or voice collectively; the larynx and its accessories as used in speaking or singing. (Somewhat *rare*; perh. associated with sense 1 or 2.)

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* i. iv. 33 Thy small pipe Is as the maidens organ, shrill, and sound. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. vii. 102 Uttering cries..deeper than was in the power of any human organ. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* ii. i. 226 The boy's organ vibrates more rapidly than the man's. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* iv. (1896) 151 A little muttering was heard outside; Denys's rough organ and a woman's soft and mellow voice.

c. *Phrenology.* One of the regions of the brain held to be the seat or material centre of particular mental faculties or tendencies.

1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 210 His organ for thieving is very visible; he has likewise the organ of representation. 1836 JAS. GRANT *Random Recoll. Ho. Lords* xiv. 332 The organ of combativeness is most prominently developed. 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* v, Such vigilant cherub would..have that gallant officer's organ of destructiveness out of his head.

d. Used in the names of special structures in the animal body, denominated after their discoverers, as:

Organ of Bojanus, the nephridium or urinary apparatus in molluscs; *organ of Corti*, a complicated structure in the cochlea of the ear, supposed to be the essential auditory apparatus; *organ of Giraldes* the remnant of the Wolffian body in the male, the parepididymis; *Jacobson's organ*, a separated portion of the nasal cavity in certain vertebrates; *organ of Rosenmüller*, the remnant of the Wolffian body in the female, the parovarium.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* 478 The renal organs, or organs of Bojanus, are usually two in number. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, s. v. *Corti*, The organ of Corti is developed from the epiblast cells lining the canalis cochlearis. 1885 *Ibid.*, *Giraldes, organ of*, the three or more small irregular masses situated in front of the spermatic cord, just above the head of the epididymis. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 133 Organ of Bojanus or nephridium [in the Mussel]. *Ibid.* 346 A portion of the nasal cavity becomes separated off from the nose proper. It is known as Jacobson's organ, and is supplied by the fifth nerve as well as by the olfactory. 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Rosenmuller, organ of*, the *Parovarium*.

† 6. Applied to certain mechanical contrivances, esp. fire-arms of more or less elaborate construction, machine-guns, etc.: see quots. Cf. ORGUE. *Obs.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 91 b, And shot..great gonnes..The citezens of Mauns muche merveilyng at these newe organynes. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1033 Wee tooke thirteene field pieces, whereof foure were greater than the rest, which they called organes. 1729 SHELVOCKE *Artillery* v. 312 Cannons, Mortars, Petards &c. might be more properly called Organs than Machines. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Organes*, an organ, or machine, sometimes used in a sea-fight by privateers: it contains several barrels of small arms, fixed upon one stock, so as to be all fired together.

III. An instrument. *fig.*

7. A means of action or operation, an instrument, a 'tool'; a person, body of persons, or thing by which some particular purpose is carried out or some function is performed. *arch.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 113 b, An enchauntereesse, an orgayne of the deuill, sent from Sathane. *Ibid.* 158 b, He was noted to be the very organ, engine, and diviser of the destruccion of..the good duke of Gloucester. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* ii. ii. 28 God knoweth all Names, Notions, Propositions and Syllogisms, with their modes; as they are the measures, organs or actings of Humane Understandings. 1801 A. HAMILTON *Wks.* (1886) VII. 225 To provide a faithful and efficient organ for carrying into execution the laws of the United States, which otherwise would be a dead letter. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ix. II. 52 James..afraid that his enemies might get this organ of his will [the great seal] into their hands. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commnw.* I. ix. 116 The functions which these officials discharge belong in America to the State Governments or to the organs of local governments.

b. A mental or spiritual faculty regarded as an instrument of the mind or soul; sometimes as compared to a bodily organ (sense 5).

1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 180/2 That is Intellect; this the natural Organ accommodated for Judgment. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 96. 1836 7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxxviii. (1870) II. 374 Faith,—Belief,—is the organ by which we apprehend what is beyond our knowledge. 1850 MCCOSH *Div. Govt.* iii. (1874) 208 The conscience is not the law itself, it is merely the organ which makes it known to us—the eye that looks to it.

c. An instrument, means, or medium of communication, or of expression of opinion; *spec.* applied to a newspaper or journal which serves as the mouthpiece of a particular party, denomination, cause, movement, or pursuit.

1788 REID *Aristotle's Log.* iv. § 3. 76 The silly and uninstructive reasonings..brought forth by this grand organ of science. 1806 M. CUTIER in *Life, Jrnls. & Corr.* (1888) II. 336, I am now, in compliance with the order of this ecclesiastical council, and as their organ, to address you. 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* II. 385 Not only..the men, but..the organs of the men, the distempered newspapers which they pour in amongst you. 1853 BRIGHT *Sp. India* 3 June, A newspaper which was generally considered throughout India to be the organ of the Government. 1888 *Athenæum* 11 Mar. 309/1 The various branches of natural science..have their special organs, by means of which their votaries can communicate with one another.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 2) *organ-bench*, *-blast*, *-case*, *-curtain*, *-harmony*, *-key*, *-music*, *-note*, *-peal*, *-prelude*, *-seat*, *-song*, *-tone*, *-voice*; *organ-like* a.; (sense 5) *organ albumin*, *current*, *protein*; **organ-beater** (tr. med.L. *pulsator organorum*), a player on a mediæval organ, with large keys struck with the fist; **organ-bird**, a name for the South American *Cyphorhinus cantans* and a Tasmanian species of *Gymnorhina*, from their notes; **organ-blower**, a person who works the bellows of an organ; also a mechanical contrivance for the same purpose; **organ-builder**, one who 'builds' or constructs organs; so *organ-building*; **organ-cactus**, the giant cactus, *Cereus giganteus*, from the shape of its stem resembling an organ-pipe; **organ-coral** = ORGAN-PIPE *coral*; **organ-fish**, a name for *Sciæna ocellata* of the Southern U. S., also called *drum fish* (see DRUM *sb.*[1] 11); **organ-gallery**, a gallery in a church or other building, in which the organ is placed; **organ-grinder**, an itinerant street musician who turns the handle of a barrel-organ (see GRIND *v*[1] 7); so *organ-grinding* adj. and sb.; **organ-gun**, a fire-arm having several charged chambers set side by side like organ-pipes (cf. 6); **organ-harmonium**, a large harmonium of elaborate construction or powerful tone, adapted to take the place of an organ; **organ-loft**, a loft or gallery in which an organ is placed; **organ-maker** (now *rare*), a maker of organs, an organ-builder; **organ-man**, (*a*) a man employed in building or repairing an organ; (*b*) = *organ-grinder*; † **organ-metal**, metal used for the pipes of an organ; **organ-piano**, a pianoforte with a special contrivance for producing a sustained tone as in the organ; also called *melopiano*; **organ-player** (now *rare*), one who plays an organ, an organist; **organ pleat** = ORGAN-PIPE 3 c; **organ-point** (*Mus.*) = PEDAL-POINT; **organ-rest** (*Her.*) = CLARION *sb.* 2 (1846 in Worcester); **organ-screen**, an ornamental screen on which an organ is placed in a cathedral or other church; † **organ-soler** *Obs.* [see SOLER], an organ-loft or organ-gallery; **organ-stop**, a stop, or set of pipes of the same quality of tone, in an organ (see 2). See also ORGAN-PIPE.

1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Organ albumin*, the albumin which constitutes part of a tissue in contradistinction from the circulating albumin of the fluids. 1877 HOPKINS & RIMBAULT *Organ* 13 They [the keys] were struck down by the fist of the player..whence..arose the expression *organ-beater. 1880 HOPKINS in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 580 There were probably nearly as many springs for the organ beater to overcome as there were pipes to sound. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* xiii (1864) 448, I frequently heard the 'realejo' or *organ-bird..the most remarkable songster, by far, of the Amazonian forests. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 404 Tasmania has..the Organ-bird of the colonists, *G. hyperleuca*, .. or *organica*. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. vii. 1, The rushing of a mighty *organ-blast. 1540 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 4 Payd to the *organ bloere for his yeares wages. ijs. viij*d* 1719 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 214 Chamber for ye Organ-blower. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6347/3 Renatus Harris, of London, *Organ-Builder. 1849 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* II. lxxxviii 60, I have, as you know, a weakness for *Organ-building. 1883 W. H. BISHOP in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 502/2 We made haste to cut down an example of the..saguaras, the *organ-cactus. 1644 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 513 Solut' Ashley pro taking downe the *Organne case, o. 3. o. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Organ current*, the current existing in the electrical organ of certain fishes. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 213 The *organ-gallery is supported with Corinthian columns. 1806-7 BRESFORD *Miseries*

Hum. Life 73 While an *organ-grinder, or ballad-singer.. are exhausting their whole stock of dissonances. 1887 *Spectator* 20 Mar 412/2 The Italian fruit-vendor or organ-grinder is often a retired workman. 1806 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Tristia* Wks. 1812 V. 305 The *organ-grinding Girl, whose discords kill. 1881 *Macm. Mag* XLIII 436/1 The organ grinding branch of the musical profession. 1883 *Daily News* 19 Sept. 3/3 After passing between two fine old "organ guns", cannons with half-a-dozen or more barrels. 1864 WEBSTER, *Organ-harmonium*, an harmonium of large capacity and power, designed as an economical substitute for the organ. 1842 TENNYSON *Sir Galahad* 75 A rolling *organ-harmony Swells up. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* II. i 54 Cecilia, sitting at her organ keys. 1543 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 19 In the *organe loft. 1664 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 156 The doore beneath the organ loft. 1867 LADY HURBERT *Cradle L.* iii 100 The panels of the organ loft and the screen are all beautifully painted. 1431 in *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 22 *note*, John Gyve, *organe maker. 1542 in Glasscock *Rec. St. Michaels* (1882) 43 Item for fetching of the organ makers tools viij*d*. 1809-10 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 521 Paid Mr Elliot Organ-Maker for repairing and completing the Organ 1626 *Vestry bk.*, (Surtees) 290 Imprimis geven to the *organman for gonge to Durham about wood, xij*d*. 1868 HEPS *Realmah* xvii. (1869) 463 The polka which the organman was grinding out 1578 in Kerry *St. Lawrence Reading* (1884) 62 Solde to Rocke 37 li of leade which was *organ metall, viijs vj*d*. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 213 The nyghtyngall sheweth his *organe notis. 1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* 76 Again the *organ-pearl, loud, rolling, meets The hallelujahs of the choir. 1544 *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles, Reading* 70 The *Organ player for his yeres wages, iij*li* x*. a 1640 J. BALL *Answ. Art. Can.* I. (1642) 143 Squealing choristers, organ players, vergerers. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 3 June 6/1 The train is slightly rounded, and falls in two *organ pleats. 1897 R. KIPLING *Captains Courageous* 250 The skipper lurched into his seat as an *organ-prelude silenced him. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 186 An increase in destruction of *organ proteid. 1540 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 4 Mendynge of the locke on the *organ-soler dore. *c* 1425 *St. Elizabeth of Spalbek in Anglia* VIII. 109/31 A wrast, bat is an instrument of 'organ-songe. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* Wks (1847) 101/2 Sometimes the lute or soft *organ stop waiting on elegant voices. 1880 HOPKINS in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 403 *Cornet.* This name is given to several kinds of organ stops. 1901 *Q. Rev.* July 122 Milton could not have produced his 'organ tones' on a 'scrannel pipe'. 1864 TENNYSON *Milton* 3 Glad-glified *organ-voice of England, Milton, a name to resound for ages.

† Organ, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* exc *dial.* Also 6 organe, 7 organe. [Corrupt ad. L. *origanum*, Gr. ὀρίγανον.] = ORIGAN; penny-royal.

c 1000 *Sax. L. eckd.* I. 230 Deos wyrt þe man origanum & oðrum naman..organan nemneþ is hattre geclynde *c* 1265 *Vocab. Plant-n.* in Wr-Wülcker 557/19 *Organum*, organe. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 57, I neuer sawe the trewe organ in England. our commune organ..is called *origanum sylvestre* in latin, and in some places in England wylde mergetum. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* II 44 Take of the tops of Rosemary, of Sage, of Marioram, of Organe, of each one handfull. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 30 *Pulegium angustifolium sive Cervinum*..Wee in English [call it] Penny royall, Pudding grasse, and Puliol-royall, and in the West parts, as about Exeter, Organs. 1640 G. H. *Witts Recreations* Cyb, A good wife, once a bed of Organs set, The pigs came in and eate up every whit. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word bk.*, *Organ*, . the plant Penny-royal (*Mentha pulegium*) .. It is chopped small and put into a mess called 'Tea-kettle broth', often called 'Organ broth'.

Organ, short for ORGAN LING, a kind of fish.

O'rgan, *v. rare.* [f. ORGAN *sb.*[1]]

† 1. *trans.* To furnish with an organ or organs; to organize. *Obs.*

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* iv lvii 59 While lungs my Breath shall organ I'l press still Th' Exhumation of my o'regrown will. 1681 MANNINGHAM *Disc.* 89 Alas! . thou art Elemented and Organ'd for other Apprehensions.

2. To play on an organ (*intr.* and *trans.*). *Organ out* (quot. 1837), to dismiss by playing on an organ, to 'play out'.

1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* III. 301, I organed, my gossip managing the bellows. 1837 — *Fr. Rev.* I. III iii, As in a kind of choral anthem, or bravura peal, of thanks .. the Notables are, so to speak, organed out, and dismissed to their respective places of abode. 1844 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 141 There is a dreadful vulgar ballad which is sung and organed at every corner in London. *c* 1870 BLACKIE in W. McIlwraith *Guide Wigtownshire* (1875) 57 Anthems organed from rich cloistered halls.

Hence **O'rganing** *vbl. sb.*, organ-playing.

1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* II. 3 2 There was such a piping and organing. 1878 STEVENSON *Inland Voy.* (1896) 173 Laboriously edified with chaunts and organings.

† O'rganal, *a. Obs. rare.* Also 6 -onall. [a. OF. *organal, orguenal*, f. L. *organ-um* + -AL.]

1. *Organal vein* [OF. *veine organal*]: the 'vital' or jugular vein.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccclxxiv. 621 The speare heed dyd entre into his throte, and dyd cutte asonder the organall vayne.

2. Of or pertaining to a musical organ.

1633 AMES *Agst. Cerem.* II. 404 His denying of Organall musicke to have beene significant or typicall, is without reason.

Organcine, obs. form of ORGANZINE.

Organdie (ˈɔ̄rgăndi). Also -dy, -di. [a. F. *organdi* (1723 in Hatz.-Darm.), of uncertain origin.] A very fine and translucent kind of muslin.

1835 *Court Mag.* VI. p ii/2 The most elegant [bonnets] are composed of organdy of the clearest kind 1861 *Eng. Wom. Dom. Mag.* III. 117/1 The skirt of a very pretty blue and white Organdie. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 26 May 1/3 The organdi muslins with French flower-patterns.

Organed (ˈɔ̄rgănd), *ppl. a. rare.* [f. ORGAN *sb.*[1] + -ED.]

1. Furnished with organs; organized.

1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* xiii. 61 Life lyeth rather in the essence..of the soule, giving it to a fit organed body. 1669 COWLEY (*Fletcher's Plays* Poems 101 Whilst his well organ'd Body doth retreat To its first matter. 1689 SWIFT *Ode to Temple* Wks. 1755 IV. i. 242 Methinks, when you expose the scene, Down the ill-organ'd engines fall.

2. *nonce-use.* Having an organ (musical).

1834 FONBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Administ.* (1837) III. 19 It should be seen whether the men of Cains, organless, are better than those of organed Colleges.

† O'rganer. *Obs.* Also 5 -our. [ad. L. *organārius*, or OF. *orgenere, organeor* organist. OF. had also *organier* (14th c.) as title of a book on the organ; mod. F. has *organier* organ-maker.] **a.** An organ-maker. **b.** An organ-player, organist.

1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Soule* IV. XXXVII. (1483) 84 More helply is a Carpenter or a potter, than an Organer, a peynter or an ymager. 1442 in *Lincoln Cath. Stat.* II 482 [Five marcs to be paid..to one Arnald] organor' de Civitate Norwyc. *a* 1485 *Promp. Parv.* 369/1 (MS. S.), Organer, *Organista, organicus.*

Organette. [f. ORGAN[1] 2 + -ETTE.] A small 'organ': a trade name for various musical instruments: cf. ORGAN *sb.* 3. In q. 1892 = ORGUINETTE.

1889 *Daily News* 15 Nov 5/5 A peculiar sort of photographer's camera .. not unlike an American organette of about a foot square. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Sept. 6/3 At Milan yesterday the International Literary and Artistic Congress .. the use of perforated cards for organettes was declared to be an act of piracy. 1893 *Mission. Herald* (Boston) Aug. 324 When the organette was played, the crowd soon began to gather. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Dec. 6/2 An organette has also been purchased for use in the school block of the workhouse.

Organic (ɔrgæ·nik), *a.* [ad. L. *organic-us*, a Gr. ὀργανικός of or pertaining to an organ, instrumental, f. ὄργανον ORGAN *sb.*[1]; in L. in senses 'mechanical', and 'pertaining to a musical instrument'. Cf. F. *organique* 14-15th c. in Anatomy.]

1. Serving as an organ, instrument, or means; acting as an instrument, of nature or art, to a certain end; instrumental. *rare.*

1517 WATSON *Shyppe of Fooles* I. i, Approche you vnto this doctryne and it renoluie in your myndes organyques. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guyon's Quest. Chirurg.* C j b, Which are the membres compostes, and wherfore are they called organykes & instrumentalles? 1644 MILTON *Educ.* Wks. (1851) 489 Those organic arts which enable men to discourse and write. 1645 — *Tetrach.* Wks. (1851) 108 With that organic force that logic proffers us 1657 — *P. L.* IX 530 He .. with Serpent Tongue Organic, or impulse of vocal Air, His fraudulent temptation thus began. 1883 T. H. GREEN *Prolegg. Ethics* § 85 The animal system is not organic merely to feeling of the kind just spoken of as receptive, to impressions conveyed by the nerves of the several senses.

† 2. Relating to an organ, instrument, or means. (Cf. ORGANON 2.) *Obs rare.*

1697 tr. *Burgersdicius his Logick* I. i 2 A System of Logical Precepts consists of two Parts, Thematick and Organick. [The latter] converses about the Organs themselves, with which the Understanding entreats of Themes.

b. Done by means of instruments; mechanical: = ORGANICAL *a.* 2 b.

[1646 SCHOOTEN (*tit. lat.*) De organica conicarum sectionum in plano descriptione tractatus 1704 NEWTON *Enumeratio Linearum* VI Theor. 1, De Curvarum descriptione Organica.] 1885 LEUDESDORF *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 207 This theorem is due to Newton, and was given by him under the title of *The Organic Description* of a conic.

† c. Of or pertaining to musical instruments; instrumental. *Obs.*

1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), *Organic*, the epithet applied by the ancients to that part of practical music which concerned instrumental performance. 1875 DANNEELY *Encycl. Mus.*, *Organic*, according to the Greeks, that part of music which was executed upon instruments.

3. *Phys.* Of or pertaining to the bodily organs; vital, *spec.* in *Path.* of a disease, Producing or attended with alteration in the structure of an organ; structural (opp. to *functional*). So *organic pulse* (F. *pouls organique*), a pulse of such a character as to indicate organic disease.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Organical* or *Organick*, belonging to the Organs of the Body. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 212 Hymnotheo's Soul, which woile he slept remain'd From its Organick Drudgery unchain'd. 1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 441 If the powers of an agent should . induce a decided influence on the organic motions of life. 1809 *Ibid.* XXI. 302 Great organic affections often excite the disease. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 546 He [M. Bordeu] describes .. an overwhelming multiplicity of organic pulses. 1835 T. S. SMITH *Philos. Health* I 15 The organic actions consist of the processes by which the existence of the living being is maintained. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc. 857/1 Tuberculated induration of the liver is an organic or structural disease of that viscus.

4. Having organs, or an organized physical structure; having the characteristics of, belonging to, derived from, or relating to, organized or living beings (animals or plants). (Opp to *inorganic.*)

1778 J. R. FORSTER (*title*) Observations made during a Voyage round the World..on 1. The Earth and its Strata..5. Organic Bodies, and 6. The Human Species. 1808 GOOD (*title*) On the general Structure and Physiology of Plants, compared with those of Animals, and the mutual convertibility of their Organic Elements. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* I. (1814) 18 Organic substances as soon as they are deprived of vitality begin to pass through a series of changes. 1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* Pref. (1815) 5 These rocks contain no organic remains. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. iii. 139 The animal derives this nutriment from organic matter, the vegetable from inorganic. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 206 The Muscular tissue of Organic Life .. exists under two forms; that of fibres and that of cells. 1862 HUXLEY *Lect. Orig. Spec.* I. 7 In speaking of the causes which lead to our present knowledge of organic nature, I have used it almost as an equivalent of the word 'living'. 1878 — *Physiogr.* xx. 337 The matter of the organic world.

b. *Chem.* Applied to a class of compound substances which naturally exist as constituents of organized bodies (animals or plants), or are formed from compounds which so exist, as in *organic acid, base, compound, molecule, radical*; all these contain or are derived from hydrocarbon radicals, hence *Organic Chemistry*, that branch of chemistry which deals with organic substances, is the chemistry of the hydrocarbons and their derivatives.

1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* ii 42 In the processes of organic analysis 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 2 By the mutual combination of these principles are formed the organic elements, which exist only in living beings, and are the exclusive product of organization..These organic elements are, gelatine, albumen, fibrin, fat, mucus, and certain other substances less generally distributed. 1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 295 Sulphuric and several organic acids do not cause a precipitate, even in strong solutions. 1869 KIRKES *Physiol.* (ed. 7) 16 The term *organic* has long ceased to imply a substance that is formed only by organized living tissues, and now signifies only matter with a certain degree of complexity of composition. 1871 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 280 Organic Chemistry is defined as the chemistry of the carbon compounds. 1894 SCHORLEMMER *Rise & Devel. Organ. Chem.* v. 88 We define, therefore, that part of our science which is commonly called organic chemistry as the *Chemistry of the Hydrocarbons and their derivatives.*

† c. *Organic molecules*: (*a*) Particles of matter supposed by Buffon to exist in living bodies, and to which he attributed the power of reproduction; † (*b*) 'Spallanzani's term for the *spermatozoa*' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 59 They acted by the ancient organised states in the shape of their old organisation, and not by the organick molecular of a disbanded people. 1815 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 2) 293 His theory of the Earth, now forgotten, and his organic molecules, on which he attempted to raise a system of materialism.

5. Belonging to or inherent in the organization or constitution (bodily or mental) of a living being; constitutional; fundamental. **b.** Belonging to the constitution of an organized whole; structural.

1796 BURNEY *Mem. Metastasio* II. 415, I have, perhaps, a little indulged my organic indolence. 1844 EMERSON *Lect., New Eng. Ref.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 266 We believe that the defects of so many perverse and so many frivolous people .. are organic — *Eng. Amer.* ibid. II 3 6 There still remains an organic simplicity and liberty, which redresses itself 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* xxii, The bow of Waldershare was a study Its grace and certainty must have been organic. 1884 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* (1892) 58 The work of plausible writers in minimising organic difference is easy.

c. *Philol.* Belonging to the etymological structure of a word; not secondary or fortuitous.

Mod. In *these* (ME *þise*) final *e* is organic, in *those* (ME. *þōs, þōs*) it is inorganic.

6. Of, pertaining to, or characterized by systematic connexion or coordination of parts in one whole; organized; systematic.

1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* vi (1872) 210 [They] bound it up into organic masses. 1855 BRIMLEY *Ess., Tennyson* 54 After all that philosophical critics have talked of organic unity. 1880 J. CAIRD *Philos. Relig.* x. 307 Consciousness is not a mere collection or aggregate of 'faculties' existing side by side, but a membered or organic whole, every part of which exists only in and through its relation to the rest.

b. Organizing, constitutive. (Cf. F. *loi organique*.) *rare.*

1883 G. T. CURTIS *Buchanan* II. ix. 202 His official duty under the organic Act by which the Territory was organized.

7. Resembling an organ (musical instrument), or the tones of an organ; organ-like.

1609 DONNE *1st Elegy Mistress Boulstred.* He sounds the aire, and breakes the hymnique notes In birds, heaven's choristers, organique throats 1818 L. HUNT *Foliage* Pref 31 The long organic music of Homer. 1832 — *Poems* Pref. 29 Hear young Milton practising his organic numbers.

† b. *Mediæval Mus.* Pertaining to the organum: see ORGANUM[1] 2. *Obs.*

1782 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* II ii. 138 In some French churches, where the organizing the plain chant at a close has ceased, the organic, or additional part, has frequently been retained in the melody instead of the original notes.

† 8. *Organic vein*: an old name for the jugular vein. *Obs.* Cf. ORGANAL *a.* 1.

[*c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 149 Bope on þe rigt side and on þe lift side of þe eaane of þe lungis penapen ij. grecte veynes þat ben clepid organice or elles guydes.] 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* xii b/2 The Iugulare or organicke vayne.

† Orga'nical, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. Of music: Performed on an instrument, instrumental; = ORGANIC *a.* 2 c.

1521 J. T. in *Bradshaw's St. Werburge* Prol. 1 Honour, ioye, and glorie, the toynes organicall, Endeles myrthes w' melodies! 1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microl.* 2 Organicall Musicke (as Celius writeth) is that which belongeth to artificiall Instruments. 1698 STILLINGFL. *Eccl. Cases* 382 The use of organical musick in the publick service. 1700 WALLIS in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 317 Consorts of musick (vocal and organical).

2. Of the nature of, or pertaining to, an instrument or machine; mechanical. (In quot. 1729 used specifically.)

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 261 To frame Instruments and Engines (which are called mechanicall, or organicall). 1729 SHELVOCKE *Artillery* v. 311 The Action or Motion of some of these [Machines] is Mechanical, and of others Organnical..the latter operate by the slight artful Touch of a single Person.

b. = ORGANIC 2 b.

1726 E. STONE *New Math. Dict.*, *Organical* Description of Curves, is the Description of them upon a Plane, by means of Instruments. [1819 in REES *Cycl.*]

3. Serving as an instrument, instrumental.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. v. 22 As organical and instrumental causes. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* I. Disc. i 37 It is not fitted with an instrument apt and organical to the faculty. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* I The third Part shall treat concerning such helps and Instruments, as are requisite,..which may therefore be stiled the Organical or Instrumental Part. 1681 BAXTER *Acc. Sherlocke* vi. 210 The Pastors Office was made as the organical Office to make the rest; As Nature maketh the Heart and other noble organical parts, before the rest of the Body.

b. *Phys.* Applied to parts of the body having particular functions = ORGANIC *a.* 3. *Organical part* = ORGAN *sb.*[1] 5.

c 1450 LYDG. & BURGH *Secrees* 2543 Fle his presence, Which acomplysshed in membrys Organychall Is not. 1594 *Mirr. Policy* (1599) N ij, Eies (which are the organicall instruments of sight). 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1741) 277 The hands of man are those organical parts which are most active and executive of our power. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 49 Plants have. some organical Parts, that are..like some..we may observe in Animals. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* I. v. § 2 Is not every Animal a Machine of an infinite Number of organical Parts? [1819 REES *Cycl.*, Organical Part.]

4. Furnished with or consisting of organs, physically organized, as an animal or plant body; pertaining to or having the characteristics of an organized being: = ORGANIC 4.

1563 87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 39 Organical, is called that which is a perfect body, having all the members and parts compleat belonging to the same. 1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 624 The organicall body of a little Ant, is no lesse to bee wondred at, than the huge body of Behemoth. 1656 STANLEY *Hist Philos* VI. (1701) 256 1 The Intellect is not confined to any part of the Body, as not being corporeal, nor organical, but immaterial and immortal. 1775 REID *Let* in Wks. I. 52/1 The result of such an organical structure as that of the brain. 1802 *Eng. Encycl.* VIII. 2c/1 Our organical frame we call our *body*

b. Dealing with the 'organic molecules' of Spallanzani; dealing with organized bodies.

1770 *Monthly Rev* 531 The organical or molecular hypothesis 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc* III xvii Introd 378 The sciences which thus consider organization and vital functions may be termed organical sciences.

5. Pertaining to the bodily organs; belonging to the bodily or mental constitution, constitutional.

1643 R O. *Man's Mort.* vi. 49 In man it is some organicall deficiency .that is the cause, that some men are lesse rationall then others. 1669 HOLDER *Elem Speech* 115 Deprived of Speech, not by any immediate Organical Indisposition. 1811 *Edin Rev.* XVIII. 39 It is indeed much clearer that there is such an organical delight. [1819 REES *Cycl.*, Organical or Organic Diseases.]

6. Of the nature of, or pertaining to, an organized structure; organized; structural; = ORGANIC 6.

1659 BAXTER *Key Cath.* II. iii 427 He that is baptized into the Church, is baptized into an Organical body. 1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1693) 112 This various Distribution of Gifts makes the Church an Organical Body. 1786-1805 H. TOOKE *Purley* (1829) I Introd 14 *B.* Where will you begin? *H.* Not with the organical part of language. 1802 *Eng. Encycl.*, That [judgment] which considers nature as one vast organical structure.

b. ? Making up the structure of something; constituent.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat & Exp. Philos.* IV. xlix. 351 These particles then are the organical parts of water.

7. *Organical vein*: the jugular vein (cf. prec 8).

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 223 The Organical vein of the neck, is the best letting of bloud, both in stoned and gelded Horses.

Organically (*ɔ*rgæ nikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY [2].] In an organic or organical manner.

1. In relation to bodily organs or their functions; in the manner of an organized or living being; vitally. **b.** *Path.* In relation to the structure of an organ (opp. to *functionally*). **c.** From organic or organized matter (quot. 1882).

1681 BAXTER *Acc. Sherlocke* vi 211 If the Head, or Heart, ..be gone, the Soul will be gone, because the Body is not organically capable Matter. *c* 1704 LOCKE *Elem. Nat. Philos.* viii (1754) 32 All stones, metals, and minerals, are real vegetables; that is, grow organically from proper seeds, as well as plants. 1857 *G. Bird's Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 155 When the kidneys are .organically diseased, or even merely in a state of congestion. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 85 The bark..surrounding the wood, to which it is organically connected by means of the medullary rays and cambium-layer. 1879 MISS BRADDON *Vixen* III. 281 Do you mean that Mrs. Winstanley has heart disease something organically wrong? 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* II. II. § 4. 106 Most of the organically derived detrital rocks are calcareous.

d. In relation to the constitution of a living being; constitutionally; structurally.

1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* I. v. § 32 (1875) 118 Were it not..that we have been rendered in a considerable degree organically moral disastrous results would ensue from the removal of those strong and distinct motives. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* xlii, Perhaps he was organically of that cherrful and easy nature, which is content to enjoy the present, and not brood over the past. 1887 MRS. M. L. WOODS *Village Tragedy* 216 Nothing's the matter—everything's the matter. She's organically weak.

2. As parts of an organized whole.

1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. § 11. 42 Though the two Testaments may justly be considered as organically connected into one living whole. 1880 R. W. DALE *Evangelical Revival* xiii. 277 The third chapter of John's Gospel and the fifth chapter of Matthew's Gospel are organically one.

†**3.** By means of instruments, mechanically. *Obs.*

1797 BROUGHAM in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 396 This curve may be described (organically) by drawing one end of a given flexible line .. along a straight line, whilst the other end is urged by a weight towards the same straight line.

Orga·nicalness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being 'organical' or organic.

1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 169 Christ's body had all the essential properties of a true body; such as are organicalness, extension, local presence, .. &c. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1755 in JOHNSON. Hence in mod. dicts.

Organicism (*ɔ*rgæ·nisiz'm). [See -ISM.]

1. The doctrine that organic structure is merely the result of an inherent property in matter to adapt itself to circumstances.

1883 *Church Times* XXI. 154/2 The objection that organicism excludes design, on the ground that the living creature has properties necessary to the fulfilment of its functions, and that all is explained by these properties, which produce the organs and set them to work.

2. *Path.* 'The doctrine or theory which refers all disease to a material lesion of an organ' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Hence **Orga·nicist,** one who holds this theory.

1853 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Organicism*, The doctrine of the localization of disease. 1879 LEWES *Study Psychol.* 36 The two antagonistic schools of spiritualists and organicists, the one referring insanity to disease of the soul, the other to disease of the body 1893 VIRCHOW in *Standard* 17 Mar., In the second period .. they endeavoured to find in a certain region the actual organ which might be considered as the seat of disease. On this foundation arose the Parisian school of organicism, which, until late in this century, held a dominant position in pathology.

Organic. variant of ORGANY.

Organific (*ɔ*rgæ·nifik), *a.* [f. L. *organ-um* ORGAN *sb.*[1] + -FIC.] Having the property or power of forming organs or organized structures; formative, organizing.

1840 J. H. GREEN *Vital Dynamics* 36 To .. concentrate the organific energies. 1886 E. G. ROBINSON in *Ch. World Pulpit* XXX. 254/1 The vegetable seed in the ground decays, but the organific life-principle within it .. organizes to itself a new body.

Organify (*ɔ*rgæ·nifai), *v. Photogr.* [f. *organi(c* adj + -FY.] In old collodion dry-plate processes, To impregnate with organic matter (such as albumen, gelatin, gum arabic, etc.) by means of a weak solution applied to the sensitized plate, in order to keep open the pores and increase the sensitiveness and durability of the plate. Hence **Orga·nifier,** a solution used in this way.

1873 E STON *Workshop Receipts* ser 1 264/1 The plate is not to be exposed immediately after it is organified *Ibid.*, The Organifier must be applied after the removal of the plate from the rain-water jar. For the usual organifier employ albumen, 1 part; distilled water, from 3 to 6 parts.

Organism (*ɔ*rgănizm). [f. ORGANIZE *v.*: see -ISM. Cf. F. *organisme* (1729 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Organic structure; organization Now *rare.*

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 618 So astonishing and wonderful is the Organism, parts and functions of plants and trees. 1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* II. iii. § 11 It is the advantagious Organism of the Eye, by which that is procured 1890 J. MARTINEAU *Seat Author. Relig.* II ii § 3 245 From the complexion of the language and the organism of the style.

2. An organized or organic system; a whole consisting of dependent and interdependent parts, compared to a living being.

1768 74 TUCKER *Lit. Nat.* (1834) I. 474 When an artist has finished a fidule to give all the notes in the gamut, but not without a hand to play upon it, this is an organism. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* vi. (1858) 365 To bridle in that great devouring, self devouring French Revolution; to tame it, so that it may become organic, and be able to live among other organisms and formed things, not as a wasting destruction alone. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. vi. 209 The weight of the strong Protestant organism might have balanced the great Catholic League. 1889 *Spectator* 10 Mar., An army is not a crowd of men, but a vast organism, travelling with indispensable baggage of enormous weight. 1900 J. D. ROBERTSON *Holy Spirit* iii. 53 Paul first taught us to speak of society as an organism.

3. An organized body, consisting of mutually connected and dependent parts constituted to share a common life; the material structure of an individual animal or plant.

Sometimes treated as something possessed by an animal or plant; sometimes, as in *minute organisms*, *a fossil organism*, identified with the animal or plant itself.

1842 H. MILLER *O. R. Sandst.* i. (ed. 2) 40 There are formations which yield their organisms slowly to the discoverer. 1858 LEWES *Sea-side Stud.* 157 The simplest organisms breathe, exhale, secrete, absorb, and reproduce by their envelopes alone. 1882 A. W. WARD *Dickens* vii. 205 A mental and moral vigour supported by a splendid physical organism. 1889 A. R. WALLACE *Darwinism* 11 The total number of living organisms in the world does not, and cannot, increase year by year. 1894 H. NISBET *Bush Girl's Rom.* 60 Wounded and insulted in the most sensitive part of his organism.

b. Organized existence in the mass.

1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 336 That quality of beauty which I now saw to exist through all the happy conditions of living organism.

Hence **Organi·smal** *a.*, of, pertaining, or relating to organisms.

1861 WILSON & GEIKIE *Mem. E. Forbes* iv. 125 The power of organic chemistry to alter and extend the organismal sciences was felt and acknowledged by all. 1887 *Athenæum* 7 May 611/3 The internal or organismal [explanation of evolution] as naturally commences with the fundamental rhythm of variation in the lowest organism in nature.

Organist (*ɔ*rgănist). [f. ORGAN *sb.*[1] + -IST, after med.L. *organista*, or F. *organiste* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. One who plays an organ; *spec.* a person appointed to play the organ at the services in a church or other place of worship.

1591 in *Gentl. Mag.* (1770) XLIX. 85 She gaue a newe name unto one of their Paiians, made long since by Master Thomas Morley, then Organist of Paules Church. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 154 This point. might well enough be left out, though it be very usuall with our Organists 1640 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III (1692) I 165 Sir Nathanael Brent, and Sir John Lamb, Summoned for laying a Tax upon the Town of Hod-den in the County of Bucks, contrary to Law, for the maintaining a pair of Organs and an Organist. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 503 P 2 The organist observed it, and he thought fit to play to her only. 1835 WILLIS *Melanie* 364 The organist play'd out the hymn.

b. A player on a street- or barrel-organ.

1793 *Trial T. Muir at Edinb.* 38 That she has been sent by Mr. Muir to an organist in the streets of Glasgow, and desired him to play *ça ira*.

†**2.** A maker of organs; an organ-builder. *Obs.*

1594 T. B *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 96 How much more ought wee to admire that great and diuine organist, that hath made those goodly organs of mans body, and giuen them such a good sound? 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 327 Serious an Organist [*Organarius*] or maker of instruments 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xxiv, Looking glasse-framers, Painters, Organists, and other such kinde of artificers.

†**3.** *Mediæval Mus.* = ORGANIZER 2. *Obs.*

1782 BURNEY *Hist. Mus* II. ii 75 *note* *Ibid.* 136 The four singers of the Alleluja are called Organists of the Alleluja, because they *organize* the melody of it. 1819 [see ORGANIZE *v.* 3].

4. A West Indian song-bird, a species of *Euphonia*, esp. *E. musica.* [F. *organiste* Buffon.] Also *organist tanager.*

1882 OGILVIE, *Organist tanager*, a species of finch of the genus Tanagra, peculiar to the New World, so called from its musical powers 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds*, *Organist*, the English rendering of the *Organiste* of Buffon (*Hist. Nat. Ois.* iv. p. 290), though it may be questionable whether all the information he cites really refers to this species.

†**Organister, -tre.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *organ-, organistre*, earlier form of *organiste*: see -ISTER.] = prec. 1.

c 1314 *Guy Warw* (A.) (1887) p. 396 Organisters and gode stiuours, Minstrels of mouthe, and mani dysour, To glade bo bernes blithe. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 227 Tubal bat was fadre of organistres and of harpores [L. *canentium in cithara et organo*]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 369/1 Orgonyster (S organer), *organista*, *organicus*.

Organi·stic, *a. rare.* [f. as ORGANIST + -IC.] Of or pertaining to organists or the organ.

1840 HUSHY *Dict. Mus.*, *Organistic*, an adjective indicating that the music to which it refers, is composed for the organ.

O·rganistship. [f. ORGANIST + -SHIP.] The position or office of organist.

1889 *Grove's Dict Mus* IV. 594 He resigned the organistship of St Patrick's in 1810

†**Organity.** *Obs. rare.* [irreg. f ORGAN *sb.*[1]: see -ITY.] The condition of having organs, or of being organic; organization.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. I. II. xxiv, In their ethereall corporeity, Devoid of heterogeneall organity.

Organizable (*ɔ*rgănəizăb'l), *a.* [f ORGANIZE *v.* + -ABLE So mod F. *organisable* (Littré).] Capable of being organized; *spec.* in *Biol.* Capable of being converted into organized or living tissue.

1679 M. RUSDIS *Further Discov. Bees* 6 An organizable or animable matter extracted by the Honey-Bees from Trees, Plants, Flowers, &c. 1806 KNIGHT in *Phil. Trans.* XCVII. 111 A pulpous organisable mass. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 619 They mainly form the organised and organisable part of the plant and of every individual cell.

Hence **Organizabi·lity,** capability of being organized, or of being formed into living tissues.

1839 47 TODD *Cycl. Anat* III. 754/1 A fluid .entirely destitute of organizability 1847-9 *Ibid.* IV. 507/2.

†**Organi·zate,** *ppl a. Obs. rare*[-1]. [ad. med.L. *organizātus*, pa pple. of *organizāre* to ORGANIZE.] Furnished with organs; organized.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. Apo. xxi, Death our spirits doth release From this distinguish'd organizate sense.

Organization (*ɔ*rgănəizē·ʃən, -izē ʃən). [ad. med.L. *organizātio*, n. of action from *organizāre*]

1. The action of organizing, or condition of being organized, as a living being; connexion and co-ordination of parts for vital functions or processes; also, the way in which a living being is organized; the structure of an organized body (animal or plant), or of any part of one; bodily (*rarely* mental) constitution.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 213 The body of man was .. so proporcionate to the sawle that equalite of complexion was in hit, conformite of organizacion. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 82 The several ways and Organization of the Body [are] inscrutable. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxvii. 179 That being then one Plant, which has such an Organization of Parts in one coherent Body 1706 PHILLIPS, *Organization*, a forming of Organs or Instrumental Parts. 1807 J. E SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 7 Their curious crystallization bears some resemblance to organization, but performs none of its functions. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 904 Only in a few plants of low organisation does a fertile union take place between sister-cells.

b. The fact or process of becoming organized or organic; in *Path.* conversion into living tissue.

1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 12 Its [a tumour's] organization depends upon actions begun and existing in itself. 1873 T H. GREEN *Introd Pathol.* (ed. 2) 326 A thrombus which is undergoing a process of organization gradually diminishes in size,..and ultimately it becomes converted into a fibro-cellular cord.

c. *concr.* An organized structure, body, or being; an organism.

1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 27 The Contexture of Plants; whose structure is an Organization compos'd of Fibres. 1768 74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 283 In the worst-formed bodies, and most untoward organizations, there lies an immortal spirit. 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* vi, I must stuff into my delicate organisation, a currant pincushion which I know will swell into immeasurable dimensions when it has got there. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* II. III. xxii. 97 Choice organisations—natures framed to love perfection.

2. *gen* The action of organizing or putting into systematic form; the arranging and co-ordinating of parts into a systematic whole.

1816 J SCOTT *Vis Paris* (ed. 5) 255 In the organization of forms, Rubens was a most extraordinary being. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It Isl* II. 131 To gain strength .. by self-dependence and internal organization. 1862 HELPS (*title*) On Organization in Daily Life 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 364 The organisation of a service of transport was then proceeded with.

b. The condition of being organized; the mode in which something is organized; co ordination of parts or elements in an organic whole; systematic arrangement for a definite purpose

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 30 They acted by the ancient organized states in the shape of their old organization and not by the organic molecule of a disbanded people. 1832 tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* xi 240 The Turks arrived in Europe with an organization wholly military. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 129 Compensated by a great superiority of intelligence, vigour, and organization. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 257 The organization of the Clearing House will be described in the next chapter.

c. *concr.* An organized body, system, or society.

1873 H. SPENCER *Study Sociol.* vii. 175 Sentiments and beliefs in harmony with the social organization in which they are incorporated. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* IV. liv 169 This vast organisation had apparently sprung out of the ground 1894 *Durh. Univ. Jrnl.* 15 Dec. 104 We now have in the University somewhere about fifty-three different 'Organizations', athletic, intellectual, literary, social, and religious.

3. *Mediæval Mus.* The singing of the ORGANUM.

1782 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* II. ii. 135 There can be no doubt but that some instrument had been used in the singing schools to teach this *organization*. 1880 W. S ROCKSTRO in *Grove's Dict. Mus.* II 609 Hucbaldus, .who died .in the year 930, .. prefers no claim to be regarded as the originator of the new method of Singing, but speaks of it as a practice 'which they commonly call organization'.

Hence **Organiza·tional** *a.*, or pertaining to organization; **Organiza·tionist**, one who advocates or practises organization in any department.

1882 *Temperance Record* 14 July 4 3/1 It may be desirable to consider .whether some organisational change could not with advantage be made. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 29 May 3/1 Two of the largest cities in the States advertised for a skilled 'charity organizationist'. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Sept. 3/3 A convinced Charity Organisationist.

Organize (ō·rgănəiz), *v.* [ad. med.L. *organizāre*, *-izāre*, f. *organ-um* ORGAN *sb.*[1]: see -IZE. Cf. F. *organiser*, *-izer* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.)]

1. *trans.* To furnish with organs; to render organic; to give the structure and interdependence of parts which subserves vital processes; to form into a living being, or living tissue. Usually in *pa. pple*; see also ORGANIZED 1.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 148 3) IV. xxv. 70 The body was organysed kyndely in power for to receyuen the sowle withynne hym. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v lviii, Even as the soul doth organize the body, and give unto every member thereof that substance, quantity, and shape, which nature seeth most expedient. 1664 POWER *Exp Philos.* I. 16 Some Cheese Mites we could see (as little as a Mustard-seed) yet perfectly shap'd and organiz'd. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 319 Can a meer Vegetable become organiz'd to form it self into a living Animal like a Duck? 1873 T H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 326 The thrombus when once formed either becomes organized or softens. 1874 LUBBOCK *Orig. & Met. Ins.* I. 7 In the perfect state they are highly organized.

b. *intr.* for *refl.* To become organic, be formed into living tissue.

1880 MACCORMAC *Antisept Surg.* 147 The coagulum left behind undisturbed will presently organise.

2. *gen.* To form into a whole with mutually connected and dependent parts; to co-ordinate parts or elements so as to form a systematic whole (with either the whole or the parts as object); to give a definite and orderly structure to; to systematize; to frame and put into working order (an institution, enterprise, etc.); to arrange or 'get up' something involving united action.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 488, I Organize the Truth, you Allegate the Sense. 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 231 The several orders..so organized and so acting .. they were the people of France. 1799 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp* I. 42 Col. Wellesley was long occupied in .. organizing the civil as well as the military establishments. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* IX. viii. (1864) V. 380 No philosophising Christian ever organised or perpetuated a sect. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* II. § 6. 86 A vast conspiracy was organized to place Stephen of Albemarle..upon the throne. *Mod.* To organize a picnic, a procession, a disturbance, opposition.

b. *intr.* for *refl.*

1887 *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* VIII. 187 The men organize and, as Choros of old men, approach with hostile intent, but are worsted in the encounter that ensues.

3. *Mus.* To sing the ORGANUM or accompaniment to a plain-song (*intr.* and *trans.*)

[= Med L. *organizāre*, 13th c. in Du Cange '4 clericis qui organizabunt Alleluya, cuilibet 6 den'.]

1782 BURNEY *Hist Mus.* II. ii. 132 About the time that the organ was received in churches and convents, the Gregorian chant began to be *organized* by voices, in the manner which was afterwards called *Discant*. *Ibid.* 135 Hubald and Odo as well as Guido, speak frequently, in their treatises, of *organizing*. 1819 *Pantologia*, *Organists*, the old name applied to those Romish priests who organized, or sung in parts ..Certain priests or clerks, ..generally four of them, .. sung in parts, i e they organized the melody; particularly that applied to the word Hallelujah, by adding to it other parts, and thence were called Organists of the Hallelujah.

Hence **O·rganizing** *vbl sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1599 MINSHEU *Sp. Dict.*, *Organizo*, the organizing or drawing the body into his parts and members. 1856 FROUDE *Hist Eng.* (1858) I. i 11 The feudal system was still the organizing principle of the nation. 1851 STANLEY *East. Ch.* I 43 The organising centralising tendency which prevailed in the West. 1865 MILL in *Evening Star* 10 July, Mr. Hare's was the most practical and organising head that he knew. 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms* 131 The first step towards harmony was to allow the organizing voices to have a choice of intervals. 1880 E. H. DONKIN in Grove *Dict. Mus* I. 324 A rude style of part-singing, called 'organising', had been known for centuries before the Reformation.

Organized (ō·rgănəizd), *ppl. a.* [-ED 1.]

1. Furnished with organs; composed of parts connected and co-ordinated for vital functions or processes; that is, or has been, endowed with physical life, as an animal or plant body, or any part of one; living; organic.

1598 FLORIO, *Organizato*, well proportioned, organised. 1647 H. MORE *Poems* 86 Here dare I not define't, th' Enteleche Of organized bodies 1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 200 The Body of the Chick seems but a little Organized Gelly. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* I. x. § 4 (1734) 94 There may be *Animalcula* or Organised living Bodies of all Sizes. 1802 PALEY *Nat Theol* xxiii. (1819) 373 Plants or animals, i.e. organized bodies, with parts bearing strict and evident relation to one another and to the utility of the whole. 1874 ROSCOE *Elem Chem.* xxvii. 290 Such an organized structure is seen in the simple cell, the germ of living organisms.

2. *gen.* Formed into a whole with interdependent parts; co-ordinated so as to form a system or orderly structure; systematically arranged.

1817 WYNN in *Parl. Debates* 357 Until it was necessary to meet the organized rebels in the field of battle 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 40 All other organised priesthoods .move within formularies even more inelastic.

3. Made like an organ, or like the sound of an organ.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xx, Tunable and organized ones. 1819 *Pantologia*, *Organized Piano-forte*, an instrument of modern invention, consisting of an organ and piano-forte, so conjoined that the same set of keys serve for both 1889 A J. HIPKINS in Grove *Dict. Mus* IV. 795 Two claviorgans or organized clavecins.

Organizer (ō·rgănəizər). [f. as prec. + -ER 1.]

One who organizes; one who arranges systematically (see ORGANIZE 2); sometimes (with qualifying adj.), one skilled in organization.

1849 GROTE *Greece* II. xliii. V. 304 An organizer of that systematic espionage which broke up all freedom of speech. 1853 *Ibid* II. lxxxvi. XI. 295 The ablest organiser and the most scientific tactician of his day. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. i 16 Wallace, an organiser, of his fellow-men. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 22 Mar. 4/7 The organisers of obstruction.

b. *Mediæval Mus.* (See ORGANIZE 3.)

1880 W. S. ROCKSTRO in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 609 Nothing could be more natural than..that the choristers who practised that method of vocalisation should be called Organizers, though..they sang without any instrumental accompaniment whatever. 1881 *Ibid.* III. 61 *Quintoyer* (Old Eng. *Quinible*) To sing in Fifths—a French verb, in frequent use among extempore Organizers during the Middle Ages.

O·rganless, *a.* [f. ORGAN *sb.*[1] + -LESS]

1. Having no (bodily) organs.

1864 HUXLEY *Elem Comp. Anat.* i. 11 It is structureless and organless and without definitely formed parts. 1898 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* LII. 490 Those organless organisms out of which the true cell only develops.

2. Having no organ (musical instrument).

1834 [see ORGANED 2]. 1897 *Daily News* 15 July 5/3 On the at present organless orchestra.

† **Organ ling.** *Obs.* Also abbreviated **organ.** [Corrupted from *orgas ling*, comb. of *orgas*, ORGAYS, q. v. *Orkney ling* was an etymological conjecture.] A large kind of ling (fish).

1499- in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 320, VI. 392—[Earlier entries have *orgays*, *orkays*, *orgas*, *orgas ling*: see ORGAYS.] Organ ling (many entries from Cambridge, Sion, Worksop, 1499–1593), orgayn ling (Camb. 1526); Organs (Camb. 1507–1623), organ (Camb. 1550–1627). 1526 *Ord. Hen. VIII* in *Household. Ord.* (1790) 175 Organe Lyng—1 mess—3*d*. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1891) 42 Differinge as much from other people..as the Stockefishe or poore Johns doe from the lardge organ lynge. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Orgeis*..is the greatest sort of North sea-fish, now adnics called *Organ ling* [1672 *adds*: corruptly from *Orkney Ling*, because the best are near that Island]. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 245 Standing every Fish-day as a cold Supporter at my Lord Mayor's Table, yet is it nothing but a long Cod, whereof the greater sized is called Organ-Ling, and the other Codling, because it is no longer than a Cod, and yet hath the Taste of Ling. [1887 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* V. 419 Ling, sometimes called organ or great ling.]

† **O·rganly**, *a. Obs.* [f. ORGAN *sb.*[1] + -LY 1.] Pertaining to an organ or musical instrument, or resembling the sound of an organ.

1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* II. xii. 103 Gude iesu, gif me orgonly & heuenly songe of aungels.

Organo-, combining form of Gr. ὄργανον ORGAN, used in various technical terms, chiefly of Biology, etc. (ORGAN *sb.*[1] 5), rarely of Music (ORGAN *sb.*[1] 2); as **O·rganolep·tic** *a.* [F. *organoleptique* (Chevreul), f. Gr. ληπτικός, f. λαμβάνειν to apprehend by the senses], said of the properties by which bodies act upon the senses and bodily organs (1857 Mayne). **O·rganometa·llic** *a. Chem.*, 'a term applied to chemical compounds in which an organic radical is directly combined with a metal' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **O·rganomo·rphic** *a.* [*nonce-wd.* after ANTHROPOMORPHIC] (see quot.). **Orga·nophone**, a musical instrument: see quot. **O·rganopho·nic** *a.* [Gr. φωνή voice], epithet assumed by a band of musicians who imitated various instruments with the voice. **Organo·phyly** [Gr. φῦλον race, tribe], the tribal history of the organs of living beings. **O·rganopla·stic** *a.* [Gr. πλαστικός PLASTIC], having the property of forming or producing the bodily organs; so **O·rganopla·sty**, the formation or development of the organs. † **O·rganopoie·tical** *a. Obs.* [Gr. ποιητικός capable of making, productive: cf. Gr. ὀργανοποιός of or for instrument-making] = *Organoplastic*. **Organo·scopy** [Gr. -σκοπία looking, examination], examination of the organs; *spec.* a name for PHRENOLOGY.

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 214 Several polymeric forms, besides other compounds of these *organo-metallic bodies may be obtained. 1880 CLEMINSHAW *Wurtz' Atom. The.* 270 In organo-metallic radicals properly so called we find properties of the same order, which we interpret in the same manner. 1886 *Kernel & Husk* 62 Some metaphors .. which describe Him [God] by reference to implements (such as a shield) may be called *organomorphic. 1880 *Advertisement*, *Organophone. (Debain, Inventor.) A close imitation of the brilliant and broad effects produced by a well-balanced pipe organ. 1890 *Stratford-on-Avon Herald* 19 Dec. 8/1 He joined an *organophonic band which travelled throughout the district, and gave variety entertainments 1879 tr *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. i. 24 *Organophyly. 1864 WEBSTER, **Organoplastic*. 1879 tr. *De Quatrefages' Human Species* 122 Under the influence of the organoplastic or evolutive force there were formed proto-organisms of a very simple structure. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hygienic* **Organoplasty*, Roger-Collard's term for the art of developing organs by appropriate exercise of them. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I 71 The Soul is in full exercise of her Plastick and *Organo-Poetical Faculty. 1864 WEBSTER, **Organoscopy*,.. phrenology. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Organoscopy*, the examination of the several organs of the body in order to form an opinion concerning the..faculties and other endowments of the person. Also, a synonym of *Craniosopy*.

Organogenesis (ō·rgănōdze·nĭsis). *Biol.* [mod. f. ORGANO- + -GENESIS; cf. F. *organogénésie* (Littré).] = ORGANOGENY a. So **O·rganogene·tic** *a.* = ORGANOGENIC.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 130/2 Organogenetic changes known under the general term of development. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Organogenesis*, the gradual formation of an organ from its earliest appearance. 1894 H DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* i 93 Human Organogenesis is a transitory comparative Anatomy.

Organogeny (ō·rgănōdzĕni). *Biol.* [mod. f. ORGANO- + -GENY; in F. *organogénie* (Littré).] **a.** The production or development of the organs of an animal or plant. **b.** That department of biology which deals with this.

1844 DUNGLISON *Dict Med. Sc.*, *Organogeny*..The doctrine of the formation of the different organs. 1854 H. SPENCER *Ess.* (1858) 166 (*Genesis of Science*) [Oken] says..Biology, therefore, divides into Organogeny, Phytosophy, Zoosophy. 1857 BULLOCK tr. *Cazeaux' Midwif.* 211 A few interesting particulars of organogeny. 1888 *Athenæum* 18 Aug. 227/3 Organogeny, or the study of development, then showed that these types were not wholly imaginary.

So **Organoge·nic** *a.*, of or pertaining to organogeny; **Organo·genist**, one versed in organogeny.

1852 DANA *Crust.* II. 1030 The positions have rather a relation to the length or organogenic nature of the organ. 1895 *Athenæum* 27 July 134/2 He..became a pupil of Payer, whose work as an organogenist he greatly admired.

Organography (ō·rgănō·grăfi). [mod. f. ORGANO- + -GRAPHY; in mod.F. *organographie*.]

† 1. A description of instruments. *Obs.*

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* Contents, 4 Organo-

graphia, Lib. iij. *Ibid.* 40, I wyll reserue the making of the Sphere, vntyll I shewe you the composition of other instrumentes required in this Art, in my Organographie. 1674 *Phil. Trans.* IX. 215 The Authors thought of the Astronomical Organography of the Excellent Hevelius.

2. The description of the organs of living beings; structural anatomy, esp. of plants.

1806 WADDINGTON *Goldbeck's Metaphysic Man* title-p., The Organography of Man. 1829 *Edin. Rev.* L. 147 The Organography [*Organographie Végétale*] of M. De Candolle . is almost entirely anatomical. 1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* 1 *heading*, Organography; or, the structure of plants. 1895 M. C. COOKE (*title*) Introduction to the Study of Fungi, their organography, classification, and distribution.

3. The description of the organ (musical).

1825 DANNELEY *Encycl. Mus.*, *Organography*, or the description of that musical instrument.

So **O·rganogra·phic, -ical** *adjs.* [in F. *organographique*], relating to organography; **Organo·graphist**, one versed in organography.

1828 WEBSTER, *Organographic, Organographical.* 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot* (1848) I. 385 Describing..the phenomena .. without investigating, so as to render complete their organographic meaning. 1848 CRAIG, *Organographist*, one who describes the organs of animal or vegetable bodies.

Organoid (ō·rgănoid), *a.* [a. mod.L. *organoides*: see ORGANO- and -OID.] Resembling an organ or organism in structure; having an organic appearance.

1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1876 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 51 Tumours organoid or such as are characterised by greater complexity and an approach to the structure of organs. *Ibid.* 73 'Organoid tumours' composed of a fibrous framework, or stroma, so arranged as to form a series of loculi, and of groups of cells which are contained in dense masses within them.

Organology (ō·rgănŏ·lŏdʒi). [mod. f. ORGANO- + -LOGY: in F. *organologie* (Littré).]

1. The department of biology which treats of the organs of living beings, in reference to their structure and functions.

1842 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1856 W. L. LINDSAY *Pop. Hist. Brit. Lichens* 108 A knowledge of the embryology or organology of the simplest plants is a necessary prelude or key to that of higher vegetables. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 1 Organology or Physiological Botany; this treats of plants, and their organs, in a state of life or action.

2. The study of the supposed organs of the mental faculties, etc indicated by regions of the cranium (see ORGAN *sb*[1] 5 c); phrenology.

1814 T. FORSTER (*title*) Essay on the application of the Organology of the Brain to Education. 1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* App. (1870) I. 407 The organology of Gall and his followers. 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* XXV. 518 The use of this convolutional grey matter being altogether differently estimated by the Phrenologist from what it is at present, their 'System' was devised, and their organology defined with no special reference thereto.

3. The study of anything as an organ or means.

1840 DE QUINCEY *Style* Wks. 1860 XI. 201 The science of style, as an organ of thought, of style in relation to the ideas and feelings, might be called the organology of style. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 377.

So **O·rganolo·gical** *a.* [in F. *organologique*], relating to organology; **Organo·logist**, one versed in organology.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Organological. 1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 2 Special Anatomy takes for its object the organological composition of the animal body. 1869 J. HUNT in *Eng. Mech.* 19 Mar. 578/1 Bonnet must.. be considered as an organologist.

‖ **Organon** (ō·rgănŏn). [a. Gr. ὄργανον instrument, bodily organ, etc; the title of Aristotle's logical treatises; = 'instrument' of all reasoning: cf. ORGANUM. Formerly naturalized in sense 1, with pl *-ons* (so F. *organon*, *-ons*); now treated as alien in sense 2 with pl. in *-a*.]

†**1.** A bodily organ, esp. as an instrument of the soul or mind: = ORGAN *sb*[1] 4, 6. *Obs*

1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* v. iii, The soul, Wanting those organons by which it moves, Cannot endure, by argument of art. *a* 1597 PEELE *David & Bethsabe* Wks. (Rtldg) 484/1 A more than human skill May feed the organons of all my sense. 1629 HUBERT *Hist. Edw. II*, lxvi, Our Mother Nature..By whom we haue our apt Organons assign'd.

2. An instrument of thought or knowledge; a means by which some process of reasoning, discovery, etc., is carried on; *esp.* a system of rules or principles of demonstration or investigation; spec. title of the logical writings of Aristotle.

a 1643 LD. FALKLAND, etc. *Infallibility* (1646) 193 It is easy to impugne the Organon of faith, or Doctrinall principles, but not easy to compose it. (*c* 1645 HOWELL *Let.*, v. x. 11 When you have devour'd the *Organon*, you will find Philosophie far more delightfull and pleasing to your palat.) 1823 DE QUINCEY *Lett. Educ.* ii. Wks. 1890 XIV. 26 An *organon* of the human understanding is as much above it. 1845 GLADSTONE *Gleanings.* (1879) VII. 156 A sound view of it [probability] is not indeed ethical knowledge itself, but is the organon, by means of which that knowledge is to be rightly handled. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* ii. 40 It [Logic] is not an organon of discovery. 1884 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* III. 346 Human intellect..as the organon by which we are to acquaint ourselves with God.

Organo·nomy[1]. [mod. f. ORGANO- + *-o*)*nomy*, as in *astronomy*, *economy*, etc.; but here associated in sense with νόμος law.] The study of the laws of organic life. So **O·rganono·mic** *a.*, pertaining to organonomy.

1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 369 *Elementarlehre*; i. e. Elementary Doctrine of Organic Nature, by Dr. F. J. Schelver, Vol. I. Organomy. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Organonomia*, a declaration of the laws which regulate the activity of the organism, or organic life: organonomy *Ibid.*, Organonomic.

Organo·nomy[2], variant of ORGANONYMY.

1881 WILDER in *Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc.* XIX. 533 The Names of the Parts—Organonomy.

Organonym (ō·rgæ·nonim). *Biol. rare.* [f. Gr. ὄργανον ORGAN + ὄνυμα, ὄνομα name: cf. ONYM.] The technical name of an organ. So **Organo·nymal, O·rganony·mic** *adjs.*, pertaining to organonyms, or of the nature of an organonym; **Organo·nymy** [= F. *organonymie*], the nomenclature of organs, or of a system of organonyms.

1885–9 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* VIII. 515 (Cent.) The terms..are the names of parts, organ-names, or organonyms, and their consideration constitutes organonymy. 18.. COUES (Cent.), Organonymal. 18 . WILDER (Cent.), Organonymic.

Organ-pipe. [f. ORGAN *sb.*[1] + PIPE *sb.*]

1. One of the pipes of an organ: see ORGAN *sb.*[1] 2.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 369/1 Orgon pype, or pype of an orgon. 1530 PALSGR. 250/1 Organ pype, *flevte dorgre.* 1588 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 224 The organe pypes is in number xij. score and xv. 1832 TENNYSON *Pal. Art* xxv, Near gilded organ-pipes..slept St. Cecily. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc. 856/1 Organ pipes are of two sorts, mouth pipes and reed pipes, of each..there are several species.

b. *fig.*

1595 SHAKS. *John* v. vii. 23 This pale faint Swan, Who chaunts a dolefull hymne to his owne death, And from the organ-pipe of frailety sings His soule and body to their lasting rest. 1620 — *Temp.* III. iii. 98 The Thunder (That deepe and dreadfull Organ-Pipe) pronounc'd The name of Prosper.

2. *transf.* Applied to things resembling the pipes of an organ. †**a.** Some kind of fire-arm. *Obs.*

1594 HARWICK *Disc. Weapons of Fire* 10 b, Fauconits, Robinets and Organpipes, all these be but light peeces.

b. *pl.* Applied to basaltic columns, closely-placed, like a row of organ-pipes.

1861 E. T. HOLLAND in *Peaks Passes & Glaciers* Ser. II. I. 68 High up in the cliffs of this mountain is a very singular-looking group of red basaltic organ-pipes, arranged with great regularity of structure.

c. 'In costume, a large piping; a rounded flute' (*Cent. Dict.*).

3. Organ-pipe coral: see CORAL *sb.*[1] 1 b.

1833 MANTELL *Wonders Geol.* (1838) II. 478 Tubipora: Organ-pipe coral. 1890 *Athenæum* 216/2

Organry (ō·rgănri). *nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -RY.] Organ-music; musical matter.

1850 D. G. MITCHELL *Reveries of Bachelor* 71 Such manly verse as Pope's, or..such sound and ringing organry as Comus.

‖ **Organum**[1] (ō·rgănŏm). [L. *organum*, a. Gr. ὄργανον: see ORGANON, ORGAN *sb.*[1]]

1. An instrument; = ORGANON 1.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. ii. 16 He maketh the Phantasie in representing the Object to the Understanding to be a 'corporal Organum'.

b. An instrument of thought or knowledge; = ORGANON 2. Esp. in the title of Bacon's work called, with reference to the Ὄργανον of Aristotle, *Novum Organum*, i. e. New Instrument or set of principles for scientific investigation.

[1620 BACON (*title*) Instauratio Magna, sive Novum Organum, accedit Parascue ad Historiam Naturalem et Experimentalem.] 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 80 It is the heaven-given organum, in the hands of the wise and holy.

2. *Mediæval Mus.* A part sung as an accompaniment below or above the melody or plain-song, usually at the interval of a fourth or fifth; also, *loosely*, this method of singing in parts, the most primitive form of counterpoint or harmony. (Also called DIAPHONY.)

1782 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* II. ii. 75 Organum..consisted in singing a part under the plain song, or chant. *Ibid.* 136 Organum .. was a general term for a single part, or second voice, added to the melody of a chant. 1880 HELMORE in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 509 The first kind of variation from strictly unisonous singing in the Middle Ages was the 'Organum' or simple aggrandisement of multitudinous choral effect by the additions of octaves above and below the Plain Song or Melody. 1880 W. S. ROCKSTRO *ibid.* II. 610 Guido d'Arezzo objects to the use of united Fourths, and Fifths, in an Organum of three parts, on account of its disagreeable harshness.

Organum[2] = ORGANY[2], ORGAN[2], ORIGANUM.

a 1450 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. ix. (MS. Bodl.) lf. 250/1 He sechep Organum [*ed.* 1495 Origanum] and findeb bi taste remedye. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 9 b, Thynges makynge the stomake stronge: Mirabolanes: Nutmygges: Organum. 1552 HULOET, Organum and organye herbe [= *origanum*].

†**Organy**[1]. *Obs. rare.* Also 4 **orgonye.** [a. OF. *organie* 'organ', a deriv. of *organ*, the formation of which is not clear.]

1. An organ; a musical instrument.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 9 Of gerlis and of *gloria laus* gretly me dremed, And how osanna by orgonye olde folke songen [*v. rr.* organye, orgene, organ; *C-text has* orgone].

2. An instrument, means; = ORGAN *sb.*[1] 7.

Perh. a mispr. for *organes*.

1605 CHAPMAN *All Fools* Plays 1873 I. 135 Since youth and love Were th' vnresisted organies to seduce you.

†**Organy**[2]. ? *Obs.* Also 6 **organ(n)ye, 6–7 organie.** [Corrupt ad. L. *origanum*.] = ORIGAN.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 122 Sethe organnye or myrhe with oyle olyfe. 1548 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* I. xvii. 32 The Weasil in chasing the Serpent preseruth her self with Rue, and the Storke with Organie. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. lxv. 232 This herbe is called..in English Penny Royall .. and Organie. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* ix. 64 Organy or Wild Marjorane. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Organy* or *Orgain*, wild or bastard Marjoram. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* IV. 173 Common Marjoram..The plant is sometimes called Wild Organy.

Organzine (ō·rgănzīn), *sb.* Also 7–8 **organsine, 8 organsine.** [a. F. *organsin* (1667 in Littré), ad. It. *organsino*, of unknown origin.] The strongest and best kind of silk thread, formed of several strands twisted together in the contrary direction to that in which their component filaments are twisted. Also *organzine silk.*

1699 *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 184 The Goodness of Silk is distinguished by its lightness, .. the Organzine is Superfine, it being the best soit. 1732–7 CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. I. iii. 9 Upon the Derwent . were erected in the late Reign, by Sir Thomas Lombe, those Mills which work the three capital Italian Engines for making Organzine or Thrown Silk. 1759 POLLERIN in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 23 The French were desirous of making raw silk fit for organzine or warp among themselves. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 235 There are three kinds of raw silk, organzine, tram, and floss. 1893 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XXXIV. 96 The machinery had rendered the manufacturers of this country independent of Italy for the supply of organzine.

1732 *Lond. Mag.* I. 36 Three Italian Engines for making Organzine Silk. 1831 G. R. PORTER *Silk Manuf.* 203 Organzine silk is of the nature of rope, where the combined strands are twisted in an opposite direction to that given to the separate threads.

O·rganzine, *v.* [ad. F. *organsine-r* (1762 in *Dict. Acad.*), f. *organsin*: see prec.] *trans.* To make into organzine; *intr.* To twist threads of silk so as to form organzine. Chiefly in **O·rganzined** *ppl. a.* and **O·rganzining** *vbl. sb.*

1779 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 198/1 Fine Italian organzined thrown silk. 1789 PILKINGTON *View Derbysh.* II. 172 Organzining or preparing the silk for the manufactures of Spitalfields. 1831 G. R. PORTER *Silk Manuf.* 210 The expense of organzining in France..is said not to exceed two shillings and ninepence to three shillings per pound.

Orgasm (ō·rgæz'm). [ad. mod. L. *orgasmus*, a. Gr. type *ὀργασμός, f. ὀργά-ειν to swell as with moisture, be excited or eager. Cf. F. *orgasme* 'an extreame fit or expression of anger' (Cotgr. 1611).]

1. Immoderate or violent excitement of feeling; rage, fury; a paroxysm of excitement or rage.

[1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 145 It may be onely some fast retention or sudden compression in the Orgasmus or fury of their lust.] *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Economy* I. 159 Vain, ah vain the hope Of future peace, this orgasm uncontroul'd! 1806 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 604 So the poetic orgasm, when excited, glows but for a time. 1875 LOWELL *Wordsworth* Prose Wks. 1890 IV. 365 He saw man such as he can only be when he is vibrated by the orgasm of a national emotion.

2. *Physiol.* Excitement or violent action in an organ or part, accompanied with turgescence; *spec.* the height of venereal excitement in coition.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XIX. 809 When there appears an Orgasm of the humours, we rather fly to bleeding as more safe 1771 T. PERCIVAL *Ess.* (1777) I. 200 A kind of nervous orgasm, or spasm on the vitals. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 236 Many viviparous animals are subject to periodical venereal orgasm. 1899 *Hutchinson's Archives Surg.* X. 129 The state of vascular turgescence which attends the sexual orgasm.

Orgastic (ō·rgæ·stik), *a.* [f. Gr. type *ὀργαστικός, f. ὀργάειν: see prec. and cf. *sarcasm*, *sarcastic*, etc.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by orgasm.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 392 An orgastic state of the genital organs. *Ibid.* IV. 92 The frequency of the orgastic paroxysms.

Orgayne, obs. form of ORGAN.

†**Orgays.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 **orgeis,** 5–6 **orgays, orgas,** (5 **orkays**). [a. OF. *orgeis*, of uncertain origin.] A kind of fish; = ORGAN LING.

[1357 *Act* 31 *Edw. III* Stat. III. c. 2 En cas que nul orgeis, cestassauoir peson plus graunde que lob soit noue en mise appelle lodeship. *Ibid.*, Eyent les meister & maryners toutes les orgeis. *transl.* And in case that no Orgeys, that is to say Fish greater than Lobbe be found in a Ship called a Lode ship. The Masters and Mariners shall haue all the Orgeys.] 1427–1524 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 312–Orgays (many entries in Cambridge Accts. 1427–51, 1508–15), Orkays (1438), Orgas (Sion Coll. Accts. 1489–94, Camb. 1506–24); Orgas ling (Sion 1460, –89). [Later 1499–1593 Organ ling, orgayn ling, 1507–1627 organs: see ORGAN LING.]

Orgeat (‖ orgā, ō·rdʒăt). Also 8 **orgeate.** [a. F. *orgeat* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. Pr. *orjat*, *ourjat* (in 17th c. Fr. also *orgée*, *orgeade*, It. *orgiata* (obs.) Florio, *orzata*), f. F. *orge*, Pr. *ordi*, It. *orzo*:—L. *hordeum* barley.] A syrup or cooling drink made originally from barley, subsequently from almonds, and orange-flower water.

1754 *Connoisseur* No. 38 Whatever orgeat or capillaire can inspire. 1769 BARETTI *Manners of Italy* II. xxx. 203 Their servants attend with lemonade, orgeate, .. and other cooling drinks. 1786 HAN. MORE *Bas Bleu* 229 Nor be the milk-white streams forgot, Of thirst-assuaging, cool orgeat. 1843 THACKERAY *Misc. Ess.* (1885) 45 Pulling a queer face over a glass of orgeat (pronounced *orjaw*). 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 21 Sept., Light refreshments, such as ices, coffee, orgeat, and lemonade, were handed about.

Orgeilus, obs. form of ORGULOUS.

Orgeis, variant of ORGAYS, *Obs.*

† Orgel, orghel, orhel, *sb.* and *a.* *Obs.* Forms: 1 **orgel, orgol,** 3 **orȝel** (*Orm.* **orrȝhell**), **oregel, oreȝel, orhel, horhel, horel.** [OE. *orgel, orgol, orȝol* (whence *orȝel-lic, -lice* in Ælfred; etymology uncertain, as is the question of its relationship to the OHG. word which gave OF. *orgoill*, F. *orgueil*, 'pride', by which ME. *orȝel, orhel, orel* was superseded in the 13th c.: see ORGUEIL.]

A. *sb.* Pride, haughtiness.

a 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* (Napier) 148 Hwær ys .. heora prass and orgol, buton on moldan beþeaht and on witum ȝecyrred? *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 43 Woreldes richeise wecheð orgel on mannes heorte. *Ibid.* 191 Þe heȝe sete on heuene, þe he fel of þurgh is oreȝel. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 11 Ichabbe ischen his ouergart, ant his egede orhel ferliche afallet. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 176 Horhel wolde awakien. *Ibid.* 210 Þe prude beoð his bemares..uorte makien noise—lud dream to scheauwen hore horel.

B. *adj.* Proud, haughty, presumptuous.

In *orȝel mod* haughty mind, written in comb.

c 1200 *Trin Coll. Hom.* 35 Ne to none heȝe, ne oreȝele men on þe wurelde wið to spekende. *Ibid.* 37 Alle oreȝel men, þe telleð hem seluen heiȝe. *c* 1200 ORMIN 6262 Siff þatt he þurrh orrȝhellmod Forrhoȝhedd þe to wurrþenn. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3767 Ne wulde he .. For orȝel pride forð ðor cumen.

Hence **† Orgelness, orȝelness,** pride, haughtiness, hauteur.

a 1000 *Aldhelm Glosses* (Napier, 31, 1108), *Elationis*, orgelnesse, creasnesse. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 215 Þare teldeð ðe werse þe grune of oreȝelnesse.

Orgel: see ORGLE.

‖ **Orgia** (ō´ȝdʒiă), *sb. pl.* [L. *orgia*, Gr. ὄργια neuter pl., 'orgies'.] = Orgies: see ORGY. (Sometimes erron. as sing., with pl. *orgiaes, -ay's*, in 7.)

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb Kent* (1826) 331 Then they fell afresh to their orgia. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* III iii. (1886) 34 Those feasts of Bacchus which are named *Orgia*. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribe* 553 From him are the Sabasia, old Pagan Orgiaes and Mysteries deriued. 1660 N. INGELO *Bentivolio & Urania* II (1682) 174 The Triennial Orgiay's of Bacchus. 1675 OTWAY *Alcibiades* I. i, When last Night the youth of Athens late Rose up the Orgia to celebrate. 1749-51 LAVINGTON *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* (1820) 288 While they are celebrating the orgia. 1830 GALT *Life Byron* XXXIX. 256 The return of the mourners from the burning, is the most appalling orgia.

Orgiac (ō´ȝdʒiĕk), *a.* and *sb.* *rare.* [f. Gr. type *ὀργιακ-ός, f. ὄργια orgies: cf. *cardiac, maniac.*] **a.** *adj.* Pertaining to orgies or an orgy. **b.** *sb.* (*pl.*) = Orgies: see ORGY 1.

a 1859 DE QUINCEY *Posth. Wks.* (1891) I. 42 He is acquainted with .. the Orgiacs .. and all the great ceremonies and observances practised at Olympia. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 885/2 The writhing dance of naked black forms, the orgiac round circling in and out of shadows and light.

† Orgial. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *orgia* + -AL.] A song sung at the orgies.

1620 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* II. l, The jolly priest .. Chaunted wild orgials, in honour of the feast

Orgiasm (ō´ȝdʒiĕz'm). *rare.* [ad. Gr. ὀργιασμός, f. ὀργιάζ-ειν to celebrate orgies.] Properly, The celebration of orgies; but in quot. A state of excited or exalted feeling, as of a worshipper at the orgies (? confused with *orgasm*).

1840 MILMAN *Hist. Chr.* II. 213 The Orgiasm, the inward rapture, the working of a divine influence upon the soul.

Orgiast (ō´ȝdʒiĕst). *rare.* [ad. Gr. ὀργιαστής, agent-n. from ὀργιάζ-ειν: see prec.] One who celebrates orgies.

1791-3 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnl.* (1799) I. 269 The main objection of the governing powers to the Orgiasts of Bacchus, was, that their meetings were by night.

Orgiastic (ō´ȝdʒiæ´stik), *a.* [ad. Gr. ὀργιαστικός, f. ὀργιαστής: see prec. and -IC.] Belonging to, or characterized by, orgies; of the nature or character of orgies; marked by extravagance, licentiousness, or dissolute revelry. (In quot. 1698, app. of or pertaining to the flute or wind instrument: cf. next.)

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 376 For Instrumental [Musick], they [Persians] have little regard to Stringed, but the Orgiastick they are very expert at. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xii. I. 314 The orgiastic worship of Zeus. 1879 *Athenæum* 27 Dec. 824 After the orgiastic confusion of the revolution. 1896 BRINTON in *Science* 6 Nov. 695/1 The 'ecstasy' and prophetic 'manteia' which played such a large part in the orgiastic rites of Greece.

Orgiastical, *a.* *rare.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of orgiastic character or tendency.

a 1871 GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* vi. (1876) 228 The flute which he considers as not ethical, but orgiastical—calculated to excite violent and momentary emotions.

Orgic (ō´ȝdʒik), *a.* *rare.* [irreg. f. ORGY + -IC.] = ORGIAC.

1789 T. TWINING *Aristotle's Treat. Poetry* (1812) II. 10 After the celebration of the orgic rites. 1885 R. F. LITTLEDALE in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 91/1 They [Egyptian pilgrims] landed at every town along the river to perform orgic dances.

Orgies, *sb. pl.*: see ORGY.

Orgillous, var. ORGULOUS *a.*, proud.

† Orgion. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. Gr. ὄργιον (rare), sing. of ὄργια ORGIA, orgies.] = ORGY.

1613 SIR E. HOBY *Countermarke* 2 If they refuse to dance a round in her Orgions antick, she will be sure they shall not passe without a broken head.

Orgiophant. *Gr. Antiq.* *rare.* [ad. Gr. ὀργιοφάντ-ης, he who shows or expounds the orgies: cf. HIEROPHANT.] (See quot.)

1886 LEWIS & SHORT *Lat. Dict.*, *Orgiophanta*, ..a presider over the orgies, an orgiophant.

† Orgle. *Obs.* Also 4-5 **orgel.** [OE. *orgel* (in comb. *orgel-dræam*), ME. *orgel, orgle* = OHG. *orgela* fem., MHG. *orgel(e*, Germ. *orgel*, MDu. *orghele*, Du. *orgel*, Sw., Da. *orgel*: in its origin an alteration of L. *organa*, pl. of *organum* ORGAN.] = ORGAN *sb*[1] 1 or 2.

a 1100 *Blickl Gloss.*, Orgeldreame, *organo.* 13.. *K. Alis.* 191 Orgles, tymbres, al maner gleo, Was dryuen ageyn that lady freo. 1386 Orgels, orgles [see ORGAN *sb*.[1] 2 b]. 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 16 He con harpe, he con syng, his orglus ben herd ful wyd.

† **Orgmount.** *Sc. Obs.* [app. a corruption of F. *orge mondé* 'pilled and cleansed Barlie; also . Barlie pottage' (Cotgr.). Cf. Littré, *orge mondé ou amandé*] Boiled pearl-barley.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr *Leslie's Hist Scot.* I. 98 Vpon fleshe, milk, and chees, and sodine beir or orgmount [L. *hordeoque cocto*], principallie thay lyue.

Orgne, Orgon, -e, obs. forms of ORGAN.

Orgoil, -oile, variants of ORGUEIL, *Obs.*

‖ **Orgue.** *Obs.* [F. *orgue* organ, instrument, warlike machine, etc., as in quots.]

1. *Fortification.* (See quot. 1706)

1706 PHILLIPS, *Orgues* in *Fortification*, long and thick pieces of Wood, armed with Iron Plates at the end, and hung up separately by a Cord, over a Gate; being ready upon any surprize, to be let fall in the Way, to stop it up instead of a Portcullice. 1762 STERNE *Tr Shandy* VI. xxii, These [portcullises] were converted afterwards into orgues, as the better thing. 1853 STOCQUELER *Mil. Encycl.* 204/1 Orgues ..are now disused.

2. *Old Artillery.* (See quot.)

1706 PHILLIPS, *Orgues* is also taken for a Device, consisting of many Harquebusses linked together, or of several Musket-Barrels set in a row within one wooden Stock, to be discharged either all at once, or separately.

3. An organ: in quot. a series of basaltic columns like organ-pipes.

1836 G. DARLEY *Nepenthe* in *Q. Rev.* July (1902) 191 Where his vast orgue, high-fluted, stands Basaltic, swept with billowy hands.

‖ **Orgueil,** † **orguil, orgul,** *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 3 **orguil,** 4 **-uyl,** 5 **-uille, -ueyl,** 5-6 **orgul(e, -oil, -oill,** 6 **-uell,** *Sc.* **-weill,** (‖9 **orgueil**). [a. AF. *orguil* (Gower), OF. *orgoill, orguill* (11 the.), *orgoil* (11-12th c.), *orguel, orgueil* (12th c.) = Pr. *orgolh, -guelh*, Cat. *orgull*, Sp. *orgullo*, It. *orgoglio*, a Com. Romanic sb., supposed ad. OHG. **urguolf*, f. *urguol* renowned. (See Diez.) In Early ME. this superseded *orȝhel, orhel*, ORGEL; it became obs. itself in 16th c. When used now (as in quot. 1833) it is only as an alien mod.F. word (orgo'ly). The adj. use is not French: in ME. it was a continuation of that of *orȝel*, ORGEL.]

A. *sb.* Pride, haughtiness. *Obs.* exc. as alien.

c 1200 *Trin Coll. Hom.* 63 To temien þe lichames orguil. *Ibid.* 137 Wiðtro þi lichame fro orguil. 13 . *Coer de L.* 1821 For all your bost and your orguyl. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf. Manhode* II 107, I hatte orgoill the queynte. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 172 [They] makis unrychtwis weris for pride or orguille of thair hertis. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* XXI. xi, Whan I remembre me how by my defaute & myn orgule and my pryde, that they were bothe layed ful lowe. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 46 The mynystres by their pryde and orgueyl subuerte iustyce. 1521 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 88 It shall so rebaite his high lookes and orgule. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 348/1 Not upon any orgoile, presumption or pride. [1833 LYTTON *England* I. II, Our reserve, and that *orgueil*, so much more expressive of discontent than of dignity, which is the .. proverb of our continental visitors.]

† **B.** *adj.* Proud, haughty, presumptuous *Obs.*

a 1275 *Prov. Ælfred* 286 in *O. E. Misc.* 121 Idilscipe and orgul pride, þat lerit þing wif leþere þewes. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* XXI. i, The bysshop dyd the cursyng in the moost orgulist wyse that myght be doon 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II 614 Sic orgweill mynde to suffer it not doeht.

Orguinette (ō´ȝgine´t). [f. F. *orgue*, or OF. *orguine*, var. of *organe* ORGAN (in sense 'lyre' (Godef.) + -ETTE.] A mechanical musical instrument, consisting of a set of reeds and a bellows, the wind from which is admitted to the reeds through holes in a strip of paper which is moved along by turning a crank.

1885 *Church Bells* July 3 *Advt.*, Orguinette Music, 1½ per foot. 1885 *Bazaar* 30 Mar. 1264/1 Orguinette, with music, quite new.

† **Orgu·lity.** *Obs.* In 5 **orgulyte.** [f. *orgul* adj. (see ORGUEIL) + -ITY.] Pride, haughtiness.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* X. i, Thurgh our orgulyte we demaunded batalle of you. *Ibid.* X. lxiv, For pryde and orgulyte he wold not smyte sire Palomydes.

Orgulous (ō´ȝgiŭləs), **orgillous** (ō´ȝgiləs), *a.* *arch.* Forms: 3 **orgeilus,** 4-6 (9 *arch.*) **orgulous,** 5 **orguillous, -eux, orguylleus,** 5-6 **orguyll-,** 6 **orguly-, orgueil-, orguell-, orgyllous, orgullows,** 6 (9 *arch.*) **orgullous,** 7 (9 *arch*) **orgillous.** [a. OF. *orguillus, -goillus* (11th c.), *orguilleus* (12th c.), AF. *orguillous* (Gower), mod. F. *orgueilleux* = Pr. *orguelhos, orgoillos*, Sp. *orgulloso*, It. *orgoglioso*, f. *orgueil*, etc., 'pride': see ORGUEIL and -OUS. Used once by Shaks., and retained in the 1634 modernization of Malory's *Morte Arthur*, but app. obs. from 16th c., until employed as a historical archaism by Southey and Scott, and affected by late 19th c. journalists.]

Proud, haughty.

c 1250 *Old Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 30 Of þo euele manne good man, of þe orgeilus umble. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 9344 Thai to driuen four kingis orgulous. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 84 Thorugh her orguylleus port .. thrown doune of her worshippe and astate. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* XX. xvii, And I were as orgulous sette as ye are. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* xvii. (Arb.) 36 He was so prowde and orguillous. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Replyc.* Wks. 1862 II. 234 Odyous, orgulyous, and flyblowen opynions. 1529 *Art. agst. Wolsey* in Ld. Herbert *Hen. VIII* (1683) 294 The Lord Cardinal of York..of his high, orgullous, and insatiable mind. 1598 WYRLEY *Armorie* 150 The English orgulous words did say Gainst Lord Cowcie. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* Prol. 2 From Ilea of Greece The Princes Orgillous, their high blood chaf'd, Haue to the Port of Athens sent their shippes. 1808 SOUTHEY *Chron. Cid* 139 They are of high blood and full orgullous, and I have no liking to this match. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxi, Punished for your outrecuidance and orgillous presumption. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* v. iii, This our orgulous Earl shall not have his triumph. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 12 July 29/2 Lord Rosebery tore things to shreds .. in the best and most orgillous fashion.

b. *fig.* Splendid. **c.** Swelling, violent.

13.. *Coer de L.* 272 His atyre was orgulous 1484 CAXTON *Curiall* 2 Better in humble tranquillyte than in orgyllous mysery. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cii [xcviii.] 297 They wyst nat how to passe yᵉ ryuer of Derne, whiche was full and orgulous at certayne tymes. 1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* VI. iii. (1639) 363 These most orgueilous and extreme paines are caused of a very moist and maligne vapour.

Hence † **O·rgulously** *adv.*

c 1475 *Partenay* 3543 Off A fers behold, orgulously wrought, Als with the behold of his eyes twain.

Orgun, Orgweill, obs. ff. ORGAN, ORGUEIL.

Orgy, orgie (ō´ȝdʒi); chiefly in pl. **orgies** (ō´ȝdʒiz). [In pl. *orgies*, a. F. *orgies* ('les orgies de Bacchus', *c* 1500 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *orgia*, a. Gr. ὄργια pl., 'secret rites', esp. 'a nocturnal festival in honour of Bacchus', also, in L. 'secret frantic revels'. The singular *orgie, orgy* (F. *orgie*) is later and comparatively rare, exc. in sense 3.]

1. *Gr.* and *Rom. Antiq.* Secret rites or ceremonies practised in the worship of various deities of Greek and Roman mythology; *esp.* those connected with the festivals in honour of Dionysus or Bacchus, or the festival itself, which was celebrated with extravagant dancing, singing, drinking, etc.

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI XXXI. (1612) 152 The Gotebeards of Hyrcania hild their Orgies vnto me [Pan]. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 756 The Thracian Matrons, .. With Furies, and Nocturnal Orgies fir'd. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* V. 59 The Orgys of Bacchus..were famed through all the Ages of Antiquity. 1846 GROTE *Greece* (1851) I. 29 Diffusion of special mysteries, schemes for religious purification, and orgies (I venture to anglicise the Greek word, which contains in its original meaning no implication of the ideas of excess to which it was afterwards diverted) in honour of some particular god.

b. *sing.* 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav* (1677) 118 It would have resembled an Orgy to Bacchus. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiii. 24 To a barbarous ululation the religious orgy wakes. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* IV 302 In triennial orgy [L. *orgia*] the Bacchus cry and the choir Peal.

c. *attrib.* 1866 CONINGTON *Æneid* VI. 106 An orgie dance she chose to feign.

2. *transf.* Applied to any rites, ceremonies, or secret observances, religious or otherwise; with or without implication of extravagance or licence.

1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* v. 60 Grac'd with the Orgies of my Bridall Feast. *a* 1667 COWLEY *Agric* Verses & Ess. (1687) 108 The Birds above rejoyce with various strains, And in the solemn Scene their Orgies keep. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I 415 Yet thence his lustful Orgies he [Peor] enlarg'd Even to that Hill of scandal, by the Grove Of Moloch homicide, lust hard by hate. 1746 MOFFAT *Judas Maccabæus* (Air). Pious orgies, pious airs, Decent sorrow, decent prayers, Will to the Lord ascend. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord* (1863) 78 On this night the witches held their orgies on the Blockberg. 1894 *19th Cent.* July 63 Edward Colston, of Bristol, in whose honour pious orgies are still annually celebrated in that city.

¶ b. Misused by Daniel in sense 'panegyric'.

1646 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 I. 63 What Numbers bring T' empassionate, and worthy Orgies Sing? 1646-8 *Ibid.* 199 To bring His Praise in Catalogue, were but to Singe A forced orgie.

3. Feasting or revelry, esp. such as is marked by excessive indulgence or licence; wild or dissolute revels; debauchery; often in *sing.* A drunken or licentious revel.

1703 ROWE *Ulyss.* I. i. 199 These rude licentious Orgyes are for Satyrs. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* II. 463 The frolic Crowd .. Their Orgies kept, and frisk'd it o'er the Green Jocund, and gay. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVII. 521 Friends of stability or rather of retrogression . describing every private supper as an orgie 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xi, The effect of the Bacchanalian orgies. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. I *Spectre of Tapp.*, Heated and inflamed from his midnight orgies. 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsmith* 37 He dreaded the ridicule of his fellow-students for the ludicrous termination of his orgie. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* lxxvii, The worship of the beautiful always ends in an orgy.

fig. 1883 F. HARRISON *Choice Bks* (1886) 400 That orgy of blood and arrogance—the European tyranny of Bonaparte.

Orgyllous, Orgyn, obs. ff. ORGULOUS, ORGAN.

Orhel, variant of ORGEL *Obs.*, pride.

-orial, a compound suffix, consisting of the suffix -AL, L. *-āl-is*, added to L. *-ōri-*, in *-ōri-us*, *-a*, *-um* (see -ORY). The termination is originally adjectival (substantival only by ellipsis), and app. arose in connexion with abs. in *-ōrium*, *-ōrius*, Eng. -ORY; thus late L. had *territōri-āl-is* from *territōrium*. But it has been extended in Eng. to form derivatives from L. adjs. in *-tōrius*, *-sōrius*, from agent-nouns in *-tor*, *-sor*, as *cursori-al*, *dictatori-al*, *pictori-al*, *piscatori-al*, *procuratori-al*, *professori-al*, *sartori-al*, *senatori-al*, and others formed directly on agent-nouns themselves or on the cognate ppl. stem of the vb., as *equatorial*, *mediatorial*. In sense, these adjs. in *-orial* are usually identical with those in *-ory*, and the two forms are not rarely found side by side (e.g. *piscatorial*, *piscatory*); but the former is preferred for the adj. when there is a sb. in *-ory* (*purgatory*, *purgatorial*). Words in *-orial* from agent-nouns are chiefly of Eng. formation, the compound suffix being rare in Fr.

‖ **Oribi, orebi** (*o*·ribi). Also 9 **orabie, ourebi, oribé.** [Cape Dutch, app. from Hottentot.] A small species of South African antelope (*Antilope scoparia* or *Scopophorus ourebi*), inhabiting open plains.

1795 THUNBERG in *Pinkerton's Voy.* (1808) XVI. 95 A very small and extremely scarce goat called Orebi. 1801 SIR J. BARROW *Trav. S. Africa* 138 Orabie. 1827 GRIFFITHS tr. *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* V. 339, *A. scoparia*, the Orebi, adult male, 22 to 24 inches high, four feet long, head eight inches. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* 11 By valleys remote where the oribi plays. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 76/1 The Ourebi,.. called *bleekbok* or *palebuck* by the Dutch colonists at the Cape. The ourebi inhabits the open plains of South Africa. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *She* vi. 80 A tanned hide of a small red buck, something like that of the oribé. 1893 SELOUS *Trav. S. E. Africa* 74, I shot a fine oribi antelope.

Oribe, -bull, obs. ff. HORRIBLE.

Orice, Oricelle, obs. ff. ORRIS, ORCHIL.

Orichalc (*o*·rikælk). Also 6 **oricalche,** 7 **-chalch**; and in Lat. form **orichalcum** (also 7 **aurichalc(h)um**). [ad. L. *orīchalc-um*, a. Gr. ὀρείχαλκον, lit. 'mountain-copper', f. ὄρος, ὄρε- mountain + χαλκός copper, applied to a yellow copper ore or brass. In later L. made into *aurichalcum*, after L. *aurum* gold, as if 'golden copper'.] Some yellow ore or alloy of copper, highly prized by the ancients; perhaps brass.

Applied by Strabo to brass, though some Greek writers treated ὀρείχαλκον as a fabulous metal; in the Middle Ages, *aurichalcum* is often mentioned as a very precious metal known only by report.

1590 SPENSER *Muiopot.* 78 The metall was of rare and passing price; Not Bilbo steele, nor brasse from Corinth fet, Not costly Oricalche from strange Phaenice. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iv, Their electrum, .. a substance now as unknown as true *aurichalcum*, or Corinthian brass. 1651 DARNELL *Corr. J. Basire* (1831) 105 Several boxes of Orichalch. 1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 2036 Of Copper, ..together with a discourse of the Native and Factitious Orichalchum. 1785 BP WATSON in *Mem. Lit. & Phil. Soc. Manch.* II. 47 On Orichalcum. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. xii. 485 Then he dons his coat of mail, With gold and sheeny orichalcum crisp. 1867 J. B. ROSE tr. *Virgil's Æneid* 348 Breastplate rough with mingled orichalc and gold.

Orichalceous (*o*·rikæ·lsĭəs), *a.* [f. med. or mod.L. *orichalce-us* (f. *orichalcum*, after *aureus*, *argenteus*, etc.): see prec. and -EOUS.] (See quot.)

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 283 Splendour. b. Metallic. . 3. Orichalceous (*Orichalceus*). A splendour intermediate between that of gold and brass.

Orichalcite (*Min.*): see AURICHALCITE.

Orichard, obs. variant of ORCHARD.

Oriel (ō·riĕl). Also 5 **oryel, oriell,** 5-6 **oryall,** 6-8 **orial,** 7 **orial, oryal,** 7-8 **oriol,** (9 **oriole**). [ME. a. OF. *oriol* (*eurieul*, *oeurieul* (in Godefroy) 'porch, passage, corridor, gallery', med.L. (? from Fr.) *oriolum* (in Matt. Paris, *a* 1259) 'porch, entrance-hall, antechamber'.

Of unknown origin: for the conjecture that the F. or med.L. might be altered from L. *aureolum* 'golden, gilded', in sense 'gilded chamber', there is no historical foundation; the Fr. forms in *eu*, *œu* point to an original *ō* not *au*.]

Although much research has been expended upon the history of this word, and esp. upon the development of the current use in *oriel window*, the sense-history remains in many points obscure and perplexed. Mr. W. Hamper in an exhaustive article in *Archæologia* XXIII. (1831) 114, asserts, and app. proves, for *oriel* the senses, penthouse, porch (attached to an edifice), (detached) gatehouse, loft, upper floor, gallery (for minstrels). It is also shown in Parker's *Domest. Archit.*, that the name was applied to a gallery or upper chamber in the west end of a domestic chapel, or to a small private apartment having a window looking into the chapel (see also *Bentley's Qu. Rev.* 1860 Jan. 497). The earliest sense known is that of 'portico, passage, corridor, gallery', assured from OFr. (Godef.) and med.L., and it is probable that 'oriel window' meant at first 'window in a gallery or balcony'. Most of the earlier senses claimed by Mr. Hamper are found only in L. context, examples in Eng. being scarce. The modern Cornish use of *orrel* is however an important link.

†**1.** A portico, corridor, gallery, balcony, etc. *Obs.*

[*a* 1259 MATT. PARIS *Vitæ Abbat. S. Albani* (an. 1251) (1681) 1071 Adjacet Atrium nobilissimum in introitu; quod porticus vel Oriolum appellatur.] 1385 *Durham Acc. Rolls* 265 In mundacione del Oriel, iij *d.* 1448 *Roll* 27 *Hen. VI* in *Archæologia* XXIII. 113 Pro sperres, postibus, et gradubus, de eisdem fiendis pro uno Oriell supra Stabulam ibidem. 1450-51 *Roll* 30 *Hen. VI*, *ibid.*, Pro novo Oreyell pro Trumpetes Domini in Aula ibidem. *c* 1450 *Erle Tolous* 307 When ye here the Mas-belle, Y schall hur bryngе to the Chapelle, .. Be the Oryall syde stonde thou stylle, Then schalt thou see hur at thy wylle. *a* 1490 BOTONER (William of Worcester) *Itin.* (1778) 89 Altitudo dictæ turris, cum le ovyrstorye vocat' an Oriell. *a* 1500 *MS. Chron.* (an. 1424) in Blakeway & Owen *Hist. Shrewsbury* (1825) II. 257 He.. laft behynde hym a doughter of hys nanyd Blase Tuptun, who cam by chance to be a keeper, and made the oryell which goythe allong the west side of the sayde churche-yarde [St. Chad's], throughe which she cam aloft to heare serveys ..and so passyd usually uppon the leades unto a glasse wyndowe, throughe which she dayly sawe and hard dayly serveys as longe as shee lyvyd.

b. In Cornwall (*oriel*), A porch or balcony at the head of an outside stair.

1880 *E. Cornwall Gloss.* s. v. The ground-floor of a fisherman's house is often a fish-cellar, and the first floor serves him for kitchen and parlour, which is reached by a flight of stone steps ending in an *oriel* or porch (Polperro). 1880 MRS. PARR *Adam & Eve* xxxii. 435 The steps which led up to the wooden oriel, or balcony—at that time a common adornment to the Polperro houses.

2. A large recess with a window, of polygonal plan, projecting from the outer face of the wall of a building, usually, in an upper story, and either supported from the ground or on corbels. Formerly sometimes forming a small private apartment attached to a hall, or the like.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 369/2 Oryel of a wyndowe, ..*cancellus*, ..*intendicula*. ?*c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 97 In her oryall there she was Closed well with royall glas, Fulfylled it was with ymagery, Euery wyndowe by and by, On eche syde had there a gynne, Sperde with many a dyuers pynne. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VI. ii (1840) III. 305 Sure I am, that small excursion out of gentlemen's halls in Dorsetshire (respect it east or west) is commonly called an oriel. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. ii, In an oriel's deep recess. 1828 MACAULAY *Hist.* in *Misc. Writ.* (1860) I. 280 The oriels of Longleat and the stately pinnacles of Burleigh. 1841 MOTLEY *Corr.* (1889) I. iv. 86 We marched back through the hall with the oriel into a suite of two or three rooms filled with pictures. 1844 F. A. PALEY *Church Restorers* 42 She was pleased . that they had condescended to visit her little oriel which she had not hoped ever to see thus highly honoured.

b. for *oriel window*. (Sometimes vaguely put for *stained-glass window*.)

1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* II. xi, The moon on the east oriel shone, Through slender shafts of shapely stone. 1832 TENNYSON *Pal. Art* xii, Thro' the topmost Oriels' colour'd flame Two godlike faces gazed below. 1842-76 GWILT *Encycl. Archit.* § 415 Near to the high table, a projecting or bay window, termed an *oriel*, was introduced [i.e. in English halls, *c* 1300-1460]. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* II. 28 The gallery .has one large and two small oriels on the side next to the court.

fig. 1845 LONGF. *Evening Star* 1 Lo! in the painted Oriel of the West, shines the Evening Star.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (from 2).

1542 *Will of John Tynte of Wraxall* 22 June (MS.), A fether bedde in the oriall chamber. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* I. vii, There was a large oriel casement jutting from the wall. 1872 BROWNING *Fifine* xxx, No tinted pane of oriel sanctity Does our Fifine afford. 1883 OUIDA *Wanda* I. 97 The painted panes of the oriel casements.

b. Oriel window, the window of an 'oriel'; a projecting window in an upper story.

1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* v. (1798) 78 Calling her aside into the recess of the oriel window of the hall. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 590 The vast bay and aurioi windows of the larger apartments. 1836 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit* Gloss 1129 An oriel window is a projecting window in an upper story; a bay window is a similar one on the ground floor. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 265 The oriel window or bay window was another Mediæval invention.

c. *Oriel College* (Oxford) derives its name from a messuage previously occupied by Seneschal Hall, but called, in the reign of Henry III, *La* (or *Le*) *Oriole*, the origin of which name is unknown.

This was granted to St Mary's College at its foundation in 1326, and occupied by the provost and fellows; the society being consequently known as 'of the Oriole'. In a deed of 1349 they are styled 'the Master and Scholars of the Hall of the Blessed Mary, called the Oriole'.

1450 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 18/2 Oure Collage in Oxford, called the Oriell.

†**Orielle.** *Obs.* Some precious stone: see quot.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 48 And his Nekke is yalowe, afire colour of an Orielle, that is a Ston well schynynge. [Fr. *a od col tout iaune de la colour dun oriel bien luisant.*]

Oriency (ō·riĕnsi). Now *rare*. [f. ORIENT *a.*: see -ENCY.] 'Orient' quality (see next, B. 2 b); brilliancy, lustre.

1652 CULVERWELL *Lt. of Nat.* Rep. 70 The picture has lost its gloss and beauty, the oriency of its colours. 1693 BEVERLEY *True St. Gosp. Truth* 5 Every Link of the Golden Chain hath in it self the Oriency, and Riches of all the Other. 1896 *Daily News* 4 Jan. 5/3 The delicate oriency of his pearls is lost in the strong hues.

Orient (ō·riĕnt), *sb.* and *a.* [a. F. *orient* (11 th c. in Littré), ad. L. *oriens*, *orient-em* rising sun, east, sb. use of *oriens* 'rising', pr. pple. of *ori-rī* to rise. Opposed, in senses A. 1, 2, B. 1, to OCCIDENT.]

A. *sb.*

1. That region of the heavens in which the sun and other heavenly bodies rise, or the corresponding region of the world, or quarter of the compass; the east. Now *poetic* or *rhet.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Kn.'s T.* 636 And firy Phebus riseth vp so brighte That al the Orient laugheth of the lighte. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 247 He shulde make his sacrifice..on knees down bent Thre sithes toward orient. 1420, 1483 (see OCCIDENT A. 1). 1509 HAWES *Past. Plaas.* XXVIII. (1845) 134 Seynge the cloudes rayed fayre and rede Of Phebus rysinge in the orient. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 349 The Mexicans .. sawe flames of fire toward the Orient, where now Vera Cruz standeth. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* vii, Lo! in the orient when the gracious light Lifts up his burning head. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VIII. 2 All the ruddy Orient flames with day. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* III. 2 Morn ..Came furrowing all the orient into gold.

2. That part of the earth's surface situated to the east of some recognized point of reference; eastern countries, or the eastern part of a country; the East; usually, those countries immediately east of the Mediterranean or of Southern Europe, which to the Romans were 'the East', the countries of South-western Asia or of Asia generally (cf. ORIENTAL A. 3); occas., in mod. American use, Europe or the Eastern Hemisphere. Now *poetic* or *literary*.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 3 Perle plesaunte..Oute of oryent I hardyly saye, Ne proued I neuer her precios pere. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 324 They conquered manye regnes grete In the Orient. *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 2057 A fulle Ryche Aparaylmente..That wroght was in the oryente. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 296 Tua Saxone kingis of the Orient Of Ingland. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 4257 For Orient and Occident To thame were all obedient. 1612 BREREWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* i. 9 The diocess of the orient.. contained Syria, Palestine, Cilicia, and part of Mesopotamia and of Arabia. 1676 CUDWORTH *Disc. Lord's Supper* ii. 15 Another sect..famous in the orient. 1849 CLOUGH *Amours de Voy.* v. 7 Sicily, Greece, will invite, and the Orient. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 40 Annual voyages to that vague Orient known as Down East. 1890 *Century Mag.* 103/1 He was sent as consul to the Orient.

b. *Pearl of Orient*: = orient pearl, oriental pearl; a pearl from the Indian seas, as distinguished from those of less beauty found in European mussels; hence, a brilliant or precious pearl; see quot. 13.. above; cf. B. 2 and ORIENTAL A. 4.

a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 650 A front endent With peyrl of orient. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* I. ix, As dim by thee, as a dead whiting's eye by a pearl of orient.

3. Rising (of the sun, or the daylight); sunrise, dayspring, dawn; also *fig.* Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Luke* I. 78 In which the Orient from on high hath visited vs. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *James II* Wks. (1711) 37 His life having set in the orient of his age and hopes. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 28 In whose light the people should walke, and kings in the brightnesse of her Orient. 1842 MRS. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets* (1863) 109 From the orient of the sun. 1850 NEALE *Med. Hymns* (1867) 171 Draw nigh Thou Orient, Who shalt cheer And comfort by Thine Advent here.

4. Short for 'pearl of orient' or 'orient pearl': see 2 b.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. ii. (1858) 5 A very Sea of Thought..wherein the toughest pearl-diver may dive, and return not only with sea-wreck but with true orients. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* III. 258 What spoils an orient like some speck Of genuine white, turning its own white grey?

5. The colour or peculiar lustre of a pearl of the best quality: see quot. 1755. *rare.*

1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 32 Orient, the fine naker or mother of pearle colour, which is seen on some shells. 1861 *Templebar Mag.* III. 301 The British pearls are from the mussel, not the oyster; as are also the Bohemian, which are likewise deficient in brilliancy and 'orient'.

B. *adj.*

1. Situated in or belonging to the east; eastern, oriental. Now *poet.*

a 1450 *Knt. de La Tour* xciv. 122 She came from the parties orientys. 1589 R. BRUCE *Serm.* (1843) 61 The Latine and Orient Kirks. 1629 MILTON *Nativity* 231 When the Sun.. Pillows his chin upon an Orient wave. 1817 COLERIDGE *Zapolya* IV. iii A richer dowry Than orient kings can give! 1827-44 WILLIS *Ermengarde* 38 The Danube..seeks an orient sea!

2. Applied to pearls and precious stones of superior value and brilliancy, as coming anciently from the East; often a vague poetic epithet: Precious, excellent; brilliant, lustrous, sparkling.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxi. 97, ccc. precious stanes, grete and orient [*Fr.* ccc perles dorient]. *Ibid.*, A ruby, fyne and gude and orient. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* V. cxvii. 93 He nowe shyneth as doth an orient stoone. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 39 Many of these perles were as hygge as hasell nuttes, and oriente (as we caule it), that is, lyke vnto them of the Easte partes. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* v. viii 3 These Pearles, though not altogether so orient as they in India. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 306 It is possible that the Cornish diamonds, may be pure and orient. 1723 YOUNG *Force Relig.* II. (1757) 62 When orient gems around her temp'es blazed. 1868 TYNDALL *Mountaineer.* ii. 12 The grass..was sown with orient pearls [*i. e.* dewdrops].

b. Hence, of other things: Brilliant, lustrous, shining, glowing, radiant, resplendent (also *fig.*); sometimes (after A. 3), Shining like the dawn, bright red. *arch.*

1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* I. i. (1554) 1 b, The rivers were so orient and so fine Like quicksilver vpboyling on the pleyne. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 183 b, Whyte set by blacke, appereth more oryent whyte than yf it stode by it selfe. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. ix. 158 The floures [of rose campion]..be of an excellent shining or orient redde. *a* 1600

HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VIII. ii. § 8 To make the countenance of truth more orient. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. v. 99 A shrub, whose red berries, or grains, gave an orient tincture to cloth. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 540 Ten thousand Banners .. With Orient Colours waving. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* (1818) 355 The several graces and virtues, which were so orient in the life of Christ. *a* 1881 ROSSETTI *House of Life* Introd. Sonnet, Its flowering crest impearled and orient.

3. Rising, as the sun or daylight; also *fig.*

1598 YONG *Diana* 99 Behold a Nymph more faire then orient sunne. 1646 J COOKE *Vind. Law* 32 That spirit of Reformation which I see orient in that court. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* III. 74 Far eastward from whence the Sun And orient Science at a birth begun. 1822 SHELLEY *Hellas* 266 The orient moon of Islam. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart Res.* II. v, A many tinted, radiant Aurora, .. this fairest of Orient Light-bringers.

Orient (ō·rient, ō·ri,ent), *v.* [a. F. *orient-er* to place facing the east, f. *orient* east.]

1. *trans.* To place or arrange (anything) so as to face the east; *spec.* to build (a church) with the longer axis due east and west, and the chancel or chief altar at the eastern end; also, to bury with the feet to the east.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s. v. *Orienting.* In most religions, particular care has been taken to have their temples oriented.—St. Gregory Thaumaturgus is said to have made a mountain give way, because it prevented the orienting of a church he was building. 1896 JEVONS in *Classical Rev.* Feb. 23/1 The primitive Aryan in taking his bearings literally oriented himself and turned to the east.

b. By extension: To place with the four faces towards the four points of the compass; to place or adjust in any particular way with respect to the cardinal points or other defined data; to place or arrange the parts of a structure in any particular relative position; also, to ascertain the position of (anything) relatively to the points of the compass, etc.; to determine the bearings of.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc. 857/2 In surveying, to orient a plan signifies to mark its situation or bearing with respect to the four cardinal points 1866 *Boys' Wonder Bk.* 34 To tell him if she saw the Pole-star directly opposite the end of it, so that he might orient his stake 1882 PROCTOR in *Knowledge* No. 13. 266 We are certain that the builders of the Pyramid wanted to orient it very carefully. 1882 GEIKIE in *Nature* XXVII 123/2 The minute flakes interspersed through the ground-mass .. are oriented in the same direction. 1892 J. T. BENT *Ruined Cit. Mashonaland* VI. 161 To orient it towards the setting sun.

2. *fig.* To adjust, correct, or bring into defined relations, to known facts or principles; *refl.* to put oneself in the right position or relation; also, to ascertain one's 'bearings', find out 'where one is'.

1850 T. PARKER *Lett.* 9 Sept in *Life H. Mann* (1865) 325 It seems to me you might, in this way, *orient* yourself before the public. 1864 E. SARGENT *Peculiar* I. 141 He tried to orient his conscience as to his duty under the extraordinary circumstances in which he found himself. 1867 O. W. HOLMES *Guardian Angel* XXIX. (1891) 338 Mistress Kitty accepted Mrs. Hopkins's hospitable offer, and presently began orienting herself, and getting ready to make herself agreeable. 1883 WARD *Dynamic Sociology* II 44 Men must orient themselves before they can expect to go right.

3. *intr.* To turn to the east, or (by extension) towards any specified direction.

1896 JEVONS in *Classical Rev.* Feb. 23/1 The primitive Aryan undoubtedly oriented east.

Oriental (ōˈriˌentăl), *a* and *sb.* [a. F. *oriental* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *orientāl-is*, f. *orient-em* ORIENT: see -AL. Opposed in all uses to OCCIDENTAL.]

A. *adj.*

1. Belonging to, or situated in, that part or region of the heavens in which the sun rises; of or in the east, eastern, easterly; *spec.* in *Astrol.* said of a heavenly body when in the eastern part of the sky, *esp.* of a planet when seen in the east before sunrise (or, by extension, when seen before sunrise in any part of the sky).

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I § 5 Whiche lyne .. is cleped the Est lyne, or elles the lyne Orientale. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I v. 2 The golden orientall gate Of heaven gan to open .. And Phoebus .. Came dauncing forth. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep* 305 His [the sun's] ascendent and orientall radiations. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* XIX. 114 To be Orientall is no other thing then to rise before the ☉. 1794 [see OCCIDENTAL A. 1]. 1835 ZADKIEL *App. to Lilly's Chr. Astrol.* 340 Planets found between the fourth house and the mid-heaven, rising, are in the eastern half of the figure, and said to be oriental.

†2. Belonging to or situated in the east of a country or place, or of the earth; eastern. *Obs.*

c 1528 R. THORNE *to Hen. VIII* in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 251 All the Indies which we call Orientall. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 26 A kennell ought to be placed in some orientall parte of a house. 1610 WILLET *Hexapla Daniel* 67 The diuision of the Romane Empire into the Occidentall and Orientall. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. I. xii. 81 Mount Hermon .. the most oriental part of al Canaan.

3. *spec.* Belonging to, found in, or characteristic of, the countries or regions lying to the east of the Mediterranean or of the ancient Roman empire; belonging to south-western Asia, or Asiatic countries generally; also, belonging to the east of Europe, or of Christendom (as *the Oriental Empire*, or *Church*); Eastern. (Usually with capital O.)

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 53 In the parties orientall is an ile. *a* 1540 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 365/1 Priests in ye orientall Church. 1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* III. iii, The Persian fleet .. Sailing along the oriental sea, Have fetch'd about the Indian continent. 1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 143 The Alexandrian and all the Oriental Histories. 1679 RICAUT *Pres. State Grk. Ch.* Pref., The four Oriental Patriarchs. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No 512 P 5 A Turkish tale, which I do not like the worse for that little Oriental extravagance which is mixed with it. 1777 SIR W. JONES *Poems* Pref. 12 A comparison between the Oriental and Italian poetry. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. 253 The Pushtoo .. is .. not unpleasing to an ear accustomed to Oriental tongues.

b. In names of natural products, diseases, etc. occurring specially in the East; as *Oriental alabaster, arbutus, hyacinth, plane tree, poppy*, etc., *Oriental leprosy*; **Oriental sore**, an ulcerous skin-disease occurring in the East, also called *Aleppo boil, Aleppo ulcer*, etc. (See also 4.)

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xlviii. 206 The Oriental Hyacinthes do flower before the common sort. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.*, Jan in *Sylva* etc. (1729) 192 Oriental Jacinth, Levantine Narcissus. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 428 A very grand urn of oriental alabaster. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 564 The oriental leprosy, of which Egypt seems to have been the native land. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 173 The Oriental sore seems to be due to the use of brackish hard well-water. 1882 *Garden* 8 Apr. 230/3 The large Oriental Poppy.

c. *Oriental Stitch*: a close kind of stitch of the herring-bone class.

c 1890 *Weldon's Pract. Needlew* VI. No. 68. 6 Oriental stitch, closely resembles herringbone in the method of working, and forms a solid plait upon the surface of the material 18.. *Pract. Jrnl. Decorative Needlework* [Manchester] No. 12. 14 If the design is to be worked solidly I would suggest the oriental stitch. 1899 W. G. P. TOWNSEND *Embroidery* vi. 98 A sort of Oriental or herring bone in alternate colours.

4. Of pearls and precious stones, and hence (formerly) of other things: = ORIENT B. 2, 2 b.

In some names of precious stones, denoting a stone different from, but resembling in colour, that bearing the simple name; as *Oriental amethyst, O. emerald, O. topaz* (respectively purple, green, and yellow varieties of sapphire).

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 221 Of oo perle, fyne, oriental, Hire white coroune was ymaked al. *c* 1400 LYDG. *Æsop's Fab.* Prol. 26 Perlis white, clere, and oriental Bien oft founde in muskle shellis blake. 1596 *Edward III*, II. i 12 But no more like her oriental red Than brick to coral. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy* II. 279 Some dozen of very faire Emerauldes orientall. 1693 SIR R. REDDING in *Phil Trans* XVII. 661 The in-sides of the shells are of an Oriental and Pearly Colour. 1747 [see OCCIDENTAL A 3] 1796 KIRWAN *Elem Min.* (ed 2) I. 289 Those that possess this varying splendor are called *Oriental opals*, though they are not found in the East. 1868 DANA *Min.* 138 Corundum .. Var. 1. Sapphire .. Includes the purer kinds of fine colors, true *Ruby*, or *Oriental Ruby*, red; *O. Topas*, yellow; *O. Emerald*, green; *O. Amethyst*, purple.

B. *sb.*

†1. An oriental pearl or other gem; see A. 4. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl* B. II 14 Diamantz of derrest pris, and double manere saffeires, Orientales and ewages. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 84 Cornelian is a stone of a reddish or ruddy colour, and such are Orientals.

†2. *pl.* Oriental languages; see A. 3. *Obs.*

1680 H. DODWELL *Two Lett.* (1691) 155 Those tongues .. derived from the Hebrew Tongue, as most of the Orientals are. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No 473 P 1, I heard a young Man .. comfort himself in his Ignorance of Greek, Hebrew, and the Orientals. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) III. 322 Latin, and the vernaculars westward, carry nearly the same idiom; but the Orientals and Greek partake not so much of them.

3. A native or inhabitant of the East; i. e. usually, an Asiatic; cf. A. 3.

1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* IV. i. § 26 The Jews, and all the Orientals, took all those Prophecies .. in a Literal Sense. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III iii (1872) 38 The Oriental prostrates himself on the ground. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* I. ii. 97 A solemn, bearded, turbanded, and robed Oriental.

b. Name of a fancy variety of pigeon.

1897 *Daily News* 6 Jan 3/3 The show presents barbs, Antwerps, homers, Modenas, magpies, Archangels, orientals, and other varieties of the columbarian family.

†**Orienta·lian.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *orientālia* (neut. pl. of *orientālis*) in mod.L. 'oriental studies' + -AN.] = ORIENTALIST 3.

1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 432 Mr. Sam. Clark an eminent Orientalian.

Orie·ntalism. [f. ORIENTAL *a.* + -ISM.] Oriental character, style, or quality; the characteristics, modes of thought or expression, fashions, etc. of Eastern nations; with *pl.* an Oriental trait or idiom.

1769 HOLDSWORTH *On Virgil* 265 There are frequent instances of the very same orientalism in Homer. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1775) I. i. 17 Dragons are a sure mark of orientalism. 1807 F. WRANGHAM *Serm. Transl. Script.* 25 The sublime orientalisms of Job. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. xlix. 123 The Orientalism which had pervaded the court. 1877 OWEN *Wellesley's Desp.* p. xliv, The beauty of the style, unimpaired .. by the amalgam of infusible Orientalisms.

b. Oriental scholarship; knowledge of Eastern languages.

1811 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II *note*, Mr. Thornton's frequent hints of profound Orientalism.

Orie·ntalist. [f. as prec. + -IST.]

†1. A member of the Eastern or Greek Church.

1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici, Hilary* 905 He found .. the Western Prelates .. vex'd into compliance, and the Orientalists forc'd to go the same way.

†2. = ORIENTAL B. 3. *Obs.*

1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. 423 Thinking that the Orientalists had a genius more subtile and metaphysical than the Greeks. 1791–1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1858) III. 311 He .. supposed, like orientalists, they wrote from the right to the left.

3. One versed in Oriental languages and literature.

1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Smith* Wks. II. 465 The great Orientalist, Dr. Pocock. 1879 *Addr. Pres. Philol. Soc.* 4 The Congress of Orientalists at Florence.

Oriental·ity. [f. L *orientāl-is* + -ITY.] The quality or condition of being oriental.

1. The state of being in the eastern part of the sky, or of being visible before sunrise, as a planet.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. vii. 308 The Sunne .. hath no power nor efficacie peculiar from its orientality. 1731 [see OCCIDENTALITY 1]. 1819 WILSON *Dict. Astrol.* s. v., Orientality is generally meant with respect to the ☉.

2. Eastern style or character.

1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. xii, There is an orientality in his [curses] we cannot rise up to 1890 *Longm. Mag.* July 292 The scene [was] most striking in its thorough Orientality.

Orie·ntalize, *v.* [f. ORIENTAL *a.* + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To make Oriental; to give an Oriental character to.

1823 MOORE *Mem.* (1853) IV. 41 [He] disapproves of my idea of orientalising the 'Angels'. 1853 CLOUGH in *Longfellow's Life* (1891) II. 258 He had not Orientalized himself in the least. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* II. vii, Groves of palm-trees orientalized the landscape.

¶ b. Badly used to render F. *orienter*: = ORIENT *v.*, ORIENTATE. *Obs.*

1823 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* LVI. 18 Capt Kennedy will not have the same difficulty .. to orientalize himself (*s'orienter*) in this book

2. *intr.* a. To become Oriental in character. b. To play the Oriental; to act, speak, or think as an Oriental.

1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Emp China* Wks. 1853 II. 146/2 The occidental world orientalises rapidly. 1870 *Contemp. Rev.* XIV. 338 He will perhaps intimate that St Paul 'orientalizes' in ascribing to the personal agency of Christ what he would, had he been used to our more discriminating western analysis, have ascribed only to the fascination exercised by his own thought of Christ.

Hence **Orie·ntalized** *ppl a.*, **Orie·ntalizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl a*; also **Orientalisa·tion.**

1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xvi I. 564 Congenial to their orientalised turn of thought. 1847 *Ibid.* II. xxxvii. IV. 534 The orientalising tendency—then beginning to spread over the Grecian and Roman world. 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* xi. 345 The fine-drawn subtleties of the Orientalised Hellenist. 1879 CONDER *Tentwork Pal.* II 89 A very marked improvement .. in what might be called the orientalising of the Bible. 1886 R. F. BURTON in *Academy* 2 Oct. 277/3 Thus what I may call the Orientalisation of the French 'Nights' has been done for me.

Orientally (ōˈriˌentăli), *adv.* [f. ORIENTAL *a.* + -LY [2].] In an Oriental manner or position; in the east; after the Eastern fashion; like, or in favour of (quot. 1847) what is Oriental.

1796 BURNEY *Mem. Metastasio* I 363 Believe me orientally, and with the most sincere .. esteem [etc.]. 1824 *Examiner* 69/1 The people .. are mercenary and orientally ignorant. 1847 LD. LINDSAY *Chr. Art* I. 140 The populace .. at Venice, always orientally disposed. 1852 WILLIS *Summer Cruise in Medit.* xliv. 265 Our appointments were orientally simple.

Orientate (ōˈriˌentēt, ōˈriĕntēt), *v.* [f. F. *orient-er*: see -ATE [3] 6.]

1. *trans.* = ORIENT *v.* 1.

1849 *Ecclesiologist* IX. 153 It was always thought preferable to orientate rightly where possible 1880 JEFFERIES *Gr. Ferne F.* ix. 218 'Don't disturb the skeleton!' cried Felix, anxious to make scientific notes whether the grave was 'orientated' [etc.] 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* III. 278 A properly orientated chapel 1900 L. FLETCHER in *Brit. Mus. Return* 156 Exactly orientated sections [of crystals] have been .. optically examined. [ORIENT *v.* 1 b.]

b. *fig.* = ORIENT *v.* 2.

1866 *Ecclesiologist* XXVII 158 Gaining the knowledge requisite for practical working .. and orientating himself in general. 1884 *World* 26 Mar. 12/2 To orientate exactly his present mode of thought.

2. *intr.* To face towards the east, or in some specified direction; to turn to the east.

1850 NEALE *East. Ch.* I. 222 [The church] of Haghios Georgios .. in Crete .. orientates north, and [that] of the Asomatoi .. in the Morea orientates south. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* i. 1 The Church should Orientate, that is, should be built from West to East, the entrances .. being at the West end. 1883 *Ch Times* XXI. 673/4 The choir .. do not fail to orientate.

Orientation (ōˈriĕntē[1]ʃən). [n. of action from ORIENTATE or ORIENT *v.*: see -ATION. So in mod. F. (1878 in *Dict. Acad.*).] The action of orienting, or the condition of being oriented or orientated.

1. The placing or arranging of something so as to face the east; *spec.* the construction of a church with the longer axis east and west, and the chancel or chief altar at the eastern end; also, the burying of a corpse with the feet towards the east.

1849 *Ecclesiologist* IX. 153 The primitive tradition of orientation. 1855 FERGUSSON *Handbk. Archit.* 516 *note*, The orientation of Churches, by turning their altars towards the east, is wholly a peculiarity of the Northern or Gothic races; the Italians never knew or practised it. 1881 STANLEY *Chr. Instit.* xi. 209 The orientation of churches is from the rites of Etruscan augury. 1883 BERRY. HOPE

Worship & Order 126 Orientation, we should add, is exploded by the Oratorians.

2. Hence, by extension, The placing or construction of a church, temple, house, tomb, or other structure, so as to face in any specified direction; adjustment in some particular way with respect to the points of the compass.

1839 *Hints Study Eccles. Antiq.* (Cambr. Camd. Soc. 1842) 17 *Orientation.* It is important to notice the deviation of a church from east, because it is supposed that the chancel points to that part of the horizon where the sun rises on the Feast of the Patron Saint. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* II. 382 A series of practices concerning the posture of the dead in their graves and the living in their temples .. which may be classed under the general heading of Orientation. 1871 E. H. PALMER *Desert of Exodus* 7 The Orientation of the chapel .. had been altered at a later date. 1885 ADLER *Schliemann's Tiryns* Pref. 18 The orientation, towards the South, of the rooms most used.

b. Position or arrangement (of a natural object or formation) relatively to the points of the compass or to other parts of the same structure; the 'lie' of a thing. In *Chem.*, the relative position of the atoms or radicals in complex molecules.

1875 *Wonders Phys. World* I ii. 75 This arrangement of the ridges is simply a result of the orientation. 1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* II. 420 The higher [benzene] derivatives formed by replacement of two or more hydrogen-atoms in the molecule exhibit isomeric modifications, which are supposed to depend upon the relative position or *orientation* of the substituted radicals. 1881 — *Dict. Chem.* 3rd Suppl. 1187 'Optical orientation' denotes the order in which the axes of elasticity correspond to the right-angled crystallographic axes. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 319 The orientation of collateral bundles is in the usual cases, such that the xylem is turned towards the middle, and the phloem towards the periphery of the whole organ.

c. Transference eastward.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Aug. 1/1 That orientation of the *entente cordiale* from Paris to Berlin which was one of the cherished hopes of Lord Ampthill's life.

3. The action of turning to or facing the east, *esp.* in acts of worship, as at the recitation of the Creed or the celebration of the Eucharist; the eastward position.

[Cf quot. from Tylor, 1871, in 2]

1875 GLADSTONE *Glean.* VI viii 147 The case in favour of what we may be allowed to call orientation 1888 *Ch. Times* 3 19/1 Orientation at the Creed was observed.

4 The action or process of ascertaining, or fact of knowing, the position of anything or of oneself in relation to the points of the compass or to objects in general; determination of (one's) bearings or relative position; *spec.* in *Zool.* the faculty by which birds and other animals find their way back to a place after going or being taken to a place distant from it (as in homing pigeons and migratory birds).

1868 AIRY *Pop. Astron* iii 122 We have no term for expressing that peculiar act of determining the direction of a side of a triangle, or the direction of a chain of triangles, and therefore we have adopted a word from the French, 'orientation'; it is, however, a bad word, used only for the want of a better 1887 *Amer. Jrnl. Psychol.* I. 510 Tympanic sensibility plays no role in auditive orientation. 1897 tr. *Flammarion's Lumen* 212 Another sense with which I was still more struck .I found on a second world. This was the sense of orientation. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 342 Psychical disturbance, marked by apathy, dulness of comprehension, variable temper, delusions, imperfect orientation.

5. *fig* (from various senses): Adjustment, position, or aspect with respect to anything; determination of one's 'bearings' or true position in relation to circumstances, ideas, etc.

1870 BARING-GOULD *Orig. Relig. Belief* (1878) II. ii. 31 The double orientation, one towards God, the other towards the world. 1890 *Ch. Q. Rev.* XXX. 19 It may be well to make a few remarks by way of orientation. 1893 in Barrows *Parl. Relig.* I. 759 That is the best education which gives a man, so to speak, the best orientation; which most clearly defines his relations with society and with his Creator.

O·rienta·tor. *rare.* [agent n. f. ORIENTATE *v.*] A contrivance for determining orientation.

1844 (*title*), The Orientator, a contrivance for ascertaining the orientation of churches.

O·rientize, *v. rare*⁻¹. [See -IZE.] *trans.* = ORIENT *v.* 1.

1881 SMYTH & CHAMBERS *Celestial Cycle* (ed. 2) 35 They [the Arabians] looked to Polaris, and could thereby readily orientize themselves.

†O·riently, *adv. Obs.* [f ORIENT *a.* + -LY 2] In an 'orient' manner; brilliantly, lustrously; clearly.

1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* v. (1570) Div/1 Their crownes glistering bright and oriently. 1603 DEKKER *Wonderfull Yeare* F j b, Chrisolites and Carbunckles, which glistened so oriently. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* ix. 139 Such an Ecclesiastick Polity as will appear most oriently Luciferian and Antichristian.

†O·rientness. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being 'orient'; lustre, brilliancy.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 105 Pearlis wyll abyde no crafte: but anone theyr orientnes flytteth. 1548 RECORDE *Urin. Physick* xi. (1651) 105 The orientness and the beauty of the Colour. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxviii. 303 The orientness of that Fame which their Fore-Fathers left them. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* L (1662) 215 Pearls..far short of the Indian in Orientness.

Orifacial (*ŏrifē·shăl*), *a. Craniometry.* [f. L. *ōri-* comb. form of *ōs, ōr-* mouth + *facial.*] In *Orifacial angle*: the angle which the facial line of Camper makes with the plane of mastication, i. e. of the grinding surfaces of the upper molars.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

†O·rifacture. *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *ōs, ōr-* mouth, after *manufacture.*] Making with the mouth.

1673 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II. Wks. 1776 II. 269 From the manufacture—he will criticise because not orifacture—of soape-bubbles.

†O·rifex, obs. erron. form of ORIFICE.

1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* III. iv, All my entrails bath'd In blood that straineth from their orifex. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. ii. 151 Yet the spacious breath of this division, Admits no Orifex. 1624 MIDDLETON *Game at Chess* III. i, I strike deep in, And leave the orifex gushing.

Orifice (*ŏ·rifis*). Also 6 **orifis, oryfice, -fyce.** [a. F. *orifice* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. late Lat. *ōrificium*, f. *ōs, ōr-* mouth + *facĕre*, in comp. *-ficĕre*, to make.] An opening or aperture, which serves as, or has the form of a mouth, as of a tube, of the stomach, bladder or other bodily organ, of a wound, etc.; the mouth of any cavity, a perforation or vent. (Formerly including larger openings than now, e. g. the mouth of a cave, a mine, etc.)

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* H j, And ouer the thre oryfyces of the sayde thre ventrycles there be thre pellycles. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q* IV. xii. 22 That same former fatall wound of his .. closely rankled under th' orifis. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* (1668) I. Table Hard Words, Orifice is the mouth, hole, or open passage of any wound or ulcer. 1623 HART *Arraignm. Ur.* I ii. 4 Both the bladders together with their orifices and concavities. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* vi. 108 It guided me to the orifice of a Lead Mine. 1682 GREW *Anat. Leaves* I. iv. § 2 Certain open Pores or Orifices. 1700 ADDISON *Æneid* III. Misc. Wks. 1726 I. 62 There gap'd The spacious hollow where his eye-ball roll'd, A ghastly orifice. 1713 — *Guard.* No. 103 P 6 The mountain resembled Ætna, being bored through the top with a monstrous orifice. 1858 LARDNER *Hand-bk. Nat Phil.* 80 The squares of the velocities of the liquid in passing through the orifice are proportional to the depth. 1862 DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* iii. 125 The orifice into the nectar-receptacle lies, close to the lower side of the flower. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 189 The solid matters .. fall in showers around the mouth of the orifice.

†Orifi·cial, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *ōrifici-um* opening, orifice + -AL (But the word meant was perh. *orificall*)] Mouthmaking; hence high-sounding, bombastic

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 69 O orificiall rethorike, wipe thy euerlasting mouth.

Oriflamme (*ŏ·riflæm*). Forms: 5 **oriflam, -flame, -flamble, (aurisflambe),** 5-6 **oriflambe,** 7 **auriflambe, (oiliflame),** 7- **oriflamme,** (9 **oriflamb**). [a. F. *oriflamme*, OF. *oriflambe* (11th c.); also *ori-, oli-, -flamble, -flam, -flan, -flant*, in Pr. *auriflamma, -flan, -flor*, It. *oriflamma*, med.L. *auriflamma*; f. L. *aur-um*, F. *or* gold + *flamma* flame.]

1. The sacred banner of St. Denis, a banderole of two or (according to some accounts) three points, of red or orange-red silk, attached to a lance, which the early kings of France used to receive from the hands of the abbot of St. Denis, on setting out for war.

'*Oriflambe*: the great and holie Standard of France; borne at first onely in warres made against Infidells; but afterwards vsed in all other warres; and at length vtterly lost in a battell against the Flemings' (Cotgrave).

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 13 Ser Geffrey Chauny that bare the baner of the oriflamble. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xx. 452 Whan Reynawd sawe the oryflame of France com. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. 72 Whan this precyous Relyke or Aurisflambe was borne agayne Cristen Princes, the vertue therof seasyd, and lastly was lost, but yet the lyke therof is kept at Seynt Denys. *Ibid.* VII. 467 Sir Reynolde Camyan baneret .. bare the oryflambe, a speciall relyke that the Frenshe kynges vse to bere before them in all battayles. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxii. 720 It is nedefull that we apoynt who shall beare the Oriflambe of France. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xii. § 92. 689 An hallowed Banner of red silke, whereof the French had a wonderfull high conceit, as of that which was sent from heauen, and called Oreflame or Auriflames. 1794 J. GIFFORD *Reign Louis XI* I 503 The oriflamme, or grand standard of the king 1822 K. DIGBY *Broadst. Hon.* (1846) 63 *note*, The Oriflamme .. was the banner of the abbey [of St. Denis]. The last that we hear of it is in the inventory of the treasury of this church in 1534. 1865 NICHOLS in *Herald & Genealogist* III. 7 At a later period, the Oriflamme was sometimes powdered with golden flakes of fire, as it is represented in the *Indice Armorial* of Louvain Gelot. 1871 LONGF. *Wayside Inn, Baron St. Castine* 69 The Curate..draws from the pocket of his gown A handkerchief like an oriflamb.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* **a.** Something which serves the purpose of the Oriflamme of St. Denis; any banner or ensign, material or ideal, that serves as a rallying point for a struggle, etc.

1600 W. WATSON *Decade ordon* A iij b, Did not then the primitives of the East Church..carry away the auriflambe of all religious zeale. 1824 MACAULAY *Ivry* 30 And be your oriflamme to-day the helmet of Navarre! 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* VIII. i, If his heart match his head, and both proceed in the Great March under a divine Oriflamme. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* 24 Sept. 262 The North has not hoisted for its oriflamme the Sacred Symbol of Justice to the negro. 1880 WEBB *Goethe's Faust* I. i 47 All Hell displays its oriflamme. 1885 *Standard* 26 May 5/5 [There] will be reared masts bearing the oriflammes of the town [Paris].

b. Something which suggests the Oriflamme of St. Denis by its golden, bright, or conspicuous colouring, position, etc.

1862 WHITTIER *Waiting*, The golden spears uprise Beneath the oriflamme of day! 1868 GEO. ELIOT *Sp. Gypsy* I. 17 The new-bathed Day With oriflamme uplifted o'er the peaks. 1879 HELEN RICH *Invocation* in *Poems of Places, Br. America*, etc. 84 All the azure archway streams With oriflamme of gems and gold. 1895 MATHILDE BLIND *Birds of Passage, Agnostic* ii, Spring's Oriflamme of flowers waves from the Sod.

Origan (*ŏ·rigăn*). Now *rare.* Also 5 **origon,** 5-6 (9) **origane.** [a. F. *origan* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), *origane* (14th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *origanum*: see next. Also found in numerous other forms, as ORIGANY, ORGAMENT, ORGAMY, ORGAN, ORGANY, q. v.] A plant of the genus *Origanum*, esp. Wild Marjoram (*O. vulgare*); formerly also applied to other aromatic labiates, as Pennyroyal (*Mentha Pulegium*).

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 902 Kest origane ystamped with brimstoon Vppon their hole. *Ibid.* 1024 Of tymbra, peletur and origon. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 110 In their iourneying they eate of Origan, to sharpe their teeth. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II lxix. 236 Origan is of three sortes,..garden Origan, wilde Origan, and that kinde which they call *Origanum Onitis. Ibid.* 238 Of Tragorigan, or Goates Origan. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ii. 40, I chaunst to see her in her proper hew, Bathing her selfe in origane and thyme. 1699 *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 248 They put Origan, and other Herbs, powder'd, into it. 1819 H. BUSK *Banquet* I. 17 The tufted origan and vulgar heath. 1886 BURTON *Arab Nts* I. 140 Origane and the winter gilliflower carpeted the borders.

O·riganize, *v. rare.* [f. prec. or next + -IZE.] *trans* To flavour with marjoram.

1853 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVIII. 480 An organized anchovy atmosphere proceeds, always offensive, but in hot weather worse than the potent garlic.

‖ **Origanum** (*ori gănŏm*). *Bot.* [L. *origanum, -us* 'wild marjoram' (Lewis & Short), a. Gr. ὀρίγανον, -ος, 'an acrid herb like marjoram' (L. & S.); in appearance, a compound of ὄρος mountain + γάνος brightness, joy, pride, whence the scribal alteration ὀρείγανος. Also ORGANUM, q.v.; and in many anglicized forms: see ORIGAN.] A genus of labiates, comprising herbs and low shrubs, with flowers in clustered heads, and aromatic leaves; as Wild Marjoram (*O. vulgare*), Sweet Marjoram (*O. Marjorana*), Pot M. (*O. Onites*), Dittany of Crete (*O. Dictamnus*), etc. In the old herbals, including Pennyroyal, and other labiates.

[*c* 1265 *Voc. Names Plants* in WR.-Wülcker 557/20 *Origanum, i.* puhol real, *i.* wdeminte.] 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. vii (MS Bodl.) lf. 246/2 3if þe pointes of his [boar's] tuskes b-þ blonte he secheþ an herbe þat hatte Origanum and gnawiþ & chewiþ it 1540 ELYOT *Image Gov.* xxi. 39 The grounde was thicke couered with Camomyle, Origanum, and other lyke grasses. 1583 *Rates of Customs* Dv, Origanum the pound viijd. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 562 [It] is said of the Stork when she has eaten Snakes, she seeks for the same Herb Originum, and finds a Remedy. 1757 COOPER *Distiller* II. ii. (1760) 120 Plants which long retain their natural Fragrance, such as Balm, Hyssop, Origanum, Pennyroyal, Rosemary, etc. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 522 Oil of Cloves, origanum, and aniline oils must be avoided.

†Origany. *Herb. Obs.* = ORIGAN, ORIGANUM.

1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. i. 85 Take also of Grains of Paradise...Origany, Osier of the Mountain, of each 1 Dram. 1757 COOPER *Distiller* III. xxxiii (1760) 107 Origany, and Thyme, of each one Pound. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 321 Origany, *Origanum.*

Origen (Wyclif, Coverdale): see ORYX.

Origenist (*ŏ·ridjĕnist*). [-IST.] A disciple or follower of the famous Greek Christian Father Origen of Alexandria (*c* 185-253), or a holder of some one of the special doctrines attributed to Origen, among which were a threefold sense (literal, moral, and mystical) in Scripture, the pre-existence of souls, and the probable ultimate salvation of all men and of the fallen angels.

1546 GARDINER *Declar. Joye* xvi, Then shuld no man be dampned, but all saued at the last, as the Origenistes sayed. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 43 He is an Origenist, and believes in the conversion of the Devil 1858 R. A. VAUGHAN *Ess. & Rem.* I. 43 Many of the Origenists held opinions which the departed Origen would never have sanctioned. *attrib.* 1874 BLUNT *Dict. Sects* s. v., A very able defence of Origenist opinions was printed anonymously, in the year 1661, by Rust, bishop of Dromore.

b. See quot. 1874.

1647 A. ROSS *Mystag. Poet.* iii. (1675) 77 The Encratites, Origenists, Manicheans, and all other Hereticks, who hath condemned Matrimony. 1874 J. H. BLUNT *Dict. Sects* s. v., From Epiphanius it appears that there was a sect of Origenists who were followers of some unknown Origen.. These Origenists are spoken of as given to shameful vices.

So **†Origenian** *sb.* (= prec.) and *a.* (= next); **†Origenic, Origenical** *adjs.*, pertaining or attributed to Origen; **O·rigenism,** the doctrines held by or attributed to Origen; **O·rigeni·stic** *a*, pertaining or relating to Origenism or the Origenists; **O·rigenize** *v. intr.*, to follow Origen, maintain Origenistic opinions.

1666 S PARKER (*title*) Account of the Nature and Extent of the Divine Dominion and Goodnesse, especially as they refer to the *Origenian Hypothesis, concerning the Pre-existence of Souls. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Origenians*,.. a sect of ancient heretics, who even surpassed the abominations of the Gnostics. St. Epiphanius speaks of them as still subsisting in his time...They rejected marriage. 1678

CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 810 The *Origenick Hypothesis..That in Angels, there is a Complication of Incorporeal and Corporeal Substance both together. *Ibid.* 819 This Origenick Opinion in Photius. 1600 ABBOT *Exp. Jonah* 2 To follow the letter of the text, and to lay down the doctrine of it without allegories *Origenicall. 1727-8 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Origenist*, *Origenism spread itself chiefly among the monks of Egypt. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* I. i. (1876) 6 Origenism has been assigned as the actual source from which Arianism was derived. 1853 J. C. ROBERTSON *Hist. Chr. Ch.* III. vi. § 3 (1874) 299 Theodore Ascidas, a monk of *Origenistic opinions. 1882 FARRAR *Hist. Interpr.* 205 Origenistic allegory and Philonian methods. *Ibid.* 202 The most Origenising of all the Fathers.

Origes, pl. of *orix*, ORYX.

Origin (*o*rridgin), *sb.* (*a.*) Also 5 -yne, 7-8 -ine. [app. a. F. *origine*, ad L. *origin-em* rise, beginning, source, f. *ori-ri* to arise.

F. *origine* took the place of the popular form *orine*; although cited by Hatz.-Darm only from 1512, it appears to be the immediate source of the Eng word. The instance from *Alexander* in 1 b is, from its date, suspicious.]

1. The act or fact of arising or springing from something; derivation, rise; beginning of existence in reference to its source or cause. *Certificate of origin*, a custom-house document certifying the place of origin of a commodity imported.

[1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 223 þe book of þe comynge forþ of þe soule; 1432-50 the begynnynge of the saule = *libellum de origine animæ*.] 1563 *Homilies* II. *Peril of Idolatry* II. (1859) 183 Lactantius in his book of the Origin of Error. 1602 SHAKS *Ham.* III. i. 185 Yet do I bestow The Origin and Commencement of this greefe Sprung from neglected loue. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* E viij, The Antiquity and Origine of Heraldry. 1741 F. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* II 9 The better ascertaining the Origin of Gavelkind. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat* (1799) II. 390 Man alone..bears upon his countenance the impress of a celestial origin. 1850 MCCOSH *Div. Govt.* III. ii. (1874) 377 The origin of evil, like every other beginning, shrouds itself in darkness. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Sept 2/2 Under the existing Spanish Customs regulations, certificates of origin are required.

b. In reference to a person: The fact of springing from some particular ancestor or race; descent, extraction, parentage, ancestry

[*a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 92 Þe Arabiens and all þa of þat origyne.] 1605 SHAKS *Lear* IV. ii. 32 That nature, which contemns its origin, Cannot be border'd certain in itself. 1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* III 118 And doth his noble Origine forget. 1738 GLOVER *Leonidas* I. 17 Their kings, who boast an origin divine. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* I. iii, Why cannot I learn thine origin, thy rank, thy parents? *Mod.* A distinguished man of humble origin.

2. That from which anything arises, springs, or is derived; source.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. § 2. 163 What are those dolefull tunes .. but offsprings of pensiue furies, and origens of more vehement melancholie fits? 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* II. (1722) 83 Mountains are the principal Source and Origin of Springs and Fountains. 1824 R. HALL *Wks* (1832) VI. 354 To be alienated from the Great Origin of being must be a calamity. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ii. 18 We hoped .. to be able to examine the glacier to its origin. 1870 LOWELL *My Study Wind.* 242 It is to the North of France..that we are to look for the true origins of our modern literature.

b. *Anat.* The place or point at or from which a muscle, nerve, etc. arises; the proximal or more fixed end or attachment of a muscle; the root of a nerve in the brain or spinal cord.

1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1692) 119 The very strong Ligaments .. which in drawing it back towards its Origine, do fold it up. 1831 R KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 275 Between these two origins [of the Abductor Oculi] pass the third pair of nerves, sixth pair, and nasal branch of the ophthalmic. 1840 E. WILSON *Anat Vade M* (1851) 238 A good view of the whole extent of origin of the flexor sublimis digitorum.

c. *Math.* A fixed point from which measurement or motion commences; *spec.* the point of intersection of the axes in Cartesian co-ordinates, or the pole in polar co-ordinates. [= F. *origine*.]

1723 E. STONE *Con. Sect.* [tr. *Marquis de l'Hospital's Sections Coniques*] 5 The Parabola infinitely extends itself more and more on each Side the Axis AP, beginning from the Origin. 1873 B. WILLIAMSON *Diff. Calc.* xii. § 180 If on any radius vector .., drawn from a fixed origin.., a point .be taken, such that [etc.]. *Ibid.* § 182 If the focus [of a conic] be the origin of inversion, the inverse is a curve called the Limaçon of Pascal. *Ibid.* xiv. § 2 2 If the absolute term be wanting in the equation of a curve, it passes through the origin.

†**B** *attrib.* or *adj.* = ORIGINAL A. 1. *Obs. rare.*

1632 SANDERSON *Twelve Serm.* 217 The origine story it selfe..is written at full by Moses in Numb. 25.

Hence †**Origin** *v. trans. Obs.* = ORIGINATE *v.* 1.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Cardigan* IV. (1662) 28 We must remember this Proverb was origined whilest England and Wales were at deadly Feude.

Originable, *a. rare*—°. [f. ORIGIN-ATE + -ABLE: cf. *penetrate, penetrable.*] Capable of being originated. 1864 in WEBSTER.

†**Originacy.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [irreg. f. ORIGINATE *v.*: see -ACY 3, and cf. *conspiracy.*] The fact of originating; origination.

1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 512 Let those .. have right to sit in the other House, not upon any old account, but to have originacy from this House.

Original (ori*d*ginăl), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *original* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *originăl-is*, f. *origin-em*: see ORIGIN. Cf. F. *originel*, used in some of the senses, e. g. *péché originel* original sin.]

A. 1. Of or pertaining to the origin, beginning, or earliest stage of something; that belonged at the beginning to the person or thing in question; that existed at first, or has existed from the first; primary, primitive; innate; initial, first, earliest.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 106 The lawe original, Which he hath set in the natures. 1592 H CHETTLE *Kinde-harts Dr.* To Rdr, I am as sory, as if the originall fault had beene my fault. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lii § 3 The very first original Element of our nature. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 91 This is th' Orig'nal Contract; these the Laws Impos'd by Nature, and by Nature's Cause. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 156 P 1 The re-establishment of its original constitution 1794 PALEY *Evid.* I. § 1 (1817) 15 Persons professing to be original witnesses of other miracles. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II I. 237 Oates .soon added a large supplement to his original narrative. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* II 15 The original color of the iris is blue, and depends not upon a pigment, or coloring matter, but upon what opticians call an 'interference phenomenon'. 1900 *Bookseller's Catal.*, Sm folio,..in the original calf.

b. *Original sin* (*Theol*): the innate depravity, corruption, or evil tendency of man's nature, in all individuals of the human race, held to be inherited from Adam in consequence of the Fall. Opposed to *actual sin*: see ACTUAL 1, quots. 1315-1534. (The earliest use of the word in English.)

c 1315 SHOREHAM (E. E. T. S) 102/105 Oryginale þys senne hys cleped, For man of kende hyt takeþ. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* I. 6, I am haldyn wiþ þe filth of originall syn. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 1 The grete Senne original, Which every man in general Upon his berthe hath envenymed. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* IV. iii in Ashm. (1652) 144 Clensyd from hys orygynall Syn. 1562 *Articles of Religion* ix, Of Original or Birth sin. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 5 The lambe that taketh away our sinnes, original and actual. 1647 COWLEY *Mistress, Innocent Ill* ii, Though in thy Thoughts scarce any Tracks have been, So much as of Original Sin. 1702 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* 27 The Pagans knew nothing of what was called since, *Original Sin.* 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* (1889) II. xciv. 404 Experience,.. whether it talks of Original Sin or adopts some less scholastic phrase, will recognize that the tendencies to evil in human nature are .as various and abiding even in the most civilised societies, as its impulses to good.

c *transf.* That is such from the beginning, or by birth; 'a born . . .'. *rare.*

1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* x (1840) 172, I .. was . an original thief, and a pirate by inclination. 1722 — *Col. Jack* (1840) 4 He was an original rogue. 1894 IAN MACLAREN *Bonnie Brier Bush* iv. 159 Elspeth,..div ye ken that ye're an oreeginal sinner?

†**2. a.** ? Having the same origin; sprung from the same stock, or native of the same place. *rare*—¹.

14 *Sir Beues* (MS. M) 104/2138 He louid me moste ouer alle, Wyth him I am oryginall.

† **b.** With *upon*: Having its origin in, originating from. *Obs. rare*—¹.

1679 KID in Hickes *Spir. Popery* (1680) 9 Not only Prelacy, Popery, Malignancy and Heresie, but Supremacy, and every thing Original upon and derivate from it.

3. That is the origin or source of something; from which something arises, proceeds, or is derived; primary; originative. (Now usually associated with or merged in 1.)

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R.* XVIII. i. (1495) 737 An vnresonable beest..the face therof loweth towarde the erthe, that is the origynall and materyall matere wherof it comyth. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas* VIII. (Percy Soc) 32 For you therof were fyrst originall ground. 1552 BIBLE *Rom.* Prol, The rote and orygynall fountayne of all synne. 1664 H MORE *Myst. Iniq.* ix. 27 There is another fraud, and indeed the more principal and original one, in the distribution of these Excellencies immediately into three. 1741-2 GRAY *Agrip* 92 Shake her own creation To its original atoms. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 30 A writer .. who goes back beyond the printed annalists to original and documentary authorities. 1872 *Wharton's Law Lex.* (ed. 5). *Original and derivative estates.* An original is the first of several estates, bearing to each other the relation of a particular estate and a reversion.

†**b.** *Original writ* in *Law*): a writ issuing from the Court of Chancery, which formed the beginning or foundation of a real action at common law; also applied to certain writs for other purposes.

[1334 *Rolls Parlt.* II. 82 Le Brief originall n'est my meinteinable par Ley saunz nomer son Baron.]

1467-8 *Rolls of Parlt* V. 613/1 That Information so gyven, stand and be in place of Bille or Writte oryginall. 1641 *Act* 17 *Chas I.* c. 10 By Process made by Writ Original at the Common Law. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s v. *Writ, Original Writs* are those sent out of the high court of chancery, to summon the defendant in a personal, or tenant in a real action; either before the suit begins, or to begin the suit thereby. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* s. v., Original writs differ from each other in their tenor, according to the nature of the plaintiff's complaint, and are conceived in fixed and certain forms.

c. *spec.* Applied to anything in relation to that which is a representation or reproduction of it; *e.g.* said of a writing or drawing in relation to a copy or translation of it, of an object in relation to a picture of it, etc. (Cf. B. 3.)

1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* I. § 41. 66 The originall word translated *wrath*, signifieth a fervor, fiercenesse, or vehemency of anger. 1659 DR. WALTON *Consid. Considered* 14 The Original Texts are not corrupted either by Jews, Christians, or others. 1688 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 231 As to ye Delivery of ye Originall Letters or Instructions. *Mod.* It may be a misprint; you had better examine the original document. This is only a copy; the original picture is in —'s collection.

4. Produced by or proceeding from some thing or person directly; not derivative or dependent; **a.** Proceeding immediately from its source, or having its source in itself; not arising from or depending on any other thing of the kind; underived, independent.

1792 R. GUY *Pract. Obs. Cancers* 27 When these . arise from no apparent Cause, they may be deemed original Affections. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 411, I mean where the hooping-cough is original. 1877 E. R CONDER *Bas. Faith* ix 400 In an original (that is, independent) and perfect moral being—such as we conceive God to be.

b. Made, composed, or done by the person himself (not imitated from another): first-hand.

1700 DRYDEN *Pref. Fables* (Globe) 495, I have added some original papers of my own 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. ii. 205 The exclusive exercise of original judicature in their dominions. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* I. (1868) 54 There is a certain quality about an original drawing which you cannot get in a woodcut 1900 G. C. BRODRICK *Mem. & Imp.* 182 Apostles of 'mature study and original research'.

5. Having the quality of that which proceeds from oneself, or from the direct exercise of one's own faculties, without imitation of or dependence on others; such as has not been done or produced before; novel or fresh in character or style.

1756 82 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* I. III 192 Dante wrote his sublime and original poem, which is a kind of satirical Epic. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 209, I send you the following observations, not because they are new or original, but because I conceive them to be useful. 1882 H. C MERIVALE *Fancit of B.* I. vi 97 Even on the perplexing mysteries of Aristotle's Ethics he could throw an original light.

b. *transf.* Of a person: Capable of original ideas or actions; given to the direct and independent exercise of the faculties in thinking or acting; that does things not known to have been done before; inventive, creative.

1803 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 35/2 There are very few original eyes and ears The great mass see and hear as they are directed by others. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* ii. (1858) 270 Such a man is what we call an original man; he comes to us at first hand. A messenger he, sent from the Infinite Unknown with tidings to us. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 192 A great original genius struggling with unequal conditions of knowledge.

¶ **6.** *Original vein*: ? error for ORGANICAL *vein.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C iv b, Do let hir [a hawk] blode in the Orygynal vayne, and after that yene hir a frogge for to eete, and she shall be hooll.

7. *Comb.*, as *original-minded* (see 5 b).

1801 SOUTHEY in Robberds *Mem. W. Taylor* I. 384 For financial subjects, I think Rickman might be put down, a most original-minded and strong-headed man.

B. *sb.*

1. The fact of arising or being derived from something; origination, derivation; = ORIGIN *sb.* 1. Now *rare* or *arch.*

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 153 Englische men other Saxones toke theire or ginalle of Germanye. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 94 The cause and originall of that sedition, was declared also foure yeares synce. 1646 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I 243 It is from these sources that the Rhone and the Rhine..derive their originals. 1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* II. 69/2 The Circus and Amphitheatre all owe their original to the Theatre. 1828 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. ii. 315 *note*, Some word of barbarous original 1873 ROGERS *Orig. Bible* (1875) App. 445 The first verse simply ascribes the original of all things to the will of God.

b. Of persons: Descent, extraction, parentage; = ORIGIN *sb.* 1 b. Now *rare* or *arch.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 27 The people are verye fierse and warlyke men, hauing theyr original of the canybales. 1688 BUNYAN *Holy War* 5 We will discourse of the Original of this Diabolus. *c* 1730 in Skene *Highlanders* (1837) I. 156 These are subdivided into smaller branches of fifty or sixty men, who deduce their original from their particular chieftains. 1784 J. POTTER *Virtuous Villagers* I. 147 Notwithstanding his mean original, he was not satisfied with upwards of three hundred pounds a year.

†**c.** *Anat.* The fact of springing or arising (as a nerve, vein, etc.) from some part; also *concr.* = ORIGIN *sb.* 2 b. *Obs.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* VIII. 105 Their [the nerves] originall is from the seate or foundation of the brayne. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 20 All veins have their original in the liver. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* II iv. 93 The Pleura having taken its Original about the Back.

†**d.** Beginning, commencement, earliest stage (without reference to source or derivation). *Obs.*

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 120 By measure all thynge is wrought As at the first orygynall. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 247 Touching the originall, proceeding, and event of these wars, I willingly spare to speake muche. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. x. § 2 Words, that..will be found, in their first Original .. not to stand (or any clear Ideas. 1753 E. CARTER (*title*) The History of the University of Cambridge from its Original to the Year 1753.

†**e.** Applied by Wyntoun to his chronicle or history: see quot. *Obs.*

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* I. i, The tytil of this tretis hale I wyll be caulde Orygynale; For that begynning sall mak clere He playne proces owre matere.

2. The thing (or person) from which something else arises or proceeds; a source, cause; = ORIGIN *sb.* 2; an originator, author. Now *rare* or *arch.* in general sense: see 3.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 172 O cause first of oure confusion, O original of oure dampnacion. 1443 *Pol. Poems*

(Rolls) II. 209 *Misericordia*, ground and original Of this processe, *Pax* is conclusioun. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus* x. 13 Pryde is the origenall of all synne. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* Introd. (1736) 3 Of the Opinion of Thales, that Water was the Original of all Things. 1712 ADDISON *Hymn*, '*The Spacious Firmament*', Spangled Heav'ns, a Shining Frame, Their great Original proclaim. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* iv. 44 A fomenter of discontent, and .. the unmistakeable original of the deed in question.

b. *Law.* = *Original writ*: see A. 3 b.

[1354 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 259/1 A receivre les Briefs, si bien Originals de la Chauncellerie come Judicials souz les Seals des Justices.] 1450 *Ibid.* V. 201/1 Such juggement, as they shuld have upon eny originall sued ayenst hym by the couns of the comon lawes. 1523 *Act* 14 & 15 *Hen. VIII*, c. 1 The person..that will first sue for the same, by originall of dette. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* s. v. *Process*, In other cases their processes or modes of commencing the suits were as follows:— .. By original.. By bill.

3. A thing (or person) in relation to something else which is a copy, imitation, or representation of it; the pattern, archetype.

a. A writing or literary work (less commonly, a phrase or word) in its relation to another which is a translation of it, or (quot. 1899) which reproduces, or is founded upon, its statements.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1558 *Hypsip.*, Ye get no more of me, but ye wol rede The original that telleth al the case. 1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* i. v, Though my makyng be the same in all As Guido wryteth in his oryginall. 1595 COTELY *Wits, Fits, & Fancies* 79 Your selfe being the Originall, what would you doe with the translation? 1611 BIBLE *Luke* xvi. 7 *marg*, The word here interpreted measures, in the originall conteineth about foure teeme bushels and a pottle. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* vi, The resemblance is more visible in the original than in our translation. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 99 He would .. sustain himself by continual appeal to his originals. 1873 LOBB *Note Pallad. on Hush.* v. 118 The original is '*proximam tenui a'que jejunæ*'.

b. The primary or earlier written or writing document of which another is a copy or transcript.

1494 in Sharp *Cov. Myst.* (1825) 15 *note*, Paid to John Harryes for beryng of be Orygynall bat day, *viz.* 1591 LAMBARDE *Archaion* (1635) 48 The Chancellor hath also the Seale of simple Justice and keepeth (as it were) the Forge and Shop of all Originals. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. xiii 161 They carried the copie to the King of Spaine, and the original to their viceroy of Peru. 1776 *Trial Nundocomar* 98/2, I never shewed him the original, before I shewed him the copy. 1875 SCRIVENER *Lect. Text N. Test.* 5 When several transcripts have to be taken from the same original.

c. The object or person represented by a picture or image; a picture or other work of art in its relation to a copy of it.

1624 GATAKER *Transubst* 82 Of the Image there must needs be some originall. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Architect.* III. 25/1 Copying other mens work, as being originals more constant than any living object. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 413 Such was the portrait an apostle drew, The bright original was one he knew. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, i. iii. (1857) 52 She has sent her a portrait of the prince from the pencil of Titian, which she was to return so soon as she was in possession of the living original.

d. *gen.* and *fig.*

1670 COTTON *Espernon* III. ix 443 There can be no so dreadful Original, from whence pleasant Copies are not to be taken. 1692 DRYDEN *Eleonora* 300 And, could there be A copy near the original, 'twas she. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 143 An Original for the others to copy from. 1892 GARDINER *Student's Hist. Eng.* 12 Cunobelin, the original of Shakspere's Cymbeline.

4. A writing, picture, or other work produced first-hand by the author or maker; a work of literature or art that is not a copy or imitation; an original portrait.

1683 D. A. *Art of Converse* Pref., Of this Treatise, I shall only add, 'tis an Original. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 221 He sold many of his pieces for originals by Italian hands. 1825 SCOTT *Diary* 20 Nov. in *Lockhart*, Both these great connoisseurs were very nearly agreed that there are no absolutely undoubted originals of Queen Mary.

5. A person who acts in an original way; one who does things such as have not been done before or are not commonly done (esp. of a ridiculous kind); a singular, odd, or eccentric person.

1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* ii. i, I hate imitation, to do anything like other people All that know me do me the honour to say, I am an original. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xlix. 370, I may be looked upon as an original in my way. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 8 Nov., But my aunt and her paramour formed, indeed, such a pair of originals, as I believe, all England could not parallel. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xvii, A friendship .was therefore struck up hastily betwixt these two originals. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* iv. 131 This boy is a real original.

b. A thing of singular or unique character; a specimen or example of originality. *rare.*

1727 POPE, etc *Art of Sinking* 86 Our next instance is certainly an original. 1850 SCORESBY *Cheever's Whalem. Adv.* i. (1859) 12 In adventures..almost every whaleman's voyage is an original.

6. †a. *pl.* Original elements. *Obs.*

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 95 Of hem ys maad by lenghthe of tyme all maner of kynde of composisiouns bat originals, minerals, vegitables, & bestyals. And originals er what bynge ys engelyd yn be entrailles of be erthe, and yn be depnesse of be sees, & in Cauees of hilles, & in fumositer stoppyd & from vapours vpstevinge. 1616 CAPT. SMITH *Descr. New Eng.* 15 Her treasures having yet neuer beene opened, nor her originalls wasted, consumed, nor abused. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 511 Up they turn'd Wide the celestial soil, and saw beneath Th' originals of nature in their crude Conception.

b. *pl.* Original inhabitants, settlers, etc. *rare.*

1703 PENN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 205 If the coming of others shall overrule us that are the originals. *Mod. colloq.* They are only recent members; we're the originals.

Hence **Ori·ginalist** *nonce-wd.* = ORIGINAL B. 5.

1846 WORCESTER cites *Mouth. Rev.* Hence in later Dicts.

Originality (oridʒinæ·liti). [ad. F. *originalité* (1699 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. ORIGINAL: see -ITY.] The quality or fact of being original.

1. The fact or attribute of being primary or first-hand; authenticity, genuineness.

1776 H. SWINBURNE *Trav. Spain* xliii. 397 One of the most valuable pictures in the world. I do not know how Amiconi came to doubt of its originality. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk. N. T.* II. 9 An unsafe guide in the discrimination of relative originality of text.

2. The quality of being independent of and different from anything that has appeared before; novelty or freshness of style or character.

1787 SIR J. HAWKINS *Life Johnson* 383 His [Richardson's] sentiments were his own: and..he was so sensible..of the originality and importance of many of them, that he would ever be talking of his writings. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 31 These essays have a character of originality beyond their companions. 1882 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1204/1 Origen..urges the originality of the person of Christ.

b. with *pl.* An original trait, act, remark, etc.

1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Quot. & Orig.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 213 Whoso knows Plutarch, Lucian, Rabelais, Montaigne will have a key to many supposed originalities. 1855 W. H. MILL *Applic. Panth. Princ.* (1861) 56 Our author's sagacity has effectually removed all such apparent originalities here.

3. As an attribute of persons: Exhibition of original thought or action; the character of independently exercising one's own faculties; the power of originating new or fresh ideas or methods.

1787 SIR J. HAWKINS *Life Johnson* 269 Of singularity it may be observed, that, in general, it is originality; and therefore not a defect. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* I. v. 103 Originality is the seeing nature differently from others, and yet as it is in itself. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. vi. 617 Shirley has no originality, no force in conceiving or delineating character. 1880 A. H. HUTH *Buckle* I. iv. 218 Originality as understood by the vulgar is independence of the labours of others. *Mod.* A preacher of great originality.

Originally (oridʒinăli), *adv.* [-LY 2.]

1. In respect of origin, derivation, or causation; by extraction or descent; indigenously.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* iv 19 The haboundaunce of bloode whiche thou haste seen ysue oute of the trees, is not orygynally of thyse trees. 1509-10 *Act* 1 *Hen. VIII*, c. 18 § 2 The Quene [shall] have like Habilitie, as though she had orygynally ben borne within this Realme. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. i. § 7 (1622) 185 Though instrumentally they be wrought by the Sun; yet are they originally wrought, onely by God. 1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* (1650) 19 The power of kings was and is originally the peoples, and by them conferr'd in trust, with liberty and right to reassume it. 1698 A. BRAND *Emb. Muscovy to China* 88 He is originally a Mongul Tartar, of a brown Complexion. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No 69 ¶ 5 Natural Historians tell us, that no Fruit grows Originally among us. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I 121 Matter is supposed, originally, to consist of minute divisible, or indivisible atoms. *Mod.* He is originally German, but has long been naturalized in England.

2. In the first place, primarily.

1533 MORE *Confut Tindale* Wks. 734/1 Originally ye scripture is knowen as Tindall hymselfe confesseth by none other churche, as the faythe is originallye learned by none other scripture. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep.* 117 Though it originally respected the generation of man, yet is it applyable unto that of other animalls. 1783 HALES *Antiq. Chr. Ch.* iv. 118 'Dust to dust', which we consider as originally a denunciation of the divine displeasure, was in the Stoical system, a chief topic of consolation. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) IV. 497 Education is originally to implant in men's minds a sense of truth and justice.

b. In its origin, beginning, or earliest stage; at first, at the beginning, initially.

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* i. vii. 30 As for the Knowledge of Fact, it is originally, Sense; and ever after, Memory. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 78 ¶ 4 The Club of Ugly Faces was instituted originally at Cambridge. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl. in* 1772. 251 Originally..here were three noble globes. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* i, The bricks had originally been a deep dark red. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* I. 156 My station, originally, was not lofty.

3. From the beginning, from the first.

1654 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* iii. (1661) 32 First, England is, that is, originally, not shall be by virtue of this act. *a* 1872 GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* i (1876) 14 The indefinite power which each man originally possesses of hurting his neighbours.

†4. By the person or author himself; not in a copy or transcript. *Obs.*

1661-2 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 77 Two petitions, both alike originally subscribed.

5. In a manner or style that comes fresh from the author; with originality. *rare.*

1882 OGILVIE, *Originally.* 1. In an original manner; as, the author treats this subject very originally.

Ori·ginalness. *rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or fact of being original; originality.

1797 in BAILEY vol. II. 1761 *Acc. of Books* in *Ann. Reg.* 279/2 It would be extremely hard to conclude against the general originalness of the performance.

Originant (oridʒinănt), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. ORIGIN-ATE *v.* + -ANT; cf. *militate, militant.*] Originating.

a. That gives origin to something else.

1647 M. HUDSON *Div. Right Govt.* II. ix. 129 The originant principall end..is the glory of God. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 209 No natural thing or act can be called originant, or be truly said to have an origin in any other. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* VI. 336 In virtue of this originant power of his will. 1868 W. G. T. SHEDD *Homiletics* V. (1869) 119 Not equal in true productive force, in real originant and influential power.

b. Arising, taking its origin; = ORIGINARY 3.

1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1873) 226 Sin originant, underived from without.

B. as *sb.* Originating agent or influence.

1892 TRAILL *Mrq. Salisbury* xii. 187 The real originant of Irish disorder.

Originary (oridʒinări), *a.* (*sb.*) Now *rare.* [ad. late L. *originārī-us* original, aboriginal, f. *origin-em* ORIGIN: see -ARY. Cf. F. *originaire* (1365 in Hatz.-Darm.).] A. *adj.*

†1. That originates or springs *from* (*of*) the thing or place in question; derived, sprung, or having one's extraction *from*; aboriginal, native; cf. ORIGINAL A. 2. *Obs.*

1594 *Mirr. Policy* (1599) L iiij, In such honors, offices and dignities of a cittie, the originarie cittizens are to be preferred before strangers. 1633 R. ASHLEY tr. *Barri's Cochin China* B, Cochin China .. is called in the language of the originarie inhabitants Anam, which is the West 1685 BOYLE *High Veneration*, etc. § 18 This heteroclite mineral scarce seems to be originary of this world of ours. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Diss. Drama* 25 John Bird, who was a Natif of Coventry, tho' originary of Cheshire.

2. That is the origin or source; from which something originates; = ORIGINAL A. 3.

1638 SANDYS *On Job* 15 Remember I am built of clay; and must Resolve to my originary Dust 1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 44 Take wing (my soul) and upwards bend thy flight, To thy Originary fields of Light. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 69 The originary atoms of earth, water, fire, and air.

†3 Arising directly; primary, underived; = ORIGINAL A. 4 a. *Obs.*

1679 LOCKE *Jrnl.* 15 Nov. in Fox Bourne *Life* (1876) I. viii. 451 After October no more originary agues, but such as returned. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 33 The very Objections of the Arians against Christ's Originary Divinity.

4. 'Productive, causing existence'. (J.)

1705 CHEYNE *Philos Princ* (J.), The production of animals in the originary way requires a certain degree of warmth.

5. Arising from or founded upon origin. *rare.*

18.. *New Princeton Rev.* I. 34 (Cent.) Without originary title to Palestine, they conceived that it became theirs by his arbitrary bestowment.

†B. *sb.* An aboriginal, a native. *Obs.*

1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Loys le Roy* 33 The Indians..did boast, that they were the true Originaries. 1694 FALLE *Jersey* v. 144 And the Originaries, or Natives of the Isle, shall be preferred before others to the Ministery. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Diss. Physick* 38 Melampus is said also to have been an Originary of Pylos and a Travellour into Egypt.

Hence †**Ori·ginarily** *adv.*, originally, primarily.

1610 DONNE *Pseudo-martyr* 181 Originarily, and fundamentally, the Scriptures of God informe vs, what our subjection to the Church ought to be. 1611 COTGR., *Originairement*, originarily, originally.

†**Ori·ginate,** *ppl a. Obs. rare.* [As if f. L. **originātī-us*, pa. pple. of **origināre*. F. had the corresponding pa. pple. *originé* in 16th c. (Godefroy). See next and ORIGINATION.] Originated, founded, having its origin. (Const. *upon* = from: cf. ORIGINAL A. 2 b, also *founded upon.*)

1679 J. KID in *Last Sp. J. King & J. Kid* (1680) 23 My Testimony to and Abhorrence of every Invasion .. against Christs Royal prerogative, .. Originate upon and derivate from that which they call the Supremacy.

Originate (oridʒine·it), *v.* [As if f. ppl. stem **originātī-* of a L. vb **origināre* (f. *origin-em* ORIGIN), not in ancient L., but perh. used in med. or mod.L.; cf. It. *originare* 'to fetch his beginning or originall' (Florio, 1598), Sp. and Pg. *originar*; also obs. F. *originé* (16th c. in Godef.) and ORIGINATION.]

1. *trans.* To give origin to, give rise to, cause to arise or begin, initiate, bring into existence.

1657-83 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 54 The soul, as seated more conspicuously in the brain, does by the originated Neurology, give intercourse to the animal spirits. 1667 FLAVEL *Saint Indeed* (1754 21 Christ is the originating root; and grace, a root originated, planted and influenced by Christ. 1767 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass* (1768) II. 335 The exclusive right of the house in originating grants. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I 273 The bishops of the church..form a separate house, with a right to originate and propose acts for the concurrence of the house of deputies 1840 I. TAYLOR *Anc. Chr.* (1842) II. vi. 212 Poetry does not originate, but it adorns. 1878 R. W. DALE *Lect. Preach* iv. 100 Men..who have originated remarkable religious movements.

†b. To trace the origin or derivation of; to derive or deduce *from* a specified source. *Obs. rare.*

1653 WATERHOUSE *Apol. Learn.* 9 The Holy Story originates skill & knowledg of arts, from God.

2. *intr.* To take its origin or rise; to arise, come into existence, have its beginning, commence; to spring, be derived. Const. *from, in, with.*

1775 *Tender Father* II. 50 The scandal..which I thought must certainly originate from Mr Selby. 1790 *Norman & Bertha* II. 71 Lord Osgood well knew with whom this happy alteration of manners originated. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 253 On the supposition that the commotion

originates entirely within the earth. 1846 WRIGHT *Est. Mid. Ages* II xvii. 173 A cycle of poetry..which originated with the people, and rested with the people. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 10 July 4/7 The fire originated in the chemical room.

b. *Anat.*, etc. To have its origin (locally); to arise, spring (*in* or *from*): cf. ORIGIN *sb.* 2 b.

1799 *Med Jrnl.* II. 167 Galen's opinion, that the veins originated in the liver, had been exploded. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I ii. § 76 (1879) 79 The points whence the legs and wings originate.

Hence **Ori·ginated** *ppl.a.* (whence **Ori·ginatedness**), **Ori·ginating** *ppl.a.*

Originating notice, a notice originating legal proceedings. 1657-83 Originated, 1667 Originating [see 1] 1829 BENTHAM *Justice & Cod. Petit., Abr. Petit Justice* 61 On the part of the judge, of the originating judicatory. 1830 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 29 July, Every intellectual act, however you may distinguish it by name in respect of the originating faculties. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot* III 89 A divinely originated economy. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst* 53 The soul's will, &c. cannot be eternal; for their originatedness is evidenced by consciousness 1881 *Daily News* 22 Nov. 5/7 The number of originating notices served in this district is believed to be larger than in any other part of Ireland. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Apr. 2/1 The solicitor's costs for all proceedings—from originating notice to final orders are limited by the rules of the Land Commissioners to ten shillings when the rent is under five pounds.

Origination (oridʒinē·ʃən). [a. obs F. *origination* (15th c. in Godefroy), ad. L. *orīgināt̄io* 'derivation of words, tracing of origin' (Quintil.), n. of action, as if f. a vb. **orīgināre, orīgināt-*: see ORIGINATE *v.*] The action or fact of originating.

1. a. Coming into existence, commencement (in reference to its cause or source); rise, origin.

1647 JER TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* vii. 129 That promise which did not pertaine to Peter principally and by origination, and to the rest by communication 1649 — *Gt. Exemp.* I Ad § 5. 59 Here is origination enough for sin..without charging our faults upon Adam. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* I. (1662) 47, I begin with War, because Arms h d a military Origination. *a* 1832 BENTHAM *Anarch Fallacies* Wks 1843 II 5 10 The origination of governments from a contract is a pure fiction. 1885 SIR F. FRY in *Law Times R.p.* LII. 67/2 The proceeding . had, therefore, its proper origination in the petition which the statute requires.

b. *Anat.* The fact of arising or springing from some place or part; also *concr.*, = ORIGIN *sb.* 2 b.

1666 J SMITH *Old Age* x. 65 Those muscles .. notwithstanding their origination may be. from the back 1717 J. KEILL *Anim. Oecon.* (1738) 170 Muscles whose Originations are as far distant as the *Ischium*. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 107 The origination of the post-abdominal ganglia.

2 The giving of origin; bringing into existence; original production or causation.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. v. v, That old Scotch Body named Lords of the Articles, without whose origination . the so-called Parliament could introduce no bill. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 236 The origination of the change by an impression acting on the central organ 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng* (1858) I. iii. 254 His notorious activity.. may have easily connected him with the origination of the plan

†**3.** *spec.* Derivation (of a word), etymology. *Obs.* (The only recorded sense of L. *orīgināt̄io*.)

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* Pref d ij. How curiant went that Idle Deduction of the Persian Sophi from Wollen Tulipants? It hauing origination in the Sophilar, Sophi, or Suffi. 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 24 We may by no means out of our old British Tongue seek the Originations also of Townes names in Africk *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) XI. 92 The origination of which word some take from the Hebrew. 1741 FIELDING *Conversation* Wks. 1784 IX. 362 Deduced from the origination of the word itself.

Originative (ori·dʒinə tiv, -ətiv), *a.* [f. ORIGINATE *v.* or its source: see -ATIVE, -IVE.] Having the quality or power of originating; productive, creative, inventive.

1827 I. TAYLOR *Transm. Anc. Bks.* xv. (1875) 205 The imitative, more than originative turn of the Roman mind. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 26 Consideration and meditation thereon, are originative of a knowledge of the true nature of the soul 1885 SHORTHOUSE *Sir Percival* 79 Persons of a not very originative habit of mind.

Hence **Ori·natively** *adv.*

1858 BUSHNELL *Nat. & Supernat.* iv. (1864) 110 Left to act originatively.

Originator (ori·dʒinē·tər). [agent-n. in L. form from ORIGINATE *v.*] One who (or that which) originates something; an initiator, beginner, creator, author.

1818 LADY MORGAN *Fl. Macarthy* IV. iii. 140 An author, an inventor, or an originator. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. 34 A progressive movement in culture spreads, and becomes independent of the fate of its originators. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. vii. 253 He is an interpreter, not an originator of thought.

So **Ori·gina·tress**, a female originator.

1860 WALT WHITMAN *Broadway Fragm.* iv. 6 The Originatress comes, The land of Paradise..the nest of birth.

‖ **Origines** (ori·dʒinīz), *sb. pl* [L., pl. of *orīgo* ORIGIN.] The original facts or documents on which any historical or other work is founded.

1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 15 Dec. 451/3 If a controversy had not arisen at once as to the *origines* of the volumes.

†**Ori·ginist.** *Obs. rare.* [f. ORIGIN *sb.* + -IST.] One who treats of the origin or beginning of things.

1675 R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 380 A Custom bottomed upon the Great Originist, and that account he gives us of the Genesis and Rise of things. 1694 — *Reason* 104 The great Originist, Moses.

Originist, obs. form of ORIGENIST.

†**Ori·ginize,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. ORIGIN *sb.* + -IZE.] *trans.* = ORIGINATE *v.* I.

1657 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispach't* 186 To renounce reason, because it is not originiz'd from his own invention, but proposed first by another. 1665 — *Sure Footing* 161 How the Revolt .. comes to be originiz'd. 1697 — *Solid Philos.* 218 Originized from some Pure Spirit or Angel.

†**Ori·ginous,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. Native, natal; = ORIGINAL A. I. (? intended as a blunder.)

1633 B. JONSON *Tale Tub* I. ii, What, wisps on your wedding-day, zoo! this is right Originous Clay, and Clay o' Kilborn too!

Origlion, obs. variant of ORILLION.

‖ **Orignal** (ori·nyăl). [Canadian Fr., alteration of Basque *oregna* stag, pl. *oregnac* (Hatz.-Darm.)

Littré cites from Lescarbot *Hist. de la Nouvelle France* (1615) xx, that the Basques landing on the American coasts gave to the American elk the name *orenac*, and that *orenac* in Basque meant 'stag'.]

A Canadian name of the American moose.

1775 J. ANDERSON *Ess. Agric.* 402 In North America they have a species of deer, called by the natives Orignial or Aurignial, probably the Moose-deer. 1787 JEFFERSON *Notes on Virginia* 88 The animals called..grey and black moose, caribou, orignal, and elk.

‖ **Ori·llion, oreillon.** *Fortif.* Also 7 orilliouns, **origlion**, 7- **orillon.** [a. F. *orillon* (ori·yon), *oreillon* ear-shaped appendage, 'ear' of any vessel, etc., deriv. of *oreille* ear: cf. ORECCHION] In obsolete methods of fortification: A part of the defence of a bastion, etc.; see quots.

1647-8 COTTERELL *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 524 *marg.*, Orillons are the round shoulders at the ends of the faces of Bastions next the Flanks, which cover the covered Flanks; little used in Holland, but much in Italy and France. 1654 EARL MONM tr. *Bentivoglio's Warrs Flanders* 305 A half Bulwark was thrust out from the Citadel with a great Orillioune. *Ibid.*, The abovesaid Orillion. 1658 — tr. *Parma's Wars Cyprus* 116 Origlion. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Orillon*, a mass of Earth lin'd with a Wall, built upon the shoulder of Bastions with Casemates to secure the Canon in the retir'd Flank, and hinder it from being dismounted. 1723 *Pres St. Russia* I 302 Of four Bastions every one has one Oreillon. 1853 STOCQUELER *Mil Encycl.*, *Orillon*, .. a projecting tower at the shoulder of a bastion, covering the flank from exterior view.

Oriloge, -lage, obs. forms of HOROLOGE.

Orilyeit, obs. form of OREILLET.

Orinasal (ō·rinē·zăl), *a.* (*sb.*) (erron. **oronasal**). [f. L. *ōri-*, comb. form of *ōs, ōr-* mouth + NASAL.] Pertaining to the mouth and the nose; *spec.* of a vowel: Pronounced with the oral and nasal passages both open, so as to resound in the mouth and in the nose simultaneously, as the 'nasal' vowels in French. b. *sb.* An orinasal vowel.

1867 A. J. ELLIS *E. E. Pronunc* I iii. 67 It is very difficult to determine what is the oral basis of the orinasal vowel, so strangely is it modified by the nasal vibration. 1887 — in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 383/2 If the nasal passage is left open at all the vowel is 'nasalized', and as it resounds partly in the nose and partly in the mouth it becomes an 'orinasal'. 1892 *Syd Soc. Lex.*, *Orinasal fistula*, a communication between the nose and the mouth by means of a false passage through the arch of the palate 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 235 Creasote .. used for inhalation in an orinasal respirator.

Oringado, Oringe, obs. ff. ORANGEADO, ORANGE. **Oringo,** obs. corrupt form of ERYNGO.

1658 *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc.) 164 Madam, here are pistachie nuts, Strengthening oringo roots.

Oriol, obs. form of ORIEL.

Oriole (ō·riōl). [ad. med. and mod.L. *oriolus* (13th c. *oryolus*), in OF. *oriol*, OPr. *aurïol* and *auriola*, mod.Pr. *aurïou*, Sp. *oriol*:—L. *aureol-us* golden.]

1. A bird of the genus *Oriolus*, esp. *O. galbula* (the Golden Oriole), a summer visitor to Europe and the British Islands, with plumage of a rich yellow contrasted with black; also extended to any bird of the family *Oriolidæ*, comprising various species of Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia.

[*c* 1250 ALBERTUS MAGNUS *De Animal.* XXIII. xxiii, Oryoli aues sunt a tono vocis vulgariter sic vocati vt dicit Plinius.] 1776 PENNANT *Zool.* (ed. 3) II 512 The oriole .. This beautiful bird is common in several parts of Europe. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 121/1 The genus *Oriolus* or true Oriole of the present day. 1840 *Ibid.* XVII 17/1 In our own country the Golden Oriole has been found in Hampshire, Devonshire, Cornwall, near Manchester, near Lancaster. 1848 *Life Normandy* (1863) I 131 Another very pretty bird that is uncommon in England—I mean the oriole 1894 NEWTON *Dict Birds* s v, Another genus which has been referred to the *Oriolidæ* .. is *Sphecotheres*, peculiar to the Australian Region, and distinguishable from the more normal Orioles by a bare space round the eye.

2. A bird of the genus *Icterus*, as the Baltimore Oriole (*I. baltimore*), the Orchard Oriole (*I. spurius*); or any bird of the family *Icteridæ* and subfamily *Icterinæ*, peculiar to America, mostly with yellow (or orange) and black coloration; also called *hangnests* or *hangbirds*.

[1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 302 Both species of the Baltimore bird (*oriolus*, Linn. *icterus*, Cat) are spring birds of passage, and breed in Pennsylvania.] 1792 MARIA RIDDELL *Voy Madeira* 57 Two kinds of orioles..are found in Antigua. 1845 LONGF. *To a Child* 109 An oriole's pendent nest 1850 WHITTIER *Sabbath Scene* 96 With golden bosom to the sun, The oriole was singing. 1894 R. B. SHARPE *Handbk. Birds Gt. Brit.* 27 The so-called 'Orioles' of America belonging to a totally different family of birds, viz., the *Icteridæ*.

Orion (ōrəi·ŏn). *Astron.* [L. *Orīōn* = Gr. Ὠρίων (Ī or ĭ), name of one of the Giants of Greek mythology, a mighty hunter, slain by Artemis, and of the constellation by which he was represented.] Name of a large and brilliant constellation south of the zodiac, figured as a hunter with belt and sword. *Orion's hound*, the dog-star, Sirius (S. E. of Orion).

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xxiv. (1495) x v/2 Orion is a moost notable Constellacyon by cause of hugenesse and also of fayrnesse, and it is shape in the ordre of sterres as knighte gyrde wyth a swerde. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xii. 46 The sygne of Oryon rendreth the waties to be proude and cruelle. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iii. 31 Scorching flames of fierce Orions hound. 1674 MOXON *Tutor Astron.* (ed 2) II 70 The most Northerly Star in the Girdle of Orion doth yet decrease in Declination 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 8 Great Orion sloping slowly to the West. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* I. 33 The great nebula of Orion is situated in the part of the constellation occupied by the sword-handle. *Mod.* The three stars of second magnitude in Orion's Belt.

Orionid (ōrəi·ŏnid). *Astron.* [f. ORION + -ID, female patronymic: cf. LEONID.] One of a system of meteors whose radiant point is in Orion.

1876 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* 799 The example [of *Leonid*] has been followed in designating other meteor showers by the constellations in which their radiant-points are situated; so that we have the..Orionids of October 18-20. 1899 *Ldn. Rev.* Oct. 325 The well-known Orionid centre.

-orious, a compound suffix forming adjs., consisting of -OUS (L. *-ōsus*), added to L. *-ōri-* in *ōri-us, -a, -um* (see -ORY). Instances of this occur in med.L., as in *victōri-ōs-us*, F. *victori eux* victorious, f. *victōria* victory; but most of the Eng. examples are directly formed upon L. adjs., actual or possible, in *-ōri-us*: e. g. *censorious, meritorious notorious, proditorious.* The sense is either the same as, or closely akin to, that of adjs in -ORY.

Oripore (ō·rīpōə). *Zool.* [f. L. *ōs, ōri* mouth + PORE.] A pore or small opening representing a mouth.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 338 Indistinct seriate oripores.

Oririme (ō·rīrīm). *Zool.* [f. as prec. + L. *rīma* cleft, chink.] A cleft or narrow opening representing a mouth.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 284 A central pore or puncture (oririme), marking the position of the mouth.

Oris, obs. form of ORRIS.

Orismology (ŏrizmo·lŏdʒi). *rare.* [For **horismology*, f. Gr. ὁρισμός definition + -LOGY.] A name for the explanation of technical terms, or for such terms collectively; terminology.

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol* (1856) I. Pref. 13 The Terminology, to avoid the barbarism of a word compounded of Latin and Greek; they would beg to call the Orismology of the science. 1839 47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 548/2 The orismology of any particular branch of zoological science.

Hence **Orismolo·gic, Orismolo·gical** *adjs.*, pertaining to orismology.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. Advt. p. iv, The Anatomical and Orismological Tables. 1852 J. FREEMAN *Life William Kirby* 311 Criticising and perfecting our anatomical and orismological terms. 1882 OGILVIE, *Orismologic.*

Orison (ŏ·rizən, -sən). *arch.* Forms: *a.* 2 3 **oreisun**, 3-5 **oreison**, etc. (5 **uresun**, *Caxton* **oryson**), 3-6 **oreson**, (etc., 6 **orayson, orasoun**, 6-7 **orason**, 6-9 **oraison**, 7 **oraizon**; *β.* 3- **orison**, (3-7 -oun, **oryson**, etc., 4-6 **urison**, etc., 4-7 **horison**, 5 **orisson, urrysone**, 6 *Sc.* **wrisoun, wriesone**, 6-8 **orizon**, 6 -one): with interchanges in 3-7 of *i* and *y*, and of *-on, -un, -onn, -unn, -oun, -own*, with or without final *e*. [a. OF. *oreisun, orison* (12th c.), now *oraison* (16th c. in Littré) = Pr. *orazon*, Sp. *oracion*, It. *orazione*:—L. *ōrātiōn-em* speech, oration, in Christian L. an address to God, a prayer (Vulgate); n. of action f. *ōrāre* to utter words, speak, pray, f. *ōs, ōr-* mouth. Etymologically a doublet of *oration*.]

1. A prayer. (In later use chiefly in *pl.*: cf. *say one's prayers*)

a. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 51 þe halie ureisuns þe me singeð in halie chirche. *a* 1225 *Ancr R.* 16 Sigged so al ðe inne .. & te oreisun, 'Deus qui corda'. *c* 1290 *S. Eng Leg.* I. 64/375 Al one in is oresones: þere he lai wel stille. 1340 *Ayenb.* 51 He beginþ his matyns and his benes and his oreysones. 1490 CAXTON *How to Die* 1 Certayn oreysons and deuoute prayers that they oughte to saye. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xliii. 146 When he had made his oreson ther came a sarazyn to Huon. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 36 The Captain Bassa performing appointed oraisons and ceremonies. 1740 DYER *Ruins of Rome* Poems (1761) 21 The pilgrim oft .. 'mid his oraison hears Aghast the voice of time.

β. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7196 As þis holiman adde is orison ydo þere. *c* 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 361 þe same orysun þat he preyd byfore. 1382 WYCLIF *Dan* ix. 17 Now forsothe, oure God, heere the orisoun of thi seruaunt. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 965 Of whiche orisons certes in the orison of the Pater noster hath Ihesu crist enclosed moost thynges. 1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* III. ix. (Skeat) I. 92 Devoute horisons & praiers to God. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* st 582 Wiþ certeyne urrysones for hurre prayng. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 33 They wake alle the nyght in prayers and orisons. *a* 1578

LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 349. I teichit thame the dominicall wrisoun quhilk we call the Lordis prayer. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb) 50 Manie orisons (she made) to Hymæneus. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. i. 89 Soft you now, The faire Ophelia? Nimph, in thy Orisons Be all my sinnes remembred. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 137 When Adam and first Matron Eve Had ended now thir Orisons. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xv, Remember me in your orisons. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. xli, Three tongues prefer strange Orisons on high. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* VII 144 Provided for the due celebration of these incatimable orisons.

Comb. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xxi, To the same place came his orison-mutterer.

b. Without *an* or *pl.*: The action of praying, prayer. Now *rare*.

c 1250 *O. Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 28 Stor, for holy urisun. Mirre, for gode werkes. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15623 To-quils he lai in orisun. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* F iv, There by the space of twenty dayes ashe was in oryson. 1572 *Lament. Lady Scotl.* in *Scot. Poems* 16*th C.* II. 246 Thus to disdane the hous of orisoun. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 19 The soul hath in orison familiar converse with God.

† 2. A speech, oration. Chiefly *Sc. Obs.*

1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* VI. xv. (1554) 161 b, Through his language, this sayd Tullius Reconciled by his soote Orisons. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi 43 The principal scheiphirde maid ane orison tyl al the laif of his conpanyzons. 1603 *Philotus* lxv, Zovr Orisoun sir sounds with sic skil In Cupids Court as ze had bene vpbrocht.

Orison, -soun, -sont(e, obs. ff. HORIZON.

Oristic (ori·stik), *a. rare.* [ad. Gr. ὁριστικ-ός of or for defining.] Determinately expressed. So **Ori·sticosemei·otic** *a.* [Gr. σημειωτικ-ός observant of signs].

1811-31 BENTHAM *Logic* App. B. Wks. 1843 VIII 287 Oristic, and aoristic, or more expressively, oristicosemeiotic and aoristicosemeiotic, determinately and indeterminately expressed.

-orium, *suffix*, the neuter sing. ending of L. adjs. in *-ōrius* (see -ORIOUS, -ORY), used sbst. in the sense 'place for or belonging to, thing used for, requisite', as in *auditōrium* place for hearing, *prætorium* general's tent, *promontōrium* headland, *repositōrium* dumb-waiter, *scriptōrium* writing-room, *sensōrium* organ of sensation (Boethius). The Eng. form of these words, taken through Norman Fr. *-oir*, is -ORY; but some of the Latin words have been taken into historical or learned use in the L. form, as *auditorium*, *prætorium*, *sanatorium*, *scriptorium*, *sensorium*, and after these others, as *haustorium*, *inclinatorium*, *inductorium*, etc., have been formed as scientific terms.

Orix, obs. form of ORYX.

Orizon(t, orizunt, obs. forms of HORIZON.

Ork(e, Orkanet, obs. var. ORC, ORCANETTE.

Orkon, an adaptation of **orcen* assumed as sing. of *orcneas* in Beowulf, (?) monsters or sea-monsters.

a 1000 *Beowulf* 112 Eotenas and ylfe and orcneas. 1855 THORPE tr *Beowulf* 225 Thence monstrous births all sprang forth, eotens, and elves, and orkens.

† **O·rkey.** *Obs.* [Corruption of Du. *oortken*, dim. of *oort*, a small coin: cf. next.] (See quot.)

1660 HEXHAM, *Een Oort, ofte Oortken*, An Orkey, or the fourth part of a stiver, or two Doits 1708 T. WARD *Eng. Ref.* (1710) I. 131 The poorest of 'em Could scarcly wiest an Orkie from him.

† **O·rkyn.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. = prec.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* (1877) 91 They that goo about to bye an yerthen potte, or vessell for an orkyn, doue knocke vpon it with their knuccle.

Orl, dial. form of *olr, alr*, ALDER, the tree.

[*c* 1440: see ORYELLE.] 1747 R BOWLKER *Art of Angling* 27 This Hedge ought to be made chiefly of Orls. 1804 DUNCUMB *Hist. Hereford* I. *Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Orl*, the wood alder.

Hence **Orl-fly,** ellipt. **Orl,** the alder-fly, *Sialis lutarius*, used by anglers.

1747 R. BOWLKER *Art of Angling* 69 The Orle Fly..is the best Fly to Fish with after the May Flyes are gone. 1787 BEST *Angling* (ed. 2) 115 The Orl fly comes on the latter end of May and continues on till the latter end of June. 1875 W. HOUGHTON *Brit. Insects* 64 The well-known orl or Alder-fly (*Sialis lutarius*).

Orlache, -age, -ager, obs. ff. HOROLOGE, -ER.

Orle (ōəl). Also 6 urle. [a. F. *orle*, OF. *urle*, *ourle*:—late L. type **ōrulum*, dim. of *ōra* border; It. *orlo* border, hem. Cf. URLE *v.*]

1. *Her.* A narrow band of half the width of the bordure, following the outline of the shield, but not extending to the edge of it.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II vii. (1611) 65 The Orle. is an ordinarie composed of a threefold line duplicated admitting a transparencie of the field thorowout the innermost area or space therein enclosed. 1830 ROBSON *Hist. Her.* Gloss., *Orle*, an inner bordure of the same shape as the escutcheon itself...The field being seen within and round it, on both sides. 1872 RUSKIN *Bayle's N.* § 235 The Orle, a narrow band following the outline of the shield midway between its edge and centre, is a more definite expression of enclosure or fortification by moat or rampart.

b. A band of small charges arranged round the shield orlewise. Hence *in orle*, said of subordinate charges thus borne.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 43 K. beareth Or, a Lyon Seiante, Sable, within an Orle d'Ogresses. 1587 FLEMING *Con'n. Holinshed* III. 1370/1 He beareth azure, a crosse forme fiche or, within an vrle of stars or. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. iii. (1611) 88 These stars are said to bee borne in Orle or Orle wise. 1786 W. BOYS *Coll. Hist. Sandwich* (1792) 797 The same legend of St. Martin within a quatre-foil, with four demi-ships conjoined with four demi-lions in orle. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* vii. 32 Sometimes a series of separate charges form an Orle.

c. The chaplet or wreath round the helmet of a knight, bearing the crest.

1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 186 A basinet..having..the lining or cap within, and the orle or chaplet without.

2. The metal rim of a shield. In mod. Dicts.

† 3. *Arch.* See quots. and cf. ORLO. *Obs.*

1706 PHILLIPS s. v., In Architecture, Orle is the same with Plinth. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Orle*..in architecture, a fillet under the ovolo, or quarter-round of a capital.

Hence **O·rlewise, -ways,** *advs.*, in orle: see 1 b.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. vi. (1611) 66 Borne Orlewaise or in Orle.

Orleanist (ō·əliənist). [a. F. *Orléaniste*, f. local name *Orléans*: see next and -IST.] In French politics: An adherent of the princes of the house of Orleans, descended from the Duke of Orleans, younger brother of Louis XIV, whose descendant Louis Philippe reigned as King of the French, 1830–1848. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* I. 235 It had been the focus of Orleanist and Bonapartist conspiracies. 1870 *Standard* 16 Nov., The Legitimists, the Orleanists, the Republicans, the Napoleonists, are arrayed in one rank.

So **O·rleanism,** the political principles of the Orleanists; **Orleani·stic** *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of the Orleanists.

1865 tr. *Strauss' New Life Jesus* II. II. liii. 10 Possessed, so to say, with an Orleanistic spirit.

Orleans (ō·əliənz). [Name of a city in France, giving the title to a dukedom.]

1. A variety of plum.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 233 Fruit-Trees..for a moderate Plantation:..Newington, excellent. Orleans, Persique. 1770 FOOTE *Lame Lover* III. Wks. 1799 II. 86 The green gages, or the orleans. 1860 PIESSE *Lab. Chem. Wonders* 121 Orleans, greengages, damsons, and all plums.

attrib. 1761 FITZGERALD in *Phil. Trans.* LII 71 The main arms of an Orleans plumb tree. 1771 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary, Let. to M. Allen*, I..desire that I may have a boil'd Orlean plomb pudding for my dinner.

2. A fabric of cotton warp and worsted weft, brought alternately to the surface in weaving.

According to Beck, *Draper's Dict.*, introduced in 1837, and the first fabric of the kind known in England.

1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* iv. 137 There are two kinds of stuff now made, called 'Orleans' and 'Paramatta' (why so named, it would probably be difficult to say) apparently formed of worsted, but the weft only is of worsted, the warp being cotton.

Orlege, Orleger, obs. ff. HOROLOGE, -ER.

‖ **Orlo** (ō·ilo). *Arch.* [It. *orlo* border, brim, hem, etc.: see ORLE.] a. The fillet between the flutings of a column. b. The plinth of the base of a column.

1613-39 I JONES in *Leoni Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 50 The Orlo, Brim, or Spaces are ¼ of the Fluting 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 21 Orlo, or Plinth of the Base.

Orloge, Orloger: see HOROLOGE, HOROLOGER.

Orlop[1] (ō·ilɒp). Forms: α. 5-6 over-loppe, (*Sc.* 5 ou(e)r-lop), 6-7 -lop, 7 -loop, -lope. β. 6 orloppe, or(e)loope, oarlop, 7 orelop, orlopp, arloup, 7-8 orlope; 8 horlop; 7- orlop. γ. *Sc.* 5-7 ou(e)rloft. [a. Du. *overloop* a covering, '*ouer-loop van t'schip*, fori, tabulata nauium constrata, per quæ nautæ feruntur' (Kilian, 1599), f. *overloopen* to run over: see OVER and LEAP *v.*] Originally, the single floor or deck with which the hold of a ship was covered in, which, by the successive addition of one, two, or three complete decks above, became the lowest deck of a ship of the line; sometimes applied to the lowest deck of a steamer or ship with three or more decks.

The orlop was not usually reckoned in nomenclature as a 'deck'; when a ship had two complete floors these were called orlop and deck; when three floors, they were orlop, lower, and upper deck; when four floors, orlop, lower, middle, and upper deck. See DECK *sb.* But sometimes *orlop* is found in the general sense of 'deck', and applied in the pl. to both (or all) the decks present at the time.

1467 *Sc. Acts Jas. III* (1814) 87 And at the maisteris fure na guidis vpon his ouerlop [1597 § 14 ouer-loft] the quhilk & he do, tha gudis sall pay na fraucht, nor na gudis vnder the ouerlop [ouer-loft] to scot nor lot with tha gudis in cas thai be castin. 1496 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 176 Tymbre..under the Ovyloppes & Alawe in the seid Ship. *Ibid.*, Forcastell, the overloppe, the somercastell, the dekke ovyr the somercastell, & the pope. 1578 T N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 23 Other three ships..All the residue were small without overloppe, and vergantines. 1578 BOURNE *Inventions* 3 You may make a plaine Decke or Orloppe, that hath but plaine hatches. 1598 W. PHILLIPS *Linschoten* (Hakluyt Soc.) II. 179 One side of the upper part of the ship, between both the upper Oarlops, where the great boat lay, burst out. 1611 COTGR., *Tillac*, the Orelop or Arloup; or, more generally, the hatches of a ship. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii 3 When they are planked vp to the Orlop they make the ships Howle. *Ibid.* 5 The first Orlop..is the first floore to support the plankes doth couer the Howle. *Ibid.* 6 The third Decke or Orlop, or the third Decke which is neuer called by the name of Orlop, and yet they are all but Decks. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Orlop*, a Term in Navigation, signifying the second and lower deck of a ship. 1741 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 67 Bringing Air from the Bread-room, Horlop and Well of the Ship at the same time. 1829 *Merc. Marine Mag.* (1860) VII. 16 The stream anchor..was stowed in the after orlop. 1878 BESANT & RICE *Celia's Arb.* XXII. (1887) 164 To roam about in the dim silences of the lower deck, the twilight of the orlop;..and to gaze down the impenetrable Erebus of the hold.

γ. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* X. 882 Wallace..A man he straik our burd in to the se; On the our loft he slew son othir thre. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. xi. 129 The flamb wpkendling blesis braid at large Throw hechis, ouerloft, air, and paynttit targe. *c* 1614 SIR W. MURE *Dido & Æneas* III. 278 O that I had their ships once set on fire And ov'lofts all with flaming firebrands fill'd.

b. *attrib.*

1603 WHITBOURNE *Newfoundland* 76 Two thousand of good Orlop nailes. 1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 3 If more room be wanted the orlop deck may be enlarged. 1869 SIR E. REED *Shipbuild.* XIX. 423 Vessels over 24 feet in depth are required by Lloyd's to have orlop beams on every sixth frame. 1892 *Daily News* 24 Feb. 6/8 It is believed that by battening down the orlop deck in the after part of the ship they will succeed in floating her.

† **Orlop**[2]. *Obs.* [? for *overlap.*] The turned-up edge of a sheet of lead, bent over the edge of the adjoining sheet in making a joint.

1703 T N. *City & C. Purch.* 192 The Orlop is about 3½ Inches of the edge, (next to the Stander) of the other Sheet, rais'd up in the same manner as the Stander.

Orly, orely, obs. forms of EARLY.

† **O·rmasi.** *Sc. Obs.* See also ARMOSIE. A fabric, prob. the same as ARMOZEEN, and orig. identical with ORMUZINE.

1566-7 *Prec. Treas.* in Chalmers *Mary* (1818) I. 207 Of Ormaise taffatis to lyne the bodeis and sclevis of the goune, and velicotte. 1566 in Hay Fleming *Mary Q. of Scots* (1897) 505 Item of ormasi taffatis vj elle. 1567 *Ibid.* 511 Of blak ormasi i elle.

† **Orme.** *Obs. rare.* (See quot.)

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 85/1 The Orme, is the same to husk. *Ibid.* 117/1 Orme or husk [is] the thing Flowers grow out off.

Ormer (ō·iməɹ, o·iməɹ). [Jersey and Guernsey Fr., = F. *ormier*, contracted from *oreille-de-mer*, or ad L. *auris maris* sea-ear, from its resemblance to the ear (Littré).] The Sea-ear; a species of univalve mollusc, *Haliotis tuberculata*, specially abundant in Guernsey, where it is used as food. Hence extended to all species of *Haliotis*.

1672 SIR C. LYTTELTON in *Hatton Corr.* (Camden) 81 Ormers were thought most excellent meate. 1694 FALLE *Jersey* II. 74 We have also the Ormer, which is a Fish scarce known out of these Islands. *Ormer*..is a Contraction of *Oreille de Mer*...It has no Under-shell like the Oyster, but the Fish clingeth to the Rock with the Back, and the Shell covers the Belly. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 169 The ormer, a shell-fish, has been compared to veal-cutlet. 1856 WOODWARD *Mollusca* III. 425 Ormers..may be removed from the rocks to which they adhere by throwing a little warm water over them. 1873 M. COLLINS *Squire Silchester* II xvi. 201 The ormer is the most delicious of univalves.

b. *attrib.*

1755 H. WALPOLE *Lett.*, *to Bentley* 31 Oct. (1846) III. 167, I shall thank you for the Ormer shells and roots.

† **O·rmete,** *a. Obs.* [OE. *or-mǽte*, f. OR-, without + *mǽte* moderate, mean, f. *metan* to measure.] Measureless, immense, excessive.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 164 Þær læg ða sum ormæta stan. *a* 1100 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1001 (Laud MS.) þa gesomnode man þær ormæte fyrde of Defenisces folces. *c* 1200 ORMIN 238 Þuss hafebb Drihhtin don wibb me þurrh hiss ormete millce. *Ibid.* 13687 And shulenn unnderrfon..Orrmete pine inn helle.

† **O·rmod,** *a. Obs.* [OE. *or-mód* (= OHG. *urmuot*), f. OR-, without + *mód*, mind, courage, MOOD.] Without spirit; despondent, despairing.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* viii, Se ðe hine forþencð se beð ormod. *c* 1000 *Joshua* ii. 9 (Heptat.) Ðis folc is geirgerd and ormod ongean eow. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 105 Þet we on unlimpan to ormode ne beon.

Ormolu (ō·iməlū). [a. F. *or moulu*, lit. 'ground gold'.] Originally, Gold or gold-leaf ground and prepared for gilding brass, bronze, or other metal; hence, gilded bronze used in the decoration of furniture, etc. Now, An alloy of copper, zinc, and tin, having the colour of gold.

1765 H. WALPOLE *Lett.*, *to H. S. Conway* 6 Oct. (1846) V. 82 A large funnel of bronze with *or moulu*, like a column. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s. v. *Birmingham*, Their ornamental pieces in Or-Moulu are highly esteemed all over Europe. 1819 *Act* 59 *Geo III*, c 52. § 36 Any Articles..ornamented with or manufactured wholly or partly of Or Moulu. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. iv, A whole immensity of Brussels carpets, and pier-glasses, and or-moulu. 1852 MOTLEY *Corr.* (1889) I. v. 138 Cabinets and caskets of every age, of mother-of-pearl, agate, amber, ivory, buhl and ormolu. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III 461 *Or-molu*, a brass in which there is less zinc and more copper than in the ordinary brass; the object being to obtain a nearer imitation of gold than ordinary brass affords.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *ormolu clock*; **ormolu-varnish,** a copper, bronze, or imitation-gold varnish, also called 'MOSAIC gold'.

1825 C. M WESTMACOTT *English Spy* I 334 Enriched with ormolu chasings. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.*, *Bloudie Jacke* xiv, To gaze at your vases, Your pictures and or-molu clocks.

† **Ormuzi·ne.** *Obs.* A fabric brought from Ormuz, near the entrance of the Persian Gulf, a famous mart of the Portuguese in the 16th c. Probably the same originally as ARMOZEEN; see also ORMASI.

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1432 Very good Ormuzenes, and Persian Carpets of a wonderfull finenesse.

†Orn, ourn(e, *v. Obs.* [ME. *ourne* corresponds in form to an OF. **ourner*:—L. *ornāre* to fit out, equip, adorn; but as the simple vb is not cited in OF., which had the compound *aourner* (see ADORN), the ME. word was app. either an aphetic form of *aourne*, or directly from L. with the vowel conformed to *ournement*, ORNAMENT, and the earlier *aourne, anourne*. It is noticeable that the orig. Wycliffite version of 1382, in the O. T. portion, often has the fuller *anourne, enourne*, which Purvey changes to *ourne*. The 15–16th c. *orn* is conformed to F. *orner* or L. *ornare*]

trans. To adorn, ornament

1382 WYCLIF *Tit.* ii. 10 That thei ourne [1388 onoure] in alle thingis the doctryn of oure sauyour God — 1 *Pet.* iii. 5 Holy wymmen .not in ourneement of clothinge ourneden ..hem silf 1388 — *Gen.* xxiv 47 Y hangide eere ryngis to ourne his face [1382 to honoure (*v. r.* anoure) the face of hir]. — *Prov.* xv. 2 The tunge of wise men ourneth [1382 enhourneth] kunnyng. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* i. lxvi. 305 (Harl. MS) Sepulcris ben maade faire withoute, And rially ornyd with precious clothing of silke and of palle. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 193 Eny unquyk stok or stoon graued and ourned with gold and othere gay peinting. 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* ii. Argt. (R.) God stered vp prophetes and orned his chirche with great glory 1588 A KING tr. *Lambinus' Catech.* K iv b, Was orned in Christ Iesus..with aue croune of iustice.

Hence **†O·rned, ourned** *ppl. a.*, adorned; **†O·rning, ourning** *vbl sb.* and *ppl. a.*, adorning.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Pet.* iii 3 Not with curious ournyng of heer .or ournyng of clothinge. 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* iii. D vij b, The preciouse decent orned ymage.

Orn, obs. pa. t. of OE. *yrnan, rinnan*, to RUN.

Ornabi·lity. *rare.* [f. **ornable* (f. L. *ornāre* to fit out, equip, adorn: see -BLE) + -ITY.] Capability of being adorned or used ornamentally.

1811–31 BENTHAM *Fragm. Univ. Gram* Introd., Properties..desirable..in every language..Ornability, i.e facility of being made subservient to the purpose of ornament. — *Ess. Lang* iv. § 6 Of Ornability or Decorability.

†O·rnacy. *Obs.* [f. ORNATE *a.*: see -ACY 3.] The quality of being ornate, ornateness.

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1540, I am supprysed Of your language..Pullyshyd and freshe is your ornacy. 1540 MORYSINE *Vives' Introd. Wysd.* F v b, This worlde, is..an house, or a temple of God, which of nought be brought forth into this shappe and ornacy, that it now is in. 1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 28 Under these three conditions (to wit, of amplitude, ornacy, and vnprostitude chastity to any other use) it becomes a Kirk.

Ornament (ō·nămĕnt), *sb.* Forms: 3–4 **urnement,** (4 **vrnment**), 4–5 **ournement,** 4–6 **ornement**; 5 **ournament,** 5– **ornament.** [n. OF. *ournement, ornement*, ad. L. *ornāment-um* equipment, trapping, ornament, f. *ornare*: see ORN *v.*]

†1. Any adjunct or accessory (primarily for use, but not excluding decoration or embellishment); equipment, furniture, attire, trappings. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 302 And makede hire ueir..mid alle þe ueire urnemenz þet bitoceð blisse. 1340 *Ayenb.* 140 Hy hise agrayþeþ and azet mid alle hire ournemens *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 202 And eek of othere aornementes [*v. rr.* aournementes, ornamentes] alle That vn-to swich a weddyng sholde falle. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxviii. (1495) 137 The hande is a grete helpe and ornament of the body. 1565 73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Aphustre*, the tackling or ornaments of a ship. 1591 SHAKS 1 *Hen. VI*, v. i. 54 The summe of money which I promised..For cloathing me in these graue Ornaments *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xi. 450 A surgeon is to be preferr'd, with physic ornaments, Before a multitude. 16 R. JOHNSON *Seven Champions* ii. iv. (1670) E j, All attired in black and mournful Ornaments. 1682 R. BURTON *Admir. Curios.* (1684) 3 Most of her [England's] other Plenties and Ornaments are expressed in this old verse following. *Anglia, Mons, Pons, Fons, Ecclesia, Fœmina, Lana.* 1747 GOOD tr *Eng. Ants* 50 The Head with its Ornaments, and the Legs regularly placed, first make their Appearance.

b. *Eccl.* The accessories or furnishings of the Church and its worship: see quot. 1857.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1284 Wyth alle þe vrnmentes of þat hous [the Jewish Temple]. *Ibid.* 1799 þe fylþe of þe freke. defowled hade þe ornementes of goddez hous þat holy were maked *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xi 43 With many oþer ournementz and clething of Aaron and of þe tabernacle. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* xvii xv, The other held a crosse and the ornementys of an aulter. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 49 Thoo thyngys that were necessarye to the ornamentys of alle the chyrche, as yn lyghtys or any othyr thyngys. 1486 *Act* 3 *Hen. VII*, c 9 Chalice, Books, Vestments, and other Ornaments of holy Church. 1559 *Act* 1 *Eliz.* c. 2 § 25 (*Act Uniformitie Com. Praier*), That suche ornaments of the Churche, and of the ministers therof, shalbe reteined and be in vse as was in this Churche of England, by auctholrity of Parliament, in the second yere of the raygne of Kyng Edward the vi. vntil other order shalbe therin taken. 1565 in *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (Peacock 1866) 60 Thinventarie of all the popishe ornamentes that remaynid in the Church of Calsterworth at anie tyme sens the deathe of the late Quene Marie. 1857 *Decis. Privy Council* in Blunt *Annot. Prayer bk.* p. lxx, The term 'ornaments' in Ecclesiastical law is not confined, as by modern usage, to articles of decoration or embellishment, but it is used in the larger sense of the word 'ornamentum'... In modern times, Organs and Bells are held to fall under this denomination.

c. *Ornaments rubric*, the rubric which stands immediately before the Order for Morning and Evening Prayer in the Book of Common Prayer; so called as referring to the 'ornaments' to be used in the Church. (Cf. 1559 in b.)

1872 *Law Rep.* Adm. & Eccl. Crts. III. 69 The ornament rubric in the prayer book set forth by authority of the statute. 1888 GLADSTONE in *19th Cent.* Nov. 767 They [Q. Eliz. and Govt.] suffered the ornaments rubric to lie partially dormant, but they kept it in force.

2. Something employed to adorn, beautify, or embellish, or that naturally does this; a decoration, embellishment.

1388 WYCLIF *Judith* x. 3 And sche took ournementis [1382 onournemens] of the armes, and lilies..and ournede hir silf with alle hir ournementis. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* vii. (1885) 125 Rich stones. and oþer juels and ornamentes conuenyent to his estate roiall. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* v xv (W. de W.) h j b/2 The berde is the hyghnes and ournament of mannes face. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, iv. i. 29 Or whether that such Cowards ought to weare This Ornament of Knighthood [the garter], yea or no? 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reff.* iv. iv, The Blossoms are in themselves great Ornaments to a Tree. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 170 ¶ 3 My mother sold some of her ornaments to dress me in such a manner as might secure me from contempt. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 178 Formerly the châteaux were the ornaments of France. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iii v. 140 Torcs, head-rings, armlets, and other personal ornaments. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 130 Mere narration, when deprived of the ornaments of metre.

b. *fig.* A quality or circumstance that confers beauty, grace, or honour.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm* 4 b, Amonge other ornamentes of the house of Saxony, this was ever proper unto it, greatly to favour Religion 1611 BIBLE 1 *Pet.* iii. 4 The ornament of a meek and quiet spirit.

c. A person who adorns or adds lustre to his sphere, time, etc.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 53 Thos singular men, the late ornaments of Cambridg and the glori of Pembrook Hal. 1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 500 She is the ornament of womankind. 1681 PRIDEAUX *Lett.* (Camden) 110 An ornament to the University. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* Diss. ii. (1840) I. p. cxx, A most distinguished ornament of this age was John of Salisbury. 1896 *Law Times* C. 488 2 Like so many other ornaments of the Scotch Bench and Bar, John Inglis was a son of the manse.

3. The action of adorning or fact of being adorned; adornment, embellishment, decoration (*lit* or *fig.*); that in which this is embodied or consists.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv ii 39 Courage .. Approved oft in perils manifold, Which he atchiev'd to his great ornament. 1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* i. ii. Wks 1878 I. 15 Accomplements are more for ornament Then use. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 280 The pair that clad Each shoulder broad, came mantling o're his brest With regal Ornament. 1739 HUME *Hum. Nat.* (1874) I. Introd. 307 The improvement or ornament of the human mind. 1817 J. SCOTT *Lett. Critics* (ed. 4) 245 There was no beauty, either of artful ornament, or natural wildness. 1883 L. F. DAY *Every-Day Art* i, Ornament is the Art of every Day.

b. Mere adornment; outward show or display.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III ii 74 So may the outward showes be least themselues: The world is still deceiu'd with ornament. *Ibid.* 97 Thus ornament is but. The seeming truth which cunning times put on To intrap the wisest.

Ornament (ō·nămĕnt, ō·nămĕnt), *v.* [f. ORNAMENT *sb.* Cf. mod.F. (19th c.) *ornementer*] *trans.* To furnish with ornament, to make ornamental; to adorn, deck, embellish, beautify.

1720 POPE *Iliad* xviii. Observ. 1457 The Divisions, Projections, or Angles of a Roof are left to be ornamented at the Discretion of the Painter. 1740 DYCHE & PARDON, *Ornament*, to set off, beautify, enrich, make handsome. 1758 BLACKSTONE *Study of Law* in *Comm.* Introd. i. 26 It will ornament and assist them all. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* i, Some copies from the antique, which ornamented a cabinet of the Vivaldi palace. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxiv, A man, formed to ornament, to enlighten, and to defend his country. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* iii, He had ornamented his hat with a cluster of peacock's feathers. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) V. 332 The fountains .. shall be ornamented with plantations and buildings for beauty.

Hence **Ornamented** *ppl. a.*

1736 THOMSON *Liberty* v. 347 That very Portion, which .. might make the smiling Public rear Her ornamented Head. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xxxi 141 The ornamented style he has adopted. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* xxxvi IV. 405 The prizes . consisted of ornamented armour and weapons.

Ornamentabi·lity. [f. **ornamentable* (f. ORNAMENT *v.*) + -ITY.] Capability of being adorned: = ORNABILITY.

1811–31 BENTHAM *Ess. Lang.* iv. § 1 Properties desirable in a language..Decorability, or ornamentability, as opposed to baldness

Ornamental (ō·nămĕntăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. *ornāment-um* ORNAMENT + -AL.] Of the nature of an ornament, serving as an ornament or decoration; adding beauty and attractiveness; decorative.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* To Rdr. a vj, Digressions, Corollaries, or ornamentall conceptions. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 257 The ornamental Pompousness in Idolatry. 1701 ROWE *Amb. Step-moth.* Ded., Men Useful and Ornamental to the Age they live in. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 54 By the word Ornamental work, is to be understood in Bricklayers Work; all kind of Brick-work, that is hewed with an Ax, or rubbed on a Rubbing-stone, or of Stone wrought with Chissels, or rubbed with Stones, or Cards. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xix. (1813) 319 These ornamental trees are proper to plant at the back of shrubberies. 1855 *London as it is to-day* 112 A large piece of ornamental water. 1876 J. SAUNDERS *Lion in Path* vi, The male dress of the time, is more or less ornamental. *Mod.* It may be useful, it certainly is not ornamental.

B. *sb. pl.* Things that are ornamental; adornments, embellishments, as opposed to *essentials*.

1650 H. BROOKE *Conserv. Health* 240 The other two are Ornamentals that adde to its perfection but not to its essence. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears Church* i. xi. 86 Seeking to deface the Pinnacles and Ornamentalls of Religion, but not capable to shake the foundations of it. 1761 *Ann. Reg.* 242 On the table between each service was placed near 100 cold ornamentals. 1863 S. L. J. *Life in South* II. ii. 63 French, music and the ornamentals.

Hence **Ornamenta·lity,** condition of being ornamental; *concr.* that which is ornamental; **Ornamenta·lize** *v.*, to make ornamental; **Ornamenta·lness** (Bailey, vol. II. 1727).

1842 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 152 Her picture .. looks very fine indeed in its gilt ornamentality. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* III. xix (1872) I. 263 This doubled wish..first set the poor man thinking of expensive ornamentalities. 1892 L. F. DAY *Nature in Ornament* v. 76 Such undergrowth must be ornamentalised accordingly.

Ornamentalism. [f. prec. + -ISM.] The principle or practice of being ornamental.

1862 W. M. ROSSETTI in *Fraser's Mag.* Aug. 195 The Belgian sculpture verges towards ornamentalism. 1866 *Illustr. Lond News* 1 Dec. 526/3 The intentional ornamentalism of execution.

Ornamentalist. [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who occupies himself with ornamental art.

1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLI. 184 The ambitious ornamentalist who will be half artist, will issue but tasteless, displeasing, incongruous productions. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 9 June 5/2 Mr Walter Crane, who followed, spoke on behalf of the designer and ornamentalist.

Ornamentally, *adv.* [f as prec. + -LY 2.] In an ornamental manner; with a view to ornamentation.

1711 SHAFTESB. *Charact., Misc.* v. ii. 280 Other politer Tracts ornamentally writ, for publick use. 1787 M. CUTIFE in *Life, Jrnls. & Corr.* (1888) I 273 They are neither placed ornamentally nor botanically, but . jumbled together in heaps. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* v. 277/2 However ornamentally or beautifully formed it may be.

†Ornamentary, *a. Obs rare.* [f. L. *ornāment-um* ORNAMENT + -ARY: cf. *documentary*, etc.] = ORNAMENTAL.

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 332 Which might serve as a sort of Index supplementary, or as an Ornamentary Appendix to those Annals.

Ornamentation (ō·nămĕntē·ʃən). [f. ORNAMENT *v.* + -ATION: cf. mod.F. *ornementation*.]

1. The action or process of ornamenting; the state of being adorned; the subordinate branch of art which deals especially with ornament.

1860 MILL *Repr. Govt.* (1861) 49 To the amusement and ornamentation of private life. 1861 BERESF. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* vii 249 The philosophy of architectural ornamentation is continually being more deeply sifted. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* May 544 In the comparatively petty art of ornamentation, in rings, brooches, croziers, relic cases, and so on, he has done just enough to show his delicacy of taste, his happy temperament.

2. That in which the process of ornamenting is embodied; the ornaments which adorn a thing collectively; ornament in general.

1851 WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iii. v. 115 A great similarity is traceable in the ornamentation of the whole northern races of Europe. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* v. 160 The ornamentation on the arms, implements, and pottery.. consists of geometrical patterns.

Ornamenter. [f. ORNAMENT *v.* + -ER 1.] One who (or that which) ornaments; an artist who devotes himself to decoration.

1825 in Hone *Every-day Bk.* I. 1492 This .. profuse ornamentor of whatever is permitted to afford it support [the ivy] 1852 WRIGHT *Celt, Rom. & Sax.* (1861) 218 The ornamenter would proceed by dipping the thumb, or a round mounted instrument, into the slip. 1884 *Birmingham Daily Post* 24 Jan. 3/3 Bedstead Ornamenters.—Good Workmen used to Flowers.

Ornamentist. [f. ORNAMENT *sb.* + -IST.] A professional decorator; a designer of ornaments.

1845 W B. SCOTT (*title*) The Ornamentist, or Artisan's Manual in the Various Branches of Ornamental Art. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 29 June, Manufacturers want the services of good ornamentists. 1888 F. G. JACKSON *Decor. Design* iv. 88 Shapes..with the attention of the ornamentist.

Ornate (ŏrnē·t, ō·rnē·t), *ppl. a.* Also 5–6 **ornat.** [ad. L. *ornāt-us*, pa. pple. of *ornā-re*: see ORN.]

†1. as *pa. pple.* Adorned, ornamented (*with*).

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 317 A fowle man did schewe ..to Diogenes his place ornate with riche apparaile. 1530 ELYOT *Gov.* i iii, A sufficient nombre, ornate with vertue and wisedome. 1771 *Antiq. Sarish.* 187 An image of God the Father..ornate with red stones.

2. as *adj.* Ornamented; elaborately adorned; highly decorated or embellished. Also *fig.*

1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* VII. xxix, Lyke a vessell chosen and made ornat. 1538 STARKEY *England* II. i. 178 Our cuntrey..wyl not suffur to be so ornat and so beutyful in euery degre as other cuntreys be. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 712 Femal of sex it seems, That so bedeckt, ornate, and gay, Comes this way sailing Like a stately Ship Of Tarsus. 1829 COLERIDGE *Sibyl. Leaves* II. 329 Thou brightest star of star-bright Italy! Rich, ornate, populous, all treasures thine. 1882 *Contemp. Rev.* XLII. 681 If we go to churches where the services are ornate, we see a far larger proportion of women than we wish to see.

b. Of literary or oratorical style: Embellished with choice language or flowers of rhetoric.

a 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1973 Bookes of his ornat endyting, That is to al his land enlumynyng. 1538 *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc.) 71 Because the mater bene so vyle, It may nocht have an ornate style. 1564 BECON *Wks.* Gen.

Pref., The eloquent orators with their sugared and ornate eloquence. 1816 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVI. i. 51 The ornate style of poetry. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* III. 531 In diction Virgil is ornate and Homer simple.

† **Orna·te,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *ornāt-*, ppl. stem of *ornāre*: see prec. and -ATE 3.] *trans.* To ornament, adorn, embellish.

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxvi. (W. de W.) S j b/1 Palma is a tree of vyctory, for therwyth the vyctours houde is ornatyd. 1508 FISHER *Penit. Ps.* cii. Wks. (1876) 181 Yf thou woldeedyfy and ornate thy chyrche on this maner. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxi. § 134. 1037 All these foresaid figures, stories, and ornaments shall be made to garnish and ornate the two Pillars of the Church. 1652 *Fuller's Abel Rediv., Piscator* (1867) II. 313 I' th' German tongue the Bible he translated, And it with learn'd Analysis ornated.

Hence † **Orna·ted** *ppl. a.*, † **Orna·ting** *vbl. sb.*

1492 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II 176 b/2 Somtyme ornatynge of wordes maketh the proposycion to be withdrawen fro the trouthe. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* (N.). Had I that admir'd ornated stile Of Petrark.

Ornately (see the adj.), *adv.* [f. ORNATE *a.* + -LY 2.] In an ornate manner; with ornate language; ornamentally, elegantly; with decoration.

c 1460 G. ASHBY *Dicta Philos.* 434 A king sholde enfourme his sone..to speke ornatly with equite. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 94 b, A solempne oracion, to whom the Emperors Secretary answered ornatly. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt Brit.* IX. XVIII. (1623) 922 He rehearsed them the same matter againe..so well and ornately, so euidently and plaine. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 342 Some of the ornately sculptured foliage.

Orna·teness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being ornate.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II i. 36 Ornateness, adorn, set out, Deck, beautifie, embellish, trimm. *a* 1849 POE *K. Dawes* Wks. 1864 III. 153 A well-disciplined ornateness of language.

Ornation (ɔrnē·ʃən). *rare.* [ad. L. *ornātiōn-em*, n. of action from *orn-āre* to adorn.] The action of adorning; the condition of being adorned; adornment, ornament, † equipment; ornamentation.

1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg.* 37/1 Thus in sixe dayes was heven and erthe made and alle the ornation of them. 1675 tr. *Machiavelli's Prince* Ded. (1881) 10 Nor have I beautified ..it with rhetorical ornations 1879 [LINGHAM] *Sci. Taste* i. 6 The extravagant floridity of Genoese ornation.

† **Ornative,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *ornāre* to adorn: see -ATIVE.] Tending or serving to adorn; decorative.

1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. i. 54 An ornative and exemplary reason.

‖ **Ornatrix** (ɔrnē·triks). [L. *ornātrīx* female adorner.] A woman who adorns, a tire-woman.

1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* III. vii, The ornatrix (i. e. hairdresser) slowly piled, one above the other, a mass of small curls.

Ornature (ō·ɹnətiŭɹ). *rare.* [a. F. *ornature* (1530 in Godef.) = It *ornatura*, ad. late L. *ornātūra* ornament, ornamentation, f. ppl. stem of L. *ornāre*, see -URE.] Ornamentation, adornment, decoration: embellishment; ornament.

1538 LELAND *Itin* I. New Years Gift p. xxi, A thing that desired to be sumwhat large, and to have ornature. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* III. i. 45 A mushroom, for all your other ornatures. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Ornature*, a setting forth, trimming, or adorning [ed. 1706 substitutes *Ornament*]. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XVIII 113 Vestments stiff With ornature of gold. 1886 BLACKIE in *19th Cent.* Apr. 531 The Gothic Castle with its..grotesque ornature of all kinds.

Orndern, orndorn, dial. ff. UNDERN *Obs.*

† **Orne,** *a.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [Origin and sense uncertain.] ? Careful, particular.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 370 Bute þe on .. was ornure of mete & of drunche þen þe tweiodre. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* (E. E. T. S.) 77/2214 Þe syxte onleke swete ihesus, Of ordre nobyng orne.

† **Orne,** *a.*[2] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [app. a. OF. *orné*, with mutescent *e* as in *asṡīgn* (sb.[2]), etc.] Ornate.

c 1430 *Freemasonry* (ed. Halliw. 1840) 569 Rethoryk metryth with orne speche amonge.

‖ **Orné** (erron. *-ée*), F. = 'adorned', in *cottage orné*. see COTTAGE 4.

1811 SHELLEY *St. Irvyne* xi. Pr. Wks. 1888 I. 207 A cottage ornée, which I possess at some little distance hence.

† **Ornel.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *ornel*, pl. *ornaulx* (14th-15th c. in Godef.).] A kind of rather soft white building stone.

1442 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 386 Fraughtage of x tonne of Ornell fro london vn to ye College. 1443 *Ibid.* 388 Fraught of Cj quarter and a-half of Ornel.

Ornement, obs. form of ORNAMENT.

† **Orneo-,** repr. Gr. *ὀρνεο-*, comb. form of *ὄρνεον* = *ὄρνις* bird, in numerous compounds; hence the obs. † **Orneosco·pic,** † **Orneo·scopist:** see quot.

1727 BAILEY, vol. II, *Orneoscopicks*, Omens or Predictions given from the Flight, etc. of Birds. *Ibid.*, *Orneoscopists*, Augurs or Diviners by Birds. [So 1730-6 (folio).]

† **Orni-,** an irregular substitute for ORNEO- or ORNITHO- in † **Ornisco·pic,** † **Orni·scopist,** † **Orni·scopy:** see quots., and cf. prec.

1775 ASH, **Ornisco pics*, the omens or predictions drawn from the observation of birds 1755 JOHNSON, **Ornisco pist*, one who examines the flight of birds, in order to foretel futurity. 1775 in ASH. 1828 in WEBSTER, and in some mod. Dicts. 1890 *Century Dict.*, **Ornisco py*, same as ornithoscopy.

† **O·rnify,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 **ornefy.** [irreg. f. F. *orner* or L. *ornā-re* to adorn + -FY.] *trans.* To adorn, ornament.

1594 T. BEDINGFIELD tr. *Machiavelli's Florentine Hist.* (1595) 48 They likewise ornefied their city with new buildings. 1620 SEGAR *Hon. Mil. & Civ.* I. xxi. 27 Permitting them also to ornifie their weapons with siluer and gold. 1633 J. DONNE *Hist. Septuag.* 58 As the Maister-worke-men had shewed their Arte in imbellishing and ornifying every thing. 1671 BRYDALL *Law Nobil. & Gentry* 8 A Duke is Ornified with a Surcoat Mantle and Hood at his Creation.

‖ **Ornis** (ō·ɹnis). [a. Ger. *Ornis*, a. Gr. *ὄρνις* bird. (Introd. *c* 1859.)] A collective term for the birds or bird life of a region or country; = avifauna.

1861 *Ibis* 292 (*heading*) On the Diversity of the Estimate of the European Ornis and its causes [tr. Ger. paper by Dr. J. H. Blasius]. 1882 in *Edin. Rev* Apr. 474 An ornis more anomalous in its admixture of forms, but poorer as regards species. 1893 *Proc. Somerset Arch. & Nat. Hist. Soc.* 102 This number appears inadequate to represent the Ornis of so large a county as Somerset.

Ornithian (ɔrni·θiən), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. *ὀρνῖθιας* the north wind which brought the birds of passage, f. *ὄρνις*, *ὀρνῖθ-* bird; hence *χειμὼν ὀρνιθίας* (Arist. *Acharn.*), a tempest of birds, an 'Ornithian gale'.] Bringing birds; laden with birds.

1830 tr. *Aristophanes, Acharnians* 36 *D.* What bring you? *B.* Ducks, jackdaws, woodcocks, tufted-ducks, landrails, divers. *D.* Marry then, like an Ornithian gale, you have come to the market.

Ornithic (ɔrni·θik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *ὀρνιθικός* bird-like, f. *ὄρνις* bird. So mod.F. *ornithique* (1875 in Littré).] Of, or pertaining to, birds; characteristic of birds; of the bird kind; avian.

1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 226 Retaining its ornithic type. 1865 *Reader* 29 July 123/3 The ornithic character of the cast of the brain-cavity. 1896 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* Introd. 21 The ornithic portion of the Fauna of any particular country.

b. Dealing with or skilled in birds.

a 1876 M. COLLINS *Th. in Garden* (1880) II. 99 A point I am not ornithic enough to explain. 1881 RUSKIN *Love's Meinie* I. iii. 126 You will scarcely find in any ornithic manual more than a sentence..about their hearing.

Ornithichnite (ɔrni·θiknəit). [ad. mod. L. *ornithichnites*, f. Gr. *ὄρνις*, *ὀρνῖθ-*, bird + *ἴχνος* track: see -ITE 1 and ICHNITE. Often used in the L. form.] A fossil footprint of a bird, or bird-like reptile; applied orig. to those found in Triassic deposits in Connecticut, now attributed to dinosaurs.

1836 HITCHCOCK in *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* XXIX. 315, I include all the varieties of tracks under the term *Ornithichnites*; signifying *stony bird tracks*. *Ibid* 324 Some of the specimens of Ornithichnites, which I regard as produced by a three toed bird, may have been made by one with four toes. 1845 LYELL *Trav. N. Amer.* I. 93 Red sandstone.. remarkable for its ornithichnites. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* 12 Apr. (1867) 93 The Runes resemble very nearly the ornithichnites or fossil bird-tracks of Dr. Hitchcock.

So **O·rnithichno·logy** [see -OLOGY], the branch of palæontology which deals with ornithichnites

1836 HITCHCOCK in *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* XXIX 315 Since this is a department of oryctology hitherto unexploited..I should call it ornithichnology.

Ornithine (ō·ɹniθoin). *Chem.* [f. Gr. *ὀρνῖθ-* bird + -INE 5.] A base, $C_5H_{12}N_2O_2$, which enters into the composition of ORNITHURIC *acid*, q. v.

1881 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 1446 [see ORNITHURIC].

Ornithi·vorous, *a. rare.* [irreg. f. Gr. *ὀρνῖθ-* bird- + L. *-vor-us*: see -VOROUS.] Bird-devouring.

1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1884 J. E. TAYLOR *Sagacity of Plants* 276 The larger and peculiarly-constructed *nepenthes*, therefore, may be ornithivorous as well as insectivorous.

Ornitho-, bef. vowel **ornith-**, repr. Gr. *ὀρνῖθο-*, *ὀρνῖθ-*, combining form of *ὄρνις* bird, as in *ὀρνιθοθήρας* bird-catcher, *ὀρνῖθο-φάγος* bird-eating, etc., used in Eng. to form numerous scientific terms: see the following, and the Main words below.

The pronunciation varies with the place of the stress; when the primary stress falls on the following element, there must be a secondary stress on *ornitho-*, which according to the etymology ought to be *ornĭtho-*, and is so pronounced by most English scholars in learned words; but conformation to *ornithology*, *ornithologist*, has established *ornithological* (instead of *ornithological*), the analogy of which has introduced *ornithō-* into other words in popular use.

Ornithobio·graphy, the life-history of a bird or birds; hence **Orni·thobiogra·phical** *a.* **Orni·thocepha·lic, Orni·thoce·phalous** *a* [Gr. *κεφαλή* head], shaped like a bird's head (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1857). **Orni·thoco·prolite,** an avian coprolite, fossil birds' dung. **Orni·thoco·pros,** the dung of birds, guano. **Orni·tholeu·cism** [Gr. *λευκός* white], albinism in birds (Mayne). **Orni·thome·lanism** [Gr. *μέλας* black], melanism in birds (Mayne). **Orni·thomy·sous** *a.* [Gr. *μυζάειν* to suck], living parasitically on birds (Mayne). ‖**Orni·thopa·ppi** *pl.* [*πάππος* grandfather, ancestor], an order of Jurassic birds of archaic type, represented by the genus *Archæopteryx*; hence **Orni·thopa·ppic** *a.* **Ornitho·pterous** *a.* [Gr. *πτερόν* feather, wing], bird-winged, having wings like a bird. **Orni·thotrophe** *nonce-wd.* [Gr. *τροφός* feeder], a place to which birds are attracted by food, so as to come under observation.

1826 DOVASTON in *Bewick's Brit. Birds* (ed. 6) I. Pref. 5, I examined..no less than twenty three sorts of birds in and about my Ornithotrophe, as I humourously denominate it.

‖ **Ornithodelphia** (ɔrniθode·lfiă), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod.L. (De Blainville 18..), f. ORNITHO- + Gr. *δελφύς* womb + -IA 3.] De Blainville's name for the lowest of the three sub-classes of the Mammalia, identical with the *Prototheria* of later zoologists. The sub-class, deriving its name from the ornithic character of the reproductive organs, consists of a single order, the *Monotremata*, containing the two genera *Echidna* and *Ornithorhynchus*. Hence **Ornithode·lphian, Ornithode·lphic, Ornithode·lphid, Ornithode·lphous,** *adjs.*, of, belonging to, or of the nature of the *Ornithodelphia*.

1871 HUXLEY *Anat. Verteb. An.* 114. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 18 The 3rd sub-class is called Ornithodelphia, and the animals comprised within it are termed Ornithodelphous mammals. 1879 D. M. WALLACE *Australas.* iii. 57 The lowest group of mammals—the sub-class Ornithodelphia or Monotremata, consisting of two of the most remarkable animals on the globe.

‖ **Ornithogæa** (ɔrnəiθodʒī ă, -gī·ă). *Zoogeog.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *ὄρνιθο-* bird- + *γαῖα* land.] A proposed term for a division of the land surface of the earth, characterized by the existence of many peculiar birds, including formerly some gigantic species, and by the absence of Mammalia, except bats, seals, and whales. It corresponds to the New Zealand region of some authors. Hence **Ornithogæ·an** *a.*

1874 P. L. SCLATER in *Manchester Sci. Lect.* Ser. VI. v. 79 We may divide our earth ..into four divisions..IV...*Ornithogæa*—Bird-land. 1899 W. L. & P. L. SCLATER *Geogr. Mammals* Introd. 11 Mr. Gill..has proposed a division of the Earth into nine 'realms'. .. (8) The Ornitho-gæan (= New Zealand).

† **Orni·thogal.** *Obs.* Also 8 **-gale.** [ad. L. *ornithogalē* (Pliny), or Gr. *ὀρνιθόγαλον*, f. *ὀρνῖθο-* bird- + *γάλα* milk; in Bot. L. *Ornithogalum* (Tournefort, 1700).] The Star of Bethlehem (*Ornithogalum umbellatum*); also an anglicized form of the botanical name of the genus.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xlvii. 205 Dioscorides writeth of Ornithogal that the bulbus or round roote thereof may be eaten. [1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 208 June..Flowers in Prime or yet lasting.. Pinks,.. Ornithogalum.] 1706 PHILLIPS, *Ornithogale*, an Herb call'd Star of Bethlehem, or Dogs-Onion 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Star of Bethlehem*, The Arabick..and that call'd the Indian Ornithogale, are most esteem'd. [1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* I. 116 Tunicate bulbs, as some of the Ornithogalums.]

Ornithoid (ō·ɹniθoid), *a.* [f. Gr. *ὀρνῖθ-* bird + -OID.] Resembling a bird; approaching birds in structure: *esp.* applied to certain reptiles.

1858 HITCHCOCK *Ichnol. New Engl.* 105, I attach the Typopus to the ornithoid Lizards. 1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Sept. 693 Ornithoid lizards or batrachians.

Ornitholeucism: see ORNITHO-.

Ornitholite (ɔrni·θələit). [f. ORNITHO- + -LITE.] A fossil of a bird or fragment of a bird.

1828 in WEBSTER. 1836 HITCHCOCK in *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* XXIX. 307 For this paucity of ornitholites, geologists have .. assigned probable reasons. 1869 GILLMORE tr. *Figuier's Reptiles & Birds* Introd. 3 Traces had been discovered..of certain Ornitholites. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xix. 370 Many unknown fragments of bird-bones are..ranked under the general term ornitholites

Hence **Ornitholi·tic** *a.*, as in 'ornitholitic remains'.

Ornithologer (ɔrniθo·lə·dʒəɹ). *rare.* [f. ORNITHOLOG-Y + -ER 1.] = ORNITHOLOGIST.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 134 Savonarola preferreth it before the Bustard or Thrush, so Bapt Fier. Yet the Ornithologer and Volateranus deny it.

Ornitholo·gic, *a. rare.* [f. Gr. *ὀρνιθολόγ-ος* speaking or treating of birds + -IC.] = next.

1846 in WORCESTER.

Ornithological (ɔrniθo,lo·dʒikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to ornithology; relating to the study of birds. (In quot. 1875 *catachr.* Of or pertaining to birds, avian, ornithic.)

1802 MONTAGU (*title* Ornithological Dictionary; or Alphabetical Synopsis of British Birds. 1812 *Pennant's Zool.* II. 88 Mr. Montagu..has given a very detailed description of it in his. ornithological dictionary. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 204 The ornithological ear of the master . was struck by a regular and melodious call, the note, as he averred, of a sky-lark. 1875 MISS BRADDON *Strange World* II i. 9 A marvellous specimen of the ornithological race.

Hence **Ornitholo·gically** *adv.*, according to ornithology, from an ornithological point of view.

Ornithologist (ɔrniθo·lödʒist). [f. as ORNITHOLOGY + -IST.] One who studies or is versed in ornithology; a student of birds.

1677 PLOT *Oxfordshire* 177 She may be placed amongst them by future Ornithologists. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) I. 135 This is the gyrfalco of all the ornithologists except Linnæus. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* Introd 11 No one, not an ornithologist, has contributed more to the advance of our knowledge of the birds of the West.

So **Ornitho·logize** *v.*, to pursue the study of birds.

1892 *Gd. Words* Apr. 235/2 One day in early summer, whilst ornithologizing amongst the mountains.

Ornithology (ɔrniθo·lödʒi). [ad. mod. L. *ornithologia* (Aldrovandus, 1599), f. Gr. *ὀρνιθολόγος* treating of birds, f. *ὀρνῖθο-* bird + *-λόγος* speaking. Cf. F. *ornithologie* (1690 in Hatz.-Darm.).] The branch of zoology which deals with birds, their nature and habits. (By Fuller used otherwise.)

[1655 FULLER (*title*) Ornitho-Logie: or, the Speech of Birds. Hence 1670 in BLOUNT.]

[1676 WILLUGHBY (*title*) Ornithologiæ Libri tres, recognovit .. J. Raius.] 1678 RAY (*title*) Ornithology, translated into English and enlarged [tr. of prec.]. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Ornithology*, a Discourse or Description of the several kinds and natures of Birds. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. III. (1863) 15 The lectures on ornithology, with which..he had thought fit to favour Fanny. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* Introd. 20 The other work to the importance of which on Ornithology in this country allusion has been made is Bewick's *History of British Birds* (1797–1804).

Ornithomancy (ɔrnɪθəˈmænsɪ). [ad. med. or mod. L. *ornithomantia*, a. Gr. *ὀρνιθομαντεία* divination from birds, augury, f. *ὀρνίθο-* bird- + *μαντεία* divination: see -MANCY.] Divination by means of the flight and cries of birds; augury.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 165 Ornithomancy [divining] by Birds. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s v., Ornithomancy, among the Greeks, was the same with augury among the Romans. 1840 DE QUINCEY *Mod. Superst.* Wks. 1862 III. 317 Ornithomancy, or the derivation of omens from the motions of birds, grew into an elaborate science.

So **Ornithomantic** *a.*, of or pertaining to ornithomancy; **Ornithomantist**, a diviner by birds (Bailey vol. II. 1727).

Ornithomelanism, etc.: see ORNITHO-.

Ornithomorphic, *a.* [f. Gr. *ὀρνιθόμορφ-ος* bird-shaped (*μορφή* form) + -IC.] Having the form and appearance of a bird; birdlike.

1887 LANG *Myth, Ritual & Relig.* II. 4 Between these two ornithomorphic creators the strife was fierce. 1893 *National Observer* 11 Mar. 418/2 The 'oof-bird' is the ornithomorphic aspect of the tutelary genius of wealth.

Ornithophilist (ɔrnɪˈθɔfɪlɪst). [f. ORNITHO- + Gr. *φίλ-ος* lover + -IST.] A lover of birds.

1876 *World* V. 5 Like a true ornithophilist, Mr. Spurgeon likes birds, but likes them wild.

So **Ornithophilite** *sb.* = prec. (also *attrib.*). **Ornithophilous** *a.*, bird-loving; in Botany, applied to flowers fertilized by the agency of birds, chiefly humming-birds, which visit them for honey.

Ornithophily, love of birds.

1859 L. F. SIMPSON *Handbk. Dining* vii. (ed. 3) 73 *note*, He never omitted this ornithophilite excursion 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 217 Ornithophilous—i.e. bird-fertilized—flowers are to be ranked with entomophilous. 1884 'BASIL' *Wearing of the Green* I iii. 44 Summers's opinion both of her practice and of her preaching of ornithophily.

Ornithopod (ɔrnɪˈθɔpɔd), *a.* and *sb* [ad. mod.L. *Ornithopoda*, neuter pl., f. ORNITHO- + Gr. *πούς, ποδ-* foot.] a. *adj.* Having feet like those of a bird; belonging to the *Ornithopoda*, a group or order of extinct saurians, containing herbivorous *Dinosauria*, whose hind feet closely resembled those of birds in their structure. b. *sb.* A member of this group. So **Ornithopodous** *a*

[1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 392 Two of the sub divisions [of Dinosaurs] (*Stegosauria* and *Ornithopoda*) show ornithic characters, especially in the hind-limb.] 1888 LYDEKKER in *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* (1889) XLV. 1. 41 Vertebræ of an Ornithopodous Dinosaur from the..Green-sand.

Ornithopterous: see ORNITHO-.

Ornithorhynchous, *a. Zool.* [f. as next + -OUS] Having a beak like that of a bird.

1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

‖ **Ornithorhynchus** (ɔrnɪθɔrɪˈŋkŏs, ɔrnɪθɔˈrɪ-). [mod. f. ORNITHO- + Gr. *ῥύγχος* bill] An aquatic mammal of Australia, the duck-billed platypus or duck-mole (*O. paradoxus* or *anatinus*), the only species of its genus and family in the order *Monotremata*; it has glossy dark-brown fur, webbed feet and bill like a duck's; it lays eggs like a bird.

1800 *Phil Trans.* XC. 432 My opportunities of examining the *Ornithorhynchus* were procured through Sir Joseph Banks. 1820 J. OXLEY *Jrnl. 2 Exp. N. S. Wales* 284 We saw numbers of the ornithorynchus, or water mole, in the river. 1864 OWEN *Power of God* 46 The anomalous Ornithorhynchus, with the tail of a beaver, the skin of a mole, the beak of a duck, and the spurs of a cock. 1870 COURTHOPE *Paradise of Birds* 70 For he gave to the Earth the first animal birth, and conceived the Ornithorhyncus. 1892 J. A. THOMSON *Outlines Zool* 566 The mammary glands in the female Ornithorhynchus open on a flat patch.

Ornithosaur. [f. as next.] = next, b.

1882 in OGILVIE (Annandale).

Ornithosaurian (-sɔˈriən), *a.* (*sb.*) *Palæont.* [f. mod.L. *Ornithosauria*, neut. pl. f. ORNITHO- + Gr. *σαῦρος* lizard: see SAURIAN.] Of, belonging to, or having the character of, the *Ornithosauria*, an extinct order of flying reptiles, including the pterodactyl; more usually called *Pterosauria*. b. *sb.* A member of this order.

Ornithoscelidan (-seˈlidən), *a.* (*sb.*) *Palæont.* [f. mod.L. *Ornithoscelida* pl. (f. ORNITHO- bird + Gr. *σκέλ-ος* leg + *-ida*) + -AN.] Of or belonging to the *Ornithoscelida*, a sub-class or order of extinct reptiles of Mesozoic and Tertiary age, which approached birds in the form of the hinder legs and the pelvic arch. b. *sb.* A member of this order.

The *Ornithoscelida* are sometimes reckoned as identical with the *Dinosauria* (in a wide sense), sometimes as containing the *Dinosauria* and *Compsognatha*.

1876 HUXLEY *Amer. Addr., Lect Evolution* ii. (1877) 61 Hind limbs of a crocodile, a three-toed bird, and an ornithoscelidan. *Ibid.* 64 The ornithoscelidan limb is comparable to that of an unhatched chick. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* vi. 265 The Archæopteryx is a connecting link between the true birds and the Ornithoscelidan reptiles

Ornithoscopy (ɔrnɪˈθɔskɔpɪ). [ad. Gr. *ὀρνιθοσκοπία*, n. of quality f. *ὀρνιθοσκόπ-ος* observing (and divining by) birds, auguring, sb. = augur, f. *ὀρνίθο-* bird + *-σκοπος* viewing] Observation of birds for the purpose of divination; augury.

1840 DE QUINCEY *Mod. Superst.* Wks. 1862 III. 321 Speaking of ornithoscopy in relation to Jews. 1897 A. DRUCKER tr. *Ihering's Evol. of Aryan* 374 The original meaning, therefore, of Ornithoscopy cannot possibly have been the mere watching of birds.

So **Ornithoscopist**, one who professes or practises ornithoscopy; an augur. (Ogilvie, 1882.)

Ornithotomy (ɔrnɪˈθɔtɔmɪ). [f. ORNITHO- + Gr. *-τομα* cutting: see -TOMY.] Dissection of birds; the anatomy of birds.

1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* (1865) II. 73/1 An additional specific term in ornithotomy.

So **Ornithotomical** *a*, of or pertaining to ornithotomy; **Ornithotomist**, one who practises the dissection, or studies the anatomy, of birds.

1875 W. K. PARKER in *Encycl. Brit.* III. 728/1 The merest abstract of most of our present ornithotomical knowledge. 1885 NEWTON *Ibid.* XVIII 41/2 To harmonize the views of ornithotomists with those taken by the ornithologists who only study the exterior.

Ornithuric (ɔrnɪθiˈuərɪk), *a. Chem.* [f. ORNITH(O- + URIC.] In *Ornithuric acid*, $C_{19}H_{20}N_2O_4$, an acid extracted from the excrement of birds whose food has been mixed with benzoic acid; it crystallizes in small colourless anhydrous needles.

1881 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 1446 In constitution ornithuric acid is analogous to hippuric acid, being formed by the union of 2 mol. benzoic acid and 1 mol. ornithine, with elimination of 2 mol. water.

Ornithurous (ɔrnɪθiˈuərəs), *a. Zool.* [f. mod. L. *Ornithūræ*, fem. pl., f. ORNITH(O- + Gr *οὐρά* tail] *lit.* Bird-tailed; of or pertaining to the *Ornithuræ* or ordinary birds having a tail terminated by a pygostyle, as opposed to the *Saururæ* or lizard-tailed birds, represented by the fossil *Archæopteryx*.

† **Ornomancy.** *Obs.* [irreg. f. Gr. *ὄρνις* bird + *μαντεία* divination.] = ORNITHOMANCY.

c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 869 These folowyd Konnyng ..Adryomancy, Ornomancy, with Pyromancy. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Ornomancy*, divination by the moving of birds.

Oro-anal (ōrɔˈɪˌēˈnăl), *a.* [irreg. f. L. *ōs, or-* mouth + ANAL.]

1. That serves both as mouth and anus, as the single orifice of the digestive system of the star-fish.

1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 131 The question is narrowed to its being the anus alone, or an 'oro-anal' orifice.

2. Extending in the direction from mouth to anus.

1885 RAY LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 434/2 A new long axis is..established at right angles to the original oro-anal axis.

‖ **Orobanche** (ɔrɔbæˈŋkī). [L. (Pliny), a. Gr. *ὀροβάγχη*, f. *ὄροβ-ος* OROBUS + *ἄγχ-ειν* to throttle.] A genus of leafless plants (Tournefort, 1700), parasitical on the roots of other plants, chiefly *Leguminosæ*; the broomrape. Also *attrib.*

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 71 b, It choketh and strangleth them [pul-se] where of it hath the name of Orobanche, that is chokefitche or strangletare. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 145 A weed there is which we named Orobanche, for that it choketh Ervile and other pulse. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* xiii. 219 Splendid orobanches, of two species..thrive on the roots of the *Atriplex halimus*. 1890 *Athenæum* 21 June 805/2 Specimen of an orobanche parasitic upon a pelargonium.

Hence **Orobanchaceous** *a.*, of or pertaining to the Natural Order *Orobanchæ* or *Orobanchaceæ*.

1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

† **Orobe.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *orobe* (1545 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *orobus*, by mod Fr. botanists applied to *Orobus tuberosus*, now *Lathyrus macrorhizus*: see next.] Some species of vetch or other leguminous plant.

1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 95 Orobes per 100 weight. 1756 ROLT *Dict. Trad.*, *Orobe*, a plant, whose seed and root are of some use in medicine and dying.

b. *Comb.* † **Orobe-strangler.** = OROBANCHE.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 72 It hath gotten the name Orobanche, that is Orobstrangler.

‖ **Orobus** (ɔrɔbŏs). *Bot. Obs.* [L. (Pliny), a. Gr. *ὄροβος* some kind of vetch; taken as generic name by Tournefort 1700.] A former genus of *Leguminosæ*; now divided between *Lathyrus* and *Vicia*, one species being named *Vicia Orobus*.

Usually Englished from Turner onward as *Bitter Vetch*, an appellation founded by Turner upon a passage in Galen; though the early herbalists admit that the identity of Galen's *ὄροβος* was unknown to them.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. Pijj b, Galen .. and Actius with one consent hold that the black orobus is bitter. 1562 *Ibid.* II. 77 b, Opium..taken in the quantite of a bitter fich, called eruum or orobus. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 91 2 Wood, or wild Orobus [hath] the Flowers white, the cod black.

Orocentral (ōərɔseˈntrăl), *a.* [irreg. for **oricentral*, f. L. *ōs, ōr-* mouth + CENTRAL.] Occupying the centre of the oral side (of an echinoderm).

1884 P. H. CARPENTER in *Challenger Rep., Zool.* XXXII. 158 I propose to call it [a plate of calcareous matter] the 'orocentral'. 1885 *Athenæum* 11 Apr. 475/2 The orocentral plate corresponds with the centrodorsal. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 545 (*Echinodermata*) In its typical form .. there is an orocentral surrounded by five interradial oral plates, and these in their turns by circles of oral radials and interradials.

Orogenesis (ɔrɔˌdʒeˈnĭsis). *Geol* [f. Gr. *ὄρος* mountain + -GENESIS.] The formation of mountains. So **Orogeny** [cf. F. *orogénie* (Littré), and see -GENY].

1886 W. B. TAYLOR in *Proc. Amer. Assoc. Adv. Sc.* XXXIV. 202 Does not this impartial testimony form a most suggestive..indication of the secret cause of orogenesis?

Orogenic (ɔrɔˌdʒeˈnĭk), *a.* [f. as OROGENY (see prec.) + -IC. Cf. F. *orogénique* (Littré).] Mountain-forming; concerned in the formation of mountains.

1886 *American* XII. 351 The old belief that earthquakes are generally volcanic; they are more commonly orogenic. 1898 J. E. MARR *Princ. Stratigr. Geol* 32 Inversion is a frequent accompaniment of the more local orogenic or mountain-forming movements.

Orographic (ɔrɔgræˈfĭk), *a.* [f. OROGRAPHY + -IC. see -GRAPHIC] Of or pertaining to orography; connected with the physical character, features, and relative position of mountains.

1846 in WORCESTER 1864 *Reader* 5 Mar 303/1 The two chains repeat each other in all their primary orographic conditions. 1880 F. R & G. R. CONDER *Handbk. to Bible* vii. 333 Such being the orographic features of the site 1888 J. D WHITNEY *Names & Places* 85 It needs but little orographic study to find out that a single entirely isolated mountain is something of comparatively rare occurrence.

Orographical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Relating to or connected with orography.

1802–3 tr. *Pallas's Trav.* (1812) II. 100 In an orographical respect..Tshoiguna deserves every attention. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* v. 205 An Orographical Map of Africa. 1894 *Nation* (N. Y.) 23 Aug. 149/2 An orographical and geological description of the Cordilleras

Orography (ɔrɔˈgrăfi), **oreography** (ɔrɪˌɔˈg-). [f. Gr. *ὄρος, ὄρε-* mountain + -GRAPHY. Greek compounds of *ὄρος* are formed in *ὀρει-, ὀρο-*, and *ὀρε(ο-*; hence the two forms, of which *orography* is now the more usual. So in Fr., *orographie* (*Dict. Acad.* 1878) has displaced *oréographie*.] That branch of physical geography which deals with the formation and features of mountains; the description of mountains.

1846 WORCESTER, *Orography.* 1856 A. K. JOHNSTON (*title*) Physical Atlas of Natural Phenomena, Geology and Orography. 1865 *Sat. Rev* 11 Feb. 163 He has made an addition to oreography. 1881 PINTO *How I crossed Africa* II. 1. 107 The oreography of that region. 1883 *Athenæum* 29 Sept. 40 /1 A detailed description of the orography of one of the most complex mountain systems on the face of the earth.

‖ **Orohippus** (ɔrɔhɪˈpŏs). [mod. L., f. Gr. *ὄρος* mountain + *ἵππος* horse.] A genus of fossil quadrupeds found in the Eocene beds of North America, having four toes on the fore feet and three on the hind feet; held to be an ancestral form of the horse and its congeners. The animals were only about the size of a fox.

1877 DAWSON *Orig. World* x. 227 The earliest of them, the Orohippus, would require, on the theory, to have been preceded by a previous series. 1879 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* 504 First of all..appears..the Eohippus,..then the Orohippus.

Oroide (ɔˈrɔˌɪd). [f. Fr. *or*, It *oro* (L. *aurum*) gold + Gr. *εἶδος* form: cf. -OID.] An alloy of copper and zinc, having the colour of gold. Also *attrib.* (See also OREIDE.)

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Oroide*, an alloy resembling gold in appearance. 1879 WEBSTER Suppl., *Oroide* (Also written *oreide*) 1880 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Feb. 173/2 Oroide gold. 1881 *Metal World* No. 6 89 Oreide must not be confounded with oroide, which consists of 12 parts of caustic lime, 360 of sal-ammoniac, 600 of magnesia, 900 of tartar, 10,000 of copper, and 1,700 of zinc.

Orolingual (ōərɔliˈŋgwăl), *a.* [irreg. for **orilingual*, f. L. *os, ōr-* mouth + *lingua* tongue + -AL.] Connected with the mouth and tongue.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 287 Unilateral extirpation of the oro-lingual or of the laryngeal centres.

Orologe, orologge, obs. forms of HOROLOGE.

Orology (ɔrɔˈlŏdʒi), **oreology** (ɔrɪˌɔˈl-). [f. Gr. *ὄρος, ὄρε-* mountain + -LOGY. As to the two forms see OROGRAPHY.] The scientific study of mountains; the branch of geology or of physical geography which treats of mountains.

1781 J. T. DILLON *Trav through Spain* 245 We are not therefore to wonder, that orology, or the science of mountains, is so little understood. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) xiv § 582 Equally important is it..to present its orology, by mapping out the bottom of the ocean. 1892 *Daily News* 26 Mar. 2/1 Originally Mr. Whymper intended to pursue his studies in Oreology..in the cloud-capped region of the Himalaya.

Hence **Orological, oreo-**, *a.* [cf. F. *orologique*], of or pertaining to orology (1828 in Webster); **Orologist, oreologist**, one skilled in orology.

1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. Th.* 114 If the Oreologist would trace back the progress of waste, till he come in sight of that original structure.

Orology, obs. variant of HOROLOGY.

Orometer (ɔrɔˈmĭtəɹ). [f. Gr. *ὄρος* mountain + *μέτρον* measure; see -METER.] An instrument for measuring the altitudes of mountains.

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 92/1 The clinometer or orometer for levelling and finding altitudes.

Orometric (*ɔ*rome·trik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to the measurement of mountains; †(in quot.) = trigonometrical with mountain summits as the points of triangulation.

1774 M. MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv.* p. xxi, An Orometric Survey is, when one long Base-line is exactly measured, and the Distance of the Summits of two, or more, high Mountains in the Neighbourhood found from thence trigonometrically.

Oronasal, Oronge: see ORINASAL, ORANGE.

Oronoco, oronooko (ō·*r*ɔnōu·*k*o, -nū·*k*o). Also 8 **Oranoco, Oronoko**, 8–9 **Oroonoko, -ka**, 9 **Oronokoo, Orinoco.** [Origin uncertain: app. a proper name, but stated in *A Paper on Tobacco* 118 by J. Fume 1839 to be unconnected with the river Oronoco in South America.] Name of a variety of tobacco.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Oranoco* (i. e. bright and large), a Name given to the common sort of Tobacco in the Plantations of Virginia 1708 E. COOK *Sot-weed Factor* (1865) 23 Broad Oronooko bright and sound, The growth and product of this ground. 1760 J. LEE *Introd Bot.* App. 321 Oroonoka, *Nicotiana.* 1800 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* IV. 365 Bursting from the effluvia of train-oil, salt-cod, and oroonoko. 1889 DOYLE *Micah Clarke* 34 Smoking his evening pipe of Oronooko. 1896 P. A. BRUCE *Econ Hist. Virginia* I. 436 Between the sweet-scented and the Oronoco .. there were several varieties.

Orontiaceous (or*ɔ*ntiē·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod. L. *Orontiaceæ* + -OUS.] Of or belonging to the *Orontiaceæ*, a Natural Order or tribe of Endogens closely allied to *Araceæ*, of which the genus *Orontium* is the type; represented in Britain by the Sweet Flag, *Acorus Calamus.*

1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

So **Oro·ntiad**, a plant of the N.O. *Orontiaceæ.*

1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med* (ed. 6) 385 Orontiads differ from the Arums in having hermaphrodite flowers and usually a scaly perianth.

Oro-pharyngeal (ō·*r*ɔfări·ndʒĭăl), *a.* [f. next: see PHARYNGEAL.] Of or pertaining to the oropharynx.

1890 in *Century Dict.* 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 742 The abscess is generally confined to the oro-pharyngeal region *Ibid.* 775 Owing to the enlarged tonsils encroaching on the oro-pharyngeal space.

Oropharynx (ō·*r*ɔfæ·rinks). [irreg. f. L. *ōs*, *ōr-* mouth + PHARYNX.] That part of the throat immediately continuous with the mouth; the pharynx proper, as distinct from the nasopharynx. In mod. Dicts.

Orotund (ō·*r*ɔtŭnd), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. phrase *ore rotundo* 'with round, well-turned speech' (*lit.* 'with round mouth') Horace *A. P.* 323, with contraction of *ore ro-* to *oro-*. This some have essayed to alter to *ororotund*, for *ore-* or *orirotund*] Characterized by greater fullness, clearness, and strength than ordinary speech: applied to the voice or utterance proper to good public speaking, recitation, or reading; also contemptuously to an inflated or pompous style of eloquence: magniloquent.

1792-9 T. GOSSE *Autobiog.* (MS. penes E. Gosse), In the winter evenings (1792) my brother Harry's wife .would read aloud therein in a manner both emphatic and orotund. 1827 RUSH *Philos. Hum. Voice* viii (1833) 121 The Qualities of voice employed as the means of expression, are those of the Whispering, the Natural, the Falsette and the Orotund voices. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI 472/1 The name of orotund .. is given to that natural or improved manner of uttering the elements, which exhibits them with a fulness, clearness, strength, smoothness, and a ringing or musical quality rarely heard in ordinary speech. 1871 'M. LEGRAND' *Camb. Freshm.* xxii. 365 Mr. Chutney would have .. ejaculated, in orotund voice, 'Alas!' 1881 FLOR. MARRYAT *Sister the Actress* I. xviii. 149 Dreaming .. of natural, falsetto and orotund voices. 1887 LOWELL *Old Eng. Dram.* (1892) 90. 1891 T. R. LOUNSBURY *Stud. Chaucer* III. vii. 196 In place of simple language we had a succession of orotund phrases.

b. *ellipt.* as *sb.* (*sc.* voice, utterance).

1827 RUSH *Philos. Hum. Voice* viii (1833) 121 Few persons have by nature, a pure orotund. 1888 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Dec. 12/1 The deep-orotund is a very pleasing and effective acquisition, and may be cultivated with surprising success. 1889 J. M. ROBERTSON *Ess. Crit. Method* 245 Such an exclusive cultivation of the orotund as makes the bulk of his work a mere weariness of the flesh.

Hence **Orotu·ndity** (also **oro-rotundity**), **Ororotundoism**, *nonce-wds.*

1831 CROKER *Boswell's Johnson* I. 196 *note*, The number of syllables, and oro-rotundity .of the sound of a word, can never add much. 1840 G. RAYMOND in *New Monthly Mag.* LIX. 248, I .. exclaimed, in all the ororotundism I could summon to my aid, 'Hear me' [etc.]. 1892 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 395 There is a pomposity, an ororotundity.

Oroyson, obs. form (in Caxton) of ORISON.

Orp, *v. Sc.* [Origin obscure: cf. ON. *verpa* to throw, pa. pple. *orpin* thrown: cf. Sc. *thrawn* in sense 'cross-grained, perverse, ill-humoured'.] *intr.* To fret, to murmur discontentedly; 'to weep with a convulsive pant' (*Glossary to Ramsay*).

1725 RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* i. ii, Like dawted wean.. That for some feckless whim will orp and greet. 1836 M. MACKINTOSH *Cottager's Dau.* 191 They bood aye keep the neathmost in, To orp wi' grief.

Hence **O·rping** *vbl. sb.*, fretting, murmuring; **O·rpit** *ppl. a.*, fretful, discontented.

1599 JAS. I Βασιλ. Δῶρον (1603) 46 Feare not their orping or being discontented, as long as yee rull well. 1609 BP. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 116 Notwithstanding all the perswasions, orpings, threats, yea Treasonable assaults. 1614 BP. COWPER *Dikaiologia* 143 You seeme to be very earnest here, but all men may see it is but your Orpit or Ironic conceit. 1872 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* xiv. (1873) 84 'Benjie was an orpiet, peeakin, little sinner'.

† **O·rped**, *a. Obs.* Also 6 *Sc.* **orpit.** [OE., of obscure origin.] Stout, strenuous, valiant, bold.

10.. in *Anglia* VIII. 324 Swa ȝedafenaþ eanum ðam orpedan, ðonne he god weorc ongynþ, ðæt he ðæt ȝeornlice beswynce. *Ibid* 325 La orpeda cleric ȝif ðu wylle witan ða terminos ðe we ymbe spræcon, wite hwylc ȝer hyt sy ðæs monan ðæt man hæt *lunaris.* 13 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 6062 Wiþ hem fif hundred knihtes, Orped men & gode in fihtes. 1340 *Ayenb.* 183 Axe þe guode knist and orped þet heþ guod herte and hardi. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 129 Som orped knyht to sle this lord *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 371/1 Orpud,.. *audax, bellipotens.* 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* VII. (1520) 103 b/2 As thou hast ben orped in thy dedes he dyde to the moche honoure. 1587 FLEMING *Contin. Holinshed* III. 1339/2 See you this orped giant here, so huge of limme and bone?

b. Of a beast: Fierce, furious.

1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* VIII. (1593) 194 Yet should this hand .. confound this orped swine. 1594 CONSTABLE *Venus & Adonis* vii, For an orped swine Smit him in the groyne.

Hence † **O·rpedly** *adv.*, stoutly, bravely; † **O·rpedness**, † **O·rpedship**, valour, bravery.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 1729 *Orpedlich thou the bi-stere And the lond thou fond to were. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 231 Þe emperour dede noþing orpedliche [L. *strenue*]. *c* 1400 *Chron. Eng.* lxxiii. in Herrig *Archiv* LII. 14 They defendede hem welle and orpydly ayens hem. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. xxxii. (MS. Bodl.) If 99 b/2 Aboute pentecoste is tyme of cheualry and of *orpudnesse. 13.. *K. Alis.* 1413 His folk ful of *orpedschype, Quicliche leputh to hepe.

Orpement, Orpent, obs. ff. ORPIMENT, ORPINE.

Orphaic, obs. variant of ORPHIC.

Orphaline, variant of ORPHELIN *Obs.*

Orphan (*ɔ*·ifăn), *sb.* and *a.* Also 5–7 **-ane**, 6–7 **-ant.** [ad. late L. *orphan-us* (Vulg.), a. Gr. ὀρφανός without parents, bereaved; cf. OF. *orfene* (13th c.), It. *orfano.* See also ORPHENIN, ORPHELIN.]

A. *sb.* **1.** One deprived by death of father or mother, or (more generally) of both parents; a fatherless or motherless child.

Orphan's Court, a probate court in some states of the United States, having jurisdiction over the estates and persons of orphans.

[13 . *K. Alis.* 4948 Another folk woneth there biside; Orphan hy hatteth wide] 1484 CAXTON *Chivalry* 31 Thoffyce of a knyght is to mayntene and deffende wymmen widowes and orphans. 1547–64 BALDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 126 Innocent persons, orphants, widdowes, & poore men. 1603 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* iv. 95 Mak'st me an Orphan ere my Father die. 1632 HEYWOOD *2nd Pt. Iron Age* v. Wks. 1874 III. 429 Sweet Orphant do; thy fathers dead already. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* XXII 629 The day, that to the shades the father sends, Robs the sad orphan of his father's friends. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex* s. v. *Orphan*, In London the Lord Mayor and Aldermen have the custody of the orphans of deceased freemen, and also the keeping of their lands and goods. 1849 STEPHENS *Bk. of Farm* (ed 2) I 596/2 When a lamb is left an orphan..[it is necessary] to mother it .. upon another ewe.

2. *fig.* One bereft of protection, advantages, benefits, or happiness, previously enjoyed.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 242 b/2 Thenne he assembled twelue freres of the Couent of Bouloyne and to thende that he wold not leue them and disheryted and orphanes he made his testament 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Cry of Childr.* xii, They..Are orphans of the earthly love and heavenly.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *orphan-like* adj.; **orphan-asylum, -hospital, -house**, an orphanage.

a 1649 DRUMM OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 15 When .. bravest minds live orphan-like forlorn. 1711 C. MATHER *Diary* 25 Mar. in *Harv. Stud.* (1897) V. 58 A present of Gold for his orphan-house. 1769 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 65/2 The children of the orphan-hospital. were ranged in two lines. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* 40 Orphan-sorrows drew the ready tear. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 159 The Preachers' Church, and that of the Orphan-house. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 831/2 An orphan-hospital, or institution for bringing up orphaned children in. 1878 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Br. P.* 294 Love forsaken sends out orphan cries.

B. *adj.* Bereaved of parents; fatherless or motherless, or both; *fig.* bereft of protection analogous to that of a parent.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 409 b/2 Whan Machomete was orphane of fader & moder he was under the gouernaunce of his uncle. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXVIII. ii, Prepare his path, who..Doth sitt a father to the orphan sonne. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI. XXXII. (1612) 161 Queene mother and her kindred hild the Orphant King a while. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* II. III. xvi. (1784) IV. 83 And I beg your worship will consider the orphan state of my daughter. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* IV. xvii, Thou art a patron all too wild And thoughtless, for this orphan child. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. x. III. 87 An orphan girl might be claimed in marriage of right by any member of the gens.

fig. 1660 N. INGELO *Bentivolio & Urania* II. (1682) 65 [God] doth not abandon the Orphan World to..blind Chance. 1883 SCHAFF *Hist. Church* II. vii. § 42. 425 It was probably the martyrdom of Peter and Paul that induced John to take charge of the orphan churches.

Orphan (*ɔ*·ifăn), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To make an orphan of; to bereave of parent or parents.

1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* III. 290 One hour hath orphaned me and widowed me. 1832–4 DE QUINCEY *Cæsars* i. Wks. 1860 X. 34 It is, or it is not, according to the nature of men, an advantage to be orphaned at an early age. 1876 EADIE *Thessalonians* (1877) 92 This orphaning separation had been for 'the season of an hour'.

Orphanage (*ɔ*·ifănedʒ). [f. prec. sb. + -AGE.]

1. The state or condition of being an orphan.

1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 185 Orphanage bringeth many discommodities to a Child. *a* 1631 DONNE *Lett.* (1651) 108 There can fall no .. Orphanage upon those Children, to whom God is Father. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII. 321 A desolate creature she suffered under the worst of orphanage. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 207 His early orphanage was not without its effect in confirming a character naturally impatient of control.

b. Orphans collectively.

1845 W. H. MAXWELL *Hints Soldier on Service* I. 34 He will talk of widowed wives and unprotected orphanage.

† **2.** The guardianship formerly exercised by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London over the persons and property of orphan children within the City under 21 years of age. *Obs.*

1538 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. II. App. xc. 252 Al and syngler the porcyons .. to be ordered according to the custome of the orphanage of the citie of London. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) II. 19 The common serjeant in London, an office of considerable account, especially in the orphanage.

3. An institution or home for orphans.

1865 *Even. Standard* 7 Feb., There is .. an orphanage, in which there are at present 40 children being educated at a low charge. 1872 *Daily News* 16 Dec., The Chinese Government demands the suppression of the foreign orphanages.

4. *attrib.* (chiefly in sense 2).

1641 *Termes de la Ley* 88 b, His successor may in his owne name have execution of a Recognisance acknowledged to his predecessor for Orphanage money. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxxii. 519 In London the share of the children (or orphanage part) is not fully vested in them till the age of twenty-one, before which they cannot dispose of it by testament: ..but after the age of twenty-one it is free from any orphanage custom. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 423 In that part of the will relating to the orphanage share.

Orphancy (*ɔ*·ifănsi). [f. ORPHAN *sb.* + -CY.] The condition of being an orphan; orphanhood.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1590) K k iij, Yet did not thy orphancie, or my widdowhood, deprive vs of the delightfull prospect. 1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VII. XXXIV. (1612) 164 Nor can Æneas Offsprings now of Orphansie complaine. 1839 LANDOR *Andrea of Hungary* I. iv. 115 The worst Of orphancy, the cruellest of frauds. 1866 J. B. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Fasti* III 225 Shall we Elect for widowhood or orphancy?

O·rphandom. *rare.* [See -DOM] = prec.

1892 *Leisure Hour* Jan. 195/1 To softly cradled childhood ..had succeeded orphandom.

Orphaned (*ɔ*·ifănd), *a.* [f. ORPHAN *sb.* or *v.* + -ED.]

1. Made or left an orphan; bereaved.

1631 *Celestina* XX. 195, I, even this very day, have left many servants orphaned, and quite destitute of a master. 1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) II. 134 He is orphan'd both of father and mother. 1827 PRAED *Arminius* vii, The sobs of orphaned infancy. 1874 DIXON *Two Queens* III. 64 To save the orphaned girl from trouble.

b. *fig.* Bereaved, destitute and unprotected.

a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 46 Religion orphan'd waileth o're thy urn. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y.* 3rd Sund. Lent, The orphan'd realm threw wide her gates. 1898 W. K. JOHNSON *Terra Tenebr.* 148 Ye shall not long live orphaned of the light!

2. *transf.* Of or pertaining to an orphan.

1799 SHERIDAN *Pizarro* II iv, To dry the widowed and the orphaned tear of those Whose brave protectors have perished in their country's cause. 1882 *Mrs. Raven's Temptation* III. 43 Could he presume on Alice's orphaned loneliness.

† **O·rphaner.** *Obs.* An unexplained by-form of ORPHAN *sb.*

c 1461 tr. *Oath Recorder Lond* in *Lett.-Bk. D.* lf. 7 *Calr.* (1902) 34 Ye schall attende to save (and mayntene) the Right of the Orphaners aftir þe lawes and usagis of the Cite. [Cf. *a* 1399 *Sacram. Record* in *Lib. Albus* lf. 208 b (Rolls) I. 309 Et qe tendre serrez dez drotures dez orphanyns sauvere et meintener, solonc lez leyes et usagez de la citee.]

† **O·rphanet.** *Obs.* [-ET.] A little orphan.

1591 DRAYTON *Harmony Ch.*, *Finding of Moses*, Calling her maids this orphanet to see.

Orphanhood (*ɔ*·ifănhud). [f. ORPHAN *sb.* + -HOOD.] The condition or position of an orphan.

1824 DAVISON *Disc. Prophecy* vi. (1861) 219 The captivity, devastation, and public orphanhood of the Jewish Church was a far more perplexing phenomenon. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* 5 The girl, over whom the dark shadow of orphanhood passed as she spoke. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Oct. 2 It provides for sickness, age, widowhood, orphanhood.

† **O·rphanism.** *Obs. rare.* [See -ISM.] The condition of being an orphan; orphanhood.

1598 FLORIO, *Orfanita*, Orphanisme. 1611 COTGR., *Orbité*, Orphanisme. 1790 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) II 345 It is an anxious and alarmed life, better, however, ..than that of lonely orphanism. 1834 *Tait's Mag* I 43 To feign convulsions, starvation, orphanism, widowhood.

† **Orpha·nity.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *orphanité*, *orfanité*, earlier *orfenté*:—late L. *orphanitās* (6th c. in Quicherat *Addenda*), f. *orphan us* ORPHAN: see -ITY.] The condition of an orphan, orphanhood.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. lii. (1869) 163, I haue brouht thee the burdoun ayen, to deliuere thee from orphanitee. 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XIII. ix, Now I am fallen in orphanyte of parents & of my lorde. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 147 The land were in grete orphanite of bothe lord & of lady.

Orphanize (*ɔ*·ifănəiz), *v.* [f. ORPHAN *sb.* + -IZE] *trans.* To make (any one) an orphan.

1797 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) V. 17 Women and children, widowed and orphanized, alas! by the obstinacy of Dutch resistance. 1851 LIVINGSTONE *Let.* in *Life* vi (1885) 97 To orphanize my children, will be like tearing out my bowels. 1879 P. LORIMER tr. *Lechler's Wicliff* I. 43 The parish was spiritually orphanised.

†Orphano·trophism. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. Gr. ὀρφανοτρόφ-ος bringing up orphans (-τρόφος feeding) + -ISM.] The support and rearing of orphans.

So **†Orphano·trophy** [ad. L. *orphanotrophium*, a. Gr. ὀρφανοτροφεῖον], a hospital or asylum for orphans.

1721 C. MATHER (*title*) Orphanotrophism; or, Orphans well provided for. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Orphanotrophy*. 1730-6 — (folio). Hence in JOHNSON, etc. 17.. (*title*) A Memorial concerning the Erecting an Orphanotrophy or Hospital for the Reception of Poor Cast-off Children or Foundlings.

O·rphanry. *rare.* [f. ORPHAN *sb.* + -RY.] A home for orphans, an orphanage.

1888 in OGILVIE (Annandale).

O·rphanship. *rare.* [See -SHIP.] The position or fact of being an orphan; orphanhood.

1832 *Fraser's Mag.* V. 524 [Parents] of such habits and temper as would have rendered orphanship a blessing.

Orphant, obs. corrupt form of ORPHAN.

†Orphany[1] (ō·rfăni). *Obs. rare.* [f. ORPHAN + -Y.] The condition of an orphan, orphanhood.

1539 CRANMER *Let. to Cromwell* in *Misc. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) II. 389 My heart is much moved with pity towards the young lord of Bargavenny..by cause he is within orphany.

†Orphany[2], app. an error for *orphery*, ORPHREY.

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. 543 In vestures quent of mony sindrie gyse,..Satine figures champit with flouris and hewis, Damisflure, tere, pyle quhuiron thair lyis Perle, Orphany quhilk euerie stait renewis.

Orphanyne, Orpharas, orphare: see ORPHENIN, ORPHREY.

Orpharion (ōfăro·i·ŏn). Also 6 **orpheryon,** 7 **Orph-Arion, orpharyon, -erion, -erian, -irian, orfarian,** (9 **orph(e)oreon**). [Composed of the names of Orpheus and Arion, mythical musicians of antiquity. Cf.

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* iv. ii, Another Orpheus! an Arion riding on the back of a dolphin.]

A large instrument of the lute kind with from six to nine pairs of metal strings played with a plectrum: much used in the 17th century.

Said to have been invented *c* 1560 by John Rose, citizen of London, living in Bridewell. See Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 612.

1593 DRAYTON *Eclogues* iii. 111 Set the Cornet with the Flute, The Orpharion to the Lute. 1601 P. ROSSETER (*title*) A Booke of Ayres, set foorth to be song to the Lute, Orpherian and Base Viol. *c* 1620 W. LAUSON in J. D[ennys] *Secr. Angling* (ed. 2) 153 Wind them on two or three of your fingers, like an Orph-Arion's string. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 146 It maketh a more Resounding Sound than a Bandora, Orpharion or Cittern, which have likewise Wire-strings. 1655 tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* v. 20 To one he Petitioned for a Viol, to another for a Lute, to this Man for an Orfarian. 1825 DANNELEY *Encyl. Mus., Orpheorron or Orpheoreon.* [1878 *Grove's Dict. Mus.* II. 612 A larger orpheoreon was called Penoreon, and a still larger one Pandore: Prætorius spells this Pandorra or Bandoer.]

Orphean (ōfī ăn), *a* and *sb.* Also 7 **Orphean.** [f. L. *Orphē-us*, (a. Gr. Ὀρφεῖος, f. Ὀρφεύς Orpheus), the famous mythical musician and singer of Thrace, in later times accounted a philosopher and adept in secret knowledge, whence the Orphic mysteries and Orphic doctrines) + -AN.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of or relating to Orpheus, as musician and singer, who was said to move rocks and trees by the strains of his lyre; hence, melodious, musical, entrancing, like his music.

1593 *Tell-Troth's N. Y. Gift* (1876) 45 Charme more then the Orphean musicke. 1660 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 99 His soul engross'd th' Monopoly of Arts, And thy Orphæan skill could ravish Hearts. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 17 With other notes then to th' Orphean Lyre I sung of Chaos and Eternal Night. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 157 Refractory feet, that will dance to Orphean measures.

2. = ORPHIC *a.* 1.

1657-83 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 330 The most zealous abettors of the Orphean and Gentile philology, Porphyry, Hierocles, Celsus, and the rest.

B. *sb.* An adherent of the Orphic philosophy.

1818 R. P. KNIGHT *Symbolic Lang.* (1876) 5 *note*, The Orpheans endeavored to express divine things by Symbols. 1827 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* 33 Mr. Davies is of opinion that the Orpheans were Druids

So **O·rpheist** = ORPHEAN *sb.*

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 20 374 The reason of this difference betwixt the Orpheists and Plato..proceeded only from an equivocation in the word Love.

†Orphelin (ō·rfĕlĭn), *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Forms: 4-6 **orphelyn,** 6 **-line, -lon, -ling, orphiline,** 7 **orphaline, orphling.** [a. OF. *orphelin, orfelin* (13th c. in Littré), arising by dissimilation from OF. *orphenin*: see ORPHENIN.]

A. *adj.* Orphaned; bereaved.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. pr iii. 25 (Camb. MS.) Wan thow were orphelyn of fadyr and modyr. 1512 *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1828) III. 105 Shall I abide orpheline in my yonge dais.

B. *sb.* An orphan.

a 1450 *Knt de la Tour* (1868) 112 For to norisshe orphelyns and for to endoctrine hem in vertu and science. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 260 b/1 Leue us not orphelyns. *a* 1533 LD BERNERS *Huon* lx. 210 He dystroyeth the burgesses and marchauntes, wedous and orphelyns. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* (1732) 109 The Blind, Crooked, Bedralis, Widowis, Orphelingis, and all uther Pure. 1630 J. LEVETT *Ord. Bees* Ded., Of your love to the deceased Author, or your charity to this posthume Orphling. 1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* III. 51 To preserve it for the Orphaline.

†Orphenin, *sb.* and *a. Obs.* Also **-anin, -yne.** [a. OF. *orphenin, -anin* (12th c.), deriv. of L. *orphan-us* ORPHAN, subseq *orphelin*: see prec.]

A. *sb.* = ORPHAN A. 1.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxi. (*Eugenia*) 446 Namly it þat mycht ryne til wydow or til orphanyne. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. lxi (1869) 37, I am norishe of orphanynes, osteleer to pilgrimes. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 187 They oughte to helpe and susteyne the wydowes an orphenyns.

B. *adj.* Bereaved (in quot. of children).

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XIII. xii, I am put to this Exille, that of one sone & foure doughters, I am orphenyn.

Orpheonist (ō·rfĭōnĭst). [a. F. *orphéoniste*, f. *Orphéon*, name of a school of vocal music established at Paris in 1833, and named from Orpheus.] A member of an *Orphéon*; a choral singer.

1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. cxxiii. 72 Ask the Orpheonists how near this is to the truth. 1888 *Times* 21 Sept. 3/2, 2000 Orpheonists will attend and sing one of the composer's choruses.

attrib 1882 *Athenæum* 8 Apr. 455/2 A grand festival and competition of orpheonist societies and military bands. 1884 *Ibid.* 9 Aug. 187/3 The fourth general meeting of the Orpheonist societies at Paris is postponed.

Orpheoreon, orpherian, -on: see ORPHARION.

Orpheotelest (ōfĭō·tĭlĕst). *Corruptly* **orpheotulist, orpheotellist.** [ad. Gr. Ὀρφεοτελεστής.] An initiator into Orphic mysteries; a professor of Orphic magic.

a 1610 HEALEY *Theophrastus* (1636) 61 To the end he may be initiated in holy Orders, he goes often unto the Orpheotulists. 1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XX. 31 He [Orpheus] is represented as the founder of a school of magic, whose students were termed 'Orpheotellists'.

Orpheray, -ry, obs. forms of ORPHREY.

Orphic (ō·rfĭk), *a.* (*sb.*). [ad. Gr. Ὀρφικ-ός (in L. *Orphic-us*), f. Ὀρφεύς Orpheus: see -IC.]

1. Of, belonging or attributed to, or connected with Orpheus, the mysteries associated with his name, or the writings or doctrines subsequently attributed to him (see ORPHEAN); hence, oracular.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv § 14. 250 According to the Orphick Tradition, this Love which the Cosmogonia was derived from, was no other than the Eternal Vnmade Deity. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. iii. 177 That Orphic sentence mentioned by Ficinus, Ζεὺς εἶδος πάντων, Jupiter is the form, species, or idea, of all things. 1813 SHELLEY in Dowden *Life* (1887) I. 396, I intend..to reason in my preface concerning the Orphic and Pythagoric system of diet. 1816 D. STEWART *Dissert. Progr. Philos.* II. iii. (1858) 304 *note*, The old Orphic verses, quoted in the treatise Περὶ κόσμου, ascribed to Aristotle. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* xvi. (1883) 483 'No summer ever came back, and no two summers ever were alike', said I, with a degree of Orphic wisdom that astonished me. 1880 *Athenæum* 20 Nov. 680/3 They are founded on the mystic Orphic doctrine, and seem to be part of the sacred book of the initiated in those mysteries. 1880 F. W. H. MYERS *Stanzas on Shelley* in *Macm. Mag.* No 245. 392 Yet, with an Orphic whisper blent, A Spirit in the west-wind sighs.

b. *Orphic egg*, a term applied to the earth or world, as being held to be egg-shaped.

1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. 280 The opinion of the oval figure of the earth is ascrib'd to Orpheus and his disciples; and the doctrine of the mundane egg is so peculiarly his, that 'tis call'd by Proclus the Orphick egg. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* III. (1722) 213 Nothing was more celebrated than the Original. Orphick Egg, in the most early Authors. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France*, etc. I 228 The mundane, or as Proclus calls it, the orphick egg, is possibly the earliest of all methods taken to explain the rise, progress, and final conclusion of our earth and atmosphere.

2. Of the nature of the music of Orpheus, or the verses attributed to him; melodious, entrancing, ravishing.

1817 COLERIDGE *Sibyl Leaves* (1862) 204 An orphic song indeed, A song divine of high and passionate thoughts, To their own music chanted! 1820 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 18 To pass over the Orphic hymns of David. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* IV. i. 421 Language is a perpetual orphic song. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* XXV, Homer and Hesiod, and those old Orphic singers, were of another mind.

B. *sb.* **1.** An Orphic song or hymn: chiefly in *pl.*

1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes, Argon* IV. 108 They call them the Songs of Orpheus, or the Orphics, to this day.

2. A member of the Orphic school of philosophy.

1897 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 461 These tablets were buried with the deceased Orphic. 1899 R. H. CHARLES *Eschatol.* iii. 149 This doctrine first appears among the Orphics.

So **O·rphical** *a.* = ORPHIC; **O·rphically** *adv.*, after the manner of the Orphic writings, doctrines, mysteries, etc.; **O·rphicism** = ORPHISM.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I iv. § 17. 294 Aristotle seems to have meant no more than this, that there was no such Poet as Orpheus Senior to Homer, or that the Verses vulgarly called *Orphical, were not written by Orpheus. *Ibid.* 300 We cannot believe all that to be genuine which is produced by ancient Fathers as Orphical *Ibid.* 307 The whole Produced or Created Universe, with all its Variety of things in it; which yet are *Orphically said to be God also, in a certain other sence. 1816 I. TAYLOR in *Pamphleteer* VIII. 477 Hence Socrates calls the multitude Orphically Thyrsus-bearers. *a* 1849 POE *W. F. Channing* Wks 1864 III. 239 More profound than the *Orphicism of Alcott.

†Orphi·on. *Obs.* [ad. Gr. Ὀρφεῖον, neuter of Ὀρφεῖος ORPHEAN.] A musical instrument invented by Thomas Pilkington, who died in 1660.

1660 COKAINE *Elegy T. Pilkington* 6 Mastring all Musick that was known before; He did invent the Orphion, and gave more.

Orphism (ō·rfĭz'm). [f. ORPH-IC + -ISM.] The system of mystic philosophy embodied in the Orphic poems, and taught to the initiated in the Orphic mysteries.

1880 *Ch. Q. Rev.* 244 The whole system of what M. Girard designates under the name of Orphism, which .. inculcated the strict necessity on the part of man to shake off the low elements of his nature. 1884 W. M. RAMSAY in *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 128/2 The spirit of Orphism was that of the Oriental Phrygian cultus.

O·rphizing, *ppl. a.* [From an implied vb. **orphize* to practise Orphism: see -IZE.] Practising or following the Orphic doctrines and worship.

1884 W. M. RAMSAY in *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 128/2 The Orphizing mystic cultus of Phyla.

Orphling, variant of ORPHELIN *Obs.*

Orphrey, orfray (ō·rfre, -fri). Forms: *a.* 4-5 **orfreis, -eys, -ais, -ays,** 4-6 **orfraies, -ayes, -eyes,** 5 **orpharas, -is,** 6 **orefrayes, orferaus, orfris, -ys,** (**orpheis, orphis, offreis**). *β.* 5 **orferay, orpheray, orpharé, orffrey,** 5-6 (9) **orfrey,** 6 **orphery,** (**orfor**), 9 **orfray, orphrey.** [ME. *orfreis*, a. OF *orfreis* = Pr. *aurfies*, OSp. *aurofies*.—*aurifrisium* (med.L. *aurifrisum, aurifrisia, aurifresus, aurifrixium, aurifrigium*, -*ia*) for L. *auriphrygium* gold embroidery, f. *aurum* gold + *Phrygius* Phrygian cf *Phrygiæ vestes* Phrygian (gold-embroidered) garments The final -*s*, belonging etymologically to the singular, is now treated as the plural suffix; so mod.F. *orfroi*, formerly *orfrois*. The Eng. historical spelling is *orfrey* or *orfray*; *orphrey* combines Fr. *or* with the *ph* of L. *phrygium*.]

1. Gold embroidery, or any rich embroidery; with *an* and *pl.*, a piece of richly embroidered stuff. Now only *Hist.* or *arch.*

[1222 *Ornam. Eccl. Sarum* in *Osmund Reg.* (Rolls) II. 132 Stola una de auriffris cum manipulis tribus.] 13.. *K. Alis* 179 With mony bellis, of silver schene, Y-fastened on orfreys of mounde. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 117 A hide þat was of smyten, in an orfreis [he] it wond. *?a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 562 Of fyn orfrays hadde she eke A chapelet. *c* 1425 *Thomas of Erceld.* 62 Hir payetrelle was of jrale fyne, Hir cropoure was of Orphare. *c* 1483 CAXTON *Dialogus* 36/9 Ther was therin many orfrayes and rybans of silke. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1875) 35 Yo[u] .. see that 'orefryes' was 'a weued clothe of golde', and not 'goldsmythe woorke'. 1706 PHILLIPS s.v., The Coat-Armours of the King's Guards were also termed Orfraies, upon account of their being adorned with Gold-smith's Work. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 158 [Charlemagne] clad in his silken robes, ponderous with broidery, pearls, and orfray. 1890 W. MORRIS in *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* July 767 The King's pavilion wrought all over, with orphreys of gold and pearl and gems.

2. An ornamental border or band, esp. on an ecclesiastical vestment, sometimes richly embroidered.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. xxii. 233 Clothes dyapred of red selk all wrought with gold, and the orfrayes sett full of gret perl and precious stones. 1440 in *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (ed Peacock 1866) 182 One vestment of white silke with a read orferay. 1485 *Churchw. Acc., S. Mary Hill, London* (Nichols 1797) 99 A childe's cope of clothe of golde and the orpharis of blue veluet. 1503 in Kerry *St. Lawrence, Reading* (1883) 113 The orfrey on the bak a narrow crose with warks. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 73 b, All the Coopes and Vestementes so riche .. the Orfrys sette with pearles and precious stones. 1844 F. A. PALEY *Ch. Restorers* 21 The orphrey or border of the chasuble. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 66 The orfrays .. are broad and elaborately chased. 1882 *Contemp. Rev.* Nov. 679 The rochets and the orfreys, worn in the second year of King Edward the Sixth. 1894 *Athenæum* 3 Mar. 282/1 A splendid cope of green bawdekyn, with orphreys embroidered with six scenes from the life of St. John Baptist, of late fifteenth century Flemish work.

3. *Comb.*, as *orphrey-web, -work.*

1876 ROCK *Text. Fabr.* in 21 On a piece of German orphrey-web. 1890 STOCKS & BRAGG *Market Harborough Parish Reg.* 53 *note*, In the fifteenth century Cologne became famous for the manufacture of orphrey-web.

Orphreyed, orfrayed (ō·rfrĕd, -frid), *a* [f. prec. + -ED[2].] Embroidered with gold; adorned with 'orphrey'; bordered with an orphrey.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xiv. 151 Arrayed in clothes of gold, orfrayed and apparayled with grete perles & precyous stones. 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XIV viii, He was clad with a mantel of purple orfrayed. 1546 *Invent. Ch. Goods* (Surtees) 137 Two copes of white damask, orfraid with red damask. 1865 *Direct. Angl.* (ed. 2) 20 The Orphreyed Mitre.

Orpiment (ō·rpĭment). Also 5-7 **orpement,** 5 **-mynt, orpyment,** 6-7 **orp(e)mente,** (**orpinent**), 6-8 **orpment.** See also AURIPIGMENT. [a. OF. *orpiment* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), also *or pieument, or pigment* (Godef.), ad. L. *auripigmentum* (Vitruv.) gold pigment. Cf. It. *orpimento*, Sp. *oropimiento*.] A bright yellow mineral substance, the trisulphide of arsenic, also called Yellow Arsenic, found native in soft masses resembling gold in colour; also manufactured by the combination of sulphur and arsenious oxide; used as a pigment under the name of King's Yellow.

Orpiment is the original ARSENIC, ἀρσενικόν, of the ancients. Also called *Yellow Orpiment* to distinguish it from the so-called *Red Orpiment* = REALGAR, disulphide of arsenic: see ARSENIC 1 a, b.

[1310 *Acc. Exors. T. Bp. of Exeter* (Camden) 8 De xxd.

de iiij libris de orpiment venditis.] *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 270 The firste spirit quyk siluer called is, The seconde Orpyment [*v. rr.* orpement, orpemynt, orpiment]. *a* 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 12 *Auripigmentum*, orpiment, quando simpliciter de citrino intelligitur. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B v, Powdre of orpement blowen uppon an hawke. 1545 *Rates of Customs* c j, Orpmente the C. pounde xx. 1577 HARRISON *England* III. x. (1878) II. 67 We haue in England great plentie of quicke siluer, antimonie, sulphur, blacke lead, and orpiment red and yellow. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 90 Arsenick red and yellow, that is, Orpement and Sandarach may perhaps doe something. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxiv. P 17 Orpment, Pinck, Yellow Oaker, for Yellow. 1777 *Phil Trans.* LXV. 393 The other colours I tried were orpiment, gamboge, ..and a few others. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xvi. 140 A thin plate of native yellow orpiment absorbs the violet and refrangible blue rays very powerfully.

Hence **Orpime·ntal** *a.*, of the nature of orpiment. 1685 BOYLE *Salubr. Air* 62 Orpimental or other noxious Minerals

Orpine, orpin (ō·rpin). Also 7 **orpent.** [a. F. *orpin* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), in same senses, app. some kind of altered form of *orpiment*.]

†1. = ORPIMENT. *Obs.*

1548 ELYOT, *Auripigmentum*, .. a coulour lyke golde, in englysshe Orpine. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 66 Eech path was fulsoom with sent of sulphurus orpyn. 1675 E. WILSON *Spadacr. Dunelm.* 36 There's no smell of Sulphur, as is when Antimony, Orpin, or Marcasites, are calcin'd. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Rabbit*, Take some Powder of Orpine and Brimstone.

fig. 1656 EARL MONM tr. *Boccalini's Advts fr. Parnass.* II xcii. (1674) 246 With a little Orpine of affected goodness, they can cover..wicked vices.

2 A succulent herbaceous plant, *Sedum Telephium*, with smooth fleshy leaves and corymbs of numerous purple flowers; a native of Britain, and also a well-known inmate of the cottage garden, being esteemed as a vulnerary. From its tenacity of life, one of its popular names is *Live long.*

The connexion between this and the preceding sense is not clear; it has been conjectured that the name *orpine* was given first on account of their colour to one or more of the yellow stonecrops, was extended to the genus *Sedum* as a whole, and was subseq. restricted to *S. Telephium.* In support of this, Littré gives *orpin* as a generic name for *Sedum*, and calls *S. Telephium*, *orpin reprise*, and *S. acre* (Wall Pepper) *orpin âcre*; but Hatzfeld and Darmesteter know only the former as *orpin.*

a 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 17 *Crassula major*, aurum valet, *anglice* orpin *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 371/1 Orpyn, herbe, *crassula major, et media dicitur* howsleek *et minima dicitur* stonecrop. 1530 PALSGR. 250/1 Orpyn an herbe, *orpyn.* 1555 EDEN *Decades* 135 An herbe muche lyke vnto that which is commonly cauled Sengrene or Orpin. 1590 SPENSER *Muiopotmos* 193 Coole Violets, and Orpine growing still. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. i. (1668) 37 Take of Orpents, Smallage, Ragwort, .. of each a good handful. 1647 C. HARVEY *Schola Cordis* xxx. 44 Orpin never waxing old. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Fly*, Put some Hellebore with Orpin into Milk, and moisten the Place the Flies pitch upon. 1854 S. DOBELL *Balder* xi, Livelong orpine that cannot die.

O·rpington. [From *Orpington* in Kent] Name of a breed of poultry.

189.. F. A. MCKENZIE *Pop Poultry-Keeping* 56 Mr. Cook, a poultry farmer then living in the village of Orpington . introduced the single-combed Black Orpington to the poultry world in the autumn of 1886. 1897 K. B. B. DE LA BERE *New Poultry Guide* I. 18 He stocks the other house with Dorkings, or Orpingtons, as being at once good layers, table fowls, and sitters.

Orpit, Orpment: see ORP, ORPED, ORPIMENT.

Orque, obs. form of ORC.

Orquhelm, obs. Sc. form of OVERWHELM.

Orra (ō·rä), *a. Sc.* Also 8 **ora, orrow.** [Of unascertained origin.] = ODD *a.*, in various senses: esp. 4. 7, 8. *Orra man* = odd man: see ODD 8 d.

1728 RAMSAY *Two Cut-purses* 5 And lay out ony orra-bodles On sma' gimcracks that pleas'd their noddles. *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Leith Races* Poems (1845) 30 Their orra pennies there to ware. 1791 J. LEARMONT *Poems* 188 Come an' spend a' ye're orrow hours 'Mang groves an' glades. 1814 SCOTT *Waav.* ix, May-be catching a dish of trouts at an orra-time. 1864 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 615 After sixty..he continues to work as what is called an orra man, that is, he does all sorts of odd jobs about the farm. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* xxvii. 285, I daresay you would both take an orra thought upon the gallows.

Orrace, obs. variant of ORRIS 2.

Orrach(e, orrage, obs. forms of ORACH.

†O·rrath, *a. Obs.* [f. OR- pref. 'without' + *raþ*, RATH, counsel.] Doubtful, perplexed, irresolute. Hence **†Orrathness,** doubt, indecision.

c 1200 ORMIN 3145 Forr he wass þa brohht ut off all Orrtrowwþe & orrraþnesse. *Ibid.* 3150 All orrraþ whatt he mihhte don. *Ibid.* 6593 And iss all alls he wære blind & orrraþ butenn lade.

Orrelegge, Orrellet(te: see HOROLOGE, ORRILLET. **Orrells,** obs. spelling of *or else*: see OR B. 5. **Orrenge,** obs. form of ORANGE.

Orrery (ō·riĕri). [Named after Chas. Boyle, Earl of Orrery, for whom a copy of the machine invented by George Graham *c* 1700 was made by J. Rowley, an instrument-maker.] A piece of mechanism devised to represent the motions of the planets about the sun by means of clockwork.

1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 11 Mr. John Rowley..calls his Machine the *Orrery*, in Gratitude to the Nobleman of that Title. 1720 W. STUKELEY in *Mem.* (1882) I. 50 A machine..In the nature of what we since call Orreryes. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 787 [It] dwarfs the whole, And makes an universe an Orrery. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* viii. 287 Those very childish toys called orreries. 1854 LOWELL *Jrnl. Italy* Pr. Wks 1890 I. 191 When that is once done, events will move with the quiet of an orrery.

†O·rrest. *Obs.* [ad. ON. *orrosta*, *orrasta* battle. See EARNEST *sb.*1] Battle, contest.

c 1100 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1096 [Gosfrei] hit him on gefeaht, and him on orreste ofer com. *c* 1200 ORMIN 12539 In all þatt time þatt he wass Inn orrestt þæn þe deofell.

Orrho- (bef. a vowel orrh-), comb. form of Gr. ὀρρό-ς serum, in a few rarely used terms of pathology, etc., as **O·rrhocyst, -cy·stis,** a serous cyst; **Orrhymeni·tis,** inflammation of a serous membrane; also, **O·rrhoid** *a.*, of the appearance or nature of serum (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1857); **O·rrhous** *a.*, serous (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1892).

Orribel, -bil, -ble, obs. variants of HORRIBLE.

Orris 1 (ō·ris). Forms: 6 **oreys, oris, arras,** 7 **orace,** 7–8 **orrice,** 7– **orris.** [Apparently an unexplained alteration of IRIS: cf. also IREOS.]

1. A plant of the genus *Iris*, esp. *Iris germanica* and *I. florentina* (Mayne); the flower-de-luce.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 863 The nature of the orrice is almost singular: for there are but few odoriferous roots. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 96 The Juyce of our Orris with Honey. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 120 Orris, or Flower-de-luce, Flowers in April and May. 1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Abbé Delille & Landor* Wks. 1853 I 106/2 *note*, The Florentines used the iris as the symbol of their city...We call it *orris*, corruptly.

2. Short for *orris-root, -powder*: see 3.

1545 *Rates of Customs* c j, Oreys the C. pounde xiij.*s.* iiij.*d.* 1587 HARRISON *England* II. vi. (1877) I. 159 She addeth to hir brackwoort .. halfe an ounce of arras. 1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* I. 301, 200 lib Red Orrice. 1888 MARG. DELAND *John Ward* 319 He lifted a bit of lace,.. noting the faint scent of orris which it held.

3. *Comb.* **orris-pea,** an issue-pea made of orris-root; **orris-powder,** powdered orris-root.

1602 PLAT *Delightes for Ladies* IV. ii, Take..some orace powder, and foure ounces of Beniamin. 1611 *Churchw. Acc., St. Margaret's, Westminster* (Nichols 1797) 30 Paid for a pound of Orris-powder to put among the church linen. 1861 *Our Eng. Home* 118 The choicest linen, smelling sweetly of orris powder.

b. Orris-root. The rhizome of three species of Iris (*I. florentina, I. germanica, I. pallida*), which has a fragrant odour like that of violets; it is used powdered as a perfume and in medicine.

Orris-root oil, Oil of orris-root, a crystalline oil of pearly lustre obtained from orris-root; also, in commerce, a solid crystallizable substance distilled from orris-root.

1598 FLORIO, *Irios*, a kinde of sweete white roote called oris roote. 1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 503 Put some Iris or Orris root, or bay leaves, or origanum .. into the vessel with it; and the ale will recover its natural taste. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat Syst. Bot.* 261 The violet-scented Orris root, the produce of *Iris Florentina*. 1855 BROWNING in Collingwood *Life Ruskin* I. 202 Why don't you [Ruskin] ask the next perfumer for a packet of orris-root? Don't everybody know 'tis a corruption of iris root?

Orris 2 (ō·ris). Forms: 8 **orice, orrice, orace, orrace, orras,** 9 **orris.** [Origin obscure: in sense akin to *orfrays* (ORPHREY); but the phonetic relation to that word is not clear.] A name given to lace of various patterns in gold and silver; embroidery made of gold lace; see also quots. 1858 and 1882.

1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3716/4 A Scarlet Coat with Gold Orras. 1703 *Ibid.* No. 3984/4 A Scarlet Cloth Petticoat, with a Silver Orrice; a white Cloth Petticoat with a Gold Orrice. 1772 *Test Filial Duty* I. 127 His coat was wonderfully laced with gold orace. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Orris*, a peculiar pattern, in which gold and silver lace is worked. The edges are ornamented with conical figures placed at equal distances, with spots between them. 1882 BECK *Draper's Dict., Orris*..the name is still in use, but is given a wider application, so as to include nearly every description of upholstery galloons.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *orris-lace, -weaver, -work*; **orris-pattern:** cf. quot. 1858 above.

1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4154/4 A Calimanco Petticoat a Silver Orace-Lace upon it. *c* 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 103 A broad tissue border of orrace work gold and silver. 1769 *Chron.* in *Ann Reg* 123/2 Mr. W. Dell, an orrice-weaver, in Bridewell-hospital. 1790 UMFREVILLE *Hudson's Bay* 59 The suit is ornamented with orris lace. 1852 in *Illustr. Lond. News* (1854) 5 Aug. 119 Occupations of the people, orris-weaver.

†Orris 3, variant of ARRAS.

1634 *Unton Invent.* (1841) 32 Fyve peces of Orrisse hangings. *c* 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 167 Very fine orris hanging in wch was much silk and gold and silver.

Orrour, Orrybel, obs. ff. HORROR, HORRIBLE.

Ors, obs. f. OURS. **Ors, orse,** obs. ff. HORSE.

Orsade, -sady, -sede, etc. obs. varr. ORSIDUE.

†Orsadine, orsden, var. forms of ARSEDINE.

1614 CHAPMAN *Commem. C. Brooke's Ghost Rich. III*, Tis Pageant orsadine, That goes for gold in your barbarian rate.

Orschadow, obs. Sc. var. of OVERSHADOW *v.*

Orselle, orseille, variants of ORCHIL, ARCHIL.

Orse·llic, *a. Chem.* [f. med. L. *Orsella* ORCHIL + -IC.] In *orsellic acid*, a crystalline solid, $C_{16}H_{14}O_7 + 2\ H_2O$, obtained from South African and South American lichens.

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 542 *note*, Lecanoric acid, according to Gerhardt, is identical with the alpha and beta orsellic acids of Stenhouse. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 235.

So **O·rsellate,** a salt of orsellic acid; **Orselli·nic acid,** a crystalline substance, $C_9H_8O_4 + H_2O$, obtained by the action of baryta water on erythrin; also called **Orselle·nic** *acid.* **Orse·llinate,** a salt of orsellinic acid.

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 543 Orsellesic Acid. *Ibid.*, Lecanoric ether, more properly orsellesic ether. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 805 Orsellinic acid, when boiled with baryta-water, splits up into carbon dioxide and orcin.

†Orsidue (ō·rsidiū). *Obs.* Forms: 6 **orsade, -dy, orsede,** 6–7 **orsdew(e,** 8 **orsedeu,** 9 **-dew, orsidue.** See ARSEDINE. [Derivation uncertain.

The first element appears to be *or* gold, but it is doubtful whether this is original, or altered from *ars-*.]

A gold-coloured alloy of copper and zinc, rolled into very thin leaf, and used to ornament toys, etc.; 'Dutch gold', 'Mannheim gold'.

1508 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 234 Orsady, at x. d'. the li' 1527 *Acc. Gibson, Master of Revels* (P. R. O.), For v score and iiji' of orsade. 1545 *Rates of Customs* c j, Orsede the pounde vj.*d.* 1583 *Ibid.* D v, Orsdew the xij. pound xiij *s.* iiij *d* 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract of Customs* (1821) 176 Orsedew, or Manheim Gold, sometimes called Dutch Gold, Dutch Leaf, and Dutch Metal, is, properly speaking, Leaf Brass, from..the ingredients of which it is made being the same as those employed in the manufacture of Brass. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 16 The tortoise-shell,..placed over a foil of orsidue, to give a yellow lustre to the lighter part, is a rich and curious mounting [for knives]

Ort (ōit). Usually in pl. **Orts;** also 5 **ortys,** 7 **ortes,** 8 **oughts.** [First found in 15th c. in pl. *ortys, -us*, but not usual till end of 16th c.; app. cognate with early mod.Du. *oor-aete, oor-ete* remains of food (Kilian), LG. *ort* (Brem. Wbch.), Sw. dial. *orate, urate* refuse fodder; cf. N. Fris. *ôrte* to leave fragments; f. *or-, oor-*, privative + *etan* to eat. There may have been an unrecorded OE. **or-ēt*, cognate with the continental forms, but the absence of OE. and ME. examples is noteworthy.] Fragments of food left over from a meal; fodder left by cattle; refuse scraps; leavings, broken meat: also *fig. To make orts of*, to treat with contempt, undervalue.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 371/2 Ortus, releef of beestys mete. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 262/1 Ortys, *forrago* (A. *farrago*), *ruscus.* 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 985 Let him haue time a beggers orts to craue. 1598 T. BASTARD *Chrestoleros* (1880) 93 She hath the orts and parings of our time. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 400 It is some poore Fragment, some slender Ort of his remainder. 1675 CROWNE *Country Wit* II. i. 23 Those poor creatures..swim after men of wit and sense for the scraps and orts of wit that fall from them. 1678 RAY *Eng. Prov.* (ed. 2) 133 Evening orts are good morning fodder. *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1752) 258 The graziers buy lean oxen to eat up the oughts. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Orts*, the refuse of hay left in the stall by cattle. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* iii. 18 Besides, their feasting caused a multiplication of orts, which were the heirlooms of the poor. 1886 F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.* 187 These pots and pans, where the eminent writer flung the orts of his ill-digested meals.

Ort, variant of ORD *Obs.*, beginning.

Ortalan, ortalon, ortelan, var. ORTOLAN.

Ortch(y)ard, orte(s) yerde: see ORCHARD.

†Orth. *Obs.* In 1 **oroð, oruð,** 1–2 **orð, orþ.** [OE. *oroð, -uð*, shortened from *or-ōð*:—OTeut. **uz-anþ* out-breathing; cf. Goth. *us-anan* to breathe out, expire. (Sievers *Ags. Gram.* ed. 3, § 43. 4.) Cf. also OE. *ēðian*:—**anþjōjan* to breathe, and L. *an-imus*, Gr. ἀν-εμος, etc.] Breath, breathing; hence, wrath.

a 1000 *Guthlac* 1245 He oroþ stundum teah. *a* 1000 *Hymns* ix. 55 Ðu him on dydest oruþ and sawul. *a* 1000 *Life St. Guthlac* xx. (1848) 84 He þa..mid langre sworetunge þæt orð of þam breostum teah. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 13 Iswica þenne þe orð þa iswingla.

†O·rthangle. *Obs.* [f. Gr. ὀρθ-ός right, straight + ANGLE.] A rectangle.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 88 The Numbers, Orthangles and Triangles of Plato [Greek had ὀρθογώνιος right-angled, rectangular].

Orthaxial (ōrþæ·ksiăl), *a. Ichthyol.* [f. ORTHO-, ORTH-, straight + AXIAL.] Having the vertebral axis straight, as the tail of a diphycercal fish.

18.. *Cent. Dict.* cites J. A. RYDER.

Orthian (ō·rþiăn), *a.* [f. Gr. ὄρθι-ος upright, high-pitched + -AN.] Applied to a style of singing, or tune, of very high pitch: rendering Gr. ὄρθιος.

1752 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* xxxi. I. 239 His empress singing the loud Orthyan song among the servants below. 1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. 15. 1830 tr. *Aristophanes, Acharnians* 5 Chœris came shuffling on to chaunt the Orthian strain. 1872 BROWNING *Fifine at Fair* lxxviii, Sing, unalloyed by meaner mode thine own The Orthian lay. 1883 LIDDELL & SCOTT *Gr. Lex.* s.v. ὀρθιος, The τονος ὄρθιος or *orthian strain* was in so high a pitch that few voices could reach it.

Orthic (ō·rþik), *a. Min.* [f. Gr ὀρθ-ός straight + -IC.] Having the cleavage-planes at right angles to one another: = ORTHOCLASTIC.

1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* (1879) 204 *note*, In this case syenite would differ from diorite only in the form of the feldspar, which in the former is orthic (orthoclase), and in the latter clinic (plagioclase).

Orthid (ō·rþid). [f. mod.L. *Orthidæ*, f. *Orthis*, f. Gr. ὀρθός straight: see -ID 2.] A member of the *Orthidæ*, or genus *Orthis*, of fossil bivalves.

1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* iii. 43 Lamp-shells of another type. the *Orthids*, these have the valves hinged along a straight line, in the middle of which is a notch for the peduncle.

Orthite (ō·ɹbəit). *Min.* [= Ger. *orthit* (Berzelius, 1817), f. Gr. ὀρθός straight: see -ITE 1.] A variety of ALLANITE, found in long slender crystals, or straight masses.

1817 in T. Thomson *Ann. Philos.* IX. 160 Orthite so named because it always forms straight radii. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 289 Orthite occurs in acicular crystals sometimes a foot long at Finbo near Fahlun, and at Ytterby in Sweden.

Hence **Orthi·tic** *a.*, of the nature of orthite.

1843 HUMBLE *Dict. Geol.*, *Allanite*, an orthitic melane-ore.

Ortho-, before a vowel sometimes **orth-**, combining form of Gr. ὀρθός 'straight, right', an element of various words, chiefly scientific or technical, sometimes in the physical sense 'straight', sometimes in the ethical sense 'right, correct, proper'.

1. In technical words generally (for the more important of which see their alphabetical places): **O·rtho-axis** *Cryst.* = *orthodiagonal*. **Orthoba·sic** *a. Cryst.* [BASIC], applied to those systems of crystallization in which the axes are at right angles. **Orthoca·rpous** *a. Bot.* [Gr. καρπός fruit], having straight fruit. **Orthochro·nograph** (see quot.); **Orthocœlic** (-sī·lik), **Orthoco·lous** *adjs. Zool.* [Gr. κοιλία belly], having a straight intestine (as an infusorian), or the intestines arranged in straight or parallel folds (as a bird: opp. to *cyclocœlic*). **O·rthocycle** (-səik'l) *Geom.* [Gr. κύκλος circle], the circle that is the locus of intersections of tangents to a conic at right angles to each other; the director circle. **Orthodia·gonal** *Cryst.*, (*a*) *sb.*, that lateral axis in the monoclinic system which is at right angles to the vertical axis; (*b*) *adj.*, belonging to or in the line of this axis (opp. to *clinodiagonal*). **O·rthodome** *Cryst.* [DOME *sb.* 5 b], a dome parallel to the orthodiagonal in the monoclinic system; hence **O·rthodoma·tic** *a.*, pertaining to an orthodome. **Ortho·gamy** *Bot.* [Gr. γάμος marriage] (see quot.). **O·rthoglossy** *nonce wd.* [Gr. γλῶσσα tongue, after *orthography*], correct pronunciation. **Orthophony** (ōɹbɹ·fŏni) [Gr. φωνή voice, sound], the art of correct speaking or enunciation. **Orthopi·nacoid** (*ryst.* [PINACOID], one of the principal planes in the monoclinic system, parallel to the vertical axis and the orthodiagonal; hence **Orthopinacoi·dal** *a.* **O·rthoprism** *Cryst.*, a prism in a monoclinic crystal, the faces of which are parallel to the vertical axis. **Orthopy·ramid** *Cryst.*, in the monoclinic system a pyramid for which the ratio of the intercept made by it upon the orthodiagonal to that made upon the clinodiagonal is greater than the corresponding ratio for the primary pyramid. **O·rthostyle** *Arch.* [Gr. στῦλος column], a straight row of columns. **Ortho·typous** *a. Min.* [Gr. τύπος TYPE], 'having a perpendicular cleavage' (Webster, 1864).

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Orthobasicus*, applied by Naumann to systems of crystallization that are coordinate, orthagonal or rectangular, viz, the tessular, prismatic, pyramidal and rhombohedrical: *orthobasic 1881 WEST in *Jrnl. Bot.* X. 115 This species belongs to the *orthocarpous leiophyllous Hypnaceae. 1844 *Mech Mag* XLI. 337 At the late meeting of the British Association, Dr. Robinson exhibited and explained the *Orthochronograph, an ingenious instrument recently introduced . [for] the ascertaining of correct time. 1882 W. A. FORBES in *Rep. Challenger Exp.* IV. 10 The arrangement of the intestinal folds is '*orthocœlic', the intestine being disposed in light folds lying close to and parallel with each other. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Orthocelous. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex*, *Orthocœlous*, having a straight or longitudinally ranged intestine 1891 TAYLOR *Elem Geom. Conics* IV § 31 The locus of the point of concourse of a pair of tangents at right angles will be shewn to be a circle, which we shall term the '*Orthocycle. *Note*, It has also been named the *Director Circle*, since in the parabola it degenerates into the directrix and the line infinity. 1858 THUDICHUM *Urine* 123 The *ortho-diagonal is shorter than the clino-diagonal. 1868 DANA *Min.* Introd. (ed 5) 27 The orthodiagonal section. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* ix. 85 Sections lying in the zone of the orthodiagonal 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* § 328 This variety of dome is termed the *ortho-dome, because, like the ortho-prisms, it has an ortho-symmetrical character. 1874 R. BOWN *Man. Bot* 418 The typical and orthodox method, which may be styled '*Orthogamy*, or direct ('straight') fertilisation. 1877 *Fraser's Mag* XVI. 565 The discrepance between our orthography and our *orthoglossy gravely discourages foreigners. 1845 W. RUSSELL (*title*) *Orthophony, or Vocal Culture, a Manual of elementary Exercises for the Cultivation of the Voice in Elocution. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 88 When the light falls obliquely either on the basal plane, the *orthopinakoid, or the hemidome of a monoclinic felspar. 1889 *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* XLV ii. 299 The Augite is almost colourless, and gives the usual eight-sided sections. Prismatic, *ortho- and clinopinacoidal cleavages are present. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE (*crystallogr.* § 328 The *vertical* or *ortho-prism . , usually distinguished as the *prism-form*, the faces of which lie in the zone [100, 010]. 1892 DANA *Min* Introd. p. xxxi, *Ortho-pyramids. 1898 *Ibid.* 101 The pyramids may be unit pyramids (*hkl*), orthopyramids, (*hk0*) when $h > k$, or clinopyramids, (*hk0*) when $h < k$. 1831 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) III. 468/2 *Orthostyle, any straight range of columns. 18.. SHEPARD cited by Webster (1864) for *Orthotypous.

2. In *Chemistry*. **a.** *Ortho-* is used to distinguish one class of acids and their salts from another denoted by the prefix *meta-*, which contain the same elements in different proportions, the *meta-* acid containing a molecule of H_2O less than the *ortho-* acid, the *ortho-* salt being also the more basic and the *meta-* salt the less basic. Thus *orthophosphoric acid* H_3PO_4, *metaphosphoric acid* HPO_3; *sodium orthophosphate* Na_3PO_4, *sodium metaphosphate* $NaPO_3$. So *orthosilicic, orthotungstic, orthosilicate, orthotungstate*, etc. This use of *ortho-* originated with Prof. Odling in 1859, *meta-* having been introduced by Graham in 1833. **b.** With the names of isomeric benzene di-derivatives, *ortho-* is applied to those in which two consecutive hydrogen atoms are replaced by another element or radical, as distinguished from *meta-* and *para-* derivatives, in which the two atoms are not consecutive, but unsymmetrically or symmetrically dispersed respectively. Examples: *orthodibromobenzene, orthobromotoluene, orthopropylphenol, orthoxylene*. (This was introduced by Körner, 1867, in *Brussels Acad. Sc. Bull.* XXIV. 166–185.)

As *ortho-*, although usually prefixed without a hyphen, has always its own distinct meaning, chemical names in *ortho-* are not separately treated in this Dictionary.

1859 ODLING in *L. E. & D. Philos. Mag* Ser. IV XXVII. 368 On Ortho- and Meta-silicates. Intermediate between common or orthophosphates and metaphosphates we have several varieties of compounds, among which the best defined are the pyrophosphates, salts which result from the union of an atom of orthophosphate with an atom of metaphosphate 1868 WATTS *Dict Chem.* IV. 238 The prefixes *ortho-* and *meta-* have been introduced. to denote two classes of salts..the more basic salts being called ortho- and the less basic, meta- salts. 1873 — *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 225 The aqueous solution..deposits orthophosphoric acid in prismatic crystals. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 66 Neutral solutions of the orthophosphates..give precipitates with salts of lime and baryta. 1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* II. 422 The di-derivatives of benzene .. exhibit three such modifications which are distinguished by the prefixes *ortho*, *meta*, and *para*: thus .. Orthodichlorobenzene, 1 : 2, $C_6ClCHHHH$, Metadichlorobenzene, 1 : 3, $C_6ClHClHHH$; Paradichlorobenzene, 1 : 4, $C_6CHHClHH$.

Orthocentre (ō·ɹbə·sentəɹ). *Geom.* [f. ORTHO- + CENTRE.] The point at which the perpendiculars from the angles of a triangle on the opposite sides intersect.

1869 BESANT *Conic Sect.* 131 If a rectangular hyperbola circumscribe a triangle, it passes through the orthocentre. 1885 LEUDESDORF *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 273 The directrices of all parabolas inscribed in a given triangle meet in the same point, viz. the orthocentre of the triangle.

Orthocephalic (ō·ɹbəsfæ·lik), *a. Ethnol.* [f. ORTHO- 'right, correct' + Gr. κεφαλή head + -IC: cf. *cephalic*.] Applied to skulls of which the breadth is from about $\frac{4}{5}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of the length (intermediate between *brachycephalic* and *dolichocephalic*); or, according to some, of which the height is from $\frac{7}{10}$ to $\frac{4}{5}$ of the length, or of which the height is $\frac{2}{3}$ of the breadth.

1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* v (1869) 129 Now if we class those skulls in which the relation of the breadth to the length is from 74-79 to 100 as medium heads, .. Orthocephalic. 1866 HUXLEY *Prehist. Rem. Caithn.* 88 The skull is orthocephalic, the cephalic index being 0·76.

So **Orthocephalous** (-se·fələs), *a.* = prec.; **Orthoce·phaly**, the condition of being orthocephalic.

1874 DAWKINS *Cave Hunt.* vi. 191 In the round barrows . they belong mainly to the third division, although some are ortho-cephalous 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Orthocephaly*, the condition of a skull which, according to the Frankfort agreement, possesses a vertical index of from 70·1° to 75°. According to Welcker, an orthocephalous skull is one whose height is to its width as 10 to 8.

‖ **Orthoceras** (ɹbɹ·sĕrăs). *Palæont.* Pl **orthocerata** (ō·ɹbəsĕrē·tă). [f. ORTHO- 'straight' + Gr. κέρας, pl. κέρατα horn.] An extinct genus of cephalopods, having long straight (or nearly straight) chambered shells; a fossil shell of this genus.

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 101 The gigantic orthocerata of this era being, to recent multilocular shells, what the fossil ferns, equisetæ, and other plants of the coal strata, are in comparison with plants now growing within the tropics. 1863 — *Antiq. Man* xx. 404 It is said truly that the ammonite, orthoceras, and nautilus of these ancient rocks were of the tetrabranchiate division.

Hence **Orthoceran** (ɹbɹ·sĕrăn) *a*, belonging to the *Orthocerata*.

1884 *Science* III. 127/1 Evidence that the Ammonoidea, with their distinct embryos, arose from the orthoceran stock.

Orthoceratite (ō·ɹbəse·rătəit). Also in Lat. form **orthoceratites** (ō·ɹbəse·rătəi·tiz). [f. as prec. + -ITE 1 2.] A fossil shell of the genus *Orthoceras* or family *Orthoceratidæ*; also, an animal of this genus or family.

1754 *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 804 The orthoceratites is a strait concamerated shell, ending in a point. 1786 *Ibid.* LXXVI. 445 Belemnites, orthoceratites, and so on, are all sea animals. 1871 HARTWIG *Subterr. W.* ii. 18 In the more ancient Palæozoic seas flourished the Orthoceratites, or straight-chambered shells, resembling a nautilus uncoiled. *attrib.* 1853 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxxii. 376 The orthoceratite limestone of the Alleghanies.

Hence **Orthoceratitic** (ō·ɹbəserătı·tik) *a.*, pertaining to or resembling an orthoceratite. So also **Orthoceratoid** (-se·rătoid) *a.* = *orthoceratitic*; *sb.* = *orthoceratite*.

Orthochromatic (ō·ɹbəkrŏmæ·tik), *a. Photogr.* [f. ORTHO- 'correct, proper' + Gr. χρωματικός relating to colour, CHROMATIC.] Representing colours in their correct relations, *i. e.* without exaggerating the deepness of some and the brightness of others (as in ordinary photography).

1887 *Athenæum* 26 Mar. 421/1 The colours were purposely selected to test as severely as possible the capacity of the plate used—a Dixon's orthochromatic. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Aug 7/1 We want photography to be orthochromatic, or colour-correct. 1890 AGNES M. CLERKE *Syst. Stars* 30 'Orthochromatic' plates absolutely free from colour-preferences can be produced by special processes.

So **Orthochromatism** (-kro·mătiz'm), the condition of being orthochromatic; **Orthochro·matize** *v. trans.*, to render orthochromatic.

1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 315 In order to obtain true orthochromatism it is always necessary..to interpose a transparent yellow screen somewhere between the object and the plate in order to cut off a certain proportion of the blue and violet rays, to which the plates still remain relatively too sensitive. 1890 *Ibid* III. 220 We will give an easy method by which any gelatine dry-plate can be orthochromatized. 1892 W. J. STILLMAN in *Nation* (N. Y.) 15 Dec. 448/3 'Orthochromatism' avoids the glaring contrasts which used to be made by photography between the color-values of blues, yellows, and reds.

Orthoclase (ō·ɹbəklēs). *Min.* [mod. (Breithaupt, 1823) f. ORTHO- 'straight, right' + Gr. κλάσ-ις breaking, cleavage.] Common or potash feldspar, a silicate of aluminium and potassium, occurring in crystals or masses of various colours, characterized by two cleavages at right angles to each other.

1849 NICOL *Min.* 119 All orthoclase from trachyte contains soda along with the potash. 1863 S. R. GRAVES *Yacht. Cruise Baltic* 142 The felspar of this quarry is of two kinds, orthoclase and oligoclase, in large masses, the former pink, and the latter quite white. 1900 SILLIMAN *Min* 87 Ground orthoclase is extensively used as a glaze.

b. *attrib.* Consisting of or containing orthoclase.

1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* i (1867) 11 Four separate stages of orthoclase-gneiss. 1869 BRISTOW tr *Figuier's World bef. Deluge* ii. 33 Alongside these orthoclase crystals, quartz is implanted. 1881 GEIKIE *Geol. Sketches* 219 The grains of which are mainly of pink cleavable orthoclase felspar.

Orthoclastic (ō·ɹbəklæ·stik), *a. Min.* [f. ORTHO- + Gr. κλαστ-ός broken, cloven + -IC.] Having cleavages at right angles to each other.

1878 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 8 We distinguish two principal kinds of felspar, the orthoclastic (monoclinic) ..and the plagioclastic (triclinic). 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 91 The orthoclastic (rectangular cleavage) or that in which the chief cleavages are mutually situated at right angles.

Orthocœlic, Orthodome, etc.: see ORTHO-.

Orthodox (ō·ɹbdŏks), *a.* and *sb.* [Ultimately ad. Gr. ὀρθοδοξ-ος right in opinion, f. ὀρθό-ς + δόξα opinion. Cf. late L. *orthodox us* (Jerome *Codex Just.*), and F. *orthodoxe* (*a* 1488 in Godef. *Compl.*), which may have been the proximate sources.]

A. *adj.*

1. Holding right or correct opinions, i. e. such as are currently accepted as correct, or are in accordance with some recognized standard: **a.** in theology.

1611 COTGR., *Orthodoxe*, orthodox, orthodoxall; of a right faith, true beliefe, sound opinion. *c* 1615 BACON *Adv. Villiers* Wks. 1879 I. 510/2 The church of England; which doubtless is as sound and orthodox in the doctrine thereof [i e of the true protestant religion], as any christian church in the world. 1636 PRYNNE *Unhask Tim.* (1661) 45 None of the Orthodoxest or most Judicious Writers. 1722 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. iv. 287 Men falsely called orthodox and divines. 1850 W. IRVING *Mahomet* viii. (1853) 40 We find, says the Koran, the religion of Abraham the orthodox who was no idolater. 1861 STANLEY *East Ch.* vii. (1869) 246 To be called 'orthodox'.. implies, to a certain extent, deadness of feeling; at times rancorous animosity; narrowness, fixedness, perhaps even, hardness of intellect.

Hence **b.** in reference to other subjects.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* i. v. x. (1650) 145 Of Authors, two is enough upon any Science, provided they be plenary and orthodox. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. xi. § 5 Obscure and equivocal Terms, ..capable to make the most Attentive or Quick-sighted, very little..more knowing or orthodox.

2. Of opinions or doctrines: Right, correct, true; in accordance with what is accepted or authoritatively established as the true view or right practice; **a.** *orig* in theological and ecclesiastical doctrine.

1581 HAMILTON (*title*) Certane orthodox and catholik conclusions with yair probations. 1616 JAS. I *Remonstr. Right of Kings* Wks. 440 To maintaine the precepts of the orthodox faith. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 187 P 1 The Doctrine is received amongst you as Orthodox. 1865 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) I. vi. 135 The received and orthodox view of .. Christian divines.

Hence **b.** in general application.

1730 SWIFT *Vind. Ld. Carteret* Wks. (1761) 186, I am well aware, how much my sentiments differ from the orthodox opinions of one or two principal patriots. 1804 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 20 Every word of mine..however innocent, however orthodox even, is twisted, tormented, perverted. 1888 H. SIDGWICK *Scope Econom. Sci* 3 This kind of political economy is sometimes called 'orthodox', though it has the characteristic unusual in orthodox doctrines of being repudiated by the majority of accredited teachers of the subject.

3. In accordance with what is regarded as proper or 'correct'; conventional; approved.

1838 LYTTON *Alice* I.24 Then the orthodox half-hour had expired. 1877 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 3) II App. 553 The orthodox thing was to condemn William and Harold alike.

4. (*With capital.*) The specific epithet of the Eastern Church, which recognizes the headship of the Patriarch of Constantinople, and of the various national churches of Russia, Servia, Romania, etc., which hold the same 'orthodox' creed, and recognize each other as of the same communion; the historical representative of the churches of the ancient East, commonly called the *Greek Church*.

The full ancient designation is ἡ ἁγία ὀρθόδοξος καθολικὴ ἀποστολικὴ ἀνατολικὴ ἐκκλησία, 'the holy, orthodox, catholic, apostolic, Eastern church'. The epithet 'Orthodox' was originally assumed to distinguish it from the various divisions of the Eastern Church, e.g. the Jacobite or Monophysite, Nestorian, etc., which separated on points of doctrine, and have not accepted all the decrees of the successive general councils; but it is sometimes used by historical writers as opposed to 'Catholic'. Also combined with national names, as *Greek Orthodox*, *Russian Orthodox*, *Servian Orthodox*, etc.

[1679 RICAUT *Pres. State Gr. Ch.* xviii. 331 That which they call, The Orthodox Confession of the Anatolian Church.] 1772 J. G. KING *Rites Gk. Ch.* Pref. 18 They are read at the grave to testify to the people that the party died in the true faith of the orthodox church. 1850 NEALE *East. Ch.* I. 69 An Union has often been proposed between the Armenian and Orthodox Eastern Communions. 1861 STANLEY *East. Ch.* i. (1864) 3 By whatever name we call it—'Eastern', 'Greek', or 'Orthodox'—it carries us back more than any other existing Christian institution, to the earliest scenes and times of the Christian religion. 1881 FREEMAN *Hist. Geog. Eur.* I vii. 170 Till a new patriarchate of Moscow arose in Russia, to mark the greatest spiritual conquest of the Orthodox Church.

B. *sb.* **1.** An orthodox person. **b.** A member of the Orthodox Eastern Church.

1587 HARRISON *Descr. Brit.* I. ix. 27 The Pelagian heresie, which not a little molested the orthodoxes of that Iland. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 169 Was he an Heretick, or an Orthodoxe? 1797 W. JOHNSTON *Beckmann's Invent.* III. 406 In the altercation between a Luciferian and an Orthodox. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Sept. 2/1 Punctual ..in discharging all the functions of a Greek Orthodox.

† **2.** An opinion generally accepted as right; an orthodox opinion. *Obs.*

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom* I. xiv. § 3 (1622) 110 It is indeed an Orthodoxe; though it be numbred as a Paradoxe; that *Omnes Stulti insanunt*. 1646 BUCK *Rich. III*, I. 4 The Surname and Sobriquet of Plantagenet, or Plantagenet after the vulgar Orthodoxe.

† **Orthodoxal,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. = ORTHODOX A. 1.

1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* in *Archaica* (1815) II. 94 The works of the fathers and doctors, howsoever ancient, learned, or orthodoxal, are little or nothing worth. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* (1636) 89 Things ..set downe in the Creed, and unanimously received by all Orthodoxall Christians. 1689 *Sovereign Right of People over Tyrants* 7 Monarical, Christian, and Orthodoxal Authors.

2. = ORTHODOX A. 2.

1585-7 T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* (1607) 336 All churches Protestant and reformed subscribe unto this doctrine, as both apostolical and orthodoxal. 1641 MILTON *Prel. Ep.sc.* Wks. (1851) 90 Who willingly passe by that which is Orthodoxall in them, and studiously cull out that which is Commentitious. 1656 B. HUBBARD (title) Orthodoxal Navigation; or the admirable and excellent Art of Arithmetical Great Circle Sailing. 1819 SHELLEY *P. Bell* 3rd Prol. 12 Shielding from the guilt of schism The orthodoxal syllogism.

Hence † **Orthodoxa·lity,** † **Orthodo·xalness,** orthodox quality or condition; † **Orthodo·xally** *adv.*, orthodoxly.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* x ii. 494 They be but nearly & elegantly trimm'd up in these fine ornaments of *Orthodoxality. 1726 *Penn's Wks.* I. Life 43 Denying with them the Authority, Antiquity, and Orthodoxal ty of the Romish Church. 1606 W. CRASHAW *Rom. Forgeries* 15 Ferus soundly and orthodoxally teacheth in plaine words, that Christs justice is our justification. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* X. 608 A very excellent and worthy young fellow, who drinks brandy pawnee as orthodoxally as if he were a Christian. 1654 HAMMOND *Answ. Animadv. Ignat.* iii. § 3 67 The *Orthodoxalness of Damas in this, and the like of other Bishops.

† **Orthodoxa·stical,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. ὀρθοδοξαστικ-ός according to right opinion, orthodox (f. ὀρθοδοξαστής an orthodox person) + -AL.] = ORTHODOX A. 1, 2.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 258/1 Persisting .. in the ancient and true orthodoxasticall faith immooveable. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 602 Synods not heroticall, but orthodoxasticall and catholike.

Orthodoxian (ɔ̄ɹˈθɔdɒˈksiăn). Now *rare.* Also 7 **orthodoxan.** [f. late Gr. ὀρθοδοξία, or med.L. *orthodoxia* + -AN.] A professor of orthodoxy.

1621 MOLLE *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* IV. x. 263 The Arrian refused the match, but the Orthodoxan without delay went into the fire. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 253 Arianism was concluded by those severe Orthodoxians to be the very Sin against the Holy Ghost. 1887 *Daily Tel.* 16 Aug. 5/1 To this *modus vivendi*, which gave great umbrage to strict orthodoxians, he steadfastly adhered.

Orthodoxical (ɔ̄ɹˈθɔdɒˈksikăl), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ICAL.] Characterized by orthodoxy; orthodox.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 828 It [the Church] is called Orthodoxicall, because it is sound of iudgement, opinion and faith. 1644 MILTON *Judgm. Bucer* To Parlt., In the public confession of a most orthodoxical church and state in Germany. 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 124 In possession of orthodoxical truth. *a* 1860 H. H. WILSON *Ess. & Lect.* (1862) I. 262 They ..usually adopt the outward worship of another division, whether orthodoxical or heretical.

Hence **Orthodo·xically** *adv.*, orthodoxly.

1834 LANDOR *Exam. Shaks.* Wks 1853 II. 293/2 Those who discourse orthodoxically on theology. 1896 *Chicago Advance* 21 May 741/2 The Divinity School [Chicago University] is regularly and orthodoxically Baptist.

Orthodoxism (ɔ̄ˈɹθɔdɒksiˌzm). [-ISM.]

† **1.** The quality of being orthodox; orthodoxy.

1644 J. GOODWIN *Innoc. Triumph.* (1645) 33 Mr. Prynne's judgement in questioning the Orthodoxisme, yea, the tolerablenesse of the premised Doctrine.

b. In derogatory sense: The treating orthodoxy of creed or doctrine as the important feature of religion; the making of orthodoxy one's special *-ism*.

1828 PUSEY *Hist. Eng.* 69 Enemies he had .. from his undervaluing the mere intellectual orthodoxism of his day. 1854 — *Colleg. Teach.* 53 'An orthodoxism, uninfluential on life'. I ventured to coin this word to designate a lifeless spurious claim to orthodoxy. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr* II. xxxvi. 500 There is too much reason to fear that to the end of time the conceit of orthodoxism will claim inspired authority for its own conclusions, even when they are most antichristian.

So **O·rthodoxist,** one who professes or lays claim to a rigid orthodoxy.

1857 BADEN-POWELL in *Oxford Ess.* 180 In these views of the High Orthodoxists.

Orthodoxly (ɔ̄ˈɹθɔdɒksli), *adv.* [f. ORTHODOX *a.* + -LY 2.] In an orthodox manner or fashion; in accordance with what is accounted the right opinion or doctrine; **a.** in theology.

c 1615 BACON *Adv. Villiers* Wks. 1879 I. 510/2 Concerning the doctrine of the church of England expressed in the thirty-nine articles, that is so soundly and so orthodoxly settled, as cannot be questioned without extreme danger to the honour and stability of our religion. 1723 WATERLAND *2nd Vind.* 123 He there speaks as orthodoxly of the Blessed Trinity as a man can reasonably desire. 1885 A. J. C. HARE *Russia* iv. 168 A primitive old lady orthodoxly crossed herself whenever the carriage gave a jolt.

b. in general application: Correctly, properly.

a 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* III. v, You err most orthodoxly, sweet Sir Kit. 1708 OZELL tr. *Boileau's Lutrin* IV. (1730) 296 Twenty large Hogsheads, fill'd by my Command, Rang'd Orthodoxly in my Cellar stand. 1721 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* No. 21 (1754) 106, I..firmly and orthodoxly believe that Aristotle, as by law establish'd, is the best author. 1885 WINGFIELD *Barb. Philpot* II. i. 35 My lord .. offered the extreme tips of his white attenuated fingers with orthodoxly filbert nails to Mrs. Barbara.

O·rthodoxness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being orthodox; orthodoxy.

1644 *Observ. Prynne's 12 Quest.* 5 The mischiefes of Presbytery are vailed with Orthodoxnesse. 1709 CHANDLER *Eff. against Bigotry* 12 What will a Man's Orthodoxness .contribute to the healing of his Pride, Passion, or Worldliness?

Orthodoxy (ɔ̄ˈɹθɔdɒksi). [ad. Gr. ὀρθοδοξία (*c* 180 in L. & S.), n. of quality f. ὀρθόδοξ-ος ORTHODOX; prob. through med.L. *orthodoxia*. Cf. mod.F. *orthodoxie* (Furetière 1701).] The quality or character of being orthodox; belief in or agreement with what is, or is currently held to be, right, esp. in religious matters.

1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin* 261 Dying men, especially of such orthodoxie, worth and fame as he, speake truth. 1756-78 [see DOXY 2]. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt Nat* (1834) II. 255 Orthodoxy lies in rectitude of sentiment upon all branches of our duty, not in the characteristic doctrines of any church, however infallible. 1823 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* VI. 355 By these Articles Henry had now fixed the landmarks of English orthodoxy. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xii. 105 Lanfranc was again present as the champion of orthodoxy.

b. With *pl.* An orthodox belief or opinion.

1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 9 The free-thinker [would fain pass] for a person with his own orthodoxies if you only knew them. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* IV § 4 254 The fruitless lives, the barren orthodoxies .. are at once to undergo the most searching scrutiny.

c. *Feast of Orthodoxy*, in the Greek Church, a festival celebrated on the first Sunday in Lent, called *Orthodoxy Sunday*: see quots.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Orthodoxy*, or, *Feast of Orthodoxy*, denotes a solemn feast in the Greek church, instituted by the empress Theodora; still held on the first Sunday in Lent, in memory of the restoration of images in churches, which had been taken down by the Iconoclastes. 1850 TORREY tr. *Neander's Ch. Hist.* (Bohn) VI. 371 The 19th of February, the first Sunday of Lent in the year 842, was the day appointed for this celebration. This day was ever afterwards observed in the Greek church as a high festival, called the Feast of Orthodoxy. 1850 NEALE *East. Ch.* I. 712 Orthodoxy Sunday — First Sunday in Lent. *Ibid.* 867. 1892 *Tablet* 8 Aug. 211/2 Heresies which are solemnly anathematised on 'Orthodoxy Sunday'.

Orthodromic (ɔ̄ˈɹθɔdɹɔˈmik), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. type *ὀρθοδρομ-ος (cf. ὀρθοδρομεῖν to run straight, ἀνάδρομ-ος running up, etc.) + -IC.] (See quot.) So **Orthodro·mics** *sb.*, **Ortho·dromy** (see quots.).

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Orthodromiques*, ..the Art of sailing in the Ark of some great Circle. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Or hodromy*, such a Course, which is the most direct and shortest distance between any two Points on the Surface of the Globe. 1775 ASH, *Orthodromic*, sailing on the arch of a great circle, sailing the most direct course.

Orthoepic (ɔ̄ˈɹθɔiˌepik). *a.* [f. as ORTHOEPY + -IC: cf. *epic.*] Pertaining to orthoepy; relating to correct or accepted pronunciation. So **Orthoe·pical** *a.*; hence **Orthoe·pically** *adv.*

1849 G. P. MARSH *Lect. on Eng. Lang.* (1863) xxii. 470 It is often impossible to suggest any explanation of *orthoepic mutations. 1888 SCUDDER *Webster* ii. 38 The basis of orthoepic canons. 1803 T. CARPENTER (*title*) The Scholar's Orthographical and *Orthoepical Assistant. 1809 T. BATCHELOR (*title*) An Orthoepical Analysis of the English Language. *Ibid.* title-p., Illustrated and exemplified by the use of a New Orthoepical Alphabet or Universal Character. 1867 A. J. ELLIS *E. E. Pronunc.* I. iv. 405 Final *e* in the 16th century ..had come to be regarded mainly as an orthoepical symbol. 1864 WEBSTER, **Orthoepically*, in an orthoepical manner; with correct pronunciation.

Orthoepist (ɔ̄ˈɹθɔiˌpist, ɔ̄ɹθōˈɹpist). [f. ORTHOEPY + -IST.] One versed in orthoepy; one who treats of the pronunciation of words.

1796 S. JONES (*title*) Sheridan Improved. A general pronouncing and explanatory Dictionary of the English Language ...the discordances of that celebrated orthoepist being avoided, and his improprieties corrected. 1861 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* VIII. 376 A great disagreement prevails among the orthoepists and grammarians on the subject of syllabification. 1888 [see ORTHOGRAPHIST].

Hence **Orthoepi·stic** *a.*, pertaining to or characteristic of orthoepists.

1867 A. J. ELLIS *E. E. Pronunc.* I. 223 Attempting to shew that formerly *k* was not pronounced in English, and that it was altogether an orthoepistic fancy to pronounce it.

Orthoepy (ɔ̄ˈɹθɔiˌpi, ɔ̄ɹθōˈɹpi). [ad. Gr. ὀρθοεπεία correctness of diction, f. *ὀρθοεπής speaking correctly, f. ὀρθό-ς ORTHO- + ἔπος, ἐπε- word.]

1. That part of grammar which deals with pronunciation; phonology.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* III. i 298 Parts of Grammar. Concerning the most convenient marks or sounds for the expression of such names or words; whether by writing, *Orthography*; or by speech, *Orthoepy*. 1712 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 35 Orthoepy ought to have been reckon'd as a Part of Grammar before Orthography, since Speech preceeds Writing. 1784 R. NARES (*title*) Elements of Orthoepy, containing a Distinct View of the whole Analogy of the English Language. 1832-4 DE QUINCEY *Essays* i. Wks. 1862 IX. 51 The grammar and orthoepy of the Latin Language.

2. Correct, accepted, or customary pronunciation.

[1773 W. KENRICK (*title*) A new Dictionary of the English Language: containing not only the explanation of words ..but likewise their orthoepia or pronunciation in speech.] 1801 CHENEVIX in *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 195 *note*, Without offending the radical orthoepy of our language. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas I*, III. viii. 177 Formerly they regulated their orthography by their orthoepy. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* iii 37 Changes which have altered the whole aspect of our orthoepy and orthography.

Orthogamy, -glossy: see ORTHO-.

Orthognathic (ɔ̄ɹθɔgnæˈθik), *a.* [f. as ORTHOGNATH-OUS + -IC.] = ORTHOGNATHOUS.

1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1321/1 The front teeth meet at an angle, instead of being ..in parallel planes, as in those skulls which are termed orthognathic. 1874 DAWKINS *Cave Hunt.* v. 187 Their skulls are orthognathic, or not presenting a lower jaw advancing beyond the vertical line dropped from the forehead.

Orthognathism (ɔ̄ɹˈɹɔgnăˌθiz'm). [f. as next + -ISM.] The condition of being orthognathous.

1871 DAWKINS *Cave Hunt.* vi. 201 They are remarkable for ..the delicacy of their features, and the orthognathism of their faces. 1896 A. H. KEANE *Ethnol.* 181 Prognathism is naturally regarded as characteristic of the lower, orthognathism of the higher races.

Orthognathous (ɔ̄ɹˈɹɔgnăθɔs), *a. Ethnol.* [f. ORTHO- 'straight' + Gr. γναθ-ος jaw + -OUS; in mod.F. *orthognathe*.] Straight jawed; having the jaws not projecting beyond the vertical line drawn from the forehead; having a facial angle of about 90°. Said of the skull; also of persons.

1853 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1863 *Q. Rev.* CXIV. 383 No law ..will give us the relative dates of brachycephalous, and dolichocephalous, thick skulled or thin-skulled, orthognathous or prognathous men. 1877 DAWSON *Orig. World* 428 Culture tends to the elevation of the nasal bones, to an orthognathous condition of the jaws. 1881 TYLOR *Anthropol.* 62 The European is orthognathous or upright jawed.

† **O·rthogon.** *Obs. rare.* Also in L. form **orthogonium** and Gr. **-gonion.** [ad. late L. *orthogōnium*, neuter of *orthogōnius*, a. Gr. ὀρθογώνιος right-angled; so F. *orthogone* (16th c. in Godef. *Compl.*). Cf. L. *orthogonium* a rectangle (Isidore III. xii. 2).] A right-angled triangle.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. def. xxvii. 5 An Orthigonium or a rightangled triangle, is a triangle which hath a right angle. 1612 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* 17 The square will make you ready for all manner of compartments..your Cylinder for valted turrets, and round buildings; your Orthogonium and Pyramis, for sharp steeples. 1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 2.1 The Orthogonion what a foundation it is of Trigonometry, every body knows that knows any thing at all in Mathematicks.

Orthogonal (ɔ̄ɹˈɹɔgŏnăl), *a. Geom.* [a. F. *orthogonal*, f. *orthogone*: see prec. and -AL; and cf. *hexagonal*, etc.] Having or of the nature of a right angle, right-angled (*obs.*); pertaining to or involving right angles; at right angles to something else, or to each other; rectangular.

Orthogonal projection, projection in which the rays are at right angles to the plane of projection. *Orthogonal trajectory*, a curve intersecting each of a family of curves at right angles.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. Elem. B iib, Of straight lined angles there are three kindes, the Orthogonall, the Obtuse

and the Acute Angle. *Ibid.*, Eche of those Angles is an Orthogonall or right Angle 1612 SELDEN in *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* A iij, Pythagoras's sacrifice after his Geometricall Theorem in finding the squares of an Orthogonall triangles sides 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. (1737) 235 An Orthogonal Line. 1816 tr. *Lacroix's Diff. & Int Calculus* 403 The trajectories in which the angle *TMt* is a right angle, are called orthogonal trajectories. 1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 37 If two symmetral planes intersect at right angles the line in which they cut is called an axis of orthogonal symmetry 1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthrop.* II. iii, Orthogonal projections are the only ones which give exact measurements applicable to craniometry.

Ortho·gonally, *adv.* [f prec. + -LY 2.] In an orthogonal manner; at right angles.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. xviii. F j, *E* is the fourth staffe running sydewise orthogonally or in a squire from the third. 1669 STURMY *Mariners Mag* v. 52 Divide it into 4 Quadrants, with 2 diamet cutting each other in the Centor orthogonally 1797 BROUGHAM in *Phil Trans* LXXXVIII. 482 The parabola shall cut the logarithmic orthogonally. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 241 Case of two spheres cutting orthogonally. 1887 R. A. ROBERT *Integr Calc* I 359.

†Orthogo·nial, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *orthogōni-us* (see ORTHOGON) + -AL.] = ORTHOGONAL.

1653 H. MORE *Conject Cabbal.* (1713) 142 All which refer to Five, as it is the Hypotenusa of the first Orthogonal Triangle, that has its sides including the right Angle, rational. 1660 COKE *Justice Vind.* 22 An orthogonal triangle.

†Orthogonion, -gonium: see ORTHOGON.

O·rthograph. [f. ORTHOGRAPH-IC, after *autograph, chirograph,* etc.: see -GRAPH.] An orthographic projection or vertical elevation; = ORTHOGRAPHY 2 b.

1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*; and in mod. Dicts.

Orthographer (*ɔ*ɪ*θɒ*·*g*ɪ*räfə*ɪ). [f. Gr. *ὀρθογράφ-ος* correct writer (see ORTHOGRAPHY) + -ER.] One skilled in orthography; one who spells in accordance with accepted usage.

1598 FLORIO, *Ortografista,* an ortographer, or teacher of orthographie. 1599 MINSHEU, *Ortografo,* an Orthographer. [1599 SHAKS *Much Ado* II iii. 21 see ORTHOGRAPHY 1.] 1706 PHILLIPS, *Orthographist* or *Orthographer,* one skilled in Orthography. 1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) III. 167 Frances is a remarkable Orthographer, and, unless that Letter [k] is expunged from Johnson's Dictionary, I am afraid we shall not be able to wrest it from her. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lxviii. VIII. 624 The former comes nearer to the good orthographer or arithmetician than the latter. 1887 *Athenæum* 5 Mar. 305 Rapid writer and correct orthographer.

Orthographic (*ɔ*ɪ*θɒgræ*·*fɪk*), *a.* [In sense 1, f. ORTHO- 'straight, right' + Gr. *-γραφος* written, *γραφικός* of or pertaining to writing. In sense 2, f. ORTHOGRAPHY + -IC: see -GRAPHIC.]

1. Applied to a kind of perspective projection, used in maps, elevations of buildings, etc., in which the point of sight is supposed to be at an infinite distance, so that the rays are parallel.

1668 *Phil Trans* III 892 The Orthographick Projection, by Perpendiculars falling from the respective Points of the Circles of the Spheare, on the Projecting Plain: Such a Projection, if the Plain be the Meridian, Ptolemy called the Analemma. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 56 If the eye be supposed to be placed at an infinite distance, it is called the orthographic projection 1802 JAMES *Milit Dict.* s v. *Bridge, Elevation,* the orthographic projection of the front of a bridge, on the vertical plane, parallel to its length. 1866 *Athenæum* No. 2002. 339/2 The orthographic delineation of the skull. 1867 DENISON *Astron. without Math.* 11 That mode of projecting a hemisphere or any part of it on a plane is called the orthographic, because it shews the surface as it would be seen straight by parallel lines of sight from an infinite distance.

2. = ORTHOGRAPHICAL 1.

1868 *Pall Mall G.* 23 July, This last is likely to be modern, and to have got in through orthographic influence on speech among a generally cultivated .. people. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl Relig Knowl.* III 2568 There are some orthographic peculiarities; but in the main the Hebrew is pure.

Orthographical (*ɔ*ɪ*θɒgræ*·*fɪkäl*), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL: see -ICAL.]

1. Pertaining to orthography; belonging to correct spelling, or to spelling in general; correct in spelling.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng Poesie* III. x (Arb.) 172 That I might with better warrant haue vsed in their steads these words, orthographicall or syntacticall, which the learned Grammarians left ready made to our hands. *c* 1629 MEDE *Wks.* (1672) 784 Could I have gotten an orthographical Scribe, I would have sent your Lordship all ere this. 1653 BROME *Mad Couple well Match'd* I. i. Wks. 1873 III. 5 His .. Orthographicall speaking friend that cals People Pe-o-ple. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 499 P 1 Having rectified some little orthographical mistakes. 1747 JOHNSON *Plan Eng. Dict.* Wks 1787 IX 172 The great orthographical contest has long subsisted between etymology and pronunciation. 1867 *Nation* (N.Y) 3 Jan. 9/1 In a majority of our words, orthographical changes have disguised or affixes have smothered the radical.

2. = ORTHOGRAPHIC 1.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Orthographical Projection of the Sphere,* is a drawing the Surface of a Sphere on a Plane which cuts it in the middle; the Eye being vertically plac'd at an infinite distance from one of the Hemispheres. *Ibid.* s. v. *Orthography, Orthographical Section,* is a Profil or Draught, which shews the thickness, breadth, depth and height of any Work, as it would appear, if perpendicularly cut off from the highest to the lowest part of it. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* II. i 126 Excellently well skilled in..the orthographical projections.

Orthogra·phically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. In accordance with correct spelling; in relation to spelling or orthography.

1617 *Janua Ling.* 140, I haue writ out my theame orthographically. 1802 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XIII. 10 When two words of distinct parentage and meaning become orthographically identical, the less usual of the two should be traced back to its original form, and employed in some one of its more antique but more distinguishable appearances 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit* 67 They could write orthographically, make smooth periods, and had the fashions of authorship almost literally at their fingers' ends.

2. On the principle of orthographic projection.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* vi. 107 So have you the Sphere Orthographically in Right-Lines in the Convex-Sphere. 1835 POE *Adv. Hans Pfaall* Wks. 1864 I 35 The entire northern hemisphere lay beneath me like a chart orthographically projected. 1856 PROCTOR *Handbk of Stars* 22 *note.* The earth viewed from the sun would be seen orthographically projected.

Orthographist (*ɔ*ɪ*θɒ*·*gräfɪst*). [f. ORTHOGRAPHY + -IST.] One versed in orthography.

1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos., Orthographist,* hee that professeth or is skilfull in Orthographie. 1704 (*title*) The Expert Orthographist, teaching to write English exactly according to the Doctrine of Sounds. 1882 SCUDDER *Webster* vii. 256 The orthoepists had elaborated their system more than the orthographists.

Orthographize (*ɔ*ɪ*θɒ*·*gräfəɪz*), *v. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.]

a. *intr.* To follow or apply the rules of orthography. b. *trans.* To spell (a word) correctly.

1621 COTGR., *Ortographier,* to ortographise; to write, or vse, true ortographie. 1821 *Sporting Mag.* VIII. 134 The omission of a useless letter will certainly not detract from the value of the substances orthographized. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VII. 501 Our amiable Quaker.. does not orthographise over correctly. 1880 MRS. WHITNEY *Odd or Even* xlii. 429 She had orthographized correctly.

Orthography (*ɔ*ɪ*θɒ*·*gräfɪ*). Forms: 5–7 **orto-,** 6- **ortho-,** 5–6- **grafy** (e, 6- **graphye,** 6 7- **graphie,** 6- -**graphy,** (7 **ortagriphie, authography**). [a. OF. *ortografie* (13th c.), later *ortographie,* mod.F. *orthographie* (16th c. in Littré), ad. L. *orthographia* (Suet.), a. Gr. *ὀρθογραφία,* n. of quality f. *ὀρθογράφ-ος* writing correctly, a correct writer, orthographer, f. *ὀρθό-ς* + *-γράφος* that writes, writer: see -GRAPHY. The earlier pronunciation, as in Fr., is shown by the spelling *orto-*.]

1. Correct or proper spelling; spelling according to accepted usage; the way in which words are conventionally written. (By extension) Any mode or system of spelling.

c 1450 *Cov. Myst* xx. (Shaks. Soc) 189 Loke what scyens ȝe kan devyse, Of redynge, wrytynge, and trewe ortografye. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* v. (Percy Soc.) 22 In all good ordre to speke directly, And for to wryte by true ortografy. 1530 PALSGR. Introd. 16 For kepyng of trewe orthographie. 1573 J. TYRIE in *Cath Tract* (S T. S.) 11/2 We keip his awin wordis and orthographie. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* Pref. (Arb.) 13 Although thee ignorant pronounce Imperatrue, Cosmógraphie, Ortógraphy, geeuing the accent too thee therd syllable, yeet that is not thee true English pronuntiation 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. i. 22 Such rackers of ortagriphie, as to speake dout sine [B], when he should say doubt. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 803 In our later English Ortography (I know not with reason) some write it Whore. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 346 If these Greek Orthographies were of his licencing; the boyes at School might reck'n with him at his Grammar. 1750 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1774) III. 80, I come now to..the orthography, if I may call bad spelling orthography. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* I 540 The singular orthography used in the foregoing legend. 1873 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* (ed. 2) § 187 When we use the word 'orthography', we do not mean a mode of spelling which is true to the pronunciation, but one which is conventionally correct.

b. That part of grammar which treats of the nature and values of letters and of their combination to express sounds and words; the subject of spelling.

1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos., Orthographie,* the art of writing words truely; as sonne of man, with an o: sunne that shineth, with the vowell v. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. xiii. § 1 (1622) 348 *Orthographie,* the second part of Grammer, teaching the Arte of writing. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 26 Orthography teaches the nature and powers of letters, and the just method of spelling words

¶ c. app an error of some kind for *orthographer.*

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II iii. 21 Now is he turn'd orthography [*Qo.* ortography] his words are a very fantasticall banquet, just so many strange dishes [*Rowe* (1714) *read* orthographer; *Capell* (1767) *conjectured* orthographist].

2. Orthographic projection. b. A representation in orthographic projection or section; a vertical elevation.

1645 N. STONE *Enchirid. Fortification* 6 Orthographie or Profile. 1664 EVELYN *Architects & Architect.* (R.), *Orthography,* or the erect elevation of the same in face or front, describ'd in measure upon the former idea, where all the horizontal lines are parallels 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1820/4 Mr. John Spilberg has finished the Banqueting-house in Whitehal in Ortography, for the sole Printing and Publishing whereof,..His Majesty has been pleased to grant him his Royal License. 1772 C. HUTTON *Bridges* 95 *Orthography,* the elevation..or front view as seen at an infinite distance. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 589 *Orthography,* an elevation, showing all the parts of a building in true proportion.

Orthology (*ɔ*ɪ*θɒ*·*lɒdʒɪ*). *rare.* [ad. Gr. *ὀρθολογία* correctness of language, f. **ὀρθολόγος* speaking correctly, f. *ὀρθό-ς* + *-λόγος* speaking. So mod. F. *orthologie.*] Correct speaking; that part of grammar which deals with the correct use of words.

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. xiii. § 1 (1622) 346 The natural, and as it were the homogeneal, parts of grammar be two; orthology, and orthography: .orthology, teaching men the right imposition of names. 1884 A. J. PATTERSON in *13th Addr Philol. Soc.* 42 The struggle between the respective partizans of 'orthology' and 'neology'.

So **Ortho·loger, Orthologian** (*ɔ*ɪ*θɒ*·*lɒdʒ*ɪ*ən*), one who speaks correctly, or who treats of the correct use of words; **Ortholo·gical** *a.*, relating to correct speaking.

1844 L. A. J. MORDACQUE (*title*) French Orthologer: or Complete Course of Theory and Practice on the French Language. 1884 A. J. PATTERSON in *13th Addr. Philol. Soc.* 43 Even at the outset of Kazinczy's career as a 'neologian', there was an opposition on the part of those who called themselves 'orthologians'. 1873 FORSTER *Life of Dickens* II. 241 Victims of orthological impropriety.

Orthometric (*ɔ*ɪ*θɒme*·*trɪk*), *a. Cryst.* [mod. f. ORTHO- + Gr. *μέτρον* measure: cf. *isometric.*] Belonging to those systems of crystallization (the isometric, tetragonal, and orthorhombic) in which the axes are mutually at right angles.

1864 WEBSTER cites DANA.

Orthometry (*ɔ*ɪ*θɒ*·*mɪtri*). *rare.* [f. ORTHO- + Gr. *-μετρία* (in comb.) measurement.] The art of correct versification.

1775 PERRY *Gram. Eng. Tongue* in *Dict.* p. xliv, Prosody comprises orthoepy, and orthometry, or the art of making verse. 1893 R F BREWER (*title*) Orthometry. A treatise on the Art of Versification and the Technicalities of Poetry.

Orthomorphic (*ɔ*ɪ*θɒmɔ*·*rfɪk*), *a. rare.* [f. ORTHO- + Gr *μορφή* form + -IC.]

†1. *Biol.* (See quots.) *Obs.*

1866 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci,* etc., *Orthomorphic* .., that period in the developement of organised beings in which their full perfection is attained, prior to the formation of spermatic and germinal elements. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Orthomorphic,* term applied to animals which attain their full size before the development of the generative organs.

2. Preserving the true or original shape of infinitesimal parts: applied to a class of map-projections in which small areas retain their correct shapes.

Orthomorphic transformation, or **Orthomorpho·sis** (*Math.*), a functional transformation which expresses the representation of one geometrical plan by another of which the infinitesimal parts retain their accurate form.

1882 T. CRAIG (U.S. Coast Survey) *Treatise on Projections* 33 It will be convenient to use the term given by Germain to such projections, and so we shall call them *orthomorphic.* 1891 CAYLEY *Wks.* XIII 191 The author [Schwartz] considers the orthomorphic transformation (or, as I call it, the orthomorphosis) of a square into the infinite half-plane, or into a circle. *Ibid.*, It is easy to deduce the orthomorphosis of the rectangle into a circle. 1900 C. F. CLOSE *Sketch of Map Projections* 10, *Orthomorphic* (or *conform* or *conformable*): in these the scale is the same in all directions round a point in its immediate neighbourhood. *Ibid.* 17.

‖ **Orthoneura** (*ɔ*ɪ*θɒ*ɔ*niū*·*rä*) *pl.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *ὀρθό-ς* ORTHO- 'straight' + *νεῦρον* nerve.] In Gegenbaur's system of classification, a series of prosobranchiate gastropods, in which the commissure to the abdominal or visceral ganglion takes a straight course backwards.

1878 BELL tr *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 348.

Hence **Orthoneu·ral, Orthoneu·rous** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to the *Orthoneura.*

Orthopædic, -pedic (*ɔ*ɪ*θɒ*ɔ*pī*·*dɪk*), *a.* [ad. F. *orthopédique* (Dict. Acad. 1835), f. *orthopédie*: see ORTHOPÆDY.] Relating to or concerned with the cure of deformities in children, or of bodily deformities in general.

1840 *Prospectus,* The Royal Orthopædic Hospital for Club Foot, Spinal and other Deformities 1847 tr. *Dupuytren's Injuries Bones* 56 Much benefit is derived from orthopedic means in this latter class of affections. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* ix. 134 A distinguished orthopaedic surgeon, Eulenberg, has stated that ninety per cent. of curvatures of the spine..are developed during school-life.

So **Orthopæ·dical, -ped-,** *a.* = prec.; **Orthopæ·dics, -ped-** = ORTHOPÆDY.

1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., St. Medard* xliii, It at last came down Plump upon Nick's Orthopedical shoe! 1853 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, Orthopædics. 1880 G. H. TAYLOR *Health by Exerc.* (1883) 372 Mechanical divulsion..of the highest value in orthopaedics. 1900 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* 510 Hypnotism .. its application to general pedagogy and mental orthopaedics.

O·rthopæ·dist, -pedist. [f. next: see -IST: cf. mod.F. *orthopédiste*] One who cures deformities; an orthopædic surgeon.

1853 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex., Orthopedist,*..one who practises orthopædia. 1869 tr. *Hugo's By the King's Command* I. ii. 20 Let an orthopedist be imagined in the inverse sense.

Orthopædy, -pedy (*ɔ*ɪ*θɒ*ɔ*pīdi*). [ad. F. *orthopédie* (1741 in Hatz.-Darm.), mod.L. *orthopædia,* f. Gr. *ὀρθό-ς* ORTHO- + *παιδίον* child, *παιδεία* rearing of children.] The curing or correcting of deformities in children, or in persons generally; orthopædic surgery.

1840 *Prospectus of Royal Orthopædic Hospital,* Orthopædy, ..the art of remedying deformities of children. The term is extended to the art of curing distortions in general. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* viii. 302 There cobblers lecture on orthopedy..because they cannot sell their shoes.

Orthophony, -pinacoid, -al: see ORTHO-.

† Orthopnic, erroneous form for ORTHOPNOIC; in quots. as *sb.* = an orthopnoic patient.

1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* II vii (1639) 81 Those which be properly Asthmatick, or Orthopnicks, have no Feaver at all. 1616 T. ADAMS *Soul's Sickness* Wks. 1861 I. 505 Let this orthopnic, for the help of his mind, avoid needless perturbations of the body.

‖ **Orthopnœa** (ɔ̄rɪˈɒpnī ă). *Path.* Also 8 -pnea. [L. (Pliny), a. Gr. ὀρθόπνοια in same sense, f. ὀρθόπνο-ος breathing upright, f. ὀρθό-ς upright + πνοή breathing, breath, πνέ-ειν to breathe.] A form of asthma or dyspnœa in which breathing is possible only in an upright position.

1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Orthopnœa*, a straitness of breath by stopping of the lights, that one cannot breath, but holding his neck upright. 1699 HANS SLOANE in *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 132 She fell into so great an Orthopnœa, that she could not, unless erect, Breathe. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 402 The access of orthopnœa occurred between nine and eleven o'clock at night precisely. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 64 All varieties and degrees of such disorders...from mere shortness of breath, or somewhat hurried breathing to the most urgent and terrible orthopnœa, or even fatal apnœa.

Orthopnoic (ɔ̄rɪˈɒpnōˈ·ik), *a.* Also 9 -pnœic. [ad. L. *orthopnoic-us*, a. Gr. ὀρθοπνοικ-ός affected with ὀρθόπνοια.] Affected with orthopnœa; unable to breathe except in an upright position.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 370 Others also would ..minister them in manner of a clystre unto those that were Orthopnoicke and Rheumaticke. 1748 tr. *Renatus' Distemp. Horses* 71 From which Thing the Horse becomes orthopnoick. 1859 SEMPLE *Diphtheria* 30 The orthopnœic affection of which he speaks was not really Malignant Angina.

So † **Orthopno·ical** *a.*, † **Orthopno·ity.**

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 202 To help the Hydroptical ..or Orthopnoical Patients. *Ibid.* 297 The decoction of the root..cures convulsions, orthopnoity.

† **O·rthopny**, bad form for ORTHOPNŒA, perh. intended to repr. F. *orthopnée*.

1828 in WEBSTER.

Orthoprax (ɔ̄rɪˈɒprǽks), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. as next, in imitation of *orthodox*.] Correct in practice; doing right.

1852 LYNCH *Orthodoxy* in *Lett. to Scattered* (1872) 270, I know not how I may best convince you that I am orthodox, but ..at least I desire to be orthoprax... To be orthoprax, reader, is to do aright according to the commandment of the everlasting God, as to be orthodox is to think aright.

Orthopraxy (ɔ̄rɪˈɒprǽksi). *rare.* [f. ORTHO- + Gr. πρᾶξις doing, action, performance.]

1. [after *orthodoxy*.] Rightness of action; right-doing, practical righteousness; correct practice.

1852 LYNCH *Orthodoxy* in *Lett. to Scattered* (1872) 270, I wish there was more orthopraxy in the world. 1859 *Life Eben Henderson* vi. 382 Let us have orthopraxy as well as orthodoxy. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* iii. 80 What, then, constitutes grammatical orthopraxy?

2. The curative treatment of deformities; orthopædic surgery.

1865 BIGG *Orthopraxy* (1869) 11 Orthopraxy is the legitimate culmination of mechanics as applied to therapeutics. 1876 *Sat. Rev.* 422 Why should not 'Orthopraxy' have a representative in the Council of Medical Education?

Orthoprism: see ORTHO-.

Orthopter (ɔ̄rɪˈɒptəɹ). [ad. F. *orthoptère*, f. mod.L. *orthoptera*: see next.] An insect of the order *Orthoptera*. 1888 in OGILVIE.

‖ **Orthoptera** (ɔ̄rɪˈɒptĕrăˈ), *sb. pl. Entom.* [mod.L., neuter pl. of *orthopterus*, f. Gr. ὀρθό-ς straight + πτερόν wing.] An order of Insects, distinguished by more or less coriaceous and usually straight and narrow fore wings, broad longitudinally-folded hind wings, and incomplete metamorphosis; comprising the cockroaches, walking-stick insects, leaf-insects, crickets, grasshoppers, etc.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlvii. IV. 371 *Orthoptera*... This Order was very judiciously separated..by De Geer, under the name of *Dermaptera*...Its present name was, I believe, assigned to it by Olivier. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 237 A comparatively small number, such as some of the larger Coleoptera, Orthoptera, &c. exist from six to nine, twelve, and even fifteen months. 1868 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* III. 97 Please tell me where I can find any account of the auditory organs in the Orthoptera.

b. Rarely in sing. **Orthopteron** = ORTHOPTER.

1880 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 152 The following remarkable Orthopteron was obtained last year..by Mr. Kingdon.

Hence **Ortho·pteral** *a.* = ORTHOPTEROUS; **Ortho·pteran** *sb.* = ORTHOPTER; *adj.* = ORTHOPTEROUS; **Ortho·pterist**, a student of *Orthoptera*.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci., Orthopterans, Orthoptera*, an order of insects. 1880 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 152 The experienced Orthopterist Herr Brunner von Wattenwyl.

Orthoptero·logy. *rare*—°. [f. ORTHOPTERA + -O-LOGY.] That branch of entomology which deals with the *Orthoptera*. So **Orthopterolo·gical** *a.*, belonging to orthopterology; **Orthopterologist**, one versed in orthopterology.

Orthopterous (ɔ̄rɪˈɒptĕrəs), *a.* [f. ORTHOPTERA + -OUS.] Belonging to the order *Orthoptera*.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxviii. III. 41, I know no orthopterous insect that can be called extremely minute. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* 19 Nov. 612/1 The fantastical varieties of orthopterous insects which simulate inanimate nature in the forests of Ceylon.

Orthoptic (ɔ̄rɪˈɒptɪk), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. ORTH(O- 'straight' + Gr. ὀπτικ-ός of or pertaining to sight.]

1. *Fire-arms.* (*adj.* and *sb.*) Name for an opaque disk perforated with three small holes, through one of which the rifleman looks in taking aim.

1881 *Standard* 11 July 3/5 Some disgust has been created amongst the Snider men by a regulation which is to come into force this year prohibiting the use of the 'orthoptic'. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 15 July 8/2 These competitors were using the orthoptic eye-glasses about which there has recently been so much discussion. *Ibid.*, The advantage derived from the use of the orthoptics is that the eyesight is concentrated, and the sights on a rifle or gun are defined with great clearness. 1890 *Daily News* 27 Jan. 2/5 The use of orthoptics will be forbidden in all competitions in which uniform is ordered to be worn.

2. *Math. Orthoptic locus*: the locus of intersection of tangents to any curve at right angles to each other.

1888 in *Athenæum* 17 June 769/1 'Theory of Orthoptic Loci', by Rev. Dr. Taylor. 1886 C. TAYLOR *Order of Orthoptic Loci* in *Messenger of Math.* XVI. 1 The locus ..may be called its Orthoptic Locus, since at every point thereof the curve subtends or is seen under a right angle.

3. Relating to correct vision.

1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Orthoptic training*, a mode of correcting monocular vision produced by strabismus, or other defect, by ocular exercises.

Orthopyramid: see ORTHO-.

Orthorhombic (ɔ̄rɪˈɒrɒˈmbik), *a. Cryst.* [f. ORTHO- 'right' + RHOMBIC.] Applied to that system of crystalline forms in which the three axes are mutually at right angles and unequal; also called *rectangular, prismatic, trimetric*, or *orthosymmetric*.

1868 DANA *Min.* Introd. (ed. 5) 25. 1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 37 There may be three planes of symmetry at right angles. Such crystals belong to the Orthorhombic System. 1880 CLEMINSHAW *Wurtz' Atom. Th.* 56 The orthorhombic sulphates of magnesia, zinc, and nickel.

Orthoscope (ɔ̄rɪˈɒskōup). [f. ORTHO- + Gr. -σκοπος viewing: see -SCOPE.] a. An instrument for examining the interior of the eye, in which the refraction of the cornea is corrected by a body of water held against it. b. An instrument for drawing projections of the skull.

1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Orthoscopic (ɔ̄rɪˈɒskɒˈpik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] Having or producing correct vision; free from, or constructed to correct, optical distortion.

1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 616, I beg to refer the reader to my remarks on orthoscopic spectacles. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Orthoscopic vision*, the appearance of an object which is viewed through a lens or lenses which its surface represents a plane without any curve, spherical aberration being entirely corrected.

Orthose (ɔ̄rɪˈɒōs). *Min.* [Named 1801 by Hauy, f. Gr. ὀρθό-ς right + -OSE.] = ORTHOCLASE.

1814 ALLAN *Min. Nomencl.* 18 Common feldspar ..Orthose. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 352

Orthospermous (ɔ̄rɪˈɒspō·ɪməs), *a. Bot.* [f. ORTHO- 'straight' + Gr. -σπερμος having seeds, f. σπέρμα seed.] Having straight seeds or fruits, as certain Umbelliferæ; also said of the seeds.

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* v. (1872) 116 In the Umbelliferæ ..the seeds being sometimes orthospermous in the exterior flowers and cœlospermous in the central flowers. *Ibid.* vii. (1872) 173 In certain Umbelliferæ the exterior seeds, according to Tausch, are orthospermous.

Orthostade (ɔ̄rɪˈɒstekd). *rare*—°. [ad. Gr. ὀρθοστάδιον, f. ὀρθό-ς ORTHO- 'upright' + στάδιος standing.] A long loose tunic which hung down in straight folds, worn by the ancient Greeks.

1864 in WEBSTER.

Orthostichous (ɔ̄rɪˈɒstikəs), *a. Bot.* [f. ORTHO- 'straight, upright' + Gr. στίχ-ος row, rank, line + -OUS.] Characterized by orthostichies.

1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.*, *Orthostichous*, straight-ranked.

Orthostichy (ɔ̄rɪˈɒstikɪ). *Bot.* [f. as prec. + -Y.] A vertical row or rank; an arrangement of lateral members (e.g. leaves) inserted on an axis or stem one directly above another.

1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 167 If members are so arranged at different heights on an axis that their median planes coincide, they form a straight row or Orthostichy; generally there are two, three, or more orthostichies on an axial structure. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 567 Species ..with five or more marked prominences,..each of these being opposite to one of the orthostichies of leaves.

Orthostyle: see ORTHO-.

Orthosymmetric (ɔ̄rɪˈɒsɪmeˈtrik), *a.* [f. ORTHO- + SYMMETRIC.]

1. *Math. Orthosymmetric determinant*: a symmetric determinant in which all the constituents in the secondary diagonal, and likewise all those in each of the oblique rows parallel to it, are equal.

Example of an orthosymmetric determinant: $\begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ b & c & d \\ c & d & e \end{vmatrix}$

2. *Cryst.* Symmetric about two, or three, axes at right angles to each other; *spec.* = ORTHORHOMBIC.

1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* § 421 The Orthosymmetric or Ortho-rhombic system represents the most general case of a crystallographic plane-system referred to rectangular axes; [that] in which the parameters are all different, and the three axes are axes of orthosymmetry.

So **Orthosymmetrical** *a.* = prec. 2; **Orthosymmetrically** *adv.*; **Orthosymmetry.**

1880 STORY-MASKELYNE in *Nature* XXI. 204/1 Not being a crystal of any of the orthosymmetrical systems. 1895 — *Crystallogr.* § 79 A rhomb is orthosymmetrical to its diagonals, as a rectangle is to diameters parallel to its sides. *Ibid.*, A face of a crystal or any other plane surface or figure ..symmetrical to two lines perpendicular to each other.. will be said to be orthosymmetrically divided by these lines. 1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 37 Orthogonal symmetry or orthosymmetry.

‖ **Orthotes** (ɔ̄rɪˈɒtīz). [a. Gr. ὀρθότης correctness, rightness, f. ὀρθός right.] Correctness, propriety.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 139 There is among all nations that one Orthotes [*ed.* 1637 orthotes] of names which Plato speaketh of. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 164 What is the notation, interpretation, origination, true reason, Orthotes, Logos, Etymon, Etymologie of this name?

Orthotomic (ɔ̄rɪˈɒtɒmik), *a. Math.* [f. Gr. ὀρθο- right + -τόμος cutting (cf. ὀρθότομ-ος equally cut) + -IC.] Intersecting at right angles.

1857 CAYLEY in *Q. Jrnl. Math.* I. 232 The circle cutting at right angles the three given circles, or, as it may be called, the orthotomic circle. 1863 R. TOWNSEND *Mod. Geom.* I. 17 Any two figures intersecting at right angles, are said..to be orthotomic.

Orthotomous (ɔ̄rɪˈɒtŏməs), *a. Min.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] = ORTHOCLASTIC.

1864 WEBSTER cites DANA.

Orthotone (ɔ̄rɪˈɒtōun), *a.* (*sb.*) *Pros.* [ad. Gr. ὀρθότον-ος having its right or proper accent, f. ὀρθό-ς (ORTHO-) + τόνος tone, accent.] Having its own accent as an independent word; accented; *spec.* said of a word ordinarily unaccented (as an enclitic or proclitic) when it retains or takes an independent accent. b. *sb.* An orthotone word.

1888 in OGILVIE (Annandale). 1890 D. B. MONRO in *Trans. Oxf. Philol. Soc.* 7 Mar. 22 Enclitics in Homer nearly always follow the first orthotone word of the sentence.

Hence **O·rthotone** *v. trans.*, to accent (a word ordinarily unaccented). (In mod. Dicts.)

Orthotonic (ɔ̄rɪˈɒtɒˈnik), *a.*[1] *Pros.* [f. as prec. + -IC: cf. TONIC.] = prec.

1885 *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* VI. 218 In all other positions the verb is orthotonic, *i. e.* the accent falls on the verb if there is only one prefix.

Orthoto·nic, *a.*[2] *Path.* [f. as next + -IC: cf. *tonic*.] Affected with orthotonos.

1748 tr. *Renatus' Distemp. Horses* 315 An Horse is said to be Orthotonic who is stiff all over his Body.

‖ **Orthotonos** (ɔ̄rɪˈɒtŏnɒs). *Path.* Also -us. [f. ORTHO- 'straight' + Gr. τόνος stretch, strain, sinew.] Spasm in which the body is stretched out straight; a form of tetanus.

1878 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV 318 Then they also distinguished an *orthotonos*, when the body was stretched out straight. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Orthotonus*. 1892 W. OSLER *Pract. Med.* (1901) 104 When the muscles of the back are also involved, there is orthotonos, which is more common than opisthotonos.

Orthotrisene (ɔ̄rɪˈɒtrəiˌīn). [f. ORTHO- 'right' + Gr. τριαινα trident.] A triæne or tridentate sponge spicule, whose three prongs or cladi project at right angles from the shaft; a simple spicule of the rhabdus type, with three secondary rays at one end, at right angles with the shaft.

1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 417/1 The arms make different angles with the shaft; .. when extended at right angles an *orthotriæne*.

Orthotropal (ɔ̄rɪˈɒtrŏpăl), *a. Bot.* [f. as ORTHOTROPOUS + -AL.] = ORTHOTROPOUS.

1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* 415 *Orthotropal*, straight, and having the same direction as the body to which it belongs. 1882 *Standard* 9 Oct. 5/3 Orthotropal ovules, and loculicidal dehiscence were the commonplaces of his conversation.

Orthotropic (ɔ̄rɪˈɒtrɒˈpik), *a. Bot.* [f. as ORTHOTROPOUS + -IC.] Growing vertically upwards or downwards, as a root or stem.

1886 VINES *Physiol. Plants* xvii. 425 Sachs has observed that the young primary shoot of *Cryptostemon majus* is at first orthotropic. *Ibid.*, The primary shoot of the seedling [of ivy] is at first orthotropic, and radial.

Orthotropism (ɔ̄rɪˈɒprŏpizˈm). *Bot.* [f. as next + -ISM.] The condition of being orthotropic; tendency to grow in a vertical direction, upwards or downwards.

1885 VINES in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 61/1 Orthotropism is then mainly due to negative geotropism.

Orthotropous (ɔ̄rɪˈɒtrŏpəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod. L. *orthotrop-us*, a. Gr. type *ὀρθότροπ-ος, f. ὀρθο- straight + -τροπ-ος turning, turned + -OUS. Cf. mod.F. *orthotrope*.] a. Of an ovule: Having the nucleus straight, i.e. not inverted, so that the micropyle is at the end opposite the base: = ATROPOUS. b. Of an embryo: Having the radicle directed towards the hilum: = HOMOTROPOUS.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 236 The embryo is certainly orthotropous in *Streptocarpus Rexii*. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi § 8. 278 Orthotropous, or straight ovule, is the simplest but least common species, being that in which the chalaza is at the evident base, and the orifice at the opposite extremity, the whole ovule straight and ..symmetrical. Atropous is a later and etymologically much better name.

Orthotropy (ɔ̄rɪˈɒtrŏpi). *Bot.* [f. Gr. type *ὀρθοτροπία, f. *ὀρθότροπος: see prec.] The condition of being orthotropous.

1848 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot* (ed. 3) II. 41 From the frequent examination of the passage from orthotropy to anotropy in ovules I am convinced that the umbilical cord is never soldered to the ovulary leaf.

Orthotypous: see ORTHO-.

Orthrawin, Orthwart: see OVER-.

Ortiard, obs. variant of ORCHARD.

†O·rtive, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *ortiv-us* pertaining to rising, f. *ortus* rising, rise. So F. *ortive* (1558 in Hatz.-Darm., 1762 in *Dict. Acad.*).]

1. *Astron.* Rising; pertaining to the rising of a heavenly body.

1635 GELLIBRAND *Variation Magn Needle* 5 It may likewise be performed by the Amplitude Ortive or Occiduall of the Sunne. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* VII 45 The Suns Azimuth when he riseth, commonly called Ortiue Latitude. 1727–38 CHAMBERS s v, Ortive or eastern amplitude, is an arch of the horizon intercepted between the point where a star rises, and the east point of the horizon, where the horizon and equator intersect.

2. *Arith. Numeration ortive*: that part of arithmetic which deals with multiplication, division, involution, and evolution; as arising or derived from *numeration original*, i. e. numeration (in the mod. sense), addition, and subtraction.

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* I. I iii. (1701) 13 Numeration Ortive, ariseth from the former Species of Numeration Original, and consisteth in two things, *Reduction*, and *Figuration*.

Ortment, obs. corrupt form of ORPIMENT.

Ortografy(e, -phie, obs. ff. ORTHOGRAPHY.

Ortolan (ō·rtŏlăn). Also 6-8 **ortolane**, 7 **ortulan, hortulan(e**, 8 **ortelan**. [In sense 1, a. obs. F. *hortolan, ortolan* gardener (15th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *hortulān-us*, f. *hortul-us*, dim. of *hortus* garden; in sense 2, a. later F. *ortolan* (Cotgr. 1611 *hortolan*), a. Prov. *ortolan* or It. *ortolano* gardener, because this bird frequents gardens: cf. also L. *hortulānus* adj., of or belonging to the garden.]

†1. A gardener. *Obs rare*

1526 *St Papers Hen. VIII*, VI. 534, I yielde my sylffe entyerly to the wyll of the moost notable ortolane.

2. A small bird, a species of bunting (*Emberiza hortulana*), found in most European countries, as well as in northern Africa and western Asia, and highly esteemed for its delicate flavour; the garden-bunting. Also called *ortolan bunting*.

1656 COWLEY *Verses & Ess., Horace, Epod* ii. (1669) 108 Nor Ortolans, nor Godwits, nor the rest Of costly names that glorify a Feast. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* I 67 As fat as Hortulans in France and Italie. *c* 1714 POPE *Lett.* (1735) I 144, I love no Meat but Ortolans, and no Women but you. 1706 GOLDSM. *Ess, writ. by Ordinary of Newgate*, He..would eat an ortolan for dinner though he begged the guinea that bought it. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 145 The Ortolan is a small singing bird..common in France, Italy, and other parts of Europe. It is the epicure's prime morceau. 1895 LD. ROSEBERY in *Daily News* 3 July 7/4 The choicest morsel that you can put before an epicure, and that is an ortolan inside a quail.

1834 MUDIE *Brit. Birds* (1841) II. 33 The ortolan bunting. 1843 YARRELL *Hist. Brit. Birds* I. 457 The Ortolan Bunting is only a summer visiter to the middle and northern countries of Europe.

b. Applied in America and the West Indies to two other birds somewhat resembling the above, and esteemed as table delicacies, viz. the bobolink or rice-bird (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*), and the soree or sora rail (*Porzana carolina*).

1666 J. DAVIES *Hist. Caribby Isls.* 89 There are also Black-birds, Feldivars, Thrushes, and Hortolans, in a manner like those of the same name among us. 1793 B. EDWARDS *West Ind.* iv. 99 *note*, The most delicious bird in the West Indies is the Ortolan or October-bird. It is the *Emberiza oryzivora* of Linnæus, or rice-bird of South Carolina.

†O·rtrow, *sb. Obs.* Forms: 3 **ortruwe, -trowe, -trowe, -trou**, 5 **-trow**. [A subst use of next: cf. OE. *trēow, trȳw* truth, faith.] Distrust, diffidence; suspicion.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 43 Wanrede wecheð on mannes heorte ortruwe þe deuð him on helle. *Ibid* 73 Ortrowe of agene mihte letteð þe mannes shrifte. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7021 Me þinch þat in ortrou þou art more To me of þi broþer deþ. *c* 1425 *Eng. Conq. Irel* 128 Men hadden grete ortrow vpon hym, that he..wold make hym self kynge I-crouned of the lond.

†O·rtrow, *a. Obs.* [OE. *ortrēowe, -trȳwe, trēowe*, f. OR- privative, 'without' + *trēowe, trȳwe*, true, faithful, trustworthy.] a. (In OE.) Despairing. b. Distrustful, unbelieving.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* IV. i. § 7 Hie æt nihstan wæron ortriewe [*MS. C.* ortreowe] hwæþer him ænig monca-a cuman scolde. *c* 1020 WULFSTAN *Hom.* xv. (Napier) 91 We to ortreowe [*v.r.* ortrywe, -truwe] syndan godes mihta. *c* 1200 ORMIN 11589 Forr þatt he warrþ orrtrowwe off Crist þurrh nipfull modignesse.

†Ortrow, *v. Obs.* [OE. *ortrūwian, -trȳwan* to despair of, f. OR- + *trūwian* to trust, believe.]

1. a. *trans.* To despair of; to distrust. b. *intr.* To despair; to be distrustful.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *On O. Test.* (Gr.) 17 He ortruwode his drihtnys mildheortnysse. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 113 He ne scal nohwer ortrowian bi godes fultum. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 75 Þe man þe ortroweð godes mildhertnesse, he is idemd to eche wowe on helle.

2. *trans.* To suspect, have a suspicion of.

a 1225 *Ancr. R* 382 Þif eni mon ei swuch þing ortroweð bi him. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2381 Naþeles wel me it ortrowede & ne leuede noȝt is glose. 1382 WYCLIF *Judg.* viii. 11 Gedeon..smoot the tentis of the enemyes that weren siker, and no thing of aduersyte ortroweden.

†O·rtrowth. *Obs.* [f. prec. vb. + -TH; cf. *trēowþ, trȳwþ* truth, faith, trust.] Distrust.

c 1200 ORMIN 3145 He wass þa brohht ut off all Orrtrowwþe & orrraþnesse.

Ortyard, ortyerd, obs. variants of ORCHARD.

†O·rval. *Obs. Herb.* [Cf. F. *orvale* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), a name given in France to species of Salvia, esp. *S. Clarea* Clary, and *S. pratensis* Meadow Clary (Littré). The connexion between the two senses does not appear.] a. = ORPINE; b. The herb Clary.

14.. *Stockholm Med MS.* 173 (see *Anglia* XXI. 442) Orpyn or Oruale (crassula maior). 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* App, Oruall is Orpin. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Orval*, a certain herb otherwise called Clary or Clear-eye.

Orvietan (ŏrvi,ē·tăn). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [ad. F. *orviétan* (1642 in Hatz.-Darm.) or It. *orvietano*, f. *Orvieto*, the inventor being a native of Orvieto in Italy.] A composition formerly held to be an antidote against poisons; 'Venice Treacle'. Hence *gen* and *fig* An antidote.

1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 760 The Orvietan and ptisane of Lupins do considerable good to the persons distempered. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Orvietan*, an Alexipharmick Electuary, invented by a Mountebank, who was called Orvietanus. 1702 S. PARKER tr *Cicero's De Finibus* I. 44 Our Natural Philosophy is our Orvitan against the Fears of Death. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. 310, I knew some Gentlemen who esteem'd the Thing as a grand Orvietan or Counter-Poison. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw* xiii, With these drugs will I compound the true orvietan. *Note*, Orvietan, or Venice treacle, as it was sometimes called, was understood to be a sovereign remedy against poison.

Orvieto (orviē·to). [Named from *Orvieto*, a city of central Italy: see prec.] A white wine made near the city of Orvieto.

1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb Faun* XXV. (1883) 259 The finest Orvieto is vulgar in comparison.

Ory (ō·ri) *a.*[1] Also 7 **orie**, 7-9 **orey**. [f ORE[2] + -Y.] Of the nature of, containing, or resembling ore; metallic.

1549 *Privy Council Acts* II. 349/1 Trowes of ory powder, ij doozen. 1628 H. BURTON *Israel's Fast* 32 Out of whose Oarie Bowels the King of England may dig richer Mettals. 1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 470 Nor does its orey substance at all penetrate the ground 1871 R ELLIS *Catullus* xxix. 19 The spoil from out Iberia, known to Tagus' amber ory stream.

Ory, *a.*[2]: see ORE 5.

-ory[1], formerly **-orie**, a suffix forming sbs., originating in ONorm Fr. and AFr *-orie* = Central Fr. *-oire*, as in *gloirie, gloire*, which became the form for the adaptation of L. words in *-ōria*, and subseq. of those in *-ōrium*, as *victoire, offertoire, oratoire, purgatoire*; these also took in Eng. the form *-orie*, later *-ory*, which thus came to be the normal Eng. repr. of L. *-ōria, -ōrium*, F. *-oire*. The most numerous of these are adaptations of L. neuter sbs. in *-ōrium*, from adjs. in *-ōrius* (see -ORY[2]), or formations of the same type. Usually, these denote a place or instrument used in some process, as *crematory, directory, dormitory, factory, laboratory, lavatory, observatory, oratory, purgatory, refectory, repository, stillatory, sudatory*; but occasionally they have other senses, as *auditory, promontory, territory*. In some learned or technical words the L. form in -ORIUM is retained; thus *auditorium* is differentiated from *auditory, crematorium* is more frequent than *crematory*. In a few words *-ory* is the suffix *-y* added to an agent-noun in *-or*, e. g. *orator-y* (the art of the orator), *rector-y* (the seat of a rector).

-ory[2], formerly **-orie**, a suffix forming adjs. (whence also sbs.), originating in ONF. *-oir, -oire*, and repr (sometimes through OF. *-oir, -oire*) L. *-ōri-us, -a, -um*, itself a compound suffix consisting of the adj. formative *-i-us* added to derivative sbs. in *-or* (cf. *sorōr* sister, *sorōr-i-us* sisterly), chiefly agent-nouns in *-tor, -sor* (see -OR), but sometimes app. from the cognate ppl. stem in *-t-, -s-*; e.g. *accūsātōr-i-us, suāsōr-i-us dēcrētōr-i-us*. As an agent-n. in *-or* is possible from every L. vb., an adj. in L. *-ōri-us*, Eng. *-ory* is also always possible, and is often in Eng. use when no corresponding L. adj. is recorded, and even when no agent-n. occurs; thus, we have *compulsory, dispensatory, illusory, persuasory*, without the agent-nouns *compulsor*, etc., and *amatory, hortatory, perfunctory, predatory*, where the L. verb is not even represented in English. Instead of *-ory*, the Eng. adj. has often the extended form -ORIAL, less frequently -ORIOUS.

Oryal, Oryble, obs. ff. ORIEL, HORRIBLE.

Oryctérope (ori·ktĕrōup). *Zool.* [a. F. *oryctérope*, ad. mod.L. *Orycteropus* (*-pod-*), f. Gr. ὀρυκτήρ digger + πούς, ποδ- foot. Now usually in L. form.] A mammal of genus *Orycteropus*: = AARDVARK.

1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 54/2 In the..Oryctérope it [the liver] consists of three lobes. 1840 tr. *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 125 The oryctéropes have long been confounded with the ant-eaters...There is but one species known,..the oryctérope of the Cape. [Two species are now known.]

So **Oryctéropodoid** (oriktĕ·rip pŏdoid) *a.* [see -OID], resembling the genus *Orycteropus*.

1890 *Cent. Dict.* cites OWEN.

†Oryctics. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. Gr. ὀρυκτικ-ός pertaining to digging or mining: see -IC 2.] = ORYCTOLOGY.

1888 R. Y. TYRRELL in *Fortn. Rev.* Jan. 57 He added that his friend is about to sell his books and buy a spade, with a view to graduating with honours in Oryctics.

Orycto-, comb. form of Gr. ὀρυκτός dug up (cf. τὰ ὀρυκτά things dug up), used in modern compounds (mod.L., Eng., Fr., Ger., etc.), with the sense of 'fossil' or 'mineral': see below.

†Oryctogno·stic, *a. Obs.* [f. ORYCTOGNOSY, after Gr. γνωστικ-ός in its relation to γνῶσις knowledge.] Pertaining or relating to 'oryctognosy'; mineralogical.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. Pref. 13 The second part contains the systematic or oryctognostic collection. 1804 A. JAMESON *Mineralogy* I. Introd. 23 The Wernerian oryctognostic system is framed in conformity with the strictest rules of classification. 1853 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxxii. 401 The amygdaloid of Ortiz approaches, by its oryctognostic characters, to the fornfier of those formations.

So **†Oryctogno·stical** *a.* = prec.; **†Oryctogno·stically** *adv.*

1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* Introd. 10 The simple fossils which compose the mass of mountains, and of which the names and character are the object of oryctognostical knowledge. 1805–17 R JAMESON *Char. Min* (ed. 3) 57 One [colour] is, oryctognostically considered, pure or unmixed with any other, and is called the characteristic colour.

†Orycto·gnosy. *Obs.* [a. F. *oryctognosie* (Littré), f. ORYCTO- + Gr. γνῶσις knowledge.] The knowledge of minerals; mineralogy.

1804 *Edin. Rev* V. 66 Mineralogy might be advantageously substituted for 'Oryctognosie'. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* I. Introd. 32 Werner in his lectures on Oryctognosy, or the general knowledge of minerals. 1852 TH ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* I. ii. 89 Confounding descriptive mineralogy (oryctognosy) with geognosy.

†Orycto·graphy. *Obs.* [ad. mod.L. *oryctographia* (Bater, 1708): see ORYCTO- and -GRAPHY. Cf. F. *oryctographie* (1771 in Dict. Trévoux).] The description of 'fossils' or minerals; descriptive mineralogy. So **†Oryctogra·phic, -ical** *adjs.*, pertaining to 'oryctography'.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Oryctography*, is that part of natural history wherein fossils are described. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 95 Ferber, in his oryctography of Derbyshire, mentions iron-stone. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Oryctographicus*, .. oryctographical.

Oryctolo·gical, *a.* [f. as next + -ICAL: cf. F. *oryctologique*.] Pertaining or relating to oryctology; mineralogical or palæontological.

1804 J. PARKINSON *Organic Rem.* I 22 The oryctological history of..Germany. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed 4) I 340 A geological, mineral, and oryctological account of this sand district having been given.

Orycto·logist. [f. as next + -IST.] One versed in oryctology; a mineralogist or palæontologist.

1799 DE SERRA in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIX. 151 Impressions or remains of plants by more ancient and less enlightened oryctologists, supposed to belong to plants actually growing in temperate and cold climates. 1842 H. MILLER *O. R. Sandst.* xiv (ed. 2) 301 With which [substances] the oryctologist has still to acquaint himself.

Orycto·logy. Now *rare*. [mod. f. (F. *oryctologie*, 1755 in Hatz.-Darm.): see ORYCTO- and -LOGY.] The science of 'fossils' or things dug out of the earth, either (*a*) inorganic or (*b*) organic; a. the science which deals with the nature and composition of rocks and minerals, mineralogy; b. that department of geology which deals with fossil organic remains, palæontology.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp*, *Oryctology*, is the part of physics which treats of fossils..Under this head comes the doctrine of salts, sulphurs, stones, gems and metals. 1804 J. PARKINSON *Organic Rem* I 21 To enumerate all the writers on oryctology of this period would be unnecessary. 1842 H. MILLER *O. R. Sandst.* vii. (ed. 2) 147 There was almost nothing known at the period of the oryctology of the older rocks. 1846 DANA *Zoöph.* (1848) 537, I know of no copy of the Oryctology of Moscow in this country.

†Ory·ctozoo·logy. *Obs. rare*[−0]. [mod. f. ORYCTO- + ZOOLOGY.] That department of geology which deals with fossil animal remains. So **†Oryctozoolo·gical** *a.*

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Oryctozoologia*, .. oryctozoölogy. A work was published under this title by Eichwald in 1821. *Oryctozoologicus*, .. oryctozoölogical.

†Oryelle, obs. variant of ORL, alder.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 369/2 Oryelle tre, supra in aldyr tre.

Oryloge, Orynal(e, obs. ff. HOROLOGE, URINAL.

Oryx (ō·riks). Also 4-7 **orix**, (4-6 **origen**, 7 *pl.* **origes**). [a. L. *oryx* (acc. *orygem*), a. Gr. ὀρυξ, ὀρυγ- (1) a pickax, (2) a kind of antelope or gazelle, so called from its pointed horns.]

a. The name in ancient Greek and Latin for an antelope of northern Africa, perh. *Oryx leucoryx* or *O. beisa*. In the LXX and Vulgate used to render Heb. רְאֵם *rēʾm* (1611 wild ox, wild bull,

R.V. antelope); hence occurring in Wyclif, etc. but erroneously identified with some small hibernating animal. b: In *mod. Zool.*, a genus of African antelopes, of large size, with long straight (or slightly curved) pointed horns in both sexes; an antelope of this genus. The South African species is *O. capensis*, the gemsbok.

1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xiv. 5 This is the beest that ȝe owen to eete: oxe, and sheep, and she geet, .. phigarg, origen. — *Isa.* li. 20 The vnclene beste..that is clepid orix [1388 the beeste orix]. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. lxxix. (MS. Bodl.) lf. 280 b/2 Orix hatte Tho in Ebrewe and is acounted in þe lawe amonge vnclene bestes, .. is a beste liche to a water mowe. 1535 COVERDALE *Deut.* xiv. 5 These are the Beestes which ye shal eate: Oxen, Shepe, Goates, Hert, Roo, Bugle, wylde goate, Vnicorne, Origen and camelion. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 231 Of this kind be the Origes, the only beasts, as some thinke, that haue their haire growing contrariwise and turning toward the head 1778 BP. LOWTH *Isaiah* Prel. Diss. (ed. 12) 37 Like an oryx (a large fierce wild beast) in the toils. 1827 tr. *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* IV. 187 The Caffrarian oryx is an animal of remarkable beauty and vigour. 1876 E. E. FREWER tr. *Verne's Adv.* 3 *Eng.* & 3 *Russ in S. Afr.* xvi. 123 A herd of about twenty of the species of antelope known as the *oryx*.

Oryzivorous (ˌpɪzɪˈvŏrəs), *a.* [f. mod. L. *oryzivor-us* (f. *oryza*, Gr. ὄρυζα rice + *-vorus* devouring) + -OUS.] Rice-eating, feeding upon rice.

1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

‖ **Os** [1] (ɒs). *Anat.* [L. *os*, pl *ossa*.] The Latin word for bone, commonly used in Anatomy in the mod.L. names of particular bones. Such are

Os calcis, the heel-bone; *os coxæ*, the hip- or haunch-bone; *os hyoides*, *hyoideum*, or *hypsiloides*, the HYOID or U-shaped bone of the tongue; *os innominatum*, the INNOMINATE or hip-bone; *os orbiculare*, the ORBICULAR bone; *os pubis* = PUBIS; *os sacrum* = SACRUM; etc.

1548-77 VICARY *Anat.* ix. (1888) 75 These bones be.. broade towardes the Hanches, and before they ioyne and make *Os pectinis* 1611 COTGR. s. v *Os*, *Os de la hanche*, the third part of *Os Ilium*. 1741 MONRO *Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 192 *Os sacrum* is so called from being offered as a dainty Bit in Sacrifice. 1749 FIELDING *T. Jones* VII xiii, The *os* or bone very plainly appeared through the aperture. 1754-64 SMELLIE *Midwif.* I. 74 Each *os Innominatum* is in infants composed of three different bones, under the appellation of *os Ilium*, *Ischium*, and *Pubis*. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat Vade M* (ed. 2) 84 The Os Calcis may be known by its large size and oblong figure. *Ibid.* 58 The Os Hyoides.. gives support to the tongue.

‖ **Os** [2] (ɒs). *Anat.* [L. *ōs*, pl. *ōra*.] The Latin word for mouth, used in anatomy in naming the mouths or entrances of certain passages; esp. in *os uteri* the mouth or orifice of the uterus; *os uteri externum*, also *os tincæ*, the lower or outer orifice of the utero-cervical canal; *os uteri internum*, the upper and inner end of the same.

1737 *Med. Essays* (Edinb.) III. xix. 318, I examined her Condition, and found that the *Os Tincæ* had .. not yielded. 1754-64 SMELLIE *Midwif.* I. 193 If the *os uteri* remains close shut. 1872 F. G. THOMAS *Dis. Women* (ed. 3) 35 The changes which the os undergoes during pregnancy.

Os, obs. variant of AS, US; see also OSAR.

Os ace, an illiterate pl. of *O ace* for *O-yes*, OYEZ.

Osage, obs. variant of USAGE.

Osan, Osanna, obs ff. HOSANNA.

Osar (ōuˈsar). *Geol.* [ad. Sw. *åsar*, pl. of *ås* ridge (of a roof or hill), a 'rigg' or long hill ridge of uniform height. In Eng. use sometimes *os*, pl. *osar*, but usually *osar* as sing, with pl. *osars*.] A term for certain narrow ridges or mounds of gravel which occur in glaciated regions, the actual origin of which has not been precisely explained.

They are essentially the same as the *kames* of Scotland and the *eskars* of Ireland; but they are often much elongated, some examples in Sweden being more than a hundred miles in length. Some American geologists restrict the term to these very elongated and special forms.

1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xix. (1857) 429 There is a wonderful group of what are now termed *osars*, in the immediate neighbourhood of Inverness. .. As all, or almost all, the shells of the boulder clay are of species that still live, we may infer that the mysterious *osars* were formed not very long ere the introduction [of man] upon our planet. 1889 F. G. WRIGHT *Ice Age N. Amer.* 479 Osars and kames, whose conditions of formation were exceptional.

Osay, variant of OSEY, *Obs.*, a sweet wine.

Osburow, obs. corrupt f. OSNABURG (linen).

Oscheal (ɒskiəl), *a.* [f. Gr. ὀσχέ-ον (see next) + -AL.] Of or relating to the scrotum.

Oscheo- (ɒskio), before a vowel **oscho-**, combining form of Gr ὀσχέον scrotum; in medical and surgical terms, as **O·scheocele** [Gr. κήλη tumour], tumour of the scrotum, scrotal hernia. **O·scheolith** [Gr. λίθος stone], a stony concretion formed in the scrotum (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1857). **O·scheoplasty** [Gr. πλαστός moulded], plastic operation for the restoration of the scrotum (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); hence **Oscheopla·stic** *a.* (Dunglison *Med. Lex.* 1842).

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Oscheocele*, in medicine, a kind of hernia, wherein the intestines or omentum descend into the scrotum. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 674 When the oblique or direct [hernia] has passed into the scrotum it is called a 'scrotal hernia' or 'oscheocele'.

Oscillance (ɒˈsilăns). [f. L. *oscillānt-em*, pr. pple. of *oscillāre*: see OSCILLANT and -ANCE.] An oscillation; a swinging to and fro.

1852 BAILEY *Festus* (ed. 5) xxviii. 466 My heart's poles now are fixed like earth's in Heaven,. and all ceased Their torrid oscillances [*ed.* 4, 1848, oscillancies].

O·scillancy. [f. as prec.: see -ANCY.] = prec.

1727 BAILEY vol II, *Oscillancy*, a swinging to and fro, a see-sawing. 1848 [see prec, quot. 1852].

O·scillant, *a.* [ad. L. *oscillānt-em*, pr. pple. of *oscillāre*: see next.] Oscillating, that oscillates.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Oscillans*, ..anthers attached.. by a very small point situated towards the middle of their length, so as to be sustained as in equilibrium: oscillant.

Oscillate (ɒˈsilēt), *v.* [f. L. *oscillāt-*, ppl. stem of *oscillāre* to swing: see -ATE [3].]

1. *intr.* To swing backwards and forwards, like a pendulum; to vibrate; to move to and fro between two points.

1726 STONE *Math. Dict.* s. v. *Oscillation*, If a single Pendulum be suspended between two Semi-Cycloids .. so that the String as it oscillates, folds about them, all the Oscillations, however unequal, will be Isochronal in a Non-resisting Medium 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* IV. xii, Move any body, as a pendulum, in one way, and it will continue to oscillate in an arch of the same circle, until the known causes make it rest. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton Th.* 478 There is a certain mean condition, about which our system perpetually oscillates. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* iv. (1872) 127 You look at the waves oscillating hither, thither on the beach. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* iv. 110 The magnetic needles oscillated both vertically and horizontally.

b. *loosely.* To move or travel to and fro.

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. iv, Miss Lavinia, oscillating between the kitchen and the opposite room, prepared the dining-table in the latter chamber. 1891 N. GOULD *Double Event* 316 He spends his time oscillating between Australia and England and vice-versâ.

2. *fig.* To fluctuate between two opinions, principles, purposes, etc., each of which is held in succession; to vary between two limits which are reached alternately.

a 1797 BURKE *Powers Juries Prosec. Libels* Wks. 1877 VI. 161 If they will oscillate backward and forward between power and popularity. 1820 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 340 The language oscillates between bombast and bathos. 1860 HARTWIG *S. a. & Wond.* i. 13 The temperature of the surface-water oscillates..between 82° and 85°. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* III. 23 Human nature oscillates between good and evil.

3. *trans.* To cause to swing or vibrate to and fro.

1766 BLACKBURNE *Confess.* iii. 56 The Remonstrants, who oscillate the question backwards and forwards till no mortal can find out what they mean. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 129 Lancaster's oval shell, oscillated in its flight, took a flight so extraordinary.

O·scillating, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ING [2].] Swinging or moving to and fro, vibrating.

1743 EMERSON *Fluxions* 294 If the oscillating Body is not a Globe 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. iv. 146 These oscillating plants owe their existence to different species of animalcules. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* VI. 631 When the patient's eyes are closed, he may walk in an uncertain oscillating fashion.

b. *spec.* Applied to machines or parts of them characterized by the oscillatory motion of some part or parts, which in other cases are fixed.

Such are *oscillating cylinder*, a cylinder in a steam-engine mounted on trunnions and oscillating through a small arc, so that the piston-rod can follow the movements of the crank; *oscillating engine*, one having an oscillating cylinder; etc.

1821 *Specif. Manby's Patent* No. 4558. 4 A longitudinal section of the oscillating engine 1870 *Public Opin* 16 July 81 The turning gear consists of a small supplemental oscillating cylinder. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech* 1580/1 Oscillating steam-engines frequently have oscillating valves working in their trunnions. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr Proc. Met. U. S.* 21 A Huntington oscillating mill is used, crushing about 7 tons of ore per day.

Oscillation (ɒsilēˈ-ʃən). [ad. L. *oscillātiōn-em*, n. of action from *oscillā-re* to swing. Cf. Fr. *oscillation* (1701 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The action of oscillating; swinging to and fro like that of a pendulum; a periodic movement to and fro, or up and down.

Angular oscillation, gyration. *Axis of oscillation*: see AXIS 6. *Centre of oscillation*: see CENTRE 16.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Oscillation*, a hanging or tottering motion, a swinging upon a rope whose ends are tyed to several beams. 1723 B. TAYLOR in *Phil Trans.* Abr. VI. 7 (heading) Of Finding the Centre of Oscillation. 1726 [see OSCILLATE 1]. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 80 Observing the oscillations of a lamp which was hung from the ceiling. 1832 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) I. xiii. 362 The tides are the consequence of the perpetual oscillation of the waters of the ocean. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* XXV. 535 Evidences of the oscillations of land and sea. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 77 The rate..of a watch depends upon the time of oscillation of its balance-wheel.

b. In *Acoustics*, sometimes = vibration; sometimes = BEAT *sb.*[1] 8. *rare.*

2. *fig.* A swaying to and fro between two states, opinions, principles, purposes, etc.; alternating variation, fluctuation, wavering.

1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1817) I. 27 The same retrograde and progressive movements, with respect to happiness..This sort of oscillation will not probably be obvious to common view. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 216 This oscillation of political opinion. 1876 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* iii. (ed. 3) 29 There are always oscillations in price. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 42 Oscillations and transitions between the related types are by no means rare.

Oscillative (ɒˈsilētiv), *a.* [f. L. *oscillāt-*, ppl. stem of *oscillāre* to OSCILLATE + -IVE.] Characterized by oscillating, oscillatory.

1859 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 281 This oscillative antagonism between incompatible paradoxes.

Hence **O·scillatively** *adv.*, by means of oscillation (physically, in opinion, etc.).

1891 E. A. ABBOTT *Philomythus* ix. 220 Bringing your reader to a predetermined conclusion oscillatively.

Oscillator (ɒˈsilēˌtəɹ). [agent-n. in L. form from L. *oscillāre* to OSCILLATE.]

1. One who oscillates in action or thought.

1835 DE QUINCEY *Tory's Acc. Toryism*, etc. Wks. 1853-5 XV. 207 All others are temporisers, waiters upon occasion and opportunity, compromisers, oscillators.

2. A machine to produce oscillations.

1898 *Newspaper*, Mr. Tesla claims that he can produce, by means of an instrument called the electrical oscillator, a vibratory force capable of causing brilliant lights to burst forth without material connection with an electrical instrument.

‖ **Oscillatoria** (ɒsilătōˈriă). *Bot.* [mod. L., fem. of **oscillātōrius*: see next and -ORY.] A genus of confervoid Algæ, typifying the N.O. *Oscillatoriaceæ*, growing in dense slimy tufts, in running or stagnant water, and exhibiting an oscillatory or wavy motion. Also called *Oscillaria*.

1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* II. 55 The Oscillatorias..are weeds of our fresh or salt water,..whose thread-like forms twist about like worms.

Hence **Oscillatoria·ceous** *a.*, belonging to the Natural Order *Oscillatoriaceæ*: see above.

1881 *Nature* XXIII. 494 Various oscillatoriaceous forms and diatoms.

Oscillatory (ɒˈsilătəri), *a.* [f. L. type **oscillātōri-us*, f. *oscillāre*, *oscillāt-* to OSCILLATE: see -ORY.] Characterized by swinging or moving to and fro like a pendulum

1738 GRAY *Let.* in *Poems* (1775) 35 My motions at present ..are much like those of a pendulum or (Dr. Longically speaking) oscillatory. I swing from Chapel or Hall home, and from home to Chapel or Hall. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* IV xxiii, A gentle oscillatory motion, a rising and falling. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* xi. 367 The perihelia describe considerable arcs by an oscillatory motion to and fro. 1879 PROCTOR *Pleas Ways Sci.* ii. 29 Like other movements tending to restore equilibrium, the atmospheric motions are oscillatory.

Oscine (ɒˈsin), *a.* [f. L. *oscen*, *oscin-* (see next), the end of the word being app. taken as = -INE [1].] Of or pertaining to the *Oscines*; oscinine.

1883 *Nation* (N. Y.) 29 Mar. 281/2 *Boot.* is used to denote the continuous front sheath of the tarsus of most oscine or singing birds, like the robin. 1885 *Librar. Mag.* (U. S.) Aug 97 Those liquid bird-phrases that..have been the same since first an oscine throat was filled with music.

‖ **Oscines** (ɒˈsinīz), *sb pl.* [a. L. *oscinēs*, pl. of *oscen*, *oscin-*, f. *ob* (OB-) + *can-ĕre* to sing.]

1. *Rom. Antiq.* The birds from whose notes or voices auguries were taken, e. g. the raven, owl, etc.

1621 BRATHWAIT *Nat. Embassie* (1877) 52 The Augur having left behind him his Oscines or Prophesing birds. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Oscines* are these kind of birds, by whose chirping, feeding, noise or voyces the Augures foretold things to come; as the Crow, Pie, Chough.

2. *Ornith.* In some systems of classification, the name of an order or extensive group of birds, the 'Song-birds', containing those families of the *Insessores* or Passerine Birds which possess true song-muscles, attached to the extremities of the bronchial semi-rings and forming a complicated and effective musical apparatus.

Introduced into Ornithology in 1812 by Blasius Merrem, as one of two divisions of the *Hymenopodes*; also used by Keyserling and Blasius 1830-40, Muller 1845-6 (*Oscines* or *Polymyodi*), Cabanis 1847, Sundevall 1872-4, Gadow 1893, and other recent naturalists.

1885 NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 28/2 The *Oscines* or true *Passeres*..a group in which the vocal organs attain the greatest perfection. 1896 — *Dict. Birds* Introd. 115 Thus we reach the true Oscines, the last and highest group of Birds, and one which..it is very hard to subdivide. *Ibid.* s. v. *Syrinx* 940 Most of the Oscines seem to possess five or seven pairs of syringeal muscles.

Hence **O·scinine** (-ɔin, † **Osci·nian** *adjs.*, belonging to the *Oscines*.

1896 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* Introd. 66 In all these species he found the vocal organs to differ essentially in structure from those of other Birds of the Old World, which we now call Passerine, or, to be still more precise, Oscinine [1885 in *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 27/2 Oscinian]. *Ibid* 95 The other families forming Sundevall's *Scutelliplantarres* are not Oscinine [*Encycl. Brit.* 41 Oscinian], nor all even Passerine.

Oscitance (ɒˈsităns). [f. as OSCITANT: see -ANCE.] Yawning; failure to be alert, inattention.

1636 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Holy Transp.* (1881) 177 A bosom benefice, A true peculiar, that will not dispense With the least oscitance, my Conscience 1647 HAMMOND *Power of Keys* iv. 92 The negligence or oscitance of these Grammarians.

Oscitancy (ɒˈsitănsi). [f. as prec.: see -ANCY.]

1. Drowsiness, such as is manifested by yawning; dullness, indolence; negligence, inattention.

1619 W. SCLATER *Exp. 1 Thess.* 168 Tendring their presence in the congregation to fill vp the number, but with such Oscitancie [*printed* Oscitaurie], and gaping drowzinesse, that they regard not what is spoken *a* 1620 J. DYKE *Sel. Serm.* (1640 34 An oscitancy of spirit. 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 62. I judge it rather the Historians oscitancie, and supine negligence. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 774 Her, whose winking eye, And slumb'ring oscitancy mars the brood. 1900 F. HALL in *Nation* (N. Y.) 15 Feb 121/2 That they all went astray owing to a coincidence of oscitancy is clearly beyond belief.

b. (With *pl.*) An instance or example of this.

1677 R Cary *Palæol. Chron.* II. II i. 210 Bishop Usher roundly censures this as an Oscitancy in him. 1782 *Gentl. Mag.* LII. 574 The oscitancies of Mr. Wharton..do certainly deserve reprehension.

2. Yawning; gaping with sleepiness; oscitance.

1717 *Entertainer* No. 9. 11 In the case of Oscitancy, when one Person has extended or dilated his Jaws, he has set the whole Company into the same Posture. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 332 The particular kind of pandiculation..being called, oscitancy, yawning, or gaping.

Oscitant (ˈpsitănt), *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [ad. L. *oscitānt-em*, pr. pple of *oscitāre* to gape, yawn: see Oscitate and -ant. Cf. F. *oscitant* (1812 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Gaping from drowsiness, yawning; hence, drowsy, dull, indolent, negligent.

1625 J King *David's Strait* 18 They thinke it too long a taske for so short a life,..they growe oscitant, and will peruse none. 1647 *Word for Army* in *Harl Misc.* (1745) V. 572 An oscitant and untrussed Kind of Deportment in all Men towards publick Affairs. 1690 Boyle *Chr. Virtuoso* I. 16 Perfunctory looks of Oscitant or Unskilful Beholders. 1809 Coleridge *Lett., to T. Poole* (1895) 551 Southey, who has been my corrector, has been strangely oscitant, or..has not understood the sentences.

Hence **O·scitantly** *adv.*, drowsily, indolently.

1653 H. More *Conject Cabbal.* (1713) p. iii, Which those drowsie Nodders over the Letter of the Scripture have very oscitantly collected. 1698 Fryer *E. India & P.* 331 These busy Tutors of Mankind, who upbraid the slothful and oscitantly idle.

† **O·scitate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *oscitāre* to open (as a mouth), also *-ārī* to gape, yawn, f. *ōs* mouth + *citāre* to move, actuate.] *intr.* To yawn or gape from drowsiness.

1623 Cockeram, *Oscitate*, to yawne, to gape for want of sleepe. 1755 Johnson, *To Yawn*, to gape; to oscitate.

Oscitation (ˌpsitēˈʃən). [ad. L. *oscitātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *oscitāre*: see prec.]

1. The action of yawning or gaping from drowsiness. Also *fig.*

1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* cclxii 88 b, Ossitacio is the latin worde. .. In englyshe it is named ossitacion, yeanyng, or gapyng. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 289 As it happeneth in oscitations or yawnings when wee hold our breath long. 1787 *Minor* III. iv. 168 The Ladies, after much oscitation, declared they did not understand. 1817 Pettigrew *Mem. Dr. Lettsom* III. 284 The paroxysm came on at six o'clock in the evening with great oscitation.

2. The condition or fact of being drowsy, listless, inattentive, or negligent; an instance of inattention or negligence.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Oscitation*,..negligence or idleness. 1697 Bentley *Epist. Euripides* Wks. 1330 II. 209 'Tis a mere oscitation of our Scholiast, and of Suidas, that gaped after him. 1741-70 Mrs. Carter, etc. *Lett.* (1808) 45 These transient fits of oscitation, and inactivity, are perhaps no more than a necessary relaxation to the mind. 1869 A W. Haddan *Apost. Success.* (1883) 1-8 The natural oscitation on the part of individuals in the matter of rigorous adherence to admitted principle.

Oscnode (ˈpsknōʊd). *Geom.* [f. Osc(ulate + Node.] A node of a plane curve where the two branches have a contact of a higher order.

1852 Cayley *Wks.* II. 28 The oscnode is a double point which is a point of osculation on one of the branches through it. 1873 Salmon *Higher Plane Curves* 207 Three nodes may coincide as consecutive points of a curve of finite curvature giving rise not to a triple point but to the singularity called an oscnode, this is in fact an osculation or three-pointic contact of two branches of the curve.

Oscula, pl. of Osculum.

O·sculable, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *osculārī* to kiss + -ble.] Capable of being kissed.

1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Dec 2/1 The tangible, nay, osculable, Pope may yet oust the invisible Mahatma.

Osculant (ˈpskiʊlănt), *a.* [ad. L. *osculant-em*, pr. pple. of *osculārī* to kiss.]

1. Kissing. *rare.*

In mod Dicts.

2. Situated between and connecting two things; intermediate; *spec.* in *Nat. Hist.* applied to two species, genera, or families, that are united by some common characters, and to an intermediate species, genus, or group, which unites in itself the characters of two groups.

[1819 W. S. MacLeay *Horæ Entomologicæ* 37 These genera I propose to call *osculantia*, from their occurring as it were at the point where the circles touch one another.] 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. 214 The internal sense, is osculant between intellect and sense. *Ibid.* 382 They may form an osculant group, partly winged and partly apterous. 1873 G. Henslow *Th. Evolut.* 17 Forms..intermediate to other forms hitherto well distinct—'osculant' or intercalary forms as they are called.

Oscular (ˈpskiʊlăɹ), *a.* [f. L. type *osculāris* (used in mod.L.), f. *osculum* little mouth, pretty mouth, kiss: see -ar.]

1. Of or belonging to the mouth or to kissing.

Oscular muscle (*musculus oscularis*), the *orbicularis oris* or sphincter muscle of the lips, the kissing muscle.

1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 870 Neither let indignation curl that oscular lip of thine. 1870 W. K. Wigram 12 *Wonderf Tales* (1884) 196 Who smiled upon all—though she kept a far sweeter Constriction of oscular muscle for Peter. 1891 S. Mostyn *Curatica* 100 They had..lavished such endearments upon Ethel, both verbal and oscular.

2. *Zool.* Of or pertaining to the osculum of a tape-worm, or of a sponge.

1881 P. M. Duncan in *Trnd. Linn. Soc.* XV. 320 The oscular processes are short, unequal, differently directed. 1887 Sollas in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 420/1 In this sponge..the function of the oscular sphincters can be readily demonstrated.

3. *Math.* Pertaining to a higher order of contact than the first (cf. Osculate 4).

Oscular line, a singularity of a surface, consisting of a straight line which lies upon the surface throughout its whole length, and everywhere in the same tangent-plane; the section of the surface by this plane containing this line three times.

1869 Cayley *Wks* VI. 334 The tangent plane containing the oscular line may be termed an oscular tangent plane.

† **Osculary.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *oscul-um* kiss + -ary.] Something to be kissed: see Osculatory *sb*

1537 Latimer *Serm bef Convoc.* D j b, Some brought forth Manuaries for handlers of reliques,..some oscularies for Kyssers.

Osculate (ˈpskiʊlĕt), *a.* [f. L. *oscul-um* + -ate².] Furnished with oscula: see Osculum 3.

1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Osculatus*, having well marked little mouths or suckers, as the *Tænia osculata* osculate.

Osculate (ˈpskiʊlĕt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *osculārī* to kiss, f. *osculum* little mouth, kiss.]

1. *trans.* To kiss, salute with contact of the lips; *intr.* To kiss each other. *rare.*

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Osculate*, to kiss, to love heartily, to imbrace. 1873 *St. Paul's Mag.* Mar. 259 Professedly prudish..they mutter, nod, osculate.

2. *trans.* To bring into close contact or union.

1671 Grew *Anat. Plants* ii. § 16 The two main Branches of the Lobes both meeting, and being osculated together, are thus dispos'd into one round and tubular Trunk.

3. *intr.* To come into close contact or union; to have close contact with each other, to come together. In *Nat. Hist.* To have contact through an intermediate species or genus (cf. Osculant).

1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 281 You may..cause the Blood-Vessels to osculate, or join together, so that the Wound may be closed in its whole Length. 1849 F. W. Newman *Soul* vi. 209 Though in their higher development the Sciences osculate, yet (to the human mind) their bases are quite independent. 1858 Froude *Hist. Eng.* xxii. IV. 478 Osculating in separate points with the deeper impulses of the age. 1866 *Nat. Rev.* 21 Apr 479/2 To show how these countries crossed, osculated, and reacted upon each other.

4. *Math. trans.* To have contact of a higher order with, esp. the highest contact possible for two loci; to have three or more coincident points in common with; *intr.* (for *refl.*) to osculate each other: as two curves, two surfaces, or a surface and a curve.

1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.* s v. *Osculum*, A circle described on the point *C*, as a centre, ..with the radius of the evolute *MC*, is said to osculate, kiss, the curve described by evolution, in *M*; which point *M* is called by the inventor Huygens, the osculum of the curve. 1831 J. R. Young *Math. Dissert.* ii 52 Two surfaces osculate at a point when they have a common indicatrix there. 1885 Leudesdorf *Cremona's Proj. Geom* 189 Three of the four points of intersection of the conics lie indefinitely near to one another, and may be said to coincide in the point *A*; and the conics are said to osculate at the point *A*. 1896 Loney *Coord Geom.* (ed. 2) § 428 Contact of the third order is all that two conics can have, and then they are said to osculate one another. In general one curve osculates another when it has the highest possible order of contact with the second curve.

Hence **O·sculating** *ppl a.*, usually in sense 4, as *osculating circle, curve, plane, sphere.*

1816 tr. *Lacroix's Diff. & Int. Calculus* 108 This circle, called the *osculating circle*, will be the limit of all the others. 1841 J R Young *Math. Dissert.* ii. 64 The surface in the direction of that line will lie more closely to the osculating sphere. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 25 May 1 Lord Granville..is, as it were, to use a mathematical metaphor, an osculating plane to all the different shades of aristocratic and cultivated liberalism. 1879 Thomson & Tait *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 8 The plane of the curvature on each side of any point of a tortuous curve..the *Osculating Plane* of the curve at that point.

Osculation (ˌpskiʊlēˈʃən). [ad. L. *osculātiōn-em*, n. of action from *osculārī* to kiss, Osculate. So F. *osculation* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The action of kissing, a kiss.

1658 Phillips, *Osculation*, a kissing or imbracing. 1715 tr. *Pancirolus' Rerum Mem.* I. iv. iv. 164 This Ceremony of Osculation was esteem'd such an Honour. 1855 Thackeray *Newcomes* I. xxiii. 220 If osculation is a mark of love, surely Mrs Mack is the best of mothers. 1858 — *Virgin.* (1870) I. 375 And here, I suppose, follow osculations between the sisters. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 23 Dec. 779/1 Promiscuous osculation is the last thing he dreams of.

2. Close contact: a. in general sense. b. *Anat.* The mutual contact of bloodvessels. c. *Geom.* Contact of a higher order; the fact of touching at three or more coincident points: see Osculate *v.* 4.

1669 W. Simpson *Hydrol. Chym.* 130 The osculations of the vessels of the womb. 1671 Grew *Anat. Plants* ii. § 15 These Osculations of the Lignous Body, and so the interception of the Insertions of the Cortical, are not to be observ'd by the traverse cut of the Root. 1798 Frere & Canning *Loves of Triangles* I. 10 in *Anti-Jacobin*, No Circles join in osculation sweet! 1816 tr. *Lacroix's Diff. & Int. Calculus* 116 Called the contact of osculation. 1838 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* I. 37 Formation of ring or instant of osculation of limbs. 1860 Farrar *Orig. Lang.* ix. 202 Are there any points of osculation between the languages of these three great distinct families?

Osculatory (ˈpskiʊlătəɹi), *sb.* [ad. med. L. *osculātōri-um* tablet to be kissed during Mass, f. ppl. stem of *osculārī* to kiss: see Osculate *v.* and -ory¹.] A painted, stamped, or carved representation of Christ or the Virgin, formerly kissed by the priest and people during Mass.

1763 Burn *Eccl. Law* I. 265 The parishioners shall find at their own charge a vessel for the blessed water, an osculatory, a candlestick for the taper at Easter. *Ibid.* II. 130 The osculatory was a tablet or board, with the picture of Christ, or the blessed virgin, or some other of the saints, which after the consecration of the elements in the eucharist, the priest first kissed himself, and then delivered it to the people for the same purpose. 1882-3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1207.

Osculatory (ˈpskiʊlătəɹi), *a.* [ad. L. type **osculātōri-us* (see prec.), f. ppl. stem of *osculārī* to kiss: see -ory².]

1. Of, belonging to, or characterized by kissing.

1849 Thackeray *Pendennis* xxiv, The two ladies went through the osculatory ceremony. 1881 Ld. Dunraven in *19th Cent.* No. 38 639 It must be an osculatory process more useful than agreeable.

2. *Math.* Osculating; of or belonging to osculation or the osculating circle.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* App s v *Curvature*, Called the circle of curvature, also called, especially by foreign mathematicians, the osculatory circle. 1795 Hutton *Math. Dict.* s.v., In a circle, all the Osculatory radii are equal, being the common radius of the circle. *Ibid.*, *Osculatory Point*, the Osculation, or point of contact between a curve and its Osculatory circle.

Osculatrix (ˈpskiʊlēˈtriks). [mod.L., fem. of **osculātor*, agent-n. from *osculārī* to kiss, Osculate.] (See quot.)

1864 in Webster 1866 Brande & Cox *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Developable Osculatrix*, the developable surface generated by the tangents of a non-plane curve. Every tangent plane of the surface is an osculating plane of the curve

Oscule (ˈpskiʊl). [ad. L. *osculum*, dim. of *ōs* mouth.] A small mouth or mouth-like aperture or pore; *spec.* = Osculum 3.

False oscule or *osculum*, a pseudostome of a sponge.

1835-6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 42 By injecting milk into its gastric cavity [of *Rhizostoma*], the canals in its arms, and their oscules can be rendered visible. 1846 Dana *Zoöph.* (1848) 645 In other species the polyps are wholly retractile, and leave only a small polyp-pore or oscule, marking their position 1887 Sollas in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 410/1 While in some sponges the original oscule is lost, in others secondary independent openings, deceptively like oscules, are added

Osculiferous, *a.* [f. L. *oscul-um* + -ferous.] Bearing or furnished with oscules or oscula.

In recent Dicts.

Oscul-inflexion (ˌpskiʊlˌinfleˈkʃən). *Geom.* [f. *oscul(ation* + *inflexion*.] *Point of oscul-inflexion*: a point of inflexion on one branch of a curve, at which it osculates another branch.

1873 Williamson *Diff. Calculus* (ed. 2) xvii. § 245 The origin in this case is a double cusp, and is also a point of inflexion on one branch. Such a point is called a point of oscul-inflexion by Cramer.

‖ **Osculum** (ˈpskiʊlŏm). Plural **-a.** [L. dim. of *ōs* mouth.]

1. A kiss. *Osculum pacis*, the kiss of peace.

1612 Davies *Why Ireland*, etc. (1787) 35 The Earl gave unto each of them *osculum pacis*. 1706 Phillips, *Osculum*, a little Mouth, also a Kiss. 1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., Anciently it was a custom in the church, that in the celebration of mass..the people kissed each other, which was call'd *osculum pacis*.

† 2. *Math.* = Point of osculation. *Obs.*

1727-41 [see Osculate *v.* 4].

3. *Zool.* a. A mouth or principal exhalant aperture or 'flue' of a sponge: see quot. 1887. b. Sometimes applied to the pit-like suckers on the head of a tape-worm by which it attaches itself.

1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Oscula*, in anatomy, a term used for the orifices, or openings of the lesser vessels 1844 J. G. Wilkinson tr. *Swedenborg's Anim Kingd.* II. 2 The oscula or orifices of the excretory ducts are very conspicuous on this membrane. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iii. 114 The working of the flagella of the endodermic cells causes the water contained in the gastric cavity to flow out of the osculum. 1887 Sollas in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 412/2 [A simple sponge] is a hollow vase-like sac closed at the lower end, by which it is attached, opening above by a comparatively large aperture, the *osculum* or vent, and at the sides by numerous smaller apertures or pores which perforate the walls.

Oscurantist, variant of Obscurantist, after It. *oscurantista.*

a 1850 Marg. Fuller *At Home & Abr.* (1860) 279 The influence of the Oscurantist foe has shown itself more and more plainly in Rome.

Oscuriis (– *osturis*): see Ostour.

Ose, obs. form of Ooze.

-ose[1], a suffix representing Latin *-ōsus*, forming adjs. from substantives, with the meaning 'full of', 'abounding in'; e g. *ann-ōsus* full of years, *clām-ōsus* screaming, *cōpi-ōsus* rich, *pecūni-ōsus* moneyed, *religi-ōsus* scrupulous. As a living suffix *-ōsus* came down to OF. as *-os*, *-us*, later *-eus*, *-eux*, AF. and Eng. *-ous* (ME. also *-ous*), which survives with pronunciation (-əs). But from the 15th c. onward there was a tendency to alter *-ous* words to *-ose* after L., as seen in such forms as *ambitiose*, *gloriose*, *malitiose*, *pompose*, *virtuose*, *zelose*. None of these displaced the earlier forms in *-ous*; but a few words formed directly from L. from the

15th c. onward have taken their place in the language, as *bellicose*, *globose* (15th c.), *jocose*, *morose*, *verbose* (17th c.), *otiose* (18th c.), *grandiose*, *pilose* (19th c.). In a few cases *-ous* and *-ose* forms are both in use, e. g. *acerous*, *acerose*, *acinous*, *acinose*, those in *-ose* being more technical. Originally these words have the stress on the suffix, *joco se*, *moro se*, but this is not always maintained in more recent usage, esp. in words of more than two syllables. Nouns of state from these adjs., as from those in *ous*, end in *-osity*: *globosity*, *verbosity*.

-ose [2], *Chem.*, a suffix originating in the ending of the word *glucose*, and employed in forming the names of the related carbo-hydrates, *saccharose* and *cellulose*, with the isomers of these three, as *dextrose*, *lævulose*, *dambose*, *galactose*, *mannitose*; *lactose*, *maltose*, *melezitose*, *melitose*, *mycose*, *synanthrose*, *trehalose*; *amylose*, etc.

These formations are due to the French chemists, and the earlier of them appeared first as Fr. words. *Glucose* was so named by the committee of the *Académie des Sciences* (Thenard, Gay Lussac, Biot, Dumas), who reported 16 July 1838 upon the mémoire of Peligot: 'il résulte que le sucre de raisin, celui d'amidon, celui de diabète, et celui de miel . . constituent un seul corps, que nous proposons d'appeler *glucose*. (*Note.* γλεῦκος [mispr. -κος], moût, vin doux.)' *Comptes Rendus* VII. 106 (1838). *Glucose* was thus merely a frenchified representation of the Gr. word γλεῦκος 'must, sweet wine, sweetness', with *u* for *eu* and *-ose* for *-os*. (Littré's assumption that the term was derived from γλυκύς sweet, in accordance with which he essayed to alter it to *glycose*, was thus historically erroneous.) The name *cellulose* was given by Brongniart, Pelouze, and Dumas, in reporting upon the memoire of Payen, 14 Jan 1839: 'En effet, il y a dans les bois le tissu primitif, isomère avec l'amidon, que nous appellerons *cellulose*, et de plus une matiere qui en remplit les cellules, et qui constitue la matière ligneuse veritable.' *C. R.* VIII. 51 (1839). *Cellulose* was thus formed on *cellule*, but there is no evidence that its inventors thought of a L. adj. **cellulōsus*; and app the ending *-ose* was given simply to match *glucose*. It appears from other statements that the actual author of *glucose*, and presumably also of *cellulose*, was Dumas, the *rapporteur* of the committees. The ending *-ose* was soon extended; contractions of *lævo-glucose* (Berthelot) and *dextro-glucose* (Kekulé) gave *lævulose* and *dextrose*, and the forms *lactose*, *melitose*, etc. followed.

Osed, oset, var Osset, *Obs.*, kind of cloth.

Osel(l, obs. form of Ouzel. **Osen-breges, -brig,** obs. var. Osnaburg, kind of linen.

†**Osey.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 osey(e, 4, 6 osay, 5 ozey, 5–7 ossey(e. [= OF. *Aussay*:—L. *Al(i)satius* Alsace.] A sweet French wine, *vin d'Aussay*, wine of Alsace.

[1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. Prol. 107 Good wyn of Gaskoyne, And wyn of Oseye [*v. r.* osay; B Prol. 228 white wyn of Oseye].] ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 202 Osay and algarde, and oper ynewe, Rynisch wyne and Rochelle, richere was never. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II 163 Here londe hathe oyle, wyne, osey, wex, and greyne. 1542 Boorde *Dyetary* x. (1870) 255 Also these hote wynes, as . basterde, tyre, osay. 1615 Markham *Eng. Housewife* (1683) 115 To make the same drink like Ossey.

Osia·ndrian. [f. personal name *Osiander* (see def.) + -ian.] One of the section of German Protestants in the 16th c. who adopted the opinion of Andreas Hosemann (latinized *Osiander*, 1498-1552), that the Atonement of Christ was wrought by the power of His divine and not of His human nature. (Also *attrib.*) Also **Osia·ndrist.**

1582 G. Martin *Discov.* in Fulke *Def.* (Parker Soc.) 59 Bucer and the Osiandrians and Sacramentaries against Luther for false translations. 1585-7 T. Rogers 39 *Art.* (1607) 115 An error of the Osiandrians. 1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., Semi Osiandrians were such among the Osiandrians, as held the opinion of Luther and Calvin with regard to this life; and that of Osiander, with regard to the other. 1882 3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2235 He immediately entered into the Osiandrian controversy.

1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C.* vii. v 287 The Lutherans . . desired the Duke of Saxony to assemble a Synod against the Sacramentarians, the Adiaphorists, the Synergists, and the Osiandrists. It was assembled at Jena in 1560. 1857 Pusey *Real Presence* i (1869) 80 The Roman Collocutors . . required the Lutherans to 'declare their dissent from the . . Osiandrists and others external to the Confession of Augsburg'.

†**Osiarde.** *Obs. rare.* [Related to Osier.]

1530 Palsgr. 250/1 *Osiarde*, a place where wyllowes growe, *saussye*.

†**O side,** obs. variant of Aside.

c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxv. 115 þai draw þam o syde.

Osie, obs. form of Oozy.

Osier (ōʷ·ʒiəɹ, ōʷ·ziəɹ), *sb.* (*a.*) Forms: 4 oyser, 5 osere, osyar, osyer(e, osyȝer, osyer, 6 osser, 6–7 osiar(e, oysier, osiar, 6- osier, osier. *β. dial.* 6 asheer, ausher, 7 awshyor. [a. F. *osier* (13th c. in Littré); app. related to 9th c. L. *ausāria*, *osāria* 'willow-bed' (in *Polyptique* of Irminon), of which the Fr. repr. would be *osière*.]

1. A species of willow (*Salix viminalis*), the tough pliant branches of which are especially used in basket-work; also applied to other species used for the same purpose, notably the golden, purple, and violet willow; one of the shoots of a willow.

13.. *K. Alis.* 6186 Heo buth y-mad of oysers, Y fynde, And y-bounde al with tren rynde. 1486 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 22019 The smale osyers, here and ȝonder, To-brake thanne, and wente asonder. 1487 in Amherst *Gardening in Eng.* (1895) 14 [For faggots . . Astill and] osyerys. 1486 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 241 For a lode of osyars. 1574 R. Scot *Hop Gard.* (1578) 40 Euery yeare after you must cut them . . as you see an Osiers head cut. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xiv. 2. 4 Who will make a staff of an osier? 1660 Bloome *Archit.* C b, That Basket of Osiaies. 1718 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to Mrs. Thistlethwayte* 25 Sept., We began to ascend Mount Cenis . carried in little seats of twisted osiers, fixed upon poles upon men's shoulders. 1832 Lytton *Eugene A.* i. i, A brook, fringed with ozier and dwarf and fantastic pollards. 1886 Ruskin *Præterita* I. 276 The poplars and osiers of the marshy level.

β. 1572 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 144 The aushers by Wylford Pastore. 1624 *Ibid.* 390 The cvtting vp of the awshyors.

2. *attrib.* or *adj.* Of, belonging to, or made of osiers; covered with osiers.

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* v. lxiv. 629 The stalkes . . wil twist and winde lyke Ozier withie. 1653 Walton *Angler* xi. 211 If the Sun's excessive heat Makes our bodies swelter, To an Osier hedge we get For a friendly shelter. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* ix. 507 These, three and three, with osier bands we ty'd. *c* 1750 Shenstone *Elegies* viii. 18 On list'ning Cherwell's osier banks reclin'd. 1794 Mrs. Radcliffe *Myst. Udolpho* i, With a small osier basket to receive plants. *a* 1839 Praed *Poems* (1864) II. 51 His beaming lance and osier shield.

†b. *fig.* Osier-like, pliable, pliant. *Obs.*

a 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) II 571 Topical and osier accidents, liable to be bent on either side.

3. *Comb.*, as *osier-tree*, *-willow*; *osier-bordered*, *-fringed*, *-woven* adjs.; **osier-ait, -isle,** a small islet in a river overgrown with osiers; **osier-bed, -holt,** a place where osiers are grown for basket-making; **osier-odoured** *a*, smelling of osiers; **osier-peeler,** a machine for stripping the bark from willow-wands; **osier-wattled,** wattled or interwoven with osiers.

1767 G. White *Selborne* 4 Nov, They roosted every night in the *osier-beds. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* xiv. 533 We made the *osier-fringed bank our bed. 1785 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xxix. (1794) 454 Several species are commonly cultivated in *Osier-holts. 1728-46 Thomson *Spring* 780 The stately-sailing swan . . Bears forward fierce, and guards his *osier-isle. 1862 G. Meredith *Mod. Love* ad fin., We saw the swallows gathering in the sky, And in the osier-isle we heard their noise. *a* 1881 Rossetti *House of Life* xii, An *osier-odoured stream. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi 57 The oliue, the popil, & the *oszer tree. *a* 1693 Urquhart *Rabelais* iii. xlv 365 An *Osier Watled Wicker-Bottle. 1872 Yeats *Techn. Hist. Comm* 85 Beds of *osier-willow for the purpose of basket-making. 1777 Warton *Odes*, *Compl. Cherwell* i, All pensive from her osier woven bow'r Cherwell arose.

Osiered (ōʷ·ʒiəɹd, ōʷ·ziəɹd), *a.* [f. prec. + -ed [2]] a. Furnished, covered, or adorned with osiers. †b. Of or of the nature of osier. *Obs.* c. Twisted or plaited like osiers.

1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 130 There be four maner of wethyes . . whyte wethy, blacke whethy, reede wethy, and osyerde wethy. *Ibid.*, Osyerde wethy wyll grow best in water & moyst grounde. 1749 Collins *Pop. Superst. Highl.* 136 While I lie welt'ring on the ozier'd shore. 1819 Keats *Lamia* II 217 Garlands . . In baskets of bright osier'd gold were brought. 1893 McCarthy *Red Diamonds* II. 20 Pictures of osiered reaches.

O·siery. [f. as prec. + -y: see -ery [1].] Osiers in the mass; articles made of osiers; 'a place where osiers are grown' (Webster, 1864).

1837 *New Monthly Mag.* L. 408 Green osiery encased his legs. 1868 Holme Lee *B. Godfrey* iv. 19 They met the . . basket-woman, carrying some of her lighter osiery.

Osill, obs. form of Ouzel.

Osirian (ōʷ·siəʷriăn), *a.* [f. proper name *Osiris* (see def.) + -ian.] Of or pertaining to Osiris, the Egyptian deity personifying the power of good and the sunlight. So **Osi·ride, Osiri·dean** *adjs.*

Osiride or *Osiridean column* or *pillar*, in Egyptian architecture, a square pier having in front of it a standing figure of Osiris.

1849 [W. M. W. Call] *Reverberations* II. 105, I see Osirian Egypt stand, Sunward I see her lift her hand. 1862 Fairholt *Up Nile* 285 The portico beside it is remarkable for its Osiride pillars. 1887 *Ch. Q. Rev.* XXIII. 280 The vast Osiride figures that were once attached to its pillars were destroyed. 1897 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 469 Osiride pillars.

-osis, *suffix*, representing Gr. *-ωσις*, originating in the addition of the general suffix *-σις*, forming verbal nouns of action or condition, to derivative vbs. in *-ό-ω* from adj. and sb. stems or combining forms in *ο-*: e. g. ἀμαύρωσις darkening, obscuration of sight, amaurosis, f. ἀμαυρό-ω to darken, f. ἀμαυρός dark; μεταμόρφωσις transformation, f. μεταμορφό-ω, f. μετά + μορφή form. Many such words also were formed directly from the sbs. or adjs. themselves, or their compounds, without the intervention of a vb. in *-όω*, e. g. ἀνθράκωσις malignant ulcer, anthracosis, f. ἄνθραξ, ἀνθρακο- coal, carbuncle, ἐξόστωσις outgrowth of bone, exostosis, f. ἐξ out + ὀστέο-ν bone.

Many of these Greek terms have been adopted in Latin ancient or modern, whence they have passed into English use, e. g. *anastomosis*, *apotheosis*, *metamorphosis*, rhetorical terms, as *anadiplosis*, *miosis*, and esp. medical terms, as *amaurosis*, *anchylosis*, *cyphosis*, *exostosis*, *sclerosis*, *thrombosis*, etc. On the analogy of these last, others have been freely formed in mod.L., Eng., and other modern langs., from Greek elements, as *chlorosis*, *cyanosis*, *ichthyosis*, *trichinosis*; less frequently from Latin, as *pediculosis*, *tuberculosis*. The stress is etymologically *-ō·sis*; but popular use has shifted it in *metamo·rphosis*; so *anamo·rphosis*. The Ger. form of the ending is also *-osis*, the French is *-ose*.

Osite (ō·sɔit). [irreg. for **ossite*, f. L. *os*, *oss-* bone + -ite [1].] A deposit, found on the island of Sombrero in the West Indies, consisting largely of the bones of turtles and other marine vertebrates; also called *Sombrero guano*.

1859-65 Page *Handbk. Geol.*, *Osite*, a technical term proposed by Dr. Leidy of Philadelphia for the so-called Sombrero Guano. 1876 — *Adv. Text-bk Geol.* xx 430 The osite or Sombrero guano which constitutes the whole of the West India island of that name.

-osity, *comp. suff.* of sbs. = F. *-osité*, L. *-ōsitātem*: see -ose [1], -ous, and -ity.

Osken, north. dial. form of Ox-gang, q. v.

† **Osle·ped,** var. of *asleped*, Aslept *Obs.*, overcome with sleep.

13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 4649 What of wakeing, & of fasting, & eke þat oper treueyling Osleped swiþe sore ich was.

Oslet, obs. f. Osselet, a little bone.

Oslin (ō·zlin). *Sc.* [Derivation obscure; perh. of Fr. origin.] Name of a variety of apple, reputed to have been long cultivated in Scotland.

[1802 W. Forsyth *Treat. Fruit-Trees* 64 Orzelon Pippin, a small early yellow Apple.] 1817 Neill *Brit. Hortic.* 209 The Oslin pippin is sometimes called the Original, and sometimes the Arbroath pippin; by Forsyth it is named Orzelon. . The Oslin has been for time immemorial cultivated at St Andrew's and Arbroath. 1861 C. Innes *Sk. Early Sc. Hist.* iii. 464 Only seven sorts of apples, among which is not found the Oslin the earliest of all, and the favourite of after generations at Kilravock.

Osmanli (ɒsmæ·nli), *a.* and *sb.* Also 9 -lie, -ly, -lee. [a. Turkish *osmānlı* adj 'of or belonging to Osmān' (the Turkish pronunciation of the Arabic personal name *ʿOthmān*): see Ottoman. *Osmānlı* is the native word for which *Ottoman* is the usual Eng. expression.]

A. *adj.* Of or belonging to the family or dynasty of Othman or Osman I; of or pertaining to the tribe or branch of the Turks who became under Osman and his dynasty the ruling race of the Turkish empire; = Ottoman.

1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 406/1 Osmanli, or Turkish, commonly called so. 1874 Anderson *Missions Amer. Bd.* IV. xxxi. 174 Less firmly wedded to the Moslem faith than the remaining million of Osmanly Turks. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXXIII. 658/1 *Turks* We are wont to restrict the name [Turks] to the Osmanli Turks, though they themselves refuse to be called Turks.

B. *sb.* A Turk of the family or tribe of Osman; a Turkish subject of the Sultan; an Ottoman.

1813 Byron *Giaour* xxviii. *note*, The turban, pillar, and inscriptive verse, decorate the tombs of the Osmanlies. 1844 Eliot Warburton *Crescent & Cross* vii (1859) 56 The Turks, or Osmanlis, are of small number, but high consideration in Egypt. 1859 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr 461/2 And so I take leave of the Osmanli, wishing them . . every felicity except that of my company.

Osmate, *Chem.*, another form of Osmiate.

Osmazome (ɒ·smăzōm, ɒ·z-). *Chem.* [a. F. *osmazôme* (1812 in Hatz.-Darm.), irreg. f. Gr. ὀσμή scent + ζωμός soup, sauce.] The name given by Thénard to that part of the aqueous extract of meat which is soluble in alcohol and contains those constituents of the flesh which determine its taste and smell.

1819 J. G. Children *Chem. Anal.* 307 Osmazome is obtained from muscle; it has a brownish yellow colour, and the flavour and smell of broth. According to Dr. Thomson, it is very doubtful if osmazome be any thing but fibrin, slightly altered by solution in water. 1859 Lewes *Phys. Com. Life* I. ii. 152 It is this osmazome, developed during the process of cooking, which gives their characteristic flavours to beef, mutton, goat-flesh, and birds, etc.

Hence **Osmazoma·tic, Osmazo·matous** *adjs.* [improp. for **osmazo·mic*, **osmazo·mous*, as if from ζῶμα, ζωματ- that which is girded], of the nature of osmazome, connected with or pertaining to the flavouring of meat.

1835-6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I 61/1 Osmazomatous . . principles employed in the nutrition of the several tissues. 1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIV. 202 On what osmazomatic principle this cruelty is justifiable we are not informed.

‖**Osmeterium** (ɒsmĭtiəʷriŭm, ɒz-). *Entom.* Pl. -ia. Also osma-. [mod.L., f. Gr. ὀσμᾶ-εσθαι to smell + -τήριον formative suffix, signifying 'instrument', 'organ', 'thing used': cf κοιμητήριον cemetery.] An organ or apparatus adapted to emit a smell or odour; *spec.* a forked process borne by some caterpillars on the segment immediately behind the head, from which they can emit a disgusting odour.

1816 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* (1818) II. xxi. 244 Some are furnished with a kind of scent-vessels which I shall call *osmateria*.

Osmiamic (ɒsmi,æ·mik, ɒz-), *a. Chem.* [f. Osmi-um + Amic.] In *Osmiamic acid*: A dibasic acid, $H_2Os_2N_2O_8$, an acid amide of osmium. Its salts are **O·smiamates.**

1873 Watts *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) I. 442 Osmiamic Acid . .

The potassium salt of this bibasic acid. is produced by the action of ammonia on a hot solution of osmium tetroxide in excess of potash. *Ibid*, The osmiamates of the alkali-metals .are soluble in water.

Osmiate (*ˈ*smiˌēt, *ˈ*z-). *Chem.* [f. Osmi-um + -ate[1]] A salt of osmic acid.

1849 D. Campbell *Inorg. Chem.* 259 Osmic acid .. forms a class of salts known as osmiates: their solutions are decomposed by boiling, osmic acid being evolved. 1854 J. Scoffern in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 514 The fused mass ..contains osmiate and iridiate of potash.

Osmic (*ˈ*smik, *ˈ*z-), *a. Chem.* [f. Osmi-um + -ic.] Containing osmium: applied to compounds in which osmium is quadrivalent, as *osmic chloride* $OsCl_4$, *osmic oxide* OsO_2.

Osmic acid, a name given to *osmium tetroxide* OsO_4.

1842 T. Graham *Elem. Chem.* 692 Osmic acid, OsO_4, or the volatile oxide of osmium is best obtained by the combustion of osmium in a glass tube through which a stream of oxygen gas is passed [etc.]. 1873 Watts *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) I. 440 Osmic chloride, $OsCl_4$, is the red compound obtained by igniting osmium in chlorine gas. 1877 W. Thomson *Voy. Challenger* I. i. 17 A very weak solution of osmic acid is of great value for killing and hardening small gelatinous animals for microscopic preparations.

Osmio-, comb. form of Osmium, in names of chemical compounds in which osmium and another element enter into combination with a third, as *osmio-chloride osmio-cyanide*.

1862 Miller *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 2) III. 692 Osmio-cyanides and Ruthenio-cyanides may be obtained, corresponding in composition to the ferrocyanides. 1877 Watts *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 12) I. 511 Sodium osmiochloride, $OsCl_4 . 2NaCl$, prepared by heating a mixture of osmium sulphide and sodium chloride in a current of chlorine.

Osmious (*ˈ*smiəs, *ˈ*z-), *a. Chem.* [f. Osmi-um + -ous.] Containing osmium: applied to compounds in which osmium is divalent, as *osmious chloride* $OsCl_2$. (Formerly to the *trichloride*, etc.)

1849 D. Campbell *Inorg. Chem.* 258 Osmious acid, OsO_2. This acid has never been isolated, but it exists in a class of salts. 1868 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 242 Dichloride of Osmium or Osmious Chloride, $OsCl_2$. Trichloride or Osmioso-osmic Chloride, $OsCl$.

Osmiri·dium. Another name of the alloy commonly called Iridosmine.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (U. S.) XII. 845 A native alloy of iridium, osmium, and ruthenium. 'This is called scaly osmiridium ['a gray, scaly, metallic substance', remaining 'when crude platinum is dissolved in nitro-muriatic acid'].

Osmite (*ˈ*smait, *ˈ*z-). *Chem.* [f. Osmi-um + -ite[1].] A salt of osmious acid.

1849 D. Campbell *Inorg. Chem.* 255 This solution of osmiate of potash when heated with alcohol deposits crystals of osmite of potash (the alcohol deprives osmic acid of oxygen). 1854 J. Scoffern in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 514 Osmite of potash may be obtained.

Osmium (*ˈ*smiəm, *ˈ*z-). [f. Gr. ὀσμή odour (see quot. 1804) + -ium.] One of the metals of the platinum group, generally found, associated with platinum, in the alloy iridosmine or osmiridium. Chem. symbol Os: atomic wt. 199.6 (Frémy).

1804 Tennant in *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 416 A pungent and peculiar smell .. This smell .. arises from the extrication of a very volatile metallic oxide; and, as this smell is one of its most distinguishing characters, I should on that account incline to call the metal *Osmium*. 1805 *Ibid.* XCV. 317 Metals that were found by Mr Tennant in the black powder which is extricated by solution from the grains of platina, and which he has called Iridium and Osmium. 1852 W. Gregory *Inorg. Chem.* (ed. 3) 260 Osmium .is chiefly remarkable for forming with oxygen a volatile acid, which has a pungent smell, like that of chlorine, and is very poisonous. 1892 *Spectator* 19 Mar. 396 Aluminium cannot be obtained without osmium also.

†**O·smiuret.** *Chem. Obs.* [see -uret.] A compound of osmium with another element.

1854 J. Scoffern in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 514, 100 parts of osmiuret of iridium are .incorporated.

Osmo-[1], repr. Greek ὀσμο-, combining form of ὀσμή smell, odour, in scientific and technical terms: as **Osmo·logy**, the study of smells, a treatise on odours. **Osmo·meter**[1], an instrument for measuring the acuteness of the sense of smell (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*) **Osmo·metry**[1], measurement of odours or of the acuteness of the sense of smell (Mayne); hence **Osmome·tric** *a.*[1] (Mayne). **Osmonoso·logy** [Gr. νόσος disease], history of the diseases of the sense of smell (Mayne).

1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Osmology.* 1889 *Univ. Rev.* Mar. 364 Literature is much more than osmology, and the world contains something beyond and above its social sewers. 1899 *Q. Rev.* July 90 A treatise on 'monumental physiology, archæological symbolism, mystical osmology', for the author sees hidden meanings in smells.

Osmo-[2], repr. Gr. ὠσμό-ς push, thrust, impulse, used as comb. form of Osmose in a few scientific terms. **O·smogene** (cf. Gazogene, -gen), an apparatus for carrying out the process of osmosis. **Osmo·meter**[2], an instrument for exhibiting the force of osmotic action. **Osmo·metry**[2], measurement of osmotic force; hence **Osmome·tric** *a.*[2]

1854 Graham in *Phil. Trans.* CXLIV. 181 The quantity of salt diffused from the osmometer in the water-jar during the experiment was also observed. 1855 Miller *Elem. Chem.* I. 72 This instrument generally used by this gentleman [Prof. Graham] in his experiments, and called by him the osmometer. 1885 Goodale *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 224 An osmometer .. consists of a small reservoir furnished with a membrane bottom, and a graduated tube at its upper part.

Osmond, obs. form of Osmund.

Osmose (*ˈ*smōōs, *ˈ*z-), *sb.* [The common element of the words *endosmose* and *exosmose*, taken (by Graham, 1854) as a generalized term: cf. Gr. ὠσμός thrust, push.] The tendency of fluids separated by porous septa to pass through these and mix with each other; the action of this passage and intermixture; diffusion through a porous septum or membrane.

1854 Graham in *Phil. Trans.* CXLIV. 181 With the same proportion (1 per cent.) of different substances, the osmose varied from 0 to 80 degrees. .. The fall may be spoken of as negative osmose, to distinguish it from the rise of positive osmose. 1855 Miller *Elem. Chem.* I. 73 When the liquid rises in the osmometer, Professor Graham distinguishes it as positive osmose. 1867 J. Hogg *Microsc.* II. i. 257 An incessant mutual interchange of materials is going on between the fluid contents and matter external to the cell, by a process termed *osmose* or diffusion. 1875 Bennett & Dyer tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 605 The current of water in the woody substance which replaces the loss occasioned in the leaves by transpiration is not caused by osmose.

Hence **O·smose** *v. intr.* to pass by osmose.

1884 J. C. Cutter *Comprehensive Physiol.* viii. 153 Watery solutions usually osmose readily.

Osmosis (*ˈ*smōōˈsis, *ˈ*z-). [Latinized form of Osmose, after *endosmosis* and *exosmosis*, conformed to sbs. in -osis in Eng. use.] = Osmose.

1867 J. Hogg *Microsc.* I. iii. 206 The great desideratum of a transparent injecting fluid is, that it shall not by the action of osmosis, dye the tissue meant to be injected. 1876 Foster *Phys.* I. iv. (1879) 122 Permeable .. in the sense of allowing fluids to pass through them by osmosis. 1900 *Nation* (N. Y.) 18 Oct. 303/3 The subtile interchange—a sort of moral osmosis—which goes on between the higher conquering race and the lower conquered race.

Osmotic (*ˈ*smōˈtik, *ˈ*z-), *a.* [f. Osmose or Osmosis, in imitation of adjs. in -otic, from Gr. words in -osis.] Of, pertaining to, or caused by osmosis.

1854 Graham in *Phil. Trans.* CXLIV. 177 On Osmotic Force. The expression 'Osmotic Force' .. has reference to the endo-mose and exosmose of Dutrochet. *Ibid.* 181 Substances of small osmotic power. 1862 H. Spencer *First Princ.* I. iv. § 23 (1875) 72 The absorption of nutrient fluids through the coats of the intestines, is an instance of osmotic action. 1876 Harthorow *Mat. Med.* (1879) 3 An acid fluid on one side of the osmotic membrane, and an alkaline fluid on the other, are conditions most favorable to osmosis.

Osmo·tically, *adv.* [f. prec.: see -ically.] By osmotic action; by the process of osmosis.

1882 A. S. Wilson in *Gard. Chron.* XVII. 671 That it may find its way osmotically through the cell-walls of the roots. 1885 Tait *Properties Matter* 262 There need be no surprise that a liquid such as the sap in plants, should be osmotically raised to great heights against gravity.

Osmund (*ˈ*smŏnd). Forms: 3-7 osemond, 5-8 osmond, (5-6 -monde), 5- osmund, (5-6 -munde, 7 osmound, 9 oosement). [From Sw. or LG.: cf. OSw. (1340) *osmunder*, in comp. *osmunds* (*osmunds-iern* osmund iron), Sw. *osmund*; also Da. (1402) *osmund*, mod. Icel. *ásmundr* (both from Sw.); MLG. *osemunt* (Schiller & Lubben), Westph. dial. *ôsemund* Woeste).

The actual origin is obscure; the name has been in use in Sweden from early times, and also goes back to an early date in Westphalia; no certain etymology is known either in Sw. or LG. The Eng. form from 1400 appears to be from Sw., but the earlier examples have the MLG. form (which, however, might be due to Hanseatic traders). In 1281 it is referred to as *ferrum Normannicum*, Northmen's iron. Iron and copper were brought to England by Gotlanders *a* 1300. Sense 2 is prob. a distinct word.]

1. A superior quality of iron formerly imported from the Baltic regions, in very small bars or rods, for the manufacture of arrow-heads, fish-hooks, bell-gear, etc. Used as a material-name; also, with pl. *osmunds*, a bar or rod of this. **b.** Also, more fully, *osmund iron, osmund bar.*

As to the early production of osmund iron in Sweden (from bog-iron ore) see R. Åkerman in *Jrnl. Iron & Steel Inst.* (1898) No. 2; also Kinman *Bergwerkslexicon* II. 233, Hildebrand *Sveriges Medeltid* I. 225, 732, Falkman *Om mätt och vigt* I. 412, and many other Swedish works. For its appearance in Eng. documents, see E. Peacock in *Proc. Soc. Antiquaries* 22 Jan. 1880, also Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. 470, etc. (Numerous entries from 1280 to 1510.) The osmunds were imported put up in sheaves, packed in barrels, 12 (or 13) of which made a last.

1280 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* II. 457/2 (cites from Ersham, Norfolk) [1 garb Osemond 1/-]. 1376 *Rolls Parlt.* II. 32/1 Un last de Osmond. 1408 in Rogers III. 347/1 (cites from Windsor) [Osemond 4 garb at /8]. 1400-12 *Compotus* in C. Frost *Hist. Notices of Hull* App. 18 Dr Willo Bird pro ij last' di landirn', ix bund' fruoldirn', ix bar' osmond. 1428 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 1 Makers and utterers of fals osmundes. .. He cuttyd aboute xxvj peces of fals Inglysh iryn .. and made ham in shappe of osmundes. *Ibid.* 2 And bay war made to blend with gude osmundes. *a* 1450 *Feyshynge w. Angle* (1883) 6 Ye schall make youre hokes of steyle & of osmonde. 1465 *Mann. & Housek. Exp.* (Roxb.) 301 My mastyr paid for iij sheffe Osmond. ffor to make arow hedes, ij.s. *a* 1490 Botoner *Itin.* (Nasmith 1778) 315 Pedelond .. ibi est coper, osmond, gold, sylver. [Sweden] .. ibi est cuprum, osmond, in magna fertilitate. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 Item for euery last of osmondes accomptyng xiii barrels for a last, viii.s. 1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 167 Halfe a last of osmundes. 1753 Maitland *Hist. Edin.* III. 248 For every cwt of Osmond brought into Leith 8 pennies. 1880 E. Peacock in *Proc. Soc. Antiq.* 22 Jan. 257 Osmunds were clearly .. the very best iron, probably used only for the finest purposes, such as arrow heads, fish hooks, .. and the works of clocks.

b. [1488 *Act* 3 *Hen. VII*, c. 9 § 1 Other Stuff as Lynen Cloth .. osmonde Iren Flax and Wax.] 1594 *Compt Buik Dav. Weiderburne* (S. H. S.) 132 To wair 8 gudlenis on pes or osmond iron. 1823 *Mechanic's Mag.* No. 5. 71 Comparative strength of Metals .. Bar [Iron] 8.492, Cosement bar 8.142, Cable 7.752. 1898 R. Åkerman in *Jrnl. Iron & Steel Inst.* No. 2. 9 In certain very remote parts of the country osmund iron, though in rather small quantity, was still produced from bog ore up to the end of the last century.

c. *attrib. Osmund bar, o. iron* (see b); **osmund furnace,** a small primitive sort of furnace for reducing bog-iron ore, formerly used in Sweden, Finland, etc.; **osmund piece,** an osmund bar.

1864 J. Percy *Metallurgy* 619 Descriptions of other processes, such as the Sulu process, the Osemund process .. will be found in various treatises. *Ibid.* 320, I shall distinguish it by the name of the Osmund furnace, from the Swedish word *osmund*, which was applied to the bloom produced in this kind of furnace. 1898 R. Åkerman in *Jrnl. Iron & Steel Inst.* II. No. 2. 7 In the Middle Ages and down to the 16th century, these osmund pieces were very commonly used as currency in the absence of the more precious metals. 1902 B. H. Brough in *Let.* 16 Apr., Osmund furnaces were in operation in Jemtland in 1830, and in Finland even later.

2. *Osmund stone*: see quots.

1613 M. Ridley *Magn. Bodies* 3 This stone is called the Magnet .. we call it the Load-stone .. And it is well termed the Osmond Stone, because he is as it were *Os Mundi*, the bone of the world. 1806 Forsyth *Beauties Scotl.* III. 10 In the parishes of Eaglesham, Kilbarchan, and others, there has been found what is called the osmund stone. .. It is generally so soft, when lately quarried, that it may be cut with a chisel. It is used for ovens, furnaces, etc.

Osmund[2] (*ˈ*smŏnd, *ˈ*z-). Also 6 osmonde, -monde. [In med.L. *osmunda*, F. *osmonde* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), AF *osmunde*: of unknown origin.]

†**1.** A name formerly given to various ferns. *Obs.* (Quot. *c* 1265 may be in sense 2. The Male Fern, *Lastrea filix-mas*, was formerly called Osmund Royal.)

[*c* 1265 *Voc. Names Pl.* in Wr.-Wülcker 556/43 *Osmunda*, i. osmunde, i. bonwurt.] *c* 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 192 Tak wermot, weybrode, the rote of osmund [etc.]. 1548 Elyot, *Dryopteris*, is an herbe, which groweth on old oken trees, lyke to ferne. .. Some call it Osmende royall. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* III. lx. 401 The Male Ferne .. Of Mattheolus and Ruellius it is called Osmunde Royall. *Ibid.* lxiii. 405 Considering the propertie of this herbe [*Dryopteris*, white and black] in taking away heate, as also for a difference from the other Oke Fernes and Osmundes, we do thinke good to name this herbe .. Osmunde Baldepate or Pylde Osmunde. The blacke may be very wel called in our tongue, Small Osmunde, or Petie Ferne. 1579 Langham *Gard. Health* (1633) 210 The root of male Fearne, called Osmund royal. 1611 Cotgr., *Feuchiere des chesnes*, Oake-feame, pettie fearne, mosse-fearne, pild Osmund.

2. Now, the 'Flowering Fern', *Osmunda regalis* Linn., having large bipinnate fronds with terminal panicles of sporangia; also (since 1600) called *Osmund Royal, Royal Fern, King Fern*; formerly *Water-fern, Osmund the Waterman, St. Christopher's herb.* **b.** Also as the Eng. form of the name of the genus (of which six species are known).

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* III. lxi. 402 We may cal it .. Osmonde the Waterman, Waterferne, and Saint Christophers herbe. 1611 Cotgr., *Feuchiere aquatique*, Water Fearne, Osmund, Osmund royall, Osmund the Waterman, S. Christophers hearbe. 1658 Sir T. Browne *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 154 In the root of Osmund or Water fern every eye may discern the form of a Half Moon. 1711 *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 350 A particular sort of creeping Osmund or Flowring Fern. 1851 S. Judd *Margaret* II. i. (1871) 162 Clusters of tall osmunds, straight as an arrow. 1880 Dawkins *Early Man* vi. 125 In the marshes there were alders, osmund royal, and marsh trefoil.

Osmundaceous (*ˈ*smŏndeˈ ʃəs, *ˈ*z-), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Osmundāceæ*: see prec. and -aceous.] Of or belonging to the *Osmundaceæ*, one of the principal subdivisions of the Nat. Ord. *Polypodiaceæ*, the type of which is the genus *Osmunda*.

1857 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1890 *Athenæum* 29 Nov. 743/1 While not going so far as to refer these carboniferous sporangia, to any distinct genus, he [Prof. Bower] thought the osmundaceous affinity was unmistakable.

†**Osnaburg.** *Obs.* Forms: 6 osenbreges, ossenbrydge, ostenbriges, osenbridg(e, (osburow), 7 osenbrigs, 8 os-, osnabrigs, -brug, osenbrigs; 7 ossenburgs, 8 osnaburgh, 8-9 osnaburg. [Named from Osnabrück (in later Eng. corruptly *Osnaburg*), a town and district in North Germany, noted for its manufacture of linen.] A kind of coarse linen originally made in Osnabrück.

1545 *Rates of Customs* c j. Osenbreges the roule *xl.* 1554-5 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 363, ix yeardes of Ossenbrydge for a towell to the hye tabyll, iiijs vjd. 1597 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1860) 282, xxi yds of osburow 31s. 6d. 1669 Narborough *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* (1694) I. 2 Cloth, Osenbrigs, Tobacco. 1732 *Pennsylv. Col. Rec.* (1853) III. 430 That to each there be given a couple of Shirts, a Jackett and two pair of trowsers of Oznabrigs. 1733 P. Lindsay *Interest Scot.* 117 Osnaburgs and other low price'd foreign goods of that kind .. ought likewise to be subjected to a duty. 1757 Washington *Lett.* Writ. 1889 I. 490, I beg the favor of you to choose me about 250 yds. osnabrigs. 1791 Newte *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 205 A great deal of coarse linen cloth, called Osnaburghs, is made here for exportation. 1799 J. Robertson *Agric. Perth* 381 In some of the villages of the Carse of Gowrie, the inhabitants manufacture osnaburgs. 1827 Roberts *Voy. Centr. Amer.*

36 In exchange we gave them ravenduck, osnaburg, checks, blue-baftas and other manufactured goods.

Oso-berry (ō·sō,berĭ). [? Amer. Ind.] The blue-black drupe of *Nuttallia cerasiformis*, a shrub or small tree of western North America. Also the shrub, bearing racemes of greenish-white flowers.

1884 MILLER *Plant-n.* 223 *Nuttallia cerasiformis*, Oso-berry tree, of California.

Osocome, erron. f. NOSOCOME, hospital.

-osophy, the latter part of *philosophy*, *theosophy*, and the like (see -SOPHY), as a nonce-word.

1897 *Chicago Advance* 28 Oct. 574/2 That man would be hard to please who could not find..some variety of doxy, or osophy, or ism, which would come within hailing distance of his theory of life and destiny.

†**O·sor.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. L. *ōsor*, agent-n. from *ōdisse*, *os-* to hate.] A hater.

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 238 Princes are alwaies ielous, and many times haue iust cause, and euer more then any other priuate person to be so: for the greater honors the greater, mo, and grieuoser osors.

Osperaye, obs. form of OSPREY.

‖ **Osphradium** (ŏsfrē·dĭŏm). *Zool.* [mod.L., a. Gr. ὀσφράδιον strong scent, dim. of ὄσφρα smell.] The olfactory organ of some molluscs, consisting of a collection of elongated sense-cells over each gill. Hence **Osphra·dial** *a.*, of or pertaining to the osphradium.

1883 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 636/1 Near the base of the stem of each ctenidium is..Spengel's olfactory organ, which tests the respiratory fluid ..We propose to call it the *osphradium*. *Ibid.* 645 A simple pair of osphradial patches. 1895 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 368 Osphradium.

Osphresiology (ŏsfrĭ·zĭŏ·lŏdʒi). [f. Gr. ὄσφρησις smelling, smell + -λογία, -LOGY.] The scientific study of the sense of smell; a treatise on smelling and odours. Hence **Osphresiolo·gic** *a.*, of or pertaining to osphresiology.

1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Osphresiology*. 1887 *Amer. Jrnl. Psychol.* I. 500 Other osphresiologic anomalies.

Osphy-, osphyo-, repr. Gr. ὀσφυ(ο-, comb. form of ὀσφύς loin, forming pathological terms, as ‖ **Osphya·lgia** [Gr. ἄλγος pain], lumbago; hence **Osphya·lgic** *a* (Mayne, 1857). ‖ **Osphyarthri·tis** [ARTHRITIS], gout in the loins (Dunglison *Med. Lex.* 1853). **O·sphyocele** [Gr. κήλη tumour], lumbar hernia. ‖ **O·sphyomyeli·tis,** inflammation of the spinal cord in the lumbar region (Mayne).

Ospreng, obs. form of OFFSPRING.

Ospre·y (ŏ·spre[i]). Forms: 5-7 **ospray(e,** 7 **aspray, osperaye, ospraie, -eie,** 6- **osprey.** [First found in 15th c.; app. repr. L. *ossifraga*, lit. 'bone-breaker', in Pliny the name of a bird of prey, through an earlier **osphraye* = OF. **osfraie*, whence later F. *orfraie* or *effraie* (Belon, 1555). But the connecting ME. and OF. forms have not been found, and it is remarkable that the word is so late appearance in both langs.

Pliny's *ossifraga* is identified by modern ornithologists with the Lammergeyer, but it was rendered by Du Ponet in F. *orfraye*, and by Holland '*orfraie* or *ospreie*', and the transference of the name from the Lammergeyer to the Fish-hawk must have occurred at an early date, if *osprey* actually represents *ossifraga*. See OSSIFRAGE.]

1. A large diurnal bird of prey, *Pandion* (*Falco* Linn.) *Haliaëtus*, frequenting rocky sea-shores and borders of lakes, and preying upon fish; also called sea-eagle, fishing-eagle, fish-hawk.

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 402 Every goos, teele, Maliard, Ospray, & also swanne. *a* 1529 SKELTON *P. Sparrowe* 462 The roke, with the osprayes That putteth fyshes to a fraye. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 272 These Orfraies or Ospreies are not thought to be a seuerall kind of Egles by themselues, but to be mungrels, and ingendred of diuers sorts. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. vii. 34, I think hee'l be to Rome As is the Aspray to the Fish. 1637 HEYWOOD *Dialogues* Wks. 1874 VI. 315 The wary Ospray whilst the fishes play Above the wave, stoopes downe to cease her prey. 1773 G. WHITE *Selborne* 9 Nov. 97 The osprey was shot about a year ago at Frinsham pond. 1843 YARRELL *Hist. Birds* I. 21 The genus *Pandion* was instituted for the Osprey by M. Savigny. 1895 *Outing* (U. S.) XXVII. 60/2 A splendid osprey circled in the sunlight on the look-out for breakfast.

2. A milliner's name for an egret plume worn as an ornament on a lady's hat or bonnet; sometimes, like *aigrette*, extended to an artificial plume or other ornament used for the same purpose. (It has been thought that this erroneous use arose from associating *osprey* with *spray*.)

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Jan. 3/2 Fine crême Dunstable straw bonnets, trimmed with crême velvet, and crême aigrettes with crême and gold osprey. 1887 *Daily News* 28 Sept. 5/4 A slender spiral feather of the most fragile and delicate appearance...This ornament is called an osprey. 1892 *Ibid.* 1 Mar. 5/4 These [aigret] feathers are white...They are often dyed by milliners to various tints, and have by them for some reason been named 'osprey'. 1893 *Lady* 17 Aug. 178 Velvet bows holding some upright spray, such as oats, jet aigrettes, osprey, or wheat ears. *Ibid.*, Jet osprey or fancy wings cost from 1*s.* 6*d.* 1898 *Globe* 19 Jan. 3/2 'Ospreys' (or sprays) is..the milliners' and dressmakers' term, ignorantly and commonly used, for the plumes of the egret or white heron.

Ospring(e, -yng(e, etc., obs. ff. OFFSPRING.

†**Ospringe,** obs. var. (or error for) OSPREY.

1530 PALSGR. 250/1 *Ospringe*, a byrde.

†**Ospytallo,** obs. form of HOSPITAL.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 372/1 Ospytalle, *hospitale*. 14.. *Nominale* in Wr.-Wülcker 719/16 A nospytalle.

Oss, mod. dial. form of OSSE.

Ossature (ŏ·sătiŭr). [a. Fr. *ossature* skeleton, f. L. *os*, *oss-* bone + *-ature*, from ppl. and adj. stems in *-at-*, as *curvat-ure*, *ornat-ure*.]

1. The arrangement and disposition of the bones of the skeleton. *rare.*

1885 *Truth* 28 May 851/2 Frenchmen cannot bear to see her because her ossature is so mannish. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

2. *Arch.* The skeleton or framework that supports any structure, as the metal or timber beams of a roof, or the metal frame of a glass window.

1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 64 The vaults govern the ossature of the monument. *Ibid.* 70, I then treated only the mechanical framework of the style—its mere ossature, to use M. Viollet le Duc's expression.

Osse, oss (ŏs), *v.* Now *dial.* [Found in w. midl. dialect in 14th c., and still common from the Welsh Border to Cumberland and Northampton; much affected by Ph. Holland in his versions of Latin authors, to render *ōminārī* and its synonyms, as is OSSE *sb.* to render *ōmen*. The latter has not been found in previous writers, though Holland (who, as Head Master of Coventry Free School, had opportunity of knowing the facts) refers to both sb. and vb. as old words well known in the North. (See OSSE *sb.* quot. 1600.) According to the known evidence, the sb. appears to be derived from the vb., but the origin of both is involved in obscurity.

Holland was confirmed in his use of these words by believing them to be derived from Gr. ὄσσα 'ominous voice or sound, prophecy, premonition', the coincidence of which and its vb ὀσσ-ᾶσθαι 'to presage, foretoken, forebode' with *osse* sb. and vb. is certainly very remarkable; yet it is impossible that an English vb. in popular use in the 14th c. could be derived from Greek without many intermediate links, of which in this case none are found. The verb is also used in mod. colloquial Welsh as *osso* 'to give token of, show promise of', but in the opinion of Prof. Rhŷs and Dr. Silvan Evans, this is merely a recent adoption from the adjacent English dialects. (Ray's conjecture of identity with F. *oser* 'to dare' (founded on a modern dialect use), is phonetically and historically futile.)]

†1. *trans.* (with *obj. cl.*) ? To signify, indicate, make known, show. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 213 He [Jonah] osed hym by vnnynges þat þay vnder-nomen, þat he watz flowen fro þe face of trelych dryȝtyn.

†2. *esp.* To give oracular or prophetic indications; to presage, betoken, or signify as an omen; to prognosticate, forebode, augur, prophesy; to wish auspiciously, wish good luck. Also *absol.* or *intr. Obs.*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2763 Þus answars þam þaire ald gode & osses on þis wyse. *Ibid.* 2307 Quat, & has þou [Priestess of Diana] osed to Alexand r þis aynnain wides? *a* 1545 [EDGEWORTH, temp. Hen. VIII], uses to *oss* for to *prophesy*. Halliw.]. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* v. xviii. 192 In this Election ..yee osse and presage happely against the yeare ensuing, concord and vnitie. 1606 — *Sueton.* 205 He [Nero] heard withall, an out-cric and showt. of the Souldiours ossing all mischiefe at him & all good unto Galba. *Ibid.* Annot. 18 b, *Nomis, quasi, non is*, which literally osseth as much as, *you go not*.

†b. With reverse const. *Obs.*

(If not a mispr. in quot. for 'to osse unto the cittie'.)

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* III. lxi. 129 Vnwilling I am..to boden such miseries and to osse the cittie unto those calamities.

c. Hence (in *mod dial.*), To point or direct auspiciously, to commend or recommend (a person *to* something advantageous).

1885 T. HALLAM *Four Dialect Words* 60 (Shropsh.), I ossed 'er to a place. 1885-7 J. DARLINGTON *Folk-sp. S. Chesh.* 28 I'll oss yo' to a good heifer.

3. *dial.* To give augury or indication of what one is going to do or be, to bode or promise well or ill, shape well or ill for something; hence, to show signs or give indication of being about (to do), to make a show of (doing), to offer (to do); to make an attempt, to try, essay, venture, dare; to set about, prepare, be about (to do something).

1674-91 RAY *N. C. Wds.*, *Osse*, to offer to do, to aim at, or intend to do; 'Ossing comes to bossing'; Prov. Chesh. 'I did not osse to meddle with it', i.e. 'I did not dare, etc.'; *forte ab audeo, ausus.* *c* 1746 COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *Lanc. Dial.* Wks. (1862) 57, I leet oth' owd Mon ith' Fowd, ossing t' get o Titback. 1790 MRS. WHEELER *Westmld. Dial.* III. 85 Soa yee see Ise ossin towait Hauskeepin. 1828 *Craven Gloss* (ed. 2), *Osse*, to attempt, to offer. 1854 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* xxviii, If I did see a friend who ossed to treat me, I never knew hoo lay a-dying here. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word bk.* 312 That wench dunna seem to oss very well..'er 's as lazy as Ludlam's dog that laid 'im down to bark. *Ibid.* 313, I think the chap knows his work, 'e osses pretty well.

Hence **O·ssing** *vbl. sb.*, presaging; presage.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 732 Haue a gud ege, Les(t) on þine ane here-efterward þine ossyngis liȝt. *Ibid.* 868 For it awe him noȝt sa openly slike ossing to make. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 202 This the Gaules supposing to be a fortunate ossing of their successe.

Osse, oss, *sb. Obs.* or *dial.* [See prec.]

†1. A word of omen, a presage; an ominous or auspicious word; an auspicious greeting, a wishing of good luck. *Obs.*

Almost peculiar to Phil. Holland, who uses it continually for L. *omen*; in Speed prob. from Holland's Camden.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 3 We rather should begin with good osses and luckie forespeakings [*bonis ominibus*]. *Ibid.* XLI. xviii. 1107 *note*, Valerius Maximus..calleth this Omen of his (which I commonly interprete (Osse) *fortuitum vocis jactum*...For want of a proper tearme to expresse the Latine (Omen) all translators hitherto, French, Italian, and English, have been put to their shifts, and helpe themselves with (Presage)..Whereas that other word (Osse) is very significant, and in analogie æquivalent to (Omen). I mervell much therefore, why it is thought either strange and new (seeing it is English, used no doubt commonly in times past, and at this day currant in the North-parts, where the people haply are more observant of such presages) rather than many other forraine words, brought into our language, and raunged with the English: or why it should be condemned as absonant and not pleasing to the eare, more than ὄσσα in Greek, from whence, who seeth not (*Osse* and *Ossing* both) are derived. 1601 — *Pliny* Expl. Words Art, *Osses*, be words cast forth at vnawares, presaging somewhat. 1603 — *Plutarch's Mor.* 1293 They take all their words which they passe in play and sport, as osses and presages. 1606 — *Sueton.* 204 Portents..of prodigies and of Osses [*Ominum*]. 1609 — *Amm. Marcell.* XIX. x. 136 But the gods in heaven forfend the Osse. 1610 — *Camden's Brit.* I. 139 All the osse and presage of good luck. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. iv. § 5. 206 Virgil also maketh the Horse to be a luckie Osse or foretokened successe in Battle.

2. An essay or attempt (at doing something).

Mod. W. Yorksh. dial. He made an oss at it.

Ossean (ŏ·si,ăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *osse-us* bony + -AN.] A. *adj.* Bony, osseous, as a teleost fish. In mod. Dicts.

B. *sb.* A fish of the order *Teleostei*, having its skeleton well ossified; an osseous fish.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xxi. 388 Osseans in which the skeleton is bony and formed of bony fibres.

Osseid (ŏ·si,id). *Chem. rare.* [f. L. *osse-us* bony, after *proteid*.] A name including ossein and the related albuminoids.

1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 4 The nitrogenous principles are subdivided into albumen, fibrine and caseine by some physiologists: connected with these, but having a lower value, are the osseids, such as gelatine.

Ossein (ŏ·si,in). *Chem.* Also **osseine.** [f. L. *osse-us* bony + -IN [1].] Bone-cartilage; the organic gelatinous principle in true bony tissue; the embryonic tissue which develops into bone by the deposit of mineral salts.

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 665 The quantity of nitrogen [16·9 per cent.] given in Fremy's analysis of ossein. 1891 *Athenæum* 25 July 131 The restriction of the term albuminoids to ossein, gelatin, chondrin, and the like, not true proteids, will, we hope, be followed.

Osselet (ŏ·sĕlĕt, ŏ·slĕt). Also 8 **oslet, osslet.** [a. F. *osselet* a little bone (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. L. *os*, *oss-* bone: see -LET.]

1. A little bone, an ossicle; one of the small bones of the carpus or tarsus.

1686 A. SNAPE *Anat. Horse* v. xi. 219 The Seven Osselets or little Bones that make the Knee. *Ibid.* xvi. 233 The Leg bone and Ranges of Osselets which make that part we call the Hock. 1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 318 Athenæus..says, that the 'games of dice and osselets were in use at the time Troy was besieged by the Greeks'.

2. *Farriery.* (See quot.)

c 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* II. lxxviii. (1738) 214 Oslets are little hard substances that arise among the small bones of the knee. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. 323 Splents, Oslets, Spavins, and Ring-bones.

3. The cuttle-bone, pen, or calamary of some cephalopods.

1849 DANA *Geol.* App. i. (1850) 708 The osselet in some Cephalopoda. 1862 *Elem. Geol.* 455 View reduced of the complete osselet of a Belemnite.

Ossements (ŏ·smĕnts), *sb. pl. rare.* [a. F. *ossements* bones, ad. med.L. *ossamenta* (13th c. Du Cange), f. *os*, *oss-* bone: see -MENT.] The bones of the dead; bones from which the flesh has been stripped.

1841 I. TAYLOR *Anc. Chr.* (1842) II. vii. 263 It [blood] had been poured upon these ossements, which were afterwards covered with earth.

Ossene (ŏ·sĭn). Also **Ossæan, Ossen.** [ad. late L. *Ossēni*, a. Gr. Ὀσσηνοί (Epiphanius): see quot. 1863.] A member of an ancient heretical sect, living to the east of the Dead Sea, who adopted from the Essenes a debased form of Christianity.

[1580 FULKE *Dang. Rocke* xviii (Parker Soc.) 390 The old heresies, in which the Papists consent with ancient heretics ..the Ossens and Marcosians in their Reliques, and strange tongue in prayers.] 1863 WESTCOTT in Smith *Dict. Bible* s. v. *Essene*, The strange account which Epiphanius gives of the Ossenes appears to point to some combination of Essene and pseudo-Christian doctrines. 1880 G. SALMON in Smith *Dict. Chr. Biog.* s. v. *Elkesai*, His accounts of the Jewish Sect which he calls Ossenes (Haer. 19).

Osseo-fibrous (ŏ·sĭo,fai·brŏs), *a.* [f. *osseo-*, comb. form of L. *osse-us* OSSEOUS + *fibrous*.] Consisting of osseous combined with or passing into fibrous tissue.

1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 128 Tendons, such as those of the flexor or extensor muscles of the fingers and toes, as they lie in their osseo-fibrous sheaths in the hand or foot. 1846 BRITTAN tr. *Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 240 An osseo-fibrous vault, formed by the acromion and coracoid process and the ligament that unites them.

Osseous (ŏ·sĭŏs), *a.* [f. L. *osse-us* bony (f. *os* bone) + -OUS. Cf. F. *osseux* (1689 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Of, consisting of, or of the nature of bone; bony; ossified.

1707 J. Drake *Anthrop. Nova* II. ii. viii. 465 The Coats of the Vessels ..soonest become Osseous, as they are frequently found. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* I. vii. (1765) 15 An osseous Epidermis..commonly called the Shell. 1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr.* II. ii, Alas, how like an old osseous fragment. 1872 Nicholson *Palæont.* 308 As regards their true osseous system or endo-skeleton, Fishes vary very widely. 1881 Mivart *Cat* 19 Bone, or osseous tissue, is a substance, two-thirds of which..consists of mineral matter.

2. Having a bony skeleton, teleostean.

1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 374 The two great divisions [of Fishes], founded on the character of their bones, as being Cartilaginous or Osseous, are natural and well marked. 1873 Mivart *Elem. Anat.* ii. 59 In osseous Fishes the end of the tail is turned up.

3. Abounding in fossil bones, ossiferous.

1823 Buckland *Relig. Diluv.* 150 The femur of a bear from the osseous breccia of Pisa. 1876 Page *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xix. 383 Osseous breccia appears singularly connected with the coasts of the Mediterranean.

4. *fig.* Hard or firm as bone.

1682 Sir T. Browne *Chr. Mor.* iii. § 4 The osseous and solid part of Goodness, which gives Stability and Rectitude to all the rest. 1850 Farrar *Orig. Lang.* vi. 130 The osseous fixtures in the flesh garment of Language.

Hence **O·sseously** *adv.*, as regards bone.

1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 258/2 The elbow is osseously strong, but this strength..varies with the position of the arm.

†O·sset. *Obs.* Forms: 5 osed, 6 oset, (*Sc.* ousett), osset(t). [Of unascertained origin. It has been conjectured to be a dial. pronunciation of *worsted*, but investigation does not favour this.] Some kind of woven material, app. of wool. Also *attrib.* Osset loom, a loom for weaving osset.

1482 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 321 Receyved of Edmond Colchet vj. yerdes of blew osed to make hym a gowne. 1543 *Will of R. Parsons of Chew* 26 Feb. (MS.), An oset loome otherwyse calyd a narowe loome. 1554 *Will of W. Parkyne* (Somerset Ho.), All my ossett cloaths. 1578 in Wadley *Bristol Wills* (1886) 228 One osset loome

‖**Osseter** (ɒsɛ·tər). *Zool.* [a. Russ. осётръ *osétr* = Serv. *jesetra*, Pol. *jesiotr*, Lith. *asetras*, *ershketras* sturgeon.] A species of sturgeon, *Acipenser Guldenstadtii*.

1887 *Chamb. Jrnl.* IV. 030/2 The sturgeon and its kindred the great sturgeon or beluga, the sewruga..., the osseter (A. Guldenstadtii), and the small sturgeon or sterlet.

†**O·ssey,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *osse-us* bony + -Y.] Bony, osseous.

1578 Banister *Hist. Man* I. 24 The ossey substaunce of the ribbes is not euery where alike.

Ossoye, variant of Osey *Obs.*, wine of Alsace.

Ossianesque (ɒʃiăne·sk, ɒsiăne·sk), *a.* and *sb.* [f. *Ossian* (see next) + -esque.]

A. *adj.* Imitating or suggesting the style of the poems attributed to Ossian.

1889 *Athenæum* 21 Sept. 362/2 The subject being treated with an Ossianesque turgidity of phrase.

B. *sb.* Ossianesque style or manner.

1874 L. Stephen *Hours in Library* III. 359 At its worst it degenerates towards a rather unpleasant Ossianesque.

Ossianic (ɒʃi-, ɒsiæ·nik), *a.* [f. *Ossian*, Macpherson's anglicized form of *Oisin* (oʃin), name of a legendary Gaelic bard, whose poems Macpherson claimed to have collected and translated as published by him in 1760–63.] Of or pertaining to the legendary Ossian or to the poems ascribed to him; of the style or character of the rhythmic prose of Macpherson's rendering of these poems, which has a peculiar Celtic glamour and charm, but is marred by bombast and rant; hence, magniloquent, bombastic.

1808 *Edin. Rev.* Jan., His Ossianic poetry. 1828 Scott *Jrnl.* II. 122 Ballantyne blames the Ossianic monotony of my principal characters. 1881 *Athenæum* 28 May 715/3 Those who wish to find what traces of the so-called Ossianic legends still linger in Albin.

So **O·ssianism,** the sphere or realm of Ossianic legend and poetry; **O·ssianize** *v.*, to do into the form of Macpherson's English version of 'Ossian'.

1862 *Macm. Mag.* Sept. 430 It is a comfort for the tourist when he comes upon some one spot where he can see the old Gael walking out of Ossianism into the light of record. Such a spot is Dunstaffnage. 1814 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XII. 85 The Ossianized Iliad could do no injury to our literature.

Ossicle (ɒ·sik'l). [ad. L. *ossiculum*, dim. of *os, ossi-* bone.]

1. A small bone; a small piece of bony substance.

Applied in anatomy to the bones of the middle ear in the tympanic cavity (*auditory ossicles, o. of audition*); also to those of the carpus and tarsus (*carpal* and *tarsal ossicles*), and to the numerous minute bones which strengthen the sclerotic coat of the eye in birds and some reptiles.

1578 Banister *Hist. Man* I. 25 As touchyng the Ossicle, or little bone conteined within the hart. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 18/2 Take out of each foote the middlemost ossicle, or Clawe. 1689 Moyle *Sea Chyrurg.* II. iv. 37 When..I had laid it open, and taken out the splintred ossicles. 1709 Blair in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 125 The Ossicles, viz. the Malleolus..Incus..Stapes, are of a proportional bigness. 1835–6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 308/2 The tympanic ossicle is moved by one muscle. 1877 Coues & Allen *N. Amer. Rod* 582 There are eight true tarsal bones, besides a supplementary ossicle.

2. A small plate, joint, etc. of chitinous or calcareous substance in the animal framework.

a. One of the plates or skeletal elements of a starfish or other echinoderm, as the *ambulacral* and *adambulacral* ossicles, the ossicles that support the spines, etc. **b.** One of the joints of the stem or branches of a crinoid or encrinite. **c.** One of the small hard parts of the gastric skeleton of crustacea, as the *cardiac* ossicle or plate, *pterocardiac* o., etc.

1852 E. Forbes *Echinodermata of Brit. Tertiaries* 2 Vent surrounded by a membrane covered more or less with irregular ossicles. 1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 839/1 Having the..nature..of ossicles, as the articulated pieces of which are composed the columns of animals pertaining to the Crinoides. 1892 J. A. Thomson *Outl. Zool.* 204 [In starfishes] the rafter-like plates are called ambulacral ossicles. *Ibid.*, The dorsal surface bears a network of little ossicles, and many of these bear spines. *Ibid.* 238 (Crustacea) The [cardiac] mill is very complex; there are supporting 'ossicles' on the walls with external muscles attached to them.

Ossi·cular, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ar[1].] Pertaining to, consisting of, or of the nature of ossicles.

1857 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1889 *Amer. Naturalist* XXIII. 637 The hyomandibular breaks up into two or more pieces, as an ossicular chain.

Ossi·culate, *a. rare.* [f. L. type **ossiculāt-us*, f. *ossiculum*: see -ate[2].] = Osseous 2.

1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Ossiculatus*, applied by Willbrand to an Order of fishes, comprehending those that are provided with a true skeleton; ossiculate.

Ossiculated (ɒsi·kiăletɛd), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ed.] Furnished with or made of ossicles.

1752 Sir J. Hill *Hist. Anim.* 201 Of those, which have the rays of the fins bony, some have the branchiæ ossiculated, and others have none of those ossicles about them.

O·ssicule. [ad. L. *ossiculum*.] = Ossicle.

1886 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

‖**Ossi·culum.** Pl. **-a.** [L., dim. of *os* bone.] A little bone; an ossicle; †the stone of a fruit.

1706 Phillips, *Ossiculum*, a little Bone. Among Herbalists, the stone of a plum, Cherry or suchlike Fruit. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Ossicula auditoria*, four little bones contained in the cavity of the tympanum. 1874 Rolfe *Dis. Ear* (1876) 20 There is no record of the ossicula auditus until the 15th century. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* ix. 555 On the antambulacral wall,..the ossicula are elongated rods of very unequal lengths, united together.

Ossiferous (ɒsi·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. *os, ossi-* bone + -ferous.] Containing or yielding bones; said of caves and deposits in which bones have been found.

1823 Buckland *Relig. Diluv.* 162 Ossiferous caves and fissures. 1833 Lyell *Prin. Geol.* III. 143 In several parts of Australia, ossiferous breccias have lately been discovered in limestone caverns. 1877 Dawson *Orig. World* xiv. 310 In one of the Belgian caves, there are six beds of ossiferous mud.

O·ssifiant, *a. rare.* [f. Ossify *v.* + -ant.] Ossifying. *fig.* becoming hard and rigid.

1862 Ruskin *Unto this Last* 4 Assuming, not that the human being has no skeleton, but that it is all skeleton, it founds an ossifiant theory of progress on this negation of a soul.

Ossific (ɒsi·fik), *a.* [f. L. *os, ossi-* bone + -fic.] Bone-forming; becoming or making bone; ossifying. *Ossific centre*, a centre of ossification.

1676 Wiseman *Chirurg. Treat.* II. viii 184 You may dry the Bone, and dispose it by virtue of its ossifick faculty to thrust out a Callus. 1713 Cheselden *Anat.* I. i (1726) 8 The ossific matter not flowing far enough to complete a bone. 1804 Abernethy *Surg. Obs.* 103 Without any manifest cause existing to excite such ossific inflammation. 1881 Mivart *Cat* 334 The ordinary ossific centres found in other vertebrate.

†**O·ssificated,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. type **ossificāt-*: see next and -ated.] = Ossified.

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Ossificated*, turned or become Bone, hardened from a softer cartilaginous Substance into one of a firmer Texture. 1765 *Treat. Pom. Pigeons* 43 The bone-wen is an ossificated tumor, arising upon the joints as before.

Ossification (ɒsifikē·ʃən). [n. of action from Ossify. So in Fr. (1709 in Hatz.-Darm.)]

1. The formation of bone; the process of becoming or changing into bone; the condition of being ossified.

Centre of ossification, the initial point from which this process starts, the point at which cartilage or connective tissue begins to ossify.

1697 R. Baker (*title*) Cursus Osteologicus: Being a Compleat Doctrine of the Bones..Shewing their Nature, manner of Ossification, Nourishment [etc.]. 1733 Belchier in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 196 The gradual Increase of the Bones is described, even from the first Stages of Ossification, to that of an Adult. 1830 R. Knox *Béclard's Anat.* 203 Ossification of the arteries is most commonly the lot of old age. 1831 — *Cloquet's Anat.* 45 This bone presents three centres of ossification, one for its middle part, and two for the lateral regions. 1855 Holmes *Hum. Osteol.* (1878) 74 The bone called the 'sacrum' has as many as 3 centres before its ossification is complete.

2. *concr.* The result of the process; a bony formation or concretion; bone as a formation.

1705 W. Cowper in *Phil. Trans.* XXIV. 1070 The Trunks of the Arteries of the Leg were Obstructed by Petrifactions or Ossifications. 1807 M. Baillie *Morb. Anat.* (ed. 7) 259 It would appear that ossifications are sometimes to be found in this cartilage. 1822 Lamb *Elia* Sec. 1 *Chimney-Sweepers*, From the mouth of a true sweep a display of those white and shining ossifications, strikes me as an allowable piece of foppery.

3. *fig.* The process of becoming hard or callous.

1889 *Spectator* 13 Apr., A misery, not relieved..by..ossification of the feelings.

Ossificatory (ɒsifikē·tərі), *a. rare.* [f. L. type **ossificāt-* (in *ossification*) + -ory.] Of the nature of, or tending to, ossification.

1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* 20 Not as yet closed up by ossificatory ingrowth.

Ossified (ɒ·sifəid), *ppl. a.* [f. Ossify + -ed[1].] Made or converted into bone; hardened like bone; rendered osseous.

1798 T. Hinderwell *Hist. Scarborough* III. ii. 277 This skin was not in an ossified state. 1834 M'Murtrie *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 53 The first has three ossified phalanges in the middle finger of the wing.

Ossifier (ɒ·sifəiər). [f. Ossify *v.* + -er[1].] One who or that which ossifies.

1840 Hood *Up Rhine* 318 But Power is a frightful ossifier.

Ossiform (ɒ·siʃɔm), *a. rare.* [f. L. type **ossiform-is*, f. *os, ossi-* bone: see -form.] Of the form of bone; resembling bone; bone-like.

1847–9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 126/1 The origin of ossiform particles..in the brain.

†**Ossi·fragant,** *a. Obs. rare*–°. [erron. f. L. *ossifragus* bone-breaking + -ant[1].]

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Ossifragant*, that breaketh bones.

Ossifrage (ɒ·sifrĕdʒ). [ad. L. *ossifrag-us, -a*, name of a bird of prey, the 'bone-breaker', from *ossifragus* bone-breaking, f. *os, ossi-* bone + *frag-*, root of *frangĕre* to break. Cf. It. *ossifraga*.

The *ossifraga* of Pliny is identified by modern naturalists with the Lammergeyer, which swallows and digests bones, and is said to let them fall from a great height upon rocks and stones so as to break them. But the name appears to have been early transferred in France and England to the Fish-hawk, to which, in its assumed modern forms *orfraie*, *osprey*, it is now applied. *Ossifrage* has subsequently been taken directly from the L. form, either simply to render the L., or to name the bird held to be meant by Pliny, but has sometimes been used merely as a synonym of Osprey. (In modern Ornithology, *Ossifraga* has been awkwardly taken by Bonaparte as generic name of the Giant Fulmar, a bird of the petrel family.) See also Osprey.]

1. As a rendering of L. *ossifraga*, or as a name for the Lammergeyer or Gier Eagle, or of some kindred species identified with the bird called by the Romans *ossifraga*.

1601 Holland *Pliny* x. iii 272 Some reckon yet another kind of Ægle, which they call Barbatæ; and the Tuscanes, Ossifrage. 1611 Bible *Lev.* xi. 13 The Eagle, and the Ossifrage [*R. V.* gier eagle], and the Ospray [Coverd. the Aegle, the Goshawke, the Cormorainte; Wyclif an egle, and a griffyn, and a merlyoun; Purvey an egle, and a grippe, aliete; *Vulg.* aquilam et gryphem, et haliætum]. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 130 When the Septuagint makes use of this word [γρυψ] Tremellius and our Translation hath rendred it the Ossifrage, which is one kinde of Eagle. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Ossifrage*, a kind of Eagle, having so strong a beak, that therewith she breaks bones and is therefore called a bone-breaker. 1888 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 256/1 The Ossifrage, or Dispised Eagle is of greater Body, yet of different colour, from the Eagle. 1871 Whyte Melville *Sarchedon* III. xi. 150 Such kin they seemed to their conquerors as the dog to the wolf, the ossifrage to the eagle.

2. Identified with the Osprey or fish-hawk.

1658 Phillips, *Ossifrage*, a kind of Eagle which breaketh bones with her beak, the same as Osprey. 1678 Ray *Willughby's Ornith.* 59 For the Haliæetus or Sea-Eagle we will present the Reader with the Ossifrage of Aldrovandus.. a fierce and generous bird, preying upon Fish, and frequenting not only Pools and Rivers, but also the Sea. 1871 Browning *Balaust.* 123 Crook'd claw o' the creature, cormorant, Or ossifrage, that..hangs Afloat i' the foam.

Ossi·fragous, *a. rare*–°. [f. L. *ossifrag-us* (see prec.) + -ous.] Bone-breaking.

1721 Bailey, *Ossifrangent*, *Ossifragous*, bone-breaking. Hence in Ash, Worcester, Webster, etc.

†**Ossifra·ngent,** *a. rare*–°. [f. L. *os* bone + *frangentem*, breaking.] = prec. q. v.

Ossify (ɒ·sifəi), *v.* [f. L. *os, ossi-* bone + -fy: cf. F. *ossifier* (1709 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *intr.* To become or turn into bone; to change from soft tissue into bone.

1713 Cheselden *Anat.* I. i. (1726) 5 Flat bones..begin to ossify in a middle point. 1741 A. Monro *Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 32 They become more solid,..and at last ossify. 1872 Mivart *Anat.* 63 The walls of the two concave vertebral articular cups may ossify.

b. *fig.* To become hardened and callous; to become rigid and fixed as regards progress.

1858 Froude *Hist. Eng.* III. xv. 297 The natural instinct of veneration had ossified into idolatry. 1891 *Ch. Times* 2 Jan. 9/1 It is said in academic circles of a very successful Fellow who rises too rapidly to high place, that he ossifies.

2. *trans.* To convert into bone; to harden, to make like bone. (Chiefly in *passive*.)

1721 *Phil. Trans.* Abr. V. 341 *heading*, The Arteries Ossified. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 227 The coronary arteries were ossified. 1849 Murchison *Silluria* xii. 303 The skeletons of these animals were all well ossified.

b. *fig.* To harden; to render callous, rigid, unprogressive, or inoperative.

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 7 Their withers are wrung, their feelings are ossified. 1860 Farrar *Orig. Lang.* v. 114 Our phrases, often repeated, ossify the very organs of intelligence. 1877 R. H. Hutton *Ess.* (ed. 2) I. 10 Long-continued doubt..must in the end ossify the higher parts of the mind.

Hence **O·ssifying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1713 Cheselden *Anat.* I. i. (1726) 6 By the continual addition of this ossifying matter, the bones increase. 1741 A. Monro *Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 32 The ossifying of Bones. 1799 Hatchett in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIX. 325 The ossifying substance, which is principally phosphate of lime, is dissolved. 1898 L. Stephen *Stud. of a Biogr.* II. iii. 78 His nature had resisted the ossifying process which makes most of us commonplace..in later life.

Ossitacion, obs. form of OSCITATION.

Ossivorous (ɒsi·vŏrəs), *a.* [f. L. *os, ossi-* bone + *-vor-us* devouring + -OUS.] Bone-devouring, feeding upon bones; in *Path.* bone-destroying.

1676 GREW *Museum, Anat. Stomach & Guts* v. 20 A Dog, and other Ossivorous Quadrupeds. 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex., Ossivorous* A species of tumour, mentioned by Ruysch, which destroys the bone 1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Osslet, obs. form of OSSELET.

Ossous (ɒ·səs), *a. rare.* [ad. rare L. *ossōs-us.*] Bony, osseous.

1831 T. HOPE *Ess. Origin Man* II. 357 A single ossous tube... The gelatine of each hardens into an ossous plate.

† **Ossspringer.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [Expanded from OSPREY: cf. OSPRING.] = OSPREY or OSSIFRAGE. (In the passage quoted there is no Gr. equivalent.)

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVIII. 557 Like t' the hawk surnam'd the ossspringer,..Stoop'd from the steep Olympian hill.

‖ **Ossuarium.** *Pl.* **-a.** [Late Latin.] = next.

1765 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Montagu* 96 May, I will not place an ossuarium in my garden for my cat, before her bones are ready to be placed in it. 1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1854) I. 203 A remarkable vase..found in a tomb near the Piraeus, resembles in shape the glass ossuaria of the Romans.

Ossuary (ɒ·siuĕri). [ad. late L. *ossuārium*, irreg. f. *os, ossi-* bone; ?after *mortuarium* mortuary. Cf. mod.F. *ossuaire* (1835 in *Dict. Acad.*).]

A receptacle for the bones of the dead; a bone-vault, charnel-house; a bone-urn.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* 25 The earth had confounded the ashes of these Ossuaries. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Ossuary*, a Charnel-house or place where Dead-mens bones are kept. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont Countries* I. 155 The church and castle occupy the same elevated site. Annexed to the former is a well-filled ossuary, or bone-house. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* v. (1878) 139 These chambered long barrows may have served as ossuaries. 1896 *Times* 19 Mar 3/6 Conveyed to an ossuary specially constructed in the new cemetery. 1899 BARING-GOULD *Bk. of West* I x. 107 The dolmen was the family or tribal ossuary.

b. *transf.* A bone-cave, or deposit formed largely of bones, belonging to late geological times.

1861 SIR F PALGRAVE *Norm & Eng.* III. 323 Bringing the ossuary of the Kirkdale Cave within the period even of the last population of the wolds. 1862 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist & Art* 110 The caves and ossuaries of Franconia and Upper Saxony.

c. *fig.* That in which relics of the dead past are preserved.

1872 O W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf-t.* vi. 198, I love to go to his ossuary of dead transactions, as I would visit the catacombs of Rome or Paris

d. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Of or for the deposit of the bones of the dead.

1857 WIGLEY *St. Charles Borromeo's Instr. Eccl. Build* XXVII § 5 This ossuary place or charnel house. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* IV. 40 Charnel-houses or ossuary chapels.

Ost, oste, obs. ff. OAST, HOST *sb.* (1-4), HOST *v.*

Ostage, obs. form of HOSTAGE.

‖ **Osta·lgia, osta·lgy.** *Path.* [f. Gr. ὀστέον bone + ἄλγος pain.] Neuralgic pain in a bone.

1853 DUNGLISON *Med Lex.*, Ostalgia. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex*, *Ostalgia* ostalgy.

† **Oste,** *v. Obs. rare.* In 5 **ostey.** [a. OF. *oster*, F. *ôter.*] *trans.* To put or take out, to remove.

c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* XXVIII. 357 Sit him be-hoveth to ben Osteyed [Fr. *osté*] In the Maneie as here is seide.

Osteal (ɒ·stiăl), *a.* [f. Gr. ὀστέ-ον bone + -AL.] Of or pertaining to bone; *spec.* of the quality of sound produced by the percussion of bone.

1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med* (ed. 3) II. 11 The percussion note may become somewhat osteal in quality. 1882 OWEN in *Longm. Mag.* I 66 Differences, osteal or dental. 1893 S. GEE *Auscult & Percuss.* III. (ed. 4) 63 The highest pitched tones are called Osteal because they are yielded by the hard solid tissues, cartilage and bone. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 605 Osteal and Periosteal Cachexia.

Osteid (ɒ·stiid). *Path., Anat.* [f. Gr. ὀστέ-ον bone + -ID 2.] An abnormal bony or calcareous deposit in a tissue, tumour, etc.; also, a bony growth in the pulp-cavity of a tooth.

1892 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Osteill, obs. form of HOSTEL.

Osteine, -in (ɒ·stiin). *Anat.* [ad. Gr. ὀστέϊν-ος made or formed of bone.] The substance of bone, bony tissue, bone as a tissue.

1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat* I. 161 When those salts consist chiefly of phosphate of lime, the tissues called 'osteine', or bone, and 'dentine', or tooth, are constituted, between which the chief distinction lies in the mode of arrangement of the earthy particles. 1872 L. P. MEREDITH *Teeth* (1878) 10 Beside these, are found albumen, fibrine, osteine, globuline, carbonate of lime, fluoride of calcium,..and other proximate principles.

Osteitis (ɒstiiə·itis). *Path.* Also **ostitis.** [f. Gr. ὀστέ-ον bone + -ITIS.] Inflammation in the substance of a bone.

1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 64/1 Acute arthritis of the knee may be combined with acute osteitis of the bones. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 551 The microscopic appearances are those of rarefactive osteitis.

Hence **Osteitic** (-i·tik) *a.*, of or pertaining to osteitis. In recent Dicts.

Ostel, obs. form of HOSTEL. **Osteler(e, -ore,** obs. ff. **OSTLER. Ostelment,** var. **HUSTLEMENT** *Obs.*

Ostend (ɒste·nd), *v.* Now *rare.* [ad. L. *ostendĕre* to stretch out before one's face, expose to view, f *ob-, obs-* (OB- 1) + *tendĕre* to stretch. *Ostendĕre* had ppl. stem either *ostens-* or *ostent-*; hence *ostensible, ostension, ostention, ostent.*] *trans.* To show, reveal; to manifest, exhibit.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3486 Dwellyng fourty dayes after oft sith he hym ostendit. *Ibid.* 4144 For vs his Cicatrices he ostendid. 1489 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV* (1814) 222/1 [To] ostend and schew quhat richt pai haid to be taking of the samyn. 1590 J. PROCTOR in C. S. *Right Relig.* A ij b, To ostend the good will..I alwaies bare toward your worship. 1613 HEYWOOD *Silver Age* v. Wks. 1874 III. 163 The mortals Ostend their gratitude to vs the Gods. 1897 H. G WELLS *Plattner Story* (ed. 2) 11 He concealed rather than ostended this curious confirmatory circumstance.

[The sense 'to appear prominently, to show itself' given in Davies and copied by later dicts., founded on a quot. from Bp. Hall, has no existence; the word is *offended.*]

Hence **Oste·nded** *ppl. a.*, displayed, manifested.

1608 ARMIN *Nest Ninn.* (1880) 45, I am..made bould in your ostended curtesies.

Ostensibility (ɒstensibi·liti). [f. OSTENSIBLE + -ITY] The quality of being ostensible; † conspicuousness, ostentation (*obs.*).

1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* xxvii. (1788) I. 181 People of low education, and little mind, were always capable of a silly ostensibility, that sooner or later brought them into disgrace. 1795 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 117 He studiously avoided ostensibility, and left to others the danger, as well as the honour, of acting an open and explicit part.

Ostensible (ɒste·nsibl), *a.* (*sb.*) [a. F. *ostensible* (1740 in *Dict. Acad.*), ad. L. type **ostensibil-is* (med.L. in *Laws Hen. I*, c. 80 § 11), f. *ostens-*, ppl. stem of *ostendĕre*: see OSTEND.]

†1. That may be shown, exhibited, or presented to view; hence, presentable; also, made or prepared to be shown. *Obs.*

1762-71 H WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II 140 [Rubens] was called to Paris by Mary de' Medici, and painted the ostensible history of her life in the Luxemburgh. 1783 LD. TEMPLE *Let.* 2 Apr in Dk. Buckhm. *Crt Geo. III* (1853) I. 226, I wish you to write me an ostensible letter.. upon the conduct of the Portuguese. 1798 BAY *Amer. Law Rep.* (1809) I. 92 B. was the only ostensible person in the country, P. having gone off, and C.'s estate not being sufficient to make good the loss. *a* 1805 A CARLYLE *Autobiog.* ii (1860) 31 He took great pains to make them (especially the first, for the second was hardly ostensible) appear among his best scholars. 1828 BENTHAM *Wks* (1843) X. 591 You should ..send me two letters—one confidential, another ostensible.

†2. That presents itself to view or shows itself off; open to public view; conspicuous, ostentatious. *Obs.*

1782 in *Ld. Macartney's Life* &c. (1807) I. 144 Were we to adopt the ostensible and artificial language of that prudence which [etc] 1803 MRS. WELLESLEY *Let. to A. Wellesley* 26 June in Owen *Desp.* (1877) 302 The most direct and even ostensible interposition of the British authority. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* X ii. P 12 He has been in an ostensible situation and his father ought to be buried with all the forms of state 1828 LD. GRENVILLE *Sink. Fund* 29 Which ..can exhibit to us only the outward and ostensible workings of this complicated mechanism.

3. Declared, avowed, professed; exhibited or put forth as actual and genuine: often implicitly or explicitly opposed to 'actual', 'real', and so = merely professed, pretended.

1771 *Junius Lett.* liv. 289 The best of princes is not displeased with the abuse which he sees thrown upon his ostensible Ministers. 1786 BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II 119 A party of British and other troops, with the nabob in the ostensible, and the British resident in the real, command. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III 209 There will be less that is ostensible and more that is genuine, as they grow older. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* x. (1873) 85 My ostensible errand on this occasion was to get measured for a pair of shoes 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* VII. § 4. 381 Her ostensible demand was for English aid in her restoration to the throne.

B. as *sb.* in *pl.* Ostensible matters.

1861 J. PYCROFT *Agony Point* XXXII. (1862) 231 When all these positive essentials and ostensibles were so respectably witnessed.

Ostensibly (ɒste·nsibli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an ostensible manner; avowedly, declaredly, professedly: distinguished from, and often implicitly or explicitly opposed to 'actually', 'really', and so = under mere profession or pretence.

1765 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* II. ii. 60 He was even employed in the treaty of marriage, though ostensibly acting only in the character of a painter. 1837 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 249 He put his trust really where he put his trust ostensibly. 1871 H. AINSWORTH *Tower Hill* II. i, The neglected Queen was sent to Richmond, ostensibly for change of air, but really that she might be out of the way. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. iv. 154 The characters which ostensibly play the chief part.

†b. Conspicuously, ostentatiously. *Obs.*

1855 HT. MARTINEAU *Autobiog.* I. 272 Madame de Stael was exhibited as ostensibly at the British Gallery as any of the pictures on the walls.

Ostension (ɒste·nʃən). Also 5 **-cion,** 6 **-tion.** [a. F. *ostension* (13th c.), ad. L. *ostens-, ostentiōn-em*, n. of action from *ostend-ĕre*: see OSTEND.]

†1. The action of showing; exhibition, display; manifestation. *Obs.*

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* IV ii. 147 For the solace of hym and ostencion of loue. 1489 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV* (1814) 222/1 The saidis personis..has bene ofttymes callit for be ostensioune and schewing of pare Richtis. 1542 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) 411/2 All vberis lordis .. hes maid faith and sworne ..be be ostentioune of beir rycht handis. *a* 1625 BOYS *Wks.* (1630) 678-9 Ostension,..1. In respect of the solemn inauguration of their Apostleship, on the Feast of Pentecost..2. Ostention in regard of the execution of their office. 1650 *W. Sclater's Exp. Rom.* iv Ep. Ded., Not to make use of for ostension and ostentation 1733 W. CRAWFORD *Infidelity* (1836) 116 Divine punishments..are for the ostention of his justice. 1789 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* II. 24 The former [Q. E. F] announcing the production of something, but this [Q. E. D.] the ostension and invention of a thing required

2. *Eccl.* The action of holding forth the Eucharistic elements to the sight of the people.

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. i. 31 Some Churches retaine the eleuation still, not for adoration like the Papists, but for ostension to the people. 1692 BP. PATRICK *Auxil. Touchstone* 34 At the ostension of the Bread of the Eucharist, and the Cup of Blessing. 1867 C. WALKER *Ritual Reason Why* 127 The rite was called the 'elevation' or lifting up, viewed under the first aspect; the 'ostension,' or showing, viewed under the second.

Hence † **Oste·nsional,** *a Obs.* [L. *ostentiōnālis*] 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Ostensional*, a Souldier attending the Prince in publique Shews.

Ostensive (ɒste·nsiv), *a.* [ad. late L. *ostensīvus* ('syllogismus ostensivus' Boeth. *Aristot. Anal.*), f. *ostens-* (see OSTENSIBLE): see -IVE; in F. *ostensif, -ive* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Manifestly or directly demonstrative; *spec.* in *Logic*, Setting forth a general principle manifestly including the proposition to be proved.

Ostensive reduction, reduction by the direct processes of conversion, permutation, and transposition, as opposed to indirect reduction, e.g *per impossibile.*

1605 BACON *Adv Learn.* II. xiv. § 3 The Proposition..reduced to the Principle they terme a Probation Ostensiue. 1614 JACKSON *Creed* III. ix. § 1 It hath beene manifested, by ostensiue proofe from Scriptures. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius his Logic* II. ix. 42 Reduction is either ostensive or else by way of impossible. 1721 *Brit. Apollo* IV. No. 8 1/2 We cannot give an Ostensive Demonstration of this. 1836 SIR W HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 305 The two species of Mathematics—the Geometric or Ostensive, and the Algebraic or Symbolical 1870 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* xvii. 150 The simpler process of direct or as it is often called ostensive reduction.

b. Professedly demonstrative; specious.

1844 *Blackw. Mag* LV. 238 No proof..can be so showy and ostensive to a stranger, as that which is supplied by this vindictive pamphlet.

2. 'Showing, betokening' (J.); declarative.

1755 in JOHNSON. 1877 E CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. xix. 661 The ideas of reason are hemistic, not ostensive, they enable us to ask a question, not to give the answer.

3. = OSTENSIBLE *a.* 3.

1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* IX xi, I have always observed, that where one scheme answers two purposes, the ostensive is never the purpose most at heart. 1815 *Zeluca* II. 251 She was aware of a motive to the visit, in addition to the ostensive one. 1830 W. PHILLIPS *Mt. Sinai* III. 413 Else, wherefore thus, No cause ostensive Desert the people?

Hence **Oste·nsively** *adv.* [cf. late L. 'per impossibile, et ostensive', Boeth.], in an ostensive manner; a. demonstratively, directly; b. avowedly, professedly, ostensibly.

a 1774 LLOYD *Fam. Ep. to Friend* Poems (1790) 275 Affecting cynical grimace..In rags and tatters, strole the street; Ostensively exceeding wise. 1782 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 240/2 The enemy rested all their hopes now, at least ostensively, on the defeat of Lord Howe's fleet. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Protestantism* Wks 1858 VIII. 108 A postulate of the human reason, ..not proved ostensively, but indirectly proved as being presupposed in other necessities.

Ostensoir, -orio, -orium: see OSTENSORY.

† **Ostensor.** *Obs. rare.* = next.

1804 *Captive of Valence* II. 52 He [Joseph II] has forbidden the use of the ostensor to give the benedictions of the holy sacrament, except in particular churches.

Ostensory (ɒste·nsəri). Also in Fr., It., L. forms in **-oir, -orio, -orium.** [ad. med.L. *ostensori-um*, f. *ostens-*, ppl. stem of *ostendĕre*: see OSTEND and -ORY 1.] A receptacle in which to display the Host to the congregation; a monstrance.

1722 J RICHARDSON *Statues, etc. Italy* 205 The Eucharistical Presence is express'd by the Host in the Golden *Ostensorio* on the Altar. 1760-72 tr *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed 3) II 39 The sacred vessels, the chalices, ostensoriums, in the richness of which there is a sort of emulation between the several churches. 1833 *Catholic Mag.* July 506 His splendid ostensoir, or remonstrance, supported by angels, which cost 200 florins. 1834 BECKFORD *Italy* II. 49 The light of innumerable tapers blazing on the diamonds of the ostensory. 1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LV. 551 The priest turned round with the glittering ostensory in his hand. 1861 C. P. HODGSON *Resid. Nagasaki* vi 143 The lighted tapers on the altar, the chaplet, the aureole, the ostensoir, the incense, the prayer for the dead, are facts to be noted [in Japanese worship]. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Feb 371/2 The priest..walked under the canopy, and held the *ostensorium* up in an imposing manner as high as his head.

Ostent (ɒste·nt), *sb.*1 Now *rare.* [ad. L. *ostentum* (pl. *-a*) something shown, a prodigy, sb. use of neuter pa. pple. of *ostend-ĕre*: see OSTEND. Rarely in L. form.] A sign, portent, wonder, prodigy.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) II. 94 Which miraculous ostent, passing the ordinary course of natural causes..was sent of God. 1598 CHAPMAN *Marlowe's Hero & Leander* IV Argt., Ostents that threaten her estate. *c* 1611 — *Iliad* II 230 Wise Jove is he hath shown This strange ostent to us. 1663 J SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 185 When he was a Boy in the Low-Countries, some *Ostenta* of like condition were shewn him about the beginning of the Belgick Wars. 1741 T. FRANCKLIN tr. *Cicero's Nat. Gods* II. 83 From whence they are called Ostents, Signs, Portents, Prodigies. 1812 W. TENNANT *Anster F.* IV. lxi, A globe of fire (miraculous

ostent). 1898 T. HARDY *Wessex Poems* 9 The Night waxed wan, As though with an awed sense of such ostent.

Ostent (ɒstˈent), *sb.*[2] Now *rare.* [ad. L. *ostentu-s* a showing, displaying, show, display, parade, f. ppl. stem of *ostend-ĕre*: see OSTEND.]

1. The act of showing; manifestation, indication; show, display, appearance.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. ii 205 Vse all the obseruance of ciuilitie Like one well studied in a sad ostent To please his Grandam. *Ibid.* viii. 44 Imploy your chiefest thoughts To courtship, and such faire ostents of loue As shall conuenienti become you there. 1646 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 I. 59 Dost aright discerne Twixt vertue and ostent. 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Κοινη* Diat. v. 245 Those Reasons..whereof they make ostent with so many plausible amplifications. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 487 Atheist in ostent, Vicious in act, in temper savage-fierce. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. v. 547 In name and ostent, the sovereignty of the Nabob.. was not to be infringed. 1861 PALMORE in *Macm. Mag.* V 26 Nature's infinite ostent Of lovely flowers in wood and mead.

2. Vainglorious display, ostentation.

1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 183 All such whom glory swels with proud ostent. 1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* VIII v, Thou proud Achilles with thy great ostent. 1639 G. DANIEL *Ecclus.* v. 1 Trust not in Riches, with a vaine Ostent Of Fullnes. 1895 W WATSON *Father of Forest* 13 Goodly the ostents are to thee And pomps of time.

b. with *pl.* An embodiment of ostentation.

1638 BRIDGAKE in *Jonsonus Virbius*, [Such] may have The vain ostents of pride upon their grave. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* XII xcii, Amb tious obelisks, ostents of Pride.

†Ostent, *v. Obs.* [ad. F. *ostente-r* (16th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *ostenta-re* to show off, freq. of *ostendĕre*: see OSTEND.] = OSTENTATE *v.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II. xiv, Semblably ther be some, that by dissimulation can ostent or shewe a high graunte. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I (1879) 30 The pride of the mouthe ..consisteth . in ostenting and braggyng of some singular vertue..in himselfe or some other of his kinred. 1615 T. ADAMS *Eng. Sickness* Wks 1861 I. 415 Malice not only discoveth, but ostenteth her devilish effects. 1633 — *Exp. 2 Peter* i 7 There is nothing more easy than to ostent the love of God.

†Oste·ntate, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *ostentat-us*, pa pple. of *ostentāre*. see next.] Boasted, vainglorious displayed.

1615 T. ADAMS *Blacke Devill* 53 Like the speckled innocency of the Papists in their ostentate charity.

Ostentate (ɒstˈentet), *v* Now *rare* (? only *U. S.*). [f. L. *ostentat-*, ppl stem of *ostentāre*, freq. of *ostend-ĕre*: see OSTEND.]

1. *trans.* To make a show of, show off, display ostentatiously or boastfully.

c 1540 *Surr. Northampton Poetry* in Prance *Addit. Narr. Pop. Plot* 36 Christs Holy Evang ly, which . wee did ostentate and openly devant to keepe most exactly. 1622 *Fotherby's Atheom.* Pref. 20. 1676 *Doctrine of Devils* 181 He was not for extravagant Rambles, as most Criticks are; Vain gloriously to ostentate their great Reading, and Subtle Conjectures, upon small, or no occasions 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* VII. v. (1852) 540 This proud Thraso would in his preaching ostentate skill in Latin, and in Greek. 1886 *American* XII. 264 The viburnums ostentate their cymes of fruit 1889 *Ibid.* 21 Dec. 192/1 San Marco.. ostentates upon the upper portion of its façade all the florid detail of the Venetian manner.

†b. *intr.* for *refl.* To boast. *Obs.*

1670 G H. *Hist. Cardinals* III. iii. 323 Let not him that is Head of a Faction, ostentate too much.

†2. To show, display. *Obs.*

1630 LORD *Bacians & Persees* 37 Not ostentating himselfe to publike view, but living reclose.

Ostentation (ɒstentˈeɪ ʃɒn). [a. F. *ostentation*, OF. *-acion* (1366 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *ostentātiōn-em*, n. of action from *ostentāre*: see prec.]

†1. The presaging of future events; a presage; a portent, prodigy. *Obs. rare.*

1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II 192 Many a day Men have be ferde of here rebellioun By grete tokenes and ostentacioun. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. beasts* (1658) 203 There have been prediction or ostentations of things to come, taken from a Wolf, a Fox, a Serpent, and a Horse, which were called *Auspicia Pedestria.*

2. The action of showing or displaying; a show, exhibition, display (*of* something). In quot. 1865 = DEMONSTRATION 6 (military). *Obs* or *arch.*

1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1191/1 Al theyr wonderful workes draw to no fruiteful end, but to a fruitelesse ostentacion and shew. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1557/2 With such other false ostentations of immanitie. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* IV. i 207 Publish it, that she is dead indeed: Maintaine a mourning ostentation. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* III. vi. 52 But you are come A Market-maid to Rome, and haue preuented The ostentation of our loue; which left vnshewne, Is often left vnlou'd. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 594 When .. they make ostentation hereof in the Market, or publique Stage, they suffer them to bite their own flesh. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1714) X. vii. 221 For ostentation of strength and valour, at their publick sights and shows 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XIX iv (1872) VIII. 153 Finck to ride-out reconnoitering..and to make motions and ostentations.

†b. Mere show, appearance, apparition; false show, pretence. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 354 In truth there was no such thing, and all was but a fantastical ostentation. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* ii 21 He who thinks by such weak policies and ostentations to gaine beliefe and absolution.

†c A spectacular show or exhibition. *Obs*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. i. 118 The King would haue mee present the Princesse..with some delightfull ostentation, or show, or pageant, or anticke, or fire-worke.

3. Display intended to attract notice or admiration; pretentious parade, vainglorious 'showing off'.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. lix. 139 Grace also techip to.. eschue veyne plesaunce & ostentacion. 1555 EDEN *Decades* To Rdr. (Arb.) 49 The fonde and barbarous ostentation of superfluous riches. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* II. XVII. 117 Under colour of seeking to learne wisdome, but indeed to make ostentation of his owne. 1661 *Papers on Alter. Prayer-bk.* 22 The ostentation of his good works, is not the work of a good Christian. 1764 GOLDSM *Trav.* 273 Hence ostentation here, with tawdry art, Pants for the vulgar praise which fools impart. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* VIII. § 3. 483 The frivolous ostentation of Buckingham .. gave point to the fierce attack.

Ostentatious (ɒstentˈeɪ ʃəs), *a.* [f. OSTENTATION: see -IOUS. Has displaced the earlier *ostentative, ostentatory, ostentive, ostentous.*]

1. Characterized or marked by ostentation: **a.** Of actions, personal qualities, etc.: Performed, exercised, or set forth in a way calculated to attract attention or admiration; boastful.

[1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Ostentatitious* [? *misprr*], set out for shew or vain-glory.] 1701 *Bing* in *Stanhy's Hist. Philos.* 9 This Philosophy has. charmed a World of People by its Proud and Ostentatious Principles. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No 39 P 5 His Religion was sincere, not ostentatious. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* II. ii, A display of importance so ostentatious made Cecilia already half repent her visit. 1825 MACAULAY *Ess., Milton* (1887) 16 To imitate the ostentatious generosity of those ancient knights. 1849 — *Hist. Eng.* VII. II. 187 Lewis, with that ostentatious contempt of public law which was characteristic of him, occupied Orange and confiscated the revenues. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press* XIV. 100 Sir John had taken up his place in a corner of the room, in an attitude of ostentatious humility.

b. Of a person.

In quot. 1673 app. Making a false show, pretentious

1658 [implied in OSTENTATIOUSNESS]. 1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* IV. v, As ostentatious priests, when souls they woo, Promise their heaven to all, but grant to few. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Ded. (1721) 4 Lest I offend your modesty, which is so far from being ostentatious of the good you do that it blushes even to have it known 1791 BOSWELL *Life Johnson* Advt, Were I to detail the books which I have consulted I should probably be thought ridiculously ostentatious. 1818-60 WHATELY *Comm.-pl. Bk* (1864) 150 A woman who is really beautiful and is always making a show of herself would be justly censured as ostentatious 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* XXV 521 They are not, like the Mohammedans, ostentatious in their prayers. 1884 A. PAUL *Hist. Reform.* IV 71 Active and ostentatious partisans of the French revolutionary movement.

2. Fitted by appearance, position, or the like to attract attention; conspicuous, showy. *Obs.* (or blending with 1 a).

1713 STEELE *Guard* No 6 P 5 Coach or troop horses, of which that county produces the most strong and ostentatious 1790 PENNANT *London* (1813) 618 That honorable memorial should. be placed in the most ostentatious situation. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. v. 356 This pair. are the chief figures in the most ostentatious monument in the. chapel.

Ostentatiously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an ostentatious manner; in a way calculated to attract notice; with boastful parade or display.

1703 J. SAVAGE *Lett. Antients* XIV. 74 You do nothing ostentatiously. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* (1869) II. XXXVI. 332 The wealth of two empires was ostentatiously displayed. 1850 LYELL *2nd Visit U.S.* II 84 The prejudices of a white aristocracy, ostentatiously boastful of its love of equality. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 57 When you go outside Clarence you come across the Bubi ostentatiously unclothed —I say ostentatiously for the benefit of ethnologists.

Ostentatiousness. [f. as prec + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being ostentatious.

1658 EARL MONM tr. *Parata's Wars Cyprus* 124 To lose their lives without any advantage, would be rather a sign of foolish ostentatiousnesse, than of true worth. 1782 *Char.* in *Ann. Reg.* 52/1 They learn to despise ostentatiousness, as being sinful. 1882 L. STEPHEN *Swift* V 104 It would be a great mistake to infer that this ostentatiousness of authority concealed real servility.

†Oste·ntative, *a. Obs.* [f L. *ostentāt-* (see OSTENTATE *v*) + -IVE.] **a.** = OSTENTATIOUS 1 a; **b.** = OSTENSIBLE

1500 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 73 An ostentatiue sleeght and vaineglorious deuice. 1601 — *Import. Consid.* (1831) 18 An outward ostentative shew of advancing the Secular Priests. 1638 *Div. & Pol Observ.* To Rdr. 3 Out of such a vaine glory as ostentative persons affect. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath* I II. § 4. 12 The arguments..I do not bestow that ostentative term of demonstration upon them. 1685 *Gracian's Courtier's Orac* 251 There are ostentative Nations, and the Spanish with the first. 1689 tr *Buchanan's De Jure Regni apud Scotos* 34 By the odiousness of one ill deed they loose all the thanks of their Ostentative bounty.

Hence **†Oste·ntatively** *adv.* = OSTENTATIOUSLY.

1668 H. MORE *Div Dial.* III. xxxii (1713) 266 We do not wantonly and ostentatively produce those Keys, but at a dead lift, when no other method will satisfie him.

†Ostenta·tor. *Obs.* [a L. *ostentātor*, agent-n. from *ostentāre* (OSTENTATE); cf. F. *ostentateur*, 1535.] An ostentatious person; a bragger, boaster.

1611 COTGR., *Ostentateur*, an ostentator, boaster, bragger, vaunter. 1639 W. SLATER *Worthy Communn.* 38 And yet who such ἀλάζονες, and Thrasonicall ostentatours of antiquity as these? 1642 T MORTON *Presentm. Schismatic* 3 When this ostentator shall look behind him and see..what number of Disciples he draweth behind him.

†Oste·ntatory, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *ostentātōri-us*, f. *ostentātor*: see -ORY. In OF. *ostentatoire* (16th c. in Godef.).] = OSTENTATIOUS.

1657 G. STARKEY *Helmont's Vind.* To Rdr., 'Tis no unlikely but some captious Antagonist may censure my Aphorisms as ostentatory.

†Ostenta·trix. *Obs. rare*[−0]. [a. L. *ostentātrix*, fem. of *ostentātor*: see -TRIX. Cf. F. *ostentatrice* (Montaigne, 1580).] An ostentatious woman.

1611 COTGR., *Ostentatrice*, an ostentatrix, braggardesse, boasting woman.

†Oste·ntful, *a. Obs.* [f. OSTENT *sb.*[1] + -FUL.] Full of omen; portentous, ominous.

1608 CHAPMAN *Byron's Trag.* Plays 1873 II 281 All then together are indeed ostentfull. 1615 — *Odyss.* XV 214 If this ostentful thing (This eagle, and this goose) touch us, or you.

†Oste·ntial, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [irreg f. OSTENT *sb.*[2], or L. *ostent-* ppl. stem + -IAL. ? for *ostentual.*] ? Externally shown or apparent

1609 TOURNEUR *Fun Poeme Sir F. Vere* 562 The breath of his divulg'd pretence, Suited with fit ostentiall instruments.

†Ostenti·ferous, *a. Obs rare*[−0]. [f. L. *ostentifer* portentous, f. *ostent um* OSTENT *sb.*[1]: see -FEROUS.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Ostentiferous*, that which brings monsters or strange sights.

†Oste·ntive, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *ostent-*, ppl. stem: see OSTEND and -IVE.] = OSTENTATIOUS.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 22 The red herring..empals our sage senatours..in princely scarlet as pompous ostentyue as the Vintiquater or Lady Troynouant. 1614 STIRLING *Doomsday* iii, That pompous bird which still in triumph bears Rolled in a circle his ostentive taile. 1670 J LAW in *Lauderdale Papers* (Camden) III. App. 234 The Bishop.. desired Mr Gilbert Burnett to reply, which he did in an ostentive manner. 1730 *Ld. Mar's Legacy to Son* (1897) 186 The..affected and ostentive way of the Church of Rome.

†Oste·ntous, *a. Obs.* [f. OSTENT *sb.*[2] + -OUS: cf *portentous.* The etymol. form would be **ostentuous*, in late L. *ostentuōsus* (Onomast. Lat. Gr.), f. *ostentu-s.*] = OSTENTATIOUS.

1624 T. SCOTT *Belg. Sould.* 8 A fourth spareth not the ostentous braverie of Princes, and excesse of apparell. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. v. XXIX. (1726) 234 Upon the highest Mountain 'mongst the Alps, he [Louis XIII] left this ostentous Inscription upon a great Marble Pillar. 1687 *New Atlantis* I 377 Ostentous Pomp the simple mind doth please.

Hence **†Oste·ntously** *adv.*, ostentatiously.

1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 174 Then enters Olaus Worminus boldly with great Stones, and to him Doctor Charleton ostentously with mighty Stones.

Osteo- (ˈɒstɪo), before a vowel also **oste-**, combining form of Gr. ὀστέο-ν bone, entering into many derivatives, chiefly anatomical: see the more important words in their alphabetical places.

Osteo-a·neurysm, pulsating tumour of a bone. ‖ **Osteoarthri·tis** [Gr. ἀρθρῖτις gout], inflammation of the bones of a joint. **O·steoblast** [Gr. βλαστός bud, germ], Gegenbaur's term for granular corpuscles found in all developing bone as the active agents of osseous growth; hence **Osteobla·stic** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or having the character of osteoblasts. **Osteocache·xy** [Gr. καχεξία ill condition], defective constitution or structure of the bones (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1857); so **Osteocache·ctic** *a.* **Osteocartila·ginous** *a.*, of or consisting of bone and cartilage. ‖ **Osteochondri·tis** [Gr. χόνδρος cartilage], inflammation of cartilage extending to the bone (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). ‖ **Osteochondro·ma** [Gr. χόνδρος cartilage], osteoid tissue containing cartilage which may calcify and ossify. **Osteocho·ndrophyte** [Gr. φυτόν growth], an osseous cartilaginous tumour. ‖ **Osteo·clasis** [Gr. κλάσις fracture], fracture of a bone to correct a deformity; dissolution or destruction of bone tissue. **O·steoclast** [Ger. *osteoklast*, f. Gr. κλαστός broken], (*a*) Kolliker's term for the many-nucleated colossal cells, found in growing bone, and concerned with the absorption of osseous tissue in the formation of the medullary spaces in cartilage; (*b*) a surgical instrument for effecting osteoclasis. **Osteocla·stic** *a.*, of or belonging to osteoclasis. ‖ **Osteoco·mma** [Gr. κόμμα a piece], a bone-segment, as a vertebra. **O·steocope,** also ‖ **Osteo·copus** [Gr. ὀστεοκόπος, f. κόπος striking, toil, fatigue], violent wearing pain in the bones, esp. of syphilitic origin; syphilitic rheumatism; hence **Osteoco·pic** *a*, relating to osteocope. **Osteode·ntine** [DENTINE], Owen's term for ossified connective tissue in the pulp cavity of a tooth, esp. in the teeth of some cetaceans and fishes. **Osteode·rmal, Osteode·rmatous, Osteode·rmous** *adjs.* [Gr. δέρμα skin], having a partly ossified skin; having osseous plates or spicules deposited in the skin, as in the sturgeon. ‖ **Osteody·nia,** also **-o·dyny** [Gr. ὀδύνη pain], chronic persistent pain in bones (Mayne). **Osteoga·ngrene,** gangrene in a bone. **O·steogen** [Gr. ὀστεογενής produced by bone, τὸ ὀστεογενές the marrow], a soft transparent substance in growing bone which undergoes ossification by the deposit of lime salts. **O·steolite** [Gr. λίθος stone], compact earthy calcium phosphate, similar to bone-phosphate, resembling lithographic

stone. **O·steolith** = OSTEOCOLLA. †**Osteoli·thical** *a.*, consisting of petrified or fossil bones. ‖**Osteomala·cia, -mala·kia** [Gr. μαλακία softness], softening of bones due to the gradual disappearance of earthy salts; also called *malacosteon*; hence **Osteomala·cial, Osteomala·cic** *adjs.*, pertaining to or affected with osteomalacia; softened or half-destroyed as regards bony structure. **Osteomala·ctic** *a.* [Gr. μαλακτικός emollient], having the effect of softening bone (Mayne). **O·steomere** [Gr. μέρος part] = *Osteocomma* ‖**Osteomyeli·tis** [Gr. μυελός marrow], inflammation of the marrow of a bone. **Osteo-odo·ntome:** see quot. and ODONTOME. ‖**Osteoperiosti·tis**, inflammation of the periosteum extending to the bone. **O·steophage** [Gr. φαγεῖν to eat] = *Osteoclast* (*a*). ‖**Osteo·phagus** [after *sarcophagus*], a box or chest of bones: see quot. ‖**Osteophlebi·tis** [Gr. φλέψ, φλεβ- vein], inflammation of the veins of a bone (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **O·steoplast**, a modified *Osteoblast* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Osteoptery·gious** *a.* [Gr. πτερύγιον fin], having bony fins; of or belonging to the *Osteopterygii*, an order of fishes in Macleay's classification. ‖**Osteosclero·sis** [Gr. σκλήρωσις induration], hardening of a bone. **Osteosto·matous, Osteo·stomous** *adjs.* [Gr. στόμα mouth], having a bony mouth or osseous jaws. **Osteosyndesmolo·gical** *a.* [SYNDESMOLOGY], pertaining to the anatomy of bones and ligaments. ‖**Osteozo·a**, *pl.* of **Osteozo·on** [Gr. ζῷον animal], Blainville's term for *Vertebrata*; hence **Osteozo·an** *a.*, vertebrate (Harris *Dict. Med. Term.* 1867). ‖**Osteozoa·ria** [Gr. ζῳάριον, dimin. of ζῷον animal], Milne-Edwards's term for *Vertebrata*.

1878 HOLDEN *Hum. Osteol.* (ed 5) 18 Occasionally seen as the result of chronic 'osteo-arthritis 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX 260 Case of osteo-arthritis of the hip. 1875 SIR W. TURNER in *Encycl. Brit.* I 855/1 [Bone] is due to a development of new corpuscles, which Gegenbaur has named *osteoblasts. *Ibid.*, Colossal, many-nucleated cells..derived from the *osteo-blastic cells in the medulla. 1884 MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 480 An *osteo-cartilaginous plate extended. across to the under edge of the lower turbinated body. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* 136 *Osteo-chondroma, which in structure more closely resembles bone than cartilage. 1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 135/2 Cruveilhier's *osteochondrophyte is a production of this class 1872 *Monthly Microc. Jrnl.* July 134 He [Kölliker] designates them '*osteoclasts' (or osteophages). 1875 SIR W. TURNER in *Encycl. Brit* I. 856/2 The product of the formation of osseous tissue by the agency of the osteo-blasts, and of its absorption or destruction by the action of the osteo-klasts. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Osteocopi*, Pains in the Bones. 1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 685 *Osteocopic pains, and nodes especially, often disappear in an almost marvellous manner. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II 497 The osteocopic and myalgic pains are agonising at times. 1843-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 807/2 There is also a small central tract of *osteo-dentine in old teeth. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I 265 The transition from dentine to vaso-dentine, and from this to osteo-dentine, is gradual, and the resemblance of osteo-dentine to true bone is very close. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract Surg.* I. 561 Radicular odontomes generally consist of osteo-dentine more or less covered-in by a layer of dentine. 1831 OWEN in *Nature* XXIII. 402 A reptilian *osteodermal character in the mammalian class. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Osteoderm itous. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 625 Polished plates of marble, dolomite, or *osteolite (calcium phosphate) are covered with sand to the depth of a few inches, and seeds are then sown in the sand 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Osteolith*, another name for the Osteocolla or glue-bone stone. 1794 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 405 This *osteolithical stratum extends every way far beneath the limestone rock. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed 4) IV. 219 The genus softening of bones, he proposes to call *Osteo-malakia*, and he divides it into two species. 1845-6 tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 406 An analysis of the bones of a man..who died from osteomalacia. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen Path* 328 In *osteomalacial bones. 1854 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* (1874) 831 *Osteomyelitis ..inflammation of the red osseous Medulla and of the pulp contained in the Cancelli of spongy bone. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 777 Associated particularly with injuries and diseases of bones, such as osteomyelitis. 1870 tr. *Stricker's Hum. Histol.* xv. 470 We find in the dentine of the teeth..masses with bone lacunæ, termed Odontomes by Virchow, and *osteo-odontomes by Hohl. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Osteoperiostitis. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I 840 The frequent occurrence of osteitis, osteoperiostitis, or abscess of bone which so often follow in the wake of the disease. 1872 *Osteophage [*see Osteoclast*]. 1895 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 210 Among the boxes of bones found in the caves of the Mount of Olives,..brought from elsewhere, for interment near the expected site of the Last Judgement,..one *osteophagus bears the name of 'Judah' in Hebrew, with a square cross marked below. 1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 1005/2 The *osteopterygious Fishes exhibit powers of reproduction equally extraordinary. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Osteosclerosis.* 1901 *Brit. Med. Jrnl* 29 June 1604 The bones [in general paralysis of the insane] generally show a high degree of osteo-sclerosis. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Osteostomatus*, applied by Duméril to a Family of osseous, holobranchious fishes, comprehending those having jaws naturally osseous, *osteostomatous 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Osteostomous.* 1881 *Catal Trustees Univ Pennsylv.* 72 The *osteo-syndesmological laboratory is under the supervision of the Professor of Anatomy.

‖ **Osteocolla** (*ostiokɒ·lă*). [mod.L. (1565 Gesner), f. OSTEO- + Gr. κόλλα glue.] A deposit of carbonate of lime forming an incrustation on the roots and stems of plants: found in sandy ground, esp. in some parts of Germany. Also called *glue-bone*: see quot. 1663.

1662 LOVEL *Hist. An. & Min.* II. 93 Ostiocolla..is glutinative. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. xix. 289 It doth so wonderfully cement together the parts of broken and well-set bones, that it deserves the name it commonly hath in the shops of *osteocolla*. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* iv. 142 One of the roots of a pine tree..converted into the calcareous petrifaction called Osteocolla. 1816 CLEAVELAND *Min* (1822) 176. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* xiv. 302 The variety of tufa named osteocolla consists of calcareous deposits around twigs and mosses.

Osteogenesis (*ostiodʒe·nĭsis*). [f. OSTEO- + Gr. γένεσις GENESIS.] The genesis, origination, or formation of bone.

1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 260 The formation of the bones, ossification, or osteogenesis is a phenomenon which has much occupied the attention of observers. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M* (ed. 2) 5 This constitutes the gelatinous state of osteo-genesis. 1882 *Nature* XXV. 476 An exceptional form of osteogenesis, viz. metaplastic ossification, or direct transformation of cartilage into bone.

So **Osteogene·tic, Osteoge·nic, Osteo·genous** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to osteogenesis; bone-forming; **Osteo·geny**, osteogenesis.

Osteogenetic cells, the same as osteoblasts. *Osteogenetic* or *osteogenic layer*, the inner layer of the periosteum, concerned in the production of osseous tissue, consisting of loosely-meshed white fibres (*osteogenic fibres*) including osteoblasts. *Osteogenic* or *osteogenous substance, tissue*, that which composes the osteogenic fibres. (*Syd. Soc Lex.*)

1736 R. NESBITT (*title*) Human Osteogeny explained in two lectures read before the surgeons of London in 1731. 1741 MONRO *Anat Bones* (ed. 3) 39 The Knowledge of this Part of the Osteogeny .I think necessary. 1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 647/2 Osteogenic is constant to the laws of serial order. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Osteogeneticus*,. bone-generating; of or belonging to Osteogenesis,..osteogenetic.

Osteo·graphy. [See OSTEO- and -GRAPHY.] Description of the bones; descriptive osteology.

[1728 CHESELDEN (*title*) Osteographia, or, the Anatomy of the Bones.] 1735 J. DOUGLAS *Animadv. Cheselden's Osteographia* 1 The chief end of Osteography, as I take it, is to enable practitioners to cure the diseases to which the bones are liable. 1799 HOOPER *Med. Dict*, *Osteography*, the description of the bones. 1842 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*

Hence **Osteo·grapher**, a descriptive osteologist.

1882 in OGILVIE (Annandale).

Osteoid (*o·stiɔid*), *a.* [f. OSTE(O- + -OID: cf. Gr. οστοειδής and οστεώδης bone-like. bony.] Resembling bone; of the appearance or structure of bone; bony, osseous.

1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat* IV. 135/2 Under the names of osteoid or ossifying fungous tumour, Muller describes a growth of slow or rapid course. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 46 In their bony or osteoid tissue fish resemble the Amphibia. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 9 Normally in molluscs, osteoid fish, and reptiles, only two cusps form.

Osteo·loger. [f. as OSTEOLOGY + -ER[1]] = OSTEOLOGIST.

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (ed. 2) 176 Osteologers have very well observed, that the parts appertaining to the bones..are either the Adnate, or the Enate parts.

Osteologic (*ɒstiolɒ·dʒik*), *a.* [f. as OSTEOLOGY + -IC: see -LOGIC.] = next.

1828 WEBSTER, *Osteologic*, pertaining to a description of the bones. (Also in later Dicts.)

Osteolo·gical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. Pertaining to, dealing with, or relating to osteology, or the scientific study of bones.

1777 CAMPER in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 148 Galen's osteological performances upon this subject. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* iv. (ed. 3) 66 Engrossed by his osteological inquiries. 1881 OWEN *Sect. Addr. Brit Assoc.* in *Nature* XXIV. 421 For the storage of such specimens, and especially the osteological ones.

2. Of or pertaining to the objects of osteology, i. e. to bones, their structure, arrangement in the skeleton, etc.; coming within the sphere or ken of osteology.

1794 BLUMENBACH in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 190 The osteological properties which I have had opportunities to observe in the skulls of mummies. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I 257 In the osteological structure of man, the vertebrate archetype is furthest departed from. 1875 *Lyell's Princ. Geol.* II. III. xlvii 567 Fossil skeletons..agreeing..in osteological character with some of the existing races of man.

Hence **Osteolo·gically** *adv.*

1819 LAWRENCE *Lect.* (cited in Webster, 1828).

Osteo·logist. [f. as OSTEOLOGY + -IST] One who studies or is skilled in osteology.

1731 in BAILEY vol II. 1874 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* x (ed. 2) 140 A single bone taken from any part of the skeleton may enable a skilful osteologist to distinguish the genus, and sometimes the species to which it belonged.

Osteology (*ɒstiɒ·lŏdʒi*). Also 7 **ostiologie, -y.** [ad. mod.L. *osteologia* (1573 Jasolinus), f. Gr. ὀστεο- bone, OSTEO- + -λογία, -LOGY. Cf. F. *ostéologie* (1628 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The science which treats of bones; that branch of anatomy which deals with the structure, genesis, and disposition of bones.

1670 PETTUS *Fodina Reg.* Introd. 2 If any one would write of the Nature of Ostiologie. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 62 P 17 Well known for his Acuteness in Dissection of dead Bodies, and his great Skill in Osteology. 1858 BUCKLE *Civilis.* (1869) II. iv. 195 The founders of comparative osteology.

b. A treatise on the bones.

1713 CHESELDEN *Anat.* Pref. (1726) 4 If I had not been so much engaged about an Osteology, in which every plate is twenty one inches long. 1861 CRAIK *Hist. Eng. Lit.* II. 168 The eldest Alexander Monro, the author of the Osteology, first published in 1726.

2. *transf.* The objects of this science; the bony structure or system of bones of an animal.

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 4 By a comparison of the osteology of the existing vertebrated animals with the remains found entombed in ancient strata. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. I. ix. § 13. 468 Vesalius seems not to have known the osteology of the ear. 1881 HUXLEY *Addr. Brit. Assoc.* in *Nature* XXIV. 454 To obtain a full knowledge of the osteology and of the dentition of these two forms.

fig. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* II § 2. 114 The pantheistic scheme could go no farther than the bare outline of the osteology of the universe.

b. *loosely.* A bony framework or skeleton.

1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 235 Here in strange jumble lie..the several osteologies of inoffensive gurnards, perch, mackerel, .commingled with those of the implacable shark and fierce colossal skate.

‖ **Osteoma** (*ɒstiɒ·mă*). *Path.* Pl. **-ata.** [mod. L. f. OSTEO- + Gr. -ωμα, as in *carcinoma*, etc.] A tumour composed of osseous tissue.

1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat* IV. 135/1 By osteoma we understand a growth composed of bone. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* 139 Osteomata or osseous tumours.

Osteomancy (*ɒ·stiɒ,mæ·nsi*). Also 7 **-manty.** [f. OSTEO- + -MANCY.] Divination from bones.

1618 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* v. 85 When I haue more skill in Osteomantie, I will tell you. 1831 BURTON *Soup* 129 Works on..ostiomancy, Palmistry, oneiromancy and Divination.

Osteometry (*ɒstiɒ·mĕtri*). [f. OSTEO- + -METRY.] The measurement of bones; that part of zoometry (or *esp.* anthropometry) which has to do with the proportions of the different bones.

1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthrop* i. 81 Osteometry..is a study which has a special reference to the measurement of the facial angle and the direction of the occipital foramen.

Hence **Osteome·trical** *a.*, of or pertaining to osteometry. In recent Dicts.

Osteopathy (*ɒstiɒ·păpi*). [f. OSTEO- + Gr. πάθος feeling, suffering; in sense 2, after *homœopathy, allopathy*, etc.: see -PATHY.]

1. Disease or affection of the bones.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Osteopathia*, term for an affection of the bones, osteopathy. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* VI. 547 During this period the osteopathies failed to attract the universal attention..so rapidly given to the arthropathies.

2. A theory of disease and method of cure founded on the assumption that deformation of some part of the skeleton and consequent interference with the adjacent nerves and blood-vessels are the cause of most diseases. Hence **Osteopath** (*ɒ·stiopæθ*), one who practises osteopathy; **Osteopa·thic** *a.*; **Osteopa·thically** *adv.*; **Osteo·pathist,** a believer in or practiser of osteopathy.

1897 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Disp* 26 Mar., The [Iowa] house to-day passed the medical practice act, driving out osteopaths, faith healers, massage doctors and all others professing to heal, unless they pass examination the same as physicians 1899 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 11 Mar. 616 Dr. A. T. Still..was, in 1889, delivered of a new system, the name of which was called 'osteopathy'. The following [are] extracts from official publications of the sect ..'The osteopath . treats the patient through loose clothing .. He does not rub or pat, but manipulates osteopathically'. *Ibid.*, From the point of view of the 'osteopathic' practitioner. *Ibid* 15 July 168 The method of treatment..used by all osteopathists.

Osteophone (*ɒ·stiɒfoʊn*). [f. OSTEO- + Gr. φωνή sound, after *telephone*, etc.] An instrument for the transmission of sound-waves through the teeth and the cranial bones to the auditory nerve, for the use of the deaf; = AUDIPHONE.

1892 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Osteophyte (*ɒ·stiofəit*). [f. OSTEO- + Gr. φυτόν a growth] An osseous outgrowth, a bony excrescence. Hence **Osteophytic** (-fi·tik), *a.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an osteophyte.

1846 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem* II. 409 In the osteophyte incrustation there were contained: Phosphate of lime, Carbonate of lime [etc]. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* 140 The osteomata are divisible into two classes, according to their seat—the homologous osteomata or exostoses, and the heterologous osteomata or osteophytes 1877 BURNETT *Ear* 95 Osteophytes are regularly found in the tympanum of many of the mammals. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 692 Osteophytic periositis may lead to the most extraordinary overgrowths of the bone itself. 1898 J. HUTCHINSON in *Arch. Surg.* IX. 355 Osteophytic growths on the limbs.

Osteoplasty (*ɒ·stiɒ,plæ·sti*). [f. OSTEO- + Gr. πλαστ-ός moulded: see -PLASTY.] The transplantation of a piece of bone with its periosteum to fill up a gap. Hence **Osteopla·stic** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of osteoplasty.

1861 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med.* 281 Langenbeck.—Contributions to Osteoplasty. 1863 *Ibid.* 289 On osteoplastic resections of the lower jaw. 1892 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 553 Signs of osteoplastic periostitis. *Ib.d.* 735 Krause forms an osteoplastic flap.

‖ **Osteoporosis** (*ɒ·stiɒ,porŏʊ·sis*). *Path.* [f. OSTEO- + Gr. πόρ-ος passage, pore + -OSIS.] Morbid absorption of bony substance, so that a bone becomes abnormally porous or spongy.

1846 G. E. Day tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 410 A specimen of osteoporosis growing on the cranium of an aged person. 1854 Jones & Sikv *Pathol. Anat.* (1874) 841 In osteoporosis the affected bone presents an increase of size. 1896 MacAlister & Cattell tr. *Ziegler's Path. Anat.* I. 143 If the compact osseous tissue becomes porous from the widening of the Haversian canals, the condition is termed *osteoporosis*.

Hence **Osteoporo·tic** *a.*, relating to osteoporosis (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

‖ **O·steosarco·ma.** *Path.* [f. Osteo- + Sarcoma.]

1. Sarcoma in the bone; 'term for a disease of the bone in which a fleshy, medullary, or cartilaginous mass grows within it' (Mayne, 1857).

1807–26 S. Cooper *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 391 Osteosarcoma, and some inveterate fungous diseases of the lower jaw-bone..might be safely taken away, by amputating a more or less considerable portion of that bone. 1835–6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 461/1 The osteo-sarcoma is propagated by the continuity of some cancerous affection. 1876 *Clin. Soc. Trans.* IX. 77 Suffering from..osteo-sarcoma of the femur.

2. A sarcoma which undergoes osseous transformation.

1878 T. Bryant *Pract. Surg.* I. 136 Sarcomata or even carcinomata may directly ossify, and so we get osteo-sarcoma and osteo-carcinoma. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Osteosarcoma*, same as osteoid sarcoma.

Hence **O·steosarco·matous** *a.*

1835–6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 461/1 Osteo-sarcomatous tumours, generally consisting of this firm material.

Osteotome (*ɒ*stiətōm). *Surg.* [f. as next + Gr. -τομος that cuts.] Any instrument for cutting or dividing bone. So **Osteo·tomist** (see quot. 1844).

1844 Dunglison *Dict. Med.*, *Osteotomist*. An instrument for cutting the bones of the foetal cranium, when necessary. 1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Osteotomus*, an instrument for cutting through bones; a kind of chain saw: an osteotome. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Osteotome*, ..a chain saw for the division of a bone. Also, any bone saw. *O., Macewen's*..an instrument of the chisel kind.

Osteotomy (*ɒ*stiə·ṭŏmi). [f. Osteo- + Gr. -τομία cutting.] **a.** *Anat.* Dissection of the bones. **b.** *Surg.* The cutting of a bone in order to correct a deformity, etc.

1844 Dunglison *Dict. Med.*, *Osteotomy*. The part of practical anatomy whose object is the dissection of bones. 1862 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med.* 272 Deformity of the Leg, consequent on badly united Fracture of both bones, cured by Osteotomy. 1876 *Clin. Soc. Trans.* IX. 162 Mr. Maunder's 'On Subcutaneous Osteotomy'.

‖ **Osteria** (*ɒ*stĕri·a). Also 7 **hosteria.** [It. *osteria* (in Florio *hosteria*) inn, f. *oste*:—L. *hospite m* Host *sb.*[2]: cf. Hostry.] An inn or hostelry, in Italy or a country where Italian is spoken.

1605 B. Jonson *Volpone* II. vi, Ha' not I Known him a common Rogue, come fidling in To th' Osteria. 1625 Fletcher *Fair Maid of Inn* II. ii, Thy Master that lodges here in my Hosteria. 1766 Smollett *Trav.* 313 He would take me to an excellent osteria where I should be entertained and lodged like a Prince. 1887 T. G. Jackson *Dalmatia* II. 187 Our lodging was a palace compared to the osteria where we dined, or rather fed.

Ostery(e, Ostesse, obs. ff. Hostry, Hostess.

Ostey: see Oste *v.*

† **Ostey,** var. of Hostey *v. Obs.*, to make war. Hence † **Osteying** *vbl. sb.*, warlike expedition; † **Osteyour, ostoyour** [OF. *ostoiour*], soldier.

1412–20 Lydg *Chron. Troy* II. xviii, Replenyshed of all that may auayle The osteying, and to souldiours. *c* 1450 Longleth *Gral* xlv 472 Here Osteyowrs they maden forth gon. *Ibid.* 558 Anon his Ostoyours he had That his pavylouns Alle pyht they were.

Osteyl, obs. form of Hostel.

Osthexy (*ɒ*sˈhe·ksi). [ad. mod.L. *osthexia*, f. Gr. ὀστ- from ὀστέον bone + ἕξις habit.] 'Ossific diathesis, or a disposition to the formation or deposition of bony substance' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.*). Hence **Osthe·otic** *a.*, connected with osthexy.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 255 That tendency to the..production of a morbid superabundance of calcareous earth in Osthexia and Lithia. *Ibid.* 300 In treating of vascular osthexy. *Ibid.* I. 449 Where the formation of calcarious matter appears to depend upon an osthectic diathesis, or a constitution prone to generate lime.

† **O·stiar.** *Sc. Obs.* [See -ar[2].] = Ostiary 1.

1588 A. King tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 109 Gif ony man desirris to be ane Bishope, lat him first be ostiar, secundlie lecteur.

Ostiary (*ɒ*stiări), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. L. *ostiāri-us* adj., of or pertaining to a door, sb. doorkeeper, f. *ostium* door, entrance, river-mouth.] **A.** *sb.*

1. *Eccl.* A doorkeeper, esp. of a church; the lowest of the minor orders in the R. C. Church. Also in L. form *ostiarius*.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 97 Gayus the pope..ordeynddde diverse degres of ordres in ȝe churche, as hostiary, rrder, benette, accolette, and ober. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. x, Lastly [come] Ostiaries; which used to ring the bells, and open and shut the Church-doors. 1720 Strype *Stow's Surv.* (1754) I. i. xxiv. 165/1 The Library..had at first a Library keeper and an under library keeper, and an Ostiary. 1839 Yeowell *Anc. Brit. Ch.* App. v (1847) 182 If any clerk, from an ostiary to a priest, appear without his tunic. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Nov. 1/3 As Ostiarius of the Lower House of Convocation..he knew every dignified clergyman in the Southern Province.

† 2. The mouth of a river; = Ostium. *Obs.*

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* VI. viii. 312 The River of Nilus hath seven ostiaries. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* IV. v 82 Some onely counted the grand and solemn ostiaries of Nilus. 1682 Sir T. Browne *Chr. Mor.* III § 4 For we are carried into the dark Lake, like the Ægyptian River into the Sea, by seven principal Ostiaries.

B. *adj.* That has charge of the door. *rare.*

1865 Blackmore *Cradock Nowell* xlviii. (1883) 320 He pushed the ostiary footman back.

Ostil, -er, -ary, obs. ff. Hostel, -er, -ry.

† **Osting,** obs. f. Hosting, raising of a host, raid; encampment.

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* VIII. 1238 How plessis yow our ostyng for to se? 1621 *Ac.* 10 *Hen. VII* in Bolton *Stat. Irel.* 65 Whensoever they shall..ride to any jorney or osting.

Ostiole (*ɒ*stiōl). Also irreg. **osteole**; and in L. form. [ad. L. *ostiolum* little door, dim. of *ostium* door.] A small orifice or opening; **a.** (*Bot.*) the orifice or opening in the conceptacles and perithecia of certain algæ and fungi, through which the spores are discharged; also, openings of the stomata or breathing pores; **b.** (*Entom.*) the orifice of the 'stink-gland' in the thorax of heteropterous insects (*rare*).

1835 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 2) 234 *Ostiolum*, is the orifice of the perithecium of Sphæria. 1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Ostiolum*, a little door; an ostiole. 1870 Bentley *Man. Bot.* (ed. 2) 376 The spermogonium has one or more cavities, with a small orifice at the top termed the ostiole or pore. 1874 Cooke *Fungi* 61 Opening by a pore or ostiolum at the apex. 1890 [see below].

Hence **Osti·olar** *a.*, of or pertaining to an ostiole; **O·stiolate** *a.*, having an ostiole or ostioles.

1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Osti·olatus*, having ostioles or little openings, ostiolate. 1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 423/1. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v., The ostiolar canal or the channel connected with the ostioles of bugs.

Ostir, Ostis, obs. form of Oyster, Hostess.

Osti·tis, variant of Ostreitis.

‖ **Ostium** (*ɒ*stiŏm). Pl. **ostia.** [L. *ostium* door, entrance, mouth of a river.]

† 1. The mouth of a river. *Obs.*

1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 89 The great and noble River Ganges in two Ostiums falls under 23 deg. 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. 43 Mud being reposed..near the Ostia of those Rivers.

2. *Anat.* Applied to various orifices and openings of vessels in the animal body, e. g. those of the ventricles and pulmonary arteries, the Fallopian and Eustachian tubes, the urethra, etc.

1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vii. 434 The margins of the ostia may be simple or may be produced inwards into folds which play the part of valves. 1878 Bell tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 51 It is only when valves appear at the ostia of the cardiac tube, that the direction of the flow is defined. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 703 Close to the ostium [of the cardiac pulmonary valves].

Ostle, obs. form of Hostel *sb.*[1]

Ostler (*ɒ*slər). Forms: (4–9 see HostelER); 5 **osteler, -eller, -iler, -elere, -elore,** 6– **ostler,** (7 **oastlor**). [A phonetic spelling of HostelER, Hostler, representing the historical pronunciation with *h* mute. In earlier times it was frequent also in the sense 'keeper of a hostelry' (see HostelER 2); but since 16th c. has been restricted generally to the following sense, in which it is also (now less frequently) spelt Hostler, q. v. In the 1st Fol. of Shaks. *ostler* appears six times, *hostler* once, but the latter was more frequent in 18th c.]

A man who attends to horses at an inn; a stableman, a groom.

[*c* 1386 *Chaucer's Pars. T.* P 366, 15th c. *v. rr.* ostelers, ostileis: see HostelER.] *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* v. vii. 521 Stabling, beddis, seruicis of the ostiler. 1467 *Mann. & Household. Exp.* (Roxb.) 417 My mastyr paid to the osteler of the Tabard..vij s. viij.d. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vj b, A Laughtre of Ostelores. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. i. 105 Bid the Ostler bring the Gelding out of the stable. 1630 Wadsworth *Pilgr.* vi. 57 [He] supplyed the place of an Oastler in pulling of my bootes. 1784 Johnson in *Boswell* 15 May, If Burke should go into a stable the ostler would say, 'We have had an extraordinary man here'. 1860 R. Sullivan *Spelling Book Superseded* (ed. 66), Ostler, Hostler, the man who takes care of horses at a..hotel or inn. 1861 Geo. Eliot *Silas M.* IX. 63 Let him turn ostler, and keep himself.

b. *attrib.*, as *ostler boy.* (*Ostler ale* = Hostel *ale*; *Ostler-wife* = HostelER-*wife*.)

1715 Ramsay *Christ's Kirk Gr.* II. xi, The ostler wife brought ben good ale. 1861 C. Innes *Sk. Early Scotch Hist.* iii. 370 The chief drink of the castle, where ale was distinguished as ostler ale, household ale, and best ale. 1864 *Times* 22 Nov., The cabin-boy might become the leader of armies, and the ostler boy sit in the Senate Chamber.

c. *Comb.*, as **ostler-wise** *adv.*, after the manner of an ostler.

1846 Mrs. Gore *Eng. Char.* (1852) 117 While rubbing down ostler-wise his master's counter.

Hence **O·stlering** *vbl. sb.*, the occupation or exercise of the calling of an ostler.

1857 Borrow *Romany Rye* (1858) I. 344 At the end of perhaps forty years ostlering.

Ostleress (*ɒ*slərés). [f. prec. + -ess.] A woman or girl who acts as ostler.

1639 Fuller *Holy War* I. iv. (1647) 5 Jews and Pagans slander her to have been 'stabularia', an ostleresse or a she stable groom. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* I. 223 A plump-arm'd Ostleress.

Ostlerie, -rye, obs. forms of Hostelry.

Ostman, obs. form of Hoastman.

Ostmen (ɒ·stmĕn), *sb. pl. Hist.* Also 7 **Oost-, Oust-.** [a. ON. *Austmenn*, pl. of *Austmaðr*, men of the East; latinized *Ostmanni*.] The name given in Ireland and Iceland to invaders or settlers from Denmark and Norway; *esp.* the Northmen or 'Danes' in Ireland and their descendants settled in some towns on the East coast of that country.

[*a* 1222 Giraldus *Topogr. Hiberniæ* III. xliii, Dicti sunt autem Ostmanni linguæ ipsorum, corrupto quodam Saxonico, quasi Orientales homines.] *c* 1425 *Eng. Conq. Irel.* 82 He..slogh four knyghtes that weren ouer ham, & four hundret ostmen. 1612 Davies *Why Ireland*, etc. (1787) 80 A charter..granted by Henry the Second, to certain Oostmen, or Easterlings, who were inhabitants of Waterford, long before Henry the Second attempted the conquest of Ireland. 1807 Sir R. C. Hoare *Tour Irel.* 251 The Ostmen took their revenge by setting fire to the abbey. 1842 S. C. Hall *Ireland* II. 347 Numberless proofs occur of these being the work of the Ostmen.

Hence **Ostma·nnic** *a.*, pertaining to the Ostmen.

1843 S. C. Hall *Ireland* III. 194 Asserting that they were of Ostmanic construction.

† **Osto·machy.** *Obs. rare*—[0]. [ad. Gr. ὀστομαχία a game played with fourteen pieces of bone, f. ὀστέον bone + μάχη combat.]

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Ostomachie*, a playing or fighting with bones. 1658 in Phillips.

† **Ostour.** *Obs.* Also corruptly 4 **ostrey,** oscurris for *osturis* (*pl.*). [a. OF. *ostur, -our* (in 11th c. *hostur*, Roland, mod. F. *autour*) :—pop. L. *austōrium*, from *austur*, altered from *astur* (Firmicus, *c* 340), lit. an Asturian (hawk or bird), a goshawk. Also in med.L. *asturco, asturcus, austurco, -turcus, -turcius* (Du Cange), whence *austurcarius* Ostreger.] A goshawk.

[1363 *Rolls of Parlt* II. 282/2 Laneret, Austour, ou autre Faucoun.] 13. *Guy Warw.* (Caius) 176 Mikell he louthe of haukes and houndes, Of Ostours, of Faukons of grete moundes [*A.* Of estriche faucouns of gret mounde]. *Ibid.* 3154 Osteyes [*A.* Oscurris] and faukons, gnfaukes also.

Ostoyour, variant of Osteyour *Obs.*

Ostracean (*ɒ*stiə·ʃiăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. mod.L. *Ostracea* or *-ea*, pl., the family of Bivalve Mollusca containing the Oyster (f. Gr. ὀστράκε-ος earthen, testaceous, f. ὄστρακον earthen vessel, tile, shell of mussel, oyster, (etc.) + -an.] **a.** *adj.* Belonging to the *Ostracea* or oyster family, ostraceous. **b.** *sb.* A member of the *Ostracea*, an oyster.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 111/1 *Oysters*, or *Ostraceans*, a family of monomyarian conchifers.

Ostraceous (*ɒ*stiə·ʃəs), *a.* [f. mod.L. *Ostracea* (see prec.) + -ous.] Of or pertaining to the *Ostracea*; of the nature of an oyster.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 177 Species of scallops and other coarse ostraceous worms. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Feb., Our own native..though absolutely the smallest among the sons of the primitive ostraceous ancestors, is still round and plump and well flavoured.

Ostracine (*ɒ*stiăsin), *a. rare*—[0]. [f. Gr. ὄστρακον (see above) + -ine[2]: cf. Gr. ὀστράκιν-ος earthen, testaceous.] = Ostracean *a.*

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

‖ **Ostracion** (*ɒ*strē·siɒn). *Ichth.* [a. mod.L. *ostracion*, a Gr. ὀστράκιον, dim. of ὄστρακον hard shell.] A genus of fishes notable for the hard encasement of their bodies, consisting of juxtaposed hexagonal plates; a trunk-fish or coffer-fish.

1658 Sir T. Browne *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 147 To omit the ruder Figures of the ostracion. 1752 Sir J. Hill *Hist. Anim.* 284 The body of the Ostracion is of an odd figure. 1861 Hulme tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. iv. ii. 244 Adanson saw negroes die after severe vomiting and convulsions from eating of the Ostracions or Trunk Fishes.

Ostra·ciont, *a.* (*sb.*) *Ichth.* [erron. f. Ostracion, after words in *-odont* from sbs. in *-odon*.] Of or pertaining to the genus Ostracion. **b.** *sb.* A member of the family *Ostracionticlæ*, of which *Ostracion* is the typical genus. In mod. Dicts.

Ostracism (*ɒ*stiăsiz'm). [ad. mod.L. *ostracism-us*, a. Gr. ὀστρακισμός, f. ὀστρακίζειν to Ostracize: see -ism.]

1. A method of temporary banishment practised in Athens and other cities of ancient Greece, by which a citizen whose power or influence was considered dangerous to the state was sent into exile for ten (later for five) years; so called because it was effected by voting with potsherds or tiles, on which the name of the person whom it was proposed to banish was written; hence, Temporary banishment or expatriation in general.

[1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1676) 109 This manner of banishment for a time, called *Ostracismon*, was no punishment for any fault committed, but a..taking away of the envy of the people.] 1588 Greene *Perimedes* 6 As sure a repulse to exile melancholie, as the *Ostracisme* was to the noble of Athens. 1697 Potter *Antiq. Greece* I. xxv. I. 125 The Archons number'd all the Tyles in gross, for if there were fewer than six-thousand, the Ostracism was void. 1785 Reid *Intell. Powers* V. iv. 400 It is easy to see why an attainder in the English Language and ostracism in the Greek language have not names answering to them in other languages. 1821 Byron *Two Foscari* II. i, Had I as many sons As I have years,

I would have given them all..to ostracism, Exile, or chains. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xxxi. IV. 200 By the ostracism a citizen was banished without special accusation, trial or defence.

2. *fig.* Banishment by general consent; exclusion from society, favour, or common privileges.

16.. DONNE *To C'tess of Bedford*, '*To have written then*' 22 Virtue in courtiers hearts Suffers an ostracism and departs. 1693 J. MARSH *To Congreve on 'Old Bachelor'*, To pass an ostracism on poetry. 1827 HARE *Guesses* Ser. I. (1873) 26 A sort of ostracism is continually going on against the best, both of men and measures. 1870 M. D. CONWAY *Earthw. Pilgr.* ix. 120 The social ostracism of a heretic. 1891 H. CROSBY *Conform. to World* 28 Even if social ostracism be the consequence.

Ostracite (*ˈ*străsəit). (Formerly in L. form.) [ad. L. *ostracitēs*, a stone mentioned by Pliny, a. Gr. *ὀστρακίτης* earthen, testaceous, f. *ὄστρακον* shell: see OSTRACEAN.] A fossil shell of a species or genus allied to the oyster.

[1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 629 As for Ostracites, it took the name of an Oystre shell, which it doth represent.] 1653 CULPEPPER *Pharm. Londin.* 54 Ostrocites, a drachm of it taken in pouder provokes the terms. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 113 On Cowley-common we find nothing but Ostracites. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Ostracitis*, in natural history, a name given by authors to the fossile oisters, common in many parts of England. 1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* I. vi. 204 In the greatest part [of the beds] the cardites, the turbinites, the ostracites .are found.

‖ **Ostracitis** (*ˈ*străsəi·tis). [a. L. *ostracītis* (Pliny), a. Gr. *ὀστρακῖτις* cadmia, calamine, f. *ὄστρακον*: see prec.] A kind of calamine adhering to furnaces in which copper is melted.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Ostracitis*, a sort of Crust that sticks to Furnaces, where Brass-Oar is melted. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Ostracitis*, an earth of cadmium, from its resemblance to the surface of a shell.

Ostracize (*ˈ*străsəiz), *v.* [ad. Gr. *ὀστρακίζειν*, f. *ὄστρακον* earthen vessel, tile, potsherd: see -IZE.]

1. *trans.* (*Gr. Hist.*) To banish by voting with potsherds: see OSTRACISM 1.

1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lxvii. VIII. 478 Damon was.. rendered so unpopular at Athens,..that he was ostracised. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* II. i. vi 109 Two Athenian statesmen, Nicias and Alcibiades, united to ostracize Hyperbolus, a lamp-maker,..and by ostracizing him they ostracized ostracism itself

2. *fig.* To banish or expel as by ostracism; to exclude from society, favour, or common privileges.

1649 MARVELL *Death Ld. Hastings* 26 Therefore the Democratick Stars did rise, And all that Worth from hence did Ostracize. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* II. 142 Conjurors who .endeavour to ostracise this submarine invader. 1853 BRIGHT *Sp. Peace* 13 Oct. (1876) 400 Your newspapers denounced and ostracised hundreds of good men. 1890 MERCIER *Sanity & Insanity* xiii. 343 Ostracised from society because of the drunken and violent habits of his wife.

Hence **O·stracized** *ppl. a.*, **O·stracizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **O·stracizable** *a.*, capable of being ostracized; **O·stracizer**, one who ostracizes.

1847 GROTE *Greece* II xxxi. IV. 210 Kleisthenês did not permit the process of ostracising to be opened against any one citizen exclusively. 1849 *Ibid* xli. V. 174 The ostracised Aristeidês arrived at Salamis. 1854 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXV. 255 He wrote his own name on the ostracising shell. 1862 *All Year Round* Christm. No 35 He .. covertly threw handfuls of grain to the ostracised cockerels. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* II. 3 A mover in circles from which the greatest ostraciser of all is servitude. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Sept. 7/3 Our ostracizable Electors.

Ostraco-, before a vowel **ostrac-**, combining form of Gr. *ὄστρακον* hard shell. Hence

O·stracode·rm [Gr. *ὀστρακόδερμ-ος*] *a.*, having a bony integument or external skeleton; *sb.* an ostracoderm fish; so **O·stracode·rmal** *a.*, **O·stracode·rmous** *a.* (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1857), **O·stracode·rmatous** *a.* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Ostraco·logy** [see -LOGY], conchology (Mayne); hence **O·stracolo·gical** *a.* **O·stracopho·re** [Gr. *-φορος* bearing], a member of the *Ostracophori*, a Palæozoic sub-class of fishes (Funk); so **Ostraco·phorous** *a.* **O·stracopo·d**, a member of the *Ostracopoda*, an order of entomostracous crustacea; so **Ostraco·podous** *a.*, belonging to the *Ostracopoda* (Mayne). **Ostraco·stean** [Gr. *ὀστεον* bone] *a.*, pertaining to the *Ostracostei*, a group of extinct placoganoid fishes; *sb.* a fish belonging to this group; so **Ostraco·steous** *a.* **O·stracothe·re** [Gr. *θήρ* animal], an ostracode crustacean.

1876 tr. *Beneden's Anim. Parasites* 17 Since the molluscs live only on vegetable substances, while the Ostracotheres feed entirely on animal matter. 1898 A. S. WOODWARD *Vertebr. Palæont.* 5 The simplest Ostracoderms (Heterostraci) occur in the Upper Silurian and Lower Devonian, and exhibit no bone-cells in any part of their dermal armour.

Ostracode (*ˈ*străkōd), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. *ὀστρακώδης*: see -ODE.] **a.** *adj.* Belonging to the *Ostracoda* or *Ostracopoda*, an order of entomostracous crustaceans. **b.** *sb.* A member of the *Ostracoda*.

1865 *Athenæum* No. 1983. 571/2 The little modest ostracods and phyllopods. 1870 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* I. 196 Small Ostracode Crustacea . as fossils .. extend from the Lower Silurian period up to the present day. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 534 The eye is moveable .. in the Ostracode *Cypridinidæ*. 1902 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 194 They found .. a living ostracode.

So **Ostraco·dal, Ostraco·dous** *adjs.*

1887 H. H. HOWORTH *Mammoth & Flood* 372 The ostracodal fauna..in the seas of Australia and the Malay Peninsula.

Ostracoid (*ˈ*străkoid), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. type **ὀστρακοειδής* ~ *ὀστρακώδης* OSTRACODE: see -OID and -ODE.] (See quots.)

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Ostracoides*, resembling or of the nature of a shell: ostracoid. 1868 DANA *Elem. Geol.* 193 The earliest of the bivalve Crustaceans—very small species having the body enclosed in a bivalve shell somewhat like a clamshell, whence the name Ostracoid.

† **O·stracy**, obs. erron. form for OSTRACISM.

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 456 The Ostracy devised was for men of noble fame.

Ostrage, obs. form of OSTRICH.

Ostray, obs. form of ASTRAY, *adv.* and *a.*

Ostre, var. HOSTRY *Obs.*; obs. f. OYSTER.

Ostreaceous (*ˈ*stri,ē·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. type **ostreāce-us*, f. *ostrea* oyster: see -ACEOUS.] Of the nature of the oyster or its shell; resembling, or proper to, an oyster; oyster-like; ostraceous

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I v. 790 That outer vestment, of the Terrestial Body (styled in Plato τὸ ὀστρεώδες, the crustaceous or ostreaceous Body). 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII 223 His very life and being may be said to have been, in a great degree, ostreaceous.

Ostreaculture: see OSTREICULTURE.

Ostreal (*ˈ*strĭăl), *a. rare.* [f. L *ostrea* oyster + -AL.] Of or pertaining to oysters.

1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 7 Aug. 93/1 The days when poor Britain enjoyed but an ostreal fame. 1884 *Daily News* 25 July, The ostreal resources of the New World.

O·strean, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -AN.] = prec.

1838 *New Monthly Mag* LIII. 546 Forms of ostrean happiness. *Ibid.* 553 By the sudden opening and closing of their valves .. the ostrean tribes possess the means of locomotion.

Ostreger, ostringer (*ˈ*strēdʒəɹ, *ˈ*strindʒəɹ). Forms: 5 **ostregier**, 5-9 **-eger**, 6 **-iger**, 7 **-idger**; 7-8 **ostringer**, (6 **oistryngher**). See also AUSTRINGER. [ME. *ostregier*, *ostreger*, corruption of OF. *ostruchier*, *austruchier* (F. *autrucier*, *autoursier*):—late L. *austurcārius*, f. *austurcus* (:—L. *Asturicus* Asturian, from Asturia in Spain), also *austorius*, *ostorius*, whence OF. *ostour*, *hostur*, now *autour* goshawk. cf. OSTOUR. For *ostringer*, cf. *messenger*, *passenger*, *porringer*, *wharfinger*.] A keeper of goshawks.

Ya 1400 *MS. Sloane* 272 in Harting *Introd. Perf Bk. Sparhawkes* (1886) p. ix, The skoole for a young ostringer or ffaulkener. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B v b, They be calde Ostregeris that kepe Goshawkys or Tercellis. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 63 The falconers and ostregers have to these two sorts added a thirde kinde. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* (1623) 155 All Ostringers doe esteeme plumage . to be the best casting a short-winged Hawke can take. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Austurcus*, a Goshawk; whence we usually call a Faulkoner, who keeps that kinde of Hawks, an *Ostringer*. 1867 OUIDA *C. Castlemaine* (1879) 11 Fulke Ravensworth brought her the bird from the ostreger's wrist.

Ostrei-, ostreo- (also erron. **ostrea-, ostra-, ostro-**), combining forms of L. *ostrea*, *ostreum*, and Gr. *ὄστρεον* oyster. Hence: **O·streiform** *a.* [-FORM], having the form of an oyster or of oysters. **O·streophage** (-fēdʒ), **Ostreophagist** (-ˈfădʒist) [Gr. *-φάγος* eating], one who, or that which, eats or feeds upon oysters; so **Ostreo·phagous** *a.*, eating or feeding on oysters.

1840 *Penny Cycl* XVII. 361/2 It exists also in the *Ostreiform *Gryphææ*. 1895 *Edin Rev.* Oct. 369 The Londoner's diet might be thought to be much more largely ostreiform. 1883 *Daily Tel.* 29 Dec. 5/3 The notorious *ostreophage .. were he to look in at a few of the West-end oyster shops. 1841 *Fraser's Mag* XXIII. 463 Astonishing the natives, like Dando the *ostreophagist. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Ostreophagous 1882 *Daily News* 17 Feb 5/3 A great advantage to the ostreophagous part of our population.

Ostreiculture (*ˈ* stri,iki·v ltiŭ). Also erron. **ostr(e)a-, ostreo-, ostri-**. [f. L. *ostrei-*, comb. form of *ostrea* oyster + CULTURE.] The artificial breeding of oysters for the market; oyster-culture.

1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II iii 160 Ostreaculture. The artificial production of Oysters has become an important branch of industry. 1862 *Illustr. Lond. News* 11 Jan 50/3 The operations of ostrêculture.

Hence **Ostreicu·ltural** *a.*; **Ostreicu·lturist**, one who makes it his business to breed oysters.

1882 *Daily Tel* 18 Aug. 4/8 The sensation which has been caused in the ostricultural world in consequence of the introduction into our waters of Portuguese mollusca. 1866 *Athenæum* No. 2032. 435/3 A valuable hint for ostreoculturists. 1882 *American* V. 88 The theory of hybridation advocated by some ostreiculturists. 1891 W. K. BROOKS *Oyster* 58 M. Tripon, one of the veteran ostraculturists.

Ostreo-: see **Ostrei-**.

O·streoid, *a. rare*—°. [f. L. *ostrea* oyster: see -OID.] Oyster-like. (Mayne, 1857.)

Ostreperous, obs. f. OBSTREPEROUS. **Ostrey**: see OSTOUR; also obs. f. HOSTRY.

Ostrich[1] (*ˈ*strit∫). Forms: *α.* 3 **ostrice**, 4 **-icche**, 4-5 **-iche**, 4-6 **-ydge**, 4-7 **-ige**, (4 **-ig**), 5 **-ych(e, -yche, -ygge**, (**host-**), 6 **ostrage**, (**hostryge**), 6-8 **ostridge**, 4- **ostrich**; 5 **oystryche**, 6 **-eche, -ige, oistrich(e**; 7 **oestrich, -idge**. *β.* 6 **austrich, astridge**, 7 **austridge, -uch**. *γ.* 5-7 **estriche**, 5 **-yche**, 6 **-itch, -yge**, 6-7 **-idge, -ige**, 7 **-edge, -age**, (6 **eastryche**, 7 **eastrich**). [ME. *ostrice*, *-iche*, a. OF. *ostruce*, *-uche*, mod.F. *autruche* = Sp. *avestruz*, Pg. *abestruz*:—pop.L. *avis strūthio*, *avistrūthio*, from *avis* bird + late L. *strūthio*, ad. Gr. *στρουθίων* ostrich (Greg. Naz.), f. *στρουθός* sparrow, ostrich; the simple L. *strūthio* gave ME. STRUCION: cf. Pr. *estrus*, It. *struzzo*.

In classical Gr. the bird was called commonly ὁ μέγας στρουθός, or simply στρουθός; also στρουθοκαμηλος, whence the cl.L. *strūthiocamēlus* STRUTHIOCAMEL.]

1. A very large ratite bird, *Struthio camelus*, the only species of the genus *Struthio* and the family *Struthionidæ*, inhabiting the sandy plains of Africa and Arabia; it is the largest of existing birds.

The habits and peculiarities of the bird, real and fabulous, have afforded much scope for proverb and allusion; such are its indiscriminate voracity and its liking for hard substances, which it swallows to assist the gizzard in its functions; its supposed want of regard for its young, its eggs being partly hatched by the heat of the sun, which has led to the belief that it deserts its nest; and the practice attributed to it of thrusting its head into the sand or a bush when being overtaken by pursuers, through incapacity to distinguish between seeing and being seen.

α. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 132 Þe steorc [*v. r.* ostrice] uor his muchele flesche maked a semblaunt uorte vleon, & beated þe hwingen. 1382 WYCLIF *Lam.* iv 3 Cruel, as an ostrich [1388 ostrig] in desert. 1388 — *Job* xxxix. 13 The fethere of an ostriche [1382 struciouns]. 1481 CAXTON *Myrrour* II. xvi 101 The hostryche by his nature eteth well yron. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 317 Theyr fiete and legges are lyke the legs and fiete of the foule cauled the ostrycche. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* ix (1636) 33 Rusticks, who have stomacks like Ostriges, that can digest hard yron. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* II 139 Swift horses .. of sufficient speed to overtake an Ostridge. 1719 YOUNG *Paraphr. Job* Wks. 1757 I 211 Who in the stupid Ostrich has subdu'd A parent's care, and fond inquietude? 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxviii. 162 A cock, a stork, an ostridge..walk directly forwards without waddling. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* vii. 155 The food of the ostrich consists of pods and seeds of different kinds of leguminous plants.

β. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb) 341 It fareth with me, as with the Austrich [*ed.* 1582 Ostridge], who pricketh none but his selfe, which causeth hir to runne when she would rest. 1594 *1st Pt. Contention* (1843) 63 He make thee eate yron like an Astridge, and swallow my sword like a great pinne. 1623 *Someth. Written by Occas. Accid. Blacke Friers* 14 Like the Austridge, who hiding her little head, supposeth her great body obscured. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 23 Yet ought the Clark of the Work to be discreet in the distributing them [nails] to some Carpenters, whose pockets partake much of the Austruches stomacks.

γ. 1460 *Will of Tame* (Somerset Ho.), Ciphum cum esterige-feders. 1467 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* (Roxb.) 403 My mastyr paid for an estryche federe..v.s. *a* 1529 SKELTON *P. Sparowe* 478 The estryge, that wyll eate An horshowe so great. 1589 *Pappew Hatchet* B ij b, Twil digest a Cathedral Church as easilie, as an Estritch a two penie naile. 1646 *To Mr. Hall on his Detractors* in *J. Hall's Poems*, Such plumed Estrages. 1649 LOVELACE *Poems* 53 Eastrich! Thou feathered Foole, and easie prey, That larger sailes to thy broad Vessell needst. 1703 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) III. 397 We saw a great many of these Estridges.

b. Applied to the rhea of South America, a ratite bird resembling the ostrich in appearance and habits, more fully *American ostrich*.

1813 SIR E. HOME *Lect. Comp. Anat.* (1814) I. 295 In the cassowaries, and American ostrich, the stones, which those birds swallow must, from their weight, force their way into the gizzard. 1839 DARWIN *Narr. Voy. Adv. & Beagle* III. 105 The ostrich, although so fleet in its pace, .. falls a prey .. to the Indian or Gaucho armed with the bolas. 1845 — *Voy. Nat.* I (1852) 43 We saw many Ostriches (*Struthio rhea*).

2. *a. attrib.* Of or pertaining to an ostrich or ostriches; ostrich-like: esp. in reference to the alleged habits of the ostrich; see above

1603 DEKKER *Wonderfull Yeare* D ij b, So hungry is the Estridge disease, that it will deuoure euen Iron. 1635 QUARLES *Emblt.* iv i (1718) 190 When th'ostrich wings of my desires shall be So dull, they cannot mount the least degree. 1658 WALL *Comm Times* 63 Estridge Consciences, that can digest Iron but not straw. 1681 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No 40 (1713) II 9 What a kind of Ostrich Faith they must have, who can believe, that the Evidence . should so palpably betray themselves. 1808 MOORE *Sceptic* 56 Whole nations, fooled by falsehood, fear, or pride, Their ostrich-heads in self-illusion hide. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 167 The ostrich-habit of burying their heads in the ground before anything they don't like. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xxx. (1878) 237 [They had] hidden themselves in their berths in order to get a sort of ostrich-safety. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Sept. 1/2 The facts .. are too damning to leave much room for an ostrich policy.

b. *Comb.*, as *ostrich-breeding*, *-egg*; *ostrich-eyed*, *-like* adjs.; † **ostrich-camel**, an old name of the ostrich (after L. *struthiocamēlus*); **ostrich-farm**, a farm on which ostriches are reared for the sake of their plumes; **ostrich-farming**, the rearing of ostriches; **ostrich-fern**, the fern *Onoclea struthiopteris* (*S. germanica*); **ostrich-tip**, the tip of an ostrich-feather. Also OSTRICH-FEATHER, -PLUME.

1875 *S. Africa* 220 Nearly twenty years ago, *ostrich-breeding was successfully tried in Algeria. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 80 His feet like an *Ostrige-Camels. 1653 H. COGAN *Disc. Sic.* 104 Creatures of a mixt nature, whereof some are called Austridge-camels, being derived from a camel and an austridge. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 153 In the mids [of the chapel] is a canopie as it were of a bed, with a great sort of *Estridge egges hanging at it. 1613 M. RIDLEY *Magn. Bodies* 67 Tipping of cuppes with silver, that be of Ostridge-egges. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 16 Oestrich egge-shells. 1885 A. NEWTON in

Encycl. Brit. (ed. 9) XVIII. 63/2 The great mercantile value of Ostrich-feathers .. led to the formation in the Cape Colony..of numerous '*Ostrich-farms'. 1875 *S. Africa* 223 *Ostrich farmers, in domesticating the bird, have apparently a regard to moral training. *Ibid.* 220 It is difficult to say who was the first to begin *ostrich-farming at the Cape. 1888 *Garden* 16 Sept. 258/3 The hardy Ferns are a grand feature, particularly the large groups of the *Ostrich Fern. 1634 S. R. *Noble Soldier* iv. i. in Bullen *O. Pl* I. 307 'Estridge-like, To digest Iron and Steele 1881 *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 291/2 It is ostrich-like, it is suicidal, to ignore the fact of its disappearance. 1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Apr. 761 Among the existing ostrichlike types we have the Apteryx. 1888 *Lady* 25 Oct. 378/2 A very fashionable hat .. with ribbon loops and *ostrich tips.

Hence **O·strichism** (*nonce-wd.*), the policy of hiding the head like an ostrich.

1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 59/1 The Marquis adopted the celebrated system of ostrichism, and hid his head.

† **O·strich** [2], a corruption of ESTRICHE, eastern kingdom or country (q. v.). **Ostrich board** = ESTRICHE *board*; **Ostrich wool**, a kind of wool formerly imported from Eastern countries.

1449 *Will of W. Bruges* in *Wardr. Acc. Edw IV* (1830) Gloss., I ordeyn that the ij chapelles .be closed wyth ostrich boarde, and clere storied. 1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 131 Cupboide of ostriche borde j. [1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* (1754) II v. xv 326/2 The Estridge Wools, that is, the Wools imported from the East Countries, a coarser Sort, amounted not to two hundred Weight.] 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 311 Ostrich, or Estridge Wool is used as a substitute for Beaver in the manufacture of Hats. It is usually imported from Germany, the Levant, Italy, and other parts of the Mediterranean.

O·strich-fea·ther. Also 5-7 **estrich-.**

1. A feather of an ostrich, *esp.* one of the long curly quill-feathers of the wings or tail used as a personal ornament or for decorative purposes.

1460-7 [see OSTRICH 1 c.] 1473 WARKW. *Chron* 14 He .. wered ane estryche feder. *Pe* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 226 Oystryche fethers of dyvers hewe. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Bowge of Court* 306 An eestryche fedder of a capons tayle He set .. vpon his hat aloofe. 1629 L. OWEN *Spec. Jesuit.* 61 Having brought with him a present of Parots and Estrich-feathers. *a* 1771 GRAY in *Corr.* (1843) 213 No one who had less than £100 a year..was to wear satin, damask, ostrich feathers. 1858-82 CUSSANS *Handbk. Heraldry* ed. 9 ix 134 The *Ostrich-feathers* of Edward, Prince of Wales, and the *Red* and *White Roses*..are examples of Badges familiar to every student of English History.

Comb. 1530 PALSGR. 250/1 Ostrydge fether sellar. 1813 *Examiner* 11 Jan. 22/1 S. Butler, .. ostrich-feather-manufacturer.

† **2.** ? A marking or brand on a horse, resembling a feather of an ostrich. *Obs.*

1672 *Lond Gaz.* No. 657/4 A Bay Mare about six years old,..with an Estrich Feather on the near side, and a black List down the Buttock. 1685 *Ibid* No 2524/4 A bright Bay Horse with three Estrey Feathers, one at his breast, and one at each side of his Neck.

Ostrich-plume. [See PLUME.]

1. An ostrich-feather, or a bunch of two or three feathers.

[1436 in *Exch. Rolls Scotl* IV 679 In ornamento plumarum de hostriche.] 1637 HEYWOOD *Dial* xix. (1874) VI. 263 In my light chariot deckt with Estrich plumes. *c* 1820 S. ROGERS *Italy, Brides of Venice* 29 A fan, that gently waved, of ostrich plumes. 1855 J. H. INGRAHAM *Pillar of Fire* (1872) 321 White horses..richly caparisoned, and with ostrich-plumes nodding on their heads.

2. a. The plumularian hydroid *Aglaophenia struthionides.* **b.** *attrib.* Applied to a variety of Chrysanthemum.

1891 *Daily News* 19 Oct. 3/5 A curious variety of chrysanthemum. .American growers have described it as the ostrich plume variety. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Oct. 7/1 Ostrich-plume chrysanthemum, which does not often come to perfection in this climate.

Ostrich-plumed *a.*, decked with ostrich-plumes.

Mod. Newspr. Large white ostrich-plumed hats.

Ostridge, -ige, Ostridger, -iger, obs. ff. OSTRICH, OSTREGER. † **Ostridge-keeper,** *Obs.*, a keeper of goshawks, an OSTREGER.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* i. lv. Before them stood the falconrie, managed by Ostridge-keepers and Falconers.

Ostrie, Ostringer: see HOSTRY, OSTREGER.

† **Ostri·ferous,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *ostrifer* (? for **ostreifer*, f. *ostrea* oyster): see -FEROUS.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Ostriferous*, that beareth, or brings forth Oysters.

‖ **Ostrog** (*ɒ*strɒ*g*). [Russ. острóгъ stockade, blockhouse, f. о = óбъ about + стерегъ to guard.] A house or village in Siberia, surrounded by a palisade or wall, and serving as a fort or prison.

1764 *Char.* in *Ann. Reg.* 5/2 Under the name of Ostrog, is understood every habitation consisting of one or more huts, all surrounded by an earthen wall or palisado...The Camchatcans live in these huts all the winter. 1790 *Cook's Voy* VI. 2191 The principal merchants reside either at Bolcheretsk, or the Nishnei ostrog. 1799 W. TOOKE *View Russian Emp.* I. 356. 1833 R. PINKERTON *Russia* 215 From the ostrog we proceeded to the town hospital.

Ostrogoth (*ɒ*strogɒθ). [f. late L. *Ostrogothi* pl., f. OHG., OS. *ōstar* eastward, in the east:—O Teut. **aust(a)r*: see GOTH.] An East Goth; a name given to the division of the Teutonic race of the Goths which towards the end of the 5th c. conquered Italy, and in 493, under Theodoric, established a kingdom which continued till 555.

1647-8 COTTERELL *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 3 Famous incursions of the Ostrogoths. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 54 Four dynasties which successively ruled that country,—Odoacer's, the East-Goths or Ostrogoths, the Lombards, and the Franks.

b. (See quot.)

a 1859 WHEWELL *Germ. Archit.* Pref., Some traced the pointed arch to the countries of the East; and these persons were, by their brother antiquaries, playfully termed Ostrogoths.

Hence **Ostrogo·thian, Ostrogo·thic** *adjs.*

1684 H. MORE *Answer* 42 The fourth [trumpet] is, under the seventh Head, viz. The Ostrogothian Kings. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 56 This coarse, dark, ostrogothic piece of mosaic-painting.

Ostry, -ye, obs. variants of HOSTRY.

Ostrycch, erron. for OSTOUR, goshawk, from association of OSTREGER with *ostridge*, OSTRICH: cf. OSTRIDGE-KEEPER.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxii 238 Bryddes, as Ostrycches [F. *oustours*], Gerfacouns, Sparehaukes.

Ostylle, obs. form of HOSTEL.

Ostyre, obs. variant of OYSTER.

Osul, Osyll, obs. ff. OUZEL. **Oswego tea:** see TEA. **Osyer,** obs. f. OSIER.

‖ **Osyris** (*ɒ*siris). *Bot.* [mod.L., a. Gr. ὄσυρις, a plant identified variously with *Osyris alba*, *Linaria vulgaris*, etc.] A genus of shrubs (N. O. *Santalaceæ*), of which the European species *O. alba* is a broom-like plant with narrow dry leaves, small perigynous flowers, and roundish drupes.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 73 The brothe of Osyris dronken is good agaynst ye iaundes or guel sought.

Osyt, obs. form of *used*: see USE *v.*

Oszer, Oszil, obs. forms of OSIER, OUZEL.

-ot, *suffix* [1], repr. F. *-ot*, orig. dim., but the diminutive force is often lost, as in *ballot*, *chariot*, *galliot*, *loriot*, *parrot*, etc. It is not a living suffix in Eng.

-ot, *suffix* [2], repr. F. *-ote*, L. *-ōta*, Gr. *-ώτης*, expressing nativity, as Ἠπειρώτης Epirot, native of Epirus, in which use it is often represented by -OTE. It occurs also in a few other sbs. of Gr. origin, as *helot*, *idiot*, *patriot*, *zealot*.

Otacoustic (*ō*tăku stik, -ăkuu·stik), *a* and *sb. rare.* [f. Gr. οὖς, ὠτ- ear + ἀκουστικ-ός ACOUSTIC: cf. Gr. ὠτακουστής: see OTACUST.]

A. *adj.* Used to assist the sense of hearing.

1775 in ASH. 1828 WEBSTER s. v., Otacoustic instrument.

B. *sb.* An instrument to assist hearing, as an ear-trumpet.

a 1643 LD. FALKLAND, etc. *Infallibility* (1646) 79 Matters of fact, which we see or heare not with our own eyes or eares, but as with perspectives and otacoustickes. 1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* I v § 6 A Hare, which is very quick of hearing .is supplied with a Bony Tube; which as a natural Otacoustick is so directed backward as to receive the smallest and most distant Sound that comes behind her.

So **Otacou·stical** *a.*

1802 in *Spir. Pub. Jrnls.* VI. 348 With a few of my otacoustical drops [I] have so entirely recovered him.

‖ **Otacou·sticon.** [mod.Lat., f. as prec.] = prec. B.

1615 TOMKIS *Albumazar* i. iii, O let me see this wond'rous instrument. *Ron.* Sir, this is cal'd an *Otacousticon* 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. IV. (1676) 179/1 Otocousticons some speak of to intend hearing, as the other do sight. 1668 PEPYS *Diary* 2 Apr., I did try the use of the Otacoustic[on, which was only a great glass bottle broke at the bottom, putting the neck to my eare; and there I did plainly hear the dashing of the oares of the boats in the Thames. 1725 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* II. App. 443 Several Kinds of Otacousticons, or Instruments to improve the Sense of Hearing.

† **O·tacust.** *Obs.* [ad. late L. *ōtacūstēs*, a. Gr. ὠτακουστής listener, spy, f. οὖς, ὠτ- ear + ἀκουστής listener.] A listener, an eavesdropper; a spy.

1632 HOLLAND *Cyropædia* 118 Who, should as Otacusts (or privy Escouts) listen and advertise him of all occurrents. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III Prol., Something, which the Persians of old esteemed more of in all their Otacusts.

Otahei·te apple. [Named after *Otaheite*, or *Tahiti*, one of the Society Islands in Polynesia.] The fruit of *Spondias dulcis*, a native of Java, the Moluccas, and the Society Islands; it is of a golden yellow colour, the rind having a taste like turpentine, and the pulp the flavour of pine-apple.

1858 HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 247. 1887 *Standard* 16 Sept. 5/3 The carambola and the Otaheite apple.

Otake. obs. corrupt f. OUT-TAKE, except.

Otalgia (*o*utæ·ldgiă). Also **ota·lgy.** [a. Gr. ὠταλγία ear-ache, f. οὖς, ὠτ- ear + ἄλγος pain.] Ear-ache; neuralgic pain in the ear.

1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Otalgia*, pain in the ears. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., The otalgia usually arises from an inflammation. 1836 SMART, *Otalgy.* 1874 ROOSA *Dis. Ear* (ed. 2) 511 The subject of otalgia belongs, strictly speaking, to the middle ear.

Hence **Ota·lgic** *a.*, of or pertaining to ear-ache; *sb.* a remedial agent for ear-ache.

1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 263 Opiates are Ophthalmics, as well as Odontalgics, Otalgics, &c. 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Otalgic* [adj.].

Otamy, obs corrupt form of ATOMY.

Otary (*ō*·tări). [ad. mod.L. *ōtaria*, f. Gr. οὖς, ὠτ- ear: cf. Gr. ὠτάριον large-eared.] An eared seal; a member of the *Otariidæ*, a family of pinnipeds having small but perceptible external ears, which includes the fur seals and sea-lions

1847 in WEBSTER. 1880 J. A. ALLEN *N. Amer. Pinnipeds* 225 The largest species of the Otaries..are Hair Seals, while the smallest..are Fur Seals.

Hence **Ota·rian, O·tarine** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to otaries or eared seals; **Ota·riid,** a member of the family *Otariidæ* (see above); **Ota·rioid** *a.*, resembling or akin to the otaries in form or structure.

1880 J. A. ALLEN *N. Amer. Pinnipeds* 2 The walruses are really little more than thick, clumsy, obese forms of the Otarian type, with the canines enormously developed...The walruses are merely elephantine Otariids.

† **Otas,** obs. f. *octaves*: see OCTAVE I a.

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7862 Sakird in saint Iohn otas.

Ote, Ote-mele, -meel, obs. ff. OAT, OATMEAL.

Ote, obs. corrupt form of *hote*, HIGHT *v.*[1]

Ote, obs. corruption of *wot* from WIT *v.*, to know, esp. in phrase *God ote!* God wot!

-ote, *suffix*, another form of -OT [2], repr. ultimately Gr. *-ώτης*, indicating nativity, and forming the names of inhabitants of places in or near Greece; e.g. *Candiote* (*-ot*), from Candia, *Cypriote* (*-ot*), from Cyprus, *Sciote*, *Suliote*, etc.

Otem: see TOTEM. **Otemoste,** obs. var. UTMOST. **Oten,** corrupt f. *hoten*, pa. pple. of HIGHT *v* [1]; obs. f. OATEN.

† **Otenchyte.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *ōtenchyta*, ad. Gr. ὠτεγχύτης, f. ὠτ- ear + ἐγχύτης, f. ἐγχέ-ειν to pour in. In mod.F. *otenchyte*.] An instrument for injecting liquid into the ears.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 369 To infuse the said liquour warme into the eare by a pipe or instrument called an Otenchyte. *Ibid.*, Expl Words of Art, *Otenchyte*, an instrument, devised for to infuse or poure some medicinable liquor into the eares.

Oter(e, Oth, othe, obs. ff. OTTER, OATH.

‖ **Othæmatoma** (*o*θĭmătō·mă). [mod.L., f. Gr. οὖς, ὠτ- ear + HÆMATOMA.] Hæmatoma or vascular tumour of the ear.

1874 ROOSA *Dis. Ear* (ed. 2) 107 Othæmatoma, hæmatoma auris, or vascular tumor of the auricle 1877 BURNETT *Ear* 247 Othæmatoma, or blood-tumor of the ear, is characterized by congestion and heat in the auricle.

Hence **Othæmato·matous** *a*

1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 388 The othæmatomatous requires special mention.

Otham, othem: see ODAM *Obs.*, son-in-law.

Othe, ope, ME. f. *on the*: see O *prep.*[1] b.

Othenk, var. OFTHINK *Obs.*, to repent.

Hence † **Othe·nking,** *vbl. sb.*, sorrow, regret, repentance.

1382 WYCLIF *Judg.* xxi. 15 And al Yrael greetli sorowide, and dide othenkynge vpon the slaugter. — *Jer.* xviii. 10 Othinking Y shal do [1388 Y schal do penaunce] up on the good that Y spac, that Y shulde do to it.

Otheoscope (*o*u]θoskoup). [f. Gr. ὠθεῖν to push + -σκοπος observing, -SCOPE.] A modification of the radiometer, devised by Sir W. Crookes, in which the black or driving surface is stationary, while the cooling surface is movable.

1877 CROOKES in *Proc. Roy Soc* No. 180.

Other (*v* ðǫ1), *adj pron.* (*sb.*). Forms: 1 óðer, óþer, 2-5 oper, *inflected* opre, 4- other. Also 3 *Orm.* oþerr, 3-4 opur, -eir, -air, -ier, -ir, -ere, -ure, (5 -yr, -ire), 4 oiper, ooper, 4-5 o'hur, -yr, -ere, -ar, 4-6 othir, oother, -ir, 5 othre, 5-7 oyer (= *oper*), 6 wother; *Sc.* 4 uthyre, wthir(e, -yre, wyther, ouper, 4-6 uthir, 4-7 uther, -ere, 6 vyer, -ir (= *uper*, *-ir*), 7 wther, 8- ither. Also 3 *Orm* oderr, 4-6 oder, -ir -ur, -yr, 5 wodor, -ur, 6 *Sc.* uder, -ir, 6- *north.* udder. [Com. Teut.: OE. *ōþer*, *óðer* = OFris. *ôther* (*oder*, *ander*), OS. *ôðar*, *ôðar*, *andar*, (MLG., MDu., LG., Du. *ander*), OHG. *ander* (MHG., Ger. *ander*), ON. *annar-*, Goth. *anþar* = Skr. *ántara-s*, Lith. *àntras*, and prob. L. *alter*:—OAryan **anteros*; a word formed with the usual comparative suffix of adjs, in Skr. *-tara s*, Gr. *-τερο-ς*, L. *-ter*, Eng. *-ther*, in *whether*, etc. The same root appears in Skr. *an yá-s* other, different: cf. L. *al-ius*, *al-ter*.]

A. *adj.*

† **1.** One of the two, the one (of two); I. *alter. Obs.*

(This is an OTeut. sense of the word, found also with OS. *ôðar* and ON. *annar-*. The suggestion that in this sense OE. *ôðer* was a form of *ǽwðer*, *ǽðer*, ME. OUTHER, 'either', 'one or other', is erroneous: there is no ground for assuming that OE. had any *ôðer* except that which was identical with Goth. *anþar*, ON. *annar-*.)

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* III vii. § 3 Him. wearþ oþer eaxe mid anre flan ut ascoten. *Ibid.* iv. i. § 6 Þær weard Pirrus wund on oþran earme. *a* 900 *O. E. Martyrol.* 26 June 106 An strǽl hine gewundode on his oðer gewenge. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II iv. 4 Her other leg was lame. 1596 *Ibid.* v. xii. 36 A distaffe in her other hand she had.

(The quots from Spenser are evidently archaic, and it is possible that in them *other* means 'left' like Germ. *ander*.)

† **b.** *Other* .. *other*: the one .. the other (L. *alter* .. *alter* ..); one .. another (L. *alius* .. *alius* ..). Only in OE.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xl. 291 Oðer hira wæs

haten Timotheus, oðer Titus. *a 900 Laws of Ælfred* Introd. c. 43 Ne dem þu oðerne dom þam welegan, oðerne þam eorman, ne oðerne þam liofran, and oðerne þam laðran ne dem þu. *c 900* tr. *Bæda's Hist.* II. x. (1890) 136 Cume þurh oþre duru in, ðurh oþre ut gewite.

2. That one of two which remains after one is taken, defined, or specified; the remaining (person, thing, or group) of two; later, also, of three or more. Usually prec. by *the* or an equivalent demonstrative or possessive word (e.g. his other foot, the man's other name or names); but in OE. *ðþer* alone could have this sense.

On the other hand: see HAND *sb.* 32 i.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* Contents IV. vii, Hu Gallie wunnon on Romane, & Pene on oþre healfe. *Ibid* IV. vi. § 2 Se oðer consul gehierde Diulius. *c 900 Ags. Ps.* (Th.) xlix. 21 Betwuh þe and þinre modor sunu oðrum. *c 1175 Lamb. Hom.* 43 He wes an biscop on eoðre liue. *a 1300 Cursor M.* 10679 (Cott.) On oþer side he was dredand To bring a custom neu on hand. *a 1425 Ibid* 3309 (Trin.) Þis oþere mon mygte not blin To biholde þis fair maydin *1462 Coventry Constitutions* in Ellacombe *Bells of Ch.* ix. (1872) 469 Ye todur dekyn [shall have] ye wodur alffe. *a 1584* MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 44 The turtle, on the vther syde, Na plesure had to play. *1605* SHAKS. *Lear* IV ii. 81 But (O poore Glouster) Lost he his other eye? *1615* SIR W. MURE *Misc Poems* xiv. 2 His corps doth heir duell, But q^t he his oyer halfe no man can tell. *1711* ADDISON *Spect.* No 56 P 2 To the great Repository of Souls, or, as we call it here, to the other World. *1724* DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* I 48, I was on the other Side the Elbe. *1855* MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 204 The other member for the county of Dublin was Colonel Patrick Sarsfield.

b. *Every other*, every second, every alternate.

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cxlv. 124 For whiche raunsoune to be payed eche other chalyce of englond was molte and made in to moneye. *1588* GREENE *Perimedes* 21 Spending every other day in such sporte. *1607* TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 309 Every other day cleanse both the wounds and rols. *1712–13* SWIFT *Let to Mrs. Dingley* 25 Jan., We now resolve to..have a committee every other week. *1877* MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* Introd. 13 Every other year there was a revolution.

†**3.** That follows the first; second (of two or more). *Obs.* (exc. as in b).

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. xvi. [xxvii] (1890) 64 Þætte .. feower dælas beon scyle, an ærest biscope .. oðer dæl Godes þeowum, þridda þearfum *c 1000* ÆLFRIC *Gen.* ii. 13 Ðære oðre ea nama ys Gion. *c 1000 Sax. Leechd.* I. 214 Genim þysse ylean wyite cloppas, ærest þry, æt oþrum sæle fif. *c 1175 Lamb. Hom* 11 Þe oðer heste wes Ne haue þu þines drihtenes nome in manne aða. *c 1250 Gen. & Ex* 3642 On ðat oðer twentide dai, of ðe oðe[r] moned. *c 1400* tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh* 72 Costome ys þe oþer kynde.

b. *The other day*: †(*a*) orig. The second day, the following or next day. †(*b*) The preceding day, yesterday. (*c*) Now, a day or two ago; a short time ago, recently. So *The other night, week*, etc. Cf. F. *l'autre jour.*

(*a*) *1154 O. E. Chron.* an. 1135 Ða[t] oþer dei þa he lai an sl þ in seip. *c 1300 Havelok* 1755 Hauelok and his wif .. wel do wayten al þe nith, Til þe oþer day. *c 1435 Torr. Portugal* 1190 Tille they at myd mete was, On the other day at none. *a 1440 Sir Eglam.* 1005, V. and thretty knyghtys he madd, Be that odur day abowte none. *1585* T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy* I xiii. 14 b, The other night following, we came to an anker in another roade.

(*b*) 13 *Cursor M.* 5672 (Gott.) Wil þu me sla as þu did an, þis oder day [*Cott.* þis endn dai]? *1664* PEPYS *Diary* 11 Feb, Mr. Falconer came and brought her a present—a silver state-cup and cover. 12 Feb., Changed Mr. Falconer's state cup, that he did give us the other day, for a fair tankard.

(*c*) *1421* HOCCLEVE *Complaint* 309 This othar day a lamentacion Of a wofull man in a boke I sye *c 1440 Jacob's Well* 112 The oper day, I told 3ou a parcell of þe wose in sl uthe. *1596* SHAKS *1 Hen. IV*, III iii. 112 The other Night I fell asleepe here behind the Arras. *Ibid.* 152 He..sayde this other day, You ought him a thousand pound. *1711* STEELE *Spect.* No. 38 P 9 A short Letter I writ the other Day to a very witty Man. *1792 Gentl. Mag.* 17/2 In company with a few friends, the other night. *1824* MEDWIN *Convers. Byron* (1832) I. 201 The Hartz mountain-scene, that Shelley versified the other day. *1885 Manch. Even. News* 6 July 2/2 They played a match the other day against a local club.

†c. *Other half* (*lit.* second half): One and a half (G. *anderthalb*). See HALF *a.* 2. *Obs.*

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. xxvi[i]. (1890) 360 Se ilca Eadric oðer healf ȝear þæt rice hæfde. *1297* R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 939 Oper half ȝer we ableþ now iwend In þe grete se of occean. *a 1300 Cursor M* 16600 Half feirth of eln was þe length, And oper half þe brede. *c 1330 Floriz & Bl.* (1857) 216 Other half hondred of riche King. *c 1450 Pallad on Husb.* I. 687 A strike, or other half a stryke Of barly mele. *c 1450 Two Cookery-bks.* 25 Take oper half pound of Flower of Rys, iij. pound of Almaundys, half an vnce of hony.

4. With plural sb. (in OE. and early ME. *ðþre*) = the remaining, the rest of the; L. *cæteri.*

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* Contents v. iii, Hu Craccus se consul wonn wiþ þa oðre consulas. *c 1050 Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* (1885) VIII 304 Þis ylce understand be þam oðrum daȝum. *1154 O. E. Chron.* an. 1132 And te oþre rice men þe þer wæron. *1388* WYCLIF *John* xxi. 8 Symount Petre. girte hym with a coote .. and wente in to the see. But the othere disciplis camen bi boot. *1526* TINDALE *Gal.* ii. 13 And the wother Iewes dissembled lyke wyse. *1592* SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 400 When his glutton eye so full hath fed, His other agents aim at like delight. *1667* MILTON *P. L.* I. 194 Satan .With Head up-lift above the wave,..his other Parts besides Prone on the Flood. *1861* ELLICOTT *Life Our Lord* viii. (1865) 375 The other two have taught us by their very silence, in the first place, to view that last event of the Gospel-history in its true light. *1869* J. EADIE *Galatians* 146 He received his commission .. from the same source as did the other Apostles.

5. Existing besides, or distinct from, that already mentioned or implied; not this, not the same, different in identity; further, additional.

†a. with singular sb. = another; L. *alius, alter.*

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* Pref. ii. (1890) 4 Oððe on þysse bec oððe on oðre. *Ibid.* 6 ȝif he hwæt ymbe ðis on oðre wisan ȝemete. *971 Blickl. Hom.* 219 Eft ȝelamp oþer wundor. *c 1175 Lamb. Hom.* 3 Mid his apostles and ec mid oðere floc manna. *Ibid.* 9 A hu scolde oðermonnes goddede comen him to gode? *Ibid.* 13 Ne wilne þu oðres monnes wif ne nanes þinges þe oðre mon aȝe. *c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom.* 89 Alse he doð on oðre stede on his speche.

b. with sing. sb. qualified by *an, any, some, no*, or preceded by a negative expressed or implied.

An other has been normally written since *c* 1600 (often also in earlier times) as one word, ANOTHER (q. v.). In ME. also divided *a nother*: so *na nother* = none other, no other.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* v. § 1 Nan oþer man. *971 Blickl. Hom.* 113 Sum .. þæt hine awyþor lufode þonne ænig oþor man. *c 1000* ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 364 Helias .. oððe sum oðer witeȝa. *c 1200 Vices & Virtues* 47 And ec sum oðer saule hit wile helpen. *c 1250 Owl & Night.* 583 An oþer þing of þe ich mene. *a 1300 Cursor M.* 10663 Oþair husband mai i haf nan. *c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Egipciane*) 618 Athyre enchesone fand I nocht. *c 1386* CHAUCER *Prol.* 461 Housbondes at chirche doie she hadde fyue Withouten oother compaignye in youthe *c 1400 Rom. Rose* 6033 Ladyes..Ne sekith never othir vicaire. *1560* WHITEHORNE *Arte Warre* (1573) 48 Other thing there is not that can withholde it. *1611* BIBLE *1 Cor.* xv. 37 It may chance of wheat, or of some other graine. *1697* DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 88 As if they had no other place in the World to live in. *1732* POPE *Ess Man* I. 56 One single [movement] can its end produce; Yet serves to second too some other use. *1795 Gentl. Mag.* 545/1 To prefer to every other spot the places of our birth and education. *1845* M PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 1 Such history, .. more than any other branch of literature, varies with the age that produces it. *1857* BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. xii. 668 A boldness unknown in any other part of Europe.

c. with pl. sb., or quantitative sing. (In OE. and early ME. *ðþ(e)re*)

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* vi, Be þære sunnan & eac be oðrum tunglum. *971 Blickl. Hom* 145 Petrus and . oþre Cristes þeȝnas. *c 1000 Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xii. 45 He him to ȝenymþ seofun oðre gastas. *c 1175 Lamb. Hom.* 125 He tahte heom þis swulche toforan oðran þingan. *c 1290 S. Eng. Leg.* I. 16/510 And with oþur melodies al-so. *1362* LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. Prol. 101 Masons, Minours And mony oþer crafies. *1387* TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 7 Among oþere .. faire florischers and hiȝteres of wordes *1457 Nottingham Rec.* II. 365 For mendyng of a bowt and oder labors. *1483 Vulgaria abs Terentio* 29, I left all odyr thynges or put a bakk. *a 1548* HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 16 b, Gonnes, Bowes, Arrowes, and all other artillery. *1640–1 Kirkcudbr. W.-C. Min.-bk.* (1855) 63 Naither by thair example nor by thair dilligence in uther things. *1711* STEELE *Spect.* No. 49 P 6 When they are in other Company they speak and act after him. *1785* RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* IV. ii, To London count, or other far aff parts. *1832* TENNYSON *Lady of Shalott* II. 1, Little other care hath she. *1850* GLADSTONE *Glean.* II. 74 We have other evidence how deeply he had drunk .. at classic fountains. *1886* SIR N. LINDLEY in *Law Rep.* 32 Chanc. Div. 28 The same observations are true of all other contracts similarly circumstanced.

d. Archaic and obsolete constructions.

†*Other all, other many* (*obs.*): = all other, many other. †*Other mo, other more* (*obs.*). = other(s) besides *Other such* (*arch.*): now generally *such other(s). Other six*, etc. (*arch.* or *dial.*), ambiguous: = the (or an) other six, or six other(s), etc. *Other the king's enemies* (*arch.*), ambiguous: = others, (who are) the king's enemies, or other enemies of the king.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. iv § 1 Hi æfter ðæm wæron on þan mæstan hungre oðre syfan ȝear. *Ibid* IV. x § 2 Eft wearþ oþer swelc ren. *c 900* tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. xiii [xxiii.] (1890) 54 He sende Augustinum and oðre monige munecas. *c 1020 Rule St. Benet* (Logeman) 40 Oðre sijx scealmas 13 . *Guy Warw.* (A) 408 Bi þe he warned oþer mo. *Ibid.* 1149 Þou art me leuest of oþer alle. *c 1489* CAXTON *Blanch.* 121 The kynge of Fryse, & other his prysoners. *1512 Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 20 *Preamble*, Aichbold with other xl outlawes. *1526* TINDALE *Matt.* xv. 30 Havinge with them halt, blinde, domne, maymed, and other many. *1542 Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 27 Amonges other their peculier actes. *a 1555* PHILPOT *Exam. & Writ.* (Parker Soc.) 416 Luther and other more of us. *a 1568* ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 110 A great deale of the Civill lawe, and other many notable bookes. *1603* KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 246 In their roomes placed other his owne creatures. *1611* BIBLE *Gen.* viii. 10 He stayed yet other seven days. *a 1648* LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 531 To joyn with Cardinal Pool and other the Kings Enemies. *1799* J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 564 A retreat for St Bridget and other nine virgins. *1864* BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. i. 18 With other the great men of Scotland. *1871* RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* x. 13 There are, indeed, other such in the world.

e. In this sense, *other* may be construed with *than* (†formerly also *but*). Cf. 6.

1679 PEPYS *Let to Dk. York* 6 May, Without any alteration ..other than what is consequential to [etc.] *1794* PALEY *Evid.* (1825) II. 143 It does not appear that any books, other than our present Scriptures were thus publicly read. *1866* ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* II. 273 Gratuities other than money are inconsiderable. *1896 Law Times* C. 410/1 The acts or defaults of any person other than himself and those claiming under him.

6. Different (in kind or quality). Const. *than* (*from*, †*but*). (See also ANOTHER 4.)

[OE. expressed 'different' by *ðþer .. ðþer*: e.g. *c 897* K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* ii. 28 Donne hi on oðre wisan libbað on oðre hi læraðr When they live in one way in another (way) they teach] *a 1250 Owl & Night.* 544 'Nay, nay', sede þe nihtegale, 'þu schalt ihere æn oþer tale'. *1375* BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 392 Bot quha in battaill mycht him se, All othir contenance had he. *1387* TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 67 Ouþer vnderstondynge bihouep of þe ryueres of Paradys, þan auctours writeþ. *1570* BUCHANAN *Ane Admonst.* Wks. (1892) 26 Yai meane na vyer theng bot ye deid of ye King. *1579* J. FIELD tr. *Calvin's Serm.* Ded., What should good men looke for other of these blind Balamites, but such condemnation? *1600* SHAKS. *A. V. L.* v. iv. 199, I am for other, then for dancing measures. *1635* N. R. tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* II. an. 12. 108 In case any thing other than well should befall the Infant King. *1643* TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* xxxiii. 4 Latomus of Lorain wrote, that there was no other a faith in Abraham, then in CICERO. *1673* PH. HENRY *Diaries & Lett.* (1882) 261 A person quite of other principles from her former husband. *1779* BURKE *Lett., to R. Shackleton* Corr. 1844 II. 275, I do not know how I could wish him to be,..other than what he is. *1803* COLERIDGE in Kegan Paul *W. Godwin* (1876) II. 95 It could not be other than pleasant to me. *1808* SCOTT *Marm.* II. vi, Far other scene her thoughts recall. *1877* M. ARNOLD *Last Ess.* 172 Quite other matters from the fundamental matter of the primitive gospel. *1879* F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.* (1880) 51 This Italian poetry is in a world far other from ours of to-day.

†**7.** *Other* was formerly used to characterize things as of a different kind from those previously mentioned: e.g. *other sinful men* = other men, who are sinful. *Obs.*

This would now be implied by its omission; in modern use the insertion of *other* implies the opposite, viz. that the second class includes the first.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 201 Þerfore, as ihu crist is more worþi than oþere synful men [etc.]. *c 1449* PECOCK *Repr.* II. x 199 Both preestis and otheie lay men. *1481* CAXTON *Godfrey* x. 33 Charyottes, horses, camels, beuffes, kyen, & other smale beestys. *1530* RASTELL *Bk. Purgat.* II. v, The lyfe of man is more laborous..than the lyfe of any other brute beste. *1600* HOLLAND *Livy* XXXVII. xxiii. 957 There were 32 quadrireme Gallies and 4 other triremes besides. *1605* SHAKS. *Mach.* IV. iii. 90 All these [vices] are portable, With other Graces weigh'd. *1699* BENTLEY *Phal.* 506 It was immortal Vellum .. that could last . in spite of all damp and moisture, that moulders other mortal skins.

B. *absol., pron.*, or *sb.* * *absol.*

†**1.** One of the two, the one; L. *alter.* Often followed by a genitive pl. (Cf. A. 1.) *Obs.*

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros* III. xi. § 4 Þær wearð Leostenas, oðer heora ladteowa, mid anre flan ofscoten. *Ibid.* IV. x. § 5 Þara consula oðres sunu, Scipia wæs haten. *Ibid.* VI. iii. § 3 Þa funde mon..twa cista. and on oþerre wæs an ȝewrit. *Ibid.* VI. xxx. § 3 Þa ȝesette Galerius II cyningas under him; oþer wæs haten Seuerus. *a 900* tr. *Bæda's Hist.* V. xiv. [xiii.] (1890) 438 Ða teah heora oðer forð fæȝre boc. *971 Blickl. Hom.* 169 Se þe hæbbe twa tunecan, selle oðre ðam ðe nane næbbe. *c 1000 Leg. Holy Rood* 101 ȝif ænig man wolde heora oðrum fylstan, ðæt man hine sona sefenge. *c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom* 95 Two þeroffe ben swiche þat no man ne mai underfo him seluen to hele bute he haue here oðer on him. 13.. *Cursor M.* 21949 Ooþer [*v.rr.* auþer, ouþer, oon] o þam wo most forga, For mai na man haf heuens twa.

b. In OE. *oðer* was used anticipatively to introduce the two members of an alternative; thus, *oðer* (*þara* or *twegra*), *oððe .. oððe ..*, i.e the one, (of these, or of the two) either .. or ... (Cf. OUTHER *a.* and *pron.* 1 b for similar use of OE. *ðwðer, ððer.*)

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xi § 1 For þam oþer twegra, oððe hie næfre..becumað, oððe hi..næfre ðurhwuniað. *c 893* — *Oros.* I. x § 1 Him sædon þæt hie oðer dyden, oðþe ham comen oððe hie him woldon oðerra wera ceosan *c 1000 Eccl. Inst.* in Thorpe *Laws* II. 412 Wite he þæt oðer ðara, oððe he sceal ðæs hades þolian, oððe hit gebetan.

†c. *Other .. other* = the one .. the other. *Obs.*

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past C* xvii 107 Ðæt. se oðer beo ararred from ðæm oðrum. *971 Blickl. Hom.* 171 Oþer . is se ærresta apostol, oþer se nehsta. *c 1000* ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xl 2 Ðara oðer bewiste his byrlas, oðer his bæcestran [L. *alter alter*] *c 1305 Life St Edmund the King* in *E E P.* (1862) 87 Hubba was þoþer shote: & þoþer het Hyngar.

2. *The other*: The remaining one of two; later, also of three or more. (Cf. A. 2)

In this sense esp. contrasted with (*the*) *one*: see ONE 18.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. i. § 1 Sume men sæȝden þæt þær næte buton tweȝen dælas: Asia, & þæt oþer Europe. *c 900* tr. *Bæda's Hist.* Pref. i (1890) 2 ȝif se oðer nolde, hu wurð he elles gelæred? *c 1000* ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xxix. 27 Hafa þas ane wucan to ȝemæccan, and ic ȝife þe þa oðre. *a 1225 Ancr. R.* 404 Al so as on neil driued ut þen oðerne. *1297* R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7017 Þat þe on broþer, in nede helpeþ þere þat oþer. *a 1425 Cursor M.* 1578 (Trin.) Þe broþer toke þe oþeres wif *c 1450 Boke of Curtasye* 814 in *Babees Bk.*, Þe vssher ledes þat on hed ryȝt, þo aumener þo oþer away shalle dyȝt. *a 1548* HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 15 When bothe the armyes were approchyng to the other. *1697* DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 143 One Monarch wears an honest open Face, That other looks like Nature in Disgrace. *1812* J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* II. 506 The inward flow Of faith . Each from the other hears. *1818* CRUISE *Digest* (ed 2) II. 36 This will excuse the performance of that, and also of the other

†b. Instead of 'the other' the simple *other* was formerly used after *each, either, neither, whether* (rarely after *one, none*). *Obs.*

Hence the extant *each other*, and the obs. *either other*, as in *they help each other*, i.e. each [helps] the other: see EACH 5, EITHER A 2 d. For 'each other' Sc. also used *each others*, i.e. each the others, one another (of a number).

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I i. § 23, & swa æle æfter oðrum. *Ibid.* II. iii. § 2 Heora þær ræȝðer oðerne ofslog. *Ibid.* III i. § 4 Þæt naðer ne mehte on oþrum sige ȝeræcan. *a 1123 O. E. Chron.* an. 1101 Loc, hweðer þæra gebroðra oðerne ofer bide. *1297* R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3232 And hor eiþer in oþer armes mid grete ioye hom nom. *a 1350 Otuel* 456 And either hugh on other faste. *c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii. (*Machor*) 1079 Þane can athir wthire kis. *c 1386* CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 274 To me þat am thy cosyn and thy brother Ysworn ful depe and ech of vs til oother. *c 1400 Three Kings Cologne* 57 Noon of hem neuer tofore had seye oþer, ne noon of hem knewe oþirs persone ne knewe of oþirs comyng. *a 1450 Le Morte Arth.* 2013 Er outher of vs haue other slayne. *c 1450 St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7107 Þai m)ght

unnethis an [= one] othir se. 1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss* I. lxi. 83 They wer so nere togyder, that ech of them understode others langage. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 4023 Atheris deand in vtheris armis. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. V* Wks. (1711) 97 They mutually entertained and feasted each others at Christmas. 1657 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* 68 Priest and people interchangeably pray each for other.

†**c.** The simple *other* was formerly used in the sense 'each preceding one (in turn)'. *Thrice after other*, thrice in succession. *Obs* or *dial.* (*Sc.*).

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5032 Ac þo vel he in siknesse and sorwe vpen oþer. 1558 KENNEDY *Compend. Tract.* in *Wodrow Misc.* (1844) 170 Our Salveour thryse efter uther commendit his floke to St. Peter. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iv. iv. 2 Euery Letter he hath writ, hath disuouch'd other. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 17 The nature of young tulip roots is to runne down deeper into the ground, every year more then other. *a* 1694 TILLOTSON *Serm.* cx. (1742) VI. 1793 Controversy, which I am less fond of every day than other.

†**3.** That which follows the first, the second. (Cf. A. 3.) *Obs.*

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxiii. § 5 An þæra is eorðe, oðer wæter, ðridde lyft, feorþe fyr. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. xviii. [xxxiv.] (1890) 92 Her endað seo ærreste boc and onginneð seo oðer. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxii. 26 Se forma ,se oðer ealswa and se þryddа, oþ ðone seofoþan. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 37 Alra erest þu scalt gan to scrifte þet oðer is do þine alnesse.. þat þridde is þet þu scalt bi-wepen þine sunne. *Ibid.* 133 An is mornes istreon, þet oðer is godes word. 1340 *Ayenb.* 17 Þe uerste boȝ of prede is outreuþe, þe oþer onworþhede, þe þridde ouerweninge.

4. *pl.* The remaining ones, the rest; L. *cæteri.*

†**a.** In form *other*, OE., ME. *oþ(e)re. Obs.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 223 Wæs heora sum reðra..ðonne þa oþre. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxvii 49 Da oðre cwædon. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1474 þa ȝeide þus þat an, & elnede þe oðre. 1340 *Ayenb.* 237 Hi denzeþ and halzeþ þe oþre. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 8 b, The other deffended them with alle their puissaunce. 1526 TINDALE *Rev.* xx. 5 The wother off the deed men lyved not agayne. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids N.* iv. ii. 71 Awaking when the other doe. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* i. § 9 The best groundwork whereon to build both the other. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* iii ii. § 17 That Space wherein the other were, is made empty. 1768 G. WHITE *Selborne* xix. 55 That it is a size larger than the two other.

β. In form *others*. (The regular mod. form.)

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 67 b, When the others.. addressed theim selfes to returne. 1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* ix. 5 To the others he said in mine hearing. — *Dan.* vii. 19 The fourth beast .. was diuerse from al the others. [*Elsewhere* the other.] 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* i. xviii, The cave where the others lay. 1860 ELLICOTT *Life Our Lord* viii (1805) 374 The two others direct our thoughts more to Judea.

5. Absolute use of A. 5, the sb. being expressed in the context: **a.** *sing.* One besides. (*a*) Without qualifying word; now only in *some .. or other, one .. or other.* (*b*) With *an, one, any, no* (*none*), *some.*

An other is now written ANOTHER, q. v.: cf. A. 5 b.

c 1385 *Poem Times Edw. II* (Percy) lxxv, That dured 3er & other. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccx. 193 The barons sent to hym o time and other. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 493 To one idols tuition and protection or other. 1625 MILTON *Death Fair Inf* 55 Or any other of that heav'nly brood. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 203 My Mother..was by some one or other counselled to send [etc.]. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 446 P 1 Some time or other we may be at leisure. 1801 JANE AUSTEN *Lett.* (1884) I. 263 Hardly a day passes in which we do not have some visitor or other. 1877 SPURGEON *Serm.* XXIII. 55 God will bring His people out of the trouble some way or other. *Mod.* This wool is too dark; have you any other? Use —'s Soap once, and you will use no other.

b. *plural.* Other things or persons of the kind mentioned. **α.** In form *other* (ME. orig. *oþ(e)re*). Now *arch.*; chiefly in *other of.*

a 1100 *Grefa* in *Anglia* (1886) IX. 259 On manezum landum tilð bið redre ðonne on oðrum. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 29 Yles þer beþ mani on. Ac þer beþ at uore alle oþere þre. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9203 Sum luus said til oþer þan Qua herd euer sli spece o man. 1484 CAXTON *Curtail* I Whiche repute thonoures to be thynges more blessyd & happy than other. 1637 *Sc. Prayer Bk.* 10 That they .. should be abused as other have been. 1713 BERKELEY *Guard.* No. 3 P 1 A body of men whom of all other a good man would be most careful not to violate.

1657 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* i. 154 Other of his friends and rare men. 1691 tr. *Emilianne's Observ. Journ. Naples* 228 Elias and other of the Prophets. 1798 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Ym. Philos.* II. 155 Some other of the servants and dependants. 1826 R. H. FROUDE *Rem.* (1838) I. 152 These writings, and all other of the same class. 1844 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) II. 432, I know two other of his works. 1880 F. G. LEE *Ch. under Eliz.* I. 244 Like other of the Protestant prelates.

β. In form *others*. (The regular mod. form.)

1557 NORTH *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* 141 That thy thoughtes were others than they seemed. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1307 Of taine beasts..the most grosse and indocible of all others, namely an asse. 1609 — *Amm. Marcell.* 337 These matters aboveaid, and others the like. 1651 GATAKER *P. Martyr* in *Fuller's Abel Rediv.* (1867) I. 244 He preached at Rome, Venice..and in others the cities of Italy. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1842) I. 41 Loans from the citizens of London and others of her subjects. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* 344 In others of his sermons. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 340–1 In Birmingham, the very place, of all others, where it is most likely to be of real service.

** *pronoun.*

6. a. *sing.* = Another person; some one else; any one else. †(*a*) without qualifying word (now expressed by ANOTHER). *Obs.* (*b*) Qualified by *any, some, no* (*none*), *one, an.*

(*a*) *a* 900 *Laws of Ælfred* Introd. c. 19 ȝif hwa oðrum his eage oðdo. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* iv. xxvii[i] (1890) 362 Þonne mæssepreost oðþe oðer in tun com. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. vii. 3 Eart þu þe to cumenne eart, oðde we oþres sceolon abidan? *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 19 Þet he ne misdude wið oðerne. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 43 Oðer hadde þe gult and ure hlouerd þesu crist hit acorede. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1974 Ifel agh naman do til oþer For ilkan agh be oþier broiþer. *Ibid.* 21927 Thoru warnissing of oþers wrake. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 180 It was oþerys defaute, & noȝt myn. 1596 DANETT tr. *Comines* (1614) 342 Other than him they haue none ouer them. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Cor.* xi. 21 Euery one taketh before other, his owne supper.

(*b*) *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 14306 (Fairf.) He wepped sorer þan any oþer. *c* 1450 *Merlin* i. 19 Shall eny other do her duresse? 1611 SIR W. MURE *Misc. Poems* i. 76 ȝit woldst thou teach ane oyer. 1657 W. RAND tr *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* i. 191 The work should be dedicated to the King, or to some other, who would thankfully accept it. 1811 *Ora & Julet* III. 208 It is plain, she likes some other. 1828 PUSEY *Hist. Enquiry* i. 126 *note*, Morgan put together with greater minuteness than any other the historical critical difficulties. 1881 W. H. MALLOCK *Rom. 19th Cent.* II. 205 It was none other than [etc.].

b. *plural.* Other persons. **α.** In form *other* (OE. *oðre*). *arch.*

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I xv. [xxvi.] (1890) 62 Se cyning eac swylce betuh oþre ongon lustfullian. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 143 Mid hire syndan Godes apostolas and oþre. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3633 Odere of dat kin, Sette he hem for to seruen dor-in. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 222, & silui ascaynes sone & oþere þat þer were. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* v. (*Johannes*) 12 God gaf hym wittinge Atoure athire of prewe thinge. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 19 ȝif þei..maken oþere more sikyrly to hopen þus. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* vi. (1885) 122 Lordes, knyghtes, & squiers, & oþer. 1526 TINDALE *John* vii. 12 Wother sayde naye, but he deceaveth the people. *Ibid.* 41 Wother sayde: This is Christ. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* ii. ii. (1588) 102 Other there were of a contrary opinion. 1607 R. WILKINSON *Merchant Royall* Ep. Ded., I have pleased some and displeased other. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon* (1642) 22 The Heathen..(a name comprising all other but themselves). 1870 FREEMAN in W. R. W. Stephens *Life* (1895) II. 38 You and such other as I may catch.

β. In form *others*. (poss. pl. *others'*, formerly *others'*.) (The regular mod. form.)

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* i (*Petrus*) 29 With oþeris alse in þe se Rouande. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 339 To oþus is ȝouun, discreccion to knowe spiritis. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 602 Mony nobilis of the Pictis, and sindrie otheris mo. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Luke* xx. 16 He .. wil let out his vineyard to others [*previous ww.* other, *Rheims and* 1611 others]. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xiv. 14 In lykwayis dois hir beuty, Transcend all vthris. 1595 SHAKS. *John* iv. ii. 164, I met Lord Bigot and Lord Salisburie ..And others more. *a* 1599 SPENSER *F. Q.* VII vii 53 Where were ye borne? Some say in Crete by name, Others in Thebes, and others other-where. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* xxvii. 42 He saued others [*prev. vv.* other]; himselfe he cannot saue. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 118 P 1 This Woman, says he, is of all others the most unintelligible. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* i. § 9 Others indeed may talk. 1753 *Inscription carved on No.* 23 *High Street, Hawick*, All was Others. All will be Others. 1789 BURNS *Let. to Blacklock* vii, Not but I hae a richer share Than mony ithers. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 38 Without the Struggle for the life of Others, obviously there would have been no Others.

7. = Another thing; something else, anything else; *no(n) other*, nothing else. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* v. § 3 Nat ic nauht oþres. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Eccl. Hist.* iii. viii. [xi] (1890) 184 And betweoh oðer spræcon heo be Oswalde. *c* 1000 in Cockayne *Narrat. Angl. Conscr.* (1861) 7 Seo wyrd oft oncyrreþ and on oðer hwoifeþ. *a* 1300 *Sarmun* viii. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 2 Wharof is þe gentil man of em oþer þan of þis. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4147 (Cott.) Quen ruben sagh þair was nanoþer Bot [etc.]. ?1370 *Robt. Cicyle* 55 When hyt wolde non odur be. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* C viij b, All be he of his parente his affynyte or other. 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* iii. (1577) Q iv b, [He] Neuer thinketh vpon other but to please hir. 1685 R. BURTON *Eng. Emp. Amer.* iv. 83 The Indians.. thinking no other but I had saved the Indian's life. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* i. iv. § 40 'Tis impossible .. to find any other but the setting of Mankind above the other Kinds of Creatures. 1755 *Man* No. 49. 2 This is no other than insulting a person. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* xxxii. (1862) 440 Peter was not likely to strike with other than a right good will. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 July 4/2 He thought he could not do other than send the two prisoners for trial.

8. In reciprocal sense: = Each other, one another. In later use only *Sc.*

Scotch writers also formerly used the plural *others.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 340 Alle dedes and werkes of þe Trinite mai not be departid from oþir. 1582 *8 Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 294 How they might shift thir three from utheriss sencrally. 1620 *Prier Rush* (1828) 30, I would have caused you to slaye other. 1632 W. LITHGOW *Trav.* iii 85 Figges, Orenges, Lemmons, growing all through other. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 209 Oh if we were clasped in others armis! 1640–1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min.-bk.* (1855) 35 He. saw thame striking at others with thair swordes. 1653 BINNING *Serm.* (1845) 456 You may see here sin and judgement mixed in thorough other in their complaint. 1725 RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* iii. iii, Let's steal frae ither now and meet the morn. 1786 BURNS *Twa Dogs* 37 Nae doubt but they were fain o' ither. 1809 CAMPBELL *Gertrude* ii vi, We know not other—oceans are between.

9. as *sb. Philos.* That which (in relation to something already mentioned) constitutes the other part of the universe of being, and is thus the counterpart or double of the former; e.g. the *non-ego* is the 'other' of the *ego*, Creation of the Creator, etc.

1863 E. V. NEALE *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 205 It is the essential character of thought to set itself over against itself, as the 'other' of itself, which yet is itself. All our thoughts..are a something set over against our thinking being by its own action; different from itself and yet one with itself. 1876 FAIRBAIRN *Strauss* ii. in *Contemp. Rev.* June 136 He has eternally to cause the other of himself, Nature, to proceed from himself.

C. Peculiar written combinations and divisions of *an other, none other, the other*, in A. and B.

a. In ME. writing, *an other*, now *another*, was often divided as a nother. Similarly, *non* (*nan*) *other*, now *no* (*none*) *other* was written no (na) nother. In ME and early mod.Eng. *the other* was often written thother. These forms are now obs.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1942 Suilk a noiher wengance. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 31 Or fynd a noper man. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 19 ȝif þat o part holdiþ wiþ o pope and þe toþer wiþ o noþere pope. 1486 AUDELAY *Poems* 14 Hit nedus no noder to do. 1488 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 10 Ne na nother suyte make. 1526 TINDALE *Col.* iii. 13 If eny man have a quarrell to a nother. 1534 JOYE *Subvers. Mores False Found* 7 No nother then this foundation. 1557 *Brasenose Coll. Munim* 22. 10 In a nother chamber.

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 166 Ach þoþre habbeþ scome and grome. 1414–15 *Plumpton Corr.* p. cxx, Sir Robert Plompton, knight, on thother partie. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor* 508 b, Thone of the body, thother of the soule. 1618 CHAMPNEY *Voc. Bps.* 281 Both thone and thother.

b. In Early ME., *þet oþer*:—OE. *þæt ðþer*, neuter of *se ðþer*, the other, was (app. first in northern, north midl. and east midl. dialects) extended to all genders, and at length analysed as *þe toþer*, the *tother*. See TOTHER. Cf. also To *adj.*, TONE *pron.*

By some writers *the tone, the tother*, were altered by way of correction to *that one, that other.*

D. *Comb.*

1. Parasynthetic (from the adj.): as *other-coloured* (of a different colour), *-fashioned* (of another fashion), *-featured, -languaged, -minded, -mouthed*, †*-prized* (of a different price or amount), *-sided* (opp. to *one-sided*; hence *other-sidedness*).

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I D iiii, An other fashioned line named a twine or twist line. 1593–4 SYLVESTER *Profit Imprisonm.* 24 And whoso list, be mute, if otherminded. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* I. 282 Of purpose to maintain Course through the dark seas t'other languag'd men. 1656 H. PHILLIPS *Purch. Patt.* (1676) 38 The true value of any other prized yearly income. 1704 N. N. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass* I. 109 If she had a Gallant with other colour'd Hair. 1705 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1959 This rare Shell, being the only one amongst near half a score of the other-Mouth'd. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 23 June 1/1 The one-sided prosperity and the other-sided misery. 1895 *Athenæum* 13 July 61/3 A one-sidedness must perhaps be complemented by an equal and opposite other sidedness.

2. Objective (from the pron.) as †*other-peering* (peering or looking at the other), *other-regarding* (regarding others, altruistic; opp. to *self-regarding*).

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* (1637) 26 By reason of the other-peering mountaines. 1879 H. SPENCER *Data of Ethics* iii. § 8. 23 The promptings of the other-regarding desires. 1894 *United Presb. Mag.* XI. 310 That all morality is summed up in altruism—other-regardingness or love.

Other (ˈʌðəɹ), *adv.*[1] [Adverbial use of prec., sometimes due to ellipsis.] = OTHERWISE B. 1.

c 1205 LAY. 27898 Al oðer hit itidde. 1628 GALLE *Pract. The.* (1629) 412 Who will care to live other, then according to this present and euill Life? 1880 SCHOULER *Hist. U. S.* I. 241 Girt round the waist too carelessly to conceal other than temptingly those charms. 1883 *Law Times* 20 Oct. 407/2 It is impossible to refer to them..other than very cursorily.

†**Other,** *conj.* and *adv.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 2–5 oþer, 2–6 other, 4–5 opere, othire, othir, -yr(e, 4–6 uther, 6 oder, -ur. β. 4 oiper, oither. [The OE. word for 'or' (F. *ou*, L. *aut*, and *sive* or *vel*, G. *oder*) was *oððe*, earlier *oðða* (also *eðða*) = Goth. *aippau*, OS. *eppo, oddo*, OHG. *eddo, edo*, later *odo*, MHG. *ode, oder*, Ger. *oder*. The alternative 'either .. or' was expressed by *oððe .. oððe*. This form was superseded *c* 1130 by *oðer* (first in O. E. Chron., anno 1127; last example of *oððe*, in a sentence in which *oðer* also occurs, 1131). The MS. of the OE. transl. of Περὶ διδάξεων (1200–1225) has regularly *oðder* for OE. *oðde*.

Though the date of the first appearance of this conj. is so narrowly defined, its actual source remains a debated question. It has been held to be identical with the adj. pron. OTHER (see prec.), and (more frequently) with the adj. pron. OUTHER, OE. *ðhwæðer, ðwðer, ððer*. Both these pronominal words were indeed in OE used anticipatively, to introduce the alternative *oðde .. oðde* .. (see OTHER *adj. pron.* B 1 b, OUTHER *adj. pron* 1 b); but there is no trace in OE. of *ðwðer* (*ððer*) or *oðer* taking the place of the first member of the alternative *oðde .. oðde* .., much less of both members, and least of all of the simple conj. *oðde*. On the contrary, the simple conj. remained invariably *oðde*, and the alternative (so far as the evidence shows) *oðde .. oðde* .., down to the abrupt substitution of *oþer* c 1130. It is true that in the 14th c., in northern, north-midl., and e.-midl. Eng., *awþer, ouþer*, began to take the place of *oþer* as first member of the alternative *oþer .. oþer* ... or *oþer .. or* .. (the second remaining as *or*, less usually *oþer*), just as later still (in Wyclif and Chaucer) *either* became the midland form of the first member; but these were changes several centuries later than the substitution of *oþer* for *oðde* c 1130, with which they have no historical connexion. It seems more probable that the *oðer* or *oþer* of 1130 was a modification of *oðde* itself, due to some association with words in *-er*; *oðde* being a stressless word was probably reduced in pronunciation to *oðe* (cf. OE. *nalæs* from *nalles, sithen* (1140) from *siððan*, etc.). Thus we are reminded of the parallelism of development between HG. *eddo, edo, odo, ode, oder*, and OE. *eðða, oðða, oðde*, (**oðe*), *oðer* or *oþer*, and are led to suspect, for the *r* of German

oder and of ME. *oher*, the same or a similar explanation. The form *odder* used by the early 13th c. scribe of Περὶ διδάξεων may either be his accommodation of the *oððe* of his original to the *oder* of his own day, or an actual intermediate form. It does not seem possible to fix the quantity of the *o* in ME. *oher*, even from Ormin's spelling; but, if derived from *oððe*, **oðe*, it was presumably short. Ormin's reduced form *oþþr* and *orr* (see OR *conj.*), and the later *or*, had, of course, short *o*, from which the *ō* of mod. emphatic *or* is regularly developed.

a. Preliminary illustration of OE. *oððe*:

735 BÆDA *Death-song*, Huaet his gastae godaes aeththa yfaes aefter deoth thaege doemid uueorthae. *Riddles* xliv. 17 Hu se cuma hatte eðþa se esne. *c* **825** *Kentish Chart.* (O. E. T. 444) Mittan fulne huniges oðða tuegen wines. *c* **825** *Vesp Ps.* viii. 5 Hwet is mon .. oððe sunu monnes. *a* **900** *O. E. Chron.* an. 893 Hundtwelftiges mila lang oþþe lengra. **1086-90** *Ibid.* an. 1086 Swa hwa swa sloge heort oððe hinde. **1128-31** *Ibid.* an. 1128 Wær it tweolf monð oððe mare.

1200-25 *Transcript of OE. treatise* Περὶ διδάξεων in *Sax. Leechd.* III. 100 Gind on win oðder on wearme wætere. *Ibid.* 108 Nim þanne eced oðder win .. and nim ele .. oðder spic, zif man ele nabb'.

β. Illustration of OE. *oððe* .. *oððe* ..:

a **900** tr. *Beda's Hist* i. 1. (1890) 28 Oðþa [*v r.* oðde] mid freond-cipe oðþa [*v r* oðþe] mid zefohte. *a* **900** *Ags. Psalms* (Thorpe) xxx. *heading*, Awðer oþ ðe on mode, oþþe on lichaman. *a* **900** *O. E. Chron.* an. 894 þa sciptu eall oðþe tobræcon oþþe forbærndon oþþe to Lundenbyrig brohton oþþe to Hrofesceastre. **901** *Ib d.*, [He] sæde þæt he wolde oðer, o ðþe þær lifd' an oðde þær liegan. **1085-90** *Ibid* an 1085 Oðde mid tihte oðde elles. **1100 20** *Ib d.* an. 1100 Eadie he hi oðde wið leo gescalde oðde on his agenre hand heoid.]

A. *conj.* The earlier form of OR *conj.*[2]

a. As simple conj.

1127-31 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1127 Þær mihte wel ben abuton twentiger oðer þritti horn blaweres. *Ibid.* an. 1131 Swa þæt on þa tun þa wæs tenn ploges oðer twelfe gangende ne be læf þær nohc an, & se man þa heafde twa hundred oðþe ðre hundred swin ne be leaf hun noht an. **1137-54** *Ibid.* an. 1137 Me henged hi þe þumbes, other bi the hefed. *Ibid.*, Twa oðer thre men hadden onoh to beron onne. *Ibid.*, Gif twa men oþer in coman ridend to an tun. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom* 17 Ec zif þu agultest oðer sunegest. *c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 157 Alse þe man d ð þe zifeð his almes fader oðer moder, suster oðer broðer oðer o ðre swo sibbe þat he aghte mid rihte to helpen to fed n. *c* **1200** ORMIN 6255, & zif þatt iss þatt annj mann þe shendeþþ oþeir werdeþþ. *Ibid.* 14034, & twafald oþeri þrefald mett þa fæddes alle token. *c* **1250** *Gen. & Ex* 1940 Slo we him nogt, Oðer sum may be wrogt. **1258** *Eng. Proclam. Hen. III* (1868) 19 Þurj þan to forein iseide ræddesmen, oþer þurj þe moare del of heom alswo. **13** .. *E. E. Allit P.* A. 141 By-zonde þe broke by slente oþer slade. **1393** LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VIII. 108 A blynde man for a bordiour oþer a bedreden womman. **1437** *Rolls of Parl.* IV. 510/1 In the Kynges Benche, othir in any other place. **1474** *Hatef. Arch* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 311 No childe, that is to say, son othire doghtre. **1525** TINDALE *Prol. N. T.*, Who ys so blynde .. other so despyghtfull. **1574** *Galway Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS Comm.* App. v. 424 In striffe other variances betwixt partye and partye.

β. **13** .. *Cursor M.* 11305 (Cott.) Seo suld .. offer turtuls douues tua, Oþer [*Gött.* or, *a* 1425 *Trin.* ouþer; *Laud* othir] o douues duble brid.

b. Preceded by *other*: see B. 1 a.

c. Preceded by *whether*

c **1350** *Will. Palerne* 3130 Wheher þow be a god gost . oiþer any foule fend. *c* **1380** *Sir Ferumb.* 5717 Whether he wolde oþer no. **14** .. *Cursor M.* 10779 (Laud) Whethir he wold othir [*Trin.* ouþer] nay. **1526** TINDALE *Luke* vi. 9 Whether is it lawfull on the sabath dayes .. to saue life oder for to destroye hyt? — 1 *Pet.* ii. 14 Whether it be vnto the kynge .. other vnto rulers.

B *adv.* **1.** Placed before two (or more) words, phrases, or clauses connected by *other* or *or*, so that *other* .. *other* .., and (later) *other* .. *or* .. was equivalent to OE. *oððe* .. *oððe* .., and to mod. Eng. *either* .. *or* ..: see EITHER B. 3.

a. In the connexion *other* .. *other* ...

c **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 37 Oðer þu most hersumian crist, o ðer þam deofle. *a* **1200** *Moral Ode* 131 Oþer raþer oðer later mulce he scal imeten. **1200-25** (date of MS.) Περὶ διδάξεων in *Sax. Leechd.* III. 110 Seo untrumnys cymþ of þrim þingum, oþþer of cyle, oþþer of miclum hæte .oþþer of lytte ete and drince, oþþer of miclum wernesse. *c* **1205** LAY. 8266 þat þu him sculle oðer don, Oðer slæn oðer a-hon. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R* 180 Heo is euer oðer of þing wiðuten, oðer of þing wiðinnen. **1297** R. GLOUC (Rolls) 402 Oþer he smot of þen arm, oþer hand oþer heued. *Ibid.* 6246 Oþer hi mo'e þanne acordi, oþer fijte hom sulue tuo. **1340** *Ayenb.* 25 Oþer me þe worldle oþer ine religion, oþer clerk oþer lewed. **1545** RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 35 Other because she accompanieth not with man other els for sum other infirmite. **1551** RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* Ep. to King, If they mean other your maiesties seruice, other the r own wisdome. **1588** A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 141 Quhen we ar other maintenars .. of e il doars, other defends or preaches ony peruers or wickit doctrine.

b. In the connexion *other* .. *or* ...

13 .. *Cursor M.* 3855 (Cott.) þat I suld oþer [*Gött.* ethir] here his saand, Or lat þe folk vte o mi lund. *c* **1394** *P. Pl Crede* 676 Oþer wiþ word or wiþ werke. *c* **1489** CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 213 Bryngeth yem to me other deed or quycke. **1548** CRANMER *Catech.* 100 b, Other they bryng nothyng to passe .. or .. they r losse is greater then they r gaynes. **1562** TURNER *Baths* Ded., Other in Italy or Germany. *a* **1584** MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 735 Vther few or nane, I trow.

β. *c* **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 2 Oiþer bihoues vs defend it, or ȝelde vp our right. **13** .. *Cursor M.* 14959 Oiþer for to dei or liue. *c* **1400** *Apol. Loll.* 29 þat is foly to aferme in þis case oiþer ȝie or nay.

2. Following an alternative clause with *or*: = EITHER B. 5. *rare.*

a **1400-50** *Alexander* 3 Sum farand þiag .. [that befell] Or [= ere] þai were fourmed on fold, or þaire fadirs oþer.

3. = Whether. *rare.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. x. 10 They wist nat in what parte of Inglande they were in: other in the power of theyr frendis, or in the power of theyr ennemies. *Ibid.* I. 145 He wyst nat what way he wolde drawe, other into Normandy, Brebayne, or Gascoyne.

† **Oðere,** in early ME. for *o ðere* 'on the'.

a **1240** *Urisun* 88 in *Cott. Hom.* 195 I-sched oðere rode.

† **O·thergate,** *adv. Obs.* [f. OTHER *a.* + GATE *sb.*[2] 9.] Otherwise; = next, A.

c **1350** *Will Palerne* 3761 Schal no gom under god oþer gate it make. **1390** GOWER *Conf.* II. 95 Whanne it falleth othergate.

Othergates (*v* ·ðəɹgets), *adv.* and *adj. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. as prec., with advb. genitive *-es.*]

A. *adv.* In another way, otherwise, differently.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 1588 (Cott.) Bot god had oþer-gates mint [so *Fairf.*; *Gött.*, *Trin.* oþer wise]. *a* **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxxxiv. 11 Hit wenys of athing oþergates þen it is. **1362** LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. x 204 þat oþer-gates ben I-geten for gadelynges ben ho'den. *c* **1460** *Towneley Myst.* ii. 121 Other gatis it had beyn seyn. **1528** LYNDESAY *Dreme* 206 Thay dispone that geir all vther gaittis. **1601** SHAKS. *Twel. N.* v. i. 198 If he had not beene in drinke, hee would haue tickel'd you other gates then he did. **1825** BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Othergatts*, *othergets*, otherwise, different. **1860** WARTER *Sea-board* II 28 My ways have been othergates when I was younger, than they ought to have been.

† **B** *adj.* Of another fashion or kind, different. Frequent in 17th c.

c **1589** *Theses Martinianae* 22 With whome hee might have other gates welcome. **1612** DAY *Festivals* vi. (1615) 136 It was an other-gates kingdome hee sought after. **1669** WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. xxiv. 151 These are Othergates Children than those, you desire.

Otherguess (*v* ·ðəɹges), *a.* Now only *colloq.* [A phonetic reduction of *othergets* from prec., spelt after *guess.*] Of another kind or sort; = prec. B.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 55 To place you elsewhere in an other-ghesse shape. **1661** BOYLE *Style of Script.* 125, I have an other-guesse Acquiescence in his Decisions. **1748** SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand* xxxii, If your kinsman, Lieutenant Bowling, had been here, we should have had other-guess work. **1785** H. WALPOLE *Lett., to Cites Ossory* 16 Jan., We had other guess winters in my time. **1826** SCOTT *Woodst.* xxii, The riding-suit . hath set him off in other-guess fashion. **1897** *Pall Mall Mag.* June 231 It was otherguess work with Bellamy.

† **Otherguise** (*v* ·ðəɹgəiz), *a. Obs.* [Corruption of prec. by folk-etymology, after *guise.*] = prec.

1653 BOGAN *Mirth Chr. Life* 367 Thy soule must have otherguise food, if ever it think to grow. **1688** BUNYAN *Dying Sayings* Wks. 50 The trial we have before God is of otherguise importance. **1727-41** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s v. *Book*, To support the same through a volume in folio requires otherguise funds. **1755** SMOLLETT *Quix.* III xiii (1783) IV. 61 Otherguise cats must scratch my beard, and not such a pitiful muckworm as he.

Also † **O·ther-guised** *a. Obs.* [An attempt to improve upon prec.]

1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 29 Our perceptions may arise from other guised objects than these whereto we attribute them. *Ibid.* 324 He would make an other-guised calculation than our common gamesters.

Otherism (*v* ·ðəɹiz'm), *nonce-wd.* [f. OTHER *a.* or *pron.* + -ISM.] Devotion to the interests of others; altruism.

1883 ARTHUR *Fernley Lect.* 148 Your good feeling towards them is only 'otherism' or 'altruism', not brotherly love. **1894** H. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 281 From Self-ism to Other-ism is the supreme transition of history.

O·therkin, -kins, *a Obs.* exc. *dial.* [In 13th c. a genitive phr. *oþerkunnes*, *oþres kunnes*, = OE. **ðþres cynnes* of another kind: see KIN *sb.*[2] 6 b.] Of another kind; other, different.

a **1200** *Moral Ode* 359 Ne scal þer ben bred ne win ne oþer cunnes este. *c* **1300** *Vox & Wolf* 146 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 62 Her is mete, her is drinke, Her is blisse withouten swinke; Her nis hounger neuer mo, Ne non other kunnes wo. *Ibid.* 224 *ibid.* 65 In euche otheres kunnnes queda. **13** .. *Cursor M.* 404 Vte-ouer al oþerkin thing. [*a* **1648** LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 543 Because of his nephews minority, and other kind reasons.] **1855** ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss* s. v., He has gone an otherkins geeat.

† **Otherlike,** *a. Obs.* The two words *other like* = 'other similar', 'the like', formerly sometimes written connectedly as one word.

[**1565-72** COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Vermiculor* .. to make checker worke or other lyke [**1620** THOMAS *Lat. Dict.* otherlike] with small pieces colored.] **1603** KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 312 In his own Seraglio at Hadrianople, and .. in other-like places. **1636** E. DACRES tr. *Machiavel's Disc. Livy* I. viii. 47 Upon these and otherlike occasions. **1670** CAPT J. SMITH *Eng. Improv. Recriv'd* 78 Trees, oppressed by bushes or other trees growing too near them or otherlike.

† **O·therliker,** *adv.* (*compar.*) *Obs.* Forms: 1 **oðerlicor**, 3 **-luker**, 4 **-laker**, **-loker**. [OE. *oðerlic-or* = OS. *oðarlik-ora*, f. OTHER + *-lice*, -LY[2] + *-or*, -ER[3]: cf. L. *aliter*.] In another manner, otherwise.

c **961** *Rule St. Benet* (Schröer) liv. 87 Se þe oðerlicor gedyrstlæce underhnige þære regulican þreale. *a* **1200** *Moral Ode* 151 Al he walde and oðer luker don oðerluker þenchen. *c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 97 Ac he kidde oðerluker his mihte. **1340** *Ayenb.* 94 To zuiche lyue me comþ oþer be grace oþer be uirtue and naȝt oþerlaker. *a* **1400** *Old Usages of Winchester* in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 355 ȝif he oþer-loker doþ, be in be kynges mercy.

Otherness (*v* ·ðəɹnés). [f. OTHER *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being other; difference, diversity.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* vi. (1617) 84 There must needs be alwales both a selfe-sameness and also an another nesse .. the selfesameness in the Essence or being: .. and the otherness is in the In beings or Persons. **1625** GILL *Sacr. Philos.* i. 83 Absolute perfection .. without otherness or change. **1885** J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth. Th.* I. 29 Negation .. not absolute, but only relative, simply affirming otherness of being. **1893** SIDGWICK *Process Arg.* 143 The relation of sequence involves the relation of 'otherness'.

b. *transf.* The fact of being other; something that is other (than the thing mentioned, or than the thinking subject).

1821 COLERIDGE in *Blackw. Mag.* X. 249 *Oulness* is but the feeling of *otherness* (alterity), rendered intuitive, or alterity visually represented. **1868** BUSHNELL *Serm. Life Subj.* 120 He is now conscious not of himself only, but of a certain otherness moving in him. **1888** R. POTTER *Relat. Ethics to Relig.* 76 That otherness which He calls into existence is independent of all phenomena. **1892** W. S. LILLY *Gt. Enigma* 141, I am directly conscious of it as an otherness; a non-self.

Other-self. *Metaph.* Self other than the subject self; objective personality.

1899 C. F. D'ARCY *Idealism & Theol.* vi. 224 He [Hegel] uses it to overcome the opposition of self and other-self. But other-self, in its true character, eludes the grasp of self.

O·therse·lfish, *a. nonce-wd.* Relating to other 'selves' or persons; altruistic.

1877 EDITH SIMCOX *Nat. Law* v. 221 The division of human motives into selfish and otherselfish ones.

† **Otherside.** *Obs.* The two words *other side* formerly improperly written as one.

a **1548** HALL *Chron., Hen. IV* 29 The duke of Orleance on the otherside beyng highly set up in pride. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 251, I have such trust in you, and on the other-side I have such trust in the king.

Other some, † **othersome,** *a.* and *pron.* Now *arch.* or *dial.* [The two words OTHER *a.* and SOME *pron.* or *a.*, formerly often improperly written as one. Usually as correlative to *some.*]

adj. Some other; *pron.* Some others.

c **1250** *Gen. & Ex* 686 After ðis cam swilc oðer sum. **13** .. *Cursor M.* 6491 Þaa fraward folk .. Said þat moyses was slain, .. And oþer sum said þat he Was liuand. **1551** TURNER *Herbal* i. K iij b, In sum places Cicuta is much stronger then in other sum. **1582** N. T. (Rhem.) *Matt.* xiii. 5 Othersome also fell vpon rockie places. *Ibid.* 8 Othersome fell vpon good ground. **1593** STUBBES *Motive Gd. Wks.* 80 In othersome places I haue seene the Chuiches strawed ouer either with hay grasse, strawe, sedges. **1611** BIBLE *Acts* xvii. 18 Some said, What will this babbler say? Other some, He seemeth to bee a setter foorth of strange gods. **1651** C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* i. 42 Some think that the English translation, in some places takes away, in other places addes, and other-some places changes the meaning. **1770** C. JENNER *Placid Man* II v v. 126 It makes some folks prouder than otherisome. **1854** MRS OLIPHANT *Magd. Hepburn* III. 105 These might be rude missionaries, in some cases, but in other some, they were the highest of heart, and noblest of spirit. **1875** PARISH *Sussex Dial.* s. v., Sometimes my old gal's better than what she be othersome.

† b. *esp.* in phr. **Othersome time(s** (also *othersometime(s*: cf. *sometime(s)*: At some other times, at other times. So *othersome whiles. Obs.*

1575 BANISTER *Chirurg.* III. (1585) 448 They are engendred otherwhiles, of .. common matter, and othersometime, of some peculiar matter. **1606** G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Iustine* iv. 21 Some-whiles flashes of fyre, other some-whiles againe .. dangerous vapors. **1616** SURFT & MARKH. *Country Farme* 687 Othersome times hee goeth from one thicket to another. **1647** H. MORE *Song of Soul* Notes 165/1 Sometimes it signifieth the soul, othersometime, the naturall spirits. **1671** H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 485 Sometimes water, and othersometimes fire.

† **Other-times, othertimes,** *adv. phr. Obs.* [The two words OTHER *a.* and *times*, formerly often united: cf. *sometimes.*] At other times.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 370/1 Oþyr tymes, *alias.* **1502** *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) i. vii. 72 Ypocrytes that men wende other tymes to haue ben traythfull and good people. **1603** FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 285 Sometimes reason, othertimes the World. **1625** BP. HALL *Holy Observ.* Wks. 145 The spirit is oftentimes tried by the speech: but other-times the speech must be examined by the spirit. **1705** *Lond. Gaz.* No 4130/4 Anthony Fensom, a Ropemaker, othertimes a Labourer.

Otherwards (*v* ·ðəɹwǫ́ɹdz), *adv. nonce-wd.* [f. OTHER *a.* + -WARDS.] In another direction.

1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* viii. iii. II 308 King looks towards the Prince of Baireuth .. Queen looks far otherwards.

Otherways (*v* ·ðəɹwe·z), *adv. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 2-3 **-weies**, **-weis**, 3 **-weiis**, **-weise**, 4 **-weys**, 4-9 **-ways**. Also 4 7 **-waies**, **-wais**, 5-7 **-wayes**, *Sc.* **-wayis**. [f. OTHER *a.* + *ways*, adverbial genitive of WAY *sb.*] In another way, manner, case, etc.: = OTHERWISE.

c **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 31 Ilke monne þe haueð er istolen oðer oðer weis wa idon. *c* **1205** LAY. 18760 Oðere weies þu most agunnen. *c* **1300** *Cast. L.* 683 Another that otherweys were. *c* **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 175 How þam felle oþer wais so many woes & hard. **1470-85** MALORY *Arthur* i xvi, Lordes ye must other wayes than ye do. **1535** CRANMER *Let. to Cromwell* in *Misc. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) II. 315 None otherways but as it shall seem to you just so to do. **1656** H. PHILLIPS *Purch. Pat.* (1676) 16 Those who have any employment for their money otherwayes. **1720** GAY *Poems* (1715) I. 255, I could not sure do otherways than well. **1808** CURWEN *Econ. Feeding Stock* 38 Otherways, how should we account for [the fact]?

† **O·therwhat,** *pron. Obs.* [f. OTHER *a.* + WHAT; cf. *somewhat.*] Some other thing; something else.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 96 Uor he..spekeð þeonne of oðerwhat. *c* 1305 *St. Lucy* 137 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 105 Oþer what we mote do.

Otherwhence (*v* ðəɹhwens), *adv. rare.* [f. OTHER *a.* + WHENCE.] From elsewhere.

1575-85 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (Parker Soc.) 285 It cometh otherwhence. 1883 W. LEAF tr. *Iliad* ix. 380 All that now is his, and all that may come to him otherwhence.

Otherwhere (*v* ðəɹhwēəɹ), *adv.* Forms: see OTHER *a.* and WHERE. Also hyphened, or as two words. [f. OTHER *a.* + WHERE: cf. *somewhere.* Very common in 16–17th c., rare or obs. in 18th, revived in 19th.] In another place; somewhere else; elsewhere.

a 1541 WYATT *Deserted Lover* 8 With words to win The hearts of them which otherwhere doth grow. 1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* 19 The reason is declared otherwher. *c* 1630 MILTON *Passion* 25 His godlike acts, and his temptations fierce, And former sufferings other where are found. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 II. 61 Otherwhere in this Epistle. 1706 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 5 On board ..ships that lie at Portsmouth ..and on those otherwhere. 1820 KEATS *Eve St. Agnes* vii, But she saw not: her heart was otherwhere. 1854 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* II. 387 At Charing Cross, and otherwhere about London. 1894 J. R. ILLINGWORTH *Pers. Hum. & Div.* vii. (1895) 186 Analogous with the workings of the human spirit otherwhere.

b. To another place.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxiii. (*VII Sleepers*) 92 For þat he was far to fare Of þe cyte vthyre-quhare. *c* 1610 *Women Saints* 92 To leave that place and to goe other-where. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balsa.'s Lett.* (1654) II. 28 Since your honour calls you otherwere. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. ii. 510 It seemed that time had passed on otherwhere Nor laid a finger on this hidden place.

c. quasi-*sb.*, esp. with *some*, *any*, etc. (better written separately; *some other where* = some other place).

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 23906, þat. I sal tel of sum oþer quar [*v. r.* sum elles quar]. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* xiii. 33 It cannot be that a prophet perishe eny other where save att Ierusalem. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. xxx. § 4 Any thing done any other-where. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1670) 46 Else it rained from some otherwhere. *a* 1845 HOOD *Poems* (1846) II 69 [To] forbear their privacy and seek some other where. 1889 *Voice* (N. Y.) 28 Nov., They are destined for otherwhere than the plowed field with the grave at the end of it.

Otherwheres (*v* ðəɹhwēəɹz), *adv. rare.* [f as prec. with advb. genitive *-s*] = prec.

1563 *Homilies* ii. *Cert. Places Holy Script.* i. (1859) 369 Can this be found or gotten otherwheres? 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* xxxii. 101 In his owne family, and other wheres also. *a* 1864 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks.* (1879) II. 44 Otherwheres the shadow was deep. 1867 JEAN INGELOW *Songs Voices Birds, Cuckoo* 122 As if some right-joyous elf, While about his own affairs, Whistled softly otherwheres.

Otherwhile (*v* ðəɹhwəil), *adv.* Now *rare* or *dial.* Forms: see OTHER *a.* and WHILE. Also as two words, or hyphened. [f. OTHER *a.* + WHILE *sb*]

1. At one time or other; at times; sometimes, now and then, occasionally. *Otherwhile .. other-while*, at one time .. at another time (in OE. *hwile* .. *hwile*). *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 23 Noþeles oðerhwile þu sunegest mid summe of þisse limen. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 147 Oðerwile wanne hie seȝen men wanred þolien 1340 *Ayenb.* 40 Oþerhuyl of þe on: oþerhuil of þe oþren, oþerhuyl of on and of oþre. 1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xiii. 21 As a wlf shal comune to a lomb otherwhile [1388 sum tyme]. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 71 Tigris and Euphrates, whiche be other while separate and oþerwhile conmixte. 1509 HAWES *Past. Plea.* xx. (Percy Soc.) 98 Beseching you .. Yet other whyle to thynke upon me. 1607 BP. HALL *Art Div. Medit.* xxiii 117 Otherwhile and after thy back is turned unto him through negligence. 1875 PARISH *Sussex Dial.* s.v., I has a horn of beer otherwhile, but never nothing to do me no hurt.

† b. as *adj.* Occurring now and then, occasional.

1589 NASHE *Pref. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 16 The otherwhile vacations of our grauer Nobilitie

† c. quasi-*sb.* in *every otherwhile* (properly three words, *every other while*, like *every other minute*), every now and then, at frequent intervals. *Obs.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph* 160 A thyng litle to the benefite of a commen weale, euery other whyle to chaunge the Capitaines. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* (1619-20) II. 315 Euery other-while there commeth newes of some of the gallants of the times. 1736 PEGGE *Kentidisms* (E. D. S.) s.v., 'Every otherwhile a little', i.e. a little now and then.

2. At another time, or at other times. Chiefly as correlative to *sometime* or an equivalent. *arch.*

In the first two quots. the sense is doubtful: it may be 1.

1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 101 Daw, thou herdist me not grucche that ȝe went two togedir; ffor otherwhile ȝe gon three *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* vii. (1885) 124 Oþer while he shall sende his procuratours and messengers to the counselles generalles 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* Ded. (Arb.) 14 Alexander..leaned sometime too hard, otherwhyle too soft, as neuer hauing beene apprentice to the Arte. 1628 GAULE *Pract. The.* (1629) 92 One while, her holy life bids him not suspect her dishonest; other while, his owne weakenesse and ignorance bids him not be perswaded. 1720 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1872) VI. 184 A certain man, who was sometime taken for Nathaniel Wilson, otherwhile for John Clements. 1855 M. ARNOLD *Balder* Poems 1877 I. 152 But the gods went not now, as otherwhile, Into the tilt-yard. 1869 FREEMAN in Stephens *Life* (1895) I. 434 Other while I have never ventured to utter a word.

Otherwhiles (*v* ðəɹhwəilz), *adv.* Now *rare* or *dial.* Forms: see OTHER *a.* and WHILES. Also as two words, or hyphened. [f. as prec. with advb. genitive *-s*, in later times often felt as plural.]

† 1. = prec. 1. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 50 Lates þet summe oðer hwules, weilawei! unkundeliche makieð. *Ibid.* 180 þeos fondunges cumeð oðerhules of God, & oðerhules of mon. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* viii. 65 The ky may otherwhiles be withdrawe. 1576 A. FLEMING tr. *Caius' Eng. Dogs* in Arb. *Garner* III. 234 To hunt two divers beasts, as the foxe other-whiles, and other-whiles the hare. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II 537 Double diligence and ouermuch curiositie both hurt other-whiles. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 156 She did nothing but weep, and otherwhiles also threw her self upon the ground. 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, *Otherwhiles*, sometimes.

2. = prec. 2.

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* vii (1885) 125 The kynge shall often tymes sende his comissioners .. to represse and punysh riatours and risers; ffor wich cause he shall odre whiles ride in his owne person. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 269 Somtyme with swete mylke of deuocion or otherwhyles amonge with .. swetnes of grace. 1540-1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 8 Sometyme aboundaunt, otherwyles shorte and compendious 1683 CHALKHILL *Thealma & Cl.* 100 Tones, Sometimes of Joy, and otherwhiles of Mones. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* i. xiii, Other whiles I fancied they were all gone. 1897 *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 394 Sometimes the points are definitive, otherwhiles the writer leaves himself liberty for a different arrangement.

† b. *Some otherwhiles* (properly three words, *some other whiles*), at some other times. *Obs.*

1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq* 294 Sometimes into the stomach, some otherwhiles into the neck.

O·therwhi·ther, *adv. rare.* [f. OTHER *a.* + WHITHER.] To another place; 'elsewhither'.

1575 BANISTER *Chirurg.* i. (158.) 124 If the humor yet be flowing draw it otherwhither by blood letting.

Otherwise (*v* ðəɹwəiz), *sb. phr.*, *adv.*, *adj.* Forms: see OTHER *a.* and WISE *sb.* [Orig. a phrase of three words: OE. *on oðre wisan*, in other manner, in late OE. also *oðre wisan*, ME. *opre wise*, at length written *otherwise*: cf. *in any wise*, *anywise*, *crosswise*, etc.: see WISE *sb.*]

A. Phrase with *wise*, manner, way, as distinct sb., e. g. *in other wise*, OE. *on oðre wisan* .. *on oðre*, in one way .. in another; *no otherwise*, OE. *on nāne oðre wisan*, ME. *non oper wise*, 16th c *none other-wise*, in no other way. *arch.*

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxix. § 10 We oþgitað hwilum man on oðre wisan, on oðre hine God ongit. *c* 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* iii xii [xiv.] 194 Ac hit feorr on oðre wisan wæs *c* 1050 *Ags. Gloss* in Wr.-Wülcker 341/26 *Alter*, on ænige oðre wisan. *a* 1200 *Fragm. Ælfric's Gram.* 1 On oþre wisen *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3887 þat man be nanoper wis. *Ibid.* 17528 Forsoth it es nan oþer wise. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* iii. (1885) 114 Þat mowe in non oþer wyse leve. 1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 50 For I take yt no nother wyse. 1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) O vj, Shee ought to love him none other-wise than her selfe. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 6 Could you sing it no other wise? 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 60 To be led any otherwise than blindly. *a* 1873 MILL *Ess. Relig.* (1874) 211 The fact of death will make no sudden break in our spiritual life, nor influence our character any otherwise than as any important change in our mode of existence may always be expected to modify it.

b. (*pl.*) = other ways. *nonce-use.*

1869 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* xi. 1455 Some one of the hundred otherwi es.

B. *adv.* † α. **other wise**; β. **otherwise.**

1. In another way, or in other ways; in a different manner, or by other means; differently. Constr. *than* († *but*).

α. [971 *Blickl. Hom* 177 Þe læs þe oðre wisan æniȝ mæn leoge.] *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 42 And ȝif he hyt other wyse fangeth, He taketh bote the sygne. 13 . *Cursor M* 1588 (Göttl.) Bot god al oþer wise [so *Trin.*; *Cott.*, *Fairf.* oþer gates] had mint. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* 79 He studyd .. by a colur of symulacyon odyr wise then he schulde to troble hem 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Macc.* ii. 4 Iudas, other wyse called Machabeus.

β. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 208 Of som he grantise his wille for to do, & som said oþerwise, þat it suld not be so. *c* 1386 *Chaucer's Sqr's T.* 526 God woot and he þat otherwise noght [4 *MSS.* oþer wise]. 1511 in W. H. Turner *Select Rec. Oxford* 7 George Pykeryng otherwyse Smythe. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 98 Yet can I not be perswaded otherwise, but to thinke, that [etc]. 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 404 ¶ 3 Applying his Talents otherwise than Nature designed. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* (1876) 553 God saw otherwise.

† b. *Otherwise* .. *otherwise*: in one way .. in another way. *Obs rare.*

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. (1847) 198/1 (Matt. xix. 4-5) On which place Paræus notes..that Christ is wont otherwise to answer hypocrites, otherwise those that are docible.

2. In another case; in other circumstances; if the case be not so; if not; else.

1390 GOWER *Conf* II. 74 For otherwise she scholde have failed, If that he had noght travailed. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 23505 (Trin) Oþerwise is not synne forȝyuen But to bete hit whil we may lyuen. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Communion, Otherwyse the receiuing of the holy Communion, doth nothyng els but encrease your damnacion. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* vi. 1 Take heed that ye doe not your almes before men, .. otherwise yee haue no reward of your father which is in heauen. 1790 *Cook's Voy.* V. 1685 Enabled them to perform a journey of three or four leagues, which, otherwise, they must have perished before they could have accomplished. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* xxxii. (1862) 448 We learn, what perhaps otherwise we might have guessed. *Mod.* I went at once; otherwise I should have missed him.

3. In other respects; with regard to other points.

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* i. xvi. § 6 The best men otherwise are not alwayes the best in regard of societie. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* Wks. 1836 II. 371 By the report of persons otherwise pious and prudent. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 24 Having otherwise no reason to suspect them. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. ii. 45, I will give one instance of this from an otherwise sensible writer.

† 4. On the other hand. *Obs. rare.*

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 2 b, A skilfull artificer male sone put the vain Sophister to silence.. Whereas otherwise an argumente made by the rules of Logike can not bee auoided. 1673 *Vain Insolency of Rome* 35 And otherwise the people could observe him advanced..a cubit above the earth.

C. Adjectival uses.

1. Predicatively, approaching an adj: In another state or condition; differently conditioned or existing; not so; different; other.

c 1400 *Chaucer's Melib.* ¶ 99 (Harl. MS.) Whan þe þing semeþ oþerwise [*Gg.* 4. 27 othir wyse, *Petw* oper wise, *Lansd.* operewise; *Ellesm.* etc. ootherweyes, etc] þan it was biforn. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxx. 238, I byleue the mater be other way than he hath sayd. *c* 1680 HICKERINGILL *Hist. Whiggism* i. Wks 1716 I. 20 Scholars are like other Men, some are wise, and some are otherwise. 1736 MANDEVILLE *World Unmasked* 380 The matter is quite otherwise. 1844 LD. MACAULAY *Speeches* 320 Can an Established Church which has no hold on the people be otherwise than useless? 1879 M. ARNOLD *Mixed Ess.* 194 Only one or two sentences I could wish otherwise.

2. as *adj.* That would otherwise be ...; that would otherwise exist.

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 51 At the table above all others their otherwise equals. 1892 D. A. CLARKE in A. E. Lee *Hist. Columb.* (Ohio) II 660 Stone crosses..give a decided relief to their otherwise dullness.

D. *Comb.*, as *otherwise minded* adj.; hence *otherwise mindedness.*

[1611 BIBLE *Phil.* iii. 15 If in any thing ye be otherwise minded] 1865 LOWELL *New Eng. Two Cent. Ago* Pr. Wks. 1890 II. 93 One of the jarring atoms in a chaos of otherwise mindedness. 1889 — *Walton* Latest Lit. Ess. (1891) 72 Many-membered periods which in unskilful hands become otherwise-minded as a herd of swine.

Hence **O therwiseness** (*nonce wd.*), condition or quality of being otherwise.

1890 J H. STIRLING *Gifford Lect.* vi. 103 The other, as the difference, the otherwiseness, is just as it is named.

Other world, o·ther-world, *sb.* and *a.* [See OTHER *a.* 2.]

1. A world other than this: a. The world to come, the world beyond the grave. b. The spirit-land of many non-Christian peoples. c. The world of idealism, poetry, or romance.

1888 MRS. H. WARD *R. Elsmere* vii 89 The most determined sacrificing of 'this warm kind world' to a cold other-world with its torturing inadmissible claims. 1895 A. NUTT *Voy. Bran* 213 Manannan, lord of the Happy Otherworld. 1898 F. B JEVONS in *Class. Rev.* Feb. 48/1 He sought to show that a belief in the Happy Otherworld was found amongst the Celts and the Greeks.

2. *attrib.* Pertaining or relating to the other world; unearthly; heavenly.

1884 TENNYSON *Becket* Prol., That sweet other-world smile. 1884 J. PARKER *Larger Ministry* 51 The Christian minister is not a chatterer of other-world phrases.

Hence **O therwo rldish** *a.*, **O·therwo rldism** (*nonce-wds.*).

1894 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 245 An other-worldish and rather somnolent party 1894 *Constance Naden's Poet. Wks* Introd. 14 Religious exercises of Prayer, Praise, and Spiritualism (other-worldism) generally.

Otherworldliness (*v* ðəɹwēˈ ɹldinēs). [f. the phrase *other world*, after *worldliness.*]

1. Devotion to the other world, or to the interests of a future life; *esp.* the disposition to consider the future state and neglect the affairs of the present; a spirit of worldliness as applied to the future life; morbid, ascetic, or selfish spirituality.

a 1834 S. T. COLERIDGE *Lett. & Recoll.* (1836) I. 98-9 As there is a worldliness or the too-much of this Life, so there is another-worldliness, or rather other-worldliness, equally hateful and selfish with this worldliness. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) II. 5. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ Psychol.* (1872) II. viii. vii. 601 Other-worldliness is a feeling in which the representation of divine approval goes along with a representation of future happiness to be secured by that approval. 1882 FISKE in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 117/1 The error of mediæval anchorites and mystics in setting an exaggerated value upon otherworldliness.

2. The quality attributed to an ideal world apart from the actual.

1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. ii. 172 Full of life and light and the other-worldliness of poetry. 1898 *Fortn. Rev.* LXIV. 291 Burne-Jones.. one defines him with true apprehension as the Painter of Otherworldliness.

Otherworldly (*v* ðəɹwēˈ ɹldli), *a.* [f. as prec., after *worldly.*]

1. Of or pertaining to a world other than that in which we actually live.

1879 F. J. FURNIVALL *R. Brunne's Chron. Wace* 784/2 Divining, knowledge of other-worldly matters.

2. Of, pertaining to, or devoted to the world of mind or imagination.

1873 PATER *Renaissance* viii 204 It is easy with the other-worldly gifts to be a *schöne Seele.* 1890 *Cincinnati Chr. Advocate* 5 Feb. 10/3 No one who has ever raised his eyes from his present narrow horizon..will ever sneer at a philosopher as 'otherworldly'.

3. Devoted to the concerns of the world to come; disposed to consider the affairs or interests of a future life to the neglect of those of the present.

1880 *Sat. Rev* 6 Nov. 585/1 The series is..a sort of other-worldly imitation of the series of worldly biographies and criticisms edited by Mr. John Morley. 1886 *Athenæum* 9 Oct. 463/2 Among worldly and other-worldly matrons, maids, and men. 1890 *Chicago Advance* 27 Mar., The early

Church had to prove that its concerns were not altogether other-worldly.

†O·thing. *Obs.* [See O *numeral adj.*, and cf. *nothing.*] One thing.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 184 Ill huswiferie othing or other must craue.

O·thman, *a.* and *sb.* = OTTOMAN *a.* and *sb.*1

1813 BYRON *Giaour* xxxi, Yet seems he not of Othman race. 1816 — *Siege of Cor.* xxix, And now the Othmans gain the gate. 1864 NEALE *Seaton. Poems* 15 Prepare thee for the Othman yoke!

Otho3te, pa. t. of OFTHINK *Obs.*, to repent.

Othom: see ODAM *Obs.*, son-in-law.

†Othonne. *Obs.* [ad. L. *othonna* (Pliny). a. Gr. *ὄθοννα*; now used as a generic name.] The African or Barbary Ragwort, *Othonna cheirifolia.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 286 Othonne groweth plenteously in Scythia, like vnto Rocket.

Othre, othur, othyr, obs. ff. OTHER.

†O·thyl. *Chem. Obs.* [contr. of *ox-ethyl* = *ethyl oxide.*] A name proposed by Williamson for the oxidized radical of the di-carbon series, C_4H_5O, commonly called ACETYL.

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 311 *note.* 1866-77 WAITS *Dict Chem.* I. 132 Williamson called the radicle 'othyl'; but on account of the difficulty of forming analogous names for analogous radicles, the name has been generally abandoned for the term acetyl.

Otiant (*ō*·*u*·*ʃ*iǎnt), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *ōtiānt-em*, pr. pple. of *ōtiā-rī* to be at leisure, f. *ōtium* leisure.] At leisure, doing nothing, indolent, at ease.

1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 483 They who..relegate the Supreme to the otiant ease of Epicurus.

†Otia·tion. *Obs. rare.* [n. of action from L. *ōtiārī*: see prec.] The condition of being at leisure or doing nothing; a taking one's ease.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxv. (Arb.) 307 To seeme idle when they be earnestly occupied .and do busily negotiat by coulor of otiation. 1620 Br. J. KING *Serm* 26 *Mar.* 9 Some shew of indisposition and otiation in God, as if he were gone to rest, and minded vs not.

Otiatric (*ō*·*u*·tiǎ·trik), *a.* [f. Gr. *οὖς, ὠτ-* ear + *ἰατρικός* belonging to healing, medical.] Relating to the medical treatment of the ear.

1861 tr *Czermak's Pract. Use Laryngoscope* iii. 32 (N. Syd. Soc.) The patient's affection, which could be realised very well by means of the data of the ordinary otiatric method.

Hence **Otia·trics** *sb.*, 'term for the consideration of the nature and principles of the medical treatment of the ear' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1857); **Otia·try,** 'the art of healing the diseases of the ear' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1892).

Otic (*ō*·*u*·tik, *o*·tik), *a. Anat., Path.* [ad. Gr. *ὠτικός*, f. *οὖς, ὠτ-* ear.] Of, belonging to, or relating to the ear; auricular.

Otic ganglion, a small oval flattened swelling on the inferior maxillary nerve, which communicates with the auriculo-temporal nerve, and with the branch of the facial nerve which enters the tympanum (*chorda tympani*).

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 10 Otick [medicaments] to the ears. 1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 292/1 The ganglion discovered by Arnold, and by him denominated Otic or auricular. 1853 tr. *Romberg's Man. Nerv. Dis.* I. i. xi. 121 (N. Syd. Soc.) We must distinguish otic neuralgia from acoustic hyperæsthesia. 1874 ROOSA *Dis. Ear* 204 The otic ganglion.

-otic (*o*·tik), compound suffix, repr. Gr. *-ωτικός*, f. sbs. in *-ωτ-ης*, or adjs. in *-ωτ-ος*, from vbs. in *-όω* + *-ικ-ός*, -IC. Nouns of action from these vbs. are formed in *-ωσις*; hence, adjs. in -OTIC go in sense with sbs. in -OSIS, -OSE, as *amaurotic*, of, pertaining to, or affected with *amaurosis*; so *chlorotic, cyanotic, endosmotic, exostotic, hypnotic, narcotic, neurotic, osmotic, sclerotic*, etc. Some words in *-otic* are otherwise derived, as *erotic, exotic, demotic* (Gr. *δημοτικός*), or are formed by analogy, as *chaotic.*

Otidid (*ō*·*u*·tidid), *a. Zool.* [f. L. *otis, ōtid-em* bustard + -ID 3.] Belonging to the *Otididæ* or bustard family of birds. So **Oti·diform** *a.*, resembling a bustard; **O·tidine** *a.* = *otidid.*

In mod. Dicts.

‖Oti·dium. [mod. L., f. Greek type **ὠτίδιον*, dim. of *οὖς, ὠτός* ear; cf. *ommatidium.*] The form of the auditory organ present in the Mollusca.

Hence **Oti·dial** *a.*, of or pertaining to an otidium.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Otiose (*ō*·*u*·*ʃ*iōus), *a.* [ad. L. *ōtiōsus* at leisure, unemployed, f. *ōtium* leisure. Cf. F. *oiseux*, OF. *ocieux, ocios*, Sp. *ocioso*, It. *otioso.*]

1. At leisure or at rest; unemployed, idle; inactive, indolent, lazy.

1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 732/2 A malcontent by necessity, because otiose and resourceless. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Jan. 24 Our policy in Turkey has now dwindled into an otiose support of the Government. 1885 F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.* (1886) 198 An otiose God .. surveying unmoved 'this dusty fuliginous chaos'.

2. That is unattended by action; having no practical result; unfruitful, sterile; nugatory, futile.

1794 PALEY *Evid.* I. ii. i. (1827) 354 Such stories .as require, on the part of the hearer, nothing more than an otiose assent. 1844 W. G. WARD *Ideal Chr. Ch.* (ed. 2) 93 We must learn to dismiss all otiose and unfruitful contemplation of external models. 1853 HARDWICK *Chr. Ch. Mid. Age* (1861) 292 Reposing with a vague and otiose belief on the traditionary doctrines as they had been logically systematized by John of Damascus. 1875 W. JACKSON *Doctr. Retribution* 49 The 'why' of moral duty is not an otiose but a fruitful principle.

b. Having no practical function; idle, superfluous, useless.

1866 *Sat. Rev.* 14 July 54/2 The number of otiose lines and sprawling irrelevant points which swell the piece out. 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* xiii. 146, I doubt the opinion sometimes held, that there abound in Homer idle or 'otiose' epithets. 1880 SAYCE in *Nature* XXI. 406 An alphabet which..possesses otiose and needless letters.

O·tio·sely, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an otiose manner; idly; without any practical end.

1886 LOWELL *Progr. World* Latest Lit. Ess. (1891) 178 As has been somewhat otiosely discussed. 1896 HAMMOND *Church or Chapell* 187 An article of faith..held, not otiosely, but after it has been threshed out again and again.

O·tio·seness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being otiose, or having no practical function.

1867 *Macm. Mag.* Apr. 523/1 They complain of otioseness of letters in some words, of inadequacy in others.

Otiosity (*ō*·*u*·*ʃ*o·sĭti). Forms: 5-6 ooi-, ooy-, osyto, -ite, -itee, -itie, 6- otiosity. [a. OF. *ociosité, occosité* (15th c. in Godef.), f. OF. *occiose*, ad. L. *ōtiōsus* at leisure, f. *ōtium.*]

1. The condition or state of being otiose, unemployed, or idle; ease, leisure, idleness.

1483 CAXTON *Cato* C ij b, By ouerlonge reste and ociosyte been gendred or goten. thre grete synnes..auaryce, lecherye, and ouer moche talkynge. 1532-3 *Act* 24 *Hen. VIII*, c. 4 The people .. hue nowe in idlenesse and ociositee. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* Prol. 237 Thocht the corps ly in ociositie. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lx, A life of dignified otiosity such as became a person of his eminence. 1866 SHIRLEY BROOKS *Sooner or Later* i, The happy otiosity enjoyed by the million.

2. Indolence; want of action, enterprise, or attention; negligence, carelessness, perfunctoriness.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* v. 172 A Towne .of small importance, in regard of trafficke..: Want of Strangers being one let, and vitious otiosity the other stop.

†O·tious, *a. Obs. rare.* Also **ocious.** [ad. L. *ōtiōs-us* OTIOSE, or its OF. repr. *ocios, -eus, -eux.*] Leisurely; idle; at ease.

1614 SYLVESTER *Bethulia's Rescue* v. 121 Private men (whose otious care Scarce passe the threshold of their own door dare). 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Ocious*, idle, careless, restful, at ease.

‖Otitis (*o*·tə·itis). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *οὖς, ὠτ-* ear + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the ear.

1799 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Otitis*, inflammation of the internal ear. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 197 Inflammations, especially cephalitis and otitis. 1844 DUFTON *Deafness* 51 The causes which produce internal otitis are many of them of the same character, but more severe than those which excite external otitis.

Hence **Oti·tic** *a.*, connected with otitis.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 105 This is mostly the effect of cold, and is in fact an otitic catarrh.

‖Otium (*ō*·*u*·*ʃ*iŭm). The Latin word for 'leisure, freedom from business, ease', in occasional English use; esp. in the phrase *otium cum dignitate*, leisure with dignity, dignified leisure or ease.

1729 LD. BOLINGBROKE *Let. to Swift* 19 Nov. in *Pope's Wks.* 1751 IX. 110 *Otium cum dignitate* is to be had with good a year as with 5000. 1815 CHALMERS *Let.* in *Life* (1851) II. 21 A life of intellectual leisure, with the *otium* of literary pursuits. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* Introd., Intending there to lead my future life in the *otium cum dignitate* of half pay and annuity. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lxviii, Mr. Morgan was enjoying his *otium* in a dignified manner, surveying the evening fog, and smoking a cigar.

Otmer, obs. form of OUTMORE.

Otmest, ottemeste, obs. forms of UTMOST.

Oto-, before a vowel **ot-**, a. Gr. *ὠτο-*, combining form of *οὖς, ὠτ-* ear, an element of medical and other scientific words, the more important of which appear in their alphabetical places.

Otocata·rrh, catarrh of the ear (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1857). **Otoco·nia** [F. *otoconie* (Breschet); Gr. *κονία* or *κόνις* dust], term for the white pulverulent dust found in the membranous labyrinth of the inner ear, the aggregation of which forms an otolith. (Sometimes treated as if pl. of *otoconium*; also in Eng. form **Otokonies.**) Hence **Otoco·nial** *a.*; **Oto·conite** = OTOLITH. **O·tocrane** [Gr. *κρανίον* the skull], the auditory capsule, the portion of the petrous bone which encloses the organ of hearing; hence **Otocra·nial, Otocra·nic** *adjs.* **O·tocyst** [F. *otocyste* (Lacaze Duthiers), f. Gr. *κύστις* bladder], term for the auditory vesicle or organ of hearing in some of the Invertebrata; hence **Otocy·stic** *a.*, of or connected with an otocyst. **‖Otody·nia** [Gr. *ὀδύνη* pain], ear-ache; hence **Otody·nic** *a.* (Mayne). **Oto·graphy** [-GRAPHY], description of the ear (Dunglison *Med. Lex.* 1842); hence **Otogra·phical** *a.* **Otomorpho·logy,** the morphology of the ear. **‖Otomyco·sis** [MYCOSIS, Gr. *μύκης* fungus], the presence of parasitic fungi in the external auditory meatus. **Oto·pathy** [Gr. *πάθος* suffering], disease of the ear (Dunglison 1853); hence **Otopa·thic** *a.* **O·tophone** [Gr. *φωνή* sound], an ear-trumpet, an apparatus for the conveying of sound to the deaf; also = OTOSCOPE 1. **O·toplasty** [Gr. *πλάσσειν* to mould], plastic surgery of the ear; hence **Otopla·stic** *a.* (Mayne). **‖O·topyo·sis** [Gr. *πύωσις* formation of pus], suppuration in the ear. **‖Otorrhœ·a** [Gr. *ῥοία* a flow], purulent discharge from the ear; hence **Otorrhœ·al, Otorrho·ic** *adjs.*, relating to otorrhœa. **‖Otosa·lpinx** [Gr. *σάλπιγξ* war-trumpet], the Eustachian tube. **Oto·steal** [Gr. *ὀστέον* bone] *a.*, relating to the auditory ossicle; *sb.*, applied by Owen to the homologues of the bones of the inner ear, in fishes, etc. **Oto·tomy** [-TOMY], dissection of the ear (Dunglison, 1843).

1855 HOLDEN *Hum. Osteol.* (1878) 278 The two masses are the '*otoconia' or 'otoliths'. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 301 Two sacs connected by a narrow bent tube and containing within them small crystals of carbonate of lime, called otoliths, or otoconia. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (ed. 2) 472 The membranous labyrinth..contains two small calcareous masses called *otoconites. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 172 The organ of hearing,..the surrounding vertebral elements being modified to form the cavity for its reception, which is called '*otocrane'. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 138. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Otocranial, of or belonging to the otocrane. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iv. 189 In some there is a sac filled with calcareous matter (*otocyst?) attached to the ganglion. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 533 The primitive otocyst is the foundation of a complicated cavitary system. 1880 E. RAY LANKESTER in *Nature* XXII. 147 The presence of velar *otocystic canals constitutes the chief peculiarity of the genus Craspedacusta. 1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 567/2 *Otokonies .. found in the sacculus vestibuli of the ears of Cephalopods. 1900 MISS ELLIS *Human Ear* 42 As otology is a medical term for the science of the ear, we should prefer to use the new word (suggested by Dr R. Garnett) *otomorphology, the science of the shape of the ear. 1877 BURNETT *Ear* 284 *Otomycosis is said to be much more frequently met among the poorer classes. 1839 D. J. MORIARTY *Husband Hunter* II. 109 Perceiving the *otophone properly fixed. 1888 *Amer Ann. Deaf* Jan. 85 Examination of 15 deaf persons in the Pennsylvania Inst. by means of Maloney's Otophone. 1818-20 THOMPSON tr. *Cullen's Nosologia* 302 Local Diseases. Of the Secretions and Excretions..*Otorrhœa. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 89 Deafness is not unfrequent, the hearing failing without any external disease, such as otorrhœa. 1877 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XII. 808 *Otorrhœal abscess of the brain. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Otorrhoic. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 177 A body as hard as shell, like half a split almond it is the '*otosteal'.. or proper ear-bone. 1868 — *Anat. Vertebr.* III. 246 The otosteals conduct vibrations from the tympanic membrane to the vestibular one.

Otoba butter, O. fat. The almost colourless oil expressed from the seeds of *Myristica Otoba*, a species of nutmeg-tree (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

†Otok, ME. pa. t. of *otake*, OFTAKE *v.*

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 9359 Arthour otok him with drawe sword.

Otolite (*ō*·*u*·tŏlə̆it). [f. OTO- + -LITE.] = next.

1846 OWEN *Lect. Comp. Anat.* I. 211 The large size of the organ of hearing, and especially that of the hard otolites, also relate to the medium through which the sonorous vibrations are propagated to the fish. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. i. ii. 38 Those atmospheric waves which.. are conveyed to the minute otolites and rods of the inner ear, to be by them impressed on the auditory nerves.

Otolith (*ō*·*u*·tŏlĭ*th*). *Anat.* and *Physiol.* [mod. f. OTO- + Gr. *λίθος* stone.] An ear-stone; one of the calcareous bodies, often in the shape of rhombic crystals, found in the inner ear of vertebrates and some invertebrates; in fishes often of great size, in the higher vertebrates small particles.

1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 554/1 An acoustic vestibule, containing..a calcareous body or otolithe. 1883 H GRAY *Anat.* (ed. 10) 618 The otoliths are two small rounded bodies, consisting of a mass of minute crystalline grains of carbonate of lime, held together in a mesh of delicate fibrous tissue, and contained in the wall of the utricle and saccule, opposite the distribution of the nerves. 1900 SCHÄFER *Physiol.* II 1205 Lee is of opinion that the otoliths and maculæ form the organ for statical equilibrium.

¶ **b.** By confusion, applied to the otic bones or ossicles of the inner ear in some animals.

Hence **Otoli·thic, Otoli·tic** *adjs.*, of the nature of or pertaining to an otolith; containing otoliths.

1855 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 2) 110 (*Acalephæ*) The otolitic vesicle, which, from analogy..is considered as an organ of hearing. 1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 137/1 A sensory organ, having the characters of an otolithic sac, is seated upon the ganglion. 1900 SCHÄFER *Physiol.* II. 1167 The most primitive form of internal ear is undoubtedly a sac containing fluid in which an otolithic mass is immersed, and having on the wall hair-like processes related to the terminations of a nerve.

Otologist (*o*·*t*ŏlŏ·ʒist). [f. as next + -IST.] One versed in otology; an ear-specialist.

1874 ROOSA *Dis. Ear* (ed. 2) 47 The high character of the work that has been done by American otologists. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 549 Glycerine is used by otologists to soften cerumen.

Otology (*o*·*t*ŏlŏ·ʒi). [f. Gr. *οὖς, ὠτ-* ear + -LOGY.] That branch of science which treats of the ear, its anatomy, functions, and diseases; a treatise on the ear.

1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Otology*..The part of anatomy which treats of the ear. 1874 ROOSA *Dis. Ear* (ed. 2) 17 Formerly known as aural medicine and surgery, but..better designated by the term Otology. 1880 (*title*) American Journal of Otology, a quarterly journal of physiological acoustics. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Aug 2/3 The University of

Edinburgh has made otology one of the qualifying subjects for her medical degrees

Hence **Otolo gical** *a.*, of or pertaining to otology.

1895 *N. B. Daily Mail* 27 Sept. 5 International Otological Congress in Florence. *Mod.* Otological Society of the United Kingdom.

‖ **Otomys** (ō·tŏmĭnis). *Zool.* [f. Oto- + Gr. μῦς mouse.] A genus of rodents of the family *Muridæ*, having large hairy ears.

1834 M'Murtrie *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 86 The Otomys are nearly allied to the Field Rats. *Ibid.* (The Cape Otomys.) Size of a rat; fur marked with black and fawn-coloured rings.

Otoscope (ō·tŏskōup). [f. Oto- + Gr. -σκόπος observing, observer.]

1. A modification of the stethoscope for auscultation of sounds in the ear; an auscultation-tube.

1849 J. Toynbee *Dis. Ear* in *Med.-Chirurg. Trans.* XXXII. 74 When examining the ear with the otoscope. (*Note* An elastic tube, about eighteen inches in length, tipped with ivory at both ends, one extremity of which is inserted into the external meatus of the patient, and the other into that of the medical man.) 1853 Sir W. Wilde *Pract. Obs Aural Surg.* 113.

2. An optical instrument for inspecting the cavity of the ear.

1853 Sir W. Wilde *Pract Obs. Aural Surg.* 113 Otoscope . also applied to a form of speculum auris. 1884 M. Mackenzie *Dis Throat & Nose* II. 243 Brunton's otoscope . consists of a metallic tube provided with an eye-piece Into this tube a funnel opens at right angles, through which the light is made to fall on a perforated reflector, which throws the rays through the distal part of the cylinder into an ordinary ear speculum.

Hence **Otosco·pic** *a* ; **Oto·scopy,** inspection or clinical examination of the ear; the use of the otoscope.

1876 *Clin. Soc. Trans.* IX. 96 Otoscopic examination revealed nothing abnormal in either ear. 1874 Roosa *Dis. Ear* (ed. 2) 86 Dr. Rossi in a very recent paper on binocular otoscopy, proposes the use of a microscopic object-glass set at an angle of 70° in a spectacle frame, as a simple and efficient binocular otoscope

Otosis (ōtōusis). [mod. f. Gr. οὖς, ὠτ- ear + -osis.] Mishearing; alteration of words caused by an erroneous apprehension of the sound.

1860 Haldeman *Analyt. Orthogr.* xii. 65 Otosis is a change in words, due to misconception of the true sound, influencing consonants of the same quality. 1884 J A Harrison *Negro-Eng.* Introd. in *Anglia*, Negro English is an ear-language altogether, built up on what the late Professor Haldeman of Pennsylvania called otosis, an error of ear, a mishearing

‖ **Ototoi·.** Also **otototoi.** [a. Gr. ὀτοτοῖ, etc.] A Greek exclamation of pain or grief; = *woe! alas!* Hence **Ototoi** *v.*, to cry 'ototoi', to utter a wail.

1877 Browning *Agamemnon* 1068 Ototoi, Gods, Earth, Apollon, Apollon! *Ch.* Why didst thou 'ototoi' concerning Loxias? 1883 F. M Crawford *Mr. Isaacs* 3 The ghosts of the slain sometimes appear . and gibber a feeble little 'Ototoi' after the manner of the shade of Darcios.

Otour, otre, obs. forms of Otter.

Otow, contr. f. Sc. *otouth*, Outwith, outside of.

Ottamite, variant form of Ottomite *Obs.*

Ottar, variant form of Attar, Otto.

‖ **Ottava** (ottā·vă). [It. *ottava* eighth, octave.]

1. *Mus.* An octave; chiefly in the phrases *ottava alta*, *ottava bassa*, indicating that a passage is to be played an octave higher, or lower, than written. (Usually abbrev. 8*va.*)

1848 Rimbault *First Bk. Piano* 13 To avoid many ledger-lines below the staff, the notes are sometimes written eight degrees higher than their real place in the system, and the words *ottava bassa*, or 8*va bassa*, placed under them, to shew that they are to be played an octave lower than . . written.

2. *Ottava rima* (rī·ma). An Italian stanza of eight 11-syllabled lines, riming as *a b a b a b c c*; the English adaptation, as used by Byron, has English heroic lines of ten syllables.

1820 Shelley *Lett* Pr. Wks. 1880 IV. 178, I am translating in *ottava rima* the Hymn to Mercury, of Homer. 1875 Lowell *Spenser* Pr. Wks. 1890 IV. 328 He found the *ottava rima* too monotonously iterative. 1880 *Macm. Mag.* 51 The three important verse-forms which English poetry owes to Italy, the ottava-rima, the sonnet, and the sestina.

Ottemest, obs. variant of Utmost.

Otter (ō·tər), *sb.* Forms: 1 otr, otor, (ooter), 1–5 oter, 3–5 otur, (5 otere, otre, ot(t)our, ottyre, otyr(e, otir, 6 ottre, 9 *dial.* oater), 5– otter. [Com. Teut.: OE. *otr, ot(t)or, oter* = MDu., Du. *otter*, OHG. *ottar* (MHG., G. *otter*), ON. *otr*:—OTeut. **otrō-z*, pre-Teut. **udrō-s*: cf. Lith. *udra*, OSlav. *vydra*, Skr. *udrā-s* 'otter'; radically akin to Gr. ὕδωρ, Skr. *udan*, Eng. *water*; cf. Gr. ὕδρος, ὕδρα water-snake.]

1. An aquatic fur-bearing carnivorous mammal (*Lutra vulgaris*, Fam. *Mustelidæ*) feeding chiefly on fish, having fin-like legs, webbed feet, and long horizontally flattened tail, which enable it to swim and turn in the water with remarkable rapidity.

Often taken as the type of an amphibious creature

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 535 (O. E. T.) *Lutrus*, otr [*Erf.* octer, *Corp.* otr]. *c* 1000 in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* III. 418 Of oteres hole. *c* 1000 *Ælfric's Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 118/42 *Lutria*, otor. *c* 1275 *Moral Ode* (Jesus MS.) 358 in *O. E. Misc.* 70 Ne oter ne aquerne. Beuveyr ne sablyne. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 237/642 On is hindore fet An Otur bare cam gon. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 118 As þe ottyr sleth fysch, & gaderyth it on hepe in-to his hole. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 22 Late us ete the gret ele, and y wille sate to my husbond that the otour hathe eten his m. 14.. *Nominale* in Wr.-Wülcker 700/16 *Hic lutricius*, a notyre. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. xcii. [lxxxviii.] 273 Lyke an Otter in the water. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, III iii 143 An Otter, sir John? Why an Otter? *Fal.* Why? She's neither fish nor flesh. *a* 1654 Selden *Table-t.* (Arb.) 6 A kind of an Otter, a Knight half-Spiritual, and half-Temporal 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* II. 319 In the first step of the progression from land to amphibious animals we find the Otter. 1811 in C. A. Johns *Week at Lizard* 64 To John Johns for an otter . . 1*s.* 1839 E. D. Clarke *Trav. Russia* 1 6/1 Great quantities of the furs and skins of the otter, beaver, and fox, are annually brought to market by the traders.

b. Applied to other species of *Lutra*, and allied genera (of which there are several), as the **American Otter,** *L. canadensis*; **Sea Otter,** *L.* (*Enhydris*) *marina*, with black glossy fur, which inhabits the American shores of the North Pacific.

1781 Pennant *Hist. Quadr.* II. 356 *Mustela lutris* Sea Otter. 1842 Sir W. Jardine in *Nat. Libr., Mammalia* XIII 254. 1883 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* II 201 Like the Seal, the Sea Otter is gregarious.

2. The fur or skin of this animal (of any species).

1429 in *Somerset Wills* (1 201) 131 [A gown furred (*togam furratam*) with] oter. 1530 Palsgr. 250/1 Ottre, a furre, *pauure de loutres.* 1653 Walton *Angler* ii 41 The gloves of an Otter are the best fortification for your hands against wet weather. 1887 J. Ashby Sterry *Lazy Minstrel* (1892) 46 You never . . saw such A lithe little learner in otter.

†**3.** A sailor. *Obs slang*

c 1700 *Street Robberies Consider'd*, *Otter*, a sailor.

4. A tackle consisting of a float with line and a number of hooks, used in fresh-water fishing. b. A kind of fishing gear used in deep-sea trawling; also *attrib.*

1851 H. Newland *Ferne* 53 The otter is a thin piece of board, about four feet long and a foot or so broad. 1860 [see Otter *v.* 2]. 1898 *Daily News* 19 Feb. 7/1 The steam catchers, are of the most approved type, with special steam winches and 'Otter' fishing gear

5. Short for *otter-moth*: see **7.**

c 1440 *Flowris & Bl.* (Taunt. MS.) 96/772 Or y it ere wyst, An Otter fley3 ageynst my brest.

6. Name of a breed of sheep: = Ancon.

1890 C. L. Morgan *Anim. Life & Intell.* vi. (1891) 226 From this one lamb the *otter*, or *ancon*, breed was raised.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *otter-killer*, *-skin*, *-track*, *-trap*; **otter-canoe,** a kayak used by sea-otter hunters in Alaska; **otter-dog, -hound,** a dog of a breed used for hunting the otter; **otter-hunt,** † (*a*) the huntsman having charge of otter-hounds; (*b*) the chase of the otter; **otter-hunting** = prec. (*b*); **otter-line** = sense 4; **otter-mark,** a trace left by an otter; **otter-moth,** the Ghost moth (*Hepialus humuli*); **otter-path,** a continuous track left by otters; **otter-shell,** the English name of bivalve shells of the genus *Lutraria*; **otter-shrew,** an aquatic insectivorous quadruped, *Potamogale velox*, of western equatorial Africa, having a weasel-like body; **otter-spear,** a spear used in hunting otters; **otter-trawl,** a trawl fitted with the 'otter' device (sense 4 b); hence **otter-trawling** *sb.*, fishing with the otter-trawl.

1653 Walton *Angler* i. 4 All men that keep *Otter dogs ought to have a Pension from the Commonwealth. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 446 These otters are hunted with special dogs called *otter-hounds. 1854 J. W. Warter *Last of Old Squires* vi 59 A messenger was despatched for the otter-hounds, which a friend of the squire's kept some ten miles off. 1485 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI 356/2 Graunte of the Office of *Otterhunte. 1601 F. Tate *Hously. Ord Edw. II* (1570) 45 An otterhunt, who shal have in his custody twelve dogges running at the otter. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* xxvi, An otter-hunt the next day, and a badger-baiting the day after, consumed the time merrily. 1735 Somervile *Chase* iv. Argt., Description of the *Otter Hunting. 1840 R H Dana *Bef. Mast* xxvii. 90 The brig Convoy . . engaged in otter-hunting among the islands. *a* 1676 Walton *Angler* ii. (Cassell) 45 The want of *otter-killers, will in time prove the destruction of all rivers. 1862 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 182 Death stauns owie't wi' *otter-line, Oot liftin' ten by ten. 1856 Dove *Logic Chr. Faith* v. i. § 1. 247 We should understand why the *otter marks led to the water 1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 229 Hop yards might be preserved from the honey-dew . . and from the *ott rmoth, by being covered with stones. 1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric* (1807) II. 250 The otter moth, producing its larvæ upon the roots of the plants. 1864 J. C. Atkinson *Stanton Grange* 189 What might have been termed an *otter-path; not merely the track of his feet here and there 1865 J. G Wood *Common Shells* 45 As is implied by the scientific title, *Lutraria*, the *Otter shells inhabit the mud, into which they burrow deeply, exactly as do the Gapers. *Ibid* 46 The commonest species, the Oval Otter-shell. *Ibid.* 47 The Oblong Otter-shell is not so plentiful as its oval relative. 1545 *Rates of Customs* C j b, *Otter skynnes the pece xiid. 1583 *Ibid.* D v, Otter skinnes the peece ijs. 1725 De Foe *Voy round World* (1840) 266 A jerkin made of otter-skin. 1540 in *Wilts Archæol. Mag.* VIII. 272 [They] did assaulte this deponent with their swerdes and an *otter-speare. 1828 Scott *Rob Roy* v, Nets, fishing-rods, otter-spears, hunting-poles, with many other singular devices and engines for taking or killing game. 1863 Atkinson *Stanton Grange* (1864) 192 One or two points near the presumed *otter-tracks. 1897 R. Munro *Prehist. Probl.* 245 Among the fishing gear . . he includes this *otter trap.

O·tter, *v.* [f. prec. sb., after *to fish*, etc.]

1. *intr.* To hunt the otter.

1902 *Daily Chron.* 3 July 3/2 He writes of . . ottering in St. John's Vale, of the Grasmere rush-bearing.

2. To fish with the 'otter' tackle (see prec. 4).

1860 G. H K. in *Vac. Tour.* 165 Certain Philistines have increased the mischief by permitting their gillies to use the otter. . . If the gilly otters for you, he will for himself. 1890 *Daily News* 29 Sept. 4/8 A loch can be 'ottered', fish can thus be made shy and hard to catch. 1892 *Field* 7 May 681/2 The fish . . are . . shy, having been well whipped over or ottered for by the local fishermen.

Otter, variant form of Otto, Attar.

Otter-down, erroneous for Eider-down (an unfamiliar word at the time).

1759 Johnson *Idler* No. 40 P 4 Now to be sold, for ready money only, some duvets for bed-coverings, of down, beyond comparison superior to what is called otter-down.

Otterly, obs. form of Utterly.

†**O·ttimacy,** obs. var. Optimacy (= It *ottimazia*).

1594 T. Bedingfield tr. *Machiavelli's Florentine Hist.* (1595) 64 Vnder the word ottimacy, or populantie, they cloake their euill intent.

Otto[1] (ō·tō). Also 8–9 **otter, ottar.** An altered form of the word more accurately spelt Attar, in *attar* or *otto of roses*, the fragrant essence of roses.

1639 Shirley *The Ball* iv 1, I left your kick With your cousin to buy otto. 1785 Mackenzie *Lounger* No 12 P 8 With episodes of dancing girls, and *otter* of roses! 1792 A. Young *Trav. France* 186 Roses are a great article for the famous *otter*, all of which is commonly supposed to come from Bengal 1813 Moore *Post-bag, Hor., Od.* II. xi, While Otto of Roses Refreshing all nose, Shall sweetly exhale from our whiskers and wigs. 1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVII. 440 Sweet as ottar of roses distilled by the alchymic sun.

b. Hence, jocularly, a liquid with a fragrant or characteristic odour.

1849 Thackeray *Pendennis* xlviii, The Captain, before issuing scented himself with otto of whisky.

Hence **O ttoed** *a*, perfumed with otto of roses.

1810 *Splendid Follies* I. 177 An ell of ottoed cambric.

O·tto[2]. [Named after the inventor in 1877.] A kind of velocipede: see Dicycle. Hence **O ttoist,** a rider of an 'Otto' dicycle.

1885 *Cycl. Tour. Club Gaz* Sept 284 One or more tricyclists who are in the habit of riding with good Ottoists *Ibid.*, My experience is that the 'Otto' is more easily ridden uphill than the F.S. tricycle 1887 Bury & Hillier *Cycling* (Badm Libr.) 369 All Ottos built before 1882 were fitted with block breaks.

Ottoman (ŏ·tŏmăn), *a.* and *sb*[1] Also 6–7 Otho-. [= F. *Ottoman*, It. *Ottomano*, med.L. *Ottomānus*, med.Gr. Ὀτούμανος; of which the L. and It. pl. *Ottomani* was ad. Arab. عثماني *ʿuthmānī* or *ʿothmānī*, adj. from *ʿothmān*, name of the founder of the present Turkish dynasty and empire. The forms *Othoman* and *Othman* more closely represent the Arabic; but all want the adj. ending *-ī*.

The Turkish pronunciation of *Othmān* is *Osmān*, whence, with the Turkish adj suffix *-li*, the equivalent Osmanli. In It. use these adjs were orig. sing. and pl., e.g. 'la paga d'un Osmani al giorno, intrando quattro Osmani', Bratutti *Chronica* (Venice 1619); but *-i* being the plural ending in L. and It., a new sing. arose, in L. *-us*, It. *-o*, whence the forms given above.]

A. *adj.* Of or belonging to the Turkish dynasty founded by Othman or Osman I. *c* 1300, the branch of the Turks to which he belonged, or the Turkish empire ruled by his descendants; Turkish of the dominions of the Sultan; = Osmanli *a.*

Ottoman Porte, the court or palace of the Sultan; the Turkish government; also called the Porte or Sublime Porte

1603 Knolles (*title*) The Generall Historie of the Turkes . . to the rising of the Ottoman Familie. 1686 *Lond. Gaz* No 2112/2 The Ottoman Troops appointed for the guard of the Bridge of Essecke. 1686 *Ibid.* 2116/3 In case they enter into the League against the Ottoman Port. 1718 *Lady Kobt. Frampton* (1876) 60 Thy freedom enables thee to pass the Ottoman empire. 1835 Thirlwall *Greece* vii. I. 263 The ambition of Othman, the founder of the Ottoman dynasty. 1848 W. H. Kelly tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Years* II. 198 The watch-word of Western Europe in 1830, was, the 'integrity of the Ottoman empire must be maintained'. 1899 *Times Gazetteer* 1611/1 Turkey, or Ottoman Empire, a number of countries, races, states, and provs. governed by the Turks, or more correctly the Osmanlis or Ottoman Turks.

B. *sb.* A Turk of the family or tribe of Othman or Osman; a Turkish subject of the Sultan; an Osmanli; a Turk in the usual political sense.

[1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xiii. 49 b, The title of great . . to this day remaineth vnto the house of the Othomanns. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. i. 175 As you make account of the fauour of the Grand Signor our lord Sultan Murates Hottoman.] 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II viii. § 5 As though he had been of the race of the Ottomans. 1685 Travers in *Siege Newhensel* 32 Gone . . to fight the Ottomans. 1735 Swift *Lett., to Pulteney* (1766) II 273 Of the Roman emperors, how many of them were murdered by their own army: . . the same may be said of the Ottomans by their janissaries. 1854 Church *Misc. Writ.* (1861) I. 294 It is too late to change, in general use, the familiar Ottomans for the more accurate Osmans or Osmanli. 1872 Freeman *Gen. Sk. Europ. Hist.* xi. § 17 Suleiman was the last of the great line of Sultans who had raised the Ottomans to such power.

Comb. *a* 1684 Leighton *Serm.* Wks (1868) 444 They do not Ottomanlike, one brother kill another to reign alone.

Hence †**Ottomane'an** *a. Obs.*, **Ottoma'nic** (in 7 **Othomanique**) *a.* and *sb.*, Ottoman; **O ttomanize** *v. trans.*, to make Ottoman or Turkish.

1658 J. Durham *Exp. Revelation* ix (1680) 385 The Turks (having prevailed over the Saracens) did with them combine in one dominion under the Ottomanean family. 1614 Selden *Titles Hon.* 105 All of that Alian sect are . . hated by the Othomaniques. 1853 G. S. Faber *Downfall Turkey* 28

The Four Angels or Ottomanic Sultanies bound for a season in the region of the great river Euphrates. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Aug. 177 Ottomans or Ottomanized functionaries. 1886 *Fortn. Rev.* No. 234 564 Not one of them made any permanent progress towards Ottomanizing his dominions. 1895 *Eclectic Mag.* Oct. 564 To Ottomanize European Turkey.

Ottoman (ɒ·tŏmăn), *sb.*[2] [f. prec.: prob. through F. *ottomane* (1812 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. A cushioned seat like a sofa, but without back or arms, for sitting or reclining on; or a small article of the same kind used as a low seat or footstool.

1806 Surr *Winter in Lond.* II. 146 Arberry with most abominable malice, placed her on the Ottoman next to me! 1809 Byron *Let. to Mother* 12 Nov., The apartment was surrounded by scarlet ottomans. 1849 Miss Mulock *Ogilvies* xlvi. (1875) 358 Eleanor.. was.. about to sit down by the couch on a little ottoman. 1866 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* i. (1868) 12 The frightened old man scared himself with Nimrod the retriever on an ottoman. 1880 Ouida *Moths* I. 166 This person had her feet on an ottoman.

attrib. 1810 S. Green *Reformist* II. 162 The Pembrokes ..had caused to be placed near the fire an elegant ottoman sofa. 1859 W. Anderson *Disc.* (1860) 230 From her ottoman throne in the drawing-room [she] gives orders.

2. A kind of fabric of silk, or silk and wool. Also *attrib.*

1883 *Truth* 31 May 747/1 Lady Spencer wore a costume of dark red ottoman silk. *Ibid.* 769/2 Another dress is of black ottoman, the skirt front being covered with blue jet. 1884 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Oct. 695/1 The woollen Ottoman ..is of the nature of the old rep. 1887 *Daily News* 11 May 5/8 The front, in white ottoman, was very richly embroidered in pearls upon the silk.

†**O·ttomite.** *Obs.* Also **Otta-.** [f. Ottoman + -ite[1].] = Ottoman *sb.*[1]

1604 Shaks. *Othello* I. iii. 235 This present Warres against the Ottamites. 1818 Byron *Ch. Har.* IV. xiv, Europe's bulwark 'gainst the Ottomite.

Ottrelite (ɒ·trĭlāit). *Min.* [Named after Ottrez, in Belgium where found: see -lite.]

†1. An obsolete synonym of Diallage. (So named by Wolff of Spa, 1812.)

2. A hydrous silicate of aluminium, iron, and manganese, found in greyish to black crystalline scales. (So named by Damour, 1842.)

1844 Dana *Min.* 529 Ottrelite.. scratches glass with difficulty. 1879 Rutley *Stud. Rocks* x. 132.

†**O·ttroye,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *otroi, ottroy*, in AF. also *ottroy*, vbl. sb. from *otroyer*: see next.] Yielding, concession.

1480 Caxton *Ovid's Met.* x. vi, Venus.. shewde hyme [Pygmalion] signes of ottroye & consente.

†**O·ttroye,** *v. Obs.* [a. OF. *ot(t)roier* (12th c. in Littré), earlier form of *octroyer*: see Octroy.] *trans.* To accord, concede, grant; = Octroy *v.* 1.

c 1477 Caxton *Jason* 7 And after congie and licence taken and ottroied he retourned into his countrey. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. li. 106 b/2 The holy man apperceyued that the tresoure of grace was to hym ottroyed and gyuen. 1512 *Helias* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1828) III. 14 The honour.. with good heit I ottroye and graunt you. 1546 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, XI. 234, I thoughte that the Kinge his master shuld do as well to punisshe hym for it, as to ottroye hym the combat.

Ottur, Ot(t)yr(e, otur, obs. ff. Utter, Otter.

†**Otwi·n,** *adv. Obs.* In 4 **otwyn, o twinne.** [See O *prep.*[1] 1 b.] Variant of Atwin *Obs.*, asunder.

a 1330 *Otuel* 1202 Er þei wolden o twinne gon. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xxv. 1 We are fere otwyn in soul.

†**Ou,** *int. Obs.* = O, Oh.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 4409 Ou louerd þe deol þat þer was of hom of normandye.

Ou, obs. form of Owe *v.*, How, You.

Ou-, the ordinary spelling of *ov-* before *c* 1625, as in *oual, ouer, ouert*: see all such under the modern spelling Oval, Over, Overt, etc.

‖**Ouabaio,** better **Wabaio** (wabai *o*). The Somāli name (Larajasse *Somali Dict.*, *wabaryo*) of the plant *Acocanthera Schimperi*, the juice of which is used to poison arrows. Hence **Ouabaïn,** better **Wabaïn** (wabā in), the glucoside, $C_{30}H_{46}O_{12}$, obtained from this plant, in action and composition closely resembling strophanthin. (The spelling *oua-* for *wa-* is due to the French discoverer.)

1892 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893 *Pharmac. Jrnl* 27 May 965 In the year 1882 some roots, stems, and leaves of the plant said to yield the ouabaio poison of the Somalis were sent from Africa to France by M. Revoil. 1893 Squibb *Ephemeris* IV. 45 Ouabain is a glucoside obtained by extraction from the root and wood of the Ouabaio. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 229.

Ouakari, var. Wakari, S. American monkey.

‖**Ouananiche** (wœ nănĭ·ʃ). Also written **ouinanniche, wananishe,** Winninish, etc. [French spelling of native name in Montagnais dialect of Cree; dim. of *wannan*. (Occurs in a book written by Father Masse, Jesuit missionary 1611–46.) The English phonetic spelling would be *wananeesh*.] A French Canadian name of the fresh-water salmon of the Labrador peninsula (*Salmo salar* var.).

1896 E. T. D. Chambers (*title*) The Ouananiche and its Canadian Environment. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 217/1 Lordly salmon, gamy trout and buckjumping ouananiche are fit for any man to play.

[**Ouarine,** a scribal or typographical error for *ouariue*, i. e. *ouarive* (Claude d'Abbeville, *Mission en Maragnan*, 1614, 252), taken over from Buffon by Goldsmith, and repeated by some later writers. The word intended, *ouarive* (warĭ v), is the Fr. form of Guariba, a South American monkey.]

Oubit, oubut, var. Woobut, woolly-bear.

†**Ou·bliance.** *Obs.* Also **oublyaunce, -ence.** [a. OF. *oubliance, -ience* (13th c. in Littré), f. *oublier* to forget:—pop. L. *oblītā-re*, f. *oblīt-*, ppl. stem of *oblīviscī* to forget.] Forgetting, oblivion.

c 1477 Caxton *Jason* 91 b, That ye leue and put her in oubliance. 1484 — *Chivalry* 84 Ire torneth hym in to forgetynge or oublyaunce. — *Ryall Bk.* D v j, After neclygence cometh oublyence or forgetyng.

Oublie, obs. form of Oblev.

‖**Oubliette** (ublĭę t), *sb.* [Fr. *oubliette* (14th c. in Littré), f. *oublier* to forget.] A secret dungeon, access to which was gained only through a trap-door above; often having a secret pit below, into which the prisoner might be precipitated.

1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* xlii, The place was utterly dark—the oubliette, as I suppose, of their accursed convent. *a* 1845 Hood *Knight & Dragon* xxviii, In the dark oubliette Let yon merchant forget That he e'er had a bark richly laden. 1872 Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxiv. 15 Forgotten like one in the oubliettes of the Bastille. 1877 Tennyson *Harold* II. ii, The deep-down oubliette, Down thirty feet below the smiling day—In blackness.

Hence **Oublie·tte** *v. trans.*, to shut up in, or as in, an oubliette.

1884 Tennyson *Becket* IV. ii, Could you keep her Indungeon'd from one whisper of the wind, Dark even from a side glance of the moon, And oublietted in the centre.

Ouch (autʃ), *sb.* Forms: α. 4–5 **nouche,** 5–6 **nowche,** (5 **noych(e,** 6 **knowch**). β. 4–5 **uche,** 4–6 **ouche,** 5–6 **owche,** (5 **oyche**), 6– **ouch.** [ME. and AF. *nouche* = OF. *nouche, noche, nosche, nusche*, in ONF. *noske, nosque*.—late L. *nusca*, a. OHG. *nuscka, nuscha*, MHG. *nuske, nusche* buckle, clasp. App. of Celtic origin: cf. OIr. *nasc* ring, *nagaim* I knit, tie, Gael. *nasg* seal. The form *ouch* has arisen from the erroneous ME. division of *a nouche* as *an ouche* (cf. *an other, a nother*, also *adder, newt*).

Scarcely in living use since 1600; but known in the Bible and earlier literature; often vaguely or unintelligently used by later writers, as if = gem, jewel, precious ornament.)

1. A clasp, buckle, fibula, or brooch, for holding together the two sides of a garment; hence, a clasped necklace, bracelet, or the like; also, a buckle or brooch worn as an ornament (the chief meaning in later times). (Such nouches or ouches were often set with precious stones, whence sense 2.)

α. 1382 Wyclif *1 Macc.* x. 89 And he sente to him a golden lase [*gloss* or nouche], as custome is for to be 3ouen to cosyns of kyngus. *c* 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* III. 260 And they were set as thik of nouches. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 39 The Nouches and the riche ringes. 1439 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 118 (Countess of Warwick), I woll my sone haue myn oyche with my grete diamond, and my Noych with my Baleys. 1476 Sir J. Paston in *P. Lett.* III. 162 The ryche saletts, heulmetts, garteis, nowchys gelt, and alle is goone. 1562 *Lanc. Wills* (1857) I. 181 Two knowches of gold for a cap. [1843 Lytton *Last Bar.* I. ix, I went yesterday to attend my Lord of Warwick with some nowches and knackeries.]

β. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxviii (*Margaret*) 15 Men bryngis it ['margaret'] of ful fare land, for til enhorne vchis & cronis,..& set it in bruchis & in ryngis. 1494 *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 120 The Kinge must.. lay it aboute his necke & claspe it before with a riche owche. 1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1684) II. 44 Adorned and decked with most rich and precious Ouches and Brouches. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 295 Presentyng unto him this precious Owch to set on his cappe. 1611 Florio, *Castone*,..a brouch or ouch. 1658 Phillips, An *Ouch*, a collar of Gold it is called a brooch. 1720 *Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. v. x. 278 2 Such were Owches, Brooches, Agglets. 1848 Lytton *Harold* I. i, White was the upper tunic clasped on his shoulder with a broad ouche or brooch.

2. The gold or silver setting of a precious stone. (Usually, however, a brooch or buckle so regarded.)

1481 Caxton *Myrr.* I. v. 25 The Cock..demandeth not after the ouche or gemme, but had leuir haue somme corn to ete. 1531 Elyot *Gov.* III. xxx, As a precious stone in a ryche ouche. 1551 Bible *Exod.* xxviii. 11 After the worcke of a stonegrauer shalt ye graue the ii. stones and shalt make them to be set in ouches of gold. 1652 Urquhart *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 241 An asteristicke ouch, wherein were inchased fifteen several diamonds. 1737 Whiston *Josephus, Wars* v. vii. § 5 Precious stones..some set in crowns of gold, and some in other ouches.

†3. *transf.* A carbuncle or other tumour or sore on the skin. *Obs.*

1612 Chapman *Widowes T.* in Dodsley *O. Pl.* (1780) VI. 145 Up start as many aches in's bones, as there are ouches in his skin.

†4. 'The blow given by a boar's tusk' (J.). *Obs.*

1736 Ainsworth *Thesaurus*, The ouches a boar maketh, *ictus apri dente factus*.

Ouch (autʃ), *v.*[1] [f. Ouch *sb.*] *trans.* To set or adorn with, or as with, ouches; to spangle.

1610 Guillim *Heraldry* III. i. (1611) 191 He beareth Luna, a mantle of estate, Mars, ouched or garnished with strings fastened thereunto. 1892 Henley *Song of Sword*, etc. Lond. Volunt. i. 59 A lamplit bridge ouching the troubled sky.

Ouch, *v.*[2] [Cf. next.] *intr.* To utter an exclamation or sound represented by 'ouch'.

1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* IV. ii. 176 But harke Sancho Pancas Rums Ouching round the mountaine like a ranck-Asse, Braying for 'a Company. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Apr. 2/1 You 'ouch' audibly..and sit down on the floor to meditate.

Ouch (autʃ), *int.*[1] [a. Ger. *autsch*, a cry of pain.] An exclamation expressing pain or annoyance.

1886 in *Let. fr. Pennsylvanian Correspondent*, Ouch, that hurts. Ouch, don't strike me.

Ouch (auχ), *int.*[2] A representation of the short bark of a dog.

1899 Crockett *Kit Kennedy* 160 'Ouch! Get on', Royal said..'don't keep me waiting'.

Oucher (au·tʃəɹ). [f. Ouch *sb.* + -er[1].] A maker of ouches, buckles, or brooches.

c 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 9 Owchers, skynners, and cutlers.

Oucht, obs. form of Aught, Ought.

†**Oudemian,** *a. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. οὐδεμία, fem. of οὐδείς no, none, not any + -an.] Used humorously for No, none, non-existent.

1659 *Lively Char. Pretending Grandees Scot.* 5 He values himself at a great Land estate; which in truth stands all upon invisible stones, in the Oudemian street of Eutopia.

Oudenology. *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. οὐδέν nothing + -ology.] Used humorously for the science of nothing, or of things having no real existence.

1838 *New Monthly Mag.* LIII. 302, I had been studying transcendental philosophy, homœopathic medicine, the unknown tongues, and sundry other of the more abstruse branches of oudenology.

Ouder, owder, variants of Outher *adj. pron.*

Oue, var. Offe, Hove *v.*[1] **Ouen(e:** see Oven.

Ouer, obs. f. Over: so in ME. and early mod.E. compounds, as *ouerbear, ouercast, ouercome*, etc.

Ouerage, variant of Overage *Obs.*, work.

Ouert, Ouese, obs. forms of Overt, Eaves.

Ouerwhere, variant of Ourwhere *adv. Obs.*

†**Ouerwhile,** *adv. Obs. rare.* In 5 **ouerwile.** [prob. reduced from *outherwhile*; analogous to Ourwhere, *ouerwhere*.] At one time or another; at times; now and then.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 30 þerfor non of þe bischopis, enblawen wiþ enuy of þe fendis temptacoun, wraþ, if prestis ouerwile exort or monest þe peple.

Ouf, ouff (auf), *int.*

1. An exclamation expressing a sense of stifling.

1855 Browning *Fra Lippo* 50, I could not paint all night—Ouf! I leaned out of window for fresh air. 1876 F. E. Trollope *Charming Fellow* II. xii. 193 'Ouf!' panted Miss Chubb, and began to fan herself.

2. A representation of the warning bark of a dog.

1899 Crockett *Kit Kennedy* 161 'Ouff! ouff!' barked Royal behind him.

Oufe, obs. f. Woof. **Ougard,** obs. f. Award.

†**Ouge.** *Mining. Obs.* [Derivation unknown: cf. Wough.] The hard or compact rock forming the sides of a metallic vein.

1747 Hooson *Miner's Dict.* s. v. *Bind*, The more nearer they resemble the Nature of the approaching Ouges, and are easily distinguished by the experienced Miner. *Ibid.* Q iij, The true set of the Vein is when it cuts into the hard Rock, and formes hard and firme Sides or Ouges.

Ougglisome, obs. form of Uglisome *a.*

Ough, *int., sb.*

1. An exclamation expressing disgust.

1565 Cooper *Thesaurus, Ahah, suspirantis* Ough hoe: in sighing. 1786 Mrs. A. M. Bennett *Juvenile Indiscr.* III. 197 Ough, he despised such Cattle [people].

2. An imitation of certain sounds: see quots.

1894 *Field* 9 July 81 5/2 Followed by a deep and angry 'ough!' as a tiger broke cover. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 481/2 The 'ough' 'ough' of the field-guns breaks upon the ear.

Ough, obs. f. Owe. **Oughly(e,** obs. f. Ugly *a.*

Ought (ōt), *sb.*[1] (*pron.*), *adv.*, var. of Aught *sb.*[2]

Ought, *sb.*[2] [Ought *v.* 5 used for the nonce as a noun.] That which is denoted by the verb *ought*; duty, obligation.

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 874 The Will of God, is Goodness, Justice, and Wisdom; or Decorousness, Fitness, and Ought it self, Willing. 1865 Mozley *Miracl.* III. 257 Without the sense of 'ought', there is nothing to bind the individual to those actions. 1874 Geo. Eliot *Coll. Breakf. P.* in *Jubal*, etc. 260 The will supreme, the individual claim, The social Ought, the lyrist's liberty. 1878 Gladstone *Prim. Homer* vi. § 30. 87 The two great ideas of the divine will, and of the Ought, or duty, are the principal factors in the government of our human world.

Ought, *sb.*[3], vulgar corruption of Nought in sense 'cipher'.

Prob. originating in an erroneous division of 'a nought' as 'an ought'; but by many associated with the figure 0 of the cipher, which they take as the initial O of *Ought. Oughts and crosses*, a children's game with a figure containing nine spaces, which are filled up by two players alternately with ciphers and crosses, the object of each being to place three of one kind in a line.

1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* xix, 'Three score and ten', said Chuffey, 'ought and carry seven...Oh! why—why—why—didn't he live to four times ought's an ought, and four times two's an eight, eighty?' 1854 *N. & Q.* Ser. I. IX. 527 1 (Devonshire saying) Oughts are nothings unless they've strokes to them. 1861 Sala *Dutch Pict.* ix. 130 A vile childish scrawl, done over a half smeared-out game of oughts and crosses. 1874 Dasent *Half a Life* 32 Units were taken for oughts, and oughts added to units.

Ought (ōt), *v.* Forms: α. 1 **áhte,** 2–4 **ahte,** (3 **æhte, ahhte, hahte**), 3–4 **auhte,** (3 **auote**), 3–5 **aȝt(e, aght(e, aute,** 4 **aohte, awȝte, auht, ahut, awt,** 4–5 **auȝt(e, aughte,** 4–6 **aoht,** *Sc.*

awght, 4–7 aught, 5–6 awght, 4– *Sc.* aucht. *β.* **3 ohte, 3–4 o3te, 3–5 ouhte, oute, 4–5 oghte, ou3t(e, out, 4–6 oughte, (5 owghte, 5–6 owte), 4–7 owght, (5 ow3t, oght), 4– ought, (4– *dial.* owt, 6– *Sc.* oucht, ooht, *s. w. dial.* oft).** *γ.* **4 i3te, ight(e, iht, 5 eght.** [OE. *áhte*, ME. *ôhte, o3te, oughte*, pa. t. of *ágan*, ME. *o3en, owen*, mod. Owe *v.* q. v. This partly retains a past sense; but as an auxiliary of predication it has become indefinite as to time: see branch III, and B.]

A. as finite verb; properly pa. t. of Owe.

I. Pa t. of Owe *v.* in sense 'to have or possess'.

†1. Possessed, owned. (Cf. Owe *v.* 1.) *Obs.*

α. a 1000 Beowulf 31 Leof land-fruma longe ahte. *c 1175 Lamb. Hom.* 33 þah þu ahtest al weorld iwald. *c 1205* Lay. 25083 þeos weoren mine milderen..ahten [*c 1275* adde] alle þa leoden þa into Rome leien. *c 1330 R. Brunne Chron.* (1810) 156 Me salle haf wele alle þat þou euer auht. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* I. 45 Off Kingis, that aucht that reawte. *c 1375 Cursor M.* 4253 (Fairf.) Alle þe gode and catel þat he a3t. *c 1440 Jacob's Well* 203 It schulde haue be restoryd to hem þat awtyn it. 1552 Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* (1884) 24 The oxe hes knawin the man that aucht him. *a 1578* Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 249 At the beginning of meate..he that aught the house..sould say the grace. *a 1670* Spalding *Troub. (Chas. I* (1850) I. 205 The poor men that aucht thame followit in.

β. a 1225 Ancr. R. 390 He. bead for to makien hire cwene of al þet he ouhte. *c 1350 Will. Paterne* 3229 þe king ebrouns it ou3t þat was hire lord bi fore. *c 1400 Destr. Troy* 12404 By leue of the lord, þat the lond oght. *c 1440 Gesta Rom* liv. 235 (Harl. MS.) He that owte the shelde. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* vi. xii, The name of this castel is Tyntygayl & a duke ought it somtyme. 1534 More *Comf. agst. Trib.* iii. Wks. 1219/2 Who ought your castel (Cosyn) thre thousande yere agoe? 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* v. 204 The Turke who ought my Mule.

γ. 13. *Cursor M.* 6719 (Cott.) þe lord þat þat beist aght Sal þar-for ansuer at his maght [*G.* iht..miht, *Tr* ight..my3t].

†b. with inversion of sense: Belonged. *Obs.*

1470–85 Malory *Arthur* vi. v, There came the knyghte to whome the pauelione ought.

II. Pa. t. of Owe *v.* in its existing sense.

†2. Had to pay, was under obligation to pay or render; owed. (Cf. Owe *v.* 2.) *Obs.* or *dial.*

The full phrase *ahte to geldanne*, 'had to pay'—*debebat*, owed, appears in the Lindisfarne Gospels; but, for the following two centuries and a half, examples are wanting to show the passing of this into the simple *ahte*: see Owe *v.* 2.

α. [*c 950 Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt xviii. 24 Enne seðe ahte to geldanne [*Vulg.* debebat, *Rushw* sculde, *Ags. G.* sceolde, *Hatt.* scolde] tea ðusendo cræftas. *Ibid.* 28 Enne of efneðeznum his seðe ahte to geldenna [*other vv.* us in 24] hundriaðd scillinga. *Ibid.* Luke vii 41 An ahte to geldanne [*Vulg.* debebat, *Ags. Gosp.* sceolde] penningas fif hund.] *a 1300 Cursor M.* 21422 Pour he was.. And til a þiu he mikel aght. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* I. 226 Quhair is the kyndnes thow aucht to Claudius? *a 1825* Forby *Voc. E. Anglia* s. v. *Aught*, He aught me ten pounds.

β. a 1225 Ancr. R. 124 A mon þet leie ine prisune, & ouhte muche raunsun. *Ibid.* 406 þu sulde þet tu ouhtest. 1382 Wyclif *Luke* vii 41 Tweye dettours were to sum leenere. oon ou3te fyue hundrid pens, and an other fyfty. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* i. iii, He asked hir by the feith she ou3t to hym. *?a 1500 Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) II 4 Foure dettors some tyme oughten moneye to a usurere. 1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 279 Whether .. the Abbat of St Augustine and his tenants ought suite to the Bishop's Court. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen IV*, iii. iii. 152 He..sayde this other day, You ought him a thousand pound. 1677 *Govt. Venice* 145 The Obedience he ought to his Superiours. *c 1685 Life A. Martindale* 231 (E.D.D.) Burton .. said he ought him nothing.

†b. *absol.* Was in debt (*to*). (Cf. Owe *v.* 2 b.)

1460 Capgrave *Chron.* 167 The Kyng of Aragon .. denyed it [servise], and saide he aute not but to the Kyng of Spain. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 277 b/1 The good man .. constrayned hym by his othe to swere whether he ought hym or no. 1610 Healey *St Aug. Citie of God* vi. vii. (1620) 234 That the first man she met .. should pay her for the sport that Hercules ought her for.

†3. *fig.* Owed, had to repay (an ill turn, shame, etc.). (Cf. Owe *v.* 3.) *Obs.*

c 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 1639 *Hypsip.*, Fortune hire oughte a foul myschaunce. *c 1460 Towneley Myst.* ii. 314 We! na! I aght the a fowll dispyte. 1575 *Gamm. Gurton* i. iii, The devill, or els his dame they ought her sure a shame. 1652 Brome *Damoiselle* iii. i. Wks. 1873 I. 416 The Devill sure Ought me a mischiefe, when he enabled that Old Witch, my Father to beget me. 1694 R. L'Estrange *Fables* (clxxviii (1714) 294 The Devil Ought him a Shame, and paid him both Interest and Principal.

†b. Hence, Bore, entertained, or cherished (ill or good will, a grudge, a spite, regarded as something yet to be paid or rendered); sometimes nearly = showed, rendered (favour, allegiance, etc.). *Obs.*

α. 1495 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 112 He haught a favor & good lordship to his servant Kilborne.

β. 1465 Marg. Paston in *P. Lett.* II. 186 He ought you ryght gode wyll. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* II. xlviii. 31 By his excercysyng of Iustyce ye Brytons ought to hym more fauour than to eyther of his neuewes. *a 1529* Skelton *P. Sparowe* 322 So trayterously my byrde to kyll That neuer ought the euyll wyll! 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* liv. [lv.] 12 One that ought me euell will dyd threaten me. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Northumbld.* v, Til Fortune ought both him and vs a spite. 1597 Beard *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 150 He purposed to stab one whom he ought a grudge vnto with his dagger. 1678 Marvell *Growth Popery* Wks. 1875 IV 337 He highly inveighed against many gentlemen .. that ought him no homage, as persons disaffected.

†4. Was indebted or beholden for; owed. (Cf. Owe *v.* 4.) *Obs.*

1594 ?Greene *Selimus* Wks. 1881–3 XIV. 217 Your Emperour ought his safetie vnto you. 1651 tr. *De-las-Coveras' Don Fenise* 167, I saw I ought my life to this Cavalier. 1658 Cleveland *Rustick Rampant* Wks. (1687) 505 To whose Christian Piety he ought the two last Days of his Life.

III. As auxiliary of predication.

5. The general verb to express duty or obligation of any kind; strictly used of moral obligation, but also with various weaker shades of meaning, expressing what is befitting, proper, correct, advisable, or naturally expected. Only in pa. t. (indic. or subj.), which may be either past or present in meaning. (The only current use in standard Eng.)

The subject is properly the person (or thing) bound by the obligation, which latter is expressed by a following infinitive (with, formerly also without, *to*), sometimes omitted by ellipsis. Followed by a passive infinitive, it expresses obligation on the part of some undefined or unexpressed agent, the subject in this case being the person, etc to whom the obligation is due (e.g. *parents ought to be honoured* = it is a duty to honour parents).

a. In past sense: = Owed it to duty; was (were) bound or under obligation (*to do* something). Usually, now only, in dependent clause, corresponding to a preceding past tense in principal clause. *he said you ought* = he said it was your duty. (Cf. c below.)

α. c 1200 Ormin 19108 Annd tohh swa þehh ne cnew hinnn nohht þe werelld alls itt ahhte. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 4135 Vor he truste to hom mest, as me þinch he wel a3te. *c 1300 Havelok* 2787 Yif þat she aucte quen to be. 1382 Wyclif *Isa.* v. 4. *c 1425* Wyntoun *Cron.* viii. ii 52 Robert þe Bruys, Erle of Karryk Aucht to succeed to þe Kynryke.

β. c 1305 St. Lucy 4 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 101 Of such a child wel glad heo was: as heo wel ou3te. 1388 Wyclif *Isa.* v. 4 What is it that Y ou3t [1382 aw3te] to do more to my vyner? 1553 Grimaldi *Cicero's Offices* (c 1650) 140 Hee ought, in that case, to recompence him. 1692 E. Walker *Epictetus' Mor.* (1737) To Mr. Walker 61 Till you did kindly teach Apollo, what he out to preach. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 268 P 1 It is not that I think I have been more witty than I ought of late. 1812 Byron *Childe Harold* vii, His Sancho thought The knight's fandango friskier than it ought. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* x. II. 592 To convince him that he ought to stay where he was. 1892 *Law Times* XCIII. 414/2 He [the judge] did not think that the defendant ought to be kept in prison any longer.

b. In present sense: = Am (is, are) bound or under obligation; *you ought to do it* = it is your duty to do it; *it ought to be done* = it is right that it should be done, it is a duty (or some one's duty) to do it. (The most frequent use throughout. Formerly expressed by the pres. t., Owe *v.* 5.)

This appears to be orig the pa. subj. (which in ME. and mod. Eng has the same form as the indic.) used first in hypothetical or general cases; e g Ought one to tell the truth under all circumstances? If it should rain, he ought not to go. If he cannot go to-day, he ought to go to morrow. Thence, in definite present sense, as Tell me what I ought to do now. The use of the pa. subj. softens the form of the expression; cf the parallel *you should* for *it is your duty*; also *would you* for *will you*; *might I* for *may I*; *could you* for *can you*.

(*a*) with *to* and infin.

α. c 1175 Lamb. Hom. 5 þes we ahte[n] to beon þe edmoddre. *a 1200 Moral Ode* 129 þet achten we to leuen wel. *c 1230 Hali Meid.* 35 þu ahtest wummon þis were .. ouer alle þing to schunien. 1307 *Elegy Edw. I*, ii, Al Englond ahte forte knowe, Of wham that song is that y synge. 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 70 O doughtir Cristyn .. wyen awtyst to be The lyght of myn eyn. *a 1609 Form Baron Courts* i. § 11 in Skene *Reg. Maj.* 100 b, The Clerk aucht to inroll them formalhe. 1658 *Hatton Corr.* (Camden) 15 Therefore I aught to begg your pardon.

β. c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* v. 545 O paleys empty and disconsolat Wel oughtestow to falle and I to dye. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* ii. i, Whan men haue that which men ought to haue they ought to be ioyful and glad. 1529 Wolsey in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 10 [This] owt to moue petyfull hertys. 1558 Knox *First Blast* (Arb.) 8 Suche as ought to mainteine the truth and veritie of God. *c 1590* Greene *Orpharion* (1599) 57 We oft rightly to think of women, seeing so oft we seeke their favors. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* ii. ii. § 2 It ought to be looked upon with veneration. 1717 Pope *Eloisa to Abelard* 183, I ought to grieve, but cannot what I ought. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* viii. xiii, When gentlemen admit inferior Parsons into their company, they oft to keep their distance. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlviii. 252 The precedent ought to be followed. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 144 An alien .. ought not to be permitted to levy a fine. 1880 Mrs. Parr *Adam & Eve* xvii. 244 Up when they oft to be abed, and abed when they oft to be up. 1886 L.D. Esher in *Law Rep.* 32 Chanc. Div. 26 There is nothing here to shew that the parties ought not to be bound by their contract.

† (*b*) with simple infin. *Obs* or *arch.*

α. a 1200 Moral Ode 2 Mi wit ahte bon mare. 1297 R. Glouc. 9251 Ich þonke 3ou as ich wel a3te [*v. r.* aute] do. 13.. *Cursor M.* 207 Cursur o werld inan aght it call. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. ii. 28, I auȝte ben herre þan she. *c 1430 Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iv. xxx. (1869) 192 þe vengeaunce of god .. of whiche alle auhten haue diede. 1578–1600 *Sc. Poems 16th C.* (1801) II. 271 Than acht he be of all puissance denude.

β. a 1225 Ancr. R. 326 Nie þinges beoð þet ouhten hien touward schrifte. *c 1386* Chaucer *Melib.* Prol. 20 A litel thyng..That oghte liken yow. *c 1449* Pecock *Repr.* 218 He ou3te more tent 3eue to his owne good lyuyng..than he out 3eue tent to the good lyuyng of eny other persoon. 1589 *Pasquil's Ret.* B, Her Maiestie layeth such a logge vppon their consciences, as they ought not beare. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* i. i 3 You ought not walke Vpon a labouring day, without the signe Of your Profession. 1648 Milton *Tenure Kings* (1650) 14 On the autority of Law the autority of a Prince depends and to the Laws ought submitt. 1751 Eliza Heywood *Betsy Thoughtless* IV. 141 Ought my friendship to the husband render me insensible of the beauties of the wife? 1815 *Zeluca* III. 318 Do not get habituated to a word you ought never use. 1868 Browning *Agamemnon* 796 How ought I address thee, how ought I revere thee?

c. With past sense indicated by the use of a following perf. infin. with *have*: *you ought to have known* = it was your duty to know, you should have known. (The usual modern idiom.)

1551 Bible 2 *Kings* v. 13 Yf ye prophet had byd the done some great thinge oughtest thou not then to haue done it? 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Gen. Conf., We haue left vndone those thinges whiche we oughte to haue done. 1715 De Foe *Fam. Instruct.* i. i (1841) I. 16 Dear child, you ought to have been told who God is before now. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III 379, I ought to have exhibited an example of valour. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 659 *note*, Sir John Reresby, who ought to have been well informed, positively affirms that [etc.]. 1804 Tennyson *Northern Farmer* i. 20, I thowt a said whot a owt to 'a said an' I coomed awaay. 1895 *Law Times* XCIX 465/1 Lord Londesborough knew, or ought to have known, that his bill of exchange was intended to circulate.

†6. quasi *impers.*, with dative object. (Cf. Owe *v.* 6.) **a.** In past sense: Behoved, behitted, was due (to). *Obs.*

α. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 7348 Watloker it a3te her. *a 1300 Cursor M.* 6014 (Cott.) Ful wel þam aght þair king to blam. *c 1400 Destr. Troy* 3980 Onest ouerall, as aght hir astate. *c 1420 Sir Amadace* (Camden) lviii, That ladi gente ..did wele that hur aghte to do.

β. c 1366 Chaucer *A, B, C* 119 But oonly þer we diden not as us ouhte Doo. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* vi. xii, I haue no thynge done but that me ought for to doo.

†b. In present sense: Behoves, behits, is due (to). *Obs.*

α. c 1340 Cursor M. 12988 (Fairf.) þe ne ha3t haue na doute. *c 1380* Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 84 Us auȝte not to suppose. *?a 1400 Morte Arth.* 1595 Me aughte to honour the me in erthe Over alle oþer thynges. *c 1450 Mirroun Saluacioun* 1185 Than aght vs offte to crist golde of dilectionne.

β. a 1225 Ancr. R. 2 þis nis nowt ibet 3et al se wel hit ouhte. *c 1385* Chaucer *L. G. W.* 429 Hym oughte now to have the lesse peyne. 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 3 b, If a kyng leue to do eny of the lytil thynges that hym ought. *c 1500 Lancelot* 2995 For well it oucht o prince or o king Til honore and til cherish in al thing O worthi man.

γ. 13. *Min. P. Vernon MS.* xxxvii. 126, I ouȝte loue Iesu, ful of mirte, And worschipe him as me well ȝte. *c 1450 Mirroun Saluacioun* 3755 The forsaide stedes eght vs to visit.

IV. 7. The pa pple. *ought* (*aught*) was formerly in literary use, and is still common in dialectal or vulgar use, to form the perfect tense or passive voice of Owe *v.*: **a.** Owed; **b.** Possessed (*mod. Sc.*); **c.** Been obliged (*vulgar Eng.*).

α. c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints xxii. (*Laurentius*) 381 3et paynis are aucht þe mony. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* iv. xiv, He hath oughte you and vs euer good wille. 1495 in *Cal. Doc. rel. Scott.* (1888) 327 [Paying] all maills, fermes, and dewties acht and wont. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Macc.* xii. 3 As though they had ought them no euell wyll. 1639 *Concetts Clinches*, etc. (Halliw.) 46 A gentleman who had ought him money a long time. 1672 Marvell *Reh. Transp.* I. 4 The Press hath ought him a shame a long time, and is but now beginning to pay off the Debt.

b. c 1560 A. Scott *Poems* iv. 31 And nevir speir quhais awcht hir. *a 1800* in Scott *Old Mort.* Introd., I would give half of what I am aught, to know if it is still in existence.

(Here perh belongs the Sc. *Whae's aucht this?* to whom does this belong? But the analysis is not clear.)

c. 1836 Haliburton (Sam Slick) *Clockmaker* Introd., It don't seem to me that I had ought to be made a fool on in that book. 1895 Rosemary *Chilterns* 172 (E. D. D.) Rose had ought to get married. *Mod. dial.* Did you do that? You hadn't ought (= ought not to have done it).

B. as present stem, with inflexions (*oughteth, oughted, oughting*). *Obs.* or *dial.*

†1. To be under obligation (*to do* something); = A. 5, Owe *v.* 5. *Obs.*

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.*, Summe symple persoones hadden thilk opinioun tho iij seid persoones oughtiden to be slayn. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 10 The more he oughteth to dispose hymselfe to fede of this heuenly meet. 1654 Cokaine *Dianea* ii. 123 The cause is common to all, Kings oughting not to suffer Usurpation of States in others lest they find the experience of it in their owne.

2. *Sc.* To have to pay; = Owe *v.* 2.

1552 Abp Hamilton (*Catech.* (1884) 4 The reuerence that ye aucht to our Lord Jesus Christ. 1588 A. King tr. *Canisius' Catech.* Cert. Deuot Prayers 32 To the surly, we aught al that we can doe, al that we hue, al that we vnderstand. 1822 Scott *Nigel* v, We aught him the siller, and will pay him wi' our convenience.

3. *Sc.* To possess; = Owe *v.* 1, Own *v.* 1.

a 1800 in Heslop *Prov. Scot.* (1862) 136 Let him haud the bairn that aughts the bairn. 1816 Scott *Bl. Dwarf* ix, I am answerable for her to those that aught her. 1826 J. Wilson *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 266 Without ony illwill to the master that aughts him. 1886 Stevenson *Kidnapped* 24 There's naebody but you and me that ought the name. 1896 Barrie *Tommy* 202 The man as ocht Jerusalem greets because the fair Circassian winna take him.

4. *Pres. pple.* Sc. **aughtand, -en, auchtan(d:** **a.** Owing, indebted; **b.** Due: = Owing *ppl. a.* 1, 2.

α. a 1609 Form Baron Courts xiii. § 3 in Skene *Reg. Maj.* 104 b, He sall sweir..that he is not aughtand to him sic ane summe of debt. 1644 in Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) p. xxxvii, My wife gat sum penworthes fra Nans Girson, quhilk shoe was aughten to the box, and after I had mad all my compt, I was auchtand 2s. to the box. 1651 D Calderwood *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 426 To pay to the collectors the summes aughtand.

Ought, obs. misspelling of OBT; obs. f. OUT.

†**Oughten.** *Obs.*- Var. form of UGHTEN, OE. *uht*, the time just before daybreak, early morning.

a 1300 *K. Horn* 1415 (MS. Laud 108) He amyten and he fouten þe nyȝt and eke þe ouȝten [*v.rr.* ohtoun, vȝten]. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 9406 Thretti dayes when he hadde foughten With-outen reste bothe euen & oughten.

Oughtness (ō·tnes). *rare.* [f. OUGHT 5 + -NESS.] That quality of an action which is expressed by 'ought'; moral obligatoriness.

1879 J. COOK *Lect. Conscience* i, Every motive has two sides rightness or its opposite, and oughtness or its opposite. Conscience is that which perceives and feels rightness and oughtness in motives. 1888 H. C. BOWEN in *Jrnl. Educ.* 1 Nov. 521/1 To stimulate and direct..this sense of obligation, of 'oughtness'.

†**Ou·ghtworth.** *Obs.* [The two words *ought*, AUGHT *sb.* and WORTH *a.* written in combination.] Anything worth, worth anything, of any value.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* ix. 119 Neither the ground nor the consequence of this argument are oughtworth.

Oughwhere, var. OWHERE *Obs.*, anywhere.

†**Ougle,** *a Obs.* Also 5 **ogel, oggel,** 6 **owgle.** [app. related to *oglie, ouglie, owgly*, obs. forms of UGLY *a*; but the form in *-el, -le* is difficult to account for.] Ugly, repulsive, frightful.

14.. *Chaucer's Clerk's T.* 617 (Corp. MS.) þis Oggel [*MS. Lansd.* ogel, *Ellesm.*, etc. vgly, etc] sergeaunt. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet* 111 He lookes like a Tyger: a man would thinke he would eate one, his countenance is so ougle. 1554 J. PROCTOR tr. *Vincentius* To Rdr., How owgle and carrion-lean ye are to se.

Ouglesome, obs. f. UGGLESOME, horrible.

Ouglie, -ly, Ougsome, obs. ff. UGLY, UGSOME.

Ouh, Ouhte, obs. forms of OWE, OUGHT.

Ouin, Ouir, obs. forms of OVEN, OVER.

†**Ouir,** *conj. Sc. Obs.* [app. a reduction of OUTHER *conj*] Either, or.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot* I. 22 Withoutin tarie ouir nycht ouir day, To Spanze lande tha tuke the nariest way.

Ouir-, in comb.: see OVER-.

Ouistiti, var. WISTITI, S. American monkey.

Ouk, oulk, Sc. forms of ME. *wouke*, WEEK.

Oukaz, var. UKASE. **Oule,** obs. f. AWL, OWL.

Oulema, var. ULEMA. **Oulette,** obs f. OWLET.

Ouller, obs f. ALDER. **Oulong,** var. OOLONG.

‖**Oulter-le-mer.** *Law Fr.* [= OF. *oultre la mer* beyond the sea; misprinted, in Cowell, *ouster-le-mer* (by confounding the black letter *l* and long *s*), and so repeated in subsequent law dictionaries down to Wharton 1883.] The plea of excuse of being beyond the sea.

1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Ouster le mer* (*ultra mare*) commeth of the French (*oultre* i. *ultra*) and (*le mer* i. *mare*) and it is a cause of excuse or Essoine, if a man appeare not in Court vpon Summons. 1617 MINSHEU, *Oulter le mer.* [1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Ouster le mer.* So 1729 in JACOB, 1848- in WHARTON.]

Oultrage, -ance, obs. ff. OUTRAGE, -ANCE.

Oultre-, in comb., obs. form of OUTRE-.

†**Ou·ltreli,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [ad. OF. *oultrément*, mod.F. *outrément*, excessively, absolutely, f. *outré*, OUTRÉ. Perh. confused or identified with Eng. *outerly*, UTTERLY] Absolutely, quite.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 230 Thei have him oultreli refused.

‖**Oultrepreu,** *a. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *oultrepreux* (15th c. in Godef.), f. *oultre, outre* beyond, ultra-, + *preux* valiant, brave] Exceedingly brave.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 32 The vaillyaunt and oultrepreu Jason was in this glorie and triumphe.

Oumbylle, Oumber, oumer, Oumpere, obs. forms of HUMBLE, UMBER, UMPIRE.

Oun-, an occasional ME. spelling of UN-.

Ounce (ouns), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4-6 **unce,** (5 **vunce, unch, once, owns, ouns, nouns, nowns, nonsso,** 6 **ownce, oonce, oince, ounc, ownche),** 5- **ounce.** [a. OF. *unce* (12th c. in Littré), F. *once* :—L. *uncia* twelfth part (of a pound or a foot). The L. word was already adopted in OE. in the form and sense of *ynce* str. m., INCH; in late OE. it also appears as *yndse, ynse* wk. fem., ounce; but the existing word is from French.]

1. A unit of weight; originally, as still in Troy weight, the twelfth of a pound, but in avoirdupois or ordinary goods weight the sixteenth of the pound.

The Troy ounce consists of 480 grains, and is divided into 20 pennyweights; the avoirdupois ounce contains 437·5 grains, and is divided into 16 drams. *Fluid ounce*, a measure of capacity, containing an avoird. ounce of distilled water at 62° Fahr. (=28·4 cubic centimetres). In the United States the fluid ounce is the quarter of a gill or 128th part of a gallon (= 29·57 cubic centimetres), containing 456·033 grains of distilled water at its maximum density. It is thus an aliquot part of the pint, quart, and gallon, which the British fluid ounce is not.

[*c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 248 ȝenim..anre yndsan [*v.r.* ynsan] ȝewilte.] *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 54 Mykelle brent gold, as sextene vnce amounte. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *Can.-Yeom. Prol.* 203 Fyue or sixe Ounces [*v. rr.* vnce(s)..Of siluer. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 87 Take persole, peletre an oyns, and grynde. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 714/23 *Hec semiuncia*, half a nouns. 1463 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 154 Gold weyyng xix. ownsys and half a ownsce, the prise off every owns xxx.*s*. 1464 *Paston Lett.* II. 154 *marg.*, After xxx.*d*. the unch. 1472 in *Wilts. Archæol. Mag.* (1868) XI. 337 A sacryng belle..weyng x vuncez. 1481 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 316 A spone of selver wayyng a nonsse. 1488-9 *Act* 4 *Hen. VII*, c. 22 The gold..whiche they nowe sell for a pounde weight weyeth not above vij unces. 1526 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 15 An ownce sylvir fyne sterlinge at 3*s*. 8*d*. 1552-3 *Inv. Ch. Goods, Staffs.* in *Ann. Lichfield* (1863) IV. 70 Weynge by estymacon viij oonce. 1554 *Galway Arch.* in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 415 Every ounc therof..to passe in iiii.*s*. sterling the ounc allways. 1559 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 183 A crowne an oince fyne score oinces & thre quarteis. 1571 *Will* in *Gentl. Mag.* (1861) July 35 Weyng xvi. ownchis and a quarter. 1646 RECORDE, etc. *Gr. Artes* 322, 20 pence weight maketh an ounce, and 12 ounces do make a pound. 1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 261 If there be any Signs of a Plethora, twelve Ounces of Blood may be taken away. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 305 The origin of the present avoirdupois pound of sixteen ounces, equal to 7680 Troy grains, is involved in obscurity.

b. *loosely*: usually, A small quantity.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 677 By ounces henge hise lokkes þat he hadde 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* III. i. 136 My sweete ounce of mans flesh, my in-come lew. *a* 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* i. (1643) 334 Not all at once, but by ounces, as we say. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. ii, They had not an ounce [of bread and flesh] left in the ship. 1839-40 I. TAYLOR *Anc. Chr.* (1842) II. ii. 100 The table was spread with some ounces of dry bread.

c. *fig.* of imponderable things; esp. in proverbial expressions.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 42 Better is one vnce of good lyfe, than x pounde of pardon. 1629 *Bk. Merry Riddles* 26 An ounce of state requires a pound of gold. 1644 MILTON *Judgm. Bucer, To Parlt.*, To debate and sift this matter to the utmost ounce of Learning and Religion. 1670 RAY *Proverbs, Sc. Prov.* 264 An ounce of mothers wit is worth a pound of Clergy. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* II. viii. 295 An ounce of common sense goes farther than many cartloads of logic.

2. Used to render *onza*, the name of a coin of different values in Spain and Sicily.

The value of the old Spanish *doubloon onza* (of gold) was about 16 dollars, i.e. £3 12*s*; the Sicilian onza (of silver) was equal to about 10*s*. 3½*d*.

1799 NELSON 8 Mar. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) III. 286 You will receive seven thousand ounces or 21,000 ducats. *a* 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* II (1874) 275 Then how canst thou think to succeed alone Who hast not a thousand ounces of thine own? 1878 H. GIBBS *Ombre* 10 General Castilla..never liked playing for less than an ounce (£3 12*s*.) a fish.

†3. a. A mediæval measure of time, equal to 47 atoms (7½ secs.): see ATOM 7. b. A measure of length or of surface, equal to 3 inches. c. A local Irish measure of surface: see quot. 1780. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. ix. (1495) Y vj b/2 A moment of tyme conteynyth twelue vnces and an vnce seuen and forty attomos. *Ibid.* XIX. cxxix. nn ij/1 Vncia conteyneth thre ynches in mesure. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* II. 90 In the parish of Tooavister, they have a way of taking land by the ounce. .. An ounce is the sixteenth of a gineve, and is sufficient for a potatoe garden.

4. a. *attrib.* Of the weight of one ounce or (in comb.) so many ounces.

1845 GREENER *Sc. Gunnery* 75 We have obtained a velocity with an ounce ball nearly doubling this. 1898 *Daily News* 6 July 7/3 Next comes Canada's proposal..of a charge of 1½*d*. on ounce letters. 1900 *Ibid.* 9 May 5/5 The present four-ounce bread ration is to be further reduced.

b. *Comb.*, as *ounce-grape* (obs.), *-measure, -notch*; †**ounce-land,** a division of land in Orkney, which paid to the earl one ounce of silver; **ounce-thread,** a kind of sewing thread.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 410 We haue not spoken of the Ounce-grapes, whereof euery one weighes a good ounce. 1814 SHIRREF *Agric. Surv. Orkn.* 31 The lands in Orkney had been early divided into ure or ounce lands, and each ounce land into eighteen penny lands, and penny-lands again into four-merk or farthing lands, corresponding to the feu-money paid at the time. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* iv 140 The making of sewing-thread, known by the names of 'ounce thread' and 'nun's-thread', was commenced. 1861 L. I. NOBLE *Icebergs* 248 The loss of a single ton of ice shifts..it an ounce-notch on the bar of the mighty scale.

Hence **Ou·nceer,** a thing that weighs one or (in comb.) so many ounces, as a *three-ouncer*. **Ou·ncy** *a.*, yielding an ounce of gold to a certain measure.

1854 ROGERS *New Rush* II. 52 The ground..is thickly interspersed with ouncy dust. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 21 May 4/1 Tumbling brooks teeming with 'three ouncers'.

Ounce (ouns), *sb.*[2] Forms: 4 **unce,** 5-7 **once,** 6 **owns,** 7 **onse,** 6- **ounce.** [ad. OF. *once* (13th c. in Littré), *lonce* (*Voy de Marc Pol*, Godef. *Compl.*); cf. It. *lonza*, Sp. *onza, onça*. OF. *l'once* (according to Hatz.-Darm.) represents an earlier *lonce* (the *l* being confounded with the def. article) = It. *lonza*:—pop. L. type **luncia*, for L. *lyncea*, deriv. of *lync-em* LYNX.]

1. A name originally given to the common lynx, afterwards extended to other species, and still sometimes applied in America to the Canada lynx and other species. From 16th c. applied to various other small or moderate-sized feline beasts, vaguely identified.

13.. *K. Alis.* 5228 Bores, beres, and lyouns, Vnces grete, and leopardes. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* v. (*Parl. Beasts*) xvi, The wyld once, the buk, the welterand brok. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. Wks. 1724 II. 715 The lion heart, the ounce gave active might. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. ii. 30 Be it Ounce, or Catte, or Beare, Pard, or Boare with bristled haire. 1598 B. YONG *Diana* 91 The pillers were supported with Lyons, Ounces and Tygres,..cut of brasse. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXVIII. viii. II. 316 The Onces be likewise taken for strange and forrein, and of all foure-footed beasts they haue the quickest eie and see best [*L.* Peregrini sunt et lynces, quæ clarissimi quadrupedum omnium cernunt]. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 380 The wilde beast which among the Germans is named *Luchss* (by making a name from the *Linx*..the Spaniards do as yet call him by the Latin name *Lince*..amongst the barbarous writers he is called by the name of an *Ounce* (which I do suppose to be a panther). 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) 25 The Ounce or the wilde Cat, is as big as a mungrell dog. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xii. (1655) 45 (Montezuma's Palace) Great cages, wherein were kept in some Lions, in other Tygres, in other Ownzes, in other Wolves. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Ounce*,... also a kind of spotted beast called a Lynx. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. iv § 7 Such as differ in size and shape from each other, as the Cat of Europe, and Ownce of India. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV 344 Tygers, Ounces, Pards Gambold before them. 1672 JOSSELYN *New Eng. Rarities* 16 The Ounce or Wild Cat, is about the bigness of two lusty Ram Cats.

2. In current zoological use: A feline beast (*Felis uncia*), inhabiting the lofty mountain ranges of Central and Southern Asia; it resembles the leopard in markings, but is smaller and of lighter ground colour, and has longer and thicker fur; also called *mountain-panther* and *snow-leopard*.

[1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 381 Ounces do commonly seem to be called rather Linxes then Panthers; but although some late writers do attribute the name to a Leopard or a lesser Panther, it seemeth notwithstanding corrupt from the Linx.] [1761 BUFFON *Hist. Naturelle* IX. 152 La seconde espèce est la petite panthère d'Oppian..que les Voyageurs modernes ont appelé, *Once* du nom corrompu *Lynx* ou *Lunx*.] 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 255 We will therefore call that animal of the panther kind, which is less than the panther, and with a longer tail, the ounce...The Ounce..is much less than the panther, being not, at most, above three feet and a half long. 1843 SIR W. JARDINE in *Naturalist's Libr.* III. 192 The ounce is first noticed by Buffon.

†b. Applied to the Cheetah or Hunting Leopard: this being at first confounded with the Ounce of Buffon. *Obs.*

1694 in *Churchill's Voy.* (1704) IV. 162 Besides Hawks and Dogs, they make use of a sort of Creatures they call *Onses*, about the bigness of a Fox, very swift, their Skins speckled like Tigers, and so Tame, that they carry them behind them on Horse-back. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Ounce*, is also a kind of tame Beast in Persia, mistaken for a lynx. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* IX. xviii, And couchant on the saddle-bow, With tranquil eyes and talons sheathed, The ounce expects his liberty. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. i. 609 As hooded ounces cling to the driven hind.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* †**Ounce-stone,** a rendering of Pliny's *lyncurium*, a reputed precious stone, now understood to have been amber.

c 1505 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 196 Et de 13*s*. 5*d* ex mutacione argenti pro ownsstayllis. 1583 *Rates of Customs* D v b, Ounce skinnes the peece x*s*. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 609 That the Once stone or Lyncurium is of the same colour that Ambre ardent which resembleth the fire. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Charmed Sea* IV. 44 Mouse, ounce, and hare skins may serve us at present as well as sables could do.

Ounce, *v. rare.* [f. OUNCE *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To mark with the weight in ounces.

1702 *Lond Gaz.* 3863/4 It is ounced at the bottom 18. oz.

Ounctuous, obs. form of UNCTUOUS.

[**Ound:** see note under OUNDY *a.*]

Ounde, variant of ONDE *sb. Obs.*, spite.

†**Ounded,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. F. *ondé, ondée*, OUNDY, with substitution of Eng. ending -ED ².] a. Waved, wavy. b. *Her.* = UNDÉ.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 708 (736) Here ownded heer þat sonnyssh was of hewe She rente. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 765 Bothe his hede and hys hals ware halely alle over Oundyde of azure, enamelde fulle faire. 14.. *MS. Lincoln* A. i 17 lf. 39 (Halliw.) The tayle was ounded overthwrt with a colour reede as rose.

Ounder-: see UNDER-.

†**Ou·nding,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. **ounde* v., repr. F. *onder* to wave, make wavy.] An adorning with undulating lines in imitation of waves.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 343 The cost of embrowdynge the degise endentynge barryngeowndynge [*v. rr.* owndeynge, owndyng] palynge wyndynge or bendynge and semblable wast of clooth in vanitee.

†**'Ounds,** *int. Obs.* [For *wounds*, i.e. *God's wounds*: cf. ZOUNDS.] An obsolete oath, used as an exclamation of anger, surprise, etc.

1706 FARQUHAR *Recruit Officer* II. iii, Off with your hats! 'ounds, off with your hats!

†**Ou·ndy,** *a. Obs.* Also 4-5 **owndy, ownde,** 6 **oundé.** [a. F. *ondé, -ée* (in 14th c. *ondeit* Godef. *Compl.*):—L. *undāt-um*, f. *undāre* to wave, curl, *unda* wave.] Waved, wavy; in *Her.* = UNDÉ.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III 296 Hir heere that ovndye [*v. r.* owndy] was and crips. [1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1875) 30 Her heare was oundye, that is, layed in rooles vpp one and downe, lyke waues of water when they are styred with the winde.] ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 193 Ownde of azure alle ouer. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 79 b, The other side clothe of Tissue of silver, and clothe of gold of Tissue entered ounde the one with ye other, the ounde is warke wavyng up and doune,..and on the other side that was ounde was sette with signes called cifers of fine gold.

[The passage from Hall's *Chron.* is erroneously reprinted in A. Fleming's *Holinshed* (1587) III. 860/1, with *ound* for *ounde*; it is misunderstood by Halliwell and explained as sb. *ounde* 'a kind of lace, a curl'. The imaginary sb. so explained appears in *Cent. Dict* and Funk's *Standard* in the form *ound*.]

Oune, obs. f. OWN *a.*, ON; obs. pa. pple. of OWE.

Oupe, owpe, app. var. of AWPE, ALP, OLP, bull-finch.

1592 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Frauleuillo*, ave, an oupe. [1599 MINSHEU, A bird with blacke feathers on the head, like linget, called of some, an Owpe.]

Ouph (auf). Also 7- **ouphe,** 7 **owf, ouf.** [A variant of AUF, OAF; perh. originating in a scribal or typographical error for *auph* or *oaph*, which seems more prob. than that it is a genuine dial. variant. App. first in Shaks. (folio 1623).]

1623 *Shaks.'s Merry W.* IV. iv. 49 Wee'l dresse Like Vrchins, Ouphes, and Fairies, greene and white. *Ibid.* v. v. 61 Strew good lucke (Ouphes) on euery sacred roome. 1678 RYMER *Trag. last Age* 129 He is turn'd amorous Owf. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. Prol. Pantagr. Prognost., Dolts, Blockheads, Ninny hammers, and silly Oufs. 1882 SWINBURNE *Tristram of Lyonesse* 108 Or how shall I trust more than ouphe or elf Thy truth to me-ward, who believest thyself?

Hence **Ou·phish** *a.*

1896 J. LUMSDEN *Poems* 140 An implike ouphish ditty.

Our (auəɹ), *pron.* Forms: 1 úre, 2-5 ure, (hure, 3 hore), 3-5 ur, (4 wr); 3 6 oure, (3-4 hour(e), 4-5 owre, 4- our, (5-7 owr, 5 owur, 6 eure, 7 or). [Com. Teutonic: see below.] In OE. used (invariably) as the genitive pl. of the 1st person pronoun, and (with adj. inflexions) as the corresponding possessive pronoun, whether adjectively or absolutely. In mod. Eng. only the possessive pronoun used adjectively, the absolute form being OURS. See the paradigm in I *pron.*

A. *personal pron.* [OE. (*úser, ússer*) *úre* = OFris., OS. *úser*, OHG. *unsar*, ON. *vár*, Goth. *unsara*.] The genitive plural of the first personal pronoun: = Of us. (In OE. also the genitive governed by some adjs. and vbs.) *Obs.* (or blending with the poss. pron. B. 1, in some phrases, as *in our midst* = in the midst of us, *on our behalf*, and with sense of the objective genitive, as *in our despite, in our defence, our dismissal, our accusers, our pursuers*).

Beowulf 1386 Ure æghwylc sceal ende gebidan worolde lifes. *a* 900 *Ps.* (Th.) xi 9 Deah .. heora sy mycle ma þonne ure. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen* iii. 22 Adam can yfel and god, swa swa ure sum. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th. cxiii. 21 Weorð ðu ure gemyndig. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 21 þah ure an heofde iðon cower alre sunne. *c* 1200 ORMIN 7766 þat ure man ne þurfe Ut off þe rihhte weȝȝe gan. *c* 1205 LAY. 16311 Betere beoð ure fifti. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 803 Hwuch ure is kempe. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2202 Ne wiste ur non gilt ðor-on. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 815 Ȝef vie on oueicomeþ ȝour þreo. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2629 Our on mot nedes leuen her.

b. esp. when accompanied by the genitive plural of ALL: *our all*, OE. *úre ealra*, ME. *oure aller*, of us all, all our. See ALLER.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) lxxxvi 6 Ure ealra bliss eardlæbbendra on anum þe ece standeþ. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 213 þat is ure alre wune. *c* 1200 ORMIN 7491 Ure allre land iss Paradis. *a* 1300 *Fall & Passion* 51 in *L. E. P.* (1862) 14 Maid bere heuen king þat is al ure creatoure. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9709 (Cott.) Wit-vten vr al [*Gott.* all vre] comun a-sent. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 823 Vp roos oure hoost and was oure aller cok [*v rr.* oure alder, our alþer, owre alder].

B. *possessive pron.* [OE. (*úser*) *úre* = OFris. *úse*, OS., ODu. *unsa* (MDu. *onse*, Du. *onze, ons*), OHG. *unsér* (MHG., Ger. *unser*), ON. *vár-r*, Goth. *unsar*), arising from inflecting the genitive pl. in A. as an adj., which in some of the langs. caused a contraction of the original form.

OE. *úre* was declined like ordinary adjs. in *-e*, as *grene*; remains of this, as gen sing masc. and neuter *úres*, dat sing and pl. *úrum*, later *úren*, acc. sing. m. *úrne*, were still in use in 12-13th c.

1. Of or belonging to us, i. e. to the speakers, or to the speaker and the person or persons whom he speaks for or includes. The possessive adj. corresponding to WE, US; expressing the genitive of possession; also the objective genitive, as *in our defence, our Maker, our persecutors*: see A.

In the first two OE. instances it has the value of the genitive case in A: *to our both* = to both of us; *of our none* = of none of us.

Beowulf 2659 Urum (*dat.*) sceal sweord ond helm byrne ond byrdu-scrud bain ȝemæne. *c* 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* 211 ȝe habbaþ ȝecyðed ðæt ȝe ures nanes ne siendon. *c* 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. i. § 1 Ure ieldran ealne þisne ymbhwyrft þises middangeardes..on þreo todælden. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 11 Urne gedæghwamlican hlaf syle us todæg [*c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ure]. *Ibid.* 12 And forgyf us ure gyltas swa swa we forgyfaþ urum gyltendum [*Hatton G.* ure .. ure]. — Luke i. 71 He alysde us of urum feondum [*Hatton G* uren feonden]. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 195 Vre forme fader gult we abuȝeð alle. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2261 It was in ure seckes don. *c* 1275 LAY. 3656 And Agamippus hour king. *Ibid.* 8545 Hail beo þou hore kinge. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 23698 (Edinb.) For wr [*Cott.*, *Gött.* vr, *Fairf.* our, *Trin.* oure] eldern pliht. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 338 Sa[y] we nou forth in hure spelle. *c* 1325 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 506 Hoh writ is oure myrour In whom we sen al vre socour. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* 3480 What do ȝe, Vs to chalange of vur fe? *c* 1375 *Rel. Ant.* I. 38 Oure uchedayes bred ȝeve us to day. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* II. 405 The law ys commyttyd to owur aduysment. 1536 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 13 My lorde Chauncelor and I by owyr letteres..aduertysyed you therof. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. i. 245 'Gainst us, our lives, our children, and our heirs. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No 421 P9 The Perfection of our Sight above our other Senses. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. F.* xl, 'Miss Briggs and I are plunged in grief..for the death of our Papa.'

b. Of the body of Christians, as *Our Lord, Our Saviour, Our Lady*, or of humanity, as *Our Father*.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 11 Ure Drihten Hælend Crist. *Ibid.* 13 þonne biþ Drihten ure se trumesta staþol. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 9 Fæder ure þu þe eart on heofonum. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 235 Bodeden ures hlafordes to-cyme. *c* 1175-1832 [see LADY *sb* 3]. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 66 ȝe, mine leoue sustren, uoleweð ure lefdi. 1340 *Ayenb.* 6 þet oure lhord him-zelf ous uorbyet. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VII* 15 In ye yere of our redempcion M.cccc.lxxxviii. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 31 The yere of our Lorde M.c. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* III. x 433 Handselled with our Saviour's heavenly Sermon. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I xvi, Our Lord affixed a new significance to the word Love. 1853 *Ibid.* Ser. II. xxii, What did our Redeemer mean?

c. In imperial or royal use, instead of *my*. Corresponding to the similar use of WE, q.v.

[*c* 1075 *Laws of William* in Schmid *Gesetze* 354 Willelmus rex Anglorum, dux Normannorum, omnibus hominibus suis, Francis et Anglis, salutem. Statuimus imprimis super omnia, unum Deum per totum regnum nostrum venerari.] 1258 *Eng. Proclam. Hen. III* 4 And we hoaten alle vre treowe in þe treowþe þæt heo vs oȝen. 1467-8 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 500/1 Edmund Hampden Knyght, oure Rebell. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 103 Geven at Laterane the tenth yere of our popedome. 1594 SHAKS *Rich. III*, I. i. 120 Heauen will take the present at our hands. 1708 *Royal Pro. Lam.* 18 Jan. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4401/2 The Watermen belonging to..Our most Dear Consort. 1837 *Royal Proclam.*, VICTORIA R. Our Will and Pleasure is, That, [etc.] Given at Our Court at Kensington, the Twenty-first Day of June 1837, in the First Year of Our Reign.

d. In vaguer sense: With whom or which we have to do; whom we have in mind; of whom (or which) we are speaking; of the writer and his readers, or merely of the writer. Hence used by editors and reviewers. Cf. WE.

1612 *Proc. Virginia* 68 in *Capt. Smith's Wks.* (Arb.) 141 If we should each kill our man. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 6 This sinne .. against which our Apostle leuelleth. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. ii. (1712) 47 So our profound Atheists and Epicureans, do not stick to infer. 1780 BECKFORD *Biog. Mem.* 148 Here our artist remained six weeks. 1784 T. SHERIDAN *Swift's Wks.* Pref., Impropriations which run thro' the whole body of the works, not only of our author, but of all other English writers. 1826 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxvi, We must now introduce our reader to the interior of the fisher's cottage. *Ibid.* Here we take leave of our author.

†2. *absolutely*: = OURS. *Obs.*

In OE. and Early ME. the predicative and absolute use had (as in ordinary adjs.) the same form as the attributive. This continued with some southern writers down to the 17th c., although the differentiated form *ures, oures*, OURS, had arisen in the north before 1200 and had become general Eng. by 1500.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xlv. 315 Hiera ȝegen we him sellað nalles ure. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark xii. 7 þonne biþ ure seo yrfeweardnes. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 145 Þine sunnen þe beð forgiuene. Swo beo us alle ure. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4396 Vre is þe maystrye. *Ibid.* 9368 þe riȝte al oure is. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7465 (Cott.) A man o þair gains an of vr [*Fairf.* oure]. 1340 *Ayenb.* 112 Hit is oure uor he hit ous let. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 511 (530), I wil be ded or she shal bleuen oure. 1425-6 BP. OF WINCHESTER in *Chron. London* 166 Your owne wele and our alle. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxvi. 545 Your fader dyde assayllе our by treyson. 1554-9 *Songs & Ball. Philip & Mary* (1860) 5 Hys ryghtyusnes ys owr, owr inequyte vs hys. 1601 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* vi. lxi, We rule who liue, the dead are none of our. 1641 'SMECTYMNUUS' *Vind. Answ.* ii. 38 Our is the more ancient Liturgie, and our the more noble Church.

3. Our Father. Used as a name of the 'Lord's Prayer': = PATERNOSTER.

1882 EDNA LYALL *Donovan* xl, Together [they] .. said the 'Our Father' and sealed their reconciliation.

4. Our Lady's, esp. in names of plants: see LADY *sb.* 17, LADY'S CUSHION, etc.

† **Our,** *conj. Obs.*, app. reduced from OUTHER: see under OR *conj.* A. *B.*

Our, obs. or dial. var. OVER *adv.*, *prep.*, *v.*; obs. f. HOUR; var. of OWHERE *Obs.*

Our-, obs. var. (chiefly Sc.) of OVER-, in comb., as in *ourfret, ourga* (= OVERGO), *ourhand*, etc.

-our, *suffix* (repr. AF. *-our*, OF. *-or, -ur, -eor, -eur*, mod.F. *-eur*), the earlier spelling of the suffix *-or*, regularly used in ME., and still commonly retained (in Great Britain, but not in America) in some of the words of ME. age, or of subsequent formation on the pattern of these; e.g. *colour, honour, saviour, splendour, candour*: see -OR suffix.

b. In a few words, the suffix *-our* (= F. *-eur*), indicating state, is added to roots of Teutonic origin, as in *dreadour, quenchour, raddour*, q. v.

c. *-our* is in some words a corruption or alteration of some other ending, as in *arbour, armour, behaviour, demeanour, endeavour, harbour, haviour, neighbour, parlour*, q. v.

Ourage, variant of OVERAGE *Obs.*, work.

Ourali, variant form of WOURALI.

Ouralwhere, oure-: see OVERALLWHERE.

Ouran for *our-ran*, obs. pa. t. of OVERRUN.

Ourane, *Sc.* = *over one*, together: see OVER *prep.*

Ourang-outang, -utang, ff. ORANG-OUTANG.

Ourano-: see URANO-.

Ourari, variant of CURARE, WOURALI.

† **Ourbeld,** *pa. pple. Sc. Obs.* [pa. pple. of *ourbeild*, f. *our-*, OVER- + BEILD *v.*] Covered over.

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 672 Braid burdis and benkis, ourbeld with bancouris of gold.

Our-burd, Ourcower, Our-croce, obs. Sc. ff. OVERBOARD, -COVER, -CROSS.

† **Ourdi·rk,** *v. Sc. Obs.* [f. *our-*, OVER- + *dirk*, DARK *v.*] *trans.* To overdarken, overcloud.

a 1568 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 329 We may nocht in this vale of bale abyd, Ourdirkit with the sable clud nocturn.

Ourdrait, -drave, -driff, etc., obs. ff. OVERDRIVE *v.* **Ourdraw,** obs. Sc. form of OVERDRAW.

Oure, obs. form of HOUR, ORE, OUR, YOUR.

Oure, *sb*: see OVER, OVRE, shore.

Oure, obs. form, chiefly Sc., of OVER; also in combination, as *oure-al, ouredreve* (OVERDRIVE), *ourehaile* (OVERHALE), *ourelip, oureman, ouresayle* (OVERSAIL), etc. **Ourebi**: see ORIBI.

Ourels, = *owher else*: see OWHERE, anywhere.

Ouren, Oures, obs. forms of OURN, OURS.

Ouretyrve, var. OVERTERVE *Obs.*, to overturn.

Ourharl, Ourhele, Ouer-hie, obs. Sc. ff. OVERHAEL, -HELE, -HIGH. **Ouric,** variant of URIC.

Ourie (auə·ri, ū·ri), *a. north. dial.*; now only *Sc.* Forms: 4 ouri, 8 9 ourie, owrie, 9 oory. [Origin obscure. cf. Icel. *úrig* wet, f. *úr* drizzling rain.] Poor in appearance, shabby; dull, dingy; dreary, melancholy, languid.

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 88 He changed son his ouri wed, And forth into the halle he yed. 1785 BURNS *A Winter Night* iii, I thought me on the ourie cattle, Or silly sheep, wha bide this brattle O' winter war. *a* 1810 TANNAHILL *Lasses a' leuch* Poems (1846) 145 Maggie was sitting fu' ourie an' blate. 1837 R. NICOLL *Poems* (1842) 82 The winter raindrap owrie fa's. 1865 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 261 That oory, dingy paint and paper.

Ou·rishness. *nonce-wd.* [f. OUR *pron.* + -ISH[1] + -NESS.] The quality of belonging to or of being connected with ourselves.

1819 COLERIDGE in *Rem.* (1836) II 151 Yet there is a sort of unhired fidelity, an ourishness about all this that makes it rest pleasant in one's feelings. 1860 K. H. DIGBY *Even. on Thames* I. 320 There is a sort of ourishness, to use a word of Coleridge's, in the way that some people speak of the country or town they live in.

Ourlawer, -layer: see OVERLAYER.

Ourloft, Ourman, Ourpast, etc., obs. Sc. ff. ORLOP, OVERMAN, OVERPAST, etc.

Ourn (auə·n), *poss. pron dial.* Also 5 **ouren,** ourun. [f. OUR *poss. pron.*, as in *hern*, etc., app. by form-association with *my, mine, thy, thine*: see HISN. These *-n* forms are midland and southern.] = OURS.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II 154 His conversacioun is in hevene, as ouren shulden be. 1382 — *Gen.* xxvi. 20 (MS E, *a* 1390) Ourn is the water [*MS. A*, Oure]. *Ibid.* xxxiv. 21 And oure [*MSS B, D, E, F, H*, ourn] we shulen ȝyue to hem. *c* 1420 — *Mark* xii 7 And the erytage schal be oure [*MSS. G, W*, ourun]. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod* 985 To ȝeue us þe lond aȝeyn þat ouren is. 1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 105 Hern, Ourn, Yourn, Hism, for Hers, Ours, Yours, His, is bad English. 1778 FOOTE *Trip to Calais* II. 52 Instead of doing like our'n, they wear their woollen smocks over the rest of their cloaths. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf* xxiii, 'Wer' be 'em then?'..'Aal-amang wi' ourn in the lines'. 1861 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. II. i. 169 Ourn's the fust thrus by-daylight train.

† **Ourn,** *v. Obs.* [Of obscure origin; known only in the work quoted. Stratmann compares ON. *orna* to get warm, Sw. *orna* to grow musty.]

1. *intr.* ? To rage, be enraged.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6404 Ector for þat od dynt ournyt in hert, Wode for the wap, as a wild lyon.

b. Of uncertain sense.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2203, I, ournand in elde with arghnes in hert. *Ibid* 2340 If Elinus be argh, & ournes for ferde,.. let other men Aunter, abill þerfore.

2. *trans.* ? To enrage; to rouse.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4857 We haue ournyt hym with angur, ertid hym mykill.

Hence † **Ourning** *vbl. sb.*, ? raging, rage.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4767 Yche freke, þat þai found, felly þai slogh, Old men & other, with ournyng, to dethe. *Ibid.* 12711 This Othe, with ournyng, ordant belyue Letturs by a lede þat he leell trist, To Agamynon gay wif.

Ourn, -e, = *orn*, obs. pa. t. of RUN *v.*

Ourn, Ournement, obs. ff. ORN, ORNAMENT.

Ourology, -mancy, -scopy: see UROLOGY, etc.

Our-quar(e, -quhare, var. OURWHERE *Obs.*

Our-ryn, obs. Sc. form of OVERRUN.

Ours (auə·z), *poss. pron.* Forms: 4 ures, uris, urs, ors, 4-6 ouris, 4-5 ourys, owres, 5-6 oures, owris, 5 oures, 7-9 our's, 4- ours. [In form a double possessive, f. poss. pron. *ur, ure*, OUR + *-es* (cf. *hers, yours, theirs*); of northern origin: cf. the midl. and southern *ouren*, OURN; and see OUR *poss. pron.* 2.]

The absolute form of the possessive pronoun OUR, used when no sb. follows, i. e. either absolutely or predicatively: Our one, our ones; that or those belonging to us. (= F. *le nôtre, la nôtre, les nôtres*, Ger. *der, die, das unsere, unsrige*.)

† *Ours two, ours all* = of us two, of us all.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11784 (Cott.) Bot for he es godd mighti sene, Vres ar fallen don be-dene. *Ibid.* 27579 (Cott.) þai haf in þaim sum hidd bunte þat better mai þan ors [*v. r.* owres]

be. 13 . *Ibid.* 12285 (Gött.) ȝour sun has vres [*Cott.* urs nu, *Tr.* haþ oures] feld wid strijf. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 458 Ffor wel ye woot þat al this gold is oures [*Camb. MS.* ourys]. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 2989 This day was theryn, Another shalbe ourez. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xiii. 219 Þat childe was neuere oures two. 1533 GAU *Richt Way* 45 He and al his is owris. 1656 WALLER *To my Lord Protector* viii, Your highness, not for ours alone, But for the world's Protector shall be known. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 190 The second Current..inclosed between the Continent of America and ours. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 129 Ours, as has been truly said, is 'a time of loud disputes and weak convictions'.

b. *Of ours*: see OF 44.

13.. *Cursor M.* 7465 (Gött.) A man of his again a man of ouris [*Cott.* urs] If ours may winne his in stours. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) I xiii. 8 Muche more wold it semen skyle that he be one of ourys. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* i. 2 All them that call on the name of oure lorde Iesus Christ in every place, both of theirs and of oures [WYCLIF, of hem and oure]. 1578 *Chr. Prayers* in *Priv. Prayers* (1851) 540 This weak and feeble fortress of ours. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. I. vi, O shrieking beloved brother blockheads of mankind, let us close those wide mouths of ours. *Mod.* This garden of ours has been neglected.

† c. *rare use.* As the second of two possessives before a substantive, where *our* is the ordinary form.

1564 JEWEL *Apol. Ch. Eng.* Ded., Whiche.. youre and ours moste vertuous and learned soueraigne Ladie and Maistres shal see good cause to commende.

† **Our-scalit,** *pa. pple. Sc. Obs.* [From vb. **our-* (= over-)**scale.*] Covered over as with scales.

1508 DUNBAR *Goldyn Targe* 26 The purpur hevyn our scalit in silver sloppis.

Ourself (ou-rse-lf), *pron.* Forms: see OUR and SELF. [A parallel formation to next, with *self* instead of *selves*, appearing first in 14th c.

It may have arisen out of *our selven*, through *our selne*, *our selfe*, finally with *e* mute, as in the infinitive of vbs. (e.g. *holden*, *holde*, *hold*); but, on the other hand, it may have been a distinct formation, with the uninflected *self* (cf. *myself*, *ourself*, with *my own*, *our own*)]

Emphatic and reflexive pronoun, corresponding to *we*, *us*, originally not differing in sense from OURSELVES; but subsequently differentiated, so as to be used mostly in those cases in which *we* refers to a single person or is not definitely plural; e.g. in royal, divine, or editorial utterance, or when used vaguely in the sense of *one*, *oneself*.

In mod. South Sc. *oursel* is collective, *ourselz* is individual; e.g. 'we do everything *oursel*', but 'we'll settle it atween *ourselz*'.

I. *Emphatic.* 1. Standing alone, as subject, as object direct or indirect, or in predicate after *be*, *become*, or the like

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3528 Oure-selfe & oure seruage is surely ȝoure awen. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxi. (Percy Soc. 150) Now trouth of his right dooth our selfe exhorte. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 16 Our natiue sin in Adame to exped And all tresp is committit be our sell. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* V. v. 73 Which our selfe haue granted. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 37 So puzzl'd that they knew not..whether there were really in the world any such person as our-self. 1715 30 POPE *Iliad* XVII. 516 Ourself will swiftness to your nerves impart, Ourself with rising spirits swell your heart. 1785 BURNS *Death & Dr. Hornbook* ii, That e'er he nearer comes oursel 'S a muckle pity. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* VI. xxxvii, Ourself will grace..The bridal of the Maid of Lorn. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* III. 303, 203 Ourself learnt..This craft of healing. Were you sick, ourself Would tend upon you.

2. In apposition with *we* or (rarely) *us*.

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* II. ii, For we oure self ben cause of this meschyef. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. i. 8 *Art.* O Cæsar, reade mine first; for mine's a suite That touches Cæsar neerer.. *Cæs.* What touches vs our selfe, shall be last serv'd. 1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VIII. lv, We will our selfe take time to heare Your Cause at large.

II. 3. *Reflexive*, as direct or indirect object.

13.. *Cursor M.* 23791 (Gött.) Qui sell we vr-self [*Edin.*, *Fairf.*, *Trin.* vs; *Gött.* vs-self] vnto þat soru? 13 . *Chron. R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 1076 (MS. B) Þat beþ here bi oure self [*so MSS. β, γ*; *MS. A*, vs sulve; *MS. α*, vs sulf] as at þe worldes ende. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4931 To macche vs with monhede & might of our self. [cf. *Ibid.* 7860 We are folke full fele.. Assembliit in this Cite oure seluyn to kepe]. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* vi. (1885) 121 We that mey harme owre seliff with all thes defautes. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* iii 78 Broder, .. let vs make redy ourselfe for to yasse out. 1563 *Homilies* II *Matrimony* (1859) 501 For this folly is ever..grown up with us,..to think highly by ourself, so that none thinketh it meet to give place to another. 1836–9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Vauxhall Gard. by Day*, We, from the mere force of habit, found ourself running among the first. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 179 That a complete vacuum could not be represented to the mind, without at least reserving a place in it for ourself.

Ourselves (ou-rse-lvz), *pron. pl.* Forms: see OUR and SELF. [The original construction was nom. *we selfe*, acc. *ús selfe*, dat. *ús selfum*; whence ME. *us selven*. In 14th c. this was superseded in north. dial. by *ur selven*, midl. *our(e selven* (whence perh., through *oure selve*, *our(e selfe*, the form OURSELF). Before 1500, *our(e selfs*, *our selves*, appeared and became the standard form: cf. *yourselves*, *themselves*, and see SELF.] The emphatic and reflexive pronoun corresponding to *we*, *us*.

I. Emphatic.

1. Standing alone, as subject, as object direct or indirect, or in predicate after *be*, *become*, or the like.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. i. 76 The Treasure..with our selues, all rest at thy dispose. 1593 — *Rich. II*, I. i. 26 Our selues will heare Th' accuser, and the accused, freely speake. 1690 BAXTER *Saints' R.* iii. (ed. 8) 108 Ourselves are the greatest snare to ourselves. 1773 *Life N. Prowde* 47 We were not ourselves till some Weeks after their Departure. 1828 HAZLITT *Table-t.* II. xvii. 388 We had as lief not be, as not be ourselves. 1846 GREENER *Sc. Gunnery* 320 Very satisfactory..to the owners of the ships if not to ourselves. [*dial.* 1890 W. A. WALLACE *Only a Sister* I 87 Nobbut one of oursens dressed up like.]

2. In apposition with *we* or (rarely) *us*.

[13 *Cursor M.* 21878 (Cott.) If we cuth oght vr-seluen (*Fairf.* our-seluen; *Edin.*, *Gött.* us seluin) knau.] 1526 TINDALE *John* iv. 42 We have herde hym oure selves. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 1 The light..that we haue attained vnto our selues. 1725 RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* III. ii, We anes were young oursells. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. i 28 Appropriated to us ourselves. 1884 MRS. OLIPHANT *Sir Tom* II. x. 153 When we are ourselves poor.

II. 3. Reflexive. As direct or indirect object.

[*c* 1400 *Chaucer's Wife's Prol.* 812 We fille acorded by vs seluen two (*Camb.*, *Lansd.*, *Harl.* oure seluyn, seluen, our seluen). *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. xxxvi. 146 (Harl. MS.) Yf we come afor, and accuse oure selvene.] 1495–6 *Plumpton Corr.* 115 We shall endevor ourselfs. 1526 TINDALE 2 *Cor.* iii. 5 Nor that we are sufficient off oure selves to thynke eny thynge as it were of oure selves. 1534 ELYOT *Doctrinal of Princes* 6 We. litle do avaunce our selfes to..vertue. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 1 We subject our selues to euery ones censure. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reff.* iv. xvii. (1848) 271 If we..did not as much flatter our selves, and disguise our selves, to our selves, as we flatteringly disguise our selves to others. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 68 We are capable of governing ourselves. 1786 BURNS *To a Louse* viii, To see oursels as others see us! 1860 THACKERAY *Round Papers, De Juvent.* Wks. 1872 X. 61 At the pastrycook's we may have over-eaten ourselves. *Mod.* We have given ourselves the pleasure of calling on you.

Ourset, Oursit, Ourslide: see OVER-.

† **Ourspinner,** *v. Sc. Obs.* [f. *our*, OVER + **spinner*, freq. of SPIN *v.*: see -ER 5.] *trans.* To traverse rapidly, 'spin' along over.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* iv. iv. 53 The birdis of hartis..Our-pynneland with swyft cours the plane vaill.

Ourstraught, obs. Sc. f. OVERSTRETCHED.

Ourstred, Sc. f. pa. t. of OVERSTRIDE.

† **Ourstrenkle,** *v. Sc. Obs.* [f. *our*, OVER + *strenkle*, STRINKLE, to sprinkle.] *trans.* To sprinkle over, oversprinkle.

c 1450 *Wisdom Solomon* in *Ratis Raving* etc. 12 Þe fresch watter, that he the weitew of the heyvn, ourstrenklys the erde. *Ibid.* 24 The rane our-strenklys the erde.

Oursyle, variant of OVERSILE *Obs.*, to cover.

† **Ourt** = *hourt*, obs. f. HURT. Hence † **Ourt majesté** = *hurt majesty*, LESE-MAJESTY.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvi. (*Nycholas*) 388 Sayand: 'Þai part had al thre of crime of ourt maieste'.

Ourta, -tak(e, obs. northern ff. OVERTAKE *v.*

Ourthort, -thourth, -thwart, -thwort, obs. Sc. ff. OVERTHWART. **Ourthraw, -throw,** Sc. ff. OVERTHROW. **Ourtirve, -tyrf, -tyrve,** Sc. ff. OVERTERVE *Obs.*, overturn.

Ourtummylit, Sc. pa. t. of OVERTUMBLE *v.*

Ourweill, obs. Sc. form of OVERWELL *v.*

† **Ourwhere, ouerwhere,** *adv. Obs.* Forms: 4 our, ouper-, our-, or-quar(e; awre-, aure-quare, aure quere, 4–5 ouerwhere, owerwhere, -whare, ourwhar(e; 5 owr-qwher, awre where. [A reduction of *outherwhere*, *autherwhere*, f. OUTHER + WHERE, the contraction being the same as in *outher*, *our*, *ather*, *ar*, *either*, *er*, *other*, *or*, *whether*, *wher*. The etymological sense was thus 'either-where', i.e. 'either one where or the other', 'somewhere or other', and thus at length = OWHERE anywhere.

It is possible that *our-* or *ouer-* was later associated with *over*, and so with such combinations as *overall*, *overall-where*, whence perh. sense b; but the northern forms in *awre-*, *aure-*, could be derived only from *awther*.]

Anywhere; = OWHERE.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1837 (Cott.) Þe heiest fell þat was our-quare [*Fairf.* awre quare, *Gött.* aware, *Tr.* owhore]. *Ibid.* 11795 (Cott.) Was noght a temple or-quar in tun. *Ibid.* 14570 (Gött.) Þe freindes þat we haue ouperquar [*F.* aure-quare, *C.* our-quar, *Tr.* elles where]. *Ibid.* 15184 (Gött.) Sal we ȝuu ani paskes dight ouperquar [*F.* aure-quere, *C.* our-quar, *Tr.* o where] in land? 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conse.* 4339 Under erthe, or ourwar elles. *Ibid.* 6983 In helle or ourwhare elles. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vii. 25 Þe fairest smaragdes þat er ower whare. 1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* 46 If any slike be lifand owr-qwher in flesch. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxvii. 127 Is ther falleu any affray In land awre whare?

b. Everywhere.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* Prol. 107 Alle þat þai wild ouerwhere. *c* 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 20 To his seruyce I shall me subdew Ouerwher' calle hym and preche hym my lorde. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 394 The child looked here and þare, On þe cowe aboute our whare.

-ous, *suffix*, repr. L. *-ōs-us* (*-a*, *-um*), forming adjs., with the sense of 'abounding in, full of, characterized by, of the nature of', e.g. *cōpi-ōs-us* plentiful, copious, *dolōr-ōs us* full of sorrow, dolorous, *fām-ōs-us* famous, *gener-ōs-us* distinguished by descent, generous, *glōri-ōs-us* full of glory, glorious, *spīn-ōs-us* full of thorns, thorny, spinous, *visc-ōs-us* of the nature of bird-lime, sticky, viscous, etc. Latin stressed long *ō* passed in OFr. into a closer sound, intermediate between *ō* and *ū*, which was variously written *o* or *u*, less commonly *ou*; hence L. adjs. in *-ōsus*, which either came down in popular use, or were adopted at an early date, had in OF. forms in *-os*, or *-us* (*-ous*), e.g. *coveitos*, *-us*, *doleros*, *-us*, *envios*, *-us*, *glorios*, *-us*, *religios*, *-us*. In the 13th c. the vowel-sound had changed to (*ö*) written *eu*, so that the suffix had now the form *-eus* (*coveiteus*, *dolereus*, *envieus*, *glorieus*, etc.); and this still later was written in the masc. *-eux* (*convoiteux*, *envieux*, *glorieux*, with fem. however in *-euse*), as still in modern F. In Anglo-Fr. and early ME. the forms were the same as in early OF. (*coveitos*, *-us*, *envios*, *-us*, *glorios*, *-us*), but the vowel was soon identified with OE. long *ū*, and like it written after 1300 *ou* (*covetous*, *envious*, *glorious*), the spelling ever since retained, though the sound has passed through (*-ūs*, *-us*, -us) to (*-əs*, -əs). This *-ous*, having thus become the form of the suffix in all words from Norman Fr., became the established type for all those of later introduction, whether adaptations of Fr. adjs. in *-eus*, *-eux*, or L. adjs. in *-ōsus* (but see -OSE 1), or new formations on the analogy of these, from Fr., L., or other elements.

These new formations are numerous in the Romanic languages. In French they have been formed freely, not only from L. sbs. which had no such derivative in ancient L., but also from French words themselves of L. origin, and from mediæval and modern words from divers sources. Many of these new formations have, in earlier or later times, passed (with change of *-eux*, etc., to *-ous*) from French into English. Such is the history, for example, of *advantageous*, *adventurous*, *courageous*, *dangerous*, *gelatinous*, *grievous*, *gummous*, *hazardous*, *hideous*, *joyous*, *lecherous*, *matinous*, *mountainous*, *orgueillous*, *pulpous*, *ravenous*, *riotous*, *slanderous*. This process has been continued in Eng. itself, where new adjs. in *-ous* have been formed, not only on Latin, Greek, and Romanic bases, but also on native Eng. words and on some of obscure origin; e.g. *blusterous*, *boisterous*, *burdenous*, *feverous*, *murderous*, *poisonous*, *slumberous*, *thunderous*, *timous*, *troublous*, *wondrous*.

In some words in late or med.L. the ending *-ōsus* was added to an adj., or at least a form in *-ōsus* is found beside the simple adjective, e.g. *decōr us*, *decorōs-us*, *dubi-us*, *dubiōs-us*, in It. *decoro*, *decoroso*, *dubbio*, *dubbioso*. In the Romanic languages a few new forms of this kind appear; e.g. L. *pi-us*, F. *pi-eux* (as if from **piōs-us*). But in English, this addition of the suffix has been greatly developed, and has become the ordinary mode of anglicizing L. adjs. of many kinds, esp. those in *-eus*, *-ius*, *-uus*, *-er*, *-ris*, *-āx -āci-*, *-ōx -ōci-*, *-endus*, *-ulus*, *-vorus*, *-ōrus*, e.g. *aquē ous*, *igne-ous*, *extrane-ous*, *herbaceous*, *conci-ous*, *obvi ous*, *vari-ous*, *ardu-ous*, *exiguous*, *adulter-ous*, *aurifer-ous*, *armiger-ous*, *alacri-ous*, *hilari-ous*, *illustri-ous*, *capaci-ous*, *feroci ous*, *stupend-ous*, *garrul ous*, *omnivor-ous*, *sonor-ous*.

This tendency to represent a L. adj. by an Eng. form in *-ous* may have been strengthened by the fact that the 'dictionary-form' of the L. adj is the nom. sing. masc., and that this in the majority of adjs ends in *us*, the Eng. pronunciation of which is the same as that of the Eng. word in *-ous*, so that the latter to the cursory observer appears to be merely an Eng. spelling of the L. It is evident however that *igne-ous*, for example, answers not only to L. *igne-us*, but to *igne-a*, *igne-um*, etc., and that the *-ous* is an additional element. And in comparing *alacri-ous* with *alacer*, *hilari-ous* with *hilari s*, *capaci-ous* with *capax*, *capāci-*, the suffixal nature of the *-ous* is manifest.

b. In some words, *-ous* is a corruption of another suffix, e.g. in *righteous*, *wrongous*, *courteous*, *gorgeous*; in others, as *bounteous*, a contraction of an earlier suffix has taken place before *-ous*: see -EOUS.

c. In *Chem.*, adjectives in *-ous*, formed on the names of elements, indicate acids and other compounds containing a larger proportion of the element in question than those expressed by an adj. in *-ic*: e.g. *chlorous* acid, *sulphurous* acid, *cuprous* oxide, *ferrous* salts, etc.: see -IC 1 b.

d. Nouns of quality from adjs in *-ous* (however derived), are regularly formed in *-ousness*, as *covetousness*, *consciousness*, *gorgeousness*, *righteousness*; those from L. *-ōsus* have sometimes forms in *-osity*, as *curiosity*, *generosity*, *porosity*, *viscosity*; but this termination more frequently accompanies adjs. in -OSE 1.

Ous, Ouse, obs. forms of Us, OOZE.

+Ouse, obs. form of HOSE: see HOSE *sb.* 3.

1764 *Museum Rusticum* III. lxvii. 304 There should be two branches..to which the leather ouses should be screwed. *Note*, Ouses are pipes of the same nature with the leather pipes used with the fire-engines.

Ousel, -elle, -le, obs. forms of OUZEL.

Ousen, obs. Sc. f. *oxen*, pl. of OX.

Oust (aust), *v.* [a. AF. *ouste-r* = OF. *oster*, mod.F. *ôter* to take away, remove, deprive; of uncertain derivation.

(L. *obstāre* to stand in the way of, obstruct, thwart, would give the form *oster* in OF., but does not suit the sense.)]

1. *trans. Law.* To put out of possession, eject, dispossess, disseise; to deprive (any one) *of* a corporeal or incorporeal hereditament. Const. *of.*

[1292 BRITTON I. xii. § 3 Sauntz rien oster.] 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. xix. 67 The suspected men may bee ousted by challenge. 1619 DALTON *Countrey Just.* lxxvii. (1630) 203 The lessor is not ousted nor disseised of his freehold. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. vii. 116 Farmers were ousted of their leases made by tenants in tail. 1847 C. G. ADDISON *Law of Contracts* II. iii. III (1883) 635 A recovery by one party ousts the other of his right to recover.

b. To exclude, bar, take away (a right, privilege, etc.).

1656 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 83 You oust both the minister's and his Highness's right. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xxii. 298 In such cases bail is ousted or taken away, wherever the offence is of a very enormous nature. 1848 ARNOULD *Mar. Insur.* (1866) II. iv. i. 1029 Their jurisdiction cannot be ousted by any contract of the parties.

2. *transf.* To eject or expel from any place or position, turn out. Const. *of, from*, or with double obj.

1668 PEPYS *Diary* 11 Nov., They..do bring in Mr. Littleton, Sir Thomas's brother, and oust all the rest. 1787 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 204 An intrigue is already begun for ousting him from his place. 1832 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XLVII. 512 They prayed, that the popish lords and bishops might be forthwith ousted the House of Peers. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. ix. 418 It was impossible altogether to oust him from command.

b. To drive (a thing) out of use or fashion.

1865 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon.* III. vi. 198 The present language..ousted the former. 1887 T. HARDY *Woodlanders* I. iii. 33 The..waggons were built on those ancient lines whose proportions have been ousted by modern patterns.

Hence **Ou'sted** *ppl. a.*, **Ou'sting** *vbl. sb.*

1813 H. & J. SMITH *Horace in Lond.* 36 Oh, ousted elves! companions boon! 1864 *Reader* 9 Apr. 447/1 Prophesying the ousting of the Philistines from the promised land. 1866 LOWELL *Seward-Johnson Reaction* Pr. Wks. 1890 V. 321 It enabled the new proprietors and the ousted ones to live.. together.

Ouster[1] (au'stəɹ). *Law.* [AF. *ouster* vb. inf. (see prec.) used sbst.: see -ER[4].] Ejection from a freehold or other possession, deprivation of a corporeal or incorporeal hereditament; now implying a wrongful dispossession.

1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. liv (1638) 163 An immediate putting out of the plaintife, which in French is called an ouster. 1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* ix. § 600 After the ouster, and before his entry. 1721 *St Germain's Doctor & Stud.* 337 To save themselves from confessing of an Ouster. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. x. 167 Ouster, or dispossession, is a wrong or injury that carries with it the amotion of possession. *fig.* 1888 TRAILL *Will. III* 169 To this virtual 'ouster' of their jurisdiction over the question the Lords very naturally objected.

Ou'ster[2]. [f. OUST *v.* + -ER[1].] One who ousts.

1886 BLACKMORE *Springhaven* x, Ousters and filibusters, in the form of railway companies and communists.

‖ **Ouster-le-main.** *Feudal Law.* [a. AF. *ouster la main*, in L. *āmovēre manum* to take away or remove the hand.] A livery of land out of the sovereign's hands, on a judgement given for one who has pleaded that the sovereign has no title to hold it; also, a judgement or writ granting such livery. b. The delivery of lands out of a guardian's hands on a ward's coming of age.

[1321-2 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 404/1 Il prie a nostre Seignur le Roi, q'il voille comaunder au dit Richard de ouster la main des biens avantditz.] 1485 *Ibid.* VI. 280/2 By Petition, Livere, Ouster la mayne, or otherwise. *a* 1553 STAUNFORD *Kings Prerog.* x. (1567) 37 b, Learne whether the kinges interest is suche that after the deathe of the lunatike..there must be an *Ouster le mayn* sued. *a* 1625 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 329 An ouster lemain shall be awarded for the partie out of the Chancerie. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 68 When the male heir arrived to the age of twenty one, or the heir-female to that of sixteen, they might sue out their livery or *ouster lemain.*

[**Ouster-le-mer**, an error in the Law Dicts. for OULTER-LE-MER.]

†Oustil. *Obs.* In 5 **oustyll**, 6 **oustell**. [a. OF. *oustil*, F. *outil*, in 12th c. *ustil*:—pop. L. type **usetilium*, app. from **usetile*, altered from L. *ūtensile* UTENSIL (Hatz.-Darm.).] A tool.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 71 The right oustyll that polisshith and enlumyneth us and our rude ingenyes. 1530 PALSGR. 250/1 Oustell a tole to worke with, *oustil.*

Oustmen, obs. form of OSTMEN.

Out (aut), *adv.* Forms: 1 **út**, 2-4 **ut**, (3 **hut**, **hout**, 4-5 **ou3t**, 4-6 **oute**, **owte**, 5-7 **ought**, **ow3t**), 4-7 **owt**, (6 **owtt(e)**, 3- **out**, (9 *Sc.* and *north. dial.* **oot**). [Com. Teut.: OE. *út* = OFris., OS. *ût* (MDu. *uut*, MLG. *ût*, Du. *uit*, LG. *ut*), OHG. *ûz* (MHG. *ûz*, Ger. *aus*), ON. *út* (Sw. *ut*, Da. *ud*), Goth. *ût* = Skr. *ud-* verbal prefix 'out'. Orig. only an adv., but in OHG. sometimes, in MHG. oftener, and in Ger., Du., Fris. regularly, a preposition also. In Eng., OUT *prep.* (q.v.) is exceptional, and felt as elliptical; the prepositional sense = L. *ex*, Gr. ἐξ, ἐκ, is regularly expressed by adding *of*, = OE. *út of*, OS. *ût af*, Sw. *ut af*, Da. *ud af.*

OUT OF, on account of its syntactic unity, and its importance as a preposition, is in this Dictionary treated as a Main word. *Out* is also followed by FROM, but in *out from* the two words remain notionally distinct, as in *away from, down from, up from*: see FROM *prep.* 1.]

I. Of motion or direction. * *simply.*

1. Expressing motion or direction from within a space, or from a point considered as a centre.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxv. § 5 Ic ne mæg ut aredian. *c* 893 — *Oros.* I. i. § 3 Seo ea wiðeastan ut on þa sæ floweð. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. viii. [x.] (1890) 180 Þa flugon heo forhte ut. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 222 Æteon ut þa horhestan wætan. 1140-54 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1140 Þat me sculde leten ut þe king of prisun for þe eorl. *c* 1205 LAY. 26513 Sone his sweord he ut abræid. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3124 Þet ic sal pharaon, Or þe gon vt, don an wreche on. 13.. *Cursor M.* 993 (Cott.) Out [so *F.*, *Tr.*; *Gott* vte] es put sua wreched adam. 1340 *Ayenb.* 150 Þes yefþe bestrepþ and kest out þe rote and þe zenne of ire. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 354 The blud owt at thar byrnys brest. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* viii. 12 Forsothe the sonys of the rewme shulen be cast out in to vttremest derknesis. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxix. 132 So sall þai fynd þe passage oute. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A iij, Wringe the waater owte. 1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* x 6 And he turned him, & wente out from Pharao. 1552 BIBLE *Matt.* viii. 12 The children of the kyngedome shalbe caste oute into vtter darcknes. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* I. 185 None so hardy to looke out into the streetes. 1637 SHIRLEY *Gamester* IV, I'll pour it out. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. ii, I.. ordered a boat out. 1789 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 18 Conciliatory expressions were..thrown out towards the close of the speech. 1854 SIR E. B. HAMLEY in A. I. Shand *Life* (1895) I. iv. 74 General Adams' horse struck out and kicked me on the shin. 1872 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. *Carlyle* (1878) 175 Here was, indeed, not a way out, but a way of erect living within.

b. From within doors, into the open air.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John xviii. 29 Þa eode pilatus ut to him. *c* 1205 LAY. 19763 And ut wenden [*c* 1275 hout eode] bi-nihte. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3068, & bi a priue posterne passad ou3t er daie. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xi. 9 But what thing wente 3e out for to seen? 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 23/1 If he had been so ill as not to be able to come out. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Kalf Skirl.* III. 139 [They] asked him to go out with them for a ride. *Mod.* He seldom goes out in this weather.

c. From home or ordinary home life to an expedition, to the field (of fight or the chase). *To set out*, to start on an expedition or journey: see SET. *To call one out* (see CALL *v.* 32 c), *come out, have one out*, i. e. to a duel.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 126 There are other men fitter to goe out, then I. 1613 — *Hen. VIII*, II. ii. 5 When they were ready to set out for London. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. (1701) 85/2 His Life being wholly spent at home, saving when he went out in Military Service. 1829 HOOD *Eugene Aram* xxxvi, Two stern-faced men set out from Lynn. 1855 SMEDLEY *H. Coverdale* iii, If he feels aggrieved, he can have you out (not that I admire duelling). 1869 TENNYSON *Holy Grail* 719 Those that had gone out upon the Quest. 1870, 1890 [see Go *v.* 85 c].

d. Of a river: From its channel, beyond its banks.

1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. i. 221 A good rain is sure to send the waters out.

e. From among others; from one's company or surroundings.

See also under CHOOSE, HUNT, SEARCH, SEEK *vbs.*

1297 [see CHOOSE *v.* 11]. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 276 Ek of the yonge out trie Oon heer, oon theer. *c* 1425 *Eng. Conq. Irel.* 34 Perfor out chese one of two. *c* 1530 tr. *Erasmus' Serm. Ch. Jesus* (1901) 11 The aungels appointed out to protecte and defende vs. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvii (1887) 149 Choise is a great prince, .. and culs owt the best. 1589 *Acts Privy Council* (1898) XVII. 427 For the bolting out of the truth thereof. *a* 1649 WINTHROP *Hist. New Eng.* (1853) I. 420, I desire to hear.. whether you have inquired out a chamber for me. 1866 TREVELYAN in *Macm. Mag.* Mar. 416 Magistrates would choose out the most active and fierce of the young citizens. *Mod.* I will look out a book for her.

f. From one's own hands or actual occupation; into the hands or occupation of another.

See also under HIRE, LAY, LEND, LET, PUT, etc.

1449- [see LAY *v.*[1] 56 c]. 1526 [see LET *v.*[1] 34 f]. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 252 b, Howe they had..geven out their monie for interest. 1589- [see HIRE *v.* 3]. 1609 DEKKER *Gull's Horne-bk.* (1812) 129 He shall.. put out money upon his return. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* IX. x, I mean to put my whole estate out to nurse.

g. From a stock or store into the hands or possession of many; into portions or parts: implying distribution and division. Esp. with *deal, dole, cantle, parcel, portion, serve, share*, and the like.

1535- [see DEAL *v.* 4 b]. 1583-1674 [see CANTLE *v.* 2]. 1652-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* II (1682) 39 The great Empire of his Father was parcelled out into members. *c* 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 406 As if the universe was to be parcell'd out among many. 1741-62 [see DOLE *v.* 1, 2]. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* XXVII. 91 Our guns were loaded.. cartridges served out, matches lighted. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 137 The design of again confiscating and again portioning out the soil of half the island. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. vii. 52 England was now portioned out among a few Earls.

h. *Out* may be added to a vb. trans. or intr. with the sense of driving, putting, or getting out, with or by means of the action in question, e.g. *to bow, crowd, din, drum, hiss, hoot, ring, smoke* (a person, etc.) *out.* See the verbs.

2. Away from some recognized place; from the land (as the place inhabited by men); from the shore, into the sea or ocean; from one's own country, to the colonies or distant lands; away, to a distance.

a 1123 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1101 Se cyng..scipa ut on sæ sende. 1672 C. MANNERS in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 25 Our Navy puts out again to sea stronger than at first. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 174 P 5 The Freight and Assurance out and home. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 113 Let us take a walk in the fields a little out from the houses. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 466/1 An offer to go out to Australia. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 131 They are carried by the river right out to sea. *Mod.* Missionaries going out to India and China. Troops were sent out from the mother country. He met interesting people on the voyage out.

3. So as to project or extend beyond the general surface or limits; as in *to hang, jut, shoot*, or *stick out. To hold out*: see HOLD *v.* 41.

1535 [see HOLD *v.* 41 a]. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 134 b, So that it bossed out and frounced very stately to behold. 1658 J. JONES *Ovid's Ibis* 67 A sharp cleft shuts [shoots] out like a woman. 1796 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 77 The French..held out language promissory of equitable conditions. 1896 *N. & Q.* 8th Ser. IX. 166/1 The room.. built out to serve as a library and residence for Coleridge.

b. Expressing extension or prolongation (in space or time), as in *to beat, draw, open, stretch out.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 198 Stretche out þin hond. 1483, 1553 [see DRAW *v.* 87 c, d]. 1596- [see EKE *v.* 3]. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 718 The sabbathes holding out the whole day. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 111 The Lubbar Fend.. stretch'd out all the Chimney's length. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 27 The soul may be every where, where the body is stretched out. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 200 To lengthen out the period of life. 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 286 When every Side of any Figure is produced out, the Sum of all the Outward Angles thereby made, is equal to Four Right Angles. 1841-93 [see DRAW *v.* 87 c, d].

** *in pregnant and transferred uses.*

4. Expressing removal from its proper place or from its position when *in*. See PUT *out.*

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* IV. v. § 2 Þa sticcode him mon þa eagan ut. 1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* III. 11 The eyen of Sedechie he putte out. *c* 1400 [see CUT *v.* 56 a]. 1611 [see BREAK *v.* 54 a]. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* 273 [The book] was after by the Iewes altered, putting out and in at their pleasure. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* xi, Mr. Wood sat near, laughing his sides out. *Mod.* He has had his shoulder put out at football.

b. From a post or office.

1746 H. WALPOLE *Let. to H. Mann* 14 Feb., The triumphant party are not at all in the humour to be turned out. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* IX. iv, It does not seem to me possible.. that you and your party should ever go out. *Mod.* The seat was contested at the last election, and the former member was turned out.

c. In *Cricket*, etc. From being batsman. (See 19 c in II.)

1755 *Game at Cricket* 8 Though.. the Player be bowl'd out. 1772 in Waghorn *Cricket Scores* (1899) 85 *note*, Those marked thus * were off their ground, † run out; ‡ catched out; § bowled out. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) III. ix, Bowled out at the first ball. 1836 in 'Bat' *Crick. Mem.* (1850) 100 All attempts to get him out were futile. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 171 They put our men out pretty fast. Hammer got run out after a splendid hit.

5. From one's normal or equable state of mind, or ordinary course of action; into confusion, perplexity, or disturbance of feeling. See PUT *out.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 172 They do not marke me, and that brings me out. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 265 You bring me out. 1875 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) V. i. 266 He.. was 'thrown out'. 1887 A. BIRRELL *Obiter Dicta* Ser. II. 282 Neither he nor any other sensible man puts himself out about new books.

b. From one's harmonious relations; into unfriendliness or quarrelling. See also FALL *out.*

1530 [see FALL *v.* 93 e]. 1637 SHIRLEY *Gamester* I, Wine made them fall out. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* II. vii. 148 Friends not unfrequently fall out and never meet again for some idle misunderstanding.

6. So as to be no longer alight or burning; into darkness or extinction; as *to do, go*, or *put out.*

c 1400 [see GO *v.* 85 d]. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. xviii. 64 (Harl. MS.) And doth oute the fire. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 99 b, When the greate fire of this dissention was..utterly quenched out. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 119 Fyngereth the candell, putteth it out. 1679 *Hist. Jetzer* 12 Putting out a Candle which remain'd.. lighted. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 265 P 9 A Candle goes half out in the Light of the Sun. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* XXIII, He snuffed it out.

b. From being in existence or activity; from being in currency or in vogue; into extinction; as *to die, give, go, kill out.*

1523- [see GIVE *v.* 62 e]. 1650 W. BROUGH *Schism* 56 Will you give out for a lesser time of tryal? 1821 *Examiner* 803/2 The charge is now falsified..and decidedly going out. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* I. (1876) 29 The nations that are idle and luxurious..must inevitably die out. 1878 J. R. O'FLANAGAN *Irish Bar* (1879) 422 Possibly, if Davis had lived longer, the politician might have killed out the poet.

7. To the conclusion or finish; to an end, and so either to completion or to exhaustion.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14507 (Cott.) Biscops war þai þan a bute, Ilkan bot his tueluemoth vte [so *G.*; *Tr.* oute, *Laud* owte]. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* (E. E. T. S.) 3459 Or this x 3ere go

fully out. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 241 The trewes commeth oute at October nexte. 1668 DAVENANT *Man's the Master* v. i, Perhaps, I may have patience to hear you out. 1722 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed. 2) 2 When a Woman goes not her full time out with Child. 1746 in Waghorn *Cricket Scores* (1899) 37 The match to be played out. 1827 KEATS *Sonn. Grasshopper & Cricket*, Tired out with fun. 1886 SIR J. STIRLING in *Law Times Rep.* LV. 284/1 The case has not been tried out.

b. With intrans. vb., forming a compound trans. vb., as *to fight it out, talk it out.* Also, *to have it out,* to bring it to a finish or settlement.

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lv. 23 The bloudthurstie and disceatfull shal not lyue out half their daies. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad* (1589) 383 If in the mean time he feast it out. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXIII. xxiv, Fencers trying it out with unrebated swords 1601 SHAKS *All's Well* v. iii. 66 While shamefull hate sleepes out the afternoone. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Deut.* xxix. 19 As it were to cross God, and to try it out with him. 1764 S. JOHNSON 22 May in *Philobiblon Soc.* VI. 38 You will hardly be quite at ease till you have talked yourself out. 1859 TROLLOPE *Bertrams* (1867) 21, I shall have the matter out with him now. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt-cap* 382 Suppose we have it out Here in the fields, decide the question so? 1884 G. MOORE *Mummer's Wife* (1887) 217 Leave her to have her cry out. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. xc. 247 The best thing was to let him talk himself out.

c. To a full end, completely, quite, outright. See also ALL OUT.

c 1300 *Beket* (Percy Soc.) 1956 Here names for here schrewede: ne beoth nogt forȝute ut. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 931 Xxᵗʰ dais owt the ost remaynit thai. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* 110 Such as bee slaine right out. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii 41 Then thou was't not Out three yeeres old. 1675 E. W[ILSON] *Spadacr. Dunelm.* Pref. 20 Those that know it full out as well as they must. 1812 in *Examiner* 7 Sept. 564/1 He must go and kill him out.

8. To an issue; to an intelligible or explicit result or solution; as *to find, make, puzzle, work out*; *to help out*; *to come, fall, turn out.*

1534 TINDALE *Phil* ii. 12 Worke out youre awne saluacion with feare and tremblynge. 1709 *Tatler* No. 101 P 7, I must desire my Readers to help me out . in the Correction of these my Essays 1743 EMERSON *Fluxions* 120 If its Value comes out negative it is concave in that Point. 1887 L. CARROLL *Game of Logic* i. § 2. 25 We will work out one other Syllogism.

9. To the full, complete, or utmost degree; in a way that bespeaks an effort at completeness, effect, or display, as in *to deck, dress, fit, rig out.*

1555 W. WATERMAN *Fardle Facions* II. viii 180 The women are not sette out to allure. 1637 SHIRLEY *Gamester* III, More . Than well could furnish out two country weddings. *a* 1649 WINTHROP *Hist. New Eng* (1853) II 76 The church furnished him out, and provided a pinnace to transport him. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 125 In fitting him out for his departure 1874 SYMONDS *Italy & Greece, Siena* 66 A procession of priests and acolytes and little girls dressed out in white.

10. From a state of quiescence into a state of activity; from a contained or involved condition into one of accessibility; as *to break* or *burst out, to open out.*

a 1000- [see BREAK *v.* 54 b]. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilis.* I. viii. 518 The war that now broke out lasted seven years 1865 H. KINGSLEY *Hillyars & Burtons* xlvi, You broke out on me, and bullied me, assuming I was going to swindle you. 1894 WOLSELEY *Marlborough* II. 179 A good line of communication was soon opened out. 1895 *Times* 19 Jan. 11/6 The result .. prevented China from putting out her full power.

b. Into outward expression or manifestation; into clearness or distinctness; into blossom or leaf.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III* 27 b, They layd the dead bodies out upon the bed. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 27 b, The Byshoppes Tyrrannye is there paynted out. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. ii. 263 Shine out faire Sunne, .. That I may see my Shadow as I passe. 1642 3 EARL OF NEWCASTLE *Declaration* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1721) V. 134 A Course. chalked out to me by themselves. 1852 M. ARNOLD *The Future* ad fin , The stars come out. 1895 'IAN MACLAREN' *Days of Auld Lang Syne, For Conscience Sake* ii, Each spring the primroses came out below.

11. Into utterance of sound; so as to be heard; aloud; as *to call, cry, shout, speak out.*

1382 [see CRY *v.* 21]. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccix 192 Men myght here ther blowyng out with hornes more than a myle. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxiii 262 Speke out hyer that ye may the better be herde. 1605 SHAKS *Lear* v. iii. 109 Come hither Herald.. And read out this 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 510 Cyrene. seiz'd with Fear, Cries out, conduct my Son, conduct him here. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No 266 P 2 A muttering Voice, as if between Soliloquy and speaking out. 1869 TENNYSON *Pelleas & Ettarre* 359 All the old echoes hidden in the wall Rang out like hollow woods at huntingtide. 1887 HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* I. iii, A solitary crow flew across the sky, and cawed out its guttural note.

b. In the way of disclosure; to the knowledge of others or to public knowledge; openly.

13 . *Cursor M.* 27293 (Cott.) Þe preist .noght sceu his sinnes vte [*Fairf.* out] *a* 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 57 What some ever that ye to me say, Y schalle hyt nevyr owte caste. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 89 He þat schewyth out wyth his mowth .. þe malyce of his herte. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 173 Say it out Diggon. 1637 SHIRLEY *Gamester* v, That, if things come out, we should keep counsel. 1738 POPE *Epil. Sat.* ii. 30 Come, come, at all I laugh he laughs, no doubt; The only difference is I dare laugh out. 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boys Ann.* 614/1 To stand up to him and tell him right out what a fool he was.

12. Into public notice, publicity, or publication; into public circulation; from the printing-press.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 197 For epitaphies are..not set out till the parties bee deceassed. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 140 Not yet set out in Print. 1573– [see COMB *v.* 63 l]. 1662 H. MORE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. p. xi, Before this second volume of Descartes his came out. 1752 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn Jrnl.* No. 1, I cannot issue out my first Performance, without feeling an extraordinary Solicitude for the Event. 1895 *Bookman* Oct. 12/1 Mr. Hare's Autobiography..is apparently not to come out this season.

b. Of a person: Into society; into professional life; into work or service; upon the stage.

1782 [see COME *v.* 63 o]. 1806 A. HUNTER *Culina* 269 The great object is to 'bring the young lady out', in other words, to exhibit her as a show. 1849 LD. HOUGHTON in *Life* (1891) I. x. 413 My sister in town bringing out a young sister-in-law. 1885 J K. JEROME *On the Stage* 6 Here the question very naturally arose, 'How can I get out?'

13. With ellipsis of intr. vb. (*go, come*, etc.); hence functioning as a verb without inflexion.

(In imperative use this approaches an interjection: cf. Our *int.* See also the inflected OUT *v.* below)

[*c* 1175 WACE *Roman de Rou* 8080 Normanz escrient: Deus aie! La gent Englesche *Ut, ut!* escrie; Coest l'ensigne que jo di, Quant Engleis saillent hors a cri.] *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prioresses' T.* 124 Mordre wol out, certeyn it wol nat faille. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 2 Deep wose..in whiche þe soule styketh sumtyme so faste, þat he may nogt out, but schulde perysche. 1544 BALE *Oldcastell* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 254 It was concluded amonge them that..processe shulde oute agaynst hym. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. ii. 85 In the end truth will out. 1605 — *Mach.* v. i. 39 Out, damned spot: out, I say! 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Rom.* vii. 17 An ill inmate that will not out, till the house falleth on the head of it 1764 FOOTE *Patron* III. Wks. 1799 I. 356 The whole secret will certainly out. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1875) III. xv. 478 The English.. mocked with cries of 'Out, out', every foe who entered or strove to enter. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* I. i, O drunken ribaldry! Out, beast! out, beast! begone! 1887 W. WESTALL *Her Two Millions* xxvii, 'Murder will out'. They say so, because they have no idea how often murders don't out.

b. So *Out with* : have out, bring out. (Cf. the similar *away, down, in, off, on, up with*, and see WITH)

c 1205 LAY. 23931 Arður ut [*c* 1275 up] mid his sweorde. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* 87 b, They out with theyr swerdes, and cutte the ropes. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 54 Out with him..let him go to plow and cart. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. iv. 22 Out with the dog (sayes one). 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xxii. (1737) 95 Out with all your Sails. 1709 PRIOR *Yng Gentleman in Love* 67 Our Sex will—What? out with it:- Lye. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xix, Rather too prompt to out with poniard. 1860 THACKERAY *Round. Papers, Thorn in Cushion* Wks. 1872 X. 36 Out with your cambric, dear ladies, and let us all whimper together.

14. With ellipsis of trans. vb. (*put, bring*, etc.).

1819–20 W. IRVING *Sketch-bk., John Bull* (1865) 389 Ready at a wink or nod, to out sabre, and flourish it over the orator's head. 1857 C. GRIBBLE in *Merc. Marine Mag.* (1858) V 3 Out top-gallant-sails and flying jib! 1891 M. O'RELL *Frenchm. in Amer.* 246 The Westerner may out pistol and shoot you if you annoy him.

II. Of position. (A series of senses corresponding to those in I, as indicating the position resulting from the motion there expressed.)

* *simply.*

15. Expressing position or situation beyond the bounds of, or not within, a space.

c 1425 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1999 Neuerthelesse my wyt ys so thynne..That hit ys owte where hyt went ynne. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 94 Where the Sea brake in over the walles, that are made to kepe it out. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. iii. 47 If I see a sword out, my finger itches to make one. 1599 — *Much Ado* III v. 37 When the age is in, the wit is out. *a* 1770 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) II. iv. 72 Wee shut out so many enemies to our repose. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 7 My sword was already out. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III ci. 4 If these things are not said in parliament, they must be said out.

b. Not within doors; not 'in'; in the open air.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 375/1 Owt, or owte..*Extra, foras.* *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5317 þe husbande of þat house was oute. 1603 G OWEN *Pembrokeshire* vii. (1891) 56 They feede not their sheepe with haye in winter..but let them geit their livinge out them selfes. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* I. ii, Did you see Sir Lucius while you was out? 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Lett.* (1884) II. 231 We were out a great part of the morning..shopping. 1858 RAMSAY *Remin.* VI. (ed. 18) 163 The housemaid was not at home, it being her turn for the Sunday 'out'. 1887 L. CARROLL *Game of Logic* II. § 6. 50, I have been out for a walk.

c. Away from one's place of residence, abroad, on an expedition; esp. in the field (for war or sport); in arms; away from work, on strike.

1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* IV. iii. 183 There ran a Rumour Of many worthy Fellowes, that were out. — *Lear* I i. 33 He hath bin out nine yeares, and away he shall againe. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 364, I was a week out with him and saw but four Cows, which were so wild, that we did not get one. 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 116 P 4 Sir Roger is so keen at this Sport, that he has been out almost every Day since I came down. 1806 SCOTT *Let to R. Surtees* Fam. Lett. 1894 I. 66 My great-grandfather was out, as the phrase goes..in 1715. 1887 *Manch. Guard.* 26 Feb. 7 People who had been 'camping out' were beginning to return to their homes. 1890 *Spectator* 29 Sept., Most of the miners are 'out', not for wages, but in defence of the grand principle that non-Union men shall not be employed. 1896 *N. & Q.* 8th Ser. IX. 161/1 [He] was an ardent supporter of Prince Charles Edward, but through illness was unable to be out in 1745.

d. Of the water of a river: Overflowing its banks, flooding the adjacent ground.

1647 COWLEY *Mistress, Welcome* vi, My Dove..I doubt Would ne're return, had not the Flood been out. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Misc. Tracts* (1684) 56 If the River had been out, and the Fields under Water. 1702 THORESBY *Diary* (ed. Hunter) I. 397 The waters were yet out, that we rode through Askwith. 1779 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 182/2 The freshes were then out, which seemed to render the river in itself a sufficient rampart. 1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. i. 222 The waters of the Cherwell are soon out, and soon off. *Mod.* At Oxford the floods are now rarely out, and years pass without centre-boards being seen on Port Meadow.

e. Sent forth by authority, issued.

1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr Parnass.* v. iii. 2105 Writts are out for me, to apprehend me. 1754 *Ess. Manning Fleet* 13 When the Warrants are out, the Men abscond. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 588 Warrants had been out against him; and he had been taken into custody.

f. Not in the hands or occupation of the owner; let or leased; in other hands or occupation.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* v. ii. 29 *Thu.* Considers she my Possessions?.. *Pro.* They are out by Lease *a* 1704 LOCKE (J.), The land that is out at rack rent. *a* 1735 ARBUTHNOT (J.), Those lands were out upon leases of four years. *Mod.* Obliged to call in the money that he had lying out.

g. Not included or inserted, omitted; as *to leave out.*

a 1470 [see LEAVE *v.*¹ 14 d]. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* XXIII, He makes the mark of Insertion where it is Left out, and only Writes (Out) in the Margin. 1887 L. CARROLL *Game of Logic* I. § 1. 6 We agree to leave out the word 'Cakes' altogether.

h. Not in the company; apart; separately.

1607 HEYWOOD *Wom. Kild w. Kindn.* Wks. 1892 II. 121 No by my Faith sir, when you are together I sitte out.

16. Away or at a distance from some recognized place; away from one's own country, abroad, in a colony or distant land; in quot. *c* 900 afar in the outer ocean (supposed to encircle the earth).

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. iii (1890) 30 Orcadas þa ealond, þa wæron ut on garsecge butan Breotone. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 197 Oder kinnes neddre is ut in oder londe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2389, I was ferr heþen at a preching Ferr vte in anoþer land. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 23 Oute in þe erth of Egipt enhabet vmquile þe wyseist wees of the werd as I in writt fynd. *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 1707 With his semly sonnes, þat him sate next, Saue Ector,—was oute, as aunter befelle, In a countre by course þat of þe coron helde. 1882 OUIDA *Maremma* I 42 They have taken him, and they will cage him out on Gorgona yonder. *Mod.* Some members of my family are out at the Cape of Good Hope. He has settled out in New Zealand.

b. At sea, away from the land or shore, or from the bank of a lake or river.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 75 Þan was a wardan ware, oute in þe wale stremys, Of all þe naue 1659 D. PELL *Impr. of Sea* 530 Ships whilst out are lyable to a thousand ominous contingencies. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. ii, The tide was out. *Ibid.* II. i, Contrary winds..keep them out. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 174 But we are far enough out; opposite the boat-house. 1843 *Fraser's Mag* XXVIII. 713 The wind turned perversely a head the third day out. 1888 *Manch. Exam.* 2 July 5/3 A large number of fishermen were out at sea on the day of election.

17. Projecting, protruding; *spec.* through a rent in the clothing, as *out at elbows, heels*, or *knees*; see ELBOW *sb.* 4 c, HEEL *sb.*¹ 12.

1553 [see HEEL *sb.*¹ 12]. 1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 32 Out at the heeles with all other vserers. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, III ii. 169 His eye balles further out, than when he lued, Staring full gastly, like a strangled man. 1601 — *Jul. C.* I. i. 19 Yet if you be out Sir, I can mend you. 1603 [see ELBOW *sb.* 4 c] 1693 C. DRYDEN in *J. Dryden's Juvenal* VII. (1697) 168 Hither coming, out at Heels and Knees. 1896 *Pall Mall Mag.* Sept. 41 A seedy, out-at-toe shoe.

b. Extended from its attachment, unfurled, displayed, as a flag or the like.

1720 *Lond Gaz* No. 5840/1 Admiral Byng sent a..Vessel with British Colours out. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Out*, . the situation of the sails when .. set, or extended,. as opposed to *in*; which is..furled.

18. Without; on the outside; externally. (Opposed to IN *adv.* 5 b.) † *Out and in* = outside and inside, thoroughly, altogether.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6485 þir er þe comamentes ten..If we þam heild, bath vt and in. ? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* i. 275 But save your self, both out and In. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. v. 60 Search Windsor Castle (Elues) within, and out. 1803 NELSON 4 June in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) V. 79 This Island is bold, too, inside or out. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 24 Reeve it from out in.

** *in pregnant and transferred uses.*

19. Removed from its own place or position; displaced, dislocated, extracted. *Out of joint*: see JOINT.

a 1225 [see OUTE]. 1399 *Pol. Songs* I. 363 The bothom is ny out *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 19 In bringyng to her place ioynts þat ben oute & in helynge boones þat ben to broken. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1035 Thow the fyndes ey were owte. 1497 *Naval Accts. Hen VII* (1896) 289 Ketylles for pyche with the Botome owte. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* III. iv. 79 The times has bene, That when the Braines were out, the man would dye, And there an end 1611 — *Wint. T.* v. iii. 77, I feare (sir) my shoulder-blade is out. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 245 P 2 Her Mouth wide, .. Two Teeth out before. *a* 1756 MRS. HAYWOOD *New Present* (1771) 261 Wiping it till the stain is out.

b. Not in office; rejected or removed from a post.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* v. i.i. 15 Talke of Court newes .. who's in, who's out. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* I 200 'What lords are those saluting with a grin?' One is just out, and one as lately in. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 235/1 The gentlemen out curse the gentlemen in, And vehemently swear their promotion's a sin. 1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana* XVI, His party was out, and he hoped for higher station on its return to power.

c. No longer in the game, or in the active or leading position denoted by *in* (IN *adv.* 5 c); in

Cricket, dismissed from the wickets; also said of the side who are not having their 'innings'.

1754 J. Love *Cricket* 17 Five on the side of the Counties are out for three Notches. 1755 *Game at Cricket* 10 If a Ball is nipp'd up, and he strikes it again wilfully, before it came to the Wicket, it's out. 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past* II. iii. § 23 (*Trap-ball*) If the scores demanded exceed in number the lengths of the cudgel from the trap to the ball, he loses the whole, and is out *Ibid.* § 22 (*Tip-cat*) His business is to beat the cat over the ring. If he fails in so doing, he is out, and another player takes his place. 1849 *Laws of Cricket* in 'Bat' *Crick. Man.* (1850) 53 The Striker is Out if either of the bails be bowled off, or if a stump be bowled out of the ground. 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* II. viii, The Lords' men were out by half-past twelve o'clock for ninety-eight runs. 1894 *Daily News* 20 Dec 3/7 The referee stopped the fight at the close of the first round .. Smith being heavily punished and all but out.

d. No longer in prison.

1885 H. Conway *Family Affair* xxvii, I suppose he's out now on ticket-of-leave. 1880 Besant *Childr Gibeon* II. xxxii, He had presumably received his ticket of leave, and he was out.

20. † a. At fault, at a loss from failure of memory or self-possession; nonplussed, puzzled. *Obs.*

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 152. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* iv. i. 76 Verie good Orators when they are out, they will spit. 1607 — *Cor.* v. iii. 41, I haue forgot my part, And I am out. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. iii vi. (1651) 99 Apollonius Rhodius .. banished himself .. because he was out in reciting his Poems. 1661 Pepys *Diary* 2 July, [He] was so much out that he was hissed off the stage. 1681 Dryden *Spanish Friar* iii. ii, I never was out at a mad frolic.

b. Astray from what is right or correct; in the wrong, in error, mistaken.

a 1641 Br Mountagu *Acts & Mon* (1642) 328 Concerning Titus, that learned man is out 1653 Wood *Life* 18 May (O. H. S.) III. 49 Sir Thomas Gower spake an English speech, but miserably out in his delivery of it. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 20 P 510 He has been very seldom out in these his Guesses. 1778 Miss Burney *Evelina* (1791) II. xxxvii. 245 There, Lovel, you are out. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* III vii. P 2, I was a little out in my calculation 1887 Rider Haggard *She* (1888) 43 If the captain is not out in his reckoning.

c. Short for *out of practice, time, tune*, etc.: see the sbs.

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* iv. i 135 Wide a'th bow hand, yfaith your hand is out 1671 *Westminster Drolltry* II. 81 Y'are out, says Dick, 'Tis a lye, says Nick, The Fiddler playd it false. 1837 Marryat *Dog-Fiend* ix, Jemmy .. tuned one string .., which was a little out.

d. At variance, no longer friendly. (Cf. 5 b.)

1565-78 Cooper *Thesaurus* s. v. *Alienus, Pro alienato*, alienated: out with vs. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* iii. v. 34 Launcelot and I are out. 1664 Pepys *Diary* 17 Aug., Mr. Edward Montagu is .. now quite out with his father again. 1858 W. Arnot *Laws fr. Heaven* i. 21 He is out with his former friend and in with his former adversary. 1873 Will Carleton *Farm Ballads, Betsey & I are out* i, Things at home are crossways, and Betsey and I are out.

21. Out of pocket; in default; minus (a sum).

1632 Massinger *City Madam* II. i, I am out now Six-hundred in the cash. 1635 Sanderson *Serm.* II. 59 But the thing he stuck at most was the moneys he was out. 1887 G. R. Sims *Mary Jane's Mem.* xi 150 She was out the £5 10s. lent to her mistress. 1889 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 7 Feb. 1/2 Alleges .. he is $3,000 out, owing to the dishonesty of .. an employe.

22 a. No longer burning or alight; extinguished.

c 1325 [see Out I]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 375/2 Owt, or qwenchyd, as candylle, or lyghte, *extinctus* 1500 20 Dunbar *Poems* xxxii. 46 Quhen lycht wes owt and dunis wes baid. 1658 Sir T. Browne *Hydriot.* Ep. Ded., When the Funeral Pyre was out and the last Valediction over. 1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* II. xi, The fire was out, but his feet were still among the ashes.

b. No longer in vogue or in fashion; not in season, as game, fish, or fruit.

1660 Pepys *Diary* 7 Oct., To change my long black cloake for a short one (long cloakes being now quite out.). 1745 *Norton Reg.* in Sir C. Sharp *Chron. Mirab* (1841) 62 Marriage comes in on the 13th of January, and at Septuagesimo Sunday it is out again till Low Sunday. 1773 Goldsm. *Stoops to Conq.* III, Besides, Child, jewels are quite out at present. 1898 *St. James's Gaz.* 12 Jan. 12/2 White gloves, we are pleased to learn, are 'out'.

23. No longer current or lasting; expired, elapsed; finished, exhausted; at an end.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4695 (Cott.) Quen he seuen yeirs war yte [*G.* yte; *F.*, *Tr.* oute]. 1535 Coverdale *Ruth* ii. 23 She gathered vntill the barley harvest and the wheat harvest was out. — *Jer.* xxxiv. 14 When seuen yeares are out, every man shal let go fre his bought seruaunte an Hebrue. 1600 Rowlands *Let. Humours Blood* vii. 83 But that dates out 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* III. ii. 1 When the But is out we will drinke water. 1682 Bunyan *Holy War* (Cassell) 229 Lent was almost out. 1743 in Waghorn *Cricket Scores* (1899) 31, 23 notches to fetch, to win, when the time was out. 1806-7 J. Berkeford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) x. xi, Being told by your servant ..that the coals are almost out. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 184/2 The thirty miles were out at last. 1885 G. Allen *Babylon* v, Before the week was out, he had been duly installed

24. Come from a concealed or veiled state; come into sight, become visible; manifest, apparent.

1612 *Two Noble Kinsmen* III iv, I am very cold; and all the stars are out too. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No 3923/4 The old upper Light-House will be blacked over when the Light is out in the new Light-House. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* II. 199 The full amount of eruption is not usually within twenty-four hours of the appearance of the first spot. 1899 J. Hutchinson in *Arch. Surg.* X. 112 Whilst the secondary phenomena were fully out, he had had a severe illness.

b. Unfolded from the bud, as a leaf or blossom; hence (of the plant), in leaf, in flower.

1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 75 Leaue wadling about, till all be out. *a* 1626 Bacon *Nat. Hist.* Leaves are out and perfect in a month. 1823 Macaulay in *Life & Lett.* (1860) I. i. 42 The trees are all out. 1896 'Ian Maclaren' *Kate Carnegie, Pleasaunce* 83 In the spring-time when the primroses are out.

25. Disclosed, made known, no longer a secret.

1713 Swift *On Himself*, Walpole and Aislabie .. Inform the commons, that the secret's out. 1768 Goldsm. *Good-n. Man* v. Wks. (Globe Ed.) 637/2 Yes, yes, all's out; I now see the whole affair. 1869 W. P. Mackay *Grace & Truth* iv, The whole truth is out about us.

26. Made public; in circulation (as a report or statement); issued from the press, published (as a book, etc.).

1625 B. Jonson *Staple of N.* III ii, We gossips are bound to believe it, an't be once out, and a-foot. 1850 Ld. Houghton in *Life* (1891) I. x. 445 Wordsworth's new poem will be out next week. 1863 Brewer *Eng. Stud.* 355 On March 7, 1576, he writes to say that the New Testament is out.

b. Of a girl or young woman. a. Introduced into society; b. At work or in domestic service.

1814 Jane Austen *Mansf. Park* v, Pray, is she out, or is she not? I am puzzled. She dined at the Parsonage, with the rest of you, which seemed like being out; and yet she says so little, that I can hardly suppose she is. 1831 *Society* I. 228, I can tell her, that if my Jemima were out, her chance would be but slender. 1850 Mrs Carlyle *Lett* II 116 No servant but a little girl who had 'never been out before'. 1856 Mrs Gaskell *Wives & Dau.* xxi (1867) 212 They are not out, you know, till after the Easter ball.

c. Before the world; in existence. Cf. Out 18.

1857 G. Lawrence *Guy L.* vi. 47 Constance Brandon and Flora Beliasys—quite the two best things out. 1859 — *Sword & G.* xvii. 232 Fanny was the worst casuist out. 1861 Mayhew *Lond. Lab.* III. 106, I think I'm the cleverest juggler out.

III. 27. Besides the prec. senses, *out* is used idiomatically with many verbs; e. g. to Bear *out*, Clean *out*, Clear *out*, Crowd *out*, Dole *out*, Draw *out*, Eke *out*, Face *out*, Fill *out*, Open *out*, Plan *out*, Point *out*, Set *out*, Shift *out*, Sketch *out*, Spin *out*, Tread *out*, Write *out*, etc., which see under the verbs themselves.

IV. *Adverbial Phrases.*

28. Out and about. Going out and going about, as after an illness etc.

1881 Mrs. Walford *Dick Netherby* i. 8 Till Mr. Netherby was out and about again. 1884 R. Buchanan *Foxglove Manor* II. xxvi. 238 Ellen was already out and about.

attrib. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Feb 9/1 The driver is in his out-and-about way a keen critic of Government measures.

29. Out and away. By far; beyond all others.

1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 43/1 Beggary is a business, a profession, out-and-away the most thriving, profitable, secure [etc.]. 1883 Stevenson *Treasure Isl.* iv. xvii, 'Who's the best shot?' ..'Mr. Trelawney, out and away'.

30. Out and home. a. To a place at a distance, and home again. Also *attrib.*

1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 86 They employing yearly Forty Sail of stout Ships to and from all Parts where they trade, out and home 1899 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Oct. 9/2 This is a world's record for a lady rider over an out-and-home course.

b *attrib.* Played alternately on their own ground and that of their opponents.

1895 *Daily News* 10 Dec. 5/4 It may be necessary to reduce the minimum of eight out-and-home matches at present insisted on by the M.C.C. Committee.

31. Out and in. [Cf. In and Out.] a. Out of a place and in again; in and out. b. Outside and inside, without and within.

a 1300 *XI Pains Hell* 180 in *O. E. Misc.* 152 And creopeh vt and in ayeyn. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 5015 (Fairf.) Ho .. gert to pik hit oute & in Pat þorou hit mugt na water wyn. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Chron.* x. 28 They bare the vessell out and in. 1792 Burns *Duncan Gray* II, Duncan sigh'd baith out and in 1842 Th. Martin *My Namesake* in *Fraser's Mag.* Dec., 'Full, sir, out and in', said the cad.

See also Out and out.

Out, *sb.* [The adv. Out, used sbst. as a name for itself, or elliptically with some sb. understood.]

1. Proverbial phr. † *To drink the three outs*: see quots. *Obs.* *Gentleman of the three outs*: see Gentleman 5 c.

1622 S. Ward *Woe to Drunkards* (1627) 20 Stay and drinke the three Outs first that is, Wit out of the head, Money out of the purse, Ale out of the pot. 1624 T. Scott *God & King* (1623) 26 To drink the three Outs, to drink by the dozen, by the yard, and by the bushell. 1656 Trapp *Comm Gal.* v. 21 A company of odious drunkards having drunk all the three outs.

2. Short for *outside* (in opposition to *inside*). In quot. 1890, Something external.

1717 Prior *Alma* II 37 The gown..The out, if Indian figures stain, The inside must be rich and plain. 1819 Byron *Juan* I. clxxxvii, Juan liking not the inside, lock'd the out. 1890 J. H. Stirling *Gifford Lect.* xviii. 351 It [space] lies there motionless, a motionless infinite Out.

b. *From out to out*: from one extremity to the other; in total external length or breadth.

1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* II. xiv. 113 The Diameter, may from *Out* to *Out* be near 20 Inches. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4319/3 A Chapel .. 52 Foot wide from Out to Out. 1834-47 J. S. Macaulay *Field Fortif.* (1851) 185 The width of the shaft in the clear must be equal to that of the gallery from out to out.

3. a. *pl.* The party which is out of office; the opposition; usually opposed to *ins*: see In *sb.* 1 a.

1764-1884 [see In *sb* 1 a]. 1810 *Edin. Rev.* XV. 511 Ins and outs are equally determined to defend corruption. 1885 *Graphic* 28 Feb. 198/2 The vigilance of the 'Outs' affords the most effective of all guarantees for the good behaviour of the 'Ins'.

b. An outside passenger on a coach.

1844 J. T. Hewlett *Parsons & W.* i, Room for two outs and an in

c. *pl.* In games: The side who are not playing; in *Cricket*, who are not having their innings (opp. to In *sb.* 1 b); also, the players, on either side, who are not taking part in the scrimmage at Rugby football.

1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Nov. 3/2 The feature of the game [Football] was the brilliant passing of the 'Varsity outs.

4. An outward movement; a going out. *rare.*

1755 Huxham in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 372 The tide had made a very extraordinary out (or recess) almost immediately after high water.

b. An excursion, outing. *dial.*

1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 79 A young batchellor would be far from being detrimented by an out of that kind. 1828 *Craven Glass.* (ed 2) s. v., Ye've hed a fine out. 1852 Dickens *Bleak H.* vii, Us London lawyers don't often get an out, and when we do, we like to make the most of it. 1898 *Daily News* 12 May 6/5 To watch the rustic..thoroughly happy for the time being at his little out.

c. *Outs and ins*, more commonly *ins and outs*: see In *sb.* 2.

1773 Ferguson *Poems* (1785) 100 He's weel vers'd in a' the laws, Kens baith their outs and ins. 1844 Cross *Disruption* xxxix, We..canna pretend to understaund a' the outs and ins o' the Kirk question 1847 *Hinsts. Lond News* 4 Sept. 158/1 A rather handsome, irregular building; full, in familiar phrase, of 'outs and ins'. 1865 J. S. Mill in *Morn Star* 6 July, He had not considered the outs and ins of the question of marriage with a deceased wife's sister.

5. *Printing.* An omission, or something omitted.

1784 B. Franklin in *Ann. Reg.* (1817) Char. 309 Their forms too are continually pestered by the *outs*, and *doubles*, that are not easy to be corrected 1824 Websters v., *To make an out*, to omit something in setting up copy.

6 *pl.* Amounts paid out; rates and taxes. *local.*

1884 Sir T. Acland in *Pall Mall G.* 27 Feb 7/1 The owner generally pays the 'outs'; that is, the tithe, land tax, and rates 1887 Baring-Gould *Gaverocks* ix. III. 151 Worth in the gross about twelve hundred a year that is, when all outs were paid, about eight hundred. *Mod.* (Devonsh.). Rent 5s. a week, the landlord paying all outs.

Out (dut), *a.* [Out *adv* used attrib. by ellipsis of a pple. (as *lying* or the like), or by taking the predicative use of the adv. (as in 'which side is out?') as adj, and using it *attrib.* (the out side), or by resolution of compounds with *out-* (e. g. out-worker, out worker). Not distinctly separable from Out- in comb. 1-6, q v]

1. That is or lies on the outside or external surface of anything; external, exterior. Now usually expressed by *outer, outside, external*, or written in combination, as *out edge*. Outside.

a 1250 *Owl & Night* 110 He i seg bi one halve His nest i fuled in halve. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov Lordsh* 68 Yf he te be mad more, by hote metys and stalworthe, or for oon oute hete þat maystres and oueromes *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7706 As þa had bene oute enmys 1590 Payne *Desc. Irel.* (1841) 9 Let the out side [of your ditch] be plum upright 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc* 230 On the out Edge of the Guide 1887 Miss Whitmore Jones *Games of Patience* vii. 18 If two or three are in the four 'out' cards, you are brought to a standstill.

2. Outlying, situated on the outer border, or at a distance outside some place in question.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 300 Bade hir ..fflee with hir childire ..Abere in to Irelande, in to thas owte mowntes. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 658 He me the Kentysshemen .. came vnto the out parties of the cytie of London, as Radclyffe, Seynt Katherynes, and other places, and robbyd & spoyled the Flemynges, & all the berchowsses. 1523 Fitzherb. *Surv.* 9 The lordes tenauntes haue common in all suche out groundes with their catell. 1596 Spenser *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 666/2, I greatly dislike the Lord Deputyes seating at Dublin, being the outest corner in the realme, and least needing the awe of his presence. 1688 *Connect Col. Rec.* (1850) III 438, I lately wrott you about Watching and Warding in your out townes 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 162 Judicial Offices in the out Parts of his Diocess

b. *Out isle* (*out island*), an isle or island lying away from the mainland. (Often hyphened.)

Applied esp. to the Shetlands, Orkneys, Hebrides, and other smaller isles at a distance from the mainland of Britain; formerly sometimes to the British Isles as a whole, in reference to their situation with regard to the Continent.

a 1340 *Freydoun's Proph* in *Rel. Ant* I. 30 To nyst is boren a barn in Kaernervam, That ssal weld the out ydlis yle an. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 30 Orgayle and Orkenay, and alle this owte iles. 1470-85 Malory *Arthur* VII xxvii, Soo the crye was made in England walis and scotland, Ireland, Cornewaille, & in alle the oute Iles. *a* 1568 Ascham *To Toph* To Gentlem. Eng (Arb.) 16 The out yles lying betwixt Grece and Asia minor. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot* (S. T. S.) I. 400 Alswell the out Yllis as ferme land. 1586 Hooker *Gerald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 104/1 The earle of Lennox stood in hope, that the lord of the out Isles would aid him. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. 168 Cephalonia .. is an out Iland in the dominions of Grecia. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit., Scot* 54 Purposing to speake of the out-Isles, Orcades, Hebudes, or Hebrides, and of Shetland in their due place. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Jan 2/1 To the more adventurous there lie the out-islands, little explored.

3. In cricket, football, etc.: Played *out*, or away from the home ground; played in the outer parts of the field. (Often hyphened.)

1884 *Lillywhite's Cricket Ann* 63 The result mainly of creditable out cricket 1896 *Daily News* 2 Mar. 5/1 Surrey and Lancashire..lost only one out match apiece.

†4. Prominent, projecting, protruding. *Obs.*
1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 186 An out breast. *Ibid.*, High or out shoulders.

5. Beyond the usual or normal (size).
1883 *Morning Star* (Washington) 31 Oct. 3/6 A stocking of an out size is one with the same foot as another, but wider in the middle [of the leg]. 1894 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Oct. 91 She was 'rather an out size' as they say in the Duchy.

†6. To be paid out. *Obs.*
1475 MARG. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 126 He seth that be than that the owt chargys be boryn, and the repracion of the myll at Wyntyrton, we ar lyke to have but lytyll mor mony besyd the barly. 1482 *Brasenose Coll. Munim.* M. 10 (Wycombe) To pay all maner of out charges and rentes.

Out, *v.* [OE. *útian* OFris. *útia*, OHG. *ûzôn*, MHG. *ûzen* to put out, f. *út*, OUT *adv.* Perh. formed anew in ME., and in later senses closely related to senses 13, 14 of the adv.]

1. *trans.* To put out, turn out, drive out, expel, eject, reject, get rid of, discharge, dismiss, oust (*from* a place, office, possession, etc.); to do out or deprive (*of* a possession). Usually with personal obj. Also with double obj. (by omission of *from* or *of*); cf. *dismiss, expel.* Frequent in 17th and 18th c.; now *Obs* exc. *dial.* Cf. also OUTED.
1008 *Laws of Æthelred* v. c. 10 Æniz man eric-þen ne utige, buton biscopes gebehte. 1440 [see OUTING *vbl. sb.* 2]. 15.. *Tretyse agayne the Pestelens* (MS. Adv. Lib.) (Jam. Suppl.), Ilk ane of thaim [the heart, the liver, and the brain], has his clengyng plas, quhar he may out his superfluities and cleng him. 1598 KITCHIN *Courts Leet* (1675) 261 The Lord by Knights-service might have outed a Farmer. 1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt Parall.* 61 By this plea the Court shall bee outed of iurisdiction. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 363 When he is once outed of his Ears, he is past his Labour. 1685 H. MORE *Paralip. Prophet* xxxix 339 Outing them of all Political Power in Church or State. 1711 HEARNE *Collect* (O. H. S.) III. 201 The Bp. of Winchester designing to out him. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* III. ii. (1869) I. 394 They could be legally outed of their lease. 1823 GALT *Gilhaize* xvi, Outing her ministers from their kirks and manses.

b. To put out; extinguish; blot out; abolish. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*
1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. iv. 40 Also the water quenched & ouyeth the thyrst. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 41 Thee night with brightnes is owted. 1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1678) 77 Witness that Taper, whose prophetick snuff Was outed and revived with one puff. 1653 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1884) I. 167 That the same Wryting bee utterly outed made null and voyde.

c. *slang* (orig. pugilistic): To 'knock out' or disable (an opponent); hence, To render insensible, or kill, by a blow.
1896 *Daily News* 15 June 7/2 The slang of the prize ring, where 'outing' a man signifies to render him insensible. 1898 *Pink 'Un & Pelican* 80 (Farmer) Gently, my lad, gently, yer don't want to knock 'im out yet; give us a little show o' yer quality afore you outs him. 1899 *Daily News* 11 Sept. 7/3 'Come on lads, shall we out him?' Immediately after Nash rushed at the constable and struck him a heavy blow on the back of the head.

†2. To set out, expose (for sale, disposal, etc.); to put out, issue. *Obs.*
c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 521 With daunger oute [*v. rr.* outen, outer, owten] we al oure chaffare Geet prees at Market maketh deere ware. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett., to M. Mowat* (1671) 55 A calling . to out Christ, and his wares, to countrey buyers. *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas I* (1851) II. 101 This Farquhar outit his myttie meill upone the honest people of the toun at ane heighe price.

3. To show forth, disclose, exhibit; to speak out, utter, vent. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*
13.. *Eufrosyne* 418 in *Englische Studien* I. 308 God wol not outen hire. 13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* (E.E.T.S.) 530 136 þi counseil is outet openliche. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 281 Who that listeth outen [*v. r.* outyn] his folie, Lat hym come forth and lerne multiplie. *a* 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1907 Outē thyn art if þou canst craftily. *c* 1422 — *Jonathas & Fellicula* 43 Til he of wommen oute wordes wikke. 1822 HIBBERT *Descr. Shetland* (1891) 282 (E. D. D.) For outting of your malice. 1838 HOGG *Tales* (1866) 363 (E. D. D.) The fine flavour .. soon outed the secret.

4. *intr.* [From the elliptical use in OUT *adv.* 13, from which this differs in taking inflexions.]
a. To go out, esp. on a pleasure excursion. Also *to out it. colloq.* (Cf. OUTING *vbl. sb.*)
1846 *P. Parly's Ann.* VII. 65 The sun is shining, And nought confining Pedestrians from 'outing'. 1878 STEVENSON *Inland Voy.* 191 We met dozens of pleasure-boats outing it for the afternoon. 1894 DOYLE *Mem. S. Holmes* 33 With that he ups and he outs.

b. *To out with*: To come out with; to fetch or bring out; to utter. *colloq.*
1820 R. & MAR. EDGEWORTH *Irish Bulls* x. 136, I outs with my bread-earner. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 34 And Hodge . Outs with his pence the pleasing song to buy. 1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIII. 693 He outs carelessly with another duodecimo. 1870 SPURGEON *Treas. David* Ps. xii. 6 He is no sooner out of the house than he outs with his lie.

Out, *prep.* [Prepositional use of the adv. instead of the usual OUT OF, q. v. Cf. Ger. *aus*, Du. *uit* prep. See also OUTE.]

1. From within, away from: = OUT OF 1. *Obs.* or *arch.* exc. in *from out*: see FROM 15 c.
c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2311 Quuan he weren ut tune went, Iosep haueð hem after sent. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 197 Whan that the sunne out the south gan weste. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 100 It wyll not conueniently yssue outs that narowe place. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* v. ii. 41 When you haue pusht out your gates the very Defender of them. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 206 P 4 Not endeavour at any Progress out that Tract. 1875 DASENT *Vikings* III. 165 Sigmund Brestir's son..sprang out the waist of their ship. 1889 MARY E. WILKINS *Far away Melody* (1891) 108 Going out the door, he stopped and listened a minute.

2. Outside, without, beyond the limits of, beyond (*lit.* and *fig.*): = OUT OF 8, 9. *Obs.* or *dial.*
c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1640 Mornyng out mesure to melior he wendes. 1542-3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 18 Any other person..inhabiting out the liberte of the said citie. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. i. 38 Both within and out that Wall. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Content* 65 Shall I then..live in, and out the World? 1883 HOWITT *Woman's Reason* (Tauchn. 1884) I. 240 Its history..could not be known out the family.

†3. Without, not with (L. *sine*). *Obs. rare.*
c 1430 *Freemasonry* 378 May sclawnderen hys felows oute reson. 1578 COOPER *Thesaurus, Sine arbitrio*, .. to doe a thing alone out witnesse.

†4. Throughout, to the end of. *Obs. rare.*
1692 LOCKE *Educ.* § 129 Having whipped his Top lustily, quite out all the time that is set him.

Out, *int.* [f. OUT *adv.* (see sense 13).]

1. As an imperative exclamation, with ellipsis of verb: see OUT *adv.* 13.

2. An exclamation expressing lamentation, abhorrence, or indignant reproach; often conjoined with *alas!* or *harrow!* *arch.* or *dial.*
c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 639 Vp stirte hire Alison and Nicholay And criden out and harrow in the strete. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 375/2 Owte, owt, *at, at*, interjectio. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* ii. 433 Ho, owȝt, owȝt! alas, thys sodayne chance! 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Plas.* II. 87 Alas and out alas I crye, that I shall see no more. 1575 R. B. *Apphus & V.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 128 But out, I am wounded. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* ii. vii. 54 Out, out, (Lucetta) that wilbe illfauored. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* i. 70 Venus cryeth for her son, Out alass she is undone. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xx, I see the men that are come ower late to part ye; but, out and alack! sune eneugh and ower sune to drag ye to prison.

b. *Out upon* (*on*), expressing abhorrence or reproach. (Cf. *fie upon.*) *arch.* or *dial.*
1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) i. vii 6 Lete us cryen a rowe, and oute upon them all. *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 78 'Owt upon the, thefe!' sche seyde. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 119 b, They crie, Out upon him Heretike, to the fyre with hym. 1616 HAYWARD *Sanct. Troub. Soul* ii. i. (1620) 7 Out vpon me wretched soule! full both of vanity, and of ignorance. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 188 Nor the Censures, and many Out-upon-you's of the attentive Ladies. 1838 JAMES *Robber* vi, 'Out upon the fool!' exclaimed the housekeeper. 1878 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf. P.* 614 Out on them all!

Out, obs. form of OUGHT, AUGHT.

Out- in *comb.* is used with substantives, with verbs and their derivatives, and with other adverbs.

In OE. *út* adv. was already prefixed (1) to ordinary sbs in the sense 'that is without', 'out lying', 'external', as in *útland* a country that is out, a distant or foreign land, *úthere* an army belonging to or coming from without, a foreign army; (2) to verbal sbs and nouns of action and agent-nouns derived from verbal roots, as *útfær, útfaru, útfæreld, útgang*, going out, exit, departure, *útdræf* expulsion, *útdrifere* one who drives out, *útlád* carriage out, exportation, *útryne* running out, excursion, expiry; (3) to elements forming adjs., either related to the sbs. in 1, as *útlende, út'endisc*, outlandish, foreign, or derived from vbs. (ppl. adjs.). *utierunde* outrunning, purgative. In these 'nominal compounds' the stress was always on the prefix.

With verbs, *út* like other adverbs formed separable collocations or semi-compounds, in which the position of the adv. was shifted according to the construction of the sentence, as in the separable compound verbs of modern German (although in OE. the order was not yet so rigid). Thus, *út* followed the vb in the imperative, as *gá út! ádó út þone blóm*, and in the pres. and pa. indicative in the principal sentence, as *he cymþ út, he eode út, ða flugon hi út*. But in the dependent sentence, and in all other moods or parts of the vb., including the infinitive and pples., and all nominal derivatives, the adv. stood immediately in front of the vb; thus *ðá he út cymþ* when he comes out, *gif he út cyme* if he come out, *nu wille we út gán* now will we go out, *út gangendum ðám mónþe* on the month going out. In OE. the adv. was regularly written separate; but in translations from Latin, compound verbs in *ex-* were sometimes rendered by compound vbs. in *út-* in which the adv. was not only joined, but even retained before the vb in the principal sentence, e.g. Ps. xviii. 5, 'in omnem terram exivit sonus eorum', *Vesp. Ps.* 'in all eorðan *utcode* swoȝ heara'. The regular position of *út* before the vb. in the inf., gerund, and pples., naturally tended to make the collocation pass into a combination, esp. when these were used as sbs. or adjs.; and this is the cause why *outgoing, outgoer, outgone* belong in meaning to *go out*, *outstretching, outstretched* to *stretch out*, *outgrowing, outgrowth* to *grow out*, *outlook, outlooker* to *look out*. It is only in later Eng. that such collocations as a *going-out* dress, a *clearing-out* of cupboards, the *bringers-out* of a new play, a well *thought-out* article, have become possible.

As to the verbs themselves, in ME., usage became more lax. On the one hand, the adv. began to be placed after or away from the vb. in the subordinate sentence, the infinitive, etc; on the other hand the older usage of the inf. in *út gán*, and the like, was often extended to the indicative, so that we find *he out yede, the blod out brast*. This was partly due to a general levelling and loss of old syntactical distinctions, so that beside *he sprang out* and *then sprang he out*, it became allowable also to say *he out sprang* and *out sprang he*, in both of which the adv. stands before the vb. These novelties in word order were especially employed by metrical writers as facilitating the exigencies of rhythm and rime, and it is chiefly in metrical compositions that they are found. But they also occur in translations from Latin, as e.g. in the works of Wyclif, in which L. vbs. in *ex-* are constantly rendered by Eng. verbs preceded by *out*. In ME the elements were still commonly separated in writing; but modern editors have usually hyphened these collocations as compounds.

As a result of these various causes, there are numerous *quasi*-compound vbs. in *out-* in occasional use, chiefly poetical, in precisely the same sense as the ordinary prose form in which the simple verb is followed by the adv., e.g. *out-pour* = *pour out*. Not unfrequently, moreover, where *out* stands before a vb. as a mere metrical or poetical inversion, as in 'A frightful clamour from the wall out broke', 'Out went the townsmen all in starch', the two words, though merely inversions of *broke out, went out*, are hyphened as if compounds. The tendency so to treat them is probably strengthened by the existence of *outbreak* (sb.), *outbreaker, outbreaking, outbroken, outcome, outcoming*, and the like. But in these latter the position of the adv. is original, and the stress is on *out*, while in *out broke, out went*, the stress is on the vb.

On these accounts it is difficult to deal satisfactorily with the hyphened *quasi*-compounds in *out-*. Such as seem of importance, or occur as senses of *out*-verbs having other senses, are given among the Main words (where it is often indicated that they are not true compounds, or are only poetical); others are given in this article, but no attempt has been made to exhaust them. The same is true of vbl. sbs., and ppl. adjs. in *-ing*, ppl adjs. in *-ed, -en*, etc., and agent-nouns in *-er*, which are permanent possibilities from any verb that can be followed by *out*, as in *outgoing, outgone, outgoer*, from *go out*.

True compound vbs. in *out-* are those in which it imparts the sense of outdoing, surpassing, exceeding, or beating in some action, as in *outlive, outbid, outnumber, outface*, and the various extensions of these contained in C. II. These are of later origin: a very few (e.g. *outlive, outproffer* = outbid, *outpass*) appear in the end of the 15th c.; they increase gradually during the 16th c. (*outrun* in Tindale, *outcry, outeat, outgo, outride, outrime, outscow*, in Palsgr.), and become numerous only *c* 1600, being freely and boldly employed by Shakspere, who is our earliest authority for many of them, including the curious group typified by 'to outfrown frowns', 'to out-Herod Herod'. It is not very clear how this use arose, or to what sense of *out* it is to be referred. But the earlier of these *out*-compounds were in nearly every instance preceded by a form with *over-*. Thus *outlive* (1472) was preceded in same sense by *overlive* (in OE.) = F. *survivre*; *outpass* in 'the Water of Thamys outpassynge his boundys' (1494), was preceded by *overpass* = F. *surpasser*. It would seem therefore that *out-* has here the sense of 'beyond'. It is possible however that in *outlive* there entered in some association with OUT 6 b, 23, as if it were 'to live to see another *out* or at an end'. One who *outbids* another, bids *beyond* his rival until he drives him *out* of the contest. Cf. also the relation of the two notions in 'the ship outrode the storm', and 'the horseman outrode his pursuers', or 'he outrode all competitors in the race'.

A. *Out-* in comb. forming *sbs.*

I. in combination with ordinary sbs.

Of these a few existed already in OE., e.g. *útland* outside or outlying land, foreign land, OUTLAND, *útgársecg* the outer ocean (see OCEAN), *útgemære* extreme boundary, *útheall* external side, outside, *útweald* outlying wood; *úthere* foreign army, *útwícing* foreign pirate or viking. The number of these has in later times been greatly increased. Those of longer standing are written as single words; in the more recent, the two elements are usually hyphened, but they are also sometimes written separately, in which case *out* functions as an adj. = 'external, exterior, outlying, outer': see OUT *a*. As the meaning is the same either way, the separation or hyphening of the two elements is in many cases optional. (Cf. BACK-.)

1. In the sense 'Outlying, situated outside the bounds, or remote from the centre'; also, 'outside the house, out of doors'; as OUTLAND, OUTFIELD, OUTHOUSE, OUT-CHAMBER, OUTPORT; also *out-appurtenances, -borough, -bridge, -butchery, -chapel, -city, -country, -district, -freedom, -garth, -ground, -hut, -kitchen, -labour, -oven, -sick, -town, -township, -village, -yard*, etc.
1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 138 In Spaine and those *out-appurtenances. 1832 *Act* 2 & 3 *Will IV*, c. 64 Sched. O 16 The boundary of the *out-borough of Hertford. 1670 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks 1872-5 II. 327 There is..discourse, concerning the *out-bridges, as Mighton bridge [etc.] *c* 1460 in C. Coates *Reading* (1802) 35 Certen Stalls and Shoppes, called the *Out-bochery, otherwise called the Flesh-shambles, in Reding. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec* (1632) 123 Other.. are said to have. obtained some *out-Chappel to have their Masse in. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 842 The *out-cities of Egypt. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* xviii. (1647) 28 They had pasturage to feed their cattel in in *out-countreys beyond Palestine. 1798 C. CRUTTWELL *Gazetteer* (1808) s. v. *Stronza*, It is the common pasture or *out-freedom of all the farms and houses adjacent to it. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xi. 122 Some little *out-huts, or, as I at first thought them, dog-kennels. 1722 DE FOE *Col Jack* (1840) 70 An *out kitchen of a gentleman's house. 1776 PENNANT *Zool.* I. 78 In Dauphiné, they [bears] make great havock among the *out-ricks of the poor farmers. 1690 *Andros Tracts* II. 216 No suitable Provision was made for our *out-Towns and Frontiers. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 22 Feb. 5/2 Three of the *out-townships had resolved, to become corporate members of the municipality. 1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 93 Either in an *Out-Yard, or in a convenient corner in the Cellar.

2. In the sense 'Living, residing, or engaged outside (a house, hospital, borough, city, county, etc.)', usually as distinguished from those of the same body or class living, residing, etc., within; as OUT-DWELLER, -PATIENT, -PENSIONER, etc; also *out-brother* (of a fraternity), *-burgess, -citizen, -clerk, -company, -detachment, -poor, -pupil, -ranger, -servant, -sister, -student, -suitor*, etc.; also in sense 'external, foreign', as †*out-folk, -merchant, -people*.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 3 If they would bestowe vpon him but a slender *outbrothers annuity of mutton & broth. 1479 *Burgh Rec Aberdeen* (Spalding Club) I 37 *Outeburges and inburgessis. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xxxvi. (1849) IV. 448 Kleruchs or *out-citizens whom the Athenians had planted .. in the neighbouring territory of Chalkis 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 84 The trusty *out-clerk .. sends him in what beer he wants, and takes care not to lose his custom. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 101 The *out-company not to return home till the in-company is carried out to relieve them. 1815 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 74 The *out-detachments of the Scotch brigade are called in. 1493 *Charter* in A. Laing *Lindores Abbey* xvii. (1876) 180 Purchessing of *Outfolkis bringing thaim to the burgh. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xii. (1849) III 225 The large number of Kleruchs or *out-freemen, whom Athens quartered upon their lands. 1865 MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1899) I 172 O ye merchants, whence come ye? *Out-merchants from the sea. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* 113 With the like regard ought the *out-people to enter 1781 GILBERT *Plan Relief Poor* 9 The greatest Caution must be used in settling and superintending those *Out-poor. 1867 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann* Feb 71 He is an out-pupil; not in any master's house. 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5383/4 Thomas Onslow, Esq., to be *Out-Ranger of Windsor Forest. *a* 1745 SWIFT *Direct. Servants, Chamber-maid*, Perhaps one of the *out-servants had, through malice, .. flung in the stone 1609 *MS Acc. St John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Rec of the enterance of a *novt syster vje viijd. 1657 *Ibid.*, This day Margarett Whitmore was admitted an outsister 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* III 335 How dared I let expand the force Within me, till some *outsoul should direct it? 1835 MACAULAY in Trevelyan *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 325 Amount realized from the *out-students of English for the months of May, June, and July. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* III. lix, *Outstewartis and catouris to 3one king *Ya* 1600 *Forme of Baron Courts* 1 § 3 in Skene *Reg. Maj.* (1609) 100 Then the Serjand aught to gar call the soytours anes simple. First the *out soytours of the court. [Cf. IN-SUITOR].

3. In the sense 'Exterior, external, outward' (one or other of which words would now in most cases be substituted); as in OUTSIDE, OUTLINE, OUTBOUNDS; also *out-array, -band, -blemish, -border, -bough, -branch, -case, -clothing, -edge, -end, -entry, -firmament, -form, -garment, -heaven, -layer, -leaf, -limb, -limit, -list, -porch, -row, -sense, -stair, -terrace, -tree, -verge*

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. II. xiii, Next that is Psyche's *out-array. 1621–31 LAUD *Serm.* (1847) 176 The *out band of the body is the skin. 1601 SIR W. CORNWALLIS *Ess. Seneca* (1631) 82 Parents .. finde a lovelinesse in their [children's] *out-blemishes, and tolerate their inward. 1769 *Ann. Reg.* 229 The horse dispersed them to the *out-borders of the field. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 309 Some olives left on the *out-boughs after the tree is most shaken. 1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1008/4 A plain round Watch .. the Box and *Out-case of Gold 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) III viii. 331/1 The *outclothynge of men of holy chirche. 1759 STERNE *Tr Shandy* I xiii, To the very *out-edge and circumference of that circle. 1768 — *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 80 (*Passport*) A couple of sparrows upon the out-edge of his window. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Glossary*, *Out-end*, the vent or outlet of anything, the outshot or projecting end of a building. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* xxi (1845) 281 The mouth, throat, and *out-entry of hell. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1670) 31 Neither may it seem strange how the *out-firmament can be able alwaies to uphold them [the super-celestial waters]. 1616 B. JONSON *Epigr.* 1 *To Mistress Philip Sidney*, Cupid, who (at first) tooke vaine delight, In mere *out formes, until he lost his sight. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 146 Their *out Garment or Vest is commonly of Callico. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. III. iii. xv, The fixed sunne shining in this *Out-heaven 1657 R. LIGON *Barbados* (1673) 80 The *out-leaves hang down and rot; but still new ones come within. 1550 FULLER *Pisgah* II ix. 184 The *out-limits and boundaries of this Country. *Ibid.* x. § 22. 216 The *out-list of Judah fell into the midst of Dans whole cloth. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. Wks. (1847) 19/2 Coming to the bishop into the salutatory, some *outporch of the church. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 9 The Space between the crossing-rows and the *out-rows of Stones. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III I xxix, What grosse impressions the *out-senses bear The phansie represents. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I 66 A Gallery, on both sides of which I would have placed two *out-stairs. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 231 The vpper roomes of most hauing *out-tarrasses. 1627 SPEED *England* v. § 3 The *out-verge doth exceed the middle itselfe

4. In the sense 'Out of office', as *out party*.

1817 [see IN *a.*]. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 468 *a* 1860 WHATELY *Commpl. Bk.* (1864) 172 An out-party will generally have more real and more mutual attachment among its members than an in-party.

5. In the sense 'Lying out; not in hand', as † *out-money*.

1608 MIDDLETON *Trick to Catch Old One* II ii, Let my out-monies be reckoned and all.

6. In the sense 'Having an outward direction, leading out', as *out-path, -trail, -way*. (These come in sense close to the nouns of action in 7.)

1627 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 152 ἀπάτη ἀδικίας The *outpath leading to wickednesse. 1900 *Daily News* 12 Feb. 3/4 The *out-trail, the trail that's always new. 1644 VICARS *God in Mount* 147 To make good all the *out-waies.

II In comb. with nouns of action, agent-nouns, and verbal sbs., cognate with or derived from the simple vb. followed by *out*.

Some examples already in OE.: see above.

7. With nouns of action; as OUTBREAK [cf. *break out*], OUTBURST, OUTCOME, OUTCRY, OUTFARE, OUTGANG, OUTGROWTH, OUTLET, etc.; also *out-chuck, outflare, outflight, outflood, outgleam, outjert, outsally, outspurt, outswarm, outvoyage*.

1892 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Oct 486/2 Product of design or *out-chuck of atoms. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* lxxiv, He must puff the flag To fullest *outflare. *a* 1652 BROME *Mad Couple* I. i. Wks. 1873 I. 18 The inconveniences I have met with in those extravagant *outflights. 1859 W. ARTHUR *Duty of Giving Proport. Income* 53 In one eternal *outflood benefits stream from Him. 1875 D. M'LEAN *Gospel in Ps.* 342 *Outgleam of overawing holiness is here. 1598 FLORIO, *Sortita*, an out-rode, an excursion, an *out-salie. 1884 E. E. HALE *Fortunes of Rachel* xix. 191 They all laughed at this *out-purt of the classics. 1894 *Edin Rev.* Oct. 407 An enthusiastic belief and an *outswarm of a tribe 1808 FORSYTH *Beauties Scott* V. 200 The statute [prohibits] any vessel from conveying abroad more than a small number of emigrants in any *out-voyage.

8. With agent-nouns; as OUTCOMER [cf. *come out*], OUTDOER, OUTFITTER, OUTGOER, OUTLIVER, OUTLOOKER, OUTPUTTER, OUTSETTER, etc., q. v.

9. With verbal substantives in *-ing*; as OUTBEARING [cf. *bear out*], OUTBRANCHING, OUTBREAKING, OUTCOMING, OUTGOING, etc.; also *out-bolting*, † *-bossing, -calling, -flowering, -gadding, -gathering, -glowing, -hilding, -shadowing, -shedding, -sifting, -sprouting*, etc.

1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* XII. 164 Not an abrupt *outbolting as of yore *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. II 138 He graueth in a gieet *out-booting ymagis of cherubyn. 1676 W. ROW *Contn Blair's Autobiog.* x. (1848) 250 A more general *outcalling of the body of the people. 1895 *Chicago Advance* 7 Mar. 800/3 The present *outflowering of Scottish literary genius. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* vii. 8 Their wandering and confused *outgaddinges intoo the way. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* VIII. lxix, The star-like *out-glowing of some pure fellow-feeling. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xvi. 89 Bi gieet plenteouse *out hilding of texts writen in the Bible. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 292 In prophetic murmurs or mute *out-shadowings of mystic ordinances. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XI iv (Tollem. MS.), By *out-schedynge of rayne. 1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* II. 4 The verie outshedding of thy most pretious bloud. 1839 'J. FUME' *Paper on Tobacco* 119 The comparatively long shreds or *outsiftings. 1897 *Chicago Advance* 20 May 604/2 The natural *outsprouting of the new life.

B. *Out-* in comb., forming *adjs.* (Stress on *out*.)

10. With participial adjs. in *-ing* (OE. *-ende*), from pres. pples.; as OUTBREAKING [cf. *break out*], OUTCOMING, OUTFLOWING, OUTGOING, OUTJUTTING, OUTLYING, OUTSTANDING, etc.; also *outbeaming, -curving, -rushing, -sallying, -springing*, etc.

1886 R. L. STEVENSON *Silv Squatters* 59 The *out-curving margin of the dump. 1613 18 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 52 By his *out-lanishing humour. 1813 SHELLEY *Q Mab* IV. 66 The dreadful path Of the *outsallying victors. 1877 J. T. BEER *Prophet of Nineveh* III. iii. 193 Watch well the gates, that no outsallying bands Fall on our rear.

11. With ppl. adjs. in *-ed, -en*, etc. (from pa. pples.); as OUT-BORN, OUT-BOUND, OUT-BOWED, OUTCAST, OUTGONE, OUTGROWN, OUT-SENT, OUT SHOT, etc.; also *out-broken, -called, -created, -crushed, -curled, -flown, -flung, hunted, -laid, -mapped, -pointed, -pushed, -shoved*, etc.

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* vi. 7 It was buylded of whole and *outbroken stones. *c* 1550 CHEKE *Matt.* xxi 13 Th'appointed house for his *outcalled people. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II III. IV. xxvii, This *out created ray. 1851 W. R. WILLIAMS *Lord's Prayer* (1854) I. 194 The last wail of the *outcrushed soul. 1873 H. D. TRAILL *Soc. Eng.* I. 327 Conventional *out-curled leaves. *a* 1634 E. TAYLOR *Behmen's Theos. Phil.* (1691) xxiv. 39 What is of God in those *outflown Powers. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV 462/1 A man seated at a desk .. his face buried in his *outflung arms. 1898 *Pall Mall Mag.* Sept. 25 Taking the *out-held hands, he jumped to her side. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 246 With the blackenesse of their *out-hunted venal blood 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxxii. 12 Whereas the rocky Pile Of Foudra is at hand, to guard the *out-layd Isle Of Walney. 1898 J. E. JENNINGS *From an Indian Coll.* 28 *Out-mapped plains, stretching to misty ends. 1869 GOULBURN *Purs. Holiness* x. 92 The *out-pointed finger of human scorn.

12. With a sb. (as obj. of *out* prep.), forming adjs., meaning 'Out of or outside the thing named'; as OUT BOARD, OUT-COLLEGE, OUT-DOOR, etc.; also *out-sea, -water*.

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Feb. 11/2 One of these will be an under-water tube; one out-water tube finds a place in the bow. 1897 BLACKMORE *Dariel* II No mixed Norman blood of outsea cutthroats.

13. Parasynthetic derivatives from phrases in which *out* mostly means 'projecting, protruding', forming adjs.; as *out-bellied, -breasted, -eyed, -kneed, -lipped, -shouldered*, etc.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 40/41 *Outbelied, *viscerosus. Ibid.* 49/39 *Outeyed. *strabus Ibid.* 40/38 *Outkneed, *varus. Ibid.* 49/42 *Outlipped, *labiosus.* 1682 *Lond Gaz.* No. 1722/4 A little *out-shinn'd. 1724 *Auld Rob Morris* in *Ramsay's Tea t. Misc.* (1733) I. 63 He's out-shin'd, in-kneed and ringley'd too. 1579 J. JONES *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* I. XXVI. 50 Crooke-legged, and *out-shouldred.

C. *Out-* in comb forming *verbs*. (Stress on the second element.)

I. Separable or syntactic combinations.

In ME. properly two words; in mod. use chiefly poetic or metrical forms, being, more or less, *habitual nonce-words*, made up each time from their elements. The adv. had originally a distinct stress, and still has often a secondary stress.

14 With intrans. vbs, in the same sense as the simple vb. followed by *out*; as OUTBEAM, OUTBREAK, OUTBURST, OUTFLOW, OUTGO, etc. (q. v.); also † *outbuller, outdie, † outflee, outissue, outlean, † outpeak, outslide, outslink, outvanish, outwave, outwheel*.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. xii. 41 Thairwith gan hir seruandis behald .. The blud *outbullerand on the nakit sweird. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* XXX 12 Þat ȝeȝen me, *outfloun fro me. 1879 H. PHILLIPS *Notes Coins* 6 Chests, whence serpents are *outissuing. 1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Wind.* II. 36 Duke Leopold *outleant And took the .. oath. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 58 Much lyke the *owtpeaking from weeds of poysoned adder. 1862 WHITTIER *At Port Royal* 5 At last our grating keels *outslide Our good boats forward swing. 1861 LYTTON & FANE *Tannhäuser* 9 Then from .. their long familiar homes, .. *outslunk The wantons of Olympus 1890 *Lippincott's Mag.* May 679 With that knowledge *outvanished in shame all the weakness of his position. 1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 116 Ioy, which doth from brimfull hart *out-waue. 1886 W. ALEXANDER *St. August. Holiday* 137 While the midnight Arctic sun *outwheel'd.

15. With transitive vbs., in the same sense as the simple vb. followed by *out*. **a.** With the force of: Out, away; out of existence; out of a socket or place, loose; outward, so as to project; forth; into the open, into manifestation; as OUTBEAR, OUTBLOT, OUTCAST, OUTFLOW, OUTLAY, OUTPOUR, OUTSHUT, etc. (q v.); also *outban, outbar, outblast, outbolt, outbulge, outbustle, outchase, outcount*, † *out-crowd, outcull, outeye, outferret, outget, out-hurl, out-hew, outlaunch*, † *outlength, outlengthen, outmark*, † *out-open, outpress*, * † *outpry, outquaff, outshake, outshape, outshower, outsnatch, outspue, outspurn, outsquat*, † *out-thring, outvaunt, outwaste, outweed, outwrench*. Also some exemplified only in pa. pple.: *out-beat*, † *out brede*, † *out carve, outgather*, † *out-gnaw, out hire, outlance, outreave, outspill*.

1885–94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Feb. xxiii, And Zeus .. *outban'd From heaven whoever should that word miscall. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. x. 63 Which to *outbarre .. From sea to sea he heapt a mighty mound. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt*, etc 57 There hang his eyes *out beaten with a mall. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* IV. xx. 557 That they may blot and *out-bolt, set up and pull down Magistracy. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2615 (Ashm.) Now ere þe baners *out bred [*Dubl* oute brade]. 1810 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 339 The fancy *out-bustled the pure intuitive imagination. *c* 1430 LYDG *St Giles* 294 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 374 Doorys tweyne By craft *out corve. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxv. 257 O gode cristene man schulde ouercomen & *out chacen a M. cursede mys beleevynge men 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) FF vj, So great a number, Whose folly from them *outchaseth Gods grace. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* (F. E. T. S.) 33/893 For repentance *outdeb be hel, And schreft hyt mot *out croude Al clene. 1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 90 And mongst you ten *outcull, as likes him best. 1855 BROWNING *Old Pict. Florence* XXV, How a captive might be *out-ferreted. 1588 *Misfort. Arthur* v. ii in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV 338 With duskish dens *out-gnawn in gulfs below. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. i. 3 When Justice was not for most meed *out-hyred. 1590 — *Muiopot.* 82 Two deadly weapons fixt he bore, Strongly *outlaunced towards either side. 1594 KYD *Cornelia* I i 31 Guiltles blood by brothers hands *out launched. 1842 MRS BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets* 36 Outlaunch thee, Soul, upon the æther 1592 GREENE *Groatsw. Wit*, 'Deceiving World, that with alluring toys', And scornest now to lend thy fading joys T' *outlength my life. 1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* III. 215 This *outlengthening of his electoral power! 1861 *Macm. Mag.* IV. 131/1 A red coat against green ground would *outmark a soldier to a foe rifleman. *c* 1440 LYDG. *Nightingale* Poems (E. E. T. S.) 21/156 Withouten felawe j gan the wyne *outpresse. 1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 58 That durst not yet her home-bred nest *out-prie. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 170 Or then *out-quaffe those cups Laufella takes *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* XVII. 32 In the i sall be *outreft [*eripiar*] fra fandynge. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIX 323 Clear their silvery notes *outshaking, The sleigh bells are ringing. 1899 T. HARDY *Poems, Immortality* 6 And still his soul *outshaped .. Its life in theirs. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. I. lx, And raging raptures do his soul *outsnatch. 1880 W. WATSON *Prince's Quest* (1892) 73 The hope that filled youth's beaker to the brim The tremulous hand of age had long *outspilled. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. III. xxvi, All drink from hence, That . poyson do *outspue 1601 BRETON *Blessed Weeper* (1879) 11 When my deere Lord sayd not, .. get thee hence, or like a dogge *outspurne mee 1558 PHAER *Æneid* VII. U iv, The greatest sort with slinges, their plummet lompes of lead *outsquats. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 65 The byrdis thar mychty voce *out throng. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 139 Of that foole who .. all *outwasteth by immoderate expence 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. IV 35 The sparks soone quench, the springing seed *outweed. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 583 He strains t' *outwrench the weapon.

b. With the force of 'completely, thoroughly', 'to a finish'; as OUTASK (q. v.); also *out-bake, out-bathe, out-dry, out-end, out hear, out-play, outtear, out-tire*. (Some only in pa. pple.)

Some of these directly render L. verbs in *ex-, e-*.

By Wyclif the *ex-* of L. vbs. is often rendered more fully by *full out*, e. g. *exultare* full out glad, full out joy; *exorare* full out pray, *exquirere* full out seek, *exaridescere* to wax full out tend. Modern editors have sometimes hyphened *out* to the vb, making compound vbs. *out-glad, out-joy*, etc.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xlviii. 10, I haue *out bake thee, but not as siluer. *c* 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 209 The salutiferus water .. wherin being *owtebathed he showldde obteyne his purpose. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xlii 15 Alle the burionnyng of hem I shall *out drien [Vulg. *exiccabo*]. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxix. 14 *Out-ended [L. *exterminavit*] it bare of wode swa. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xli. 17, I the Lord shal *out heren hem [Vulg. *exaudiam*]. 1864 SKEAT *Uhland's Poems* 220 The jest is now *out-played 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* lxxvii[i]. 40 Hou ofte sithis thei *out terreden hym in desert [Vulg. *exacerbaverunt*]. 1796 *Plain Sense* (ed. 2) I. 125 His obstinacy might *out-tire that of his father's.

16. Forming transitive verbs with the sense, 'to

put or drive out by means of' the action expressed in the simple vb. (cf. *bow out*, *crowd out*, *kiss out*, etc.: see OUT *adv.* I b); as *outawe*, *outfeed*, *outgloom*, *out-hiss*, *outjeer*, *outjest* All *nonce-wds.*

1889 W. S. BLUNT *New Pilgrimage*, *Sancho Sanches*, With a solemn grief *outawing the brute laughter of their eyes. 1890 J. PUSSORD *Loyalty to Christ* I 318 It is 'the Bread of God'... It 'outfeeds corruption, disease and death. 1748 *Out-gloom [see OUT-BLUSTER 1]. 1613 BEAUM & FL. *Captain* Prol, For ye may When this is hist to ashes, have a play, And here, to *out-hiss this 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char* v. 129 His professing 'friend' *out-jeers him from drowning. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III 1. 16 The Foole, who labours to *out-test His heart-strooke iniuries.

II. Compound verbs in *out-*, with the trans. force of exceeding or going beyond some thing or person in some action. * *Formed on verbs.*

17. To pass beyond, exceed (a defined point, a limit in space, time, degree, etc.), by or in the action expressed by the simple vb.; as OUTASK (2), OUTDWELL, OUTFLOURISH, OUTGROW (2), OUTLAST (2), OUTPASS, OUTRUN, etc.; also *out-feast*, *-journey*, *-skip*, *-sport*, *-study*, *-task*, *-tower*, etc.

1652-3 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* I ii xv. (R.), He .. hath *out-feasted Anthony or Cleopatra's luxury. 1889 *Univ. Rev.* Nov. 437 Whose dreams *out-journey Sirius nor tire. 1603 B JONSON *Sejanus* II. ii, Thou lost thyselfe when thou thought'st Thou could'st *out-skip my vengeance: or outstand The power I had to crush thee into ayre. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II.iii 3 Let's teach our selues that Honourable stop, Not to *out-sport discretion. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 24 Some also, of very feeble and crasie constitutions in their childhood, have *out-studied their distempers. 1868 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Sept. 9 Sometimes the 'toucadore' is pushed by emulation to *out-task his strength 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 55. 3/1 Some Arrow.. Mounts..upwards and *out-tow'rs the sight

18. To surpass, excel or outdo (a person, etc.) in the action of the simple vb. In this sense *out-* may be prefixed to almost any intr. vb. of action or state, and to many trans. vbs. used absolutely; so that the number of these compounds is without limit. Examples are: OUTBAWL, OUTBID, OUTBRAG, OUTDO, OUTGO, OUTLIVE, OUTPROFFER, OUTRIDE, OUTRUN, OUTSHINE, etc.; also *outbang*, *-banter*, *-bark* *-beg*, *-bleat*, *-blunder*, *-boil*, *-box*, *-breed*, *-brew*, *-bribe*, *-bury*, *-caper*, *carol*, *-chat*, *-chatter*, *-chide*, *-clamour*, *-club*, *-comply*, *-cook*, *crash*, *-craunch*, *-crawl*, *-crow*, *-curl*, *-curse*, *darkle*, *-din*, *-dine*, *-diplomatize*, *-dissemble*, *dive*, *-drudge*, *-equivocate*, *-fawn*, *-feast*, *flaunt*, *-gastronomize*, *-grin*, *-groan*, *-grunt*, *-hammer*, *-hasten*, *-lament*, *-lighten*, *-limn*, *-linger*, *-mount*, *-peal*, *pipe*, *-pity*, *-plod*, *-populate*, *-praise*, *-preen*, *-procrastine*, *-prosper*, *-quibble*, *-quote*, *rap*, *-redden*, *-rime*, *-rove*, *scream*, *-shout*, *-shriek*, *-sigh*, *-slander*, *-snore*, *-speculate*, *-squall*, *-squeal*, *-sting*, *-strut*, *-sulk*, *-swim*, *-swindle*- *-testify*, *-threaten*, *-throb*, *-tinkle*, *-triple*, *-tyrannize*, *-usure*, *-vapour*, *-vary*, *-vociferate*, *-wail*, *-wake*, *-waltz*, *-warble*, *-whine*, *-whip*, *-whirl*, *-whore*, *-wile*, *-wish*, etc.

1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* III. v. 13 Where she *outbeg'd the tardy begging Thief. 1645 J. BOND *Job in West* 31 The Lusts of those strangers did often *out-boyle the scalding waters of the Bath. 1852 *Athenæum* 1 Nov. 555 Who could out-walk, out-leap, *out-box, or t-fish every competitor. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew* IV (ed 2) 286 She thou-ht none could *out-brew her 1783 BLAIR *Rhet.* xxviii. II. 94 If Oppianicus had given money to Stalenus, Cluentius had *outbribed him. *a* 1763 BYROM *Descr Bean's Head* (R.), For sometimes at a ball The beau show'd his parts, *out-caper'd 'em all 1652 BROME *City Wit* I i Wks. 1873 I. 283 She that will..*out-chat fifteen Midwives. 1798 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1799) II. 269, I *out-chattered the lawyers at Edinburgh. 1871 SWINBURNE *Songs bef. Sunrise* Prelude 108 *Outchide the north wind if it chid. 1769 CHESTERF. *Lett* (1774 IV. 280, I believe I could now *out-crawl a snail. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 26 Not Salisbury Plain or Newmarket Heath may overpeer, or *outcrow her. *To* 1600 DONNE *Curse* IV, For if it be a she, Nature before hand hath *out-cursed me 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xiv. (1852) 220 A hue which *outdarkles The deeps where they shine. 1848 *Fraser's Mag* XXXVII. 389 We were as much out-gastronomised as *out-diplomatised by the French. 1660 N. INGELO *Bentivolio & Urania* I. (1682) 136 The Plowman strives to *outdrudge his beasts, that he may grow a wealthy Yeoman. 1681 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 29 He has the Head of a Jesuit, and shall out-wit, out-plot, out-swear, *out-equivocate, and out-face the whole Society. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Hud* (J.), *Outfawn as much and out-comply. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No 173 ¶ 3 An Ambition .. of *Out-grinning one another. 1810 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXIX 51 Features that outgrin Le Brun's Passions. 1899 SWINBURNE *Rosamund* III. 45 Thine eyes *outlighten all the stars. 1665 GLANVILL *Scepsis Sci.* xvii. 104 'Twas never an heresie to *out-limn Apelles. 1868 BROWNING *King & Bk.* XI. 1588 One will be found *outlingering the rest. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* IV. v, I scorn't that any wretched should survive, *Outmounting me in that superlative. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 379 *Out-piping the nightingale, in her own month of May. 1879 HOWELLS *L. Aroostook* viii. 84 In every little village there is some girl who knows how to *outpreen all the others. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* xxv. 218 It was the bully joker .. who .. *outquibbled the agent about the oath of allegiance. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* 203 'To out-talk him, *out-quote, and out-anecdote him. 1852 TENNYSON *Ode Dk. Wellington* viii, Glossy purples, which *outredden All voluptuous garden-roses. 1530 PALSGR. 650/1, I *outryme, *je outryme.* *c* 1728 POPE *Let.* Wks. 1751 VIII. 216 They will out-rhyme all Eaton and Westminster. 1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIV. 448 Each trying to *outscream, outroar, outbellow and outblaspheme his neighbour. 1892 MOTHERWELL *Poems*, *Caveat to Wind*, Go, tear each fluttering rag away, *Outshriek the mariner. *a* 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Scornful Lady* II. ii, He *out-snores the poet. 1752 YOUNG *Brothers* V. i, Demetrius' sigh *outstings the dart of death. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho* (1869) 453 The only way to cure her sulkiness was to *outsulk her. *a* 1845 HOOD *Two Swans* iii, His ruby eye *out-threaten'd Mars. 1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIV. 471 Custom *out-tyrannizes absolutism. 1735 POPE *Dunc Sat.* II. 38 *Outsure Jews, or Irishmen outswear. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* IV. ii, He'll watch this se'ennight but he'll have you; he'll *outwait a serjeant for you. 1630 — *New Inn* I. i, And now I can *outwake the nightingale, Out-watch an usurer, and out-walk him too. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* I. 216 To see thy wheel Of ceaseless change *outwhirl'd in human life. 1738 POPE *Epil. Sat.* I. 116 Ye Gods! shall Cibber's Son, without rebuke, Swear like a Lord, or Rich *outwhore a Duke. *a* 1657 *Outwish [see OUTGLAD].

b. To get the better of, overpower, defeat, beat, in some reciprocal action or contest; as OUTBALANCE, OUTBRAVE, OUTJOCKEY, OUTMATCH, OUTRIVAL; also *outbargain*, *-batter*, *-blackguard*, *bless*, *-brawl*, *-cheat*, *-compete*, *complement*, *-huff*, *-mate*, *-strive*, *-tease*, etc.

1834 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Helen* xix, The two parties .. try to outwit or *outbargain each other. 1813 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXII. 523 Oldham could *out-blackguard Pope. 1621-31 LAUD *Sev. Serm.* (1847) 37 The happy commerce that a Prince hath with his people, when they strive to *out-bless one another. 1600 *Look About You* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VII. 405 Wantons' words Quickly can master men, tongues *out-brawl swords! 1890 *Temple Bar Mag.* Mar 349 Apt to be *out-competed in their own towns by foreigners. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* XXIII. CLXXXI, He.. gently strove Her Sorrow's Fullne s to *out-compliment. 1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* II i, I'll try to *out-huff him. *a* 1851 JOANNA BAILLIE (Annandale), Since the pride of your heart so far *outmates its generosity. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* I. 18 All the rest that austere death *outstrove .. safe anchor'd are. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Feb. 2/3 While giant Titans all the rest outstrove With praises of the New Hyperion. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV 197 The sex may thank themselves for teaching me to *out-tease them.

c. To overcome or defeat by the action expressed by the simple verb; as *out-baffle*, *-blur*, *-buzz*, *-cavil*, *-flout*, *-scorn*, *-war*.

1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 128 A bold man, that *out baffled the then Proprietor here. 1669 *Addr. hopeful yng. Gentry Eng* 7 We have no copy left so foul, which too ingeniously transcribing vice do's not every day *out blur. 1880 TENNYSON *Columbus* 120 The flies at home, that ever swarm about And murmur down Truth in the distance—these *outbuzz'd me. 1614 JACKSON *Creed* III xxv § 1 As if he meant to *outflout the Apostle for prohibiting all besides..Christ Iesus. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. i 10 To *outscorn The to-and-fro-conflicting wind and rain. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* xxiv. 190 b, By these captaines shall he *outwarre & subdue all the vniuersall kyngdomes of y* worlde. 1611 SPEED *Hist Gt Brit.* XI. xii. § 138. 704 They desire .not to seeme by sitting still .. to haue beene outwarred, though oner-warred.

19. To exceed or do more than is expressed by the simple vb.: as *out-Atlas* to load more than Atlas, *out-beggar* to more than beggar; so *out-calvinize*, *out-pay*, *out-please*, *out-practise*, *out-ravish*, *out realize*, *out-resent*, etc

1603 DEKKER *Grissil* (Shaks. Soc) 21 If you should bear all the wrongs, you would be *out-Atlassed. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xxiii, O! it *out-beggars all I lost! 1830 *Edin. Rev* L. 336 The absolute decree .. is here far *out-calvinised. 1733 BUDGELL *Bee* IV. 519 Half a Crown *out-pays his Sweats worth 1618 T. ADAMS *Faith's Encouragem.* Wks. 1862 II. 203 Having a little fed his eye with that, *outpleaseth him with a sapphire. 1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* xiii (1700) 74 Unless we would say, that he *out-practis'd what he taught. *c* 1425 *St. Mary of Oignies* II. x. in *Anglia* VIII. 176/46 While she so *oute-rauisshed was angwysshed wip houge desyre. 1806 A. KNOX *Rem* I. 14 St. Paul *out-realized this far. *a* 1718 PENN *Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 900 Some People have *out-resented their Wrong so far.

** *Formed on adjectives.*

20. To exceed or surpass in the quality expressed by the adj.; as *out-active*, *-black*, *-grave*, *-guttural*, *-infinite*, *-subtle*, *-swift*. See also *out-old*, *out-royal*, in 23.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, London* II. (1662) 191 No wonder if the Younger *out-active those who are more ancient. 1655 — *Ch. Hist.* III. ii. § 1 Seeing his ink *out-black'd with her expression. 1645 — *Good Th. in Bad T.* (1841) 55 Fools .. endeavouring to *out-infinite God's kindness with their cruelty. 1619 FLETCHER *M. Thomas* IV. ii, The Devil I think Cannot *out-subtile thee. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. I. *Vocation* 855 Thou that .*Out-swifted Arrows, and out-went the Winde. *a* 1618 - *Spectacles* XXV, Worldly Pleasures, vain Delights, Far out-swift far sudden flights, Waters, Arrowes, and the Windes.

*** *Formed on substantives.*

21. On names of qualities, actions, or objects: To exceed in the quality or action, or in reference to the thing, expressed by the sb.; as OUTFOOT, OUTLUNG, OUTLUSTRE, OUTNUMBER, OUTRANGE, etc., q. v.; also *out-age* to exceed in age; *out-bowl*, *out-tap*, to excel at the bowl or tap, i. e. in drinking; so *out-anecdote*, *-Billingsgate*, *-billow*, *-bubble*, *-colour*, *-compass*, *-confidence*, *-course*, *-cricket*, *-crown*, *-duty*, *-faith*, *-fame*, *-feat*, *-figure*, *-flavour*, *-girth*, *-glory*, *-gorget*, *-grain*, *-horror*, *-hymn*, *-impudence*, *-letter*, *-light*, *-lip*, *-long-word*, *-mantle*, *-marvel*, *-metaphor*, *-million*, *-miracle*, *-name*, *-nick*, *-night*, *-ochre*, *-passion*, *-poison*, *-poll*, *-pomp*, *-price*, *-privilege*, *-prodigy*, *-purple*, *-purse*, *-rate*, *-rhetoric*, *-romance*, *-savour*, *-scent*, *-sentence*, *-skill*, *-sonnet*, *-sound*, *-sphere*, *-splendour*, *-stale*, *-stall*, *-state*, *-stature*, *-storm*, *-sum*, *-superstition*, *-syllable*, *-table*, *-talent*, *-taste*, *-throat*, *-tint*, *-title*, *-tone*, *-tongue*, *-trap*, *-tun*, *-tune*, *-venom*, *-vigil*, *-wealth*, *-weapon*, *-woe*, *-word*, *-worth*, etc.

1801 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 140, I mean mine [Pyramids] to outlive and *out-age the Egyptian ones! 1681 HICKERINGILL *Char. Sham Plotter* Wks. 1716 I. 219 Dulness and Slander enough to *out-Billing-gate Heraclitus Ridens. 1622 DEKKER & MASSINGER *Virg. Mart.* II. i, When I was a pagan. I durst out-drink a lord; but your Christian lords *out-bowl me. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. i. § 3 Lest it should make it swell or *out-compass itself. 1893 *Nat. Observer* 14 Oct. 558/2 A Parsee team to *outcricket an English eleven! 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* II. *Favour*, O let no star compare with thee! Nor any herb *out-duty me! 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. iv. 103 That good Centurion; who though a Gentile *outfaithed Israel itself. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* IV II. § 21 (1634) 485 Those two great captains, whom Alexander sought by all means to *out-fame. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* III. li. (D.), She blushed more than they, and of their own Shame made them all asham'd, to see how far It was outpurpled and *outgrain'd by Her. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Last Observator* in *Coll. Poems* (1705) 101 And I'll by far *outthymn the fam'd de Foe. 1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph., Knights* IV. i, Confound it, I shall be *out-impudenced. 1837 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. 71, I..had the glory of *out-long-wording both parties. 1784 COWPER *Task* V. 680 With poetic trappings grace thy prose Till it *outmantle all the pride of verse. 1814 CARY *Dante* (Chandos) 304 And every sparkle shivering to new blaze, In number did *outmillion the account. *a* 1611 BEAUM & FL. *Maid's Trag.* V. iv, Thou hast..found out one to *out-name thy other faults. 1667 DIGBY *Elvira* IV. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XV 60, I took my time i' th' nick, but she *outnick'd me. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* V. i. 23, I would *out-night you did no body come. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* XI CCXXIII, A Stink *Outpois'ning all the Bane of Thessaly! 1705 M. HENRY *Wks.* (1835) I. 87 If the honour of temperance were to be carried by the major vote.. the sober would be *out-polled. 1612 J. DAVIES *Muse's Sacrifice* (1878) 44 Their Vertues price, that doth *outprice the Vice, though more it be. 1616 *Marine Records E. Ind. Co.* in *Athenæum* No. 3604. 711/3 But was presently *outrhetorick'd by our new commander. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VIII III. § 34 Their real sufferings *out-romanced the fictions of [etc.]. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Dowry* IV. II. *song*, Yet this *out-savours wine,—and this, perfume. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. 65 The stench of his hypocrisie *outsented all the smell of his burnt offerings. *a* 1667 COWLEY *Poet. Rev.* Wks. 1711 III 46 Where every Tongue's the Clapper of a Mill, And can *out-sound Homer's Gradivus. 1870 E. H. PEMBER *Tragedy of Lesbos* iv. 73 How very far she doth *outstature me. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 90 *Out-storme a tempest. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* II. 80 The prisoners of that fatal day *out-summ'd Their conquerors! *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Linc.* II (1662) 54 Women *out-superstition Men. *Ibid., Warwick* III (1662) 119 This Nation hankered after the Name of Plantagenet, which. did *outsyllable Tuthar in the Mouths 1806 *Sporting Mag.* XXVII. 186 To *out-tap his competitor, and drink his neighbours into an opinion of his sobriety. 1765 GOLDSM. *Ess.* vi. Wks. (1881) 302/2 Calvert's butt *outtastes Champagne. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 50 They *out-throate me, and put me downe I cannot be heard. 1622 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III iv. 37 Whose tongue *Out venomes all the Wormes of Nyle. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Kent* II (1662) 67 The tender care of King Charles did *out-vigil their watchfullness. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* II. xxxi. 253 When they did so much out-wit and *out-wealth us! 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* II. iii, Let none out-woe me: mine's Hurculean woe. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. i. 123 A Beggers booke *Out-worths a Nobles blood.

22. On names of persons, actors, agents: To excel, surpass, or outdo in executing the office, or acting the part characteristic of the person or agent in question; as OUTFOOL, OUTGENERAL, OUTKNAVE, etc.; also *out-admiral*, *-captain*, *-devil*, *-epicure*, *-friend*, *-king*, *-lord*, *-paragon*, *-paramour*, *-queen*, *-rebel*, *rogue*, *-tailor*, *-victor*, *-woman*, *-zany*, etc.

1889 H. D. TRAILL *Strafford* ii. 18 He returned, out-generalled and *outadmiralled. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 371 A determination not to let myself be out-stared or *out-devilled by him. 1634 RAINBOW *Labour* (1635) 25 You shall observe them to *out-Epicure the foole in the Gospell. 1615 TOMKIS *Albumazar* II vii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XI. 348 She cannot outlove me, nor you *outfriend me. 1749 HILL *Merope* I iii. 17 Courage, self-sustain'd, *Out lords Succession's Phlegm—and needs no Ancestors. 1889 *Academy* 8 June 392/3 A hero who *outparagons the Admirable Crichton. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III iv. 94 Wine lou'd I deerely, dice deerly; and in Woman, *out-Paramour'd the Turke. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xiv (1852) 182 We still, one hour, our royalty retain, To *out-queen all in kindness and in care. 1864 *Sat Rev.* 13 Aug. 220/2 Who alone in Europe have the subtlety and craft to *outrogue and outwit them. 1827 *Westm. Rev.* VII. 278 Unless, indeed, some king Brummel ..should *out-tailor him in power. 1876 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* III. i, She could not be unmann'd—no, nor *outwoman'd! 1616 B. JONSON *Epigr.* cxxix, Thou dost *outzany Cokely, Pod; nay, Gue: And thine owne Coriat too.

23. a. In most of the groups 18-22, the compound vb. in *out-* may be cognate with the object, being formed either on the simple verb belonging to the object, or directly on the object itself, usually unchanged, but sometimes with a verbal ending (e.g. *-ize*). The object may be a person or a thing, and the sense is 'to outdo the agent in his own sphere or work', or 'to exceed or surpass the action, quality, or other thing'. Our earliest examples of this are from Shakspere, who has 'out-frowne Fortune's frowne', and 'out-villaind villanie'; it is rare in the 17th c., but greatly used

in the 19th, when also those formed on adjs. appear. Thus, formed on vbs., *to out-cook all cookery, out-beg a beggar, out-blunder former blunders*; *out-compete competition* or *competitors, out-rival a rival* or *rivalry*. From adjs., *to out-old the old, out-royal royalty*. From sbs., *to out-ambush ambushes, out-balderdash balderdash, out-blarney blarney, out-calvinize Calvinism, out-faminize famine, out-fiction fiction, out-horror all horrors*; *out-bishop the bishop, out-devil the devil, out-jingo the Jingo, out saint the saint, out-usure the usurer*. A few examples are added in chronological order to show the development of this usage.

1593 [see OUTPRAY] 1601 [see OUT-VILLAIN]. 1605 [see OUT-FROWN]. (All in Shakspere.) 1612 J. DAVIES *Muse's Sacrif.* (1878) 63 So hath a Painter licence too, to paint A Saint-like face, till it the Saint out saint. 1647 CLARENDON *Contempl. Ps.* Tracts (1727) 452 We may be weary of rebellion, because other men have out-rebelled us. *a* 1651 FULLER *Worthies* (1811) I. 500 (D.) He out-equivocated their equivocation. 1781 S. PETERS *Hist. Connect.* 71 My answer is, that those Puritans were weak men in Old England, and strong in New England, where they out-pop'd the Pope, out king'd the King, and out-bishop'd the Bishops. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VII. ix. P 4 He must have out devilled the devil. 1828 *Examiner* 790/2 Here was balderdash out-balderdash'd. 1837 LYTTON *E. Maltrav.* (1851) 74 We out-horror horror. 1844 THACKERAY *May Gambols* Wks. 1900 XIII 430 Mr. Turner..has out-prodigied almost all former prodigies. 1876 L. STEPHEN *Hist. Eng. Th.* 18th C. I. 114 An attempt to out-infidel the infidel. 1877 TENNYSON *Harold* III. i, Thy patriot passion. Out-passion'd his! 1884 — *Becket* Prol., A beggar on horseback, with the retinue of three kings behind him, outroyalling royalty. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 20 June 1/2 When each dame's object in life was to out-chignon the chignon of her neighbour. 1886 *Homiet Rev.* (U. S.) Jan. 13 They propose to out-old the old, by going back to the early Greek theology. 1892 *Nat. Rev.* 6 Feb. 165/1 Out-criticking the critics. 1892 *Black & White* 1 Oct. 392/2 One of the strangest instances extant of fact out-fictioning fiction.

b. Hence esp. with proper names of persons, nations, sects, etc., in the sense of 'to outdo the person, etc., in question in his special attribute'. The classical example is Shakspere's OUT-HEROD *Herod*; a few instances are found in the 17th c., esp. in Fuller, and in the 18th c. in Swift; but the vast development of this, as of so many other Shakspearian usages, belongs to the 19th c., in which such expressions have been used almost without limit. Examples are *out-Achitophel, -Alexander, -Bentley, -Boniface, -Bonner, -Brutus, -Darwin, -Milton, -Mormon, -Nero, -Ottoman, -Quixote, -Sternhold, -Timon, -Toby, -Trollope, -Turk, -Zola*, etc.; and, with verbal ending, *out-Calvinize, -Germanize, -Gothamize, -Hobbesize, -Pantagruelize*, etc. A few examples follow in chronological order to illustrate the growth of the usage.

1602 [see OUT-HEROD]. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* I. vii 21 Hush the Archue, who out achitophelled Achitophell in his policy. 1655 — *Ch. Hist.* VIII. ii. § 24 Herem, Morgan Out-Bonnered even Bonner himself. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* Wks. 1875 IV. 12 [He might] out-boniface an Humble Moderator. *c* 1729 SWIFT *Verses on Sir R. Blackmore*, Sternhold himself he out-Sternholded. 1737 *Common Sense* I. 309 Even to out-bentley Bentley. 1800 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *P. S.* Wks. 1812 IV. 138 In his accoutrements out-Alexandering Alexander. 1826 *Q. Rev.* XXXIII 317 The following trait even out-tobies Uncle Toby. 1827 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) I. 438 We shall out-Turk the Turks. 1829 BENTHAM *Justice & Cod. Petit.* 141 Gotham itself would find itself here out-Gothamised. 1833 MACAULAY *Ess., H. Walpole* (1887) 281 When he talked misanthropy, he out-Timoned Timon. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 3 He..out-Miltons Milton in artifice of style. 1886 *Referee* 21 Feb. 7/4 If the Provost-Marshall has out-Nerored Nero. 1887 *Longm. Mag.* Nov. 24, I came across a peculiar people who in many respects out-mormon Mormons. 1887 *Lit. World* (U. S.) 24 July 229/3 Depicted with a realism which out Zolas Zola.

intr. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Essex* I (1662) 334 He hath out-Alciated therein, in some mens judgement.

III. Compound vbs. in *out-* otherwise formed.

† 24. *Out-* expressing the notion of 'taking out from the condition in which it is', 'undoing', hence = *un-*; as **outhele** to uncover, **outsheath** to unsheath, **outthrive** to cease to thrive.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxxvi. 14 Sweide out-schebed sinne doande. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxxiv. 3 Outhell þe sweord, & louk agayns þaim þat folus me. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 28 And than he outthryveth Fro worldly ioye.

† 25. With *out-* in place of L. *ex-, e-*, in words f. L.; as **outcorporate, outsturb, outvirtuate.**

1382 WYCLIF *Josh.* vii. 25 For thow has disturblid vs; out stourbe [Vulg. *exturbet*] thee the Lord in this day. 1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* Pref., Arnold calleth *Exvirtuare* to outverteuat, *Excorporare* to outcorporate.

26. Forming vbs. from sbs. with various senses; as, with *out* = out of, **out-gauge**, to throw out of gauge or proportion; **out-heart**, to put out of heart, dishearten; **out-patience**, to put out of patience; **out-spirit**, to put out of spirits, to dispirit; **out-uncle**, to do out of an uncle; so to **out-grandfather**. Also, **out-finger**, to open out the fingers of (the hand); **outfolio**, to drive out with folios (cf. 16); **† out-nose**, to put out the nose of; **† outpeople**, to empty (a country) of people, to carry the people out of. All *nonce-wds.*

1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* (1881) 189 The pen fell from her hand *outfingered in loathing. 1847 WELLINGTON in R. C. Winthrop *Remin. For. Trav.* (1894) 16 These huge Parliamentary Reports..will soon *outfolio us out of our houses and homes. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Dec. 3/1 Mr. Kipling *out-gauged whatever he touched. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xx (1852) 321 Mastering all, Save one thing love, and that *out-hearted him. 1624 QUARLES *Job* Div. Poems (1717) 155 That done, h' enjoys the crown of all his labour, Could he but once *out-nose his right-hand neighbour. 1892 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 394/2 Thou dost *outpatience me! *c* 1550 CHEKE *Matt.* i. 11 Josias begot Jechoni and his brethren in y' *outpeopling of y' countree to Babylon. 1643 PH. NYE *Serm.* in Kerr *Covenants & Covenanters* (1895) 148 You will be *outspirited and both you and Your cause slighted. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. xiii. 86 This little syren is in a fair way to *out-uncle, as she has already out grandfathered us both!

Out-Achitophel: see OUT- 23 b.

Out-a·ct, *v.* [OUT- 18.] *trans.* To surpass in acting or performing; to excel, outdo.

1644 BULWER *Chiron* A iv, Demosthenes might here his garbe refine, And Cicero out-act his Catline. 1776 MRS DELANY *Lett.* Ser. II. II. 211 Garrick says 'She so much outacted him it is time for him to leave the stage'.

Out-active, -admiral, -age, etc.: see OUT-.

Outake, -taken, obs. ff. OUT-TAKE, -TAKEN.

† Outa·lian, *a* and *sb.* *Obs.* *nonce-wd.* [f. OUT *adv.*, after *Italian*.] Foreign; a foreigner.

1667 DR NEWCASTLE & DRYDEN *Sir Martin Mar-all* IV. i, Or else they are no Englishmen, but some of your French Outalian rogues..I'll keep my daughter at home this afternoon and a fig for all these Outalians.

Out and out, ou·t-and-ou·t, *adv. phr.* (*a.* and *sb.*). [Cf. OUT *adv.* 7 c.] Thoroughly, completely, entirely; downright.

c 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 828 (Ritson) Tho hevede kyng Knout Al this lond out and out. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II 690 (739) For out and out he is þe worthiest, Save only Ector. 14.. *MS. Rawlinson* C. 86 (Halliw.) She was wyckyd oute and oute. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 264/1 Oute and oute; *vbi* hidely. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXV. XXVII. 907 b, There was such a masse of gold brought, as would buy all the Romanes out and out. 1807 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 14 If I chose to sell it out and out, as the phrase is, I might certainly get £500 for it. 1880 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Rebel of Family* II. xv, She is..the cleverest woman I know, out and out.

B *adj.* Complete, thorough-going, unqualified, thorough-paced.

1813 *Europ. Mag.* Sept. 266 Huffey White was, in the slang language, what is termed a complete out and-out man; no species of robbery came amiss to him. 1831 *Edin. Rev.* LIV. 232 We are not among the out-and-out admirers of the political opinions of this school. 1868 E. YATES *Rock Ahead* II. iv, They're the out-and-outest young scamps. 1887 T. A. TROLLOPE *What I remember* II. ix. 163 He was an out-and-out avowed Republican.

C. *sb.* (*nonce use*). Something that extends or stretches farther and farther out.

1890 J. H. STIRLING *Gifford Lect.* iv. 69 Nature as the object is a boundless out and out of objects, a boundless out and out of externalities.

Hence **Out-and-out** *v.*, to knock out, exhaust.

1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLI 100 Two or three buffers were out and outed by the hardness of the ground.

Out-and-ou·ter. *colloq.* or *slang.* [f. prec. + -ER 1.] A thorough-going person or thing; a thorough or perfect type of his or its kind; an out-and-out possessor of some quality, or supporter of some cause; a thorough-paced scoundrel; an out-and-out lie; etc.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Out and outer*, a person of a resolute determined spirit, who pursues his object without regard to danger or difficulty; also an incorrigible depredator possessed of neither honour nor principle. 1824 T. HOGG *Carnation* 126 Pittman's flower is..quite an out-and-outer, a *chef d'œuvre* of nature. 1831 *Examiner* 379/2 How can you look me in the face, and tell such an out and outer? 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 31 He declared himself to be an out-and-outer for the ballot. 1852 THACKERAY *Shabby Genteel* iii, Gad, she *was* fine then—an out and outer, sir! 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* xxviii, What do you expect will happen to you if you tell such out and outers as that? 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 92 The horse was a great beauty—'a regular out-and-outer' was the expression.

Outan, outane, obs. forms of OUT-TAKEN.

Outang, short for ORANG-OUTANG.

1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* i. (1879) 4 The wild beasts of the wood, and the hairy outangs.

Out-argue, *v.* [OUT- 18 b.] *trans.* To defeat or get the better of in argument.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. 84 Out-argued, out-talented. 1778 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 3 Apr., Though we cannot out-vote them, we will out-argue them. 1809 SYD. SMITH *Methodism* Wks. 1854 I. 295 Such men cannot understand when they are out-argued. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 69 The disputant is out-argued.

† Outas, outes, *sb.* *Obs.* Forms: 3 **uthes, -heis, -hest,** 4 **outheys,** 5 **out(e)hees, outehese,** 5-6 **outas,** 5-7 **outes,** 6 **owtis,** 7 **outis.** [Early ME. *ūthēs*, whence later *outhees, -hese*, and (with shortening of unstressed second element) *outes, outis, outas*; also, in 13th c., *ūthest* App. representing an OE. **út-hés*, f. *út* out + *hés* command, bidding, *calling upon (any one) by name (from *hātan* to call by name, call upon), which also had in 13th c. the two forms *hēs, hest*: see HEST *sb.*

Common in 13th c. in legal documents in the Latin forms *uthesium, huthesium, hutesium*, and later *huesium*. These have been sometimes thought to be the source of the ME. word, and to be themselves of OF. origin, derived from *huer, huier*, to cry, *hu, hue* cry (*hu e cri*, hue and cry), which suits the sense perfectly. But *hutesium* cannot be etymologically accounted for from this source, nor is the word known in any form, Latin or vernacular, outside England. On the other hand, *uthesium* as a latinization of ME. *uthēs* is quite in order. It is very likely, however, that *hutesium* and (still more) *huesium* are Norman Fr. alterations, due to association with *hutz, hu, huée*. *Uthes, utheys* are also most easily explained as Anglo-Norman formations from *uthesium*. As to the sense, *uthēs* could hardly mean 'outcry', but might well be the 'calling upon' people to the pursuit of a thief or other ill-doer, which is the sense in the oldest and other of the quots. (Compare the expressions *levare clamorem, levare huthesium, lever le hu.*)]

An outcry, raised against a thief or the like, hue and cry; also, outcry generally, clamour.

1202 in Maitland *Sel. Pleas Crown* No. 25 Ip e exivit et levavit uthes et clamorem unde vicini ejus et villata..venerunt. — No 36 Quod fuit cum plegium Theobaldi Hautem levavit clamorem et huthes super predictum Robertum. 1203 *Ibid.* No 91 Quod ipse Henricus et servientes sui levaverunt clamorem et..uthes patrie, et insecuti sunt eum. 1207 *Ibid.* No. 101 Ad levandum uthes et sequendum malefactores. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night* 1683 Schille ich an uthest [*v.r.* utest] up ow grede. *Ibid.* 1698 Ar ich uthest [*v.r.* utheste] uppon ow grede. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 3,9 His hede of snyten & born to London brigge fulle hie with outheys. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Kn't's T.* 1154 Armed complcint out hees [*v.r.* outehees, outes] and fiers outrage. 1451 *Paston Lett.* I 186 That an outas and clamour be made upon the Lord Scalez. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCVI. 187 A redy whan ony oute hese or crye were made. 1566 DRANT tr. *Horace, Sat.* A iv, At whose scarcehead and covetyce the worlde did outas make. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II 63 The Tipstaves..comyng downe with an outas agaynst him. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 284 The rest of the company answere him with this Owtis, Igha, Igha, Igha. 1662 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 17. i. vii § 2 (1669) 264/2 You may hear a greater noise and outis of joy in the Thiefs House than the honest Husbandmans.

Hence **† Ou·tas** *v. intr.*, to cry or shout out.

1547 BALE *Later Exam. Anne Askewe* Concl. I iv, Their wyse preachers outassynge the same at Paules crosse.

Outas, obs. form of *octaves*: see OCTAVE 1.

Out-a·sk, *v.* [OUT- 15 b, 17.]

1. *trans.* To 'ask' the banns of marriage of (a couple) in church for the last time. *dial.*

1719 in Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 223 The usual way is for them to publish the Banes and give the person out-asked a certificat of it to the minister. 1767 *Ann. Reg.* 63/1 About seven months ago the parties were out-asked (as it is called) at the above church. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Blasphemer's Warn.* (1682) 209 The parties had even been 'out-ask'd' in Church. 1889 *Played On* 17 The couple whose banns were 'out asked', as they call it, this morning.

† 2. To ask in excess of. *Obs.*

1642 T. GOODWIN *Christ set for h* 161 He can never out-aske the merit of this his service.

Out-Atlas, -awe, etc.; see OUT-.

Out-ba·bble, *v.* [OUT- 15, 18.] *trans.* **a.** To babble out, utter babblingly. **b.** To exceed in babble or noisy talk.

1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xxiii, Outbabling Creeds and Ave's. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) V. 39 Babel outbabbled.

Ou·t-ba·ck, *adv.* *Australia.* [f. OUT *adv.* + BACK *adv.*] Out in or to the back settlements or back-country.

1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 308 That gentleman having been all day 'out back'. *Ibid.*, There's been one or two fine thunderstorms out back. *Mod. Austral. Newspr.* He decided to go out back. At a recent examination held in an out-back district in Australia.

Out-baffle, -bake, etc.: see OUT-.

Outbalance (outbæ·läns), *v.* [OUT- 18 b.] *trans.* To outweigh, to exceed in weight or effect.

1644 MILTON *Judgm. Bucer* To Parlt., The Autority..of this man consulted with, is able to out-ballance all that the lightnes of a vulgar opposition can bring to counterpoise. 1772 *Town & Country Mag.* 123 Her passions out-balance her reason. 1895 K. GRAHAME *Golden Age* 189 Did this and other gains really outbalance my losses?

Out-band to **Out-batter:** see OUT-.

Out-baw·l, *v.* [OUT- 18.] *trans.* To outdo in bawling; to surpass in shouting.

1648 *Hunting of Fox* 16 Baal's Priests did outbawle Elias. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 567/1, I will outbawl the orators. 1877 *Sunday Mag.* 53 The proprietors each employ a special 'bawler', who mounted on a barrow.. attempts to outbawl his rival.

Outbeam (outbī·m), *v.* [OUT- 14, 18.]

1. *intr.* To beam out or forth.

1797 COLERIDGE in Cottle *Early Recoll.* (1837) I. 252 In every motion, her most innocent soul outbeams so brightly, that [etc.]. 1858 E. H. SPARS *Athanasia* II. iii. 195 His outbeaming Divinity breaks upon them.

2. *trans.* To surpass in beaming; to outshine.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* iii. (1854) 25 In. brightness like you moon, Mildly outbeaming all the beads of light.

Outbear (outbē·ə·r), *v.* [OUT- 15, 15 b, 18.]

1. *trans.* To bear forth, carry away. *poetic.*

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* ix. 26 Out born be his domes fra his face alle. *Ibid.* lxxvii 52 And he out bare als schepe his folk. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Sonn., Soul's Expression*, This song of soul I struggle to outbear Through portals of the sense.

† 2. To bear out; to support; to sustain. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 650/1 Who so ever saye the contrary I wyll outbeare the. 1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle, Sheepe* (1627) 205 The Winter..killeth many Sheepe, the which ye did suppose they would haue out-borne the sayd Winter. 1624 DR.

MOUNTAGU *Gagg* 45 *Satis pro imperio*, if you can outbeare it.

3. *Naut.* = OUTCARRY *v.* 2.

1691 FOULKES in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 264/4 The *Dover* did out-bear her with Sail, by which means her Foretopmast came by the Board. 1865 *Morn. Star* 30 Aug., Even our handsome Edgar was outborne by the black mass of the Solferino, with her keen, scooped-out bow slowly parting the water.

Out-bea·rd, *v.* [OUT- 18 c.] *trans.* To overcome by bearding or show of defiance.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. § 12. 539 Did he spare to out-beard his Souvraigne himselfe? 1673 *Mem. Madam Charlton* 1 A bold Metheor. may out-beard the Sun.

Ou·tbea·ring, *vbl. sb* [f. *bear out*: OUT- 9.]

† **1.** Production, bringing forth. *Obs.*

c 1350 *All Saints* 93 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 143 Þat was ordand for þis thing, To pay for þe erth out-bering.

† **2.** Projection. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Coude de la branche*, the elbow or out-bearing of the branch of a Bit.

3. Self-assertion. *Sc.*

1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1873) 269 Wi' a' 'er outbearin' an' pride.

† **Ou·tbea·ring,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. as prec.: OUT- 10.] Self-assertive, arrogant.

1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 374 This out-bearing humour is so strong in the vnregenerate, that euen when they are condemned and are going away to hell, they will yet turne againe, and say, 'When did wee so and so?' 1625 R. BERNARD *Isle of Man* (1627) 157, I tooke it for granted that my Gentrie stood in idlenesse in great wordes, and in some out-bearing gestures, the formes of Gentry.

Out-beg, -beggar, etc.: see OUT-.

Outbelch (outbe·lʧ), *v.* [OUT- 15, 18.] *trans.* **a.** To belch out. **b.** To outdo in belching.

1573 TWYNE *Æneid* x. Ee j b, Flame forth sparkling hie from head Outbelching spouts forth beames. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* I. vi. 495 Hang him whose verse cannot out-belch the wind.

Out-be·llow, *v.* [OUT- 18, 18 c.] *trans.* **a.** To outdo in bellowing; to roar louder than. **b.** To overcome by bellowing or loud noise.

1623 BP. HALL *Great Imposter* Wks. (1625) 505 Thus Saul will lie-out his sacrilege, until the very beasts out-bleat and out-bellow him. 1807 *Director* II 331 To the unspeakable annoyance of the actor, whom they perhaps outbellow in some of his finest passages. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* X 16 They out-bellow bulls. 1876 SWINBURNE *Erechtheus* 1340 Its clamour outbellows the thunder.

Ou·tbent, *ppl. a.* [OUT- 11.] **a.** Bent out or outwards. **b.** Bent upon going or getting out.

1601 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VII. xvi, Which had no power to hold in minds outbent 1625 LISLE *Du Bartas, Noe* 151 It is concave and convex, which is as much as to say inbent and outbent 1882 W. K. PARKER in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* II. III. 117 The base is attached to the most outbent part of the trabecula.

Outbi·d, *v.* [OUT- 18, 17.]

1. *trans.* To outdo in bidding or offering a price; to offer a higher price than.

1587 HARRISON *England* II. xviii. (1877) I 300 One of them doo commonlie vse to out bid anoth r. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law Merch.* 410 So by outbidding the other, oftentimes to raise the wares. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I v 342 He bought the house..by outbidding all who offered for it. 1901 A. LANG in *Blackw. Mag.* Oct 490/1 The late Mr. Quaritch outbid me for the only copy of Lautier I ever saw.

2 *fig.* **a.** To offer more than; to outdo or surpass in any quality, statement, etc.

1597 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI. xxxiii, He. that would not be out-bid For courage. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 142 Our outbidding the Lords owne asking, is no marke of our selfe-deniall. 1853 HERSCHEL *Pop. Lect. Sc.* II. § 5 (1873) 52 He was outbid by Anaximander, who said it was twenty-eight times as large as the earth.

† **b.** Of things: To surpass in value. *Obs.*

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 392 As much as Crownes or Royalls outbid brasse farthings. 1671 J. ALLEN *Dedham Pulpit* 20 From the unspeakable, unconceivable and excellent worth of this peaze, it will outbid all other things in the world.

† **3** To overestimate, overrate. *Obs.*

1688 SHADWELL *Sqr. Alsatia* v Wks. 1720 IV. 107 You do me too much honour, you much out-bid my value 1702 ROWE *Amb. St.p-Moth.* I. i. 200 You out-bid my Service; And all returns are vile, but words the poorest.

Hence **Outbi·dding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **Outbi·dder,** 'one that out-bids' (J.).

1632 I. L. *Law's Revol. Wom. Rights* 146 A thousand outridings and out-biddings is no forfeiture. 1830 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* (1884) II. xv. 86 The..out-bidding spirit of a tyro at the auction for popularity.

Out-Billinsgate, -billow, etc.: see OUT-.

Outbirth (ou·tbɔ̃ɪθ). [f. OUT- 7 + BIRTH *sb.*1]

1. That which is brought forth or produced, or which springs from (something); the outward product or progeny.

1663 W. BAYLY *Visit. fr. on High* 27 They are hid perpetually from the out-birth of the wisdom of this World, and revealed onely to the Babes in the inward spiritual ground in Christ Jesus. 1740 LAW *App. to all that Doubt* (1768) 21 Heaven itself is nothing but the first glorious Out-birth,.. the beatific Visibility, of the One God in Trinity. 1842 J. STERLING *Ess.*, etc *Tennyson* (1848) I. 458 All the rest is the direct outbirth and reflection of our own age.

2. The action or fact of bringing forth. *rare.*

1691 E. TAYLOR tr. *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* vii. 8 The Instrument in the outbirth of this spirit is Venus.

Ou·tblaze, *sb.* [OUT- 7] A blazing forth.

1843 J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (1867) 87 A more vehement outblaze of human crime.

Outblaze (outblē·z), *v.* [OUT- 14, 18.]

1. *intr.* To blaze forth, burst out with ardour.

a 1721 KEN *Sion* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 384 She to the Hight of heav'nly Ardour ras'd, When next the Daughters met, in Hymn outblaz'd. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. IV. 416 Therewith the smouldering fire again outblazed Within him.

2. *trans.* To surpass in blazing, to obscure by a brighter blaze; *fig.* to outshine in brilliancy.

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IV. 585 His Wrath inflam'd, his Tenderness on Fire, Like soft, smooth Oil, outblazing other Fires. 1755 J. N. SCOTT *Ess. transl. Homer* 28 In Armour, which out-blaz'd the Lamp of Day. 1861 CRAIK *Hist. Eng. Lit., Milton's Poetry*, A tide of gorgeous eloquence like a river of molten gold; outblazing everything of the kind in any other poetry. 1876 OUIDA *In Winter City* VI 144 To buy big diamonds till she could outblaze Lady Dudley.

† **Outblee·d,** *v. Obs.* [OUT- 15, 14, 18.]

1. a. *trans.* To pour out or shed in the form of blood. **b.** *intr.* To flow out as blood. *poetic.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 235 To paye our raunsoun his blood he did bleede; Nat a mal part, but al he did out bleede. 1580 LD VAUX in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) II. 302 Thou, that for loue thy life and loue outbleed. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VIII. 95 Al the blude of his body is lattne outbleid at the samyn.

2. *trans.* To surpass in bleeding. *nonce use.*

a 1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 133 To find a languishing wretch in a sordid corner to set Christ Jesus before him, to out-weep him, out-bleed him, out-die him.

Outbloom (-blū·m), *v.* [OUT- 18.] *trans.* To surpass in bloom. Also *fig.*

1746 W. HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) I. 48 Cheeks that out-bloom the Roses. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* lxxiv, You still may mark her cheek, out-blooming all 1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Good for Nothing* II. 48 She will out-bloom her former self in her new prosperity, even as bleak, barren March is out-bloomed by the merry month of June.

Out-blo·ssom, *v* [OUT- 18.] = prec.

1695 CONGREVE *Love for Love* v. ii, I have seen fifty in a side-box by Candle-light, out-blossom five and twenty. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* Prol. 16 True, one rose will out-blossom the rest.

Outblo·t, *v. poet.* [OUT- 15.] *trans.* To blot out.

1549 69 N. in *Sternhold & Hopkins' Ps.* CIX. II. i, Theyr name out blotted in the age, That after shall succede. *a* 1600 *Flodden F.* III. (1664) 32 The chief renown eke of your child Your beastish acts should clear out-blot. *c* 1864 J. ADDIS *Elisab. Echoes* (1870) 16 The heavy fog-wreaths rise Outblot the wavering distance. 1901 *Academy* 7 Dec. 572/1 Men, whose sin He would outblot, Ye alone receive Him not.

† **Ou·t-blowed,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—1. [OUT- 11; † error for *outblown* or *outbowed*.]

1667 DRYDEN *Ind. Emperor* I. ii. (1668) 6 And at their roots grew floating Palaces, Whose out-blow'd [*ed.* 1725 -blowed] bellies cut the yielding Seas.

Outblown (ou·tblō·n), *ppl. a.* [OUT- 11.] Blown out, inflated; blown abroad.

1851 MELVILLE *Whale* I. xl. 287 The outblown rumours of the white whale did in the end incorporate with themselves all manner of morbid hints.

Out-blunder, -blur, etc: see OUT-.

Outblu·sh, *v.* [OUT- 18.] *trans.* To outdo in blushing, to surpass in rosy colour.

1634 HABINGTON *Castara* II. (Arb.) 93 Perhaps not the chast morne herself disclose Againe, Outblush th' æmulous rose. 1640 A. MELVILLE *Comm-pl. bk.* (1899) 52 The bright sone could not outblusche her. 1703 TATE *On Queen's Vict.* VI, The modest Matron.. Out-blush'd her own Vermilion Dye. 1800 T. MOORE *Anacreon* lxvi 28 Not more the rose, the queen of flowers, Outblushes all the glow of bowers.

Outblu·ster, *v.* [OUT- 16, 18 b, c.]

1. *trans.* To drive or do out of by blustering.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II 15 Those wives can suffer themselves to be out-blustered and out-gloomed of their own wills, instead of being fooled out of them by acts of tenderness and complaisance.

2. To outdo in blustering, to get the better of by bluster.

a 1863 THACKERAY *Round. Papers, Medal Geo. IV* (1869) 358 If ever I steal a teapot, and my women don't stand up for me..outbluster the policeman, and utter any amount of fibs before Mr. Beak, those beings are not what I take them to be. 1878 J. INGLIS *Sport & Work* xiii. 146 A man..in fierce altercation with another, who tries his utmost to outbluster his furious declamation.

Outboard (ou·tbōɔ̃d), *a.*, *adv. Naut.* [f. OUT- 12 + BOARD *sb.* Cf. INBOARD.]

A. *adj.* **a.** Situated on the outside of a ship.

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Outboard* (*Mar.*), an epithet for whatever is without the ship. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 135 *Outboard*, on the outside of the ship, as 'the outboard works'. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket bk.* VII. (ed. 2) 266 The outboard plane may be made of mess tables.

b. Outward from the median line of a ship.

1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 May 6/2 An obstruction had lodged in her outboard pipe 1895 *Century Mag.* Aug. 597/2 Two passageways, connected the bow and stern 10 inch guns, on the outboard side of each being officers' quarters, etc.

B. *adv.* **a.** In a direction out from the ship's side, or laterally away from the centre of a ship.

1836-48 B. D. WALSH tr. *Aristophanes* 55 *note*, A strap by which the oar was fastened to the rowlock to prevent its slipping out-board. 1848 J. F. COOPER *Capt. Spike* (Flugel) A window which opened in-board, or toward the deck, and not out-board, or toward the sea.

b. Of position: Outside a ship or boat; nearer to the outside than something else.

1869 SIR E. REED *Ship-build* xv 279 The length outboard is 8 feet 6 inches, and that inboard about 3 feet. 1875 STONEHENGE *Brit. Sports* 640 The oar or scull is always a little heavier outboard than inboard 1888 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 154 Which end of the shackle is outboard?

Out-boil, -bolt, etc.: see OUT-.

Out-bond. A term (in Dictionaries) founded on the phrase *out and in bond*, applied to an alternate disposition of the bricks or stones in forming a quoin or jamb.

1842-76 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Out and in Bond*, a Scotch term for alternate header and stretcher in quoins, and in window and door jambs.

¶ The application of *out-bond* to a 'stretcher' on the face of a wall as given in some recent Dicts. is apparently not in use.

Ou·t-book. In Clearing-house business: Short for *out clearing book*: see OUT-CLEARING.

1884 HOWARTH *Clearing System* iv. 52 The representative of that bank is obliged to go to the desk of the complainant and take with him his 'out-books'. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Mar 3/1 He puts the cheques, &c., in his case and returns to his office, taking with him his out-books.

Out-border, -borough, etc.: see OUT-.

† **Ou·tborn,** *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* [OUT- 11.] Born out of the country; of foreign birth. **b.** *sb.* A foreigner.

c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* xxx. (Shaks. Soc.) 302 If Thesus were outborn in the lond of Galylye. 1532 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1822) I. i. xvii 207 By whom [an Englishman] the Pope's Holiness may be as well answered, as by an out-born man. *c* 1550 SIR J. CHEKE *Matt.* x. 18 *gloss*, We now cal yem strangers and outborns, and outlandisch

† **Ou·tborrow,** in phrase *inborrow and outborrow* 'surety in and out': see INBORGH 2. *Obs.*

Ou·t-bound, *a* [OUT- 11.] Outward bound.

1598 BARRET *Theor Warres* 120 His home bound Indies fleet being safely arrived, and his outbound sent away. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* cciv, Outbound ships at home their voyage end. 1842 LONGF. *Sp. Stud.* I. iii, The soft wind Wafts to the out-bound mariner the breath Of the beloved land he leaves behind.

Outbou·nd, *v.* [OUT- 18, 17.] *trans.* **a.** To surpass in bounding. **b.** To leap beyond, overleap.

1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 24 He could out-run the rein-deer, and outbound the antelope. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Oct. 3/1 It is a case of invention running riot and outbounding restraint.

† **Ou·t-bounds,** *sb. pl. Obs.* [OUT- 3.] Outward bounds; utmost or extreme boundaries or limits.

1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 616/2 Knockfargus, Belfast, Armagh, and Carlingfoord, which are now the most out bounds and abandoned places in the English Pale 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 87 The Propagation of Trees in Hedge-rows, and Out bounds of his Lands. 1690 *Mor. Ess. Pres. Times* v. 83 Incursion on the Out-bounds of his Lordships Priviledge and Authority.

Outbow (outbou·), *v.* [OUT- 18.] *trans.* To outdo in bowing.

1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* IV. 74 He can outbow the bowing dean.

† **Ou·t-bowed,** *ppl. a. Obs* [OUT- 11.] Bowed or bent outwards; bellied, bulged.

1627 BP. HALL *Holy Panegyr.* Wks 475 The convex or out bowed side of a vessell

So † **Ou·t-bow·ing** *ppl. a.* [OUT- 10.], bowing, bending, or bulging outwards, outwardly convex.

1657 PURCHAS *Pol. Flying Ins.* I xv 93 The sides being out-bowing

Out-bra·g, *v.* [OUT- 18] *trans.* To outdo in bragging; to go beyond in boastful talk.

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* XIII. (1593) 297 Thou all others maist outbrag. 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* I. i Wks (Rtldg) 107/2 To out-flatter a dull poet, outpromise a lover, outrail a wit, and outbrag a sea-captain. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* (1849) 181 They..tried to outbrag and out-lie each other 1886 *All Year Round* 4 Sept 10.

b. *fig.* To exceed in pride of beauty.

1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 95 His phœnix downe began but to appeare Like vnto one veluet, on that termlesse skin Whose bare out-brag'd the web it seem'd to weare.

† **Out-brai·d,** *v.*1 *Obs.* In pa. t. -braid(e, -breyd(e, etc. [f. OUT- 15 + BRAID *v.*1 Cf. ABRAID *v.*1 More correctly written as two words]

a. *trans.* To wrench, snatch, or pull out; to draw (a sword).

13 *Coer de L.* 4523 Men off armes the swerdes outbreyde. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 306 And he for wraþþe his swerd outbreide [*rime* seide].

b. *intr.* To start, spring, or burst out.

c 1400 *Sege Jerus* (E. E. T. S) 47/827 A wommun, bounden with a barn, was on þe body hytte.. þat þe barn out brayde fram þe body clene.

c *trans.* To dart out, to throw out, eject.

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* x i, The snake (that on his crest hot flie out braid) Was quite cut off.

† **Outbrai·d,** *v.*2 *Obs.* [Altered form of ABRAID *v.*2 = UPBRAID: prob. due to the equivalence of prec. with ABRAID *v.*1] *trans.* To upbraid, reproach. Hence † **Outbrai·ding** *vbl. sb*

1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Folys* (1570) 96 They haue no pleasure, but thought, and great disease, Rebuke, outbraydinge, and stripes. *Ibid.* 193 His fiende he soone outbraydeth of the same *c* 1510 — *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) F v, Thou should straungers in no maner despise, Outbraydyng nor scorning with deede or wordes fell

Outbra·nch, *v. rare.* [OUT- 14.] *intr.* To branch out, ramify. *poet.*

1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* v. 144 The molten ore..Winds into the stone's heart, outbranches bright In hidden mines. 1868 STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. p v, Sciences, subtilly outbranching up and down and sideways into yet other near by lore fields.

Ou·tbranching, *vbl. sb.* [OUT- 9.] A branching out, ramification. So **Ou·tbranching** *ppl. a.* [OUT- 10], branching out.

1855 BAILEY *Mystic*, etc. 123 The holy outbranchings of divinity. 1858 W ARNOT *Laws fr. Heaven* II. xii. 96 There are many outbranching bypaths. 1880 FAIRBAIRN *Stud. Life Christ* v. (1881) 89 No outbranching trees made a cool restful shade.

Outbrast, obs. pa. t. of OUTBURST *v.*

Outbrave (outbrē·v), *v.* [OUT- 18 b.]

1. *trans.* To face with show of defiance; to stand out against bravely or defiantly.

1589 NASHE *Ded. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 6 Who .. think to outbraue better pens with the swell ng bumbast of a bragging blanke verse. 1605 ROWLANDS *Hell's Broke Loose* 36, I haue knowne men die, That haue out-brau'd the Hang-man to his face. 1622 MARKHAM *Decades Warre* v. 200 Let him therefore only outbraue danger, not woo it. 1795 MORSE *Amer Geog.* II. 20 Instead of guarding against the inclemency of the weather, they outbrave it. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas I*, I. xii. 326 The Duke sat outfacing his accusers, and outbraving their accusations.

2. To outdo or surpass in bravery or daring.

1536 SHAKS. *Merch V.* II. i. 28, I would Out-brave the heart most daring on the earth..To win the Ladie. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* v. 82 That those proud Airies, ..Outbrave not this our kind in mettle. 1814 BYRON *Lara* II xiv, Outnumber'd, not outbraved, they still oppose Despair to daring, and a front to foes.

b To outdo or excel in beauty, finery, or splendour of array, cf. BRAVERY 3.

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb) 60 Cupide dismounted from his mothers lappe to outbraue the Thessalian dames in their beautie 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* Pref, The Lilies of the field outbraued him. *a* 1652 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II 487 Solomon himself is out-braved therewith [a flower]. 1861 DIXON *Pers Hist Bacon* vii. § 21 The prodigal bridegroom, clad in a suit of Genoese velvet, purple from cap to shoe, outbraves them all.

c. To outrival or surpass (in any quality).

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* vi. xxx, My husband though by trade a Smith, for birth out-brau'd of none. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly olb* xxii 43 Luells, a large Waste, which other plaines out-braues. 1750 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* II. 310 He affected every where to out-brave them on all publick occasions.

Hence **Outbra·ved** *ppl. a.*, **Outbra·ving** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl a.*

1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart.* (Shaks. Soc) 56 Their outbraiing termes 1630 T CRAVEN *God's Tribunal* (1631) 32 The out-braiings of roaring Ephraimites. 1652 J WRIGHT tr *Camus' Nat. Paradox* III 50, I am no Man to suffer such out-braving Language. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. iii. 129 Suffice it, that no outbraved death Might end him 1871 ROSSETTI *Poems, Jenny* 81 From shame and sham's out-braving too, Is rest not sometimes sweet to you?

Out-bray, *v.* [OUT- 15, 18.]

† 1. *trans.* To bray out, ejaculate, utter: see BRAY *v.*[1] 4, and cf. ABRAY *v.* 3 b. (Properly two words.) *Obs.*

1558 G. CAVENDISH *Poems* (1825) II 39 Hir voyce she out brayd 1559 *Mirr. Mag.* (1563) Q j, Whose rufull voyce no sooner had out brayed Those woful wordes. *Ibid* X ii, Wyth a sygh outbrayed, With woful cheare these woful wurdes he sayd. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II xii. (1632) 310 For it enraged rave's, and idle talk outbrayes.

2. To outdo or surpass in braving or roaring.

1806–7 J BRESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) iv. vii, A cart containing a million of iron bars which you must out-bray.

Outbra·zen, *v.* [f OUT- 15 b, 18 + BRAZEN *v.*]

1. To brazen out; to face out or maintain defiantly or impudently.

1691 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No 29 (1713) I. 190 To out-brazen the Benefit of a Conspiracy..to seize the King. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* Ded. 15 High-bred, unbridled colts ..with a blaze in their forehead, to outbrazen my rebukes.

2. To outdo or surpass in unabashedness.

1702 T. BROWN *Lett. fr. Dead* Wks. 1760 II 216 The expertest devils turn pale .to see their impudence outbrazen'd by a club of mortal puritans 1710 *Managers' Pro & Con* 39 Did he not out-brazen Sacheverell himself? 1878 E. JENKINS *Haverholme* 6 Could you not face the world and outbrazen the Devil?

†Ou·t-breach. *Obs.* [OUT- 7.] An outbreak.

1609 BP. W. BARLOW *Answ Nameless Cath* 352 This last reuolt and contemptuous out-breach so exceedingly disloyall ..to his Gratious Souereigne.

Outbreak (ou·tbrēk), *sb.* [OUT- 7]

1. A breaking out; an eruption; an outburst of feeling or passion, of hostilities, of disease, of volcanic energy, etc.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham* II. i. 33 The flash and out-breake of a fiery minde. 1818 LADY MORGAN *Autbiog.* 73 It is the spontaneous outbreak of a good and kind heart. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Philos.* 348 The first out-break of modern science 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* III. i. 74, I had expected some such passionate outbreak. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. III 419 An outbreak of patriotic and religious enthusiasm. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 199 In some case volcanic outbreaks take place actually beneath the sea. 1879 *St. George's Hosp Rep.* IX. 714 Two diphtheritic outbreaks 1885 *L'pool Daily Post* 11 Apr. 4/7 Since the outbreak of the Crimean War.

2. *Geol.* The emergence of a rock at the surface; the outcrop of a stratum; the eruption of an intrusive igneous rock.

1806 MARTIN in *Phil. Trans.* XCVI. 345 If the whole.. was an even plain, the border or outbreak of each stratum would appear regular and true. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed 2) s. v., When a vein of coal, &c appears on the surface, it is called an *out-breck*, the same as a crop-out. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* iv. 65 In the neighbourhood of the basaltic outbreaks which frequently disturb the stratification.

3. A breach of the peace; a public display of opposition to established authority; an insurrection.

1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* viii. II. 440 If the misgovernment of James were suffered to continue, it must produce.. a popular outbreak 1851 GALLENGA *Italy* 71 Revolutionary outbreaks in Sicily. 1858 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1873) II. viii. 593 Outbreaks, no doubt, there have been and will be; but they are bursts of lawlessness rather than of liberty.

Outbreak (outbrē·k), *v.* [OUT- 14.] *intr.* To break out. (In OE. and ME. properly two words; now only poetic.)

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* xxxi 866 Swa þæt him forburnon on þam bæce his reaf and he for þam bryne ut brǽcan ne mihte. 1297 R GLOUC. (Rolls) 6567 Baldeliche he spac & sturneliche to þis water, þo it alles out brac. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw* 3243 Now es the houn out broken. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xxvi. 112 And longe it was Er. Ony word Eiber myhte Owt Breke. 1604 HIERON *Wks.* I. 574 And now and then outbrake the light. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I i. 95 A frightful clamour from the wall outbroke.

b. To burst into flower.

1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. iii. 193 Round Venus' feet Outbroke the changing spring-flowers sweet.

Ou·t-breaker[1]. [OUT- 8] One who makes or joins in an outbreak.

a 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1850) I. 8 But the principall outbrakeris and malefactouris wes spairit.

Ou·t-brea·ker[2]. [f. OUT- 3 + BREAKER *sb.*[1] 5.] A breaker at a distance from the shore

1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* XII. viii, The dash Of the outbreakers deaden'd

Ou·tbrea·king, *vbl. sb.* [OUT- 9.] A breaking or bursting out: see *break out* in BREAK *v.* 54.

c 1425 *Foundat. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S) 15 Whate fastidous outbrekyngys hadde temptid hym. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 187 Valentinianus Augustus deide in a manere outbrekynge of his veynes. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed 2) 41 He is (by the fresh out breaking of her beauty) captivated. 1721 E. ERSKINE *Wks.* (1871) I 104 They are free of gross outbreakings, being no common drunkards, swearers or Sabbathbreakers. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* xx. III 135 The place of its first outbreaking .. indicates that the contagion came from abroad.

Ou·tbrea·king, *ppl. a* [OUT- 10] That breaks or bursts out: see prec.

1601 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VII i, Disordinate Authoritie .. durst not to proceed With an outbreaking course. 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* II VII 176 Denoted by the outbreaking sore. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr Rev.* I iv. i, Immeasurable, manifold; as the sound of outbreaking waters

†Out-brea·st, *v. Obs* [OUT- 18 b.] *trans.* To surpass in vocal achievement; to excel in singing.

1612 *Two Noble K.* v vi, Two emulous Philomels..now one the higher, Anon the other, then again the first, And by and by out-breasted, that the sense Could not judge between 'em.

Outbreathe (outbrī·ð), *v.* [OUT- 14, 15]

1. *trans* To breathe out; † to expire; to exhale; to emit as breath. Now *poet.*

1559 *Mirr. Mag* Induct. (1563) R ij, Outbrething nought but discord euery where 1572 J JONES *Bathes Buckstone* 9 Not easely to be outbreathed by vapour. 1658 A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg* I. iv. 17 This young man out-breathed his last within few houres after. 1860 F. W. FABER *Hymn, Eternal Spirit* xii, Thou art an unborn Breath outbreathed On angels and on men 1865 CONINGTON tr. *Virg. Æneid* VIII. 266 Cacus in his robber-lair Outbreathing smoke and flame.

2. *intr.* or *absol.*

a 1625 FLETCHER *Love's Pilgr* I. i, No smoak nor steam, out-breathing from the kitchen. *a* 1851 MOIR *Lament of Selim* i, The flowers outbreathe beneath my feet.

So **Ou·tbreathed** (-brī·ðd), *ppl. a.*[1], breathed out.

a 1596 SPENSER J.), That sign of last outbreathe I life did seem. 1771 MACKENZIE *Man Feel.* xxviii. (1803) 48 Her look had the horrid calmness of out-breathed despair.

Outbreathed (outbre·þt), *ppl. a*[2] [f. OUT- 26 + BREATH *sb.* + -ED] Put out of breath.

1597 SHAKS 2 *Hen. IV*, I. i. 108 Rend'ring faint quittance (wearied, and out-breath'd) To Henrie Monmouth. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual* (1809) I 84 Being all out-breathed in turns, they remitted from their toil 1816 BYRON *Siege of Cor* xxiv, Outbreathed and worn, Corinth's sons were downward borne.

Ou·tbrea·thing, *vbl. sb.* [OUT- 9.] A breathing out: an exhalation.

1831 LD HOUGHTON *Mem. Many Scenes, Italian to Italy* (1844) 75 The bland outbreathings of the Midland Sea. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* xiii. (1862) 240–1 An actual outstreaming and outbreathing of the fulness of his inner life.

So **Ou·tbrea·thing** *ppl a* [OUT- 10], breathing out.

1849 SEARS *Regeneration* II. i. (1859) 71 The outbreathing influence of a living person.

Outbreed to **Out-bubble**: see OUT-.

Outbri·ng, *v. rare.* [OUT- 15. In ME. two words; in 17th c. poetic.] *trans.* To bring out: see BRING *v.* 21.

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 183 His frond he ut brochte. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* III. 908 (958) She kowde nought a word a-ryght out bringe. 1623 H. AINSWORTH *Ps.* in Farr *S. P. Jas I* 78 And he outbrings them from their anguishes.

Outbrist, obs. Sc. form of OUTBURST.

[**Out-bud,** or **Outbud,** *v*, is given in some Dicts. as from Spenser, who has only the two words *out budding* - *budding out.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vii. 17 Whose many heades, out budding ever new, Did breed him endlesse labor to subdew.]

Ou·t-bu·dding, *vbl. sb.* [OUT- 9.] A budding out; the bursting forth of a bud or buds.

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* iii. 159 That strange outbudding of our whole English Existence, which we call the Elizabethan Era.

Outbuild (-bi·ld), *v.* [OUT- 18, 17, 15.]

1. *trans.* To surpass in building or durability of building; in quot. 1834 *catachr.* to overbuild.

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* vi. 312 Virtue alone out-builds the Pyramids. 1834 MRS. EDGEWORTH *Helen* viii. I. 160 She had left off building castles in the air, but she had outbuilt herself on earth.

2. To build out. *poetic* and *rhet.*

1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 15 Or how the fish outbuilt her shell 1890 J. PULSFORD *Loyalty to Christ* I. 318 In Him the hidden affections and power of our Father are outbuilt and expressed.

Ou·t-building. [OUT- 1.] A detached building, subordinate and accessory to a main building; an out-house.

1626 SIR R. BOYLE in *Lismore Papers* (1886) II. 191 New owtbwyldings of my stables. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 78 The great farm, with its picturesque outbuildings. 1851 HAWTHORNE *Seven Gables* xiii, A huge load of oak-wood was passing through the gateway, towards the out buildings in the rear.

Out-bu·lk, *v.* [OUT- 18.] *trans.* To exceed in bulk.

1652 BENTOWES *Theoph.* v xlix, And, eight score times out-bulks the Earth. 1879 H N. HUDSON *Hamlet* Pref. 4 We find the gloss, I can not say out-weighing, but certainly far out bulking, the text.

Out-buller, etc.: see OUT- 14.

Out-bu·llly, *v.* [OUT- 18, 18 c.] *trans.* To get the better of by bullying; to have the best of in bullying.

1708 *Dis Drunkenness* 15 That he may not be outbullied by the Oaths of Hackney Coachmen. 1825–9 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* (1870) V. xxxiii 376, I myself should have ventured to mount any horse in my father's stud, and could out bully any groom in his stable.

Out-bu·rn, *v.* [OUT- 14, 18, 17. (In ME. as two words.)]

1. *intr.* To burn out or away, to be consumed.

1597 SHAKS *Pass Pilgr.* vii, She burn'd out love, as soon as straw out-burneth.

2 *trans.* To exceed in burning, burn longer than.

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* ix. 165 Amazing Period! when each Mountain-Height Out-burns Vesuvius 1832 TENNYSON *Dream Fair Wom* 146 Lamps which outburn'd Canopus.

So **Ou·t-burning** *vbl. sb.*, burning out, extinction; **Ou·t-burnt** *ppl a.*, burnt out, exhausted.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* lxiv. 2 As out brennyng [Vulg. *exustio*] of fyr, they shulden vanishe awei. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. iii. iii, In dull smoke and ashes of out burnt Sensualities.

Outburst (ou·tbust), *sb.* [OUT- 7.]

1. An act of bursting out; a violent issue; an outbreak, explosion (of feeling, fervour, indignation, etc.); a volcanic eruption.

1657 TRAPP *Comm. Job* iii. 3 They repent of their outbursts. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int* II. i. § 12 (1864) 96 The first outburst of muscular vigour in a healthy frame. 1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Floss* III. ii, Tom was a little shocked at Maggie's outburst. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. vii. 239 This narrative is..not a volcanic outburst to shake the foundations of society.

2. The emergence of a rock or stratum at the surface; an outcrop; = OUTBREAK *sb.* 2.

1708 J C. *Compleat Collier* (1845) 10 There is an Out burst or an appearance above ground of some vein of Coal. 1822 J. FLINT *Lett Amer.* 60 The strata being horizontal, and the out-burst of the coal about the middle-steep of the hill.

3. *Comb.* **Outburst-bank,** the middle part of a sea-embankment.

1852 WIGGINS *Embanking* 25 The outburst bank, 5 feet high and 8 feet wide at top, and with a slope of but 1½ to 1, because this part of the bank will have to sustain but a transient stress from the top of the tide. *Ibid.* 123 The tide will not flow more than 10 feet at ordinary springs, in which case the main bank will not be more than 6 feet in height, and the outburst and swash banks 4 feet more.

Outbu·rst, *v. rare.* Forms: see OUT *adv.* and BURST *v.* [OUT- 14. (In ME. usually two words, now poetic.)] *intr.* To burst out.

13 . *Cursor M.* 1088 (Gott) A syhing of his hert vte brast. *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 8045 That the blode outbrast, & on brest light. *c* 1430 *Freemasonry* 761 Suche worde myght ther outberste That myght make the sytte yn evel reste. 1568 *Satir Poems Reform.* ix. 124 Their boiling malice that lay hid In rageing sort outbrast. 1855 BROWNING *Saul* xiii, Then safely outburst The fan-branches all round.

Ou·tbu·rsting, *vbl. sb.* [OUT- 9.] A bursting out or forth. So **Ou·tbu·rsting** *ppl. a.* [OUT- 10].

1846 TRENCH *Hulsean Lect.* Ser. II. ii. 170 The outbursting of bud and blossom, the signs of the reviving year 1853 TALFOURD *Castilian* II. ii, Roar, and speak The strong outbursting of a nation's soul. 1854 J. BRUCE *Biog. Samson* v. 124 Floods of outbursting tears. 1880 W. M. WILLIAMS in *Gentl Mag.* Dec. 749 Such outbursting gases.

Out-bury, -bustle, etc.: see OUT-.

Ou·t-bu·tting, *vbl. sb.* [OUT- 7: cf. to *butt out.*] *conv.* A part that butts out; a projection.

1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 267 The small Outbuttings of the Podium.

Outbuy·, *v.* [OUT- 18, 15.] *trans.* To outdo or beat in buying; † to buy at a price beyond the value; † to buy out or off, to pay to be rid of (*obs.*).

1608 CHAPMAN *Byron's Consp.* Plays 1873 II. 234 He that winnes Empire with the losse of faith Out-buies it. 1626 SIR T. ROE *Jrnl.* 10 Aug. (1899) 228 They [Dutch] would both out-present, out-brine, and out-buy vs in all things. 1634 BP. HALL *Contempl., N. T.* iv. xv, The wand and the sheet are for poor offenders, the great either outface or outbuy their shame.

Out-buss, etc.: see OUT-.

Ou·t-by·, -bye, *adv.* (*adj.*) *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. OUT *adv.* + BY *adv.* Cf. IN-BY(E.)] Out a little way; a short distance out; outside the house, abroad, in the open air; to the outside (of a house, mine, farm, etc.).

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 2762 (Ashm.) Þe ledis out of Landace & all þe landis out-by. 1752 D. STEWART in *Scots Mag.* (1753) July 344/2 There were two gentlemen wanting him out by. 1819 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* vii, A' gaes wrang when the Master's out-bye. *Ibid.* xxv, The very pick-maws and solan geese outby yonder at the Bass. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Outbye* or *Outbyeside*, Newc., nearer to the shaft, and hence further from the forewinning. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* 30 Step out-by to the door a minute.

b *attrib.* Outside, out-of-doors, as *out-by work*, field-labour, *out-by servant*, *worker* (on a farm); out-lying, as 'the sheep in the out-by field'; *out-by farm*, a moorland farm.

1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* x, Harry and I hae been to gather what was on the outbye land, and there's scarce a cloot left. 1896 N. MUNRO *Lost Pibroch* (1902) 104 Our folk lived the clean outby life of shepherds and early risers. 1898 PATON *Castlebraes* 145 (E. D. D.) The outbye agricultural workers.

Out-call, -calvinize, etc.: see OUT-.

Out-ca·nt, *v.* [OUT- 18.] *trans.* To surpass or excel in the use of cant (see CANT *sb.*3).

1658 OSBORN *Adv. Son* (1673) 182, I have heard him..at another time out-Cant a London Chirurgion. 1670 W. CLARKE *Nat. Hist. Nitre* 91 If you would with my Lord Bacon out-cant these or other Artists in their own Terms. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 7 A prince..who has..out-canted the most zealous enthusiasts in his appeals to heaven.

Out-caper, -carol, etc.: see OUT-.

Ou·tca·rried, *ppl. a.* [OUT- 11.] Exported.

1878 A. BARLOW *Weaving* 17 Sum of the out-carried commodities in value and custom, £294,184. 17. 2.

Outca·rry, *v.* [f. OUT- 15 b, 18 + CARRY *v.*] † 1. *trans.* To carry out, accomplish. *Obs.*

1611 *Char. Author* in *Coryat's Crudities*, But he free from all other symptomes of aspiring will easily outcary that.

2. *Naut.* To carry more sail than; hence, to outsail, sail faster than.

1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* viii (1859) 158 His Britannic Majesty's schooner Gleam will from his greater beam and superior length outcarry and forereach on you. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Sea* xiii (1855) 119 If the breeze freshened, the Clorinde outcarried the schooner.

Ou·t-ca·rrying, *vbl. sb.* [OUT- 9.] Carrying out: a. Exportation. b. Accomplishment in practice.

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* xviii. (1599) 851 He gaue out ordenance, that there should not be transportation nor outcarying of goods. 1884 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* III. 39 The out-carrying of a solemn step that involved the entire life.

Outcast (au·tkɑst), *sb.*[1] [sb. use of OUTCAST *ppl. a.*]

1. A person 'cast out' or rejected; an abject; a castaway; one rejected or cast off by his friends or by society; an exile; a homeless vagabond.

13.. *Evang. Nicod.* 746 in Herrig *Archiv* LIII. 405 Þou out cast of all men, how dar þou negh þis temple nere. 1388 WYCLIF *Ps.* lxxxiii[i]. 11, I chees to be an out cast [Vulg. *abjectus*] in the hous of my God. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 117, I shall than be reputed as an outcast & nothynge set by. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xxii[i] 6, I am a worme and no man: a very scorne of men and the outcast of the people. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 36/12 An outcast, *abiectus*. 1733 POPE *Ep. Cobham* 204 He dies, sad outcast of each church and state. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Homes Abr.* vi 78 Being thus made outcasts, they acted as outcasts. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 363 Quarters peopled by the outcasts of society.

2. That which is thrown out or away, refuse, offal; a plant thrown out from a garden.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. CXXXV. (Bodl. MS.) lf. 224/2 Hulkes and oftal and oute caste of corne. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 375/1 Owte caste, or refuse, or coralyce of corne, .. *cribalum*. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 309 Found..in a situation that would allow of its being an outcast of a garden. 1842 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* III. ii. 375 A nobleman made a large pond in the solid clay, and burnt all the outcast.

† 3. An inferior sheep culled from the rest of the flock. *Obs.*

1671 *Inv.* in Anderson *Hist. Lea* 25 (N.W. Lincolns. Gloss.) Fifty-two weathers and hogges, outcasts.

† 4. A projectile. *Obs.*

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 120 The rist or spring of all that swiftness that is given to outcasts. *Ibid.* 129 When we give a dartingness to outcasts.

† 5. A part thrown out or built out from the main body of a building. *Obs.*

1574 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 157 For a chymney and ij. out castes or purprestures to his house. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 87 You shall make round about the Douehouse, on the outside, two out-casts of hewed stone, or round rings of plaister, as broad as three or four chesse of stones.

Ou·tcast, *sb.*[2] [OUT- 7.]

† 1. The act of casting out; expulsion. *Obs.*

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 46 [There is] no danger at all..to the Church..by their [the Jesuits'] outcast.

2. The act of throwing out or from one.

1864 *Gd. Words* 599/2 At each out-cast, it [a net] opens at every mesh.

3. A falling out, quarrel. (Cf. CAST *v.* 81 f.) *Sc.*

1634 *Tyninghame Sess. Records* in A. L. Ritchie *Ch. St. Baldred* (1880) 238 Thair was ane outcast between George Shortus and George Foster. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.*, *to Jas. Murray* 21 Nov. (1671) 321, I tremble at the remembrance of a new out-cast betwixt him and me. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xlvii, Reuben never sleeps weel, nor I neither, when you and he hae had ony bit outcast.

† 4. An outlet; a vent. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXI. iii. II. 409 On either side of such pits..certaine out-casts, tunnels, or venting holes, to receiue those hurtfull and dangerous vapours.

Outcast (au·tkɑst), *ppl. a.* [OUT- 11: see *cast out*, CAST *v.* 81.]

1. Of persons: *orig.* Abject, socially despised; in later use, Cast out from home and friends; hence, forsaken, forlorn, homeless and neglected.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. pr. iv. 57 (Camb. MS.) So mochel the fowlere and the moore owt cast [*abjectior*] þat he is despised of most folk. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (E. E. T. S.) 76/1034 Mine awne condicions wil I ken, Reproue & oute kast of al women. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xxix, I all alone beweep my outcast state. 1795–7 SOUTHEY *Juvenile & Minor Poems* Poet. Wks. II. 72 Barbarous climes, Where angry England sends her outcast sons. 1828 S. R. MAITLAND *Let. Rev. C. Simeon* 20 In this state of out-cast misery he lived for more than four years. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* V. 112 The highways and the villages were covered..with forlorn and outcast families, now reduced to beggary. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Oct. 1/2 The bitter cry of outcast London.

2. Of things: Rejected, discarded.

c 1560 R. MORICE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 25 Emongs the outecaste papers I haue founde one fragment of a Bull of Indulgences. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* Ded. 2 The rude rubble and out-cast rubbish. of a greater and more serious worke. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xvii. (1856) 129 To convert several outcast eatables to good palatable food.

† 3. Thrown out as an extension from the main building. *Obs.*

a 1645 HABINGTON *Surv. Worcs* in *Worcs. Hist. Soc. Proc.* I. 135 In the Churcheyarde On the Southe syde aboue an outcast chappell.

Outca·st, *v.* Now *rare.* [OUT- 15. (In ME. orig. two words: now poetic.] *trans.* To cast out: see CAST *v.* 81. So **Outca·st** *pa. pple.*

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxxiii[i]. 11, I ches out casten for to bin In þe hous of God is min. *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* cviii[i]. 9 Ben hij outcasten of her woninges. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 615 Here I dwelle out cast [*v. r.* cast out] from alle loye. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 18431 (Trin.) Outcast þou art of goddes aungle. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 264/2 To Oute caste, *abicere*...Oute castyn, *abiectus*. *c* 1580 *Howers Bless. Virg.* 100 Thou..wilt, as I think, me utterly outcast. *a* 1662 HEYLIN *Laud* (1668) 156 It being the custom of all those whom the Court casts out, to labour by all means they can to out-cast the Court. 1741 E. ERSKINE *Serm.* Wks. 1871 III. 17 Their suspending, outcasting and deposing seven men from the holy ministry. 1855 LYNCH *Kroulet* xxiv. ii, Fill us with the love, outcasting Murmur, fearfulness, and sleep.

Outcaste (au·tkɑst), *sb.* (*a.*) [Cf. OUT- 12.] One who has lost or is put out of his caste. Also, One of no caste.

1875 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 191 On a forfeiture of caste by either spouse intercourse ceases between the spouses: if the outcaste be a sonless woman, she is accounted dead. 1894 J. T. WHEELER *Short Hist. India* 59 Besides the four castes [of the Hindu people], there is a large population known as Pariahs or outcastes. They are altogether inferior to the Sûdras, and were probably the Helots of India when the Sûdras were masters. [But see PARIAH.]

b. as *adj.* Outside caste; of no caste.

1894 R. KIPLING *Jungle Bk.* 37 They have no law. They are outcaste.

Ou·tca·ste, *v.* [Cf. OUT- 26: see CASTE *sb.* 2, 3.] *trans.* To put (a person) out of his caste; to deprive of caste; to cause to lose caste.

1867 *Native Opinion* 1 Dec., A man will be outcasted if he observes mourning for one day instead of two, or partakes of boiled rice with his cost on. 1889 *Times* 21 Oct. 5/3 Two members of the Jain community have recently been outcasted by their co-religionists for visiting England. 1894 *Mission. Herald* (Boston) Aug. 329 By this act he not only outcasted his son but also incurred the displeasure of all his caste people.

Hence **Ou·tca·sted** *ppl. a.*, **Ou·tca·sting** *vbl. sb.*

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 27 May 11/2 The caste system has been so very much battered about, that outcasting has lost almost all its terrors. 1891 *Daily News* 12 Jan. 5/6 Measures taken with this object would be illusory so long as 'outcasting' was possible.

Outcasting (au·tkɑ·stiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [OUT- 9 (from *cast out*).]

1. The action of casting out; ejection, expulsion; vomiting; rendering outcast.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xl. (Tollem MS.), Also by oute castynge and strecchynge, and ouercastynge of bemis, lyȝt bryngeþ forþe all þinges. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 75 Outkastyng waschis þe body, & clensis þe stomake of roten & euyl humours. 1535 COVERDALE *Acts* xxvii. 18 On the nexte daye they made an outcastinge. 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* II. vii. 171 The outcasting and desolation of the Jews.

† 2. That which is thrown away; refuse; offal.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xv[i.]. 6 Thof thai seme laith and outkastynge til some, til me thai ere faire and bright. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* iv. 13 The paringis, or out-castinge, of alle thingis. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (E. E. T. S.) 14 It es wrmis and na man, And ut-castyng o men. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 386 Worth nothing but to make refuse and outcastings of.

† 3. An offshoot. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 22 Þe vifte outkestinge of þilke stocke is scorn;..þe zixte kestinge out of the ilke boȝe is wyþstondinge.

Outcasting, *vbl. sb.*[2]: see OUTCASTE *v.*

Ou·tcastness. [f. OUTCAST *a.* + -NESS.] The state of being an outcast.

1846 HARE *Mission Comf.* (1850) 124 Shame and scorn and outcastness and destitution and disease and death.

Out-cavil, etc.: see OUT-.

† **Outce·pt,** *v. Obs.* [OUT- 25.] = EXCEPT *v.* 1.

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* x. lxxii, I oute cepte hym of al knyghtes. 1530 PALSGR. 650/1 He is the strongest man that ever I sawe, I outcept none.

† **Outce·pt,** quasi-*prep.* and *conj. Obs.* Also 6 -cepte, -sep, -sept. [originally pa. pple. of prec.]

A. quasi-*prep.* = EXCEPT *prep.* 1.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cyrurg.* 140 Alle þe membris out cept þe lacertis of þe brest. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 230 Outcepte euer the goods marchaundises or dette. 1518 *Waterf. Arch.* in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 327 Noo lords..shall drynk no maner of man..outesept ther pleasures and willes. 1633 B. JONSON *Tale Tub.* I. iii[i], Of any other countie I' the kingdome. *Pan.* Out-cept Kent, for there they landed All gentlemen.

B. quasi-*conj.* = EXCEPT *conj.* 2.

1528 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regimen* 2 D iij, Outcept thou trust in the figure. 1550–63 MACHYN *Diary* 249 The menyster wold nott, owtsept she wold com at vj in the mornyng. 1621 B. JONSON *Gipsies Metamorph.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 624/1 Outcept I were with child with an owl, as they say, I never saw such luck.

Outch, variant of OUCH *int.*[1]

† **Ou·t-cha·mber.** *Obs.* [OUT- 1.] a. A room outside a house, etc. b. An outer room, an antechamber.

14.. *Why I can't be a Nun* 267 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 145 In that couent were they nowȝt; But an owte chamber for hem was wrowȝt. *a* 1631 DONNE *Lett.* (1651) 314, I aske your leave, that I may hide myselfe in your outchamber. 1654–66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 550 He retired himself into an out-Chamber.

† **Ou·tchange.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [OUT- 6.] ? Outward or foreign exchange.

1695 W. LOWNDES *Ess. Amendm. Silv. Coin* 41 His Chamberlain, and Master and Worker and Warden of all his Exchanges and Outchanges in England and Calis.

Outcha·rm, *v.* [OUT- 18.] *trans.* To surpass in charming; to charm more potently.

1710 NORRIS *Chr. Prudence* v. 235 To outcharm all the pleasures and Relishes of this sensible world. 1827–44 N. P. WILLIS *Poems*, *Psyche* 15 One silent look of thine, Like stronger magic, will outcharm it all.

Out-chase to **Out-chide**: see OUT-.

† **Ou·tchoo·sing,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [OUT- 9.] The action of choosing out, selection; a levy.

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* v. 14 Salomon made an outchosynge (of workmen) thorow out all Israel. And ye outchosynge was thirtie thousande men.

Out-citizen to **Out-clamour**: see OUT-.

Outclass (autklɑ·s), *v. Sporting.* [OUT- 26.] *trans.* To beat or surpass (a rival) so completely as to put him virtually out of the same class or to preclude the notion of his being a competitor; to leave 'nowhere' in a race or contest.

1870 *Daily News* 12 May, She [a yacht] was completely outclassed on that occasion, and never stood the slightest chance from start to finish. 1882 *St. James's Gaz.* 4 Apr. 9/1 A fine young fellow; but beside the bright and merry-looking athlete who opposed him he seemed quite outclassed. 1893 Q. [COUCH] *Delectable Duchy* 83 As a har, I out-classed every man on board.

Ou·t-clea·rance. *Commerce* [OUT- 6.] The act of clearing out; the clearance of a ship by the payment of the custom-house dues.

1778 FOOTE *Trip Calais* I. i, [*Seaman says*] You are welcome to anchor here as long as you list: But you will find the duties high at out-clearance.

Ou·t-clea·ring, *vbl. sb. Banking.* [OUT- 6.] The sending out of bills of exchange and cheques drawn upon other banks to the Clearing-house, in order to their settlement by the banks on which they are drawn; hence, the bills and cheques collectively thus sent out to be cleared. the converse of IN-CLEARING. Also *attrib.* as **ou·t-clearing book** (short *out-book*), the book in which these are entered. Hence **Ou·t-clearer,** the representative of a bank at the Clearing-house, who manages the out-clearing; also called *out-clerk.*

[1827 GILBART *Pract. Treat. Banking* (1849) II. 442 All the articles in the Clearing are entered in a book called the Clearing Book. On the left hand are entered the bills and drafts upon other Bankers. These are called the 'clearing out'.] 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 278 The exchanges are effected by an equal number of messengers simultaneously walking round the desks, delivering the parcels of 'out clearing' and receiving those of 'in clearing', or, as they are called in New York, the Credit and Debit Exchanges. 1882 A. S. MICHIE *Gilbart's Hist. Banking* II. 325 The In-Clearing Book of each clerk ought to agree, of course, with the portions relating to him of the Out-Clearing Books of the other twenty six Clerks. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Mar. 3/1 The 'out-clearers' in the morning sort the various cheques received by their bank on the other clearing banks in alphabetical order, and enter them in their 'out-clearing books' under the names of the different banks.

Out-cli·mb, *v.* [OUT- 18, 17.] *trans.* To surpass in climbing; to climb or ascend beyond.

a 1610 B. JONSON *Pr. Henry's Barriers* Wks. (Rtldg.) 477/1 Buildings, that were the pride of time And did the barbarous Memphian heaps outclimb. 1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sci., Organ. Nat.* I. 198 It can outclimb the monkey. 1892 *Temple Bar Mag.* Oct. 269 They have outclimbed the wood, and are standing on the close grass of the hillside.

Out-clothing, -club, etc.: see OUT-.

†Ou·t-coat. *Obs.* [OUT- 3.] An overcoat.

1684 *London Gaz.* No 1991/4 A brown Cloth Out-Coat. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 68 Coats, out-coats, shirts, waist-coats.

Ou·t-co·llege, *a.* [OUT- 12.] Not residing within the buildings of a college: applied chiefly to members of a college who reside or lodge outside.

1861 TREVELYAN *Horace at Athens*, Colder than out-college breakfasts. 1884 R. OGILVIE *Mem. J. R. Hope-Scott* I. 24 To these must be added his 'out-college' friends 1893 FOWLER *Hist C. C. C.* (O H. S.) 224 Another scholar, for having in his room some out-college men without leave,.. was sentenced to be kept hard at work in the library for a month. *Mod.* (Oxford). 'List of Out-college Residents'.

Out-colour, etc.: see OUT-.

Outcome (au·tkʌm), *sb.* [OUT- 7.]

†1. The act or fact of coming out. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr R.* 80 Widuten hope of vtcume. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* iv. 361 And we sall neir enbuschit be, Quhar we thair out-cummyng [*MS E.* outecome] may se. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 592 Two knichtis..waiting his outcome.

b. The time of the year when the days begin to lengthen (Jam.). *Sc.*

1706 *Mave of Collingtoun* in Watson *Coll. Sc. Poems* I. 43. I pray you, Duncan, thole me here, Until the outcum of the Year 1715 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 87 They talk that Mar designs to quarter in Perth this season till the outcome of the year

2. That which comes out of or results from something; visible or practical result, effect, or product. (orig. *Sc.*: app. made Eng by Carlyle.)

1788 R. GALLOWAY *Poems* 14 And for the outcome o' the story, Just trust it to your neibour tory. 1808–18 JAMIESON, *Outcome*, Termination.. Increase, product. 1832 CARLYLE *Misc Boswell's Johnson* (1857) III 59 We do the man's intellectual endowment great wrong, if we measure it by its mere logical outcome. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Tragedy* III. iii. 138 Scant results and outcomes. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol Econ. Art* Addenda Note 8 Nothing more than the natural growth and outcome from the little dishonesty of the little buyers and sellers. 1865 *Sat. Rev* 19 Aug 227/1 He is, as the modern phrase has it, the outcome of these fine fictional theories. 1874 SMILES *Servant. & Artisan*, 76 Readiness to act [is] the sure outcome and test of belief.

3. An outlet.

1885 W. D HOWELLS *Silas Lapham* (1891) II. 185 There ain't going to be the out-come for the paint in the foreign markets that we expected. 1894 H NISBET *Bush Girl's Rom.* 46 There were lots of other outcomes for her heroic efforts without her going to war for the sake of her country.

†Ou·tcome, *ppl a. Obs.* In 1 útancumen, 5 out(e)comen. [In OE. f. *útan* from without + *cumen*, pa pple., come] Come from without, i e. from another country or place; foreign.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* v. ii § 5 þæt þer nan utancymen mon cuman ne dorste. *a* 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom* xv. (1887) 91 Æþeodige men and utancumene swyðe us swencad. *c* 1425 *Eng. Conq. Irel.* 18 For out-comen men that he lade with hym. *Ibid*, The owt-comen folk þat was thus in-to the land I come 1469 *Waterf Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist MSS. Comm* App v 307 No oute commen man nor strangere.

So **Ou·tco·mer,** †**a.** a stranger; one coming from outside. *Obs* **b.** One coming out from a place

1607 in *Hist. Wakefield Gram. Sch* (1892) 70 By any scholler or outcommer. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 424 'What is going on?' one of the Galileans asked an outcomer.

†**Ou·t-co·meling.** *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. OUT- + COMELING, after OUTCOME *ppl. a*] One who has come from without; a stranger, sojourner, as distinguished from a native, or original resident.

13 . *E. E. Allit P.* B. 870 An out-comlyng, a cayle. 1555 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III i xxxiii. 429, I beseech you, as out-comlings and strangers, to abstain [etc].

Ou·tco·ming, *vbl sb* [OUT- 9.]

†1. A coming out, issuing forth; *concr.* a place of issue or emergence. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 12593 At þe vte-cuming o þe yatte He turnid again 1375 [see OUTCOME *sb* 1]. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. lx. (Bodl MS) ii 3/2 A scheuere is maisch atte þ oute comynge and hard fo the ward *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 107 b, In the plain feld ..abidyng the outcommyng and battaile of their enemies.

2. Event, issue; a result, a product

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xli 13 We herden alle thingis that afterward the outcomyng of the thing proued. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud Chr.* 306 They are the separate outcomings of a great life-thrill. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* III. xxii. (1878) 323 No mere outcoming of modern thought.

3. Emanation

1845 TRENCH *Hulsean Lect.* Sci. i. i. 9 Him of whom the Scripture is the outcoming and the Word. 1860 — *Serm. Westm. Abb* xi. 115 Our words are the outcoming of our inmost heart.

Out-compass to **Out-cook**: see OUT-.

†Ou·t-co·rner. *Obs.* [OUT- 3.] An outlying, remote, or out-of-the-way corner or spot.

1530 PALSGR. 250/2 Outcorner or secrete corner, *reduyt.* 1626 BERNARD *Isle of Man* (1627) 10 Besides many Backesides, By-lanes, and Out-corners, there are foure great streets. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof St.* II. ix. 82 Well skilled in some dark out corners of Divinity.

Outcorporate, *v.*: see OUT- 25.

†Out-co·te, *v.* [f. OUT- 18 + COTE *v.*[1]] *trans.* To surpass.

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI xxx (1612) 149 She of the Gods and Goddesses before the wanton noted, Was of the Gods and Goddesses for wantonnesse out-coted.

Out-count, -country: see OUT-.

†Out-cou·ntenance, *v Obs.* [OUT- 26.] *trans.* To put out of countenance; to outface.

1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* xxix. 166 Then is he presently outcountenanced through the guilte concete. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II ii. (1632) 190, I have seene him when hee was past threescore yeares of age mocke at all our sports, and outcountenance our youthfull pastimes. 1613 J. DAVIES *Muse's Teares* (1878) 14 While high Content, in whatsoeuer Chance, Makes the braue Minde the Staries outcountenance.

†Ou·t-course. *Obs.* [OUT- 7: after Lat. *excursio, excursus* running out, invasion] An excursion; a hostile inroad or incursion.

a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut Rhem N. T.* (1618) 721 It so crusheth this opinion of the Saints out-courses upon the earth. 1621 MOLLE *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* v. iv. 333 Made out-courses upon the neighbor-countreys.

Out-course, *v.*: see OUT-.

Ou·t-cou·rt. [OUT- 3.] An outer court.

1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* i. *Son-dayes* iii A taste of Heav'n on earth the out-courts of glory *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) VII. xi. 231 Persons who, like Agrippa, were almost Christians, and have been (as it were) in the Skirts and Out-courts of Heaven.

†Outcra·ck, *v. Obs.* [OUT- 18.] *trans.* To make a louder crack or noise than; to outbrag.

1592 GREENE *Groat's w Wit* (1617) 23 Furnish himselfe with more crowres, least hee were outcrackt with new commers. 1602 *and Pt. Return fr Parnass.* I vi 498 Hang him whose verse cannot out-bell the wind: Cannot out-cracke the scarr-crow thunderbolt. 1606 MARSTON *Fawn* iv. Fui b, Heele out cracke a Germaine when hee is drunke.

Out-cra·ft, *v. rare.* [OUT- 21.] *trans.* To surpass in craft or cunning; to outwit.

1879 H. N. HUDSON *Hamlet* 24 Claudius must get up very early, and be very busy when up, to out-craft him.

†Out-cra·fty, *v. Obs rare*[-1]. [f. OUT- 20 + CRAFTY (if not a misprint for *out-crafted*).] = prec.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III iv 15 That Drug-damn'd Italy, hath out-crafted him, And hee's at some hard point.

Out-crash, out-crawl: see OUT-.

†Ou·tcrease. *Obs. rare.* [Formed as the opposite of *increase*, after such pairs as *ingrowth, outgrowth.*] Outgrowth, outshoot; emigration.

1625 LISLE *Du Bartas, Noe* 96 As for the Colonies and Outcreases into Spain they are hardly proved. *Ibid.* 103 The men of Marseil are counted an Outcrease of Asia.

Ou·tcrier. Now *rare.* [OUT- 8.] One who cries out. **a.** One who raises an outcry; a brawler.

1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xlii. 1 He shall not be an outcryer, ner an hie mynded person. 1561 DAUS tr *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 150 Plagues, disturbers, outcryers, and inuirious agaynst God and hys Saints. 1584 *Leycesters Commonw.* (1641) 30 To stop the mouths of out-criers.

† **b.** One who sells by auction (OUTCRY *sb.* 2).

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1207/1 To be cried through the citie by a man with a bell, and then to be sold by the common outcrier appointed for that purpose

Outcrop (au·tkrɒp), *sb.* [OUT- 7: cf *crop out*, CROP *v.* 10.] *Mining* and *Geol.* The cropping out or emergence of a stratum or vein at the surface; the edge of a stratum or vein that thus crops out.

1805 *Edin. Rev* VI 244 Most of our coal has been discovered by exploring their outcrops. 1815 W. SMITH *Mem. Map Strata Eng. & Wales* 7 The edges of the strata, which may all be crossed in a journey from east to west, are called their outcrops. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr* 29 Rain falling upon the ground is absorbed by the outcrop, or exposed surface, of the sandy stratum. 1882 J. HARDY in *Proc Berw. Nat. Club* IX. No. 3. 452 Outcrops of limestone succeed.

b. *transf*

1851–6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 213 Flattened prisms of considerable length, arranged obliquely to the surfaces of the shell, the interior of which is imbricated by their out-crop.

c *fig.* A coming into outward manifestation.

1864 BERNIOR *Two Worlds* p vii, I regard these as only its incidents and outward evidences, not its essentials; the mere out-crop on the surface indicating the presence and operation of underlying spiritual forces. 1897 W. C. HAZLITT *Four Gen. Lit. Fam* I ii. ii. 92 Here we have an outcrop of that splenetic acrimony.

d. *attrib.* in *Mining.*

1895 HAICH & CHALMERS *Gold Mines Rand* 121 Shafts that are partly vertical and partly inclined among outcrop properties. 1895 *St James's Gaz.* 16 Nov. 7/1 With regard to the productive capacity of the outcrop companies

Ou·tcrop, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* **a.** *Mining* and *Geol.* To crop out (see CROP *v.* 10) or emerge at the surface, as a stratum or vein.

1848 *Jrnl R. Agric. Soc.* IX. i 61 Wherever it outcrops, the soil is distinguished for its fertility 1895 *Westm Gaz.* 27 May 8/1 A number of other reefs..traverse the property, either outcropping on or dipping into it.

b. *fig.* To emerge or come out casually.

1856 C. J. FLICOTT in *Cambr. Ess.* 172 Because a few suspicious words here and there outcrop in the narrative. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog Sea* (Low) xii § 553 Do we not.. find outcropping some reason for the question, what have the winds had to do with the phenomena before us?

Ou·tcro·pping, *vbl. sb.* [OUT- 9.] *Mining, Geol.*, etc. The action or fact of cropping out; the part of a stratum that crops out: = OUTCROP *sb.* **a.**

1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 23 A tunnel .. cuts the vein .. 175 feet below the outcroppings. 1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts* II. i 6 An outcropping of rock had formed a bastion for the sand.

b *fig.* Appearance, emergence: = OUTCROP *sb.* **c.**

1855 MAURY *Phys Geog Sea* vi. § 383 Here the outcroppings of the relation between magnetism and the circulation of the atmosphere again appear. 1887 *Athenæum* 25 June 830/2 The sudden outcropping of a school of young ..and promising critics.

Ou·tcro·pping, *ppl. a.* [OUT- 10.] Cropping out, emerging at the surface of the ground.

1845 *Silliman's Amer. Jrnl.* Apr. 299 Brine springs.. issue, at the outcropping edges of the siliceous portion of the mass. 1885 'C. E. CRADDOCK' *Prophet Gt. Smoky Mount.* viii, Emerging..upon a slope of outcropping ledges, where his horse left no hoof-print.

Ou·tcross. [OUT- 6.] A cross with an unrelated breed or race.

1890 J. M. TRACY in *Upland Shooting* 398 It may happen that the outcross has been to some extremely prepotent breed. 1900 *Trans Highl. & Agric. Soc.* 104 [He] rarely sought an outcross for his broadly founded herd.

Out-crow, -crowd, -crown: see OUT-.

Outcry (au·tkrɔi), *sb.* [OUT- 7.]

1. The act of crying out; an excited exclamation or shout; loud clamour; noise, uproar.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xxxv. 18 The outcry of hir vp on the ledyng down of hem. 1534 *Act* 26 *Hen. VIII*, c. 5 § 1 Any outcrie, hute, or fresshe suite of or for anie felonie. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 51 Carying him awaye, he makinge an outcry and calling for helpe 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 101 Hee returning with his army, came vpon them, with a most horrible outcry. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. vi 347 There was an outcry of fire on the forecastle. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xvi, With mingled out cry, shrieks, and blows. 1875 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 2) III. xii. 208 The charge seems..to rest on nothing better than the wild outcries of William's enemies at a drunken revel.

2. A public sale to the highest bidder; an auction. *Obs.* or *local.*

†1 1600 *Distracted Emp.* II. i in Bullen *Old Pl.* (1884) III. 195 He sells his goods at outcryes—' Who gives most?' 1607 J. NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* I. 9 One will outbid another, as at an outcry in London. 1708 *Lond Gaz* No. 4412/3 On Wednesday will be held a publick Outcry for Sale of the Inheritance or Fee-simple Estate of the Barton of Kentaberry 1723 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 213, I broke up housekeeping, and sold my furniture by public outcry. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxxviii, [He] sold it at public outcry, at an enormous loss to himself

b. The crying of articles in the streets for sale.

1884 *Times* 29 July 11 Yesterday..a milkman was summoned under a local by-law for selling milk by outcry.

†3. *Rhet.* Ecphonesis or exclamation. *Obs.*

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxvi. 396 We would haue him to vse..outcries as Cicero, or fine conceits as Seneca doth. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix (Arb) 221 The figure of exclamation, I call him the outcrie because it vttereth our minde by all such words as do shew any extreme passion.

Outcry, *v.* [OUT- 14, 15, 18.]

†1. a. *intr.* To cry out. **b.** *trans.* To cry aloud, exclaim; to proclaim. *Obs.*

1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* 39 a/2 The world outcryeth of ve tweyn. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S T. S.) 183 Thair fals Hypocresie Throw all the wald is now outcryit. 1626 T. ATHERBURY *Passion Serm* 27 Thus Christ, having outcryed his torments, prayed for relieke 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* II. ii 38 When Sancho out cri'd, then Don did not out-ride

†2 To sell by auction. *Obs.*

1676 *Laws of Barbados* 15 Mar (1676) 126 Be it Enacted .. That such Effects should be out-cryed and sold within those Houses. 1688 *Ibid* 19 Dec. (1855) 10 Debtors that have their cattle, coppers and stills, and other chattels brought by execution to the open market to be outcried.

3. To outdo in crying; to cry louder than; to 'shout down'.

1530 PALSGR 650/2 Lette hym crye as loude as he wyll, yet I wyll outcrye hym. 1628 C. POTTER *Consecr Serm.* 15 Mar. (1629) 72 If wee cannot outcry it, wee must outlive it. 1641 SYMONDS *Serm bef. Hc. Comm* D b, Their dead inventions would out-cry us and condemne us. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IV 232b Ev'ry Night Let it out-cry the Boy at Philip's Ear 1851 RUSKIN *Mod Paint.* II. iii. i. xiv § 5 Neither anger, for that overpowers the reason or outcries it.

Ou·tcry·ing, *vbl sb.* [OUT- 9.] A crying out; clamour, shouting. So **Ou·tcry·ing** *ppl. a*, that cries out, clamorous; calling loudly or vehemently.

1569–70 *Key. Proclam.* 4 Mar., With clamors and outcryinges [the y] haue accursed the sayde Leonarde Dacres 1626 BERNARD *Isle of Man* (1627) 187 Touching this impatient and ingratefull out-crying fellow Poverty 1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* (1848) 548 The disarming of the militia..occasioned much outcrying 1890 *Daily News* 3 Nov 6/1 There was more hooting and ribald outcrying. 1890 *Home Missionary* (U. S.) July 121 A great and outcrying need for some ..missionaries.

Out-cull to Out-curse: see OUT-.

†Outcu·t, *v. Obs.* (exc. in *pa. pple.*) [OUT- 15.] *trans.* To cut out: see CUT *v.* 56.

1606 *Third Adv. Painter* 19 How far the Gentleman outcuts the Lord. *c* 1706 VANBRUGH *Mistake* III. Wks. (Rtldg.) 450/2, I have seen many a pleasant humour amongst ladies, but you outcut 'em all. 1860 HEWITT *Anc. Armour* II. 188 The sollerets are much outcut at the instep.

So **Ou·tcut** *ppl. a.* [OUT- 11], cut out, excised; **Ou·tcu·tting** *vbl. sb.*, cutting out, excision.

1860 HEWITT *Anc Armour* II. 12 (Cent.) The sollerets are remarkable for the large out-cut piece at the instep. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 9 Robes..distinguished by Outcuttings or Mushings.

Outda·cious, dial corruption of AUDACIOUS.

1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xvii, That out-dacious Oliver. 1840 MRS. F. TROLLOPE *Michael Armstrong* iv. I. 89 They have the outdaciousness to complain that the rents are raised. 1880 TENNYSON *Village Wife* xii, 'E were that outdacious at 'oäm.

Outda·nce, *v.* [OUT- 18.] *trans.* To surpass or outdo in dancing.

1663 COWLEY *Cutter Coleman St.* v. vi, We'll out-dance the dancing Disease. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* III. vii, The company all offered the dancing master wagers that

the parson outdanced him. 1834 BECKFORD *Italy* II. 334 We outdid all our former outdancings.

Outdare, *v.* [OUT- 18, 18 c.]

1. *trans.* To overcome by daring; to outbrave, defy.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, v. i. 40 It was my Self, my Brother, and his Sonne, That boldly did out-dare The danger of the time. 1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* i. iii, The holly that outdares cold winter's ire. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 36 That they might contemn and outdare God to His face. *a* 1711 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 313 All offer'd up ejaculated Prayer, And felt fresh vigour, Danger to outdare.

2. To exceed or surpass in daring, to dare more than.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. iv. 53 Oh Noble Fellow! Who sensibly out-dares his senselesse Sword. 1674 *Gent. Tongue* III. § 1. (1674) 109 All inferior prophaneness is as much outdared by Atheism, as is religion it self. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* xvii. (1862) 283 He will outdo and outdare the other disciples.

Hence **Outdared, Outdaring** *ppl. adjs.*

1593 SHAKS. *Rich II*, I. i 190 Shall I seeme Crest-falne in my fathers sight,...Before this out-dar'd da tard? 1644 VICARS *God in Mount* 204 Our out-daring enemies.

† **Out-date,** *a. Obs. rare.* [OUT- 12.] Without date, dateless, extending beyond all date.

1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Flowers Sion* 17 And may thou [Easter-day] be so bless'd to out-date times That, when heaven's choir shall blaze in accents loud The mighty mercies of their Sovereign God,..It may be still the burden of their joy.

Outdate, *v.* [OUT- 26.] *trans.* To put out of date, make (a thing) out of date or obsolete.

a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Jas. V* Wks. (1711) 110 Imagining to himself an over-sight and preterition, [he] outdateth, by his stay, his protection. *a* 1716 BLACKALL *Wks* (1724) I. 178 The ceremonial Law..expired and was outdated, when the Things typified and signified thereby were accomplished. 1868 WHITTIER *Among the Hills* 92 As if the Sermon on the Mount had been Outdated like a last year's almanac.

Hence **Outdated** *ppl. a.*, put or become out of date; grown obsolete; antiquated.

1616 *Manifest. Abp. Spalato's Motives* App. iii. 6 Outdated Kalendars of Gallo-Belgicus. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV. 13 None of these talk of Religion; that's a stale, out-dated, antiquated, superannuated Subject.

Outdazzle, *v.* [OUT- 18.] *trans.* To outdo in dazzling or brilliancy; to outshine. Also *fig.*

1705 TATE *Warriour's Wife.* i, Fury like Theirs . Out-dazzled Danger, and made Horror Bright. 1813 COLERIDGE *Lett., to T. Poole* (1895) 611 Elliston, by mere dint of voice and self conceit, out-dazzled him. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 191 It might be imagined that nothing can outdazzle the glare of a Syrian sun at noon.

Out-devil to **Out-diplomatize**: see OUT-.

Outdistance, *v.* [OUT- 18 b.] *trans.* To leave completely behind (in a race; hence, in any competition or career); to outstrip: cf. DISTANCE *v.* 4, 4 d.

1857 TROLLOPE *Barch. Towers* xxxviii. (1858) 320 Why do you let the Slopes..out-distance you? 1869 *Daily News* 22 May, [In the three miles walking match, he] so soon outdistanced his opponents, that they did not think it worth while to compete further with him. 1890 D'OYLY *Notches* 113 At last our pursuers were outdistanced. 1898 T. ADAMSON *Stud. Mind in Christ* vii. 171 They felt themselves outdistanced by His ideas, even when they saw into them.

Outdo (autdū′), *v.* [OUT- 15, 18, 18 c.]

† 1. *trans.* To put out. (In ME. two words: cf. *do out.*) *Obs.*

13.. *Cursor M.* 989 Adam was out don nais and naked, In to þe land quar he was maked. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* v. li, Was ta'en in battle and his eyes out-done.

2. To exceed in doing or performance; to excel, surpass, beat; to be superior to.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. i. 150 He hath in this action out-done his former deeds doubly. 1623 B. JONSON *On Portr. Shaks.* in *Folio*, Wherein the Graver had a strife With Nature, to out-doo the life. 1713 STEELE *Guard.* No. 170 P 28 They outdo us so much in cheapness of labour. 1804 WORDSW. '*I wandered lonely as a cloud*' iii, The waves beside them danced; but they Out-did the sparkling waves in glee. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xxxiv. (1878) 274 The other two women were not to be outdone.

b. To beat, defeat, overcome; to exhaust.

1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* title p., To Out do the Dutch without Fighting, to Pay Debts without Moneys. 1776 A. R. ROBBINS *Jrnl.* (1850) 24, I feel weak, and find that a little labor, walking and rowing, seems to out-do me. 1869 J. S. BALDWIN *Prehistoric Nations* iii. (1877) 107 If they were not outdone by the insane chronology.

Hence **Outdoing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Outdoer,** one who outdoes another.

1679 *Phil. Collections* XII. 38 His Observations so wholly new and out-doing, that no Reader can think he wants anything but Equals. 1727 POPE, etc. *Art Sinking* 121 They continue to out-do even their own out-doings. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 173 His rival, an out-door by profession. 1840 TH. HOOK in *New Monthly Mag.* LX. 11 The pink of perfection far outdid his usual outdoings.

† **Out-door,** *sb.* [OUT- 3.] An exterior or outer door.

1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 185 To keepe well and strictly the out-doores, the sences. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 342 A sentinel is stationed..at the out door. 1812 *Examiner* 7 Sept. 564/1 She flung the out-door of the house open.

Out-door, outdoor, *a.* (*adv.*) [OUT- 12.]

1. That is done, exists, lives, or is used, out of doors, without the house, or in the open air.

1763 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* I. i. 22 Their out-door work. 1820 LUSCOMBE *Observ. Preserv. Health Soldiers* 93 Employed in agricultural pursuits or as out-door manufacturers. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* II. 331 Maturing by the outdoor sun and air. 1865 *Look before you leap* I. 134 She..put on her out-door attire.

2. Relieved or administered outside or apart from residence in a workhouse, a charitable institution, etc.; as *out-door pauper, pension, relief.*

1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Berkeley the Banker* I. iii. 51 The outdoor paupers had begun the mischief. 1834 *Act* 4 & 5 *Will. IV*, c. 76 § 52 On what conditions, and in what manner, such out-door relief may be afforded. 1876 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* IV. v. (ed. 5) p. xxxi, Out-door relief ought to be greatly restricted. 1899 *Daily News* 19 June 7/2 Aged seamen..admitted..to the benefits of an out-door pension.

3. Existing or arising outside Parliament, or among the people themselves.

1884 A. PAUL *Hist. Reform* ii. 16 A just and equal representation was long a popular outdoor cry. *Ibid.* v. 91 This..had revived the outdoor agitation for Reform.

4. Applied to the outward or down stroke of a Cornish pumping engine.

1875 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* 93 The plunger lifts are worked by the down or out-door stroke; the weight of the rods forcing the water up the column of pumps.

B. *adv.* in *comb.*, as *outdoor-grown.*

1895 *Daily News* 10 Aug. 5/3 Tomatoes are pouring.. into the London markets, the outdoor-grown fruit being ripe.

Hence **Outdoorish** *a.*, having an out-of-doors, open-air appearance or effect; **Outdoorishness, Outdoorness,** the quality of being out of doors, open-airness.

1777 T. TWINING in *Recreat. & Stud.* (1881) 50 All outdoorness and bodily activity, with a fat lump of quiet mind within. 1880 MISS BIRD *Japan* II. 199 The middle and lower classes have an outdoorishness and visibility about them which offer a thousand points of interest. 1891 *Illustr. Lond. News* Xmas No. 3/1 Perfectly lovely..but a little cold and out doorish. 1896 *Chicago Advance* 10 Dec. 821 The large out doorness of the gospel is one element of its power.

Outdoors, *adv.* [OUT *prep.*] Out of doors; in the open air; also as *sb.* = OUT-OF-DOOR B.

1844 'J. SLICK' *High Life N. York* II. xxii. 60 A great strapping woman as tall as all out-doors. 1846 in WORCESTER. 1851 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. II. 169 Ought's the fust thru-by-daylight train with all on' doors for deepot. 1882 STEVENSON *Fam. Studies Men & Bks.* (1901) 73 Wisdom keeps school outdoors.

† **Outdraught**[1]. *Obs.* [OUT- 7: after L. *extractum*, OF. *estrait.*] An extract, an abstract.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* v. xi. 541 In the extract or outdraught of the Donet. 1542 *St. Acts Mary* (1814) II. 415/2 Þe extracte and outdraught of all proces of forfaltoure concerning þe erle of anguiss. *c* 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 368 The extract or out-draught of the chekkar rolls.

Outdraught[2]. [OUT- 7.] An outward draught or current of air; the 'back-wash' of a wave.

1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* iii, Then followed the returning out-draught, and every limb quivered with the strain. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 383 The rapidity required to secure a continuous out-draught. 1877 TENNYSON *Harold* II. i. 32 Clinging thus [I] Felt the remorseless outdraught of the deep Haul like a great strong fellow at my legs.

† **Outdraw,** *v. Obs.* [OUT- 15.] *trans.* To draw out. (In ME. prop. two words.)

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxi. 10 Þou ait whilk þat me out droghe Fra þe wumbe. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 245 Of which he mot the teth outdrawe. 1558 PHAER *Æneid* VI. R ij, A gastly Gripe, that euermore his growing guttes outdrawes. 1658 A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* III. xv. 263 The vertue of the Plaster expels and outdraweth all humors.

Outdrawing, *vbl. sb.* [OUT- 9.] Drawing out. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* 91 At the out drawing of the Ensigne.

Out-dream, *v. rare.* [OUT- 16, 15 b.] *trans.* † a. To oust or expel by dreams (*obs.*). b. To dream to an end. *nonce-use.*

1621 FLETCHER *Isl. Princess* III. i, I am no flatterer, To promise infinitely, and out-dream dangers. 1798 SOTHEBY tr. *Wieland's Oberon* (1826) II. 214 The mournful dream out dreamt, the trial o'er.

† **Out-dress,** *sb. Obs.* [OUT- 3.] Outer or outward dress.

1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* II. i, I ha' but dight ye yet in the out-dress And 'parel of Earine.

Outdress, *v.* [OUT- 18.] *trans.* To outdo in dressing oneself; to dress more finely than.

1786 [see OUTSHOW *v.* 2]. 1807 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 345 Young people of both sexes, who..try to out-dress each other. 1897 *Chicago Advance* 19 Aug. 247/1 A daughter never should seek nor be allowed to 'outdress' her mother.

Outdrink, *v.* [OUT- 15 b, 18.] *trans.* a. To drink (anything) out or up, drink dry. b. To outdo in drinking, drink more than.

1593 DONNE *Sat.* ii. 33 Nor they which use..To out-drinke the sea. 1622 DEKKER & MASSINGER *Virg. Mart.* II. i, I durst out-drink a lord. 1735 POPE *Donne Sat.* II. 37 Who Outcant old Esdras, or outdrink his heir. 1891 *Miss Herald* (Boston) Dec. 538 He..tried to outdrink the heaviest drinkers.

Outdrive, *v.* [OUT- 15, 18.]

† 1. *trans.* To drive out, expel. (Prop. two words.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1768 (Cott.) Þe springes cum ouer-all utedriue (*Gött.* vte dreue, *Tr.* oute to drief). 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 776 Þou con alle þo deie out dryf.

2. To drive faster than.

1665 PEPYS *Diary* 5 Sept., He..out-drives any coach, and out-goes any horse.

† **Outdure,** *v. Obs.* [OUT- 17, 18.] *trans.* To exceed in endurance, outlast.

1612 *Two Noble K.* III. vi, I feele my selfe . able once againe To out-dure danger. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Pillar of Fame*, Fame's pillar..Out-during marble, brasse or jet.

So † **Outdurer,** one that endures or survives.

1822 B. CORNWALL *Poems, Derwent-Water & Skiddaw*, Out-durer of the storms.

† **Outdwell,** *v. Obs.* [OUT- 17.] *trans.* To tarry or stay beyond (a time).

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. vi. 3 And it is meruaile he outdwels his houre, For louers euer run before the clocke.

Outdweller. [OUT- 2, 8.] One who dwells outside of or away from (a certain place).

1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 163 If the Acceptant be an Out-dweller, (i. e. dwells in another place than where the Bill must be paid). 1895 *Atlantic Monthly* Mar. 387 The outdweller from civilization..produces only for his and their consumption. 1900 W. WALL *Aberdeen & Banff* iv. 90 All 'outdwellers' of the burgh were to be brought in as far as possible for the common defence.

So **Outdwelling** *ppl. a.* [OUT- 10], dwelling outside.

1893 *Atlantic Monthly* Feb. 148/2 Outdwelling men who had something to sell or to trade.

† **Out-dwelling,** *sb. Obs.* [OUT- 1, 3.] A dwelling situated on the outskirts of a town, etc.

1677 HUBBARD *Indian Wars* (1865) I. 128 Doing some small Mischief upon some Out dwellings of Springfield.

† **Oute,** *adv. Obs.* Forms: 1–3 **ûte,** 4–5 **oute, owte.** [OE. *ûte* = OS., OFris. *âta, âte*, OHG. *âze*, ON. *úti*, Goth. *ûta* adv., deriv. of *ût* OUT. Cf. Gr. ἐξω from ἐξ.]

1. Of position: Out, outside. = OUT *adv.* 15, 16; also in some derived senses, e. g. = OUT 22, 23.

c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* IV. iii. (1890) 264 Þonne wæs he ute wyrcende. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxvi. 69 Petrus soðlice set ute [*Lindisf.* úta] on þam cofertune. *a* 1100 *Gereſa* in *Anglia* (1886) IX. 260 ge inne ge ute. *c* 1200 ORMIN 141 All þe folle þær ute stod. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 150 Þeonne is þet lif ute. Þeonne adeaðeð þet treou. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 245 In þe curt and ute, And elles al abute. *c* 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II* (Camden) 120 There hii clateren cumpelin whan þe candel is oute [*rime* doute]. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Franklin's T.* 367. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 363 These othre tuelue wente aboute The holi feith to prechen oute.

b. In existence existing. Cf. OUT *adv.* 26 c.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XII. 145 Þe hexte lettred oute. *Ibid.* 267 Thus he lykneth in his logyk þe leste foule oute. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2175 To wreke vs of wrathe for any wegh oute. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 598 Þis barne..Mizt wele a-preſe for his a poit to any prince oute. *Ibid.* 2574, I ne am noght gylty of þis by all þe godes owte! *Ibid.* 4574, 5410. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCXXII. 250 [To] lede and vse the moost werst and synfullist lyf oute.

2. Of motion or direction. *rare.*

a 900 *O. E. Chron.* an. 894 Ne com se here eall ute or ðæm setum. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 47 Hie ne cam nauwer ute.

† In later use, *oute, owte* (*o* mute), occur as spellings of OUT.

Oute, obs. form of OUGHT, AUGHT.

Out-eat, *v.* [OUT- 18, 15.]

1. *trans.* To surpass in eating, eat more than.

1530 PALSGR. 650/2 My horse wyll outete such four jades as thyne is. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *Characters, Button-maker of Amsterdam* Wks. (1856) 126 He will be sure to bee a guest, and to out-eat six of the fattest Burgers. 1807 W. H. IRELAND *Mod. Ships Pools* 36 *note*, The reader must allow ..that the natives of other countries may out-eat us.

† 2. To eat out or away. ? Only in *pa. pple.*

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXIX. iv, With thy temples zeale out-eaten. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 185 Poore men are pitifully out-eaten by usurious contracts. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 12 Some Antique Inscription, whose Characters..were so corroded, and out-eaten by Time, that..Antiquaries, could not read it.

Outed (au′ted) *ppl. a.* [f. OUT *v.* + -ED[1].] Put out, driven out, ejected; extracted: see OUT *v.* 1.

c 1500 ROWLL *Curyng* 170 Thir outtit meiris hes lang gane ydill. 1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* (1650) 54 Gorging themselves on the preferments of thir outed predecessors. 1676 ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 418 The outed ministers still lurked in the country. 1754–62 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) V. lxix. 189 A bold measure of arresting the mayor of London, at the suit of Papillon and Dubois, the outed sheriffs. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 94 He was the outed minister of Small Isles. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss Hags* 145 His lady..harboured outed preachers.

Out-edge: see OUT-; EDGE *sb.* 7 b.

Outehees, -hese, early ff. OUTAS, outcry.

† **Outen,** *adv., prep.* (*a.*) *Obs.* (exc. *dial.*) Forms: 1 **útan,** 2–3 **uten,** 4–5 **owten,** 4– **outen.** [OE. *útan* and *ûtane* from without = OS. *ûtan*, OHG. *ûzan* and *uzana*, ON. *útan*, Goth. *ûtana*, a deriv. of *ût*: cf. Gr. ἔξωθεν from ἐξ. In ME. reduced to *uten, ute*, and so app. confounded with *ute*, OUTE. It is doubtful whether the modern north. dial. *outen* (see E. D. D.), is historically connected with the OE. word.]

A. *adv.* 1. From without, from outside.

885 *O. E. Chron.*, Ælfred com utan mid fierde. *a* 1000 *Andreas* 28 Ægðwylene ellþeodigra ðara ðe ðæt ealand utan sohte.

2. Outside, on the outside, without.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* XXXIV § 10 Þæt treow biþ uton gescyrped mid þære rinde. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1322 Innan and utan eorðan lime gefæstnod. *c* 1205 LAY 5699 Fore alle þan cræften þe heo uten [*c* 1275 hi wið houte] cuðden. [1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (ed. 2) Gloss., *Outen*, out of doors.]

b. Away, distant; absent, wanting.

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 367 He is elches godes ful, nis him nobing 3it uten [*Tr.* nis him no wiht uten]. 13.. *Cursor M.* 22836 (Edinb. MS.) þe mar man swink him þar aboutin fra sped þe ferre he sal ben outin [*other MSS.* ute, out(e].

B. *prep.* **1.** Without, outside, away from.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2739 And sette hi[m] ðor vten ðe town.

2. Without, besides.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 65; Vten childre and vten wimmen, wel fowre and xx ðusent men.

C. *Comb.* and quasi-*adj.*

1. *Comb.* Forming advbs. as OE. *útan landes*, ME *uten erdes* in a foreign land, abroad.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) lxiv. [lxv] 8 þeoda þe eard nymaþ utan landes. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 956 And uten erdes sorje sen.

2. quasi-*adj.* (This appears to have originated in combinations, afterwards sometimes separated.) Coming from without, foreign, alien.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1741 Laban ferde..fro caram in-to vten stede. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2153 Wel to yeme, and wel were Ageynes uten laddes here. *Ibid.* 2580 Hise uten laddes here comen, And haues nu þe priome numen. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xvii[i]. 46 Outen [Vulg *alieni*] sons to me lighed þai, Outen sones elded er þai. *Ibid.* cxxxvi[i]. 5 Hou sal we singe sange..Ofe laueid in outen land þat isse?

b. Out-of-the way, side-, by-.

a 1350 *St Martin* 259 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 155 Þai went þam till ane owten strete, For þai wald noght saint Martyn mete.

Ou·ten-town, *a.* and *sb. Sc.* [f. prec (?) + TOWN *sb.*] **a.** *adj.* Living or lying outside the town. **b.** *sb.* A person living outside the town. Hence **Outen-towner**

1677 in Ure *Hist. Rutherglen* (1793) 69 Ordered that none of the inhabitants give or sell, to outtentouns, any Muckmiddins, or foulyie. 1887 *Jamieson's Dict.* Suppl. s. v., Lying or living outside the burgh bounds, not belonging to the town: as, *outen toun* land, *outten towner* burgess, *outen-touns* multure. 1882 W. H. DAWSON *Hist. Skipton* (E. D. D.), *Outen-towners*, the rural inhabitants around a town.

Out-entry to **Out-equivocate**: see OUT-.

Outer (au·tǝɹ), *a.* (*sb.*[1]) Forms: 5-6 **outter**, (6 **outar**), 5, 7- **outer**. [A new comparative formed immediately on OUT, instead of the inherited form UTTER from OE. *útera*, *uttra*, which had ceased to show relationship to *out*; cf. *late*, *latter*, *later*. Occasional examples of *outer*, *outter* occur in Chaucer MSS., and the adv. *outerly* was very common in 14-15th c.; but, though found in the Bible of 1611, *outer* was not frequent till the 18th c, *utter* being usual in the sense 'exterior' till late in the 17th c.

The superlatives going with *outer* are OUTMOST and OUTERMOST. Equivalent forms found in late ME or early mod. Eng. (doublets of corresponding forms mentioned under UTTER) are compar. OUTFORMORE, OUTMER, superl. OUTERFST. Like the other comparatives of this kind, *outer* is not followed by *than*; we do not say *outer than*.]

1. That is farther out than another (distinguished as *inner*), exterior; farther removed from the centre or inside; hence, comparatively or relatively far out; that is on the outside, outward, external; of or pertaining to the outside.

c 1410-25 *Chaucer's Troylus* III. 664 (615) (Harl. MS.) I wol in þat outter [*Camb. MS.* *c* 1425 vtir] house allone Be warden of 3oure wommen euerychon. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* viii. 12 But the children of the kingdom shall be cast out into outer darkness [Gr. τὸ σκότος τὸ ἐξώτερον]. 1677 GREW *Anatomy Fruits* iii § 3 The Foundation or Ground of the Outer and more Bulky Part of the Stone, is the inner Part of the Parenchyma. 1794 MRS RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxvi, We shall reach the outer court presently. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 488 The outer one, is commonly known as the serous layer, and the inner as the mucous. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii § 8. 435 In manners and outer seeming they had sunk into mere natives.

2. Said of things and conditions external to man's mind and soul, of the objective or physical as opposed to the subjective or psychical world. Cf. INNER 2.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sec. Nun's T.* 414 (Ellesm. MS.) Ther lakketh no thyng to thyne outter [so *Heng.*; *Harl.* outer; *Cambr.*, *et.*, vtter] eyen. *c* 1800 K. WHITE *Poems* (1837) 80 To these I 'plained, or turned from outer sight. 1883 A. BARRATT *Phys. Metemp.ric* 178 Metaphysic seems to leave us in the contradiction that outer objects are made by mind, yet that the processes of mind are in some way derived from outer objects.

b. Phr. *Outer man*, the body (after *inner man*); hence humorously, outward personal appearance, dress (so *outer woman*). *Outer world*, the material world outside that familiar or known; also, people generally, outside the individual or his immediate circle.

a 1845 HOOD *Lamia* vi 80 And say the outer woman is utter woman, And not a whit a snake. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* i. ii, Regarding the object in dispute not only with the eye of the outer man, but the eye of law and order. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* viii. (1869) 245 The key to the inquiry is to be found in the Outer world of the Odyssey. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 119 Though themselves invisible to the outer world, they [convictions] may yet operate with magnetic force, upon other parts of our belief. 1895 A. NUTT *Voy. Bran* I 278 The under- is as old as the outer-world conception of a land dwelt in by wise, powerful, and immortal beings. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Apr. 2/1 A woman must be uncommonly good inside to present such an outer-man to her fellows.

3. *Combinations* (in which the hyphen is optional): *outer clothing*, *deck*, *door*, *kirk* (*Sc.*), *room*, *vestment*; also, **outer edge** (in Skating) = *outside edge*: see EDGE *sb.* 7 b; **Outer House**: see quot. 1872; † **outer line**, boundary line, circumference; **outer ward** of a castle: see WARD *sb.*[2]

1891 E. KINGLAKE *Australian at H.* 7 The idea..to elaborate our present under-clothing into *outer-clothing. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxvii. 355 To strip off the *outer-deck planking of the brig. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xviii, The distance of his apartment from the *outer door of the house. 1861 J. RUFFINI *Dr. Antonio* xv, To see on the outer-door steps, plates full of oranges. 1902 *Murray's Mag.* XXVI. 47 1/2 The *outer edge is a gliding movement, forward or backward, performed on the outer edge of the runner. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xii, This case of Marsport against Lackland has made an uncommon in the 'Outer House. 1872 WHARTON *Law Lex.* (ed. 5), *Outer House*, the name given to the great hall of the Parliament House in Edinburgh, in which the Lords Ordinary of the Court of Session sit as single judges to hear causes. The term is used colloquially as expressive of the business done there in contradistinction to the Inner House, the name given to the chambers in which the First and Second Divisions of the Court of Session hold their sittings. 1875 W. MCILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire* 54 In the Cathedral and in the *Outer-kirk were various altars. 1530 PALSGR. 250/2 *Outarlyne or parte of a cercle, *circumference*. 1727 SWIFT *Art Pol. Lying* Wks. 1755 III. i. 121 In their *outer-room there ought always to attend some persons endowed with a great stock of credulity. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) iv. xx, The outer-room of a public office.

B. *elliptically* as *sb.* In *rifle-shooting*, that part of the target outside the circles surrounding the bull's eye; hence, a shot that strikes this part.

1862 *Mag. Mag.* Mar. 429 Bewildered with talk going on all around them of outers and centres and bull's eyes. 1884 *Times* 23 July (Farmer), Running through the scoring gamut with an outer, a magpie, and a miss.

Hence **Ou·ter** *v. nonce-wd.*, to make outer or external.

1890 J. H. STIRLING *Gifford Lect.* vi. 104 The inner must be outered, the outer innered.

Outer, *sb.*[2] [f. OUT *v.* + -ER[1].]

†**1.** One who or that which puts out, utters, or gives vent to; *spec.* one who utters or circulates false coin. *Obs.*

1421-2 HOCCLEVE *Dialog* 175 Vengaunce on yow..ye false moneyours, and on yowre outeris. *c* 1448 — *Balade Dk. York* 17 Be thow an owter of my nyetee.

2. *Pugilism.* A knock-out blow.

1898 *Pit Bits* 22 Jan. 309/1 Boxing Instructor (loquitur), Great Scot! that was an 'outer' you gave me.

[**Outer** (in Latham, etc.), mispr. for OUSTER.]

†**Ou·terest,** *a. Obs.* Also 5 **owt(t)erest**. [A superlative formed on *outer*: cf. *innerest*. The more frequent form was UTTEREST, q. v.] = OUTERMOST, UTTERMOST.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. met. vi. 55 (Add. MS.) þe sonne..comyng from his outerest [*Camb. MS.* owtereste] arysyng til he hidde his bemes vndir þe wawes. *Ibid.* IV pr. vi 136 Þilke þat is outerest [*Camb. MS.* owtterest]..as it is forþest fro þe mydel symplicite of þe poynt.

Outerly (au·tǝɹli), *adv.* (*a.*) Now *rare*. Forms: 4- **outer**, (4-5 **outir-**, **outre-**, **owter-**, **owtre-**, 5 **outtur-**, 5-6 **outer-**); 4-5 **-liche**, **-li**, 5-7 **-ly**. [Another form of UTTERLY, conformed to *out*, *outer*. It is remarkable that this was very frequent in 14-15th c., when *outer* itself was rare.]

†**1.** In an utter or extreme degree; entirely, absolutely; in an unqualified manner. = UTTERLY *adv.* *Outerly not*, not at all, in nowise. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11520 Þan telly þe outrely schent. *c* 1360 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 530/131 Schewe not þin herte outerliche to þi seruaunt. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 437 Crist is in ilche mannes soule þat loveþ hym owterliche. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 160 The othere goode werkes..been outrely [*v. rr.* outerly, vtterly] deede as to the lyf perdurable in heuene. 1388 WYCLIF *Deut.* xv. 4 And outerli [L. *omnino*] a nedi man and begger schal not be among 3ou. 1429 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 349/1 Ye weist which is clepid aunselle shal outirli be putt awei. *a* 1541 WYATT *Ps.* li. Poems (1810) 394/1 And seeth hymself not outterly deprynted From lygth of grace.

2. In an outward direction; towards the outside. Now *dial.*

1681 GREW *Museum* i. 27 In the lower Jaw, two Tusks,..like those of a Boar, standing outerly, an inch behind the Cutters.

B. *adj.* Of a wind: Blowing from an outward direction: cf. *westerly*. Now *dial.*

a 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* II. (1704) 260/1 Open Bays, subject to outerly Winds. 1896 CROCKETT *Grey Man* 299 (E. D. D.) An outerly wind might drive him to the coast of Ireland.

Outermer, -mere: see next.

†**Ou·termore,** *a. Obs.* Also 4-5 **-mere**, 7 **-mer**. [A variant of UTTERMORE, f. *outer* + *-mer*, -MORE: cf. INNERMORE.] Outer; external, outward.

1388 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xiii 32 *marg.*, Thou schalt fynde in fewe men the ynnere goodnesse of soule, and of outermere conuersacioun to gidere. — *Ezek.* xlvi. 21 He ledde me out in to the outermere halle. *c* 1400 *Prymer* (1894) 72 Mi soule be fillid [wiþ] innere fatnesse & outermere fatnesse. *a* 1640 JACKSON *Creed* x. xlv. § 3 We cannot allot a lower or outermer mansion in heaven itself than that. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 117 One atome in the inner rims, would be even to more than one in the outermore.

Outermost, *a.* (*adv.*) Also 6 **outter-**. [f. OUTER *a.* + -MOST (cf. *hindermost*, *innermost*); a later formation than UTTERMOST, conformed to *out*, *outer*.] Situated farthest out from the inside or centre; most outward; most external; extremest.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xiv. 197 Descending downe to the centre of the world and mounting vp aboue the outter-most circle of it. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl., Disc.* ii i, Those imaginary spaces, that are beyond the outermost part of the outermost Heaven. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lit. Nat.* (1834) I. 114 The angle formed by the two outermost lines. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* vii. 186 Circles of which the outermost and largest indicates the Predicate of the Conclusion.

b. as *adv.* In the most outward position.

1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 154 When the material embodiment presents itself outermost.

Ou·terness. [f. OUTER *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or fact of being outer or exterior.

†**1.** That which possesses this quality; the outer surface, the exterior. *Obs*

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 86 Unevennesses..in its outerness or surface.

2. Occupation with what is external. *rare.*

1863 *Dublin Lect. Eng. Lit.* 10 An infusion of French character, which gave to the English mind a certain amount of French quickness and outerness, and made it more bright and objective.

Outes, variant of OUTAS, outcry.

Out-eye, -eyed: see OUT-.

†**Ou·tface,** *sb. Obs.* Also 6 **vtface**. [OUT- 3.] The outer or external face; outside; surface.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* D j b, The vtface or Superficies of the earth. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* vi. § 2 (1643) 186 The outface of the ground could not be obscured. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Building*, That no Door-Frame, or Window-Frame of Wood, in London and Westminster shall be set nearer to the Outface of the Wall than four Inches.

Outfa·ce, *v.* [OUT- 18 b, c.]

1. *trans.* To outdo or overcome in facing or confronting; to look (a person) out of countenance; to face or stare down; hence, to put out of countenance, put to shame or to silence, generally; esp. by boldness, assurance, impudence, or arrogance.

To outface with a card of ten: see CARD *sb.*[2] 2 a, and cf. FACE *v.* 3 b.

a 1529 SKELTON *Bouge of Court* 315 Firste pycke a quarell and fall out with him then And soo outface hym with a carde of ten. 1540 COVERDALE *Fruitf. Less.* v. Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 398 To take too much upon us, that with bragging or arrogancy we would out-face the weak. 1584 FENNER *Def. Ministers* (1587) 43 To rayse tumultes, and by number to out-face our Superiours. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, iv. x. 49 Oppose thy stedfast gazing eyes to mine, See if thou canst out-face me with thy lookes. 1596 — *Merch. V.* iv. i. 17 We shal haue old swearing That they did giue the rings away to men; But wede out-face them, and out-sweare them to. 1615 HEYWOOD *Foure Prentises* I. xiv. Wks. 1874 II. 196 Think'st thou, thou canst outface me? proud man, no. 1658 A. FOX *Wurts' Surg.* v 363 These impudent wenches would have outfaced me therein. 1756 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIII. 215 They will outface and outlung you. 1882 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* I. 103 They will outface the two unlearned and ignorant men.

fig. 1649 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. lxvi (1730) 140 In this course they continued till they had out-faced shame itself. 1854 RUSKIN *Two Paths* i. § 9, I have put this painful question before you, only that we may face it thoroughly, and, as I hope, out face it. 1898 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Nov. 3/2 It has happened to me to find myself before a common silk that outfaced all the reds of nature.

†**b.** To force *from* by confronting. *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, ii. iv. 283 Then did we two, set on you foure, and with a word, outface'd you from your prize.

2. To face boldly or defiantly, to confront fearlessly or impudently; to brave, defy.

1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 116 This so great assurednesse whereby a man may be bold to outface the diuell, sinne, death, and hell gates. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1148/2 If you meet your brother in the street, shun him not, but outface him. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. iii 11 He, with presented nakednesse out-face The Winds, and persecutions of the skie. 1679 GOODMAN *Penit. Pardoned* II. iii. (1713) 206 The Pharisee stood upon his own justification, and with a brazen impudence outfaces heaven. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 9 They..outface you with an eye that challenges inquiry. *fig.* 1827 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXVI. 337 Professors of holiness, and professors of patriotism, when they are thoroughly versed in their trade, can outface infamy.

†**3.** To contradict (any one) to his face; to controvert or deny (a statement, etc.) boldly or impudently; to give the lie to boldly or defiantly.

c 1586 CTESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* cxxxix. xi, This cursed brood..Would with proud lies thy truth outface. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* i. (1594) 359 For a yea or a naie, they foorthwith thinke that the lie is given them, and that they are outfaced. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* viii. Wks. (1851) 43 Which..if we shall still avouch to be a command, he palpably denying it, this is not to expound S. Paul, but to outface him. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* i. ix. 28 Who can outface so Ancient and Loud Tradition?

†**b.** To maintain boldly or impudently to the face of (a person), *that*, etc. *Obs.*

1631 LYNDE *Case for Spectacles* (1638) 58 They have outfaced the world in their Preface, that their Translation is so exact and precise. 1654 VILVAIN *Theol. Treat.* Suppl. 240 The Ægyptian Sorcerers..outfaced the King, that they were Serpents which looked like Rods. 1678 DRYDEN *Kind Keeper* iv. i, He made me keep Lent last Year till Whitsontide, and out-fac'd me with Oaths, it was but Easter.

†**4.** To maintain (something false or shameful) with boldness or effrontery; to brazen out. *Obs.*

1581 W. FULKE in *Confer.* II. (1584) K iij b, I see you would outface the matter. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xxi, The Damsell, ..at sight of her own letter, was soon blank, and more ingenuous than to stand outfacing. 1679 BEDLOE *Popish*

Plot Ep. A ij, I scarce know which is greatest, Their Impudence in committing horrid Villanies, or in out-facing them, when they are done. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus, Wars of Jews* t. xvii. (1733) 593 Why cannot you give over this Way of shuffling and outfacing things, and rather make a frank Confession?

Hence **Outfa·ced** *ppl. a.*; **Outfa·cer**, one who outfaces; **Outfa·cing** *ppl. a.* and *vbl. sb.*

1547-64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 126 Defended from..lyers, from out-facers, shamelesse persons, & theeues. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* i iii. I..pierc't the starre, With an outfacing eye. 1618 BP. HALL *Contempl., O. T.* xiii. i, Conviction of a denied and outfaced disobedience. 1632 BROME *North. Lass* i v. Wks. 1873 III 11, I know he is a Bawd by his out-facing. 1681 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 25 (1713) I. 164 Notwithstanding all their Impudent out-facings of the Matter, I doubt not but a horrid Conspiracy will yet..be made out.

Out-faith, etc.: see OUT-.

Ou·tfall. [OUT- 7.]

†**1.** A sally or sortie from a camp or fortified place. (Cf. Du. *uitval*, †*uitval*, Ger. *ausfall.*) See FALL *out* c. *Obs.*

1637 R. MONRO *Exped.* i. 11 The first night, the Major made an out-fall. [1891 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 416 His whole life was spent in raids and outfalls upon the Brabanters.]

2. The act of falling out; a quarrel. (See FALL *out* d.) *Sc.* or *north dial.*

?16.. in Pennant *Tour in Scot* 1769 App. (1776) 330 They rysed a cry, as if it hade been upon some out fall among these people. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss., Out-fall*, a quarrel, a misunderstanding.

3. The outlet or mouth of a river, drain, sewer, etc., where it falls into the sea, lake, etc.

1629 *Drayner Conf.* (1647) B iv, The out falls of Wisbich and Spalding being daily more and more choaked with sands from the sea. *a* 1634 CHALMAN *Rev. for Honour* III. ii, Rivers with greedier speed run neere their out falls, than at their springs. 1783 *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 8 It is probable, that the river Medway..had once an out-fall to the sea. 1833 TENNYSON *Lady of Shalott*, As when to sailors while they roam, By creeks and outfalls far from home. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 343 Good sewers, and a proper outfall.

attrib. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 285 Convenient situations for forming outfal drains. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Jan. 1/3 To carry away the sewage to outfall works.

b. *fig.* Outlet, channel of disposal.

1833 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Ione* I. iv. 77 At a time when costly fancies were the legitimate outfalls of his wealth.

†**Ou·tfalling.** *Sc. Obs.* [OUT- 9.] A falling out, a quarrel.

a 1670 STEADING *Troub. Chas. I* (1850) I. 223 Priuat menis out-fallingis and broylis ar questionat as nationall querrellis.

†**Ou·tfang.** *Sc. Obs.* Abbreviation of next.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* xiii. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* iv. [see INFANG.]

†**Ou·tfangthief.** *Old Eng. Law. Obs.* In 2 utfangene þeof, utfangenþeif; 3 utefang-, utfangen-, 3, 4 outfangen(o)-, -fange-, -thef. [Answers to an OE. type *útfangenne þéof* accusative case) 'out-caught thief'; but the expression appears to have come into use later, to match *infangenne þéof*, INFANGTHIEF, q. v.] A franchise of a lord of a private jurisdiction, more extensive than that of INFANGTHIEF; originally, the lord's right to pursue a thief (at least when the latter was 'his own man') outside his own jurisdiction, bring him back to his own court for trial, and keep his forfeited chattels on conviction. But the right was variously defined or circumscribed in the 13th c., when its meaning seems to have already become conjectural.

The term *infangenne þéof* occurs in several OE. Charters, but of *útfangenne þeof* no trace has been found except in an alleged charter of Egbert dated 8 8 (Birch *Cartul. Sax.* No. 305), which has the Latin phrase 'cum furis comprehensione intus et foris' the apparent equivalent of an OE. 'mid infangenum þeofe and útfangenum'. But this is extant only in the *Liber Koffinus* (1120-50), and may be spurious, or the phrase may be a 12th c. interpolation. The term is wanting from an Eng.-Fr. Glossary of Law Terms compiled 1122-1150 (Wright *Reliq. Antiq.* I. 33) which contains '*Infangenethef*—larum pois ens nostre tere'. On the other hand, *útfangene þeof* occurs in the forged Charter of Edgar to Glastonbury (Birch, No. 1277), which was in existence before William of Malmesbury made the third version of his *Gesta Regum* 1130-40 (in which the charter is given); and it may thus go back to 1100, or even earlier.

The etymological sense 'out-caught-thief', i.e. 'thief apprehended outside' (the jurisdiction), is that assigned to it in the Ripon record of 1228, in which the grant of 'infangethef et outfangethef' was explained as giving the grantee the right to try 'his own thief' *ubicumque captum*, whether within or without his territorial jurisdiction. But Bracton and *Fleta* explain it as the right to try thieves coming *from without*, and apprehended within the lord's jurisdiction; they both expressly deny that it meant a thief *taken outside*, or that such a thief might be brought back into the jurisdiction to be tried. *Fleta* however adds that, after his own thief had been condemned by the outside tribunal, the lord might bring him into his jurisdiction and hang him on his own gallows; and the right to do this appears to be all that Britton knows as 'the franchise of outfangenthef'.

a 1135 *Forged Charter of Edgar to Glastonbury* (dated 971), & habeant socam & sacam.. infangenebeof & utfangene þeof, & flemene ferðe, hamsocne, fridebrice.. forstealle, toll & team, ita libere & quiete sicut ego habeo in regno meo. 1189-95 in *Regist. de Wetherhal* (1897) 31 Concedimus insuper eidem Abbathiæ soch et sach et tol et theam et infangentheif et utfangentheif. 1228 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) I. 52 Suum latronem ubicumque captus fuerit, infangethef et outfangethef. *Ibid.* 57 Et suum latronem ubicumque captum ad judicandum in curia sua.. et infangthef et utefangthef, furcam, prisonam, blodewite [etc.]. *c* 1250 BRACTON III. xxxv. 154 *b*, UTFANGENTHEF vero dicitur latro extraneus, veniens aliunde de terra aliena, et qui captus fuit in terra ipsius qui tales habet libertates. 1290-1300 *Fleta* i. xlvii. 62. 1292 BRITTON II. iii § 13 Qe il eynt la fraunchise de outfangenthef, ceo est a dire, qe eux eynt les juises de lour gentz et de lour tenauntz, ou q'il soint pris hors de lour feez, jugez a pendre, qe il les pusent apres jugement rendu prendre et remener en lour fraunchise et fere les pendre illucs sur lour fourches demeyne. ?*c* 1300 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 462/2 Ovec retorn de Bref infangenethef, outfangenethef, e quite de tonnue, passage, murage, pontage, pavage. 1535 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 26 § 23 Lordshippes Marchers..shall have within the precincte of their said Lordeshippes.. Wayff Straiff Infanthef Outfanthef Treasoure Troves. *c* 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 37 Thair is sum Baronis quha hes privilege and libertie of infang and outfang thift. 1579 RASTELL *Expos. Words* 213 *Outfangthiefe*, that is, that theues or felones of your lande, or fee, out of your land or fee taken with felonie or stealinge, shalbee brought backe to your Court, and there iudged. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s. v. *Infangthefe*, Out-fangthiefe is ane forain thiefe, quha cumis fra an vther mans lande or jurisdiction, and is taken and apprehended within the lands pertelnand to him quha is infeft with the like liberty. 1814 SCOTT *Waverley* x. 1839 KEMBLE *Cod. Dipl.* I. Introd. 45. 1895 POLLOCK & MAITLAND *Eng. Law* I. 564 *note*, [In the 13th c.] there was much doubt as to what was meant by *hengwite* and as to the exact limits of the right of *utfangenethef*. In cases of *quo warranto* the king's advocates are fond of puzzling their adversaries by asking them to explain what they mean by these old words.

†**Ou·tfare.** *Obs.* [OE *útfaru* fem., cf. *útfær* neut., a going out, f. *út* (see OUT- 7) + *faru, fær*, going, journey, *faran* to go, travel.] A going out, journey, expedition; an outlet.

c 961 *Rule St. Benet* lxvi. (Schröer, 1885) 127 Þæt nan neod ne sy munecum, utan to farenne, forþy þe se ; utfaru nan þing ne framað hira sauluum. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom* I. 484 Dæt we synle done mæran gylt forfleon þurh utfære ðæs hæsan. 13.. *Cursor M.* 7890 Þat vii was .At kinges ost, and in vte-far.

Out-fast (-fa·st), *v.* [OUT- 18, 17.] *trans.* To surpass in fasting, fast longer than. † *To outfast oneself*, to fast beyond one's power of endurance.

1645 WITHER *Vox Pacif.* 29 Yet, as if they had Pharoah's kine out-fasted. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 334, I have out-fasted my self, or my Stomach is gone. 1855 HUMAN *Lat. Chr.* IV 116 Sow the good seed as the heretics sow the bad.. Out-labour, out-fast, out-discipline these false teachers.

Out-fawn to **Out-feed**: see OUT-.

Ou·t-fe·nce, *sb.* [OUT- 3.] An outer or bounding fence.

1769 *Aclome Inclos. Act* 13 The out-fences of all the lands shall be well and sufficiently made. 1797 T. WRIGHT *Autobiog.* (1864) 41 Without putting down a pit within the stakes of any of the out-fences.

Outfe·nce, *v.* [OUT- 15, 18.] *trans.* **a.** To fence out, divide by fences. **b.** To outdo in fencing, or put (one) out of his fence or guard.

1770 *W. Hilsborough Inclos. Act* 14 All the lands shall be well and sufficiently out-fenced. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* i (1892) 5 Veteran tricksters..capable of outfencing her nascent individuality.

Out-ferret to **Out-fiction**: see OUT-.

Outfield, out-field (au·tfild). [OUT- 1.]

1. The outlying land of a farm; esp. in Scotland, the outlying land which is either unenclosed and untilled moorland or pasture, or was formerly cropped from time to time without being manured. *Outfield and infield system*: see INFIELD.

1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 361, I know that it is not my home nor my Father's house: it is but..the outer close of His house, His outfields and mur-ground. 1812 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Husb. Scot.* i. 315 His land is originally all outfield, being mostly covered with whins and heath not many years ago. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* II. 94 The chief part of each farm consisted of 'out-field' or unenclosed land, no better than moorland.

attrib. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* xv (ed. 2) 123 This land is what is call'd out-field land; that is, land not improved, and that has received but little manure. When brought into tillage, three or four crops exhaust it. 1820 SCOTT *Monast* i. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 189 Ropes.. thrown over all the outfield hay ricks.

b. An outlying field.

1676 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1852) II. 464 Thirty men to be a Guard while we gather in your harvest from your out fields. 1733-1856 [see INFIELD]. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 406 The chief part of the Indians begin to plant their out-fields, when the wild fruit is so ripe, as to draw off the birds from picking up the grain.

2. *fig.* The region of thought or fact outside defined limits; an outlying region.

1851 TRENCH *Stud Words* vi. 174 The enclosure of a certain district from the great outfield of thought or fact. 1859 — *On Author. Vers* 22 Words are enclosures from the great outfield of meaning.

attrib. ?*a* 1850 S. MILLER *Serm.* in *Mem.* iv. (1883) 99 We would 'go forth' in more than human might against the outfield masses festering in our midst.

3. In *Cricket* and *Baseball*: The outlying part of the field, that part most remote from the batsman.

1895 *Daily News* 5 Feb. 3/5 The rest of the wickets fell for catches, most of them in the out-field, and the innings closed for 72. 1896 *Ibid.* 11 Aug. 7/2 The outfield ground was so dead that many hits that would ordinarily have been fours and twos only produced twos and singles.

b. = OUT-FIELDER.

1884 *Lillywhite's Cricket Ann.* 101 J. E. K. S—, a magnificent out-field. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Dec. 7/2 He is a good out-field.

Ou·t-fie·lder. [OUT- 1 + FIELDER.] The player or fielder who stands in the out-field: see prec. 3.

1893 *Columbus* (O.) *Disp.* 17 Nov., A deal with the Pittsburgh club for the purchase of Van Haltren, the outfielder. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Feb. 3/1 An out-fielder, running for a catch.

So **Ou·t-fie·lding** *vbl. sb.*, the action of fielding in the 'out-field'; also *attrib.*; **Out-fie·ldsman** = OUT-FIELDER.

1881 *Daily News* 8 July 2/7 Newton's wicket-keeping, and Cave's out-fielding. 1884 I. BLIGH in *Lillywhite's Cricket Ann.* 4 The out-fielding ground was very rough. 1891 W. G. GRACE *Cricket* 208 A brilliant out-fieldsman is worth his place in any eleven for the work he can do there alone.

Outfi·ght, *v.* [OUT- 15 d, 18 b.]

†**1.** *trans.* To take by assault, subdue, conquer, overcome. [Rendering L. *expugnare.*] *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Josh.* x. 35 And [Joshua] went fro Lachis vnto Eglon, and enuyrounde, and out fauȝt [Vulg. *expugnavit*] it the same day. — *Ecclus* iv. 33 And God shal outfiȝten [*expugnabit*], or ouercome for thee, thyn enemya.

2. To fight better than; to beat in a fight.

1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* xlix. 17 He could, if not outfight his enemies, outwit them. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 167 He out-fought his adversary left and right. 1875 MERIVALE *Gen. Hist. Rome* xlv. (1877) 339 The elder general both outmanœuvred and out-fought the younger.

Out-fighter. [OUT- 2.] One who fights not at close quarters. So **Ou·t-fighting** *ppl. a.*, fighting not at close quarters, skirmishing.

1817 *Sporting Mag.* L. 54 As an out-fighter he completely astonished the ring. 1877 KINGLAKE *Crimea* VI. vi. 317 The ensheathing columns were roughly handled and closed in upon by our out-fighting troops.

†**Out-fi·nd,** *v. Obs.* [OUT- 15.] *trans.* To find out. (*poetic*, and prop. two words.)

1570 PRESTON *Cambyses* in Hazl *Dodsley* IV. 229 My heart hath you out-found. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* Isabel's Sonn. in Prison, With piercing insight will the truth outfind. 1626 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* xiv. 303 The fatall mouth of Æsarus out-found.

So † **Out-finding** *vbl. sb.*, finding out.

1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 6102 Strange wayis Investigabyll,—That is to say past out fynding. 1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* i. (1558) 3 That to ye outfinding of dutie there might haue been an entrie.

Out-finger to **Out-firmament**: see OUT-.

Outfit (au·tfit), *sb.* [OUT- 7.]

1. The act of fitting out or furnishing with the requisites for a journey or expedition, or for any purpose; *ellipt.* = expense of fitting out.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Outfit*, is generally used to signify the expences of equipping a ship for a sea-voyage; or of arming her for war, or both together. 1798 in *New Eng. Hist. & Gen. Register* (1892) XLVI. 174, I expect we shall be able to import wheat for our flour and bread for our next outfit to advantage. 1828 CHANTREY in Lockhart *Scott* May, If you'll secure the commissions, I'll make the outfit easy. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. ix 143 One of the chief adventurers in the outfit of the expedition.

2. The articles and equipment required for an expedition, etc.

1787 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II 225, I believe there is no instance of any nation sending a minister to reside anywhere without an outfit. 1809 A. HENRY *Trav.* 11 On the 15th of June, [I] again arrived in Montreal, bringing with me my outfits. 1848 ARNOULD *Mar. Insur.* (1866) I. i. ii 19 *Outfit* is sometimes the necessary stores and provisions put on board the ship for the use of the crew on the voyage. *Ibid.*, In whaling voyages the word *outfit*.. means the fishing stores of the ships. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* v 31 Saying these words, she had tied and buttoned on the child's simple outfit. *Mod.* There are several very compact camping outfits now in the market.

attrib. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 May 2/2 The 'outfit' allowance of £20, now given to officers joining the Volunteers.

b. *fig.* The mental and moral endowments or acquirements with which any one is furnished.

1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* i. (1875) 46 [The] members have, for their proper outfit, a knowledge of Greek, Roman, and Eastern antiquity. 1872 LIDDON *Elem. Relig.* i. 5 The conviction that religion is an indispensable part of man's moral and mental outfit.

3. A collective term for a travelling party or a party in charge of herds of cattle, etc. *U. S. colloq.*

1879 F. H. ATKINS in *Lett. to Editor*, The application of 'outfit' to transportation has led secondarily to its application to the traveling party themselves. It is quite common in the West to hear, 'Do you belong to this outfit?' or 'Where is this outfit going?' 1890 D'OYLE *Notches* 55 The best fellows in this 'outfit' were Choctaw Bill and Frank Norris, the 'boss', an ex Yale student. 1891 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer.* 174 He belonged to a horse 'outfit' that was travelling north.

Ou·tfit, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To provide with an outfit, to fit out.

1847 MRS. R. LEE *Afric. Wanderers* ii (1854) 19 The trouble of outfitting the two boys for a public school. 1872 C. KING *Mountain. Sierra Nev.* v. 94, I..outfitted myself with a pack-horse, two mounted men, and provisions. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 176 This mill has been planned and outfitted with special reference to economizing labor and securing the greatest possible efficiency.

b. *intr.* for *refl.* or *pass.*

1883 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 194/1 Here I 'outfitted', and, we were in a few days on our way to the Bitter Root Mountains.

So **Ou·tfitting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* [OUT- 9, 10.]

1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xiv, An outfitting warehouse

of the first respectability. 1871 Mrs. Whitney *Real Folks* xii. (1872) 132 The trimming-up and outfitting place.

Ou·tfitter. [Out- 8.] One who fits out, or furnishes an outfit; a dealer in outfits for travelling, athletic sports, or the like.

1846 in Worcester citing *Cons. Mag.* 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* ii. i, She keeps the stock-room of a seaman's outfitter 1868 E. Edwards *Ralegh* I. ix. 146 Ralegh..was.. the chief outfitter of the fleet. 1883 *Lan Times Rep.* XLIX. 134/1 The business of a tailor and outfitter.

Ou·tflame, *sb.* [Out- 7.] An outburst of flame, or *fig.* of passion or colour.

1889 Doyle *Micah Clarke* 185, 'I would not barter it .., said he, with a sudden outflame. 1893 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 735/2 A little island, with..an outflame of scarlet tupelo and sumac.

Outfla·me, *v.* [Out- 18, 14.] **a.** *trans.* To surpass in blaze or brilliancy. **b.** *intr.* To flame out, burst into blaze or brilliancy. *poet.*

1839 Bailey *Festus* vi. (1852) 74 The conflagration of her eye, Outflaming even that eye which in my sleep Beams close upon me. 1865 Swinburne *Atalanta* 1650, I had on their tombs Hung crowns, and ..seen Their praise outflame their ashes. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Feb. 2/3 Did tropic lands with flowers and fruit out-flame?

Ou·tflaming, *vbl. sb.* [Out- 9.] Flaming out, blazing up. So **Ou·tflaming** *ppl. a.*

1836 Landor *Minor Prose Pieces, St. Santander* Wks. 1853 II. 464/1 The first outflaming of the passions. 1872 Talmage *Serm.* 218 The outflaming glories of the countenances of the saved

Outflank (outflæ ŋk), *v.* [Out- 18 c, 17 (?).] **1.** *trans.* To extend or get beyond the flank of the opposing army; to outmanœuvre by a flanking movement.

1765 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 10/1 Greatly to outflank any line of battle into which it was possible for the major to form his few forces. 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* xxii. III. 213 The enemy's superiority in numbers would enable them to outflank him. 1878 Bosw. Smith *Carthage* 216 The bridleless Numidian cavalry ..outflanking the enemy, and riding round towards their rear, first fell on the retreating infantry.

b. *fig.* To 'get round', get the better of.

1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 416 We were outflanked by the law. 1884 Church *Bacon* iv. 82 The devising of questionable legal subtleties .. to outflank the defence of some obnoxious prisoner.

2. To be or extend beyond (the flank). Also *intr.*

1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 81 The regiment breaks into column of divisions, to whichever hand the new position out-flanks the old one. *Ibid.* 83 When the new line out-flanks towards the point of intersection, then the regiment breaking to that hand will have its head nearer to the new line than its rear.

Hence Outfla·nking *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1871 *Standard* 24 Jan., We shall have another outflanking movement. 1893 F. Adams *New Egypt* 245 The choice lay between a direct front attack and an outflanking movement.

Ou·tflash, *sb.* [Out- 7.] The act of flashing out.

1889 Skrine *Mem. F. Thring* 61 The outflash of his spirit did not die with the moment.

Outfla·sh, *v.* [Out- 18, 14.] **a.** *trans.* To surpass in flashing, outshine. **b.** *intr.* To flash out.

1848 Webster, *Outflash*, to surpass in flashing. 1866 J. Thomson *Poems, Philosophy* i. ii, Flowers bloomed for maidens, swords outflashed for boys. 1887 Blackmore *Springhaven* I. v 34 The calm sad face, which in the day of battle could outflash them all.

So **Ou·tfla·shing** *vbl. sb.* [Out- 9], flashing out

1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* iii 1, Such first outflashing of man's Freewill, to lighten, more and more into Day 1882 J. Parker *Apost. Life* I. 91 The Bible .. appals me by the outflashing of sudden lights and unexpected glory.

Out-fla·tter, *v.* [Out- 18.] *trans.* To outdo in flattery; to over-flatter.

1597 [see Outlie *v.*²] 1676 Wycherley *Pl. Dealer* i. i. (1735) 19 Turn'd away by the Chaplains, for out-flattering their probation Sermons for a benefice.

Out-flaunt to **Out-flight:** see Out-.

†**Outfleme.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Out- 8 + Fleme *sb.*¹] A fugitive from his country, an exile.

13 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1176 Me payed ful ille to be outfleme, So sodenly of pat fayre regioun

Ou·tfling, *sb.* [Out- 7.] The act of flinging out; the giving vent to bad temper or ill nature.

1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* xlii, Deronda..could not help replying to Pash's outfling.

Outfling (-fli ŋ), *v.* [Out- 14, 15.] *trans.* and *intr.* To fling out; fling oneself out. (*poetic.*)

1579-80 North *Plutarch* (1676) 166 The craven Cock, .. which cowardly doth run away, or from the pit out-flings. 1892 *Chicago Advance* 3 Nov., The hand of God outflinging wide The gorgeous banner of the autumn tide.

Out-flood to **Outflout:** see Out-.

Ou·tflou·rish, *v.* [Out- 15, 17.] *trans.* **a.** To unsheath and flourish (a weapon). **b.** To outdist in flourishing; to flourish after the cessation of.

1871 Browning *Pr. Hohenst.* 1428 There was uprising .. Weapons outflourished in the wind. 1872 Howells *W'edd. Journ.* (1892) 172 The wrecks of slavery .. may yet outflourish the remains of the feudal system in the kind of poetry they produce.

Ou·tflow, *sb.* [Out- 7.]

1. The act or fact of flowing out, efflux.

1869 Phillips *Venus* xi. 315 Now rising into sudden jets, then sinking into a difficult outflow. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 772 An opening which permitted the constant outflow of fluid *attrib.* 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 453 Inflow and outflow tubes to the water-jacket.

b. The amount that flows out.

1875 Bennett & Dyer tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 610 In the first thirty-three hours the outflow amounted to 26·45 cubic cm. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII 247 The outflow of blood .. has been seen to increase from two to six times.

2. *fig.* Any outward movement analogous to the flowing of water.

?*a* 1800 *Observer* No. 13 (R.) The influx of foreigners, and the out-flow of natives, which the present peace will occasion. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* XIII. 640/2 The outflow of gold..is certain to continue and increase. 1869 Goulburn *Pers. Holiness* x. 91 The outflow of His Divine compassion. 1896 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 108 A strong outflow of poetical feeling.

Outflow, *v.* [Out- 14.] *intr.* To flow out. (*poet.*)

c 1580 Sidney *Ps.* xlii ii, My teares out-flowing. *a* 1711 Ken *Edmund* Poet. Wks 1721 II. 91 To suck th' Effluviums which he smelt out-flow. 1824 Campbell *Theodric* 533 Shall bitterness outflow from sweetness past?

Ou·tflowing, *vbl. sb.* [Out- 9.] The action of flowing out, efflux, effluence

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 32. 516 The Supreme God..together with his outflowing, and all the extent of fecundity 1894 *Daily News* 30 June 5/4 His family feel the outflowings of universal sympathy.

Outflowing (outflō·iŋ, outflō·riŋ), *ppl. a.* [Out- 10.] Flowing out; effluent.

1605 Timme *Quersit.* III. 162 The out-flowing and breathing forth [parts] are the breathes. 1647 H. More *Song of Soul* II. ii. II x, In her outflowing lines. *a* 1722 Ken *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 455 Thou always art out-flowing Deity. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 190 The bright outflowing golden hair.

Out-flown to **Out-flung:** see Out-.

Ou·tflush, *sb.* [Out- 7.] An outward movement (compared to that of the blood when it flushes the face).

1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* II. ix, An outflush of foolish young Enthusiasm. 1878 Geo. Eliot *Coll. Breakf. P.* 770 The plant Holds its corolla, purple, delicate, Solely as outflush of that energy.

Outflu·sh, *v.* [Out- 17.] *trans.* To surpass in rosiness or warmth of colour.

1885-94 R. Bridges *Eros & Psyche* July 23 And now the colour of her pride and joy Outflush'd the hue of Eros.

Ou·tflux. [Out- 7.] Outflow; place of flowing out; outlet.

1739 Maitland *London* I. v, Its outflux from the river Thames. *Ibid.*, The outflux of this watercourse. 1759 B. Martin *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. *Surrey* 140 On the East Side was the Out-flux of Chut's Trench.

Ou·tfly, *sb.* [Out- 7.] The act of flying out (*fig.*), a swift outburst of passion, etc.

1890 Clark Russell *Ocean Drag.* II xvii 74, I awaited some passionate outfly, but..he held his peace.

Outfly·, *v.* [Out- 14, 17, 18.]

1. *intr.* To fly out. (*poetic.*)

1599 T. M[ouffet] *Silkwormes* 52 Few griefes from Pandors boxe out-flew But here they finde a medicine. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 661 He spake; and, to confirm his words, out-flew Millions of flaming swords. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* xii 477 Now outflies The gloomy West [wind], and whistles in the skies 1894 C. H. Cook *Thames Rights* 39 Now and again outflies from sedgy haunt the wary mallard.

2. *trans.* To outstrip or surpass in flight; to fly beyond or past.

1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. v 582 See how the Fowles are from my fancie fled, .. Their flight out-flies me. *c* 1614 Sir W. Mure *Dido & Æneas* II. 458 He Owtflyes the eagle and the silver swan. 1667 Dryden *Tempest* iv iv. *a* 1711 Ken *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 102 To sacred Poets I apply, Who all scholastick He ghts out-fly. 1800 Moore *Anacreon* xxiv. 18 She gave thee beauty - shaft of eyes, That every shaft of war outflies! 1859 G. Meredith *R. Feverel* xix, They have outflown Philosophy.

†**Ou·tflying,** *vbl. sb.* [Out- 9.] The action of flying out; an outbreak. *Obs.*

1641 Sanderson *Serm.* (1681) II. 141 They have many out-flyings, wherewith their holy Father is not well pleased. *c* 1641 D. Cawdrey *Three Serm.* 49 The out-flyings of other mens corruptions

Ou·tfold. *rare* [Out- 1.] A fold or small field lying away from the farm-house: cf. *outfield* 1.

1860 G. H. K. in *Vac. Tour.* 128 [see Infold *sb.*²].

Out-folio to **Out-form:** see Out-.

Outfoo·l, *v.* [Out- 18, 18 c.] *trans.* To outdo in folly or in fooling; to overcome by fooling.

1638-48 G. Daniel *Eclog.* II. 40 All our Pride Is to outfoole our Selves! 1762 Young *Resignation* II. xxix, In life's decline .. The second child outfools the first, And tempts the lash of truth. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Dec. 584 The minority which .. endeavours to effect its purpose by outfooling the majority

Outfoo·t, *v.* [Out- 18, 21.] *trans.* To surpass in footing it; to outpace; to outstrip in dancing, running, or sailing; to outrun.

1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II 187 The Horse in running .. seldom was beaten, provided he was not out-footed (as the Jockeys term it) 1857 Mrs. Mathews *Teas. Talk.* I 134 The vivacious Margravine, excelling and outfooting many a youthful dame. 1894 *Times* 11 June 7/1 She made a disappointing show, the Britannia as a matter of fact fairly outfooting the giantess cutter. 1899 *Daily News* 7 Oct. 5/5 Shamrock had both out-pointed and out footed her opponent when making to windward.

†**Ou·t-foo·ting.** *Obs. rare*⁻⁰. = Footing 12.

1611 Cotgr., *Forject*, a iutting, or leaning out, or ouer; a rellish, or out-footing.

Ou·t-fo·rt, *sb.* [Out- 1, 3.] An outlying fort, an outwork.

1625 in *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) I. 66 They won the out-fort of the town. 1873 Burton *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxxiii. 358 Some small outforts were easily taken.

Out-fo·rt, *v.* [Out- 21.] *trans.* To outdo in the matter of forts

1755 *St. Colonies N. Amer.* 37 If..we would secure our American dominions against the French, we must out-fort, as well as out-settle them.

†**Ou·tfo·rth,** *adv.* (*adj.*) *Obs.* [f. Out *adv.* + Forth *adv.*] Out; externally, outwardly.

1382 Wyclif *Isa.* xliii. 8 Bring outforth the blinde puple. 1387-8 T. Usk *Test. Love* II. v. (Skeat) I. 85 There the valance of men is demed in riches outforthe *Ibid.* x. 145 Wonder I trewly why the mortal folk of this worlde seche these ways outforth. ?*c* 1480 *Ragman Roll* 158 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* (1864) I 76 Thogh they her malys inwarde keuir and wryse, And outfouryth the fayryst that they kane.

B. *adj.* (*ou·tforth*). Outward, exterior, external.

1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* C ij b, How many maners of skynnes or lether are there? Two, one is extrynsyke or outforth, and that is proprely called lether 1559 *Mirr. Mag.* (1563) C viij, Warres both of outforthe and inward enemyes.

¶ *With out-forth*, erroneous division of *without forth*: see Forth *adv.* 2 b. Cf. *beneath-forth.*

Out-freedom, -friend, etc.: see Out-.

Outfro·nt, *v.* [Cf. Out- 18 b.] *trans.* To stand face to face to, confront; to face.

1631 P. Fletcher *Sicelides* Hij b, If furies should outfront me, I de out-stare them. 1883 Black *Shandon Bells* xxviii, This newer Inn-heen out-fronting the sea was more changed than the older part of the town.

Outfrow·n, *v.* [Out- 23 a, 18 c.] *trans.* To outdo in frowning, to frown down, overbear by frowning.

1605 Shaks. *Lear* v. iii 6 My selfe could else out-frowne false Fortunes frowne. 1807 W. H. Ireland *Mod. Ship Pools* 61 *note*, It is only the base born churl like Thomas a Becket, that would out-frown the brow of majesty.

†**Ou·t-fu·neral.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [Out- 1.] A funeral outside a city; extra-mural interment

1637 Bp. Hall *Serm. at Exeter* 24 Aug. (R.), Much might be said to this purpose [out of matter of wholesomnesse] for the convenience of out-funerals.

Out-ga, Outgait, obs. ff. Outgo, Outgate.

Outga·llop, *v.* [Out- 18.] *trans.* To outdo in galloping; to gallop faster than.

1603 Dekker *Wonderfull Yeare* D ij b, They that rode on the fastest geldings, could not out gallop the Plague. 1852 Thackeray *Esmond* iii. i, A hundred huntsmen..each out-bawling and out-galloping the other.

Ou·tgang. Now *Sc.* or *north. dial.* [Out- 7; OE. *útgang*, cf. Du. *uitgang*, Ger. *ausgang*.]

1. A going out, departure, exit; the giving up of the occupancy or tenure of property.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xviii. [xix.] 7 Fram Þæm hean heofene utgong his. *a* 1000 *Life St. Guthlac* ii. (1848) 14 Þuh sæl hine utgang þæs manfullan lifes. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxx 21 [xxxi 22] In out-gang of thoghte mire. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 878 Þorw þe faste þat he con in teo, And at þe out-gong he lette faste beo. 1887 *Jamieson's Sc. Dict.* Suppl., *Outganging*, *Outgang*, .. outgoing, removal, the act of giving up possession of burghal property.

2. The way or passage out; an outlet, an exit; a road by which cattle went out to the pasture.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxii. 9 Geongas forðon to utgeonge dære wegara [*c* 975 *Rushw.* to utgengum weogas]. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxiii [cxliv.] 16 Þair schepe þi odefulle nightsomande In þair outgange *c* 1450 *Customs of Malton* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 58 Fre entre and coying owte to y° more by a large way, the qwhyche is called y° owtegang. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* (Cr. Gl.), Ane narrow path baith outgang and entre. 1664-5 *Act* 16-17 *Chas. II*, c. 11 § 2 The River of Welland from the Outgang at the East end of East Deeping 1828 *Craven Glos.* (ed. 2), *Out-gang*, a road from a place. 1896 T. Blashill *Sutton-in-Holderness* 26 An ordinary outgang was a place where the cattle of a village assembled when they were to be driven out together to graze in common.

Out-garment, -garth, etc.: see Out-.

Ou·tgate, *sb.* (*adv.*) Also *Sc.* **-gait.** Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [Out- 7.]

1. The action of going out; outgoing, passage out; exit, egress; debouching.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxiii. [cxiv.] 1 In ouie-gate of Israele Oute of Egipt. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 375/2 Owte gate, *exitus*. 1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* V 311/2 Free ingate and outgate to the premisses. 1496, 1598 [see Ingate 1]. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 766 The outgate of the breath is hindered. 1822 Galt *Sir A. Wylie* I. xxviii 259 (Jam.) She .. maybe a wee that dressy and fond o' outgait 1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* xviii. ii. (1872) VII. 106 Moldau Valley making, on its outgate at the northern end of Prag one big loop.

2. A passage or way out, an outlet, a means of egress; *fig.* a way of escape or deliverance

1456 Sir G. Hay *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 179 Than suld never promess na obligacioun bynd a fals man, na he wald get ane out-gate. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* ix. vii 28 Some ombiset hane thai The outgatis all. 1596 Spenser *State Ireld.* Wks (Globe) 665/1 Those paces are soe fitt for trade and trafficke, having most convenient out-gates by diverse rivers to the sea. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 688 If he meet with a hedge, he holdeth along by the side of it, to see if he can find any out gate. 1659 A. Hay *Diary* (S. H. S. 1901) 104 The Lord provyd ane outgate for his people. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* xx ix. (1872) IX 165 The dragoons were a hundred, and every outgate was beset.

b. Issue, outcome. *Sc.*

1568 Mary Q. Scots in H. Campbell *Love-lett.* App. (1824) 29 To the effect the samin sould be the mair promptlie endit with some happy outgait to my honour and contentment. 1663 Blair *Autobiog.* ii. (1848) 22 Wondering what would be the outgate. 1786 A. Gib *Sacr. Contempl.* 318 Others are brought more quickly to an happy outgate.

† 3. Usually in *pl.* Goods 'going' or carried out of a town or port, exports; also, export dues.

1622-1886 [see INGATE *sb*.[1] 4].

B. *adv.* Outwards; outside, without.

1590, 1611 [see INGATE *sb*.[1] B]. 1898 CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* xxxiv. 301 May they burn back and front, ingate and outgate.

Ou·t-ga·te, outer gate: see OUT- 3.

1648 *Depos. Cast. York* (Surtees) 17 Robert Kay, together with 16 or 18 men..with muskets and swords drawne,..broke open the outgate and fower other doores within the said house. 1664 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 94 The Anditus had both an Out-gate, and an inner Gate

Out-gather, -gauge, etc.: see OUT-.

Outgear (ou·tgī·ər). *Sc. rare.* [OUT- 1.] Possessions or substance used in out-door occupation.

1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* xxiv. [see INGEAR].

Outge·neral, *v.* [OUT- 22.] *trans.* To outdo or defeat in generalship; to get the better of as by superior military skill; to outmanœuvre.

1767 S. PATERSON *Another Trav.* I. 201 How we were out-generaled indeed! 1776 J. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 231 In general, our Generals were outgeneraled on Long Island. 1897 *Century Mag.* Feb. 495 In these movements Lee was entirely outgeneraled.

Out-get to **Out-girth:** see OUT-.

Outgi·ve, *v.* [OUT- 18, 14.] a. *trans.* To outdo in giving, give more than. b. *intr.* To give out, come to an end. (*poetic.*)

1693 C. DRYDEN in *D.'s Juvenal* vii. (1697) 173 The bounteous Play'r out-gave the pinching Lord. 1893 BRIDGES *Shorter P.* v. xi. 31 And two days ere the year outgave We laid him low.

Ou·tgi·ving, *vbl. sb.* [OUT- 9.] The action or fact of giving out, that which is given out: a. *pl.* payments, disbursements; b. utterance.

1653 BLAIR *Autobiog.* ii. (1848) 25 All the disbursements and outgivings to traders. 1865 *Morn. Star* 20 Jan., The outgivings of some irresponsible editor. 1881 *Times* 15 Apr. 6/1 This was the burthen of all his outgivings before and after inauguration. 1897 *Educat. Rev.* XIII. 70 To regard that as the last outgiving of political philosophy.

† **Out-gla·d,** *v. Obs.* [OUT- 20.] *trans.* To surpass in gladness; to delight more.

a 1657 R. LOVEDAY *Lett.* (1663) 26 You have not a friend hath out-gladded me for your well-being, nor out-wish'd me for the continuance. *Ibid.* 192 Might I hope the happiness to meet you at London, nothing would be able to out-glad me.

† An intrans. *out, lad* has been erroneously inferred from Wyclif's *fall out glad*: cf. OUT- 15 b.

Outgla·re, *v.* [OUT- 18.] *trans.* To surpass or outdo in glare or dazzling effect; to be more glaring or flagrant than.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper*, *Welcome to Sack* 11 Whose radiant flame Out-glares the heav'ns Osiris. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* xxvi, Were all my former suns doubled ..such a villany would have outglared and outweighed them all. 1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLII. 329 [She] lavished her money till she out-glared the poorer ranks of the peerage

Outgli·tter, *v.* [OUT- 18.] *trans.* To surpass in glitter or splendour.

1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* II. ccxvii, The gracious splendor of this Queen Sweetly outglitters their best tire of Rays 1652 COKAINE *Tragedy of Ovid* iv. i, I must Out-glitter all the Females of the Province, Or I shall want my will 1884 SUS. H. WARD in *Independent Alm.* (N. Y.) 14 You cannot wish the background to outglitter the picture.

Out-gloom, -glory, etc.: see OUT-.

Outglow·, *v.* [OUT- 18.] *trans.* To excel in glowing; to overcome by superior glow.

1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas Faith* ix. 390 Capable of dominating every other passion, of outglowing the fire of youth 1898 T. HARDY *Wessex Poems* 175 My light in thee would outglow all in others.

Out-gnaw, etc.: see OUT-.

Ou·tgo, *sb.* [OUT- 7.]

1. The fact of going out or that which goes out; *spec.* outlay, expenditure; opposed to *income.*

c 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 168 To regulate his out goes ..to order and frugality. 1757 FRANKLIN *Exp.* Wks. 1. 4 II. 98 The Indies have not made Spain rich, because her outgoes are greater than her incomes. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 358 The secret of success lies..in the relation of income to outgo. 1895 SIR W. HARCOURT *Sp.* 22 May, Grow as the income or the intake may, the outgo and the waste are always greater.

2. The action of going out; efflux, outflow.

1898 W. ARNOT *Laws fr Heaven* II. xvii. 142 [Anger] hurts, in its outgo, all who lie within its reach 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* I. iv. (ed. 2) 108 In a system of elastic tubes the outgo being as easy as the income. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 33 The spontaneous outgo of the affections.

3. Outward product; issue, outcome.

1870 W. URWICK tr *Bleek's Introd. N. Test.* II. 175 Their scorn was the outgo of the same frivolous mind.

4. Outlet, means of egress.

1880 S. S. HELLYER *Plumber & Sanit. Ho.* 15 A square-pipe trap, with a round outgo.

Outgo (autgō·ə·), *v.* [OUT- 14, 18, 17.]

† 1. *intr.* To go out, go forth. *Obs.*

In OE. and ME. usually two words, exc. when imitating L. *exire*; in later use only where modern usage would allow *out go* in two words as a prosodic inversion of *go out.*

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xviii. [xix.] 5 In alle eorðan uteode swœ̨ heara. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 9 Drihten of þæm ūteode. *c* 1250 *O. Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 33 Þet on goodman was þat erest uut yede bi þe Moreghen to here werkmen. *c* 1290 *Gen. & Ex.* 3076 Quilc ben ðo ðe sulen vt gon? *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xliii. 10 [xlv. 9] In our mightes, God, noght sal tou out ga. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 637 *Cleopatra*, With grysely soun out goth the grete gonne. 1530 PALSGR. 650/2, I outgo, I go out of the waye, *Je yssue.* 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* May 20, I sawe a shole of shepeheardes outgoe. *a* 1635 CORBET *Poems* (1807) 15 Out-went the townsmen all in starch.

2. *trans.* To outstrip in going; to go faster than, pass; to outdistance. *arch*

1530 PALSGR. 650/2 Though thou be goynge an hour afore me, yet I wyll out go the. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. viii. 4 Yet fled she fast and both them faire outwent. 1649 LOVELACE *Poems* (1864) 93 What terror 'tis t'outgo and be outgon. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 164 Shall we talk further with him? or out-go him at present? 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* II. ii, It generally happens that he on horseback outgoes him on foot. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s. v. *Workington*, Horses, which, changing often, travel day and night without intermission, and, as they say, out-go the post.

3. To go beyond (a point, bounds, etc.); to exceed or surpass; to excel, outstrip, outdo.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 64 b, We be to that realme where might outgoeth right. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 16 His wonted songs, wherein he all outwent 1627 MILTON *Vac. Exerc.* 79 In worth and excellence he shall out-go them. 1799 A. HAMILTON *Lett.* in *Washington's Writ.* (1893) XIV 178 *note*, I do not think it expedient to outgo our supply of clothing. 1885-95 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Sept. xxiii, Such sorrow as outwent The utmost pain of other punishment.

† 4. To pass, go through, spend (time). *Obs.*

1594 SPENSER *Amoretti* lx, One yeare The which doth longer unto me appeare, Then all those fourty which my life out-went. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife*, etc (1638) 275, I have once in my life out-gone night at Sea.

† 5. 'To circumvent, to overreach' (J.). *Obs.*

c 1650 DENHAM *On Journ. Poland* x, Mollesson Thought us to have out-gone With a quaint invention.

Ou·tgo·er. [OUT- 8.] One who goes out (in various senses: see GO *v.* 85); esp. one who goes out of a place, office, occupation, or tenancy; a player, at cricket or the like, who is dismissed.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Sam.* xxii 17 The kyng seith to the outgoers [Vulg. *emissarios*] in his bodis. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 25 To take cognizance of incomers and outgoers 1827 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* 31 Dec. (1884), The King is exceedingly vexed at the outgoers, and will not take them but on compulsion. 1861 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXII II 325 Mutual accommodation between incomer and outgoer. 1883 *Daily Tel.* 15 May 5/7 The outgoer had made 9. 1888 *Daily News* 22 Sept. 5/1 Of your [at golf] there was but one set of holes, not a double set for out-goers and incomers.

Ou·tgo·ing, *vbl. sb.* [OUT- 9.]

1. The action or fact of going out or forth; exit, departure or removal; issue, effluence, emanation.

c 1300 MICHAEL KILDARE *Hymn V.* in *Rel. Ant.* II. 191 Povri was thin in comming, So sal be thin oute going. 1340 *Ayenb.* 32 To habbe þe pyne of stapes to cline uor his outgoinge. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 27 Liberte of fre owth goyng and in comyng at the gate be the strete syde. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II 47 Men that go out of the bath and dryuke muche wyne after theyr outgoyng. 1649 BLYTHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 55 For close shutting, and suitable opening, to the incomming of the Tide, or out-going of the Floods. 1753 SMOLLETT *Ct. Fathom* (1784) 43 1 To follow the young lady in all her out-goings. 1825-1868 [see INCOMING *vbl. sb.* 1]. 1850 H. BUSHNELL *God in Christ* 122 The worlds created are all outgoings from Himself.

† 2. A passage or way of exit or egress. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 221 Dyuers oute goynges, benches, and seges all aboute. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Esdras* iv. 7 Which are the outgoinges of Paradise? 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Obad.* 1. 14 Neither shalt thou stand in the outgoings to kil them that flee.

b. † The extremity, the outer limit (*obs.*); the upper termination of an inclined stratum.

1388 WYCLIF *Josh.* xviii. 19 The outgoyngis therof ben at ens the arm of the salteste see. 1535 COVERDALE *Josh.* xvii. 18 So shall it be the outcomge of thy portion. 1611 BIBLE *Josh.* xvii. 9 The coast of Manasseh also was on the north side of the river, and the outgoings of it were at the sea. 1727 BERKELEY *Lett.* 11 Apr., Wks. 1871 IV. 143 The outgoings or fields about St. Kevin's. 1815 W. PHILLIPS *Outl. Min. & Geol.* (1818) 144 The..rocks..occasionally cover the summits of mountains, but more commonly rest on their sides; in which case, the out going, or upper termination of each, is lower than that immediately preceding it.

3. (Mostly *pl.*) Money which goes out in the way of expenditure; outlay, expenses, charges.

1622 T. SCOTT *Belg. Pismire* 65 Where, the returne doth not countervaile the out-going 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. viii. 332 Other very numerous outgoings, as secret service money, pensions, and other bounties. 1816 F. VANDERSTRAETEN *Improv. Agric.* p. xxiii, The tenant paid for repairs and outgoings. 1885 *Law Times* CXXIX. 58/2 The balance of income over outgoings was only £60 a year.

Ou·tgo·ing, *ppl. a.* [OUT- 10.] That goes out; issuing, outflowing. b. Going out or retiring from office, position, or possession.

1633 W. STRUTHER *True Happiness* 120 This is the proper worke of faith in her double perswasion. The one direct, and outgoing to the truth...The other reflecting and turning home to us by the work of our Conscience. 1818 A. RANKEN *Hist. France* IV. iv. 321 They should invite the late or outgoing rector, or rectors to assist. 1893 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. vii. 240 The outgoing tenant receives a certain sum from the incoming tenant. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 395 From the latter two centres outgoing fibres emerge.

Hence **Ou·tgo·ingness.**

1865 J. GROTE *Moral Ideals* (1876) 344 Butler recognizes the outgoingness of virtue, and the importance of benevolence or the love of our neighbour [etc.]

Ou·tgone, *ppl. a.* [OUT- 11.] That has gone out; extinguished; retired.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. i. iii. xxii, Sols spright, hid form, fair light and out-gone rayes. 1841 E. MIALL in *Nonconf.* I. 376 [This] will give it a vast advantage over the outgone administration.

Out-gorget to **Out-ground:** see OUT-.

Outgrow (autgrō·u·), *v.* [OUT- 18, 17, 14.]

1. *trans.* To surpass in growth, to grow faster than; to grow taller or bigger than.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. i 104 You said, that idle Weeds are fast in growth: The Prince, my Brother, hath outgrowne me farre. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint., Isaac's Marriage*, But thou Didst thy swift years in piety outgrow. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 119 His avarice outgrew even the growth of his wealth 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 408 They often let the weeds out-grow the corn.

2. To grow out of, or beyond the limits or capacity of, to become too large for (clothes, etc.).

1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 113 We outgrow our Pleasures, as we do our Clothes. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* vi, You have enough..to last you till you outgrow them. 1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Fl.* I. vii, 'I doubt they'll outgrow their strength', she added. 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 613 He had out-grown everything. 1876 MERIVALE *Rom. Empire* viii 156 The population had far outgrown the accommodation it afforded.

3. *fig.* To grow out of or beyond (habits, opinion, circumstances, etc.); to leave behind in the process of growth or development.

1665 GLANVIL *Scepsis Sci.* x. 54 Even our gray heads outgrow not those errors which we have learn'd before the A phabet. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 203 P 6 By my Care you outgrew them [convulsions]. 1832 HR. MARTINEAU *Homes Abroad* vi. 78 Botany Bay may in time outgrow the odium attached to its name. 1865 LIGHTFOOT *Galatians* (1874) 50 The weak and beggarly elements which they had outgrown.

4. *intr.* To grow out, spring forth. *rare.*

1861 W. BARNES in *Macm. Mag.* June 127 The plantling is cut off; and instead of it there may outgrow two others.

Ou·tgrow·ing, *vbl. sb.* [OUT- 9.] The action of growing out; *concr.* a sprout; an outgrowth.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 60 b, If you plucke away the tayles and the outgrowings when you set them 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (16..) 68 Apply it..to all superfluous outgrowing of flesh. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xi. 162 Thy nailes and the heares of thy head, which are but outcrowings, and not parts of thy bodie.

Ou·tgrow·ing, *ppl. a.* [OUT- 10.] Growing forth; growing outward, protruding.

1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* II ii 99 Pruned and trimmed from the out-growing sprigges. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 752 Some Creatures have Over-long, or Out-growing Teeth, which we call Fangs, or Tuskes, as Boares.

Ou·tgrown, *ppl. a.* [OUT- 11.] † a. That has grown out of or into prominence. b. That has been grown out of or left behind in growth.

1549 CHEKE *Hurt Sedit* (1641) 37 Counsellours to such an outgrown mischiefe. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Chambered Nautilus* v, Leaving thine outgrown shell by life's unresting sea 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 464 The deformities originating from out-grown and misfitting boots.

Outgrowth (autgrō· þ). [OUT- 7.] The process of growing out; that which grows (normally or abnormally) out of or from anything; a growth, an offshoot; an excrescence.

1837 HR. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 52 Those who dislike the mere mention of the outgrowth of individual property 1857-8 SEARS *Athan.* viii 66 Death is the removal of an outgrowth after it has accomplished its functions and become a hindrance. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* xii 233 It is not an external addition, but an internal outgrowth.

b. *fig.* Of things immaterial: A natural product.

1850 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* (ed. 2) 123 The immediate outgrowths of the Socratic philosophy and discipline. 1860 SMILES *Self-Help* I. 2 Only the outgrowth of our own perverted life. 1857 MAINE *Hist. Ins.* vii 223 Primogeniture is not a natural outgrowth of the family

Ou·t-guard. [OUT- 1, 3.] A guard placed at a distance outside the main body of an army, an advanced guard, an outpost; also *fig.* and *attrib.*

1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 30 They, after they came to our out-guards, a led for the Coronels. *a* 1671 FAIRFAX *Mem.* (1699) 60, 1675 *Lond. Gaz.* 1013/3 The outguards of our left Wing, beat the French outguards, and brought in several Prisoners. 1679 BEDLOE *Popish Plot* 26 Law being the best humane out-guard to Religion. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 153 Which makes the Mouth of the Bay to be reckoned from the Head lands or Out-guards, some Three Leagues over. 1710 ADDISON *Whig Exam.* No. 4 P 11 Holland is our Bulwark, or as Mr. Waller expresses it, our outgard on the Continent 1743 *Lond. & Country Brewer* II. (ed. 2) 95 This [Duedale] Wheat will best grow,..nor will it be damaged by Blights and Wets, when others are, by Reason of its great Out-guards, its Beards. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XV. xiii. (1872) VI 105 The enemy had no outguard there, never expecting us on that side.

Out-gu·n, *v.* [OUT- 21.] *trans.* To surpass in guns.

1691 BETHEL *Providences of God* (1694) 111 We out-tunn'd them, outgunn'd them, and out-mann'd them. 1887 BLACKMORE *Springhaven* (ed. 4) II. xxii. 180 To outsail friend Englishmen is a great delight, and to outgun him would be still greater.

Outgush (autgʊ·ʃ), *sb.* [OUT- 7.] The act of gushing out; a sudden strong outflow.

1839 THACKERAY *Catherine* iv, With a most piteous scream and outgush of tears. 1884 J. HAYTON in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 342/2 The outgush of water near the church.

Outgu·sh, *v. rare.* [OUT- 14.] *intr.* To gush out. (Properly two words.)

c 1614 SIR W. MURE *Dido & Æneas* I. 243 The winds out gushing heavens and earth do fill With huddeous noyse.

a 1730 Eusden *Ovid's Metam.* v. (R.), Till from repeated strokes out-gush'd a flood.

So **Ou·tgu·shing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* [Out- 9, 10.]

1839 F. Barham *Adamus Exul* 20 The voice of our out-gushing love Floats joyously. 1842 Mrs. Browning *Geek. Chr. Poets* 105 Her sonnets of tufted primroses, her lyrical outgushings of May. 1888 Spurgeon in *Voice* (N. Y.), Prayer is the natural outgushing of a soul in communion with Jesus.

† **Outh, owth,** *prep* and *adv. Sc. Obs.* Also 4 wth, 5 outhe. [Origin obscure; perh. f. OE. *uf-*, ME *uv-*, *ov-* above + *-with*: cf. *oututh* = *out-with* without.]

A. *prep.* Above, over.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* xi. 614 Sic ane stew raiss owth thame then. Of aynding, bath of hors a d men. *Ibid.* xvii. 598 Of gret gestis ane sow thai maid, That stalward helin owth it had. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (*Paulus*) 673 And owth his hevid sittand þar brandiste a brand þat scharply schar. 1389 in Sir W. Fraser *Wemyss of W.* (1888) II. 23 Landys and possessionnys als wele vndyr erd as wth. c 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* vi. ix. 66 In Ycolmkil lyis he, Owth lyin thir weis yhit men may se.

B. *adv.* Above, over. Also *at outh.*

1375 Barbour *Bruce* xviii. 418 Thai that owth war twmmyl donne Stanis apon thame fra the hicht. 1456 Sir G. Hay *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 36 Sum men wenis to be at outhe and abune that is at undir.

Out-hammer, -hasten, etc.: see Out-.

Outhaul (aut|hōl). *Naut.* [Out- 7.] 'A rope used for hauling out the tack of a jib lower studding sail, or the clue of a boom-sail' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867): opposed to *inhaul.*

1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xxxiii. 126 We were nearly an hour setting the sail; carried away the outhaul in doing it. 1891 *Harper's Weekly* 19 Sept. 713/4 The forward man sets and furls the jib by means of outhauls and halyards.

Ou·thauler. *Naut.* [Out- 8.] A rope or line for hauling out: esp. a. = prec. b. 'A line or rope used to haul a net up to the surface of the water' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 231 By neglecting to belay the tackle-fall of the out-hawler Guy, the shears came down flat upon the rock in the midst of the men. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 170 *Outhauler.* A rope made fast to the tack of the jib, to haul it out by. 1848 J. F. Cooper *Capt. Spike* i. 28 To loosen this broad sheet of canvas, and to clap on the out-hauler, to set it.

† **Out-ha·ve,** *v. Sc. Obs.* [Out- 15.] *trans.* To have out, get or take out.

1458 in *Orig. Par. Scot.* II. ii. 431 In buying, sellyng, . and owthawyng of merchandice. *Ib.d.*, Quhar sic gudis is owthad.

Out-hear to **Out-heaven:** see Out-.

Out-he·ctor, *v.* [Out- 18, 18 c.] *trans.* To outdo in hectoring; to overcome by bluster and swagger; to bully, intimidate.

1678 Butler *Hud.* III. iii. *Lady's Answer* 374 Because your selves are terrify'ed, Believe we have as little Wit To be Out hector'd, and Submit. 1683 Pittus *Eleta Min* i. Ded., That as you never were out-Hector'd by Affronts or Resistence, so you were never out-done by Civilities. a 1854 H. Rogers *Lect. Brit. Poets* ix. (1855) 311 The great struggle of men seemed to be to out-hector each other.

Out-hele, *v*: see Out- 24.

† **Outher,** *adj. pron. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: α. 1 áhwæðer, áwðer, áuðer, áðer; 4-5 *north.* awþer, auþer, 5 auther, -ir, 4- ather. β. 3-5 owþer, 3 (*Orm.*) owwþerr, 4 ouþer, -ir, 4-6 outher, owther (also 9 *dial.*), 5 owþir, -ere, owdir, 5-6 outhir, owthir, 6 owthyr, ouyer (= ouþer), ouder. [OE *áwðer*, *áuðer*, *áðer*, contr. from *áhwæðer*, lit. 'whichever of the two', 'either of the two', 'one or other', L. *utercumque*, *utervis*; f. *á* ever + *hwæðer?* which of the two? L. *uter?* Thence the northern ME. forms. The ME. *owþer*, *outher*, points to an OE. *áhwæðer*, *áwðer*, f. *á* ever: cf. the parallel *áhwǽr* = *áhwǽr*, etc.]

1. One or other (of two); either: = Either A. 4. a. as *pron.* After the OE. period chiefly north. or north midl.

In quot. c 1000 = One or another of all, any one whatsoever. c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* vi. Þæt mæd . þer þissa twegra yfela auðer riesað. c 893 — *Oros.* iii. ix. § 13 Ǽr heora aðer mehte on oþrum sige geræcan. c 897 — *Gregory's Past.* xiv. 86 gif he auðer ðissa forlæt. a 1000 *Riddl.* 5 (xxxv. 22 Ne uncer aw er. c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) lv. 4 (also xvii. 6) Nis me egę mannes for áhwæðer. c 1200 Ormin 25-7 All þatt tatt owwperr hīre comm Off sellþe & off umsellþe. *Ibid.* 9352 Ǽr þann þe Laferrd Jesu Crist Bigann owwþerr to donne. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 35 A þat owðer of ham twa ear lose oðer. 13.. *Cursor M.* 21949 (Gött.) For ouþer [*Cott.* oþer, *Fairf.* a þer] of baim we most for-ga For mai na man haue heuens tua. c 1380 Wycliff *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 36 Nou þir is wel servaunt to ouþir. c 1400 Maundev (Roxb.) xxi. 96 Þai er mykill lesse þan owþer of þe oþer. a 1450 *Le Morte Ar hur* 2013 Nys man in erthe.. Shall.. pees make, Er outher of vs haue oth r slayne.

b. In OE. used anticipatively to introduce the two (or more) members of an alternative, thus *áwðer* (or *áðer*) *oðde* .. *oðde* .., i. e. either (of the two, or of these), either .. or ... Cf. the similar use of *áðer*, Other *adj. pron.* B. 1 b.

In this use *áwðer* often became quite adverbial, i. e. when the alternative members to which it referred were not shs. It thus resembled the modern *either* in 'either on land or on sea' (exc. in being followed by *oðde*, which itself had the place and force of 'either'). In quot. c 1000, *auðer* follows the alternative clause: cf. Either B. 5. Other *conj.* B. 2.

c 880 *Laws of Ælfred* Introd. 9 Awðer oðde on Ines dæge, mines mæges, oðde on Offan, Myrcena cyninges, oðde on Æðelbryhtes. c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xl. § 2 Ǽlc wyrd is nyt þara þe auðer deð, oðde lærð oðde wyrcð. *Ibid.* xli. § 5 Forgiten.. auþer oðde hrorum neatum oðde unhrorlim. c 893 — *Oros.* i. i. § 18 Eal þæt his man aþer oðde ettan oðde erian mæg. *Ibid.* vi. xxxii. § 3 Þa oferhogode he þæt he him aðer dyde, oþþe wiernde, oþþe tiþþade. a 900 — *Solil.* (1902) 37 Hwæt wille ic ma cwiðan aðer oðde þe mete, oðde þe drince, oðde þe baðe, oðde þe welan, oðde þe wyrðscype? c 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xx. 42 Nǽs ǽror þe senegu gescealt þe auht oðde nauht auðer worhte.

c. as *adj.*

c 893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* i. xiv. § 2 Heora þeh wurdon feawa to late on aðre hand. 1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxvi. 78 Bot puniis all the quhilk ye knaw vnclene Of outher blude, and quyte yaine for yair meids.

2. Each (of two): = Either A. 2. *north. rare.*

1472 *Presentm. Juries* in *Surtees Misc.* (1868) 24 And outhir drewe blode of othir.

Outher (au·ðəɹ, ɔ·ðəɹ), *adv.* (*conj.*) Now *dial.* Forms: see prec. [The neuter or uninflected form of Outher *pron.*, used advb. to emphasize an alternative, and thence sometimes conjunctively.]

1. An early equivalent of Either B. 3.

a. In the connexion *outher* .. *or* .. (now *dial.*), *outher* .. *other* .. (*obs.*). (Cf prec. 1 b.)

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 94 Ouþer in word or dede has þou greued him. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Conc.* 1051 He es outher clomsed or wode. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt* 702 Wonde þer hot lyte þat auþer God oþer gome wyth gond hert lonied. c 1375 *Cursor M.* 14859 (Fairf.) Auþer to deye or to liue. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 332 Owther schal he deie or I Withinne a while. c 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) xxxix. Authir to gentilmen or to schrewis. c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* iii. xvii. 395 This.. muste outhir be doon bi hem or bi othere persoones. c 1450 Lonelich *Grail* xli. 290 As thowgh it hadde ben Owther led Oþer ston. 1485 Caxton *Paris & V.* 4 They love outher you or me. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* ix. v. 171 The chans turnis, ouder to weyll or wo. 1530 Palsgr. Introd. 32 Outher in S.. or in one of these thre letters T, U or V. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 142 Than suld we outher do or die. a 1584 Montgomerie *Cherrie & Slae* 4-4 Be tane, And outhir hurt or slane. 1808 Atkinson *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Owther*, conj. pr. of Either.

† b. In the connexion *outher* .. *outher* ..: see 2.

2. *conj.* = Or. (Chiefly in *ouþer* . *ouþer*.) *rare.*

a 1400 *Serm.* in *Rel. Ant.* II. 42 In myracles, þat Crist dude outher in hymself outher in hise seyntis. a 1425 *Chaucer's Can. Yeom. T.* 596 (Harl. MS.) I-maad ouþer of chalk ouþer of glas [*Ellesm.* ouþer or, *Camb.* oþir . oþir]. a 1425 *Cursor M.* 9062 (Trin.) Wiþouten mercy ouþer [*Land* oþir] reuthe.

Out-Herod (aut|her·ŏd), *v.* [Out- 23 b.] *To out-Herod Herod*; to outdo Herod (represented in the old Mystery Plays as a blustering tyrant) in violence; to be more outrageous than the most outrageous; hence, to outdo in any excess of evil or extravagance. (A casual Shakspeirian expression, which has become current in the 19th c.)

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* iii. ii. 16, I could haue such a Fellow whipt for o're-doing Termagant: it out-Herod's Herod. Pray you auoid it. 1800 Mar. Edgeworth *Belinda* (1832) I. iii. 57 She out-Heroded Herod upon the occasion. 1819 *Metropolis* I. 172 Out-heroding the French cavaliers in compliment and in extravagance. 1853 Kingsley *Misw.* I. 276 As for manner, he [Alexander Smith] does sometimes, in imitating his models, out-Herod Herod.

Outhes, -hest, -heys, var. ff. Outas *Obs.*

Out-hild to **Out-hiss**: see Out-.

Outhold (aut|hōu·ld), *v. rare.* [Out- 15.]

1. *trans.* To hold out, extend: † to withhold, retain (*obs.*); to keep out, ward off. Cf. *hold out* in Hold *v.* 41.

1512 *Drapers' Ordin.* in Brand *Newcastle* (1789) II. 690 Unto y' tyme that he have fully payed such dewtes as he owthalds of the said felishyp. 1550 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 107 All the saidis personis be himselff, hes uthalden his hand to the Quenis Grace. 1577-87 Holinshed *Chron.* II. 22 a Mistrusting that the wals.. should not have been of sufficient force to outhold the enimie. 1600 Fairfax *Tasso* III. xxxiv, No brest-plate could that cursed tree out-hold.

2. To continue to hold. *rare.*

1884 Joaquin Miller *Jewess* in *Memoirs & Rime* 192 The same broad hollow of God's hand That held you ever, outholds still.

Hence † **Outho·lding** *vbl. sb.*, withholding, retention.

1512 *Drapers' Ordin.* in Brand *Newcastle* (1789) II. 6 0 Y' fornamed stewards, shall forfett to the.. Drappers for y' owthaldyng of the said money. 26*sh.* 8*d.*

Out-ho·ll, *v. East Anglian dial.* [Out- 15.] *trans.* To scour out a ditch: cf. Holl *sb.*

1781 *Minutes* in W. Marshall *Norfolk* (1795) II. 76, I am determined henceforward to stem, if possible, the vile practices.. of 'outholling' and 'cutting kid'. 1787 *Ibid.* I. 101 *Out-holling*, that is, scouring out the ditch for manure; without returning any part of the soil to the roots of the hedgewood. a 1825 Forby *Out-holl*, to scour a ditch.

† **Ou·thorn.** *Obs.* [Cf. Out- 7, Horn *sb.* 14.] A horn blown to raise the Outas (*uthes*), to summon the lieges to the pursuit of a criminal, or the like, and to give the alarm on various occasions. (In later use only *Sc.* and *north. Eng.*)

c 1210 *Pseudo-Alfred* (in Liebermann *Leges Angl. Lond. coll.* 19) Nullus supersedeat outhorn nec outhest uel burhbotam, uel firdfare nec herebode ore aut cornu. [Cf. 1214 in Maitland *Sel. Pleas Crown* No. 115 Et tunc cornaverunt hutes, et illuc convenerunt burgenses de predicto burgo.] 1432 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1814) II. 21 Gif it happynis the scourcf to persew fugitouris with þe kingis horne .. and the contre rise nocht.. and folowis nocht the oute horne.. ilk gentil man sal pay to the king vnforgeum xl s. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxi. 139 Now wols-hede and out-horne on the be tane! 15.. *Adam Bel & Clym of Clough* 345 (Ritson) There was an out horne in Caerlel blowen, And the belles backward did ryng. 1546 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 61 Thaim that beis warnit be bels, outhornys, frays, and crys or uthairwise, efter the use of the cuntre.

Out-horror, etc.: see Out-.

† **Out-hou·nd,** *v. Sc. Obs.* [Out- 15.] *trans.* To instigate, set on (to some evil deed). So † **Ou·thounder,** instigator.

a 1670 Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (1829) 23 That the Gordons were the outhounders of these highlandmen. 1752 *Stewart's Trial* Scots Mag. (1753) May 220/2 That Breck committed the murder, by the council, command, or direction of this pannel, or as our old laws express it out hounded by him.

Outhouse (au·tˌhous). [Out- 1.] A house or building, belonging to and adjoining a dwelling-house, and used for some subsidiary purpose; e. g. a stable, barn, wash-house toolhouse, or the like.

1533 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 39 The outhouse in the entre-side. 1567 Harman *Caveat* 30 Away from my house, either lye in some of my out houses vntyll the morning. 1648 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 212 All my houshold stuffe.. and vtensills belonginge to my mihouse, stables, barnes, and all the outhouses. a 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) I. 61 Our noblest Piles, and stateliest Rooms Are but Out-houses to our Tombs. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 143 Some obscure hole in a farmer's out-house. 1828 Bayley in Barnewall & Cresswell *Rep.* VIII. 465 [The building] was not an outhouse, because it was not parcel of a dwelling-house. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 208 The Presbyterians were interdicted from worshipping God anywhere but in private dwellings.. they were not even to use a barn or an outhouse for religious exercises.

Ou·thousing. [f. prec. + -ing 1.] A collection of outhouses: cf. Housing *sb.*[1] 2 b.

1630 *Ord. & Direct. conc. Relief of Poor* xi, That no man harbour Rogues in their Barnes or Outhouseings. 1647 *Boston Rec.* (1877) II. 163 Thene Messuage and Farme . with all the outhouseing, fences, wood, and all other appurtenances. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3720/4 There is a good House, Barns, Stabling, Outhousing. 1865 E. Waugh *Goblin's Grave* 9 Whether either of them belonged to the hall or its out housing.

Outhow·l, *v.* [Out- 18.] *trans.* To outdo in howling; to howl louder than.

1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* iv. xx. 269 They would have out-howled an Irish Woolfe. 1706 E. Ward *Hud. Rediv.* I. vi. 5 Where ev'ry gaping thin-jaw'd Brother Strove zealously t' outhowl the other. 1856 Whittier *Panorama* 370 So some poor wretch.. Out-howls the Dervish.

Outhumour (autˌhiū·mɔəɹ), *v.* [Out- 26, 21.] *trans.* † a. To put or drive (a person) out of his humour or mood. b. To surpass in humour.

1607 Wilkins *Miseries Enforced Marr.* v. in Hazl. *Dodsley* IX. 505, I will out humour you, fight with you and lose my life. 1883 *American* VI. 219 A passage in which our humorist out-humors himself.

Out-hunted to **Out-impudence:** see Out-.

Outing (au·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Out *v.* + -ing 1.]

† 1. The action of going out or forth; an expedition.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* xix. 620 The Erll spenit at hym tithing How he had farn i. his outyng.

2. The action of putting or driving out; expulsion; ousting. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 375/2 Owtynge, or a-woydaunce, *evacuacio*, *deliberacio*. 1639 Laud *Wks.* (1849) II. 348 Salvation need not be feared of any dutiful child, nor outing from the church. 1679 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1859) III. 273 To pursue the outing of the Rohd Islanders from ye Narragancett Country. 1692 R. L'Estrange *Josephus, Antiq.* xv. xv. (1733) 446 Doing all that was to be done . towards the outing of him again, and engrossing the Power to himself.

3. *Cricket.* The position of being kept 'out': see Out *adv.* 19 c.

1897 *Daily News* 8 June 8/4 The Philadelphians bore their long outing very well, the fielding being sustained at a fairly good pitch of excellence.

4. An airing, excursion, pleasure-trip. orig. *dial.*

1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 42 The long rural string of merry games, That at such outings maketh much ado. 1825 Brockett *N. C. Gloss.*, *Outing*, an airing going from home. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss.* s. v., 'A bit of an outing', a short journey or pleasure-trip. 1857 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* II. 326 Another week at Sunny Bank will make as much 'outing' as should suffice for this year. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* XII. 432/2 They have had, we repeat, their outing. The word may not be found in Richardson or Webster, or, indeed, anywhere within the pale of lexicon orthodoxy, but we are prepared to justify the use of it notwithstanding. 1886 *Illustr. Lond. News* 8 May 489 3 She could not afford two outings in the year.

5. (See quot.)

1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. i. 29 Not to turn over the swaths, but, to leave them upon what is termed the outing, made at the commencement of the preceding swath by the mower putting his scythe in a sloping direction downwards.

6. The distance out at sea, etc.

1883 *Cent. Mag.* Dec. 201/2 Beyond this, .. in the farthest outing, hill-crowned islands. 1896 Horne *Count yside* 10 (E. D. D.) In the outing furious waves fight and plunge.

7. *attrib.* (from 4), as *outing-dress*, *-hat*, *-trip.*

1897 Howells *Landl. Lion's Head* 11 In the outing dress he wore.. he was always effective. 1899 *Boston Even. Transcr.* 22 Apr. 23/6 A few of these outing hats are.. rather elaborately finished by ribbon loops and aigrettes.

Out island, out isle: see Out *a.* 2 b.

Out-issue to **Out-jest**: see OUT-.

Ou·tjet, *sb.* [OUT- 7.] A part that juts out, a projection.

1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 206 For counterballancing the Out-jet or Projection above. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* iii. (1857) 26 The outjets and buttresses of an ancient fortress. *Ibid.* xxiv. (1889) 352 A small apartment formed by an outjet of the cottage.

So **Ou·tje·tting** *vbl. sb.*, a jutting out; a projection; **Ou·tje·tting** *ppl. a.*, jutting out, projecting; † **Ou·tje·tty**, projection, protuberance.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet* 64 Sense and Memory, which he cannot well exercise, unless he have an out-jetty of the occiput. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 195 Roofs, platforms, outjettings, and other such like parts. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 245 The out-jetting Window added above the Entries.

Out-jet, *v. nonce-wd.* [OUT- 21.] *trans.* To surpass in intense blackness (jetty quality).

1822 BEDDOES *Poems, Bride's Trag.* II. iv, And something in the air, out-jetting night, ..Featured its ghastly self upon my soul.

Outjo·ckey, *v.* [OUT- 18b, c.] *trans.* To get the better of or overreach by adroitness or trickery.

1714 MACKY *Journ. thro' Eng.* (1724) I. viii. 135 At a Horse-Match .. Everybody strives to outjocky (as the Phrase is) one another. 1780 LADY COWPER *Diary* (1864) 139 Sunderland .. has outjockeyed Walpole. 1809 W. IRVING *Knicke b.* iv. iii. (1861) 119 Our worthy forefathers could scarcely stir abroad without danger of being outjockeyed in horseflesh. 1871 *Daily News* 14 Jan., She had allowed herself to be out-manœuvred and out-jockeyed in statesmanship.

Out-journey, etc.: see OUT-.

[**Out-joy,** a supposed vb and sb., due to erroneous analysis of the phr. *full out joy* to exult, exultation, in Wyclif: see OUT- 15 b.]

Out-ju·ggle, *v.* [OUT- 18, 18 b.] *trans.* To outdo in juggling.

1620 BP. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergie* I. iv. 21 A Reader .. might verily thinke that I could out-lie the Legends, and out-juggle a Iesuite. *a* 1768 STERNE in *Beauties of S.* (1811) 118 (Jod.) It was to out-juggle a juggling attorney. 1859 G. MEREDITH *Juggling Jerry* 1, One that outjuggles all's been spying Long to have me.

Outju·mp, *v.* [OUT- 18.] *trans.* To surpass or exceed in jumping.

1639 LD. DIGBY, etc. *Lett. conc. Relig.* (1651) 85 So active as to out-jump him a foot. 1891 MISS DOWIE *Girl in Karp.* 246 The silly suggestiveness of a brain that outjumps one's thoughts. 1897 *Voice* (N.Y.) 18 Mar. 1/5 He could outrun, outbox, outjump, and outswim any boy in Portland.

Outju·t, *v.* [OUT- 14.] *intr.* To jut out, project.

1851 HELPS *Comp. Soliit.* ix. (1874) 154 An oratory outjutting from the line of planks. 1899 E. J. CHAPMAN *Drama Two Lives* 7 Gaunt and grey the rocks out-jut Across the jagged rift below.

Ou·tjut, *sb.* [OUT- 7.] A projection, projecting part. So **Ou·tju·tting** *vbl. sb.*; **Ou·tjutting** *ppl. a.*, jutting out, projecting.

1611 COTGR., *Surpendue*, .. an out-jutting roome. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 399 The Bench or Out-jutting. 1847 G. B. CHEEVER *Wand. Pilgrim* xxiii. 152 The bare outjutting precipices. 1883 C. E. CRADDOCK (Miss Murfree) *Despot Broomsedge* xxii 305 On a slight outjutting of the clay and sticks. 1894 *Rep. Mitchell (Glasgow) Libr.* 1892-4 (1895) 28 It is supposed that, on his way to it, he had fallen over the rock, on a sharp output.

Ou·tkeeper. [OUT- 8.] An instrument used in land-measuring: see quot.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 158/1 *Outkeeper*, a small dial-plate having an index turned by a milled head underneath, used with the surveyor's compass to keep tally in chaining. The dial is figured from 0 to 16, the index being moved one notch for every chain run.

Out-ki·ck, *v.* [OUT- 18, 15.] *trans.* **a.** To kick more than. **b.** To 'kick out'; to dismiss. *rare.* So **Ou·tkicking** *vbl. sb.*, kicking out.

1772 J. FLETCHER *Logica Genev.* 108 They will grow so excessively fat as to outkick Jeshurun himself. 1883 BESANT *All in Garden Fair* II. iv 92 A quantity of cuffs..outkickings..and so forth. *Ibid.* x. 238 Those who do as little as they possibly can, so as just not to get out-kicked.

Outki·ll, *v. rare.* [OUT- 18, 15 b.] *trans.* **a.** To outdo, go beyond in killing. **b.** To finish killing, kill outright.

a 1658 CLEVELAND *Gen. Poems*, etc. (1677) 113, I wonder for how many Lives my Lord Hopton took the Lease of his Body. FIRST Stamford slew him, then Waller outkill'd that half a Barr. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 65 This is the second death, which never out-killeth, yet which ever killeth.

Out-king to **Out-kneed**: see OUT-.

Out-kna·ve, *v. rare.* [OUT- 22.] *trans.* To outdo in knavery; to get the better of by knavery.

1660 BONDE *Scut. Reg.* 286 It grieved them to see the Independents out-knave them. *a* 1704 R. L'ESTRANGE (J.), The world calls it outwitting a man, when he's only outknaved.

Outla·bour, *v.* [OUT- 18, 17.] *trans.* To outdo, exceed, or go beyond in labour, toil, or endurance.

1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* II. II. xxv, I have Out-suffer'd patience, bred in Captives Breasts; Outwatch'd the jealous, and outlabour'd Beasts. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* IV. 265 The Poor Men of the Church might out-labour and out-suffer the Poor Men of Lyons. 1875 BROWNING *Herakles* 343 Who outlabours what the Gods appoint Shows energy, but energy gone mad.

† **Outla·de,** *v. Obs rare.* [OUT- 15.] *trans.* To discharge (cf. LADE *v.* 5, 6).

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 578 Avon..in the end out-ladeth his owne streame into Severn.

† **Ou·t-la·ding.** *Obs.* [OUT- 6.] The lading or shipping of goods for exportation.

1622 T. SCOTT *Belg. Pismire* 54 Restraints about the outlading of Corne and Beere.

Outlagare, -arie, -ary, obs. ff. OUTLAWRY.

Out-laid, -lament, etc.: see OUT-.

Outland (aŭ·tlănd), *sb.* and *a.* [OUT- 1.]

A. *sb.* **1.** A land that is outside, a foreign land. Now only a poetic archaism.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) cxlvii. 3 [14] He ðine zemæru gemiclade, ðu on utlandum ahtest sibbe. *Ya* 1400 *Morte Arthur* 3097 When ledys of owt londys leppyne in waters. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. vi. (1895) 220 To thentente they maye the better knowe the owte landes of euery syde them. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 126 Many a tale..he had Concerning outlands good and bad That they had journeyed through. 1876 — *Sigurd* 315 There was a King of the outlands, and Atli was his name.

† **b.** in genitive case: Of the outland, foreign.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 5910 For outlandesmen þat come by se. — *Chron.* (1810) 39 Tuo outlandes kynges on þis lond hauens hent. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 53 Quither thay be richer in outlandis geir, and merchandise.

† **2.** The outlying land of an estate or manor. In OE. and feudal tenure, that portion of the land which the lord did not retain for his own use but granted to tenants. (Opposed to INLAND 1.) *Obs.*

950 in Thorpe *Charters* 502 Wulfege þæt inland and Ælfege þæt utland. 1664 SPELMAN, *Utland.* Saxonic. id est *terra extera*). Dicebatur *terra servitis*, seu *tenementalis*, quod de proeinctu terrarum dominicalium, quæ Inland nuncupatæ sunt, in exteriorem agrum rejiciebantur. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Outland* (among the Saxons), such Land as was let out to any Tenant meerly at the Pleasure of the Lord. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Outland*, land lying beyond the demesnes, and granted out to tenants at the will of the lord, like copyholds.

† **3. a.** *Out-lands*: the outlying lands of a province, district, or town. *Amer. Colonies. Obs*

1676 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1852) II. 446 Wee are shut vp in our garisones and dare not goe abroad far to our outlandes, without som strength. 1705 R. BEVERLEY *Hist Virginia* II. vi. 40 When they [Indians] go a Hunting into the Outlands, they commonly go out for the whole Season, with their Wives and Families. 1721 *Rhode Island Col. Rec.* (1851) IV. 442 An Act for erecting and incorporating the out-lands of the town of Providence, into three towns.

† **b.** The outer land: the opposite of *inland. Obs.*

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 23 Ceilon bore from us North by West..the out-Land low.

4. A foreigner, alien, stranger. [? elliptical use of B. Cf. also OE *útlendra* foreigner.] Now *Sc.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1326 Outlandes hadden wasted þat lond. *Ibid.* 5811 Outlandeis þat were ffledde, Alle swilk wyh þeym þey ledde. 1825 JAMIESON, *Outlan*, an alien, as 'She treats him like an outlan'; 'He's used like a mere outlan about the house'. 1887 *Jamieson's Sc. Dict.* Suppl., *Outlander, Outland, Outlan* an alien, a stranger; an incomer to a burgh or parish; also, one who lives beyond the bounds of a burgh.

B. *adj* [In origin an attrib. use of the sb. OE. had an adj. *útlende*, cf. ON. *útlendr* foreign. ME. also used the genitive case *outlandes*: see A. 1 b.]

1. Of or belonging to another country; foreign, alien. Now *poet.* or *arch.*

c 1425 *Eng. Conq. Irel.* 20 Be ensample of these, al other out-lond men to be adrede such folies to begyn. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 857 Off outland men lat nane chaip with the liff. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 85 Externe and outland nationes. 1652 J. MARIUS *Adv. conc. Bills Exch.* Pref. Aiij, A Notary Publick for Outland and Inland affairs. 1754 *Dict. Arts & Sc.* II. 1141 There is not any peculiar or proper money to be found in specie, whereon outland exchanges can be grounded. 1805 COLERIDGE *Sybil. Leaves* II. 205 Vales and glens Native or outland, lakes and famous hills. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 712 Sir Valence wedded with an outland dame.

2. Outlying; lying without the precincts of an estate, a town, etc.

1791 J. BEARMONT *Poems* 261 May finer verdure busk ilk outland bent. 1887 *Jamieson's Sc. Dict.* Suppl., *Outland, Outlan*, outlying, lying out of or beyond the bounds of a burgh; as, 'outland burgesses'. 1900 E. V. B. *Sylvana's Letters* xxi. 179 In chosen peeps of outland country.

† **3.** Situated outside the mass of land (as formerly conceived): opposed to *inland. Obs. rare.*

1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 12 By the Sea, wee understand the whole Sea, as well the Main Ocean or Outland Seas, as those which are within-land as the Mediterranean, Adriatic, Ægean and Baltick seas.

Outlander (aŭ·tlĕndəɹ). [Appears about 1600: perh. of Eng. formation, but prob. suggested by Du. *uitlander* (in Kilian *uutlander*), Ger. *ausländer*, and often virtually representing these words.] A man of foreign nationality; a foreigner, alien, stranger. (Now *poetic*, or a literary revival, or a mannerism of translation.)

1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* 218 *Vltheodisc-men* Aliens, outlanders, men borne in other countries. 1608 MIDDLETON *Trick to Catch Old One* v. ii, Chiefly dice, those true outlanders, That shake out beggars, thieves, and panders. 1612 AINSWORTH *Annot. Ps.* xviii 45 Aliens, outlanders, strangers from the Commonwealth of Israel. 1668 WOOD *Life* 30 Dec. (O. H. S.) II. 148 Franc. Dryer (an outlander, borne at Breme) now a sojournour in Oxon. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 213 John de Coloribus, who by birth was an Outlander, and by profession a Black-Fryar. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* III. iii, The outlanders rode through the streets with drawn swords. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *A. Quatermain* 198 Thou art an outlander and therefore do I speak without shame.

b. In reference to South African politics, a rendering of Du. *uitlander*, as applied, before the war of 1899-1902, to aliens settled or sojourning in the South African Republic.

1898 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Oct. 3/3 At Johannesburg this National Union has been formed, comprising not only 'uitlanders' (outlanders) but Boers. 1896 *Daily Tel.* 1 Feb. 6/7 The racial antagonism between Boers and Outlanders. 1899 *Daily News* 24 Apr. 6/6 At the time of the re-storation to the Boers of their internal independence, 'outlanders' and others enjoyed equal rights. *attrib.* 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Apr. 1/2 If that is so, we may indeed dry our eyes about Outlander grievances. 1899 *Daily News* 1 June 5/1 The Outlander population in the Transvaal.

† **Ou·tlanding,** *ppl. a.* (*obs. rare.* Foreign.

1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parlt.* Ded. A iv, An Army of English; Irish, Outlanding Papists.

Outlandish (autlæ·ndiʃ), *a.* [In OE. *útlendisc*, f. *útland*, OUTLAND 1: see -ISH.]

1. Of or belonging to a foreign country; foreign, alien; not native or indigenous. Now *arch.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Lev.* xxiv 22 Si he landes man, si he utlendisc. *c* 1070 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1052 (MS. C) Hiz nolden þæt utlendiscum leodum wære þes eard. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11127 Outlandische kynges þat of hym held. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Former Age* 22 No Marchaunt yit ne fette owt-landissh ware. *c* 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 14 He supposid that God toke vengeawnce of hym for his synnys amongis owte-landisshe peple. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* xi. 1 But kynge Salomon loued many outlandish women. 1606 DEKKER *Sev. Sinnes* v. (Arb.) 37 Cages, in which are all the strangest out-landish Birds. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks (1653) 364 The outlandish Angelica roots are very good chewed in the mouth. *c* 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 125 Ye mouldings are of a sweete outlandish wood. 1861 CRAIK *Hist. Eng. Lit.* I. 482 Of all our great poets he [Spenser] is the one whose natural tastes were most opposed to such outlandish innovations upon his native tongue.

b. *absol.* Foreign (language).

a 1626 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.*, *Holy Ghost* (1661) 467 Now they can speak nothing but outlandish. 1752 FOOTE *Taste* II. i, He has got a black wig on, and speaks outlandish.

† **c.** *Outlandish man* (sometimes written as one word), a foreigner. (*obs.*

1505 *Galway Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 391 Anuye oute landish man or enny of the enhabitantes. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* IV. (1662) 12 Two eminent Outlandishmen. 1721 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 46 P 4 He did not like the Name of the outlandish Man with the golden Clock in his Stockings. [1668 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. ix. 327 To rivet the yoke of outlandish men about their necks.]

2. Foreign-looking, of foreign fashion; unfamiliar, strange; hence, odd, bizarre, uncouth.

1596 BARINGTON *Profit. Exp.* 116 We haue trafiqued with an outlandish rouer called the deuill. 1628 PRYNNE *Treelockes* 1 Sundry Antique, Horned and Out-landish shapes. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* IV. x. A young woman who was drest in one of your outlandish garments. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk* I. 72 They were dressed in a quaint outlandish fashion. 1885 E. GARRETT (Mrs Mayo) *At any Cost* ii 34 You don't mean to tell me that those outlandish old things are still in actual use?

3. Out-of-the-way, remote; far removed from civilization (now usually in a derogatory sense).

1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* v, He resolved to settle in some outlandish part. 1881 TYLOR *Anthrop.* iv. 118 When outlandish people, such as Laplanders, have been brought to be exhibited in our great cities. 1887 T. HARDY *Woodlanders* I. viii. 151, I get dreadfully nervous sometimes, living in such an outlandish place.

5. Of or pertaining to the Outlanders or Uitlanders of South Africa.

1896 *Daily News* 4 Jan. 4/6 Protecting the independence of the country against being upset by an outlandish vote.

Hence † **Outla·ndisher,** a foreigner. **Outla·ndish-like** *a.* and *adv.* **Outla·ndishly** *adv.*, in an outlandish, foreign, or strange manner; strangely, oddly, uncouthly. **Outla·ndishness,** the quality of being outlandish.

1593 NASHE *Tenten Stuffe* in *Harl. Misc.* (ed. Park) VI. 140 For ten weeks together it is rabble rout of 'outlandishness' are billetted with her. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II (Arb.) 156 Hard composition and crooked framing of his words and sentences, as a man would say, English talke placed and framed 'outlandish like. *a* 1577 GASCOIGNE *Devise Masque* Poems 1869 I 78 And why I goe outlandishe lyke, yet being Englishe borne. 1888 in *Chicago Advance* 21 Sept., They would be seized with some uncontrollable spirit to act 'outlandishly. 1889 R. ASHE *Two Kings Uganda* (1890) 216 Two outlandishly dressed white men, who kept their fire on a large board which they ate off. 1611 COTGR., *Peregrinité*, strangeness, 'outlandishness, forrainenesse. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xi (1859) 235 The outlandishness of the fashion was not offensive.

† **Outla·rged,** *ppl. a. Obs* [OUT- 11; after L. *dilātātus*.] Broadened, increased in width.

1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xxxii. 15 Fulfattid, fulgresid, outlargid [1388 alargid, *Vulg.* dilatatus, 1611 covered with fatness].

Outlarie, -ry, obs. forms of OUTLAWRY.

Ou·tlash, *sb* [OUT- 7.] The act of lashing out, a sudden quick outward stroke.

1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* iv, The outlash of a murderous thought and the sharp backward stroke of repentance. *Ibid.* xxx, But underneath the silence there was an outlash of hatred and vindictiveness.

† **Outla·sh,** *v. Obs.* [OUT- 14.] *intr.* To lash out: **a.** To break out into excess; to be extravagant, exaggerate, = OVERLASH *v.* **b.** To strike out violently.

1611 COTGR., *Bobancer*, to riot, squander, waste, outlash. 1614 SYLVESTER *Bethulia's Rescue* v. 536 Mocmur . with Waghty Waves..out-lashing every-way. Tears, over-turns, and undermines, much worse Then when hee freely hath his native Course. 1629 W. WHATELY *God's Hush.* i. (1622) 104 If at any time some prone ranke hypocrites, he takes that as a warrant for his tongue to out-lash against all 1630 BP. HALL *Hon Mar. Clergy* III v, Loe the man which, in a reckoning of 200 yeares, did out-lash but 150! 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* 415 They plead, that malice hath a wide mouth, and loves to outlash in her relations.

Hence †**Outlashing** *vbl. sb.*, extravagance, excess.

1611 COTGR., *Desreiglement* .. immoderatenesse, immodestie, lauishnesse, outlashing. *Ibid*, *Irregularité* .. vnruliness, disorder, outlashing

Outlast (outlaˑst), *v.* [OUT- 17, 18.] *trans.* To last longer than or beyond; to exceed or surpass in duration; to survive.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 171 One bushell well brewed, outlasteth some twaine *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* (1673) 236 Let him out-last Nestor's years, and out-vie Nero's riches. 1781 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 26 June, 'I do not believe that any grief in the world ever outlasted a twelve-month'. 1893 HUXLEY in *Life* (1900) II. xxi. 367, I find myself outlasting those who started in life along with me.

Hence **Outlasting** *ppl. a.*, that outlasts, surviving.

1887 G. MEREDITH *Ballads & P.* 35 Never shall the wrestling cease Till with our outlasting Foe Roll we to the Godhead's feet

Outlaugh (outlaˑf), *v.* [OUT- 18, 18 c, 14.]

† 1. *trans.* To laugh down, deride, ridicule. *Obs.*

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* Prosem in Ashm. (1652) 7 And Common workemen will not be out-lafte. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem* (1637) 302 The same Lucian bringeth in Diogenes laughing and outlaughing King Mausolus for that hee was so pitifully pressed and crushed with an huge heape of stones under his stately monument Mausoleum. *a* 1790 FRANKLIN (Webster, 1804), His apprehensions of being outlaughed will force him to continue in a restless obscurity.

2. To surpass or outdo in laughing.

1672 DRYDEN *Troiaus & Ph. I.* Prol 17 Each lady striving to out-laugh the rest; to make it seem they understood the jest.

3. *intr.* To laugh aloud. (Properly two words.)

1844 MRS. BROWNING *Brown Rosary* iii. ix, Then outlaughed the bridegroom, and outlaughed withal Both maidens and youths by the old chapel-wall.

Out-launch, etc.: see OUT-.

Outlaw (outlɔ̄), *sb.* Forms: 1 útlaga, 1-4 utlaga, 3 útlahe, 3-4, 7 *Sc.* utlaw(e, (4 vt-, wtolau, -law-, 4-5 outlagh(e, 4 7 outlawe, 4- outlaw, (4 5 owt(e)law(e, 5 outelawe, out, owtlay). [Late OE. *útlaga*, definite form of *útlag*, *útlah* adj. 'outlawed', used absolutely as sb.; a. ON. *útlagi* sb. from *útlagr* outlawed, banished; f. *út* out, out of + ON. **lagu*, *log* (pl. of *lag*), OE. *lagu*, LAW. Cf. these examples of the OE. adj.:—

c 924 *Laws of Edward & Guthrum* c. 6. § 6 (Schmid) 3if he man to deade gefylle, beo he bonne utlah. *a* 1016 *Laws of Æthelred* i. c. 1 § 9 Beo se þeof utlah wið ealle folc. *c* 1050 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1018 Da cwæd man Swegen eorl utlah.]

1 One put outside the law and deprived of its benefits and protection; one under sentence of OUTLAWRY (q. v.).

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* ix. (Z.) 70 *Hic et hæc exlex*, utlaga oðde butan æ. *a* 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* (1883) 236 He sed beon utlaga wiþ me *c* 1205 LAY. 1121 Vtlagen [*c* 1275 vtlawes] hefden iræned þat lond *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7936 (Cott.) Als he war vtelau [*v. r.* vtelaw, outlagh, outlawe] sua wond he. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xvii. 102 For outlawes in þe wode and vnder banke loiyeth. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man. tale's T.* 130 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 389 Maulcters ffelons Outlawes ravysshers of wymen. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Rich. III* 54 b, A compaigne of traytors, thefes, outlawes and renneagates of our awne nacion 1643 MILTON *Divorce* ii. iii, Sure sin can have no tenure by law at all but is rather an eternall outlaw 1718 *Free-thinker* No 1 P 5 The Outlaw has, of all Men, the least Pretensions to Liberty 1821 BYRON *Two Fosc.* iii 1, Their sire was a mere hunted outlaw. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex* s v *Outlawry*, The maxim applicable to outlaws is, 'Let them be answerable to all, and none to them'. Accordingly any person outlawed is *civiliter mortuus*

b. More vaguely: One banished or proscribed; an exile, a fugitive. (In early use not distinguishable from the main sense.)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 54 Pe refter of þen ilke weren..hire ueader & hire bredren, se noble princes alse heo weren, vtlawes imakede *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 431 Caym fro him flei, Wiþ wif and haste, and wurð ut-lage. 14 . *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 604/26 *Hic, hec exul*, a nowtlay. 1530 PALSGR. 255/2 Outlawe, *banny*. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* I. 179 Some of the Lordes had sent for Edward the outlawe, sonne of Edmond Ironsyde for to be theyr king. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, iv iii. 58 A poore vnmuzzled Outlaw, sneaking home. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. (1846) V 11 The posterity of the outlaw Ismael. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 311 At last necessity plainly compels him to be an outlaw from his native land.

c. One living in transgression of the law; a lawless person.

1880 J. F. CLARKE *Self-Culture* ix. 200 It is only for the outlaws, the dangerous classes, that we build prisons and establish courts. The law is for the lawless.

d. *fig.* A wild, untamed, or hunted beast.

1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 14 Of lions fierce (or if ought fiercer be, Amongst the beards of woody outlawes fell). 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 219 They had mustered their own outlaws [wild lean savage cattle].

† 2. a. Outlawry. b. Sentence or proclamation of outlawry. *Obs. rare.*

1581 MAREFCK *Bk. of Notes* 810 Persecute..with banishment and out-lawe, prison, wrongfull iudgements. 1652 WADSWORTH tr *Sandoval's Civ Wars Spain* 115 Hee made publick Acts, Proclamations and Out-laws against the Segovians.

3. *Comb.*

16 . *Ballad Robin Hood* in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I 37 The worthy exploits he acted before Queen Katherine, he being an Out-lawman.

Outlaw (outlɔ̄), *v.* [Late OE. (*ge*)*útlagian*, f. *útlag*, *útlaga*, OUTLAW *sb.*[1] Cf. ON. *útlegja* and *útlægja* to banish.]

1. *trans.* To put outside the law; to proscribe; † to exile, banish; to deprive of the benefit and protection of law; to declare an outlaw, to inflict OUTLAWRY upon (a person), in a criminal prosecution or civil action.

10.. *O. E. Chron.* an. 1014 (MS. E) And æfie ælcne Denisce cyning utlagede [*MS. C* utlan] of Englalande geceæðon. *Ibid.* an. 1055 Utlagode [*MS. C.* geutlagode] mann Ælfgar eorl. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 404/79 Þe furste ȝer þat seint Iohan þus i-outlawed was. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 33 He was outlawed for a felone. 1382 WYCLIF *Baruch* iii 19 Thei ben outlawid [1388 distried] and to helle thei wente doun 1430-1 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 377 2 Unto the tyme the same Owen..was utlawed. 1432-50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) I 319 Patmos þere Seynt Iohan þe Euangeliste was, whan he was outlawed oute of oþer londes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 375/2 Outlawyn, *utlego*, *exterminio*. 1552 HULOET, Outlaw, *exulo*, *proscribo*, *relego*. *a* 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* II. xiv. (1609) 61 The Clarke of the Exigents is to frame all manner of Processes of *Exigi facias*, which doe issue out of that Court to out-law any man, and to record the outlawrie. 1679 88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden) 109 To be paid over to several tradesmen, creditors of Mrs. Ellen Gwynne, in satisfaction of their debts, for which the said Ellen stood outlawed £729 2s 3d. 1836-48 H. COLERIDGE *North Worthies* (1852) I. 63 One Blood, outlawed for an attempt to take Dublin Castle,.. some months ago seized the crown and sceptre in the Tower. 1875 W. MCILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire* 76 McDowall had fallen behind in the payment of certain Crown dues, and was outlawed

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 109 Antierist wolde quenche & owtlawe holy writt. — *Sel. Wks.* III 383 Charite is outelawed amoge hom. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (J.), A drunkard is outlawed from all worthy and creditable converse.

2. To deprive of legal force. Now only in U. S.; see quot. 1864.

1647 WARD *Simp. Coble* 18 He will out-law the Law, quite out of the word and world *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 450 Perceiving that our English common law was outlawed in those parts 1864 WEBSTER, *Outlaw* 2 To remove from legal jurisdiction or enforcement, as to *outlaw* a debt or claim.

b. *intr.* for *refl.*

1895 MARK TWAIN in *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Sept. 8/1 Honour is a harder master than the law. It cannot compromise for less than an hundred cents on the dollar, and its debts never outlaw.

Outlawed (outlɔ̄d), *ppl. a.* [f. OUTLAW *v.* + -ED[1].] Put outside the law, declared an outlaw; proscribed, banished, exiled. Also *absol.* as *sb.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 264/1 Outelawyde, *relegatus*, *proscriptus*. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 58 An outlawed person looseth his goods and benefite of the lawe. 1646 EP. MAYNEE *Bard Issach* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 299 The Out-lawed's Estate movable (Chattels we call it) become proper to the King 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 49 1 A small violation of territorial right, in the pursuit of an outlawed smuggler and murderer. 1862 MISS YONGE *Wars of Wapsburg* (1864) 24 Born and bred to an outlawed life.

†**Outlawing**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. OUTLAW; outlawry.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 219 Man..fel out of hire in to lowh..out of his owne londe and contray in to outlawynge. 1579 80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1656) 728 The greatest difference that fell out between them, was about the outlawing of Cicero.

Outlawry (outlɔ̄ri). Forms: α. [4 *utlagarie*], (6 utlagery, 7-8 -arie), 5-6 outlagarie, -are, -ary. β. 4 7 utlarie, -ary(e, outlarie, 5 owte-, 7 outlary. γ 4-7 outlaw(e)rie, 4- outlawry, (5 oute-, owt-, -laury(e, 5-6 outlawery(e, 6 -lawrye, 8 -laury). [Anglicized repr. of AFr. *utlagerie*, *utlarie*, med.(Anglo)L. *utlagaria*, *utlaria* (*Laws of Wm. I*, II. c. 3), f. OE. *útlaga* (also Anglo L.), *útlah* + Romanic suffix *-aria*, F. *-erie*. Early legal use had forms identical with AFr; but forms with *outlaw-*, conformed to the contemporary Eng. word also occur from 14th c.]

1. The action of putting a person out of the protection of the law, or the legal process by which a person is or was proclaimed or made an outlaw; the condition of one so outlawed. † In early use, often = exile, banishment.

'Outlawry, at first a declaration of war by the commonwealth against an offending member, [gradually] became a regular means of compelling submission to the authority of the courts, as in form it continued to be down to modern times'. 'Before the Conquest, outlawry involved not only forfeiture of goods to the king, but liability to be killed with impunity'. In the 13th c. 'outlawry loses some of its gravity; instead of being a substantive punishment, it becomes mere "criminal process", a means of compelling accused persons to stand their trial'. (Pollock & Maitland, *Hist. Eng. Law* I. 27, 459) In the 14th c. the process was extended from cases of felony to misdemeanours and civil actions, so as to be a punishment for contempt of court in not appearing to answer an indictment or defend a personal action, or for disobedience to a judgement of the court. Outlawry for debt was frequent down to the 18th c. Along with this extension of the process, its conditions and consequence underwent continuous mitigation; in later times, in civil actions, it was reduced to the fact that the outlawed person was incapacitated from prosecuting an action for his own benefit, though he might still defend himself.

Clandestine Outlawries. In civil proceedings, outlawry has long been obsolete, and was formally abolished by the Civil Procedure Acts Repeal Act of 1879 (42 & 43 Vict. c. 59). While it was in use, great injustice was often done in consequence of the insufficiency of the machinery for giving public notice of the fact that a defendant in a personal action had, as a result of civil process, been made an outlaw. In 1588-9, Act 31 Eliz. c. 3 was passed 'for the auoyding of secret Outlawries in Actions Personall against the Queenes Subiects'. This being subsequently considered insufficient, amending measures were introduced; and one such bill has had the singular fortune to become the formal instrument of asserting the right of Parliament to proceed to business without reference to the immediate cause of summons, by being introduced and read a first time as the first business of every session, before the reading of the King's or Queen's Speech. This precaution goes back to early times, being referred to as an established practice in 1603 Formerly some one bill was used for the purpose on each occasion; but since 1 Dec. 1743, the means uniformly employed has been a Bill 'for the more effectual preventing Clandestine Outlawries in personal actions'; and this is still annually introduced, although the outlawries against which it is directed have long disappeared.

α. [*a* 1250 *Laws of Will. I*, II. c. 3 (Schmid) De omnibus utlariae rebus [*v. r.* utlagarie]. .. Et si Anglicus appellet Francigenam de utlagaria. 1292 BRITTON I xiii. § 3 Feume neqedent ne peut estre utlagé proprement. mes weyvé, qe vaut utlagerie. 1312 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 284 Les Utlagaries & les Presentementz de ces faitz.] 1440 *Paston Lett.* I. 41 Be the vertue of qwch outlagare, all maner of chattell to the seine John Lyston apperteynyng, ann acrowyd on to the Kyng. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 49 All outlagaries promulged or had vpon or against any person or persons. 1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* i. § 27 12 Attainder of Felony.. by utlagery, by verdict and by confession.

β. [*a* 1250 Utlariae [see α]. 1334 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 74/2 L'avant dit Outlarie fait en la Counte de Kermerdin] 1432-50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) VII 235 The owtelary of Robert archebisshop of Cawnterbery 1447 *Rolls of Parlt* V. 138/2 That the Exigend and Utlarie, and every of them, be hold for none and voyde. 1530-1 *Act* 22 *Hen. VIII*, c. 15 Excepted always all vtlaries of high treasons, and of al maner of felonies 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* iii. 173 That by proscription, and billes of Outlaire, Octavius, Antony, and Lepidus, Haue put to death, an hundred Senators. 1658 CLEVELAND *Rustick Rampant* Wks. (1687) 451 Every Outlary, or Outlaries, if any against them are or shall be published. 1671 F. PHILLIPS *Rep. Necess.* 250 They may be sued to an Utlary.

γ. 1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* Prol., He was holdun in outlawerie of Domycian, in the ile of Patmos. 1439 *Rolls of Parlt* V 17/2 All Outlaweries uppon hym pronounced. 1503 4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 35 § 1 Outlaweryes .. utterly voyd anyntesed adnulled repelled and of no force. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 179 He was noted and thought hardly of for those outlawries of Roman citizens. 1686 *Royal Proclam.* 10 Mar. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2120/4 And that this Our Pardon be not allowed to Discharge any Outlawry after Judgment, till Satisfaction or Agreement be made to or with the Party at whose Suit the Utlary was obtained. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxxii 499 Outlaws also, though it be but for debt, are incapable of making a will, so long as the outlawry subsists, for their goods and chattels are forfeited during that time. 1792 BURKE *Let. to R. Burke* Corr. 1844 III. 378 The Castle has another system, and considers the outlawry of the great mass of the people as an unalterable maxim in the government of Ireland. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. vi. 561 *note*, Godwine, on his outlawry, was allowed five days to leave the country. 1883 *Wharton's Law Lex.* (ed 7) s.v. *Outlawry*. In criminal proceedings it is but little used, but is formally kept alive by 33 & 34 Vict. c. 23, which act, expressly provides that nothing therein shall affect the law of forfeiture consequent on outlawry. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Feb 2 3 What is a clandestine outlawry, and why should the Leader of the House of Commons have introduced a Bill for its 'more effectual preventing' as the very first Ministerial measure of the Session? Is there a single member of the House of Commons, who knows, any details concerning the provisions of the Outlawries Bill?

fig. 1833 I. RITCHIE *Hand. by Love* 161 Faces on which a long course of violence and crime had stamped the outlawry of nature. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* iii 68 On the same ground of outlawry from common sense and scriptural authority. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* ix viii. (1864) V. 408 This papal manifesto broadly asserted the civil as well as religious outlawry of all heretics.

b. Of a debt or claim: The fact of being outlawed or statute-barred: see OUTLAW *v.* 2. *U. S.*

1890 in *Century Dict.*

2. Disregard or defiance of the law.

1869 RUSKIN *Q. of Air* § 141 [They] follow, in so far as they are good, one constant law, and in so far as they are evil, are evil by outlawry. 1873 T. W. HIGGINSON *Oldport Days* x. 249 Civilization is tiresome and enfeebling, unless we occasionally give it the relish of a little outlawry.

† 3. Outlaws collectively. *Obs.*

1557 NORTH *Guevara's Diall Pr.* 74 The exiles and outlawries were called againe. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 98 The hill outlawry could a' catch us ot ever we wan twa mile.

Outlay (outlē), *sb.* [OUT- 7.]

I. 1. The act or fact of laying out or expending; expenditure (of money upon something).

Orig. a Sc. and dial. word; still considered dialectal by Forby 1825; given in Webster 1828.

1798 *Statist. Acc. Scot., Perthshire* XX 437 It is one which accumulates yearly in value, without an yearly outlay of expence. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xiii, Sir Arthur himself made great outlay. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Outlay*, expenditure. 1825-30 *Forby's Voc. E. Anglia* s.v., I made a great outlay before I brought my farm into profit. (Lowland Scotch, Brockett's Gloss.). 1828 WEBSTER, *Outlay*, a laying out or expending, expenditure. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Hull & Valley* iv. 61 Observing what comes of such an out-

lay of capital. 1885 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 319 The income of the state still fell short of the outlay by about a million. 1879 ROGERS in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 67/2 After the first outlay, the demand of the public finds the means for paying the wages.

II. 2. In various obs. or dial. senses.

†a. ? An outlying thing. *Sc. Obs.* †b. A place of lying out; an outlying or out-of-the-way lair: see LAY *sb.*[7] 2. c. *Coal-mining.* 'The height to which the top of a winning pit is raised above the surface of the ground: commonly called the *out-set*' (Heslop *Northumb. Gloss.*).

1563 WINJET *Wks.* (1890) II 61 Quhat is prophane? Quhilk hes na halines, na godlines, strange and plane outlay fra the inwart chalmer of the Kirk, quhilk is the temple of God. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* II. iv, I know her and her haunts, Her layes, leaps, and out layes. 1881 *Borings* 79 (in Heslop) Outlay from the swarth five feet, metal from the swarth four feet.

Outlay (outlē·), *v.* [OUT- 15.]

1. *trans.* To lay out; to spread out, expose, display. Now *rare* or *poetic.*

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II viii. 181 No heare died, no lockes outelaied, no face painted. 1573 KILLIGREW *Let to Burghley* 17 May in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) III 360, I trust ..that after the battery shall be outlaid the matter will be at a point. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxvii 133 Where Pellin's mighty Mosse, and Mertons, on her sides Their boggy breasts out lay. 1820 BYRON *Morg. Mag.* i. xxxiv, Thou thought'st me doubtless for the bier outlaid.

†2. To set forth. *Obs.*

1567 DRANT *Horace, Ep.* II. i. G iv, Their pendaunte lockes encompasde rounde, and verses they outlay [HORAT. *Epist.* II. i. 210 Carmina dictant].

3. To lay out (money), expend; make outlay of.

1802 FINDLATER *Agric. Surv. Peebles* 38 The proprietor pays all the outlayed money for materials and wages of workmen. 1814 SCOTT *Waav.* vi, The expenditure which he had outlayed. 1862 CHANNING in Salt *Thoreau* (1890) 258 No labor was too onerous, no material too costly, if outlaid on the right enterprise. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 19 June 839 Money which might be more profitably outlaid.

Outlayer: see OUTLIGGER[1] and OUT-.

†Out-lea·d, *v. Obs.* [OUT- 15.] *trans.* To lead or bring out. (Properly two words.)

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxvii 7 [lxviii. 6] Þat oute ledes bonden in wa. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* xxx. 5 [xxxi. 4] Thou shalt ful out lede me fro this grene [1388 lede out, Vulg. *educes*] 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* vi xiii in Ashm. (1652) 164 Fyrst yt outeledyth, and after bryngyth yt yn.

Out-leaf, -lean, etc: see OUT-.

Ou·tleap, *sb.* [OUT- 7.] An act of leaping or springing out; an escape, sally, or excursion; an outburst. *lit.* and *fig.*

c 1250 *Gloss. Law Terms* in *Rel. Ant.* I 33 Utleph, *Eschapement de prisun.* 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* I. iv 38 The people ..are called Maures, or Moores, as I thincke of their outleapes and wide rowming. 1631 J. BURGES *Answ. Rejoined* Pref 23 [His] words are set downe punctually, yea euen his out-leapes and digressions. 1692 LOCKE *Educ.* § 97 Youth must have some Liberty, some Outleaps. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xxxiv, The outleap of fury in the dagger-thrust. *a* 1878 LEWES *Stud. Psychol.* (1879) 147 An immediate outleap of heroic generosity.

†b. A place to which excursions are made. *Obs.*

a 1652 BROME *New Acad.* II 1, When shall we walk to Totnam? or take Coach to Kensington Or Padington? or to some one or other O'th' City out-leaps for an afternoon?

Outlea·p, *v.* [OUT- 17, 18, 14.]

1. *trans.* To leap over or beyond. Also *fig.*

1600 ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours Blood* vi. 7P T'out leape mens heades, and cap-r ore the table. 1897 *Home Messenger* Nov 173 A world that outleaps all measurement and outruns all duration.

2. To surpass or excel in leaping.

1629 GAULE *Holy Madn.* 166 A lion will outstand a man, a stagge out-leap him. 1700 WALLIS in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 318 Who did out-leap..the next-best leaper..by seven inches. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 198 The serpent has no limbs, yet it can .. outleap the jerboa.

3. *intr.* To leap out or forth. (*poet.*)

1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. 40 Outleapt a birth Of strong shield bearers from the fateful horse. 1874 HOLLAND *Mistr. Manse* xvi. 65 Outleaping from the mesh Of memory's net, like bird or bee.

Hence **Outlea·ping,** *vbl. sb* and *ppl. a.*, leaping out.

1878 J. TODHUNTER *Alcestis* (1879) 56 Done so simply, In such a frank outleaping of the soul. 1868 GEO. ELIOT *Sp. Gypsy* v. 359 Escaping subtly in outleaping thought.

Outlea·rn, *v.* [OUT- 15, 18, 17.]

†1. *trans.* To find out, learn from others, elicit.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. viii. 22 When as nought according to his mind He could out-learne, he them [etc.].

2. To outstrip in learning.

1632 SHERWOOD, To out-learne his fellowes, *apprendre plus que ses compagnons.* 1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Sept. 1/3 We were the pupils then, who outlearnt our masters. ..Will they, in turn, outlearn us?

3. To get beyond the learning or study of.

18.. EMERSON (Webster, 1890) Men and gods have not outlearned it [love].

Outleger, variant of OUTLIGGER[1]. *Obs.*

Out-length, -lengthen: see OUT-.

Ou·tler. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [perh. from *outlier*.] An animal that is not housed during the night or winter; *fig.* a person out of work or out of office. Also *attrib.*

1785 BURNS *Hallowe'en* xxvi, The Deil, or else an outler Quey, Gat up an' gae a crook. 1792 LEARMONT *Poems* 160 At length the Outlers grew sae mad Against ilk Inler purse-proud blade. 1826 GRAHAM *Moorland Dial.* 8 (E.D.D.) Sin last our outler nowt was fother'd.

Outlet (ou·tlet), *sb.* [OUT- 7.]

1. A place or opening at which anything is let out or escapes, or by which exit is possible; a means of issue; a channel of egress or discharge; a vent; a passage or way out, an exit.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1754 He wuneth at Porteshom, At one tune ine Dorsete Bi thare see in ore ut-lete [= By the sea in an outlet]. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 482 We were alwaies in good hope to find some out-let into the maine Ocean. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* 35 That great Promontory, whose base lying between the out-lets of the River Indus and Ganges stretcheth [etc.]. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. vi. § 43 Like the Caspian Sea, receiving all, and having no Out-let. 1727 H. HERBERT tr. *Fleury's Eccl. Hist.* I. 128 John..was master of the out-lets of the Temple. 1845 BUDD *Dis. Liver* 89 The abscess, if large, may discharge through more outlets than one.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* A way out of a difficulty; a means of escape, relief, or discharge, a 'vent'.

1625 BACON *Ess., Seditions* (Arb.) 411 In such manner, as no Euill shall appeare so peremptory, but that it hath some Out-let of Hope. 1667 FLAVEL *Saint Indeed* (1754) 61 Prayer is the best outlet to fear. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. L.* xi. v. 427 An energetic nature seeking an outlet for energy.

†c. *fig.* Issue. *Obs.*

1710 HENRY *On Ps.* lxvi. 12 How glorious the issue was at last for (1)..The outlet of the trouble is happy.

2. a. A place into which anything is let out; *spec.* a pasture into which cattle are let out. b. A field, yard, or other enclosure attached to a house.

1752 J. MACSPARRAN *America Dissected* (1753) 13 They will raise great Quantities of neat Cattle, as the Climate is benign, and their Outlets or Commonages large. 1793-1813 *Rep. Agric.* 331 in Marshall *Rev.* (1818) II 391 (E. D. D.) After the cows have been turned into the outlet. 1884 *Chesh. Glos., Boosing Field*, the pasture which is contiguous to the *booses*, where the cows are tied up, and which is retained by an outgoing tenant as an outlet for his cattle.

†3. a. The outlying parts, the exterior parts; the environs of a town. b. The suburban streets or roads passing into the country. *Obs.*

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* lix. 350 We see but the outlects (that is to say) the outermost partes of Godes Woorkes. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* lv. A dismal-looking house in the outlets of the town. 1771 MRS. GRIFFITH *Hist. Lady Barton* I. 101, I hear the outlets about Dublin are delightful; you will be unpardonable if you don't visit them all.

4. The action of letting out or discharging; discharge, escape by outflow. *lit.* and *fig.*

1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* xl. 109 Melted away, and wasted by an extreame out-let of Love. 1870 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xxxix. 2 A flood gathering in force and foaming for outlet.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (sense 1), as *outlet-pipe*, etc.

1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* I. 159 Hot-air pipes enclosed in an oven on a level with the outlet-pipe. 1898 *Daily News* 25 May 5/1 The fine subway under Shaftesbury avenue, the outlet grating of which is visible at Piccadilly-circus.

Outle·t, *v. Obs.* or *rare.* [OUT- 15.] *trans.* To let out, give egress to, pour forth.

1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* xxxii xxxiv, Like Buckets bottomless, which all out-let. 1627-47 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. vii. (1677) 8 Nor ought that blood to be accounted lost, which is out-letted for a noble Master. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) II. 4/2 The sewage which is 'outletted' (as I heard a flusherman call it) into the Thames.

Ou·t-le·t, *ppl. a.* [OUT- 11.] Let out, allowed to go out.

1601 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VII lvii, And, from thence, labour to bring-in againe The out-let will of disobedience.

Ou·t-le·tting, *vbl. sb.* [OUT- 9.] The action of letting out or pouring forth. Chiefly *fig.*

1659 A. HAY *Diary* (S. H. S. 1900) 185 She and I withdrew and prayed together, wher the Lord allowed me much out-letting. 1676 ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* viii (184) 113 Gradual outletting of gospel grace. 1818 *Q. Rev.* XXIII. 537 It had been born in upon his mind, during several great out-lettings of the spirit.

Outlicar, -licker, var. OUTLIGGER[1], outrigger.

Outlie·, *v.*[1] *rare.* [f. OUT- 14, 17 + LIE *v.*[1]]

1. *intr.* To lie out in the open air; to camp out.

1826 J. F. COOPER *Mohicans* xviii, We are not about to start on a squirrel hunt ..but to outlie for days and nights, and to stretch across a wilderness.

2. *intr.* To lie stretched out, to extend.

1876 BROWNING *Pisgah-Sights* I. i, How I see all of it, Life there, outlying.

3. *trans.* To lie beyond or on the outside of.

1873 *Gentl. Mag.* Oct. 383 The forests that outlay the broad lagoons of the river. 1882 BURTON & CAMERON *Gold Coast for Gold* (1883) I. i. 15 Next morning showed us to port the Cone of Maritimo; it outlies Marsala.

Outlie·, *v.*[2] [f. OUT- 18 + LIE *v.*[2]] *trans.* To outdo in lying.

1597 DONNE *Sat.* iv 47 In which he can outlie either Jovius or Surius, or both together. 1653 GATAKER *Vind. Annot. Jer.* 109 He doth in them out-ly..the Devil himself the Father of lies. 1740 GARRICK *Lying Valet* I. ii, I'o..deceive his mistress, outlie her chamber-maid, and yet be paid for thy honesty! 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 144 He had now, they said, outlied himself.

Ou·tlier. [OUT- 8.]

1. One who lies (*i. e.* sleeps or lodges) out, i. e. in the open air, or away from a place with which he is connected by business or otherwise.

1676 D'URFEY *Mad. Fickle* II. i. (1677) 11 Out-liers, comers, and goers. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 201 He dispatches another Message to the Highways and Hedges, to fetch in all the Outlyers. *a* 1742 BENTLEY *Lett.* 59 (R.) The party..sent messengers to all their outliers within twenty miles of Cambridge to come to their election. 1866 *N. & Q.* 19 May 421/1 Outliers are soldiers (generally married men) who, when there is not sufficient barrack accommodation, receive an allowance..and provide themselves with lodgings.

b. One that lies outside the pale, an outsider.

1690 D'URFEY *Collin's Walk* A vij b, Every worthy and true English Protestant of the Establish'd Church (for I have no hopes of the Outlyers). 1826 LAMB *Lett. to Bernard Barton* 147, I do not know how friends will relish it, but we outlyers, honorary friends, like it very well.

c. An animal that lies outside the house, fold, or park; esp. an outlying deer.

a 1658 CLEVELAND *Gen. Poems* etc. (1677) 157 It is but Trifling sport for you to pull down an Out-lyer, unless you leap the Pale and let slip at the Herd. 1890 AINSLIE *Land of Burns* 37 (E. D. D.) It wauken'd burdies frae the bough, An' outlyers frae their lair.

2. a. 'A stone not taken from a quarry, but lying out in the field in a detached state' (Jam.); a boulder. Also †**outlair.** *Sc.*

1610 *Burgh Rec. Aberdeen* (Spalding Club) II. 300 The keaping stane to be of outlairis, fie wark, and boulted with irne. 1807 J. HALL *Trav. Scot.* II. 333 There is, in the parish of Ordiquhill, a large outlier of lime stone some tons weight, and no lime-rock to be found near it. 1846 WRIGHT *Ess. Mid. Ages* II xvii. 210 On a black moor called Monstone Edge, is a huge moor-stone or outlier.

b. *Geol.* A portion or mass of a geological formation lying *in situ* at a distance from the main body to which it originally belonged, the intervening part having been removed by denudation.

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. Gloss. 76 When a portion of a stratum occurs at some distance detached from the general mass, some practical mineral surveyors call it an outlier, and the term is adopted in geological language. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* viii (1857) 161 There lies in the Firth beyond, an outlier of the Lias. 1889 CROLL *Stellar Evolution* 55 Occasional outliers of conglomerate on the Highland side of the fault.

c. *generally.* An outlying portion or member of anything, detached from the main mass, body, or system to which it belongs.

1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* ii. 54 Interrupted..by great mountain outliers, isolated or branching from the central chain. 1854 R. G. LATHAM *Races of Russia* 30 Outlyers from the neighbouring Government of Esthonia. 1881 G. ALLEN *Vignettes fr. Nature, Fall of the Year*, Australia remains an isolated outlier of Asia to the present day.

3. *Fishing.* A set line, out-line. *U. S.*

†Ou·tli ggand. *Obs.* [dial. form of OUTLYING *ppl. a.*] An outlying portion.

1587 HARRISON *Eng. and* I. xiv in *Holinshed* 75/1 A parcell of Monmouthshire, being an outliggand. *Ibid.* 8/2 Betweene Denbighshire, and the outliggand of Flintshire.

†Outligger[1], **outlicker.** *Naut. Obs.* Forms: *a.* 5, 8 **outligger,** 5 **-lygger, owtlegger,** 6 **outliger,** 7 **-lager,** 8 **-leager, -layer.** *β.* 6 **outlicar,** 7-8 **-licker,** 8 **-leaker;** 7 **-looker.** [Prob. a dial. form of *outlier* (cf. LIGGER *sb.*), subsequently corrupted in various ways by those to whom the dial. *lig*, to lie, was unknown. Du. has analogous uses of *uitlegger, -ligger* 'outlier'; but the later date of this prevents it (notwithstanding Dampier's assertion: see sense 2) from being viewed as the source of the Eng. word.

Du. *uitlegger* 'outlier' appears in Kilian, 1590, only in the sense of 'stationary guard-ship lying out in front of a port, etc.' From 1671 (Witsen *Scheepsbouw* 55 a) it is found in a sense akin to 1 below. The 'outrigger' of the Indian seas (sense 2) is described in Du. works from c 1600 without any name; in Valentijn *Oud en Nieuw Oost Indien* I. 2 (1724) it is called *vlerk* (i. e. wing), the name still in common use; but beside it the name *uitlegger* is found in Dutch dictionaries of the 19th c. (Twent *Zeemans Woordenb.* 147 b, 1813, etc.). Thus, so far as yet known, both uses of *uitlegger* are later than the corresponding senses of the Eng. word.]

1. A spar projecting from a vessel to extend some sail, or to make a greater angle for some rope, etc.; *esp.* a. A long and stout spar extended from the poop to haul down the mizen-sheet.

a. 1481-90 *Howard Household Bks.* (Roxb.) 23 Stuff of the Jenete..Item, a pompe ..an out lygger..j. tope mast, a chest with gonne stones. 1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 51 Outliggers ..j, Bitakles ..j, Pumps..ij. 1495 *Ibid.* 156 Owte lyggers for the Sterne of a smale ship. *Ibid.* 272 Owtleggers at Sterne..j. 1558 W. TOWNSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 124 By the euill worke of his men the shippe fell aboorde of vs.. and the shippes wailes were broken with her outleger.

β. 1594 N. DOWNTON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1599) II. ii. 200 Whereby the ship fell to the sterne of the out-licar of the Carack which (being a piece of timber) so wounded her foresaile, that they sayd they could come no more to fight. 1625 *Nomenclator Navalis* (Harl. MS. 2301), Ye Out-licker. Is a small peece of timber (some two or three yardes long as they have occasion to vse it) and it is made fast to the top of the Poope and so standes right out asterne. [1644 MANWAYRING *Sea-man's Dict.* expands this greatly, and says 'The use of this is to hale-downe the Missen'. Hence in PHILLIPS 1674, CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1727, etc.] 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 70 Tie her with a cross jacke, bowse it vp with the outlooker.

b. A spar to thrust out the breast-back-stays: = OUTRIGGER 1 c.

1731 CAPT. W. WRIGLESWORTH *MS. Log-bk. of the 'Lyell'* 1 May, This morning got outlickers out in the Tops, and the David out forward for a lower outlicker.

2. A contrivance used with canoes in the Indian

and Pacific Oceans to prevent capsizing under a press of sail: = OUTRIGGER 2.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 299 Along the belly-side of the Boat, parallel with it at about 6 or 7 foot distance, lies another..being a Log of very light Wood, almost as long as the great Boat,..there are two Bamboas..by the help of which the little Boat is made firm and contiguous to the other. These are generally called by the Dutch, and by the English from them, *Outlagers* [*ed* 1729 out-layers]. *Ibid.* 492 We had a good substantial Mast, and a mat Sail, and good Outlagers lasht very fast and firm on each side..made of strong poles. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxviii. 71 Fitted them [Canoes] with Out-leagers to keep them from over-turning, but in the Way one of the Boats lost her Out-leager, and drowned all her Crew. 1744 A. DOBBS *Hudson's Bay* 68 To prevent even these Canoes from oversetting, by Outlagers or blown Bladders fixed to their Sides. 1747 W. HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) II. 3 1 These Vessels are built on one Side upright as a Wall;..on the Wall Side, are laid small Poles, called Out-Liggers by the Sea-men. 1755 AMORY *Mem* (1766) II. 156 *note*, This kind of boat is four foot broad..the greatest danger is its oversetting, and this may always be prevented..by placing two men on the windward outlayer.

8. 1707 W. FUNNELL *Voy* viii 228-9 They had two long Poles put out of one side at the end of which was a long piece of Plank of the same shape, and about one fourth of the bigness of the bottom of the Boat. This piece altogether, is called the Out-leaker. This is always the Weather-side; and the use of it is to keep the Boat from over-setting.

† **Ou·tligger**[2]. *Obs.* [f. OUT- + LIGGER] In Reaping, One who made bands for the sheaves and laid the corn in them for the binder. So † **Outligging** *vbl. sb.* or *ppl. a.*

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 49 An outligger carryeth only one loome to the field, and that is an outligginge rake, or a gatheringe rake. *Ibid.*, A good outligger is knowne by followinge close vnto him that shee gatherethe after, and likewise by makinge of her bandes; for some outliggers twine theire bandes, and others againe make them of pulled corne.

Out-lighten to **Out-limn**: see OUT-.

Outline (au·tlain), *sb.* [f. OUT- 3 + LINE *sb.*[2]]

1. *pl.* The lines, real or apparent, by which a figure is defined or bounded in the plane of vision; the sum of these lines forming the contour of a figure.

1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* I. v. 109 Penning the Contours, and out lines with a more even and acute touch 1718 GILDON *Art Poetry* I. 227 Who is it that draws the Outlines? Why the Master-Painter, and Journeymen fill them up with Colours, Shades, and Lights. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* 9 The true and full idea of what is call'd the outlines of a figure. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 301 Charmed by the bold outlines and rich tints of the hills. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xiv. 334 Suppose the outlines of the various countries of the world depicted on a globular bladder.

b. *sing.* The contour or outer boundary thus defined.

1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxiii. He lifted up his eyes, and beheld in the distance the black outline of a gallows. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ii 21 A mountain wall projected its jagged outline against the sky. 1866 G MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb* xii (1878) 243 Neither could see more than the other's outline. *fig* 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* IV. li 18 She said, in a low melodious voice, with syllables which had what might be called a foreign but agreeable outline.

2. A sketch or drawing in which an object is represented by lines of contour without shading.

1735 H. JAGOB *Wks.* 391 Carracio, esteem'd for Contours, or Out-Lines, at Bologna. 1799 G SMITH *Laboratory* II. 32 If your pattern is only an out-line, it will be the better, as you will finish your piece after it with more ease. 1868 *Free-hand Drawing* (Nimmo) 53 The outlines and finished views of these casts are given separately.

b. *In outline*, with only the outline drawn, represented, or visible.

1814 SCOTT *Ld of Isles* v. vii, Carrick shore, Dim seen in outline faintly blue. 1844 LD. HOUGHTON *Mem of Many Scenes, Death of Day* 163 The hills in clear outline Stand forth. *Mod* The figure of a horse drawn in outline. A map of England showing the counties in outline merely.

3. A rough draught or general sketch in words; a description, giving a general idea of the whole, but leaving details to be filled in.

1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* I. xxiii. There are others again, who will draw a man's character from no other helps but merely from his evacuations;—but this often gives a very incorrect outline. 1795 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* Introd. 8 A distinct general view, or outline, of all the essential parts of the study. 1865 R. W. DALE *Jew. Temp* xix. (1877) 217, I have given a bare outline of the contents of this passage.

b. in *pl.* The main features or leading characteristics of any subject; the general principles.

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 182 P6 His Drama at present has only the Out-Lines drawn. 1751 HUME *Ess & Treat.* (1777) II 249 The faint rudiments, at least, or out-lines, of a general distinction between actions. 1864 PUSEY *Lect Daniel* (1876) 157 All, who speak of that division, agree in the great outlines.

† 4. The outer line, the border line. *Obs rare.*

1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth* II. 624 The shining Squadrons fly To th' Out-lines, and the Frontiers of the Sky.

5. *Fishing.* A set-line or ledger-line. *U. S.*

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *outline-drawing, -map, -sketch*; **outline stitch**, in Embroidery, stitch used to indicate an outline, *spec.* = stem stitch.

1859 GULICK & TIMES *Paint.* 47 Delicate and finely undulating outline drawing. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* vii. (1869) 232 The facts already ascertained..supply us with the elements of an outline sketch 1882 J. COLLIER *Primer of Art* 25 When the boundaries of an object are represented apart from its other qualities, the process is called outline drawing. 1888 *Weldon's Pract. Needlewk.* II. 7/2 Crewel or Stem Stitch, also called Outline Stitch, is the chief and most-used stitch for crewel work. 1889 *Jrnl. Decorative Needlewk.* Ser. II. No. 12. 4 The Bayeux Outline Stitch consists simply of one laid strand tied down. *Mod.* The use of outline maps in teaching geography.

Outline (au·tlain), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To draw or trace the exterior line of; to draw in outline.

c 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* II. 28 Having outlined the folds, and the other parts of drapery, you may next attempt the shadowing your figure. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* II. iii. § 28 46 The ornament is merely outlined upon them with a fine incision. 1886 CORBETT *Fall of Asgard* I. 12 Two fierce dragons were outlined on its hilt.

b. To indicate or define the outline of; in *pa. pple.* having the outline sharply defined to the eye.

1817 L. HUNT *Poems, On the Avon*, All things appear Strong outlined in the spacious atmosphere. 1849 ALB. SMITH *Pottleton Leg.* (repr.) 176 The great room was outlined with laurel leaves. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 197 1 White marble crosses ..outlined against the blue sky. 1889 *Times* 14 Nov. 5/4 The Imperial yacht is outlined with lights, producing a charming effect. 1889 *Jrnl. Decorative Needlewk.* Ser. II. No. 12. 13 A line of the finest gold thread might outline everything.

c. To trace or ascertain the outline of (an area).

1890 *Nature* 30 Oct. 651 It has not yet been found possible to outline exactly the eastern limit of the sea. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxiii. 355 Careful outlining of the upper and lower boundaries [of the area] may discover a limited and dome-like increase in one direction.

2. To describe the broad outlines or main features of; to sketch in general terms.

1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep* Introd. (1858) 40 The early progress of the religious reformation..will be outlined in a separate chapter. 1880 *Daily News* 18 Dec., The scheme outlined in Mr Bright's speech.

Hence **Ou·tlined** *ppl. a.*; **Ou·tlining** *vbl sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev* XXVI. 249 Accompanied with outlined engravings of their leading works. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxi (1856) 273 An outlined ridge of doubtful mountain land. 1883 *Athenæum* 17 Nov. 643/2 The beautiful outlining which characterizes [the] etchings 1896 *Daily News* 23 Oct 2/2 Only fragmentary pillars and remnants of outlining walls remain.

Outlinear (outlinia·i), *a.* [f. OUTLINE *sb.* after LINEAR.] Of the nature of an outline.

1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XII 66, I have given this outlinear sketch of my life. 1858 TRENCH *Synon. N. T.* viii. (1876) 27 The substantial as opposed to the shadowy and outlinear.

Out-linger to **Out-list**: see OUT-.

Outlive (outliv), *v.* [OUT- 18, 17.]

1. *trans.* Of a person: To live longer than (another person); to survive; also, to live longer than (a thing lasts).

1472 *Rolls of Parlt* VI. 2 14/2 In cas hereafter it happen you ..to outleve our seid Soverayne Lord 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Judg* ii. 7 All the dayes of the Elders that outlyved Ioshua. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth* IV 341 Asham'd his Country's Freedom to out-live. 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No. 72 P 11 The Senior Member has out-lived the whole Club twice over. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* IV lvii. 253 He had out-lived nearly all his early friends and foes.

b. Of a thing: To endure longer than; to outlast.

c 1600 SHAKS *Sonn.* lv, Not marble, nor the gilded monuments Of princes, shall outlive this powerful rhyme. 1706 ESTCOURT *Fair Example* IV. i. 51 When Guilt outlives the Sence of Shame. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 229 The Italacotian art does not, however, appear to have long outlived its author in Italy. 1865 LIGHTFOOT *Gal.* (1874) 13 The character of a nation even outlives its language.

2. To live through or beyond (a specified time).

1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins* 39 Not one will out-live October. 1726-31 WALDRON *Isle Man* (1865) 67 He is sure not to out-live three days. 1867 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) III. 314 The mammoth did not outlive the age of bronze.

b. To live through or beyond (a certain state or experience); to pass through; to outgrow.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* i. 63 How many have out lived their piety. 1775 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 13 July, They have outlived the age of weakness. 1806 *Naval Chron.* XV. 266 The *Montagu* having..outlived the hurricane. 1887 LOWELL *Democr* etc. 42 The world has outlived much, and will outlive a great deal more.

† 3. *intr.* To survive. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A* II. iii. 132 But when ye haue the hony we desire, Let not this Waspe out-liue vs both to sting.

4. *trans.* To excel in (virtuous) living.

1883 MACFADYEN in *Congreg. Year-bk.* 58 Bishop Burnet gave his clergy the ..advice that if they wished Dissent to cease, they must out-live, out-labour, out-preach Dissenters.

Hence **Outli·ved, Outli·ving** *ppl. adjs.*; **Outli·ver**, a survivor.

1800 LAMB *Lett., to Mann ng* 55 The prattle of age, and outlived importance 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Survivant*, the outliuer. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 186 The out-liuer becomming a conuert to their religion. 1630 MILTON *Passion* 7 In Wintry solstice like the shortn'd light Soon swallow'd up in dark and long out-living night.

Ou·t-li·ving, *ppl. a. rare* [OUT- 10] That lives out; living outside a country, city, college, etc.

1766 W. GORDON *Gen. Counting-ho.* 365 No foreigner or out-living trader.

Ou·t-lo·dging, *sb.* [OUT- 1] A lodging or domicile situated outside a certain limit.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xiv. 103 As for out-lodgings (.. necessary evils ..) he rather tolerates then approves them. *Ibid* xx. 130 He counts it a disgrace..that we should not know the out-lodgings of the same house.

So **Ou·t-lo·dging** *ppl a.* [OUT- 10], lodging outside, having one's quarters outside a certain limit.

1647 FULLER *Good Th. in Worse T.* (1841) 118 Out-lodging deer are seldom seen to be so fat as those which keep themselves within the park.

Outlook (au·tluk), *sb.* [OUT- 7.]

1. The act or practice of looking out; a looking forth or abroad, esp. for observation or discovery; vigilant watch. *lit.* and *fig.* *On the outlook*, on the look-out, on the watch for what may turn up.

1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* iv, What cheer, brother? You seem on the outlook, eh? 1820 — *Monast* xxii, The means of ascending it as a place of out-look. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. xvi. § 11 The best windows for outlook are, of course, oriels and bow windows. 1862 SKELTON *Nugæ Crit.* i. 46 Jackdaws ..on the out-look for plunder. 1895 *United Service Mag.* July 429 The failure of the Egyptians to keep an adequate outlook at night.

b. Vigilance, watchfulness.

1879 G MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* I xi. 162 They had a sharp expression of outlook and readiness.

2. A place from or by which a view is obtained; a look-out.

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 97 The innocent eyes, those Casements and out-looks of the tender heart. 1877 TALMAGE *Serm.* 291 He sent his servant to the outlook of the mountain to see if there were any signs of rain. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* IV. vi. 567 Viewed from the distant outlook.

3. The view or prospect from a place or point.

1828 CARLYLE in Froude *Life* (1882) II. 25 One might have sickened and grown melancholy over such an outlook. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt Locke* ii, The dreary outlook of chimney-tops and smoke. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N Brendon* II. 116 There was a picturesque outlook on all sides.

b. A mental view or survey.

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VIII. 1152 Above Applause; Which owes to Man's short Out-look all its Charmes 1886 SYMONDS *Renaiss. It., Cath. React* (1898) VII. viii. 30 His [Tasso's] outlook over life was melancholy.

c. The prospect for the future.

1832 MACAULAY in Trevelyan *Life* (1876) I. v. 324 My political outlook is very gloomy. 1889 JESSOPP *Coming of Friars* iv 178 They took a much more sober view of the outlook than the populace did.

4. *attrib.*, as *outlook box, post, tower, window.*

1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven* I xvi. § 11 The earth and the doings upon it being the chief object in outlook windows. 1875 W MCILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire* 65 Perhaps Burgh Head was an out look station of the old sea-rovers 1897 *Daily News* 24 Dec 2/5 Both outlook glasses were smashed, and the driver and stoker narrowly escaped injury.

Outloo·k, *v.* [OUT- 18 c, 17, 15, 14]

1. *trans.* To overcome or disconcert by looking; to look or stare down; to outstare.

1595 SHAKS *John* v. ii. 115 To out-looke Conquest, and to winne renowne E'en in the iawes of danger and of death 1600 HEYWOOD *1st Pt Edw. IV* Wks. 1874 I 27 They think they can outlook our truer looks. 1707 NORRIS *Treat. Humility* 220, I do not endeavour to look big and great, or outlook others by a confident assurance.

† 2. To look beyond. *Obs.*

1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Sc., Departed Fr.* v, What mysteries do he beyond thy dust, Could man outlook that mark!

† 3. To look out, to select by looking *poet.*

a 1687 COTTON *Angler's Ballad* i. Poems (1689) 76 Away to the Brook, All your Tackle out look.

† 4. To outdo in looks or appearance. *Obs.*

1731 MRS. DELANY *Lett., to Mrs. A Granville* 295 Nobody's equipage outlooked our's except my Lord Lieutenant's, but in every respect I must say Mrs. Clayton's outshines her neighbours.

5. *intr.* To look out or forth. *poet*

1888 R. BUCHANAN *City of Dream* XII. 248, I saw those three wan Shapes Outlooking from the greenness of the woods.

Out-looker, variant of OUTLIGGER[1] 1.

Ou·t-loo·ker. *rare.* [OUT- 8.] One who looks out or abroad.

1637 BRETON *Packet Lett* (1879) 43/2 They may be kinde, but not constant, and Loue lones no out-lookers.

So **Ou·tloo·king** *vbl. sb* [OUT- 9], a looking forth or abroad; *ppl. a* [OUT- 10], that looks out.

1610 MARKHAM *Masterp* I. ciii. 204 An out-looking eye. 1850 BUSHNELL *God in Christ* I 22 The outlooking of His intelligence.

† **Ou·t-loose.** *Obs. nonce-wd* [OUT- 7?] A means of escape (from an obligation, duty, etc.).

a 1654 SELDEN *Table-t.* (Arb.) 39 If we once come to leave that out-loose, as to pretend Conscience against Law, who knows what inconvenience may follow? *Ibid* 78 In the new Oath it runs (whereas I believe in my Conscience, &c. I will assist thus and thus) that (whereas) gives me an Outloose, for if I do not believe so, for ought I know, I sweat not at all.

† **Ou·tlope.** *Obs.* Also 7 -loape. [app. ad. Du. *uitloop*, in Kilian *uutloop*, a run out, an excursion.] A run out; a sally, an excursion; = OUTLKAP *sb.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. x. (1632) 228 *Excursusque breves tentat*, 'Outlopes sometimes he doth assay, But very short, and as he may'. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Jacke-a-lent* Wks. I. 118/2 It cannot be but that so mighty a Monarch as he, hath his inroades and his outloapes.

† **Ou·tlo·per.** *Obs. rare*[-1]. [app. ad. Du. *uitlooper*, in Kilian *uutlooper* 'excursor'; but cf. INTERLOPER] One who makes a run out; e. g. on a voyage of adventure.

1583 in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1599) II. i. 173 Touching any outlopers of our [English] nation, which may happen to come thither to traffike, you are not to suffer, but to imprison the chiefe officers, and suffer the rest not to traffike at any time.

Out-lord: see OUT- 22.

Out-loud. The phrase (read) *out loud* sometimes hyphened; esp. *attrib.*

1844 L. HUNT *Imag. & Fancy* Pref. 4 In reading out-

loud. 1899 *Spectator* 20 May 718 [The] book .. deserves a solemn out-loud reading.

Outlo·ve, *v.* [OUT- 18, 21.] *trans.* To outdo or surpass in loving.

1614 TOMKIS *Albumazar* II. vii in Hazl. *Dodsley* XI. 348 She cannot outlove me, nor you outfriend me. *a* 1711 KEN *Sion* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 409 They to out-love each other co-inclin'd. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Shaks.* Wks. (1901) 192/1 What lover has he not outloved? What sage has he not outseen?

Outlu·ng, *v.* [OUT- 21.] *trans.* To surpass in lung-power; to outdo in shouting.

1756 WESLEY *Wks* (1872) XIII. 215 They will outface and outlung you. 1890 *Universal Rev.* Dec. 519 Confident that he can out-lung and out-last his own generation

Outlu·stre, *v.* [OUT- 21.] *trans.* To surpass in lustre, to outshine

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb* I. iv. 78 As that Diamond of yours outlusters many I have beheld. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. ii. § 41 This Henry of Bloys outlustred the other as far, as an extraordinary Ambassador doth a Leger of the same Nation. 1809 M. A. BIANCHI *Levity & Sorrow* I. 176.

Ou·tly, *adv. Obs.* exc. *dial* [f. OUT *adv.* + -LY 2] 1. Out and out, utterly, completely.

c 1290 *Beket* 383 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I 117 Þe furste tyme þat sent thomas oythiche him with seide, Hit was for þe king ażen pouere Men dude onrijtful dede. 13 . *Chron R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 1513 (MS. B) Al is heite outliche [*MS A.* onliche, *MS. δ.* outturly] on hire on he caste. *Ibid* 492 + 5 (MS. B) þe byssop . outlych [*v rr.* outerliche, onlich] yt wyþ seyde. 1789 ROSS *Helenore* 43 But three haill days were outly come and gaen. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss., Outly*, thoroughly, out-and-out

2. Outwardly, externally.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. ii 167 It but the Form disguises In hundred fashions, and the Substances Inly, or Outly, neither win nor leese. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Outerly*, or *Outly*, .. externally.

Outlygger: see OUTLIGGER 1 *Obs.*

Outlying (au·tlai·iŋ), *ppl. a.* [OUT- 10]

1. Lying or situated outside certain limits; hence *fig.* extrinsic, extraneous. Of a beast. That makes its lair outside a park or enclosure.

1663 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* II ii, Just in the condition of an out-lying deer, that's beaten from his walk for offering to rut. 1689-90 TEMPLE *Ess., Heroic Virtue* v. Wks 1720 I 221 The last Survey I proposed of the Four outlying (or, if the Learned so please to call them, barbarous) Empires, was that of the Arabians. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priestcr* II. iii 36 If this be the Church of England, all the Laity are out of the Pale of the Church, like out-lying Deer that are out of the Park, and subject to be worryed by every Dog or Devil 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* I iii. (ed 2) 37 These distances do not include the outlying rocks. 18 M PATTISON in *Mem.* (1885) I 136, I wasted time over outlying classics, which did not form part of the degree list.

2. Lying at a distance from the centre of an area; remote, out-of-the-way; living at a distance from centres of population.

1689-90 TEMPLE *Ess., Heroic Virtue* i Wks. 1720 I. 196 Some of these out-lying Parts of the World. 1871 TYLOR *Prim Cult.* I. 41 Instances of civilized men taking to a wild life in outlying districts of the world 1888 BURGON *Lives 12 Gd Men* II. xii. 336 The example was taken up by remote outlying parishes.

† **Ou·tma·king,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [OUT- 9] The 'making out' or discernment of the sense.

1680 G. HICKES *Spirit of Popery* 19 They ought to believe the naked Word, when there was no appearance of its outmaking. 1681 R FLEMING *Fulfill. Script* (1801) I. 37 The performance and outmaking of the Scripture. 1728 HELEN ALEXANDER *Autobiog.* in *Covenanters in South* (1350) 319 Then I found the outmaking of that word in Isaiah, I will extend peace to her like a river.

† **Ou·tman,** *sb. Obs.* [OUT- 2.] A dweller without the bounds; an outsider; a member of an out-company, one whose work is outside.

1493 *Charter* in A Lang *Lindores Abbey & Newburgh* xvii. (1876) 180 We ordane that no outman be maid burges but consent of the said abbot & convent *c* 1570 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 116 Sir Thomas .. dyd rebuke this examinate for making any busynes in that parish, being an out man. 1793 SMEATON *Eddystone L.* § 101 Every out-man to take all opportunities of landing upon the rock to work. 1890 FERGUSON *Hist Cumbld* xiii. 217 No outman was to bring flesh to the market unless he also brought the skin.

Outma·n, *v. rare.* [OUT- 21.]

1. *trans.* To surpass in number of men, to outnumber.

1691 BETHEL *Providences of God* (1694) 111 We out-tunn'd, out-gunn'd, and out-mann'd them.

2. To outdo as a man, to excel in manly qualities.

18 . CARLYLE (Ogilvie 1882), In gigantic ages, finding quite other men to outman and outstrip.

Outmanœu·vre, -ver, *v.* [OUT- 18.] *trans.* To outdo in manœuvring; to get the better of by superior strategy.

1799 SIR T. TROUBRIDGE 18 May in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1845) III. 357 *note*, I will out-manœuvre him there and push him hard too. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xlvi, I mean to fight these fellows under sail, and out-manœuvre them, if I can. 1837 *New Monthly Mag.* L. 204 He contrived to outmanœuvre all her manœuvres.

Outmantle to **Outmapped**: see OUT-.

Ou·tmarch, *sb.* [OUT- 7.] A march out upon an expedition; an advance

1847 GROTE *Greece* I. xxxiv. III. 230 The adventures .. on the out-march and the home-march. 1849 *Ibid.* II lxxxvii. XI. 416 To meet Philip in any of his sudden out-marches. 1900 *Daily News* 5 Jan. 5/7 The Canadian Contingent had for the out-march been placed in waggons.

Outma·rch, *v.* [OUT- 18.] *trans.* To outdo or outstrip in marching; to march faster or farther than; to march so as to leave behind.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. § 40 The Horse had outmarched the Foot. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. xvi. i. 446 He would upon any emergency out-march his baggage. 1870 *Daily News* 27 Dec., The Germans have hitherto outmarched the French in this war.

Out-mark to **Out-mate**: see OUT-.

Outma·ster, *v.* [OUT- 18 b.] *trans.* To overcome in a contest for mastery

1799 H. GURNEY *Cupid & Psyche* vi. 12 E'en in her shroud outmasters [*ed.* 2, o'ermasters] fear. 1860 SMILES *Self-Help* vii 171 Though your force be less than another's, you equal and outmaster your opponent if you continue it longer and concentrate it more.

Outma·tch, *v.* [OUT- 18 b] *trans.* To be more than a match for; to prove superior to; to surpass, outdo.

1603 BRETON *Dignitie Man* (1879) 14/2 In labour the Oxe will out-toile him, and in subtilte the Foxe will outmatch him. 1845 EMILY BRONTE *Wuthering Heights* xxi. 183 You'll own that I've out matched Hindley there. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 18 Mar 5/1 Their collective strength enormously outmatches ours.

Out-match, at *cricket*, etc : see OUT *a.* 3.

Outmea·sure, *v.* [OUT- 18 c, or 21.] *trans.* To exceed in measure or extent.

1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep.* v. xviii. 260 To attempt perpetuall motions, and engines whose revolutions might outlast the exemplary mobility, and outmeasure time it selfe. 1806 W. TAYLOR in *Ann Rev.* IV 110 Such masses of property, as will outmeasure the estates of Russian nobles 1837 *New Monthly Mag* XLIX. 478 There are some days that might outmeasure years.

† **Ou·tmer,** *a. Obs.* Also 5 -mere. [Variant of UTMER: cf. *utmest*, UTMOST.] Outer.

c 1400 *Prymer* 9 Mi soule be fillid as wip inner fatnesse & outmer fatnes. *a* 1410 *Wycliff's Bible* Matt. viii 12 But the sones of the rewme shulen be cast out in to vtmer [*v rr.* vttermere, *MS. Harl* 5017 (*a* 1410) outmere] derknessis.

Out-merchant to **Out-Mormon**: see OUT-.

Outmost (au·tmōust, -mŏst), *a* Also 4 -meat. [In origin, an altered form of *utmest*, UTMOST, assimilated to the positive OUT. Isolated instances of this assimilation appear in ME., but *outmost* was hardly an established form till after 1550. Between 1575 and 1675, it gradually supplanted *utmost* in the literal sense as superlative of *out*, in which it is synonymous with *outermost*]

1. Most outward, most external, situated farthest out; farthest from the inside or centre; outermost.

13 *Cœur de L.* 2231 That outemeste walle was doun caste. *a* 1390 *Wycliff's Bible* Num. xxii. 39 (MS. Bodl 959) The cytee, that was in the outmost [*v. rr.* vtmost, vttermoost] coost of his kyngdom. 1565 STAPLETON tr. *Bede's Hist. Ch. Eng.* 140 b, This Nonne was alone .. In the outmost places of the monasterie. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v 83 The first [coat] which is outmost groweth not strictly to the body of the kidneys. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* I (1617) 28 His outmost teeth of each side haue little black holes in the top of them. 1653 WALTON *Angler* iv. 110 Lay the outmost part of your feather next to your hook. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard* 31 The first or outmost Skin is called the Cuticle 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* v. xii, Far past Clan-Alpine's outmost guard. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 42 *note*, In the Temple all might enter the outmost court.

b. The sense 'most out', 'farthest out' is often inseparable from that of 'most remote', 'farthest off', utmost, uttermost, extreme.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* Table Script. Quotat., Even unto the outmost parts of the earth. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 176/14 Outmoste, *extremus* 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 10 From the very outmost endes of the worlde.

c. *ellipt.* The extremest part, the extremity.

1634 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* I. xix 63 Aristotle called it *corporis extremitatem*, the extremitie or outmost of a body.

† 2. Final; most complete; = UTMOST *a.* 2, 3. *Obs.*

1447 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 138/2 Greved, to ther outmost destruction. 1587 T. HUGHES *Misfort. Arthur* III. iii, Loe, here the last and outmost worke for blades.

† b. *ellipt* The utmost point, degree, or limit; esp. in phr. *to the outmost*. *Obs.*

1671 *True Nonconf.* 506 After you have striven to the outmost 1685 *Scotch Proclam.* 28 Apr. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2012/3 They .. shall be punished with the outmost of severity. 1692 SIR W. HOPE *Fencing-Master* 83 To the outmost of my power.

Out-mount, etc.: see OUT-.

† **Ou·t-mou·th,** *sb. Obs.* [OUT- 6.] A projecting mouth.

1667 DRYDEN *Maiden Queen* I. ii, A full nether lip, an out-mouth, that makes mine water at it.

Hence † **Ou·t-mou·thed** *a Obs.*

1698 J. COCKBURN *Bourignianism Detected* i. 3 She was Out-mouthed, having Lips and Teeth somewhat big

Out-mouth (-mau·ð), *v.* [OUT- 18 or 21.] *trans.* To outdo in mouthing, exceed in loudness of sound.

a 1625 BOYS *Wks.* (1630) 606 Though hypocrites out-mouth as it were true Christians, in bragging of their familiarity with God. 1849 J WILSON *Christopher under Canvass* in *Blackw. Mag.* LXVI 16 He sometimes out-mouths the big-mouthed thunder at his own bombast.

† **Outmo·ve,** *v. Obs.* [OUT- 18, 18 b.]

1. *trans.* To surpass or exceed in moving.

1635 QUARLES *Emblt.* II. vi. (1718) 86 She'd lend the favour should out-move The Troy-bane Helen, or the Queen of love. 1761 STERNE *Trist. Shandy* III. xxxix, My father's ideas ran on as much faster than the translation, as the translation out-moved my uncle Toby's.

2. To defeat by a move, as in chess.

1850 FORSTER *Gr. Remonstr.* 197 Every move they made was outmoved. 1887 *Witness* (N. Y.) 13 Apr. 5 A game of political chess, with the chances that the Prohibitionists will be outmoved.

† **Ou·tnal(l.** *Obs.* [Origin unascertained.

It may be orig. a place-name, but no suitable local name has been found in France or the Low Countries.]

A kind of linen thread: see quot. 1812.

1562 *Book of Rates* in *Statutes at large* (1786) II 417 Lions or Paris thread, the bail, £3; Outnall thread, the dozen pound, £3; sisters thread, the pound, 15s. 1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* I. 290 (An Account of Goods imported from France 1686) .. Onions, Pease, Quails, Outnall Thred, Ticking, Copperas. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. Customs* (1821) 257 Outnal is the Flemish and Dutch brown flaxen thread.

Out-name to **Out-Nero**: see OUT-.

† **Outne·me,** *a* and *adv. Obs.* Also 3-4 utenem(e, -nemes, utnemis. [f. OE. *út*, OUT *adv.* + **néme*, ablaut deriv. of *niman* to take. The form in -*s* is difficult to account for] Exceptional, special, extraordinary, immense.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22591 (Edinb.) Þe tend [sign] outnem, (*C.* utenemes, *G.* vte-tan, *F.* outane, *Fr.* out taken] es for to neim. *Ibid* 4827 (Cott.) For þis hunger it es vtenem [*Gott* vte-neme, *Bairf.* out-neme, *rime* barn-tome]. *Ibid.* 1315 (Gott.) A spring Of a welle þat es vtnemis [*Cott.* vtenemes], Þar fra rennis four grete stremis.

Outness (au·tnes). [f. OUT *adv.* or *adj.* + -NESS.]

1. The quality, fact, or condition of being out or external, esp. of being external to the percipient or to the mind; externality.

1709 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 46 The ideas of space, outness, and things placed at a distance. 1710 — *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 43. 1804-6 SYD. SMITH *Mor. Philos.* (1850) 5 When the mass of mankind hear .. that what mankind consider as their arms and legs, are not arms and legs, but ideas accompanied with the notion of outness 1821 COLERIDGE in *Blackw. Mag* X. 249 Outness is but the feeling of otherness (alterity), rendered intuitive, or alterity visually represented. 1864 C M. INGLEBY *Introd. Metaph.* I. § 12 Any luminous impression on the retina at once excites the perception of outness It is impossible to say to what point this outness is relative.

2. Utterance, outward expression.

1851 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. II. xi. (1864) 145 As if the heart could not bear its own burden, but must give it outness.

3. Occupation with or interest in what is without.

1861 J. BROWN *Horæ Subs.* Ser. II. *Educ. through Senses* 486 Cultivate observation energy, handicraft, ingenuity, outness, in boys so as to give them a pursuit as well as a study.

Out-nick, -night, etc.: see OUT-.

† **Outni·m,** *v.* (*prep.*) *Obs.* [OUT- 15]

1. *trans. lit.* To take out. (Only as two words, OE. *út niman*, pa. t. *nam út*: see NIM *v.*)

2. To except.

(In the quot. the construction is obscure.)

c 1350 *Old Us. Winchester* in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 353 And þat ne no man out nyme by no manere of fraunchise

3. The imperative = 'except, leave out' is used prepositionally: cf EXCEPT *prep.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 250 Alle þe wyttes of þe bodye, outnime þe lhordssip of rijte secle.

Outnoise (autnoi·z), *v.* [OUT- 21.] *trans.* To outdo in making a noise, to excel in noisiness.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* iv vii. (1840) 188 If these two orders had not helped to out-noise those supposed heretics. 1676 SHADWELL *Libertine* v. Wks. 1720 II. 172, I warrant you, when they cry out, let us out-noise 'em. 1846 K. DIGBY *Broad St. Hon., Tancredus* II. 5 Horrible yells of debauchery which out-noised the storm.

† **Outno·me,** *pple.* (*prep.*) *Obs.* Also 4 outynome. The pa. pple. of OUTNIM (in full *outnomen*), used in absolute constr. with a following sb. or clause, so as to be at length viewed as a prep or conj. adv. = EXCEPT *pple.*, etc. B. 1, C. 1. Cf. OUT-TAKE(N.

1340 *Ayenb.* 221 Ine þo stat me ssel leki chastete outynome þe dede of spoushod *c* 1350 in *Eng. Gilds* 350 In hys hows, oþer in oþer stede; out-nome on to þe meyres hows. *Ibid.* 351 þat non ne shal make burelle werk, .. outnome þat eueriche fullere makye oon by zere.

Ou·t-nook. [OUT- 1.] An outlying corner; an out-of-the-way or remote spot.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. *Columnes* 194 It's the midst of the concentrik orbs Whom neuer angle nor out-nook disturbs. 1620-55 I. JONES *Stone-Heng* (1725) 5 [That] they chose such an Out-nook or Corner as Anglesey.

Out-nose, etc.: see OUT-.

Outnu·mber, *v.* [OUT- 21] *trans.* To exceed in number, to number more than. Hence **Outnu·mbering** *ppl a.*

1670 DRYDEN *Conq. Granada* I. i, Unarm'd and much out-number'd we retreat. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 82 They out-numbered us three to one. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* v. 423 Frequent and fierce the garrison repell'd Their far out-numbering foes. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xix. 322 He was besieging an army far outnumbering his own.

† **Outnu·men,** *ppl. a.* and *adv. Obs.* In 3 ut-. [ME. *út-*, *outnumen*, *-nomen*, pa. pple. of *út* or *out nimen* to take out, to except.]

A. *adj.* Exceptional, extraordinary, special; eminent; distinguished.

c 1200 ORMIN 163 Forr þatt ȝho shollde childenn an Utnumenn child to manne. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 7 As he hefde bihalden .. hire utnumne, feire & freoliche þuheðe.

B. *adv.* Exceptionally, especially.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 56 He dude þreo vinummen heated sunnen & deadliche. *c* 1230 *Hall Meid.* 19 To singe þat swote song & þat englene dream ut nume murie.

Hence †**Utnu·menly** *adv.*, exceptionally, specially.

c 1200 ORMIN 12283, & lætenn þatt tu cweneesst Godd Utnumenniliz wiþþ alle.

Out of (au·tɒ́v), *prep phr.* Also 1–4 út of, 4–out o, (7– o'), 4 7 out a; 4–6 outo, owt o of. [orig., and still in writing, two words, viz. the adv. OUT followed by the prep. OF (in its primary sense = from). In analysis *out of* is precisely on the same level with the obs. *down of*, *up of*, and the current *forth of*, *out from*, *out to*, *down from*, and other instances of an adv. followed by a prep. which defines its relation to an object. But in OE. as in OS. and the Scandinavian langs. *út of* (OS., ON. *út af*, Sw. *ut af*, Da *ud af*) became the regular equivalent of L. *ex*, Gr. ἐξ, ἐκ (while Ger. and Du. used the adv. itself as a prep.); *out of* has thus acquired a unity of sense and also of pronunciation, which entitle it to separate treatment, whereby also its own sense-development can be more distinctly exhibited

The history of *out of* is partly parallel to that of *in to*, with the differences that the latter is now written *into* as one word, and that *out of* is the opposite, not only of *into*, but also of the static *in*. One reason why *out of* has not needed to be written as one word may be that the distinction now made between *into* and *in to* is in the case of *out* expressed by *out of* and *out from*: thus 'they came in to me, into my house', 'he went out from me, out of my house'.]

I. Of motion or direction. (Opp. to *into*)

1. *lit.* From within (a containing space or thing).

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* VI. xxxviii § 1 Hie nforan ut of þære byrig. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. xviii. [xvi.] (1890) 308 þa flugon ða cneohtas ut of þæm ealonde. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 Sume fluzen ut of lande. *c* 1290 *Beket* 343 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 116 þe king out of Normandie cam In-to Enguelonde. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 899, I shall teche the a gyn Out of this castel to wyn. 1450 W. SOMNER in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 4 Yn the syght of all his men he was drawyn ought of the grete shippe. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 163 b, [He] plucketh out of his bosome a lether bagge, and takynge out of it certen letteis, hasteth out of the doers. 1618 S. WARD *Jethro's Justice* (1627) 11, I wonder not that Christ. whipt out the chapmen out of the Temple. 1742 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* I. 156 Every body is going out of town. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xliii, To scourge out of thee this boyish spirit of bravado. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrq. & Merch.* I. i 8 It has cut an awkward cantle out of my property. 1872 *Punch* 2 Mar. 88/1 He fairly laughed the Bill out of the House.

b. Of direction: From within; so as to point, project, or lead away from.

c 1400 [see COME v. 64 d] 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 163 b, Lookynge downe out of the stowffe wyndowe [L. *ex hypocausti fenestra*] into the courte 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 278 It groweth ordinarily vpon rockes bearing out of the sea. 1874 FARRAR *Christ* I. 476 Minarets rising out of their groves of palm and citron. 1885 RITA *Like Diana's Kiss* I. 7 Room after room, one opening out of another.

c. From among (a number), from the group of. † *Arith.* From (in subtraction).

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* Pref. ii. § 1 Officers chosen by the people yearly out of themselves. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* I. iii. (1636) 7 Take 7 out of 14 and there remaineth 7. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1826) II. xi. App. ii. 116 The Jew engaged to pay one mark out of every seven that he should recover. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 29 Nov. 5/1 There are three..courses open to us, and out of these we have to make our choice.

2. From within (the space to which action, influence, or presence extends); from within the range of.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2073 þou do þe suith out o my sight. *c* 1425 LYDG *Assembly of Gods* 96 Let hym nat escape out of your daungere 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Chron.* vii 20 This house .wil I cast awaye out of my presence. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. v 171 They flattered themselves they were got out of his reach. 1813 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) XI. 62 Falling out of sight of the trenches.

3. From (a condition or state, bodily or mental); from one literary form (e. g. prose or verse) or one language (*into* another).

c 1205 LAY. 359 þat he heom wolde leaden .out of þrowedome. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 47 And I abreide Riht as a man doth out of slep. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* I. 197, I put the owt of dought. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* Colophon, The boke of Eneydos..whiche hathe be translated oute of latyne in to frenshe, And oute of frenshe reduced in to Englysshe by me wylliam Caxton. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 5 Nor exclude out of his favour one that were willyng to amende. 1607 J. NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* II. 67 To bring him out of conceite with the goodness and validitie thereof. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 433 His majesty..was thought by the physicians to be out of danger. 1887 HALL CAINE *Coleridge* I. 22 The severe teacher who flogged him out of his infidelity ridiculed him out of false taste in poetry.

b. From (a post or office).

a 1592 GREENE *George a Greene* Wks. 1831 II. 195, I shall be turned out of mine office. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. ii. 207 Well, would I were Gently put out of Office, before I were forc'd out. *Mod.* They were worried out of their professorships.

4. From (a possession, property, tenet, etc.): expressing deprivation.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xiii. 33 Sum is put owt of his possessioun. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 280 They were taken all and striped out of their armure. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iv. ii. 188, I haue wasted my selfe out of my meanes. 1694 ATTERBURY *Serm., Prov.* xiv. 6 (1726) I. 198 To be talk'd out of their Pleasures and their Privileges. *a* 1782 BP. NEWTON *Dissert.* xxii. Wks. II. 462 Cajoled and flattered out of their estate, out of their reputation, out of their understanding. 1875 [see CHEAT v. 2].

5. From (a source or origin): either implying literal motion, or *fig.* derivation. Also of a horse, etc. in reference to its dam.

c 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 16 The winde blew out of the Eist. 1535 COVERDALE *Mat.* xii. 37 Out of thy wordes thou shalt be iustified. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* I. 119 Mahomet..came out of a base stock. 1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* IV iii, If yow argue merely out of nature Doe yow not degenerate from that. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I iii. § 10 He quotes it out of Pliny. 1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII. 185 She was got by Midnight, out of a small well-bred mare. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* II. x. 451 That availableness arises out of their coincidence, and out of what does that coincidence arise? 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 34 He should get money out of the Greeks before he assisted them.

b. From (something) as a cause or motive: As the result or effect of; because or by reason of, on account of.

1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* I (1577) E vj, But wee. do binde our selues wyth certaine new lawes out of purpose. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* V. iv. 89 My master charg'd me to deliuer a ring to Madam Siluia, we (out of my neglect) was neuer done. 1690 *Def. Rights Univ. Oxford* Pref., Not only out of respect to ourselves but out of kindness to the City. 1800 WELLINGTON *Let. to Lieut. Col. Close* in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) I. 80 As you come only out of compliment to me 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* III. xxxvii. 138 The crowds go for the most part out of curiosity.

c. From (the material of which a thing is made or constructed); = OF 20.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. iv 146 Nothing can be made out of nothing. 1764–7 LYTTELTON *Hen. II* (1771) III. iv. 94 A fort erected out of the ruins of that most ancient city. 1842 MACAULAY *Ess., Machiavelli* (1837) 31 Out of his surname they have coined an epithet for a knave, and out of his Christian name a synonym for the Devil 1866 SALA *Barbary* 112 The feasibility of twisting a rope out of the sands of the Sahara. *Mod.* She made them out of old cigar-boxes.

† d. Arising from (in time or succession); from being (so and so), after being. *Obs*

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* iv, Discryving first of his pro peritee, And out of that his infelicitee 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 58 He became a very great philosopher out of a shamefully debosht ruffian.

6. With ellipsis of verb *go*, or the like, esp. in imperative uses. *Out of* (the house, etc.) *with*: put, or have out of (the house, etc.). Cf. OUT *adv.* 13.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 195 þat here mowe noon eri out berof. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VII xx, He wille neuer oute of this countrey vntyl that he haue me ageyne. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. ii. 193 Out of my doore, you Witch, you Ragge. out, out 1610 — *Temp.* I. i 29 Out of our way I say. 1656 TRAPP *Expos. 2 Cor.* x. 5 Out of doors with this Hagar. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus, Antiq.* IV viii. (1733) 92 It will never out of their Memories. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *Europe* 71 Out of my carriage, at once, you dog!

7. *From out of*: see FROM *prep.* 15 c.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (*Paulus*) 400 Fra owt of grece com mony men To rowme. 1594, 1789 [see FROM *prep.* 15 c].

II. Of position. (Opp. to *in.*)

8. *lit.* Not within (a space or containing thing), beyond the confines of, outside.

It may express the position resulting from the motion in sense 1, or that of opposition to inward motion, or simple position with respect to a boundary.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1691 Hold 3ou ouȝt of heie gates for happes, i rede 1583 HOLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 73 My mother is out of the house. 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. i 17 So I were out of prison, and kept Sheepe I should be merry as the day is long. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No 141 P 2 While I was out of Town, the Actors have flown in the Air. 1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) IV 604 Out of British ground, it would be difficult to form an idea of the pitch to which the grievance has been raised in England. 1860 MISS YONGE *Stokesley Secret* ix. (1880) 260 It was the first time that Christabel had seen her out of her beplumed hat.

b. On the outer side of, outside *rare.*

1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* III. iii, The bough-pots out of the window.

c. At a (specified) distance from, away from (a containing space, as a town, or the like).

1420 H. STAFFORD in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. IV. I 66 The which Abbey ys but a lege ouȝt of Mayn. 1459 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 36/2 At Newcastell, but vi myle oute of Egglershall, where the Quene and the Prynce then were. 1625 A. WHERLOCK in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 329 He is but Four Miles dwelling out of Cambridg. 1798 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Eng. Philos.* IV 215 He said that Mr. Brownjohn's villa was a little out of the road. 1863 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 154 Ealing, some seven miles out of London.

d. (Taken) from among, (occurring) among or in (a number)

Expressing the result of the motion in 1 c.

1562 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 291 Three persons owte of the xiij for the tyme beinge. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* iii, Out of fourteen thousand pounds we had but four hundred remaining. 1866 SALA *Barbary* 89 To shut up the shops one day out of the seven. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. p. xx, When one epistle out of a number is spurious.

9. Outside the local range of (some action or faculty); as, *out of reach, sight, hearing, presence.*

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xxiii. 30 Whan man is oute of sizt, sone he passiþ oute of mynde. *a* 1500 MEDWALL *Nature* (Brandl) II. 796 So that I may stand out of daunger Of gon shot. 1722 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 407 P 2 He is placed quite out of their hearing. *a* 1766 MRS. F. SHERIDAN *Sidney Bidulph* IV. 92 Put up on a shelf..to be out of both their reaches. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 549 The entrance of the Zuyder Zee was out of their jurisdiction. 1882 *Times* 12 July 5 Our gunboats..were supposed to be out of range.

10. Outside the limits of (something non-material which has definite bounds), as *out of the Church, the Christian faith, confession, marriage, wedlock, apprenticeship*, etc.

c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 120 Bettyr they were to be oute off lyve. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 104 Thame that ar out of the faith of Jhesu Crist. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 2 § 5 Noon apprentice..[shall] pley.. at the Tenys..in no wise out of Cristmas. 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* III. (1577) P vij, This communication now is out of the purpose that I went about. 1565–72 COOPER *Thesaurus, Furto conceptus*, .. begotten out of marryage. 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 3. 19 The Church of England is intirely out of the Dispute 1829 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 75 There is no Time and no Space out of the mind. 1849 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* (1855) VII. App. 277/1 Greenway . declares..that Bates never spoke one word to him on the subject, either in or out of confession.

b. Outside the bounds or sphere of, beyond (some condition of things), as *out of number, measure, comparison, reason, belief, doubt, question, dispute, the common, the ordinary, the usual*, etc.

a 1425 *Cursor M.* 13166 (Trin.), I aske þe nouber hous ny londe Ny noon obere þing out of resoun. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Esdras* iii. 7 Of hum came .. people, & kynreddes out of nombre. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* I. (1895) 22 A man doubteles owte of comparison. 1581 J. JEWEL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 136 b, It is out of all controversie that Adam .. was endued with wonderfull and absolute freedome of will 1615 BEDWELL tr. *Moham. Imp.* I § 10 That is out of doubt true. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* II. iii. 94 Time out of mind. 1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* III. 146 His celestial history is more out of the Common 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi II 109 It was therefore out of the power of the government to silence the defenders of the established religion 1893 *Law Times* XCV. 29/2 It was expected that the meeting..would be a little out of the ordinary

c. Not in the proper direction or track of, off the line of; having deviated from. Esp. in phrases expressing deviation or error: cf. OUT *adv.* 20 b.

1691 W. NICHOLLS *Answ. Naked Gospel* 57, I am afraid he is a little out of his Chronology again 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xii, I was perfectly out of my duty 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* I. 190 'Upon my honour', said the captain, .' I am quite out of my cue here!' 1896 F. L. DE VINNE *Moxon's Mech. Exerc., Printing* 403 Some characters must purposely be out of drawing.

d. *Out of it*: not employed or included in (some action or affair); also, astray from the truth or 'true inwardness' of anything.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 18 June 4/1 Indeed, 'C' Troop has been rather 'out of it' in the matter of field service 1889 *Spectator* 28 Dec., The ability to quit the centre of affairs, to stand 'out of it' without bitterness or spite

11. Not in (a physical or mental state or condition); without, free from, or destitute of (a quality, etc.).

1340 *Ayenb.* 150 Pet makeþ þane man al oute of wytte *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 194 þe skyn is out of his propir colour. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. x. 207 Thei ben out of ease, whanne thei seen tho deedis . doon. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* IV. xxiii, Wel nyghe shee was oute of her mynde. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* I 170 His whole armye was quite disordered and out of array 1639 FULLER *Holy War* II xi. (1647) 58 A froward old woman who was never out of wrangling 1685 DRYDEN *Thren. August.* 17 It took us unprepared and out of guard. *a* 1745 SWIFT *Direct to Servants* Wks. (1869) 568/1 Her mouth is out of taste. 1893 EARL DUNMORE *Pamirs* II. 105 Our horses being out of condition *Mod.* It was foolish to try it, when he was out of training.

b. Not in (use, employment, service, office, work, etc.); usually with the implication of having been, or being normally, *in* the condition in question.

1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* Pref. 13 When they were out of Pay, they look'd upon themselves as their own Masters. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv. Exp. Philos* (1776) I. 155 In short these kind of pendulums are now entirely out of use. 1776 *Trial of Mundo, on ar* 60/1, I was out of employment, and obliged to come here to seek it. 1812 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) II 38 Two governesses out of place. *Mod.* Many people are now out of work and in want.

12. Having lost, parted with, or been deprived of (something previously or normally possessed); destitute of, without.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. vii. 163 These English are shrowdly out of Beefe. 1601 — *All's Well* I. iii. 42, I am out a friends Madam. 1653 BOGAN *Mirth Chr. Life* 271 If they be in poverty .. yet shall they not be cleane out of cash. 1822 W. IRVING *Bracebr. Hall* (1823) II 64 He returned not long since, out of money, and out at elbows. *a* 1845 HOOD *Our Village* 24 It's ten to one she's out of every thing you ask. 1856 WHYTE MELVILLE *Kate Cov.* xiv, He is sadly out of wind before he reaches the first landing.

13. Taken from, extracted from, derived from (spec. in giving the dam of a horse: cf. 5); † made from.

a 1400 50 *Alexander* 86 Segis of many syde oute of sere remys. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. i. 15 Hee that will haue a Cake out of the Wheate, must needes tarry the grinding. 1611 — *Wint. T.* I. ii. 122 They say it is a Coppy out of mine. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 82 The Customs out of this Sea were very great. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 121 P 5, I shall add to this Instance out of Mr. Locke another out of the learned Dr. More. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* 221 She's out of Crescent that ran a very good third for the Oaks. 1881 E. D. BRICKWOOD in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 184/2 Both grandsons of Eclipse and both out of Herod mares.

14. *Out of* is used phraseologically with many sbs., as BREATH, CONCEIT, COUNTENANCE, DOUBT, EMPLOY, FASHION, FRAME, HAND, HEART, HUMOUR,

JOINT, KEEPING, MIND, ORDER, PLACE, POCKET, PRINT, REPAIR, SEASON, SENSE, SORT(S, SQUARE, TEMPER, TIME, TRIM, TUNE, USE, VOICE, WIT(S, WORK, etc.: see under the sbs. themselves. When these expressions are used attributively, they become adjective phrases: see III.

III. Out-of- with a *sb.*, used *attrib.* as an adjective phrase. When such a phrase as *out of the way* is used predicatively, as in 'the place lies rather out of the way', the elements are written apart, but when used attrib. as in 'a curious out-of-the-way place', the elements are hyphened and the whole becomes an adjective phrase. The number of these is indefinite. Besides the more frequent, as OUT-OF-DATE, OUT-OF-DOOR(S, OUT-OF-FASHION, OUT-OF-TIME, OUT-OF-THE-WAY, treated among the main words, mention may be made of *out-of bounds, out-of-centre, out-of elbows* (erron. for *out at elbows*), *out-of employment, out-of-focus, out-of-humour, out-of-joint, out of-livery, out of-place, out-of-pocket, out-of-print out of reach, out-of school, out-of-season, out-of-the-beaten-track, out-of-the-common, cut-of-the-world, out-of town, out-of-tune, out of use, out-of work* (also *sb.*), etc. Sometimes derivatives are formed from these, as *out-of-humourness, out of jointness, out-of-the world-ish, out of-townish, out of tuneness, -tunish*, with catachrestic variants, as *out of-fashioned, out-of-humoured*

1895 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Oct. 9/1 That long and perilous hole between the *out-of-bounds field on the one side and the broken, rabbit-burrowed ground on the other. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 May 5/3 When one looks at these *out-of elbow men slouching along. 1890 *Murray's Mag.* Aug. 230 An air of decadence, almost of 'out of-elbowness. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Feb. 8/2 'Out-of-employment claims rose from £441 in 1896 to £710 last year. 1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV. 48 Persons who admire 'out-of-focus art. 1675 WYCHERLEY *Country Wife* II. i, Every raw, pevish, 'out-of-humoured, affected.. fop. 1803 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* I. 411 Much allowance is due to Burnett's *out-of-humourness. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 June 4/3 That it is a 'cursed spite' which sets him to remedy the 'out-of-joint time. 1846 *Ecclesiologist* V. 134 *Out-of-livery servants might be admitted. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. 1 *Roast Pig*, I blamed my *out-of-place hypocrisy of goodness. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LII. 545/1 The plaintiffs .. incurred various *out-of-pocket expenses. 1896 *N. & Q.* 25 Apr. *Adv.*, All *out-of-print books speedily procured. 1891 M. O'RELL *Frenchm in Amer.* 318 As one might gaze at some coveted but *out-of-reach fruit. 1867 J. W. HALES in Farrar *Ess. Lib. Educ.* 308 Pupils who enjoyed so few *out-of-school advantages. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 July 5/3 Never has there been such an *out-of-season demand for domestic fuel. 1890 HATTON *By Order of Czar* (1891) 91 She was a pleasant, cultured, odd, *out-of-the-common hostess. 1775 MRS. GRANT *Lett. fr. Mount* (1897) I. xxiv 188 My *out of the world education. 1874 LISTER CARR *Jud. Gwynne* I. iv. 127 Living in such an out-of-the-world place. 1895 SAINTSBURY *Hist. Eng. Lit.* Ser. II. 103 De Quincey was still more bookish and *out-of-the-worldly. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 950 My own *out-of-town single-room. 1891 *Boston Daily Globe* 21 Mar. 5/8 Out of town people sending to us for wines. 1789 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Ld. B. & Eunuch* Wks. 1792 III. 112 Now came an *out-of-tunish lute. 1900 MISS BROUGHTON *Foes in Law* xx. 291 Her tone expresses such utter *out-of-tuneness that he looks at her, startled. 1887 *National Rev.* Mar. 63 *Out-of-work and sick allowances. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Aug. 1/1 To provide employment for the out-of-works.

Ou·t-of-da·te, *adj. phr.* [See OUT OF III and DATE *sb.* 27.] That continues to exist beyond its proper date or time; obsolete.

1628 EARLE *Microcosm.*, *Blunt Man* (Arb.) 55 Hee sweares olde out of date innocent othes. *a* 1684 LEIGHTON *Serm.* Wks. (1868) 528 This was to him out-of-date useless stuff. 1887 *Spectator* 19 Mar. 395/1 There are chapters in this out of-date book that deserve to be studied.

Ou·t-of-doo·r, -doo·rs, *adj.* and *sb. phr.* Also out o' door(s. [The advb. phrase *out of doors* (see OUT OF III, DOOR 5 a, and A-DOORS) used attrib., or subst.; in the attrib. use the form *out of-door* is the more common.

The earlier form of the phrase was *out at door(s*, to which, however, the attrib. use appears not to go back.]

A. *adj.* **1.** That is outside the house, in the open air; done or grown in the open air; for use outside the house.

a. 1800 HELENA WELLS *Constantia Neville* (ed. 2) II. 94 Ignorance of the routine of out-of-door business. 1845 *Florist's Jrnl.* 115 If out-of-door varieties are most desirable. 1876 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 854 Moderate out-of door exercise.

β. 1831 *Edin. Rev.* LIV. 308 The reform .. arms us against the out-of-doors poacher. 1855 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* II. Her out-of-doors life was perfect. Her in-doors life had its drawbacks. 1883 A. THOMAS *Modern Housewife* 67 The question of out-of-doors garments for children.

fig. 1855 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) II. 288 What an expansive, sunny, out-of-door nature Rossini has!

2. *spec.* **a.** Outside the Houses of Parliament; **b.** Carried on or given outside a workhouse, as *out-of-door relief.*

1802 CANNING in *G. Rose's Diaries* (1860) I. 501 No out-of-doors' measure.. will attain the end. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxiii, Don't you think out-of-door relief a very bad thing? 1897 MORLEY in *Daily News* 4 Oct. 8/2 Out-of-doors or extra Parliamentary speaking. Mr. Pitt .. only made one out-of-door speech in all his career, and that was a speech .. of three sentences only.

B. *sb.* (the adj. used ellipt.) The world outside the house; the open air; also *fig.*

1856 WHYTE MELVILLE *Kate Cov.* xi, I'm fond of the beautiful 'out-of-doors', instead of the fireside. 1858 GLENNY *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 87/2 To provide Cucumber plants for out-of-doors. 1895 *Outing* (U. S.) XXVI. 34/2 It was the untamed luxuriance of the out-of-doors that we love.

Hence **Ou·t-of-doo·rer** *nonce-wd.*, one who is or goes out-of-doors.

a 1845 HOOD *To St. Swithin* iv, A dripping Pauper crawls along the way, The only real willing out-of-doorer.

Ou·t-of-fa·shion, *adj. phr.* [See OUT OF III.] That is no longer in fashion or fashionable.

a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 148 How to drink, and how to eat No out-of-fashion Wine or Meat. 1805 LD. MOIRA in Moore *Mem.* (1853) I. 185 One of the out-of-fashion pieces of furniture fit to figure in the steward's room. 1895 *Daily News* 13 May 2/3 Inferior, out-of-fashion goods.

So, in same sense, † **Out-of-fashioned** (*catachr.* after *old-fashioned*, etc.).

1673 WYCHERLEY *Gentleman Dancing-Master* II. ii, Bashfulness is the only out-of fashioned thing that is agreeable. 1739 *Wks. Learned* I. 59 He has not even neglected the most out-of fashion'd Works of this Kind.

Out-office (outˌɒfis). [f. OUT- 1 + OFFICE *sb.* 9.] An outside building forming one of the offices of a mansion, farm-house, etc.; an outhouse.

1624 MASSINGER *Renegado* II. vi, There are so many lobbies, Out-offices, and dispartations, here Behind these Turkish hangings. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 233 While the Cook was sent to the Out-offices to raise the Men. 1890 *Guardian* 29 Oct. 1704/2 Two fine rooms for boys' and girls' school, staircases, out-offices.

Ou·t-of-the-way·, *adj. phr.* [The advb. phrase *out of the way* (see OUT OF III and WAY *sb.*), used *attrib.*]

1. Remote from any great highway or frequented route; remote from any centre of population, unfrequented, secluded.

[1483 *Cath. Angl.* 204/2 Oute of way, *auius, deuius*.] 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xii, Nobody would think of building one in such an out-of-the-way place. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xlii, The very out-of-the-waye house I can set eyes on. 1866 *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. IX. 437/2 The original nautical tradition is still preserved by out-of-the-way people.

2. Seldom met with, unusual, far-fetched; hence, extraordinary, odd, peculiar, remarkable, *outré*

1704 N. N. tr. *Boccalini's Advts fr. Parnass.* II. To Rdr., A short Collection of the Polite out of the way Expressions, which are to be met with in their Half Sheet Specimen. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 296 P 7 My out-of the-way Capers, and some original Grimaces. 1782 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Lett.* 15 Oct., I know you love to hear particulars of all out-of-the-way persons. 1828 SCOTT *Autobiog.* in *Lockhart* I. Surprise at the quantity of out-of-the-way knowledge which I displayed. 1885 J. K. JEROME *Idle Thoughts* (1889) 63 To hit upon an especially novel, out-of-the-way subject.

3. Departing from the proper path; devious.

a 1732 T. BOSTON *Crook in Lot* (1805) 11 There is .. nothing more apt to occasion out-of-the-way steps. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Glos.*, *Out o' the way*, .. wayward.

4. *Comb.*, as **out-of-the-way tempered,** odd-tempered.

1717 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Bold Stroke for Wife* I. i, The most whimsical, out-of-the-way tempered man I ever heard of.

Hence **Ou·t-of-the-way·ness.**

1800 COLERIDGE *Unpubl. Lett., to J. P. Estlin* (1884) 81 My own subtleties lead me into strange .. transient out-of-the-waynesses. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. ii. 61 My father and mother's quiet out-of-the-wayness at first interested, soon pleased, and at last won them.

† **Ou·t-of-ti·me,** *adj. phr. Obs.* [See OUT OF III.] Not suitable to the time, unseasonable.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 257 b/2 We wold haue .. drowned yow by cause your dissolute & oute of tyme ianglyng.

Out-old, -open, -oven: see OUT-.

Outouth, obs. Sc. form of OUTWITH.

Out-o·ver, outou·r, out-ow·er, *prep.* and *adv.* Now only *Sc.* Forms: 4 outeouer, etc. (see OUT and OVER); 4 out-our, owtour, 4-6 outour, 5 outter, 5-6 owttour, ?8 out-cer, 8-9 out owre, 9 out ower, out-ower, outower. [f. OUT *adv.* + OVER *prep.* Cf. AFOUR.]

A. *prep.* **1. a.** Of motion or direction: *orig.* With the force of both words; also (more weakly) Over, across.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10720 (Edin.) In a lepe man lete him dune out ouir [*Cott.*, *Gött.* vte ouer; *Fairf.* out ouer] þe wallis of be tune. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 393 He thought weill that he vald fair Outour the month [i.e. the Grampians] vith his menie. *c* 1475 *Babees Bk.* 148 Oute ouere yone dysshe your heede yee nat hynge. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 193 Furth can he fair Out ouer the bent. 1785 BURNS *Halloween* xxvi, An in' the pool Out-owre the lugs she plumpit. *a* 1810 TANNAHILL *My Mary* Poems 127 Down frae the bank out-owre the ka

b. Of position: Over, above.

13.. *Cursor M.* 11489 Vte ouer þat hus þan stode þe stern. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. iii. 65 The remanent of the roweris .. With armis reddy outour thair airis fald. 1785 BURNS *Death & Dr. Hornbook* iv, The rising moon began to glowr The distant Cumnock hills out-owre. 1858 M. PORTEOUS *Souter Johnny* 11 To crack a joke .. Out ower a gill

† **2.** *fig.* **a.** Of degree: Over, above; in a position of superiority to; more than; beyond. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19625 (Edin.) It es to þe oute ouir [*Cott.*, *Gött.* vte ouer] mizte Ogain þi stranger for to fizte. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 489 Tharfor had he outour his peris renowne. ?17.. *Earl Richard's Daughter* xliv. In Child *Ballads* (1892) VIII. cclii. B. 405/1 And there he saw that lady gay, The flower out-oer them a'.

† **b.** In transgression of. *Obs.*

13.. *Cursor M.* 6526 (Cott.) Vt ouer þe forbot [*G.* Again þe forbod] sua þai dide.

B. *adv.* Over; across; outside.

13.. *Cursor M.* 3930 He lai on þe ta side o flum Jordan, And send his aght vte-ouer ilkan. 1785 BURNS *Halloween* xix, He .. tumbl'd wi' a wintle Out-owre that night. 1818 *Edin. Mag.* Oct. 327 (Jam.) *To stand outower*, to stand completely without the inclosure, house, etc.

Outpace (outpeˈs), *v.* [OUT- 14, 18.]

† **1.** *intr.* To pass or go out. *Obs. rare.*

1572 GASCOIGNE *Hearbes, Voy. Holland* Wks. (1587) 167 The number cannot from my mind outpace.

2. *trans.* To outwalk or outrun, to exceed in speed; to outstrip in any race or rivalry.

1611 *Panegyr. Verses* in *Coryat's Crudities*, A worke.. that doth all other workes out-pace A furlong at the least. 1798 SOTHEBY tr. *Wieland's Oberon* (1826) I. 61 Yet will thy heart at times thy head outpace. 1877 CLERY *Minor Tactics* ii. 37 The enemy followed at full speed.. but were outpaced.

Out-pai·nt, *v.* [OUT- 18.] *trans.* To outdo or surpass in painting, to paint more or better than. (In quot. 1689 To outdo in painting oneself.)

1689 SHADWELL *Bury F.* II. Wks. 1720 IV. 146 You and your daughter are notorious for out painting all the Christian Jezebels in England. 1826 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 97/1 Mr. Jackson strives to out-paint Sir Thomas.

Out-paragon, -paramour: see OUT- 22.

Ou·t-pa·rish. [OUT- 1.] **a.** A parish lying outside the walls or municipal boundaries of a city or town, though for some purpose considered to belong to it. **b.** An outlying parish.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1212/1 There died in the citie and out parishes of all diseases one hundred fiftie and two. 1659 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 433 The parish of Margaret's, Westminster, and other the out-parishes, in the counties of Middlesex and Surrey, within the weekly Bills of Mortality. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1884) 26 The Infection kept .. in the out-Parishes. 1894 C. CREIGHTON *Hist. Epidemics Brit.* II. 85 The Liberties of the City and the out-parishes were covered with aggregates of houses.

Ou·t-pa·rt. *Obs.* [OUT- 1, 3. Also as two words: see OUT *a.* and PART *sb.*] An outer, outlying, or exterior part; *esp.* in *pl.*, The parts of a town lying outside its walls or municipal bounds; suburbs.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 1757 On a out part the Scottis set in that tyd. 1598 CHAPMAN *Iliad* IV. 525 The Fell'fis or out-parts of a wheele that compasse in the whole. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1756) 56 Those Parishes, and Places as were called the Hamlets, and Out-parts. 1780 *Ann. Reg.* 201 The imposition being committed in the outparts.

[Outparter, a spurious word, originating in a mistake for OUTPUTTER (q. v.), which has been handed down in editions of the Statutes, in the Law Dictionaries, and current Dictionaries.]

Outpass (outpaˈs), *v.* [OUT- 17, 18.]

1. *trans.* To pass out of (bounds), beyond (a limit).

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. CCXXV. 252 The water of Thamys .. dyd moch harme by outpassynge his boundys in dyuerse places. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* IV. i. v, Sometimes my trash disdaining thoughts out-pass The common period of terrene conceit. 1650 EARL MONM tr. *Senault's Man bec. Guilty* 366 Not to out-passe it's bounds.

2. *fig.* To surpass, go beyond (in any quality).

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* xii. (1596) 183 So great was the knowledge and wisedome which Salomon received of God, that he outpassed al the Ancients. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. Pref. 8 Germany, in every instance, out passed even its former exertions. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* LVI. i. 149 That the poorest beggar may outpass in wisdom and in blessedness all the Popes of Christendom.

† **Ou·t-pa·ssage.** *Obs.* [OUT- 7.] Passage out, the action of passing out; way out.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. LXXV. (1495) 905 Chese eten after meete .. shoueth it to the place of outpassage. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* V. (1822) 450 Thay war sa inclusit .. that thay micht gett na outepassage. 1536 — *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 243 And stoppit baith the entres and outpassage of this gait.

† **Ou·tpa·ssing,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [OUT- 9.]

1. The action of passing out or away.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxx[i]. 28, I sayd in outpassynge of my thoght. 1496 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV* (1814) II. 238/1 Anent the inbringing of bulyeoune, .. and of the outpassing thairof of the Realme. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 52 b (Stat. Robt. III, c. 2 § 5), Before the ischew or outpassing of the yeare and day.

2. Evacuation, excretion.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 67 In outpassynge or wythholdynge of þe wombe.

Out-passion to Out-patience: see OUT-.

Ou·t-pa·tient. [OUT- 2.] A patient who receives treatment at a hospital without being an inmate; opposed to *in-patient*: see IN *adv.* 12 a.

1715 NELSON *Addr. Vers. Qual.* 208 Above a hundred Persons under Cure, besides the Out-Patients, who are provided with Physick. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 488 Out-patients continue to be received every Sunday and Wednesday morning. *attrib.* 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 59 A fortnight's .. out-patient treatment. 1880 BEALE *Slight Ailm.* 23 In the out-patient department of the hospital.

Out-pay to Out-peal: see OUT-.

Out-pee·p, *v. poet.* [OUT- 14.] *intr.* To peep out. So **Ou·t-peeping** *vbl sb.*

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* VI. iii, Yet none of vs dares at these gates out-peepe. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 253 Being hidden, laugh at their out-peeping. 1827 HOOD *Hero & L.* XXXIV, Or pearls outpeeping from their silvery shells.

Outpee·r, *v.* [OUT- 18 b.] *trans.* To outmate, outrival, excel.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. vi. 86 Great men That had a Court no bigger than this Caue,..Could not out-peere these twaine. 1838 CHALMERS *Wks.* XIII. 260 The man outpeers his companions in intellectual wealth.

† **Ou·t-pe·nny.** *Obs.* [OUT- 6.] A payment on going out of a tenancy. Cf. IN-PENNY.

'13.. [see IN-PENNY].

Ou·t-pe·nsion, *sb.* [OUT- 2.] A pension given without the condition of residence in a charitable institution. So **Ou·t-pe·nsion** *v. trans.*, to grant an out-pension to, to pension out.

1711 *Offic Notice* 21 May in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4850/3 The Out-Pension of the said Hospital. 1766 CARLISLE in *Phil. Trans.* LVI 135 He was admitted to the out pension of Chelsea hospital. 1895 *Westm Gaz* 7 Dec. 3/1 Eight of those appointed to the Almshouses have asked to be transferred to the out-pension list. 1893 *Daily News* 25 Nov. 3/3 The old residents are to be turned adrift and out-pensioned.

Ou·t-pe·nsioner. [OUT- 2.] A non-resident pensioner; opposed to *in pensioner*.

1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No 4228/3 Arrears due to the Out-Pensioners belonging to Chelsea Hospital. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. i. 6 The out-pensioners of Chelsea college, consist of soldiers, who from their age, wounds, or other infirmities, are incapable of serving in marching regiments. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 307 It was no part of the plan that there should be outpensioners.

Out-people, *v.*: see OUT- 26.

Ou·t-pi·cket. [OUT- 1.] A picket posted at a distance out or in advance; an outpost.

1832 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* III. 430 Marmont himself..surprised and captured the out picquet of the party. 1859 MOWBRAY THOMSON *Story Cawnpore* iv. 68 But if the intrenched position was one of peril, that of the outpicket in barrack No. 4 was even more so.

Out-pipe to **Out-pity**: see OUT-.

† **Out-pi·tch,** *v. Obs.* [OUT- 21 + PITCH *sb.*, highest point of flight, etc.] *trans.* To rise to a higher pitch than, exceed in pitch; to go beyond.

1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (1630) 163 Anna the Prophetesse mentioned by S. Luke seemes to have out pitched an hundred [years] 1646 BUCK *Rich. III*, II. 57 Who had such an influence upon him in his minoritie, that she outpitched Lewis Duke of Orleance. 1677 W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* III iii. 97 So large and fair a mark, as hath not been outpitch'd..by any one upon the spot.

† **Ou·t-pla·ce.** *Obs.* [OUT- 1.] An out-lying, out-of-the-way place.

1530 PALSGR. 250/2 Outplace, a corner out of the way, *destour*. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 3 36 In the hyghe mountaynes or other superficiall owt places. 1690 *Andros Tracts* II 50 Some out-places began to Fortify and Garrison their houses.

Out-pla·n, *v.* [OUT- 18.] *trans.* To outdo in planning; to outmatch by more skilful planning.

1797 T. PARK *Sonn.* 82 He out-plans me hollow. 1852 M. ARNOLD *Tristram & Iseult* I. 166 Tristram!—sweet love!—we are betray'd - out-plann'd.

Ou·tplay, *sb.* [OUT- 7, 4.]

1. Display, manifestation.

1872 H. W. BEECHER *Lect. Preach.* v. 97 Fervency, which is only another term for emotional outplay.

2. *Cricket.* That part of the game played by the side that is 'out'.

1884 *Lillywhite's Cricket Ann.* 1 They were handicapped in their out-play by the absence of their best bowler.

Outplay·, *v.* [OUT- 18.] *trans.* To beat or surpass in playing, to play better than.

1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* I. xxxvi, If I Deign to outplay him in his own sly part 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Dec. 10 1 Australian athletes, who have shown that they can out-run, out-row, out-shoot, or out-play the athletes of other lands.

Out-please to **Out-plod**: see OUT-.

Out-plo·t, *v.* [OUT- 18.] *trans.* To outdo in plotting; to outmanœuvre

1681 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 29 (1713) I. 187 He has the Head of a Jesuit, and shall out-wit, out-plot, out-swear, the whole Society. 1854 COL. WISEMAN *Fabiola* 335 You have out-plotted me, and you pity me!

Outpoi·nt, *v.* [OUT- 15, 18]

† 1. *trans* To point out, indicate. (*poetic.*) *Obs.*

1595 R BARNFIELD *Cynthia* ii. (Arb.) 47 In yonder Wood. (Which with her finger shee Out-poynting)..Vanished into some other place.

2. *Yachting.* To outdo in pointing; to sail closer to the wind than.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 445/2 The smaller boat outpointed and outsailed..her..competitor. 1899 *Daily News* 4 Oct 3/3 Columbia appeared to be out-pointing Shamrock, but the boats were not very far apart.

† **Outpointed,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [OUT- 11.] Protruded.

1575 BANISTER *Chyrurg.* I. (1585) 15 The place which being most outpointed, is soft and easily pressed in with the finger.

Outpoi·se, *v.* [OUT- 18 b.] *trans.* To outweigh, to overbalance Hence **Outpoi·sing** *ppl. a.*

1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 268 The meanest of which may alone outpoise them all. 1651 HOWELL *Venice* 199 His outpoising power keeps the inferior Princes in peace. 1656 JEANES *Mixt. Schol. Div.* 8 Love of an immortall soule, that in worth out-poyseth the whole world. 1886 SWINBURNE *Misc* 150-1 A leaf of the Georgics would outpoise in value the whole of the 'Excursion'.

Out-poison to **Out-porch**: see OUT-.

Ou·tpo·rt[1]. [OUT- 1, 6.]

1. A port outside some defined place, as a city or town; in England, a term including all ports other than that of London.

1642 *Ordin. Parl. conc. Tonnage & Poundage* 13 As well of the City of London as the Out-ports. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 295 By these Companies being established at London, the City of Bristol and other the Out Ports, are excluded from any Advantages by them. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1756) 250 While the Plague continued so violent in London, the Out-ports, as they are call'd, enjoyed a very great Trade. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 16 Oct. 5/3 Reprehensible practices employed both in London and in the outports.

attrib. 1707 *Chamberlayne's St. Gt. Brit. List Govt. Officers* 498 Four Examiners of the Out-Port Books. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 84 Alexander Gould, Esq ..made inspector of the out-port collectors accounts.

2. A port of embarkation or exportation.

c1790 B. RUSH *Ess., Progr. Popul. Penn* (1802) 225 Our state is the great outport of the United States for Europeans. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm* 89 Corn being a long time in reaching its outport. 1872 *Daily News* 20 Jan., Liverpool is the great outport of England—the place where people go who are about to leave the country.

† **Outport**[2]. *Obs.* [Cf. OUT- 25.] Conveyance outward; exportation.

a1603 *Let. to Jas. VI* in Robertson *Hist. Scot.* VIII. Wks. 1826 II. 188 That your Majesty will be pleased to admit free outport of the native commodities of this kingdom.

Outpost (ou·tpōust), *sb.* [OUT- 1.] A post at a distance from the body of an army; a detachment placed at a distance from a force, when halted, as a guard against surprise.

1757 WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. 1889 I. 478 The uncertain and difficult communication with the out-posts. 1779 FOREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 33 Sometimes a serjeant at an out-post.. sends an account of his having discovered on a certain spot, a parcel of spice trees. 1803 LAKE in Owen *Mrq. Wellesley's Dep* (1878) 514 When we had encamped, our outposts were attacked by a body of the enemy. 1844 *Regul & Ord. Army* 272 Officers, Soldiers, and Followers of the Camp, are not, on any account, to be suffered to pass the Out-Posts, unless they are on duty, or present a regular permit. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* xiii. III. 375 The outposts of the Cameronians were speedily driven in.

b *transf.* and *fig.* 1813 EUSTACE *Italy* (1815) I i. 74 Saltzburg, a subalpine city, may be considered..as forming one of the outposts of Italy. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal* i. (1858) 9 A lower line of hills, which form as it were the outposts of the Sinaitic range itself.

c. *attrib.* 1823 MOORE *Fables* 80 The sun, who now began To call in all his out-post rays. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 394 [He] was tried for being drunk whilst on out-post duty.

Hence **Ou·tpost** *v. trans.*, to place as an outpost.

1864 MASSON in *Reader* 13 Aug., The thoughts that habitually come and go in the mind so privileged and outposted to meditate and to sing!

Outpour (ou·tpō·ər), *sb.* [OUT- 7.] The act of pouring out; that which pours out, an overflow.

1864 *Reader* 24 Dec 793/2 On the hypotheses, that the Luta Nzige contributes the outpour of the distant Tanganyika. 1895 F. HARRISON in *Forum* Jan. 550 None but the very greatest can maintain for long one incessant outpour of drollery 1897 *Daily News* 4 Sept. 2/2 The outpour streams down the face of the rock in a number of beautiful falls.

Outpour (outpō·ər), *v.* [OUT- 15, 14.]

1. *trans.* To pour out, send forth in or as in a stream (Chiefly *poetic*)

1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 311 He look't and saw what numbers numberless The City gates out powr'd. a1851 MOIR *Poems, Burden of Sion*, Then would my sorrowing spirit haste Forth to outpour its flood of misery. 1864 SKEAT *Uhland's Poems* 40 Only in the month of blossoms Nightingales outpour their song.

2. *intr.* To flow out in or as in a stream.

1861 LYTTON & FANE *Tannhäuser* 76 She was not of those whose strongest sorrow Outpours in plaints.

Ou·tpoured, *ppl. a.* [OUT- 11.] Poured out. So **Ou·tpourer,** one who pours out; **Ou·tpouring** *ppl. a.*, pouring out, rushing out in a stream.

1884 BROWNING *Ferishtah, Shah Abbas* 113 Had *outpoured life of mine sufficed To bring him back. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* lxix, What *outpourer of his own affairs. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks Char.* viii. 199 She is by nature of the most boisterous spirits, irrepressible, *outpouring. 1895 J. W. POWELL in *Philosophy Processes* I. 4 Modified by the great gulfs and the outpouring rivers from the land.

Ou·tpou·ring, *vbl. sb.* [OUT- 9]

1. The action of pouring out.

1757 J. EDWARDS *Orig. Sin* I. ix. (1837) 88 A glorious outpouring of the Spirit of God 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 539 The toil of his hands in no way impeded the outpouring of his soul.

2. That which is poured out; an effusion; an impetuous or passionate utterance. Chiefly in *pl.*

1827 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 3 6 His passionate outpourings would be more effective were they briefer. 1870 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 2) I. iv. 184 Among the most ridiculous outpourings of his lying vanity.

† **Outpow·er,** *v. Obs.* [OUT- 21.] *trans.* To exceed in power, to overpower.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* iv. i. 169 Out-powr'd, outworded, shee's at last o'rborne 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. iii § 41 In the Saxon Heptarchy there was generally one who out-powered all the rest. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* lxxxiv. II. 97 Myriads of men out-powering [*some later edd.* overpowering] by numbers all opposition.

Out-practise, -praise, etc.: see OUT-.

Outpray·, *v.* [OUT- 18, 18 c.]

1. *trans.* To outdo in praying, excel in prayer.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, v. iii. 109 Our prayers do out-pray his. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* cclxi, He. Outweeps an hermit, and outprays a saint. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. II. iv. (1876) 105 He will outpray saints in chapel, outgeneral veterans in the field.

2. To overcome by prayer, pray (something) to an end or out of existence.

a1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. IV. lv. (1863) 415 Outpray,—outpreach,—outlive the calumny.

Outprea·ch, *v.* [OUT- 18, 18 c.]

1. *trans.* To outdo, surpass, or excel in preaching; to preach more or better than.

1643 HAMMOND *Serm. John* xviii. 40 Wks. 1683 IV. 517 Able to outpreach all the Orators you ever heard from the Pulpit 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* ix. 2325 Till then, be This an Emblem of my Grave. Let it out-preach the Preacher. 1854 S. WILBERFORCE in R. I Wilberforce *Life* (1882) II. vi. 249 Dissenters outpreach them.

2. To preach to an end, preach out of existence.

1826 MILMAN *A Bolyn* (1827) 156 Think you your crimes and murders.. Will not out-preach you from the face of earth? a1853 [see OUTPRAY *v.* 2].

Out-preen to **Out-privilege**: see OUT-.

† **Out-pri·ze,** *v. Obs.* [OUT- 18, 18 b.] *trans* To exceed in value; to surpass in one's estimation.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I iv 88 She's out priz'd by a trifle. a1657 R. LOVEDAY *Lett.* (1663) 61, I never had recreation nor business that out-prised the pleasant care I always took to keep our Quills in play. a1851 JOANNA BAILLIE (Ogilvie) In truth thy off'ring far outprizes all.

Out-procrastine, -prodigy, etc.: see OUT-.

† **Outpro·ffer,** *v. Obs.* [OUT- 18.] *trans.* To proffer or offer more than, to outbid.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII ccxxv. 253 The kynge called before hym the ii. munkis seuerally, & eyther out proferyd other; .. Than the kynge called [the third] and asked if he wolde geue any more than his bretherne had offered to be abbot.

Out-pro·mise, *v.* [OUT- 18, 17.] *trans.* To exceed or outdo in promising. *refl.* To promise more than one can do.

1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* I. i, Thou mayst easily come to. out-promise a Lover. 1681 J. FLAVEL *Right. Mans Ref.* 207 God never out-promised himself. 1692 *Miracles performed by Money* Ep. Ded, Out-lye a News-writer, out-promise a Cit.

Out-prosper to **Out-pry**: see OUT-.

† **Outpu·blish,** *v. Obs.* (*New Engl.*) = OUTASK *v.* 1.

1719 S SEWALL *Diary* 26 Oct (1882) III. 232, I could not be Married sooner, because I was Out-published on the Thanksgiving-Day, and not before. 1727 *Canton* (Mass.) *Rec.* (1896) 22 The Names haue ben out published as the Law directs, By me Joseph Tucker town Clerk.

Out-pupil, -purple, -purse: see OUT-.

Outpush (ou·tpuʃ), *sb.* [OUT- 7.] Outward push; impetus directed outwardly.

1885 *Homilet Rev.* Aug. 98 Society..will feel the outpush and the uplift.

Out-pu·sh, *v. nonce-wd* [OUT- 17.] *trans.* To exceed or go beyond in pushing.

1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxi, A flushed page.. seemed to have in part out-grown and in part out-pushed his strength.

Ou·tpu·shing, *ppl. a.* [OUT- 10.] Pushing out, enterprising.

1894 *Chicago Advance* 2 Aug., Some outpushing Chinese and still more enterprising Japanese.

Output (ou·tput), *sb* [OUT- 7.]

The act or fact of putting or turning out; production; the quantity or amount produced; the product of any industry or exertion, viewed quantitatively; the result given to the world. (Orig. a technical or local term of iron-works, coal-mines, etc; app. not in general Dict till after 1880.)

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Out-put*, a term in the iron trade for the make of metal or annual quantity made. 1872 *Daily News* 1 Aug., The output in that district [the steam coal field of Northumberland] would not exceed five million tons per annum. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 285 The copper out-put remains substantially as it was last year. 1879 DOWDEN *Southey* vii. 194 It is the out-put of a large and vigorous mind. 1879 M PATTISON *Milton* xii. 215 If this were the average output of a popular book, the inference would be that *Paradise Lost* was not such a book. 1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* 285 Such an income as a clerk will earn with a tenth of your nervous output.

b *Physiol.* Applied to the waste material expelled from the body by the lungs, skin, and kidneys, as opposed to the *income* or material taken into the bodily system. (The undigested matter or fæces are not included on either side.)

1883 M FOSTER *Physiol.* (1889) II. v § 521 The output [*edd.* 1877-79 outcome] may be regarded as consisting of (1) the respiratory products of the lungs, skin, and alimentary canal, (2) of perspiration, consisting chiefly of water and salts and (3) of the urine.

Outpu·t, *v.* [OUT- 15.]

† 1. *trans.* To put out, expel, eject, dismiss. *Obs.* (In ME. chiefly two words, esp. in pa. pple.)

a1300 *E. E. Psalter* v. 11 Out put þam þare þai sal be, Laverd, for þai tarted þe. a1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxxviii. 13 Output þai ere of paradise. c1350 *Winchester Usages* in *Eng. Gilds* 362 Be þe askere out putte for enere. 1563 *Aberd. Reg.* XXV. (Jam.), To imput and outpute the tenentis. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s. v. *Ballivus*, Chalmerlanes input and out-put be the Comptroller. a1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1829) II. 30 Thay first mell with the five cinque portis, inputtis and outputtis governouris at their plesour.

† b. To put forth, put outside. *Obs.*

1615 JACKSON *Creed* iv. viii. § 2 Outputting their neighbour's goods for him to drive, or harbouring such as they could not but know to be boot-hailers.

† 2. To utter, issue (false coin): see OUTPUTTER 2, OUTPUTTING 2. *Sc. Obs.*

1576 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* (1833) I. II. 64 Penneis, falsile cunnett and stampit; quhilkis wer output be him.

†3. To provide (soldiers). *Obs.*

1640 [see OUTPUTTER 3].

4. (ou·tput) [f. OUTPUT *sb.*] To put out, turn out, produce.

1858 *Geologist* I. 352 It was their business to output coal and not stone. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Feb. 1/1 The great water power of the Mississippi at Minneapolis enables the millers there to output some 1,200 tons of flour per day.

†**Ou·tputter**[1]. *Obs.* [OUT- 8.] One who puts out.

1. One who puts or pushes out.

Outpulter and *outeputter* are here applied to the same person. Either of these may be a misprint for the other, or the words may be used as synonyms: cf. PELT, PULT, PUT *vbs.* The passage (which, as printed, is incoherent and corrupt) purports to be from a prophecy of Merlin, in which *outpulter* may have been the orig. word. The precise sense is not determinable.

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cexi. n iij, The bere sholde flee with a swan..thurgh an vnkynde outpulter and that the swan than sholde be slayne with sorwe at Burbrugge. *Ibid.* n iij b, Sir Andrewe of Herkela that is called the vnkynde outeputter.

2. One who utters or circulates false coin. *Sc.*

1574 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 93/1 The personis .. salbe persewit and ponisit as wiltull outputtaris and changearis of fals and corrupt money.

3. One who was bound or engaged to provide and fit out men for military service.

1640 in Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (1850) I 359 If it sall cum to the knouledge of any persone who hath or sall happin to out reache soldiouris, horse or foot, .. that these out reachit by them are dishandit and fled fra there culloris, the said out putteris of thame salbe oblegit to serche, seik, and aprehend the saidis fugitives. *Ibid.*, Vtherwaies..the saidis out putteris salbe oblegit to mak wp there number be out putting of men in there places, suffisienthe providit in armes and vther necessareis vpone the saidis out reacheris there owne expensis. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 251 A country gentleman, out-putter of foot or horse.

4. An instigator.

1639 GORDON *Hist. Earls Sutherland* (1813) 317 Sir Robert Gordon .. was blamed by the Earle of Catteynes for this accidentall slaughter, as ane outputter of the rest to that effect.

5. A term applied to certain maintainers and abettors of thieves or freebooters.

In 9 Hen. V it appears from the context to be applied to persons in Redesdale who maintained and fitted out thieves for depredations in the adjacent counties (cf. senses 3 and 4. Dr. Jackson seems to have understood and used it of persons who put out their neighbours' cattle or goods into places handy for thieves with whom they were in league: cf. OUTPUT *v.* 1 b, quot. 1615. But the *out-putters* of 1421 were not the neighbours of the persons robbed, but felons living beside the thieves in Tynedale and Redesdale.

1421 *Supplic. Commons Northumbld., Cumbld., & Westmld.* in *Rolls of Parlt.* 9 Hen. V. 143/1 Grauud partie des ditz supplianz sont destruitz par plusurs larons & felons appellez Intakers & Out-putters, demurantz deins les Franchises de Tyndale, Rydesdale, & Hexhamshire. ... Qar le greindre nombre qi inhabitent deins les ditz Franchises, ou sont tiels malfesours, ou mantenours d'eulx en lour mauveiste. — *Act* 9 *Hen. V*, c 7 Diverses persones larons et felons appelliez Intakers & Outputters demourantz deinz la franchise de Ridesdale, en quele franchise le brief du Roy ne court mye [i.e. divers persons, thieves, and felons called Intakers and Outputters, dwelling within the Liberty of Redesdale, in which Liberty the King's writ does not run] *a* 1640 JACKSON *Creed* XI. xl § 8 He is a more cunning thief which can steal without an outputter or receiver, than he which always is enforced to use the help of one or other. 1664 SPELMAN *Gloss.* s.v *Intakers*, Quos *Outparters* vocant .. recentius *Outputters* nuncupati.

Note Rastell's Eng. transl. of the Statutes (ed. 1543) reads in the Act of 1421 'felons called yntakers and *outparters*', an obvious misprint, which was however repeated in all editions previous to that of Ruffhead in 1763 (which retains 'outparters' in the text with 'outputters' in the margin). Hence 'outparter' was accepted as a genuine word by Cowell, who in his *Interpreter* further identified the 'outparter' with the thief, with which erroneous explanation the bogus word has duly reappeared in the Law Dictionaries down to Wharton, as well as in Phillips Kersey, Bailey, Ash, Crabbe, Ogilvie's *Imperial Dict.*, *Century Dict.*, and Funk's *Standard Dict.*; it was eschewed by Johnson and Webster. As if one error were not enough, Wharton has also *Outputter*, with an explanation founded upon the latter part of Cowell's article, but making 'man or house' into 'manor-house'(!). This last blunder is taken over from Wharton by Crabb, *Encycl. Dict.*, Ogilvie, and *Century Dict.* (all professing to take it from Cowell). In Hodgson, *Hist. Northumbld.* pt. II. I. 60, the 'outparters' of 1543 appear in a new guise as 'outpartners', erroneously said to be used in the Supplication of 1421, which has *Out-putters*.

1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Outeparters*, *anno* 9. *H.* 5. *ca.* 8, seemeth to be a kind of theeues in Ridesdall, that ride abroad at their best advantage, to fetch in such cattell or other things, as they could light on without that liberty: some are of opinion that those which in the forenamed statute are termed out-parters, are at this day called out-putters, and are such as set matches for the robbing of any man or house: as by discovering which way he rideth or goeth, or where the house is weakest and fittest to be entred. See *Intakers*. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Outparters*, a sort of theeves about Ridesdale, that ride about to fetch in such cattel or other things as they can light on; [*ed.* 1706 *adds*, and make Matches for the robbing of Men and Houses]. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Out-parters* (Law), a sort of freebooters in Scotland, who used to ride out and seize whatever they could which came in their way. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Outparters*, stealers of cattle. *Ibid.*, *Outputters*, such as set watches for the robbing any manor-house. 1882-90 *Ogilvie's Imperial*, & *Century Dict.*, *Out-parter*. In *old law*, a cattle-stealer. *Out-putter*. In *old law*, One who set watches for the robbing of any manor-house. *Cowell.*

Ou·tputter[2]. [f. OUTPUT *sb.*, or *v.* 4.] One who turns out some industrial product; a producer.

Mod. Newspr. The increased proportion of wages to output is being met by a reduction in the necessary number of outputters.

Ou·tputting, *vbl. sb.* [OUT- 9.]

1. The action of putting out: a. Expulsion, ejection; evacuation; b. A putting forth, holding out, stretching forth.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 95 Þe wrong of her violent out puttynge [L. *violentæ expulsionis injuriam*]. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. clxxxv. (1495) 726 Wyne excytyth the vertue of outputtynge. 1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* 93 Releve of greif & out-puttynge of wardly hevynes. 1494 *Acta Audit.* (1839) 194 In þe electioune & outputting of Johnne guthie, out of þe tak & maling of þe landis of petpowokis. 1883 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* II 156 The outputting of a hand should be the finding of an altar. 1888 *Chicago Advance* 9 Feb. 90 The outputtings of his infinite love.

†2. The uttering or issuing of (false) coin. *Sc. Obs.*

1576 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* (1833) I. II. 65 Acquit him of all outputting of onye vther fals hardheidis. 1581 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 206/1 Forge ng..of our souerane lordis money..And for his treassonable outputting thairof Amongis our souerane lordis liegis.

†3. The furnishing or equipping of men. *Sc.*

1640 [see OUTPUTTER 3]. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min.-bk.* (1855) 37 To compeir befone the Committie of Estaites..to answer for thair neglect for not out-putting of the troupe and baggage horss ilk ane of thame for thair awn pairtes.

Ou·t-quarter. [OUT- 1, 3.]

1. *Milit.* usually in *pl.* A station or quarter (cf. QUARTER *sb.* 15) away from the head-quarters of a regiment (see quot. 1876).

1652 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. Ret. Prayer* Wks. 1831 I. 88 [He] that .sets up his closet in the out-quarters of an army, and chooses a frontier-garrison to be wise in. *a* 1671 LD. FAIRFAX *Mem.* (1699) 60 Sir John Henderson .. gave the allarm to some of our out-quarters. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 301 Opposite to the name of each Officer, who is employed at any out-quarter of the Regiment, the Station at which he is detached is to be stated. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 320/2 Small bodies of troops, when detached away from head-quarters of their regiment, are said to be at out quarters.

2. The outer quarter of a horse's hoof; cf. QUARTER *sb.* 20.

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Cut*, Unshoe the Horse, and pare his Out-quarters, as before, if he Cuts behind.

†**Out-que·nch**, *v. Obs.* [OUT- 15.] *trans.* To put out, extinguish. (Properly two words.) Hence †**Out-que·ncher**, an extinguisher.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. v. 42 Observand weyll the gledis half owt quent. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. xi. 16 The candle-light Out quenched leaves no skill nor difference of wight. 1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* XXV. 38 Snoffers and out quenchers of pure golde.

Out-quibble, etc.: see OUT-.

†**Outqui·t, -qui·te**, *v. Sc. Law. Obs.* [f. OUT- + QUIT *v.*] *trans.* 'To free a subject from adjudication, by full payment of the debt lying on it' (Jam.). Hence †**Outqui·tting** *vbl. sb.*

1466 *Acta Audit* (1839) 4 For out quiting of þe saide annuel 1482 *Ibid.* 104 1 Of þe Redeming & owtquytting of þe landes of sawling be dauid halburtoun. *c* 1575 *Balfour's Pract.* (1754) 445 Gif ony man's landis be wodset, he may outquite and redeme the samin quhen he pleisis except [etc.].

Out-Quixote to **Out-quote**: see OUT-.

Outra·ce, *v* [OUT- 18 b.] *trans.* To outrun in a race; to outstrip.

1657 W. MORICE *Cæna quasi Koinή* Def xxii. 224 In them also who have outraced them, and gone beyond the goale. *a* 1845 HOOD *Desert-Born* 48 But Fancy fond outraced them all, with bridle loose and free.

Outrage (ou·trĕdʒ), *sb.* Forms: 3-4 **utrage**, (4 **uterage**), 3- **outrage**; also 4-6 **oultrage**, 4-5 **outtrage**, **owt(e)rage**, 5-6 **outerage**, 6 **owtrag.** [ME. a. OF. *ultrage*, *oltrage* (11th c. in Littré), *oultrage*, *outrage* (12th c.), = Pr. *oltratge*, Cat. *ultratge*, Sp. *ultraje*, It. *oltraggio*:—Com. Rom. type **ultragium* (also med. L.), f. L. *ultrā* beyond + suff. *-agium*, *-aggio*, *-age*: see -AGE. In Eng. often analysed as from OUT and RAGE; a notion which affected the sense-development: cf. sense 2.]

†1. The passing beyond established or reasonable bounds, want of moderation, intemperance; excess, extravagance, exaggeration; excessive luxury. Rarely with *an* and *pl.* *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 8900 Þe king vnderstod þat þe maide ne sede non outrage. 13.. *Cursor M.* 28457 O mete and drink to do vtrage. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conse.* 1516 Gret outrage we se In pompe and pride and vanité. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 459 We useþ no gloteuye oþer outrage of mete and drynke *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 74/512 He louep more mesure þan outrage. 1484 CAXTON *Royal Bk.* F j, By suche excessys and suche oultrages comen and sourden many maladyes and sekenessys. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ii. 38 With equall measure she did moderate The strong extremities of their outrage.

†b. Excess of boldness; foolhardiness, rashness; presumption. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIX 408 For thame thoucht foly and outrage To gang wp to thame. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VI* 114 Of a greate outrage, and more pride and presumpcion, she demaunded, to beate the noble and excellent Armies of Fraunce. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 42 Yet do not I commende rashenes or outrage.

†2. Extravagant, violent, or disorderly action; mad or passionate behaviour, fury; tumult of passion, disorder; violence of language, insolence. Also rarely with *an* and *pl.* *Obs.* or *arch*

a 1330 *Otuel* 329 þau3 otuwel speke outrage, For he was comen on message King Charles. [Nolde] soffre him habbe nou3t bote god *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 6986 (Fairf.) Qua herde euer of suche outerage? *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1154 Yet saugh I woodnesse laughynge in his rage Armed compleint out hees and fiers outrage. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 295 b, In this dissolute outrage, and confusion of things. 1592 KYD *Sp. Trag.* III. xii. 79 What meanes this outrage? Will none of you restraine his fury? 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. iv. 106, I feare some out-rage, and He follow her. 1705 J. PHILIPS *Blenheim* (1715) 25 See, with what Outrage from the frosty North, The early Valiant Swede draws forth his Wings In Battailous Array. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 75 P 7, I bore the diminution of my riches without any outrages of sorrow. 1792 PAINE *Rights of Man* (ed. 4) 47 Mr. Burke, with his usual outrage, abuses the Declaration of the Rights of Man. 1845 MRS. S. C. HALL *Whiteboy* II. 10 The noise, and opposition, and outrage of the little resolute, but most mechanical, steamer.

†b. Violent clamour; outcry. *Obs.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Rich. III* 50 They sodeinly put fyer in the lanthornes and make showtes and outrages from toune to toune. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xi. 40 Hart cannot thinke what outrage and what cries,..The hell-bred beast threw forth unto the skies.

3. Violence affecting others; violent injury or harm. † *To do outrage*, to exercise violence, to do grievous injury or wrong *to* any one (*obs.*).

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 348/95 Al hire þoust was .. to bi-þenche sum outrage þat his child were i-broust of dawe for-to habbe is heritage. 1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 3646 þat þe scottes & þe picars dude hym yret outrage. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 345 To..vengen him of thilke oultrage, Whiche was vnto his father do. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 50 A laxatif dide hym so grete outrage. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XXVII. 98 After that I had b. auenged of his falsenes and oultrage. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 286 b, The townes men feared chiefly the oultrage of the souldiours. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. i 30 And playnd of grievous outrage, which he red A knight had wrought against a Ladie gent. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. (1634) 154 To defend themselves from outrage. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 500 The noyse Of riot ascends. And injury and outrage. 1781 COWPER *Lett.* 5 Mar., Wherever there is war there is misery and outrage. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 271 Guilty of violent and inflammatory proceedings, and of acts of outrage.

b. with *an* and *pl.* A deed of violence committed against any one or against society; a violent injury or wrong; a gross or wanton offence or indignity.

Agrarian outrage: see AGRARIAN *a.*

[1306 *Rolls of Parlt* I. 211/2 Des amendes de trespas & d outrages soulement faitz a nous.] *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1609 Wilt þou þe selue & ous also þorw such a fol outrage? 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* IV. xviii. Wks. 285/2 Great outrages & temporal harmes that suche heretykes haue been alway wont to doe. 1584 *Galway Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 434 To mentayne the peace and suppresse outrages. 1592 SHAKS *Two Gent.* IV. i. 71 Prouided that you do no outrages On silly women, or poore passengers. 1792 BURKE *Let. to R. Burke* Corr 1844 III. 226 The Emperor may likewise justly complain of the outrages offered to his sister. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I v. 151 All the chiefs of Greece .to avenge this outrage, sailed with a great armament to Troy. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* IV. liv. 154 Outrages began to increase in atrocity, boldness, and numbers. *fig.* 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. (1723) 155 A fresh Collection of this Fire committs the same Outrages as before.

c. *transf.* Said of gross or wanton wrong or injury done to feelings, principles, or the like.

1769 *Junius Lett.* IV. 21 It is possible to condemn measures without a barbarous and criminal outrage against men 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX 562 If Mr. B had not disgraced himself by this unpardonable outrage upon private feelings. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I 621 To see him and not to spare him was an outrage on humanity and decency.

†4. A violent effort or exertion of force. *rare.*

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* II. vii, How in myn yong age I was stronge and lusty, And how I made grete outrages and effors the whiche [etc.]. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* VII. 95 He..bete theym downe by a grete outrage.

5. *Comb.* **outrage-monger**, one who trades in outrages, who employs (agrarian or other) outrages for political ends.

1882 *Daily News*, [To] increase the force to such an extent that intending murderers or outrage mongers will not be able to evade them. 1887 *Spectator* 10 Apr 517/1 We do not suppose that the outragemongers are playing Mr. Parnell's game.

†**Outrage**, *a.* (*adv.*) *Obs.* [app. from the sb.: not so used in Fr.] = OUTRAGEOUS.

1. Intemperate, violent, presumptuous.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 263 Snowdon gan he hald, als his heritage, & prince þei him cald, þat bastard outrage. *c* 1400 *Rowland & O.* 199 Rowlande sayde: 'Sir, thou art to outrage'. *a* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* VI 62 (Shaks. Soc.) Of speche bethe not owtrage. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* V. 571 Felloune, owtrage, disputfull in his deid.

2. Extravagant, wasteful, luxurious.

a 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 499 Pryde hath wel leuer bere an hungry mawe To bedde, than lakke of array outrage. 1450-80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 8 The Rentis and profitis .. myght not susteyne ne maynteine ther outrage dispenses. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 264/2 Outerage, *excessiuus*, *prodigus in expensis*, *superfluus*. 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 1064 The idlenes of abbays made them outrage

3. Excessive, severe: said of climate or weather.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xiv. 65 Þare es owtrage calde, by cause it es at þe north syde of þe werld.. On þe south syde ..es it..so hate þat na man may dwell þare for þe owtrage

hete c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 155 Sykenes, or pouerte, or outerage wedyr, or fayling of frute.

4. Extraordinary, unusual, out of ordinary course.

13 . *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 29 An aunter in erde I attle to schawe, .. an outrage aweniure of Arthurs wonderes. c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 119 Thynges outrage bien founde in every kynde.

B. as *adv.* Excessively, extraordinarily.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3774 Aiax oelius was outrage grete.

Outrage (ou·treidʒ), *v.*[1] [f. OUTRAGE *sb.*: cf. F. *outrager*, †*oultrager* (14–15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), It. *oltraggiare*, Sp. *ultrajár*. In all the obs. senses, and formerly in 2, stressed on *-rage*.]

†1. *intr.* To go beyond bounds; to go to excess, act extravagantly or without self-restraint; to commit excesses, run riot. *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1 892 Þoȝ þey outrage, nude do folly, He shul nat sle hem wyþ felony. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III 187 Pere were made tweye consuls, þat ȝif þat oon wolde outrage, þe oþer myȝte hym restreyne. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 377/1 Outragyn, or doon excesse, *excedo*. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) ix. vii. 356/1 Couetouse folke .. outrage & seke to be in hygher degree of rychesses & of worshyp than theyr neyghbours ben. a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* i. (Arb.) 63 If three or foure great ones in Courte, will nedes outrage in apparell, in huge hose, in monstrous hattes. 1718 *Entertainer* No. 40, 2/4 He outrages in Riot, and runs up to Seed in the grossest Impieties.

2. *trans.* To do violence to; to subject to outrage; to wrong grossly, treat with gross violence or indignity, injure, insult, violate.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. vi. 5 Ah heavens! that doe this hideous act behold, And heavenly virgin thus outraged see. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, Wks. 1879 I. 745/1 The news .. put divers young bloods into such a fury, as the English ambassadors were not without peril to be outraged. 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 10 May, The Bishop of Galloway was be-ioged in his house by some women, and had like to have been outraged. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XVI 206 If outrag'd, cease that outrage to repel. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv I. 404 In peace he continued to plunder and to outrage them. *Ibid.* x. II. 600 The king stopped, robbed, and outraged by ruffians. *absol.* 1884 *Nonconf. & Indep.* 14 Feb. 151/1 Plundering, outraging, and practising every form of oppression.

b. To violate or infringe flagrantly (law, right, authority, morality, any principle).

1725–6 *Pope's Odyss.* (J.) This interview outrages all decency. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 74 They were charged with the offence of outraging public morality and virtue. 1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. i. x. 291 [Frederick II] contrived, by the circumstances of his vices, to outrage contemporary sentiment in a way in which his vices alone would not have outraged it.

†3. *intr.* To break away, stray: see OUTRAY *v.*[1] 1.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 62 Hir outrage .. was goddys to serue From whos seruyce she nolde outrage.

†4. *trans.* To drive out by force. *Obs. rare*—[1].

14 . LYDG. *Bochas* II. xv. (MS. Bodl. 263) lf. 117/2 To putte their labour in execucion And to outrage, this is veray trouthe, Fro mannys hif, neclygence & slouthe.

†5. *intr.* (Influenced by RAGE *v.*) To burst out into rage, to be furious, to rage; to rush out in rage. *Obs.*

1548 CRANMER *Catech.* 2 b, When you shall heare other outragyng with such horrible curses, flye from theym as frome pestilence. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxv. 8 Though the wicked outraged against him without cause. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 65 So rushing to the streets I posted in anger. But my feete embracing, my pheere me in the entrye reteyned, Too father owtraging thee soon [i. e. the son] shee tendred Iulus. 1606 G. WOODCOCKE] *Hist. Iustine* IX. 42 Alexander, outraged not against his enemies, but his e peciall friends.

†Outra·ge, *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [perh. f. OUT- + RAGE *v.* But very prob. arising from erroneous analysis of OUTRAGE *v.*[1]: cf. prec. 5.]

1. *trans.* To rage against.

1584 HUDSON *Du Bartas' Judith* III. in *Sylvester's Wks.* (1621) 718 All this could not the peoples thirst asswage; But thus with murmurs they their Lords out-rage.

2. To surpass in rage or violence. [OUT- 18.]

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* III. 164 Their Will the Tyger suck'd, outrag'd the Storm.

Ou·traged, *ppl. a.* [f. OUTRAGE *v.*[1] + -ED [1].] Subjected to outrage, gross violence, or indignity; violated.

a 1721 KEN *Div. Love* Wks (1838) 242 Was ever any Love, O outraged Mercy, like that love thou didst shew in dying for sinners? 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. XXVIII. 166 With the prompt ceremonial which outraged law delights in. 1869 TENNYSON *Holy Grail* 208 An outraged maiden sprang into the hall, Crying on help.

†Ou·tragely, *adv. Obs.* [f. OUTRAGE *a.* + -LY [2].] = OUTRAGEOUSLY.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* XXIV. [XXV.] 3 Confoundid be all wirkand wicked thyngis: outragely [*v. r.* outeragesly]. Þat is, þai doe wickidly..& outragely [*v. r.* out ratusliche] traualis in vanytes. 1445 *E. E. Wills* (1 82) 131 Ywille that myn exequies be not outragely done in expenses of vanites. c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* XI. 160 Than Wallace said: 'Ye wrang ws outragely'.

So **†Ou·tragenesse** = OUTRAGEOUSNESS.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 264/2 An Outeragenes, *excessus, superfluitas*.

Outrageous (outrei·dʒəs), *a.* (*adv.*) Forms: 4- **outrageous**; also 4 **ut-**, 4–5 **oute-**, 4–6 **owt-**, 5-6 **out-**; 4 *Sc.* **-eouss**, 5 **-uous**, 5–6 **-yous**, **-ios**, 5–8 **-ious**, 6 **-eus**, **-iowse**, etc. [a. OF. *outrageus*, AF. *oult-*, F. *-eux*, f. *outrage* OUTRAGE *sb.*[1]: see -OUS.]

1. Exceeding proper limits; excessive, immoderate, extravagant, superfluous; enormous, extraordinary, unusual. In later use coloured by sense 2.

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 89 His frendes .. gert him wel eet and drink, And left his uirageous swinc. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 9440 Outrageus lete and outrage use calde. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 372 Vengeance shal nat parten from his hous That of his othes is to outrageous. 14 . in *Alexander*, etc. (E. E. T. S.) 263 For þe outragez hight of houses. c 1416 HOCCLEVE *Bal. Hen. V* 14 The somme .. Is nat excess ne outrageous. 1447 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 137/2 Outerageous assemble of peple. 1484 CAXTON *Chivalry* 77 By ouer outrageous drynkynge and etynge. 1502 ATKINSON tr. *De Imitatione* I. XXI. 170 Remembre the outrageous peynes of hell & pourgatory. c 1550 R. BRESTON *Fayte Fortune* B ij b, By arrogance outrageous thy tounge on vanting sweruith. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 67 Bonnie pricked forwarde with owtrageous hunger. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xi. 46 b, We found the streame .. so violent and outrageous. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* IV. (1722) 378 [It] would afterward descend in violent and outrageous Rains. 1818 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) II. ii. 46 The Romans [always seemed to me] the most outrageous, strutting, boasting barbarians on the face of the earth. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* XII. 55 Yesterday he had to keep indoors Because of the outrageous rain that fell.

2. Excessive or unrestrained in action; violent, furious; †excessively bold or fierce (*obs.*).

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 102 For hys outrageouss manheid, Confortit his men on sic maneir. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 485 In his outrageous anger and Ire. c 1420 *Antrs of Arth.* 421 Thou hase wonnen thaym one werre, with owttraueouse wille. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* I. XVI. There was a lyon whiche in his youghte was fyers and moche outragyous. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. CXXXVII. 165 He came with a thre thousande of the moost outragyous people in all that countrey. 1609 ROWLANDS *Whole Crew of Kind Gossips* 30 Sometimes her out ragious moddling fits, Makes me as mad as she, beside my wits. 1658 J. JONES tr. *Ovid's Ibis* 117 So is revenge furiously out-ragious and outrageously furious. 1751 EARL ORRERY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 169 From an outrageous lunatic, he sunk afterwards into a quiet, speechless idiot. 1806 H. SIDDONS *Maid, Wife, & Widow* I. 108 The old man was outrageous: Frederick acted with more policy.

3. Excessive in injuriousness, cruelty, or offensiveness; of the nature of violent or gross injury, wrong, or offence, or of a gross violation of law, humanity, or morality; grossly offensive or abusive.

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armis* (S. T. S.) 174 [It be] do him sum outrageus injure. *Ibid.* 287 And he persevere in his outrageous langiage. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* II. v. (1506) 95 Why he thynge is outrageous & presumpcyon detestable ayenst god. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 274 b, Which outragious crueltie, I doubt not but God wyll ones avenge. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* ii 65 If a man that hath no need doe rob or fleece his Neighbour of his goodes: therein appeareth so much the lewder and outragiouser naughtinesse. 1642 in Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* v. § 66 To punish those horrible, outragious cruelties, which had been committed in the murthering, and spoiling so many of his Subjects. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* XXXV. 313 The outrageous treatment of poor Tom had roused her still more. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 286 Pelted with outrageous epithets. 1888 A. K. GREEN *Behind Closed Doors* ii, Whether I am to be made the victim of an outrageous scandal that will affect my whole future career.

†B. as *adv.* = next. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 483 He wes outrageouss hardy. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 2570 To day hote, to morowe outrageous colde.

Outra·geously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY [2].] In an outrageous manner: **a.** To an immoderate degree, excessively, extravagantly; violently, furiously; **b.** In violation or with shameless disregard of law, morality, or humanity; atrociously, flagrantly.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* XXX[ii]. 7 Þou hatid þe kepand vanytes outragously. *Ibid.* Cant. 501 Þam þat lufis þis life outragously. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 205 Iulius Cesar .. dede outrageousliche agenst þe customs and fredom of Rome. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) XXII. 230 He may despende ynow, and outrageously. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II. iv. C v b, Which supposed that hit had been his squyer that he entetid so outrageously. 1517 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 52 All nyght it blew owtrageowsly. c 1540 tr. *P. d. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 257 Hee fell to the grownde, crienge owtrageushe that hee was slaine. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 27 It is good that this outragiously wicked madnesse be bewaied. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* IV. ii. 239 Nobody durst speake to him thus outragiously fuming. 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 1, 3, I was most outragiously insulted by that Rascal of yours. 1854 DE QUINCEY *War* Wks. IV. 283 It gives a colourable air of justice .. to a war which is, in fact, the most outrageously unjust.

Outra·geousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being outrageous: **a.** Excess, extravagance; excessive violence, fury, ferocity; **b.** Flagrant wrongfulness or indignity; enormity, atrociousness, heinousness.

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XIV. i, I see wel ye haue grete wylle to be slayne as your fader was thorugh outrageousnes. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* To Gentlem. Eng. (Arb.) 17 That the outragiousness of great gamyng shuld not hurte the honeste of shotyng. a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 48 b, This answere..could not mittigate or assuage the Scottes angre and outrageousnes. c 1594 CAPT. WYATT *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl.) II The weather growinge into such a monstrous outragiousnes. 1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect. Script.* 19 An example of the impudence and outragiousness of lust. 1798 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 96/2 The violence and outrageousness that had characterised its original champions. 1869 E. S. FFOULKES *Church's Creed or Crown's Creed?* 36 The outrageousness of the whole proceeding.

Ou·trager. [f. OUTRAGE *v.*[1] + -ER [1].] One who subjects to outrage or gross violence, a violator.

1873 H. SPENCER *Study Sociol.* ix. (1874) 2 8 An outrager of all laws and social duties. 1892 *Columbus (O.) Disp.* 12 Apr., Assaulters and outragers of children.

Ou·traging, *ppl. a.* [f. OUTRAGE *v.*[1] + -ING [2].] That outrages or grossly offends; that violates justice, morality, or decency; acting in an outrageous manner; †furious, raging (*obs.*).

1567 DRANT *Horace, Ep.* XIX. F viij, For plaie ingenders trembling stryfe and strife outraginge ire. 1612 CHAPMAN *Widdowes T.* III. F ij b, These are the ditches, in which outraging colts plunge both themselues and their riders. 1642 BRIDGE *Wound. Cons., Cured* I. 9 The outraging Inconsiousnesse of Kings. 1895 *Daily News* 17 Jan. 6/4 It is gratuitously outraging to his unfortunate readers.

†Outragiou·sitie. *Obs.* In 4 **outragiouste**, 5 **-gyousyte.** [a. AFr. type **outrageousté*, f. *outrageous* + *-te*, -TY: not recorded in OF. (Cf. JOYOUSITIE.)] The quality of being OUTRAGEOUS: **a.** Going beyond usual bounds, abnormality, monstrosity; **b.** Violence.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 5010 If any lyme be here unsemely, Thurgh outragiouste of kynd namely, God sal abate þat outrage, thurgh myght, And make þa lyms semely to sight. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* III. xv, [He] charged hem neuer to doo outragyousyte nor mordre.

Outraio, variant of OUTRAY *v.*[1] *Obs.*

Out-rai·l, *v.* [OUT- 18.] *trans.* To outdo in railing; to surpass in the use of raillery.

1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* I. i (1735) 20 Thou mayst easily come to out-rail a Wit. a 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. on Pr. King* Wks. 1730 I. 59 He'd out-rail Oates, and curse both the and Bouffler. 1876 L. STEPHEN *Eng. Th. 18th C.* I 178.

†Outraious, *a. Obs.* Also 6 **outraous**, **-rayious.** [app. f. OUTRAY *sb.* + -OUS.

In the first quot. repr. *outrauis*, i. e. *outrajus* in the F. original, so that the Eng. also may be for *outrajous* = *outrageous*. On the other hand *outrauous* in quot. 1523 cannot be so explained.]

= OUTRAGEOUS *a.*, in its various senses.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 5492 Syf þou haue be so conceytous To meres men ouer outrauous. c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* XXXV. 102 And Redyn Al day with gret peyne In An Owtrauous Contre Certeyne. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xliv. 61 Kyng Phylyppe made light therof, and sayd how his nephue was but an outrayous fo e.

Hence **†Outraiously** *adv. Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 2136 Syf þou be a lordyng, And outraiously takyst mennys þyng Yn tyme of werre or tyme of pes. 13 . [see OUTRAGELY, a 1340].

†Outra·ke [1]. *Obs.* Also **oute reche**, **utrack**, **-rak(e.** [f. corrupt. of *outrage*.] Outrage, excess.

13 . *Cursor M.* 4133 (Cott.) If yee do sulk an outrake [*v. rr.* vtrack, outerake] Ful sikes may yee be o wrake. *Ibid.* 6205 (Cott.) For ogh [*v. rr.* oft] on him þat soght vtrak [*v. rr.* outrake, oute reche, vtrake] Quar-for oft sith þai fand his wrak. *Ibid.* 29075 (Cott.) For þof we fast we agh noght take Noþer o mete ne drink vtrake.

†Ou·trake [2]. *dial. Obs.* [f. OUT 7 + RAKE *sb.*[3]] **a.** An expedition, a raid. **b.** (See quot. 1825.)

a 1765 *Northumbld. betrayd by Dowglas* XXXII in Child *Ballads* (1889) III. vi. CLXXVI. 41 3/2 And I haue beene in Lough Leven The most part of these yeeres three Yett had I neuer noe out-rake. 1802 SIBBALD *Chron. S. Poetry* Gloss., *Outrake*, an expedition, an out-ride, ..also an extensive open pasture for sheep or cattle. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Outrake*, a free passage for sheep from inclosed pastures into open grounds, or common lands. 1889 *Shreds & Patches* 26 June (E. D. D.), The records of the Court Baron of Holgate twice mention an outrack.

†Ou·trance. *Obs.* exc. as Fr. (*utrãnś*). Forms: 5–6 **oultra(u·nce**, 5 **out-**, **owtraunce**, 7 **outterance**, 5- **outrance**. See also UTTERANCE. [a. OF. *oultrance*, *outrance* (13th c. in Hatz. Darm.) going beyond bounds, excess, extremity, f. *oultrer*, *outrer* to pass beyond, surpass, conquer, drive out of bounds or to extremity, = Pr. *ultrar*, It. *oltrare* to go beyond, f. L. *ultrā*, It. *oltra*, F. *oltre*, *outre* beyond. In this form the word has been more or less obs. since 17th c., since which time however the Fr. phrase *à outrance*, *à toute outrance* (erroneously *à l'outrance*), to excess, to extremity, has been in occasional use, instead of the Eng. *at* or *to* (*the*) *outrance*. But already c 1400 the same vowel-shortening which changed *outer*, *outmost* to *utter*, *utmost*, shortened *outrance* to *uttrance*, subseq. often extended to UTTERANCE, in which form the word is still occasional in literary use.]

A degree which goes beyond bounds or beyond measure; excess: only in the phrases *to* (*unto*) *outrance*, beyond all limits, to the utmost, to extremity, *at outrance*, at the last extremity; *to fight to* (*the*) or *at outrance*, to fight to the bitter end, to the death (rendering F. *combattre à outrance*, *à toute outrance*, 13th c. in Littré).

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. ii, Fyrste he must, Unto oultrauunce with these bulles to fyght. 14 . HOCCLEVE *Bal. Virg. & Christ* 48 Lest ..The feend me assaille, & haue at the outrance. a 1420 — *De Reg. Princ.* 3217 Rathir badde I-putte hym to þe outrauunce. c 1550 R. BRESTON *Bayte Fortune* A vj, But poore men to punishe vnto the oultrance. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 280 As if sword-fencers were brought within the lists to fight at outterance. 1609 — *Amm. Marcell.* XIX. ii. 125 They were so stiffely set to fight to the outrance. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* II. v. (1783) I. 89 *note*, To fight the owner to extremity or outrance. 1819

Scott *Ivanhoe* viii, The combat was understood to be at *outrance*.

‖ b. The corresponding Fr. phrase (also erron. *à l'outrance*).

1600 Tate in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 8 The manner of fight is ..by Capitulation, or a Toute Outrance. 1883 *Standard* 24 Oct. 5/2 (Staff.) Every duellist *à outrance* binds himself to commit suicide or murder.

Outrange (aut,rē·ndʒ), *v.* [Out- 21, 18, 17]

1. *trans. Gunnery.* To exceed in range, have a longer range than.

1858 Greener *Gunnery* 85 The best rifles on my principle will out-range by several hundred yards the best 'six-pounder' in her Majesty's service 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Nov. 7/2 Our forces were seriously outnumbered, and our guns outranged until the arrival of the Naval Brigade.

2. To surpass in extent of time.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 1 June 5/2 The red deer .can outrange them all in the historic records of his antiquity.

3. To range beyond.

1883 *Philad. Telegraph* XL No. 35. 3 Their brethren who outranged the forest fastnesses and fell into the hands of men.

b. *Naut.* To range past or ahead of, to outsail.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Outra·nk, *v.* [Out- 21.] *trans.* To be superior in rank to, to take precedence of.

1864 in Webster. 1881 P. Du Chaillu *Land Midnight Sun* II. 150 The Norwegians .outrank every other nation in Europe in that respect.

Out-ra·nt, *v.* [Out- 18 or 21] *trans* To exceed in ranting

1646-8 G. Daniel *Poems* Wks. 1878 I. 211 High Stories, to out-rant our dull Gazetts 1681 Hickeringill *Char. Sham Plotter* Wks. 1716 I. 219 He has .Prophaneness enough to out-rant a Foty. 1885 *Up to Post* 27 Mar 4/6 He attempts to out-rant and out-slang the *Pall Mall Gazette.*

Outraious, obs. form of Outraious.

Out-rape, -rate, etc.: see Out-.

† **Out-ra·se, -raze,** *v. Obs.* [Out- 16] *trans.* To pluck or root out, to destroy; to erase, efface or rub out. Hence † **Out-ra·sed** *ppl. a.*

1412 20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* iv. xxxi, Let not his prease thy royall booke deface But in all haste his renowne outrace. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secr.*, *Priv. Priv.* 128 Fryst he makyd his owyn eigh to be out-rasit. *c* 1586 Countess Pembroke *Ps.* lxxiv. xviii, Nor utterly out-rase From tables of thy grace The flock of thy afflicted ones 1621 G. Sandys *Ovid's Met.* vii (1626) 142 Out razed by the sterne Diseases rage. 1638 — *Paraphr. Div. Poems, Job* (1646) 14 No Eye shall his out-raz'd impression view.

Outraught, obs. pa. pple of Outreach.

Outrave, Sc past t. of Outrive *v.* *Obs.*

‖ **Ou·tray,** *sb. Obs.* Also 5 **owtray**(e. [f. next.]

1. = Outrage *sb.* in various senses.

14 . *Ser. of Mandevelle & Soudin* 78 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* (1891) I. 157 In most outraye. Sathanase was lowset, and cawsit this syn *c* 1475 *Kauf Colzear* 150 He start vp stoutly agane For anger of that outray that he had thair tane 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 134 With great cruelty they committed outrages along these shores. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* xxiii. 506 You know well the outrays that engage All young men's actions.

2. ? An outgoing; a going out of bounds.

c 1624 Chapman *Batrachom.* 80 The cat and night-hawke, who much skathe confer On all the outraies, where for food I erre.

Outray', *v.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [a. AngloF. *ultreier, outreier* (of which Godef. cites *ultrea* for *ultreta* from *Horn et Rimenhild*) :- late L. type **ultriāre*, f. *ultrā* beyond; practically identical in sense with OF. *oultrer, outrer*:—L. **ultrāre*; hence cognate with *outrage*, med.L. *ultragium*, and its derivative *outrage* vb, of which *outray* is, in its earlier senses, to a great extent a doublet. But it appears to have been sometimes felt as a compound of Out- and Ray *sb* and *v.*, aphetic for Array. cf. quots. 1387, 1611 in sense 1.]

† 1. *intr.* To go beyond or exceed bounds; to stray; to break away from a certain place or order; to be or get out of array *Obs.*

13 *Coer de L.* 2713 Befell that a noble stede Outrayyd fro a paynym *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* III. pr vi. 61 (Camb. MS) Pat they ne sholden nat owtrayen or forlyuen fro the vertuus of hyr noble kynrede *c* 1386 — *Clerk's T.* 587 This waine I yow pat ye nat sodeynly Out of youre self for no wo sholde outreye. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 213 pe Normans arrayed hem eft, and tornede azen uppon pe Englische men pat outrayed [*v.r.* were out of arayl, and chased hem in every side. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* v. 793 Your foes, durst not a foote addresse Without their ports .. And now they outray to your fleete.

2 *intr.* To go beyond the bounds of moderation or propriety; to be extravagant; to go to excess.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxiii. 100 Agayne Sir Cesar hym selfe he segges and sais, All pe wightis in this world wirkis in waste, pat takis hym any tribute; pus his teching outrayes. 1624 Jackson *Christ's Answ.* § 14 Reason itself must be regulated .otherwise it will outray farther in its desires than sense. 1625 — *Creed* v. v. § 8 Without who e lists should he tempt them to outray much in notorious dissoluteness. 1878 *Cumberld. Gloss.*, *Out ray*, to exceed propriety.

3. *trans.* To go beyond, overcome; to vanquish, crush; to surpass, excel. Now *dial.*

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xxiv, The child playes atte the balle, That outray schalle 30 alle Derfly that daye! *c* 1430 Lydg. *Chichev. & Bye.* in Dodsley *O. P.* XII 336 Wymmen han made hemself so stronge, For to outraye humylite. 1430 — *St. Margaret* 343 Thi chast lyf, thy purfyt holynesse Han me venquyssched and outrayed in distresse. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 2416 What knyghte is yender. That in the feld outrayth euerychone? 1523 Skelton *Crown Laurel* xxiii, The cause why Demosthenes so famously is bruted Onely proceeded, for that he did outray Eschines. *a* 1529 — *P. Sparrowe* 84 Where Cerberus doth barke, .Whom Hercules dyd outraye. 1876 F. K. Robinson *Whitby Gloss.*, *Outray*, to outshine; to excel.

† 4. *intr.* To be outrageous, commit outrages.

1377 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 217 Sif that his enemys ouȝt outrayed, To chaste s hem wolde he not lete. *c* 1450 Longleigh *Grail* xlvi. 41 Anon kyng Mordrayns gan to Owtraye, And Al the Contre gan for to Atraye And brend bothe Castel and town.

† 5. *trans.* To outrage, to treat outrageously; to injure, insult, abuse. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Melayne* 12 And saide þaire gaumes weren alle gone Owtrayede with hethen thede. *c* 1475 *Kauf Colzear* 3, 4 Sone man that thow outrayd Is not sa simpill as he said. 1530 Palsgr 651/1, I outraya persone (Lydgate), I do some outrage or extreme hurt to hym. *See outrage.*

† 6. To put out (of bounds), turn out, expel. *Obs.*

1415 Hoccleve *To Sir J. Oldcastle* 270 In your fals errour shul yee been outrayed And been exhabited with Sathanas. 1430-40 Lydg *Bochas* III. xxii. *heading*, Evagoras King of Cipre was by Artaxerxes outrayed and putte from his kingdom. *c* 1470 Harding *Chron.* cciv. xi, They two warryed..Vpon the duke of Burgoyne, and hym outrayed, That he went into Burgoyne all formayed.

Hence † **Outray·er,** one who abuses or insults; † **Outray·ing** *vbl. sb. Obs.*

1375 Barbour *Bruce* xviii. 182 Bot gif the mair misaventure Befell thame, it suld richt hard thing Be till leid thame till outraying. 1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 215 Howsoever some surly syres, or mincing outriers doe scorne and scoffe at them behinde their backes.

Outray', *v.*[2] *rare* [f. Out- 14, 21 + Ray *v.*, *sb*] a. *intr.* To flash out as a ray; to radiate, emanate. b. *trans.* To surpass in radiance.

1647 H. More *Poems* 114 Mans soul from Gods own life outray'd 1652 Benlowes *Theoph.* i viii, Thou outray'st all diamonds of the skies. 1895 Ld. De Tabley *Poems* Ser. II. 1 An aureole outrayed upon her brow.

Outrayious, variant of Outraious. *Obs.*

Out-raze, variant of Out-rase, *v. Obs.*

Outre, obs. variant of Utter *v.*

‖ **Outré** (*utre*), *a.* (*sb.*) [F. *outré*, pa pple. of *outrer* to go beyond limits to push to excess.] Beyond the bounds of what is usual or considered correct and proper; unusual, eccentric, out-of-the-way; exaggerated.

1722 Richardson *Statues Italy* 191 The Sword comes above a Yard through her Body; the Expression is something Savage, and *Outré*. 1742 Fielding *J. Andrews* Pref., A judicious eye instantly rejects anything *outré*. 1791 Mrs. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* vii, In these solitary woods it is quite *outre* 1816 Singer *First Cards* 66 Some of them are extravagant and *outre* *a* 1859 De Quincey *Conversation* Wks 1860 XIV. 169 He will talk upon *outré* subjects

† B. as *sb.* That which is extravagant or fantastic. *Obs.*

1759 Goldsm. *Pol. Learn.* x, To exhibit the ridiculous *outre* of a harlequin under the sanction of that venerable name. 1760-72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II 53 A sumptuous *outré* of terms, and new cut of phrase.

Outreach (aut,rī·tʃ, *sb.* [Out- 7.] The act of reaching out.

1870 Whittier *To L. M. Child* 30 No proof beyond this yearning, This outreach of our hearts, we need. 1884 Phillips Brooks *New Starts in Life* v. 80 What a different thing this life and this outreach toward man becomes.

Outreach (aut,rī·tʃ, *v.*[1] [Out- 17, 18c, 14, 15]

1. *trans.* To exceed in reach, to reach or extend beyond; to exceed, surpass.

a 1568 Ascham *Scholem.* i (Arb) 21, I found the site so good..but the making so costlie, outreaching my habilitie 1646 Sir T. Browne *Ps. ud. Ep.* 185 This..may secure to outreach that fact, and to exceed the regular distinctions of murder. 1681-6 J. Scott *Chr. Life* (1747 III 174 It puzzles my Conceit, and out-reaches my Wonder 1879 Phillips Brooks *Influence of Jesus* ii 131 He did a larger work which has far outreached the Jewish people.

† 2. To overreach; to deceive, cheat; to outwit

1579-80 North *Plutarch* (1676) 163 Fabius, was outreached and deceived by Hannibals fine stratagem of his Oxen. 1634 Ford *P. Warbeck* iv iv, The man Of cunning is out-reached; we must be safe 1643 Herle *Answ. Ferne* 47 The Doctor hath outreached him.

3. *intr.* To reach too far; to go beyond bounds.

1651 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* ii. vi. (1739) 28 A Prince that knew how to set a full value upon Church-men,. and, it may be, did somewhat outreach in that course.

4. *trans* and *intr.* To reach out, stretch out, extend. *poet.*

1594 *Sc. Metr. Ps.* cxxxvi. vi, Yea, he the heavy charge Of all the earth did stretche, And on the waters large The same he did out reache. 1801 Southey *Thalaba* viii. xiii, They stood with earnest eyes, And arms out-reaching, when again The darkness closed around them. 1818 Keats *Endym.* i. 867 With wings outraught And spreaded tail, a vulture could not glide Past them. 1887 Bowen *Virgil Æneid* ii. 535 Hand outreaching to hold him, and spear uplifted to smite!

So **Ou·trea·ching** *vbl. sb* and *ppl. a.*

1587 Golding *De Mornay* xxxi. 501 And for the outreaching of abhominations, there shalbe desolation vnto the ende. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 359/1 Other craft at anchor, sheltered by the outreaching land.

† **Outrea·ch,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* A variant of Outreik *v.*, to fit out, equip. Hence † **Outrea·cher,** an outfitter.

1640 in Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* [see Outputter 3].

Outread (aut,rī·d), *v.* [Out- 15 b, 18]

† 1. *trans.* To read through or to the end. *rare.*

1659 A. Hay *Diary* (S. H. S. 1901) 141 [I] outred the first book, which caryes on the story till the birth of Christ.

2. To outdo in reading; to read more than.

1815 *Zeluca* III. 260 She would out-read Lydia Languish herself. 1888 F. Warden *Witch of Hills* II. xxiii. 209 Ladies out-read us, out-write us.

† **Outrea·der.** *Obs. rare.* [For **outreider*, f. Outred *v.*[1] 2.] One who fits out (a ship).

1622 Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 444 Against Pirats, their assisters or abettors, Outreaders or Receiuers.

Outrea·son, *v.* [Out- 18 c, 18] *trans.* To overcome by reasoning or argument; to outdo or surpass in reasoning

1644 J. Goodwin *Dang. Fighting agst God* 30 That way which shall be able to out-reason .. all other wayes, will at last exalt unitie. 1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 117 A carnal mind vainly puffed up out-reasons al good convictions of dutie. 1821 *Examiner* 46/2 They were alike out-voted and out-reasoned. 1891 C. Cole *Cy Ross* 139 He did not attempt to outreason the silly superstition.

Out-reave to **Out-redden**: see Out-.

† **Out-re·ckon,** *v. Obs.* [Out- 18.] *trans.* To exceed in reckoning or computation.

1617 Fletcher *Valentinian* I. i, A power that can preserve us after ashes, And make the names of men out-reckon ages. 1698 Tyson in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 141 But Jul. Cæs. Scaliger ..out-reckons them all.

Outrecuidance (*utrəkuidăns*, *ūtəɹkwī·dăns*). *arch.* Also 5-6 **oultre-, -cuyd-, -quyd-,** 6 **-cuid-, -n(u)nce,** 5 **utterquidaunce,** 6 **ultrequed-,** 7 **outercuidance.** [a. F. *outrecuidance* (12-13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *outrecuider* (12th c.), f. *outre* beyond, to excess + *cuider* to think, plume oneself :—L. *cōgitāre* to think.] Excessive self-esteem; overweening self-confidence or self-conceit; arrogance; conceit, presumption.

1435 in *Wars Eng. in France* (Rolls) II. 584 Grete pride and outrecuidaunce, and setting noo store be none othere mannes frenshipe *c* 1495 *Epitaffe* etc in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 392 Sore may thou rue thy vtterquidaunce. 1524 *St. Papers Hen VIII*, IV. 2-5 She shal remayne in overmoche estymacion and oultrecuidance of her self. 1599 *Broughton's Let.* ii. 10 To such an outrecuidance hath your self-conceit carried you. *a* 1652 Brome *Mad Couple* i. i. Wks. 1873 I. 5 Therein was your outrecuidance. 1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* iv, It is full time..that the outrecuidance of these peasants should be restrained. 1888 *Sat. Rev.* 18 Aug. 195/2 Admiral Hornby has rebuked the outrecuidance of Englishmen who seemed to think so.

† **Ou·tred,** *sb. Sc. Obs.* [f. Out- 7 + Red *sb*]

1. Clearance from debt or liability; settlement of accounts; finishing of a business.

1491 *Acta Dom. Concil.* (1839) 205/1 As yit he has gottine na payment nor outred. 1330 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. 244* For outred and payment of his faderis dettis. 1695 J. Sage *Article* Wks 1844 I. 282 Why else would his Grace have so earnestly required expedition and hasty outred?

2. Outfit, equipment (of a ship, a man).

1491 *Acta Audit.* (1839) 154 Þat patrick lie[..]sal. pay . for þe outred of his parte of his schip callit þe mare of dunde. 1592 *Sc. Acts Jas VI* (1814) III. 541/1 Sen the outred of the saidis schippis 1610 J. Melville *Diary* (1842) 710 They tuo wer left to mak outred for thame selffis.

† **Outre·d,** *v.*[1] *Sc. Obs.* [f. Out- 15 + Red *v.*]

1. *trans.* To disentangle; to extricate from difficulties by settlement of liabilities; to clear of encumbrances.

1467 *S. Acts Jas. III*, c. 2 (1597) For their payment, and to outred their selfe. 1488 *Acta Dom. Concil.* (1839) 103/2 His executoris has gudis aneuch for þe outredding of his dettis 1610 J. Melville *Diary* (1842) 710 We wantit no credite to outred our selffis out of all expensis 1670 in H. Miller *Scenes & Leg.* x. (1850) 130 For outredding them of their necessary and most urgent affairs.

2. To fit out (a ship).

1535 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. 285* To George Wallace, for outreddding of the Kingis gracis schip towart Deip. 1592 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 541 Being commandit be his hienes to wictuall and outred the schipis.

Out-re·d, *v.*[2] [f. Out- 20 + Red *a.*] *trans.* To surpass in redness.

1648 Herrick *Hesper.*, *Weeping Cherry*, I saw a cherry weep...Because my Julia's lip. did out-red the same.

Out-rede: see Atrede *v.*

Out-rei·gn, *v* [Out- 17, 18.] *trans.* To reign to the end of, beyond, or longer than.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* ii. x. 45 Till they outraigned had their utmost date. 1641 Sir E. Dering *Sp. on Relig.* 20 Nov. xiv. 64 Antichrist hath out-raigned him for 1000 yeares. 1801 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XI. 19 [Rome] governed by twelve Cæsars in succession, of whom the second Augustus, out-reigned the others.

† **Outrei·k,** *v. Sc. Obs.* [f. Out- 15 + Reik *v.*] *trans* To fit out or equip.

1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 102 A roll of the number, bothe of horss and foote, which may be outreiked .. for the forsaid receyve. 1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2950/3 The Men to be outreiked for this present Levy.

So † **Ou·treik** *sb.*, † **Ou·treiking** *vbl. sb.*, equipment, outfit; † **Ou·treiker,** one who equips or fits out.

1644 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1819) VI. 74/2 That there be a moneths pay advanced for their outreike and furnishing their horses. 1648 *Ibid.* VI. 317/1 *title*, Act in favours of the outre keirs of Horse and Foot in this Levie. 1708 M. Bruce *Good News* 21 Many..that seemed to be very far behind, get a new Stock, and a new Out-reiking.

Ou·t-relief. = *Out-door relief*: see OUTDOOR *a* 2.
1892 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Sept. 6/2 You have got an out-relief officer. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 May 3/1 There are successful out relief unions as well as successful anti-out-relief unions. 1900 *New Cent Rev.* VII. 399 Even under the system of out-relief there is some little incentive left.

Outrely, obs. form of OUTERLY.

Outréness (*u* trenes). [f. OUTRÉ + -NESS.] The quality of being *outré*, unusual, or peculiar.
1832 MOTLEY *Corr.* (1889) I. ii. 19 The University towns [in Germany] are the homes of 'outré-ness'. 1882 HAWTHORNE *Dr. Grimshawe* viii, A certain seemly beauty in him showed strikingly the outrénes of the rest of their lot.

† **Ou·t-rent.** *Obs* [OUT- 6.] Rent paid out; payment of the nature of rent or rent-charge, esp. as deducted from or opposed to income or rent received.
1479 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 51 That the seid Roberd shall beer alle oute rentys and services of olde tyme charged vpon the seid maner to the chief lordes of the same fee 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 31 Than must there be deduct out of the sayd grose somme all maner of out rentes and ordynary charges. 1635 EARL STRAFFORD *Lett. & Disp.* (1739) I. 487 Also that all the other Out-Rents forth of my Estate be orderly paid. 1769 *Aclome Inclos. Act* 15 Persons having any Rent, Out-rent, Fee-farm rent. 1794 HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cumbld.* I. 259 *note*, Reserving to the vicar...an out-rent of 6*s.* 8*d.* yearly.

† **Ou·trepass,** *v. Obs.* [a. F *outrepasser* (12 the. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *outre* beyond + *passer* to pass.] *trans.* To pass beyond, surpass. Hence † **Outrepassed** *ppl. a.*, surpassing. So † **Outrepasse** *sb.*, that which surpasses all others.
c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 20 b, Certaynly my lady ys the outrepasse of al other ladyes. *Ibid.* 32 The outrepassed beaute of the vertuous Myrro. 1645 *City Alarum* 21 Why should a few Accomptants stand up like Hercules Colomnes, which no man dares outrepasse?

Outrequydaunce, obs. f. OUTRECUIDANCE.

Out-resent to **Out-rhyme:** see OUT-.

Outride (au·tˌrəid), *sb. rare.* [f. next.]
1. The act of riding out, a ride out; an excursion.
1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* Ded., Your province is the town; leave me a small outride in the country. 1765 *Percy Reliques* Gloss., *Outrake*, an out-ride; or expedition.
2. The district of an outrider or commercial traveller. *local.*
1884 *Upton-on-Severn Gloss.* 1896 *Warwicksh. Gloss.*

Outri·de, *v.* [OUT- 14, 15, 18, 17.]
1. *intr.* and *trans.* To ride out. *Obs.* or *poet.*
1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 952 Gyffroun hys hors outryt, And was wode out of wyt 1815 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 629 The bravest that ever in battle outrade
2. To outdo in riding, to ride better, faster, or farther than; to leave behind or outstrip by riding.
1530 PALSGR. 650/2 Take as swyfte a geldynge as thou canste fynde and I holde the twenty nobles I outryde the. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, I i. 36. 1685 DANGERFIELD *Mem.* 3 Feb. 21 We..by much out-rode all the Pursuers for the space of an hour Whip and Spur. 1861 THACKERAY *Four Georges* (1880) 51 What postilion can outride that pale horseman? 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 213 He tried ineffectually to outride..the furious animal.
b. *transf.* and *fig.*
1672 DRYDEN *Conq. Granada* II. i. (1728) 40 Like a Tempest that out-rides the Wind. 1792 PAINE *Rights of Man* (ed. 4) 115 Their anxiety now was to outride the news lest they should be stopt.
3. Of a ship: To ride out, to survive the violence of (a storm).
1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. v. (1739) 11 Who by patience out-rode the storms of foreign force. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist* I. v. (1870) 247 Those perils appear less to us, who know how the vessel outrode them 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 202 By what divine art was it that his ark was so skilfully framed as to out-ride those deluges of trouble?
4. *intr.* To ride in advance of or beside a carriage as an outrider. (*Cent. Dict.*)

Outrider (au·tˌrəidəɹ). [OUT- 8.] One who rides out or forth.
† 1. An officer of the sheriff's court whose duties included collecting dues, delivering summonses, etc.
1340 *Act* 14 *Edw. III*, c. 9 Et que per tieux baillifs & hundreders, et lour soutzbaillifs, le Roi & le poeple soient servis, en ou tant pur tour jours toux les outriders & autres qui en divers Countees avant ces hures notoriement ont destruit le poeple 1406 *Rolls Parl* III 598/1 Plusours Viscounts..les ditz amerciaments levent par lour Ministres appellez Outryders. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xx. 26 Bot all fals indytars, Quest mangers and furers, And all thise fals out rydars 1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Owtryders*, seeme to be none other but bayliffe errants, employed by the Shyreeues or their fermers, to ride to the fardest places of their counties or hundreds, with the more speede to summon to their county or hundred courts. [So 1706 in PHILLIPS, 1848 in WHARTON.]
† 2. An officer of an abbey or convent, whose duty it was to attend to the external domestic requirements of the community, esp. to look after the manors belonging to it. *Obs.*
c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxx. (*Theodora*) 424 Þai ordenyt hyr þare out-rydere, þar witale to þe house to by. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 166 A Monk ther was a fair for the maistrie An outridere that louede venerie [cf. *Shipman's T.* 65]. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. v. 116 Til religious out-ryders reclused in here cloistres. 1526 in *Visitat Norwich* (Camden) 214 (Abbey St. Benet's, Hulme) Dompnus Willelmus Hornyng, oute-rider. 1532 *Ibid.* 279 Dominus Ricardus Norwych, owte-ryder.
† 3. a. A forager of an army. b. A highwayman.
1581 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist.* iv. l. (1591) 207 The cohorts..recouered all the spoile, saue onely that which certaine outriders had caryed further into the cuntrey. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus, Ann.* iv. vi. (1622) 97 The out-riders and foragers were conducted by certaine chosen Moores. 1600 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Edw. IV*, III i. Wks. 1874 I 43, I feare thou art some outrider that lines by taking of purses here, on Bassets Heath. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* i. i. 4 Some outriders of Lycogenes his campe, which..lay in wait for any passengers.
4. A commercial traveller; a tradesman's travelling agent. *dial.*
1762 *Misc. Ess.* in *Ann. Reg.* 205 When the humble outrider astride his saddle-bags, goes his rounds for fresh orders, to dealers and chapmen in the country. 1785 FRUSLER *Bod. Times* I. 19 An outrider to a tradesman in London. 1814 MARSHALL *Rev.* IV. 220 (E. D. D.) Mr. M. was some years out-rider and clerk to Mr. W. 1901 *N. & Q.* 9 s. VIII. 462/1.
5. A mounted attendant who rides in advance of or beside a carriage.
1530 PALSGR. 250/2 Outryder, *avant courreur.* 1792 MADD D'ARBLAY *Diary* 2 Aug., We saw a very handsome coach, and four horses, followed by outriders, stop at the gate. 1801 *Ann. Reg.* 13 She set off for Brighton with four horses and out-riders. 1860 ADELAIDE A. PROCTER *Sailor Boy* iii, Outriders first, in pomp and state, Prancd on their horses through the gate. *fig.* 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* vii, There were light outriders of pithy wind.

Ou·tri·ding, *vbl. sb.* [OUT- 9.] The action of riding out; *spec.* raiding, marauding. So **Outriding** *ppl. a.*
1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* I 185 When the tyme came of her out ryding none sawe her, but her husband. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 287 The Inhabitants of Thrachomius..were by him restrained of out-riding, robbing, and spoyling of their neighbours, their ancient practise. 1812 SCOTT *Let. to Crabbe* in *Lockhart*, His [Robin Hood's] indistinct ideas concerning the doctrine of *meum* and *tuum* being no great objection to an outriding Borderer.

Outri·g, *v.* [Back-formation from OUTRIGGER 3.] *trans.* To furnish with outriggers.
1883 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 713/1 It could be outrigged for rowing.

Outrigged (au·tˌrigd), *ppl. a.* [OUT- 11; after OUTRIGGER *sb.* 3.] Fitted with outriggers.
1861 *Times* 27 Sept., A rowing expedition abroad in the first 'outrigged' four which has been upon foreign waters. 1867 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Apr. 202 A pair-oar gig outrigged. 1888 W. B. WOODGATE *Boating* 143 Half-outrigged gigs became common. 1900 W. B. SHERWOOD *Oxford Rowing* 26, 1845 saw the general introduction into Oxford of outrigged boats, an innovation viewed with much alarm by the University authorities.

Outrigger (au·tˌrigəɹ). [f. OUT *adv.* + RIG *v*[1] + -ER[1]: but in various senses preceded by OUTLIGGER, of which it may be in part an alteration.]
Something rigged out or projecting.
1. *Naut.* a. A strong beam passed through the port-holes of a ship, used to secure the masts and counteract the strain in the act of careening; b. A spar to haul out a sheet; c. A small spar to thrust out and spread the breast-backstays; d. A boom swung out to hang boats clear of a ship; e. The cathead of a ship (Knight *Dict. Mech.*); f. Any framework rigged up outside the gunwales of a ship.
1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Out-rigger*, a strong beam of timber, of which there are several fixed on the side of a ship, and projecting from it, in order to secure the masts in the act of careening. *Out-rigger* is also a small boom, occasionally used in the *tops* to thrust out the breast-backstays to windward, in order to increase their tension, and thereby give additional security to the top-mast. *Ibid.*, *Entennes*, the props, or out-riggers, fixed on the side of a sheer-hulk, to support the sheers 1858 in *Adm Hornby's Biog.* vi. (1896) 61, I have fitted two splendid outriggers of the fore- and main-top gallant-masts, and if I can get some new royals shall do well. 1873 *Q. Rev.* 121 Torpedoes have now been made available for ocean warfare being carried into action either on an outrigger stretching ahead of a ship or towed abreast of the ship.
2. A contrivance used in the Indian and Pacific Oceans to steady the native canoe and prevent it from capsizing. Formerly called OUTLIGGER, q. v.
A common form consists of a boat-shaped block of wood or bamboo, laid parallel to the length of the canoe, and joined to it at each end by long bamboo poles. Sometimes one, sometimes two of these are used.
1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. v. 341 The frame is intended to ballance the proa, and is usually called an outrigger. *Ibid.*, The mast, yard, boom, and outriggers are all made of bamboo. 1777 MILLER in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 174 They are about ten feet long, and about a foot broad, and have an outrigger on each side, to prevent their over-setting. 1838 POE *A. G. Pym* Wks. 1864 IV. 163 Sixty or seventy Rafts, or flatboats with outriggers. 1865 LUBBOCK *Prehist. Times* xiii. (1869) 42 They use canoes..fitted with an outrigger.
3. An iron bracket, fixed to the side of a rowing boat, bearing a rowlock at its outer edge, so as to increase the leverage of the oar while allowing the boat to be constructed very narrow. b. A light boat fitted with such appendages, an outrigged boat; colloq. abbreviated to *rigger.*
According to the Badminton book on Rowing, outriggers were introduced on the Tyne between 1830 and 1840; they were first seen in London, and at Oxford and Cambridge, in 1844–5; an outrigger boat was built for the Cambridge crew for the University Boat-race of 1845, but not used till the next year, when both crews rowed in outriggers (April 3).
1845 *Illustr. Lond. News* 29 Mar. 205/2 New Boat [for Cambridge crew]..She is an outrigger, built on the same principle as the boat brought from Newcastle by the Claspers, and used at the Thames Regatta. 1845 *Vice-Chancellor's Regul. Boats Oxford* 3 Dec., All skiffs or boats constructed for less than four oars of which the rowlocks are projected from the sides by means of outriggers (commonly called Clasper-built boats). 1846 *Times* 4 Apr. 6/5 (Boat race) The winners [Cantabs] rowed in a beautiful outrigger built by the eminent Searles, of Stangate. 1851 *Illustr. Lond. News* 16 Aug. 222/2 A fatal accident, resulting from the use of the 'outrigger' below bridge. 1858 J. PAYN *Foster Brothers* xviii. (1859) 322 An innumerable fleet of fairy shallops, delicatest outriggers, wherein to sneeze is to be capsized. 1865 KNIGHT *Pass. Work. Life* III. i. 4 The solitary youth in his outrigger..training for the contest of a regatta. 1871 F. J. FURNIVALL *Trial Forewords* 98 *note*, Mr. Beasley of St. John's will recollect our spending the leisure of a Long Vacation at Cambridge—was it 1845?—in building a pair of outriggers, the first really narrow ones ever built. 1900 W. E. SHERWOOD *Oxford Rowing* 26 Oriel introduced the first outrigger this year [1844] in their four. *Ibid.* 97 The early outriggers were all clinker built, and were first made with outriggers to fold into the boat, for convenience in packing.
4. An addition to a wagon or farm-cart to increase its carrying capacity; a set of harvest-shelvings. *local.*
1794 T. DAVIS *Agric. Wilts* 69 The waggons, seldom use any overlays or outriggers, either at the ends or sides.
5. *Building* and *Mech.* Applied to various structures placed so as to project from the face of a wall, a frame, etc., e. g. a beam projecting from a wall to support hoisting-tackle; the jib of a crane; a wheel or pulley outside the frame of a machine for the communication of motion, etc.
1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 51 The steam or impelling pulleys, frequently called rigers (outriggers? as they stand out from the side of the machine, like outrigger sails in a ship) by engineers. 1863 *Q. Rev.* CXIV. 311 Another platform was instituted under the lantern, and tied to the lower platform by a chain inside the tower and straps of iron outside, and great shores from the outriggers of the lower platform completed the cradle in which the building was supported.
6. An extension of the splinter bar of a carriage, to admit of a second horse being harnessed alongside of that which is in the shafts; hence, An extra horse running outside the shafts.
Outriggers were also used with heavy gun-carriages.
1811 L. HAWKINS *Trans. & Lett.* (1812) III. 273 So I see you drive here with an outrigger! 1844 MRS. HOUSTON *Yacht Voy. Texas* II. 279 Sometimes a second horse is attached as an outrigger, and has a pretty effect 1902 E. L. BRANDRETH *Note*, I used to drive in India (1865) a cart with shafts intended for one horse (the common hill *tonga*), to which I often attached another fastened to an outrigger which consisted of a projecting piece of wood, so that the horses were driven like a pair.
7. *fig.* An outsider, not a regular member; an onhanger.
1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1853) 177 It generally drew the picked men from each, to say nothing of outriggers and chance customers.
8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *outrigger-sail*, *skiff*, etc.; **outrigger hoist**, a hoisting apparatus rigged out from an outer wall: see sense 5.
1835 Outrigger-sail [see sense 5] 1853 'C. BEDE' (E. Bradley) *Verd. Green* (1857) 18 The former occupied his outrigger skiff. 1862 *Macm. Mag.* Aug. 263 The famous six-oar outrigger boat of Harvard College. 1878 *Sci. Amer.* XXXVIII. 22/1 (*Improved Hoisting Machinery*) In the outrigger hoist..the advantages are that two pinion gears are employed, gearing into two large gears. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 131 The other side [of the catamaran] is taken up by an outrigger keel about 7 feet off, attached to the boat by two long-arched, spider-like arms.
Hence **Ou·tri·ggered** *a.*, fitted with an outrigger; **Ou·tri·ggerless** *a.*, without an outrigger.
1884 *Q. Rev.* Apr 326 Sailing boats of the 'catamaran' model, long black boats, outriggered 1767 WALLIS *Circumnav. Globe* vi. (R. Smith), One of their sages..had..foretold that..an outriggerless canoe would come to their shores [Otaheite] from a distant land. 1884 *Bib. Soc. Rec.* (N. Y.) Feb, Skilful paddlers propel their outriggerless canoes.

Ou·tri·gging, *vbl. sb.* [OUT- 9.] That which is rigged out, or with which anything is rigged out; also, outside rigging.
1864 A. GRAHAM *Terrible Wom.* II. 108 The tall masts of a man-of-war, or the more humble outrigging of a brig or collier. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Sept 4/1 The gunboat..ran so closely alongside the *Diamante* that her guns tore away the steamer's outrigging.

Outright (outˌrəit), *adv.* (*adj.*) [f. OUT *adv.* + RIGHT.]
1. Of direction in space: Straight out; directly onward; straight ahead. Now *rare.*
13 *E. E. Allit. P.* A 1054 A reuer of þe trone þer ran out-ryȝte. 1564 P. MOORE *Hope Health* II. ix. 38 Sotherwoode is good for them y' can not breath, but when they ho'd their necke outright. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I 167 The same writer maketh mention of one that could see and discerne out-right 135 miles. 1685 *Gracian's Courtiers Orac.* 17 It is easie to shoot a Fowl that flies out-right, but not a Bird which is irregular in its flight. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. viii, I never travell'd in this Journey above two Miles outright in a Day, or thereabouts. 1849 WHATELY *Lect. in Life* (1866) II. 145 You get a brighter view of a comet, or some other of the heavenly bodies, when you are looking not outright at it, but at some other star near it.
† b. Without a break, straight away; 'on end', consecutively, continuously. *Obs.*

1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 464 Nicias.. thus travelling eight days journey out-right together. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 253 So would they ride them an hundred and fifty miles out right.

†2. Of time: Straight, straightway; forthwith, immediately, without delay. *Obs.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 457/16 Seint leonard nolde it graunti nought: ake outright it gan for-sake. 1577–87 HOLINSHED (*Chron.* I. 37/2 Such as he found abroad in the countrie he slue out right on euerie side. 1611 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* iv. Wks. 1874 III. 69 If you but offer't, I shall cry out right. 1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 294 They shall be sent out of the Kingdom outright without delay. (*To stay outright* appears to have passed from this sense to the next.)

3. So that the act is finished at once; altogether, entirely; *to kill outright*, i. e. so that the victim dies on the spot; *to sell* or *purchase outright*, i. e. so that the thing disposed of becomes at once the full property of the buyer.

1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* III. lxxvi, Where slaine out-right, I now the same behold 1623 LD. CAREW in *Lismore Papers* (1888) Ser. II. III. 61 Lett me knowe.. whether I should sett it for a yearely rent, or sell it out righte. 1656 H. PHILLIPS *Purch. Pat.* (1676) 19 What may be the value of them to buy them out right? 1772 *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 452 *note*, A man .. was killed outright by one blow of a poker. 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* II. ii, Touch her lips, and she swoons outright. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 21 Mar. 5/1 The majority of those who fell were not killed outright by the bullet which sent them to the ground. 1885 *Law Times* LXXVIII. 458/1 The interests might have been disposed of outright.

4. To the full extent, fully out, completely, entirely, quite; without reservation or limitation; openly, without reserve of manner or expression.

13 . *Guy Warw.* (E. E. T. S. 1887) 440 And þei he be þe fende out-rigt Y schal for þe take þ. figt. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* I. Wks. 483/1 Within a whyle after the fiere made the foole madde outright. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, I. ii. 41 Nay Elinor, then must I chide outright. *a* 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Honest Man's Fort.* v. i, I simper'd sometime, .. But never laugh'd outright. *a* 1719 ADDISON (J.), He neigh'd outright, and all the steed express. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 404 Some bold man who .. will say outright what is best for the city. 1895 T. HARDY *Tess* Pref., In planning the stories the idea was that large towns..should be named outright.

B. *adj.* 1. Directed or going straight on. *rare.*

1611 CORGR., *Dressière*, a straight or outright path, or tract. *Ibid.* s. v *Balancer*, Without any certain, or outright course in his flight. 1878 STEVENSON *Inland Voy.* 192 When the river now .. only glided seaward with an even, outright, but imperceptible speed.

2. Direct; downright; thorough, out-and-out.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 404/2 A mouthe .. playeth sometime ye frere, sometime ye foxe, sometime the foole, & sometime the outeright ribauld. 1851 H. W. BEECHER *Lect. Yng. Men* iv 98 The young are seldom tempted to outright wickedness. 1856 J. W. KAYE *Life Sir J. Malcolm* I. vii. 98 Malcolm did everything in a hearty outright manner.

3. Complete, entire, total.

Mod. Newspaper, He mentioned the probable outright cost of such an undertaking.

Hence †**Outri·ghtly** *adv. Obs.* = A. 3.

1642 J. EATON *Honey-c. Free Justif.* 14 Adjudged unto him that did outrightly kill a man.

Outri·ghtness. [f. prec. adj. + -NESS.] The quality of being outright in speech or thought; directness, straightforwardness.

1865 MRS. WHITNEY *Gaysworthys* xxvi. (1879) 250 It was the outrightness that pleased him, was it? 1881 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 369 Simplicity of style, plainness of language, or outrightness of thought.

Out-rime, etc.: see OUT-.

Ou·tri·ng, *sb.*[1] [OUT- 3.] Outer ring or circumference; in quots. applied *attrib.* to the outer drain and bank of a drainage area.

1763–4 *Act* 4 *Geo. III*, c. 47 § 28 Or in any other of the Outring or Barrier Banks. 1832 *Holderness Drainage Act* § 43 All the Outring and Division Drains, Dikes, and Ditches.

†**Ou·tri·ng,** *sb.*[2] *Sc.* In *curling*: = OUTWICK.

1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.*, *Outring*, a channlestone term, the reverse of *Inring*. To take an outring is generally allowed to be more difficult than taking an inring.

Outri·ng, *v.* [OUT- 14, 15, 18.]

1. a. *intr.* To ring out, sound with a clear loud note. b. *trans. poet.* (Prop. two words.)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 1237 And after syker doth here voys out rynge. 1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Wind.* I. 15 Sweet songs which for this Italy outrang From older singers' lips. 1896 *Chicago Advance* 6 Feb. 188/1 We listen for your blending voice Outringing o'er the murderous noise.

b. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 232/1 Where the sweet Sabbath-bell its note outrings.

2. *trans.* To outdo in ringing, to ring louder than.

a 1635 CORBET *Gt. Tom Ch. Ch.* 2 Be dumb, ye infant-chimes, .That ne're out-ring a tinker and his kettle. 1677 W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* III. iii. 92 Such a Twanger as quite outringeth Mr. Cressy's loud, and so admired one! 1868 J. H. NEWMAN *Verses Var. Occas.* 43 Sure, this is a blessing, Outrings the loud tone Of the dull world's caressing.

Hence **Outringing** *ppl. a.*, that rings out or sounds with ringing note.

1894 F. S. ELLIS *Reynard Fox* 321 Outringing peals to heaven we fling, For Reynard and our noble King.

Outri·val, *v.* [OUT- 18 b.] *trans.* To outdo as a rival; to surpass or excel in any competition.

1622 MASSINGER & DEKKER *Virg. Mart.* III ii, The Christian Whose beauty has outrivalled me. 1705 MAIDWELL *Necess. Educ.* Pref. 7 He Had then out rival'd his Neighbour's Praetensions, 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. viii. 494 Each seeking to outrival the other in [her] good graces.

†**Outri·ve,** *v. Obs.* [OUT- 15, 14.]

1. *trans.* To rive out, to tear out or apart forcibly; to break up (moorland or rough pasture land).

1597–8 BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. i. 11 Should all in rage the curse-beat page out-rive. 1677 *Corskill Baron-Court Bk.* in *Ayr & Wigton Arch. Coll.* IV. 138 For the sowme of sex pond scotis money for outriveing of bent land. 1749 *Fairfax's Tasso* XVI. lxiii. (ed. 4), I will o'ertake him, and out-rive his Heart.

2. *intr.* To tear or burst asunder. *Sc.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 312 Breist plaittis brak and all the ruvis outrave.

†**Ou·troad.** *Obs.* [OUT- 7.] A riding out, an excursion; *esp.* a warlike excursion or raid; a sally. Also *fig.*

1560 BIBLE (Genev.) 1 *Mac.* xv. 41 He set horsemen and garisons, that they might make outrodes by the waies of Iudea. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XVIII. ii. 107 All those captives, whome in many out-rodes they had taken and carried away. *a* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* I. (1673) 82 He stood the shock of fifty set Battels, beside all Seiges and Out-rodes. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XIX. i. (1872) VIII. 102 Still another assault, or invasive outroad, northward against the Russian Magazines.

Ou·troar, *sb. rare.* [OUT- 7.] A loud noise or roar, uproar.

1882 in OGILVIE (Annandale). 1886 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

Outroar (aut,rōˑ·1), *v.* [OUT- 18, 18 c.] *trans.* To exceed in roaring, to roar louder or more than; to drown the roaring of.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III xiii. 127 O that I were Vpon the hill of Basan, to out-roare The horned Heard. 1649 W. M. *Wandering Jew* (Halliw. 1857) 55 Lions roare, and yet at one time or other are out-roar'd. *a* 1814 *Gonsaga* IV. vi. in *New Brit. Theatre* III 140 Let . the falling rocks Dash'd on the troubled ocean far outroar The warring elements! 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* I. i. vi 98 A thrust that makes him outroar nine thousand troopers.

Outroll (aut,rōˑl), *v.* [OUT- 15.] *trans.* To roll out or forth; to unroll, unfurl, uncoil.

a 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 352 Outrowde bee thy tongue, yet tratling all times. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II iii. II. xxi, Drove into the Sun, or thence out-rol'd. *Ibid.* III i. xiv, Thus weak of her own self that she no'te out-roll Her vitall raies. 1815 SOUTHEY *Roderick* I. 41 And gently did the breezes Curl their long flags outrolling 1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com* (1881) 252 A day that outrolled the whole Alpine hand-in-hand of radiant heaven-climbers.

So **Ou·troll** *sb.*; **Ou·tro·lling** *vbl. sb.*

1860 F. W. FABER *Bethlehem* 16 The out-rolling of an uncreated ocean. 1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Conq.* III. v. 88 Barmby paused on his outroll of the word.

Out-romance, etc: see OUT-.

†**Ou·t-room.** *Obs.* [OUT- 1.] An outlying room; an out-building or outhouse. Also *fig.*

1602 B. JONSON *Poetaster* II. i. Wks. (Rldg.) III/1 Lay them in some out-room or corner of the dining-chamber. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. vii. 74 If our artist lodgeth her in the out-rooms of his soul for a night or two. 1668 DRYDEN *Mart. Mar-all* III. ii, In an out-room, upon a trunk.

†**Ou·troop.** *Obs.* Also 7 -rop(e. [a. Du. *uitroep*, in Kilian *wt-roep* an auction-sale, f. *uit* OUT + *roepen* to call.] An auction; = OUTCRY 2.

1598 W. PHILLIPS *Linschoten* (1864) 170 The principall street of the Citie named the Straight street, and is called the Leylon, which is as much to say, as an outroop. 1611 CORGR. s. v. *Baston*, The third (and last) knock of the Cryers staffe in an Outrope. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 249 The stately est free Townes of Italy were sold as at an outrop, who would give most. *a* 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xliv. 364 It was his..Custom to sell Laws .., as at an Outroop or Putsale, to him who offered most for them.

†**Ou·troo·per, -roper.** *Obs.* [f. prec.: cf. Du. *uitroeper*, in Kilian *wtroeper*.] An auctioneer: at one time the specific title of the Common Crier of the City of London.

1612 (Apr. 30) *Petition to Ld. Mayor, Remembrancia* (City of London) III 47 His suite unto you is, to grant unto him the office called ye Outroper of the cittie of London. 1638 *1st Charter Chas. I to London* in Luffman *Charters* (1793) 275 We do erect and create in and through the said City.. a certain office, called Outroper or Common Cryer, to and for the selling of houshold stuff, apparel, leases .. and other things, of all persons who shall be willing that the said officers shall make sale of the same by public and open claim, commonly called outcry and sale. 1688 *London Gaz.* No. 2404/4 Whereas an Ancient Office (called, the Outropers Office) hath been Established and Used within this City and Liberties thereof, for all Publick Sales of Goods. 1691 *House of Lords MSS.* 1690–1 (1892) 303 The office of Outroper was anciently exercised by the Common Cryer and chiefly for the benefit of Orphans in the sale of goods of citizens deceased.

Outroot (aut,rūˑt), *v.* [f. OUT *adv.* + ROOT: prob after L. *ĕrādĭcāre*; cf. F. *déraciner*.] *trans.* To pluck out or up by the root, root out, eradicate, exterminate.

1558 J. HALES in Foxe *A. & M* (1596) 1918/2 Also to your vttermost power endeuour to outroote them. 1624 *Essex's Ghost* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III 514 T' out-root the plant, which Christ himself hath sown. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* III. v, Idolatry has never thoroughly been outrooted. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XX. xii. (1872) IX. 226 How..hinder Ferdinand's besieging them, and quite outrooting us there?

So **Outroo·ting** *vbl sb.*, a rooting out.

1562 WINJET *Cert. Tractates* i. Wks. 1888 I. 11 For the dountramping of ydolatrie, to the outruiting of the quhilk we beseik thy princelie Maiestie. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. iv, Finding indeed, except the Outrooting of Journalism (*die ausrottende Journalistik*), little to desiderate therein.

Out-rove, -row, -royal, etc.: see OUT-.

Out-row (aut,rōˑ), *v.* [OUT- 18.] *trans.* To outdo or outstrip in rowing.

1530 PALSGR. 650/2, I wyll outrowe the or thou come to Westminster for xiid. 1883 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 260 Trying to out-row me with a huge black boat.

Out-run (aut,rʌn), *sb.* [OUT- 1, 7.]

1. a. An outlying or distant 'run' for cattle or sheep; outlying pasture land.

1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* vi. 47 They'd come off a very far out-run. 1895 *Daily News* 3 Apr. 5/4 More attention is being paid to cultivation, to rotation of crops, to reclamation of outruns.

b. *spec.* in Shetland: see quot.

1898 *Shetland News* 3 Dec. (E. D. D.), The 'outrun', or enclosed arable land which surrounds the homestead.

2. Outcome; result.

1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg.*, *Proc. Parl.* 34/1 A comparison of the revenues and charges of the year 1798–9 as estimated, and according to the actual out-run.

3. The act or fact of running out.

1884 *American* VIII. 308 To check the outrun of this.

Outrun (aut,rʌnˑn), *v.* [OUT- 14, 18, 17.]

1. *intr.* To run out. †b. Of time: To expire.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conse.* 5297 Þe croun of thornes þat was thrested On his heved fast, þat þe blode out rane. 1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* III i. (Skeat) I. 51 Too moche wolde out ren. 1550 *Reg Privy Council Scot.* I. 108 The xxtj dayis.. being outrunin. 1617 SIR W. MURE *Misc. Poems* xxi. 71 Long may thy subjects, ere thy glasse outrunne, Enjoy the light of thee, their glorious Sunne. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 135 (E. D. D.) Hurryin' frae their doors Out-ran in thousands to the Scores.

2. *trans.* To outdo or outstrip in running, to run faster or farther than; to leave behind by superior speed; hence, to escape or elude.

1526 TINDALE *John* xx. 4 They ranne bothe to gether and that other disciple dyd out runne Peter and cam fyrst to the sepulcre. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. i. 176 If these men haue defeated the Law, and outrunne Natiue punishment. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 36 To pierce the mountain-wolf with feather'd dart; Out-run the wind-out-running dædale hare. 1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4887/3 We chased them till Ten, they out-running us so very much, that [etc.]. 1858 SEARS *Athan.* II. ii. 168 John outruns the sturdy Peter.

b. *fig.* To outstrip or get ahead of in any course.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, I. ii. 14 By giuing the House of Lancaster leaue to breathe, It will outrunne you, Father, in the end. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 39 Our forward young men out-run their years. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* (1869) I. x. xi. III. 233 The increase of stock and the improvement of land are two events..of which the one can nowhere much out-run the other. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* viii. II 347 The zeal of the flocks outran that of the pastors. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 232 The power of analysis had outrun the means of knowledge.

3. *fig.* To run beyond a fixed limit or point; to go beyond in action.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* XI iii. § 14 Those who formerly had outrunne the canons with their additional conformitie. 1665 GLANVILL *Scepsis Sci.* ix. 51 They must needs transcend, and outrun our faculties. *a* 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II* (1847) III. i. 6 In general, his friends outran his intentions. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* iii, Silence, maiden; thy tongue outruns thy discretion. 1873 J. A. SYMONDS *Gk. Poets* i. 10 The poet's imagination had probably outrun the fact.

†4. To run through; to pass or spend (time); to wear out (clothes, etc.). *Obs.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. ix. 240 Ethelrik, hauing out-run his youth in pernicious obscuritie, attained in his old yeeres to the Gouernment of both the Prouinces. 1687 *London Gaz.* No 2270/5 The Spahi's having out-run all their Equipage, would not be in a condition of Service.

5. *To outrun the constable*: see CONSTABLE 6.

Hence **Outru·nner**[1], one who outruns.

1885 J. C. JEAFFRESON *Real Shelley* II. 257 The young man .. like most other outrunners of the constable, was often without money.

Ou·tru·nner[2]. [OUT- 8.]

1. One who or that which runs out; *spec.* an attendant who runs in advance of or beside a carriage; a horse which runs in traces outside the shafts; the dog which acts as leader of a team of sledge dogs; *fig.* a forerunner, an avant-courier.

1598 FLORIO, *Scorritore*, an outrunner, a gadder to and fro. 1891 ELIZ. BISLAND *Flying Trip* iii 76 These outrunners accompany all folk of importance in Japan. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Mar. 3/1 Further on you hail with an increasing sense of pleasure the outrunners of a forest. 1893 *Voice* (N. Y.) 16 Nov., The outrunners for the Whig organization worked the temperance question for all it would bring them. 1894 *Daily News* 12 Oct. 7/6 They are harnessed in numbers from 3 to 11..with one dog as an outrunner to shew the way. 1897 J. Y. SIMPSON in *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 12 Supported by an outrunner trotting abreast.

†2. An outrunning branch or creek. *Obs.*

1653 W. LAUSON in J. D[ennys] *Secr. Angling* in Arb. *Garner* I. 194 In a shallow river, or in some out-runner of the river.

So **Ou·tru·nning** *vbl. sb.* [OUT- 9], the running out, †expiry, termination (*obs.*); *ppl. a.* [OUT- 10], that runs out.

1546 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I 39 Twa dayis befor the outrynning of the said xxij dayis. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s. v. *None-enters*, After the ischue and out-running of the saidis three tearmes. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* (1899) 109/2 The wooden wedge, which..arrests and acts as a brake to the outrunning rope. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 58/2, I found the out-running water perfectly clear.

Ou·trush, *sb.* [OUT- 7.] A rushing out; a violent outflow.

1872 PROCTOR *Ess. Astron.* xix. 236 Direct evidence of an outrush of matter. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* v, A perceptible outrush of imprisoned conversation. 1898 *Century Mag.* Jan. 405/2 The outrush of the air from the lock.

Out-ru·sh, *v.* [OUT- 14.] *intr.* To rush out. (Prop. two words.)

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XIII. lxxv, Moist heau'n his windowes open laid, Whence cloudes by heapes out-rush. 1717 GARTH *Ovid's Met.* XIV. *Adv. Macareus,* Forthwith out-rush'd a gust.

Outsai·l, *v.* [OUT- 18, 17.] *trans.* To outdo or surpass in sailing; to sail faster than; *transf.* and *fig.* to outstrip.

a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Wit without Money* I. ii, She may spare me her mizen, and her bonnets, strike her main petticoat, and yet out-sail me. 1675 COCKER *Morals* 31 Let none out-sail you in your Occupation. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II v. 177 The *Centurion* .. outsailed the two prizes. 1883 DIXON KEMP in *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Sept. 323 'Smugglers'.. could out sail the cruisers on any point of sailing.

b. To sail beyond or farther than.

1865 E. BURRITT *Walk Land's End* 245 Drake outsailed Columbus by two thirds of the earth's circumference.

Out-saint to **Out-savour:** see OUT-.

†**Ou·tsale.** *Obs. rare.* [OUT- 7.] a. A sale to outsiders. b An auction: cf. OUTCRY, OUTROOP.

1331 in *Coucher Bk. Selby* (Yorks. Rec. Soc) II. 375 Fodiendo turbas ibidem et fac endo out-ale ad vendiendum xx^s per annum. *a* 1670 HACKET *Life Abp Williams* I (1692) 206 Did they ever think of that, that make away the Inheritance of God's Holy Tribe in an Out-sale?

Outsay·, *v.* [OUT 15, 17.] †1. *trans.* To utter or speak out; to inform upon. (Prop. two words.)

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 238 Ilk thi fe oper out said. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 206 Moche is the vertue of Prayer, whych out sayd in erthe, worchyth in hevyn.

2. To say more than.

1658 FLATMAN *Commend. Verses Sanderson's Graphice,* He outsays all, who lets you understand, The head is Sanderson's, Faithorne's the hand.

†**Ou·tscape,** *sb. Obs.* [f. OUT- 7 + SCAPE, aphetic f. ESCAPE; cf. also OUT- 25.] Escape, release from restraint; means of escape.

1555 J. BRADFORD *Let.* (Parker Soc.) II. 186 He will never leave you, but in the midst of temptation will give you an outscape. 15.. FOXE in Holinshed *Chron.* (1587) III. 115 /2 The miraculous custodie and outscape of this our souereigne ladie in the strict time of queene Marie hir sister. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* IX. 421 It past Our powers to lift aside a log so vast, As barr'd all out cape

†**Outsca·pe,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [See prec.] = ESCAPE *v.*

1562 PHAER *Æneid* VIII (1573) B b iv, He through their slaughter throngs to Rutil realme outskaping sprang

†**Out-scho·ven,** *pple. Obs.* [I. OUT 11 + *shoven,* obs. pa pple of SHOVE *v.*] Shoved or pushed out.

a 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 40 As auwes in mygtu mannes honde; so the sones of owtschouen [WYCLIF, the out shaken; Vulg. *filii excussorum*; cf OUTSHOT].

Outscold (-skōu ld), *v.* [OUT- 18 b.] *trans.* To outdo or get the better of in scolding.

1595 SHAKS. *John* v. ii. 160 There end thy braue,..We giant thou canst out-scold vs. 1764 T. BRIDGES *Homer Travest.* (1797) II. 203 What need he for help to call, Whose clapper can outscold them all? 1870 L'ESTRANGE *Miss Mitford* I. vi. 204 A friend of mine who went into hysterics because she was out-scolded by her husband.

Ou·tscour. [OUT- 7.] The act of scouring out; the action of water scouring out a channel.

1883 G K. GILBERT in *Nature* XXVII. 261/2 The natural rate of denudation by means of the outscour of rivers.

So **Ou·tscouring** *vbl. sb*, that which is scoured out.

1828 WEBSTER (citing BUCKLAND), *Outscourings,* substances washed or scoured out.

†**Ou·tscou·rer.** *Obs.* [f. OUT- 8 + SCOURER runner] A scout; = next.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw IV* 229 The Englishe outskourers perceiveyng by his cote, that he was an officer of armes, gently saluted hym.

†**Ou·tscout,** *sb. Obs.* [OUT- 2] One sent out as a scout; an advanced scout or look-out. Also, in *Cricket,* An out-fielder.

1708 *London Gaz.* No 4420/6 The Ships our Out-scouts saw off of Calais, were Privateers. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 115 One Man on Horseback, whom they supposed to be a Centinal, or Outscout. 1798 H. TOOKE *Purley* 405 Is an Outscout at cricket sent to a distance, that he may the better listen to what is passing? 1831 *Lincoln Herald* 8 July 2/3 The public press, and the outscouts of the public press had deluded and deceived the whole country.

†**Outscou·t,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [OUT- 16.] *trans.* To drive out with scouting or scorn

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev* v. iii. Alarum mischief, and with an undanted brow, out scout the grim opposition Of most menacing perill.

Out-scream to **Out-sea:** see OUT-

†**Out-scru·ze, -scruse,** *v. Obs. rare.* [OUT- 15] *trans.* To press or squeeze out.

1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* VII. (1626) 134 She cuts the old mans throte; out-scrus'd His scarce warme blood.

Outsearch (-sə·ɹtʃ), *v. rare.* [OUT- 15] *trans.* To search out; to explore.

1510-20 *Everyman* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 102 Lord, I will in the world go run over all, And cruelly out-search both great and small. ?15.. in Stryp *Cranmer* (1848) II. App. 599 Christ's sacraments .. rather of us to be believed, than by our natural reason to be out-searched. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph* 238 Obadiah 6. How are the things of Esau searched out! lit. How are Esau outsearched.

Outsee·, *v.* [OUT- 18, 17.]

1. *trans.* To surpass in length or accuracy of sight; to surpass in mental insight.

1605 CHAPMAN *All Fooles* in Dodsley *O. P.* (1780) IV. 185 You that can out-see clear-ey'd jealousy. 1847 [see OUT-LOVE]. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 138 It is nothing to him [Man] to be distanced..in vision by the eagle: his field-glass out-sees it.

2. To see beyond (a point or limit).

1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* xiii. (1845) 137 Fancy and nature cannot out see time, nor see over or beyond death. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos* I 78 Our Posterity may come by Glasses to out-see the Sun, and discover Bodies in the remote Universe. 1837 EMERSON *Misc.* 62 Would we be blind? Do we fear lest we should outsee nature and God?

†**Outsee·k,** *v. Obs.* [OUT- 15.] *trans.* To seek out, seek for; to search out (In ME. two words.) So †**Ou·t-seeking** *vbl sb.*, seeking out.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8956 Poueremen wel ofte in to hire chambre heo drou, And wess hor vet & clene þe quiture out soȝte. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* XXXI. 1 The Lord thei han not soȝt. — *Wisd.* XIV. 12 The outseeking of maumetis [1388 the sekyng out of idols]. ?*a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* v. 440 + 58 The fayrest women he hath outsought.

Outse·ll, *v.* [OUT- 18, 18 b]

1. *trans.* To sell for more than; to exceed in price when sold; *fig.* to exceed in value.

1611 SHAKS *Cymb.* II iv 102 She strpt it from her Arme: ..Her pretty Action, did out-sell her gusht. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Noble Gentlem.* II 1 Wks (Rtldg.) 264 1 His wines We e held the best, and out sold other men's 1770-4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1803) IV. 578 One of these little bullocks outsell a coarse Lincolnshire ox.

2 To have or secure a larger sale than.

a 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith* (1690) 13 The Hollanders can out-sell the French. 1727 SWIFT *Woman's Mind* 63 She has my commission To add them in the next edition; They may out-sell a better thing.

†**Outse·nd,** *v. Obs.* exc. in pples. [OUT- 15.] *trans.* To send out or forth; to emit.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* ciii 30 Out send þi gaste and made þai sal bene. *c* 1580 *Flowers Blessed Virg.* 105 For then should I be Now brought into the world, and streight againe outsent. 1647 H MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. II. xlii, What? doth the Sun his rayes that he out-sends Smother or choke? 1846 TRENCH *Miracl.* xxviii. (1862) 450 *note,* St John nowhere employs ἀπόστολος to distinguish one of the Twelve He uses it but once (xiii. 16) and then generally, for one outsent.

So **Ou·tse·nding** *vbl. sb.*, the action of sending out; that which is sent out or put forth. **Ou·tsent** *ppl a.*, sent out or forth; emitted, dispatched.

1382 WYCLIF *Song Sol.* iv. 13 Thi outsendingis [1388 Thi sendingis out ben] paradis of pomgarnetes, with the fruits of appils. 1613-18 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 122 The sea being open vnto him, his out-sendings might bee without view or noting. 1627 PLIGROT *Tithes* 70 Returning to his coffers an hundred fold for his outsent adventures. 1795 J. FAWCETT *Art of War* 23 Into whose dragon broil, and high-wrought rage..all her out-sent soul Ales to breath'd.

Out-sense, -sentence, etc.: see OUT-.

Ou·t-se·ntinel. = next.

1728 DE FOE *Mem. Capt. Carleton* (1840) 44 My out-sentinel challenged them, and..they answered, Hispanioli.

Ou·t-se·ntry. [OUT- 2.] A sentry placed at a distance in advance; an outpost.

1691 *Proceedings against Irr.* in *Select. Harleian Misc.* (1793) 479 Having given orders to the out centries that were placed towards the fort, to fire, without challenging, at any who should come that way. *a* 1773 LD. CHESTERFIELD in *Deb. Hs. Lords* V 522 (Jod.) The stage, my lord, and the press are two of our outsentries 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* 220 We're just to bide here with these, which are his out-sentries, till they can get word to the chief of my arrival.

Outset (ou·tset), *sb* [OUT- 7.]

1. An enclosure from the outlying moorland, pasture, or common. *Sc.*

1540 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* (1814) 379/1 Of all and sindry þe landis of estir Wischart. wt þe corne mylne multuris & outsettis þar of [L. *multuris et he-outsettis earundem*]. 1600 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI*, c 2 Towers, Maner-places, Outsets, Yardes, Orchards, Kirks [etc.]. 1641 [see ONSET *sb.* 3]. 1808 in Shirreff *Agric. Shetl. Isl.* (1814) App. 59 By making what we call *outsets* to a certain extent, a good deal of ground might be brought under cultivation, from the commons or hill-pasture 1884 *Scotsman* 26 July 3/1 *advt.*, Common Pastures, Outsets, Insets..belonging to the said Lands.

2. The action or fact of setting off; ornament, embellishment; also, that which sets off or embellishes. *Sc.*

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 94 Bracelets about thair armes, iewalis about thair neck .. baith cumlie and decent, and mekle to thair decore and out-ett. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* Ded. (1845) 5 Christ is the outset, the master flower, the uncreated garland of Heaven. 1881 THOMSON *Musings* 179 (E. D. D.) Her graceful form an' modest air Micht be an outset tae a queen.

3. The act or fact of setting out upon a journey, course of action, business, etc.; start, commencement, beginning.

1759 *Ann. Reg* 6 Placed at their first outset at a very high point of military rank. 1780 BURKE *Sp. Econ. Ref.* Wks. III. 234 This is no pleasant prospect at the outset of a political journey. 1788 REEVE *Exiles* III. 179, I will give five hundred pounds,..this will be an outset for you in any way you shall choose. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* ii 140 These Masters, at least in the outset of their strains, were careful to preserve Air. 1822 W. IRVING *Bracebr. Hall* i. 2 A good outset is half the voyage. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xxiii, Perhaps he had from the outset been induced to enter his own name as the purchaser. 1891 L. KEITH *Halletts* I. xi, She had witnessed the outset from her seat in the window.

†b. That with which a venture starts; primary outlay. *Obs.*

1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 275 Ships which. have brought home Cargoes of Goods amounting to 10, 12, and 15 Times the Value of their Outset.

attrib 1766 W GORDON *Gen Counting-ho.* 268 Ebenezer pays the outset charges at Port Glasgow.

†4. *pl.* Outgoings, expenditure. *Obs.*

1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 4 8 My income greatly exceeds my outsets. 1764 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* (1705) I. 3 Discouraged..by the long continued expence and outset, without any return.

5. *Mining.* (See quot. 1888.)

1881 *Borings & Sinkings* in *Northumbld. Gloss.*, From the outset to the soil depth one fathom 1888 NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (E. D. D.), *Outset,* an artificial elevation of the ground, or an erection of timber or stone, round the mouth of a sinking pit to facilitate the disposal of the debris produced in sinking.

†**Outse·t,** *v Obs* [OUT- 15.]

1. *trans.* To set forth, display, set off, adorn; to maintain with proper splendour. *Sc.*

15.. *Aberd Reg.* (Jam.), To outsett the honour of this burgh. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) II. 18, xxx^m crouns to be delivirit to the earle of Lennox allwayis to outsett [*MS I*, to be spendit to] his honour and fortifeicatioun 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 68 Mony thingis to decore and outsett.

2 To place as a set-off (*for* something).

1656 *Rhode Isl Col. Rec.* (1856) I. 339 It is ordered, that five pounds sterling due from Mr. Randall Holden for not executing office according to choyce, is outsett for his former service in publique employment.

3. To put out, exclude.

1613 WITHER *Abuses Stript & Whipt* II ii, I hope 'twill not offend the Court, That I..outset others though men thinke me bold.

†**Ou·t-set,** *ppl a. Obs. rare* [OUT- 11.] Placed outside or remote from the centre.

?*a* 1600 TIMME *Silver Watch-Bell* iv. § 9 (ed. 10) Then shall be prepared an out-set habitation.

†**Ou·tse·tter.** *Obs.* [OUT- 8, 2.]

1. One who sets forth. *Sc.*

15 in Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 309 The outsettaris, maintenaris and worschiperis of the same. *a* 1578 LINDESAY *Ibid.* II. 111 They..hunt thame cruelie fior preching of the evangell quho said they war the outsettaris of the samin thamselfis.

2. An outdweller.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* To Rdr., The same kinreds of men unmingled with Out-setters that were among them then. 1712 H PRIDEAUX *Direct. Ch.-wardens* (ed. 4) 44 No Out-setter, who occupieth Lands in the Parish, but doth not ..inhabit there, is capable of being chosen Church warden.

Ou·tse·tting, *vbl sb.* [OUT- 9]

1. The setting out or starting upon a journey, course of action, undertaking, etc.; a start.

1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog* ix. (1848) 141 Mr. Livingstone, before their outsetting, often said [etc.]. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) III ii. 19 Who might, from such an outsetting, begin the world with some hope of success 1824 ANNE GRANT in *Mem.* (1844) III. 62, I shall leave your son to tell of our outsetting. 1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom* I. 292 They used to look at one another, at outsetting, or when cross-ways met, with an air of sadness.

†2. The action of fitting out; provision for a journey, enterprise, etc. *Obs.*

1561 *Rental of Dunkeld* (Clarendon Hist. Soc 1883) 13 Thay giantit to give hir Grace, for the outsetting of hir Majesties honest effairis, the fount pairt of thair levingis for ane ȝeir allanerlie. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S T. S.) II. 241 This taxt was raisit for the outsetting of the ambassadour to Ingland.

Ou·tse·tting, *ppl. a.* [OUT- 10.]

†1. That lives or lies in the open or outside an enclosure, park, etc.: cf OUTLYING 1. *Obs.*

1658 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 15. xv. § 4 (1669) 164/2 The out-setting Deer is observ'd to be lean because alwayes in fear 1662 *Ibid* III. (1669) 318/1 Those like the out-setting deer are shot, while they within the Pale are safe.

2. That sets or flows steadily outward.

1763 W. ROBERTS *Nat. Hist. Florida* 19 The course of this outsetting current. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* viii. (ed 2) 291 If there be a strong 'outsetting' tide,..then get on your back and float till help comes.

Ou·t-se·ttlement. [OUT- 1.] An outlying or remote settlement.

1747 *Boston News-Letter* 16 July 2/1 Hendrick, the Indian who went out..to annoy the French in their Out-Settlements at Canada, with thirty odd Indians. 1761 *Nova Scotia Archives* (1869) 490 The troops. will be scarce sufficient for the protection of the Out Settlements. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 310 A felon working out a sentence in a penal gang at one of our out-settlements.

Ou·tse·ttler. [OUT- 2, 8.] a. A settler outside of or in the outlying parts of a district. b. An emigrant.

1756 *Boston News-Letter* 15 Apr. 2/1 Their [Indians'] cruel and barbarous outrages on the four Outsettlers of those Parts last Winter. 1852 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxv. VI. 516 During the Peloponnesian War, Ægina had been tenanted by Athenian citizens as outsettlers or kleruchs.

Out-shadow, -shake, etc.: see OUT-.

Outsha·me, *v.* [OUT- 18.] *trans.* To outdo in shamefulness; to put to shame.

a 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 22 This baggage quite all civil war out-shames. 1798 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 230 The indecency of those appearances far out-shamed any thing of a similar nature that had ever been exhibited. 1884 T. FERRY *Young Girl* x, Why blast the prospects of thy life; Out-shame thy sex's feelings tender?

Out-sha·rpen, *v.* [OUT- 15 b, 23 a.] *trans.* †a. To excite thoroughly to sharpness or bitterness (*obs.*). b. To exceed in sharpness.

1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* v. 23 To this puple forsothe is maad an herte mystrowende and oute sharpende [L. *exasperans*]. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. i, She would glance at the visitors ..with a look that out-sharpened all her other sharpness.

Out-sheath, -shed, etc.: see OUT-.

Outshet, obs. pa. t. of OUTSHUT *v.*

Ou·tshift. Now *dial.* [f. OUT- 3 + *shift*, of uncertain application in this combination.] In *pl.* Outskirts (of a town).

1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* 22 b, In backe lanes, and the out-shifts of the Citie. 1594 — *Terrors of Nt* E 3 b, Not in the heart of the Cittie..but in the skirts and out-shifts. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia* s. v., He lives somewhere in the outshifts of the town.

Outshi·ne, *v.* [OUT- 18, 14.]

1. *trans.* To excel in shining or brightness; to shine brighter than.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. ix. 21 And all their tops bright glistering with gold, That seemed to out-shine the dimmed skye. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 86 How changed From him, who in the happy Realms of Light..didst outshine Myriads. 1820 SHELLEY *Vision Sea* 74 Those eyes where the radiance of fear Is outshining the meteors. 1899 SWINBURNE in *19th Cent.* Jan. 90 With stars outshining all their suns to be.

b. *fig.* To surpass in splendour or excellence.

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xviii. 287 And he, all him before that cleerely did out-shine. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 268 P 3 How few are there who do not place their Happiness in out shining others in Pomp and Show. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* (1872) I. 64 One magnificence outshone another, and made itself the brightest

2. *intr.* To shine forth or out. *poet. rare.*

1878 GILDER *Poet & Master* 11 Even the night is mine When Northern Lights outshine.

Hence **Outshi·ning** *vbl. sb.*[1] and *ppl. a.*[1] (in sense 1); **Outshi·ner,** one who outshines or surpasses.

1754 R. O. CAMBRIDGE *Intruder* 16 No art, no project, no designing, No rivalship and no outshining. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. clvii, This Outshining and o'erwhelming edifice [St. Peter's] Fools our fond gaze. 1864 *Askerdale Park* I. 128 The weak young woman who had been outshone on some occasion at which she had reckoned on being the universal outshiner.

Ou·t-shi·ning, *vbl sb.*[2] [OUT- 9.] The action of shining out; the emission of light or brightness.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 36 582 The Effulgency or Out-shining of Light and Splendour from the Sun. 1863 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Gen.* I. 14-19 Whatever remained of hinderance to the outshining of the sun, moon, and stars on the land. 1866 — *Comm. Exod.* xxviii. 2 Glory is the outshining of intrinsic excellence.

So **Ou·t-shi·ning** *ppl. a.*[2], that shines out, effulgent.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. iii. 268 My Sonne,..Whose bright out-shining beames, thy cloudy wrath Hath in eternall darknesse folded vp. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. III. xix, Surly Superstition, That clear out shining Truth cannot abide. 1865 MRS. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* xl. 373 With a purpose in his face, the sailor came..and all through her, this outshining purpose of his quivered and thrilled.

Out-shinned: see OUT-.

Outshoot (aut|ʃūt), *sb.* [OUT- 7.]

1. The act or fact of shooting or thrusting out.

1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 237/1 A smart out-shoot of the hands before commencing the swing forward [in rowing].

2. Something that shoots out or projects; a projection or extension. Also *fig.*

1613 MARKHAM *Eng. Husbandman* I. II. i. (1635) 121 That wall would have upon the inside .. Iames or outshoots of stone or brick. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 11 When the hinder eminence or out shoote is wanting. 1887 *Amer. Missionary* (N. Y.) May 129 Churches and schools, with all their multitudinous outshoots of work.

3. — OUTFLOW.

1622 SIR R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 107 It hath great rivers of fresh waters, for the out-shoot of them colours the sea in many places.

Outshoot (aut|ʃū·t), *v.* [OUT- 18, 17, 15.]

1. *trans.* To surpass in shooting; to shoot farther or better than.

1530 PALSGR. 650/1, I outshote, *je oultrepyre.* 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 51 As if they out shot Robin Hood. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxiii. 88 b, I doubt not but learned men with meane experience, woulde .. outshoote them in their owne bowe. 1730 T. BOSTON *Mem.* xii. 404 Satan was outshot in his own bow and plied another engine. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 July 6/3 Again we hear of our guns being outranged and outshot

b. To shoot beyond as a young branch; also *fig.*

1772 HOLWELL in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 129 The first he grafted is six years old, and has out-shot his parent 2 feet in heighth. 1857 W. SMITH *Thorndale* 424 The individual mind is progressive, and here and there one outshoots the others.

2. To shoot beyond (a mark or limit).

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* I. (Arb.) 19 This thyng maketh them sumtymne to outshoote the marke. *a* 1711 NORRIS (J.), Men are resolved never to outshoot their forefathers' mark.

3. To shoot out or forth; to project

1658 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 14 II. iv. (1669) 10/1 They ..that are so far outshot from Natures weak bow. *a* 1851 MOIR *Evening Tranquillity* ii, The woods outshoot their shadows dim.

Ou·tshoo·ting, *vbl. sb.* [OUT- 9.] The action of shooting out or projecting; †a projection (*obs.*).

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 13 Outake þe lengest out schetynge of dyuerse forlondes, wiþ þe whiche Britayne is al aboute eyste and fourty siþe seuenty þowsand paas.

So **Ou·t-shooting** *ppl. a.* [OUT- 10], that shoots out, projects, or protrudes.

1622 W. WHATELY *God's Husb.* II. 104 A good and husbandly Gardener will take away from the Vine all out-shooting and ouer growing things.

Ou·tshot, *sb.* [OUT- 7.]

1. A projection; a portion of a building projected beyond the general line; a projecting upper story or the like; a part built on as an extension. *north.*

1626 in *York Mynst.* (1885) Introd. 36 Of the Walkers for an Outeshott, iiij*d.* *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* I. 37 An outshot from the back of the house. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxviii, There was connected with this chamber, and opening into it, a small 'outshot', or projecting part of the building.

2. Outlying land; rough untilled ground. *Sc.*

1825 in JAMIESON.

3. Technical uses: a. Short for *Outshot hemp*: see next 3. (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858.) b. White rags of the second grade (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Ou·tshot, *ppl. a.* [OUT- 11.]

1. Shot or thrust out; projected, thrown out.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* CXXVI[i]. 5 As armys in hand of myghty swa þe sunnys of outshote [Vulg. *filii excussorum*].

2. That is thrown out or made to project beyond the main line of building, etc.

1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xiv, From the out-shot or projecting window she could perceive that [etc.] 1836 M. MACKINTOSH *Cottager's Daughter* 52 When that she came to the outshot stane she then fell till her wark

3. Applied to Russian hemp of the second quality.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 59 Petersburgh out-shot hemp is little inferior to the Peter burgh brank hemp. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 107 Riga hemp is distinguished by the Trade by the names of Rhyne, Outshot, Pass, and Codilla Hemp. That from Petersburgh, consisting of Clean, Outshot, Half-clean, and Codilla.

Out-shouldered to **Out-shove:** see OUT-.

†**Ou·tshout,** *sb. Obs.* [OUT- 7.] The act of shouting out; a loud shout.

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 321 Crows fell down.. which by chance flew over the Shew-place at that time that they made the same outshout.

Outshou·t, *v.* [OUT- 18.] *trans.* To outdo or surpass in shouting; to shout louder than.

a 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 120 As if he would implie that she outshouted them. 1889 C. EDWARDES *Sardinia* 190 Trying to outshout his neighbour.

†**Ou·tshow,** *sb. Obs.* [OUT- 7.] Display, exhibition.

1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* II. (15 8) 90 Deeme themselves able to attem stedfast glorie by false pretence and vaine outshow.

Outshow (aut|ʃō·u), *v.* [OUT- 15, 21.]

1. *trans.* To show forth, exhibit. *poet.*

1558 PHAER *Æneid* VII. U iij b, Duke Auentine ..Victoriously outshewes his charet faier. *a* 1600 in *England's Helicon* C ij b, He blusht..Ne durst again his fierie face out-show. 1898 T. HARDY *Wessex Poems* 2 Then high handiwork will I make my life-deed, Truth and light outshow.

2. To exceed or outdo in show.

1786 MRS. BENNETT *Juvenile Indiscret.* III. 71 Mrs. Gab's sole ambition was to out-show and out-dress her neighbours.

So **Ou·tshowing** *vbl. sb.* [OUT- 9], indication.

1868 MRS. WHITNEY *P. Strong* xix. (1869) 220 The home that this is the sign and outshowing of.

Out-shower, -shriek, etc.: see OUT-.

Outshri·ll, *v.* [OUT- 18, 14.]

1. *trans.* To outdo or surpass in shrilling; to make a shriller noise than; to exceed in shrillness.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii III. *Law* 20 For the loud Cornet of my long-breath'd stile Out-shrills yee still. 1644 Z. BOYD *Gard. Zion* in *Zion's Flowers* (1885) App. 10/2 Let not the words of vaine men with their noise, Out shrill the precepts of God's divine voice. 1894 G. MOORE *Esther Waters* xxxii. 260 Like so many challenging cocks, each trying to outshrill the other.

2. *intr.* To shrill out; to sing shrilly. *poet.*

a 1879 J. ADDIS *Elizab. Echoes* 29 Peace, Save when the nightingale outshrilleth.

Outshu·t, *v.* Pa. t. 5-6 **-schot, -shet, -shyt.** [OUT- 15.] *trans.* To shut out, exclude. *lit.* and *fig.*

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. xxxviii. (1869) 90 The bodi ..of whiche I haue spoken to thee is in alle degrees outshet. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* III. 498 That garitour tho,..Was clept Lawtie, keipar of that hald Of hie honour, and thay pepill outschet. *a* 1542 WYATT *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 6 When fortune him outshyt Clean from his reign. *a* 1631 DONNE *Lam. of Jeremy* iii. 8 When I cry out he outshuts my prayer.

Ou·tshut, *ppl. a. poet.* [OUT- 11.] Shut out.

So **Ou·tshu·tting** *ppl. a.* [OUT- 10.]

1868 GEO. ELIOT *Sp. Gypsy* IV. 297 Chanting, in wild notes Recurrent like the moan of outshut winds. 1876 MRS. WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* vi. 58 Where nothing is small or far-away, and nothing—even the glory—close and outshutting.

Outside (aut·said, aut·said), *sb., adv.* and *prep.* [f. OUT *a.*, OUT- 3 + SIDE *sb.*; cf. INSIDE.

As to the varying stress, see INSIDE.]

A. *sb.*

1. That side of anything which is without, or farther from the interior; the external surface.

1505 *Charter relat. to St. George's Chapel, Windsor* in *Rel. Ant.* II. 116 The fanes on the outsides of the quere, and the creasts, corses, beasts above on the outsides of Maister John Shornes Chappell. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xxiii. 26 Clense fyrst that which is within the cuppe and the platter, that the outsyde maye also be clene [in *v.* 25 'vtter side'] 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* vi. 64 The spirit of the Lord houered vpon the outside of the deepe. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 121 On each foot he hath five fingers, 3 on the outside, and two on the inside. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 61 They have climbed six foot high upon the outside of a wall, come in at a window, down on the inside, and away again. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 13 The Duke of Doria's Palace has the best Outside of any in Genoa. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* I. v. P 9 He..showed the goddess of my devotions the outside of the door. 1893 *Bookman* June 79/1 Years of service in the Library had made him familiar with the outsides of books, but very little with their contents.

b. The outer part or parts of anything, as distinguished from the interior.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* 21 The most place of honour is the left and right outsides [of a line of soldiers]. 1655 E. TERRY *Voy. E. Ind.* 282 They usually live in the skirts or out sides of great Cities, or Townes. 1799 tr. *H. Meister's Lett. Eng.* II. *note*, This absurd custom of riding on the outside of a coach.

c. *Fencing.* (See INSIDE *sb.* 1 b, quot. 1863.)

2. The outer surface considered as that which is seen and presented to observation; the external person as distinguished from the mind or spirit; outward aspect or appearance as opposed to inner nature.

1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* II. xii. (1714) 30 Sense Outsides knows, the Soul thro' all things sees. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. iii. 104 O what a goodlie outside falsehood hath. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 33 P 1 She is no other than Nature made her, a very beautiful Outside. 1793 BURKE *Let. to Windham* Corr. 1844 IV. 201 Since I wrote last, the outside of affairs is a good deal mended. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* v, You'll never persuade me that I can't tell what men are by their outsides.

†b. Outer garments; clothes. *Obs.*

1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* II. ii, I have seen as fine outsides as either of yours, bring lousy linings to the brokers. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Love's Cure* III. ii, My Lord has sent me outsides, But the colours are too sad.

†c. Something worn on the outside which conceals the real features; a mask, a visor; an effigy. *Obs.*

a 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 122, I speak not for those that are meer outsides and visors of Christianity. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* VIII. 210 Disgrace of Greece, meer outsides, where are now Your Brags?

d. That which is merely external; outward form as opposed to substance; an externality.

1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* III. vi. 416 A Religion which seem'd to consist wholly in out-side. 1694 PENN *Rise & Prog. Quakers* I. 16 Christians degenerated a pace into outsides, as Days and Meats, and divers other Ceremonies. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* viii. 148 A region of outsides! a land of shadows! 1886 PATER *Imag. Portraits* iii. (1887) 113 A pensionous young poet, who .. would have grasped so eagerly..at the elegant outsides of life.

3. The position or locality close to the outer side or surface of anything.

1503 *Plumpton Lett.* 180, I lay at outside ij dayes or I cold have it. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xl. 5 There was a wall on the outsyde rounde aboute the house. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 301 [He] chapit him be the ost ane lyttill, and at ane outsyde watchit him. 1611 BIBLE *Judg.* vii. 19 So Gideon and the hundred men .. came vnto the outside of the campe. *a* 1677 *Lovers Quarrel* xlviii in Child *Ballads* (1886) IV. cix. B. 448/1 Will you walk with me to an out side, Two or three words to talk with me? 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 186 An Altar .. which is yet standing on the out-side of the Town. 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* II. 167 It waits my Lord's appearance on the outside the iron pales. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxxvi, Can I open the door from the outside, I wonder?

4. The outmost limit; the fullest or highest degree or quantity. *colloq.* Chiefly in phr. *at the outside*, at the utmost, farthest, longest, or most.

1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* IV. v. 78 Two hundred Load upon an Acre, which they reckon the out side of what is to be laid. 1852 *Lit. Gaz.* Jan. 70/2 In a few weeks, at the outside, we may expect to see [etc.]. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 30 This woman is young, I suppose at the outside not thirty. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 60/2 A red light .. distant a quarter of a mile at the outside.

5. Anything situated on or forming the outer side, edge, or border: *spec.* (*pl.*), the outermost sheets, more or less damaged, of a ream of paper.

1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 9 Little Orchards, or few trees, being (in a manner) all out sides, are so blasted and dangered. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 207/2 The half-quires contain, generally, 10 sheets; if the paper, however, be of superior quality, only 8 sheets. In the paper warehouses it is known as 'outsides', with no more than 10 sheets to the half-quire. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Outsides*, the exterior sheets of a ream of printing or writing paper; spoiled sheets.

6. Short for *outside passenger* on a conveyance.

1804 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* VIII. 324 With the outsides he keeps no measures, insisting upon five per cent. on all their baggage. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 38 The outsides, and the horses, and the coachman, seemed reduced to a torpid quietness. 1842 SYD. SMITH *Let. Locking in on Railw.* Wks. 1859 II. 302/2 When first mail coaches began to travel twelve miles an hour, the outsides..were never tied to the roof.

7. In phr. *outside in* (usually with *turn*): So that the outer side becomes the inner; = inside out.

1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Clinker* 23 Apr., The Circus.. looks like Vespasian's amphitheatre turned outside in. 1885 J. NYE *Bro. Jonathan* II. 166 Preaching..as if the great world were to be turned inside out, or outside in. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* i. 18 He did not know that a keeper is only a poacher turned outside in, and a poacher a keeper turned inside out.

B. *adj.* 1. That is on, or belongs to, the outer side, surface, edge, or boundary,

Outside callipers, a pair of callipers for measuring the outside diameter of a body; *outside edge* (*Skating*): see EDGE *sb.* 7 b; *outside finish*, requisites for completing the exterior of a wooden building (Webster 1892); *outside (jaunting) car*: see JAUNTING-CAR.

1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 184 [The] out-side beauty [of the durian is] no way equall to the inside goodnesse and vertues. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 244 Outside and inside Lathing for Plastring. 1733 Tull *Horse-hoeing Husb.* xi. 129 The Outside Rows of Wheat, from which the Earth is Hoed off, before or in the Beginning of Winter. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. iv. 158 They found her wales and outside planks extremely defective. 1815 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 69 A Sailor, who was an outside passenger. 1824 J. Johnson *Typogr.* II. 560 Twenty quires to the ream, of which the two outside quires are called corded or cassie. 1854 Ronalds & Richardson *Chem. Technol.* I. 249 The outside walls are built hollow, having an air-vent 3 inches wide. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Outside Muster-paper*, a paper with the outer part blank, but the inner portion ruled and headed; supplied to form the cover of ships' books. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 429/1 Inside and outside calipers. 1887 *Spectator* 25 June 866/1 On his arrival in Dublin, he was profoundly impressed by the Irish outside-car.

2. Situated, or having its origin or operation, without; that resides without some place or area; that works out of the house, or out of a workshop or factory.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 260/1 Some engines have been recently introduced in which an attempt is made to combine the advantages of inside and outside bearings. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 38 Enough to have an outside perception of his degree and kind of merit. 1862 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* III. 101 Mine [room] is quiet as the grave from outside noises. 1871 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Dec 28 Outside-cylinder engines are those in which the cylinders are placed outside the smoke-box. 1900 *Fabian News* X. 28/1 'Outside' work means work done entirely in the home by an 'outside' worker. *Mod.* Engage an outside porter to wheel your luggage from one station to the other. A window affording no view of the outside world.

b. *Austral.* Situated without the line of settlement; situated in the bush.

1881 A. C. Grant *Bush-Life in Queensld* I. xi. 162 The cattle-buyer, who had a large experience on the out-side country. 1885 Mrs. C. Praed *Head-Station* II. ix 178 I'm to have charge of one of the outside sheep stations, at what seems to me a liberal salary.

3. Not included in or belonging to the place, establishment, institution, or society in question.

1881 *Daily News* 13 Sept. 5/1 Outside opinion has evidently had its influence on the City Fathers. 1884 *Manch. Exam* 14 May 5/5 The outside public appear disposed to take Mr. C— at his own valuation. 1886 in *Pall Mall G.* 7 Aug. 1/2 In matters relating to its exhibitions the Royal Academy stands on the same footing with regard to 'outside' artists, as the Society of British Artists, the Institutes, and other private societies holding open exhibitions. 1894 *Westm. Gaz* 23 Apr. 6/1 More destructive to the business of 'outside' brokers than the action of the Stock Exchange in depriving them of the 'tape'.

†**4.** That has only an outside, or external appearance, without internal reality or substance; having empty show; superficial. *Obs.*

1643 Milton *Divorce* I. vi, Where love cannot be, there can be left of wedlock nothing, but the empty husk of an outside matrimony. 1679 Prance *Addit. Nat. Pop. Pilot* 12 Used by the Professors of that outside Religion. 1728 Pope *Dunc.* I. 135 The rest [books] on Out-side merit but presume, Or serve..to fill a room.

5. Reaching the utmost limit; utmost, farthest, greatest, extreme.

1857 Trollope *Barchester T.* i. 2 The outside period during which breath could be supported within the body of the dying man. 1893 Mundella in *Daily News* 21 Feb 3/3, I believe .. I have given you the very outside prices that are being paid.

C. *adv.* (Short for *on* or *to the outside*.)

1. Of position: On the outside of certain limits; externally; out in the open air; in the open sea beyond a harbour; not within some body, association, or community that may be in question.

1813 T. D Broughton *Lett. fr. Mahr. C.* (1842) 55 They could .. see every thing that took place outside. 1845 M. Pattison *Ess* (1889) I. 17 The body..posted themselves, fully armed, outside, under the portico. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* iii, It was as blank a house inside as outside. 1875 E. Lucas in *Essays* Ser. I. 3 While the world outside was being opposed, convinced [etc.]. 1866 Whittier *Maids of Attitash* 133 He better sees who stands outside Than they who in procession ride. 1872 Mark Twain *Innoc. Abr.* II. 20 'Outside'..there was a tremendous sea on.

2. Of motion or direction: To the exterior.

1889 'R. Boldrewood' *Robbery under Arms* xxiv, The men and women were ordered to come outside. *M d.* Some of the party stepped outside to get a better view of the lightning.

3. Outside of, *prep. phr.* (cf. Out of). **a.** Without the walls, limits, or bounds of; not within; exterior to; also, To the exterior of, outward from.

Outside of a horse (colloq.) on horseback; *to get outside of (slang)*, (*a*) to swallow (so *to be outside of*); (*b*) *U.S.* to master or understand (Farmer *Americanisms* 1889).

1839 40 I Taylor *Anc. Chr.* (1842) II. vii. 303 The sepulchre lay outside of the ancient city. 1878 O. W. Holmes *Motley* 69 His objects of interest outside of his special work. 1889 'R. Boldrewood' *Robbery under Arms* xv, He looked better outside of a horse than on his own legs. 1890 D. Arrowsmith in *Big Game N. Amer.* 521 My wife said she knew, from his [a racoon's] full stomach and his sneaking look, that he was outside of her pet turkey.

b. *U. S. colloq.* Beyond the number or body of, with the exception of.

1889 Farmer *Americanisms* s v., Outside of the tradesmen there was no one at the meeting. 1890 *Century Mag.* 127/2, I do not often see anybody outside of my servants, being not at all given to visiting.

D. *prep.* (Shortened from *outside of.*)

(*Without-side the door* is used, *c* 1760, by Mrs. F. Sheridan *Sidney Bidulph* II. 298, III. 221.)

1. Outside of; on the outer side of; external to. *Outside the ropes (slang)*, without knowledge of a matter; in the position of an outsider.

1826 J. H. Newman *Lett.* (1891) I. 140 As I came outside the Southampton coach to Oxford, I felt as if I could have rooted up St. Mary's spire. 1846 *Penny Cycl.* Suppl. II. 670/1 [Engines] in which the cylinders are fixed outside the framing. 1852 Gladstone *Gleam.* (1879) IV. 151 All countries outside the Roman border. 1861 Lever *One of Them* lii, Until I came to understand the thing, I was always 'outside the ropes'. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 180 The cause of the tides is to be found outside our earth.

b. Beyond the limits of (any domain of action or thought, any subject or matter).

1852 Gladstone *Gleam.* (1879) IV. 210 Those services, which lie outside the common routine. 1877 L. Tollemache in *Fortn. Rev.* Dec. 848 Natural forces are in themselves neither moral nor immoral, but outside morality. 1894 J. T. Fowler *Adamnan* Introd. 67 Any description of them would be outside the purpose of the present work.

c. Beyond, in addition to, besides, except. *dial.*

1868 Yates *Rock Ahead* I. ii, 'Outside them two, and the Squire in his grave nobody..knows the rights of the story.'

2. Of motion or direction: To the outer side of, to the exterior of, to what lies without or beyond.

1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. xxix. 384 [They] flung themselves outside the skin between us. 1885 *Law Rep.* 29 Chanc. Div 451 The Court cannot go outside the pleadings in the present action. 1896 *Daily News* 29 Sept. 6/4 'Will you be so kind as to go outside the door and shut it?'

3. *Comb.* **Outsideman,** a man who does work outside.

1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1861) II 447/1 The outside-man, whose business it is to attend to the pipe, which reaches from the cesspool to the gullyhole.

Outsi·ded, *a. rare.* [f. prec. sb. + -ED 2.] Having (such and such) an outside or surface.

1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 146 There are not two bodies..so smoothly outsided, but that being clapt together, would leave as many leastings of room between them, as those they touch at.

Outsi·dedness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] **a.** The quality of having an outside or surface. **b.** Outsideness, externality.

1854 J Scoffern in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem* II. 224 Dependent on the depth of the basket—on the amount of *outsidedness*, to use an allowable expression, possessed by the apparatus. 1897 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 536 A Celt standing outside his social world, would doubtless exaggerate whatever he had happened to carry with him into his outsidedness.

†**Ou·tsidely,** *adv. Obs. rare*—1. [f. Outside *a.* + -LY 2.] Externally.

1803 W. Taylor in Robberds *Mem.* I. 457 You say something outsidely rude and insidely civil about its being my choice to edit.

Outsi·deness. [f. Outside *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being outside; externality, externalism.

1647 Trapp *Comm. Matt.* vi. 16 Their outsideness is an utter abomination. — *Comm. Rev* xvii. 4 To note her hypocrisie and outsidenesse, gold without, copper within. 1850 Bushnell *God in Christ* 267 Our modern piety has an air of lightness and outsideness rather as if it were wholly of ourselves, not a life of God in the Soul. 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Mar. 336 His evident outsideness towards it.

Outsider (outsoi·dəɹ). [f. Outside *sb.* + -ER 1.]

1. One who is outside any enclosure, barrier, or boundary, material or figurative; *esp.* one who is outside of or does not belong to a specified company, set, or party, a non-member; hence, one unconnected or unacquainted with a matter, uninitiated into a profession or body having special knowledge, or the like.

1800 Jane Austen *Lett.* (1884) I. 245 There was a whist and a casino table, and six outsiders. 1833 Fonblanque *Eng. Under 7 Administ* (1837) II 354 Those he cannot entertain, the outsiders, 'without a home to cover them'. 1844 in Marsh *Eng. Lang* (1860) 274 [At the Baltimore convention of 1844,..a prominent member energetically protested against all interference with the business of the meeting by] outsiders. [The word, if not absolutely new, was at least new to most of those who read the proceedings ..and it was now for the first time employed in a serious way.] 1847 *Lit. Gaz.* July 499/1 All Irish fights ought to be left, by outsiders who value their own safety, to be fought out by the combatants. 1852 Dickens *Bleak Ho.* li, He is only an outsider, and is not in the mysteries. *a* 1860 *Lowell Jrnl.* (Bartlett), A large number of outsiders have gone to the free-soil convention at Buffalo. 1886 J. K. Jerome *Idle Thoughts* 31 Outsiders, you know, often see most of the game.

b. *Horse-racing.* A horse not included among the 'favourites', and against which in betting long odds are laid; one not 'in the running'; also *fig.*

1857 G. A. Lawrence *Guy Livingstone* xxv, It was evident he was still the favourite, and that all others were complete 'outsiders'. 1874 Burnand *My Time* xxvii 273 As an outsider from an unknown stable may falsify all prognostications about a Derby favourite.

2. In literal sense: One whose position is on the outside of some group or series; an outside man.

1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* I. v, Here come two of the bulldogs, bursting through the outsiders [of a football scrummage]; in they go, straight to the heart of the scrummage. 1897 P. Warung *Tales Old Regime* 84 One day, Phillips was 'outsider' on his chain. That is to say, he was working nearest the shaft in a gallery...West was outsider in the adjacent gallery.

3. An outside jaunting-car.

1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Jan. 10/2 If we are to judge by the figures set out by the Chief Commissioner of the Dublin Police in his latest report, the popularity of the 'outsider' is on the wane. In a single year the number of cars has been reduced by sixty-two.

4. *pl.* A pair of nippers with semi-tubular jaws, which can be inserted into a keyhole from the outside so as to grasp and turn the key.

1875 in Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1896 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Disp.* 15 Jan. 1/8 The burglary must have been well planned. Three of the doors..were opened by means of outsiders.

Out-sifting to **Out-sigh**: see Out-.

Outsight[1] (ou·tsəit). [Out- 7. Cf. Ger. *aussicht*, Du. *uitzicht*.]

1. Sight of that which is without; perception of external things; faculty of observation or outlook.

1605 Breton *Old Man's Lesson* D j, If a Man have not both his Insight and his Outsight, he may pay home for his blindnesse. 1863 E. Fitzgerald *Let. in Eldin. Rev.* (1894) Oct. 383 Wiser men with keener outsight and insight. 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* I. 747 A special gift, an art of arts, More insight and more outsight and much more Will to use both of those than boast my mates.

†**2.** Prospect beyond or ahead; outlook. *Obs.*

a 1598 Rollock *Lect. 1 Thess.* iii. (1606) 165 When a man .. will not followe on Gods will, except he see a faire outsight, and get great reasons wherefore he should doe this, or that..The Lord will let him followe his owne will.

†**3.** The act of looking, look. *Obs.*

1681 Rycaut tr. *Gracian's Critick* 183 She showed a fair face, and outsight to all, but evil actions.

Ou·tsight[2]. *Sc.* and *north dial. Obs* or *arch.* [Derivation uncertain: cf. Insight *sb.*] Movable goods or substance out of doors; also *attrib.* as *outsight plenishing.*

a 1670 Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (1851) II 417 He distroyit the haill rawis of Strathbogie Cornefeild lands, outsicht, insicht, horss, nolt, scheip. 1773 Erskine *Instit.* III. viii. § 18 In what is called outsight plenishing or moveables without doors, the heirship may be drawn of horses, cows, oxen; and of all the implements of agriculture, as ploughs, harrows, carts, etc. 1814 Scott *Waav* xv, Their whole goods and gear, corn, cattle, horse, nolt, sheep, outsight and insight plenishing. 1818 — *Hrt. Midl.* viii, Poindings of outsight and insight plenishing. [1892 H Aikstie *Pilgrim. Land of Burns* 69 (E. D D.), I saw nae wanworths gaun either in the outsight or insight plenishin'.]

Outsi·n, *v.* [Out- 18, 17.]

1 *trans.* To surpass in sinning; to sin more than.

1606 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iv. I *Trophies* 1227 The Heav'n-sunk Cities in Asphaltis Fen. Glad, by thy Sons, to be out-sinned so 176. Wesley *Serm.* lxvi 2, Wks 1811 IX. 216 We ..The Heathens unbaptized out sin I 1772 Fletcher *Logica Genev.* 105 Should I out-sin Manasses himself.

2. To go beyond the limit of in sinning.

1646 H Lawrence *Comm. Angells* 151 In a word, wee cannot out sin his pardon, or grace, by any thing but unbelife 1677 W. Sherlock *Answ. T. Dawson* 17 Some men may out-sin the day of Grace 1724 R Welton *Christ. Faith & Pract.* 209 A man has out sinned the vertue of his Saviour's sacrifice.

Outsi·ng, *v.* [Out- 18, 14, 15.]

1. *trans.* To excel in singing. Also *refl.*

1603 Breton *Dignitie of Man* (1879) 14/2 In sweetnesse the Nightingale [will] outsing him. 1733 Swift *On Poetry*, How wrong a taste prevails among us; How much our ancestors out-sung us 1878 J. Todhunter *Alcestis* (1879) 9 Our old Chrysippus, His eyes aglow with an immortal fire, Vows to outsing himself. 'Twill be rare singing.

b. To overcome or get the better of by singing.

1830 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. iv. (1863) 222 She would sing over the washing tub..out-singing Martha's scolding. 1885 *Athenæum* 19 Sept. 378/3 Each appeared to be trying to outsing the other.

2. a. *intr.* To sing out; to burst out into song.

b. *trans.* To express by singing.

1877 Whittier *Witch of Wenham* 226 The meadow-lark outsang. 1886 *Good Words* 308 This joy the birds outsing.

Out-sister: see Out- 2.

Outsit, *v.* [Out- 17, 18.]

1. *trans.* To sit beyond the time or duration of.

1658 Osborn *Adv. Son* (1673) 24 That such as begin then, though they out-sit the Sun, will be delivered of the fury.. before the Watch be set. 1692 South *Serm.* (1697) I 28 He that prolongs his meals, how quickly does he out-sit his pleasure? 1882 Woodford in *Life of Fr. Wilberforce* III. 357 We outsate the twilight, drawing from the rich stores of the old statesman's memory.

2. To sit longer than.

1885 G Meredith *Diana* xxviii, Dacier could allow Mr. Hepburn to outsit him. 1894 *Cornh Mag.* May 496 Bab outsits all the other guests at tea.

Out-skill to **Out-skip**: see Out-.

†**Ou·tski·n.** *Obs.* [f. Out- 3 + Skin. Outer or external skin; epidermis. Also *fig.*

1640 Shirley *Coronation* v. i, The barke and outskinne of a common wealth.

Ou·tski·rrer. *Sc. rare.* [f. Out- 8 + *skirrer*, Scurrer, a scout.] A scout; = Outscourer.

1832 Tytler *Lives Scott. Worthies* 413 He had acquired by his spies and outskirrers a perfect knowledge of the disposition of the army of Lorn.

Outskirt (ou·tskəɹt). [Out- 3.]

1. The outer border. Now only in *pl.*

a. 1596 Spenser *State Irel.* Wks (Globe) 668/1 They might keepe both the O-Relyes, and also the O-Farrels, and all that out-skirte of Meathe in awe.

b. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* II. § 84 He lay near Newburn in the Out-skirts of Northumberland. 1732 W. Fownes in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II 167 There are many places, in the out-skirts of the city, very proper. 1778 *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 136 The parishes ..comprehend many central parts ..and also contain all the out-skirts. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Life in Wilts* viii. 102 On the outskirts of the wood were

the dwellings. 1861 Geo. Eliot *Silas M.* 3 One of those barren parishes lying on the outskirts of civilisation .. inhabited by meagre sheep and thinly-scattered shepherds.

fig. 1821 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. *Old Benchers I. T.*, The remote edges and outskirts of history. 1829 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) II. 78 The wondrous outskirts of Idealism.

2. *attrib.* or quasi-*adj.* Situated on the outskirts.

1835 Isaac Taylor *Spir. Despot.* vi. (1855) 270 Horrid and sanguinary rites prevailed among the less civilized and outskirt nations of the empire. 1841-4 Emerson *Ess.* Ser. II. vi. (1876) 156 This is but outskirt and far-off reflection and echo of the triumph.

Hence **Ou·tskirter**, one who stands or hangs on the outskirts.

1831 Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) II. 28 At least 100 more [rooks] were picked up by outskirters and other parties. 1878 Stevenson *Inland Voy.* (1896) 223 To be even one of the outskirters of art, leaves a fine stamp on a man's countenance.

Outski·rt, *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.: cf. Skirt *v.*] *trans.* To skirt. **a.** To form one of the outskirts of, to border. **b.** To pass along the outskirts of.

1818 Keats *Endym.* I. 250 What time thou wanderest at eventide Through sunny meadows that outskirt the side Of thine enmossed realms. 1870 T. Hardy *Wessex Poems* 41, I did not out-skirt the spot That no spot on earth excels.

Hence **Outskirting** *ppl. a.*, bordering, lying on the outskirts.

1845 Darwin *Voy Nat.* iii. (1879) 42 The outskirting houses rose out of the plain like isolated beings.

Out-slander, etc.: see Out-.

Outsla·ng, *v.* [Out- 21.] *trans.* To outdo in the use of slang.

1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xxxiv, Put him at Iffley Lock, and he could out-slang the boldest bargeman. 1866 Felton *Anc. & Mod Gr.* II. i. ix. 156 Dealing in slander and slang until they have outslandered and outslanged the natural masters of these vulgar arts.

Outslee·p, *v.* [Out- 17, 18, 16.]

1. *trans.* To sleep beyond (a specified time, etc.).

1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* v. i. 372, I feare we shall out-sleepe the coming morne, As much as we this night haue ouerwatcht. 1814 Cary *Dante* (Chandos) 310 [A] babe, that had outslept his wont.

2. To sleep longer than (another).

1690 Shadwell *Am. Bigot* v, Thou wouldst outsleep the seven sleepers.

3. To sleep (a period of time, etc.) out or to an end; to sleep till or beyond the end of.

1784 Cowper *Task* vi. 313 Where on his bed of wool and matted leaves He has outslept the winter. 1862 Mrs. Malcolm tr. *Freytag's Pict. Germ. Life* I. 172 When he had outslept his drunkenness he roused himself. 1871-4 J. Thomson *City Dreadf Nt.* xiii. ii, He would outsleep another term of care.

Out-slide to **Out-slink**: see Out-.

†**Outsli·ng,** *v. Obs.* [Out- 15.] *trans.* To sling out, throw out from or as from a sling.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5987, I shal hym make his pens outslynge, But they in his gerner sprynge. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 13 Tha within hes maid defence richt lang, Baith arrowis schot, and greit stonis outslang Attouir the wall. 1647 H. More *Song of Soul* II. ii iii. v, 'Tis opinion That makes the..thundring engine murd'rous balls out-sling.

†**Outsli·p,** *v Obs.* [Out- 15, 17.]

1 *trans.* To slip away from; to evade, escape.

a 1643 J. Shute *Judgem. & Mercy* (1645) 193 Filthy people that outslip the morning prayer. 1693 Prideaux *Lett.* (Camden) 164 Ye officers on horseback rod after him..but he outslipd them all and got clear away.

2. To let slip by, to miss.

1649 Blithe *Eng Improv. Impr.* (1653) To Husband Man, I am confident better sometimes lose the land, than land, seed, and all your labour, as many do that outslip the season.

†**Outsme·ll,** *v. Obs.* [Out- 15, 18.]

1. *trans.* To smell out, discover by smelling.

c 1550 Bale *K Johan* (Camden) 77 *S.* Naye, that is suche a lye as easely wyll be felte. *D.* Tush, man, amonge fooles it never wyll be out smelte.

2. To surpass in pungency of smell; to smell stronger than; also *fig.*

1603 Harsnet *Pop. Impost.* 71 Verily these doe out-smel the Devil by farre. 1647 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) I. 44 The plot outsmells old Atkins' breeches.

Out-smi·le, *v.* [Out- 18 c, 18.] *trans.* **a.** To overcome by smiling. **b.** To outdo in smiling.

1830 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser iv. (1863) 222 She would.. smile through the washing-week .. out-smiling Martha's frowns. 1894 R Bridges *Shorter Poems* 39 Autumn lingers but to outsmile the May.

Out-snatch, -snore, etc.: see Out-.

Outsoar (outsō·r), *v.* [Out- 18.] *trans.* To soar above or beyond; to exceed in height of flight. Chiefly *fig.*

1674 *Gent. Tongue* ix. § 13 Let them clog their wings with the remembrance of those who have outsoar'd them..in true worth 1741 Richardson *Pamela* II. 286 This amiable Girl..will out-soar us both, infinitely out-soar us. 1856 Mrs. Browning *Aur. Leigh* I. 410 By how many feet Mount Chimborazo outsoars Teneriffe. 1892 *Literary World* 5 Feb. 117/1 Attempting to outsoar Milton's eagle wings.

Ou·t-sole. [Out- 3.] The outer sole of a shoe, which comes in contact with the ground.

1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 649/2 To secure the outsole to the insole for future sewing or pegging. 1894 *Daily News* 1 May 8/3 One stall where oak outsoles, hemlock half-soles, Virginian oak sides, ..are displayed.

Out-sonnet, -sound, etc.: see Out-.

Ou·tspa·n, *sb.*[1] *S. Africa.* [f. Outspan *v.*[1]] The action of outspanning or unyoking; the time or place of outspanning or encampment.

1852 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXI. 294 You take a stroll with your gun during the 'out-span'. 1885 W. Greswell in *Macm. Mag.* Feb. 284/2 An extemporised lunch at a well-known outspan, consisting of many veldt dainties. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Nov. 4/3 Every town has a public outspan, where cattle can graze and travellers stop for the night.

attrib. 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 339/2 After reaching our outspan ground. 1884 *Chr. World* 21 Feb. 134/3 A walk round about the outspan places was interesting.

Ou·tspa·n, *sb.*[2] [Out- 7: cf. Outspan *v.*[2]] The extended or outstretched span (of an arch).

1887 Browning *Parleyings, B. de Mandeville* x, Earth's centre and sky's outspan, all's informed Equally by sun's efflux.

Outspan (ou·tspæ n), *v.*[1] *South Africa.* [ad. Du. *uitspannen*, f. *uit* adv., out + *spannen* to span, stretch, bend, put horses to.] To unyoke or unhitch oxen from a wagon; to unharness horses; hence, to encamp. **a.** *intr.* **b.** *trans.*

a. 1824 Burchell *Trav.* I. 52 They very frequently unyoke, or outspan, as it is called, at Salt River. 1850 R. G. Cumming *Hunter's Life S Afr.* (ed. 2) I. 59, I marched right through the town and outspanned about a quarter of a mile beyond it. 1893 Selous *Trav. S. E. Africa* 10 We outspanned near a Boer farm.

b. 1866 *Port Elis Telegr* 6 Nov., Found guilty of stealing twenty reims..from a wagon. outspanned at the North-end. 1883 J. Mackenzie *Day-dawn in Dark places* 8 The six waggons, when 'outspanned' for the night, were drawn near to each other.

Hence **Ou·tspa·nned** *ppl. a.*, **-spa·nning** *vbl. sb.*

1893 *Month* Feb. 197 He was standing by the out-spanned wagon. 1899 *Strand Mag.* Mar. 270/1 [He] pointed .. to the outspanned bullocks. 1894 H. Nisbet *Bush Girl's Rom.* p. iii, I do not think we forget these 'out-spannings' while we are driving our cattle in other directions.

Outspa·n, *v.*[2] *rare.* [Out- 14, 17.] **a.** *intr.* To stretch out or extend in span, as an arch. **b.** *trans.* To extend beyond the span of.

1882 H. S. Holland *Logic & Life* (1885) 254 The lines of connection lose themselves, vanish, outspan our sight. 1884 Skrine *Under Two Queens* I. 18 When the storm-rack drives leeward, the rainbow outspanneth.

Outspa·rkle, *v.* [Out- 18.] *trans.* To exceed in sparkling; to sparkle more than. Hence **Outspa·rkled** *ppl. a.*

1648 J. Beaumont *Psyche* I. lxxxiv, When the starry Peacock doth display His train's full Orb, the winged People all..Let their out-sparkled Plumes sullenly fall. 1655 tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* I 18 Eyes that out-sparkled his preciousest Stones. 1821 Byron *Sardan.* II. i. 47 As many glittering spears As will out-sparkle our allies—your planets. 1871 Browning *Pr. Hohenst.* 1151 Earthborn jewelry Outsparkling the insipid firmament Blue above Terni.

Outspeak (outspī k), *v.* [Out- 17, 18, 15, 14.]

†**1.** *trans.* To utter or express more than; to be superior to in meaning or significance. *Obs.*

1603 B. Jonson *Sejanus* I. ii, Why, this indeed is physic! and outspeaks The knowledge of cheap drugs. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 127 His Treasure,..I finde at such proud Rate, that it out-speakes Possession of a Subject.

2. To outdo or excel in speaking; to speak louder, better, or more forcibly than.

1603 B Jonson *K. Jas's Coronat. Entertainm.* Wks. 530/2 Whose graces do as far outspeak your fame As fame doth silence 1658 Cokaine *Trappolin* I. ii, Admired Princess, you out-speak me much, But never shall out-love me 1868 Lynch *Rosalet* cxxi. ii, What, will the prince outspeak the voice That pierced to Lazarus in his grave?

3. To speak (something) out; to utter, declare.

1635-56 Cowley *Davideis* II. 177 The Praise you pleas'd (great Prince) on me to spend, Was all out-spoken when you stil'd me Friend. 1850 Lynch *Theo. Trin.* xii. 231 A love is imaged in the sky, too great to be outspoken.

4. *intr.* To speak out, utter one's voice.

[1804 Campbell *Id. Ullin's Dau.* v, Out spoke the hardy Highland wight, I'll go, my chief, I'm ready.] 1832 Lytton *Eugene A.* I. ii, And now outspake the Corporal. *a* 1865 Aytoun *Scheik of Sinai* ii, And thus outspake the Moor.

Ou·tspea·ker. [Out- 8.] One that speaks out.

1858 Trench *Synon. N. T.* vi. (1876) 20 The προφήτης is the outspeaker.

Ou·tspea·king, *vbl. sb.* [Out- 9.] The action of speaking out or uttering in words, esp. straight out or without reserve; frank or candid utterance.

1845-6 Trench *Huls. Lect.* Ser. I. ii. 29 These may be deep out-speakings of the spiritual needs of man. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 29 July 136/1 Briskness and outspeaking and brevity are virtues which go a long way in buying and selling.

So **Ou·tspea·king** *ppl. a.* [Out- 10], that speaks out, that speaks plainly or candidly.

1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* xxxvi, You are for ever telling her the same thing yourself in fifty plain, out-speaking ways. 1859 Helps *Friends in C.* Ser. II. I. 133, I have always been an outspeaking man.

†**Outspe·ckle,** *sb. Sc. Obs. rare*[−1]. A spectacle or laughing-stock.

16 *Jamie Telfer* xxx. in *Bord. Minstrel*, 'Whae drives thir kye?' gan Willie say, 'To make an outspeckle o' me?'

Outspee·d, *v.* [Out- 18.] *trans.* To surpass or outstrip in speed; to run faster than.

1704 Hearne *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 324 Twelve Colts they bore him cou'd their Sire out-speed. 1724 R. Welton *Christ Faith & Pract.* 150 As swift as he rode he could not outspeed the Divine vengeance. 1802 Campbell *Lochiel's Warning* 27 Lo! the death-shot of foemen outspeeding, he rode Companionless. 1867 J. B. Rose tr *Virgil's Æneid* 337 The maiden ..on foot outsped the horse.

Outspe·nd, *v.* [Out- 17, 18.]

1. *trans.* To exceed (resources, a limit, etc.) in spending.

1586 Whetstone *Eng. Mirror* 152 His ryot in the end outspended both his fortune and credit. 1667 Pepys *Diary* 20 Feb., He do confess our straits here and everywhere else arise from our outspending our revenue. 1821 W. Taylor in Robberds *Mem.* II. 345 We out-spend our means. 1895 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XII. 828/1 She divined that otherwise he would outspend his fortune.

2. To surpass in spending; to spend more than (another).

1840 Mrs. F. Trollope *Michael Armstrong* ii, He had already acquired more envy and hatred among his friends and neighbours by [etc.] than by all his successful struggles to outspend them all. 1866 Howells *Venet. Life* xx. 350 King Cole was not a jollier old soul than Illustrissimo of that day; he outspent princes.

3. In *pa. ppls.* **Outspe·nt,** exhausted.

1818 Byron *Mazeppa* iii, Outspent with this long course, The Cossack prince rubb'd down his horse. 1825 Hogg *Queen Hynde* 62 His steed outspent was clotted o'er His neck with foam.

Ou·tspend, *sb. rare*[−1]. [f. prec.: see Out- 7.] Expenditure, outlay.

1859 I. Taylor *Logic in Theol.* 275 It is a mere outspend of savageness, to no end.

Ou·t-spent, *ppl. a.* [Out- 11.] Exhausted, completely spent.

1652 Benlowes *Theoph.* vii. xxxvii, Lord fill My out-spent raptures by thy all repairing skill. 1821 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* III. iv. 141 His own [will] Which spurred him, like an outspent horse, to death.

Out-sphere to **Out-spill**: see Out-.

Outspi·n, *v.* [Out- 14, 15 b, 18.]

†**1.** *intr.* To spout out. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1596 Spenser *F. Q.* IV. ix. 27 That through the clifts the vermeil bloud out sponne.

2. *trans.* To spin (a thread) to its full length; said *fig.* of the thread of life, etc.

1616 B. Jonson *Epigr.* xlii, Or that his long-yearn'd life Were quite out-spun. 1634 Sir T Herbert *Trav.* 127 Till hee had out-spun the yeares of old Methusala. 1844 Whittier *Texas* 13 Patience..with her weary thread outspun Murmurs that her work is done.

3. To outdo or excel in spinning.

1742 Young *Nt. Th* I. 380 On this perhaps..we build Our mountain-hopes, spin out eternal schemes As we the Fatal Sisters could outspin.

Out-spirit to **Out-splendour**: see Out-.

Out-spit, *v.* [Out- 18.] *trans.* To outdo or surpass in spitting (venom).

1648 J. Beaumont *Psyche* XVIII. clxi, Menander..by That cankering liquor so infected grew That Simon he out-spit in Heresy.

Ou·tspi·tting, *vbl sb.* [Out- 9] The action of spitting out; that which is spat out.

1870 A. B. Mitford in *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Aug. 143 These outspittings from pious mouths.

Ou·tspo·ken (stress variable), *ppl. a.* orig. *Sc.* [Out- 11, from *speak out*; the pa. pple. has here a resultant force, as in 'well spoken', 'well read'.]

1. Given to speaking out; free or unreserved in speech; candid, frank; direct in speech.

1808 Jamieson, *Outspoken*, Given to freedom of speech, not accustomed to conceal one's sentiments, S. 1820 *Smugglers* II. iv. 63 I've heard she was a wee out-spoken. 1824 Scott *Let. to Joanna Baillie* 9 Feb. in Lockhart, He is not, you know, very outspoken. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* II. I. iv, Camille is wittier than ever, and more outspoken. 1849 Dickens *Dav. Copp.* xvi, I am perfectly honest and outspoken 1884 Pae *Eustace* 15 He is very outspoken; but he does not mean to be rude.

b. Of things said: Free from reserve, distinct.

1869 Trollope *He Knew* lviii (1878) 323 Priscilla's approval of her sister's conduct was clear, outspoken, and satisfactory. 1880 *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 213 Mr. Gladstone's outspoken observations. 1882-3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2034 A party with very outspoken reformatory tendencies.

2. Spoken out, uttered, expressed in words.

1882 Miss Braddon *Mt. Royal* I. i. 33 'All that is to be known of the outside of him', said Jessie, answering the girl's outspoken thought.

Ou·tspo·kenly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly [2].] In an outspoken manner; straightforwardly, candidly.

1855 *Tait's Mag.* XXII. 422 Many women do love as eagerly,..as outspokenly, as pursuingly—as Caroline Helstone is said to have done. 1869 Ruskin *Q. of Air* § 9 Both of them outspokenly religious, and entirely sincere men.

Ou·tspo·kenness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being outspoken; frankness of speech.

1852 S. G. Rowe *Recoll. of R. R. Wormeley* (1879) 113 The main feature of his character was openness, or, to coin a word, outspokenness. Whatever he thought he spoke right out. 1854 Mrs. Gaskell *North & S.* viii, But the very out-spokenness marked their innocence of any intention to hurt her delicacy. 1893 A. V. Dicey *Leap in Dark* 194 You cannot from the nature of things combine the advantages of reticence and of outspokenness.

Outsport, etc.: see Out-.

Outspread (ou·tspred), *sb.* [Out- 7.]

1. The action of spreading out; expansion.

1841 Calhoun *Wks.* III. 604 The rapid and wide out-spread after game, pasturage, or choice spots on which to settle down. 1848 R. I. Wilberforce *Doct. Incarnation* v. (1852) 96 That mighty outspread of the Fourth Empire.

2. *concr.* An expanse or expansion.

1856 Mrs. Browning *Aur. Leigh* vii. 291 Pushing wide Rich outspreads of the vineyards and the corn. 1895 A. I. McConnochie *Deeside* viii. (ed. 2) 89 Formerly the haugh.. at this point was but a barren out-spread of the Tanner.

Ou·tspread, *ppl. a.* [Out- 11.] Spread out or abroad; expanded, extended; diffused abroad.

1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect. Script.* 306 This *expansum* is the..out-spread firmament. 1743 J. DAVIDSON *Æneid* VII. 181 On the outspread skins. 1858 KINGSLEY *Saint Maura* 19 And plead..with outspread arms.

Outspread (outspre·d), *v.* [OUT- 15, 18.]

1. *trans.* To spread out; to stretch out, expand, extend.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xliii. 22 If we outsprede our hend til alien god. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 109 It ys a dispytous Instrument, þat outspredys it in many maners. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XIII. lxv, Scorching sunne so hot his beames outspreeds. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* I. 287 Their plumes immense Rose, one by one, till all outspreaded were. 1885 H. M. STANLEY *Congo* XXVI. II. 6 That white-collared fish eagle out-spreading his wings for flight.

† 2. To exceed in expanse. *Obs.*

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* III. ix. 338 Grant the King's Palace outspread the Temple in greatness.

Ou·tspread·ing, *vbl. sb.* [OUT- 9] The action of spreading out.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 90 þe kynde of þe planetys ressayues þe kynde of out-spredyng of waterys. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 112 So wide and universal shall the outspreading be. 1883 A. ROBERTS *O. T. Revision* v. 106 Can any understand the outspreading of the clouds?

So **Ou·tspread·ing** *ppl. a.*, that spreads out.

1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midloth.* XXI, Then, weel may we take wi' patience our share and portion of this outspreading reproach. 1850 BUSHNELL *God in Christ* 328 An outspreading era of life.

Ou·tspring, *sb.* [OUT- 7.] The act of springing out or forth; the issuing out.

1557 *Primer Sarum* Ps. lxiv, Thou..multipliest the springes of it with soft showers, it shall englad the outspringes. 1891 FROUDE *Cath. Aragon* Introd. 12 The era of Elizabeth was the outspring of the movement which Henry VIII commenced.

Outspri·ng, *v.* [OUT- 14, 18.]

1. *intr.* To spring out, issue forth. (In ME. two words; now only poetic.)

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9442 Duntes þer were strong inou, þat þet fur out sprong Of þe helmes al aboute. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Doctor's T.* 111 The fame out sprong on eueiy syde Bothe of hir beautee and hir bountee wyde. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXXIII. 111 The fowlis all at the fedrem dang ..Quhill all the pennis of it ow[t]sprang. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* V. vi. 5 From every tent..Our bands outsprung and seized their arms.

† b. To spring by birth. *Obs.*

a 1547 SURREY *Æneid* IV. (1557) E ij, There comen is to Tyrians court Æneas one outsprong of Troyan blood. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I 110 Flurished, and sumtyme outsprang frome thir generationns..mony men excellent in the commendatione and gude reporte of leirning & virtue.

2. *trans* To spring beyond or farther than.

1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 402 A..second Brother liued, whose ill out-sprung..the elder.

So **Ou·tspri·nging** *vbl. sb.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xxviii. (1495) 341 Shinynge is outspryngynge and streming out of the substaunce of lyghte.

Out-sprout to **Out-spurt**: see OUT-.

† **Ou·t-spy.** *Obs.* One sent out to spy, a scout.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 802 The out spy thus was lost fra Makfadyane.

Out-squall to **Out-stall**: see OUT-.

Outstand (outstæ·nd), *v.* [OUT- 15 b, 17, 14.]

I. *trans.* 1. To stand or hold out against; to resist to the end, to endure successfully. Now *dial.*

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xli. 13 David .manfully outstood those assaults of temptacions. 1629 GAULE *Holy Madn.* 165 A Lion will outstand a Man. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. (1723) 40 Sure never to outstand the first Assault. *c* 1800 K. WHITE *Lett.* Poet. Wks. (1837) 323 Outstand the tide of ages. 1805 EUGENIA DI ACTON *Nuns of Desert* II. 87 Who has experienced and outstood the base designs of him she loved and trusted. 1875 *Sussex Gloss.* s. v., He wanted to have the calf for three pound ten, but I out-stood him upon that

b. To maintain in opposition; to contradict (a person) obstinately. *dial.*

1658 A. FOX *Wurts' Surg.* V. 362 Those Nurses..which were to look to the Children, .outstand it most that the Child was not hurt. 1883 *Hampsh. Gloss.* s. v., She outstood me wi' that 'ere lie. 1887 *Kent Gloss.* s.v., He outstood me that he hadn't seen him.

2. To stand out or stay beyond (in time). *arch.*

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. vi. 207, I haue out-stood my time. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 458 If we out-stand the Season of Grace. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* XVI. (1902) 161.

II. *intr.* Cf. OUTSTANDING *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

3. To stand out distinctly or prominently.

1755 JOHNSON, *Outstand*, to protuberate from the main body. 1848 CLOUGH *Bothie* VI, Cottages here and there outstanding bare on the mountain. 1900 S. PHILLIPS *Paolo & Francesca* II. 50 The foam is on his lips, The veins outstand.

4. Of a ship: To stand out or away from the land; to sail outwards.

1866 WHITTIER *Dead Ship Harpswell* 13 Many a keel shall seaward turn And many a sail outstand.

Ou·tsta·nder. *Sc.* [Agent-n. from prec. (sense 1).] One who stands out in dissent or resistance.

a 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1850) I. 153 To bring the Marques..and all vther outstanderis to cum in and subscrive thair covenant. *Ibid.* (1792) I. 223 He was a papist, and outstander against the good cause. 1900 W. WATT *Aberdeen & Banff* XI. 267 The only important outstanders from the subscription to the promise of canonical obedience.

Ou·tsta·nding, *vbl. sb.* [OUT- 9: cf. OUTSTAND *v*]

† 1. A jutting out or projecting; a projection.

1611 COTGR., *Surmontement des iouës*, a chuffie outstanding, or swelling of the cheeks. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Reliq.* (1651) 245 *Pergoli*...which are certain ballised out-standings to satisfie curiosity of sight.

2. The action of standing out in opposition. *Sc.*

a 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1850) I. 231 Banf payit severlie for his outstanding 1900 W. WATT *Aberdeen & Banff* X. 251 For outstanding against the good cause Irvine of Drum and Gordon of Haddo..were arrested

3. *pl.* Outstanding amounts; unsettled accounts.

1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 5 Such as had outstandings abroad which they were entitled to draw in. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Apr. 5/2 If the Argentine Government were unable to pay up outstandings.

Ou·tsta·nding (stress variable), *ppl. a.* [OUT- 10: cf. OUTSTAND *v.*]

1. That stands out or projects; projecting, prominent, detached.

1611 COTGR. s. v. *Herce*, Full of sharp, strong, and outstanding. pins. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* VII. 148 The gigantic leaf..furnished..with outstanding veins of great depth. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 168 The outstanding wedge-shaped masses were once connected with this main body. 1896 *Daily News* 9 Apr. 6/5 Those who prefer supple and clinging fabrics to those which are stiff and outstanding.

2. *fig.* Standing out from the rest; prominent, conspicuous, eminent; striking.

1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* II. vi. (1851) 154 A violent outstanding exception. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 264 The great outstanding facts, which our Lord has pointed out. 1890 *Edinburgh Mag.* CXLVIII. 670/1 The most outstanding speaker in the General Assembly. 1899 *Spectator* 11 Feb. 208 There are many interesting articles, but there is hardly one of outstanding importance.

3. That stands out in resistance or opposition.

a 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1792) I. 132 (Jam.) Outstanding ministers.

4. That stands over or continues in existence; that remains undetermined, unsettled, or unpaid. *Outstanding term*: see TERM.

1797 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXIII. 447 The difference between the outstanding debts and credits. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* xi 341 Still leaving outstanding and uncompensated a minute portion of the change, which requires a whole revolution of the node to compensate 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Studies Chr.* 212 A nobleman whom he had dunned for an outstanding debt. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 77 Among citizens there should be no outstanding quarrels.

5. That sets a course outward.

1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 216 The outstanding parties for war, address the great spirit every day till they set off.

Outsta·re, *v.* [OUT- 18 b.] *trans.* To outdo in staring; to stare longer or harder than; to put out of countenance by staring; to look on (the sun, etc.) without blinking or flinching.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. i. 27 (Qo. 1), I would outstare the sternest eyes that look. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* III. v, I will Outstare the terror of thy grimme aspect. 1646 CRASHAW *Delights Muses, On Isaacson's Chronol*, The eagle's eye, that can Outstare the broad-beam'd day's meridian 1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 47 He sate and all the stars outstared, Gazing them down, dog, centaur, eagle, bull.

Ou·tstart, *sb.* [OUT- 7.] The act or point of starting out; outset.

1866 DORA GREENWELL *Ess.* 152 In the first outstart of his immortal journey 1899 BARING-GOULD *Bk. of West* I. v. 75 The whole effect is marred by the one mistake made at the outstart.

Outsta·rt, *v.* [OUT- 14, 15, 17, 18.]

1. *intr.* To start, spring forth suddenly. (Properly two words.)

1382 WYCLIF *Judith* xiv. 15 And he out sterte with oute to the puple. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 227 The peple out sterte and caste the Cart to grounde. 1855 BROWNING *Heretic's Trag.* IX, Petal on petal, fierce rays unclose; Anther on anther, sharp spikes outstart.

† b. *trans.* (or *intr.* with dative). To start out from, escape from. *Obs.*

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. ii, Pelleus..kept him close y' nothing him outsterte.

2. *trans.* To spring or go beyond; to take or have the start of, to go ahead of.

1593 *Pass. Morrice* (1876) 80 He cannot see a werck outstart the bounds of modestie. 1625 JACKSON *Creed* V. i § 4 Even when this faith..shall be converted into perfect sight, everlasting confidence shall not outstart, but rather follow it. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 16 May 10 Watermen can usually outstart amateurs.

Hence **Outsta·rter**, one who starts out in front; a pioneer; **Outsta·rting** *vbl sb*

1738 in Mrs Barbauld *Life Richardson* (1804) I. 16 The..servile pursuit of those tracks which are opened for them by anti-ministerial more popular outstarters 1794 COLERIDGE *Relig. Musings* I. 94 He from his small particular orbit flies With blest outstarting!

Out-state to **Out-stature**: see OUT-.

Out-sta·tion. [OUT- 1, 3.] A station at a distance from head-quarters or from the centre of population or business; a subordinate station on the outskirts of a district, etc. Also *attrib.*

1844 *Asiatic Jrnl.* June 120 Life in an Indian outstation is, indeed, as simple a one as can well be imagined. *Ibid.* June 127 In outstation life there is..more intercourse between European and native society 1859 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* XXVII, Sam started off..to visit one of their out-station huts. 1870 WENTWORTH *Amos Thorne* III. 26 On an outstation in the Australian bush. 1882 DE WINDT *Equator* 34 The remainder are quartered at the various forts or out-stations along the coast, and in the interior of the country.

Ou·tsta·tioned, *ppl. a.* [OUT- 11.] Stationed or placed outside, in the open air, etc.

1862 ADM. FITZROY in *Times* 18 Apr., Causes of rain or snow which we can feel by the outstationed instruments.

Outstay (outstē·), *v.* [OUT- 17, 18.]

1. *trans.* To stay beyond the limit of; to exhaust by staying; to overstay.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. iii. 90 If you out-stay the time, vpon mine honor..you die. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* Hieroglyph VI. (1718) 338, I have out-staid my patience. 1692 SOUTHERNE *Wives Excuse* III. i. 1881 H. JAMES *Portr. Lady* II, She had already outstayed her invitation. 1893 FENN *Real Gold* (1894) 31 You are afraid of outstaying your welcome.

2. To stay longer than.

1689 SHADWELL *Bury F.* IV, I will out-stay him. 1783 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 19 June, Mr. Pepys, and I, outstayed the rest near an hour. 1880 MRS. FORRESTER *Roy & V.* II. 181 Mrs. Fitzallan outstayed all the other guests.

Outstea·l, *v.* [OUT- 14, 15.]

1. *intr.* To steal out, slip away furtively. (In ME. two words.)

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2882 Ðu art min ðral, ðat hidel-like min lond vt-stal. *a* 1510 DOUGLAS *K. Hart* II. 401 Strenth is away, outstolling [= outstolen] lyk ane theif.

2. *trans.* To steal away from (a person) secretly

1672 O. HEYWOOD *Diaries*, etc. (1883) III. 197 She..charg'd him not to goe but he out-stole her, and went. 1877 BROWNING *Agamemnon* 685 Either some one outstole us or outprayed us—Some god—no man it was the tiller touching.

Outstea·m, *v.* [OUT- 18.] *trans.* To excel in steaming; to steam faster than.

1862 *Sat. Rev.* XIV. 187/2 A ship big enough to eat her up, and also to have outsailed and outsteamed her.

† **Out-ste·nt,** *ppl. a. Sc.* [f. OUT- 11 + STENT stretched.] Outstretched.

1605 MONTGOMERIE *Mindes Mel.* Ps xix 2 The firmament And heauens out-stent..Thy handywork and glorious praise proclaim.

Ou·tstep, *sb. rare.* [OUT- 7.] The act of stepping out; the 'step' in a march.

1869 BROWNING *King & Bk.* X. 426 Careful lest the common ear Break measure, miss the outstep of life's march.

Outste·p, *v.* [OUT- 17.] *trans.* To step outside of or beyond; to overstep.

1759 GOLDSM. *Enquiry* x Misc. Wks (Globe) 441/2 The actor..who by outstepping nature, chooses to exhibit the ridiculous *outré* of a harlequin under the sanction of that venerable name [Shakspere]. 1819 *Metropolis* III. 12 He outstepped the bounds of moderation 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 119 Here..Socrates and Plato outstep the truth

So **Ou·tste·pping** *vbl. sb.* [OUT- 9], a stepping out of one's course.

1632 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1681) II. 18 When a man, thus walking with God in the main, hath yet these outsteppings and deviations upon the by.

Ou·t-still. [f. OUT- 3 + STILL *sb.*, a distillery.] In India: A private still licensed by government outside the limits of the areas supplied with liquor from central distilleries. Also *attrib.*

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Aug. 1/2 The so-called outstill system which finds favour with the Bengal Government carries death and ruin into the sober and peaceful homes of frugal industry. 1897 J. A. GRAHAM *Thresh. Three Closed Lands* III. 41 This is one of the out-stills for whose abolition there was much agitation a few years ago.

Out-sting, etc.: see OUT-.

Outsti·nk, *v.* [OUT- 18 c, 18.]

1. *trans.* To overpower or drive out by stench.

a 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 86 African oile, out stinks, nay drives-away African, or the most rank, serpents.

2. To stink more than, surpass in stench.

c 1620 *Trag. Barnavelt* II. vi. in Bullen *O. Pl.* II. 241 Body a me, How their feare outstincks their garlick! 1656 EARL MONM tr. *Boccalini, Pol. Touchstone* (1674) 290 Assafoetida that would out-stink a Pole-cat. 1808 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1850) II 74 In Borrowdale there is a well which, I dare be sworn, will out-stink Leamington water.

† **Ou·t-sto·p.** *Obs. rare.* [OUT- 3.] (app.) An outside guard.

14 . *Fencing* in *Rel. Ant.* I 308 [see IN-STOP].

Out-storm, etc.: see OUT- 21.

Outstrai·n, *v.* [OUT- 15, 18.]

1. *trans.* To strain out; to stretch out tightly.

1591 SPENSER *Virg. Gnat* 280 All his [a serpent's] folds are now in length outstrained. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* III. xviii, When the door-curtain hangs in heavier folds: When the out-strain'd tent flags loosely.

2. To outdo by straining or strenuous effort.

1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* XV. cxliv, But vivid John.. Quickly his Fellow-traveller outstrein'd In Ardor's race.

† **Ou·tstray.** *Obs.* [OUT- 7.] The act of straying from the right way; aberration.

1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* xxii. 3 The mother and nurse of all our distempers and outstrayes. 1647 — *Comm., Mell. Theol.* 683 He sends for us by his Spirit in our out-straies, and looks us up again.

† **Ou·t-stray·ing,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* = prec.

1619 W. WHATELEY *God's Husb.* 105 The wickednesse, and out-straynings, and finall reuolts of some. *a* 1639 — *Protot.* (1640) 152 If he finde us in our outstrayings, and give us both direction and will to come into the right way againe.

Outstrea·m, *v. poetic.* [OUT- 14.] *intr.* To stream out.

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* VI. xxxiv, Wide was the wound, the blood outstreamed fast. 1878 WHITTIER *To W. F. Bartlett* 31 When the white light of Christ outstreams From the red disk of Mars.

So **Ou·tstrea·ming** *vbl sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* xiii. (1862) 240 An actual outstreaming and outbreathing of the fulness of his inner life. 1886 *Athenæum* 20 Feb. 266/3 Rapid out-streamings of matter

from the head [of a comet]. 1895 *Thinker* VII. 354 The eternal world, whose atmosphere is God's outstreaming glory.

†Outstrea·t, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [I. Out- 14 + Streat *v.*] *intr.* To exude; to distil or flow out.

a 1632 Donne *Progr. Soule* 344 They did not eat His flesh, nor suck those oyls which thence outstreat. [1879 Browning *Ned Bratts* 180, I strike the rock, outstreats the life-stream at my rod!] (Refers to Donne in note.)

†Ou·t-stree·t. *Obs.* [Out- 1, 3.] A street outside the walls or in the outskirts of a town.

1704 Hearne *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 438 With .. lodging in those out-streets for the Riders of the said Horse. 1722 De Foe *Plague* (1756) 216 When the People came into the Streets from the Country..they would see the Out-streets empty. 1755 in Johnson.

Ou·tstretch, *sb.* [Out- 7.]

1. The act or fact of stretching out.

1863 Mrs Whitney *Faith Gartney* xi. (ed. 18) 94 Brought her thoughts home again from their far outstretch. 1871 Browning *Balaust.* 2480 Its outstretch of beneficence Shall have a speedy ending on the earth.

2. An out-stretched tract; extension, extent.

1864 *Gd. Words* 12/1 This south-western outstretch of England.

3. The distance to which anything stretches out.

1888 O. Crawfurd *Sylvia Arden* 308 A passage..little broader than the outstretch of my two arms.

Outstre·tch, *v.* [Out- 15, 15 b, 17, 18.]

1. *trans.* To stretch out or forth. (Chiefly *poetic*.)

?*a* 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 1515 And doun on knees he gan to falle, And forth his heed and nekke out straughte To drinken of that welle a draughte. 1591 Spenser *Muiopot.* 87 So did this flie outstretch his fearefull hornes. *c* 1614 Sir W. Mure *Dido & Æneas* iii. 236 Ships..With wings owt-stretch't, all vnder equall saile. 1823 Byron *Island* iv. ix, Abel lay..his arms outstretch'd. 1877 Browning *Agamemnon* 1108 Hand after hand she outstretches.

2. To extend in area or content; to expand.

1647 H. More *Song of Soul* ii. App. xlv, Wherefore this wide and wast Vacuity, Which endlessse is outstretched thorough all. 1687 *Sc. Metr. Ps.* cxxxvi 6 Who did outstretch This Earth so great and wide. *a* 1758 Ramsay *Fox turned Preacher* 48 [He] preach'd, And with loud cant his lungs out-stretch'd. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* iii, The great city, which lay outstretched before him.

3. To stretch to its limit, to strain.

1607 Shaks. *Timon* v. iii. 3 Tymon is dead, who hath outstretcht his span. 1645 Milton *Tetrach.* Wks. 1738 I. 251 Outstretching the most rigorous nerves of Law and Rigour.

4. To stretch beyond (a limit, etc.).

1597 Beard *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 277 So farre did his impudencie outstretch the bond of reason. 1839 Bailey *Festus* i. (1852) 6 My mercy doth outstretch the universe. 1869 J. Eadie *Comm. Gal.* 104 The divine and illimitable will always outstretch its [dogma's] precision and logic.

†5. To outstrip in a race. *Obs.*

a 1642 Sir W. Monson *Naval Tracts* ii. (1704) 270/1 Greyhounds strove to outstretch one another in a Course. 1703 Collier *Ess. Mor. Subj.* ii (1709) 94 They..out-stretch the Speed of Gunpowder, and Distance Light and Lightning.

Ou·tstretched (-stretʃt), *ppl. a.* [Out- 11.]

1. Stretched out in length or breadth; held forth; extended. Said esp. of the arms.

1535 Coverdale *Jer.* xxi. 5, I my selff will fight agaynst you, with an outstretched honde. *Ibid.* xxvii. 5 With my greate power & outstretched arme. *a* 1625 Fletcher *Double Marriage* iv. i, We that have Laught at the out-stretch'd arm of tyranny. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* xii. 298 They call, and aid with out-stretch'd arms implore. 1891 T. Hardy *Tess* (1900) 142/2 He knelt down beside her outstretched form, and put his lips upon hers.

2. Stretched in area or compass; distended.

1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* ii. iv. 153 With an out-stretcht throate I'le tell the world aloud What man thou art.

Hence **†Outstre·tchedness,** extension.

1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv* 42 For as Gods Eternity is not endless longsoumess, so neither is his Immensity unbounded outstretchedness. *Ibid.* 34, 105.

Ou·tstre·tcher. [Out- 8.] One who or that which stretches out; an extensor. So **Ou·tstre·tching** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* [Out- 9, 10], stretching out, extending, extension.

1480 Caxton *Descr. Brit.* 44 The contre which is now named scotland is an outstretchyng of the north partie of britayn. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* Introd. 41 A cape very well knowen in regard of the eminency and outstretching thereof. 1654 Gataker *Disc. Apol.* 52 A haughtie, bold, out-stretching, and selfe-confiding spirit. 1854 Owen *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 227 In the bat the fingers are lengthened, attenuated, and made outstretchers and supporters of a pair of wings. 1866 J. G. Murphy *Comm. Ex.* xiv 30 On the outstretching of Moses's hand.

Outstri·de, *v.* [Out- 18.] *trans.* To surpass in striding, to excel in length of stride; also *fig.*

1610 B. Jonson *Pr. Henry's Barriers* Wks. (Rtldg.) 577/2 With arcs triumphal for their actions done, Out-striding the Colossus of the Sun. 1621 Br. H. King *Serm.* 25 Nov. 57 That which outstrides the largest fable in Ouid, the Golden Legend. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 May 5/2 He [a horse] was apparently beaten rather for speed than for stamina, or possibly outstridden by his gigantic rival.

Outstri·ke, *v.* [Out- 18, 15.]

1. *trans.* To excel in striking; to deal swifter or heavier blows than.

1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* iv vi. 36 A swifter meane Shall out strike thought, but thought will doo't. 1663 Davenant *Siege of R.* ii. 50 [A] Few Rhodian Knights, making their several stands, Out-strike Assemblies of our many Hands.

†2. To strike out (letters or words). *poetic. Obs.*

1598 Drayton *Heroical Ep., Matilda to K. John* Poems (1637) 188 This sentence serves, and that my hand out strikes; That pleaseth well, and this as much mislikes. 1604 Hieron *Wks.* I. 565 That which one..author likes, The same another cleane out-strikes.

Outstrip (outstri·p), *v.* [f. Out- 18, 18 c, 17 + Strip *v.*[2], to run or advance swiftly, to speed, scud, 'whip'.]

1. *trans.* To pass in running or any kind of swift motion; to outrun, leave behind in a race; to escape from by running. Also *fig.* with direct imagery of a race.

1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 419 When I runne as Hippomanes did with Atlanta, who was last in the course, but first at the crowne: So that I gesse that woemen are eyther easie to be out stripped [*ed.* 1582 tripped], or willing. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, iv. i. 42 Thy Mothers Name is ominous to Children, If thou wilt out-strip Death, goe crosse the Seas, And liue with Richmond. 1603 Dekker *Grissil* (Shaks. Soc.) 4 The deer Outstrips the active hound. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* iii. iii. 328 Mr. Gordon..being fresh and in breath, easily out-stripped the..man, and got before him to the Commodore. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* ii. xxvii. 382 If a plastic substance..flow down a sloping Canal, the lateral portions..will be outstripped by the Central ones.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To excel, surpass, get ahead of, or leave behind, in any kind of competition, or in any respect in which things may be compared.

1592 Nashe *P. Penilesse* D ij b, He so far outstript him in vilanious words, that the name of sport could not perswade him patience. 1607 Norden *Surv. Dial.* i. 9 They striue one to out-strip another in gaining most. 1665 Bunyan *Holy City* (1669) 91 They out-stript all the Prophets that ever went before them. *a* 1797 H. Walpole *Mem. Geo. II* (1847) II. ix. 301 Fox, not to be outstripped in homage to Argyle, justified the measure. 1834 Pringle *Afr. Sk.* xi. 342 Promising ere long to rival, if not to outstrip the present capital.

†b. To exceed as a quality. *Obs.*

1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* v. Epil., If I have outstript An old man's gravity, or strict canon, think What a young wife and a good brain may do. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* iii. 123 The Riuer Simois: whose breadth all the way hath not outstripd the fields aboue two miles.

†3. To pass beyond, leave behind (a place). *Obs.*

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* viii. 345 Scarcely had we out-stripd Rhyneberg, a Dutch mile.

Out-strive, etc.: see Out- 18 b.

Ou·tstroke. [Out- 7.]

1. A stroke directed outwards.

1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 627/1 On the completion of the stroke, the steam is allowed to pass freely from one side of the piston to the other, producing an equilibrium of effect during the out-stroke.

2. *Mining.* The act of striking out: see quot. 1893 4. Also *attrib.* in *outstroke-rent.*

1851 Greenwell *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 42 *Outstroke rent*, for the privilege of breaking the barrier, and working and conveying underground the coal from an adjoining royalty. 1857-8 *Act* 21 & 22 *Vict.* c. 44 § 20 By way of out-stroke or other underground communication. 1893-4 *Northumbld. Gloss.* s. v., Instroke is the passing out of a working royalty into another royalty. Outstroke is the act as regarded by the lessor of the entered royalty.

Out-strut to **Out-subtle:** see Out-.

Outsucken (ou·tsʊ k'n), *a. Sc. Law.* [f. Out- 12 + Sucken.] Outside the sucken; free from restriction to a particular mill for the grinding of corn; not subject to astriction. The opposite of *insucken.*

1773 Erskine *Instit.* (ed. 2) II ix. § 20 314 The duties payable by those who come voluntarily to the mill are called outsucken or out-town multures. 1896 J. Skelton *Summ. & Wint. Balmawhapple* i. 172 The sma' sequels o' the outsucken multures.

Out-su·ffer, *v.* [Out- 18.] *trans.* To surpass in suffering. 1651, 1855 [see Out-labour].

Out-suitor to **Out-superstition:** see Out-.

Outswa·gger, *v.* [Out- 18.] *trans.* To surpass in swaggering.

1607 *Lingua* v. vii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* IX 439 Ay, wilt see me outswagger him? 1630 B. Jonson *New Inn* iv. ii, They out-swagger all the wapentake. 1884 L. Oliphant *Haifa* (1887) 203 They [Orientals] must never be allowed to outswagger you.

Out-swarm, etc.: see Out- 7.

Outswear (-swē·ə), *v.* [Out- 18, 18 c.] *trans.* To outdo or surpass in swearing; to overcome or bear down with swearing.

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* i. ii. 67 Me thinkes I should outsweare Cupid. 1596 — *Merch. V.* iv ii. 17 Weele out-face them, and out-sweare them to. 1690 Shadwell *Am. Bigot* ii, I will out-swear the deepest gamester in Madrid. 1826 *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII. 217 Always allowable, as long as it can be concealed or out-sworn.

Out-sweat (-swe·t), *v.* *Obs. rare.* [Out- 16.] *trans.* To work out by sweat or toil.

a 1625 Beaum. & Fl. *Wit without M.* i. i, Out upon't! Caveat emptor! Let the fool out-sweat it, That thinks he has got a catch on't.

Outswee·p, *v.* [Out- 14, 18 b.]

1. *intr.* To sweep out, move out with a sweep.

1867 G. Macdonald *Poems, Three Horses* xviii, If a man withstand, outsweeps my brand: I slay him on the spot.

2. *trans.* To sweep beyond.

1887 G. L. Taylor *Centen. Poem* 13 Apr. in *Libr. Mag.* (U. S.) Jan. (1888) 403 Our Davies' three-legged nothing's integration Outsweeps sublimest winged imagination.

Ou·tswee·ping, *vbl. sb.* [Out- 9; cf. *sweep out.*] The action of sweeping out; *concr.* that which is swept out, refuse.

1535 Coverdale 1 *Cor.* iv. 13 The very outswepinges of ye worlde, yee the of scowringe of all men.

Outswee·ten, *v.* [Out- 18.] *trans.* To surpass in sweetening or in sweetness.

1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* iv. ii. 224 No, nor The leafe of Eglantine..Out-sweetned not thy breath. 1867 Tennyson *Lett.* in *Life* (1897) II. ii. 47 The sweets of office outsweetened by the sweets of out of office.

Outswe·ll, *v.* [Out- 18, 17, 14, 15.]

1. *trans.* To exceed in swelling or inflation; to swell out more than.

1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* iv. v. 9 Blow villaine, till thy sphered Bias cheeke Out-swell the collicke of puft Aquilon. 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* vi. i. (1849) 312 Striving to outstrut and outswell each other like a couple of belligerent turkey cocks.

2. To swell beyond (a point or limit).

1658 Hexyt *Repent. & Convers.* 185 The waters..outswelling and breaking down their banks, have overflown both our Church and State. 1659 Fuller *App. Inj. Innoc.* ii 69 But this outswelleth the proportion of my booke. 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* iii. i. (1723) 141 So filling the Rivers as to make them out-swell their Banks.

3. To swell out, inflate.

1800 Hurdis *Fav. Village* 122 Shudd'ring he sits, in horrent coat outswoln.

So **Ou·tswe·lling** *ppl. a.* [Out- 10], swelling out.

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* i. v. 826 Body being bulkie or out-swelling extension.

Out-swift, etc.: see Out-.

Outswi·m, *v.* [Out- 18.] *trans.* To surpass or excel in swimming, swim faster or farther than.

1603 Breton *Dignitie of Man* (1879) 14/2 In swiftnesse the Hare will outrunne him, and the Dolphin outswim him. *a* 1618 Sylvester *Maydens Blush* 595 Some on swift Horse-backe to outswim the winde. 1897 *Daily News* 17 June 5/4 The bird [penguin] can outswim the fish with the greatest ease.

Out-swindle to **Out-tailor:** see Out-.

†Out-ta·ke, *v.* *Obs.* Forms: see Out *adv.* and Take *v.*; also *contr.* 4–6 **outake,** (5 **owtake, otake**), *pa. pple.* **outaken, outane,** etc. [f. Out- 15 + Take *v.*; orig. rendering L. *ēripere, excipere.*]

1. *trans.* To take out (*lit.*); to extract, draw forth; to deliver, set free.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* vi. 5 Torn, Laverd, and my saule outtake [L. *erige*]. *Ibid.* cxxiii. 7 Our saule als sparw es of land Outane [L. *erepta*] fra snare of huntand. *c* 1450 *Merlin* vi. 100 Neuer noon..ne shall it not oute take. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 47 Excepte..it schoitlie had beine outtakne, incontinent the coue it had fillit full.

2. To take out from the reckoning; to exclude from a class or category; to specify as left out; to except.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 764 (Cott.) Of al þe tres [we ette] bot of an, þe midward tre is vs outtan [*var.* out tane; vte tane; out taken]. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 516 Seynte Poul þat putteþ alle men in subjecciouu to kyngis, outtakeþ nevere on. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* iii. xlii. 113, I outake no þinge, but in all þinges I wol finde þe made bare. 1464 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 534/2 That they be except, forprised, and outtaken of this Acte. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 147, I out tak nane greit nor small.

Hence **Out-ta·king,** **†ou(t)ta·kand** *pr. pple.*, quasi-*prep* = Excepting A. 1, 2.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xi (*Symon & Judas*) 119 Þai suld al de owtakand nane. *Ibid.* xxxiii. (*George*) 57 Man ore best, outakand nane. 1839 Bailey *Festus* xix (1848) 211 Outtaking those who have eyes trained to see.

†Out-ta·ke, *pple., prep.* (*conj. adv.*) *Obs.* Forms: see prec. [Originally a southern form of Out-taken *pa. pple.* (see next), passing, like it, imperceptibly from a pple. to a prep. and a conj. adv.

But as *out-take* was not a northern form of the pa. pple. (which was there *out-taken* and *out-tan(e)*, its partizipial nature would not be apparent to northern writers, and these probably took it for the imperative of the vb.: see b below.]

a. as pple.: Excepted, being excepted.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 337 Out take men [*Caxton* reserued men; *Higd.* exceptis hominibus] alle bestes beeþ smallere þere. *Ibid.* V. 369 All Italy outake Rome [*MS. Harl.* Rome excepte; *Higd.* excepta Roma]. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* st. 619 þe organys of þe lemys ouyt take. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i 723 Al maner puls is good, the ficche outake. *c* 1422 Hoccleve *Jereslaus's Wife* 628 Neuere so shal ther man do to me..outake oonly he.

b. app. as imperative: Except.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 332 In alle Breteyn was nouht..A fest so noble wrouht..Out tak Carleon. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* v. xii. 61 Wes all the navy, out tak four schippis lost [L. *quatuor amissis*].

c. Where the participial or imperative notion is merged in a preposition: Except; with the exception of; save, but; = Except *prep.* 1.

(For the *a* instances, in which the elements are written separate, the prepositional analysis is doubtful.)

a. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 652 (Fairf.) Of trees and frute..al sal be þyne oute take [*other MSS* bot, but] ane. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. ii. (Tollem. MS.), þat hauen all þe body of a man out take þe heed [L. *præter caput*]. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxvi. 141 (Add. MS.) The Stewarde..put of alle his clothes, oute take his sherte.

β. ?*a* 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 948 For al was golde, men myght it see, Outake the fetheres and the tree. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 139 Hely haþ vnder hym Cantebriegeschire outake Merslond [*Harl.* Merlonde excepte; *Higd.* præter Merlond] 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 111/2 He vilanisly toke of all..her clothis of her body, otake her smokke. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) i. xxii 59/1 Euery planete is more than all the erthe outake the mone & mercury. 1520 M. Nisbet *New Test. in Scots* Mark xi 14 He fand nathing outtak leeues [Wyclif[1] out takun leeues; *Vulg.* præter folia]. 1612 T. James *Corrupt. Scripture* iii. 11 No cittie..out-take Euey, that dwelled in mount Gabaon.

d. As conj. adv., preceding *that* (= Except *conj.* 1) or a preposition.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 423 Out take þat [*Higd.* nisi quod] he is þe worse þeef þat steleþ most. *Ibid.* IV. 39 In every place out take in þe Psawter [*Higd.* præter quam in psalterio]. 1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 452/1 Outake alweys, yat al clothes, called Streites .. have licence of sale and deliverauncе [etc.].

†Out-ta·ken, *pa. pple., prep., conj. adv. Obs.* Forms: see OUT-TAKE *v.* [pa. pple. of OUT-TAKE *v.*

Orig. used in concord with a sb. or pron. in the absolute case (= Latin ablative absolute), e.g. *exceptâ suâ mâtre*, ME. 'his moder out-taken', 'out-taken his moder'. Both these orders were in use, but the latter was the prevailing one; and the position and effect of the pple. being thus equivalent to those of a preposition, it became at length identified with the prepositions: cf. the equivalent EXCEPT. Like other prepositions also (e.g. *before, for, till*), it was used to connect a subordinate to a principal sentence, orig. with *that*, subseq. alone, and thus became a conjunctive adv. or subordinating conjunction.]

A. *pa pple.* (in concord with, and following, a noun in absol. case) = (Being) excepted. Cf. EXCEPT *v.* 1 b.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (*Paulus*) 940 Owtwart thingis neuir-þe-les Owtane, þat wes þe besynes þat he had. *Ibid.* xxxiii (*George*) 93 Man na [= nor] wif outane nane. 1409 in *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* IV. ccix, His allegiance sicht till..the King anerly outane. 1429-30 *Papers of Coldingham Priory* (Surtees) 104 The warand wod and venyson all way oute taken. 1530 PALSGR. 320/2 Outtaken, *excepté*

B. *prep.* (In the *a* instances, in which the elements are written separate, perh. still felt as a pple.)

1. = OUT-TAKE c, EXCEPT *prep.* 1.

c. 13.. *Cursor M.* 5411 (Cott.) Vte tan [*v.rr.* out tane, vte take; *a* 1425 outake] þe landes of þat lede. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxi. 18 þai partid his clathes..out takyn his kirtil. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A x. 169 Alle schulen dye Out taken Elhte soules. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) i. 4 He has lost all, oute taken Greece. *c* 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4330 Oute tane Elfride, þai destruyde All þe kynges lynage.

B. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxi. (*Clement*) 491 Þare was nane þat hyme saw. Ovtane petyre. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 261 Wel nyȝ all manere metal .outakyn tyn [*Harl. tr.* tynne excepte, *Cant.* reserued tyn, *Higd.* excepto stanno]. 1388 WYCLIF *Mark* xii. 32 Ther is noon other, outakun [1382 out taken] hym [Vulg *præter eum*]. *a* 1400 *Burgh Laws* ix. (*Sc. Stat.* I.), Outtane salt [*præter sal*] and heryng. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* III. ii, With all the rout, outtane my nimphe and I. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xlii, Ane o' the maist cruel oppressors, (out-taken Sergeant Bothwell). 1816 — *Antiq.* xxiv, I question if there's ony body in the country can tell the tale but myself—aye out-taken the laird though.

2. Leaving out of account; except as regards; besides, in addition to; = EXCEPT *prep.* 2.

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 153 For, out-taken viij wokus of al þe twelf monþe..Dredful dragonus drawen hem þiddire. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xi. (*Symon & Judas*) 389, lxx thowsande cristyne..Ovtane princis, kynge, and quene, Wyffis, and barnys al a bedene. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vii. 26 Men may go in, oute taken þe tyme þat þe bawme growes. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxiv. 147 Owtane goddis will allone.

C. *conj adv.*

1. Introducing a subordinate clause (with or without *that*): = EXCEPT *conj.* 1.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ix. (*Jacobus*) 21 He wane nan of þa, Ovtane þat vith gret pyne He purchasit discipulis nyne. *Ibid.* xl. (*Ninian*) 1444 Bath his schank and his kne Ware als hale . As þai befor wes, Owtane þare wes les of flesche. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* vi. 407 He wes arayit at poynt clenly, Outakyn that his hede wes bar. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) v. xv. 216/2, I haue them all to you .. out taken that ye shall not ete flesshe with the blood.

2. Introducing a hypothetical clause: in quot. with *if* (= except if, unless): = EXCEPT *conj.* 2.

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 35 Out taken ȝef he be a theffe proued.

3. Preceding a phrase formed of a preposition and its object: = EXCEPT *conj.* 3.

a 1350 *St Thomas* 20 in Horstm. *Altengl Leg.* (1881) 20 Send me to folk of ilk a kynde Outaken vnto folk of Ynde. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 5388 (Fairf.) For hungre dyed mony an, Out takin in egipte and chanaan. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxvi 121 Plentee of all maner of bestes, oute taken of swyne.

†Out-ta·king, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. OUT-TAKE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb OUT-TAKE; taking out, deliverance; exception.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 264/2 An Outtakynge, *excepcio.* 1530 PALSGR. 250/1 Outtakyng, *exception.* *c* 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1683) 90 Warned . by divers who were upon the Council of her out-taking.

†Out-ta·kingly, *adv. Obs.* [f. *out-taking* pr. pple. (or error for *out-taken* pa. pple.) of OUT-TAKE *v.*] By way of exception; exceptionally.

1549 CHALONER *Erasm. on Folly* H j b, Few are accustomed to erre so outtakyngly. 1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat.* x. E v b, But nowe and then outtakyngly, he wyll be overseene.

Out-talent to **Out-tease**: see OUT-.

Out-talk (aut|tǫ·k), *v.* [OUT- 18, 18 b.] *trans.* To outdo, go beyond, excel, or overcome in talking.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam Shr.* i. ii. 248 What, this Gentleman will out-talke vs all. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* 363 The priests.. can often out-talk in Latin those who dispute with them. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 7 A prince, who..has out-talked the most rigid republicans in his discourses upon liberty. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* vi. 115 We are weak here,—out-talked, out-voted.

Out-tane: see OUT-TAKEN.

Out-te·ll, *v.* [OUT- 18, 15, 15 b.]

†1. *trans.* To tell or count beyond; to exceed the reckoning of. *Obs.*

1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Coxcomb* i. vi, I have out-told the clock For haste; he is not here.

2. To tell out or forth, declare.

1818 KEATS *Endym.* i. 392 Thus all out-told Their fond imaginations.

b. To tell or reckon to the end or completely.

1868 J. H. NEWMAN *Verses Var. Occas.* 215 And of our crimes the tale complete, .. Outtold by our full numbers sweet.

Outter, Outterance: see OUTER, OUTRANCE.

†Ou·t-te·rm, *sb. Obs. rare*−1. [OUT- 3.] Outward figure; external or bodily form; mere exterior. (Cf. TERM *sb.*)

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* v. i, Not to bear cold forms, nor men's out-terms, Without the inward fires and lives of men.

†Out-te·rm, *v. Obs. rare.* [OUT- 25: after L. *ex-terminare.*] *trans.* To exterminate.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxxvi 9 Þai sall be out termyd. *Ibid.* lxxix. 14 Þe bare of þe wod outtermyd it.

Out-terrace, -testify, etc.: see OUT-.

Out-thi·nk, *v.* [OUT- 15 b, 18, 17.]

†1. *trans.* To think out, contrive or devise by thinking. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Wisd* xv 4 Forsothe not in to errour inladde vs the oute thenking of the euele craft of men [*Vulg.* hominum malæ artis excogitatio]

2. To excel or go beyond in thinking; to pass or advance out of (a condition, etc.) by thinking.

1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II ii. 94 They will not only think, but out-think us. 1857 W. SMITH *Thorndale* 602, I have outlived this state of mind; I have out-thought it. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* iv. 142 We cannot outthink the bounds of thought.

†Out-thrappe, app. var. of OUTROOP. *Obs.*

1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 365 This newe Iudge commaunded all his goodes to be sold by out-thrappe, for a greate deal lesse then his goodes were woorth.

Out-threaten to **Out-throb**: see OUT-.

†Ou·tthrift. *Obs.* [Cf. OUT- 12.] One without thrift; an unthrift.

1534 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 128 The punishment of outthrifts and offenders.

Out-throu·gh, *prep.* and *adv. Sc.* [f. OUT *adv.* + THROUGH *prep.*, q. v. for Forms.]

A. *prep.* Right through, quite through, from end to end (or side to side) of; through the whole of, throughout.

1456 *Sc. Acts Jas. II* (1597) § 59 To the intent, that the Demyes, that ar keiped in hande, haue course and come out-throw the Realme. 1547 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 71 To haif course and passage commonlie outthrouch this realme. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xiii 21 That crewell dert outthrow my hart wald bour. 1699-1825 [see INTHROUGH *prep.*]. 1724 RAMSAY *Vision* ii, Boreas branght out-through the cluds. 1825 JAMIESON s. v., 'He gaed out-trough the bear-lan'.' *Clydes.*

B. *adv.* Right through; throughout; thoroughly.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2688 Moyses bi-sette al ðat burȝ, Oc it was riche & strong ut-ðhurȝ. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* x. (*Mathou*) 436 A felone .. come be-hynd hyme at þe bake, And owt-throw with a sweid hym strake. 1682 PEDEN *Lord's Trumpet* 9 The blood of the saints hath run in throw and out throw. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* Invoc. 4 I'm out-throw as clung.

Ou·t-throw, ou·tthrow, *sb.* [OUT- 7.]

1. The act of throwing out; ejection, emission; output; outburst of energy; matter ejected.

1855 M. PATTISON in *Oxford Ess.* 273 It would be of no use to appeal to the rise and fall of the scholastic philosophy. . For this reason, we pass over the wonderful purely philosophical out-throw of the thirteenth century. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* viii. 228 We see in it a local outthrow of stony, ashy, and perhaps muddy materials. 1892 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 415 Its outthrow of mud and stones.

2. A throwing or being thrown out of line.

1855 *Cornwall* 113 The more obtuse the angle, the more considerable is the out-throw.

Out-throw, outthrow (autþrōu·), *v.* [OUT- 15, 17, 18.]

†1. *trans.* To throw out, cast out. *Obs.* (Properly two words.)

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxii. 18 Þou out þrew þam when up-hoven ware þai. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* iv. xx. (Caxton 1483) 65 On the wylle I oute throwe my salt teres. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. ii. 1 Firebrand of hell .. from thence out thrown, Into this world to worke confusion. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet Wks. 1721 I. 119 Foul Invida with Gall she had outthrown.

2. To throw beyond (a point); to surpass (a person) in the length of a throw.

1613 *Uncasing of Machiav.* 18 Out-throw it [the jack at bowls] not, lest thou lose the cast. 1638 MAYNE *Lucian* (1664) 201 Striving who shall hurle farthest, and outthrow the rest. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* (1677) 358 And with the spears I Polydore out-threw.

†b. *fig.* To exaggerate. *Obs.*

a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 12 T'out-throw, and stretch, and to enlarge Shall now no more be laid t'our Charge.

Ou·t-throwing, *vbl. sb.* [OUT- 9.] Throwing out. So **Ou·t-thrown** *ppl. a.* [OUT- 11], thrown out, cast out.

1889 C. EDWARDES *Sardinia* 163 Needless out-throwing of heels. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Dec. 7/3 The end of Leatherlane was completely blocked with the out-thrown goods.

Ou·t-thrust, *sb.* [OUT- 7.] The act or fact of thrusting or forcibly pushing outward; an outward thrust or thrusting pressure in any structure.

1842 *Mech. Mag.* Jan. 2 A bridge . so perfectly equilibrated, as to rest perpendicularly on its piers without any out-thrust whatever. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss., Out-thrust*, a push forward or out at the door. A projection from a building.

Ou·t-thrust, *ppl. a.* [OUT- 11.] Thrust out or forth, extended, projected.

1870 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Nov. 11 The boy-Love seeking to bar the entry with his arm and strong outthrust wings. 1882 W. M. WILLIAMS *Science* xxiii. 164 The out-thrust glaciers, the overflow down the valleys.

Out-thru·st, *v. rare.* [OUT- 15.] *trans.* To thrust out. So **O·ut-thruster.** [OUT- 8.] One who thrusts out.

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* II. ix. (Skeat) I. 86 It closeth hertes so togider, that rancour is outthresten. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 1421/2 Phasher was .. the chiefe hereticke taker, the outthruster of true godlinesse. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss., Out-thrusten*, turned out of doors; projected or thrown forward. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 4522 Outthrusting eyes—their very roots—like blood!

Out-thu·nder, *v.* [OUT- 18, 15.]

1. *trans.* To surpass in thundering; to make a more thundering noise than; to outnoise, outroar.

1616 T. ADAMS *Three Divine Sisters* Wks. 1862 II. 277 Though he out-thunder heaven with blasphemies. 1624 MASSINGER *Renegado* iii. iii, There's no tongue A subject owes that shall out-thunder mine. 1846 PROWETT *Prometheus Bound* 41 A clang out-thundering the thunder-peal.

2. To thunder out, utter in a voice of thunder.

1710 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) II. 89 The Commons out-thunder New votes to guard the pulpit.

Out-Timon to **Out-Toby**: see OUT-.

Out-toi·l, *v.* [OUT- 15 b, 18.]

1. *trans.* To exhaust or weary out with toil.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 506 Because he would thereby vexe, out toile consume and waste his poore subjects. 1610 — *Camden's Brit.* II. 130 His souldiers outtoyled with travailing. 1676 OTWAY *Don Carlo* iii. (1736) 42 Since my griefs cowards are, and dare not kill, I'll try to vanquish and out-toil the ill.

2. To surpass in toiling or labouring.

1603 BRETON *Dignitie of Man* (1879) 13/2 In labour the Oxe will out-toile him. 1806 H. SIDDONS *Maid, Wife, & Widow* I. 176 He hired himself to a carpenter, and out-toiled all his competitors.

†Ou·t-to·ll. *Sc. Obs.* [OUT- 6.] A payment made to the bailie upon giving up possession of burghal property.

1872 C. INNES *Sc. Legal Antiq.* 91 [see INIOLL].

Out-tongue (aut|tǫ ŋ), *v.* [OUT- 21.] *trans.* To excel with the tongue; to exceed in power of tongue.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* i. iii. 19 Let him do his spight; My Seruices Shall out-tongue his Complaints. 1607 MIDDLETON *Your Five Gallants* v. i, What, shall we suffer a changeable forepart to out-tongue us? 1844 *Fraser's Mag.* 465, 30,000 preachers that out-tongued her Mamelucks in eloquence.

Out-top, outtop (aut|tǫ p), *v.* [OUT- 18 b.] *trans.* To rise above, surmount; = OVERTOP.

1674 JOSSELYN *Voy. New Eng.* 161 To the Northwest is a high mountain that out-tops all, with its three rising little hills. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* II. 170 Innumerable cocoa-palms out-topped the woods. 1877 MACLEAR *St. Mark* iv. (1879) 55 The thorns gradually out-topped it. *fig.* 1624 LD.-KEEPER WILLIAMS *Let.* 24 May in *Cabala* (1654) 94 The Treasurers..began then to out-top me, and appeared likely enough .. in time to do as much to your Grace. 1764 *Mem. G. Psalmanazar* 73 He doubted not but to see me outtop all the rest in less than a year or two. 1850 TEMPLE in *Ess. & Rev.* 12 The idea of monotheism outtops all other ideas in dignity and worth.

Out-tower, -town, etc.: see OUT-.

Out-tra·de, *v.* [OUT- 18 b.] *trans.* To surpass or outdo in trading.

1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* Ep. to Rdr., The English Merchants complaining how the Dutch out-trade them, and that they are not able to live. 1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (1694) 237 They may out-trade us and undersel us. 1807 *Edin. Rev.* X. 352 The Americans will certainly out-trade the East India Company.

†Ou·t-tra·der. *Obs. rare*−1. (?) One who fits out by way of trade or traffic: cf. OUTPUTTER.

1660 *Virginia Stat.* (1823) I. 538 Against pyrats, their assistors or abettors, out-traidors or receptors.

Outtrage, obs. form of OUTRAGE.

Out-trail to **Out-triple**: see OUT-.

Out-tra·vel, *v.* [OUT- 17, 18.] *trans.* To travel farther than or beyond the bounds of; to exceed in extent or swiftness of travelling.

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. iv. § 3 (1622) 22 No Traueller could euer out-trauell religion. 1633 BENLOWES *Pref. Poem* in *P. Fletcher's Purple Isl.*, Out-travell wise Ulysses (if you can). 1788 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* x. ii, She then besought him to go instantly, that he might out-travel the ill news, to his mother. 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. iii. (1863) 131, I..had..forsaken all track, and out-travelled all landmarks.

Out-tri·ck, *v.* [OUT 18, 21.] *trans.* To outdo in or by trickery.

1678 MRS. BEHN *Sir P. Fancy* ii. i, I shall go near to out-trick your Ladyship, for all your politick learning. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* iii. v, The weaker party was endeavouring to out-trick the stronger. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* xiv. ii. (1864) IX. 68 His very tricks are often out-tricked.

Out-trot, *v.* [OUT- 18.] *trans.* To excel in trotting; to exceed in speed. Also *fig.*

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 140 Gallop yonge wyues, shall tholde trot, out trot you? 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No 6 P 5 Not to mend their pace into a gallop, when they are out-trotted by a rival. 1837 THACKERAY *Carlyle's Fr. Rev.* Wks. 1900 XIII. 249 Mr Bulwer.., on his Athenian hobby, had quite out-trotted stately Mr. Gibbon.

Out-tru·mp, *v.* [OUT- 18.] *trans.* To surpass or outdo in trumping (at cards). In quots. *fig.*

1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* v. iii. (1861) 159 The consterna-

tion of the wise men at the Manhattoes when they learnt how their commissioner had been out-trumped by the Yankees. 1886 W. Graham *Social Prob.* 48 The landlords and capitalists, out-trumping each other in the political game.

†Out-try, *v. Obs.* [Out- 15.]

1. *trans.* To choose out.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 514 And for vche yok of exon in thi plough, Eighte foote in brede, & goodly lenght outtrie. *Ibid.* XII. 257 Ffresh, ripe, & grete of hem to sette outrie.

2. To sift out.

c 1550 R. Bieston *Bayte Fortune* B iij b, That euer thou wast founden or fro the erth out tried.

†Out-tu·ft, ? *pa. pple. Obs.* [Out- 11.] ? Pulled out in tufts or frills; puffed out.

1603 J. Davies *Microcosm., Extasie* (1878) 90/2 Yee might betweene the Buttons see, Her smocke out-tuft to show her levitee.

Out-tun to **Out-Turk**: see Out-.

Ou·t-turn. [Out- 7, from *turn out.*] The quantity turned out or yielded; produce, output.

1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Proc. Parl.* 35/1 The prospects of the year 1799–1800 will be found to vary but little in the aggregate from the actual out-turn of the preceding year. 1863 Gladstone *Sp. Ho. Comm.* 16 Apr., I estimated .. the probable outturn of the revenue at 70,190,000*l.* 1880 C. R. Markham *Peruv. Bark* 423 The outlay, as regards labour, .. is the same whether the out-turn is large or small.

Ou·t-turned, *ppl. a.* [Out- 11.] Turned out or outwards.

1894 Baring-Gould *Kitty Alone* II. 143 The contents of his out turned pocket.

†Out-twi·ne, *v. Obs.* [Out- 15, 24.] *trans.* **a.** To twist out. **b.** To untwine or untwist.

a 1400 Chaucer *To Rosemounde* 11 Your seemly voys that ye so smal out-twyne. ? 1600 Fairfax (Webster 1864), He stopped And from the wound the reed outtwined.

Out-tyrannize to **Out-usure**: see Out-.

Outva·lue, *v.* [Out- 21.] *trans.* To surpass in value.

1613–16 W. Browne *Brit. Past.* II v. 177 His little boat .. fraught with what the world beside Could not out-value. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav* 97 His attire was very ordinary, his Tulipant, could not out-value fortie shillings. 1846 Landor *Exam. Shaks.* Wks. II 291 In ancienter days a few pages of good poetry outvalued a whole cell of the finest Genoa. 1871 H. B. Forman *Living Poets* 194 One stanza .. outvalues twenty volumes of mosaics.

Out-vanish to **Out-victor**: see Out-.

†Out-vent. *Obs rare.* [f. Out- 7 + Vent *sb.*, sale.] Public sale: = Outcry 2.

1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 310 Thynges are saied proprely, in latine, *proscribi*, which are at another preisyng sette to out vent or sale.

Outvie (autvəi), *v.* [Out- 18 b.] *trans.* To outdo or excel in a competition, rivalry, or emulation; to vie with and excel.

1594 O. B. *Quest. Profit. Concern.* 2 b, Who set ennious patterns to outvie and vndoe one the other. 1640 Harington *Edw. IV* 156 Twelve persons .. out-vying each other in the curiosity and riches of their apparell. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 3 P 4 [It] made the Emerald out-vie the Verdure of the Field. 1887 Anna Forbes *Insulinde* 28 Attitudes outvying the achievements of a *danseuse*.

Hence **Outvy·ing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Outvier** (autvəiəi), one who or that which outvies.

1652 J. Wright tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* x. 243 My Friendship can admit of no out-vier. 1757 Jos. Harris *Coins* 9 Men, .. in their outvying, will undersell one another. 1854 J. S. C. Abbott *Napoleon* (1855) I xvi. 280 These gorgeous saloons .. were now adorned with outvying splendor.

Out-vigil to **Out-village**: see Out-.

Out-vi·llain, *v.* [Out- 22.] *trans.* To exceed or surpass in villainy.

1601 Shaks. *All's Well* IV. iii. 305 He hath out-villain'd villanie so farre, that the raritie redeemes him. *a* 1814 *Gonzaga* v. v. in *New Brit. Theatre* III 161 Villany Will ever be outvillain'd, when it trusts To aught but its own dagger's point.

Out-virtuate to **Out-vociferate**: see Out-.

Outvoi·ce, *v.* [Out- 21.] *trans.* To surpass in loudness of voice; to make a louder noise than.

1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, v. Prol. 10 Men, Wiues, and Boyes, Whose shouts & claps out-voyce the deep-mouth'd Sea. 1681 Glanvill *Sadducismus* Pref., They are sure to be outvoiced by the rout of ignorant contemners. 1856 R. A. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) I. vi. viii. 268 He outvoiced their angry cries with loud rebukes of their cowardice.

Outvo·te, *v.* [Out- 18.] *trans* To outnumber in voting; to defeat by a majority of votes.

1647 H. More *Poems* Pref., The sense of the soul will be changed, being outvoted as it were by the overswaying number of terrene particles. 1661 Morgan *Sph. Gentry* III. ix. 107 A contest between the women and the men, wherein the females did out-vote the males, and carried it for Minerva against Neptune. 1778 [see Out-argue]. 1861 May *Const. Hist.* (1863) I. vii. 480 In 1852, Lord Derby's ministry were out-voted on their proposal for doubling the house tax.

Ou·t-vo·ter. [Out- 2.] In the system for parliamentary elections in the United Kingdom: One who has a vote in a constituency in which he does not reside; a non-resident voter qualified by holding property.

1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 345 He must go through all the miseries of a canvass, .. must hire conveyances for outvoters [etc.]. 1894 *Daily Tel.* 3 Apr. 5/7 There is a large proportion of 'outvoters', many of whom journeyed from the Midlands.

Outwait to **Outwalts**: see Out-.

Ou·twale. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. Out- 7 + Wale *sb.*, choice.] That which is selected to be taken out or removed; refuse, dregs; one who is cast out, an outcast.

14.. *Siege Jerus.* (E. E. T. S.) 140 Semeliche twelue, Pore men & noȝt prute, aposteles wer hoten, þat of catifs he ches, .. þe out-wale of þis worlde. *c* 1480 Henryson *Test. Cres.* 129 Now am I maid an unworthy outwaill. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 120 Poore caytief, deso'at owtwayle. 1825 Brockett *N. C. Gloss., Outwale*, refuse. *a* 1835 Hogg *Tales* (1866) 362 (E. D. D.) The out-wale, wallie, tragle kind o' wooers.

†Ou·twalk, *sb. Obs.* [Out- 6 or 7.] ? A promenade.

1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 100 Chap. ii. Shews the Tombs, Outwalks, Ceremonies, and Austerities of the Gentiles, with the Ships and River about Surat.

Outwalk (aut|wɔ̄·k), *v.* [Out- 18, 17.] *trans.* To outdo or outstrip in walking; to walk faster, farther, or better than; to walk beyond.

1626 B. Jonson *Fortunate Isles* Wks. (Rtldg) 648/1 Have I outwatch'd, Yea, and outwalked any ghost alive. 1720 Pope *Lett.* (1735) I. 271 But indeed I fear she would out-walk him. 1846 Mrs. Browning in *Lett. R. Browning* (1899) II. 201 She is old now. Yet she can outwalk my sisters. 1856 Olmsted *Slave States* 325, I .. walked on. For a time I could occasionally hear the cry, .. gradually I outwalked the sound.

Ou·t-wall (-wɔ̄l). [Out- 3.] The outer wall of any building or enclosure.

1535 Coverdale *Ezek.* xli. 11 The thicknesse of the out-wall was v cubites rounde aboute. 1624 Wotton *Archit* in *Relig.* (1672) 57 Various colours on the out-walls of Buildings have alwayes in them more Delight then Dignity. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 114 The out-wall was in a remarkably leaning condition.

b. *fig.* The clothing; the body, as enclosing the soul.

1605 Shaks. *Lear* III. i. 45 For confirmation that I am much more Then my out-wall; open this Purse, and take What it containes. 1631 R. H. *Arr. Whole Creature* x § 2. 86 The Windes of afflictions beat upon the outwals of his flesh.

†Outwa·nder, *v. Obs. rare.* [Out- 14.] *intr.* To wander out or away.

13.. *Cursor M.* 2620 Þat þou vtewandre us suffers sua.

Outwandered, *ppl. a.* [After G. *ausgewandert.*] That has wandered; migrated, emigrated.

1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc.* IX. 92 If thus out-wandered, the white blood-cells are to all intents and purposes lymph-cells. 1887 *Blackw. Mag.* May 643 Are not the Hungarians themselves an outwandered Asiatic race?

Outwar, -warble, etc.: see Out-.

Outward (au·t|wə̄ɹd), *a.* (*sb.*1) Forms: 1 útan-, úte-, útweard, 2–5 utward; 4–5 oute-, 4–6 outwarde, 4–5 *Sc.* owt(e)wart, -ward(e, 5 outward, (5 uttoward, 6 uttwarde, vtward, *Sc.* wtuert). [OE. *útan*, *úte-*, *útweard*, f. *útan*, *úte*, *út* (see Outen, Oute, Out *adv.*) + *-weard*, -ward: cf. MHG. *ûzwert*, Ger. *auswärtig* external, foreign, MLG. *ûtward.*]

1. That is turned or lies towards the region or space outside the boundary of any enclosure or the surface of anything; that is without or on the outer side; out, outer, external, exterior. *Obs.* or *arch.*

a 900 *O. E. Chron.* an 893 (Parker MS.) Hi tugon up hiora scipu of þone weald inn, mila fram þæm muþan ute weardum. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 160/9 *Lemur* utanweard þeoh. 1530 Palsgr. 250/2 Outwarde parte of any thynge, *superfice.* 1535 Coverdale *Ezek.* xliv. 1 Y outwarde dore of the Sanctuary. 1555 Eden *Decades* 42 That .. beaste .. bearing her whelpes abowte with her in an outwarde bellye. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. vii. § 7. 30 Contraction of pores is incident to the outwardest parts. 1660 Barrow *Euclid* I. xvi, The outward angle will be greater than either of the inward and opposite angles. 1709 Steele & Addison *Tatler* No. 103 P 12, I heard a Noise in my outward Room. 1853 Stocqueler *Mil. Encycl* 206/2 In wheeling time 120 paces .. the outward file stepping thirty-three inches.

b. Directed or proceeding towards the outside; pertaining to what is so directed.

[*Beowulf* (Z.) 761 Fingras burston, eoten wæs utweard.] 1700 Dryden *Sigism. & Guisc.* 61 The fire will force its outward way. 1884 *G. W. R. Time Tables* July 86 The first or Outward Halves of Return Tickets. 1898 Outward postages [see Inward *a.* 7]. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 282 Some downward and outward displacement of the left eye.

†c. Known outside, generally known, public.

1430–40 Lydg. *Bochas* III v. (1554) 77 b, The death of Mergus outwarde was not Nor plainly published in that region.

†d. Done outside, out-of-door. *Obs.*

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. IV. (1651) 269 The most pleasant of all outward pastimes.

2. Of or pertaining to the outer surface of the body and its clothing; also to the body itself as opposed to the mind, soul, or spirit, and to bodily as opposed to mental faculties; external, bodily.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 100 Þeo ancre þet schulde beon his [Christ's] leofmon, & secheð þauh utward ȝelunge & froure, mid eie oðer mid tunge. 14.. *Why I can't be a Nun* 356 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 147 As by owtewarde aray in semyng Beth so wyth-in my ladyes dere. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xxiv. (Percy Soc.) 108 The eyen, the eres, and also the nose, The mouth, and handes, inwarde wyttes are none; But outwarde offyces. *Ibid.*, These outwarde gates to have the knowledgynge, .. the inwarde wyttes to have decernynge. 1526 Tindale *Gal.* vi. 12 With uttwarde apearance to please carnally. 1548 9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion* Collects, The wordes which we haue heardе this day with our outwarde eares. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* III. ii. 286 Oh, what may Man within him hide, Though Angel on the outward side? 1713 Young *Force Relig.* I. (1757) 50 When charms of mind With elegance of outward form are join'd. 1867 Maurice *Patriarchs & Lawg.* viii. (1877) 159 The vision was not to the outward eye.

b. Said of medical applications or treatment applied externally; = External *a.* 1 c.

1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Pref., Wks. (1653) 6 Some .. would .. confine the Surgeon onely to outward medicine, and outward healing. 1710 Addison *Tatler* No. 221 P 5 By inward Medicines or outward Applications. *Mod.* (Label on Liniment.) 'For outward application only.'

c. *Outward man* (*Theol.*), the body as opposed to the soul or spirit; *humorously*, Outward guise, clothing.

1526 Tindale 2 *Cor.* iv. 16 But though oure vttward [Wyclif 1388 vtter] man perisshe, yet the inwarde man is renewed daye by daye. *a* 1555 Latimer *Let. to Sir E. Baynton* in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) 174/2 Eyther my Lord of London wil iudge myn outward man onely .. or els he will be my God, and iudge mine inwarde manne. 1664 [see Inward *a* 2]. 1678 Butler *Hud.* III iii. 94 Till he began To scruple at Ralph's Outward Man. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* iv, The only change ever known in his outward man, was from a complete suit of coffee-colour .. to [etc.].

†3. External to the country; foreign. *Obs.*

1467–8 *Rolls of Parlt* V. 624/1 Called uppon .. by outward Prynces, as the Duke of Burgoyn. 1470 *Paston Lett.* II. 409 Our auncient enemyes of Fraunce and our outward rebells and traitors. 1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 4 Preamb., Honour & Victorie hathe ben goten ageyne utwarde enymyes. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* 237 Affaires of outwarde warres. 1675 tr. *Camden's Hist Eliz.*, These Perils .. would be either inward or outward. Outward, either from the Bishop of Rome .. or from the French King.

†b. Lying outside some sphere of work, duty, or interest; external. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (*Paulus*) 939 Owtwart thingis .. Owtane, þat wes þe besynes þat he had of all þe kirk. 1535 Coverdale *Neh.* xi. 16 The chefe of the Lenites, in the outwarde busynes of yᵉ house of God. 1611 Bible 1 *Chron.* xxvi. 29 Chenanah and his sonnes were for the outward busines ouer Israel, for officers and Iudges.

4. Applied to actions, looks, and other externally visible manifestations, as opposed to internal feelings, spiritual or mental states or processes, etc.; of or pertaining to outer form as opposed to inner substance; formal.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 122 In all yᵉ outwarde workes that man oughteth to do for his Saluacyon. 1533 Gau *Nicht Vay* 19 God lukis nocht the wtuert richtusnes quhilk mony keipis and dois wtuertlie in the sicht of men. 1604 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Catechism, Q.* What meanest thou by this word Sacrament? *A.* I mean an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XII. 534 The rest, Will deem in outward Rites and specious formes Religion satisfi'd. *a* 1703 Burkitt *On N. T.* Mark ii. 28 The good of man is to be preferred before the outward keeping of the sabbath. 1813 Scott *Rokeby* I. ii, While her poor victim's outward throes Bear witness to his mental woes. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* I. ii. 96 The church, to outward appearance, stood more securely than ever. 1871 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* IV. xvii. 54 It was the master-piece of William's policy of outward legality. 1871 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 8 To reduce the faith to a vague futility, and its outward ordering to a piece of ingeniously reticulated pretence.

5. Applied to things in the external or material world, as opposed to those in the mind or thought.

1573–80 Barret *Alv.* O 212 By means of our bodie, images come from outward things into our mind. 1803–6 Wordsw. *Ode Intim. Immort.* ix, Those obstinate questionings Of sense and outward things. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 273 We cannot think of outward objects of sense or of outward sensations without space. 1881 Besant & Rice *Chapl. of Fleet* I. 3 When we are in great grief and sorrow, outward things seem to affect us more than in ordinary times.

b. Applied to things that are external to one's own personality, character, or efforts, or that concern one's relations with other persons and external circumstances; extrinsic. Rarely in relation to a thing (quot. 1756).

1607–12 Bacon *Ess., Fortune* (Arb.) 374 Outward Accidentes conduce much to a Mans fortune; favour; oportune death of others; occasion fitting vertue. 1685 South *Serm., Will for Deed* (1715) 386 Suppose we now, a Man be bound Hand and Foot by some outward Violence. 1709 Berkeley *Th. Vision* Ded., The outward advantages of fortune. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* I. 39 The different heat or cold of water is owing to outward accidents. 1869 J. Martineau *Ess.* II. 72 The law must define men's outward rights and relations. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 116 Man, who in his outward conditions is more helpless than the other animals.

†c. Outside, superficial. *Obs.*

1658 Sir T. Browne *Hydriot., Answ. Dugdale's Quære* (1736) 51 Upon a single View and outward Observation, they may be the Monuments of any of these three Nations.

6. †a. Unspiritual, secular. *Obs.* **b.** Dissipated, wild or irregular in conduct. *dial.*

1674 Owen *Holy Spirit* (1693) 130 After a while they have fallen into an outward state of things, wherein, as they suppose, they shall have no Advantage by [spiritual gifts]. 1875 Miss Powley *Echoes Cumbld.* 149 (E. D. D.) In wild outwart days I spent time. 1893 Snowden *Tales Yorks. Wolds* 95 He had led a very outward life—that is to say, he had been a drunkard and a reputed wife-beater.

B. *sb.* (ellipt. or absol. use of the adj.)

†1. An outer part (of anything). *Obs.*

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* IX. 1076 Thre hundreth in place About hym stud. Defendand him, .. Quhill all the owtwart off the feild was tynt. *Ibid.* x. 718 Off the outward thre thousand thair thai slew. 1545 Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* Prol. B iv, An absolut & perfeict knowledge, of all the inwardes & outwardes of mans and womans body.

2. Outward appearance; the outside, exterior.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii 169 Out-liuing beauties outward, with a minde That doth renew swifter than blood decaies. 1611 — *Cymb.* I i 23 So faire an Outward, and such stuffe Within. 1644 H. VAUGHAN *Serm.* 19 The specious outwards of a whited Sepulchre. 1884 J. PAYNE *Tales fr. Arabic* I. 106 O vizier, make thine inward like unto thine outward. 1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Mar. III, Yet in their prime they bore the palm away; Outwards of loveliness

3. in *pl.* Outward things, circumstances, or conditions, externals.

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xxxviii. 63 Nature makes us all equal we are differenc'd but by accident and outwards. *a* 1655 VINES *Lord's Supp* (1677) 73 Of the outwards of this ordinance of the supper. 1721 WODROW *Hist. Suff. Ch. Scotl.* (1830) II 295 They wanted not their discouragements as to outwards.

4. That which is outside the mind; the external or material world.

1832 TENNYSON *Eleanore* i, There is nothing here, Which, from the outward to the inward brought, Moulded thy baby thought. 1849 SEARS *Regeneration* I iii (1859) 11 As man sinks lower and lower into the outward he loses the power of spiritual sight and intuition. 1878 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf. P.* 521 Since human consciousness awaking owned An outward.

C. *Comb.* † **Ou·twardshi·ne** [perh. two words], outward show or appearance (*obs.*).

1549 E. ALLEN tr. *Paraph. Leo Jude Rev.* 4 No hipocrisye nor outwardeshyne of godlnes..is of any value before god.

Outward (au·tɪwŏrd), *adv.* Forms, see the adj. [OE. *útan-*, *úte*, *út-weard*: cf. OHG. *ûzwert*.]

1. Of position or situation: On the outside; without.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt xxiii. 25 gie clensiaś þet utaword is cæleces. — Luke xi 39 þæt utteweard is cælices & diseces gie clænsaď. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (*Veronica*) 11 39 In my mouth þe lieft þou set & outwart þe blad of a knyfe. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. i. (1495) 592 A tree hath somwhat that longeth thereto outwarde, as the rynde. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* vi. ix. in Ashm. *Theatr. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 163 The Mater ys alterate, Both inward and outward substancyally. 1534 TINDALE *Matt.* xxiii 28 Whited tombes which appere beautyfull outwarde. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II xv, Sheepskins, with the wool outward

b. Of motion or direction: From the inside to or towards the outside of a space or thing.

c 1290 *Becket* 2167 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I 168 Heom þouste euere ase heo eoden outward þat þe eorþe openede onder heom. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. x. 85 Boþe a-syngrede and a-furst to turne þe fayre out-warde. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 608 As he went outwart bayne, He met ane Porter swayne. 1497 *Nav. Acc. Hen. VII* (1890) 140 They myght have their costes owteward & homeward 1562 [see OUTWARDLY 1 b]. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III i 14 How quickely the wrong side may be turn'd outward 1859 TENNYSON *Guinevere* 105 Lancelot, rushing outward honlike Leapt on him. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* VI. 88 One eye is turned outward by the opposing muscle, forming an external squint.

† **2.** Outside (of a specified or understood place); out of one's house; out of one's country, abroad.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Roll) III. 469 Ȝe werreþ outward ageinst men. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* IV xxxiii. (Caxton 1483) 82 That by them his counceylle be nought shewed ne publysshed outward. 1428 in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 9 For other occupacions that he had to doo utteward *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 101 a Bothe outeward and als at hame. 1673 PENN *The Chr. a Quaker* III, Men's Minds being Outward and Abroad, God was pleased to meet them..in some External Manifestations.

† **3.** On, or with reference to, the outside of the body, as opposed to its internal parts; externally.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 108 The stryng halte is an yll disease..and doth not appere outwarde *c* 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 1201 Membres longyng to mannes body aswell inwarde as outwarde. 1542 3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 8 *title*, An Acte that persones being no comen Surgeons maie mynistre medicines owtwarde.

† **b.** On the visible outside of the body or person, esp. as opposed to the inner nature or character; in the body as opposed to the mind or spirit; in outward appearance as opposed to inner reality; outwardly, externally; publicly. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 861 A woman to haue a fair array outward and in hir self foul inward. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5755 Outward shewing holynesse Though they be fulle of cursednesse. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 327 b/2 That he myght haue alle the rewle aboute the kynge as wel secretely as outward. 1526 TINDALE 2 *Cor.* VII 5 Outwarde was fightynge, in warde was feare 1534 WHITINTON *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 21 Which seemeth rather to ryse of pride outwarde shewed than of lyberal wyl. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas for M.* III. i 89 This outward sainted Deputie..is yet a diuell. 1673 PENN *The Chr. a Quaker* XVI, As Abraham outward and natural was the great Father of the Jews.

c. From the soul or mind into external actions or conditions.

1805 FOSTER *Ess.* I. vii. 87 He will endeavour to trace himself outward, from his mind into his actions. 1849 SEARS *Regeneration* I. vii. (1859) 56 Superabundant life unfolding from within outward.

4. *Comb.*, as *outward-bent*, *-parting*, *-set* adjs. Also OUTWARD-BOUND.

1597 MIDDLETON *Wisd. of Solomon* IV. xv, With outward-fac'd eye and eyed face. 1836 GLADSTONE *Communion Hymn* (in *Good Words* July 1878), As Thy temple's portals close Behind the outward-parting throng. 1872 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 119 Free from outward-set control.

Out-ward (au·tɪwŏrd), *sb.*[2] [OUT- 1.]

1. An outlying ward; a ward outside the original bounds of a borough.

1871 *Windsor & Eton Expr.* 4 Nov, In the Out-Ward the election has terminated in the only way that could have been anticipated.

2. A ward of a hospital detached from the main building, or having a separate outer door.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

† **Out-ward,** *v. Obs. rare.* [OUT- 15.] *trans.* To ward off, keep out.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. i. 10 Ne any armour could his dint out-ward.

Ou·tward-bou·nd, *a.* (*sb.*) [f. OUTWARD *adv.* + BOUND *ppl. a.*[1]] Directing the course outward, esp. going from a home port to a foreign one: of a ship, or a person; *transf.* of a voyage. Also *absol.* as *sb.*

1602 [see HOMEWARD-BOUND]. 1668 CLARENDON *Vind.* Tracts (1727) 7 Six or seven merchant ships, whereof some were outward bound with merchandize 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3811/3 Our outward bound Brisil Fleet will sail in few days. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 238 If an Accident happen to Ship or Cargo on the outward-bound Voyage. 1838 W. ELLIS *Madagascar* iii. (1838) 63 Sighted by outward-bound ships to India. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 6 July 5/1 There is no precaution taken against outward-bounds meeting homeward-bounds!

b. *fig.* Departing this life, dying.

1809 MAITKIN *Gil Blas* II v. 56 The mistress joined the outward-bound colony of my patients. 1890 HALL CAINE *Bondman* x, He's really post help. He's outward bound, poor chap.

c. *fig.* Bent on wandering or straying.

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* v. 119 Thought outward bound flies off In fume and dissipation. 1850 WARTER *S. a board* II. 128 An outward bound youth, and difficult to handle by reason of his carelessness.

Hence **Ou·tward-bou·nder** (*colloq.*), an outward-bound vessel.

1884 CLARK RUSSELL *Jack's Courtship* xix, An outward-bounder she was from the vane above the truck [etc]. 1888 *Daily News* 27 June 5/5 Outward bounders to the Colonies, East Indies, China, Japan, and the Java Seas never go within three hundred miles of Cape L'Aguillas.

Outwardly (au·tɪwŏrdlɪ), *adv.* (*a.*) [f. OUTWARD *a.* + -LY 2.]

1. On the outside or outer surface; externally.

c 1480 HENRYSON *Test. Cres.* 509 The idole of ane thing in cace may be sa deip imprintit in the fantasy, That it deludis the wittis outwardly. *a* 1547 SURREY *Descr. Fickle Affect. Love* 20 When in my face the painted thoughtes would outwardly apere. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 209 The tree is outwardly couered with barque 1660 BARROW *Euclid* III. xii, If two circles touch one the other outwardly. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xxii 422 Penyroyal, .. outwardly it is good against cold affections of the Nerves and Joynts. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 206 Nothing appears outwardly but its hands and feet. 1866 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Ex.* xxiv. 10 The spectators..only describe the outwardly visible glory.

b. Towards or in the direction of the outside; in an outward direction.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 204 My wife doth euer tread hir shoe a wry. Inward, or outward? nay, all outwardly. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V lvi. § 5 Outwardlie issuing from that one onely glorious deitie 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed 4) I 63 Before the end of another month the ulceration stretched outwardly under the upper lip.

2. In outward manifestation or appearance; in external action or observance: often as contrasted with inward spirit or character.

1509 HAWES *Past Pleas.* XIX (Percy Soc) 92 He wyped our chekes our sorowe to cloke, Outwardly fayning us to be glad and mery. *a* 1533 [see OUTWARD *a.* 4]. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* 64 b, Outwardly renoysyng what soever inwardly thei thought. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* I. iii. 54 Are ye fantasticall, or that indeed Which outwardly ye shew? 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks 1755 V. ii. 97 But since my betters are of a different opinion I shall outwardly submit. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. ii. iv. 207 The country was outwardly quiet, but there were ominous undertones of disaffection.

B *ellipt.* or *attrib.* as *adj.* = OUTWARD *a.*

a 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* V. (1704) 457/2 No Road with an outwardly Wind, is able to give him conveniency of Landing. 1656 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1689) 264 God giveth to no man all the desire of his heart in these outwardly things.

† **Ou·twardmost,** *a. Obs.* [f. OUTWARD *a.*: see -MOST.] Most outward, outermost.

1598 R. HAYDOCKE tr. *Lomazzo* I. 116 When you would make a lanke, slender, and swift horse, you shall draw him upon the outward-most line 1654-66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 691 Behind the outward most divisions..I placed some of our best Archers. 1685 BOYLE *Effects of Mot.* V. 56 The outwardmost were of (what they call) Chagrine, and the innermost of Gold. 1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I 260 The outwardmost calicular leaves inclosing the flowers.

Outwardness. [f. OUTWARD *a.* + -NESS.]

1. The quality or condition of being outward; externality, outward existence; objectivity.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Extérieureté*, outwardnesse. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 829 Magnitude or Extension as such is meer outside or outwardness, it hath nothing within. 1885 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 19 These give an outwardness and sensation of reality to the shapings of the dream. 1896 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. viii vi 68 Whatsoever I could bring into outwardness that I wrote down.

2. Occupation with, concernment or belief in outward things; esp. as opposed to that which is introspective or arises from within.

? *c* 1835 J. STERLING in Courtney *Mill* (1889) 73 He has been gradually delivered from this outwardness..individual reform must be the groundwork of social progress. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* iii. (1872) 87 He dwells in vague outwardness, fallacy and trivial hearsay. 1840 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVIII. 270 The outwardness, or materiality of Vecelli. 1891 *Wesley. Meth. Mag.* Jan. 68 Owing to his native volatility and *outwardness*, he did not come to the crisis of his spiritual history until 5 years after leaving school.

Outwards (au·tɪwŏrdz), *adv.* (*a.*) [OE. *útweardes*, f. *útweard* OUTWARD *adj.*, with advb. genitive *-es*. Cf. OHG. *ûzwertes* (Ger. *auswärts*), MDu. *útwaerts*, Du. *uitwaards*.]

1. In an outward direction; towards that which is outside or without.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xi. 70 Suæ biď sio costung ærest on ðæm mode, & ðonne fareď utweardes to ðære hyde. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 92 Euer so þe wittes beoď more ispreinde utwardes, se heo lesse wendet inwardes 1517 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 68 We..spendyd owtwardes be twyne Venyce and Jaffe on Moneth and ij Dayes 1583 [see INWARDS *adv.* 1 b] 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 205 Do not direct the cutting Corner of the Chissel inwards, but rather outwards. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 485 P 3 A new night gown, either side to be worn outwards 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 155 To embark his capital outwards in a mercantile speculation. 1846 BRITTAN tr *Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 203 To cut a semicircular flap from within outwards.

† **2.** In an outward position; outwardly, outside; externally. *Obs. rare*

1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 158 To werre oughtwardes and youre regne to recovere *c* 1530 TINDALE *Pathway Holy Scripture* Wks (Parker Soc. 1848) 14 Yet are we full of the natural poison, and cannot but sin outwards,..if occasion be given.

B *attrib.* (as *adj.*). For outward goods.

1878 F. S. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 6, 8 We pass on..to the 'Outwards' department of the great goods shed. This 'Outwards' platform..runs the length of the shed.

Out-waste: see OUT- 15.

Outwatch (au·tɪwŏ·tʃ) *sb.*[1] *rare.* [OUT- 7.] The act of reconnoitering or watching the enemy.

1853 LYTTON *My Novel* IX. iii, He occasionally sallied forth upon a kind of outwatch or reconnoitring expedition.

Outwatch (au·tɪwŏ·tʃ), *v.* [OUT- 18, 17.] *trans.* To outdo in watching, watch longer than; to watch (an object) till it disappears; to watch through and beyond (a period of time).

1626 [see OUTWAKE]. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 85 Or let my Lamp at midnight burn, Be seen in some high lonely Tower, Where I may oft out-watch the Bear. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* vii 175 His eye inur'd to wake, And outwatch every star, for Brunswick's sake 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* ii. 44 To outwatch a long winter's night. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* iv. 17 The old man of West Cambridge, who outwatched the rest so long after they had gone to sleep in their own churchyards.

Hence **Outwa·tch** *sb.*[2], the act of outwatching.

1865 SWINBURNE *Poems, St. Dorothy* 58 Not with outwatch of many travailings Come to be eased of the least pain he hath.

Out-water, -wave: see OUT- 12, 14.

† **Outwaxing,** *vbl. sb. Obs. rare.* [OUT- 9; after L. *ex-crimentum*, *ex crescentia*, f. *ex-crescere* to grow or wax out; cf. Ger. *auswuchs*, Du *uitwas*.]

a. Excrement. **b.** An excrescence, outgrowth.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terapeutyke* 2 E iij, That all the body muste be emptyed and purged of all his outwaxynges 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 31 Laser..healeth..outwaxynges or to growinges in the fleshe.

† **Ou·tway,** *sb. Obs.* [OUT 6.]

1. A way or passage leading out, an outlet.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* x. 9 Like as theeves beset ye outwayes of villages 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* IV. xxvii, In divers streets and out wayes multipli'd. 1644 [see OUT- 6].

2. A by-way lying off the main route

1566 ADLINGTON *Apuleius* 9 In greate feare, I rode through many outwaies and desolte places. 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 492 He betooke him to flight, and hid himselfe in an outway amongst thornes and bushes.

† **Ou·t-way,** *a. Obs. rare* [OUT- 12.] = OUT-OF-THE-WAY. *Out way going*, going out of the way, deviation.

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. viii. (Skeat) I. 15 As the sorowe and anguisshe was greet in tyme of thyne out-waye goinge. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* IX. 166 We..still with sad hearts sail'd by out-way shores.

Out-wealth, -weapon, etc.: see OUT-.

Outwear (au·tɪwē·ər), *v.* [OUT- 15, 15 b, 18.]

1. *trans.* To wear out, wear away; to wear down to nothing, or to an end; to consume by wearing.

a 1542 WYATT *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 17 Though..Change hath outworn the favour that I had. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV ii. 33 Wicked Time that doth..workes of noblest wits to nought outweare 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 82 The Characters ..were..wholly outworn by Time. 1711 *Let. to Sacheverell* 13 Subjects are insulted, and their Patience outworn. 1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Windows* I. 76 The..clay From whence the Medicean stamp's outworn.

b. To exhaust in strength or endurance: chiefly in pa. pple. *outworn* = worn out, exhausted.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 690 He being outworne with travell and labour, died in peace. 1654 G. GODDARD in *Introd. to Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 20 As if he had served so long that he had been outworn. 1828 WORDSW. *Wishing-gate* viii, Some, by ceaseless pains outworn, Here crave an easier lot. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* III. 78 The crews outworn by the sea.

† **c.** *intr.* To become worn out or exhausted.

1614 C. BROOKE *Ghost Rich. III* Poems (1872) 86 Life (sencible of pleasure) now feeles paine, Earth must to earth; as Nature's course outweares.

2. *trans.* To wear out, spend, pass (time).

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. xii. 29 All that day she outwore in wandering And gazing on that Chambers ornament. 1603 DEKKER *Grissil* (Shaks. Soc.) 15 You and your son,..Shall live to outwear time in happiness. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* v. 601 Here by the stream, if I the night out-wear. 1821 KEATS *Isabella* iii, And with sick longing all the night outwear To hear her morning-step upon the stair.

b. To do away with or get over (something) by process of time: to outlive, outgrow.

1592 *Nobody & Somebody*, in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 347 It joyes me that you have outworne your pride. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II xxii. 144 The merits of Posterity have outworn the disgraces of their Ancestours. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 349 As soon as he hath outworn his Dose, he with most greedy haste returns to his Vomit before he comes to himself. 1830 TENNYSON *Sonnet* Poems 122 Could I outwear my present state of woe With one brief winter. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Aug. 2/1 He..may outwear those unattractive qualities of character.

†3. To hollow out or excavate (marks) by wearing away a surface. *Obs.*

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* xx. cxxii, Her palfraies feete signes in the grasse outware.

4. To wear longer than, to outlast in wear.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Dec., Epil. 2 Loe I haue made a Calender for euery yeare, That steele in strength, and time in durance, shall outweare. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. 180 Stone and iron would scarce out-wear them. 1803 KATH. L. BAILS *Eng. Relig. Drama* 88 Like teaspoons that have outworn their set.

Outweary (aut,wī·ri), *v.* Chiefly *poet.* [OUT- 15 b.] *trans.* To weary out; to tire or fatigue utterly, to exhaust in endurance.

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 75 Outwearied at last with so much painefull toile. 1683 A. D. *Art Converse* 9 Others do out-weary your patience. *a* 1732 T. BOSTON *Crook in Lot* (1805) 145 Unbelievers may soon be outwearied, and give it over for altogether. 1851 M. ARNOLD *South. Nt.* in *Victoria Regia* 181 Some youthful Troubadour,..Who here outwearied sank and sang A dying strain.

Hence **Outwearied** *ppl. a.*

1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* II. iii § 1 27 The decay of the city of Venice is..like that of an outwearied and aged human frame. 1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Jan. xix, Thou wilt o'ertake a lame outwearied ass.

Outwea·ve, *v.* [OUT- 15 b, 15.] *trans.* **a.** To weave to an end or completion. **b.** To weave from within outwards.

a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 36/1 May never hours the web of day out-weave; May never night rise from her sable cave. 1890 J. PULSFORD *Loyalty to Christ* I. 11 All the trees of the wood throb with new life, and outweave their lovely attire.

Out-weed: see OUT- 15.

Outweep (aut,wī·p), *v.* [OUT- 16, 18.]

1. *trans.* To weep out, to expel or emit by weeping. *poetic.*

1597 LYLY *Wom in Moone* IV. i, Sighing my breath, outweeping my heart bloud. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 25/1 Those eyes, Their trait'rous black before Thee here out-weep. 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* x, With no stain She faded, like a cloud which had outwept its rain.

2. To outdo or surpass in weeping.

a 1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 133 To set Christ Jesus before him, to out-sigh him, out weep him. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Dowry* II. ii, You have outwept a woman, noble Charalois. 1767 W. L. LEWIS *Statius' Thebaid* vi. 44 The childless Mother raves, And far out-weeps her Lord. 1865 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 1866 Lo mine eyes That outweep heaven at rainest.

Outweigh (aut,wē·), *v.* [OUT- 18, 18 b.]

1. *trans.* To exceed in weight; *fig.* to be too heavy or onerous for.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, I iii. 45 Then must we rate the cost of the Erection, Which if we finde out-weighes Ability,. What do we then, but draw a-new the Modell In fewer offices? 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 382 The taile of an African weather outweigheth the body of a good Calfe, . according unto Leo Africanus. 1728 PEMBERTON *Newton's Philos.* 76 The weight..will outweigh it, and draw the beam of the lever down. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) I. 171 Weigh them, and then say which outweighs the other.

2. To exceed in value, importance, or influence.

1632 HEYWOOD *2nd Pt. Iron Age* I. i. Wks. 1874 III. 361 Hate will out-way my loue. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Acts xxiii. 11 The presence of God with his suffering servants outweighs all their discouragements. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. viii. 297 This variation..cannot be allowed to outweigh the concurrent testimony. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxxiii. 582 With you, position outweighs honesty.

Outwell (aut,we·l), *v.* [OUT- 15, 14.]

†1. *trans.* To pour forth. *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 21 His fattie waves doe fertile slime outwell. 1591 — *Virg. Gnat* 502 When .. Simois and Xanthus blood outwelde.

2. *intr.* To well out, to gush or flow forth.

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* IX. lxxxvi, Midst his wrath, his manly teares outwell. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* II. 320 From virtue's fount the purest joys outwell. 1830 TENNYSON *Claribel* 18 The slumbrous wave outwelleth.

Hence **Outwe·lling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Quaker's Meeting*, Sitting .. in deepest peace, which some out-welling tears would rather confirm than disturb. 1878 DOWDEN *Stud. Lit* 158 A fresh, quick outwelling of thought. 1882 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XX. 358 Fissures formed during the outwelling of igneous materials from below.

Out-wend to **Outwhore**: see OUT-.

Outwick (aut,wik), *sb. Sc. Curling.* [f. OUT- 7 + WICK *v.* (1)] A shot that cannons off the outside of another stone so as to impel it nearer the tee; practised when a well-guarded adversary's stone is *in*, and an 'inwick' cannot be taken.

1805 MCINDOE *Poems* 56 (E. D. D.) Mony a nice out-weik's been ta'en.

Outwi·ck, *v. Sc. Curling.* [f. OUT- 14 + WICK *v.*] *intr.* To take or make an outwick; to strike the outside of another stone so as to send it within either circle.

1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX 970 Out-wicking, is to strike the outer angle of a stone, so as thereby to put it into the spot. Though a much more difficult operation, it can sometimes be practised with effect when in-wicking cannot.

fig. *c* 1896 A. BENZIE *Raid of Pictonville* ii. in *R. Caledon. Curling Club Ann.* (1897-8) p. clxviii, Alas, his wits Are wandered, and his tongue makes sport of words Outwicking from the sense, the mind elsewhere.

Out-wile, *v.*: see OUT- 18.

†Out-wi·n, *v. Obs.* [OUT- 14, 15. (Two words in ME.)] **1.** *intr.* To get out.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conse.* 4462 A qwene, þat haldes þam in, Thurgh strengthe, þat þai may noght out wyn.

2. *trans.* To get (something) out.

c 1400 *Alexius* (Laud 463) 450 Þat writ he drow & þerne tey, He ne myght it out winne. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 1582 Be that tyme he myghte note wele a worde owt wyn.

3. To get out of. *rare*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. i. 20 It is a darksome delve farre under ground, With thornes and barren brakes environd round, That none the same may easily out-win.

†Out-wind (aut,wind), *sb. Obs.* [OUT- 1.] A wind from the offing; a wind blowing inshore.

1676 C. JEFFERSON *Lett.* in *Eng. Sqr. 17th C.* (1878) I. 173 [Near Funchal there is]a rock, a small distance from the land, between which and the shoar, the Porteguise ships ride in out windes. *a* 1703 H. WINSTANLEY in Smiles *Engineers* (1861) II. 17 The sea would be so raging about these rocks, caused by outwinds and the running of the ground seas coming from the main ocean. 1754 T. GARDNER *Hist. Acc. Dunwich* 214 Choaked by most boisterous Outwinds.

†Outwind, -wai·nd), *v.*[1] *Obs* [OUT-14, 15, 24.]

1. *intr.* To wind off or become unwound. In quot. *fig.*

a 1562 G. CAVENDISH *Metr. Visions, Weston* Poems 1825 II. 30 Which caused my welthe full soon to outwynd.

2. *trans.* To unwind; to disentangle, extricate.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. iii. 9 They have him enclosed so behind, As by no meanes he can himselfe outwind 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. II lxxi, When shalt thou once outwind Thy self from this sad yoke?

Outwind (aut,wi·nd), *v.*[2] [f. OUT- 26 + WIND *sb.*] *trans.* To put out of wind or breath.

1708 OCKLEY *Saracens* (1848) 121 Your enemies are two to one; and there is no breaking them but by out-winding them. 1721 DUDLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 167 A Moose soon outwinds a Deer. *c* 1825 CHOYCE *Log Jack Tar* (1891) 94 Several more men soon came up with two more of our number, who were out-winded.

† Ou·t-wi·ng, *sb. Sc. Obs.* [OUT- 3] A wing (of an army); = L. *āla.*

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. S. of.* (1821) I. 268 At last the outwingis of Romans, be multitude of pepil, ouirset thair enmimes fornens thaim. 1596 LODGE *Marg. Amer.* 8 Embattailed in due order, the pikemen in a Macedonian phalanx, the horsemen in their outwings.

Outwing (aut,wi·ŋ), *v.* [OUT- 21.]

1. *trans.* To exceed in swiftness of wing, to surpass in flight; to fly beyond.

1717 GARTH *Ovid's Metam.* XIV. *Picus & Canens* 42 His courser springs O'er hills and lawns, and ev'n a wish outwings. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 538 Fame flies before, Out-wings the wind! 1898 *Advance* (Chicago) 6 Jan. 23/1 Mr. Morse's robins must have despaired of their effort to out-wing the limit of snow.

2. *Mil.* Of an army: To extend with its wings beyond (the enemy's); to outflank.

1648 CROMWELL *Let* 20 Aug. in *Carlyle*, Colonel Dean's and Colonel Pride's [regiments] outwinging the Enemy, could not come to so much share of the action. 1755 *Acem. Capt. P. Drake* II. ii 28 Both the Enemy's Lines out wing'd ours considerably. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* III. xii. 189 His right came in contact with the enemy's left, outwinged it, and attacked it in front and flank.

Out-wi·nterer. [OUT- 8; from *winter out.*] A beast that winters out

1770-4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1803) IV. 351 *Out winterers*, as they are called, or cattle kept out all winter.

Out-wish, *v.*: see OUT- 18.

†Ou·twit, *sb. Obs.* [OUT- 3.] The faculty of observation or perception; an external sense.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 289 A lyer in soule; With Inwit and with outwitt ymagenen and studye, As best for his body be. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 291 Sum good iugement is of mennes out-witis, as þei iugen whiche mete is good & whiche mete is vuel, and sum men iugement is of mennes witt wiþinne, as men iugen how þei schal do, by lawe of consience.

Outwit (aut,wi·t), *v.* [OUT- 21.]

1. *trans.* To excel in wit; to surpass in wisdom or knowledge. *arch.*

1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* II. xxxi. 253 What arts did Churchmen in former times use, when they did so much out-wit and out-wealth us. 1694 HOWE *Princ. Oracles God* xvii, A thing whereon the wisdom of the Creator hath infinitely outwitted us, and gone beyond us. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 138 Thou..Shalt outsee seers, and outwit sages.

2. To overreach or get the better of by superior craft or ingenuity; to prove too clever for.

1652 KIRKMAN *Clerio & Lozia* 114 Her Uncle was outwitted. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr* III. Wks. 1716 III. 164 Rebekkah that club'd with her beloved Son Jacob..to cheat or, rather (as the Quakers word it) to Outwit his own Father and Brother. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* v. (1862) 178 There reveals itself here the very essence and truest character of evil, which evermore outwits and defeats itself. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilis.* I. iv. 197 Every commercial treaty was an attempt made by one nation to outwit another.

Hence **Outwi·tted** *ppl. a.*; **Outwi·tting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Outwi·ttal** (*nonce-wd.*), the fact of outwitting; **Outwi·tter,** one who outwits.

1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* II. viii. 78 Their Cheating... Outwitting, and Over-reaching, in Shops and Exchange. 1775 LANGHORNE *Country Justice* II. 20 The worship'd Calves of their outwitting Knaves. 1862 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* IV. iv § 2. 96 If he can outwit the great outwitter. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* i. 11 The outwitted beast. 1875 *Contemp. Rev.* XXV. 750 The tricks of Sir Robert..and their outwittal by Matilda. 1891 *Athenæum* 9 May 599/3 This perpetual outwitting of examiners.

Outwith (aut,wiþ), *prep.* and *adv.* Chiefly *north.*; now only *Sc.* Forms: *α.* 3 (*Orm.*) utenn wipp, utwipp; 3 utewiþ, 4 utewit, -wid, utwit, -wyth; oute-, out-wip, 4-5 utwith, 4- outwith (6 owt-, outo-). *β. Sc.* 4 ututh, 4-5 owtouth, outhouth, otouth, otow, 4-6 utouth. [f. OUT *adv.* + WITH *prep.*: cf. INWITH, and WITHOUT (in which the same elements are transposed).]

A *prep.* **1.** Without; outside of. **a.** Of position.

c 1200 ORMIN 13116 Þho wat þatt utwiþþ Crisstenndom Niss nohht tatt Crist magg cwemenn. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20922 (Cott.) Vt-wit [*Gött.* vtewid, *Edin.* outwip, *Fairf.* wip-out, *Trin.* wiþoute] þe toun apon þe est side. *Ibid.* 588 (Cott.) Vtewit [*Fairf.* Oute-wiþ] paradis [was adam] wroght. *a* 1400 *Burgh Laws* vii. (*Sc. Stat.* I.) Ututh þe burgh. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 317 Enlarge it half a foote Outwith the wough. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 87 Takin utouth thair munitions. 1591 BRUCE *Eleven Serm.* D v a, Iesus Christ .. out-with whome there is nather comfort nor consolatiouu. 1640 *Bk. Bas Comm. Covenanters* 133 The awners quhairof are outwith the kingdome. 1875 *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.* X. 286 It is only probable that *ou with* this row there had been an outer course of piles. 1885 *Law Rep.* 10 App. Cas. 457 Any Court or tribunal outwith Scotland.

b. Of motion: Out of, out from.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 90 He, but sweird, his vayis raid Weill otow [*MS. E.* otowth] thame. *Ibid.* 448 Kicht as thai wald to lanrik fair, Otow [*MS. E.* owtouth] quhar the enbuschement var. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* I. (*Katerine*) 1104 Þe tyrand gert hir furth be had outhouth þe gettis of þe cite. 1553-4 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 155 Thai sall nocht evaid nor eschaip owtwith this burcht of Edinburch.

†2. Of time: Beyond. *Obs.*

13.. *Cursor M.* 10346 (Cott.) Bath þam bar tua wimmen geld Þat vte-wit [*other texts* out of] birth o barn was teld. 1479 *Act. Dom. Conc.* 36/2 Gif ony personis .. before or efur, vtwith þe said iiij yeris [etc.].

B. *adv.* **1.** Of position: Without; on the outside; outwardly.

c 1200 ORMIN 4778 All þiss wass utenn wiþþ unnhal þurrh swiþe unnride unnhale. *c* 1230 *Halt Meid.* 39 Hit ne farеð nawt swa as [ha] weneð þat iseoð utewiðe. 13 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 968 Vt-wyth to se þat clene cloystor, Þou may, bot in-wyth not a fote. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12201 This Vlixes, þat vtwith auntetit hym neuer. *c* 1520 M. NISBET *N. T. in Scots* Mark iii. 32 Thi modere & thi brethire outwith seekis thee 1582-8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 147 That thair interpryse should nather be devulgat in the toune nor outewith.

2. Of direction: Out.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II 299 Till thaim wtouth send thai sone, And bad thaim herbery thaim that nycht. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* II. 78 Colin her father, who had outwith gane. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* xli. (1873) 233 The two being, only 'freens fae the teeth outwith'.

Out-woo, Out-woman: see OUT- 21, 22.

Ou·twood. [OUT- 1, 3.] **a.** A wood lying outside a park or demesne. **b.** The outer border of a wood or forest.

1449 *Lett. Marg. Anjou & Bp. Beckington* (Camden) 98, x oks of tymbre, to be taken in yor outwods of Kenelworth. 1485 *Rolls of Parl.* VI. 350/1 The Graunte of Kepyng of the Parke called the Moote Parc, with the Oute Woles of Crambourne, within the Forest of Wynde-sore. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 4 The thirde maner of commen pasture is in ye lordes out wodes that lye commen to his tenaunntes, as commen more- or hethes, the whiche were neuer eratable landes. 1883 STEVENSON *Black Arrow* (1888) 52 The two lads .. hurried through the remainder of the outwood.

Out-word, *v.*: see OUT- 21.

Outwork (aut,wɜ·k), *sb.* [OUT- 1, 3.]

1. Any part of the fortifications of a place lying outside the parapet; any detached or advanced work forming part of the defence of a place; an outer defence or outfort.

1639 MASSINGER *Unnat. Combat* v. ii, Our outworks are surprized, the sentinel slain. 1642 CHAS. I *Message to Both Houses* 11 July, Out-works to defend the Town. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vi 100 This fort .. had neither ditch nor outwork. 1756 ENTICK *London* IV. 327 The tower is light, supported by outworks at the angles. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvi. III. 679 Cork was vigorously attacked. Outwork after outwork was rapidly carried.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

c 1615 BACON *Advice to Sir G. Villiers* v § 7 Wks. 1872 VI. 44 The care of our out-work, the Navy Royal and shipping of the kin dom, which are the walls thereof. 1622 DONNE *Lett.* (1651) 134 All our moralities are but our outworks, our Christianity is our citadel. 1872 LIDDON *Elem. Relig.* ii. 65 Belief in creation is a necessary outwork of any true theism whatever.

†2. An extra dish served as a relish; a *hors-d'œuvre. Obs.*

1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compt. Gard.* I. iii. 69 A pretty Basket well nill'd with the choice eating Fruits of the Season, ..which in the Courts of Kings and Princes, is called the *Hors-d'oeuvre*, or the Out-work. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Anchovy*, You may serve it up to Table for an Out-work, with Orange and fry'd Parsley.

3. Work upon the outside or exterior of anything.

1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2655/4 A Golden Sword drawn with some Outworks upon the Head and Shell. 1716-17 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 223 For the workemen in fitting up the six chambers their out work, in his new Addition to his Refrouting the Coll wth freestone.

4. (*out-work*) Work done outside, i. e. out of doors, out of the house, out of the shop or factory, etc; in *Cricket* = OUT-FIELDING.

1793 SMEATON *Eddystone L.* Contents 10 Commencement of the Outwork of the ensuing Season. 1813 R. KERR *Agric. Surv. Berw.* xv 420 What is called out-work, as helping to fill muck carts, spreading the muck, setting and hoeing potatoes [etc.]. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 June 7/1 He cordially joined in I——'s pæan over the out-work of the 'Varsity. 'The fielding of the Oxonians has been grand.'

Outwork (aut,wē·rk), *v.* [OUT- 15, 15 b, 21, 18.]

1. *trans.* †**a.** To bring out as a result of work, to produce (*obs.*); **b.** To work out to a conclusion; to complete. (*poetic*)

c 1230 *Gen. & Ex.* 4144 Ydolatrie ofte ut wrogte hem sorges dref. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vii. 65 For now three dayes of men were full outwrought, Since he this hardy enterprize began. 1901 T. HARDY *Mute Opinion* 14, I saw, in web unbroken, Its history outwrought.

†**2.** To excel in work or workmanship. *Obs.*

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Wks (Grosart) V. 253, I do not thinke but all the Smiths in London, Norwich, or Yorke .. would envy him, if they could not outworke him. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. ii. 206 She did lye In her Pauillion.. O're-picturing that Venus, where we see The fancie out-work Nature. 1782 HAN. MORE *Belshazzar* II Dramas 175 Thou hast out-wrought the pattern he bequeath'd thee, And quite outgone example.

3. To surpass or outdo in working; to work more strenuously or faster than.

1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* III. iii, But, in your violent acts, The fall of torrents and the noise of tempests, .. Be all out-wrought by your transcendant furies. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Rev.* xii. 12 He makes all haste he can to outwork the children of light. 1880 A. H. HUTH *Buckle* II 171 Captain Cook found that his sailors could outwork the islanders.

Out-worker. [OUT- 2.] One who works outside, i. e. out of doors, out of the house, out of the shop or factory for which he works.

1813 R. KERR *Agric. Surv. Berw.* xv. 420 Their occupiers [were] bound to shear at the ordinary wages, and to supply certain outworkers when wanted. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II ix. 95 Then the few tired outworkers were regaled by the groans and tossings of the sick. 1894 *Daily News* 24 Mar. 3/4 The lists of out workers which are now required to be kept by the manufacturers of all kinds of wearing apparel, cabinet and furniture making [etc.].

Out-working, *vbl. sb.* [OUT- 9.] The action or process of working out; practical operation.

1863 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Gen.* v. 1, 2 The generations, evolutions, or outworkings of the skies and the land. 1880 T. C. MURRAY *Origin Ps.* ix. 236 The outworking of this applied force in the physical phenomena of life.

Out,world, out-world, *sb.* [OUT- 3.] The external or outside world; the world external to a person's mind, sphere of action, etc.; an outlying or outer world.

1647 H. MORE *Resolution* 60 And long acquaintance with the light Of this Outworld. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* I. 735 Forth glided—not alone Each painted warrior, every girl of stone,—..But the entire out-world. 1899 BARING-GOULD *Vicar Morwenstow* vii. 104, I hope to hear from you what is going on in the out-world.

Out-world, *a.* [OUT- 12.] Out-of-the-world.

1884 MAY CROMMELIN *Brown-Eyes* iii. 28 Sometimes .. came a foreigner or two from far lands, attracted, by hearing at Amsterdam of this strange out world spot.

†**Outwo·rldish,** *a. Obs. rare.* [Cf. *outlandish.*] Fairfax's word for Extramundane.

1674 FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 58 If outworldish boak be yielded at all, it must needs be yielded infinite to boot.

Outworn, out-worn (aut,wō·rn, *attrib.* aut,wōrn), *ppl. a.* [OUT- 11, from *wear out.*]

1. Worn out, as clothes; wasted, consumed, or obliterated by wear or by the action of time; hence *fig.* of beliefs, customs, institutions, etc., that have ceased to be useful; obsolete, out of date.

1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 362 To seek to procure vs enuie only with stale and outworne Lies. 1624 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 226 In old marbles and coins and out-worn inscriptions. 1806 WORDSW. *Sonn.* 'The world is too much' 10 I'd rather be A Pagan suckled in a creed outworn. 1822 SHELLEY *Hellas* 1063 The earth doth like a snake renew Her winter weeds outworn. 1877 CREIGHTON *Hist. Papacy* VI. vi. 1 15 The out-worn ideals of feudalism.

2. Of living beings, their faculties, etc.: Exhausted as to physical vigour or vitality; spent.

1597 HOWSON *Serm.* 24 Dec. 31 A spent and outworne life. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 580 Better at home lie bed-rid, .. Inglorious, unemployed, with age outworn. 1817 BYRON *Lament Tasso* VIII, The Powers of Evil can prevail Against the outworn creature they assail. 1884 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* III. 273 We pray for the wasted and outworn man.

Out-worth, *v.* .. see OUT- 21.

Outwrangle (aut,ræ·ngg'l), *v.* [OUT- 18.] *trans.* To outdo or surpass in wrangling, quarrelsome disputing, or altercation.

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* (1844) 15 Thinkst thou..as none can outwrangle thee? 1618 ROWLANDS *Sacr. Mem.* 5 You Conurers .. That boast you can the fiends of hell outwrangle. a 1659 OSBORN *Observ. Turks* (1673) 292 If Law did not out-wrangle Nature.

Out-wrench, *v.*: see OUT- 15.

†**Outwre·st,** *v. Obs.* [OUT- 15.] *trans.* To draw out or extract as with a forcible twist; to extort; to extract by superior force.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iv. 23 My engreeved mind could find no rest, Till that the truth thereof I did out wrest. a 1631 DONNE *Bait* Poems (1650) 38 Let coarse bold hands, from slimy nest The bedded fish in banks out-wrest.

Outwre·stle, *v.* [OUT- 14, 18 b.]

†**1.** *intr.* To escape by wrestling, to struggle free.

1562 PHAER *Æneid* IX. C iij, Loke how the tempest storm, whan winds outwrastling blowes at south.

2. *trans.* To overcome in wrestling; to grapple or strive successfully with; to wrestle better than.

1559 *Mirr. Mag.* (1563) A a ij, Where other vnlyke in workyng or skyll, Outwrestle the world, and wyeld it at wyll. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 99 If they [bees] out-wrastle all these difficulties, yet they will scarce swarm that year. 1854 R. OWEN in *Circ. Sci.* (c 1865) II. 62/1 It can outwrestle the athlete.

Outwri·ng, *v.* [OUT- 16.] *trans.* To force out (liquid) by or as by wringing.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2527 *Phil.* Youre teres falsly out wronge. 1562 PHAER *Æneid* IX. C iij, Whan god from skies. His watry showres outwringes.

So **Out-wru·ng** *ppl. a.*, outstretched and wrung.

1850 MRS. BROWNING *Isobel's Child* x, I am not used .. to prayer With shaken lips and hands out-wrung.

Outwrite (aut,rai·t), *v.* [OUT- 18, 17, 15 b.]

1. *trans.* To surpass or excel in writing; to write better than.

1643 T. COLEMAN *Serm.* in Kerr *Covenants & Cov.* (1895) 170 You outwrite your copy. 1672 SHADWELL *Humorist* Epil. 30 He would with ease all Poets else out-write. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 96 P 4 My half Education and Love of idle Books, made me outwrite all that made Love to her by way of Epistle. 1888 [see OUTREAD 2].

2. To get over or beyond by writing.

1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* IV. viii, These wild opinions of his, ..He will outwrite them. 1852 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Friendships Miss M.* (1882) II. x. 168 It was a miserable feeling. At last I out-wrote it.

3. *refl.* To write oneself out, exhaust one's powers of writing. *rare.*

1883 *Manch. Exam.* 22 Nov. 5/5 The music has all Offenbach's charm of tone and melody. He has clearly not outwritten himself yet.

Outwri·ting, *vbl sb.* [OUT- 9.] The action of writing out or at length.

1871 HAWTHORNE *Sept. Felton* (1870) 184 This was the full expression and outwriting of that crabbed little mystery.

Outwrought, pa. t. and pple. of OUTWORK *v.*

†**Outwry·,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [app. f. OUT- 24 + WRY *v.*[1] to cover: cf. BEWRY.] *trans.* To discover.

13 . *K. Alis.* 6483 Now hab he in Egipte y-seyge, Al bat any mon can outwryge [*Bodley MS.* bywreye].

Out-yard: see OUT- 1.

Outye·ll, *v. rare.* [OUT- 14, 18.]

†**1.** *intr.* To yell out, utter a yell. *Obs.*

1573 TWYNE *Æneid* x. Ddiv b, Tryton blew with whelkid shell Whose wrinckly wreathed flue, did fearful shrill in seas outyell.

2. *trans.* To outdo in yelling; to yell louder than.

1825 HOGG *Queen Hynde* 305 Dire echoes that outyell The grovelling, bellowing sounds of hell. 1866 BLACKMORE *Cradock N.* xxxviii, Every engine outyelling its rival.

†**Outye·t,** *v. Obs.* [f. OUT- 15 + YET (*yhet, yet*) *v.*] *trans.* To pour out, diffuse, shed. Hence †**Outye·tting** *vbl sb.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conc.* 7119 In helle,. out-yhetted salle be, Ma teres þan droples er in þe se. c 1340 — *Prose Tr.* 1 Oyle owt-yettide es thi name. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxiii. (*George*) 805 Thru þe outyetyng of hyre blude.

Out-zany, Out-Zola: see OUT- 22, 23 b.

Ouu-, obs. spelling of *ouv-, ov-, ow-*, as in Ouuen, Ouuerage, Ouurage, Ouuerture, obs. ff. OVEN, OVERAGE, OVERTURE.

Ouver, Ouvert, Ouverture, obs. ff. OVER, OVERT, OVERTURE.

Ouwe, Ouwer, obs. forms of OWE, YOUR.

Ouwhar, ouwher(e, var. OWHERE *Obs.*

Ouyr, Ouyrley, obs. forms of OVER, OVERLAY.

Ouze, obs. form of OOZE.

Ouzel, ousel (ū·z'l). Forms: *α.* 1 ōsle, 4 osul, (hosel), 4-5 osel, (5 owsille, osill, -ulle, -yllo), 6 osell, -yll, osyil, oozel, owsell, -yl, ousil, -syl, -zell, 6-7 ousell, 6-8 owsel, 7 ou-, owsle, 7-8 ouzle, 6- ousel, 8- ouzel, (9 *dial.* uzzle, ussel). *β.* 4 (?) wesel, 6 7 woosell. [OE. *ōsle* wk. fem.:—**ōmsla* = OHG. *amsala* (MHG., Ger. *amsel*); ulterior etymology unknown. The form *wesel* in Trevisa is prob. an error for *wosel.*]

1. A name of certain birds of the genus *Turdus.*

a. An old name of the blackbird or merle (*T. merula*). This is app. the original application of the name (although sense b may have been included); it is now mainly a literary archaism, but appears to be in local use in the qualified form *black-* or *garden ouzel.* Also attrib. in *ouzel-cock.*

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* (O. E. T.) 665 *Merula*, oslae. a 725 *Corpus Gl.* ibid. 1306 Osle. c 1000 *Ags. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 260/26 *Merula*, osle. c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 164 *En braunche s.et la merle*, an hosel-brit. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 187 þe wesels [L. *merulæ*, CAXT. ousels] be blak among vs; þere [Arcadia] þey beep white. *Ibid.* 237 In towne, as it longes, þe osul twysteroþ mery songes. c 1450 *Pik. Hawkyng* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 296 Owsilless, and bresches, and other smale briddes. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 20 b, Blacke byrdes or ousyls, amonge wylde fowle hath the chiefe prayse. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. i. 128 The Woosell cocke, so blacke of hew, With Orenge-tawny bill. 1594 R. BARNFIELD *Affect. Sheph.* II. x, Gins and wyles, the Oozels to beguile. 1746 W. THOMPSON *Hymn to May* xxvii, The ouzle sweetly shrill. 1842 TENNYSON *Gardener's Dau.* 93 The mellow ouzel fluted in the elm. 1843 JAMES *Forest Days* x, It is difficult there to know a carrion crow from an ousel. 1875 *Lanc. Gloss.*, *Black-ousel*, the blackbird.

b. Applied to the allied species *T. torquatus*, usually distinguished as **Ring-ouzel**; also known locally as *crag-, moor-, mountain-, rock-, tor-ouzel.*

The earlier quots. under a may have included this; in the following it is distinguished from the *merle* or otherwise identified.

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 713 The Maviss and the Merle syngis, Osillis and Stirlingis. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 39 The maueis maid myrthe, for to mok the merle the lyntquhit sang cuntrip int quhen the osyl zelpit. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* x. xxiv. 284 Ousles, Throstles, Blackbirds, and Stares, .. depart aside from us, but goe not farre. a 1705 RAY *Synops. Meth. Avium* (1713) 65, *Merula torquata*, The Ring-Ouzel or Amzel. 1768 G. WHITE *Selborne* xx. 57 The ousel is larger than a blackbird, and feeds on haws. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 8 Ring ouzel..so called from the white gorget on the bird's breast.

†**c.** *transf.* Applied to a person (prob. of dark hair or complexion). *Obs.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 9 *Shal.* And how doth.. your fairest Daughter, and mine, my God Daughter Ellen? *Sil.* Alas, a blacke Ouzell. 1628 FORD *Love's Mel.* II. i, *Khe.*..What new ouzle's this? *Tham.*..This stranger, an Athenian, named Parthenophill.

2. Applied with distinctive adjuncts to other birds, popularly associated with the prec. **a. Brook Ouzel,** the Water Rail (*Rallus aquaticus*).

1611 COTGR., *Mere des oailles*, a Rayle; or, a brooke-Ows. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 314 The Water-Rail called by some the Filcock or Brook-Owzel. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 176.

b. Rose coloured Ouzel, the Rose coloured Pastor or Starling, *Pastor* (*Turdus* Linn.) *roseus.*

1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 489 The rose coloured ouzel. 1832 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 1. 4 It was mentioned that a male bird of the rose-coloured ouzel (*Pastor roseus*) had been shot at West Ord.

c. Water Ouzel, the DIPPER (*Cinclus aquaticus*); also the American Dipper (*C. mexicanus*).

1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxv (1748) 366 The water-woosell next all over black as jet. 1793 G. WHITE *Selborne* II. vii. (1875) 156 The water-ousel is said to haunt the mouth of the Lewes river. 1849 KINGSLEY *N. Devon* Misc. II. 213 The startled water ousel, with his white breast, flitted a few yards. 1874 ALLEN in Cones *Birds N. W.* 12 The American Ouzel (*Cinclus mexicanus*) is doubtless a frequent inhabitant of nearly all the mountain-streams of Colorado.

Ovi, plural of OVUM.

Oval (ō·väl), *a.*[1] and *sb.*[1] Also 6 ovalle, 6 7 -all, 7 -ale. [prob. ad. mod.L. *ōval-is, -e*, f. *ōvum* egg. (The ancient L. word was *ōvāt-us.*) Hatz.-Darm. cite F. *oval* adj. from Rabelais 1546.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Having the form of an egg; egg-shaped; approximately egg-shaped, ellipsoidal.

1577 DEE *Relat. Spir.* I. (1659) 398 She standeth as in a hollow shell, or Oval figure concave. 1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 18 [They] spinne silke .. Leaving their oual bottoms there behind. 1693 J. EDWARDS *Author O. & N. Test.* 264 It was from the oval or round figure of the world that they represented it by an egg. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud Nat.* (1799) I. 531 Suspending..sometimes the oval date, and sometimes the rounded cocoa-nut. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 292 Of the cultivated varieties [of the Citron] some are oval, others round.. The Lemon fruit oval or ovate.

2. Having the outline of an egg as projected on a surface; having more or less the form or outline of an elongated circle or ellipse; elliptical.

Oval window, the *fenestra ovalis* of the ear: see WINDOW.

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. ii, Mine oval room Fill'd with such pictures as Tiberius took From Elephantis. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 95 The Caspian Sea is in forme Ouall. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Mar* 14 Sept., At proper distances were placed three oval pictures. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* i. § 1 Does one man in a million know how oval frames are turned? 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* II. (1849) 6 The planets describe ellipses or oval paths around the sun.

3. Of or pertaining to an egg. *rare.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. vii. 121 Their ovall conceptions, or eggs within their bodies. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Diss. Physick* 5 Generation by and in Oval Conceptions. 1884 *Morning Herald* (Reading, Pennsylv.) 14 Apr., Never before probably was there so much done in the way of oval confectionery.

4. In specific names of tools, etc.:

Oval chuck = elliptic chuck: see quot. 1842; **oval compass,** a compass for describing ovals; **oval file,** a file whose cross-section is elliptical or oval; used sometimes as a gulleting file (Knight *Dict. Mech.*); **oval lathe,** a lathe for turning ovals.

1779 *Specif. Taylor's Patent* No. 1232. 2 The turning of potts is performed by an oval lathe made for that purpose. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts, Oval Chuck*, an appendage to a lathe, of such a nature that the work attached to it and cut by the tool in the usual manner becomes of an oval form.

5. *Comb.* (in senses 1 and 2). a. parasynthetic, as *oval-arched* (having an oval arch), *oval-berried, -bodied, -bored, -faced, -figured, -headed, -leaved, -shaped*, etc.; b. with another adj., expressing an intermediate or blended form, as *oval-lanceolate, -truncate*, etc. Also *oval-wise* adv. and adj.

1884 HARRIS in *Littell's Living Age* (U. S.) CLXI. 91 A magnificent oval-arched gateway. 1752 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 181 The greenish, *oval-bodied Cochlea. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 115 The gun has since been made two inches larger in the bore, and even *oval-bored. 1698 KEILL *Examn. Th. Earth* (1734) 51 The Theorist's *Oval-figured earth not being sufficient for such an effect. 1752 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 113 The great *oval-headed Testudo. 1751 — *Hist. Plants* 292 The *oval-leaved Rhamnus. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 765/1 The first of the..masses is *oval-shaped. 1856 W. L. LINDSAY *Brit. Lichens* 160 The spermogones are oval or *oval-truncate. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2483/4 One John Allen, *Oval-Visaged, .run away from his Master. 1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* xxxiii. (1614) 65/1 For forme long and *ovall-wise doubling in length twice her breadth. 1625 LISLE *Du Bartas* 73 A young wood's whizzing boughs that..oual-wise bewal'd the flowre embossed field.

B. *sb.*

1. A plane figure resembling the longitudinal section of an egg; a closed curve having the chief axis considerably longer than the one at right angles to it, and the curvature greatest at each end; strictly, with one end more pointed than the other, as in most eggs, though popularly applied also to a regular ellipse; in *mod. Geom.* applied to any closed curve (other than a circle or ellipse), esp. one without a node or cusp.

Carpenter's oval, a figure formed of two pairs of unequal circular arcs joined alternately where their tangents coincide, so as to form a continuous closed curve, approaching an ellipse. *Cartesian oval*, or *oval of Descartes*: see quots. 1842, 1877; for *Cassinian, conjugate oval*, see these words.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* A iv b, A Perfect Square, Triangle, Circle, Oualc ,and such other Geometricall figures. 1615 G. SANDYS *Tran* 31 The principall part thereof riseth in an ouall surrounded with pillars admirable for their proportion. 1672 COLLINS in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 201 Possibly they might not at London know one of the best ways of making a carpenter's oval to any ratio of diameters. 1795 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* s.v., *Oval* denotes also certain roundish figures, of various shapes, among curve lines of the higher kinds. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc. s.v., The Ovals of Descartes are a species of geometrical curves. They may be defined as the locus of the vertex of a triangle on a given base, one of whose sides has a given ratio to the sum or difference of a given line and the other side. *c* 1865 LIB. BROUGHAM in *Crit. Sci.* I *Introd. Disc.* 12 The planets move in ovals, from gravity. 1877 B. WILLIAMSON *Int. Calc.* (ed. 2) viii. § 166 The Oval of Descartes consists of two ovals, one lying inside the other. *Ibid.*, The arc of a Cartesian Oval.

b. An egg-shaped or ellipsoidal body

1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* i. 25 The gradual evolution of the flagellated body from crescent through oval and sphere can with patience be easily followed.

2. Applied to various things having an oval or (usually) elliptical outline; e.g. an oval picture frame, an oval window; the CARTOUCHE in which royal names are phonetically represented in Egyptian hieroglyphics; an enclosure or piece of ground, water, etc., of elliptical shape.

Kennington Oval, in athletics 'the Oval', an open space at Kennington in South London (opened in 1846), where cricket-matches, etc., are played.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* iv. viii 226 About his breast hung her Picture, set in a rich Ovall. 1677-8 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 23 A new ouall to give light to the staircase. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 93 The Oval is fitted stiff upon the Staff, that it may be set nearer or farther from the Tooth. 1755 *Monitor* No. 9 I. 71 It is a fine political picture in miniature: in an oval of an inch square. 1857 CHAMBERS *Inform for People* 686/1 The Surrey Club at the Kennington Oval keep cricket going throughout the season. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up N'le* vii. 183 The royal oval in which the name of Cleopatra (Klaupatra) is spelt with its vowel sounds in full.

† b. *Arch.* An ornament in the shape of an egg, often carved upon an echinus or ovolo: see OVUM; also the OVOLO itself. *Obs.*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v. *Echinus*, This Ornament is now made use of in Cornices of the Ionick, Corinthian, and Composit Orders, being Carved with Anchors, Darts, and Ovals or Eggs. *Ibid.* s.v. *Oval*, In Architecture Oval or Ovolo is the same as Echinus.

† c. One of the seven balls (*ova*) used in the ancient Roman circus to indicate the number of rounds run in a race. *Obs.*

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLI. xxvii. 1114 The Ovales to marke and skore up the number of courses.

† **O·val,** *a.*[2] and *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *ōvāl-is* belonging to an ovation.]

A. *adj.* (See quot. 1656.)

1430 LYDG. *Bochas* iv. i. (1494) n v, The crowne also which called was Ouall Toke first name of ioye and gladnesse. 1656 BLOUNT *Gl.*, *Oval*, belonging to the triumph called Ovation. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* ii, The Triumphal, Oval, and Civicall Crowns of Laurel, Oake, and Myrtle.

B. *sb.* An oval crown (L. *corona ovālis*), i.e. that conferred in an ovation: see OVATOR.

1614 SYLVESTER *Parl. Vertues Royall* 768 Yet hundred Laurels never widow-curst, And hundred Ovals, which no skin hath burst; Prove I haue often Conquer'd without Thee.

Ovalbumen, -in (ōvălbiū·mĕn, -in). *Chem.* [f. L. *ovi albumen* (Pliny), white of egg.] The albumen or white of egg; egg albumen.

1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 89/2 Coagulated ovalbumen, when long boiled in water, becomes bulky and falls into pieces. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 652 The reactions of albumen from the white of the hen's egg (ovalbumen), therefore, differ in some respects from those afforded by albumen contained in the serum of blood (seralbumen). 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v., Ovalbumin is not precipitated by ether.

Ovale·scent, *a.* [f. OVAL *a.*[1] + -ESCENT.] Approaching an oval form: approximately oval.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Ovali-, comb. form of mod.L. *ōvāli-s* oval, as in *ovali-globose* adj.

1775 J. JENKINSON *Brit. Pl.* Gloss., *Ovali-globose*, a globose leaf partly oval.

Ova·liform, *a.* [f. mod.L. *ōvāli-s* OVAL *a.*[1] + -FORM.] = OVAL *a.*[1] 1.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 264 *Ovaliform*, whose longitudinal section is oval, and transverse circular.

O·valish, *a. rare*—[1]. [-ISH[1].] Somewhat oval.

1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2578/4 A Rose Diamond of an Ovallish shape.

Ovally (ōu·vălĭ), *adv.* [-LY[2].] In an oval manner or form.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 5 The Common Fly.. her eyes are most remarkable, being exceeding large, ovally protuberant. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 336 Delicate papillæ which become spherically or ovally dilated at their free ends.

Ovalness (ōu·vălnĕs). [-NESS.] The quality of being oval.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Ovalness*, the being in the Form of an Egg. 1882 LEDGER *Sun* 118 Of different degrees of ovalness. 1892 *Leisure Hour* Oct. 851/1 The 'eccentricity' or ovalness of Mars's orbit.

O·valoid, *a.* [-OID.] Resembling an oval; imperfectly oval.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

† **O·vant,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *ovāns, ovānt-em*, pr. pple. of *ovāre* to have an ovation.] Celebrating an ovation; triumphing in or as in an ovation; of the nature of an ovation.

1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* III. ii. (1622) 65 That for.. exploits done the sommer past, hee should enter the citie, ouant, or with a small triumph. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* iv. xli i. 166 A General was said to enter Ovant into the citie, when ordinarily without his armie following him, he went on foot, or rode on horseblacke only, and the people in their Acclamations for joy, redoubled Ohe, or Oho. 1631 W. SALTONSTALL *Pict. Loquent.* E xij b, [In a horse-race] the forerunner is receiv'd ovant, with great acclamations of joy. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* VI. v. 82 These ovant souls, Knights of Saint Vincent are For high atchievements gain'd. 1658 BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 161 Whatsoever stuff or provisions Suetonius Paullinus..might design for a triumphal, or an ovant shew at Rome.

Ova·rial, *a. rare.* [f. OVARI-UM + -AL.] = OVARIAN.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 324 *note*, An ovarial dropsy. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 297 Development of ovarial tubes in Insecta.

‖ **Ovaria·lgia.** *Path.* Also **ovaralgia.** [f. OVARIUM + *-algia*, f. Gr. ἄλγος pain.] Ovarian neuralgia.

1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1878 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV. 502 This phenomenon (which has been designated ovaralgia..) is one of frequent occurrence in the hysterical.

Hence **Ovaria·lgic** *a.*, pertaining to or affected with ovarialgia (*Syd. Soc. Lex* 1892).

Ovarian (ōvē·rĭăn), *a.* [f. OVARI-UM + -AN; in mod.F. *ovarien.*] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an ovary or ovaries. a. *Anat.* and *Zool.*

Ovarian vesicle, (*a*) a Graafian follicle (*Syd. Soc. Lex* 1892); (*b*) = GONOPHORE 2.

1840 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (1842) 350 The Ovarian veins communicate with the uterine sinuses. 1872 THOMAS *Dis. Women* 623 Ancient literature is singularly barren upon the subject of ovarian diseases. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iv. 185 In some .. the embryos are developed in the ovarian sacs, or in the cavity of the body.

b. *Bot.*

1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* 127 In true compound pistils the union does not always extend to the summit of the ovarian region.

Ovario·ctomy. *Surg.* [f. as prec. + Gr. ἐκτομή excision.] Excision of an ovary; oophorectomy.

1889 *Lancet* 27 Apr. 854/2 Professor d'Antona gave a list of thirty-two successful ovariectomies.

Ovario- (ōvē·rĭo), combining form of OVARIUM, combined with adjs. to express the participation of the ovary with some other part, as *ovario-abdominal, -lumbar, -tubal*; also with sbs. in sense 'ovarian', as *ovario-insanity*.

1872 PEASLEE *Ovar. Tumours* 18 Delicate muscular fibres which he calls the ovario-lumbar ligament. 1874 BUCKNILL & TUKE *Psych. Med.* (ed. 3) 346 Utero- or ovario-Insanity.

Ova·riole. [ad. L. type **ōvāriol-um*, dim. of mod.L. *ōvārium*: see below.] A small ovary; one of the tubular glands of the compound ovary of some insects.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vii. 417 The finely tapering anterior ends of the ovarioles of each side are continued forwards by delicate cellular prolongations.

Ovariotomy (ōvē·rĭŏtŏmĭ). *Surg.* [f. OVARIUM + Gr. -τομία cutting, f. -τομ-ος cutting, cut. In mod.F. *ovariotomie* (1878 in *Dict. Acad.*).] The operation of cutting into an ovary to remove an ovarian tumour; also, oophorectomy.

1852 J. MILLER *Pract. Surg.* xxvii. (ed. 2) 342 As yet, they [certain methods of cure] have mostly proved even more fatal than ovariotomy. 1863 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-Bk. Med.* 393 This instrument is devised for the purpose of more readily separating the adhesions encountered in ovariotomy operations. 1891 *Lancet* 3 Oct. 761 Ovariotomy, which was so condemned fifty years ago, is now daily performed with but comparatively little risk to the patient.

So **Ova·riotome,** an instrument for cutting out an ovarian tumour; **Ovariotomics,** the theory or practice of ovariotomy; **Ovario·tomist,** one who practises ovariotomy.

1872 PEASLEE *Ovar. Tumours* 34 The incision made by the ovariotomist. 1882 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 28 Jan. 184 At last listerism was applied to ovariotomics.

Ova·rious, *a. rare.* [f. OV-UM: see -ARIOUS.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of eggs.

1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 875 Here the plain harmless native . to the rocks Dire-clinging, gathers his ovarious food. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 114 The ovarious state of their [birds'] future offspring.

O·varism. *Biol.* [a. F. *ovarisme.*] = OVISM. So **Ovarist** = OVIST.

1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Ovarist.* 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Ovarism.*

‖ **Ovaritis** (ōvăr·ĭtĭs). *Path.* [f. OVARI-UM + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the ovary.

1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1860 TANNER *Pregnancy* ii. 58 Sub-acute ovaritis. 1889 DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Wom.* xxvii. (ed. 4) 217 Ovaritis is a disease eminently liable to relapses.

‖ **Ovarium** (ōvē·rĭŭm). Pl. **-ia.** [mod.L. (16-17th c.) f. *ōvum* egg: see -ARIUM. L. had *ōvārius* egg-keeper; Du Cange cites *ōvāria* fem., the ovary of a bird, from 13th c.]

1. *Anat.* and *Zool.* = OVARY 1.

1692 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* 153/1. 1730 *Hist. Litteraria* I. 33 The Eggs made two clusters like the Ovaria of Birds. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 401 Conveying the ovum from the ovarium to the uterus.

2. *Bot.* = OVARY 2.

[1750 LINNÆUS *Philos. Botan.* § 146.] 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* Gloss., *Ovarium*, the Germen. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* Introd. 30 An ovarium either consists of one or several connected pericarpial leaves arranged around a common axis, or of several combined into a single body. 1862 DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* iv. 131 In all Orchids the labellum ..assumes its usual position as the lower lip, by the twisting of the ovarium.

Ovary (ōu vărĭ), *sb.* [ad. mod.L. *ōvāri-um*: see prec. In F. *ovaire* masc. (1690 Furetière).]

1. *Anat.* and *Zool.* The female organ of reproduction in animals, in which ova or eggs are produced.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxviii. (ed. 3) 225 The ovary or part where the white involveth it, is in the second region of the matrix. 1677 H. SAMPSON in *Phil. Trans.* XII 1001 The right Testicle or Ovary was but small. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 42 The organs of generation .. consist in each muscle of two ovaries, which are the female part of its furniture. 1840 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (1842) 559 The Ovaries are two oblong flattened and oval bodies of a whitish colour, situated in the posterior layer of peritoneum of the broad ligaments. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xiv 226 The female bird possesses an organ termed the ovary, in which nucleated cells, the primitive ova, which correspond with the embryo cells of the plant, are developed.

2. *Bot.* The organ in which the ovules of an angiospermous plant are produced, being the lowest part of the pistil in the flower, consisting of one or more carpels, which ultimately becomes the fruit or seed-vessel; the germen.

When separate from the calyx, it is termed a *superior ovary*; when adherent to the calyx, an *inferior ovary*.

1744 J. WILSON *Synops. Brit. Pl.*, *Bot. Dict.*, *Ovary*, is the rudiment of fruit. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* I. 25 The Pistil. is divided into. the swollen base with three blunted angles, called the Germ or Ovary,..the Style,. the Stigma. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 363. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* I. iii. 23 The ovary contains a minute seed-bud, the ovule.

3. *fig.*

1849 SEARS *Regenerat.* I. v. (1859) 42 There is a sensuous nature which includes the ovaries of the worst of vices.

† **O·vary,** *a. Obs.* [Erroneous for L. *ovālis*, OVAL *a.*[2]] Of or pertaining to an ovation.

a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* ii. (1683) 91 Their honorary Crowns triumphal, ovary, civical, obsidional, had little of Flowers in them.

Ovate (ō·vĕt), *sb.* [f. an assumed Latin plural *Ovātēs*, representing Οὐατεῖς, *vātēs*, soothsayers, prophets, mentioned by Strabo, along with Δρυΐδαι 'Druids', and Βάρδοι 'Bards', as a third order in the Gaulish hierarchy. Cf. EUHAGES.]

A term used as the English equivalent of Welsh *ofydd*, now applied to an Eisteddfodic graduate of a third order, beside 'bard' and 'druid'; the name and its application being artificially affiliated to those of the Gaulish Οὐατεῖς mentioned by Strabo.

Note. Οὐατεῖς was Strabo's Greek transliteration of the Proto celtic **vātei-s* (Stokes), pl. of **vātis* (or **vātis*) 'soothsayer, prophet' = L. *vātis*, OIr. *faith*, mod. Ir. and Gael. *faidh*. *Ofydd* occurs in Middle Welsh as a second element in some compounds, where it appears to have the sense of 'lord' (app. for *daofydd*, mutated form of *dofydd*). It is also the Welsh form, in 14th c. bards, of the proper name *Ovid*. It has no connexion, etymological or historical, with Οὐατεῖς. The imaginary connexion appears first in Henry Rowlands in 1723. From him it was taken up by Edward Williams (Iolo Morganwg) and W. Owen (Pughe) who introduced *ovate* as the English equivalent, 1792-4.

1723 H. ROWLANDS *Mona Antiqua* 65 Different Classes and Fraternities, which, as Strabo (lib. iv) reckons, were three, that is Δρυΐδαι, *Drudan* or *Drudim*; Ουατεῖς, *Offuyr*

or *Offyddion*; and Βαρδοὶ *Bardi*. Ammianus Marcellinus (lib. xv) gives the same reckoning.. 'inchoata per Bardos, Euvates, & Druidas', *i.e.*..begun and set by *Bards, Euvates*, and Druids. — *Ibid.* Of these, says Strabo, the *Bardi* were Singers; the *Euvates*, Priests and Physiologers; and the *Druids* to Physiology added Ethicks and Moral Learning. *Ibid.* 251 Their *Ovates*, so call'd by Strabo and Ammianus Marcellinus,..must express some Name they had at that Time on one of their Orders, sounding like *Ovydd* or *Offydd*. **1792** W. Owen (Pughe) *Elegy. Llywarc Hen*, Introd. xlii, *Bardd, Ovydd, a Doraydd*- Bard, Ovate, and Druid. **1794** E. Williams *Poems* II 230 There are three orders of the Primitive Bards. — The *Ruling Bard*, or Primitive Bard positive the *Ovate* (or *Euvate*..) whose avocation it is to act on the principles of inventive genius and the *Druid* [etc.]. **1834** Planché *Brit. Costume* 11 The Priesthood..was divided into three orders. The Druids, the Bards, and the Ovates. . The Ovate or Ovydd, professing astronomy, medicine, &c., wore green, the symbol of learning. **1877** Rhys *Lect. Welsh Philol* vi 314 *Ofydd*..is defined to be an Eisteddfodic graduate who is neither bard nor druid, and translated into ovate.

Ovate (ō·vĕt), *a.* Chiefly *Nat. Hist.* [ad. L. *ōvāt-us* egg-shaped, f. *ōv-um* egg: see -ATE 2 2.]

1. Egg-shaped. **a.** In reference to a solid body.

1775 J. Jenkinson *Brit. Pl.* 113 The fruit is a hard, ovate, fleshy berry. **1807** J. E. Smith *Phys. Bot.* 114 Root growing with an ovate juicy bulb on the top of a dry wall. **1816** W. Smith *Strata Ident.* 8 Ovate Echini . may be found anywhere on the surface of Upper Chalk. **1874** Cooke *Fungi* 62 Pear-shaped or ovate asci.

b. In reference to a superficial figure.

1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* 1. xiv. (1765) 36 *Ovate*, Egg shaped. *Note*, *Ovate* is used to express an elliptical Figure, when it is broader at one End than the other; and *Oval* for the same Figure, when the Ends are alike. **1825** *Greenhouse Comp.* I. 65 Long ovate leaves. **1828** Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I 337 Legs short, covered with ovate scales. **1880** Gray *Struct. Bot.* III. § 4 (ed 6) 95 *Ovate*, when the outline of leaf-blades is like a section of a hen's-egg lengthwise.

2. In combination with another adj., indicating a modification of the form denoted by the latter, inclining to ovate: as *ovate-acuminate, -conical, -cordate, -cuneate, -deltoid, -elliptic, -lanceolate, -oblong, -rotundate, -serrated, -triangular*, etc.

1819 *Pantologia, Ovate-lanceolate leaf*, between these two forms, but inclining to the latter. *Ibid., Ovate-subulate capsule*, between ovate and awl-shaped, but most tending to the latter. *Ibid., Ovate-oblong.* **1845** Lindley *Sch. Bot.* v. (1858) 67 Lower leaflets ovate-cuneate. **1847** W. E. Steele *Field Bot* 199 Fruit ovate-acuminate, as long as the lanceolate scales. **1870** Hooker *Stud. Flora* 268 Leaves..sessile, ovate rotundate or oblong.

Hence **O·vately** *adv.*, in an ovate way, with an ovate form; = ovate-, ovato-.

1865 *Reader* No. 145 408/3 Ovately dolichocephalic.

O·vate, *v.*[1] *rare.* [f. Ovate *a.*: see -ATE 3.] *trans.* To render ovate.

1878 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 128 A sphere flattened by gravity and other resistance, and ovated by the forward movement.

Ova·te, *v.*[2] *journalistic.* [repr. L. *ovā-re* to exult, rejoice, celebrate an ovation; but prob. immed. from *ovation*: cf *orate.*] *trans.* To give a popular ovation to; to greet with public applause.

1854 Sala in *Daily Tel.* 24 May, As to the manner in which Garibaldi might be 'ovated' here [America] **1870** [see Ovator]. **1890** *Sat. Rev.* 3 May 521/1 Mr. Stanley returned to England and was 'ovated' at Dover.

†Ova·ted, *a. Obs.* [-ED 1.] = Ovate *a.*

1752 Sir J. Hill *Hist. Anim.* 566 The head is large, and of a kind of ovated figure, large and broad at the temples, and smaller to the mouth. *c* **1755** Garden in *Phil. Trans.* LI 930 The leaves are ovated

†Ova·tic, *a. Obs. rare*—[0]. [irreg. f. L. *ōv-um*.]

1623 Cockeram, *Ovatike season*, the time when Hens lay.

Ovation (ōvē·ʃən), *sb.*[1] [ad. L. *ovātiōn-em*, lit. rejoicing, n. of action f. *ovāre* to exult, rejoice.]

1. *Rom. Hist.* A lesser triumph characterized by less imposing ceremonies than the triumph proper, and granted to a commander for achievements considered insufficient to entitle him to the distinction of the latter. Also, allusively

1533 Bellenden *Livy* iv. (1822) 367 The triumphe wes denyit to him; yit becaus he put away the schame and dishonoure that fell afore be nechegrace of Sempronius, he gat the loving of ovacioun. **1579-80** North *Plutarch* (1676) 265 At the second Triumph called the Ovation, he onely sacrificed a Mutton, which the Romans call in their tongue *Ovem*, and therefore it was call'd Ovation **1682** Sir T. Browne *Chr. Mor.* I. § 2 Rest not in an Ovation, but a Triumph over thy Passions **1770** Langhorne *Plutarch* (1879) I. 348/1 When a general, without fighting, gained his point by treaty and the force of persuasion, the law decreed him this honour, called ovation, which had more of the appearance of a festival than of war. **1841** Brewster *Mart. Sc.* III iv. (1856) 117 His was the unpretending ovation of success, not the ostentatious triumph of ambition. **1842** Arnold *Hist. Rome* (1840) III. xlvi. 322 He entered Rome with the ceremony of an ovation, walking on foot according to the rule, instead of being drawn in a chariot in kingly state, as in the proper triumph.

†2. Exultation. *Obs.*

1649 Lovelace *Poems* 122 When his fair Mistresse shall not gain one groan, And He expire ev'n in Ovation. **1659** Hammond *On Ps.* xc Paraphr. 453 We may have some matter of ovation and rejoycing. **1710** T. Fuller *Pharm. Extemp.* 117 It operates primarily upon the Stomach.. raising up the Spirits into a kind of Ovation. **1818** Milman *Samor* 306 And bounds in wild ovation down the vale.

3. *transf.* An enthusiastic reception by an assembly or concourse of people with spontaneous acclamations and expressions of popularity; a burst of enthusiastic applause.

1831 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XLIV. 299 Gale Jones the veteran seditionist, whom Sir Francis Burdett so unkindly disappointed of an ovation in the year 1812. **1847** *Illustr. Lond. News* 10 July 27/1 The ovations to the artists..were highly complimentary. **1860** Froude *Hist. Eng.* VI 87 He [Pole] still clung to his conviction that he had but himself to set his foot upon the shore to be received with an ovation. **1885** *Durham Univ. Jrnl* 17 June 132 Dr. Stainer received the ovation that was his due.

Hence **Ova·tion** *v. colloq.*, *trans.* to give an enthusiastic reception to. **Ova·tional** *a.*, of or pertaining to an (ancient Roman) ovation; **Ova·tionary** *a.*, of the nature of an ovation.

1894 *Punch* 26 May 245/1 Drunkanus, watching the proceedings from a stall, .. was of course recognised, and ovationed. **1868** Milman *St. Paul's* xviii. 474 Before their ovational pomps **1893** J. H. Turner *Hist. Brighouse* 241 Charles .. received an ovational welcome as king.

†Ova·tion, *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare*—[0]. [f. L. *ovum* egg.]

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Ovation*, the season when hens lay eggs, or a laying of eggs.

Ovato- (*ovē·to*), combining advb. form of L. *ōvāt-us* Ovate, used in same sense as 'ovately', 'ovate-', as *ovato-acuminate, -conical, -cordate, -deltoid, -ellipsoidal, -globose, -lanceolate, -oblong, -orbicular, -pyriform, -quadrangular, -rotundate, -triangular*, etc.

1752 Sir J. Hill *Hist. Anim.* 284 The body of the Ostracion is of an odd figure it is oval, or ovato-oblong; or, finally, ovato-quadrangular, or approaching to cone. **1785** Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xxxi. (1794) 400 The leaves are ovato-cordate or egg-shaped. **1838** Babington in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 6. 177 Leaves ovato-triangular, unequally sinuato-dentate. **1852** Dana *Crust.* I. 95 Horns ovato-lanceolate, acute, entire. **1882** *Nature* XXV. 572 Ovato-acuminate implements, scrapers, flakes and nuclei

Ova·tor. [agent-n in L. form from *ovāre*: see Ovate *v.*[2]] **†a.** *Rom. Hist.* One who receives an ovation (*obs.*). **b.** *colloq.* One who takes part in a spontaneous enthusiastic welcome.

1661 Morgan *Sph. Gentry* III. iv. 35 The Triumpher had a Lawrel crown, the Ovator one of Fir, being different in their pomp. **1870** *Even. Standard* 22 Oct., The probable termination of the scene by a grand pyrotechnic display, in which ovators and ovated would alike be grilled alive on the rails of the flaming station.

Ovelty, variant form of Owelty, equality.

†O·vemest, *a. superl. Obs.* Forms: *α.* 1-3 **ufemest, 3 uuemest, -must, 5 umast, 6 umest, owmest.** *β.* 3-4 **ovemest** 4 5 **ovemast, omast, omest, omyst.** [OE. *ufemest*, superl. of *ufera, -re*, comp. (also *yfera, yfe, mest*), Over *a.*; f root *uf-* in adv. *ufan* above, from above, *ufe weard* uplying, top-, = Goth. *uf* 'beneath', in comb. 'from beneath', 'up-'. For the later change to *ove-*, cf. Over *a.*] Highest, uppmost, uppermost, topmost.

α. *c* **1000** Ælfric *Hom.* II 76 On midne dæg bid seo sunne on ðam ufemestum ryne stigende. *c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 219 þe huuemeste bou of þe treuwe springed of the nebemeste rote. ..Alse þe uuemeste bou is sib þe nebemeste rote. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 328 Heo. doð an alle vuemeste [*v. r.* uuemaste] on viterokes al to torone. *c* **1425** Wyntoun *Cron.* VIII. xxxi 48 Endlang the wode war wayis twa; The Erle in the umast lay off tha. **1535** Lyndesay *Sat.* 3000 Thay salbe. denudit, Bath of cors present, cow, and umest clath.

β. *c* **1290** *St. Michael* 414 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I 311 þe Ouemeste is þe ritte be uene 13 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS* xxxviii 815 And sebþen þe ouemaste Bayle Bi-tokneþ hire holy sposayle *c* **1430** *Art Nombring* 3 Write the nombre wherto the addicioun shalle be made in the omest ordre by his differences, so that the first of the lower ordre be vndre the first of the omyst ordre, and so of others. *c* **1470** Henry *Wallace* VI. 458 Atour a bray the omast [*v. r.* vpmest] pot gert fall, Brak on the ground.

Oven (*v* v'n), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 1-2 **ofn,** 1-3 **ofen,** (**hofen**), 3 6 **ouen,** 3- **oven,** (4 **ouin,** 4-5 **oue, ouene, houen,** 5 **ovuen, oven(n)e, ovou, owen,** 5-6 **ovyn(e, owyn,** 6 **ouuen**). *β.* *Sc.* 4 6 **oyne,** (**hoyne**), 6 **une,** 8-9 **oon.** [Com. Teut.: OE. *ofn, ofen* = OLG. **ovʼe,n* (MLG., MDu., Du. *oven*), OHG. *ovan* (MLG. *oven*, Ger. *ofen*), ON. *ofn, ogn* (Sw. *ugn*, ONorw. *ogn*, Da. *ovn*), Goth. *aukn-s*:—OTeut. **ohno-*:—pre-Tent. **uqno-*; cf. Gr. ἰνός oven, furnace, also Skr. *ukhá-s* cooking-pot, orig. perh. 'something hollowed out'. *Heof(o)ne* in Lindisf. G. must be a scribal error; Sc *oyn, oon* (pronounced ōn, ūn), is like *aboon* from *aboven*.]

†1. A furnace. *Obs.*

a **900** *O. E. Martyrol.* 3 May 70 þa het he sendan hi ealle þry on byrnend ie ofn. *c* **950** *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 30 Gefs *uel* hez londes þæt todæz is & tomorgen in heofone [*Rushw.* in ofne] bid gesended. *Ibid.* xiii 42 And sendas hia *uel* ða in ofn fyres. *c* **1200** *Vices & Virtues* (1868) 73 Al swo is þe port ðe is idon on ðe barnende ofne. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 2926 Als it war a brinand ouen [*v. r.* ouin]. **13..** *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS* xxix 93 In to the houene the child he caste. *c* **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxi. (*Eugenia*) 860 [Men] put hyr in ane oyne brinande. *c* **1450** *Mirour Saluacioun* 3055 The aungels sent in to the oven to confort the childre. **1535** Coverdale *Song* 3 *Childr.* 22 The kynges seruauntes, ceassed not to make the ouen hote with wylde fyre, daye strawe, pitch & fagottes. **1642** J. Eaton *Honeyc. Free Justif.* 128 The three Children of Israel cast into the hot fierie Oven. **1722** Sewel *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. 52 The day of the Lord is coming that shall burn as an oven.

fig. and *transf.* *a* **900** tr. *Beda's Hist.* IV. xi. [ix.] (1890) 288 Þætte eal þæt se ofn þære singalan costnunge asude. **1590** Spenser *F. Q.* I. xi. 26 [The Dragon] from his wide devouring oven sent A flake of fire

2. A chamber or receptacle of brick, stonework, or iron, for baking bread and cooking food, by continuous heat radiated from the walls, roof, or floor. Variously distinguished as *baker's, brick, domestic, out-* (= outside) *oven*; and, with modern mechanical appliances, as *continuous, reel, revolving, rotary, travelling oven.*

Dutch oven, (*a*) a large pot heated by surrounding it with fuel, and placing hot coals on the lid; (*b*) a cooking utensil made of sheet-metal, placed in front of a grate and heated by radiation and by reflection from the back of the chamber. *†Egyptian oven*, a large earthenware vessel sunk in the ground, and heated from the inside by fuel which is withdrawn before introducing the articles to be baked.

c **1000** Ælfric *Exod.* viii 3 Hi. gaþ..on þine ofnas. *c* **1200** Ormin 993 Bulltedd bread þat bakenn wass inn ofne. *c* **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxii. (*Laurentius*) 589 He saw .. In his awne hoyne. A laf quhyt as snaw. **1432-50** tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 405 Whete that is baken in an oue **1477** *Lutrinhall Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 193 It for the owyn..viij. **1486** *Bk. St. Albans* B viij, A whyte loof..sumwat colder then it commyth owt of the ouuen. **1513** *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* IV. 488 To the boxtaris of the greit schip for clay to make an une in the greit schip. *c* **1532** Du Wes *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 916 To put in the ouuen, *enfourner*. **1555** Eden *Decades* 187 Rosted or stewed in an ouen. **1583** *Leg. Bp. St. Andrews* 305 Had carent hame heather to the oyne, Cutted off in the cruik of the moone. **1627** tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 47 Bread . which is baked in an oven thorowly heated. **1766** Wesley *Jrnl* 17 July, I preached..in a house as warm as an oven. **1769** Mrs. Raffald *Eng. Housekpr* (1778) 129 Put them in a Dutch oven to brown **1824** Scott *St. Ronan's* II, I will make better confections than ever came out of his oon. **1838** T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 1030 The mean heat of a baker's oven, as ascertained by M. Tilset, is 448°. **1849** Dickens *Dav. Copp.* xxiv, I'll toast you some bacon in a bachelor's Dutch-oven that I have got here.

fig. **1593** Nashe *Christ's T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 186 Damme vp the Ouen of your vthrance, make not such a bigge sound with your empty vessels.

b. In various proverbial sayings.

a **1250** *Owl & Night.* 292 Þat me ne chide wiþ þe gidie Ne wiþ þan ofne me ne 3ronie. **1546** J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 69 No man will an other in the ouen seeke, Except that him selfe haue breene there before. **1577** [see Gaif *v.* 1]. **1596** Nashe *Saffron W.* 151 Of the Good-wife . finding her daughter in the ouen, where she would neuer haue sought her, if she had not been there first her selfe. *a* **1677** Barrow *Serm.* III 394 To gape against an oven, to blow against the wind, to kick against the pricks. [So Du *tegen een ovengapen*.] **1856** Reade *Never too late* xiv, It is no use now I've been and gone into the same oven like a fool

3. A chamber, fixed or portable, for the heating or drying of substances in chemical, metallurgical, or manufacturing processes; a small furnace, kiln, etc. Often with defining or descriptive addition, as *air-, anchor-, annealing-, bee-hive-, coke-, drying-, heating-, porcelain-, proving-, tile oven*, etc.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Oven*, or Assaying Oven, in metallurgy, is the particular sort of furnace, used by the assayers in their operations on metals. **1823** P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 360 An inclosed closet, with an iron grating, for the tin to stand on, called the Proving Oven. **1881** *Porcelain Works, Worcester* 26 A china oven..is built of fire bricks **1884** F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 65 The 'oven' is a box made of sheet copper or iron, generally with a water-jacket to the bottom, the exterior of which is heated by a gas jet.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *oven-bat, -blast, -fork, -house, -keeper, -maker, -mouth, -rake, -stirrer, -sweeper*, etc.; *oven baked* (*baken*), *-like, -shaped* adjs.; *oven wise* adv. and adj. Also **oven-bread, -cake,** bread or cake baked in an oven; **oven-coke,** coke obtained by heating coal in a closed retort; **oven-man,** a man who attends to an oven; **oven-mouth,** the mouth or entrance of an oven; *fig.* a wide or gaping mouth; **oven-peel,** a baker's peel; **oven's-nest,** the nest of the great titmouse, also = Oven-bird (Swainson); **oven-stone,** a stone which closes the mouth of an oven; stone used for building ovens; **oven-wood,** wood for heating an oven. Also Oven-bird, -builder.

c **1000** Ælfric *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 127/27 *Formentum*, *ofenbacen hlaf. **1682** Dryden *Tale of Guise* III i, You *Oven-Bats, you Things so far from Souls, Like Dogs, you're out of Providence's Reach. **1849** Aytoun *Poems, Scheik of Sinai* iv, The dark defile is blazing Like a heated *oven-blast. **1600** J. Pory tr *Leo's Africa* II. 45 Neither shall you finde many in Hen which eate *ouen-bread. **1772** Graves *Spir. Quix.* VII ii, He might have offered us a bit of his *oven-cake. **1821** Combe *Dr. Syntax, Wife* III. 1070 And he did such a breakfast make On new bak'd loaf and oven-cake. **1854** Ronalds & Richardson *Chem. Technol.* (ed 2) I. 117 Coke, which is much more porous and less dense than *oven coke. **1611** Cotgr., *Fourgon*, an 'Ouenforke, whe-ewith fuell is both put into an Ouen, and stirred when it is (on fire) in it. *c* **1425** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 670/22 *Hoc furnium*, *ovenhouse. **1886** B. Harte *Snowbound* 26 *Oven-like cañons in the long flanks of the mountains. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 263/1 An *Owen maker or keper, *clibanarius*. **1832** G. R. Porter *Porcelain & Gl.* 63 The oven-man places trial pieces in different parts of the oven. **1593** Harvey *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 231 To stoppe thy *Ouen-mouth with a lidde of Butter. *a* **1845** Hood *To Grimaldi* ix, Thy oven-mouth, that swallow'd pies. **1660** Hexham *Dutch Dict.*, *Een School, ofte Oven-peel*, an *Oven-peele to set-in bread. **1877** B. R. Major *Discov. Pr. Henry* ii. 17 Brites d'Almeida, the baker's wife, slew with her oven-peel no less than seven Castilian soldiers. *c* **1000**

ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 106/39 *Rotabulum*, myxforce, *uel* *ofenraca. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Vn fourgon*, a makon, an Ouen rake. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* I. ii. 85 Within the old *oven-shaped Pict's house. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Oven's nest*, the nest of that very pretty bird [the oven-bird] It is otherwise..called a *pudding-poke's* nest. 1611 COTGR., *Fourgonneur*, an Ouen-tender, or *Ouen-stirrer. 1602 *How Man may Chuse good Wife* III. iii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* IX. 54 Bid the cook take down the *oven stone, [lest] the pies be burned. 1838 *Murray's Hand-bk. N. Germ.* 271 The cave-like excavations of Bell, whence oven-stone (*pierre au four*) is obtained. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Escouillon*, an *Ouen sweeper. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 60 Their Arches round or *oven-wise. *Ibid.* 63 The great Rooms are arch'd with a *fascia*, the square ones Oven-wise. 1794 COWPER *Needless Alarm* 12 Oaks..that had once a head But now wear crests of *oven-wood instead.

Oven (ʌ·vʌn), *v.* [f. prec.]

† **1.** *trans.* To bake in an oven. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1685 *Lintoun Green* (1817) 65 (E. D. D.) The first I bought ..Was o'ened and buttered weell. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 293/1 A Jannock..is Ovened very soft.

2. To shut up as in an oven

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Wks (Grosart) III. 203 One angle or corner to hide him in.. & brickt & ouen vp his stinking breath. 1864 *Gd. Words* 10/1 The earth's own temperature, not now radiated into the celestial spaces, is shut in—it is ovened, or muffled up.

Hence **Ovened** (*v* vʌnd), *ppl. a.*, *dial.* dried up, shrivelled, sickly. (Halliwell.)

1866 J. E. BRODDEN *Prov Words Lincolnsh.* (E. D. D), The eddish is very ovend.

O·ven-bird. A name given to various birds which build a domed or oven-shaped nest.

a. Applied by ornithologists generally to the genus *Furnarius* of the neotropical Family *Dendrocolaptidæ*, esp. *F. rufus*. b Locally applied to (*a*) the Willow Wren, in Norfolk also *oven-tit* and *ground-oven*; (*b*) the Long-tailed or Bottle Titmouse, also *oven-builder* and *bush-oven*; (*c*) the American Golden-crowned Thrush (*Seiurus aurocapillus*).

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Oven-bird*, the long-tailed titmouse. The allusion is to the nest. 1848 *Zoologist* VI. 2136 Sylvia Trochilus is the 'oven-bird', so called..from the shape of its nest. 1867 WOOD *Illust. Nat. Hist.* II. 259 The oven-birds derive their name from the peculiar form of their nest 1882-5 W. H. D. ADAMS *Bird World* 455 In the neighbourhood of the South American rivers is found the oven-bird, one of the Certhiidæ, or creepers. 1892 W. H. HUDSON *Nat. La Plata* 63, I could not endure to see the havoc they were making amongst the ovenbirds (*Furnarius rufus*) 1893 *Advance* (Chicago) 18 May, The oven-bird or accentor, announcing his presence with his startling song.

Oven-builder, a local name of the Long-tailed Titmouse: see prec. b.

Ovenchyma (ove·ŋkimă). *Bot.* [f. L. *ovum* egg + Gr. ἐγχυμα infusion.] Plant tissue consisting of oval cells, oval cellular tissue.

1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

† **Ovenou, -an,** *adv.* and *prep.* *Obs.* Forms: 1-3 ufenan, -on, 3 uuen-, ouenan, -on, 4 ovenon. [f. OE. *ufan* adv. from above, above + *an*, *on*, ON. Cf. ANOVEN (where the same elements are reversed) and ANOVENON.]

A. *adv.* From above.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John iii. 31 Se ðe ufenan com se is ofer ealle. *a* 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* xvi. (Napier) 97 He deð, þæt fyr cymð ufene [*MS. Corpus* ufenon] 11 . *O. E. Chron.* an 1052 (MS C), Seo landfyrd com ufenon and trymedon hig be þam strande.

B. *prep.* Over and above; upon, down upon.

a 1000 *Be Domes Dæge* 141 Ufenan eall þis. *c* 1205 LAY. 18090 He smat hine uuenen [c 1275 ouenon] þat hæued. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 1485 (Harl MS.) Ouen o þe sherte hue gurden huem wiþ suerde.

Over (oʊ·vəɹ), *adv.* Forms: α. 1-3 ofer, (1 ofor, 3 *Orm* oferr, offr), 2-7 ouer, 3- ovor, (4 ouur, ouver, owver, 4-5 ouir, -yr, -ere, -iro, 4-6 ovir, -yr). β. *north. Eng.* and *Sc.* 4- ower, (4-5 owur, owyr, 4-6 our, oure, 6- owre). γ. *contr.* 4 or, (6 ore, 7-8 o're), 6- o'er. The contracted form *o'er* (ō·ər) is now poetic and rhetorical. [Com. Teut.: OE. *ofer* adv. and prep. = OFris. *over*, OS. *obar*, (MDu., MLG., Du., LG. *over*), OMG. *obar* (MG. *ober*), OHG. *ubar* prep., *ubiri* adv. (MHG. *uber*, Ger *über*, *ober*), ON. *yfer* adv. and prep. (Sw. *ofver*, Da. *over*), Goth. *ufar* prep. and adv. prefix, = Gr. ὑπέρ, Skr. *upari* adv. and prep., locative form of *upara* adj. 'over, higher, more advanced, later', comparative formation from *upa*, in Teut. *ufa-*, *uf-*, whence the adverbial *ufan* (see OVENAN, ANOVEN), and *be-ufan*, *bufan*, with the compound *a bufan*, ABOVE. *Over* was thus in origin an old comparative of the element *ufa*, *ove*, in *ab-ove*. Besides its uses as a separate word, *over-* is in all the Teut. langs. an important adverbial prefix: see OVER-.]

I. With sense Above, and related notions.

1. Above, on high.

The first quot. shows the adv. becoming prepositional: 'be to us the brightness over', i.e. be the brightness over us.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) lxxxix. 19 Wese us beorhtnes ofer bliðan Drihtnes ures. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21639 Ouer and vnder, right and left, In þis compas godd all has left. 1819 BYRON *Juan* I. cliii, Search them under, over.

† **b.** Above on a page; on a previous page.

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armes* (S. T. S.) 33 We have our sene how the kirk and the cristyn faith has bene.

c. After *hang*, *project*, *jut*, *lean*, and the like (in reference to the space beneath: see OVER *prep.* 1); hence *ellipt.* projecting, leaning, or bent forward and downward (quot. 1887).

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* III. x. 77 a, The plomline whereby the Euenes of the Squares bee tried whether they batter or hang ouer. 1780-1836 J. MAYNE *Siller Gun* in Chambers *Pop. Scot. Poems* (1862) 132 Beneath yon cliff, high beetling ower, Is chaste Diana's Maiden-Bower. 1869 FITZWYGRAM *Horses & Stables* (1901) IX. lx. § 901 Horses, which stand over at the knees, generally do so from effect of severe and constant work. 1880 C. R. BERRY *Other Side* 244 The ship is so beamy that she don't heel over much. 1887 MRS. RIDDELL *Nun's Curse* I. iv. 66 The knight's knees were a little 'over', after the fashion of a horse that has been hard driven. *Mod.* Don't lean over too far, or you'll fall over.

2. Above so as to cover the surface, or so as to affect the whole surface: with such verbs as *brush*, *cover*, *clothe*, *daub*, *dust*, *furrow*, *paint*, *plaster*, *powder*, *rub*, *scribble*, *strew*, *stud*, *sweep*, *varnish*. See also ALL OVER 1.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb) viii. 29 A faire kirk all ouer whyte blaunched. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1470 The flowre was overe keveryd with a pal. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 50 And war the warld..Cled ouer with gold. *a* 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Maid's Trag.* I. i, She..will..make her maids Pluck 'em [flowers], and strew her over like a corse. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 83 Gird the Sphear With Centric and Eccentric scribl'd o're. 1701 ROWE *Amb. Step-moth.* I. i, Thy function too will varnish o're our Arts. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* LXIV. 293 Whereto the porch wox green, with soft leaves canopied over. 1891 *Leeds Mercury* 27 Apr. 4/7 The sleeves studded thickly over with tiny silver sequins.

II. With sense To or on the other side.

3. Indicating a motion or course that passes or crosses above something, usually rising on one side and descending on the other; as *to climb*, *jump*, *run*, *flow*, *boil over*, *to look over*, *shoot over*, *throw* something *over*; sometimes (b) esp. with the sense of passing above and beyond, instead of reaching or hitting, and so *fig.* of going beyond, exaggeration.

c 1893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* v. xii § 8 He eode to ðære burge wealle, and fleah ut ofer. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 260 Nule he nout, he seiðð, wenden ouer, auh wule sitten ful ueste. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 43/1 Boilyn ouyr, as pottys on the fire. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Ps.* xxiii. 5 My cup runneth ouer. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* ii. (1651) 50 Distill them..and there will come over a water of no small vertue. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 99 The king lays over his bridge. 1841 MARRYAT *Poacher* I. If we were to toss him..over the bridge Shall we over with him? *Mod* Climb over into the garden. Jump over and escape There is a high wall to prevent people seeing over into the grounds.

(b) 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. vii. 133 You haue shot ouer. 1626 R. HARRIS *Hezekiah's Recov.* 4 The Orator spake not over, when he intimated that Ingratitude was a kinde of Unjustice. 1681 DRYDEN *Sp. Friar* I. i, They're all corrupted with the Gold of Barbary To carry over, and not hurt the Moor. 1796 in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. p. xxxiii, Many shot went over, but none struck us.

4. Hence used of the latter part of the motion or course described in 3, corresponding to the position in 1 c = over the edge or brink and down, forward and down, as in *to fall*, *jump*, *throw* oneself, *push* any one *over* (cf. *over a precipice*, OVER *prep.* 12). Also, **b.** of a similar movement from the erect position, without reference to any brink, as in *to fall*, *tumble*, *topple*, *knock* a person, a vase, etc. *over*; and **c.** in *to bend*, *double*, *fold*, *turn*, *roll* a thing *over*, in which the upper surface is turned forward (or laterally) and downward, so as to become the under, i. e. is turned upside down. *To roll* or *turn over and over*, i.e. so that each part of the surface in succession rolls forward and downward, and is alternately up and down.

a. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 5743 Ther hors fel doun and thei zede ouer, Bothe were besy up to couer. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. xv, For from the mountain hoar Loose crags had toppled o'er. *Mod.* Do not go too near the edge of the precipice; you might fall over. It is on the very brink; a very slight push would send it over.

b. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Hen. IV*, cciii, One single Gunne, tumbles the whole towne ore 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* VIII xvii. 441 The leaking vessel of this mortal Body.. ready to sink or topple over. 1694-1826 Fall over [see FALL *v.* 95]. 1814-93 Knock over [see KNOCK *v.* 13]. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxiv. (1856) 196 When these [ice-piles] attain their utmost height,. they topple over.

c. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Rich. III* 29 b, He tourned over the leffe, and began an order of a new life. 1662 GLANVILL *Lux Orient.* Pref. (1682) 10 If they turn o're Libraries 1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 6 We..who have tumbled over so many Volumes. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 243 P 3 He turned himself over hastily in his Bed. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. v, Expecting every moment to..fall..and come tumbling over and over from the ridge to the eaves. 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 176 *note*, Very few..have thought it worth their while to tumble over the dirty pages of this publication. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* xxii. 309 If the curve VP were folded over on VP′, the point P would fall upon P′. *Mod.* Turn him over on his face.

5. From side to side of an interjacent surface or space: in early use esp. said of crossing the surface of the sea or other water (closely akin to 3), a street, a common, or other defined tract; in later use often said merely of traversing the space or distance between two places, and so adding some notion of completeness to *go*, *come*, *run*, *take*, etc.; e. g. 'Take this over to my friend's house'.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* II. v. § 6 An fiscere..uneaþe hiene ænne ofer brohte. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 141 Sunnedei smat Moyses þe rede see, and þe see to-eode and þet israehsce folc wende ouer. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 59 Whan þe erle was exiled, his sonnes tulle Irland ouer. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 1028 In-to þe coste of Calodone he comes him ouer first. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 97 To sende ouer Owles to Athens. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, v. iii. 167 He ouer then to England with this newes. 1676-7 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 523 Whose opinion was, that he ought to be sent for over. 1869 *Contemp. Rev.* XI. 65 The Duke..had asked him over. 1894 A. ROBERTSON *Nuggets*, etc. 156 My mother will send over every day to inquire how Miss Mel ean is. 1895 *Scottish Antiquary* X. 81 He darted for the ford, and got over before they came up to him.

b. Of measurement: Across from side to side; in outside measurement.

1585 6 EARL LEYCESTER *Corr.* (Camden) 477 The breadthe thereof, in the narrowest place, is a mylle over. 1624 J. POWY in Capt. Smith *Virginia* IV. 142 The land is not two daies iourny ouer in the broadest place. 1660 F. BROOKE tr *La Blanc's Trav.* 279 On the West they had deserts of fifteen dayes over. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 69 If the Ballisters be two inches over, it is two shillings a doozen. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xii, The cave might be about twelve feet over. 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 10/1 A small sixty sized [flower] pot, which is about three inches over.

c. *Cricket.* The umpire's call for the players to pass to the opposite places in the field, on a change of the bowling to the other end of the wicket, after a certain number of balls (4, 5, or 6) have been bowled from the one end. (Hence OVER *sb.*[2] 4.)

17 . *Laws of Cricket* in Grace *Cricket* (1891) 15 When ye 4 Balls are bowled he [the umpire] is to call over. 1849 *Laws of Cricket* in 'Bat' *Cricketer's Man.* (1850) 59 After the delivery of four balls the umpire must call 'Over'.

6. From one person, side, party, opinion, etc., to another: expressing transference or transition; esp. in *deliver*, *hand*, *bring*, *make*, *take over*, *go*, *come*, *pass over* *Give over*: see GIVE *v.* 63.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. ii 2 b, Forgetting that whiche duty & fidelity commanded him, [he] went ouer to the king of Spayne. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, I. i 60 [The Duchess of Anjou and Maine] shall be released and delivered ouer to the King her Father. 1595 — *John* III. i 127 And dost thou now fall ouer to my foes? 1608 WILKET *Hexapla Exod.* 461 So might the seruant be sold ouer. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* II, The profits of my living,.. I made over to the orphans and widows of the clergy of our diocese. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 104/2 The balance. is brought over into this [account]. 1894 *Temple Bar Mag.* CI. 62, I made over. every farthing of the fortune. *Mod.* Part of the auxiliary forces went over to the enemy.

7. On the other side of something intervening, e.g. a sea, river, street; hence, merely, on the other side of some space, at some distance.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 219 Whan Edward was ouere graciously and wele, He hoped haf recoure at Wigemore castele. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. i. 22 The mouth of lang Tibir our forgane. 1823 LOCKHART *Span. Ball.*, *Song of Galley* vi, It is a narrow strait, I see the blue hills over. 1845 BROWNING *How they brought the Good News* vii, Over by Dalhem a dome-spire sprang white. *Mod.* He has been over in America for some time.

b. *Over against* (*prep. phr.*): opposite to. So *over-against* dial., †*overynentes* obs.

c 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb) xi 46 Ouerynentes be forsaid well, es ane ymage of stane. 1517 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 19 Over a gens the forseyd yle of Cirigo. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* xiii. 3 As he sate on mounte olivete over agenst the temple. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IV 139 Perah is ouer against Constantinople. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 261 P 1 The Wheat-Sheaf over-against Tom's Coffee-house. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Glos.*, *Ower-anenst*, over-against, opposite. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* viii 475 It exhibits the vain tumults of men, and, over-against them, the calm supremacy of God.

III. With the notion of exceeding in quantity, etc.

8. Above or beyond the quantity named or in question. **a.** Remaining or left beyond what is taken. **b.** Present beyond the quantity in question; in excess, in addition, more. *Over or under*, † *over or short*: more or less.

a 900 tr. *Bæda's Eccl. Hist.* I. xvi. [xxvii.] (1890) 66 Eall ðæt ofer bið to lafe is to syllane, swa swa Crist lærde *Quod superest date eleemosynam*: ðæt ofer si and to late sellaþælmessan. *c* 1050 *Byrhtferth's Haniboc* in *Anglia* (1885) VIII. 303 ðy þær byð an ofer. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Cant. 495 Eftere his seknes & grauntynge of life fyften zere ouyr. 1393 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) I. 184 If there be ought over. 1412-20 LYDG *Chron Troy* 80 b, An hundred men of armes them beforne, And twenty ouer. 1596 DANETT tr. *Comines* (1614) 330 At the selfe same time within two moneths ouer or vnder. 1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* v. 147 To come neare to it ouer or short is commendable. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen VIII*, IV. ii. 151 That they may haue their wages,. And something ouer to remember me by. 1657 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* I 130 A certain rare Aloes tree, which. shot up 32 feet high..and near half a foot over. 1777 MACBRIDE in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 129 A score of pounds over or under making no..difference in the strength. 1854 DICKENS *Hard T.* I. ii, The principle that two and two are four, and nothing over. 1856 *Titan Mag.* Dec. 499/1 Twelve will go once in fourteen, and leave two over.

9. Remaining or left unpaid, unsettled, or uncompleted after the time of settlement; remaining for the time being; left till a later time or occasion; esp. with *remain*, *lie*, *stand*, *hold*, *leave*.

1647 [see HOLD *v.* 42 a]. 1848 CRAIG, *To lie over*, to remain unpaid, after the time when payment is due. 1852 [see HOLD *v.* 42 b]. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* I. xix. 144 The

matter was allowed to stand over till after Christmas. 1884 *Mil. Engineering* (ed 3) I. ii. 51 The front ditch may be left over, in the absence of strong enough working parties.

†10. Beyond or in addition to what has been said; more than that, moreover, besides; further.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 161 Bot se we owver how þis synne is partid in þo Chirche. 1382 — 1 *Mace* ix. 55 Nether he mote spek overe [1388 more] a word. c 1430 *Pilgr Lyf Manhode* I. cxi. (1869) 58 And ouer j sey hee,..who so hath [etc.]. 1509 *Act* 1 *Hen. VIII*, c. 3 And ouer, that it be ordeined [etc.].

b. So † *over and besides*; also OVER AND ABOVE.

1583 STOCKER *Cro. Warres Lowe C.* III. 101 a, Ouer and besides, they fortified themselues sundry dayes with many Fortes, or trenches. 1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Loys le Roy* 75 b, They had 20xxxx men and ouer and besids iij hundred thousand harnesse of prouision. 1622 MABBE tr *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 127 And you must over and besides, allow her her wine into the bargaine.

11. Beyond what is normal or proper; too much; excessively; too. Cf. OVER AND ABOVE B 2.

Modifying adjs. and advbs., and now usually hyphened or combined, as *over-anxious*, *over-much*: see OVER- 28 3a. In Sc and north. Eng dial. (*ower*, *owre*) the regular word for 'too', and always written separate, as *ower muckle*.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 86 Nis hit nout nu,..so ouer vuel ase me hit maked. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 36 Bot it was ouer litelle, in alle maner way. 13.. *Cursor M.* 26251 (Cott) Þi plight es owur vgli. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 36 Na man suld be our blythe, na be our discomfort or afeide. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* x. lxxxv, That one repentedh for he is ouer good a knyghte to dye suche a shamful dethe. 1475 *Paston Lett.* III. 122, I thynke it wolde be to yow ovyr erksom a labor. a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 57 It is ouer greate a ieopardie. 1625 BACON *Ess., Delays* (Arb.) 525 To teach dangers to come on, by ouer early Buckling towards them. 1627 E. F. *Hist. Edw. II* (1680) 12 Some few days pass, which seem'd o're long. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom* (1767) I. vii. 297 You are over hasty in your apprehension. 1786 BURNS *Twa Dogs* 140 Still it's owre true that ye hae said, Sic game is now owre aften play'd. 1804 WORDSW. *Kitten & Falling Leaves* 38-9 Over happy to be proud, Over wealthy in the treasure Of her own exceeding pleasure! 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.* s. v., He is ower fond for ought. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 22 Be not over anxious about mere style. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 93 Do you understand now what I mean? Not over well.

IV. Of duration, repetition, completion, ending.

12. Through its whole extent; to the end; from beginning to end: esp. with *read*, *repeat*, *say*, *tell*, *reckon*, *count*; with *talk* and *think*, this passes into the notion of detailed consideration.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* Prol. 55 If it happe to yowre honde beholde þe book onys, And if ȝe sauere sum dell, se it forth ouere. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 102 He toke great displeasure to reade ouer the whole discourse. *Ibid* 231 Let the poorer sorte oftymes saye over theyr Pater noster. c 1680 *Doubting Virgin* in *Roxb. Ball.* IV 344 Stay and hear 't o're, before you go. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* IX. x, Cecilia..took the letter, and ran it over. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxi. 215 (200) He shall tell them, ineffable, Multitudinous, over. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 605 We talked the matter over. 1884 G. ALLEN *Philistia* III. 166 Let's talk it over and think it over. 1892 *Law Times* XCII. 140/1 The indorsement was read over to her.

b. For temporal phrases of the type 'all the year over', which partly belong here, see OVER *prep.* 17 b.

13. Expressing repetition.

a. orig. *over again*, or with numeral adv., as *twice or thrice over*.

c 1550 *Jyl of brentford's Test.* (Ballad Soc.) 41 Pray doe it over again! 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 309 You shall haue gold To pay the petty debt twenty times ouer. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* III § 25 Men would not live it over again. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xiv. He read it twice over. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 218 This is the old, old song over again. 1884 SIR W. B. BRETT in *Law Times Rep.* 10 May 315/2 To be verbose and tautologous, and to say the same thing twice over.

b. *Over* in the sense 'over again'.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. i. 33, I can but say their protestation ouer. 1592 — *Rom. & Jul.* I. ii. 7 But saying ore what I haue said before. 1601 — *Twel. N.* v. i. 276 All those sayings, will I ouer weare. 1612 — *Cymb.* I. vi. 165 And shall make your Lord, That which he is, new o're. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* Apol., He had however a blotted Copy which he intended to have written over with many Alterations. 1872 H. W. BEECHER *Lect. Preaching* II. 39 Perhaps he may be able to make himself over. 1889 *Scribner's Mag.* Aug. 217/2 Old iron rails are worked over at the rolling mills into crowbars and shovels [etc.].

c. *Over and over*, *over and over again*, repeatedly, many times over.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. iii 18, I ha told them ouer and ouer, they lacke no direction. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* IV i. 1 Vpon this string they harpe over and over again. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 2:5 Let rich men do it, ore and ore agen. 1707 HEARNE *Collect.* 21 May (O. H. S.) II. 14 Nothing but what has been observ'd over and over. a 1860 J. A. ALEXANDER *Gospel Jesus Chr.* iii. (1861) 44 He has over and over refused to accept God's invitation. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xii. 188 The name..appears over and over again.

14. Past, gone by, finished, done with, at an end.

[c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 282 A prophecie sais he salle die, & whan he is ouere, After þat day Scotlond may haf gode recouere.] 1611 BIBLE *Song Sol.* ii. 11 For loe, the winter is past, the raine is ouer [COVERD awaie, *Geneva* changed] and gone. 1624 QUARLES *Div. Poems, Job* x. 105 O that thy Hand would hide me close..till all thy Wrath were over! 1625 BACON *Ess., Anger* (Arb.) 565 To looke backe vpon Anger, when the Fitt is throughly ouer. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 345 Nor when the War is over, is it Peace. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xv, His astonishment was a little over. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. i. 5 The ceremony of dinner is over. 1865 BARING-GOULD *Hymn*, Now the day is over, Night is drawing nigh. 1875 STUBBS *C. H.* II. xiv. 149 The struggle was not yet over.

15. In addition to the prec. senses, *over* is used idiomatically with many verbs, as GIVE, PASS, PUT, THROW, WALK, etc. See these verbs.

Over (ōˈvəɹ), *prep.* Forms: see prec. [The same as OVER *adv.* with object.

OE. *ofer* was const. with dative or accusative, the former orig in the sense of position, the latter in that of motion to. There are however several uses of *ofer* in which these distinctions are not clear, which app. led to looseness in the use of the cases generally, so that in many senses either case was used with no apparent difference of sense, the preponderance being in favour of the accusative.]

I In sense *above*.

1. Above, higher up than. Said either of position or of motion within the space above; also, after *hang*, *project*, *jut*, *lean*, etc., in relation to anything beneath.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xl § 4 Hi wunaþ nu ofer ðæm tunglum. c 893 — *Oros.* I. iii § 1 Þær wæs standende wæter ofer þam lande. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 38 Bræd þonne þæt heafod hider & geond ofer þæt fyr. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 400 Ich holde her hetel sweord ouer þin heaued. c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1608 Ouer her hede houyd a culuer, whyte. c 1425 *Cursor M.* 11489 (Fair) Ouer þe hous stood þe stern. a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. I* 116 b, [They] received hym with a Canapie of blewe velvet,..and bare the same over hym, throughe the toune. c 1590 [see LEAN v. 4] 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* II. 304 The Entrails o're the fire they broiled. 1736 BERKELEY *Discourse* Wks. III. 424 Having his house burnt over his head. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* VIII. 95 Mountains over all, embracing all. 1821 KEATS *Isabella* xxiii, He leant..o'er the balustrade. 1864 DASENT *Jest & Earnest* (1873) I. 4 Flitting about like a petrel over those stormy isles. *Mod.* The upper story projects over the street.

b. In various *fig.* uses.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xli § 5 (MS. B) Ne þæt ne secð þæt him ofer is. c 897 — *Gregory's Past C.* xvii. 108 Eower eze and broza sie ofer ealle eorðan nietenu. a 900 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) xxxii. 18 Sy, Drihten, þin mildheortnes ofer us. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Num.* xvi. 46 Godes yrre is ofer hiz. 1549 LATIMER *3rd Serm bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 95 He loketh hye ouer the poore. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. i. 258 Reproach and dissolution hangeth ouer him. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. I. 72 A grave doubt hung over the legitimacy both of Mary and of Elizabeth. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 1 July 2/1 The best part proved to be a little over the heads of his audience.

c. *Over* (one's) *signature*, *name*, etc.: with one's signature, etc. subscribed to what is written.

1857 *N. & Q.* 2nd Ser. IV 8/ He says, over his own signature. 'If in passing the comet [etc.]'. 1875 STEDMAN *Victorian Poets* 261 Who relieved his eager spirit by incessant pouring over the pseudonym of 'Spartacus'.

†2. To a position above. OE. (w. *acc.* or *dat.*).

a 900 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) xxiii. 2 He gesette þa eorðan ofer þære sæ. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xlvii. (Z.) 274 Se þe astah ofer heofonas.

3. *Idiomatic use.* In (or into) a position in which water, or the like, rises above one's shoes, boots, ears, head, etc. Also *fig.* See also OVER SHOE.

1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* x. 7 He must nedys into this water fall Ouer the hed and be drowned with all. 1530-1867 Over head and ears [see HEAD 19 b]. a 1553- Over the ears [see EAR *sb.*1 1 c]. a 1555 PHILPOT *Exam. & Writ.* (Parker Soc.) 227 Now I am ouer the shoes God send me well out! 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 8 Another..puls him ouer the pumpes into the same puddle. 1592 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. ii. 24-5 He [Leander] was more then ouer-shoes in loue. *Ibid.* 'Tis true; for you are ouerboots in loue. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 80 To go on and enjoy the fulness of that delight which we have already stolen privately over shoes, over boots. 1768 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 23 Sept. (1827) III. 336 My horse got into a ditch over his back in water. 1834 D. MACMILLAN in Hughes *Mem.* (1883) 66, I am always over head and ears with one trouble or another.

4. The spatial sense 'above' passes into other notions: the literal notion is a. combined with that of purpose or occupation, as in *over the fire*, *a bowl*, *a glass*; b. sunk in that of having something under treatment, observation, or consideration, as in *to watch*, *or talk over*, *make merry over*.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past C.* I. 301 Mid hu micelre ziefe ofer him wacað se Scippend & se Stihtere ealra zesceafta. *Ibid.* lii. 411 Mara zefea wyrð on heofonum..ðonne ofer nigon & hundnigontiz rihtwisra. a 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. vii. (1890) 40 Þæt he ofer him deadum zefeze. c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xix. 41 He weop ofer hiz. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 36 Þæt he symle wacol sy ofer Godes eowode. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 71 Þe herdes wakeden ouer here orcf. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* F v b, That none may haue enuye ouer hym. 1579 FULKE *Refut. Rastel* 735 The Lords praier..was not said ouer the sacrament. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. v. 175 Vtter your grauitie ore a Gossips bowles. 1593 — *Lucr.* 421 As the grim lion fawneth o'er his prey. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* I. ii. 139 The poore old man..making such pittiful dole ouer them. 1657-83 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 137 The Almighty's especial vigilance is over the greater societies of men, yea, and over whole nature. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 52 P 6 When you did me the Honour to be so merry over my Paper. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* 20/2 Those hours..which others consume..over the bottle. 1811 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) I. 29 If you had seen us..sitting over the fire with Mr. Hughes. 1847 HELPS *Friends in C.* (1851) I. 3 Over this he had wasted two days. 1865 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 206 We sit down to breakfast, and talk over it till eleven. 1874 FARRAR *Christ* I. 408 Let us pause a moment longer over this wonderful narrative. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* III. 389 Apt to yawn and go to sleep over any intellectual toil.

†c. With reference to, regarding, concerning, about (a subject of discourse, thought, feeling, etc.).

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xvii. 20 Ofer Ysmahel eacswilce ic gehirde þe. c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 36 Thow may..thynke ouer thi synnes before donne. 1535 COVERDALE *Lev.* xi. 46 This is the lawe ouer ye beestes and foules. — 1 *Chron.* xx. 2 He sent messaungers to comforte him ouer his father.

II. In sense *on*, *upon*.

5. On the upper or outer surface of; upon: sometimes implying the notion of supported or resting upon, sometimes (now more frequently) that of covering the surface.

In *Her* said of a charge placed upon others so as partly to cover them (distinguished from *above* = on a higher part of the shield). Usually *over all*.

c 880 *Laws of Ælfred* c. 36 (Schmid) ȝif mon hafaþ spere ofer eaxle. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxi 5 Sittende ofer [*Rushw.* on, *Ags. G.* uppan] assil. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 71 Sittende ofer eoselan folan. *Ibid.* 79 Her ne bið forlæten stan ofer stan. c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 2150 Ffader, than have thou this ryng, I ffound it ouer this swete thing. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 11 Over one arm the lusty courser's rein. 1766 PORNY *Heraldry* v. (1787) 156 The twelfth is Azure, a Chief Gules over-all a Lion rampant double queued Or. 1870 TROLLOPE *Phineas Finn* 39 Sitting with his hat low down over his eyes.

6. To a position on the surface or top of, or so as to cover; upon (with verbs of motion).

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xlix 383 Dæt mon his sweord doo ofer his hype. a 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* II. ii. (1890) 100 Nimaþ ze min zeoc ofer eow. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 93 Þonne hie cwebaþ to þæm dunum:..feallaþ ofor us. c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xi 24 Se hys hus ofer stan getimbrode. c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I. 241 A soudly couiche our bed and nek lett fall. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 353 They had all put over their harnesse white shirtes. 1652 C. B. STAPYLTON *Herodian* xiv. 114 This hit the Alexandrians o're the Thumbs. 1704 CIBBER *Careless Husb.* v. ii, Throw my Night-Gown over me. 1861 *Temple Bar Mag.* I. 307 Let us draw a veil over this dismal spectacle.

b. *fig.* Upon, down upon, as an influence.

a 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. xi [xiv.] 50 ȝesuihtad wæs þæt yfell wuæc come ofer ða wiþcorenan. *Ibid.* IV. xxv[ii]. 354 On ðinum dazum ðis wite ofer ðas burz ne cymeð. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 182 Da tacna þe he worhte ofer ða untruman men. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 93 Þe halie gast com ofer þa apostlas mid furene tungen. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 278 Lord Longauill said I came ore his hart. 1834 MACKAY *Tubal Cain* iii, But a sudden change came o'er his heart.

†c. Up to the top of, up to. (OE.)

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xiv. 80 Asteȝ ofer heanne munt. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xlvii. (Z.) 274 Ofer heahce dune astih ðu.

7. a. (Position) on all parts of the surface of; everywhere on; here and there upon. Often strengthened by *all*, now esp. *all over*.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* II. vi § 3 Ofer eall Romana rice seo eorþe wæs cwaciende & hrestende. *Ibid.* VI. vii, þa weard eft sibb ofer ealne Romana anwald. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 3 þa wes hit cuȝ ouer al þe burh. c 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 349 Ovyr alle the wode they hur soght, But..fonde hur noght. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 2 [He] is luft and redoubtit our all the warld. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* III. 58 They sell it all ouer the country. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (Rtldg.) 10 The People..began to be allarm'd all over the Town. 1795 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* II. xxv, The expression of heartfelt delight, diffused over his face. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 13 Rice is more or less raised all over India. 1895 *Scot. Antiq.* X. 79 Around the firesides of the cottages, which were studded over the moor.

b. (Motion) from place to place on the surface of; to and fro upon; all about; throughout. Often *all over*.

a 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* II. xii. (1890) 128 Monizra zeara tida ofer ealle Breotone ic flyma was. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* viii. 5 Alæd upp þa froxas ofer eall Egipta land. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* I. 156 In the Wynter he used to ryde over the lande. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. iii. 134 Heele goe along ore the wide world with me. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 110 The hunter crew wide straggling o'er the plain! 1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. ii. ii. § 6. 4/6 We may range over Europe, from shore to shore. *Mod.* They travel all over the country.

c. Through every part of, all through. (Sometimes including the notion of examination or consideration: cf. 4.)

1647-8 COTTERELL *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 29 They might purposely be carefully looked over. 1773 JOHNSON *Lett.* Wks. 1825 I. 321 A wild notion, which extends over marriage more than over any other transaction. 1830 MOORE *Mem.* (1854) VI. 108 Took Miss Macdonald to see over new Athenæum. 1892 MRS. OLIPHANT *Marr. of Elinor* III. xxxiv. 20 She would have liked to go over all his notes about his case.

d. In the above senses (esp. a and b) often placed after its object, esp. when this is qualified by *all* or the like. (Cf. *through*.)

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 18 Þat aste euyn as his awyn all the werd ouire. c 1590 MARLOWE *Faust*[A] iv. 53, I should be called kill-devil all the parish over. 1657 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 164 *Christ is risen*, the usual Morning salutation this day, all the Church over. 1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1039/3 This inundation is almost general Holland over. 1795 BURNS *For a' That* v, That man to man, the warld o'er, Shall brothers be for a' that. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* ii. 23 A test which holds good all the world over.

For the corresponding use in reference to time, 'as in all the year over', in which *over* may be explained adverbially, see 17 b. Even in the local use, in 'all the world over' and the like, it is difficult to separate the preposition from the adverb; cf. 'you may search London over (= London from end to end) before you find another like it'.

III. Above in authority, degree, amount, etc.

8. Above in authority, rule, or power; with sbs., as *king, lord over*; *jurisdiction, rule, triumph, victory over*; adjs., *victorious over*; vbs., *to reign, rule, triumph, appoint* or *set* any one *over*.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. ii. § 3 Hio gesette ofer eall hyre rice þæt nan forbyrd nære [etc.]. *Ibid.* III. i. § 5 For þæm hyllan sige he hie þa ofer hie hæfdon. *a* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* II. v. (1890) 108 Se hæfde rice ofer ealle Breotone. *Ibid.* v. xl. [x.] 416 Þætte hio onsende to ðæm aldormen þe ofer hine wæs. *a* 900 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) xvii. 48 þa hælo þæs cynges ðe ðu gesettest ofer folcum. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 35 Gif he nære soþ God ofer ealle gescealte. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xix. 19 Beo þu ofer hif ceastra. *c* 1200 ORMIN 590 Alls iff itt wære lafeirdfl sce Offr alle þoþre flockess. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 1110 Nou ouer þe nabbe I no mihte. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 210 Show thy Victori ouer hym. 1558 KNOX *First Blast* (Arb.) 37, I will not, that a woman haue authority, charge or power ouer man. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* xii. 4 Who is Lord ouer vs? 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit World* v. ii § 84. 472/2 Over this Emperour the Christians were Victorious in..the Battel of Lepanto. 1709 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No 147 ¶ 3 Venus, the Deity who presides over Love. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* I. xxiv, Oh that my dear Mother had more command over herself. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. I. 2 Ireland, cursed by the domination of race over race, and of religion over religion. 1896 *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 690/1 This court has no jurisdiction over the property in America.

9. Above or beyond in degree, quality, or action; in preference to, more than.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. iv. § 1 Ioseph, se þe gingest wæs & eac gleawra ofer hi ealle. *c* 897 — *Gregory's Past. C.* xviii. 132 Dæt gold þe is swæ deorwierðe ofer eal oðer ondweorc. *a* 900 — *Solil.* i. (1902) 11 þe anne ic lufige ofer æælle oðre þing. *Ibid.* 43 Hine ic lufige ofer eallum oðrum þing. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 11 Lufiam we urne Drihten ofer ealle oþru þing. *Ibid.* 13 Heo wæs se eadgeste ofer eall wifa cynn. *a* 1000 *Ps.* l. (Cotton) 75 (Gr.) Ofer snuwe seif scinende. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 39 þet þi luuie þine drihten ofer þin wif, and ofer child, and ofer alle eorðliche þing. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxviii. 103 Over hony to mi mouth eie þai. 1340 *Ayenb.* 170 He ne þoleþ þet no worldy ouer oure mizte. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvi. (*Magdalena*) 472 Þane wes I fule or þe life. 1383 WYCLIF *2 Cor.* i. 8 For ouer maner we weren greued ouer myzt [*supra vi tutem*]. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. lv. (1495) 261 Ouer all thynge the dyete shal be temperate. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 8 b, He neuer suffreth man or woman to be tempted, ouer that they may resyste. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids.* V. i. 226 How happy some ore others some can be? 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Deut.* xvi. 10 So good-hearts is Gods seruice to vs, ouer what it was to them. 1749 COLLINS *Ode Superst. Highlands* 155 But, Oh! ofer all, forget not Kilda's race. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* II. xxiv, I cannot help giving him the preference even ouer Wickham. 1802 JEFFERSON *Autobiog. & Writ.* (Ford's ed.) VIII. 173 Virginia is greatly ouer her due proportion of appointments in the general government. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. III. 413 The preference given to him ouer English captains.

†b. *Conjunctively* (by ellipsis). Above or beyond what.... *Obs*

1450 *Paston Lett.* I. 127 The world is changed gretely ouer it was. 1627 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1081) I. 274 Natural conscience will boggle now and then at a very small matter in comparison ouer it will do at some other times. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 55 What advantage is it to be a man ouer it is to be a boy at school?

†**10.** In addition to, further than; besides, beyond. *Over this, over that*, moreover, = L. *præterea*.

c 880 *Laws of ÆLfred* Introd. c. 32 (schmid) Se þe godgeldum onsecge ofer God anne, swelte se deaðe. *c* 883 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxiii (MS. B) Du ne wilnast nanes oðres þinges ofer þa. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark viii. 12 And ofer þæt ðe ne letaþ hine ænig þing don his fæder oþðe meder. *a* 1350 *Cursor M.* 311 (Gott.) And ouyr þat him seluen wroght All thinges quen þat hai war noght. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 356 It were for to wite over þis, how popis syven þes beneficis. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* iv. viii. (CAXTON 1483) 61 Nought only they owen this restitucion but also they owen ouer this for to payen hym amendys. 1509 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 477 And ouer that the saide Provost and scolers covenaunteth and bindeth theym and their successors. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 43/2 Over his exact knowledge in the common lawes, he was a good orator. 1592 WEST *1st Pt. Symbol.* § 103 C, And ouer this the said H. M. for him..doth couenant that he [etc.]. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 114 [He] has plunged you a thousand pounds in debt, over the large sums that we carried with us.

b. So †*over and besides*, †*over and beyond*. (See also OVER AND ABOVE A. 3.)

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 280 Ouer and bisonde alle þe xlviij. citees wiþ her seid suburbis. *Ibid.* 281. 1533 CRANMER *Let.* in *Misc. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) II. 260 Over and besides the xvii with iiiii more. 1607 R. C[REW] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 44 Ouer and besides those which they kept at home. 1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 25 Over and besides the Canonical Scriptures.

11. In excess of, above, more than (a stated amount or number).

[*c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 6648 To a castel..Thennes ouer thre mile.] 1405 in *Roy. & Hist. Lett. Hen. IV* (Rolls) I. 158, I have nought ylafte with me ouer two men. 1519 SIR T. BOLEYN in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. I. 147 His realme was to hym six millions yerely, and ouer that, in value. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* (1867) 179 Had Naaman washed.. under or over seven times, would so small a matter have broken any squares? 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 18 By that means you shall gain a year in the growing, ouer that you should doe if you sowed it the next spring. 1858 KINGSLEY *Prose Idylls* 92 Besides several [fishes] ovei a pound [in weight]. 1868 M. ARNOLD *Sch. & Unive. Cont.* 99 His diploma..has cost him a little over £50. 1896 *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 615/1 A distance of over 700 yards.

IV. Across (above, or on a surface).

12. Indicating motion that passes above (something) on the way to the other side. Sometimes expressing only the latter part of this, as in *falling* or *jumping over a precipice*, i. e. over the edge or brim and down.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxvi. § 3 (MS. B) Þæt ic mæg fliogan ofer þone heah hrof [æs heofones]. *c* 897 — *Gregory's Past. C.* xiii. 76 Dylæs he ofer done berscold stæppe. *a* 900 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) xvii 28 Ic utgang ofer minre burge weall. *c* 1205 LAY. 9420 Ouer þene wal heo clumben. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* iv. 82 þey had be browe ouere þe borde backewarde ichonne. 1567 *Ps.* lxxix. in *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 118 Watter, [that] fast rinnis ouer ane lin. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* I. 152 He lept ouer the table and plucked that theefe by the heare of the head to the ground. 1621 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 188 Like an unruly colt, that will ouer hedge and ditch. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 247* *By the Board.* Over the ship's side. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* Let. v, Our guest made a motion with his glass, so as to pass it over the water-decanter., and added, 'Over the water'. 1827–35 WILLIS *Lord Ivon & Dau.* 133 A winter, and a spring, Went over me. 1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVIII. 230 The sun is peering over the roofs. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xvii, She turned and spoke to him over her shoulder again. 1896 *N. & Q.* 8th Ser. IX. 160/1 The room looking over Nightingale Lane.

13. From side to side of a surface or space; across, to the other side of (a sea, river, boundary, etc.); from end to end of (a line), along.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* II. iv. § 10 Þa Cirus for ofer þæt londgemære, ofer þa ea þe hatte Araxis. 898 *O. E. Chron.* an. 896 (Parker MS.) Þa forleton hie hie, and eodon ofer land. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark v. 1 Da comen hi ofer þære sæs muðan on þæt rice. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1135 (Laud MS.) On þis geare for se king Henri ouer sæ. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 6057 (Fairf.) Quen [Iosue] passed ouere þe flume iordan. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) viii. 32 Men gase ower a grete valay till anoþer grete mount. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 372/2 Ovyr, *ultra, trans.* 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 315 Thus o'er th' Elean Plains, thy well-breath'd Horse Impels the flying Car. 1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* cxxix. (1783) IV. 167 Gim me my daughter, I say, or I'll send you over the herring-pond, take my word for 't. 1894 *Times* (weekly ed.) 9 Feb. 113/2 A free pass over this company's lines of railways. 1899 *Pall Mall Mag.* Mar. 326 A report has come over the wire that [etc.].

†**14.** *fig.* In transgression or violation of; in contravention of, contrary to. *Obs.*

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* vi. xxxv § 2 On þæm daxum geuron Brettanie Maximianus hem to cæsere ofer his willan. *a* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* II. xvi [xx.] (1890) 148 Se æfter fæce from him unrihtlice ofsleg; he was ofer aðas and treowe. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 91 Þa þing þe we ær oior his bebod gedydon. 10.. *O. E. Chron.* an. 1015 genam þæt wif ofer þes cynges willan. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 392 Þei bynden hem ouer þo comaundementis of God. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (1506) ii. 86 We may offende our neyghbour in desyrynge his goodes ouer reason & ayenst Iustice.

15. On the other side of; across (of position).

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. i. § 12 Be norþan him ofer þa westenne is Cweenland. *Ibid.* § 23 Se ðridda [hið] norðwest ..ongean Scotland ofer done sæs earm. *a* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. xi. [xiv.] (1890) 50 Þæt hi Seaxna þeode ofer þam sælicum dælum him on fultum gecyzdon. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxxiv. 65, I haue bene gane make þis crosse,..Of þat laye ouere þe lake. ?*a* 1500 *Pebliss to the Play* v, When they were ower the wald. 1517 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 64 Ovyr the watyr on the other syd,..ys the yle of Cecyll. 1769 GRAY in *Corr. w. Nicholls* (1843) 92, I have a bed over the way offered me at three half-crowns a night. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* xxxix, For o'er the southern moors I have a home for thee. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxi. (1871) II. 556 The less warlike members of the [Jacobite] party [in 1690] could at least take off bumpers to the King over the water. 1898 *Tit-Bits* 3 Sept. 446/3 At a wedding over the herring-pond. *Mod.* Our neighbours over the way.

V. Of time.

16. Beyond in time; after. *Obs* exc. *dial.*

a 900 *O. E. Chron.* an. 878 Her hiene bestæl se here on midne winter ofer twelftan niht to Cippanhamme. *a* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* v. vi. (1890) 402 Dæt is an tid ofer midne dæg. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 93 Þy feorþan dæge ofer undern. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* iii. 8 He eode on neoxena wange ofer middæg. 1101–83 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1101 And se eorl syððan oððet ofer Sce. Michaeles mæsse her on lande wunode. 13 *Coer de L.* 5919 Ovyr this ilke dayes thre Myself schal thy bane be. *a* 1350 *Cursor M.* 15944 (Gott.) Bi his was time of night passid ouer midnight and mare. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 57 Sif þe salt be fonnyd it is not worthi ower þis. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 265 Þat no taryng shuld tyde ouer a tyme set. 1535 COVERDALE *2 Chron.* x. 5 Come to me agayne ouer thre dayes. *Mod.* (Mid-Essex groom to master) 'Sir, we shall want some hay over a few days.'

17. During, all through. (In mod. use transf. from space.)

855 *O. E. Chron.*, Her hæþne men ærest on Sceapige ofer winter sæton. *c* 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* IV. x. § 10 Siþþan he hi sloz ofer ealne þone dæg flonde. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 270 Þa seofon steorran þe ofer ealne winter scinaþ.. Ofer ealne sumor hi gaþ on mihtlere tide under þissere eorðan. *c* 1000 *Ags. Treat. Astron.* in Wright *Treat. Science* 16 He went adune and hwilon up ofer dæg and ofer niht. 1886 *Act* 49 & 50 *Vict.* c. 44 § 13 The repayment.. should be spread over a series of years. 1895 *Law Times Rep.* LXXII. 817/1 The case is governed by a line of authorities extending over a century.

b. The OE. use, in quot. 893, is sometimes expressed in ME. and mod Eng. by *over* following the time phrase; as in *all the year over, the whole day over*. Cf. the corresponding local use in sense 7 d. In the temporal use, *over*, being appended to a phrase which is itself an adverbial adjunct, may with equal propriety be viewed as an adv.b.: cf. 'he works in the field all day', with 'he sings at his work all day over', i.e. all day from beginning to end.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xv. 71 He gert his men wake all þe nyght ouer [*MS. Cott. Titus* C. xvi, wake all nyghte]. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilyear* 330 Ane thousand, and ma, of fensabill men War wanderand all the nicht ouir. *Mod.* I remained the whole day over near the spot. Some persons bathe in the Serpentine daily all the year over.

†**18.** During or in course of the (eve or night) preceding; on the preceding (evening or night). *Obs.* except in OVERNIGHT.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* iv. 55 Some had ysoupid with Symond ouere euen. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 51 Fyrst sly by capon ouer þo nyght, Plump hym in water wher he is dyst. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 20 Take fowre pounde of Almaundys, & ley in Water ouer eue, an blanche hem. *c* 1500 *Lichfield Gild Ord* (E. E. T. S.) 15 The days next folloyng that they haue monyshion by the bell-man ouer Evyn. 1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man* Wks (Parker Soc.) I. 182 Otherwise are we disposed .. ovir even, and otherwise in the morning: yea, sometimes altered six times in an hour.

19 Till the end of; for a period that includes.

1806–7 J. BERKSFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) vii. lxii, To stay over the farce after a play. 1817 *Parl. Deb.* 213 It was agreed that the House should adjourn over to-morrow, it being Her Majesty's Birthday. 1845 E. NOEL *Richter's Flower Pieces* 79 If we only live over to-day. 1858 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 346 In case you should stay over Wednesday.

†**Over, ovre,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* [Com. W. Ger.: OE. *ofer* = Ofris. *overa, overe* (mod. Fris. *over*, Fris. *over, ofer*), MLG. *over*, MDu., Du. *oever*, MHG. *uover*, Ger. *ufer*; ulterior relations obscure: see Kluge.] A border or margin; *spec.* of the sea or a river: the shore, the bank.

Beowulf (Z.) 1371 Ær he feorh seleð aldor on ofre. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xli 3 And hi [seofon oxan] eodon be ðære ea ofrun. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 108 Smire mid þa ofras þær hit rendige. *c* 1205 LAY. 8584 He ferde ut of Doure bi þe sæ oure [*c* 1275 ofre]. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 321 And dede leden hire to doure, þat standeth on þe seis oure. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4316 Cassibolan[a] was redy at Douere & redynge his men by þe ouere.

O'ver, *sb.*[2] [Absolute use of OVER *adv.*]

1. (*nonce use* 1. OVER *adv.* 11.) That which is excessive; an excess, extreme.

a 1584 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 435 All ouirs are repuit to be vyce; Ore hich, ore law, ore rasch, ore nyce [etc.]. *Mod. Sc.* A' owres is ill (i. e. All excesses are evil)

2. An amount in excess, or remaining over; an extra.

1882 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Oct. 3 It does not appear in the accounts, nor does 'overs'. 1886 *Rep. of Sec. of Treasury* (U. S.) 180 (Cent.) In counting the remittances of bank-notes received for redemption during the year, there was found $25,528 in overs, being amounts in excess of the amounts claimed, and $8,246 in shorts, being amounts less than the amounts claimed.

3. An act of going over or across something; a leap over a fence, etc. in hunting.

1883 *Pall Mall G.* 30 July 5/1 The downfall of the front rank at an over.

4. *Cricket* (f. OVER *adv.* 5 c.) The number of balls (four, five, or six) bowled from either end of the wicket before a change is made to the other end; the portion of the game comprising a single turn of bowling from one end.

1850 'BAT' *Crick. Man.* 48 Some clubs make it a rule to mark the number of 'overs' that each bowler gives, at the foot of the scoring papers. 1859 *All Year Round* No 13. 305 He caught two of the town off my first 'over'. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Nov. 2/3 The first alteration proposed — the substitution of six balls for five in an over.

Over (ōˈvəɹ), *a.* Forms: α. 1 ufera, -e, 2-3 ufere, 3 vuere (= uvere) (*mod. dial.* uvver). β. 3-5 ouere, 4-7 ouer, 5- over. [OE. had *ufer(r)a, -e, yfer r)a, -e* adj., the former of which survived in early ME. *ufere, uvere* (written *vuere, uuere*), for which in writing *over(e* was substituted by c. 1300 (Cf. OHG. *obaro*, MHG *obere*, Ger. *ober*, which represents an OTeut. **ubaro-*, while the OE. forms represent the types **ufarðz-o-*, **ufarðzo-*.)

Dialectally, the form *uvver* (ˈuvəɹ) is still widely current for the adjective (see E. D. D.); so that the ME. spelling *over(e* as in the later Layamon text for the earlier *uvere* may originally have been only graphical, *ov* (*ou*) for *uv* (*uu, vu*), as in *above, dove, love*, etc. But in ME the adj. fell together in use with OVER-*adv.* in comb., from which indeed it cannot always be separated, many important examples being written either way; thus, the OE. *ufera lippa*, in mod. dial. *uvverlip*, occurs in Chaucer MSS. as *overe lippe* and *overlippe*. This would naturally tend to level the pronunciation of *over* from *ufera* with that of *over-* from OE. *ofer-*, a result prob. completed in Standard Eng. during the ME. period. And this identification led further to the adjectival use of the adverbial prefix in other senses: e.g. 3, 4.

Although originally itself a comparative form, *over* having no positive of its own has been in some respects treated as positive, and has been compared OVERER, OVEREST (so OHG. *obirôro, obarôst*, mod.Ger. *oberer, oberst*), and OVERMORE, OVERMOST, only the last of which is now in (occasional) use. See these.]

1. The upper, the higher in position.

Only attrib., prec. by *the* or an equiv., and used of one of two things, the other being *the nether, lower*, or *under*. Now obs. or dial. exc. as preserved in comb., and in place-names of villages, farms, fields, etc.

α. *c* 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* iii. 32 Done wisdom ðara uferena gasta. *a* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* v. ii, On ðam uferan dæle ðæs heafdes. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 332 þe two grindstones: þe nedere þet lið stille þe vuere ston bitocheð hope. *c* 1275 *XI Pains of Hell* 98 in *O. E. Misc.* 150 Summe ..stondeþ vp to heore kneon And summe to heore myd-

þeyh And summe to heore vuere bieyh. 1788 [see OVER-EIE]. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Sarcpsh Word-bk.* s.v., 'Who lives i' the uvver 'ouse now?'

β. *a* 1300 *Sat. People Kildare* iv. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 153 Hit is at þe ouir end crokid as a galfe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 539-40 Þe ouer fir gis man his sight, Þat ouer air of hering might. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 175 Þe ouer Galilea and þe neþer Galilea. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* iv. vii. (14/5) 90 In the nether partes of the body blode is blacker than in the ouer partes. *c* 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 36 in *Babees Bk.* 300 Fare þy brede and kerue in two, Tho ouer crust þo nether fro. 15.. *Sir A. Barton* xxv in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 71 He shoott throughe his over decke. 1526 R. WHYTFORD *Martiloge* (1893) 161 Theyr ouer tethe knocked out. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II v. (1895) 163 The ouer ende of the halle. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 14 In vuir Clydisdale and in nethir Clidisdale. 1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* I. xxxi (1639) 51 With your left hand lift up the over eyelid. 1715 PENNECUIK *Descr. Tweeddale*, etc. 13 Here stands.. Kommano Grange, Over and Nether.

b. Placed so as, or serving, to cover something else; upper, outer.

Now usually written in comb., as *over-garment*, *overcoat*; see OVER- 8 c and the Main words.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 224 Þæt ufere hrif. *c* 1050 *Suppl. Ælfr. c's Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 118/15 *Ependeton*, cop. *uel* hoppada, *uel* ufrescrud. *c* 1386 [see OVERSLOP]. 1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* xxvm 25 The two shulders of the ouer body cote. 1598 *Knaresborough Wills* (Surtees) I. 216 One paire of over britches. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 518 The ouer rind or barke would be taken away. 1889 *John Bull* 2 Mar. 150/1 A skirt of black satin with over drapery of guipure lace.

2. *fig.* Higher in power, authority, or station; upper, superior.

In existing words usually written in comb., as *over-superior*, *overlord*; see OVER- 2 and the Main words.

c 1205 LAY. 15.. Wh ðer ich maȝe þe ufere [*c* 1275 ouere] hond habben of þan kinge. *Ibid.* 1289 Ah Brutus hefde þa ouere hond. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5152 Þe king of west sex adde euere þe ouere hond. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) v. 310 Se that the nether parte of reason In no wyse ther-to lende, than the ouer parte shall haue fre domynacion. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxix. 90 His Kirk sall haue the ouer hand. 1782 *Voy. to Japan* in *Phil. Trans.* LXX. App. 2 These Over Banjoses may be compared to the Mandarins of China. They inspect every thing. 1874 *Act* 37 & 38 *Vict.* c. 94 § 7 No consolidation shall extend the rights or interests of any over superior.

3. That is in excess or in addition; remaining beyond the normal amount; surplus, extra. (See OVER *adv.* 8, OVER 19.)

1494 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 13 The half deal of the over Price of her, being above vi s. viii *d* to be to the King. 1832 HR. MARTINEAU *Homes Abroad* v. 74, I am soon to begin building you a house at over hours. 1896 *Daily News* 21 Nov. 3/3 He knew nothing about the practice whether over or spoiled copies were given to the employes.

4. That is in excess of what is right or proper; too great, excessive.

Now mostly written in comb., as *over-hastiness*, *overcare*; see OVER- 29 and the Main words.

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 60 b, Through our owne ouer curiousnesse in searchyng and sifting Gods workes. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 105 Thair our hastines, and ouer bynt to reuenge. 1710 E. WARD *Brit. Hud.* 38 To cool him after two Hours sweating, With over Pains, and over Practice. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* xvi. 469 Occasioned by an over thirst for government. 1821 tr. *Gabrelli's Myst. Husb.* IV. 45 Had my over precautions rendered you miserable. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* ii. § 1. 29 Without over care as to which is largest or blackest.

† **5.** Later, after. (In form *ufera*, *uvere*.) *Obs.*

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* iv. v. § 2 Þy les hit monn uferan dogore wræce. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 438 Eallum þæm þe þa stowe on uferum tidum geseoð. *c* 1205 LAY. 27704 Þat ne mihte an uuere dæȝe[n] [*c* 1275 þar after] ȝe lpen uor þere dede (ti).

Over, *v.* Also *north.* and *Sc.* our, ower, owre. [f. OVER *adv.* Cf. L. *superare*.]

† **1.** *trans.* To make higher (in amount); to raise, increase. In quot. 1652 *absol.* To go to a higher figure (by so much). *Obs.*

1546 *Supplic. of Poore Commons* (E. E. T. S.) 80 Queryng both fynes & rentes, beyond all reason and conscience. 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 1206 To leauye greate fines, or to ouer the rent. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 37 b, They will rather take bargaines, at these excessiue fines, then a tolerable improved rent, being in no sort willing to ouer a penny.

2. To leap or jump over; to clear.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxix, Playing at leap-frog with the tombstones, 'overing' the highest among them, one after the other, with the most marvellous dexterity. 1882 *Society* 28 Oct. 19/1 You never made mud pies, or played at tip-cat, or 'overed' a post.

† **3.** To get the better of, to master. *Sc. Obs.*

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law of Arms* (S. T. S.) 228 A seke man that may noght our himself in syk a rage and malady. *Ibid.* 271 Gif ony of thame may our his fallow, be ony habilitee or strenthe, or suteltee.

4. *elliptical.* To get over; to pass over. *dial.*

1825 JAMIESON s.v., 'He never over'd the loss of that bairn'. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.* s.v., I'm sadly afraid she'll never over it. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Glost.* s.v., 'It ower'd a bit', it ceased a little, the rain. [See E. D. D.]

Over- is used with adverbial, prepositional, and adjectival force, in combination with sbs.; with adverbial and prepositional force in comb. with verbs; with adverbial force in combination with adjs., advbs., and prepositions. Its combinations are therefore exceedingly numerous, and, from the wide range of its meaning, very diverse in character. The following are the chief classes; but many words have senses falling under two, three, or more of these, and there are individual words in which the original sense of the prefix is so modified that it is difficult to assign them to any class. In some of its uses, moreover, *over* is a movable element, which can be prefixed at will to almost any verb or adjective of suitable sense, as freely as an adjective can be placed before a substantive or an adverb before an adjective. Although usually hyphened or even written as one word, such combinations are hardly dictionary facts; they are really syntactic combinations which make the use and construction of *over* in the particular position more clear and obvious. In some of these combinations, however, there is a closer unification of sense, and others have a long history which it is desirable to show. All important combinations of *over-*, therefore, including such as occur in more than one sense, and all such as seem to require explanation, are treated as Main words in their alphabetical places, of the unimportant or obvious ones, examples are here given under the classes to which they belong, with a few illustrations; but no attempt is made to enumerate all that have been used, much less all that are possible.

Over- (like *ufar-* in Gothic, *ubir-* and *ober-* in OHG., *ofar* in ON., *uber* in Ger., *over* in Du., *yfer*, *ofer-*, *of-* in ON.) was already in OE. used in comb. with vbs., as *oferclimcan*, *oferceuman*, *oferdrin*, *oferdwean*, *oferfleoan*; with sbs., as *oferealdorman*, *oferbru*, *oferscyl*, *oferslop*, *overwrit*, *oferlufa*, *oferbiternes*; with adjs., as *oferȝylden*, *oferweorte*, *oferwlitig*, *oferhlide*, *oferfull*, *ofermicel*; also in advbs. formed from adjs., and in derivatives of phrases, as *oferweorlic*, *oferwrise* from *ofer-wer*. Many of the OE. compounds are still in use, but the more put failed to live into ME., and the great majority of existing *over-* combinations are of later formation, chiefly since *c* 1500.

For the original stress of verbal and nominal compounds respectively, and later modifications, see OUT-. As *over* is of two syllables, there is necessarily a subordinate stress on *o*, even in verbal compounds, where the main stress is on the root syllable. This rises in sense 27 to a distinct secondary stress, distinguishing e.g. *over-bend* 'bend too much' from *over-bend* 'bend over'. In verse, the unstressed *over-* is often reduced to *over-*, a single stressless syllable, as *over-bend*, *over-shadow*, but *over* with main or secondary stress is not properly reduced to *over* unless the position allows the stress to be retained, as in *over-enamoured*, *over-incumbrance*, *over-assumption*, *over-replication*. See sense § 27–30.

I. *Over-* in spatial and temporal senses, and in uses directly related to these.

1. With verbs, or with sbs. forming vbs., in the sense 'over in space, on high, above the top or surface of', as OVERBROOD, -CANOPY, -DROP, -HANG, -SOAR, etc. Also (*b*) in sense of 'rising above, overtopping', as OVER-RISE, -TOP, -TOWER, and (*c*) with the sense of position implying other notions of which it is a condition or element, as OVEREYE, OVERLOOK, OVERJOY, OVERWEEP, which see.

The compound verb is equivalent sometimes to the simple vb. with *over* adv., as in OVERLAY, to lay (something) over; or, more frequently, to the simple vb. (usually intr.) with *over* prep., as in OVERHANG, to hang over (something), OVERLIE, to lie over or above (something); but in many cases, as OVERARCH, it is difficult or impossible to distinguish these.

Examples: *overbillow*, *-branch*, *-cap*, *-cluster*, *-crown*, *-dangle*, *-dome*, *-droop*, *-frown*, *-glint*, *-helm*, *-hover*, *-leer*, *-pentise*, *-plumb*, *-spire*, *-stoop*, *-surge*, *-tip*, *-turret*, *-vista*, *-wave*, etc.

1814 COLERIDGE *Lett., to T. Murray* (1895) 626 Any more pecant thing of Froth, Noise, and Impermanence, that may have 'overbillowed it on the restless sea of curiosity. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Island* xv, With trees that 'overbranch The sea. 1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XX. 44 The moon, rising with unbounded refulgence, 'overcapped the crest of eternal forests. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. iii. 60 Lo! in a shower Grapes that 'overcluster Gush into must. 18.. G. MEREDITH *Poems, Lark Ascending*, Like water-dimples down a tide Where ripple ripple 'overcurls. 1869 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* XI. 1614 Like bubble that 'overdomes a fly. 1881 H. JAMES *Portr. Lady* xxiii, High walled lanes, into which blossoming orchards 'overdropped and flung a perfume. 1861 M. ARNOLD *Southern Night*, There, where Gibraltar's common's steep 'Overfrowns the wave. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 544 Like the star which 'over-hovered the manger at Bethlehem. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Wine of Cyprus* ii, Cyclops mouth might plunge aright in, While his one eye 'over-leered. 1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies, Gamester* 42 A broad brimd hat 'overpentising his discontented looke. 1888 STEVENSON *Black Arrow* 169 A piece of ruinous cliff, almost 'overplumbed the deck. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Crowned & Buried* iii, Altars 'overstooped By meek-eyed Christs. 1610 WHITE *Hexapla Daniel* 94 Set in a plaine, where no hills were, that it might not be ouertipped by them. 1810 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXIX. 418 Shall.. No golden cloud of praise 'O'erwave his way?

b. Some verbal compounds occur chiefly or only in the pples. or gerund: cf. c. Such are *over-banded*, *-being*, *-placed*, *-shrined*, etc.

a 1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll* iii 89 The Lost of Tyrants ('overbanded still By hooded Law) carnalls the world at Will. 1382 WYCLIF *Kings* vi. 18 And with cedreal the hows with ynforth was clothid, hauynge.. graueyngis 'ouerbeynge [1388 apperynge abone, L. *eminentes*]. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Mysterie of Myst., Father* 8 Over All things, not 'over-plac't. 1895 J. W. POWELL *Physiogr. Processes* in *Nat. Geog. Monogr.* I. i. 14 The overplaced materials brought down by the floods. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.* (1563) Aa viij, Standynge on a ladder, 'ouershryned wyth the Tyborne, a meete trone for all suche .. Prayters.

c. So in ppl. adjs. and vbl. sbs., as OVERHANGING, -SHADED, *over-awning*, *-beetling*, *-bellying*, *-boding*, *-curling*, *-greeting*, *-jutting*, *-pending*, *-shelving*, *-swinging*, etc. (These may be formed to any extent.)

1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* XII. xiii, Above the depth four 'over-awning wings Bore up a little car. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* iv. (1857) 78 A small stream came pattering.. from the 'over-beetling precipice above. 1895 REYNOLDS in *Expositor* Nov. 330 The strange and overboding sense of man's life after death. 1895 J. MUIR in *Century Mag.* June 238/2 [Snow] in massive 'overcurling cornices. 1799 H. GURNEY *Cupid & Psyche* xiv. 31 From that 'overjutting crag. 1812 ANNE PLUMPTRE tr. *Lichtenstain's Trav.* I. 132 It presents the appearance of a high sunken 'overshelving wall. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* vi, Under the 'over swinging lamps.

d. with sbs., in sense 'situated above' or 'higher'; also, 'the upper' of two (or more) things: = OVER *a* 1: as OVERBRIDGE, -BROW, -CHEEK, so *overcourd*, *-dey house*, *-half*, *-park*, *-pool*, *-world*.

1513–14 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 603, j long Roppe for the kyln, iiijs., et j 'overcorde, iijd. 1421–2 *ibid.* 303 Pro carriacione lemi ad le 'Overdeyhous, iiijs. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1463 On the 'overhalf the Arche the watere no ferthere rainne. 1533 in Weaver *Wills Wards* (1890) 205 Kepet of his overparke. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xxxvi. 2 By the condite of the ouerpole. 1858 SIMS *Mananda* III. ix. 32, They primitive men believed there was an 'overworld where God resided in space, and an underworld where all departed spirits were gathered together.

e. In transferred senses of 'higher, upper', e.g. in pitch, as OVERBLOW *v.*, OVERSOUND, OVERTONE.

2. With the sense 'above in power, authority, rank, station'. In verbs, as OVERGOVERN, -LEAD, -LORD, -MASTER, -RULE, -SWAY, etc. q.v.; so *overcommand*, *order*, etc.

a 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VIII. ii. § 3 There is no higher nor greater that can in those causes 'over-command them. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1852) 521 May He who 'over orders all, Speed thee upon thy quest!

b. So in sbs. and adjs., derived from or related to vbs., as OVERRULE, -RULER, -RULING, -SIER, -SWAY, etc.; also in other sbs., in sense of 'higher, superior', as OVER-KING, OVERLORD, etc.; so *overchanter*, *-chief*, *-dignity*, *-god*, *-plot*, *-shepherd*.

1535 *Goodly Primer* Ps. xxii. (*title*), It is the song of David, committed to the 'overchaunter. 1853 J. STEVENSON tr. *Beda's Eccl. Hist.* 505 If they should come into the presence of their 'over-chief. 1607 DAY *Travels Eng. Bro.* (1881) 49 Though my humilitie (I vow by heauen) Doth not affect that 'ouerdignitie. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 122 Speaks not of self that mystic tone, But of the 'Overgods alone. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1933 The lawful 'over-shepherd [Ger. *oberhirt*] of the Protestants living in his see [Paderborn].

3. With the sense of inclination to one side so as to lean over the space beneath. In vbs., as OVERBEND, -BIAS, -LEAN, -SAIL[2], -WEIGH, q.v. Also in derived sbs. and adjs., as OVERBIAS, OVERLEANING, etc.

4. With the sense of passing across over head, and so 'away, off'. In verbs, as OVERBLOW, -CARRY, -DRIVE, -GIVE, -GO, -PASS, etc., q.v. So in derived sbs. and adjs.

5. With the sense of surmounting, passing over the top, or over the brim or edge. In verbs, as OVERCLIMB, -BOIL, -BRIM, -FLOW (q.v.), *overbubble*, *-burst*, *-well*, etc. Sometimes (*b*) implying 'passing over without hitting, missing', as OVERLEAP, -LOOK, -SHOOT. Also (*c*) *fig.* of surmounting or getting over an obstacle, an illness, a calamity, or the like, as OVERCOME. **b.** Also in derived and related sbs. and adjs., as OVERFLOW, -FLOWING, -SIGHT, *overbubbling*, *oversplash*, etc.

1896 *Godey's Mag.* Feb. 158/1 They showed such an 'overbubbling of good nature. 1856 MRS. H. O. CONANT *Eng. Bible Transl.* i. (1881) 3 Outraged humanity has 'overburst the bounds of discreet submission. 1888 SPURGEON *Serm.* in *Tone* (N. Y.) 31 May, A sort of 'over splash of the great fountain of mercy. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xix, The water 'overwelled the edge.

6. With the sense of motion forward and down, and hence of overturning, inversion. In verbs, as OVERBALANCE, -BEAR, -BEAT, -BLOW, -CAST, -SET, -THROW, -TURN, etc. So in derived sbs. and adjs., as OVERBEARING, -FALL, -SET, -TURN, etc.

7. With the sense 'down upon from above'. In verbs, as OVERCOME, -FALL, -GANG, -GO, -LEAP, -LOOK, -SEE, etc., q.v.

8. With the sense 'upon the surface generally, all over, so as to prevail or abound over, cover, hide'. In verbs, as OVERCLOUD, to cloud (a thing) over, cover over with cloud, OVERCLOTHE, -COVER, -GLAZE, -GROW, -HEAP, q.v. So *overbalm*, *-bespatch*, *-black*, *-blind*, *-cheer*, *-curtain*, *-dark*, *-darken*, *-dash*, *-drench*, *-dust*, *-encrust*, *-file*, *-fling*, *-flower*, *-froth*, *-fruit*, *-gall*, *-gild*, *-gloss*, *-hurl*, *-husk*, *-ink*, *-lace*, *-letter*, *-moss* †*-point*, *-prick*, *-rust*, *-scatter*, *-scent*, *-scourge*, *-scratch*, *-scribble*, *-sculpture*, *-seal*, *-shower*, *-silver*, *-spangle*, *-spatter*, *-stain*, *-stud*, *-web*, *-wheal*, *-wipe*, *-wound*, etc.

a 1852 MOIR *Child's Burial* v, That 'the joy of grief' (as Ossian sings) *o'erhalm'd the very air. *a* 1657 LOVELACE *Poems* (1864) 164 Me thought she look'd all ore-bepatch'd with stars. 1613–18 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 6 [Gildas] *ouer-blacks them [the Britons] with such vgly deformities. 1613 F. ROBARTS *Rev. Gosp.* 78 If self-loue and couetousnesse did not *ouerblind and entangle the men of this age. 1555–8 PHAER *Æneid* I. B iv b, His mother . with a roset youth his eies and countnance *overcheared. 1577 *Test.* 12 *Patriarchs* (1700) 52 If you be *overdarkned with wickedness. 1589 GREENE *Orpharion* Wks. (Grosart) XII. 70 Lanaments, wherevpon this native colour was *ouerdasht. 1590 — *Ord Pur* Wks. (Rtldg.) 111/1, I stand amaz'd deep *over-drench'd with joy. 1606 SHAKS *Tr. & Cr* III iii. 179 And glue to dust, that is a little guilt, More laud then guilt *oredusted. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x, The Hals.. most exquisitly *ouer-filed, and indented with Mosaicall worke. 1876 BROWNING *Nat. Magic* i, Embowered With – who knows what verdure, *o'erfruited, *o'erflowered? 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr* v. iii. 54 Their eyes *ore-galled, with recourse of teares. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* vi. (1851) 125 When the gentle west winds shall open the fruitfull bosome of the earth thus *over-girded by your imprisonment. 1673 HICKERINGILL *Gregory Father Greybeard* 145 This realm was *overhurl'd with the new modern orthodox. 1824 BEDDOES *Let* Dec in *Poems* p xxxvi, Lost to German and all humane learning, *o'erhusked with sweet dozing sloth. 1855 BROWNING *Cleon* 2 The sprinkled isles, Lily on lily, that *o'erlace the sea. 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* VII (1860) 187 *O'erletter'd by the hand Of oft frequenting pilgrims. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vic.* I. xx, Our ships so *overmoss't, and brands so deadly blown. *c* 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* (1585) X ij, *Over noynt the burned place therewith, for it healeth wonderfullye. 1535 LATIMER *Serm.* 21st *Sund. Trinity* Wks. I 28 How hath this truth *over-rusted with the pope's rust? 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VII i § 1 *Oversented with the fragrant ointment of this Prince's memory. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Esdras* vi. 20 Whan the worlde .shalbe *ouersealed, then wyl I do these tokens. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* IV. iv. 26 Pericles.. With sighs shot through, and biggest tears *o'er-shower'd, Leaves Tarsus. *a* 1628 F. GREVIL *Sidney* (1652) 176, I beheld this grave subject . *over-spangled with lightnesse. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. i. 236 Our hands, besmear'd and *ouerstaund With slaughters pencill. 1532 MORE *Confut. Barnes* VIII Wks 797/2 Those synnes onely whiche are with the pencell of daily prayer *ouerwyped.

b. So with ppl. adjs. and vbl. sbs., as OVERGROWN, -GROWTH, -LAYER, -LYING, etc.; so *over-working, -wooded* adjs; *oversci bble* sb.

1567 DRANT *Horace* B ij, Correcting and perfyting them with *ouerdotyng hand. 1890 E. JOHNSON *Rise Christendom* 39 We may distinguish in this great palimpsest the old Roman Scripture from the monkish *over-scribble. 1797 COLERIDGE *Lime-tree Bower* 10 The roaring dell, *o'erwooded, narrow, deep.

c. With sbs. in the sense 'overlying, covering, worn over or above', 'upper or outer' (cf. OVER *a.* 1 b); as in OVERBODY, -CLOTH, -COAT, -DRESS, -GLAZE, -SHOE, etc; so *over-bodice, -cape, -cloak, -collar, -gaiter, -gown, -jacket, -shirt*, etc.; also attrib. or adj., as OVERCUP.

1470–85 [see OVER GARMENT] 1869 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 347 He wore a bright scarlet over-shirt. 1893 *Amer. Missionary* Oct 325 Many of the people wear cotton over-cloaks. 1895 *Daily News* 5 Feb 6/6 The elaborate over-jacket of the Louis XV period. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 July 3/2 A design demanding some skill in the arrangement of its overbodice. *Mod. U. S. Advt*, These leggings are a sort of overgaiter made of waterproof material.

9. With the sense of motion over a surface generally, so as to cover in whole or part; also of motion to and fro upon or all over; as in OVERBLOW, -BREDE, -GANG, -GLIDE, -RIDE, -RUN, -SWEEP, etc. So *overbreak, -browse, -circulate, -range, -riot, -rush, -scour, -skim, -slur, -trail, -twist, -whisper*, etc. Also with derived sbs. and adjs., as OVERTHRUST.

1850 BROWNING *Easter Day* xvii, A final belch of fire . *Overbroke all heaven. 1850 MRS BROWNING *Soul's Travelling* viii, Banks too steep To be *o'erbrowsed by the sheep. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* v 229 That Orient maiesty aviising to *ouercirculate the earth. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* I. 216 Too sure to *over not and confound each brilliant islet with itself. *c* 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* xv. 4 To scud and *ouer-scour the earth in poast. 1811 SHELLEY in Hogg *Life* (1858) I. 383 Without employing any kind of declamation, *overshuffling, or sophistry. 1833 TENNYSON *Lady of Shalott* Poems 10 The little isle is . *overtrailed With roses. 1806 J. GRAHAME *Birds Scot.* 40 Ivy close, that *overtwisting binds.

10. With the sense 'across, from side to side, to the other side (L. *trans*)'; as OVERBEING, -CARVE, -CROSS, -DRAW, etc. So *over-festoon, -link, -send, -split*, etc.

1840 BROWNING *Sordello* I 662 Thus thrall reached thrall: He *o'erfestooning every interval. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. ii. 77 A bridge made of many barges, *ouerlinked al together with two mightie cheines. 1382 WYCLIF *Judg.* iii. 28 The foordis of Jordan that *ouersenden [Vulg. *transmittunt*] in to Moab. 1593 *Tell-Troth's N. Y. Gift* 29 Loyalty recovereth a world of *oversplit infirmities.

b. So in derived sbs. and adjs., as OVERCUT, etc.

11. With the sense of bringing or gaining over to a party, opinion, etc. In verbs, as OVERBRIBE, -INTREAT (*-entreat*), -PERSUADE, q. v. So *over-force, -influence, -pray, -tempt*.

1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* VI. lxii, Phœbus (she said) was *over-forc'd by art. 1762 *Life Sprat* in *Biogr. Dict.* X 486 He owns himself to have been *over-influenced to it by the powers above. 1610 G FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* I. xxvii, The judge might partial be, and *over-prayed. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* I. xiv, Lest the soul of a Christian. should be *over-tempted and cast away. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVIII ii, A small breach of friendship which he had been over-tempted to commit.

b. So with derived sbs. and adjs., as OVERPERSUASION, and other sbs. as † OVER-MONEY.

12. With the sense of 'across a boundary'; hence, of transgression; as in OVERGANG, -GO, -LASH, etc. Also in derivatives, as OVERLASHING.

13. With the sense 'beyond a point or limit, farther than'; in vbs., as OVERFLY, -GO, -GROW, -REACH, *over-clasp*, etc. Also in derivatives, as OVERGOING.

1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 310 The hunter..makes off to a sappling, which the bear by over-clasping cannot climb.

14. With the sense as in OVERTAKE, q. v. So in OVERCATCH, -GET, -HALE, -HAUL, -HENT, -HIE, -NIM.

15. With the sense as in OVERHEAR, q. v. So in OVERLISTEN, OVERSEE 4.

16. With the sense 'all through' (something extended), 'through the extent of', 'from beginning to end'; in vbs., as OVERLOOK, -NAME, -PASS, -READ, -VIEW, etc.

17. With the senses 'through', 'to the end of' in time; 'to an end or issue', 'to extinction' (= OUT- 15 b); in vbs., as OVERPASS, -RUN, -SKY; so *overdream, -dure, -last, -waste*.

1818 MILMAN *Samor* 171 As though they had *o'erdream'd The churlish winter. 1633 J. DONE *Hist. Septuagint* 197 But this story of Aristeus hath *overdured those flames. 1885 94 R BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Jan. x, She begs but what shall well *o'erlast a day. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* VI. lxxiii, None regarded to maintaine the light, Which being *over-wasted, was gone out.

18. With the sense 'beyond' in time, 'too long', 'too late'; in vbs, as OVERBIDE, -KEEP, -LIVE, -STAY, etc.; so *overtarry*. In sbs. in the sense 'surviving', as *over-belief, -structure*.

1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* IV iv, I have overtarried, my lord. 1901 W. W. PEYTON in *Contemp. Rev* Dec. 838 Some of them are over-beliefs, preserving the traditions of their great past.

19. With the sense 'remaining over' or 'in addition or excess', 'surplus', 'extra'; as in vb. OVERLEAVE; in sbs. as OVERDEAL, OVERTIME; so *over-hours, -matter, -wages*.

1832 *Over hours [see OVER *a* 3]. 1887 ROGERS in *Contemp. Rev* May 686, I was astonished at discovering where the worst cases of over hours were 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Feb 5/2 It contains seven pages of '*over-matter' put in type for 'Punch' but never before published. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 103 All that they choose to do more than this they are paid for..; and invariably this *over-wages is used by the slave for himself ..Nearly all gained by overwork $5 a month.

20. With the notion of repetition, 'over again'; in vbs., as OVERACT, -HEAR, -READ, -SAY; in sbs., as OVERCOME, -WORD. So *overqueath* OE. *ofercweðan*, to say over again, repeat; *over fought* ppl. adj.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 15 We hit sceolan eft oferceweban. 1902 *Westm Gaz.* 3 Dec. 4/2 There is something of an over-fought battle, and a slaying of the slain.

21. With the sense of overcoming, putting down, or getting the better of, by the action or thing expressed; in vbs., as OVERAWE, -BRAVE, -DARE, -FACE, q. v.; so *overbray, -choke, -cow, -daze, -deave, -drowse, -fright, -lume, noise, -stifle, -war, -wrestle*. So in verbal derivatives, as *overcrowed*, etc. It is possible that *overburden, overcark, overload, overweigh*, and the like, belong originally here, rather than to 27.

1876 BLACKIE *Songs Relig. & Life* 102 To *overbray The voice of grave authority. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xxx. (1632) 102 We have altogether *overchoked her [Nature]. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* x. 312 *note*, One feels oneself fairly *'overcowed', and dare not even aspire to be heard 1632 QUARLES *Div. Fancies* II. xxxii. (1660) 64 She smiles, she wonders, being *overdaz'd With his bright beams, stands silent, stands amaz'd. 1817 WORDSW. *Vernal Ode* IV, To lie and listen—still *o'er-drowsed sense Sinks, hardly conscious of the influence. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 88 This . cou'd never have been acted by other than mean spirits, such as had been held in awe, and *over frighted by the magi. 1794 J. WILLIAMS *Shrove Tuesday* 3 When .. lesser planets Phœbus had *o'erlumed *a* 1667 COWLEY *Greatness* in *Verses & Ess.* (1687) 126 No Mirth or Musick *overnoise your Fears. 1666 W. BOGHURST *Loimographia* 25 *Overstuffing and weakening people with too much sweating 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* v. xxv Q ij b, The chiefe and graiest of the Peeres, did *ouer-wariet five Into the Woods. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vii. 24 When life recover'd had the raine, And *over-wrestled his strong enimy.

11. *Over-* in the sense of 'over or beyond' in degree or quality; hence, of surpassing, excelling, exceeding, excess.

22. With the notion of doing some action over or beyond another agent, of going beyond, surpassing, or excelling in the action denoted by the simple vb. In verbs, as OVERBID 2, OVERLEAP 4, OVERRUN 9; so *overamble, -bandy, -bark, -blaze, -cackle, -chant, -cry, -perk, -ring, -ruff, -scream, -smile, -squeak, -stare*, etc.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb) 28 Herpalicee, sweeft queene, steeds strong *ouerambling 1592 NASHE *P. Pennilesse* D ij b, He so far outstript him in vilanious words, and *ouerbandied him in bitter tearmes. 1652 SCLATER (*in. Magistracy* (1653) 2 The sparkling of the one, *overblazed the duskishnesse of the other. 1562 *Ouercakill [see OVERCROW]. 1628 SHIRLEY *Witty Fair One* I. ii, An hundred nightingales Shall fall down dead..For grief to be *o'erchanted. 1572 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xlviii 3 That that gorgeousnesse or that loftines *overpeik not Gods power. 1604 T. M. *Ant & Nightingale* C iv, He walkt the chamber with such a pestilent Gingle, that his Spurs *ouersqueakt the Lawyer. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. i. 27, I would *ore-stare the sternest eies that looke: Out-brane the heart most daring on the earth.

b. In verbs formed on sbs., with the sense of surpassing in, or in the rôle of, as *over-bulk, -multitude*; esp. in nonce-phrases, as *overgospel the gospel, over-Macpherson Macpherson, over puppy*, etc. Cf. OUT- 21, 23.

1606 SHAKS *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 320 The seeded Pride .must or now be crept, Or shedding breed a Nursery of like evil To ouer-bulke vs all. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 731 The herds would over-multitude their Lords. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 17 He will outlaw the Law, .. over-Gospell the Gospell. 1735 SHERIDAN in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 124 My two puppies have overpuppied their puppyships. 1826 SOUTHEY *Let.* (1856) IV. 17 This is over-Macphersoning Macpherson.

23. In reflexive vbs., with the sense of surpassing oneself, i. e. one's former or ordinary achievements, one's capacity, strength, etc.; often with the sense of exhausting oneself by the action; sometimes merely of doing to excess or too much, as in 27: as OVERBLOOM itself, OVERDRINK, -EAT, -SLEEP oneself; so *over-bowl, over-pot, over-polk*, etc.

1886 *Daily News* 6 Sept. 3/4 He will *over-bowl himself if he is not very careful. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 57, I have *over-plotted myself. 1853 MISS YONGE *Heir of Redcl* xii, She has *over-polked herself in London, and is sent here for quiet and country air

24. In sense 'more than': with verbs, as OVERBALANCE, -FILL, -MATCH, -MATE, etc.; so *overcompensate, -conquer, -empty, -equal, -fit, -overcome, -parallel, -satisfy*.

1768–74 TUCKER *Lt Nat.* (1834) II 678 A damage..which will be *over-compensated by its produce to the party sustaining it. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 64 b, The women would be verie loth to come behinde the fashion, in newfangledness .. it not in costlynes, . which perhaps might *ouer-empty their husbands purses. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit* II. 186 Bona is *over-equall'd by Bishops Kidder and Ken. 1726–31 WALDRON *Isle of Man* (1865) 72 Shoes . of such a monstrous length and bigness, that they would infinitely have *over-fitted the feet of the giants set up in Guild-hall. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Rom.* viii. 37 We do *over-overcome, because through faith in Christ we overcome before we fight. 1620 FORD *Lyrica V.* (Shaks. Soc.) 68 Nor shall [it] euer [be] *ouer-paralleled by any age succeeding. 1609 BP HALL *No Peace w. Rome* § 12 Who can abide that any mortall man should *ouer-satisfie God for his sinnes?

b. So in derivatives; also in other adjs., as OVERDUE, OVERFULL, *overcomplete, over-womanly*.

1868 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I 280 The alphabet thus inscribed being occasionally incomplete or *over-complete. 1682 DRYDEN *Duke of Guise* I iii, Such an habitual *over-womanly goodness.

25. With the sense 'exceedingly, beyond measure, lavishly'. In verbs, often rendering L. *super-*, as OVERABOUND, -FLOURISH, -GLAD, -GRIEVE, -HIGH, -HOPE, -JOY, etc. In adjs, as OVERDEAR, *overexcelling, over-glorious*. Now *obs.* or *arch*, the sense having usually passed into 27.

a 1656 BP HALL *Invis World* III. i, Those *over excelling glories of the good Angels. 1633 FORD *'Tis Pity* v, How *over-glorious art thou in thy wounds, Triumphing over infamy and hate!

26. With the sense 'to a greater extent, or at a greater rate, than is usual, natural, or intended; too far'. In verbs, as OVERACT, -BID, -BUY, -CARRY, -COUNT, -ENTER, -ESTEEM, -ESTIMATE, -HOLD, -LAUNCH, -LET, -PAY, -PRIZE, -RATE, -SELL, etc. In adjs., as OVERAWFUL, etc.

27-30. With the sense 'in or to excess, too much, too'. Now a leading sense of *over-* in combination with verbs, adjectives, substantives, and adverbs.

In mod. Eng. very common with a negative (esp. in adjs. and their derivatives), as in *not over-brave, not over-obliging, 'he was not over-pleased with the result'*; in which *not over-* is said by litotes for 'not quite enough', 'somewhat deficiently': *not over-wise* = rather wanting in wisdom.

This sense was approached in Gothic by the adj. *ufarfulls* 'full to overflowing', and the vb. *ufarwaksjan* 'to grow exceedingly' (repr. Gr. ὑπεραυξάνειν); it was frequent in ON., expressed by *ofr-, of-*, before adjs, nouns of quality and action, rarer with vbs.; occasional in OHG. (*ubarezzan, ubartrinchan, -trenkan, ubarfulli*: cf MHG. *übervol*) In OE. it occurs in many adjs, a few vbs, and numerous derivative or other sbs. In OE. and the cognate langs, *ofer* was in true combination; its generalized use in mod. Eng. renders it much more a distinct element, often merely in syntactical combination, so that, except in a few words of old standing, it is usually hyphened to the word which it qualifies.

In verbs, there is a distinct secondary stress on *over-* which may, in case of antithesis or emphasis, become the main stress. Adjectives, substantives, and adverbs have normally even stress: *over-apt, overambitious, over-worry, over-often*; either stress being liable to be subordinated, according to the construction and emphasis. Thus, *an over-apt scholar, we think him over-apt; we want culture, not over-culture*. In this sense, *over-* is rarely contracted in verse to *o'er-*, and properly only where the stress can be retained, as in *o'er-ena'moured*.

27. With verbs (or with sbs. or adjs. forming verbs). A few occur in OE., e.g. *ofersidan, -drencan*,

-drincan, *-fyllan*, *-sieman*, *-sprecan* (some of which however only approach this sense, or can be otherwise explained). ME. added to these, *a* 1300, OVERCARK, -CHARGE (F. *surcharger*); *a* 1400 OVERHEAT, -LADE, -PRAISE, -RUN, *over-dread*, *-sup*; *a* 1500 OVERDRIVE. In the 16th century they began to abound, as OVERBLOW, -BOIL, -BURDEN, -BUSY, -CLOY, -CRAM, -DARE, -EAT, -FEAR, -GORGE, -LABOUR, -LOAD, -LOVE, -PLEASE, -REACH, -ROAST, -WORK, *over-bake*, *-black*, *-cull*, *-dull*, *-itch*. By 1600 it had become allowable to prefix *over-* to any vb. whose sense admitted of it, so that we find, besides those entered as Main words:

a 1700 *over-afflict*, *-argue*, *-cherish*, *-chill*, *-cleave*, *-commend*, *-confute*, *-creed*, *-doze*, *-engage*, *-expect*, *-fancy*, *-feel*, *-fix*, *-gird*, *-grace*, *-grasp*, *-honour*, *-know*, *-linger*, *-loath*, *-magnify*, *-marl*, *-meddle*, *-mix*, *-moisten*, *-multiply*, *-nourish*, *-oblige*, *-pamper*, *-preface*, *-promise*, *-prove*, *-reward*, *-sauce*, *-sot*, *-store*, *-think*, *-till*, *-vilify*, *-worship*, etc.

a 1800 *over-agonize*, *-boast*, *-digest*, *-gratify*, *-nurse*, *-pepper*, *-plot*, *-possess*, *-relax*, etc.

a 1900 *over-blame*, *-book*, *-borrow*, *-bowl*, *-breed*, *-cultivate*, *-damn*, *-dance*, *-decorate*, *-doctrinize*, *-edit*, *-educate*, *-egg*, *-emphasize*, *-enjoy*, *-enrich*, *-exaggerate*, *-express*, *-fag*, *-fatten*, *-feast*, *-fee*, *-flatten*, *-flog*, *-gamble*, *-generalize*, *-gun*, *-hate*, *-horse*, *-humanize*, *-inflate*, *-influence*, *-insure*, *-job*, *-kick*, *-land*, *-learn*, *mill*, *-objectify*, *-organize*, *-pack*, *-peacock*, *-put*, *-plum*, *-puff*, *-quarter*, *-race*, *-rapturize*, *-represent*, *-scare*, *-scrub*, *-slander*, *-staff*, *-teach*, *-worry*, etc.

1645 Br. HALL *Remedy Discontents* 60 Hee that *over-afflicts his body, kills a Subject. 1578 *Epitaph* L. 19, But let them not bee ouerbaked. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 01 Should I *ouer blacke mine Incke, perpleye pale Paper with the saddle tedious recitall? 1896 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* Introd. 35 We must not *over-blame those who caused it. 1657-83 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 231 Endeavour that we do not *over-cherish their emotions and solicitudes. 1664 *Kal. Hort.* Jan. 11 *Sylva* etc. (1729) 191 Such seeds are in peril of being *over-chill'd and frozen. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 552 Take heed, not to *ouer cleane the stocks of your trees. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas, Sonn. Late Peace* XXXVI, One *ouer-Creeds, another Creeds too-short. 1593 NASHE *Four Lett. Conf.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 201, I do not *overcull my own workes. 1809 HAN. MORE *Cælebs* I. xxi. 318 Such a fear of *over-cultivating learning, that [etc.]. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Hand. Synne* 5166 Holde be evene hem betwene Nat *over-direde ne overwene. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 41 The multitude of there works *over dulieth and burdeneth. *a* 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) II. 127 He never *over-engageth himself above his ability. 1635 Br. PETERBORO' in *Buccleuch MSS.* I. 275 Your Lordship might well judge me otherwise, if I should *over-fancy that way. 1612 BEAUM. & FL. *King & No King* I. 1, You think to *over-grace me with The marriage of your sister. 1755 *Man* No. 10. 4 The drunkard, who seeks his pleasure in drink, *over-gratifies his appetite. 1805 NELSON 2 Jan. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) VI. 313 The Ventura is *over-gunned. 1813 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* X. 77 Great care must be taken not to *overhorse any [regiment.] Too many horses are worse than too few. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 93 So huge a multitude of works as in this over-ranke age mens finger *over-itching have produced. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. xiv. (1647) 133 Neither ignorant of his greatnesse, nor *over-knowing it. 1874 L. TOLLEMACHE in *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 238 A lesson which ..most English women have already *overlearnt. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. i. 242 He loves not to *over-linger any in an afflicting hope, but speedily dispatcheth the fears or desires of his expecting clients. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 28 The Chymists *overmagnifying their preparations. *a* 1700 CREECH (J.), Little pleasure *overmixt with woe. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 422 It will *over-moisten the Roots, so as the Worms will eate them. *a* 1656 Br. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 13 Our Romanists exceed both in *over-multiplying and over-magnifying of it. 1658 OSBORN *Adv. Son* Wks. (1673) 50 If it be dang rous to *overoblige a King, it is mortal in relation to a Free-State. 1633 Br. HALL *Occas. Medit.* (1851) 123 Who would *over-pamper a body, for the worms? 1720 R. MEAD *Plague* Pref., Wks. (1762) 233 Wrong notions may sometimes *over possess their minds. *a* 1754 — *Fevers* II. ibid. 482 That very warmth..becoming prejudicial, by *over-relaxing the fibres. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* 312 We had like to have *over-sawed it [the Supper] with wine. *a* 1643 J. SMITH *Judgem. & Mercy* (1645) 119 Men have so *oversotted themselves, that..they have turned the courses of men. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* VII. 423 Ich gloton *ouer-opede at my soper. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 555 Nothing is lesse profitable, and expedient, than to labor a ground exceeding much, and to *ouer-till it. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 345, I quickly found too many *over-valuing it, and some *overvilifying it. 18 in *Mach. Mag.* (1820) XLI. 225 Overworked, *over worried, Over-Croker'd, over-Murray'd. 1635 *Over-worship [see OVERPRAISE]

b. This use is often found with pa. pples., when the other parts of the verb occur with *over-* rarely or not at all: as in *over-agitated*, *-answered*, *-assessed*, *-bitten*, *-bred*, *-browned*, *-brushed*, *-chafed*, *-chased*, *-chidden*, *-coached*, *-corned*, *-culled*, *-cumbered*, *-delighted*, *-disciplined*, *-discounted*, *-dunged*, *-exacted*, *-exalted*, *-explained*, *-fagged*, *-famed*, *-fawned*, *-furnished*, *-goaded*, *-handicapped*, *-harassed*, *-helped*, *-hurried*, *-imported*, *-instructed*, *-iodized*, *-listed*, *-mortgaged*, *-mucked*, *-pained*, *-pointed*, *-polished*, *-protracted*, *-provoked*, *-ravished*, *-represented*, *-restored*, *-retched*, *-rigged*, *-sated*, *-saturated*, *-scented*, *-seasoned*, *-seeded*, *-settled*, *-smitten*, *-soaked*, *-stalled*, *-stent*, *-stored*, *-stowed*, *-stuffed*, *-sweated*, *-thronged*, *-tippled*, *-tutored*, *-vexed*, *-withered*, etc.

1649 Br. HALL *Cases Consc.* III. vii. 290 What is fit to be determined in a business so *over-agitated. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. App. viii. 364 They [plates]. are *over-bitten, they are hastily drawn. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears Church* Pref. 14 *Over-bred, and too much Gentlemen. 1806 A. HUNTER *Culina* (ed. 3) 117 Take care that it be not *overbrowned. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 21 It is good for the stomake that is *ouerchafed. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 666 Nature will not be *ouer-chased. 1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 620 To be too careful, and *ouercombred about the iudgements of mortal Men. *a* 1600 HOOKER *Serm. Pride* I. Wks. 1888 III. 198 The fearful estate of iniquity *over-exalted. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* V. xviii. § 14 The city was instantly conquered, whose strength was much *over-famed. 1602 BRETON *Mother's Blessing* xiii, And neuer be with flatterers *ouerfawned. 1703 COLLIER *Ess.* II. 158, I dont think myself *over furnished. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. II. vi. (1876) 142, I am *over-instructed for my return. 1878 ABNEY *Photogr.* (1881) 62 The solution is *'over-iodized'; that is, it is super-saturated with silver iodide. 1665 *Conn. Col. Rec.* (1852) II. 23 Mr. Edward Palmes appeades to this Court for being *ouerlisted by James Rogers and Cary Latham. 1868 *Dublin Univ. Mag.*, The travelling histrion is commemorated, or rather *over-over-coloured by Crabbe. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 25 When thou art *so entertained with passions. 1725 BLACKWALL *Sacr. Class.* I. i. II. § 5. 85 A judicious ear would be offended with a style *over-polish'd. 1633 Br. HALL *Occas. Medit.* (1851) 141 It grieves him, to be *over provoked to our punishment. 1900 *Daily News* 17 Oct. 4/5 In Wales the Liberals are *over-represented. In the predominant partner the Tories are over-represented. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* v. 18 Shee is *overrigged. 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 507 I'm With the young feast *over-sated. 1621 FLETCHER *Pilgrim* IV. ii. Had I been *over seasoned with base anger, And suited all occasions to my mischiefs. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 22 One could not thrive for the throng of his neighbours like a Corne-field *ouer-seeded, or a towne ouer-peopled. *a* 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* II. XXVI. (1640) 82 Be not *over-settled in a purpose about things of this nature. 1628 GAULE *Pract. Thes.* (1629) 153 That we are either vnacquainted, or *overstalled with it. 1786 *Hav'st King* in Chambers *Pop. Hum. Scot. P.* (1862) 46 Erae this they tell, as how the rent O' sic a room was *overstent. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. IX. 208 The Ocean itself would have been long since *over stored with Fish. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 493 Richard the last Abbot..being *ouer tippled as it were with wealth. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* Pref. 6 They suffer in their Morals by being *over-tutoun'd, as some men do in their Health by being over-physick'd.

23. With adjectives, simple or derivative.

These appear already in OE. and the cognate langs. In OE. nearly 30 examples are recorded, including *ofer-bliðe*, *ofer-eald*, *ofer-eald*, *ofer-fæt*, *ofer-fall*, *ofer-grædig*, *ofer-hah*, *ofer-hlud*, *ofer-mycel*, *ofer-rann*; *ofer-stæ*, *-æt l*, *ofer-spræd*, *ofer-gleoge*, *ofer-mōdig*, *ofer-mōd'ic*, etc. In OE. these were treated as true compounds. In ME. *over* was often written separately, and its use began to be extended beyond the words handed down from OE. Since *c* 1500, the tendency has been to treat *over* as a movable element which can be prefixed at will to any adj.; and in Sc. and north. Eng. dialects, where *ower*, *owre* is the regular equivalent of Standard Eng. *too*, it is always written as a separate word. In literary English it is usually hyphened, exc. in a small number of combinations of ancient standing and frequent use, which are usually written as single words: e.g. OVERBOND, OVERFULL, OVERMUCH, etc. But even in literary Eng., *over* is sometimes treated as a separate word, and the consciousness that it is such is seen in the colloquial strengthened form *over and above*, 'not over and above particular'.

The more important of these are treated as Main words: see OVERACTIVE, -BITTER, -BOLD, -BUSY, etc. Other examples are: Of OE. age *overblithe*.

a 1400 *over-sour*, *-steadfast*, *-wroth*.

a 1500 *over-blind*, *-covetous*, *-dainty*, *-delicious*, *-felon*, *-foul*, *-good*, *-huge*, *-mighty*.

a 1600 *over-apt*, *-base*, *-battle*, *-capable*, *-captious*, *-charitable*, *-childish*, *-corrupt*, *-deep*, *-extreme*, *-faint*, *-faithful*, *-fierce*, *-foolish*, *-frail*, *-gamesome*, *-general*, *-gentle*, *-greasy*, *-grost*, *haught*, *-heinous*, *-idle*, *-insolent*, *-lightheaded*, *-lofty*, *-meek*, *-merry*, *-ordinary*, *-painful*, *-passionate*, *-pert*, *-piteous*, *-plausible*, *-plentiful*, *-politic*, *-potent*, *-presumptuous*, *-prolix*, *-prone*, *-rife*, *-rude*, *-russet*, *-sapless*, *-severe*, *-slack*, *-small*, *-soft*, *-stale*, *-stately*, *-timorous*, *-true*, *-vehement*, *-young* etc.

a 1700 *over-abstemious*, *-apprehensive*, *-barren*, *-big*, *-bookish*, *-bounteous*, *-careless*, *-circumspect*, *-copious*, *-courteous*, *-coy*, *-distant*, *-exquisite*, *-factious*, *-fellowly*, *-fil*, *-frequent*, *-fruitful*, *-godly*, *-grateful*, *-guilty*, *-haughty*, *-heady*, *-hollow*, *-homely*, *-honest*, *-inclinable*, *-just*, *-lascivious*, *-lawyerlike*, *-laxative*, *-lewd*, *-licentious*, *-lively*, *-logical*, *-loose*, *-malapert*, *-mean*, *-merciful*, *-mild*, *-moist*, *-nimble*, *-obedient*, *-obese*, *-obsequious*, *-open*, *-orthodox*, *-oscitant*, *-peremptory*, *-pervicacious*, *-plain*, *-plenteous*, *-polemical*, *-ponderous*, *-popular*, *-positive*, *-precise*, *-pregnant*, *-public*, *-puissant*, *-resolute*, *-rough*, *-sad*, *-saucy*, *-scrutinous*, *-serious*, *-servile*, *-sick*, *-silent*, *-simple*, *-slavish*, *-slight*, *-slope*, *-solemn*, *-spacious*, *-steady*, *-stiff*, *-sublime*, *-superstitious*, *-sure*, *-terrible*, *-thrifty*, *-tight*, *-uberous*, *-unsuitable*, *-valiant*, *-venturous*, *-voluble*, *-wanton*, *-wary*, *-wayward*, *-wily*, *-woody*, and others.

a 1800 *over-bashful*, *-diligent*, *-elegant*, *-famous*, *-jealous*, *-judicious*, *-learned*, *-luxuriant*, *-neat*, *-new*, *-notable*, *-pensive*, *-provident*, *-rational*, *-ready*, *-righteous*, *-sanguine*, *-tame*, *-tart*, *-tense*, *-thick*, *-vigorous*, and many others.

a 1900 *over-clean*, *-conscientious*, *-conscious*, *-fastidious*, *-genial*, *-incurious*, *-mellow*, *-particular*, *-patient*, *-prompt*, *-quiet*, *-squeamish*, *-studious*, and others without limit.

1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 240 Mr. Selden was not *over accurate in copying the Inscription. 1598 DRAYTON *Heroic Ep.* (1637) 332 By each temptation *over apt to slide. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 5 All temporall..rewardes were incomparably *ouer basse. 1597 HOOKER *Eccles. Pol.* V. iii. § 4 In the Church of God sometimes it commeth to passe, as in *ouer battle grounds, the fertile disposition whereof is good. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 801 Þey þat nat konne lerned be ne taght By swiche ensaumples, Me þinkeþ, certes, *ouer blynde been. *c* 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* C. lxi. 455 Oft þa *oferbliðan weorðað ðredfede for unȝemetlicre oneðunga. 1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 196 Over blith or (merry). 1633 FORD *'Tis Pity* II. vi, You must forsake This *over-bookish humour. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* Pref. iii. § 10 Men credulous and *ouer capable of such pleasing errors. 1649 MILTON *Eikon* Wks. 17/8 I. 442 In an argument *over-copious rather than barren. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 95 *Ouer couetous was neuer good. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 144 Þe mi fote brede of wose in þis glotony is, for to ete *ouyr-deynte meiys. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. *Eden* 404 When the pencill of Cares *over-deep Our gray-bred thoughts depainteth in our sleep. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charact.* (1737) III. 30 The very reading of treatises..of melancholy has been apt to generate that passion in the *over-diligent and attentive reader. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 359 Peace, brother, be not *over exquisite To cast the fashion of uncertain evils. *a* 1591 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 486 Hence, *over-faint, or over-full; Too-pined, or too-plentiful. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* Pref., An *over-fastidious and learned choice of words. 1626 DONNE *Serm.* lxxviii. 601 That is by not being *over-fellowly with God, not over homely with places and acts of Religion. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 136/1 *Ouer felon and cruelle tyraunt hast thou noo shame. *a* 1600 *Praise of Measure Keeping* (R.), Nor *over-nice nor *overfierce he was. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 77 The whyche dede specialy in a bysshoppe, was *ouerfowle and abhomynable. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Faithf. Maid Inn* I. 1, You are O' serv'd..to be *over-frequent In giving or receiving visits. 1668 DRYDEN *Ess. Dram. Poesie* (R.), The labour of rhyme bounds and circumscribes an *over-fruitful fancy. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 194 He hym selfe hath bene *ouer-gentle to hym. 1754 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1840) III. 80 You are *over-good to me in..telling me. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* XI. 150 A manifest guyle, or at leastwise an *ouergrosse ignorance. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 381 For *over-huge familiarite betwene hir and the bisshop Vercellense. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* LXXVIII. 5 An *o'er-incurious husband. 1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 200 The Greciins generallie were *ouer-lightheaded. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* III. They have, thought him, if not an *over-logical, yet a well-meaning man. 1832 TENNYSON *Lotos-eaters* 78 The full-juiced apple, waning *over mellow. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* Induct. I. 137 Haply my presence May well abate the *ouer-merrie spleene. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* ix. *heading*, Perchis that mey come to the Kyng by *ouer myghtye subgettes. 1626 'Over-moist [see OVERDRY *a*]. 1801 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* XVII, I am not *over-particular. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 130 The dreames..of some *over-passionate desires. 1624 DONNE *Serm.* ii. 16 Be not overvehement 'Overperemptory. 1592 NASHE *Four Lett.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 203 Whilest I am bemoaning his ouer-pittiousdeeaye. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 111 b, Exceedingly *ouerplentifull was this darnell throughout the vniversall church. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 102 This *over-politick and too wise Order. 1644 MILTON *Education* § 1 An unfit and *over ponderous argument. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* II. To Rdr., The greatest fault is to be *over-positive and dogmatical. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. x. § 14 The private intents of men *ouer-potent in the Commonwelth. 1597 *Ibid.* V. xlvi. § 3 Rash, sinister, and suspitious verdits, whereunto they are *ouer-prone. 1828 *Lights & Shades* II. 184 An old *over-provident housekeeper. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* IX. vi, We are all *over-ready to blame others. 1791 'G. GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsem.* ix. (1809) 105, I suspected my Divine was none of the *over-righteous. 1633 FORD *Broken H.* II. 1, She is so *over-sad. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* V. xvii (1713) 464 To unbewilder some *over-serious Souls. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 559 It falleth out so, that an *over-severe magistrate becommeth odious. *a* 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VI. v. § 7 Men are commonly *overslack to perform this duty. 1616 HIERON *Wks.* I. 586 *Over-slight, too loose, and superficiall. 1582 CAMPION tr. *Confer.* I. (1584) F. iv b, The print was *ouer small. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* XVI. 49 Here sauce was *ouere sour and vnsauerliche grounde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 27999 If þou loked wit *ouur stedfast sight. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 142 Persuasion *over-sure. 1589 NASHE *Pref. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 14 Their *ouertimerous cowardise. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. lxv. § 16 We have by *over-true experience been taught how often the light even of common understanding faileth. 1627 DRAYTON *Miseries Q. Margaret* Wks. 1753 II. 400 The Lord Lisle his *over-valiant son. *a* 1637 B. JONSON tr. *Horace Art of Poetrie* 358 And here the hall rehearse Th ir youthfull tricks in *over-wanton verse. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* V. ii § 3 The one being so *over-weary, and the other so hasty. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 298, I am therfore So *overwroth in al my thoght.

b. with pres. pples., forming ppl. adjs.; as OVERABOUNDING, etc.; also, *over-bragging*, *-boasting*, *-dazzling*, *-depressing*, *exciting*, *-itching*, *-laughing*, *-nipping*, *-soothing*, *-sparing*, *-staring*, etc. (Can be formed at will.)

1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 93 Those *ouerbragging bluddes Amuade your mynde. 1707 NORRIS *Treat. Humility* ii 20 The *over-dazzling glory of their own perfections. *a* 1600 HOOKER *Serm. Pride* Wks. 1888 III. 610 Shake off that *over-depressing heaviness. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (E.E.T.S.)

14/31 Bidis þat ye ne sal noght be *ouir-lasand. 1585 J. Hooker *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 104/2 Albeit their wether were bitter and *ouernipping. 1598 J. Dickenson *Greene in Conc.* (1878) 131 Valeria, whose *ouersoothing humor made her interpret a flatterie for truth. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1638) 338 He was thought *ouersparing vnto himselfe, as well in his apparelas in his diet. *a* 1568 Ascham *Scholem.* (Arb.) 54 Either a slouinghe husking, or an *ouerstaring frounced hed. 1647 Clarendon *Contempt Ps.* Tracts (1727) 455 Like over-skilful musicians, who by an *over-warbling desire to make the voice not intelligible, are without that vociferation which he expects.

c. with pa. pples. in *-ed*, *-en*, etc., forming ppl. adjs., as Overacted, -civilized, -crowded, -done, -grown, etc. So *over-apprehended*, *-blessed* (*-blest*), *-contented*, *-cooked*, *-cultured*, *-dignified*, *-distempered*, *-dubbed*, *-educated*, *-emptied*, *-enamoured*, *-enlarged*, *-formed*, *-franchised*, *-handled*, *-interested*, *-jaded*, *-offended*, *-oiled*, *-packed*, *-pampered*, *-ravished*, *-reserved*, *-restrained*, *-stuffed*, *-swilled*, *-tamed*, *-tossed*, *-twisted*, *-vitrified*, *-womanized*, *-wrested*, etc. (Unlimited in number.)

1663 Boyle *Usef. Exp. Nat Philos.* II. App. 347 By the *over-apprehended unpleasantness of the smell. 1643 Milton *Divorce* Ded., Wks. (1847) 122 To put a garrison upon his neck of empty and *over-dignified precepts. 1650 B. *Discoliminium* 50 Our late *over-dubbd Justices of Peace, and under-bred Committee-men. 1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 22 To shroud their lauish and *ouer-emptied expence, by whatsoeuer kinde of lucre. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* v. 902 Some, *o'er-enamour'd of their Bags, run mad. 1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* I. xi. § 6 With pressed and heaped and euen *ouer-inlarged measure. 1547 Ward *Simp. Cobl. r* 51 *Over-franchised people are devills with smooth shaffles in their mouthes. 1592 Shaks. *Ven & Ad* 770 You will fall againe, Into your idle *ouer-handled theame. *a* 1744 Pope *Let. Mrs. Blount* in Ayre *Mem.* (1754) II. 56 Methinks, it shews an *over-interested Affection to be sad, because she has left us to better her Condition. 1615 Brathwait *Strappado* (1878) 49 May you liue, Till you haue nought to take, nor none to giue, For your *ore-tasted pleasure. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 266 P 1 Will. Honeycomb calls these *over-offended Ladies, the Outragiously Virtuous. 1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* iii. 17 They play the *ouer-pampered Iades which fall to kicking against their maisters. 1594 Nashe *Terrors of Nt.* Wks. (Grosart) III. 208 Too much sodaine content and *ouer-raushed delight. 1632 Lo Deiamer *Wks.* (1694) 21 You ought not to be *over-reserved to any .. Company 1597 Hooker *Eccl Pol.* v. xlviii. § 11 An *ouer-restrained consideration of prayer. 1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ France* I. 186 Like *over-swilled voters at an election. 1781 Wedgwood in *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 306 At some times an unvitrified mass, and at others an *over-vitrified scoria. 1860 O W. Holmes *Elsie V.* vii. (1891) 105 This *over-womanized woman might well have bewitched him. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr* I iii. 157 Such to be pittied, and *ore-rested seeming He acts thy Greatnesse in.

d. with adjs in *-ed* from sbs. (= provided with too much, or too many, of what is denoted by the sb.); as *over-ambitioned*, *-brained*, *-commentaried*, *-garrisoned*, *-hopped* (ale), *-leisured*, *-melodied*, *-mettled*, *-officered*, *-provendered*, *-renneted* (cheese), *-sorrowed*, *-timbered*, *-tongued*, *-weaponed*, etc. (Can be formed at will.)

1662 Boyle *Style of Script.* 175 Out of a Criminal fondnesse of the *over-ambition'd Title of a Wit 1650 B. *Discoliminium* 17 *Over-brain'd Burrow headed Men, restlesse in studying new things. 1888 Froude *Eng. in W. Indies* 357 If she [England] decides that her hands are too full, that she is *over-empired and cannot attend to them 1572 J. Jones *Bathes Buckstone* 10 Meane Ale, neyther to new, nor to stale, not *ouerhopped 1630 Br Hall *Chr. Moder.* (ed. Ward) 3 1/2 An *overleisured Italian hath made a long discourse, how a man may walk all day through the streets of Rome in the shade. 1760-72 H Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 136 The fractured harness of an *over-mettled horse 1641 Milton *Prel. Episc.* 27 Reducing into order their usurping and *over-provendered episcopants. 1643 — *Divorce* Pref. (1851) 18 The much wrong'd and *over-sorrow'd state of matrimony. 1674 Petty *Disc. Dupl. Proportion* 46 If the Ship of 50 Tuns were not *over-timbered. 1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 134 Wherein he..so furre outstrips *ouer tunged Beldam Roome. 1593 — *Four Lett. Confut.* ibid. II. 214 His inuention is *ouerweapond.

29. With substantives.

(Of these OE. shows examples under b, c, d; e. g. *oferæt*, *oferdryne*, *oferspræc*; *oferbiternes*, *oferetolnes*, *oferseocnes*; *ofercræft*, *oferield*, *oferlufu*, *ofernæd*, *oferþȳð*.)

a. Verbal sbs. in *-ing*, from vbs. in *over-* (27), or formed independently by prefixing *over-* to sbs., as Overabounding, -crowding, -doing, -feeding; *over-aggravating*, *-belling*, *-boasting*, *-cleaning*, *-cockering*, *-deeming*, *-descanting*, *-fasting*, *-judging*, *-liking*, *-meddling*, *-pinching*, *-ploughing*, *-pruning*, *-striving*, etc. (Unlimited in number.)

a 1639 W. Whately *Prototypes* II. xxiv. (1640) 12 An *over-aggravating of faults to make ourselves seem no children. 1575 Turbery. *Faulconrie* 245 The *overbelling of a falcon puts hir to a greater payne and trouble than needes. 1630 *Conceits, Clinches* (1860) 40 A cobler newly underlayd Here for his *overboasting 1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* xl. 238 Learne that this *ouercockering is wicked. 1612 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* ii. 6 These ouerweenings and *ouerdeemings of youth. 1655 Fuller *Ch Hist.* VII. i § 32 *Over-descanting with wit, had not become the plain song, and simplicity of an holy style. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 831 *Over fasting doth (many times) cause the Appetite to cease. 1640 Bp. Reynolds *Passions* xxvii, The overflowing of their fears seems to have been grounded on the *overjudging of an adveise power. 1597 J Payne *Royal Exch.* 6 To increase your..longings vpwards, and to decrease all *overlyking here beneathe. *a* 1591 H. Smith *Wks.* (1866) I. 30 Her *overpinching at last causeth her good housewifery to be evil spoken of.

b. Nouns of action or condition, formed from vbs., or from sbs. belonging to vbs., or on the type of such. These have often the same form as the vb. or a modification of it, as Overcharge, Overissue, Overspeech; or such endings as *-ion*, *-ment*, *-ure*, *-nce*, *-age*, *-ice*, as Overaction, -excitement, -payment, -exposure, -abundance, -confidence, etc. So *over-abuse*, *-broil*, *-claim*, *-concern*, *-demand*, *-discharge*, *-drain*, *-exercise*, *-ornament*, *-self esteem*, *-worry*; *over-accumulation*, *-addiction*, *-assumption*, *-attention*, *-consumption*, *-decoration*, *-devotion*, *-distension*, *-exaltation*, *-extension*, *-flexion*, *-imitation*, *-importation*, *-inflation*, *-lactation*, *-laudation*, *-legislation*, *-provision*, *-regulation*, *-repletion*, *-representation*, *-speculation*, *-tension*; *over-attachment*, *-enrichment*, *-treatment*; *over-expenditure*, *-rapture*; *over-insistence*, *-reliance*, *over-drainage*, *over-service*, etc. (Unlimited in number.)

1867 M. Arnold *Celtic Lit.* 177 Her *over-addiction to the Illissus. 1871 R. Ellis (*Catullus* xxix. 6 Shall he in *o'er-assumption, o'er-repletion, he Sedately saunter every dainty court along? 1833 J. H Newman *Arians* I. i (18,6) 21 An *over-attachment to the forms. 1597 Middleton *Wisd. Solomon* ix. 18 The one doth keep his mean in *overbroil. 1880 Muirhead *Gains* IV § 53 There is *over-claim in respect of amount. 1865 M. Arnold *Ess. Crit.* Pref (1875) 13, I thought this *over concern a little unworthy. 1813 J. Thomson *Lect. Inflam.* 45 The pain..depends partly on the *over-distention of the vessels and fibres. 1758 *Herald* No. 24 (1758) II 144 Weakened by an incautious *over-drain of the vital moisture. 1860 Forster *Gr. Remonstr.* 76 The supposed enrichment of the country by the *over-enrichment of himself. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* IX. iii § 38 Tell me whether the Ape did not well deserve a whip for his *over-imitation therein. 1837 Emerson *Misc.* (1855) 78 Genius is always sufficiently the enemy of genius by *over-influence. 1836 48 B. D Walsh *Aristoph.* 78 *note*, Every nation has been addicted, more or less, to *over legislation. 1685 Evelyn *Mrs. Godolphin* 143 O with what *over rapture did I hear her pronounce it. 1837 W. P. Ker *Epic & Rom.* 215 That touch of *over-reflexion and self-consciousness. 1866 (*Ch Times* 19 May, *Over-speculation has been checked. 1865 Swinburne *Atalanta* 1200 Keep ye on earth Your lips from *over-speech.

c. Nouns of quality or state, formed from adjectives, or from sbs. belonging to adjs., or on the type of these. The endings are such as *-ness*, *-ity*, *-ty*, *-nce*, *-acy*, *-acy*, *-tude*, *-ism*, *-ry*, *-ure*, *-th*, as in Over-bitterness, -credulity, -anxiety, -indulgency, -length, -height. Other examples are *over-acuteness*, *-cheapness*, *-coyness*, *-diffuseness*, *-exactness*, *-keenness*, *-karnedness*, *-preciseness*, *-promptness*, *-proneness*, *-quietness*, *-readiness*, *-righteousness*, *-seriousness*, *-squeamishness*, *-truthfulness*, *-venturesomeness*; *over-abrility*, *-complexity*, *-facility*, *-fertility*, *-intensity*, *-loyalty*, *-security*, *-severity*, *-simplicity*, *-susceptibility*, *-variety*; *over-diligence*, *-luxuriance*, *-negligence*; *over-brilliancy*, *-complacency*, *-elegancy*, *-frequency*; *over-accuracy*; *over-gratitude*, *-magnitude*, *-plenitude*; *over-individualism*, *-realism*, *-scepticism*, *-sentimentalism*, *over-bravery*, *-knavery*; *over-moisture*; *over-strength*, *-wealth*, etc. (Unlimited in number.)

1726-31 Waldron *Descr. Isle of Man* (1865) 40 The *over-cheapness renders them frequent. 1745 Ayre *Mem. Pope* II. 170 Daphne, ..she can no longer bear with this *Over-coyness of Sylvia to a Lover. 1870 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. I (1873) 184 The bias of the former is toward over-intensity, of the latter toward *over-diffuseness. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* IV. VII. (1840) 189 A great error, and .. a neglect in *over diligence 1642 — *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. xv. 316 The affected *over-elegancy of such as prayed for her by the title of defendresse of the faith 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Burning of Land*, To abate the *Over-fertility caused by the Fire there. 1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut* cxi 683 Y* pride or *ouerbecoldnesse of y decetiuers. 1604 Hieron *Wks* I. 595 Religion, which the world is pleased to call *ouer-holinesse. 1640 Fuller *Joseph's Coat* (1867) 118 Out of an *over-imitativeness of holy precedents. 1677 Baxter *Let.* in *Answ. Dodwell* 118 The Lord forgive the Presbyterians their *over-keenness against Sects. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* XIII. Comm 30 A man may wonder at these learned Critics *overlearnedness. 1860 Froude *Hist. Eng.* xxx. VI. 47 Her chief embarrassment was from the *over-loyalty of her subjects. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 693 The *over-moisture of the brain doth thicken the spirits visual. *a* 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man* 215 A Natural Consequence of the *over-plenitude and redundancy of the Number of Men in the World. 1622 Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 329 The *ouer-precisenes therin may breed a great inconuenience to the Common-wealth. 1643 Sir T. Browne *Chr. Mor.* I. § 33 To strenuous minds there is an inquietude in *over-quietness. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) III. 262 An *over-regularity is next to a deformity. 1658 Osborn *Q. Eliz.* Pref., An *over-remissness or excess in Sanctity or Profaneness. 1882 Miss Braddon *Mt. Royal* II. x. 239 She did not know how much selfishness..was at the bottom of her *over-righteousness. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* I. 222 His *Over-security and Openness, have ruin'd us both! 1697 Collier *Ess. Mor. Subj* I. (1703) 184 The *over-smoothness of an argument is apt to abate the force. 1768-74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 176 An *over squeamishness and nicety of taste, which renders the imagination too delicate. 1684 Burnet *Th. Earth* II. 47 Disproportion and *over-sufficiency is one sort of false measures. 1596 *Prayer by Queen* in *Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz.* (1847) 666 That no neglect of foes, nor *over-suiety of harm. *a* 1662 Holyday *Juvenal* 260 They will serve ye up, in an *over-variety, the dainty birds called the fig-eaters.

d. Various sbs. denoting action, condition, state, quality, or anything subject to degree (often in sense, if not in form, agreeing with those in b or c): as Over-care, -caution, etc.; so *over-culture*, *-custom*, *-democracy*, *-dogmatism*, *-effort*, *-emphasis*, *-faith*, *-force*, *-majority*, *-opinion*, *-plenty*, *-religion*, *-saliva*, *-sorrow*, *-weal*, etc.

1830 Wordsworth in Chr. Wordsw. *Mem.* II. 221 Free from that *overculture, which reminds one of the double daisies of the garden, compared with their modest and sensitive kindred of the fields. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 300 Another Cause of Satiety, is an *Over-Custome. 1897 *Chicago Advance* 17 June 785/2 An itching desire for *over-emphasis. 1841-4 Emerson *Ess.* Ser. II. vi (1876) 152 The *overfaith of each man in the importance of what he has to do or say. *a* 1700 Dryden *Meleager & Atalanta* 112 His [Jason's] javelin seemed to take, But failed with *over-force, and whizzed above his [the boar's] back. 1628 Earle *Microcosm.*, *Sleepeke* (Arb.) 67 His *ouer opinion of both spoyls all. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xiv. 73 *Ouer plente maketh pruyde amonges pore & riche. 1795 *Jemima* I. 87 The .. opinion, that *over religion, as we call it, shut the door of the heart 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* xxiii. 16 Thee sweat frets not, an *o'er-saliva frets not. 1885 *Border Lances* 23 He was lest in thine *oversorrow thou lose the true profit thereof. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2901 Mani man, for *ouer-wele, þam self can noþer faand ne feil.

30. With adverbs, simple or derived from adjs; as Overmuch, Over-boldly, Over-daringly, Over-soon. (A few examples occur in OE., as *ofer swiðe*, *ofermōdlice*.) So *over-fast*, *-nigh*, *-often*; *over-casually*, *-cheaply*, *-deeply*, *-diligently*, *-honestly*, *-merrily*, *-wantonly*, and many others.

c 1450 tr *De Imitatione* III xix. 86 He stondiþ *ouercasuely & like to falle. 1606 Bryskett *Civ. Life* 53 Hauing regard not to vse them either *ouer-curstly, or ouer-fondly. *c* 1440 *York M* xx 19 To go *ouere fast we haue be gonne. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 676 When he saw the Hebrewes increase over-fast amongst his subjects. 1612 Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* 254, I feare indeede that this is *ouer generally neglected. 1697 Dryden tr. *Virgil, Aeneis* Ded. civ, He left them there not *over honestly together 1807 Coleridge *Lett., to R. Southey* (1895) 523, I did not *overhugely admire the 'Lay of the Last Minstrel'. *c* 1530 *Crt Loue* 400 See that thou sing not *ouermerely. *a* 1500 *Sir Beues* 3304 (Pynson) For he cam a lytel *ouer-nye 1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* IV. vii. § 4 Tertullian *ouer often through discontentment carpeth iniuriously at them. 1603 B. Jonson *Sejanus* II. iv, Which may By the over-often, and unseasoned use Turn to your loss. 1572 Golding *Calvin on Ps* lii. 2 Doeg. behaved himself *overstoutly. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I 219 Toying and dallying *ouerwantonly with the king her husband.

III. Combinations consisting of Over *prep.* (in any of its senses) with object. These naturally form advbs. and adjs.; exceptionally they give rise to sbs. and vbs. As advbs. they are often written as two words, as *over all* or *overall*, *over board* or *overboard*.

31. Forming adverbs: as Overall, Overboard, Overcross, Overhand, Overhead, Overland, Overnight, Overseas, etc.; so *overchannel*, *overfields*, *overhip*, *overleg*, *overshipboard*, etc.

1585 G. Meredith *Diana of Crossways* I i. 13 Critic ears not present at the conversation catch an echo of maxims and aphorisms *overchannel. 1585 Fetherstone tr. *Calvin on Acts* xiii. 50 They do coldly and as it were *ouerfields play with God. 1785 Burns *Scotch Drink* xi, The brawnie, baune, ploughman chiel, Brings hand *owrehip, wi' sturdy wheel, The strong forehammer 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II 132 Men and horses, wading not *overleg. 1600 Abp. Abbot *Exp. Jonah* 156 That they had .. inducements inough to throw him *overship-boarde

32. Forming adjs.: as Over-age, Overcross, Overground, Overhead, Overhill, Over-knee, Overland, Oversea, etc.; so *over-day*, *over-deck*, *over-winter*.

1883 Walsh *Irish Fisheries* 14 (Fish Exhib Publ) Making the fish (what is called) 'over day', or stale fish. *Ibid* 16 Superior speed, extensive over-deck room, and the removal of the engines and boilers. 1900 Chenev in *Eng. Hist. Rev* XV. 38 Doing all the ploughing in the autumn for over-winter crops.

33. Forming sbs.: as Over-all, Overall, Over-door, Over-mantel, etc.

34. Forming vbs.: as Overbank, Overhand.

Over-ability: see Over- 29.

O·ver-abou·nd, *v.* [Over- 25, 27, 22, 8]

1. *intr.* To abound more, be more plentiful: rendering L. *superabundāre*. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif 1 *Tim* i. 14 Sothli the grace of oure Lord ouer-habounde [Vulg. *superabundavit*, 1388 ouer abounlide, 1520 Tindale was more aboundaunt]. 1577 *St. Aug. Manual* (Longman) 68 Whereas sinne hath abounded, there hath grace overabounded. 1604 T Wright *Passions* v § 4. 237 As Saint Paul witnesseth..where sinne abounded, grace over-abounded [*Vulg.* Rom. v. 20 *superabundavit gratia*]

2. To abound too much *with* or *in* something; also, of things, to be too abundant or plentiful.

1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxii. § 16 As the World ouer-aboundeth with malice. 1620 Ford *Lineal V.* (1843 66 Hee is a physitian, by purging such as ouerabound. *a* 1744 Pope *Lett.* (J.), The learned, never overabounding in transitory coin, should not be discontented. 1877 Morley *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 9 Diderot, in every page of his work,..abounds and overabounds in those details.

†3. *trans.* To surpass in abundance. *Obs.*

1590 A. Conham *To Reader* in *Babington's Exp. Commandm.* The harvest over-abounded his labour, and exceeded his hope

†4 *nonce-use.* To abound all over. *Obs.*

1612 R. Sheldon *Serm. St. Martin's* 28 O damnable custome overflowing Italy! O wretched practise ouer-abounding Spaine!

Hence **O·verabou·nding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1608 Willet *Hexapla Exod* 432 He calleth it *superefluentem institiam*, overabounding iustice. 1683 J. Howe *Let. to Lady Russell* in H. Rogers *Life* (1863) 203 That there is sin in an over-abounding sorrow. 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* II. 101/1 Those overabounding channels of water were stopt. 1757 Mrs. Griffith *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) II. 178 The overabounding of his civility.

Over-abstemious: see Over- 28.

O·ver-abu·ndance. [Over- 25, 29 c.] Too great abundance; superabundance, excess.

1382 Wyclif *Lev.* xviii 17 [If he] shal not take vsure and ouere-aboundance [Vulg. *superabundantiam*]. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Londsh.* 53 Man awe gretely eschewe ouerdoynge and ouerabundance of despense. 1615 Hieron *Wks.* I. 608 Lest I should dul you by the ouer abundance of that matter, by which my desire is to quicken you. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 125 You .. blessed me with an over-abundance of blessings.

So **O·verabu·ndant** *a.*, too abundant, excessive; **O·verabu·ndantly** *adv.*, superabundantly.

1503 *Kalendar of Sheph.* D viij. To be ouer abondant wyth owt necessyte. 1862 Goulburn *Pers. Relig.* 159 No one ever sought to please our Heavenly Master without succeeding and being over abundantly recompensed. 1887 Hissey *Holiday on Road* 190 The Palace, the Grand, the Railway Hotel ..with overabundant show and overlittle comfort.

Over-abuse to **Over-accuracy:** see Over-29.

Overact (ōu vər|æ·kt), *v.* [Over- 26, 27, 20, 22, 21, 13.]

1. *intr.* To act in excess of what is proper, requisite, right, or lawful; to go too far in action.

1611 B. Jonson *Catiline* II iii, You over-act, when you should under-do. 1671 Marvell *Corr.* Wks 1872–5 II. 383 Indemnity for those who have bin punished by the former law as for them who have overacted in the execution of it. 1885 Mabel Collins *Prettiest Woman* II, She is a grand creature, but she over-acts.

2. *trans.* To act or render (a part) with exaggerated or unnecessary action or emphasis; to overdo in action.

1631 Massinger *Believe as you list* v. i, You disgrace your courtship In overacting it, my lord. 1660 Wood *Life* (O. H. S.) I. 370 So zealous a worshipper towards the east in his College chappell, that, overacting it, he became ridiculous. 1760 Lloyd *Actor* in *Ann. Reg.* 218 Of all the evils which the Stage molest, I hate your fool who overacts his jest. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* x. II 659 Afraid of not sustaining well a part which was uncongenial to her feelings, she had overacted it.

†b. To act (a part) over and over again. *Obs.*

1653 J. Hall *Paradoxes* 44 Hee that killed himselfe, out of a wearinesse of overacting the same things.

†3. To go beyond or surpass in acting; to outdo.

1643 *Plain English* 6 Wise as they take themselves, [they] may be over-acted in their own designs. 1647 *Case Kingd.* 5 To supplant the Bishops, and over act them at their owne game. 1657–61 Heylin *Hist. Ref.* 41 Candidianus, a Count Imperial ..over-acted any thing that Cromwell did.

†4. To actuate or influence too powerfully; to overcome. *Obs.*

1663 J. Spencer *Prodigies* (1665) 287 The true fears thereof would be ready to fly away (like the Spirits of over-heated liquors) if overacted by such strong and continued jealousies of heaven. 1669 W. Simpson *Hydrol. Chym.* 149 The one by its greater proportion, over-acts or overcomes the other. 1677 Gilpin *Demonol.* (1867) 238 By overacting their fears, or astonishing their minds.

5. To act beyond or in excess of. *nonce use.*

1858 Bushnell *Serm. New Life* xii. (1879) 169 As he once overacted his will in self-conduct, so now he is underacting it in quietism.

Hence **O·veracted** *ppl. a.*, overdone.

1665 J. Spencer *Vulg. Preph.* 90 To become ridiculous by an over acted imitation. 1777 Robertson *Hist. Amer.* (1783) I. 214 Over-acted demonstrations of regard.

O·ver-a·ction. [Over- 29 b.] Excessive or exaggerated action.

1741 Monro *Anat.* (ed. 3) 173 A spasmodic Overaction of the Muscles. *a* 1852 Buckle *Civiliz.* (1873) III. ii. 48 Overaction on one side produces reaction on the other. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 579 Auditory over-action or hyperæsthesia occasionally occurs in hysteria.

O·ver-a·ctive, *a.* [Over- 28.] Excessively active, too much given to action. So **O·ver-a·ctiveness, O·ver-activity,** excessive activity.

1647 Jer. Taylor *Lib. Proph.* xvi 215 His opinion may accidentally disturbe the publick peace through the overactivenesse of the person. 1854 J. S. C. Abbott *Napoleon* (1855) I. xxvii 436 The over-active, precipitate dispatch of others. 1865 Manning in *Ecs. Relig. & Lit.* Ser. 1 (1865) 37 Like the mental over-activity of men dying of consumption.

Over-acute to **Over-afflict:** see Over-.

O·ver-affe·ct, *v.*[1] [f. Over- 27 + Affect *v.*[1]] *trans.* To affect or care for unduly, to have too great regard for.

1628 Bp. Hall *To Bp. of Salisbury* Wks. 1837 IX 410 God so love me, as I do the tranquillity and happiness of his Church, yet can I not so overaffect it that I would sacrifice one dram of truth to it. 1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* i. (1851) 13 Those that over-affect Antiquity.

O·ver-affe·ct, *v.*[2] [f. Over- 27 + Affect *v.*[2]] *trans.* To affect or influence too much.

1645 Bp. Hall *Remedy Discontents* xxi. 127 How can he be over-affected with triviall profits, or pleasures, who is taken up with the God of all comfort?

†**O·verage,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 5 ouur-(- ouvr-), ouuer-, oeuur-, 6 our-, ouerage, 7 overage, (ourage). [a. AF. *overage* (Gower), F. *ouvrage*, f. *ouvrer*:—L. *operāre* to work: see -age.]

1. Work, workmanship; achievement.

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* i. 14 The yate was made of soo hye and excellente ouurage, that it passed alle other. *a* 1529 Skelton *How Dk. Albany*, etc. 418 A prince to play the page It is a rechelesse rage, And a lunatyke ouerage. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Ourage*, a work; also work or labor.

2. A piece of workmanship; a work.

1474 Caxton *Chesse* III i, Than hit behouth to deuyse the oeuurages and the offices of the werkemen. 1481 – *Godeffroy* (1899) 237 They of the toun brake all theyr ouurages. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* cx. 380 The .m. lenys of the gate were couerd with fyne gold intermedelyd with other rych ouerages. 1648 J. Raymond *Il Mercurio Italico* 87 Stupendous Pillars.., besides other diversity of Overages.

O·ver-a·ge (stress var.), *adj. phr.* [Over *prep.* 11, and Age *sb.* 4; see Over- 32.] That is over a certain age or limit of age.

1836 C. Scott *Sheep-Farming* 174 Rather keep a good overage ewe than a bad young one. 1893 *Academy* 11 Mar. 221/3 He was elected to an exhibition at Merton College, Oxford, being over age for a scholarship.

Over-aged (ōu vər|ē·dʒd, ē·dʒd), *a.* [Over- 26, 28.] Over a certain limit of age; too old. b. Out of date, antiquated.

1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* G viij, A quene of Cypre whiche was ouer aged so that she myght haue no children. *c* 1489 – *Blanchardyn* xxi 69 How well he ys ouerraged, take hede and care not therfore. 1623 Lisle *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* Pref., It is far from a fault, to know these over-aged and outworne dialects, especially of our own tongue. 1668 G. C. in H. More *Div. Dial.* Pref. (1713) 25 Laugh'd at, by an over-aged Sarah. 1884 H. Gregory tr. *Turgenieff's Diary Superfluous Man* 24 Mar. (N. Y.) 78 His wife was somewhat like an over-aged chicken.

Over-agitated to **Over-agonize:** see Over-.

Overall (ōu·vər·ōl), *sb.* [Over- 33: lit. 'over everything'.]

1. An external covering; an outer garment such as a cloak, ulster, or waterproof; a tunic, blouse, or the like worn over the other clothing as a protection against wet, dirt, etc.

1815 Simond *Tour Gt. Brit.* II. 286 My companions, dressed in the costume of the place, a flannel over-all. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* I. i, The vestural Tissue..which Man's Soul weaves as its outmost wrappage and overall. 1888 J. Payn *Myst. Mirbridge* xxii, Protected from the pouring rain by waterproof and overall. 1895 *Strand Mag.* Oct. 395/1 Outside stockings are worn, also a canvas overall to protect the dress. *attrib.* 1883 *Act* 46 & 47 *Vict.* c 53 Sched 5 An overall suit with head covering. 1884 E. Ingersoll in *Harper's Mag.* Aug 402/2 A manufactory for canvas 'overall' clothing.

2. *spec.* in *pl.* a. Trousers of strong material, worn, with a similar shirt, as an outer garment by travellers, explorers, soldiers, cowboys, etc.: app. orig. *U. S.* b. Trousers worn by cavalry soldiers, riders, etc. as an outer garment, esp. as a protection of the ordinary dress in riding; hence, a cavalryman's trousers. c. Long leather or waterproof leggings reaching to the thigh. d. Loose-fitting trousers of canvas, etc., worn by workmen and others over the ordinary ones to protect them from stains, dirt, wet, etc.

1782 in Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* (1876) VI lvii. 462 Our men are almost naked for want of overalls and shirts. 1797 F. Baily *Journ. Tour N. Amer.* (1856) 332 We had each of us furnished himself with a proper dress for travelling the wilderness: it consisted of a pair of coarse brown overhauls, and a shirt of the same materials. 1807 Sir R. Wilson *Jrnl.* 17 July in *Life* (1862) II viii 392 He looked at the king's overalls, which were fastened down the leg with numerous buttons and made to fit very close. 1811 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* VII. 478 All the regiments of cavalry should be supplied with cloth overalls by the Colonels. 1816 Scott *Bl. Dwarf* i, Having a hat covered with wax-cloth, boots, and dreadnought overalls. 1828 Webster, *Overalls*, a kind of trowsers. 1848 Alex Smith *Chr. Tadpole* xlv, Christopher, in a common velveteen shooting jacket and overalls. 1860 *All the Year Round* No. 64 331 The Wellington boot at present worn by our dragoons under their trousers—or 'overalls', as cavalry men call them. 1863 A. Blomfield *Mem. Bp. Bloomfield* I. ii 38 He used to ride to the petty sessions ..equipped in yellow overalls to protect him from the mud.

†**O·vera·ll, over-all,** *adv. Obs.* (exc. as two words over everything). [Over- 31.]

1. Everywhere; in every direction.

c 1000 Ælfric *Saints' Lives* (1885) I. 514 Þæt mann us toniht ofer eall sohte. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 163 Þat lond . bicam waste, and was rotted oueral and swo bicam wildernesse. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 50 Pine is oueral þurh creoiz ídon to understonden. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12610 Ioseph and maria turnd a-gain To seke him .. Ouer all a bute. 1382 Wyclif *Wisd.* ii. 9 Ouer al lefe wee signes of gladnesse. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 372/2 Ovyral, *ub que, utrobique.* 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. 681 The marchauntes of Gennes..are knowen over all. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. 86 In thir lattir dayes..the Inglise toung is learned ower all.

b. In every part; all over, all through.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 42 Þeo urcisuns þet ich nabbe bute imerked beod iwriten oueral, bute one þe haste. *Ta* 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 1580 The place overalle, Bothe foule and tree, and leves greene, And alle the yerde in it is seene. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1470 The floure [= floor] was paned over-al With a clere crystal. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* i. xi. 9 And over all with brasen scales was armed, Like plated cote of steele.

2. Beyond everything; pre-eminently; especially.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 57 Þet is and wes and efre scal beon iblesced ofer al. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10356 Maria sal þou do hir call Fild wit godds grace ouer-all. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2965 Kepe hom from company and comonyng of folke, And over all there onesty attell to saue. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* A j b, Many tymes they wolde haue oueral deduyte. 1687 *Sc. Metr. Ps.* xvi, I set the Lord still in my sight And trust him over all.

O·ver-a·ll (stress var.), *adj. phr.* [The phrase *over all* (Over *prep.* 13) used *attrib.*] Including everything between the extreme points.

[1876 *S. Kens. Mus. Catal.* § 2159 The length of the 'Leinster' is 350 feet over all.] 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 May 4/3 A fine steel cruiser, with an 'over all' length of 335 ft.

†**O·ver-allwhe·re,** *adv. Sc. Obs.* [Cf. Overall and Allwhere.] Everywhere.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Kyp. iane*) 279 Þe takine of þe croice sche lad One hyr body oueralquhare. 1563 Winzet *Wks.* (1890) II. 6 That is, quhilk ouer-alquhar, quhilk at al tymes his bene beleuit. 1570 *St. Andrews Kirk-Sess. Reg.* (1889) 345 Content to remain wythe hym oure-alquhair.

Overamble: see Over- 22.

Overance: see Overbance, dominion, superiority.

Over and above, *phr.* [The two words, *over* and *above*, used pleonastically for emphasis.]

A. as *prep.* 1. Above in rank, in a superior position to; = Over *prep.* 8. *rare.*

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* 416 Ech preest is ouer and aboue a deken and ech deken is ouer and aboue a lay persoon. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. vii. 239 That special pre-eminence, which the king hath, over and above all other persons.

2. In addition to, besides; = Over *prep.* 10.

1521 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 23 The Kynge, over and above thys, signifieth unto Your Grace oon of hys owne secrete devisis. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. vii. 7 Ouer and aboue all that it had cost him. 1654 Bramhall *Just Vind.* vi. (1661) 123 Over and above all the former grounds which the Romanists themselves do in some sort acknowledge. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II vi 86 Both were subject (over and above all other renders) to the oath of fealty. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 5 June 5/3 There ought.. to have been an army over and above these garrisons, ready to be moved, to a threatened point.

3. More than; = Over *prep.* 11. *rare.*

1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 135 There be (saith Fabian).. or at those dayes were, over and above xl thousand knightes fees.

B. as *adv.*

1. In addition, besides; = Over *adv* 8, 10.

1588 Parke tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 391 They had so great affection vnto them, that euer and aboue they sent them good charity. 1681 R. L'Estrange *Tully's Offices* 120 Not that I would serve a good man ever the less, for being Rich over and above. 1723 Dr. Wharton *True Briton* No. 25 I 217 Alexander not only forgave the Affront .. but gave the poor Fellow his Freedom over and above. 1849 F. W. Newman *The Soul* iv 175 When that other, who is the sole teacher, is, over and above, younger than many who are to be taught.

2. (Qualifying an adj.) Overmuch, too much, too; = Over *adv* 11, Over- 28. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* III. vi, Mrs. Bliffil was not over and above pleased with the Behaviour of her Husband. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* x ii. P 3 Your mother is not over and above hale and hearty herself. 1824 Mrs. Cameron *Marten & Scholars* v. 31 May be Danty won't let his mule go, he is so over and above particular.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Overmuch, too great, excessive; = Over *a.* 4, Over- 29. *rare.*

1865 Leslie & Taylor *Sir J. Reynolds* II. vii. 257 His over-and-above attention to his fame.

†**Over-a·ne,** *adv. Sc. Obs.* Also 6 ourane. [f. Over *prep.* + *ane* One.] On one and the same footing; in common; together.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* VI. x. 104 Certane duelling nane In this countir haue we, bot al our ane [*ed.* 1553 ouer ane] Walkis and lugis in thir schene wod schawis. *Ibid.* x. vii. 89 Than schame and dolour, mydlit baith ourane.

O·ver a·nxious, *a.* [Over- 28.] Excessively or unduly anxious, too anxious.

1741 Richardson *Pamela* II 182 That over-anxious Solicitude which appears in the charmingest Face in the World. *c* 1820 S. Rogers *Italy* (1838) 205 Almost all men are over-anxious. 1874 [see Over *adv.* 11].

So **O·ver-anxi·ety** *sb.*, **O·ver-a·nxiously** *adv.*

1852 Roget *Thesaurus*, Over-anxiety. 1775 Ash, *Over-anxiously.*

Over-apt, etc.: see Over- 27.

Overarch (ōu·vər|ā·rtʃ), *sb.* [Over- 1, or f. next.] An arching over, an arch overhead.

1884 J. Tait *Mind in Matter* (1892) 91 There is the ordinary over-arch of blue sky or gray cloud. 1889 F. M. Peard *Paul's Sister* I ix 2/6 He..knew the warm red of the banks; the over-arch of the trees.

Overarch (ōu·vər|ā·rtʃ), *v.* [Over- 1.]

1. *trans.* To arch over, to bend over in or like an arch, to form an arch over.

1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 304 In Vallombrosa, where th' Etrurian shades High overarch't imbower. *Ibid.* IX 1107 A Pillard shade High overarch't, and echoing Walks between. 1784 Cowper *Task* VI. 71 Under oaks and elms, Whose outspread branches overarch the glade. 1878 Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cviii. 4 As the heavens over-arch the whole earth.

2. *intr.* See Overarching *ppl. a.*

So **Overa·rching** *vbl. sb.*, an arching over.

1893 E. L. Wakeman in *Columbus* (Ohio) *Disp.* 20 Apr., High overarchings of ancient ash trees.

Overa·rching, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ing[2].] Arching over; forming an arch overhead; bending over as an arch.

1720 GAY *Dione* III. ii, Hast thou yet found the over-arching bower, Which guards Parthenia from the sultry hour? 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IX. 216 A fence of marble from the rock, Brown with o'er-arching pine, and spreading oak. 1845 HIRST *Poems* 32 From the valley dark and deep To the over-arching sky.

Overargue: see OVER- 27.

O·verarm, *a. Cricket.* = OVERHAND *a.*

1864 *Realm* 13 July, We have long been discussing at our cricket meetings the lawfulness of overarm bowling.

Over-assess to **Over-attention**: see OVER-.

†**Over-Atlas**, *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [See ATLAS *v.*] *trans.* To load or burden more than Atlas; to overburden; = *out-Atlas* (OUT- 19).

1593 NASHE *Christs T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 176, I will not bee so vnweaponed-leopardous, to ouer-throw both thy cause and my credite at once, by ouer-Atlasing myne inuention.

Overawe (ōuvərɔ·ō·), *v.* [OVER- 21.] *trans.* To restrain, control, or repress by awe; to keep in awe by superior influence.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 142 The Oake..with shame and greefe adawed, That of a weede he was ouerawed (*ed.* 1597 ouercrawed). 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 36. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* Pref. 8 Acknowledged by all our Ancient Parliaments, that were neither over-awed by Force, nor seduced by Faction. 1754–62 HUME *Hist. Eng* (1806) V. lxx. 273 That he might.. overawe the mutinous people. *a* 1832 MACKINTOSH *Rev. of* 1688, Wks. 1846 II. 23 The jury were at length overawed into a verdict of 'guilty'.

Hence **Overawed** (-ō·d) *ppl. a.*; **Overaw·ing** *vbl. sb* and *ppl. a.*

1593 *Tell-Trith's N. Y Gift* 37 They say that overawing makes fooles. 1625 BP MOUNTAGU *App. Cæsar* II. ii 125 Councils have no such over-awing power. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* I. iv. 57 Over-awed timidity. 1899 J. STALKER *Christol. of Jesus* ii. 83 *note*, The effect is overawing in a high degree.

†**Overaw·ful**, *a. Obs.* [OVER- 26.] Excessively reverential, too full of awe.

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* iv. Wks. (1847) 64/1 To free ingenuous minds from an overawful esteem of those more ancient than trusty fathers.

Over-awning, Over-baked: see OVER- 1c, 27.

Overbalance (ōuvəɹbæ·läns), *sb.* [f. next.]

1. Excess of weight, value, or amount; preponderance.

1659 HARRINGTON *Lawgiving* I. i. Wks. (1700) 387 The overbalance of Land, three to one or thereabouts, in one Man against the whole People, creates Absolute Monarchy. 1659 60 PEPYS *Diary* 14 Jan., I heard exceeding good argument against Mr. Harrington's assertion, that overbalance of propriety [i.e. property] was the foundation of government. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. vii 127 An Overbalance of Good will, in the End, be found produced. 1853 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. I. 339 Amongst all the celebrated letter-writers of the past or present times, a large overbalance happens to have been men.

†b. *Commerce, spec.* Excess in the value of the exports over the imports of a country. *Obs.*

1641 *Decay Trade* 1 The profit or losse which is made by the over or underbalance of our Foraigne Trade. 1691 LOCKE *Lower Interest* Wks 1727 II 71 An Over balance of Trade, is when the Quantity of Commodities which we send to any Country do more than pay for those we bring from thence 1721 C. KING *Brit Merch.* II. 6 The French Trade exhausted our Treasure .By bringing in upon us a great Over-ballance of the Manufactures of that Country; and by taking from us the Ballance in Money.

c. *In overbalance*: as a preponderating element or consideration.

1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* II vii. Wks. 1761 III 127 Putting our interest in overbalance with the ruin of the country.

2. Something that turns the scale, outweighs, or overbalances.

1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III 217, I am not willing, nor free to trust him with your militia. I speak plain. The army will be an overbalance.

Overbalance (ōuvəɹbæ·läns), *v.* [OVER- 24, 6.]

1. *trans.* To do more than balance; to outweigh.

1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. III. *Schism* 117 My little finger over-balanceth My Father's loynes. 1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 169 When the Exports over-ballance the Imports. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 432, I had vexation enough to over-ballance the satisfaction of that. 1855 *Cornwall* 221 The expenses overbalanced the profit.

†b. To prove more influential than. *Obs.*

a 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas I* (1851) II. 96 In end he over-ballanced the erll, do what he could, and wan his poynt.

c. *absol.* To preponderate, to have greater power or influence.

1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 40 When they had great estates they did overbalance. 1736 PULTENEY in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 245 Learning and good sense he hath..if the love of riches and power do not overbalance.

†2. To bias by superior weight or numbers.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist Reb.* I § 184 The number of them [Bishops] was thought too great, so that they Over-ballanced many Debates.

3. To destroy the balance or equilibrium of; to capsize; *refl.* and *intr.* To lose one's balance.

1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* III. ii, Permit me to move opposite to thee, or our light boat will be overbalanced 1861 *Times* 25 June 9 A man alone in a boat..reaching out..overbalanced, and fell into the water, and was drowned. 1881 J. F. KEANE *Journ. Medinah* i. 16 You may overbalance and bring down the whole concern. 1884 PAR *Eustace* 9 He overbalanced himself, and the next moment, he, too, was in the river.

Hence **Overba·lancing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 463 But when they did set it to the beame..they could not but yeeld in their hearts, there was no ouerballancing 1648 *Eikon Bas.* i, By the weight of Reason I should counterpoize the over-ballancings of any factions. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 85 Unless the Goods we import from an over-balancing Country be Re-exported. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* I. iii. 32 A gigantic and overbalancing strength.

O·verba·llast, *v.* Also 7 -ballise. [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To overload (a ship) with ballast; to overload.

1602 SIR W. CORNWALLIS *Ess.* II. xl. (1631) 171 A shippe over-ballasted in the middest of the ocean 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt Glass* 58 If wee doe not overballise our stomachs with superfluity. 1895 *Westm. Gaz* 31 Dec 5/1 The other charges..apart from the allegation of overballasting

Over-balm to **Overbanded**: see OVER-.

O·verbank, *a. Artillery.* [f. OVER *prep.* + BANK *sb.*] Applied to a kind of gun-carriage for muzzle-loading guns, so constructed as to allow of the gun's being fired over the parapet.

1879 *Man. Artillery Exerc.* 8 The adoption of overbank carriages, jointed rammers, &c., for our siege guns. 1884 *Mil. Engineering* I. II 54 The guns of the siege train being adapted for overbank fire, embrasures are not required.

Overba·nk, *v. Watch and Clock-making.* [OVER- 34.] *intr.* See quot. and cf. BANK *v.*[1] 4.

1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 132 There is no fear of overbanking, which is often observed after careless winding. *Ibid.* 181 When the ruby pin pushes past the lever from the outside of it, the escapement is said to overbank. A chronometer escapement is said to overbank when from the same cause the escape wheel is unlocked a second time.

†**Over-ba·r**, *v. Obs* [OVER-8] *trans.* To cover with bars or a barrier.

1589 GREENE *Tullies Loue* Wks. (Grosart) VII. 214 But Loue.. had ouerbard hir heart with such former fancies 1600 NASHE *Summer's Will* Wks. (Grosart) VI 150 He [Winter] ouer-bars the christall streames with yce.

Overbarish. Error for OVER-LAVISH *a.*

1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 59 Beholdle what millions of thankes I recounte unto you, and beholdle how highely I esteeme of your good Mastershipps overbarish and excessive curtesy, first in publishing abroade in prynte to the use or rather abuse of others.

Over-bark to **Over-battle**: see OVER-.

Overbear (ōuvəɹbē·ə·), *v.* [OVER- 4, 6, 22.]

†1. *trans.* To carry over, transfer, remove; to put away. (In Wyclif rendering L. *transferre*). *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Deut* xxvii. 17 Cursid that ouerbeith the teermes of his neighbore. — 2 *Sam.* xii. 13 The Lord hath overborn thi synne, thou shalt not die. — *Isa* xxxiii. 20 A plenteuous cite, a tabernacle that shal not moun ben ouerborn [1388 borun ouer].

2. To bear over or down by weight or physical force; to thrust, push, or drive over; to overthrow; to overwhelm, break or crush down.

1535 COVERDALE *Exod* xxvii. 26 But y' easte wynde shal ouerbeare the in to the mydlest off the sea. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Rich. Dk. York* (1563) G vij b, See how force oft ouerbereth ryght. 1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II iv. IV. *Decay* 600 Whose numbrous Arms . Have over-born as many as with-stood 1719 *Freethinker* No. 121 P 2 The Mounds of their ancient Discipline, over-born by the Inundation of foreign Luxuries. 1859 TENNYSON *Lancelot & Elaine* 484 As a wild wave overbears the bark, And him that helms it, so they overbore Sir Lancelot and his charger.

b. *fig.* To overcome, put down, or repress, as by power, authority, or influence; to overpower, oppress; to exercise an oppressive influence upon.

1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 69 The vsurpers haue ouerborne the right inheritours. 1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II*, III. ii, The barons ouerbear me with their pride. 1599 SHAKS *Much Ado* II. iii. 157 The extasie hath so much ouerborne her, that my daughter is sometime afeard she will doe a desperate outrage to her selfe. 1676 GRANVILL *Seasonable Reflect* 180 The friends of Truth and Reason are liable to be still over-born, and out-nois'd by the Tumult. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 17 Nov. (O. H. S.) I. 82 This was overbore so y' it came not to y' Question. 1861 TRENCH *Comm. Ep Seven Ch. in Asia* (ed. 2) 26 What we may call the mystical or symbolic interest overbears and predominates over the actual. 1864 D. G. MITCHELL *Wet Days at Edgewood* 116 They overbear one with the grand air they carry.

3. To surpass in weight, importance, cogency, etc.; to outweigh.

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 412 P 1 The Horror or Lothsomness of an Object may over-bear the Pleasure which results from its Greatness, Novelty, or Beauty. 1884 *American* VIII. 347 The interest of the subject is so great that it might overbear even more serious deficiencies.

Overbearance (-bē·ə·läns). [f. prec. + -ANCE: cf. *abearance, forbearance.*]

†1. The action of bearing or weighing down; preponderance. *Obs.*

1639 LD. DIGBY, etc. *Lett. conc. Relig* (1651) 121 A confession of the ballances being so equally poysed in this affaire . that the overbearances of either scale is hardly perceptible.

2. Overbearing behaviour; imperiousness.

1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual* (1859) I. ix. 216 Will this benevolent and lowly man retain the same front of haughtiness, the same brow of overbearance? 1863 J. SHERMAN in *Mem.* 152 The overbearance of one ruling spirit made it pretty plain that I must either sacrifice my own opinion of right and wrong, or be ever at war. 1884 *Law Times* 20 Sept. 347/1 A judge who has not either of these checks may acquire an inveterate habit of overbearance.

Overbea·rer. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] One who or that which overbears.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Mem. Mortalitie* II. xl, Self-swelling Knowledge, wit's own Overbearer, Proves Ignorance, and finds it nothing knowes.

Overbea·ring, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the vb. OVERBEAR: a bearing or thrusting over by force; overpowering, forcible subversion.

1596 *Acts Privy Counc.* XXVI. 106 If we should accept your wordes of overbearinge to have bene done or suffered by us. 1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* xxiii. 227 The Judgement..if it be led by the over-bearings of passion .. the practice will be as irregular, as the conceptions erroneous. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. lxii, The over-bearing of their Course .by a Northwest Wind.

2. Imperious or dictatorial action; an arrogant exercise of superior power.

1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 165 Wrath and fury and overbearing upon these occasions proceed .. from men's feeling only on their own side. 1849–53 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III. x. 423 The English people's spokesman against the feudal overbearings..of the Anglo-Norman dynasty. 1890 *Spectator* 9 Aug., The man of whose overbearing and coarseness history and tradition tell us that they must have known enough.

Overbearing (ōuvəɹbē·riŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].]

†1. Bearing or weighing down; overpowering, overwhelming, oppressing *Obs.*

a 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 38 By conviction of some Truths, and this may be by a strong and over-bearing presenting of them to the Understanding. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II vi. 313 Evidence acknowledged real, if it be not overbearing. 1806 BERESFORD *Proclam. Buenos Ayres* in *Lond. Gaz* No. 15956 He will then make such Reductions in the overbearing Duties as may seem most conducive to the Interest of the Country. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I 630 That they could force the system to yield to its powers by the overbearing arms of weight and measure.

†b. Overruling, preponderating. *Obs.*

a 1708 BEVERIDGE *Priv. Th.* I. (1730) 9 'Tis natural for all Men to have an overbearing Opinion and Esteem for that particular Religion they are born and bred up in.

2. Disposed to repress or overrule others; imperious, domineering, bullying, masterful.

1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr* VI. § 32, I see a bigot wherever I see a man overbearing and positive without knowing why. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 255 His temper was harsh and severe, his manners haughty and overbearing. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* IV. lxxii. 414 He was an effective and somewhat overbearing speaker.

Overbea·ringly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an overbearing manner; domineeringly.

1824 *New Monthly Mag.* XII. 427 The most overbearingly despotic. 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* I. iii. 347 [He] behaved himself somewhat overbearingly at dinner.

Overbea·ringness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or character of being overbearing.

a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II* (1847) II. 368 [He was] no match for the art of the one, or the overbearingness of the other 1824 *Examiner* 66/1 The overbearingness of his temper. 1860 MILL *Rep. Govt.* (1861) 328 Filled with the scornful overbearingness of the conquering nation.

Overbea·t, *v. rare.* [OVER- 6.] *trans.* To beat down; to put down, overthrow, overpower.

1618 BOLTON *Florus* IV iv. (1636) 296 Antonius..lastly, enterprised a warre for over-beating the yong noble gentleman *a* 1652 BROME *City Wit* III. iv, Or has not my Mother overbeaten you, Father? 1881 *Daily News* 22 Aug. 5/7 He soon warmed up and was able to not only overbeat hostility, but to command general and enthusiastic applause.

Over-beaten, *ppl. a.* [OVER- 9.] Beaten down by treading over.

1896 *Weston Gaz* 11 May 2/3 The men are likely to be a little off the over-beaten track.

Overbea·ting, *vbl. sb.* [OVER- 20, 29 a.]

†1. The action of beating over, or dwelling with iteration upon (a subject). *Obs.*

1628 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll* (1650) I. 521 We must take heed of too much repetition, and over-beating of Grievances.

2. Excessive beating (of the heart).

1819 BYRON *Venice* I, The overbeating of the heart, And flow of too much happiness.

Overbeetling to **-bellying**: see OVER-.

Overbe·nd, *v.* [OVER- 3, 1, 27.]

1. (Only in *pples.*) a. *trans.* To bend (something) over or to one side. b. To bend over (something) c. *intr.* To bend or stoop over.

1617 HILTON *Hks.* II. 359 Like some bulrush that is ouerbent with the strength and violence of a storme. 1845 HIRST *Poems* 168 Like Endymion, over-bent By dazzling Dian. 1856 WHITTIER *Ranger* 71 Overbending, till she's blending With the flaxen skein she's tending Sits she.

2. *trans.* To bend too much or to excess.

1624 DONNE *Devot* 290 Vpon misplacing, or ouer-bending our naturall faculties. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Christian* § 3 Meet relaxations to a mind over-bent 1897 E. L. TAUNTON *Eng. Monks St. Benedict* I. 86 The bow cannot be kept over-bent.

Over-bepatch: see OVER- 8.

Overberg (ōuvəɹbə̄ɹg), *a. S. Africa.* [f. OVER *prep.* + Du. *berg* mountain, hill.] Over a mountain or mountains; that passes over the mountains.

1879 ATCHERLEY *Boërland* 61 The sale of rum to over-berg travellers 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 324/2 A railway which derives the bulk of its revenue from the overberg trade.

†**Over-bi·as**, *v. Obs.* [OVER- 3 or 6.] *trans.* To bias to one side. Hence **Over-bi·asing** *ppl. a.*

1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch.* II. x. 180. I find some men of worth..over-awed by the vulgar, or over-biassed by their own private interests. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac* (1737) II. 161 This over-biassing inclination towards rest; this slothful, soft, or effeminate temper, averse to labour and imployment.

Overbid (ōuvəɹbi·d), *v.* [OVER- 26, 22.]

† 1. *intr.* To bid more than the value, to bid too high. *Obs.*

a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Scornful Lady* II. iii, Take it, h'as overbidden by the sun; bind him to his bargain quickly.

2. *trans.* To go beyond (a person) in bidding; to outbid.

1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 99 None could over-bid him in his market for souls. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lxvii, The poor citizens were overbid, and could not get places. 1882 *Athenæum* 15 July 71 The English could always overbid the Russians in bribing Afghans.

b. To bid or offer more than the value of (a thing); to overpay.

1646 EVANCE *Noble Ord.* 13 The benefits..outvye, and overbid all the service of the Creature. 1681 DRYDEN *Spanish Friar* II. i 2) A Tear! You have o'erbid all my past Sufferings, And all my future too! 1793 in Vesey, jr. *Rep.* (1801) II 55 The sum overbid is larger..amounting to one-fourth part of the original price.

† **Overbi·de,** *v. Obs.* [OVER- 18.] *trans.* To remain over or after; to outlast, outlive, survive.

1050 in Thorpe *Charters* (1865) 583 gif ic hire ouerbide..gif he me ouerbide. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2.047 þe men þat þat dai sal ou rbide, Under a fell þai sal þam hide. 13 . *Seuyn Sag.* (W) 1731 He hadde i-wedded two jolif wives; He liuede and bothe hem overbod. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 404 Grace touerbyde hem þat we wedde.

b. *intr.* To remain over the time, to tarry.

13 . *Cursor M* 3008 (Cott) O birth seo moght not ouerbide. *Ibid* 26627 (Cott) þi scrift agh noght at ouer bide.

Over-big to **Over-bitten**: see OVER-.

O·ver-bi·tter, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too bitter. So **O·ver-bi·tterly** *adv.*; **O·ver-bi·tterness,** excessive bitterness.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Spelm) xiii. 6 *Amaritudine,* oferbyternysse. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conse.* 3474 When þou spekes over bitterly Til any man with noyse or cry *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 45 Musidorus had ouer bitterly glanced against the reputation of womankind 1626 in Rushw *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 360 His overbitterness in the Aggravation upon the whole Charge.

Overblack to **Overblithe**: see OVER-.

Overbloom (ōuvəɹblūm), *sb.* [OVER- 8 b.] A bloom covering the surface.

1883 SYMONDS *Ital. Byways* iv. 67 Chivalry..was fast decaying in a gorgeous overbloom of luxury.

Overbloo·m, *v.* [OVER- 23.] *refl.* To bloom or flower beyond its strength.

1849 *Florist's Jrnl.* 198 Calceolarias.—Do not let them overbloom themselves to the destruction of the plants.

Overblow (ōuvəɹblō·), *v.*[1] [f. OVER- 4, 6, 9, 27, 26 + BLOW *v.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To blow (a thing) over the top of anything, over one's head, etc.: to blow off or away.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI 95 But al þe creem and fatnesse of þat mylke schulde be overblowe and i-take awey. 1472 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch* Rec. iv. in Ashm. *Theatr. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 187 Than clouds of darknes be overblowyn & all aperyth faire. 1601 B. JONSON *Forest, Epode* 36 This doth from the cloud of Error grow, Which thus we ouer blow. 1659 FULLER *App. Inj. Innoc.* (1340) 363 The best way to over-blow this fear is, to confute the five arguments. 1718 WATTS *Ps.* LVII. 1, Hide me beneath thy spreading wings, Till the dark cloud is over-blown.

2. *intr.* Of a storm: To blow over, to pass away overhead; to abate in violence; hence *fig.* of danger, anger, passion, etc.: To pass away, to be past. (Perf. tenses often with *be.*)

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1287 *Dido,* The hote ernest is al ouerblowe. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 306 The colde wyndes overblowe, And stille be the scharpe schoures. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* v. 8 Sythens that your wyldnes is ouerblowen. 1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1817) 193 But all those blasts, in fine did ouerbloe. 1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebastian* v. i, The tempest is o'erblown, the skies are clear. 1829 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 11 There lies land-locked till the hurricane is overblown.

3. *trans.* To blow (a thing) over, to overthrow or upset by blowing; to blow down.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 163 This winde will ouer blow vs first I trow. 1585 LUPTON *Thous. Notable Th* (16,5) 2 A certain Poet did wear leaden soles under his shoes, lest the wind should overblow him. 1608 HIERON *Def. Ministers' Reasons Refus. Subscr* II. 171 Which neither.. the windes nor waves of his answeres will overflow or overblow. 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xii § 4. 128 To overthrow, and overblow her strongest Bulwarkes.

4. *trans.* To blow over the surface of; to cover by blowing over (as sand or snow does).

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 808 So shal ereither werk ben ouerblowe With coold or hoot vndir the signys twelue. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 328 (1810) 338 The Sand..hath overblown many hundred acres of land. 1794 HUTCHINSON *Hist Cumberld.* I 258 *note,* Sheep..when overblown and buried in snow by a storm. 1830 TENNYSON *Ode to Memory* v, A sand-built ridge Overblown with murmurs harsh. 1872 WHITTIER *Penn. Pilgrim* 514 The music the wind drew.. from leaves it overblew.

† 5. *intr. Naut.* Of the wind: To blow with excessive violence; to blow too hard for top-sails to be carried. *Obs.*

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 185 To get out the ship..was vnpossible, for the winde was contrary and ouerblowed. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy S. Sea* (1847) 20 If the wind had not over-blowne, and that to follow them I was forced to shut all my lower ports, the ship I undertooke had never endured to come to the port. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* x. 46 It ouer blowes when we can beare no top-sailes. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. i, Finding it was like to overblow, we took in our sprit-sail. 1823 in CRABB *Technol. Dict.*

6. *trans. Music.* To blow or play (a pipe or wind-instrument) with such force as to produce a harmonic or overtone instead of the fundamental note. Also *refl.* (of the pipe or instrument).

1852 SKIDEL *Organ* 79 The pipe will over-blow itself, that is it will sound an octave higher. 1880 E. J. HOPKINS in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 575/1 An organ thus supplied with wind could not be *over blown.* 1898 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms* (ed. 2) s. v. *Harmonic stops,* They will take a very strong pressure of wind without overblowing.

Overblow·, *v.*[2] *rare.* [f. OVER- 8 + BLOW *v.*-] *trans.* To cover with blossom.

1856 MRS BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* VII. 58 He overblows an ugly grave With violets which blossom in the spring.

Overblown, *ppl. a.*[1] [From OVERBLOW *v.*[1]]

1. Blown over; that has passed away.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* v. ii. 3 To smile at scapes and perils ouerblowne. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* E vij, The Clergie's malice (not o're-blowne) will haue me.

2. Inflated, swollen to excess (with vanity, etc.).

1864 KINGSLEY *Rom. & Teut.* iii. (1875) 83 Overblown with self-conceit.

3. *Metallurgy.* In the Bessemer steel process: Injured or burnt by continuance of the blast after all the carbon has been removed from the metal.

O·verblow·n, *ppl. a.*[2] [f. OVER- 28 c + BLOWN *ppl a.*[2]] Too much blown, more than full blown.

1616 B. JONSON *Epigr.* XLVII, His rosy ties and garters so o'erblown. *a* 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. Malta* v. i, Thus over-blown, and seeded, I am rather Fit to adorn his chimney than his bed. 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* XXXIII, His head was bound with pansies over-blown.

Overboard (ō·vəɹbōə·ɹd), *adv.* [f. OVER *prep.* 12 + BOARD *sb.*, q.v. for Forms. Usually treated as two words to *c* 1600; hyphened to *c* 1800; as one word from late in 18th c.]

1. Of motion: Over the side of a ship or boat, out of or from the ship into the water.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 246 Hi ða wurpon heora waru ofor bord. 13 . *E. E. Allit. P.* C 157 þer watz busy ouer borde bale to kest. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 824 The theef fil ouer bord al sodeynly. *Tr* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3703 Alle þe kene mene of kampe, knyghtes and ober, Killyd are colde dede, and castyne over burdez! 1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 278 Rotteyn And for their ffeblenes cast ouer Borde. 1572 GASCOIGNE *Hearbes, Voy. Holland* Wks 1587) 168 Whych cast the best fraight ouerboord away. 1612 SHAKS. *Temp* II ii. 126, I e cap'd vpon a But of Sacke, which the Saylors heaued o're boord. 1623 BP HALL *Best Bargaine* Wks. (1625) 520 At last turnd ouerboord into a sea of Desperation. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 17 The *Pearl* had thrown about 14 Ton of Water over board. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwreck* II. 266 In such extremes, no moment should be lost But over-board, the cumb'rous cannon tost. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xii. 98 He fell overboard and was drowned.

b. Beyond the side of the ship, outside the ship.

1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 80 He rigged out a spar, one end of which projected overboard

2. *fig* esp. in phr. *To throw overboard,* to cast aside, discard, reject, renounce.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III 193 That Religion which is more turbulent, seditious, and stormy, let it be throwne over-board to lighten the ship of the Church. 1679 *Establ. Test* 9 They threw over-board all their Loyalty. 1831 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *To Shade of Elliston,* The judge's ermine; the coxcomb's wig; the snuff box *à la Foppington*—all must overboard.

3. = ABOVE-BOARD; plainly and openly.

1834 H. O'BRIEN *Round Towers Irel* 327 To speak overboard, the lapses were to him ethically unavoidable.

Hence **Overboa·rd** *v.* (*nonce-wd.*), to throw overboard.

1585-6 EARL LEICESTER *Corr.* (Camden) 312, I will rather be overthrowne by her majesties doings then overborded by their churles and tinkers.

Overboast to **Over-boding**: see OVER-.

O·verbo·dy, *sb.* [f. OVER- 8 c + BODY 6.] An upper or outer bodice.

1573 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees) 235, I give vnto ye wyfe of Robart my soon my browne kyrtle with ye chamlet overbodye. 1615 in *N. Riding Rec.* (1884) II. 98 Two men presented for stealing a woman's overbody value 8*d.* 1845 E. H. NOEL *Richter's Flower Pieces* II xix. 241 The first and last army whose uniform was a kind of fine over-body.

So † **Overbody coat** *Obs.*, an ephod.

1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* XXV. 7 Onix stones and set stones for the ouerbody cote and for the Brestlappe. — 1 *Sam* ii. 18 The childe was gyrded with an ouer body cote of lynnen.

† **O·verbo·dy,** *v. nonce-wd.* [f. OVER- 27 + BODY *sb.* or *v.*] *trans.* To give too much body to, make excessively material.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I. (1851) 2 Till the Soule by this meanes of over-bodying her selfe, given up justly to fleshly delights, bated her wing apace downeward.

Overboil (ōuvəɹboi·l), *v.* [OVER- 5, 27.]

1. *intr.* To boil over; to boil so as to overflow the pot, etc. Chiefly *fig.*

1612 SPEED *Hist Gt. Brit.* IX. XX. (1623) 972 Which made her spirits ouer-boyle with impatience. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. lxix, To keep the mind Deep in its fountain, lest it overboil. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* VI. 1119 No word, lest Crispi overboil and burst.

† b. *trans.* To cause to boil over. *Obs.*

1687 MONTAGUE & PRIOR *Hind & P. Transv.* 12 Till Pride & Empire, Lust, and hot Desire Did over-boile him, like too great a Fire.

2. *trans.* (*o·ver-boi·l.*) To boil too much.

1584 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 131 Fine meats in hot stomacks, be, as it were, over-boiled, when the grosser are but duely concocted. *a* 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* I. iii, They are A little over-boyl'd or so.

O·verboi·ling, *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING[1].] A boiling over; an ebullition.

a 1774 HARTE *Vision of Death* Poems (1810) 371/1 Or wild o'er-boiling of ungovern'd health. 1851 W. S. PERRY *Hist. Ch. Eng.* I. iii. 126 This may perhaps have been a little over-boiling of spite.

So **Overboiling** *ppl. a.*, boiling over; *fig.* excessively ardent or fervent.

1594 NASHE *Terrors of Night* Wks. (Grosart) III. 257 With anie ouerboyling humour which sourseth hiest in our stomackes. 1670 DRYDEN *1st Pt. Conq. of Granada* Ded., A hero..of an excessive and over-boiling courage. 1682 — *Ph. Guise* v. iii, Do these o'erboiling answers suit the Guise? 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* III. 19/2 A proof of the over-boyling genius of the Painter. *a* 1814 *Spaniards* I. ii. in *New Brit. Theatre* III. 209 Restrain Thy over-boiling wrath.

O·ver-bo·ld, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too bold, unwarrantably or unduly bold; presumptuous.

c 1530 *Crt. of Love* 360 That I and alle Should ever diede to be too overbold Her to displese 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* III. v. 3 (Beldams) as you are, Saucy, and ouer-bold, how did you dare To Trade and Trafficke with Macbeth? *a* 1791 WESLEY *Husb. & Wives* vi. § 4 Wks. 1811 IX. 84 Why should a woman be so over bold as to call her husband, *Tom, Ned, Dick*? 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* V. XXII, I was going to do a foolish, over-bold act.

O·ver-bo·ldly, *adv.* [OVER- 30.] In an over-bold manner, with too much boldness.

1547 *Homilies* I. *Falling from God* II. (1859) 89 They do overboldly presume of God's mercy and live dissolutely. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* iv. 60 [They] Killed two Gentlemen upon the place, who spake over-boldly against their Choice. 1860 TRENCH *Serm. Westm. Abb.* vii. 73 It is not over-boldly said.

O·ver-bo·ldness. [OVER- 29 c.] Excessive boldness, presumption, audacity.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xlix. 292 God also would put me to shame for mine ouerboldnesse. *a* 1668 DAVENANT *Epil.* Wks. (1673) 301 An over-boldness, rais'd from too much fear. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* xvii. (1862) 284 What of carnal overboldness there was in it.

Overbook, -bookish: see OVER-.

Overborne (-bōə·ɹn), *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of OVERBEAR *v.*] Borne down by superior force or pressure; oppressed: see OVERBEAR *v.*

1611 SPEED *Hist Gt. Brit.* VII. vii 222 And euer bare as hard an hand ouer the ouerborne Britains. 1762 J. WOOLMAN *Wks.* (1840) 225 An overborne discontented reaper.

† **Over-bou·nd,** *v.*[1] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [cf. BOUND *v* 3 = ABOUND.] *intr.* To superabound; = OVERABOUND *v.* Hence † **Overbou·nding** *vbl sb.*

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xiv. 223 An ouerbounding of some melancholike humour.

Overbou·nd, *v.*[2] *rare.* [f. OVER- 5 + BOUND *v.*[2]] *trans.* To bound or leap over.

1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* II 94 All-prevailing wisdom .. o'erbounds Those obstacles, of which an earthly soul Fears to attempt the conquest

† **Over-bound,** *adv. Obs. rare*—[1]. [OVER- 10.] Bound over or across (the sea).

1669 N. MORTON *New Eng. Mem.* 124 (Cent.) They went away, the greater ship towing the lesser at her stern all the way over-bound.

Over-bounteous, etc.: see OVER- 28.

Over-bow (-bou·), *v.* [OVER- 27, 1.]

1. *trans.* (*o·ver-bow*) To bend in excess.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. xx. (1647) 142 The best way to straighten what is crooked is to over-bow it.

2. (*overbow*) To arch over.

1878 DOWDEN *Studies in Literat.* 271 These poems are.. overbowed with the firmament of adult thought.

O·ver-bowed (-bōd), *a.* [f. OVER- 28 + BOWED *ppl. a.*-] (See quot.)

1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 378/2 An archer is said to be overbowed when the power of his bow is above his command.

Overbow·er, *v* [OVER- 1.] *trans.* To form a bower over; to overarch.

1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* II 220 A part [of a road] which was almost completely overbowered 1823 — *Hist. Penins. War* II. 440 Long and wide avenues were overbowered with elms.

Over-bowl to **Overbranch**: see OVER-.

O·ver-bra·ve, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too brave; very brave (in negative constructions); † excessively splendid or showy (*obs.*).

a 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* xi. 37 (1655) 230 This sheweth the vanity of over-brave and costly apparell. *Mod.* It wasn't over-brave of him to attack such a little boy.

† **Over-bra·ve,** *v. Obs.* [OVER- 21.] *trans.* To play the 'brave' over; to treat with bravado.

1624 FORD *Sun's Darling* I. i, Knaves over-brave wise men, while wise men stand with cap and knee to fools. 1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies, Gamester* 38 Hee so over-braves and abuseth the poor dice.

Overbray to **Over-break**: see OVER- 21, 9.

Over-brea·the, *v.* [f. OVER- 22, 8.]

† 1. *trans.* To put out of breath. *Obs.*

1589 WARNER *Alb Eng., Æneidos* 165 Least (perhaps) I ouer-breathe thy tickled Conceite with more selfe-liking than is expedient. *a* 1783 H. BROOKE *Fox-Chase* Poems (1816) 438/2 O'er-breath'd we come where, 'twixt impending hills, Ran the joint current of two gurgling rills.

2. *intr.* To breathe over. Hence **Overbrea·thing** *vbl. sb.*

1802 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* I. 419 Young acolytes were sweetening with incense the warm over-breathings of thronging devotion.

Over-bred, Overbreed: see OVER- 27 b, 27.

†**Overbre·de,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *oferbrēdan*, f. *ofer-* OVER- 8 + *brēdan*, BREDE, to spread out.] *trans.* To overspread, cover all over.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xlv. 336 Swæ se filcbeam ofersceadoð ðæt land..ac ðæt land bið eall unnyt swæ he hit oferbræt. *c* 1205 LAY. 19045 Wes þat kinewurðe bed Al mid palle ouer bræd [*c* 1275 ouer sprad]. *c* 1400 *Sege Jerus.* (E. E. T. S.) 600 So was þe bent ouer brad, blody by-runne With ded bodies aboute.

†**Over-bri·be,** *v. Obs.* [OVER- 11, 20.] *trans.* To gain over by bribery; to bribe over again.

1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 162 Iugurtha so over-bribed his Army also, that..he got the Victory. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. 116 He who would be bribed to undertake a base thing by one, would be over-bribed to retort the baseness.

Overbri·dge, *v.* [f. OVER- 5 + BRIDGE *v* 1] *trans.* To make a bridge over; to bridge over.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 304 þa het Maxentius mid micclum swiðdome oferbriccian ða ea, eal mid scipum. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* v. 348 These mighty workmen..Who, with a broad highway have overbridged The froward chaos of futurity. 1874 F. H. LAING in *Ess. Relig. & Lit* Ser. III. 246 An infinite gulf, which can never be overbridged.

O·ver-bri·dge, *sb.* [OVER- 1 d.] A bridge over a railway, as distinct from a subway or a road over which the railway crosses.

1878 F. S. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 174 There were many of the overbridges that would need to be rebuilt. 1898 *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 77 The access would be by a subway, and, if in cutting, by an over-bridge.

O·ver-bri·ght, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Excessively bright; too bright.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xiv. 209 We forbid them to beholde the thinges that are ouerbright. 1830 TENNYSON *Isabel* 1 Eyes not down-dropt nor over bright. 1851 MISS BRADDON *Lady Lisle* xxiv, I don't see that you're any of you such an over-bright lot.

Overbri·m, *v.* [OVER- 5.]

1. *intr.* To overflow at the brim; to brim over. (Said of the liquid or the vessel.) Mostly *fig.*

1607 BARKSTED *Mirrha* (1876) 57 And ere night you will.. orebrim with your teares. 1817 SCOTT *Harold* III. viii, When 'gins that rage to over-brim. 1825 — *Woodst.* XXIX, If the pitcher shall overbrim with water 1880 WEBB *Goethe's Faust* III. viii. 172 Whene'er he drained its measure, His eyes would overbrim.

2. *trans.* To flow over the brim of.

1818 KEATS *Endymion* I. 137 Each having a white wicker, overbrimm'd With April's tender youngings. 1871 BROWNING *Pr. Hohenst.* 563 The liquor that o'erbrims the cup.

Hence Overbri·mmed *ppl. a.*, **Overbri·mming** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1830 TENNYSON *Confess. Sensit. Mind* 113 That grace Would drop from his o'erbrimming love, As manna on my wilderness. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1852) 58 Through his misty, o'erbrimmed eye. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 197 The overbrimming of the town in generations subsequent.

O·verbri·mmed, *a.* [OVER- 3.] Having a brim that projects or hangs over.

1814 SCOTT *Waav.* XXXV, He..touched solemnly, but slightly, his huge and overbrimmed blue bonnet.

†**Overbri·ng,** *v. Obs. rare.* [OVER- 10.] *trans.* To bring over or across. (Prop. two words.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6159 Til he þe folk had ouerbroght [*v r.* ouer broȝt] In-to þe land þat þai soght. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XVI. 633 What in my way chanced I may over-bring.

Over-broil: see OVER- 29 b.

Overbroo·d, *v.* [OVER- 1] *trans.* To brood or hover over.

1818 MILMAN *Samor* 115 To rise and o'er-brood The dim and desert beacon of revenge. 1865 WHITTIER *Eternal Goodness* 25 Ye see the curse which overbroods A world of pain and loss.

†**O·verbrow·,** *sb. Obs.* [OVER- 1 d.] Eyebrow.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 188 Mæden [hæfd] tacn on oferbrawe swiþran. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 287 A foule of darke coloure.. with redde ouerbrowes. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 2 Good to use, specially for ouerbrowes and eye liddes.

Overbrow·, *v.* [OVER- 1.] *trans.* To overhang like a brow. Hence **Overbrow·ing** *ppl. a.*

1742 COLLINS *Ode Poet. Char.* 58 Strange shades o'erbrow the vallies deep 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XIV. 58 Beneath the overbrowing battlements. 1824 LONGF. *Woods in Winter* i, The hill That overbrows the lonely vale.

Overbrowned to Overbubble: see OVER-.

Overbuild (ōuvəɹbi·ld, ōuvəɹ-), *v.* Pa. t. and pple. **overbuilt.** [OVER- 1, 8, 27.]

1. *trans.* To build over or upon; to cover or surmount with a building or structure. Chiefly *fig.*

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, CCXCI, When Iustice, by Ambition over-built, Is fronted with new Turretts. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 193 Sage, erudite, profound, Terribly arch'd, and aquiline his nose, And overbuilt with most impending brows. 1857 WILLMOTT *Pleas. Lit.* xi. 47 Some men overbuild their nature with books.

2. To build too much or to excess.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. vii. 168 Who by overbuilding their houses have dilapidated their lands. 1713 C'TESS WINCHELSEA *Misc. Poems* 124 'Twas not to save the Charge: That in this over-building Age, My House was not more large.

3. To build too much upon; to erect more buildings than are required upon (an area).

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 554 Prouided alwaies, that a mans land be not ouer-built. 1864 WEBSTER, *Overbuilt*, built too much; having too many buildings; as an overbuilt part of a town. 1895 *Chicago Advance* 21 Nov. 737/1 A city which has been over-built, which has 'superfluous' houses and flats by the block and mile.

Overbulk: see OVER- 22.

O·verbu·rden,-burthen, *sb.* [OVER- 29d, 1d.]

1. Excessive burden; excess of burden.

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1657) 42 The vitall spirits not being kept downe, or spreade abroad by the quantity or over-burden thereof [meat], do enlarge themselves. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Job Triumphant* IV. 440 Who hath dispos'd the upper Spouts and Gutters, Whereby the Aire his overburthen utters? 1893 *Daily News* 8 Feb. 5/1 The overburden of work in the House of Commons makes the effort to get real business done a mere struggle and scramble.

2. *Mining*, etc. The overlying clay, rock, or other matter which has to be removed in quarrying or mining, in order to get at the deposit worked.

1855 J. R. LEIFCHILD *Cornwall Mines* 25 The quantity of 'overburthen', or waste, removed, has been upwards of 200,000 tons. 1894 *Times* 27 Feb. 10/3 The overburden is a reddish clay soil of an average depth of 10 ft.

O·verbu·rden, -bu·rthen, *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To put too great a burden or weight upon; to burden too much; to overload, overcharge.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 824/1, I neither wil for so plain a matter ouerburdein the reader in this boke, with the.. rehersyng of euerye place. *a* 1584 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 1041 The waik anes that oreburdeinit bein. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XI. 379 The earth o'erburthen'd groan'd beneath their weight. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 56/1 To avoid over-burthening the Arch. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Overburden*, ..to charge in a furnace too much ore and flux in proportion to the amount of fuel. 1885 *Spectator* 25 July 976/2 Mr. Leland does not overburthen his..myths and legends with comment.

Hence **O·verbu·rdened, -bu·rthened** *ppl. a.*; **O·verbu·rdening, -bu·rthening** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; whence **O·verbu·rdeningly** *adv.*

1723 C'TESS WINCHELSEA *Misc. Poems* 240 The Miser.. fears the *over-burthened Floor. 1871-4 J. THOMSON *City Dread. Nt.* IX. ii, The hugeness of an overburthened wain. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong* s.v. *Affaissement*, A shrinking vnder a great burthen, an *ouerburthening. 1851 R. NESBIT in J. M. Mitchell *Mem.* xii. (1858) 303 Mr. James Mitchell's *overburdening duties 1865 MRS. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* xxiii, Not officiously or *overburdeningly; there were kindnesses accepted, even asked for, in return.

O·ver-bu·rdensome, -bu·rthensome, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Excessively burdensome.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* IV iii. § 11. 230 Eumenes did not onely thinke all carriages to be ouer-burdensome, but the number of his men to be more troublesome than auaileable. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* Introd., The shopkeeper..his custom was by no means over-burdensome. 1883 W. MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1899) II. 99 All men may live at peace, and free from over-burdensome anxiety.

Overbu·rn, *v.* [OVER- 21, 27.]

†1. *trans.* To burn down; to overthrow by fire.

1616 T. ADAMS *Forest of Thorns* Wks. 1862 II. 471 A strong engine set to the walls of purgatory, to overturn them, and overburn them with the fire of hell.

2. (*ō·ver-bu·rn*) To burn too much or to excess.

1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 82 In burning of the Turf, you must take care not to over burn it..for the over-burning of it to white Ashes, wastes the nitrous Salt. *c* 1865 LETHEBY in *Circ. Sc.* I. 129/1 The supply of..air is too great, and the gas is overburnt.

So **O·verbu·rning** *vbl. sb.*; **O·verbu·rning** *ppl. a.*, excessively burning or ardent (whence **O·verbu·rningly** *adv.*, over-ardently); **O·verbu·rnt** *ppl. a.*

1707 *Over-burning [see sense 2]. 1849 JOHNSTON *Exp. Agric.* 260 By over-burning, clays lose their fertilising virtues. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1589) 449 When a man seeketh after any of them with an *overburning desire. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 7203 And ouper spyces haþ glotonye, To ete þy mete *ouer brennynglye. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 305 Lime..if burnt with too violent a fire..will not slake, and becomes useless, or what is termed *over-burnt, and, in some places, dead-lime. 1837 J. T. SMITH tr. *Vicat's Mortars* 115 A dark red, or purplish colour, similar to that of an over-burnt brick.

Overburst: see OVER- 5 b.

Overbusy (ōuvəɹbi·zi), *a.* [OVER- 28.] Excessively busy; too much occupied; *esp.* that busies himself too much or is obtrusively officious.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conse.* 1095, I hald þat man noght witty, þat about þe world is over bysy. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 5, I wish young Artists not to be over-busie in..raising the fractured Cranium. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (164-) 264 She should doe well, not to be over-busie in matters that concerned her not. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) II. 764/1 A troublesome and overbusy man.

So **O·verbu·sily** *adv.*, too busily.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 142 þis wose of glotonye is v. fote biede, þat is, ouyrtymely, outeragely, ouerhastely, ouyrdeyntuously, & ouerbesyly. 1668 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 281/4 The French..at Madagascar, having..overbusily engaged themselves.., in a war between the Neighbouring Princes.

O·verbu·sy, *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To busy too much; to engage or occupy too assiduously. Hence **O·verbu·sied** *ppl. a.*

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 142 Had not our Cuttor ouerbusied himself. 1644 MILTON *Jdgm. Bucer* 159 Bucer is more large than to be read by overbusied men. 1863 MRS. WHITNEY *Faith Gartney* XXXVI. 330 The errand-boys in the shops were overbusied and uncertain.

Overbuy·, *v.* [OVER- 26, 23, 4, 11]

†1. *trans.* To buy at too high a price; to pay too much for. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV. ix. (1869) 180 If men made of you saale, mihte no man livinge ouerbigge yow, ne loue yow to michel. 1530 PALSGR. 647/2, I overbye, I bye a thynge above the price it is worthe. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. XXXIII. (1840) 239 Conceiving so convenient a purchase could not be over-bought. 1662 PETTY *Taxes* 21 The farmer for haste is forced to under-sell his corn, and the King..is forced to overbuy his provisions. 1700 DRYDEN *Ep. to J. Driden* 138 And he, when want requires, is truly wise, Who slights not foreign aid, nor over-buys.

2. *refl.* and *intr.* To buy beyond one's means, or to too great an extent.

1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* vi. (1841) I. 37 If the tradesman overbuys himself, the payments perhaps come due too soon for him, the goods not being sold.

†3. To buy off; to procure the release of (any one) by payment. *Obs.*

15.. *Priests of Peblis* in Pinkerton *Scot. Poems Repr.* I. 12 The theif ful weill he wil himself overby; Quhen the leill man into the lack wil ly.

†4. To buy over to one's side. *Obs.*

1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1736) III. 169 The Emperor had no Money..to bestow upon Theodecta, by which they might have over-bought the Empress.

O·ver-by, *adv. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also **ower-, owre-by.** [f. OVER *adv.* 7, 5 + BY *adv.*] Over or across the way; at or to a place at a short distance across; at or to the house or place opposite.

1768 ROSS *Helenore* 76 (Jam.) Quo' she unto the sheal, step ye o'erby. 1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* vi, Some canny boys waiting for me down amang the shaws, owerby. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss., Over-by*, over the way. 1896 MUNRO *Lost Pibroch* 279 (E. D. D.) They told me at the ferry over-by. *Mod. Sc.* Our neighbours ower-by have lent us a hand.

Overcackle *v.*: see OVER- 22.

Overca·nopy, *v.* [OVER- 1.] *trans.* To form a canopy over; to extend over or cover as or with a canopy.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 251 Quite ouer-cannoped with luscious woodbine, With sweet muske roses, and with Eglantine. 1623 COCKERAM, *Ouercanopie*, to couer. 1742 GRAY *On Spring* ii, Where'er the rude and moss-grown beech O'er-canopies the glade. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* XIII. 28 On the summit of th' Olympian mount He sat o'ercanopied by golden clouds.

Overcap, -capable, -cape: see OVER-.

O·ver-ca·pitalize, *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To fix or estimate the capital of (a joint-stock company, etc.) at too high an amount; to give or ascribe too great a capital value to (an industrial undertaking, etc.), esp. when forming it into a joint-stock concern.

1890 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Feb. 1/2 Was the business over-capitalized or was it not? 1897 *Review of Rev.* 55 The prevalent habit of overcapitalizing such corporations.

Hence **O·verca·pitalized** *ppl. a.*, **O·vercapitaliza·tion.**

1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U. S.* 437 The over-capital zation of wholly undeveloped and but imperfectly opened mines. 1898 *Daily News* 9 June 3/2 His over-cap talised companies began to decline.

Over-captious, etc.: see OVER- 28.

O·ver-ca·re, *sb.* [OVER- 29d.] Too much care, undue or excessive care.

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 206 The world having extinguished the care of the publike good, by an over-care of their private. 1751 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Betsy Thoughtless* III. 7 It was only his over-care to please her.

O·ver-ca·reful, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too careful, excessively careful. Hence **Overcarefully, -ness.**

a 1591 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1592) 988 If we bee carefull, wee are ouer carefull. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. v. 68 The foolish ouer-carefull Fathers. 1648 *Petit. Eastern Ass.* 31 We are not overcarefull, whether we live, or whether we die. 1842 MANNING *Serm.* (1848) I. 359 Over-careful about money, or fretful in a low estate. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* III. ii. 1881 *Chicago Advance* 18 May 312 Without over-carefulness as to the future.

Over-careless, etc.: see OVER- 28.

O·ver-ca·ring, *a.* [OVER- 28 b.] Caring too much; excessively anxious.

1766 CHALKLEY *Wks* 442 He would have us without an incumbered and over-caring Mind.

†**O·vercark,** *sb. Obs.* [OVER- 29.] An overcharge; an extra load or burden.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9843 Ouercark o kind had þe tan, And kind was to þe toher wan.

†**Overca·rk,** *v. Obs.* [OVER- 27.]

1. *trans.* To overcharge, overweight.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9834 Man mai find a barn ouercarked sua wit kind, þat [has] thre fete and handes thre.

2. To burden with excessive charges; to oppress.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IV. 472 Shal noþer kyng ne knyȝt, constable ne meyre Ouer-cark þe comune.

So †**O·ver-ca·rkful, O·ver-ca·rking** *adjs.*, troubling oneself too much, over-anxious.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. xv. 377 Ouer thoustful and ouer carkful and ouermyche louyng toward them. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VIII. iii. § 23 Disswaded..from being solicitously over-carking for the future.

Overcarry (-kæ·ri), *v.* Now *rare.* [OVER- 10, 13, 26.]

†1. *trans.* To carry over or across; to convey to the other side; to transport. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* x. 18 He ouercaricde them [1388 bar hem ouer] thurȝ ful myche water. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. xi. 30 How mony seis ourcareit in thi barge.

b. To carry or convey beyond the proper point.

1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 193 We stop to pick up cargo, or discharge over-carried cargo. *Mod.* (Railway Guard) 'Are you the gentleman that was over-carried to Louth this evening?'

2. To carry (action or proceedings) too far, overdo; to do more than carry.

1606 Birnie *Kirk-Buriall* vi. Biv, According to the forked foly vsed in buriall, which either is contemned, or else ouercarled in pomp 1823 Chalmers *Pauperism* Wks. 1839 XVI. 236 The point has not only been carried; but greatly over-carried.

†**3.** *fig.* To carry (a person) beyond the bounds of moderation, or into error, etc.; to carry away.

1579 Fenton *Guicciard.* (1618) 280 Publike respects fell not so strongly into consideration, but that they were ouercarried with priuate interests. 1648 Bp. Hall *Select Thoughts* § 89 Their appetite over-carries them to a misconceit of a particular good.

absol. 1617 Hieron *Wks.* II. 275 Zeale, not guided by knowledge, may soone ouer-carry.

†**Overca·rve,** *v. Obs.* In 4 -kerve. [Over- 10.] *trans.* To cut across, intersect.

c 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* I. § 21 This zodiak..ouer-kerueth the equinoxial; and he ouer keruetth hym again in euene parties.

Overcast (ōu·vəɹkɑst), *sb.* [f. Overcast *v.* or *ppl. a.*]

1. A person or thing that is cast away, 'thrown over', or rejected; an outcast. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1569 Golding *Hemingis Post.* Ded. 3 All Estates, from the Magistrate to the poore afflicted overcast among men. 1868 Salmon *Gowodean* 70 (E. D. D.) Gipsy ow'rcast..found stickin' in the fen.

2. Something cast or spread over; a covering, coating; a cloud covering the sky or part of it, as in dull or threatening weather (also *fig.*).

1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* I. iii. 10 [If not a Fog] something cognate to it, a little Frost perhaps, or thin Overcast. 1798 Mitchell tr. *Karsten's Min. of Lesbean Mus.* 284 Red Scaly Iron Ore as a very thin overcast. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* v. i. P 25 The lowering overcast of his swarthy aspect. 1895 *Daily News* 27 June 3/1 The dangerous formation of clouds that fringed the overcast of steel blue.

†**3.** A reckoning or calculation above the true amount. *Obs.*

1771 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1885) XIII. 482 There was an overcast made by the listers upon the grand levy of the year 1761, of the sum of £427 0 0. 1772 *Ibid.* XIII. 579 Abatements for over-cast of the list..shall be made.

4. *Mining.* A bridge which carries one subterranean air-passage over another.

1867 *Morning Star* 12 Jan., We went up the board-gate to the overcast or archway supporting a roadway above, and we found that standing, but an overcast further on near the ending was blown down.

5. *Needlework.* = Overcasting, overcast work.

1891 *Weldon's Pract. Needlewk.* VI. No. 68 12/1 When working the overcast be careful to make each stitch as nearly as can be the same in size.

6. *Comb.* **Overcast-staff** (see quot.); **overcast-stitch** (see Overcast *v.* 7).

1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Over-cast-staff*, a scale, or measure, employed by shipwrights to determine the difference between the curves of those timbers which are placed near the greatest breadth, and those which are situated near the extremities of the keel, where the floor rises and grows narrower..

Overcast (ōuvəɹkɑ·st), *v.* Forms: see Over and Cast. [Over- 6, etc.: see below.]

1. *trans.* To overthrow, overturn, cast down, upset (*lit.* and *fig.*). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Over- 6.]

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 275 þet nis .. nout monlich, auh is wummonlich, eð to ouerkesten. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14733 [Iesus] þair bordes ouerkest, þair penis spilt. c 1440 *Boctus* (Laud MS. 559 lf. 10b), His travaylle thus was ouer caste. 1548 Udall *Erasm. Par.* Pref 5 b, Honey is waloweish and ouercasteth the stomake, if it be plenteously taken by it selfe alone. 1710 Swift *On Lit. House by Churchyard* 6 Once on a time a western blast, At least twelve inches overcast 1873 Murdoch *Doric Lyre* 7 (E D D.) Theekit stacks the bangster blast Had shaken as 'twad them owrecast.

†**b.** To turn over. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks* 49 Opyn hem a-bowte þe myddel; and ouer-cast þe openyng vppon þe lede [= lid]. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xx. 46 Auld bukis quha will ouer cast.

2. To cast or throw (something) over or above something else. Now *rare.* [Over- 1, 8.]

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 70 To bank ouer þe sond, plankes þei ouer kast. 1470-85 Malory *Arthur* vi. xvi, A Faucon .. flewe vnto the elme to take her perche, the lunys ouer cast aboute a bough c 1580 Sidney *Ps.* xvi. iv, Night with his black wing Sleepy Darknes doth orecast. 1742 Pope *Dunc.* iv. 289 Thro' School and College, thy kind cloud o'ercast, Safe and unseen the young Æneas past. 188. R. G. H[ill] *Voices in Solitude* 12 Thou .. on my brightest days dost overcast A pleasing melancholy.

3. To cover, overspread, overlay (*with* something). Now *rare* in general sense. [Over- 8.]

1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 325 Thei ne mihte his hand ascape, That he his fyr on hem ne caste: ..her herte he overcaste To folwe thilke lore. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 372/2 Ovyr caste, or ovyr hyllyd, *pretectus, contectus.* 1497 *Churchw. Acc. St. Mary Hill, Lond.* (Nichols 1797) 94 A lode of lome to ovircast the floore. 1577 Hanmer *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 427 There is a loft overcast with the like rouffe. 1608 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iv. III. *Schism* 1045 Her head.. With dust and ashes is all over-cast. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *To Over-cast*, ..to case or line a Wall with Stone, etc. 1807 J. Barlow *Columb.* I. 21 He saw the Atlantic heaven with light o'ercast.

4. *spec.* To cover or overspread with clouds, or with something that darkens or dulls the surface. Most frequently in *pa. pple.*; usually of the weather.

c 1290 *Beket* 1379 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 146 Ouer-cast heo is with þis cloudene. c 1305 *St. Edmund* 354 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 80 Þe grislikeste weder þat mizte beo..ouercaste al þan toun. 1530 Palsgr. 648/1 Se howe soone the sonne is overcaste for all the fayre mornyng. 1559 W. Cunningham *Cosmogr. Glasse* 110 The skie is ouer cast with cloudes. 1635-56 Cowley *Davideis* II. 684 But Prophets angry Blood o'ercast his Day. 1722 De Foe *Plague* (Rtldg.) 270 A dark Cloud .. overcasts the Air. 1846 Grote *Greece* (1862) II. xi. 349 The fair sky was immediately overcast.

5. *fig.* To overshadow, render gloomy, darken.

c 1386 Chaucer *Kut.'s T.* 678 Right so kan geery Venus over caste The hertes of hir folk. 1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* xi. 5 When sorowfull confusion of thinges overcasteth them with darknesse. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* III. (1634) 51 Xerxes..prayed Artabanus not to over-cast those joyes.. with sad remembrances. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* XVIII. 181 Stung to the soul, o ercast with holy dread. 1850 W. R. Williams *Relig. Prog.* (1854) 210 It is his loss of this [holiness] that overcasts the eternal world and makes the expected vision of God one of terror.

6. *intr.* To become overspread with clouds; to become dark or gloomy. ? *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13157 All the calme ouercast into kene stormes, Full wodely the windes wackont aboue. 1511 Guylforde *Pilgr.* (Camden) 67 The wether bygan to ouercaste with rayne, wynde, thondre. 1655 Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* I. 342 What day shines so fair, that over-casts not before night? 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 333 In the evening it overcast and grew cloudy. 1900 *Norfolk Dial.* (E. D. D.), It's overcasting for rain.

†**6.** *trans.* To transform. *Obs.* [Over- 10.]

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I 225 Pere was at Rome a bole of bras in þe schap of Iupiter ouercast and schape.

7. *Needlework.* To throw rough stitches over a raw edge or edges of cloth to prevent unravelling; to sew over and over; also, to strengthen or adorn such an edge by buttonhole- or blanket-stitch; in *Embroidery*, to cover overlaid threads or outlines by smooth and close oversewn stitches. [Over- 5.]

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *To Over-cast*, ..to whip a Seam, as Taylors do. 1829 *Metropolis* II. 116 Whilst a tailor, and in the act of over-casting a button-hole. 1879 Atcherley *Bodrland* 258 The vein [is] closed by passing a pin transversely through the cut edges, and overcasting it with a hair plucked from the beast's tail. 1891 *Weldon's Pract. Needlewk.* VI. No. 69 8/2 Run a thread of cotton in darning stitch upon the line of tracing , and overcast this in tiny close stitches of even size. 1893 *Ibid.* VIII. 90. 9/2 A narrow margin..is filled with threads darned tolerably thickly.., and these threads are afterwards overcast, or sewn smoothly over.

8. To sum up in excess of the correct amount; to over-estimate. ? *Obs.* [Over- 26]

1622 Bacon *Hen. VII* 17 The King, in his accompt of peace, and calmes, did much ouer-cast his fortunes. 1765 J. Ingersoll *Lett. Stamp-Act* (1766) 49 'Tis most likely we rather under than overcast the probable Amount of it.

9. To throw off (illness or misfortune); to get over. *Sc.* [fig from Over- 5.]

1820 Scott *Monast.* xiv, See that..the red stag does not gaul you as he did Dicon Thorburn, who never overcast the wound that he took from a buck's horn. *Mod. Sc.* She has gotten what she'll never overcast.

10. *Bowls.* (? *intr.*) To cast beyond the jack. (Also *pass.* in same sense.) ? *Obs.* [Over- 13]

1611 Cotgr. s. v. *Passé, Ie suis passé*, I am gone, or ouercast, I haue throwne ouer, at Bowles, etc. 1681 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 964, I am overcast at bowls; *ultra metam jeci.* 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *To Over-cast*, to throw beyond the Jack in Bowling.

Overca·st (stress var.), *ppl. a* [Pa pple. of prec.]

1. Cast away, overthrown, etc.: see the verb.

1569 [see Overcast *sb.* 1]. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 243/1 A Spaniel .licking of the overcast Cream from the Churn-side. 1839 I. Taylor *Anc. Chr.* I. ii. 221 Invited.. to accept the overcast Christianity of Chrysostom.

2. Of the weather: Clouded over, dull, gloomy.

1625 Bacon *Ess., Gardens* (Arb) 564 For the Morning, and the Euening, or Ouer-cast Dayes. 1835 W. Irving *Tour Prairies* 28 It was a raw overcast night.

3. *Needlework.* Sewn or embroidered by overcasting. *Overcast stitch*, the stitch by which overcasting is done: see prec. 7.

1891 *Weldon's Pract. Needlewk.* VI. No. 68. 12/1 Overcast outline. Overcast stitch is a favourite outline for fine work. *Ibid.* No. 69 10/2 The outline is embroidered in smooth overcast stitch.

4. That is in excess of the correct amount.

1892 *Daily News* 17 Dec. 7/4, I generally kept the overcast money for a few days and then gave some of it to Mr. H.

Overca·sting, *vbl. sb.* [f. Overcast *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Overcast.

1. The action of casting over or upon, or of covering or coating with something; *spec.* the coating of brick or stone work with plaster.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 263/1 Ouercastyng, *obductio, obductus.* 1599 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 478 For the overcasting of .. the stone wall. *Ibid.* 486 For the overcasting of the greate Tower 10 dayes xxs. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I 314 Some are busie in building, others in plaistering and ouercasting.

†**b.** Used to render L. *intersectio*, intersection (= throwing over or across). *Obs.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xl. (Tollem. MS.), By oute castynge, and strecchynge and ouercastynge..of bemis, lyst brynge þ forþe all þinge.

†**2.** The action of overthrowing or casting down; upsetting. *Obs.*

1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 129 Poudre..brent in the botom of the Tour of Aiton for the spedy ouercasting of the same. 1552 Elyot *Dict.*, *Malachia* ..the longyng of women with childe, and ouercastynge of theyr stomacke, if thei haue not that they longe for.

3. A covering with or as with clouds; an over shadowing, darkening (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1598 Florio, *Nebbia*, a cloude, an ouercasting of the skie. 1610 Barrough *Meth. Physick* VIII. (1639) 446 Qualming and overcasting of the heart. 1875 Bedford *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* iv. (ed. 2) 86 An overcasting of murky vapour.

4. *Needlework.* (See Overcast *v.* 7.)

1885 Brietzcke & Rooper *Plain Needlewk* I. 20 Overcasting is used to prevent raw edges of materials from getting unravelled. 1893 *Weldon's Pract. Needlewk.* VIII. No. 90. 9/2 The outline of this pretty leaf is defined in raised overcasting. 1894 *Ibid.* IX. No. 106. 6/2 It is the custom to put an overcasting of buttonhole stitch round the edge of blankets to ensure against unravelling..and also to add to its good appearance.

Overca·sting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That overcasts: see the verb.

1837 Ware *Lett fr. Palmyra* xvi. (1860) 409 No overcasting shadows which at all disturb your peace.

Over-casual, etc.: see Over- 28.

Overca·tch, *v. Obs* exc. *dial.* [Over- 14.]

1. *trans.* To overtake, 'catch up'.

1570 Levins *Manip.* 38/21 To ouercatche, *assequi.* 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* iv. vii. 31 She sent an arrow forth with mighty draught, That in the very dore him overcaught. 18.. Laher *Owd Yem* (Lancash. Dial.) 9 (E. D. D.) It ud o tak'n a hunter to o'ercatch him.

†**2.** *fig.* To 'catch', ensnare, deceive, outwit. *Obs.*

1577 Whetstone *Life of Gascoigne*, Hypocrisie a man may over catch. 1622 Breton *Strange Newes* (1879) 13/1 For feare the Ducke with some odde craft, the Goose might ouercatch.

O·ver-cau·tion. [Over- 29 d.] Too great caution, excessive caution.

1775 Mrs. Delany in *Life & Corr.* Ser. II. II. 108 My over-caution..prevented my doing just what you wanted. 1886 *American* XII. 189 A strange commentary on their habitual overcaution

O·ver-cau·tious, *a.* [Over- 28.] More cautious than is needful, too cautious.

1706 Phillips, *Over-cautious*, too wary, too heedful. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 295 P 7 It is observed of over-cautious Generals, that they never engage in a Battle without securing a Retreat. 1836-41 Brande *Chem.* (ed. 5) 55 An over-cautious modesty which marked all his proceedings.

Hence **Over-cautiously** *adv.*; **Overcautiousness.**

1847 Webster, *Overcautiously.* 1895 *Funk, Overcautiousness*

†**O ver-ce·ss,** *v Obs.* [Over- 27.] To rate, or assess too highly. Hence †Over-ce·ssing *vbl. sb.*

1611 Cotgr., *Surtaux*, an ouer-cessing, ouer-rating .. *Surtaxé*, ouer-cessed, ..surcharged.

Over-chafed: see Over- 27 b.

†**Overcha·nge,** *v. Obs.* [Over- 10.] *trans.* To change into something else, or into another condition; to transmute. Hence †**Overcha·nging** *vbl. sb.*, transmutation.

c 1375 *Sc Leg. Saints* xxxiii. (*George*) 772 Bot gyf sume cristine mane had þe Ourchangit þis [= thus] for to lef me. 1382 Wyclif *Jas.* i 17 The fadir of lijtis anentis whom is not ouerchaunginge [Vulg. *transmutatio*]. 1387-8 T. Usk *Test. Love* III. ii (Skeat) I. 49 As mater by due ouerchaunginges foloweth his perfection.

Over-channel to **-chanter:** see Over-.

Overcharge (ōu vəɹtʃɑ̃ɹdʒ), *sb.* [Over- 29 b.] An excessive charge; the fact of overcharging.

1. An excessive charge or load; an excessive supply, an excess, a surplus.

a 1611 Beaum. & Fl. *Maid's Trag* v. ii, A thing out of the overcharge of nature; Sent..to disperse a plague Upon weak catching women. 1803 Jefferson *Autobiog. & Writ.* (1830) IV. 9 These circumstances have produced an overcharge in the class of competitors for learned occupation. 1864 Webster, *Overcharge*, .3 An excessive charge, as of a gun. *Mod.* The bursting of the gun was due to an overcharge.

2. A pecuniary charge in excess of the right or just amount; the act of demanding too much in payment, or the sum demanded in excess of the proper amount; an exorbitant charge.

1662-3 Pepys *Diary* 19 Feb., Drawing out copies of the overcharge of the Navy. 1668 *Ormonde MSS.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 81 A respit until your petitioner be eased in the overcharge. 1765 *Act* 5 *Geo. III*, c. 49 § 5 Action .. for repetition of any overcharge. 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xxviii, The landlord .. looking as if he had never made an overcharge in his life.

attrib. 1866 Ruskin in Spielmann *Life* (1900) 50, I shouldn't mind placing the over-charge sum at her bankers.

Overcharge (ōuvəɹtʃɑ̃ɹdʒ), *v.* [Over- 27; cf. F. *surcharger.*] To charge in excess.

1. *trans.* To load, fill, furnish, or supply to excess (*with* something); to overload, overburden; to fill too full; to overstock.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xiv. lv. (1495) Filj/2 Ofte by grete heuynesse of the erthe those pylars in mynes ben ouerchargyd and fall. a 1425 *Cursor M.* 9834 (Trin.) Men may fynde a childe ouer charged so with kynde þat [haþ] feet or hondes þre. 1532 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. li. (1638) 157 If he throw them [goods] out for feare that they should overcharge the Ship. 1569 *Townelay Nowell MS.* (Grosart 1877) 384 A poor man ouercharged with children. 1681 R. Murphy *State Ireland* § 30 The said Cormocke having.. over-charged one of his Pistols. 1772 Cavendish in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 586 If the body contains more than this quantity of electric fluid, I call it overcharged. 1836 Hor. Smith *Tin Trump.* I. 9 If the wielder of the weapon.. overcharge his piece, he must not be surprised if it explode.

b. To place, lay on, or apply in excess. *rare.*

1849 RUSKIN *Serv. Lamps* I. § 15. 25 Ornament cannot be overcharged if it be good, and is always overcharged when it is bad.

c. *fig.* To make, or represent as, greater than the reality; to magnify too much, overdraw, exaggerate, overdo.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 86 ¶ 6 A little overcharging the likeness. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* IX. v, In both the assertions there was some foundation of truth, however.. basely over-charged. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 331 This account may be rather overcharged, from the ardent mind of its intelligent inventor.

† 2. To lay an excessive burden (of trouble, care, responsibility, etc.) upon; to press hard, oppress, distress, overtax; to overbear by superior force.

a 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 552 He nedde bote fourti men..And þei were weri of-fouȝten and feor ouer-charged, Of be peple afurst and þe pres after. 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 107/2 Longe tyme hath ben oppressed and overcharged, by Sheryffs. 1549-62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* xxxi. 8 Thou hast not left me in their hand, that would me overcharge. 1604 EDMONDS *Observ. Cæsar's Comm.* 97 Our men being ouercharged on all sides with the losse of sixe and fortie Centurions, were beaten downe from the place. 1711 *Light to Blind* in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App v. 165 After fighting a while he was overcharged with numbers.

† b. To accuse too much or extravagantly. *Obs.*

1626 DONNE *Serm.* iv. (1640) 36 Neither doth any one thing so overcharge God with contradictions, as the Transubstantiation of the Roman Church. 1636 MASSINGER *Gt. Dk Flor.* iv. ii, Treason! 'tis a word My innocence understands not... I must be bold To tell you, sir,..'tis tyranny to o'ercharge An honest man.

3. *spec.* To overburden (a person) with expense, exactions, etc.; to put to too great expense; now, To charge (any one) too much as a price or payment.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6848 He seyde he wulde hym ouercharge, To wete wheber seynt Thoun were large. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 30 What charitie is this, to overcharge the people by mightie begging, under colour of preaching? 1583 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 675 They were over-charged with exactions. *c* 1613 ROWLANDS *Paire Spy-Knaves* 23 Madam, you ouercharge me with expence. 1712 PHIDEAUX *Direct. Churchwardens* (ed 4) 57 If any be overcharged, or others undercharged, the Ordinary will condemn the Wrong done. *Mod.* No one likes to be overcharged for what he buys.

b. To charge (so much) as a price or payment, in excess of the amount that is justly due.

1667 *Ormonde MSS.* in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v 39 We require..their Deputy..to suspend so much as the petitioner alleages to be over charged accordingly. 1733-4 BERKELEY *Let. to Prior* 23 Feb. in Fraser *Life* vi. (1871) 215 The 20 pounds overcharged for the widows. *Mod.* The Company have overcharged fifteen shillings on the carriage of the goods.

Hence **O·vercha·rged** *ppl. a.*, overloaded, exaggerated, overburdened, oppressed, etc.; **O·vercha·rging** *vbl. sb.*, overloading, imposition of too high a price, etc.; also **O·vercha·rger**, one who overcharges or makes an overcharge.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 331 These dread curses.. like an *ouer-charged Gun, recoile, And turnes the force of them vpon thy selfe. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xviii, Those overcharged characters, which abound in the works you mention. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Confess. Drunkard*, Persons.. may recoil from this as from an overcharged picture. 1611 COTGR., *Oppresseur*, an oppressor; *ouercharger, ouerlayer; extreame dealer 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* III. xiii. Wks. 229/2 As though sainct Poule had leuer that the priest had twenty [wives] sauf for *ouercharging. 1618 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* ii. (1627) 12 Not any way overloaded or discouraged, nor yet indangered by the overcharging of their wits and memories.

† **O·ver-cha·rgeable,** *a. Obs.* [OVER- 28.] Too burdensome or troublesome; too costly.

1513-14 *Act* 5 *Hen. VIII*, c. 7 Preamble, Compelled to.. buy Ledder .with overchargeable price. 1539 TAVERNER *Gard. Wyseclome* II. 25 To greuouse and ouerchargeable to the commons. *a* 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* I. xi. (1640) 141 Decent, not flaring not over-chargeable garments.

So † **O·vercha·rgeful** *a. Obs.* = prec.; † **O·vercha·rgement** OVERCHARGE *sb.*

1451 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 218/1 Overchargefull and noyus unto youre people. 1686 *Chardin's Coron. Solyman* 94 They pleaded that they were not obliged to that over-chargement.

Over-charitable to **-cheapness**: see OVER-.

† **O·vercha·ving.** *Obs.* [f. OVER- 19 + *chaving*, f. CHAVE *v.*; cf. *cavings* s. v. CAVE *v.*[4]] Refuse of threshed corn; 'cavings'.

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* I (1617) 6 Maungers, in which you may cast the ouerchawinges of Wheate, Barley, or other white corne. 1614 — *Cheap Husb.* VII. xviii. (1623) 149 A little Barley, or other ouer-chauing of corne.

O·vercheck, *a.* (*sb*) [OVER- 5.] In *overcheck rein*, a rein passing over a horse's head between the ears, so as to pull upward upon the bit; *overcheck bridle*, a driving bridle having an overcheck rein.

1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

† **O·vercheek.** *Obs rare.* [f. OVER- 1 d + CHEEK *sb.* 9.] The lintel of a door.

a 1400 *Wyclif's Bible* Exod. xii. 7 (MS. Norwich Libr.) Lyntels [*gloss* ether hiyer threschfoldis, *v.r.* either ouercheckis].

Overcheer to **-circumspect**: see OVER-.

O·ver-ci·vil, *a.* [OVER- 27.] Too civil, showing excessive civility. (Usually *ironical*, with negative expressed or implied.)

1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* Pref. 19 You may think me not over-civil. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 188, I know my sister's passionate temper too well, to believe she could be over-civil to you. 1855 MRS. GATTY *Parables fr. Nat.* Ser. I. (1869) 69 You are not over-civil with all your learning.

So **O·ver-civi·lity,** excessive civility.

1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxi, I dont believe she has got any money, by her over-civility.

O·ver-ci·vilized, *a.* [OVER- 28 c.] Too highly civilized.

1822 SHELLEY *Ess. & Lett.* (1852) II. 282 The arts and conveniences of that over-civilised country. 1881 *Atlantic Monthly* XLVIII. 515 The uncivilized and the over-civilized are brothers.

† **Overcla·d,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. OVER- 8 + CLAD *v.*] = OVERCLOTHE *v.*

1591 LODGE *Hist. Robt. Dk. Normandy* (Hunt. Cl.) 31 The vale of heauinesse ouercladdeth me.

Overclad, -**cled,** pa. t. and pple. of OVERCLOTHE.

Over-claim: see OVER- 29.

Over-cla·mour, *v.* [OVER- 21.] *trans.* To overcome, subdue, or reduce by clamour.

1713 CHESS WINCHELSEA *Misc. Poems* 240 Contention with its angry Brawls By Storms o'er-clamoured, shrinks and falls. 1853 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. I. 139 She allowed herself to be over-clamoured by Mr. Lee .. into a capital prosecution of the brothers.

Overclasp to **Overcleave**: see OVER-.

Overclimb (-klai m), *v.* [OVER- 5.] *trans.* To climb over; to get over by climbing, surmount.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* III. ix. § 14 Alexander .. hræðlice þone weall self oferclom. *a* 1547 SURREY *Æneid* II. (1557) B b. This fatall gin thus ouerclambe our walles, Stuft with armd men. 1607 *Lingua* I. v, The .. childhood of the cheerful morn Is almost grown a youth, and overclimbs Yonder gilt eastern hills.

Overcloak: see OVER- 8 c.

Over-clo·g, *v.* [OVER- 25, 27.] *trans.* To clog to excess.

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xli. 332 The Air was over-clogg'd by the steams of their Bodies. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 72 The palate being over-clogged, no longer receives the flavour in the same manner.

Over-close (ðu·vəɹklōu·s), *a.* and *adv.* [f. OVER- 28 + CLOSE *a.* and *adv.*] Too close. So **O·verclo·seness.**

1812 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Husb. Scot.* I. 380 Evils arising from over-closeness of texture. 1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Wind.* I. 777 Rest unbar the doors Which Peter's heirs keep locked so overclose.

† **Overclose** (-klōu·z), *v. Obs.* [f. OVER- 8 + CLOSE *v.*] *trans.* To cover over or shut in so as to hide; to cover up.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xxi. 140 Þe cause of þis eclipse þat ouer-closeþ [*MS. I* (c 1400) ouercloþeth] now þe sonne. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 24 The night doth folowe,..Whan Western wawis his stremys overclose.

O·ver-cloth. [OVER- 8 c.] A cloth placed over or upon something; *spec.* in *Paper-making* (U. S.), 'The blanket or endless apron which conveys the paper to the press-rolls in a straw-paper machine', called in Great Britain *blanket-felt*.

1888 *Sci. Amer.* 11 Aug. 81/1 It is highly requisite that the paper be well pressed and dried on the cylinders of the press and that the 'overcloth' be neither too dry nor too damp.

Overclothe (-klōu·ð), *v.* Pa. t. and pple. -**clothed,** -**clad** (Sc. -**cled**). [OVER- 8.] *trans.* To clothe over; to cover over as with clothing.

c 1400 [see OVERCLOSE *v.*, quot. 1393]. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) 2 *Cor.* v. 2 For in this also do we grone, desirous to be ouerclothed with our habitation that is from heauen. 1585 JAMES I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 15 Fra tyme they see The earth and all with stormes of snow ouercled. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 87 Mount Ida is..ouer-clad euen to the toppe with Cypre trees. 1724 RAMSAY *Health* 368 Fertile plains .. O'erclad with corn

O·verclo·thes (-klōðz), *sb. pl.* [OVER- 8 c.] 'Upper' or outer garments.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxix. 382 Under our wet overclothes.

Overclothing. [OVER- 8 c.] **a.** (o·verclo·thing). 'Upper' or outer garments collectively. **b.** (o·verclo·thing). The putting on or wearing of too much clothing.

1425 in Entick *London* (1766) IV. 354 That the overcloathing .. be dark and brown of colour. 1882 *Society* 21 Oct. 24/2 The evils of tight lacing, tight shoeing, or overclothing.

Overcloud (-klau·d), *v.* [OVER- 8.]

1. *trans.* To cloud over; to overspread or cover with a cloud or clouds, or with something that dims or conceals like a cloud.

1590 KYD *Sp. Trag.* II. iv, To ouer-cloud the brightnes of the Sunne. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* XI. 1193 A gathering mist o'erclouds her cheerful eyes. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 403 The dull, heavy, terrestrous parts, which overclouded the expansum. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* ii. 27 This dust was so abundant that..it overclouded the sun.

2. *fig.* To cast a shadow over, render gloomy; to make obscure or indistinct to perception, or deprive of clearness of perception: to obscure.

1593 NASHE *Christ T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 115 Yea, the Chieftaines of them, were ouer-clowded in conceite. 1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* III. viii. 482 The Speculations of our Scholasticks .. will overcloud our Religion. 1782 COWPER *Conversation* 339 Yet still, o'erclouded with a constant frown, He does not swallow, but he gulps it down. 1842 MANNING *Serm.* ii. (1848) I. 23 The passing thoughts of evil which overcloud his soul.

3. *intr.* To become overclouded; to cloud over.

1862 *Macm. Mag.* July 217 He had not been long in office till this fair scene began to overcloud.

Hence **Overclou·ded** *ppl. a.*, **Overclou·ding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xii. (1624) 320 In earthly, ignorant, and overclouded man. *a* 1845 HOOD *Captain's Cow* xix, At last with overclouding skies A breeze again began to rise. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* (1881) 82 It came to an overclouding and then a panic.

Overcloy (-kloi·), *v.* [OVER- 25, 27.] *trans.* To cloy excessively; to surfeit, satiate.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 383 A certaine sycophant, and false varlot..ouercloyeth me with many and continuall troubles. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* H ij, I feare mee, I have overcloy'd you with rootes. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* IV. 248 O'ercloy'd with Carnage, and oppress with Blood. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1872) 122 With worldly weal o'ercloyed.

Hence **Overcloy·ed, Overcloy·ing** *ppl. adjs.*

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* V. iii. 318 Base Lackey Peasants, Whom their o're-cloyed Country vomits forth To desperate Aduentures. 1594 J. DICKENSON *Arisbas* (1878) 62 To winne him with ouer-cloying kindnesse.

Overcluster, *v.*: see OVER- 1.

Overcoat (ðu·vəɹkōut). [OVER- 8 c.] A large coat worn over the ordinary clothing, esp. in cold weather; a great-coat, top-coat.

1848 CRAIG, *Overcoat*, a greatcoat or topcoat. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxxv, Saddles, bridles, several sorts of harness, riding-whips, overcoats, and various articles of clothing. 1887 LOWELL *Democr.* 16 The only argument available with an east wind is to put on an overcoat. *transf.* 1894 *Daily News* 17 Jan. 3/1 The Russian bears have magnificent overcoats.

Hence **O·vercoated** *a.*, wearing an overcoat; **O·vercoating,** material for overcoats.

1886 *Tinsley's Mag.* July 49 It was the 29th May..and still, discreet men were over-coated. *Mod. Advt.*, Winter stock of new overcoatings.

O·ver-coil. [OVER- 8 c.] (See quots.)

1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 16 Rules for the form of curve best suited for overcoils. *Ibid.* 181 [An] Overcoil. [is] the last coil of a Bréguet spring which is bent over the body of the spring.

O·ver-co·ld, *sb.* [OVER- 29.] Excessive cold.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XI. 54 Ffor ouer cold do dowues donge at eue Aboute her roote. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 411 The Earth doth..save it from over-heat and over-cold.

O·ver-co·ld, *a.* [OE. *ofercealdʒ*: see OVER- 28.] Too cold, excessively cold (*lit.* and *fig.*).

a 1000 *Runic Poem* xi, Is byð oferceald, ungemetum slidor. 1608 BP. HALL *Char. Vertues & V.* II. *Envious* 169 Whom hee dares not openly to backbite, nor wound with a direct censure, he strikes smoothly with an ouer-cold praise. 1652-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* Introd. (1674) 19/2 The two over-cold, or Frigid Zones. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 7/1 Sometimes too hot and sometimes over cold. 1823 BYRON *Juan* VI. xv, Over-warm Or over-cold annihilates the charm.

O·verco·lour (-kʌləɹ), *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To colour too highly (usually *fig.*); to represent too strongly or in an exaggerated way. So **O·verco·louring** *vbl. sb.*

1823 SCOTT *Romance* (1874) 81 To overcolour the importance and respectability of the minstrel tribe 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 325 It was this, too, which led him into gross exaggeration and over-colouring in his statements. 1858 J. B. NORTON *Topics* 16 He has no motive for overcolouring or distorting facts.

Overco·mable, -comeable, *a.* [f. OVERCOME *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being overcome; that can be conquered or surmounted.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 263/2 Ouercomabylle, *expug(n)abilis*. 1549 LATIMER *7th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 192 Christ dyd suffer..to sygnifye to vs, that death is ouercomable. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1622) 331 That they were mortall, &.. both ouercomeable by death. 1880 BURTON *Reign Q. Anne* I. i. 56 It overcomes all overcomable opposition.

O·vercome, *sb. Sc.* Also 6- our-, ower-, 8- o'er-. [OVER- 19, 20, 7, 5, 10 b.]

† 1. That which is left over; a surplus, excess. *Obs.*

15 . *Aberdeen Reg.* (Jam.), The ourcome of thre pesis of clayth. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* I. i, He that has just enough can soundly sleep; The o'ercome only fashes fowk to keep. 1881 SIBBETHESK *Blinkbonny* (1891) 36 (E. D. D.) To share o' the o'ercome when a' thing was paid.

2. A phrase that comes over and over again; the burden of song or discourse; a hackneyed phrase.

?a 1800 *Jacobite Relics* Ser. II. (1821) 192 And aye the o'ercome o' his sang Was 'Waes me for Prince Charlie!' 1814 *Saxon & Gael* I. 109 The grace o' a grey bunnock is the baking o't. That was aye her o'ercome. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* xvii. 190 'We'll ding the Campbells yet', that was still his overcome.

3. Something that overwhelms or prostrates a person; a sudden attack or shock.

1821 GALT *Ann Parish* xviii. 174 Mrs. Balwhidder thought that I had met with an o'ercome, and was very uneasy.

4. Outcome, issue.

1822 GALT *Sir A. Wylie* I, Heaven only knows what will be the o'ercome o' this visitation.

5. A crossing, a voyage across.

1880 JAMIESON, 'We had a wild ourcome fae America.'

Overcome (ðəvəɹkʌ·m), *v.* Forms: see OVER and COME *v.* [OE. *ofercuman*, f. *ofer*, OVER- + *cuman*, COME: in MLG., MDu., Du. *overkomen*, OHG. *ubarquemman*, MHG. *überkomen*, Ger. *überkommen*, Da. *overkomme*, Sw. *öfverkomma*.]

†1. *trans.* To come upon, get at, reach, overtake. *Obs.* (Only OE.) [OVER- 7.]

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (O. E. T.) 1420 *Obtinuit*, ofercuom. *a* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. i. (1890) 252 Se Wizheard & lytestne alle his zeferan..þy ofercumendan woole fordilgade wæron & forðgeleorde. *a* 900 *Judith* 235 (Gr.) Nanne ne sparedon þæs herefolces..þe hie ofercuman mihton. *c* 1050 *Cott. Cleopatra Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 459/8 *Obtinuit*, ofercom.

2. *trans.* To overpower, prevail over, overwhelm, conquer, defeat, get the better of in any contest or struggle. Since 17th c. chiefly with non-material object. [OVER- 2, 21.]

Beowulf (Z.) 1274 He þone feond ofer-cwom. *c* 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* II. iv. § 3 Þonne hie hwelc folc mid geſeohte ofercumen hæfdon. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 170 Ofercymeþ he alle his feond. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 155 Mid þis wepne wes dauid iscrud þa he goliam þe fond ouer-com. *c* 1200 ORMIN 6275 Foɜ þu mihht cwemenn awa þin Godd & oferr-cumenn deofell. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 16338 Wit na word ouercuin him he mai. 1382 WYCLIF *John* xvi. 33 Triste ȝe, I haue ouercome [1388 ouercomun] the world. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 110 [To] ourcum malice with vertu of pacience. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 3 Miht had alreddi overcumd riht. 1579 LODGE *Repl. Gosson's Sch. Abuse* (Hunt. Cl.) 12 Pindarus colledg is not fit for spoil of Alexander ouercome. *c* 1648–50 BRATHWAIT *Barnabees Jrnl.* IV. xxvii, But their purpose I o'ercommed. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* Concl. 391 He..that is slain, is Overcome, but not Conquered. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Mark xiv. 72 His fears overcame his faith. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 82 The quotient will be the resistance overcome at the circumference of the wheel. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* x. 268 Unless we have fortitude to overcome these temptations, they will overcome us.

†b. To be victor in, gain, win (a battle). *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 31684 And ȝif Oswy..þat feht mazen ouercumen we him sculled to luken. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 6 Tuenty grete batailes Ine ouerkam. 1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* 1 On the day they had ouercome any battaile. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. iii. 73 [They] haue gotten & ouercome diuers battels.

c. *absol.* or *intr.* To be victorious, gain the victory, conquer.

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* l[i]. 5 Þa-tou be made ryȝt-ful in þy wordes, and þatou ouercum whan þou art iuged. 1382 WYCLIF *Rev* iii. 21, I shal ȝiue to him that shal ouercome, for to sitte with me in my troone, as and I ouercam, and sat with my fadir in his troone. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* III. iii. 171 They of the chyrche ought not to reuenge hem but ought to ouercome by suffraunce. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 74 A Lion of the tribe of Iuda hath ouercommed. 1652 F. OSBORNE *Plea Free State comp w. Monarchy* 4 Making that arbitrary and at the will of the Vanquished, which is imposed without exception, on all that Overcame. 1842 TENNYSON *Godiva* 10 But she Did more, and underwent, and overcame.

3. Of some physical or mental force or influence: To overpower, overwhelm; to exhaust, render helpless; to affect or influence excessively with emotion. Chiefly in *pass.*; const. *with*, rarely *by*. In *pa. pple.* sometimes (euphemistically) = overcome by liquor, intoxicated. [OVER- 2, 21.]

c 1050 *Cott. Cleopatra Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 374/1 *Consternati*, ofercymene. *Ibid.* 458/24 *Obstipuit*, forhtode, ofercymen wæs. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6290 He ne dorste ys feblesse telle Edmond, vor fere Laste, ȝyf he vnderȝete, þat he were so ouercome, þat he nolde fine ar he adde is lif him binome. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's Prol.* 27 Thou art a fool, thy wit is ouercome. *c* 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 33 A merueylous lyght wherof þe holy virgyn was nyȝe ouercome wyth wonder and merueylynge. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 2897 She was so feynt and ouercomen for sorowe. 1530 PALSGR. 648/1, I ranne so faste that I was almoste overcome with ronnyng. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. i. 23 And now exceeding griefe him overcame. 1658 A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* II. i. 48 A strong Medicine is to powerfull for a weak body, and overcomes his nature. 1756 TOLDERVY *Hist. 2 Orphans* IV. 30 In a very short time this female was (what good women term) overcome. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz* xxx, The architect was too much overcome to speak. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 500 One of the proscribed Covenanters, overcome by sickness, had found shelter in the house of a respectable widow. 1882 DE WINDT *Equator* 116 'Schnapps'..had..been too much for them, and ere dinner was over they were all—to use a mild expression—overcome.

†b. To obtain or have sway over (the mind or conduct); to dominate, possess. *Obs. rare.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 11 How þis couetise ouercome clerkes and prestes. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* I. 61 He was so overcome with wrath and cruelnesse, that commonly he was the death of any that angred him. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor* IV. vi. 31 A worthy Officer i' th' Warre, but Insolent, O'recome with Pride.

†c. *fig.* (with a thing also as obj.). To be too much for; to exhaust or surpass the capacity of; to overload, overflow. *Obs.*

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 748 Till..A Crop so plenteous, as the Land to load, O'ercome the crowded Barns. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* I. 34 Th' unfallow'd Glebe Yearly o'ercomes the Granaries with Store Of Golden Wheat.

4. To 'get over'; to surmount (a difficulty or obstacle); to recover from (a blow, disaster, etc.). [OVER- 5.]

c 1205 LAY. 1934 Þa hæfde þa Troinisce men Ouer-comen [*c* 1275 ouercome] heora teonen þa weoren heo bliðe. 1648 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 244, I found that all the considerable difficultie I wold meet with wold be in point of the Divine worship, and I was threatned to purpos that that was not to be overcome. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 255 The more difficult..it was..the more it would please me to attempt and overcome it. 1846 GREENER *Sc. Gunnery* 261 We have studied long and hard to overcome those objections. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. x. 66 Enormous difficulties may be overcome when they are attacked in earnest. 1884 D. GRANT *Lays North* 22 (E. D. D.), I do believe 'twis full a raith Ere we overcam' the blow.

5. To go beyond, exceed, surpass, excel, outstrip (in quality, measure, etc.). *arch.* [OVER- 13.]

c 1200 *Bestiary* 749 Ut of his ðrote cumeð a smel. ðat ouercumeð haliweie wiɫ swetnesse. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind* 583 But oure kinde konninge ȝou ouur-comeþ noube In alle dedus þat ȝe don. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 149 His body overcome þe heiȝt of þe wal. *c* 1610 *Women Saints* 197 To goe forward and to ouercome precedent vertuous actions with better. 1643 BURROUGHES *Exp. Hosea* ii. (1652) 176 The idols they had..did even overcome the Egyptian idols in number. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 448 But there is many a youth Now crescent, who will come to all I am And overcome it.

†6. To get over, get through or to the end of; to master, accomplish. *Obs.* [OVER- 17.]

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 116 Nu beoð, Crist haue þonc, þe two dolen ouercumen. Go we nu, mid Godes helpe, up oðe þridde. *Ibid.* 198 Þeo þet nimeð more an hond þen heo mei ouercumen. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* li. (1878) 118 If meadow be forward, be mowing of some; but mowe as the makers may well ouercome. 1598 W. PHILLIPS *Linschoten* in Arb. *Garner* III. 434 With great misery and labour, they ouercame their voyage. 1652 DOR. OSBORNE *Lett. to Sir W. Temple* (1888) 32, I am extremely glad. to find that you have overcome your long journey. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 538 Thus, under heavy Arms, the Youth of Rome Their long laborious Marches overcome.

†7. To come or pass over, traverse (a road, space, etc.). *Obs.* [OVER- 10.]

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1633 Longe weie he siðen ouer-cam. *c* 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* I. (Camden No. 36) 42 After thei hadd overcomme the Alpes. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* IX. 82 Already we have half our way o'ercome.

8. To come or spread over; to overrun; to cover. Now *rare.* [OVER- 9.]

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1942 Vp to his brest was come The coold of deeth that hadde hym ouercome. *c* 1475 *Lament Mary Magd.* 129 With blood ouercome were bothe his iyen. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 95 The Trees..Orecome with Mosse, and balefull Misselto. 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* v. 240, I haue a peece of land, ouercome with a kind of weed that is full of prickles. 1855 BROWNING *Grammar. Fun.* 18 All the peaks soar, but one the rest excels; Clouds overcome it.

†b. To come over suddenly, take by surprise. *Obs.*

1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* III. iv. 111 Can such things be, And ouercome vs like a Summers Clowd, Without our speciall wonder?

†9. *intr.* To come about (in the course of time); to happen, befall; to supervene. *Obs.* [?OVER- 14.]

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 1041 (1069) Thinges alle and some That whylom ben byfalle and ouer come. 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xxvii. 1 Vnknowende what the dai to ouercome [Vulg. *superventura*] bringe forth.

10. *intr.* To 'come to', 'come round', recover from a swoon. Now *dial.* [?OVER- 17.]

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVIII. 134 Schir philip of his desynaiss Ourcome, and persauit he wass Tane. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 8399 A swoun she fel as she stoode; Chariouas at last ouercam And of hir ring grete hede she nam. ?*a* 1550 *Freiris of Berwik* 575 in *Dunbar's Poems* 304 Fra the wind wes blawin twyiss in his face, Than he ourcome within a lytill space. 1724 THOMSON *Cloud of Witnesses* (1871) 420 (E. D. D.), I fell into a sound; and when overcame again, they were standing about, looking on me. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* 20 When she o'ercame, the tear fell in her eye.

Hence **Overco·me** (†**overcomen, overcomed**) *ppl. a.*, conquered, vanquished: also used *absol.*

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* IX. xi, An ouercomen knyghte I yelde me vnto you. 1530 PALSGR. 320/1 Overcome, *espris..mat.* 1549 CHEKE *Hurt Sedit.* (1641) 63 The overcommed cannot fly, the overcommer cannot spoile. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xxi. 26 b, Two great figures of the ouercome. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 49 The poor over-comed beast, with shame retireth from the herd.

Overco·mer. [f. prec. + -ER 1.]

1. One who overcomes; a conqueror, vanquisher.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 30 Þan sall þou be..ouerganger and ouercommere of all synnes. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* II. iii. 43 He þat can wel suffre, shal finde most pes; he is an ouercomer of himself. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III* 55 Other stode stil and loked on, entendynge to take parte wᵗ the victors and overcommers. 1687 J. RENWICK *Serm.* xxviii. (1776) 339 The Saints are overcomers and they have palms in their hands. 1861 TRENCH 7 *Ch. Asia* 48 Christ sets himself forth here as the overcomer of death natural.

2. An appellation assumed by a religious sect which was started in U.S. in 1881 and founded a colony at Jerusalem in Palestine.

The name is derived from their interpretation of the promises made to 'him that overcometh' in Rev. ii, iii.

1882–3 in *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1889 Developments of the same kind [as Millerites and other premillennialists] may be instanced in the so-called 'Overcomers' of America.

Overco·ming, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. OVERCOME; a conquering, overpowering, overmastering.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25175 Thoru ouer cuming o þat faand. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. xxxi. (MS. Bodl.) 99 b/1 Ouercomynge of deþe and openynge of Paradise. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. iii. 115 b, The armie of Darius, at the ouercomming of Grecia, were armed after this manner. 1859 J. BROWN *Rab & F.*, Eyes..full of suffering, but also full of the overcoming of it.

Overco·ming, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That overcomes; overwhelming, overpowering.

1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. v. 303 We..shall wish to shade our eyes from thy too powerful and overcoming light. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1717) IV. 68 Crushed to Death under Heaps of Gold, stifled with an overcoming Plenty. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* lxix, My cloak would be quite overcoming.

Hence **Overco·mingly** *adv.*, in an overcoming manner; presumptuously; oppressively.

1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* iii. 73 That they should so boldly and overcomingly dictate to him such things as are not fit. 1840 *Tait's Mag.* VII. 195 Smelling overcomingly of musk.

Over-command to **Over-commentaried**: see OVER-.

O·verco·mmon, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too common, excessively common. So **O·ver-co·mmonness,** too grent frequency.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XIV. iv, The entre [to helle] is ouercomune.., but fewe of them wedeth fynde the retourne. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* II. vi. § 4 Objecting that with vs Arguments taken from authoritie negatiuely are ouer-common. 1604 HIERON *Wks* I 537 They say the ouercommonnesse of preaching will breed contempt of preaching. 1690 DRYDEN *Amphitryon* Ep. Ded., Vertues not overcommon amongst English Men.

Over-compensate to **-concern**: see OVER-.

O·ver-co·nfidence. [OVER- 29 b.] Too great confidence, excess of confidence.

1700 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. xiv. (ed. 3) 394 To check our over-confidence and presumption, we might by every day's Experience be made sensible of our short-sightedness. 1862 MISS MULOCK *Mistress & Maid* xxiv, In the over-confidence of her recovery some slight neglect had occurred.

O·ver-co·nfident, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too confident, having excess of confidence.

1617 HIERON *Wks.* (1619–20) II. 321 Not being aware of the euill of that ouer-confident humour which was in him. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* III. i. 250 Aristotle himself seems not to be over-confident of this Opinion. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 67 Mr. Astor was not over-confident of the stability and firm faith of these mercurial beings.

So **O·ver-co·nfidently** *adv.*

1847 in WEBSTER.

Over-conquer to **Overcooked**: see OVER-.

O·ver-coo·l, *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To make too cool, to cool below the proper temperature, to chill. So **O·ver-coo·led** *ppl. a.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. iii. 98 Thinne Drinke doth so ouer-coole their blood. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH *Country Farme* 137 The ouer-cooled Horse is cured by giuing him to drinke Swines bloud all hot with Wine. 1700 FLOYER *Cold Baths* I. ii. 42 Heat helps the Parts over-cooled.

†**Overco·pe,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. OVER- ?23 + COPE *v.*²] *intr.* To exceed one's power of coping.

1628 JACKSON *Creed* VI. I. xii. § 5 Whilst the chief ringleader of this rebellious rout sought to satisfy this infinity of his desire..his capacities did overcope.

Over-copious to **Overcorned**: see OVER-.

O·ver-corre·ct, *v. Optics.* [OVER- 24.] *trans.* To correct (a lens) for chromatic aberration to such an extent that the focus of the red rays lies beyond that of the violet. Opposed to *under-correct.* So **O·ver-corre·cted** *ppl. a.*

1867 J. HOGG *Micros.* I. ii. 47 The effect..of projecting the blue image beyond the red, is called over-correcting the object-glass. 1884 *Science* III. 487/2 An over-corrected object-glass may be adjusted to any desired extent, while one that is under-corrected can only be used in the state in which it left the maker's hands. *Ibid.*, If we suppose a person to be blind to the extreme blue and the violet rays only of the spectrum, to him an over-corrected object-glass would be perfect.

O·ver-co·stly, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too costly, that costs too much; too expensive.

[1395 PURVEY *Remonstr.* (1851) 95 If feris bilde our costlew housis.] 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xii (1632) 309 If it be over-costly to be found. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xiv. 188 Overcostly tombes are only baits for Sacrilledge.

Overcount (-kau·nt), *v.* [OVER- 22, 26.]

1. *trans.* To exceed in number, outnumber.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. vi. 26 At land thou know'st How much we do o're-count thee. 1858 *Penny Cycl.* 2nd Suppl. 360/2 Compared with the population of these cities..the whole of them little over counting London alone [etc.].

2. To count or reckon in excess of the reality; to overestimate.

1593–4 SYLVESTER *Profit Imprisonm* 350 Nor hurt they any one, but him that over-counts them. 1897 *Review of Rev.* Nov. 547 It is not overcounting to say that millions are convinced.

Overcourt to **Overcoyness**: see OVER-.

Overcover (*ɔ*ʊvəɹkʊ vəɹ), *v.* [OVER- 8.] *trans.* To cover over; to cover up completely, bury

1382 WYCLIF *Judith* v. 9 Whan hungir hadde ouercouered al the lond, thei wenten doun into Egipt. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* lvi. 433 As sone as vnder the ȝate was he gon, On hym there fyl a gret kernel of ston, And Ouercovered hym bothe tope and to. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xii. 15 Welth, warldly gloir, and riche array Ar all bot thornis.. Ourcowerd with flouris. 1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom* (1592) F iij, Why then dust thou overcover it with dirt and mire? 1691–2 WOOD *Fasti Oxon.* II. (R.), The bags were old and overcovered with dust as if they had lain there 40 years. *a* 1814 *Prophetess* II. iii. in *New Brit. Theatre* I. 195 Turret, dome, and spire Are all o'ercover'd with the human swarm.

O·ver-cra·m, *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To cram or stuff to excess or too much, esp. with food, and *fig.* with information. Hence **O·ver-cra·mmed** *ppl. a.* So **O·ver-cra·m** *sb.*: cf. CRAM *sb.* 4.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 28/2 Take a good Capone, which hath binne choackeda, & overcrammed. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 316 Many there are, that be not

content to Over-cram Nature with too great a Quantity of Food, but they will needs drown her too, with a deluge of Drink. 1888 S. R. MAITLAND *Let. to C. Simeon* 30 The miserable, inadequate, and now over-crammed tenement. 1895 ANNA M. STODDART *J. S. Blackie* II. 89 Pedantry hallowed by the dry-rot of ages, or jubilant over-cram, its mushroom product.

Overcraw, obs. form of OVERCROW.

† **O·ver-crease.** *Obs.* [f. OVER- + CREASE *sb.*[1]] An overgrowth, increase causing overflow.

1625 LISLE *Du Bartas, Noe* 121 Some great man of authority or cunning Pilot..led the over-creases of some people thither.

O·ver-credu·lity. [OVER- 29 c.] Too great credulity; the quality of being over-credulous.

1688 *Pulpit-Sayings* 22 An over-credulity in matters of Piety and Devotion. 1827 SCOTT *Let.* 14 Sept. in *Lockhart* lxxiv, If I have been guilty of over-credulity in attaching more weight to General Gourgaud's evidence than it deserves.

O·ver-cre·dulous, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too credulous, too ready to believe.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. iii. 120 Modest Wisedome pluckes me From ouer-credulous hast. 1651 WITTIE tr. *Primrose's Pop. Err.* To Rdr. 2 Cheating the over-credulous people both of their Money and Health. 1688 *Pulpit-Sayings* 22 In such things as these it is the Papists are condemn'd for over-credulous.

Overcreed, etc.: see OVER- 27.

Overcree·p, *v.* [OVER- 9] *trans.* To creep over.

1640 SIR J. CULPEPER in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 33 A Nest of Wasps, or Swarm of Vermin, which have overcrept the Land. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* i. Faint lazy waves o'ercreep the ridgy sand. 1854 WHITTIER *Fruit-gift* 17 Its parent vine..O'ercrept the wall.

† **O·ver-cri·tic.** *Obs.* [OVER- 29 d.] One who is critical to excess; a hypercritic.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Devon* (1662) 269 Let no overcritick causlesly cavill at this Coat.

So **O·ver-cri·tical** *a.* [OVER- 28], too critical, hypercritical; **O·ver-cri·ticism,** the practice of being over-critical, hypercriticism.

1859 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. II. II. v. 102 The habit of overcriticism, a hindrance to pleasantness. 1893 *Chicago Advance* 31 Aug., Hampered by..an over-critical spirit.

O·ver-cro·p, *v.* [f. OVER- 1, 27 + CROP *v.* or *sb.*]

I. † 1. *trans.* To rise above, overtop. *Obs.*

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 38 The old Prouerbe is herein verified: the ill weede ouercroppeth the good corne.

† 2. To crop or lop the head of (a plant). *Obs.*

fig. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* cviii. 667 That..all our affections be subdued to him and that our lust be ouercropped when they would carie vs here and there.

II. 3. To crop (land) to excess, to exhaust by continuous cropping.

1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VII. 43 In over-cropping the land. 1850 JAMES *Old Oak Chest* I. 283 The eternal cultivation of the mind is like overcropping a field. 1851 W. BENGE JONES in *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 128 The bad tenant has taken the value out by over-cropping and little manure.

b. *refl.* See quot. (*U. S. local*)

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* s.v., A planter or farmer is said to overcrop himself when he plants or 'seeds' more ground than he can attend to.

So **O·ver-cro·p** *sb.*, an excessive or too large crop.

1878 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 26 Jan., The fears entertained that there would be a ruinous over-crop of logs..harvested this winter may be dismissed.

† **Over-cro·ss,** *adv., prep., a. Obs.* [f. OVER *prep.* + CROSS: cf. *on cross, across*, CROSS *sb.* 22.]

A. *adv.* Crossing over something or each other; across, crosswise.

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 345 Syne twa keyis our croce, of siluer so cleir In a feild of asure flammit on fold. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 74 The compasse of this arme of the sea is 80 miles, the cut ouer-crosse 20 miles.

B. *prep.* Across, over, from side to side of.

1611 COTGR., *Chaine de drap*, the woofe of cloth; the thread which in weauing runs overcrosse it. 1657 THORNLEY tr. *Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* 16 Laying over-crosse the Chasm, long, dry, and rotten sticks.

C. *adj.* (*o vercross*). Lying or placed across; extending from one side to the other; transverse.

1634 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham) 3 Birch twigs, or bushes, which they hang upon overcross poles, into the cisterns.

Overcro·ss, *v. rare.* [OVER- 10.] *trans.* To pass or lie across; to cross. *lit.* and *fig.*

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 13 That other black Lead..groweth next by siluer, and ouercrosseth his vaines with it. *Ibid.* 70 Vnlesse he..escapeth. by often turning and ouercrossing the way. *c* 1592 *Greenes Vision* G.'s Wks. (Grosart) XII. 244 If my constant thoughts be ouercrost. 1870 MISS BROUGHTON *Red as a Rose* (1878) 288 Wet nettles and faded bents overlie, overcross each cold hillock.

Overcrow (δuvəikrōʊ'), *v.* Also 6 -craw. [OVER- 2, 21.] *trans.* To crow or exult over; to triumph over; to overpower.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 110 Whan euer thou wouldest seeme, to ouer crow mee, Than will I surely ouer cakill thee. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ix. 50 Then gan the villein him to overcraw. 1597 [see OVERAWE quot. 1579]. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* V. ii. 364 The potent poyson quite ore-crowes my spirit. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 85 The Cocks also doe beat one another for the Hennes..and he that ouercommeth, ouer-croweth the other which is ouercome. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 380 Shall I endure such a base fellow to overcrow me? 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xvii, I sunk it and my head at once, fairly *overcrowed*, as Spenser would have termed it. 1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* II. 293/2 The coasts are exceedingly high and bold, especially that of Spain, which seems to overcrow the Moorish. 1889 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* viii, There wasn't another man living that could overcrow me.

Overcrowd (δuvəikrau'd), *v.* [OVER- 27.]

1. *trans.* To crowd to excess; to overfill with or as with a crowd.

1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* II. xxxi. 122 It does not, on the whole, appear over-crouded with ornaments. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* I. 603 To prevent the hospitals being overcrowded. 1883 'ANNIE THOMAS' *Mod. Housewife* 86 Be sure you don't overcrowd your rooms... There is nothing more disagreeable to my mind than a crush.

2. *intr.* To crowd together to excess, or in too great a number.

1899 *Daily News* 24 Jan. 3/3 These people overcrowd into the already overcrowded smaller properties that lie around. *Ibid.* 7 Apr. 4/7 The Council's practice of turning out of the municipal dwellings all families who overcrowd.

Hence **Ovvercrow·ded** *ppl. a.*, crowded too much; **O·vercrow·ding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1861 BERESF. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* 204 The risk with chairs is that of overcrowding. 1862 *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 62 The overcrowded ranks of greedy aspirants. 1888 MRS. H. WARD *R. Elsmere* VII. xlix, Her restless and overcrowded mind. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Sept. 4/3 The pilgrims, who attended in overcrowding numbers.

Overcrown, Overcry, etc.: see OVER- 1, 22.

Overcru·st, *v.* [OVER- 8] *trans.* To cover over with a crust or layer. Chiefly in pa. pple. **Overcru·sted.** Hence **Overcru·sting** *vbl. sb.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xxxvii. (1632) 434 Keeping our bodies all over-crusted, and our pores stopt with grease and filth. 1670-98 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* I. 62 The church of S. Ambrosio..is neatly overcrusted with marble. *Ibid.* 104 The roof is to be vaulted all over with an overcrusting of Lapis Lazuli. 1848 CLOUGH *Amours de Voy.* I. 111 Here, overcrusting with slime, perverting, defacing, debasing, Michael Angelo's dome.

Over-culled to **-cultivate**: see OVER-.

O·ver-cu·nning, *sb.* [OVER- 29 d.] Excess of cunning; too great knowingness.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. i. (1632) 446 Truely they make my cunning overcunning. 1616 *Rich Cabinet* 80 Knauery is an ouercunning of wit and craft, which hath twenty tricks to cozen others. 1640 HABINGTON *Edw. IV* 31 This I believe an overcunning in conjecture.

So **O·ver-cu·nning** *a.*, too cunning; **O·ver-cu·nning** *v. trans.* (*nonce-wd.*), to manage too cunningly.

a 1634 MARSTON (Webster), Unadvisedly overcunning in misunderstanding me. 1801 EARL MALMESBURY *Diaries & Corr.* IV. 5 Loughborough and Auckland appear to have over-cunning'd the business.

O·vercup, *a.* [OVER- 8 c.] Applied to oaks in which the acorn is covered by the cup, as in two N. American species, *Quercus macrocarpa*, also called Bur or Mossy-cup Oak, and *Q. lyrata*, the Swamp Post-oak or Water White Oak.

1795 *Jrnl of A. Michaux* 15 June, Quercus glandulibus magnis, capsula includentibus, nommé Overcup White Oak. 1817 J. BRADBURY *Trav. Amer.* 288 Of the oak only, there are fourteen or fifteen species, of which the over cup (*Quercus macrocarpa*) affords the best timber. 1865 *Michaux's N. Amer. Sylva* I. 40 *Quercus lyrata* ..is called the Swamp Post Oak, Overcup Oak, and Water White Oak..the acorn is covered by the cup. The name 'Overcup Oak' is most common in South Carolina.

Overcure, obs. form of OVERCOVER.

O·ver-cu·rious, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Excessively curious; † a. Too careful, fastidious, or particular (*obs*); b. Too inquisitive.

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 76 Who dares be ouercurious hereafter in searching out the workes and iudgementes of hym, whom [etc.]. 1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 63 The commendation of an eloquente and orator-like stile by overcurious and statelye enditinge. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* II. Pref., To whom therefore such disquisitions seem needless, or ever-curious, let them rest here. 1773 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 425, I would not have that care degenerate into an effeminate and over-curious attention. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 86/2 May I ask, without seeming overcurious..has it any regular haunt?

Hence **O·ver-cu·riously** *adv.*, in an over-curious manner; † too particularly or carefully (*obs*); too inquisitively; **O·ver-cu·riousness.**

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 154 But when this wo shal be..is knowen to the father alone, and therfore must not be searched of vs ouercuriously. *Ibid.* 69 b, Ouer curiousnesse [see OVER *a.* 4]. 1624 DONNE *Serm.* ii. (1640) 16 Aske not thy selfe overcuriously, when this mystery was accomplished. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1733) II. 16 It is an incivility strictly to examine and over-curiously to look into matters.

Overcu·rtain, *v. rare.* [OVER- 8.] *trans.* To cover as with a curtain; to shadow, obscure.

1621 BRATHWAIT *Nat. Embassie, Odes* Ded. (1877) 287 To see how sin's orecurtained by night.

Over-custom: see OVER- 29.

O·vercut. [OVER- 5, 1.] † a. A cut or direct way over a hill, etc. *Obs.* b. A cutting or incision from above or on the upper surface.

1636 *Boston Rec.* (1877) II. 13 All the ground lying betweene the two brooks..and soe to the other end unto shortest overcut beyond the hill towards the north west. 1883 E. INGERSOLL in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 202/1 A big two-handed saw [was] set at work to make the overcut.

Over-dainty to **-dangle**: see OVER-.

O·verda·re, *v.* [OVER- 27, 22, 21.]

1. *intr.* To be too daring; to dare too much.

1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* III. xvi. (1589) 68 And Danger ouerdares, if it from Iustice disagree. *a* 1590 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 483 The young man stalks, the old man stoops, That over-dares, this ever droops. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* I. i, We should be said to overdare in speaking to your nimble deitie.

† 2. *trans.* To surpass in or overcome by daring; to daunt. *Obs.*

1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* III. v, I am come, As Hector did into the Grecian camp, To overdare the pride of Graecia. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XX. 116 Let not the spirit of Æacides, Be ouer-dar'd; but make him know, the mightiest deities Stand kind to him.

So **O·verda·ring** *vbl. sb.*, the action of daring too much or being too rash; presumptuous boldness.

1614 R. TAILOR *Hog hath lost Pearl* II. in Dodsley *O. Pl.* (1780) VI. 405 That pride cost them the loss of a limb or two, by over-daring. 1630 B JONSON *New Inn* IV. iii, Over-daring is as great a vice As over-fearing. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. lxxviii. (1674) 106 To quell the over-daring of those Courtiers.

O·ver-da·ring, *ppl. a.* [OVER- 28 b.] Too daring; unduly or imprudently bold; foolhardy.

1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II*, I. iv, Meet you for this? proud over-daring peers? 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. lii. (1674) 67 By the over-daring boldness of dissemblers. 1879 DOWDEN *Southey* ii. 37 A mild reproof on over-daring speculation.

Hence **O·ver-da·ringly** *adv.*

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 129 Yea, have not their astrologicall falsehoods too often prevailed both to instigate over-daringly?

Overda·rk, *adv.* [OVER- 31.] Till after dark; in the dark. (Better as two words: cf. *over night.*)

18.. *N. Brit. Rev.* (Ogilvie), Whitefield would wander through Christ-Church meadows overdark.

Overdark, -darken, *v.*: see OVER- 8.

† **Overda·ted,** *a. Obs.* [OVER- 18.] Of which the date is past; antiquated; out of date.

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* iv. (1642) 251 But the man..had forgotten those out-worn and over-dated courtesies of Antipater. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* I. (1851) 1 The gospel.. winnow'd, and sifted, from the chaffe of overdated Ceremonies. 1649 — *Eikon.* xi, Had he also redeem'd his overdated minority from a Pupillage under Bishops. [1850 J. BROWN *Disc. our Lord* (1852) I. vii. 415 Where is 'overdated Judaism' and its magnificent temple?]

Over-day to **Overdazzling**: see OVER-.

† **O·verdeal,** *sb. Obs.* [f. OVER- 19 + DEAL *sb.*] A part left over or in excess; surplus, overplus.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XL. xxxvi. 1083 The over-deale of twelve thousand footmen of Latines, and sixe hundred horsemen. 1610 — *Camden's Brit.* I. 818 Concerning Berwicke haue heere now for an Ouerdeale, these verses of Maister I. Ionston.

O·ver dea·l, *v.* [OVER- 27.] *intr.* To deal too much.

1789 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Subj. for Painters* Wks. 1812 II. 126, I come not to impute to thee the crime Of overdealing in the true Sublime.

O·ver-dea·r, *a.* [OVER- 25, 27.] Excessively or exceedingly dear (in various senses); too costly.

[1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8008 Þer ne sholde no mete ne drinke, bote it were ouer dere, Come wiþinne is wombe, ne cloþ ouer is suere.] 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 117/1 O my overderest sones that were the sustenance and staf of myn old age. 1619 T. MILLES tr. *Mexia's Treas. Anc. & Mod. Times* II 965/2 Which (to my greefe) I finde now by ouer-deare experience. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VIII. ii. § 34 Queen Mary. not over-dear to her own husband. 1895 *Forum* (N. Y.) Nov. 280 Even success..may be bought at a price over-dear to pay.

as adv. [*c* 1500 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxiv. 49 'Sett', quod the Deuill, 'thou sellis our deir'].

Hence **O·ver-de·arness.**

1680 J. COLLINS *Plea Irish Cattle* 6 His Majesty loseth much..by the Over-dearness of Provisions for his Navy.

Over-deaved: see OVER- 27 b.

O·verde·ck, *v.* [OVER- 8, 27.]

† 1. *trans.* To 'deck' or cover over. *Obs.*

1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Folys* (1570) 63 If that he her suspect, With a hood shall he unwaies be overdect. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk Physicke* 114/2 He causeth the sayede Image to be overdeckede with an Oxehyde.

2 To deck or adorn to excess.

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No 282 P 6 Our Clerk..has this Christmas so over-deckt the Church with Greens, that he has quite spoilt my Prospect. 1856 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 633 Their heads and necks are overdecked with jewels, feathers, and flowers.

Hence † **Overde·cking** *vbl. sb.* (see quot.).

1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec Intell.* iii. (1628) 61 The ouerdecking or couering of beere came to be called berham and afterward harme. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Barm*, yest, the flourring, or over-decking of Beer.

Over-deck, *a.*: see OVER- 32.

† **O·verdeed,** *sb.* (*a.*) In 3-4 **-dede.** [OVER- 29 d. Cf. Du. *overdaad* excess, MHG. *übertât* transgression.] Overdoing; excess, intemperance.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 55 On two wise on drinke, untimeliche and on ouerdede, and on swiche drinkeres cumeð godes curs. 1340 *Ayenb.* 55 Me ssel euremo habbe drede, þet me ne mys-nyme be ouer-dede.

B. *adj.* Excessive, intemperate.

12.. in *O. E. Misc.* 193 Inne mete and inne drinke ic habbe ibeo ouerdede.

Over-deeming, -deep, etc.: see OVER-.

O·ver-de·licacy. [OVER- 29 c.] Too great delicacy.

1781 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) IV. xcv. 162 An over-delicacy in this respect..I shall look upon as a disapproba-

tion of my own conduct. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 42 A fantastic air, and an over-delicacy of expression.

O·ver-de·licate, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too delicate; excessively delicate.

1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 183 Hee was over-delicate in his dyet. 1640 BP. HALL *Chr. Moder.* I. vii 62 We should not be wanton, and over-delicate in our contentments. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 36 They are not over-delicate in their food at any time.

Over-delicious to **-descanting**: see OVER-.

O·ver-desi·re. [OVER- 29d.] Excessive desire.

a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 54 Carried and transported with an over desire and thirstinesse after fame. 1795 *Jemima* I. 196 By her over desire to spare my wife's fatigue. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. iii viii. 412 *note*, It seems. to have been this over-desire to prove his theory orthodox, which incensed the church against it.

O·ver-desi·rous, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Excessively desirous; †exceedingly desirable (*obs.*).

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 132 b/2 What ioye..that they haue in the ouerdesirous syght of our lord. 1647 TRAPP *Marrow Gd. Auth.* in *Comm. Ep.* 604 Over-desirous of those dainties.

O·ver-deve·lop, *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To develop too greatly or to excess; *spec.* in *Photogr.*: see DEVELOP *v.* 5 b.

1869 *Eng. Mech.* 19 Nov. 238/3 He would be likely to over-develope it. 1884 *Century Mag.* XXVII. 945 A principle as good as this may be over-developed.

So **O·ver-deve·lopment,** too great development; *spec.* in *Photogr.* development continued too long or with too strong a developer (q. v.).

1842 MANNING *Serm.* (1848) I. 157 Over-development of peculiarities in the individual character. 1861 *Photogr. News Alm.* in *Circ. Sc.* (*c* 1865) I. 160/2 There is great danger of over-development, as some photographers are not content until the sky is..black.

Over-deyhouse to **-digest**: see OVER-.

†**Overdi·ght,** *v. Obs.* [OVER- 1, 8.] To cover overhead; to clothe or deck all over. (In *pa. pple.*)

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II vii. 53 A silver seat, With a thick Arber goodly over-dight. 1596 *Ibid.* IV. viii. 34 Soone as day discovered heavens face To sinfull men with darknes overdight. 1607 *Barly-Breake* (1877) 30 And pittied as a Deare amongst an heard, When he with soyle hath al him ouer-dight.

O·ver-discha·rge, *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To discharge too greatly: *spec.* in *Electr.*, to discharge an accumulator or storage-battery beyond a certain limit, an operation injurious to the battery. So **O·ver-discha·rge** *sb.*, the act of over-discharging or fact of being over-discharged.

1893 SIR D. SALOMONS *Managemt. Accumulators* 133 The causes may..be traced..more generally to the cells having been habitually over-discharged, or left standing for a long period with little charge in them. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Overdischarge*, sb. *Med.* The sulphating of the plates was due to over-discharge. Frequent over-discharges had caused the plates to buckle.

Over-disciplined to **-distant**: see OVER-.

Overdo (ōuvəɹdū', ōuvəɹdŭ'), *v.* Forms: see Do. [OE. *oferdōn* = OHG. *ubartuan*, MHG. *übertuon*, f. *ofer-*, OVER- (26, 27; 21, 22, 24, 17) + Do *v.*]

I. *trans.* To do to excess or too much; to carry to excess; to overact; to exaggerate.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 532 Þonne sceal his steor beon mid lufe gemeteǫod, na mid wælhreawnysse oferdon. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 286 Euerich þing me mei, þauh, ouerdon. Best is euer imete. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XIV. 191 Thei ouerdon hit day and nyght. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 22 Any thing so ouer done, is from the purpose of Playing. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. vi. § 73. 381 Often what he took in hand, he did not doe it but over doe it. *a* 1770 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) I. v. 87 A disposition and behaviour which may be overdone as well as underdone. 1872 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. iv. 106 With the zeal of a new convert he overdid matters.

2. *intr.* or *absol.* To do too much; to go to excess; to exceed the proper limit.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 317 But he passede and over dede in gadringe of money. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 21 Some can not do but they overdo. 1657 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* I. 12 Wherein I conceive he overdid. *a* 1721 GREW (J.), Nature so intent upon finishing her work, much oftner over-does than under-does. 1890 *Univ. Rev.* 15 June 214 He overdoes in both the burnt-sienna glow of the 'Venetian' hair and the unctuosity of the body-colour.

3. *trans.* To treat or affect in some way to excess; to carry too far.

1623 *State Papers*, *Col.* 182 [Lilly was dismissed] because he would sometimes be overdone in drink. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* I. xiii. 217 Don't you see that it overdoes your argument? 1875 GREEN *Lett.* (1901) 403, I wish he didn't overdo his case.

4. To cook (food) too much. (Most frequently in pa. pple. *overdone.*)

1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 111 That it [roast flesh] be neither over nor under-done, but of the two, it is better that it be under-done. 1842 GRESLEY *D. Leslie* (1843) 254 Aristotle tells of a baker, who asked his employer whether he liked his meat overdone or underdone.

5. To overtax the strength of; to fatigue, exhaust, overcome.

1822 LD. KENYON in *Life A. Bell* (1844) III. 283 Dr. Russell ..was quite overdone with his labours. 1858 BP S. WILBERFORCE in R. G. Wilberforce *Life* (1881) II. xi. 385 At night ran down too fast, and overdid myself. 1897 W. H. THORNTON *Remin. W.Co. Clergyman* vii. 233, I have never overdone a horse in all my life.

6. To surpass or exceed in performance; to outdo, excel. *arch.*

a 1625 FLETCHER *Double Marriage* IV. iii, Are you she, That over did all ages with your honour? 1658 CLEVELAND *Rustic Rampant* Wks. (1687) 392 One who could overdo all Men in Dissembling. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 468 Wrathful that a stranger knight Should do and almost overdo the deeds Of Lancelot.

7. *intr.* To do more than suffice: cf. Do *v.* 20.

1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* I. 7 In large Towns..this provision of a Tenth part will not do; and in other places.. it will over-do.

¶ **8.** Rendering L. *transigĕre*: To pass, spend (time). *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Eccles.* xxxviii. 28 Eche smythe the whyche the nyst as the day ouerdoth [1388 that passith the nijt as the day].

Hence **O·ver-do** (the vb. stem taken as) *adj.* (*nonce-use*); **Overdoer** (-dū'əɹ), one who overdoes.

1681 BAXTER *Answ. Dodwell* 150 It is an easie Matter for Overdoers to add but a clause or two more to their Oaths and Subscriptions. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. 6 Your overdoers generally give the offence they endeavour to avoid. *Ibid.* VIII. 362 A good deal of blunder of the over-do and under-do kind.

Over-doctrinize, Over-dogmatism, etc.: see OVER-.

O·verdo·ing, *vbl sb.* [f. prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb OVERDO; doing to excess.

1340 *Ayenb.* 260 Sobrete lokeþ mesure ine mete and ine drinke, þet me ne maki ouerdoinge. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 53 Man awe gretly eschewe ouerdoynge and ouerabundance of despensz. 1643 NETHERSOLE *Proj. for Peace* (1648) 22 In amendment of..our failings, and over-doings. 1891 *Athenæum* 2 May 563/1 The shortcomings—or rather the overdoing—of the author are only too apparent.

O·verdo·ing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That overdoes or does too much.

1612 CHAPMAN *Widowes T.* IV. i, This strain of mourning.. like an overdoing actor, affects grossly. 1614 B. JONSON *Bart. Fair* I. i, You grow so insolent with it, and overdoing, John. 1756 W. DODD *Fasting* (ed. 2) 9 The very extraordinary and over-doing hypocrites. 1858 BUSHNELL *Serm. New Life* xxii. (1869) 318 The one thing needful, quite passed by in her overdoing carefulness.

Overdome, *v.*: see OVER- 1.

Overdone (ōuvəɹdə'n: stress var.), *ppl. a.* (*adv.*, *sb.*). [Pa. pple. of OVERDO *v.*]

A. *ppl. a.* Done too much (in various senses of OVERDO *v.*); carried to excess; exaggerated; overcooked; exhausted; overcome.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* I. 20 *Omnia nimia nocent*, þet is ealle ofer-done þing dæriaþ. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 101 Þet is on englisc alle ofer done þing deriaþ. *c* 1430 *How Wise Man taught Sonne* 87 in *Babees Bk.* 50 For ouer-doon þing vnskilfully Makiþ grief to growe whanne it is no nede. 1774 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* 18 Oct., With an over done civility. 1870 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (ed 2) I. App 698 The studied obscurity and overdone piety of the special panegyrist.

†**B.** *adv.* Excessively. *Obs.*

13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* (E. E. T. S.) 609/631 Þe ouerdon gredi mon Beggeþ ofte his bred. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 106 Sumtyme þou art to ouerdone mery, & sumtyme to ouyr-done sory & to ouyr-done hevy. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) VII. xxviii. 320/2 Moche of our nacyon is gylty in theft, & ouerdone moche blent with false couetyse.

†**C.** *sb.* in phrase *at overdone*, at an excessive rate, to excess. *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 2575 Swa þatt nan þing att oferrdon Ne keppte þho to follههenn. *Ibid.* 4592 All þatt iss att oferrdon Itt drifeþþ fra þin herrte.

Hence †**Overdo·nely** *adv.*, excessively.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 137 3if þou 3yve þi stodye to ouyrdonly to temperall occupacyoun, for lucre.

O·ver-doo·r, *sb.* and *a.* [OVER- 33, 32.]

A. *sb.* A piece of ornamental woodwork, etc., placed over a door.

1884 *Health Exhib. Catal* 89/1 Mantels, doors, overdoors, screens, and various articles of furniture, &c. ornamented with Lincrusta. 1899 *Pall Mall Mag* Apr. 461 The State Ante-room, with its over-doors and over-mantels by Gibbons.

B. *adj.* Placed over a door.

Mod. An over-door light.

†**O·verdorne.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. OVER- 1 d + *dorne* DURN.] The lintel of a door.

c 1385 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 170 [see DURN].

Overdose (ōuvəɹdōus'), *sb.* [OVER- 29 a.] An excessive dose, too large a dose.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxxiii. § 7 Had this happen'd to him by an Over Dose of Honey, when a Child, all the same Effects would have follow'd. 1768 FREWEN in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 454 One..who had taken an over-dose of opium, and died of it. 1858 W. ARNOT *Laws fr. Heaven* II. xxiv. 197 We shall not be spoilt by over-doses of loving kindness.

O·verdo·se, *v.* [OVER- 27.]

1. *trans.* To administer (medicine, etc.) in too large a dose.

1727 SOMERVILLE *Martial Epigr.* 47 in *Occ. Poems* 128 A merry Bottle to engender Wit, Not over-dosed, but *Quantum sufficit.* 1777 WRIGHT in *Phil. Trans.* LXVII. 511 Fatal accidents have happened..from over-dosing the medicine.

2. To dose (a person, etc.) to excess; to give too large a dose to; also *transf.* of the admixture of an ingredient, the issuing of stock, etc.

1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chem.* I. 228 As apt to take fire as common Sulphur, if it were not over-dosed with the Acid. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 151 If we over-dose the patient at first, we add to the disease. 1893 *Daily News* 13 Feb. 2/6 Neither Paris nor London has been overdosed with new issues of foreign stocks for years past.

Overdose, *v*: see OVER- 27.

Over-drafe, -drave, obs. pa. t. OVER-DRIVE.

O·verdra·ft (-draft). [OVER- 27.]

1. *Banking.* The action of overdrawing an account; a draft on a bank in excess of the sum standing to the drawer's credit; the amount by which a draft exceeds the balance against which it is drawn.

1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* xiii. 114 A banker naturally takes care not to allow overdrafts, unless he has great confidence in his customer, or has received a guarantee of repayment. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Aug. 6/2 The company has a banking overdraft of £135,000.

2. An excessive draft of men, esp. for military purposes, also *fig.*

1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Feb. 3/2 So it went on, until the country was exhausted by these overdrafts.

Over-drain: see OVER- 29 b.

O·verdrau·ght, -dra·ft (-draft). [OVER- 1] A draught passing over or admitted from above a fire, furnace, kiln, etc. *attrib.* in *Overdraft kiln*, a form of brick- or tile-kiln in which the heated products of combustion are made to pass down through the contents of the kiln before escaping by the chimney flue or flues.

1884 DAVIS *Manuf. Bricks*, etc. vi 278 The circular, domed 'over-draft' kilns are largely used for burning fire-bricks and terra-cotta products. *Ibid.* vii. 323 The principal gain in the circular overdraft kilns is, the impartial and equitable distribution of heat.

O·verdraw, *sb.* [f. next.] **1.** An act of overdrawing; an excessive draft or demand.

1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol* viii. (1874) 197 There is such an overdraw on the energies of the industrial population [of France] that a large share of heavy labour is thrown on the women.

2. (In full *Overdraw check.*) = OVERCHECK rein. (U. S.)

Overdraw (ōuvəɹdrō', ōuvəɹdrō'), *v.* Forms: see DRAW *v.* [OVER- 10, 4, 11, 27.]

I. †**1.** *trans.* To draw over or across. (Separable comb.) *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xv. 286 In-till a litill spass, Thar flot all weill our drawyn wass. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 2183 Cheynes he didde ouer drawe That noo man passe myght.

†**b.** To draw off into another vessel. *Obs.*

1703 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 34 Overdraw the Hogshead of Wine some five or six Gallons. *Ibid.* 56 If the Claret be not sound and good, overdraw it 3 or 4 gallons, then replenish the Vessel with as much good Wine Red.

†**2.** *intr.* To draw or move over or across; to pass over or away. *Obs*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 673 Sone the day ouerdroghe & the derke entrid. *Ibid.* 7630 When the derke ouerdrogh, & þe dym voidet, The stourme wex still, stablit the course. *a* 1415 LYDG. *Temple of Glas* 610 Alas! when shal þis tempest ouerdrawe, To clere þe skies of myn aduersite.

†**3.** *trans.* To draw over or induce to some course: see DRAW *v.* 26, 28. *Obs.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xlvii. (1632) 155 A higher power forsooth us over-drawes, And mortall states guides with immortall lawes.

II. 4. *Banking.* To draw money in excess of the amount which stands to one's credit, or is at one's disposal. *Const.* To overdraw *one's account* (*allowance, salary*, etc.); formerly, *one's banker*; also *absol.*, to make an overdraft.

1734 BERKELEY *Let to Prior* 30 Apr., Wks. 1871 IV. 227, I hope Skipton's first payment hath been made,.. otherwise I have overdrawn. *c* 1766 COWPER *Let. to J. Hill* Wks. 1837 XV. 11, I am sorry my finances are not only exhausted, but over-drawn. 1798 *Geraldina* I. 195 He was my banker, ..and used to give me a lecture whenever I overdrew him. 1848 THACKERAY *Van Fair* xliv, How the bankers and agents were overdrawn. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* xiii. 113 One of the simplest ways of lending money is to allow customers to overdraw their accounts. 1890 'R. BOTHERWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 263 Don't overdraw..more than you can help.

5. To draw too far; to strain.

1889 *Electrical Rev.* XXV. 574/2 Mr. A. has..overdrawn the bow in endeavouring to make out [etc.].

6. To exaggerate or overdo in drawing, depicting, or describing.

1844 E. E. NAPIER *Wild Sports Europe*, etc. I. 204 Are not all these yarns about India rather overdrawn? 1850 F. W. NEWMAN *Phases Faith* 210 Many biographies overdraw the virtue of their subject.

Hence **O·verdraw·ing** *vbl. sb.*, **O·verdraw·n** (stress var.) *ppl. a.*

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) I. iv. (1859) 5 Smertely was my syght derkyd by ouer drawynge of a grete corteyne. 1463 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 235 Payd for pesynge off bowys and ovyrdrawynge off bowis. 1846 MRS. GORE *Sk. Eng. Char.* (1852) 134 On the first overdrawing of his account. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* iii. 76 With overdrawn accounts only the sum required is drawn, and on that alone interest is charged. 1883 SCHAFF *Hist. Church* I. iv. 268 The dramatic account of James by Hegesippus is an overdrawn picture.

Over-dread, -dream: see OVER-.

†**Overdre·dge,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* [f. OVER- 8 + DREDGE *v.*-] *trans.* To sprinkle powder over.

1594 NASHE *Terrors of Nt.* Wks. (Grosart) III. 226 Vpon a haire they [spirits] will sit like a nit, and ouer-dredge a bald pate like a white scurffe.

Over-dredge (ōˈvəɹdre·dʒ), *v.*[2] [f. OVER- 27 + DREDGE *v.*[1]] *trans.* To dredge (for oysters, etc.) too much, so as to deplete the beds or waters. Hence Oˈver-dreˈdging *vbl. sb.*

1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* IV. xxii. (ed. 2) 509 M. Costa.. has repeopled a number [of oyster beds]..exhausted by over-dredging. 1888 *Standard* 18 Feb. 5/2 The beds were over-dredged, undersized oysters were brought to market.

Overdreep, obs. variant of OVERDRIP *v.*

Oˈver-dress, *sb.* [OVER- 8 c, 29 d.]

1. An outer dress; a dress worn over another.

1872 SIR R. WILSON *Priv. Diary* I. 247, I hurt myself.. by falling on a pocket pistol which I carry in my over-dress.

b. The outer part of a gown made to appear as if one dress were worn over another, showing in parts the underdress; the two parts being of different material or colour.

1881 *Truth* 31 Mar. 416/1 The second [dress] is of dark-blue Genoa velvet, with Pompadour overdress of palest blue. 1891 *Ib.d.* 10 Dec. 1240/2 A superb dinner-gown,.. The under-dress.. has a front of white satin,..The over-dress is in velvet of..dahlia red.

2. (oˈver-dreˈss). Excessive display in dress.

1824 *Body & Soul* (ed. 4) I. 60 An absurd aim at preposterous over-dress

Oˈverdreˈss, *v.* [OVER- 27.]

1. *trans.* To dress to excess; to dress with too much display and ornament. Also *intr.* for *refl.*

1706 WALSH in *Pope's Lett.* (1735) I. 58, I have seen many Women over-dress'd, and several look better in a careless Night-gown, with their hair about their ears. 1731 POPE *Ep. Burlington* 52 Treat the Goddess like a modest fair, Nor over-dress, nor leave her wholly bare. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 4 Nov., Servants waste their wages ..they overdress and squander. 1883 *American* VII. 169 They don't overdress themselves.

2. To embellish too elaborately.

1866 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Apr. 421/1 Theocritus..never overdoes his subject or overdresses his language.

3. To dress or cook (food) too much.

1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 412 In order to destroy the blood,.. they over-dress every kind of animal food they use. 1802 BEDDOES *Hygeia* IV. 31 To overdress the meat till it is unfit to be eaten.

† **Over-dreˈve,** *v. Obs. rare.* [In form from OVER- 8 + DREVE *v.*, but the sense appears to be connected rather with DRIVE *v.*] *trans.* To stud as with nails driven in over the whole surface.

c 1400 *Rowland & O.* 1205 Alle his armours was ouer drenede With stones of grete renoun.

Oˈver-driˈnk, *v.* [OE. *oferdrincan* = OHG. *ubartrinchan*, MHG. *übertrinken*, Du. (*zich*) *overdrinken*; f. *ofer-*, OVER- 27 + *drincan* to DRINK. The 16th c. use may be a new formation: cf OVEREAT *v.*] *intr.* and *refl.* To drink too much, drink to excess or to intoxication.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past C.* xlix. 381 Swa hwa swa oðerne drencð, he wriðð self oferdrunccn. *c* 1000 *Eccl Inst.* c. 40 in Thorpe *Laws* II. 438 Ne oferdrincað ge eow wines. 1577 *Test. 12 Patriarchs* (1706) 69 Ashamed to over-drink himself. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. II. I. *Ark* 541 Noah..One-day making merry drinking, over-drunk. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 462 Cucumbers..doe extremely affect Moisture; And over-drinke themselves. 1730 BURDON *Pocket Farrier* (1735) 21 If he..is hot, he will over-drink himself. 1865 MILL in *Even Star* 10 July, It did not say that they were to over-eat and over-drink themselves.

So † **Oˈverdrink** *sb.*, drinking to excess, drunkenness. *Obs.*

[*c* 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xviii. 129 Behealdað eow ðæt ge ne gehefegien eowre heortan mid oferæte & oferdrynce.] *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 153 Hwenne þe muð.. sunegeð on muchele ete and on ouer drinke.

† **Overdriˈp,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 -dreep(e. [f. OVER- 1 + DRIP *v.*: cf. OVERDROP *v.*] *trans.* To drip over; to overhang, overshadow; also *fig.*

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xl. 157 When thou seest it [the Sea] ouerdreepe the earth, and threaten it with drowning. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* 1 ij, The aspiring nettles with their shadie tops shall no longer ouer-dreep the best hearbs, or keep them from the sunne. 1601 SIR W. CORNWALLIS *Ess.* II. lii (1631) 332 These..plants, that grow in the shadow,.. since greatnesse cannot so overdrip them. *a* 1659 DR. BROWNRIG *Serm.* (1674) I. ii. 25 They may sometimes over-drip us, but they are a shelter to us.

Overdrive (see below), *v.* [OE. *oferdrifan* = MHG. *ubertrîben*, Du. *overdrijven*, f. *ofer-* OVER- 4, 5, 17, 10, 27 + *drifan* to DRIVE.]

† 1. *trans.* (*overdriˈve*). To drive away, dispel; to overthrow. *Obs.*

a 950 *Durham Ritual* (Surtees) 38 God ðv ðe ðiostro gidvoles wordes ðines lehte oferdrifest [L. *depellis*]. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* (1885) I. 242 Oð)æt se eadiga petrus þone arleasan ofer-draf. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 661 Bot feill anoyis thoill þe sall,..Bot þe sall thame ourdriffilkane. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* XXXIX. 22 And, as I dout not, wil ourdryue thir dangeris.

† 2. *trans.* To cause (time) to pass; to bring to an end; to pass, spend. *Sc. Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIX. 481 Qwhen thai [that] day ourdrivyn had. 1528 LYNDESAY *Dream* 32 More pleasandlie the tyme for tyll ouerdryue. *a* 1550 *Freiris of Berwik* 417 in *Dunbar's Poems* 299 On this wyiss the lang nicht thay ourdraif. *a* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* XXXIX. 26 Sair weeping, but sleeping, The nichts I ouerdryve.

† b. *intr.* Of time: To pass away, elapse. Of a person: To let the time pass; to delay. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* V. 3 Quhen vyntir tyde Vith his blastis.. Wes ourdriffin. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1503 Sone þe dyrke ouer-drafe & þe day springes. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5253 Þus þai our drane som what lange. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. ix. 51 The lang..nycht Gan schape full fast to mak schort and ourdryve. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* V. (1822) 437 The time wes lang oure drevin but ony inclinaciouu of victorie to athir side.

† 3. *trans.* To drive over. *Obs. rare.*

c 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) xlviii, Stithe stormes me ore-drofe.

4. (ōˈvəɹdrəiˈv). To drive too hard; to drive or work to exhaustion; to overwork. Also *fig.*

a 1450 MYRC 1813 When þat he ys so ouer-dryue[n] Þnt he may no lengur lyue[n]. 1551 BIBLE *Gen.* XXXIII. 13 Ewes and kyne with yong which yf men shoulde ouerdryue but euen one daye, the hole flocke woulde die. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 341 Satan is gradual in his temptations..and is very careful that he do not over-drive men. 1703 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1709) 176 They don't over-drive their Business. 1884 *Expositor* Jan. 26 He..ruins his analogy by overdriving it.

Overdriven (ōˈvəɹdriˈvn: stress var.), *ppl. a.* Also 8 -drove. [Pa. pple. of prec.]

1. That is driven too hard.

1767 *Ann. Reg.* 96 An over-drove ox, entering the Guildhall, threw the whole Court into consternation. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* X. II. 601 The sufferings ..of an overdriven post-horse. 1884 ANNIE S. SWAN *Dorothea Kirke* iii. 30 The wandering of an over-driven brain.

b. *fig.* Used to excess, hackneyed.

1888 W. MINTO in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 670/2 The banishment of a few overdriven phrases and figures of speech from poetic diction.

2. Driven or made to project beyond the general line.

1830 *Edin. Encycl.* IV. 503 An overdriven Keystone, or Console, as it is termed, is one of the most usual ornaments of the Archivolt.

Overdroop, -drowse, etc.: see OVER-.

† **Overdroˈp,** *v. Obs.* [OVER- 1.] *trans.* To drop over or upon; to overhang, overshadow.

1608 DOD & CLEAVER *Expos. Prov.* xi–xii 125 Their toppes aloft, and braunches broad, and thereby ouerdroppe all that is under them. 1677 in *Cleveland's Gen. Poems* Ep. Ded. A iv, How enviously our late Mushrom-wits look up at him because he overdroppeth them.

† **Overdrowˈn,** *v. Obs.* [OVER- 8.] *trans.* To flood with water; to submerge, inundate; to drench or wet excessively. Hence † **Overdrowˈned** *ppl. a.*, † **Overdrowˈning** *vbl. sb.*

c 1400 tr *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 59 Yn rayns fallys thondres & leuenynges, & ouer-drownynges þurgh flodes. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 255 Subject to raines, which, by reason of the lownesse of the place, do so ouerdrowne it. 1615 BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. i. 7 Casting round her ouerdrowned eyes. 1633 FORD *Love's Sacr.* II. iv, Those eyes, Which lately were so overdrown'd in tears.

Oˈver-dryˈ, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too dry. So **Oˈver-dryˈness,** excessive dryness.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. ii 396 The better so, with a moist cold, to temper Th' one's over drinesse, th' other's hot distemper. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 500 That brings it [hay] to a rottennesse or ouer-drinesse, which is verie ill for milke. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 706 Either by an over-dry heat, or an over-moist heat.

Oˈver-dryˈ, *v.* [OVER- 27.] a. *intr.* To become too dry, dry up. b. *trans.* To dry too much, make too dry.

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* XVII. CLXXX. (W. de W.) V vij/2 In gratiely londs.. the vyne ouerdryeth [*Bodl. MS.* fordrieþ] and fayleth. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Melc.* I. ii. 1 i. (1676) 43/1 Buttered meats, condite, powdred, and over-dryed.

Overdue (ōˈvəɹdiū: stress var.), *a.* [OVER- 24 b.] More than due; past the time when due. a. Of a bill, debt, etc.: Remaining unpaid after the assigned date. b. Of a ship, train, etc.: That has not appeared, or arrived, at the time fixed.

1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) II. 97 Overdue bonds for the payment of money. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Overdue*, ..as an unpaid account or bill of exchange; a vessel, train, etc. past time. 1884 *Weekly Notes* 17 May 124/1 Mortgage debentures of the company, the interest on which was overdue. 1899 *Daily News* 2 Mar. 9/1 It is of vast importance, when an overdue ship is reported to be safe, that those concerned should know it. *Mod.* The train is already half an hour overdue.

Over-dull, -dure, -dust: see OVER-.

† **Oˈver-dyed,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [OVER- 8.] Dyed over with a second colour.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 132 But were they false As o're-dy'd Blacks, as Wind, as Waters.

Oˈver-eaˈger, *a.* [OVER- 28] Too eager, excessively eager or keen.

1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 333 [She] feedeth so greedily upon it by reason she was kept overeager and sharp. 1684 J. GOODMAN *Wint. Ev. Conf.* I. (1705) 20 Extravagance in the more modest and private, but over-eager pursuits of these Recreations [games of chance]. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. xii, Over-eager for the cause of justice.

Hence **Oˈver-eaˈgerly** *adv.*, **Oˈver-eaˈgerness.**

a 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VII. XVII. § 4 Of such nature, that to himself no man might over-eagerly challenge them, without blushing. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* V. Wks. (1847) 532 Pursuing them overeagerly into York. *a* 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) II. 100 Such an over-eagerness,.. instead of hurting me, only exposes themselves. 1885 *Spectator* 25 July 96 1/2 Over-eagerness for office had compelled them to sacrifice all their respectable principles.

Oˈver-eaˈrly, *adv.* and *a.* [OVER- 30, 28] Too early; premature; prematurely.

[*c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (E. E. T. S.) 11 þe barne þat is done fra his modir milke ouir-arlike.] 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. v. § 4 Another Errour..is the ouer-early and peremptorie reduction of Knowledge into Arts and Methodes. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* I. 50 Children learn by such Love's holy earnest in a pretty play And get not over-early solemnised.

Oˈver-eaˈrnest, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too earnest. So **Oˈver-eaˈrnestly** *adv.*, **Oˈver-eaˈrnestness.**

[1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 6 It is not good..to occupie your minde ouer earnestlie.] *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 285 His men following ouer-earnestly. 1602 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* IV. iii. 122 Yes Cassius,..When you are ouer-earnest with your Brutus, He'l thinke your Mother chides, and leaue you so. 1774 BURKE *Amer. Tax.* Wks. II. 392 Some mischief happened..from this over-earnest zeal. 1864 WEBSTER, *Overearnestness.*

Oˈver-eaˈsy, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too easy. So **Oˈver-eaˈsily** *adv.*, **Oˈver-eaˈsiness.**

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. XXIX. § 2 S. Ierome, whose custome is not to pardon ouer-easily his Aduersaries. 1626 DONNE *Serm.* IV. 33 Him that is over-easie to be scandalized. 1843 J. H. NEWMAN *Miracles* 340 The historian had no leaning towards over-easiness of belief.

† **Oˈvereat,** *sb. Obs.* [OE. *oferæt* masc., f. **oferetan*: cf. OS. *ovarât*, OHG. *ubarâz*.] The action, or an act, of overeating; a surfeit.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* XVIII. 129 Behealdað eow ðæt ge ne gehefegien eowre heortan mid oferæte & oferdrynce. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 63 Wiðtiȝing of eatmetes, and oueretes, and untimliche etes.

Overeat (ōˈvər,iˈt), *v.* [OVER- 27, 22, 8. (An OE. **oferetan* = OHG. *ubarezzan*, MHG. *übereezzen*, is not recorded.)]

1. To eat too much, eat to excess, surfeit oneself with eating. a. *intr.* (Now *rare.*) b. *refl.* (The usual construction.)

1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 43 Yet hath your fruit this blotte, to ouer-eate, And glutton-like to vomit vp their meate. 1678 MRS. BEHN *Sir P. Fancy* IV. iii, Nay, Sir, he hath overeaten himself at breakfast. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xiv, She has only overeaten herself—that is all.

† 2. *trans.* To eat more than (another): in quot., by his cattle. *Obs.* (Cf. EAT *v.* 6 b.)

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 123 Than shall not the ryche man ouer-eate the poore man with his cattell.

† 3. To eat or nibble all over or on all sides.

fig. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* V ii. 160 The fragments, scraps, the bits, and greazie reliques, Of her ore-eaten faith are bound to Diomed.

Hence **Overeaˈten** *ppl. a.* (see 3); **Oˈvereaˈting** *vbl. sb.*

1828 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. III. (1863) 105 She..sent me cakes with cautions against over-eating, and needle-cases with admonitions to use them. 1892 *Spectator* 19 Mar. 403 The greedy dog, which continually falls ill from over-eating.

Over-edit to **Over-encrust:** see OVER-.

† **Oˈver-eˈnd, overend.** *Obs.* [OVER *a.* + END *sb.*, written as one word; see OVER- 1 d.] The upper end, the top.

[*a* 1300 See OVER *a.* 1 β. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 214 Syttynge on þe ouer ende of a laddere.] 1448 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 8 At the netherend squar vij inch and at the overend vi inches. 1552 [see OVER *a.* 1 β]. 1725 in S. O. Addy *Hall of Waltheof* (1893) 155 A place..called Campo Lane, being the overend of the said croft.

Over-engage to **-enrichment:** see OVER-.

Oˈver-eˈnglish, *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To overdo in English; to exaggerate in description. (Cf. Shaks. *Merry W.* I. iii. 52.)

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* (Dram. Pers., Puntarvolo), A vain-glorious knight, over-englishing his travels.

Oˈver-eˈnter, *v.* [OVER- 26 or 27.] *trans.* To enter (an item in an account) in excess of the proper amount. So **Oˈver-eˈntry,** an excess entry.

1769 BURKE *Pres. St. Nat.* Wks II. 74 Every thing which the author can cut off with any appearance of reason for the over-entry of British goods. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. Customs* (1821) 337 The over entry must be obtained in the following manner: On the back of the Warrant, at the bottom, must be certified the quantity of the goods over entered, thus: Upon examination, we find the merchant has over entered sixty-seven pounds of thrown Silk. *Ibid., note*, Explanation of the London mode of making out Over Entry Certificates.

Overeorninde, -ernne, obs. ff. OVERRUNNING, -RUN.

† **Oˈverer,** *a.* and *sb*[1] *Obs.* [Comparative of OVER *a.*: cf. OHG. *oberôro*, MHG. *obener*, and Eng. INNERER.]

A *adj.* Upper; higher in position.

1388 WYCLIF *Job* XXXVIII. 30 The ouer [*v.r.* ouerer] part of occian. *c* 1430 *Art Nombryng* (E. E. T. S.) 12 That the last of the lower nombre may not be with-draw of the last of the ouerer nombre for it is lasse than the lower.

B. *sb.* (the adj. used elliptically).

1. The upper part or region.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Prol. 3 An instrument..of ten cordis, and gifes þe soun fra þe ouerer, thurgh touchynge of hend. *Ibid.* CIII. 3 Þou þat hilis wip watirs þe ouerer of it [L. *superiora eius*]. *Ibid.* 14 Wetand hilles of his ouyrere [L. *de superioribus suis*].

2. The upper of two things.

c 1430 *Art Nombryng* (E. E. T. S.) 10 In the place of the ouerer sette a-side, write a digit that is a part of the componede. *Ibid.* 16 Suche a digit founde and withdraw fro his ouerer.

3. A person higher in station, a superior.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* Prol. 1 Correccioun..longith oonli to the ouerer anentis his netherer, and not to the netherer anentis his ouerer. *Ibid.* 299 Forwhi in two maners ouerers mowen holde and vse her ouerte vpon her vndirlingis.

Overer (ōu·vərəɪ), *sb.*[2] *local.* [f. OVER *adv.* + -ER.] See quot.

1892 E. B. JAMES *Lett. I. of Wight* (1896) II. 347 The local and familiar word 'overers', by which the people of the Isle of Wight designate such of the inhabitants as are not born natives. 1892 *Edin. Rev.* July 237 The list of 'overers' whose connection with it has enriched its fame, is longer and more brilliant.

† O·verest, *a., sb., adv. Obs.* [Superlative of OVER *adj.* and *adv.*: cf. OHG. *obarôst*, MHG. *oberest*, Ger. *oberst*; also the Eng. *utterest*.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Highest in position, uppermost; outermost, covering all the rest.

1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xxxix. 21 And thei maden..a hode in the ouerest [1388 hiȝere, Vulg. *superiori*] parti aȝens the myddel. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 290 Ful thredbare was his ouereste courtepy. 1481 CAXTON *Godeffroy* cv. 101 The ouerste part of hym fyl to the ground and that other parte abode styll syttyng on the hors. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 81 b/1 Anon she wente in to ouerest parte of her hous.

2. *fig.* Highest in station, quality, etc.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 68 Who that wylle taste of the ouerest wysehede..he muste faste and make hym redy ayenst the hye festes. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 43 They straif quha suld be ouerest. [1894 F. S. ELLIS *Reynard* 214 For they who overest wisdom love, Must fast against the festals high.]

B. *sb.* **1.** The uppermost part or region.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* ciii. 3 þat hiles with watres overestes [L. *superiora*] his. 14 . *Stockh. Med. MS.* I. 137 in *Anglia* XVIII. 298 Scoine of þe ouerest twye or thrye, And þanne late it stonde kole & drye.

2. A person supreme over others; a ruler.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. ii. (1883) 88 As sone as the masse is doon he delluerith hit to his ouerest or procuratour. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 376 b/1 By the commaundemente of his oueryst and requeste of the kynge he was sente in to..Englond.

C. *adv.* In the highest or uppermost place; over all, so as to cover all the rest.

a 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 846 An Appille ouereste lay on lofte, There the poyson was in dighte. *a* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 307 (*Stage Direct.*) Thei xal don on Iheshus clothis, and overest a whyte clothe.

O·ver-estee·m, *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To esteem too highly, or beyond the true worth; to think too highly of.

a 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* I. xix. (1640) 239 Pride is a vice..in this, that it causeth a man to over-esteeme himselfe. 1745 J. MASON *Self Knowl.* II. x (1853) 158 He does not overesteem them for those little accidental Advantages in which they excel him.

O·ver-e·stimate, *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To estimate too highly; to reckon or value at too high a rate.

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxiii. 73 Like most self-taught men he over-estimated the value of an education. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-bk Prop. Law* xx. 155 A man over-estimating the value of his property, or not allowing for its depreciation.

So **O·ver-e·stimate** *sb.*, too high an estimate; **O·ver-estima·tion,** the action of over-estimating

1809 HAN. MORE *Cœlebs* I xix 275 An over-estimation of character..is an infirmity from which even worthy men are not exempt. 1846 WORCESTER, *Overestimate*, too high an estimation. *Norton.* 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* 124. 1899 *Westm. Gaz* 15 Feb. 8/1 The loss through systematic over-estimates will probably amount to £200,000.

Over-exact to **Over-excelling:** see OVER-.

O·ver-exci·te, *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To excite too much.

1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 25 If he were over excited. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Aug. 3/1 The whole principle of the cure is to excite, and not over-excite, the organic activities.

So **O·ver-exci·ted, O·ver-exci·ting** *ppl. adjs.*; also **O·ver-excitabi·lity; O·ver-exci·table** *a.*; **O·ver-exci·tement.**

1836 SIR H. TAYLOR *Statesman* xi. 78 One who should feel himself to be over-excitable in the transaction of business. 1847 WEBSTER, *Overexcitement.* 1849 H. MAYO *Pop. Superstit.* v. 81 France appears to be.. a product of over-excitability, which time blunts. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* 376 The mere wanderings of an overexcited mind. 1884 J. SULLY *Outlines of Psychol.* xi. 466 All transition from states of over-excitement to modes of quiet activity is agreeable.

Over-exercise: see OVER- 29 b.

O·ver-exe·rt, *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To exert too much; usually *refl.* to exert oneself beyond one's strength, to put forth too much effort. So **O·ver-exe·rtion,** excessive exertion.

1837 *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 66 He fell a victim to over-exertion of mind and body. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* ii, 'Don't you over-exert yourself, Loo', said Chick. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* II. iii. 46 Be sure that she doesn't over-exert herself.

Over-expenditure, etc.: see OVER-.

O·ver-expo·se, *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To expose too much; *spec.* in *Photogr.* to expose (a sensitized plate) to the light for too long a time, so as to produce a faulty negative. So **O·ver-expo·sed** *ppl. a.*, **O·ver-expo·sure.**

1869 *Eng. Mech.* 3 Dec. 281/3 By judicious management of the developer, an over-exposed and under-exposed plate can be made to work equally well. 1873 *Routledge's Yng. Gentl. Mag.* Sept. 615 My portraits will suffer from over-exposure. 1889 *Atlantic Monthly* Nov. 586 Passion cannot possibly hold out. It gets chilled by over-exposure. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 287 The best negatives are not those taken the quickest; sooner over expose, than under expose.

Over-express to **Over-extreme:** see OVER-.

† Over-eye', *v. Obs.* [OVER- 1 (*c*).] *trans.* To cast one's eye over, have an eye to; to watch, observe; to look after, watch over, take care of.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 80 Here sit I in the skie, And wretched fooles secrets heedfully ore-eye. 1638 FORD *Fancies* v. 1, 'Twere better live a yeoman, And live with men, than over-eye your horses, Whilst I myself am ridden like a jade. 1681 RYCAUT tr. *Gracian's Critick* 64 A Woman, ..who diligently over-eyed, and watched her Charge.

† O·verfa·ce, *sb. Obs.* [OVER- 1 d.] Upper face, surface.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 91 Wene we not þe gospel to be in wordis of writingis, but in wit; not in ouer face, but in þe merowe. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xx. 169 The liuing creatures that are on the ouerface of the earth.

Overfa·ce, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [OVER- 21, 8.]

1. *trans.* To look out of countenance, to abash or overcome, *esp.* by boldness or effrontery; = OUTFACE *v.* 1. (Now *dial.*)

c 1535 R. LAYTON *Let. to Cromwell* in *West's Antiq. Furness* (1805) 144 Nor then we cannot be our fayssede, nor suffer any maner injurie. *a* 1587 FOXE *A. & M.* (1847) VII. xi. 149 The lord chancellor earnestly looked upon him, to have, belike, ouer-faced him. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* II. (1617) 206 If you make a strange horse stand before him, as it were to ouer-face him. 1831 EVERETT *Blacksmith* (1834) 99 (E. D. D.) The parson, poor young man! was overfaced with us, and could not preach.

† b. To brazen out, to carry off with a bold face; = OUTFACE 4. *Obs.*

1600 ABP. ABBOT *Exp. Jonah* 530 Boldly to over-face that, which justly may be reprooved.

† 2. To cover the face or surface of. *Obs.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 498 The delectable planure of Murray.., ouerfaced with a generous Octauian Centrye.

Over-facility, -fag, -faith: see OVER- 27–29.

Overfall (ōu·vəɪfɔ̄l), *sb.* [OVER- 5, 6.]

1. *Naut.* A turbulent surface of water with short breaking waves, caused by a strong current or tide setting over a submarine ridge or shoal, or by the meeting of contrary currents.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 119 b, A daungerous goulfe, makyng sore ouerfalles by reason of the meetyng of soondry streames in one pointe. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. ii. 36 Certaine Currants, which did set to the West Southwestward so fast as if it had bene the ouerfall of a sand, making a great noyse like vnto a streame or tide-gate when the water is shoale. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 40 We . came amongst many strange races, and ouer-falles. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy round World* 360 The frightful riplings and over-falls of the water. 1748 *Anson's Voy* III. ii 315 This tide runs at first with a vast head and overfall of water. 1774 M. MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv.* Plate IV, Overfalls; or rough, breaking Seas. 1867 J. MACGREGOR *Voy. Alone* (1868) 75 All over the British Channel there are patches of sand, shingle, or rock .. even without any wind they cause the tide-stream to rush over them in great eddies and confused bubbling waves. ..These places are called..in some charts *overfalls.*

2. A sudden drop in the sea-bottom, as at the edge of a submarine terrace or ledge.

1798 S. WILCOCKE in *Naval Chron.* (1799) II. 61 It is broken ground, and overfalls of about half a fathom, every cast of the lead. 1804 A. DUNCAN *Mariner's Chron.* I 300, I heard that he had very great overfalls from twenty seven to thirteen fathoms at one cast, when he was standing in the bay towards the village of Felix. 1817 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 562/2 The channel. is perfectly clear of shoals, but the overfalls are sudden from 15 to 21 and 12 to 7 fathoms. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 236 The shingly shore shelves rapidly, without steps or overfalls, into blue water.

† 3. A waterfall in a river, a cataract or rapid. *Obs.*

1596 RALEIGH *Discov. Guiana* 67 Marched ouer land to view the strange ouerfals of the riuer of Caroli, which rored so farre of. . There appeared some ten or twelve ouerfals in sight, every one as high ouer the other as a Church tower. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* Introd. 44 It is reported that Nilus doth the like at his Cataracts or ouerfals. 1613 *Voy. Guiana* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 195, I travelled up the river of Wiapoco, to view the overfalls.

4. A structure to allow the overflow of water from a canal or a lock on a river, when the water reaches a certain level. (Also used to keep the water up to the required level.)

1791 W. JESSOP *Rep. River Witham* 15 Culverts and Overfalls, £90. 1805 *T.* ALLNUTT *Navig. Thames* 22 The new constructed open Weir at Windsor, .. it will be perceived how trifling stop or pen, it can possibly make when the moveable Gates, Overfalls, and Rimers are taken away. 1829 SOUTHEY *Inscript. Caled. Canal* 2 in *Anniversary* 196 [Thou hast seen] the rivulet Admitted by its intake peaceably, Forthwith by gentle overfall discharged. 1846 KANE tr. *Kühlman on Turbines* 23 In the watercourse, . is to be built up a partition of boards, or, as it is termed, an overfall. 1881 TAUNT *Thames Map* 13/2 The village [Streatley], with the weirs and overfalls in the foreground.

5. *Comb.*, as **overfall-mill,** a mill worked by an overshot wheel; **overfall-weir,** a weir which water passes over.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 127 So plentifull a streame, as able to turn an ouerfall mill. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* II. 407 A little above it was an ancient overfall weir.

Overfall (ōu·vəɪfɔ̄l), *v.* [OE. *oferfeallan* = MHG. *ubervallen*, Ger. *überfallen*; MDu., Du. *overvallen* to attack, surprise: see OVER- 7, 6.]

1. *trans.* To fall upon or over.

c 1200 ORMIN 4799, & tær fell dun þatt hus burrh wind, & oferrfell hemm alle. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 16661 (Trin.) þe hilles shul þei bidde ouerfalle vs. 1895 A. NUTT *Voy. Bran* 190 A thick mist overfell them.

b. To fall upon, attack, assail.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 203 Hie .. oferfeollan þa ðe þa .. yrmþo genæson. 1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xx. 27 With stonus men shulen overfalle hem. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. III. viii, Silence! which some liken to that of the Roman Senate overfallen by Brennus.

2. *intr.* To fall over.

(*a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lvii[i]. 9 Over fel þe fire sa bright (1382 WYCLIF, fyr fel ouer.) 1530 TINDALE *Pract. Prelates* Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 251 It cannot be chosen but that many shall overfall. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Duchess May* xcv, Horse and riders overfell.

Hence **Overfa·lling** *vbl. sb.*, a falling over.

18.. J. WILSON *Trees* in *Blackw. Mag.*, The shape being indistinct in its regular..over-fallings, and over-foldings, of light and shade.

Over-famed: see OVER- 27 b.

O·ver-fami·liar, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too familiar. So **O·ver-familia·rity,** too much familiarity; **O·ver-fami·liarly** *adv.*, too familiarly.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. clviii. 164 a/2 Pardonne..yf I ouerfamylyerly do declare my pouertee unto you. 1529 MORE *Dyalogs* I. Wks. 127/1 The pore man . had founde ye priest ouer famyliar with his wife. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* III. i, His over-familiar playing face. 1631 MASSINGER *Emp. East* v. i, His confirm'd suspicion,.. That you have been over-familiar with her. 1676 TOWERSON *Decalogue* 74 The extreme in excess, which is an over-familiarity with our Maker. 1862 C. J. VAUGHAN *Bk. & Life, Triple Vail* 12 The ignorance of over-familiarity must be grappled with even like that of non-acquaintance.

Over-famous to **Over-fancy:** see OVER-.

O·ver-fa·r, *adv.* [OVER- 30. In ME. and mod. dial. written as two words.] Too far; to too great a distance, extent, or degree.

(*a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4894 Ar þai ouer far be on þeir fare. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6123 And ouer fer on þi fose fare by þi selwyn! *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 454 We won our farr fra þe wode.] 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxxxii. 322 They durst nat aduenture ouerfarr. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. ix § 2 Such rules are not safe to be trusted ouer farre. 1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* 154, I fear lest my zeal should over-far transport me. 1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* (1754) I. I. xxx. 323/2 That the poor might not go over-far to Church. [*Mod. Sc.* Dinna gang owre ferr.]

† Overfa·re, *v. Obs.* [OE. *oferfaran* = OHG. *ubarfaran*, MG. *ubervarn*, Ger. *überfahren*, MDu., Du. *overvaren*: see OVER- 9, 10.]

1. *intr.* To pass over, across, or through.

c 1000 *Ags Ps.* (Spelm.) x. 1 Ofeifare on munt swa swa spearwa. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2487 To flum iordon he ben cumen, And ouer pharan til ebron. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 1241 Anoþer ȝer þow miȝt ouer fare.

2 *trans.* To pass over, to cross, traverse.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1801 (Gr.) Hi..forð oferforan folcmæro land. *a* 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* (Napier) 210 Moyses oferfor þa readan sæ. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 387 An over-vareth fele theode. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxxiii[i]. 5 Over-faren had our saule swift-lik Watre þat was un-tholand-lik.

Over-fast, -fastidious, etc.: see OVER-.

O·ver-fa·t, *a.* [OE. *oferfæt*: see OVER- 28.] Too fat. *lit.* and *fig.*

c 1050 *Suppl Ælfric's Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 172/10 *Obesus*, oferfæt. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 112 As certaine wise men do, that be ouer fat and fleshie. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* v. (1623) K iij, If they be ouer fat, or want a Ruler, undoubtedly they will not prosper. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* IV. 614 The over-fat are certainly a bad class.

O·ver-fati·gue, *sb.* [OVER- 29.] Too great fatigue; excessive fatigue.

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Bee*, Many of them die thro' their Over-fatigue and Labour. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 617 Some over-fatigue, or cold, or external accident. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 257 In states of over-fatigue..the arterial blood is..run at high pressure.

O·ver-fati·gue, *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To fatigue too much, to overtire. Hence **O·ver-fati·gued** *ppl. a.*

1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I xiv. § 12 Do not over-fatigue the spirits. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* I. vii, You are pale, you have over-fatigued yourself. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 494 The tremor..which may be observed in over-fatigued muscles.

Overfault (ōu·vəɪfɔ̄lt). *Geol.* [OVER- 3 + FAULT *sb.* 9.] A term applied to a fault of which the inclination or *hade* is in the opposite direction to what it is in a normal or ordinary fault, that is, towards the upthrow side (hence also called *inverted* or *reverse* fault).

The result is that the dislocated strata, instead of slipping down the fault-plane (as in a normal fault), have been pushed or slidden up and over the fault-plane: see OVERTHRUST.

1883 LAPWORTH in *Geol. Mag.* X. Aug. 342 The various stages of rock deformation under lateral pressure (folds, overfolds, overfaults, and overthrusts). — *in Letter to Editor*, An overfault is sometimes produced by the development of an overfold until it has a plane of dislocation or 'thrust-plane' in lieu of its middle limb.

O·ver-fa·vour, *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To favour, like, or take to (a thing) too much.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 315 King Henrie the third, ouer-favouring forrainers, granted the Honor de Aquila..to Petre Earle of Savoy. 1867 OUIDA *C. Castlemaine* (1879) 9 She did not over-favour her exile in the western counties.

O·ver-fa·vourable, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too favourable. So **O·ver-fa·vourably** *adv.*

1538 STARKEY *England* I. iv. 140 Seyng they are ouerfauerabyl therin. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 164 Fearing..that he should deale somewhat ouer-faueurably with himselfe.

1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 4 The conditions of such a test are usually overfavorable to the process.

† O·ver-fea·r, *sb. Obs.* [OVER- 29.] Too great fear; excess of fear.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* v. xii. (1647) 251 In such over-fear they were no less injurious to themselves than to the western Pilgrimes.

† O·ver-fea·r, *v. Obs.* [OVER- 27.] *intr.* To fear too much. So **O·ver-fea·ring** *vbl. sb.*

a 1591 [see OVER-LOVE]. 1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* IV. iii, Over-daring is as great a vice As over-fearing.

O·verfea·rful, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too fearful. So **O·verfea·rfully** *adv.*; **O·verfea·rfulness.**

a 1626 W. SCLATER *Serm. Exper.* (1638) 32 Over-fearfulnesse, dismaying to approach unto the Throne of Grace. *a* 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* II. xxvi. (1640) 82 Take heed of being so fond and over-fearefull of your children.

O·ver-fe·d (stress var.), *ppl. a.* [OVER- 28 c.] Fed too much, fed to excess.

1579 80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 42 These gross, corpulent, and ouer-fed bodies do encounter Nature. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* III. Prol. 3 Snores..Made louder by the o'er-fed breast Of this most pompous marriage-feast. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 100 Like an over-fed infant. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 557 The worst instances of psoriasis are found in the overfed.

O·ver-fee·ble, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too feeble.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 147 Thilk proces is ouerfeble forto weeme ymagis to be had & vsid.

† Over-fee·ble, *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [OVER- 21.] *trans.* To overcome with weakness; to enfeeble.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxviii. (1495) 138 The hondes ben drye in men that ben..ouerfebled with aege, traueylle and dysease.

O·ver-fee·d, *v.* [OVER- 27.]

1. *trans.* To feed too much, or to excess.

1609 J. DAVIES in PATT *S P. Jas I* (1848) 183 The London lanes..Did vomit out their undigested dead..For all these lanes with folke are overfed. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 105 The Husbandman is of opinion, that you cannot ouer-feed or make your Swine too fat. 1724 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 349 If he keeps but one [horse], and overfeeds it to shew his wealth, he is a fool for his pains. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 309 It is a common error to over-feed and over-stimulate in this condition.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To feed to excess, take too much food.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* V. 113 When they [vultures] have over-fed, they are then utterly helpless. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxix. 309, I have seen pups only two months old risk an indigestion by overfeeding on their twin brethren.

Hence **O·ver-fee·ding** *vbl. sb.*

1836 F. MAHONY *Rel. Father Prout, Apol. Lent* (1859) 19 Gibbon notices this vile propensity to overfeeding. 1881 MICHELL in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 41 You must hit off exactly the golden mean between overfeeding and underfeeding.

Overfeel to **Over-festoon**: see OVER-.

O·ver-few·, *a.* Now *dial.* [OVER- 28.] Too few. [1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* v. x, Ouer fewe to fyght with 100 many.] 1538 STARKEY *England* II. ii. 191 Of them [i. e. ministers of the law] are ouer-many, though ther be among them ouer-few gud. *a* 1687 H. MORE in Norris *Theory Love* (1688) 181 Else they would be in the state of sincerity, which over-few..are. [*Med. Sc.* Owre few o' the richt sort.]

Over-fields to **Overfile**: see OVER-.

Overfi·ll, *v.* [OE. *oferfyllan*, f. *ofer-*, OVER- 24 + *fyllan* to FILL: cf. MHG. *uberfullen.*]

1. *trans.* To do more than fill; to fill to overflowing.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 19 He earned him ouerfullet ful & ouer-eorninde met of heuenliche mede. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* VI. xx. (W. de W.) 207 The stomak is ouerfilled, and is stretchid abrode. 1575–85 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 19 They who are over-filled with works of supererogation. *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.), The tears she shed, Seem'd..to discharge her head, O'er fill'd before. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* iii. 56 On the 13th the lava overfilled the great fissure.

2. *intr.* To become full to overflowing.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XIII. 358 Water'd with floods, that ever over-fill With heaven's continual showers. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* (1677) 63 Suddenly the river overfills, Supply'd by Jove with mighty showers of rain. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* II. 77.

Hence **O·verfi·lled** *ppl. a.*

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. II. *Magnificence* 867 Th' over-burdned Tables bend with weight Of their Ambrosiall over-filled fraight. 1900 *Daily News* 6 July 3/3 Overfilled, undermanned hospital, without medical necessities.

Overfi·lm, *v.* [OVER- 8.] *trans.* To cover with a film, to put a film over.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 57 Their eies were ouerfilmed or blinded. 1854–6 PATMORE *Angel in Ho.* II. x. *Last Nt. at H.* 38 Fear O'erfilms her apprehensive eye.

O·ver-fi·ne, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too fine; superfine; over-refined.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 243 Pure flowre for ouerfine breade. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* IV. xx. (1713) 339 This fetch of yours is over-fine and witty. 1707 NORRIS *Treat. Humility* vi. 273 Aiming at hard words, or an over-fine pronunciation of such as are common. 1862 *Athenæum* 8 Nov. 588 The phrases 'Our Feathered Families', and 'Birds of Song' are, we submit, affected and over-fine.

Hence **O·ver-fi·neness.**

1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 645 (794) In the mouths of base interpreters, From over-fineness not intelligible..Is thy white blamelessness accounted blame!

O·ver-fi·re, *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To fire or heat too much. (Used in Ceramics.)

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 327 Gold might be made but the Alchymists over-fired the Work. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 628 The risks in the oven of being 'over-fired', by which it [porcelain] would be melted into a mass, and of being 'short-fired', by which its surface would be imperfect. 1885 LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. III. 207/1 Great attention is required in this operation to prevent the enamel from being over-fired.

O·ver-fi·sh, *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To fish (a stream, etc.) too much; to fish to depletion. Hence **O·ver-fi·shing** *vbl. sb.*

1867 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 328 If any trawling-ground should be overfished. 1871 *Echo* 15 Dec., Some..asserting that the falling off was due to overfishing. 1900 *Daily Chron.* 27 Feb. 3/6 A species which might speedily be over-fished, to the lasting detriment of the industry.

Overfit to **Overflag**: see OVER-.

† Overfla·me, *v.*[1] *Obs.* [OVER- 5, 25.] *intr.* To flame over, or beyond measure.

1634 *Documents against Prynne* (Camden) 22 This man's zeale hath soe overflamed, that there is not by him any recreacion att all leffe for Christians.

† Overfla·me, *v.*[2] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [Derivation obscure.] (app.) To smear or plaster over.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1139 Make hit lyk a salue, and ouerflame [L. *alline*] Vche hole and chene.

† O·ver-flap. *Obs.* [OVER- 6.] A pasty or turn-over.

1692 TRYON *Good House-w.* xi. 87 The best fashion to make these Pyes in, is that of Pasties, which in some countries they call Overflaps.

† Overflee·, *v. Obs.* [OE. *oferflēon* to flee over, also for **oferflēogan* to fly over: see OVERFLY, and cf. FLEE, FLY *v.*]

1. a. *intr.* To flee over; to escape. b. *trans.* To escape from, flee.

Beowulf 2525 Nelle ic beorges weard ofer fleon fotes trem. *c* 1330 *Owayn Miles* 46 The child that was y-born to night Er the soule be hider y-dight The pain schal ouer fle. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Kings* XXV. 11 The thoiz fleers, that ouerflowen [1388 hadden fled ouer] to the kyng of Babiloyn.

2. [In sense of FLY *v.*] To fly over.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xlvii. (Z) 276 *Superuolo*, ic oferfleo. 1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* v. 11 As a brid that ouerfleth [1388 flieth ouer] in the eir.

3. = OVERFLY *v.* 3, q. v.

Overflee·ce, *v. poet.* [OVER- 8.] *trans.* To cover with or as with a fleece or fleeces.

1727 FENTON *Odyss.* XI. Poems 102 Iolcos, whose irriguous Vales His grazing Folds o'er-fleec'd. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIX. 280 Short woolly curls o'erfleeced his bending head.

† Overflee·t, *v. Obs.* [f. OVER- 5, 9 + FLEET *v.*[1], OE. *flēotan*: cf. OHG. *uharfliogan*, MHG. *uberfliegen*, Ger. *überfliessen*, MDu. *overvlieten.*]

1. To flow over, overflow. a. *intr.* b. *trans.*

a. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 586 Fiftene elne it ouer-flet, Ouer ilk dune, and ouer ile hil. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 849 Porw whom þe grace þat ouer-fleot Socourep al þe world 3ut. *a* 1586 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* I. 46 Waill, and wit of womanheid, That sa with vertew dois ouerfleit.

b 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. i. 78 Vmquhile the fertill fluide, Nylus, Ourfletand all the feildis, bank and bus.

2. *trans.* To cover with floating things. *rare.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. v. 135 And saw the navy cum and mekill ost, Semand the sey of schippis all our flet.

Overflexion, -fling, etc.: see OVER-.

† O·verfloat, *sb. Obs.* Also **-flote.** [OVER- 5 b.] = OVERFLOW *sb.*

1619 J. DYKE *Counterpoyson* 42 Men..having enough, should lay vp no more, but make the ouerfloate of their cup scruiceable to the maintenance of Gods worship. 1652–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* I. (1682) 267 Occasioned by the divided streams of Nen and Ouse, with the over-flotes of other Rivers.

Over-floa·t, *v.* Also **-flote.** [OVER- 9, 1. In sense 1 perh. for *overfleet*, through confusion with its pa. pple. *overfloten.*]

† 1. *trans.* To overflow: = OVERFLEET *v* 1 b.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 405 The water..giueth a stonie coat or crust to all the earth that it either ouerfloteth or runneth by. 1610 — *Camden's Brit.* I. 690 Doue that often riseth heere and ouerfloteth the fields. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* X. 34 The town is fill'd with slaughter, and o'erfloats, With a red deluge, their increasing moats.

2. To float over. *lit.* and *fig.*

1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 175 But it o're-floated rides, And still doth keep its constant tides. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Lady Geraldine's Courtship* xxii. Heard. her pure voice o'erfloat the rest. 1878 *Masque Poets* 66 This frail yacht, that like a flower Overfloats the rolling foam.

† O·ver-floa·ty, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. OVER- 28 + FLOATY *a.*, buoyant.] Too buoyant, as a ship under-ballasted and so unsteady in the water.

1706 PHILLIPS s. v. *Keel*, When a Ship is over-floaty, and rolls too much.

Overflood (ōuvəɹflʌd), *v.* [OVER- 5, 9.] *trans.* To pour over in a flood; to inundate.

1821 BYRON *Sardan.* v. i. 194 The Euphrates..O'erfloods its banks. 1882 H. S. HOLLAND *Logic & Life* (1885) 306 An answer which over-floods our senses with its fulness and compass. 1890 T. W. ALLIES *Peter's Rock* 341 The Arabians, overflooding Gaul after the conquest of Spain.

† O·verflo·ten, *ppl a. Obs.* [pa. pple. of OVERFLEET *v.*, in OE. *oferfloten*] Overflowed, flooded.

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* (E. E. T. S.) 4306 Many a durte was ther cast and schotyn, And many a bodi ouer-floten. 1469 *Plumpton Corr.* 21 The corneland is overflotin with water. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 13 Fresh-water Spunges, which commonly are seene vpon ouer-floten medowes.

Overflou·rish, *v.* [OVER- 25, 8, 27.]

† 1. *intr.* To flourish exceedingly. *Obs.*

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xix. 302 They that worship..God,..dwelling in Paradise alike ouerflorishing green.

2. *trans.* To cover with blossom or verdure.

1602 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 404 Vertue is beauty, but the beauteous euill Are empty trunkes, ore-flourish'd by the deuill. 1861 LYTTON & FANE *Tannhäuser* 114 A wither'd staff o'erflourish'd with green leaves.

† 3. To embellish too greatly; to set forth with too much embellishment. *Obs.*

1703 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. 66 As they are likely to over-flourish their own case, so their flattery is hardest to be discovered. 1716 *Gentl. Instructed* (ed. 6) 279, I cannot think, that the fondest Imagination can over-flourish, or even paint to the Life, the Happiness of those who never check Nature.

Overflow (ōuvəɹflō), *sb.* [OVER- 9, 5.]

1. The act or fact of overflowing; an inundation, a flood. Also *fig.*

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 62 Ouerwhelmed with the ouerflowe of a second aduersitie. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* VIII. 299 The inundation or ouerflow of Nilus. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 130 Some, by overflowes and floods, are growen to be that sea, which at this day they call Zuider-Sea. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* iii. 53 The relations are obscured by an..overflow of igneous rocks.

2. A flowing over from a vessel which is too full; that which flows over. *lit.* and *fig.*: applied esp. to an excess of attendance or population.

1640 J. STOUGHTON *Def. Divinity* i. 53 From the overflow of this place all parts of the kingdom are full of knowledge. 1823 *Examiner* 89/2 The house, full to overflow. 1825 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXI. 384 Every garden has its tank..the overflow of one being conducted..to another. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* I. i. 4 The overflow of Teutons came very early thither.

b. *Prosody.* (See quot. 1885.)

1885 E. GOSSE *Fr. Shaks. to Pope* 6 Mr. Austin Dobson has proposed to me the term *overflow* for these verses in which the sense is not concluded at the end of one line or of one couplet, but straggles on,..until it naturally closes;..equivalent to the *vers enjambé* of the French. *Ibid.* 55 In thirty-two lines [of Waller's 'To the King'] we find but one overflow. 1894 VERITY *Milton's P. L.* Introd. 59 Further it [blank verse] never extended till Marlowe. broke up the fetters of the couplet-form, and by the process of overflow carried on the rhythm from verse to verse as the sense required.

3. Such a quantity as runs over; excess, superfluity, superabundance.

1589 NASHE *Pref Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 6 The ingrafted overflow of some Kilcow conceipt. 1595 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, v. iii 64 Thy ouerflow of good, conuerts to bad. 1725 BROOME in *Pope's Odyss.* Notes (J.), The expression may be ascribed to an overflow of gratitude. 1817 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) II. i. 5 A prodigious overflow of stupid faces, royal and other.

4. Short for *overflow-pipe* or *-drain*, a pipe or drain for carrying off excess of water.

1895 *Daily News* 17 Oct. 2/6 When the rainfall is more than ordinarily heavy, the storm overflows carry off the flow of water with sufficient rapidity to prevent any overflow into houses from the sewers.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *overflow condition*, *incontinence*, *meeting*, *population*, *work*; *overflow-basin*, *-gauge*, *-pipe*; **overflow-bug** (*U.S.*), a carabboid beetle, *Platynus maculicollis*, occasionally appearing in vast swarms in southern California.

1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 68 When the overflow-pipe of a cistern opens into the sewers. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Overflow-basin*, one having a pipe to convey away excess of water and prevent it running over the brim. 1880 *Daily News* 4 Feb. 3/1 Hengler's was filled to the brim, and an 'overflow' meeting was immediately organized at the Drill Shed hard by. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Mar. 3/3 Their great want was new territory fit for the overflow population to settle in permanently. 1898 *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 107/1 The shallow, widespread overflow-floods which occur in some parts of India can hardly be controlled at all. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 15 If the distended bladder be left unrelieved, the sphincter yields, and the excess of urine comes away, forming the so-called 'overflow incontinence'.

Overflow (ōuvəɹflō·), *v. Pa. pple.* 1–7 **-flowen,** 6–9 **-flown,** 6– **-flowed**: see FLOW *v.* [OE. *oferflōwan* = MLG. *overvlōjen*, MDu., Du. *overvloeien*: see OVER- 9, 5.]

I. *trans.* 1. To flow over; to overspread or cover with water or other liquid; to flood, inundate. Said of water; in quot. 1741 causatively of a person.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. iii § 1 Seo ea ælce geare þæt land middeweard ofcrflew mid fotes þicce flode. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 556 Do wex a flod ðis werlde wid-hin, and ouer-flowȝed men & deres kin. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xvi. 72 It es like as it schuld ouerflowe all þe land. 1477 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 175 The causey..is so over flowyn that ther is no man that may on ethe passe it. *c* 1585 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 411 Trinitie Colledge greene..is in the winter time overflowne with water. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* VII. 290 At the inundation of Niger all the fields of this region are ouerflowed. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C., Rome* 385 Ravenna..lies indeed very low, yet I believe nowadays is never overflown. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. iii. 524 Overflow Meadows, and drain your Corn-fields by cutting Water-furrows. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* ix. (1864) 263 The beaches, during most months of the year are partly overflown by the river. 1886 HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* II. xv, The river had overflowed the meadows.

† b. To flow over or across. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10660 Myche watur he weppit of his wale ene, Ouer-flowet his face, fell on his breat.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To pass or spread over like a flood, so as to pervade, fill, cover, submerge, overwhelm, etc.

1533 MORE *Apol.* 266 The fayth of Cryste shall never be

overflowen with heresyes. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* v. 708 With which his spirit flew, And darkness over-flew his eyes. 1635-56 COWLEY *Davideis* i. 350 A Place o'erflown with hallowed Light. 1712 POPE *Messiah* 103 One tide of glory, one unclouded blaz · O'erflow thy courts. 1749-51 LAVINGTON *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* (1820) 38a, I was overflowed with joy. 1830 TENNYSON *Madeline* iii. The flush of anger'd shame O'erflows thy calmer glances. 1899 R. KIPLING *Stalky, Little Prep.* 171 So they overflowed his house, smoked his cigars, and drank his health.

† **b.** in *pa. pple.* Overcome with excess of liquor; drunk. *Obs.*

1607 MIDDLETON *Phoenix* iv. ii, I was overflown when I spoke it, I could ne'er ha' said it else. 1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* i. vii. 21 A cloud settles in his [the drunkard's] eyes, and the whole body being overflowne, they seeme to float in the floud.

3. To flow over (the brim, banks, or sides).

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 36 Thinking that the vessel of oyle..would overflowe the brymmes. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 92 Rain . Perforce will force it [a river] overflow the bank. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i 394 The Dregs that overflow the Brims. 1709 *Tatler* No 43 P 12 The Loire having overflowed its Banks, hath laid the Country under Water for 300 Miles together.

b. To cause to overflow; to fill (a vessel) so full that it runs over. Also *fig.*

a 1667 JER. TAYLOR (J.), Sure that some excellent fortune would relieve..thee so as to overflow all thy hopes. 1868 F. WILLIAMS *Lives Eng. Card.* I. 137 This outrage overflowed the cup of bitterness that had been presented to the Pope. 1894 R. BRIDGES *Shorter Poems* 42 Again shall pleasure overflow Thy cup with sweetness.

† **4.** To overflow with, pour out. *Obs. rare.*

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 157 Such brooks are welcome to mee, that ore'flowes such liquor. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. i, I take pen, and paper presently, and ouerflow you halfe a score, or a dozen of sonnets, at a sitting.

II. *intr.* 5. To flow over the sides or brim by reason of fullness.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke vi. 38 Ofer-flowende hig syllaþ on eowerne bearm. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* vi. 38 A good mesure, and wel fillid, and shakun to gidere, and ouerflowynge. *c* 1400 tr. *Higden* Harl Contin. (Rolls) VII. 505 This yere twey dayes tofore Octobre the see overflowide and passide the clyves and dreynt many men and tounes. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 91 This tyme at Rome the Ryver of Tiber overflowed exceedingly. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 56 Not when the river had overflown. 1838 LARDNER *Hand-bk. Nat. Phil., Hydrost.* etc. 47 At the top..there is a small reservoir to receive the mercury, which overflows by expansion.

† **b.** *transf.* and *fig.* To get beyond bounds, to become excessive or inordinate. *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 10721, & tiss meoneness iss oferrmett Swa þatt itt oferrflowe þþ. *a* 1547 SURREY *Æneid* iv. (1557) F iij b, Loue doth rise and rage againe, And ouerflowes with swellyng stormes of wrath. 1628 tr. *Mathieu's Powerfull Favorite* 146 Hee would not correct the luxury, nor the dissolutenesse which were ouerflowne, by reason of the disesteeming of the Sumptuary Lawes.

c. To remove from one part to another owing to want of room or other pressure. (In quot. 1858 jocularly of a single person.)

1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 295 When I like, I can overflow into the summer-house or an arbor. 1865 LIGHTFOOT *Comm. Gal.* (1874) 10 The Jewish colonists must in course of time have overflowed into a neighbouring country. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 46 The painful commotion may extend or overflow to higher or lower centres. *Mod.* The crowd overflowed into the adjoining gardens.

d. Said of the containing vessel or the like: To be so full that the contents run over the brim.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Londsh.* 73 Wellys ouerfluen, moistures styen vp to þe croppys of trees. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* III. i 212 When heauen doth weepe, doth not the earth oreflow? 1606 HEYWOOD *and Pt. If you know not me* Wks. 1874 I. 207 Come, let our full-crown'd cups oreflow with wine 1712-14 POPE *Rape Lock* v. 85 Sudden, with starting tears each eye o'erflows 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 324 Like the last drop which makes a cup overflow.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* To be filled beyond containing, to be exceedingly full, to superabound.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II iv. 47 To make the comming houre oreflow with ioy. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Let. to Sir C. Hedges* in *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) Pref., We are apt to overflow in speaking of it. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. xxv. 215 The square below And the streets overflow.

Hence **Overflow·able** *a.*, capable of being overflowed; **Overflow·ed** *ppl. a.*; **Overflow·er** *sb.*, one who or that which overflows.

1668 T. SMITH *Voy. Constantinople* in *Misc. Cur.* (1708) III. 12 The land of Ægypt, lying very low, and easily overflowable. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 645 The overflowed swamps at its feet. 1848 BUCKLEY *Iliad* 302 The plain was all filled with the overflowed water. 1899 W. JAMES in *Talks to Teachers on Psychol.* 215 The final overflowers of our measure.

Overflower (-flau·ə1, -flu·ə1), *v.* [OVER- 23, 8.] *trans.* **a.** To deplete by flowering too much. **b.** To cover with flowers.

1850 *Beck's Florist* Sept. 213 They are shy growers, and apt to overflower their strength. 1884 MAY CROMMELIN *Brown-Eyes* i, The pond was all over-flowered with water-lilies.

O·verflow·ing (stress var.), *vbl. sb.* [f. OVERFLOW *v.* + -ING [1].]

1. The action of the verb OVERFLOW; an overspreading or covering with water; an inundation.

1530 PALSGR. 250/1 Overflowyng with water, *inundation.* 1609 *Drayner Conf.* (1647) B, In Meddowes, over-flowings will doe good. 1846 GROTE *Greece* (1862) II. xx. 481 The overflowings of the Nile.

fig. 1540 BIBLE *Ps.* xviii. 3 The ouerflowinges [1611 floods] of vngodlyneese made me afrayed.

2. The action of flowing over because the containing vessel is too full; also, that which flows over; hence, excess, superfluity, superabundance.

1573-80 BARET *Alv.* O 174 An ouerflowing, a superfluous abunding. 1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 103 The ouerflowing of the gall, a disease that most Hawkes are subiect vnto. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 28 Aug. an. 1776, Some over-flowings of clover, I ordered to be made into a square cock for the cart-horses. 1857 C. BRONTE *Professor* i, I anticipated no overflowings of fraternal tenderness.

O·verflow·ing (stress var.), *ppl. a* [-ING 2.] That overflows: in the senses of the verb; flowing over the brim; superabounding, exuberant, etc.

c 1020 *Ruls St. Benet* lxi. (Logeman) 102 gif bið gemet oferflowende oþþe lealiterfull. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. lxiii. 148 Fulfilled wib so giet loue of þe godhede & so ouerflowing ioy. 1611 BIBLE *Jer* xlvii. 2 Waters rise up out of the north, and shall be an overflowing flood. *a* 1614 DONNE *Βαθματρόπος* (1644) 188 To expresse the abundant and overflowing charitie of our Saviour. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* II. xxiv. 118 Benevolence gushed prodigally from his ever overflowing heart.

Hence **Overflow·ingly** *adv.*; **Overflow·ingness** (in ME. = luxury, extravagance).

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 115 3if heo edmodnesse habbeð and ouerflowendnesse forletad. 1548 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* xiv, The goods, which he so overflowingly abounds with. 1854 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 333 Wilson was brimfully, nay, overflowingly, imbued with the poetic element.

O·verflow·n, *ppl. a. arch.* or *dial.* [The original pa. pple. of OVERFLOW *v.*] = OVERFLOWED *ppl. a.*

1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Fam. Love, Heret. affirm.* b j b, Whosoever feadeth of the ouerflowne word .. eateth truely the flesh of Christ. 1653 R. G. tr. *Bacon's Hist. Winds* 96 Vapours out of the Sea and Rivers, and over-flowne Marishes. 1707-12 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 217 Foul Food, as overflown Hay, Grass rotted by the long standing of Water on it in wet Summers. 1818 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XIX. 6 Crossing an overflown stream on the way to Boulogne.

O·ver-flu·ent, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too fluent. So **O·ver-flu·ency,** too great fluency.

a 1672 ANNE BRADSTREET *Poems* (1875) 3, I do grudge the muses did not part 'Twixt him and me that overfluent store. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 8 Nov. 4/3 Doubtless the circumstances of Buchanan's life had something, nay much, to do with this over fluency.

O·verflu·sh, *v.* [OVER- 27, 8.] *trans.* **a.** To flush too much. **b.** To flush over, cover with a flush. *rare.* So **O·verflu·shed** *ppl. a.*; also **O·verflush** *sb.*, superfluity; **O·verflu·sh** *a.*, too flush.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xlii. (1887) 268 Such an overflush of bookes growes chargeable to the printer. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* iv. 78 A jolly fit of his over-flushed and fiery fancy. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 265 P 9 A Face which is overflushed appears to advantage in the deepest Scarlet. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Overflush*, superfluity. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* III. 840 To overflush those blemishes with all The glow of general goodness they disturb. 1860 THACKERAY *Lovel the Wid.* iv, You don't look as if you were overflush of money.

Overflu·tter, *v.* [OVER- 1.] *trans.* To flutter over.

a 1631 DONNE *Progr. Soul* xx, Already this hot cock in bush and tree, In field and tent o'flutters his next hen. 1869 BROWNING *Ring & Bk* xi. 371 Would benignant Gospel interpose, O'erflutter us with healing in her wings.

† **O·verflux.** *Obs.* [OVER- 5.] = OVERFLOW *sb.*

1633 FORD *'Tis Pity* III. ii, May be, 'tis but the maids-sickness, an over-flux of youth. 1660 T. M. *Hist. Independ.* iv. 113 The overflux of such a sudden, yet joyful change.

Overfly (ōuvəɹflōi·), *v.* [f. OVER- 4, etc. + FLY *v.*1: cf. MHG. *überviegen*, Ger. *überfliegen*, Du. *overvliegen.* For this, OE. and ME. had *ofersflion, ouerfle*: see OVERFLEE.]

1. *trans.* To fly over, to cross or pass over by flying. [OVER- 4.]

1558 PHAER *Æneid* iv. K j b, Non otherwise Mercurius .. Did shear the winds, and ouerflew the shores of Lybi sands. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius' Sat.* iv. (1697) 459 A sailing Kite Can scarce o'erfly 'em in a Day and Night. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* III. 412 A length of Ocean and unbounded sky, Which scarce the Sea-fowl in a year o'er-fly. 1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth. Th.* I. 18 Overflying it with a dangerous transcendental wing.

† **b.** *fig.* To pass over, omit, skip. *Obs.*

1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 179 Some like accidents of dislike for breuity I ouerfly: young bloud is hot.

c To fly beyond. [OVER- 12.]

1876 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* (1891) IV. 263 We cannot overfly our own zone.

2. To surpass in flight; to fly higher, faster, or farther than; to outsoar. [OVER- 22.]

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 324 Out-stripping crows that strive to over-fly them. 1595 MARKHAM *Sir R. Grinvile* cxxxii, Thine honour, former honours ouer-flyes. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 148 Were I to ask for angel's wings to overfly my own human nature. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind., Pope* (1886) 337 Gray, whose 'Progress of Poetry'..overflies all other English lyrics like an eagle.

† **3.** To fly (a hawk) too much. *Obs.* [OVER- 27.]

[1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 155 The higher fleeing that a hawke is, the more neede..to regarde that you ouerflee hir not.] 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 714 His owner can seldome ouer-flye him, no, though he flye him sixe or seuen flights in a morning.

Overfold (ōuvəɹfōuld), *sb. Geol.* [f. OVER- 3, 6 + FOLD *sb.*, after Ger. *überfaltung* (Brögger *Silurische Etagen*).] A fold of strata in which the axes of the component anticline and syncline have both been tilted or pushed over beyond the vertical, so that the strata involved in the middle third of the fold are turned upside down. (Also *inclined, overturned, inverted*, or *reflexed fold.*)

1883 LAPWORTH in *Geol. Mag.* X. May 199 A sigmaplex or sigmoidal fold (Overfold of Brögger). *Ibid.* Aug. 340 In overfolds of vast extent the arch limb being nearer the surface is more rigid, the trough limb, being buried under more than double the burden, is more ductile. *Ibid.* 342 [see OVERFAULT]. 1896 VAN HISE *N. Amer. Pre-Cambrian Geol.* (U. S. Geol. Surv.) 674 It has been long recognized that thrust faults are often related to overfolds... The overfolds may be broken along the reversed limbs, and the arch limbs be thrust over the trough limbs.

Overfold (ōuvəɹfōuld), *v.* [OVER- 8, 3, 6.]

1. *trans.* To fold over, or so as to cover.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5463 Quen it was hewyn at his hest with heggis oure-folden, þan entirs in of his erles. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 523 A stondyng most be maad and ouerfolde And couered wel with shingil, tile, or bloom. *a* 1814 *Prophetess* II. ii. in *New Brit. Theatre* I. 192 Peace, Whose cheering plough o'erfolds the bloody track Of his [the God of War's] throne-shaking chariots.

2. *Geol.* Of folded strata: (In *passive*) To be pushed over beyond the vertical, so as to overhang or overlie the strata on the other side of the axis: see OVERFOLD *sb.*

1883 LAPWORTH in *Geol. Mag.* X. Aug. 343 The causes and results of overfolding of rocks under tangential thrust. 1896 VAN HISE *N. Amer. Pre-Cambrian Geol.* (U. S. Geol. Surv.) 604 A fold is overturned or overfolded when the axial plane is inclined and the limbs have equal or unequal dips in the same direction at corresponding points.

O·ver-fo·nd, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too fond.

1. Too silly or foolish. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1585 *Fair Em* III. 1123 Causing your grief, by overfond affecting a man so trothless. 1599 JAS. I. *Basil. Δωρον* III. a b, As for the Cheese, I think it ouer fonde, because it is ouerwise & Philosophick a folly. [1868 see OVER *adv.* 11.]

2. Too affectionate; having too great an affection or liking for a person or thing (const. *of*).

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* v. ii. 126 Ouer-fond of the Shepheards Daughter. 1774 FOOTE *Cozeners* III. Wks. 1799 II. 180, I never was over-fond of my bed. 1876 MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dau.* I 41 What have I to live for..that I should be overfond of life?

Hence **O·ver-fo·ndly** *adv.*; **O·ver-fo·ndness.**

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* iv. vii. § 4 (1634) 538 To exasperate their furious choler, by uncourtious words or usage as Ceraunus had overfondly done. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. x. § 7 Out of an Over fondness of that darling Invention. 1842 MANNING *Serm.* xxii. (1848) I 326 What they overfondly doated on, we have coldly forgotten. 1876 L. STEPHEN *Eng. Thought 18th Cent.* II 54 Overfondness for ourselves, like over-fondness for children may defeat its own object.

O·ver-fo·ndle, *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To fondle too much.

1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1725) I 143 Infants that are froward, and by being over-fondled made humoursome.

Over-foolish to **Over-force**: see OVER-.

† **Overforth,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. OVER *adv.* + FORTH.] Very far forth, forward, or onward.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 288 Hwon þe delit iðe luste is igon so ouerforð þet ter nis non wiðsigginge, þif þer were eise uorto fulfullen þe dede.

O·verfo·rward, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too forward.

1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. lviii. 291 Such as are overforward to waite. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* IV. x, Better to see a Daughter over-modest, than over forward.

So **O·verfo·rwardly** *adv.*; **O·verfo·rwardness.**

1593 *Pass. Morrice* (1876) 75 Her overforwardnes seemed to overlay her lovers affection. 1669 *Lond. Gas.* No 40/4 Who..has over-forwardly advanced the Negotiation. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 298 What shall I do, if I have incurred Mr. B.'s Anger by my Over-forwardness?

Overfought to **-franchised**: see OVER-.

O·verfrau·ght, *ppl. a.* [OVER- 27, 28.] Too heavily freighted or laden.

1589 NASHE *Pref. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 11 Their ouerfraught Studies, with trifling Compendiaries maie testifie. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 732 The Sea o'refraught would swell. 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* i. 16 The muse that..raves through gaudy tale, Not overfraught with sense.

O·verfree·, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too free. So **O·verfree·dom,** excessive or too great freedom; **O·verfree·ly** *adv.*, too freely.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. xiv. (1840) 139 His valour was not over-free, but would well answer the spur when need required. 1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* iv, We may easily play the prodigals in parting (over-freely) with our gifts. 1672 DRYDEN *Maiden Q.* II. i. Wks. 1808 II. 413 That frown assures me I have offended, by my over-freedom. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 13 An over-free or negligent Behaviour in a Lady.

O·verfrei·ght (-frēt), *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To overload.

1530 PALSGR. 648/1, I overfreyt a shyppe, *je surcharge.* 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 108 A boat ouerfraighted with people ..was, by the extreme weather, sunk. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 300 They themselves are over-fraghted with this merchandize of thought.

So **O·verfreight** *sb.*, an overload.

1850 BROWNING *Christmas Eve* xiv, The while ascends.. Step by step, deliberate, Because of his cranium's over-freight ..The hawk-nosed high-cheek-boned Professor. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Sept. 11/2 He .. had for above thirty years to fight without result against an overfreight of 50 lb. of fat.

Over-frequency,-frequent: see OVER- 28, 29.

† **Overfre·t,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. OVER- 8 + *fret*, pa. pple. of FRET *v*[2]] Covered with embroidered work; overspread with rich ornament.

a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 626 Sche come in a vyolet With whysthe perl overfret. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 232 And all the feild with fynest gold ouirfret. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* i. 95 With Emeraudis so michtelle ouirfret.

Overfre·t, *v.* [f. OVER- 21, 23 + FRET *v.*[1]] *trans.* To wear down with fretting; *refl.* To fret beyond one's power of endurance.

1563 *Myrr. for Mag., Buckingham* xl, Yet was his hart wyth wretched cares orefret. 1851 HELPS *Comp. Solit.* x. (1874) 182 Do not overfret yourself.

†**Overfrie·ze,** *v. Obs.* [f. OVER- 8 + FRIEZE *v.*[2]] *trans.* To embroider over with gold.

a 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 519 On their heddes were bonuettes opened at the iiij quarters overfryzed with flat gold of Damaske.

Overfright to **Over-frolic:** see OVER-.

O·verfront, *sb.* [OVER- 8 c.] A piece which hangs over the front of a cloak, and covers the arm instead of a sleeve.

1889 *Daily News* 23 July 7/2 The travelling mantle..is provided with over-fronts which fall straight from the shoulders, and protect the arms without embarrassing their movements. 1891 *Ibid.* 19 Sept. 2/1 The sleeves being formed by the over-fronts, which fall over the arms.

†**Overfro·nt,** *v. Obs.* [OVER- 22, 24.] *trans.* **a.** To extend in front beyond (another army). **b.** To stand over against the front of, confront.

1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 75 That the out-most companies may ouer-front, and be without the points of the enemies wings. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* To Parl. Eng., When things indifferent shall be set to over-front us, under the banners of sin.

Over-froth, Overfrown: see OVER- 8, 1.

Overfro·zen, *ppl. a.* [OVER- 8, 10.] Frozen over the whole surface, or from side to side.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. CCXXXIII. 267 The ryuer of Thamys was so strongly ouer froune, yt horse & carte passed ouer vpon yce. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. II. 78 *margin*, At Cacan Riuers ouerfrozen in China. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Job* XXXVIII. 30 Yea, some seas are over-frozen..in the Northern part of the world.

Overfruit, -fruitful: see OVER- 8, 28.

†**O·verfulfi·l,** *v. Obs.* [OVER- 24.] *trans.* To fill more than full, fill too full.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. XX. (Bodl. MS) lf. 42/2 In suche dounge..be stomake is ouere fulfilde and istreijte to swipe. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iii. 76 Thys body ys replenyschyd and ouerfulfyllyd wyth many yl humorys.

O·verfu·ll, *a.* [OE. *oferfull* = OHG. *ubarfol*, intoxicated, Goth. *ufarfulls*: see OVER- 24, 28.] Excessively full, too full.

a 1000 *Lamb. Ps.* lxxvii. 65 (Bosw.) *Crapulatus* (glossed) oferfull. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 160 Þeos þreo maner men habbeð ine heouene mid ouer fulle mede. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. i. 113 But being ouer-full of selfe-affaires, My minde did lose it. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* III. 317 His heart was overfull. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 560 The stomach dilates and becomes over-full.

Hence **O·verfu·llness.**

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks (1653) 199 Repletion or overfulnesse, as well as too much fasting is to be avoided. 1884 M. D. CONWAY in *Manch. Exam.* 2 July 5/4 His great heart burst with its overfullness of emotion and energy.

†**O·verfyll,** *sb. Obs.* [OE. *ofersyll, -fyllo* = OHG. *ubarfulli* intoxication, Ger. *uberfulle*, Goth. *ufarfullei*, f. *ubarfulls* + abstr. suffix *-ei, -i, -e* :—*fn*] Overfullness, esp. in reference to eating or drinking; surfeit, repletion.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxvi § 1 Seo oferfyll simle fet unþeawas. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 178 Wiþ manegum adlum..ðe þe cumaþ of oferfyllo. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 354 Over-fulle maketh wlatie.

Overga, etc., obs. forms of OVERGO, etc.

Over-gaiter to **-gamesome:** see OVER-.

Overga·ng, *v.* Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [OE. *ofergangan* = OHG. *ubargangan*, Goth. *ufargaggan*: see OVER- in various senses.]

1. *trans.* To tread over, trample upon, conquer, overpower, get the better of. [OVER- 1, 21.]

a 1000 *Riddles* xli. 10 (Gr.) Mec..slæp ofergongeð. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Exod.* 561 (Gr.) Þæt ge feonda gehwone forð ofergangað. *c* 1200 ORMIN 10228 To werenn hemm wiþþ wiþerrþeod þatt wollde hemm oferrganngenn. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5305 (Cott.) Ioseph kin ouer-ganges all, Þat to our eldres was a thrall. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 141 Allace! þour grace hes done greit wrang, To suffer tyrannis in sic sort, Daylie þour liegis till ouergang. 1715 PENNECUIK *Many's Truth's Triv.* in *Poems* 94 For fear that Truth should clean ou'rgang them. 1798 BURNS *Old Song*, '*O ay my wife*', If ye gie a woman a' her will, Gud faith, she'll soon o'ergang ye.

†**2.** To go over, cross, overstep; to transgress; = OVERGO *v.* 2, 2 b. (*OE.* and *ME.*) [OVER- 12.]

a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xx. 71 Heora ænig oðres ne dorste mearce ofergangan. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Spelm.) xvii. 31 Ic ofergange weall. *a* 1275 *Prov. Ælfred* 444 in *O. E. Misc.* 129 Þanne sal þi child þi forbod ouer-gangin.

3. To go over; to overrun, overspread. [OVER- 9.]

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22132 (Cott) Ouer all þar crist was wont to ga, [Antichrist] þaim sal ouer-gang alsua. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xvi. 86, I thinke the holkis ouergangis þour ene. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 122 Quha ..lattis gude ground..ouirgang wt weidis. 1766 PITCAIRN *Assembly* 13 (E. D. D.) That place is all overgrown with briers and thorns, and they'll soon o'ergang Scotland too. 1808 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Over-gang*, to over-run.

4. To go beyond, exceed. [OVER- 13.]

1737 RAMSAY *Prov.* (1750) 95 The pains o'ergangs the profit. 1822 GALT *Provost* XXXV, The outlay I thought as likely to o'ergang the profit.

Hence †**Overga·nger, a.** one who overcomes, a conqueror; **b.** an overseer, superintendent (*Sc.*).

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 29 By Jacob in Haly Writ es vndirstande ane ouerganger of synnes. *Ibid.* 30 Ouerganger and ouercommere of all synnes.

O·ver-ga·rment. [OVER- 8 c.] A garment worn over the others, an outer garment.

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* ix. i, His ouer garment sat ouerthwartly. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 500 The over-garment..which was thrown around the person. 1884 BROWNING *Perishtah, Two Camels* 17 Thou hast already donned Thy sheepskin over-garment.

Over-garisoned: see OVER- 28 d.

†**O·vergart,** *sb. Obs.* [app. f. OVER- + the radical part seen also in ANGARD, *-gart*, OGART, *ongart*, app. from ONorse, but the ultimate derivation is uncertain.] Arrogance, presumption, pride.

c 1200 ORMIN 8163 Acc þær wass mikell oferrgarrt & modiznesse shæwedd. *Ibid.* 15770 Fia wereldshipess oferrgarrt. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 16 Hwen a meiden ure muchele ouergart þus afalled. *Ibid.* 10 His muchele ouergat. [Cf. *Cursor M.* 478, where *ouengart* in Cott. may be error for *ouergart* or for *ongart*; F. has *auwart*, G. & Tr. *pride*. In l. 7318 Cott. has *ougard* (? *ougard*), F. *auwarde*, G & Tr. *envy*.]

†**O·vergart,** *a.* and *adv. Obs.* [Cf. prec.]

A. *adj.* Immoderate, excessive, presumptuous.

c 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II* 391 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 341 For þo God seih þat the world was so over gart, He sente a derthe on earthe, and made hit ful smart.

B. *adv.* Immoderately, excessively.

c 1320 *Cast Love* 993 Þat al he bi-comeþ ouergart proud, And mis-doþ his neiȝebors hoþe stille and loud. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1069 þe douȝti duk of saxoyne drow to þat londe Wiþ ouer gart gret ost godmen of armes. 13.. in *Rel. Ant.* II. 226 Ich am overgard agast, and quake al in my speche.

O·vergate, *sb.* Also 8 **-gait.** [f. OVER- 5 b + GATE *sb.*[2]] A way over a wall, stream, etc. *north. dial.* **b.** *Mining.* An overhead air-passage.

1796 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* (ed 2) Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Ower-gait*, (accented on the first syllable), [a] stile-place, or imperfect gap, in a hedge. Also a 'stepping-place' across a brook. 1851 in GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Ower-gate*, a stepping-style in a field. 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Overgate*, an air-way overhead in a pit, where one air-course is carried by a bridge over another.

†**O·vergate,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. OVER *prep.* 9 + GATE *sb.*[2] 9 b.] In the way of excess, excessively.

a 1450 MYRC 1307 Hast þow I-counted ouer gate Worldes worschype or any a-state?

Overga·ze, *v. rare.* [OVER- 23, 5.]

1. *refl.* and *pass.* To dazzle oneself with gazing.

1600 BRETON *Melancholl. Hum.* (1879) 13/2 Oh that..his eyes [were] not ouergazed In Minervas excellences.

2. To gaze over, overlook.

1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. xci, His altar the high places and the peak Of earth's o'ergazing mountains.

Over-general, -genial, -gentle: see OVER-.

Overget (ōuvərge·t), *v.* [OVER- 14, 5.]

1. *trans.* To overtake. Now only *dial.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12708 Þif þy felawes þe ouer gete, Sey, 'þe messegers wente here foþ god spede'. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 276 Thei slough and maymed alle that thei myght ouer-gete. 1530 PALSGR. 648/2, I made suche dylygence that at the laste I overgate hym. 1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* XXIX. lxiv, Orlando still doth her pursue so fast That needs he must ov'rget her at the last. 1787 GROSE *Provinc. Gloss.* s. v., He is but a little before; you will soon over-get him. 1825 BROCKETT, *Overget*, to overtake.

2. To get over, surmount, recover from the effects of (an illness, shock, etc.). (A midland dial. sense, which has recently passed into literary use.)

1803 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 230 Edith cannot sleep, and till she overgets this, she cannot be better. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib* II. 60 She had overgot the temporary indications of illness. 1886 *Charity Organis. Rev.* Feb. 75 The difficulties to be overgot are great.

3. 'To get the better of; to overreach, to outwit.' 1886 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

Overgild (ōuvəgi·ld), *v.* [f. OVER- 8 + GILD *v.* (q. v. for Forms).] *trans.* To gild over, cover with gilding; *fig.* to tinge with a golden colour. Chiefly in *pa. pple.*

c 1200 ORMIN 2612 Butt iff itt beo þurrh þildess gold All full wel ofergildedd. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 96/159 An ymage, brijt and schene Ouer-guld and quoynte i-nov. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 445 A combe of yvorie somdel overgilt. 1420 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 46 Also a spyce disshe of seluer, & ouerguld. 1508 DUNBAR *Golden Targe* 27 The purpur hevyn our scailit in silvir sloppis Ourgilt the treis, branchis, lef[is] and barkis. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 87 A'l cunning drifts ouerguylded with outward holinesse. 1612 W. PARKES *Curtaine Dr.* (1876) 22 Those golden words that so ouerguild such bitter pilles. 1822 BYRON *Foscari* III. i. 65 The full sun, When gorgeously o'ergilding any towers. 1861 TRENCH *Comm. Ep. to 7 Ch.* 149 Royal sceptres are not usually of iron, but of wood overgilded.

Hence **Overgi·lding** *vbl. sb.*, **Overgi·lt** *ppl. a.*

? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 873 In an overgilt samet Cladde she was. 1477 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 184/2 The thyng in which any such overgildyng shul be.

†**Overgi·lted,** *pa. pple. Obs.* = *overgilt*, pa. pple.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) i. 4 Ane ymage of Justinyane þe emperour, wele ouergilted. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* VII. (1520) 136 b, Two basyns of sylver and overgylted.

Overgird: see OVER- 8.

Overgi·ve, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. OVER- (in various senses) + GIVE *v.* In sense 2 corresp. to OE. *ofgifan*.]

†**1.** *trans.* To give over, to expend. *Obs. rare.* (rendering L. *superimpendere*.)

1382 WYCLIF 2 (*Co.*) xii 15 Forsoth I moost wilfully schal ȝyue, and I my silf schal be ouerȝoutn for ȝoure soulis.

†**2.** To give over or up, hand over, surrender.

1444 *Reg. Magni Sig.* (1882) 63/2 Wit yhe us..till have renounsit ouregevin quyt clemyt..all richt..in or to all landis [etc.]. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 249, I am a Souldiere,.. And now, constrain'd that trade to overgive, I driven am to seeke some meanes to live. 1682 in *Scott. Antiq.* (1901) July 8, I. demitt and overgive my place of dean of facultie in the said universaty.

†**3.** *intr.* To give over, desist, cease. *Obs.*

1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VII. XXXVI. (1612) 175 The Hound at Losse doth ouer-giue. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii. 804 And never over-give Till they both dying give Man leave to live.

b. *intr.* To give way as frost, to thaw. *dial.*

a 1825 in FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia.*

4. *trans.* To give in addition.

1622 BP. HALL *Contempl. O. T.* XVII. *Solomon's Choice*, So doth God loue a good choyce, and hee recompences it with ouer-giuing.

Hence †**Overgi·ving** *vbl. sb.*, handing over, surrender. *Obs.*

1546 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 66 At the ourgeving of the said Castell it wes convenit that [etc.]. 1571 in Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scot.* v. (1677) 254 The said pretended Dimission, Renunciation and Overgiving of the Crown by the Queen.

O·ver-gla·d, *a.* [OVER- 25, 28.] Excessively glad; too glad.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 133 Anon he wext of his corage So overglad, that [etc.]. 1848 DISRAELI *Sybil* IV. v, I am not surprised at your opinion,.. I should not be over-glad to meet you in a fray. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par* III. iv. 186 To make more mirth, For folk already overglad.

†**Over-gla·d,** *v. Obs. rare.* [OVER- 25.] *trans.* To gladden exceedingly.

1631 CAPT. SMITH *Advis. Planters* 2 If it over-glad me to see Industry make use of my aged endeavours.

†**Overgla·nce,** *v. Obs.* [OVER- 16.] *trans.* To glance over, cast the eye over.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. ii. 135, I will ouerglance the superscript. 1599 — *Hen. V*, v. ii. 78, I haue but with a curselarie eye O're-glanc't the Articles. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXV. 859 The eye that overglances the .. sunny leagues of surrounding distance.

Overglase, obs. form of OVERGLAZE *v.*

O·ver-gla·ss, *sb.* [OVER- 1.] A glass or mirror placed over a mantelpiece.

1898 *Tit-Bits* 26 Mar. 490/2 A chimney-piece and over-glass.

Overgla·ss, *v. rare.* [OVER- 8.] *trans.* To cover over as with glass.

1883–4 MRS. WHITNEY in *Chicago Advance* 10 Jan., The brook..overglassed With icy sheathing.

O·verglaze, *sb. Ceramics.* [OVER- 8.] A second glaze applied to a piece of pottery, e. g. when the first glaze has been painted on.

1884 *American* VII. 217 Enthusiastic amateurs have grappled with the pottery question, and the mysteries of 'overglaze' and 'underglaze' have engrossed [etc.].

O·verglaze, *a.* [OVER- 8.] **a.** Of painting: On or connected with a glazed surface. **b.** Suitable or used for painting on glazed surfaces.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* July 259/1 The overglaze painting of tea-cups.

Overgla·ze, *v.* Also 6 **-glase.** [OVER- 8.] *trans.* To glaze over, to cover with a glaze or polish; hence, † to coat or plate with a thin covering of something better, to veneer (*obs.*).

1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* F iij, The Sadler, he stuffes his pannels with straw or hay, and ouer glaseth them with haire. *Ibid.* F iij b, You sell him a swoorde or rapier newe ouerglased, and sweare the blade came either from Turkie or Toledo.

Overgli·de, *v. poet.* [OVER- 9.] *trans.* To glide over, pass over gently or smoothly.

a 1542 WYATT *Ps.* XXXII, That sonne..whose glaunsing light the cords dyd ouer-glyde. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. III. *Furies* 761 We plainly call the *Fever*, *Fever*, The *Dropsie*, *dropsie*: over-gliding never, With guile-full flourish of a fained phraze, The cruell Languors that our bodies craze. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* Poems 1850 I. 12 Ideal sweetnesses shall overglide you.

Overglint, -glorious, -gloss: see OVER-.

Overgloo·m, *v.* [OVER- 8] *trans.* To cover with gloom, to overshadow; to cast a gloom over, to sadden.

1795 COLERIDGE *To Author Poems publ. Bristol* 20 The cloud-climbed rock..That like some giant king o'ergloums the hill. 1812 — *Lett., to Mrs. Coleridge* (1895) 580 Nothing intervenes to overgloom my mind 1883 L. MORRIS *Songs Unsung, St. Christopher* 154 A dark road stole to it O'ergloomed by cypress, and no boat was there Nor ferry.

O·ver-gloo·miness. [OVER- 29.] Excessive or too great gloominess.

1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 264, I said that this Overgloominess was not Religion.

Overglu·t, *v.* [1. OVER- 25, 27 + GLUT *v.*[1]] *trans.* To glut to excess. Hence **Overglu·tted** *ppl. a.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. iv. (Arb.) 24 By that occasion the eare is ouerglutted with it. 1600 BRETON *Melancholike Hum.* (1879) 9 While epicures are overglut, I ly and starue for foode. 1666 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 108 Some caution is to be had that by too much water you do not chill or over-glut the ground. 1792 FENNEL *Proceedings at Paris* 390 Blood, rubbed from the murderers'

over-glutted hands. *a* 1814 *Sulieman* I. v. in *New Brit. Theatre* II 18 The sword O'erglutted with the blood of Hassem's friends.

Overgo (ōuəvəɪgōu·), *v.* Forms: see OVER *adv.* and Go *v.* *Pa. t.* α. 1 **oferéode**, 4 **-ȝede**, **-ȝide**, **-yod(e**, *Sc.* 6 **-ȝeid**, 8 **-yeed**; β. 4- **overed**; [OE. *ofergân* = OLG. **ôbargân* (MDu. *overgaen*, Du. *overgaan*), OHG. *ubargân* (MHG. *ubergân*, *-gên*, Ger. *übergehen*): see OVER- in various senses.]

I. Transitive senses.

†1. To come upon suddenly; to overtake; to catch, apprehend, detect. *Obs.* [OVER- 7, 14]

a 1000 *Andreas* 821 (Gr.) Hine .. slæp ofereode. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (Th.) I. 86 Wæter-seocnyss hine ofereode. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4721 (Cott.) Qualm has beistes al ouergan. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 3277 Þif he þe may ouer-go, He wil þe bren oþer slo. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 13700 (Trin.) A wif þat wip horedome was ouergon. 1581 MARBECK *Bk of Notes* 346 This bird [the ostrich]..cannot mount vp to flie aloft, but flickereth in such wise as he cannot be ouergone.

2. To pass over (a wall, river, boundary, or line); to surmount; to cross. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [OVER- 5, 12.]

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xvii. 30 [xviii. 29] In gode minum ic ofergaa wall. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (Th.) II. 200 Ærðan ðe hi þa Readan sæ ofereodon. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 252 On langiendum daȝum he ofer gæþ ðone suðran sunnstede. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3490 God bad hem þat merke ouer-gon. 1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xxvii. 3 Jordan ouergoon. 1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* IV. i, The bounds once ouer-gone, that hold men in, They neuer stay. 1657 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* II. 50 When Druentia, or Rhodanus over-went their banks. 1789 ROSS *Helenore* 31 Ere I bridle drew, O eryeed a' bounds afore I ever knew.

† b. *fig.* To pass (a moral limit), to transgress. Phr. *To overgo the balance* (see quot. 1539); *to overgo one's bed*, to break wedlock. *Obs.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xv. 2 Forhuon ðegnas ðinne hia ofergæs. setnesa ðara ældra. 1382 WYCLIF *Eclus.* xxiii. 25 Eche man that ouergoth his bed [*Vulg.* transgreditur lectum]. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1545) 141 Ouergo not the beame or balaunce. That is to say, do nothynge besyde ryght and equitie.

†3. To go or rise higher than, or over the top of; to surmount. *Obs.* [OVER- 1.]

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* xxxvii[i]. 5 For my wickidnesses ouersiden [1388 ben goon ouer] myn hed. 1613–16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. v. 692 Springs..swelled forth and overwent the top *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. ix § 3 As much as loftiest Cedars show, The lowest Shrubs doe ouergoe.

4. *fig.* To go beyond, exceed, excel. [OVER- 13.]

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 23 Maidenhad wið hundred fald ouer geað baðe. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvi. (*Baptista*) 179 For he oure-gais prophetis al & patriarkis þat we cal. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* Rec. viii. in Ashm. *Theatr. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 188 Pekoks fethers in color gay, the Raynbow whych shall overgoe. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. Wks. 1724 II. 509 Abhorring to make the punishment overgo the offence. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 499 Euthycrates his third sonne ouerwent his brethren. *a* 1718 PENN *Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 617 English Custom has very much overgone English Law in this Business of Oaths. 1825 JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* App., Wks. 1859 I. 113 He so far overwent the timid hesitations of his colleagues. 1825 HOGG *Queen Hynde* 151 Threatening their force to overgo.

5. To overcome, overpower, get the better of; to oppress, overwhelm. Now *dial.* [OVER- 21]

c 1205 LAY. 7712 Whær is he ilke mon þat me ne mæi mid made ouer-gan? *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6821 The stronge the feble overgoth. *c* 1430 *How Good Wife taught Dau.* 97 in *Babees Bk.*, For with ȝiftis men may wommen ouer goon. 1535 COVERDALE *Hab* I. 3 Tyranny and violence are before me, power ouergoeth right. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. ii 7 With his powre he all doth overgo, And makes them subject to his mighty wrong. *a* 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Maid's Trag.* III. ii, I am so o'ergone with injuries Unheard-of.

† b. To 'get over', overreach, cheat. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 15183 For nis nauer nan mon þat me ne mai mid swikedome ouergan. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Thess.* iv. 6 That no man ouergo [so 1582 Rhem.] nether disseyue his brother in cause, or nede. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 139 The simple minde will soone be overgone.

†6. To go or spread over so as to cover. *Obs.* [OVER- 8, 9]

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 272 Lyft is lichamlic gesceaft swyðe þynne, seo ofer gæð ealne middaneard. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 183 A large cloude hem overwente. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xlii. 113 Derknesses shul not ouergo þe. *c* 1595 J. DICKENSON *Sheph. Compl.* (1878) 8 As when a blacke thicke Meteore doth ore-goe Heau'ns light. *a* 1634 CHAPMAN (T.), Rather, that the earth shall overgo Some one at least.

7. To overrun, overflow, pass or spread over in a hostile or injurious way. Now *dial.* [OVER- 9.]

c 1000 *O. E. Chron.* an. 993 (Parker MS.) [Unlaf] for..to Sandwic, and swa ðanon to gipeswic, and þæt eall ofereode. *a* 1122 *Ibid.* an. 1070 (Laud MS.) Þæt land folc..wændon þæt he sceolde þet land ofer gan. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10524 Ioseph þe gode..wel witstode þe hunger þat egypte ouer-yod. *Ibid.* 11820 Þe scab ouer-gas [*Trin.* ouergoob] his bodi all. 1546 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 186 So that the water may not overgoo and destroye the grounde. 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* v. 233 It is..good pasture, but so ouergone with Thistles, as we can by no meanes destroy them. 1675 R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 95 Persons overgone with Wickedness and Vice. 1808–18 JAMIESON, *To ourgae.* I. To overrun. 'He's ourgane with the scrubbie'. 1814 NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1897) 95 (E. D. D.) If no o'ergane wi' information, At least quite free frae affectation.

8. To go or pass over the surface or extent of; to travel through, traverse. [OVER- 9, 16.]

13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 1777 Mani lond he hadde ouergo, To seche his lord wip sorwe & wo. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 83 Þis Ive..overȝede þe spaces of many landes. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 22132 (Trin.) Ouer al þere crist was wont to go He [Anticrist] shal ouer gone hem also. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. xiii. 99 Nevir..Hercules..Sa meikle space of erd or land ourȝeid. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* V. ii. 196 How manie wearie steps, Of many wearie miles you haue ore-gone. 1850 BROWNING *Easter Day* xiv, I overwent Much the same ground of reasoning. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss.* s. v., It is often said, when a person wishes to inspect a house or church, 'I should like to over-go it'.

†b. To tread over: = OVERGANG *v.* I. *Obs.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VI. 725 Stampyt in moss, and with rud hors ourgayne.

†9. To pass, live through, spend (time); also, of time, to pass over (a person). *Obs.* [OVER- 17, 4]

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2640 Abram had þan Sex and fourscor yeir ouergan. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* Ded., There bee almost seaven yeares now overgone mee since first I began to be a medler with these Logicall meditations.

†10. To go faster than, leave behind in going, outstrip, overtake. *Obs.* [OVER- 22.]

1530 PALSGR 648/2 He is so lyght a man that he wyll sone overgo me. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* X. 298 If it chance, that we be overgone By his more swiftness, urge him still to run upon our fleet. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* V. xl. (1718) 290 At length by flight, I over-went the pack.

†11. To pass over, pass by, let alone, omit. *Obs.* [OVER- 5 (*b*).]

1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VIII. lxxvii, But, I must ouergoe these passages; And hasten on my way. 1622 WITHER *Mistr. Philar.* Wks. (1633) 623 Her faire eyes doe checke me now, That I seem'd to passe them so, And their praises over-goe.

II. Intransitive senses.

12. To go or pass by; to pass over or away; to pass (in time). Now *dial.* [OVER- 4.]

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* V. ii. § 5 Hie witon þeah þæt þæt ilce yfel ofereode butan geblote. *c* 897 — *Gregory's Past. C.* lix. 447 Hu hrædlice se eorðlica hlisa ofergæð. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 952 Þe nihtegale hi understod, An over-gan lette hire mod. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 220 Þe erle ansuerd nouht, he lete þat word ouer go. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 790 (846) That as here Ioyes moten ouer gone [*v. r.* ouergon] So mote hire sorwes passen euerychone. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 51 Ful myche ioie haddist þou tho; .But rist soone it was ouer-goo. *c* 1580 *Howers of Bless. Virg.* 98 The yeeres of men, which so soone overgoe. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 64 They gladly remembred their trauel ouer-gone. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* xliii, The time's lang owregane.

†13. *fig.* To pass on to another part of a narrative, etc. (sometimes with implication of omission). *Obs.* [OVER- 4, 5 (*b*).]

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1903 Hear haued moyses ouer-gon, Dor-fore he wended eft agon. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* I. ii. (1554) 4 Mine autor lightly overgoeth, Maketh of ȝ° age no special remembraunce.

†14. To go or pass over (to another place); to cross. *Obs.* [OVER- 10.]

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 69 Edward is dede, allas! messengers ouerwent To William.

Hence **O·vergo·ing** *vbl. sb.*, a going over; †a transgression; a crossing; the point of going over, the brink; **Overgo·ne** *ppl. a.*, gone out of use, obsolete; gone beyond bounds, far gone.

1382 WYCLIF *Lam.* iii. 19 Recorde of poreuesse and of myn ouergoing. 1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 127 b, He is so overgone in fatherlie affection towardes them, ..he cannot abide to see them trauaile and labour as he hath done. 1612 W. SCLATER *Christians Str.* 9 What availes it..whether..by overgoing, or vndergoing; we be deprived of salvation? 1634 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 126 A man who was at the very overgoing of the blue and mountain; but God held a grip of him. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 85 To be scandalized with these overgone, or overgrown expressions.

Overgod to **Over-good**: see OVER-.

O:vergo·rge (-gōidʒ), *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To gorge to excess, to cram with too much food, to glut. Hence **O·vergo·rged** *ppl. a.*

1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 285, I warne all falconers to beware howe they overgorge their hawkes. 1641 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* V. 96 Like unto Riuers overgorged with raine, which when flood of water cease returne to their former channell. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 737 Thieves at home must hang, but he that puts Into his overgorg'd and bloated purse The wealth of Indian provinces, escapes. 1814 BYRON *Lara* II. vii, Such as long power and overgorged success Concentrates into all that's merciless.

Overgospel: see OVER- 22 b.

Over-govern (-gə·vəɪn), *v.* [OVER- 2, 27.]

†1. *trans.* To rule over. *Obs.*

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I. vi, It was grete shame vnto them all to be ouer gouernyd with a boye of no hyghe blood borne.

2. To govern too much; to subject to too much government interference.

1863 LOWTH *Wand. W. France* 205 He overgoverns his people, and so he makes them discontented.

So **Over-go·vernment**, a. excessive government, too much government interference; b. higher government or control.

1861 M. ARNOLD *Pop. Educ. France* 11, I believe, as every Englishman believes, that over-government is pernicious and dangerous. 1894 *Rep. Univ. London* in *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Sept. 5/1 Besides the over-government of the future Corporation, there must be subsidiary bodies to discharge local highway, sanitary, and other duties.

Overgown, Over-gratify, etc.: see OVER-.

Overgrai·n, *v.* [OVER- 8.] *trans.* To grain over (a surface that has already been grained), so as to put on additional lights and shades. Hence **Overgrai·ning** *vbl. sb.*; **Overgrai·ner**, one who or that which overgrains; an overgraining brush.

1873 SPON *Workshop Receipts* Ser. I. 420/1 *Overgraining.*—This operation is performed in the same manner both upon work which has been oil grained or spirit grained. In overgraining, water-colours are used. *Ibid.* 420/2 There are several descriptions o' overgraining brushes in use. .. The knots and figures must be lightly touched up with the overgrainer, and the whole gone over quickly with a badger softening brush. The overgraining dries quickly, and the varnish may be then applied.

†**Overgra·ssed**, *pa. pple. Obs.* In 6 **-grast.** [OVER- 8.] Covered or overgrown with grass.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 130 For they bene like foule wagmoires ouergrast.

O·ver-grea·t, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too great, excessive.

[*c* 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 95 Ffor whan a man hath ouer greet a wit fful oft hym happeth to mysusen it.] 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xii. 32 In an ouergrete quantite is confusion 1583 *Proclam. Privy Council* 14 Jan., Inconueniences happening by the ouergreat libertie of late vsed in riding poste. 1774 FOOTE *Cozeners* II. Wks. 1799 II. 179, I am at no time an over-great eater. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Sol.t.* xi. 237 In good hours we do not find Shakspeare or Homer over-great,—only to have been translators of the happy present.

So **O·ver-grea·tly** *adv.*, too greatly, excessively; **O·ver-grea·tness**, excessive greatness.

[1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 425/2 Over gretly empoveryshed, or elles. over gretly charged.] 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 75 They feared the ouergreatnesse of the vantgard, and that they were more neare to the maine army. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 142 Two horse-leeches which neuer lin sucking it, will never suffer it to swell over-greatly in treasure. 1675 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* III. (1688) 415 By reason of the Over-greatness and Sluggishness of the Spanish Ships.

O·ver-gree·d. [OVER- 29.] Excessive greed.

1880 DIXON *Windsor* IV. xii. 115 That over-greed had been his great mistake in life.

O·ver-gree·dy, *a.* [OE. *ofergrædig*: see OVER- 28.] Too greedy, excessively greedy.

a 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* xiii. (Napier) 81 Men beoð ofergrædige woruldȝestreona. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xxiii. 3 Be not ouer greedy of his meate, for meate begyleth and discrateth. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV* I. iii. 88 Their ouergreedy loue hath surfetted. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Introd., Wks (1851) 261 While he is so overgreedy to fix a name of ill sound upon another. 1741 WATTS *Improvem. Mind* I. xvii. Wks 1813 VIII. 123 An over greedy grasp does not retain the largest handful. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. v. 176 Some meat for the over-greedy foreigners.

So **O·ver-gree·dily** *adv.*, too greedily.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. vii. 72 Þou failest in þinges taken, and ouer-redely sekist consolacion. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 215 To eat overgreedily .. is hurtfull, and hindereth concoction. 1668 *Lond. Gaz.* No 246/2 Their infected Goods .. being over-greedily seised on by some persons, twelve of them..died of the Contagion.

†**Overgree·n**, *v. Obs rare.* [OVER- 8.] *trans.* To cover with green, clothe with verdure; hence *fig.*, to cover so as to conceal a defect. embellish.

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxii, For what care I..So you o'regreene my bad, my good allow?

O·ver-grie·ve, *v.* [OVER- 25, 27.] a. *trans.* To grieve or afflict excessively. b. *intr.* To grieve too much, to feel excessive grief.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1176 The citizens overgrieved with the insolent outrages of these men of war. 1631 BP. WEBBE *Quietn* (1657) 32 Not to overjoy our grief, nor over-grieve our joyes. 1648 T. HILL *Spring of Grace* 11 We are apt to overgrieve or undergrieve at crosses.

Hence **O·ver-grie·ved** *ppl. a.*; **O·ver-grie·ving** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1601 *Downf. Earl Huntington* I. iii. in Hazl *Dodsley* VIII. 113 Bridle this over-grieving passion, Or else dissemble it to comfort her. 1618 WITHER *Motto, Nec Habeo* Wks. (1633) 525, I have not their base cruelty, who can Insult upon an over-grieved man. *a* 1684 T. LYE in *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxii. 8 Now is a time, not for overgrieving, murmuring.

O·ver-grie·vous, *a* [OVER- 27.] Too grievous.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XII. xx, Let Menelaus tak another wyf; ffor this is overgrevous for to conquere.

Over-gross, etc.: see OVER- 28.

†**O·vergrou·nd** (-ground), *sb. Obs.* [OVER- 1.] An upper or higher ground.

1600 ABP. ABBOT *Exp. Jonah* 569 Looking downe upon the city from some hill-side or overground.

O·verground, *a.* [OVER- 32.] Situated over or above ground, raised above the ground; opposed to *underground*.

1879 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 182 The chapel is.. elevated on an overground crypt. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Nov. 2/1 An underground railway is preferable..its construction ..is far less expensive than would be all overground line. 1897 *Naturalist* 23 Overground stolons rooting at the nodes.

Overgrow (ōuəvəɪgrōu·), *v.* [OVER- 8, etc.]

1. *trans.* To grow over, to cover with growth; to overrun, overspread. (Now chiefly in *pa pple.*)

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.t.* 2190 Þis oritore is vgly, with erbes ouer-growen. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 4338 Wyth here hys vysage was ouergrow. 1535 COVERDALE *Hos.* ix. 6 The nettles shall ouergrowe their pleasaunt goodes. 1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 33 Hence leprosie the Cuckoes ouergrew. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, York* (1662) 228 He was .. kept so long in Prison, Manicled by the wrests, till the Flesh had ouergrown his Irons. 1728 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Pruning*, The best time to prune Trees is in February .. that so the Tree may easily overgrow the Knot. 1855 KINGSLEY

Heroes, Theseus I. 196 He found a great flat stone, all overgrown with ivy.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*: sometimes with the notion of 'overcome, overburden'.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* VII. ii. in Ashm. *Theatr. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 169 That watry humors not overgrow the blood. 1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 84 b, Heresy can not continew and owergrow the true church. 1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* xxiii. 2 Here Jacob forgat himself, when so overgrown with grief for his Joseph. 1701 CIBBER *Love makes Man* I. 5 To Buy and sell my stock to the best Advantage, and Cure my Cattle when they are over-grown with Labour. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* i, Their imagination..is all overgrown by recollections that are a perpetual pasture to fear.

† c. *intr.* To be or become grown over. *Obs.*

a 1643 J. SHUTE *Judgem. & Mercy* (1645) 102 The Field unplowed overgrowes with weeds.

2. *trans.* To grow over so as to choke; to grow more vigorously than. Also *fig.* [OVER- 21, 22.]

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 146 [The garden] must be weded, or els the wede wyll ouergrowe the herbes. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 13 But the Britishe overgrewe the Latine. 1623 T. SCOT *Highw. God* 60 The tares ouergrow the wheat. 1896 F. B. JEVONS *Introd. Hist. Relig.* VIII. 89 It overgrows healthy social tendencies and kills them.

3. *intr.* To grow too large; 'to grow beyond the fit or natural size' (J.); to increase unduly. (Perfect tenses often with *be.*) [OVER- 26.]

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxxviii. 129 Siluya had norisshed a herte [=hart] tyll that he was ouergrowen and grete. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 316 She liueth long: but at the length hir beake ouergroweth, so as she cannot receiue meate, but onelie is faine to sucke in the bloud of it. 1619 W. SLATER *Exp. 1 Thess.* (1630) 58 Before Atheisme quite ouergrowes. 1659 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) I. 282 One .. Kinaston, a merchant, ..with a long beard and haire overgrown, was at the Miter-Inn; and faigning himself a Patriarch. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 100 P 3 Many others, who were overgrown in Wealth and Possessions. 1842 MANNING *Serm.* viii. (1848) I. 108 To him the world is overgrown, and all its cares are swollen to an unnatural greatness.

† b. To grow too much or too luxuriantly. *Obs.*

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 124 The wedes yf they ouer grow wyll kyll the settes. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terapeutyke* 2 F ij, They that are purged as it behoueth .. in them the flesshe ouergroweth nat.

4. *trans.* To grow over, above, or beyond; to grow too big or tall for; to outgrow (clothes, etc.). *To overgrow oneself*, to grow beyond one's strength, proper size, etc. [OVER- 13, 23.]

c 1536 SIR A. WINDSOR in M. A. E. Wood *Lett. R. & Illust. Ladies* II. 217 She hath overgrown all that ever she hath. 1712 MORTIMER *Husb.* II. 231 If the [hop] Binds be very strong, and much over grow the Poles, some advise to strike off their Heads with a long Switch. 1833 HR. MARTINEAU *Tale of Tyne* iii. 63, I think government should, while giving privileges, take care that they do not overgrow just bounds. 1868 MRS. WHITNEY *P. Strong* IX, We don't outgrow, but only overgrow, many things. 1872 *Routledge's Ev Boy's Ann* 102/1 The plant apparently overgrows itself.

† b. *fig.* To grow beyond, surpass, or exceed in some quality. *Obs.*

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 344 This was a wondir world . Þat gromes ouere-grewe so many grette maistris. 1578 *Cur. Prayers* in *Priv. Prayers* (1851) 465 So she may overgrow in reigning the reign of her father. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. vi. § 37 No wonder then, if easily they did overgrow others in wealth.

Hence **Overgrow·ing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terapeutyke* 2 F ij, In the moste parte of them come none ouergrowynge nor superfluyte of flesshe. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 213 For the overgrowings of the gums in the Scurvy. 1677 G. MONTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 326 Right measures .. against this powerful and overgrowing interest of France. 1795-1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* I. 930 That secret spirit of humanity Which, 'mid her plants, and weeds, and flowers, And silent overgrowings, still survived.

O·vergrow·n (stress varies), *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of OVERGROW *v.*]

1. Grown over (with vegetation, weeds, etc.).

1634 RAINBOW *Labour* (1635) 40 To draine and scoure this fenny and viciously over-growne..ground.

2. That has grown too much; too big, abnormally large, of excessive size.

1398 TREVISA *Bart. De P. R.* III. xix. (1495) 66 The vertu of smellynge is lette somtyme by stoppynge by ouergrowe flessh. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I. iii. 22 Like an oregrowne Lyon in a Caue That goes not out to prey. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* x. 47 An ouer-growne Sea [is] when the surges and billowes goe highest. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 65 P 4 He calls the Orange-Woman, who..is inclined to grow Fat, An Over-grown Jade. 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 193 Travelling from the one end to the other of this overgrown metropolis. 1888 MISS BRADDON *Fatal Three* I. i, She is a great overgrown girl.

Hence † **O·vergrow·nly** *adv.*, in an overgrown degree, excessively. *Obs.*

1668 *World's Mistake Cromwell* in *Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 395 Their king..overgrownly great and rich himself.

O·vergrowth. [OVER- 29, 8.]

1. Excessive or too rapid growth, growth beyond the normal amount; also, the result of this, overluxuriance or abundance.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iv. 27 So, oft it chances in particular men,..By the o'ergrowth of some complexion. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 166 A sequent King, who seeks To stop thir overgrowth, as inmate guests Too numerous. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) V. xl. 43 The Forum and other public places were deliberately thinned of their overgrowths of sculpture. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 187/2 To trim the roadside hedges and prevent their overgrowth.

2. A growth over or upon something; an accretion.

1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* Pref. (ed. 2) 19 The monstrous overgrowths which conceal the real lines of truth. 1893 LIDDON, etc. *Life Pusey* I. xvi. 361 To separate original Christianity from the over-growth of later ages.

Overguilty, Overgun, etc.: see OVER-.

Overhair (*δuvər,hē·ə*). [OVER- 8.] In fur-bearing quadrupeds, the long straight hair that grows over or beyond the fur.

1879 M. M. BACKUS in *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 836/2 Certain animals have a covering upon the skin called fur, lying alongside of another and longer covering, called the overhair. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N.Y.) I. 353 [Furs] differ widely in elegance of texture, delicacy of shade, and fineness of overhair.

†**Overha·le,** *v. Obs.* [f. OVER- 8, etc. + HALE *v.*1]

1. *trans.* To draw over something as a covering.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Jan. 75 The frosty Night Her mantle black through heaven gan ouerhaile (*gloss*, drawe ouer). *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* ii. (1642) 117 He was as a guide by night, so bee the starres of heaven, in overhailed darknesse.

b. To cover, as with something drawn or laid over; const. *with.*

c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* III. (*Cock & Fox*) xxviii, Now, worthie folk, suppois this be a fabill, And ouerheillit with typis figurall. *a* 1510 DOUGLAS *K. Hart* I. xii, That dois thame quhile ourhaill with snaw and sleit.

2. To pull or drag across. [OVER- 10.]

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 452 b, So doe they also..with their owne cable overhale themselves into an unrecoverable gulfe.

3. To turn over or revolve in the mind. [OVER- 6.]

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* x, All myn auenture I gan ourehayle. *Ibid.* clviii, Straucht furth the range I held a way, oure-hailing in my mynd From quhens I come.

4. To overtake. Cf. OVERHAUL *v.* 3. [OVER- 14.]

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* Proheme Cosmogr. 318 For he that nold aganis his lustis striue..Eildis richt fast, and deth him sone ouir hailis.

5. To pass over, disregard, overlook. [OVER- 5.]

1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxvi. 65 And gif ȝe dreid ynt sum will aithis ouirhaill, And will not keip nor ȝit obsrue thair bands. *c* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 848 Thair be mae sences than the sicht; Quhilk ȝe owre-hale for haste.

6. To harry, harass, molest, oppress. See HALE *v.*1 2 b. [OVER- 9.]

a 1575 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 217 Albeit the said quene of Ingland wald owirhaill for ane tyme ane part of this cuntrie. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* XXI. ii. (S. T. S.) I. 284 The realme was ewill gydit and ower haillit [*MS. I* ovirhaillit] be my lord of Angus and his men. 1612 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit* IX. iii. § 20. 444 So that his ouer-haled subjects fled daily out of the Realme.

7. To overpower, overmaster. [OVER- 21.]

1581 RICH *Farewell* (Shaks. Soc.) 3 Though harebrained youth overhaled me for a tyme. *Ibid.* 203 That our fathers ..should bee so overhaled with the furie of their fonde and unbrideled affections. 1596 HARINGTON *Ulysses upon Ajax* (1814) 54 Either passion devoureth him, ambition overhaleth him. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* iii. 40 Hounds..That cold doth sildome fret, nor heat doth ouerhaile.

8. *Naut.* = OVERHAUL *v.* 1.

1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* xvi. 78 *To over Hale*, is when a Rope is haled too stiff, to hale it the contrary way, thereby to make it more slack.

9. *Naut.*, etc. To examine thoroughly: = OVERHAUL *v.* 2.

1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. v. 42 Our next employment was.. overhaling our rigging. *Ibid.* II. ii. 134 Our best hands were sent..to overhale and fix her rigging. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* xiv. Introd., I want as..much of your ear as you please, while I overhale my tablets of Misery here.

Hence † **O·verhale** *sb. Obs.* = OVERHAUL *sb.*

1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. ii. 133 We deferred the general overhale, in hopes of the daily arrival of the *Gloucester.*

Over-half, upper half: see OVER- 1 d.

† **O·ver-ha·nd, over hand,** *sb. Obs.* [Properly two words, OVER *a.* and HAND *sb.* Cf. MHG. *über-, oberhant*, Ger. *ober-, überhand.*] The 'upper hand'; mastery, victory, superiority. (Usually obj. to *get, have*, or the like.)

c 1200 ORMIN 5458 To winnenn oferrhannd off uss. *c* 1205 LAY. 2482 Guendoleine hæfde þa vfere hond [*c* 1275 oueie hond]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2508 (Cott.) Fra þai had geten þe ouer hand [*Gött.* ouerhand]. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CXVII. iv, Eyther of them tryste the ouerhande to gette. 1584 WOLSEY *Let. to Pace* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xii. 95 If he may have an overhande in Italy. 1535 COVERDALE *Hos.* iv. 2 Theft and aduoutry haue gotten the ouerhande. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.*, *Epit.* 368 [They] had sundrie ouerhands of the Northumbrian Danes. 1888 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2) s. v., 'To have the over-hand', to obtain the mastery.

Overhand, *adv.* and *a.* [f. OVER *prep.* and *adv.* + HAND *sb.*]

A. *adv.* (*o·verha·nd*). † 1. Over, upside down.

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 171 A man that aspired to be King, and would subvert and turn all overhand.

† 2. Out of hand, aside. *Obs.*

1616 J. WILSON *City of Plague* II. iii. 146 The poor Or niggardly, I put them overhand In a somewhat careless way.

3. With the hand over or above the object which it grasps; with the knuckles upwards in holding or throwing something; in *Cricket* and *Baseball* (with reference to bowling or pitching), with the hand raised above the shoulder: see B. 2.

1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* xxii. The spoon is not generally used over-hand, but under 1865 — *Mut. Fr.* I. vi, He now clutched his knife overhand and struck downward with it.

4. *Mining.* From below upwards (in reference to the working or 'stoping' of a vein).

5. *Needlework.* In *to sew overhand* = OVERSEW.

B. *adj.* (*o·verhand*). † 1. Characterized by bringing the hand from above downwards. *Obs.*

1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. xxxvii, Men..of generous hearts, did usually write injuries received from mean men, in Sand; but over-hand blows given by men of power, in Characters never to be blotted out.

2. *Cricket* and *Baseball.* Of bowling or pitching: Done with the hand raised above the shoulder: see BOWL *v.*1 4.

1870 BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* I. III. § 454 The overhand bowling would appear likely to admit of dangerous abuse. 1901 A. LANG in *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 490/2 England added the third stump, the straight bat, overhand bowling and other essentials.

3. *Mining.* Of the working of a vein: Performed from below upwards.

4. *Overhand knot*: a simple knot made by passing the end of a rope, string, etc., over the standing part and through the loop or bight so formed.

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* XXXV. 134 Riggers' seizings and overhand knots in place of nice seamanlike work. 1841 — *Seaman's Man.* (1863) 36 An Overhand Knot. Pass the end of a rope over the standing part, and through the bight.

Overhand, *v. Needlework. arch.* [f. phr. *to sew overhand* (prec. A. 5).] To oversew, sew over and over.

1871 BURROUGHS *Wake-Robin. Birds' Nests* (1884) 163 The mouth [of the Baltimore oriole's nest] is hemmed or overhanded with horse-hair. 1897 MARY SLEIGHT in *Chicago Advance* 8 Apr. 452/2 All little maids in our grandmother's day..[learned] the art of hemming and 'overhanding', stitching and felling.

O·ver-ha·nded, *a.* [OVER- 28d, OVER *adv.* I.]

1. Supplied with too many 'hands' or workers.

1765 *Museum Rusticum* IV. i 5 Those children..are now set out to trades..by which means most trades are overhanded. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Aug. 11/2 'The trade is over-handed', the men cry.

2. (*o·ver-ha·nded*). With the hand over the object grasped; in quot. as adv. = OVERHAND *adv.* 3.

1840 BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* § 454 Bowled by an over-handed twist. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* XXVI, The person .. tosses the money into the air, catches it overhanded, and retires.

Over-handicapped, -handled: see OVER-.

O·verha·ng, *sb.* [f. next. Cf. MHG. *überhanc.*] The fact of overhanging, or the extent to which something overhangs; a projection, a jutting out; also *concr.* an overhanging or projecting part. Chiefly *Naut.* the projection of the upper parts of a ship, fore and aft, beyond the water line.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 19 Nov., There was just time for the lieutenant to lower the torpedo from its spar and pull the trigger, exploding it right beneath the over-hang of the Albemarle. 1883 *Standard* 3 Aug. 5/6 The amphibious reptiles are prevented from escaping by the overhang of the rim of the basin. 1892 *Field* 19 Nov. 793/1 She [a yacht] has a considerable overhang of bow. Such overhang..is only of advantage in rough water sailing.

Overhang (*δuvərhæ·ŋ*), *v.* Pa. t. and pple. **overhung.** [OVER- 1, 3, 8. Cf. Du. *overhangen*, Ger. *überhangen.*]

1. *trans.* To hang over (something); to be suspended above; to project or jut out above. (Also said hyperbolically of a steep slope or hill, etc., in relation to what is at the foot of it.)

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. i. 13 As fearefully, as doth a galled Rocke O're-hang and iutty his confounded Base. 1628 SIR W. MURE *Doomesday* 426 Caught vp, when on immortall wings, To aire this stage which ouerhings. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIV. 4 With cliffs and nodding forests over-hung. 1805 WORDSW. *Waggoner* I. 165 Sky, hill, and dale, one dismal room..overhung with gloom. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 327 Ascend the hill which overhangs the city.

b. *fig.* To be as it about to fall upon; to impend over; to threaten.

1653 *Nissena* 96 What mischiefe might overhang him and Nissena. 1890 *Spectator* 17 May, As if life were always overhung by a possibility almost as depressing as a known liability to madness.

2. *intr.* To hang over; to project beyond the base; to jut out above.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 547 The rest was craggie cliff, that overhung Still as it rose, impossible to climbe. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 29 When it leans towards you, they say it over-hangs. 1887 HISSEY *Holiday on Road* 174 The sea keeps eating the cliffs away here. Do you notice yonder how they overhang?

3. *trans.* To cover or adorn with hangings.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. iv, Neither is any Drawing-room a Temple, were it never so begilt and overhung.

4. To support from above; see OVERHUNG 3.

Hence **Overha·nging** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the verb, also *concr.* something that overhangs; *ppl. a.*, that overhangs.

1548-67 THOMAS *Ital. Dict.*, *Pendice*, the ouerhangynge or holowe of a rocke. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 312 Look you, this braue ore-hanging, this Maiesticall Roofe, fretted with golden fire. 1776 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 13 Oct. 1776, He trimmed-back the over-hangings of the outside furrow of a field of wheat. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ix. 63, I descended, and found my friend beneath an overhanging rock.

O·ver-ha·ppy, *a.* [OVER- 25, 28.] Happy beyond measure; too happy.

1577 *St. Aug. Manual* (Longman) 24 But overhappy shuld I be, might I once attelne to sing a song myself. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii 232 Happy, in that we are not ouerhappy. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 119 What Pleasure can those over-happy People taste, who never knew that of Hunger or Thirst? [1804 see OVER *adv.* 11.]

Over-harassed, etc.: see OVER- 27 b.

O·ver-ha·rd, *a.* and *adv.* [OVER- 28, 30.]

A. *adj.* Too hard; excessively hard.

1538 STARKEY *England* II iii. 197 How be hyt, thys semyth ouer-hard to punnysch the chyld for the fatherys offence. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* Ep. Ded. 1 A right great enterprise, and (in the judgement of most men) overhard. 1851 TRENCH *Stud. Words* v. 149 Ben Jonson is overhard on 'neologists'. 1854 WHITTIER *Voices* 25 Thy task may well seem over-hard.

B. *adv.* Too hard.

1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 46 He will not urge it overhard. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxii, That the party had been over-hard travelled.

So **O·ver-ha·rden** *v.*; **O·ver-ha·rdly** *adv.*; **O·ver-ha·rdness.**

[*a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* 1. (Arb.) 39 Not stamering, or ouer hardlie drawing forth wordes.] 1582 T. WATSON *Centurie of Loue* xxxvi. *heading*, He blameth her ouerhardnes of heart, and the froward constellation of his owne natiuitie. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 6 Not onely too farre fetched, but also over-hardly streined. *a* 1691 BOYLE (J.), It was brittle like over-hardened steel.

O·ver-ha·rdy, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too hardy; overbold. So **O·ver-ha·rdiness.**

[*c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 23 Bot Alfride his broher ȝede to þe bataile, He was ouer hardy, þe Danes he gan assaile. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IV. 300 Ich halde hym ouer hardy oþer elles nouht trewe.] 1589 *Kare Tri. Love & Fortune* II. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VI. 162 Hid under cloak of over-hardy love. *a* 1592 GREENE *Selimus* 823 To resist them, were over-hardiness. 1623 MILTON *Ps.* CXXXVI. 70 And large-lim'd Og he did subdue, With all his over hardy crew.

†**Overha·rl**, *v. Sc. Obs.* [f. OVER- 9 + HARL *v.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To harass; to oppress; to handle roughly.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 20 Tane wes the toun that tyme and all ouirharld. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xiii. 27 Sum time be tratouris ar Innocentis ouerharld. *a* 1578 [see OVERHALE 6]. 1581 SIR J. MELVIL *Diary* (1829) 88 Thair bread winner, thair honour, thair estimation, all was gean, giff Aristotle sould be sa owirharled in the heiring of thair schollars.

2. 'To handle, treat of, relate' (Jam.).

a 1500 *Colkelbie Sow* I. 429 (Bannatyne MS.) Thay war in the est warld, As is herr breuely ourharld.

†**Overha·rry**, *v. Obs.* [OVER- 9, 25.]

1. *intr.* or *absol.* To pass over with devastation.

1600 R. C. *Fumée's Hist. Hungary* 22 Though the enemies should ouerharrie from Mohacz vnto Poson.

2. *trans.* To harry or worry beyond measure.

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1895) II. 74 His army was continually turmoyled and overharried. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 167 The English over-harried with the former long Troubles submitted willingly to his Power.

O·ver-ha·rsh, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too harsh. So **O·ver-ha·rshly** *adv.*; **O·ver-ha·rshness.**

a 1639 WHATELEY *Prototypes* I. xi. (1640) 144 Good people are apt to be overharsh to them that wrong them. *Ibid.* xx. 203 Overharshnesse towards others for faults which he finde in them. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* II. xvi. (1713) 136 That they be not over-harshly censorious. 1867 TROLLOPE *Claverings* xxxv, He took a delight in being thus overharsh in his harshness to her.

O·ver-ha·ste, *sb.* [OVER- 29 b.] Too great haste, excessive haste.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 972 But if drerines Or overhast our bothe labour shend. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 525 We would not have [readers]..account it strange or thinke that it is an over-haste. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xii. 89, I escaped with a wounded hand, caused by over-haste.

So **O·ver-ha·ste** *v.*; **O·ver-ha·sten** *v.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 335 Yit sit it wel that thou eschuie That thou the Court noght overhaste. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* To Rdr., If I had not been overhastened in the businesse. 1896 *Daily News* 10 Jan. 5/7 Not to overhasten matters.

O·ver-ha·sty, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too hasty; rash, precipitate.

[*c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 111 Be noght ouer hasty yn þi werkys.] 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxxvii. 28 Least any man should bee overhastie and swift in judgment. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 57 Our o're-hasty Marriage. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 254 The safest way is not to be ouerhasty to burie women..for some haue beene knowne so long after their supposed deaths to reuiue. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* ix. 288 The Fallacy of over-hasty generalization is very frequent.

So **O·ver-ha·stily** *adv.*; **O·ver-ha·stiness.**

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 144 Whan þou etyst ouer-hastely, as it were an hownd. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lv. 23 The vyce of over-hastynesse cannot otherwyse bee corrected. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron., Hist. Eng.* VIII. xi. *heading*, Manie of the Normans pursuing the Englishe ouerhastilie procure their owne death. 1844 STANLEY *Arnold* (1858) I. iii. 147 The defect of occasional over-hastiness. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* 522 When he over-hastily condemns it.

Over-haught, -haughty: see OVER- 28.

Overhaul (ōu·vərhǫ·l), *v.* [OVER- 5, 14.]

1. *Naut. trans.* To slacken (a rope) by pulling in the opposite direction to that in which it is drawn in hoisting; to release and separate the blocks of (a tackle) in this way.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 28 Hawle off your ley sheats, overhawle the ley bowlin, ease your mayne brases. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 158 Having so many times to stop, overhawl, and flit,..the work could not go on very speedily. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v., A tackle when released is overhauled. To get a fresh purchase, ropes are overhauled. To reach an object, or take off strain, weather-braces are overhauled. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 61 Overhaul the bights down.

2. *Naut.* and *general.* To pull asunder for the purpose of examining in detail; to investigate or examine thoroughly (e. g. with a view to repairs, etc.). Cf. HAUL *v.* 1 b.

1705 J. LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 63 To appoint any person to overhaul these papers and accounts. 1743 BUTKERLEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 4 The People were generally employ'd in over-hauling the Rigging. *Ibid.* 89 To-day I over-haul'd the Powder, and told the Lieutenant that I had twenty-three half Barrels in Store. 1800 JEFFERSON *Writ* (1859) IV. 324 We have..decided in Senate on the motion for overhauling the editor of the Aurora. 1830 DE QUINCEY in *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 673 His own expressions of 'overhaul', for *investigate*, and 'attackable', are in the lowest style of colloquial slang. 1884 MRS. C. PRAED *Zero* xiii, The drains are being overhauled.

3. *Naut.* (rarely *transf.*) To overtake, come up with; to gain upon. See OVERHALE *v.* 4.

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 266 The tide had overhauled us, and driven us to the eastward of our proper mooring-place. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xix, We shall fall in with plenty of boats and vessels if we coast it up to Palermo, and they may overhaul us. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v., A ship overhauls another in chase when she evidently gains upon her. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Sept. 10/2 The empty carriages were..overhauled by a down fast goods train, which ran with great violence into the excursion train.

Hence **Overhau·ler**; **Overhau·ling** *vbl. sb.*

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Overhauling.* 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VII. xv. (Rtldg.) P 11 The most aggravating circumstance..was the overhauling of his accounts. 1860 TOMLINSON *Useful Arts, Textile Fabr., Paper* 12 The rags undergo another careful examination by women called overlookers, or over-haulers. 1893 *Chicago Advance* 21 Dec., The wholesale overhauling and threatened turning upside down of existing tariff conditions.

Overhaul (ōu vərhǫ·l), *sb.* [f. prec.] The action, or an act, of overhauling; a thorough examination or scrutiny, esp. with a view to repairs.

1826 CAPT. B. HALL *Voy. Loo-Choo* I. i. 28 In the course of this overhaul, to which I most willingly submitted, they lighted on a pocket compass. 1891 *Labour Commission Gloss., Overhaul*, the survey made by the Board of Trade inspector or other Government Official when a ship is about to undergo repairs.

†**O·ver-ha·ving**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. OVER- 28 + HAVING *ppl. a.*] Having or inclined to have too much; greedy, avaricious.

a 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VIII. xxiii. § 5 No cause there was, why that which the clergy had should in any man's eye seem too much, unless God himself were thought to be of an over-having disposition.

Overhead (see below), *adv.*, *sb.*, *a.* Forms: see OVER and HEAD. [The phrase *over head* written as one word: see OVER- 31, 32, 33.]

A. *adv.* (ōuvərhe·d).

1. Above one's head; on high, aloft; up in the air or sky, *esp.* in or near the zenith; on the floor or story above. (See also HEAD *sb.* 37 a.)

1532 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 109 Tymber overhedde, as rafters and lathes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 784 Over head the Moon Sits Arbitress, and neerer to the Earth Wheels her pale course. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) Vyiv, It is..hung over-head in the..cabin. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* II. i. 49 Like the merle That sees a gled o'erhead.

b. So that the water or other surrounding substance is over one's head; so as to be completely submerged or immersed; also *fig.* (See OVER *prep.* 3; HEAD *sb.* 37 b, 39 b.)

1653 [see HEAD *sb.* 37 b]. 1706 *Refl. upon Ridicule* 110 Her Husband was over-head in Debt. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. VII. 69 [They thought] it indecent to plunge persons over-head in water. 1826 J. WILSON *City of Plague* II. v. 20 This standing overhead within a grave Hath made me colder than an icicle.

†**2.** In each case, one with another, together. *Obs.* (Cf. Ger. *uberhaupt.*) *esp.* **b.** Taken together, or one with another; reckoned per head. *Sc.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 30 Þæt selc man ofer heafod sceolde cennan his ȝebyrde. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (ROXB.) XXV. 119 Sum tyme it falle,..þat þe..childer wendez togyder in a company, and þaire men menged owerheued [*MS. Cott. Titus* her folk ben all medled in fere]. 1504-6 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* III. 89, xxvj elne carsay blew, rede, quhit and ȝallow;..ilk elne iiijs. viijd. our hede. 1547 in W. Hunter *Biggar & Ho. Fleming* xxiv. (1862) 312, xxxij score viij sheep, price of the piece overheid. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 516 The rent, over-head..was under 1s. 6d. per acre. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* i, Just a Scots pint overhead..and no man ever saw them the waur o't.

†**3.** Headlong, precipitately. *Obs.*

a 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 77 Quhat mischief befallis them that runes owerheid to ony porpois withit out regurd or forsight to god or man.

†**B.** *sb.* Old term of fence: app. A blow over the head. *Obs.*

13.. *K. Alis.* (Laud MS.) 7385 Wel hij fiȝtten on þe pleyn Wiþ tresgat, wiþ reremeyn Wiþ ouerheued & wiþ stook Aiþer on opere þe sword so shook.

C *adj.* (ōuvərhed).

1. Placed or situated overhead, or at some distance above the ground. (In mechanics also applied to driving mechanism placed above the object driven, or to a machine having such mechanism.)

1874 *Trans. Amer. Inst. Mining Eng.* II. 68 The bell and hopper are suspended from an overhead railroad track. 1878 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Overhead-gear*, driving-gear above the object driven.. *Overhead Steam-engine*, an engine in which the cylinder is above the crank, the thrust motion being downward. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* LI. 160/2 A telephone company were the owners of certain overhead wires. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict., Overhead check*, same as *Overcheck.* 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Feb. 6/3 Efforts are being made to introduce overhead wire electric tramways into London and the suburbs.

2. Applicable to one with another; 'all-round'; general, average: see A. 2.

1891 *Law Times* XCII. 188/2 To give a fair overhead sample of the wheat. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Aug. 3/3 An overhead charge of so much per ton [for parcels] leaving Euston.

Over-heady: see OVER- 28.

†**Overhea·l**, *v. Obs.* [f. OVER- 8 + HEAL *v.*[1]] *trans.* To heal (a wound or sore) over the surface. Hence †**Overhea·ler** *Obs.*, one who or that which heals superficially.

1550 DK. SOMERSET in *Coverdale's Spir. Perle* Pref. (1588) A iv b, All Medicines of the soule not hauing that cleanser with them, be but overhealers. 1560 A. L. tr. *Calvin's Foure Serm. Songe Ezech.* Epist., Which so overheale the wound that it festreth and breaketh out afresh. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 265 When any wound or sore is ouer healed.

Overheap (ōuvərhē·p), *v.* [OVER- 25, 8. Cf. Ger. *uberhaufen.*]

1. *trans.* To heap up or accumulate to excess.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xxxv. 103 To restore all pinges, not only holy, but also abundantly & ouerhepid. 1830 PUSEY *Hist. Enquiry* II. 433 Its dicta classica (overheaped as they are) were published by Reineccius.

2. To overlay with a heap or large quantity; to load, charge, or fill to excess by or as by heaping.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Titus* 3 Ye knowledge of trueth which among ye Ethnikes was ouer heaped with the inuencions of mans wysedom. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 522 Ouer-heaped with honourable benefits. 1832 CARLYLE *Nat.* I. viii, Overheaped with shreds and tatters.

Overhear (ōuvərhī·r), *v.* [OE. *oferhlęran*: see OVER- 7 5, 16, 15, 20.]

In OE. *oferhlęran* appears as (1) = hear (simply), (2) = not listen, disregard, disobey; the latter sense is found also with MHG. *überhæren* and MDu. *overhören*; Kilian has 'ouer-hooren audire' (hear), mod.Du. *overhooren* hear, hear one his lessons, mod G. *überhören* miss hearing, fail to hear or catch; also, hear (a lesson) through. Mod.Eng. *overhear* was app. a new combination in 16th c., meaning perhaps 'hear *over* or *beyond* the intended reach of the voice; or, *in excess of* the usual degree': see quot. 1579-80 in sense 3.]

†**1.** *trans.* Not to hearken to; to disregard, disobey. (OE.)

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* III x. § 3 Swa he ær þara goda biscepum oferhirde. *Ibid.* IV. xii. § 2 Hie..þurh his lare oferhierdon þæm godum.

†**2.** To hear; to hear through. *Obs.*

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. xii. § 4 And eac þæt se æþeling ærðer hæfde, ge his plezan ge his ȝewill, þonne he þara manna tintrego oferhierde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11332 (Cott.) For gladnes he gaf a cri þat all ouerherd þat stode him bi [*Göttl.* ouer heide; *Tr.*, *L.*, herde]. *c* 1325 *Childhood of Jesus* 443 His Maister schal beo Zachariie, þat him schal techen of clergie; Al ore lawe he hauez ouer herd, Of him he may beo wel i lered. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11004 Pantasilia the pride of Pirrus ouer herd.

3. To hear (speech or utterance) that is not intended to reach one's ears; to hear (a speaker) without his intention or knowledge.

1549 LATIMER *4th Serm. bef. Edw. VI.* (Arb.) 117 He [Ld. Seymour before his execution] turnes me to the leuetenauntes seruaunte, and sayeth 'Byd my seruaunte spede the thynge that he wottes of'. Wil, the worde was ouer heard. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 658 Cato over-heard them, for indeed his hearing was very quick. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 130, I should blush..To be ore-heard. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 312, I fell into lamentations, till my Brother-in-law over-heard me. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 422 P 2 He whispered a Friend the other Day, so as to be overheard by a young Officer. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xv. 310 The English government had agents in Rome whose business was to overhear conversations.

4. *nonce-use.* To hear told over, or over again.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 95, I stole into a neighbour thicket by, And ouer-heard, what you shall ouer-heare.

Hence **Overhea·rd** *ppl. a.*, **Overhea·ring** *vbl. sb.*; also **Overhea·rer**, one who overhears.

1652 LOVEDAY tr. *Calprenede's Cassandra* II. 88 To avoid overhearers in a matter of that secrecy. 1832 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. v. (1863) 503 This is the third time..that I have appeared in the very equivocal character of an over-hearer. 1883 *Daily News* 25 Sept. 2/2 The overhearing [in telephones] ..is due to the fact that the electric current passing over one wire induces a similar current in its neighbour in a reverse direction.

Overheat (ōuvərhī·t), *sb.* [OVER- 29.] Too great heat, excessive heat; overheated condition.

1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 59 Colde sometimes kills them, sometimes ouer-heate. 1626 [see OVER-COLD *sb.*]. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Mar. 9/1 The cause of the fire is attributed to 'overheat of gas stove'.

b. *fig.* Excessive ardour, fervour, vehemence, etc. (cf. HEAT *sb.* 11).

c 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 379 The overheat and boldnes of whose ill guided manhood. 1756 MRS. F. BROOKE *Old Maid* No. 10. 72 An over-heat of temper. 1870 J. H. FRISWELL *Mod. Men of Lett.* iv. 85 This author has an overheat and vigorous fertility in his invention.

Overheat (ōuvərhī·t), *v.* [OVER- 27; cf. Ger. *überheizen.*] *trans.* To heat too much, heat to excess, make too hot.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. lxiv. (1495) 281 The

leprouse pacyent shall beware of meetes..that ouerheetyth the blood. 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* xxii. ix, Whose hart, like wax oreheated, Doth melt away. 1657 *North's Plutarch, Add. Lives* (1676) 76 Fearing lest he should endanger his life by overheating himself. 1785 Mrs. ASTLEY *Let.* in *Mrs. Delany's Corr.* Ser. II. III. 408 You will be discreet, and not overheat yourself in dancing. 1866 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 333 Furnaces overheated in casting Landseer's 'great lion'.

b. *fig.* To excite to excessive warmth of feeling, etc.

a 1667 COWLEY *Ode Ld. Broghill's Verses* v, When it were dangerous for me To be o'er-heat with praise! 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* I. 133 So storm'd the Prelate, with his Dream o're-heated.

Hence **Overhea·ted** *ppl. a.*; **Overhea·ting** *vbl. sb.*

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 188 An overheating or boyling in the blood by reason of the hot humors. 1660 INGELO *Bentiv. & Ur.* II. (1682) 115 To give the over-heated Earth leave to cool it self. 1872 LIDDON *Elem. Relig.* v. 183 Like children, with overheated imaginations. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Overheating pipe*, a pipe through which steam is caused to pass in order to be superheated.

Overheave (ōuvərhīv), *v.* [OE. had *oferhębban* (only in sense 'to pass over'); cf. OHG. *ubarhepfan, -heven* to pass over, leave out, refl. to exalt oneself, Goth. (refl.) *ufarhafjan* to exalt oneself; f. OVER- ? 5 + HEAVE *v.* The mod. sense 4 (OVER- 21) has no connexion with the earlier senses.]

†1. *trans.* To pass over, neglect, omit. *Obs.*

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros* I. viii § 4 Ic wat geare, þæt ic his scealher fela oferhebbian [*praeterire*]. *c* 924 *Laws of Edward* c. 8 (11) (Schmid) Gif hit hwa oferhebbe, bete swa we ær cwædon. 13 . *Body & Soul* 61 in *Map's Poems* (Camden) 341 The pore eoden al besyde For ever hem thou over-haf. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 245 Rightfulle dome he gaf on foles for þer misdede, No man he ouerhaf, bot alle þorgh lawe yede. *Ibid.* 296 Oure Kyng Sir Edward ouer litille he gaf, Tille his barons was hard, ouerhipped þam ouerhaf.

†2. (?) To overcome, conquer. *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6911 A sykenes hym ouer haf *c* 1330 — *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13754 So harde strokes þe Bretons gaf, þe Romayns route al ouer-haf.

†3. To lift or raise above something else; to exalt. *Obs.* [OVER 1 (*b*).]

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxi[i]. 16 Over-hoven sal be Over Yban his fruyte.

4. *refl.* To overstrain oneself in heaving or lifting.

1808 *Med Jrnl.* XIX. 502 A Hernia which was..increased ..by overheaving himself, in carrying water.

O·ver-hea·vy, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too heavy; of excessive weight. So **O·ver-hea·viness.**

[1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit W.* 165 [It] wes berdin our hevy. 1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 993 If they be not ouer heauy they may beare theim home, and those that be heauy ..tye ropes to theyr tailes and draw them home.] 1611 SPEED *Hist Gt. Brit.* VII. xxv. § 1. 308 King Ethelred ..set his seeming ouer-heauy Crowne vpon his Nephew Kenreds head. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 417 The reformation of the ouerhe auinesse of our pound weight Troy in the Tower. 1657 [see OVER HOT].

Overheghere, -hezere: see OVER-HIGH.

O·ver-hei·ght, *sb. rare.* [OVER- 29.] Excessive height. Also †**O·ver-hei·ght** *v. Obs.* [OVER- 22 b], *trans.* to surpass in height, *fig.* to excel; **O·ver-hei·ghten** *v.* [OVER- 22, 27], † **a.** = prec. (*obs.*); b. to heighten too much.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. xi (1623) 263 The greatnesse of his Port, that much in her eyes ouer-heighted her husbands *c* 1621 CHAPMAN *Iliad* II 411 So Agamemnon Jove that day made overheighten clear That heaven-bright army. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos* I. 63 Subterraneous Damps do sometimes..grow to that over-height of fermentation, that they fire of themselves. *Mod.* Such expressions do not merely heighten the effect, they over-heighten it.

Over-heinous: see OVER- 28.

†**Overhe·ld,** *v.* [f. OVER- 3, 6 + HIELD *v.*]

1. *intr.* To bend, slope, incline, or fall over.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 726 Full hize þingis ouer-heldis to held oper-quile [*Dubl. MS.* The hyest thyng rabest heldes oþer while].

2. *trans.* To pour over or across.

1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* xlviii. 11 He restede in drestis, ne is ouer held [1388 sched out] fro vessel in to vessel.

Overheld, pa. t. and pple. of OVERHOLD.

†**Overhe·le,** *v. Obs.* Also *Sc.* **-heild.** [OE. *oferhelian* to cover over, conceal, f. *ofer-*, OVER- 8 + HELE *v.*, HEILD *v.*] *trans.* To cover over. Hence †**Overhe·ling** *vbl. sb.*

a 1050 *Liber Scintill.* xliii. (1889) 144 Reaf..na to fæzernysse ac for nedbehefe oferhelunge. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 73 Min shamfastnesse .. ouer-heleð min bend ofte. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* III. (*Cock & Fox*) xxviii, Ane fabill, ..ouerheillit with typis figurall. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. iv. 17 Ane wode abuife ourheildis with his rank bewis.

Overhelm, -helped, etc.: see OVER-.

†**Overhe·nt,** *v. Obs.* [f. OVER- 14 + HENT *v.*] *trans.* To lay hold upon: to overtake.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 9115 (Petyt MS.) When al were slayn þey mot ouerhent, To Wynchestre sire Vter went. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. x. 18 But she so fast pursewd, that him she tooke..Als his faire Leman flying through a brooke She overhent. 1596 *Ibid.* v. x. 36 The hindmost in the gate he overhent. 1714 *Orig. Canto Spencer* xxv, When Phœbus..clears the Sky with Vapours overhent.

†**O·verhe·r, -herre.** *Obs.* [f. OVER- 2 b + HER *sb.*, lord.] Superior lord, overlord.

c 1250 *Halt Meid.* 29 Hare ouerherren wiþ ham.

Overhie (ōuvərhəi·), *v.* ? *Obs.* [f. OVER- 22 (14), 4 + HIE *v.* to haste. (OE. had *oferhīgian* in sense 'overreach'.)]

1. *trans.* To overtake by hastening after. *Sc.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 737 Bot the kingis folk that..war Deliuer off fute, thaim gan our-hy. *c* 1420 *Anow. Arthur* xix, He prekst oute prestely, And aure-hiet him radly. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 145 Quhome tha ouirhyit into ony place, Tha dang thame doun as dourlie as tha docht. 1634 5 MARY SPENCER *Evidence* in *Cal. State Papers*, She would run along after it to overtake it, and did overye it sometimes. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 282 Which of us should overhye the other in celerity. 1749 CROOKSHANK *Hist.* I. 395 (Jam.) At last one of the best mounted overhighed the postilion. 1834 HOGG in *Fraser's Mag.* IX. 276 Angus..with his long strides began to overhie Campbell.

b. To leave behind by hastening on. *rare.*

a 1621 FLETCHER *Wild-goose Chase* I. i. Within this eight hours I took leave of him, And over-hied him, having some slight business That forced me out o' th' way.

2. *intr.* To pass over swiftly (as time). *rare.*

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. 86 Nor yeet was mydnight overhyed, when that Palinurus, From bed nimblye fleeth.

O·ver-hi·gh, *a.* and *adv.* [OE. *oferhēah*: see OVER- 25, 28. Cf. MHG., Ger. *überhoch.*] Exceedingly high; too high (*lit.* and *fig.*).

a. *adj.* *a* 1000 *Runic Poem* 26 (Gr.) *Æsc* by þoferheah, eldum dyre. *c* 1200 ORMIN 12061, & tatt wass oferrheh & all Unnfæle modignesse. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 188 And oft beswakkit with ane ourhie tyd. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxxiv. 541 To esteeme more the bookes that are darke by reason of their ouerhigh stile. 1642 LD. MOUNTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 300 Things may be carried with an over-high hand. 1897 *Daily News* 31 Dec. 8/3 Before the sun was overhigh in the heavens.

b. *adv.* 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxvi. § 5 Men ouerhigh exalted either in honor, or in power. 1627 DRAYTON *Miseries Q. Margt.* 70 Their Ambition looking ouerhie.

So †**Overhi·gher** (-hezere) *a.*, used to render L. *superior*; **Over-hi·ghly** *adv.*

1382 WYCLIF *Job* xxxi 21 What I saȝ me in the ȝate overhezere. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* 506 Neither of these two Authors is ouer-highly commended of trustinesse.

†**Overhi·gh,** *v. Obs.* [OVER- 27, 25: cf. MHG. *überhoehen.*] *trans.* a. To lift or raise too high. b. To exalt supremely (tr. L. *superexaltāre* Vulg.)

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) 8 Þat sche be noghte lyghtly ouer-heghede in the ayre of wynde. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 62 (*Benedicite*) Herie ȝe and overe-hiȝe ȝe him in al tyme..þat þing overhiȝip anoþir þing þat seiþ it passiþ alle obere creaturis: and so overhiȝinge, propirly is lovynge proprid to God. *Ibid.* 66, etc.

Over-hill, *a.* and *adv.* [OVER- 32, 31.]

A. *adj.* (o·ver-hill). a. Situated or dwelling beyond a hill or hills. b. The route of which is across the hills. B. *adv.* (over-hi·ll). Over the hill.

1765 H. TIMBERLAKE *Mem* Title-p., Illustrated with an Accurate Map of their Over-hill Settlement. 1895 J. WINSOR *Mississ. Basin* 183 To prepare the way for a revival of this over-hill trade. 1901 *Dundee Advert.* 7 June 4 This ridge divides the underhill and the overhill men. Overhill, to the south, they raise corn and sheep; underhill, to the north, they are graziers and dairy folk.

†**Overhi·ll,** *v. Obs.* [f. OVER- 8 + HILL *v.*[1]] *trans.* To cover over, cover up; = OVERHELE *v.*

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xliii. 16 Schemschipe of mi face overhild me ai. *c* 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 460 Overhille the flesshe with the syrippe. 1553 BALE *Gardiner's De vera Obed.* G vj b, He..thinketh he lyeth closely in couert, as though his sides were overhilled. 1608 B. JONSON *Masque Beauty*, Thy haire, thy beard..ore-hil'd with snow.

†**Overhi·p,** *v. Obs.* [f. OVER- 5 + HIP *v.*[1] Cf. MHG. *überhüpfen.*] *trans.* To hop over; always *fig.* to pass over, pass by, omit, miss, 'skip'.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 64 For Mayster Wace þe Latyn alle rymes, þat Pers ouerhippis many tymes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 374/2 Ovyr hyppyn, or ouer skyppyn, ..*omitto.* 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol. 154 The thre first bukis he hes ourhippit quyte. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* v. xiv. 189 Excellent men..whom to passe by and ouerhip, they thought the people would have bene ashamed. 1608 T. HUTTON *and Pt. Def. Ministers' Reas. Ref. Subscr.* 65 When they come to the genealogies in S. Matthew & S. Luke, overhipp the places, pretending they are a ranck of hard words.

b. *absol.* or *intr.*

c 1300 in *Langtoft's Chron.* in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 303 For he haves overhippede, hise tipet is typpede, hise tabard es tome. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 379 Wher-fore I am afered of folke of holikirke, Lest þei ouerhuppen as other don in offices & in houres. 1483 CAXTON *Quatuor Serm.* (Roxb) 21 They must also in the quere red and synge wyth ..deuocion of soule, not ouerhippyng ne momblyng.

Overhip, *adv.*: see OVER- 31.

O·ver-hi·t, *v.* [OVER- 27, 13.] *trans.* a. To 'hit' or affect unduly (with adversity, etc.). b. To hit beyond the mark aimed at; to go beyond instead of exactly hitting.

1816 *Sporting Mag* XLVIII. 173 The Captain..being over-hit with bets, rushed into the presence of his Creator. 1868 BROWNING *Agamemnon* 796 How ought I revere thee, —nor yet overhitting Nor yet underbending the grace that is fitting?

Overhohe, variant of OVERHOW, *Obs.*

†**Overho·ld,** *v. Obs. rare.* [OE. had *oferhealdan* to hold over, delay to do, neglect; but the 17th c. senses were new formations.]

1. *trans.* To over-estimate; to hold at too high a rate. [OVER- 27.]

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 142 If he ouerhold his price so much, Weele none of him.

2. To hold back, withhold, restrain. (Cf. OFHOLD.)

1627 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 258 It was God that over-held him from doing it.

Over-hollow to **Over-honour:** see OVER-.

†**O·verhope,** *sb. Obs.* [OVER- 29.] Too great hope or confidence; presumption.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 6289 (Petyt MS.) Bot his ouerhope [*v. r.* ouerwenyng] gan faille. *a* 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 10 Ne we sall noghte com so ferre in-to ouerhope for to trayste so mekill in Goddes gudnes þat we sall hope to haue þat blysse with-owtrene gude dedys. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 85 Oon is presumpcyoun, þat is, ouyr-hope.

†**Overho·pe,** *v. Obs.* [OVER- 25.] To hope exceedingly: rendering L. *supersperāre.*

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxviii. 43 For in þi domes over-hoped I ai. 1382 WYCLIF *Ibid.*, For in thi domes I ouer hopide. *a* 1669 TRAPP in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxix. 74 The Vulgate rendereth it *superspersavi*, I have over-hoped.

Over-hopped: see OVER- 28 d.

O·ver-ho·t, *a.* [OVER- 25, 28.] Excessively hot; too hot.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 402 Another seyde the fir was ouer hoot [*v. r.* ouerhoot]. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 295 Make it in manner redde whote in the fire, but yet not overwhote: (for yron is very violent if it be too much het). 1652-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* Introd. (1674) 19/2 The over-hot, or Torrid Zone, is betwixt the two Tropicks. 1657 *Divine Lover* 166 Cloths..ouer heauy, & ouerhott for the summer. *Mod.* The greenhouse is over-hot.

Overhours: see OVER- 19.

Overhouse (ōuvərhaus), *a.* [f. OVER *prep.*, OVER- 32 + HOUSE *sb.*] Passing over and supported by the roofs of houses (instead of posts): said of telegraph or telephone wires.

1859 *Town Talk* 26 Mar. 566/2 The completion of the overhouse line of telegraph uniting her Majesty's Printing Office, Fleet Street, and the..House of Lords. 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 226 In large towns, where it becomes impossible to plant poles for the support of the wires, overhouse telegraphs are had recourse to.

Over-housed (ōuvərhau·zd), *ppl. a.* [f. OVER- 28 d + HOUSED *ppl. a.*[1]] Having house accommodation in excess of one's requirements or means.

1887 *Spectator* 5 Mar. 318/2 A doctor is always overhoused from professional necessities. 1887 JESSOPP *Arcady* I. 15 The rural clergy..too many of them find themselves quite overhoused.

†**Overho·ve,** *v. Obs.* [f. OVER- 1 + HOVE *v.*[1]] *trans.* To hover or float over or above.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. III. 201 Þat is þe Riccheste reame þat Reyn ouer houeþ! 1377 *Ibid.* B. XVIII. 169 What þis liȝte bymeneth, þat ouer-houeth helle þus *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 974 Whenne other seen derke cloudis ouerhowue.

Overhoven, obs. pa. pple. of OVERHEAVE.

Overhover, *v.*: see OVER- 1.

†**Overhow·,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *oferhogian*, f. *ofer-*, OVER- 7 + *hogian*, HOW *v.*[1] to think, consider: cf. OHG. *ubarhugen*, Goth. *ufarhugjan* to despise.] *trans.* To despise, disdain.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* vii. § 2 Oferhoga hi and adrif hi fram ðe. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 49 Se þe Godes bebod oferhogaþ. *a* 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* 445 in *O. E. Misc.* 128 Þanne deþ hit sone þat þe biþ vnyqueme Ofer-howeþ þin ibod. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1406 An over-hoheþ þanne lasse.

Over-humanize: see OVER- 27.

Overhung (stress variable), *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of OVERHANG *v.*]

1. Placed so as to project or jut out above.

1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4400/4 Taken out of the Stable..., a bay Nag..., his fore Teeth a little over-hung.

2. Having something (as a cloud, darkness, etc.) hanging over it.

1845 *P. Parley's Ann.* VI. 280 The dark overhung streets.

3. Suspended or supported from above.

1887 D. A LOW *Machine Draw.* (1892) 43 A wrought-iron overhung crank. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v. *Door, Overhung door*, a door supported from above, as in some forms of sliding barn- and car-doors.

4. [OVER- 18.] That has been hung too long (see HANG *v.* 1 b).

1895 *Punch* 11 May 222/3 An over-hung hare.

Over-hurl to **-importation:** see OVER-.

†**Over-increase.** *Obs.* [OVER- 5, 19.] A surplus, an overplus.

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 27 He .. made Colony of it (as a place to send the over-increase of Rome unto). 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXII. i. 809 To cause all the treasure taken out of the temple of Proserpina, to bee restored thither againe, with an ouer-encrease to make satisfaction.

O·ver-indu·lge, *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To indulge too much or to excess. Also *intr.* for *refl.* So **O·ver-indu·lged** *ppl. a.*

1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 228, I shall .. teaze him like any over indulged wife. 1759 SARAH FIELDING *C'tess of Dellwyn* II. 29 Their own over-indulged Imaginations. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* II. 175 The character.. over-indulges its own early habit of estranged contemplation. 1898 *Voice* (N. Y.) 24 Feb. 4/2 To tempt and induce young men to over-indulge in strong drink.

O·ver-indu·lgence. [OVER- 29.] Excessive indulgence. So †**Over-indu·lgency**; also **Over-indu·lgent** *a.*, too indulgent; indulging too much (*in* something).

a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* li. 516 Sleepe not lazily in an over-indulgency to these affections. 1853 MOODIE *Life Clearings* 13 They may spoil your children by over-indulgence. 1870 J. ORTON *Andes & Amazons* II. xlv. (1876) 618 Over-indulgence in stimulating food is a fruitful source of disease. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 90 The former of these patients was over-indulgent in tea.

Over-inflation to **-influence**: see OVER-.

O·ver-infor·m, *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To inform, actuate, or animate to excess. So **Over-infor·med** *ppl. a.*

1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* I. 158 A fiery soul, which.. o'er-informed the tenement of clay. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Congreve* Wks. III. 159 Wit so exuberant, that it o'er-informs its tenement. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 184 Shakespeare's temptation is..to make a passion over-inform its tenement of words. 1899 *Daily News* 5 July 9/3 A rest..for over-strained nerves, over-worked brains, and over-informed minds.

Over-ink to **-intensity**: see OVER-.

†**Over-inspe·ction.** *Obs.* [OVER- 1.] Overlooking.

1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb* vi. § 14. 94 The Students when writing private letters, were used to cover them with their other hand to prevent over-inspection.

†**Over-intrea·t**, *v. Obs.* [OVER- 11, 10.] *trans.* **a.** To prevail upon by entreaties (*to do* something); to over-persuade. **b.** To persuade to come over.

a 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* II. xxvi. (1640) 81 Either over-intreated, or by threatenings overborne, to doe some evill thing at a superiours motion. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* viii. § 19 They have at the first been over-intreated to take a cup, after that another. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Bedfordshire* (1662) 117 John Coles Esquire of Somerset-shire over-intreated him into the western parts.

Over-issue (ōə·vəɹɪ·ʃʊ, -ɪ·sɪʊ), *sb.* [OVER- 29.] An issue in excess: see next.

1803 *Edin. Rev.* III. 252 A general depreciation of the currency, by a universal over-issue of notes. 1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch* 63 When, through the over-issue of paper money, a general rise of prices ensues, the price of gold, as measured by paper money, rises with the rest. 1886 *Law Times* LXXX. 280/2 The personal liability of the five directors upon an over-issue of debenture stock.

O·ver-i·ssue, *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To issue in excess; e. g. to issue legal tender notes, stocks, shares, or debentures of a joint-stock company, beyond the amount authorized by law or by the articles of association; to issue any notes in excess of the issuer's ability to pay them on demand. Also to print or 'issue' postage-stamps beyond the needs of the postal service.

1837 CALHOUN *Wks.* III. 64 The banks had over issued, it is true, but their over-issues were to the Government. 1879 LUBBOCK *Addr. Pol. & Educ.* ii 41 The bank directors ought not to over-issue notes.

Over-itch to **Over-jaded**: see OVER-.

O·ver-joy, *sb.* [OVER- 29.] Excess of joy, too great joy. So **O·ver-joy·ful** *a.*, too joyful; **O·ver-joy·ous** *a.*, too joyous.

[1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen VI*, I. i. 31 Termes, such as my wit affoords, And ouer ioy of heart doth minister.] *a* 1631 DONNE *Lett.* (1651) 299 The over joy of that recovered mee. 1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 196 Overjoyfull. 1791 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Aug., Tears shed .all for over-joy. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* I. 47 Born To make my father sadder, and myself Not overjoyous. 1870 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xxxii. 11 One who died at the foot of the scaffold of overjoy at the receipt of his monarch's pardon.

Overjoy (ōə·vəɹdʒoɪ·), *v.* [OVER- 1 (*c*), 25, 27, 21.]

†**1.** To rejoice over (rendering L. *supergaudēre*).

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* xxxiv. [xxxv.] 19 Ouerioge not to me the wiccheli [*Vulg* Non supergaudeant mihi].

2. *trans.* To fill with extreme joy; to transport with joy or gladness. (Now chiefly in *pa. pple.*)

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxiii 1 Prosperitie maketh many so drunken, that they..overjoy themselves. 1678 SHADWELL *Timon* II Wks. 1720 II 320 You over-joy me with your presence! 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 527 I .should be overjoyed to lend him a helping hand. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xii, I .have been perfectly charmed and overjoyed to-day, to find you just the same as ever.

b. *intr.* To rejoice too much.

1720 BOSTON *Fourf. State* (1797) 208 We are apt to overjoy.

†**3.** To overcome or overwhelm with joy. *Obs.*

1631 BP WEBBE *Quietn.* (1657) 32 We shall be so far master over our passions as not to overjoy our grief, nor overgrieve our joyes.

Hence **Overjoy·ed** *ppl. a.*, whence **Overjoy·edness.**

1634 B. JONSON *Love's Welc. Bolsover*, The overjoyed master of the house. 1647 W. BROWNE *Polex.* v. 4 His overjoyednesse, his transports, and extasies, at the sight of that beauty. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* x.ii. (1840) 243 The poor overjoyed men were in haste to go back.

Over-judging, -judicious: see OVER-.

Overju·mp, *v.* [OVER- 5, 26, 23.]

1. *trans.* and *intr.* To jump over; *fig.* to pass over; to transcend.

1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. iv. *Decay* 798 A stiff-throw'n Bowl, which running down a Hill, Meets in the way some stub,..but instantly it hops, It over-jumps. *a* 1634 MARSTON (Webster 1864), We can not so lightly overjump his death 1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 233 If there be gods, or if there be not, overjumps my ken.

2. *trans.* To jump too far over. **b.** *refl.* To jump too far for one's strength.

1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Mkt. Harb.* 72 She [a mare] was prone to overjump herself when she didn't run through them [fences]. 1894 *Daily News* 11 Dec. 2/6 If he has a fault it is a tendency to overjump his fences.

Over-just, -jutting, etc.: see OVER-.

O·ver-kee·p, *v.* [OVER- 27, 18.] *trans.* **a.** To keep or observe too strictly. **b.** To keep too long. Hence **O·ver-ke·pt** *ppl. a.*

1608 BP. HALL *Pharisaism* Wks. (1627) 420 God would haue a Sabbath kept: they ouer-keepe it. 1679 O. HEYWOOD *Diaries* (1881) II. 265 It [flesh] was good for nothing being over-kept. 1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII. 258 If birds are overkept their legs will be dry. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* xli, An over-kept haunch of venison.

O·ver-ki·nd, *a.* [OVER- 25, 28.] Excessively kind, too kind. So **O·ver-ki·ndly** *adv.*; **O·ver-ki·ndness**, excessive kindness, too great kindness.

1476 SIR J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 153 They leyhe to me onkyndenesse ffor ovyrkyndenesse. 1599 SHAKS *Much Ado* v. i. 302. 1601 SIR W. CORNWALLIS *Disc. Seneca* (1631) 61 How subject the people are to take over kindly, upon the actions performed for their good by great men. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. i. 23 Sicilia cannot shew himselfe ouer-kind to Bohemia. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 9, I love them, 'not wisely, but too well', and kill them with over-kindness. 1899 CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* 38 To such, Miss Keturah was often over-kind.

O·ver-king, o·verking. *Hist.* [OVER- 2 b.] A superior king; a king who is the superior of other rulers having the title of king.

c 1200 ORMIN 6906 Onnʒen hiss aþenn oferrking Itt birrde himm wel abiggenn. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11194 To mak knaulage wit sum-thing Til sir august, þair ouer-king. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I 516 His brother Gorm quarrelled with their King or 'Over-king'. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 8. 433 The King of Connaught, who was recognized as overking of the island by the rest of the tribes. 1885 FREEMAN *Ælfred* in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* I. 160/2 The over-king at Winchester [Ælfred] understood the position of the over-king at Mykēnē [Agamemnōn] so much better [etc.].

Over-knavery, etc.: see OVER-.

O·ver-knee, *a.* [OVER- 32.] Reaching above the knee.

1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* I. i, High over-knee military boots. 1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 28 There are ten distinct parts in a full-sized over-knee stocking. 1895 *Century Mag.* Aug. 573/2 Ample over-knee boots.

O·ver-know·, *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To know or recognize too much.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. xiv. (1840) 140 His humility was admirable; as being neither ignorant of his greatness, nor over-knowing it.

So **O·ver-know·ing** *ppl. a.*, too knowing.

a 1656 BP. HALL *Gt. Imposter* (R.) The heart of man is wholly set upon cozenage; the understanding over-knowing, mis-knowing, dissembling.

O·ver-la·bour, *sb.* [OVER- 29.]

†**1.** *Rhet.* Excessive elaboration in literary style, loading with too much detail (rendering Gr. περιεργία; cf. L. *curiositas*).

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxii. (Arb.) 265 The Greekes call it *Periergia*, we call it ouer-labor, iumpe with the originall.

2. Excessive labour or toil.

1814 *Sporting Mag* 147 The weariness of over-labour.

Over-labour (-lē·bəɹ), *v.* [See below.]

1. *trans.* To overwork; to overcome, fatigue, or harass with excessive labour; to overburden. [OVER- 21 (?), 23, 27.]

1530 PALSGR. 648/2, I overlabour, *je me surlabourre*,.. he overlaboured hym selfe yesterday. 1598 GRINEWEY *Tacitus, Germanie* iii. (1622) 262 It is a rare matter to beat their slaues, or ouer-labour or emprison them. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1327 With shackles tir'd, And over-labour'd at thir publick Mill. *a* 1718 PENN *Maxims* Wks. 1726 I. 848 If any Point over-labours thy Mind, divert and relieve it, by some other Subject. 1803 J KENNY *Society* II Those careful thoughts that oft O'er labour Reason to untimely ruin. 1842 MANNING *Serm.* xiv. (1848) I. 205 Those who cannot wait on God daily, because they are so over-laboured in doing the nothingnesses of society.

2. To labour excessively at, take too great pains with; to elaborate to excess. [OVER- 27.]

1588 GREENE *Perimedes* 29 Nature in them seemeth to be ouerlaboured with arte. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII 304 Over-labouring a point of this kind, has the direct contrary effect from what we wish. 1823 *Examiner* 673/2 Earl Grey does not..over-labour a part of a subject.

†**3.** To surpass in labour. *Obs.* [OVER- 22.]

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* I. (1617) 67 The good stond horse will euer beate and ouerlabour the good Gelding.

†**4.** ? To belabour. *Obs.* [OVER- 8 (?).]

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VIII. 373 These Sauages..ouer-laboured vs with Bastinadoes.

Hence **Over-la·boured** *ppl. a.*, **-la·bouring** *vbl. sb.*

1604 EDMONDS *Observ. Cæsar's Comm.* 123 The wearied and ouerlaboured were seconded by fresh supplies. 1626 BERNARD *Isle of Man* (1627) 174 Covetousnesse..causeth niggardly house-keeping, and over-labouring of servants. 1734 WATTS *Relig. Jus.* lxxv. (1789) 263 My midnight lamp, and my o'er-labour'd head 1842 MANNING *Serm.* xiv. (1848) I. 205 The poor working man wrings a scant livelihood out of an over-laboured week.

Overlace: see OVER- 8.

Overla·de, *v.* [f. OVER- + LADE *v.* In sense 2 = OHG. *ubarhladan*, Ger. *überladen*.]

†**1.** *trans.* To lade or draw water out of. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 368 Pot þet walleð swuðe, nule he beon ouerladen, oðer kold water iworpen þerinne and brondes wiðdrawene?

2. *trans.* To load with too heavy a burden, to overload; to overburden. [OVER- 21, 27.]

(Chiefly in pa. pple. *overladen*, in ME. *-lade*, in 16–17th. c. also *-laded*.)

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 621 *Cleopatras*, Men may ouerlade a schip or barge. ? *a* 1412 LYDG. *Two Merchants* 610 And yiff a tre with frut be ovirlade,, Both braunche and bough wol enclyne and fade 1531 TINDALE *Exp.* 1 *John* (1537) 27 The byshoppes..solde theyr pynaunce to the riche, and ouerladed the poore. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Hollinshed* III. 1363/1 One of the kings ships. was drowned in the middest of the haven, by reason that she was overladen with ordinance. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Rem.* (1664) 44 Their fleece taken from them lest it overlade them, and grow too heavy. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* II. 806 Since friend Betwixt us two, forsooth, must be a word So heavily overladen.

Hence **Overla·den** *ppl. a*; **Overla·ding** *vbl. sb.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. CCXXXI 263 He was vnweldly by reason of ouer ladynge of flesshe. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. vi–vii 203 Will you like an overladen Tree, be propt up with a fork? 1811 *Two Rep Thames Navig.* 28 To prevent the overlading of barges. 1866 RUSKIN *Crown Wild Olive* iv. (1898) 195 Help up the overladen horses.

Overlaid, *ppl. a.*: see under OVERLAY *v.*

†**O·verlaik.** *Obs.* Also **-layke, -lake.** [f. OVER *adv.* + -LAIK.] The fact or quality of being over; superiority.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 1861 To olle ay on his vndirling for ouer-laike [*v. r.* ouerlayke] a quyle. *Ibid.* 3101 þinke þat allanely of god þis ouerlaike [*v. r.* ouerlake] þou haues.

Overlair, obs. form of OVERLAYER.

O·verla·nd, *sb. local.* Land held by a particular tenure in the west of England: see quots.

1769 *Eng. Displayed* 44/2 The tenures are copyhold-lands, over-lands, and reve-lands. Over lands are subject to fines, but not to heriots, suits and service. 1801 *Enclosure Commissioners of Cheddar Moor* (E. D. D.), By Overlands or Overland Tenements are to be understood all lands whether open or inclosed, which do not, nor at any time heretofore did belong to auster, or ancient tenements, and for which no right of common in the moors or on the hill have been allowed. 1885 T. S. HOLMES *Hist Wookey* II. 53 Overland . I rather think that under that head was included such villein holdings as fell into the hands of the lord by way of escheat from time to time. These..would after a time be regranted to other villeins. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk., Overland*,..land having no farm-house upon it .. Any piece of land let without farm buildings is called 'a overland'. 1894 *Tablet* 16 June 942 Lord Bute inherited certain ancient feudal overlands in Glamorganshire.

attrib. 1796 W. MARSHALL *W. Eng.* I. Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Overland farm*,..a parcel of land, without a house to it. 1817 *Trewman's Exeter Flying-post* 7 Aug. 4 To be let.. an Overland Tenement.

O·verla·nd, over land, *adv.* [Properly two words, OVER *prep* and LAND *sb.*: often hyphened or written as one.] Over or across land; by land (as opposed to 'by sea'). †In Langland: 'over the country'.

[1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 258 þat *Penitencia* his pike schulde polissche newe. And lepe with him ouerlond al his lyf tyme. 1393 *Ibid.* C. x. 159 Lolleres lyuyng in sleuthe and ouer londe [*v. r.* ouerlond] strykeis.] 1589 HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) App. 317 None of the Companies servauntes shuld be suffered to goe overland with letters. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. v. 8, I desire. A Conduct ouer Land, to Milford-Hauen. 1664 PEPYS *Diary* 29 Oct., That De Ruyter is come overland home. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II iv. 165 The account sent over land by Pizarro 1786 LD. CORNWALLIS in *Corresp.* 28 Dec. (V.) The packet that was coming to us overland. was cut off by the wild Arabs between Aleppo and Bussora. 1792 *Misc.* in *Ann. Reg.* 452 Observations on the Passage from India, commonly called Over Land. *Note.* This expression, though extremely incorrect, is warranted by general use. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 61 The traffic being overland by way of Malacca. 1889 R. BOLDREWOOD *Robbery under Arms* XII, I'll go back overland.

Overland (ōə·vəɹlənd), *a.* [Attrib. use of prec. with change of stress: see OVER- 32.] Proceeding or lying over or across land; performed by land; for or connected with a journey over land.

Overland route, a route entirely or partly by land, as opposed to an alternative route by sea; *spec.* (1) the route to India by the Mediterranean, 'which in former days involved usually a land journey from Antioch or thereabouts to the Persian Gulf' (Yule s. v.), but of which in later times the Isthmus of Suez was the only overland part left; (2) in America, any route westward from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean across the continent.

1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg., Acc. Bks.* 51/1 The present establishment for the conveyance of over-land dispatches. 1803 CASTLEREAGH in *Wellesley's Desp.* (1877) 581 You will probably hear from me, by an overland express. 1857 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* (1858) I. xxi. 75 [In 1822] I travelled ..in Arab vessels, by what was nevertheless called the Overland route, from Bombay to Alexandria. 1861 W. FAIRBAIRN *Addr. Brit. Assoc.*, That country [India] may be reached by the overland route in less than a month.

Overla·nd, *v. Australia.* [f. OVERLAND *adv.*]

a. *intr.* To go overland from one colony or part of Australia to another. **b.** *trans.* To drive (stock) overland from one market to another.

1873 RANKEN *Domin. Australia* xiii. (1874) 232 Herds used to be taken from New South Wales to South Australia across..the deserts of Riverina. That used to be called 'overlanding'. 1885 MRS C. PRAED *Head Station* (new ed.) 116, I can't imagine you overlanding cattle! 1900 *Daily News* 8 Oct. 3/1 He has gone exploring from South Australia to the Carpentaria, overlanding.

†**O·verla·nder**[1]. *Obs.* [app. a. Du. *Overlander* = Ger. *Oberländer*, i. e. a dweller in the *Oberland* or upper country.] A dweller in the uplands of a country, a highlander; *spec.* one dwelling in the higher lands of Germany, as opposed to a Netherlander or Low German.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 17 King Maximilian assembled a company of Almaynes and Overlanders. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* I. iv. 38 Two countreies there ware of that name [Ethiope], Ouerlanders, and Netherlanders. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* x. (1628) 315 The Germans or ouerlanders.

Overla·nder[2], *Australia.* [f. OVERLAND *v.*] One who journeyed overland from one Australian colony or capital to another (*obs.* exc. *Hist.*); *spec.* one taking cattle from one colony to another or over a long distance.

1843 W. PRIDDEN *Australia* 335 (Morris) The class of men called Overlanders must not be omitted. Their occupation is to convey stock from market to market, and from one colony to another. 1848 C. STURT *Centr. Australia* I. 45 Conflicts between the natives and overlanders. 1877 M. CLARKE *Sch. Hist. Australia* 60 An expedition was planned with the purpose of reaching Western Port. Thus began the *First Overlanders. attrib.* 1889 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xii, Puts 'em in mind of Hawdon and Evelyn Sturt in the old overlander days.

Overlap (ōəvəlæp), *sb.* [f. OVERLAP *v.*] An occurrence or instance of overlapping; a partial superposition or coincidence; the part or place at which one edge or thing overlaps another; *spec.* in *Geol.* (see next, 3).

1813 S. SMITH *Agric. Surv. Galloway* 85 (Jam.) When the stones are small, the dykes should be proportionally narrowed, to make the two sides connect more firmly, and afford more overlaps. 1852 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIII. ii. 298 The nails . are driven through the overlap of both sheets at a time. 1857 JUKES *Stud. Man. Geol.* vii. 262 Overlap may take place in a perfectly continuous series, merely proving the fact of a depression of the area contemporaneously with that deposition. 1880 DAWKINS *Early Man* i. 4 What we may term the overlap of history [on archæology].

b. *attrib. Overlap joint*, a joint in which one edge overlaps the other, instead of merely butting against it.

Overlap (ōəvəlæp), *v.* Also 8 -lop. [f. OVER- 8 + LAP *v.*[2] (cf. esp. sense 7, *lap over*). In sense 4 partly at least from LAP *v.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To lap over; to lie or be situated so as partly to extend over and cover part of (something else); to overlie partially. Also *fig.* To extend over part of the (non-physical) territory, period, etc., occupied by (another thing); to coincide partly with.

1726 A. MUNRO *Anat. Bones* II. 74 An Infant, one of whose *Ossa parietalia* overlooped the other. *Ibid.* (1782) 82 These cells..are overlopped by the maxillary bones. 1813 S. SMITH *Agric. Surv. Galloway* 88 (Jam.) It is essential . that the stones frequently overlap one another. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 323 Ganoids in which the scales are rounded and overlap one another. 1887 SAINTSBURY *Hist. Elizab. Lit.* v. (1890) 159 Their lives overlapped each other considerably. *Mod.* The lead overlaps the uppermost row of slates.

b. *absol.* or *intr.*, usually in reciprocal sense.

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 285 In the Pyrenees, they sometimes overlap. 1886 STUBBS *Lect. Med. & Mod Hist.* xiii. 296 Three conjoint systems of jurisprudence..overlapping.

c. *trans.* in causal sense.

1845 GREENER *Sc. Gunnery* 149 As a brazier would overlap the edge of a tin pipe, for boys to blow peas with.

†d. *Fencing.* (*absol.*) ? To cross one's own blade over one's adversary's. *Obs.*

1692 SIR W. HOPE *Fencing-Master* 71 When you overlapp, do it with the broad side of your blade, and not with the Edge.

2. To cover and extend beyond (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xvi. § 4. 302 The upper bill of the parrot is so much hooked, and so much overlaps the lower, that [etc.]. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxii. (1856) 175 The plantigrade base of support overlapped by long hair heightens the resemblance. 1875 J. F. CLARKE in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 48 A demand which continually overlapped the supply. 1879 DIXON *Windsor* I. xxiv. 246 He perceived the enemy overlapped and covered by his mighty host.

3. *Geol.* Said of a newer formation which extends beyond the area or edge of the older one on which it mainly rests, and thus partly overlies a still older one below that. *trans.* with either of the lower formations as obj. (= sense 1 or 2), or *absol.*

1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* 265 The great European sheet of chalk and green sand, produced at the cretaceous epoch..overlapped a great variety of pre-existing rocks from the gneiss of Sweden to the Wealden deposits of south-eastern England inclusive. 1871 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* v. 72 *Overlapping strata.*—Strata are said to overlap, when the upper bed extends beyond the limits of a lower one. 1885 *Ibid.* v. 69 Sediment spread over a region of subsidence has the area of deposit gradually increased, and the newest formed strata will overlap the next below them.

4. To 'lap' or ripple over (see LAP *v.*[1] 4, 5).

1853 A. C. RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* xxxiv. (1878) 582 It has been so largely overlapped and worn away by succeeding waves of Celtic invasion. 1872 BROWNING *Fifine* lxxxi. 24 No lift of ripple to o'erlap Keel, much less, prow.

Hence **Overla·pping** *ppl. a.*

1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* I. i. 37 Overlapping stones cut into the semblance of an arched form. 1869 GILLMORE *Reptiles & Birds* i. 7 The surface of the body is .smoothly covered with overlapping scales. 1872 [see 3 above].

Overla·pping, *vbl. sb.* [f. OVERLAP *v.* + -ING[1].] The action or condition expressed by the verb OVERLAP; partial overlying or coincidence. In *Fencing* (quot. 1692): see OVERLAP *v.* 1 d.

1692 SIR W. HOPE *Fencing-Master* 71 If he slipp my overlapping, I..make use of Binding. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xvi. § 4. 302 This hook and overlapping of the bill could not be spared, for it forms the very instrument by which the bird climbs. 1852 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* I. i. 3 One of the periods where an overlapping of styles must be looked for. 1872 *Spectator* 5 Oct. 1264 The foldings and overlappings of strata in mountainous regions.

b. *concr.* A part that overlaps.

1858 G. MACDONALD *Phantastes* xxi. 269 His body-armour was somewhat clumsily made,..the overlappings in the lower part had more play than necessary.

Overlard (ōəvəlā·rd), *v.* [f. OVER- 8 + LARD *v.*] *trans.* To lard over, smear over; to interlard or garnish copiously or to excess.

1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 235 So completely had the bard..been overlarded with panegyric. 1862 T. C. GRATTAN *Beaten Paths* II. 147 We have not that overlarding with quotations [etc.] which form the staple of ordinary authorship.

O·ver-la·rge, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too large; of excessive magnitude or extent; excessive.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 373/2 Whoso do interprete his necessitie ouer large, or differre [etc.]. 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* i. (1577) D iij, This is ouerlarge a scope of matters. 1647 DIGGS *Unlawf. Taking Arms* ii. 47 This immunity is overlarge by our owne confession. 1890 *Spectator* 31 May, A big shop, an over-large estate.

So **O·ver-la·rgely** *adv.*; **O·ver-la·rgeness.**

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 81 To be parciall of my pen, and to do that I did not ouer largely. 1867 BUSHNELL *Mor. Uses Dark Th.* 89 He will not let us keep ourselves on hand over-largely. 1725 CHEYNE *Health* ii. § 1 Viscidity in the Juices, or the over-largeness of their constituent particles.

Overla·sh, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. OVER- 12 + LASH *v.*[1]] *intr.* To 'lash out' excessively (see LASH *v.*[1] 5); to break out into excess (in conduct, or *esp.* in language); to go beyond bounds, be extravagant; to exaggerate. (f. OUTLASH.

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 143/1 The worde.. signifieth moderation and gravitie, as when men doe not overlashe and give them selves to all wickednesse. *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann.* vi. (1658) 257 Who. thinks,..in this reckoning, he did overlash. 1701 J. SAGE *Vind. Cyprianic Age* Wks. 1847 II 50 The excellent rhetorick they were endowed with made them overlash sometimes in their expression.

b. *trans.* To go beyond, exceed.

1601 DEACON & W. *Answ to Darel* Ded. 2 That either they, or our selues, should ouer-lash the limits slotted vnto vs.

Hence †**Overla·shing** *vbl. sb.*, extravagance, exaggeration; *ppl. a.*, extravagant, exaggerative (whence †**Overla·shingly** *adv.*).

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 39 Ouerlashing in apparel is so common a fault, that ..very hyerlings..jet under Gentlemens noses in sutes of silke. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 105 To the intent he might bridle the ouerlashing affections of Philautus. 1612 BREREWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* viii. 74, I be far from their opinion, which write too overlashingly, that the Arabian tongue is in use in two third parts of the inhabited world. 1710 tr. *Werenfels's Disc. Logom.* 221 It would be overlashing to say with Seneca, *Nullum intra se manet hodie Vitium.*

Overlast *v* : see OVER- 17.

O·ver-la·te, *a.* and *adv.* [f. OVER- 28, 30 + LATE *a.*[1], *adv.*] Excessively late; too late. **a.** *adj.* († Also in sup. *over-latest.*) **b.** *adv.*

1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 14 But this ouerlate repentance shall nothing auayle them. 1640 BP. HALL *Episc.* I. i. 5 Such an act, as can scarce be expiated with floods of overlatest teares. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* B ij, These overlate Apologies and Meditations of the dead King.

b. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3455 And comes overlate tyl Goddes servise. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* xxiii. 193 b, Iudas ouerlate repenting him of his facte, honge himselfe. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon* (1642) 77 Nor can it be said to have been accomplished over late.

So **O·ver-la·tely** *adv.*

1556 OLDE *Antichrist* 158 This mater is more newe and ouer lately done than to be denyed.

Over-laudation, -laughing, etc.: see OVER-.

Overlau·nch, *v.* [OVER- 26, 8.]

†1. *intr.* To 'launch out' excessively, go to excess, act extravagantly. *Obs.*

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 1007/1 One that ouerlauncheth so farre to withstand God.

2. *trans. Shipbuilding.* (See quots.)

1721 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist* 162 Overlaunching; splicing or scarfing one Piece of Timber to another, to make firm Work. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 135 *To over-launch*, to run the butt of one plank to a certain distance beyond the next butt above or beneath it, in order to make stronger work. *Ibid.* 147 Disposing the butts of the planks, &c. so that they may over-launch each other.

O·ver-la·vish, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too lavish; excessively profuse or extravagant.

1584 LODGE *Alarum* Ep. Ded., Those who are like by overlavish profusenesse to become meate for their mouths. 1612 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* viii. 387 The ouer-lauish report thereof. 1898 *Westm. Gaz* 17 May 8/1 The company did not enjoy an over-lavish appreciation by the investing public.

So **O·ver-la·vishly** *adv.*

1593 *Bacchus Bountie* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 272 Licking vp ouerlauishly the small crums that tumbled out of his tunne.

†**O·verla·vish,** *v. Obs.* [OVER- 27.] *intr.* To be too lavish; to exaggerate.

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* II. ix. 131 Others censure Prudentius and Ephrem as overlavishing in their speeches about the crosse. 1628 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Cæsar* II. iii. 128 To overlavish transcendently in their commendation.

†**O·ver-law·,** *sb. nonce-wd.* [OVER- 2 b.] A higher or overruling law.

1883 BP. BROWNE in *Guardian* 1457 Well. may we believe the over-law of the Papacy to be the forerunner of the un-law of Antichrist.

†**Overlaw·,** *v. Obs.* [OVER- 21.] *trans.* To overcome by law: to defeat in an action at law.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 193 Pray hir to let fall thaction at law now, Or els..she will ouerlaw yow.

Overlay (ōəvəlē·), *v.* Pa. t. and pple. **overlai·d.** Forms: see OVER and LAY *v.*[1] [Not in OE.; but cf. Goth. *ufarlagjan* to lay upon, MHG. *überlegen*, MDu. *oferleggheu.* In several of its senses equivalent to OVERLIE (which during 17–18th c. it entirely displaced): cf. LAY *v.* 43.]

I. To lay over.

1. *trans.* To lay or place over, above, or upon something else; to put on the top; to superimpose. *rare.* [OVER- 1, 8.]

1570 LEVINS *Manip* 197/20 To ouerlay, *superponere.* 1642 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* ii. Introd., If..what it wanted of being a load to any part of the body, it did not with a heavy advantage overlay upon the Spirit! 1760 *Ann. Reg.* 136 A guard..forced us into the hold, and overlaid the hatches.

b. To surmount or span *with* something extending over. *rare.* [OVER- 1.]

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* vi. I v b, The horse-haire plume, with which he was so ouerlaid. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* iii. 333 Io..overlay With bridges rivers proud.

2. To cover the surface of (a thing) *with* something spread over it; to deck all over. [OVER- 8.]

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13464 þe dales was wit folk ouerlaid. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb) 21 As a manne had ouyr leyde hem with mekyl bloode. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vii. 34 Phœbus golden face it did attaint, As when a cloud his beames doth ouer-lay. 1647 CRASHAW *Poems* 102 Hee Hebe's hand had overlaid His smooth cheeks with a downy shade. 1780 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* x. (1876) 17 The defect . of being overlaid with drapery. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* 50 You may make king's thrones of it, and overlay temple gates with it.

b. *Printing.* To put an overlay upon (see next, 2); also *absol.* to use an overlay.

†3. To cover superfluously or excessively, or so as to encumber, smother, or extinguish; *spec.* to overstock (a pasture *with* cattle, etc.). [OVER- 8, 27.]

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 70 Beastes alone..wyll not eate a pasture euen, but leaue many tuftes and high grasse in dyuers places, excepte it be ouer layde with cattell, 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iii 74 A pastur ys ouerlayd wyth catel, when therin be mo then may be conuenyently nuryschyd and fed 1633 BP. HALL *Medit. & Vows* (1851) 16 Here is a tree overlaid with blossoms. *a* 1733 *Shetland Acts* in *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.* (1892) XXVI. 35 That all horses oppressing and overlaying the neighbourhood, be instantly removed.

b. To lay in excess; to impose too much of. *rare.* [OVER- 27.]

1836 JAS. GRANT *Rand. Recoll. Ho. Lords* xiii. 270 He was. simple in his illustrations without overlaying them.

II. To lie over.

4. To lie over (something else): more properly OVERLIE. (Cf. LAY *v.*[1] 43.) [OVER- 8]

13.. *Cursor M.* 5934 (Cott.) Frosse þat na tung moght tell..al þe land ouer-laid a-boute. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 143 *note*, A piece of strong timber overlaying the bows of a vessel. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) xvii. iv, Overlaying one of your arms till it is cramped, and exposing the other till it is frost-bitten. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xvi. 107 Loose shingle and boulders overlaid the mountain.

5. *spec.* **a.** To lie over or upon (a child, etc.) so as to suffocate it; to smother by lying upon; = OVERLIE 2 a.

1557 NORTH *Guevara's Diall Pr.* 170 When the weomen are heavy a sleepe..they many times overlay the poore infant, and so smother it alive. 1573–80 BARET *Alv.* O 176 Sowes Ouerlaie and squise to death their pigges. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. lxxi. 414 He would hire the nurse to over-lay him. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* v, All the little children who are overlaid.

†b. To lie with (sexually): = OVERLIE 2 b *Obs.*

a 1450 *Cov. Myst.* xiv. 138 But if sum man the had ovyr-layd, Thi wombe xulde never be so gret i-wys.

†6. *fig.* To extend over, include in its scope, 'cover'. *Obs. rare.*

13.. *Cursor M.* 27096 (Cott.) To min on his ouer-sight þat al wranges has to right, On þis-kin sight þat al ouer-lais.

7. To affect like or as with a superincumbent weight (with various implications and shades of meaning). [OVER- 8, 21.] †**a.** To press severely upon, press hard with arms or exactions; to distress; to overwhelm, overpower, crush by force. *Obs.*

13.. *Cursor M.* 27883 (Cott.) He es ouerlaid wit drunkenhede. *Ibid.* 29339 þas þat pouer men ouer-lais, and herijs þam. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 161 The peple of Pharien were sore ouerleide. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par.* 2 *Cor.* 50 We are on euery syde ouerlayed with aduersitre. 1593 Q. ELIZ. tr. *Boeth.* I. Pr. iv. 12 Me thinkes I see. euery wickedst man overlayeng me with new fraudes of accusation. 1678 MARVELL *Growth Popery* Wks. 1875 IV. 309 They were overlaid by numbers. 1769 *Ann. Reg.* 21 The shattered remains of Prosorowski's army..were continually overlaid and oppressed by the Turkish cavalry.

b. To press upon so as to impede the working or activity of; to overburden, encumber, weigh down; to crush, smother, stifle.

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* D iij b, Diocletian and Maximian being overlaied with businesse, adopted unto them two Cæsars. 1663 CHAS. II in Julia Cartwright *Henrietta of Orleans* (1894) 137, I have been overlayd with businesse. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 298 Men in those early days were not overlaid with languages and literature. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *A. Lunel* III. ix. 266 He neither overlays you with his books nor with his adventures.

8. To conceal or obscure as if by covering up; to render indistinct or imperceptible by addition of something figured as superimposed. [OVER- 8]

1719 YOUNG *Busiris* Prol., Nor wou'd these scenes in empty words abound Or overlay the sentiment with sound. 1843

HERSCHEL *Ess.* (1857) 535 Sufficient..to overlay and conceal that minute quantity of which astronomers were in search. 1886 SYMONDS *Renaiss. It., Catk. Kat.* (1898) VII. xii. 198 Though the words were more intelligible, the fugal artifices overlaid their clear enunciation.

9. *Naut.* To cross the cable or anchor of another vessel so as to cause chafing or obstruction. [OVER- 10.]

1796 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) VII. p. xciv, The damage a Swedish Vessel's cable sustained by the Peterel's overlaying her. 1854 G. B. RICHARDSON *Univ. Code* v. (ed. 12) 419 You will overlay my anchor.

Hence **O·verlaid** (stress var.) *ppl. a.*

1858 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* II. lxxi. 14 These underground or overlaid classes. 1901 W. W. PEYTON in *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 445 An overlaid germ which has been saved from death by the healing virtue of the Unknowable.

Overlay (ōuvəlē·), *sb.* [f. prec.: see OVER- 8.]

1. A cravat, necktie (cf. OVERLAYER, quot. 1635). *Sc.*

1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* I. ii, He falds his owrelay down his breast with care. 1816 SCOTT *Ant.* xxxvi, The Captain says a three-nookit handkercher is the mast fashionable overlay. 1884 C. ROGERS *Soc. Life Scotl.* I. vii. 215 The usual necktie or overlay was a square tweeling of coarse yarn.

2. *Printing.* A piece of paper cut to the required shape and pasted over the impression-surface of a printing-press in order to make the impression darker in particular places, as in a woodcut.

1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. xv. 521 Should any wood cuts be in the form, ..if too low, they may be humoured a little by means of an overlay.

3. Something laid as a covering over something else; a covering, a superincumbent layer, etc.; esp. in various special senses (*e. g.* a coverlet, a small cloth laid upon a table-cloth, etc.); also *fig.*

1794 [see OVERLAYER quot. 1811]. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *O'erlay*, a coverlet or cloak. 1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. i. 171 Two or three harrows are kept together by a rider, or overlay, and the horses draw abreast. 1881 MRS. LYNN LINTON *My Love* II. ix. 170 She had determined to brave her memories and suppress them by the overlay of a new association. 1884 *West. Morn. News* 3 Sept. 1/2 Folding spring mattress, wool overlay. 1893 J. PULSFORD *Loyalty to Christ* II. 307 Christ clothed Himself with the overlay of our flesh, in order to meet us on our own ground.

O·verlay·er. [f. OVERLAY *v.* + -ER 1.] One who or that which overlays or overlies something; † in *Sc.* = prec. 1 (*obs.*).

1611 COTGR., *Oppresseur*, an oppres-or; ouercharger, ouerlayer. 1635 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham) 18 We call here [in Scotland]..a band an ourlayer. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Washing of Hemp or Flax*, You must..take off the Gravel, Stone, and over-layers of Wood, that keep 'em together in the Water. 1735 *Prompter* 17 Jan. 2/2 What a Providence it is, that those bloody-minded Overlayers happen'd to be so Light in their Pressure. 1811 T. DAVIS *Agric. Wilts* xxxviii, The waggons..seldom have any overlayers [*ed.* 1794 overlays] or outriggers.

Overlay·ing, *vbl. sb.* [f. OVERLAY *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb OVERLAY, in various senses (in early quots. *fig.* oppression); *concr.* that with which something is overlaid, a covering.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 212 In þe world shulen ȝe haue over-leiynge [*MS. Douce* 321 over-lyinge; *John* xvi. 33 in the world ȝe schulen haue pressing, *gloss* or ouerleyinge]. 1611 BIBLE *Exod.* xxxviii. 17 The overlaying of their chapiters of silver. 1862 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 135 Marked, by an overlaying rather than by any displacement of the native population. 1890 *Newcastle Daily Chron.* 26 Dec. 3/1 Last week no less than twenty-one London infants under a year old died from suffocation—in other words from 'overlaying'. 1896 T. L. DE VINNE in *Moxon's Mech. Exerc., Printing* 426 The underlaying or overlaying of types to correct inequalities of impression.

†Overlea·d, *v. Obs.* [OE. *oferlǣdan* to oppress: see OVER- 2; cf. OHG. *ubarleitan* 'transducere'.]

1. *trans.* To overwhelm; to oppress; to domineer or tyrannize over.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 203 Da wæs Garganus se munt, mid myccelum brogan and mid ongryslan eall oferlæded. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. iii. 314 Shal neither kynge ne knyȝte constable ne Meire Ouer-lede þe comune to don hem plyte here treuthe. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 2502 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxxiv. 83 That the poure peple be nought ouerled with tyrannye. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 37 3/1 Ovyr ledyn, or oppressyn, *opprimo.*

2. To lead as a superior; to rule, govern.

c 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* iv. 2060 Thys mayde wil ouere-leede us, sirs, we are caught In oure artes, be we neuere so proude. *Ibid.* v. 975. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 122 For that he may not hem now Iustice and ouerlede. 1720 *Humourist* 92 Shewing how little his best Actions are overled by what ought to be his Standard of Action.

3. To lead over, across, or to another place; *fig.* to lead into some way of acting or thinking; to lead astray, mislead; to 'carry away', impel. [OVER- 10, 11.]

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxiii. 13 In to caitifte thei ouerladden [1388 ledden ouer] the stalwithe men of it. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 107 Wyth the rage of woodnesse ovyrled. 14.. in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 332 Lette neuer þy wylle þy witt ouer lede. 1636 HEYWOOD *Challenge* II. i, Could opportunity have mov'd, words tempted, ..or griefes have o'reled, Beneath my much importance she had falne.

Hence **†Overlea·ding** *vbl. sb.* oppression; also, leading over; also **†Overlea·der,** an oppressor.

1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* ii. 14 He is mad to vs in to ouerleding [Vulg. *in traductionem*] of oure thoȝtis. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 86 Because he is pruddere, þe more teraunt, þe more ouerledere, þe more cursyd lyvere. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 373/1 Ovyrladare (or ovyr settar, infra), *oppressor.* 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) v. vii. 203/2 Mansleers that by extorcyon, raueyne and ouerledynge..robbe men of ther good.

Overleaf (ōuvəlī·f), *adv.* [Properly two words, OVER *prep.* and LEAF *sb.*: see OVER- 31.] On the other side of the leaf (of paper, esp. of a book).

[1613-39 I. JONES in Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 49 As I have noted over leaf.] 1843 J. H. NEWMAN *Miracles* 163 *note*, Dr. Robinson, as is said over-leaf, cannot escape a bend. 1893 SIR R. BALL *Story of Sun* 259 The picture overleaf exhibits the mare crisium on the Moon.

attrib. 1829 SOUTHEY in *Corr. w. C. Bowles* (1881) 154 These overleaf lines are the very bad reason why I have been silent so long.

O·ver-lea·n, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too lean.

1657 M. LAWRENCE in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cvi. 15 We look on it as an affliction to have an over-lean body.

Overlean (ōuvəlī·n), *v.* [f. OVER- 3 + LEAN *v.*1] *trans.* To lean over.

1827 HOOD *Hero & Leander* xvii, The drowsy mist, o'er-leans the sea. 1875 LANIER *Symphony* 87 Where many boughs the still pool overlean.

So **Overlea·ning** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1762 DUNN in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 467 All forms and shapes, as sloping, perpendicular, overleaning. 1865 CAMERON *Malayan India* 53 They are two stories high, with heavy overleaning eaves. 1896 D. L. LEONARD *Cong. Congregat. Ohio* 74 The Welsh churches, which had stood quite aloof with over-leaning towards Independency.

Overleap (ōuvəlī·p), *v.* [OE. *oferhlēapan*; answering in form to MDu. *overlōpen*, Du. *overloopen*, MHG. *uberloufen*, Ger. *überlaufen*, 'to run over, overrun, overflow'; OHG. had a deriv. *ubarhlaupnissi* prevarication, transgression.]

1. *trans.* To leap over, across, or to the other side of. [OVER- 5.]

a 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* v. vi. (1890) 400 Wæs þæt hit sume sloh on þam wæge mid swiðþran ræse oferhleop and oferstælde. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* I. iv. 49 That is a step, On which I must fall downe, or else o're-leape, For in my way it lyes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 181 Th' arch-fellon, At one slight bound high overleap'd all bound Of Hill or highest Wall. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. i. 5 The ambition of the Spaniard, which has overleaped so many lands and seas.

b. *fig.* with immaterial obj. (usually *bounds, limits*, or the like).

1775 DE LOLME *Eng. Const.* I. xii. (1853) 118 Procuring a public advantage by overleaping restraints. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 247 His ingenuity does indeed far overleap the heads of all your great men.

† c. *intr.* To leap over. *Obs. rare.*

1382 WYCLIF *Eccles.* xxxviii. 37 [33] In to the chiche thei shul not ouerlepen [*Vulg.* transilient].

2. *trans.* To pass over, pass by, omit, leave out, 'skip'. (Now only as consciously *fig.* from 1.)

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 264 Se dæg is gehaten saltus lunæ, þæt is ðæs monan hlyp, for þan þe he oferhlypð ænne dæg. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 2916 Y wyl now ouer lepe hyt here. *c* 1425 *Craft Nombrynge* (E. E. T. S.) 25 Ouer lepe alle þese cifers & sett þat neþer a þat stondes toward þe ryght side. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. x (Arb.) 99 Your rime falleth vpon the first and fourth verse ouerleaping two. 1641 SMECTYMNUUS *Vind. Answ.* i. 5 Whatever objection made by us, he finds too heavy to remove, he over-leaps it. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* i. (1862) 109 All the intervening steps of these tardier processes were overleaped.

† b. *intr.* To turn aside from the main discourse; to digress. *Obs. rare.*

1393 LANGLAND *P. Pl.* C. xxi. 360 A lytel ich ouer-lep for lesynges sake.

† 3. To leap or spring upon. *Obs. rare.* [OVER- 7.]

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 150 For a cat of a courte cam whan hym lyked, And ouerlepe hem lyȝtlich and lauȝte hem at his wille. *Ib.d.* 199 þat cat, þat can ȝow ouerlepe.

† 4. To leap farther than, surpass in leaping; *fig.* to surpass, excel. *Obs.* [OVER- 22.]

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxi. 1 Þe halyman ouerlepand in thoght of heuen all warldis lufers. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xx. (1632) 41 Leaping, and straining himselfe to overleape another.

b. *refl.* To leap beyond one's measure or mark, or beyond what one intends; to leap too far.

1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* I. vii. 27 Vaulting Ambition, which ore-leapes it self, And falles on th' other.

So **†O·verleap** *sb. Obs.*, a leaping over; omission.

1610 BP. HALL *Apol. Brownists* 34 We like not these bold ouer-leapes of so many Centuries.

Overlearn, -learned, etc.: see OVER-.

Overleather (ōuvəleðəɹ). [f. OVER *adj.* + LEATHER. So Ger. *oberleder*, Du. *overleêr.*] The upper leather of a shoe.

1408 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 54 Viginti paria de ovurlethres. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 373/1 Ovyr lethyr of a schoo (ouerledyr *H.*). 1569 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 307, ij dakers of soles x[s].—vij dakers of ou'lethers, xvj[s]. x[d]. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* Induct. ii. 12 Such shooes as my toes looke through the ouer-leather. 1603-4 *Act* 1 *Jas. I*, c. 22. § 23 Without mixinge or minglinge Overleathers, that is to say, parte of the Overleathers beinge of Neates Leather, & parte of Calves Leather. 1641 J. TRAPPE *Theol. Theol.* 164 To stretch..their greasie overleathers with their teeth.

†Overlea·ve, *v. Obs.* In 4 -leeue, *pa. t.* -lafte. [ONorthumb. *oferlǣfa* = OE. **oferlǣfian*, f. *ofer-* OVER- 19 + LEAVE *v.*1 12.] **a.** *trans.* To leave over. **b.** *intr.* To be left over, remain.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xi. 41 Þætte ofer-hlæfeð *vel* þætte wona is scallað ælimassa. *c* 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Luke ix. 17 ginimen wæs ðætte ofer-lefed wæs him. 1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* viii. 31 There overlafte not oon forsothe. — *Lev.* xxv. 46 Thurȝ rijt of erytage ȝe shulen ouerleeuen hem to the after comers.

Over-leaven (-le·v'n), *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To leaven too much; to imbue to excess with some modifying element; to cause to rise or swell too much, to 'puff up'.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iv. 29 Some habit, that too much o'er-leavens The form of plausive manners. *a* 1644 CHILLINGW. *Serm.* (1664) VII. § 48, I beseech you..to free yourselves from the burden and weight of other men's riches, lest they over-leaven and swell you so unmeasurably. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., To Bk.* (1869) 3 Come thou not neere those men, who are like bread O're-leven'd.

So **†O·ver-lea·ven** *a.*, having an excess of leaven. *Obs. nonce-wd.*

1648 HERRICK *Hesper., To M. Jo. Wicks* (1869) 344 Yet sho'd I chance, my Wicks, to see An over-leven look in thee, To soure the bread, and turn the beer To an exalted vineger.

Overleer, -leg, -legislation, etc.: see OVER-.

†Overle·nd, *v. Obs.* [f. OVER- 12 + LEND *v.*1] *trans.* To pass over or beyond.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5069 Qua list þis lymit ouir-lende, lene to þe left hand.

O·ver-le·ngth. [OVER- 29.] Too great length.

1829 BENTHAM *Justice & Cod. Petit.* 89 The time allowed, is it too long? If yes, then by the overlength is created so much needless delay. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 17 May 3/3 Overlength means necessarily a surplus of the inessential.

†O·verlet, *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. OVER *adv.* + LET *v.*1; cf. *outlet.*] An overhanging or projecting part.

1656 HEYLIN *Surv. France* 10 The houses [are] without juttings or overlets, four stories high.

Over-letter to **Over-lowd:** see OVER-.

O·ver-li·beral, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too liberal. So **O·ver-libera·lity; O·ver-li·berally** *adv.*

[1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 756 In his later dayes with ouer liberall diet, somewhat corpulent.] 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xix. vi. 44 It hurteth the stomach, overliberally taken. 1621 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 203, I would chuse rather by an over-liberal charity to cover a multitude of sins. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* xiii. Wks. (1847) 71/2 A man would think you had eaten over-liberally of Esau's red porridge. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* i. (1863) 223 To protect her from the effects of her over-liberality.

Overli·ck, *v. rare.* [OVER- 9.] *trans.* To lick all over, pass or rub the tongue over.

1567 TURBERV. *Epitaphs* &c., Epit., The worst he wild in couert scrole to lurke Untill the Beare were ouerlickt afresh. 1614 COOK *Greene's Tu Quoque* in Dodsley *O. Pl.* VII. 90 Such food As children, nay sometimes, full-paunched dogs Have overlick't.

Overlie (ōuvəlāi·), *v.* Pa. t. **overlay**; pa. pple. **overlain.** Forms: see OVER and LIE *v.*1 [Early ME. *oferliggen*:—OE. type **oferlicgan*: see OVER- 8. Cf. MHG. *uberligen*, Ger. *überliegen.* In use from 12th to 16th c.; in 17–18th displaced by OVERLAY; reintroduced in 19th c., chiefly in geological use.]

1. *trans.* To lie over or upon; in *Geol.* said of a stratum resting directly upon another. Also *fig.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 53 Þeos ilke elte þe þeos þus ouerligged 1387 8 T. USK *Test. Love* III. vii. (Skeat) I. 39 Wel the hoter is the fire, that with ashen it is ouerlein. 1552 HULOET, Ouerlye, *supercubo.*

1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 362 Beds, which are part of the regular coal formation, and overlie coal. 1851 WHITTIER *To Old Schoolm.* 95 Shapes the dust has long o'erlain. 1885 J. BALL in *Trnl. Linn. Soc.* XXII. 27 Where the Palæozoic rocks do not appear to be overlain by recent marine deposits.

2. *spec.* **a.** To smother by lying upon. (Cf. OVERLAY *v.* 5 a.)

13.. *Propr. Sanct.* (Vernon MS.) in Herrig's *Archiv* LXXXI. 301/200 Þis is a ȝeyn þeos wymmen þat ouerliggen heor children. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* iii. 19 The sone of this woman is deed to nyȝt, for slepynge she ouerlaye hym. *a* 1450 MYRC 1769 Þe modur þat þe chylde ouer lyth. 1530 PALSGR. 648/1, I overlye, as an oversene noryce dothe her chylde. [1557-1741 cf. OVERLAY.] 1800 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 126 The mothers and the nurses who over lie the children. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* iv. 63 The old idiot wretch Screamed feebly, like a baby overlain.

† b. To lie with, have sexual intercourse with (a woman). *Obs.* (Cf. OVERLAY 5 b.)

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 160 Oone of ham that was callid absolon..ouer-lay his fadyr Concubynes. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* IV. (1520) 35/2 Whan he sawe them so fayre he and his company wolde have overlayne them.

† 3. *fig.* To oppress. *Obs.* (Cf. OVERLAY *v.* 7.)

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 224 The comun poeple is overlein And hath the kinges sonne aboght. 1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* VIII. xviii (1558) 12 b, By the romayns he was so ouerlaine. 1530 PALSGR. 648/2, I overlye, as a tyranne or myghty man overlayeth his subjectes.

Overlier (ōuvəlāi·əɹ (stress var.)). [Agent-n. from OVERLIE *v.*, or *lie over*: see LIE *v.*1 and -ER 1.]

† 1. One who lies upon or encumbers; applied to beggars who exacted lodging at farmhouses.

1449 *Sc. Acts Jas. II*, c. 9 (1814) II. 36/1 For þe away putting of sornaris ouerlyaris & masterful beggaris.

2. That which lies over or upon something else. **b.** *spec.* A horizontal timber in a scaffolding; = LEDGER *sb.* 2, LIGGER *sb.* 2. (Cf. OVERLIGGER.)

1614 *MSS. at Stratford-on-Avon* (N.), Item, x. peces of woode callyd overleers, xx.*d.* 1620 MARKHAM *Furrew. Husb.* (1625) 91 Then shall you take strong ouerlyers of Wood, and lay them foure-square from one board to another. 1868 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. 255, 3 flat stones, the two standing as sides while the third was an overlier.

Overli·ft, *v.* [Cf. OVER- 23, 26.] **a.** *intr.* To lift a weight too heavy for one's strength. **b.** *trans.*

To lift too high, raise beyond the proper point. Hence **O·verlift** *sb.*, an act of overlifting; a device whereby the bolt is secured, on one of the tumblers of a lock being overlifted.

1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* vi. (1841) I. 36 Over-trading is among tradesmen as overlifting is among strong men. 1850 CHUBB *Locks & Keys* 27 If the tumbler was lifted any higher, it caught the bolt anew, and (by what was called 'overlift') detained it as securely, as if the tumbler had not been lifted high enough...If the step was too long, the tumbler would be overlifted, and thereby detain the bolt.

†Overli·gger. *Obs.* [See LIGGER *sb.*] = OVERLIER 2 b.

1511 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 330, iiij. ouerlyggers for a scaffold. 1616 *Ibid.* IV. 348 For ouer liggers and trasinges for yᵉ same bridge.

O·ver-li·ght, *sb. rare.* [f. OVER- 29 d + LIGHT *sb.*] Too much light, excess of light; also *fig.* So **O·ver-li·ghted** *pa. pple.*; **O·ver-li·ghtsome** *a.* [LIGHTSOME *a.*²].

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1633) 239 Her chamber was over-lightsome. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 871 We see that an Over-light maketh the Eyes dazzle. 1847 MEDWIN *Shelley* II. 302 Had full time been allowed for the over-light of his imagination to be tempered by the judgment. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 184 Most churches are now either over-lighted or under-lighted.

O·ver-li·ght, *a.* [f. OVER- 28 + LIGHT *a.*¹] Too light (in various senses); of too little weight; too frivolous; too easy, etc.; see LIGHT *a.*¹

[*c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (E. E. T. S.) 1064 Not to lagh with ouer lyght chere.] 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iv. 122 Our law ys some what ouer-lyght agayn the accusarys. 1583 PEELE *Commend. Verses* in *T. Watson's Centurie of Loue*, If grauer headdes shall count it ouerlight, To treate of Loue. *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann.* vi. (1658) 331 Giving over-light credit to this report. 1707 (*Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 126 Such Soils are over-light, and very apt to be parch'd up

So **O·ver-li·ghtly** *adv.* (in early use chiefly in sense 'too easily').

[1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conse.* 3482 When þou ert over lyghtly wrathe, Or sweres and may noght hald þin athe.] 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 222 The xᵉ. is ouerlyghtely mevynge of coloure and semblante. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. 434 They overlightly give credit to backbiters. 1843 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1860) III. 82 To charge us with treating grave subjects over-lightly.

Overline (-lōi·n), *v.*¹ [f. OVER- 1 + LINE *sb.*², *v.*²] *trans.* To draw a line over or above (a piece of writing: opp. to *underline*); also, to insert an interlineat translation or the like above.

1853 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III. ii. 14 Latin hymns overlined with an Anglo-Saxon translation. 1891 DRIVER *Introd. Lit. O. T.* 75 The reader who will be at the pains to underline (or, if he uses the Hebrew, to *over*line) .. the passages. 1900 *Athenæum* 21 July 81/2 The latest (redactional) changes in the respective documents are marked by overlining.

Overli·ne, *v.*² *nonce-wd.* [f. OVER- 8 + LINE *v.*¹] *trans.* To 'line' on the outside; to cover with a second layer of material.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xl. (1856) 365 Rough Guernsey frock, overlined by a red flannel shirt.

†O·verliness. *Obs.* [f. OVERLY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being 'overly'.

1. Superficiality; carelessness.

1653 WATERHOUSE *Apol. Learn.* 221 We lament the Overliness of Preaching, many Ministers imbasing themselves and their Message by trite and impertinent discourses.

2. Contemptuousness, haughtiness.

1610 BP. HALL *Apol. Brownists* ii. 4 Would God ouerlinesse and contempt were not yours. 1633 — *Hard Texts, N. T.* 37 A proud overlinesse and insolent domineering over your brethren.

†O·verling. *Obs.* [f. OVER *adv.* + -LING. Cf. *underling.*] One who is over others; a superior.

1340 *Ayenb.* 8 To þam þet habbeþ þe lokingge ous to teche ..ase byeþ þe ouerlinges of holy cherche. *Ya* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 289 Thow aughte to be overlynge over alle oper kynges.

Over-linger, -link, etc.: see OVER-.

O·ver-li·p. Now *dial.* [Orig. two words; in ME. *overe lippe*:—**ufera lippa* (cf. *nibera lippa*), mod. dial. *uvver lip*, but from 1400 often conjoined, or in later use hyphened. Cf. Ger. *oberlippe.*] The upper lip.

c 1325 *Gloss W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 146 *La bas levere et la levere suscyne*, the overe lippe ant the nethere. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 133 Hire ouer [*Camb.* ouere] lippe [*Harl.* overlippe] wyped she so clene. 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit* 37 Noble fruyt hangyng downe to the ouer lyppe. 1788 W. MARSHALL *E. Yorksh.* II. Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Uvver*, upper; as 'the uvver lip'. 1881 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk* s. v., 'Er uvver-lip's swelled as big as two.

Overli·pping, *ppl. a. Sc.* [f. OVER- 5 + *lipping*, from LIP *v.*¹] 'Lipping' or brimming over (see LIP *v.*¹ 3 a), overflowing; superfluous.

1836 R. M. MCCHEYNE in *Mem.* (1872) 295 The overlipping drops of love. 1871 J. BALLANTINE *Winter Promptings*, Gie your puir neighbours your owrelipping share.

Overlisten (-li·s'n), *v.* [f. OVER- 15 + LISTEN, after OVERHEAR q. v.] *trans.* To listen so as to overhear; to listen to (a speaker, or what is spoken) without the speaker's knowledge or consent.

1609 ROWLEY *Search for Money* (Percy Soc.) 9 As wee were but asking the question, steps mee from over the way (overlistning us) a news-searcher. 1832 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* 392 Like an eavesdropper, overlistening our soliloquy.

O·ver-li·ttle, *a.* and *adv. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [OVER- 28, 30.] Too little.

[*c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 36 It was ouer litelle, in alle maner way. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conc.* 1459 Now haf we or litel, now pas we mesur.] *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 373/1 Ovyrlytyl(l)e, *minus, vel nimis modicum.* *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* ii. (Arb.) 116 If they giue ouer moch to their witte, and ouer litle to their labor and learning.

Overlive (ōuvəlī·v), *v.* Now somewhat *rare*: cf. OUTLIVE. [OE. *oferlibban*, f. *ofer-* OVER- 18 + LIVE *v.*; cf. MHG. *überleben*, MDu., Du. *overleven.*] *trans.* To live longer than, or after the death of (a person); to live after or beyond (an event, etc.); to survive, outlive. Also *fig.* of things.

830 in Thorpe *Charters* (1865) 465 Wes hit [þet lond] becueden Osbearte his broðar suna, xif he Cyneðryðe oferlifde. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 254 If Blanche ouer lyue Edward, scho salle haf hir lyue Gascoyn afterward. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3785 Howe lange marie ouer lyved hire sons Ascensionne. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xi. iv. 49, I, allace, allace! Ourlevit hes my fatis profitable. 1551 BIBLE *Josh.* xxiv. 31 And Israel served the Lorde all the dayes of Iosua, and all the daies of yᵉ elders that ouerlived Ioshua. 1650 R. HOLLINGWORTH *Exerc. Usurped Powers* 19 These oathes binde..to an allegiance over-living his Majesties person. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 297 If his three daughters..should overlive their mother.

b. *intr.* To survive, continue in life.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* ix § 26. (Z) 51 *Superstes*, laf oððe oferiybbende. 1422 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 50, I will þat þe mony, turn to pᵉ use of her sisters ouerlyuyng. 1450 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 208/1 Such of theyme as shal over lyf severally emongs theyme. 1524 *Sir R. Sutton's Will* in Churton *Lyte* App. 543, I will that these iii that overlyve make a new feoffment. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 773 Why do I overlive, Why am I mockt with death, and length'nd out To death-less pain? 1897 *Saga-bk. of Viking Club* Jan. 371 These divisions have overlived to the present time.

c. *refl.* To live beyond one's proper date or time of action, live too long. [Cf. OVER- 23.]

1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 42 The Hanse had overlived itself.

Hence **O·verli·ving** (stress var.) *ppl. a.*, surviving; living too long; **O·verli·ved** *ppl. a.*, *nonce-wd.*, made to live too fast or under too high pressure.

†Overli·ver *Obs.*, a survivor.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 373/1 Ovyrlevare after a noper, *superstes.* 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 375 And it any of them happened to die, the over lyvers should doe the same. 1578 T. PROCTOR *Gorg. Gallery* in *Heliconia* I. 172 A sure beleefe did straight invade his overlyving Minde. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 191 To continue for both the kings liues, and the ouer-liuer of them, and a yeare after. *a* 1683 OLDHAM *Poet. Wks.* (1686) 101 All the Bill of Maladies, Which Heaven to punish over-living Mortals sends. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* III. 40 Overtasked and overstrained And overlived in this close London life!

Over-lively, etc.: see OVER-.

Overload (ōuvəlōu·d), *sb.* [OVER- 29] An excessive load or burden; too great a load.

Overload switch (*Electr.*), an electro magnetic switch constructed to disconnect the circuit automatically, when too large a current is passing.

1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* xx. (1845) 270 Can the father see the child sweat, wrestle under an over-load till his back be near broken? 1772 *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 491 Phlogiston, an overload of it may infect air. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* VII. 20 A beaten ass Who, having fallen through overloads [etc.].

Overload (ōuvəlōu·d), *v.* [OVER- 21 (?), 27] *trans.* To load with too great a burden or cargo, to put an excessive load on, to overburden; to overcharge (a gun).

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 79 Thei died in faith, not wearie of this worlde, nor wishyng for death, as oueloden with sinne. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* v. (1627) 51 So that the memory be not overloaden. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. xii. 57 Take care of over-loading your Piece. 1727 SWIFT *Vanbrugh's House* 4 A verse would draw a stone or beam, That now would over-load a team. 1883 P. SCHAFF *Hist. Chr. Ch.* I. i. ix. 65 They overloaded the holy Scriptures with the traditions of the elders.

Hence **Overloaded, -loaden** (stress var.) *ppl. adjs.*; **Overloa·ding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1622) 372 Made their pillowes weake propps of their overloden heads. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 77 Pray you to god, the good be not abusde, With glorious shewe, of ouerloding skill. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *My Relations*, An over-loaded ass is his client for ever. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 400 Overloading of the stomach ..may cause or aggravate some of these [disorders].

Overlook (ōuvəlu·k), *v.* [OVER- 1, 24.] *trans.* a. To interlock or intertwine above; to cover with intertwined growth. b. To turn (the bolt of a lock) beyond the point at which it is locked.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. 415, I found the .. Vines ouer locking the trees. 1882 SIR E. BECKETT in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 746/2 The way to open it then is to turn the key the other way, as if to overlock the bolt. *Ibid.*, It is set right by overlocking the bolt as before.

Over-lofty, -logical, etc.: see OVER-.

O·ver-lo·ng, *adv.* and *adj.* [f. OVER- 30, 28 + LONG *a.*¹, LONG *adv.*] Too long.

A. *adv.* For too long a time.

[*a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 450 Þe more ich singe, þe more i mai, ..Ac noþeles noht ouer longe.] 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 358 He lat hem ligge ouerlonge, and loth is to chaunge hem. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xxvii. 9 Because..we had overlonge fasted. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* (1620) II. 230 Not to remayne abroad ouer-long. 1892 STEVENSON & L. OSBOURNE *Wrecker* xi, This characteristic scene, which has delayed me overlong.

B. *adj.* Of too great length or duration, too long.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xi. 216 It is ouerlonge ar logyke any lessoun assoille. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 23 The decree is ouerlonge, but the summe is this. 1624 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. (1634) 51 The shortest life doth oftentimes appear unto us over-long. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Oct. 2/1 The voyage to Lechlade is overlong for a single day.

†Over-lo·ng, *prep. Obs.* [f. OVER *prep.* + *long*, aphetic f. ALONG *prep.* Cf. *overthwart.*] Along, over the length of.

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* x. lx. 515 Sir Tristram beheld the maronners how they sayled ouer longe humber.

Overlook (ōuvəlu·k), *sb.* [OVER- 16, 7, 5.]

1. The action or an act of overlooking (see next, 3–6); a glance or survey; inspection or superintendence.

1584 LODGE *Hist. Forbonius & Prisc.* (Shaks. Soc. 1853) 84 Our noble young gentleman, having past over many personages with a slight over looke. 1865 MRS. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* I. 226 This typified properly her social position of overlook and scrutiny.

b. A look down from a height upon the scene below; a place that affords such a view.

1861 L. L. NOBLE *Icebergs* 37 Paths wound among rocky notches and grassy chasms, and led out to dizzy 'over-looks', and 'short-offs'. 1884 *Lit. World* (U. S.) 23 Feb. 51/3 High overlooks upon the smiling valley.

c. Name in Jamaica for the leguminous plant *Canavalia ensiformis*: see quot.

1837 MACFADYEN *Flora of Jamaica* I. 292 They are commonly planted, by the Negroes, along the margin of their provision grounds, from a superstitious notion..that the Overlook fulfils the part of a watchman, and..protects the provisions from plunder. 1866 *Treas. Bot* s. v. *Canavalia.*

2. An act of overlooking (see next, 2); a failure to see or notice something; an oversight.

1887 T. BAYNE in *Athenæum* 9 July 62/3 When his attention is thus called to a manifest overlook. 1897 R. MUNRO *Prehist. Prob.* 264 Simply an overlook on my part.

Overlook (ōuvəlu·k), *v.* [f. OVER- + LOOK *v.*]

1. *trans.* To look over the top of, so as to see what is beyond. [OVER- 5.]

1559–60 *Cott. Libr. Cal* B. ix, Use ws as a fote stole to overloke 30w. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. vii. (1660) 85 The walls of townes were but low,..the walls of Winchester ..were overlooked by Colebrand the Chiftaine of the Danes. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1883) I. 215 The wall was just too high to be overlooked.

fig. 1636 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 160 If great men be kind to you, I pray you overlook them;..Christ but borroweth their face to smile through them upon His afflicted servant.

b. *fig.* To rise above, overtop.

1567 TURBERV. *Epitaphs &c., Time conqueroth all Things* 70 b, It makes the Oke to ouerlooke the slender shrubs bylow. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. v. 9 Our Syens..Spirt vp so suddenly into the Clouds, And ouer-looke their Grafters. 1700 DRYDEN *Iliad* I. 827 The laughing Nectar overlook'd the Lid. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* iii. (1804) 10 A..hat, whose crown over-looked the brims about an inch and a half.

2. To look over and beyond and thus not see; to fail to see or observe; to pass over without notice (intentionally or unintentionally); to take no notice of, leave out of consideration, disregard, ignore. (The chief current sense.) [OVER- 5.]

1524 Q. MARGARET *to Hen. VIII* (MS. Cott. Calig. B. i, lf. 216 b) (cf. Mrs. Wood *Lett. Illust. Ladies* I. 326) Wylle wol be greit danger to ye Kyng my sonis parson, and thys tyme be owr lokyd. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xvi. 9 Our Lordis ar blinde and dois ouerluik it. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* v. 147 He overlooks those gross Absurdities that are so conspicuous in it. 1762 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. iii. 98 The French, found it prudent to overlook this insult. 1829 K. DIGBY *Broadst. Hon., Godefridus* I. 240 Agesilaus punished great men for the same faults which he overlooked in their inferiors. 1872 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxvi. 7 He oversees all and overlooks none.

†b. *refl.* ? To fail to perceive one's duty; to forget oneself; = OVERSEE *v.* 7. *Obs*

1723–4 DR. WHARTON *True Briton* No. 65 II. 550 Vex'd that I..should have overlooked myself so far as to have given any Room [etc.].

3. To look (a thing) over or through; to examine, scrutinize, inspect, 'survey'; to peruse, read through. Now *rare* or *arch.* [OVER- 16.]

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 232 Whan I had redde thys tale wel And ouer loked hyt euerydel. 1546 *Supplic. Poore Commons* (E. E. T. S.) 69 Youre Highnes ..appoynted two of them to ouer loke the translation of the Bible. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. ii 50 And yet I would I had ore-look'd the Letter. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 249, I have..transited Decimals, and shall now..overlook Logarithmes. 1744–92 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VIII. 319 To over-look the accounts of all the Stewards. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. iv. 115 Carefully O'erlooked the wound and cleansed it from the blood.

4. To look down upon; to survey from above, or from a higher position. [OVER- 7.]

a 1425 *Cursor M.* 8211 (Trin.) God þat al hab to kepe And al ouerlokeþ in his sizt. 1530 PALSGR. 648/1, I overlooke, *je regarde par dessus.* 1667 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* III. i, Have you no more manners than to overlook a man when he's a writing? 1742–3 WESLEY *Extract of Jrnl.* (1749) 60 At dinner their little table, and chairs were set..where they could be overlooked. 1852 IDA PFEIFFER *Journ. Iceland* 32, I went on deck and overlooked the boundless waters.

fig. 1632 MAY tr. *Barclay's Barr. Mindes* I. 284 From hence, hee..began with a scornefull pride to overlooke the wealth of Europe.

b. Of a place: To afford or command a view of.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* X. 494 Goatfield Hill..ouer-looketh our Westerne Continent. 1634 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham) 44 To build a chamber, which may command and overlook the river. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 259 The pump room windows overlook the King's Bath. 1895 *Scot. Antiq.* X. 80 The brow of the hill overlooking the Nairn valley.

†5. *fig.* To 'look down upon' as from a higher

social or intellectual position; to despise; to treat with contempt, to slight. *Obs.*

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* II. 35 Thus leuerez ouere-loked 3oure liegis..busshid with her brestis, and bare adoune the pouere. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ* 429 Pogh he iette forth a-mong þe prees, And ouer loke euerey pore wight. 1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1205/1 An whole flood of all vnhappy mischief, arrogant maner ..ouerlooking the poore in woorde and countenance. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 170 To be supercilious, to overlooke men, and little things. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Phil.* II. xxi. 420 The success of the present age .. is very apt to elate the minds of men, and make them overlook the ancients.

6. To watch over officially, keep an eye on, look after, superintend, oversee. [OVER- 7.]

1532 HERVET *Xenophon's Househ.* (1768) 20 They that occupy housebandrye .with ouer lokynge and takynge hede to other mens warkes. 1605 *Play Stucley* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks* I 260 And lest they loiter we ourself in person Will overlook them. 1650 EARL MONM tr. *Senault's Man bec. Guilty* 330 He was overlooking his harvest men..judging their labour by their sheaves. 1798 WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1893) XIV. 85 For overlooking this farm I would stretch the wages to £45. *c* 1830 MRS. CAMERON *Village Nurse* 2 Mary Read had little else to do than overlook the other servants.

7. To look upon with the 'evil eye'; to bewitch. (The most common word for this in popular use.)

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. ii 15 Beshrow your eyes, They haue ore-lookt me and deuided me. 1598 — *Merry W.* v. v. 87 Vilde worme, thou wast ore-look'd euen in thy birth. 1697 DAMPIER in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 51 They..told them, they were Over-look'd by some unlucky Person. 1825 *Sporting Mag.* XVI. 42 'I wish', said the man, 'we may not be overlooked'. 1887 JESSOPP *Arcady* ii. 59 [The] firm belief in being 'overlooked' is very much more common.. than is generally supposed 1895 ELWORTHY *Evil Eye* I. 11 In England, of all animals the pig is oftenest 'overlooked'.

8. To look or appear more than. *nonce-use*

1822 BYRON *Let to T. Murray* 24 Sept., My mind misgives me that it [the bust] is hideously like. If it is, I can not be long for this world, for it overlooks seventy.

Hence **Overlooked** (-lu·kt) *ppl a* (usually in sense 2); **Overloo·king** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* (in various senses of the vb.).

1483 *Cath Angl.* 264/1 An Over lokynge, *horoscopium, i. horarum speculacio.* 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I i. 15 His sole childe my Lord, and bequeathed to my ouer looking. 1674 BOYLE *Excell. Theol.* I. i. 45 Unheeded prophecies, overlooked mysteries, and strange harmonies. 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* I i, I wou'd justle a proud, strutting, over-looking Coxcomb, at the head of his Sycophants. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 169 P 10 This Part of Good-nature..which consists in the pardoning and overlooking of Faults. 1856 KANE *Arct. Exp.* II. i 14, I found an overlooked godsend this morning. 1898 MOORE *Colons. Stud.* ii. 22 Habituated to the scenery of its..rushing river and..overlooking hills.

Overlooker (ōəvəɹlu·kəɹ). [f. OVERLOOK *v.* + -ER [1]] One who overlooks.

1. One who surveys, watches, or inspects from a position of vantage; an observer; a spy.

1483 *Cath Angl.* 264/1 An Over loker, *horuspa r, ..horoscopus.* 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccclii. 700 Philip Dartwell, the regarde and ouerloker of Flaunders. 1598 in *Harington's Nugæ Ant.* (ed Park 1804) I. 242, I know there are overlookers set on you all, so God direct your discretion. 1651 FULLER *Abel Rediv* (1867) I. 361 He was a careful overlooker and strict observer. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs Hallib.* III i (1880) 304 A shaded walk,..very little fear there of overlookers.

2. One whose business it is to overlook or superintend; a superintendent, overseer.

1387-8 T. USK *Test Love* I. iii. (Skeat) I. 128 Soche people should haue no maistrie, ne been ourlookers, ouer none of thy seruauntes. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 576 The duke of Gloucester, Sir Humfrey, was that daye ouerloker, and stole before the quene bare hedyd. 1576 R. CURTEYS *Two Serm.* E vj, The holy Ghost hath made you *Episcopos*, ouerseers, ouerlookers, and watchmen ouer the flock of Christe. 1798 WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1893) XIV. 86 The present Overlooker of my Carpenters 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* ii. (1870) 14 An unnecessary number of overlookers or foremen.

Overloop, -lop, -lope, -loppe, obs. ff. OR-LOP *sb* [1] **Over-loose,** etc.: see OVER-.

†**Overlop,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. OVER- 5 b + LOPE *sb.*[1] (if not a scribal error for *overlep.* OVERLEAP *sb.*).] An act of overleaping, an omission.

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 32 And als I red, far gan I drede, For ouerlop moht I mac nan [*Vernon text* Ouer lepe mihti make non].

Overlo·p, *v. rare.* [f. OVER- 8 + LOP *v.*[2]] *trans.* To lop or hang loosely over.

1893 R. KIPLING *Many Invent.* 130 His cap overlopped one eye.

Overlop, early variant of OVERLAP *v.*

Overlord (ōəvəɹlō·ɹd), *sb.* [OVER- 2 b.] A lord superior; one who is the lord of other lords or rulers; a lord paramount, supreme lord.

c 1200 ORMIN 6903 Biforr þe Romanissche king þatt wass hiss oferrlaferrd. 13.. *Coer de L.* 4592 Kyng Rychard was her ovyr-lord. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I. 67 Byschope Robert..said that 'we deny Ony our lord, bot the gret God abuff'. 1547 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 78 Sidlik of all uthair ourlordis..baith of vassallis and subvassallis. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 17 The ane sall be over-lord, and the other sall be vasall. 1647 DIGGES *Unlawf. Taking Arms* 82 As holding of an over Lord, or Lord paramount, who is the King. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* liii, The command of his king and overlord. 1844 LD BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xi. (1862) 146 The King, the universal overlord of the realm.

Overlord (ōəvəɹlō·ɹd), *v. rare.* [OVER- 2.] *trans.* To lord it over, domineer over; to rule as an overlord or superior authority.

c 1629 LAYTON *Syons Plea* (ed. 2) 8 Overlording Prelacy, sitting in the Temple of God is Popish Prelacy. 1644 MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* 144 When Zedekiah was over-lorded by his Nobles, he could neither save himselfe nor his people. 1801 A. ROBERTS *Comp. Rev. N. T.* II. iv. 74 His will overlorded..by an alien might.

O·verlo·rdship, *sb.* [f. OVERLORD *sb.* + -SHIP.] The position or authority of an overlord.

1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. ii. 60 Eadward's..overlordship extended over the whole island. 1877 BROCKETT *Cross & Cr.* 313 After the brief over-lordship of Stephan Dushan. 1892 *Daily News* 15 Mar. 5/1 The overlord puts [into the mine]. nothing but his overlordship, his right of fixing the price of his permission to bring every ton of coal to the surface.

†**Overlo·rdship,** *v. Obs.* [f. OVER- 2 + LORDSHIP *v.*] *trans.* To exercise dominion over.

?*a* 1412 LYDG. *Two Merchants* 340 As yif a man haue deep impression, That ovirlordshipith his inagynatif.

O·ver-lou·d, *a.* and *adv.* [OVER- 28.] Too loud; †exceedingly loud. So **O·ver-lou·dly** *adv.*

a 1000 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 425/25 *Clamosa*, oferhlud. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* III. xii, She cryed ouer lowde, helpe me knyghte for crystes sake. 1819 SHELLEY *Mask* xvii. Like a bad prayer not over loud, Whispering—'Thou art Law and God!' 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 379 His armour's clinking seemed An overloud and clean unlooked for sound. 1887 G. MEREDITH *Ballads & P.* 81 Then the warriors, each on each Spied, nor overloudly laughed.

O·verloup, owerloup. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also **our-, owre-.** [f. OVER- 5 b + LOUP *sb.*, leap.]

1. An overleaping, a leap over a barrier or over bounds; hence, encroachment, transgression.

1775 LD. HAILES *Annals* I 319 In Scotland, an occasional trespass of cattle on a neighbouring pasture is still termed *ourlop* 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* III. (1827) 100 Though I'm a man o' little drink, I wadna been sae doons perjink, But taen an over-loup for sport. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* iii, How could she hinder twa daft hempie callants from taking a start and an owerloup? 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Owerloup*, an overleap.

2. The change of the moon, i.e. new or full moon; the spring tide occurring at that time.

a 1710 A. WRIGHT in Sibbald *Hist. Fife* II. i. (1710) 39 At the Stream, which is at the Change of the Moon, which is call'd the *Overloup* 1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI 413 In the Spring Tides which happen upon the Change of the Moon, called by the Commonalty, the Overloup.

O·ver-lo·ve, *sb.* [IN OE. *oferlufu*: see OVER- 29 b.] Excessive love, too great love.

a 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom* xxx. (Napier) 149 Swa læne ys seo oferlufu eorðan gestreona 1806 WORDSWORTH in Chr. Wordsw. *Mem.* (1851) II 168 Subject to fits of over-love and over-joy. 1895 J. M. MATHER *Lancashire Idylls*, Would her over love be punished by the child's death?

O·ver-lo·ve, *v.* [OVER- 27.] To love too much, love to excess. (*trans.* and *intr.*)

1583-91 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1592) 988 If we loue, we do ouer-loue, if we feare, we doe ouer feare. *a* 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* II. xxvi. (1640) 81 This is a weaknesse of Parents..to over-love some child above the rest. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Matt. v. 4 The common fruits of overloving some Creature, and distrusting God. 1892 LADY GREVILLE in *Nat. Rev.* May, Don't worry men, and don't over-love them

So **O·ver-lo·ving** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **O·ver-lo·ver,** one who loves too much.

1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castig'ione's Courtyer* III. (1577) P j b, See for that shee was ouerlouyng she didde yll to hirselfe, to her husband, and to hir children. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 485 Indeed some souls are over-lovers of liberty. *a* 1668 DAVENANT *Dying Lover* Wks (1673) 318 Who kindly at his Mistress feet Does die with over-loving.

O·ver-low·, *a.* and *adv.* [OVER- 28, 30.] Too low. So **O·ver-low·ness.**

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. metr. ix. 68 (Camb. MS.) Ne þat the henynysse we drawen nat a-down ouer lowe the erthes. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) I. xiv. 46/2 By flaterye and ouerlowenesse of the people..many worshyppes that longeth sometyme to god allone, ben now used in the worshyppynge of synfull man and woman. 1647 WARD *Simp Cobler* 52 Defying you so over-much, that you cannot be quiet in your Spirit, till they have pluckt you down as over-low.

Overlume, *v.*: see OVER- 21.

O·ver-lu·scious, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too luscious.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 624 Because Honey. will give them a Taste Overlushous. 1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* I. (1726) 28 Warm Imagination and overluscious Self-flattery.

O·ver-lu·sty, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too lusty: see LUSTY. So **O·ver-lu·stiness.**

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* iii. 13 That fancie of theirs carryeth them into so fond or rather furious ouerlustinesse. 1587 — *De Mornay* xii. 184 Sometimes also when we bee ouerlustie, God suffereth vs to fall into some sinne. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. iv 10 When a man's ouerlustie at legs, then he weares wodden nether-stocks.

Overlu·te, *v. rare.* [f. OVER- 8 + LUTE *v.*[2]] *trans.* To lute over; to smear or coat with some adhesive substance.

1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* B j b, It is necessary. to overlute them more than halfe the parte of the glasse with the fornamed lome or claye.

Over-luxuriant, etc.: see OVER- 28.

Overly (ōəvəɹli), *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. OVER *adv.* + -LY [1]. (Cf. ON. *ofrligr* excessive.)]

†**1.** Supreme. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 123 Hope [y-zigþ ine gode] ouerlyche heynesse and ouerliche mageste. Charite ouerliche guodnesse.

†**2.** Superficial; slight, careless, cursory. *Obs.*

c 1425 *St. Mary of Oignies* Prol. in *Anglia* VIII. 134/32 Perfore I leeue alle þat proheme, excepte þis shorte ouerly touchynge. 1597-8 BP. HALL *Sat.* III. iii. 2 The courteous citizen bade me to his feast, With hollow words, and overly request. *a* 1668 J. ALLEYNE in *Life* (1838) v. 51 Have not I neglected or been very overly in the reading of God's holy word? *a* 1769 RICCALTOUN *Galatians* (1772) 258 On an overly view, it may be thought nearly the same sense which way we take it.

3. Supercilious, imperious, overbearing, haughty. Now only *dial.*

1627 BP HALL *Heaven upon Earth* § 27 Wks. 97 Our answers are coy and overly. 1633 — *Hard Texts, N. T.* 360 In an overly and imperious manner tyrannizing over the Church. 1707 HUMFREY *Justif. Baxter.* 4 The whole . is so overly, and appears proud, slighting, and does me wrong. 1820 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1839) IV. 140 The somewhat overly and certainly most ungracious resentments of Baxter. 1895 *Gloss. E. Anglia*, *Overly*, arbitrary, tyrannical.

Overly (ō·vəɹli), *adv.* [f. OVER *adv.* + -LY [2], OE. had *oferlice* excessively: cf. prec.]

1. Above or beyond the proper amount or degree; overmuch, too much, too, excessively; = OVER *adv.* 11. In *OE.*, *Sc.*, and *U. S.*

10..WULFSTAN *Hom.* xiii. (Napier) 83 Nu ða yfelan and ða swiclan swa oferlice swyðe brædað on worulde. 1014 *Ibid.* xxxiii. 166 *note*, Hu hi mid heora synnum swa oferlice swyðe god gegræmedon. 1827 J. F. COOPER *Prairie* I. ii. 28 To my eye it seems not to be overly peopled. 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* II. vii. (1849) 63, I thought he was a little overly particular in his questions. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 286 Elina was not overly pleased. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 305 'Is old man Boone rich?' 'Why, not overly so.' Western. 1891 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 346/2 Mr. H. was not of an overly sensitive organization. 1894 CROCKETT *Lilac Sunbonnet* 50 Half an hour of loneliness.. was overly much for her.

†**2.** Superficially, slightly, carelessly. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv* 373/1 Ovyrly, *superficaliter.* *a* 1564 BECON *Comp betw. Lord's Supper & Pope's Mass* Prayers, etc. (Parker Soc.) 374 Beholding them as it were by the way, or overly. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 52 If that men drain those Lands wherein they are like to have an interest, throughly, and those the Commoners have, more overly. 1710 R. WARD *Life H. More* 143 Other things he look'd upon more overly and sparingly, as he saw Occasion. 1832-53 A. MACLAGAN in *Whistle-Binkie* (Scot. Songs) Ser. II 117 He o'erly just speer'd for the men, But he cadgily cracket wi' aunty.

b. Incidentally, casually, not intentionally. *Sc*

1825 JAMIESON, *Overly*, .. by chance. *Mod. Sc.* (Roxb) I happened overly to say that I had seen him there.

†**3.** In position over, on the surface. *Obs.*

1567 MAPLET *Gr Forest* 43 It then ariseth vp againe to the waters top, and so keepeth ouerlie and aboue the waters highest superficie 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* xviii. (1878) 64 The strawberies looke to be couered with strawe Laid ouerly trim vpon crotchis and bows.

†**4.** Haughtily, superciliously, slightingly. *Obs.*

1610 BP. HALL *Apol. Brownists* i. 3 They vse to behold such as they oppose too ouerlie, and not without contempt. 1650 BRINSLEY *Antidote* 27 To look overly upon others, despising and contemning them.

†**5.** (?) Moreover: = OVER *adv.* 10.

1599 *Life Sir T. More* in Wordsw. *Eccl. Biog* (1853) II. 165 And overlie this worde *maliciouslie* is in this statute materiall.

Overlying (ōəvəɹlai·iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f OVERLIE *v.* + -ING [1], or f. OVER- 8 + LYING *vbl. sb.*[1]] The action of the verb OVERLIE.

c 1380 [see OVERLAYING]. 1871 tr. *Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* xlv. 173 Produced by the overlying of the reversed spectra of such substances as are to be found in the earth. 1891 *Daily News* 31 Dec. 5/3 The proportion of deaths from overlying is more than twice as high on Saturday night as on any other night in the week.

O·verly·ing (stress var.), *ppl. a.* [f. OVERLIE *v.* + -ING [2], or f. OVER- 8 + LYING *ppl. a.*[1]] That overlies; superincumbent.

1872 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 244 The proximity of large overlying bodies of water. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 35 The water having been absorbed by the overlying loose limestones.

Over-Macpherson, etc.: see OVER-.

Overman (ō·vəɹmăn), *sb.* Chiefly *north.* Forms: see OVER. (Also OVERSMAN.) [OVER- 2 b.]

†**1.** A man having authority or rule over others; a superior, leader, ruler, chief. *Obs.* exc. as in 3.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3424 And if he riȝten it ne can, He taune it al his ouer-man. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6968 (Cott.) Ilk kinredd o þe tuelue Had þair ouer man haim selfe. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxii. (*Justin*) 598 Bot sene þu þe kirk is in As oure-man saulis to wyne. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armis* (S. T. S.) 113 Redy at bidding of his our-men to do his honour and charge of his lord. 1625 in *Cosin's Corr.* (Surtees) I. 61, I shall wholy and totally make you overseer, and overman to, of my book at presse.

2. An arbiter, arbitrator, umpire.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 1332 Throuch ii clemyt, thar hapnyt gret debait, ..3our king thai ast for to be thair ourman. 1552 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 127 Hes chosin.. George Commendatour of Dunfermling, odman and ourman in the saidis materis. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Dec. 2/1 The two having the power to call in the services of an overman.

3. The man who is over a body of workmen; a foreman, overseer; *spec.* in a colliery (see quots.).

1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 36 It is the Over-Man's Business to place the Miners in their Workings. 1789 BRAND *Hist. Newcastle* II. 682 The overman's office is to go through the pit to view the places where the men have wrought, to see that the pit is clear of sulphur, &c. 1805 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXIII. 33 My over-man being unacquainted with the drill husbandry. 1867 *Colliery Rules* in W. W. Smyth *Coal & Coal-mining* 231 None but the overman, or similar officer, to be allowed to carry a lamp key.

Overman (ōˈvəɹmæn), *v.* [OVER- 21, 27.]

1. *trans.* To overcome, overpower. *rare.* [= Du. *overmannen*, Ger. *übermannen*.]

1607 ROWLANDS *Famous Hist.* 28 I'le never dread I shall be over man'd While I have hands to fight, or legs to stand. 1865 *Reader* No. 144. 366/3 Every foe is overmanned.

2 (*ō-vəɹ-maˈn*) To furnish with too many men.

1636-7 *Let.* in *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1849) II. 269 All the ships were overmanned which had infection among them. 1774 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1887 V. 371 Three ships of the line are fitting out for America, which are to be over-manned. 1899 *Daily News* 12 Sept 6/4 In my times some departments were overmanned and some were undermanned.

Overmantel (ōˈvəɹmæntˈl). [OVER- 33.] A piece of ornamental cabinet-work, often including a mirror, placed over a mantelpiece.

1882 J. HATTON in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 23/2 The overmantel is ornamented with some trophies of the chase. 1899 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 389 The plain panelling of the walls is relieved by an elaborately carved overmantel.

Overmaˈntle, *v.* [OVER- 8.] *trans.* To cover over like a mantle.

1827 CARLYLE *Misc., German Lit.* I. 50 Flowers and foliage, as of old, are..overmantling its sternest cliffs. 1831 MOIR in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 327 Snow o'ermantles hill.

Oˈver-maˈny, *a.* [OVER- 28; but usually two words.] Too many.

[1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* v. iii, Kepe thy self fro ouer many wordes.] 1538 STARKEY *England* II. ii. 191 Of them are ouer-many. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. 409 We know by over many experiences. 17 . *Song, Tibbie Fowler*, Tibbie Fowler o' the Glen, There's ower-mony wooing at her. [1894 'IAN MACLAREN' *Bonnie Brier Bush* VII. i. 243 He's been catin' ower mony berries.]

Overmarch (-mäˈɹtʃ), *v.* [OVER- 26, 13.]

1. *trans.* To march (soldiers, etc.) too far or too long; to overpower or exhaust with marching.

1660 PHILIPS in *Baker's Chron.* (1696) 532 The Prince his Horse were so over-marcht, and the Foot so beaten off their Legs by long Marches. 1823 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* I. 707 His men had been over-marched.

2. To march over or beyond, pass over in marching.

1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* III. 137 They journey'd forth, o'ermarching far the mound That flank'd the kingdom on its Andean bound.

Overmaˈrk, *v.* (Chiefly in *pa. pple.*) [f. OVER- 26, 8 + MARK *sb.* or *v.*]

†1. *trans.* ? To furnish with too distant a mark (to aim at). *Obs.*

c 1560 T. LUCY *Lett.* in Halliwell *Shaks.* (1887) II. 388 Take heede that Burnell be not over-marked, for he is liable to shute no farr grounde.

2. To mark over, make marks upon the surface of.

1838 *Voice from Font* 3 Drawn and rubbed out, marked and overmarked diagram upon diagram

3. *Horsemanship.* (See quot. 1875.)

1866 *Lond. Rev.* 28 Apr. 471/1 Sometimes..the noble animal is overmarked, and falls a victim to his own spirit and the stupidity of his owner. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* II. I. v. § 7. 442 The overmarked horse is detected by his dull heavy eye. *Ibid.*, Overmarking is the effect produced upon the horse constitutionally, as well as locally upon the legs, by overwork and overfeeding.

Over-marl, etc.: see OVER-.

†**Over-maˈrry,** *v. Obs.* [OVER- 23.] *refl.* To marry above one's station or means.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 368 John..repudiated his wife and passes her over, with the Honor of Glocester, to Geffrey Mandevil, for 20,000 markes, who thus ouer-marrying himselfe was greatly impoverished.

Overmaˈsk, *v.* [OVER- 8.] *trans.* To cover or conceal as with a mask.

c 1600 *Battle of Balrinnes* in Child *Ballads* (1861) VII. 218 Owermaskit was the moone. 1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* June xxv, They with outward smile O'ermask'd their hate, and called her sweet and dear.

Overmast (-maˈst), *v.* [f. OVER- 26 + MAST *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To furnish (a ship) with too high or too heavy a mast or masts.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* iii. 15 If you ouermast her, either in length or bignesse, she will lie too much downe by a wind. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* v. 202 Cloanthus better mann'd, pursu'd him fast, But his o'ermasted gally check'd his haste. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789).

Overmaster (ōuvəɹmaˈstəɹ), *v.* [f. OVER- 21 + MASTER *v.*, q. v. for Forms.]

1. *trans.* To make oneself master over; to master completely; to gain the victory over, get the better of, overcome, conquer, overpower. (Chiefly *fig.* with abstract subj. or obj., *e.g.* a feeling, faculty, condition, force, etc.)

1340 *Ayenb.* 15 To vište wyþ þe halzen an his to ouercome and to ouermaistri. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xvii. 392 The one cowde not overmayster the other. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 696/1 So shall neuer any mannes tale .ouermaister that inward mocion of God. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 40 Where once reason hath so much ouer-mastred passion. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 178 His strength is such as can not be ouer-mastred 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 104 He ouer-maistered a Turkish towne and.. put two thousand Turkes to the sword. 1800 COLERIDGE *Christabel* II. xxiii, O'er-mastered by the mighty spell. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Democracy* Mixed Ess. 26 English democracy runs no risk of being overmastered by the State.

†b. To surpass, excel, 'beat'. *Obs. rare.*

1627 SPEED *England* xxxviii. § 9 It ouer-masters all the other places of this Country for fairenesse.

†2. To be master over; to dominate; to hold in one's power or possession. *Obs.*

c 1550 CHEKE *Matt.* xx. 25 Je know yᵗ yᵉ princes of yᵉ heyen do overmaster yᵉᵐ. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 109 Liuing blood doth in these temples beat Which owe the crowne, that thou oremasterest. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xviii (1655) 136 A hill which discovereth all the City, and standeth as overmastring of it.

Hence **Overmaˈstered** *ppl. a.*, **Overmaˈstering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*, **Overmaˈsteringly** *adv.*

1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* iii. (1845) 37 There is an overmastering apprehension of Christ's love. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xxvi, A weak and over-master'd enemy. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* vi, One in whom some strong o'ermastering principle has overwhelmed all other passions and feelings. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. xvi, The car Of the o'ermaster'd victor stops. 1866 DOWDEN in *Contemp. Rev.* II. 539 The blinding gladness of life was overmasteringly strong. 1899 *Daily News* 10 June 7/4 It would result in the immediate overmastering of the old citizens.

Oˈver-maˈsterful, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Masterful to excess, too masterful. Hence **Oˈver-maˈsterfulness.**

1883 A. FORBES in *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Nov. 663 The German strategy was daringly overmasterful. 1899 *Month* Sept. 242 One fault..amongst them at that time was overmasterfulness.

†**Over-maˈstery,** *sb. Obs.* [f. OVERMASTER *v.*] Superiority or ascendancy in a contest.

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 6420 (Fairf.) Þe quilest moises helde vp his hende..had goddis folk þe ouer maistri.

So †**Overmaˈstery** *v. Obs.* = OVERMASTER *v.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. IV. 176 Mede ouer-maistrieth lawe, and moche treuthe letteth. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 57 If the witte of a man ouermaistrie not his frailte. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* A vj, To thende that.. none euyll temptacions ouermaystrye you not.

Overmatch (ōuvəɹmæˈtʃ), *sb.* [OVER- 24.]

†1. The condition of being overmatched; a contest in which one side is more than a match for the other. *Obs.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 311 b, Tenne eagles to seuen is an ouermatche. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* IV. xii. (1591) 177 Yet were they not, as it happeneth in such ouermatches, spoiled of their riches. 1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* III. v, Thou wouldst with overmatch of person fight.

2. A person or thing that is more than a match for some other. Const. with genitive or *for.*

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1860) 4 The grentest quarrellers meet often with their ouer-match. 1667 FLAVEL *Saint Indeed* (1754) 44 Is he not an overmatch for all his enemies? 1747 W. HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) II. 332 The French Privateers alone are q ite an Over-match for the British Navy. 1845 NAPIER *Conq. Scind* II. v. 229 Having to deal with a man his over-match in policy.

Overmaˈtch, *v.* [OVER- 24, 2.]

1. *trans.* To do more than match; to be more than a match for; to be too powerful, skilful, or crafty to be overcome by; to defeat by superior strength, skill, or craft; to surpass, excel.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1216 So was he ouer-macched þat þei wiþ lyn force for-barred his strokes And woundede him wikkedly. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* X. lix, Be a man neuer soo valyaunt nor soo hygge, yet he may be ouermatched. 1568 Q. ELIZ. *Let.* in H. Campbell *Love Lett. Mary Q. Scots* (1824) App. 56 Ye have not any in loyaltie and faithfulnes can overmatch him. 1583 in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 73 Ships of war.. whose service was seen this year to have overmatched the great Armadas and castles of Spain and Italy. 1641 J. TRAPPE *Theol. Theol.* 81 A treasury of heavenly comforts, such as no good can match, no evill overmatch. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* II. 280 The val ant few o'ermatch an host of foes 1870 ROCK *Text. Fabr.* I. 206 The combination.. of its two colours in such a way that neither overmatches the other.

†b. To furnish with what is more than a match.

1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* VIII. 187 He knits A rowe of feathers one by one.. overmatching still ech quill with one of longer sort.

2. To give in marriage above one's station. *rare.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. VI v. (1651) 579 If a Yeoman have one sole daughter, he must overmatch her, above her birth and calling, to a gentleman forsooth.

Hence **Overmaˈtched, Overmaˈtching** *ppl. adjs.*; so also †**Oˈver-maˈtchable** *a.*, too matchable, too comparable; †**Over-maˈtchful** *a.*, that is more than a match, excelling.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, IV. iv. 11 Our ore-matcht forces. 1593 — 3 *Hen. VI*, I. iv. 21 With bootlesse labour swimme against the Tyde, And spend her strength with ouer-matching Waues. 1607 ROWLANDS *Famous Hist.* 5 We toyl so much in other Nations praise, That we neglect the famousing of our own, Which over-matchful unto them were known. 1621 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. vii. § 8. 66 Putting them in remembrance of their wonted valours, which now was farre ouermatchable vnto a fearefull flock of weak women. 1633 BP. HALL *Medit. & Vows* (1851) 88 None, but thou,. canst relieve his distressed and over-matched soul.

†**Overmaˈte,** *v. Obs.* [OVER- 24.] = prec. I.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lvi. 5 Their assaults rushe against God himself, as if they strived to overmate him. 1660 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* 90 Poor men.. that are thus o're-mated.

Overmatter, -mean, etc.: see OVER-.

Over-measure (ōuˈvəɹmeˈʒlŭɹ, -ʒəɹ), *sb.* [OVER- 19, 29 d.] Measure above what is ordinary or sufficient; excess, surplus.

[1581 SAVILE *Tacitus* II. xxiv. (1591) 67 An ouer measure if fortune hapned to go on their side. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. i. 140 Enough, with ouer measure.] 1641 MILTON *Reform.* Wks. 1738 I. 29 Where they..shall clasp inseparable hands with Joy and Bliss, in over-measure for ever. 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 294 They rarely fail of over-measure in the return of an injury. 1851 TRENCH *Poems* 77 [God] had answered all her prayers With such an overmeasure of his grace.

Over-meaˈsure, *v.* [OVER- 26, 10.] *trans.* a. To measure or reckon above the proper amount. b. To measure across, to traverse.

1625 BACON *Ess., Kingdomes* (Arb.) 471 That neither by Ouer-measuring their Forces, they leese themselues in vaine Enterprises; Nor.. by vnderualuing them, they descend to Fearefull and Pusillanimous Counsells. 1896 *Chicago Advance* 18 June 905/2 Their gloomy shadow would twice have over-measured our country's expanse.

Oˈver-meaˈsure, *advb. phr.* [Properly two words, OVER *prep.* 11 and MEASURE *sb.*] Above the proper measure or amount; in excess.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 257 [Þey] preysede þe dedes hugeliche and ouermesure [*laudibus nimium extulerunt*]. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* H iij b, Wyn taken ouer mesure troubleth the syght. 1656 H. PHILLIPS *Purch. Patt.* (1676) 164 Allow rather a little over-measure than any thing under. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 404 If he give more, all that is Over-measure.

Over-melodied, -merry, etc.: see OVER-.

Oˈver-meˈrit, *sb.* [OVER- 29 d.] Excessive merit. So **Over-meˈrit** *v. trans.* [OVER- 22], to exceed or surpass in merit.

1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 133 Those Helpes were ouer weighed by diuers things that made against him... First, an Ouermerit; for conuenient Merit, vnto which Reward may easily reach, doth best with Kings. 1658 BAXTER *Saving Faith* iv. 22 If bulk might go for worth and weight, I had overmerited you in this Controversie.

†**Overmeˈte,** *a.* and *adv. Obs.* [OE. *ofermǣte* adj. excessive, f. *ofer* OVER *adv.* + *mǣte* measured, moderate, ablaut deriv. of *met-an* to measure.]

A. *adj* Above measure; immoderate, excessive.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. vii. § 2 God..hyra ofermætan ofermetto zenyðerode. *c* 897 — *Gregory's Past. C.* lxiii. 459 Moyses behelede ða of. rmætan bierhto his ondwlitan. *c* 1200 ORMIN 10720, & tiss meocnesse isn oferrmett Swa þatt itt oferflowebþ. *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom.* 137 Wiðteo þi lichame fro orguil, and idel and ouer mete wede.

B. *adv.* Immoderately, excessively.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 296 So sone so þu euer ivelest þet þin heorte mid luue ualle touward eni monne, ouermete.

†**Overmeˈte,** *v. Obs.* [f. OVER- 4, 10 + METE *v.*, OE. *metan* to measure, traverse, pass over.] a. *intr.* To pass over, pass by, elapse. b. *trans.* To pass over, cross, traverse; = OVERMEASURE *v.* b.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1665 Quanne a moneð was ouer-meten. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxi. (*Eugenia*) 461 As I sal prowe it vs alsa Be iugment of yrne hat...And scho on it with fet bare But abaysing it ouremet, Vahurt or hafand ony lat.

Oˈver-miˈckle, *a.* and *adv.* Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [OE. *ofermicel* adj. = ON. *ofrmikill*: see OVER- 28.] Too much, overmuch

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. vii. § 3 On þære tide wæs sio ofermycelo hæto on ealre worulde. *c* 961 *Rule St. Benet* xli. (Schr.) 65 Butan hy ouermicel geswinc habben. *a* 1300 (*Cursor M.* 13066 (Cott.) Iohn, ouer mikel [*Tr.* to muche] has þou spoken. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 8 Ne ete our-mikil; Ne drinc ouir-mikil. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 99 Sche louyd her kynnys folke ouermekyl carnaly. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 203/1 Ouer mekylle, *nimis.* 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 48 Thai quhilkis traistis owyr mekle in thair awin wisdome. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Overmickle, owermickle*, overmuch. *Mod Sc.* It wad be ower muckle fash.

Over-mild, -mill, etc.: see OVER-.

†**Oˈvermiˈnd,** *v. Obs.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To mind too much, think too much of, attach too great importance to.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxii. 2 Least by overmynding their owne infirmitie theyr hartes should fayle them. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Hen. V* cccl, Soe much a Monarch overmends what they By Loans and Subsidies bring in.

†**Overmiˈrth,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [Cf. OVER *prep.* 4 b.] To make merry over (tr. L. *insultare*)

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxxiv. 19 Noght over-mirthe þai to me for-þi, þat wiþer-þretes me wickeli.

Over-mix, etc.: see OVER- 27.

†**Oˈvermod,** *sb. Obs.* [OE. *ofermód* = OHG. *ubarmuot* (MHG. *ubermuot*, Ger *übermuth*), MDu. *overmôd* (Du. *overmoed*): cf. OS. *ôbarmôdi*; f. *ofer* OVER + *mód* MOOD.] 'High-mindedness', pride, haughtiness.

993 *Battle of Maldon* 89 Þa se eorl ongann for his ofermode alyfan landes to fela laðere þeode. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 272 (Gr.) Feala worda gespræc se engel ofermodes. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 9 For his ouer-mod, oðer for his prude. *c* 1200 ORMIN 4720 Hete & niþ & awwermod.

So †**Oˈvermod** *a.* [OE. *ofermód*], proud, haughty; †**Overmoˈdi** *a.* [OE. *ofermódig*] = prec.; †**Overmoˈdiness** [OE *ofermódigness*].

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 61 Þa oformodan men. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark vii. 22 Sceamleast, yfel zeðiht, dysinessa, ofermodignessa. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 191 Mæden tacn on neccan hæfð oððe on þeo, ofermodig, þancfull, þriste on lichaman mid manegum werum. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 Ne beo þu þereuore þrud ne. ouer modi. *Ibid.* 19 Prude and ouermodinesse. *c* 1275 *Sumers Beware* 269 in *O. E. Misc.* 81 And wo is þenne þe ouermode þat er þar-of ne rouhte *c* 1300 *Regret Maximian* 57 (MS. Digby 86 lf. 135/1) Ich wes te overmod [*rime* blod].

Oˈver-moˈdest, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too modest. So **Oˈver-moˈdestly** *adv.*; **Oˈver-moˈdesty.**

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* v. v. § 4. 659 Doubtfull how to order the matter, in such wise as they might neither too rudely, nor yet ouer-modestly.. forbeare the occasion of making themselues great. *a* 1656 HALES *Serm., Serm. Luke* xviii. 1. (1673) 143 It is the Courtiers rule, That over modest suitours seldom speed. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. IV. 66 Over-modesty borders so nearly on Pride. 1829 LYTTON

Deverux L. viii, A fine youth, but somewhat shy and overmodest in manner.

Over-moist, -moisture, etc.: see OVER-.

†Overmo·ney, *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [OVER- 11 b; after *undermine.*] *trans.* To prevail over with money; to win by means of a bribe.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Lanca.* (1662) 124 Some suspect his Officers trust was undermined (or over-moneyed rather). 1665 D. LLOYD *State Worthies* (1670) 197.

†O·vermore, *a. Obs.* [f. OVER *adv.* or *adj.* + MORE *adj*; used as a compar. of *over*: cf. INNERMORE, OUTERMORE, etc., and see OVERMOST] Upper, higher: = OVERER *a.*

1382 WYCLIF *Josh.* xvi. 5 The possession of hem aȝens the est.. vnto the ouermore [*v. r.* ouere; 1388 hizere] Betheron. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 125 William evermore i-bore awey þe overmore and þe hyȝer hond. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) x. 40 Egipte, bathe þe ouermare and þe neþer mare.

†O·vermo·re, *adv. Obs.* [f. OVER *adv.* + MORE *adv.*] In addition, furthermore, moreover.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 155 This Maiden .. hise charitees Comendeth, and seide overmore My liege lord [etc.]. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. ix. 35 And 3ut on poynt ich praye 3ow ouermore. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 21 And overmore the said King Edwarde first kept under subjection bothe Ireloud, Walis, and Scotlond. *a* 1547 SURREY *Æneid* ii. 813 Yet overmore, against the Trojan power He doth provoke the rest of all the gods.

b. Further, longer.

a 1450 MYRC 159 Tho þat bydeth ouer more, The fader & þe moder mote rewe hyt sore.

c. ? Farther up, farther away.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* ii. 440 To this word thai assentyt all, And fra thaim walopyt owyr mar [*Hart's ed.* vppermere]. *Ibid.* vi. 632 The twa that saw sa suddanly Thair fallow fall, effrayit var And stert a litill ouirmair.

†Overmo·rrow, *adv Obs.* [Cf. OVER- 18: prob. after Ger. (and MHG.) *übermorgen*, Du. *overmorgen*] The day after to-morrow. Also *attrib.*

1535 COVERDALE *Tobit* viii. 4 Vp Sara, let vs make oure prayer vnto God to daye, tomorow, and ouermorow 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 280 Thou needest not by thy morrowe and ouer-morrowe delayes to augment his discommodityee.

Over-mortgage to **Over-moss**: see OVER-.

O·vermost, *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 4 -mast(e, -mest(e, -mist. [f. OVER *adv.* or *adj.* + -MOST: cf. OVERMORE. Perh. an alteration of OVEMEST; but *overmest* does not appear so early as the northern *overmast*(*e* = midl. and south. *-most*] Uppermost, highest; = OVEREST *a.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 395 In þe ouermast element of all. *Ibid.* 22214. *a* 1350 *St. Andrew* 168 in Horstm *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 6 His ouermast clothes þan of he did. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel Wks. I. 340 In þe overmeste part of þe erc. *c* 1380 — *Wks.* (1880) 340 An harpe haþe þre partis of hym; þe ouermost in which ben stringis wrastid. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* iii. xvi. (Tollem. MS.), In þe ouermist party of a man. *c* 1410 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* xlvii. (Gibbs MS.), Whanne he come up to þe ouermoste ende of þat schorte laddere. 1590 RECORDE, etc. *Gr. Artes* (1646) 235 Take the overmost line.. as if it were the lowest line. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 115 To plant it in the Over-most and Fattest Earth.

B. *absol* or as *sb.* The uppermost part; = OVEREST *sb.* 1.

a 1300 *E. K. Psalter* ciii[i]. 13 Fra his overmastes [L. *de superioribus*] hillis watrand. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa* xiii. 5 Fro the ouermost of heuene. 1423 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) i. iii. (1859) 4 The ouermost of the erthe was moost clere.

Overmount (ōəvəɹmau·nt), *v.* [OVER- 1, 26.] 1. *trans.* To mount or rise above, transcend.

? 1370 *Robt. Cicyle* 63 For pryde wolde .. Ovyr-mownte Goddys dygnyté. 1552 HULOET, Ouermounte, *transcendo.* 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II iii. 94 With your Theame, I could O're-mount the Larke. 1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* (1839) 5 'T While from yon lowly roof, whose curling smoke O'ermounts the mist, is heard at intervals The voice of psalms.

2. *intr.* To mount too high.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, iv. vii. 15 And in that Sea of Blood, my Boy did drench His ouer-mounting Spirit. 1592 HARVEY *Four Lett.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 193 How many youthes, haue in ouermounting, most ruefully dismounted?

Overmount (ōəvəɹmau·nt), *sb.* [OVER- 8] A piece of stiff paper or board cut to correspond with the margin of a picture, so as to fit round it when framed and glazed; a mount.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

O·ver-mou·nts, *adv. phr.* [Properly two words, OVER *prep.* and *mounts*, pl. of MOUNT *sb.*; after It. *oltramonti*] Beyond the mountains.

1840 BROWNING *Sordello* iii 476 This lion's-crine From over-mounts—(this yellow hair of mine). 1884 — *Perishtah, A Bean-stripe* 239 Though, over-mounts,—to trust the traveller,—Snow, feather-thick, is falling while I feast.

O·ver-mou·rn, *v.* [OVER- 27, 23.] To mourn too much; to lament excessively. (*trans.* and *intr.*; in quot. 1607 *refl.* in intr. sense.)

1594 KYD *Cornelia* Argt, Hauing ouer-moun'd the death of her deere husband. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 237 Lest the Mare over-mourn her self for want of her foal. 1650 BAXTER *Saint's R.* x. (1656) 281 When he dies we mourn and usually overmourn.

Overmuch (ōə·vəɹmʌ·tʃ, with shifting stress), *a.* and *adv.* [OVER- 28, 30. Cf. OE. *ofermicel* OVERMICKLE.] Too much.

A. *adj.* Too great in amount; excessive, superabundant.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10788 Þou sucst [= seest] þis folc ouer muche þat aze þe is, And þin owe ouer lute [= little]. *c* 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 597/40 *Nimius*, overmyche. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 193 He gave himselfe also to overmuche drinking. 1642 PRYNNE *Antip.* 17 The Kings over-much earnestnesse. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* vi. (1841) I. 41 This was the effect of giving overmuch credit. 1814 CARY *Dante, Paradise* xxii. 24 Fearful of o'er-much presuming. *a* 1875 HELPS *Ess., Org. Daily Life* 134 Listened to with overmuch credulity.

b. *absol.* (rarely as *sb.*) Too great an amount; too much; excess; superfluity.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6518 Ouermoche ys abominable & stynk. 1541 R. COLLAND *Galyen's Terapeutyke* a ii, In an other place we shall speke of the ouer moche or lacke of ye partyes. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 115 That is, by way of Epitome, to cut all ouer much away. 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* I. 166 In short, this overmuch of it is the weakness of the mind. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 52 The world hath overmuch of pain.

B. *adv.* To too great an extent or degree; excessively.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 364 Þes newe ordris and þer fautouris failen ouer mych in charite. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxv. 92 Hym thought ouer moche difficile and to longe a thinge to make the walles. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 381 b, If they see themselues ouermuche aggravated. 1653 GATAKER *Vind. Anno'. Jer.* 3 For one to be over-much seen in geomancie, palmistrie, or auspicie. 1788 *Trifler* No. 14. 189 We are commended not to be religious overmuch. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxxv, I woo your love: I count it crime To mourn for any overmuch.

Hence **Overmu·chness** [cf. OE. *ofermicelnes*], the condition of being overmuch; excess, superabundance.

1636 B. JONSON *Discov.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 758/2 Superlation and over-muchness amplifies. 1660 tr. *Paracelsus' Archidoxis* ii. 80 Sulphur.. rules over that which is the overmuchness or superfluity of the other two. 1867 DE MORGAN in *Athenæum* 19 Jan. 90 The omitted words, which Mr Reddie.. no doubt took for pleonasm, superfluity, overmuchness.

Over-muck, -multitude, etc.: see OVER-.

†O·vermu·se, *v. Obs. rare.* [OVER- 21, 23] 1. *trans.* To overcome with bewilderment.

c 1400 *Beryn* 3481 But yee shul fele in every veyn þat ye be vndirmyned, And I-brought at ground, & eke ovir-musid.

2. *refl.* To muse too much; to weary or bewilder oneself by excessive meditation.

a 1652 BROME *City Wit* iii. iv, Have you not overmus'd, or overthought your selfe?

†O·vername, *sb. Obs.* [Rendering Sp. *sobrenombre* = F. *surnom.*] An additional name, surname.

1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1584) 4 Nero the Cruell, .. Antony the Mecke. The which ouernames the Romanes gaue them. 1577 — *Guevara's Chron.* 254 Iulianus would take that ouername of Commodus.

Overna·me, *v. rare.* [OVER- 16.] *trans.* To name over or in succession.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. ii. 39. I pray thee ouer-name them, and as thou namest them, I will describe them.

Over-neat to **Over-new**: see OVER-.

Overne·t, *v.* [OVER- 8, 27.]

1. *trans.* To spread a net over; to cover with or as with a net.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. v. v, Calonnes, Breteuils hover dim, far-flown, overnetting Europe with intrigues. 1881 PALGRAVE *Visions Eng., Queen Anne* 160 As a bird by the fowlers o'ernetted.

2. To use nets to excess in fishing.

1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 May 2/2 Over-netting is chiefly responsible for the unsatisfactory state of many salmon rivers.

O·ver-ni·ce, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too nice; too fastidious, scrupulous, or particular.

c 1325 SHOREHAM *Poems* iv 313 Þys senne [pride] hys ouernyce, þe senne of meste malice Azeyns charyte. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 452 Their.. ouernice braueric in gawdy apparell. 1687 SHADWELL *Juvenal* Ded. A ij, These Nymphs though they are so over nice in words, may perhaps, be frank enough in their actions. 1789 JEFFERSON *Autobiog. & Writ.* (1859) II. 559 Not over-nice in the choice of company. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* viii. 769 Not being overnice to separate What's element from what's convention.

So **O·ver-ni·cely** *adv.*; **O·ver-ni·ceness; O·ver-ni·cety.**

a 1693 LD. DELAMER *Wks.* (1694) 86 The fierceness of the High Church-Men will be abated, and the overniceness of the Dissenters taken off. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* I. vi, You don't take your friend to be over-nicely bred? 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V. 8 Overniceness may be underniceness. 1897 CROCKETT *Lads' Love* xxv. 258 It was no time for over-nicety in regard to the fifth commandment.

Over-nigh: see OVER- 30.

Overnight, over night (ōə vəɹnəi t), *adv. phr.* (*sb.*, *a.*) [f. OVER *prep.* 18 + NIGHT *sb.*]

1. Before the night (as considered in relation to the following day); on the preceding evening; the night before (with implication that the result of the action continues till the following morning).

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* ii. 1500 (1549) Delphebus had hym prayed ouer nyght To be a friend and helpyng to Criseyde. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 2028 They.. dressid all ther harnes ouer nyght, That they myght on the morow be redy to Batell. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Baptism*, The parentes shall geue knowledge ouer nyght or in the mornyng. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* iii. iii. 174 Claudio .. swore hee would .. before the whole congregation shame her with what he saw o're night. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 296 Their exercises which were giuen ouernight. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 105 ¶ 1 His Head ached every Morning with reading of Men overnight. 1886 J. K. JEROME *Idle Thoughts* (1896) 124 We had ordered a duck for dinner over night. 1888 BURDON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* II. ix. 227 His fire was laid overnight, and he lighted it himself when he pleased.

2. During the night, through the night (till the following morning).

1535 COVERDALE *Neh.* xiii. 20 Then remayned the chapmen and marchauntes once or twyce ouer nighte without Ierusalem. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iv. ii. 133 And so, good rest. *Pro.* As wretches haue ore-night That wait for execution in the morne. 1879 *Scribner's Mag.* XIX. 682/2 If I feel tired.. I'll stay overnight. 1894 H. GARDENER *Unoff. Patriot* 49 He preferred to stay overnight with the family.

B. *sb.* The preceding evening. (Now chiefly *U.S.*)

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxii. (1887) 117 Before the ouernightes diet be thoroughly digested. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* iii. iv. 23 If I had giuen you this at ouer-night, She might haue beene ore-tane. 1607 — *Timon* iv. iii. 227 To cure thy o're-nights surfet. 1705 S. WHATELY in W. S. Perry *Hist. Col. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 170 Came to Town the over night before that general meeting. 1824 *Compl. Hist. Murd. Weare* App 19 He had heard the report of a Gun in the lane on the overnight. 1871 HOWELLS *Hedd. Journ.* (1892) 28 The air, freshened by the over-night's storm.

C. *attrib.* or *adj.* Of or belonging to the previous evening; done, happening, etc., overnight.

1824 GALT *Rothelan* I. ii. xi 250 He found no other traces of the Scottish army there, than the broken weapons of the overnight assault 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 19 The result of the two over-night glasses of brandy. 1870 *Daily News* 25 Nov., The limit of my overnight journey.

†Overni·m, *v. Obs.* Pa. pple. **overnome.** [f. OVER- 14 + NIM *v.* to take. See OVERTAKE. (OE. had *ofernimian* in senses 'take by violence, violate, carry off by force')] *trans.* To overtake.

c 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II* (Percy) i. Hunger & derthe The poor hath overnome. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 8156 To the Citie or that thei come, Many good knightes wer ouernome.

Overnoint to **Over-nourish:** see OVER-.

†O·ver-nu·mber, *sb. Obs.* [OVER- 29 d.] An excessive number. So **O·vernu·mber** *v. trans.* [OVER- 22], to exceed in number, to outnumber; **O·ver-nu·merous** *a.* [OVER- 28], too numerous.

1599 SIR E. WATSON in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I 234 The 'over number of people. 1681 *Whole Duty Nations* 50 In such a proportion of number.. that the principal Duties may not be defeated by the over-number. 1654-66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 268 Those Divisions .. being infinitely 'over-numbered .. were totally routed. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc* ii. xv, In tenfold troops Their foemen overnumbering. 1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* iv. viii. § 43 246 These Precepts.. are not 'overnumerous. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* iii. Argt, Censure of an overnumerous pack.

Over-nurse to **Over-offended:** see OVER-.

†Over-o·ffice, *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [Cf. OVER *prep.* 8, OVER- 2.] *trans.* To lord it over by virtue of one's office; to exercise one's office over.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 87 It might be the Pate of a Politician which this Asse o're Offices: one that could circumuent God, might it not?

O·ver-offi·cious, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too officious. So **O·ver-offi·ciousness.**

a 1610 HEALEY *Theophrastus* (1636) 51 Impertinent dilligence, or over-officiousnesse. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* To Rdr. 7/2 Some sportfull or over officious spirit 1703 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* ii. (1709) 75 To fortify him in an Errour by an Over-officiousness 1842 SYD. SMITH *Locking in on Railw.* Wks. 1859 II. 322/2 Nothing .. can be more utterly silly.. than this over-officious care of the public.

Over-often: see OVER- 30.

O·ver-o·ld, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Exceedingly old, too old, antiquated. Hence **O·ver-o·ldness.**

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* i pr iii. 6 (Camb MS.) Of which foolk the renon nis neyther ouer old ne vn-solempne. 1582 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 78 b, We who .. haue departed from the oueroldness of the lawe written, and walke in newnesse of life. 1611 COTGR., *Surangé*, decrepite, ouer-old, growne farre in yeares.

Over-open to **Over-painful:** see OVER-.

Overpaint (-pē·nt), *v.* [OVER- 8, 27.]

†1. *trans.* To paint over, cover with another colour. *Obs.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xii. § 135. 702 To ouerpaint his collusions and deuises for sauing his honour. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II xvi § 1 (1634) 394, I shall not need to over-paint that which is garnished with better colours already, than I can lay on.

2. To colour or depict too highly.

a 1750 A. HILL (T.), Him whom no verse overpaints. 1870 J. H. FRISWELL *Mod. Men Lett.* iv. 84 It is doubtful whether he over-paints the truth.

Over-pamper, -park, etc.: see OVER-.

†O·verpa·rt. *Obs.* [prop. two words: see OVER *adj.* 1.] The upper part.

1398 [see OVER *a.* 1]. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 77 b, It groweth not deepe in y grounde, but in the ouerparte of it. 1562 — *Baths* 6 It weakeneth the ouerparte and netherparte of the stomack. 1623 COCKERAM I, *Horizon*, a circle diuiding the ouerpart of Heauen from the other halfe.

Overparted (ōəvəɹpā·rtĕd), *a.* [f. OVER- 26 + PART *sb.* + -ED 2.] Having too difficult a part, or too many parts, to play.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 588 He is a maruellous good neighbour insooth, and a verie good Bowler: but for Alisander, alas you see, how 'tis a little ore parted. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* iii. iv, How now, Numps! almost tir'd i' your Protectorship? ouerparted? ouerparted? 1896 *Nation* (N. Y.) 16 July 56/2 Viewed in comparison with the magnitude of the results, he is distinctly overparted.

O·ver-pa·rtial, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too partial; unduly partial.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 109 Shee would,..clasping with him, come downe together, to be parted by the ouerparti ill beholders. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* i. § 12 (1713) 93, I cannot but deem you an over-partial Mechanist. *a* 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhin.) *Wks.* (1753) II. 20 The Court was inclined before, not to be overpartial to Prince Rupert. 1895 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XII. 784/1 This person .. was overpartial to whisky.

Over-particular: see OVER- 28.

†**O·verpa:rty.** *Obs.* [See OVER *a.* 1.] = OVERPART; upper part; surface.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xxviii. (Tollem. MS.), Also he..often clo'eþ and reneweþ þe ouerparti of þe erbe with herbes. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 75 b/1 Yᵉ cyte of Neptalym whiche is in the ouerpartyes of galylee.

Overpass (ōuvəɹpɑ·s), *v.* Now somewhat *rare.* Pa. t. and pple. **overpassed, -past.** [f. OVER- 9, 10, etc. + PASS *v.*]

I. Transitive senses, in which *over-* stands in prepositional relation to the object.

* Literal or physical senses.

1. To pass over, travel over, move across or along.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 228 And suþþe he ssulde mani lond over passi and wende. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* XIII. v. (W. de W.) Cvb/1 The ryuer Nilus makyth the londe that he ouerpassyth be full plentenous of corne and fruyte. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lvi. 2 He overpassed yᵉ distance that was betwixt him and it. 1892 R. KIPLING *Light that Failed* ii, The stream was falling and..the next few miles would be no light thing for the whale-boats to overpass.

2. To pass across, to the other side of, or beyond; to cross.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvii. 32 In my god I sall ouerpasse þe wall. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* xii 141 The ryuers and wateres [the rain] makyth ouer-passe hir boundys. 1599 HYNNE *Animadv.* Ded. (1865) 2 He whiche hathe once ouer passed the frontiers of modestye. 1681 DRYDEN *Spanish Friar* III. 37, I stood on a wide River's bank, Which I must needs o'erpass. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* xxiii. (1862) 342 At no time does our Lord seem to have overpassed the limits of the Holy Land.

3. To rise above; to extend or project beyond.

a 1425 *Cursor M.* 1838 (Trin.) þe heyest hille, þe flood ouer passed seuen ellen & more. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. 323 If the upper overpass the under Teeth.

4. To pass by; to come up to or alongside of and go beyond. [OVER- 13.]

1530 PALSGR. 649/1, I overpasse, as a man dothe. a companye that he overtaketh. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 38 Sayllinge farre beyond this Region, and ouerpassinge manye countreyes..we came to another nacion.

** Figurative senses corresponding to prec.

5. To pass through, get through, get to the end of (a period, or an action, experience, etc.); often including the notion 'to get through or out of successfully or safely, get over, surmount'; more rarely, to pass, spend (time). [OVER- 16, 17.]

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24280 þis ilk pine es for me dight,..Ouerpas it sal i son. *c* 1375 *Ibid.* 26033 (Fairf.) Ouer-passe þou noȝt þe lentin-tide. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* v. 369 Wallace him herd, quhen he his slepe ourpast. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 44 Halfe of the year, and more, was ouerpassed..in loytering and vaine pastimes. 1645 MRQ. WORC. in Dircks *Life* viii. (1865) 125 Having overpassed many rubs and difficulties. 1831 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 101 Having now overpassed six-sevenths of the ordinary period allotted to human life. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 161 It became imperative to consider how best to overpass a more general catastrophe.

†**b.** To pass through in one's mind. *Obs.*

1658 J. WEBB *Cleopatra* VIII. i. 10 The faire Princesse sensible at this remembrance could not overpasse it in her spirit without sighs and sobbs.

†**6.** To come over or affect, as an influence, emotion, etc.; in quot. 1679, to overspread. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8987 (Cott.) Ouer passed [*Trin.* Ouerpassed him] has þat caitiue kind, And mad king salamon al blind. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxiv. 18 Sic deidlie dwawmes ..Ane hundrithe tymes hes my hairt ouirpast. 1679 KING in G. Hickes *Spirit of Popery* 47 The horrid Prophanity that has overpassed the whole Land.

7. To go (or be) beyond in amount, rate, value, excellence, etc.; to extend or lie beyond the range or scope of; to exceed, excel, transcend, surpass.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12707 Sent Ion, þe wangelist..All þe appostells he ouer-past. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. pr. vi. 135 (Camb. MS.) The science of him þat ouer passeth al temperel moeuement. 1530 PALSGR. 649/1, I overpasse, I exceede in value or in any other thyng. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 111 A Factor is bound to answere the losse which happeneth by ouerpassing or exceeding his Commission. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* iii. 103 A generous enthusiasm .. will probably overpass the necessities of the occasion. 1871 DIXON *Tower* IV. vii. 63 He overpassed his sire in comic power.

†**b.** To go beyond the limits or restrictions of, to transgress. *Obs.* [OVER- 12.]

c 1399 *Pol Poems* (Rolls) II. 7 The werre maketh the grete citee lasse, And dothe the lawe his reules overpasse. 1450-80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 11 He ouyr passith the wey of trouthe, he settith at nought..goddis lawe. 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 527 This neither ought nor can be done..without ouerpassing the bounds of his limited power.

8. To pass over, leave unnoticed or unmentioned, leave out, omit. Now *rare.* [OVER- 5 b.]

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xviii. 4 Lord, if I have foundun grace in thin eyen, overpasse thow not thi servaunt. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. lxxviii. 57 But for the names..be derke to Englysshe vnderstandynge, therfore I ouerpasse theym, and folowe the Storye. 1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* 284 Manye other thinges which for brevities sake I overpass. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 627 The bloud-stone Hæmatites..a stone that I must not ouerpasse in silence. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Dryden* Wks. II. 336 The reason which he gives for printing what was never acted, cannot be overpassed. 1831 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 233 Some lesser errors..we overpass.

†**b.** Of a thing: To pass by, leave unaffected, 'escape' (a person). *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* xiv. 14 Let not yᵉ porcion of yᵉ good daie ouerpas the.

II. Intrans. senses, in which *over-* is adverbial.

9. To pass over, pass across or overhead.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* x. 1 How say ȝe til my saule, Ouerpasse in til þe hill as a sparow? *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5343 Till whan the shadow is ouerpast. 1797 SOUTHEY *Triumph of Woman* 283 And birds o'erpassing hear, and drop, and die. 1874 F. E. ABBOT *Little Margaret*, When the shadows overpass.

10. Of time, actions, experiences, etc.: To pass away, come to an end; to pass, pass by, elapse. Most often in *pa. pple.* = At an end, past, 'over'.

c 1325 *Song Deo Gratias* 54 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 125 And sumtyme plesaunce wol ouerpas. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clxxxi. 179 The monkes .layde it in the churche of seynt Anyan tyll the persecucion were ouerpassed. 1514 BARCLAY (*yt. & Uplondyskm.* (Percy Soc.) p. lxxii, No day overpasseth exempt of busynes. *c* 1592 MARLOWE *Massacre Paris* II. vi, Come, my lords; now that this storm is overpast. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 54 Afterwards the furie of the people overpassed. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* ii. 91 The strange eclipse of His beams is overpassed. 1895 *Edin. Rev.* July 162 The crisis was virtually overpast.

†**b.** To 'pass', take place, happen. *Obs. rare.*

1530 PALSGR. 382 The partyculer actes & cyrcumstances whiche overpassed in the meane whyle.

†**11.** To exceed, go to excess; to be in excess, be over. *Obs.*

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 67 Who so ouerpassyȝ yn ful or voyd, yn slepynge or wakynge,..he mowe noglit eschewe maladyes. 1530 PALSGR. 649/1, I overpasse, I remayne besydes the juste nombre and quantyte. *je surabonde.* This somme is nat just yet for this overpasseth.

†**12.** To pass or remain unnoticed, to be let alone or omitted; chiefly in phr. *to let it overpass* = to let it pass, take no notice of it (= sense 8).

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4113, I leued hire þan lelly and lett it ouer-pase. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5084 Laghe at it lightly and let it ouer pas. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. lxxxv. [lxxxi.] 254 Thynke you yᵗ yᵉ frenssche kynge wyl suffre yᵗ matter thus to ouerpas? *a* 1575 *Wife lapped Morrelles Skin* 695 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 208 O, good wife, cease and let this ouerpasse.

Hence **Overpa·ssed, -past** *ppl. a.*, that has come to an end, past; **Overpa·ssing** *vbl. sb.*, a passing over or across, excess, etc.; **Overpa·ssing** *ppl. a.*, surpassing; *poet.* as *adv.* exceedingly, 'passing'.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) 38 To behalde þe vertus and þe ouer-passande grace of þe saule of Iheſu. 1382 WYCLIF *Obad.* i. 19 And transmygracioun, or ouer passynge. 1552 HULOET, Ouerpassynge, *transcursus.* 1582 T. WATSON *Cent. Loue* xcviii. Argt., The present title of his ouerpassed Loue. 1898 S. EVANS *Holy Graal* 107 So overpassing rich was it.

Overpassionate *a.*: see OVER- 28.

Overpay (ōuvəɹpē·), *v.* [OVER- 26.] To pay too highly, pay more than is due.

1. *trans.* To pay or recompense (a person, a service, etc.) beyond what is due or deserved; to give, or be, a more than sufficient recompense for; *fig.* to do more than compensate; to make up for superabundantly. Also *absol.* or *intr.*

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* III. vii. 16 Let me buy your friendly helpe thus farre, Which I will ouer-pay, and pay againe When I haue found it. 1611 — *Cymb.* II. iv. 10 Your very goodnesse, and your company, Ore-payes all I can do. 1702 PEPYS *Let.* 3 Oct., I cannot but think myself already overpaid. 1709 PRIOR *Henry & Emma* 8 And with one Heav'nly Smile o'erpay his Pains. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 539 His services were overpaid with honours and riches. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1069 My lord, you overpay me fifty-fold.

2. *trans.* To pay more than (an amount or price); to pay (money) in excess of what is due.

1664 AIKYNS *Orig Printing* 15 Sell the Impression for 1600*l.*..which Impression alone over payes them all the Moneys they are out of Purse. 1679-88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas* (Camden) 130 To reimburse him so much money he hath overpaid for fee-farme rents. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 860 Thou hast made it thine by purchase, .. And overpaid its value with thy blood.

So **O·ver-pay** *sb.*; **Over-pay·ment.**

1702 PEPYS *Corr.* Diary, etc. 1879 VI. 240, 14 Nov..I beg their believing me most sensible of this their over-payment. *a* 1816 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maximised, Introd. View* (1830) 21 Supposing, indeed, the over-pay derived from crime—obtained, for example, by false pretences. 1884 *Weekly Notes* 26 Apr. 105/2 Whether there had been an overpayment to the society by one of its members.

Over-peacock *v.*: see OVER- 27.

Overpease, obs. form of OVERPOISE.

Overpeer (ōuvəɹpī·ə), *v.* [OVER- 7, 1 (*b*). In sense 1 f. PEER *v.* to look; but in 2 app. associated with PEER *sb.* equal, etc., or its derived vb. PEER to equal, rival, vie with: cf. OUTPEER *v.*, of which *overpeer* is in some cases a synonym.]

1. *trans.* To peer over, look over, look across from above, look down on.

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* Wks. (Grosart) VI. 36 A hill that ouer-peered the great Mediterraneum. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, i. iv. 11 To ouer-peere the Citie, And thence discouer, how with most aduantage They may vex vs with Shot or with Assault. 1596 H. CLAPHAM *Briefe Bib'e* i. 63 Moses.. mounteth the Mount Nebo: from whence overpeering Iordan, he beholdeth the land of Promise. 1898 *Daily Chron.* 17 Oct. 5/1 The nymph. fancied that an officer overpeering her garden wall like that must neces arily be on horseback!

†**b.** To 'look down upon', treat with contempt, domineer over. *Obs.*

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xxxv. 209 If we be so high-minded that euerie of vs could finde in his heart to ouerpeere his Neighbour. 1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II*, I. iv, We will not thus be faced and over-peered.

2. To rise or appear above; to tower over; to have a higher position than; to excel, outpeer.

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* III. (1593) 60 Phœbe was of personage so comely and so tall, That by the middle of her necke she over-peerd them all. 1586 KYD *Wks.* (1901) 339 With thy Roselike, Royal peace (O Prince) all other princes thou must ouer-peere. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. i. 12 Your Argosies, with portly saile, Like Signiors and rich Burgers on the flood, ..Do ouer peere, the pettie Traffiquers That curtsie to them. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 26 For a commodious green place, .. not Salisbury Plain or Newmarket Heath may overpeer, or outcrow her. 1647 TRAPP *Marrow Gd Au hors* in *Comm. Ep.* 652 Like the Ivy which rising at the foot, will over-peer the highest wall. 1899 J. SMITH *Chr. Charac. as Soc. Power* 123 Generous and unselfish principles overpeer the coarser and more self-regarding impulses.

Hence **Overpee·ring** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1598 J. DICKENSON *Greene in Conc.* (1878) 150 Wind-tossed waues which with a gyring course Circle the Centers-ouerpeering maine. 1611 COTGR., *Sursaille*, ..an ouerpeering, or ouergrowing. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 188 This valley of Iehosaphat. to the East of the City, contracted betweene it and the ouer-pearing hils of the opposite Oliuet. 1895 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 349 The penalty of overpeering science.

Overpending, -pentise: see OVER- 1.

O·ver-peo·ple, *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To people too much, overstock with people. (Chiefly in *pa. pple.*) So **O·ver-peo·pled** *ppl. a.*

1683 *Apol. Prot. France* Pref. 2 Now that we should be over-peopled, I think there is no danger. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 42 Nothing more dangerous than the over-peopling any manufacture. 1821 BYRON *Cain* I. i. 520 The unpeopled earth—and the o'er peopled Hell. 1830 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. IV. (1863) 262 That fair demesne of theirs, which is to say, over peopled. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Weal & Woe* vi. 83 The half-starved multitudes of an overpeopled kingdom.

†**Overpe·rch,** *v. Obs.* [OVER- 5.] *trans.* To surmount as by perching upon; to fly over.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. ii. 66 (Qo. 2) With loues light wings did I o'erperch these walls.

Over-peremptory, -perk, etc.: see OVER-.

Over-persua·de, *v.* [OVER- 11.] *trans.* To bring over by persuasion, persuade effectually; *esp.* to persuade (a person) to some action or course against his own judgement or inclination.

1624 in CAPT. J. SMITH (K. O.). 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. xxvi. (1840) 166 They over-persuaded him not to starve an army by feeding his own humours. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* III. ii, Nor had he done it now, had not the younger Sportsman .. over-persuaded him. 1897 HENTY *On Irrawaddy* 350, I had proposed to myself not to marry .. but your sister overpersuaded me.

So **Over-persua·sion.**

1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 158, I drank two Glasses by his Over-persuasion. 1755 MAGNUS *Insur.* II. 242 Made Use of in any over-persuasion, or hazardous Inducements.

† **O·ver-pe·rted,** *pa pple. Obs.* [OVER- 27 b.] Made too pert or saucy.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. xxii. § 10 (1634) 474 A thing of dangerous consequence; especially when an unable spirit, being over-perted with so high authority, is too passionate in the execution of such an office.

†**O·ver-pe·ster,** *v. Obs.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To 'pester', i. e. crowd or encumber, excessively.

1599 DANIEL *Musophilus* Wks (1717) 388 No marvel then, tho' th' over-pester'd State Want Room for Goodness. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. (1634) 309 Hiram allowed him Timber, with which Libanus was, and yet is over-pestered. 1675 J. LOVE *Clavis Med.* 42 Let no house be over-pestered with too many Lodgers. 1, *s.* STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. v. xx. 405/1 Their Over pestering of small rooms with many of them.

O·verpick, *a.* [OVER- 1 d.] Said of a loom in which the shuttle-driving arrangement, or picking arm, is placed above the loom.

1884 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 650/2. 1888 R. BEAUMONT *Woollen Manuf.* viii. 229 There are three distinct kinds of picking mechanisms: first, the cam and cone motion; second, the over-pick motion; and third, the under-pick motion. 1894 F. W. FOX *Mech. Weaving* x. 278 When some portion of it projects above the boxes the motion becomes an over-pick.

Over-pi·cture, *v.* [OVER- 26, 8.]

1. *trans.* To represent or picture in excess of the reality; to depict or describe with exaggeration.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. ii. 205 She did lye In her Pauillion, cloth of Gold, of Tissue, O're-picturing that Venus, where we see The fancie out-worke Nature. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 406 The beautiful rural cemetery .. which Willis has..a little over-pictured.

2. To picture over; to cover with pictures of.

1850 SYD. DOBELL *Roman* vii, The future years..with the unborn dead o'erpictured.

Overpitch (ōuvəɹpi·tʃ), *v.* [OVER- 26. (Chiefly in pa. pple.)]

1. *Cricket. trans.* To pitch (a ball) too far in bowling, so that the batsman can hit it before it touches the ground.

1859 *All Year Round* No. 23. 306 The first ball they bowled me was slow, overpitched, and to leg. 1897 RANJITSINHJI *Cricket* 170 These on-drives should be kept for rather overpitched balls.

2. *fig.* To pitch too high; to exaggerate.

1886 F. H. DOYLE *Remin.* 193 These praises appeared to me a little overpitched.

O·ver-pi·tched (-pitʃt), *a.* [OVER- 26] Of a roof: Having a greater than ordinary pitch; having an excessive slope.

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh* 274 Roofs..whereof some are flat or under-pitched, others due proportion d, or over-pitched.

Overplaced, -plain, etc.: see OVER-.

O·verplacement. *rare.* Superposition.

1895 J. W POWELL *Physiographic Processes, Nat. Geogr. Monogr.* I. No. 1. 14 The lowlands have a great overplacement of these rock materials.

O·verpla·nt, *v.* [In sense 1, ONorthumb. *oferplontia*, f. *ofer-* OVER- 10 + *plantian* to PLANT. In sense 2 f. OVER- 27 + PLANT *v.*]

†1. *trans.* To transplant. *Obs.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xvii. 6 Ofwytrumia & oferplontia on sæ. 1388 WYCLIF *Luke* xvii. 6 Be thou drawun vp bi the rote, and be ouerplauntid in to the see.

2. To plant too much or to excess.

1770 ARMSTRONG *Misc.* II. 239 Some gardens..are so smoothly regular, so over-planted 1887 *Fisheries U. S.* Sect. v. II. 527 The high price of oysters caused overplanting, which led to the impoverishment of the planting grounds.

†O·verplaw. *Obs. rare*—°. [f. OVER- 5 + PLAW *sb.*] A boiling over.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 373/2 Ovyrplaw, *ebullicio.*

O·ver-play·, *v.* [OVER- 27, 22.]

1. *trans.* To play (a part, etc.) to excess; to play too much. So **O·ver-play·ed** *ppl. a.*, **O·ver-play·ing** *vbl. sb.*

16.. *Sale Houshold-Stuff* iv. in *3rd Collect Poems* (1689) 27/1 Here's a Pack of nasty Court Cards, Much foul'd with over-playing. 1819 *Metropolis* I. 183 John offers to box, in a most ridiculous, overplayed manner. 1896 *Peterson's Mag.* Jan. 93/1 He had overplayed his part in a way that was unpardonable.

2. To surpass or overcome in playing; to play better than, and so gain the victory over.

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Aug. 5/2 As in the game at Trent Bridge, they steadily overplayed their formidable opponents.

O·ver-plea·se, *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To please too much. So **O·ver-plea·sed, O·ver-plea·sing** *ppl. adjs.*

1611 SPEED *Thea. Gt. Brit.* (1614) 132/2 An over-pleasing repose, and ever flourishing happinesse. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 835 The Senses love not to be Over-pleased; But to have a Commixture of somewhat that is in it selfe Ingrate. 1664 DRYDEN *Rival Ladies* Ded., That eagerness of Imagination which by over-pleasing fanciful Men, flatters them into the Danger of Writing. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) II. x. 130 The insinuation..will not be over-pleasing. 1888 F. A. GASQUET *Hen. VIII & Eng. Monast.* I. 81 He was not overpleased at the difficulties that had been raised.

Over-plenty to **-plumb:** see OVER-.

†Overplow, *v. Obs. rare.* ? To plough over.

1596 W. SMITH *Chloris* (1877) 19 Content my selfe in silent shade to sit In hope at length my cares to ouerplow.

Overplume (-plū·m), *v. rare.* [OVER- 1, 27.] **a.** *trans.* To hang over or surmount as with a plume. **b.** *refl.* To plume oneself to excess.

1854 J. D BURNS *Vision Prophecy* 97 Orange-groves Overplumed here and there by some tall palms. 1890 *Temple Bar Mag.* Nov. 429 Determined that I should not overplume myself.

†Overplu·nge, *v. Obs. rare. trans* To plunge over head and ears, submerge.

1602 ROWLANDS *Greenes Ghost* 43 Least thou in time be ..ouerplunged in a deeper bog.

Overplus (ōu·vəɹplʌs), *sb.* (*adv.*, *a.*) [app. a partial translation of F. *surplus* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *sur* over + F. and L. *plus* more] That which is over in addition to the main amount, or to what is allotted or needed; an additional or extra quantity; an amount left over, a surplus.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 407 And alle the ouer plise He kepeþ to his owne vse. 1420 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 42 The overe-plus of alle thys. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* I. iii. 36 Hercules passyng the seas .. and bringyng an ouerplus of people thence with hym. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 545 Wee read two hundred yeares and the overplus. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. vi. 209 To balance pleasure and pain so as to be able to say on which side the overplus is. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* 262 The landlord is paid out of the proceeds. The overplus is returned to the tenant.

¶ **b.** *catachr.* That which remains in the mind, conclusion. *Obs.*

1536 BOORDE *Let.* in *Introd. Knowl.* (1870) Forewords 58 Vnto the tyme you haue seen them, & knowyng þe ouerplus of my mynd. 1547 — *Brev. Health* § 384 The ouerplus of my mynde in this matter .I do commyt it to the industry of wyse & expert Phisicions.

c. *loosely.* Excess, superabundance.

1850 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* ii. (1862) 14 An idea of the splendid overplus of vegetable life within the tropics. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks* Ser. I. (1873) 274 The imagination is so much in over-plus, that thinking a thing becomes better than doing it.

B. as *adv.* or predicate: In addition, in excess, besides, over. Now *rare* or *Obs*

1388 WYCLIF *Luke* xi. 41 Netheles that that is ouerplus, 3yue ye almes, and lo! al thingis ben cleene to 3ou. 1560 WHITEHORNE *Ord. Souldiours* (1573) 5 b, Parting the route into 3, there remaynethe ouerplus onelye one. 1598 *Arch-priest Controv.* (Camden) II. 157 Wee adde this wishe overplus that yow had not made this edicte. 1606 SHAKS *Ant. & Cl.* IV. vi. 22. 1655 MRQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.* Ded ii. 9 Whatever should be overplus or needless for the present day.

C. as *adj.* in attrib. relation: Remaining over, additional, extra, surplus.

1640 *Boston Rec.* (1877) II. 51 Sargient Savage his demand to have the overplus land at Hogg Iland. 1726 BERKELEY *Let. to T. Prior* 24 Aug., Wks 1871 IV 133 Transmit the third part of the overplus sum to Swift and Company. 1883 W. MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1899) II. 107 If they can only learn the uselessness of mere overplus money.

Overply (ōu·vəɹplaɪ), *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To ply or exercise too much; to exhaust by too much exercise. So **O·verpli·ed** *ppl. a.*

c 1655 MILTON *Sonn. Cyriack Skinner upon his Blindness*, The conscience . to have lost them overply'd In libertyes defence. 1858 *Nat. Rev.* Oct. 490 Her overplied strength worn down by his children and the impossible problems of his house. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) II. xvi. 270 He overplied the idea of discipline.

Overpoise (ōu·vəɹpoɪz), *sb.* [f. next.] The act or fact of outweighing; that which outweighs; 'preponderant weight' (J.).

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* (1721) Ded. 179 His Judgment was an Overpoize to his Imagination. 1842 MANNING *Serm.* (1848) I. xxiv. 361 In the concerns of this life, the lightest overpoise of probability determines our strongest resolutions. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* VII. 1056 The moths, with that great overpoise of wings.

Overpoise (ōu·vəɹpoɪz), *v.* Forms: *α.* 6-7 **overpeise,** (6 **-peaze, -paise,** 7 **-poyse**). *β.* 7-8 **-poize,** (7 **-poyse,** 8 **-poyze**), 6- **overpoise.** [f. OVER- 3, 22, 27 + POISE *v.* (earlier *peise*).]

1. *trans.* To weigh more than, outweigh: mostly *fig.* In quots. 1598, 1652 causatively: To make something outweigh (something else).

α. c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 218 Nor the man's oath shall overpeise the woman's denial. 1598 J. DICKENSON *Greene in Conc.* (1878) 133 To ouerpeaze the feare of danger with the care of dutie. 1652 H. L'ESTRANGE *Amer. no Jewes* 12 Nor will the weight of his experience.. be overpeised by any.

β. a 1600 in *Bodenham's Bel-vedère* 22 False faith is ouer-poisde with weakest weight, The ballance yeelds vnto the lightest feather. 1608 DOD & CLEAVER *Expos. Prov.* ix-x. 17 The gaine .. wil counteruaile and ouerpoise the losse. *a* 1711 KEN *Christophil* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 438 One minute in my Jesu's Arms Will an Eternity o'repoise Of your false Joys. 1884 BP. THOROLD *Yoke Christ* 5 The joys of matrimony may be overpoised by its cares.

b. *intr.* or *absol.*

1684 T. HOCKIN *God's Decrees* 245 The best deserving, or whose merits overpoize, is chosen. 1717 DESAGULIERS in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 575 All the while the Plummet was falling, the Water descended rather than rose; and when the Lead was at the bottom, the Water overpois'd.

†2. *trans.* To overweight, weigh down, overload (*lit.* and *fig.*). *Obs.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 115 b, There was no mortal creature but was overpaised, and pressed doune with this heavy burden. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 378 A full and troubled Body, over-poised with Variety and Plenty of Meats.

†3. To overbalance (in quot. *fig.*). *Obs.*

1641 M FRANK *Serm.* ii. (1672) 534 If your honours puff you up, overpoise you.

O·ver-po·le, *v.* [f. OVER- 27 + POLE *v.*] Chiefly in pa. pple. **over-poled.**

1. *trans.* To furnish (hops, or a hop-ground) with too long a pole or poles.

1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 135 The Hop will soon run itself out of heart if over-poled: more especially be sure not to over-pole them for length the first Year. 1758 R. BROWN *Compl. Farmer* II. (1760) 113 Neither can you expect a crop [of hops] from an over-poled ground.

2. To pole (copper) too much in refining, so as to remove too much oxide and render it brittle.

1861 J. PERCY *Metallurgy* 274 One of the most characteristic properties of commercial overpoled copper is brittleness. 1890 *Sci. Extracts* 171 The terms, underpoling, overpoling, and tough pitch. *Ibid.*, The removal of this small quantity of oxygen will suffice to render copper overpoled and useless.

Over-polemical, -popular, etc.: see OVER-.

†Overpo·nderate, *v. Obs. rare.* To overweigh.

1729 GREENWOOD in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 189 Being then *in Æquilibrio* to so great a Degree of Exactness, that half a Grain would over-ponderate on either Side.

O·ver-po·pulate, *v.* [OVER- 27, 22.]

1. *trans.* To overstock with people, over-people. (Chiefly in *pa. pple.*)

1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* vii. 132 When Europe is overpopulated, America and Australia crave to be populated. 1882 in A. R. Wallace *Land National* (ed. 3) 83 By the clearances one part is depopulated and the other over-populated.

2. To exceed in population.

1868 BUSHNELL *Mor. Uses Dark Th.* vii 152 The new solidarity in good..will thus overpopulate and virtually live down the more corrupted families.

So **O·ver-popula·tion; O·ver-po·pulous** *a.* (whence **O·ver-po·pulousness**).

1798 MALTHUS *Popul* (1817) I. v. 117 Over-populousness would at all times increase the natural propensity of savages to war. 1862 RUSKIN *Unto this Last* 99 There is not yet, nor will yet for ages be, any real over-population in the world.

Over-positive to **Over-potent:** see OVER-.

†Overpo·st, *v. Obs.* [f. OVER- 9 + POST *v.*] *trans.* To 'post' over; to get over (the ground, or any matter) quickly and easily.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 171 You may thanke the vnquiet time, for your quiet o're-posting that action.

O·ver-po·t, *v.* [f. OVER- 27 + POT *v.*] *trans.* To plant in too large a pot.

1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* I. 170 Caution is necessary to avoid over-potting such kinds as grow in peat soil. 1897 *Garden* 24 July 63/1 Nothing is gained by overpotting the plants.

Overpour (-pōə·ɹ), *v. rare.* [OVER- 5.] *trans.* To pour over from one receptacle into another, transfer by or as by pouring, transfuse.

1585 LUPTON *Thous Notable Th.* v. § 84 (1595) 130 It is certain..that daungerous and many effects are turned, or overpowred into him.

Over-power, *sb. rare.* [OVER- 29, 2.]

1. (o·ver-pow·er.) Too great or excessive power.

1625 BACON *Ess., Viciss. Things* (Arb.) 574 When a State growes to an Ouer-power, it is like a great Floud, that will be sure to ouerflow.

2. (o·ver-power.) A superior or supreme power.

1887 H. R. HAWEIS *Light of Ages* vi 176 No flight or fall of birds could take place without the ken and guidance of the 'Overpower'.

Overpower (ōu·vəɹpauə·ɹ), *v.* [OVER- 22 b.]

1. *trans.* To overcome with superior power or force (physical or moral); to reduce to submission; to subdue, defeat, vanquish, master.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, v. i 31 The Lyon dying .. wounds the Earth, if nothing else, with rage To be o're-powr'd. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. x. (1840) 195 The Christians .. though overpowered in number, made a great slaughter of their enemies. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* (1791) II. xxvi. 158 Mrs Selwyn quite overpowered me with the force of her arguments. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xi III. 39 Those officers who attempted to restrain the rioters were overpowered and disarmed.

2. To render (a thing, agency, quality, etc., material or immaterial) ineffective or imperceptible, by excess of force or intensity.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 4 Whether the efficacie of the one had not overpowred the penalty of the other, we leave it unto God. 1748 GRAY *Alliance* 65 Can . suns .. O'erpower the fire that animates our frame? 1806 A. HUNTER *Culina* (ed. 3) 187 Strong sauces that overpower the natural flavour of the fish. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. I. 463 All such sympathies were now overpowered by a stronger feeling.

3. To overcome by intensity (as fatigue, emotion, etc.); to be too intense or violent for, 'be too much for'; to crush, overwhelm.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 453 My earthly by his Heav'nly overpowerd .. sunk down. 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* II. i, Lord! Lord! I am afraid I shall be overpowered with her beauty. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* i, The violent agitation of mind and fatigue of body, had overpowered her strength. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* II. iv, The shy and secluded student, whom it was his object to dazzle and overpower. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* I 91 We might be overpowered with the grandeur of the house.

Overpow·ering, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ING 2.] That overpowers; so powerful as to subdue or overcome; irresistible, overwhelming.

1700 DRYDEN *Palamon & Arc.* I. 235 Struck blind with overpowering light he stood. 1884 A. PAUL *Hist. Reform* v. 101 The demand..was too overpowering to be successfully resisted.

Hence **Overpow·eringly** *adv.*, in an overpowering manner or degree; irresistibly, overwhelmingly.

1812 *Examiner* 7 Sept. 571/2 Overpoweringly droll. 1828 MACAULAY in *Life & Lett.* (1880) I. iii. 153 Sleep comes on him overpoweringly. 1886 SYMONDS *Renaiss. It., Cath. React* (1898) VII. xiii. 218 One of his overpoweringly virulent invectives.

Overpowr, obs. f. OVERPOUR, OVERPOWER.

Overpraise (ōu·vəɹprē·ɪz), *sb.* [OVER- 29 b] Excessive praise; praise beyond what is deserved.

1694 DRYDEN *Love Triumphant* I. i, This over-praise You give his worth, in any other mouth, Were villainy to me. 1875 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims* I. 58 Our overpraise and idealization of famous masters.

Overpraise (ōu·vəɹprē·ɪz), *v.* [OVER- 27] *trans.* To praise excessively; to praise more than one deserves.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 339 It may wel be þat Arthur is ofte overpreysed. 1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* (1860) Ep. Ded. 60 As we cannot over-worship the True Deity, so wee cannot over-praise a true Piety. 1733 POPE *Let. to Swift* Wks. 1751 IX. 250, I like much better to be abused and half-starved, than to be so over-praised and over-fed. 1858 J. B. NORTON *Topics* 116 The Company's petition..appears to me to have been singularly over-rated and over-praised.

So **O·verprai·sed** *ppl. a.*; **O·verprai·sing** *vbl. sb.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 86 He hit heuedȝ to heie up mid ouerpreisunge & herunge. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 615 Serpent, thy overpraising leaves in doubt The vertue of that Fruit, in thee first prov'd. 1826 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 106/2 A very great blot in our over-praised criminal code. 1863 J. C. JEAFFRESON *Sir Everard's Dau.* 121 The rather mean and very much over-praised quality, called common-sense.

Overpray: see OVER- 11.

Overpreach (ōu·vəɹprī·tʃ), *v* [OVER- 1 e, 23.]

1. *trans.* To preach above or beyond.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* I. xiv. 117 Many of us so overpreached our peoples capacities, that [etc.].

2. To overdo or exhaust with preaching. (Chiefly *refl.*)

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Oct. 5 Dr. Hook..was not present, having, as it was said, 'overpreached himself'. 1899 *Daily News* 19 May 9/3 Both..had this in common that they would not 'overpreach' themselves—a vice into which apparently all modern preachers..seem to fall.

Over-precise, -pregnant, etc.: see OVER-.

Overpress (ˈəʊvəpreˈs), *v.* Now somewhat *rare.* [app. orig. a variant of OPPRESS, repr. L. *opprimĕre*; afterwards associated with more literal senses of PRESS *v.*, with various senses of OVER-.]

I. 1. *trans.* To oppress; to burden or afflict with severity or cruelty; to oppress beyond endurance.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xlvii 13 In al the world breed lackide, and hungur oppresside [*v.r.* ouerpressid] the erthe. 1496 *Dives & Paup* (W. de W.) VII. xxviii. 318/2 Thou shalt not therfore..ouerpresse hym with usurye. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. lxxxiii. [lxxix.] 247 He wolde ouerpresse them with taxes and subsydyes. 1644 MILTON *Jdgm. Bucer* Testimonies, P. Martyr, My mind is overpressed with grief. 1744 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Female Spect.* No. 7 (1748) II. 49 Her heart, overpressed beneath a weight of anguish, refused its accustomed motion.

†**2.** To press upon with physical force, so as to overthrow or overwhelm. *Obs.*

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xii. 32 They ouerpresse and ouerstep one ouer that other. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxxxvii. 338 He was closed in amonge his enemyes, and so sore ouerpressed that he was felled downe to the erthe. 1612 DRAYTON *Polyolb.* viii. 116 His valiant Britans slaine.. (o'represt with Roman power). 1654-66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 680 He and all that followed him, overpressed with multitudes were every one kill'd or taken.

†**3.** To press down with a heavy weight; to overburden, overload. *Obs.*

a 1577 GASCOIGNE *Flowers* Wks. (1587) 169, I sawe the boat was overprest. 1634 BREREETON *Trav.* 5 The ship .. was heavy lade: with merchants' goods, and more overpressed with passengers. 1713 SWIFT *Atlas* Wks. 1755 III. ii. 74 A pedlar overpress'd Unloads upon a stall to rest.

II. 4. 'To overcome by entreaty; to press or persuade too much'. *rare.*

1818 in TODD (with no quotation).

5. To press or insist upon (a matter) unduly.

1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* x. (1875) 406 The motives of reward and punishment have come..to be strangely overpressed by many Christian moralists. *Mod.* He sometimes overpresses his point.

6. To put too much pressure on (a person).

1886 C. BROWNE in *Pall Mall G.* 16 Sept. 11/2 To educate a half-starved child at all is to over-press it.

So **O·verpre·ss** *sb.* = OVER-PRESSURE; **O·ver-pre·ssed, -pre·st** *ppl. a.*, oppressed, overcrowded, etc.; **O·verpre·ssing** *vbl. sb.*

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 51 For feare of murtheryng or ouer pressyng of their felowes. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 272 Care vpon care .. To ouer-pressed breasts, more grieuous waight. 1836 E. FORBES *Let.* in Wilson & Geikie *Mem.* xii. (1861) 304 This weather, and the overpress of work impede a fair recovery. 1871 *Daily News* 6 Jan., Horses which had succumbed under overpress of work.

†**Overpre·ssor.** *Obs. rare.* [f. prec., after *oppressor*.] An oppressor.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 352 Fitz Stephen calleth him *Violentus Cantii incubator*, that is, the violent overpressor of Kent.

O·verpre·ssure. [OVER- 29 b, c.] Excessive pressure; the act of pressing or fact of being pressed too hard (esp. with study or intellectual work).

1644 VICARS *God in Mount* 147 Being forced at last .. by over-pressure of numbers. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Moral* II. 37 The over-pressure of the people upon its food. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 470 Overpressure in education has also been alleged as a factor.

attrib. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Overpressure Valve*, a valve which opens when a predetermined pressure in a boiler has been reached. A *Safety Valve.*

O·verpri·ce. ? *Obs.* [OVER- 29 d.] Excess of price; an excessive price.

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 247 Omitting to reckon the ouerprices, which were made and gotten by the sale thereof in foraine countries. 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* II. iv, Pride..will usurp a little, Make us .Pay over-price. 1702 FARQUHAR *Twin-Rivals* I. ii, My assiduity beforehand was an overprice.

So **O·ver-pri·ced** *a.*, having too high prices.

1881 A. KNOX *New Playgr.* (1883) 56 Over populated, overpriced Mustapha.

†**O·ver-pri·de.** *Obs. rare.* [OVER- 29 d.] Excessive pride.

a 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* 286 in *O. E. Misc.* 120 Idelschipe and ouer prute þat lereþ yong wif vuele þewes. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Avian* xxvi, I knowe wel thy ouer pryde.

O·verprint, *sb.* [OVER- 19.] = OFFPRINT *sb.*

1892 *Ch. Times* 11 Mar. 245/2 The paper sent to you was only an overprint from the 'Archaeologia'. 1898 R. C. CLEPHAN (*title*) Notes on the Defensive Armour of Medieval Times. Overprint from the Archaeologia Aeliana, Vol. xx.

O·ver-pri·nt, *v. Photogr.* [OVER- 26.] *trans.* To print (a positive) darker than it is intended to be.

1853 *Family Herald* 3 Dec. 510/2 He must over-print, or allow the positive to become very much darker than he intends it to be when finished, as in the..fixing, it will become much lighter. 1881 *Photogr. News Alm.* in *Circ. Sc.* (*c* 1865) I. 155/2 It is necessary that the prints be considerably overprinted.

Overprize (-prəiˈz), *v.* [OVER- 26, 22.]

1. *trans.* To prize, esteem, or value too highly; to over-estimate, overrate.

1589 NASHE *Almond for Parrat* 15 You, like Midasses, haue ouerprised his musick. 1663 BP. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* xix. (1668) 191 Overprizing what they have already acquired, they make no further search. 1761 YOUNG *Resignation* I. xlvi, Blind Error Bids us for ever Pains deplore, Our Pleasures overprize. 1813 COLERIDGE *Remorse* I. ii, I am much beholden to your high opinion, Which so o'erprizes my light services.

2. To exceed or surpass in value. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1593 B. BARNES *Parthen.* Madrigal xxiii, Those tresses, Whose train .. Apollo's locks did overprize. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 92 That, which but by being so retir'd Ore-priz'd all popular rate. 1669 ETHEREDGE *Love in Tub* v. i, These tears..which for me you shed, O'erprize the blood which I for you have bled.

Hence **Overpri·ser,** one who overprizes.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VIII. iii. § 15. 385 To conuict these his fawning ouer-prizers.

O·ver-produ·ce, *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To produce (a commodity) in excess of the demand or of a defined amount.

1894 H. D. LLOYD *Wealth agst. Commw.* 155 If the owner of a well over-produced only the one-hundredth of a barrel, he got a notice to go slower. 1899 *Daily News* 24 Apr. 3/4 Pig iron has been over-produced in recent years.

O·ver-produ·ction. [OVER- 29 b.] Excessive production; production in excess of the demand.

1822 COBBETT *Weekly Reg.* 9 Mar. 607 You insist upon over-production. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* III. xiv, Over-production has two meanings; it may either signify that commodities produced cannot be sold at remunerative prices, or it may signify that commodities are produced which are really not wanted.

Over-prolix, -promise, -prone: see OVER-.

O·ver-proof, *a.* (*sb.*) [OVER- 32.] That is 'above proof'; containing a larger proportion of alcohol than that contained in proof-spirit: see PROOF. Also *ellipt.* as *sb.* = over-proof spirit.

1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* II. 390 The strength of spirits stronger than proof, or over-proof as it is termed. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* liv, Show us the best—the very best—the over-proof that you keep for your own drinking, Jack!

O·ver-propo·rtion, *sb.* [OVER- 29 c.] Excessive proportion; excess *of* one thing in proportion to another.

1666 S. PARKER *Free & Impart. Censure* (1667) 143 By the Over-proportion of one of them [Pleasures against Miseryl, he may rate the value of himself. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 291 The over-proportions of moisture.

So **O·ver-propo·rtion** *v. trans.*, to make or estimate in excess of the true proportion; **O·ver-propo·rtionate, -propo·rtionated, -propo·rtioned** *adjs.*, that is above the proper or ordinary proportion, excessive, disproportionate; **O·ver-propo·rtionately** *adv.*, in excessive proportion, out of proportion *to* something. (All *rare* or *Obs.*)

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. xiii. 302 He that should have guessed the bignesse of Alexanders souldiers by their shields left in India, would much overproportion their true greatnesse. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* To Rdr. 7/2 Would it not be an overpropportionated engine? 1662 — *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 11 Where men have an over-proportioned Zeal for or against such Things in Religion. 1672 GREW *Anat. Plants* I § 20 The Parenchyma..is so far over-proportionate, as to make at least nine Tenths of the whole Lobe. 1676 H. MORE *Remarks* 165 A greater sign that there is no such Tension..than that in the Pump should be so over-proportionately tended. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* I. (1709) 231 Misapprehensions conveyed into them by over-proportioned Respect.

O·ver-prou·d, *a.* [Late OE. *ofer-prūt*: see OVER- 28.] Too proud; excessively proud.

a 1050 *Liber Scintill.* lviii. (1889) 183 Willa on him sylf oferprut ys. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conse.* 589 Whar-for I hald a man noght witty þat here es ouer prowde and ioly. 1598 *Nobody & Somebody* in *Sch. Shakes.* (1878) I. 315 Insulting, over-proude, ambitious woman. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 142 We thinke him ouer proud, And vnder honest.

Over-prove, -provoke, etc.: see OVER-.

†**Overpry·,** *v. Obs. rare.* [OVER- 7.] *trans.* To look over prying; to examine inquisitively.

1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat.* iv. C b, Not Tygille nor such alecunners my workes do overprye. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* Wks. (Grosart) VIII. 48 When my father like Argos setteth a hundred eies to ouerpry my actions.

O·ver-pry·ing, *a.* [OVER- 28 b.] Excessively prying; too inquisitive.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. ii § 21 It is a bad signe, when suspicious persons are over-prying to know the windows, doors, and contrivances of their neighbours houses.

Over-public, -puissant, etc.: see OVER- 28.

†**O·ver-pu·ll.** *Obs.* [OVER- 29 b.] An excessive or too strong pull; excessive extortion.

1615 T. ADAMS *White Devill* 53 To racke the poore with over-pulls, al (but Devils) hold monstrous.

O·verpu·nish (-pʌˈniʃ), *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To punish to excess or more than one deserves.

a 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* I. xix. (1640) 224 For his inferiours he is likely tyrannical..and cares not how he overpunisheth them. 1823 DE QUINCEY *Lett. on Educ.* i. Wks. 1860 XIV. 9 The evil is overpunished by the mortifications which attend any such juvenile acts of presumption.

Overpuppy, *v.*: see OVER- 22 b.

O·ver-pu·rchase, *v.* [OVER- 26.] *trans.* To purchase at too high a price; to buy too dear.

1651 FULLER *Abel Rediv.* (1867) II. 82 Unwilling to overpurchase his safety at the price of a lie. 1703 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II (1709) 191 He that buys his Satisfaction at the Expence of Duty and Discretion, is sure to over-purchase.

So **O·ver-pu·rchase** *sb.*

1697 COLLIER *Immor. Stage* (1698) 161 Mirth at the expence of Virtue is an Over-purchase.

Overpu·t, *v. Sc.* and *north. dial.* [OVER- 4.] *trans.* To throw off, 'get over', recover from.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 160 His pride well ouerput, past into elde. 1586 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 318 The said Luke did aske him..how he did: he answeared, 'Sore sicke, but I hope to God to overputt it'. 1785 RAMSAY *Gent. Shaph.* v. i, Alake! I'll never be mysell again; I'll ne'er o'erput it. 1825-80 JAMIESON, *To ourput*, to recover from, to get the better of; applied to disease or evil.

So †**Overpu·tting** *vbl. sb.* (in *Hunting*), running beyond the proper point, so as to lose the scent.

1590 COCKAINE *Treat. Hunting* B iv b, At euery ouer putting off the hounds, or small stop, euery huntsman .. ought to begin his rechate, and .. the hounds will be in full chase againe.

Over-qua·ntity. [OVER- 19.] Quantity in excess, surplus amount.

1596 BACON *Max. Com. Law* v. (1636) 26 The overquantity is not forfeited. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 85 Till ..the over quantity of the Soil in the Pit .. oblige him to remove it. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 281 It may exist in such over-quantities..as to prove highly injurious.

Over-quarter, -queath: see OVER-.

†**Over-qua·t,** *v. Obs.* [1. OVER- 27 + QUAT *v.*1] *trans.* To oppress with too much food; to overfill, glut.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 353 Mid este þu þe mizt over-quatie. And over-fulle makeþ wlatie.

†**Overque·ll,** *v. Obs.* [OVER- 21.] *trans.* To quell, crush, overcome, overpower, subdue.

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6301 When he wakend, sone he feld þat a serpent him our qweld; his nek full' sare it grepyd. 1549-62 STERNHOLD & H. *Nunc dimittis*, The Gentiles to illuminate, And Sathan overquell. 1604 EDMONDS *Observ. Cæsars Comm.* 97 Much to be pitied, that vertue should at any time be ouerquelled with a greater strength. [Cf. '*Ouerquall'd*, Overrun, as with vermin' (Jam.).]

Overquelm, -qwert: see OVERWHELM, -THWART.

O·ver-qui·ck, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too quick. So **O·ver-qui·ckly** *adv.*, too quickly, too readily.

1538 STARKEY *England* I. iv. 132, I somewhat feare that we admyt ouer-quykly thes fautys in the Church. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 6 b, He graunteth that he was ouer quicke. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. ii. 166 The fire .. must be kept pretty quick, and yet not over-quick, least the oyle boil over. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 724 Overquick art thou To catch a loathly plume fall'n from the wing Of that foul bird of rapine.

Over-race, *v.*: see OVER- 27.

†**O·ver-ra·ck,** *v. Obs.* [f. OVER- 27 + RACK *v.*3] *trans.* To rack or strain to excess; to overstrain. Hence †**O·ver-ra·cked** *ppl. a.*

1589 NASHE *Pref. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 8 So shoulde . their ouer-racke Rhethorique, bee the Ironicall recreation of the Reader. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. 1. *Eden* 203 A drooping life, and over-racked brain. *a* 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Faithful Friends* III. i, I'm over-racked with expectation Of the event.

Over-rack, variant of OVER-RAKE *v.*

Overrad(de, obs. pa. t. and pple. of OVERREAD.

Overrade, -raid, obs. pa. t. of OVERRIDE.

Over-raft, -raght, obs. pa. t. of OVERREACH.

†**Over-rai·se,** *v. Obs.* [OVER- 1 (*b*).] *trans.* To raise or exalt over or above.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2373 (Cott.) Þar sal þi nam ouerraised be.

†**Over-ra·ke,** *v. Naut. Obs.* Also 7 -rack. [f. OVER- 5, 10 + RAKE *v.*1] *trans.* To rake or sweep over, or from end to end: said of waves breaking over or of shot traversing a ship.

1599 E. WRIGHT *Voy.* in Arb. *Garner* III 380 The raging waves. over-raked the waist of the ship. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* 56 Such mighty waues ouerracked vs in that small barge. *Ibid.* 128 [The Spaniards] followed with their great Ordnance, that many times ouerracked our ship. 1706 PHILLIPS s. v., The Waves are said to over-rake a Ship, when they break in and wash her from Stem to Stern, or from one end to the other. 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

Over-range, *v.*: see OVER- 9.

O·ver-ra·nk, *a.* [OE. *ofer-ranc*: see OVER- 28.] Too rank or vigorous in growth; too gross.

a 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* vi. (Napier) 46 God . reafjan læteð eowere dohtra heora gyrla and to oferrancra heafodzewæda. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 113 If Osorius would leaue of . his ouer rancke rayling against poore Luther. 1609 DRAYTON *Leg. T. Cromwell* cxvii. Things ouer rank doe neuer kindly beare, As in the corne the fluxure when we see Fill but the straw when it should feed the eare. 1689 SWIFT *Ode to W. Sancroft* v, Our British soil is over rank, and breeds Among the noblest flowers a thousand pois'nous weeds. 1712 MORTIMER *Husb.* II. 228 If your [Hop] Ground ..be apt to produce over-rank Binds.

Hence **O·ver-ra·nkness.**

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 670 Over-Ranknesse of the Corne; Which they use to remedy, by Mowing it after it is come up; Or putting Sheepe into it. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 81 Wheat, about the latter end of October is best [sowed] because of preventing the over-rankness of it.

O·ver-ra·sh, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too rash.

1554 in Holinshed *Chron.* III. 1117/1 Forgiue & forget my ouerrash boldnesse. *a* 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* xi. 32 Jephthah's vow is on all sides granted to be over-rash.

So **O·ver-ra·shly** *adv.*

a 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* xi. 35 Not over-rashly to censure them. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xliv, Marriage..over-rashly coveted by professors, and specially by young ministers.

O·ver-ra·te, *sb.* [OVER- 29 d, 19.] **a.** An excessive rate. **b.** An extra rate.

1624 MASSINGER *Parl. Love* v. i, Which might witness for me, At what an over-rate I had made purchase Of her long-wish'd embraces. 1682 J. COLLINS *Salt in Eng.* 94 To which may be added the Overrate and profit in Foreign Countries. 1757 JOH. HARRIS *Cons.* II. vii. § 25 Silver bullion will get up as much above coin, as this over-rate amounts to.

Overrate (ōuvəɪrē·t), *v.* [OVER- 26, 27.] *trans.* To rate too highly or above the real value or amount, to over estimate; to give to (coins) a forced currency as legal tender beyond the intrinsic value.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. iv. 41 Sir, you o're-rate my poore kindnesse. 1674 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 226 Essex House is now to be sold, & valued at about 7000*l*...it seemeth to me not to be overrated. 1788 J. AIKIN *Eng. Delineated* 248 Its population has been greatly over-rated. 1858 LIE ST. LEONARDS *Handy-Bk. Prop. Law* xx 155 In disposing of your residue, neither overrate nor underrate its value.

b To assess too highly for rating purposes.

1884 SIR E. FRY in *Law Rep.* 13 Q. Bench Div. 376 A person who considers that he has been overrated by the quinquennial list.

So **O·verra·ted** *ppl. a.*, **O·verra·ting** *vbl. sb.*, *ppl. a.*

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.*, *Prose Add.* (1612) 339 The repentant payment of mine ouer-rated pleasure. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxvii. 154 A foolish over-rating of their own worth. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 30 In regard to overrated and unjust claims. 1804 ANNA SEWARD *Mem. Darwin* 114 A convalescent, ..full ..of overrating thankfulness to Miss S. for the offer she had made. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Falkland* Mixed Ess. 208 Horace Walpole pronounces him a much overrated man.

Over-rational, -ravished: see OVER-.

Over-raught, -raught: see OVERREACH *v.*

Overreach (ōuvəɪrī·tʃ), *sb.* [f. next.]

1. A reaching over some thing or person. **b.** Too great a reach, stretch, or strain; an excessive reach. **c.** Exaggeration.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lxx. 116 An ouer-reach aboue the weake writes cure. 1644-7 CLEVELAND *Char. Lond. Diurn.* Poems (1677) 101 It is like over-reach of Language when every Quack must be called a Doctor. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI 21 In an over-reach by Harmer a close took place, and Harmer was thrown.

2. In reference to a horse: The act of striking one of the fore feet with the corresponding hind foot; the injury so caused. (Cf. OVERREACH *v.* 4.)

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 300 If he halt .. in the heel, as by over-reach or otherwise, then he will tread most on the toe. *Ibid.* 313 An upper attaint, or over-reach, upon the back sinew of the shanke, somewhat above the joynt. 1735 BURDON *Pocket Farrier* 12 If your Horse is lame, occasion'd by an over-reach of his Hind-Foot. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 210 A Horse is said to have got an Over-reach when he has cut his Fore-heel with the Point of his Hind shoe. 1900 *Trans. Highl. & Agric. Soc.* 275 Some writers confine the term 'over reach' to that form in which the hind foot over-reaches the fore one to such an extent as that the toe of the hind shoe comes in contact with the heel or the hollow of the heel of the fore-limb.

3. An act of overreaching in dealing; the gaining of an advantage by deception. (Cf. next, 6.)

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XIII. 425 Thou still-wit-varying wretch! Insatiate In over-reaches! 1839 W. CHADWICK *Life De Foe* VI. 323 No possible overreach could be perpetrated on the other.

Overreach (ōuvəɪrī·tʃ), *v.* Also in *pres. t.* **†-reche, -retche, -reke, -rejk**; *pa. t.* and *pple.* **-reached**; also **†-raght, -raught, -raught, -raft,** etc.: see REACH *v.* [OVER- 5, 14, 9, 13, 21, 23, 26.]

1. *trans.* To reach or extend over or beyond; to rise above; to stretch beyond in space or time.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1838 (Cott.) Þe heiest fell þat was ourquare þe flod ouer raght [*v.r.* -rast] seuen elin and mare. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. xii. 30 Her hands were foule and durtie, neve washt In all her life, with long nayles overraught. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. clxvii. 478 His vpper teeth will ouerreach, and hang ouer his neather teeth. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man* II. iii 144 That number ..will arise to above 4000 Years, which will over-reach the Creation of Mankind. 1793 BEDDOES *Math. Evid.* 22 The other end will neither over-reach nor fall short of the other end of the lower. 1890 AUR. BESSON in *Life* II 295 They did realise that there was a knowing and a thinking which far overreached themselves.

2. To reach or get at (a person, etc.) over an intervening space, to get within reach of; to overtake, come up with, attain to. Now *dial.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22175 Þans oþer all he [anticrist] mai ouer-reke Wit swerd he sal apon þam wreke. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (181.) 170 Alle to dede he brouht, þat his Galeie ouer rauht. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1308 Raunsone me resonabilye as I may ouer-reche, Affyre my renttez in Rome may redyly forthire. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. iii. 50 So that at length, after long weary chace, ..He over raught him. 1608 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. i. 17 Certaine Players We ore-wrought on the way. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. viii. 379 Mr Anson overreached the galeon, and lay on her bow. 1874 G. MACDONALD *Malcolm* I. v. 34 The rising tide had overreached and surrounded her. 1885 MUCKLEBACKIT *Rhymes* 235 (E. D. D.), I overreached the couple, just as they were passing through the first gate beyond the village.

† b. To overtake, overpower. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13898 Þan he braid to the buerne .. Ouerraght hym full roidly, reft hym his sweird. *c* 1430 *Freemasonry* 114 But he be unbuxom to that craft, Or with falsehed ys over-raft. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* V. vi. 122 War nocht the sam misfortoun me ourraucht Quhilk Salyus betyde? 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 59 Ouerreached with the tediousnesse of the enterprise. 1638 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Irene* Wks (1711) 163 So did..[they] find themselves surprised and over-reach'd with unexpected and inexpressible joys.

† c. *intr.* To reach over or across a boundary; to encroach. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 374 And if I repe, ouer-reche or 3af hem red þat repen, To seise to me with her sykel þat I ne sewe neure.

3. *trans.* To extend or spread over (something) so as to cover it. Also *absol.* or *intr.* (OVER- 9.)

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 921 Þey roode by þat ryver, þat rynnyd so swythe, þare þe ryndez ouerrechez with realle bowghez. 1565 JEWEL *Reply Harding* (1611) 184 The Empire of Rome, which then ouerreached a great part of the world. 1643 BAKER *Chron.* II. 73 All favours from the King and Queene must passe by him, and the extent of his power over-reacheth all the Councell. 1838 MAURICE *Kingd. Christ* II. 14 This book should overreach the feelings, notions and decisions of each particular mind.

4. *intr.* Of a horse or other quadruped: To bring a hind foot against the corresponding fore foot in walking or running; *esp.* to strike and injure the heel of the fore foot with the hind foot. (Cf. OVERREACH *sb.* 2.) **b.** Also, generally, to bring a hind foot in front of or alongside a fore foot.

1523 [see OVERREACHING *vbl. sb.*]. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 5 A horse may ouer reach in a true pace. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 350 Lions and Camels only..keep pace in their march, foot by foot, that is to say, they neuer set their left foot before their right, nor ouer-reach with it. 1706 PHILLIPS, *To Over-reach*, to hit the Fore-feet with the hinder, as some Horses do. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 48 They are also apt to over-reach, or hit their Hind-Shoes against their Fore-Shoes.

† c. *trans.* (from b.) *Obs.*

1616 SURFT & MARKH. *Country Farme* 603 The elder Harts in their gate doe neuer ouer-reach the former foot with the hinder, but it is not so in young Harts, for they in their gate doe ouer-reach and set the hinder foot more forward than the fore-foot, after the manner of the ambling Mule.

5. To reach beyond, to overshoot (a mark, etc.).

1540 COVERDALE *Humil. Less.* v. Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 414 Whereas there be some men which overreach and go beyond this mark. 1877 BARING-GOULD *Myst. Suffering* 79 The infant will grasp at the moon and overreach an apple.

6. To gain an advantage over, get the better of, outdo: **a.** in early use, in a neutral sense; **b.** now always in a bad sense: to circumvent, outwit, cheat in dealing.

a. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 240 How he overreached their sleights and subtile combats. *c* 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* x 82 Think'st thou with wealth to overreach me? 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 46 It behoueth vs to be no more ouerreached by them. 1702 PENN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 172 Watch him, out-wit him, and honestly overreach him.

b. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. ii. 10 For that false spright,..Was so expert in every subtile slight, That it could overreach the wisest earthly wight. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Thess.* iv. 6 That no man goe beyond and defraud his brother. *Marg.*, Or, oppresse, or, ouerreach. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic.* I. iv. (1840) 118 An evidence how shrewdly the Devil overreached mankind. 1754 FIELDING *Jonathan Wild* II. ii, He never made any bargain without over-reaching (or, in the vulgar phrase, cheating) the person with whom he dealt. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. vii § 5 (1876) 68 There is in all rich communities, a predatory population, who live by pillaging or over-reaching other people.

7. *refl.* To reach, stretch, strain oneself, or advance beyond one's strength, beyond one's aim, etc.

a 1568 ASCHAM *Schol.* II (Arb.) 99 Some men of our time, haue so ouer reached them selues, in making trew difference in the poynts afore rehearsed. 1607 BEAUM. & FL. *Woman-Hater* IV. ii, Prove it again, sir; it may be your sense was set too high, and so over-wrought itself. 1689 WOOD *Life* 16 July (O. H. S.) III. 300 A terrible fit of the crampe above the ancle..occasion'd by over-reaching my self. 1886 QUATTROUGH *Boat Sailer's Man.* 138 A common error when working to windward in a race for the purpose of rounding a weather mark-boat, is for a boat to overreach herself.

b. *refl.* and *intr.* with admixture of sense 6.

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* v. xxii. 99 The Parasite doth ouer-reach, And beares away the game. 1727 GAY *Fables* I. xxvii. 10 But all men over-reach in trade. 1847 JAMES *J. Marston Hall* x, The first thing that excited suspicion in my mind that I had overreached myself. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xv III 566 Their cupidity overreached itself. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* xii, 'Tis known that American folks have become perfectly artless and simple in later times, and never grasp, and never overreach, and are never selfish now.

† 8. *trans.* ? To turn over and examine; to overhaul. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* Prol. 69 The whiche bokes barely bothe as þai were A Romayn ouerraght & right hom hym-seluyn, That Cornelius was cald. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. ix. 1. 6 Ane hiddeous grip [*vultur*] with busteous bowland beik His maw [*jecur*] immortale doith pik and ourreik.

9. *intr.* To reach too far (*lit.* and *fig.*); **† to go beyond limits, go to excess; to exaggerate** (*obs.*).

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 116 They will somest ouer reach in taulke, and fardest cum behinde in writing. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* X. xxx. 374 But some have overreached a little, & written, that the enemies were 40330 foot, and 4000 horse strong. 1619 WITHER *Hexapla Daniel* 311 The first account commeth short..so the other ouerreacheth al one 60 yeares. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. vii. § 35. 408 You overreach in saying they cannot. 1896 *Daily News* 6 Aug. 7/3 A small boy..overreached and fell from an ornamental bridge into the stream.

† b. *trans.* To exaggerate, overrate. *Obs.*

1610 BP. HALL *Apol. Brownists* § 55 That this Leprosie infects all persons and things is shamefully ouer-reacht. 1822 PETTERKIN *Notes* 160 (E. D. D.) His Lordship's rents are overreatched in the last valuation.

c. *trans.* To stretch out (an arm, etc.) too far.

1890 *Lancet* 1 Feb. 241/1 She 'over-reached' her right arm and felt pain in the shoulder.

Overrea·cher. [f. prec. + -ER 1.] One who or that which overreaches. **† a.** One who exaggerates; hence (in Puttenham) = HYPERBOLE. **b.** One who gets the better of another by craft or fraud. **c.** A horse that overreaches (see prec. 4).

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xviii. (Arb.) 202 The figure which the Greeks call *Hiperbole*, the Latines *Dementiens* or the lying figure. I for his immoderate excessecal him the ouer reacher. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 11 Is there no penaltie to represse such lauish ouer reachers as offer legends of lies to the presse? 1611 COTGR., *Surprenneur*, ouerreacher, cheater, cousener, craftie dealer. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 67 Nor thieves, nor over-reachers, nor drunkards, shall inherit the kingdom of God.

Overrea·ching, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of OVERREACH *v.* in its various senses.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 113 Atteynt is a sorance, that commeth of an ouer rechynge. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* Ep. to W. Paget II. 11 At first for over reaching, And lack of taking hid. 1607 MARKHAM *Cavel.* II. (1617) 83 Over-reaching is a fault incident to young horses, weake horses and euill trotting horses. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 321 Quarrels, thefts, over-reachings, amours, and partialities among them. *attrib.* 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Over-reaching device*, an attachment to the leg or foot of a horse to prevent the catching of the toe of the hind foot upon the heel of the fore foot.

Overrea·ching, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That overreaches; reaching or extending over; cheating; **† exaggerating** (*obs.*).

1579 FULKE *Heskins's Parl.* 340 He must note an hyperbole or ouerreaching speach in this sentence. 1603 SIR R. WILBRAHAM *Jrnl.* (1902) 59 By reason of her great reading and overreaching experience. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* IX. i, The character of Briggs, ..rapacious, and over reaching. 1890 I. C. D'OYLE *Notches* 159 Not a breath ..swayed the overreaching pines upon the silent cliffs.

So **Overrea·chingly** *adv.*, **Overrea·chingness.**

1572 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxxv. 9 Although hee speake ouerreachingly. 1611 COTGR., *Cauteleusement*, cunningly, craftily, deceitfully, ouerreachingly.

Over-read (-rī·d), *v.* [OE. *ofer-rædan*: see OVER- 16, 20, 22, 23.]

1. *trans.* To read over, read through. ? *Obs.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (Th.) I. 100 Oð[æt we ðone traht mid Godes fylste ofer]ræðan mugon. — *Gram.* xxviii. (*L.*) 176 *Perlego* ic ofer[ræde. *c* 1375 *St. Augustin* 1192 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 81 No man mihte ..His bokes alle ouerrede. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 191 Sche tok the lettres whiche he hadde, Fro point to point and overradde. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Folys* (1570) 99 Let euery man beholde and ouerrede this Boke. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. i. 4 Trebonius doth desire you to ore-read (At your best leysure) this his humble suite. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *Pep. Gd. Dæmon*, Nothing now but lonely sit, And over-read what I have writ.

† 2. To read over again, re-read. *Obs.*

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* XXXVI. 135 All ynough she red and ouered the sayd letters. 1636 EARL OF CORK in *Lismore Papers* (1888) Ser. II. III. 2 5 He to d me, he had read, and overread them, and weighed every word in them.

† 3. To exceed or outdo in reading. *Obs. rare.*

1651 SHIRLEY *To Edmund Prestwich*, When you, speak your own free muse, My admiration over-reads my eye.

4. *refl.* and *intr.* To read too much, to injure oneself with too much reading.

1805 H. K. WHITE *Let. to Neville White* 16 Dec., I have over-read myself and I find it absolutely necessary to take some relaxation. 1884 G. ALLEN *Philistia* I. 129 To let him run the chance of over-reading himself.

So **O·ver-rea·d** (-red) *ppl. a.* that has read too much; **† Overrea·der,** one who peruses.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xx. 130 Of the boks the ouerreder and attentiif studier. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byth Mankynde* Prol. B j, The vtilite & profiet whiche maye ensue, to the dylygent and attentyfe ouerreader therof. 1889 *Academy* 4 May 305/1 For him, as for few in this overread age, literature meant the time-tested masterpieces. 1895 R. LE GALLIENNE in *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Oct. 2/1 An age that is overread and over-fed.

Over-realism: see OVER- 29 c.

O·ver-re·ckon, *v.* [OVER- 27, 22.]

1. *trans.* To reckon, calculate, or estimate in excess; to overestimate. Also *absol.*

a 1646 J. GREGORY *Terrestr. Globe* Posthuma (1650) 290 Here the proportion of 60 miles to a Degree will over-reckon the Distance almost by the half. 1691 tr. *Emmanuel's Observ. Journ. Naples* 102, I found my share to be over-reckon'd, and that the Hostess had a mind to make up the Expense of her Charity out of my Purse. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* I. 3 In allowing six Hours every Year, he over-reckon'd eleven Minutes. 1833-5 LANE *Mod. Egypt* (1849) II. xv. 301 O God, if he were a doer of good, over-reckon his good deeds.

† 2. To overcharge in a reckoning. *Obs.*

1615 T. ADAMS *Blacke Devill* 74 Thus the great Parasite ..now takes him in the lurch and over-reckons him. 1634 BEERETON *Trav.* (Chetham) 134 The knave tapster over-reckoned us in drink. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 274 He over-reckons the Parish in his Accompts.

† 3. To exceed in a reckoning or amount. *rare.*

a 1635 CORBET 11 *Iter Bor.* 120 William is hee, Who, though he never saw three score and three, Ore-reckons us in age.

† Over-re·d, *v. Obs.* [OVER- 8.] *trans.* To cover over with red, redden over.

1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* v. iii. 14 Go prick thy Face, and ouerred thy feare Thou Lilly-liuer'd Boy. [1825 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxxi, Fill too, a cup to thyself, to over-red thy fear, as mad Will has it.]

† Over-re·de, *v. Obs. rare.* [OVER- 22.] *trans.* To surpass or outdo in counsel.

c 1450 *Chaucer's Troylus* II 1456 (1428) (MS. Harl. 3943) Men may þe olde ouer-renne & nat ouer-rede [*most MSS.* at-renne, at rede].

O·ver-refine (-rĭfəi·n), *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To refine too much or with excess of subtlety; in quots. *absol.* to make over-fine distinctions.

1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* III. iii, Perhaps I over-refine. 1845 P. M. LATHAM *Lect. Clin. Med.* xii. I. 239, I am not over-refining in this matter.

So **O·ver-refi·ned** *ppl. a*, too refined (whence **O·ver-refi·nedly** *adv.*); **O·ver-refi·nement**, excessive or too subtle refinement; **O·ver-refi·ning** *vbl. sb.*, the action of refining too much.

1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. 185 For some intricate or over-refin'd speculation. *Ibid.* III. 261 Over-refinement of art and policy..naturally incident to the experienc'd and thorow politician. 1830 PUSEY *Hist. Enq.* II. 304 A certain necessity of speaking over-refinedly on all subjects. 1876 BLACKIE *Lang. Sc. Highl.* i. 65 Over-refinements, and therefore corruptions and degradations, of the Latin language.

Over-regulate, -reliance, etc.: see OVER-.

Over-reik, -reke, obs. forms of OVERREACH *v.*

O·ver-re·nt, *sb.* [OVER- 19, 29 d.] A higher or extra rent.

1546 *Yorks. Chantry Surv.* (Surtees) 341 For a rent, called over rent, xd. 1754 in Picton *L'pool Rec.* (1886) II. 160 Persons who..after they quitt sitting in them..do take upon them to sett the said seats for an over-rent to themselves.

O·ver-re·nt, *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To rent (land, etc) too highly; to charge (a tenant) too high a rent. Hence **O·ver-re·nted** *ppl. a.*

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* v. xxii. 99 The Lords and Landed ouer-rent,..The Parasite doth ouer-reach. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II 203 We were ready (being thus over-rented) to perish for want of food. 1770 MASSIE *Rem. agst. Tax on Malt* 4 Unless he hath over-rented his Land. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 393 The occupier of any over-rented patch..never fails to get a considerable sum for the 'tenant's right'. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 18 Jan. 5/6 The farmers .are overrented to an extent quite incompatible with the reduced profits of farming.

Over-repletion to **Over-reward**: see OVER-.

O·ver-ri·ch, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too rich. Hence **O·ver-ri·chness.**

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xlvii 282 We see howe euen Salomon was afraide to bee ouerriche. 1622 MALYNES *Ans. Law-Merch.* 417 The ouerrichnesse of our sterling standard of moneys. 1855 BROWNING *Bp. Blougram's Apol.* 3 2 An uniform I wear though over-rich.

†**O·ver-ri·ch,** *v. Obs. rare.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To enrich too much.

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 155 Should you let it rest, and bestow meanure vpon it ,you would so much ouer-rich it, that it would either mildewe and spoyle your Graine, or else choake and slay it with Weeds.

Override (ōəvəɹaiˈd), *v.* [OE. *oferridan* to ride across: see OVER- 5, 9, 22, 14, 27.]

1. *trans.* To ride over or across; to cross by riding. *lit.* or *fig.*

a 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* III. xii. [xiv] (1890) 196 Geaf he & sealde þæt betste hors..þæt he hwæðre on þæm meahte fordas oferridan, þonne he to hwelcere ea cwome. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* xi. xl, Now is the ebb, and till the ocean flow We cannot over-ride the rocks. 1825 LONGF. *Spirit of Poetry* 9 When the fast ushering star of morning comes O'er-riding the gray hills with golden scarf.

b. To ride all over (a country), esp. with an armed force, so as to harry, crush opposition, etc

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4147, I wol þat reaume ouer-ride & rediliche destrue. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 471 Þai durst nocht ȝeit tak on hand Till our-ride þe land plainly. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* v. x, He hath ben rebelle vnto Rome and ouer ryden many of theyr londes *c* 1500 *Three Kings' Sons* 144 They counselled the kynge to tary not, but to our-ride his reaume.

2. To ride over or upon (the fallen); to overthrow and trample down by riding.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 18 Bituex vndernon & noen was þe feld alle wonnen, For alle þat wild abide were ouer riden & ronnen. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Kut.'s T.* 1164 The Cartere ouer ryden with his Caite Vnder the wheel ful lowe he lay adoun. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* IX. xxxiii, Thenne foote hote syr Palomydes cam vpon sir Tristram as he was vpon foot to haue ouer ryden hym. *a* 1557 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 45 The lord Gray with the bairdit horse..ordayntit to have ourriden the wangaird of the Scottis. *a* 1845 HOOD *Desert-Born* xii, 'Twas my unhappy fortune once to over-ride a youth!

3. *fig.* To 'trample under foot', set oneself forcibly above (an ordinance, right, etc.); to set aside arrogantly, set at nought, supersede; to assume or have authority superior to, to prevail in authority over.

To override one's commission: to go beyond one's commission, exceed the power granted under the commission, discharge one's office in a high-handed and arbitrary manner.

1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. vi. 349 The unconstitutional and usurped authority of the star-chamber overrode every personal right. *a* 1850 CALHOUN *Wks.* (1874) III. 589 The Constitution must override the deeds of cession, whenever they come in conflict. 1857 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* I. xxi. 76 Such difficulties..occur only where men are not wise, or where the wise are over-ridden. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* v. § 1. 296 Some of the methods used to over-ride or solve this obvious difficulty. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* I. xxviii. 434 *note*, These provisions are overridden by the fifteenth constitutional amendment.

b. To prevail or dominate over.

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* i. 29 Owing to these causes, they [dace] soon considerably outnumber and override the trout.

†4. To pass beyond or come up to by riding faster; to overtake by or in riding; to outride. *Obs.*

1442 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) p. lvi, The souldiers..thought to have overridden and slayne this said forty persons. 1558 PHAER *Æneid.* IV. I iij b, Askanius..somtyme these, and sometyme those, wt swift course ouerrydes. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, I. i. 30 My Lord, I ouer-rod him on the way. 1642 *Lanc. Tracts* (Chetham) 64 We ever-rode our Foote being carried with a fervent desire to overtake the enemie.

5. To ride (a horse) too much, to exhaust by excessive riding.

1600 [see OVERRIDDEN below]. *c* 1621 in Hore *Hist. Newmarket* (1885) I. 355 These gentlemen's horses..being over-rid, past their strength and breath. 1773 JOHNSON *Note on Shaks. Hen. V*, III. v, It is common to give horses overridden or feverish..a mash. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 273 He discovered that there was no other stage available without over-riding Osmund.

6. To extend or pass over; to slip or lie over, to be superimposed on; *Surg.* to overlap, as when a bone is fractured and one piece slips over the other.

1852 WIGGINS *Embanking* 236 The tendency of these landslips to override any such footing. 1888 GEIKIE *Text Bk. Geol.* VI. v. (1885) 892 A northern ice-sheet which overrode Canada. *Ibid.* 898 As the ice-sheet had overridden the land. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* II. 218 The parlour ..retains its ancient ceiling of molded beams over-riding the intrusive partitions.

Hence **Overri·dden** *ppl. a.*, that has been ridden too hard, exhausted by excessive riding; **Over-ri·ding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*: see the vb.

1600 HEYWOOD 1 *Edw. IV*, Wks. 1874 I. 27 Like a troop of rank overridden jades. 1830 H. N. COLERIDGE *Gk. Poets* (1834) 186 The supremacy of the Jupiter of the Iliad does not seem openly incumbered by any overriding fate. 1876 FOX BOURNE *Locke* I. vi. 276 Its avowed overriding of the decisions of parliament. 1883 LAPWORTH in *Geol. Mag.* Aug. 348 The advancing movement of the over-riding and underthrust masses. 1892 *Std. Soc. Lex.*, *Overriding*, the displacement of the fractured ends of a bone, consisting in one lying over or upon the other. 1894 DOYLE *Mem. S. Holmes* 61 You are to have an over-riding commission of 1 per cent. on all business done by your agents.

Over-rife, -rigged, etc: see OVER-.

O·ver-ri·ght, *adv.* and *prep.* Now *dial.* [f. OVER *adv.* and *prep.* + RIGHT *adv.*] Over against, right opposite (to).

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Adversum, E regione.* Plin., Ouerright against. 1798 J. JEFFERSON *Let. to Jonathan Boucher* 19 Mar. (MS., [Hampshire words] *Over-right* for *over-against.* 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 398 He lived exactly over-right our house. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s. v., You turns into a gate over-right a blacksmith's shop.

O·ver-rigid (-ri·dʒid), *a.* [OVER- 28] Too rigid. So **O·ver-rigi·dity**, excessive rigidity.

c 1630 H. R. *Mythomystes* 28 In the meane between the whining Heraclite, and ouer-rigid Democritus. 1866 *Ch. Times* 2 June, Over-rigid formalism in Divine worship. 1884 W. F. CRAVEN *Sabbath for Man* (1894) 620 That the desecration of Sunday is a reaction from Puritan over-rigidity.

O·ver-ri·gorous, *a* [OVER- 28.] Too rigorous. So **O·ver-ri·gorously** *adv.*

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* cxliv 888 Hee will punishe them which haue vexed vs, and dealte ouerrigorously with vs. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lx. § 1 Wee thereupon inferre a necessitie ouer rigorous and extreme. 1835 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (1837) I. xx. 302 An over-rigorous bond upon Christian liberty.

Over-ring, -riot, etc.: see OVER-.

O·ver-ri·pe, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too ripe.

1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 31 Thy years are ripe, and over-ripe. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 8 [She] began to decline, and..dropped, like over-ripe fruit. 1866 MISS MULOCK *Mistress & Maid* XXIV, She refuses to drop into his mouth like an over-ripe peach from a garden wall.

Hence **O·ver-ri·peness.**

1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser I (1863) 51 They are so full too, we lose half of them from over-ripeness.

O·ver-ri·pen, *v.* [OVER- 27.] To ripen too much. So **O·ver-ri·pened** *ppl. a.*, ripened to excess, too ripe.

1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, I ii. 1 Why droopes my Lord like ouer-ripen'd Corn, Hanging the head at Ceres plenteous load?

Over-ri·se, *v.* Now *rare.* [OVER- 1 (*b*).] *trans.* To rise over or above (a certain point).

a 1350 *Cursor M.* 1838 (Gött.) Þe heiest montayn þat was aware [= awhare] Þe flod ouer ras [*Cott* ouer raght, *Trin.* ouer passed] sumen elne and mare 1862 MRS. CROSLAND *Mrs. Blake* II. 223 A sort of fixed high-water mark of their capabilities, which..they will never 'over-rise'.

O·ver-ri·sen, *ppl. a.* [OVER- 28 c.] That has risen or is raised too much or too high.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 49 Over-risen Kings, have been the next evills to the world, unto false Angels. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word bk.*, *Over-risen*, when a ship is too high out of the water for her length and breadth, so as to make a trouble of lee-lurches and weather-rolls.

O·ver-roa·st, *v.* [OVER- 27] *trans.* To roast too much. Hence **O·ver-roa·sted** *ppl. a.*, **O·ver-roa·sting** *vbl. sb.*

1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chri Man* 130 Yf the podech be burned ..or the meate ouer rosted, we saye, the byysshope hath put his fote in the potte. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. i. 178 Better ..Then feede it with such ouer-rosted flesh. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 482 P 4 The over-roasting of a Dish of Wild-Fowl. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Roast Pig*, The crisp, tawny, well-watched, not over-roasted crackling.

Overro·ll, *v.* [OVER- 6, 8, 1, 4.] *trans.* a. To roll (something) over, to push over. b. To cover up with a roll or by rolling; to envelop. c. To revolve over or above (something).

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. v. 50 With quhou gret fard ourrollyt and doun cast So hastely bene thir fatis, behald! *a* 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 80 Theyr hosen of riche gold satten called Aureate satten, ouerrouled to ye kne with Skarlet. 1865 *Macm. Mag.* July 275 Seeing the stars..overroll me. 1892 *Harper's Mag.* 396 His honey tongue..overrolls the bitter of his words As..honey deadens nauseous drugs.

Hence **Over-rolling** *vbl. sb.*, rolling over.

1883 LAPWORTH in *Geol. Mag.* Aug. 340 An overfold with gradual development of a middle limb, which has originated in the over-rolling of the beds at the apices of the curves.

Overroo·f, *v.* [OVER- 8] *trans.* To roof over, cover as with a roof. So **Overroo·fing** *ppl. a.*

1855 BAILEY *Spir. Legend* in *Mystic*, etc. (ed. 2) 91 Walls, O'er-roofed with sparkling spires and pendent stars. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 3642 Those domes that overroof, This long-used couch, I come to. 1877 — *Agam* 378 Thou who didst fling on Troia's every tower The o'erroofing snare.

Overroo·ted, *ppl. a.* [OVER- 28 c, 8 b.] †a. Too deeply rooted (*obs.*). b. Covered over with roots (*poet.*).

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxii. (1617) 365 Notwithstanding that ouerrooted custome haue like a waterstreame carried folk away. 1855 BROWNING *Love among Ruins* iv, The single little turret that remains On the plains, By the caper overrooted, by the gourd Overscored.

Over-rought, obs. pa. t. of OVERREACH *v.*

Over-rude, -ruff, etc.: see OVER-.

O·ver-ru·le, *sb.* [OVER- 2 b.] Superior rule; the rule of a higher or supreme power.

1893 J. PULSFORD *Loyalty to Christ* II. 341 The only possible way in which men can rid their souls of Christ is by persistently refusing His over-rule. 1892 CAINE in *Pall Mall G.* 8 Jan. 3/1 It is not British over-rule that is becoming intolerable to Educated India, but Brahman over-rule.

Overrule (ōəvəɹiˈū l), *v.* [OVER- 2.]

†1. *trans.* To rule over, have authority over. *Obs.*

1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 839 It is so necessary a thing, that one onely man, ouer rule the whole Church. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Matt.* xx. 25 You know that the princes of the Gentiles ouerrule them 1640 BP. HALL *Episc.* II. xvii. 180 Those Presbyters must have an head, that head is to overrule the body.

2. To govern, control, or modify the rule of (a person, a law, etc.) by superior power or authority.

1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 57 Realmes and townes.. Where mighty power, doth ouer rule the right. 1596 in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 229 To overrule them in their prices, so as the same be not sold at any dearer rates. 1606 BRYSKETT *Civ. Life* 85 Yet did he not onely not seeke to ouer-rule the law, but became a law to himselfe. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 194 There is a secret order and concatenation of things directed and overruled by Providence. 1860 HOOK *Lives Abps.* I. ii. 43 Shaping all things to his own wise ends, and overruling the actions of men.

3. To prevail over (a person) so as to change or set aside his opinion. Also *absol.*

1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, II. ii. 50 When a World of men Could not prevayle with all their Oratorie, Yet hath a Womans kindnesse ouer-rul'd. 1594 GIBSON in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 272 If a good reward could over-rule the doctor. 1622 F. ANNESLEY in *Fortescue P.* (Camden) 184, I was overruled by most voyces to subscribe thereunto, eaven against my will. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II i (1840) 22, I over-ruled him in that part. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xx, I found myself led and influenced by another's will, unpersuaded, quietly overruled.

4. Of a thing: To prevail over, overcome.

a 1586 SIDNEY (J.), Which humour perceiving to over-rule me, I strave against it. 1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* § 31. 27 How speedily and effectually this Pill in few hours doth over-rule the disease, and in a little time doth cure them. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. i. 78 The violent Vibrations soon over-rule the natural Vibrations. 1877 OWEN in *Wellesley's Desp.* p. xlvii, The general causes that overrule personal aims.

5. To rule against, set aside, as by higher authority; *spec* in *Law*: a. To set aside or reject the authority of (a previous action or decision) as a precedent; to annul, pronounce invalid. b. To rule against, reject (an argument, plea, etc.); to disallow (an action).

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 67 Sutes in Lawe ouer-ruled by Letters from aboue. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 6 Therefore he [Clement VIII] ouerruleth and frustrateth the grant of Pius the fourth. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 52 This Plea, which you have spoken of, it ought to be over ruled, and not to stand good. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XVI. III. 629 Schomberg ..when his opinion was overruled, retired to his tent in no very good humour. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 140 *note*, The chancellor overruled the objections.

c. To rule against (a person), to disallow or set aside the arguments or pleas of.

1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 208, I myself have seen Chief Justice Littleton overrule the Ordinary..after the Ordinaries Deputy had pronounced *legit ut clericus*, and give sentence of death upon him for his *non legit.* 1667 POOLE *Dial. betw. Protest. & Papist* (1735) 109 You will needs overrule the Apostle. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 19 Sir John Ernley..insisted that the delay should not exceed forty-eight hours: but he was overruled.

Hence **Overru·led** *ppl. a.*; **Overru·ling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Overru·lingly** *adv.* (Webster 1847).

1586 B. YOUNG *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* IV. 208 b, We are not inueagled with those ouerrulinge passions, as youthes are. 1615 BACON *Let. Jas I* 12 Feb., If you take my lord Coke ..your Majesty shall put an overruling nature into an overruling place. 1622 — *Hen. VII* 135 It was a plaine and direct ouer-ruling of the king's title. 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) I. 154 Both have been decreed by an overruling Providence. 1842 MANNING *Serm.* XXVI. (1848) I. 402 There shall be strange overrulings of our blind judgments. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Oct. 3/2 Mr. R. C. Lehmann.. is part author of a 'Digest of Overruled Cases'.

Overru·ler. a. One who overrules, controls, or directs. †b. (*overruler*) One who has rule over the laws or ordinary rulers (*obs.*).

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 30 Then loe, did proofe the ouer ruler of opinions, make manifest, that all these are but seruing Sciences. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 23 States

are unstated. Rulers growne Over-rulers. 1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect. Scrip.* 558 The wise Over-ruler of the world. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* xxv. (1875) 400 He that hath a fellow-ruler, hath an over-ruler.

† **Over-ru·ly**, *a.* ? That tends to overrule.

1657 S PUR HAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* II. 311 Contributaries to the commands of over-ruling and over-ruly lusts.

Overrun (ōuvəɹɹʌn), *sb.* [OVER- 22, 5.]

† 1. Excess or superiority in running. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 398 Asaeles swiftschipe, þet strof wiδ heortes ouervrn.

2. Amount carried over as balance or surplus.

1899 *Daily News* 10 May 2/7 This is inclusive of over-run previous to 30th April.

3. *Print.* An instance of overrunning: see next 11.

Overrun (ōuvəɹɹʌn), *v.* Forms: see OVER and RUN *v.* [OVER- 4, 5, 9, 10, 16, 17, 22, 13, 23.]

I. To run over (something).

† 1. *trans.* To run over or across (a line or surface); to cross or traverse by running; to pass over quickly. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Sax Leechd* III. 240 He [se mona] næfδ þære sunnan leoht þa hwile þe he þurc scrade ord oferyrnδ. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A) 6730 He ouer-ernnes dounes & cuntre þe brod lond, and þe valays. 1597 A M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 9/1 The prevet or searchinge iron .. should not præterinit & ouerrunne a smalle dilacerationne, without perceaving and staying thereat. *a* 1649 DRUMM. *Poems* 5 In vain, love's pilgrim, mountains, dales, and plains I over-run.

b. To flow over, ove flow.

c 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 855 The blude of thair bodeis..As roise ragit on rise, Our ran thair riche vedis. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* Ind. ii. 67 Til the teares that she hath shed for thee, Like enuious floods ore-run her louely face. 1684 90 BURNET *Th. Earth* (J.), A general flood of waters would necessarily over-run the whole earth. 1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Sot.* 160 The Spey occasionally overruns a tract of ground of about fifteen hundred acres. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxvii 272 One torrent..overran the icefoot from two to five feet in depth.

† 2. To run through or go over (a book, etc.) in reading, (a subject) in writing, speech, or thought; to pass in rapid review, glance through rapidly, pass over lightly (sometimes implying omission).

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (Th.) I 104 Nu wille we eft oferyrnan þa yleau god-spellican endebyrdnysse. *Ibid.* I. 202 We wyllδ scorttlice oferyrnan δa digelystan word. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 268 (Cott.) Cursur o werld man aght it call, For almast it ouer-rennes all. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. ii. 71 To put me also in remembrance of such fautys, wych you schal peraventure see me ouerrun and, by negligence, let pas. 1577 VAUTROUILLIER *Luther on Ep. Gal* 255 Of this commaundement I haue largely entreated in an other place, and therefore I will now but lightly ouerrunne it. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v (1701) 223/1 Having first over run in our Thoughts that our Senses are all entire, and that we behold this waking, not in a dream.

† 3. To run over destructively, to overwhelm (as waves); to run over (as a horse or vehicle), run down, trample down, crush. *Obs.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (Th.) II. 194 Moyses δa astrehte his hand on sean δære sæ, and heo oferarn Pharao. *c* 1330 [see OVERRIDE *v.* 2]. 1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. (1550) N iv, Peters little ship 'was very like to be ouer rowne and drowned. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 645/1 Pasture, that nowe is all trampled and over-runne. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii 163 Like a gallant Horse falne in first ranke, Lye there for pauement..neere Ore-run and trampled on. 1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 107/1 Yesterday a Hoy laden with Bay-salt was unfortunately over-ran by another ship, and lost. *absol* 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. viii. 32 Despised and troden downe of all that over-ran.

† b. *fig.* To overwhelm, overpower, crush. *Obs.*

a 900 tr *Beda's Hist.* v. ix (1890) 410 Mid þy . ic mine limo on bedistowe strehte & me hit slep oferorn, þa æfteraude me min gin mæxister. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* iii. (1885) 115 Fells all his enymes myght ouerrenne hym. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in Holinshed II. 27/1 That hauing his aid he might ouer-run his owne father, and shorten his old yeares. *c* 1654 WALLER *Panegyric Ld. Protr.* xlv, Tell of towns stormed, of armies overrun. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 31 Oct., It troubles me that we must come to contend with these great persons, which will over-run us.

4. To ride or rove over (a country) as a hostile force and so to harry and destroy; † to harass (a people) by such ravages, to spoil (a city, etc.).

1395 PURVEY *Remonstr.* (1851) 62 Thei myghten lightli ovirrenne us cristene, as bi mannis power. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 263 (Thornton MS.) How salle we fare, .. That riche rewmes ouer rynn s agaynes the ryghte? *Ibid.* 280 3ete salle þe riche Romaynes with 3ow bone ouer-rennene. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 160 [They] may for occasioun of the weris..ourryn the landis and tak the pure labouraris prisonaris. 1551 ROBINSON tr *More's Utop.* I. (1895) 49 Cityes .. haue bene ouerrunne. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. § 93 303 The Northerne parts were over-run and harried by the Scots. 1756 MRS. F. BROOKE *Old Maid* No. 31. 256 It must be confessed for fame he [Alexander] over-run whole nations unprovoked. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* III. iii. v. 52 The invaders, pouring from the highlands, over-ran Lombardy.

5. Of vermin, weeds, etc.: To spread and swarm injuriously over; also, of ivy or other vegetation; To grow or spread over rapidly, to cover. Chiefly in *pa. pple*, and const. *with*.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* b, Briars and Thorns my Grave shall over-run. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 11 P 5 That Swarm of Lawyers, Attorneys, Serjeants, and Bailiffs, with which the Nation is over-run. 1791 MRS RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* i, It was sometimes overrun by luxuriant vegetation. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 20, I saw the mouldering ruin of an abbey overrun with ivy. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Dec. 14/1 To sleep in a small cell overrun with mice.

6. In various *fig.* and *transf.* senses (from 4 and 5): To spread over injuriously, infest, infect widely, etc. Now chiefly in *pa. pple.*, const. *with*.

1538 STARKEY *England* II. i. 165 So many affectys and vyceyouse desyrys, .. that (except man wyth cure, dylygence and labur, resystyte to the same) they ouer-run reson. *a* 1547 SURREY *Æneid* II. 152 The chilling cold did over-runne their bones. 1585 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1589) 43 Vice alwaies watcheth to ouer-run us so soone as we let ourselves loose unto idlenes. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 405 The Latin Names of Offices, and Terms of Law, &c. over-run the old Greek Language. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No 128 P 10 The Wife is over-run with Affectation. 1805–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) vi. Conclusion, I have been over-run with cards of invitation without number. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* XI. ii. (Rtldg.) 396 Overrun with impatience to inquire what the king had been talking about.

7. *intr.* To run over, to overflow (said of a liquid or the containing vessel); to be superabundant or excessive.

c 1230, 1870 [see OVERRUNNING *ppl a.*]. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 36 Pan hang þe croddys, in a fayre clobe, and lat it ouerrenne. *a* 1710 E. SMITH (J.), Though you have left me, Yet still my soul o'erruns with fondness towards you.

† 8. *intr.* Of time: To run to an end, run out.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Egipciane*) 1136 Quhen be-gonnyn was þe fastine, þe zere our-[r]unnyne, & cummyne was þe fyrst sonday. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 207 b, When the vij yeres were ouerronne & past.

II. To surpass in running, to run beyond, etc.

9. *trans.* To run faster than, outdo in running: see OUTRUN; hence, to overtake or leave behind by or in running; also *fig.* to surpass. Now *rare*.

a 1400 *Sir Perc.* 342 The moste mere he thare see Smertly over-rynnes he. *c* 1450 [see OVER REDE]. *c* 1510 *Gesta Rom., Addit. Stories* (1879) 429 No man sholde hane her to wyfe, but suche as myght ouer renne her, and take her by strength of foot. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1598) 124 Pyrocles.. seemed so to ouerrun his age in growth, strength [etc.]. *a* 1618 RALEIGH in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 79 The sun overrunneth the moon in light. 1653 BAXTER *Meth. Peace Conse.* 25 Suffering their zeal to over-run their Christian wisdom and meekness. 1857 DUFFERIN *Lett. High Lat.* (ed. 3) 150 It would seem a pity to neglect such an opportunity of overrunning the time that has been lost.

b. To escape from by running faster than, to run away from; hence, *to overrun one's creditors, the* CONSTABLE, q. v.; also *fig.* to run away from (duty, etc); to desert, leave undone or unfinished. Now only *dial.*

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 96 These fugitives, that ouerrun their flocks in time of infection. 1602 F. HERING *Anatomyes* A iij, Euery bankerupt who hath ouerrunne his Creditors. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Antiq.* v. i. § 26 Impossible it is to over-run his power or the punishment he will bring on men thereby. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Over-run*, to leave unfinished *West.* 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* iv, I shall overrun these doings before long. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *O'er run*, .. to go without permission; .. 'He's o'er-run his work'.

10. To run farther than or beyond (a certain point, a limit, etc); *fig.* to exceed. *To overrun the scent*: see quot. 1886.

1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, N. T.* 44 Ye will rather overrun the precept of God. *c* 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) II. 284 Having in his first fower years after his marriage, much ouer ranne his purse. 1703 DE FOE *Reas. agst War France* Misc. 184 Away they go with it, like Hounds on a full Cry, till they over-run it, and then they are at a Halt. 1859 WHITTIER *For Autumn Festival* 27 The bounty overruns our due. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *O'er-run one's country*, .. to run away from creditors, or to escape being imprisoned, or called to account for any misbehaviour. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s. v., The hounds are said to over run the scent, when they continue running past a point where the hare or fox turned off, and thus have lost the scent. 1895 *Funk's Standard Dict.*, *Overrun.* In base ball, to continue in a straight course beyond (a base); allowed at first base.

b. *To overrun oneself*: to run beyond one's mark, or beyond one's strength; to run too far; to exhaust or injure oneself with running. Also *fig.*

1633 SHERLEY in *Bradford's Plymouth Plant.* (1898) 368 By Mr. Allertons faire propositions and large promises, I have over rune my selfe. 1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIV 419 He over-ran himself, and fell into the area. 1883 *Manch. Guardian* 22 Oct. 5/6 Probably both men have a little overrun themselves, and may never be at their best again.

c. To extend or project so as to overlie.

c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 147 The butts may overrun each other, in order to make a good shift.

d *intr.* To extend beyond the due or desired length, or beyond any prescribed or desired limit.

1854 in WEBSTER, and in later Dicts.

11. *Printing.* (*trans.* or *absol.*) To carry over words or lines of type into another line or page to provide for the addition of new matter or the removal of matter already composed; to cause to run over.

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* xxii. P 8 If there be a long word or more left out, he cannot expect to Get that in into that Line, wherefore he must now Over-run; that is, he must put so much of the fore-part of the Line into the Line above it, or so much of the hinder part of the Line into the next Line under it, as will make room for what is Left out. *Ibid.*, If he Left out much, he must Over-run many Lines, either backwards or forwards, or both, till he come to a Break. 1896 T. L. DE VINNE in *Moxon's Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* 424 The practice of overrunning matter in the form. 1900 SOUTHWARD *Pract. Print.* I. 225 A very simple insertion may cause a whole page to be overrun, if the type is large.

Overru·nner. [f. OVERRUN *v.* + -ER 1.] One who or that which overruns (in senses of the vb.).

a 1350 *Cursor M.* 270 (Gött.) Here endis the prolorge of þis boke þat es cald ouerrener of be werld. *a* 1657 LOVELACE *Poems* (1659) 83 Vandall ore-runners, Goths in Literature, Ploughmen that would Parnassus new manure. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* III. vi, Ringwood the best hound no babbler, no over-runner, respected by the whole pack. 1858 G. MEREDITH *Odes Fr. Hist.* 44 Gallia's over-runner, Rome's inveterate foe.

b. The shrew-mouse. *dial.*

1883 *Hampshire Gloss.*, *Our-runner*, for *Over-runner*, .. a shrew-mouse; which is supposed to portend ill-luck if it runs over a person's foot.

Overru·nning, *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the vb. OVERRUN in its various senses.

1555 J. PROCTOR *Hist. Wyat's Rebell.* in Arb *Garner* VIII. 75 To defend the Realm from our overrunning by Strangers. 1627 SPEED *England* XIX § 4 The Danes also in their ouerrunnings, sought to stay themselues in this Shire. 1857 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Over running*, .. Applied to ice, when the young ice overlaps and is driven over. 1882 SOUTHWARD *Pract. Print.* (1884) 148 This kind of correction is called 'railroading' or overrunning.

Overru·nning, *ppl. a.* [I. as prec. + -ING 2.] That overruns; overflowing.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 19 He earned him ouerfullet ful and ouerfornude met of heuenliche mede. 1611 BIBLE *Nahum* i. 8 With an over-running flood he will make an utter end of the place thereof. 1870 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 90 The passion of overrunning pleasure.

Hence † **Overru·nningly** *adv.*: see OVERRUN *v.* 2.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. xiii. 43 Such thinges .. he doth either leaue wholly vnspoken, or but lightly, and as it were ouerrunningly touch them.

Overrush, -rust, -sad, etc.: see OVER-.

Oversaid, *ppl. a.* [OVER- 1; cf. *abovesaid.*] Mentioned previously; abovesaid.

1840 E. E. NAPIER *Scenes & Sp. For. Lands* I. ix. 268 Still could we boast of our leg of mutton, our oversaid ten or twelve couple of the finest snipe.

Oversai·l, *v.*[1] [f. OVER- 5, 10, 6 + SAIL *v.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To sail over or across, to cross in a sailing vessel. (In OE. *intr.*)

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xiv. 34 And þa hiz ofer-segelodon [*c* 1160 *Hatt. Gosp.* ofer-seiglede] hi comon on þæt land Genesareth. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 606 Tul our-saile thaim [stremys] in-to schipfair. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 251 b/1 We shall oversayle the perylous and myserable see of this worlde. 1864 SKEAT *Uhland's Poems* 164 Together [they] had o'ersailed the tossing sea.

† 2. To run down or sink (a vessel) by sailing over it. *Obs.*

1449 *Paston Lett.* I. 85 But [= unless] he wyll streke don the sayle, that I wyld over sayle ham by the grace of God. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCXXII. 250 A stronge vessel of hir [the Danes] nauye that was oversailed by the englysshmen and was perisshed and dreynt. 1601 SIR W. CORNWALLIS *Ess.* II. (1631) 53 Like a barke oversayled he turnes himselfe under water, and sinkes.

† **Oversai·l,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [f. OVER- 7 + SAIL *v.*[2], aphetic f. ASSAIL. Cf. OF. *sursaillir* to leap upon.] *trans.* To overthrow.

c 1425 *Eng. Cong. Irel.* 16 On euery side smytynge vp the host, as they wolden in wode raas ferly ouer-aill hame [L. *tanquam in impetu furoris sui cuncta devorantium*].

Oversai·l, *v.*[3] *dial.* [app. f. OVER- 1, 3 + F. *saillir* to project, be salient: cf. OF. *sursaillir* to project over. The form *oversailyie* in sense 1 answers phonetically to the Fr., but the sense seems to connect it rather with CEIL *v.*]

1. *trans.* To roof or ceil over (an open passage between houses).

1673 FOUNTAINHALL in M. P. Brown *Suppl Decis.* (1826) III. 16 Robert Lermont, obtained an act giving him liberty to oversailyie the close, having both sides thereof, and cast a transe over it for communicating with both his houses.

2. *intr.* To project beyond the base, as when a stone or brick is laid so as to project beyond or overhang that on which it rests.

1828 *Craven Gloss* (ed. 2), *Over-sail*, to overhang, to project beyond the base.

b. *trans.* To lay (stones, bricks, etc.) so that each projects over that on which it rests.

1897 *Archæol. Æliana* XIX. II. 177 A pointed doorway.. formed by oversailing the horizontal ashlar courses.

O·versail, *sb. techn.* [f. OVERSAIL *v.*[3]] The projection of anything over its base; overhang.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 101/1 *Over saile*, is when one part of a Cornish stands further out than another. Some term it a Project, or Projecting. 1778 *Encycl. Brit* (ed. 2) I 618/1, *a* represents the ove sail of the step. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed 2), *Over-sail*, projection. 'Let them shaates hev plenty of ower-sail'.

O·versa·le. [OVER- 29 d.] Speculative sale for future delivery to a greater amount than can be supplied; *pl.* sales beyond the available supply.

1889 *Daily News* 11 Dec. 2/2 This artificial price was probably due to large oversales by 'bears', and the advance may have been brought about by the struggle to secure warrants to cover these sales. 1899 *Ibid.* 10 May 2/5 This alarmed the 'bears', who rushed in to cover their oversales.

O·ver-sa·lt, *a* [OVER- 28.] Too salt.

1584 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 25 It must be temperately salted; for..bread over-salt is a dinner. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* LXX. 221 These [oysters] we thought were oversalt.

O·versa·lt, *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To salt to excess, make too salt. So **Oversa·lted** *ppl a.*, too much salted, too salt.

1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 297 Put thereto Larde that is neither restie, nor ouersalted. *a* 1610 HEALEY *Theophrastus* (1636) 56 Hee..so oversalts them that they cannot be eaten. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 237 The common method of freshening oversalted meat.

Over-sanguine, -sauce, etc.: see OVER-.

†O·versay·, *v. Obs. rare.* [OVER- 27, 20.] **a.** *intr.* To say too much. **b.** *trans.* To say over, repeat (Ogilvie, citing Ford, 17th c.)

1655 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1681) II. Pref. 10 How hard a thing it is..to do or say all that is needful in a weighty business, and not in some thing or other to over-say, or over-do.

†Oversca·pe, *v. Obs.* [f. OVER- 5 + SCAPE *v.*, aphetic f. ESCAPE] *trans.* **a.** To escape from. **b.** To escape the notice of. **c.** To pass over or fail to notice; to overlook.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 117 As thing which thou miht overscape. *Ibid.* 296 Him mai som liht word overscape, And yit ne meneth he no Cheste. 1534 WHITINTON *Tullyes Offices* (1540) 4 To defyne what is offyce, whyche to be overscaped of Danecus, I mervayle. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 416 b, An Exposition of this place hath overscaped so many sharpe sighted Doctours of Divinitie.

Hence **†O·verscape** *sb.*, omission, oversight.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 328, I began to be.. in some doubt: whether this were an overscape of your penne, or the oversight of Theobald your printer.

Over-scare, -scepticism, etc.: see OVER-.

†Overschi·ppen, *v. Obs.* [a. Du. *overschepen* to load into another ship.] *trans.* To transfer (goods) from one ship to another; to trans-ship.

1759 *Ann. Reg.* 71 The Dutch West-India ships..took in their cargoes in the manner called *overschippen. Ibid.*, St. Eustatia has but one road where the ships have no other way to take in their cargo but that of *overschippen*, that is, to take the goods out of the French boats to put them on board the Dutch vessels.

†Oversco·rch, *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [OVER- 8: cf SCORCH *v.*[2]] *trans.* To hew over, to rough-hew.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* v. 18 The gret stoonus..the masouns of Salomon, and the masouns of Yrum han overscorchide [*v. r.* slasch], 1388 hewiden, Vulg. *dolaverunt*]

Oversco·re, *v* [OVER- 8.] *trans.* **a.** To score over; to cover with scores, cuts, or deleting lines. **b.** To obliterate by scoring across.

1849 POE *Assignation* Wks. 1856 I. 379 It had been originally written *London*, and afterwards carefully overscored—not, however, so effectually as to conceal the word from a scrutinizing eye. 1855 BROWNING *Love among Ruins* iv, The single little turret..By the caper overrooted, by the gourd Overscored 1875 H. JAMES *R. Hudson* vi. 210 The soft atmospheric hum was overscored with distincter sounds.

Overscour, -scrub, etc.: see OVER-.

O·ver-scru·ple. [OVER- 29 b.] Excess of scruple; the being too scrupulous.

1894 FROUDE *Life & Lett. Erasmus* 41 You may even displease God by over-scruple.

O·ver-scru·pulous, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too scrupulous, excessively scrupulous.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. xxix. § 4 Their ouer-scrupulous dislike of so meane a thing as a Vestment. *a* 1711 KEN *Man. of Prayers* Wks. (1838) 382 Be not over-scrupulous, to make yourself guilty of more sins than you really are. 1836 H. ROGERS *J. Howe* iv. (1863) 113 Without supposing the recusants to be..over-scrupulous fools.

So **O·ver-scrupulo·sity, -scru·pulousness.**

1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 160 Try to subdue this Overscrupulousness and unseasonable Timidity. 1856 *Q. Rev.* Sept. 505 The man cannot be taxed with an over-scrupulosity.

Oversculpture *v.*: see OVER- 8.

Oversco·urf, *v.* [OVER- 8.] *trans.* To cover over with or as with scurf.

1881 SWINBURNE *Mary Stuart* II. ii, O'erscurfed with poisonous lies. 1887 — *Locrine* II ii, Such tongues as fraud or treasonous hate o'erscurfs With leprous lust.

†Overscu·tched, *ppl. a. Obs.*

Taken by Nares as = 'whipped, probably at the cart's tail', f. SCUTCH *v.*, and by some equated with Ray's 'Overswitcht housewife, i.e. a whore; a ludicrous word' (N. C. Wds.); Malone, 'perhaps with more propriety' (Schmidt), suggests 'worn in the service', in which sense it is used by Scott.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 340 (Qo., 1598) A came ouer in the reteward of the fashion, and sung those tunes to the ouer-schutcht huswiues, that he heard the Car-men whistle. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* III. Introd. v, For Harp's an overscutched phrase, Worn out by bards of modern days. 1827 — *Two Drovers* Introd.

Oversea, *a.* and *adv.* [f. OVER *prep.* + SEA. (OE. had *ofersiewisc* transmarine, foreign.)]

A. *adj.* (*o'versea*). **1.** Of or pertaining to movement or transport over the sea; transmarine.

1552 HULOET, Ouersea, *transmarinus*, as well in goynge as commynge. 1570 BUCHANAN *Chamæleon* Wks. (1892) 46 The oursey trafficque of mariage growing cauld. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No 4674/1 An Act..for taking off the Oversea Duty on Coals exported in British Bottoms. 1812 G. CHALMERS *Dom. Econ. Gt. Brit* 416 The..amount of the Irish over-sea trade. 1894 C. N. ROBINSON *Brit. Fleet* 6 The Navy..for oversea attack is plainly essential.

†2. Imported from beyond the sea; of foreign make; made abroad; foreign. *Obs.*

1509 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 5 To Sir Thomas Pilley my wedding ringe and a overse bed. 1552 *Inventories* (Surtees) 14 One crosse of leade of oversee work. 1600 *Acc.-Bk. W. Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 279 Item, one over sea coveringe, xvs. *a* 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) III. 369 His new opinions, and over-sea dreams touching discipline and policie of the Kirk.

3. Situated beyond the sea; connected or having to do with countries beyond the sea; foreign.

1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 6 The wife of youth, that..expects he [her husband] shall return to her from over-sea lands. 1881 GLADSTONE *Sp. at Knowsley* 27 Oct., The questions of what I may call over-sea policy in Europe, Asia, and America. 1893 *Times* 6 July 11/1 They were..betrayed by their oversea accents.

B. *adv.* (*over sea*) Across or beyond the sea; on the other side of the sea; abroad.

[*a* 1450 tr. *Higden, Contin.*, Rolls VIII. 485 All oper castells and towres over see longynge to the crowne of Ynglonde.] 1616 SIR G. HAY *Let.* in J. Russell *Haigs* vii. (1881) 146 If he be not found there [at Court], it is likely that he pretended Court, and meant over-sea. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. (1851) 50 And what though all this go not oversea? 'twere better it did. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 2 By the help of canvas wings..[he] proposes to fly over-sea from Dover to Calais. 1895 *Daily Chron.* 16 Jan. 3/3 Now living oversea in a quiet farmstead.

Overseal, *v.*: see OVER- 8.

O·verseam, *sb. Needlework.* [OVER- 5.] A seam in which two edges are sewn together by oversewing or overcasting. So **Oversea·m** *v.* In some mod. Dicts.

†O·versea·rch, *sb. Obs. rare.* [OVER- 9.] A thorough search.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xiii. 47 But what ouerserche [Fr. *recherche*] nedeth more to be enquered.

Oversea·rch, *v.* [OVER- 9, 16.] *trans.* To search all over or through, examine thoroughly.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 423/2 When I had ouersearched all my booke and ransaked vp the verie bottom of my brest. 1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 89/2 The matchless beauty of Angelica,..Forc'd me to cross and cut th' Atlantic seas, To oversearch the fearful ocean.

O·ver-sea·s, *adv.* [f. OVER *prep.* + *seas* (app.) sb. pl. (cf. 'the narrow seas', 'the four seas'); though the *-s* may have originated as advb. genitive: cf. *half-seas over.*] = OVERSEA *adv.*

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II (1882) 22 These [goods] they transport ouer seas, whereby they gaine infinit summes of mony. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 253 He fled ouer Seas into Denmarke. 1842 TENNYSON *Walking to Mail* 18 He..sick of home went overseas for change. 1886 *Longman's Mag.* Mar. 552 Our brethren of the pen over-seas.

Over-seasoned, -secure, etc.: see OVER-.

Oversee (ōuvəsī·), *v.* Forms: see OVER and SEE. [OE. *ofersēon* = OS. *obarsehan* (MDu. *oversien*, Du. *overzien*), OHG. *ubarsehan* (MHG., Ger. *übersehen*), f. *ofer-* OVER- + SEE *v.* Cf. OVERLOOK.]

I. 1. *trans.* To look down upon, look at from (or as from) a higher position, overlook; to survey; to keep watch over; to watch. [OVER- 7.]

c 883 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* iv, Eala min Drihten, þu þe ealle gesceafta ofersihst. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 75 Houene and horþe he ouer sich. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 30 The nightingale hi i-seȝ, And hi bi-hold and over-seȝ. 1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 31 Such men..are duly watcht, and attentiuely ouerseene. *a* 1628 F. GREVIL *Sidney* XVI. (1652) 202 Even hee who oversaw the rest, might have his owne greatnesse overseen. 1796 BURKE *Let. Noble Ld.* Wks. VIII. 49 As long as this awful structure shall oversee and guard the subjected land.

2. To look over, look through, look into the various parts of; to inspect, examine; to peruse, esp. by way of revision for the printing-press. *Obs.* or *arch.* [OVER- 16.]

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 106 Perkyn lette þe plouȝ stonde, While þat he ouer-seȝe him-self ho þat best wrouhte. 1377 *Ibid.* B. x. 328 That þis worth soth, seȝe ȝe þat oft ouer-se þe bible. *c* 1400 LYDG. *Assembly Gods* 772 [He] prayed hym hertyly hit to ouerse. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* Prol. 1, I wrote a leef or tweyne, whyche I ouersawe agayn to corecte it. 1528 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. xiv. 249 [Committee] appoynted to pervse and oversee suche Bookes of Actes & ordynaunces as heretofore were given. 1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb) 4 John Cant. ouersawe euery proofe. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. II. v. § 14. 62 The Legate..fearing to be poisoned, appointed his Brother to over-see all food for his own eating. [1895 F. S. ELLIS in *Daily News* 2 Nov. 6/5, I used the word 'over-seen' in preference to 'edited',.. because it indicates exactly all I had a right to claim.]

†b. To examine mentally, consider. *Obs.*

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 111 So alle thing well ouerseen hit is better to the that thou retorne.

3. To see to officially, as one holding a position over those who do the work; to supervise, superintend; to see after, look after, attend to the doing or working of. (Cf. OVERLOOK *v.* 6)

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 416 And aboue alle Patriarkis is oon Pope forto ouerse and reule and amende the Governauncis of Patriarkis. 1485 in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 320 To rule and oversee the crafte undre the Maire. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 22 § 6 Any persone assigned to comptroll and oversee theym in their werking. 1596 H. CLAPHAM *Briefe Bible* I. 67 Othoniel was chosen Iudge, who oversawe them for 40 yeares. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Chron.* ix. 29. 1665 *Surv. Aff. Netherl.* 25 The four Bishops..were unable to oversee effectually the 17 large Provinces of Belgium. 1735 SWIFT *Ep. Corr.* Wks. 1841 II. 745 Can I oversee my workmen and a school too? *a* 1864 N. HAWTHORNE *Little Daffydowndilly* Tales 1871 II. 155 He..is overseeing the carpenters.

†b. With obj. clause (or obj. and compl.): To see, see to it (that something be done). *Obs.*

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XVIII. xx, Hit wyl be your worshyp that ye ouer see that she be entered worshypfully. 1569 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 327 The Baillies..shall..oversee that every man shall kepe his stynt of beastes. 1697 *View Penal Laws* 202 Power to search all Oyls..and to oversee that the same be not mixed.

c. *absol.* To superintend, act as overseer.

a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Introd. 8 b, Being an euil sheperd or herdeman before time, dyd not plie, kepe and diligently ouerse. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. v. (1739) 13 The Bishop of Caerleon upon Uske, who is to oversee under God over us. 1798 W. HUTTON *Autobiog.* 34 But I, who had no land near, no team to assist, or servants that could oversee, was obliged to hire all the work.

4. To see against the intention or without the knowledge of the person seen; to catch sight of; to have a sight of. (Cf. OVERHEAR 3.)

1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* III. ii, Fanny, not suspicious of being overseen by Adams, gave a loose to her passion. 1862 WRAXALL *Hugo's Misérables* I. li. (1877) 24 A moment after he blew out his light, for..he fancied he might be overseen.

†5. To look at with the 'evil eye', bewitch: = OVERLOOK *v.* 7. *Obs rare.*

1641 W. HOOKE *New Eng. Tears* 7 When any are bewitched, it is a phrase of speech among many to say, they are over-seene, *i.e.* lookt upon with a malicious eye.

II. 6. To fail or omit to see or notice (through inattention, or intentionally); to neglect, pass over, disregard; = OVERLOOK *v.* 2. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

a 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* I. (Napier) 270 Dencan þa nu .. þæt hiȝ god oferseoð. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxiii. 77 And gar me mony falt ouerse, That now is brayd befoir myn E. 1535 COVERDALE *Bible* Prol., Thynke yt. it is happlye ouerscne of ye interpreters. 1613 JACKSON *Creed* II. i § 2 239 Many things he cannot see, and many things he may oversee. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* II. iii, 'Twas for my ease to oversee and wilfully neglect the gross advances made him by my wife. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot. in* 1772, 200 Adding numbers of remarks over-seen by him.

7. *refl.* To fail to perceive what is befitting or right for one to do, or what is the truth or fact of a matter; to forget oneself, act unbecomingly; to fall into error, make a mistake, err, blunder, act imprudently. Also *intr.* (quots. 1615, 1639: cf. OVERSEEN 1.) *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 378, I, glotoun .. gylti me ȝelde, For I haue. ouer-seye me at my sopere, and some tyme at nones. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* IV. Wks. 255/1 Luther. dothe so madly oversee himselfe, that he discloseth vnware certayne folies of him selfe. 1615 JACKSON *Creed* IV. III. v. § 2 Who notwithstanding mightily oversee in prognosticating of a joyful harvest by this gladsome or forward spring. 1639 MAYNE *City Match* IV. iii, *Aur.* Sir, please you, partake Of a slight banquet?.. *Plot.* Be sure you do not oversee. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1810) II. 564 Immoderate selfishness so blindeth us, that we oversee and forget ourselves.

III. 8. *nonce use.* To see too strongly or vividly. [OVER- 27.]

a 1600 HOOKER *Serm Habak.* ii. 4 Wks. 1888 III 607 It then maketh them cease to be proud, when it causeth them to see their error in overseeing the thing they were proud of. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. iii. 47 We had so grovelled in darkness that we oversaw the light.

Hence **Oversee·ing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* (in various senses: see above).

1513 in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS Comm.* App. v. 395 That no home be brought to town but it be good and merchantable, by overseinge of such as shalbe..chossen by the Maior. 1651 JER TAYLOR *Clerus Dom* 48 In the overseeing providence of thy rich mercies. 1799 WORDSW. '*Three years she grew*' ii, The girl .. Shall feel an overseeing power To kindle or restrain. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' (*Col. Reformer* (1891) 68, I have jobs of overseeing now and then.

Over-seeded: see OVER- 27 b.

†Oversee·k, -seche, *v. Obs.* [OVER- 9. (OE. had *ofersēcan* in sense 'exact too much'.)] *trans.* To search through.

c 1425 *Eng. Conq. Irel* 138 Me may rede & ouerseche the boke of kynges, þe prophetes.

†Oversee·ming, *sb. Obs. rare.* Used to render Gr. ἐπιφάνεια outward appearance.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. viii. (Bodl. MS.) lf. 293/2 Pictagoraci .. cleped coloure epihpania, þat is ouer-semynge þat is vttemoste partie of a clere bodie þat is termynyd.

†Oversee·ming, *a. Obs.* Appearing above, supereminent (rendering L. *superĕminens*); seeming to be over or higher.

1382 WYCLIF *Eph* i 19 Which is the ouersemynge [1388 excellent, *Vulg* supereminens] greetnesse of his vertu into vs that han bileuyd. *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb) 30 A room in the Queens favour, which eclipsed the others over-seeming greatnesse.

Overseen (ōuvəsī·n), *ppl. a.* Forms: 4 ouerseie, 4–6 -seyn(e, 5 6 -sayne, -sene, 5–7 -seene, 5– -seen, (6 -sayne, -sean). [Pa. pple. of OVERSEE. In part with active meaning: cf *mistaken.*]

1. That has 'overseen himself' (see OVERSEE 7); betrayed into a fault or blunder; deceived, deluded, mistaken, in error: acting imprudently, hasty, rash (in an action). Now *arch.* or *dial.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 373 It were a thing unresonable, A man to be so oversciie. Forthi tak hiede of that I sege. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) III. iii. 318 b/1 They that wyll saye that he was an heretyke ben fooles & ouerseen. 1519 *Interlude Four Elements* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 33 Methink you far oversayne. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xxiv. 10 Yf thou be oversene & neclignent in tyme of nede, then is thy strength but small. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod* 151 How Rupertus was so much ouerseene to alleage a text no where extant. 1786 NELSON *Let.* June in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 177 However Mr. Adye might have been overseen in his Opinion as to the right of Seizure. 1872 *St. James' Mag.* May 164 She..had been so overseen as to encourage the young man's visits.

b. *Overseen with* (or *in*) *drink*, also simply *overseen*: Drunk, intoxicated. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1475 *How Good Wife taught Dau.* 164 in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* 49 Syte not to longe vppe at euene, For drede with ale þou

be ouer-sene. 1532 ELYOT *Let.* in *Gov.* (1883) Life 78 Men callyth him overseene, that is drunke, whan he neither knowith what he doeth, nor what he owght to doo. 1628 EARLE *Micro.cosm., Colledge Butler* (Arb.) 37 Hee is a very sober man considering his manifold temptations of drinke, ..and if hee be ouer-seene, tis within his owne liberties, and no man ought to take exceptions. 1678 *Robin Hood* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1858) II. 122, I cannot well tell whether he was overseen with wine or rage.

†2. That has looked into or studied a subject (cf. OVERSEE 2); versed, skilled, 'well seen' *in* some department of knowledge. (Cf. *well-read.*)

1533 MORE *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1074/1 The man is a wyse man and wel ouer sene in arguing. 1550 BALE *Apol.* 51 Ye are a great wise prelate & wel oversean in matters. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. vi. (1660) 68 They would be thought to be well oversean in Heraldry.

†3. Overlooked, unnoticed: see OVERSEE 6. *Obs.*

1608 BP. HALL *Char. Virtues & V., Honest Man,* He bewraies the fault of what he sells, and restores the ouerseene game of a false reckoning.

Overseer (ōuəvəsiəɹ), *sb.* [f. OVERSEE + -ER[1].]

1. One who oversees or superintends, a supervisor; *esp.* one whose business it is to superintend a piece of work, or a body of workmen; a superintendent (of workmen, slaves, convicts, etc.).

1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 34 The name of a surueyour is a frenche name, and is as moche to say in Englysshe as an ouerseer. 1530 TINDALE *Answ. More* Wks. (1573) 252/1 Those ouer-seers which we now call Byshops after the Greke word, were alway bidyng in one phy to gouerne the congregation there. 1644 VICARS *Gid in Mount* 206 Over-seers of the Out-workes of the City. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 144. P 4 The Overseers of the Highway and Constables. 1766 W. STORK *Acc. East Florida* 62 The overseer, and other white servants, will be hired much cheaper in a plentiful and good climate, than in a scarce and sickly one. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 423 There was a disturbance in Göttingen, because the overseers of the commune were at first hostile. 1882 OUIDA *Maremma* I. 24 Saturnino to be set to work with an axe or a spade in dockyard or on highway, and cowed with the whip of the overseer. *Mod. Advt.*, To Printers.—Working Overseer wanted in a country news and jobbing office. Must be a good disciplinarian, sober and capable.

†b. A person (formerly) appointed by a testator to supervise or assist the executor or executors of the will. *Obs.*

1395 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) II My seketour, William Kyllet of Essex, ..John Cosyn of London, ouerseer, þat my wylle be fulfylyd in þe worschip of god. 14.. *Prov. in Rel. Ant.* I. 314 Too sekutors and an overseere make thre theves. 1532 ELYOT *Let.* in *Gov.* (1883) Life 77 The Bushop is in the case that overseers of testamentes be in England, for he shall have leve to looke so that he medille not. 1612 J. MORE in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 124 The great pains he hath taken..to strengthen his will with so powerful overseers, and to make so cunning executors. 1666-7 P. HENRY *Diaries & Lett.* 21 Jun., For mourning clothes for myself, my wife, my son John, and Cosin Martha Warter, as was thought fit by the overseers of the will—£12. 6. 8.

c. (In full, *Overseer of the poor.*) A parish officer (appointed annually) to perform various administrative duties mainly connected with the relief of the poor.

The office was created by Act 43 Eliz. c. 2, and the duties were defined to include causing able-bodied paupers to work, giving relief to the disabled poor, putting poor children to work, apprenticing them, etc., and raising by rate the necessary funds for these purposes; the chief duties now are to assess, collect, and distribute the 'Poor Rate' (the actual relief of the poor in most cases now belonging to the 'guardians of the poor': see GUARDIAN 1 b), to make out the lists of voters for parliament and for municipal and other councils, jury lists, etc. The office belongs to England and Wales, and is gratuitous, but, where the duties require it, paid or *assistant overseers* are appointed. Officers having the same name, whose duties are restricted to the administration of relief to the poor, exist in some of the United States of America.

1601 *Act* 43 *Eliz.* c. 2 § 1 Be it enacted..That the Churchwardens of euery Parish, and foure, three, or two substantiall householders, to be nominated yearly in Easter weeke, shall be called Ouerseers of the Poore of the same Parish. 1625 MASSINGER *New Way* I. i. The poor income hath made me..Thought worthy to be scavenger, and in time May rise to be overseer of the poor. 1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 97 All constables, churchwardens, overseers, or other officers in all parishes. 1712 PRIDEAUX *Direct. Ch.-wardens* (ed. 4) 23 The Churchwardens were anciently the sole Overseers of the Poor. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* Introd., The inhabitants..were in much less awe of the parson than of the overseer.

†2. One who looks down upon or at anything; a beholder, onlooker, spectator. *Obs.*

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. ix. (1895) 279 Hauing a trust and athaunce in such ouerseers [the dead, called just above 'beholders' and 'witnesses'] 1562 TURNER *Baths* Pref., If that I write not so perfitly of it, as sum perfit idle overseers would that I shuld have done. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1663) 252 Study..to be approved of so glorious witnesses and overseeres.

†3. One who 'oversees' a book for the purpose of criticism or revision; variously = critic, censor, reviser, editor. *Obs.*

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. xxxi. § 3 There are in the world certayne voluntarie ouer-seers of all Bookes, whose censure in this respect would fall as sharpe on us. 1624 BRIDELL *Lett.* vii. 116 In the Margent,. the ouerseers of Plantines edition, set this note. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* To Rdr., That I may be the overseer of mine owne Bookes. 1685 WOOD *Life* 27 Feb. (O. H. S.) III. 133 Half the verses that were made for the said book were cast aside by the overseers, Dr. Aldrich and Jane.

Hence **O·verseer** *v. trans.*, to act as overseer over; **O·verseering** *vbl. sb.*, acting as overseer; **O·verseerism**, the system of overseers.

1709 THORESBY *Diary* II. 50 Both days entirely spent with labourers directing and overseeing the sows [= 'sews', drains] to drain water. 1870 *Athenæum* 3 Dec. 721 A dark and melancholy wild, where ..Absenteeism, Overseeism, all sorts of other 'isms' gather griffin-like around the porches of the proud..land-proprietors. 1892 *Daily News* 25 Jan 5/4 The forest is, at present, overseered and cared for by the..deputy surveyor, with three assistants [etc.]. 1893 F. F. MOORE *I Forbid Banns* (1899) 72, I did a little in the overseering line.

O·verseership. [f. prec. + -SHIP.] The office or position of an overseer.

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xlix. (1730) 85 Leaving to the King only an overseership. 1813 *Examiner* 8 Feb. 91/2, I was..appointed Overseer of the parish; and..six months before my overseership terminated, I received another paper. *Mod. Advt.*, To master printers.—Overseership or Clerkship required by good practical Printer.

†**Oversee·the,** *v. Obs.* [OVER- 5.] *trans.* and *intr.* To boil over.

1633 P. FLETCHER *Pisc. Ecl.* III. vi, Your stately seas (perhaps with love's fire) glow, And overseeth their banks with springing tide. 1656 TRAPP *Comm.* 3 *John* 10 It is a metaphor taken from over-seething pots.

Overseil: see OVERSHIE.

Overse·ll, o·ver-se·ll, *v.* [OVER- 26, 27.]

†1. *trans.* To sell at more than the real value. *Obs.*

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Survendre,* to ouersell. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* IX. 265 The thing call'd life, with ease I can disclaim, And think it over-sold to purchase fame. 1768 *Woman of Honor* III. 247 If he wants to do it, for his asking him, he oversells the benefit.

†2. To fetch a higher price than. *Obs. rare.*

1618 FLETCHER *Chances* II. i, A distressed Lady..whose beauty Would over-sell all Italy.

3. *Speculation.* To sell more of (a stock, etc.) than one can deliver, or than is in existence. Also *refl.*

1879 WEBSTER Suppl., *Oversell,* (Stock Exchange), to sell beyond one's means of delivery. 1881 *Daily News* 14 Sept. 4/6 He secured nearly 500,000 bales, or, in fact, considerably more cotton than was actually in existence, the market thus being what is termed 'oversold'. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Sept. 6/2 The state of affairs is due to cultivators having oversold the paddy crop. 1897 *Daily News* 26 Feb 8/7 For mohairs there is a good many inquiries, some merchants having apparently over-sold themselves.

Hence **O·verse·lling** *vbl. sb.*; **Overso·ld** *ppl. a.*

1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* viii (1637) 71 It condemneth all over-selling. I meane knowne and wilful ouersell ng of any thing. 1879-90 WEBSTER s. v. *Oversell, Oversold market,* a market in which stocks have been sold 'short' to such an extent that it is difficult to obtain them for delivery.

†**Overse·me,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *ofersleman,* f. *ofer-,* OVER- + *sleman,* SEME *v.*, to load.] *trans.* To overload, oppress.

c 961 ÆTHELWOLD *Rule St. Benet* lxiv. (1885), Þæt..þa unstrangan ofersymede heora þeowdom ne forfleon *a* 1050 *Liber Scintill.* x. (1889) 5 Gif æfter þam metta ofersleðe oððe ofermicelnysse sawl byð ofersymed *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 65 Þanne unbinde we þe burden þe he hadde us mide oversemd.

Oversend, *v*: see OVER- 10.

O·ver-se·nsible, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too sensible; †too sensitive. So **O·ver-se·nsibly** *adv.*, too sensibly; † in an over-sensitive manner.

1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 66 Doist thou not oversensibly perceive that the markett goth far otherwise in Inglande? 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXIII. ii. 156 It hardeneth the throat and the mouth of the stomack which is oversensible. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. viii. 63 A mother over-notable; a daughter over-sensible; and their Hickman, who is—over-neither. 1823 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 93 His nation in general have not over-sensible countenances.

O·ver-se·nsitive, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too sensitive. So **O·ver-se·nsitiveness.**

1846 MRS GORE *Eng. Char.* (1852) 101 A mere 'cook' would never have..lost his place in the royal kitchen from over-sensitiveness. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* Pref. (1871) 8 Excitement to nerves that are over-sensitive.

Over-sentimental to **-service**: see OVER-.

O·verset, *sb.* [f. OVERSET *v.*]

The act or fact of oversetting, in various senses of the vb.: †a. Overthrow, defeat. *Obs.* b. Overturn, upsetting, upset. † c. Putting off, postponement. *Obs.* †d. Overload, excess. *Obs.* e. *Printing.* Matter set up in excess of space.

1456 *Sc. Acts Jas. II* (1814) 45/2 Quhen ony gret ourset is lik to cum on the bordouraris þat think þe Inland men sulde be redy in þar supple. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 238 He wald nocht pay, bot gevе him delayis and oursettis. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 1678 [The king of France] knew rycht weil schortly to wndyrstand The gret supprys and ourset off Inglande. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) I. ii. 321 With this overset of wealth and pomp..they..became lazy and negligent. 1727 *Philip Quarll* 239, I..was over-set with the same Sea, under the flat bottom'd Boat, where you found me. That was a happy Overset for thee. 1789 TWINING in *Select. Papers T. Family* (1887) 193, I suppose you have heard from my brother of my downfall!..A thundering overset—such as might have been felt, I conceive, at the Antipodes. 1864 WEBSTER, *Overset,*..An upsetting; ruin; overturn. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict., Overset..Print.* Excess of composition. 1896 *MS. Let. from printer,* We had some overset from Feb. number.

Overset (ōuvəɹset), *v.* [OVER- 7, etc. An OE. **ofersettan* is not cited: cf. however OHG. *uharsezzan,* MHG. *ubersetzen,* to set (any one) over (e.g. a river), to set (with), to overburden, oppress; some of which senses also occur in ME.]

†1. *trans.* To oppress; to press hard. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 51 And þat lond folc hem ouersette mid felefelde pine. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. xix. (Tollem. MS.), Also ryztful lordshipe ouersetteþ not [*non opprimit*] his subiectis by tyraunde. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 182 This Prynce Dermot, Seynge hym-Selfe.. hugely ouersette with enemys..flow ouer the See into Normandy. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xv. 127, I am sa violently ouerset be them. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 59 b, The haste whan hee is overset with houndes.

†2. To overcome, overpower by force or violence, overthrow, overwhelm, discomfit. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXIX. (*Placidas*) 772 A lyone..ouerset in his mouth hynt me. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 373/2 Ovyr settyn, or ovyr comyn, *supero, vinco.* 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* XX. xii, To wayte vpon sir launcelot for to ouersette hym and to slee hym. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* I. 116 Ethelfride king of Northumberlande overset the Britons at the Citie of Chester, and forced them to flee. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 51 Decius..over set in the bosome of the Valley, tooke upon his own head..all the wrath of the Gods. *transf. c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 144 Yet yf that wynd Vulturnus ouersette A vyne in heete.

†b. *fig.* To overcome (the mind, feelings, etc.).

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 218 Thus he, whom gold hath overset, Was trapped in his oghne net. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* lxxii, Ourset so sorow had bothe hert and mynd. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 27 Quhen sadnes hes ouerset my hart. 1608 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 99 A Man whose Mind is fill'd and overset with these great Ideas.

3. To cause to fall over; to upset, overturn, capsize; to turn upside down. Now *rare.* [OVER- 6.]

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. v. 137 The Barke thy body is..the windes thy sighes, Who..will ouer set Thy tempest tossed body. 1669 PEPYS *Diary* 8 Mar., The King and the Duke of York went by three in the morning, and had the misfortune to be overset;..the King all dirty, but no hurt. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. v. (1840) 83, I overset my raft. 1755 J. SHEBBEARE *Lydia* (1769) II. 110 Rushing forward, [he] overset the table, the bottles and glasses accompanying him in the fall. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VIII. v, The position, in turning too suddenly, overset the carriage. 1842 M. RUSSELL *Polynesia* vi. (1849) 223 Their small vessel being overset, hope itself nearly deserted them.

b. *intr.* To turn or fall over, capsize; to be overturned, upset. Now *rare.*

1641 EARL MONM tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* I. 4 He was like a ship which not fit to beare so great sayle, oversets. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4305/3 The Hastings..Struck on the Sands, and..over-set. 1793 SMEATON *Eddystone L.* § 318 So violent a storm of wind, that he thought the house would overset. 1879 STEVENSON *Trav. Cevennes* II. It will assuredly topple and tend to overset.

4. *trans. fig.* To upset or subvert the order or condition of (an institution, state, or the like); to cause to fall into confusion. Now *rare.*

1679 CROWNE *Amb. Statesman* I. 8 I'le make 'em glad to give me Sea-room enough, or I'le oreset the Kingdom. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xix, The sudden Surprize of Joy had overset Nature, and I had dy'd upon the Spot 1782 CREVECŒUR *Lett* 79 Their ancient conquest had been a great detriment to them by oversetting their landed property. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. v, A certain Calypso-Island..as it were falsifies and oversets his whole reckoning.

b. To overturn the normal mental or physical condition of (a person); to overcome mentally or physically; to discompose, disorder, 'upset' (the stomach, etc.).

1583 *Leg. Pp. St Androis* 1061 His contagious stomack Was sa owersett with Burdeous drummake. 1703 COTTER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. 195 A glorious appearance from the other world has often overset the best men. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inhir.* IX, The smell of Lord R.'s boots and shoes was enough to overset her. 1861 TENNYSON *Let.* in *Life* (1897) I. xxii. 476 France, I believe, overset me, and more especially the foul ways and unhappy diet of..Auvergne. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* XIII, The news is sure to overset him.

c. *intr.* To lose one's balance or ordered condition; to be upset, fall into disorder.

1749 LAVINGTON *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* II. (1754) Pref 16 You was in Danger of oversetting from a Torrent of Popularity and Contempt. 1792 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 244 The late constitution of this country has overset. 1830 TENNYSON *Talking Oak* 257 While kingdoms overset, Or lapse from hand to hand.

†5. *trans.* To set (a suiface, a garment, etc.) over *with* (jewels, ornaments). *Obs.* [OVER- 8.]

14.. *Tundale* (Wagner) 1879 The whylke wer alle over sette and dight With besandes of gold and silver bright. 1755 J. SHEBBEARE *Lydia* (1769) I. 107 As bright as ivory overset with sapphires.

†6. *trans.* and *intr.* To put off, postpone. *Obs.*

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 162 That a prynce Sholde execute the dynte of Swerde in his enemy, not ouersettynge the houre of fortune. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* XC. 62 The synfull man that all the 3eir our settis, Fra Pasche to Pasche, rycht mony a thing forzettis.

†7. *trans.* To lay *upon* as an impost or burden, to impose. *Obs.* [OVER- 7.]

c 1500 *Melusine* 301 The trybut that thou hast ouersette vpon the peuple of my lord.

†8. a. To overcharge, assess excessively. b. To overload. *Obs.* [OVER- 21, 27.]

1532 TINDALE *Exp. Matt.* v-vii Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 71 The usurers and publicans..bought in great the emperor's tribute, and, to make their most advantage, did overset the people. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* IV. x 12 Coming (for more frugality) in the common Boat, which was oreset with Merchandize, and other passengers, in a thick Fog the Vessell turn'd ore, and so many perished.

†9. a. To pass or get over. b. To set or settle over. *Obs.* [OVER- 5, 1.]

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 151 Na litil honour

apperis to us quhilkis hes ouirset sa mony strait montanis, woddis, fludis, and dangerus firthis of this region. 1649 HOWELL *Pre-em. Parl.* 4 This fatal black Cloud, which now oresets this poor Island.

10. To get over (an illness, etc.), recover from. *dial.* [OVER- 5.]

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 48 This Planctius..Throw sair seikness that tyme.. Set him so soir that he micht nocht ouirset, To God and nature quhill he payit his det. 1866 BROGDEN *Provinc. Words Linc.* (E. D. D.), He has overset his last ailment. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* 1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v., I shall have to have some medicine before I overset it. It upset me, and she never seemed to overset it.

†**11.** In various uncertain senses, now *Obs.*

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CXLV. i, At Lancastre, yᵉ yere of Christ then writen, A thousand whole twoo C. and fourty mo, And one therto, in Flores as is wryten, And in the yere next after then ouersetten. *a* 1547 SURREY *Æneid* IV. 152 And whiles they raunge to overset the groves. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 89 He that dealeth in barter must be very circumspect, and the money giuen in barter cannot be overset. 1729 CAPT. W. WRIGLESWORTH *MS. Log-bk of the 'Lyell'* 13 Dec., At 1 afternoon overset the Sheat Cable in the Hold, then Veered away.

12. (*over-set*) To set up (type) in excess.

1897 W. T. STEAD in *Review of Rev* Jan. 75/1, I have arrived at a chronic state of over-setting. On the last day of the month a piteous scene of slaughter takes place.

Hence **O·verset** *ppl. a.*; **Overse·tting** *ppl. a.* (in quot. 1456 = off-putting, dilatory); also **Overse·tter**, one who oversets, †an oppressor.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 373/1 Ovyrledare (or ovyr settar), *oppressor.* 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 243 And he be lathe, and our settand, and favourable in punycioun of mysdoaris. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* IV. xi. (1848) 230 One of those easily over-set Boats.

Overse·tting, *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. OVERSET; upsetting; †oppression; †off-putting.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* II. xii. (1495) b vj b/2 Thise angellis.. ben fiee of alle maniere oppressynge and ouersettynge. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 373/2 Ovyr settynge, or ovyr syttynge of dede or tyme, *omissio.* 1499 *Ibid.* (ed. Pynson), Ouersettinge, *oppressio.* 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* I. 15 Vpon the oversetting of their boat. 1869 MRS. WHITNEY *Hitherto* ix, Augusta Hare told me something..which nearly completed my mental oversetting.

Over-severe, -severity, etc.: see OVER-.

Oversew (ōu vəɹsōu·), *v.* [OVER- 5.] *trans.* To sew overhand; to sew together two pieces of stuff, by laying them face to face with the edges coinciding, and passing the needle through both always in the same direction, so that the thread between the stitches lies over the edges. Sometimes called *overhand, overseam,* or *overcast*: see these words. In *Embroidery,* = OVERCAST *v.* 7. Hence **O·versew·ing** *vbl. sb.*, **O·versew·n** *ppl. a.*

1864 in WEBSTER. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework, Over-sewing,* a method of Plain-sewing, otherwise known as Seaming, or Top-sewing, and executed somewhat after the manner of Over-casting. But the great difference between Over-sewing and Over-casting is that the former is closely and finely executed for the uniting of two selvedges or folds of material, and the latter is very loosely done, and only for the purpose of keeping raw edges from ravelling-out...In olden times this stitch was known by the name of Overhand. 1903 *Tregaskis' Catal.* Jan. 11/1 Six Handkerchiefs, hemstitched, very small cobweb border and oversewn ornament in the corners.

†**Oversey·,** *v. Obs. rare.* (Better **oversie.**) [f. OVER- 4, 17 + ME. *sijen,* OE. *sīgan,* to pass, as time: see SIE *v.*] *intr.* To pass by, elapse.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1686 Þus he countes hym a kow, þat wate a kyng ryche, Quyle seuen sybez were ouer-seyed someres I trawe.

Oversey, obs f. OVERSEA; obs. infl. OVERSEE.

Overshade (ōuvəɹʃē·d), *v.* [OVER- 8.]

1. *trans.* = OVERSHADOW *v.* 2.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke i. 35 Þæs heahstan miht þe ofer sceadaþ [*c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ofer-sceade]; *Vulg.* obumbrabit]. 1594 GREENE & LODGE *Looking-Gl.* Wks. (Grosart) XIV. 113 The hand of mercy ouershead her [the Church's] head.

2. To cast a shade over; to render gloomy or dark; to overshadow, shade. Also *absol.*

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 273 The Elder tree Which ouershades the mouth of that same pit. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 376 Lead on then where thy Bowre Oreshades. 1670 DRYDEN *Tyrannic Love* I. i, The monster of the wood; O'ershading all which under him would grow. 1727 DESAGULIERS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 323 Plants which are overshaded.. cannot so well imbibe Air. 1812 WORDSW. *Song for Spinning Wheel* 5 Dewy night o'ershades the ground.

fig. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. vi. 62 Darke cloudy death oreshades his beames of life. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Old China,* A passing sentiment seemed to overshade the brows of my companion.

Hence **Oversha·ding** *ppl. a.*

1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart., Dial.* lxi, Pleasant ouershading bowers.

Overshadow (ōuvəɹʃæ·dōu), *v.* [OE. *ofer-sceadwian*: see OVER- 8. So MHG. *uber-schatewen,* MDu. *overschadwen,* Goth. *ufar-skadwjan,* all rendering L. *obumbrāre* in N. T.]

1. *trans.* To cast a shadow over; to cover or obscure with shadow or darkness, overcloud; to overshade, shade over.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark ix. 7 Seo lyft hi ofer-sceadewude. = Luke ix. 34 Da wearð genip & ofer-scendude hiȝ [*c* 1160 *Hatton,* ofer-scadedeþ- *c* 1050 *Suppl. Ælfric's Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 178/44 *Obumbro,* ic ofersceadewige. 1388 WYCLIF *Luke* ix. 34 A cloude was maad, and ouerschadewide hem. 1535 COVERDALE *Baruch* v. 8 The woddes & all pleasaunt trees shal ouershadowe Israel. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* IX. 345 The moone being ouershadowed with clouds. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 2 Aug. an. 1763, A long narrow paved court in the neighbourhood, overshadowed by some trees. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrosp.* II. 143 The dark cloud thus early cast on her life continued to overshadow it for many years.

fig. 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 5 Wrapped in mysticall figures, and ouershadowed with images. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* II. vii. 141 Those misfortunes which were soon to overshadow her. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* v. 255 One prophecy of woe overshadowed all the later years of David.

2. To cover or overspread with some influence, as with a shadow; to shelter, protect.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* CXXXIX. 8 Dryhten mezen haelu minre oferscead̃wa heafud min in dege zefehtes. 1388 WYCLIF *Luke* i. 35 The Hooly Goost schal come fro aboue in to thee, and the vertu of the Hiȝeste schal ouerschadewe thee. 1578 *Chr. Prayers* in *Priv. Prayers* (1851) 302 Overshadow me in the day of battle. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. v. § 2 It may seem that when the Divine Spirit did overshadow the understanding of the Prophets, yet it offered no violence to their faculties. 1859 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 433 The queen's high name O'ershadows him.

3. To tower over so as to cast its shadow over; hence, to rise above, 'cast into the shade', diminish the apparent eminence or importance of. [OVER- 1.]

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* III. i. (1588) 327 The authoritie of the undershrife, is ouer-shadowed by the Shrifes presence. 1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 244 Faith and infidilitie..striue to ouer-master and ouer-shadow one another. 1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit* IV. (1614) 7/2 All their monuments.. overshadowed by the height of Beckett's tomb. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* II. 24 A low pleasant valley overshaddowed in many places with high rocky mountaines. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* xi, No neighbouring architecture of lofty proportions had arisen to overshadow Staple Inn. *a* 1882 BUCKLE *Civilis.* (1873) III. i. 42 It was natural that the Crown, completely overshadowed by the great barons, should turn for aid to the Church.

4. To shade or darken too much. [OVER- 27.]

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. xx. 348 If Authours in painting his deeds do not overshadow them, to make them blacker than they were.

Hence **Oversha·dowed** *ppl. a.*; also **O·versha·dow** *sb. rare*; **Oversha·dower.**

1618 BACON *Let. to King* 2 Jan. in *Cabala* (1654) 9 No oppressors of the people, no overshadowers of the Crown. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* II. 22 The period was an overshadowed one in British history. 1875 MCLEAN *Gosp. in Psalms* 330 Round about it, not a literal over-shadow of mountains. 1878 MOZLEY *Ess.* I. *Carlyle's Cromwell* 262 A man..who always would be his rival and overshadower.

Oversha·dowing, *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. OVERSHADOW.

1388 WYCLIF *Jas.* i. 17 The fadir of liȝtis, anentis whom is noon other chaungyng, ne ouerschadewyng of reward. 1665 J. SPENCER *Vulg. Proph.* Pref., That the Minds of Holy Men should conceive (like the Virgin Mary) by the sole overshadowings of the Holy Ghost. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 326 The visible kingdom of God..underwent an almost total eclipse by the overshadowing of earthly power.

Oversha·dowing, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That overshadows. Hence **Oversha·dowingly** *adv.*, in an overshadowing manner.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 165 My overshadowing Spirit and might with thee I send along. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* VII. xviii, Large as the hairy Cassowar Was that o'ershadowing Bird. 1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Southey & Porson* Wks. 1853 I. 61/2 Which rarely happens to literary men overshadowingly great. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* viii. (1858) 319 Those mysterious hills, which close every eastern view with their overshadowing height.

†**Oversha·dowy,** *a. Obs.* [f. OVERSHADOW + -Y.] Having the quality of overshadowing.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 474 The Fig tree, which hath her Figs aboue the leaf, because it is so large and ouershadowie.

†**Oversha·ke,** *v. Obs.* [OVER- 4, 27.]

1. *trans.* To shake off or away; to dispel.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 224 Þe Juerie misferd, þer tresone ouerschaken. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 16,5 Whan hir luste is ouerschake, And þere-with wole hir loues heteasswage. 1530 PALSGR. 649/2, I overshake, *je secous.*

b. *intr.* To become shaken off, pass away, abate.

1412–20 LYDG *Chron. Troy* III. xiii. (1513) H vj b/2 Wherfore I rede to let ouershake All heuynesse. *a* 1415 — *Temple of Glas* 614 Alas when wil þis turment ouershake [*v. r.* overslake]?

2. *trans.* To shake overmuch. [OVER- 27.]

1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balsac's Lett.* 40 The Pope, a body over-shaken, and trembling with age.

O·ver-sha·rp, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too sharp, excessively sharp. Hence **O·ver-sha·rpness.**

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. *Theatr. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 73 Abhominable sower, Over-sharpe, too bitter. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1589) 503, I would not that fathers should be over-sharpe and hard to their children. 1795 SEWARD *Anecdotes* III. 38 They..were not over-sharp in discovering the intrigues and artifices. 1896 T. L. DE VINNE in *Moxon's Mech. Exerc., Printing* 404 The superior beauty of over-sharp hair-lines.

O·ver-shave. *U.S.* A shave or drawing-knife used by coopers for shaping the backs of barrel-staves. 1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

Overshelving, -shepherd: see OVER- 1, 2.

Overshine (-ʃəi·n), *v.* [OE. *oferscīnan*: see OVER- 7, 8. So OHG. *ubarskīnan,* MHG. *überschīnen,* Du. *overschijnen.*]

1. *trans.* To shine over or upon, to illumine.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 129 Næs na þæt an þæt þæt leoht þa dune ane oferscineþ..ac eac swylce..þa burh. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xvii. 5 Beorht-wolcn hiȝ ofer-scean. 1598 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. i. 38 That wee.. Should notwithstanding ioyne our Lights together, And ouer-shine the Earth, as this the World. *a* 1721 KEN *Sion* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 400 It kindled in Me heavn'ly Flame, I felt it gently over-shine my Breast. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* VI. 392 A ruddy sun was overshining his face.

2. To surpass in shining, to outshine; chiefly *fig.* To surpass or excel in some quality. [OVER- 22.]

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. i. 317 (Qo.) That..Dost ouershine the gallant'st Dames of Rome. *c* 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* I. 139 And ouer-shine the troupe of all the maides. 1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* XXXVII. 11 Others precellencies, whereby we are over-shined. 1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* III. 86 She would so gladly..have..overshone many a female dignitary.

Hence **Overshi·ning** *vbl. sb.*

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* iii. 30 Like as the Moone shineth not, but by the ouershining of the Sunne vpon her.

Over-shipboard to **Over-shirt:** see OVER-.

O·vershoe (-ʃū), *sb.* [OVER- 8 c; cf. Du. *overschoe,* Ger. *überschuh.*] A shoe of india-rubber, felt, or other material, worn over the ordinary shoe as a protection from wet, dirt, cold, etc.

1851 MELVILLE *Whale* viii. 42 Hat, coat, and overshoes were one by one removed. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. xxvii. 55 The Kensington Golosh, or solid leather over-shoe. 1882 *Century Mag.* XXIV. 842/2 The peasants are bundles done up in fur caps, coats, and overshoes.

Over-shoe, over-shoes (ōuvəɹʃū z), *adv. phr.* [orig. two words: see OVER *prep.* 3] Of water, mud, etc.: So deep as to cover the shoes, shoe-deep; hence, *to be, go, run over-shoes,* e. g. in water, or *fig.* in any course or enterprise.

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 75, I beseech them to looke to their footing, that run overshooes in al these vanities. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. ii. 106 A man may goe ouer-shooes in the grime of it. 1778 ISRAEL ANGELL *Diary* (1897) 31 It cleared off in the night with Snow about over Shoe. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* (1900) 55 1 The result of the rain had been to flood the lane over-shoe. [See other examples, *a* 1555—1677, s.v. OVER *prep.* 3.]

Overshoot (ōuvəɹʃū t), *v.* [OVER- 13, 4, 5, 7, 22, 23, 27. Cf. MHG. *überschiezen,* Ger. *überschiessen,* Du *overschieten*]

1. *trans.* To shoot, dart, run, or pass beyond (a point, limit, stage, etc).

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 383 The houndes had ouershette hym alle And were vpon a defaulte y-falle 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 680 The purblind hare, .. to ouer-shut his troubles, How he outruns the wind, and with what care, He cranks and crosses with a thousand doubles. 1755 J. SHEBBEARE *Lydia* (1769) II. 94 Dogs, who running fleeter, over-shoot their game. 1882–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed 4) II, The first stage of inflammation..must have been overshot in the violence of the action. 1885 *Law Times* LXXX. 235/2 In consequence of the train overshooting the platform.

†**b.** *Naut.* To sail past (a port, etc.). *Obs.*

c 1565 *Sir J. Hawkins's 2nd Voy. to W. Ind.* in Arb. *Garner* V. 113 A Spaniard, who told him how far off he was from Rio de la Hacha: which, because he would not overshoot, he anchored that night again. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 100 Wee were short 80 miles of the place, whereas we thought wee had beene ouershot by east fiftie miles. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4912/2 This Vessel..hath over-shot her Port. 1803 *Naval Chron.* IX. 100 She overshot her port in the night.

†**c.** To pass over (a period of time); to allow (time) to pass by. *Obs.*

a 1584 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 556 Persawis thou nocht quhat precious tyme Thy slewthing dois ouirs hute? 1610 WHITE *Hexapla Dan.* 312 The first beginning right, ouershoote the 70 weeks. *a* 1617 BAYNE *Lect* (1634) 206 If wee have overshot time wherein wee might have saved some twenty pound matter, what a griefe is it to be so overshot?

2. To shoot a missile, etc., over or above (the mark or thing aimed at) and so to miss: to shoot beyond; also, of the missile: To pass over or beyond (the mark).

In quot. *a* 1400–50 the sense is uncertain: perh. = *if thou over-shoot (thee) shot.*

[*a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1767* (Dubl. MS.) Yf þou shote ouer shet þou shendes þi flayne.] *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 13 b, Their enemyes discharged their ordinaunce..and ouershot them. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 108 So to ouershute them that none myght be hurt therby. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* IX. § 49 [They] discharged their Cannon at them, but over shot them 1897 *Chicago Advance* 9 Sept. 327/3 This charge goes wide from the mark. It hits some, but it overshoots the body.

b. *fig.* esp. in *overshoot the mark,* to go or venture too far, or farther than is intended or is proper.

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* Ded., See how farre I have overshot my marke. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* Wks. 1738 II. 5 In this, Diana overshot her Oracle. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 303 The greatest fault of a penetrating wit is not coming short of the mark but overshooting it. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* v. 135 Your cunning has o'ershot its aim. 1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. vii. (1875) 1.6 We have somewhat overshot our mark in order to complete the history of the English dominion in France.

c. *absol.* (*lit.* and *fig.*)

1625 MARKHAM *Souldiers Accid* 9 The hindmost must.. shoot their fellowes before through the heads, or else will overshoot. 1733 POPE *Ess. Man* III. 89 But honest Instinct comes a volunteer, Sure never to o'er-shoot, but just to hit. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 330/1 If I happened to overshoot I was bound to bag a heifer.

3. *To overshoot oneself*: to shoot over or beyond one's mark; to go farther than one intends in any course; to overreach oneself, miss one's mark by going too far; to exaggerate; to fall into error.

1530 PALSGR. 649/2, I never wyste wyseman overshote hymselfe thus sore. 1538 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 165. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 11 He was the first in a maner, that put his hand to write Commentaries, and therefore no marueile, if he ouershot himselfe many times. 1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 84 So th' eager Hawk makes sure of's prize, Strikes with full might, but over-shoots himself and dyes. 1748 RICHARDSON (*Clarissa* (1785) IV. 214 And there she stopt; having almost overshot herself; as I designed she should. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. x. (*ad fin.*), His irony has overshot itself; we see through it, and perhaps through him.

† b. *fig. To be overshot*: to have overshot oneself, to be wide of the mark; to be mistaken, deceived, or in error. *Obs.*

1535 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 44 Ye ar farre oue shotte. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* XIV. v. (1886) 306 Even wise and learned men hereby are shamefullie overshot. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. vii. 131 'Tis not the first time you were ouer-shot. 1656 JEANES *Faith Christ* 90 Then are they much overshot and deeply to be blamed, who..harden their hearts against Gods calling.

† 4. *fig.* To shoot too hard, utter (a word) too violently, throw out or allow to escape unguardedly.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par.* 2 *John* 5 1 As whan by occasion we ouershote a worde agaynste oure friende, whiche we are sory for by and by that it ouer shot us. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. III (1651) 325 A word overshot, a blow in choler, a game at tables may make us equal in an instant.

5. To push or drive beyond the proper limit.

1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* II. vii. 109 Least in the Contractions of the Heart, the Valves being forced beyond their pitch and overshot, should be unable to retain the Blood. 1795 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 392 This method will even throw back the figure upon the dial, if it should have been overshot a little.

6. To shoot or dart over or above.

a 1774 HARTE (T.), High rais'd on fortune's hill, new Alpes he spies, O'ershoots the valley which beneath him lies. 1784 COWPER *Task* I 496 While yet the beams Of day-spring overshoot his humble nest. 1887 G. MEREDITH *Ballads & P.* 114 She, with the plunging lightnings overshot.

† 7. *intr.* To shoot or rush down from above. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7620 A thondir with a thicke Rayn.. Ouershotyng with shoures thurgh þere shene tentes.

† 8. *trans.* To surpass in shooting. *Obs.*

a 1628 F. GREVIL *Sidney* (1652) 85 [Sir Philip] over-shoots his father in-law in his own bow. 1673 O. HEYWOOD *Diaries*, etc. (1882) I. 357 Who knows but god may overshoot the devil in his own bow.

9. *refl.* To exhaust oneself with too-much shooting.

1883 COL. HOWARD in *Times* 26 July 7/6, I think, perhaps, there was a little conspiracy..to offer us so much practice that we should overshoot ourselves.

10. *trans.* To shoot too much over (a moor, etc.) so as to deplete it of game. [OVER- 27.]

1884 *Manch. Exam.* 1 Aug. 5/3 Disease, together with overshooting by greedy lessees, had played such havoc with the moors.

Hence **Overshoo·ting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* V. (1622) 452 To require you, not to haue an oueshooting expectation of mee. 1795 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 392 The point of the angle sinking down between the two teeth..prevents their overshooting. 1897 *Daily News* 4 Sept. 6/5 The cause of the accident was the overshooting of the points, owing to the driver not pulling up in time.

O·ver-sho·rt, *a* [OVER- 28.] Too short. † b. as *adv.* Very abruptly. So **O·ver-sho·rtly** *adv.*, too shortly, too briefly.

13 . *Cursor M.* 12399 Þe knaue þat þis timber fett Heild noght graithli his mett, Bot ouer short [*v. r.* schort] he brought a tre. 1538 STARKEY *England* II. 1 162 Wherfore me thynke you passe them ouer-schortly. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xx. 318 Here they stoppe ouershort euerychone of them. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* Wks. 1760 I. 91. 1899 A. BALFOUR *To Arms* I 8 A steed some two sizes overshort for his long legs.

O·ver-sho·rten, *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To shorten too much.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. xxi. 353 To maintain his Just Prerogative, that as it be not outstretched, so it may not be overshortned.

Overshot (ōˈvəɹʃɒt), *a.* (*sb.*) [In origin the same as OVERSHOOT *ppl. a.*, with change of stress.]

1. Driven by water shot over from above.

Overshot wheel, a water-wheel turned by the force of water falling upon or near the top of the wheel into buckets placed round the circumference. *Overshot mill*, a mill to which the power is supplied by an overshot wheel.

c 1535 *Surv. Yorksh. Monast.* in *Yorksh. Archæol. Jrnl.* (1886) IX. 209 Item there is a litle ouershot mylne goynge w' a litle water. *Ibid.* 328 Item the ouershot water mylne hardby the gate. 1673 E. BROWN *Trav. Germ.* (1677) 164 An Overshot-wheel in the Earth, which moves the Pumps to pump out the Water. c 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 227 They have only the mills wch are overshott. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. Plate xiv, An overshot water-wheel fourteen feet diameter.

2. Supplied or 'fed' from above: see quot.

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Over-shot Separator* (*Agric.*), one in which the sheaf grain is fed into the threshing machine above the cylinder.

B. *sb.* The stream of water which drives an overshot wheel.

1759 SMEATON in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 138 An overshot, whose height is equal to the difference of level, between the point where it strikes the wheel and the level of the tail-water.

Overshot, *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of OVERSHOOT *v.*]

1. Shot or forced over or across a surface, etc.

1797 HOLCROFT *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) III. lxxxiii. 328 This earthquake gave birth to lawsuits between the proprietors of the overshooting and the possessors of the overshot earth.

2. Carried too far or to excess; exaggerated.

1774 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* (1889) I. 324 He presented his plate to me, which, when I declined, he had not the over-shot politeness to offer all round.

3. Intoxicated. *slang*

1605 MARSTON, etc. *Eastward Ho* IV. i, Death! Colonel, I knew you were overshot.

4. Said of a partially dislocated fetlock joint, in which the upper bone is driven over or in front of the lower bones.

1881 *Times* 18 Jan. 12/1 The horse was suffering from an overshot fetlock joint, which was incurable. 1897 *Daily News* 26 Mar. 7/2 The fetlocks were only overshot.

5. Having the upper jaw projecting beyond the lower.

1885 in C. Scott *Sheep-farming* (1886) 196 The skull of the collie should be quite flat and rather broad, with..mouth the least bit overshot.

6. Of the leaves of *Jungermannia*: see quots.

1884 K. E. GOEBEL in *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 67/2 Overshot leaves are those in which the anterior margin, turned towards the vegetative point of the stem, stands higher than the posterior one, and thus the anterior margin of each leaf overlaps the posterior margin of the leaf which stands before it. *Ibid.*, If the growth of the upper side preponderates, then we have the overshot, in the opposite case the undershot mode of covering.

Overshroud, *v. Pa. pple.* 6 -shroud. [OVER- 8.] *trans.* To cover over as with a shroud.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. xi. 139 Persand the ayr wyth body all ourschroud And dekkyt in a watry sabill cloud. 1592 BERTON *C'tess of Pembroke's Louc* (1879) 23/1 What shadowes here doe ouershroude the eie?

† **O·vershut,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [for *overshoot.*] That which shoots over or overhangs.

1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 120 The residue [of Lundy Isle] is inclosed with high and horrible overshuts of Rocks.

Overshut, obs. form of OVERSHOOT *v.*

Over-sick, etc.: see OVER- 28.

† **O·ver-si·de,** *sb. Obs.* [f. OVER *a.* + SIDE *sb.*: properly two words.] Upper or superior side.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIII. i. (Add. MS. 27944) Water .. resteth neuere of meuyng til the onere syde therof be euyn. 1479 *Searchers' Verdicts* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 20 The saide grounde conteyneth. at the ovirsyde in breede, ..vj yerdes and yn the lakk, and at the nebere syde v yerdes, halfe yerde and halfe quarter. c 1530 LD BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt* CIX. (1814) 520 Than King Alexander rode on the ouer side of King Emendus, and the Duke of Britaine on the other side. 1691 tr. *Emiliannes Journ. Naples* 263 The one of them having rudely thrust the Fryer to the overside of the Street, the other laid hold upon the Basket.

Overside, *adv.* and *a.* [Short for *over the side*: cf. OVERBOARD.]

A. *adv.* (ōˈvəɹsəiˈd). Over the side of a ship (into the sea, or into a lighter or boat).

1889 *Engineer* 13 Sept. 232 The bulk of the cargo..is discharged overside into lighters. 1896 *Daily News* 19 Oct. 4/6 The proposed agreement as to unloading 'overside' in the Port of London.

B. *adj.* (ōˈvəɹsəid). Effected over the side of a ship; unloading or unloaded over the side into lighters; discharging over the side.

1884 *Law Times Rep.* 12 Jan. 58/1 The consignee demanded overside delivery into lighters. 1895 *Daily Tel.* 15 Feb. 3/1 No overside work is being carried on in the docks. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Nov. 1/1 When the Dock Company obtained their charter, the right for barges to overside delivery of goods was specially reserved.

Oversight (ōˈvəɹsəit), *sb.* [OVER- 7, 5.] The action of overseeing or overlooking.

1. Supervision, superintendence, inspection; charge, care, management, control.

13 . *Cursor M.* 27004 (Cott.) To min on his ouer-sight þat al wranges has to right. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. XXXIV. 83 The shyrieue sholde haue the principall oueresight for to see and knowe that eueriche doo his deuoyre. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 128 To haue the ouersyght & instruceyon of nouyces. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Gouv. Eng.* I. xii (1739) 23 The smallest Precinct was that of the Parish, the oversight whereof was the Presbyters work. 1722 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I Pref 23, I have been fain to trust the oversight and correction of my work to others. 1887 ARP. BENSON in *Times* 23 Mar. 11/5 The episcopal oversight of the clergy and congregations in Palestine.

† b. An examination, review, survey. *Obs.*

1550 HOOPER (*title*) An ouersighte and deliberacion vppon the holy prophet Ionas.

2. The fact of passing over without seeing; omission or failure to see or notice, inadvertence.

1477 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 176/1 Youre seid supplant, of grete oversight of him self and simplenesse, did and committed ayenst youre Highnes grete tresons and offences. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Tit.* 2 Suche faultes as were therin eyther by the printers neglygence or myne ouersyght. 1676 TEMPLE *Let. to Ambassadors France* Wks. 1731 II. 406 It is all rather owing to Oversight, than to any ill Intention. 1863 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xxv. 600 A similar piece of oversight had befallen one of the captains.

b. An instance of this; a mistake of inadvertence.

1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. xlii. (1638) 135 He shall answer as well for an untruth in any such clerk as for an oversight. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 31 Jan., There being several horrible oversights to the prejudice of the King. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* Introd. 6 In so complicated a work, some oversights must have been committed. 1865 LIGHTFOOT *Gal.* (1874) 121 It [the omission] may have been an oversight.

Hence † **O·versight** *v. intr.*, to commit an oversight. *Obs. nonce-wd.*

1613 F. ROBARTS *Rev of Gosp.* 143 (To Rdr.) The Printer hath faulted a little; it may be the author ouersighted more.

† **Oversi·le,** *v. Obs.* Chiefly *Sc.* Also 6 -syle. [f. OVER- 8, 1 (*b*) + *sile, syle*, obs. forms of CEIL *v.*]

1. *trans.* To cover over; to conceal, hide.

a 1510 DOUGLAS *K. Hart* II. xxxix, My solace sall I sleylie thus oursyle [*rimes* begyle, quhyle]. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 359 Wodis wyld, And ron and roche with mony rammall ouirsyld. 1584 HUDSON *Du Bartas' Judith* I. in *Sylvester's Wks.* (1621) 695 Ere I my malice cloke or oversile.

2. To obscure or dim the physical or mental sight; hence, to blind mentally, delude, beguile.

c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) iii. 40 Be the wy that all the warld wrocht, Maist witt hes hie that moniest owrsylis. a 1584 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 418 Ful-haist ay almaist ay Ouirsylis the sicht of sum. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 34 Sathan, thou Prince of darknesse, hast so ouer-sylled the dimmed eies of their wretched soules.

3. ? To overtop, exceed, surpass.

1584 HUDSON *Du Bartas' Judith* I. in *Sylvester's Wks.* (1621) 691 The height and beauty did surpasse, And oversile the famous work of Pharie, Ephesus Temple.

Hence † **Oversi·ling** *vbl. sb.*, overarching, arched roof; *ppl. a.*, overarching, covered in.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 267 The ouersilings loaden with Mosaick worke. *Ibid.* X. 440 Faire Arbors, spacious ouersiling walkes, and incorporate Treeso of interchanging growths.

Oversilent, -silver, -simple: see OVER-.

† **Oversi·t,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *ofersittan*: see OVER- 1, 4, 2. Cf. MHG., Ger. *übersitzen*, Du. *overzitten.*]

1. *trans.* To sit over or upon; to occupy, possess.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lviii. 4 Forðon sehðe ofersetun [*L.* occupaverunt] sawle mine. c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xviii. § 1 Þone mæstan hæfð sæ oferseten. c 1205 LAY. 8035 For auere to ure line we magen ouer-sitten þis lond.

2. To refrain, abstain, or desist from; to omit.

Beowulf (Z.) 684 Ac wit on niht sculon secge ofer-sittan. *Ibid.* 2508 Þæt ic wiþ þone guð-flogan gylp ofer-sitte. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xlvii (Z.) 270 *Supersedeo*, ic ofersitte. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 10284 Syt þou forgete or ouersyttes Tyme of housel þat þou weyl wytes. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 373/2 Ovyr settynge, or ovyr syttynge of dede or tyme, *omissio*. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 132, I may nocht tak it agayne..gif I oursytt ony quhile.

3. *trans.* To sit over or above, preside over.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* III. 31 His power and prouidence oursitting them from aboue.

O·versi·ze, *sb.* [OVER- 29 d.] A size in excess of the proper or ordinary size.

1849 W. A. SCOTT in *Nat. Preacher* Mar., A statue placed in an elevated niche, that must be cut somewhat roughly and of a proportioned oversize to produce the proper effect.

† **O·versi·ze,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* [OVER- 22 b, 26.]

1. *trans.* To exceed in size.

1615 G. SANDYS *Travels* I. 3 [People] bred in a mountanous countrey, who are generally obserued to ouersize those that dwell on low leuels. *Ibid.* 63 Little coppe'd caps..he the greatest that weareth the greatest, the Mufties excepted, which ouer-sizes the Emperours.

2. To increase (something) beyond the usual size; to make too large.

1648 *Regall Apol.* 41 They have brought in a Garrison of strangers, and laid aside or over-sized the ordinary Guard. 1688 in Harwood *Lichfield* (1806) 70 His error in oversizing the eight bells he has cast.

Oversi·ze, *v.*[2] [f. OVER- 8, 27 + SIZE *v.*[2]]

† 1. *trans.* To size over, cover over with size. *Obs.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 484 And thus o're-sized with coagulate gore.

2. (*over-si·ze*) To size too much.

1878 ABNEY *Photogr.* (1881) 167 A great point is the selection of the paper. It will be found advantageous to use rather a porous kind, not over-sized.

Hence **Over-si·zing** *vbl. sb.*, excessive sizing.

1884 *Manch. Exam.* 5 Sept. 4/6 Resolutions were passed against the over-sizing of cotton yarns. 1900 *Daily News* 10 Aug. 7/1 The defect in the cloth was due to over-sizing.

O·versi·zed (stress shifting), *ppl. a.* [f. OVERSIZE *sb.* + -ED[2].] Over or above the normal size, abnormally large.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxi. (1856) 274 Can read ordinary over-sized print. 1869 COLERIDGE *Mem. Keble* II. 310 The parish was a country one, not over-sized. 1885 E. D. GERARD *Waters Hercules* xiii, An undersized man or an oversized boy.

Overskim: see OVER- 9.

† **Overski·p,** *v. Obs.* [OVER- 5, 13.]

1. *trans.* To skip or jump lightly over.

1558 PHAER *Æneid* VI. R j, Whan first that fatall horse our contrey walls did ouerskippe. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* Pref. iii. § 2 Neither seeke yee to ouer-skip the fold.

2. *fig.* To 'skip over', pass over without notice, omit, pretermit.

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 1208 Many a worde I ouer skipte In my tale. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 65 Marcus Aurelius Antonius overskippede not eny kynde of lecchery. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 179 Ouerskyppyng many wordes yt pleased hym not. 1602 *Narcissus* (1893) 404 How can I overskippe Tompeake of love to such a cherrye lippe? 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. vi 113. 1675 *Art Contentm.* I. xv. (1684) 180 Not .. confin'd to some few particular persons, and wholly overskipping the rest.

absol. 1607 ROWLANDS *Famous Trist.* 55 Tell me .. In reading rashly, if I over-skip.

3. To overleap; to go beyond in skipping. *rare.*

1628 GAULE *Pract. The* (1629) 89 We would faine ouerskip euen Nature in her seuerall passages.

Hence † **Overski·pper,** one who overskips or omits; † **Overski·pping** *vbl. sb.*, omission. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 302 In þe sauter seyth dauyd to ouerskippers. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 108 In syncopyng, in ouyr-skyppyng, in omyttyng. 1582 T. WATSON *Centurie of Loue* lxxx Poems (Arb.) 116 Transilition or ouer skipping of number by rule and order, as from 1 to 3, 5, 7, and 9.

O·verskirt. [OVER- 8 c.] An outer skirt; a second skirt, worn over the skirt of a dress.

1883 *Philad. Press* 7 June 4 Underskirt concealed, or very nearly concealed, by a light overskirt. 1884 M. E. WILKINS in *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 788/1 There was a green under-skirt, and a brown over-skirt.

Over-slack, -slander, etc.: see OVER-.

†O·verslaht. *Obs.* [OVER- 1: cf. OE. *sleaht* = *slege* stroke: cf. OVERSLAY.] = OVERSLAY.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 87 þet heo sculden..merki mid þan blode hore du.en and hore ouersleaht. *Ibid.* 127 Mid his blode we sculen..þa postles and þet ouerslaht of ure huse.. bisprengan.

†Oversla·ke, *v. Obs.* [f. OVER- 4 + SLAKE *v.*] *intr.* To slacken off, become allayed or quenched.

c 1400 *Land Troy Bk.* 3112 Iff thow haue cause suche dole to make, Lete it passe and ouer-slake! *a* 1425 (see OVERSHAKE 1 b).

Overslaugh (ðə·vəɹslɔ̄), *sb.* Also 8 -slagh, -slaw. [ad. Du. *overslag*, f. *overslaan* (see next); or (in sense 1) from the Eng. vb.]

1. *Mil.* The passing over of one's ordinary turn of duty in consideration of being required for a duty which takes precedence of it.

1772 SIMES *Milit. Guide* Dict. s.v., The three blanks [in a form of Roster] shew where the *overslaghs* take effect. 1777 — *Milit. Course* 25 The Nature of a Table for Overslaghs. *c* 1785 J. WILLIAMSON *Elem. Milit. Arrangement.* II. Notes 51 In a roster, therefore, of eight columns, the smaller corps will be allowed two overslaughs. (This *overslaugh* is a Dutch expression signifying to leap, or skip over.) 1802 in JAMES *Milit. Dict.* 1859 *Musketry Instr. Army* 8. 1868 *Regul. & Ord. Army* ¶ 837 When an Officer's tour of duty comes along with other duties, he is detailed for that duty which has the precedence, and he is to receive an overslaugh for any other duties. 1901 *King's Regulations* ¶ 243 When an officer is on duty, he will receive an 'overslaugh' for all other duties which may come to his turn.

fig. 1857 GEN P. THOMPSON *Aunti Alt.* (1858) I. xiii. 45 In something of this kind it is, that the Working Classes should look for what soldiers call their 'overslaugh', or compensation for extra duty done.

2. *U. S.* A bar or sand-bank which impedes the navigation of a river; *spec.* that on the Hudson River below Albany.

1776 C. CARROLL *Jrnl. Miss. Canada* in B. Mayer *Mem.* (1845) 42 Having passed the overslaw, had a distinct view of Albany. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 479 Ship navigation to Albany is interrupted by a number of islands, 6 or 8 miles below the city, called the Overslaugh. 1850 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer., Overslaugh.* A bar, in the marine language of the Dutch. The overslaugh in the Hudson river, near Albany, on which steamboats and other vessels often run aground, is, I believe, the only locality to which this term is now applied among us.

Overslaugh (ðə·vəɹslɔ̄), *v.* [ad. Du. *overslaan* to pass over, omit, pass by, f. *over-* OVER- 5 + *slaan* to strike; Ger. *überschlagen.*]

1. *trans.* To pass over, skip, omit. a. *Mil.* To pass over, skip, or remit the ordinary turn of duty of an officer, a company, etc., in consideration of his (or its) being detailed on that day for a duty which takes precedence.

The officer does the higher duty, and skips his turn for the lower, which is taken by him whose turn comes next.

1768 SIMES *Milit. Dict.* [not in ed. 1, 1766] *Overslagh*, originally derived from the Dutch language, signifies to *skip over*. For instance, suppose four battalions [etc.].. If, in the Buffs, the second Captain is doing duty of Deputy-adjutant-general, and the fourth and seventh Captain in the King's are acting, one as Aid-de-Camp, the other as Brigade-major, the common duty of these three Captains must be overslaghed; that is, equally divided among the other captains. A sketch of the table formed for this purpose may help still further to explain the term *overslagh.* 1777 — *Milit Course* 128 Captain C.. having leave of absence is overslaghed. 1779 in CAPT. G. SMITH *Milit. Dict.* 1802 in JAMES *Milit. Dict.*

b. *U. S.* To pass over in favour of another, as in nomination to an office; also, generally, to pass over, omit consideration of, ignore.

1846 in *N. York Com. Adv.* 21 Oct. (Bartlett), It was found that public opinion would not be reconciled to overslaughing Taylor, and he was nominated. 1848 *N. York Courier & Eng.* Oct. (ibid.), The attempt to overslaugh officers entitled to rank in the highest grade in the service, is about to be repeated in a somewhat different way in a lower grade. 1881 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 434 The other [province] is so small that it is tempted to pursue an obstructive course..to prevent its being overslaughed altogether.

2. To stop the course or progress of, to bar, obstruct, hinder. [Cf. OVERSLAUGH *sb.* 2.]

1864 WEBSTER, *Overslaugh*...To hinder or stop, as by an overslaugh or unexpected impediment; as, to *overslaugh* a bill in a legislative body, that is, to hinder or stop its passage by some opposition. 1865 *Morning Star* 15 Mar., The Gulf States or their representatives in Congress.. killed the bill or overslaughed it for the time by voting against it. 1872 W. MATHEWS *Getting on in World* 89 (Cent.) Society is everywhere overslaughed with institutions.

†O·verslay. *Obs.* [OE. *oferslege*, f. *ofer-* OVER- 1 d + *slege* stroke, blow, (in comb.) beam, bar: cf. ON. *sló* beam, cross-bar.] The lintel of a door.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* ix. § 12 *Limen*, oferslege oꝺꝺe þerexwold. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* xii. 23 Þonne he ȝesihþ þæt blod on þam oferslege. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3155 Þe dure tren and ðe uuerslaȝen, wiꝺ ysope ȝe blod ben drazen. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 668/5 *Hoc superliminare*, ouverslay *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 374/1 Ovyrslay of a doore, *superliminare.*

Oversleep (ðə·vəɹslīˈp), *v.* [OVER- 18, 23.]

1. To sleep too long; to sleep beyond the time at which one ought to awake. a. *intr.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. lv. (1495) 636 Meue thy body leest that thou ouerslepe. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XII. lxxiv. (1612) 306 His man fain'd feare to ouer-sleepe, and would not downe him lay. 1881 MRS. H. HUNT *Chiudr. Jerus.* 158, I will not let you over-sleep, be sure.

b. *refl.* In same sense.

c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (ROXB.) 9646 That she her self not ouerslept. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xvii. 15 Although he never overslept himself, yet .. after long forwerying, he lay as it were in a slomber. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. iii. (1840) 51 They were weary, and overslept themselves. 1893 LELAND *Mem.* I. 218 Which sight I missed by over-sleeping myself.

2. *trans.* To sleep beyond (a particular time).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 133 b, To be ware, that we ouerslepe not our tyme. 1828 WEBSTER s. v., To oversleep the usual hour of rising.

Oversleeve (ðə·vəɹslīv). [OVER- 8 c.] An outer sleeve covering the ordinary sleeve.

1857 MRS. MALCOLM tr. *Freytag's Debit & Credit* (1858) 21 The Gentleman ..pulled off his grey oversleeve, folded it carefully, and locked it up with a parcel of papers in his desk. 1888 *Daily News* 1 May 5/7 The sleeves are made entirely of white cloth, with an oversleeve of ottoman falling partly over the top of the arms, but not hiding the gold embroidery.

Overslide (ðə·vəɹsləiˈd), *v.* [OVER- 4, 5.]

†1. *intr.* To slide or slip away (in *fig.* sense); to pass by, pass unnoticed. Usually with *let.* *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3519 Þe broli þouht þat him meued þer-of þat ilk time Sone he let ouer-slide. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Story of Thebes* II. in *Chaucer's Wks.* (1561) 363 b/1 For I cide of tyme, I lat ouer slide *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xxi. 41, I slip, and lattis all oursly'd Aganis the fe'd of the.

†2. *trans.* To pass lightly over, let alone, leave unnoticed (= *to let overslide* in 1). *Obs.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV. 415 This matir now herfor I will ourslyde. 1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* III. 43 The rest I ouerslide.

3. *trans.* (*lit.*) To slide, slip, or glide over (a place or thing). Also *intr.* or *absol.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. xi. 31 Of thir salt fludis sa braid ane way Remanis sit for till ourslyd and saill. 1648 HERRICK *Hesp., King presented to Julia* iii. (1869) 67 And he, too, such a yoke, As not too wide, To over-slide; Or be so strait to chouk. 1855 WHITTIER *Dream* 15 The goodly company ..One by one the brink o'erslid.

Over-slight, etc.: see OVER-.

Overslip (ðə·vəɹslīˈp), *v.* Now *rare.*

1. *trans.* To slip or pass by (*fig.*), pass over without notice; to let slip, let pass; to fail or neglect to notice, mention, use, or take advantage of; to leave out, omit, miss. Common in 16th and 17th c.; now *rare* or *Obs.* [OVER- 4, 5.]

a 1425 *Cursor M.* 12900 (Trin.) But mijte he neuer ouer slip þat him self seide of warship. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. xiii. 81 Forsuyth, I sall nocht ourslyp in this steyd Thy hard myschance, Lawsus, and fatale deyd 1535 COVERDALE *Esther* IX. 28 The dayes of Purim, which are not to be ouerslipte amonge the Iewes. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1875) 62, I must speake of one woorde in the same, deservinge correctione, whiche I see you ouerslipped. 1672 *Essex Papers* (Camden) 20 That yᵉ Advantages of yᵉ Crowne by this Regulation bee not overslipt. 1759 BROWN *Compl. Farmer* 98 A little before Michaelmas, or, if you have overslipt that time, then about the end of February. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. vii. 446, I had overslipt the good occasion then in danger.

†b. *intr.* or *absol.* To act inadvertently, make a slip. Also *refl.* in same sense. *Obs.*

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 148 Ouerslipping himselfe at vnawares in his words. 1609 ROWLANDS *Knaue of Clubbes* 28 But see how wise ingenious men, Do often ouerslip! 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 214 The easines of erring, or overslipping in such a boundlesse and vast search.

†2. *intr.* To slip or pass by; to pass unnoticed or unused; of time, to elapse (usually implying the missing of an opportunity). *Obs.* [OVER- 4.]

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VIII. xiv, For sire Segwarydes durste not haue ado with sir Tristram, therfore he lete it ouer slyp. 1513 [see OVERSLIPPING *ppl. a.* below]. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1002 Being very desirous not to let such an opportunitie to overslip. 1607 in *Hist. Wakefield Gram. Sch.* (1802) 65 If (upon time overslipped) the election..shall be in the Maister and Fellowes of Emanuel Colledge.

†3. *trans.* To slip away from, escape (a person); usually *fig.* to escape the notice of, pass unnoticed or unused by, be missed by. *Obs.*

1574 WHITGIFT *Def Answ.* i. Wks. 1851 I. 178, I think it hath but overslipped you, and that upon better advice you will reform it 1593 SHAKS *Lucr.* 1576 Which all this time hath overslipp'd her thought. 1630 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* viii. 82, I would not let any occasion ouerslip me. 1688 HOOLE *Sch.-Colloquies* 394, I had rather write it my self lest any thing should perhaps overslip me.

4. To slip past or beyond (*lit.*); to pass beyond, esp. secretly or covertly. [OVER- 13.]

c 1595 CAPT. WYATT *R. Dudley's Voy W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 19 It was thearefore concluded secretlie..that in the night they shoulde overslip them [the islands]. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 687 Hiding himselfe therein, and letting the dogges by that means to ouerslip him, as not being able to find the sent of him. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 26 And shortened saile, least before morning I might ouerslippe them. 1660 INGELO *Bentiv. & Ur.* II. (1682) 8 That is not my house said [he] you have over-slipt it a League.

†5. To slip beyond or outside of (*fig.*); to transgress through inadvertence. *Obs.*

1534 WHITINTON *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 13 Many causes are wont to be..of ouerslyppynge of mannes offyce and dutie. 1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 92/1 Lest..My choler overslip the law of arms. *a* 1592 — *Poems* 120 She [Nature] over-slipped her cunning and her skill, And aimed too fair, but drew beyond the mark.

6. *intr.* ? To slip or slide beyond the proper point in stepping: said of a horse. ? *Obs.*

1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4212/4 When he trots out he overslips, and is shod short before for it.

Hence **Oversli·pped** *ppl. a.*, **Oversli·pping** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. ix. 50 The lang declinand and ourslippand nycht Gan schape full fast to mak schort and ourdryve. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* Ded. (Arb.) 7 Thee ouerslipping of yt were in effect thee chocking of thee poet his discourse. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle*, etc. *Ad Lectorem* (E. E. T. S.) 111, I had noe competencie of time..to correct any easily overslipped errour.

†O·verslip, *sb. Obs.* [f. prec. vb.] An act of 'overslipping' or inadvertence; a slip.

1593 *Pass. Morrice* (1876) 82, I let not them passe in whom I discouer not many ouer-slippes. 1650 T. B[AYLEY] *Worcester's Apoph.* 94 After that he had seen him express so much of sorrow for that over-slip.

†O·verslop. *Obs.* [OE. *oferslop* (in ON. *yfirsloppr*), f. OVER- 8 c + SLOP a smock] A loose upper garment; a cassock or gown; a stole or surplice.

c 950 *Lindisf Gosp.* Luke xx. 46 [*Ambulare in stolis*] geonga in stolum *vel* on oferslopum. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 200 Oferslop hwit habban blisse getacnaꝺ, oferslop bleofah habban ȝemende fullic getacnaꝺ. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 80 (Ellesm.) His overslope [*Petw.* ouerslope, *other MSS.* ouer(e sloppe] nys nat worth a myte .. It is al bauody and to-tore also.

Over-slope: see OVER-.

O·ver-slow, *a.* [OVER- 27.] Too slow, unduly slow. So **O·ver-slow·ness.**

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* XXXVII. 11 The understanding of the flesh thinketh him to bee then overslow. 1896 MRS. CAFFYN *Quaker Grandmother* 140 The consciences of the two appear to have been especially created for their present fluctuating state of being. For hers was as over-slow, as his was over-sure. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 May 3/1 The weak spot will come from the over-slowness and air of calculation.

†Overslow·, *v. Obs. rare.* [Cf. OVER- 21.] *trans.* To make slow, slacken down, retard.

a 1660 HAMMOND *Serm. Eccl.* xvi. 30 Wks. 1684 IV. 563 To perswade our selves, that there is no means on earth ..able to trash, or overslow this furious driver.

Overslur to **Over-small:** see OVER-.

Oversman (ðə·vəɹzmǽn). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [A variant of OVERMAN, prob. after words formed on a genitive, such as *daysman*, *townsman*, etc.]

1. A man having authority, or holding an official position, over others; = OVERMAN 1.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 127 In euerie prouince ar owrismen quhome of ane ald titil we cal Schirreffis. [1894 HEWAT *Little Scot. World* 84 The earliest provosts or ourismen of Prestwick.]

2. An arbiter, umpire; = OVERMAN 2.

1540 *Decreet Arbitral* in *5th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 609/1 Robert Abbot of Kinloss, oversman chosen by the said parties. 1593 in Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 153 Each shall choose so many out of his awin Presbyterie with an oversman. 1874 *Act* 37 & 38 *Vict.* c. 94 § 35 A decree of division of commonty..pronounced..by arbiters or by an oversman.

3. A foreman in a colliery; = OVERMAN 3.

1863 *Mining Rep W. Scot.*, Enforced by the occasional visit of the underground oversman, particularly in long-wall working.

†Oversmi·te, *v. Obs.* [OVER- 13.] *trans.* To exceed or go beyond in smiting.

a 1450 *Fysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 18 Se þat ȝe neuer ouer smyt þe stynght of ȝowr lyne for brekyng.

Oversmo·ke, *v.* [OVER- 8, 23, 27.]

1. *trans.* To cover over with smoke or the like.

1855 BROWNING *Up at Villa* v, The hills over-smoked behind by the faint grey olive-trees.

2. *intr.* and *refl.* To smoke too much.

1890 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct 417, I work as hard as I can and oversmoke myself and am happy. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Oct. 3/1 [He] may have drunk too much tea..or oversmoked.

Oversno·w, *v. poetic.* [OVER- 8.] *trans.* To whiten over with or as with snow.

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* v, Sap check'd with frost and lusty leaves quite gone, Beauty o'ersnow'd, and bareness every where. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* v. 553 Ere age unstrung my nerves, or time o'ersnow'd my head.

Oversoa·r, *v.* [OVER- 1, 5.] *trans.* To soar above, fly over the summit of.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vii. 623 As the wise Wilde-geese, when they over-soar Cicilian Mounts. 1821 SHELLEY *Epipsych.* 16 It oversoared this low and worldly shade. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1848) xxi. 268 My mind o'ersoars The stars.

†Over-sob, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. OVER- 26 + SOB *v.*] *trans.* To charge with excess of moisture.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 41 That you cast no seeds into the earth whilst it either actually rains, or that it be oversobb'd, till moderately dry.

Over-soft, -solemn, etc.: see OVER-.

O·ver-soli·citous, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Excessively or unduly solicitous. So **O·ver-soli·citude.**

1664–5 PEPYS *Diary* 28 Feb., My being over-solicitous and jealous and froward and ready to reproach her do make her worse. 1721 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) II 38 The over-sollicitous regard to private good. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 507 An over-solicitude retards the speed and misguides the judgment.

O·ver-soo·n, *adv.* (*a.*) [OVER- 30: cf. OVER *adv.* 11.] Too soon; † too quickly or readily (*obs.*).

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conc.* 3907 Penance, done Parchaunce over reklesly and over sone. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 153 As whann a man sweryth ouersone, .. & whanne he hath don, he repentyth hym. *a* 1586 SIDNEY (J.) The lad may prove well enough, if he oversoon think not too well of himself. 1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. I.) 97 Having over-soone desired them. [Now usually two words.]

† **B.** *adj.* Too early; too ready or quick. *Obs.*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* IV. (1622) 415 Lamenting..such as the turtle-like loue is wont to make for the euer ouer-soone losse of her onely loued make.

† **O·verso·re,** *adv. Obs.* [f. OVER- 30 + SORE *adv.*] Too 'sore'; too severely or violently.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 280 (MS. B) þys Edwyne was þus kyng þre ʒer, and somdel more, And þat lond vor ys deþe ne wep noʒt ouersore [MS. no þing sore]. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs & Lim. Mon.* x. (1885) 133 It is not good a kynge to ouer sore charge his peple. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 34 Thies sciences, as they sharpen mens wittes ouer moch, so they change mens maners ouer sore.

Over-sorrow to **-sour**: see OVER-.

O·ver-soul. [OVER- 2.] Emerson's name for the Deity regarded philosophically as the supreme spirit which animates the universe; used by later writers in the same or an analogous sense.

1841-4 EMERSON *Ess., Over-soul* 270-1 That great nature in which we rest as the earth lies in the soft arms of the atmosphere; that Unity, that Over-soul within which each man's particular being is contained and made one with all other. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. 19 With the American [Emerson], every elevated thought merges man for a time in the Oversoul. 1887 H. R. HAWEIS *Lt. of Ages* i. i. 4 The Divine Spirit, the Great Oversoul has always been in contact with the human spirit

Oversou·nd, *v. Mus.* [OVER- 1 e.] (See quot.)

1852 SKIDEL *Organ* 43 If the wind be too strong, the pipes oversound (or produce the higher octave of the tone they ought to sound).

Oversow (ōuvəɪsōu·), *v.* [In OE. *ofersáwan*, f. *ofer-*, OVER- + SOW *v.*; cf. OS. *obarsâian*, OHG. *ubarsâen*, all repr. late L. *supersēmināre* (Vulg.).]

1. *trans.* To sow (seed) over other seed, or a crop, previously sown. [OVER- 1, 8.]

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xiii. 25 Cuom feond his and ofer-seow weod [*superseminauit zizania*] in midle þæs hwætes. 1565 W. ALLEN in Fulke *Confut. Purg.* (1577) 409 It was long after ouersowen. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Matt.* xiii. 25 His enemy came and oversowed cockle among the whete. 1610 BOYS *Wks.* (1629) 182 In Heaven Lucifer over-sowed Pride. .. In Paradise Satan over-sowed disobedience. 1887 T. W. ALLEN *Throne Fisherman* 487 Enemies, who while men sleep, oversow tares upon that good seed.

2. To sow (ground) *with* seed in addition to some already sown. [OVER- 8, 20.]

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xiii. 25 þa com his feonda sum and ofer-seow hit mid coccele on middan þam hwæte. 1616 T. ADAMS *Soul's Sickness* Wks. 1861 I. 480 Whilst he sleeps, the enemy over-sows the field of his heart with tares. 1882 G. F. PENTECOST *Out of Egypt* viii. 195 The Devil .. came by night and oversowed the field with tares.

3. To scatter seed over, to sow *with* seed. Also *fig.* in *pa. pple.* Strewn over *with* something, bestrewn, besprinkled, spotted (F. *parsemé*). [OVER- 8.]

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Panaretus* 125 An Azure Scarf, all over-sow'n With Crowned Swords. 1648-60 HEXHAM, *Een Oversaeyt, ofte Gortigh varcken*, an Oversowne or a Meazled Hogge. 1891 G. F. X. GRIFFITH tr. *Fouard's Christ* I. 303 He likened it to a land which, being once oversown, 'produces its fruit of itself'.

4. To sow too much of (seed); to sow too much seed upon (land). [OVER- 27.]

1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v., To oversow one's wheat.

Overspan (ōuvəɪspæ·n), *v.* [OVER- 10, 22.]

1. *trans.* To extend above and across (something else) from side to side, as a bridge or the like; to span; in quot. 1513, to cross over.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. iii. 19 Wnder thy gard to schip we ws addres Our-pannand [*permensi*] mony swelland seis salt. 1834 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (*c* 1865) II. 87/2 They overspan and protect..the..blood-vessels. 1884 *Expositor* Feb. 100 The heavenly arch that overspans the earth.

† 2. To exceed in width of span. (In quot. *fig.*)

1649 G. DANIEL *Trimarch*, *Rich. II*, cccxvi, Mighty Cæsar: Hee who overspan'd All Souldiers in his conduct.

† 3. a. To span (a space) with an arch or crossing structure, to 'throw' (an arch, bridge, etc.) over a space. Also *absol.*, in *spec.* use: see quot. *Obs.*

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 49 Before it is closed up at the top, it is almost filled with Wood.., and then they over-span the Arch. *Ibid.* 109 The Place to receive the Fuel .. being over-span'd like an Arch. *Ibid.*, Instead of Arching, they *truss-over*, or *over-span*, as they phrase it, *i. e.* they lay the end of one Brick about half way over the end of another, and so, till both sides meet within half a Bricks length, and then a bonding Brick at the top finishes the Arch. *c* 1817 FUSELI in *Lect. Paint.* xi. (1848) 541 Michelangelo,..by the perpetual use of a convex line, overspanned the forms.

Over-spangle, -spatter, etc.: see OVER-.

O·ver-spa·rred (-spā·rd), *a.* [f. OVER- 28 d + SPAR *sb.* + -ED 2.] Of a ship: Having too many or too heavy spars (masts, yards, etc.), so as to be top-heavy. Hence *fig.* (*Naut. slang*), unsteady.

1871 *Echo* 18 Jan., They say that our ships draw too much water, are over-sparred. 1890 CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean Trag.* I. i. 8 He could have carried a whole bottle .. without exhibiting himself as in the least degree oversparred.

Overspeak (ōuvəɪspī·k), *v.* Now *rare.* [OVER- 27, 22.]

1. † a. *trans.* To speak of, or proclaim, too strongly; to overstate, exaggerate. *Obs.*

1628 BP. HALL *Old Relig.* (1686) Ded., If fame do not overspeak you there are not many soils that yield either so frequent flocks or better fed. 1681 R. FLEMING *Fulfill. Scripture* (1802) II. ii. 16 A truth which none can overspeak, Yea where no possible hyperbole can ever be.

b. *intr.* To speak too strongly; to speak extravagantly, exaggerate. Also *refl.* in same sense.

a 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1673) 229 [He] extremely overworded, and over-spake himself in his expression of it. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Hants.* (1662) 5 Seing ill usage..may make a Sober man Overspeak in his passion.

2. *trans.* To surpass or outdo in speaking.

1826 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 97/1 Mr. Jackson strives to out-paint Sir Thomas; Sir Thomas Lethbridge to overspeak Mr. Canning.

So **O·verspea·king** *vbl. sb.*, too much speaking; exaggeration; **O·verspea·king** *ppl. a.*, that speaks too much.

1609 OVERBURY *State of France* (1626) 28 In their Conuersation, the Custome [of] shifting, and ouerspeaking, hath quite ouercome the shame of it. *a* 1610 HEALEY *Theophrastus* (1636) 28 Of Loquacitie or Ouer-speaking. 1612 BACON *Ess., Judicature* (Arb.) 454 An ouerspeaking Iudge is no well tuned Cymball.

Over-speculate, -speech, etc.: see OVER-.

Overspend (ōuvəɪspe·nd), *v.* [OVER- 17, 13, 26, 23.]

1. *trans.* To 'spend' or use till no longer fit for service; to exhaust, wear out. Usually in *pa. pple.* **overspent**: Completely 'spent', worn out; exhausted with fatigue, tired out. *arch.*

a 1618 RALEIGH *Royal Navy* 27 They make their Ocum.. of old seere and weather-beaten ropes, when they are overspent and growne..rotten. 1636 DEKKER *Wonder of Kingd.* Wks. 1873 IV. 239 Now I see th'art too farre gone, this lady hath overspent thee. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* ii. 10 Harvest Hinds o'erspent with Toil and Heat. 1877 L. MORRIS *Epic Hades* II. 110 Where oftimes overspent I lay upon the grass.

b. In reference to the force of a storm, life, time: (in *pa. pple.*) Spent, at an end.

1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* II. VI. 100 Till this last storm of the terrible ones being overspent [etc.] 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1848) 6/2 When this vain life o'erspent Earth may some purer beings' presence bear.

2. a. To spend more than (a specified amount); to exceed in expenditure.

1667 PEPYS *Diary* to Apr., It is plain that we do overspend our revenue 1895 *Daily News* 26 Apr. 2/4 At present they were over-spending their income of 60,000*l.* by 9,000*l.* a year.

b. To spend in excess or beyond what is necessary.

1857 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* I. xxiv. 89 The principal argument..that what one man over-spends, some other must gain;—in short the old argument in favour of luxury.

c. *refl.* and *intr.* To spend beyond one's means.

1890 *Spectator* 7 June, Although Italy has not overspent herself like France.

Hence **Overspe·nt** († **overspended**) *ppl. a.*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 241 Such whom any discontentment made hungrie of change, or an ouer spended want, made want a ciuill warre. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 66 Slowly leading their over-spent horses.

O·verspill, *sb.* [OVER- 5.] That which is spilt over or overflows; usually *fig.*, esp. of surplus population leaving a country.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Nov. 12/1 A colony capable of receiving the overspill of her population, or of furnishing her with all tropical produce. 1892 BARING-GOULD *Trag. Cæsars* I. 206 In the middle ages the overspill of the men became mercenaries to foreign courts. 1899 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 289 This stream is an overspill from the main river.

Overspi·ll, *v.* [OVER- 5.] *trans.* To spill over the edge of the containing vessel.

1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 7 Ere earth Like the libation of a crowned bowl, O'erspilled the depths of the unknown abyss. 1887 G. L. TAYLOR *Centennial Poem* 13 Apr., Her Newton, born a quart cup not o'erspilling.

† **Overspi·n,** *v. Obs. rare.* [OVER- 18.] *trans.* To spin out, protract too much.

1643 CARTWRIGHT *On Death Sir B. Grenvill* 34 Things were prepar'd, debated, and then done, Not rashly broke, or vainly overspun.

Overspire to **Oversplit**: see OVER-.

Overspread (ōuvəɪspre·d), *v.* [OE. *ofersprædan*, f. *ofer-*, OVER- 8, 9; in MHG. *überspreiten*.]

1. *trans.* To spread (something) over or upon something else; to diffuse over a place or region.

c 961 *Rule St. Benet* liii. (Schröer 1885) 84 Beon þær symble bedd ʒenihtsumlice ofersprædde. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 5486 (Fairf.) Þe ospring þat of Ioseph bred was mykil in lande ouerspred. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 173 This nycht I call Idolatrie, The clude overspred, Hypocresie.

2. To spread something over (something else); to cover *with* something spread upon the surface.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 2013 After this, Theseus hath ysent After a beere, and it al ouer spradde With clooth of gold. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* i. ii. 24 With hostile forces he'll o'erspread the land. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* (1878) II. ix. 104 Dealers had .. overspread them with scanty awnings. 1879 BROWNING *Ivan Ivanovitch* 222.

b. in *passive* with *with* (the subject being left indeterminate).

c 1275 LAY. 19045 Was þat kineworþe bed Al mid palle ouer sprad. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vii. (*Jacobus minor*) 813 Al þe feld, þat wes our-sprad With fare quhyte dew a-bout þat sted. 1563 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Buckingham* vi, Northampton fyeld with armed men ouerspred. 1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* III. iii 55 The whole Kingdome..was now overspread with a generall Warre. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. xii. 261 High mountains overspread with trees. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. ii. 70 Pyrasus Sacred to Ceres and o'erspread with flowers.

3. Of a thing: To spread or extend over (something else); to diffuse itself over; to cover completely. *lit.* and *fig.*

c 1205 LAY. 14188 Swa muchel lond..Swa wule anes bule hude ælches weies ouer-spræden. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7803 He wende him in to france, & þe contreie ouer spradde, & robbede & destruede. *c* 1330 *Assump. Virg.* 864 (B. M. MS.) A lyʒt cloude..ouer-sprad hem euery man. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 14555 My mantel overspredeth al. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 9 Being heires of that corruption that hath ouerspread the whole nature of man. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 254 Here wild Olive-shoots o'erspread the Ground. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* XVII. (1804) 99 You Scotchmen have overspread us, as the locusts did Egypt. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* VI, A pink flush overspread her face. *absol.* 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* To Rdr., Surely, if Popery overspread againe, barbarism and illiterateness is a most likely means to effect it.

Hence **Overspread·ing** *vbl. sb.*, the action of spreading over; *ppl. a.* that spreads over. Also **O·verspread** *sb.*, the fact of spreading over; *concr.* that which is spread over.

1563 MAN *Musculus' Commonpl.* 16 b, The beginning of sinne, and the ouer-spreading of it abrode. 1610 WILLET *Hexapla Dan.* 64 In the bedchamber there was an ouer-spreading vine made of gold. 1627 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 265 Those general truths, which by the mercy of God were preserved amid the foulest overspreadings of popery. 1826 R. HALL *Wks.* VI. 34 The overspreading of thick darkness. 1866 *Reader* 31 Mar. 331 The main contour of surface..was acquired prior to the overspread of the glacial series.

Overspri·ng, *v.* [OVER- 1, 5: cf. OHG. *ubarspringan*, MHG. & Ger. *überspringen*.] *trans.* To spring or leap over; *fig.* to surmount.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Franklt. T.* 332 That fyue fadme at the leeste it ouersprynge The hyeste Rokke. 1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 583 An Arabian wildness of fancy,.. which seldom shakes off the costume, or overspringe the range of Arabian idea. 1847 EMERSON *Poems*, *Hafiz* Wks. (Bohn) I. 479 Bring wine, that I overspring Both worlds at a single leap.

Overspri·nkle, *v.* [OVER- 8.] *trans.* To sprinkle over, besprinkle.

1563 *Homilies* II. *Rebellion* VI. (1850) 503 So is there no country..which .. hath not been oversprinkled with the blood of subjects. *c* 1576 GASCOIGNE *Devyll's Will*, Item I geve to the Butchers new freshe blood to ouersprinkle their stale mete that it may seme, newly kylled. *a* 1849 POE *Bells* Poems (1859) 73 The stars that oversprinkle All the heavens.

† **Overspu·rn,** *v. Obs. rare.* [OVER- 6.] *trans.* To kick over, overturn with the foot.

c 1495 *Epitaffe* etc. in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 392 Caused to surrendre Lyfe vp to Deth that al ouerspurneth.

Oversqueak, -squeamish: see OVER-.

† **Oversta·d,** *pa. pple. Obs* [f. OVER- 21 + *stad*, later STED, placed: cf. BESTED *pa pple.* sense 4.] Overset, overwhelmed.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12770 Anoþer strok he scholde haue had, But wiþ þe Romayns Iuy were ouerstad.

Overstaff, -stain, -stalled: see OVER-.

† **Oversta·nd,** *v. Obs.* [OVER- 1, 17: cf MHG. *überstân*, Ger. *überstehen*.]

1. *trans.* To stand over; to stand beside.

c 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 1986 Y bad him fain Forsake the layer in the wain, That he so ouerstode [cf. 1970 ouer him stode a naked swain].

2. To stand, endure, or stay to the end of; to get through; to outstay, overstay.

1600 ABP. ABBOT *Exp. Jonah* 168 If they can over-stand that journey and escape well from danger. 1666 BUNYAN *Grace Ab.* P66 How, if you have overstood the time of mercy? 1784 J. POTTER *Virtuous Villagers* I. 51 She was too nice and particular, and so overstood her market.

† **Oversta·rt,** *v. Obs. rare.* [OVER- 5.] *trans.* To overleap, miss, 'skip', omit.

c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1593 Som of the felyshyp that I there say, In all thys whyle, haue I ouerstert.

Overstate (ōuvəɪstē·t), *v.* [f. OVER- 27, 26 + STATE *sb.* and *v.*]

† 1. *To over-state it*: to assume too great 'state' or stateliness; to play the grandee to excess. *Obs.*

1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. xix. (1647) 202 Or else that they should over-state it, turn Tyrants, and only exchange their slavery by becoming vassals to their own passions.

2. *trans.* To state too strongly; to exceed the limits of fact in stating; to exaggerate.

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 397/2 If Sir Francis Burdett has overstated the miscoccurment of a prison, appropriated for the seditious, he [etc.] 1837 SYD. SMITH *Let. Archd. Singleton* Wks. 1859 II. 279/2, I hate to overstate my case. 1873 SYMONDS *Gk. Poets* x. 324 To say that the Greeks had no conceits, is perhaps overstated.

Overstatement (ōuvəɪstē·tmĕnt). [OVER- 29 b.] The action, or an act, of overstating; statement which exceeds the limits of fact; exaggeration.

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 397/2 It does not appear that his account was an overstatement at the time. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. 168 This..is one of those over-statements of a true principle, often met with in Adam Smith. 1874 GLADSTONE in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 673 In commenting on over-statement I do not seek to understate.

Overstay (ōuvəɹstē·), *v.* [OVER- 18.] *trans.* To stay over or beyond (in time).

1646 BP. HALL *Satan's Fiery Darts quenched* I. vi, Now that he onely over-stayes the time of our mis-grounded expectation. 1668 *Ormonde MSS.* in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 71 Overstayed leave [of absence], caused by illness. 1858 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 369 Fear of over-staying one's welcome. 1862 R. TAYLOR *House & Abroad* Ser. II. II. x. 134 We had already overstayed by a fortnight the time which we had allotted to our visit.

Overstayed (ōuvəɹstē·d), *a. Naut.* [OVER- 28.] Too heavily stayed; having the stays too rigid.

1880 *Times* 25 Dec. 7/4 Ship's efficiency not what my recollection of such a ship should be; masts overstayed.

†**Oversta·ys,** *adv. phr. Obs.* [f. OVER *prep.* + STAY *sb.*: cf. OVER- 31.] Over to the other tack: in quots. *fig.*

1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* II. iii. 17 Are their minds so alienated from us? and must we be altogether drawne overstayes to them? *Ibid.* vii. 27 When they had both spoken and disputed against them; what drew them overstayes to contend for them?

Over-steadfast to **-stent**: see OVER-.

Oversteying: see OVERSTY *v. Obs.*

Overste·p, *v.* [OE. *oferstepan*, f. *ofer-* OVER- 5, 12; = OHG. *ubarstephen*, Du. *overstappen*] *trans.* To step over or across; to pass beyond or to the other side of (a boundary or thing material or immaterial). Also *intr.*

a 1000 *Lamb. Ps.* xvii. 30 (Bosw.) Ic oferstepe weall [*transgrediar murum*]. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xii. 32 They ouerpresse and ouerstep one ouer that other. 1590 GREENE *Philomela* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 126, I will ouerstippe the conceit of mine own folly. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxxxviii. 7 Infamy none o'ersteps, nor ventures any beyond it. 1875 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* xx. (ed 5) 363 France, by the annexation of Piedmont, had overstepped the Alps.

So **O·verstep** *sb.*, an act of overstepping or passing beyond a limit.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 64 This apparent overstep, be it what it may, in the march of insanity beyond that of the population of the country, is a real retrogression.

Overstien, -stihen: see OVERSTY *v. Obs.*

Over-stiff, -stifle, etc.: see OVER-.

O·ver-sti·mulate, *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To stimulate too much or excessively; to over-excite. (Chiefly in *pa. pple.*) So **O·ver-sti·mulated** *ppl. a.*; **O·ver-stimula·tion.**

1798 EDGEWORTH *Pract. Educ.* (1822) I. 331 It is the debility of an over-stimulated temper. 1835-6 TODD (*cyc. Anat.* I. 678 Over-stimulation..of the minute vessels of the lungs by the dark blood. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. xii, Over-stimulated by them feelings which rouses a man up.

†**Oversti·nk,** *v. Obs.* [OVER- 22, 21.] *trans.* To stink more than; to drown the stench of.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 184, I left them I' th' filthy mantled poole,..There dancing vp to th' chins, that the fowle Lake Ore stunck their feet.

Overstock (ōuvəɹstǫk), *sb.* [OVER- 8 c, 29 d.] †1. *pl.* Knee-breeches; cf. *nether-stocks. Obs.*

1565 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 177 Item to Samuall Pullayne a pare of black overstocks, cutt in long paynes. 1573-80 BARET *Alv.* B 1160 Breeches, or mens ouerstockes.

2. A superabundant stock or store; a supply in excess of demand or requirement.

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 195 P5 This over-stock of Beauty, for which there are so few Bidders, calls for an immediate Supply of Lovers and Husbands. 1757 *Herald* No. 12 (1758) I. 196 This dram of an overstock of corn can be no other than that of exportation to foreign countries. 1885 HOWITTS *St as Lapham* (1891) I. 158 There's an overstock in everything, and we've got..to shut down.

Overstock (ōuvəɹstǫ·k), *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To stock to excess; to supply with more than is required; to fill too full, overcharge, glut.

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) Ded., Every man lies on at random, and as many as they can get, and so Overstock the same. 1676 TOWERSON *Decalogue* 536 Some of those fish, wherewith I find his ponds to be over-stockt. 1788 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 539 In consequence of the English treaty, their oils flowed in, and overstocked the market. 1842 in Bischoff *Woollen Manuf.* II. 382 Every judicious farmer will be careful not to over-stock his land.

Hence **O·verstocked** *ppl. a.*, **-sto·cking** *vbl. sb.*

1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 298 The overstocking of a Country with goods may lessen the gain of particular Merchants. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Aug. 161/1 The treatment which fish bestow on each other in an overstocked pond.

Over-stoop, -stowed, etc.: see OVER-.

Over-sto·ried, *pa. pple.* [OVER- 8.] Covered with stories of historical paintings.

1845 BROWNING *Cleon* 53 The Pœcile, o'er-storied its whole length..with painting, is mine too.

†**O·verstory.** *Arch. Obs.* [f. OVER *a.* + STORY.] An upper story; *spec.* a clerestory.

a 1490 BOTONER *Itin.* (Nasmith, 1778) 78 Item in le ovyr-historie sunt 10 fenestræ. *Ibid.* 82 Et quælibet fenestra in le ovyrstorye continet 5 panellas glaseatas.

Overstrain (ōuvəɹstē·n), *sb.* [OVER- 29 b.] Excessive strain; the act of overstraining or fact of being overstrained.

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1812) VI. 144 (D.) It was such an overstrain of generosity from him that it might well overset him. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 5 Such was his state of exhaustion, in consequence of the previous overstrain on every nerve and muscle. 1878 HOLBROOK *Hyg. Brain* 101 How is the merchant to avoid mental overstrain?

Overstrain (ōuvəɹstrē·n), *v.*

†1. *trans.* To strain, stretch, or extend (something) over or across. *Obs. rare.* [OVER- 10.]

1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 51 Which, with a wire net.. eeuen and tight, was al ouerstrained.

†2. To go beyond in straining or exertion; to surpass in effort. *Obs. rare.* [OVER- 22.]

1590 GREENE *N. too late* (1600) 18, I haue..sought to ouermatch thy father in pollicie, as he ouerstraines vs in ielousie.

3. To strain too much, subject to excessive strain; to stretch or exert (an organ or faculty) more than it will bear. [OVER- 27.] a. *lit.* or in physical sense.

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 2 Neuer will I ouerstraine my strength. 1640 BP. HALL *Chr. Moder.* (ed. Ward) 28/2 He so overstrained his lungs, in calling upon his troops, that he presently died. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* vi. (1841) I. 36 At last, [they] overstrain their sinews..and are cripples ever after. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* I. vii. (1875) 40 You must not sacrifice your eyesight by overstraining it.

b. *fig.*

1633 BP. HALL *Occas. Medit.* (1851) 148 His justice will not let his mercy be overstrained. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VII. v, Those scruples..she herself thought might be overstrained. 1863 J. G. NICHOLS *Herald & Genealo.* I. 497 This argument is greatly overstrained.

c. *absol.* or *intr.*

1703 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II (1709) 76 To endeavour not to Please is Ill-nature; altogether to Neglect it, Folly: and to Over-strain for it, Vanity and Design. *a* 1742 OLDMIXON in *Southey's Comm.-pl. Bk.* IV. 261/1 Writers of comedy are very apt to overdo and overstrain, in complacency to the judgment of their audience.

Hence **O·verstrai·ned** *ppl. a.* (whence **O·verstrai·nedness**); **O·verstrai·ning** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1875) 57 Yt maye, after a harde and ouerstreyned sorte, beare sommie sence. 1671 F. PHILIPPS *Reg. Necess.* 417 An overstreining conjecture which is not here endeavoured to be asserted. 1695 DRYDEN *Observ. Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting* § 54 With overstraining and earnestness of finishing their pieces, they often did them more harm than good. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1852) 74 That eye which Beams close upon me till it burns from sheer O'erstrainedness of sight. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 372 As some wild turn of anger, or a mood Of overstrain'd affection.

O·ver-strai·t, *a.* [f. OVER- 28 + STRAIT *a.*] †a. Too strict or severe. *Obs.* b. Too narrow.

1538 STARKEY *England* II. iii. 197 Dethe ys ouer-strayte punyschment for al such theft pryuely commyttyd. 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* III (1577) P viij b, Kepte vnder with ouerstreight looking to, or beaten of their husbandes or fathers. 1645 BP. HALL *Remedy Discontents* 91 For the enlarging of their over-strait lodgings, hard at work.

So **O·ver-strai·tly** *adv.*; **O·ver-strai·tness.** Also **O·ver-strai·ten** *v.*

1572 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xvii. 1 Some take the woorde overstreightly. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. fr. Tong, Seruitt*, crueltie, ouerstraightnesse. 1679 PULLER *Moder. Ch. Eng.* (1843) 160 The fourth Commandment doth not bind Christians over-streightly. 1735 *Phil. Trans.* XXXIX. 58 To prevent the Juice, that re-unites the Wound..from over-streightening the Canal.

Overstream (ōuvəɹstrī·m), *v.* [OVER- 9.] *trans.* To stream over or across; to flow over in a stream. Hence **Overstrea·ming** *ppl. a.*

1616 HAYWARD *Sanct. Trouble Soul* I. v. (1620) 74 When an vniuersall flood of fire shall ouer streame the whole world. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 478 The fulness of the over-streaming Love of God. 1864 TENNYSON *Islet* 20 Over-stream'd and silvery-streak'd With many a rivulet high against the Sun.

Over-strength: see OVER- 29.

Overstre·tch, *v.* [OVER- 27, 10; in sense 2 = MHG. *uberstrecken.*]

1. *trans.* To stretch too much, or beyond the proper length, amount, or degree. *lit.* and *fig.*

Overstreit in quot. 1330 appears to be for *overstreiht* (= overstretched); but may possibly be = *overstrait.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13270 How þeir hap was ner ouer-streit, And how Vtred was þeir socour. 1388 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* x. 14 For we ouerstretchen [*superextendimus*] not forth vs, as not stretchinge to you. 1552 *Act* 5 & 6 *Edw. VI*, c. 6 § 1 Clothiers..practise Falshood, by overstretching them upon the Tenter. 1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II*, II. ii. 158 The murmuring Commons, overstretched, break. 1735 BRACKEN in Burdon *Pocket Farrier* 26 *note*, The Muscles of the Shoulder being overstretched or relaxed. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* 269 This supremacy, however it may have been overstretched by Elizabeth herself.

2. a. To stretch (something) over or across. b. To stretch or extend across (something).

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* clxiv, And on the quhele was lytill void space, Wele nere oure-straught fro lawe vnto hye. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 821 That line of arches which overstretches London.

So **O·verstretch** *sb.*; **O·verstre·tched** (-stre·tʃt) *ppl. a.*; **O·verstre·tching** *vbl. sb.*

1631 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1681) II. 9 The preeminence of a good name thus far just, beware ye make not unjust by over-stretching. 1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* I. xxi. 111 The Tumour was..gangrened by reason of the overstretching of the Skin. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Quat.* (1809) II. 101 The already over-stretched thread of his age and infirmities. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* I. 257 The prodigious Compass of this great Arch..appears like an Over-stretch, or an Extreme. 1806 H. K. WHITE *Let. to Maddock* 17 Feb., A very slight over-stretch of the mind in the daytime. 1861 W. S. PERRY *Hist. Ch. Eng.* I. xiv. 519 One of the suicidal counsels of an overstretched and impossible conformity.

Overstrew (-strū·, -strōu·), *v.* Forms: see STREW. [OVER- 8: cf. MHG. *überstrüewen*, G. *überstreuen*, Du. *overstrooijen.*]

1. *trans.* To strew or sprinkle (something) over something else.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 181/6 To Ouerstrowe, *superstruere.* 1798 G. MITCHELL tr. *Karsten's Min. Lesbian Museum* 294 Iron Ore, with overstrewed Crystals of Copper Pyrites.

2. To strew or sprinkle something over (something else); to oversprinkle *with.* (Chiefly in *pa. pple.*)

1576 LYTE *Dodoens* v. I. 545 The leaues be..as if they were ouerstrowen with meale or flower. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 1143 The top o'erstraw'd With sweets. *a* 1662 FULLER *Worthies* I. (1662) 20 Were the Subject we treat of overstrewed with Ashes, (like the floor of Bells Temple). 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* I. 27 The clammy Surface all o'er-strown with Tribes Of greedy Insects. 1868 LOCKYER *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 400 Brilliant spirals, overstrewn with a multitude of stars.

O·ver-stri·ct, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too strict.

1607-12 BACON *Ess., Counsel* (Arb.) 320 Where there hath bene, either an overgreatnesse in one [Counsellor], or an over-strict Combination in diuerse. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers Relig.* 147 The fear of being accounted over-strict, method istical, puritanical or what not.

So **O·ver-stri·ctly** *adv.*; **O·ver-stri·ctness.**

a 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* i. 6 (1655) 50 A faithfull Interpreter stands not overstrictly upon the letter. *Ibid.* xii. 25. 366 Misconceit of the over-strictnesse of the Gospel, terming it 'cords', 'bonds'. 1828-60 WHATELY *Commpl. Bk.* (1864) 179 Over-strictness may have led to a rebellious reaction.

Overstride (-strai·d), *v.* [OVER- 5, 10, 13, 22, 26; cf. MLG. *overstriden.*]

1. To stride over or across. a. *trans.* To pass or move across (something) by striding.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 111 Here be cumeb stridende fro dune to dune, and ouer strit þe cnolles. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 68 You must looke..amongest the fearnes and small twigges the whiche he hath overstridden. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vi. 31. 1861 *All Year Round* V. 14 A man o'er-strides the tomb, and drops beneath.

b. To stretch the legs across; to stand or sit with one leg on each side of; to bestride.

1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 209 Strait Gibbonis air, that nevir ourstred ane horse. 1591 SPENSER *Ruines of Time* 541 From the one he could to th' other coast Stretch his strong thighes, and th' Ocean overstride. 1855 BROWNING *Bp. Blougram's Apol.* 393 You see one lad o'erstride a chimney-stack. 1873 JOWETT *Plato* III. 107 The Great Protector..overstrides others, and stands like a colossus in the chariot of State.

†c. *intr.* To pass or cross over. *Obs.*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5477 Ouire-stride þar any strange man, ..þai droje þam doun in-to þe depe.

2. *trans.* To stride or extend beyond; *fig.* to go beyond, surpass.

1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* II. vii. 28 Now our Opposites doe farre overmatch us and overstride us in contention. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 50 Such a seeds man doth overstride his cast, and thereupon cometh the lande to bee hopper-galde.

3. *intr.* To take longer strides than is natural.

1899 HILLIER in *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Jan. 9/1 For the first couple of miles I thought he was 'over-striding', but I soon found that the stride was his natural one.

Overstri·ke, *v.* [OVER- 7, 23.]

†1. a. *trans.* ? To bring down a stroke upon; b. *refl.* to strike too far. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 630 Vith þe ax he him ourstrak. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1590) 317 b, The forsaken Knight ouer-strake himself so, as almost he came downe with his owne strength. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. xi. 13 For as he in his rage him overstrooke, He, ere he could his weapon backe repaire, His side all bare and naked overtooke.

2. *Pianoforte-making* (in **overstriking** *vbl. sb.* or *ppl. a.*). See quot.

1880 HIPKINS in GROVE *Dict. Mus.* II. 646/2 [Pape] repeated the old idea..of an overstriking action—that is, the hammers descending upon the strings. *Ibid.* 712/1 Both overstriking and understriking apparatus had occurred to Marius.

Overstri·ng, *v. Pianoforte-making.* [OVER- 1, 10.] *trans.* To arrange the strings of (a piano) in two (or three) sets crossing over one another obliquely. So **Overstri·nging** *vbl sb.*

1880 HIPKINS in GROVE *Dict. Mus.* II. 720/2 The invention of overstringing has had more than one claimant. 1896 — *Pianoforte* 21 In overstrung grand pianos..the bars and scale are so adjusted as to overstring the bass at an angle which opens out in a double curve fan shape from the hammer striking-place down to the hitch-pins. *Ibid.* 22 Overstringing (sometimes double overstringing) prevails in the larger upright instruments of America and Germany.

O·ver-stro·ng, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too strong, excessively strong (in various senses: see STRONG).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 294 Ne þerf hit nout beon so ouerstrong ase his [salue] was. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v in Ashm. *Theatr. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 73 Or Venamous, stinking, or over-stronge. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1590 O lastly over-strong against thy self! 1897 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Nov. 74 This is not an overstrong statement.

So **O·ver-stro·ngly** *adv.*

1721 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 370 Shou'd this effort be over-strongly express'd, the figure wou'd seem to speak.

Overstructure: see OVER- 18.

O·verstru·ng (stress shifting), *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a.* [OVER- 28 c; and pa. pple. of OVERSTRING *v.*]

1. Too highly strung; intensely strained.

1820 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. vi, With fired brain and nerves o'erstrung. 1892 ZANGWILL *Bow Mystery* 124 The overstrung nerves of the onlookers.

2. Of a piano: Having the strings arranged in two (or three) sets crossing obliquely over one another.

1880 HIPKINS in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 720/2 [In] 1835.. Theobald Boehm..contrived an overstrung square, and an overstrung cottage piano. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Mar. 3/3 In '59 the overstrung scale in which the strings are disposed in fan-like form was invented.

Overstud, -stuffed, etc.: see OVER-.

O·verstu·dy (-stʌ·di), *v.* [OVER- 27, 23.] *trans.*, *refl.*, and *intr.* To study too much.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* Concl., Wks. (1847) 53/1 Fondly over-studied in useless controversies. *a* 1652 BROME *City Wit* III. iv, Alas, he has overstudied himself! 1871 FRASER *Life Berkeley* vii. 229 He had overstudied, we may suppose.

So **O·verstu·dy** *sb.*, excessive study.

1855 *Westm. Rev.* July 101 It is proved that students ruin their health by over-study. 1851 H. SPENCER *Educ.* i. 15 Eyes spoiled for life by over-study.

†Oversty·, *v. Obs.* [OE. *oferstīgan*, f. *ofer-* OVER- 1 (*b*) + *stīgan* to mount, ascend: = OHG. *ubarstīgan*, Goth. *ufarsteigan*.] *trans.* To rise or mount over or above (*lit.* and *fig.*); to surmount; to transcend, surpass, excel. Hence **†Oversty·ing** *vbl sb.* (in quot. = passing over or across).

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* IV. vi. § 4 He..on anre diegelre stowe þone munt oferstīg. *a* 900 tr. *Bæda's Eccl. Hist.* II. ix. [xii.] (1890) 130 Ealle þine yldran..þu in meahte and in rice feor oferstīgest. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 225 þat flod wex þa and..hit ofer-stah ælle duna. *c* 1250 *Will & Wit* 1 in *O. E. Misc.* 192 Hwenne so wil wit ofer-stiēd, þenne is wil and wit for-lore. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xvi. 2 In the ouersteyyng [1388 passyng ouer] of Arnon

O·ver-subscri·be, *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To subscribe for (a loan, shares, etc.) in excess of the amount required.

1891 *Daily News* 5 Nov. 2/2 Both Preference and Ordinary shares..being largely oversubscribed 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Sept. 3/3 The fourth and cheap edition..was much oversubscribed before publication.

So **O·ver-subscri·ption.**

1896 *Current Hist.* (Buffalo N. Y.) I. 131 The large oversubscription to the loan was a surprise to the country.

O·ver-su·btle, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too subtle, excessively subtle. So **O·ver-su·btlety.**

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* vii. 171 He weneth well hym-selfe to be over subtyll. 1728 T. COOK *Hesiod. Wks. & Days* I. 77 Son of Iapetus, o'er subtle, go, And glory in thy artful Theft below. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* IV. ii (1876) 297 Resisting .. the orthodox doctrine from over-subtlety, timidity, pride, restlessness, or other weakness of mind. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 205 If they have been sometimes over-subtile, they..had the merit of first looking at his works as wholes.

†O·ver-su·m, *sb. Obs.* [OVER- 19.] A sum over and above a defined amount; a surplus.

1587 HARRISON *England* I. xviii. (1878) III. 137 The bishop there had yearelie three or foure tunne at the least giuen him *Nomine decimæ*, beside whatsoeuer ouer-summe of the liquor did accrue to him by leases and other excheats.

†O·ver-su·m, *v. Obs.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To estimate too highly, overrate.

1627-47 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xxii. 79 To let them goe without sorrowing or over-summing them.

Over-superstitious: see OVER-.

O·ver-supply·, *sb.* [OVER- 29 b.] An excessive supply; a supply in excess of the demand or requirement.

1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Cinnamon & Pearls* vi. 102 A compensation for the loss occasioned by an over-supply. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* II. xv. § 4 (1876) 250 Either from over-supply or from some slackening in the demand for his commodity.

So **O·ver-supply·** *v. trans.*, to supply in excess.

1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* ii. 20 Nothing must be oversupplied, that is manufactured in such large quantities that it would have been better to spend the labour in manufacturing other things 1890 'R. BOLDERWOOD' *Col Reformer* (1891) 221 We are not over supplied with resources..as yet.

Over-sure, -susceptible, etc.: see OVER-.

†Overswa·llow, *v. Obs.* [OVER- 6.] *trans.* To swallow down.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C viij, Cut it and depart it as the hawke may ouerswolow it.

Overswarm (-swō·rm), *v.*

1. *intr.* and *refl.* To swarm to excess; to assemble in or grow to too great a swarm or crowd. [OVER- 27, 23.]

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* viii. (1617) 113 As folke ouerswarmed in a place. 1679 M. RUSDEN *Further Disc. Bees* 25 That is the cause that Bees so often overswarm themselves.

2. *trans.* To swarm over (a place or region); to spread over or cover with a swarm or multitude. Also *absol.* or *intr.* (quot. 1875). [OVER- 9.]

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 443 These Flockes of Studientes.. ouer-swarme the whole land with rogueries, robberies, and begging. 1852 H. MELVILLE *Whale* xiv. 70 Let the English overswarm all India. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 26 When wave broke and overswarmed, and, sucked To bounds back, multitudinously ceased.

3. To swarm beyond or in excess of. [OVER- 13.]

1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 678 If you destroy the things that prey on them, they are liable to overswarm the food-producing power of their locality.

So **Overswa·rming** *vbl. sb.* (from sense 2).

1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* I. Proeme (1622) 1 Untill they were by the ouerswarming of flatterers utterly discouraged. 1894 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 400 The successive overswarming of Bulgarians, Magyars, Seljukian Turks.

†O·verswarth, *sb. Obs.* ? The surface sward.

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1652) 144 The Mud of old standing pooles and ditches, the shovelling of Streets, and Yards, and Highwaies, the Overswarths of Common Lanes..is very good [for the land].

Overswarth (-swō·rþ), *v.* [f. OVER- 8 + *swarth*, var. of SWARTH *a.*] *trans.* To darken over, cover with blackness

1822 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* LIII. 403 When towering clouds o'erswarth the sky.

Oversway (ō·vəɹswē·), *sb. rare.* [OVER- 2.] Sway or command over any one, ascendancy; superior sway or command; overlordship.

1702 DE FOE *Mere Reform.* 453 Where it gets a little oversway It hurries all our Honesty away. 1902 W. WATSON in *Westm. Gaz.* 13 June 9/2 Kingdom in kingdom, sway in oversway, Dominion fold in fold.

Oversway (ōvəɹswē·), *v.* Now *rare.* [OVER- 2, 22, 21, 11, 3, 6.]

†1. *trans.* To exercise sway over, rule over, govern; *esp.* to exercise power or dominion over one who or that which itself rules or ought to rule; to domineer over, overrule, overmaster, overpower. *Obs.*

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* (1807-8) II 299 The perplexed state of princes, chiefliе when they are overswaied with forren and prophane power. *a* 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VII. viii. § 5 A number of captains, all of equal power, without some higher to oversway them. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* ix, The parliament should oversway the King and not he the parliament. 1680 FILMER *Patriarcha* ii § 6 (Rtldg.) 29 Three parts of five..have power to oversway the liberty of their opposites.

†b. To surpass in commanding quality; to prevail over by superior authority. *Obs.*

1601 BP. W. BARLOW *Defence* 188 Not ouer-swaying the scriptures by authoritie and nomber 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 251 Her death was doubtfull, And but that great Command, o're-swaies the order, She should in ground vnsanctified haue lodg'd, Till the last Trumpet. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. ii. § 3 (1622) 13 This Authority . ouer-swayeth both all their reasons and authorities together. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 171 To oversway all other authority. *absol.* 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. vii. § 7 As oft as the preiudice of sensible experience doth oversway. 1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* Wks. 1738 I. 319 Had not their distrust in a good Cause, and the fast and loose of our prevaricating Divines oversway'd.

†c. In reference to physical qualities: To overpower by superior strength or intensity. *Obs.*

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xiii. 54 The sulphur doth exceed in qualitie the other two beginnings, and doth ouersway them. 1658 tr. *Porta's Nat. Magic* xx 316 Hot-waters of salt-waters..have a lightness that oversways the weight of the salt.

†2. To lead, influence, or persuade into some course of action; to prevail upon. *Obs.*

1582 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 69 Ouer-swaying the memory from the purpose whereto they were applyed. 1602 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. i. 203 If he be so resolu'd, I can ore-sway him. 1619 VISCT. DONCASTER *Let.* in *Eng. & Germ.* (Camden) 136 The reasons which overswayed me to adventure on the transgression. *c* 1710 SWIFT *Change in Queen's Ministry* Wks. 1841 I. 280/1 His ungovernable temper hath overswayed him to fail in his respects to her majesty's person.

3. *trans.* and *intr.* To sway over; to cause to swing, lean, or incline to one side, or so as to be overturned; to swing or incline thus.

1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* I. iv. § 4. 15 If honor suffer or hang in the ballance, ready to bee ouerswaied with the poyze of iniurie. 1664 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 15 Such ponderous Masses be subject to overswaying. 1741 H. BROOKE *Constantia* Poems (1810) 397/2 By his bulk of cumb'rous poise o'ersway'd, Full on his helm receiv'd th' adverse blade.

Hence **Oversway·ed** *ppl. a.*, **Oversway·ing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1602 SIR W. CORNWALLIS *Disc. Seneca* (1631) 11 When any affection of the minde..usurps an over-swaying authority. 1612 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. ix. § 105 626 Permitting the depredation of himselfe and his whole Kingdome by Papall ouer-swayings. 1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Coxcomb* v. i, Such an overswayed sex is yours 1705 in W. S. Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 150 Now deliver'd from that Mighty overswaying Power.

Over-sweated, etc.: see OVER-.

Oversweep (-swī·p), *v.* [OVER- 9, 12.] *trans.* To sweep over or across (a surface, boundary, etc.); to pass over with a sweeping motion.

1612 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* (1614) 12 1/1 The Sun to dissolve them and the winds to over-sweepe them. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* I. ii. 147 To see your anger, like our Adrian waves, O'ersweep all bounds.

O·ver-swee·t, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too sweet. So **O·ver-swee·ten** *v.*; **O·ver-swee·tness.**

1584 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 25 Bread ouer sweet is a stopper, and bread over-salt is a drier. 1759 SARAH FIELDING *C'tess of Dellwyn* I. 287 Whomsoever Over-sweetness disgusted. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Jan. 2/1 For a generation which has discarded sugar, are they not over-sweetened?

Overswe·ll, *v.* [OVER- 25, 27, 5, 13.]

1. *trans.* or *intr.* To swell unduly, or to excess. (Chiefly in *pa. pple.* **overswollen.**)

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 49 Ouer-swolne with your humours. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. vi § 4 (1622) 48 Monstrously ouerswolne with pride and vanity. *c* 1745 H. BROOKE *Last Sp. John Cade* in *Coll. Pieces* (1778) II. 101 Hence the Earth .. grew animated..and, through its emptiness, it became overswoln and overweening.

2. *trans.* Of a body of water, etc.: To swell so as to overflow or cover.

1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 337 The currant..Whose passage.. Shall leaue his native channell, and ore-swell..euen thy confining shores. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* Amos v. 8. 554 Who causeth the waters of the sea to over-swell their bankes. 1846 POE *J. W. Francis* Wks. 1864 III. 40 A natural..flow of talk always overswelling its boundaries.

b. *absol.* or *intr.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. i. 97 Let floods ore-swell, and fiends for food howle on. 1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* xxx. 320 The Latter resisting the natural course of the streame.. makes it..to overswell on all sides.

Hence **Overswe·lling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Overswo·llen** *ppl. a.*

1594 NASHE *Terrors of Night* Wks (Grosart) III. 268 The ouerswelling superabundance of ioy and greefe. 1652 J. WRIGHT tr *Camus' Nat. Paradox* IX. 189 The burthen of her overswollen Heart. 1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect Script.* 563 Ὑπέρογκα. may better be rendred over-swelling.

O·ver-swi·ft, *a.* [OVER- 25, 28.] Too swift or rapid; excessively swift.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. metr. v. 103 (Camb. MS.) Whi þat Boetes the sterre vnfoldith his ouerswifte arysynges. 1638 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* 221 A good strong Motion; But not over swift

Over-swilled, etc.; see OVER-.

Overswi·m, *v.* [OE. *oferswimman* = MHG. *überswimmen*: see OVER- 1, 8, 9.] *trans.* To swim or float over, across, or upon. Hence **Overswi·mmer; Overswi·mming** *vbl sb.*

a 1000 *Beowulf* 2367 Oferswam ða siolɔða bigong sunu Ecgðeowes. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. metr. v. 132 (Camb. MS.) Oother beestis betyn the wyndes, and ouerswymmyn the spaces of the longe eyr, by moyst fleeynge. 1621 S. WARD *Life of Faith* 81 The Oile that euer ouerswims the greatest quantitie of water you can poure vpon it. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* II. xlv, The first from over-swimming takes his name. *Note*, Epiploon (or overswimmer) descends below the navill, and ascends above the highest entrails, of skinny substance all interlaced with fat. *a* 1834 COLERIDGE *Picture* 133 Dimness o'erswum with lustre.

†O·verswi·the, *adv. Obs.* In 3 **ouerswuðe** (*ii*). [OE. *oferswīðe*, f. *ofer-* OVER- 30 + *swīðe* very much, exceedingly.] Too greatly, too much; exceedingly, excessively; very greatly.

a 1100 *O. E. Chron.* an 1086 Se cyng & þa heafod men lufedon swiðe and ofer swiðe gitsunge on golde and on seolfre. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 408 So ouerswuðe he luued luue þet he maked hire his efning. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1518 Overswiþe þu hi herest.

†Overswi·ve, *v. Obs.* In 2-3 **-swifen.** [f. OVER- 2 + SWIVE, OE. *swīfan* to move, ON. *svīfa* to rove, turn, sweep.] *trans.* To overcome, overpower.

c 1200 ORMIN 1848 Patt Godes Sune shollde wel þe deofell oferrswifenn. *Ibid.* 1884

†O·vert, *sb. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *overt* opening, sb. use of *overt* pa. pple. and adj.: see next.]

1. An opening, aperture.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 627 What comes fra þe What thurgh mouthe, what thurgh nese,..And thurgh other overtes of his body.

2. ? An opening, introduction.

c 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St Kath.* III. 1302 Þe song þat þei sungen Was þis same: *Sponsus amat sponsam*; þe ouert þer-too: *Saluator visitat illam.*

3. The open. *In overt* = OF. *à l'ouvert* openly.

1599 T. M[OUFFET] *Silkwormes* 50 Let mountaine mice abroad in ouert lie.

Overt (ō·vəɹt), *a.* Also 4 **overte**, 7-8 **ouvert.** [a OF *overt*, 13th c. *ouvert*, pa. pple.: see next.]

†1. Open, not closed; uncovered. *Obs.*

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 910 The aire therto ys so overte..That euery sownе mot to hyt pace. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 632 All of pall work fyn, .Anerlud with ermyn, And overt for pryde. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 126 Hys suircote was overt. 1552 HULOET s. v. *Abrod*, That whyche is abrode, ouert, or without coueryng.

b. *Her.* (See quot.)

1828-40 BERRY *Encycl. Herald.* I. Dict., *Overt*, or *Overture*, terms applicable to the wings of birds, &c when spread open, as if taking flight. . It is, likewise, applied to inanimate things, as a *purse overt*, meaning an open purse.

2. Open to view or knowledge; patent, evident, apparent, plain, manifest; performed or carried out openly or publicly, unconcealed, not secret.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 592 In sauter is sayd a verce ouerte þat spekez a poynt determynable. 1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 96 She faines Not see the mind whose words it ouert made. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* II. xiv. 53 Any open and ouvert sale of the kings goods. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 49 Parts..more overt, and better knowne. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 87 The General Judgment shall extend, not only to Mens Overt, but even their most secret Acts. [1813 BYRON in Moore *Life* (1875) 347 His vanity is *ouverte*, like Erskine's, and yet not offending.] 1874 STUBBS *Const Hist.* II. xvii. 511 The overt struggles of the fourteenth century.

b. *Overt act* (*Law*): an outward act, such as can be clearly proved to have been done, from which criminal intent is inferred.

[1351-2 *Act* 25 *Edw. III*, Stat. v. c. 2 De ceo provablement soit atteint de overt faite [Rastell 1527, 1542 'open dede'] par gentz de lour condicion.] 1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. (1557) 9 9/1 Than be such wordes yet no treason, without some maner of ouert & open actual dede therwith. *a* 1631 DONNE *Serm.* xi. 107 *Fides visa*, Faith which by an ouvert act was declared and made evident. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 36 'Tis the Thought of the Heart, which makes the Treason: the Overt-Act is but the Evidence of it. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. ii. 21 In all temporal jurisdictions an overt act, or some open evidence of an intended crime, is necessary..before the man is liable to punishment. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 419 One argument..was that, as the art of printing had been unknown in the reign of Edward the Third, printing could not be an overt act of treason under a statute of that reign.

3. *Letters overt* = letters PATENT (q.v.). *Market*

overt, open MARKET; *Pound overt*, open or public POUND: see these words.

[1322-8 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 413/2 Com les lettres overtes l'Evesque de Salesbuyrs lour tesmoigne.] 1727 *Blount's Law Dict., Letters Patent*... They are sometimes called also Letters Overt.

† **Overt**, *pa. pple. Obs.* [a. OF. *overt*, pa. pple. of *ovrir*, F. *ouvrir* to open.] Opened, laid open.

†*a* 1412 LYDG. *Two Merchants* 519 To hym Fortune hir falsnesse hath overt.. For he is fallen and plonget in povert.

Overtake (ō·vərtē·k), *v.* [Early ME. f. OVER- 14 + TAKE *v.*, q. v. for Forms.

Overtake is the earliest exemplified of a small group of synonymous vbs., including *overnim*, *overhent*, *overget*, *overcatch*, in all of which the second element means *take* or *catch*; the original application being apparently to the running down and catching of a fugitive or beast of chase: cf. the synonymous 'catch up'. The sense of *over-* is not so clear. *A priori* we might explain it as 'to *take* by *over*-running, or by getting *over* the intervening space', and compare *overreach* = reach *over* or across a space. But it is doubtful whether this was the original notion. Beside these *-take* verbs, a fig. sense of *overtake* (viz. 4 below) was expressed before 1000 by *overgang* and *overgo*; but in these *over-* can be explained in the sense 'down upon' (OVER- 7), so that their orig. sense would be 'descend' or 'fall upon'. The sense of 'overtake' was expressed later also by *overhie*, *overrun*, *overhale*, *overhaul*; but these prob. imitated *overgo* or *overtake*. In Early ME. *overtake* and *overgo* had the parallel forms OFTAKE, OFGO, which seem to have been the strictly southern equivalents (*oftake* being actually exemplified earlier than *overtake*): the relation between *of-* and *over-* here, as well as in OFTHINK, OVERTHINK, has not been clearly determined.]

1. *trans.* To come up with (a person or thing going or running in front of one and in the same direction); to come up to in pursuit; to 'catch up'.

† *Well overtaken*, a traveller's greeting to one he has overtaken: cf. *well met. Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr R.* 244 Þe veond.. wearð ibunden [hete]ueste mid te holie monnes beoden, þet of-token [*MS. T.* ouertoken] him ase heo clumben upward touward te heouene. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1756, vij nizt forð-zeden.. Or laban iacob ouer-toc. *Ibid.* 2313 Iosep haueð hem after sent. Þis sonde hem ouertakeð raðe. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 64 He ouer [*v. r.* of] tok hym at an hauene & slo3 hym ryzt þere. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 127 Bot, I trow, ful tyd. ouer-tan þat he were. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xiii (*Ca. ile*) 76 In a rew, callit 'via apia', Syndry poure men þu sal ourta. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 86 (Harl. MS.) Sir, quod þis somnour, heyl and wel ouertake. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxii. 100 Þai will owertake wylde bestes and sla þam. 1415 SIR T. GREY in *43rd Deputy Kpr.'s Rep.* 584 Þer cum Luce and awrtoke me and bade gode morow And said I was wil awrtaken. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 1 God blesse you my friend, and well ouertaken. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. ii. 5 Faire sir, you are well ore-tane. 1653 WALTON *Angler* i, You are wel overtaken Sir; a good morning to you; I have stretch'd my legs up Totnam Hil to overtake you. 1738 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) I. 89 We were overtook by an elderly gentleman. *a* 1771 GRAY *Dante* 39 His helpless offspring soon O'erta'en beheld. 1883 ANNIE S. SWAN *Doris Cheyne* VIII. 134 She would walk along the Keswick Road.. until the coach should overtake her.

absol. 13.. *Cursor M.* 3025 (Cott.) Laban it mist, ouertok and soght. 1601 SIR W. CORNWALLIS *Ess.* II. li. (1631) 327 They have the start that are borne great, but hee that overtakes hath the honour.

b. *fig.* To come up with in any course of action; *esp.* to get through or accomplish (a task) when pressed for time or hindered by other business, etc.; to work off within the time. In quots. *c* 1330, 1375 with *inf.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 133 [Þei] Ouertok it to 3eme, & saued þat cite. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 190 Gif he mycht nocht weill our-ta To met thame at the first. 1402 HOCCLEVE *Let. of Cupid* 146 Reson yt [the tongue] seweth so slowly and softe, that it him neuer ouer-take may. 1575-85 ABP SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 292, I must here make an end, for the time hath overtaken me. 1608 FULBECKE *Pandectes* Ded. 1 To ouer-take euerie thing which they vndertake. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed 2) 237 Straitened in point of Time, so that they could not overtake the whole Trials. 1836 MAXWELL *Let.* in *Life* IX. (1882) 255, I have two or three stiff bits of work to get through this term here, and I hope to overtake them. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* ii. 16 It's a job you could doubtless overtake with the other.

† c. To take in hand, proceed to deal with, 'tackle'.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 247 This Objection must be overtaken after this maner. 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* Ep to Rdr., To meet with and overtake all practices and inconveniences.

† **2.** To get at, reach, get hold of; to reach with a blow. *Obs.*

c 1300 *Havelok* 1816 The fifte that he ouertok, Gaf he a ful sor dint ok. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 381 He all till hewyt that he our-tuk. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S) 205 To tak ony man of that contree.. that he may ourta. *c* 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 938 To hitte or ouertake, *attaindre*. 1673 *Wedderburn's Voc.* 28 (Jam.) *Percussit me pugno*, he overtook me with his steecked nieff. 1680 *Life Edw. II* in *Harl. Misc* I. 87 The bruit of this novelty, like a Welch hubbub, had quickly overtaken the willing ears of the displeased Commons.

† b. *intr.* To get as far as, reach. *Obs. rare.*

a 1225 *Juliana* 56 Hit as hit turnde ne ouer teoc nowðer abuuen ne bineoðen to þer eorðe.

† c. *absol.* or *intr.* Of fire: To 'catch', take hold. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6759 (Cott.) If fire be kyndeld and ouertak Thoru feld, or corn, or mou, or stak.

† **3.** To 'take', 'catch', surprise, or detect in a fault or offence; to convict. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8644 (Cott.) Parfai! þou lighes, wik womman, And þar-wit sal þou be ouer-tan. *Ibid.* 19416 (Edin.) In worde most tai him neuir ouirtac. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIX. 55 Thir thre planly, War with ane assiss thar ourtane. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (E. E. T. S) 1232 If sche 3it be ouer-tayn, .. Sche salbe cursid for þat same þing. 1551-2 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 123 Thaim.. at.. beis ourtane and convict.

4. Of some adverse agency or influence, as a storm, night, disease, death, misfortune, punishment (rarely, as in quot. *c* 1630, of something good or favourable): To come upon unexpectedly, suddenly, or violently; to seize, catch, surprise, involve.

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 4721 (Fairf.) Qualme has bestes alle ouertane [*other MSS.* outrgan]. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 51 The stomak als of aier is ouertake. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxiii. 14 And the deith ourtak the in trespas. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) ii. 192 Nycht had thame ourtane. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. x. 11 Yon ribaudred Nagge of Egypt, (Whom Leprosie o're-take). 1611 BIBLE 1 *Thess.* v. 4 That that day should ouertake you as a thiefe. *c* 1630 MILTON *Time* 13 And Joy shall overtake us as a flood. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 58 So unfortunate as to be overtaken by a thunder storm. 1878 BOSW SMITH *Carthage* 222 The magnitude of the disaster which had overtaken him.

† **5.** To apprehend mentally; to comprehend, understand. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 575 (Cott.) Godd.. Wit nankyn creature mai be vnderfanged ne ouertan. And he ouertakes þam ilkan. *Ibid.* 10787 Had he ani-wais ouertaine A child be born of a maiden

† **6.** To take up or occupy the whole of (a space); to extend over, cover. *Sc. Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XI. 125 Men that mekill host mycht se Our-tak the Lindis so largely. *Ibid.* XII. 439 That folk our-tuk ane mekill feld On breid.

7. To overcome the will, senses, or feelings of; to win over, captivate, ensnare, 'take'; to overpower with excess of emotion. *Obs.* or *dial.*

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 24824 (Fairf.) þa þat he had na giftis tille Wiþ hotis faire he ouer-toke þaire wil. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* XXXVI. 192 A fole in fi-sly thyngis is ouer-taken. 1535 COVERDALE *Gal.* vi. 1 Yf eny man be ouertaken of a faute. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1590) 107 If her beauties haue so ouertaken you, it becomes a true Loue to haue your harte more set vpon her good then your owne. 1620 J. PYPER tr *Hist. Astrea* I. x. 335 Your Neece is so ouertaken with Celadon, as I know not if Galathee be more. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 6 June, We were all so overtaken with this good news, that the Duke ran with it to the King. 1822 GALT *Provost* XXXVI, At first I was confounded and overtaken, and could not speak.

† **8.** To overcome the judgement of; to deceive, 'take in'; in *pa. pple.* deceived, mistaken, in error.

1581 W. CHARKE in (*confer.* IV. (1584) A a iv, Here you are manifestly ouertaken: for they are worde for worde in the 9. Chapter. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* VII. iv. (1886) 107 The preestes were so cunning as they also overtooke almost all the godlie and learned men. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 40 The other sought to circumuent him, as being easie to be ouertaken. 1702 S. PARKER tr. *Cicero's De Finibus* IV. 261 'Tis certain, you were strangely overtaken, in supposing that [etc.].

9. To overcome or overpower with drink, intoxicate, make drunk. (Chiefly in *passive.*) Now *dial.*

1587 HARRISON *England* II. vi. (1877) I. 152 [These] are soonest overtaken when they come to such bankets. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. i. 58 There was he gaming, there o'retooke in's Rouse. 1629 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S) I. 298 They would.. tiple and smoake till they were overtaken with the creature. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 450 P 6, I do not remember I was ever overtaken in Drink. 1770 FOOTE *Lame Lover* III. Wks 1799 II. 91 To be sure the knight is overtaken a little; very near drunk. 1869 KENNEDY *Evenings Duffrey* 282 (E. D. D.) Better luck, sir, next time you let yourself be overtaken.

Hence **Overta·king** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Overta·kable** *a*, that can be overtaken; **Overta·ker**, one who or that which overtakes.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Alcance*, ouertaking, obteining, pursuing, reaching. 1599 MINSHEU *Sp. Dict.*, *Alcançador* .. an ouertaker. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* I. xi, He struck with his o'ertaking wings. 1838 CHALMERS *Wks.* XII. 213 One assigned and overtakeable district. 1885 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Christ. Kirkland* II. viii. 259 He is looked on as a fossilized kind of Conservative by his successors and overtakers. 1897 W. E. NORRIS *Clarissa Furiosa* XXXVII. 328 No more.. than a spent fox can escape the overtaking hounds.

Over-talk (-tō·k), *v.* [OVER- 27, 23, 11.] **a.** *intr.* and *refl.* To talk too much. **b.** *trans.* To gain over or overcome with talking, to talk over.

1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* (1860) 94 If in this rude speech of mine I have over-talked my selfe, or under-spoken thee, impute it to my declining and doting yeares. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 963 For Merlin, overtalk'd and overworn, Had yielded, told her all the charm, and slept.

So **O·ver-ta·lk** *sb.*; **O·ver-ta·lkative** *a.*; **O·ver-ta·lkativeness**; **O·ver-ta·lker**; **O·ver-ta·lking** *vbl. sb.* [OVER- 28, 29.]

1649 MILTON *Eikon* viii. (1851) 393 By his overtalking of it, [he] seems to doubt either his own conscience, or the hardness of other mens belief. 1670 BROOKS *Wks.* (1867) VI. 302 There are many over-talkers; and they are such who spend a hundred words when ten will serve the turn. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* 2 Tim ii 11 Let them use silence.. and not be over-talkative. 1876 MISS YONGE *Womankind* xxviii. 247 Everybody agrees as to the evils of over-talkativeness. *Ibid.*, Perhaps it is only those who had rather hold their tongues who are safe from over-talk.

Over-tame, -tarry, -tart: see OVER-.

O·verta·sk, *v.* [OVER- 27] *trans.* To task too severely; to impose too heavy a task upon. Hence **O·verta·sked** *ppl. a.*

1628 BP. HALL *Serm. at Westminster* 5 Apr., Wks. (1634) III. 309 Many a good Husband over-taskes himselfe, and undertakes more, then his eye can over-looke. *a* 1711 KEN *Direct. for Prayer* Wks. (1838) 341 If you should overtask them, religion should seem to them rather a burden than a blessing. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 129 Work which had overtasked the greatest kings. 1895 A. I. SHAND *Life Gen. Sir E. B. Hamley* I. iv. 93 The sufferings of the starved and overtasked horses.

O·verta·x, *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To tax too greatly or heavily; to exact or demand too much of; *esp.* to overburden or oppress with taxes; to impose taxes upon beyond what is equitable.

1650 [see OVERTAXED below]. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* VIII. 87 Their abilities may be over-taxed. 1835 TALFOURD *Ion* IV. ii, Hast thou beheld him overtax his strength? 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* IV. ii, I know that poor men won't be overtaxed. 1842 TENNYSON *Godiva* 9 We.. have loved the people well, And loathed to see them overtaxed.

Hence **Overta·xed** *ppl. a.*, **Overta·xing** *vbl. sb.*; so also **O·verta·xa·tion.**

1650 B. *Discolliminium* 48 They.. grow too heavy for my over tax'd legs. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XXIV. V. 181 The most ravenous of all the plunderers of the poor overtaxed nation. 1881 *Education* Feb 26/2 Anything.. which avoids the overtaxation of the memory with useless matter. 1897 *Daily News* 20 Jan. 8/7 A question to Ministers concerning the overtaxation of Scotland.

† **O·verte, -tee.** *Obs. rare.* [f. OVER *a.* + *-tl*, -TY, after words from Fr. such as *poverty*.] The condition of being over or above another; superiority.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. iv. 299 Preestis ought not haue ouerte among hem silf.. neither eny preest ought haue ouerte upon eny lay persoon. *Ibid.* 426 Sithen it is now bifore proued that preesthode and bischophode.. ben ouertees to hem for which thei ben had and usid.

Over-teach, etc.: see OVER- 27.

O·ver-te·dious, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too tedious.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, III. iii. 43 Speake on, but be not ouer-tedious. 1668 in *H. More's Div. Dial.* Pref. (1713) 15, I have too long detained thee by an over-tedious Preface.

O·vertee·m, *v.* [OVER- 26, 21.] **a.** *intr.* To teem or breed excessively, be excessively productive; also *fig.* **b.** *trans.* To wear out or exhaust by excessive breeding or production. Hence **O·vertee·med**, **O·vertee·ming** *ppl. adjs.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 531 For a Robe About her lanke and all ore-teamed Loines, A blanket. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 575 Such a dream, That never tongue, although it overteem With mellow utterance, like a cavern spring, Could figure out. 1818 SHELLEY *Let. T. L. P.* 22 Dec., Ess. etc. 1852 II. 142 The overteeming vegetation. 1828 MACAULAY *Misc. Writ.* (1860) I. 255 His mind is a soil which is never overteemed. 1877 BARING-GOULD *Myst. Suffering* 32 If productiveness were conceivable without death to check the increase, the world would overteem.

Overte·ll, *v.* [OVER- 26, 16.]

1. *trans.* To tell (count, or narrate) in excess of the fact; to exaggerate in reckoning or narration.

1511 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 3 Thomas Foster dyd overtell hymselfe in the 33yld hall xxti voyces. 1755 AMORY *Mem.* (1766) II. 98 There may be some things overtold, .. that would bear mitigation.

† **2.** To count over. *Obs.*

c 1610 ROWLANDS *Terrible Battell* 11 We came vnto a Marchant in this towne That mighty bags of money ouer-tela.

Over-tempt, -tension, etc.: see OVER-.

O·ver-te·nder, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too tender; excessively or unduly tender. So **O·ver-te·nderly** *adv.*; **O·ver-te·nderness.**

a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* ix. 95 By abusing an over-tendernesse which may be in thy conscience then. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Matt. XXVI. 67-68 Why should we look for better, and be over-tender of our Flesh or Reputation? 1795 ANNE SEWARD *Anecdotes* (1796) IV. 8 A child, who by the carelessness or overtenderness of his parent was brought up to no trade or profession. 1836 KEBLE *Serm.* (1848) 177 Do not shrink thus overtenderly from the thought of losing me. 1889 SKRINE *Mem. Thring* 137 A moral sensitiveness which made him over-tender.

† **O·ver-tenth.** *Obs.* [OVER- 19.] An increased or additional tenth or tithe.

c 1550 CROWLEY *Inform.* Wks. (1872) 171 The Cleargie of the Citie of London haue .. optayned by Parliament authoritie to ouertenthes euen after the exemple of the landlordes and leasemongers.

† **Over-te·rve**, *v. Sc. Obs.* Also **-tarve, -tirwe, -tyrve, -tyrfe, -tyrwe.** [f. OVER- 6 + TERVE *v.*, to turn round, roll.] *trans.* To overturn, overthrow, upset.

(Often misread *overterne*, and mistaken for *overturn*.)

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4627 Þe mastes faste to-gidere burte, & somme ouer terued [*pr.* -terned], & lay on syde. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvii. (*Martha*) 33 As fysche wald he dwel in þe flud & our tyrwit batis þat rowyt þare. *c* 1375 BARBOUR *Troy-bk.* II. 908 The Cite.. brent Ande oure-tyrvede of fundement. *c* 1425 *Cursor M.* 18266 (Laud) With the kyng of blisse hast þou werrid And so thy-self ovyr-tarvid. *c* 1440 LYDG *Nightingale* (E. E. T. S.) 208 Elles all oder.. In that gret flood were drcynt and ouer-terved. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* XX. ii, They durst no thing ouer terue Againe his lawe nor peace, but theim conserue. *a* 1500 *Ratis Raving* I. 1608 Our tyrfand kindly cours ilk day.

Over-thick, -thicken, etc.: see OVER-.

Overthi·nk, *v. Obs.* in I; now *rare* in II.

† **I.** = OE. *ofþyncan.*

† **1.** *intr.* To seem not good; to displease, vex, cause regret or repentance; = OFTHINK; cf. also FORTHINK. Chiefly *impers.* with dative of person.

c 1200 ORMIN 8920 Ta þesȝ misstenn þesȝre child, & itt hem offerrþuhhte. *Ibid.* 19596 Iohan Bapptiste wisste itt wel & itt himm offerrþuhhte. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2350 Hure ouer-þoughte mykel more þe wraþthe of hure fader þe kyng. a 1350 *Cursor M.* 27312 (Gott.) If schoe did it, hir ouerthoght [*other MSS.* for thought]. 1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. ii. (Skeat) I. 69, I se well (and that me ouerthinketh) that wit in thee faileth.

† b. *trans.* To regret, repent. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 1721 Nou it is to late to ouerthink, As I haue brew, so most I drink. c 1440 CARGRAVE *Life St Kath.* v. 951 Thei shul it ouerethynke If it be proued thei 3oue hir mete or drynke. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xviii. 332 (Camb. MS.) One of hem seyde, 'herith my counceill, & ye shull not ouerþink it' [*Addit. MS.* forthynke].

II. From senses of OVER-, 1 (c), 26, 27, 23.

2 To think over, to consider. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 13 b, Whan I haue ouerthought these saide thinges I answere yow. c 1489 — *Sonnes of Aymon* xix. 418 Yf ye overthynke wel al, ye shall fynde that [etc.].

† **3.** To think too highly of, over-estimate. *Obs.*

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Job Triumphant* iv. 147 What man, like Job, himselfe so over-thinks? 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* xxvi. (1845) 398 You may over-think and overpraise Paradise.

4. *refl.* To exhaust one-self with too much thinking.

a 1652 BROME *City Wit* iii. iv, Have you not overmus'd or overthought your selfe?

So **O'ver-thi'nking** *vbl. sb.*, too much thinking.

1721 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 300 It was never their over-thinking which oppress'd them.

† **Overthou'ghtful,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [pa. pple. of OVERTHINK *v.*] Grieved, vexed.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2219 Oc alle he weren ouer ðo3t, And hauen it so to iacob bro3t.

Overthought (ōu·vəɹþɔ́·t), *sb.* [OVER- 29 b.] Excessive thought, too much thinking. So **O'verthou'ghted** *a.*, filled with excess of thought, overweighed with thinking.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* ii. (1852) 17 This strange phantom comes from overthought. 1877 RUSKIN *Let to Haunthorpe* i. (1895) 5, I..being in every way overworked and overthoughted. 1892 E. P. BARROW *Regni Evangel.* iii. 73 Because overthought for the morrow is deprecated, is forethought, therefore, discouraged?

Over-thou'ghtful, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too thoughtful, too full of thought, too anxious.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. xv. 377 Ouer thoustful and ouer carkful and ouermyche louyng toward them. 1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1690) 93. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 156 Only the foolish Weakness of an over-thoughtful Mind.

† **Overthra'll,** *v. Sc. Obs.* [OVER- 21.] *trans.* To enthrall, take captive.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. Proheme Cosmogr. 10 Thoucht thay may no wais me ouirthrall.

† **O'verthre'shold.** *Obs.* [OVER- 1 d.] A door-lintel.

1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xii. 22 Sprengith of it the ouerthreswold [1388 lyntel], and either post.

Over-thrifty, -thronged: see OVER-.

Overthrow (ōu·vəɹþɹōu), *sb.*

I. [from OVERTHROW *v.*]

1. An act of overthrowing; the fact of being overthrown; defeat, discomfiture; deposition from power; subversion, destruction, ruin.

1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 758 Sundry victoryes had he, and sometyme ouerthrowes. c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xxi. 31 This is not be first ourthraw That thow hes done to me. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, v. vi. 16 Two of the dangerous consorted Traitors, That sought at Oxford, thy dire ouerthrow. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. xi. 115 Their often recoveries from so many Overthrows and Captivities. 1774 *Chesterfield's Lett.* I. xx. 87 Camillus .. came upon the Gauls in the rear .. and gave them a total overthrow. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk* (1876) I. [II.] i. ii. 91 Mere material power was not adequate to the overthrow of the Saracenic sovereignty.

† **b.** Phr. *To give the overthrow*, to defeat, overthrow; *to have the overthrow*, to be defeated.

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 16 In this fight the Elephant had the ouerthrowe. 1564 HAWARD *Eutropius* VII. 61 When these three capytaines were gone forthe against Antonius they gave him thouverthrow. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, III. ii. 106 We are like to haue the ouerthrow againe. 1601 — *Jul. C.* v. ii. 5 And sodaine push giues them the ouerthrow.

† **c.** That which overthrows or brings down.

1582 MULCASTER *Positions* vi (1887) 44 These foure ouerthrowes of our bodies and health, olde age, waste, aire, and violence. 1607-12 BACON *Ess., Empire* (Arb.) 298 Vespasian asked him what was Neroes ouerthrowe.

2. *Geol.* An overturning or inversion of strata.

1891 DR. ARGYLL in *19th Cent.* Jan. 19 The overthrows and the overthrusts, the sinkings and the underthrusts, which have inverted the order of original formation.

3. Anything thrown overboard. *nonce-use.*

1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Nov. xxiv, Like twin sharks that in a fair ship's wake Swim constant..and hasty ravin make Of overthrow or offal.

II. [f. OVER- 13.]

4. In *Cricket*: A return of the ball by a fielder in which it is not caught or stopped near the wicket, giving the batsman opportunity of making further runs. In *Baseball*: A throwing of the ball over or beyond the player to whom it is thrown.

1749 in Waghorn *Cricket-Scores* (1899) 43 Five of Addington Club challenge any five in England for 50 guineas, to play bye-balls and overthrows. 1849 *Laws of Cricket* in 'Bat' *Crick. Man.* (1850) 60 Neither byes nor overthrows shall be allowed. 1891 W. G. GRACE *Cricket* 258 He must back up the wicket-keeper to save overthrows.

Overthrow (ōu·vəɹþɹōu·), *v.* [f. OVER- 6 + THROW *v.*, q. v. for Forms. Takes the place of OVERCAST, as that did of OVERWARP, OE. *oferweorpan.*]

1. *trans.* To throw (a person or thing) over upon its side or upper surface; to upset, overturn; to knock (a structure) down and so demolish it.

c 1330 *Owayn Miles* 2; So bitter and so cold it blewe That alle the soules it ouer threwe That lay in purgatory. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* ix. 31 þe wynt woide with þe water þe Bot ouer-prowe. c 1400 *Sowtone Bab.* 388 Every man Shulde withe Pikeys or with bille The Wallis over throwe. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* v. xii, The wulf ouerthrewe the dogge vpsodoune to the ground. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxi. 242 He ouerthrewe cuppes and dysshes upon the table. 1535 COVERDALE *Jonah* iii. 4 There are yet xl. dayes, and then shal Ninive be ouerthrowen. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xi. 54 To ouerset or ouerthrow a ship, is by bearing too much saile you bring her Keele vpwards, or on shore ouerthrow her by grounding her, so that she falls vpon one side. a 1704 T. BROWN *On Dk. Ormond's Recov.* Wks. 1730 I. 49 Your sacred seats by cruel rage o'erthrown. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 159 One who is already prostrate cannot be overthrown.

† **b.** To turn (a wheel) upside down. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 8 After the tornynge of the whiel, Which blinde fortune overthroweth.

2. *fig.* To cast down from a position of prosperity or power; to defeat, overcome, vanquish; to ruin, destroy, or reduce to impotence.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. metr. i. 22 (Camb. MS.) A whilt is seyn weleful And ouerthrowe [by Fortune] in an houre. c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 208 Alle the repugners ben openli ouerthrowe. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* I. xvii, Yonder xj kynges at this tyme wyll not be ouerthrowen. a 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 203 b, Hys partye was ouerthrowen and vanquyshed. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. lii. 233 For peace we warre, a perverse warre that doth our selves ore-throe. 1712-14 POPE *Rape Lock* III. 61 Mighty Pam, that Kings and Queens o'erthrew. 1894 *Times* (weekly ed.) 19 Jan. 57/1 He..was overthrown with Thiers seven days afterwards.

3. To overturn (any established or existing condition or order of things, a device, theory, plan, etc.); to subvert, ruin, bring to nought, demolish.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 357 (385) Who wolde haue wend þat yn so lytel a þrowe Fortune oure loye wolde han ouer-prowe. a 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III* 49 b, Suche thinges as were, to be set forward, were nowe dashed and ouerthrowen to the grounde. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, I. iii. 65 Here's Gloster, That seekes to ouerthrow Religion. 1611 BIBLE *2 Tim.* ii. 18 Who ouerthrow the faith of some. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1817) II. 75 This overthrows at once the supposition of any thing like uniformity in the proportion of births. 1868 LIGHTFOOT *Phil.* (1873) 94 He determined to overthrow the worship of the one true God.

b. To bring down or put an end by force to (an institution, a government).

a 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 27 His authoritie sould be contempnit and the commonweill.. ovirthrawin. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. iii. 74 This Oriental empire, shall one day be cleane ouerthrowen. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. ii, The Persians overthrew their empire. 1847 MRS. A. KERR *Servia* 422 Thus was overthrown a government raised up by the force of events.

4. † **a.** To cast down or upset in mental or bodily state (*obs.*). **b.** To overturn or destroy the normal sound condition of (the mind).

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. iv. 13 (Camb. MS.), I se þat goode men beth ouerthrowen for drede of my peril. 1562 TURNER *Baths* 1 They [brimstone baths] undo and ouerthrowe the stomack. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. i. 158 O what a Noble minde is heere o're-throwne! 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. VI. iii. (1651) 306 They..contract filthy diseases, .. overthrow their bodies. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* III. i. 321 O misery! His mind is overthrown.

† **5.** *intr.* To fall over or down, tumble; to throw oneself or be thrown down. *Obs.*

13.. *Sir Beues* (A) 2850 Tweies a ros and tweies a fel, þe þredde tim ouer-þrew in þe wel; Þar inne a lai vp rigt. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 269 Whan Crist entrede into Egipt, þe mawmettes overbrewe and fil doun. c 1450 *Merlin* 53 His palfrey stombled on his knees, and he ouerthrew, and brakke hys neke. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xl. (Percy Soc.) 44 Warre ones begon, it is hard to know Who shall abyde and who shall overthrowe. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 29 The best cart maie ouerthrowe.

Hence **Overthrow'able** *a.*, capable of being overthrown.

1653 BOYLE *Let. to Mallet* 23 Sept., Wks. 1772 I. Life 53 Which..I found, though hardly overthrowable in equity, yet to be questionable in strictness of law.

Overthrow'er. [f. prec. + -ER 1.] One who overthrows.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 205 He was the ouerthrower and confounder of the house of Lancastre. 1650 S. CLARKE *Eccl. Hist.* I. (1654) 8 This is that Doctor of Asia, the Overthrower of our Gods. 1772 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 99/2 The overthrower of Bolingbroke. 1836 LYTTON *Athens* (1837) II. 332 Plato rightly considers Ephialtes the true overthrower of the Areopagus.

Overthrow'ing, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. OVERTHROW; a throwing down; overturning, destruction, ruin.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. metr. iv. 31 (Camb. MS.) Al thowgh the wynde trowblynge the see thondre with ouerthrowynges. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus* xiii 13 Thou walkest in parell of thy ouerthrowinge. 1675 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* I. (1688) 127 The overthrowing of the Duke. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cxiii, With overthrowings, and with cries, And undulations to and fro.

Overthrow'ing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That overthrows. † **a.** Headstrong, headlong, prone (*obs.*). **b.** Overwhelming, overturning, upsetting.

a. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. metr. vii. 47 (Camb. MS.) Who so þat with ouerthrowynge thowght oonly seketh glorye of fame. *Ibid.* IV. pr. vi. 109 The nature of som man is so ouerthrowenge to yuel.

b. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. metr. ii. 3 (Camb. MS.) The thowt of man dreynt in ouerthrowynge depnesse. *Ibid.* III. metr. xii. 84 Tho he was nat the heued of yxion I-tormented by the ouerthrowinge wheel. 1592 G. HARVEY *New Letter* Wks. (Grosart) I. 261 Take away that overthrowing or weakening property from Truce; and Truce may be a diuine Scammony. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* i. (1852) 8 The overruling, overthrowing power.

O'verthrown (shifting stress), *ppl. a.* (*sb.*) [pa. pple. of OVERTHROW *v.*]

1. Thrown over on its side, face, or upper surface; upset; overcome; vanquished, demolished.

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 35 Some easie medicine, to purge an overthrown body. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 856 The overthrown he rais'd. 1814 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XII. 189 The ruins of overthrown edifices. 1877 *N. W. Line. Gloss.*, *Farwelted*, overthrown; said of sheep.

† **2.** Thrown too strongly. *Obs.* [OVER- 28 c.]

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* I. ii. 29 A rubbe to an overthrown bowl proves an help by hindering it.

† **B.** *sb.* A supine (in grammar). *Obs. rare.*

c 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 935 The overthrowen or supins which ben called *reuerses.*

Overthrust (ōu·vəɹþɹʌst), *sb. Geol.* [OVER- 1, 9.] The thrust of the strata or series of rocks on one side of a fault over those on the other side, esp. of lower over higher strata, as in an OVERFAULT or faulted OVERFOLD. Used more particularly in reference to the distance through which the mass of dislocated strata has been thrust or moved forward over the thrust-plane.

1883 [see OVERFAULT]. 1885 C. CALLAWAY in *Daily News* 8 Jan. 3/5 The extraordinary overthrust of old rocks on to newer strata in Sutherlandshire. 1888 *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* 385 Confirming Nicol's conclusions, that the line of junction of the unaltered Palæozoic rocks is a line of fault and overthrust.

attrib. 1890 BOYD DAWKINS in *Nature* 31 July 320 The coal-measures are folded, broken and traversed by great 'overthrust' faults. 1892 LAPWORTH *Pres. Address Brit. Ass. Edin.*, The overthrust plane or overfault, where the septal region of contrary motion in the fold becomes reduced to, or is represented by, a plane of contrary motion. 1894 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* June 390 Eastbourne, where on the foreshore the Cretaceous strata are repeated by faults and overthrusts.

So **Overthru'st** *v.*; hence **Overthru'sting** *vbl. sb.*

1883 LAPWORTH in *Geol. Mag.* Aug. 339 In many cases this overthrusting effect is due to the relief of downward pressure caused by the erosion of the brow of the arch.

Overthwart (ōu·vəɹþwō̤ɹt), *adv.* and *prep.* Now *Obs.* or *rare* exc. *dial.* Also 4 **ouerthuert,** 4-5 **-thwert(e, -þwert(e, -twert,** 4-6 *Sc.* **ourthwort,** 5 **ouereþwart, ouerþwert, ouertwart, -twarde, overhwarte, orthward, (auerthwert, -thward, aurthwart, -thewert, awrthwert, awterwart),** 5-6 **ouerthward(e, -thart(e,** *Sc.* **ourthort, -thourth, ouirthort,** 6 **ortwharte, orewharte,** 6-7 (9 *dial.*) **overhwart(e,** 8-9 *dial.* **overwart, overquart.** [ME. f. OVER *adv.* + *þwert* adv., a. ON. *þvert* neuter of *þverr* = OE. *þweorh* cross, transverse: see THWART *adv.*]

A. *adv.*

1. Over from side to side, or so as to cross something; across, athwart; crosswise, transversely.

c 1300 *Havelok* 2821 And demden him to binden faste Vpon an asse Andelong, nouht ouerthwert. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 172 Thre dykis ourthwort he schar Fra bath the mossis to the vay. c 1400 MAUNDEV. ii 10 The pece [of the Cross] that wente overthwart. c 1489 CAXTON *Sons of Aymon* ix. 238 They layed hym vpon a lityll horse overhwarte like as a sacke of corne. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. vi. 84 But kest hym evin ourthortour Salyus way. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* I. xiii. 10 Then the Sabine dames, ..having thrust themselves violently overthwart betweene them, began to part these bloodie armies. 1692 tr. *Sallust* 168 The Yoke was two Spears fixed in the Ground, and a third fastened overthwart from one to the other, like a Gallows. 1764 *Museum Rusticum* III. lxxiv. 321 Third ploughing, ribbling it overwart. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia* s.v., To plough overwhart is to plough at right angles to the former furrows.

b. *Overthwart and endlong*: crosswise and lengthwise, in breadth and length, transversely and longitudinally; hence *fig.* wholly, completely.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 8582 þe devels sal, ay, on þam gang To and fra, over-thewrt and endlang. 1417 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 13 All the alde stuffe of lede that lay thare before, endelang and overthwart. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xii. 48 He saue you and me, ouerthwart and endlang.

† **2.** *fig.* Adversely; wrongly, amiss, perversely; angrily, 'crossly'. *Obs.*

13.. *Cursor M.* 12084 (Cott.) A maister .. Wit ioseph wordes spak ourthuert [*Fair.* ouer thwert]. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* 2318 þat word tok he yuel til herte, He vnderstod hit al ouerþwerte. c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 2104 And answerd the king ful ouertwert. 1535 *Goodly Primer, Exp. Ps. li.* (v. 18) With the wicked shalt thou play ovarthwart. 1596 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* xxxiii. 10 Run thei right: run thei ouertharte, Out wyll I powre them.

† **3.** Over against something else, opposite. *rare.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. x. 51 And her before was seated overthwart Soft Silence, and submisse Obedience.

† **4.** Here and there, all about. *Sc. Obs.*

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IV. 211 S. Palladie Bischope, and vthires..ouirthort [L. *sparsim*] in his kingdome, he promouet thame to steddings and feildes.

B *prep.* 1. From side to side of; so as to cross; across, athwart.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3721 Ys body was tornd ouer-thwart þe way. *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 5 Ouer-thwart this forseide longe lyne, ther crosseth hym a nother lyne. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV. 234 A loklate bar was drawyn ourthourth the dur. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. (1895) 163 That table standeth ouer whanne the ouer ende of the halle. 1610 BARROUGH *Meth Physick* I. xxxi. (1639) 51 Cause him to sit overthwart a stoole in riding fashion. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 43 Lay Bridges overthwart the Joyses. 1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 116 Cut it into collars overthwart both the sides. 1892 MORRIS *Yorksh. Folk-talk* s. v., He ran oweiquart t' clooas.

† 2. Over against, opposite. *Obs.*

1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 153 They..twentie leagues ouerthwart the port. *a* 1592 GREENE *Alphonsus* I. Wks. (Rtldg.) 228/2 Dost thou know the man That doth so closely overthwart us stand? 1630 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* iii. 15 Disputing..in two pewes one ouerthwart the other.

3. On the opposite side of; across, beyond.

1784 COWPER *Task* I 169 Far beyond, and overthwart the stream..The sloping land recedes into the clouds. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss.* s v., He lives o'erwart the way.

Overthwart (ōuvəɹþwō̞ɹt), *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: see prec.; also 5 **authwart, awthwort, ouerqwert.** [f. prec.]

A. *adj.* 1. Placed or lying crosswise, or across something else; transverse, cross-.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1384, & þiker þrowen vnbe þour with ouer-þwert palle. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) ii 6 þai made þe ouerthwert pece of palme. *c* 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 72 Suetonius..camm throughe an overthwarte waye to London as to a place of safetie. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 7 Nominatyd the ouerthwart muskles, in latin: *musculi transuersi.* 1623 T. SCOT *Highw. God* 8 Two crosse or ouerthwart wayes. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 112 The transomes, or over-thwart stones [at Stonehenge], are quite plain.

† b. Crossing the right line; oblique, slanting; wry, skew: cf OVERTHWARTLY 3. *Obs.*

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* iv. Introd (1636) 435 There is another great stooping and overthwart Circle, called the Ecliptique line.

† c. *fig.* Indirect: cf. OVERTHWARTLY 4. *Obs.*

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph* (Arb.) 88 You wyl haue some ouerthwart reason to drawe forthe more communication withall. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini, Pol. Touchstone* (1674) 283 [They] take impious and overthwart revenge of even those that would not be secure.

† 2. Situated or residing across or on the opposite side of something intervening; opposite. *Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 264 The soonne leaueth those regions, and goth by the contrarye or ouerthwarte circle towarde the south in wynter. 1692 DRYDEN *Cleomenes* v. ii, We whisper, for fear our o'erthwart neighbours should hear us cry, Liberty.

3. *fig.* Inclined to cross or oppose; perverse, froward, contrarious; contentious, captious, contradictious, quarrelsome, testy, 'cross'; adverse, contrary, hostile, unfriendly, unfavourable.

c 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II.* (Percy Soc.) lxxviii, When God Almyzty seth The work is overthwart. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Tim.* iii. 4 Traitours, proterue, or ouerthwert, bollun with proude thoughts. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1960 He onswaret hym angerly with Awthwert wordis. *c* 1530 tr. *Erasmus' Serm. Ch Jesus* (1901) 20 A kynde of chyldren, which is cleane ouertwart. 1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* I. xxvi, Of a Spirit averse and over-thwart. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb* I (1702) I. 64 That overthwart [*ed* 1888 § 174 thwartover] humour was enough discover'd to rule in the breasts of many. 1858 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss., Overquart, Overthwart,* .. perverse, contrary, contradictory or contentious.

† B. *sb.* [Absolute use of adj.] *Obs.*

1. A transverse or cross direction. In phrases *at an overthwart, to overthwart*: in a transverse direction, crosswise, across.

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VII viii, At the last at an ouerthwart Beaumanys with his hors strake the grene knyghtes hors vpon the syde. *Ibid.* xvii, The reed knyghte at an ouerthwart smote hym within the hand. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 86 b, Phu. hath litle rootes growyng to ouerthwart.

b. A transverse passage, a by-way, a crossing; a transverse line.

1580 *Will* in *Gentl. Mag.* Sept. (1861) 258, I leave my eldest sonn .. also the newe overthwarte in the cittie of Corcke, and all the lands east of it to the Queenes walls. *a* 1631 DONNE *Poems, Anat World* 256 To finde out Such diuers downe-right lines, such ouerthwarts, As disproportion that pure forme.

c Opposite point.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 92 It cannot be meted by a streight line drawn from it to its overthwart.

2. An adverse experience; a 'cross', a rebuff.

a 1547 SURREY *Praise of mean Estate* 12 A hart well stayd, in ouerthwartes depe Hopeth amendes. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxvi. 406 The ouerthwartes that Abraham indured for Sara his wife in Aegypt. 1609 F. GREVIL *Alaham* iii, iii, I feare the cariage: it hath many parts, And Hazards courses may finde ouerthwarts.

b. Contradiction; a rebuff; a repartee.

c 1595 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* xxxiv. 86 Keepe ye hys tong from ouerthwart. 1595 COPLEY *Wits, Fits, & F.* 147 For these wittie ouerthwarts the Gent. entertain'd the boy into his seruice.

Overthwart (ōuvəɹþwō̞ɹt), *v.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* Also 5 **-twert,** 5–7 **-whart,** 6 **-twhart,** 8 **-wart.** [f. prec. adv. or adj.]

1. *trans.* To pass or lie athwart or across; to traverse, cross.

1485 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 12072 At wyketys or wyndowys ..Ouerthwertyd with no latys. *c* 1430 — *Rsns. & Sens.* (E. E. T. S.) 4786, I Gan to crosse doune and dale And ouer twerten hille and vale. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 18 The one embrassynge, compassyng and ouerthwarting thother. 1550 *Inv. Ch. Goods* (Surtees, No. 97) 31 Two tunacles of whyt bustian..overthuarde withe read vorsted. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 504 Each Tide ouerthwarting another with repugnant courses. 1832 TENNYSON *Œnone* 137 Her clear and bared limbs O'erthwarted with the brazen-headed spear Upon her pearly shoulder leaning cold.

b. To lie across, or place something across, so as to stop the way; to obstruct.

1654 tr. *Martini's Conq. China* 135 These places might have been easily defended if they had but overthawrted the ways by any incumbrances. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) VI. 89 If the Seas should overthwart him, He would swim to the shore.

† c. To plough across. *Obs.*

1764 *Museum Rusticum* III. lxxiv. 320 Ploughing up the tare land,..Overwarting another clean earth.

2. *fig.* To act in opposition to; to cross, oppose; to hinder, thwart. Also *absol.*

a 1529 SKELTON *Ware Hauke* 230 He sayde, for a crokid intent The wordes were paruerted And this he ouerthwarted. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII xviii. § 11. 292 They..endeuored to ouerthwart and gainsay whatsoeuer he proposed. *a* 1640 W. FENNER *Sacrifice Heathfull* ii. (1648) 62 Sinne may be said to be civilized, when it is overwharted by a higher principle.

† b. To render 'overthwart'; to pervert. *rare.*

1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* II. xxvii. (1554) 62 b, A wuluishe thyrst to shede mannes blood, Whych ouerwharted .. His royal corage, into tyrannye.

Hence **Ov·rthwa·rting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1552 HULOET, Ouerthwartynge, *peruicatia, prauitas. Ibid.*, Ouerthwartynge knaue, *perperus.* 1616 *Rich Cabinet* Z v, All quarrelling, wrangling, and ouerthwarting must be auoided. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* ix. 421 Their heads are.. couered with ouerthwarting strokes of crooked shables.

† **Overthwa·rter.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ER 1.] One who 'overthwarts'; an adversary, opponent.

a 1450 *Knt de la Tour* (1868) 53 Usureres, bariters, overthwarteres and lyers. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 96 M. Wathe his ouer-wharter (betwixt whom and him there was such deadly emulation).

† **Overthwa·rtly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. OVERTHWART *a.* + -LY 2.] In an 'overthwart' manner.

1. In a direction across; transversely.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv* 374/1 Ovyrthwertly (*MS. K.* ouerqwertly), *transverse.* 1597 A. M tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 16 b/1 Both the endes of the three wherwith the Iugulare Vayne is ouerthwartely tyede. 1652 WHARTON tr. *Rothman's Chiromancy* Wks. (1683) 553 Many Lines in the uppermost Joynt, and they proceeding overthwartly.

2. At diagonally opposite points.

1621 AINSWORTH *Annot. Pentat.* Lev. i. 5 Upon the two corners of the Altar overthwartly, on the northeast horne, and on the southwest horne.

3. Obliquely; askew, awry.

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* IX. i, His ouer garment sat ouerthwartly. 1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* XXII. lxvi, The stroke fell overthwartly so, That quite beside Rogeros shield it slipt. 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 67 Euen when the quenchlesse torch, the worlds great eye, Aduanc't his rayes orethwartly from the skie.

4. *fig.* In oblique terms; indirectly.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* ii. 10 When he biddeth them to be lerned, he overthwartly taunteth their fond trust in their owne wisdome. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 993 The boy of Lacedæmon set out to accuse Plutarch overthwartly with a lie.

5. Adversely, perversely, frowardly; contrariwise; 'crossly'.

1387–8 T. USK *Test Love* III. vii. I. 155 (Skeat) Pray her.. that for no mishappe, thy grace overthwartly tourne. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* xix 28 She shulde not answere hym ouerthwartly atte euery woide. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 35 Wiought as it should, not ouerwhartlie, and against the wood, by the scholemaister. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1063 Seest thou not how overthwartly..they..have dealt with thee and thy father?

† **Overthwa·rtness.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or character of being 'overthwart'; perversity, frowardness; contrariness.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 107 Wat ouerbwartnes is his to wil not obey to þe lesson? 1533 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, II. 170 A perpetuall discourage to others, that doo use overthwartnes and contrariosiue. *c* 1643 LD. HERBERT *Life* (1886) 81 My younger sister, indeed, might have been married to a far greater fortune, had not the overthwartness of some neighbours interrupted it.

† **Overthwa·rtwise,** *adv. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -WISE.] In an 'overthwart' direction; crosswise, athwart. So † **Overthwa·rtways** *adv. Obs.*

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 24 Fasten this bar ouerthwartwise in the middle point of the ouen mouth. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physic* 44 If the Artery be cut long, or over-thwartwaies.

Over-tight, -till: see OVER-.

† **Overti·lt,** *v. Obs.* [OVER- 6.] *trans.* To tilt over, upset, overthrow.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 134 He ouertilte [C. ouertulte] al his treuthe with 'take þis vp amendement'. *c* 1430 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 197 As a traitour þou schalt be ouer tilt.

Over-timbered, -timorous: see OVER-.

Overtime (ōuvəɹtəim), *sb.*, *adv.* [OVER- 19.]

A. *sb.* Time during which one works over and above the regular hours; extra time. Also *attrib.*

[1536 *Hampton Court Accts.*, Carpenters workyng their owre tymes and drynkyng tymes uppon thffonte in thchappell.] 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Over-time, Over-work,* extra labour done beyond the regular fixed hours of business. 1861 *Times* 23 July, The grievance seems reduced to the single point of overtime, as it is allowed on both sides, that.. 10 hours is to be the standard. *attrib.* 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 20 July 60 The loss of the overtime bonus. 1870 ROGERS *Hist. Gleanings* Ser. II. 132 Piecework or overtime labour.

B. *adv.* During extra time; over hours.

1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* I. ii. (1876) 6 She worked over-time. 1894 *Brit. Jrnl. Photogr.* XLI. 5 Sixty hands.. working overtime.

O·ver-ti·me, *v. Photogr.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To time too long; to give too long a time to an exposure or other process.

1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 211 Should a negative be overtimed and developed flat. 1896 *Kodak News* Sept. 36/1 As much difference..as there is between an overtimed and an undertimed negative.

† **O·verti·mely,** *adv.* and *a. Obs.*

A. *adv.* Too early, before the proper time, prematurely; untimely, unseasonably. [OVER- 30.]

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6613 Syf þou any day shuldest fast, And þou ouertymely þy mete aske. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. metr. I 2 (Camb. MS.) Heeres hoore arn schad ouertymeliche vpon myn heued. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 141 þe first fote biede of wose in glotonye is, to ete or drynke ouertymely, oursone or ouylate. 1532 HERVET *Xenophon's Househ.* (1768) 77 Suffreth his workemen to l(e)ue their worke and go theyr way ouer tymely. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Impr.* (1746) 343 Nourishment, which else being too liquid would turn to Crudities by passing overtimely into the Guts.

B. *adj.* Too early, premature, untimely. [OVER- 28.]

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* 40 b, Lamentably bewaylyng her ouertymely deathe. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 25/1 The vaine youthfull fantasie and ouertimelie death of thy fathers and thy brethren.

Overtip, -tippled: see OVER-.

Overtire (ōuvəɹtəiəɹ), *v.* [OVER- 21, 27.] *trans.* To tire out, exhaust with fatigue; to tire excessively. Hence **O·verti·red** *ppl. a.*, 'tired out,' excessively tired; **O·verti·ring** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1557–8 PHAER *Æneid* VI. Sj, Though he with dart the wyndyfooted hinde did ouertyer. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 613 Marching with al possible speede on foote, notwithstanding..the ouertiring tedious deepe sands. 1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* 117 Such rest, as wearinesse and weakness affordeth to over-tired bodies. 1641 BP. HALL *Serm.* Ps. lx. 2, Wks. 1837 V. 442 Which..must be, for fear of your over-tiring, the last of our discourse. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1632. 1870 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* June 330 You'll overtire yourself. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 689 When you have got very chilled or over-tired, take an extra five grains with a little wine or spirit at any time.

† **O·ver-ti·tle,** *v. Obs.* [OVER- 26.] *trans.* To give too high a title to; to style or denominate by too high a name.

1620 BP HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergy* III. § 3 The Bishop of Rome is stiled Supreme Head and Gouernour of the Whole Church..When he that so humbly ouer-titles the person resists the Doctrine. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* v. xii. (1840) 264 Diverting the pilgrims, and over-titling his own quarrels to be God's cause.

Overtly (ōuvəɹtli), *adv.* [f. OVERT *a.* + -LY 2.] In an overt manner.

1. Openly, manifestly, without concealment or secrecy; in quot. 1614, Outwardly, publicly.

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 137 Us au to thinc na ferlye Thoh Godd it wannes ouertlye. 1579 J STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* D v, The king could not, for bewraying that counsail, declare his wyll ouertly. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* Pref. C j b, For whatsoeuer hee ouertly pretended, Hee held in secret a contrary councell with the Secretarie. 1703 YOUNG *Serm.* II. 389 Good men are never overtly despised, but that they are first calumniated. 1859 *Times* 2 Sept. 12 Leader § 1 A position with which no European Power could overtly quarrel.

† 2. So as to be or lie open. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 525 The plot wherin you mean to haue Chestnuts grow must be ouertly broken vp aloft, from between Nouember and Februarie.

O·vertness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Openness, want of reserve or concealment.

1887 T. HARDY *Woodlanders* III. xiii. 258 My success with you..has not been great enough to justify such overtness.

O·ver-toi·l, *sb.* [OVER- 29.] Excessive toil.

1872 TALMAGE *Serm.* 198 These died of overtoil in the Lowell carpet factories.

Overtoil (ōuvəɹtoi·l), *v.* [OVER- 21.] *trans.* To wear out or exhaust by excessive toil; to overwork, fatigue. Hence **Overtoi·led** *ppl. a.*, **Overtoi·ling** *vbl. sb.*

1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 57 Wearied nature's ouertoyled bodies. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* III. (1617) 59 Seeke to ouertoile him, and make him glad to giue ouer striuing to get the leading. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* v. (1627) 51 To prevent the overtoyling and terrifying of Schollers with it. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Girdle Wheel*, Ladies that love not to overtoil themselves. 1847–8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* xviii. 325 An overtoiled young man in delicate health. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1225 Overtoil'd By that day's travel.

† **Over-toi·se,** *v. nonce-wd.* [f. OVER- 10 + TOISE *sb.*] *trans.* To measure out in toises.

1840 BROWNING *Sordello* II. 828 Implements it sedulous employs To undertake, lay down, mete out, o'ertoise Sordello.

Overtone (ōuvəɹtōun), *sb. Acoustics* and *Mus.* [ad. Ger. *oberton*, used by Helmholtz as a contraction for *oberpartialton*, upper partial tone: cf. OVER- 1 e.] An upper partial tone; a harmonic: see HARMONIC B. 2.

1867 TYNDALL *Sound* iii. 117 The Germans embrace all such sounds under the general term *Obertöne*. I think it will be an advantage if we, in England, adopt the term overtones as the equivalent. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 7 Helmholtz succeeded in demonstrating that the different qualities of sounds depend altogether upon the number and intensity of the overtones which accompany the primary tones of those sounds. 1880 in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 618/2 The word Overtones is rejected by the English translator of Helmholtz's work as not agreeing with English idiom.

Overtone (ō·vəɹtōōn), *v.* [OVER- 22, 27.]

1. *trans.* To drown (a tone) with a stronger one.

1862 MASSON in *Macm. Mag.* 323 A prayer, the general solemnity of which so overtones the discords from common belief which the expert ear may nevertheless detect in it.

2. *Photogr.* To 'tone' too much, give too deep a tone to.

1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 333 Overtoning is a common fault which gives a gray photograph, and causes it to lose its brilliancy.

† **O·ver-tongue.** *Obs.* [A literal repr. of Gr. ἐπιγλωττίς.] The epiglottis.

1615 H. CROOKE *Body of Man* 766 Galen is of opinion that the motion of the Epyglottis or ouer-tongue is in a man not voluntary but naturall.

Over-tongued: see OVER- 28 d.

O·verto·p, *adv. rare.* [f. OVER *prep.* + TOP *sb.*: cf. OVER- 31.] Over the top, overhead.

1776 W. NIMMO *Stirlingsh.* (1880) I. xxi. 392 Trees, magnificent in foliage and limb, meet overtop.

Overtop (ō·vəɹtǫ·p), *v.* [OVER- 1, 3.]

1. *trans.* To rise over or above the top of; to surpass in height, surmount, tower above, top.

1593-4 J. DAVIES in *Sylvester's Wks.* (1880) II. 67 Lo here a Monument admir'd of all..O'r-topping Envie's clouds. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 128 The crabbed mountaines which overtopped it. 1784 COWPER *Task* i. 558, I see a column of slow rising smoke O'ertop the lofty wood. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 173 He .. showed his brazen forehead, overtopped by a wig worth fifty guineas, in the ante-chambers. 1884 CHILD *Eng. & Sc. Pop. Ball.* II. xxx. 279/1 Charles overtopping Hugo by fifteen inches.

2 *fig.* a. To rise above in power or authority; to be superior to; to override.

1561 T. N[ORTON] *Calvin's Inst.* iv. xi (1634) 602 *marg.*, The time when the Pope began first to overtop the Emperour. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xxviii, If Kings presume to overtopp the Law by which they raigne for the public good 1859 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxxiv. XI. 199 That intense antipathy against a despot who overtops and overrides the laws.

b. To rise above or go beyond in degree or quality; to excel, surpass.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xliii. (1887) 272 So the height of their argument ouertop not their power. *a* 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib God* (1834) II 297 None can overtop him in goodness. 1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 176 This prince much over-topping the other Scotch chieftains in power. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 276 In them the man somehow overtops the author.

† 3. To render top-heavy. *Obs* [OVER- 3.]

1643 [ANGIER] *Lanc. Vall. Achor* 2 If the height of the Sail did not overtop the Ship.

Hence **Overto·pped** *ppl. a.*; **Overto·pping** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 81 Who t'aduance, and who To trash for ouer-topping. 1621 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. xliv. § 14. 360 The Saxons, whose ouer-topped Monarchy, and weake walles now wanted props to hold vp the weight. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 203 Look that ye love the Lord Jesus Christ with a superlative love, with an overtopping love. 1897 D H. MADDEN *Diary Silence* 38 The overtopping hound is not necessarily a bawler, or even a babbler.

Overtopple (-tǫ·p'l), *v.* [OVER- 6, 3.]

1. *trans.* To cause to topple over; to overthrow (something in unstable equilibrium).

1543 BECON *N. Y. Gift* Wks. (1843) 335 This one text..is able to subvert, overtopple, and throw down all the building. 1864 'ANNIE THOMAS' *Denis Donne* III. 355 Joy o'ertoppled all his prudence.

2. *intr.* To topple over; to overhang as if on the point of toppling over.

1839 CLOUGH *Early Poems* ii. 3 And vanity o'ertoppling fell. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 70 Higher than lark can soar, or falcon fly. Lamalmon's pass, O'ertoppling

Hence **Overto·ppling** *vbl. sb* and *ppl. a.*

1860 T. MARTIN *Horace* 218 Black Eurus, snap each rope and oar With the o'ertop ling surge! 1876 MISS YONGE *Womankind* xxviii. 242 The already overtoppling mass of froth of feminine silliness.

O·verto·rture, *v.* [OVER- 25, 27.] *trans.* To overcome with torture; to torture beyond endurance. Hence **O verto·rtured** *ppl. a.*

c 1590 MARLOWE *Faust* Wks. (Rldg.) 133/2 This everburning chair Is for o'er-tortur'd souls to rest them in. 1818 BYRON *Mazeppa* xiii, O'ertortured by that ghastly ride, I felt the blackness come and go. 1896 BLACK *Briseis* xx, To gain some quiet for his overtortured spirit.

Overtow·er, *v.* [OVER- 1 (*b*).] *trans.* To tower over or above, to overtop.

1831 JANE PORTER *Sir E. Seaward's Narr.* I. 58 The high rock which overtowered our vessel 1850 *Pique* (1875) 184 Money was the grand desideratum which enabled people to overtower their fellows.

So **Overtow·ering** *ppl. a.*

1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. xxx. (1840) 89 To abate their overtowering conceits of him. 1685 COTTON tr. *Montaigne* (1877) I. 71 The proud and overtowering heights of our lofty buildings. 1872 A. J. GORDON *In Christ* vi. (1888) 130 Under the shadow of some overtowering greatness.

Overtra·ce, *v.* Also 5 -trase. [OVER- 8, 10.] *trans.* a. To trace over; to cover or mark with tracery or tracings. b. To trace one's way over, pursue the track over.

a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 636 With topyes and trechoure Overtrasyd that tyde. 1573 TWYNE *Æneid* x. Ff ij b, Tarience none he makes, but bridges hie doth ouertrace. 1826 MILMAN *A. Boleyn* 108 The..walls Are all o'ertraced by dying hands.

Overtrade (-trē·d), *v. Comm.* [OVER- 26, 23.] *intr.* and *refl.* To trade in excess of one's capital, beyond one's means of payment, or beyond the requirements of the market. b. *trans.* To do trade beyond (one's capital, stock, etc.).

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) I. 427 A famous builder that overtraded his stock about £1000 per ann. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* vi. (1841) I. 36 For a young tradesman to over-trade himself, is like a young swimmer going out of his depth 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 299 Glasgow .. had overtraded, and was visited with diffusive failure. 1894 *Forum* (N. Y.) Nov. 384 There may be doubt whether particular firms have not been overtrading.

So **O·vertra·der,** one who trades too much; **O vertra·ding** *vbl. sb.*, † a. a surpassing in trading, getting the balance of trade (*obs.*); b. trading in excess of one's capital or the needs of the market.

1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 60 Whereby the Kingdomes stocke of Treasure may be sure to be kept from being diminished, by any ouer-trading of the Forrainer. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* iv. i. (1869) II. 15 This occasioned.. a general overtrading in all the ports of Great Britain. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 41 That these or any other measures would wholly prevent unsafe speculation and over-trading. 1846 WORCESTER, *Overtrauer*, ..one who trades too much. *Baker.*

Overtrail *v.*: see OVER- 9.

O·ver-trai·n (-trē·n), *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* a. To train or cultivate the powers of (a person, etc.) too much, to injure by excessive training. b. To train (a creeping plant) too much or too high. Hence **O ver-trai·ning** *vbl sb.*

1872 H. W. BEECHER *Lect. Preaching* viii. 157 You may over-train a man, so that he is carried beyond his highest power. 1881 *Daily News* 2 June 5 It was very doubtful if Iroquois could 'stay', and he was besides 'overtrained'. 1883 J. Y STRATTON *Hops & Hop-pickers* 19 Several beautiful and delicate varieties [of the hop] are easily overtrained if sixteen, or in some localities fourteen, feet are exceeded. *Mod.* The decrease in weight suggests over-training.

Overtra·mple, *v.* [OVER- 1, 9.] *trans.* To trample over or upon, tread down; also *fig.* So **Overtra·mpled** *ppl. a*, **Overtra·mpling** *vbl sb.*

1589 COOPER *Admon.* 250 That the beastes of the fielde may ouer trample vs. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 93 The irruptive ouer-trampling of the Romans. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 792 Under foote they overtrample it, as if it had bin standing corn ready for harvest. 1744 A. HILL *Let.* 24 July, Wks 1753 II 305 Overtrampling all propriety. *a* 1845 HOOD *Monkey Martyr* i, He could not read Of niggers whipt, or over-trampled weavers.

† **O·ver-tra·vail,** *sb.* [OVER- 29] Overwork.

1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) x. v. 377 Let not your horse be to feble for mysfare & ouertrauayle.

† **O·vertra·vail,** *v. Obs.* Also -eil(e, -eyl(e, -el(l. [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To work too much, oppress or harass with toil; to overwork.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 17 He ouertrauells by ymagynacions his wittes. 1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* i. 11 He bifore putte to hem maystris of werkis, that thei shulden ouertraueylen hem with birthens. 1563 GOLDING *Cæsar* VII. (1565) 203 b, Ouertrauelling oure men wyth continuall toyle.

O·ver-tra·vel, *sb.* [OVER- 29.] Excessive travel, too much travelling.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxviii. 365 If the rest of my team had not been worn down by over-travel.

So **O·ver-tra·vel** *v.* [OVER- 23] *refl.* to travel or journey beyond one's power of endurance.

1654 in F. L. Hawks *Hist. N. Carolina* (1858) II. 19 The interpreter, with over-travelling himself, fell sick.

Overtrea·d, *v.* [OE. *ofer tredan*: cf. MHG. *ubertreten*, Du. *overtreden*: see OVER- 1, 9, 13.] *trans.* a. To tread over, trample under foot; *fig.* to crush, oppress, subdue. b. To step beyond.

a 1000 *Glos to Prudentius* 9 a (Bosw.), Se geleafa ofer tret þæt deofolgyld. *c* 1200 ORMIN 12493 Þærburh þe Laferrd oferrcomm & oferrtradd te deofell. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 168 Traiane his Sonne rode an hors vndauntdid, that ouer-trade a we dowes Sone in the strete. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 42 When wrong triumphes and right is overtroidde. *c* 1620 *How Good* in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 99 Yet must we not this circle overtread.

Hence **O·vertread** *sb*, **O·vertrea·ding** *vbl sb*, the act or action of treading over; *overtread(ing) plough*, the foot-plough used in primitive husbandry; **Overtro·dden** *ppl. a*, trodden down.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. Wks. 1724 II. 625 The footsteps of my over-trodden virtue lie still as bitter accusations unto me. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* III. 748 The land before his time having been tilled only with a mattock and overtread plough. 1893 A. C. FRYER *Llantwit Major* 26 To cultivate their ground with the mattock and overtreading plough

† **Overtrea·t,** *v. Obs.* [OVER- 11.] *trans.* To prevail upon by entreaty; = OVER-INTREAT.

a 1547 SURREY *Æneid* iv. 563 Why lettes he not my wordes sinke in his eares So harde to overtreate? 1593 *Printer's Postscr.* in *Harvey's Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 341, I was finally entreated, or rather ouertreated, to giue them also their welcome in Print.

Over-treatment: see OVER- 29 b.

Overtri·m, o·ver-tri·m, *v.* [OVER- 6, 27.]

† 1. *trans.* To overbalance (a boat). *Obs.*

1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* xxxix. lxxxii, But on another bark while they take hold, They now full fraught, and fearing overtrimming, With cruell sword..Cut of their hands.

2. To trim (a dress, etc.) too much, or with excess of trimming. Hence **O·ver-tri·mmed** *ppl. a*, **O·ver-tri·mming** *vbl. sb.*

1893 GEORGIANA HILL *Hist. Eng. Dress* II. 229 A tendency to over-trim. 1895 *Daily News* 2 Aug. 6/6 Over-trimmed bodices with absolutely plain skirts. 1897 *Ibid.* 17 Apr. 6/6 The over-trimming..of the early Victorian era.

† **Overtri·p,** *v. Obs.* [OVER- 5, 10] *trans.* To trip or skip over; to pass lightly over.

a 1583 GRINDAL *Fruitf. Dial.* Wks. (1843) 49 As touching St. Augustine, he not only overtrippeth it, as no wonder, but by plain and express words testifieth that there is no marvel in it. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* v. i. 7 In such a night Did Thisbie fearefully ore-trip the dewe.

O·ver-trou·ble (-trʊ·b'l), *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To trouble excessively. So **O·ver-trou·bled** *ppl. a.*, excessively troubled.

1582 T. WATSON *Centurie of Loue* xxxviii. *heading*, Howe fondly his friendes ouertrouble him, by questioninge with him touching his loue 1646 BP. HALL *Balm of Gil.* 172 Why art thou over-troubled to see the great Physitian of the world take this course with sinfull mankind?

O·vertrow·, *sb.* [see next.]

† 1. Over-trust, over-confidence. (*O.E.*)

a 941 *Laws Æthelstan* vi. c 8. § 7 (Schmid) Menn ne reccean, hu heora yrfe fare, for þam ofertruan on þam friðe.

† 2. Distrust, suspicion. (*M.E.*)

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1402 He ne durst openly for ouertrowe of gile.

3. (See quot.) *nonce-use.* [OVER- 29.]

1891 ATKINSON *Moorland Par.* 6 What I would willingly call overtrow or believing overmuch, not superstition.

† **O·vertrow·,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* [OVER- ? 4, 27.]

1. *trans.* To mistrust, distrust.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 21 Leofe broðre ne ouertrowije cristes milce alswa monimon seiðand weneð Hu mei ic efre ibote.

2. *intr.* To trust overmuch, be too confident.

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 169 Thow aite a fole doidrat [=dottard] and ouer-trowes.

Hence † **O vertrow ing** *vbl. sb.*, over-confidence; *ppl. a.*, over-confident; † **O·vertrow ship,** † **O·vertrow·th,** over-confidence.

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 187 Who-so suche losengeris belewyth othyr trowyth, they shal falle in Pride and ouertrouth. *c* 1425 *Eng. Cong. Irel.* lix. 142 Euery wysman vnderstond hym by Roboam, Salomones sone, how mych harme falleth of pryde & ouertrowshype. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. v. (1869), Serteyn, the disturblaunce cometh of thin ouertrowinge [*oultrecuidance*].

† **Overtrow·,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [app. an erroneous expansion of ORTROW *v.*, due to the frequent reduction of original *over-* to *o'er-*, *ore-*, *or-*.] *trans.* (with obj. cl.). To suspect; to believe, suppose.

c 1305 *St. Kenelm* 292 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 55 Þe contrai men ..þat vnder-sete þat cas Ouertrowede [*c* 1290 *I and MS.* ortreweden] wel whar hit lay. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* xxii 32 Thei ouertroweden [1388 supposiden, *Vulg* suspicati sunt] that he hadde ben kyng of Israel.

Hence † **Overtrow·able** *a.*, to be suspected, suspect; † **Overtrow·ing** *ppl. a*, suspecting.

[1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xxv. 9 Nyne vnouertrowable thingis [*Vulg.* novem insuspicabilia] of the herte I magnefiede] 1388 — 1 *Cor.* iv. 4, Y am no thing ouer trowynge to my silf [*Vulg.* nihil .mihi conscius sum].

Over-true, -truthful, etc.: see OVER-.

O vertru mp (-tɪ·mp), *v.* [OVER- 22.] *trans.* To trump with a higher card than that with which an opponent has already trumped; also *absol.* and *fig.* Hence **Overtru·mping** *vbl. sb.*

1746 HOYLE *Whist* (ed. 6) 27 Do not over-trump him. 1862 'CAVENDISH' *Whist* (1879) 109 If you refuse to overtrump ..your partner should conclude either that [etc.]. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 17 Feb. 5/1 There is a widespread opinion that he has over trumped the Protectionists.

O·vertru·st, *sb.* [OVER- 29.] Excessive trust; over-confidence, presumption.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 332 Þeos two unðeawes, untrust and ouertrust, broð þes deofles tristren. *c* 1425 *Eng. Cong. Irel.* vii. 22 We haue for vs ayeyn har bolnenesse and ouer-truste, mekenesse and maner. 1852 TENNYSON *Ode Death Dk. Wellington* vii 20 But wink no more in slothful overtrust.

O·vertru·st, *v.* [OVER- 27.]

1. *intr.* To trust or confide too much; to be over-confident.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 332 Dred wiðuten hope makeð mon untrusten: and hope wiðute dred makeð ouertrusten. 1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* I. (1558) 40 Unbridled with prosperitie and ouertrusting to themselues. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 1183 Thus it shall befall Him who to worth in Women overtrusting Lets her Will rule.

2 *trans.* To trust (a person or thing) too much.

1649 BP. HALL *Cases Conse.* III. ix. (1650) 249 Some there are that doe so over-trust their leaders eyes, that they care not to see with their own.

† **O·ver-tru·sty,** *a. Obs.* [OVER- 28.] Over-confident, presumptuous.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 334 Alre uormest he cleopeð þe ouertrustl, unbileued.

† **O·vertruth.** *Obs. rare.* [OVER- 24.] A statement in excess of the truth.

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. vi. § 23 Who know how great over-truths men usually write to one another in letters.

Overtu·mble, *v.* [OVER- 6, 5.]

†1. *intr.* To tumble or fall over; to capsize. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVI. 643 In sum bargis sa feill can ga, For thair fais thame chasit swa, That thai ourtuummyllit, and the men..all drownit then. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 33 The ocean in mountains .. overtumbling tumbling over rocks, Casts various rain-bows.

2. *trans.* To cause to fall over; to upset, overthrow. Now only *poetic.*

1600 ABP. ABBOT *Exp. Jonah* 404 Yet the breath of one mortall man doth overtumble all. 1639 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Speech* Wks. (1711) 218 The whole frame built on it is ready to be over-tumbled. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 4536 That..I, with my bent steel, may o'ertumble town!

†3. *trans.* To tumble or fall over (something).

c 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 225 (1810) 238 Ock, Which, for more haste, o'ertumbleth many a rock.

†**Overtu·rcased,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [OVER- 8.] = 'Over-turquoised', covered with turquoises.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 27 But now our Roses are turned to Flore de lices,..our City-Dames, to an indenominable Quæmalry of overturcas'd things.

Overture (ōu·vəɹtiuɹ), *sb.* Also 5–8 **ouverture.** [a. OF. *overture,* mod.F. *ouverture* opening, f *ouvert* open, OVERT.]

†1. An opening, aperture, orifice, hole. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 218 Vche a hemme, At honde, at sydez, at ouerture. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 239 Thay men wyche..haue throgh al the body the ouertures large, that clerkys callyth Pores. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen V* 56 b, Diuers ouertures and holes were made vnder the foundacion by the pyoneis. 1611 COTGR., *Escoutilles,*.. th' ouertures, or trap doores, whereat things are let downe into the hold. 1714–21 POPE *Let. to Dk. Buckhm.* Wks. 1737 VI. 27 The Kitchin [at Stanton Harcourt]..being one vast Vault to the Top of the House; where one overture serves to let out the smoak and let in the light. 1727 SWIFT *Country Post* Wks. 1755 III. i. 176 To possess themselves of the two overtures of the said fort. 1749 MRS. R. GOADBY *Carew* (1750) 105 The false Belly, in which the Female [Opossum] carries her Young..In the hinder Part of it is an Overture big enough for a small Hand to pass.

fig. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 49 [This] will make an overture and way unto the minde of a yoong ladde. 1643 MILTON *Soveraigne Salve* 31 Deluges of sinne breake in at this so great an overture of the faith.

†b. An open or exposed place. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* July 28 The wastefull hylls vnto his threate Is a playne ouerture [*gloss* an open place].

c. *Her.* The state of being expanded: said of the wings of a bird so represented: see OVERT *a* 1 b.

†2. The opening up or revelation of a matter; a disclosure, discovery, declaration. *Obs.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 34 The kyng had knowledge of the chief Capitaynes of this tumulte by the ouerture of hys espyes. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. vii. 89 It was he That made the ouerture of thy Treasons to vs. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 4 Upon the prime overture of his message at the French Court, he found so ready and fluent an inclination in king Lewes.

3. An opening of negotiations with another person or party with a view to some proceeding or settlement; a formal proposal, proposition, or offer; e.g. *an overture of marriage, overtures of peace.*

1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 425/1 [He] made hem yerinne diverse faire overtures and offris. 1453 *Paston Lett.* I. 261 In case ye make not to me ouerture of justice upon the seyd cras. 1501 in *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 154 The whiche overture..[was] for the renovelling of the said amitie. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. iii. 46 *Cap. E.* I heare there is an ouerture of peace. *Capt. G.* Nay, I assure you a peace concluded. 1655 DIGGES *Compl. Ambass.* 101 Any time these five years there have been overtures of marriage made unto him. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* XI. iii, She was not one of those backward and delicate ladies, who can die rather than make the first overture. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LII. 648/1 They had had overtures from several persons to purchase the trust property.

4. a. In the Scottish Parliament or Convention of the Estates: A motion introduced to be made an Act. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1561 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* 193 It wes thocht gude and expedient be hir Hienis that ane Generall Conventioun suld be appointit the xv day of December instant,..and be the avyise of the hale, ane ressonable overture maid and ordoure takin for..quicting of the hale cuntre. 1641 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* V 625 Agreed by the whole estates that when an overture is proposed, every estate have 24 hours to advise the same before he be urged to answer thereto. 1707 *Vulpone; or Remarks Proc. Scot. Union* 2 In the first Session of this present Parliament in 1703 .. the E[arl of Marchmont] . gave in an Overture (as they call it) by way of Act, for Settling the Succession upon the foot of Limitations.

b. In the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, and in the supreme court of other Presbyterian churches: A formal motion proposing or calling for legislation.

In current use, an overture is a proposal to make a new general law for the Church or to repeal an old one; to declare the law; to enjoin the observance of former enactments; or generally to take any measure falling within the legislative or executive functions of the Assembly. Such a proposal must first be made in an inferior court (presbytery or synod), and, if there adopted, is transmitted by that court as its overture to the supreme court. If adopted by the supreme court as an overture, it is submitted to the various presbyteries for approval by them or a majority of them before it can be passed as an act.

1576 *Recds. of 33rd Gen. Assembly* in *Bk. of Univ. Kirk of Scotl.* (1839) 155 Brethren appointed to make ane overture of the policie and jurisdiction of the Kirk. 1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* ix. (1848) 143 Mr. Livingstone proponed an overture. 1723 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 52 Some very good overtures, if put in practice, against Popery, were passed, and Synod-books were taken in. 1737 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. ii. iii. 358 Matters of great weight that bind the whole Church [of Scotland] are first brought in by way of overtures, and then debated in the house. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. v. 273. 1872 H. MONCRIEFF *Pract. F. C. Scot.* (1877) 65 It is competent for any Presbytery to transmit what is called an Overture, either to the Provincial Synod or to the General Assembly, with the view of inducing the Superior Court to adopt any measure within its legislative or executive functions.

†5. An 'opening' for proceeding to action. *Obs.*

1610 DONNE *Pseudo-martyr* 128 To vnderstand .. where any ouerture is giuen for the Popes aduantage. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 10 They . escaped out of prison, being all prisoners of great moment, whose inlargement gaue apparant ouerture to ensuing rebellion. 1679–1714 BURNET *Hist. Ref.,* He was casting about for new overtures how to compass what he so earnestly desired. 1768 *Woman of Honor* III. 65 If I had seen the least glimpse of an overture of succeeding with the invincible Clara.

†6. An opening, beginning, commencement; *esp.* a formal opening of proceedings; a first indication or hint *of* something. *Obs.*

1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* II. xxxiv, If the least imagin'd overture But of conceiv'd revolt men once espie. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland* etc. (1747) 78 Let us therefore take a briefe view of the seueral impediments which arose in euery Kings time since the ouerture of the Conquest. 1656 FINETT *For. Ambass.* 154 The next day being that of the overture of parliament. 1658 JER. TAYLOR *Let.* iii *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 5 If ever you have noted or heard of any overtures of unkindnesse betweene them. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., The overture of the jubilee, is a general procession, etc.

7. *Mus.* An orchestral piece, of varying form and dimensions, forming the opening or introduction to an opera, oratorio, or other extended composition; often containing or made up of themes from the body of the work, or otherwise indicating the character of it.

Also applied to a similar piece intended for independent performance; and, rarely, to the introductory piece of a series for a single instrument, as a harpsichord.

1667 DAVENANT & DRYDEN *Tempest* I i, While the overture is playing, the curtain rises. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Overture,* ..also a Flourish of Musick, before the Scenes are open'd in a Play-house, especially before the beginning of an Opera. 1729 GAY (*title*) The Beggar's Opera .. The third edition: With the Ouverture in Score, the Songs, and the Basses. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 149 The overture, which is in the favourite overture key, D major, is bold and dashing. 1880 H. J. LINCOLN in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 618 *Overture..,* *i. e.* Opening. This term was originally applied to the instrumental prelude to an opera, its first important development being due to Lulli, as exemplified in his .. French operas and ballets, dating from 1672 to 1686.

b. *fig.* (Cf. *prelude.*)

1802 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ld. Belgrave* Wks. 1812 IV. 523 Soon as the Winds begin to sing, Or rather play their overture to thunder. 1847 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) IV. 18 Unless you come up soon, you will miss the overture of the season—the first sweet notes of the year.

c. The opening or introductory part of a poem.

1870 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 269 The .. verses headed 'Tears in Solitude'—exquisite as is the overture, faultless in tone and colour, and worthy of a better sequel. 1881 SAINTSBURY *Dryden* 98 Dryden's overtures are very generally among the happiest parts of his poems.

¶ 8. Erroneous obsolete use, app. due to association with *over*: Overturning, overthrow.

1591 GREENE *Disc. Coosnage* Pref. (1592) 3 No man knoweth better which waie to raise a gainefull commodity, and howe the abuses and ouerture of prices might bee redressed. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 27 Consider, howe his threats were after verified in Ierusalems ouerture 1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos.,* *Ouerture,* an ouerturning, a sudden change. 1633 PRYNNE *Histriomastix* 2 The very fatall plagues, and ouertures of those States and Kingdomes where they are once tollerated.

O·verture, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To bring or put forward as an overture or proposal; to offer, propose.

1637–50 [see OVERTURED below]. *a* 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 486 He shall not only want one of the greatest arguments and motives to persuade men and women unto ways that are excellent, but also overture such a thing which would be a snare and temptation to fight low. 1880 SID. SMITH in *Daily News* 7 Apr. 3/3 A prominent Tory overtured to a leading Liberal that the party of the latter need not further trouble themselves with precautions against Tory opposition.

2. In the supreme court of a Presbyterian Church: To bring forward as an overture; to introduce as a motion.

1671 *True Nonconf.* 100 It had become you rather, who would be accounted a kindly child of the Church of Scotland, to have overtured a way how the Church Patrimony .. may be recovered from the Harpyes who devoure it. 1715 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II 36 The sub-committee overtured the form of an act anent it. 1726 *Ibid.* III. 241 We overtured that either the act might be repealed or execute. 1898 in *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Mar. 4/3 It is therefore hereby humbly overtured to the Very Reverend the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of England .. to take the premises into consideration.

b. To present or transmit an overture to (a church court); to approach with an overture.

1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. v. 273 A motion is made in a presbytery 'to overture' the General Assembly. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 June 2/1 The Free Presbytery of Skye 'overtured' the General Assembly to take into its serious consideration 'the views of man's origin propounded by Professor Drummond in his work on the "Ascent of Man".'

3. To introduce with, or as with, a musical overture or prelude; to prelude.

1870 J. HAMILTON *Moses* vii. 122 Needing no thunder nor trumpet to overture His discourse and astonish His audience.

Hence **O·vertured** *ppl. a.,* proposed.

1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 83 A little more or less nor the overtured summes, according to the abilitie and extent of the rents in the place.

Overturn (ōu·vəɹtɛ̄ɹn), *sb.* [OVER- 6, ?4, 10.]

1. The act of overturning or fact of being overturned; an upsetting; a revolution.

c 1592 BACON *Conf. Pleasure* (1870) 25 Her intentiue witt in contriuing plotts and ouerturnes. 1658 CLEVELAND *Rustic Rampant* Wks. (1687) 392 A Marius .. fitter to remove things, to overturn overturns, than for Peace. 1789 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 19 Nov., He was still rather lame, from a dreadful overturn in a carriage. 1823 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 11 Feb., How we have escaped overturn is to me wonderful. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xxvii. 631 The death of young Ralegh drew after it the overturn of the expedition.

2. *Geol.* = OVERFOLD.

1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* i. (1879) 176 When in strong foldings the strata are pushed over beyond the perpendicular, .. we have what is called an *overturn dip.*

3. The burden or refrain of a song. *Sc.*

1825 JAMIESON, *Overturn of a sang,* that part of it which is repeated, or sung in chorus. 1827 MOTHERWELL *Wee Wee Man* viii, And aye the owreturn o' their tune Was—Our wee wee man has been lang awa!

4. The act of turning over in the course of trade, circulation of books, etc.; turn-over.

1882 ALEXANDER *Ain Folk* 99 (E. D. D.) Lyin' i' the bank wi' nae owreturn. 1901 *Academy* 7 Dec. 532/2 The libraries, where fiction is always 70 to 80 per cent. of the total overturn, run up to a circulation of 400,000 volumes of fiction a month in American cities.

5. A turn-over, as of voters or votes from one side to the other.

1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 May 5/2 A reduction of the Liberal majority by over a thousand It is certainly a tremendous overturn which has been effected.

Overturn (ōu·vəɹtɛ̄ɹn), *v.* [OVER- 6, ?4, 10.]

†1. *intr.* Of a wheel, and *fig.* of time: To turn round, revolve. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 356 Heo beoð her hweolinde ase hweoles þet ouerturneð sone, and ne lesteð none hwile. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1192 Þay feȝt & þay fende of, & fylter togeder Til two ȝer ouer-torned. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 145 Suche a day þe ȝere ouertorned [*anno revoluto*] þey boþe deide. *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 3186 Hym thowht he satte .. vpon A whele .. The whele over-tornyd ther wyth Alle, And eueryche by A lymme hym caught. 1649 T. FORD *Lusus Fort.* 83 Neither Power nor Riches can scotch the over-turning wheel of fortune.

2. *trans.* To turn (anything) over upon its side or face, esp. to throw over with violence; to upset, overset, overthrow; to cause to fall over or down.

13.. *Life Jesu* 857 þe Muteres Moneye he schedde al, and þe bordes ouer turnde. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xvi. 111 I shal ouertourne þis temple and adown throwe, And in thre dayes after edifye it newe, And make it as moche other more in alle manere poyntes, As euere it was. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 138 b, Man hath .. subuerted or ouerturned his citees. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 7 They ouerturned their Canoa with a great violence. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. xxvi. 198 Vpon the coast of Chille .. there was so terrible an Earthquake, as it overturned whole mountains. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2240/4 A Hackney Coach .. overturned in Fleetstreet. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 207 The whale sometimes overturns the boat with a blow of its tail. 1850 PRESCOTT *Peru* II. 149 Men and horses were overturned in the fury of the assault.

†b. To turn over (a lying stone, a leaf of a book, etc.) without throwing down. *Obs.*

c 1330 *Assump. Virg.* 765 (B.M. MS.) Thei ouerturned þat ilke stone, Bodi þei founde þer none. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 67 [He] overtorneth many a bok, And thurgh the craft of Artemage Of wex he forgeth an ymage.

c. *intr.* To turn over, capsize, upset; to fall.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xviii. 209 For couetyse of þat croys clerkes of holy churche Schullen ouerturne as templers duden. 1659 LEAK *Waterwks.* 20 The Water. shall fill the said Vessel and make it to overturn. *Ibid.,* Every minute of an hour the said Vessel may overturn. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Over-setting,*..the movement of a ship when she over-turns. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. x. 98 The sledge is portable, and adapted..to overturn with impunity.

3. *trans.* To overthrow, subvert, destroy, overwhelm, bring to ruin (a person, institution, principle, etc.).

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* II. pr. ii. 23 (Camb. MS.) The dedes of fortune þat with a vnwarstroke ouerturneth realmes of grete noblye. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* VIII. xviii. (1558) 12 b, His power short was ouerturned blue. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 43 b, Assone as Kyng Henry had subdued and ouerturned his adversaries. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV,* IV. i. 82 If we..can make a Head To push against the Kingdome; with his helpe, We shall o're-turne it topsie-turuy downe. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 463 But pain is perfet miserie..and excessive, overturnes All patience. 1757 BURKE *Subl. & B.* (ed. 2) Pref., This can never overturn the theory itself. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xiv. 112 Without overturning all existing institutions. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1678, I schemed and wrought Until I overturn'd him.

†4. To 'upset', disorder (stomach, brain, etc.).

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 5 So drunke I am, that my wit faileth And al mi brain is overtorned. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. xxviii. 355 It will not ouerturne nor torment the stomacke.

1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 812 It bringeth headach, and ouerturneth the stomacke. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 174 Yet there is a wine of Myrtles..which wil neuer ouerturn the brain or make one drunk. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* ix, A person whose intellectuals were overturned.

†**5.** To turn in the opposite direction. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 83 In som hulles of Ynde beep men þat hauep soles of hir feet ouertorned [*Hygd.* adversas plantas habentes]. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. c. (1495) 846 Some bulles..hauynge theyr heere ouertornyd; and growyth towardes theyr eyen.

†**6.** To turn over from one thing or side to another; to turn away; to pervert.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* iv. 1 Ouerturne thou not thin eȝen fro the poie [1388 turne not ouere; *Vulg.* transvertas]. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 384 [Love] which many an herte hath overtake, And ovyrturnyd as the blynde Fro reson in to lawe of kynde. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 75, I know.. many worthie lentlemen of England, whom all the Siren songes of Italie . nor no inchantment of vanitie [could] ouerturne them, from the feare of God, and loue of honestie. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* XVI. (1617) 283 Seeing that man is so ouerturned, whereof can he brag.

Hence **Overtu·rned** *ppl. a.*, **Overtu·rning** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Overtu·rnable** *a.*, capable of being overturned.

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. ix. (Skeat) I. 83 Sothlie none age, none ouertournyng tyme, but hitherto had no tyme ne power, to chaunge the weddyng, ne that knotte to vnbinde. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XIX. 161 þe ouerturnyng of þe temple bytokned þe resureccion. 1645 MILTON *Colast* Wks. (1851) 356 The overturning of all human society. 1649 [see sense 1]. 1757 T. BIRCH *Hist Royal Soc.* IV. 323 A commodious land-carriage..far more secure than any coach, not being overturnable by any hight, on which the wheels can possibly move. *a* 1758 EDWARDS *Hist. Redempt.* I. vi. (1774) 141 There were three great general overturnings of the world before Christ came. 1809 PINKNEY *France* 38, I fell in with an overturned Chaise.

Overtu·rner. [f. prec. + -ER 1.] One who or that which overturns.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Rebolvedor*, an ouerturner. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec* (1632) 97 Underminers of government,.. overturners of Christendome. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1727) VI. ii. 54 By..which these Overturners of all above them have done such mighty Execution. 1820 *Examiner* No. 619. 119/2 The only sure and final overturner of abuses. 1898 BODLEY *France* II. 274 The Overturners of the Monarchy.

Overturret to **-tutored**: see OVER-.

Overtwart, -twert: see OVERTHWART.

Overtwine (-twəi·n), *v.* [OVER- 8.] *trans.* To twine over or round about, wreathe.

1819 SHELLEY *Let. to Peacock* 23 Mar. in Dowden *Life* II. 262 Masses of the fallen ruin overtwined with the broad leaves of the creeping weeds. 1821 — *Prometh. Unb.* IV. 272 Like swords of azure fire, or golden spears With tyrant-quelling myrtle overtwined.

Overtwist, *v.*: see OVER- 9

Overtype (ō·vəɹtəip), *a. Electr.* [OVER- 1.] Said of a bi-polar dynamo in which the armature is situated above the yoke of the field-magnets.

1892 S. P. THOMPSON *Dynamo-Electric Mach* 487 The latest and best construction of 2-pole machine is .. of the 'over' type with the armature and shaft at the summit of the field-magnet. 1894 BOTTONE *Elect. Instr.* 206 Overtype drum armature dynamo.

Overtyrve, variant of OVERTERVE *v.* *Obs.*

Over-uberous, etc.: see OVER- 28.

Over-use (ō·vəɹ|yū·s), *sb.* [OVER- 29 b.] Excessive use, too frequent use.

1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* IV. xxii. (ed. 2) 509 The oyster beds are becoming impoverished, partly by over use. 1880 *Fortn. Rev.* Apr. 488 Invective may be a sharp weapon: but over-use blunts its edge.

Over-use (ō·vəɹ|yū·z), *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To use too much; to injure by excessive use.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 21 When ever we overuse any lower good we abuse it. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) p. xxiii, Without the use of so many books that he can afford not to over-use and mis-use one. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 824 'Singer's nodules' often seen in singers and actors who have over-used their vocal organs.

O·ver-u·sual, *a.* [OVER- 28] Too usual, too customary. So **O·ver-u·sually** *adv.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xix. § 1. 69 In Annotacions and Commentaries..it is ouer vsual to blaunch the obscure places, and discoarse vpon the playne. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* IV. xxxvii. (1713) 306 A Softness over-usually accompanied with a Falsness and Perfidiousness to all Truth and Vertue.

Over-vail, -vaill, -vale, obs. ff. OVER-VEIL *v.*

†**Over-vai·n,** *a. Obs.* [OVER- 25.] Superfluously vain or worthless (rendering L. *supervacuus*). So †**Over-vai·nly** *adv.*, superfluously, utterly in vain, without cause (rendering L. *supervacue*).

1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* xi. 16 Summe errende herieden doumbe edderes, and ouer veyne bestes [1388 superflu, *Vulg.* bestias supervacuas]. — *Ps.* XXIV. [XXV.] 4 Confoundid be alle doende wickid thingus ouer veynly [1388 superfluli, *Vulg* iniqua agentes supervacue]. *Ibid.* XXXIV. [XXXV.] 7 Ouer veynly [*Vulg.* supervacue] thei acuseden my soule.

O·vervalua·tion. [OVER- 29 b.] The action of overvaluing.

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 419 To imbase our coynes as they do theirs, and to imitate ouerualuation of gold and siluer as they do. 1662 BOYLE *Style of Script.* 113 When ..the Peoples fondnesse and Overvaluation of them produc'd a Neglect of the Study of the Bible. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lviii. VII. 188 That foolish overvaluation of favourable chances so ruinous even to first-rate powers.

Over-value (ō·vəɹvæ·liu), *sb.* [OVER- 19, 29 d.]

†**1.** Excess or surplus of value. *Obs.*

c 1592 BACON *Conf. Pleasure* (1870) 18 The ouervalue, besides a reasonable fine, lefte for the releef [of tenants] and rewarde of seruantes.

2. A value or estimate greater than the worth of a thing; more than the value.

1611 COTGR., *Survaleur*, ouer-value. 1623 DONNE *Serm.* xviii. 175 He doth not pamper them with an overvalue of them, he lets them know their Worst as well as their Best. 1754 FIELDING *Jonathan Wild* I. v, I am not insensible of my obligations to you,..for the over-value you have set on my small abilities. 1884 *Law Rep.* 26 Ch. Div. 119 [They] induced the directors. to join in the purchase of the Park Company's property at an overvalue. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 97 You'll get over-value for this bit o' paper some day.

Overvalue (ō·vəɹvæ·liu), *v.* [OVER- 26, 22 b.]

1. *trans.* To value (a thing) above its true worth; to value too highly, overestimate.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. xxii. § 7 By thus ouervaluing their Sermons, they make the price and estimation of Scripture to fall. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. x. 44 If he resolve not, he overvalues little things, which is Pusillanimity. 1876 GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* vi. 230 Aristotle never overvalues the advantages of riches.

b. To put too high a money valuation upon.

1641 T. LECHFORD *Note-Bk.* (1885) 432 John Seberry against Walter Merry for £15 wch he over-valued the house he bought of him. 1656 H. PHILLIPS *Purch. Patt.* (1676) 15 The long Lease is much over-valued. 1847 C. G. ADDISON *Contracts* II. iv. § 2 (1883) 676 If the policy be enormously overvalued, that will be evidence of fraud. 1885 *Law Times* 7 Feb 269/1 There was a strong reason why Mr. Thomas should over-value rather than under-value the goods.

†**2.** Of a thing: To surpass in value. *Obs.*

1608 DOD & CLEAVER *Expos. Prov.* xi-xii 190 A little gold ouerualueth much leade or yron *a* 1657 R. LOVEDAY *Lett.* (1663) 107 A single remembrance over-values it. *a* 1701 SEDLEY *Tyrant of Crete* I. i, Such a jewel would overvalue all the rest. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 105 She gave me a look that overvalued the ransom of a monarch.

Hence **O·verva·lued** *ppl. a.*; **O·verva·luing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* IV xi. § 8. 425 The partiall overvaluing of their manhood by their owne Historians. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnothéo* Poet. Wks 1721 III 123 [He] On his own Deeds sets over-valuing Rates. 1805 M. A. SHEE *Rhymes Art* (1806) 107 To crown th' o'ervalued skill of foreign skies. 1885 *Athenæum* 30 May 690/3 Cases where an overvalued coinage has passed current for a long period of years because of the careful limitation of the quantities issued.

Over-variety: see OVER- 29 c.

Overvault (ō·vəɹvē·lt), *v.*[1] Also 7 *Sc.* **-voit.** [OVER- 1.] *trans* To vault or arch over. Hence **Overvau·lted, Overvau·lting** *ppl. adjs.*

a 1610 SIR J. SEMPILL in *Sempill Ballates* (1872) 242 His deere and Loving sweit Ouervoited with the vailles of balme-rebaiting trees. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* IX. xxvii, Polycarp of old . By the glories of the burning stake O'ervaulted. 1832 TENNYSON *Pal. of Art* 54 That over-vaulted grateful gloom, Thro' which the livelong day my soul did pass. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 547 The snows and overvaulting clouds which crown its mountains shine all day.

Overvault (ō·vəɹvē·lt), *v.*[2] [OVER- 5.] *trans.* To vault or spring over. Also *fig.* Hence **Overvau·lting** *ppl. a.*

1879 BAIN *Educ. as Science* viii. 270 An over-vaulting and premature attack on the citadel. 1886 *Homilet. Rev* Aug. 119 All this comes of the endeavor to overvault deliberation.

Over-vehement: see OVER- 28.

Over-veil (ō·vəɹvē·l), *v.* Also 6 **-vayl**, 7 **-vail, -vale.** [OVER- 8.] *trans.* To veil over; to cover, shroud, or obscure with or as with a veil. (Chiefly *poet.*)

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, II ii 2 Night is fled, Whose pitchy Mantle ouer-vayl'd the Earth. 1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 9 That natures obscenities be decently couered and ouerwailed with her mothers mouldes. *a* 1639 WOTTON *Ps.* CIV. vi, Thou mak'st the Night to over-vail the Day. *a* 1849 MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 354 The thin wan moon, half overveiled By clouds.

Over-venturesome, -vexed: see OVER-.

Over-vert, the trees in a forest (as opposed to the undergrowth): see VERT *sb.*[1]

†**Overview',** *v. Obs.* [OVER- 7, 16.]

1. *trans.* To view from a superior position, look down upon, survey. Also, of a place: To afford a view over, overlook.

1564 J. RASTELL *Confut. Jewell's Serm.* 20 Euery contrie, Which the glorious light of the Ghospell hath now ouerviewed. *c* 1600 *Timon* I. iv, A man of greate acompt, that hath oreveiu'd Soe many countreyes. *a* 1627 MIDDLETON *Sp. Gypsy* III. (1653) F ij, It [the Window] over-views a spacious Garden. 1640 Bp. REYNOLDS *Passions* XXIV, A lame man placed upon some high Tower can overview with his eyes more ground than [etc.].

2. To look (a thing) over or all through; to examine, inspect, peruse.

1549 CHALONER *Erasm. on Folly* L ij, How they are faine to writhe their wittes in and out..in oueruewyng it againe. 1577 HOLLOWES *Guevara's Chron.* 252 Commodus had ouerviewed and ransackt their store. 1632 SIR S. D'EWES *Autobiog.* (1845) II. 71, I spent the remainder of this month in overviewing and sorting them [coins].

Hence †**Overview·ing** *vbl. sb.*

1590 Q. ELIZ. in Tolstoy 1st 40 *Yrs. Interc. Eng. & Russ.* (1875) 364 We refferre the effect of all thos causes generall to your h[ighness]s delyberat overvewing againe.

†**O·verview,** *sb. Obs.* [f. prec.] Survey, inspection: supervision; overlooking.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 175 Too bitter is thy iest. Are wee betrayed thus to thy ouer-view? 1644 LAUD *Wks.* (1854) IV. 241 The business of leaving the care of these books and the overview of them to my chaplains.

Overvigorous, -vilify: see OVER-.

O·ver-vi·olent, *a.* [OVER- 28] Excessively violent, too violent. So **O·ver-vi·olently** *adv.*, too violently.

1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* IV, The motion was so over-violent. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. (1634) 527 To draw all matters over-violently to nine owne computation. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* 557 So over violent, or over civil, That every man with him was God or Devil. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* XXX, We are called to act..neither luke-warmly nor over-violently.

†**Overvi·sor.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [A partial rendering of L. *supervisor*] A supervisor.

1653 LD. VAUX tr *Godeau's St. Paul* A iij b, Great Saint Augustine..who desires severe judges as over-visours of his learned works.

Overvista to **Overvitrified**: see OVER-.

†**Overvoi·d,** *a. Obs.* [OVER- 25] Vain, superfluous (rendering L. *supervacuus*). So †**Overvoi·dness,** vanity (rendering L. *supervacuitas*).

1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* xiv 14 The ouerwoidenesse [*Vulg.* supervacuitas] forsothe of men these thingis fond in to the roundnesse of erthis. *Ibid* xv 9 For thingus ouervoide [1388 superflu, *Vulg.* res supervacuas] he maketh.

†**Overvo·lve,** *v. Sc. Obs. rare*—[1]. In 6 **ouer-, oure-, our-.** [? f. OVER- + L. *volvĕre* to roll, turn: cf. L. *supervolvĕre.*] ? To turn over or aside.

(But the reading is doubtful: the original may have been 'Ourevolvit (i e not turned over) this volume lay ane space.')

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. Prol. 154 For byssines, quhilk occurrit on cace, Ourvoluit [*v.rr.* oure-, ouer-] I this volume, lay ane space. And, thocht I wery was, ne lyst nocht tyre.

†**O·vervo·te,** *v. Obs.* [OVER- 22.] *trans.* To defeat by a majority of votes; = OUTVOTE.

1641 *Exam Answ. Reas. Ho. Comm. Vo'es Eps. Parl.* 65 How easily Bishops may bee over-voted in Parliament. 1664 PEPYS *Diary* 18 Nov., Four all along did act for the Papists, and three only for the Protestants, by which they were overvoted. 1688 in Somers *Tracts* I. 424 Let us suppose now, that all this should be over-voted (for I am sure it can never be answered).

†**Overwa·de,** *v. Obs.* [OE *oferwadan*: see OVER- 10, and cf. OHG. *uberwaten* (Notker).] *trans.* To wade across.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* II iv. § 6 Da geheotode Cirus..þæt he mehte wifmon be hiere cneowe oferwadan, þær heo ær wæs migon mila brad. 1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* XLVII. 5 Deep waters of the streme of reyn wexiden grete, which mny not be ouer wad [*Vulg.* transvadari]. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 37 He suld mak that ryver sa lytill that a wyf suld mocht wete hir kneis till ourwade it.

†**Overwai·t,** *v. Obs. rare.* [OVER- 1 (*c*).] *trans.* To watch over, supervise.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr* IV. v. 449 Aboue manye to gidere of these..hiȝer lordis . be oon other to ouer waite hem.

†**Overwa·ke,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *oferwacian*, f. *ofer-* OVER- 1 (*c*) + *wacian* to wake: cf. mod. Ger. *überwachen.* See also OVER- 22, 23.]

1. *trans.* To keep watch over. (*O. E.*)

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* (1885) I. 66 Iulianus wycode wiþ þa ea eufraten and him oferwacodon syfanfealde weardas [*text* weardes].

2. a. *trans.* To remain awake longer than (another). **b.** *refl.* To keep oneself awake too long.

1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 17 Thus watching thee, he ouerwaketh himselfe. 1609 DEKKER *Raven's Alm.* Div, If I ouerwake him then he puls me by the haire of the head, and saith I watch to cut his throat when he is asleepe.

Overwa·lk, *v.* [OVER- 9, 10, 23.]

1. *trans.* To walk over, traverse by walking.

1533 MORE *Confut. Barnes* Wks. 770/1 Ye saye shee is some where abrode in the wylde world, whych worlde is a place to wyde..for a woman to ouerwalke well. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. iii. 192 As full of perill and aduenturous Spirit, As to o'rewalke a Current, roaring loud On the vnstedfast footing of a Speare. 1789 WORDSW. *Evening Walk* 165 Some. O'erwalk the slender plank from side to side.

2. *refl.* To walk too much or too far; to fatigue oneself with too much walking.

1662 STEVEN *Let.* in Wordsw. *Schol. Acad.* (1877) 292 *note*, Be carefull of yᵉselfe and do not over walk yrselle for yᵗ is wont to bring yᵒ upon a sick bedd. 1799 JANE AUSTEN *Lett.* (1884) I. 212 My uncle overwalked himself at first, and can now only travel in a chair. 1826 SCOTT *Diary* 26 Aug. in Lockhart, I rather overwalked myself yesterday.

So **O·ver-wa·lking** *vbl. sb.*, walking too much.

1870 DICKENS *Let. R. S. Ralston* 16 May, Violent neuralgic attacks in the foot. That originated in over-walking in deep snow. 1894 *Obit. Rec Graduates Yale Univ.* 266 By overwalking during vacation, he injured one foot.

†**Overwa·lt,** *v. Obs.* [f. OVER- 6, 9 + WALT *v.*, to roll: cf. OVERWELT.]

1. *trans.* To roll or turn (a thing) over; to overturn: = OVERWELT *v.* a.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 314 Now is þe reuel & þe renoun of þe rounde table Ouer-walt wyth a worde of on wyȝes speche. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8155 Tyll the toun be ouerteruyt, & tumblid to ground;..And the wallis ouerwalt into þe wete dyches.

2. To roll or flow over; to overflow.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 370 þe flod ryses, Ouer-waltes vche a wod and þe wyde feldez.

Overwa·nder, *v. rare. poet.* [OVER- 9.] *trans.* To wander over. So **Overwa·ndered, Overwa·ndering** *ppl. adjs.*

a 1547 SURREY *Æneid* II. 378 After time spent in thouerwand.ed flood. 1833 TENNYSON *Œnone* Poems 56 Above, the overwandering ivy and vine..In many a wild festoon Ran riot. 1886 BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (abr. ed.) I. 8 Let us overwander Allah's earth.

Over-wanton, -war: see OVER-.

†**Overward,** *adv.* and *prep. Obs.* [In form = OVER *adv.* + -WARD; but app. perverted from OVERTHWART; cf. the variant *overwart.*]

A. *adv.* In a direction over or across a surface, an intervening space, etc.; across, transversely.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I 268/246 He ne miȝte finde no schip, him ouer for-to lede. he sat and weop and bi-heold ouerward. 1393 LANGL. *P Pl.* C. v. 128 And alle rome-renners .. Here no sulier ouer see .. Vp forfeture of þe fee he so fynt hym ouerwarde. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 139 (Colch. MS.) Overward [*Fitzw. MS.* orthward, *i. e.* o'erthwart] and afterlonge extende a lyne.

B. *prep.* Across, from side to side of, athwart.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A viij b, Ther gooth blacke barris ouerwarde the tayle.

O·ver-wa·rd, *sb.* [prop. two words: OVER *a.* and WARD *sb.*] The upper ward.

1485 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 384/2 The Forster of the Overwarde of our Forest of Inglewoode. 1547 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 71 And with him the ouir ward of Cliddisdale. 1773 ERSKINE *Instit.* I. iv. § 5. 54 In the shire of Clydesdale, Lanerk is the head borough of the overward, .. Hamilton is the head borough of the nether ward. 1862 J. GRANT *Capt. of Guard* i, David Liberton, sergeant of the overward of the constabulary of Edinburgh, in the time of David II.

O·ver-wa·rm, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too warm. So **O·ver-wa·rmth,** too great warmth.

1713 ADDISON *Cato* I. vi, Marcus is over-warm. 1822 BYRON *Juan* vi. xv, A sincere woman's breast,—for over-warm Or over cold annihilates the charm. *Ibid.* xvi, For over-warmth, if false, is worse than truth.

O·ver-wa·rm, *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To warm too much.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. III. *Furies* 352 Manie and Phrenzie . th'one drying, th'other over-warming The feeble brain. *a* 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 291 There shall no Sunne nor Weather overwarme him. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Lev.* x. 1 Over-joied haply of their new emploiment, and over-warmed with wine.

†**Overwa·rp,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *oferweorpan,* f. *ofer-* OVER- 6 + *weorpan* to throw, WARP: cf. OHG. *uharwerfan,* Ger. *überwerfen* to overthrow, upset. Cf. OVERCAST, OVERTHROW.] *trans.* To overthrow, throw or cast down.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xxvi. 180 Du þe art mid ðy storme . ouwend & oferworpen. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 334 Nim eorþan, oferweorp mid þinre swiþran handa under þinum swiþran fet. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 142 Uorte holden þet schip, þet uðen ne stormes hit ne ouerworpen. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8197 (Petyt MS.) When þey [the dragons] hadde longe to-gyder smyten .. Wipped wyþ wenges, ouerwarpen & went.

Overwart: see OVERTHWART.

Over-wary, Overwaste, etc.: see OVER-.

O·verwash (-wɒʃ), *sb. Geol.* [f. next.] The act or fact of washing over; the material carried by running water from a glacier and deposited over or beyond the marginal moraine. Also *attrib.,* as *overwash gravel, plain,* etc.

1889 LEVERETT in *Nature* 3 Oct. 558/1 In the newer moraines the terminal loops meet on opposite sides of large interlobate moraines, and correlation is made only after critical study of their connections, over riding, overwash, etc. 1890 F. W. PUTNAM in *Century Mag.* Mar. 698/2 At least ten times ten centuries have passed away since the implements of stone, fashioned by this early man, were lost and covered by the overwash of the glacial gravels.

Overwa·sh (-wɒʃ), *v.* [OVER- 5, 9.] *trans.* To wash or flow over (something); to lave or bathe by flowing over.

1577 HARRISON *England* II. xi. (1877) I. 229 Pirats and robbers by sea are . hanged on the shore at lowe water marke, where they are left till three tides haue ouerwashed them 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 77 Her lips like roses ouerwasht with dew. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1225 But durst not ask .. Why her two suns were cloud-eclipsed so, Nor why her fair cheeks over-wash'd with woe. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. vii. v, The ship of the State again ..overwashed, near to swamping, with unfruitful brine.

†**O·ver-watch,** *sb. Obs.* [OVER- 18, 29, 1 (*c*).] **a.** A watching too long or too late, too much watching. **b.** A person who watches over another.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 282 And euere shall þou flyndo .That wisdom and ouere-wacche wonneth ffer asundre. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clxx. (1533) 98 b/1 Tyred .. wyth ouer watche and laboure *a* 1650 *Eger & Grine* 944 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 383 Gray-steele hed ouer-waches a. They went & told their Master anon right.

Overwatch (ðuvəɪwɒ·tʃ, ðuɪvəɪ-), *v.* [OVER- 1 (*c*), 17, 21.]

1. *trans.* To watch over, keep watch over.

1618 *Hist. Perkin Warbeck* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 66 To attend the arrival of his enemies abroad; yea, peradventure, to overwatch the actions of his friends at home. 1662 R. L'ESTRANGE *Relapsed Apostate* (1681) 18 It was his Part to overwatch their Appetites. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 262, I blame not those, who with what care they can O'erwatch the num'rous and unruly clan. 1865 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 1360 Olive and ivy and poplar dedicate And many a well-spring overwatched of these.

†**2.** To watch all through (a night). *Obs.*

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. i. 373, I feare we shall out-sleepe the comming morne, As much as we this night haue ouerwatcht. *c* 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* xi. 26 If Argus liv d, and had his hundred eyes, They could not over-watch Phobetors night.

3. To fatigue or wear out with excessive watching; to weary or exhaust by keeping awake or by want of sleep. Now chiefly in *pa. pple.*

1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 750/2, I answer and saye, that this bishop belike had ouerwatched hym selfe in this matter. For..he neuer slept til he red it. 1591 UNTON *Corr.* (Roxb.) 235, I crave pardon, beinge overwearyede and overwatched in the trenches. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* I. (1617) 77 Some horsmen aduise you .to keep your horse from sleep, and so by ouerwatching him, to make him tame. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 100 Overtoiled and overwatched, I fell into a deep sleep. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xv, Tressilian, fatigued and over-watched, came down to the hall.

Hence **O·verwa·tched** *ppl. a.,* wearied with too much watching; **O·ver-watching** *vbl. sb.,* too much watching; too long vigil. Also **Overwa·tcher,** one who watches over.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* I 138 His knightes and Souldiours were tyred, and wcried with ouer watching and labour. 1582 T. WATSON *Centurie of Loue* lxxix, The belly neither cares for meate nor drinke, Nor ouerwatched eyes desire to winke. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Christian* iii, His [the Christian's] Recreations..are..like unto a sweet nap after an overwatching. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* iv, She was up early, and down late, and seemed, to her overwatched and overtasked maidens, to be as 'wakerife' as the cat herself. 1846 ELIZ. B. BARRETT in *Let. R. Browning & E. B. B.* (1899) II. 426 Perhaps you will go home through it—but I shall not see—I cannot watch, being afraid of the over-watchers.

Over-wa·ter, *v.* [OVER- 25, 27, 8: cf. Du. *overwaeteren* to inundate (Kilian).]

†**1.** *trans.* To water thoroughly. Also *fig. Obs.*

1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* Ded. (1845) 11 A sea, and boundless river of visible, living, and breathing grace,.. to over-water men and angels. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 165 The river gave the fruitfulness unto this valley by overwatring that low Region.

2. To water too much. (Chiefly in *pa. pple.*)

1828 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. III. (1863) 51 Myrtles over-watered, and geraniums, trained as never geraniums were trained before. 1879 BEERBOHM *Patagonia* vii 117 They proceeded to taste the liquor, in order to see whether it had been overwatered. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Jan. 2/3 The extent to which the streets of London are over-watered is known only to cyclists.

3. To cover with water. *rare.*

1890 L. LEWIS *Proving of Gennad* 47 Brave sights, now over-watered, quenched and stilled.

O·ver-wa·tery, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too watery; containing too much water.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 509 They are all overwatry.

Overwave, *v.*: see OVER- 1.

†**Over-wa·x,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *oferweaxan,* f. *ofer-* OVER- 8 + *weaxan* to grow, WAX: = OHG. *uberwahsen,* Ger. *überwachsen.* See also OVER- 25, 27.]

1. *trans.* To overgrow, grow over. (*O. E.*)

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 159 Cwebende þæt his sæd oferweoxe ealle þas woruld. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 508 Þæs muntes cnoll wiðutan is sticmælum mid wuda oferwexen.

2. *intr.* **a.** To wax or grow exceedingly. **b.** To grow too large, to overgrow.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Thess.* i. 3 Soure feith ouerwexith [*Vulg.* supercrescit]. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* I. xx. (Egerton MS. 615), And if thi conscience had be more streite, this taile ne schuld haue be so ouerwaxen. *c* 1450 *R. Gloucester's Chron.* (1724) 482/1 *note* (MS. Coll. Arms) In a too of his foot the naile groweth ouer to the flesshe, and in harme to the foot hugeliche ouerwexethe.

†**O·ver-way.** *Obs.* [OVER- 1 d.]

1. (prop. two words). The upper or higher way. *Sc.*

c 1575 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 171 He gaue command to thrie hundrethe horsmen to pas ye ouerway, and to cum in..be a priuey furde.

2. = OVERSLAY. (? an error.)

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* Ep. Ded., Castles in the Air, whose Groundsills are laid with Whims, their Overwayes with Dreams, and roofe with Cream of thinking. 1692 in *Athenæum* (1895) 20 Apr. 505/3 A timber-beam called ye Overway of ye house which on yt side that is towards ye street is adorned with ancient carved worke and beareth this date 1372.

O·ver-wea·k, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too weak.

1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 2 That yee haue hitherto shewed vs,..is ouerweake, and will not serue. 1652 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Reltg.* I. 137 This reason is over-weak. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xix, Warm brandy-and-water not over-weak.

O·ver-wea·ken, *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To weaken too much, make too weak.

1747 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 308 Bleeding, when it is moderate ..and not so plentiful as to over-weaken him. 1880 *District Order,* Pretoria 16 Dec., Never to endanger the safety of their posts through over-weakening their garrison.

Overweal, -wealth, etc.: see OVER-.

Overwean, obs. form of OVERWEEN.

Overwear (ðuvəɪwē·ə), *v.* [OVER- 21, 17.]

1. To wear out or exhaust (with toil, etc.). Chiefly in *pa. pple.*

1578 *Chr. Prayers* in *Priv. Prayers* (1851) 470 We have endured much punishment, being overworn with so many wars. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lxiii. 1655 *Theophania* 152 Being overworn with sorrow, she ended this life before I had attained to the thirteenth year of my age. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* IV. xxv, At his feet the gasping beast Lies, overworn with want. 1879 H. SPENCER *Data of Ethics* x. § 64. 178 Limbs over-worn by prolonged exertion, cannot without aching perform acts which would at other times cause no appreciable feeling.

2. To wear out (clothes, etc.), wear threadbare.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Water Cormorant* Wks. III. 6/1 And yearely they vpon their backes oreweare, That which oft fed fiue hundred with good cheare. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 123 In slavish habit, ill-fitted weeds O're worn and soild. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* III. i. 208 That you put off, as garments overworn, Forbearance, and respect, remorse, and fear.

3. To wear (something) away or to an end; to outwear.

1582 [see OVERWORN 2]. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Verses* in *Dec. Intell.,* Time ouerweares what earst his licence wrought. 1636 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 55 A man, that, having gotten some sore bruise in his youth, and by the help of surgery and the strength of youth overworn it, may yet carry a grudging of it in his bones or joynts.

4. To cease to wear as having outgrown.

1887 J. BASCOM *Sociology* vi. 142 (Funk) A corrupt political party may have lost or overworn its principles.

O·ver-wear, *sb. U. S.* [OVER- 8 e.] The action or fact of wearing over other clothes; garments so worn, outer clothing. (Opposed to *underwear.*)

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Overweary (ðuvəɪwI·ri), *v.* [OVER- 21, 27.] *trans.* To overcome with weariness; to weary to excess.

1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 72 Recomfort their members which are sore overwearied. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 269 When the master is compelled to diuide his pains both amongst little and great, he may much ouer-wearie himselfe. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* IV. 271 Like to a child o'erwearied with sweet toil. 1875 *Dental Cosmos* XVII. 513 Rather than over-weary the patient,..one sitting may be given to the preparation of the cavities.

Hence **Overwea·ried, Overwea·rying** *ppl. adjs.* So **Over-wea·ry** *a.,* overcome with weariness; excessively weary, too weary to hold out.

1591 *Murther of Ld. Brough,* Overwerying plaints abreviate the liberitie of speach. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 332 Satan so molested Job..that, as an overwearied man, he cries out he had no quiet. 1794 SOUTHEY *Poems Slave Trade* Sonn. iii, Beneath thy hard command O'erwearied nature sinks. 1851 C. L. SMITH tr. *Tasso* VI. cx, Give rest to her o'erweary mind. 1888 STEVENSON *Black Arrow* 83 Half starved and over-weary as they were, they lay without moving.

†**Overwea·thered,** *ppl. a. Obs rare*—[1]. In quot. ouer-wither'd. [OVER- 21.] Worn or damaged by exposure to the weather.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II vi. 18 How like a prodigall doth she returne With ouer-wither'd ribs and ragged sailes, Leane, rent, and begger'd by the strumpet winde?

Overwea·ve, *v. poet.* [OVER- 1, 8] *trans.* To weave over the top or surface. (In *pa. pple.*)

1818 KEATS *Endymion* I. 431 An arbour, overwove By many a summer's silent fingering. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* vii, I found it strongly over-woven.

†**Overween, -wene,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. OVER- 29 b + ME. *wene,* OE. *wēn* thought, opinion. Cf. OHG. *uberwân, -wânî* arrogance, pride.] Overweening, presumption.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 335 Gluernesse and wising, Pride and ouerwene; Swilc after i-mene.

Overween (ðuvəɪwī·n), *v.* Now chiefly in *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* OVERWEENING. [OVER- 26, 27.]

1. *intr.* To have too high expectations, or too high an opinion of oneself; to be conceited, arrogant, presumptuous, or too self-confident; to presume.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 5164 Nat ouerdrede ne ouerwene. *c* 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 955 To over wene, *surcuider.* 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI,* III. iii. 144 My Eyes too quicke, my Heart o're-weenes too much. 1597 — 2 *Hen. IV,* IV. i. 149 Mowbray, you ouer-weene to take it so. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1738 I. 127 Is there cause why these Men should overween, and be so queasy of the rude Multitude, lest their deep worth should be undervalu'd for want of fit Umpires? 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 192 We all of us naturally overween in our own favour. 1866 J. B. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Fasti* 156 Happiest of mothers Niobe had been Had happiness not caused her to o'erween.

†**2.** To think too highly, have an exaggerated or conceited opinion (*of*). *Obs.*

1555 [see OVERWEENING *vbl. sb.* 2]. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 94 Whatsoever some of their posteritie doe overweene of the antiquitie of their names. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.,* Some are too partial, as friends to overween, others come with a prejudice to carp, vilify, detract, and scoff.

†**3.** *trans.* (and *refl.* = 1). To think too highly of, over-esteem, hold an exaggerated opinion of (usually oneself, or something of one's own).

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* II. ix. 101 b, The disputers .. must [not] overweene themselves, or bee obstinate and singuler in conceipt. 1621 S. WARD *Happiness of Practice* (1627) Ep. Ded., It was a pride in Montanus to ouerweene his Pepuza and Tymium, two pelting Parishes in Phrygia, and to call them Hierusalem. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 10 To make it likely..that the doctrine of atoms is not wound up in those darknesses that some mens understandings have may-hap over-weened.

†**4.** To cause to overween (sense 1); to render presumptuous or arrogant. *Obs.* (See also next.)

1590 GREENE *Mourn. Garm.* Ded. (1616) 1 While wantonnesse . ouer-weaned the Ninlniles, their sur-coates of bisse were all polished with gold. 1620 FORD *Lines V.* (Shaks. Soc.) 66 Injuries can no more discourage him, than applause can ouer-weene him.

†**Overwee·ned,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Conceited; overweening; presumptuous, arrogant.

1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 8 Their owne ouerweend conceit. 1622 T. Stoughton *Chr. Sacrif.* viii. 107 Many..are so ouer-weened and puft vp with a conceit of their owne knowledge. 1646 Buck *Rich. III*, i. 15 Presuming upon the strength of it [his castle] and the peoples affection, but over-weaned in his opinion and hope.

Overwee·ner. ?*Obs.* [f. as prec. + -er 1.] One who overweens; a conceited, presumptuous, or arrogant person.

1340 *Ayenb.* 21 Þe proude and þe ouerwenere weneþ more by worb, oþer more conne: more þanne enie oþre. 1588 Kyd *Howsch. Phil.* Wks. (1901) 269 Substance in the manurance and handling of an ignorant, or ouerweener, dooth not only decrease but perisheth. 1625 Bp. Hall *No peace w Rome* § 9 What insolent over-weeners of their owne workes are these Papists, which proclaime the actions which proceed from themselves, worthy of heaven. 1647 Trapp *Comm. Matt.* xxi. 31 These over-weeners of themselves.

Overwee·ning, *vbl. sb.* Now *rare.* [-ing 1.] The action of the verb Overween.

1. Too great expectation, or opinion as to oneself; excessive self-importance; presumption, arrogance, self-conceit.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 97 Als Anselme þe strif gan pes of þe duke & þe kyng, Com Roberd de Beleyse, þorgh his ouerwenyng, & passed hider ouer þe se. 1340 *Ayenb.* 17 Þe uersie boȝ of prede: is ontreuþe... Þe bridde: ouerweninge. Þet we cleperþ presumcion. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* ii. xv, The Jaye .. by his oultrecuydaunce or ouerwenynge wold haue gone and conuersed among the pecoks. 1592 Davies *Immort. Soul* xxxiv. viii. (1714) 131 Take heed of Over-weening, and compare Thy Peacock's Feet with thy gay Peacock's Train. 1671 Milton *P. R.* i. 147 He [Satan] might have learnt Less over-weening, since he fail'd in Job. 1742 Richardson *Pamela* IV. 8 Half the Misunderstandings among marry'd People are owing to .. mere Words, and little captious Follies, to Over-weenings, or unguarded Petulances.

2. A thinking too highly *of* something; excessive esteem, over-estimation.

1555 J. Proctor *Hist. Wyat's Reb.* in Arb *Garner* VIII. 72 Such overweening had they of themselves. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* iii. (1634) 111 Who failed at the last through too much over-weening of his owne wisedome. 1720 Welton *Suffer. Son of God* II. xvii. 467 By a too great over-weening of their own perverse Will. 1808 Coleridge *Lett., to F. Jeffrey* (1895) 536 An honest gentleman having over-hurried the business through overweening of my simplicity and carelessness. 1827 J Fearn in Barker *Parriana* (1828) I. 557 *note*, Any overweening of my own strength to fly alone.

Overwee·ning, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.]

1. Of a person: That thinks, expects, or has an opinion, beyond what is reasonable or just; over-confident or sanguine in one's own opinion; conceited, arrogant, presumptuous, self-opinionated.

1340 *Ayenb* 169 Mochel is he fol and ouerweninde, þet wyþ-oute ouercominge abit to habbe þe coroune c 1489 Caxton *Blanchardyn* xlviii. 186 Olde vnfamouse myschaunt, how arte thou soo folyshe and so ouerwenynge as for to wene to haue her. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* iii. i 157 Goe base Intruder, ouer-weening Slaue, Bestow thy fawning smiles on equall mates. 1605 *Play Stucley* in *Sch. Shaks.* I. 238 But generally I censure th' English thus—Hardy but rash, witty but overweening. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* iv. xix. § 7 The Conceits of a warm'd or over-weening Brain. 1703 Rowe *Ulyss.* i. i, O'erweening, Insolent, Unmanner'd Slave 1873 M. Arnold *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 185 Its professors are nevertheless bold, overweening, and even abusive, in maintaining their criticism against all questioners.

fig. 1599 *Broughton's Lett* iv. 14 Your attendant..doth play her part, with a cup of ouerweening liquour, hauing.. intoxicated your.. braine.

2. Of opinion, estimate, pretension, desire, etc.: Conceited; excessive, exaggerated, too high.

c 1489 Caxton *Blanchardyn* xxii. 72 Grete foly it is to youre doughters to haue such an ouerwenyng [Fr. *oultrecuidant*] wylle. 1595 Daniel *Civ. Wars* iii. xxxvi, Whose mind not wonne With th'over-weening thought of hot excesse. 1604 E G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* vii. xiv. 535 The vanquished .with many teares craved pardon of their overweening follie. 1640 Bp. Hall *Episc.* iii. viii. 260 To be led by the nose, with an over-weening opinion of some persons, whom you thinke you have cause to honour. 1712 Budgell *Spect* No. 507 P 14 The over-weening Fondness of a Parent. 1789 Franklin *Ess.* Wks 1840 II. 43 An overweening desire of sudden wealth. 1850 Prescott *Peru* II. 355 Pizarro..cannot be charged with manifesting any overweening solicitude for the propagation of the Faith. 1879 M Arnold *Democracy* in *Mixed Ess.* 15 Her airs of superiority and her overweening pretensions.

Hence **Overwee·ningly** *adv.*; **-wee·ningness.**

1611 Cotgr., *Oultrecuidamment*, ouer-weeningly, presumptuously, arrogantly. 1621 Bp. Mountagu *Diatribæ* 28 By turning our fingers home vpon our selues.. make our selues for ouer-weeningnesse, the ordinary by-word of other mens tongues. 1634 C. Downing *State Eccles. Kingd.* 97 The Florentine is so overweaningly wise. 1877 Morley *Crit. Misc.* Ser. ii. 390 It is over-weeningness and self-confident will that are the chief notes of Macaulay's style. 1888 *Society* 30 Dec. 18/2 You are sometimes described as over-weeningly self-sufficient.

Overwee·p, *v. poet.* [Over- 20, 1 (*c*).]

1. *trans.* To weep over again.

1598 Rowlands *Betraying Christ* 29 Weepe Christs deniall, worst of all thy crimes, And ouerweepe each teare tenne thousand times.

2. To weep over (something), shed tears over.

1844 Mrs. Browning *Catarina to Camoens* xvi, Feeling, while you overweep it, Not alone in your despair. 1853 — *Sleep* iii, A little dust to overweep.

Overweigh (ōuvəɹwē·), *v.* Forms: see Over and Weigh. [Over- 22, 21, 26; cf. OHG. *ubarwegan*, MHG. *überwegen*, Du. *overwegen*.]

1. *trans.* To exceed in weight (physical or moral); to be heavier or weightier than; to preponderate over, overbalance, outweigh.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 386 Þeo þet mest luuieð, þeo schullen beon mest ibliseed, nout þeo þet ledeð herdest lif, uor luue ouerweið hit. 1549 Coverdale, etc. *Erasm. Par. Rom.* 12 In all pointes Christes goodnes ouerwaigheth the offence of Adam. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* ii. iv. 170 Say what you can: my false ore-weighs your true. c 1620 A. Hume *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 9 This auctoritie wald over-weegh our reason. 1672 Shadwell *Miser* i, One kind look from you will overweigh a thousand such small services. 1818 Mrs. Shelley *Frankenst.* viii. (1865) 106 If their testimony shall not overweigh my supposed guilt, I must be condemned.

2. To overcome with or as with weight; to weigh down, overburden, oppress.

1577 Vautrouillier *Luther on Ep. Gal.* 78 Blessed is he..which can say, when sinne ouerwayeth him, and the lawe accuseth him: what is this to me? 1641 R. Baker *Chron.* (1660) 56 One Raynerus,..crossing the Seas with his Wife..so with his iniquity overweighed the ship, that in the midst of the stream, it was not able to stir. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 105 The grief of her heart over-weighed her spirits. 1849 M Arnold *Strayed Reveller*, Who is he That he sits, overweighed By fumes of wine and sleep, So late, in thy portico?

3. *intr.* To weigh more than something else, to preponderate; to be over weight, weigh too much.

1862 F. Hall *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 47 Intellect, when darkness overweighs in it, is torpid. 1887 *Chicago Advance* 29 Sept. 613 If a letter overweigh, we are fined one shilling and eleven pence.

Hence **Overwei·ghing** *ppl. a.*; **Overwei·ghingly** *adv.*

1586 Marlowe *1st Pt. Tamburl.* v i, The means the overweighing Heavens Have kept to qualify these hot extremes. 1595 *Polimanteia* (1881) 23 If..I ouerweyingly valew you at too high a rate. 1896 W. Black *Briseis* xvii, This overweighing war of the elements that distracted his attention.

Overweight (ōuvəɹwē·t), *sb.* [Over- 19, 29 c: cf. MLG. *overwicht*, Du. *overwicht*, Da. *overvægt*.]

1. Something over or beyond the exact or proper weight; extra weight; excess of weight.

1552 Huloet, Ouerweyght, *superponderium.* 1639 Horn & Rob. *Gate Lang. Unl.* lxxv. § 768 If any thing be put to, above the over-weight, allowance or remedy; it is a vantage, a surplusage cast in over and besides. a 1661 Fuller *Worthies* i. (1662) 64 They are cast in, as *Superponderium*, or Overweight, our work being ended before.

2. Greater weight (than that of something else); preponderance; preponderating weight, power, influence, or importance.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 773 Sinking into water is but an overweight of the body put into the water in respect of the water. *Ibid.* § 798 If you take so much the more silver as will countervail the over-weight of the lead. 1683 Dryden *Life Plutarch* 107 Cicero and the Elder Cato, were far from having the overweight against Demosthenes and Aristides. 1805 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* III. 68 [He] had greatly the overweight of popularity.

3. Too great weight; an excessive weight or burden; also *fig.*

a 1577 Gascoigne *Workes, Hearbes* (1587) 183 A peece which shot so wel, so gently and so streight, It neither bruised with recule, nor wrong with oueweight. 1770 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 113/2 A scaffold..broke down with the over-weight of the spectators. 1891 H. Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* 136 With overweight of care on my mind

†4. An alleged name of avoirdupois weight. *Obs.*

1656 H. Phillips *Purch. Patt.* (1676) 210 There are two sorts of weights used by us in England, the one is called Troy-weight, the other is called Avoir-du-poiz, or over-weight.

Over-weight (ōu·vəɹwē·t), *a.* [Over *prep* + Weight *sb.*; see Over- 32.]

Above, or in excess of, the proper or ordinary weight; too heavy. Also *fig.* a. As predicate, or following the sb. (Better as two words.)

1638 Baker tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) A b, The Authors Gold is so much over weight. 1670 Cotton *Espernon* ii. viii. 415 His Majesty would yet make her overweight, by giving her himself two hundred thousand Crowns in Dowry. 1852 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett* II. 203, I wonder if my letter will be over-weight. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. ix. 97 We found ..that a very few pounds overweight broke us down.

b. *attrib.* as *adj.* (ōu·vəɹwē·t).

1639 Fuller *Holy War* ii. xlii. (1647) 101 He displaced Guy, because he found him of no over-weight worth. 1888 *Pall Mall G* 22 June 6/1, I was charged for a few pounds of overweight luggage.

O·verwei·ght (-wē·t), *v.* [Over- 27.]

†1. *trans.* To give or attach too much weight to, exaggerate the importance of. *Obs.*

1603 Florio *Montaigne* ii. viii. 220 We also overweight such vaine future conjectures, which infant-spirits give us.

2. To weight too heavily; to impose an excessive weight or burden upon; to overburden, overload. *lit.* and *fig* (Chiefly in *pa. pple.*)

1819 Syd. Smith *Wks.* (1850) 253 *note*, There should be two or three colonial secretaries instead of one; the office is dreadfully overweighted. 1879 F. G. Lee *Ch. under Q. Eliz.* I p. liv, The author..has thought it wise to avoid overweighting..an 'Historical Sketch' with too many of such quotations. 1897 *Daily News* 22 Feb 8/6 Their boat was overweighted with household produce. ..It is supposed the craft foundered.

Hence **O·verwei·ghted** *ppl. a.*; **-wei·ghtedness.**

c 1860 Faber *Old Labourer* iv, To take to God their overweighted hearts. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 189 An overcharged and overweighted people. 1895 *Dublin Rev.* Apr. 308 The historic overweightedness, to which the Jews were succumbing.

Overwei·ghtage. [f. prec. vb. or sb. + -age.] Amount of overweight, or a charge for this.

1841 *Blackw. Mag.* L. 333 How much have they not to pay for carriage, porterage, overweightage, custom-house officerage?

O·ver-wei·ghty, *a.* [Over- 28: cf. Du. *overwichtig.*] Too weighty or heavy; of excessive weight.

1627 Hakewill *Apol.* III. i. § 7. 156 The pressing of Nature with over-weighty burdens.

O·ver-we·ll, *adv.* [f. Over- 30 + Well *adv.*] Too well.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (*Ninian*) 1335 Þat is oure-weile kyd one me. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 199 Whan he was in his goodnes, ouerwel atte ayse 1587 Golding *De Mornay* xvi. 268 To thinke ouerwell of our selues. 1709 Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. hi. 522 A proclamation, which was not overwell regarded in most parts of the realm. a 1803 S. Adams in Bancroft *Hist U. S.* (1876) V. xx 566 Not..over-well pleased with what is called the Fabian war in America.

Overwell, *v.*: see Over- 5 b.

Overwe·lt, *v. Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. Over- 6 + Welt *v.*, to turn: cf. Overwalt.] a. *trans.* To overturn, upset; in *pass* said *spec.* of a sheep when fallen on its back so as to be unable to rise: cf. Awalt, Far-welted. b. *intr.* To tumble over. Hence **Overwelt** *sb. dial.* (see quot. 1788).

1513 Douglas *Æneis* viii. xii. 37 Ourweltit wyth the bensell of the ayris, Fast fra the forstanniis the flude swouchis and raris. *Ibid.* x. vii. 105 Ourweltis Retheus in ded thrawis atanis, And with hys helys smayt the Rutilian planis. 1788 W. Marshall *Yorksh.* Gloss. (E. D. S.) s v., A sheep which gets laid upon its back in a hollow is said to be in an overwelt. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Ower-welted*, overturned. 1876 *Gloss. Mid Yorks* s.v., A cart is *welted*, or upturned, in order to discharge its load; but it is *overwelted* when entirely overturned for repairs, or by an act of mischief.

†**Overwe·lter,** *v. Obs. rare.* In 6 *Sc.* -walter. [Over- 9.] *trans.* To roll over and over.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* vii. Prol. 18 The rageand storm ourwalterand wally seis.

†**Overwe·nd,** *v. Obs.* Pa. t. and pple. -went. [Over- 8, 9, 13.]

1. *intr.* To go over, pass over. *rare.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2285 Him ouer wente his herte on-on; Kinde luue gan him ouer gon.

2. *trans.* a. To pass over, go over, traverse, cross. b. To pass beyond, exceed. c. *pa. pple.* overwent, overgone, covered; overwhelmed.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7800 Bot þei dide nought his comandement; þe dedes conseyl ys sone ouer went. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2140, & loke þat hirde-men wel kepe þe komune passage & eche brugge þer a-boute þat burnes overwende. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 317 Whan I my wittes overwende, Min heltes contek hath non ende. 14.. *Tundale's Vis.* 1908 With all oder rycnes hit was over went. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Mar 2 Why sytten we soe, As weren ouerwent [*gloss* ouergone] with woe, Upon so fayre a morow? a 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 30/2 As a pilgrim,..When he some craggy hills hath over-went.

Overwene, obs. form of Overween.

O·ver-we·t, *a.* [Over- 28.] Too wet. So **O·ver-we·t** *sb.*, **O·ver-we·tness,** too great wetness, excess of moisture. Also **O·ver-we·t** *v. trans.*, to wet too much.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 669 Another ill accident is, over-wet at sowing time. 1703 T N. *City & C. Purchaser* 205 When you slack the Lime, you must..not over-wet it 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s v. *Sycomore*, They are also propagated by Roots and Layers in moist Ground, not over-wet or stiff. 1812 Sir J. Sinclair *Syst. Husb. Scot.* i. 380 Over-closeness of texture, producing over-wetness and infertility.

Overwhart: see Overthwart.

Overwheal: see Over- 8.

Over-whee·l, *v.* [Over- 6, 26.]

†1. *trans.* To overturn, turn upside down. *Obs.*

1599 T. M[ouffet] *Silkwormes* 59 Yea .whisprings soft of men or falling floud, Doth so their harts and senses ouer-wheele That often headlong from the boord they reel.

2. *Mil.* (*intr.* and *trans.*) To wheel too far, or beyond the proper point.

1832 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* iii. 98 They are to allow their Troops rather to over-wheel on approaching the Line. *Ibid.* 99 They will thus be somewhat over-wheeled.

So **O·ver-wheel** *sb.* (*Mil.*).

1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 14 The leader must take care to time his words, Halt! Dress! the instant before the wheel is completed, otherwise an overwheel or reining back will be the consequence.

Overwhe·lm, *sb. rare.* [f. next.] The act of overwhelming, or fact of being overwhelmed.

1742 Young *Nt Th.* ix 685 In such an overwhelm Of wonderful, on man's astonish'd sight, Rushes Omnipotence. 1863 Mrs Whitney *Faith Gartney* xxxiv. (1869) 318 The first overwhelm of astonishment.

Overwhelm (ōuvəɹhwe·lm), *v.* Also 5 -qwelm, 6 -quelm, 6–7 *Sc.* -quhelm. [f. Over- 6, 8 + Whelm *v.* to roll.]

1. *trans.* To overturn, overthrow, upset; to turn upside down *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron* (1810) 190 He smote him in þe helm, bakward he bare his stroupe. Þe body he did ouerwhelm his hede touched þe croupe. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* vii. Prol. 18 Quhen brym blastis of the northyne art Ourquhelmit had Neptunus in his cart. a 1547 Surrey *Æneid* iv. 585 Like to the aged .. oke The which the Northerne windes..Betwixt them strive to overwhelme with blastes.

1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* IX. 344 Barkes and botes.. sayling downe the riuer of Niger are greatly endangered by this sea-horse, for oftentimes he ouerwhelmeth and sinketh them. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 85 The earthquake.. overwhelmed a chain of mountains of free stone more than 300 miles long.

† b. To turn (a wheel) round, cause to revolve. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3262 A-bowte cho whirlilde a whele with hir whitte hondes, Over-whelme alle qwayntely þe whele as cho scholde.

† c. To throw (something) over in a heap *upon* something else; to turn or wind (something) about something else. *Obs.*

1634 Heywood *Maidenhead well lost* II. Wks. 1874 IV. 120 Thou hast ouerwhelm'd vpon my aged head Mountaines of griefe. 1684 Papin in Birch *Hist. Roy. Soc.* (1757) IV. 288 Then I overwhelm a broader pipe about the first.

† d. *intr.* To turn over, revolve; to roll or tumble over. *Obs.*

1387–8 [see Overwhelming *vbl. sb.*]. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3775 The see may never be so stil, That with a litel winde it nil Overwhelme and turne also. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 560 All flames þe flode as it fire were, ..And þaine ouer-qwelmys in a qwirre and qwatis euer e-like.

2. *trans.* To cover (anything) as with something turned over and cast upon it; to bury or drown beneath a superincumbent mass; to submerge completely (usually implying ruin or destruction).

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4964 Þe erthe sall' þaim ouer whelme. 1573–80 Baret *Alv.* O 201 To Ouerwhelme: to couer cleane ouer and ouer with earth, or other things, to hide in the ground. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 116 Adrian..dedicated another Temple to Iupiter, that former being ouer-whelmed with earth. 1756 Lucas *Ess. Waters* I. 32 Large tracts..are every winter over-whelmed with an inundation. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 192 Pompeii was overwhelmed by a vast accumulation of dust and ashes.

† b. To overhang so as to cover more or less. *Obs.*

1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 183 His louring brows o'erwhelming his fair sight, Like misty vapours when they blot the sky. 1599 — *Hen. V*, III. i. 11 Then lend the Eye a terrible aspect:..let the Brow o'rewhelme it, As fearefully, as doth a galled Rocke O're-hang and iutty his confounded Base.

3. *fig.* To overcome or overpower as regards one's action or circumstances; to bring to ruin or destruction; to crush.

1529 More *Dyaloge* I. Wks. 157/2 Certayne conclusions of the lawe of nature, whiche (their reason ouer whelmed with sensualyte) hadde them forgotten. 1573–80 Baret *Alv.* O 201 To be ouerwhelmed with businesse, or to haue more to do than he can turne himselfe to. 1692 tr. *Sallust* 29 We Starve at home, abroad our debts ore-whelm us. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 153 P 10 Neither my modesty nor prudence were overwhelmed by affluence. 1843 Prescott *Mexico* (1850) I. ii iii. 217 Such an event must overwhelm him in irretrievable ruin.

b. To overcome completely in mind or feeling; to overpower utterly with some emotion.

1535 Coverdale *Ps.* liv. 4 An horrible drede hath ouerwhelmed me. 1721 De Foe *Moll Flanders* (1840) 309, I was overwhelmed with the sense of my condition. 1872 W. Black *Adv. Phaeton* xxxi. 410 Here a shout of laughter overwhelmed the young man.

c. To treat with an excess of something (figured as 'heaped' upon one); to 'deluge' *with*.

1806 Surr *Winter in Lond.* (ed 3) I. 255 He found him.. surrounded by the whole party . who were overwhelming him with praises. 1819 Lady Morgan *Autobiog.* (1859) 309 The Baron Bonstetten overwhelms us with hospitality and kindness. 1853 Kingsley *Hypatia* xvi, He began overwhelming the old man with enquiries about himself, Pambo, and each and all of the inhabitants.

Overwhelmed (-hwe·lmd, *poet.* -hwe·lméd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.] Overturned (*obs.*), submerged, overpowered, etc.: see the verb. Hence **Overwhe·lmedness.**

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 374/1 Ovyr qwelmyd, or ouer hyllyde, *obvolutus*. 1616 J. Lane *Cont. Sqr.'s T* (1888) 169 *note*, Whose teeres .. weare his seaes .. in which o'rewhelmd experience [etc]. 1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 253 No image so well expresses the overwhelmedness under affliction or temptation.

Overwhe·lmer. [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who or that which overwhelms.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* XII. ix. 108 Fers Achilles..That was ourquhelmar of king Pryamus ring [=kingdom]. 1807 Anna Seward *Lett.* (1811) VI. 357 It is not in the power of that universal overwhelmer [time] to push him from my memory.

Overwhe·lming, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb Overwhelm; †turning over, revolution (*obs.*); submersion, overpowering, etc.

1387–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* III. iv. (Skeat) I. 145 The course of the planettes, and overwhelminges of the sonne in dayes and nightes. 1645 Milton *Tetrach.* (1851) 195 The overwhelming of his afflicted servants. 1883 *Athenæum* 4 Aug. 134/3 A story of a sharp fight for existence and an ultimate overwhelming.

Overwhe·lming, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

1. That overwhelms, overthrows, overturns, or submerges utterly; so powerful as to overcome utterly by strength of numbers, influence, etc.

1667 [implied in Overwhelmingly below]. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* III. 219 O'erwhelming Turrets threaten ere they fall. 1818 Lady Morgan *Autobiog* (1859) 217 The concourse of people of all nations that assemble here, on a Wednesday evening, is overwhelming. 1845 Darwin *Voy. Nat.* xiv. (1879) 303 The island itself..showed the overwhelming power of the earthquake. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 536 Two Tories were returned by an overwhelming majority. 1887 *Spectator* 8 Oct. 1337 The temptation to close the Canal against our troopships may be overwhelming.

† 2. Overhanging. *Obs.*

1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* v. i. 39 An Appothecarie..In tattred weeds, with ouerwhelming browes.

† 3. ? Overpowered with emotion. *Obs.*

(? For *overwhelmed* or *overflowing*.)

1571 Dk. Norfolk in *14th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. IV. 574 Prayings..with an ouerwhelminge harte and watered cheekes.

Hence **Overwhe·lmingly** *adv.*, in an overwhelming or overpowering manner; **Overwhe·lmingness.**

1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* (1671) 142 Light and trivial;..indeed in respect of the acquest, but overwhelmingly ponderous in regard of the..pernicious consequents. *a* 1834 Coleridge *Lit. Rem.* II. 174 You see in him..the overwhelmingness of circumstances, for a time surmounting his sense of duty. 1881 *Blackw. Mag.* May 570/2 Its force, its overwhelmingness, and its harshness, found a more congenial place in the colder regions. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 13 Jan. 5/3 The probabilities in their favour are overwhelmingly great.

† **Overwhe·lve,** *v. Obs.* [f. Over- 6 + Whelve *v.* to roll.]

1. *trans.* To overturn; to cause to roll or tumble, as waves. (Cf. Overwhelm *v.* 1.)

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* II. metr. iii. 39 (Add. MS.) Þe horrible wynde aquilon moueþ boylyng tempestes and ouer whelweþ [*v. rr.* whelueth, welueeth, -welueth] þe see. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 781 In the somer do thy cure Vppon Septemtrioun to ouerwhelue Hit vpsodoun.

2. *fig.* To overthrow, bring to ruin. (Cf. Overwhelm *v.* 3.)

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 161 (Colch. MS.) For harme and stryffe of that upon thi self May ryse, ye and perchaunce the over whelve [*Fitzw. MS.* ouer thee whelue]. *a* 1618 Sylvester *Tobacco Battered* 128 A Burthen able..to sink The hugest Carrak; yea, those hallowed Twelve, Spain's great Apostles, even to over-whelve.

† **Overwhi·rl,** *v. Obs.* [Over- 6.] *trans.* To whirl or hurl over.

1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* II. 26/2 Their ship was dasht..against the rocks, and all the passengers overwhirled in the sea. 1592 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. iii. 1094 His wandering Vessell, reeling to and fro, On th' iresull Ocean..With sudden Tempest is not over-whurl'd.

Overwhisper: see Over- 9.

† **Overwie·ld,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 -weld. [Over- 2.] *trans.* To gain the mastery over, overcome, subdue. So † **Overwie·lding** *vbl. sb.*

1592 Wyrley *Armorie, Ld. Chandos* 106 No fretting time shall yet decay my name, Thou strengthles art bright glory to oreweild. 1597 Beard *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 266 The pacifying of Spaine, and the ouerwelding of the commotions that were therein.

† **O·ver-wi·lled,** *a. Obs.* [Over- 28 d.] Having an excessively strong will; imperious.

1650 B. *Discolliminium* 17 Over-will'd Men, who .. will spurgall all possibilities to the Bones.

O·ver-wi·lling, *a.* [Over- 28.] Exceedingly willing, too willing. So **O·ver-wi·llingly** *adv.*

a 1600 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* VII. xvi. § 6 Their malicious accusations he over-willingly hearkened unto 1701 Cibber *Love makes Man* v. ii, *Lou.* Nay, if you are so overwilling. *Car.* Speak, and I obey you 1861 L. L. Noble *Icebergs* 205 We whiled away, not overwillingly, the best part of two hours.

Overwi·n, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [OE. *ofer-winnan*, f. *ofer-* Over- 2 + Win: cf. OHG. *ubarwinnan*, MDu. and Du. *overwinnen* to conquer.]

1. *trans.* To overcome, conquer, vanquish.

c 893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* I. ii. § 1 He Ninus Soroastrem Bactriana cyning . oferwann & ofsloh. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* II. 544 Se ðe his mod gewylt is betera ðonne se ðe burh oferwinð. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cviii. [cix.] 3 Vm-gafe þai me witerli, And ouerwonnen me selwili. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* XXXII. 104 What I wenys þat woode warlowe ouerwyn vs þus lightly? 1535 Coverdale 2 *Esdras* xi. 40 And the fourth came, and ouerwanne all the beastes that were past. *a* 1568 — *Ghostly Ps. & Spir. Songs* Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 563 There was no man that coulde overwynne The power of death, nor his myght. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s. v., 'Will he owerwin, think you?' gain his point in the matter.

† 2. To gain (one) over; to persuade. [Over- 11.]

1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 324 Seconding it with an overwinning them to Pacification.

Hence † **Overwi·nner,** conqueror, overcomer.

1535 Coverdale 1 *Sam.* xv. 29 The ouerwynner in Israel also shal not lye.

Over-wind (ōu·vəɹwəi·nd), *v.* [Over- 26.] *trans.* To wind too tight, as in tuning a musical instrument; to wind (a watch, or other mechanism) beyond the stop or point at which it is fully wound up; to wind too far; in *Mining*, to wind (the rope or chain bearing the cage) above its proper place so that the cage is drawn over the drum.

1682 Dryden *Dk. of Guise* III. i, Love to his tune my jarring heart would bring, But reason over-winds and cracks the string. 1717 *Entertainer* No. 19. 128 Like a Watch over-wound he strains his Voice. 1826 L. Hunt *Rimini* III. 529 His wearied pulse felt over-wound. 1883 Gresley *Gloss. Coal Mining, Overwind*, to draw a cage or bowk up into the headstocks.

Hence **O·ver-wou·nd** (-wou·nd), *erron.* **O·ver-wi·nded** *ppl. a.*; **O·ver-wi·nding** *vbl. sb.*, also attrib. *Overwinding check* (see quot. 1884). Also **Overwinder.**

1858 Morris *Geff'ray Teste-Noire* Poems 145 So piercing sharp That joy is, that it marcheth nigh to sorrow, For ever, like an overwinded harp. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Over-winding Check*, a device to cast loose a cage from the hoist when a certain height is attained, to avoid accident by carrying the cage over the drum. *Ibid.*, In the overwinder check at the Justice mine on the Comstock..the cage moves a lever and half the steam is shut off at the engine. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Feb. 5/1 Eight miners have been killed through the overwinding of a cage at the West Leigh Colliery Lancashire.

Overwi·ng, *v.* [Over- 22, 12.]

† 1. *trans.* To extend the wing of an army beyond that of (the adversary), to outflank. *Obs.*

1623 Bingham *Xenophon* 19 He wound and turned his battell to the left hand, to the intent to ouerwing and encompasse in his aduersaries. 1654–66 Earl Orrery *Parthen.* (1676) 691 The Enemy did much over-wing us. 1670 Milton *Hist. Eng.* II. Wks. (1851) 60 Suetonius,..had chos'n a place narrow, and not to be overwing'd, on his rear a Wood.

2. To pass on the wing, fly over. (*poet.*)

1818 Keats *Endymion* II. 816 My happy love will overwing all bounds!

Over-wi·nter, *v.* [Over- 17, 34. In OE.; with which however the mod. use has no historical connexion, but is app. after Norw. and Da. *overvintra*, Sw. *öfverwintra*; so Du. *overwinteren* (Kilian), Ger. *überwintern* to winter, L. *hiemāre*.]

† 1. *intr.* To get over or through the winter. (*OE.*)

a 1000 Ælfric *Colloquy* in Wright *Voc.* 9 Nan eower nele oferwintran [*hiemare*] buton minon cræfte.

2. In mod. use: To pass the winter, to winter (in high latitudes).

1895 tr. *Let. from Nansen* (17 July 1893) in *Daily News* 10 July 6/4 In that case we shall have to over-winter somewhere on the North Asian coast. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Sept. 6/3 Southern Cross Fjord is..another place where an ice-vessel might over-winter with a scientific party.

Over-winter, *a.*: see Over- 32.

Over-wipe, *v.*: see Over- 8.

O·ver-wi·se (-wəiz), *a.* [Over- 28: cf. MHG. *überwise*.] Too wise, exceedingly or affectedly wise. *Not over-wise*, rather deficient in wisdom.

[1535 Coverdale *Eccl.* vii. 16 Be thou nether to rightuous ner ouer wyse.] 1588 A. King tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 54 Gif we be nocht ouerwyse in our awin conceit. *a* 1611 Beaum. & Fl. *Philaster* IV. iii, Fear it not, their overwise heads will think it but a trick. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 170 P 11 Who are so wonderfully subtle and over-wise in their Conceptions. 1864 Tennyson *Grandmother* 3 And Willy's wife has written: she never was over-wise, Never the wife for Willy: he wouldn't take my advice.

Hence **O·ver-wi·sely** *adv.*, too wisely; **O·ver-wi·seness, O·ver-wi·sdom,** the condition, fact, or affectation of being overwise.

1596 Raleigh *Farewell* viii, Tell Wisdome she entangles Herself in ouer-wiseness. 1842 Manning *Serm.* xxiv. (1848) I. 357 They that slight the prophecies of Christ, and they that over-wisely expound them, alike fall into the same snare. 1845 J. H. Newman *Ess. Developm.* 87 Both sacred and profane writers witness that overwisdom is folly. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* vii, Behaving, alas for her! not over wisely or well.

† **Overwi·t,** *v. Obs.* [Over- 21.] *trans.* To overreach or get the better of by craft or acuteness; to outwit.

1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* IV. § 48 Some..disdaining to be overwitted by them [the Scots]..resolved to do the same things with them. 1671 Baxter *Power of Mag. & Church P.* I. 8 The Popes Agents are commonly bred up in Learning, and so are made able to over-wit the Laity. *a* 1745 Swift *Answ. Paulus* 60 Yet well they merit to be pitied, By clients always overwitted.

† **O·ver-wi·tted,** *a. Obs. rare.* [Over- 28 d.] Over-furnished with wit or sense; too acute.

a 1716 Blackall *Wks.* (1723) I. 333 This poor Man may (if he is not over-witted) be apt to think that surely this blustering Hector is not one of the Sons of Adam.

Over-womanized, -worsted: see Over- 28.

O·verword, *sb.* Chiefly *Sc.* Also **owerword.** [Over- 20.] A word or phrase repeated again and again; *esp.* the burden or refrain of a song. (Cf. Overcome *sb.* 2.)

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lviii. 4 Ay is the ouir-word of the geist, Giff thame the pelffe to pairt amang thame. 1585 James I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 69 Gif ye lyke to put ane owerword till ony of thame, as making the last lyne of the first verse to be the last lyne of euerie vther verse in that ballat. 1724 Ramsay *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) II. 120 Ay the o'erword of the fray Was ever, alake my auld goodman. 1786 Burns *Lines Written at Loudon Manse* 7 And aye the o'erword o' the spring, Was Irvine's bairns are bonie a'. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* II. III. 126 Muttering as o'erword to the tune, East of the Sun, West of the Moon. 1895 Crockett *Men of Moss Hags* xiii. 96 This was a favourite overword of my mother's that suffering was the Christian's golden garment.

† **O·ver-wo·rd,** *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [Over- 23.] *refl.* To express oneself too wordily.

a 1656 Halks *Gold. Rem.* (1673) 229 Describing a small fly, [he] extremely over-worded, and over-spake himself in his expression of it; as if he had spoken of the Nemean Lion.

Overwork (see below), *sb.* [OE. *oferweorc*, f. *ofer-*, Over- 1: cf. Du. *overwerk* in sense 2.]

I. (ōu·vəɹwə̄ɹk). † 1. A work placed or raised over something, a superstructure; *spec.* in OE. a sepulchral monument. *Obs.* [Over- 1.]

[*c* 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* II. 404 Wa eow hiwerum, ge sind gelice gemettum ofer-geweorcum.] *c* 1000 *Aldhelm Gloss.* (Napier) 3501 Sarcofagi, i. tumba, [gloss] oferweorces. *c* 1200 Ormin 1035, & tær ofert þatt arrke wass An oferrwerre wel timmbredd, þatt wass Propitiatoriumm O Latin spæche nemmnedd. *Ibid.* 1046, & tær uppo þatt oferrwerre þeʒʒ haffdenn licenss metedd Off Cherubyn.

2. Extra work, work beyond the regular or stipulated amount. [Over- 19.]

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Over-time, Over-work*, extra labour done beyond the regular fixed hours of business. 1883 *St. James's Gaz.* 23 Sept. (Cassell), The injustice and mischief of the exaction of overwork.

II. (ōˈvəɹwɝˈk). 3. Excessive work, work beyond one's capacity or strength. [OVER- 29 b.]

1818 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* (1884) 8 Dec., My complaint is an uneasiness in the head..from overwork. 1860 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 36 A sleepless, excited condition through prolonged over-work. 1874 RUSKIN *Hortus Inclusus* (1887) 12, I am a little oppressed just now with overwork.

Overwork (ōˈvəɹwɝˈk, ōˈvəɹ-), *v.* Pa. t. and pple. -wrought, -worked. [OE. *oferwiercan*, f. OVER- 8: cf. Du. *overwerken*. See also below.]

I. 1. *trans.* To work all over, to figure or decorate the surface of. (Only in *pa. pple.*) [OVER- 8.]

a 1000 *Sal. & Sat.* (Kemble) 150 Sy fram oðrum to ðam midle mid ðy gulliscan seolfre oferworht. 1579 DEE *Diary* (Camden) 6 My dream of being naked, and my skyn all overwrought with worke like some kind of tuft mockado, with crosses blew and red. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* 18 Long brass plates overwrought like the handles of neat implements. 1722 POPE *Temp. Fame* 120 Of Gothic structure was the Northern side, O'erwrought with ornaments of barb'rous pride. 1836 S. ROGERS *Inscript. in Crimea* 4 This cistern of white stone, Arched, and o'erwrought with many a sacred verse.

†2. To work upon successfully; to influence, gain over to a certain course. *Obs.* [OVER- 11.]

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* Ded. 2 The cunning courtship of faire words, can neuer ouer-worke mee to cast away honor on anie. 1634 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 292 In that, he is overwrought by craft; in this, over-born by might. 1661 *Sir H. Vane's Politics* 14 These I over-wrought, won, and made mine own.

II. 3. *trans.* To cause to work too hard; to impose too much work on; to work (a man, horse, etc.) beyond his capacity or strength; to weary or exhaust with work. [OVER- 27, 21.]

1530 PALSGR. 650/1 Whan I overworke myselfe I am the weiier two dayes after. 1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 143 Seeing my maister so continually to chide me,..so to ouerworke me, and so cruelly to deale with me. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 13 Dec., I perceive my overworking my eyes by candlelight do hurt them. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 103 To keep our men fully employed.. and yet not to overwork them. 1870 *Daily News* 8 Dec., To overwork and starve the horses confided to them.

b. To fill too full with work.

1876 LONGR. *Terrace of Aigalades* iii, My days with toil are overwrought. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* IV. lxii. 374 His life had been overwrought in every way.

c. *intr.* To work to excess, work too much.

1894 O. W. HOLMES in *Daily News* 10 Oct. 6/4 For a man who has all his life been overworking, I can at eighty-five but be sincerely thankful for my many mercies.

4. To work too much upon, spend too much work on (a book, speech, etc.); to elaborate to excess. (Only in *pa. pple.*) [OVER- 27.]

1638 ROUSE *Heav. Unw.* (1702) Pref., That such Christians may abound, is the end of this Work; which for ought I know hath not been over-wrought. 1683 SOAME & DRYDEN tr. *Boileau's Art Poetry* I. 4 Sometimes an Author, fond of his own Thought, Pursues his Object till it's over-wrought. 1884 *Daily News* 1 Apr. 4/7 Mr. Gladstone's speech was .. not overwrought, it was not a sentence too long.

5. *transf.* and *fig.* To work into a state of excitement or confusion, to stir up or excite excessively.

1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 368 By overworking the settl'd mudd of his fancy, to make him drunk, and disgorge his vileness the more openly. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. vii, Till my brain became, In its own eddy boiling and o'erwrought, A whirling gulf of phantasy and flame. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* II. i. viii, Strange, that the mind, when fraught With a passion so intense..should, by being so overwrought, Suddenly strike on a sharper sense For a shell, or a flower, little things Which else would have been past by.

Hence **Overworked** (-wɝˈkt) *ppl. a.*, worked too hard or to excess, worked beyond one's strength; **Overwo·rking** *vbl. sb.*, working or being worked too hard; **Overwo·rking** *ppl. a.*

1833 J. MACL. CAMPBELL in *Mem.* (1877) I. iv. 107 As to the overworking of mind..I have been myself sensible of it. *Ibid.*, The demand which dear Mr. Erskine's overworking mind makes on others. 1849 H. CRAWFORD *Time's Peerless Gem* 36 The triumph of the over-working system. 1859 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) II. 384 Agassiz has got run down with overworking. 1864 *Social Sci. Rev.* 4 Time was when the very phrase overworked men would have been considered foolish and out of the question. 1865 *Public Opinion* 4 Feb. 112 The overworking of the service we believe to be the chief cause of the late accidents.

O·ver-wo·rking, *sb.* [f. OVER- 19 + WORKING *vbl. sb.*] Working beyond or in excess of a specified amount; *pl.* in *Coal-trade*: see quots.

1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 62 Colliery rent consists of a fixed or certain rent, in consideration of which a certain quantity of coals is allowed to be annually worked and vended...Excess above the certain quantity is called 'over-workings'. 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Overworkings*, the excess beyond the quantity of coal fixed as the standard to be annually worked from a royalty.

Overworld: see OVER- 1 d.

Overwo·rn (ōˈvəɹwōrn, *shifting stress*), *ppl. a.* [f. OVER- 21, 17 + WORN *ppl. a.*; or pa. pple. of OVERWEAR *v.*]

1. Much worn, the worse for wear; that has lost its original freshness; shabby, threadbare; faded.

1565 *Wills & Inv. N.C.* (Surtees 1835) 221 One overworne fether bed w^t a good boster x^s. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. i. 81 The iealous ore-worne Widdow, and her selfe,...Are mighty Gossips in our Monarchy. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 400 Come there once over their head a coat of some overworne colour, it never goes off nor is changed. 1632 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 49 A beaten out pulpit cushion, an oreworne Communion-cloth. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* CXXVIII, The first of the Vipers grasses hath long broad leaves ..of an overworn green colour. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 157 Alas! even our prose writings..trick themselves out in the soiled and over worn finery of the meretricious muse. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia* s. v., Apparel worn as long as is thought fit, thrown aside, and given to servants, or the poor, is called 'overworn clothes'.

†b. *fig.* Spoilt by too much use; stale. *Obs.*

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 44 You shal assoone catch a Hare with a taber as you shal perswade youth with your aged and ouerworn eloquence. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. i. 66 Who you are, and what you would are out of my welkin, I might say Element, but the word is ouer-worne.

†2. Grown out of use or currency, obsolete. *Obs.*

1581 SAVILE *Tacitus Hist.* I. ix. (1622) 32 They sware, To the Senate and people of Rome, a stile long ago ouerworne. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 123 To defend the ouerworne right that his father and grandfather had vnto that lost kingdome. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 314 Rude verses in an old and ouerworne character.

3. Worn out, exhausted, spent (with age, toil, etc.).

1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 247, I espied, a far off, a certaine kind of an ouerworne gentleman, attired in veluet and sattyn. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 135 O'erworn, despised, rheumatic and cold. 1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* XXII. (1614) 43/1 The Romans whose overworne empire ending in Britaine, the Saxons by strong hand attained this province. 1650 EARL MONM. tr. *Senault's Man bec. Guilty* 390 This overworn mother shall be freed from her care of nourishing man.

4. Spent in time; passed away.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 866 Musing the morning is so much o'erworn, And yet she hears no tidings of her love. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* i, Behold the man that loved and lost, But all he was is overworn.

Over-worry to **Overwound**: see OVER-.

Overwound (-wōunˈd), pa. t. and pa. pple. of OVERWIND *v.* **Over-wove, -en,** pa. t. and pa. pple. of OVERWEAVE *v.*

Overwrap (ōˈvəɹræˈp), *v.* [OVER- 8.] *trans.* To wrap over or round; to fold over, bind up, envelop. Also *fig.*

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 393 Overwrapping each other like the tiles of a house. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* VIII. ix. 530 Priests..in their plain white garments overwrapped by abnets of many folds. 1887 BROWNING *Parleyings, F. Furini* ix, Ignorance overwraps his moral sense.

Over-wrestle, -wroth: see OVER-.

Overwrite (ōˈvəɹrəˈt, ōˈvəɹ-), *v.* [OVER- 8, 1, 27, 23, 20.]

I. 1. a. *trans.* To write (something) over other writing, as a palimpsest. b. To write over (a surface), to cover *with* writing.

1699 LISTER *Journ. Paris* 108 This [MS. of St. Matthew] was cut to pieces, and another Book overwritten in a small Modern Greek Hand, about 150 years ago. 1820 BYRON *To Murray* 23 Apr., They have overwritten all the city walls with 'Up with the republic!' 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* V. 1219 The Elzevirs Have fly-leaves overwritten by his hand.

†2. To write over or above; to superscribe, entitle. *Obs.*

1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* IV. i. This [tale]..is overwritten 'The Intricacies of Diego and Julia'.

3. To write over again, re-write.

1874 NICHOLSON in *New Shaks. Soc. Trans.* 123 When overwriting plays, he left or worked in words and phrases that he found in the original.

II. 4. a. *intr.* To write too much; b. *refl.* To injure or exhaust oneself by excessive writing; c. *trans.* To write too much about (a subject).

1837 *Edin. Rev.* LXIV. 312 Paul de Kock never overwrites. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Nov., It is a pity that the publishers induce so many young authors of promise to overwrite themselves. 1895 *Athenæum* 3 Aug. 160/3 Golf is over-written as well as over-played now.

Overwrought (ōˈvəɹrōˈt), *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of OVERWORK *v.*: = OVERWORKED.]

1. a. Worked to excess, exhausted by overwork. b. Worked up to too high a pitch; over-excited.

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. II. 51 This poor over-wrought creature comes in. 1825 LYTTON *Falkland* 12 Even the most overwrought excitation can bring neither novelty nor zest. 1886 HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* II. xiii, Not one moan of an overwrought heart escaped him.

2. Elaborated to excess; over-laboured.

1839 I. TAYLOR *Anc. Chr.* I. iv. 404 One cannot read these overwrought passages.

†**Overwry·,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *oferwrēon* (:—*-wrīhan*): see OVER- 8 and WRY *v.*] *trans.* To cover over; to overspread, conceal, clothe.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* XXXII(I). 5 Unrehtwisnisse mine ic ne oferwrah [L. *operui*]. *Ibid.* CIII(I). 9 Ne bioð forcerde oferwrean eorðan. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 29 Furðon salomon on eallum hys wuldre næs ofer-wrigen swa swa an of ðyson. *c* 1300 *Cast. Love* 716 Þe þridde heu3 an ouemast Ouer-wriþ al. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 260 And smale yf seedis be, sprynge hem in lond, And ouerwrie hem after with a rake.

Overye, obs. form of OVERHIE.

†**Over-yea·r,** *v. Obs.* [OVER- 34.] *trans.* To keep over the year or over years; to load with years, superannuate, make old. Hence **Over-yea·red** *ppl. a. dial.*, kept over the year, or from the preceding year.

1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 52 The letters that you haue to sende, and the daughters that you haue to marrie, care ye not to leaue them farre ouer yeared: for in our countrie they do not ouer yeare other things than their bacon, which they will eate, and their store wine which they will drinke. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* II. xiv, Among them dwelt A maide, whose fruit was ripe, not oueryeared. 1615 TOMKIS *Albumazar* IV. xiii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XI. 401 O, what a business These hands must have when you have married me, To pick out sentences that over year you! 1883 *Cheltenham Exam.* 19 Sept. Suppl. 1/3, 200 over-yeared ewes 60s. a head.

†**Overyear,** *a.*[1] *Obs.* [OVER- 32.] That has lasted over some years; superannuated, antiquated.

1585 JAMES I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb) 37 No more into those oweryere lies delyte, My freinds, cast of that insolent archer quyte.

Over-year, *adv.* (*a.*[2]) *dial.* [OVER- 31, 32.] a. *adv. phr.* Over the year, till next year. b. *adj.* Kept over the year or till next year.

1790 GROSE *Provinc. Gloss.* (ed. 2) Suppl. s. v., Bullocks.. kept..to be fatted the next winter, are said to be kept over-year, and are termed over-year bullocks. 1813 BATCHELOR *Agric.* 307 (E. D. D.) Those who choose to give it [dung] repeated turnings, and keep what is called over year muck. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Over-year*,..till next year or season; i. e. over the current year. 'Ah'll keep that pig ower-year'.

Overyede, -yode, obs. pa. t. of OVERGO.

†**Overyo·ke,** *v. Obs.* In 6 -yock. [OVER- 1.] *trans.* To put a yoke upon, to subjugate.

1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* 4 Whan so euer any persons be greuyd, oppressyd, or ouer yockyd. *Ibid.* 62 The comynaltye is so oppressed and oueryocked..by wicked lawes, cruel tyrannes.

Over-young: see OVER- 28.

Over-zeal (ōˈvəɹzīˈl). [OVER- 29 d.] Too great zeal; excess of zeal.

1747 *Mem. Nutrebian Crt.* I. 92 An over-zeal to serve his friend. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* i. (1872) 36 King Olaf has been harshly blamed for his over-zeal in introducing Christianity. 1886 P. ROBINSON *Valley Tert. Trees* 143 He..has never been accused of any excessive over-zeal for work.

So †**O·ver-zea·led** *a. Obs.* [OVER- 28], too much influenced by zeal, 'ruled by too much zeal' (T.).

1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. XXVI. (1647) 214 Thus was this good Kings judgement over-zealed.

Over-zealous (ōˈvəɹzeˈləs), *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too zealous; actuated by too much zeal.

a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 25 They two were ever of the Kings Religion, and over-zealous professors. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* John XVIII. 28 When persons are over-zealous for ceremonial observations, they are oftentimes too remiss with reference to moral duties. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* V. XXIV. 33 The over-zealous curates were committed to the Tower.

So **O·ver-zea·lously** *adv.*, **O·verzea·lousness.**

1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 129/3 The Bishop is remembred to have over-zealously pursued the French interest. 1849 H. MAYO *Truths in Pop. Superstit.* ii. 41 Cases, in which the anxiety of friends or the overzealousness of a coroner is liable to lead to premature anatomization.

Ovese, obs. form of EAVES.

†**Ovet.** *Obs.* exc *dial.* (**ovest**). [OE. *obet, ofet*, a Com. WGer. word: = OHG *obaz* (MHG. *obez*, Ger. *obst*), OLG., MLG. *ovet* (MDu., Du. *oost*); ulterior relations uncertain.] Fruit; in *mod. dial.* 'the mast and acorns of the oak' (E.D.D.).

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* (O. E. T.) 421 *Fraga*, obet [*MS.* obtt, *Erf.* obea]. *c* 725 *Corpus Gl.* 919 *Fraga*, obet. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 655 Adam frea min, þis ofet is swa swete. *a* 1000 *O. E. Glosses* in Wr.-Wülcker 244/8 *Fruges, frumenta*, ofet, wæstm. *c* 1000 *Ælfric's Voc.* ibid. 148/34 *Legumen*, ofet. 1340 *Ayenb.* 262 Y-blissed þou ine wyminen, and y-blissed þet ouet of þine wombe. 1866 BLACKMORE *Cradock Nowell* XXXI. (1883) 176 The hogs skittered home from the ovest.

Ovi-[1], combining form of L. *ōvum* egg.

Ovi-[2], combining form of L. *ovis* sheep.

†**O·viary.** *Obs. rare*—°. [ad. L. *oviāria* flock of sheep, f. *ovis* sheep.] A flock of sheep.

1623 COCKERAM, *Oviarie*, a flock of sheep. 1656 in BLOUNT.

Ovibovine (ōvibōˈvəin), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Ovibovinæ* fem. pl., f. *Ovibōs* the musk-ox (the typical and only extant genus), f. *ovis* sheep + *bōs* ox.] a. *adj.* Belonging to the subfamily *Ovibovinæ* of the family *Bovidæ*, having characters intermediate between those of sheep and oxen. b. *sb.* An animal of this subfamily; a musk-ox.

Ovicapsule (ōvikæˈpsiəl). *Anat.* and *Zool.* [f. OVI-[1] + CAPSULE: so in mod.F.] A capsule or sac containing an ovum (*e.g.* a Graafian follicle) or a number of ova (*e.g.* the egg-case of various fishes); an egg-case, an ovisac. Hence **Ovica·psular** *a.*, pertaining to an ovicapsule.

1853 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 206/1 Those ova which have left the ovicapsule. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vii. 442 But in the larger ova which succeed these, the cells of the ovicapsule rapidly enlarge. *Ibid.*, The indifferent tissue..gives rise not only to ova and ovicapsular epithelium, but to large vitelligenous cells.

Ovicell (ōˈvisel). *Biol.* [f. OVI-[1] + CELL, or ad. mod.L. *ovicella*.]

1. A receptacle for the ova in certain Polyzoa; also called *oocyst* or *œcium*.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 71 Broad-leafed Hornwrack. ..The ovicell, a sort of marsupial pouch, is inconspicuous in this species. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* viii. 458

They sometimes..undergo the first stages of their development in dilatations of the wall of the body, termed oviceils.

2. A cell which when impregnated develops into a new individual; an egg-cell; a germ-cell; an ovum or ovule.

1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* (1877) 47 The first product of the germination of the impregnated ovicell is a hypha-like body, from which the young *Charo* is developed. 1892 *Syd. S. L., Ovicell*, the one-celled Mammalian ovum.

Hence **Ovice·llular** *a.*, pertaining to an ovicell. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Ovicide (ō·visəid). *humorous.* [f. OVI-[2] + -CIDE 2.] The killing of a sheep; sheep-slaughter. So **O·vicidal** *a.*, sheep-killing.

a 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Jerry Jarvis* (1882) 409 There it [the wig] lay—the little sinister-looking tail impudently perked up. ..Larceny and Ovicide shone in every hair of it! 1847-9 SIR J. STEPHEN *Eccl. Biog.* (1850) I. 144 An ovicidal wolf..rebuked by this ecclesiastical Orpheus for his carnivorous deeds. 1880 *Daily News* 15 Nov. 5/5 The mutton-bones which tell of unauthorised ovicide. 1883 STEWART *Nether Lochaber* xlv. 285 His ovicidal tendencies.

Ovi·cular, *a. rare.* [f. med. or mod.L. *ōviculum* (dim. of *ōvum* egg) + -AR.] Of the shape or nature of an egg.

1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 352, I invoke Protogonos, who wandered .. inclosed in an ovicular machine. 1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* II. 252 The tempest-tossed egg or ovicular arkite machine.

Ovi·culated, *a. Arch.* [f. med. or mod.L. *ōviculum* (see prec.), in Arch. sometimes = OVOLO.] Adorned with egg-shaped ornaments.

1789 SMYTH *Aldrich's Archit.* (1818) 90 It is termed oviculated, because artists imagine the sculpture to represent eggs.

Ovicyst (ō·visist). *Zool.* [irreg. f. OVI-[1] + CYST; cf. OOCYST.] A receptacle in which the ova are hatched in some ascidians. Hence **Ovicy·stic** *a.*, pertaining to an ovicyst.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* x. 622 The incubatory pouch may be termed the ovicyst. 1890 *Cent. Dict., Ovicystic.*

Ovidian (ovi·diən), *a.* [See -IAN.] Belonging to or characteristic of the Latin poet Ovid (Publius Ovidius Naso, B.C. 43–A.D. 17), or his poetry.

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I 113 It hath no light, ..but like twilight, or the Ouidian light which is in thicke woods. 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 122 P 4 They had no relish for any composition .not in the Ovidian manner. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* IV vii. P 10, I carried an Ovidian letter from my master to Euphrasia. 1876 GLADSTONE in *Contemp. Rev.* June 1 It..recalls the Ovidian account of chaos.

Oviducal (ōvidiū·kăl), *a. Anat.* and *Zool.* [irreg. f. OVI-[1] + L. *dūcĕre* to lead: after *oviduct.*] Serving to convey the ova or eggs from the ovary; of the nature of an oviduct.

1839-47 TODD *Cy. & Anat.* III 1010/1 The lining membrane of the oviducal canal. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* x. 622 A single uterine sac, the outer or oviducal half of which applies itself to the wall of the ovicyst.

So **Oviducent** (ō·vidiū·cnt), *a.* [L. *dūcent-em*, pr. pple. of *dūcĕre* to lead.] = prec.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Oviduct (ō·vidəkt). *Anat.* and *Zool.* [ad. med. or mod. anat. L. *ōviductus* = *ōvi ductus*, DUCT or channel of the egg.] The duct or canal forming a passage for the ova or eggs from the ovary, esp. in oviparous animals, as birds; less commonly used of the corresponding structure in mammals (Fallopian tube, uterus, and vagina), or of its upper portion (Fallopian tube) alone.

1672 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 4052 The extremity of the Oviductus or Egg-channel ends in a membranous expansion in Birds. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Oviductus* (in Anat.), the Egg-passages, the same as *Tubæ Fallopianæ.*] 1757 T. BIRCH *Hist. Roy. Soc.* III. 498 Its [the torpedo's] ovarium is near the liver and double oviduct and womb, wherein the young ones swim free. 1788 JENNER in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 232 The membranes which had discharged yolks into the oviduct. 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 49 Viviparous reproduction happens in a few..gastropods, through the retention of the eggs in the oviduct.

Hence **Ovidu·ctal** *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of an oviduct, oviducal.

1860 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-Bk. Med.* 117 On the Aquiferous and Oviductal Systems in the Lamellibranchiate Molluscs.

Oviferous (ovi·férəs), *a. Anat.* and *Zool.* [f. OVI-[1] + -FEROUS.] Producing, carrying, or conveying ova or eggs; egg-bearing; applied *esp.* to special receptacles in which the ova of some crustaceans are carried.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 189 Anthocoma, ..extremity of the abdomen with two oviferous cylindrical and elongated tubes. 1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 408/2 In the oviferous classes. 1844 GOODSIR in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 114 The oviferous legs are very strong. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 157 In Rhodeus the oviduct is periodically prolonged into a long oviferous tube, by means of which the female deposits her ova.

Oviform (ō·vifōrm), *a.*[1] [f. OVI-[1] + -FORM: cf. mod.L. *ōviform-is*, F. *oviforme* (Littré).] Having the form of an egg; egg-shaped.

1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. v. 65 This notion of the Mundane Egg, or that the World was Oviform, hath been the sence and Language of all Antiquity. 1769 W. HEWSON in *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 219 That in the human subject each lacteal forms an ampullula or oviform vesicle. 1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* III. 186 A large orbicular or oviform stone. 1879 J. J. YOUNG *Ceram. Art* 279 A set of three small oviform vases.

†**b. Consisting of small particles like eggs or the roe of fishes, as** *oviform limestone* = OOLITE.

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* ii. 234 Oviform Limestone. This is not common; the balls or globules have for the most part a grain of sand in the middle. 1816 W. SMITH *Strata Ident.* 29 Freestone, calcareous, soft, oviform.

O·viform, *a.*[2] *rare.* [f. OVI-[2] + -FORM.] Of the form of a sheep, or (quot. 1900) of that proper to the sheep.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1900 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 155 Its [*lobus spigeli*] form in the same species may be either 'rusiform' or 'oviform'.

Ovigenous (ovi·dʒĭnəs), *a. Anat.* [f. OVI-[1] + *-genous* taken in sense 'producing': cf. -GEN 1.] Producing ova or eggs.

1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Ovigenous layer*, the peripheral portion of the ovary in which the ova are produced.

Ovigerm (ō·vi,dʒəm). *Biol.* [f. OVI-[1] + GERM.] A female germ; an (unfertilized) ovum.

1851 DARWIN *Monogr. Cirripedia* I. 58 These, closely resembled, in general appearance and size, the ovigerms, with their germinal vesicles and spots. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 251 The incipient ovum—or ovigerm.

Ovigerous (ovi·dʒĕrəs), *a. Anat.* and *Zool.* [f. OVI-[1] + -GEROUS.] Bearing or carrying eggs. *Ovigerous frenum*: see quot. 1859.

1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 36/2 A long filamentary organ, ovigerous, rises from the root of the central mass. 1852 DANA *Crust.* II. 809 The ovigerous females are readily distinguished. 1859 DARWIN *Orig Spec.* vi (1872) 148 Pedunculated cirripedes have two minute folds of skin, called by me the ovigerous frena, which serve, through the means of a sticky secretion, to retain the eggs until they are hatched.

† **O·vil.** *Obs. rare*[−0]. [ad. L. *ovile.*]

1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Ovil*, a sheep-coat, or sheep-fold.

Ovina·tion. *Med. rare.* [f. L. *ovīn-us* (see next) after *vaccination.*] 'Inoculation with the lymph of sheep-pox' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1888 W. WILLIAMS *Princ. & Pract. Vet. Med.* (ed. 5) 222 Inoculation or ovination is recommended by very high authorities.

Ovine (ō·vəin), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *ovīn-us*, f. *ovis* sheep: see -INE[1]: cf. F. *ovine.*]

1. Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or characteristic of, sheep or a sheep; in *Zool.* belonging to the *Ovinæ*, a subfamily of Ruminants, comprising the various kinds of sheep.

1828 WEBSTER, *Ovine*, pertaining to sheep; consisting of sheep. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Oct 485/1 The ovine small-pox of last season. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* xxiv. 375 That most notable instinct of the ovine race to follow thoughtlessly.

2. *fig.* Resembling a sheep; sheeplike, sheepish.

1832 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) III 68 Ponder well these ovine proceedings. 1887 *Daily Tel* 2 May 3/1 Scarcely, we think, should this amorous and ovine youth be Strephon.

B. *sb.* A member of the *Ovinæ*; a sheep.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

† **Ovi·paral,** *a. Obs.* [f. as OVIPAROUS + -AL.] = OVIPAROUS.

1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind* 39 All oviparal creatures more wisely distribute to their young ones, then the wisest Man can to his Children.

Oviparity (ōvipærĭti). *Zool.* [f. L. *oviparus* (see next) + -ITY.] The condition or character of being oviparous; in quot. 1858 *loosely*, Reproduction by ova.

1858 LEWES *Sea-side Stud.* 293 The production of Medusæ ..being sometimes a process of budding, and sometimes a process of oviparity. 1884 *Athenæum* 25 Oct. 533 The discovery by Mr. Caldwell of the oviparity of the Monotremata..was considered sufficiently important to be telegraphed from Australia to the British Association in Canada.

Oviparous (ovi·părəs), *a. Zool.* [f. L. *oviparus* egg-laying (f. OVI-[1] + *-parus* producing, laying, f. *parĕre* to bring forth) + -OUS. Cf. F. *ovipare* (1712 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Producing ova or eggs; applied to animals that produce young by means of eggs which are 'laid' or expelled from the body of the parent and subsequently hatched. (Opp. to VIVIPAROUS; see also OVO-VIVIPAROUS.)

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 297 In creatures oviparous, as birds and fishes. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. 187 All sorts of creatures, whether oviparous or viviparous. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 217 The alligator is an oviparous animal ..They lay from one to two hundred eggs in a nest. 1858 LEWES *Sea-side Stud.* 285 The Aphis produces each year ten larviparous broods, and one which is oviparous.

Hence **Ovi·parously** *adv.*, **Ovi·parousness.**

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 3 In the warmer summer months the young [of the *daphnia pulex*] are produced viviparously, and in the cooler autumnal months oviparously. 1853 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, Oviparousness.

Oviposit (ōvipo·zit), *v. Zool.* [f. OVI-[1] + L. *posit-*, ppl. stem of *pōnĕre* to place: cf. *deposit.*] *intr.* To deposit or lay an egg or eggs; esp. by means of a special organ (*ovipositor*), as an insect.

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* iv. (1828) I. 89 An insect which he informs us gets into the feet of people as they walk.. oviposits in them and so occasions very dangerous ulcers. (*Note.* It is to be hoped this new word may be admitted; as the laying of eggs cannot otherwise be expressed without a periphrasis. For the same reason its substantive *oviposition* will be employed.) *Ibid.* xix. (1818) II. 147 After her great laying of male eggs in..May she [queen bee] oviposits in the royal cells..which the workers have in the mean time constructed. 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 67 The females oviposit on sea-weeds, or in the cavities of empty shells.

b. *trans.* To deposit or lay (an egg).

1847 in WEBSTER. 1872 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* § 879. 363 The ova are developed, impregnated, and oviposited.

Hence **Ovipo·siting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 317 The shores of those islands may have been frequented, during the ovipositing season, by the turtles and crocodiles. 1887 *Athenæum* 7 May 612/1 In the beehive all the eggs were usually laid by the queen, and in her absence no ovipositing occurs. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v. *Ovipositor*, The ovipositing organ with which many..insects are provided.

Oviposition (ōvipŏzi·ʃən). *Zool.* [f. OVI-[1] + L. *positiōn-em* placing: see OVIPOSIT.] The action of depositing or laying an egg or eggs, esp. with an ovipositor.

1816 [see OVIPOSIT]. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xvii. (1818) II. 36 When the business of oviposition commences. 1886 *Zoologist* Ser. 1. XX. 8194 On the Oviposition of the Cuckoo.

Ovipositor (ōvipo·zitər). *Entom.* [f. OVI-[1] + L. *positor*, agent-n. from *pōnĕre* to place.] A pointed tubular organ at the end of the abdomen of the female in many insects, by means of which the eggs are deposited, and (in many cases) a hole bored to receive them.

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 226 By means of her long ovipositor [the Ichneumon] reaches the..grub.. and deposits in it an egg. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 334 Abdomen..of the females provided with a borer or ovipositor. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vii. 432 The saws of the Saw-flies and the stings of other Hymenoptera are to be regarded as specially modified ovipositors.

Ovisac (ō·visak). *Anat.* and *Zool.* [f. OVI-[1] + SAC. So in mod.F. (Littré).] A sac, cell, or pouch containing an ovum (as a Graafian follicle), or a number of ova (as the investing membrane of the roe in some fishes); an egg-case.

1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 559/1 The ovisacs [in the Octopods] are..connected in bunches. 1872 PEASLEE *Ovarr. Tumours* 7 Each mature ovisac contains a mature ovum. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 271 The eggs are carried about in the ovisacs until they are hatched.

Oviscapt (ō·vi,skæpt). *Entom.* [ad. F. *oviscapte* (De Serres), hybrid f. OVI-[1] + Gr. σκάπτειν to dig (Littré).] = OVIPOSITOR.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 88 Common Cockroach...The [ovidical] infundibula of the two sides..pass beneath the terminal nerve structures and the 'oviscapt' to form a common vagina.

Ovism (ō·viz'm). *Biol.* [f. L. *ov-um* egg + -ISM: in mod.F. *ovisme* (Littré).] The old theory that the ovum or female reproductive cell contains the whole of the future organism in an undeveloped state, and that the male cell or spermatozoon merely acts as a stimulant to its development: opposed to *spermism* or *animalculism.* (Also OVARISM.)

1892 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Ovispermary (ōvispō·rmări), *sb.* and *a. Zool.* [f. OVI-[1] + SPERM + -ARY.] a. *sb.* An organ which produces both ova and spermatozoa: = OVOTESTIS. b. *adj.* Pertaining to such an organ. So **Ovispe·rmiduct,** a duct which conveys both ova and spermatozoa.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 117 The ovi-spermiduct [in Pulmonate Molluscs] is lined by a ciliated epithelium. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Ovispermary.

Ovist (ō·vist). *Biol.* [f. as OV-ISM + -IST: in mod.F. *oviste* (Littré).] One who holds the theory of OVISM: opp. to *spermist* or *animalculist.* (Also OVARIST, OVULIST.) So **Ovi·stic** *a.*

1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 427/1 According to..the Ovists, the female parent is held to afford all the materials necessary for the formation of the offspring. 1889 GEDDES & THOMSON *Evol. Sex* vii. 84 A controversy..between two schools, who called each other 'ovists' and 'animalculists'. The former maintained that the female germ element was the more important, and only required to be as it were awakened by the male element to begin the process of unfolding. 1893 VIRCHOW in *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Mar. 7/1 The great gap was closed which Harvey's ovistic theory had left in the history of new growth.

Ovi-viviparous: see OVO-VIVIPAROUS.

Ovivorous (ovi·vŏrəs), *a.*[1] [f. OVI-[1] + L. *-vorus* devouring + -OUS. In mod.F. *ovivore* (Littré).] Egg-devouring, egg-eating.

1812 SOUTHEY *Omniana* II. 321 He was a great eater of eggs; one of his rhyming friends..expresses his astonishment at the Friar's ovivorous propensities. 1896 *Brit. Birds Nests & Eggs* I xo Some individuals of the species have ovivorous tendencies.

Ovi·vorous, *a.*[2] *rare.* [f. OVI-[2]: cf. prec.] Sheep-devouring, sheep-eating.

1865 *Sat. Rev.* 12 Aug. 205/2 The present dearth [of meat] is supposed..to be partly due to an increased development of the bovivorous and ovivorous quality in our countrymen.

Ovo- (ōvo), used in some words as comb. form of L. *ovum* egg; see most of these in their alphabetical places. Sometimes used with adjectives of form to denote an approach to an oval shape, as in **Ovo-elli·ptic, Ovo-py·riform, Ovo-rhomboi·dal.**

1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. vi. i. 292 The head [of the Head Louse] is ovo-rhomboïdal. 1883 BADDOW *Races Brit.* 236 Elliptic and ovo-elliptic forms prevail in the east; pyriform and ovo-pyriform ones in the west.

Ovo-albu·min. *Chem.* = OVALBUMIN.

1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem.* 28 Ovo-Albumin is coagulated by ether; sero-albumin is not.

Ovogenesis (*ōvo*ˌdʒeˈnĭsis). *Biol.* [mod.L. (Weismann), f. Ovo- + Genesis; the etymological form is Oogenesis.] The production or formation of an ovum. So **Ovogeneˈtic, Ovoˈgenous** *adjs.*, contributing to the formation or growth of the ovum.

1886 A. Thomson in *Q. Jrnl. Micros. Sc.* June 598 According to Weismann, the parallel would be between the surplus 'ovogenetic' polar vesicles and the surplus spermatogenetic basal protoplasm and nucleus. 1887 *Amer. Nat.* XXI. 947 The interest which attaches to the development of the spermatozoon..is not less than that which attaches to the development of the ovum (ovogenesis). 1889 Geddes & Thomson *Evol. Sex* viii. 107 [Weismann] distinguishes in the nucleus of the ovum two kinds of plasma,—(1) the ovogenetic or histogenetic substance, which enables the ovum to accumulate yolk, [etc.]. and (2) the germ-plasma, which enables the ovum to develop into an embryo. 1890 Weismann in *Nature* 6 Feb. 322/1, I have interpreted the first polar body of the Metazoan ovum as a carrier of ovogenous plasm, which has to be removed from the ovum in order that the germ-plasm may attain the predominance.

Ovoid (*ōˈ*vɔid), *a.* and *sb.* Chiefly *Nat. Hist.* [ad. mod.L. *ōvoīdēs*, in F. *ovoïde*, f. L. *ōv-um* egg: see -oid.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Resembling an egg, egg-shaped; oval with one end more pointed than the other. **a.** Of a solid body. (The regular use.)

1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 274 *Dacne*.. Antennæ short, terminating abruptly in a perfoliated ovoid club. 1834 McMurtrie *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 362 The female..constructs an ovoid cocoon. 1880 Bastian *Brain* ii. 28 The term ganglion is..commonly applied to any round or ovoid nodule containing nerve cells.

b. Of superficial figure.

1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 210 Nostrils basal, ovoid, lateral. 1880 H. A. A. Nicholls in *Nature* 19 Feb. 373/1 The crater is ovoid, with its long axis running in a direction from west-south-west to east-north-east.

2. *Comb.*: esp. with another adj., denoting modification of the form expressed by the latter, as *ovoid-oblong*.

1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 337 *Salix Capræa* .catkins silky, male ovoid-oblong. 1892 *Daily News* 14 Sept. 3/2 Among the curiosities in this department are bugles of paper and gutta-percha,..Hatsany's ovoid-shaped trumpet.

B. *sb.* A body or figure of ovoid form.

1831 R. Knox *Cloquet's Anat.* 413 The circumference of the cerebellum presents a distinct lobule, resembling a cuneiform segment of an ovoid. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 300 Oxalates are deposited in the urine in the form of oxalate of lime, which tends to crystallise either in octohedra or as dumb-bells or ovoids.

Ovoidal (*ovoiˈdăl*), *a.* [f. as prec. + -al.] = prec. A. 1 a. † *Ovoidal limestone*, oolite (*obs.*): cf. Oviform *a.*[1] b.

1799 Kirwan *Geol. Ess.* i. 217 Shistose mica, with compressed ovoidal limestone. 1831 R. Knox *Cloquet's Anat.* 525 This ganglion is ovoidal or fusiform, broader at the middle than at the extremities. 1874 Coues *Birds N. W.* 373 The greater number [of eggs] are truly ovoidal..one extremity is narrower and more pointed than the other

Ovolo (*ōˈvŏlo*). *Arch.* Pl. **ovoli** (-lī). [ad. It. †*ovolo*, now *uovolo*, dim. of †*ovo*, *uovo*:—L. *ovum* egg.] A convex moulding of which the section is a quarter-circle or (approximately) a quarter-ellipse, receding from the vertical downwards; also called *quarter-round* or *echinus*.

1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 32 The List, the Ovolo, the Cimatium. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 112/2 *Ovolo* is a quarter round under a projecting square. 1847 Smeaton *Builder's Man.* 216 There are eight mouldings introduced in the orders: the ovolo, the talon, the cyma, the cavetto, the torus, the astragal, the scotia, and the fillet. 1862 Rickman *Goth. Archit.* 9 The enriched ovolo of the Ionic capital.

b. *attrib.*

1832 J. L. Loudon *Encycl. Cottage Archit.* Gloss. (1836) 1129 Ovolo moulding generally applied to Doric columns. 1858 *Skyring's Builders' Prices* (ed. 48) 30, 1½ inch deal ovolo sashes. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Ovolo-plane*, a joiner's plane for working ovolo mouldings on sash, or elsewhere.

Ovology (*ovɔˈlŏdʒi*). [f. Ovo- + -logy. (The etymologically regular Oology is app. not used in this sense.)] That part of biology or embryology which treats of the formation and structure of the ova of animals. So **Ovoloˈgical** *a.*, pertaining to ovology; **Ovoˈlogist**, one versed in ovology.

1842 Dunglison *Med. Lex.*, Ovology, *Oologia*. 1857 Bullock *Caseaux' Midwif.* 198 Investigations..in reference to this interesting point of ovology. *Ibid.* 243 In the present state of ovological knowledge. 1859 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* V. 216/2 The researches of modern ovologists ..enable us to assert.. the similarity of structure in the ova of animals.

Ovon, obs. form of Oven.

Ovoplasm (*ōˈvoˌplæz'm*). *Biol.* [ad. mod.L. *ovoplasma* (Haeckel), f. Ovo- + Gr. πλάσμα anything formed or moulded; after *protoplasm*. (The etymologically regular form would be *oöplasm*.)] The protoplasm of the unfertilized ovum. Hence **Ovoplaˈsmic** *a.*, pertaining to ovoplasm.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Ovo-pyriform, Ovo-rhomboidal: see Ovo-.

‖ **Oˈvo-teˈstis.** *Zool.* [mod.L., f. Ovo- + Testis.] A reproductive organ in certain invertebrates combining the functions of ovary and testis, i. e. producing both ova and spermatozoa; a hermaphrodite gland.

1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* viii. 496 The duct of the ovotestis may remain single to its termination. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 113 The hermaphrodite gland or ovo-testis [in the Edible Snail].

Ovo-viviparous (*ōˈ* voˌvivi'părəs), *a. Zool.* Also **ovi-viviparous.** [f. Ovo- + Viviparous. (The form in *ovi-* is much less frequent.) In F. *ovo-vivipare* (Duméril 1818).] Combining oviparous and viviparous characters; producing eggs which are hatched within the body of the parent, the young being thus born alive, but not developed in direct (placental) connexion with the parental body as in viviparous animals proper. Such are some reptiles and fishes, and many invertebrates.

1801 Home in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 82 Lizards which form an egg that is afterwards deposited in a cavity corresponding to the uterus of other animals, where it is hatched; which lizards may therefore be called ovi-viviparous. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. 63 The ovo-viviparous tribes at present known are scorpions; the flesh fly and several other flies [etc.]. 1835-6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 106/1 The viper..is ovo-viviparous. 1883 F. Day *Indian Fish* 37 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) None of these fish are ovi-viviparous.

Hence **Ovo-viviˈparism, Oˈvo-viviparˈity,** the condition or character of being ovo-viviparous.

1865 *Nat. Hist. Rev.* Index, Ovoviviparism in Tinea, 268. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Ovoviviparity*

Ovular (*ōˈ*viulăi), *a. Biol.* [ad. mod. L. *ōvulāris*, f. *ōvul-um* Ovule: see -ar.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an ovule.

1855 Ramsbotham *Obstetr. Med.* 68 The foetal surface has ..a smooth, glistening appearance, which it obtains from the two ovular membranes. 1857 Mayne *Exp. Lex.*, *Ovularis*, . applied by Turpin to a leaf which..constitutes the ovule of plants: ovular. 1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Abortion, ovular*, abortion occurring before the twentieth day of pregnancy.

Ovularian (*ōˈ*viulēˈriăn), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Ovulária* neut. pl. (Haeckel) + -an.] **a.** *adj.* Belonging to the *Ovularia*, a group of Protozoa in Haeckel's classification, which remain throughout life in the condition of a single cell, thus resembling the ovules or ova of higher animals. **b.** *sb.* An ovularian Protozoon. 1890 in *Cent Dict.*

Ovulary (*ōˈ* viulăii), *a.* [f. mod.L. *ōvulum* Ovule + -ary.] = Ovular.

1864 in Webster 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Ovulary*, same as *Ovular*. *O. spore*, same as *Megaspore*.

Ovulate (*ōˈ*viulĕt), *a.* [f. mod.L. *ōvul-um* Ovule + -ate[2].] Having or containing an ovule or ovules. (Chiefly in comb. with an element indicating the number of ovules in the ovary of a plant.)

1851 Bentley *Man. Bot.* 329 They [ovules] may be very numerous, when it [the ovary] is said to be multi-ovulate or indefinite. *Ibid.* 330 When the ovary..has two ovules (biovulate). 1892 in *Syd. Soc Lex*

Ovulate (*ōˈ* viulĕt), *v.* [f. as prec. + -ate[3].] *intr.* To produce ovules or ova; to discharge ova from the ovary. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Ovulation (*ōˈ*viulēˈ∫ən). *Physiol.* and *Zool.* [f. Ovule or mod.L. *ōvul-um* + -ation; so in mod. Fr.] The formation or development of ovules or ova, and (*esp.*) their discharge from the ovary, as occurring in female mammals; *rarely*, the development and laying of eggs by oviparous animals.

1853 Dunglison *Med. Lex.*, *Ovulation*...The formation of ova in the ovary, and the discharge of the same. 1872 Peaslee *Ovar. Tumours* 5 The ovary assumes a cicatricial appearance in consequence of repeated ovulations. 1887 F. H. H. Guillemard *Cruise Marchesa* II. 197 The instincts of the bird have been made to suit its unusual ovulation.

Ovule (*ōˈ*viul). [a. F. *ovule* (Mirbel 1808), ad. mod.L. *ōvulum*, dim. of *ōvum* egg.]

1. *Bot.* The rudimentary seed in a phanerogamous plant; the body which contains the female germ-cell, and after fertilization becomes a *seed*; usually formed as a rounded or oval outgrowth of a carpel, and in angiosperms inclosed (one or more) in an *ovary*.

1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst Bot.* 75 Its ovarium contains, instead of three ovules adhering to a central placenta, one only, which is pendulous. 1842 Gray *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 1 (1880) 166 The Ovary contains the Ovules, or bodies destined to become seeds. 1854 S. Thomson *Wild Fl.* i. (ed. 4) 72 The young seeds, or ovules, as they are named before they have been subjected to the fertilizing influence of the pollen.

2. *Zool.* and *Physiol.* The ovum or female germ-cell of an animal, esp. when very small as in mammals; *spec.* the unfertilized ovum.

1857 Bullock *Caseaux' Midwif.* 71 The ovule is completely formed in the ovary during the earlier years of life. 1871 T. R. Jones *Anim. Kingd.* (ed 4) 131 The ovules have been seen to escape by the mouth; and this appears to be the general mode of parturition in all the Actinoid polyps.

b. *Ovules of Naboth*: dilated mucous follicles in the neck of the uterus, supposed by the Saxon physician Martin Naboth (1675–1721) to be ova.

[1831: see Ovulum 2.] 1892 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Ovuliferous (*ōˈ*viuliˈfĕrəs), *a.* [f. mod. L. *ōvulum*, *ōvuli-* + -ferous.] Bearing or producing ovules.

1864 in Webster. 1878 Masters *Henfrey's Bot.* 211 Four carpels, two of which are ovuliferous. 1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* vii. § 1. 288 The dehiscence of a carpel is by its inner, ventral, or ovuliferous suture.

Ovuligerous (*-iˈdgĕrəs*), *a.* [f. as prec. + -gerous.] = prec.; also *Path.* 'applied to cysts containing hordeiform bodies' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1892).

Ovuline (*ōˈ* viulăin), *a. Zool.* [f. Ovulum 3 + -ine[1].] Belonging to the family *Ovulinæ* of gastropod molluscs, of which the typical genus is *Ovulum* (see Ovulum 3). 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Ovulist (*ōˈ*viulist). *Biol.* [f. mod. L. *ōvul-um* + -ist.] = Ovist.

1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. 37 The Ovulists (Ovists) or Believers in Eggs..maintained that the egg was the real animal germ, and that the seminal animalcules..only gave the impulse which caused the unfolding of the egg in which all generations were encased one in the other.

Ovulite (*ōˈ*viulăit). *Palæont.* [f. as prec. + -ite[1].] A fossil egg of a bird or a reptile.

1848 in Craig. 1859–64 Page *Hand-bk. Geol. Terms* s. v., Ovulites have been found in the stratified rocks from the Oolite upwards.

‖ **Ovulum** (*ōˈ*viulŏm). Pl. **ovula.** [mod.L. dim. of *ōvum* egg.]

† **1.** *Bot.* = Ovule 1. *Obs.*

1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 174 Ovarium..containing a single erect ovulum.

2. *Zool.* and *Physiol.* = Ovule 2, 2 b. † *Obs.*

1828-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 263 The myriads of invisible ovula with which the atmosphere swarms. *Ibid.* IV. 16 The ovulum is seldom found, even in the fallopian tube, till some time afterwards [i. e. after copulation]. 1831 R. Knox *Cloquet's Anat.* 826 Frequently..these crypts.. assume the form of small semitransparent vesicles projecting into the interior of the uterus. An old author, Naboth, took them for ova, and for this reason these small bodies are sometimes designated by the name of Ovula of Naboth. 1855 Ramsbotham *Obstetr. Med.* 44 A minute body of spheroidal shape,—the ovulum.

3. *Zool.* A genus of gastropod molluscs, including the Egg-shell (*O. ovum*) with an egg-shaped shell.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 259/1 Lamarck enumerates eighteen fossil species of Cypræa, and two of Ovulum. 1851-6 Woodward *Mollusca* 34 A posterior siphon, generally less developed, but very long in *Ovulum volva*.

‖ **Ovum** (*ōˈ*vŏm). Pl. **ova** (erron. 8 **ovas**, 8 9 **ovæ**). [L. *ōvum* egg.]

1. *Biol.* **a.** *Zool.* The female germ or reproductive cell in animals, produced (usually) by an ovary, and capable when fertilized or impregnated by the male sperm (and in some cases without such fertilization) of developing into a new individual; an egg in the widest sense, including the eggs of birds (the largest of all animal cells), but more commonly applied to the extremely small germs of female mammals, or to the eggs of oviparous animals when of small size, as in fishes, insects, etc.

1706 Phillips, *Ovum*, an Egg; also the Spawn of Fish. 1722 De Foe *Plague* (1884) 102 Poisonous Ovæ, or Eggs, which mingle themselves with the Blood. 1784 Twamley *Dairying* 129 By burning the Moss, you destroy at the same time, the Ovas or Eggs, the Chrysalis and grubs. 1797 M. Baillie *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 403 This arises from the ovum being stopped in its progress from the ovarium to the uterus. 1861 J. R. Greene *Man. Anim. Kingd.*, *Cœlent.* 14 True reproduction, by contact of ova and spermatozoa. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 154/1 The number of germs or ova brought forth by a single mature oyster exceeds one million. 1889 Geddes & Thomson *Evol. Sex* xiii 169 What we now mean by parthenogenesis, or the development of ova without union with sperms.

† **b.** *Bot.* The ovule or seed of a plant. *rare.*

1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* II. xx. (1765) 119 When the Ova are hatched, the Cotyledons preserve the Form of the halved Seed. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Ovule*, *Ovum*, the young seed.

2. *Arch.* An egg-shaped ornament or carving.

1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Ova*, in architecture, are ornaments in form of eggs, carved on the contour of the ovolo, or quarter round; and separated from each other by anchors, or arrows heads. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* Gloss. 580/1 *Ova*, an ornament in form of an egg. 1851 E. J. Millington tr. *Didron's Chr. Iconogr.* 316 Immediately below the ovæ of the cornice.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *ovum-cycle*, *-product*; often with the pl., as *ova bearing*, *-containing* adjs., † *-duct* (= Oviduct), *-hatching*.

1782 Smeathman in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 172 *note*, Two ovaria, in each of which are many hundred ova-ducts. 1846 Dana *Zooph.* v. § 85 (1848) 87 The distinction in plants of budding and ova-bearing individuals. 1883 P. Geddes in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 843/2 The genealogical individual of Gallesio and Huxley. may be designated with Haeckel the ovum-product or ovum-cycle. 1898 P. Manson *Trop. Diseases* 414 Because leprosy is common in the descendants and blood collaterals of lepers, this is no proof of ovum infection.

Ow, ou, *int. ME.* and *mod.Sc.* Also 4 ou3, **owe, owh.** [The mod.Sc. interjection historically written *ow*, *ou* is (*ū*); from the ambiguity of the spelling *ou*, *ow* in ME., it is not certain whether this is the same word.] An exclamation expressing surprise, or some allied emotion. *Ou ay* (mod.Sc.) O yes (in concessive sense).

a. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) st. lxxxii, 'Owe', seyd þe king, 'artow Inglis knist, þan schuld y þurch skil and rist Hate þe euer more'. a 1330 *Otuel* 475 'Ou3', quaþ roulond, 'blame me nou3t'. c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 404 Owe, wheþer we shal se Antirist so myghty! *Ibid.* 405 Ow, wheþer God, þat is treuþe ordained Cristen men to be marred! 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xiii. 19 'Owh! how!' quaþ ich þo, and myn heíd waggede.

β. 1768 Ross *Helenore* 74 He .. says come ben, ow Bydby is that ye? 1814 Scott *Waav.* xxxix, 'Ow, ay, sir! a bra' night', replied the lieutenant. 1818 — *Br. Lamm.* xxiv, 'Reasonable charges!' said the sexton: 'ou, there's grund-mail—and bell-siller..and the kist—and my day's wark—and my bit fee—' [etc.]. 1865 G. Macdonald *A. Forbes* 20 Ow, bairn, are ye there yet?

Ow, obs. form of Owe, You. **Owai, oway, Owayward,** obs. ff. Away, -ward.

Owar, var. Owhere *Obs.*, anywhere. **Owar,** obs. Sc. f. Wooer. **Oware,** obs. f. Hour.

Owch(e, obs. form of Ough *sb.*

Owcht, obs. or dial. form of Aught, Ought.

Owd, obs. and dial. form of Old.

‖ **Owdell** (ou-d'l). [Welsh *awdl* a rime or assonance (pl. *odlau*); also in sense given below (pl. *awdlau*).] A poem consisting of compositions in all the 24 strict metres.

1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* IV. 59 Some Makers.. Rehearce their high conceits in Cowiths: other some In Owdells theirs express: as matter haps to come. *Ibid.* 67 *Note*, Owdells are couplets of variety in both time and quantity.

Owdir, obs. form of Outher, either.

Owe (ōu), *v.* Forms: see below. [Comm. Teut.: OE. *ágan*, pres. *ic áh*, pa. *ic áhte* = OFris. (*ága*), *âch* (*hâch*), *âchte*, OS. *ágan* (*âh*), *âhta*, OHG. *eigan*, ON. *eiga*, *á*, *átta*, Goth. *aigan*, *aih*, *aihta*: one of the original Teutonic preterite-present verbs (see Can, Dare, Dow, May). The OTeut. *aig-*, *aih-*, answers to a pre-Teut. *aik-*, ablaut-grade of *ik-*, the original stem of the present: cf. Skr. *iç* to possess, own. This vb. now survives only in Eng. and the Scandinavian langs. (Sw. *ága*, *ega*, Da. *eie* to own, have). In Eng. it has undergone much change both of form and sense. The original preteritive inflexion of the present tense (*áh*, *áht áhst*, *áh*, *ágon*) began in late OE. and early ME. to be supplanted by the ordinary pres. tense forms (e.g. 3rd sing., *áhð*, *aweþ*, *oweþ*, *awes*, *owes*, pl. *ágað*, *ageþ*, *ogeþ*, *oweth*, etc.); and in mod.Eng. the tense is entirely thus levelled, *owe*, *owest*, *owes*, *-eth*, *owe*. The OE. pa. t. *áhte*, ME. *áhte*, *óhte*, survives as *ought*; but before 1200 this began to be used (in the subjunctive) with an indefinite and hence present signification, in a special sense, and thus gradually came to be in use a distinct verb from *owe* (for which see Ought *v.*); its function as pa. t. of *owe* being supplied in 15th c. by *owed*. The orig. pa. pple. in all the Teut. langs. became an adj., of which the mod. Eng. form is Own *a.*; but as a pa. pple. OE. *ágen* was still used in 16 17th c. as *owen*, *oune*. A later pa. pple. *aucht*, *ought*, conformed to the orig. pa. t., is found from the 14th c.: see Ought *v.* 7. The current pa. pple. is *owed*; so that the whole verb has now the ordinary weak conjugation *owe*, *owed*, *owed* The change of signification from *habēre* to *débēre* can be best traced in the scheme of senses below; but the primitive sense 'have, possess' is not yet extinct in the dialects, which use *awe* or *owe* = *own*, and have not entirely lost the connexion of *owe* and *ought*.

Ought, being now in Standard English practically a distinct word, has been fully treated in its alphabetical place, and is not dealt with here; but, for the historical development, the two articles Owe, Ought, should be read together.]

A. Inflexional Forms.

1. *Infinitive.* α. 1 ágan, 2–3 agen, (3 aghenn, agæn, agen), 3 awen, 3, *north.* 4–5 agh(e, 3–6 *north.* awe, 6– aw. β. 3 oge(n, 3–4 owen, 3–owe, (6 ough, 7 ow).

α. c 888 Agan [see B. 1]. c 1200 Ormin 8173 Off þe bettste pall þatt anig mann magg aghenn. c 1205 Lay. 11781 þu scalt .. þas riche agen [c 1275 oge]. *Ibid.* 32085 No most þu nauere mære Ængle-lond age. c 1300 Awe [see B. 1 b]. c 1400 Agh [see B. 1 c]. 1535 Stewart *Chron. Scot.* II. 470 For na dett that he can aw.

β. c 1275 Lay. 4149 Ne mai neuere mansipe leng oge [c 1205 agen]. *Ibid.* 18574 Ȝef he nolde þis owe. c 1320 *Cast. Love* 132 How mȝte he him more loue schowen þen his oune liknesse habben and owen? 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 34/2 To haue cure and owe to wake. 1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 415 Who should owe the calfe. 1649 Lovelace *Poems* 143 What your whiter chaster breast doth ow.

2. *Pres. Indic.* a. *1st sing.* α. 1 áh, ág, 2–3 ah, (2 auh, ach, 3 æh), 3–4 agh, (aghe), 3–6 aw, 4 au(e, 4–6 awe. β. 3–4 og, oh, 3 ohȝ, ouh, ou, 3 5 ogh, (4 oghe), 4–5 owȝe, 4–7 ow, 4– owe, (5 howe).

α. a 1000 *Byrhtnoth* 175 (Gr.) Nu ic ah mæste þearfe. c 1200 Ormin 11815 þatt I me self all ah itt wald. 13.. *Cursor M.* 13825 (Cott.) Wit-stand his biding agh [a 1425 *Tr.* ow] i noght. 13.. *Ibid.* 5145 (Fairf.) Bi þe faythe I aghe [*G.* aw, *Tr.* owe] to ȝou. c 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 720, I aw the honor and servyse.

β. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 6369 Bi þe treuþe ich ou to þe. a 1320 in Wright *Lyric P.* xxv. 70 The more oh ich to lovie the. a 1425 *Cursor M.* 10248 (Tr.) þat I no chirche owȝe com inne. 1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 22677 So I howe. c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 7422, I wil worship as I ow. 1530 Palsgr. 650/1, I owe dette. a 1652 Brome *Queenes Exch.* v. Wks. 1873 III. 548, I ow thee a just reward.

b. *2nd sing.* α. 1 áhst, áht, ágt, 2–3 agest, aust, 3 ahes(t; 3–4 ahe, 4 agh, aghe, au, 4–5 (6– *Sc.*) aw, awe. β. 3– owest, (4–5 owist, 5 -yst, 7– ow'st); 4 ogh, 5 ow, owe.

α. a 900 Cynewulf *Elene* 726 Þu ne ahst doma geweald. c 950 Aht [see B. 2]. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 15 Heore uuel. þu agest to hetlene. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 41 Þu aust te folgin ȝane..onfald Iob. a 1225 *Juliana* 48 Ne ahestu nan habben. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 39 þat þu ahes to don. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23181 (Cott.) Þou agh [*Ed.* ahe, *Gött.* au] to min. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* IX. 733 As þou aw. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 171 To luf me wele thou awe.

β. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 126 Þe dette þet tu owest me. 13.. *Cursor M.* 6963 (Cott.) Ne..þi-self ogh sai bot soth o þe. a 1425 *Ibid.* 4583 (Tr.) Perfore owe [*earlier MSS.* au, aghe] þou bi rigt. 1483 *Vulgaria abs Terentio* 16 b, Do as thow owyst to do. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W 1506) I. iii. 33 Y^e owest to meruayll and fere. 1652 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xx. 106 Thou that owest me obedience.

c. *3rd sing.* (1) *Original*: α. 1 áh, ág, 2–3 ah, (2 auh, ach, 3 æh), 3–4 agh, -e, 3–6 aw, 4 au, aue, 4–5 awe, (5 augh). β. 3–4 oh, og, 3 ohȝ, ouh, ou, 3–5 ogh, 4–5 owȝe, ow, owe. (2) *New formation*: γ. 2 ahð, aweþ, (3 haht), 4 aws, 5 awiþ, (awthe). δ. 3–4 oȝþ, oȝeþ, (oȝet), 3–5 oweþ, (3 howeð), 4– oweth, (4–5 -iþ, -yþ, 5 -ith(e, howyth); 6– owes, (6–7 ows).

α. a 1000 *Andreas* 518 (Gr.) Ah him lifes geweald. c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxiv. 47 Eall þæt he ah. c 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., Eall þæt he ag. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 139 Man ach to wurþen þis halie dei. *Ibid.*, Sunnedei ah efri Mon...to chirche cume. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 35 Ðat god ðat he aw te donne. *Ibid.* 45 Ðe hlauerd..ðe ðat scip auh. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 17 Ne noman ne agh werne. c 1205 Lay. 13479 þes king æh [c 1275 haht] al þis lond. 13.. *Cursor M.* 267 (Gött.) Coursur of þe werld men au [*Cott.* aght] it call. *Ibid.* 4380 He aue to thinck apon þe ending. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 461 A man awe not to departe. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* IX. xii. 51 He that aw this swerd.

β. c 1200 *Moral Ode* 2 (Trin. MS.) Mi wit oh to be more. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 155 Al chirche folc oh to ben gadered in chirche. *Ibid.* 189 þat ilke wei ogh al mankin to holden. c 1220 *Bestiary* 370 Ne oȝ ur non oðer to sunen. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 64 þet he ouh to siggen. c 1308 *Vol. Songs* (Camd.) 204 The wreche was hard that ow the gode. c 1325 *Know Thyself* 46 in *E. E. P.* 131 þenke on þi god as þe wel owe. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5357 As ogh myn astate. a 1425 *Cursor M.* 9686 (Tr.) Hit owȝe tried to be. ?1490 Caxton *Rule St. Benet* (E. E. T. S.) 139 He owe to fall downe prosstrate.

γ. c 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* Luke xi 21 þa þing þe he ahð [*Ags. Gosp.* ah]. 13.. *Cursor M.* 9636 (Gött.) Dede he aws to thole for-þi. c 1400 *Apol. Lold.* 30 Awiþ he not to bless[e] þe peple? 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A ij b, As she awthe to be.

δ. c 1205 Lay. 3165 þe man þat lutel oȝeþ. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 324 Quat oȝet nu ðat for-bode o-wold? 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 954 Pray..to oure lady þat owȝh hys day. 1340 *Ayenb.* 9 Þe wyl of him þet hit oȝþ. 13.. *Cursor M.* 6161 (Gött.) þis owes [*Tr.* oweþ] euer to be in mind. 1382 Wyclif *Eccl.* xi. 8 He owith to han mynde of the derke tyme. a 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 97 To whom the mayd howyth to be maryed. 1530–1 *Act* 22 *Hen VIII*, c. 12 Lyke as a trewe man oweth to do. 1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1684) I. 534 No bishop ows to let a true priest. c 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* lxxix, What he owes thee. 1652 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxx. 181 The debt that every man oweth.

d. *plural.* α. 1 ágon, -un, (ágaⁿ), 2–3 agen, age, aweð, 3 ahen, ageð, -æð, aweð; 4 agh(e, ah, (h)ach, 4–5 aue, awe, 4–6 au, aw, 5 augh. β. 2–3 oȝen, oȝeð, 3 ohen, 3–5 owen, (5 -in, -yn, -ne), oweþ, -eth, ouwe, 4 oen, howen, oghe, ouh, 4–7 ow, 4– owe, (5 howe, 8 ough).

α. c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. v. 4 (s) Hi eorðan agun. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 35 Swo aweð to donne alle c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 41 Swo we aȝeð to don. *Ibid* 57 We agen to cumen. a 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Lamb. Hom.* 245 Hu we ahen wearliche to biwiten us seoluen. 13.. *Cursor M.* 23824 (Edin.) We agh it noght to hald in were. *Ibid.* 11618 (Cott.) þe lauerd ago [*G.* aue, *Tr.* owe, *L.* ow] yee worthli to lufe. a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* ii. 4 Wele aghe we to brek. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 39 þe ligeaunce þat þei awe. c 1500 *Lancelot* 3447 Yhe aw to be commendit. 1552 Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* (1884) 8 The trew seruice..quhilk we aw to him. 1588 A. King tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 57 Sa we au faith..to the kirk.

β. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 235 Ure king we oȝeð wurhðmint. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 57 Alse we oȝen to don. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 68 Uor þi owen þe gode .. to habben witnesse. c 1275 Lay. 25110 Al þat we beie oweþ [c 1205 aȝeð]. *Ibid.* 25319 þat we oweþ [c 1205 aȝen] cleane. c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 313 þe whilk ȝe salle & ouh to maynten. c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 197 þei owen to use þis doynge. 1380 *Lay Folks Catech.* (Lamb. MS.) 978 We owe to loue oure euyn-cristyn. 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 174/2 Profites that cometh, or oweth to come. 1463 Marg. Paston in *P. Lett.* II. 142 Do as ye owe to do. 1473 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 86/1 The which vi marcs, the seid Priour..and his successours.. owyn to pay. 1647 Cowley *Mistress, Sleep* ii, All my too much Moysture ow. 1721–1868 Owe [see B. 4].

3. *Past Indic.* (1) *Original*: áhte, óhte, etc.: see Ought *v.* (2) *New formation*: 5 awede, 5–owed, (5 -id, -yd, 7 ow'd); *2nd sing.* owedst, (7 owd'st).

a 1425 *Cursor M.* 14045 (Trin.) Wheþer owed to loue him bettur þo. 1572 R. H. tr. *Lauaterus' Ghostes* (1596) 147 This man that owed the apparel. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* III. iii. 333 That sweete sleepe Which thou owd'st yesterday. 1627 May *Lucan* v. (1631) 18 The man that ow'd, and kept This boate. 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* Introd. § 3. 3 He owed his knowledge of letters to accident.

4. *Pa. pple.* α. 1 ágon, 5–9 owen, (5 owyn, 6 oune). β. aht, aught, ought, etc.: see Ought *v.* γ. 4– owed, (6 oughed, 7 owd, ow'd).

α. 1460–4 Owyn [see B. 3]. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 220/12 Oune, *debitus.* 1642 *View Print. Bk. int. Observat.* 9 The King the supreame head .. unto whom a body politique..been bounden and owen next to God. *Ibid.*, Bounden and owen to beare..obedience. 1803 W. Taylor in Robberds *Mem.* I. 458, I have owen him a letter still longer.

γ. c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* IV. pr. v. 102 (Camb. MS.) Torments of laweful peynes ben rather owed to felonos citezeins. a 1643 W. Cartwright *Ordinary* III. iii, All broken sleeps, are ow'd Only to you. 1715–20 Pope *Iliad* IX 827 Strength consists in spirit and in blood, And those are owed to generous wine and food.

5. The negative *ne* blended formerly with this vb., making the OE. forms *náh*, *nágon*, *náhte*, ME. *nagen*, *nowen*, *nouh*, *nowest*, etc.

B. Signification.

I. To have; to possess; to own.

†**1.** *trans.* To have; to have belonging to one, to possess; to be the owner of, to own; = Own *v.* 2. *Obs.* (since c 1680) exc. *dial.*

For illustration of the original pa. t see Ought *v.* 1.

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xiv. § 2 þa micles beþurfon þe micel agan willaþ c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xiii. 44 Se man . gæð and sylþ eall þæt he ah, and gebigþ þone æcer. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 103 þe mon ne ah ha modes iwald. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 8890 Ne let me nomon owe, Bote he abbe an tuo name. c 1386 Chaucer *Pard. T* 33 The goode man that the beestes oweth. c 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xi. (1885) 136 The eyres off thaim þat some tyme owed it. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 117 He that of very ryght owed y cappe. c 1611 Chapman *Iliad* XXIII. 325 The horse The Gods bred, and Adrastus ow'd. 1628 T. Spencer *Logick* 117 The Oxe..knowes who owes him, and feedes him. 1664 Pepys *Diary* (1879) III. 7 Fine storehouses,.. but of no great profit to him that oweth them. a 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia* s. v., Mr. Brown owes that farm.

†**b.** To get or take possession of; = Own *v.* 1; Have *v.* 14. *Obs.*

c 1205 Lay. 28423 þe feond hine age! c 1300 *Havelok* 1292 Als I sat upon that lowe, I bigan Denemark for to awe.

†**c.** To acknowledge as belonging to oneself; = Own *v.* 3 a. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8956 The ost for to honour & agh hym as lord. 1623 Wither *Abuses Stript* I. viii, Their forefathers..would not know them, (If they were living) or for shame not owe them 1628 Misselden *Free Trade* 30 Him that wrote a little treatise..which it seemes for modesty he refuseth to owe.

II. To have to pay.

This branch and the next were expressed in OE., as in the other Teutonic langs., by the vb. *scealan*, pa. t. *sceolde*, inf. *sculan* (Goth. *skal*, *skuldu*, *skulun*), mod. Eng. Shall, Should. The first traces of the mod use appear in the Lindisf. Gloss, which renders L. *débēre* (where the Rushw., like the later Ags. Gosp., uses *sculan*) by the phrase *ágan tó geldanne* 'to have to pay'. Examples are wanting during the following two centuries to show the stages by which this was shortened to the simple *ágan*, which is found by 1175 in full use, both in the sense 'to owe (money)', and 'to have it as a duty', 'to be under obligation (*to do* something)', in both taking the place of OE. *sculan*. (See also Ought *v.* 2, 5.) The result was that *shall* gradually ceased to have the sense 'owe', retained that of obligation with a weaker force, and became mainly an auxiliary of the future tense; while *ágan*, *agen*, *ogen*, *owen*, *owe*, in taking *débēre* as its main sense, has in Standard Eng. lost that of *habēre*, or handed it over to the cognate Own, which shares it with *have* and such Romanic synonyms as *possess*.

2. To be under obligation to pay or repay (money or the like); to be indebted in, or to the amount of; to be under obligation to render (obedience, honour, allegiance, etc.). Const. with simple dat. or *to*. (The chief current sense.)

For illustration of the pa. t in earlier form see Ought *v.* 2.

[c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xviii. 28 geld þæt ðu aht to geldanne [*Vulg.* debes, *Rushw.* and *Ags. G.* scealt, *Hatt.* sceilt]. — Luke xvi. 5 Huu micel aht ðu to geldanne hlaferde minum? [*Vulg.* debes domino meo, *Ags. G.* scealt þu minum hlaforde]. *Ibid.* 7 Huu feolo aht ðu to? [*Vulg.* debes, *Ags. G.* scealt þu].] a 1175 *Cott. Hom* 235 Ure king we oȝeð uuiþmint [*text* wrhmint], hur sceappend al þat we bieð. c 1200 Ormin 16529, & ȝiff þu litell dost forr Godd, Godd ah þe litell mede 1258 *Proclam. Hen. III*, l. 4 We hoaten alle vre treowe in þe treowþe þæt heo vs ȝen. 1382 Wyclif *Luke* xvi. 5 He seide to the firste, Hou moche owist thou to my lord? 1484 Caxton *Fables of Alfonse* vii, He is wyse that payeth that that he oweth of ryght. a 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Hviij b, The people owe obedyence to the prynce. 1588 A. King tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 38 In it chyldreine ar taught quhat thay aw vnto thair parents. 1735 Sheridan *Let. to Swift* 16 July, Swift's Lett. 1768 IV. 102, I cleared off the rent which I owed him. 1801 in A. H. Craufurd *Gen Craufurd & Light Div.* (1891) 10 You owe it to yourself to prepare against this. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I iii. 29, I paid him what I owed him. 1871 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* IV. xviii. 140 On behalf of the land to which they owed a temporary allegiance.

b. *absol.* (or with indirect obj. only): To be indebted, be in debt.

1460, 1483 [see Ought *v.* 2 b]. 1607 Heywood *Wom. Kild w. Kindn.* Wks. 1874 II. 143, I haue nothing left, I owe euen for the clothes vpon my backe. 1865 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* III. 285, I owed for my summer bonnet and cloak. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 256/1 She says she owes me for the preservation of her life on the island.

3. *transf.* **a.** To have or cherish towards another (a feeling, regarded as something which is yet to be paid or rendered in action); to bear (good or ill will). *Obs.* exc. in *to owe a grudge.* **b.** To have or bear *to* some one or something (a relation, as dependence, etc., which has to be acknowledged); to 'own'. *rare.* (For earlier pa. t. see Ought 3, 3 b.)

a. c 1385 [see Ought 3]. 1460–4 *Paston Lett.* II. 81, I..have owyn to ȝour person ryght herty love. 1461 *Ibid.* 62 They

wold owe yow 13th good wyll, so that ye wold owe hem good wyll. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lxx. 240 Ye do me greate wronge to owe me youre yll wyll. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 70 To whom the Cardinall did not owe the best favor. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 209 They.. will wait two or three houres for some to whom they owe some speciall grudge, to bestow their curse vpon him. 1726 Swift *Gulliver* II. i, Being afraid the boy might owe me a spite. *Mod.* The act of one who owes us a grudge.

b. 1644 [H. Parker] *Jus Pop.* 59 Monarchy and Aristocracy are derivative forms and owe a dependance on Democracy. 1855 Motley *Dutch Rep.* I iii. (1866) 107 There was nothing in his character or purposes which owed affinity with any mood of this jocund and energetic people.

4. *fig.* To have to ascribe or attribute (something) to, or acknowledge as derived from (some person or thing); to have, as received from or caused by some one or something; to be indebted or beholden for. Const. *to* (or simple dative). Cf. Due *a.* 9. (For the earlier pa. t. see Ought *v.* 4.)

1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I iii 115 But, th' Earth not only th' Oceans debter is For these large Seas; but owes him Tanais [etc.]. 1605 Shaks *Lear* III. iv. 103 Thou ow'st the Worme no Silke; the Beast, no Hide. 1702 Pope *Jan. & May* 71 Abusive Nabal ow'd his forfeit life To the wise conduct of a prudent wife. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No 60 ¶ 3 It was to this Age that we owe the Production of Anagrams. 1816 J. Wilson *City of Plague* III. i. 325, I owe my life to thee. 1838 J. L. Stephens *Trav. Greece* I 5/1 Corinth owed her commercial greatness to the profits of her merchants in transporting merchandise across [the isthmus]. 1868 Lockyer *Elem. Astron.* vi. (1879) 228 We owe the discovery of the prismatic spectrum to Sir Isaac Newton.

†b. Without direct object: To be indebted or beholden (*to* a person or thing *for* something). *Obs.*

1611 Beaum. & Fl. *King & no King* I. i, I think, we owe thy fear for our victory. 1638 Junius *Paint. Ancients* 46 Accurate Artificers .owe more unto Doctrine than unto Nature. 1653 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 4 In this both he and I ow infinitely to your Lordship. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 93 Others assert, That they owe for their knowledge of Christianity to one Cyril.

III. To have it as a duty or obligation.

†5. To have as a duty; to be under obligation (*to do* something). (Followed by inf. with or without *to.*) *Obs.* (For the pa. t. see Ought *v* 5 a.)

(*a*) with *to* and infin. = Ought *v.* 5 b (*a*).

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 21 Swilcne lauerd we agen to dreden. *Ibid.* 81 Her me ah to understonden for whi hit seiδ [h]alf quic. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 57 Alse we oγen to don. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 836 þe seruyng man. Oweþ to come when he haþ leysere. 1386 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 226/1 As we ben and owe to ben. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 213 Thei awe to be namede raþer Agarenes. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 108 Therfore it oweth not to be refused ne gaynsayd. 1534 More *Treat. on Passion* Wks 1314/1 You owe also one to weshe an others fete. 1537 *Let.* in *Cranmer's Misc Writ* (Parker Soc.) II. 352 As obedient..as a true Christian oweth to be.

(*b*) with simple infin. = Ought *v.* 5 b (*b*).

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 53 Nu aγe we alle nime forbisne. 13.. *Cursor M.* 5104 (Cott.) All your bidding agh be til vs als comanding. *c* 1470 Harding *Chron.* CCIX. v, As prysoners owe home agayn repeire. *a* 1500 *Chaucer's Dreme* 1405 Forgotten was no thing That owe he done. 1524 Hen. VIII *Let. to Pace* in Stype *Eccl. Mem.* (1724) I ii App. xiii. 28 They shuld & owe, not oonely for bere to geve ayde.

†b. In weakened sense: = Shall. *Obs. rare.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1944 Quat-so his dremes owen a-wold.

†6. quasi-*impers.* (usually with inf. clause as subject): (It) behoves, is the duty of, befits, is due (to); e.g. *him owe* (or *oweth*) = it behoves him, he ought; *as him owe* = as befits him, as is due to him. *Obs.* (For the pa. t. see Ought *v.* 6.)

c 1200 *Bestiary* 350 Anoðer kinde, Þat us oγ alle to ben minde. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 18791 (Fairf.) Wele vs agh to loue him. 1382 Wyclif *Exod.* xxi. 13 Y shal ordeyne to thee a place whidyr hym awe to flee. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxiii. 49 Full glad and blithe awe vs to be. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4486 Hym awe serue and luf godde with his hert alle & some. 1470-1500 [see Ought *v.* 6 a, b].

†7. pa. pple. *owen* = under obligation, obliged, bound. *Obs*

1541-2 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII* in Bolton *Stat. Irel* (1621) 211 To give money in almes, in as large a maner and forme as they are bownden or owen to doe. 1642 [see A. 4 a].

†**Owe** *a.*, shortened ME. form of Own *a.*

Owe, obs. form of How *adv.*, You *pron.*

†**Ow·edness.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. *owed* pa. pple. of Owe *v.* + -ness.] The quality or fact of being possessed or owned.

1585-7 T. Rogers 39 *Art.* (1607) 354 Among the Familists (saith H. N.) none claimeth anything proper to himself for to possess the same to any owedness or privateness.

Owel, obs. form of Awl.

Owelty (ōu·ĕlti) *Law.* Also 6-8 **ovelty,** 8 **ovealty.** [a. AF. *oweltē*, earlier *oeltet* (Orf. Psalter) :—L. *æquālitāt-em*, f. *æquāl-is* (OF. *ewal, owel, oel*, etc.) equal.] Equality.

(The AF. adj. *owel* 'equal' (Britton I. 251, II. 79, etc.), does not appear to have come into Eng. use.)

1579 Rastell *Expos. Termes Lawe. Oweltie*, is when there is Lord, mesne, and tenant and the tenant holdeth of the mesne by the same seruices, that the mesne holdeth ouer of ye lord aboue him. 1596 Bacon *Max. Com. Law* iii. (1636) 14 There shall be ten shillings onely reserved upon the gift entaile as for ovelty. 1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Owelty* or ovelty of services, an equality of services; as when the tenant paravail owes as much to the mesn, as the mesn does to the lord paramount. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) II 524 Called a rent for owelty or equality of partition.

Owen, obs. f. Oven; obs. inf., etc. of Owe *v.*

†**Owen,** *pa. pple. Obs.* obliged: see Owe *v.* B. 7.

Owen, owene, obs. forms of Own *a.*

Owenian (ōu·niăn), *a.* [f. surname *Owen* + -ian.] Of or pertaining to Robert Owen (1771-1858), a social reformer who advocated the reorganization of society on a system of communistic co-operation, which he endeavoured to carry into practice in various industrial communities. So **Owenism** (ōu·ĕniz'm), the theory or system of Owen; **Ow·enist,** an adherent of Owenism; also *attrib.*; **Owenite** (ōu·ĕnoit), a follower of Owen; **Ow·enize** *v. trans.*, to bring under the influence of the system of Owen; to convert to Owenism.

1833 *Edin. Rev.* LVI. 484 It is folly to expect that the whole nature of the problem is to be changed by the perfectibility of Owenised man. 1848 Mrs. Gaskell *M. Barton* xxxvii, You mean he was an Owenite; all for equality and community of goods. 1870 *Athenæum* 5 Feb. 187 That Owenism and Fourierism failed to accomplish their ends in the Old World the socialists allow. *Ibid.*, Glancing at the list of the Owenist associations, we see that the Forrestville community (Indiana) .. died in its second year .. and that New Harmony .. came to an end in its third year. 1880 T. Frost *Forty Yrs' Recoll.* 14, I .. knew nothing of the Owenian ethics and social economy.

Ower (ōu·ər). [f. Owe *v.* + -er 1.]

†1. A possessor, an owner. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 375/1 (Harl. MS. 221) Owere of a schyp, or schyp-lord. 1447 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 139/2 The oweis of the seide Catell may never come to have replevyn of them. 1637 Bp Hall *Serm. at Exeter* 24 Aug, Wks. (1662) III. [iv.] 95 He..will purchase with money that which the great ower of heaven gave him freely.

2. One who owes, a debtor. *rare.*

a 1637 B. Jonson *Underwoods* xxxiv. 1 They are not, sir, worst owers that do pay Debts when they can.

Ower, obs. f. Ewer 2, Oar, Over, Your.

Owerance, owrance (ōu·ərăns, ou·rans). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. *ower, owre*, north. dial. form of Over + -ance.] The position of being over; superiority, ascendancy, mastery, control.

1552 Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* (1884) 154 To slay syn and dede quhilk had ouerance apon us. 1818 Hogg *Brownie Bodsbeck* I. iii. 39 Or it get the owrance o' auld Wat Laidlaw, od it sal get strength o' arm for ance. 1819 Kennie *St. Patrick* II. 266 (Jam.) [He] hasna as muckle owrance o' himsel' as win up on the feet o' him. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss.* s. v., 'She fairly haes t' owerance ower him', she completely rules him. *Mod. Sc.* She's his wife, but she hasna the owrance o' a penny! [Also in Northumbld., Cumbld., Ulster.]

†**Owes, owse,** obs. forms of Ooze 1.

1575 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II III. 30 The owse of Ashen barke dronke, is an extreme purgacion.. All the..connyng of a Tanner concistethe in the skillfull making of his owes.

O wey, Owie, obs. forms of Away, Woof.

†**Owgel,** var. of Ougle *a.*, *Obs.* ugly, horrible.

?*c* 1400 Lydg. *Æsop's Fab.* i. 32 The owgel [*v. r.* vgly] blaknes of the derk nyght.

Owȝe, obs. f. Owe. **Owght, Owȝt,** obs. ff. Ought, Out. **Owgly,** obs. f. Ugly *a.*

†**Owhere,** *adv. Obs.* Forms: *α.* 1 áhwér, áhwér, áhwár, 1-3 awer, 4 awher, aware, 5 (?) awre. *β.* 3 *Orm.* owwhar, owwhær, (eower), 3-4 owhar, ouwhar, 4 owhore, ouwhere, ouwar, owar, 4-5 owher, -e, (ouwher, oughwhere, our, 5 ouȝwher(e, owȝwhere). [f. OE. *á* ever, O *adv.* + *hwǽr* Where: cf. *anywhere, aywhere, everywhere, somewhere.*] Anywhere.

α. *c* 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xii. § 3 Habbe ic þe awer benumen þinra gifena? *c* 1000 Ælfric *Jos.* i. 18 Se man þe wiþcwiþ þinum bebodum ahwar, beo he deaþes scildig. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) lxi. 6 Ne maȝ ic hine ahwær befleon. *c* 1000 *Laws Edw. & Guth.* c. 11 Ahwar on lande. *a* 1300 *Leg. Rood* 30 Þat holi tre was fairest þo þat hi myȝte awer [*c* 1350 owhere] ise. 13.. *Cursor M.* 1837 (Gott.) Þe heiest montayn þat was aware [*T.* owhore, *C.* our-quare, *F.* awre-quare]. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 349 For if mi fot wolde awher go.

β. *c* 1200 Ormin 6500 To witenn ȝiff þeȝȝ hafidenn Crist Owwhar onn eorþe fundenn. *Ibid.* 6921 ȝiff þeȝȝ himm owhar wisstenn. *c* 1205 Lay. 8231 And ȝif ich hine mai eower [*c* 1275 owha] ifon. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 60 Ham.. þet ouðer oðer hondlie, oðer ouhwar ivele oðer. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 1278 Owher that he ȝode, Folk him sewed, bothe evyll and goode. *c* 1325 *Lai le Freine* 15 When kinges might our y-here Of ani meruailes that ther were. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2751 What man vpon molde miȝt ouwar finde two breme wite beres. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 262 If a man have al bileve þat Goddis lawe techiþ ouwher [*v. r.* owȝwhere]. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (E. E. T. S.) 90/1540 In bakkows, brewhows, or ourels [= owher els]. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* 211 It is not founde ouȝwhere in Holi Scripture. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 305/2 The beste grasse and herbys that is owhere.

†**Owhither,** *adv. Obs.* Forms: 3 **ohwider, ouhwuder,** 4 **o whydre.** [f. ME. *ō* = OE. *á* ever + *hwider* Whither: cf. Owhere, and OE. *ághwider* everywhither.] To any place, anywhither.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 172 ȝif he ouhwuder wende ut. *a* 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 247 Hwon þat he slepe oðer ohwider [fare] from hame. 1382 Wyclif *2 Kings* v. 25 Thi seruaunt ȝeede not o whydre [1388 to ony place].

Owing (ōu·iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Owe *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Owe (sense 2); that which one owes; obligation to pay, indebtedness; debt.

1552 Huloet, Owynge, or the act of owynge, *debitio.* 1628 Gaule *Pract. Ths.* (1629) 109 Cæsar inuades the Fortunes of his Subiects, either to vphold his Honours, or absolue his Owings. 1839 Fr. A. Kemble *Rec. Later Life* I. 235 Being in the mind to pay my owings, I proceed to do so.

Owing (ōu·iŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2. Almost always used predicatively, or after its noun.]

1. That owes (see Owe *v.* 2, etc.); that is under obligation, bound (*to do* something); indebted, bounden, beholden (*to* a person *for* something). Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. x 69 þenne is holy chiche a-signet [*v. r.* owynge, awynge] to helpen hem and sauen. 1678 Pepys *Corr.* 292, I am greatly owing to your Lordship for your last favour. 1691 T. H[ale] *Acc New Invent.* 13 One Instance of what this Company is owing for, to the.. Thoughtfulness of its Accusers.

2. Said of the thing: That is yet to be paid or rendered; owed, due. Const. *to* or simple dat. (The usual current sense.)

The origin of this use is obscure, there being no corresponding sense of the vb.; it might possibly be reflexive, 'owing itself', hence 'being owed'.

1411 in *E. E. Wills* 19 Of whiche somme ys owynge to me, to be payd, an C Mark by þe handes of my lady louell. 1435 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV 49/1 Certeyn dette, which they clayme to be owyng hem by..ye Kyng. 1570 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 314 Dettis awand me. 1596 Danett tr. *Comines* (1614) 179 At the yeeres ende there is not one penny owing them. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* IX v, She discharged all that was owing for the children.

3. *fig.* Owing to: a. *pred.* That owes its existence to; attributable to; derived or arising from, caused by, consequent on, 'due to' (see Due *a.* 9).

1655 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* I. (1701) 43/2 Wise Cleobulus's Death, the Lyndian Shoar, To which his Birth was owing, doth deplore. 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. (1723) 17 These are the very Exuviæ of Animals, and all owing to the Sea. 1706 Hearne *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I 173 As to the Notes .. they are in a great Measure owing to Mr. Potter. 1812 Sir H. Davy *Chem. Philos.* 2 The effect is owing to the presence of light. 1858 Buckle *Civilis* (1873) II. viii. 582 It is to a knowledge of the laws and relations of things that European civilization is owing.

b. Hence, as prepositional phr.: In consequence of, on account of, because of. (Cf. *according to.*)

1814 Scott *Way.* x, Owing to his natural disposition to study..he had been bred with a view to the bar. 1815 — *Guy M.* xl, Owing to these circumstances, Brown remained several days in Allonby without any answers whatever. 1839 Stonehouse *Axholme* 163 Where the lands are divided into a great many sections, and, owing to the number of owners, are continually passing from one person to another. 1865 Lightfoot *Comm. Gal.* (1874) 151 This rendering obtained currency..owing to the untoward circumstances of the times.

Owir, obs. north. dial. var. Over.

Owirhaill, Sc. variant of Overhale *v. Obs.*

†**Owirloft,** obs. Sc. form of Orlop 1.

1564 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 281 The sey wattir to half interes into thame, to the owirloft

Owk, obs Sc. variant of *ouk, wouke*, Week.

Owl (oul), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 1-3 úle, 4-6 oule, 5-7 owle, (5 owele, 5-6 owll(e, 7 oole), 6- owl. *β.* 5-6 howle, 5 howylle, 6 houle. [Com. Teut.: OE. *úle* wk. fem., = OLG. **ûla* (MDu., MLG., LG. *ûle*, Du. *uil*) :—**ûlôn*, from **ûwlôn*: cf. OHG. *ûwila* (MHG. *iuwel, iule*, Ger. *eule*, mod.Fl. *uwele*), ON. *ugla*. These point back to OTeut. **uwwalâ, *uwwilâ*, dim. of an echoic **uwwô*, derived from the voice of the bird. Cf. OHG. *hûwo*, OLG. *hûo*, MHG. *hûwe*, also mod.G. *uhu*, names of the owl of similar echoic origin; also L. *ulula* owl, *ululāre* to howl, and Howl, Howlet.]

1. A nocturnal bird of prey, well known by its doleful 'hoot', having a large head, small face, raptorial beak, and large eyes directed forwards, beset by a disk of radiating feathers; feeding on mice, small birds, and the like, which it can approach noiselessly by reason of its soft plumage. The name has app. been applied in English from the beginning to all the native species, esp. the two or three common ones: see b.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (O. E. T.) 1382 *Noctua, ulula*, ule. *Ibid.* 2150 *Ulula*, ulae. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Lev.* xi 16 Ne ete ge nan þing hafoccynnes ne earncynnes: Ne ulan. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 4 Iherde ich holde grete tale Ane ule and one nightegale. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 2249 *Philomene*, The oule [*v. r.* owle]..That prophete is of wo & of myschaunce. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 374/2 Owle, or howle, byrde, *bubo.* 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* ci 6 Like a Pellicane in the wildernes, and like an Oule in a broken wall. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* II. ii 6 The clamorous Owle that nightly hoots. 1663 Boyle *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* I. iv. 66 As the eyes of owls are to the splendor of the day. 1714 Gay *Sheph. Week* vi. 53 For Owles, as Swains observe, detest the Light. 1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* v. xv, The screech of the waking owl. 1887 Ruskin *Praeterita* II. 363 Whatever wise people may say of them, I at least myself have found the owl's cry always prophetic of mischief to me.

b. The common British species are the *Barn Owl* (White, Silver, Yellow, Church, Hissing, Hobby, Screech Owl); the *Tawny Owl* (Brown, Grey, Beech, Ferny, Hoot, Hooting, Ivy, Wood Owl); the *Long-eared* or *Horned Owl* (Long-tufted, Mottled-tufted Owl).

Less common are the *Short-eared Owl* (Fern, Hawk, October, Red, Short-horn, Woodcock Owl), the *Eagle Owl* (Stock Owl of Orkney), *Little Owl* (Bare-toed, Little Night Owl), *Snowy* or *Great White Owl.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 265 Suche caste in .. A part ek of the horned Oule. 1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* xxxiii. 74 The

myttane, and Sanct Martynis fowle, Wend he had bene the hornit howle. 1611 COTGR. *Lucheran*, a scrich-owle. 1623 WODROEPHE *Marrow Fr. Tongue* 399/2 With Stockes, Wood, Wolues, and Scrick-Ooles. 1674 RAY *Collect. Words, Eng. Birds* 83 The common gray or Ivy-Owl. 1678 — *Willughby's Ornith.* 101 Our Church Owl and brown Owl ..delight in lower and plain countrys. 1770 G. WHITE *Selborne* xxix. 81 *To Pennant*, I have known a dove-house infested by a pair of white owls, which made great havock among the young pigeons. 1830 TENNYSON *Song Owl* 7 Alone and warming his five wits, The white owl in the belfry sits. 1882 J. HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* IX. 428 The horned, white, and brown owls have here an undisturbed refuge. 1882 A. HEPBURN *Ibid.* 504 The Long-Eared, Tawny, and Barn Owls, were permanently resident.

c. *Ornith.* Any bird of the sub-order *Striges*.

These comprise the families *Aluconinæ* (*Strigidæ* of Sharpe) and *Strigiuæ* or *Strigidæ* (*Bubonidæ* of Sharpe), typified respectively by the Screech or Barn Owl (*Aluco flammeus* Fleming, *Strix* Linn.), and the Tawny or Brown Owl (*S. stridula* Linn.); and including, among 19 genera, those typified by the Hawk Owl (*Surnia*), Snowy Owl (*Nyctea*) which are diurnal in habit, the Horned or Eared Owls (*Asio*), Eagle Owl (*Bubo*), Cue Owl (*Scops*), Little Owl (*Carine noctua*), and American Burrowing Owl (*Speotyto cunicularia*). The known species are about 200.

1706 PHILLIPS s. v., In Virginia there is a sort of Owl as big as a Goose, that kills the Poultry in the Night. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) II. 62 The Great Horned or Eagle Owl..which is common in many parts of Greece, was even considered as a favourite bird of Minerva. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* II. VII. vii. 257 Across the grey sky the owl flits in pursuit of the night moths. 1869 tr. *Pouchet's Universe* (ed. 2) 219 This species abounds in the Mississippi regions, where it shelters itself in subterranean abodes several yards in depth. It is called the burrowing-owl (*Strix cunicularia*). 1884-5 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* (1888) IV. 345 The great gray owl, *Syrnium cinereum*, an extremely rare winter visitor to the northern United States. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 675 Among Owls are found birds which vary in length from 5 inches—as *Glaucidium cobanense*, .. much smaller than a Skylark—to more than 2 feet. [A] characteristic of nearly all Owls is the reversible property of their outer toes. 1896 *Daily News* 6 June 8/1 In Valdivia, Dr. Plate observed the remarkable earth owl, which digs long shafts in the steppes, and is distinguished for its terrible scream.

d. In various proverbial sayings.

(*To carry* or *send owls to Athens*, after Gr. γλαῦκ' Ἀθήναζε ἄγειν (Aristoph. *Birds* 301), to 'carry coals to Newcastle', to take a commodity where it already abounds; the owl being the emblem of Pallas Athene, the patron goddess of Athens, and represented on Athenian coins, etc.)

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 299 Bot Oule on Stock and Stock on Oule; The more that a man defoule, Men witen wel which hath the werse. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* Pref., I may be thought to powre water into the Sea, to carrie owles to Athens, and to trouble the reader with a matter altogether needlesse and superfluous. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. v. 41 They say the Owle was a Bakers daughter. *a* 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Four Plays in one*, Induct., Could not you be content To be an owl in such an ivy bush? 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 426 There is a Custome that no Officer may arrest after Sun set; such therefore as goe abroad but at those times, are said to Fly with the Owle, by a common Prouerbe. 1738-1869 [see IVY-BUSH]. 1764 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Earl of Hertford* 15 Feb., The noise, which made me as drunk as an owl. 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.* s. v., *To take owl*, to be offended, to take amiss. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* xxxvi, The men will be as drunk as owls.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Applied to a person in allusion to nocturnal habits, to literal or figurative repugnance to light, to appearance of gravity and wisdom (often with implication of underlying stupidity), etc. Hence wiseacre, solemn dullard.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I. xxvii. (1859) 31 Peple, which he the wretchyd horrible owle of helle had drawen out of theyr nest. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 36 Fantastik fule, .. Ignorant elf, aip, owll irregular. 1577 FULKE *Heskins's Parl.* 15 The Owles and Battes of our time, either can not, or will not see it. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. II. *Imposture* 377 In heav'nly things .. more blinde then Moals, In earthly, Owls. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. i. 99, I bad thee vile Owle, goe learne me the tenure of the Proclamation. 1694 ECHARD *Plautus* 172 But without flattery, I was a great Owl for not falling in love before now. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* II. ii. 32 It vexes one to see so fine a poet make such an owl of himself.

3. a. A name for the Lump Fish, more fully *Sea Owl*. b. A variety of Ray, the *Owl-Ray*.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 428 The Lompe, Paddle or sea-Owle. 1862 COUCH *Brit. Fishes* I. 115 Sandy Ray, Owl, *Raia circularis*. *Ibid.* II. 183 Sea Owl, the Lumpfish. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* iv, Where the great owl-rays leap and flap, like giant bats, upon the tide.

4. A fancy variety of the domestic pigeon distinguished by its owl-like head and prominent ruff; also called *Owl-pigeon*.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Pigeon*, There are..many sorts of pigeons, such as..Petits, Owls, Spots, Trumpeters, Shakers, &c. 1765 *Treat. Dom. Pigeons* 125 The owl is.. a small Pigeon, very little larger than a jacobine. 1899 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 415 He crossed a white fantail cock with the offspring of an owl and an archangel.

5. A local name (in South Eng.) of certain moths.

1853 W. D. COOPER *Sussex Gloss.* 1883 *Hampsh. Gloss.*, *Owl*..(1) The tiger-moth...(2) Any small white moth.

† 6. Name of some game. *Obs.*

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xxii. 95 There he played..At the billiards, At bob and hit, At the owle [Fr. *au hybou*]. 1660 HOWELL *Lexicon* xxviii, To play at the Owl, *alla civetta*; *a la choubite*.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *owl barn, belfry, flight*; *owl-eye, -hole, -shooter, -sight, owl's head, wing*, etc.; instrumental, as *owl-frequented, -haunted* adjs.; parasynthetic and similative, as *owl-downy, -eyed, -faced, -headed, -sighted, -winged* adjs.; also *owl-like*; † **owl-blasted** *a.*, bewitched; **owl-catchers, gloves of stout leather; owl-train** (*U.S.*), a train running during the night.

1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* XXI. 137 No doubt but mother Nobs is the witch, the young girls is *owleblasted and possessed. 1879 JEFFERIES *Amateur Poacher*, A pair of '*owl-catchers', gloves of stout white leather. *a* 1849 POE *Enigma, Petrarch. stuff* Poems (1859) 79 *Owl-downy nonsense. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* VI. 1786 With a wink of the *owl-eyes of you. 1640 SIR E. DERING *Carmelite* (1641) 16 Others of your bent who are..*owle-eyed in Sunshine. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. XVII, Valiant Wisdom, escorted by owl-eyed Pedantry. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 309 b, To begette suche foule babies & *oule faced doudes. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Dk. Albany* 312 He ran away by nyght In the *owle flyght Lyke a cowarde knyght. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1865) II. 38 Things hid In *owl-frequented pyramid. *c* 1795 YOUNG in *Ann. Agric.* XXIII. 376 Wool on the cheeks and throat (but not to the degree they term *owl headed) [sheep]. 1898 *Board of Agric. Leaflet* No. 51 In many old barns..there are 'owl-holes' just under the eaves, formed with ledges specially made for ingress and egress. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Maiden's Blush* 1063 *Owl-like in a Cloud involv'd. 1844 H. ROGERS *Esz.* I. ii. 84 The owl-like gravity of thousands of common readers. 1530 PALSGR. 250/1 *Oules heed, *hure*. [*Littré*: *hure*, tête hérissée et en désordre.] 1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 31 *Oule-sighted eies, that dazled are with light, But see acutelie in the darksome night. 1871 BROWNING *Pr. Hohenst.* 188 An outspread providential hand Above the *owl's-wing aigrette. 1882 MCCABE *New York* 190 (Farmer) The Third avenue line runs its trains all night. ..These are the *owl-trains. *a* 1822 SHELLEY *Def. Poetry* Pr. Wks. 1888 II. 32 Those eternal regions where the *owl-winged faculty of calculation dare not soar.

b. esp. in names of animals, as **owl-butterfly**, a large South American butterfly (*Caligo eurylochus*) with large ocelli, likened to owls' eyes, on the posterior wings; **owl-faced bat**, the bat *Chilonycteris Macleayii*, a native of Cuba and Jamaica; **owl-faced monkey** = *owl-monkey*; **owl-fly**, an angler's name for *Sialis lutaria*; **owl-gazelle**, Scemmering's Gazelle, the native name of which is *aoul*; **owl-gnat**, a gnat of the tribe *Noctuiformes*, family *Psycholidæ*; **owl-monkey**, a South American monkey of the genus *Nyctipithecus*; **owl-moth**, a very large Brazilian moth (*Erebus strix*) resembling an owl in its colouring and in the appearance of its hind wings; **owl-parrot** = KAKAPO; **owl-pigeon**: see 4; **owl-ray**: see 3; **owl-swallow**, a bird of the family *Podargidæ*, akin to the night-jars. c. Also **owl's crown**, a composite plant *Filago germanica*; (? erroneously) Wood Cudweed (*Gnaphalium sylvaticum*).

1884 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* (1888) II. 489 *C. eurylochus* or the '*owl-butterfly'..being common throughout South America. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* II. 102 The nocturnal, *owl-faced monkey (*Nyctipithecus trivirgatus*). 1676 COTTON *Angler* II. 335 Late at night is taken the *Owl-fly. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 298 The yellow-miller, or owl fly. 1862 T. W. HARRIS *Insects injur. Veget.* (ed. 3) v. 338 The *owl-moth (*Erebus Strix*) has wings which, though not so broad, expand eleven inches. 1880-1 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (U. S.) XI. 141 *Owl-parrot ..in New Zealand, the kakapo or night-parrot. 1890 W. P. BALL *Effects of Use & Disuse* 69 The rudimentary keel of the sternum in the owl-parrot of New Zealand. 1869-73 *Cassell's Bk. Birds* II. 136 The *Owl Swallows (*Podargi*). 1787 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk* Gloss., *Owlscrown, ..*gnaphalium sylvaticum*, wood cudweed. 1880 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, Owl's Crown, *Filago germanica*.

Owl, *v.*[1] [f. OWL *sb.*] *intr.* To behave, hoot, look, or go about like an owl; to pry about, prowl, esp. in the dark. Now chiefly *dial.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 248 By reason of an oule, breakyng his slepe, with hir oughlyng. 1656 HOBBES *Six Lessons* Wks. 1845 VII. 278 Is it not therefore..well owled of you, to teach the contrary? 1778 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ep. to Reviewers* XXVIII, Mousing for faults or, if you'll have it, owling. 1893 *Wilts. Gloss.*, *Owl about*, to moon about out of doors in the dark.

† **Owl**, *v.*[2] *Obs.* [app. a back-formation from OWLER, OWLING.] *trans.* To smuggle (wool or sheep) out of England; to carry on the trade of an owler.

1738 *Obs. British Wool* Title-p., A Scheme for preventing our Wool from being Owled Abroad for the future, if put in Practice.

Owlate, Owld, obs. ff. OWLET, OLD, WOULD.

Ow·ldom. *nonce-wd.* The domain of owls.

1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* iii. (1872) 120 Owldom shall continue a flourishing empire.

† **Owldron,** var. OLERON *Obs.*, a coarse fabric.

1550-1600 *Customs Duties* (B. M. Addit. MS. 25097), Owldrons, the bolte, containing xxx yards—xiijs. iiij*d*.

† **Owlebie.** *Obs.* [cf. -BY *suffix* 2.]

1653 E. G. in *Bulwer's Anthropomet.* Pref. verses ** ij, Men were swine and turn'd to Owlebies.

† **Ow·ler.** *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [Goes with OWLING: app. f. OWL *sb.*: see -ER[1] 1.

To prevent the exportation of wool it was made illegal by Act 14 Chas. II, c. 18 § 8 to transport it in the night-time; and it is probable that it was in reference to the fact that the smugglers of wool carried on their work, like owls, under cover of night, that the terms *owler* and *owling* arose: cf. quot. *a* 1700. Some have considered the words to be formed on the north. dial. form of *wool* ('*ool*), but from the district with which they were specially associated (Kent and Sussex) this is very improbable.]

One engaged in the illegal exportation or 'owling' of wool or sheep from England; also, a vessel so employed, an owling-boat.

1696 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 26 A messenger has seized the Owler, who carried over the duke of Berwick to France. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Owlers*, those who privately in the Night carry Wool to the Sea-Coasts, near Rumney-Marsh in Kent, and some Creeks in Sussex, &c. and Ship it off for France against Law. 1701 T. BROWN *Advice* in *Collect. Poems* 106 To Gibbets and Gallow's your Owlers advance, That, that's the sure way to Mortifie France. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s. v. *Romney Marsh*, This marsh is the place from whence the owlers have for so many ages exported our wool to France. 1890 *Blackw. Mag.* July 33 Ailesbury crossed the Channel in an 'owler' or smuggling vessel.

Owler, dial. form of ALDER, the tree.

Owlery (ou·lari). [f. OWL *sb.* + -ERY.]

1. A place where owls are kept; an abode or haunt of owls.

1827 *Sporting Mag.* I. 9 The Owlery at Arundel Castle. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* iii (1872) 93 England..sunk now to a dim owlery. 1866 *Morn. Star* 31 Dec., Others made a dart at the owlery, and saved some of its occupants [from the fire].

2. The quality or characteristic of an owl; owlishness. (Cf. *foolery*.)

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. iii, Perhaps too of all the owleries that ever possessed him [man], the most owlish.. is that of your actually-existing Motive-Millwrights. 1865 — *Frederick Gt.* XVI. i. (1872) VI. 133 The multiplied forms of stupidity, cupidity and human owlery.

Owlet (ou·let). Also 6 **oulette, owlate.** [dim. of OWL: see -ET; prob. altered from the earlier HOWLET.] An owl; a young owl or little owl.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 248 He tooke veraye eiuill reste in the nightes, by reason of an oule..A launceknight .tooke the peines to catche this oulette. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 94 b, There is a certaine Shrickowle or Owlet which when she crieth, she shricketh. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 242 As eglet eyes to owlates sight. 1798 WORDSW. *Idiot Boy* lviii, The owlets through the long blue night Are shouting to each other still. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* II. 88 He loved his children too even as an owl loves its owlets.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *owlet-haunted* adj., *owlet wing*; **owlet light** = OWL-LIGHT; **owlet-moth**, an American name for any moth of the genus *Noctua* or family *Noctuidæ*.

1821 SHELLEY *Epipsych.* 221 Whose flight Is as a dead leaf's in the owlet light. 1831 CARLYLE in Froude *Life* (1882) II. 207 Ignorance eclipses all things with its owlet wings. 1862 T. W. HARRIS *Insects injur. Veget.* (ed. 3) v. 435 The injury done to vegetation by the caterpillars of the Noctuas, or owlet-moths. 1880 NIMMO *Hist. Stirlingsh.* I. vi. 99 Its owlet haunted walls.

Owl-glass. Forms: 6-7 **Ho(w)leglas, 6 Howlglasse, 7 Owll-, Owlyglasse, Owl glass.** See also HOLLIGLASS. [f. OWL *sb.* + GLASS *sb.* 8.] The English rendering of *Eulenspiegel*, the name of a German jester of mediæval times, the hero of an old German jest-book translated into English *c* 1560; a prototype of roguish fools; hence, A jester, buffoon.

c 1560 (*title*) A merye leste of a Man that was called Howleglas; and of many merueylous Thinges and Iestes that he dyd in his Lyfe, in Eastlande and in many other Places. *Ibid.* Contents, How Howeglas was made a paryshe clarke. 1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* 18 These..beeing in their priuate Chambers the expresse imitation of Howliglasse. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* III. i, What, do you laugh, Howleglass!..you peristemptuous varlet. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Corrals Commend.* Wks. II. 91/2 Then shall the fame which thou hast won on foot, .. Ride on my best Inuention like an asse To the amazement of each Owliglasse. 1890 K. R. H. MACKENZIE (*title*) The Marvellous Adventures of Master Tyll Owlglass.

Ow·l-head. a. *local* (See quot.) b. *local U.S.* 'The black-bellied plover, *Squatarola helvetica*' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 222 Internal casts of [the fossil bivalve] *Producta gigantea* are called '*owl-heads' by quarrymen in the North of England.

† **Ow·ling,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [Goes with OWLER: app. f. OWL *sb.*: see -ING 1 c.] The practice of smuggling wool (and sheep) out of England; the trade of an owler. Also *attrib.*, as *owling boat, trade*.

1699 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 548 The owling trade is in a manner suppress by the diligence of the officers appointed for that purpose. *c* 1728 EARL OF ALBERBURY *Mem.* (1800) 316 The owling boat coming in generally twice a week with commodities. 1738 *Obs. British Wool* 6 By the Owling of Wool into Foreign Countries, we enable their own Manufacturers to make much better and finer Stuffs. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xii. 154 Owling, so called from it's being usually carried on in the night, which is the offence of transporting wool or sheep out of this kingdom, to the detriment of it's staple manufacture. 1887 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* VI. xxiii. 236.

Owlish (ou·lif), *a.* [f. OWL *sb.* + -ISH[1].] Owl-like; resembling an owl, or that of an owl.

1611 COTGR., *Cahouille*, a companie of Owles; an Owlish companie. *Rab(elais)* 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* 2 Whose owlish eyes are dazled with the brightnesse of this light. *a* 1764 LLOYD *Poet* Poet. Wks. 1774 II. 20 But eminence offends at once The owlish eye of critic dunce. 1880 MRS. LONSDALE *Sister Dora* viii, Her owlish habits of wandering at unearthly hours in all weathers. 1895 ZANGWILL *Master* III. ii. 300 The little man with his most owlish air of wisdom.

Hence **Ow·lishly** *adv.*, in an owlish manner; **Ow·lishness**, the quality of being owlish.

1888 *Boston* (Mass.) *Transcript* 7 July 5/5 It is very interesting to see him appearing for once in the guise of the newspaper correspondent, whose ordinary owlishness he so effectively ridicules. 1901 C. G. Harper *Gt. North Road* II. 40 Old gabled houses that ..seem to nod owlishly to neighbours just as decrepit across the cobble-stoned path.

Ow·lism. *nonce wd.* [f. Owl *sb.* + -ism.] An owlish characteristic or practice.

1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr.* II. xvii, Lawyers too were poets, were heroes..Their Owlisms, Vulturisms..will disappear by and by, their Heroisms only remaining.

Owlk(e, obs. Sc. form of Week.

Owl-light. Also 9 **owl's light.** [f. Owl *sb.* + Light *sb.*] The dim and uncertain light in which owls go abroad; twilight, dusk; also (in early use) the cloud of night, the dark.

1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 67 Which drove Leander, when he durst not deal above-board, to swim to her, nor that in the day, but by owl-light. 1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Merry Wherry-Ferry-Voy.* Wks. II. 8/2 When sodainly 'twixt Owle-light and the darke, We pluck'd the Boat beyond high-water mark. 1675 Cotton *Scoffer Scoft* 83 He has that wont endure the Sun, But is by Owl-light to be done. 1776 Mrs. Delany *Life & Corr.* Ser. II. II. 213, I must finish to-morrow, for I have written thus far by owllight. 1826 J. R. Best 4 *Yrs. France* 332 He..arrived at Beaucaire in time to lead his ladies about both by owls-light and lamp-light. 1877 Sir P. Wallis in Brighton *Mem.* (1892) 199 As I am now writing by owl's light, I must call a halt. *fig.* 1761 Warburton *Charge to Clergy Diocese Gloucester* Wks. 1787 V. 592 The Antiquarian, who delights to solace himself in the benighted days of Monkish Owl-light.

† **Owl-spiegle,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [After Ger. *Eulenspiegel*] = Owl-glass. Hence **Owlspiegle** *v.* (*nonce-wd.*), to make into an owl-spiegle.

1637 B. Jonson *Sad Shep.* II. i, Thou shouldst have given her a madge-owl, and then Thou'dst made a present o' thy self, owl-spiegle! 1830 Scott *Doom Devorgoil* III. i, My nether parts Are goblinized and Owlspiegled

† **Ow·ly,** *a. Obs.* [f. Owl *sb.* + -y, or (in *oulelie*) -ly I.] = Owlish.

a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* v. (1598) 445 Our owly eyes, which dimm'd with passions be, And scarce discerne the dawne of comming day. 1647 *Strange Newes from Campania* 54 Whilst Treason and Rebellion start aside, And in each hole their Owly faces hide. 1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* III. ii. 72 Her face was flat, and very much like an Owles, if not more Oulelie [*printed* Oulebie].

b. *Comb.*, as † **owly-eyed** *a.*, having eyes like an owl's, in respect of seeing badly in daylight.

a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* III. (1622) 303 Their wicked mindes blind to the light of vertue, and owly eyed in the night of wickednesse. *c* 1630 Drumm. of Hawth. *Hymn on Fairest Fair*, Shadows of shadows, atoms of Thy might, Still owly-eyed when staring on Thy light.

† **Owlyst,** *a. Obs.* [app. of Scandinavian origin; cf. Norw. *ulyst*, mod. Icel. *úlyst*, *ólyst* want of desire or appetite, *úlystug* unwilling, uneager, f. *ú-* or *ó-* = un- + *lyst* desire, liking.] Listless, sluggish, slothful, inert. Hence † **Owlysthede.**

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 374/2 Owlyst, *desidiosus, segnis. Ibid.*, Owlyst man, or womann.., *deses. Ibid.*, Owlysthede, *desidia, segnicies.*

Owman, obs. form of Woman.

† **Ow·mawt,** *v. Obs. rare.* [cf. ON. *úmáttr* 'unmight', faintness, *úmætta* to swoon. The sb. may formerly have been in Eng., whence the vb.] *intr.* To swoon, to faint.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 374/2 Owmawtyn, or swownyn .., *sincopiso.* O(w)mawtynge (or swownynge), *sincopis.*

Owmbre, obs. form of Umber.

Owmlys, Owmpere, owmpre, Owmple, obs. ff. Umbles, Umpire, Umple.

Own (ōun), *a.* Forms: *α.* 1 ǽgen (-an), ǽgen; 2-3 agen, ægen, 3 ahen, agwen (agein, hagen, ahgen, aghen, *Orm.* -enn; *inflected* agne, ahne); 3-5 awen, (4 auuen, ane, hawne, 4-5 aghen, aughen, awenn(e, aune), 4- *north. Eng.* and *Sc.* awn, (4-6 auin, 4-7 auen, aun, 5 avne, auwen, awyn, -e, 5-7 awne, 5-8 awin, 6 awine); 8- *Sc.* ain. *β.* 2 4 ogen, (3 hogen), 3-6 (7) owen, (3 howen, owin, 3-4 owun, 3-6 oune, 4 ouen, owhen, oghne, on, 5 owyn(e, 6 howyn), 4-7 owne, (5 oughne, oun, oon, honne, 6-7 one, 7- own. *γ.* 3 age, (æge, æhge, ahge), 3-5 awe. *δ.* 2-4 oge, 3-6 owe, (3 howe). *ε.* 5 nawen, nowun, noun, 5-7 nowne, 6-8 (*dial.*) nown, 8-9 *dial.* nawn, nain. [OE. *ǽgen*, *ǽgen* = OFris. *ēgen*, *eigen*, *ein*, *ain*, OS. *ēgan* (MLG. *ēgen*, MDu. *ēghin*, *eighen*, Du. *eigen*), OHG. *eigan* (MHG., Ger. *eigen*), ON. *eiginn* (Sw., Da. *egen*); adj. use of *ǽgen* (*ǽgen*), Goth. *aigan* :—O Teut. **aigano-*, **aigino-*, pa. pple. of *aigan* to possess, OE. *ǽgan*, Owe *v.* The primary sense was thus 'possessed, owned': cf. Goth. *aigin* sb. 'property'. The Early ME. *ǽgen*, besides yielding the north. *awen*, *awn*, midl. and south. *owen*, *own*, was shortened *a* 1200 (chiefly in the south) to *ǽge*, *ǽge* (parallel to the southern pa. pples. in which *-n* was dropped), giving later *awe*, *owe*, which last survived to the 16th c. Inflected forms both of the full and apocopate types, repr. OE. *ǽgnes*, *ǽgenre*, *ǽgnum*, *ǽgenne*, were used in early ME., and *owne* as definite form still in Chaucer; *owne* as a traditional spelling came down to early 17th c. The erroneous division of *min own* as *my nown* led also to *his nown*, *her nown*, still occasional in dialect use, esp. in north. form *nain*, etc.]

That is possessed or owned by the person or thing indicated by the preceding sb. or pron.; of or belonging to oneself, or itself; proper, peculiar, particular, individual.

1. Used after a possessive case or adj., to emphasize the possessive meaning. (The usual construction.)

In *his*, *her*, *its*, *their own*, the pronoun is usually (but not always) reflexive.

α. *a* 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* III. xii. [xiv.] (1890) 192 His agen sunu Alhfriß & Æðelwald his broðor sunu, se ær him rice hæfde. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Satan* to Godes agen bearn. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxv. 15 Aihwilce be his agene mægene. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 109 Þurh his ahgene ehte. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 161 We sculen alre monne lif iknauwen ..alse ure ahen. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 9 Godes agwene name. *c* 1200 Ormin 6899 He wollde ȝifenn all His aghenn sune hiss riche. *c* 1205 Lay. 66 For his awene [*c* 1275 owene] saule. *Ibid.* 253 His ahne [*c* 1275 owene] sune seoþen hine sceat to deaþe. *Ibid.* 18133 Þin ægen. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1284 Þu fallest mid þine ahene Iwenge. 13.. *Cursor M.* 462 (Cott.) Al sal be at myn auen [*G.* aun, *F.* awen, *T.* owne] weild. *Ibid.* 1116 Þat murþered sua [h]is ane [*G.* aun, *F.* awen] ymage. *Ibid.* 1214 Þat caym his aghen [*G.* aun] broþer slogh. *Ibid.* 12371 Efter his aun [*G.* auuen [*pr.* aunen], *F.* awen, *T.* owne] ymage. *Ibid.* 17288 + 413 Als it was his aughen wille. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvi. (*Baptista*) 336 His hawne bruthir. *a* 1400 *Sir Ferc.* 320 To wete his awenne [wille]. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9847 The laike is your avne. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxx. 226 He wende þis worlde had bene haly his awne *c* 1450 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 105, I am þe warke of þin aghen hende. 1462 *Finchale Priory* (Surtees) 95 With his auwen stuff and upon his auwen coster 1486 *Bk. St Albans* D ij b, Looke if the hawke can espie it by hir awyn corage. 1526 Tindale 1 *Cor.* xi. 21 His awne Supper. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* II. 172 The trespassour convict, and condemned to the death, at his awin hand. *c* 1620 A Hume *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 11 If Roben Hud wer nou leving, he wer not able to buu his aun bou, or to bou his aun bouu. *a* 1657 J. Balfour *Ann. Scot* (1824-5) II. 17 Thesse are the Lord Chancelers auen words to his Maiestie. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* v, If ye be of our ain folk, gangna up the pass the night.

β. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 235 Mæȝie wiman forȝeten his oȝe cild, þat hi ne milsi hire barn of hire oȝen inniuð? *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 173 Here owen sinnes. *Ibid* 189 Mid his oȝene deaðe. *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 197 Ich am .. ðin owune hine *a* 1300 *Sermun* liv in *E. E. P.* (1862) 7 A man sal know is owin frend. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 872 Þe satyrday may here oune be. *c* 1315 Shoreham 52 Tafonge þer-inne godes oȝen flesch 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. x. 75 Þe wit is his oune. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 328 Bi here owene dom. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* P 131 Who so hateth his owene [*v. r.* owen, oughne] soul. 1405 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 605/2 As hyt were don and accorded be our self in our owne propre persone. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 2144 And love hyre as hys ouen lyfe. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Jack Cade* v, The shame our owne, when so we shame her. 1603 H. Petowe in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 108 Seal'd by Truthe's one hand. 1618 Bolton *Florus* iv. iv. 296 At that time hee did nobly with his own hand. 1637 *Decree of Star Chamb.* § 8 Thereon Print and set his and their owne name or names. 1764 Goldsm *Trav* 30 And find no spot of all the world my own. 1885 *Law Times* LXXX. 10/1 The ripe thoughts of such a writer have a value all their own. 1895 *Bookman* Oct. 23/1 To the reader who loves history for its own sake. 1896 M. Field *Attila* iv. 104, I saw him dead With my own eyes.

γ. *c* 1205 Lay. 308 Þe fader heo bi-eode; to his ȝere unneode. *Ibid.* 4565 He þoðte heo to habben; to his awere bihoue. *Ibid.* 22099 Þham, þu ært min aȝe preost *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 2672 Ac to the quen be nought biknawe That that child be thine awe. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* x. 240 To se myn nawe dere childe.

δ. *c* 1175 Oȝe [see *β*]. *a* 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* 85 in *O. E. Misc.* 106 Eueruyches monnes dom to his owere [*v. r.* oȝe] dure churreþ. *c* 1250 *Kent. Serm.* ibid. 30 Ase godes oghe mudh hit seid. *c* 1275 Lay. 8238 And in to Kent wende; to his owe castle. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 669, I schal me make þinowe. 1340 *Ayenb.* 17 Þiede is þe dyeules oȝe doȝter. *a* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 28 O tre I kept for my owe. 1586 Whetstone *Eng. Mirror* 69 He was..come thither for..his owe and the name of the Genowaines honour.

ε. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) lviii, Is he comun,..my nowun true fere? 1444 in *Paston Lett.* I. 50 The matier that is cause of your noun comyng hedir. 1512 *Will Tho. Jenyns* (Somerset Ho.), Scribile wt my nowne hande. *a* 1652 Brome *New Acad.* i i, His nowne natural brother. 1721 Amherst *Terræ Fil.* No. 8 (1754) 38 Twenty chose rather to be fondled up, and Call'd mother's nown boys. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xxxiii, If her nainsell be hammer-man hersell, her nainsell may make her nain harness.

b. Expressing tenderness or affection; also rarely in *superl.* = very own.

c 1386 Chaucer *Friar's T.* 269 Heere may ye se, myn owene deere brother. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy) 110 My nawen hony swett. *c* 1530 Redforde *Play Wit & Sc.* (1848) 38, I wylbe bolde wyth my nowne darlyng! Cum now, a bas, my nowne proper sparlyng! 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* II. i. 15 By me, thine owne true Knight. 1692 Shadwell *Scowrers* I. i, Some wise lecture from nown daddy. 1855 Tennyson *Maud* I. xviii. 74 My own heart's heart and ownest own, farewell.

c. Phr. *To be one's own man*: to be master of oneself; to be independent; to have the full control or use of one's faculties.

1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 349 If I be noght myn oghne man And dar noght usen that I can. 1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* iv. vi, A tall man is never his own man till he be angry. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* v. i. 213 Prospero [found] his Dukedome In a poore Isle: and all of vs, our selues, When no man was his owne. 1664 Cotton *Scarron.* IV, For though full light, when her own woman, Yet, in this heavy Dump, was no Man Could raise her up. 1685 Lovell *Gem. Hist. Relig.* 135 They are wholly their own Men, having no spiritual Exercise in Common for the service of their Neighbour. 1773 Goldsm. *Stoops to Conq.* v, So, Constance Neville may marry whom she pleases, and Tony Lumpkin is his own man again.

d. *Own* in the predicate sometimes has the force of *self* in the subject, as in 'I am my own master' = 'I myself (and no other) am my master'; where 'my own master' is not opposed to 'some one else's master', but 'I' to 'some one else'.

1551 in Tytler *Edw. VI* (1839) II. 44 If they would keep their own counsel, he, for his part, would never confess any thing to die for it. *a* 1631 Donne *Poems* (1650) 57 Not that I shall be mine owne officer. 1692 Prior *Ode Imit. Hor.* III. ii. 146 Virtue is her own reward. 1767 T. Mawe (*title*) Every Man his own Gardener. 1800 Windham *Sp. Parl.* 18 Apr., Gentlemen, who in the game-season,..become their own butchers and poulterers. 1848 tr. *Hoffmeister's Trav. Ceylon & India*, Cherishing it into a small fire, we boiled our own chocolate, the cook being ill.

2. Without possessive preceding. Now *rare*, and usually with *an* or in *pl.*, esp. in reference to relationship (e.g *an own brother*, as distinguished from a half-brother or brother-in-law, or one who is only figuratively a brother; *own cousins*, first cousins). † *Oune hyne*: see Hoghenhine.

a 1000 *Hymns* vii. 66 (Gr.) Þu geæðelodest þe ealle ȝesceafta, and..sealdest ælere ȝecynde aȝene wisan. *a* 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xx. 14 Þu þe unstilla aȝna ȝesceafta To þinum willan wislice astyrest. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* I. 112 God.. forȝeaf him aȝenne cyre. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 221 God. let ham habba aȝenne cire. 1292 Britton I xiii. § 1 La premere nuyt. cum *uncouth*, le autre nuyt *geste*, et la terce nuyt *oune hyne* 1340 *Ayenb.* 109 Zuo þet he ne heþ ne oȝene wyt ne oȝene wyl. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 18708 (F.) Fra þen walde iheȝus wiþ opin dede Conferme his trauþ til awin sede. 1546 J. Heywood *Prov* (1867) 53 Alwaie owne is owne, at the recknyngis eend. 1632 *Womens Rights* 106 The owne pen of so great a lawyer. 1671 *Autobiog. Ctess Warwick* (Percy Soc.) 2 My lady Claytone,..grew to make so much of me as if she had been an own mother to me. 1690 S. Sewall *Diary* 21 Nov. (1878) I 335 Mr Laurence, Capt. Davis's Son-in-Law, is buried this day; so that Five own Sisters are now Widows. 1737 Whiston *Josephus, Hist.* VI iii. § 4 This horrid action of eating an own child. 1862 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* (1865) III. xxvii. 248 Octavia was own sister to Octavius 1875 Whitney *Life Lang.* ii 14 He does not see why each should not have an own name. 1895 Oliver tr. *Kerner's Nat. Hist. Plants* II. 406 We may now proceed to discuss..the prepotency of foreign pollen over own pollen..; 'own' pollen..is applied to such as has originated in one of the anthers of the same flower.

† b. *The own* was used, 14th to 17th c., in the sense of 'its own' (instead of *his own*, *it own*).

1340 Hampole *Pr. Conse.* 3133 Als it may be with þe awen body. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 268 b, The soule.. hath suche aboundaunce of ioye, whan it seeth the owne saluacion. 1578 *Ps.* lxxvii in *Scot. Poems 16th C.* II. 110 As water that fast rinnes ouer a lin, Dois nat returne againe to the awin place. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 71 As for Orach there is a wild kind of it, growing of the owne accord. 1643 Trapp *Comm. Gen.* i. 4 If ye would pronounce it according to the own letters.

3. *absol.* (mostly with preceding possessive): That which is (one's) own; property, possessions; (one's) own goods, kinsfolk, friends, or whatever is implied by the context. Somewhat *arch.* (exc. in some phrases).

(Sometimes erroneously classed as a sb.; it is really the adj., invariable in plural.)

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John i. 11 In aȝan cuom. *a* 1035 *Cnut's Secular Laws* c. 24 (Schmid) Aȝife man þam aȝenfriȝean his aȝen. 13.. *Moral Ode* (Egerton MS.) 263 And of his owen nolde ȝiuen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8168 Sir, welcum to þin aun. *Ibid.* 14342, I haf tan flexs emang mine aun, And þof i am noght wit þam knaun. 13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 1610 To do bi me as bi thin awe. 1340 *Ayenb* 21 Huanne he deþ to moche despense, oȝer his oȝen: oþer of oþre manne. 1467-8 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 572/1 Y purpose to lyve upon my nowne, and not to charge my Subgettes. *c* 1520 *King & Barker* 115 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 9 Tho the barker had hes howyn, theyrof he was fayne 1534 Tindale *John* i. 11 He cam amonge his awne and his awne receaved him not. 1611 Shaks. *Wint T.* v. iii. 123 Tell me (mine owne) Where hast thou bin preseru'd? 1839 Yeowell *Anc. Brit. Ch.* ix. (1847) 92 He gave freely of his own. 1869 Tennyson *Holy Grail* 47 The cup from which our Lord Drank at the last sad supper with his own.

b. *Of* (*one's*) *own* (also † *of the own*): that is one's own; belonging to oneself. (Cf. Of 44.)

13.. *Coer de L.* 4475 Ilke lord his baner gan uplifte. Off kynde armys off hys owen. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxiii. 86 With alle his habilimentes and other thinges, his of owne. 1508 (Grafton *Chron.* I. 84 The Scots..had no money of their awne. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 138 Euery Kingdome..had a speciall name of the owne by it selfe. 1743 Bulkeley & Cummins *Voy. S. Seas* 102 Two Swords of the Captain's own. 1800 Helena Wells *West Indian* I. 302 A cousin of her own. *Mod.* A great friend of my own.

c. Special phrases. *To hold* († *maintain*) *one's own*: to maintain one's position or standing against opposition or rivalry; not to suffer defeat or derogation. † *To tell one his own*: to tell him the plain truth about himself; to give him the reproof he deserves (*obs.*). *On one's own* (*slang* or *colloq.*): on one's own account, responsibility, resources, etc.

c 1350 *Will. Pal* 3642 His men mißt noust meyntene her owne. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 98 Be neuer ouercome in ony mater, but holde thyne owne. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 482 There is not a better Reed growing for to make

shafts, .. it will hold the owne and stand in the weather. 1679 *Hist. Jetzer* 17 He gave them a round rattle, and spared none of his course Eloquence to tell them their own. 1721 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* No. 1 (1754) 2 The famous saturnalian feasts..at which every scullion and skipkennel had liberty to tell his master his own, as the British mobility emphatically style it. 1846 YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* 151 A vessel is said to 'hold her own' when she makes no progress, but yet does not lose ground. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Dec. 3/3 One can greet the play 'on its own', to borrow a popular phrase. 1900 *Law Notes* Dec. 355/2 The *Times*..appear to have inserted the notice on their own.

4. *Comb.* **a.** with nouns, as **ow'n-wi'll**, self-will; usually *attrib.*, as **ow'n-form** (see quot.); **own-root**, growing from its own root; **b.** with *pa. pples.*, forming *adjs.*, as **ow'n-born**, born one's own, indigenous; **own-grown**, grown by oneself; **own-invented**, invented by oneself; **own-looking**, looking or seeming one's own, resembling oneself; **own-named**, having one's own name, named after oneself. (All *rare* or *nonce-uses*.)

1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* I. i. 13 Every..hamlet had its *own-born patron saint. 1877 DARWIN *Forms of Fl.* i. 24 The fertilisation..of either form with its *own-form pollen [may be called] an illegitimate union. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. iii. 1143 He is warm wrapped in his *owne-grow'n Wooll. 1648 J. EATON *Honey-c. Free Justif* 242 His *owne-invented signe of washing by water of Baptisme. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* i. i. xlii, Th' *own-litter-loving Ape, the Worm, and Snail. *a* 1814 *Love, Honor & Interest* III. iii. in *New Brit. Theatre* III. 253 Your *own looking child—The very mind and picture of yourself. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* ii, By this her *own-named town the wand'ring Froom had past. 1881 *Gard. Chron.* XVI. 851 When Roses are properly budded and properly planted they strike out from the point of union, and become *own-root Roses. 1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Caesar* 68 Thus hee fell to transgressie through his wicked *owne-will. 1893 J. PULSFORD *Loyalty to Christ* II. 297 For the crucifying and dying out of every vestige of own-will.

Own (*ōun*), *v.* Forms: **α.** 1 **ágnian, áhnian**, 3 **ahnien**, (*Orm.*) **ahnenn**, (*pa t.* **ahnede, æzenede**). **β.** 3 **ohni**, (*pa. t.* **ohnede, hoþzenede, hoþnode** (þ for p = w), 4 *ger.* **oznínge**), 7 **owne**, 6 **own.** [OE. *ágnian*, f. *ágen* OWN *a.*: so OHG. *eiginen* (MHG. *eigenen*, Ger. *eignen*), MDu. *eechenen*, ON. *eigna* (Sw. *egna*, Da. *egne*).

Used in OE. and early ME. in senses 1 and 2; but after this scarcely found till the 17th c. The derivatives *owner* and *owning* are however found in the interim in sense 2. It seems as if the verb itself went out of use before 1300, but was restored from the derivative *owner*, when *owe* in its original sense of 'possess' was becoming obsolescent. Senses 3-6 are all of the later date.]

† **1.** *trans.* To make (a thing) one's own, appropriate, take possession of; to seize, win, gain; to adopt as one's own. *Obs.*

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth* xiv § 1 Hu miht þu þon þe ágnian heora god? *c* 950 *Lindisf Gosp.* Matt. v. 4 Eadge biðon ða milde forðon ða agnexað eorðo. *c* 1200 ORMIN 5649 þiss seollþe all heoffness ærdess land þe winnenn shall & ahnenn. *c* 1205 LAY. 4091 Al Logres þat lond He æzenede [*c* 1275 hoþnode] to his æzere hond. *Ibid.* 11864 He anan sone Ahnede [*c* 1275 ohnede] hin al Rome. *c* 1275 *Ibid* 2483 Gwendoleine hafde þe ouere hond And hoþzenede hire al þis lond.

2. To have or hold as one's own, have belonging to one, be the proprietor of, possess.

a 1000 *Riddles* lxxxviii. 10 Done glenwstol broðor min agnode. *c* 1205 LAY. 1932 Nu wes al þis lond iahned a Brutus hond. 1340 [see OWNER]

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* i. viii. 3 Not Affricke owned a Serpent I abhorre More then thy Fame and Enuy. 1662 PEPYS *Diary* 20 May, It is not so well done as when Roxalana was there, who, it is said, is now owned by my Lord of Oxford. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 579 The estate his sires had owned in ancient years. 1858 SPARS *Athan.* ii. ii. 185 Gardens owned by the wealthier residents of the city. 1890 *Spectator* 19 July 77/2 Their [U S. millionaires'] practice of 'owning', that is, controlling, both the professional politicians and the press.

† **b** To have as one's function or business. *Obs.*

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* iv. iv. 143, I wish .that you might euer do Nothing but that: mouе still, still so: And owne no other Function. 1712-14 POPE *Rape Lock* ii 89 Of these the chief the care of Nations own, And guard with Arms divine the British Throne.

3. a. To call (a thing or person) one's own; to acknowledge as one's own.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 275 Two of these Fellowes, you Must know, and owne, this Thing of darkenesse, I Acknowledge mine. 1611 — *Wint. T.* iii. ii. 89 Thy Brat hath been cast out .No Father owning it. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 642 He hath also published little trivial things .which he will not own. 1772 *Ann Reg.* 249/1 At last, the bishops were called to appear before the privy-council. They were asked, 'If they owned their petition?'

b. To acknowledge or recognize as an acquaintance; to give recognition to. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. ix. 192 Our eares and eyes quickly own those objects far off, with which formerly they have been familiarly acquainted. 1662 PEPYS *Diary* 27 Apr., I..met my Lord Chamberlaine..who owned and spoke to me. 1773 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 21 Sept., I was owned at table by one who had seen me at a philosophical lecture. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Aun*, to own or acknowledge, as a friend or acquaintance, that is, to visit.

† **c.** To claim for one's own; to lay claim to. *Obs.*

1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. (1701) 123/2 Menedemus accuseth him of owning many Dialogues of Socrates. 1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 5, I move to choose your clerk. The person in place may be deserving,..but own your privilege in choosing. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 555 P 3, I might have owned these several Papers with the free Consent of these Gentlemen. 1815 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 51/2 Both bodies ..were carried to the bone-house to be owned.

† **d.** To attribute (a thing) *to* some source. *rare.*

1740 tr. *De Mouhy's Fort. Country-Maid* (1742) I. 51, I found no Difficulty in owning to them the Occasion of this dangerous Illness.

4. To acknowledge as approved or accepted; to declare or manifest one's acceptance or approval of; to countenance, vindicate. Somewhat *arch.*

c 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1683) 55 The too much owning of Rixio, a known minion of the Pope, would give ground of suspicion. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* 79 Piracy become a project own'd and authoriz'd against the Subject. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* Introd. 13 We might hope to find our labours more owned. 1853 CONYBEARE *Ess. Eccl. & Soc.* (1855) 92 A preacher is said in this [Recordite] phraseology to be 'owned' [*i. e.* of God] when he makes many converts. *c* 1860 SPURGEON in *Daily News* 24 Aug. (1898) 6/2 God has owned me to the most degraded and off-cast; let others serve their class; these are mine, and to them I must keep.

5. To acknowledge (something) in its relation to oneself; also, more generally, to acknowledge (a thing) to be what is claimed, or to be the fact; to confess to be valid, true, or actual; to admit.

(*a*) with *simple obj.*

1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* i. (1701) 6/2 Which Aristotle hath borrowed from him, not owning the Author. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* iii. iv. § 8 Writers and historians, which did not own the authority of the Scriptures. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 27 Oct., How high the Catholiques are everywhere and bold in the owning their religion. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4795/4 Stoln or strayed,. a Mare,. lately paced, but does not freely own it. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xv. xi, Her Age was about thirty, for she owned six and twenty. 1814 CARY *Dante, Paradise* viii. 134 Nature..no distinction owns 'Twixt one or other household. 1876 J. PARKER *Paracl.* i. viii. 114 The world has never cared to own its need of the Son of man.

(*b*) with *obj.* and *compl.*

1665 BUNYAN *Holy Citie* 90 The Servants of Christ are here owned to be the foundations of this Wall. 1684 *Pennsylv. Archives* I. 87 [To] yeilde obediens to the Lord Balltemore and owne him for theire Proprietor. 1709 *Tatler* No. 63 P 5 There are few, very few, that will own themselves in a Mistake. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* iv. 114, I readily own myself at a loss. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 256 To the labours of Lindley Murray the rising generation will own itself highly indebted. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xix, Surprised at last into owning thyself a woman.

(*c*) with *obj. clause* (rarely *inf.*).

1665 PEPYS *Diary* 31 Oct., She would not owne that ever she did get any of it without book. 1728 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Cless of Mar* 28 Aug., I hope you will own I have made good use of my time. 1745 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Female Spect.* No. 14 (1748) III. 70 You will hereafter own to be guilty of an injustice you will be ashamed of. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1777) III. 70 What the chief commanders..owned to have reserved for each of themselves. 1873 HELPS *Anim. & Mast.* v. (1875) 115, I own to you that I have a great fear of the damage that ridicule might do.

b. *intr.* To confess (*to* something).

1776 GARRICK in *G. Colman's Posth. Lett.* (1820) 324 Jewel only owns to a treaty, but no bargain yet struck. 1814 BYRON *Wks.* (1832) III. 39 He owns to having reprinted some sheets [etc.]. 1853 MISS YONGE *Heir Redclyffe* iv, He owns to disliking the Doctor. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 214 We own to a feeling of shame and grief, when we find [etc.].

c. *To own up*: to make a full admission or confession (esp. when challenged or pressed); to confess frankly. (*intr.* with or without *to*, or with *obj. clause.*) *colloq.*

1880 TROLLOPE *Duke's Children* xxxv, If you own up in a genial sort of way the House will forgive anything. 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* xxiii. 285 If his two companions in accusation would not own up, he would take the responsibility of the loss. 1889 M. E. WILKINS *Indep. Thinker* in *Far-away Melody* (1891) 146 Then I asked him, an' he owned up it was so. 1890 *Boston* (U. S.) *Jrnl.* 23 May 1/6 On being arrested he owned up to his crime.

6. *spec.* † **a.** *trans.* To acknowledge as due (*to* a person). *Obs. rare.*

Perh. an error for *owe*: see OWE *v.* 2.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 43 He must take his othe to owne him his faith and obeidience. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* Pref. 6, I said enough to make any Person of common Justice and Ingenuity have own'd me thanks for preventing him from doing a very ill Action.

† **b.** To acknowledge as due to oneself, to hold as deserved or merited; to merit, deserve. *rare.*

a 1643 LD. FALKLAND, etc. *Infallibility* (1646) 108 Guilt enough to owne that severity.

c. To acknowledge as having supremacy, authority, or power over one; to profess, or yield, obedience or submission to (a superior, a power, etc.).

1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* i 55 The Prince of Darkness owns the Conquerour, And yields his Empire to a mightier Pow'r. *c* 1709 PRIOR *First Hymn Callimachus* 99 Man owns the power of kings; and kings of Jove. 1814 SHELLEY *Summer-evening Churchy.* ii, Silence and twilight..breathe their spells Light, sound, and motion own the potent sway. 1870 ELLERTON *Hymn*, '*The day Thou gavest*' v, Till all Thy creatures own Thy sway. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* i. § 3. 23 Wessex owned his overlordship as it had owned that of Oswald.

Own, owne, obs. forms of ONE *numeral adj.*

† **Ow'nage.** *Obs. rare.* [f. OWN *v.* + -AGE.] The fact of owning, ownership.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 148 All my commendations and titles of dignitie (if I haue, at least, any in ownenage). *Ibid.* 198, I challenge that vnto me by right of ownage, which the Atheniens .made ouer with assurance to Codrus. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* iii. 10 A general distinction of ownages was added by the law of nations.

Ownce, ownche, obs. forms of OUNCE.

Ownded, Owndynge, Owndy: see OUND-.

Owndir, obs. form of UNDER.

Owned (*ōund*), *ppl. a.* [f. OWN *v.* + -ED 1.]

1. Possessed, held as one's own property.

Often in comb., as *American-, British-, Chinese-, foreign-owned; employer-, government-, privately-owned.*

1608 GAULE *Pract. Tha.* (1629) 407 Seated in his owned, and earned Throne. 1863 *All Yr. Round* 18 July 488/1 Owned horses take cold, throw out splints or curbs. 1899 *Daily News* 24 Nov. 3/2 Occupying an employer-owned cottage, with no other available house in case the tenant for any offence loses work and home.

2. Acknowledged.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 178 A more owned truth than that which this is brought to strengthen. 1827 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 49 Theirs is an owned language.

Owner (*ōunəi*). Forms: **α.** 4 **ozenere**, 5 **ownere**, (5 **ownour**, 5-6 **owener**), 5- **owner.** **β.** 5 **awener**, (**awenner**), 5-7 **awner**, (7 **awiner**). [f. OWN *v.* + -ER 1.] One who owns or holds something as his own; a proprietor; one who has the rightful claim or title to a thing (though he may not be in possession).

1340 *Ayenb.* 37 Zuych is þe zenne..of ham of religion þet byeþ ozeneres, uor hi behoteþ to libbe wy[þ]-oute oaninge. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 345 þinges. beeþ now more i-wasted in glotenye and outrage of honures [*v. rr.* ouners, owneres, *L.* possessorum]. 1432 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 390 The seide Merchauntz..aweners of the seid Merchaundisez. *c* 1489 *Plumpton Corr.* 84 The awenners of the same cattell. 1491 *Act* 7 *Hen. VII* c. 2 § 5 Suche persons as the same feoffoure or ownour shall depute and assigne. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 24, I am thair only awner, Lord and maister. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. v. 64 Worthy the Owner, and the Owner it. 1632 *Tyninghame Sess. Rec.* in Ritchie *Ch. St. Baldred* (1880) 226 The awiners of the seittis wer not willig heirto. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* x. iv, She now lived upon an estate of which she no longer was the owner. 1844 WILLIAMS *Real Prop.* (1877) 17 No man is in law the absolute owner of lands. He can only hold an estate in them.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1885 *Daily News* 14 Oct. 6/1 The owner vote must be given at municipal elections. 1891 *Ibid.* 10 Jan. 3/1 Where that which the Board of Agriculture call 'owner-farming' is common.

Ownerless (*ōunəlĕs*), *a.* [f. prec. + -LESS.] Having no owner, without an owner.

1806 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 227 A maroon gypsey-like population of ownerless negroes. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 24 June 757/2 Inconveniences arising from ownerless dogs. 1886 J. PAYN *Heir of Ages* II. xxiii. 89 She will turn out to be heiress of long-forgotten and ownerless millions.

Ownership (*ōunəiship*). [f. as prec. + -SHIP.] The fact or state of being an owner; legal right of possession; property, proprietorship, dominion.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xxxix. 235 One that hath but onely the laying out of them, and not the ownership of them. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden* (*title*) Of the Dominion, or Ownership of the Sea. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurisprr.* (1879) I. xiv. 382 Ownership or Property may be described accurately enough in the following manner: 'the right to use or deal with some given subject in a manner, or to an extent, which, though it is not unlimited, is indefinite'. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. vi. (1876) 191 There are many advantages associated with the ownership of land. *attrib.* 1880 *Daily News* 6 Nov. 5/6 If allowance for ownership votes were made, the majority of voters were with him.

Ownest, obs. erron. form of HONEST *a.*

† **Ow'nhede.** *Obs. rare.* [f. OWN *a.* + *-hede* -HEAD.] Right of possession; ownership.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 16/1 An Awnhede, *proprietas.*

Ownhood (*ōunhud*). [f. OWN *a.* + -HOOD: rendering Behmen's *eigenheit.*] The condition of being, or considering oneself, one's will, etc. as one's own or at one's own disposal; also (in quot. 1856) selfhood.

1649 J. ELLISTONE] tr. *Behmen's Ep.* x. § 4 111 Whosoever will attain to Divine contemplation and feeling within himselfe; he must mortify the Antichrist in his soule, and depart from all ownehood of the will. [So *passim.*] 1691 E. TAYLOR *Behmen's Theos Philos.* 369 What he possesseth as an ownhood. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* viii viii. (1860) II. 93 With Behmen, . redemption is our deliverance from the restless isolation of Self, or Ownhood, and our return to union with God. *Ibid.* 238 The proprium, or ownhood of every angel, spirit, or man, is only evil. 1893 J. PULSFORD *Loyalty to Christ* II. 297 Only through the extinction of all ownhood, can you become channels of the Father's universal sympathies.

Owning (*ōuniŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb OWN. (Now *rare* exc. as gerund.)

1. Possession, holding of property.

1340 [see OWNER]. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Proprieté & appertenance*, proprietie or owning. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 194 Although the heire . come to the owning and fingering of that which hee hath prepared. 1657 W. DILLINGHAM in *Air F. Vere's Comm.* Pref. A iv, A copy..in the owning and possession of Major General Skippon.

2. Acknowledgement, countenancing, etc.

c 1610 [see OWN *v.* 4]. 1654 CROMWELL *Sp.* 12 Sept. in *Carlyle*, Some owning of your call. 1695 LOCKE *Reas. Chr.* (R.), The owning, and profession of one God. 1701 *Life Chas. I.* 71 Too great an owning of the Scots.

Ownness (*ōunĕs*). [f. OWN *a.* + -NESS.] The fact or quality of being one's own or peculiar to oneself.

1642 R. HARRIS *Serm. Luke* xviii. 6-8. 32 Gods adversaries are some way his owne; and that Ownenesse works Patience. 1838 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1872) VI. 97 Napoleon..with his own-

ness of impulse and insight .. with his originality. 1873 Mrs. Whitney *Other Girls* xviii. (1876) 254, I would have rooms for them here, that they should feel the own-ness of.

Owns, ownsce, obs. forms of Ounce *sb.*

Ownself, erroneous writing of *own self*, after *himself*, *oneself*: see Self.

1633 Gerard *Part. Descr. Somerset* (1900) 26 Hated of all, and hateful to their kinred and ownselves. 1646 Fuller *Wounded Conscience.* (1841) 322 Every man is best judge of his ownself, if he be his ownself.

Owrance, variant form of Owerance *Obs.*

Owre, obs. f. Hour, Ore [2], Our, Ure, Your.

Owre, Owre- (in comb.), obs. and northern form of Over, Over-.

† Owreke, var. of Awreak *v.*, to avenge. *Obs.* *c* 1205 Lay 4402 To o-wreken þe uppon Beline.

Ows, obs. f. Us. **Owse, Owsey,** obs. ff. Ooze, Oozy *a.* **Owsel(l, -ille, -le, -yl,** obs. ff. Ouzel.

† Ow·sell. *Obs. rare.* [Etymology and sense obscure.]

1609 J. Melton *Sixefold Politician* v. 73 Neither the touch of conscience, nor the sense of any religion, euer drewe these into that damnable and vntwineable traine and owsell of perdition.

Owsen, owssen, dial. ff. *oxen*, pl. of Ox.

[Ow·ser. A misprint for *ouse*, Ooze *sb.*[1] 2, perpetuated in various Dicts.

[1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III 350/2 A Tanners Pooler, or Poler .. is .. to stir up the Ouse, or Bark and Water.] 1704 *Dict. Rust.*, *Pooler*, or *Po'er*; it is an Instrument used about Tanners Pits, wherewith they stir up the Ouser [*ed.* 1726 Owser], or Bark and Water. 1715 Kersey, *Ouser*, the Bark and Water, in a Tanner's Pit. 1730-6 in Bailey (folio). 1775 Ash, *Ouser* .., the mixture of bark and water in a tanpit. 1823 in Crabb *Technol. Dict.* II. etc.]

Owt, Owt-, Owte- (in comb.): see Out, Out-.

Owt(e, obs. forms of Ought.

Owtake, Owtane: see Out-take, -taken.

Owtas, Owter, Owth, Owtrage (owte-rage), Owtray, Owtred, etc.: see Outas, Outer, Outh, Outrage, Outray, Outred, etc.

Owtherquedaunce, erron. f. Outrecuidance.

Owtour, owttour, obs. forms of Out-over.

Owtouth, obs Sc. form of *outouth*, Outwith.

Owtsept, Owtt, obs. variants of Outcept, Out.

Owul, Owur, Owyn, obs. ff. Awl, Our, Your, Oven. **Owyr,** obs. f. Hour, Over.

Owze, obs. form of Ooze.

Ox (*ɒks*). Forms: 1 **oxa,** 2-7 **oxe,** 4, 7- **ox,** (5 **hox,** 6 **oxoe**), 7- (*north.* and *Sc.*) **owce, owse.** *Pl.* 1 **oxan,** (**œxen, exen**), 2- **oxen,** (3 **oosen, oxene,** 4-6 **-in, -yn, -yne,** 5 **-one, exin, exon,** 6 **oxeson**), *north.* and *Sc.* 6 **oussin,** 7- **owsen, owssen, ousen.** *β.* 4-6 **oxes,** (4 **-is,** 5 **-ys**). [Com. Teut.: OE. *oxa* wk. masc. = OFris. *oxa*, OS. *ohso* (MLG., LG. *osse*, MDu. *osse*, Du. *os*), OHG. *ohso* (MHG. *ohse*, Ger. *ochse*), ON. *uxe*, *oxe* (Sw., Da. *oxe*), Goth. *auhsa* :—OTeut. **ohs-n-* :—pre-Teut. **uksón-* (found also in Welsh *ych*, pl. *ychyn*, Skr. *ukshán*).

Ox is the only word in general Eng. use which retains the orig. plural *-en*, OE *-an*, of the weak declension. An older umlaut pl. *œxen*, *exen* occurs in O Northumb., whence app. *exin*, *exon* in 15th c. A new pl. *oxes* occurs 14-16th c., but has not survived. The genitive sing. *oxes* for *oxan* appears in Lindisf Gosp With the northern *owse*, *owssen*, cf. Du. and Flem. *os*, *ossen*]

1. The domestic bovine quadruped (sexually distinguished as *bull* and *cow*); in common use, applied to the male castrated and used for draught purposes, or reared to serve as food.

Often with a word prefixed indicating breed, use, etc., as *Devon, domestic, draught, Herefordshire ox.*

c 825 *Vesp. Ps.* viii. 8 Scep and oxan. and netenu feldes. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John ii. 14 Bebygeendo exen & scipo. *Ibid.* Luke Pref. lv, Mid bisseno oxes. *Ibid.* lviii, Asales oððe oxes. *a* 1000 *Riddles* xviii. 13 (Gr.), Swa hine oxa na teah ne esna mægen ne fæt hengest. 1016-20 *Charter of Godwine* in Thorpe *Cod Dipl.* IV. 10 Þrittig oxna and twentig cuna, and tyn hors. *a* 1100 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1085 An oxe ne an cu ne an swin næs belyfon. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 195 Half hundre ȝokes of oesen. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 39/169 Finde ȝe mowen þere Oxene and Bolen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6745 (Cott.) Oxen [*v. r.* oxin] fiue for an he pat. *Ibid.* 11272 And þe child Lai in crib tuix ox and ass. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* x. 388 [He] has left all his oxyne out. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 568 Fro þo proude exin, þat with flamys of fyre han so furse hete. *c* 1420 *Palladi. on Husb.* i. 513 For vche yok of exon in thi plough. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 147 Husbondus He lent hem oxone and wayne Of his owne store. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 757/41 *Hic et hec bos*, a hox. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 49/1 A Buse for a noxe, *bocetum.* *c* 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 28/2 Ther bynde they ther oxeson with Arabie gold about ther hornes, and erys. *c* 1520 Andrew *Noble Lyfe* 1 xiv. C j, A bull lyueth .xv. yere, and a oxce .xx. yere. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist Scot.* I. 29 *margin*, Ky Oussin and wylde bullis 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 197 If the bloud be fallen into an Oxens legs, it must be let forth. *a* 1653 Gouge *Comm. Heb.* II. vii. (1655) 131 An oxes eating of the corn. 1667 Milton *P. L.* xi. 647 A herd of Beeves, faire Oxen and faire Kine. 1672 Salmon *Syn. Med.* III. lxxvi. 707 Mix with it a little Gall of Oxe. 1683 G. Meriton *Yorks. Dial.* 67 (E. D. S. No. 76) Ta see me Owse dead at mee feet. 1725 Bradley *Fam Dict.* s. v., A Bull-Calf gelt in Time becomes an Ox. 1792 Burns *My Ain Kind Dearie O*, Owsen frae the field come down. 1825 Brockett *N. C. Gloss.*, *Ousen*, *Owsen*, oxen. 1870 Bryant *Iliad* I. ix. 289 Many a slow-paced ox with curving horns They slew

β. 1388 Wyclif 1 *Kings* i. 25 He..offride oxis [1382 oxen] and fatte thingis. — *Ecclus.* xxii. 2. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 63 In stede of Oxes He let do yoken grete foxes. 1426 Lydg. *De Guil Pilgr.* (E. E. T. S.) 451 Haue my pasture ther with Rude Oxys. 1542 Becon *Potation for Lent* F, He should restore and gyue hym fyue oxes for an oxe.

2. *Zool.* Any beast of the bovine family of ruminants, including the domestic European species, the 'wild oxen' preserved in certain parks in Britain, the buffalo, bison, gaur, yak, musk-ox, etc.

With distinctive prefixed word: *American ox*, the American bison or buffalo; *Cape ox*, *Bos caffer*; *Galla ox*, the sanga of the Galla country; *Grunting ox*, the yak; *Indian*, *Brahmin*, or *Dwarf ox*, the Zebu (*B. indicus*); *Musk ox*, a ruminant of arctic America, *Ovibos moschatus.*

c 1000 Ælfric *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 118/39 *Bubalus*, wilde oxa. 1388 Wyclif *Deut.* xiv. 5 An hert, a capret, a wielde oxe [*Vulg.* bubalum]. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 53 The name *Bos*, or an Oxe as we say in English, is the most vulgar and ordinary name for Bugils, Bulls, Cows, Buffes, and all great cloven-footed horned beasts. 1611 Bible *Deut.* xiv 5 The Pygarg, and the wilde oxe [*Vulg.* orygem], and the chamois. 1744 A Dobbs *Hudson's Bay* 41 The American Oxen, or Beeves, have a large Bunch upon their Backs. 1785 tr. *Buffon's Nat. Hist.* VI 240 The Zebu, or Dwarf Ox. 1816 Brackenridge *Jrnl. Voy. Missouri* 175 The hump in a large ox, is about a foot in length. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 378/2 The small Hindoo ox with a hump on the chine, and the African Cape ox. 1847 Carpenter *Zool.* § 269 None..are so remarkable as the Zebu or Brahmin Ox. *Ibid.* § 271 The Musk-Ox, which is an inhabitant of the coldest regions of North America. 1860 Gosse *Rom. Nat. Hist* 119 The gaur, the gayall, and other great wild oxen of India. *Ibid.* 203 In the forests of Lithuania there yet linger a few herds of another enormous ox the European bison.

3. *transf.* An ancient coin bearing a representation of an ox; also *attrib.*, as *ox-coin*, *-unit.*

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 53 The Cyzer in every publick spectacle made proclamation, that he which deserved well, should be rewarded with an Oxe, (meaning a piece of money having that impress upon it). 1892 I. Taylor in *Academy* 10 Sept. 220/2 These ox coins to which Pollux refers have been identified with certain silver coins with a bull's head struck in Euboea. *Ibid.*, We must therefore take the value of the ox in Delos at two silver drachmas. *Ibid.*, The theory of a universal ox-unit of 130 grains of gold is. difficult to reconcile with such evidence as we possess.

4. *fig.* † **a.** A fool; esp. in phr. *to make an ox of* (any one). *Obs.*

1566 Adlington *Apuleius* 90 He by and by (being made a very oxe) lighted a candle. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* v. v. 126 *Fal.* I do begin to perceiue that I am made an Asse. *Ford.* I, and an Oxe too. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* v. i. 65 Hee is both Asse and Oxe. 1640 H Mill *Night Search* 126 At last he findes she made an Oxe of him.

b. *The black ox*, misfortune, adversity.; old age: in proverb, *the black ox has trod on* (*his*, etc.) *foot.*

1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 14 The black oxe had not trode on his nor hir foote. 1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xxxvi. (1887) 139 Till the blacke oxe tread vpon his toes, and neede make him trie what mettle he is made of. 1591 Lyly *Sappho* iv. ii, She was a pretie wench, .. now crowes foote is on her eye, & the black oxe hath troad on her foote. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s. v., *The black Ox has not trod upon his Foot*, of one that has not been Pinch'd with Want, or been Hard put to it. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) I. 314 The common phrase of wild oats, and black oxen, and such-like were qualifiers. 1850 I. Hunt *Autobiog.* I. iv. 171 The 'black ox' trod on the fairy foot of my light-hearted cousin Fan.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (In some of these the pl. *oxen* also occurs.) **a.** Appositive, in sense 'male' (cf. Bull *sb.*[1] 9), as *ox-calf*, *ox-stirk*; attrib., of or pertaining to an ox or oxen, bovine, as *ox-blood*, *-dung*, *-fair*, *-flesh*, *-gut*, *-hoof*, *-market*, *-skin*, *-team*, *-track*; drawn or worked by an ox or oxen, as *ox-cart*, *-convoy*, *-plough*, *-sled*, *-transport*, *-wagon*, *-wain*; for the use, equipment, housing, etc., of an ox or oxen, as *ox-bell*, *-boose*, *-close*, *-common*, *-goad*, *-lays*, *-loom*, *-pasture*, *-prod*, *-rung*, *-shoe*, *-whip*, *-yoke*; **b.** objective and obj. genitive, as *ox-butchering*, *-driver*, *-driving*, *-hunting*, *-loosing*, *-roasting*, *-slayer*, *-whitening*, *-worship*; instrumental, as *ox-drawn* (also *oxen-drawn*), *-fed* adjs.; similative and parasynthetic, as *ox-size*; *ox-faced*, *-horned*, *-jawed*, *-red*, *-shaped* adjs.

1707 *Curios. Husb. & Gard.* 350 Feed them with *Ox-Blood. 1674 Ray *N. C. Words* 36 An *Ox-boose: an Ox-stall, or Cow-stall. *a* 1849 H. Coleridge *Ess.* (1851) II. 23 The sheep and *ox-butchering, at which the Homeric heroes are so expert. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. cx[ii]. (MS. Bodl.) lf. 268/2 The *oxe calfe hatte Vitulus. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 67 It is tyme to gelde his oxen calues in the olde of the mone, whan they be .x. or .xx. dayes olde. *c* 1830 *Glouc. Farm Rep.* 17 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* II, Six ox-calves of the Hereford breed. 1877 M. M. Grant *Sun-Maid* i, And then emerged .. an *ox-cart. 1546 *Yks. Chantry Surv* (Surtees, 91) 113 Parkes, parockes, and the *oxcloses. 1641 in J. Merrill *Hist. Amesbury, Mass.* (1880) 19 Three hundred acres of upland inclosed for an *ox common. *c* 1820 S. Rogers *Italy*, *Como* 47 Wains *oxen-drawn. 1900 Doyle *Boer War* i. 9 In their huge ox-drawn waggons..they had vehicles and homes and forts all in one. 1870 Bryant *Iliad* I. vi. 188 Beating them with an *ox-driver's goad. 1572 Mascall *Plant. & Graff.* (1592) 43 Couer it with *Oxe dunge. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 265/1 An *Oxfayre ..*locus vbi boues venduntur.* 1803 *Edin. Rev.* II. 132 [Animals] which the *ox-fed rustic never molests. 1611 Bible *Judg.* iii. 31 Shamgar..which slew .. sixe hundred men with an *oxe goad [1535 Coverdale Oxes gadd].

1658 Rowland *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 1023 They set in the utmost void places *Ox-hoofs, Hogs-hoofs, or old cast things that are hollow. 1850 Mrs. Browning *Prom. Bound* Poems I. 166 Hearest thou what the *ox-horned maiden saith? 1761 *Ann. Reg.* ii. 3 Their chief employment at first was *ox-hunting. 1608 Breton *Wonders worth Hearing* (1879) 7/2 Thou olde mangy, fiery faced, bottle nosed, horse lipped, *Ox lawed rascall. 1701 in K. Steuart *By Allan Water* iii. (1901) 73 Item the caldron and *oxen-looms £2. 1837 Wheelwright tr. *Aristophanes* I. 275 Is it *ox-loosing time, or later? 1634 Bereton *Trav.* (Chetham) 62, I saw a late erected *ox-market. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 265/2 An *Oxe pasture, *bovarium.* 1815 Sir J. Sinclair *Syst. Husb. Scot.* i. 371 Old grass certainly feeds large cattle better. In Northumberland it is the ox pasture. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 6 In some places, an *oxe-ploughe is better than a horse-plough. 1765 A. Dickson *Treat Agric.* (ed. 2) 177 The beam..may be made shorter in a two-horse plough, or an ox-plough. 1879 E. Arnold *Lt. Asia* 10 His slate of *oxred sandal-wood. 1817 Cobbett *Pol. Reg.* 8 Feb. 162 After all the *ox-roasting and temple-building in commemoration of that glorious triumph. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* s. v., An *ox-shoe consists of a flat piece of iron with five or six holes near its outer margin to receive as many flat-headed nails. 1872 Browning *Fifine* lxxvii, Swell out your frog the right *ox-size. 1809 A. Henry *Trav.* 265 We were obliged to wrap ourselves. in *ox-skins, which the traders call buffalo-robes. 1483 *Cath. Angl* 265/2 An *Oxe slaer, *bovicida.* 1882 Fiske in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 122/1 There were the ox-cart for summer and the *ox-sled for winter. 1550 *Knaresborough Wills* (Surtees) I. 59 One *oxe stirke of one yere olde. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* xvii (1878) 36 For *oxteeme and horseteeme, in plough for to go. 1895 *Catholic Mag.* Aug. 200 It was put into an *ox-waggon. 1820 H. Matthews *Diary of Invalid* (ed 2) 18 Abundance of *ox-wains. 1831 J. Macqueen in *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 752/2 With a good rattan or Mauritius *ox whip. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* iv. vii 129 Others..conceive *Oxe-worship in Egypt of far greater antiquity. 1573 *Oxyokes [see Ox-bow 1]. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 244/1 In the Cart-House..Oxeyokes, Horse Collars.

6. Special comb.: **ox-antelope,** a bovine antelope; in the Revised Version (*Num.* xxiii. 22) a marginal reading for 'wild ox', rendering Heb. רְאֵם *r'ēm* ('unicorn' in 1611), identified as *Bos primigenius*; **oxback,** in phr. *on oxback*, sitting or riding on an ox; **ox-ball:** see quot.; **ox-beef,** the flesh of the ox used as food; **ox-bile** = *ox gall*; **ox-biter,** a bird: (*a*) = *ox pecker*, q. v.; (*b*) *U. S.* the cow-bird, *Molobrus ater* or *M. pecoris*; **ox-bot,** the larva of the gad-fly, infesting the skin of cattle; **ox-bot fly,** the fly producing this larva; **ox-boy,** a boy who tends oxen; a cowboy; **ox-brake:** see quot.; **ox-coin** (see 3 above); † **oxen and kine** (also **kye**), a local name of some sea-fowl, as the ruff, *Machetes pugnax*, or the dunlin, *Tringa alpina*; **ox-feather** (*humorous*), the 'horn', as the symbol of cuckoldry: cf. *bull's feather* (Bull 11 b); **ox-foller** (*jocular*), a butcher; **ox-fence,** a strong fence to confine cattle; *spec.* one consisting of a hedge with a stout railing on one side, and (often) a ditch on the other; hence **ox-fenced** adj.; **ox-fish,** a S. American sea fish; **ox-fly, ox gad-fly,** the gad-fly or bot-fly, *Œstrus bovis*; **ox-foot,** (*a*) the foot of an ox, esp. as used to make *ox-foot jelly*; (*b*) (see quot. 1730-6); **ox-gall,** the gall of the ox, used for cleansing purposes, also in painting and pharmacy; so **ox-gall-stone**; **ox-god,** Apis, the sacred bull of the Egyptians; † **ox-grass** (*-girse*), pasturage for an ox; **ox-heart** *a.*, heart-shaped and of unusual size; applied esp. to a variety of cherry; also as *sb.*; † **ox-hunger,** the disease Bulimy or Dog-hunger; **oxland** = Oxgang; also, plough-land; **oxman,** a man who looks after oxen, a herdsman; **ox-money,** a tax levied on oxen; **ox noble,** a variety of potato; **ox-pecker,** the genus *Buphaga* of African birds, feeding on the parasitic larvæ that infest the hide of cattle (Craig 1848); also called *beef-eater*; **ox-penny** = *ox-money*; † **ox-pith,** the marrow of the ox's bones; **ox-rail** = *ox-fence*; **ox-ray,** a fish, the large horned ray, *Cephaloptera giorna* (Cuvier); **ox-rein:** see quot.; **ox-runner,** a kind of runner for a sleigh; **ox-sole** (*Irish*), the whiff, a flat fish; **ox-spavin:** see quot.; **ox-stone,** a name for jade; **ox-vomit,** corruption of *nux vomica* (*dial.*); **ox-warble,** (*a*) the tumour or swelling in the back of an ox caused by the ox-fly; (*b*) the gad-fly producing this; **oxyard,** a measure of land (? = *oxland*). See also Oxbane, -bow, -cheek, -eye, -gang, -gate, -harrow, etc.

1857 Livingstone *Trav.* iv. 75 That I might be able to visit Sebituane on *ox-back. 1851 Sternberg *Dial. Northampt.* (E. D. D.), *Ox-ball, a round, hairy ball often found in the stomach of an ox. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* III. i. 197 *Bot.* ..Your name I beseech you sir? *Mus.* Mustard-seede. ..*Bot.* ..That same cowardly gyant-like *Oxe-beefe hath deuoured many a gentleman of your house. 1819 Brande *Man. Chem.* 440 *Ox-bile..this secretion [etc.]. 1826 Henry *Elem. Chem.* II. 438 When submitted to heat, ox-bile.. deposits a portion of coagulated matter. 1888 J. Cornell in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 420/1 The red-beaked *ox-biters (*Buphaga erythrorhyncha*), more popularly known as rhinoceros-birds. 1841 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XXI. 627 The *Ox-bot, *Œstrus bovis*, ..is a cuticular insect, the eggs being deposited externally in the skin of cattle. 1888 T. W.

HARRIS *Insects injur. Vegetation* vii. (ed. 3) 624 The maggots..of the *Œstrus bovis*, or *ox bot-fly, live in large open boils..on the backs of cattle. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* lxiii. (1878) 143 The *oxboy as ill is as hee, Or worser, if worse may be found. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Ox-brake*. The ox-brake resembles that used for shoeing refractory horses. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 35 Amongst the first sort, we reckon the.. Sea-larkes, *Oxen and Kine, Scapies, Puffins, Pewets. 1623 WHITBOURNE *Newfoundland* 8 There are also Godwits, Curlewes, and a certaine kinde of fowle that are called Oxen and Kine. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 680 The Dunlin..in connexion therewith Mr. Harting..reasonably refers Oxen-and-kine, by which name some apparently small wildfowl were of old times known in the west country. 1615 SWETNAM *Arraignm. Wom.* (1880) p. xxv, She will make thee weare an *Oxe feather in thy cap 1896 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 281 He stands aloof..when grave doctors shake hands with *ox fellers. 1829 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 372 Many *ox-fences and two rasping brooks. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* i. ii. iii. § 3. 160 Horses and men make light of ox fences, brooks, or gates in the first frenzy of their charges. 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLV. 539 The *ox-fenced pastures of Leicestershire. c 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* vi. (1704) 534/1 The *Ox-Fish, esteem'd above all Fishes;..it eats..like Beef. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 391 The little grubs or worms whereof come the *oxe-flies. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 225 Victory, in the likeness of a gigantic ox-fly, sat perched upon the cocked hat of the gallant Stuyvesant. 1730–36 BAILEY (folio), **Ox-fect* (in Horses) is said of a horse when the horn of the hind-feet cleaves just in the middle of the fore-part of the hoof from the coronet to the shoe. 1887 I. R. *Lady's Ranche Life Montana* 29 My next venture was pancakes; and the crowning success, *ox-foot jelly. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 304 The *ox gad-fly. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 98 Take *ox gall and some water; mix together and with it rub your gold or silver. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 766 This ink will easily mark the transparent paper, if mixed with a little ox-gall. 1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 583 *Ox gall-stones consist mainly of cholochrome, cholic acid, and choloidic acid, with small portions of cholesterin. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 663 All adored this *Oxe-god. 1568 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 297, I giue vnto my seruant Willm Sparrow an *oxe girse [= grass] yerelye in the Millfielde 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract Agric* (ed. 4) II. 335 *Ox-heart yellow [turnip] 1870 LOWELL *Cathedral* Poet. Wks (1879) 442 And pulled the pulpy ox-hearts 1884 ROE *Nat. Ser. Story* ix. The moist sultriness ..finished the ox-heart cherries. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 79 One, who had experience, told him, that it was a plaine *Oxe-hunger, and that they would immediatly stand vp, if they had any thing to eat. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 97 Danegeld ..þat was þre pans of eueriche bouata terræ, þat is, of eueriche *oxeland. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 135, viij acres make an Oxelande..viij oxelandes make a plowel and x plowlands make a knightes fee. 1663 in S. L. Bailey *Hist. Sk. Andover, Mass.* (1880) 13 All those my two parcells of oxland or ploughing ground on the westerly side of ye Shawshin river. *c* 1830 *Glouc. Farm Rep.* 19 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III, Three *ox-men to work the oxen. 1616 *Manch. Crt. Leet Rec.* (1885) II. 311 Paide to Mr. Houlte..*oxe money for his masters provision of howsehould. 1822 HIBBERT *Descr. Shetl. Isles* 321 All landholders ..pay the ox and sheep money...The average of scat, wattle, and ox money, is said to be about 8*d.* sterling. 1799 A. YOUNG *Agric. Surv. Linc* 145 Kidneys do not take from the soil so much as *ox-nobles. 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* VII. 583 The parish also pays to Sir Thomas Dundas, the superior, for scatt, wattle, and *ox-penny. 1822 HIBBERT *Descr. Shetl. Isles* (1891) 68 (E. D. D.) 1604 MARSTON *Malcontent* ii. ii, Distild *oxe-pith [cf. 1614 J. TAYLOR *Sculler* Ep. xxxii, Pith that grows i' the ox's chine]. 1844 ALB. SMITH *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* (1856) I. xx. 155 The embankment..beyond the *ox-rails. 1860–5 COUCH *Brit. Fishes*, *Ox Ray, horned Ray. 1858 SIMMONDS *Trade Dict.*, **Ox-reims*, narrow strips of prepared hide, about 9 feet long, extensively used in the Cape colony for halters for horses, for passing round the horns, close to the head, of draught oxen, to keep them together. 1835 C. F. HOFFMAN *Winter in West* I. 295 Our sleigh [was] a low clumsy pine box on a pair of *ox-runners 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cyclopædia* s. v. *Spavin*, **Ox-Spavin*, which is a callous tumour, at the bottom of the ham, on the inside; hard as a bone, and very painful. 1877 F. G. LEE *Gloss. Liturg. Terms* 167 *Jade*, a mineral of a greenish colour; sometimes termed '*ox-stone'. 1772 T. SIMPSON *Vermin-Killer* 2 Mix up a little flour with honey, and a little *ox-vomit till it comes to a paste. 1887 *Daily News* 3 May 3/6 Miss Ormerod has issued another warning on the subject of *ox-warble, a pest that is doubly injurious, for the warble maggots..by the holes they leave in the hides, lessen the value of the latter to the tanner. 1897 *Mem. of Tennyson* I. i. 1 To Margaret his wife he devises one *ox-yard of land.

b. In names of plants (in some of which *ox-*, like 'horse-' in similar use, denotes a coarse or large species, or means 'eaten by' or 'fit for oxen'): **ox-balm**, the N. American plant, *Collinsonia canadensis*; also called horse-balm (Miller *Plant-n.* 1884); **ox-berry**, (*a*) the Black Bryony or Lady's Seal, *Tamus communis*; (*b*) the fruit of the Wake-Robin, *Arum maculatum*; **ox-daisy** = *Ox-eye daisy*; **ox-heal** or **-heel**, Bear's-foot or Fetid Hellebore, *Helleborus fœtidus*; **ox-hoof**: see quot.; **ox-mushroom**, a name for very large specimens of the common mushroom (*Cent. Dict.*).

1859 CAPERN *Ball. & Songs* 168 Rich as the cornelian, with its ruby sheen, Is the *ox-berry wreath round the bramble seen. 1882 *W. Worc. Gloss.*, *Oxberry*, the berry of the *Arum maculatum*. The juice is used as a remedy for warts. 1819 *Pantologia*, *Ox daisy, in botany...*Chrysanthemum*. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. ccclxi. 805 The fourth kinde of Blacke Hellebor, called..in English *Oxeheele, or Setterwoort. 1776–96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 511 Bears-foot, Setterwort, Oxheel, Stinking Hellebore. 1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 550 The leaves of Caulotretus..and various Bauhinias are used in Brazil under the name of Unha de Boy, or *Oxhoof, as mucilaginous remedies.

Ox-, a formative of chemical terms.

1. = OXY- from *oxygen*; as in OX- or OXY-ACETIC, -ACID; OXANTHRACENE, OXIODIC, etc.

2. A shortening of OXAL-, as in OXAMIC, OXALDEHYDE, OXAMIDE, OXANILIC.

Oxahverite *Min.*: see OXHAVERITE.

Oxal-, combining element in chemical terms, used in the sense 'derived from or related to oxalic acid', or 'containing the radical oxalyl'.

‖ **Oxalæmia** (ɒksălī·mĭă) *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. αἷμα blood]: see quot. **Oxa·lamide** = OXAMIDE. **O·xalan** [-AN 2; cf. *alloxan*] = OXALURAMIDE. **Oxala·ntin** [cf. *alloxantin*]: see quot. **Oxal-ethyline**, a poisonous oily liquid of composition $C_6H_{10}N_2$; also, a general name for the series to which this belongs, as *chloroxalethyline* $C_6H_9ClN_2$. **Oxalhydric** *acid*, a former name for SACCHARIC *acid*; hence **Oxalhydrate**, a salt of this acid, a SACCHARATE. **O·xalite** *Min.* = HUMBOLDTINE. Also OXALURAMIDE, OXALYL, etc.

1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Oxalæmia*, the presence of oxalates in the blood; a doubtful condition. 1836–41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 1181 When oxalate of ammonia is distilled, the liquid which passes over contains a flocculent substance,..to which M. Dumas has given the name of *oxalamide. 1865–77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 248 **Oxalan*, syn. with *Oxaluramide*. *Ibid.*, **Oxalantin*, $C_8H_5N_4O_5$..is related to parabanic acid in the same manner as alloxantin to alloxan. 1881 *Ibid.* VIII. 1450 **Oxalethylines*. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 75 The *oxalhydrate of lead which fell was collected on a filter and thoroughly washed with water. *Ibid.*, The *oxalhydric acid is a new and peculiar acid. 1865–77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 277 **Oxalite*, native ferrous oxalate, also called *Humboldtine*.

Oxalate (ɒ·ksălēt). *Chem.* [a. F. *oxalate* (G. de Morveau and Lavoisier, 1787), f. OXAL- in *oxalique* OXALIC + -ATE 1.] A salt of oxalic acid.

1791 HAMILTON tr. *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. 243 The acidulous oxalate of pot-ash may also be employed for this purpose. *Ibid.* II. 371 Oxalats. 1807 MARCET in *Phil. Trans.* XCVII. 303 The lime was precipitated by oxalat of ammonia. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* (1874) xxxiv. 314 Oxalic acid is a dibasic salt, and forms two classes of salts, called Normal Oxalates, and Acid Oxalates.

attrib. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull* II. 297 Time..is required for the development of a good negative, both with the pyro and oxalate developer.

Hence **Oxala·tic** *a.*, relating to oxalates.

1853 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Oxalatic diathesis*, the *oxalic Diathesis*. [See OXALIC c.]

Oxa·ldehyde. *Chem.* [f. OX- 2 + ALDEHYDE: = *oxalic aldehyde*] A synonym of GLYOXAL.

Oxalic (ɒksæ·lĭk), *a. Chem.* [ad. F. *oxalique* (G. de Morveau and Lavoisier, 1787), f. L. OXALIS: see -IC.] Of, derived from, or characteristic of the *Oxalis* or Wood Sorrel: *spec.*

a. *Oxalic acid*: a highly poisonous and intensely sour acid ($C_2H_2O_4$ = $C_2O_2{\cdot}2HO$), the first member of the dibasic series having the general formula $C_nH_{2n-2}O_4$.

It exists in the form of salts (potassium, sodium, or calcium oxalate) in Wood Sorrel and many other plants, and is also obtained chemically from sugar, starch, sawdust, and other organic substances; it crystallizes in transparent colourless crystals, readily soluble in water or alcohol

Oxalic series (of acids): the dibasic acids derived from the glycols, which differ from the *lactic* or *monobasic* series by having an additional atom of oxygen in place of two of hydrogen; they include Oxalic, Malonic, Succinic, Pyrotartaric, Adipic, Pimelic, Suberic, Azelaic, Sebacic, Brassylic, and Roccellic acids (Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* (1874) xxxiv).

1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. i. ii. i. 123 Nitric acid..forms oxalic acid, with part of the hydrogen and charcoal. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 210 Oxalic acid..is extracted from sugar by combining the oxygen of the nitric acid with one of its constituent principles. 1847 E. TURNER *Elem. Chem* 711 Oxalic acid Discovered by Scheele in 1776. It occurs as a mineral Humboldite combined with oxide of iron. 1873 [see OXALYL] 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med* (ed. 6) 313 Oxalic Acid derives its name from the wood sorrel, which, like all the genus, abounds in oxalic acid in combination with potash.

b. *Oxalic ether*, a name for neutral ethyl oxalate ($C_6H_{10}O_4$ = $C_2O_2{\cdot}2C_2H_5{\cdot}O_2$); also extended to the oxalates of the alcohol-radicals in general.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 328 Oxalic ether was mixed with sulphuret of potassium. 1865–77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 268 *Oxalic Ethers*...Only those of methyl, ethyl, amyl and allyl have been yet obtained.

c. *Oxalic diathesis* (*Path.*), that condition of the system in which there is a tendency to formation of calcium oxalate in the urine; also called *oxalatic diathesis*, *oxalic acid diathesis*.

1843 SIR T. WATSON *Lect. Princ. & Pract. Physic* lxxvi. II. 548 There is yet another diathesis sufficiently common and important to claim your best attention. I mean the *oxalic*; in which there is a tendency to the formation, in the kidney, of the oxalate of lime, or mulberry calculus.

‖ **Oxalis** (ɒ·ksălĭs). *Bot.* [L. *oxalis*, *oxalid-* (Pliny), a. Gr. ὀξαλίς (Dioscs.), f. ὀξ-ύς sour, acid. In mod.F. *oxalide*.] A large genus of plants (type of N.O. *Oxalidaceæ*, otherwise reckoned as a tribe, *Oxalideæ*, of *Geraniaceæ*), mostly ornamental herbs, with delicate five-parted flowers of various colours, and leaves usually of three leaflets; the common British species is *O. Acetosella*, Wood Sorrel.

[1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xx. xxi, Touching the Docke..there is a wild kind thereof, which some call Oxalis in Greeke, (*i.* wild Sorrell, or Soure docke.)] 1706 PHILLIPS, *Oxalis*, wild Sorrel or Wood-Sorrel, an Herb. 1797 WOLLASTON in *Phil. Trans* LXXXVII. 399 The saccharine acid is known to be a natural product of a species of oxalis. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xx. § 5 The exquisite oxalis is preeminently a mountaineer.

Oxalo-, combining element = OXAL-, used before consonants; as **O·xalo-ni·trate**, a salt of oxalic and nitric acid. **Oxalovinic** (ɒ·ksălōˌvəi·nĭk) *acid*: a synonym of *ethyloxalic acid*, the acid oxalate of ethyl ($C_4H_6O_4$ = $C_2H(C_2H_5)O_4$); hence **Oxalovinate** (ɒksălōˌvəi·nĕt), a salt of this acid, an ethyl-oxalate.

1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem* (ed. 11) 427 A basic *oxalonitrate is obtained by adding ammonium oxalate to the oxynitrate. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 172 *Oxalovinic acid..was discovered by Mitscherlich. ..It decomposes carbonates of barytes and lime, forming soluble *oxalovinates (capable of crystallizing. From oxalovinate of barytes it is easy to obtain pure oxalovinic acid.

Oxaluramide (ɒksălū·răməid). *Chem.* [See OXALURIC and AMIDE.] The amide of oxaluric acid ($C_5H_3N_3O_5$), obtained as a white crystalline powder by the action of ammonia and hydrocyanic acid on alloxan; also called *oxalan*.

1866–77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 277.

‖ **Oxaluria** (ɒksăl ū·rĭă). *Path.* [mod.L., f. OXAL- + -URIA.] The presence of an excess of calcium oxalate in the urine.

1844 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* vii. (heading), Chemical pathology of oxalate of lime (oxaluria). 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin Diagn.* vii (ed. 4) 358 It [i. e. oxalic acid in the urine] is subject to very great increase in certain morbid states, and the condition is then called oxaluria.

Oxaluric (ɒksălūə·rĭk), *a. Chem.* [f. OXAL- + URIC.] In *Oxaluric acid*: a monobasic acid ($C_5H_4N_2O_4$), which may be regarded as consisting of oxalic acid and urea *minus* water, obtained as a white crystalline powder of a very acid taste. Hence **Oxalu·rate**, a salt of oxaluric acid.

1836–41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 1381 Oxaluric acid is formed by the union of 2 atoms of water with parabanic acid. *Ibid.*, With excess of ammonia, oxalurate of lime yields a gelatinous precipitate. 1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 135 These dumbbells may consist of oxalurate of calcium. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Oxaluric acid*, the analogue of alloxanic acid, being uric acid in which one atom of hydrogen is replaced by one atom of the radical of oxalic acid.

Oxalyl (ɒ·ksălĭl). *Chem.* [f. OXAL- + -YL.] The hypothetical radical (C_2O_2) of oxalic acid.

1859 FOWNES *Man. Chem.* 308 One molecule of C_2H_4 (ethylene) and C_2O_4 (oxalyl). 1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem.* p. xxi, Oxalic acid, $C_2H_2O_4$, is a double molecule of water in which half the hydrogen is replaced by oxalyl.

Oxamic (ɒksæ·mĭk), *a. Chem.* [f. OX- 2 = OXAL- + AMIC.] In *Oxamic acid*: a monobasic acid, $C_2H_3NO_3$ (= $NH_2{\cdot}C_2O_2{\cdot}OH$), produced by the dehydration of acid oxalate of ammonium, and in other ways; its salts are **Oxamates**. *Oxamic ether*: an ether in which one or other of the hydrogen-atoms of oxamic acid is replaced by an alcohol-radical; e.g. *ethylic oxamate* or **Oxamethane**, $C_4H_7NO_3$ = $NH_2{\cdot}C_2O_2{\cdot}O{\cdot}C_2H_5$; *ethyl-oxamic acid*, $C_4H_7NO_3$ = $NH{\cdot}C_2H_5{\cdot}C_2O_2{\cdot}OH$.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 592 Of Oxamethane, or Etheroxamide. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem* III. 172 This body, originally termed *oxamethane*,..is now admitted to be oxamic ether, or the ether of amidated oxalic acid. 1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem.* p. xxvi, Thus we have Oxamic Acid, Silver Oxamate, Methyl Oxamate

Oxamide (ɒ·ksăməid). *Chem.* [f. OX- 2 + AMIDE.] The diamide $C_2O_2{\cdot}N_2H_4$, representing two molecules of ammonia in which two atoms of hydrogen are replaced by oxalyl, C_2O_2; also called *oxalamide*. Extended generically to the amides which also contain alcohol-radicals, as *dimethyloxamide*, $C_2O_2{\cdot}N_2H_2{\cdot}(CH_3)_2$, etc.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 590 Oxamide. This substance, the first of the series of amides, was discovered by Dumas, in the year 1830. 1866–77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 284 Oxamides containing Alcohol radicles. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* xxxiv. (1871) 367 By heating neutral ammonium oxalate, a white powder called Oxamide is left.

Oxammite (ɒ·ksăməit). *Min.* [Named 1870, from OX- 2 + AMM(ONIA + -ITE 1.] Native oxalate of ammonium, found in yellowish-white crystals or crystalline grains.

1870 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* L. 274 Oxalate of Ammonia, which Professor Shepard names Oxammite. 1892 *Dana's Min* 994 Oxammite..[is] found with mascagnite, which it resembles.

Oxanilic (ɒksănĭ·lĭk), *a. Chem.* [f. OX- 2 = OXAL- + ANILIC.] In *Oxanilic acid* (= phenyl-oxamic acid): a crystalline substance ($C_8H_7NO_3$) obtained by heating aniline with an excess of oxalic acid; its salts are **Oxa·nilates**. So **Oxani·lamide** (= monophenyloxamide), a snow-white flaky substance ($C_8H_8N_2O_2$) obtained in the decomposition of cyaniline by hydrochloric acid; **Oxa·nilide** (= diphenyloxamide), a substance ($C_{14}H_{12}N_2O_2$), crystallizing in white scales, obtained by heating aniline oxalate, or in the decomposition of cyaniline by dilute hydrochloric or

sulphuric acid; **Oxaniline**, a base (C_6H_7NO) obtained by heating amido-salicylic acid, forming a white inodorous mass, which dissolves in hot water or alcohol, and separates on cooling in slightly coloured crystals.

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 241 Oxanilide. 1866–77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 287 Oxanilamide..Oxanilic acid..Oxanilide..Oxanilene.

Ox-antelope: see Ox 6.

Oxanthracene (ˈɒksæn|θrăsĭn). *Chem.* Also **oxy-**. [f. OX- 1 + ANTHRACENE.] A neutral substance, $C_{14}H_8O_2$, derived from anthracene.

1862 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 670. 1865–77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 352 [It] forms light reddish-yellow crystals of oxanthracene, fusible, volatile without decomposition, and sublimating in long needles.

Oxardə, obs. form of OXHERD.

Ox-bane. [f. OX + BANE *sb*.[1]] A plant injurious to cattle; now, applied to the Poison-bulb of South Africa, *Buphane toxicaria*.

1611 COTGR., *Mortau à bœufs*, ox-bane; an herbe whereof if an Ox eat, he dies forthwith of the Squinzie. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Ox-bane*, a sort of Herb.

Ox-bird, oxbird. [f. OX + BIRD 2.]

1. A name applied to various British small wild-fowl; esp. the Dunlin (*Tringa variabilis*); also, locally, to the Sanderling (*Calidris arenaria*), Ringed Plover (*Ægialitis hiaticula*), Common Sandpiper (*Tringoides hypoleucus*).

a 1547 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 223 Prices of Foule—Oxe-birds, the doz. 1591–4 LANCASTER *Voy. to E. Indies* (1810) II. 590 A certaine kind of foule called oxe birds, which are a gray kind of sea-foule, like a snite in colour but not in beake. 1699 J. JONES in *Misc. Cur.* (1708) III. 313 Plovers, Snipes, Ox-birds, Pipers,..and a hundred other sort of Fowl. 1802 G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1833) 144 Ox-bird, a name for the Stint. 1813 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 89 Killing 1 jack snipe and 5 ox-birds. 1863 J. R. WIISE *New Forest* 312 Ringed Plover..known..in the neighbourhood of Christchurch and Lymington, as the 'oxbird'. 1883 in *Hampsh Gloss.*, *Ox-bird*, the common sand-piper. 1884 WOOD in *Sunday Mag.* May 306/2 The Dunlin..on the Medway Creeks..is known as Ox bird. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 105 Sanderling (*Calidris arenaria*), also called .. Ox bird (Essex; Kent). 1886 R. C. LESLIE *Sea-painter's Log* i. 11 The tiny broad-arrow mark of the oxbird.

2. Applied to a. a species of Weaver-bird, *Textor alector*; b. the African ox-pecker or -biter (*Cent. Dict.*)

1883 *List Anim. Zool. Soc.* 246. 1896 *Ibid.* (ed. 9) 258 *Textor alector*, Ox-bird.

Ox-bow, oxbow (ˈɒksˌbōu). [f. OX + BOW *sb*.[1]]

1. The bow-shaped piece of wood which forms a collar for a yoked ox and has its upper ends fastened to the yoke; = Bow *sb*.[1] 5.

1368–9 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 575 In hercis et Oxbouys emptis..xix*d*. ob. 1530 PALSGR. 250/2 Oxebowe that gothe about his necke, *collier de beuf*. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* xvii (1878) 36 With ox bowes and oxyokes, and other things mo, For oxteeme and horseteeme, in plough for to go. 1669, 1721 [see Bow *sb*.[1] 5]. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Owee-bow*, an ox-collar; the wooden one for the neck when the animal is yoked.

2. *U. S.* A semicircular bend in a river; hence, the land included within this. Also *attrib.*, as *ox-bow bend*.

1797 J. A. GRAHAM *Pres. St. Vermont* 148 In this town [Newbury, Vt.] are those extensive intervales known by the name of the great Ox-Bow, which form the River assumes in its course at this place. 1845 BARBER & HOWE *Hist. Coll. N. York State* 201 Oxbow, on the Oxbow of the Oswegatchie river. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* x, The Connecticut..wanders in huge luxurious oxbows about the fair Northampton meadows. 1875 TEMPLE & SHELDON *Hist. Northfield, Mass.* 12 The high plain here trends to the west, and turns the course of the Connecticut so that it makes an ox-bow bend.

Ox-boy, -cart, -close, etc.: see Ox 5, 6.

Ox-cheek. The cheek of an ox, esp. as an article of food. Also *attrib.*

1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* (1871) 44 He useth him as courteously as a butchers cur would an ox-cheek when he is hungry. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* iii 461 With what Companion-Cobler have you fed, On old Ox-cheeks, or He-Goats tough Head? 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 61. 2/2 Ox-cheek-Women, Costermongers. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 5 To make an Ox Cheek Soup.

‖**Oxea** (ˈɒksiă). *Zool.* [mod.L., f. Gr. ὀξύ-s sharp.] A needle-shaped sponge spicule, pointed at both ends. Hence **Oˈxeate** *a.*, having the form of an oxea.

1886 R. VON LENDENFELD in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 585. 1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 416/1 (*Sponges*) By far the commonest form is the oxea, a needle-shaped form pointed at both ends and produced by growth from a centre at the same rate in opposite directions along the same axis... By the suppression of one of the rays of an oxea, an acuate spicule or stylus results. *Ibid.* 416/2 The spicular rays often become cylindrical; usually pointed (*oxeate*) at the ends, they are also frequently rounded off (*strongylate*).

Oxen, pl. of Ox. Hence **†I-oxned** *pa. pple.* (ME.), furnished with oxen.

c 1205 LAY. 31812 Þer cheorl draf his fulȝe I-oxned swiðe fæire.

Oxer (ˈɒksəɹ). *Fox-hunting slang.* [See -ER[1] 1.] An ox-fence.

1889 LAWRENCE *Sword & Gown* vi. 67 A rattling fall over an 'oxer'. 1891 WHYTE MELVILLE *Mkt. Harb.* 51 The fence..was an 'oxer', about seven feet high, and impervious to a bird.

Ox-eye, oxeye (ˈɒksˌəi). Also 5 oxie, oxeghe, 6 oxei, *Sc.* oxee, 6– oxey.

1. The eye of an ox; an eye like that of an ox, a large (human) eye.

1688 BOYLE *Final Causes Nat Things, Vitiated Sight* 258 If she had not had that sort of eyes, which..some call ox-eyes; for hers were swelled much beyond the size of human eyes. 1869 C. GIBBON *R. Gray* viii, His ox eyes were rolling more stolidly. 1892 M. WYNMAN *My Flirtatious* i, A sallow, undersized Italian, with handsome ox-eyes.

2. A popular name of various birds: a. *esp.* the Great Titmouse (*Parus major*); also locally, the Blue Titmouse (*P. cæruleus*) or Blue Ox-eye, and Cole Titmouse (*P. Britannicus*) or Black Ox-eye.

1544 TURNER *Avium* G v b, *Primum parum, Angli vocant* the great titmouse or the great oxei. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 39 The oxee cryit tueit. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 188 Oxeys or great Titmice, feed, as ordinary Titmice do, upon Caterpillars, Blossoms of Trees, Bark-Worms and Flies. 1817 *Sporting Mag.* L 142 A bird of the oxeye species has this year built its nest in the valve of a pump.

b. Also, locally applied to the Ox-bird or Dunlin, *Tringa variabilis*; the Tree-creeper (also Ox-eye Creeper), *Certhia familiaris*; the Chiff-chaff, *Phylloscopus rufus*; the Willow Warbler, *P. trochilus*; in N. America, to the Black-bellied Plover, *Squatarola helvetica*, and the American Dunlin, *Pelidna americana*.

1589 RIDER *Bibl. Schol.*, *Birdes* 1703 An Oxeye, or creeper, *Certhia*. 1649 *Perf. Descr. Virginia* (1837) 17 Ducks.. Widgeons Dottrells..Oxeyes. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II v. § 4. 147 Those other Birds, a little bigger then a Wren called Ox-eye-creeper. 1806 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 4 A wild duck, ox-eyes, rails, fieldfares. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 193 Dunlin. Ox bird or Ox eye (Essex; Kent). 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Ox-eye*, only name for both the chiff-chaff and the willow warbler. 1896 P. A. BRUCE *Econ. Hist. Virginia* I. 115 There was the duck in all those varieties so well known to modern sportsmen, the canvas-back, the red head, the mallard, the widgeon, the dottrell, the oxeye.

3. Applied to various plants: a. A species of the genus *Buphthalmum* (N.O. *Compositæ*), of which the Central European species *B. grandiflorum* and *B. cordatum*, herbaceous perennials with bright yellow radiate flowers, are often cultivated in gardens. b. The British wild plants *Chrysanthemum segetum*, the Corn Marigold or Yellow Ox-eye, and *C. Leucanthemum*, the White Ox-eye, Ox-eye daisy, Dog-daisy, or Moon-daisy; sometimes also (app. by confusion) applied to species of *Anthemis* with yellow or white flowers resembling these. c. Applied by Lyte to *Adonis vernalis* (N.O. *Ranunculaceæ*). d. The American composite plant *Heliopsis lævis* with large yellow flowers. e. The West-Indian composite plants, Creeping Ox-eye or West Indian Marigold, *Wedelia carnosa*, and Sea-side Ox-eye, *Borrichia arborescens*. (*Treas. Bot.* 1866.)

a. *a* 1400–50 *Stockh. Med. MS* 210 Oxeye: *oculus bouis*. *c* 1450 *Alphita* 24/21 *Butalmon* uel *butalmos*, oculus bouis idem, anglice oxie [*v. r.* oxeghe]. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. G v, Buphthalmus or oxey..hath leues lyke fenel and a yellowe floure greater then Camomill, lyke vnto an ey, wherupon it hath the name. *c* 1588 SPENSER *Virg. Gnat* 678 Oxeye still greene, and bitter Patience. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II ccxlv. 606 The plant which we haue called Buphthalmum, or Oxe eie. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 321 Ox-eye, *Buphthalmum*.

b. 1625 B. JONSON *Pan's Anniv.*, Bring corn-flag, tulips, and Adonis' flower, Fair oxeye, goldy-locks, and columbine. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 69/1 A wild Field Marygold.. this is also termed an Oxe-Eye if Yellow, and a Wild Daisie if White. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Ox-ye*,..also an Herb otherwise call'd Great Margaret, good for Wounds and the King's Evill. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* App., *Ox-eye-daisy*, a name sometimes given to the *Leucanthemum* of botanical writers. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 321 Ox-eye of old Authors, *Anthemis*. *a* 1795 AIKIN *Even. at Home* xvi, One of the great ox-eye daisies in the corn. 1846 SOWERBY *Brit. Bot.* (ed. 3) Great White Ox-eye. 1870 MISS BROUGHTON *Red as Rose* I. 204 Her lap full of decapitated oxeyes. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Ox-eye chamomile, *Anthemis tinctoria*.

c. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II xxxii. 189 This herbe..is called in Latine *Buphthalmum* and *Oculus bouis*.. This is the right Oxe eye described by Dioscorides. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 380 Oriental Ox-eye with red and white Flowers.

4. Applied to a sparoid fish, *Box* or *Boops vulgaris*; also to an elopoid fish, *Megalops cyprinoides*.

a 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* VI. (1704) 534/1 The Ox-Eye, is like the Tunney, an excellent Fish; and looks like the Eye of an Ox [coast of Brazil].

5. Applied to several things likened to the eye of an ox, as a. A drinking cup in use at certain Oxford colleges; b. *Naut.* A small glass bull's eye (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk* 1867); c. 'A small concave mirror made, especially in Nuremberg, of glass' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); d. An oval dormer window = ŒIL DE BŒUF (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

1703 in *Hearne's Collect.* (O. H. S.) II. 461 Abest Creedus, qui bibit Ox-Eyes cum Bedelli uxore. [See also Note to this.] *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk* IV. 425 Oxford, All Souls...Their silver cups at the college are called ox eyes, and an ox-eye of wormwood was a favourite draught there. 18.. *Oxford during Last Cent.* 65 At Corpus Christi were drinking-cups and glasses, which, from their shape, were called ox-eyes.

6. *Naut.* = BULL'S EYE 10: see quots.

1598 PHILLIPS tr. *Linschoten* (Hakl. Soc.) II. 240 A certayne cloude, which in shew seemeth no bigger than a mans fist, and therefore by the Portingals it is called *Olho de Boy*, (or Oxe eye). 1705 C. PURSHALL *Mech. Macrocosm* 172 Those Dreadful Storms on the Coasts of Guinea, which the Seamen call the Ox Eye, from their Beginning; because at first it seems no bigger than an Ox's-Eye. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk*, *Ox-eye*, a small cloud, or weather-gall, seen on the coast of Africa, which presages a severe storm.

7. *Comb.* **Ox-eye arch**, a pointed or Gothic arch; **ox-eye bean** = *horse-eye bean*: see HORSE *sb.* 27 c (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858); **ox-eye camomile, daisy** (see 3 b); **ox-eye tom-tit** (see 2 a).

1736 DRAKE *Eboracum* II. ii. 532 In the Anglo-Norman age, all their arches..were nearer to the Roman taste, than the acuter oxey arch.

Ox-eyed (ˈɒksˌəid), *a.* [f. prec. + -ED[2].]

1. Having large full eyes like those of an ox.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. II. ii. (1676) 290/1 Homer useth that Epithite of Ox-eyed, in describing Juno, because a round black eye is the best. 1792 GIBBON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) II. 476 Your friend is..not quite so great a vixen as the ox-eyed Juno. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 3 Eyes of hazel, such for size and lustre as Homer gives to ox-eyed Juno. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Aug. 7/1 How stolid he looks! How ox-eyed!..How mildly ruminative!

2. Of the form of a pointed or Gothic arch.

1736 DRAKE *Eboracum* App. p. xxxiii, The acuter, oxeyed, arch coming then into fashion.

Ox-feather, Ox-foot: see Ox 6.

Oxford (ˈɒksfŏɹd), the name of a University town in England [in OE. *Oxena-*, *Oxnaford* 'ford of oxen', ME. *Oxneford*, *Oxenford*], used attributively in numerous expressions: **Oxford chrome, ochre**, yellow ochre, formerly dug at Shotover, near Oxford; **Oxford clay** (*Geol.*), a deposit of stiff blue clay underlying the 'coral rag' of the Middle Oolite in the midland counties of England, and esp. in Oxfordshire; **Oxford corners**, in *Printing*, ruled border lines enclosing the print of a book, etc., crossing and extending beyond each other somewhat at the corners; **Oxford frame**, a picture-frame the sides of which cross each other and project some distance at the corners; **Oxford man**, a man who has been educated at the University of Oxford; **Oxford mixture**, a kind of woollen cloth of a very dark grey colour; called also *Oxford grey*, *pepper-and salt*, *thunder and-lightning*; **Oxford Movement** (*Ch. Hist.*), the movement for the revival of Catholic doctrine and observance in the Church of England, which began at Oxford about 1833; **Oxford Oolite** (*Geol.*), the middle division of the Oolitic system: see OOLITE 2; **Oxford School** (*Ch. Hist.*), the school of thought represented by the Oxford Movement; the body of persons belonging to this; **Oxford shoe**, a style of shoe laced over the instep; **Oxford Tracts**, the 'Tracts for the Times' issued 1833–41 in advocacy of the principles of the Oxford Movement, whence the movement and school are also known as TRACTARIAN.

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) III. 465 **Oxford chrome*, an oxide of iron used in oil and water-colour painting. 1837 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XV. 203/2 The Coralline Formation.. Lower group. *Oxford clay. 1865 PAGE *Handbk. Geol.*, *Oxford clay*, the lower member of the Middle Oolite, so called from its being well developed in Oxfordshire. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 322 The barbarism, called an *Oxford frame. 1590 NASHE *Pasquil's Apol.* 1. B iij, You that are *Oxford men, enquire whether Walpoole were not a Puritane? 1890 GLADSTONE *Sp. at Oxford Union* 5 Feb., To call a man a characteristically Oxford man is, in my opinion, to give him the highest compliment that can be paid to any human being. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xii, His legs..graced a pair of *Oxford-mixture trousers, made to show the full symmetry of those limbs. 1868 HOLME LEE *B. Godfrey* iii. 18 He wore a long Oxford mixture coat. 1841 J. RATHBORNE (*title*) Are the Puseyites sincere? A letter most respectfully addressed to a right reverend catholic lord bishop on The *Oxford Movement. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* iv. 107 But there was another reason still, which severed Mr. Rose from the Oxford Movement. *a* 1890 R. F. LITTLEDALE in *Chambers's Encycl.* (1901) IV. 359/2 The factor variously known as the Oxford or Tractarian movement, or by its advocates as the 'Catholic Revival'. 1891 CHURCH *Oxford Movement* 1 What is called the Oxford or Tractarian movement began, in a vigorous effort for the immediate defence of the Church against serious dangers, arising from the violent and threatening temper of the days of the Reform Bill. 1854 *Oxford ochre [see OCHRE *sb.* 1]. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) III. 430 A section of the ochre-pits at Shotover Hill, near Oxford, where the Oxford ochre is obtained. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 138 Oolitic System..5 Portland oolite. 6. *Oxford oolite. 7. Bath oolite. [1721 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* No. 46 (1754) 247, I have met them with bob-wigs and new shoes, Oxford-cut.] 1847 *New Monthly Mag.* LXXX. II. 457 High-lows (now called *Oxford shoes). 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *Ro. Lynne* I. xiii. 213 Patent-leather Oxford shoes. [1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Aug. 8/1 The shoes would be low-cut, black calf, laced oxfords.] 1839 HOOK in Liddon, etc. *Life Pusey* II. 467 Let it be erected by contributors to the *Oxford Tracts and their friends—or by any other title by which you would prefer to have yourselves called. 1870 ALLIBONE *Dict. Eng. Lit.* 1709/1 Dr. Pusey had given great offence to some, and equal satisfaction to others, by his connection with the Oxford Tracts movement.

Hence **Oxfo·rdian** *a.*, pertaining to Oxford; in *Geol.* applied to the lower division of the Middle or Oxford Oolite.

1885 ETHERIDGE *Stratigraph. Geol.* 441 The Middle Jurassic rocks comprise two complete and distinct groups—1. The Oxfordian; 2. The Corallian. 1. Oxfordian—divisible into two sections, *a* and *b*, the Kellaways Rock and the Oxford Clay.

Oxfordism (*o*·ksfŏrdiz'm). [f. prec. + -ISM.]

1. An Oxford habit or trait; the characteristics, habits, or peculiarities of Oxford scholars.

1830 CARLYLE *Misc., Richter* (1857) IV. 138 *note*, Burschenism is not without its meaning more than Oxfordism or Cambridgeism. 1895 *Daily News* 9 Jan. 6/3 The word 'festive' is good English, but to work the word very hard was, at one time, an 'Oxfordism'.

†2. *Ch. Hist.* The principles and practices of the Oxford Movement (see OXFORD). *Obs.*

1847 G. B. CHEEVER *Wand. Pilgr.* xxv. 165 It was heart cheering to hear a Bishop of the Church of England, in the midst of the prevalence of Oxfordism..take these simple themes. 1849 O. BROWNSON *Wks.* VII. 115 He might, perhaps, write a passable essay or article for a magazine in favour of Oxfordism.

So †**O·xfordist** *Ch. Hist.*, an adherent of the Oxford Movement. *Obs.*

1836 ARNOLD in Stanley *Life & Corr.* (1844) II. viii. 67 This the Romanists and the Oxfordists say is a view required to modify and add to that of the Scripture.

Ox-gall: see Ox 6.

Oxgang (*o*·ksigæŋ). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Chiefly *northern*; also 7–8 *dial.* **oxken, -in; ox-going.** [f. OX + GANG *sb.*[1] 3. In OE. two words with *oxan* gen. sing. or *oxena* gen. pl.]

1. The eighth part of the CARUCATE or plough-land varying from 10 to 18 acres, or more widely, according to the system of tillage, etc.; a bovate.

The carucate being the extent of land ploughed by one plough, with its team of eight oxen, an eighth of this was considered as the share of each ox of the team. Holders of less than a carucate united with their neighbours in the use of a co-operative plough, to the team of which each furnished as many oxen as he held oxgangs; see quot. 1425. (In quot. *c* 1375 strangely used to render L. *jugerum* JUGER.)

953 in Birch *Cartul. Sax.* (1887) III. 316 On hillum twegra oxena gang, and on Lundby twegra oxena gang. 972–92 *Ibid.* 370 An hide buton anes oxan gang. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvii. (*Martha*) 49 Of ane oxgange hale þe space [orig. *per spatium jugeris*], þat twa hundreth fet in lynth has And twenty, and in bred alsa Sewyne schore of fute and na ma. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* I. 400 Yhwmen, pewere Karl, or Knawe That wes of mycht an ox til hawe, He gert that man hawe part in pluche;..Swa than begowth, and eftyr lang Of land wes mesure, ane ox-gang. 14.. *Nominale* in Wr.-Wülcker 737/19 *Hec bovigea*, a noxgang. [*c* 1475 *Pr. Pt. Voc.* ibid. 796/7 *Hec bovata*, a hoxgangyn lond.] 1532 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 33 An oxgang of land and meadow. 1541 (18 July) *Acta Dom. Concilii et Sessiones* (Register House Edin.) XVI. lf. 51 b, Because ilk Oxen gang [SKENE (1609) oxengate] is estemyt yierly to twentie shillings in all dewities. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. vii. 59 The Oxe-gang, or Oxengate..called *Bouata terræ* containes after the originall reputa 13 acres. 1639 in *N. Riding Rec.* IV. 121 According to an auncient rate of 18[l] an oxgange of lande. 1703 THORESBY *Let. to Ray* (E. D. D.), An oxgang contains 10 acres in some places; in others sixteen, eighteen, twenty-four; and fifty in some parts of Bradford parish. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Oxkin*, an ox-gang. 1891 ATKINSON *Moorland Par.* 431 In the year 1472 there were fifty-six oxgangs or bovates in villanage in the township of Danby.

2. As a measure of length: ? a furlong.

1559 STOCKER tr. *Diod Sic.* II. viii. 52 The Riuer of Tygre ..commonly aboue foure oxgangs broade.

†**O·xgate.** Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 7 **oxen-gate.** [f. OX + GATE *sb.*[2], GAIT *sb.*[1]] A measure of land; the same as the OXGANG (for which this name appears to have been substituted after 1550).

1585 *Decree of Scotch Exchequer* in E. W. Robertson *Hist. Ess.* (1872) 136 Thirteen acres extendis and sall extend to ane oxgait of land, and four oxgait extendis and sall extend to ane pund land of auld extent. 15.. *Harl. MS.* 4628 The Lords fand that 13 aikers sall be ane oxengate of land. 1609 SKENE [see OXGANG, 1541]. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 5 An oxgange or oxgate of land is as much as an ox can till. 1672 *Sc. Acts Chas. II* (1820) VIII. 147/1 Th-threttie two oxingaite of land of old extent..with the tower fortalice maner place.. walkemilnes and cornemilnes of the samyn milnelands.

Ox-going, dial. synonym of OXGANG: see E.D.D.

O·x-harrow, *sb.* A large and powerful harrow used on clay lands; originally drawn by oxen.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 15 It is vsed in many countreys, the husbandes to haue an oxe harowe, the whiche is made of sixe smal peces of timbre, call d harowe billes. 1764 *Museum Rusticum* III. xxi. 89 A pair of ox-harrows, or the heaviest of all, in many counties called drags. 1766 *Ibid.* VI. 373 Were I to have two ox-harrows,.. I should be obliged to have a much stronger team than four stout horses. 1813 A. YOUNG *Agric. Essex* I. 147 Very large and powerful harrows for their strong land, which they call ox harrows.

Hence **Ox-harrow** *v. trans.*, to harrow with an ox-harrow.

1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 15 Aug. 1775 Ox-harrowed A. 2 [a certain field], and gathered it up into five-bout lands.

†**Oxha·verite.** *Min. Obs.* Also (more correctly) **oxahverite.** [Named 1827 from *Oxa-* or *Uxa-hver* in Reykjadal, Iceland.] A pale green variety of Apophyllite, found in small green crystals on silicified wood.

1827 BREWSTER in *Edin. Phil. Jrnl.* VII. 115 Oxhaverite. 1829 *Nat. Philos.* I. *Polaris. Light* ix. 36 (U. K. S.) Some years afterwards he discovered the remarkable mineral of oxhaverite. 1837 DANA *Min.* 276 Oxahverite. 1868 *Ibid.* 416 Oxhaverite. 1896 CHESTER *Dict. Names Min.*, Oxhaverite ..an obs. syn. of apophyllite.

Ox-head (*o*·ksihed). [f. OX + HEAD.]

1. The head of an ox, or a representation of one.

In quot. 1595 with allusion to HORNING *vbl. sb.* 3.

1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 292, I would set an Oxe-head to your Lyons hide. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 12 The Chests were carved on the outside with Ox-heads.

2. *transf.* A stupid person; a dolt, blockhead; also *attrib.* or quasi-*adj.* stupid.

a 1634 MARSTON (W. 1864) Dost make a mummer of me, ox-head? 1806 FESSENDEN *Democr.* I. 93 Could equal ox-head celebration In honor of the frantic nation.

3. *dial.* = HOGSHEAD.

1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s. v., Plase, sir, I be come arter th' empty oxhead.

O·xherd. [f. OX (in OE. in gen. sing. *oxan* or gen. pl. *oxena*) + HERD *sb.*[2]] A keeper of oxen; a cowherd.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Colloq.* in Wr.-Wülcker 90/9 *Bubulci*, oxanhyrdas. *Ibid.* 91/12 *O Bubulce*, eala oxanhyrde. *a* 1100 *Angs. Voc.* ibid. 274/28 *Aubobulcus*, oxinahyrde. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xiv. (MS. Bodl.) lf. 255 b/2 An oxe heerde hette Bubulcus, and is iordeyned bi office to kepe oxen. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 669/5 *Hic bubulcus*, oxarde. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 329 The art of the oxherd is the art of attending to oxen.

O·x-hide, o·xhide. The skin of an ox.

c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* x. (*Fox & Wolf*) xiii, The wolf will not forgif the ane ox hide. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 2·9 An Oxe hyde all Redie coryed & Tanned. 1640–1 *Kirkcudbr. Warr. Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 148 That the best ox hyde be sold for viij merks, and inferior sorts of oxen hydes for v libs., vij merks. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* I. 367 They..Bought such measure of land as an oxhide measures. *attrib.* 1848 BUCKLEY *Iliad* 67 He drew together the notch of the arrow and the ox-hide string.

¶ *erroneously.* 'A measure of land, as much as could be encircled by a hide cut into narrow strips' (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858: so in mod. Dicts.). (An error arising from confusion of HIDE *sb.*[1] with HIDE *sb.*[2])

Ox-horn (*o*·ksihɔ̃ən). [f. OX + HORN.]

1. A horn of an ox. (Sometimes used as a drinking-vessel.)

[*c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* xxxi. 776 Com se deofol .. and hæfde ænne oxan horn on hande.] 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 402 In the deep sea they light on certain little trees branched and full of boughes, in colour of an Ox horne. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 549 Hartshorn is of a fat and clammy substance, and it may be, Ox-horn would do the like (yield mushrooms). 1868 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xxii, He took the large ox-horn of our quarantine-apple cider.

2. A name of the Black Olive or Olive-bark (*Bucida Buceras*) of Jamaica, the wood of which is not liable to the attacks of insects.

1856 *Treas. Bot.* 831/1.

3. *Ox-horn cockle*, a bivalve mollusc, the heart-cockle, *Isocardia cor.*

Oxhouse (*o*·ksihaus). Now *local.* A house for the sheltering or stabling of oxen: cf. *cow-house.*

14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 727/2 *Hoc bostare*, a noxhows. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 35 b, Two barnes and an oxe house, a hey house and a stable. 1533 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 39 All the hide that is in the oxhouse lathe. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* 12 An entrie..to the Oxhouses. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Owse-house*, the stable for the oxen.

†**Oxi.** *Obs.* Abbreviation of OXYGON.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 269 Fig. 3. is described by the *Oxi* in this manner. *Ibid.* 279 The Streight Arch may be described (as its vulgarly said) from the *Oxi*, which being but part of a Word, is taken from the word *Oxigonium*, signifying a Triangle, with three sharp Angles. 1725 W. HALFPENNY *Sound Building* 8 A Gothick Arch, or Oxi.

Oxi, obs. ME. inf. of ASK *v.*

Oxi-, earlier spelling of many words, chiefly chemical, now spelt OXY-.

Oxidability (*o*·ksidăbi·lĭti). Also **oxy-.** [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality of being oxidable; oxidizability.

1803 CHENEVIX in *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 297 All those of easier oxidability than mercury. 1866 R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* (1870) 122 The greater the disparity in oxidability.. the greater is its power.

Oxidable (*o*·ksidăb'l), *a. Chem.* Now *rare.* Also **oxy-.** [a. F. *oxidable* (Lavoisier, 1789), now *oxydable*, f. *oxider* to OXIDATE: see -ABLE.] Capable of being oxidated; oxidizable.

1790 R. KERR tr. *Lavoisier's Elem. Chem.* II. 179 Table of compound oxydable and acidifiable bases. 1796 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 435 Perhaps also the tin was added to render the copper less readily oxidable. 1866 R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* (1870) 122 Silver being less oxidable than copper.

Oxidant (*o*·ksidănt). *rare.* [a. F. *oxidant* (1806 in Hatz.-Darm., now *oxydant*), ppl. adj. from *oxider* to OXIDATE.] An oxidating agent; a substance that readily gives off oxygen.

1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 62/2 Antiseptics, disinfectants, oxidants, and air-purifiers.

Oxidate (*o*·ksideit), *v. Chem.* Now *rare.* Also **oxy-.** [f. F. *oxid-er* (G. de Morveau and Lavoisier 1787; *oxyder* in *Dict. Acad.* 1835) + -ATE 3.]

1. *trans.* To cause to unite with oxygen; to convert into an oxide; = OXIDIZE 1.

1790 R. KERR tr. *Lavoisier's Elem. Chem.* II. § 14. 221 Iron and zinc..decompose the water, and become oxydated at its expence. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 386 The oxygen unites with, and oxydates the wire. 1866–77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 302 It [ozone] oxidates black sulphide of lead into white sulphate of lead. 1888 *Nature* XXVI. 252/2 Make the red lead to be hydrogenated much smaller in amount than that to be oxidated.

2. *intr.* To unite with oxygen; to become converted into an oxide; = OXIDIZE 2.

1807 DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* XCVIII. 44 The basis of potash ..oxidates in carbonic acid and decomposes it. 1895 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 352 The roleaus of wire,.. being still red, would oxydate quite as much as if they had been heated in the midst of the flames without the least precaution. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 115 The harder metals which do not oxidate readily, being preferred.

Hence **O·xidated** *ppl. a.* (in quot. 1855 *humorously* for 'rusty'); **O·xidating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1791 HAMILTON tr. *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. 27 *note*, The oxydated (calcined) part of the surface of the tin. 1793 BEDDOES *Calculus* 236 It is to this oxygene.. that the effect produced by oxidated mercury is owing. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 121 The oxydating wire, namely, from the zinc side, was the lowest in the tube. 1855 O. W. HOLMES *Poems* 198 Where conversation runs through mouldy toasts to oxydated puns. *c* 1865 WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 396/2 The use of the oxidating flame may..be tried on metals.

Oxidation (*o*ksidē·ʃən). *Chem.* Also **oxy-.** [a. F. *oxidation* (G. de Morveau and Lavoisier, 1787; *oxydation* in *Dict. Acad.* 1835), n. of action from *oxider*: see prec.] The action or process of oxidating; combination with oxygen; conversion into an oxide or oxygen-compound.

1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. i. 1. i. 10 The regular succession of colours in iron, according to its degree of oxydation (calcination). 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 301 Oxidation, or oxygenation, or oxidizement, the combination of any other body with oxygen. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* § 52. 51 The processes of oxydation and deoxydation ..give a degree of activity even to the world of rocks. 1871 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 13 In this act of combination, which is termed oxidation, heat is always, and light is frequently given off. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 355 The reception of oxygen, the oxidation of the oxidizable matter.. etc...are collectively called respiration. *attrib.* 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1162 [He] scrapes its entire surface clean and free from oxidation-scale or fire-strain.

b. In extended use: see quot.

1892 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem.* III. 657 The term *oxidation* has been widened until at present it is applied to all chemical changes which result in an addition of a negative radicle, simple or compound, to elements or compounds, or a decrease in the relative quantity of the positive radicle of a compound, whether this is or is not accompanied by substitution of a negative radicle..e. g. the following change: $4Fe + 3O_2 = 2Fe_2O_3$.

Oxidative (*o* ksidetiv), *a.* [f. as OXIDATE *v.* + -IVE.] Having the property of oxidizing.

1878 FOSTER *Phys.* II. ii § 5. 286 The blood itself removed from the body has practically no oxidative power at all over substances which are undoubtedly oxidized in the body. 1892 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 398 Carbonic anhydride is only one of the several products of the oxidative metabolism.

Oxidator (*o*·ksideitəɹ). Also **oxy-.** [Agent-n. from OXIDATE *v.*: see -OR 2 c.] a. Something that oxidates; an oxidizing agent. b. An apparatus for directing a stream of oxygen into the flame of a lamp.

a 1864 GESNER *Coal, Petrol.* etc. (1865) 167 It is supposed that hot air is a better oxidator than cold. *c* 1865 LETHEBY in *Circ. Sc.* I. 110/1 Common Lamp, with Oxydator.

Oxide (*o*·ksəid, *o*·ksid), *sb. Chem.* Also **oxid** (now chiefly *U. S.*), **oxyde, oxyd.** [a. F. *oxide* (1787), now *oxyde*, f. *oxy-gène* + *-ide*, after the ending of *acide*: cf. Sp. *oxido*, Pg. *oxydo*, It. *ossido*.

Cf 1787, G. de Morveau & Lavoisier *Nomencl. Chimique* 56 'Nous avons formé le mot *oxide*, qui d'une part rappelle la substance avec laquelle le métal est uni, qui d'autre part annonce suffisamment que cette combinaison de l'oxigène ne doit pas être confondue avec la combinaison acide, quoiqu'elle s'en rapproche à plusieurs égards.' This antithesis of *acide* and *oxide* was no doubt the reason why some early writers in Eng. used *oxid* (like *acid*), a spelling now favoured by American use. *Oxyde* and *oxyd* represent a feeling for closer written conformity to *oxygen*.]

A compound of oxygen with another element, or with an organic radical.

1790 R. KERR tr. *Lavoisier's Elem. Chem.* II. 187 Red oxyd of mercury, the oxyds of silver. 1793 BEDDOES *Calculus* 236 The oxid of mercury, in passing through the human body, parts with its Oxygene. 1795 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 331 Wootz, from the surface of which oxide, and any other extraneous matter, had been carefully rubbed off. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 61 Substances, such as the oxydes of mercury, zinc, &c. 1800 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 67 Every substance, capable of union with oxygen, affords, by combustion, either an oxide or an acid. 1864–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 508 Simple ethers..are the oxides of the alcohol-radicles. 1878 A. H. GREEN *Coal* ii. 65 The red colour of the rocks..is caused by every grain being coated by a thin skin of ferric oxide. 1879 DANA *Man. Geol.* (ed. 3) 50 The oxyd of the metal calcium is common quicklime. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Oxid, oxide.*

So †**O·xide** *v* [ad. F. *oxider* ('métaux oxidés', *Nomencl. Chim* 1787), now *oxyder*] = OXIDIZE.

1798 *Nicholson's Jrnl.* Jan. 458 The iron does not form ink with the gallic acid, but in proport on as it is oxided. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 274 Some of the mercury is, by the action of the air,.. oxyded.

†**Oxidi·gerence.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as if from **oxidigerent*, f. OXIDE + L. *gerens, gerent-em*, bearing, carrying.] Surface oxidization, rusting.

1832 STEPHENSON in J. Holland *Manuf. Metal* I. 153 On no malleable iron railway has oxidegerence or rusting taken place to any important extent.

Oxidi·metry. [f. OXIDE + -METRY.] Measurement or estimation of the amount of oxide formed.
1896 *Invention* 25 Jan. 50/1 It represents a special branch of oxidimetry.

Oxidizable (ˈksidəizăb'l), *a. Chem.* Also **oxy-.** [f. OXIDIZE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being oxidized; capable of combining with oxygen so as to form an oxide or oxygen-compound.
1802 CHENEVIX in *Phil. Trans.* XCII 336 The easily oxidizable metals cannot be employed. 1869 PHIPSON tr. *Guillemin's The Sun* (1870) 44 The chlorides, bromides, and iodides of metals not easily oxydisable. 1885 [see OXIDATION].
Hence **O·xidizabi·lity.**
1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol* (ed. 6) 301 Those peculiarities by which it is distinguished from other fats, e. g. easier oxidizability. 1884 *Athenæum* 8 Mar. 314/3 Researches on the oxidizability of iron and steel.

Oxidization (ˈksidəiz∧ˈ∫ən). *Chem.* Also **oxy-.** [n. of action from OXIDIZE *v.*] The action of oxidizing or process of being oxidized; oxidation.
1817 J. BRADBURY *Trav. Amer.* 287 *note*, Iron ore, in a continued state of oxydization. 1885 J. R. ALLEN in *Mag. Art* Aug. 456/2 Objects of bronze, being less liable to oxidization than iron, have been preserved.

Oxidize (ˈksidəiz), *v. Chem.* Also **oxy-.** [f. OXIDE + -IZE.]
1. *trans.* To cause to combine with oxygen; to convert into an oxide or oxygen-compound. (In the case of a metal, often = to cover with a coating of oxide, to rust, make rusty.)
1802 [implied in OXIDIZABLE, OXIDIZEMENT] 1806 HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans.* XCVI. 119 Coal is apparently nothing more than carbon oxidized to a certain degree. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* vi. 138 It is highly probable that the amyloids and fats are very frequently oxidised in the blood. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 123 There must be a limit to the powers of the system to oxidize alcohol.
b. *humorously* for 'rust' in *fig.* sense.
1895 *Forum* (N. Y.) Jan. 602 The naif enthusiasm of the elderly travell r whose own Greek is oxidized an inch thick.
2. *intr.* To enter into combination with oxygen; to take up oxygen; to become converted into an oxide. (Of a metal, often = to become coated with oxide; to rust, become rusty.)
1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 166 A piece of zinc, immersed under water which is freely exposed to the atmosphere, oxidizes very slowly. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 17 Mar., There they [iron rails] lie, and oxidise tranquilly. 1871 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 199 Allowing thin pieces of the metal to oxidize in dry air.
Hence **O·xidized** *ppl. a.*: **-izing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* *Oxidized silver*, in silversmith's work, a name erroneously given to silver with a dark coating of silver sulphide.
1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* 203 The paper will be found stained of a deep purple hue from the oxydized gold. 1842 PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 371 Heated with rather a strong oxidizing flame. 1855 J. R. LEIFCHILD *Cornwall* 233 A long series of processes, alternately of an oxidizing and a deoxidizing character. 1871 *Giant* 31 The new invention of oxydized silver. 1893 *Athenæum* 1 Apr. 412/1 This reddening ..is due to the oxidizing action of moist air.

† **O·xidizement.** *Chem. Obs.* Also **oxy-.** [f. prec. + -MENT.] = OXIDATION, OXIDIZATION.
1802 CHENEVIX in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 333, I can attribute their difference of colour only to the different state of oxidizement of the iron. 1836 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 4) 330 The terms *oxidizement* and *oxidation* imply the combination of oxygen with bodies. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 154 Iron, coated with brass or copper, as less liable to oxidizement.

O·xidizer. Also **oxy-.** [f. as prec. + -ER 1.]
1. A substance that oxidizes, or gives off oxygen to, another; an oxidizing agent.
1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 575 Chromic acid is a very active oxidizer. 1883 *Hardwich's Photogr. Chem.* (ed. Taylor) 257 Experiments performed with various oxidizers.
2. A workman employed in making 'oxidized silver': see OXIDIZED.
1884 *Birmingham Daily Post* 23 Feb. 3/4 Gilders.—Wanted an experienced Parcel Gilder and Oxydiser.

† **Oxi·dulated,** *ppl. a. Chem. Obs.* Also **oxy-.** [f. obs. F. *oxydulé*, f. *oxydule*, 'lowest degree of oxidation, protoxide', dim. of *oxyde*; after L. *acid-us, acidul-us*: cf. *acidulated, acidulous*.] Combined with a smaller proportion of oxygen than in another compound; as in *oxidulated iron*, a former name for the magnetic oxide of iron (Fe_3O_4) as distinguished from the peroxide (Fe_2O_3). So † **O·xidule** (oxydul) [a. obs. F. *oxydule*], an oxide containing a smaller or the smallest proportion of oxygen; † **Oxi·dulous** *a.* = *oxidulated.*
1806 *Edin. Rev.* IX. 71 Those portions of the ore which contain the least quantity of oxygen..are consequently denominated 'oxydulated. 1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xxiv. 512 Vallies, which contain magnetic sands (granulary oxidulated iron). 1818 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 8) II. 55 [In the case] of only two oxides..we might have applied the term *oxide* to the metal fully saturated with oxygen, and of '*oxidule* to the compound at an inferior stage of oxidizement, as has been done by several of the French chemists. 1814 *Edin. Rev.* XXIII. 68 'Oxidulous iron ore forms a rock. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* x. 282 Magnetite, oxydulous iron, occurs in blocks in Somma.

Oxie, obs. form of OX-EYE.

O·xify, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. OX + -(I)FY.] *trans.* To make an ox of, turn into an ox.
1804 SOUTHEY in Robberds *Mem. W. Taylor* I. 315 Instead of oxifying or assifying myself, and crying wonderful! at every action of my perfect prince.

Oxigen, -gon, etc., obs. ff. OXYGEN, -GON, etc.

Oxime (ˈksəim), **oxim** (ˈksim). *Chem.* [f. OX- 1 + *-ime*, shortened from IMIDE (the imides containing the radical : NH, the oximes : N(OH)). Introduced by the German chemists V. Meyer and Janny in 1882.] A chemical compound containing the divalent group : N(OH) joined to a carbon atom, esp. in the combination C_nH_{2n} : as *acetoxime* C_2H_4 : N(OH), *formoxime* = CH_2 : N(OH). Also called **Oximide.**
1891 *Athenæum* 23 May 669/3 The large class of substances known as the oximes, which have been so much investigated of late, has just been enriched by the discovery of its simplest possible member, formoxime, CH_2 : N.OH. 1893 *Ibid.* 13 May 608/3 [A paper was read on] 'Organic Oximides: a Research on their Pharmacology', by Dr. H. Pomfret.

Oximel, obs. form of OXYMEL.

Oxindole (ˈksindōul). *Chem.* Also **-ol.** [f. OX- 1 = OXY- + INDOLE.] A colourless crystalline substance (C_8H_7NO), becoming an oil when heated, consisting of indole combined with one equivalent of oxygen. Hence *dioxindole*, containing two equivalents of oxygen ($C_8H_7NO_2$): see DI-[2] 2 c.
1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 733 *Indol.*..is produced by passing the vapour of oxindol over heated zinc-dust. *Ibid.* 736 The oxindol..forms long colourless needles or feathery groups, ..and at higher temperatures distils..as a colourless or reddish oil which immediately solidifies in the crystalline form. ..On exposure to the air, it is partly converted by oxidation into dioxindol. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 229/1 A body called oxindol, from which isatin, and therefore indigo, can be obtained. 1892 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem.* III. 607 Oxindole..dioxindole.

Oxiodic: see OXY-IODIC.

O·xless, *a.* [-LESS.] Without an ox or oxen.
1819 BYRON *Juan* II. cliv, But beef is rare within these oxless isles.

O·x-like, *a.* and *adv.* [-LIKE.] Like, or resembling that of an ox; after the manner of an ox.
1616 W. FORDE *Serm.* 37 To exempt yourselves from this supine and oxelike security. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* II. 194 Hide you Juno of majestic size, With cow-like udders, and with ox-like eyes. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 208 Boviform or Ox-like Antelopes, species that present various degrees of relationship to the Antelopes and Oxen respectively.

O·xlip. Forms: 1 **oxanslyppe, -sloppe,** 6 **oxelip(pe, oxslip,** 7- **oxlip.** [OE. *oxanslyppe* wk. fem., f. *oxan* genit. sing. of *oxa*, Ox + *slyppe* slimy or viscous dropping: see COWSLIP.]
The name of a flowering herb: applied (at least from 16th c.) to a plant intermediate in appearance between the Cowslip (*Primula veris*) and Primrose (*P. vulgaris*), agreeing with the former in having a common scape bearing an umbel of many flowers, but in the colour and form of the individual flowers resembling the latter; now ascertained to be a natural hybrid between the cowslip and primrose; by some 17–18th c. writers extended to include the cultivated varieties of many colours commonly comprised under the name *Polyanthus*.
b. By recent botanists appropriated to *Primula elatior* (Jacq.), a species having the appearance of a luxuriant pale-flowered cowslip, found in Europe from Gothland southward, and in Britain only in Essex and parts of the adjacent counties.
The latter, discovered at Bardfield in Essex in 1842, by Mr. H. Doubleday, is sometimes distinguished as the Bardfield or True Oxlip; in Essex it is included, with the hybrid oxlip, under the name 'Cowslip', the cowslip of English literature being there called 'Paigle'.
c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 32 Wip slie, oxanslyppan nipewearde, & alor rinde wylle on buteran. *Ibid.* III. 30 genim ..gearwan & wudubindan leaf, & cuslyppan & oxsanslyppan. 1568 TURNER *Herbal* III. 80 Coweslippe is named in Latin herba paralysis, and there are two kinds of them, ..the one is called in the West contre of some a Cowlslip, and the other an Oxislip, and they are both called in Cambridgeshyre Pagles. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. lxxxiii. 122 *Verbascum album*, Oxelippe [Figure]. *Ibid.* 123 The Oxelip..is very like to the Cowslippe, saving that his leaues be greater and larger, and his floures be of a pale or fayntyellow colour, almost white and without savour. *Ibid.*, The petie Mulleyns are called in English Cowslippes, Primeroses, & Oxelips. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 250, I know a banke where the wilde time blowes, Where Oxslips and the nodding Violet growes. 1611 — *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 125 Pale Prime-roses, ..bold Oxlips, and The Crowne Imperiall: Lillies of all kinds. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 350 Having improved the seed of *Primula veris* or common wild primrose to that height, that it has produced the *Primula polyanthos* or Oxlip. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 70/2 The Oxlip Cowslip is like those of the field, but of several red colours. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 213 Mr. Curtis tells us, that by cultivation it [primrose] may be brought to throw up a long common fruit-stalk like the Oxlip; which countenances the idea of the latter being a variety of this. 1830 TENNYSON *Talking Oak* 107 As cowslip unto oxlip is, So seems she to the boy. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n., Ox-lip*, also applied to *P.* [*primula*] *variabilis* and *P. vulgaris caulescens.*
b. 1842 *Gard. Chron.* 12 Mar., The German Oxlip, the true *P. elatior*, which is not yet known to be a native of England. 1842 H. DOUBLEDAY in *Phytologist* I. 204, I send you some oxlips from Bardfield in Essex which..appear to me to be identical with the true *Primula elatior* of Linnæus and the German botanists. ..Pagels or cowslips also occur in the neighbourhood. 1844 *Ibid.* I. 975 The Bardfield Oxlip. 1897 *Pall Mall G.* 19 May 3/2 If you are a bit of a botanist you will notice that all through Zeeland the oxlip takes the place of cowslip and primrose, a form intermediate between both, stalked like a cowslip, but with larger flowers. 1902 *Speaker* 23 Aug. 555/2 In East Anglia the true Oxlip is found.

‖ **Oxo·leon, Oxo·leum,** obs. latinized forms (after L. *oleum* oil) of Gr. ὀξέλαιον 'a sauce of vinegar and oil', f. ὀξύς sharp, sour + ἔλαιον olive oil.
1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* 94 The discreet choice and mixture of the *Oxoleon* (Oyl, Vinegar, Salt, &c.) 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Lettuce*, With the usual Oxoleum of Vinegar, Pepper, and Oyl.

Oxonian (ˈksōʊniăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. *Oxonia*, latinized form of *Oxenford, Oxford* + -AN.]
A. *adj.* Of or belonging to Oxford.
1644 SIR E. DERING *Prop. Sacr.* e, The Oxonian complements grow up close to this. 1716 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) II. 175 Th' Oxonian doctors farther went. 1810 *Edin. Rev.* XVI. 172 We call them [*according as, classified, classification*] Oxonian barbarisms; because we know no other title descriptive of them. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) II. 43/1 I've been selling Oxonian button overs ('Oxonian' shoes, which cover the instep, and are closed by being buttoned instead of being stringed through four or five holes).
B. *sb.* A native or inhabitant of Oxford; more usually, a member of the University of Oxford.
c 1540 *Pilgr. T.* 676 in *Thynne's Animadv.* (1865) App. i, Then he asked me and I were cantibrygion. I sayd no, I was an oxonian. 1702 FARQUHAR *Sir H. Wildair* II. i, I'm priveleged to be very impertinent, being an Oxonian. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 512 Oxonians and Cantabs twitted the Scotch with knowing no Greek and little Latin.
b. A kind of shoe: see quot. 1851 in A.
1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lviii, Then the sleepless Boots went..gathering up..the Bluchers, Wellingtons, Oxonians, which stood outside. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) II. 42/2, I had a pair of very good Oxonians that had been new welted.
So **Oxo·nianize** *v.*, to make Oxonian in character, imbue with the ideas of Oxford; **Oxono·latry** [see -LATRY], worship of or devotion to Oxford.
1885 *Athenæum* 26 Sept. 400/1 He was, as little Oxonianized at the core as a true son of Oxford could well be. 1893 SWINBURNE *Stud. Prose & Poetry* (1894) 34 The effusive Oxonolatry of Mr. Arnold.

Oxo·nic (ˈksōˈnik), *a. Chem.* [f. OX- 2 + *carb*)*onic.*] In *Oxonic acid*, $C_4H_3N_3O_4$, a substance formed by the gradual oxidation of uric acid in an alkaline solution, and yielding on decomposition glyoxyl-urea and carbon dioxide. Its salts are **O·xonates.**
(The name had previously been applied by Schulze to the acid obtained by the action of nascent hydrogen on pure oxalic acid. WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV 288.)
1881 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 1458 *Oxonic acid*, $C_4H_3N_3O_4$. An acid discovered by Strecker, who obtained it by the action of atmospheric oxygen on uric acid in alkaline solution. It forms two series of salts.

Ox-pecker, -ray, etc.: see Ox 6.

Oxsi, obs. inf. of ASK *v.*

† **Oxskin.** *Obs.* In 7 **oxe skinne.** App. a perversion of the dial. *oskin* OXGANG, facilitated by popular association of HIDE *sb* 1 and 2.
1610 HOPTON *Foc. Geodæt.* I ii. 21 Foure akers (saith he) make a yard of land, fine yards of land contain a hide..in Yorkeshire and other countries they call a hide an Oxeskinne.

Oxspring, oxpring, obs. forms of OFFSPRING.

Ox-stall (ˈksstōl). Also 4–5 **oxes-,** 8 *Sc.* **owsen-staw.** A stall or stable for oxen.
c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 342 She was born and fed in rudenesse As in a cote, or in an Oxe [*v. r.* oxes, oxsis, ox] Stalle. 1492 RYMAN *Poems* xxxii. 4 in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXXIX. 199 A childe they founde In an oxe stalle in raggis wounde. 1530 PALSGR. 250/2 Oxestale, *creche.* 1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* II. v. 194 Liu'd he now, he should lick, Spight of his farming Oxe-stawles. *Ibid.* III. Proem. 210 To purge this Augean oxstall from foule sinne. 1776 *Herd's Sc. Songs* II. 146 She sought it in the owsen-staw.

O·x-tail. The tail of an ox; esp. as an article of food. Also *attrib.* in *ox-tail soup*, etc.
c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xii. 225, I haue here in my mayll sothen and rost, Eucn of an ox tayll that wold not be lost. 1681 OTWAY *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 17 Some had slings, some had flails Knit with eel and oxen tails. 1837 MARRYAT *Dog-fiend* xxxviii, To make soup of..; he can't afford ox-tail. 1888 *Standard* 23 Aug. 5/2 It was the Royalist refugees who taught us to prepare soup of the ox tails, which until then were tossed to the dogs.

Oxter (ˈksstə), *sb. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 6, 9 **ox(s)tar(e,** 6 7 **oxster,** 7–8 **ockster.** [A modified or extended form from OE. *ōxta, ōhsta*, from same stem as OE. *ōxn*:—**ōhsna* – OHG. *uohsana* and *uochasa, ōchasa*, MHG. *uohse, uehse*; stem *ōks-, ōhs-*, whence also Du. *oksel* (OKSELLE):—OLG. **ōksla, ōhsla*; also, with weak grade *aks-, ahs-*, OHG. *ahsala*, Ger. *achsel*; so L. *axilla*, dim. of **axula*, and OIr. *oxal*; all in the same or an allied sense.] The armpit.
15 . *Sir A. Barton* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 73 He shoote hime in at the left oxtere, The arrowe quiett throughe harte. 1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 81 There is a sort of it that appeareth under the oxter and jawes. 1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 145 Being sent for to the castell, [he] went up with his Bible under his ockster, affirming that would plead for him. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 35 An Oxter: an Armpit, *Axilla.* a 1745 SWIFT *Direct. Servants, Footman*, This will keep it at least as warm as under your arm-pit or ockster, as the Scots call it. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xxiv, Let her leddyship get his head ance under her oxter. 1881 R. BUCHANAN *God & Man* III. 214 Johnstone..had the telescope under his oxter.

b. More loosely, The under side or inside of the upper arm.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xiii. 17 His fa sum by the oxstar leidis. 1715 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr.* ii. xvii, Twa sturdy chiels, Be 'n oxter and be 'n coller, Held up..The liquid logic scholar. 17.. — *Jenny Nettles* i, Bag and baggage on her back, And a baby in her oxter. 1852 A. ROSS *Poems & Songs* 115 Grip me in your oxter. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* xi. 125, I would be blythe to have you at my oxter.

Hence **O·xter** *v. trans.*, to support by the arm, walk arm in arm with; to take or carry under the arm; to fold the arm round.

1780 J. MAYNE *Siller Gun* ii, Lads oxter lasses without fear, Or dance like wud. *c* 1793 BURNS *Meg o' the Mill*, The Priest he was oxter'd, the Clerk he was carried. 1894 *Northumbld. Minstrels' Budget* in *Northumbld. Gloss.* s. v., When this master of minstrelsy oxtered his blether.

Ox-tongue, oxtongue (ˈɒksˌtʊŋ).

1. The tongue of an ox.

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 26 Take tho ox tonge and schalle hit wele, Sethe hit, broche hit in laid yche dele. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 279 The leaves..resemble an ox tongue. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Oct. 6/3 He amassed a considerable fortune by the ox-tongue trade.

2. Popular name of several plants: = LANGUE DE BŒUF 1. † **a.** *orig.* applied to various plants having rough leaves, more or less tongue-shaped; chiefly species of bugloss, borage, and alkanet. *Obs.*

c 1325 *Glos. W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 162 E bucle [*glos* oxe-tunge] ausy, une herbe seyne. *a* 1400–50 *Stockh. Med. MS.* 196 Langdebef or oxtunge, *lingua bovis.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 265/2 Oxtonge, *buglossa, herba est.* 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* i. vi. 12 The auncient Fathers called it [Borage] in Greeke βουγλωσσον, in English Oxe tongue. 1597 GERARDE *Herball* ii. xxxii 235 Sharpe Hankeweede hath leaues like to those of Langue de beefe or Oxetoung. 1611 COTGR., *Langue de bœuf*, ..Ox-tongue, rough or small Buglosse.

b. In modern Botany: A composite plant, *Helminthia* (*Picris* Linn.) *echioides*, growing on clayey soil; also called *Prickly Ox-tongue.*

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App 321 Ox-tongue, *Picris.* 1858 *Penny Cycl.* and Suppl. 301/1 There is but one species [of the genus] inhabiting Great Britain, *H[elminthia]. echioides*, the Ox-Tongue...The branches, stem, leaves, and involucre are covered with strong prickles springing from white tubercles, and with 3 minute hooks at the apex. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Oct. 4/2 In the long, dry grass at the foot of the hedge stands out the yellow 'bristly oxtongue'—stem and leaves all frosted with white glands.

3. A name occasionally applied to obsolete weapons with broad blades: = LANGUE DE BŒUF 2.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1894 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

Ox-vomit, -wagon, -warble, etc.: see Ox 5, 6.

O·xy, *a. rare*[−1]. [-Y.] Of or belonging to an ox.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* iv. 139 He took his arrow by the nock, and to his bended breast The oxy sinew close he drew.

Oxy, obs. ME. inf. of ASK *v*

Oxy- (ˈɒksi), repr. Gr. ὀξυ-, combining form of ὀξύς sharp, keen, acute, pungent, acid; used in various words, chiefly scientific. The more important of these will be found in their alphabetical places: others follow here, in two groups

1. Words of various kinds, in which *oxy-* stands for 'sharp', 'acute' (in *lit.* or *fig.* sense): as

Oxyacanthous (-ăkæˈnθəs) *a. Bot.* [Gr. ἄκανθα thorn], having sharp thorns (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1857). ‖ **Oxyæsthesia** (-ēsθīˈziă) *Phys.* and *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. αἴσθησις feeling], abnormal acuteness of sensation, hyperæsthesia (Mayne). ‖ **Oxyaphia** (-æˈfiă) *Phys.* and *Path.* [mod. L., f. Gr. ἁφή touch], excessive acuteness of the sense of touch (Mayne). **Oxya·ster** *Zool.* [Gr. ἀστήρ star], a sponge-spicule having acute rays radiating from one point. ‖ **Oxyble·psia** *Phys.* [mod.L., a. Gr. ὀξυβλεψία, f. βλέπειν to look], acuteness of sight, sharp-sightedness (Mayne). **Oxyca·rpous** *a. Bot.* [Gr. καρπός fruit], having pointed fruit (Mayne). **Oxycephalic** (sfăˈlik) *a. Anthropol.* [Gr. κεφαλή head], having a skull of pointed or conical shape; so **Oxyce·phaly,** the condition of being oxycephalic. **O·xyclad** *Zool.*, a branched form of sponge-spicule: see quot. **Oxyda·ctyl** *Zool.* [Gr. δάκτυλος finger or toe], *a.* belonging to the division *Oxydactyla* of Batrachians, characterized by slender toes; *sb.* an oxydactyl batrachian. † **Oxyde·rcical** *a Obs.* [Gr. ὀξυδερκικός], sharpening the sight. **Oxydi·act** *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [DI- 2; Gr. ἀκτίς ray], (a sponge-spicule) having two acute rays. ‖ **Oxyecoia** (-ēkōˈ ă) *Phys.* and *Path.* [mod.L., a. Gr. ὀξυηκοΐα, f. ἀκούειν to hear], abnormal acuteness of hearing, acoustic hyperæsthesia (Mayne). † **Oxygal** [ad. L. *oxygala*, Gr. ὀξύγαλα], sour milk. ‖ **Oxygeusia** (-giūˈ ziă) *Phys.* and *Path.* (also anglicized **-geusy**) [mod.L., f. Gr. γεῦσις taste], excessive acuteness of the sense of taste (Mayne). **Oxygnathous** (ɒksiˈgnăθəs) *a. Zool.* [Gr. γνάθος jaw], having the jaws of the shell quite or almost smooth, as certain pulmonate molluscs. **Oxyhe·xact** *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [Gr. ἕξ six, ἀκτίς ray], (a sponge-spicule) having six acute rays; so **Oxyhexa·ster,** a hexaster with acute rays (? = prec.). **Oxyklinocephalic** (-klə̄inōsfæˈlik), *a. Anthropol.*, ? said of a skull combining the oxycephalic and klinocephalic forms. ‖ **Oxyo·pia** *Phys.* (anglicized **oxyopy**) [mod.L., f. Gr. ὀπ- to see], abnormal acuteness of sight (Mayne). ‖ **Oxyosphresia** (-ɒsfrēˈziă) *Phys.* [mod.L., f. Gr. ὀσφρησις smell], excessive acuteness of the sense of smell (Dunglison 1842). **Oxype·ntact** *a.*, *sb. Zool.* [Gr. πέντε five, ἀκτίς ray], (a sponge-spicule) having five acute rays. **Oxype·talous** *a. Bot.*, having pointed petals (Mayne). ‖ **Oxypho·nia** *Phys.*, *Path.* (also anglicized **oxy·phony**) [mod. L., a. Gr. ὀξυφωνία, f. φωνή voice], excessive acuteness or shrillness of voice (Dunglison 1842). **Oxyphyllous** (-fiˈləs) *a. Bot.* [Gr. φύλλον leaf], having pointed leaves (Mayne). **O·xyr(r)hine, Oxyr(r)hi·nous** *adjs. Zool.* [Gr. ῥίς, ῥιν- snout], sharp-nosed, sharp-snouted. **Oxystomatous** (-stɒˈmătəs) *a. Zool.* [Gr. στόμα mouth], having the mouth-parts sharply projecting, as the division *Oxystomata* (Milne Edwards) of crabs; so **O·xystome** *a.* = prec.; *sb.* a crab of the division *Oxystomata.* **Oxystrongyle** (-strɒˈndʒil), **-stron·gylus** *Zool.* [STRONGYLE], a sponge-spicule like a strongyle but sharp at each end; hence **Oxystro·ngylous** *a.*, of the nature of an oxystrongyle. **Oxyte·tract** *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [Gr. τετρα- four, ἀκτίς ray], (a sponge-spicule) having four acute rays. **Oxytylote** (ɒksi tilōˈat) *Zool.* [Gr. τύλος knob], a simple sponge-spicule sharp at one end and blunt at the other; hence **Oxytylotate** (-tiˈlōtˌeit) *a.*, having the character of an oxytylote.

1886 R. VON LENDENFELD *Sponges* in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 561 **Oxyaster.* With long, slender, pointed rays. 1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthrop.* v. 176 *Oxycephalic, elevated skull. 1890 H. ELLIS *Criminal* iii. 50 There is a generally recognised tendency to the pointed (oxycephalic or sugar-loaf form of head. 1895 *Forum* (N. Y.) Sept. 36 Among these anomalies were .. '*oxicephaly'. 1888 SOLLAS in *Challenger Rep.* XXV. p. lv, **Oxyclad* (ὀξύκλαδος, a young branch). The exactine is oxeate, the eeactine terminates in two or more secondary actines or 'cladi'. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 195 Make an *oxydercical collyrie of such medicaments as cure caligation. 1886 LENDENFELD (as above) 562 **Oxydiact.* Four rays rudimentary, only two rays lying in one straight line remain. [1706 PHILLIPS, **Oxygala*, Sower Milk.] 1745 tr. *Columella's Husb.* xii. viii, Make oxygal, or sour milk, after this manner. 1886 LENDENFELD (as above) 562 **Oxyhexact.* With six pointed rays, the ends of which form the corners of a double square pyramid. The rays represent the crystalline axes. 1886 LENDENFELD (as above) 562 *Hexaster.* A star with six, generally equal rays: a. **Oxyhexaster.* Rays pointed. b. *Discohexaster.* Rays terminated by disks. 1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthrop.* v. 177 A certain deformed skull found in Silesia is *oxyklinocephalic. 1846 SMART, **Oxyophy*, preternaturally acute vision. 1886 LENDENFELD (as above) 562 **Oxypentact.* One ray rudimentary, representing the axes of a simple square pyramid. 1846 SMART, **Oxyphony*, acuteness of voice. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, **Oxyrhine.* 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Oxyrrhinous.* 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Oxystomatus*, .. *oxystomatous. 1852 DANA *Crust.* i. 62 The triangular mouth of the Oxystomes. 1888 SOLLAS (as above), **Oxystrongyle.*—The exactine is oxeate and the eeactine strongylate. .. **Oxytylote* ..The exactine is oxeate, and the eeactine tylote. 1886 LENDENFELD (as above) 562 **Oxytetract.* Two rays rudimentary, representing the edges of a square pyramid.

2. Chemical words, in which *oxy-* is taken as the combining form of OXYGEN (cf. HYDRO- d); denoting either simply the presence of oxygen, as in OXYACID, OXYSALT, † *oxybase*, or the addition of oxygen to the substance denoted by the simple word, and thus practically = *oxygenated* or *oxidized.* For special uses, see OXYCHLORIDE, OXYSULPHATE, and other main words. A looser use is seen in **oxy-alcohol** (or **oxy-spirit**), **oxy-coal-gas, oxy-house-gas, oxy-ether,** terms applied (after OXYHYDROGEN, OXYCALCIUM) to the flame produced by mixing the vapour of a spirit lamp, ordinary house-gas, or sulphuric ether, with oxygen; so *oxy-alcohol blowpipe, lamp,* etc.; **oxy-paraffin** *a.*, applied to a paraffin lamp with arrangement for complete oxygenation of the flame.

But the most frequent use of *oxy-* is as a prefix to names of organic substances, to denote a derivative or related compound in which an atom of hydrogen is displaced by one of hydroxyl (HO); in which sense the more accurate *hydroxy-* is now often preferred: see OXYACID 2.

In earlier use often spelt *oxi*; before a vowel sometimes reduced to *ox-*: see OX- 1.

The more important of the *oxy-* compounds are treated as main words: the *oxy-* or rather *hydroxy-* organic compounds are unlimited in number, including e. g. *oxy-* or *hydroxy-acetal* ($CH_2(OH)CH(OC_2H_5)_2$); *-aldehyde* ($CH_2(OH)CHO$); *-anthracene* (= anthraquinone); *-benzene* or *benzol* (= phenol, C_6H_5OH); *-benzyl*; *-camphor* ($C_{10}H_{16}O_2$); *-cannabin* ($C_{20}H_{32}N_2O_7$); *-caproamine* (= leucine); *-choline* (= betaine); *-cinchonine* ($C_{19}H_{22}N_2O_2$); *-cymene* (= carvacrol, $C_{10}H_{13}OH$); *-dimorphine* ($C_{17}H_{18}N_2O_4$); *-guanine*; *-glycolyl-urea* (= allanturic acid); *-hasthopine*; *-methyl*; *-methylene* (= formic aldehyde); *-morphine* ($C_{17}H_{19}NO_3$); *-naphthylamine* (or *-naphthylidine*, $C_{10}H_9NO$), *-narceine* ($C_{23}H_{29}NO_9$); *-neurine* (= betaine); *-phenol* (= pyrocatechin); *-phenyl* (C_6H_5OH); *-quinine*; *-quinoline* (= carbostyril); *-strychnine* ($C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_2$); *-sulphobenzide*; *-thymoquinone* ($C_{10}H_{12}O_2$); *-toluene* (= cresol, C_7H_8O); *-tolyl*, etc.

Also in the names of oxy- or hydroxy- acids, as *oxy-acetic* (= GLYCOLLIC); *-amygdalic* ($C_7H_6O_3$); *-benzoic* ($C_7H_6O_3$); *-butyric* ($C_4H_8O_3$); *-caproic* (= leucic); *-chelidonic* (= meconic); *-choleic*; *-cuminamic* ($NH_2.C_{10}H_{12}O.OH$); *-cuminic* ($C_{10}H_{12}O_3$); *-gummic* ($C_{18}H_{30}O_{11}$); *-hippuric* ($C_9H_9NO_4$); *-isouvitic* ($C_9H_8O_6$); *-lizaric* acid (= purpurin); *-mandelic* (= phenyl-glycollic); *-mesitylenic* ($C_9H_{10}O_3$); *-naphthoic* ($C_{10}H_7(OH)CO_2H$); *-phenic* acid (= pyrocatechin); *-picric* (= styphnic, $C_6H_3N_3O_8$); *-propionic* (= lactic); *salicylic* (= gentisinic, $C_6H_3(OH)_2COOH$); *-tannic*; *-terephthalic* ($C_8H_6O_5$); *-tolic* (C_7H_8O); *toluamic*; *-toluic* (= cresotic, $C_6H_4(CH_3)(OH)CO_2H$); *-trimesic*; *-uric*, etc.

1864–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 909 *Glycollic acid.* $C_2H_4O_3$..**Oxacetic acid.* 1873 — *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 681 Nitrous acid converts glycocine into glycollic or oxyacetic acid. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v., *Oxy-alcohol blowpipe.. invented by Marcet, in which the flame of a spirit lamp is urged by a blowpipe transmitting oxygen. 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* vii. (ed. 4) 351 The aromatic oxy-acids which have been proved to exist in the urine are paroxy-phenyl acetic acid,..*oxyamygdalic acid. 1866–77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 352 **Oxanthracene.* $C_{14}H_8O_2$. When anthracene is boiled for some days with nitric acid, a resin is formed which becomes granular on cooling, and forms light reddish yellow crystals of oxanthracene. 1892 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict.* III. 670 Di-oxy-anthracene $C_{14}H_8(OH)_2$. Chrysazol. 1865 MANSFIELD *Salts* 45 An *Oxybase bears to the general idea of a salt and to Oxygen a relation just the converse of that which a Hydrostyle bears to that idea and to Hydrogen. The term Oxybase includes the Alkalies, commonly so called. 1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 121 Ampelic or *oxi-benzoic acid. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* 616 Quartene or butene glycol is converted by slow oxidation with nitric acid into *oxybutyric acid. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 310 In diabetes..acetone and oxybutyric acid, are usually present with the sugar. 1882 *Nature* XXVII. 118/2 By the action of boiling 60 per cent. nitric acid, cellulose is converted into an amorphous substance $C_{18}H_{28}O_{16}$, *oxy-cellulose. 1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 99 By oxidation of a milder character..a white amorphous acid, termed *oxy-cholic, is produced. 1889 LOCKYER in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 582/1 By means of the *oxy-coal-gas flame, we can determine the spectrum of any vapor given off. 1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 12) II. 490 *Carvacrol*, **Oxycymene*, or *Cymenol*, is..a thick oil. 1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem.* 93 By oxidation with potassium permanganate, guanin is converted into urea, oxalic acid, and *oxy-guanin. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV 40/2 If the oxy-spirit, *oxy-house-gas, or oxy-hydrogen jets, or the magnesium lamps..are to be used. 1866–77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 313 **Oxymethyl-carbonic acid*, a name applied by Kolbe to glycollic acid. 1875 *Ibid.* VII. 886 **Oxymeurine.* This base..is identical with betaine from beet-juice. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 21 Jan. 453/2 *Oxy-paraffin oil lamps. 1857 W. A. MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III 572 *Oxyphenic Acid or Pyrocatechin ($C_2H_6O_2$) the formula of Oxyphenic differs from that of phenic acid by two equivalents of oxygen. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* 683 Nitrous acid converts alanine into lactic or *oxypropionic acid. 1879 *Oxy-spirit [see *oxy-house-gas*]. 1866–77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 321 **Oxytoluic acid*, $C_7H_6O_3$. An acid, isomeric with salicylic and oxybenzoic acids..It is produced by the oxidation of toluene. 1873 — *Fownes' Chem.* 704 Amylene glycol yields oxybutyric instead of *oxyvaleric acid.

Oxyacanthin (ɒksiˌăkæˈnθin). *Chem.* [f. botanical L. *Oxyacantha*, specific name of the Hawthorn, a. Gr. ὀξυάκανθα lit. 'sharp-thorn', a shrub, prob. *Crataegus Pyracantha* (Persoon): see -IN 1.] A name given to a bitter neutral substance obtained by Leroy from the Hawthorn.

1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 288.

Also **Oxyacanthine** (ɒksiˌăkæˈnθain) *Chem.* [see -INE 5], an alkaloid obtained from the root of the Barberry, *Berberis vulgaris.*

1866–77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 288 *Oxyacanthine.* $C_{37}H_{38}N_2O_{11}$? *Vineline.* .. An alkaloid existing, together with berberine, in the root of *Berberis vulgaris.* *Ibid.* 289 Oxyacanthine, when pure, is a white powder ordinarily with a yellowish tinge...It has a bitter taste.

Oxyacanthous, etc.: see OXY- 1.

Oxyacid, oxy-acid (ɒksiˌæˈsid). *Chem.* Also **oxi-, ox-acid.** [f. OXY- 2 + ACID.]

1. An acid containing oxygen (e.g. carbonic acid, CH_2O_3) as distinguished from a *hydracid* formed by the union of hydrogen with a halogen (e.g. hydrochloric acid, HCl).

1836–41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 1032 It is obvious..that there are no salts, properly so termed, in which the oxy-acids are combined with silica, but that silicium forms haloid compounds. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 204 The hypothesis of Davy developing the general analogy of all salts, whether derived from oxyacids or hydracids. 1882 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* vi. 56 All acids contain hydrogen, combined either with an element, or with a group of elements, which almost always contain oxygen, and in this case the substances are termed oxy-acids.

b. *attrib.* or *adj.* Of or belonging to an oxyacid.

1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 352 The attempt to assimilate oxyacid salts with the type of hydracid salts.

2 *Organic Chem.* In plural, a name given to several series of acids derived from those of the fatty or the aromatic series, by the substitution of one or more hydroxyl for one or more hydrogen atoms; hence called more exactly *hydroxy-acids.*

The diatomic monobasic acids derived from the fatty acids ($C_nH_{2n}O_2$) have the formula $C_nH_{2n}O_3$, and constitute the *fatty oxy-*, *(hydroxy-fatty*, or *lactic* series. The diatomic monobasic acids derived from the aromatic group or benzene derivatives ($C_nH_{2n-8}O_2$) have the formula $C_nH_{2n-8}O_3$, and constitute the *aromatic oxy-acids* or *(hydroxy-aromatic* series.

1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 12) II. 317 These acids are called *lactic acids*, after the most important member of the series, and *oxy-fatty acids*, because they may be derived from the acids $C_nH_{2n}O_2$ by substitution of OH for H; thus;

CH_3CO_2H Acetic acid; CH_2OH-CO_2H Oxyacetic acid. *Ibid* 534 These aromatic oxy-acids, like the corresponding acids of the fatty series (the lactic acids), exhibit alcoholic as well as acid characters. 1885 Remsen *Introd. Organ. Chem.* 155 The first class which presents itself is that of the alcohol acids or acid alcohols; that is, substances which combine within themselves the properties of both alcohols and acids. They are commonly called oxy-acids or hydroxy-acids.

Oxy-alcohol: see Oxy- 2.

†**Oxyammo·nia.** *Chem.* Obs. synonym of *Hydroxylamine.* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 1892.)

Oxyard: see Ox 6.

Oxy-aroma·tic, *a. Chem.*, in *oxy-aromatic acid* = aromatic oxyacid: see Oxyacid.

1887 A. M. Brown *Anim. Alkaloids* 23 This is .. washed repeatedly with ether to get rid of the oxy-aromatic acids.

‖**Oxybaphon** (ɒksi·băfɒn). *Greek Antiq.* Pl. **-bapha.** [a. Gr. ὀξύβαφον vinegar-saucer, f. ὀξυ- acid, vinegar + βαφ-, stem of βάπτειν to dip, βαφή dipping, etc.] With classical archæologists: A bell-shaped wine-cup or vase.

1850 Leitch tr. *C. O. Muller's Anc. Art* § 358 (ed. 2) 440 An oxybaphon from Armentum at Naples. 1857 Birch *Anc. Pottery* (1853) II. 161 Deep bell shaped craters, called oxybapha, having on them mystic and Dionysiac subjects.

O·xy-bird. *dial.* = Ox-bird.

1887 *Kentish Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Oxbird*, the common dunlin. .. Called Oxybird in Sheppy. 1887 F Cowper *Caedwalla* (1888) 87 The tide was nearly low, and a flock of oxy birds were settled on the mud-banks.

Oxyblepsia, etc.: see Oxy-.

Oxybro·mide. *Chem.* [f. Oxy- 2 + Bromide.] A bromine compound analogous to the oxychlorides; as *phosphorus oxybromide*, $POBr_3$, produced by the decomposition of the pentabromide (PBr_5) in moist air.

1866-77 Watts *Dict Chem.* IV. 510 Oxybromide of phosphorus .. $POBr_3$. 1873 — *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 227 Two bromides of phosphorus, an oxybromide and a sulphobromide, are known, corresponding in composition and properties with the chlorine compounds.

Oxy-calcium (ɒksikæ·lsĭăm). *Chem.* [f. Oxy- 2 + Calcium.] In *oxy-calcium light* = Limelight.

c 1865 J. Wylde in *Civ. Sc.* I. 61/2 The oxy-calcium light is a very simple and useful contrivance. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 232/2 The sources of light have been improved on by the adoption of the oxy-calcium, oxy-hydrogen .. and electric light.

†**Oxyca·rbonate.** *Chem. Obs.* A compound of a carbonate and an oxide; a hydrate carbonate.

1819 Brande *Man. Chem.* 106 These are probably the carbonate and the oxycarbonate. 1876 Hanley *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 29 The caustic alkalies, 'lime and magnesia', are converted into carbonates or oxycarbonates from absorption of carbonic anhydride.

†**Oxyca·rburetted,** *a. Chem. Obs.* In *oxyca·buretted hydrogen*: see quots.

1807 T. Thomson *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 132 The first species is composed of carbon and hydrogen; the second, of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen .. He [Berthollet] calls the first carbureted hydrogen; the second, oxycarbureted hydrogen. 1812 Sir H. Davy *Chem Philos.* 310 What have been called different oxicarburetted hydrogene gasses are merely mixtures of olefiant gas, carburetted hydrogene, carbonic oxide, and hydrogene gasses. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Oxycarburetted hydrogen gas*, an old term for *Carbonic oxide.*

†**Oxyce·dar.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *oxycedros* (Pliny), a. Gr. ὀξύκεδρος (Theophr.), 'the red juniper with pointed leaves' (Liddell and Scott).] A species of Juniper (*Juniperus Oxycedrus*).

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 335 Bellonius affirmeth that Charcoals made out of the wood of Oxycedar are white.

Oxycephalic, etc: see Oxy-.

O·xychlor-, o·xychloro-. *Chem.* Containing oxygen and chlorine, as *oxychlor-ether*, a liquid, $CH_2Cl\,CH(OH)(OC_2H_5)$, obtained by the action of water at high temperature on bichlor ether.

So †**Oxychlo·rate** *of potash*, old name of Potassium chlorate, $KClO_3$. †**Oxychlo·ric** *acid*, old name of Perchloric acid, $HClO_4$. **Oxychlo·ride,** a combination of oxygen and chlorine with another element, as *Phosphorus oxychloride*, $POCl_3$; also, a compound of a metallic chloride with the oxide of the same metal. Also called **Oxychlo·ruret.** † *Acetic oxychloride* = chloracetic acid.

1818 Sir H Davy in Brande *Chem* (1841) 99, I mentioned to you .. Count Stadion's Oxychloric acid. *Ibid.*, I have used detonating powder .. made with the oxychlorate of Potassa, to use Stadion's name. 1856 W. A. Miller *Elem. Chem* II 717 In the bodies termed oxychlorides, oxyiodides, and oxycyanides .. one equivalent of the chloride, of the iodide, or of the cyanide of the metal is united with one or more equivalents of the oxide of the same metal Turner's yellow .. is an oxychloride of lead ($PbCl_2$ 7 Pb_2O). 1857 *Ibid* III. 313 Oxychlorides of the Monobasic Acids.—The acids of the lower members of the series $HO, C_nH_{n-1}O_2$, can readily be made to furnish volatile compounds in which one equivalent of oxygen, as contained in the anhydrous acid, has its place supplied by chlorine. With acetic acid ($HO, C_4H_3O_3$) an acetic oxychloride may be obtained consisting of $C_4H_3O_2Cl$. 1866-77 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 596 Oxychloride of phosphorus is a colourless fuming liquid having a specific gravity of 1.7 and boiling at 110°. 1880 Friswell in *Soc. Arts* 447 The scarlet obtained by dyeing cochineal in the presence of oxichloride of tin.

†**Oxychro·mic,** *a. Chem.* Old synonym of *Perchromic.* **Oxy-coal-gas**: see Oxy- 2.

†**O·xycrate.** *Obs.* Also 6-8 **oxicrate,** 7 **oxicrat,** 7-8 **oxycrat.** [ad. Gr. ὀξύκρατ-ον, f. ὀξυ- acid + -κρατος (in comp.) mixed.] A mixture of vinegar and water.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 27/2 Cause the patient to washe his mouth with a little Oxycrate. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 422 If a man be poisoned with taking venomous mushroms, he shall find means to auoid the danger thereof by drinking nitre in oxycrat or vineger & water mingled together. 1747 Wesley *Prim. Physic* (1762) 68 Cover the body with Cloths dipt in Oxycrate.

‖**Oxycro·ceum.** *Obs.* [mod.L., f. Gr. ὀξυ- sour, vinegar + L. *croceus* of or pertaining to saffron (*crocus*).] (See quot. 1696.)

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 78 The same attraction wee finde not onely in simple bodies, but such as are much compounded, as the Oxicroceum plaster. 1696 Phillips (ed. 5), *Oxycroceum*, a Plaister made of Saffron, Vinegar, and other Ingredients.

Oxycy·anide. *Chem.* [f. Oxy- 2 + Cyanide.] A combination of oxygen and cyanogen with another element, or of the oxide and cyanide of a metal, as *oxycyanide of mercury*, $Hg''Cy_2 \cdot Hg''O$.

1854 J. Scoffern in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 500 Oxycyanide of mercury is formed. 1864-72 Watts *Dict. Chem.* II. 255 Warm aqueous cyanide of mercury dissolves a large quantity of mercuric oxide, forming an alkaline solution, which deposits small needles of oxycyanide of mercury.

Oxydase (ɒksidēs). *Chem.* [mod. f. *oxyd*, Oxide + *-ase* (ad. Gr. *-ασις*) in names of ferments, as *diastase*.] An unorganized ferment or enzyme having the property of causing oxidation in certain organic substances.

1900 *Nature* 8 Feb 330/1 The oxygen-carrying power of certain enzymes known at the present time as 'oxydases'.

Oxyd(e, Oxydate, etc, var. fl. Oxide, etc. *Obs.* in general usage, though still preferred by some.

Oxydercical, -dicat, etc.: see Oxy- 1.

Oxy-ether: see Oxy- 2.

Oxy-fatty acid: see Oxyacid 2.

Oxyflu·oride. *Chem.* [f. Oxy- 2 + Fluoride.] A fluorine compound analogous to an oxychloride. Formerly also called **Oxyfluo·ruret.**

1868-77 Watts *Dict. Chem.* V. 813 The Difluoride [of tin] or Stannous fluoride, SnF_2 when heated in the air, .. takes up oxygen, and forms stannic oxyfluoride, $Sn'OF_2$ or $SnO_2 \cdot SnF_2$. 1880 Cleminshaw *Hurts' Atom. Thr.* 146 Marignac .. regards as isomorphous the double fluorides of titanium, the double oxyfluorides of molybdenum and of tungsten.

Oxygal, etc.: see Oxy- 1.

Oxygen (ɒksidʒĕn). *Chem.* Also 8- **oxi-, -geno.** [a. F. *oxygène*, intended to mean 'acidifying (principle)', *principe acidifiant* (Lavoisier): see Oxy- and -gen 1; oxygen being at first held to be the essential principle in the formation of acids.

Lavoisier's original term, proposed in 1777, was *principe oxygine*, changed 1785-6 to *principe oxygène*; thence in 1786 *oxygène* as sb., spelt in *Nomenclature* of 1787 *oxigène*; admitted in *Dict. Acad.* 1835 as *oxygène*.]

1. One of the non-metallic elements, a colourless invisible gas, without taste or smell. Symbol O: atomic weight 16.

It is the most abundant of all the elements, existing, in the free state (mixed with nitrogen), in atmospheric air, and, in combination, in water and most minerals and organic substances. It combines with nearly all other elements (forming *oxides*), the process of combination being in some cases so energetic as to produce sensible light and heat (*combustion*), in others very gradual, as in the rusting or *oxidation* of metals. It is essential, in the free state, to the life of all animals and plants, and is absorbed into the organism in *respiration*: hence it was formerly called *vital air*. Priestley, who isolated it in 1774, holding it to be common air deprived of Phlogiston (q. v.), called it *dephlogisticated air.*

[1789 J. Keir] *1st Pt Dict Chem* Pref. 18 Lavoisier .. having endeavoured to show that vegetable and other matters consist of air, charcoal, and a flammable gas, or, in his language, oxygene, carbone, and hydrogene.] 1790 R. Kerr tr *Lavoisier's Elem. Chem* II. iv 185 Oxygen forms almost a third of the mass of our atmosphere. [1791 Beddoes in *Phil Trans.* LXXXI 176 Cast iron contains a portion of the basis of vital air, the oxygène of M. Lavoisier.] 1791 Hamilton *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. 1 i. 3 Mercury, combined with a small quantity of oxygen is black. 1794 *Europ. Mag.* XXVI. 5 Dephlogisticated Air, or (as they are now pleased to call it) *Oxygene.* 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 373 Opponents particularly object, that the base of vital air does not deserve the title of oxygen, as many combinations of it are far from being acids. 1811 Davy in *Nicholson's Jrnl.* XXIX 112 Combinations of Oximuriatic Gas and Oxygen 1845 W. Gregory *Outlines Chem.* 45 Oxygen was discovered by Priestley in 1774; and in the following year by the Swedish chemist Scheele without any knowledge of Priestley's discovery. 1872 Huxley *Phys.* i. 17 It is oxygen which is the great sweeper of the economy.

2. A manufacturer's name for bleaching-powder, i. e. so-called 'chloride of lime'. (Simmonds 1858.)

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. *attrib.* or *adj.* (see etymology above), in † **oxygene air** (*obs.*), **oxygen gas,** names for oxygen in the free or gaseous state.

1790 R. Kerr tr *Lavoisier's Elem. Chem.* i. v. 54 The oxygen gas, or pure vital air. 1794 G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. xi. 449 Vital, Dephlogisticated, or oxygene air. 1794 Pearson in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 388 White lac burned in oxygen gaz without .. any smoke, and with a beautifully bright flame. 1843 J. A. Smith *Product. Farming* (ed. 2) 19 Oxygen, in union with latent heat, forms Oxygen gas. 1896 *Daily News* 31 Oct. 5/3 The oxygen treatment is the application of oxygen gas to wounds and ulcers.

b. The sb. in attrib. use or in combination; as in *oxygen acid* (= Oxyacid 1), *-carrier, inhalation, supply, treatment*; *oxygen-breeding, -carrying* adjs.

1842 Parnell *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 89 The combinations of oxide of gold with oxygen acids are almost unknown. 1874 tr. *Lommel's Light* 5 Termed the oxygen lamp or burner. 1878 Abney *Photogr.* (1881) 64 Any other oxygen absorbing medium. 1897 *Daily News* 12 July 5/3 The work of the Oxygen Home, opened by Princess Louise last May, appears to be progressing very satisfactorily. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV 643 [The blood-corpuscles] cannot perform such an active part as oxygen-carriers. 1898 *Ibid.* V. 46 For this [shortness of breath] there is a remedy in oxygen inhalations.

Oxygenant (ɒksi·dʒénănt). ? *Obs.* [a. F. *oxygénant*, pr. pple. of *oxygéner* to Oxygenate.] A substance that oxygenates another; an oxidizing agent.

1802 *Edin. Rev.* I. 242 Oxygen, and particularly the gaseous oxygenants, evidently produce two effects, of the same tendency. 1803 Beddoes *Hygeia* xi. 52 Air destroys contagion by acting as an oxygenant. 1866 Odling *Anim. Chem.* 14) As an oxidising agent, there are many more energetic oxygenants than the [nitric] peroxide.

†**Oxy·genate,** *a. Obs.* In 8 oxi-. [f. F. *oxygéné* pa. pple.: see -ate 2 2.] = Oxygenated.

1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 351 Moistened with muriatic oxigenate acid.

Oxygenate (ɒksidʒĕnēit, ɒksi·dʒénēit), *v.* Also 8 oxi-. [f. F. *oxygén-er* (G. de Morveau and Lavoisier, 1787), f. *oxygène*: see -ate 3] *trans.* To supply, treat, or mix with oxygen; to cause oxygen to combine with (a substance); to oxidate, oxidize; *esp.* to charge (the blood) with oxygen by respiration.

1790 Kerr tr *Berthollet's Bleaching* iii. 36 By decomposing common salt in the same process which is performed for oxygenating its acid. 1793 Beddoes *Sea Scurvy* 53 Whether we oxygenate the blood by the lungs or the stomach. 1794 G Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. xi. 462 To oxygenate a substance, or make it combine with vital air. 1875 W. Houghton *Sk. Brit. Insects* 58 To draw fresh currents of water to oxygenate the blood.

Hence **Oxygenating** *vbl sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1794 J. Hutton *Philos. Light*, etc. 149 To explain all appearances in those burning and oxigenating bodies *Ibid.* 385 Vegetables secrete and emit that very oxigenating substance, when growing in the sun. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Aug. 1/3 A much needed oxygenating of the life-blood of the nation.

Oxygenated (see prec.), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed 1] Mixed or combined with oxygen.

† *Oxygenated muriatic acid*: = Oxymuriatic *acid* (i. e. chlorine).

1790 R Kerr (*title*) Essay on the New Method of Bleaching, by means of Oxygenated Muriatic Acid, from the French of Berthollet. 1812 Davy *Chem. Philos* Introd. 46 A theoretical nomenclature is liable to continued alteration; oxygenated muriatic acid is as improper a name as dephlogisticated marine acid. 1871 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* 48 Hydrogen Dioxide has received the name of oxygenated water, as it easily decomposes into oxygen and water.

Oxygenation (ɒksidʒĕnē·ʃɒn). [a. F. *oxygénation*, noun of action from *oxygéner* to Oxygenate.] The action of oxygenating or condition of being oxygenated; mixture with oxygen; combination with oxygen, oxidation.

1790 R. Kerr tr. *Lavoisier's Elem. Chem.* II. iv. 186 Sometimes oxygenation takes place with great rapidity. 1794 G Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos* I. 461. 1796 Hatchett in *Phil. Trans.* 336 It [Molybdæna] appears to me to suffer four degrees of oxygenation. The first is the black oxyde; the second is the blue oxyde; the third is the green oxyde, which I am inclined to call molybdous acid, according to the distinction made by the new nomenclature; the last and fourth degree is the yellow acid, or that which is supersaturated with oxygen. 1865 Livingstone *Zambesi* xxii 454 Not only is the most perfect oxygenation of the blood secured

Oxy·genator. [Agent-n. from Oxygenate *v.*] a. A substance that oxygenates another; = Oxidator a. b (See quot. 1875.)

1864 in Webster. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Oxygenator*, a contrivance for throwing a stream of oxygen into the flame of a lamp.

†**Oxygene·ity.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [irreg. f. Oxygen + -(e)ity: cf *homogeneity*, etc] = Oxygenity.

1801 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XI. 645 The most probable [theory] is that which hints at the oxygeneity of light.

Oxygenic (ɒksidʒe·nik), *a. rare.* [f. Oxygen + -ic.] Of the nature of, or consisting of, oxygen.

1850 Clough *Let. to T. Arnold* 3 Jan., Poems, etc. 1869 I. 167 Consider .. the long preparation of this strange marriage of coal and oxygenic air. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 12 Dec 781/2 You'll breathe an air ignored By oxygenic gases.

Oxygeniferous (ɒksidʒĕnī·fĕrɒs), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ferous.] Bearing or conveying oxygen.

1838 *Blackw. Mag* XLIII. 653 Fit for the entry of a great host of oxygeniferous particles.

Oxyge·nity. *nonce-wd.* [f. Oxygen + -ity.] The quality of being oxygen, or oxygenous.

1894 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 294 They .. lose their 'oxygenity' and 'hydrogenity'.

O·xygeni·zable, *a.* [f. next + -able.] Capable of being oxygenized or oxygenated.

1802 Chenevix in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 166 Besides its acid properties, this substance has others, common to oxygenizable bodies.

Oxygenize (ɒksidʒĕnəiz, ɒksi·dʒénəiz), *v.* [f. Oxygen + -ize: cf. *carbonize.*] *trans.* = Oxygenate *v.* Chiefly in *pa. pple.* (or *ppl. a.*) **Oxygenised** = Oxygenated.

1802 CHENEVIX in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 126 That the proportion of oxygen..was greater in the salt than in uncombined oxygenized muriatic acid. 1828-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 463 Unless the supply furnished by the food to the blood-vessels be sufficiently oxygenized by ventilation. 1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Aug. 473 The food..is then passed through the oxygenizing process in the lungs.

Hence **†Oxygenizement** = OXYGENATION, OXIDATION; **Oxygenizer** = OXYGENATOR.

1802 CHENEVIX in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 165 Of the oxygenizement of fluoric and boracic acids, we have no proof. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 419 The next degree of oxygenizement is expressed by the termination *ic*, thus we say sulphuric acid. 1888 OGILVIE, *Oxygenizer.*

Oxygenous (ɒksi·dʒĭnəs), *a* [f. OXYGEN, or F. *oxygène* + -OUS.] **† a.** Producing acids, acidifying: *oxygenous gas*, oxygen; *oxygenous principle*, KIRWAN's rendering (1787) of Lavoisier's *principe oxygine* (1777–84). *Obs.* **b.** Of the nature of, consisting of, or containing oxygen.

1787 KIRWAN *Essay on Phlogiston* ii. 22 The vitriolic acid, according to them [Lavoisier, etc.] consists of sulphur as its base, and pure air, in a concrete state, as its *acidifying* or *oxygenous* principle. *Ibid.* (*passim*), The oxygenous principle. 1788 PRIESTLEY in *Phil. Trans.* 157 The term *phlogiston*..may still be given to that *principle* or thing, which, when added to water, makes it to be inflammable air; as the term *oxygenous principle* may be given to that thing which, when it is incorporated with water, makes dephlogisticated air. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I 233 On account of this property..the denomination of oxigenous gas has been given to vital air. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 47 The reason of this is, that the oxygenous part of the air has united to the metal. 1875 MAINE *Village Communities* (1876) 213 The exclusive food of the natives of India is of an oxygenous rather than a carbonaceous character.

Oxygon (ɒ·ksigɒn), *a.* and *sb. Geom.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* Also 6-7 **oxi-.** [f. L. *oxygōni-us*, a. Gr. ὀξυγώνιος acute-angled, f ὀξύ-ς sharp + γωνία angle: perh. through F. *oxygone* (1611 in Cotgr.).] **a.** *adj.* Having acute angles, acute-angled. **b.** *sb.* An acute-angled triangle: in early use also in L. form **Oxygonium** (-us).

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* i. def. xxix. 5 An oxigonium or an acuteangled triangle, is a triangle which hath all his three angles acute. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. iv. *Columnes* 199 Moreover, as the Building's Ambligon May more receive then Mansion's Oxigon. 1685 R. WILLIAMS *Euclid* 10 Oxygone, or Acutangle triangle is that whose angles are all acute. 1638 J. S. *Fortification* 3 [These figures] are called Oxygoniums. 1832 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xxv. (1866) II 24 *note*, Oxygon, i.e. triangle which has its three angles acute.

Hence **Oxygonal** (ɒksi·gŏnăl), **† Oxygo·nial, Oxy·gonous** *adjs.*, having three acute angles.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Oxygonial*, belonging to an Oxygon, Acute-Angular. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Triangle*, If all the angles be acute..the triangle is said to be acutangular, or oxygonous. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts, Oxygonal*, acute angled.

Oxyhæmocy·anin, the oxidized blue form of HÆMOCYANIN, q. v. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1892).

Oxyhæmoglobin, -hemoglobin (ɒksihīmoglōu bin). *Chem.* [OXY- 2] 'The form in which hæmoglobin exists in arterial and capillary blood where it is loosely combined with oxygen' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem.* 178 Oxygen on entering the body chemically combines with hæmoglobin, forming oxy-hæmoglobin, which gives the scarlet colour to arterial blood. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap* (1879) 184 The spectroscope shows plainly that the haemoglobin exists in the blood either in its pure state, or else as oxyhæmoglobin.

Oxyhy·drate. *Chem.* A hydrated oxide or hydrate of a metal, as *oxyhydrate of iron.* So **Oxyhy·dric** *a.*, consisting of oxygen and hydrogen combined; as *oxyhydric acid*, a descriptive term for water (H_2O). **† Oxyhydrocarbon** *a*, consisting of oxygen combined with a hydrocarbon.

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 88 If the water contains iron in solution, this is readily precipitated as an oxyhydrate. 1891 *Lancet* 23 May 1165/2 Carbonic acid unites with oxyhydrate to form carbonate of lead, which is soluble in excess of the gas.

1852 MORFIT *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 158 In modern chemistry water is known as oxy-hydric acid, or protoxide of hydrogen. 1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 55 The building up of the primary oxihydrocarbon molecules.

Oxyhydrogen (ɒksi,həi drŏdʒĕn), *a.* [f. OXY- 2 + HYDROGEN.] Consisting of, or involving the use of, a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen.

Oxyhydrogen blowpipe: a compound blowpipe in which two streams of oxygen and hydrogen, meet as they issue; used to produce an extremely hot flame by the burning of the hydrogen in the oxygen. *Oxyhydrogen light*: the bright white light obtained by directing such a flame upon lime; the lime-light. So *oxyhydrogen flame, jet, lamp*, etc. *Oxyhydrogen microscope*, etc.: one in which the object is illuminated by an oxyhydrogen light.

1827 E. TURNER *Elem. Chem.* 160 An apparatus of this kind, now known by the name of the oxy-hydrogen blowpipe, was contrived by Mr. Newman. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 5 The microscope..notwithstanding all its oxyhydrogen improvements. *c* 1865 LETHEBY in *Cyc. Sc.* I. 134/2 The Oxy-hydrogen Light..was first introduced to public notice by Lieutenant Drummond. 1871 tr. *Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* 16 *note*, The light of magnesia heated in the oxyhydrogen flame.

† O·xyi·ode. *Chem Obs.* [f. OXY- 2 + IODE.] Obsolete name for an IODATE.

1813 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 32 The metallic bases called by Sir H. Davy, *oxyiodes*, and by Gay Lussac, *iodates.*

So **† Oxyio·dic** *a.* = IODIC. **Oxyi·odide,** an iodine compound analogous to an oxychloride. **† Oxyi·odine,** Davy's name for *Iodic anhydride*, I_2O_5.

1815 SIR H. DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* I. 213, I venture to propose a name..that of *oxyiodic acid. 1815 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 7) II. 32 For the watery solution of oxyiodine Sir H. Davy has proposed the name of *oxyiodic acid*, and is disposed to regard it as a triple compound of iodine, hydrogen, and oxygen; or an oxyiode of hydrogen. 1868-77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 815 Insoluble *Oxyiodides of variable composition. 1815 DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* I. 213, I venture to propose a name..*oxyiodine* for the new solid compound.

Oxymel (ɒ·ksimel). Also 4-7 **oxi-, -mell.** [a. L. *oxymel* (also *oxymeli*), a. Gr. ὀξύμελι, f. ὀξύ-ς sour + μέλι honey.] A medicinal drink or syrup compounded of vinegar and honey, sometimes with other ingredients.

Oxymel of squills, oxymel made with 'vinegar of squills'. [*c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 212 Eac seceal mon oxumellis sellan þæt bið of ecede & of hunige geworht drenc suþerne.] 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xix. lx. [xlvi.] (MS. Bodl.) lf. 304 b/2 Oximel is iȝeue wiþ hote water to defiynge and naiscchinge of hard matere and to open pores. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 189 Tempere hem wiþ oximel. *c* 1460 *Play Sacram.* 584 A drynke made full well wyth scamoly and wt oxymell [*MS.* oxennell]. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 36 Oximell is, where to one part of vyneger is put double so moche of honye, foure tymes as moche of water. 1684 EARL ROSCOM. *Ess. Transl. Verse* 130 And all, goes down like Oxymel of Squils. 1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 39 Oxymels are other species of syrups made from honey and vinegar.

Oxymeter (ɒksi mĭtəɹ). *rare*—°. [ad. mod.L. *oxymetrum*: see OXY- 2 and -METER.] = EUDIOMETER. So **Oxyme·tric** *a.*, measured in regard to the amount of oxygen.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Oxymetrum*, a measurer of oxygen: an oximeter; another name for the instrument called a eudiometer. 1876 tr. *Schutzenberger's Ferment.* 111 We may previously determine the oxymetric value of the hyposulphite, the volume of oxygen which is required to saturate the unit of volume of the solution.

‖ **Oxymoron** (ɒksimōˑrɒn). *Rhet* [a. Gr. ὀξύμωρον, sb. use of neuter of ὀξύμωρος pointedly foolish, f. ὀξυ- sharp + μωρός dull, stupid, foolish.] A rhetorical figure by which contradictory or incongruous terms are conjoined so as to give point to the statement or expression; an expression, in its superficial or literal meaning self-contradictory or absurd, but involving a point. (Now often loosely or erroneously used as if merely = a contradiction in terms, an incongruous conjunction.)

[1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* xvii. 186 It was a bold but true ὀξύμωρον of Seneca. *Mortibus vivimus.*] 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 121 Oxymoron, ὀξύμωρον, *Acutifatuum aut stulte acutum*, subtilly foolish. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1826) VI 132 Some elegant figures..lofty hyperboles paranomasies, oxymorons..he very near upon the confines of jocularity. 1792 W. ROBERTS *Looker-On* No. 30 (1794) I. 427 These contradictory gentlemen were thus pressed together in a forced kind of union, like the figure oxymoron. 1890 *Q. Rev.* CLX. 283 Voltaire we might call, by an oxymoron which has plenty of truth in it, an 'Epicurean pessimist'.

† Oxymuriate (ɒksimiū·riĕt). *Chem. Obs.* [f. next: see -ATE[1] 1 c.] A salt of 'oxymuriatic acid': applied formerly to compounds now called either chlorates or chlorides, as *oxymuriate of mercury, of tin*, = mercuric and stannic chloride, *oxymuriate of potash* = potassium chlorate.

1797 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 149 To this residue was added half its bulk of oxygen gaz, obtained from oxymuriate of potash. 1816 ACCUM *Chem. Tests* (1818) 124 Add..a quantity of oxy-muriate of mercury. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 261 A small quantity of chloride of lime, or, as it was formerly called, oxymuriate of lime.

So **† Oxymu·riated** *a. Obs.*, as in *oxymuriated acid* = OXYMURIATIC acid, *oxymuriated quicksilver* = OXYMURIATE of mercury.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 215 An effervescence..arising from the production of Oxymuriated Acid 1828-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed 4) IV. 503 Dissolving a drachm of oxymuriated quicksilver in half a pint of water.

† Oxymuriatic (ɒksimiūˑriæ tik), *a. Chem. Obs.* [f. OXY- 2 + MURIATIC.] *Oxymuriatic acid* (also *oxymuriatic gas*): a former name of chlorine, as a supposed compound of oxygen and 'muriatic' (hydrochloric) acid. *Oxymuriatic matches*: matches tipped with chlorate of potash.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II 328 Oxymuriatic Acid and Aqua Regia scarcely affect it *Ibid* 462 He observed it to yield oxymuriatic Gas. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 225 Oxymuriatic acid was discovered by Scheele in 1774..He gave it the name of dephlogisticated muriatic acid, from the supposition that it is muriatic acid deprived of phlogiston. The French chemists, after its composition had been ascertained, called it oxygenated muriatic acid; which unwieldy appellation Kirwan has happily contracted into oxymuriatic. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. 2nd Voy* xxi. 317 Procuring a light by means of the oxymuriatic matches which he had seen us use.

Oxyni·trate. *Chem.* [f. OXY- 2 + NITRATE.] A compound of the oxide and nitrate of a metal.

1809 GREGOR in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 199 The colourless liquid *oxynitrat* of lead. 1819 CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 440 Oxynitrate (qu. Nitrate?) of silver, and nitrate of mercury, dropped in excess into a dilute solution of any hyposulphite, give a precipitate of their respective metals in the state of sulphuret. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 496 The normal [platinammonium] nitrate $N_2H_8Pt(NO_3)_4$, is obtained by dissolving the oxynitrate $[N_2H_8Pt(NO_3)_2O]$ in nitric acid.

‖ **Oxyni·tric,** *a. Chem.* In *oxynitric acid, oxynitric gas*, obs. names of nitrogen peroxide.

1805 W. NISBET *Dict. Chem.* 369 Oxy-nitric gas. 1815 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 7) I. 361 It will appear that the oxygen in nitrous gas is very nearly both in weight and volume a multiple of that in nitrous oxide by 2; in nitrous acid by 3; in nitric acid by 4; and in oxynitric acid by 6.

Oxyntic (ɒksi·ntik), *a. Physiol* [f. Gr. type *ὀξυντ-ος, verbal adj. from ὀξύ-ειν to sharpen, make acid, f. ὀξύ-ς sharp: see -IC.] Rendering acid, acidifying: applied to certain glands of the stomach, or to cells in them, supposed to produce the hydrochloric acid of the gastric juice.

1884 A. GAMGEE in *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 674/1 The glands which possess these acid-forming cells have of late been termed (Langley) oxyntic glands. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Oxyntic cells.

Oxyphil (ɒ·ksifil), *a. Biol.* [f. Gr. ὀξυ- sharp, acid + -φιλος loving, -PHIL(E.)] 'Acid-loving': applied to certain white blood-corpuscles or other cells having an affinity for acids.

1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 79 Their [i. e. Kanthack and Hardy's] coarsely granular oxyphile cells are the eosinophile cells of most writers. *Ibid.* 80 Feeble oxyphile reaction. *Ibid.* 117 Other cells containing oxyphil granules.

† Oxypho·sphate. *Chem.* An obs. name for a metallic phosphate containing a larger proportion of oxygen, as *oxyphosphate of iron* = ferric phosphate.

1815 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (ed 7) II. 116 The phosphate of iron is almost insoluble in water. The oxy-phosphate of iron is, also, an insoluble salt.

Oxyrhynch (ɒ·ksiriŋk). [f. OXY- 1 + Gr. ῥύγχ-ος snout, beak.]

1. Any crab of the group *Oxyrhyncha*, characterized by a triangular cephalothorax with projecting rostrum; the group includes the spider-crabs.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 297/2 The first joint of the external antennæ being cylindrical, in nearly all the Oxyrhynchs. 1840 *Ibid.* XVII. 109 The Oxyrhynchs are all essentially marine.

2. A fish; = next, 1.

‖ **Oxyrhynchus** (ɒksiri·ŋkŏs). *Zool.* [ad. Gr. ὀξύρρυγχος sharp-snouted, epithet of a fish.]

1. A fish (*Mormyrus oxyrhynchus*) found in the Nile, esteemed sacred by the ancient Egyptians.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Oxyrynchus*, the Spit-nose, a sort of River-fish. 1851 *Museum Nat. Hist.* II. 152 The oxyrhinchus is very commonly represented in the paintings of Thebes, Beni-Hassan and Memphis. 1865 J. H. INGRAHAM *Pillar of Fire* (1872) 223 The oxyrhinchus, the eel, the lepidotus, and some other kinds of fish are sacred; and at Thebes they are embalmed by the priests.

2. *Ornith.* A genus of American tyrant flycatchers, characterized by a long straight sharp-pointed bill.

1868 *Eng. Cycl.* s v. *Picidae*, Neither does the intervention of the Wryneck with its wormlike tongue, or of Oxyrhyncus with its acute bill, do more than indicate the broken links of the chain.

† Oxyrrhodin, -ine (ɒksi·rɒdin). *Obs.* Also in L. form **oxyrrhodinum.** [ad. mod L. *oxyrrhodinum*, ad. Gr. ὀξυρρόδινον (ἔλαιον), 'rose-oil mixed with vinegar' (Liddell and Scott).] A preparation of vinegar and oil of roses, formerly used medicinally. Also **† Oxyrrhod,** ‖ **Oxyrrhodon.**

1639 J. W. tr. *Guibert's Char. Physic.* 31 Oyle of Roses, Rose water, and a spoonfull of vinegar, mixe them well together, and your oxyrrhod is done. 17- FLOYER *Humours* (J.) The spirits, opiates, and cool things, readily compose oxyrrhodines 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Oxyrrhodon*, or *Oxyrrhodinum.* 1754-64 SMELLIE *Midwif.* I Introd. 19 A cloth dipped in oxyrrhodon must be laid on her abdomen.

‖ **Oxysaccharum** (ɒksisæˑkăiĕm). Also 6 **oxi-.** [Late L., a. late Gr. ὀξυσάκχαρον, f ὀξυ- sharp, acid + σάκχαρον sugar.] A medicine compounded of vinegar and sugar.

c 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* (1585) X viii, Let the matter be prepared with oxisaccharum in thre partes therof. 1727-41 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.*

Oxy-salt (ɒ·ksi,sŏlt). *Chem.* Also **oxi-.** [f. OXY- 2 + SALT.] A salt containing oxygen; a salt of an oxyacid.

1836-41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 593 The oxidizement of a metal is an essential preliminary to the formation of its oxy-salts, or, in other words, to its combinations with oxy-acids. 1841 SCHÖNBEIN in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 210 Mixed with chemically pure sulphuric acid, with phosphoric acid, nitric acid, potash, and a series of oxi-salts. 1888 VINES *Sachs's Bot.* 698 Oxygen is introduced into the plant in the form of water, carbon dioxide, and oxy salts.

† Oxysu·lphate. *Chem.* An obs. name for a metallic sulphate containing a larger proportion of oxygen, as *oxysulphate of iron* = ferric sulphate.

1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 550 It has been proposed to distinguish them [iron sulphates] by forming that salt which contains the metal more highly oxydated, an oxysulphat. 1815 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 7) II 109 This salt has been called, but not with strict propriety, *oxy-sulphate.* Its legitimate name would be *sulphate of peroxide of iron*; but, as this is inconvenient from its length, it may be called the *red sulphate of iron.*

So **Oxysu·lphide,** a compound of an element or positive compound radical with oxygen and sulphur;

generally restricted to compounds of the oxide and sulphide of a metal. † **Oxysu·lphion** *Obs.* 'Daniell's term for the acid compound of an oxy-salt containing sulphur which is set free at the positive pole of a galvanic battery, but which cannot exist in a free condition' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); = the group SO_4, now called SULPHION. † **Oxysu·lphuret** *Obs.* = Oxysulphide.

1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 408 A mixture of insoluble *oxysulphide of lime and carbonate of soda. 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys Anat.* I. 6 A compound called by Prof. Daniell *oxysulphion. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 225 Oxysulphion of hydrogen. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 472 Oxide and sulphuret of antimony combine in many proportions, forming many oxysulphurets

Oxytocic (ɒksitɒ·sik), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [f. Gr. ὀξυτόκιον = oxytocic *sb.*, f. ὀξυ-, OXY- 1 + τόκος childbirth.] **a.** *adj.* Serving to accelerate parturition. **b.** *sb.* A medicine having this property.

1853 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex., Oxytocic*, a medicine which promotes delivery. 1873 R. BARNES *Dis. Women* xviii. 187 Indian hemp ..is credited..with oxytocic properties. *Ibid.*, The powers of galvanism as an oxytocic, and even in originating uterine contraction. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 69 The oxytocic action of quinia was believed in many years ago by numbers of our Southern practitioners.

Oxytone (ɒ·ksitoun), *a.* and *sb. Gram.*, chiefly *Gr. Gram.* Also **oxyton.** [ad. Gr. ὀξύτον-ος having the acute accent, f. ὀξυ- sharp, acute + τόνος pitch, tone, accent.] **a.** *adj.* Having an acute accent on the last syllable. **b.** *sb.* A word so accented.

1764 W. PRIMATT *Accentus redivivi* 109 Aristarchus.. has pronounced it [ἀγυιαὶ] as an oxytone. 1859 J. HADLEY *Ess.* 187 On the last syllable of an oxytone word, when .. its higher pitch changes to a lower, the lower pitch is represented in..the same way as in the latter part of the circumflex accent. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Gk. N. T.* II. App. 6/2 They are not independent or strictly final oxytones, being treated as fragments of a clause

Hence **Oxytone, O·xytonize** *vbs. trans.*, to make oxytone; to pronounce or write with the accent on the last syllable.

1887 *Science* 29 Apr. 412/2 There is also a tendency to oxytonize many words, although the accent shifts, as in other Indian languages.

Oxytrichine (ɒksitrikəin), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Oxytrichina* neut. pl., f. *Oxytricha*, the typical genus, f. Gr. ὀξυ- sharp + θρίξ, τριχ- hair (cf. Gr. ὀξύτριχος adj.): see -INE 1.] **a.** *adj.* Belonging to the family *Oxytrichina* or *Oxytrichidæ* of infusorians. **b.** *sb.* An infusorian of this family. Also **Oxytri·chinous** *a.* = **a** (Mayne 1857).

Oxytrope (ɒ·ksitroup). [ad. mod.L. *Oxytropis*, f. Gr. ὀξυ- sharp + τρόπις keel; from the pointed keel of the corolla.] A plant of the genus *Oxytropis* (N O. *Leguminosæ*), closely allied to *Astragalus*, the species of which are chiefly alpine; they have pinnate leaves, and flowers of various colours in spikes or racemes; several are cultivated as ornamental rock-work plants.

1855 BENTHAM *Brit. Flora* 215 The point of the keel is short and straight as in the yellow oxytrope. 1883 G. ALLEN in *Longm. Mag.* Feb. 418 In the same exposed Clova range.. the closely-related yellow oxytrope still grows in diminishing numbers; while its ally the Ural oxytrope holds its own manfully over all the dry hills of the Highlands.

‖ **Oxyuris** (ɒksiyū·ris). *Zool.* Pl **oxyu·rides** (-idīz). [mod.L. (Rudolphi, 1809), f. Gr. ὀξυ- sharp + οὐρά tail.] A genus of small thread-worms of the family *Ascaridæ*, inhabiting the rectum of various animals; *O. vermicularis* is frequent in that of man, especially of children.

1864 *Reader* IV. 66/3 The minute oxyurides, so frequent a source of weakness and irritability in children. 1868 *Eng. Cycl.* s.v. *Entozoa*, Oxyuris is characterised by being subulate posteriorly, having the mouth orbicular.

Hence **Oxyu·ric** *a* [-IC], pertaining to or produced by an *Oxyuris*, as 'oxyuric irritation' (*Cent. Dict.*); **Oxyu·ricide** (-əsid) [-CIDE 1], 'a medicine which destroys *Oxyurides*' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*), an anthelmintic; **Oxyu·rifuge** [-FUGE] = prec.

1864 T. S. COBBOLD *Entozoa* xiii. 372 There is one Indian drug which appears to be very valuable, because it .. is .. a true Oxyuricide. 1881 — in *Trnl. Linn. Soc.* (1883) XVI. 187 The practical efficiency of the drug [milk of Papaw] as an oxyurifuge has been attested by Dr. Peckolt.

Oxyurous (ɒksiyū·rəs), *a. rare*—°. [f mod L. *oxyūr-us* (cf. prec.) + -OUS.] Having a pointed tail.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Oxyurus*, having a tail ending in a point .., or the body attenuated and subulated to the posterior extremity: oxyurous.

Oy, oe (oi, ōī). *Sc.* Forms: 5 o, 5– oy, oye, 8- os. [a. Gael. *ogha*, also written *odha*, pronounced (ō·ă) = Ir. *úa* grandson, O'Ir. *au* descendant. *O* and *oe* appear to be etymologically the original forms in Lowland Sc.; in many parts of Scotland the diphthong *oy* is pronounced (ōĕ or ōĕ).] A grandchild.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* i. 30 The secund O he was of gud Wallace. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 308 Belzebubbis ovis, and curst Corspatrikis clan. 1564–5 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 326 Jane Campbell, oy and ane of the airis of umquhile Finla Campbell. 1640–1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 132 James Lindsay of Auchenskeoch; Andro Lindsay, his sone; ..Charles Lindsay, his oy. 1718 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr.* iii. v, Auld Bessie..Came wi' her ain oe Nanny. 1728 — *General Mistake* 193 Counting kin, and making endless faird, It that their granny's uncle's oye's a laird. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* iv, There was my daughter's wean, little Eppie Daidle—my oe, ye ken. 1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* v, What's the auld leddy gaein' to du wi' that lang-leggit oye o' hers?

† **b.** A nephew; a niece. *Obs.*

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* ix. 150 The young prince his oye with him was in als gret affectione, as he of his awne body had bene gottne. *Ibid.* x. 282 The Erle of Lennox brocht with him his wyfe, Lady Margaret King Henrie his oy. 1673 *Wedderburn's Vocab.* 11 (Jam.) *Nepos*, a nephew or oye.

Oy, variant of HOY *v.*

1816 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XLI. 527 There let them bitter and oy, while tow'd aside.

Oyapock, a Brazilian opossum: see YAPOCK.

Oyas, obs. f. OYEZ. **Oyce,** var. OYSE.

Oych(e, obs. forms of OUCH, clasp.

Oye, app. alteration of *oyes*, OYEZ *int.* and *sb.*

(Perh. meant as a sing. of *oyes*; possibly for OF imper. sing. *oi* 'hear (thou)', or for *oyes* with *s* mute as in mod.F.)

a 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 94 Oy! al manner men takyth to me tent. 1480 CAXTON tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 530 Thenne this lac Strawe lete make an oye in the felde that all his peple shold come nere and here his crye and wyll.

Oyə, variant of *ayə, ayi*, obs. form of AGAIN.

13 . *Guy Warw.* (A.) 3207 'Bileue pou here,..Al what ich come now son oye'. 'Anon', seyd Gij, 'it schal so be'.

Oyer (oi·əɹ). *Law.* Forms: [3 oyer, 4 oier, oir], 4- oyer; also 5-7 oier, (5 oyeer, 6 oir, 6–7 oyre). [a. AFr. *oyer* (Britton I. i. § 3) = OF. *oir, oyr*:—*odir, audir*:—L. *audire* to hear, mod.F. *ouir*; an infinitive used subst.]

1. Short for *Oyer and terminer*; a criminal trial under the writ so called (see below).

1432–50 tr. *Higden, Hart. Contin* (Rolls) VIII. 486 That parte, y schalle speke with oon of theym after an oyer. a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem* ii (Arb.) 127 Seing so worthie a Iudge of an Oyre hath the present oueresight of that whole chace. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* ii. lxvi. 227 Upon security to appear before the Justices in Oyer 1858 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) II. 2 Some mighty issue has been trying in the great historical Oyer of the Reformation against the See of Rome. 1864 *Standard* 31 Oct., The great oyer of railway assassination came to a close on Saturday, and resulted in a verdict of guilty.

2. In *Common Law*, The hearing of some document read in court; esp. of an instrument in writing, pleaded by one party, when the other party 'craved oyer' of it. Abolished 1852.

1602 FULBECKE *2nd Pt Paradl.* 31 The defendant demaunded oier of the Testament. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Oyer de Record* (*Audire recordum*) 1672 *Ibid.* s.v., When an Action is brought upon an Obligation, the Defendant may pray Oyer of the Bond; or if Executors sue any one, the Party sued may demand Oyer of the Testament. 1670 *Tryal of Penn & Mead* 12 If you deny me Oyer of that Law. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xx. 299 He may crave oyer of the writ, or of the bond, or other specialty upon which the action is brought; that is to hear it read to him. 1852 *Act* 15 & 16 *Vict.* c. 76 § 55 If Profert shall be made it shall not entitle the opposite Party to crave Oyer of or set out upon Oyer such Deed or Document

Oyer and terminer (oi·əɹ ənd tə·rminəɹ). *Law.* The Anglo-Fr. phr. *oyer et terminer* 'to hear and determine' partly anglicized. **a.** In Anglo-Fr. used in proper verbal construction, and also, in *commission d'oir et de terminer*, as a sb. phrase = 'hearing and determining' (cf. -ER 4). **b.** In English chiefly in the latter construction, as in **Commission of oyer and terminer** (†*of oyer and determiner, of oyer determiner*, = AFr. *de terminer*), a commission formerly directed to the King's Judges, Serjeants, and other persons of note, empowering them to hear and determine indictments on specified offences, such as treasons, felonies, etc., special commissions being granted on occasions of extraordinary disturbance such as insurrections: also called *Writ of oyer and terminer*. Now, the most comprehensive of the commissions granted to judges on circuit, directing them to hold courts for the trial of offences Hence in such phrases as *Commissioners* or *Justices of* (or †*in*) *o. & t., writ, court of o. & t*; and † (**c**) elliptically, for 'commission or court of oyer and terminer'.

a. [1278 *Rolls of Parlt* I. 3/2 Furent assignes Justices, de enquere, oyer, e terminer selum la leye e la custume. 1292 BRITTON I. i. § 1 Pur ceo qe nous ne suffisums mie en nostre propre persone a oyer et terminer totes les quereles del people. *Ibid.* § 3 Estre ceo volums nous, qe Iustices erraunts soint assignetz de mesmes les chapities oyer et terminer en chescun counté et en chescune fraunchise de vii aunz en vii. aunz. 1314–15 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 290/1 Il forge trespas vers luy .et purchace Commissions d'oir & de terminer as gentz favorables a li.]

b. 1414 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 58/1 A Commission of Oyer and terminyer, after the fourme of a Statut mad. 1433 *Ibid.* 458/1 Upon which Riot aforsaid, was graunted..writtes of Oyer and Terminyer. 1455 *Ibid.* V. 332/2 Tyll your Commission of Oier and Determyner be direct to endifferent Commissioners. 1587 FLEMING *Contin. Holinshed* III. 1380/1 In the place where the court commonlie called the Kings bench is vsuallie kept by vertue of hir maiesties commission of oyer and terminer. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* i. i. (1810) 16 The Lo. President and Councell shall have Commission, power, and authoritie .. of Oyer, Determiner, and Goale deliverie. 1644 [H. PARKER] *Jus Pop.* 5 When discords arose..they might have been qualified and repressed by a friendly association, and either one or both might have had the oyer and terminer thereof. 1681 *Trial S. Colledge* 1 The Judges and Commissioners of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol-Delivery, met at the Court-House in the City of Oxford. 1693 C. MATHER *Wonders Invis. World* (1862) 6 Considering the Place that I hold in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xix. 269 The courts of oyer and terminer and general gaol delivery. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 177 The commissions which confer the criminal jurisdiction are three in number: 1, a commission of peace; 2, a commission of oyer and terminer; and, 3, a commission of general gaol delivery.

c. 1469 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* II. 357 When hys jugys sat on the oyeer determyner in Norwyche, he beyng ther. 1480 CAXTON tr *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 578 Anone after cam doune one Oyer determyne, for to doo iustyce on alle them that soo rebellyd in the cyte. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 630 The mayre..by vertu of ye sayd comyssyon, callyd an oyer determyner, and a day was kept at Guyldhall. 1577 FLETWOOD in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 55 Upon Saterday last in the after noone we had an Oier and Determiner in the Guyld Hall, the which we use to hold in the vacation tyme to kepe the people in obedience.

d. In some of the States of the American Union: A court of higher criminal jurisdiction.

1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. xxxvii. 24 The governor is directed to appoint judges, commissioners of oyer and terminer.

Oyer, obs. spelling of *ofer*, OTHER.

Oyez, oyes (ōiyes·, *int.* (*sb., v.*). Forms: 5- Oyen, O yes, (5 Oyas, 6 Oies, O is, O ys, oyeesa); 6–7 *Sc.* hoyes; 7- Oyes, (7 oies, O yez, oh yes, O ace, 7–9 oyess). [OF. *oiez, oyez*, hear ye! imperative pl. of *oir* to hear:—L. *audiātis*, pres. subj.; orig. pronounced *oyets*, but subseq. reduced to *oyes*, and so identified in sound with the two words *O yes!* and hence often so written]

A. *imperative verb*, and *interjection.* 'Hear, hear ye'; a call by the public crier or by a court officer (generally thrice uttered), to command silence and attention when a proclamation, etc., is about to be made.

[c 1286 *Stat. Lacestre* in *Stat Realm* I. 211/1 Ceo oyez vus A. e B.. Re jeo dirai verite.] c 1440 *York Myst.* xxx. 360 *Pil.* Cry, Oyas! *Be.* Oyas! *Ibid.* xxxi. 310 Do crie we all on hym at onys. Oyes! Oyes! Oyes! *Ibid* 360 O yes! if any wight with his wriche any werse wate Werkis. 1567 *Triall Treas* (1. 50) 21 O yes, O yes, I will make a proclamation. 1584 LYLY *Campaspe* III. ii, O ys, O ys, O ys all manner of men, women, and children. 1654 E. JOHNSON *Wond.-wrkg. Provid* i 2 Oh yes! oh yes! oh yes! All you the people of Christ that are here Oppressed. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* iv 212 With Stentors Voice he make loud Proclamation O yez! I'th' Chapter House, A rare Collation Stands ready dress'd. 1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* II. 257 Oyes! oyes! in virtue of my office—Waits any member of the court without? 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Misadv. Margate* xvi, But when the Crier cried, 'O Yes!' the people cried, 'O No!'

B. as *sb.* A call or exclamation of 'Oyez!' Plural † *oyesses*, also † *oyes.*

Quot. 1635 has *O's ace*, an eccentric plural of *O ace* (pronounced in the north *O yas* or *O yess*)

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 615 The sayde tayllours wold nat cease for speche of the mayre nor oyes made by the mayres sergiaunt of armes. a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 4 And there with all, commanded his Heraulde to make an Oyes 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 13 Crier, make an o yes, for Martin to come into the Court. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. v. 45 *Qui.* Crier Hob-goblyn, make the Fairy Oyes. *Pist.* Elues, list your names: Silence you aiery toyes. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 131 Going with oyesses vp and downe the streets. 1619 DALTON *Countr. Just.* xxii. (1630) 61 He may cause three oyes for silence to be made. 1635 BRATHWAIT *Arcad. Pr.* II 196 Having first commanded Cletor the pretorian cryer with three O's ace to command silence. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 88 After the crying of three several Oyesses. 1873 H SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* v. 110 The oyez shouted in a law court to secure attention.

b. Erroneously confused with OUTAS (in Latin form *huesium*).

1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.*, *Huesium, hoyesium*, ane hoyes, or crie vsed in proclamations. 1609 — *Reg. Maj.* 4 Quhen ane man is slane, or is found dead in any place; in this case, the finder sall raise the hoyes, as said is.

† **C.** as *vb. trans.* To proclaim as by cries of 'Oyez!' *Obs. rare.*

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 3 When the high flight of his lines in common brute was ooyessed.

Oygnement, Oyke, obs. ff. OINTMENT, OAK.

Oylet, -ett, etc., obs. forms of OILLET.

Oynct, Oyne, obs. ff. OINT *v.* to anoint, OVEN.

Oyneon, -ion, -yon, etc., obs. forms of ONION.

Oyns, obs. form of OUNCE *sb.*[1], a weight.

Oynt, Oyntuose, -ture: see OINT, etc.

O ys, obs. form of OYEZ.

Oys, oyse, oyse, obs. ME. and Sc. ff. USE *sb., v.*

Oyschere, Oyser, -ier, obs. ff. USHER, OSIER.

Oyse, Oyst(e, obs. ff OOZE, HOST *sb.*

Oyster (oi·stəɹ). Forms: 4-5 oystre, -ere, 4-6 oistre, (4 hoister, -re), 5 oystur, -yr, (hoystyr, -er), 6-8 oister, 4- oyster; also 4-5 ostre, 5 ostur, -yr, oestre, 6 oster. [ME. a. OF. *oistre, uistre, huistre*, mod.F. *huître* = Pr., Sp., Pg. *ostra*, obs.

It. *ostrea*, ad.L. *ostrea* fem., beside *ostreum* neut., a. Gr. ὄστρεον oyster.]

1. A well-known edible bivalve mollusc of the family *Ostreidæ*; *esp.* the common European species, *Ostrea edulis*, and the North American species, *O. virginica* of the Atlantic, and *O. lurida*, the Californian oyster, of the Pacific coast.

Green oyster, an oyster which has fed on conferve in tanks. *Hard oyster*, the native northern oyster of U. S., distinguished from the *Soft oyster* found from the Chesapeake Bay southward. *Mangrove oyster*, an oyster growing on the submerged trunks or roots of mangroves, as in Florida. *Rock* or *sea oyster*, an oyster growing on rocks or natural beds, as opposed to those which are artificially cultivated.

1357-8 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 124 In Oystres empt. vjs *a* 1377 *Abingdon Acc.* (Camden) 38 In ostreys ixs. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn. T.* 302 Many a Muscle and many an oystre [*v. rr.* oystere, oyster] Whan othere men hath ben ful wel at eyse Hath been oure foode. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 17 For to make potage of oysturs. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 262/1 An Ostyr, .. *ostreum, quidam piscis.* 1555 EDEN *Decades* 95 The fieshe it selfe is more pleasaunte in eatynge then are owre oysters. 1674 T. FLATMAN *Belly God* 57 Your Wall fleet Oysters no man will prefer Before the juicy Grass-green Colchester. 1756 Mangrove oyster [see *oyster-crab* under 5 d]. 1806 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Pristia* Wks. 1812 V. 244 Who first an oyster eat, was a bold dog. 1817 J. EVANS *Excurs. Windsor*, etc. 451 The green oyster, eaten at Paris, is brought from Dieppe. 1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVI. 688/2 It abounds with small rock-oysters. 1883 MOLONEY *W. Afr. Fisheries* 43 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) Women go in for the collection of mangrove-oysters. 1883 E. P. RAMSAY *Food Fishes N. S. Wales* 37 (ibid.) Recent experiments tend to prove that the Rock-Oyster of our shores .. which is left dry by every tide, is only a variety of the Drift-Oyster.

b. *fig.*

(In allusion to the fable of the monkey who, as judge, kept the oyster and gave a shell to each of the disputants.)

1839 THACKERAY *Major Gahagan* ii, The oyster remained with the British Government.

c. Phrases and proverbial expressions.

† *To drink to one's oysters*, to fare accordingly. † *A stopping* or *choking oyster*, a retort which puts a person to silence. *As like as an apple to an oyster* (and similar phrases), i. e. totally different.

1472 J. PASTON in *P. Lett* III 41 For and I had not delt ryght cotteysly up on Holy Rood Day I had drownk to myn oystyrs. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Bowge of Courte* 477, I haue a stoppynge oyster in my poke. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks 724/1 Hys similitude of grammer likened vnto fayth, is no more lyke then an apple to an oyster. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* (1877) 61 To a felow layng to his rebuke, that he was ouer deintie of his mouthe and diete, he did with this reason giue a stopping oistre 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 36 His wife..deuiseth to cast in my teeth, Checks and chokyng oysters. 1648 JENKYN *Blind Guide* 71 Why do you bring him in speaking of apples, when you speake of oysters?

2. Commonly applied also to other bivalve molluscs resembling the oyster, as the PEARL-OYSTER, *Meleagrina margaritifera*, of the family *Aviculidæ*; also with qualifications, as **Thorny oyster** of the genus *Spondylus*, **Boat-oyster**, a fossil of the genus *Gryphæa*, **Saddle-oyster**, etc.: see quots.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xi. vi. (1495), By nyghte . oystres open theymselfe against dewe...And that dewe . bredyth a full precious gemma, as stone that hyghte Margarita. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* v. iv 64 Rich honestie dwels..in a poore house, as your Pearle in your foule oyster. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* v. Wks. 1757 IV. 226 If we should find a small pearl in one oyster of a million, it would hardly make us fishers for life 1828 G. YOUNG *Geol. Surv. Yorksh. Coast* 241 *Gryphæa* Boat-oyster, or Miller's thumb. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 363-4 *Placuna Placenta*, vulgarly known as the Chinese Window Oyster, ..and *Placuna Sella*, known to collectors as the Saddle-Oyster (from Tranquebar, etc.). 1869 WOOD *Comm. Shells* 85 We come now to the remarkable Saddle Oyster (*Anomia ephippium*) .recognized by its flat lower valve, in which is a large and nearly oval hole, just below the hinge. 1883 E. P. RAMSAY *Food Fishes N. S. Wales* 36 (Fish Exhib. Publ.) The 'Hammer-head Oyster' (*Malleus albus*, Lam.), &c., are found on our coasts.

† b. *Long Oyster.* (See quot.) *Obs*

1674 RAY *Collect. Words, Sea Fishes* 105 Long Oyster, Seagar, Red Crab: *Locusta marina.* The name long Oyster is no doubt a Corruption of Locusta. [Rather of Sp., Pg., Pr. *langosta*, OF. *langoste*:—L. *locusta*.]

3. The morsel of dark meat in the front hollow of the side bone of a fowl.

1883 H. P. SPOFFORD in *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 456/1 He rolled under his tongue the sweet morsel of the oyster out of a side bone. 1890 MISS BRADDON *One Life* II. 103 That particular morsel out of a fowl's back which epicures have christened the oyster.

4. *Vegetable oyster*: the salsify (also called *oyster-plant*: see 5 d).

1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, *Tragopogon porrifolius*, Jerusalem Star, Salsify, Vegetable Oyster.

5 *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attrib., as *oyster family, kind, spat*; connected with the taking, breeding, keeping, selling, or eating of oysters, as *oyster-bar, -barrel, cry, -culture* (hence *-culturist*), *-dredge, -fishery, -fork, -ground, -industry, -keg, -monger, -net, -shop, -smack, -tavern, voice*; made of oysters, as *oyster-patty, -pie, -sauce*, etc.

1688 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 74 (1713) II. 201 As much a Mock t' Esquire, 'midst all his Ruff, As empty *Oister-Barrel to a Muff. 1714 GAY *Trivia* i. 28 When.. damsels first renew their *oyster cries. 1874 *Chambers' Encycl.* VII. 278/2 In such situations..*oyster-culture can be most..profitably carried on. 1888 *Daily Tel.* 18 Aug. 4/8 *Osterculturists are becoming alarmed lest the superior oysters known as natives should be contaminated by the near presence of the inferior sort. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 126 About 10000 people are employed in the *oyster-fishery along the coasts of England. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 41 Of Bivalved Shell Fish, or Shells of the *Oyster Kind. 1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv. Lond.* (1754) I. i. v. 26/2 One Rufe de Reines, *Oystermonger, took a Custom of all Men and Women that washed their Clothes there. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 122 a You may take up the Mud from the bottom by means of an *Oyster-Net. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* II. i, O, Hercules, 'tis your only dish; above all your potatoes or *oyster pies in the world. 1826 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* VII. 24 To partake Of *oyster-sauce and a beef-steak. 1612 R. DABORNE *Chr. turn'd Turke* 350 Affrighting of whole streetes With your full *Oyster voyce.

b. objective and obj. gen., as *oyster-cultivator, -dredger, -eating, -fishing, -grower, -lover, -opener, -planting, -rearing, -seller, -trawler*; *oyster-breeding* adj.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 297 Thro' Helle's stormy Streights, and *Oyster-breeding Sea. 1508, 1723 *Oyster-dredger [see DREDGER 1]. 1853 FORBES & HANLEY *Hist. Brit. Mollusca* II 320 Irish oyster-dredgers have a notion that the more the banks are dredged, the more the oysters breed. 1891 W. K. BROOKS *Oyster* 127 In some of the Northern States *oyster-planting has been in existence for many years. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 26./1 An *Ostre seller, *ostrearius.*

c. similative, as *oyster-lip*: *oyster-grey, -white* adjs.; oyster-coloured, as *oyster brocade, satin.*

1657 MARVELL *Instr. Painter Dutch Wars* 61 Paint her with Oyster-Lip. 1805 *Naval Chron.* XV. 35, I remained in an oyster state, between a leep and awake. 1893 *Daily News* 10 May 6/4 Lady F's dress was made of oyster brocade trimmed with old point. 1894 *Ibid.* 11 May 6/5 The train was in brocade of an oyster grey ground shot with mother-o'-pearl. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Sept. 6/3 Miss V. C. wore an oyster satin skirt with swathed bodice.

d. Special combinations: **oyster-bank**, a bank of oysters, an oyster-bed: see BANK *sb.*[1] 5; **†oyster-barrel muff**, a muff having the form of an oyster-barrel; **oyster-bed**, (*a*) a layer of oysters covering a tract of the bottom of the sea, a place where oysters breed or are bred: see BED *sb.* 14 b; (*b*) a layer or stratum containing fossil oysters; **oyster-bird** = OYSTER-CATCHER; **oyster-biscuit** (see quot.); **†oyster-board**, a long narrow board or table of the kind used for displaying oysters for sale; applied contemptuously to the communion-tables introduced by the early Reformers and the Puritans; **oyster-boat**, a boat (in *U. S.* also a floating house built on a raft) used in the oyster-fishery or oyster cultivation; **†oyster-bread** (see quot.); **oyster-brood**, the spat of oysters in its second year; **†oyster-callet** = *oyster wench*; **oyster-cellar**, a shop, orig. in a basement, where oysters are sold; **oyster-crab**, a small crab living as a commensal with an oyster, esp. *Pinnotheres ostreum*; **oyster-farm**, a tract of sea-bottom where oysters are bred artificially; hence **oyster-farming**; **oyster-field** = *oyster-bed*; **oyster-fish**, †(*a*) an oyster; (*b*) the toad-fish (*Batrachus tau*); (*c*) the tautog (*Tautoga onitis*); **oyster-green**, a name of the seaweed *Ulva lactuca*, also *U. latissima* (*broad leaved o.*); **oyster-knife**, a strong knife adapted for opening oysters; **†oyster-lay** = *oyster-bed* (cf. LAYING *vbl. sb.* 2 c); **oyster-like** *a.*, resembling an oyster, esp. in sticking inside one's 'shell'; **oyster-man**, a man engaged in taking, breeding, or selling oysters; **oyster-meter**, an officer appointed by the Court of the Fishmongers' Company to supervise the oyster industry; **oyster-mushroom**, an esculent fungus, *Agaricus ostreatus*; **oyster-park**, an oyster-bed or oyster-farm; **oyster-plant**, (*a*) the sea-lungwort (*Mertensia maritima*), so called from the oyster-like flavour of its leaves; (*b*) the salsify (*Tragopogon porrifolius*); *Spanish oyster-plant, Scolymus hispanicus*, the edible roots of which are used like salsify; **oyster-plover** = OYSTER-CATCHER; **oyster-rake**, a rake with a long handle and tines from six to twelve inches in length, usually well curved, used for gathering oysters in deep water; **oyster-scale**, the scale-insect *Mytilaspis pomorum*; **†oyster-scalp**, a scallop or bivalve mollusc of the oyster-family, or its shell; **oyster-seed**, oyster spat; also, young oysters suitable for transplantation to artificial beds; **†oyster-table**, a table inlaid with mother-of-pearl; **oyster-tongs**, an instrument used for gathering oysters in shallow water, consisting of a jointed pair of hinged rakes with inward-bending teeth and long handles; **oyster-tree**, the mangrove; **†oyster-wench, -wife, -woman**, a girl or woman who sells oysters.

1612 *Proc. Virginia* 102 in *Capt. Smith's Wks.* (Arb.) 168 Hee..forced them to the *oyster banks. 1832 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) IV. 284 The oyster banks produce the finest pearls in the world. 1703 DE FOE *Reform. Manners* Misc. 101 Knights of the Famous *Oyster-Barrel Muff. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Ostiario*, an *oister bed. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 354 The strata of sand which immediately repose on the oyster-bed are quite destitute of organic remains. 1898 *Daily News* 13 May 5/2 The ration..consists of..16 oz. of hard bread (called *oyster biscuits in the States). 1554 in *Latimer's Serm. & Rem.* (Parker Soc.) II. 275 *Weston.* 'In the same place he proveth a propitiatory sacrifice, and that upon an altar, and no *oyster-board'. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i (1871) I. 40 Tables which the Papists irreverently termed oyster boards. 1419 *Liber Albus* (Rolls) I. 343 Item, de *oystrebot, quantum debit. 1598 BALE *Three Lawes* 1344 He was sellynge of a Cod In an oyster bote a lyttle beyonde Quene hythe. 1602 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 556 *Oister-bread, so called for that it was good with oisters. 1827 *Act* 7 & 8 *Geo. IV*, c. 29 § 36 If any Person shall steal any Oysters or *Oyster Brood from any Oyster Bed. 1622 BRATHWAIT *Nat. Embassie*, etc. (1877) 32 *Oister-callet, slie Vpholster. 1889 R. BRYDALL *Art in Scot.* vi. 56 The then popular *Oyster-cellars in Edinburgh. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* (1779) 420 The *Oyster-Crab. This little species is generally found with the Mangrove oysters, in their shells. 1888 *Amer. Anthropologist* I. No. 4. 207 The 'oysterfield..would supply a bounteous repast. 1611 FLORIO, *Ostreca*, any *oyster-fish. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* III. clix. 1377 Lungwoort. groweth vpon rockes .. especially among Oisters ..; this Mosse they call *Oister greene. 1866 *Trans. Bot.* 833/1 *Oyster-green*, a name commonly given to *Ulva Lactuca* from its bright green tint, and its being frequently attached to the common oyster. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xxx. (1737) 124 Like an *Oyster-knife. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No 3897/4 The *Oyster-Lays in the Hundred of Rochford, in the County of Essex. 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* I. 229 How I acquired any *oyster-like disposition. I know no more than a coach-horse. 1552 HULOET, *Oyster man, .. *ostrearius.* 1891 W. K. BROOKS *Oyster* 141 No particular set of oyster-men are to blame. 1780 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 201/1 Tried and Barnedly argued between the *oyster meters of London and the proprietors of oyster-beds in the county of Essex. 1875 COOKE *Fungi* iv. 86 The *oyster mushroom included in almost every list and book on edible fungi. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* iv. xxii. (ed. 2) 509 About 250 men and women are employed in the *oyster parks in sorting, loading, and unloading oysters. 1858 HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 542 *Mertensia maritima* is a native of the sandy sea-coasts of Scotland and the north of England, where it is called *Oyster Plant. 1705 *Providence Rec.* (1894) VI. 247 *Oyster Rake 3 hammer and a hand Bill. 1900 *Field* 7 July 45/2 The prevalence of *oyster scale on the gooseberries. 1552 HULOET, *Oyster scalph, *ostrifer.* 1620 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* (1860) App p ii, The Parlor. Impr. ij tables—a cupbard a round *oyster table. 1716 *Providence Rec.* (1894) VI. 161 To Iron Teeth for *Oyster Tongs and Carpenters Adds 0 05-00 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. iv 31 Off goes his bonnet to an *Oyster-wench. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Glossary*, s. v., *Ee-shee-ke-le-kaut-er-Oysters*, the famous cry of the elder oyster-wenches in Newcastle. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 113 On whom gape thine Oysters so wide, *oysterwife? 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* III. clix. 1377 The poore *Osterwomen which carrie Oisters to sell vp and down. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 540 The Oyster-Women lock'd their Fish up, And trudg'd away to cry No Bishop.

Hence **Oy'ster** *v.*, to fish for or gather oysters; so **Oy'sterer**, one who gathers or sells oysters; a boat employed in the oyster-fishery; **Oy'stering** *vbl. sb.* Also (all more or less *nonce-words*) **Oy'sterage**, an oyster-bed; **Oy'sterdom**, the domain or realm of oysters; **Oy'ster-full** *a.*, replete with oysters; **Oy'sterhood**, the condition of an oyster, habitual seclusion or reserve; **Oyste'rian** *a.*, of or pertaining to oysters; **Oy'sterish** *a.*, of the nature of or resembling an oyster (hence **Oy'sterishness**); **Oy'sterize** *v.*, to make an oyster of, treat as an oyster; **Oy'sterless** *a.*, having no oysters, devoid of oysters; **Oy'sterling**, a young or small oyster.

18 E. INGERSOLL (Cent.), Many more are *oystering now than before the war 1846 *Voice* (N.Y.) 13 Feb 3/3 Being near the Gulf some would oyster and fish. 1866 *Morn. Star* 4 Jan., The Saltash *oysterage will be found a valuable acquisition by the company. 1865 J. G. BERTRAM *Harvest Sea* xi. (1873) 242 The Ile de Re .. in the Bay of Biscay.. may now be designated the capital of French *oysterdom. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Tobacco Battered* 267 Iakes-farmers, Fidlers, Ostlers, *Oystereis. 1828 BANIM *Anglo-Irish* II. 188 Be it in. merchantman, collier, oysterer, skiff, or open-boat. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 83 Pontus and *oyster-full Abydos' straits Are tenpted 1854 LOWELL *Cambr.* 30 *Prs. Age* Pt. Wks 1890 I. 90 He came out of his *oysterhood at last. 1838 *New Monthly Mag.* LIII. 545 We are now approaching the paradise of the *oysterian Adam and Eve.. the locality of the first fossil occurrence of the *ostrea levinsoni*. 1662 *Virginia Stat.* (1823) II. 140 The poore Indians whome the seating of the English hath forced from their wonted convenience of *oystering. 1860 *My Experiences in Australia* 66 In summer, oystering used to be a favourite amusement with the young folks of Sydney. 1834 BECKFORD *Italy* I. iii 31 A certain *oysterishness of eye and flabbiness of complexion. 1793 SOUTHEY *Let.* in *Life* I. 196 Poor Southey will either be cooked for a Cherokee, or *oysterised by a tiger. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Dec. 710/2 The awful vision of an *oysterless generation [may] be prevented from becoming a fact. 1867 *Times* 15 Oct. 5/6 Not one of the young *oysterlings of the previous summer's spat was known to have been killed by the cold weather or frost.

Oy'ster-ca'tcher. [Cf. Frs. *oesterwisscher*, Ger. *austermann, austernfischer*, and Linnæus' L. name *ostralegus*, mod.F. *huitrier*.] A maritime wading bird of the family *Hæmatopodidæ* with black-and-white or black plumage, and bill and feet of a brilliant red.

The common European species is *Hæmatopus ostralegus* Linn., the earlier Eng. name of which is Sea Pie; the N. American species is *H. palliatus*. As an English name 'oyster-catcher' appears first in connexion with the latter; it was used generically by Pennant *Genera of Birds* (1773) p. xxxi.

1731 M. CATESBY *Nat. Hist. Carolina* (1754) I. 85 *Hæmatopus* ..The Oyster Catcher. 1732 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.*

XXXVII. 448 *Hæmatopus*. . . The Oyster-Catcher, so called, because it feeds upon Oysters, which it finds gaping when left dry on the Banks at low Water. 1848 STOKES *Discov. Australia* II. vii. 254 Our game-bag was thinly lined with small curlews, oyster-catchers, and sanderlings.

† **Oy·sterloit.** Also **-loyte, -loite.** An old name of bistort, *Polygonum Bistorta*.

[Perh. an error in Lyte for '*oysterloyce*: cf. '*Oosterlucye*, Aristolochia, *herba*, Ger. *osterlucey*' (Kilian). According to Turner *Names of Herbes* (1881) 83 'Bistorta is called in the South countrey *Astrologia*': see the various forms of this word under ARISTOLOCHIA and ASTROLOGE.]

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xiv. 23 The small Bistorte .. is called in some places of England Oysterloyte. 1611 COTGR., *Couleuvrée*, Snakeweed, Oysterloit.

Oy·sterous, *a.* [f. OYSTER + -OUS.] Of the nature of, or full of, oysters.

1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* III. 239 The conversation .. of those oysterous, boisterous convivialists. 1882 H. C. MERIVALE *Fancit of Ball.* II. II. iv. 192 A little pair of oysterous eyes of no particular colour.

Oy·ster-shell. A shell of an oyster.

c 1450 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 239 Falsehed and sche byn bothe of oon substaunce, Alle be they not worth an oyster-schelle. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind* (Arb.) 16 Theyr fete are round .. of the bignes of great oystershelles. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 104 Harts marrow, mingled with the powder of oyster shels, . cureth kibes and chilblanes. 1875 BUCKLAND *Log-bk.* 124 The black markings or Wampum-spots in the American oyster shell were cut out, made into beads, and used as money or ornaments by the Indians.

b. *attrib.* **Oyster-shell stains** (*Photogr.*), stains on the plate in the collodion process.

1757 WHYTT in *Phil. Trans.* L. 387 He put the first in oystershell lime-water. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 188/1 Careering it in Bath, in his oyster-shell phaeton. 1868 LEA *Photogr.* 247 *Marbled Stains.*—'Oyster-shell' stains of reduced silver, with a gray metallic surface and in curious curved and arabesque patterns occasionally make their appearance.

Oy·stery, *a.* [f. OYSTER + -Y.] Characterized by or abounding in oysters; having the quality of an oyster.

1844 DICKENS *Lett.* III. 59, I .. opened the dispatch with a moist and oystery twinkle in my eye. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* Fragm. ii, A sea-shore Hellespontian, eminent most of oystery sea-shores.

Oystre, oystry, obs. Sc. forms of HOSTRY.

Oystreche, -ege, -ige, -ych, obs. ff. OSTRICH.

Oyther, obs. form of OTHER.

Oz. [a. It. *ōz* or *ōz̄*, 15th c. abbreviation of *onza, onze*.] An abbreviation used for 'ounce', 'ounces', esp. after a number, as in 3 lb. 8 oz.

(For Italian MS. forms of the abbreviation, see Cappelli *Dizionario di Abbreviature*, Milano, 1899. In MS. the *z* had the lengthened form, its tail being usually carried in a circle under, round, and over the *o*, so as to form the line of contraction over the word. Cf. the analogous 13-15th c.) ways of writing lb. for *libra, libre* pound, pounds.)

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 257 b, A C. liii ounces in golden plate, and .ii l. M. iii oz in gylte plate. 1891 *Penny Postage Jubilee* 173 A letter of ½ oz. to Hong Kong is .. 2 d.

‖ **Ozæna, ozena** (*ozī·nă*). [L. *ozæna* (Pliny), a. Gr. ὄζαινα a fetid polypus in the nose, f. ὄζειν to smell. Cf. F. *ozène* (1603 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *Path.* A fetid muco-purulent discharge from the nose, due to ulcerative disease of the mucous membrane, frequently with necrosis of the bone.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Ozæna* .. a disease or sore in the nose, causing a stinking savour. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 347. 1741 MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 113 An *Ozæna* is .. ill to cure. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 204 The first variety .. is often found as a sequel in ozænas.

† 2. Old name for the Cuttle-fish. *Obs.* [= Gr. ὄζαινα a strong-smelling sea polypus.]

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. v. 238 The subtle Smell-strong-Many-foot [*margin* The Ozena], that fain A dainty feast of Oyster-flesh would gain. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Ozæna*, a sort of the Fish Pourcoutrel or Many-feet, so call'd from the rank Smell of its Head.

Hence **Ozæ·nic** *a.*, pertaining to ozæna.

1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Ozanna, obs. variant of HOSANNA.

Ozarkite (*ozā·rkəit*). *Min.* [Named 1846 from *Ozark* + -ITE 1.] A white amorphous variety of Thomsonite, from the Ozark Mountains, Arkansas.

1846 C. U. SHEPHARD in *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. II. II. 251.

Ozo, obs. form of OOZE.

Ozen-, Ozin-, Oznabrig, var. OSNABURG *Obs.*

Ozey, var. OSEY *Obs.*, a sweet wine. **Oziar, ozier:** see OSIER. **Ozie,** obs. f. OOZY.

† **Ozimus, ozymus.** *Obs.* App. some error for OSMUND 1, iron imported from Sweden.

1550 EDW. VI *Jrnl.* in *Lit. Rem.* (Roxb.) 261 If he [King of Suethen] brought ozymus and stele, and cooper, etc., he shuld haue our commodites and pai custom as an Englishman. 1657-61 HEYLIN *Hist. Ref.* (1849) I. 232 (D.) If he sent ozimus, steel, copper, &c. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xxxv. 277.

Ozocerite, ozokerit(e (*ozō·sĕrəit, ozō·kĕrit, -ə.t*; *ōəzōsĭ·rəit, -kĭ·rəit*). *Min.* [n. Ger. *ozokerit* (Glocker, 1833), arbitrarily f. Gr. ὄζ-ειν to smell (ὄζω I smell) + κηρός bees-wax + -ITE 1.] A wax-like fossil resin, of brownish-yellow colour and aromatic odour; a mixture of natural hydrocarbons, occurring in some bituminous coal-measure shales and sandstones. Also called *native paraffin, mineral tallow*, or *mineral wax*.

Originally found by Meyer in Moldavia; subsequently in Galicia and other countries. Used to make candles, and for insulating electrical conductors, etc.

1837 DANA *Min.* 441 *Ozokerite*, a variety of black bitumen lately discovered by Meyer. 1845 WORCESTER, *Ozocerite*, a mineral resembling resinous wax in consistence and translucency. 1884 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept 341/2 The ozokerite or earth wax of Galicia is found in great abundance.

attrib. 1871 SCOFFERN in *Belgravia Mag.* Feb. 450 An entirely new source of candle-making material has been developed, from the exploration of the ozokerit mines bordering the Caspian Sea. 1885 W. L. CARPENTER *Soap, Candles* etc. 328 Ozokerit Candles.

Hence **Ozo·cerited, ozo·kerited** *ppl. a.*, covered or treated with ozocerite, as *ozocerited core*. (U.S.)

Ozona·tion. = OZONIZATION.

1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 286 Ozonation of the oxygen takes place.

Ozone (*ōə zōən*). *Chem.* [a. F. *ozone* (1840), f. Gr. ὄζ-ειν to smell + -ONE.] An allotropic or altered condition of oxygen, existing in a state of condensation (having three atoms to the molecule, O_3), with a peculiarly pungent and refreshing odour.

It is produced in the electrolysis of water, and by the silent discharge of electricity or the passage of electric sparks through the air (whence it is sometimes perceived after a thunder-storm); it is more active than ordinary oxygen, is a powerful oxidizing agent, liberates iodine from potassium iodide, and, when heated, breaks up into ordinary oxygen, expanding by half its volume.

1840 SCHÖNBEIN in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* (1841) 214, I shall .. consider the odoriferous principle as an elementary body and call it 'Ozone', on account of its strong smell. *Ibid.* 217, I do not, therefore, hesitate to ascribe the familiar electrical odour to ozone. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrq. & Merch.* II. vii. 195 Exhilarated by the fresh ozone of the mountains. 1880 CLEMINSHAW *Wurtz' Atom. The.* 119 Ozone is, as we all know, condensed oxygen.

b. *fig.*

1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Apr. 450 The aristocratic ozone being absent from the atmosphere, there was a flatness about the dancing of all those who considered themselves above the plebeian ranks of the tradespeople. 1876 *Godey's Mag.* Apr. 357/1 In the artistic ozone of that zealous body of workers her ambition received its first definite impulse.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *ozone apparatus, carrier, generator, machine, season*; *ozone bearing, -infusing* adjs; **ozono-box, -cage,** a box containing ozone test papers, used to indicate the presence and relative amount of ozone in the air; **ozone-hydrogen,** Osann's term for hydrogen evolved by electrolysis from sulphurated water, said to have more active properties than ordinary hydrogen; **ozone (test) paper** (see quot.); **ozone scale,** a scale of tints with which to compare ozone papers after exposure; **ozone-water,** a solution of ozone in water.

1890 *Daily News* 25 Jan. 5/7 The want .. of *ozone-bearing south-westerly winds. 1861 *N. Syd. Soc. Year Bk. Med.* 124 A new *Ozone-box and Test-slips. 1872 C. B. Fox *Ozone* 20 A modification of Beane's *Ozone-generator. 1866-77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 323 *Ozone-hydrogen. 1864 KEMP in *Times* 12 Oct., The discoloration of *ozone paper .. did not at any time during the month reach the maximum observed here. 1874 *Chambers's Encycl.* VII. 180/2 The effect produced by the air on .. *ozone-test papers—papers steeped in iodide of potassium, which are rendered brown (or blue) by the liberation of iodine—is .. due to ozone. 1866-77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 323 *Ozone-water, an aqueous solution of ozone, which, according to Meissner, .. exhibits in certain cases an action opposed to that of peroxide of hydrogen.

O·zoned, *a.* [-ED 2.] Supplied with ozone.

1902 *Scotsman* 3 Sept. 6/8 The finely ozoned air in the Highlands has a gloriously recuperating power.

O·zoneless, *a.* [-LESS.] Having no ozone.

1887 *All Year Round* 29 Jan. 36 It allows of really beneficial exercise when it carries its rider out of an ozoneless region. 1893 F. ADAMS *New Egypt* 17 That ozoneless lake, immemorially stagnant in its depths, which we call the Mediterranean Sea.

Ozonic (*ozō·nik*), *a.* [f. OZONE + -IC.] Of, of the nature of, or containing ozone.

Ozonic ether, a solution of hydrogen peroxide in water with ether.

1840 SCHÖNBEIN in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* (1841) 218 The electrolysis of our ozonic compound. 1872 C. B. Fox *Ozone* 28 The action of Dr. Richardson's Ozonic Ether on the Iodide of Potassium tests is due to the Peroxide of Hydrogen which has been mixed with it. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* II. ii. (1879) 320 The oxygen in combination with hæmoglobin was in an active, or ozonic condition.

O·zonide. [-IDE.] (See quot. 1872.)

1867 *N. Syd. Soc. Retros. Med.* 464 Ozonides, such as permanganate of potash and the persalts of iron, turn the resin blue. 1872 C. B. Fox *Ozone* 11 Schönbein called those bodies containing Oxygen in a negatively active condition Ozonides.

Ozoniferous (*ōəzoni·fĕrəs*), *a.* [f. OZONE + -(I)FEROUS.] Bearing or generating ozone.

1858 T. GRAHAM *Elem. Chem.* II. 640 Passing the ozoniferous oxygen .. through a tube containing pumice-stone soaked in sulphuric acid, to dry it. 1881 *Sci. Amer.* XLIV. 265 Plants supposed to produce or evolve ozone, and hence called ozoniferous plants.

Ozonify (*ozō·nĭfəi*), *v.* [f. OZONE + -(I)FY.] *trans.* To convert into ozone; to ozonize.

1866-77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 301 By means of platinum wires, .. electric discharges are passed through the oxygen, whereby it becomes ozonified. 1896 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* 573.

Hence **Ozonifica·tion.** 1864 in WEBSTER.

Ozonization (*ōəzonəizē·ʃən*). [n. of action f. next: see -ATION.] Conversion into ozone; charging with ozone.

1866-77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 300 Processes .. attended with ozonisation of the air. 1872 C. B. Fox *Ozone* 18 A powerful ozonisation of the Oxygen .. is immediately produced.

Ozonize (*ōə zonəiz*), *v.* [f. OZONE + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To convert (oxygen) into ozone.

1858 T. GRAHAM *Elem. Chem.* II. 641 Ozonised oxygen was freed from ozone and aqueous vapour by passing through sulphuric acid [etc.]. 1866-77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 300 Dry oxygen .. can be only partially ozonised by electric discharges. 1893 *Times* 19 July 2/6 A condenser charge is obtained by means of which the oxygen around the points is condensed or ozonized.

2. To charge or impregnate with ozone; to treat or act upon with ozone.

1850 T. GRAHAM *Elem. Chem.* I. 304 In ozonized air, paper impregnated with a solution of iodide of potassium immediately becomes brown from the liberation of iodine. 1881 *Nature* XXIII. 363 The ship had been ozonized by exposure .. to the air.

Hence **O·zonised, O·zonizing** *ppl. adjs.*

1850 Ozonized [see 2 above]. 1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem.* 165 This blue colour may be developed by guaiacum and ozonizing substances. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* II. ii. § 3 278 A mixture of ozonized turpentine and tincture of guaiacum.

Ozonizer (*ōə·zonəizəɹ*). [f. prec. + -ER 1.] An apparatus for producing ozone.

1875 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VII. 887 Houzeau has constructed an apparatus called an 'ozonizer', by which ozone is produced in considerable quantity. 1893 *Times* 18 July 2/6 Other forms of ozonizers are also employed.

Ozo·nograph. [f. OZONE + -O + -GRAPH.] A registering or self-acting ozonoscope.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Ozono·grapher. [f. as prec. + -GRAPHER.] One who observes and records the amount of atmospheric ozone.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Ozonometer (*ōəzonɒ·mĭtəɹ*). [f. OZONE: see -METER.] An instrument or device for ascertaining the amount of ozone in the air.

It consists of a graduated scale of tints with which ozone test papers, after exposure for a fixed time, are compared.

1874 *Times* 13 Oct., Schoenbein's ozonometer is graduated from zero to 10 deg. 1868 *Eng. Cycl.* s. v., An ozonometer by which a strip of ozone-paper 24 inches in length is exposed successively for an hour to the action of the atmosphere.

So **O·zonome·tric** *a.*, pertaining to the measurement of ozone; **Ozono·metry,** the measurement of the amount or proportion of ozone in the air.

1857 SIR T. WATSON *Lect. Princ. & Pract. Physic* (ed. 4) (L.), He got several physicians at Basle to compare their lists of catarrhal patients with his table of atmospheric-ozonometric observations. 1864 WEBSTER, *Ozonometry.* 1867 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Ozonometry* This term has been applied to the means of detecting the presence and proportion of ozone in the atmosphere.

Ozonoscope (*ozō·nŏskōup*). [f. OZONE + Gr. -σκοπος viewing: see -SCOPE.] An instrument for showing the presence or amount of ozone in the air.

1872 C. B. Fox *Ozone* 41 Discussions .. as to whether or not Schönbein's ozonoscope solely registers Ozone. *Ibid.* 43 This test appeared to him, then, to be useless both as an ozonometer and an ozonoscope.

So **Ozonoscopic** (*ozō·nŏskɒ·pik*) *a.*, serving to indicate the presence or amount of ozone.

1872 C. B. Fox *Ozone* 17 If positive and negative electricity be allowed to impinge on ozonoscopic paper .. there is no difference in the effects of the two kinds of electricity.

Ozonous (*ōə zonəs*), *a.* [f. OZONE + -OUS.] Of the nature of or containing ozone.

1890 in WEBSTER.

† **O·zyat.** *Obs.* An illiterate spelling of ORGEAT.

1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* 312 To make Ozyat. Blanch a Pound of Sweet Almonds, and the same of Bitter, beat them very fine [etc.]. 1778 *Ibid.* (ed. 2), To make Ozyat a second way. *Ibid.*, Send it up in ozyat glasses .. quite cold.

P.

P the sixteenth letter of the alphabet in English and other modern languages, was the fifteenth in the ancient Roman alphabet, corresponding in position and value to the Greek *Pi*, Π, Π, earlier Γ, Γ, originally written from right to left ⅂, and identical with the Phenician and general Semitic *Pe*, forms of which were ⅂, ⅂. During its whole known history the letter has represented the same consonantal sound, viz. the labial *tenuis*, or lip unvoiced stop, to which the corresponding sonant or voiced stop is B, and the nasal, M. In English, the simple *p* has always this sound; but it is sometimes silent, as initially in the combinations *pn-*, *ps-*, *pt-* (representing Greek πν-, ψ-, πτ-), and medially between *m* and another consonant, as in *Hampstead*, *Hampton*, *Sampson*, *Thompson*, *Dempster*, *Tompkins*, where it is not etymological, but has the function of indicating for the preceding *m* the short and semi-sonant value which *m* naturally has before pronounced *p*: cf. *Simpson*, *crimson* (si mson, kri·mzn), with *wimple*, *wimble*. In words from Latin, such as *exempt*, *tempt*, *peremptory*, *assumpsit*, *consumptive*, *redemption*, and some others, as *Humpty-Dumpty*, where the *p* is (so far as English is concerned) etymological or consciously derivational, there is generally in careful utterance an intention to pronounce it, resulting in an incomplete *p*, which we indicate thus temPt, rde mPʃən; but, in rapid or careless utterance, the *p* disappears, just as in *Ham(p)ton*, *Thom(p)son*.

The digraph PH, *ph*, is used, in continuation of Latin usage, to transliterate the Greek letter Φ, φ, the phonetic value of which is now identical with that of F. The words beginning with PH have thus the same relation to the P words proper that those in CH have to the C words; that is, they constitute an alien group, which, only for alphabetical convenience, occupy a place in the midst of the P words proper, between Pe- and Pi-.

Original P in Germanic or Teutonic represents an Indo-European B. But, *initially*, B was of rare occurrence in Indo-European, and it is not certain that any of the words in which it so occurred were retained in Teutonic, where initial P was consequently very rare. Of the OE. words in P, a few were apparently Common West Germanic, a very few, Common Teutonic; of many of the remainder the origin is quite obscure, but the majority were manifestly adoptions within the historical period from other languages, chiefly from Latin. Notwithstanding these extraneous additions, P remained the smallest initial letter (the exotic K, Q, not being counted) in the Old English or Anglo Saxon vocabulary, occupying less than half the space of I, and little more than two-thirds of that of Y. Its relation to the other mutes, C (= K) and T, and to its own sonant B, is seen by the pages which these occupy in Toller's edition of Bosworth's Anglo-Saxon Dictionary, which are C 50, T 64, B 78, P 8½ pages. P might be expected to comprise a correspondingly small part of the modern English vocabulary; on the contrary, it is actually the third largest initial, being surpassed only by S and C, with which it forms a triad of gigantic letters, which include nearly a third of all the words in the dictionary. This result is mainly owing to the vast accessions from Greek, Latin, and the modern Romanic languages (chiefly, of course, from French), and especially to the enormous number of words formed with the Latin prefixes *per-*, *post-*, *pre-*, *pro-*, and the Greek *para-*, *peri-*, *pro-*, along with the PH group already referred to. But, besides these, P has received great additions, not only in later times from Oriental, African, American, and other remote languages, but, during the Middle English and Modern periods alike, of a multitude of common, familiar, or lower-class words from sources which cannot be traced, often apparently from fresh word-formation. P thus presents probably a greater number of unsolved etymological problems than any other letter.

I. 1. The letter (pī). Plural Ps, P's, p's (pīz).

attrib. as *p-language*, a language which preserves original *p*, or substitutes it for other sounds, as Greek which has πεντέ against L. *quinque*, or Welsh which has *pedwar* against OIr. *cether*, from **qetwer*, L. *quatuor*.

c 1000 [see B]. 1530 PALSGR. 33 The sounding of this consonant *P*. *P* in all thynges followeth the generall rules.. without any manner exception. *Ibid.* 21 Excepte *ps* whiche they sounde but *s*. sayeng for *psalme*, *psaltère*, *salme*, *saltere*. 15.. HEYWOOD (*title*) The playe called the foure P. A new and very mery enterlude of A Palmer. A Pardoner. A Poticary. A Pedler. 1573-80 BARET *Alv.* s. v., This letter p seemeth both by his name and forme to be of kind to b, and as it were a b turned vpside downe. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. v. 97 By my life this is my Ladies hand.. thus makes shee her great *P's*. 1612 DEKKER *If it be not good* Wks. 1873 III. 329 Three Pees haue peppered me, The Punck, the Pot, and Pipe of smoake. 1863 A. M. BELL *Princ. Speech* 161 With reference to the letter *P*, we observe, that it is not made by the conjunction of the lips, but by their separation; and this of course implies previous contact. 1892 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 409 The inability of Syrian lips to pronounce the letter P. 1892 JOHNSTON *Place Names Scotl.* 224 Windisch and Stokes' Classification of Celtic languages.. The *p* group, Welsh, Pictish, Cornish, &c. 1900 *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 272 Greek may be called a *p*-language, Germanic a *q*-language.

2. Used, like the other letters, to indicate serial order, as in the 'signatures' of the sheets of a book, the Batteries of the Horse Artillery, etc.

3. P and Q. a. *To be P and Q* (*Pee and Kew*). According to Bound *Provincialisms* as quoted in Eng. Dial. Dict., this was used in 1870 in Shropsh. and Herefordsh. in the sense 'to be of prime quality'.

1612 ROWLANDS *Knave of Hearts* (Hunterian Cl.) 20 Bring in a quart of Maligo, right true: And looke, you Rogue, that it be Pee and Kew.

b. *To mind one's P's and Q's* (*peas and cues*), to be careful or particular as to one's words or behaviour. So *to be on* (*in*) *one's P's and Q's*.

1779 MRS. H. COWLEY *Who's the Dupe?* I. i, You must mind your *P's* and *Q's* with him, I can tell you. ?1800 W. B. RHODES *Bomb. Fur.* iv. 30 My sword I well can use So mind your P's and Q's. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia* 266 'Mind your p's and q's', q.d. 'be nicely observant of your language and behaviour'. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* x. (1878) 181 Well, I thought it wasn't a time to mind ones peas and cues exactly. 1893 W. S. GILBERT *Utopia* I, He minds his P's and Q's,—And keeps himself respectable.

a 1814 *Apollo's Choice* II. ii. in *Mod. Brit. Drama* IV. 208, I must be on my P's and Q's here, or I shall get my neck into a halter. 1838 C. BLATHERWICK *Uncle Pierce* i, He was rather on his p's and q's. 1893 W. A. SHER *My Contemp.* vi. 149 In a well-dressed crowd you are in your p's and q's.

c. *One's P's and Q's*, put for 'one's letters'.

1820 COMBE *Consol.* I. 30 And I full five-and-twenty year Have always been school-master here; And almost all you know and see, Have learn'd their *P's* and *Qs* from me.

[*Note.* As to the origin of these nothing has been ascertained. An obvious suggestion is that b (for which the evidence does not go far back) refers to the difficulty which a child beginning to read has in distinguishing the tailed letters p and q; others have conjectured some cryptic reference to the words *peculiar*, or *particular*. There is no necessary connexion between b. and a., which belongs to an earlier date. In a still earlier passage from Dekker 1602, 'Now thou art in thy *pee* and *cue*', *pee* means the coat so called (see PEE *sb*), and *cue* app. either *queue*, or CUE *sb.*[2] sense 3 or 4; but there may have been a punning allusion to the expressions here considered, if they were then current.]

II. Abbreviations. P. = various proper names, as Peter, Paul, etc.; P., p. = past, post; P (*Chem.*) = Phosphorus; P (*chess*) = pawn; P (*Mechanics*) = pressure; p- (*Chem.*) = para-; p. = page; *p* (*Music*) = *piano*, softly; p. (in a ship's log) = passing showers; Π (i. e. Greek *pi*) (*Math.*) continued product; π (*Math.*) = *pi*, the ratio of the circumference to the diameter of a circle, the incommensurable quantity 3·14159265...; Pa. (*U.S.*) = Pennsylvania; P. and O., P. & O. = Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.; P.A. = Post Adjutant; Pb (*Chem.*) = *plumbum*, lead; P.C. = Police Constable, Privy Councillor; Pd (*Chem.*) = Palladium; P.M., p.m. = *post meridiem*, afternoon; P.O. = post office; P.P. = parish priest; p p. *per procurationem*, by proxy; *pp* or *ppp* (*Music*) = *pianissimo*, very softly; P.P.C. (written on cards, etc.) = *pour prendre congé*, to take leave; p p i. = policy sufficient proof of interest; P.R.A. = President of the Royal Academy of Art; P.R.S. = President of the Royal Society; P.S. = *post scriptum*, postscript; P.S.A. = Pleasant Sunday Afternoon; Pt. (*Chem.*) = Platinum; pt. = part, pint; P.T.O., p.t.o., = please turn over.

1666 HOOK in *Phil. Trans.* 242 March 28th 3h. p.m. 1682 *Grew's Anat. Plants* (Order Roy. Soc.), Chr. Wren P.R.S. 1809-12 MAR EDGEWORTH *Absentee* xvi, I shall make my *finale*, and shall thus leave a verbal P.P.C. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* lxv, The..count announced his departure by a P.P.C. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 14 With the astronomical day it is always P.M. 1880 *Standard* 15 May 5/3 The trim mates of P. and O. liners. 1892 MRS. CLIFFORD *Aunt Anne* I. iii. 59 She fancied him on board a P. and O. 1895 KENNEDY in *Law Times Rep.* LXXII. 861/1 All these 'disbursements' policies were p.p.i. or 'honour' policies—policies, that is to say, wherein it was stipulated that the policy should be deemed sufficient proof of interest. 1899 *Daily News* 27 Nov. 8/3 The P.S.A.—or, to give it the full title, the Pleasant Sunday Afternoon—movement has now become pretty well known. 1900 PERKIN & KIPPING *Organic Chem.* 316 The most usual course in the case of the di-derivatives is to employ the terms ortho-, meta-, and para-, or simply *o*, *m*, and *p*,..para-nitrophenol or *p*-nitrophenol.

P, variant of PAE *Obs.*, short coat, pea-jacket.

Pa (pā). A childish short form of 'papa'. Hence **Pa** *v. trans. nonce-wd.*, to address as 'pa'.

1811 L. M. HAWKINS *C'tess & Gertrude* (1812) II. 219 The elder sat down (to the piano-forte) and answered 'Yes, Pa',' to every thing that Pa' said. 1823 E. MOOR *Suffolk Words*, *Pa*, an abbreviation of pa-pa. Pretty general perhaps. It is sometimes rather comic to hear a great chuckle-headed lout—*paa*-ing his father—or *maa*-ing his mother. 1829 *Censor* 225 These exhibitions, affording wonderous delight to affectionate *Pas* and *Mas*. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Barbara* vi, With the exception of that decayed female, I have never seen a mortal in pa's offices.

Pa, var. PAH *sb.* **Paa**, var. ME. Po, peacock.

Paage, obs. var. PEAGE, toll paid by passengers.

Paal(e, obs. forms of PALE *a.*

Paalstab, -staff, -stave, var. of PALSTAFF.

Paame, obs. form of PALM, name of a game.

Paan: see PAGNE cloth, PANE.

Paarche, Paarform, Paark, Paart, obs. ff. PARCH, PERFORM, PARK, PART.

Paas, Paast, obs. ff. PACE, PASCH, PASTE.

‖ **Paauw** (pāu). *S. Africa.* Also 9 **paow.** [Du. *paauw* peacock.] The name applied generally in S. Africa to species of Bustard.

1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 18/2, I perceived a large paow or bustard walking on the plain before me. 1879 A. FORBES in *Daily News* 28 June 5/7 Among the game of the veldt is a noble bird called a paauw—a species of wild turkey. *Ibid.*, The paauw combines the flavours of the grouse and the turkey. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 683.

Pab, Sc. dial. var. of POB, refuse of flax.

Pabble (pæ·b'l). *v. Sc.* [Echoic.] *intr.* To make a sound like that of boiling liquid.

1832 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 879 The hissing, and the fizzing, and the pabbling of the great pan in which the basted trouts are writhing. 1834 — *Ibid.* XXXV. 789 We hear them pabbling in the pan.

‖ **Pabouch** (păbū·ʃ). Also 7 **paboutch.** [See BABOUCHE, PAPOOSH.] A heelless Oriental slipper.

1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 30 The heel..is shod with a piece of Iron made purposely half-round, and these Shoes they call Paboutches. 1813 MOORE *Post-bag* ii. 64 All sorts of dulimans and pouches, With sashes, turbans, and pabouches. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xxx, I always drink my coffee as soon as my feet are in my pabouches; it's the way all over the East.

† **Pa·bular**, *a. Obs. rare*—°. [ad. L. *pābulār-is*, f. *pābulum* fodder: see -AR[1].] = next.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pabular*, *Pabulous*, pertaining to fodder, Provender, forrage. [So in PHILLIPS, BAILEY, etc.]

Pabulary (pæ·biŭlări), *a.* [ad. L. *pābulāri-us* having to do with fodder: see prec. and -ARY.] Of or pertaining to pabulum, fodder, or aliment.

1835 J. S. FORSYTH (*title*) A Dictionary of Diet, being a Practical Treatise on all Pabulary and Nutritive Substances. 1839 G. RAYMOND in *New Monthly Mag.* LVII. 409 His gleanings had done credit to his pabulary diligence.

Pabulation (pæbiulē·ʃən). *rare*—°. [ad. L. *pābulātiōn-em*, n. of action from *pābulārī* to eat fodder, seek for food, forage.] (See quots.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Pabulation*, grasing, feeding. [So in BAILEY.] 1755 JOHNSON, *Pabulation*, the act of feeding or procuring provender. 1846 WORCESTER, *Pabulation*, act of feeding, fodder. 1864 in WEBSTER.

† **Pa·bulatory**, *a. Obs. rare*—°. [ad. L. *pābulātōri-us*, f. *pābulātōr-em* fodderer, forager: see -ORY.] Of or pertaining to pabulation.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pabulatory*, the same [with *Pabular*, *Pabulous*]. [So in BAILEY.]

Pabulous (pæ·biŭləs), *a. rare.* [f. late L. *pābulōs-us* abounding in *pābulum* fodder: see -OUS.] Abounding in or affording pabulum or food.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxi. 160 Wee doubt the common conceit, which affirmeth that aire is the pabulous supply of fire. 1755 JOHNSON, *Pabulous*..., affording aliment.

‖ **Pabulum** (pæ·biŭlŏm). [L. *pābulum* food, nourishment, fodder, f. stem *pā-* of *pā-sc-ĕre* (*pā-vī*) to feed.] Anything taken in by an animal or plant to maintain life and growth; food, aliment,

nutriment. More usually said of the 'food' of plants, or of animal organs or organisms; rarely in reference to higher animals.

1733 TULL *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* i. 7 Roots must search out and fetch themselves all the *Pabulum* of a Plant. 1813 SIR H DAVY *Agric. Chem.* i. (1814) 18 No one principle affords the *pabulum* of vegetable life. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xliv IV. 216 Affording a pabulum to these animals 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 43 The blood is the immediate pabulum of the tissues. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* x. § 493 The rivers bring down and pour into the sea continually the pabulum which those organisms require.

b. That which supports or 'feeds' fire.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst* i. i. 46 Fire needs a *Pabulum* to prey upon, doth not continue alwaies one and the same Numerical Substance. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 197 Oil, air, or any other thing that vulgarly passeth for a pabulum or food of that element [fire]. 1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* v. 105 A necessary pabulum of combustion.

c. *fig.* That which nourishes and sustains the mind or soul; food for thought.

1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VII. xxxi, Such a story affords more *pabulum* to the brain, than all the Frusts, and Crusts, and Rusts of antiquity. 1819 CRABBE *T. of Hall* x 393 An age..when tales of love Form the sweet pabulum our hearts approve. 1868 M. ROBERTSON *Lombard St. Myst.* iii, 10 furnish..more pabulum for reflection and rumination.

Pac, pack (pæk). [Origin uncertain.

Thought by some to have been North American Indian; others suggest a Frenchified spelling of Eng. *pack*; but it is not easy to connect it with any sense of PACK *sb.*]

A moccasin having a sole turned up and sewed on the upper; also applied to a heavy felt half-boot, worn by lumberers in winter.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s. v, The *pac*, as used by the Indians of the Six Nations, for instance, was made of hide boiled in tallow and wax; or of tawed hide subsequently stuffed with tallow or wax. 1893 *Scribner's Mag* June 715 Loggers' Footgear [Figures of] India-rubber brogan. Old-fashioned boot-pack. Modern rubber-soled boot-pack. Buck-skin and leather mocca in

Paca (pæ·kă). *Zool.* [a. Pg. and Sp. *paca*, a. Tupi *paca*, the native name (in Guarani, *paig*).

Gabriel Soares in his *Noticias do Brasil* 1587 spells it (in Pg) *pagua*, Claude d'Abbeville *Mission en Maraguan* (1614) 251, has (in Fr.) *pac*.]

A genus (*Cœlogenys*) of large dasyproctid rodents, nocturnal in habit, native to Central and South America; the common species (*Cœlogenys paca*) is called also the *spotted cavy* and *water hare*.

[1648 MARCGRAVE *Hist. Nat. Brasil.* II. 224 Paca Brasiliensibus, cuniculi etiam est species.] 1657 S. CLARKE *Geog. Descript.* 179 Their Pacas are like Pigs, their flesh is pleasant. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. xxii. 152 The Paca, or Spotted Cavey, called in Surinam the Aquatic Hare. 1871 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Sept. 517 When pacas and otters are in question, an Indian will do anything to kill them.

Pacable (pæ·kăb'l), *a.* [ad. L. *pācābil-is*, f. *pācāre* to appease, pacify, f. *pāx*, *pāc-em* peace.] Capable of being pacified or appeased; placable.

a 1834 COLERIDGE *Church & State* (1839) 166 Reasonable men are easily satisfied: would they were as numerous as they are pacable! 1860 THACKERAY *Round. Papers* vi. *Screens in Din. Rooms*, That last Roundabout Paper, was written in a pacable and not unchristian frame of mind.

Pacadilo, bad form of PICKADILL.

† **Pa·cal**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *pācāl-is* peaceful.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pacal*.., that brings or signifies peace, peaceable. 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio).

Pacan, pacane, obs. forms of PECAN.

† **Pa·cate**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *pācāt-us*, pa. pple. of *pāc-āre* to make peaceful, quiet, pacify.] Pacified, brought into a state of peace and calm, tranquil.

1644 J. GOODWIN *Innoc. Triumph.* (1645) 40 How pacate, flourishing, and free from disturbance this State hath been. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vii. i. (1821) 307 A pacate, humble, and self-denying mind. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* vii, A man of a pacate mind and quick understanding.

Hence † **Pa·cately** *adv.*, quietly; † **Pa·cateness**, the state of being 'pacate' or peaceful.

a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vi. 220 A gentle vocal air, such a one as breathed in the day-time more pacately. 1666 EP. REYNOLDS *Serm. in Westm. Abb.* 7 Nov. 13 This pacateness and serenity of Soul. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan* i. 10 There was not that pacateness nor tranquillity in the Medo-Persian Empire that there was in the Babylonian.

† **Paca·ted**, *ppl a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ED.]

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Pacated*,..appeased, made peaceable. Hence in ASH and mod. Dicts.

Pacation (păkē·ʃən). [ad. L. *pācātiōn-em*, n. of action from *pāc-āre*: see PACATE *a.*] The action of pacifying or tranquillizing; the condition of being peaceful and tranquil; pacification.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Pacation*, a stilling or appeasing. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio). 1820 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1839) IV. 152 It was this that..prevented the pacation of Ireland.

† **Pa·cative**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *pācāt-*, ppl. stem of *pāc-āre*: see -ATIVE.] Stilling, sedative.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XIX. 752 The pacative vertue of Vitriol [seems extended] to the effervescent bile.

‖ **Pacay** (pakaī, păkā·). Also **Paccay**. [a. Peruv. *pacay*, in Sp. *pacaya*.] A Peruvian leguminous tree (*Inga Feuillei*) of sub-order *Mimoseæ*, cultivated for its large white pods, which are esteemed as an article of food. Also applied to a tree of the genus *Prosopis*.

[1748 *Earthquake of Peru* iii. 210 The .. Pacayas .. are there very plentiful.] 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Inga Feuillei*, a native of Peru, is cultivated in the gardens about Lima, where the inhabitants call it Pacay. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* xvi. 167 The paccay (*Mimosa Inga*), with its cottony fruit, was drooping over the bubbling waves.

Paccage, Paccan, obs. ff. PACKAGE, PECAN.

Pacche, obs. form of PATCH, PASH *v.*

Pacchionian (pækiō·niăn), *a. Anat.* [f. the name of the Italian anatomist Pacchioni (1665-1726) + -AN.] Of or described by Pacchioni.

Pacchionian body, corpuscle, gland, granulation, one of the granular enlargements or outgrowths of the arachnoid membrane of the brain in the neighbourhood of the longitudinal sinus; *P. depression, fossa, hole*, a depression on the inner surface of the skull for the reception of the Pacchionian bodies.

1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Pacchionian glands.* 1839-47 TODD *Cyc. Anat.* III. 644/1 The Pacchionian bodies are found principally along the edge of the great hemispheres of the brain. 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 255 The Pacchionian glands or bodies are whitish granules, composed of an albuminous material. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex* s. v, They increase in size as the years advance, passing through holes in the dura mater and projecting into the sinus or lying in the Pacchionian fossæ of the skull bones.

Paccioli, variant of PATCHOULI, the perfume.

Pace (pēs), *sb*[1] Forms: 3-5 **pas**, 4 5 **paas**, **pass(e**, 4-7 **pase**, 5 **pasce**, 5-6 *Sc.* **pais(s**, 6 *Sc.* **paice**, 4- **pace**. [ME. a. OF. *pas*:—L. *passum* (nom. *passus*) a step, pace, lit. a stretch (of the leg), f. *pass-*, ppl. stem of *pandĕre* to stretch, extend.]

I. A step, and derived senses.

1. A single separate movement made by the leg in walking, running, or dancing; a step.

13.. *Coer de L.* 576, I bad hym ryde forth hys wey,.. Ageyn he com he another pas. *a* 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. iv. 105 Eueri fote þat þou gis þyn Angel poynteþ hit veh a pas *c* 1402 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxi. 174 Summe, at euery thrydde pas þat þei gon .. þei knelen 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xvi. 47 [They] shal marche paas by paas. 1593 SHAKS *Lucr.* 1391 Pale cowards, marching on with trembling paces. 1634 [see PACE *v.* 1 d] 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x 589 Behind her Death Close following pace for pace. 1832 TENNYSON *Lady of Shalott* III. v, She made three paces thro' the room

† b. *fig.* A 'step' in any process or proceeding.

[1450-1530 *Myrr our Ladye* 227 Her fete she suffered neuer to moue one pase, but yf she dyscussed fyrste what profyte shulde come therof] *a* 1628 PRESTON *New Cov.* (1634) 210 We are not to be judged by a few actions, and a few paces, but by the constant tenor of our life. *a* 1698 TEMPLE (J.), The first pace necessary for his majesty to make, is to fall into confidence with Spain.

2. The space traversed by one step; hence as a vague measure of distance.

1382 WYCLIF *2 Sam* vi. 13 And whanne thei hadden stied ouer, that baren the arke of the Lord, sexe paas, thei offreden an oxe and a wether. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 69 Olyuer..came a foure paas nyghe vnto Lyerabras. 1587 FLEMING *Contin. Holinshed* III. 1332/1 On his left hand somewhat more than halfe a pase beneath him 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 193 Ten paces huge He back recoild. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 106 Five hundred and seventy of my paces in length. 1879 *Cassell's Technic. Educ.* IV. 92/2 In many cases the pace of the surveyor is used for determining distances.

3. A definite but varying measure of length or distance; sometimes reckoned as the distance from where one foot is set down to where the other is set down (about 2½ feet), as the *military pace*; sometimes as that between successive stationary positions of the same foot (about 5 feet), as the *geometrical pace*.

13 *K. Alis.* 7804 An c. pas is hygh the wal 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. CXXIX. (1495) 937 The pace conteyneth fyue fete and the perche enleuen pace and ten fete. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xi. 46 A c. pasce þeine..es þe charnell of þe hospitale. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 323 To measure the earth by futlonges, paces and feete. 1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Grain.* ii. xxvi. 135 (At one deg. of Mountine) she conveyed her Shot 1125 Feet, or 225 Paces. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 282 An open walk of an hundred and eight paces in length leads to the fountain. 1841 LEVER *C. O'Malley* vi. (The Man for Galway), To kiss your wife, Or take your life At ten or fifteen paces. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc. s. v., The ancient Roman pace .. was five Roman feet,..hence the pace was about 58·1 English inches, and the Roman mile, the '*mille passus*', equal to 1614 yards.

II. The action of stepping, and derived senses.

4. The action, or (usually) manner, of stepping, in walking or running; gait, step, walk, way of walking or progression. (See also 7.)

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5635 For some meschaunce of he king he made so glad pas. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 555 And Absolon gooth forth a sory pas. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 235 Whoso hath the Paas large and slow, he is wyse and wel spedynge. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. xi 76 Litle Iulus..With wnmeit paiss his fader fast followand. *c* 1586 CTESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* L. vii, But loe, thou see'st I march another pace. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 708 Late to lag behind, with truant pace. 1769 SIR W. JONES *Palace Fortune* Poems (1777) 20 Now came an aged sire with trembling pace. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* i, The little creature accommodating her pace to mine. 1851 LONGF. *Gold Leg* III. *Nativity* ii. i, I steal with quiet pace, My pitcher at the well to fill.

† b. Course, way (in walking or running). *Obs.*

13.. *Cursor M.* 19076 (Edinb.) To þe tempil he sped his pas. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 6 Wherof mi limes ben so dull, I mai unethes gon the pas [*rime* was]. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxviii. 264 To Ierusalem take we the pace. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 770 It is a small creature to see to, keeping on the pace very fearfully. 1657 HOWELL *Londinop.* 87 We will direct our pace downward now. 1727 GAY *Fables* I. xvii, In vain the dog pursu'd his pace.

† c. *transf.* and *fig.* Movement, motion; manner of going on. (Cf. 7 b.)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 208 O fieble Moone vnhappy been thy paas [*w. r.* pas]. 1603 T. WILSON in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 201 Our English affayres goe on with a smooth pace and a smilinge countenance. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* I. 394 The Pow'r whose pace doth move The round earth, heav'n's great Queen, and Pallas.

† 5. A walking pace, walking (as distinguished from running, etc.). *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15092 (Cott.) Fra þan he ran him ilk fote, ne yode he noght þe pas, til he com him til þat in. *Ibid.* 15872 (Cott.) His hend þui band and ledd him forth A-trott and noght þe pas [so *Gott.*; *Fairf.* & *Trin.* a pas]. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol.* & *T.* 22 His hat heeng at his bak doun by a laas ffor he hadde riden moore than trot or paas. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 41 Withinne his chambre .. He goth now doun nou up fulofte, Walkende a pas.

6. Any one of the various gaits or manners of stepping of a horse, mule, etc., esp. when trained. Also *fig.*, esp. in such phr. as *to put through his paces*, referring to the various accomplishments or actions of which a person or thing is capable.

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc* (1590) 5 A horse may ouer reach in a true pace. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii 327 Time trauels in diuers paces, with diuers persons: Ile tell you who Time ambles withall, who Time trots withal, who Time gallops withal, and who he stands stil withall 1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 20/4 A dark brown Gelding..having all his paces. 1713 *Ibid.* No. 5127/12 Stolen or stray'd , a brown bay Gelding, ..his Pace, Trot and Gallop. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., The natural paces of a horse are three, *viz.* the walk, trot, and gallop: to which may be added an amble; because some horses have it naturally. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xiv, I had put my horse through all his paces,.. at last a chapman approached. 1856 EMERSON *Eng Traits*, *Voy. Eng.*, The captain affirmed that the ship would show us in time all her paces. 1871 B TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. i. vii. 81, I see she means to put him through his paces.

b. A particular gait of the horse (or other quadruped); usually identified with *amble*, but now sometimes used as equivalent to *rack* (cf. PACE *v.* 3).

1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 46 They rode, but Authors having not Determin'd whether Pace or Trot. .We leave it, and go on. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Pace* is more particularly understood of that easy low motion wherein the horse raises the two feet of the same side at a time; called also *amble*. 1840 BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* § 1036 The walk may be irregular, though laterally conducted, as we see in the walk of the pace, which, if executed, produces the amble. 18 . STRICKLAND FREEMAN *ibid.*, The poise being altered by the will of the horse, the off fore [leg] seemed to begin, and not to be succeeded by the off hind-foot being set down at the same time after it, as in the walk of the pace. 1885 *Field* 17 Oct., Col. Dodge's definition of a rack is that it is half-way between a pace and a trot.

III. Rate of movement, etc.

7. Rate of stepping; rate of progression (of a person or animal); speed in walking or running. Usually with qualifying adj. (Cf also 4.)

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 393/15 Þis best orn with gret pas. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3515 Ne go swyþer þan softe paas. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xiv. 315 He sette hymselfe for to goo the waye so gret pase that no horse cowde not have waloped so fast. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lv. 185 The horse wold nother trot nor gallop but go styll his owne pase. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xxi. 211 Their ordinary pace is a race. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* x. (1697) 246 The Beggar Sings, ..and never mends his pace. 1743 J. DAVIDSON *Æneid* VII. 185 Set forward with quick pace. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xx, He quickened his pace, and took up new threads of talk.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Rate of movement in general, or of action figured as movement; speed, velocity.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc) 216 Fro silver wellys..Comethe cristal water renuyng a gret pas. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. iv. 93 What pace is this that thy tongue keepes. *Mar.* Not a false gallop. 1659 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 3/7 If they go the pace of their ancestors, I would tell them plainly they would not sit long. 1788 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 221 While we stood there the ship mended her pace. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 29 Had British industry not been aided by Watt's invention, it must have gone on with a retarding pace, in consequence of the increasing cost of motive power.

c. *Pace of the table* (Billiards), *of the wicket* (Cricket): the degree of elasticity of the cushions, or of the ground, as affecting the velocity of motion of the ball. (Cf. FAST *a.* 9.)

1873 BENNETT & CAVENDISH *Billiards* 77 The pace of the table makes a material difference in the strength with which this stroke should be played. 1897 *Daily News* 1 Nov. 7/2 He took four hours and fifty minutes to get his runs, and said that the extreme pace of the wicket bothered him.

8. Phrases. a. *To keep* († *hold*) *pace*: to maintain the same speed of movement; to advance at an equal rate; to keep up *with*. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 445 My legs can keepe no pace with my desires. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 350 Lions and Camels only..keep pace in their march, foot by foot, that is to say, they never set their left foot before their right, nor ouer-reach with it. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 61 Who have held pace..with you in our evill wayes. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xv, His luxuries kept pace with the affluence of his fortune. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* II. iv. (1869) I. 359 The interest of money, keeping pace always with the profits of stock. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* v. xii, [He] walked so fast that they could hardly keep pace with him. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch Scotl.* II. xiii. 355 Boys..found incapable of keeping pace with the rest of their fellows.

b. *To go the pace*: to go along at great speed; *fig.* to proceed with reckless vigour of action; to indulge in dissipation; to 'go it'. *To set the pace*: to fix or regulate the speed.

1829 *Sporting Mag.* XXIV. 47 The hounds went the pace over the heath towards Lymington. 1854 in *Brasenose Ale* 126 Each man will say you made them go the pace. 1866 Mrs. Henry Wood *St. Martin's Eve* xxi, He went the pace..as other young men do.

IV. Special senses.

9. A step of a stair or the like; a part of a floor raised by a step; a stage, platform. Cf. Foot-pace 2, Halpace.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9948 (Cott.) A tron of iuor graid .. Climband vp wit seuen pass [*v. rr.* pas, pace]. 1535 *Hampton Court Accts.*, 104 fote of hardston rought pase, for the steppes in the Quere. 1845 Parker *Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 4) I. 167 *Pace*, a broad step, or slightly raised space about a tomb, etc.; a portion of a floor slightly raised above the general level.

†**10.** A passage, narrow way; esp. **a.** a pass between mountains, rocks, bogs, woods, etc.; **b.** a narrow channel at sea, a strait. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23735 We agh be bun at bide to pass þe pase þat es sa herd. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xiv. 300 Se, þorw þe pas of altoun Pouerte myȝte passe with-oute peril of robbynge. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* viii. ix, Thou shalt not passe a pass here that is called the pass perilous. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 368 [He] pullit wpe saillis and came stoutlie throw the pace of Calies. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* iii. i. 19 She forward went, As lay her journey, through that perlous Pace. *a* 1604 Hanmer *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 1 Making paces thorow woods and thickets. 1612 *Stat. Irel.* (1765) I. 444 The high-ways and cashes and paces and passages throughout the woods of this kingdom. 1627 Moryson *Itin.* ii. 81 He caused..the woods to be cut down on both sides of the Pace.

†**11. a.** In a church: A passage between the seats. **b.** *Middle pace*: the nave; *of one pace*, of a nave only. *Obs.*

1499 *Will of J. Robert* (Somerset Ho.), To be buried in the myddell pace before the high crosse. 1507 *Will of Cornell* (ibid.), In the pace ayenst saint Kateryn Chapell dore. 1518 *Will of Hopkynson* (ibid.), The middill pase of the church. 1772 Morman *Hist. Essex* VI. 164 The church consists of a middle pace and two aysles, but the chancel hath only a north aysle, all leaded. 1888 J. Hunter *South Yorkshire* I. 84 The church is of one pace, with a tower at the west end. *Ibid.* 89.

†**12.** A passage (in a narrative or other writing); a section, division, chapter, canto, etc. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18583 Nu haf yee herd be tald þe pas, Hu þat he harud hell and ras. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 603 The lady..Past to hir prive chamber; & here a pas endis. 14.. *ABC Poem on Passion* 44 in *Pol., Rel. & L. P.* 245 Lystyn a lytyl pas. 1621 T. Williamson tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 24 Philosophers haue vsed to diuide old age as it were into certaine spaces, paces, or progresses.

†**13.** A 'company' or herd of asses. *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vj b, A Pase of Assis. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 132/1 A company of..Asses [is] a Pace.

14. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pace-goer, -setter*; **pace-aisle, pace-board** (cf. senses 9, 11); **pace-stick**, a stick used to measure (military) paces. See Pace-maker.

1877 Lee *Glos. Liturg. Terms*, **Pace-aisle*, the ambulatory round the back of a high altar. **Pace-board*, a platform of wood before an altar. 1870 Meade *New Zealand* 328 A pair of legs which looked like *pace goers by land or water. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Nov. 2/2 With Mr. Redmond as *pace-setter, there will, we may be sure, be a lively competition between him, Mr. Dillon, and Mr. Healy. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 16 The *pace stick must be used to measure..his step. 1876 Albemarle *50 Yrs. Life* II. 219 Drill-sergeants followed them everywhere, to prove by the pace-stick whether they had accomplished the regulation number of inches at each stride.

Pace (pēs), *sb.*[2] *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 5 (9) pass, 5–6 pase, *Sc.* payce, paiss. [In 15th c. *pass* from earlier *pask*; cf. northern *as, ass*, from *ask*, Ash *sb.*[2], etc. In Washington Irving perh. from Du. *paasch*, pronounced *paas*.] Easter, Easter-tide; = Pasch. **Pace eggs**, *dial.* **paste-eggs** (LG. *paaschey*, F. *œufs de pâques*) Easter eggs; hence *pace egger, -egging*: see Eng. Dial. Dict.

c 1425 Wyntoun *Chron.* viii. i. 3 The sextene day efftyr Pase. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxvii. 4 Here will I holde..The feeste of Pase. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xxxvi. 19 And nevir is glaid at ȝule nor Paiss. 1530 Palsgr. 805 At Pace, *a Pasques*. 1568 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 87 He wold stand up upon paysunday. *c* 1570 *Ibid.* 239 Upon Pase monday was a twelmonth last past. 1579 G. Gilpin tr. *Rabbotem's Bee-Hive Rom. Ch.* ii. (1580) 15 Holy ashes, holy paceegges, & flames, palmes and palme boughes. 1611 Cotgr. s. v. *Pasque, Oeufs de Pasques*, Paste-eggs. 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* vii. ii, There was a great cracking of eggs at Pass or Easter. 1872 Hardwick *Trad. Lanc.* 73 [They] sallied forth during Easterweek 'a pace-egging' as it was termed. 1876 *Prayer Bk. Interleaved* 117 The custom of asking for Pace..eggs.

†**b.** Extended, like med.L. *pascha* (see Du Cange) to other great church festivals, e. g. Christmas. (Cf. OF. *pasque de Noël*, Sp. *pascua de Natividad* or simply *Pascua*.) *Obs.*

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 3393 Done solempnite of pace.

Pace (pēˈs), *v.* Also 6–7 pase. [f. Pace *sb.*[1]]

1. *intr.* To move with paces or steps; to walk with a slow, steady, or regular pace: to step along.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* xii. Prol. 161 The payntit povne, pasand with plomys gym, Kest vp his taill. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 7/3 To Pace, *gradi*. 1587 Greene *Euphues his Censure* Wks. (Grosart) VI. 164 Hector pasing hand in hand with Achilles, Troilus with Vlisses. 1612 Shaks. *Wint. T.* iv. iii. 120, I will euen take my leaue of you, & pace softly towards my Kinsmans. 1769 Gray *Install. Ode* 35 Pacing forth With solemn steps and slow. 1814 Cary *Dante, Inf.* xxiv. 11 There paces to and fro, wailing his lot, As a discomfited and helpless man.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* To proceed or advance in speech or action.

1612 Shaks. *Wint. T.* iv. i. 23, I..with speed so pace To speake of Perdita. 1639 W. Sclater *Worthy Commun.* 49 Let not the moone pace ouer the Zodaick oftner..then we performe, if possible, our course this way.

c. Also *to pace it*. (See It 9.)

1597 Bp. Hall *Sat.* i. vi. 8 The nimble dactyls striving to out-go, The drawling spondees pacing it below. 1652 Peyton *Catastr. Ho. Stuarts* (1731) 23 Charles insted of pacing it, ran violently to destroy his subjects.

d. *trans.* with cognate or adverbial object.

1598 Shaks. *Merch. V.* ii. vi. 12 Where is the horse that doth vntread againe His tedious measures with the vnbated fire, That he did pace them first? 1634 *Documents agst. Prynne* (Camden) 20 Soe many paces as a man paceth in daunceinge soe manye steppes hee is forward to hell. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* ix. II. 438 Sentinels paced the rounds day and night.

e. With *away*: To spend (time) in pacing.

1820 Keats *Hyperion* i. 194 He paced away the pleasant hours of ease.

2. *trans.* To traverse with paces or steps; to walk with measured pace along (a path) or about (a place); hence, To measure by pacing.

1571 Digges *Pantom.* ii. xi. N j b, You maye..measure euery side, and line..as exactely as with corde, or pole, ye should paynfully pase it ouer. 1693 in *Hearne's Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 342, I paced it, and found it to bee 70 of my Paces in Length. 1791 Mrs. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* v, Louis was pacing the room in apparent agitation. 1801 Southey *Thalaba* v. *note*, It is, as far as I could judge by my pacing it, a large quarter of a league. 1878 *Musgrave Poets* 195 She rose and paced the room like one distracted.

3. *intr.* Of a horse, etc.: To move with the gait called a pace (see Pace *sb.*[1] 6 b): (*a*) to amble; (*b*) in recent use (chiefly *U. S.*), to rack (Rack *v.*[4]).

1614 B. Jonson *Barth. Fair* ii. Wks. (Rtldg.) 317/2 I'll.. have thy pasterns well roll'd, and thou shalt pace again by to-morrow. *c* 1620 Z. Boyd *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 137 Men for a space pace in prosperity, But at the last trot hard in misery. 1673 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 819/4 Stolen..one Bay Mare..paces naturally. 1677 *Ibid.* No. 1222/4 A Sorrel Chesnut Gelding..walks well, paces little, but trotteth high. 1709 *Ibid.* No. 4443/4 Strayd or stoln..a Sorrel Gelding..does not pace. 1833 Hr. Martineau *Manch. Strike* 42 The procession..overtook Mr. W., ..pacing to business on his gray pony. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, *Pace*, to move, as a horse, at the pace, by lifting the feet on the same side synchronously. 1903 *Daily Mail* 11 Mar., A horse trots when his off fore and near hind legs strike the ground simultaneously, and he paces when the legs of a side move in unison, like those of two riders on a tandem cycle.

b. *trans.* (With cognate or adverbial object.)

1607 Markham *Caval.* (1617) 148 In this ring you shall exercise your horse..makin g him pace it, and doe his changes first uppon foote pace onely; when he can pace them perfitely, then you shall make him trott. *Ibid.* 152 You may begin with the two distinct or seuerall ringes, which after he have pac'd, trotted and gallopped, then..stop.

4. *trans.* To train (a horse) to pace; to exercise in pacing. Also *fig.*

1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* iv. iii. 137. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* ii. ii. 64 The third oth' world is yours, which with a Snaffle, You may pace easie, but not such a wife. 1607 Markham *Caval.* ii. (1617) 82 You must then leane exercising him in any lesson..and onely pace or trott him fairely forth right. 1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6258/3 A bay Mare,..lately paced.

5. To set the pace for (a rider, boat's crew, etc.) in racing or training for a race.

1886 *N. Y. Herald* in *Cyclist* 3 Nov. 82/1 Crocker was paced by Woodside, Rowe and Hender on bicycles. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Mar. 5/3 Oxford had the advantage of the assistance of a Thames Rowing Club eight to pace them.

¶ **6.** A corruption of or blunder for Parse. *Obs.* (Showing that *pace* was pronounced as *pass*.)

1594 Lyly *Moth. Bomb.* i. iii, I am no Latinist Cand. you must conster it. *Can.* So I will and pace it too: thou shalt be acquainted with case, gender, and number.

Pace, an early (14–15th c.) spelling of Pass *v.*

Pacebil, obs. form of Peaceable *a.*

Paced (pēˈst), *a.* [f. Pace *sb.* and *v* + -ed.]

1. Having a (specified) pace, gait, or rate of walking or going: chiefly in parasynthetic comb.

1583 Greene *Mamillia* ii. Wks. (Rtldg.) 316/1 Dames now-a-days .Pac'd in print, brave lofty looks, not us'd with the vestals. 1594 J. Dickenson *Arisbas* (1878) 78 An high-pac'd Muse, treading a lofty march. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* xiii. 24 His brazen-footed steeds, All golden-maned, and paced with wings. 16 . Dryden (J.), Revenge is sure, though sometimes slowly pac'd. 1899 *Academy* 15 July 60/2 The best of life comes to the even-paced.

2. Traversed or measured by pacing.

1869 Lord Lytton *Orval* 169 The primly-paced saloons of Art and Science. 1888 Flower *Unexpl. Baluchistan* 177 Hills, each with a paced base of from half a mile to a mile.

3. *Racing.* Having the pace set by a pace-maker.

1899 *Daily News* 8 Apr. 8/6 The National Cyclists' Union ..forbade all riders holding its licences..to attempt a paced ride of any description on the road.

Pace-gard, -guard, var. Passe-garde.

Pace-maker. [Pace *sb.*[1]]

1. A rider (boat's crew, etc.) who makes or sets the pace for another in racing or training for a race.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Mar. 2/2 The same scratch-crew acted as pace-maker for both the university eights. 1891 *Ibid.* 6 Aug. 1/3 To establish a record for a mile without pace-makers, in order that comparisons may be drawn between the times of an unassisted rider and one paced. 1900 *Field* 8 Sept. 384/1 The value of the pacemaker as a mere leader who set a racing pace..was lost sight of when his utility as a wind-shield became recognized.

2. An apparatus fixed to a bicycle to indicate when the rider is going at the required pace.

1896 *Gadey's Mag.* Apr. 377/1 On the same lines is a pace-maker that can be set at any desired rate..While this rate is maintained, it rings a bell.

Pacement, obs. form of Pavement.

Pacer (pēˈsəɹ). [Agent-n. from Pace *v.*]

1. *gen.* One who paces; one who walks with measured step; one who traverses or measures (a path, distance, etc.) by pacing.

1835 L. Hunt *Capt. Sword* ii, Pacer of highway and piercer of ford. 1886 Dowden *Shelley* II. 500 The pacers on the terrace described a strange sail rounding the point.

2. A horse that paces, or whose ordinary gait is a pace: see Pace *sb.*[1] 6 b, *v.* 3.

a 1662 Fuller *Worthies, Huntington.* (1662) 52 It is given to thorough-paced-Naggs, that amble naturally, to trip much whilest artificial pacers goe surest on foot. 1708 J. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* i. i. iv. (1737) 32 Your New England Pads are esteemed as the swiftest Pacers. 1740 Bayndard *Health* (ed. 6) 32 Be your horse a pacer, or a trotter. 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* v. vi, He entered New-Amsterdam as a conqueror, mounted on a Narraganset pacer. 1827 *Sporting Mag.* L. 25 The parson of the parish..mounts the old pacer. 1829 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 266 The Narraganset pacer is extinct. 1884 E. Eggleston in *Century Mag.* Jan. 445/2 The awkward but 'prodigiously' rapid natural amble of the American pacer. 1900 *Field* June. A pacer..canters with his hind legs, and trots with his fore legs.

b. One who trains a horse to pace; a trainer.

1656 Earl. Monm. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* i. xlii. (1674) 54 Coults might not put Trameis upon their Pacers.

3. *Racing.* = Pace-maker 1.

1893 *Pall Mall G.* 10 July 10/2 In the contest of Saturday the riders were permitted to have pacemakers; but the innovation was not entirely successful, the competitors several times overrunning the pacer.

4. *colloq.* Anything that goes at a great pace.

1890 *Cent. Dict.* 1901 Farmer *Slang.*

Pacha, Pachalik, var. ff. Pasha, Pashalic.

Pachche, pache, obs. ff. Patch. **Pache**, obs. var. Pasche, Easter. **Pachemia** = *pachyhæmia* s. v. Pachy-.

Pachent, obs. form of Pageant.

‖**Pachisi** (pətʃīˈsi). Also 8 pacheeses; 9 pachchisi (erron. *parchesi, -chisi*). [a. Hindi *pach-(ch)īsī*, lit. 'of *pach(ch)īs*', i.e. twenty-five.] A four-handed game played in India, on a cruciform board or (more often) cloth, with six cowries for dice: so named from the highest throw, which is twenty-five. (A simplified form is known in Europe as *ludo*.)

1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg., Misc. Tracts* 314/2 In one square court the pavement is worked with squares, in the manner of the cloth used by the Indians for playing the game called Pacheess. 1867 A. F. Bellasis in E. Falkener *Games Anc. & Orient.* (1892) 258 There is a gigantic pachishee board at the palace at Agra where the squares are inlaid with marble on a terrace. 1892 Kipling & Balestier *Naulahka* 78 It seemed to him no extraordinary mark of court favour to play pachisi with the King. 1892 E. Falkener *Games Anc. & Orient.* 257 Pachisi is the national game of India.

Pachnolite (pakˈnolōit). *Min.* [Named 1863, f. Gr. πάχνη hoar-frost + -lite.] Hydrous fluoride of aluminium, calcium, and sodium, occurring on cryolite in small white crystals.

1866 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* XLI. 199 Knop has named the new species Pachnolite. 1868 Dana *Min.* (ed. 5) 129 Found with pachnolite on the cryolite of Greenland.

Pachometer (pākɒˈmĭtəɹ). *Physics.* = Pachymeter: see Pachy-.

1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, An instrument invented by Beirolt for measuring the thickness of the glass of mirrors: a pachometer. 1875 in Knight *Dict. Mech.*

Pachy- (pæˈki, pāki-), before a vowel also **pach-**, combining form of Gr. παχύ-ς 'thick, large, massive', used in the formation of zoological, botanical, and pathological terms: ‖**Pachyæmia** = *pachyhæmia*. ‖**Pachyblepharosis** (-blefərōˈsis) *Path.* [Gr. βλέφαρον eyelid], chronic inflammatory thickening of the eyelid (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1857). **Pachycardian** (-kädˈiən) *a. Zool.* [Gr. καρδία heart], of or belonging to the *Pachycardia*, or main body of the vertebrates having a thick muscular heart; *sb.*, a vertebrate of this group. **Pachycarpous** (-kärˈpəs) *a. Bot.* [Gr. καρπός fruit], having large thick fruit (Mayne 1857). **Pachycephalic** (-sĭfæˈlik) *a.* [Gr. κεφαλ-ή head], having a very thick skull, exhibiting pachycephaly. **Pachycephaline** (-seˈfəlīn) *a. Ornith.*, of or pertaining to the *Pachycephalinæ*, the thick-heads or thick-headed shrikes. **Pachycephalous** (-seˈfələs) *a.* = *pachycephalic*; spec., of or pertaining to the *Pachycephala*, a division of parasitic Crustacea or fish-lice. **Pachycephaly** (-seˈfəli), thickness of the skull. **Pachycholia** (-kōˈlik) *a. Path.* [Gr. χολή bile], relating to *pachycholia* or morbid thickness of the bile (Mayne 1857). **Pachydac-**

tyl, -yle (-dæ·ktil) *a. Zool.* [Gr. *δάκτυλος* finger], having thick fleshy digits; *sb.*, an animal with thick toes (Webster 1864). **Pachyda·ctylous** *a.* [-OUS], = prec. *a.* ‖ **Pachyde·rmia** *Path.* [Gr. *δέρμα* skin], thickening of the skin; hence **Pachyde·rmial** *a.* **Pachye·my** = *pachyhæmia*; so *pachyæmic, pachyemous*, adjs. (Mayne 1857). **Pachyglo·ssal** *a. Zool.* [Gr. *γλῶσσα* tongue], of or pertaining to the *Pachyglossæ*, lizards with short or thick fleshy tongues, or the *Pachyglossi*, a tribe of Parrots; so **Pachyglo·ssate. Pachyglo·ssous** *a.*, thick-tongued (Mayne 1857). **Pachygnathous** (păki·gnăθəs) *a.* [Gr. *γνάθ-ος* jaw], thick jawed (*Cent. Dict.*). ‖ **Pachyhæ·mia** [Gr. *αἷμα* blood], thickness of the blood; so **Pachyhæ·mic** *a.*, relating to pachyhæmia. **Pachyhæ·mous** *a.*, having thick blood (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893). ‖ **Pachyhyme·nia, Pachyme·nia** *Path.* [Gr. *ὑμήν* membrane], thickening of the skin; hence **Pachyme·nic, -hyme·nic** *a.*, thick-skinned (Mayne 1857). ‖ **Pachylo·sis** (also **pachu-**): see quot. **Pachymeningitis** (-menindʒəi·tis) *Path.* [MENINGITIS], inflammation of the dura mater of the central nervous system, cerebral or spinal. ‖ **Pachyme·ninx** (-mĭ·nĭŋks) [Gr. *μῆνιγξ* membrane], the dura mater (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893). **Pachymeter** (păki·mĭtəi) [-METER] (also **pacho-**), an instrument for measuring the thickness of glass, metal plates, paper, etc. **Pachyodont** (pæ·kiədɒnt) *a.* [Gr. *ὀδούς, ὀδόντ-* tooth], having massive teeth. **Pachyo·pterous** = *pachypterous*. **Pachyote** (pæ·kiˌōət) *a.* [Gr. *οὖς, ὠτ-* ear], having thick leathery ears; *sb.*, a thick-eared bat, of genus *Pachyotus*; so **Pachyo·tous** *a.* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893). **Pachyphyllous** (-fi·ləs) *a. Bot.* [Gr. *φύλλον* leaf], having thick leaves (Mayne). **Pachypod** (pæ·kipɒd), **Pachypodous** (păki·pədəs) *adjs.* [Gr. *πούς, ποδ-* foot], having a large thick foot. **Pachypterous** (păki·ptərəs) *a.* [Gr. *πτερόν* wing, feather], having thick wings or fins, as an insect, a bat, or a fish. **Pachyrhynchous** (-ri·ŋkəs) *a.* [Gr. *παχύρρυγχος*, f. *ῥύγχος* snout], having a large thick bill. **Pachysaurian** (-sō·riăn), a thick-skinned saurian. **Pachystichous** (păki·stikəs), *a. Bot.* [Gr. *στίχ-ος* row, line], thick-sided, applied only to cells (*Treas. Bot.* 1866). **Pachytrichous** (-i·trikəs), *a* [Gr. *θρίξ, τριχ-* hair], having thick hair (Mayne 1857).

1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthrop.* v. 177 *Pachycephalic, skull with thick hypertrophied parietes. 1858 HITCHCOCK *Ichnol. Mass.* 81 We should infer a larger number of *pachydactylous than leptodactylous animals to have made the tracks. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 832 Chronic inflammation of the mucous membrane of the larynx..may exist with the *pachydermal affection. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Pachulosis*,..Sir Erasmus Wilson's term for a skin disease in which there is hypertrophy of the epidermis. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 633 Acute *pachymeningitis is always suppurative, and is chiefly of surgical interest. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 854 A certain degree of compression of the cord is caused by pachymeningitis. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., **Pachymeter*, a Viennese instrument which determines the thickness of paper to the 1-100th of an inch. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc., **Pachyotes*,..the name of a family of bats,..including those which have thick external ears. 1854 WEBSTER, *Pachyote.* 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pachypodus*,..applied by Gray to an Order [of molluscs] corresponding to the *Conchifera Crassipedes* of Lamarck: *pachypodous. 1881 FREWER tr. *Holub's 7 Yrs. S. Africa* I. 140 In the abdomen of this *pachysaurian there is found a collection of lobulated fatty matter.

Pachyderm (pæ·kidəɹm), *sb.* and *a.* [a. F. *pachyderme* sb. (Cuvier 1797), ad. Gr. *παχύδερμ-ος* thick-skinned, f. *παχύ-ς* thick + *δέρμα* skin. In a general sense, *pachuderme* adj. occurs casually in Fr. *c* 1600 (Hatz.-Darm.).]

A. *sb. Zool.* A thick-skinned quadruped; spec. one of the *Pachydermata* of Cuvier.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 415/2 That the quadruped under consideration [Hyrax] is a true Pachyderm. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xx. (1856) 160 That marine pachyderm, the tusky walrus. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* ii. 53 England was inhabited by herbivorous pachyderms..previous to the elevation of the east and west chain.

b. *fig.* Cf. PACHYDERMATOUS 2.

1867 GARFIELD in *Century Mag.* (1884) Jan. 417/2 Like all politicians he seems to have become a pachyderm. 1894 W. T. STEAD in *Review of Rev.* (Amer. ed.) Apr. 428 To shrink from the rude shocks and jars which tough pachyderms bear with unruffled composure.

B. *adj. Zool.* = PACHYDERMATOUS *a.*

1868 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 821 *Anthracotherium*, a fossil genus of pachyderm mammals.

Hence **Pachyde·rmal, Pachyde·rmic,** *adjs. Zool.*

1847 ANSTED *Anc. World* ix. 197 The gigantic living pachydermal mammals, such as the elephant, rhinoceros, and hippopotamus. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 416/2 The general balance of resemblance..is strongly in favour of the Pachydermic relationship of the animal. 1840 *Ibid.* XVII. 151/2 These and other Pachydermic forms.

‖ **Pachydermata** (pækidō ɹmătă), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod L., f. Gr. *παχύ-ς* thick + *δέρμα, δέρματ-* skin.] An order of Mammalia in Cuvier's system of classification, consisting of the hoofed or ungulate quadrupeds which do not chew the cud, as the elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, hyrax, horse.

Disused by recent zoologists; its constituents being distributed into various orders.

1823 BUCKLAND *Reliq. Diluv.* 37 It is foreign to the habits of the hyæna to prey on the larger pachydermata. 1847 YOUATT *Horse* v. 107 The horse does not ruminate, and therefore belongs to the order pachydermata.

Pachyde·rmatocele. *Path.* [f. as prec. + Gr. *κήλη* tumour.] A tumour arising from hypertrophy of the corium and subcutaneous areolar tissue.

1854 V. MOTT in *Med.-Chirurg. Trans.* Ser. II. XIX. 155 (*title*) On a peculiar form of tumour of the skin, denominated 'Pachydermatocele'. 1900 *Lancet* 2 June 1593/2.

Pachyde·rmatoid, *a.* [See -OID.] Akin to the *Pachydermata.*

1882 in OGILVIE.

Pachydermatous (pækidō·ɹmătəs), *a.* [f. PACHYDERMATA + -OUS.]

1. Of or belonging to the *Pachydermata.*

1823 BUCKLAND *Reliq. Diluv.* 18 Teeth of the larger pachydermatous animals are not abundant. 1874 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* 245 The last on the list of the pachydermatous animals is the well-known Hippopotamus, or River Horse.

2. *fig.* Thick-skinned; not sensitive to rebuff, ridicule, or abuse; not easily affected by outside influences.

1854 LOWELL *Keats* Prose Wks. 1890 I. 229 A man cannot have a sensuous nature and be pachydermatous at the same time. *a* 1876 M. COLLINS *Th. in Garden* (1880) II. 209, I doubt whether the poet might not find better employment than lashing pachydermatous fools.

Hence **Pachyde·rmatously** *adv.*, **Pachyde·rmatousness.**

1854 WOOD *Anim. Life* (1855) 367 [An animal] of whose pachydermatousness, if we may coin such a word, there is no doubt. This is the Giraffe, whose hide is more than an inch in thickness. 1865 MORLEY *Mod. Characteristics* 35 The conditions of social and intellectual pachydermatousness are in themselves equally wonderful. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Oct. 11/3 By being able pachydermatously to withstand the protests to which we have referred.

Pachydermia, -dermial: see PACHY-.

Pachyde·rmoid, *a.* = PACHYDERMATOID.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. i. 16 The frost-tempered junks of this pachydermoid amphibian [walrus]. 1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* III. (1879) 547 The Diprotodon..a pachydermoid Kangaroo as big as a rhinoceros.

Pachydermous (pækidō·ɹməs), *a. rare.* [f. as PACHYDERM + -OUS.] Thick-skinned, pachydermatous. b. *Bot.* Thick-coated.

1836 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XIV. 146/2 The removal of the genus Equus would enable us to simplify our definition of the pachydermous tribes.

Pachyglossal to **Pachymeter:** see PACHY-.

Pachyntic (păki·ntik), *a. Med.* [ad. Gr. *παχυντικ-ός* of thickening quality, f. *παχύν-ειν* to thicken.] a. Having the power of thickening the bodily fluids. b. Fleshy, fat.

1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.* 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pachyodont to **Pachytrichous:** see PACHY-.

Pachytic (păki·tik), *a. Med.* [f. Gr. *παχύτ-ης* thickness + -IC.] = prec.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pachyticus*, of or belonging to *Pachytes*: pachytic. 1890 J. S. BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.* II. 276 Pachytic..1 Thick, obese, 2 Pachyntic.

Paci, obs. inf. of PASS *v.*

Paciable, -ibil, obs. forms of PEACEABLE.

Pacience, -ent, etc., obs. ff. PATIENCE, -ENT.

†**Paci·ferous,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *pācifer* peace-bringing + -OUS.] Peace-bringing. Hence †**Paci·ferousness.**

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Paciferous.* 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Paciferousness*, peace bringing quality.

Paciflable (pæ·sifəiˌăb'l), *a.* [f. PACIFY + -ABLE.] Capable of being pacified or appeased.

1618 T. ADAMS *Fool & his Sport* Wks. 1861 I. 251 The conscience..is not pacifiable whiles sin is within to vex it.

Pacific (păsi·fik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *pācific-us* peace-making, peaceful, f. *pāx, pāc-em* peace; see -FIC: perh. through F. *pacifique, -ficque* (15th c. in Godef. *Compl.*).]

A. *adj.* 1. Making, or tending to the making of, peace; leading to peace or reconciliation; conciliatory, appeasing.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 248 b, Sore lamentyng..that I did not performe and finally consumate, suche pollitique diuises..in my long life and pacifique p osperitie. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 214 He appointed the pacificque, and friendly Embassages. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 860 An Olive leafe he brings, pacific signe. 1786 W. THOMSON *Watson's Philip III* (1839) 275 The marquis of Spinola had strenuously supported the pacific counsels of Prince Albert at the court of Madrid. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* III. vii. (1864) II. 135 The pacific influence which Gregory obtained in this momentous crisis.

2. Of peaceful disposition or character, not belligerent, peaceable.

1642 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 189 See whether is more pacifique and charitable, and by consequent whether is the more Euangelicall. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 185 P 10 This pacifick and harmless temper. 1774 J. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 40, I saw the tears gush into the eyes of the old grave pacific Quakers. 1879 DIXON *Windsor* II. xii. 132 In the end he brought them to a more pacific view.

3. Characterized by peace or calm, peaceful, at peace; calm, tranquil, quiet.

1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* Iv, Pacificke and open Seas. 1869 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XVIII. xii. (1872) VIII. 26 The road has hitherto been mainly pacific.

b. *Pacific Ocean, Sea*, the 'Great Ocean' stretching between America on the east and Asia on the west; so called by Magellan, because found to be relatively free from violent storms.

[1555 EDEN *Decades* 220 The sayde sea cauled *Pacificum* that is peaceable.] 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 332 The great pacifick gulph, which may be said one of the calmest Seas of the world. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* v. Wks. 1826, VI. 19 They enjoyed an uninterrupted course of fair weather, with such favourable winds, that Magellan bestow'd on that ocean the name of Pacific.

4. phr. '*Pacific iron*, an iron band round a lower yard-arm into which the boom-iron screws' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890). †*Pacific Letters* (also *Letters Pacifical* = L. *literæ pacificæ*, Gr. *ἐπιστολαὶ εἰρηνικαί*), orig. letters of commendation to the church in another city or country recommending the bearer as one in peace and communion with the Church; later, esp. letters recommending the bearer to the alms of the faithful.

1709 J. JOHNSON *Clergym. Vade M.* II. 85 Let no foreigner be received without pacifick letters. *Note. Pacifick Letters* were those given to any whether bishop, clergyman, or layman on any occasion he had to travel to another city. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C.* I. v. II. 69 By Letters pacifick, we understand, those which the Bishops gave to the Poor who were unjustly oppress'd or had need of Relief.

B. *sb.*

†1. a. *pl.* Peace-offerings [rendering L. *pācifica.*]

b. An offer or overture of peace, an Eirenicon. *Obs.*

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ezek.* xlv. 15 One ramme of a flocke of two hundred for holocaust, and for pacifiques. 1687 *Let. from Country* 10 If she persists obstinately to refuse this national Pacifick; the Dissenters, I hope, will consider their honest Interest.

2. The Pacific Ocean

a 1821 KEATS *Sonn., On first looking into Chapman's Homer* 12 Like stout Cortez, when with eagle eyes He stared at the Pacific. 1855 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* § 54 The Atlantic is the most stormy sea in the world, the Pacific the most tranquil. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Dec. 8/1 Because Keats made a mistake, is the real discoverer to be defrauded to all time? The Pacific was discovered September 26, 1513, by Vasco Nuñez de Balboa.

b. *attrib.* 'of the Pacific Ocean', as *Pacific slope, State.* Comb., as *Pacificwards.*

1855 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* § 276 The great chain [of mountains] that skirts the Pacific coast. *Ibid.* § 283 On the Pacific [Aleutian] islands there is an uninterrupted rain-fall during the entire winter. *Ibid.* § 355 The dry season on the Pacific slopes. 1897 *Daily News* 30 Dec. 6/5 Russia's progress Pacificwards. 1902 WEBSTER, *Pacific slope*, that part of North America, lying west of the continental divide.

Hence **Paci·fiousness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

†**Paci·ficable,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *pācificā-re* to pacify + -BLE.] = PACIFIABLE.

1621 DR HALL *Heaven upon Earth* § 4 The conscience is not pacificable, while sinne is within to vex it.

Pacifical (păsi·fikăl), *a.* [f. L. *pācific-us* (see PACIFIC) + -AL.] Of pacific or peaceful nature; peaceable. *Letters pacifical*: see PACIFIC *a.* 4.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 1593 Bed hyr axke of his good be weyys pacyfycal. 1609 *Ev. Woman in Hum.* I. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, Sir, be pacificall, the fellowe was possest with some critique frenzie. 1876 G. MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* I. xiii 197 He had to think of what was due to his pacifical disposition. 1883 *Canons of Antioch* vii. in Fulton *Index Canonum* 237 No stranger shall be received without letters pacifical.

Paci·fically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a pacific manner; peacefully, peaceably.

1793 *Residence in France* (1797) I. 231 A few dragoons have arranged the business very pacifically. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IV. x. (1872) II. 33 Friedrich Wilhelm's first step, of course, was to remonstrate pacifically.

Pacificate (păsi·fikeˌit), *v.* [f. L. *pācificāt-*, ppl. stem of *pācificāre* to make peace, to pacify.]

†1. *intr.* To make peace (*with*). *Obs. rare.*

1646 *Unhappy Game at Scotch & Eng.* 22 What is this other then to pacificate with him without their joynt advice and consent?

2. *trans.* To give peace to, to pacify.

1827 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* II. 388 He would now pacificate Roncal and the vallies of Aragon. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XIV. v. (1872) V. 222 There is one ready method of pacificating Germany. 1884 SIR C. WARREN *Memorandum on Bechuanaland* 29 Oct., The object..is to remove the filibusters from Bechuanaland, to pacificate the territory.

Hence **Paci·ficated** *ppl. a.*

1885 *Manch. Exam.* 14 Feb. 5/1 To make it [Khartoum] the capital of a pacificated or subjugated Soudan.

Pacification (pæsifikē·ʃən). [a. F. *pacification* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *pācificātiōn-em*, n. of action from *pācificāre* to pacify.] The action or fact of pacifying or appeasing; the condition of being pacified; appeasement, conciliation.

Edict of Pacification, an ordinance or decree enacted by a prince or state to put an end to strife or discontent; esp. in *French hist.*, one of the royal edicts in the 16th century granting concessions to the Protestants; e. g. those issued in 1563, 1570, and the Edict of Nantes in 1598.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxi. 77 That the swete wyndes shalle putte hemselfe vp in pacifycacion of the see. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 158 To begyn a shorte pacificacion in so long a broyle. 1573 E. VARAMUND *Rep. Outrages France* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I, The King..gave his faith, that he would for ever most sacredly and faithfully observe his

edict of pacification. 1613 Bp. Hall *Contempl., O. T.* ix. vii, His pacification of friends [was] better than his execution of enemies. 1725 Penhallow *Ind. Wars* (1859) 66 They went into the Fort..professing their desire for a pacification. 1881 Shorthouse *J. Inglesant* I. xiv. 204 [This] had much helped towards the pacification of his mind.

b. A treaty of peace.

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 458 b, In the meane season the pacification of Passawe to remayne in full strength. 1655 G. Lane in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) III. 225 They haue made noe provision for their reception in the pacification. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* viii. § 5. 516 The pacification at Berwick was a mere suspension of arms. 1874 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* I. xii. 522 The pacification was arranged on the 15th of May.

Pacificator (pǎsi·fikēitǎr). [a. L. *pācificātor*, agent-n. from *pācificāre* to pacify. Cf. F. *pacificateur* (c 1500 in Godef. *Compl.*).] One who pacifies or brings to a state of peace; a peace-maker.

1539 Cromwell in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 203 His highnes remitteth the conclusyon of thair affaires with any Ambassadours or pacificatours there. 1622 Bacon *Hen. VII* 50 He had in consideration the point of honour, in bearing the blessed person of a pacificator. 1750 H. Walpole *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) II. 359 As he is a good pacificator..we may want his assistance at home before the end of the winter. 1847 Lewes *Hist. Philos* (1867) I. 25 Greece..drawn into the contest as pacificator and arbiter.

Pacificatory (pǎsi·fikǎtǎri), *a.* [ad. L. *pācificātōri-us*, f. *pācificātor*: see prec. and -ory.] Tending to make peace.

Pacificatory Letters = *Letters Pacifical.*

1583 Foxe *A. & M.* 2154/2 Whervpon a certeine agreement pacificatory was concluded betwene them. 1659 Hammond *On Ps.* cxx. 7 Paraphr. 627 My words be never so friendly and pacificatory. *a* 1677 Barrow *Unity of Ch.* ix. Wks. 1831 VII. 497 All churches did maintain intercourse and commerce with each other by .pacificatory, commendatory, synodical epistles. 1893 *Times* 27 Dec. 3/2 It will maintain in its political tendencies a pacificatory policy.

Hence **Paci·ficatoriness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

Pacifi·city. *rare.* [f. Pacific + -ity.] The quality of being pacific, pacific character.

1800 W. Taylor in Robberds *Mem.* (1843) I. 356 We are ..trusting with the old confidence in Mr. Pitt's pacificity.

† **Paci·ficous,** *a. Obs.* [See -ous.] = Pacific.

1628 J. King *Serm.* 24 Mar. 20 Salomon the pacificus, king of Salem, prince of peace. 1611 Cotgr., *Pacifique*, . pacificous. *a* 1670 Hacket *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 79 Such as were transported with Warmth to be a fighting, prevail'd in Number, before the Pacificous.

Pacifier (pæ·sifǎiǎr). [f. Pacify + -er 1.] One who or that which pacifies or appeases.

1533 More *Apol* xiii. 94 Yf this pacyfyer of this dyuysyon wyl say that this is nothing lyke the present mater. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) III. xxxii. 191 It looks as if he withheld them for occasional pacifiers. 1846 Trench *Mirac.* v. (1862) 169 The pacifier of the tumults and the discords in the outward world.

Pacify (pæ·sifǎi), *v.* [a. F. *pacifi-er* (15th c. in Littré, OF. *pacefier* 1250 in Godef.), ad. L. *pācificāre*, f. *pācific-us* Pacific: see -fy.]

1. *trans.* To allay the anger, excitement or agitation of (a person); to calm, quiet; to appease.

(In first quot. *pa·ifirie* is app. an error for *pacifie*.)

c 1460 G. Ashby *Dicta Philos.* 841 To pacificie [orig. *pacificare*] your enemye, be studious, Thaugh of youre strengh & power ye be seure. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Alfonce* viii, Thenne was the kynge wel appeased and pacyfyed. 1547 Boorde *Introd. Knowl.* xxiv. (1870) 181, I haue money in my pooke To pacyfye the Pope, the Turke, and the Iue. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* iii. iv. 309 He will not now be pacified. 1717 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to C'tess Mar* 16 Jan., Pray say something to pacify her. 1851 Geo. Eliot *Silas M.* iii, You drain me of money till I have got nothing to pacify her with.

absol. 1548 Udall *Erasm. Par. Luke* xv. 328 Eueri vain & void pleasure of the world, which dooeth but for a shorte space pacifie.

b. To calm or appease (passion, etc.).

1528 Roy *Rede me* (Arb.) 85 Howe be it ye do pacify The rigoure of god almighty. 1628 Wither *Brit. Rememb.* iii. 1575 Thy selfe apply Gods just incensed wrath to pacifie. 1758 Johnson *Idler* No. 2 ¶ 4 How skilfully I can pacify resentment. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 161 If they have wronged him and he is angry, he pacifies his anger and is reconciled.

2. To bring or reduce to a state of peace; to calm, quiet: a. strife, contention, rebellion, etc.

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* vi. clix. 149 The which was lyke to haue turnyd the pope to great trowble, if he by polytyke & wyse meanes had not shortly pacyfyed the mater. 1563 *Homilies* ii. *Wilful Rebell.* i. (1859) 560 All domesticall rebellions being suppressed and pacified 1759 Hume *Hist. Eng.* (1812) IV. xxix. 40 [The Emperor] in ten days arrived in Spain, where he soon pacified the tumults which had arisen in his absence.

absol. 1829 S. Turner *Mod. Hist. Eng.* III. ii. v. 171 The diet that was intended to pacify, broke up in July, leaving everything as unsettled and as discordant as before.

† b. parties at strife: to reconcile. *Obs.*

c 1500 *Melusine* xxxvi. 245 He dyscomfyted the Duc in batayll, and made hym to be pacyfyed with the kynge of Anssay. 1571 Campion *Hist Irel.* ii. i. (1633) 57 Certaine Bishops resciant there .. pacified the Townesmen to their King. 1820 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Misc. Tracts* 107/1 Having made choice of Abubekre, who had greatly exerted himself in pacifying the two parties.

c. a country or district: to reduce to peaceful submission, to establish peace and tranquillity in.

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 19 All the pillage almoste was restored, and the countrey pacified. 1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 394 To send fourtie .. men of weir to the West Bordour for helping to pacifie the cuntre. 1652 Hobbes *Leviath.* i. x. 46 Counts .. were left to govern and defend places conquered, and pacified. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Apr. 7/1 It would take 100,000 men to pacify the islands.

d. *fig.* and *transf.* To calm, appease.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 149 b, It shall pacifye the senses, quenche euyll thoughtes. 1582 T. Watson *Centurie of Loue* c, Poems (Arb.) 137 But somewhat more to pacyfie my minde. 1738 Johnson *London* 197 Swift o'er the land the dismal rumour flies, And publick mournings pacify the skies. 1846 Trench *Mirac.* iv. (1862) 147 First blaming their want of faith, and then pacifying the storm.

3. *intr.* To become peaceful, calm down.

1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xxxviii. (Percy Soc.) 198 My dolorous herte began to pacyfy. 1880 Baring-Gould *Mehalah* vii. (1884) 94 She is a Pacific Ocean when not vexed with storms. She will pacify presently.

Hence **Pa·cified** *ppl. a.*, **Pa·cifying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*, **Pa·cifyingly** *adv.*

1537 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 146 For the pacifying and determination of which variance. 1552 Huloet, Pacified, *delinitus. Ibid.*, Pacifyinge, or whyche doth pacifye, *pacificatorius. a* 1652 J. Smith *Sel. Disc.* x. 511 A pacifying and quieting of all those riots and tumults. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Pleasant Ep.* Wks. 1730 I. 111 Write a few pacifying strains. *a* 1708 Beveridge *Thes. Theol.* II. 371 Is it not a blessed thing..to have a pacified conscience? 1843 D. Jerrold *Punch's Lett.* xviii. Wks. 1864 III. 486 The wine .. speaks pacifyingly, soothingly.

Pacing (pē·siŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Pace *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Pace, q. v.

1706 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 4285/8 Stolen or strayed, a roan Mare..all her Ways, except Pacing. 1785 G. Forster tr. *Sparrman's Voy. Cape G. H.* (1786) II. 293 The beast [a rhinoceros]..kept on an even and steady course, which, in fact, was a kind of pacing. 1824 Galt *Rothelan* II. iv. iv. 126 He now and then turned, or paused in his pacing, to look over the battlement. 1876 T. Hardy *Ethelberta* (1890) 394 The .. horse's pacing made scarcely more noise than a rabbit would have done in limping along.

attrib. 1681 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 970 A pacing saddle; *Ephippium tolutarium.* 1896 *Daily News* 28 Oct. 7/6 The suggested new rule and its sub-sections on the pacing question were favourably received.

Pacing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That paces (see Pace *v.*); *spec.* of a horse (see Pace *v.* 3).

1652 Earl Monm. tr. *Bentivoglio's Hist Relat.* 152 When the Coach-horses were tired; he and his wife got upon the pacing geldings. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* viii, First appeared Simon Glover on a pacing palfrey.

Pacinian (pǎsi·niǎn), *a.* [f. name of the Italian anatomist Pacini (1812–1883) + -an.] Of or described by Pacini.

Pacinian body, corpuscle, one of numerous oval seed-like bodies attached to nerve endings, esp. of the cutaneous nerves of the hand and foot.

1876 Duhring *Dis. Skin* 27 Pacinian corpuscles. are quite large, well-defined, oval or olive-shaped bodies. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 252 It may be that the Pacinian corpuscles..are susceptible to painful impressions.

Pack (pæk), *sb.*1 Forms: 3–7 **packe**, 4–5 **pakke**, (4 **palke**), 4–6 **pak**, (5–6 **pake**), 4– **pack.** [ME. *packe*, *pakke* (early 13th c.) corresponds to early MFlem. *pac* (12th c.), MDu. (*a* 1300), MLG., Du., LG. *pak*; (late) MHG. and Ger. *pack*; also Icel. *pakki* (1337), Sw. *packa*, Da., Norw. *pakke*; obs. F. *pacque* (*c* 1510 in Godef.), AngloL. (15–16th c.) *paccus*; mod. It. *pacco*; mod. Ir. *pac.*

App. immediately from Flemish, Dutch, or Low German in 12th c. The earliest instance of the word yet recorded is of 1199 at Ghent, in Warnkönig Gheldolf *Hist. de Gand* 236 'Omne pac, quod in curru fertur, sive parvum, sive magnum, si fuerit funiculatum, debet quatuor denarios'. *Pac* occurs also at Utrecht in 1244 (Höhlbaum *Hans. Urkundenbuch* I. 109). The verb (Pack *v.*1) appears at an early date in connexion with the wool trade, and it is known that the trade in English wool was chiefly with the Low Countries. The Fr. examples of *pacque* and *pacqhuus* packhouse (at Ghent and Lille) are prob. from Flemish. Ulterior history and origin unknown. The conjecture (in Diez, Körting, etc.), that *pac* is Romanic, seems ill-founded; the 'late L.' *paccus* being merely Anglo-Latin, i.e. the latinized form of Eng. *pack*; the word is quite late in It. Irish *paca*, *pac* is from Eng. (Senses 8–12 below, esp. 10–12 are rather from Pack *v.*)]

1. A bundle of things enclosed in a wrapping or tied together compactly, esp. to be carried by a man or beast; a package, parcel, esp. one of considerable size or weight; a bale; *spec.* a bundle of goods carried by a pedlar.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 166 Noble men & gentile ne beren nout packes. 1323–34 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 512 In vj cordis pro Pakkis empt. 5s. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xiii. 201 Me were leuer, by owre lorde and I lyue shulde, Haue pacience perfitlich þan half þi pakke of hokes! *Ibid.* xiv. 212 Þere þe pore preseth bifor þe riche with a pakke at his rugge. 1472–5 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 155/2 To doo unpakke there tho Pakkes and Fardels. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* May 240 A pedler..Bearing a trusse of tryfles at hys backe, As bells, and babes, and glasses in hys packe. 1643 *Declar. Lords & Comm., Reb. Ireland* 49 Having taken out of her [a ship] eleven packs of Cloth. 1784 Cowper *Task* i. 465 A pedlar's pack, that bows the bearer down. 1803 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* II. 20 Letter..from the Military Board, upon the subject of packs for bullocks. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 157 The Pack is to be invariably on when fitting the Accoutrements. 1884 H. Spencer in *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 161 There is a Pedlar's Act..giving the Police power to search pedlars' packs.

† b. Bundle of money, stock of cash; cash-box.

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 399 Þer is no peny in my pakke [*MS.* palke] to payen for my mete. 1578 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. 1. III. 39 Having wairit thair haill pak thair-upoun.

c. *fig.* (Usually with conscious reference to the literal sense.)

1568 T. Howell *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 73 Bleanse thou cleane defiuered art, of great and heauie pack. 1582 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 128 There is no..skill in the learned that is not in Osorius packe. 1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Ch. Porch* xxiv, Man is a shop of rules, a well-truss'd pack Whose every parcell under-writes a law. 1798 Southey *To Marg. Hill* 17 Like Christian on his pilgrimage, I bear So heavy a pack of business.

2. As a measure, definite or indefinite, of various commodities: see quots.

1488–9 *Act 4 Hen. VII*, c. 22 The gold packed .. weyeth not above vij unces, and sold for iij li. sterling the pack. 1545 Brinklow *Compl.* ii. (1874) 12 Whan he sold his clothys for a resonable price the pack. 1706 Phillips, *Pack of Wool*, a Horse-load, consisting of seventeen Stone and two Pounds, or 240 Pound weight. 1776 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s. v. *Norwich*, The weavers here..use many thousand packs of yarn spun in other counties. 1805 Forsyth *Beauties Scott.* II. 127 Of wool. ..A pack is 12 stones; that is, 84 lib. of white, and 254 lib. of..*laid* wool to the stone. 1812 Sir G. Prevost in *Examiner* 5 Oct. 630/1, 700 packs of furs. 1847–78 Halliwell, *Pack*..a measure of coals, containing about three Winchester bushels. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade Products* s. v., A pack of flour or Indian-corn meal, flax, etc. weighs 280 lbs.; of wool 240 lbs. net; formerly, in many parts of the country it was 252 lbs. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Pack*. .. A package of gold-leaf containing 20 'books' of 25 leaves each.

3. a. A company or set of persons; generally implying low character, or association for some evil purpose, but often merely expressing contempt or depreciation, and formerly sometimes without such implication; a 'gang', 'lot'.

13..*Cursor M.* 2212 (Gött.) Fra est he brohut ane euyl pack [*Cott.* felauscap] .. Sexti weikemen þai wer. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 209 Yit they were hethene al the pak. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 3752 Þou hase destruyed vs, al þe pak. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* vii. 50 The Scribes, Phariseis, yea, and almoste all the whole packe of the Iewes 1578 Banister *Hist. Man* viii. 111 The whole packe of the principall Anathomistes haue .. affirmed fiue payre of sinewes to the loynes. 1652 Sir E. Nicholas in *N. Papers* (Camden) 316 Mr. Whitelocke is as mischievous to the K. and all his friends in England as any among the pack of rebels. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 97 A Pack of Thieves that had infested the Roads a long time. 1768 Goldsm. *Good-n. Man* i. i, A pack of drunken servants. 1820 Scott *Monast.* x, An the whole pack of ye were slain, there were more lost at Flodden. 1885 Dunckley in *Manch. Exam.* 23 Mar. 6/1 The House..resembles in many respects a pack of schoolboys.

b. A large collection, or set (of things, esp. abstract); a 'heap', 'lot'. (Usually depreciative.)

1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* iii. i. 20 Rather..Then (by concealing it) heap on your head A pack of sorrowes. 1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Miserie* ix, No not to purchase the whole pack of starres; There let them shine. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* vii (1657) 123 That ridiculous pack of heresies amassed by the Council of Constance. 1693 *Humours Town* 86 An endless pack of Knaveries. 1763 Jefferson *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 185 Would you rather that I should write you a pack of lies? 1862 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* III. 140 What a pack of complaints! 1880 Gen. Sir E. B. Hamley in Shand *Life* (1895) II. xvi. 17 Pack of nonsense.

† 4. Applied to a person of low or worthless character; almost always with *naughty*. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 37 b, Al though they be wretched lyuers & noughty packes amonge. 1540 Hyrde tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* i. vii. (1557) 18 Calle hir a naughtie packe: withe that one woorde thou haste taken all from hir, and haste lefte hir bare and foule. 1638 Rowley *Shoomaker a gentleman* iv. G iv b, Hence you Whore-master knave, ..Thou naughty packe. 1725 Bailey *Erasm. Colloq.* (1878) I. 76 What does this idle Pack want? 1738 Swift *Pol. Conversat.* 106, I never heard she was a naughty Pack. [1855 Kingsley *Westw. Ho!* xvii, Drake sent them all off again for a lot of naughty packs.]

5. A number of animals kept or naturally congregating together; applied *spec.* to a company of hounds kept for hunting, and to those of certain beasts (esp. wolves), and of birds (e.g. grouse) which naturally associate for purposes of attack or defence.

1648 *Hunting of Fox* 26 All Joyn (like so many dogs in a pack) in pursuing these Foxes. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 311/1 A Pack of Grous, or Heath-cocks. 1735 Somerville *Chase* ii. 100 So from the Kennel rush the joyous Pack. 1774 Goldsm. *Retal.* 107 He cast off his friends, as a huntsman his pack, For he knew when he pleased he could whistle them back. 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* Wks. 1837 I. 179 When from the mountains round reverberates The hungry wolves' deep yell;..The famish'd pack come round. 1862 Johns *Brit. Birds* 357 Coveys of Ptarmigan unite and form large packs.

b. 'The shepherd's portion in a "hirsel", or flock of sheep, grazed on the farm as his pay for looking after the whole herd' (Heslop *Northumbld. Wds.* 1894); also one of these, a *pack-sheep.*

[By some viewed as a distinct word and connected with Pact, for which however no evidence has been found.]

1825 Jamieson, *Packs*, the sheep, of whatever gender, that a shepherd is allowed to feed along with his master's flock, this being in lieu of wages. 1831 *Sutherland Farm Rep.* 77 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III, Employing eleven married shepherds and eight young men, this gives the number of twelve hundred and fifty shepherds' sheep or packs mingled among the master's flocks. 1886 C. Scott *Sheep-Farming* 148 If the shepherd is allowed a 'pack', then of course the 'pack sheep' have marks totally different from the flock. 1888 *Scott. Leader* 23 Mar. 4 The 'pack' consisted of 50 sheep.

6. A complete set of playing-cards, varying in number according to the game and the country (see Card *sb* 2 1).

c 1597 Harington *On Play* in *Nugæ Ant.* (1804) I. 212 To

skorne that gayne that is got with a packe of cards and dyce. 1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxxviii. 151 With three of the worst cards in the pack. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1925/4 The very best Cards shall be sold in London by the last Retailer, at four Pence the Pack. 1721 Addison *Spect.* No. 93 ¶ 8 Shuffling and dividing a Pack of Cards. 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* iv. ii. 291 The pack or set of cards, in the old plays, is continually called a pair of cards. 1826 Singer *Hist. Cards* 38 The Spanish Pack consists, like the German, of forty-eight cards only, the tens in the former, and the aces in the latter, being omitted. 1878 H. H. Gibbs *Ombre* 7 A pack of forty Cards having no eights, nines, or tens, among them.

7. A large area of floating ice in pieces of considerable size, driven or 'packed' together into a nearly continuous and coherent mass (as found in polar seas).

1791 *Trans. Soc. Arts* IX. 164 Close to a pack of ice. 1820 Scoresby in *Ann. Reg.* ii. 1324/2 A pack is a body of drift-ice of such magnitude, that its extent is not discernible. 1824 Parry *North West Passage* i. 4 We came to the edge of the 'pack' in the course of the forenoon. 18.. in Borthwick *Br. Amer. Rdr.* (1860) 264 If the field [of ice] is broken into a number of pieces none of which are more than forty or fifty yards across, the whole is called a *pack*.

8. *Coal-mining.* A mass of rough stones, etc., built up into a wall or pillar to support the roof.

1867 W. W. Smyth *Coal & Coal-mining* 142 Such stone, and what breaks from the roof, is often built up in packs, or masses of dry rubble walling; and the roads which pass through the gob have thus to be protected by a pack wall of some feet thick on either side. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss.*, *Pack*, a wall or pillar built of gob to support the roof.

9. A pyramidal pile of fish set to dry.

18.. Perley (Cent.), After a fortnight's drying, the fish should be put into a pack or steeple, for the purpose of sweating.

10. An act or the action of packing (in various senses: see Pack *v.*[1]).

a 1612 Harington *Rpigr.* (1633) ii. xcix, And thus what with the stop, and with the pack, Poore Marcus, and his rest goes still to wrack. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Pack*, ..Pack of Juries, Packing of Cards. 1745 H. Pelham in W. Thompson *R. N. Advoc.* (1757) 11 Let William Thompson be continued as lately, in overlooking the Pack [of meat in casks], and Picklmg. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 125 All was hurry, pack, and dispatch.

11. *Hydropathy.* The swathing of the body in a wet sheet, blanket, etc. (Pack *v.*[1] 6 b); the state of being so packed; the sheet, etc., in which a patient is thus packed. Also *dry-pack*: see quot.

1849 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* I. 47 The bath-woman should have stayed with me during the first 'pack'. 1859 J. Smedley *Practical Hydrop.* 43 Wet packs may be repeated several times in the space of twelve hours. *Ibid.* 45 The dry pack is to produce a greater degree of perspiration, and is useful in chronic rheumatism [etc.]. *Ibid.* (1870) 87 It is not safe to leave a patient in pack without an attendant near. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 100 Wet sheets, packs, sitz-baths, and douches are of great value.

12. The quantity (of fish, fruit, etc.) packed in tins or cans in a particular season or year.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Sept. 6/3 The value of this year's pack, exclusive of salted fish and fresh salmon shipped, will be..2,640,000 dols. 1896 *Living Topics Cycl.* (N.Y.) II. 189 During the year the canned fruit pack amounted to 1,280,000 cases. 1901 *Scotsman* 26 Mar. 5/1 Canadian fisheries..the 'pack', or quantity canned amounted to 16,403 tons.

13. Short for *pack-horse*, *pack-beast*.

1887 Mrs. Daly *Digging & Squatting* 154, I had two horses, one which I used as a 'pack', and the other I rode.

14. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** *attrib.* Constituting or serving for a pack or bundle, as *pack-bag*, *-basket*, *-box*, *-load*, *-paper*; loaded with or used for carrying a pack, as *pack-animal*, *ass*, *-beast*, *-bullock*, *-cow*, *-donkey*, *-mule*, *-ox*, *-pony*. **b.** objective and instrumental, as *pack-bearer*, *-bearing* adj., *-carriage*, *-driver*, *-laden* adj. **c.** Special Combs.: **pack and prime way** [cf. Prime *a.*], local name for a way by which packs may be carried on horseback, etc., a bridle-way; so *pack and prime bridge*, *road*; **pack-cinch** (*U.S.*), a wide 'cinch' or girth, with a hook at one end and a ring at the other, used with a pack-saddle; **pack-draper**, an itinerant draper carrying his goods in a pack; **pack-drill**, a military punishment (see quot. 1890); **pack-duck** [Duck *sb.*[3]] (see quot.); **pack-fork** (see quot.); **pack-ice**, ice forming a pack (sense 7); †**pack-line**, packthread; **pack-moth**, a species of clothes-moth (*Anacampsis sarcitella*); †**pack-paunch**, ?a paunch like a pack, a big belly or big-bellied person; **pack-rat**, a large American species of rat; **pack-road**, a road along which pack-animals are driven; **pack-sheet**, (*a*) a sheet for packing goods in; (*b*) *Med.* a wet sheet for packing or wrapping a patient in; **pack-train**, a train of pack-beasts with their packs; **pack-twine**, twine used for tying up a pack, packthread; **pack-wall** (*Coal-mining*): see sense 8; **pack-ware**, 'ware' or goods carried in a pack (in quot. *fig.*); **pack-way** = *pack-road*; **pack-wool**, wool done up in packs. Also Pack-horse, -house, etc.

1608 Cowe *On Litt.* 56 A foot way and horse way.. vulgarly is called a *pack and prime way*. 1798 in *Yorks. N. & Q.* I. 189 A carriage bridge would be more convenient to the public, than repairing the present pack and prime bridge. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Pack-and-prime road*, a packhorse road across the moors. 1884 J. Colquhoun *Hicks Pasha* 44 The *pack animals we sent on as before. 1643 Prynne *Sov. Power Parl.* i. (ed. 2) 4 *Packe-asses with Bels about their neckes. 1696 Earl Monm. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* i. xxix. (1674) 33, I should be baser than a *Pack-bearer, if I did not arrogate to my self the whole power. 1605 Daniel *Philotas* i. i. Poems (1717) 322 Still they pre-ach to us *Pack-bearing Patience, that base Property..of th' all-enduring Ass. 1877 Besant & Rice *Son of Vulc.* I. 24 Myles was sitting on an inverted box, his own *pack-box, in front of the fire. 1845 Stocqueler *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 38 *Pack-bullocks, camels, pack-horses. 1707 J. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* I. i. iv. 45 No where greater plenty of horses..for Plough and *Pack-Carriage. 1880 Miss Bird *Japan* II. 268 *Pack-cows with velvet frontlets embroidered in gold. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 10 July 7/2 He had five well-trained horses, sixteen *pack donkeys. 1880 Jefferies *Hodge & M.* II. 108 The *pack-drapers come round visiting every cottage. 1845 W. H. Maxwell *Hints to Soldier* I. 13 A full guard house, dozens at *pack-drill. 1890 R. Kipling *Soldiers Three* (1891) 70 Mulvaney was doing pack-drill—was compelled that is to say, to walk up and down in full marching order, with rifle, bayonet, ammunition, knapsack, and overcoat. 1846 Worcester, **Pack-Duck*, a coarse sort of linen for pack-cloths, etc. 1648–60 Hexham *Dutch Dict.*, *Een Reis*, a *Pack-forke which Travellers use to carry their packs upon. 1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 38 Shanke hokes..iij, *Pakke hokes..iij, Leche hokes..iij. 1876 Davis *Polaris Exp.* vii. 71 At 5 a.m. of the 20th, close *pack-ice was again encountered. 1901 *Daily News* 4 Mar. 7/4 They saw the patient but wily mule *pack-laden with the sleeping bags and other impedimenta of the travellers. 1440 *Eton Accts.* in *Athen.* (1887) 63/1 [Purchase of string] vj. paklynes [for measuring foundations of the college]. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, **Pack-load*, the average load an animal can carry on its back. ..The pack load for a man is about 60 lbs., for a pony 125 lbs., for a bullock 210 lbs., and for an elephant 1000 lbs. 1862 T. W. Harris *Insects injur. Veget.* (ed. 3) v. 493 The *pack-moth (*Anacampsis sarcitella*), which is very destructive to wool and fabrics made of this material. 1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVII. 245/2 The Indians, with their *pack mules laden with kegs and canteens of water, were sent back over the trail. 1785 G. Forster tr. *Sparrman's Voy. Cape G. H.* (1786) I. 238 These oxen are by the colonists called *pack-oxen. 1585 J. Higins *Junius' Nomenclator* 6 *Packe paper, or cap paper, such paper as Mercers and other occupiers vse to wrappe their ware in. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* iv. (Arb.) 101 A foule fox *pack paunch. 1885 Roosevelt *Hunting Trips* 13 These rats were christened *pack rats, on account of their curious and inveterate habit of dragging off to their holes every object they can possibly move. 1881 Green *Making of Eng.* ii. 64 A wild region of tumbled hills, traversed but by a few *pack-roads. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, **Pack-sheet*, a baling material, a large cover for goods in a wagon. 1872 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 257 Several Mexican *pack-trains and wagons were engaged transporting ore. 1852 W. Wickenden *Hunchback's Chest* Pref. 7 A roll..appeared tied round with a piece of coarse *pack-twine. 1583 Foxe *A. & M.* 1527/2 Desirous to vtter such Popishe pelfe and *packewaie as he brought with him. 1754 T. Gardner *Hist. Dunwich* 39 A *Pack Way, now destroyed, went to Westleton-Walks. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2558/4 Three Bags of Cotton-yarn .., four of *Packwooll.

† **Pack,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [Goes with Pack *v.*[2] of which it may be the n. of action.

In quot. 1605, either *pack* or *pact* may be a misprint.]

A private or clandestine arrangement, pact, or compact; a secret or underhand design agreed upon by two or more persons; a plot, conspiracy, intrigue.

1571 Campion *Hist. Ird.* ii. i. (1633) 65 Reymond..lingered not for Letters Patents, but stept over presently, and made his packe. 1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1595) 455 It was found straight that this was a grosse packe betwixt Saturninus and Marius. 1600 O. E. *Repl. to Libel* ii. v. 99 Vpon pretence of some pack against the Romish state. *Ibid.* iii. v. 29 This conference was nothing but a packe with the popes Nuncio for the aduancing of the popes credite. 1605 Daniel *Queenes Arcadia* i. ii. (1623) 333 *b.* Was't not a pack agreed twixt thee and me? *C.* A pact to make thee tell thy secrecy. 1649 G. Daniel *Trimarch.*, *Rich. II* cclix, Glocester, with the Chiefe of his Complices, Indited are of Treason; for the Packe Was broken.

Pack, *a. Sc.* [Origin obscure; perh. related to Pack *sb.*[2] or *v.*[2]] On terms of close intercourse; confederate or leagued together, intimate; 'thick'. Also as *adv.* Intimately.

1786 Burns *Twa Dogs* 38 Nae doubt but they were fain o' ither, An' unco pack an' thick thegither. *a* 1824 *Gypsie Laddie* xii. in Child *Ballads* vii. (1894) 69/1 Sir, I saw this day a fairy queen Fu pack wi a gypsie laddie. 1863 Janet Hamilton *Poems & Lys* 37 John an' me hae lang been pack. 1893 Stevenson *Catriona* 313 Him and me were never ony ways pack; we used to girn at ither like a pair of pipers.

Pack (pæk), *v.*[1] Forms: see Pack *sb.*; also *Pa. t.* and *pple.* **packed** (pækt); *pple.* in 6–7 **pact.** [f. Pack *sb.*: so Anglo-Fr. *packer* (1423), *enpaker* (1294), Anglo-L. *pakkare* (*c* 1341), *impaccare* (1280). Cf. MDu., MLG., Du., LG *pakken*, late MHG., Ger. *packen*; late Icel. *pakka*, Norw. *pakka*, Sw. *packa*, Da. *pakke*; F. *pacquier* (1530 in Palsgr.), *pacquer* (1600 in Godef.).

Early examples in Anglo-Fr. and Anglo-L.:

1280 *Memoranda Roll* (L.T.R.) 7 & 8 Edw. I. m. 13 (P.R.O.) Inuenies..sarpellarios..ad predictam lanam impaccandam. 1294 *Acc. Exch., K. R.* Bundle 126 No. 7 (2) m. 4 E le apariller de cestes leine e les sarpellers a mesme la leine enpaker nous vut couste cest an .. iij.li. ij.s. vj.d. 1341 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 542 Pro lana pakkanda. 1409–10 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 626/1 Certeyns Merchantz..en mesmes les packes sotelment enpackent layn fyne, or et argent. 1423 *Act 2 Hen. VI*, c. 11 Le Barelle de Harask danguilles [sil ne contiegnent] xxx. galons pleinement pakkes. *16th c. transl.* Nor barrell of Herring nor of Eeles vnles they contayn 30 gallons fully packed.]

I. 1. *trans.* To make into a pack, package, bale, or compact bundle; to put together compactly as a bundle, or in a box, bag, or other receptacle, esp. for convenience of transport or for storing.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1282 Now hats Nabuzardan nomen alle þyne noble þynges, And pyled þat precious place and pakked þose godes. 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 104/2 There is grete plenty of Wolle Yerne, daily pakkede and shippede. 1494 *Act 11 Hen. VII*, c. 23 The same Herring should be well, truly, and justly layed and packed. 1580 in *Rec. Convent. Roy. Burghs* (1870) I. 100 He sall pak..no grilses with salmound, bot sax grilses in ane barrell at the maist. 1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 210 So many foldes to fold their clothes, and so many packers to pack their packs. 1693 Dryden *Juvenal* iii. 18 My Friend, just ready to depart, Was packing all his Goods in one poor Cart. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* iv. viii. (1809) II. 233 It cannot be packed in any box [etc.]..or any other package, but only in packs of leather or pack-cloth. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* xxxvi, The contents of the library were all packed and carried away.

absol. 1865 Trollope *Belton Est.* xx. 234 He threw a heap of clothes into a large portmanteau, and set himself to work packing.

b. In *Commerce.* To prepare and put up in suitable receptacles, so as to preserve fresh or sound for use, or in a form suitable for the market.

An extension of the use in sense 1, as applied to herring, salmon, etc., now used to include the whole process of pickling or otherwise preparing, and tinning or canning, or otherwise putting up, meat, fish, eggs, fruit, and other commodities, so as to preserve them for future or distant sale and consumption. Hence Pack *sb.*[1] 12, Packer[1] 2 b, uses of Packing *vbl. sb.*[1] and *ppl. a.*, etc.

[1494, 1580 see sense 1.] 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 7 The beef being also well pickled or double packed that we might have a sufficient reserve for the length of our voyage.

2. With *up*: To put *up* in a pack or packs.

1530 Palsgr. 651/1, I wyll packe up my stuffe. .. *Je pacquetay mes besoignes.* 1672 R. Montagu in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 498 Thomas Bond has made an end of packing up all the pictures. 1753 Foote *Eng. in Paris* ii. Wks. 1799 I. 52 So pack up a few things, and we'll off in a post-chaise directly. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* ii. vii. ¶ 27, I should be a great fool to pack up my alls when the prize was falling into my hands. 1860 Tyndall *Glaciers* I. xvi. 107 We..packed up our provisions and instruments.

† **b.** *fig.* To put up with; to 'pocket'.

1624 T. Scott *Vetus Anglia* Diij b, Too generous sensible and delicate or digest to packe upp the least affront or injurie whatsoeuer.

c. *absol.* To pack clothes and other necessaries for a journey. Often with *up*.

1684 Bunyan *Pilgr.* II. 5 They packt up and are also gone after him. *c* 1714 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to Mrs. Hewet* xcviii. 160 One who has nothing at present in her head but packing up.

3. To put together closely or compactly; to form into a compact mass or body; to crowd together.

1563 Golding *Cæsar* 122 He was fayne to packe vp his souldiers in lesse roume closer together. 1577 Whetstone *Gascoigne* Biij b, God graunt his woords, within your harts be pact. 1784 Cowper *Task* i. 80 Two citizens who take the air, Close pack'd, and smiling, in a chaise and one. 1864 Tennyson *Enoch Ard.* 178 Almost as neat and close as Nature packs Her blossom or her seedling. 1887 *Spectator* 15 Oct. 1373 Audiences so packed as to be dangerous.

b. *Naut. To pack on all sail*: to put on or hoist all possible sail for the sake of speed; to crowd sail. Also *absol.* in same sense.

1562 J. Shute *Combaut's Turkish Wars* 34 b, The Captaine commaunded to packe on all the sayles. *c* 1594 Capt. Wyatt *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 9 Wee might..perceaue a ship pack on all the saile they weare able to make after us. 1706 E. Ward *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 11 He flies at her with all the Sail he can pack. 1805 Nelson in Nicolas *Disp.* VI. 479, I shall..be ready to pack after them, if they are gone to the Bay. 1850 Scoresby *Chevers's Whalem. Adv.* xii. (1859) 168 They packed on all sail. 1884 H. Collingwood *Under Meteor Flag* 32 Turn the hands up, and pack on her..discretion is the better part of valour with us just now.

† **c.** *Gardening.* To graft in a particular way: see quot. *Obs.*

1615 W. Lawson *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 30 Packing on, is, when you cut a slope, a twig of the same bigness with your graft, either in or besides the knot, ..and make your graft agree jump with the eyen, and gash your graft and your eyen in the middest of the wound length-way, a straw breadth deep, and thrust the one into the other.. then tye them close.

d. To press (anything loose) into a compact or solid mass.

1890 L. C. D'Oyle *Notches* 80, I packed down the snow, and climbed out on to the roof. 1893 *Outing* (U.S.) XXII. 134/1 The rain..had but little effect on the heavy dust; ..it would probably take a week's constant rain to pack the road hard again.

e. *Mining.* In the process of washing ore: To cause the denser material or ore to subside to the bottom by striking (the tub or keeve) with mallets or hammers.

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 153 The tub is then packed by striking its outside with heavy wooden mallets. .. The packing hastens the subsidence of the denser portions. *Ibid.* 154 This tub is packed by machinery. . The hammers..are mounted upon iron bars..and violently driven upon the side of the kieve by means of springs.

4. To form into a 'pack', in special senses of

the sb. **a.** To form (hounds) into a pack; **b.** To place (cards) together in a pack; **c.** To drive (ice) into a pack: usually passive.

1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Hen. IV* cclxviii, Soe may Hounds well-pack't Pursue the Prey. 1681 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 971 To pack the cards; *componere chartas.* 1824 Parry *North West Passage* i. 9 A very inconsiderable quantity of loose ice is sufficient to shelter a ship from the sea, provided it be closely packed. *c* 1837 Miss W. Jones *Games Patience* ii. 9 As the aces turn out, you place them below these heaps, packing on them at every opportunity. *Ibid.* xix. 44 You are not bound to pack on the side packets.

5. *intr.* for *refl.* **a.** To collect into a body; to come together or assemble closely; to crowd together. *esp.* To collect into or form a pack: said of animals, as wolves, grouse, etc., also of ice in the polar seas: see Pack *sb.* 5, 7.

1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pack*, to collect together. 1845 *Zoologist* III. 1170 The young follow their parents in a 'covey' till .. autumn, when several coveys 'pack', i.e. become gregarious. 1855 Kingsley *Westw. Ho!* xvi, Sailors packed close in those days. 1858 Geikie *Hist. Boulder* ii. 10 The ice is then said to pack. 1884 *Pall Mall G* 12 Aug. 4/1 In the Hebrides the grouse .. will decline to pack.

b. In passive sense: To admit of being packed in a bundle, or pressed into a compact mass.

1846 Greener *Sc. Gunnery* 83 When the small balls did not pack perfectly tight 1867 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Ser. II. III. ii. 591 It all takes to pieces, packs up easily.

6. *trans.* To cover, surround, or protect with something pressed tightly around.

1796 C. Marshall *Garden.* viii. (1813) 102 Trees properly packed (i. e. the roots well covered) may live out of ground ten days or a fortnight in autumn. 1882 Buckland *Notes & Jottings* 282 They [beavers] seem to have packed, repaired, and continually attended to the tender places which the stream might make in their engineering 1890 *Daily News* 26 Dec. 7/1 Navvies are 'packing' the line as it crosses the deep valleys which they have filled up with the chalk and gravel from the cuttings. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I 428 If the surgeon be not at hand, the dressing should be 'packed', that is pads of absorbent wool bandaged over the points where the discharge appears.

b. *Med.* In hydropathic treatment: To envelop (the body or a part of it) in a wet sheet or cloth, with or without a dry outer covering.

1849 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* I. 46 The Doctor proposed to 'pack' me. 1859 Smedley *Pract. Hydropathy* 43 It is important, in packing, ..that the patient be tightly packed in the sheet and blanket. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 345 The diaphoretic methods by packing with woollen blankets or wet sheets are often found to be useful.

7. To fill (a receptacle or space) *with* something packed in (*e.g.* a bag, box, trunk, etc., with clothes or goods of any kind compactly arranged; a crevice or interstice with something fitting tightly, as in making a vessel air-tight, water-tight, etc.); to cram, stuff. Also with *up.*

1581 J Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 41 b, You packe up your trunckes, and returne to your former course of extortion. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* Pref 124 Packand thair penchelyk Epicurians. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 207 The head being often packed up with elastic substances, such as pasteboard, or even cork 1884 G. Allen *Philistia* II. 75 Ernest had packed his portmanteau.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* To fill (any space) as full as it will hold; to cram, crowd (*with* people or with something immaterial). Usually in passive; also predicated of that which occupies the space.

1857-8 Sears *Athan.* xi. 96 [A passage] crowded and packed with meaning 1886 S. G. W. Benjamin in *Harper's Mag.* LXXII. 463/1 They opened a lane through the crowd that packed the great portal.

8. To load (a beast) with a pack.

1596 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, II. i. 3 Charles waine is ouer the new Chimney, and yor horse not packt. 1837 W. Irving *Capt Bonneville* III. 243 It was I that packed the horses, and led them on the journey. 1894 H. Nisbet *Bush Girl's Rom.* 121 The bushrangers .. packed a couple of spare horses with what he was likely to require.

9. To carry or convey in a pack or packs.

1850 Culbertson in *5th Smithson. Rep.* (1851) 91 Joe killed an antelope. ..We packed the hams and shoulders to camp. 1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 19 The ore .. having been packed a distance of ten miles on mules. 1886 *Fortn. Rev.* Jan. 52 The [gold] 'dust' ..filled the buckskin pouches..to such plethoric dimensions as to require the assistance of a sumpter horse to 'pack' it down from the mines.

II. 10. *refl.* and *intr.* To take oneself off with one's belongings, be off; to go away, depart, esp. when summarily dismissed. **†a.** *refl.*

[So in Du. *sich weg pakken*: Plantijn, 1573, has *hem weck packen, packt v van hier, packt v t' huys.*]

1508 Kennedie *Flyting w. Dunbar* 447 For fault of puissance, pelour, thou mon pak the 1601 Chester *Love's Mart.* (xxxiv. (1878) 21 Emile go packe thee to some forreine soyle. *a* 1634 Chapman *Alphonsus* Plays 1873 III. 255 Pack thee out of my sight. 1865 Carlyle *Frederk. Gt.* xi. iv. (1872) IV. 63 Voltaire..lost no time in packing himself [cf. Germ. *sich packen*].

b. *intr.* Also *to be packing. To send packing*, to send away, dismiss summarily (= sense 11).

1596 Skelton *Magnif.* 1797 As for all other let them trusse & packe. 1597 *Trial Treas.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 204 Will ye be packing, you ill-favoured lout? 1594 Nashe *Unfort. Trav.* 9, I would .. send him packing. 1612 Chapman *Widdowes T.* Plays 1873 III. 35 For your owne sake, I advise you to pack hence. 1681 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 514 Let us be packing, We'll dwell no longer here; *migremus hinc.* 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xxi, Out I say, pack out this moment. 1842 Tennyson *Vision of Sin* iv. xii, Let the canting liar pack! 1842 Browning *Pied Piper* 32 Sure as fate, we'll send you packing. 1893 Stevenson *Catriona* ii. 13, I had scarce breath enough to send my porter packing.

11. *trans.* To send or drive away, order off, send about his business, dismiss summarily, get rid of. Now usually with *off.*

1589 Rider *Bibl. Schol.* 1047 To packe, or driue forwarde. 1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* x. lv. (1612) 243 Lord William Graie..Did with an armie hence pack thence our dangerous neighbour Guise. 1643 Lightfoot *Glean. Ex.* (1648) 24 He was packed away. 1662-3 Pepys *Diary* 19 Jan., My Lord did presently pack his lady into the Country. 1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 79 They are pretty sure of packing him off to one or other that does not understand them. *c* 1817 Hogg *Tales & Sk.* V. 187 As soon as day-light appeared, I was packed about my business. 1894 Norris in *Cornh. Mag.* Mar 227 He packed her off to bed at once.

12. *To pack a jury, cards*: see next.

† Pack, *v.*[2] *Obs.* [Origin obscure: cf. Pack *sb.*[2]

The sense, both in vb. and sb., suggests some connexion with Pact *sb.* (also Compact *sb.*[1] c); the implication here being however always bad. As to the form, though final *-ct* is commonly reduced in Sc. and in some mod.Eng. dial. to *c* or *k* (e g. *ack, fack, correck, direck*, etc.), we have no evidence of such change in Standard Eng. of 16-17th c; yet a confusion between *pact* and *pack't, pack'd*, is conceivable. On the other hand, no connexion is apparent between sense 1 and any sense treated under Pack *v.*[1]; hence this has been provisionally ranked as a separate word. But the later senses, esp 4 and 5, appear to arise from a blending of this with Pack *v*[1], with which they are now in feeling associated. So with Pack *sb.*[2]]

† I. †1. *intr.* To enter into a private arrangement, to agree in a secret or underhand design; to plot, conspire, scheme, intrigue.

a 1529 [see Packing *vbl. sb.*[2]]. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* iv. (Arb.) 97 With two Gods packing one womman sellye to coosen. 1588 Shaks. *Tit A.* iv. ii. 155 Goe packe with him, and giue the mother gold, And tell them both the circumstance of all. 1602 Carew *Cornwall* 14 b, [This want of profit] they imputed it partly to the Easterne buyers packing, partly to the owners not venting, and venturing the same.

†2. To bring or let (a person) into a plot, to engage as a confederate or conspirator; in *pass.* to be an accomplice or confederate in a plot. *Obs.*

1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* v. i. 219 That Goldsmith there, were he not pack'd with her, Could witnesse it. 1599 — *Much Ado* v. i. 308 Margaret..I beleeue was packt in all this wrong, Hired to it by your brother. *c* 1600 Day *Begg. Bednall Gr.* I. ii. (1881) 18 Do you but send away Sir Walter Playnsey, Let me alone to pack the Cardinal.

†3. *trans.* To contrive or plan (something) in an underhand way; to plot. *Obs.*

1613 [see Packing *vbl. sb.*[2]]. 1614 Sylvester *Bethulia's Rescue* iv. 209 Their Marriage then was neither stoln, nor packt, Nor posted. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* II. ii. § 10 She had purposely before-hand packed and plotted the same [his death]. 1694 F Bragge *Disc Parables* xii. 417 Had it been a pack'd business, they would have been careful not to have differed in a tittle.

b. *intr.* or *abs.*

1590 Nashe *Pasquin's Apol* (Gros I. 228), My Reformer doth nothing but play the Iugler: he packs under-board, and shewes not how farre forth the Archb. hath affirmed it.

II. 4. To select or make up (a jury or a deliberating or voting body) in such a way as to secure a partial decision, or further some private or party ends.

1587 Harrison *England* II. ii. (1877) I. 53 Grieued, that she had..wrested out such a verdict against him, and therein packed vp a quest at hir owne choise. 1643 [see Packed[2]]. 1665 J. Webb *Stone-Heng* (1725) 159 What by impannelling of ignorant Jurors, what through packing and suborning Them. 1681 Dryden *Abs & Achit.* 607 He packt a Jury of dissenting Jews. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* iv. (1724) I. 626 All people saw the way for packing a Parliament now laid open. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vi II. 98 He had packed the courts of Westminster Hall in order to obtain a decision in favour of his dispensing power. *Ibid.* viii 317 Having determined to pack a parliament, James set himself energetically and methodically to the work.

5. To arrange or shuffle (playing cards), so as to cheat or secure a fraudulent advantage. Hence *fig., to pack cards with* (*any one*), to make a cheating arrangement with. (Cf. sense 1.) *Obs.* or *arch*

1599 Minsheu *Sp Dict., Barajar*, to packe cards, to shuffle cards. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* iv. xiv. 19 Shee, Eros has Packt Cards with Cæsars, and false plaid my Glory Vnto an Enemies triumph. 1615 Bacon *Sp. about Undertakers* Wks. 1879 I. 498/1 Some shall be thought practisers that would pluck the cards, and others shall be thought papists that would shuffle the cards. ..The king were better call for a new pair of cards, than play upon these if they be packed. 1667 Denham *Direct. Paint.* iv. ix. 11 in *Third Collect. Poems* 19/2 How to pack Knaves 'mongst Kings and Queens. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Oct. 492/1, I learned to pack cards and to cog a dye. 1890 McCarthy *French Revol.* II. 76 The poor King tried..to pack cards with fortune.

Packable (pæ·kăb'l), *a. rare.* [f. Pack *v.*[1] + -able.] Capable of being packed.

1880 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 368 Guns packable on the backs of mules.

Package (pæ·kĕdʒ). Also 7 pacoage. [f. Pack *v.*[1] + -age.]

1. The packing of goods, etc.; the mode in which goods are packed; **†** *spec.* the privilege formerly held by the City of London of packing cloth and other goods exported by aliens or denizens (*obs.*).

1622 Cotta., *Amballage*, package. 1640 *and Charter Chas. I to London* (cf. Luffman *Charters* (1793)), Officium Sarcinacionis sive Paccacionis, Anglice *Paccage*, omnium Pannorum [etc.]. [Confirmation of Charter 28 Edw. IV (1478) which reads: Officia sive occupaciones paccacionis omnimodorum Pannorum, etc.] 1691 *House of Lords MSS.* (1892) 209 The offices and duties of Bailliage, Paccage, Scavage, Portage. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vii. 209 The whole was a very extraordinary piece of false package; and .. there was concealed amongst the cotton, in every jar, a considerable quantity of double doubloons and dollars. 1800 Colquhoun *Comm. Thames* xi. 332 The privileges of the Package of Cloths and certain other outward-bound Goods of Foreign Merchants, Denizens, or Aliens..are confirmed to the City by Charter of. 16 Charles I. 1849-52 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1127/2 Artificial arrangement..contributing to facilitate their package.

†2. The whole or mass of things packed together; a cargo. *Obs.*

1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag., Penalties & Forf.* 7 If any ..Person taking Charge of the Ship, shall permit any sort of the Package therein to be opened. 1802 Paley *Nat. Theol.* xi. ii. § 7. 209 The spleen may be merely a stuffing, a soft cushion to fill up a vacancy or hollow, which unless occupied, would leave the package loose and unsteady.

3. A bundle of things packed up, whether in a box or other receptacle, or merely compactly tied up; esp. such a bundle of small or moderate size, as an item of luggage; a packet, parcel. (The chief current sense.)

1722 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 328 Cases, packages, and bales of European goods. 1810 Crabbe *Borough* I. 76 Package, and parcel, hogs-head, chest, and case. 1837 W. Irving *Capt. Bonneville* II. 24 Their innumerable horses, .. some burthened with packages, others following in droves. 1897 Gen. H. Porter in *Century Mag.* Jan. 351 At noon a package of despatches..reached head quarters.

4. †a. Means, material, or requisites for packing.

1752 R. Paltock *P. Wilkins* (1884) II. xviii. 202 My greatest concern was, having broke up so many of my chests, to find package for the things.

5. A case, casing, box, or other receptacle in which goods are packed.

Original package, the package or case in which goods are sent out from the place of manufacture.

1802 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 580 The method of prizing, or squeezing..the article into its package, so as to reduce its bulk for stowage. *a* 1827 *Pet. to Ho. Comm.* in Bischoff *Woollen Manuf.* II. 60 Your petitioners, therefore, humbly pray your Honourable House to . place the holders of wool, duty paid .. upon the same footing as importers and holders of silk in original packages. 1890 *Daily News* 28 June 6/2 Judge Foster [of Kansas] recently decided that liquor could only be sold in 'original packages', which is construed as meaning one or more bottles of beer or whisky. The merchants..are not allowed to sell beer or whisky by the glass.

Hence **Pa·ckaging**, the action of making up into a package; also *attrib.*

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech., Packaging-machine*, a machine for bundling yarns or goods into compact shape for transportation; a bundling-press.

† Packald. *Obs.* Also 5 pakald. [f. Pack *sb.*[1] The nature of the suffix is not clear: Jamieson suggests a corruption of *-et* in *packet*, and compares *fagald* for Faggot. But the first quot is earlier than any we have of *packet.*]

A pack, bundle; a burden, load; a packet.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xviii 169 Pis pakald bere me bus, Of all I plege and pleyne me. 1516 *Inv. R. Wardrobe* (1815) 25 Item ane pakkald of lettrez with ane obligatiun with vi soverties for Alexander Boid for the landis of Kilmarnok. 1637 Rutherford *Let. to Laird of Cally* Lett. (1671) 257 O how loath we are to forgoe our packalds and burdens.

Packall, variant of Pragall, Indian basket.

Pa·ck-cloth. [f. Pack *sb.*[1] + Cloth; cf. Du. *pack-kleed* (Kilian 1599).] A stout coarse kind of cloth used for packing; a piece of this.

14.. *Metr. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 620/17 *Bumbicinium*, kotyn or pakclothe. 1565-73 Cooper *Thesaurus, Coactilia*, skinnes wherin clothes were packed in carriage: packe clothes. 1598 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3368/4 Pack'd up in a Bundle of Packcloth. 1776 [see Pack *v.*[1] 1]. 1827 *Perils & Captivity* (Constable's Misc.) 230, I had no sort of clothing, but a piece of packcloth about my middle.

Packed (pækt), *ppl. a.*[1] Also packt. [f. Pack *v.*[1] + -ed[1].]

1. Put or pressed together closely in a bundle or mass, crowded in, etc.; put into a package or packet: see Pack *v.*[1] 1-3.

1777 G. Forster *Voy. round World* I. 102 We sailed through a great quantity of packed or broken ice. 1851 Hr. Martineau *Hist. Peace* (1877) III. iv. xiv. 146 A closely packed assembly of business-like men. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* III. xxiii, The packed-up shows of a departing fair. 1897 R. Kipling *Captains Courageous* 160 The packed mass ran from the cabin partition to the sliding door.

2. Filled with something packed in; as full as it will hold; stuffed, crammed, crowded: see Pack *v.* 7.

1883 *Scotsman* 30 July 4/5 Packed trains were despatched every few minutes. 1886 R. Kipling *Departm. Ditties*, etc. (1899) 69 How shall the women's message reach unto her Above the tumult of the packed bazar?

Packed (pækt), *ppl. a.*[2] [f. Pack *v.*[2] + -ed.] Selected or manipulated to serve party ends, as a deliberative assembly, a jury: see Pack *v.*[2] 4.

1643 Prynne *Sov. Power Parl.* I. 12 It was by this packed over-awed Parliament, and Act, annulled, revoked, and holden as none. 1648 'Mercurius Pragmaticus' *Plea for King* 5 By the subscription of a packt grand Jury. 1693 J. Edwards *Author. O. & N. Test.* 80 The pack'd Council of Trent. 1736 Neal *Hist. Purit.* III. 530 This..met with some opposition even in that pack'd assembly. 1844 Turner *Heart* xi. 119 Loaded dice, packed cards. 1867 Bussey *Sp. Reform* 8 Aug., It was not a packed meeting.

Packer[1] (pæ·kəɹ). Also 5 **pakker**, **-our**. [f. PACK *v.*[1] + -ER[1]; = Du. *pakker* (Kilian *packer*).]

1. One who packs; one who puts up something in a bundle or receptacle; with qualifying adj., one (well or ill) skilled in packing.

1598 [see PACK *v.*[1] 1]. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 328 They were..repacked by..packers of their own. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* III. i. 2 Some valets are bad packers.

2. *spec.* † **a.** An officer charged with the packing or supervision of the packing of exported goods liable to custom, etc.: cf. *packing-officer* in PACKING *vbl. sb.*[1] 3 and PACKAGE 1. *Obs.* (The earliest sense: in 14th c. Anglo-L. *paccator*.)

1353 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 251/1 Certein noumbre des Portours, Packers, Gwynders, Overours, & autres Laborers des Leines. 1430 *Ibid* V. 200/1 Surveyours of the serche, Packers or eny other Officers. 1488-9 *Act* 4 *Hen. VII*, c. 11 No manner of persone beyng sworn to be a wolle pakker. 1535 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c 14 § 2 Euery porte.. where no tellers nor packers at this present time be.

b. One whose business or trade it is to pack goods for transportation; one who prepares and packs provisions, as meat, fish, fruit, etc. for future or distant markets.

1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 449 Severall bundles of cloaths..seized at a packers in Coleman street. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1175 Goods had been sent by orders from the vendee to a packer; the packer was considered as a middle man between the vendor and vendee. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 7 Jan. 5/2 The closing of these markets caused a serious loss to the American breeders and packers.

c. One who packs people in seats.

1898 C. RALEIGH in *Daily News* 7 Nov. 2/3 The gentleman called the packer, whose business was to cry, 'Move up, please; sit closer, please'.

3. One who transports goods by means of pack-beasts. (*U. S.* and *Australia*.)

1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* (1737) V. 216 Burthen-Bearers, Packers. 1788 M CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 402 Here we met a Packer with ten pack-horses. 1881 *Cheq. Carver* 76 A packer offered me higher wages to drive pack-horses down the south coast.

b. A pack-horse, pack-mule, etc. (*Australia.*)

1875 WOOD & LAPHAM *Waiting for Mail* 59 A horse, some old packer he looked like. 1890 *Melbourne Argus* 7 June 4/1 Starting back from one of the Flemington hotels with his saddle horses and packers.

4. A machine or contrivance used for packing.

1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Packer.* 7. The variously constructed mechanism by which the grain cut by a reaping-machine is packed or compressed on the binding-table and held till embraced and bound by the twine. 1894 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Packers*[1], laths used for packing calicoes in bales.

5. A device to make a gas-tight packing between the tubing and the sides of an oil-well. *U. S.*

Hence **Packership**, the office of a packer: see 2 a.

1495 *Letter Bk. City of London* I. lf 317 b, Thoffices of Pakkership and Gawgership of the said Citee.

Packer[2]. [f. PACK *v.*[2] + -ER[1].] One who 'packs' cards, juries, etc; †a confederate in a fraudulent design, a conspirator, plotter.

1586 NEWTON tr. *Duncan's Dicaplay* vi, As many foysting coseners and deceiptfull packers in playing. use to do. 1599 MINSHEU *Sp. Dict.*, *Barajador*, a packer of cards, a shuffler of cards. 1771 T. HULL *Sir W. Harrington* (1797) II 165 A packer is one who is in league with a parcel of smart young fellows that are rather destitute of fortune, and for that reason are pushing for everything which can make it. 1807 E. S. BARRETT *Rising Sun* I. 93 Associating with Coggers of dice, packers of Cards.

Packery (pæ·kəɹi). *rare.* [See -ERY; = Du. *pakkerij*.] **a.** A place where goods are packed; a packing establishment. **b.** A collection of packs or packages.

1880 *Libr. Univ Knowl* (N Y.) X. 447 Broom factories, pork packeries, soap-works. 1891 MISS DOWIE *Girl in Kasp.* xii. 158 On his back his marvellous baggage was strapped. .. A pair of boots and his coat were tied with pieces of cotton-string to the whole packery.

Packet (pæ·ket), *sb.* Also 6-9 **pacquet**, 7 **paquette**, 8-9 **paquet**. [Dim. of PACK *sb.*[1] Cf. F. *pacquet* (1530 in Palsgr.), *paquet* (1539 in R. Estienne), It. *pacchetto* (Florio 1611), Sp. *paquete*.

The Fr. and Eng. forms appear together in Palsgrave 1530; Hatz.-Darm say the Fr. was from the Eng., and as *paquet* is masc., it could hardly be the dim. of obs. F. *pacque* fem., which would have been *pa(c)quette*. Possibly the Eng. was orig. an AngloFr. dim. of *pack*. The It. and Sp. forms are late, and app. from Fr.]

1. A small pack, package, or parcel: in earliest use applied to a parcel of letters or dispatches, and esp. to the State parcel or 'mail' of dispatches to and from foreign countries.

1530 PALSGR. 250/2 Pacquet of letters, *paquet de lettres.* 1533 BRIAN TUKE *Let. to Cromwell* 17 Aug., I wrote unto my Lorde of Northumberlande, to write on the bak of his pacquettes the houre and day of the depeche. *a* 1548 SIR E. HOWARD in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I. 151. I send you in this paquet a lettre to my wife. 1599 J. FRAUNCIS (Chester Post) in *Cecil Papers* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) IX. 377, I cannot hear of any passage .. out of Ireland, saving the post bark which brought over two packets. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* VI. x. 452 How the Kings of Mexico and Peru had intelligence .. seeing they had no vse of any letters, nor to write pacquets. 1653 in *Hatton Corr.* (Camden) 8 Your great packuitt is come to my hand. 1693 *Massachus. P. O. Act*, A pacquett shall be accounted 3 letters at the least. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Mar* 21 Nov., I foresee I shall swell my letter to the size of a pacquet. 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 53 His Excellency was making up a pacquet, which was to be sent to Berlin by his running footman. 1803 in *M. Cutler's Life*, etc. (1888) II. 304 We..present you a paquet of plants. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 393 The difficulty and expense of conveying large packets from place to place. 1872 T. T. COOPER *Pioneer Commerce* ix. 250, I. produced a packet of photographs of friends. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 728 Thus the packet [of leaf gold] becomes sufficiently compact to bear beating with a hammer of 15 or 16 pounds weight.

b. *fig.* A small collection, set, or lot (*of* things or persons): cf. PACK *sb.*[1] 3.

Sometimes (with obvious reference to a packet of letters or news), a false report, a falsehood, a 'packet of lies': cf. GALLEY-PACKET. *To sell one a packet* (colloq.): to tell him a falsehood, take him in, 'sell' him.

1589 NASHE *Pref Greene's Menaphon* (Arb) 6 The Italionate pen, that of a packet of pilfries, afforderth the presse a pamphlet or two. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 93 The Heathenish and Popish, and..other packets of miracles. 1766 in J. H. Jesse *Geo. Selwyn & Contemp.* (1843) II. 72, I thank you, my dear George, for including me in your *pacquet* of friends. 1796 GROSE *Class. Dict.*, *Packet*, a false report. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xix, Dorothy had .. possessed herself of a slight packet of the rumours which were flying abroad. 1886 T. HARDY *Mayor Casterbridge* xliii, It never crossed my mind that the man was selling me a packet.

c. As title of a periodical publication containing news, etc.

1678-9 (*title*) The Weekly Pacquet of Advice from Rome. 1683 T. HOY *Agathocles* 6 The loathsome Cries Of daily Letters, Pacquetts, Mercurys 1735 *H. Scougal's Life of God*, etc. Pref., The . Society for promoting Christian Knowledge judged it worthy a place in their Annual Packet to their corresponding members. 1851 (*title*) The Monthly Packet of Evening Readings.

d. *transf.* Applied to natural formations.

1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 104 Caterpillars are easily gathered off during all the winter, taking away the packets which cleave about the branches 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 513 The texture of the heart is fleshy, ..consisting of packets of fibres, more or less oblique.

e. A small pile or set of cards. *rare*

1887 MISS W. JONES *Games Patience* ii. 9 The object..is ..to build up packets from the ace to the king.

2. Short for PACKET-BOAT.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 107 P 1 You may easily reach Harwich in a Day, so as to be there when the Packet goes off. 1800 WELLESLEY in Owen *Desp.* 607 Monthly packets should be established to sail regularly both from Europe and India. 1874 W. E. HALL *Rights & Duties Neutrals* 72 Vessels of the type of the packets plying between Dover and Calais.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Carrying a packet or packets, as *packet-bark*, *-ship*, *-vessel* (= PACKET-BOAT); *packet-carrier*, *-horse*; put up or sold in packets, as *packet goods*, *tea*, *tobacco*; **packet-day** (see quot.); † **packet-mail**, a 'mail' or bag containing letters or papers, a mail-bag (*obs.*); **packet-note**, a size of note-paper, 9 by 11 inches the sheet.

1806 BOWLES *Banwell Hill* 1. 320 The gay *packet-bark, to Erin bound. 1606 DEKKER *Newes fr Hell* Wks. (Grosart) II. 122 The *Packet-carrier (that all this while wayted on the other side), cride A boate, a boat. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Packet day*, the mail-day; the day for posting letters, or for the departure of a ship. 1689 *Lond. Gaz* No. 2485/4 Three Persons on Horseback set upon the Chester Mail taking the *Pacquet-Horse and Pacquet into an adjacent Wood. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 8 Postillions hasten with the *Packet-Maile to the Post Office. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i 61 About her neck a Packet-Male, Fraught with Advice, some fresh, some stale. 1842 DICKENS in *Harper's Mag.* (1884) Jan. 217/1, I made arrangements for returning home in the George Washington *packet-ship. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Feb. 2/1 Twenty years ago there were scarcely a dozen *packet tobaccos; now they are innumerable.

Pa·cket, *v.* [f. PACKET *sb.*: cf. F. *paqueter* (Cotgr. 1611).]

1. *trans.* To make up into, or wrap up in, a packet.

1621 *Summary of Du Bartas* To Rdr. *iv b, So many wonders as I behold enstuted and packeted vp in a paucity of Verses. *a* 1745 SWIFT *Lett.* (R.), My resolution is to send you all your letters well sealed and packeted 1755 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) III. 157 When Mr. Müntz has done, you will be so good as to pacquet him up, and send him to Strawberry. 1853 MISS E S SHEPPARD *Ch. Auchester* i, There was unction in the packeted, ticketed drugs.

† **2.** *trans.* To dispatch by packet-boat. *Obs.*

1638 FORD *Fancies* I i, The young lord of Telamon, her husband, Was packeted to France, to study court-ship.

† **b.** *intr.* To ply with a packet-boat. *Obs.*

1806 WEBSTER *Dict.*, *Packet*, to ply with a packet. 1813 *Boston Daily Advertiser* 9 Mar. 3/4 The subscribers respectfully inform the publick that they continue the packeting business between Providence and New York.

Packet-boat. [f. PACKET *sb.* + BOAT. Hence, F. *paquebot*, in 1634 *paquebouc* (Cleiriac *Termes de Marine* 35), in *Dict. Acad.* 1718 *paquet-bot.*]

A boat or vessel plying at regular intervals between two ports for the conveyance of mails, also of goods and passengers; a mail-boat. (Often shortened to *packet*: see PACKET *sb.* 2.)

Orig. the boat maintained for carrying 'the packet' of State letters and dispatches. Cf. 1598-9 (in *Rept. Secret Committee on Post Office*, 1844, 37) 'Postes towardes Ireland .. Hollyheade, allowance as well for serving the packett by lande as for entertaining a bark to carie over and to returne the packet, at x li. the moneth'. An early official name for this was POST-BARK (in *State Papers* as late as 1651), also POST-BOAT, q.v. In 1628 (*S. P. Dom. Chas. I*, CXXIV. 118 b, P.R.O.) 'Hollyhead for keepinge a Boate..to Transport the Packetts to Ireland. *Margin*, this to bee performed by the pacquets postmaster'; this 'Boate to Transport the Packetts' was prob. already familiarly known as the 'packet-boat', since this term was so well-known as to be borrowed in French before 1634. (In 1637 the 'Speedy Post' to carry the packet to and from the Continent was known as the 'Postmaster's Frigate' (Cal. S. P. *passim*).

1641 EVELYN *Diary* 11 Oct., I marched three English miles towards the packet-boate. 1649-50 *Commons' Journal* 21 Mar., The Charge of the Packet Boats for Ireland. 1657 *Acts & Ordin. Parl.* c. 30 § 8 (Scobell) 513 Rules .. for the Settlement of Convenient Posts, and Stages .. and the providing and keeping of a sufficient number of Horses, and Pacquet-Boats. 1668 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 267/4 The passage is re-establist between Harwich and Helvoet-sluyce, with able and sufficient Pacquet-boats of 60 Tuns. 1693 G. COLLINS *Gt. Brit. Coasting Pilot* I. 14/1 Holyhead-Road...The Pacquet Boats for Ireland use this place. 1728 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Abbé Conti* 31 Oct., I arrived this morning at Dover, after being tossed a whole night in the packet-boat. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot* in 1772, 295 A pacquet-boat, .. sails every fortnight. 1879 BLACK *Macleod of D.* xxx, The big open packet-boat that crosses the Frith of Lorn.

Packtong, erroneous form for PAKTONG, Chinese nickel-silver.

Pack-full, *a.* [f. PACK *v.*[1]] As full as can be packed.

1858 MRS. CARLYLE 16 Jan. in *New Lett. & Mem.* (1903) II. 172 Her head has been pack-full of nonsense.

Pa·ck-ho·rse. [f. PACK *sb.*[1] + HORSE *sb.*] A horse used for carrying packs or bundles of goods.

c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 757/38 *Hic saginarius*, a pakhors [*printed* pallhors]. 1552 HULOET, Packehorse or mule, *clitellarius*. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd & Commw.* 481 Two hundred Horsemen in Moscovie, require three hundred Packe-horses. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* xxvi. (1841) I. 260 Carriage by packhorses and by wagons. 1859 THACKERAY *Virginians*, Strings of pack-horses that had not yet left the road.

b. *fig.* A drudge.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. iii. 122, I was a packe-horse in his great affaires. 1693 WOOD *Life* 27 Nov. (O H S) III. 436 He has been a packhorse in the practical and old galenical way of physick. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* II. i, I'll be pack-horse to none of them.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1593 NASHE *Christs T.* 65 b, Violent are most of our packe-horse Pulpit-men. *a* 1703 POMFRET *Fortunate Compl.* 44 He .. pack-horse like, jogs on beneath his load. 1791 W BARTRAM *Carolina* 384 The heat and the burning flies . such as to excite compassion even in the hearts of pack-horsemen. 1872 JESKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 53 The old packhorse track from Kendal to Whitehaven.

Packhouse (pæ·khaus). [f. PACK *sb.*[1] + HOUSE *sb.*; = Du. *pakhuys* (Kilian *packhuys*). Ger. *packhaus*; obs. F. *pacqhuus.*] A building in which packs or bundles of goods are stored; a warehouse.

1601 J. WHEELER *Treat. Comm.* 16 [They] did let out the best of their houses to strangers for chambers, and packhouses. 1773 *Ann Reg* 65 Several hundred persons at Dundee..carried off 400 sacks of wheat and barley, from the packhouse. 1893 *Daily News* 4 May 5/4 The company's packhouses are just now overstocked with Russian cotton.

Packing (pæ·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. PACK *v.*[1] + -ING[1].]

I. The action of PACK *v.*[1]

1. The putting (of things) together compactly, as for transport, preservation, or sale; the filling (of a receptacle) with things so put in.

1389 *Act* 13 *Rich. II*, c. 9 § 1 Null merchant nautre homme achate ses leynes par celles paroles *Goodpakkyng* ne par autres paroles semblables. 1391 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 35 Pro pakkyng dictorum pannorum. 1494 *Act* 11 *Hen VII*, c. 23 Neither the Tale-fish nor small Fish should be laid double in packing. 1506 *Burgh Rec. Edin.* (Rec. Soc.) I. 109 Throw pakking and peling of merchand gude in Leith to be had furth of our realme. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 101 The night was employed in hastening and packing. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Irish Bulls* iv. 161 Little Dominick heaved many a sigh when he saw the packings up of all his school-fellows. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd* (ed. 4) 755 A circumstance which much facilitates the packing of the abdominal viscera. 1857 *Longmans' Geog. Ser.* II. *The World* 333 Meat-curing and packing is a very important industry at Chicago and Cincinnati. [Cf. PACK *v.*[1] 1 b.]

b. The assembling of gregarious beasts or birds: see PACK *v.*[1] 5.

1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. C.* 303 The packing of birds is very interesting.

c. *Med.* Wrapping in a wet sheet.

1874 BLACKIE *Self-cult* 51 The wet sheet packing, one of the most brunted of the hydropathic appliances.

II. 2. *concr.* Any material used to fill up a space or interstice closely or tightly; filling, stuffing.

Applied, *e.g.*, to a piece of some substance inserted in a joint, around a piston, etc, so as to render it air-tight or water-tight; a contrivance (such as a bag of flax-seed, which swells when wetted) for stopping the opening between the tube and the side of the boring in an oil well; small stones embedded in mortar, for filling up the inside of a wall; in *Printing*, a cloth, board, or the like, placed between the impression-cylinder and the paper, for equalizing the impression.

1824 R. STUART *Hist. Steam Engine* 160 The ends of the wheels are made to move round steam-tight by packings or stuffings. 1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 12/1 They..form a perfectly secure water-joint, without any assistance of packing, lead, or other material. 1842-76 GWILT *Archit. Gloss.*, *Packing*, small stones imbedded in mortar, used to fill up the interstices between the larger stones in rubble work. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Packing*, a quantity of wood or coals piled up to support roofs in a mine or for other purposes; the stuffing round a cylinder, etc. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 221 (*Rotary Press*) It was customary to work entirely with soft packing—that is to say, with a

thick blanket or cloth between the impression cylinder and the paper.

III. 3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** Used for, in, or in connexion with the packing of goods, as *packing-awl, -cloth -crate, -crib, -house, -knot, -paper, -shed, -stick, -wood, -yard.* **b.** Pertaining to or used in the packing of a piston, a joint, etc., as *packing-block, -bolt, -expander, -gland, -leather, -nut, -ring.* **c. Packing-board**: see quot.; **packing-box**, (*a*) a box for packing goods in; (*b*) a stuffing-box around the piston-rod of a steam-engine; **packing-case**, a case or frame-work in which articles are packed or securely enclosed, for conveyance to a distance; **packing-needle** = PACK-NEEDLE; **packing-officer** (see quot.); **† packing-penny**, a penny given at dismissal; *to give a packing-penny to*, to 'send packing', to dismiss; **packing-press**, a strong press, usually hydraulic, used to compress goods into small bulk for convenience of carriage; **packing-sheet**, (*a*) a sheet for packing goods in; (*b*) *Med.* a wet sheet in which a patient is enveloped in hydropathic treatment; **† packing whites**, name for a kind of woollen cloth.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Packing-awl*, one for thrusting a twine through a packing cloth or the meshes of a hamper. *Ibid.*, **Packing-bolt* (*Steam-engine*), a bolt which secures the gland of a stuffing-box. 1881 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.*, **Packing-board*, the term applied to the boards used with poling boards over the intended soffit of an arch in tunneling, to the top of the heading wherever the earth shows symptoms of falling in. 1842 SKIBY *Brit. Forest Trees* 212 The wood is soft and spongy, and only fit for *packing-boxes. 1791 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 268 The frames, *packing cases and carriage 1893 SELOUS *Trav. S. E. Africa* 26 A large open packing-case, in which had been stowed the trading goods. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v. *Lenticel*, The outer (not corky) cells of a lenticel are termed **packing* or *complementary cells*. 1859 W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1866) 44 For making *packing-crates. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Supp., **Packing Gland*, an annular piece, the cover of a stuffing box, which is screwed or otherwise forced into the stuffing box to expand the packing against the piston. 1871 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* May 30 *Packing knots are used for binding timber together. 1662 in Pitcairn *Crim Trials* III. 607 A sharp thing lyk a *paking neidle. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Packing-officer*, an excise-officer who superintends or watches the packing of paper, and other excuseable articles. 1598 B. JONSON *Case Altered* III. iii, Will you give A *packing penny to virginity? 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Packing-penny-day*, the last day of the fair; when all the cheap bargains are to be had 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 292 A very ingenious and useful *packing-press has been invented by Mr. John Peek. 1545 *Rates of Customs* c j, Olde shetes called *packinge shetes the dossen. 1869 CLARIDGE *Cold Water Cure* 81 Had this gentleman been subjected to the Packing-sheet followed by Tepid-bathing. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Packing-stick*, a *woolding* stick; one used in straining a twine around a rolled fleece of wool in tying. 1483 *Act 1 Rich. III*, c. 8 § 4 Eny Clothes called *Pakkyng whites. 1816–30 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt Maximised, Extract Const Code* (1830) 64 *note*, Should peradventure any *packing-worthy occasion happen to take place. 1883 A. J. ADDERLEY *Fisheries Bahamas* 0 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) The sponges are taken to the *packing-yard, where they are sorted, clipped, soaked in tubs of lime-water, and spread out to dry in the sun.

Pa·cking, *vbl sb.*[2] [f. PACK *v.*[2]]

† a. Private or underhand arrangement; fraudulent dealing or contriving, plotting: see PACK *v.*[2] *a* 1529 SKELTON *Death Earl Northumbld.* 71 Ther was fals packing, or els I am begylde 1587 HARRISON *England* II. iii. (1877) I. 77 Such packing. is vsed at elections, that..he that hath most friends, ..is alwaies surest to speed. 1603 DEKKER *Batchelors Banquet* Wks. (Grosart) I. 208 Then fals hee into a frantick vaine of Iealousie: watching his wiues close packing. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 225 The forging and packing of miracles. *c* 1656 BRAMHALL *Reptic.* ii. 103 If there be no miscarriage, no packing of Votes, no fraud used..like that in the Council of Ariminum for..rejecting *homo-ousion*.

b. Corrupt constitution or manipulation of a deliberative body, etc.: see PACK *v.*[2] 4.

1653 [F. PHILLIPS] *Consid. Crt. Chancery* 20 Suborning or packing or laying of Juries. 1821 BENTHAM (*title*) The Elements of the Art of Packing as applied to Special Juries, particularly in cases of Libel Law. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 512 About the packing of the juries no evidence could be obtained. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 23 July 1/1 The packing of Parliaments hardly secured to the Stuarts a perpetual lease of power.

Pa·cking, *ppl. a.* [f. PACK *v.* + -ING[2].] That packs or is engaged in packing: see the verbs.

1636 DAVENANT *Wits* v. i, The nimble packing hand. 1890 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 25 Sept. 2/3 One large packing-firm [in S. California] will this year lose $50,000 on prunes alone.

† Pa·ckishness. *Obs. nonce-word.* The condition or quality of being a pack.

1672 EACHARD *Hobbs's State Nat.* 22 If any one trangam be taken out or missing, the pack then presently loses its packishness, and cannot any longer be said to be a pack.

Packman (pæ·kmăn). [f. PACK *sb.*[1] + MAN *sb.*] A man who travels about carrying goods in a pack for sale; a pedlar.

a 1625 SIR J. SEMPLE (*title*) A Pick-tooth for the Pope: or the Pack-mans Pater-Noster, set down in a Dialogue betwixt a Pack-man and a Priest. *Ibid.* 1 The Priest said, Pack-man, thou must haunt the Closter, To learn the Ave, and the Pater noster. 1753 *Stewart's Trial* 89 James.. immediately dispatched Alexander Stewart packman. *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* V. 166 Auld Ingleby, the Liverpool packman. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* ii, I hoped that he would catch the packmen.

Hence **Pa·ckmanship,** the office of a packman.

1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 251 Denying the truth of his picture of packmanship.

Packmantie, obs. Sc. var. POCKMANTEAU, etc., portmanteau. **Pack-moth**: see PACK *sb.*[1]

Pa·ck-nee·dle. Forms: see PACK and NEEDLE. [f. PACK *sb.*[1] + NEEDLE; cf. Ger. *packnadel*, Du. *paknaald* (Kilian *packnaelde*).] A large strong needle used for sewing up packages in stout cloth.

1387 *Wardrobe Acc.* 20 *Edw. II* 26/10 Unus penner cum paknedlis. 1341 [see PACKTHREAD]. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 126, I..Brochede hem with a pak-neelde [*v. rr.* pacneld, pakke nedle]. 1545 *Rates Customs* c ij b, Packenedels the thousand iiis. iiiid. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* x. xxiv. (1678) 255 A long thick Triangular needle of a good length like to a large Pack-needle. 1736 AMYAND in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIX. 337 Thrusting close to the Bone a Pack-Needle armed with a strong Packthread. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxi. 551 Sacks were made in the house, and pack-needles and thread were bought for the purpose.

Packsaddle (pæ·k,sæd'l). [f. PACK *sb.*[1] + SADDLE *sb.*; cf. Du. *pakzadel* (Kilian *packsadel*), Ger. *packsattel.*]

1. A saddle adapted for supporting a pack or packs to be carried by a pack-beast.

1388 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* iii. 27 In a pakke sadil *ether* hors litir. 1530 PALSGR. 250/2 Packesadyll, *bats, bas.* 1598 B JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. iv, Born for the manger, painter, or pack-saddle. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* ii. (1851) 149 Ye may take off their packsaddles, their days work is don. 1772 NUGENT tr. *Hist. Fr. Gerund* I. 348 He will as much apply to scholastic studies as it now rains pack-saddles. 1859 MARCY *Prairie Trav.* iv. 98 The Mexicans use a leathern pack-saddle without a tree.

2. Short for *pack-saddle roof*: see 3.

1848 B. WEBB *Continental Eccles* 130 A point commands eight spires at once: two being pack-saddles.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb*, as *packsaddle-maker*; **packsaddle roof** (see quot.); so *packsaddle tower.*

1599 MINSHEU *Sp. Dict.*, A Packe-saddle maker, .. *albardero.* 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5904/4 William Milward, Pack-saddle-maker. 1845 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 4) I. 381 A very common .. termination [of the church towers in Normandy] is a pack-saddle roof with gables on two sides. 1848 RICKMAN *Archit.* App. 43 The tower on two sides has high gables, and is roofed from these with a common house ridge roof. This sort of roof is called a pack-saddle roof.

Packstaff (pæ·kstɑf). [f. as prec. + STAFF.] A staff on which a pedlar supports his pack when standing to rest himself. In proverbial phrase **† *as plain as a packstaff*** (obs.; now *pikestaff*).

1542 BECON *David's Harp* Early Wks. (Parker Soc.) 276 He is as plain as a pack-staff. 1597 BP HALL *Sat.* III. Prol. 4 Not, riddle like, obscuring their intent; But, packe-staffe plaine, uttring what thing they ment. 1691 DRYDEN *Amphitryon* III. i, O Lord, what absurdities! as plain as any packstaff 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual* (1792) I. iv. 103 Poundings of packstaves. 1881 DUFFIELD *Don Quix.* I. 310 The benedictions of the pack-staves.

† b. *attrib.* (expressing contempt). *Obs.*

1598 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* I. i B vij, O packstaffe rimes. *Ibid.* II. v. E v, A packstaffe Epethite, and scorned name.

Packthread (pæ·kθred). Forms: see PACK and THREAD. [f. as prec. + THREAD *sb.*] Stout thread or twine such as is used for sewing or tying up packs or bundles.

1341 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 542 In Paknedel et Paktrede emp. pro lana pakkanda, viij*d* 1392–3 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 158 Pro pacthred pro dictis ligandis. 1442 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 387, xvj Skaynys of grete packethrede for the masons for mesours. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. i. 47 A beggerly account of emptie boxes...Remnants of packthred. 1604 T. M. *Black Bk.* in *Middleton's Wks.* (Bullen) VIII. 22 Apparelled in villanous packthread. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 407 P 5 There was a Counsellor who never pleaded without a Piece of Packthread in his Hand. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XII. xi. (1872) IV. 239 His big Austrian Heritages..elaborately tied by diplomatic packthread and Pragmatic Sanction.

attrib. and *Comb.* 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5868/9 Shift.. ruffled with a Packthread striped Muslin with looped Mechlin Edging. 1723 *Ibid.* No. 6175/6 William Burdock.., Packthread-Spinner. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 27 A pack-thread bell-rope.

Packtong, var. PAKTONG, Chinese nickel-silver.

Packwax: see PAXWAX.

‖ Paco (pā·ko). Also **pacos.** [Sp. *paco*, a. Quichua *paco*, the native name in Peru.

Cf. Domingo de S. Tomas *Lex. Leng. Peru*, 1560, *Oveja*, llama, 6 paco, 6 guaca, 6 guanaco, 6 vicuña.]

1. = ALPACA.

1604 [see ALPACA 1, GUANACO]. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 873 The Sierras yeeld..Pacos, a kinde of sheepe-asses, profitable for fleece and burthen. 1758 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 575 The Camelus, without any gibbosity. The Pacos..It is a native of Peru, and is sometimes employed, as the Glama, in carrying burthens. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* II. 415 The natural colour of the paco is that of a dried rose leaf. 1834 *Nat. Philos.* III. *Phys. Geog.* 55/2 The paco, which in its domestic state is called bicunia or vigonia.

2. *Min.* An earthy brown oxide of iron, containing minute particles of silver. (From its colour.)

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 915 *Paco*, or *Pacos*, is the Peruvian name of an earthy-looking ore, which consists of brown oxide of iron. 1854 J. D. WHITNEY *Metallic Wealth U. S.* iii. 169 The principal ores [at Cerro de Pasco] are the *pacos* so called, analogous to the *coloradas* of the Mexican miners; they are ferruginous earths, mingled with argentiferous ores.

Pacock, north. form of *peacock*, PEACOCK.

† Pa·colet. *Obs.* Name of a dwarf in the old romance of Valentine and Orson, said to have made a magical horse of wood by which he could instantly convey himself to any desired place. Hence allusively, esp. in *Pacolet's horse* (F. *le cheval de Pacolet*), and *Pacolet* for a swift steed.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 64, I may speake..of Peru, and in speech, digresse from that, to the description of Calicut: but in action, I cannot represent it without Pacolets horse. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *Characters* (N.), The itch of bestriding the presse, or getting up on this wodden Pacolet. 1694 EACHARD *Plautus* 53 If I had got Pacolet's Horse, I cou'dn't ha' came sooner. 1728 RAMSAY *Monk & Miller's Wife* 230 I'll gar my Pacolet appear.

Pacquet, obs. form of PACKET.

Pact (pækt), *sb.* [a. OF. *pact* (14th c.), later *pacte* (in OF. also *pat, pac, pag*, pl. *pas*), ad. L. *pactum* agreement, covenant, neuter sb. f. *pactus*, pa. pple. of *pac-isc-ĕre* to agree, covenant.] An agreement between persons or parties, a compact.

Nude, bare, or *naked pact*, an agreement without consideration, which cannot therefore be legally enforced.

1429 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 361/1 No Merchaunt..shall.. bynde any of ye Kynges Lieges, be pact, covenant nor bond. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 216 He was contente to make a pacte and couenaunte wyth Charles. 1542 HENRY VIII *Declar. Scots* B ij b, That is due vnto vs by right, pactes, and leages. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 191 As offer them to me..on such abhorred pact, That I fall down and worship thee as God. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. 1808 V. 57 The engagement and pact of society, which generally goes by the name of the constitution. 1846 BROWNING *Lett.* (1899) I. 462/4 His pact with the evil one obliged him to drink no milk.

† Pact (pækt), *v. Obs.* [f. prec. Cf. obs. F. *pacter* (16th c. in Godef.).] **a.** *trans.* To stipulate; to agree to, conclude (something) with a person; to enter into a pact with (a person). **b.** *intr.* To enter into a pact, bargain (*for* a thing). Hence **† Pa·cted** *ppl. a.*

1535 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 45 To pay the saide money..uppon suche conuenauntes as they shal pacte condiscende and conclude. 1567 TURBERV. *Ovid's Epist.* 63 Thy pacted spouse I am. 1646 GAULE *Cases Conse* 35 The pacted witch is one only operative. by vertue of a superstitious compact or contract made with the Divell. 1654 VILVAIN *Theol. Treat.* ii. 42 A Covenant of Grace.. freely pacted with Man a sinner.

Pact, obs. *t. packed*, from PACK *v.*

Pacthred, obs. form of PACKTHREAD.

Paction (pæ·kʃən), *sb.* Now chiefly *Sc.* Also 5–6 **pacoyon**, 5 **pactyon**, 6 **-tione**, 6–7 **-tioun.** [a. OF. *paction, paccion* (14th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *pactiōnem*, n. of action from *paciscĕre* to agree, covenant.] The action of making a bargain or pact; a bargain, agreement, compact, contract.

1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (ed. Sommer) 8 The paccion and promys that he maad to his broder Tytan. 1484 — *Fables of Æsop* II. xi, The convenaunces and pactyons made by drede and force oughte not to be holden. 1566 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 489 Ony setting, promeis, taking, pactioun, or conditioun. 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Koin* v 51 He entred into paction with man. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 82 The provisions that the wife is entitled to, either by law or by paction. 1865 MAFFEI *Brigand Life* II. App. 311 Such pactions with the assassins as the Bourbonist kings were not ashamed to enter into.

b. Those leagued together, a confederation.

1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xx, And fight the whole paction of your enemies in Englebury.

Pa·ction, *v. Sc.* [a. F. *pactioner, -onner* (14th c.), f. *paction*: see prec.] **a.** *trans.* To covenant or agree to (something); **b.** *intr.* To make a paction.

1640 R. BAILLIE *Canterb. Self-convict.* Postscr. 8 The King of Scotland is obliged at his coronation to paction under his great oath the preservation of the established Religion. 1725 MACFARLANE *Genealog. Collect.* (1900) II. 87 John Bisset.. pactioned with Brisius Bishop of Murray anent the Transportation of Ecclesia St. Mauritij to Balbray. *a* 1839 GALT *Demon Destiny* III. 27 When they had paction'd to proceed together.

Pactional (pæ·kʃənăl), *a.* Chiefly *Sc.* [f. PACTION *sb.* + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a pact or covenant.

1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 405 A relatiue, Pactionall, and Sacramentall Vnion. *a* 1659 BP. BROWNRIG *Serm.* (1674) II. ii. 22 The Promises. are. not simply free, but pactional and fœderal. 1726 E. ERSKINE *Serm.* Wks. 1871 I. 126 In a way of pactional debt. 1893 *Law Rep., Weekly Notes* 130/2 The contract..was pactional, and not testamentary.

Hence **Pa·ctionally** *adv.*, by pact or agreement.

1884 LD. WATSON in *Law Rep.* 9 App. Cases 341 An estate..which was being pactionally secured to the issue of the marriage into which she was entering.

† Pacti·tious, *a. Obs. rare*[−0]. [f. L. *pactĭci-us*, f. *pact-us* pa. pple.: see PACT *sb.* and -ITIOUS.] Characterized by being agreed upon or stipulated.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1658 in PHILLIPS. 1755 JOHNSON, *Pactitious*, settled by covenant.

† Pa·ctive, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. type **pactiv-us*, f. ppl. stem *pact-*: see PACT *sb.*] Pactional, settled by covenant.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 8 Heaven is..often called a reward; not factive, but pactive; of covenant, not of merit.

Pactolian (pæktōu·liăn), *a.* [f. L. *Pactŏlus*, Gr. Πακτωλός + -IAN.] Of, belonging or relating

to, the river Pactolus in Lydia, famed in ancient times for its golden sands; golden.

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. II. *Magnificence* 275 With either hand..shee pours Pactolian sauges and Argolian showrs. *a* 1618 — *Christian's Conflict* 98 The sacred hunger of Pactolian Dust, Gold, Gold bewitches mee. 1796 *Modern Gulliver's Trav.* 170 Each page invites to the pactolian coast. *a* 1845 HOOD *Black Job* ii, Flimsy schemes, For rolling in Pactolian streams.

Pacto·rial, *a. Sc. Law. rare.* [f. as next + -AL: see -ORIAL.] = next.

1884 *Law Rep.* 9 App. Cases 332 The deed..contains no pactorial contract to do anything except for the marriage.

† Pa·ctory, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad L. type **pactōrius*, f. *pact-*: see PACT *sb.* and -ORY.] Of the nature of or pertaining to a pact or covenant.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* II. 20 Thine is a service.. Pactory; undertaking such a work for such wages.

Pacu (pakū', pak·ū). *Zool.* Also **pacou, paco.** [a. Tupi *pacú*.] A fresh-water fish, *Myletes pacu*, of Brazil and Guiana.

1825 WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* (1882) 35 The Pacou the richest and most delicious fish in Guiana. 1827 GRIFFITH tr. *Cuvier* X. 424 The Pacu. 1869 R. F. BURTON *High. Brazil* II. xvi. 240 The Pacú..The Carp-like body averages 2 to 3 palms in length.

Pad (pæd), *sb.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 2, 5 **pade,** 3 **pode,** 5–7 **padd(e,** 6 **pod;** 5– **pad.** [Late OE. *pade* or ?*pad*, akin to ON. *padda* wk. fem. (Sw. *padda*, Dan. *padde*) = O Fris. and MDu. *padde*, Du. *pad*, *padde*, MLG. *padde*, *pedde*, LG. *pad*, mod. Frris. dial. *padde*, *podde*, *pold*, *pod*, all in sense 'toad'. Cf. LG. or Du. *schildpad* tortoise, Ger. *schildpatt* tortoise-shell. Hence the diminutive PADDOCK, frog. Relations outside Teutonic unknown.]

1. † A toad (*obs.*); but in mod. dialects, the same as PADDOCK, a frog.

1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 Hi dyden heo in quarterne þar nadies & snakes & pades wæron inne & drapen heo swa. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2977 Polheredes, & froskes, & podes spile Bond harde e:ipte folc in sile. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 115 On þe chef of þe cholle A pade [*MS. Thornton* 'ade, *MS. Ingilby* padok] pikes one þe polle. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* I. xv. 1346 As ask or eddyre, tade or pade. *a* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* xvii. (Shaks. Soc.) 164. I xal rune that paddok and prevyn hym as a pad. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* xiii. (*Frog & Mouse*) xiv, The fals ingyne of this foull carpand pad [*rime* bad]. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 7/33 A Padde, tode, *b.fo.* *a* 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 431 That this worme..some wonders may wirk; And, through the poyson of this pod, our pratiqu s prevaile. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Pads*, ..frogs. 1876 *Mid. Yorks. Gloss.*, *Pad*, .. a frog.

fig. 1593 HARVEY *New Let.* Wks. (Grosart) I 291 The abiectest vermin, the Vilest padd, that creepeth on the earth.

2. A star-fish.

1613 *Howard of Naworth Housch. Bks.* (Surtees) 28 Mr. Semoye's man bringing sea pads [*note*, the star-fish] and wilkes. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 283 Stepadde. *Stella marina.* 1834 SIR H. TAYLOR *Artevelde* II. v. iii, Sea-hedgehog, madrepore, sea-ruff, or pad.

† 3. *A pad in the straw* a lurking or hidden danger.

1530 PALSGR. 595/1 Though they make never so fayre a face, yet there is a padde in the strawe. 1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1817) 136 Syr William Drury, (smelling out a pad in the straw). 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb) 63, I haue.. poynted to the strawe where the padd lurkes, that euery man at a glimse might descry the beaste. 1590 NASHE *Pasquil's Apol.* I. C3 b. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* III. II. VIII. § 3 *Latet anguis in herbâ*, there is a pad in the straw, and invisible mischief lurking therein. 1652 PEYTON *Catastr. Ho. Stuarts* (1731) 22 Altho' there lay a Pad in the straw.

4. *Comb.* **† pad-pipe** = *paddock-pipe*; **† pad-stool** = *paddock-stool*: see PADDOCK *sb.*[1] 3.

c 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 24/1 *Boletus*, .. angl. tadestol [*v. r.* paddestol]. *Ibid.* 37/5 *Canda Pulli* crescit in aquis. angl. padpipe. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 161/16 A Padstoole, *tuber.* 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 384 A kind of Mushroon, or Padstoole.

Pad (pæd), *sb.*[2] Also 7 **padde,** (*Sc.* 8 **pead,** 9 **paid**). [A word orig. of vagabonds' cant, introduced like other words of the class in 16th c.: cf. CRANK *sb.*[3]; a. Du. or LG. *pad* = OHG. *pfad*, cognate with Eng. PATH, q. v.]

1. A path, track; the road, the way. Orig. *slang*, now also *dial.*

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 84 The hygh pad, the hygh waye. 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girle* Wks. 1873 III. 216, I am..a maunderer vpon the pad. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* II. v, A Rogue, A very Canter, I Sir, one that maunds Vpon the Pad. 1666 BUNYAN *Grace Ab.* 12, I must say to the puddles that were in the horse pads, Be dry. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* 21 For her gueed luck a wie bit aff the pead [*ed.* 1812 paid], Grew there a tree wi' branches thick an' bred. 1790 W. MARSHALL *Midl. Counties* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Pad*, .. path. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* II. 109 Slip ower Owse an' go by trods an' pads. 1898 J. A. BARRY *S. Brown's Bunyip*, etc. 21 Striking a well-beaten pad, he followed it.

fig. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. II. CXXXII, The equall pad Of justice now, alas! is seldome trad.

2. a. Phr. *On the pad*, on the road, on the tramp; *To stand pad*, to beg by the way; *Gentleman, knight, squire of the pad*, a highwayman. **b.** Robbery on the highway. *slang.*

1664 ETHEREDGE *Comical Revenge* I. iii, I have laid the dangerous Pad now quite aside. 1699 R. L'ESTRANGE *Erasm. Colloq.* 43 A troop of lusty Rogues upon the Pad. 1700 T. BROWN *Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 105 Sometimes they are Squires of the Pad, and..borrow a little Money upon the King's High-Way. 1706–7 FARQUHAR *Beaux' Strat.* II. ii, D'ye know of any other Gentlemen o' the Pad on this Road? 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 246 He subsists now by 'sitting pad' about the suburban pavements. *Ibid.* 416 Her husband was on the pad in the country, as London was too hot to hold him. *Ibid.* III. 24 Beggars .. who 'stand pad with a fakement' [remain stationary, holding a written placard].

† 3. A highway robber; a highwayman. Cf. FOOTPAD. *Obs.*

1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 88 The *High-Pad*, or Knight of the Road. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* I. iv. 16 Two suspicious Fellows like lawful Pads, that would knock a Man down with Pocket Tipstaves. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, High Pad*, a High-way Robber well Mounted and Armed. *Ibid.*, *Water-Pad*, one that Robbs Ships in the Thames. 1716 CT'ESS COWPER *Diary* (1864) 100 Mr. Mickelwaite was set upon by nine Footpads. . His Servants and he fired at them again, and the Pads did the same. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XI. xi, Four pads, In ambush laid, who had perceived him loiter Behind his carriage. 1834 H. AINSWORTH *Rookwood* III. v, High Pads and Low Pads.

4. A road-horse, an easy-paced horse, a pad-nag.

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 47 He delighted in study, in gardens, ..in riding on a pad to take the aire. 1690 in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. VII. 272, 60 sumpter horses, 6 war-horses, and 16 padds. 1703 SIR J. CLERK *Mem.* (1895) 46, I was mounted on a fine gray pad belonging to the Duke of Queensberry. 1708 [see PACKE 2]. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* lviii. (1869) III. 434 He quietly rode a pad or palfrey of a more easy pace. 1832 TENNYSON *Lady Shalott* II. iii, An abbot on an ambling pad. 1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* xiv. 46 The very neatest lady's pad I ever set eyes on!

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *pad-horse, -mare, -ram* (humorous after *pad-horse*), † *-thief*; (sense 4) *-boy, -groom*; also *pad-clinking, pad-like* adjs.

1633 B. JONSON *Tale Tub* IV. iii, Oh for a pad-horse, pack-horse, or a post-horse, To bear me on his neck, his back, or his croup. 1690 SHADWELL *Am. Bigot* II, De Pad-thief of the road. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4478/8 Stoln or Stray'd.., a Padlike Mare light coloured in the Face. 1714 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 623 P 5 Finding it an easy Pad-Ram .. she purchased it of the Steward. 1725 T. THOMAS in *Portland Papers* VI. (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 81 A little pad mare. 1826 *Sporting Mag.* XVII. 378 These, with the squire's pad-groom made a respectable appearance. 1865 H. KINGSLEY *Hillyars & Burtons* xix, My bonny, pad-clinking [*note* Alluding to the clinking of their spurs]..bucks, Good day. 1870 BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* § 1074 The pad groom is employed in the hack stable and to follow his master.

Pad (pæd), *sb.*[3] Also 6–7 **padde,** 7 8 **padd.** [Known from middle of 16th c.: origin obscure.

It is not certain that all the senses here placed have a common origin: 8 and 9 esp. seem to have little connexion with branch I. The only senses appearing to have relationship outside Eng. are 6 and 7, with which cf. 16th c. Flem. (now obs.) '*pad, patte* (vetus) palma pedis, planta pedis' (Kilian) i.e. sole of the foot, and LG. *pad* 'sole of the foot' *Bremisches Wbch.* 1767; but the history of the continental word is also unknown, it did not mean 'cushion', and it could not possibly be the starting-point of the Eng. senses.]

I. † 1. A bundle of straw or the like to lie on.

1554 BP. HOOPER in *Fox's A. & M.* (1631) III. XI. 150/1 Having nothing appointed to me for my bed, but a little pad of straw, and a rotten couering. 1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.*, *Elenor Cobham to Dk. Humphry* Poems (1605) 52 b, Glad heere to kennell in a pad of straw. 1641 BROME *Jovial Crew* III. Wks. 1873 III. 394, I left 'em .. sitting on their Pads of straw, helping to dress each others heads. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. iii, They lay .. upon Goat-skins, laid thick upon such Couches and Pads, as they made for themselves.

2. A soft stuffed saddle without a tree, such as are used by country women or by equestrian performers, and by children in learning to ride; that placed on an elephant.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 7/12 A Padde, saddle, *pensulatum.* 1600 DYMMOK *Ireland* (1843) 7 The horsemen ryde upon paddes, or pillows without styrups. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 280. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* III. xiii. (1810) 624 A choise Irish horse with a rich pad, and furniture. 1639 SHIRLEY *Ball* V. i, The pads, or easy saddles, Which our physicians ride upon. 1792 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Odes of Condol.* Wks. 17. 2 III. 197 'Tis better riding on a pad, Than on a horse's back that's bare. 1813 MARIA GRAHAM *Jrnl. India* 75 On his [the elephant's] back an enormous pad is placed..upon this is placed the *howda.* 1875 S. SIDNEY *Bk. of Horse* 303 The best saddle for commencing is a pad, without a tree. 1879 F. POLLOK *Sport Brit. Burmah* I. 109, I was on a pad, as I found that I could shoot far better off it than out of a howdah.

b. That part of double harness to which the girths are attached, used in place of the gig-saddle; sometimes, also, a cart-saddle.

1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVII. 304 Arms and crests. will be introduced on the winkers, pads, nose-bands and breast-plates. 1875 S. SIDNEY *Bk. of Horse* 489 The pad or saddle of a four wheeled carriage has no weight to sustain beyond the shafts. 1894 ARMATAGE *Horse* vi. 88.

3. Something soft, of the nature of a cushion, serving esp. to protect from or diminish jarring, friction, or pressure, to fill up hollows and to fill out or expand the outlines of the body, to raise a pattern in embroidery, etc.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Padds*, worn by the Women to save their Sides from being Cut or Mark'd with the Strings of their Petty-coats. 1799 tr. *H. Meister's Lett. Eng.* 224 Some ladies make use of artificial means to procure this kind of deformity of shape. This gives rise to pads and padded ladies, of which you have lately [1791] read so many awkward pleasantries. 1850 J. F. SOUTH *Housek. Surg.* 151 Surgeons have a brass tourniquet with a bandage and a pad, the action of the pad being to press specially upon the artery. 1873 BESANT & RICE *Little Girl* II. iii. 70 Her wealth of hair wanted no artificial pads to set it up and throw it off, as it lay..upon her head. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 83/2 Patent Woollen Pads for laying under stair-carpets, landings, &c.

b. A cushion or stuffing placed beneath a saddle or gig-tree, or any part of a horse's furniture or harness, to prevent galling, or under the foot to keep the sole moist; a cap of leather stuffed to protect a horse's knee.

1843 YOUATT *Horse* XXI. 428 In the better kind of stables a felt pad is frequently used...It keeps the foot cool and moist, and is very useful, when the sole has a tendency to become flat. 1894 ARMATAGE *Horse* 259, 263.

c. In Cricket and other sports: A guard or protection for parts of the body, as the leg or shins.

1851 LILLYWHITE *Guide Cricketers* 14 *Pads*..to guard the legs..must also be obtained. 1866 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 357 Pads and gloves are at the present day necessaries. 1878 M. & F. COLLINS *Vill. Comedy* II. vi. 73 A cricket club..won eternal fame because the players insisted on wearing their pads on the wrong leg. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 17 May, Watson was bowled off his pads.

d. = PADDING *vbl. sb.*[2] 2.

1860 THACKERAY *Four Georges* iv. (1876) 101 That outside, I am certain, is pad and tailor's work.

4. A number of sheets of blotting-, writing-, or drawing-paper fastened together at the edge so as to form a firm block, from which the sheets may be removed one by one as used; called also *blotting-, drawing-*, or *writing-pad.*

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. viii, A pen, and a box of wafers, ..and a writing-pad. 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 282 On the service of the Post Office Department...Every [telegraph] circuit is supplied with pads of these forms, and in order that the clerk who is about to receive a message may know what particular form to use, every message is indicated by a prefix, which is the first signal always sent. 1880 BESANT & RICE *Seamy Side* xx. 168 The massive pad of blotting-paper reminded the boy of his uncle. 1888 M. ROBERTSON *Lombard St. Myst.* xv, This..sheet..had been torn off a blotting pad.

II. 5. Any cushion-like part of the animal body. *Optic pad*: see OPTIC A. 2.

1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 117 The septa of the gastrovascular system..terminate as elongated bands or pads. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 36 The adjacent surfaces of the bodies of the vertebra are nearly flat, and are connected together by the intervention of a fibrous pad. 1883 *H. Gray's Anat.* (ed 10) 492 Posteriorly, the corpus callosum forms a thick rounded fold, called the splenium or pad. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 690 In the mouth, the vesicles .. occur most frequently on the inside of the lips, the pad of the upper jaw, and the tongue. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* I. 21 Prick the congested finger pad with a clean needle... Then gently with finger and thumb squeeze the finger pad.

6. The fleshy elastic cushion forming the sole of the foot, or part of it, in various quadrupeds, as feline and canine beasts, the camel, etc. Also, a fibrous cushion at the bottom of the tarsus in a bird's foot; also, one of the tarsal cushions of an insect, a pulvillus.

1836–9 TODD *Cyl. Anat.* II. 61/2 The elastic pad placed beneath the foot of the dromedary. 1871 STAVELEY *Brit. Insects* ii. 38 Feet of insects. of two claws with one, two, or three soft pads; but the pads are often wanting. 1874 Heel-pad [see HEEL *sb.*[1] 26 c]. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 14 The skin of the fleshy pads beneath the paws. 1895 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 866 They are soon buried in the fibrous interarticular pad, and in the majority of birds ultimately vanish.

7. The foot or paw of a fox, hare, otter, wolf, or other beast of the chase; also the footprint of such.

1790 NAIRNE *Tales* (1824) 99 (E. D. D.) His pads alternate play. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* vi. 79 Nailed against a barn-door, I observed the 'pads' (*pattes*) or feet of a wolf. 1865 R. S. SURTEES *Romford's Hounds* 76 Off went the brush, head, and pads..'Brush is bespoke'... He then distributed the pads. 1878 JEFFERIES *Gamekeeper at H.* 27 Country housewives still use the hare's 'pad' for several domestic purposes. 1891 MRS. J. GORDON *Eunice Anscombe* 170 A smart little felt hat ornamented at one side with a silver-mounted otter-pad. 1901 *Wide World Mag.* VI. 447/2 Not a trace of cart-rut, hoof-mark, or camel-pad could I discern.

III. 8. *Mech.* The socket of a brace, in which the end of the bit is inserted; a tool-handle into which tools of different gauges, etc., can be fitted, as in a pad-saw.

1628 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 368/1 (Joiner's tool) *Pad*, is the square piece of Wood in which the Bit is fixed. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 94 You ought to be provided with Bitts of several sizes, fitted into so many Padds. 1812–18 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 115 In the end of one of these limbs, which is called the pad, the piece of steel by which the boring is performed, is inserted. 1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 22 It also goes by the name of the pad saw, on account of the handle in which it is inserted. This handle, or pad, after being turned, is bored quite through and is fitted with a long brass ferrule. 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 119 The pads or patent tool-handles with tools contained within, and varying in number from 12 to 20, are very useful.

9. *Watch-* and *Clock-making.* A pallet.

1704 W. DERHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1789 It is necessary ..that the Power..do at all times exert the very same force upon the Pads or Pallets. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 183 [The] Pad..[is] the pallet of the Anchor recoil escapement for clocks.

10. A package of yarn of a definite amount or weight. *local.*

1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E. D. S.) 113 Tha tedst net carry whome thy Pad. 1888 *Cravan Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pad*, a small pack or bundle. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Pad* ..(By sellers of woollen yarn.) The square-shaped package of yarn in which it is generally made up for sale, consisting of twelve bundles or hanks, and each bundle consisting of a

great many skeins varying..according to the fineness of the yarn—a skein being always a fixed number of yards, and the pad a fixed weight. *Ibid.*, (By spinners.) A bundle of yarn consisting of twenty-four small hanks, each consisting of four skeins, each skein measuring 360 yards; consequently a pad of yarn always represented the same number of yards, whatever its size or weight.

11. *Shipbuilding.* (See quot.)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Pad*, or *Pad-piece*, in ship-building, a piece of timber placed on the top of a beam at its middle part, in order to make up the round of the deck.

12. (More fully *lily-pad.*) A broad floating leaf (of the water-lily). *U. S.*

1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* (1883) 33 Pickerel lying under the lily-pads. 1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV 46 The Indian canoe..stealing along sedgy lake shores, and through the lily pads of the long ponds. 1895 *Month* Aug. 491 There are no lily pads about.

13. A trade term for a thick double-faced ribbon, used as a watch-guard, and in masonic decorations; also for an extra-thick ribbon used for stiffening the waists of women's dresses, etc.

IV. 14. *attrib* and *Comb.*, as (sense 3) *pad-back, electrode, -foot*; *pad-like* adj.; (2 b) *pad-housings, -screw, -terret*; (7) *pad-mark, -scent*; (8) *pad-hole*; **pad-bracket** (see quot.); **pad-cloth**, a housing-cloth extending over the horse's loins; **pad-crimp press**, a press on which damped leather is pressed into shape between convex and concave surfaces; **pad-elephant**, an elephant having on its back a pad only (not a howdah), on which to carry burdens, baggage, game killed in hunting, and the like; **pad-hook**, a hook on the harness-pad (see sense 2 b) of a horse, for holding up the bearing-rein; **pad-piece**: see sense 11; **pad plate**, a metal plate on which a harness-pad is made; **pad-play** (*Cricket*), the use of the leg-pads to protect the wickets; hence **pad-player**; **pad-saddle**, a treeless padded saddle; **pad-saw**: see sense 8; **pad-side**, a strip of leather attached to the harness-pad and to the girth; **pad-top**, an ornamental leather piece finishing off a harness-pad at the top; **pad-tree**, a frame of wood or metal giving shape and rigidity to a harness-pad.

1897 *Daily News* 9 Nov. 6/5 White and gilt Louis XVI standard chairs, seats and *pad backs in blue striped brocaded silk. 1834 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., '*Pad bracket*, a stable-wall bracket having a shape adapted to receive the saddle which rests thereon. 1870 BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* (ed. 3) § 1087 The full set [of clothing for race-horses] comprises .. breast-cloth, *pad-cloth, and fillet-cloth, with rollers to secure them. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 369 An accessory wire [may be] led from the foot plate to a *pad electrode placed under the thigh. 1833 *Edin. Rev.* LVII. 367 With twenty *pad-elephants to beat the covert. 1864 TREVELYAN *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 151 We found the pad elephants, forty-four in number; which, with the howdah-wallahs, gave us a line of four dozen. 1688 R HOLME *Armoury* III. 368/1 *Bush* or *Pad Hole*, a four square hole in which the flit is placed, so as it cannot turn. 1901 *Scribner's Mag.* Apr. 413/2 To stand there and see those mincing cobs go by, their *pad-housings all a-glitter. 1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist., Mammalia* IV. 216 (*Manis*) The hind-feet have five short, thick, blunt claws, edging a *pad-like sole covered with coarse granular skin. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 330 The lateral teeth are large, pad-like. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 393/2 Here again is the *pad-mark of a tiger. 1880 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Apr. 5/2 Have you any intention of dealing with '*pad-players'? 1622 SIR R. BOYLE in *Lismore Papers* (1886) II. 60, I receaved from Thomas Taylor..a fair *padd saddle and flurneture. 1877 W. MATTHEWS *Ethnogr. Hidatsa* 19 They..make neat pad-saddles of tanned elk skin, stuffed with antelope-hair. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. II. v. § 8. 182 Some can pick out a cold '*pad scent'. 1894 ARMATAGE *Horse* vi. 89 The leaders of a .. four-in-hand .. their reins are passed .. through the upper half of the *pad terret.

Pad, *sb.*[4] [A variant of PED, perhaps affected in form by prec.] An open pannier, usually of osiers; a measure of fish, fruit, etc., varying in quantity according to the commodity, a 'basket'.

1579 E. K. *Gloss. Spenser's Sheph. Cal* Nov. 26 A haske is a wicker pad, wherein they vse to cary fish. 1787 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Pads*, ..panniers. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 57 He may buy a pad of soles for 2s. 6d, and clear 5s. on them. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Pad*, ..a fish measure, which varies in number—60 mackerel go to a pad. 1887 *Daily News* 1 Dec. 2/8 Apples, 4s. to 9s. per pad. 1891 *Times* 3 Oct. 13/3 Crabs, 20s. to 25s. per pad.

Pad, *sb.*[5] (*adv.*) [Partly echoic, partly associated with PAD *v.*[1]] The dull firm non-resonant sound of steps, or of a staff, upon the ground; also the repeated step or footfall producing this sound. In earliest example used advb. *pad, pad*, = with repetition of this sound or action.

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 150 As in an earth-quake the ground should open, and a blind man come feeling pad pad ouer the open Gulph with his staffe. 1879 BROWNING *Ivan Ivanovitch* 125 'Tis the regular pad of the wolves in pursuit of the life in the sledge! 1890 KIPLING *Plain Tales fr. Hills* 223 There came from the compound the soft 'pad-pad' of camels. 1901 *Pilot* 19 Jan. 76/1 The..soft pad of naked feet passing along the dusty road.

†Pad, *sb.*[6] *Obs.* A shortened form of PADLOCK.

[In Rogers *Agric. & Prices* II. 519/1, 3, 520/4, of 1294, 1307, cited as *Pad*: in 520/4 of 1392 '2 pads & chains for horses'. But the original words are in no case given.] 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 38 Soles, fetters, and shackles, with horselock and pad.

Pad (pæd), *v.*[1] [Related to PAD *sb.*[2]: cf. LG. and E.Fris. *padden* = OHG. *pfadôn*, OE. *pæðian*, to tread, go along (a path). Also LG. (Bremisch. Wbch.) *padjen* to run with short steps: said of children; *padden* to step, step often. But in some senses associated with the sound, like PAD *sb.*[5]]

I. 1. *trans.* To tread, walk, or tramp along (a path, road, etc.) on foot.

1553 BRADFORD *Lett.* Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 46 Other your brothers and sisters pad the same path. 1727 SOMERVILLE *Fables* xiv. ii, Two Toasts with all their Trinkets gone, Padding the Streets for Half-a-Crown. 1882 *Glasgow News* 17 May 4 Many an honest man..is forced to..'pad the road' in search of work.

b. *intr.* To travel on foot, to walk; to tramp or trudge along, esp. as a vagrant or person seeking work. Also, *to pad it.*

1610 ROWLANDS *Martin Mark-all* F iv b, Two Maunders.. wooing in their native language. O Ben mort wilt thou pad with me. 1796 MRS. M. ROBINSON *Angelina* II. 158 You can't be any great things, padding it at this time of the morning. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* vi. [He] might have been made to pad on well enough. 1837 MRS. SHERWOOD *Henry Milner* III. ii, Footsteps were heard padding along. 1883 W. C. SMITH *North Country Folk* 108 We padded, barefoot, to the school.

c. *To pad the hoof*, to go on foot, tramp: cf. HOOF *sb.* 4. *slang.*

1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 225 Stout fellows to pad the hoof over them. 1860 THACKERAY *Lovel the Wid.* i. Bearded individuals, padding the muddy hoof in the neighbouring Regent Street 1894 S. J. WEYMAN *Man in Black* vi 'If I knew, I should not be padding the hoof', said he.

2. *intr.* (with reference to the manner of walking). **†a.** Of a horse: To pace. **b.** Of other quadrupeds: To walk or run with steady dull-sounding steps.

[In this sense partly echoic with reference to the sound.]

a. 1724 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 6239/4 Stolen..,a..Mare,..it Trots and Pads. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 41 This Sort..are soonest taught to pace or pad well.

b. 1871 G. MACDONALD *Love's Ordeal* xxiii, A hound, Padding with gentle paws upon the road. 1898 G. W. STEEVENS *With Kitchener to Khartum* 72 When my camel padded into their camp by moonlight.

3. *trans.* To tread or beat down by frequent walking; to form (a path) by treading. *dial*

1764 *Museum Rusticum* III. xxi. 88 Whether the earth be in such a state of cohesion as to be padded under the horses feet. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIII. 242 The cottagers'.. gardens..have been padded like sheep-folds. 1855 BROWNING *Childe Roland* xxii, Whose savage trample thus could pad the dank Soil to a plash. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, Snow is said to be well padded when a path has been trodden thereon.

†b. *fig.* (?) To render callous, as if by treading. (But the sense is doubtful; cf. PADDED *ppl. a.*[1])

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. iv. 104 As for them whom this heresie has so paded and benummed, that they thinke they are well enough.

II. †4. *intr.* To rob on the highway; to be a footpad. *Obs.*

1638 FORD *Lady's Trial* v. i, One Can..cant, and pick a pocket, Pad for a cloak, or hat, and, in the dark, Pistol a straggler for a quarter-ducat. 1680 *Vind. Conforming Clergy* (ed. 2) 38 What should they do then? but..go a padding upon the High-way. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *To Pad*,..also to rob on the road on foot.

Pad, *v.*[2] [f. PAD *sb.*[3] in various senses. Recent; not in J., Todd 1818, nor Webster 1828.]

I. 1. *trans.* To stuff, fill out, or otherwise furnish (anything) with a pad or padding; to stuff (something) in or about, so as to serve as a pad.

1827 LYTTON *Pelham* xliv, But, sir, we must be padded; we are much too thin; all the gentlemen in the Life Guards are padded, sir. 1845 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. II. 105 What falsehoods will not men put on, if they can only pad them with a little piety! 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxviii. 373 Dry grass was padded round their feet. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I xxi. 532 The saddle-tree must have been padded in the house. 1885 H. O. FORBES *Nat. Wand. E. Archip.* 158 Lichens and mosses padded every stone.

b. *absol.* or *intr.*; also for *refl.*

1821 BYRON *Juan* v. cxl, Eastern stays are little made to pad. So that a poniard pierces if 't is stuck hard. 1873 BESANT & RICE *Little Girl* II. v. 80 Fellows said he padded.

2. *trans.* To fill *out* or expand (a sentence, story, etc.) by the insertion of unnecessary or useless words or matter: see PADDING *vbl. sb.*[2] 2 b.

1831 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Boswell's Johnson* (1887) 195 His [Johnson's] constant practice of padding out a sentence with useless epithets, till it became as stiff as the bust of an exquisite. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 4 Mar. 600/3 The rest of the almanac is..not padded with matter from the pages of other journals. 1891 *Spectator* 12 Dec. 855 Conversations and descriptions with which the rather thin story is padded out.

3. To impregnate (the cloth) with a mordant in calico-printing.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 227 The goods are to be padded in a solution of the sulphate or muriate of manganese.

4. To glue the edges of (leaves of paper) together so as to form a pad.

18.. *Writer* III. 82 (Cent.) A half-pint of the cement will pad a vast quantity of sheets.

II. 5. *East Indies.* To place or pack (big game, etc.) on the pad of an elephant.

1878 J. INGLIS *Sport & W.* xx. 276 While game is being padded the whole line waits. 1879 F. POLLOK *Sport Brit. Burmah* I. 189, I..killed the deer. We padded it, and continued our way. *Ibid.* II. 143 Whilst we were padding this tiger, one of my elephants..walked off.

III. 6. To track by the pad or footmarks.

1862 G. F. BERKELEY *Eng. Sportsman* v. 76 Burnet, who .. was well up to any sort of woodcraft, padded a 'skunk' and a racoon.

IV. 7. To perforate with small holes, as in making the 'rose' of a nozzle.

1889 *Engineer* 11 Jan. 39 In order to prevent a false reading of the water gauge, it was 'padded', that is to say, the end of the tube in the top of the upcast shaft was perforated with numerous small holes.

[Padar. Admitted by Johnson with the passage here cited, and thence in later dicts., but evidently an error of some kind.

The form suggests PODDER, beans and pease, but the sense appears to be that of POLLARD, the coarse part of flour, q. v.

a 1639 WOTTON *Life Dk. Buckhm.* in *Relig.* (1651) 103 In the bolting and sifting of near fourteen years..all that came out could not be expected to be pure, and white and fine Meal, but must needs have withall among it a certain mixture of Padar and Bran.]

Padasha, Padasoy, obs. var. PADISHAH, PADUASOY. **Pad-bracket, -cloth,** etc.: see PAD *sb.*[3] **Padd(e,** obs. ff. PAD.

Pa'dded, *ppl. a.*[1] [f. PAD *v.*[1]] Trodden, beaten firm and hard by treading; *fig.* (?) hardened or rendered callous as by treading.

1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* iv. (1637) 36 They..who with benummed soules, parched, padded, senslesse, and every way most hardned hearts..lie and sleepe on the one side idle. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 199 Only a hedge-row track, or padded balk.

Pa'dded, *ppl. a.*[2] [f. PAD *sb.*[3], *v.*[2]] Furnished or filled out with pads or padding; expanded by the insertion of needless or extraneous matter; treated with a mordant in calico-printing. *Padded cell* or *room*, a room in a lunatic asylum or prison, having the walls padded, to prevent the person confined in it from injuring himself against them.

1799 [see PAD *sb.*[3] 3]. 1823 LOCKHART *Reg. Dalton* II. vi. (1842) 155 A padded foot-stool sustained in advance his gouty left leg. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 655 This mode of drying the padded calicoes. 1846 TENNYSON *New Timon*, What! it's you, The padded man, that wears the stays. 1862 SALA *Seven Sons* III. i. 5 Who is so sane but he may need the padded room some day? 1880 MISS BRADDON *Barbara* vii, In the padded corner of a Pullman car.

Paddee, Paddell, Padde lock, obs. ff. PEDER, footman, footboy, PADDLE, PADLOCK.

Padder (pæ·dəɹ), *sb.*[1] [f. PAD *sb.*[2] or *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] A footpad, highwayman, robber.

1610 ROWLANDS *Martin Mark-all* 50 Such as robbe on horse-backe were called high lawyers, and those who robbed on foote, he called Padders. 1678 DRYDEN *Limberham* Epil., Lord, with what rampant gadders Our counters will be thronged, and roads with padders! 1719 YOUNG *Busiris* iv. i, But sweep his minions, cut a padder's throat. 1889 DOYLE *Micah Clarke* 237 We are not a gang of padders and nichers, but a crew of honest seamen.

fig. 1667 DRYDEN *Sir Martin Mar-all* iv. i, If she had stirred out of doors, there were Whipsters abroad, i' faith, padders of maidenheads. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 86. 3/2 Three Padders in Wit, Who must steal all they get.

Pa'dder, *sb.*[2] One who pads (see PAD *v.*[2] 1 b).

1827 LYTTON *Pelham* xi, Sir H. M. was close by her, carefully packed up in his coat and waistcoat. Certainly, that man is the best padder in Europe.

†Pa'dder, *v. Sc. Obs.* [Freq. of PAD *v.*[1]: see -ER[5].] *trans.* To tread, trample down.

1789 DAVIDSON *Seasons* 87 Less valid, some, Though not less dext'rous, on the padder'd green..shoot forth the penny-stane. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* s. v., A road through the snow is *padderd*, when it has been often trod.

Paddoree·n, -ine. *Irish.* Also 9 **padhereen.** [a. Ir. *paidrín* rosary, dim. of *paidir* Lord's prayer, paternoster, ad. L. *pater.*] A bead of the rosary. In quot. 1689 app. *fig.* a bullet.

1689 *Apol. Fail Geo. Walker's Acct. Siege of Derry* 26 While the Hand of the Church is preparing Mandates, with a Present of Leaden Padderines to be sent Post by the French and Irish to Saint Patrick in Purgatory. 1849 S. LOVER *Rory O'More* 107 Padhereens is the name the Irish give to their beads, upon which they count the number of Paters (or Pathers) they repeat, and hence the name.

Pa'dding, *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. PAD *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of PAD *v.*[1]; robbery on the highway, etc.

1674 *Jackson's Recantation* Title-p., That Wicked and Fatal Profession of Padding on the Road. 1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 13 (1822) I. 102 'He [Claude du Val] took' says his biographer 'the generous way of padding'.

b. *Comb.*, as **padding-crib, -ken** (*slang*).

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 243/2 Others resort to the regular 'padding-kens', or houses of call for vagabonds.

Pa'dding, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. PAD *v.*[2] + -ING[1].]

1. The action of PAD *v.*[2], in its various senses.

1839 URE *Dict Arts* 222 In padding, where the whole surface of the calico is imbued with mordant, the drying apartment..should..afford a ready outlet to the..exhalations. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* vii. (1875) 82 All padding is an abomination to me. 1890 D. S. MARGOLIOUTH *Place of Ecclus.* 8 Padding is not disapproved by the Orientals as it is by us.

attrib. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 915 *Padding machine*, in calico-printing, is the apparatus for imbuing a piece of cotton cloth uniformly with any mordant. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) I. 641 A section of the padding flue used in mordanting.

2. *concr.* **a.** That of which a pad is made; material, such as cotton, felt, hair, used in stuffing or padding anything.

1828 *Lights & Shades* II. 66 They put a padding in to make them sit on one side. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.*

iv. 138 The fabric produced is only used for drugget, padding, and other inferior purposes. 1874 BURNAND *My Time* iii. 28 Chairs, without leather or padding of any sort. 1875 WHYTE MELVILLE *Riding Recoll.* vi. (1879) 101 Formerly every saddle used to be made with padding about half an inch deep. *fig.* 1857 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* I. xxxv. 302 There is something imposing about such a man till you're used to it, and can see through it. Of course it's all padding.

b. Extraneous or unnecessary matter introduced into a literary article, book, speech, etc., to fill up space and bring it up to a certain size; whatever has the effect of merely increasing the size without enhancing the value of writing; in magazines, the articles of secondary interest (which would do equally well in any number), as distinguished from those of immediate importance and the continuous stories which 'run' in the publication.

In Painting, 'figures or accessories not regarded as essential to a picture' (Funk).

[1861 *Illustr. Lond. News* 26 Jan. 80/1 'Padding' signifies the lumping together of the contents of a monthly magazine, classing apart the serial stories.] 1869 M. COLLINS *Ivory Gate* II. xvii. 235 To write .. two or three articles of magazine 'padding' a month. 1877 R. H. HUTTON in *Fortn. Rev.* Oct. 482 It was he [Walter Bagehot] who invented the phrase 'padding', to denote the secondary kind of article .. with which a judicious editor will fill up perhaps three-quarters of his review. 1896 C. PLUMMER *Bede* I. p. xlvi, He amplifies the narrative with rhetorical matter which can only be called padding.

Pa·dding, *ppl. a.* [f. PAD *v.*[1] + -ING[2].]

†**1.** That practises highway robbery. In quot. *fig.*

1672 EACHARD *Hobbs's State Nat.* 73 That Humane Nature in general is a shirking, rooking, pilfering, padding Nature.

2. That pads or paces on; that walks or runs with steady dull-sounding footfall.

1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* ii. 105 Mercy .. saw, as she thought, something most like a Lyon, and it came a great padding pace after. 1888 A. RIVES *Quick or Dead* vi. (1889) 80 She .. began to move up and down the room with the long, padding gait peculiar to her. 1891 ATKINSON *Last of Giant Killers* 158 The dread Goat .. tramping round and round the Castle with padding, dull-sounding steps.

†**Pa·ddist.** *Sc. Obs.* [f. PAD *v.*[1] 4 + -IST.] A padder, a professional highwayman.

1671 ANNAND *Myst. Pietatis* 85 A paddist, or Highwayman, attempting to spoil a preacher, ordering him to stand.

Paddisway, obs. f. PADUASOY, kind of silk.

Paddle (pæd'l), *sb.*[1] Also 5 **padell.** [Origin obscure; see also PADLE, PATTLE.

The implement in sense 1 was sometimes in 17–18th c. also called SPADDLE, which has been taken by some as the original form, and viewed as a dim. of *spade*. But *spaddle* is not known nearly so early as *paddle*, and may be altered from it, or the words may be unconnected.]

I. 1. A small spade-like implement with a long handle, used for clearing a ploughshare of earth or clods, digging up thistles, etc.

1407 in Rogers *Agric & Prices* III. 515/3 Padell for plough /3. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Deut.* xxiii. 13 Thou shalt haue a paddle among thy weapons [1611 upon thy weapon], and when thou woldest sit downe without, thou shalt dig therewith. 1679 C. NESSE *Antid agst. Popery* Ded. 9 To turn it as easily as the ploughman doth his water-course with his paddle. 1733 TULL *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* xxiii. 380 Him that follows the Drill, whose chief Business is, with a Paddle to keep all the Shares and Tines from being clogged up by the Dirt sticking to them. 1850 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XI. i. 141 Thistles removed by women with paddles. 1900 *Daily News* 17 Sept 7/2 By paddle I mean a small, sharp, spade-like instrument, with a handle long enough to serve the purpose of a walking-stick.

II. A spade-shaped oar, or something having a like function.

2. A sort of short oar used without a rowlock, having a broad blade which is dipped more or less vertically into the water, and pulled and pushed backward so as to propel a canoe forward: originally applied to those used by Indians, South Sea Islanders, etc. The name is applied more generally to any form of oar used without a rowlock.

Double paddle, one having a blade at each end.

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* II 32 Instead of Oares, they vse Paddles and stickes. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 3, 6 Short Paddles, made like an Oar at each End. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy round World* (1757) 281 On these the rower sits looking forward, with a double paddle. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 276 An Indian .. plying the paddle, soon shot across the river. 1850 WHITTIER *Truce Piscataqua* ii Let the Indian's paddle play On the unbridged Piscataqua!

3. †**a.** One of a series of paddle-like arms or spokes, radiating from a revolving axle, drum, or wheel in a ship or boat, so as to enter and push on the water in succession (*obs.*); hence, **b.** One of the boards or floats which perform the same function more effectively in the 'paddle-wheel' of a steamer; a paddle-board; also, **c.** A float of an undershot mill-wheel. **d.** Short for PADDLE-WHEEL. **e.** Short for *paddle-boat* or *-steamer*: see 10.

1685 PETTY in Fitzmaurice *Life* (1895) iv 122 On each end of the Axis a wheele of about 7 foot diameter, with 12 Stemms issuing out of each wheele and a Paddle or Oar at the end of each Stem of 3 feet square. 1685 [see PADDLE-WHEEL]. 1698 T SAVERY *Navigation Impr.* III This engine is the least lyable to be injured by a shot..: for tho' it break some of the paddles, you suffer no inconvenience. 1758 EMERSON *Mechanics* (ed. 2) Gloss. 278 *Paddles*, .. The laddle boards on the edge of a waterwheel. 1784 S. T. WOOD *Patent Specif.* No. 1447. 16 A wheel and axis is made to revolve, which in its revolution carry with it vanes, leavers or paddles, that are fixed to the extremity of the axis. 1786 J. FITCH in *Columbian Mag.* (Philad.) I. Dec., Each evolution of the axis moves twelve oars or paddles five and a half feet; they work [like] the strokes of a paddle of a canoe. 1809 FULTON *U.S. Patent Specif.* 11 Feb, I give the preference to a water wheel or wheels with propelling boards. .. Previous to adopting wheels I made experiments upon paddles. 1811 H. JAMES *Patent Specif.* No. 3426 The oars, paddles, or propelling boards, .. revolving or turning in the direction of the lengthways of the boat or vessel. 1816 R. BUCHANAN *Propelling Vessels* 24 The paddle-wheels .. are 9 feet dia. and 2 feet 11 ins. wide. This boat has 10 paddles. 1819 LAMBERT in J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* (1825) 72 The great advantage. is not only the superior hold and pressure which the water takes on the paddles or floats of such wheels, but the very little back-water which they create. 1833 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) X. 549 Soon after this [1787], Mr. Miller built a boat with two keels, between which he introduced a propelling paddle; and Mr. William Symington of Falkirk applied the steam-engine to it. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* v, A great steamship, beating the water .. with her heavy paddles. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col Reformer* (1891) 154 A stately ocean steamer, with throbbing screw or mighty paddle 1897 *Daily News* 23 Sept. 5/3 The first steamers to cross the Atlantic were paddles. There were even paddles in the Royal Navy.

4. *Zool.* A limb serving the purpose of a fin or flipper; as that of a turtle, whale, ichthyosaurus, or plesiosaurus; the foot of a duck; the wing of a penguin; one of the ctenophores or ciliated locomotive organs of the *Ctenophora*; one of the natatory feet of crustacea.

1835 KIRBY *Hab & Inst. Anim.* II. xvii. 143 Paddles, by which term the natatory apparatus of the Chelonian reptiles, and of the marine Saurians .. are distinguished. 1850 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* iii. (1874) 33 The sweeping paddles of the Ichthyosaurian genus. 1850 HARTWIG *Sea & Wood* vi. 73 The pectoral fins or paddles are no more than 6 feet long. 1871 — *Subterr. W.* ii. 14 Arms .. resembling the paddle of the turtle. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 705 In the water they [the wings of the penguin] are most efficient paddles. 1894 G. EGERTON *Keynotes* 33 The twelve weeks' ducklings .. with .. such dainty paddles.

5. An artificial disk or plate attached to the foot to increase its hold of the water in swimming, etc.

1823 J BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 208 The paddles, which are fastened to the soles of the feet or boots, .. are made of block-tin four or five inches wide below.

III. Applied to various things shaped or used more or less like a paddle (senses 1 and 2).

6. A sliding panel or sluice in a weir or lock-gate which can be raised or lowered to regulate the quantity of water allowed to flow through; **b.** a panel regulating the amount of grain running out of a hopper.

1795 J. PHILLIPS *Hist. Inland Navig.* 361 The water in the lock is drawn off by means of the paddles in the gates. 1815 *Pocklington Canal Act* 45 Any paddle, valve, or clough in any of the lock gates. 1837 WHITTOCK, etc. *Bk. Trades* (1842) 202 The lower gates are loosened, and the 'paddles' of the upper gates are gradually raised which allows the water to rush into the chamber of the lock.

b. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 158 A paddle, regulating the quantity of corn to be delivered to the mill, and by raising or lowering which, a larger or smaller proportion of grain may be furnished.

7. A paddle-shaped instrument or tool, used in various trades: e.g. **a.** in *Glass-making*, for stirring and mixing the materials; **b.** in *Brickmaking* and similar industries, for tempering clay; **c.** in *Puddling*, for stirring the molten ore.

1662 MERRETT *Neri's Art of Glass* App., A Padle to stir and move the Ashes and Sand in the Calcar. 1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 460 The clay .. is then cut into small pieces with a paddle, not much unlike a spade. 1868 JOYNSON *Metals* 73 The metal has now to be kept constantly stirred by the puddler with an iron tool called a paddle. 1884 W. H. GREENWOOD *Steel & Iron* xiv. 280 The tools used by the puddler are .. a long straight chiselled-edged bar called a 'paddle' [etc.]

8. An instrument with a flat blade or surface, used **a.** for beating clothes while they are being washed in running water; **b.** for administering corporal punishment to slaves, etc.; hence, a blow inflicted with this instrument.

1828 *Cherokee Phœnix* 10 Apr. (Bartlett 5 v. *Cobb*), Such negro shall receive fifteen cobbs or paddles for every such offence. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 281 The paddle is a large, thin ferule of wood, in which many small holes are bored; when a blow is struck, these holes, from the rush and partial exhaustion of air in them, act like diminutive cups, and the continued application of the instrument .. produce[s] precisely such a result as that attributed to the strap.

9. The long paddle-shaped snout of the paddle-fish: see 11. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

IV. 10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 2) *paddle-blade, -dip, -man, -stroke*; also *paddle-like, -shaped* adjs.; (sense 3) *paddle arm, -crank, -guard*; 'having, or propelled by, paddles', as *paddle-boat, -sloop, steamer*; (sense 7) *paddle tool.*

1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 87 The ends of the *paddle arms pass through the centres. 1891 *Month* LXXIII 28 Leaving space enough between the *paddle-blades to admit his head. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1594/2 The arrangement of the *paddle-cranks is intended to equally divide the weight of the controlling frame between the paddle-wheel and the paddle-wheel guard. 1899 E. J. CHAPMAN *Drama Two Lives, Canadian Summer-nt.* 68 With noiseless *paddle-dip we glide. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 458 The Penguin, .. aided by its *paddle-like wings, .. swims and dives with great facility. 1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd., Cœlent.* 165 A row of strong cilia is attached in such a manner as to form a paddle-like plate, or comb. 1863 A. ROSS *Heathen World & Duty of Ch.* i. 19 We hear the song of the *paddlemen. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 June 10/2 The *paddle-shaped limbs are 'fringed'. 1889 *Academy* 27 July 52/3 He was in command of the *paddle-sloop Argus. 1895 *Model Steam Engine* 80 The paddles in the *paddle-steamers act as outriggers. 1868 JOYNSON *Metals* 58 The iron .. at a certain stage is collected at the ends of the '*paddle' tools into balls or lumps.

11. Special Combs.: **paddle-beam** (*Shipbuilding*), one of two large beams lying athwart a ship, between which the paddle-wheels revolve; **paddle-board**, one of the floats or boards fitted on the circumference of a paddle-wheel (= 3 b); **paddle-box**, the casing which encloses the upper part of a steamer's paddle-wheel; hence **padole-box boat**, a boat forming, when inverted and stowed, the upper section of a paddle-box; **paddle-crab**, a swimming crab, esp. the edible crab of N. America, *Callinectes hastatus*; **paddle-end**, in decoration, an oval enlargement of a line or band, like the end of a paddle; **paddle-fish**, a ganoid fish, *Polyodon* or *Spatularia spatula*, having a long flat paddle-shaped bony snout, abundant in the Mississippi and its tributaries; called also *spoon-billed cat* or *sturgeon*; **paddle-hole**, a sluice-hole in a lock-gate to admit or discharge water (cf. sense 6); **paddle-row**, the ctenophore of a ctenophoran (cf. sense 4); **paddle-shaft**, the revolving shaft which carries the paddle-wheels of a steamer; **paddle-tumbler**, in leather-making, a tank in which skins are thoroughly washed by being kept in motion in water by means of a paddle-wheel; **paddle-wood**, the light elastic wood of a S. American tree, *Aspidosperma excelsum*, from which the Indians make canoe-paddles. Also PADDLE-WHEEL.

1864 WEBSTER, *Paddle-beam. 1869 SIR E. J REED *Shipbuild* xv. 278 Paddle-boxes are usually built upon a framing, of which the paddlebeams form the athwartship, and the spring-beams the longitudinal boundaries. 1790 RUMSEY *Patent Specif.* No. 1738 The floats or 'paddle boards .. may hang on hinges. 1830 KATER & LARDNER *Mech.* xiv. 179 In the paddle-wheel .. the power is the resistance which the water offers to the motion of the paddle-boards. 1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 13/1 Her extreme breadth athwart the *paddle boxes 40 feet. 1879 BLACK *Macleod of D.* xxxix. 351 When we get on to the paddle-box .. he will not know what to do to welcome you! 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 133 *Paddle-box boats answer extremely well. c 1860 H STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 9 Paddle box boats stow on the top of the paddle boxes. 1807 JANSON *Stranger in America* 191 The *paddle fish .. is four feet and four inches in length. The snout resembles in shape the paddle used by Indians in crossing rivers. 1892 J. A. THOMSON *Outl Zool* 430 (*Ganoidei*) The paddle-fish or spoon-bill of the Mississippi. 1815 DICKENSON *Patent Specif* No. 3932 A small pinnion upon the *paddle shaft. 1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl* I. 55/1 Each paddle-shaft, after being turned, weighs 6¾ tons. 1895 *Model Steam Engine* 72 Motion is imparted to the paddles by connecting the top of the piston-rods directly with the cranks on the paddle-shaft. 1883 HALDANE *Workshop Receipts* Ser. ii. 373/1 The skins are now a second time washed in the '*paddle tumbler', first in cold and then in tepid water. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 103/2 *Aspidosperma excelsum*, called by the colonists *Paddle-wood, is remarkable for its singularly fluted trunk, composed of solid projecting radii, which the Indians use as ready made planks.

Pa·ddle, *sb.*[2] *Sc.* Also 6 **paddill, padill,** 8–9 **padle, paidle.** [Origin unknown: Jamieson compares *haf-paddle* 'sea-toad', a name mentioned by Schoneveld.] The common Lump-fish, *Cyclopterus lumpus*; also called *paddle-cock*, COCK-PADDLE.

1591 *Aberdeen Reeds.* in Cadenhead *New Bk. of Bon Acc.* (1860) 64 Partins and paddills, with other sort of schell fish. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 428 The Lompe, Paddle or sea-Owle. 1805 G. BARRY *Orkney Isl.* iii. i. 295 The Lump Fish (*cyclopterus lumpus*..), here denominated the *Paddle*, frequents the harbours and sand-banks. 1810 NEILL *List Fishes* 23 (Jam.) The male (called by our fishermen *Cock-paddle*), is for the table, at the season, much preferable to the female, (the *Hush*, *Hen-paddle*, and in Fife the *Bagatty*). 1838 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. 174 The Paidle spawns towards the end of March. 1882 OGILVIE, *Paddle-cock*, a name given in the north of Scotland to the lump-fish.

Paddle, *sb.*[3] *Sc.* [? dim. of PAD *sb.*[4]]

1. A little leather bag.

a 1568 *Wowing of Jok & Jynny* vii. (Bannatyne MS.), Ane auld pannell of ane lid sadill, Ane pepper polk maid of a padill. 1687 *Suppl. to Jamieson*, *Padell*, *Paidle*, *Peddle*, lit. a little pad or pack: a small leathern bag, pouch, or wallet used by packmen; .. also, the leathern pouch worn by country housewives.

2. (See quot.)

1895 *Daily News* 5 July 5/3 The nets are set at low-water point, .. and have pockets or 'paidles' in the corners, into which the fish, mostly flounders, are carried with the ebbing tide .. of the Solway.

†**Pa·ddle,** *sb.*[4] *rare.* [f. PADDLE *v.*[1]] Fuss, ado.

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 865 That paddle and adoe which you have made to soder and play the Hypocrite.

Pa·ddle, *sb.*[5] [f. PADDLE *v.*[2]] The act of paddling, or of rowing lightly. *At the paddle*, at the rate one moves when paddling; with easy rowing.

1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* ii. (1889) 11 An old hand just going out for a gentle paddle. 1882 DE WINDT *Equator* 97 We arrived..at the mouth of the Sarawak river, ..after a hard paddle. 1897 *Daily News* 13 Mar. 6/5 The practice consisted of a paddle down to Hurlingham and back .. to the Leander Hard .. stopping short of Hammersmith, and coming back at the paddle to Putney.

Paddle (pæ·d'l), *v.*[1] Also 6 paddyll, 7 padle, 8–9 *Sc.* paidle. [Origin obscure: the form is dim. and frequentative.

The radical appears to be the same as in PAD *v.*[2], though only sense 4 seems directly derived from that. Cf. LG. *paddeln* to tramp about (Danneil), from *padjen*, *padden* to tread. The special association of the word with mire or water in sense 1 is not explained.]

I. 1. *intr.* To walk or move the feet about in mud or shallow water; to wade about in play or for pleasure; to dabble with the feet, or the feet and hands, in shallow water.

1530 PALSGR. 651/1, I paddyll in the myre, as duckes do or yonge chyldren, *Je pestille.* I pray the, se howe yonder lytell boye padleth in the myre, ..*pestille en la boue.* 1611 COTGR., *Patouiller*, to slabber; to padle, or dable in with the feet; to stirre vp and downe, and trouble, or make foule, by stirring. 1637 G. DANIEL *Genius of Isle* 164 Whole Shoales of Carren Crowes,..Paddle in the warme blood of people slaine. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. iii. § 7 Could those infernal Fiends..take any Pleasure, by padling here in Puddles. 1706 PHILLIPS, *To Paddle*, to move the Water with Hands or Feet, to dabble. 1781 COWPER *Retirem.* 499 Ducks paddle in the pond before the door. 1788 BURNS *Auld Lang Syne* iii, We twa hae paidl't i' the burn, From mornin sun till dine. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xi, Paddling in a pool among the rocks. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xiv. 33 The second mate..has to roll up his trousers and paddle about the decks barefooted. 1848 THACKERAY *Trav. Lond.* Wks. 1886 XXIV. 350 Look at the shabby children paddling through the slush. 1880 W. S. GILBERT *Pirates* i, Suppose we take off our shoes and stockings and paddle.

fig. 1621 QUARLES *Esther* viii, That take delight To bathe, and paddle in the blood of those Whom jealousies.. oppose. 1635 — *Embl.* I. *Invoc.* (1718) 2 Wherein Thy childrens leprous fingers, scurf'd with sin, Have paddled. 1703 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. 78 An odd sort of bog for fancy to paddle in. 1870 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 239 Boys and girls who paddled in rhyme or dabbled in sentiment.

2. *intr.* To play or dabble idly or fondly (*in*, *on*, *with*, or *about* something) with the fingers; to toy.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv 185 And let him [the King] for a paire of reeche kisses, Or padling in your necke with his damn'd Fingers, Make you to rauell all this matter out. 1604 — *Oth.* II. i. 259 Didst thou not see her paddle with the palme of his hand? 1746 *Exmoor Courtship* 374 (E. D. S.) He takes hold of her and paddles in her Neck and Bosom. 1824 GALT *Rothelan* I. vii, Adonijah..paddled, as it were unconsciously, with his fingers on the gems. 1837 THACKERAY *Ravenswing* v, He..let her keep paddling on with his hand.

†b. *trans.* To finger idly, playfully, or fondly.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 115 To be padling Palmes, and pinching Fingers, As now they are, and making practis'd Smiles As in a Looking-Glasse. 1622 in Arber *Story of Pilgr. Fathers* 414 There was also a heap of sand..newly done. We might see how they had paddled it with their hands.

†3. a. *trans.* To trifle away, waste, squander. **b.** *intr.* To trifle; to deal in a petty trifling way. (Cf. PEDDLE, PIDDLE.) *Obs.*

1616 J. DEACON *Tobacco Tortured* 62 Tell me in good sadnesse, whether it be not a superfluous waste, for any man of great place, to paddle forth yearely one hundred pounds at the least, for an hundred gallons of filthy fumes? *a* 1620 J. DYKE *Sel. Serm.* (1640) 160 Hee may be padling with these playsters and poulteyses that men in the world seeke ease by. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 176 Eating and drinking, padling in the world or about carnall objects. 1840 GEN P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) V. 86 In the small way, they keep a perpetual paddling with the poor man's drink.

II. 4. *intr.* To walk with short, unsteady, or uncertain steps, like those of a child; to toddle.

1792 BURNS *The Deuk's Dang o'er my Daddie* i, He paidles out, and he paidles in, An' he paidles late and early, O. 1805 ANDR. SCOTT *Poems* (1808) 164 Aff the spat she wadna stir, But prance an' paidle. *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* III. 286 Old Sandy paddled away from the stable towards the house. 1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* III. 176, I hear the sound of feet pattering and paddling over the floor. 1850 THACKERAY *Four Georges* iii. (1876) 66 A hundred little children are paddling up and down the steps to St. James's Park.

b. *trans.* (in *dial.* use). (*a*) To trample down by treading over; to mark with wet or muddy feet. (*b*) To lead or support a child learning to walk.

1805 STAGG *Misc. Poems* 144 (E. D. D.) Sauntrin' pace the paddled green. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* 371 These circular spots then shorn of grass are termed paddled rounalls. 1888 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Paddle*, to support or lead a child by the hand in its first attempt to walk. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Puddle*, to trample over, tread down. 1889 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* (ed. 2) s. v., Them bairns hes been paddlin yon clean floor fra end to end.

Hence **Pa·ddling** *vbl. sb.*[1] and *ppl. a.*[1]

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 367 How shall I speake to this wofull place for the padling out of her season of ease? 1679 JAS. POLLEY *Will*, Pay all my small padling debts. 1714 GAY *Sheph. Week* v. 155 While padling ducks the standing lake desire. 1888 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Paddling-strings*, strings fixed to the frock of a young child to assist it in walking. 1840 [see sense 3]. 1884 *Athenæum* 22 Nov. 652/1 This undignified paddling recalls the fairy days of childhood, when paddling itself was a venturesome feat. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss-Hags* I. 358 A paidling bairn of seven years.

Paddle, *v.*[2] [f. PADDLE *sb.*[1]]

I. 1. *intr.* To move on the water by means of paddles, as in a canoe. Also said of the canoe.

1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* 129 He accidentally met with a Canoos..turned adrift, by which means he padled by some shift or other so fair out of the harbour. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xiii, I saw them row (or paddle, as we call it) all away. 1751 J. BARTRAM *Observ. Trav. Pennsylv.*, etc. 17 We borrowed a canoe, and paddled up the West branch. 1784 *Cook's Voy.* I. iv. 141 We had not long anchored, when two canoes paddled towards us. 1853 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) I. iii. 60 Paddling with them in Indian canoes on the limpid waters of the St. Lawrence.

b. *transf.* To row with oars lightly or gently; technically applied to the rowing of a racing crew when not exerting their full power.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 247 Because they would not be heard, they hal'd in their Oars, and paddled as softly as if they [etc.]. 1737 M. GREEN *Spleen* 369 He paddling by the scuffling crowd, Sees unconcern'd life's wager row'd. 1842 *Bell's Life* 31 July 1/5 (Eton *v.* Westminster), The competitors paddled to their stations. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xi. (1889) 97 Being summoned to the boat, they took to the water again, and paddled steadily up home. 1866 *Oxf. Undergr. Jrnl.* 18 Apr. 38 Paddled to Barnes Railway Bridge, and rowed hard from there back to Hammersmith.

c. Of a paddle-steamer, etc.: To move by means of paddle-wheels.

1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* xxxv. (1855) 279 The 'Sovereign' was paddling out of the harbour. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* Prol. 71 Round the lake A little clock-work steamer paddling plied And shook the lilies.

d. Of birds or other animals: To move in the water with paddle-like limbs. Hence *paddling-crab* = *paddle-crab*: see PADDLE *sb.*[1] 11.

2. *trans.* To propel (a canoe, boat, etc.) by means of a paddle or paddles; also, to transport (a person) in a canoe.

1784 BELKNAP *Tour to White Mts.* (1876) 20 Our horses swam after a canoe, in which..an old woman paddled us over. 1803 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 54, I met many of them paddling themselves in their slight canoes. 1875 T. W. HIGGINSON *Hist. U. S.* iii. 17 The canoes were very light, and could be paddled with ease.

b. Phr. *To paddle one's own canoe*, to make one's way by one's own exertions.

1844 MARRYAT *Settlers in Canada* viii, I think that it much better that as we all go along together, that every man paddle his own canoe. 1854 SARAH T. BOLTON *Song 'Paddle Your Own Canoe'* i, Where'er your lot may be, Paddle your own canoe.

II. 3. *trans.* To beat (a person) with a paddle or the like; to 'spank', 'smack'. *U.S.*

1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 189, I thought it was..sulkiness, so I paddled him, and made him go to work. 1896 STEVENSON *Weir of Hermiston* iv. 108 She had known him in the cradle and paddled him when he misbehaved.

Hence **Paddling** *vbl. sb.*[2] and *ppl. a.*[2]

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. x, I was..fatigu'd with Rowing, or Paddling, as it is called. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho* xxix, Lazy paddlings through the still lagoons. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 189, I sent them word to give him a good paddling, and handcuff him, and send him back to the railroad. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* II. VIII. ii. § 1. 648 Paddling is the portal to excellence in rowing of all kinds. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 422/1 A small fleet of paddling canoes and row-boats.

Paddle-beam, -boat, -box, -crab, etc.: see PADDLE *sb.*[1] **Paddle-cock**: see PADDLE *sb.*[2]

Paddled (pæ·d'ld), *a.* [f. PADDLE *sb.*[1] + -ED [2].] Furnished with paddles.

1870 J. ORTON *Andes & Amazons* vii. (1876) 114 Monstrous Saurians, footed, paddled, and winged.

Paddler[1] (pæ·dlər). [f. PADDLE *v.*[1] + -ER [1].] One who or that which paddles or dabbles in mire or shallow water. (In quot. 1882, a wild duck.)

1611 COTGR., *Patouillard*, a padler, dabler, slabberer; one that tramples with his feet in plashes of durtie water. *a* 1625 BEAUM. & FL., *Wit at Sev. Weapons* I. i, Well, he may make a padler i' th' world, From hand to mouth, but never a brave swimmer. 1882 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 163 Those paddlers in sewers, with their mud-ammunition. 1882 SIR R. P. GALLWEY *Fowler in Irel.* 33, I have..seen a string of young paddlers tumble off a bank into the river.

Pa·ddler[2]. [f. PADDLE *v.*[2] + -ER [1].]

1. One who paddles a canoe or the like.

1799 *Naval Chron.* III. 63 The paddlers are directed by a man who stands up. 1861 DU CHAILLU *Equat. Afr.* xiv. 218, I had twelve stout paddlers in my canoe.

2. †a. = PADDLE *sb.*[1] 2 (*obs.*); **b.** A paddle-steamer (*colloq.*).

1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* I. 38 They..Row with two Padlers, or little Oars. 1890 *Star* 2 Apr. 1/7 In command of H.M.S. Bulldog, a paddler.

Pa·ddle-staff. [f. PADDLE *sb.*[1] + STAFF *sb.*]

1. = PADDLE *sb.*[1] 1.

1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 126 You may make a shift with any ordinary Spade or Paddle-staff. 1622 in *Naworth Housek. Bks.* (Surtees) 195 For lying yron on a paddle staffe for the warriner. 1668 *Dict. Rust.*, *Paddle-staff*, a long Staff with an Iron Bit at the end, like a small Spade, much used by Mole-catchers. 1806 J. GRAHAME *Birds of Scot.* 3 Listening, leans Upon his paddle-staff.

2. *Brewing.* A wooden spade-shaped implement used in mashing. (Cf. PADDLE *sb.*[1] 7.)

1703 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 41 Beat them together with a Paddle-staff for half an hour. *Ibid.* 48 Put this mixture into the Wine, and mix them with a Paddle-staff.

Pa·ddle-wheel. [See PADDLE *sb.*[1] 3.]

1. A wheel used for propelling a boat or ship: as originally tried, consisting of or having a series of paddles or paddle-like spokes inserted in an axle, drum, or wheel, whence the name; but, eventually, having floats or paddle-boards fitted more or less radially round the circumference, so as to press backward like a succession of paddles against the water. These wheels rotate on a horizontal axis, so that only the lower paddle-boards are under water; they are generally arranged in pairs one on each side of the vessel; in river-steamers, sometimes single and placed in the stern.

Petty called his suggested wheel with actual paddles a 'paddle-wheel', but the term was app. avoided by the inventors and theorists of the 18th c., who wrote simply of 'the wheel', 'water-wheel', 'rowing-wheel', 'revolving oars', etc. And at the eventual employment of the wheel with float-boards instead of paddles, the name 'paddle-wheel' was at first felt to be inappropriate, but it gradually came in after 1815.

1685 PETTY in Fitzmaurice *Life* (1895) iv. 122 To make this Axis and the Paddle wheels turn round, so as the Paddles may take hold of the water in the nature of Oars one after another successively. *Ibid.* 123 The men betwixt decks heaving one way, the men on the upper deck must heave the other way, to give the Axis and Paddle wheels motion. 1805 O. EVANS *Yng. Steam Eng. Guide* p. viii, To propel a boat against the stream the paddlewheel may be attached to the shaft of the flywheel. [1808 *Specif. Trevithick & Dickinson's Patent* No. 3148 A rowing wheel..furnished with floats or pallets, but which we call our propelling boards.] 1815 *Specif. of Dickinson's Patent* No. 3932 A more efficient method of applying the power or strength of men to turn paddle wheels fixed on the sides..of ships, boats. 1824 R. STUART *Hist. Steam Engine* 83 Mr. Jonathan Hulls, is entitled to the honourable notice of having proposed [1736] the application of paddle-wheels moved by a Steam Engine, to propel ships, instead of wind and sails. 1840 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XX. 687/1 In this boat he [Jonathan Hulls] had two paddle-wheels suspended in a frame projecting from its stern. 1841 T. OXLEY in *Mech. Mag.* XXXV. 72 Sir Joseph [Banks] and I both called them oars, or revolving oars; I believe the word 'paddle-wheel' was not known at that time [1808]. 1868 A. K. H. BOYD *Less. Mid. Age* 329 The frith..is to-day unruffled by a single paddle-wheel. 1897 *Daily News* 23 Sept. 5/3 The old paddle-wheel is already, for regular and rapid service, doomed.

attrib. 1857 G. MUSGRAVE *Pilgr. Dauphiné* II. i. 22 The Saone is the most favourable to paddle-wheel locomotion. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 275 The celebrated *Vladimir*, so well known during the Crimean war, a paddle-wheel boat, and remarkably swift. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1592/2 On the axis of each paddle is an arm from which a rod proceeds to an eccentric on the paddle-wheel shaft.

2. A wheel fitted with paddles (PADDLE *sb.*[1] 7) used to keep skins in constant motion in water, in the manufacture of leather, and in similar processes.

1883 HALDANE *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 373/2 The skins are..finally brought into a tank of water, not too cold, and kept in constant motion with a paddle-wheel.

Paddle-wood: see PADDLE *sb.*[1] 11.

Paddo, paddow, also **padda, paddie,** northern forms of PADDOCK, frog, toad; so **paddo-pipe.**

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (*Paulus*) 770 A fowle padow at þe laste he keste, þat wes laythe to se. *a* 1568 *Lyndesay's Play* 976 (Bannatyne MS.) Quhat and the paddois [= *Satyra* 1381 padoks] nipt my tais? 1706 PHILLIPS, *Paddow-pipe*, a sort of Herb. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 5 *Hippuris*. .. Common Mares-tail. Paddowpipe. 1870 R. CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes Scot.* 88 A Paddo then came loup-loup-louping out o' the well.

Paddock (pæ·dək), *sb.*[1] (Also *Sc.* 9 **poddock,** 8–9 **puddock.**) [f. PAD *sb.*[1] + dimin. suffix -OCK.]

1. A frog. (Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.*)

c 1350 in *Kel. Ant.* I. 8 *Rana*, a paddoke. 1388 WYCLIF *Exod.* viii 2, 3, Y schal smyte alle thi termys with paddokis [1382 frogges]; and the flood schal buyle out paddokis [1382 frogis]. 1530 PALSGR. 502/2 My bely crowleth, I wene there be some padockes in it, .. *des grenouilles dedans.* 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 725 There be three kindes of Frogs .. the first is the little green Frog: the second is this Padock, having a crook back .. and the third is the Toad. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 812 The Water-Snake, whom Fish and Paddocks fed. 1724 RAMSAY *Health* 65 Bak'd puddock's legs. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Paddick*, or *Paddock*, a frog..Never a toad. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xii. 126/1 Are we eels or puddocks, that we are sent to live in a loch?

†b. A toad. *Obs.* (exc. as literary archaism.)

13.. *K. Alis.* 6126 Evetis, and snakes, and paddokes brode, ..Al vermyn they eteth. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* ii. (*Paulus*) 750 þan þai..a padok gert hym drink in hy. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 376/2 Paddok, toode, *bufo.* 1530 PALSGR. 250/2 Paddocke, *crapaudt.* 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Dec. 70 The grieslie Todestoole. And loathed Paddocks lording on the same 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Paddock*, .. a Toad. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. iii. 240 O'er his head the bat Hung, and the paddock on the hearth-stone sat.

c. *transf.* Applied in obloquy to a person.

In quot. 1605 a familiar spirit in the shape of a toad?

a 1450 *Cov. Myst.* xvii. (1841) 164, I xal prune that paddok [= frog], and prevyn hym as a pad [= toad]. 1563 WINZET *Wks* (1890) II. 31 Certane padokis, filthy verminis.. of the quhilk sort are the Pelagianis. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* I. i. 9 Padock calls anon: faire is foule, and foule is faire. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* xv. 174 But there was grandfaither's siller tester in the puddock's heart of him.

2. A kind of rude sledge used for carrying large stones. *Sc.*

1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.*, *Paddock*, .. a machine shaped like a frog, for carrying large stones. 1825–80 in JAMIESON. 1887 BULLOCH *Pynours* vi, The slip, sled, or paddock came into use. It was a sort of strong wooden cradle.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (chiefly *dial.*), as *paddock-brood*, *-face*; **paddock-cheese** = *paddock-stool*; **paddock-hair,** the soft down or hair on unfledged birds and on new-born babies; **paddock-pipe,** a species of *Equisetum* (Horse-tail), esp. *E. limo-*

sum; also Mare's Tail, *Hippuris vulgaris*; **paddock-ride, -rod, -rud, -spew**, frogs' or toads' spawn; **paddock-spindle**, *Orchis mascula* (Britten & Holl); **paddock-stone** = TOAD-STONE; **paddock-stool** = TOADSTOOL.

a 1627 MIDDLETON *Witch* I. ii, Here's a spawn or two Of the same *paddock-brood. 14.. *Harl. MS.* 1002, lf. 144 *b*/2 *Hic boletus*, a *padokchese. 1724 RAMSAY *Vision* xxi, Batavius, with his *paddock-face. 1827 TAYLOR *Poems* 67 (E. D. D.), I foun' sax bare wee things Wi' *paddock hair upon their wings. 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* I. vi. (1849) 17 For nearly thirteen years I had sat on my hunkers in the paddock hair, under the wing of a kind parent. 1673 *Wedderburn's Vocab.* 18 (Jam.) *Aequisetum*, a *paddock-pipe. 1778 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scotica* (1792) 648 Marsh Horse-tail, .. Paddock-pipe. 1920 RAMSAY *Rise & Fall of Stocks* 114 A shot starn..found neist day on hillock side, Na better seems nor *paddock ride. [Cf. JELLY *sb.* 2 b; *fallen star* s.v. FALLEN *ppl. a.*] 1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 342 And thou come, Fule! in Marche or Februere, Thair till a pule, and drank the *paddok rod [*v. rr.* rude, roid]. 1488 *Inv. R. Wardrobe* (1815) 10 Item a ring with a *paddokstane, with a charnale. 1700 E. LHWYD in Rowlands *Mona Antiqua* (1723) 338 Besides the Snake-stones..the Highlanders have their Snail-Stones, Paddoc-Stones..etc. to all which they attribute their several Virtues. *c* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 70/7 *Fungus* agaricus crescit in arboribus. *paddocstol. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 265/2 A Paddokstole, *boletus, fungus .. asparagus*. 1787 BURNS *Verses written at Selkirk* iv, Now gawkies, tawpies, gowks, and fools, .. May sprout like simmer puddock-stools. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* s. v. *Hillfowk*, As rotten as a yellow puddock stool.

Hence **Pa'ddocky** *a.*, abounding in frogs.

1828 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 264 Over all the water-cressy and puddocky ditches.

Paddock (pæ·dək), *sb.*[2] Also 7 **puddock.** [app. a phonetic alteration of PARROCK: cf. *poddish* for *porridge*, etc.]

1. A small field or enclosure; usually a plot of pasture land adjoining or near a house or stable.

[1547 in Hunter *Biggar & Ho. Flaming* xxiv. (1862) 312 Item in the Boghall, that draws in plough and paddock xiij oxin.] 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 82 A fierce Bull, which..they had let out of the Paddok. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 330 A Puddock, or Purrock; a small Inclosure. 1759 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) II. 471 A rude multitude quickly ran together, to a paddock adjoining to the town. 1872 YOUATT *Horse* iv. (ed. 4) 86 Let him [the hunter] therefore have his paddock as well as his loose box. 1885 MISS BRADDON *Wyllard's Weird* I. ii. 69 There was only the extent of a wide paddock and a lawn between the hall-door and that grand old gateway.

b. *spec.* Such an enclosure forming part of a stud farm.

1856 H. H. DIXON *Post & Paddock* iii. 59 For downright breeding..Rawcliffe Paddocks quite bear the palm. *Ibid.* 62 The strength of the pasturage, and the beautiful combination of hill and dale make these paddocks a perfect paradise for blood-mares and foals. 1894 ARMATAGE *Horse* viii. 115 The colt may be mounted in the paddock.

c. In the Australian Colonies, the general term for any field, or piece of land enclosed by a fence, irrespective of size, whether in pasture or tillage.

1832 BISCHOFF *Van Diemen's Land* vi. 148 There is one paddock of 100 acres, fenced on four sides. 1869 TOWNSEND *Remin. Australia* 180 The church..stood by itself in the middle of a paddock. 1881 *Gentl. Mag.* Jan. 67 The bullock paddock..contained 6000 acres, and was securely fenced in with the usual post and rails. 1891 '*Coo-ee*', *Tales Austral. Life* 121 The fields, or paddocks, as they call them here [in Australia], were pretty. 1900 F. CAMPBELL *Three Moons* 314 Mrs. Tredwin cantering across the ten-mile paddock.

d. *fig.*

1841-4 EMERSON *Ess., Nature* Wks. (Bohn) I. 226 Estates of romance, compared with which their actual possessions are shanties and paddocks. 1875 DOWDEN *Shaks.* 22 Keble was born and bred in the Anglican paddock. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* (1881) 21 A country where literature is confined to its little paddock, without influence on the larger field..of the social world.

2. *spec.* **a.** (See quots.)

1678 PHILLIPS, *Paddock*, .. a walk or division in a Park. 1706 *Ibid.*, **Paddock** or *Paddock-course*, a place in a Park pal'd in very narrow on both sides, for Hounds or Grayhounds to run Matches. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) 1, A paddock in a park, *septum, circus venatorius*.

b. *Horse-racing.* A turf enclosure near the race-course, where the horses and jockeys are assembled in preparation for the race.

1862 *All Yr. Round* Mar. 29 Three and thirty thoroughbred colts have dipped down from the paddock to the post. 1881 *Daily News* 2 June 5 The genuine public..drove thoughtlessly past the paddock..and disposed itself either in the cords near the winning-post or on the slope of the hill.

3. *Mining.* (*Colonial.*) **a.** An open excavation in a superficial deposit. **b.** A store-place for ore, etc.

1869 R. B. SMYTH *Gloss. Mining Terms*, *Paddock*, an excavation made for procuring washdirt in shallow ground. A place built near the mouth of a shaft where quartz or washdirt is stored. 1876 W. J. J. SPRY *Cruise Challenger* vi. (ed. 7) 85 Next the lime tufa was bored into, and now large 'paddocks' are sunk to a depth of over 20 feet in the decomposed igneous rock. 1895 *Otago Witness* 21 Nov. 22/5 (Morris) A paddock was opened at the top of the beach, but rock-bottom was found.

4. *attrib.*, as *paddock-course, -critic, -gate.*

1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 234 Horses run without Riders upon 'em something after the manner of a Paddock-Course. 1707 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* III. vii. 313 The Nobility and Gentry have their .. Paddock Courses, Horse-Races [etc.]. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mountray Fam.* I. 109 They were within a hundred yards of the paddock gate. 1897 *Daily News* 21 June 10/6 His brilliant form..made a great impression upon the paddock critics.

Pa'ddock, *v.* [f. PADDOCK *sb.*[2]]

1. *trans.* **a.** To enclose or fence in (a sheep-run, etc.) (*Australia*). **b.** To shut up or enclose in or as in a paddock.

1873 TROLLOPE *Australia* I. xx. 302 When a run is 'paddocked' shepherds are not required;—but boundary-riders are employed. 1873 (see PADDOCKED *ppl. a.*). 1884 T. WALDEN in *Harper's Mag.* LXIX. 433 Droves of oxen, sheep, and swine were paddocked close by.

2. *Mining.* (*Colonial.*) To store (ore, etc.) in a paddock (see PADDOCK *sb.*[2] 3 b).

1899 *N. Queensland Herald* 8 Feb. 31 They have gathered and stacked surface stone till they have paddocked sufficient for a crushing in the mill yard.

Hence **Pa'ddocked** *ppl. a.*, **Pa'ddocking** *vbl. sb.*

1873 RANKEN *Dom. Australia* v. (1874) 91 This will completely loosen the little dirt found in paddocked sheep. 1881 A. C. GRANT *Bush-Life Queensland* II. 175 Gathering up the paddocked horses, he caught and saddled his own and his master's. 1900 E. A. HILL (of N. S. Wales) in *Birm. Weekly Post* 25 Aug. 5/4 Paddocking was not universal, as is now the case.

†**Pa'dduck.** *Obs.* In 6 **paduck, padduke.** Some kind of cloth. (Cf. *pack duck*, s.v. DUCK *sb.*[3])

1545 *Rates of Customs* c j b, Padduke the c. elles xxs. 1583 *Ibid.* D v b, Paduck the c. elles xxiiijs.

Paddy (pæ·di), *sb.*[1] Forms: (*α.* 6 **batte,** 7 **batty.**) *β.* 7 **paddie,** 8-9 **paddi,** 8 **pady,** (**patty**), 9 **padi, paddee,** 7- **paddy.** [a. Malay *pādi* rice in the straw, in Javanese and other Malay langs. *pārī*. The identity of this with Canarese *batta, bhatta* rice in the husk, whence the *batte, batty* of early authors, is uncertain.]

1. Rice in the straw, or (in commerce) in the husk.

[1598 W. PHILLIPS *Linschoten* 70 Rice, of a lesse price and slighter then the other Ryce, and is called Batte.] 1623 *St. Papers, Col.* 146 The people addict themselves wholly to the planting of paddie for their maintenance. [1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 67 The Ground between this and the great Breach..bears good Batty.] *Ibid.* 244 Furlongs loaded with Rice or Paddy, being courser than the Indian. 1782 *Ann. Reg.* 65 Collecting paddy and beating the rice from the straw. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. v. 490 His only remaining resource was in the paddy in the fields. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 18/2 Rice which comes to us in the husk is called by its Indian name 'paddy'.

2. Short for PADDY-BIRD; *ellipt.* its feathers.

1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* II. 568 Rice-birds, commonly called paddies. 1801 *Times* 24 Oct. 13/2 Feathers. ..Short selected are dearer, white and gray paddy firm.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *paddy-boat, clearing, -crop, -field, flat, -grinding, -ground, -pounder, tax*, etc.; **paddy-insect,** a Chinese species of silkworm from Hainan.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 162 Two hundred Paddy-Boats with their Convoys. 1762 WOOD in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 417 You descend into the paddy, or rice fields. 1871 *Athenæum* 27 May 650 Mr. Cooper..was upset into a newly-flooded paddy-field by the great man's outriders. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* vi. 354 They call these low swampy valleys on each side of a stream paddy flats, whether they are actually cultivated or not. 1892 *Daily News* 15 Mar. 3/1 The Secretary of State has informed the Governor of Ceylon that the time has arrived for abolishing the paddy tax.

Paddy (pæ·di), *sb.*[2] [Irish pet-form of *Padraig* or *Patrick*.]

1. Nickname for an Irishman.

1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* I. 116 Paddies were swimming their horses in the sea to cure the mange. 1826 DISRAELI *Vivian Grey* iv. iv, Paddy was tripped up. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Mar. 8/1 We were surprised to see that our entire staff of office-boys had suddenly turned Paddies, wearing the green with a most becoming *bonhomie*.

b. Phr. *To come the paddy over*, to bamboozle, humbug. *slang.*

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* 608 Fairly came the paddy over him.

2. A bricklayer's or builder's labourer.

1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* (1902) 165 The men were common masons, with paddies to help. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s. v., A bricklayer's paddy..brings him bricks and mortar.

3. An unlicensed almanac, called more fully *Paddy's Watch* and *Paddywhack almanac.*

1876 *Mid-Yorks. Gloss.*, *Paddywatch*, .. or *Paddy*, .. an almanac. 1886 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. I. 478/1. I have often heard [*a* 1834] 'Have you an almanac?' and the answer has been, 'We have a Paddy'.

4. A passion, a temper: also *paddywhack. colloq.*

1894 HENTY *Dorothy's Double* I. 132 They goes out looking red in the face, and in a regular paddy.

5. 'A well-boring drill having cutters that expand on pressure; *paddy-drill*' (Funk).

6. A name in North Carolina of the ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida.* (Also *paddywhack.*)

Hence **Pa'ddyism,** an Irish peculiarity, Irishism.

1801 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 167, I have discovered two tricks of pure Paddyism. 1890 CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean Trag.* I. iv. 87, I could see, by hearing her (to use a Paddyism), the post of her lip.

[**Paddy,** *a.*, an error for *baddy* in Motley, followed by recent dicts.: see *List of Spurious Words*.]

Pa'ddy-bird. [f. PADDY *sb.*[1] + BIRD.]

1. The Java sparrow, *Padda* (or *Munia*) *oryzivora.*

1797 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xiv. 161 The Paddy-bird is also good in their Season.

2. Anglo-Indian name for species of white egret, which frequent the paddy-fields.

1858 R. HUNTER in Mitchell *Mem. R. Nesbit* 406 Egrets or white herons, by Anglo-Indians with little taste termed paddy-birds. 1884 MISS C. F. G. CUMMING in *Macm. Mag.* Feb. 303/1 Multitudes of spirit-like white cranes, or paddy-birds, paddle about.

3. A species of Sheathbill, *Chionis minor.*

1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 832 *note*, The cognate species of Kerguelen Land is named by the sealers 'Sore-eyed Pigeon', ..as well as 'Paddy-bird'—the last perhaps from its white plumage resembling that of some of the smaller Egrets.

Paddymelon (pæ·dimelən). Also **paddymalla**; **pad-, paddi(e)-, pade-, pady-, -melon, -mellun.** [A corruption of an aboriginal name, the first element of which has been conjectured to be the same as in *pata-gorang* (in Sydney dialect) 'kangaroo': see MORRIS *Austral Eng.* 336/2.] A small brush kangaroo.

1827 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (1828) I 289 The *wallabee* and *paddymalla*..inhabit the brushes and broken hilly country. 1830 R. DAWSON *Pres. St. Australia* 212 (MORRIS) Had hunted down a paddymelon (a very small species of kangaroo). 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 138/1 Get a padymelon, hare, or any coursing game. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Feb. 8/1 Kangaroos, Wallabies, Kangaroo rats, Wombats, Bandicoots, Pademelons.

attrib. 1851 J. HENDERSON *Excurs. N. S. Wales* II. 129 (Morris) These are hunted in the brushes and killed with paddy-mellun sticks. 1885 MRS. C. PRAED *Head Station* 313 The plains riddled with paddymelon holes.

Paddywha'ck,-wack. *colloq.* [f. PADDY *sb.*[2]]

1. An Irishman.

1811 *Lex. Balatr.* s. v. *Whack*, A paddywhack; a stout brawney Irishman. 1846 *Song* in *Slang Dict.* (1873), I'm Paddy Whack from Ballyhack, Not long ago turn'd soldier.

b. *Paddywhack almanac* = PADDY *sb.*[2] 3.

1886 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. I. 388, 477.

2. A rage, passion, temper.

1899 R. KIPLING *Stalky* 25 He's a libellous old rip, an' he'll be in a ravin' paddy-wack.

3. *dial.* A severe thrashing (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*).

4. The ruddy duck: = PADDY *sb.*[2] 6. (*U. S.*)

Pade, obs. form of PAD *sb.*[1], toad, frog.

†**Padelion.** *Obs.* [Corruption of F. *pied* (*pié*) *de lion* lion's foot.] The plant Lady's Mantle.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xcviii. 140 The latter writers do call this herbe in..Latin *Acthmilla*, *Pes leonis*..in English Ladies mantell, .. Padelion. 1611 COTGR., *Pied de Lion*, Lions foot, Lions paw, Ladies mantle, .. Padelion.

Padell, obs. form of PADDLE *sb.*[1]

‖**Padella** (pādeˈlā). [It. *padella* flat pan, frying-pan, etc.:—L. *patella* flat pan or dish: see PATELLA.] A shallow metal or earthenware dish in which oil or fatty matter is burnt by means of a thick wick; used esp. in Italy for illuminations; also *attrib.*

[1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Padella* (Italian), a small frying-pan; a kind of oven.] 1882 *Society* 11 Nov. 6/2 The ivy-covered nooks..were lighted with padella lamps.

Pademelon, variant of PADDYMELON.

Paderero, obs. var. PEDRERO, piece of ordnance.

Padesoy, obs. form of PADUASOY.

Pa'd-foot. *dial.* [f. PAD *v.*[1] (*sb.*[1]) + FOOT *sb.*]

1. A dialectal equivalent of FOOTPAD.

1847 TOM TEDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* 41 (E. D. D) Sitha, Bobby's catch't a padfooit. 1892 J. S. FLETCHER *When Chas. was King* (1896) 209 Here I am, winged in this way by some vile padfoot.

2. One of the dialect names of the goblin called the BARGHEST. (Chiefly in Yorkshire.)

1736 DRAKE *Eboracum* I. ii. 58 The Padfoot of Pontfrete, and the Barguest of York. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pad-foot*, A Ghost. 1865 BARING-GOULD *Werewolves* viii. 106 The Church-dog, bar-ghast, pad-foit, wash-hound, or by whatever name the animal supposed to haunt a churchyard is designated. 1883 *Almondbury & Huddersfield Gloss.*, *Padfoot*, .. described as being something like a large sheep, or dog; sometimes to have rattled a chain, and been accustomed to accompany persons on their night walks, much as a dog might; keeping by their side, and making a soft noise with its feet—pad, pad, pad—whence its name. It had large eyes as big as 'tea-plates'.

Padgeant, -gion, obs. ff. PAGEANT. **Padgroom,-horse,** etc.: see PAD *sb.*[2] 5. **Pad-hook:** see PAD *sb.*[3] 14. **Padill,** obs. f. PADDLE *sb.*[3]

‖**Padishah, padshah** (pādiʃā, pādʃā). Forms: 6 **padenshawe,** 7 **padasha,** (**potshaugh, -shaw**), **pad(i)schach,** 7, 9 **padischah,** 8 **padeshah, -shau,** 9 **padichaw, padisha,** 8- **padishah, padshah.** [a. Pers. پادشاه *pādshāh*, in poetry *pādx*, *pādīshah* (in Turkish *pādishāh*):—Pahlavi *pātaxšā* or *pātaxšāh*:—OPers. **pāti*-*xšāyaθiya*, f. *pati* = Skr. *pati* master, lord, ruler + *šāh* king, SHAH. (P. Horn *Grundr. Neupers. Etymol.* 1893.)] A Persian title, taken as equivalent to 'Great King' or 'Emperor'; applied in Persia to the Shah, in Europe usually to the Sultan of Turkey, in India (where often pronounced *bādshāh*) to the Great Mogul, and now by natives to the sovereign of Great Britain as Emperor of India; also extended by Orientals to other European monarchs.

1612 *E. I. C. Letters* (ed. Danvers) I. 175 He acknowledges no Padenshawe or King in Christendom but the Portugals King. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 543 This Selim Padasha rebelled against his father Ekber. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 103 The Grand Signior rather hath in later times vsed the title of Padischah Musulmin i. Great King of the Musulmans..and they call the German Emperor Urum Padischah,

the French King Frank Padischah. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 97 At the end sate the Potshaugh or great King [the Shah of Persia]. 1665 *Ibid.* (1677) 221 Here we met the Pot-shaw again. 1666 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 341 They [Persians] call their Kings *Schach*, *Padschach*, and *Padischach*. 1757 *Phil Trans.* L. 180 The word Padishah, or rather Padeshah, .. in the old Persic tongue, denoting King. 1800 *Hull Advertiser* 30 Aug. 4/2 Recognized by several Hindoos .. to be 'Padshaw', i.e. the King. 1823 Byron *Juan* vi. xxxix, Whom, if they were at home in sweet Circassia, They would prefer to Padisha or Pacha. 1896 *Peterson's Mag.* Jan. 47/1 The Padishah [Sultan] is supposed to speak no language but Turkish or Arabic.

Padle, paidle (pe·d'l), *sb. Sc.* Also 6 **paiddill**, 7 **pedle**. [app. Sc. form of Paddle *sb.*[1]: cf. Sc. pronunciation of *daddle*, *saddle* (de·d'l, se·d'l).] A field or garden hoe; a scraper of this shape.

a 1568 *Anon.* in *Bannatyne MS.* 325/33 Ane pluche, ane paiddill, and ane palme corss. 1644 *Register Univ. Edinb.* 49 (MS.) Duties of the Bursars. To make clean the stairs from dirt and dust with a pedle and a Besome. *a* 1800 *Old Scottish Song* (Jam.), The gardener wi' his paidle. 1812 Forbes *Poems* 144 (E. D. D.) Spades an' padles an' a'. 1819 Thomson *Poems* 109 (E. D. D.) A coal-rake an' a paidle.

Hence **Padle, paidle** *v. Sc. trans.*, to hoe; to loosen (the ground), scrape or 'harl' with a hoe.

1825 Jamieson, *To Paidle, v. a.*, to hoe. 1884 Sir A. Grant *Story Univ. Edin.* I. 141 The bursars .. were also to 'paidell' the stairs and entrances to the schools [cf 1644 above]. *Mod. Sc.* All the cottagers were employed paidling turnips.

Padle, obs. form of Paddle.

Padlock (pæ·dlɒk), *sb.* Formerly often as two words, **pad lock**, or hyphened, **pad-lock**. [f. *pad*, of uncertain meaning + Lock *sb.*[2]

An obvious suggestion is that the first element is Pad *sb.*[4], basket, pannier, hamper. But there is no early evidence that a *pad-lock* was orig. used to fasten a pannier. Also, if *pad*, in Rogers' *Agric. & Prices*, cited under Pad *sb.*[4], occurs in the orig. documents, these are much earlier than any instance yet found of *pad*, *ped*, 'basket', which is besides of rare and local occurrence.]

A detachable or portable lock, designed to hang on the object fastened, having a pivoted or sliding bow or shackle, which can be opened to pass through a staple or ring, and then locked so as to engage a hasp, the links of a chain, etc.

Dead padlock, a simple padlock having no spring.

[1453 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 554/4 Padlock *ꝑ*.] 1478-9 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* 366 A Padlokke to the Church, 13*d*. 1508 in Kerry *St. Lawrence's, Reading* (188.) 24 Payed for a padlok to the font, iij*d*. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 170 Beware it breeds not a padlocke on thy heele. 1569 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 134 A padlocke for the Coppy yatte. 1649 C. Walker *Hist. Independ.* II. 56 The Zealots of the Commons were very angry at the Lords, and threatned to clap a Pad lock on the Dore of their House. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 96 Hung at the one end in an iron ring, at the other end in a like ring; both united with a strong Padlock. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 159 In a Portmantle lockt with a Padlock. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 22 Trunk-Locks, Pad-Locks, etc. 1874 Micklethwaite *Mod. Par Churches* 219 These may be fastened with staples and padlocks.

fig. 1658 Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* Verse 14. III. v. (1669) 84/1 The light of a holy conversation hangs as it were a padlock on profane lips. 1742 Pope *Dunc.* IV 162 We hang one jingling padlock on the mind. 1822 Byron *Werner* iv. i, That Word will, I think, put a firm padlock on His further inquisition .. 18.. Lowell *Capture Fugit. Slaves*, Put golden padlocks on Truth's lips.

Padlock (pæ·dlɒk), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To fasten with or secure by means of a padlock.

1645 Milton *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 353 Let not .. such an unmercifull .. yoke bee padlockt upon the neck of any Christian. 1722 De Foe *Plague* (Rtldg) 71 The Officers had Orders to Padlock up the Doors. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* vii, My mouth shall never be padlocked by any noble of them all. 1884 *Law Rep.* 13 Q Bench Div. 455 The dock company .. padlocked the doors.

Hence **Padlocked** (pæ·dlɒkt) *ppl. a.*

1760 72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 70 A little padlocked chest. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 73 High stone fences and padlocked garden gates.

Padmelon: see Paddymelon.

Pad-nag (pæ·d,næ·g), *sb.* [f. Pad *sb.*[2] + Nag.] An ambling nag; an easy-going pad-horse.

1654 Whitelocke *Jrnl. Swed. Emb.* (1772) II. 210 A sober .. well-paced english padde nagge. 1684 Dr. W. Pope *Old Man's Wish* ii. (Roxb. Ball. VI. 507), With a spacious plain, without hedge or stile, And an easy pad-nagg to ride out a mile. 1770 Foote *Lame Lover* i. Wks. 1799 II. 60 To buy a pad-nag for a lady. *a* 1845 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. III. *House-warming*, As horse-hirer, coach, and pad-nag, with its pillion .. Defiled from the Strand. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 172 To procure an easy pad nag for his wife.

Hence **Pad-na·g** *v. intr.*, to ride a pad-nag, ride at an easy pace, amble; also **Pad-na·gging** *ppl. a.*

1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) III. xl. 235 Will it not .. give him pretence and excuse oftener than ever to pad-nag it hither? 1836 Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) II. 107 The green sub. of some padnagging regiment had walked off with my portmanteau instead of his own.

Padock(e, padok, obs. ff. Paddock *sb.*[1]

‖ **Padou** (padu·). [F. *padou* (in same sense), formerly *Padoue*, i. e. Padua in Italy.] (See quot.)

1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Padou*, a sort of silk ferret or ribbon. Hence in mod. Dicts.

‖ **Padouk** (padou·k). Also **padowk, peduk**. [Burmese native name.] A Burmese leguminous tree, *Pterocarpus macrocarpus*, yielding a kind of rosewood; also the wood itself (*padouk-wood*).

1898 in Simmonds *Dict. Trade*. 1892 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 384 Thick among the huge 'padouks' the gray-stemmed 'gurjuns' gleam. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Apr. 3/3 Peduk is darker in colour than the other woods generally used. 1895 *Daily News* 3 June 5/6 There is at least one thing which Cedric the Saxon never heard of—the Indian padouk wood of the fittings. 1900-2 Prain *Ann. Report Bot. Gard. Calcutta*, The true or Burma Padouk is the timber of *Pterocarpus macrocarpus*, a species that occurs only in Burma. 'Andaman Padouk' or 'Redwood' is the timber of *P. dalbergioides*..found only, in a wild state, in the Andamans.

Pad-piece, -plate, -play: see Pad- *sb.*[3] 14.

Padpipe: see Pad *sb.*[1] 4.

‖ **Padre** (pā·dre). [It., Sp., Pg. *padre*:—L. *patre-m*, acc. of *pater* father.] 'Father': a title applied in Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Spanish America, to the regular clergy; in India (from Portuguese), to a minister or priest of any Christian Church; and by natives (in speaking to Europeans) to native priests; hence, applied by English soldiers and sailors to a chaplain.

1584 in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1810) II. 381 We found there 2 Padres, the one an Englishman, the other a Flemming. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 8 A Chappel .. the Rural Seat of one of their Black Padres. 1751 *Affect. Narr. of Wager* 7 A blind Subjection to the Padres, and a contemptuous Abhorrence of Heretics. *c* 1813 Mrs. Sherwood *Ayah & Lady* iv. 25 Now there was in the place where I lay ill a Christian *padre*. *Ibid.* Glossary, *Padre*, a Christian minister. 1865 Livingstone *Zambesi* ii. 47 The Goanese padre of Tette, appointed a procession. 1898 *Daily News* 7 Apr. 6/2 The 'fighting padre' is by no means an unknown figure in British wars.

attrib. 18.. Sir T. Lawrence *Label* (in Kew Museum), Very fine quality Tea called Padre Oolong, prepared by the Chinese for the Priests. *Ibid.*, Padra Tea. [1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade Prod.* 271 *Padra*, a black tea.]

Padrigon: see Perdrigon, a variety of plum.

Padroadist (pādro,ā·dist). [f. Pg. *padroado* patronage + -ist.] A Roman Catholic who favours or supports the *padroado* or ecclesiastical patronage claimed by the King of Portugal in India.

1890 *Tablet* 10 May 739 Padroadists and Propagandists are regarded as two distinct sects. [1896 *Ibid.* 15 Feb. 258 At present the 'Padroado' is a veritable incubus on the Catholic Church in India.]

‖ **Padrone** (padrō·ne). [It.: cf. med.L. *patro*, *-onem* for cl. L. *patrōnus* Patron.] An Italian term meaning, primarily, Patron, master; applied to † a. the Prime Minister of the Papal Curia (*Cardinal Patron*); b. the master of a trading-vessel in the Mediterranean; c. an Italian labour-contractor, an employer of street musicians, begging children, etc.; d. the proprietor of an inn in Italy.

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. III. 79 The Cardinal Nephew, whom they call *Padrone*. *Ibid.* II. III. 178 He exercis'd the office of Padrone. 1678 Dryden *Limberham* v. i, I shall never make you amends for this kindness, my dear Padron. *c* 1751 Gray *Let. to Walpole* Nov., Wks. 1814 I. 546 As to my Eton Ode, Mr. Dodsley [the publisher] is *padrone*. 1804 W. Irving in *Life & Lett.* (1864) I. v. 86 Our padrone immediately displayed the Genoese flag, and hailed the vessel. 1836 Marryat *Midsh. Easy* xix, The crew consisted of the padrone, two men, and a boy. 1860 *Once a Week* 14 July 72/1 They had not earned money enough in the day to secure them a favourable reception from the *padrone* at night.

Hence † **Pa·dronacy**, † **Pa·dronage**, † **Pa·dronship**, the office of (Cardinal) Padrone, or First Minister in the Papal Court; **Pa·dronism**, the system of bringing Italian children into a foreign country to perform street music or beg for the profit of the *padrone* or taskmaster.

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. II. 154 He will fall out of the hands of the Papacy, as he fell out of the *Padronage*. *Ibid.* III. 175 The declaration of a Cardinal Padrone .. in the beginning of his Padronship. *Ibid.* 178 He shew'd himself diligent enough in his office of Padronancy. *Ibid.* 206 They apply themselves immediately to the Pope, till they shall see the Cardinal a little more settled in his Padronancy. 1880 *Daily News* 15 Apr. 5/2 The King of the padroni .. was arrested under the United States law against 'padronism' passed in 1874 .. which makes the bringing of such [Italian] children into the States a felony.

Pad-saddle, -saw, -tree, etc.: see Pad *sb.*[3]

Padshah, another form of Padishah.

† **Pad-staff**. *Obs.* = Paddle-staff.

a 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) III. 207 With his pad-staff he did dig a square hole about it, and so departed.

Padstool: see Pad *sb.*[1] 4.

Paduan (pæ·diu,ăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. *Padua* name of a city of northern Italy, in It. *Padova*, L. *Patavium* + -an. Cf. Patavinity.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Padua.

1802 D. Stewart *Life & Writ. W. Robertson* 152 An admixture of Paduan idioms.

B. *sb.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Padua.

1842 Brande *Dict. Sci.* etc. 867/1 The talents which these Paduans possessed to engrave dies.

2. One of the coins or medallions, in bronze and silver, forged in the 16th c. in imitation of ancient pieces, by two Paduan artists, Cavino and Bassiano.

1769 *Misc.* in *Ann. Reg.* 196/2 In a separate case are contained the Paduans and other counterfeit medals. [*Note.* A Paduan .. is a modern medal struck with all the marks and characters of antiquity.] 1842 Brande *Dict. Sci.* etc.

3. A kind of dance; the Pavan.

1880 *Grove's Dict. Mus.* II. 627/2 Padua gave its name to the ancient dance Paduan, or Pavan.

4. A make of violin-strings.

1884 H. R. Haweis *Musical Mem.* iii. 94 Paduans are strong [violin-strings], but frequently false.

Hence **Pa·duanism**, the dialectal characteristics of Patavium or Padua, of which Livy was a native, Patavinity; the use of patois.

1594 R. Ashley tr. *Loys le Roy* 24 b, Pollio obiected Paduanisme vnto Liuie.

Padymelon, variant of Paddymelon.

Paduasoy (pæ·diu,ăsoi). Forms: α. 7-8 **poudesoy**, (7 **poodesoy**, 8 **pudisway**). β. 7- **paduasoy**; 8 **paduasuay**, (**paddi-**, **pattisway**), **pada-**, **padesoy**, 9 **padusoy**. [*Poudesoy* (*poodesoy*, *pudisway*) is F. *pou-de-soie* (1667 Littré), *pout de soye*, *poul de soie* (1389-94 in Godef. *Compl.*), of unascertained origin; in recent F. spelt *pout-de-soie* and Poult-de-soie, the latter also in 19th c. English. The forms in *-sway*, *-suay* represent the 17-18th c. F. pronunciation of *soie* as *soè*, *soué*, *soué*; the rimes show this still in 1730 when the spelling was *paduasoy*. *Paduasoy* is, in appearance, a combination of *Padua*, Eng. name of the Italian city + F. *soie* silk. (Padua has long had manufactures of silk and other textiles, and a kind of narrow silk ribbon is thence named in F. *padou*, in 1642 *padoüe*: Oudinot). But *Padua soy* could not well be of Eng formation, since *soy*, *soye*, *soie*, was never in Eng. use. Nor could it originate in French, where 'Padua silk' would be *soie de Padoue*, not *Padoue soie*. The probability then is that *paduasoy* was an Eng. corruption of *pou-de-soie* or *poudesoy*, app. by association with *Padua say*, a kind of Say or serge, actually from Padua, which had been known in England since 1633 or earlier:

1633 *Nowarth Househ. Eks.* (Surtees) 300 For five yeardes of Padua saye for a petticote for my Ladie, xxs.ja. viijd. 1676 *Lond Gaz.* No. 1093/4 Stolen... A Padua Say Peticoat and Waistcoat. Cf. 1710 *Ibid.* No. 4706/4 Paduay Serges, and other Stuffs.]

A strong corded or gros-grain silk fabric, much worn in the 18th c. by both sexes, of which Poult-de-soie is the modern representative. Also *attrib.*, and *ellipt.* a garment of this material.

α. 1663 S. Fortrey *Eng. Interest & Impr.* 22 In silk stuffs, taffeties, poudesoyes, armoysins, clothes of gold and silver .. silk ribbands, and other such like silk stuffs as are made at Tours 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2425/4 Also 3 Pieces of Checquer'd Silk, .. all Silk like a Poodesoy. 1694 Chamberlayne *Pres. St. Eng.* I. vii. 65 We yearly imported from France .. Silks, Sattins, Taffeta's, Stuffs, Armoysins, Poudesoy's [so all edd. to 1710; then 1716-1748 Paduasoys]. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3902/3 Also East-India Goods .., consisting of .. Pudisways. 1728-9 in *Mrs. Delany's Life & Corr.* I. 193 Princess Royal had white poudesoy, embroidered with gold, and a few colours intermixed. 1733-4 *Ibid.* 428 A pink plain poudesoy. [*Obs.* by 1750, but re-introduced from Fr. *c* 1850 in the form Poult-de-soie q. v.]

β. 1672 *Acct. Earl of Shaftesbury's Wardrobe* (Stanf.), A black velvet coat, paduasoy suig laced. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No 3984/4 An Olive-colour'd Gown and Petticoat strip'd, lin'd with a muddy-colour'd Pattisway. 1727 Fielding *Love in Sev. Masques* I. ii, Two girls in paduasuay coats and breeches. 1727 Gay *Begg. Op.* II. iv, A Piece of black Padesoy. 1730 Jenyns *Art of Dancing* I. 66 Let him his active limbs display In camblet thin, or glossy paduasoy. 1730 Swift *Robin & Harry* 47 Clad in a coat of paduasoy, A flaxen wig, and waistcoat gay. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* (1824) I. 223 A fine laced silk waistcoat, of blue paduasoy. *a* 1845 Hood *Bianca's Dream* iv, In vain the richest padusoy he bought. 1859 Mrs. Oliphant *George II* (1879) II. 237 The pale primrose-coloured paduasoy.

Padyan, Padzean, etc., obs. Sc. ff. Pageant.

Pæan (pī·ăn), *sb.* Also 6-7 **pean**. [a. L. *pæan*, a. Gr. παιάν a hymn or chant, properly (see below) one addressed to Apollo invoked under the name *Pæan* (Παιάν, Attic Παιών, Epic Παιήων), originally the Homeric name of the physician of the gods. The invocation being by the phrase Ἰὲ Παιάν, *Io Pæan* (see Io), the song or hymn came itself to be called the *pæan*.]

1. In reference to *Greek Antiq.*: A hymn or chant of thanksgiving for deliverance originally addressed to Apollo or Artemis; esp. a song of triumph after victory addressed to Apollo, also a war-song in advancing to battle addressed to Ares; hence any solemn song or chant. The full phrase *Io pæan* occurs poetically as a sb. in same sense.

1592 Lyly *Midas* v. iii, Io paeans let us sing, To physicke's and to poesie's king. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1251 The Poets that composed the songs of victorie, named Paeanes. *c* 1622 Chapman *Iliad* x. 457 That day was .. spent in paeans to the Sun. 1770 Langhorne *Plutarch* (1879) I. 60/2 The King .. himself began the pæan, which was the signal to advance. 1873 Symonds *Gr. Poets* v. 118 The Paean, sung to Phoebus .. was the proper accompaniment of the battle and the feast. 1878 Gladstone *Prim. Homer* xiii. 151 The triumphal hymn of praise, or *paian*, is commemorated in the *Iliad*, as already established in use.

2. In modern use: A song of praise or thanksgiving; a shout or song of triumph, joy, or exultation.

[1544 E. Gosynhyll (*title*) The Prayse of all Women, called Mulierum Pean.] 1599 Marston *Sco. Villanie* III. viii. 210 Tut, rather Peans sing Hermaphrodite. 1604 Drayton *Ord* 1133 The warbling Mavis mirthfull Peans sung. 1646 Buck

Rich. III, iii. 78 Who would have sung Peans to his glory. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 186 Hear, in all tongues consenting Pæans ring! 1842 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 127, I sung the joyful Pæan clear..Waiting to strive a happy strife. 1869 LD. LYTTON *Orval* 198 The pæan of the people's Liberty! *attrib.* 1839 MRS. HEMANS *Tombs of Platæa* ix, Where the pæan strains were sung.

Hence **Pæ·an** *v. trans.*, to sing in or as a pæan. So **Pæ·anism** [Gr. παιανισμ-ός], the chanting of the pæan; **Pæ·anize** *v. intr.* [Gr. παιανίζ-ειν], to chant or sing the pæan.

1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph* I. 186 Notes of vict'ry *pæan'd high! 1869 GALE *Crit. Gent.les* I. II. IV. 40 For the Victories ..To Pæan was sung to Apollo; at least hence *Pæanismes . had their rise. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* VII. VI. (1852) 579 The Grecian ελελευ ἰου ἰου used in their Pæanisms. *a* 1827 W. MITFORD cited in *Cent. Dict.*, Pæanism. 1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 123 The Peloponneseans..were *paeanizing as if they had already the victory.

Pæan, variant of PÆON. **Pædagogic, Pædant**, etc.: see PEDA-. **Pædarchy**: see PÆDO-.

Pæderasty, ped- (pī·d-, pe·dĕræsti). [ad. mod. L. *pederastia*, a. Gr. παιδεραστία, f. παιδεραστής, f. παῖς, παιδ- boy + ἐραστής lover. In Fr. *pédérastie*] Unnatural connexion with a boy; sodomy.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 293 He telleth of their Pæderastie, that they buy Boyes at an hundred or two hundred duckats, and mew them vp for their filthie lust. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat* (1777) II. 382 Solon's law forbid pæderasty to slaves. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F* (1840) IV. 233 The same penalties were inflicted on the passive and active guilt of paederasty. 1869 RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist.* 529 Hence the laws against infanticide, against adultery, against pæderasty.

So **Pæ·derast** [Gr. παιδεραστής], † **Pædera·stist**, a sodomite; **Pædera·stic** *a.* [Gr. παιδεραστικός], pertaining to or practising sodomy; hence **Pædera·stically** *adv.*

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Pederast., a Sodomite, a buggerer. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. 171 As the detestable Pæderasts of after Ages scandalized the godlike Socrates. [1593 G. HARVEY *New Letter* Wks. (Grosart) I. 290 That penned .. another [Apology] of Pederastice, a kinde of harlatry, not to be recited.] 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* Pref., There is first the *pæderastic school with French and Italian masters. 1864 tr. *Gaspar's Hand-bk. Forensic Med.* III. 333 *note*, Dohm..has observed this appearance in his old pæderastic hospitallers. *Ibid.* 332 A boy alleged to have been abused *paederastically. 1684 T. GODDARD *Plato's Demon* 29 The little respect which he had for that Sex, and great love for the other, which made him so great a *Pæderastist.

Pædeutics (pĭdiū·tiks); rarely sing. **pædeutic.** Also **paid-.** [f. Gr. παιδευτικός of or for teaching, ἡ παιδευτική (sc. τέχνη) education: see -ICS.] The science or art of education.

1864 WEBSTER, *Paideutics.* 1885 *Life of Sir R. Christison* I. 28 Was it an error or not in the pædeutics of those times? 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 3 Oct. 459/1 We could wish such ugly barbarisms or neologisms as 'paideutics' and the like had been eschewed. 1899 *Blackw Mag.* Aug. 253 The one substantial contribution..made to the paideutic of the game.

Pædo-, pedo- (pī·do), occas. **paido-** (pai·do), before a vowel **pæd-, ped-**, combining form of Gr. παῖς, παιδ- boy, child, an element in several words, scientific and technical, of which the more important will be found in their alphabetical places.

Pædarchy (pī·daiki) [Gr. -αρχια, ἀρχή rule], rule or government by a child or children. **Pædiatric** (pīdi,æ·trik) *a.* [see IATRIC], having to do with the treatment of the diseases of children; so **Pædiatrics** *sb. pl.*, the treatment of children's diseases. **Pædo·cracy, paid-** [see -CRACY], government by children. **Pædogenesis** (pīdodge·nĭsis) *Zool.* [see GENESIS], production of offspring by an animal in an immature or larval condition, as in certain amphibians, fishes, and insects; so **Pædogene·tic** *a.*, pertaining to or characterized by pædogenesis. **Pædo·logy, paid-** [see -LOGY], the study of the nature of children; so **Pædolo·gical**, pertaining to pædology; **Pædo·logist, Pædologi·stical** *a.*, **Pædologi·stically** *adv.* (see quot.). **Pædo·meter**, an instrument for measuring the weight and length of a child; hence **Pædometric** *a.* **Pædonosology** (-no-ṗlŏdʒi) [Gr. νόσος disease: see -LOGY], the study of the diseases of children. **Pædonymic** (pīdoni·mik) [after *patronymic*], a name given to a person from that of his or her child; so **Pædo·nymy**, the giving of such a name.

1830 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 245/2 The government was called the *pædarchy (or the regime of children). 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pædiatric. 1894 *Lancet* 3 Nov. 1065 Professor Johann Bokai, the well-known pædiatric physician. 1896 (title of a New York periodical), *Pediatrics. 1647 J. NOYES *Temple Measured* 34 Some are..unseasonable, ignorant, youthful. This is a *Pedocracy as well as a Democracy. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 507 *Pædogenesis or the production of ova by the immature animal is rare, and in Insecta always parthenogenetic. 1895 *Cambr. Nat. Hist.* V. 142. 1889 *Athenæum* 13 Apr. 471/1 A parthenogenetic and *pædogenetic generation occurs in the life-cycle [of the blood-worm]. 1900 *Speaker* 5 May 131/2 Miss Vernon of the *Paidological Bureau. 1894 *Educ. News* (U. S.) 14 Apr. 2 13 A *paidologist is one who studies boys. *Paidologistical pertains to *paidology, and *paidologistically is the adverb that refers to the acts of a paidologist while he is treating of paidology paidologistically. 1853 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Pædometer*, baromacrometer. 1889 *Jrnl. Educ.* 1 Feb. 75/2 The terrors of a cast iron Code and Inspectors with their *paedometric apparatus. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pædonosologia*, term for a description or consideration of the diseases of children; *pedonosology. 1883 W. LEAF in *Jrnl. Philol.* No. 24. 286 Prof. Geddes quotes as a similar '*Paedonymic' the expression 'Althaea Meleagris'. *Ibid.* 287 Whether or no the custom of *Paedonymy has left any other trace..must be left to anthropologists to decide.

Pædobaptism (pĭdobæ·ptiz'm). Also **pedo-.** [f. PÆDO- + BAPTISM; cf. mod.L. *pædobaptismus* (16th c.), F. *pédobaptisme* (17th c.).] The baptism of children; infant baptism.

1640 BP. HALL *Episc.* I. § 10 Where is there expresse charge for the Lord's day? Where for pædobaptism? 1651 CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* II. 38 The administration of Pedobaptisme. 1755 JOHNSON, *Pedobaptism.* 1872 *Westm. Rev.* July 81 Persons who denied that pædobaptism is to be found in the New Testament..were allowed to rot..in gaols.

Pædobaptist (pĭdobæ·ptist). Also **pedo-.** [f. PÆDO- + BAPTIST, after prec.] One who practises, adheres to, or advocates infant baptism.

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 173 He might have called us Antipædobaptists, as being against Infant-Baptism. 1755 JOHNSON, *Pedobaptist*, one that holds or practises infant baptism. 1772 in Urwick *Nonconf. Worcester* (1897) 215 Y* Paedobaptist Congregation is of late years much reduced. 1891 F. W. NEWMAN *Card. Newman* 62 The only part which I took was, to support Union with Pædo-Baptists, not to divide.

Pædomancy, erron. form of PEDOMANCY.

Pædonom (pī·donǫm). *Gr. Antiq.* [ad. Gr. παιδονόμος.] A magistrate who superintended the education of youths.

a 1871 GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* vi. (1876) 224 Under the superintendence of the Pædonom

Pædotribe (pī·dotrəib). Also **pedo-.** *Gr. Antiq.* [ad. Gr. παιδοτρίβής.] One who taught wrestling and other exercises; a gymnastic master.

1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Leys le Roy* 29 b, Gymnasts, pedotribes, athletes. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pedotribe.* *a* 1822 SHELLEY *Ess. & Lett.* (1852) I. 256 Herodicus being pædotribe..united the gymnastic with the medical art.

Pædotrophy (pīdo·trŏfi). [ad. Gr. παιδοτροφία.] The rearing of children. So **Pædotrophic** (pīdotro·fik) *a.*, relating to the rearing of children; **Pædo·trophist**, one skilled in rearing children.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pædotrophia*, old term..pedotrophy. 1890 J. S. BILLINGS *Nat. Med Dict.* II. 271 Pædotrophy..The hygiene of the rearing of children. 1889 J. SULLY in *Harper's Mag.* June 102/2 Pædotrophic Partnership, the term by which the new Socialism designated a particular and relatively permanent variety of sexual attachment. *Ibid.* 108/2 They could..pronounce the plaintiff a properly qualified pædotrophist.

Paen, -ene, var. PAYEN *Obs.*, pagan. **Paene**, obs. f. PANE *sb.* **Pænitence**, obs. f. PENITENCE.

‖ **Pænula** (pī·nizlă). [L.] In *Roman Antiq.* A sleeveless cloak having an opening for the head only, and covering the whole body. Hence, An ecclesiastical garment of the same kind, an early form of the chasuble.

[1270-1 *Pipe Roll* 55 Hen. III m. I *d*, Pro..xxxiii penulis de Lindeseye Ermyne & Coruelyne.]

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Pænula*, among the Romans, a thick garment fit for a defence against cold and rain. 1868 MARRIOTT *Vest. Chr.* p. lxii, We have abundant evidence in Roman literature of the uses to which the *Pænula* served, and of its gradual exaltation from a garb of slaves or of peasants to one which even emperors might wear in travelling, and which was expressly prescribed in the fifth century of our era as the dress of senators.

Pæon (pī·ǫn). *Prosody.* Also 7-8 **pæan.** [a. L. *pæon*, ad. Gr. παιών: see PÆAN.] A metrical foot of four syllables, one long and three short, named, according to the position of the long syllable, a first, second, third, or fourth pæon.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch* Explan. Words, *Pæon* or *Pæeon*, the name of Apollo, and of a metricall foot in verse, of which Pæans are composed. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 459 The Poet was constrain'd of mere necessity to use a Pæon instead of a Dactyl. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Paean* or *Paeon*.. so called, as commonly supposed, because appropriated to the hymn *Pæan*; though Quintilian derives the name from its inventor *Pæon*, a physician. 1867 R. C. JEBB *Sophocles' Electra* (1870) 125/2 The antistrophic verse has a paeon..in the first place.

Pæonic (pī,ǫ·nik), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *pæonic-us*, ad. Gr. παιωνικός of or belonging to a pæon.] Of or pertaining to a pæon or pæons; composed of pæons; having the pedal ratio (2 : 3) of the pæon. b. as *sb.* A pæonic verse or foot.

1830 J. SEAGER tr. *Hermann's Metres* II. xl. 104 The ancient Greeks themselves appear not to have completely distinguished between Cretic and pæonic numbers... Pæonics catalectic on two syllables, and having an iambic anacrusis, are rarely met with. 1879 J. W. WHITE tr *Schmidt's Rhythmic Class. Lang.* § 21. 66 Paeonics and bacchii. *Ibid.* § 22. 69 Paeonic sentences are rare in Aeschylus.

Pæonin (pī·onin). *Chem.* [f. L. *pæonia*, PEONY (in reference to colour) + -IN] = CORALLIN.

1866 in WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 324. 1878 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XVII. 520 The same holds good as regards corallin or pæonin, a red colour composed of rosolic acid.

Pæony, var. PEONY. **Paeyn**, var. PAYEN *Obs.*, pagan. **Paffle**, var. POFFLE *Sc.*, a small holding.

‖ **Pagador.** *Obs.* [Sp. *pagador*:—med.L. *pacātōr-em* payer.] A pay-master.

1591 *Garrard's Art Warre* 338 The Treasurers and Pagadores Colateraly. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 657/2 This is the manner of the Spanyardes captaynes, whoe ..scorneth the name as base to be counted his souldiours pagador. 1604 DIGGES 4 *Parad.* II. 46 The Captaines are become..the Pagadores or Pay-Masters of their Bandes.

Pagan (pē·găn), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 4 **paygane**, 5 **pagayne**, 5-6 **pagane**, 5- **pagan.** [ad. L. *pāgānus*, orig. 'villager, rustic'; in Christian L. (Tertullian, Augustine) 'heathen' as opposed to Christian or Jewish; indicating the fact that the ancient idolatry lingered on in the rural villages and hamlets after Christianity had been generally accepted in the towns and cities of the Roman Empire: see Trench *Study of Words* 102; and cf. Orosius 1 Præf. 'Ex locorum agrestium compitis et pagis pagani vocantur.' Cf. PAYEN.]

A. *sb.* **1.** One of a nation or community which does not hold the true religion, or does not worship the true God; a heathen. († In earlier use practically = non-Christian, and so including Mohammedans and, sometimes, Jews.)

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* viii. (*Philippus*) 6 Payganis, þat war dwelland þare. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 281 The goddes, that paganes do worshippe, were men some tyme. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 8 The hard hertis, and untrewe tieuth of the pagans. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, IV. i 95 Streaming the Ensigne of the Christian Crosse, Against black Pagans, Turkes, and Saracens. 1596 — *Merch. V.* II. iii. 11 Adue, .. most beautifull Pagan, most sweete Iew. 1727 DR. FOE *Syst. Magic* I iii. (1840) 69 The emperor Julian was perverted from Christianity, and confirmed a pagan, by Maximus a Magician. 1805 SOUTHEY *M. tr. T., Yng. Dragon* I. i, Pithyrian was a Pagan, An easy-hearted man, And Pagan sure he thought to end As Pagan he began. 1846 WRIGHT *Ess. Mid. Ages* I. iii. 99 The later Saxons, after the crusade, used the word 'Saracen' in the sense of 'pagan', and..applied it to the pagans of the north.

2. *fig.* or *allusively.* A person of heathenish character or habits, or one who holds a position analogous to that of a heathen in relation to a Christian society.

1841 EMERSON *Lect.*, *Man Reformer* Wks. (Bohn) II 247 Love would put a new face on this weary old world in which we dwell as pagans and enemies too long. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xv. (1878) 122 'But what are his politics?' said Lady Sylvia to this political pagan. 1879 — *Macleod of D.* xv, That bloodless old Pagan, her father.

† b. *spec.* A paramour, prostitute. *Obs.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. ii. 168 What Pagan may that be? 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* II. i, In all these places I have had my several pagans billeted For my own tooth.

3. *Comb.*, as *pagan-like* adj.

1608 H. CLAPHAM *Errour Left Hand* 34 The formes of them be Pagan-like. 1668 H. MORE *Div Dial.* IV. xxxv. (1713) 387 A wicked Apostacy into Pagan-like Superstitions.

B. *adj.* **1.** Not belonging to a nation or community that acknowledges the true God; worshipping idols; heathen.

c 1586 CTESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* XLIV. i, Thy hand the Pagan foe Rooting hence,..Leavelesse made that braunch to growe. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 200 The women here [Sumatra] (not differing from all other parts of the Pagan World) are much vnchast. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 93 The antient and christian inhabitants..retired to those natural intrenchments, for protection from their pagan visitants. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit* vi 201 The ideal, cheerful, sensuous, pagan life. 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adamnan* Introd. 39 The first Christian architecture was .. a continuation of the pagan work.

2. *fig.* Of heathen character, heathenish.

1550 W. LYNNE *Carion's Cron.* 279 To the pagane Papistes, arrogant Anabaptistes, licenciouse lybertines. 1606 CHAPMAN *Monsieur D'Olive* Plays 1873 I. 215 Said t'was a pagan plant, a prophane weede And a most sinful smoke [i.e. tobacco]. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. Marriage* Wks. 1730 I. 58 This pagan confinement..Suits no order, nor age, nor degree.

† **Pagana·lian**, *a. Obs. rare*—°. [f. L. *Pāgānālia* neut. pl. (see below) + -AN.] Belonging to the *Paganalia* or annual festival celebrated in each *pagus* or rural district of ancient Italy. So † **Pa·ganals** *sb pl.* (anglicization of *Paganalia*).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Paganalian*,..of or belonging to Wakes or Plough-mens Feasts, Country Holy daies, and the like. 1658 PHILLIPS (s. v. *Paganical*), Paganals *i.* Wakes, Country-Holidayes, Ploughmens Feasts.

Pagandom (pē·găndəm). [f. PAGAN + -DOM.] The realm or domain of pagans; the pagan world (as opp. to *Christendom*); heathendom.

1853 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVII. 295 It regarded Pagandom as its common foe. 1868 J. A. WYLIE *Road to Rome* xvii. 213 The one supreme deity of Pagandom. 1886 A. T. PIERSON *Crisis Missions* 194 Joining the centres of Christendom and Pagandom.

† **Paga·nic**, *a. Obs.* [ad L. *pāgānic-us*, f. *pāgān-us* PAGAN: see -IC.] Of, belonging to, or characteristic of pagans; pagan.

1676 MARVELL *Gen. Councils* Wks. 1875 IV. 145 Churches, that with paganick rites they dedicated to Saint Mary. 1685 H. MORE *Paralip. Prophet.* xxxii 203 It is indeed a Paganick Oracle. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* III. 11 (MS.) All The black paganic Worship of the East.

† **Paga·nical**, *a. Obs.* [See -ICAL.] = prec.

1573 L. LLOYD *Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 149 Paganical rites and fond foolish observations. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. 138 [They] are not so much to be accompted atheists, as spurious, paganical, and idolatrous theists.

Hence † **Paga·nically** *adv.*

1664 H. MORE *Antid. Idolatry* IX. 96 Whereby it is deprehended to be still more coarsly and Paganically Idolatrous. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 279 The one and only God (saith Clemens) is worshipped by the Greeks Paganically, by the Jews Judaically, but by Us newly and Spiritually.

Paganish (pē'gănĭʃ), *a.* [f. PAGAN + -ISH 1.]

†1. Of or belonging to pagans; pagan. *Obs.*

1583 HAYES *Narr. Gilbert's Voy.* in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1809-12) III. 192 Those Paganish regions. 1599 *Broughton's Lett.* xii. 40 That sence which in Paganish writers is..vsuall. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 204 Paganish and Idololatricall rites. 1728 BP. HUTCHINSON *Witchcraft* 167 Paganish and Popish Superstitions.

2. Resembling or belitting a pagan; of pagan character or quality; heathenish.

1613 BP. HALL *Serm. Rev.* xxi. 3, 4 Wks. 1837 V. 70 Not to hope for it, is paganish and brutish. 1676 R. DIXON *Two Testaments* 208 To use Rites is comely,..but to multiply them..is Jewish and Paganish. 1795 W. MASON *Ch. Mus.* 238 He would not suffer verse to be..sung as verse..because it was gay and paganish. 1871 BLACK *Daughter Heth* (1876) 24 Variations, which he regarded as impudent and paganish.

Hence **Pa'ganishly** *adv.*

1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* xiii, Mahound (so paganishly was the horse named) answered by plunging.

Paganism (pē'gănĭz m). [ad. eccles. L. *pāgānism-us* (Augustine), f. *pāgān-us* PAGAN: see -ISM. Cf. F. *paganisme* (1611 in Cotgr.).]

1. The religious belief and practices of pagans; the condition of being a pagan; heathenism.

1433 LYDG. *St. Edmund* ii. 417 That goddis creatoure.. Sholde in helle eternal peyne endure Thoruh mysbeleue for paganysme rage. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iv. xix. (1634) 729 They goe about a wittie thing, to make one Religion of Christiantie, Jewishnesse, and Paganisme, as it were of patches sowed together. 1608 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* ix. li. (1612) 230 Peruse all Lawes, euen Paganizme. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxi. (1846) II. 248 The divisions of Christianity suspended the ruin of Paganism. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* i. iii. (1876) 80 The Book of Genesis contains a record of the dispensation of Natural Religion, or Paganism, as well as of the Patriarchal.

†b. The Pagan world; pagandom, heathendom.

1640 tr. *Verdere's Rom. of Rom.* i. xxvii. 123 The revenge of those outrages, which from time to time all Paganisme had received from the Emperours of Greece. *c* 1650 *Don Bellianis* 18 The great destruction made of his people by you, and in all Paganisme.

2. *fig.* or *allusively.* Pagan character or quality; the moral condition of pagans.

1874 FERGUSSON in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 765 Views opposed to the Paganism of St. Paul's or to the attempt to mediævalize it. 1876 J. PARKER *Paracl.* II. xix. 356 The paganism of his logic should not be taken for more than it is worth.

b. A pagan or heathenish feature. *rare.*

1883 *Athenæum* 15 Dec. 783/1 Their crowning features are mere paganisms, quite out of keeping with the designs they deface.

Paganity (păgæ'nĭtĭ). Now *rare* or *Obs.* [ad. late L. *pāgānitās* (Cod. Theod. 438), f. *pāgān-us* PAGAN: cf. *Christianity.* Cf. OF. *paienneté.*] The condition or quality of being pagan; paganism.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* Pref. 5 Rome, which coulde not forget her old paganitie. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 561 There is something of imperfection.. something of paganity likewise necessarily consequent thereupon. 1837 CARLYLE *Let. to Sterling* 25 Dec., What Christianity is to us and what Paganity is, and all manner of other anities. 1866 J. B. ROSE *Ecl. & Georg. Virg.* 142 Britain in primitive paganity is not 'almost divided from the world'.

Paganize (pē'gănəiz), *v.* [a. F. *paganiser* (1551 in Hatz.-Darm.) or med.L. *pāgānizāre*: see PAGAN and -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To make pagan; to give a pagan character or form to.

1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 151 A Christian Paganis'd with name of Punke. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst* I. iv. § 36. 628 Christianity..was thereby itself Paganized and Idolatrized. 1812-29 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 126 Even as early as the third century the Church had begun to Paganize Christianity.

2. *intr.* To become pagan; to act as a pagan; to assume a pagan character. Also *to paganize it.*

1640 CHILMEAD tr. *Ferrand's Love Melancholy* 176 They paganize it to their own damnation. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 206 This was that which made the old Christians Paganize. 1875 MRS. CHARLES in *Sunday Mag.* May 512 When Christendom begins to speak of her golden age as in the past, she paganises.

Hence **Pa'ganised** *ppl. a.*, **Pa'ganizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl a.*; also **Pa'ganization**, the action of paganizing or fact of being paganized; **Pa'ganizer**, one who paganizes.

1863 DRAPER *Intell. Devel. Europe* x. (1865) 228 The *paganization of religion was in no small degree assisted by the influence of the females of the Court of Constantinople. 1898 F. I. ANIROBUS tr. *Pastor's Hist. Popes* V. 9 Whether ..the paganisation of all the relations of life [was] so universal as has been maintained. 1732 WATERLAND *Chr. Vind. Charge* 74 *Paganized Christianity. 1873 MORLEY *Rousseau* I. 194 The paganized catholicism of the renaissance. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Ethnophrones*, ..q. d. *paganizers, or persons, whose thoughts, or sentiments were still heathen or gentile. 1652 GAUL *Magastrom.* 110 To take heed of.. Judaizing, *Paganizing, of Idolatry, atheism, superstition. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* III. ii. (1864) I. 328 Christianity made some steps toward the old religion by the splendour of its ceremonial, and the incipient paganising, not of its creed, but of its popular belief. 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xi. § 1. 96 Called abusively by Pagans and Heathens, and *Paganizing Christians, the Goods of Fortune. 1826 G. S. FABER *Diffic. Romanism* (1853) 347 The Bible knows nothing of those paganising distinctions between *relative worship* and *positive worship.*

Paganly (pē'gănlĭ), *adv.* [f. PAGAN *a.* + -LY 2.] In a pagan manner or degree; like a pagan.

1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* I. xiv. (1662) 53 This..I am not so paganly superstitious as to believe one syllable of. 1838 in Southey *Comm.-pl. Bk.* IV. 581 The Irish Papists are paganly superstitious.

Pagano-chri'stian, *a.* and *sb.* [f. *pagano-* comb. form of L. *pāgānus* PAGAN + CHRISTIAN.] **a.** *adj.* Christian in a pagan way, or with an admixture of paganism. **b.** *sb.* A Christian corrupted by paganism. So **Pagano-chri'stianism**; **Pagano-chri'stianize** *v.*

1667 J. CORBET *Disc. Relig. Eng.* 17 That new kind of Paganism, or Pagano-Christianism. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* iv. xxi. (1713) 341 The Pagano-christian Tyranny of the Pope. 1680 — *Apocal. Apoc.* ii. 23 These People.. shall at the end..get the Nations under them, that is, the Paganochristians. 1681 — *Exp. Dan.* ii. 38 The Empire ..was beginning to Pagano-Christianize and grow Idolatrous again. 1685 — *Paralip. Prophet.* xxvi. 229 The Pagano-christianizing Caesars or Emperours.

Paganry (pē'gănrĭ). [f. PAGAN *sb.* + -RY; cf. *popery.*] Pagan condition or practice; heathenry.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 144 It is all one, as if they had said, bawdrie, hethenrie, paganrie. 1866 J. B. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Fasti* Notes 259 The memory of this paganry did not disappear when all traces of lake and solar rites had passed away.

†**Pa'gany.** *Obs.* [Refashioning of PAYENY, after *pagan.* Cf. *Tuscany.*] = PAGANDOM.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lviii. 197 He slew Sorbryn, the moost valyant knyght in all pagany. 1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 11 Where midst vnnumbred troopes of Paganie..few of his Countrey are.

Page (pēdʒ), *sb.*[1] Also 5 **payge**, 6 *Sc.* **pege**. [a. OF. *page* = It. *paggio*, med.L. *pagius* (*c* 1300, Du Cange): cf. Sp. *page*, Pg. *pagem* in same sense. The origin of the Romanic word is unsettled. Diez conjectured for It. *paggio* derivation from Gr. παιδίον boy, which is very doubtful; Littré suggests that med.L. *pagius* is from *pāgus* the country, a country district, comparing Pr. *pages* villain, rustic:—L. *pāgensis*, and cites the statement of Fauchet (1601), that down to the time of Charles VI and VII, 1380-1461, *page* in Fr. seems to have been applied solely to *de viles personnes.*]

I. †1. A boy, youth, lad. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7499 Quat bot to lese þi lijf, leue page. *Ibid.* 10295 War pages nan for hirdes sett, Bot stalworth men þair bestes gett. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 289 He had A Sone, A litill Knave, þat wes þan bot a litill page. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 52 A child þat was of half yeer age In Cradel it lay and was a propre page. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xviii. 101 Þat yonge page [the infant Jesus] liffe þou mon for-gange, But yf þou fast flee fro his foo. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 46 My father vnwelthy mee sent, then a prittye page, hither.

†2. A male person of the 'lower orders', or of low condition or manners: a term of contempt and sometimes of opprobrium; cf. KNAVE 2, 3. *Obs.*

13.. *K. Alis.* 6461 So wex yalow is heore visages, In the world no buth so foule pages! *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Franklt. Prol.* 20 He hath leuere taken with a page Than to comune with any gentil wight There he myghte lerne gentilesse aright. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 62 He [Satan] wolde haue peerid with god of blis; Now is he in helle moost loobeli page. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxix. 381 Sirs, we muste presente þis page [Jesus] to ser Pilate. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 313 That page was neuer of sic price for to presome anys Wnto my persone to be peir. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Dk. Albany* 416 A prince to play the page It is a rechelesse rage, And a lunatyke ouerage.

3. A boy or lad employed as a servant or attendant; hence, a male servant of the lowest grade in his line of service, corresponding to an apprentice in trade; one whose part it is to assist and learn from an upper or more experienced servant or officer. **a.** Formerly in the most wide and general use; also with special qualifications, as *page of the kitchen, scullery* (= scullion), *stable* (= stable-boy), etc. *Obs.* in general use; but **b.** Still applied in East Anglia to a shepherd's attendant, whether boy, lad, or man. (Cf. modern uses of *boy*, as in *cabin-boy, cow-boy, post-boy, stable-boy*, etc.)

a 1327 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 237 Palefreiours ant pages. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) st. 283 Wip him he hadde þer a page þat serued him in þat hermitage. 14.. *Metr. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 623/2 A payge of the keschyn. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 377/1 Page of a stabylle, *equarius.* 14.. *Customs of Malton* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 61 Pai schall haffe in þe sayd mylnes two mylners and j page. 1470-85 Kechyn page [see KITCHEN *sb.* 3 a]. 1530 PALSGR. 250/2 Page a servaunt, *page.* †*a* 1550 *Freiris of Berwik* 447 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 300, I haif ane pege.. will.. bring to me sic thing as I will haif. 1707 CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* 539 (The Queens Officers and Servants) Scullery.. Yeoman.. Joint Grooms..Page..Servant..Child.

b. 1819 RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1849) 297 (Eng. Dial. Dict.). *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Page*, the lad attending on a shepherd. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Page*, the common and almost only name of a shepherd's servant, whether boy or man. Extensively used through Suffolk, and probably further.

4. *Chivalry.* A boy or lad in training for knighthood, and attached to the personal service of a knight, whom he followed on foot, being not yet advanced to the rank of squire. Cf. *foot-page* (FOOT *sb.*), FOOTMAN 3. Now only *Hist.* Hence †**b.** A foot-soldier. †**c.** A camp-servant. *Obs.*

13.. *K. Alis* 6092 Fyve hundrod thousand Knyghtis to armes, so Y fynde, Withowte pages and skuyeris. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 5460 With hir went ij squyers and noo mo, Save ij pages to kepe ther horses also. [1847 JAMES *J. Marston Hall* vii, If we place you as page to any one else, it must solely be with a view to your military promotion hereafter. 1898 TRENCH *Synon. N. T.* viii. (1876) 90 Like that of the squire or page of the Middle Ages.]

b. *c.* *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 163 A hundreth knyghtes mo..& four hundreth o bote, squieres of gode aray, & fiue hundreth o fote, to whilk I salle pay. Knyght, squier & pages, þe termes of two 3ere. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 337/1 Page, *pageta, pedissequus, pedes.* 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* VII. (1520) 120/1 Whyle this doynge lasted the englysshe pages toke the pylfre of the Scottes. 1563 GOLDING *Cæsar* (1565) 60 Learning by the flyght of oure horsemen and pages [*calonum*] in what case the matter stood. 1632 SHERWOOD, A souldiers page, *goujat.*

5. A youth employed as the personal attendant of a person of rank. (In earlier times often himself of gentle birth, and placed in this position in order to be trained in the usages of good society.)

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 1123 Yiff he be a..page,.. receive hym as a grome goodly in here. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xviii. 51 A place for yong children, which are pages. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul* iii i. 97. 1606 CHAPMAN *Monsieur D'Olive* Plays 1873 I. 197 Pages and Parasits [live] by making legges. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Page*, a youth of state, retained in the family of a prince or great personage..to attend in visits of ceremony, do messages, bear up trains, robes, etc. and. to have a genteel education, and learn his exercises 1756 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 455 A lady of considerable rank, who.., is allowed a page, or *ragazzo*, and he must not exceed fourteen years of age. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. xv, Where hast thou left that page of thine, That used to serve thy cup of wine? 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* xxii. IV. 789 Many coaches and six, attended by harbingers, footmen, and pages.

b. Hence, a title of various officers of a royal or princely household, usually with some distinctive addition, as *page of honour, page of the back-stairs, of the chamber, of the presence*, etc.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 569 A yeer or two he was in this seruyse Page of the chambre of Emelye the brighte. 1450 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 193/1 Bryan Wager, page of oure Robes. 1509-10 *Act* 1 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 Yomen Gromes and pagys of the Kynges Chambre. *a* 1562 G. CAVENDISH *Wolsey* (1893) 81, xii goodly yong gentilmen, called pages of honour. 1664 (*title*) Comedies and Tragedies. Written by Thomas Killigrew, Page of Honour to King Charles the First. 1698 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 416 A son of Mr. Secretary Vernon is made page of the presence to the duke of Glocester. 1707 CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* 544 (The Queen's Officers and Servants). Pages of the Back-Stairs [6]..Their Salary 80*l.* per Annum each. Pages of the Presence-Chamber [4]. Their Salary 25*l.* per Annum each. Grooms of the Great-Chamber [10].. Their Salary 40*l.* *Ibid.* 551 (The Master of the Horse, and his Officers).. Equerry of the Crown Stable. 256*l.* Pages of Honour [4]..156*l.* each. Gentleman of the Horse. 256*l.* 1899 *Pall Mall Mag.* Apr. 514 Loudon..was made a page of the backstairs to Queen Mary. 1900 *Whitaker's Alm* 87 (Her Majesty's Household).. Pages of the Back Stairs [4]. State Pages [2]. Page of the Chambers.. Pages of the Presence [5]. Pages, Men [3]. *Ibid.* 88 Master of the Horse..; Crown Equerry..; Pages of Honour [4].

c. Hence, in mod. usage, often applied to a boy or lad (usually in 'buttons' or livery) employed in a private house, a club, hotel, large shop, etc., to attend to the door, go on errands, and the like; a foot-boy; in U.S. to an attendant upon a legislative body. **d.** Also applied to little boys fancifully dressed at a wedding ceremony to bear the bride's train.

1781 COWPER *Truth* 146 She yet allows herself that boy behind;..His predecessor's coat advanced to wear, Which future pages yet are doomed to share. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* II i, There..a page, in purple and silver, sat upon the table, swinging his legs to and fro. 1833 T HOOK *Parson's Daughter* (1847) 222 A small white faced boy who was called 'page' to Aunt Eleanor,.. superseding what commonly-minded persons were accustomed to consider footboys. 1897 W. W. JACOBS *Skipper's Wooing* xi. 127 And Henry'll be a little page in white satin knickers holding up the bride's train.

II. Transferred uses.

6. A clip or other contrivance, for holding up a woman's skirt in walking.

1864 SALA *Quite Alone* xxvii. 185 The artful arrangement of hooks and strings, known as 'ladies' pages'.

7. *Entom.* Collector's name for a black and green South American hawk-moth of the family *Uraniidæ.*

1886 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Nov. 4/2 During the last two years swarms of a singularly handsome butterfly, with dark green wings and white tails, have been noticed in Trinidad,..it is now known that they are the 'green pages' of the Venezuelan forests.

8. *Brick-making.* (See quot.)

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Page*, the track carrying the pallets, which support the newly molded bricks, and on which they are slipped to the off-bearing boy, at the end. [Fr. *page* was formerly applied to the brickmaker's boy who carried the newly moulded bricks on the pallets.]

9. *Comb.*, as *page-boy, -work*; *page-like* adj.

1603 MASSINGER *Dk. Milan* III. i, All the dangers That, page-like, wait on the success of war. 1888 LIGHTHALL *Yng. Seigneur* 53 'So, then, do your own page-work', said Haviland. 1902 *Spectator* 8 Feb. 201/1 Loitering in the division lobbies as if they were untrustworthy page-boys on a round of morning errands. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 10 Mar. 7/2 There are large numbers of page-boys employed in West-end clubs and hotels.

Page (pēdʒ), *sb.*[2] [a. F. *page* fem. (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) a page:—L. *pāgina* a leaf of a book, a written page, f. stem *pag-* of *pangĕre* to fasten, fix in, fix together.]

1. One side of a leaf of a book, manuscript, letter, etc.

Full page, a page containing its full complement of printed lines, or containing an engraving or illustration which occupies the entire page; also *attrib.*: cf. FULL *a.* 12. *Page for page*, corresponding in the paging; also *attrib.*

1589 NASHE *Pref. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 9 Seneca let bloud line by line and page by page, at length must needes die to our stage. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XIII. xii. 393 If one leafe of this large Paper were plucked off, the more pages tooke harme thereby, & were lost. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s. v., Some confound *folio* and *page*; when as a folio or leaf properly comprehends two pages. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* IX, Intending only to look cursorily over the few first pages. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. i. 224 The phenomena referred to in the foregoing pages. 1889 H. O. SOMMER *Malory's Arthur* Pref. 8 Caxton is reprinted page for page, line for line, word for word. 1896 in *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*, *Printing* p. xviii, A line-for-line and page-for-page reprint of the original text.

b. *Printing.* The type set up, or made up from slips or galleys, for printing a page.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Printing*, The page, then, composed and ranged in the galley, he ties it up therein with a cord or packthread, and sets it by. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. 193 A few observations on the method of tying up a page. 1891 W. MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1899) II. 234, I will set up a trial-page of the (Golden) L[egend].

c. *Type founding.* One of the parcels into which new type is made up by the founders, to be sent out: usually 8 inches by 4.

1882 J. SOUTHWARD *Pract. Printing* (1884) 15 Type is sent from the founders in parcels. ..The parcel is called a page. 1903 H. HART *Let. to Editor*, Moxon calls these type-founders' pages 'cartridges'.

2. *fig.* a. Any page, or the pages collectively, of a writing; hence, rhetorically, Writing, book, record. b. An episode such as would fill a page in a written history; a single phase of the 'book of nature', or of the 'book of life' (see BOOK *sb.* 4).

1619 DRAYTON *Past.* Ecl. v. viii, On the world's idols I do hate to smile, Nor shall their names e'er in my page appear. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* xiii, Her ample page Rich with the spoils of time. 1752 — *Bentley* v, That .. inspiration .. That burns in Shakespeare's or in Milton's page. 1822 SOUTHEY *Ode King's Visit Scot.* xi, A deeper tragedy .. hath never fill'd The historic page. 1851 TRENCH *Poems* 54 Nor merely in the fair page nature shows, But in the living page of human life To look and learn. 1885 *Daily Tel.* 24 July, A bright page in her military history.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *page-head*, *-heading*, *-picture*, *-turning*; **page-cord**, **-gauge** (see quots. 1858, 1875); **page-paper**, a piece of stiff paper on which a page of type is placed before being fastened up with others in a forme; **page-proof**, a pull taken from type made up into paged form.

1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II 193 The compositor takes a page paper into the palm of his hand, and puts it against the bottom of the page. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Page-cord*, thin twine used by printers to tie together the pages or columns [of type] previous to printing. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Page-gage*, a standard of length for the pages of a given piece of work. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 15 July 3/1 The most continuous feature in this book is the series of attractive page-pictures.

Page (pēdʒ), *v.*[1] [f. PAGE *sb.*[1]] a. *trans.* To wait on, attend, or follow, like a page. b. *To page it*, to act as page.

1596 H. CHETTLE in Nashe *Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 195 He square and set it out in Pages, that shall page and lackey his infamie after him. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 224 Will these moyst Trees page thy heeles And skip when thou point'st out? 1638 FORD *Fancies* V. ii, Nitido has paged it trimly too. 1819 KEATS *Otho* I. i. 79 Go, page his dusty heels upon a march.

Page (pēdʒ), *v.*[2] [f. PAGE *sb.*[2]]

1. *trans.* To put consecutive numbers upon the pages of (a book, manuscript, etc.); to paginate.

1628 PRYNNE *Cens. Cosens* 53 The first part of his Booke.. is not paged. 1817 *Cobbett's Weekly Pol. Pamphlet* 22 Mar. 353 The former part..is paged in such a way as to fit with the paging of Number Fifteen. 1878 EBSWORTH in *Brathwait's Strappado* Pref. 17 Even when consecutively paged, his volumes are often composed of several distinct works.

2. *Printing.* To make up (composed type) into pages.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

b. *Type-founding.* To pack up (new type) in pieces for sending out.

1903 H. HART *Let to Editor*, When type has been cast, it is set up; then dressed; then paged; i. e. packed up in convenient pieces. The founder will, if requested, page his type otherwise than to the standard width.

Pageant (pædʒĕnt, pē-), *sb.* Forms: α. 4 6 **pagyn**, (6 **pagen**, **-eon**, **padgin**, **-ion**, **paidgion**, *Sc.* **padʒ(e)ane**, **-yan**), 6-7 **pagin**. β. 5 **pagend(e**, (**padshand**, **pachand**, **paiande**, **pageunt**, **pajant**, **padgeant**, **-iant**, **pacent**, **pachent**), 5-6 **pagent**, 6 **pageaunt**, (**-ia(u)nt**, **-ient**, **-y(a)nt**, **pageyond**, **paia(u)nt**, **-anntt**, *Sc.* **padʒand**), 6-7 **pageante**, (7 **paygend**, **pagiente**), 5- **pageant**. [Late ME. *pagyn*, *padgin*, etc., in contemporary Anglo-Latin, *pagina*; subseq. with accrescent *-t* or *-d*, as in *ancient*, etc.: see -ANT[3]. Origin and history obscure: see Note below.]

1. A scene acted on the stage; *spec.* one scene or act of a mediæval mystery play. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 206 He bat kan best pleie a pagyn [*v. r.* pagent] of be devyl..schal haue most bank of pore & riche. 14.. *Cov. Myst.* Prol. (passim) Pagent. 1427-8 *Coventry Leet Bk.* lf. 45 b, The smythes of Coventre.. shewen..how thei were discharged of the cotelers pachand be a lete in the tyme of Iohn Cote then mere. 1457 *Ibid.* 173 b, She [Q. Margaret] sygh then alle the pagentes pleyde save domesday, which myght not be pleyde for lak of day. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 372 That v. pageunts be hadd amonge the craftes. 1468 J. PASTON jr. in *Lett.* II. 317 Many pagentys wer pleyed in hyr wey in Bryggys to hyr welcomyng. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXVI. 109 Than cryd Mahoun for a Heleand padʒane [*v. r.* padʒeane]. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 1383 Of paiauntis that were played in Joyous Garde. 1530 PALSGR. 259/2 Pagiant in a playe, *mistere*. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* 21 a, I haue rehersed vnto thee .the persons of this scene or pageaunte. *a* 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 477 As they haue multiplyed the number of their Stages, so thus they multiply their pagins and parts. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 213 His former transition was in the faire about the Jugglers, now he is at the Pageants among the Whifflers. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. ii 137 The prologue..contains the argument of the several pageants, or acts, that constitute the piece. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xx, The morris-dancers..again played their pageant.

b. *fig.* The part acted or played by any one in an affair, or in the drama of life; performance; esp. in *to play one's pagrant*, to act one's part. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 129 Pes pagyn playen bei bat hiden be treube of Goddis lawe. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* x. lxxix, How now, sayd Launcelot vnto Arthur, yonder rydeth a knyght that playeth his pagents. 1478 SIR J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 235 As ffor the pagent..the Erle off Oxenforde hathe pleyid atte Hammys he lyepe the wallys, and wente to the dyke, and in to the dyke to the chynne. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Death Edw. IV* 85, I have played my pageyond, now am I past. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* vi. 44 Ye must not playe your pageant in the sight of menne. 1574 STUDLEY (*title*) The Pageant of Popes, contayninge the lyues of all the Bishops of Rome.. to the Yeare of Grace 1555..written in Latin by Maister Bale [etc.]. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* lxiii, We must play the pageant out.

†c. A part acted to deceive or impose upon any one; a trick. *To play one a pageant*, to play him a trick, to impose upon or deceive him. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 99 In bis manere bei pleien be pagyn of scottis; for as scottis token be skochen of armes of seynt george & here-bi traieden englischemen, so bes antichristis prelatis taken name & staat of cristis apostlis. 1530 PALSGR. 658/2 He had thought to playe me a pagent, *il me cuyda donner le bout.* 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 22 This spightful pageaunt of his owne syb Iuno remembring [*Nec latuere doli fratrem Iunonis et iræ*]. 1607 R. C[AREW] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 88 This pageant was plaid by a Hollander.

†d. A scene represented on tapestry, or the like.

1557 *More's Wks.* 1146 b, Mayster Thomas More in his youth deuised in hys fathers house in London, a goodly hangyng of fyne paynted clothe, with nyne pageauntes, and verses ouer euery of those pageauntes: which verses declared what the ymages in those pageauntes represented.

†2. A stage or platform on which scenes were acted or tableaux represented; *esp.* in early use, the movable structure or 'carriage', consisting of stage and stage machinery (MACHINE *sb.* 6), used in the open air performances of the mystery plays. *Obs.*

[1392-3 *Cartulary of St. Mary's, Coventry* lf 85 b (in Sharp *Diss. Cov. Myst.* 66), Domum pro le pagent pannariorum Coventre.] 1450 *Coventry Smiths' Acct.* (*Ibid.* 20) Spend to bryng the pagent in-to gosford-stret vd. 1453 *Ibid.* 15 be keepers of the craft shall let bring forth be pajant & find clothys that gon abowte be pagent and russhes berto. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 260/1 A Paiande, *lusorium.* 1500 in *York Myst.* Introd. 35 The cartwryghts [are] to make iiij new wheles to the pagiaunt. 1535 *Covent. Weavers' Accts.*, Paid to the wryght for mendyng the pagent iiijs. ij*d.* *a* 1595 ABLID. ROGERS in Sharp *Diss.* 17 The maner of these playes weare, euery company had his pagiant, or parte, which pageants weare a high scafolde with 2 rowmes, a higher and a lower, vpon 4 wheeles. 1691 tr. *Emilianne's Frauds Romish Monks* (ed. 3) 344 Judith was one of the most beautiful young Women of Italy, and .. round about her (upon the same Frame or Pageant) they had placed.. Musicians 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 44 On a Pageant over-against the Pagod they had a Set of Dancers handed like Puppits, to the amusing of the Mobile. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) II. 155 Pageants, that is, stages erected in the open street, were part of the entertainment.

†b. A piece of stage machinery; also, a mechanical contrivance or machine generally. *Obs.*

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 238 Of all the crafty and subtyle paiantis and pecis of warke made by mannys wyt, to go or moue by them selfe, the clocke is one of the beste. 1611 FLORIO, *Pegma*, a frame or pageant, to rise, mooue, or goe it selfe with vices. *a* 1719 ADDISON (J.), The poets contrived the following pageant or machine for the pope's entertainment; a huge floating mountain, that was split in the top in imitation of Parnassus. 1861 WRIGHT *Ess. Archæol.* II. xxi. 173 *Pageant*—a word subsequently in general use to denote stage machinery of all kinds.

3. A tableau, representation, allegorical device, or the like, erected on a fixed stage or carried on a moving car, as a public show; any kind of show, device, or temporary structure, exhibited as a feature of a public triumph or celebration. *Dumb pageant* = dumb show. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

[This sense, in which 'scene' and 'stage' are combined, may have been the intermediate link between 1 and 2.]

[1432 *Let.* in *Munim. Gildh.* (Rolls) III. App. 459 Parabatur machina, satis pulchra, in cujus medio stabat gigas miræ magnitudinis .. ex utroque latere ipsius gigantis in eadem pagina erigebantur duo animalia vocata 'antelope'.] 1511 GUYLFORDE *Pilgr.* (Camden) 8 Bytwene euery of the pagentis went lytill children .. gloryously and rychely dressyd. 1533 *Coronation Q. Anne* in Arb. *Garner* II. 47 A rightly costly pageant of Apollo with the Nine Muses among the mountains. *Ibid.*, A sumptuous and costly pageant in manner of a castle wherein was fashioned a heavenly roof and under it upon a green was a root or stock, whereout sprang a multitude of white and red roses [etc.]. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 330 At Millan..were set up..triumphant arkes, pageons, and images, with honourable posies written. 1611 COTGR., *Pegmate*, a stage, or frame whereon Pageants be set, or carried. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 55 To stand as a dumb pageant, without salutation. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pageant*, a triumphal Chariot or Arch, or other pompous Device usually carry'd about in Publick Shews. *a* 1745 in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 27 You would have put me to an additional expence, by having a raree-shew (or pageant) as of old, on the lord-mayor's day. Mr. Pope and I were thinking to have a large machine carried through the city, with a printing-press, author, publishers, hawkers, devils, &c. and a satirical poem printed and thrown from the press to the mob. 1875 A. W. WARD *Eng. Dram. Lit.* (1899) I. 145 Those pageants, in the generally accepted later and narrower use of the term, which consisted of moving shows devoid of either action or dialogue, or at least only employing the aid of these incidentally, by way of supplementing and explaining the living figures or groups of figures brought before the eyes of the spectators.

4. *fig.* Something which is a mere empty or specious show without substance or reality.

1608 CHAPMAN *Byron's Conspir.* Plays 1873 II. 239 Without which love and trust; honor is shame; A very Pageant, and a propertie. 1635 QUARLES *Emblt.* I. ix. (1718) 37 Think ye the Pageants of your hopes are able To stand secure on earth, when earth itself's unstable? 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* (1869) II. xxxviii. 396 It was a name, a shadow, an empty pageant. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. ii. 354 The sovereign, divested of all but the name of king, sinks into an empty pageant.

b. ? A specious tribute or token.

1750 JOHNSON *Let. to Printer Gen. Advert.* 3 Apr. in Boswell *Life*, Many, who would, perhaps, have contributed to starve him when alive, have heaped expensive pageants upon his grave.

5. A brilliant or stately spectacle arranged for effect; *esp.* a procession or parade with elaborate spectacular display; a showy parade.

1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in W.* xv, Embroider'd surcoats and emblazon'd shields, Made a rare pageant, as with sound of trump, Tambour and cittern, proudly they went on. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk* I. 299 Few pageants can be more stately and frigid than an English funeral in town. 1852 TENNYSON *Ode Dk. Wellington* iii, Lead out the pageant sad and slow, .. Let the long long procession go. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. i. ii 17 The glittering pageant entered the gates of the capital. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. vii. 6 The consecration of a King was then not a mere pageant.

6. a. *attrib.* passing into *adj.* Of or acting in a pageant; stage-, puppet-; specious.

1659 *Parl. Speech Other Ho.* 4 To these we are to stand bare, whilst their pageant stage Lord hips daign to give us a conference upon their Breeches. 1701 *Lond Gaz* No. 3758/3 We will..Assist Your Majesty against the French King, his Pageant Prince of Wales, and all others. 1736 HERVEY *Mem.* I. 73 France and England the pageant mediators in a quarrel..which was made up without their privity. *c* 1800 H. K. WHITE *Poet. Wks.* (1837) 36 The pageant insects of a glittering hour. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 55 Campeggio was made to feel that he was a mere pageant-legate.

b. *Comb.*, as *pageant master*, *-play*, *-plot*, *-tableau*, *-wheel*; *pageant-loving* adj.; **pageant-car**, the car which carried, or served as, a stage for acting in the open air; †**pageant-house**, the house in which the stage and properties for the play were kept; †**pageant-idol**, an idol which is a mere 'vain show'; †**pageant-money**, **-pence**, **-silver**, money contributed for the mystery-play; **pageant-thing**, a thing that is a mere 'vain show', an idol.

1893 G. S. TYACK in Andrews *Bygone Warwick* 66 The stages of the *pageant-cars. 1420 in *York Plays* Introd. 36 Le *pagent-howse pelliparorum 1531 *Order of Lect* in Sharp *Cov. Myst.* (1825) 43 A pagiaunt, with the pagiaunt house & playing geire. 1626 in *York Myst.* Introd. 36 Of the skinners for the pageante howse farme yerely due, xij*d.* 1698 TATE & BRADY *Ps.* xcvii. 7 All who of *Pageant-Idols boast. 1899 *Academy* 12 Aug. 157/1 He provided 'Trionfi' for the delight of a *pageant-loving folk. 1479 in *York Myst.* Introd. 41 To chuse searchers and *pageant master. 1525 in Sharp *Weavers' Pageant* 20 Rec of the masters for the *pagynt-money xvjs. iiij*d.* 1552-2 in Sharp *Diss. Cov. Myst.* 22 Reseyved of the craft for *pagent pencys iiiv. 4*d.* 1607 MIDDLETON *Your Five Gallants* II i, Some *pageant-plot, or some device for the tilt-yard. 1492 in *York Myst.* Introd. 23 *note*, *Pniaunt silver. 1696 TATE & BRADY *Ps* cxv. 6 The *Pagant-thing has Ears and Nose, But neither hears nor smells. 1584 in Sharp *Cov. Myst.* (1825) 38 Payde for sope for the *pagent wheles iiij*d.*

[*Note.* The word in the preceding senses is known only in English, and in the Anglo-Latin *pagina*. The two main early senses were 'scene displayed on a stage', and 'stage on which a scene is exhibited or acted'. The relative order of these is not certain; but, so far as instances have been found, the sense 'scene' appears first. The Anglo-L *pagina* is in form identical with the known ancient L. *pagina* leaf (of a book), PAGE *sb.*[2]; and it is noteworthy that from *pagina* French had, beside the popularly descended *page*, a literary form *pagine*, *pagene*, 'page of a book', which also came into Eng. in the forms PAGINE, *pagyn(e*, *pagen*, and even (in 15th c.) *pagent*, forms which are identical with some of those of *pageant*. There is thus no difficulty so far as concerns *form* in identifying *pagina* 'pageant' with *pagina*, *pagine*, *pagyn*, *pagent*, 'leaf' or 'page'. And it is easy to conceive how the sense 'page' or 'leaf' of a MS. play, might have passed into that of 'scene' or 'act'; but direct evidence connecting the two has not been found. On the other hand, some, who take 'stage' as the earlier sense, have suggested for *pagina* a possible passage of sense from 'tablet or slab (for inscription)' to 'board', and so to 'stage'; or have seen in the 14-15th c. Anglo-Latin *pagina* a mere

or less independent formation from the stem *pag-* of L. *pangĕre* to fix, cognate with L. *compăges, compăgo, compagina* 'fixing together', 'joining', *compăginātus* 'fixed together' (whence perh. 'framework'); or have thought it a representative, in some way, of L. *pĭgma*, Gr. πήγνυμι 'a framework fastened or joined together', spec. 'a movable stage or scaffold used in theatres'. This last exactly gives the sense of *pāgina*, 'pageant'; and not only has Du Cange examples of med L. *pĭgma* as 'a wooden machine on which statues are placed', but Cotgrave has F. *pegmade* 'a stage or frame whereon Pageants be set or carried'. Thus it is indisputable that 'pageant' in the sense 'stage' would exactly render L. *pĭgma*, and it is further true that the stem *pag-* of *pĭgma* is cognate with πηγ- of πήγνυμι; but of any actual historical relation between the forms of these words, or any passage of *pĭgma* into *pāgina* in med.L., there is no trace. It had been supposed that an earlier Anglo-L. example of *pāgina*, in a sense like 'boarding', existed in the final paragraph of the 12th or 13th c. treatise of Alexander Neckham *De Utensilibus*, printed (very inaccurately) in T. Wright's *Vol. of Vocabularies* 1857, pp. 96–119, from MS. Cott. Titus D. 20, ff. 48 b, where Wright has 'ut lingnum hujus pagine forti aderat tegminibus'; but the actual reading of the MS. is 'ut lingnum *hic com*pagine forti ad[h]erat tegminibus'; so that the supposed *pagina* 'boarding' has no existence.]

Pageant (pædʒĕnt, pē-), *v.* [f. prec.]

†1. *trans.* To imitate as in a pageant or play; to mimic. *Obs. rare.*

1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii 151 With ridiculous and awkward action, (Which Slanderer, he imitation call's) He Pageants vs.

2. To carry *about* as a show or in a procession.

1641 Milton *Reform.* I. (1851) 4 Even that Feast of love and heavenly admitted fellowship .became the subject of horror, and glouting adoration, pageanted about, like a dreadfull Idol. 1660 — *Free Commw.* Wks. (1851) 429 To pageant himself up and down in Progress among the perpetual bowings and cringings of an abject People.

3. To honour with a pageant.

1891 *Murray's Mag.* Oct. 509 She who once pageanted with sumptuous pomp victorious Doges returning trophy-laden.

Hence **Pageanting** *vbl. sb.*, display of pageantry.

1873 Masson *Drumm. of Hawth.* iv. 54 One may guess the amount of pageanting, banqueting, and speechifying.

Pageanted, *a.* [f. Pageant *sb.* + -ed 2.]

†a. Adorned with 'pageants' or scenes (in tapestry or the like: see Pageant *sb.* 1 d). *Obs.* b. Attended with pageantry and pomp.

1539 in *Archæol. Jrnl.* (1852) VII. 270, iv alter clothes ii pagented alter clothes. *Ibid.*, Pagented h[n]gyngs 1902 W. Toynbee in *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Feb. 2/3 Well might his worth the final fee Of pageanted sepulture reap.

†**Pageanteer.** *Obs. rare.* In 7 -geu-. [f. Pageant *sb.*: see -eer.] A player in a pageant or mystery-play: in quot. *fig.*

1624 Gee *New Shreds* 16 Me thinkes these lewd pageenteers should be questioned in some Ecclesiasticall Court for Prophanation of heaven and holy things.

Pageantic (pædʒæntik), *a. rare.* [f. Pageant *sb.* + -ic: cf. *gigantic.*] Of the nature of or belonging to a pageant or pageants.

1825 T. Sharp *Diss. on Cov. Myst.* 25 Illustration of the form and construction of Pageantic structures.

Pageantry (pædʒĕntri, pē-). [See -ry.]

†1. Pageants collectively; the public acting of scenes or display of tableaux. *Obs.*

1608 Shaks. *Per.* v. ii. 6 What pageantry, what feats, what shows, What minstrelsy, and pretty din, The regent made.. To greet the king. *a* 1656 Ussher *Ann.* vi. (1658) 437, 80 women gloriously decked..were carried in litters, having legs of gold, and 500 more in others, whose legs were of silver; These things were most remarkable in the Pageantry. 1714 J. Wyett *Ellwood's Autobiogr.* Suppl. (1765) 391 The Pageantry of which Day's Work, as acted there by himself, he hath since published with his Name to it.

2. Splendid display, gorgeous spectacular show; pomp. Also in *pl.*

1651 Jer. Taylor *Serm. for Year* II. viii. 99 To prove that we are extreamly proud in the midst of all this pageantry. 1673 [R. Leigh] *Transp. Reh.* 10 Not less ignoble then Cardinal Campejus his Pageantry. 1727 Gay *Fables* I. xi. 6 A peacock with the poultry fed, All view'd him with an envious eye, And mocked his gaudy pageantry. 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* Wks. 1837 I. 186 Blazon'd shields and gay accoutrements, The pageantry of war. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 389 Experience..had probably subdued their inclination for splendid pageantry.

3. Mere acting or show, empty or specious display, show without substance. Also with *pl.*

1687 Burnet *Contn. Reply to Varillas* 114 After a weeks Pageantry of her Queenship, she was kept there till her Head was cut off. 1715 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* Serm. x. 364 The standing Ceremony and continued Pageantry of Transubstantiation. *a* 1854 H. Reed *Lect. Eng. Hist.* v. (1855) 153 Chivalry had not yet declined to mere formal pomp and pageantry.

Paged (pēdʒd), *a.* [f. Page *sb.*2 or *v.*2 + -ed.]

a. Having the pages numbered. b. Having pages of a specified kind or number, as *yellow-paged.*

1889 *Athenæum* 21 Dec. 853/3 Left by Mr. Bradshaw in a paged revise of 1877.

Pagedom (pēdʒdəm). [f. Page *sb.*1 + -dom.] The office or function of a page. Also *attrib.*

1892 Miss Yonge *Cameos* II. vi. 68 The ladies could instruct him in no graces of pagedom. 1898 *Chamb. Jrnl.* VI. 61 Hyder's cow-boy belongings..became useful in his pagedom novitiate.

Pageful. [-ful.] As much as fills a page.

1879 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 415 Virtuous indignation by the pageful.

Pagehood. [-hood.] The state of condition of being a page. b. The personality of a page.

1820 Scott *Abbot* xix, She bears herself like the very model of pagehood. 1828 — *F. M. Perth* xxiv, It is not so, an it please your pagehood. 1890 E. J. Lysaght *Gold of Ophir* III. x. 172 He wore the buttons of pagehood.

Pagen, pagent, obs. ff. Pageant; var. Pagine.

Pager (pēdʒəɹ). [f. Page *v.*2 + -er 1.] One who pages (papers, blank books, etc.).

1901 *Daily Chron.* 9 Sept. 9/4 (Advt.) Pager and Perforator wanted.

†**Pagery.** *Obs.* [f. Page *sb.*1 + -ry.] The office or position of a page, service as a page.

1586 *Cynthia & Emynthia Life* (1868) 25 [In France] young gentlemen bee brought vp as Pages in Court: so soone as their Pagery is past, they become souldiers in some Band or Garrison. 1630 B. Jonson *New Inn* I. i, These are the arts, Or seven liberal deadly sciences Of pagery. 1641 Earl Monm. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* II. 86 A Dutchman, who being come out of pagery, and not having whereon to ride, followed him on foot.

Pageship (pēdʒʃip). [f. Page *sb.*1 + -ship.] The office of a page. Also *humorously*, as a title.

1835 Lytton *Rienzi* VII. vi, May I wait on thy pageship to-morrow? 1844 Tupper *Crock of G.* xxiii. 187 The housekeeper had power to push her nephew on to pageship, footmanship—to the final post of butler. 1892–2 Lounsbury *Stud. Chaucer* I. i. 31 It was probably to fit the period of this assumed pageship that the year 1340 was fixed upon as the date of Chaucer's birth.

Pageunt, pageyond, obs. forms of Pageant.

†**Paggle,** *v. Obs.* [Deriv. uncertain.] *intr.* To bulge, swell out as a bag, hang loosely.

c 1590 Greene *Fr. Bacon* x. 63 Forty kine..With strouting dugs that paggle to the ground.

Paggle, pagil, obs. var. Paigle, cowslip.

Pagh, obs. variant of Pah *int.*

Paghant, pagia(u)nt, etc., obs. ff. Pageant.

†**Pagical,** *a. Obs.* [f. Page *sb.*1 + -ical: cf. *magical.*] Of or relating to the pages of a book.

1606 *Sir G. Goosecappe* II. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 37, I yfaith will, and put their great pagicall index to them, too.

Pagin, obs. form of Pageant, Pagine.

‖**Pagina** (pædʒinä). *Bot.* [L. *pāgina* leaf, page.] A flat surface, as of a leaf.

1842 Brande *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Pagina*, ..the surface of a leaf. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Pagina*, the surface of anything.

Paginal (pædʒinăl), *a.* [ad. late L. *pāgināl-is*, f. *pagina* a page: see -al.] Of or pertaining to a page or pages; consisting of or referring to pages; page for page.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* v. vi. 244 He shut or closed the booke, which is an expression proper unto the paginall books of our times. 1811 *Puttenham's Eng. Poesie* in Haslewood *Eng. Poets* I. Introd. 15 The present editi n is a verbal and paginal reprint. 1888 *Archæol. Rev.* Mar. 62 All quotations will be given in full with paginal references.

Paginary (pædʒinări), *a.* [f. L. *pāgina* page + -ary.] = prec.

1823 T. G. Wainewright *Ess. & Crit.* (1880) 312 The paginary amount of your lucubrations. 1824 Dibdin *Libr. Comp.* 247 The paginary numerals commencing at ch. xii. 1864 T. Westwood *Chron. 'Compl. Angler'* 26 Hawkins' second edition..was but a paginary reprint of the first.

Paginate (pædʒineit), *v.* [f. L. *pāgina* page + -ate 3, as if ad. L. type *pāgināre*, which occurs in med.L. in other senses. Cf. mod.F. *paginer* (*Dict. Acad.* 1835).] *trans.* To mark or number the pages of (a book); to page.

1884 *N. & Q.* 6th Ser. IX. 428/1 It is entitled *The Vieew of France*, and forms a small quarto, not paginated. 1890 *Athenæum* 21 June 802/2 In printing the book, a number of copies were wrongly paginated.

Pagination (pædʒineiʃən). [n. of action from prec.: so in Fr. (*Dict. Acad.* 1835).] The action of paging or of marking the numbers of the pages; an instance of this; the sequence of figures with which the pages are numbered.

1841 D'Israeli *Amen. Lit.* (1859) II. 181 They at first totally omitted the *Troilus and Cressida*, which is inserted without pagination, and with little discrimination in the writings of Shakespeare. 1867 Deutsch *Rem.* (1874) 41 Twelve folio volumes, the pagination of which is kept uniform in almost all editions. 1882–3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 280/1 The Apocrypha was to be placed at the end of the New Testament, with a distinct title and pagination.

†**Pagine.** *Obs.* Also 4–6 pagyn(e, 4 pagen (5 pagent). [ad. L. *pāgina* Page *sb.*2, directly or through OF. *pagene, pagine* (12th c. in Godef.), a learned adaptation of the L. word, of which the inherited form was *page.*] A page or leaf; *transf.* pages collectively, book, writing.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 286 Þe holie pagine [*pagina sancta*]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21295 (Cott.) Þe stile o matheu, water it was, And win be letter o lucas, And marc pagine (*Trin.* pagyn) it was milk, And iohn honi, suet als suilk. 1382 Wyclif *Jer.* xxxvi. 23 Whan Judi hadde rad thre fiue pagens [1388 pagyns, *Vulg.* pagellas], or foure, he kutte it with a scrapinq knyf. *c* 1475 *Partenay* Prol. 79 The philosopher.. Which declarid in hys first pagent, hys methephisike off noble corage. 1552 Udall tr. *Geminus' Anat.* I ij/2 We comprehended all the fygures of the heade in foure pagines.

Paging (pēdʒiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Page *v.*2 + -ing 2.] The action of Page *v.*2; the consecutive numbering of the pages of a book; pagination.

Paging machine, a machine for printing or stamping the consecutive numbers of the pages of an account-book, etc.

1773 Ash Suppl., *Paging*, the act of marking the pages. 1824 J. Johnson *Typogr.* I. 263 Throughout the volume the paging is very irregular. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, *Paging-machine.* 1884 H. Spencer in *Athenæum* 5 Apr. 446/3 The pagings of these extracts refer to the first edition. *Mod. Advt.*, Improved paging and perforating machines, hand and treadle.

Pagle, variant of Paigle, a cowslip.

†**Pagled,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [Cf. Paggle *v.*] Made or become pregnant; big with young: cf. Bagged.

1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* 46 Here, for that she was pagled and timpanized. 1615 H. Crooke *Body of Man* 314 Other creatures when they are pagled as we say, do neuer or very seldome admit the Male.

‖**Pagne** (pan[y]). Also 8 pane, 8–9 paan. [a. F. *pagne*, ad. Sp. *paño* = Pg., It. *panno*:—L. *pannum* cloth. In the form *paan*, a. Du *paan*, ad. Pg. or Sp.] A cloth; the piece of cloth forming originally the single article of clothing variously worn by natives of hot countries; *spec.* a loin-cloth, or a short petticoat, worn by uncivilized races, or retained by the more civilized as part of their costume.

1698 Fryer *Voy.* 14 The Marabous, cloath'd with a kind of Surplice made of white Pagnes or Cotton-stuff, sacrifice to Mahomet. 1705 Bosman *Guinea* 350 A Multitude of Cloaths or Panes, heaped one over another. *Ibid.* xxi. 440 The Wives of the great Lords wear Calico Paans..beautifully Chequered with several Colours. These Paans or Cloaths are not very long. 1759 tr. *Adanson's Voy. Senegal* in Pinkerton *Voy.* (1814) XVI. 608 For their clothing they make use of two *paans*, one of which goes round their waist, and supplies the place of an under-petticoat. 1789 tr. *Sonnerat's Voy.* I. ii. 14 A simple piece of linen, called Pagne, is the whole dress of the women. 1863 Burton *W. Africa* I. 154 A..negro, dressed in..a tanty pagne or loin-cloth with red streamers [etc.]. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Apr. 3/2 The loose tunic, over which is worn the quaintly shaped pagne, which ..is draped tightly round the figure, and only just permits the free movements of the wearer.

Pagod (pægŏd). *arch.* Also 6–8 pagode, 7 pagothe. [ad. Pg. *pagode* (1516 in Yule): cf. F. *pagode* (1609 in Hatz.-Darm.): see next. The stressing *pagod* occurs in Butler's *Hudibras*; Pope has *pagod* as well as *pagod*.]

1. An idol temple: = next, 1.

1582 N. Lichefield tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. xiv. 34 All the Kings doe dye in one Pagode, which is the house of prayers to their Idolls. 1588 Parke tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 402 Like a monasterie, the which the naturall people doe call Pagode. 1630 Lord *Display Sects E. Ind.* (Y.), That he should erect pagods for God's worship. 1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* 114 A number of Temples, which they call Pagods. 1735 Pope *Donne Sat.* iv. 2 The mosque of Mahound, or some queer Pagod. 1829 Tennyson *Timbuctoo*, Her pagods hung with music of sweet bells.

2. An image of a deity, an idol (esp. in India, China, etc.). (Often associated with *god.*)

1582 N. Lichefield tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* lxviii. 140 And it is possible that..the Pagodes will not aide nor helpe me as they haue done before time. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 38, I have seene some of their Pagothes or Idols, in wood, resembling a man. 1664 Butler *Hud.* II. ii. 534 Their Classick-Model prov'd a Maggot, Their Direct'ry an Indian Pagod. 1755 J. Shebbeare *Lydia* (1769) I. 322 His lordship admired the lions and pagods, and all the chimney ornaments. 1892 J. Payn *M. d. D. Wkt ington* I. 33 He looked more like some pagod than a man at all.

b. *fig.* A person superstitiously or extravagantly reverenced, or otherwise likened to a heathen deity; an 'idol'.

1719 D'Urfey *Pills* II. 315 Like the mad Pagod of the North, the Swede. 1738 Pope *Epil. Sat.* I. 157 See thronging Millions to the Pagod run, And offer Country, Parent, Wife, or Son! 1814 Byron *Diary* 8 Apr., [I] find my poor little pagod, Napoleon, pushed off his pedestal. 1861 *Temple Bar Mag.* I. 254 The most hideous pagod of cruelty, vice, and depravity, that ever lived.

3. A gold (or silver) coin: = next, 3.

1598 W. Phillips *Linschoten* I. xxxv. 63/1 They are Indian and Heathenish money, with the picture of a Diuell vpon them, and therefore are called *Pagodes*. 1667 H. Oldenburg in *Phil. Trans.* II. 430 Esteemed at 20 old Pagodes in India, each Pagode being about 10 shillings English. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 34 The Coin current here [Golconda] is a Pagod, 8s. 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 822/2 A Pagode was formerly no more than 84 Stivers but is since raised to 120. *a* 1845 Hood *To Lady on Dep. India* x, Go to the land of pagod and rupee.

4. = *Pagoda sleeve*: see Pagoda 5.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* (*Pagode*).

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1719 J. T. Philipps tr. *Thirty-four Confer.* 82 The Absurdities of the Pagod-worship. *Ibid.* 193 If they knew the Pagod-Gods they had in their Temples. 1814 Byron *Ode to Nap.* iii, Those Pagod things of sabre-sway. 1859 Sala *Gas light & D.* ii. 29 Busily stitching..sedent, and not squatting Pagod-like, all of a row.

Pagoda (păgōʊdă). Also 7 pagotha, pogodo, 8 pagodoe. [ad. Pg. *pagode*, pl. *pagodes* (1516 in Yule), It. *pagode*, pl. *-i*; app. a corruption of a name found by the Portuguese in India. (Yule has no example of the form *pagoda* in 16th c. Pg. or It.; the *-a* appears to have been an Eng. representation of final *-e*.)

The native form imitated by the Pg *pagode* is disputed: whatever it was, the Pg. appears to have been a very imperfect echo of it. Many take it to have been Pers. *but-kadah* idol-temple, f. *but* idol + *kadah* habitation; some suggest Skr. *bhagavat* holy, divine, or some current modification of that word: see Yule & Burnell s. v.]

1. A temple or sacred building (in India, China,

and adjacent countries); *esp.* a sacred tower, usually of pyramidal form, built over the relics of Buddha or a saint, or in any place as a work of devotion.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 190 The place where the great Pagotha stands. 1638 W. BRUTON in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1812) V. 49 At a great Pogodo or Pagod, which is a famous and sumptuous Temple. 1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* 72 The Pagoda's or Temples of their Gods are so many that I cannot number them. 1779 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 270, I could not justify to myself to give to the synagogue, the mosque, or the pagoda, the language which your pulpits so liberally bestow upon a great part of the Christian world. 1803 WELLINGTON in Owen *Dep* (1877) 36 Harcourt dispatched a letter to the principal Bramins of the pagoda of Juggernaut. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Log Seawulf* 87 The lofty shining summit of the great pagoda dominated everything else.

b. *fig.* = Temple.

1762 CHURCHILL *Prophecy of Famine* 69 In Love's Pagoda shall they ever doze.

c. A small ornamental building or structure in imitation of an Oriental pagoda.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 492 Their towers, the models of which are now so common in Europe under the name of *pagodas*. 1816 T. L. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* iv, Pagodas and Chinese bridges..shall rise upon its ruins. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 52 34 Purchased at one of the little glass advertising pagodas..on the Boulevards.

†2. An idol or image; = prec. 2. *Obs rare.*

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 235 Pagothaes, Idols or vgly representations of the Deuill, adored by the Indians. 1665 *Ibid.* 375 Many deformed Pagothas are here worshipped.

3. A gold (less commonly a silver) coin formerly current in Southern India, of the value of about seven shillings.

1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* iv. ii. 126 A Gold Ring, a Pagoda, and some two or three Dollars and a few old Cloths. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind* I xxix. 305 They also coin Gold into Pagodoes of several Denominations and Value. 1774 *Ann. Reg.* 115 Each pagoda being worth about eight shillings on the par, with a rupee valued at two shillings and three pence. 1831 TRELAWNY *Adv. Younger Son* I xxi. 170 He shook my hand, threw a bag of pagodas on the table. 1862 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* I ii vii. 341 Held of the King of Golconda at a quit-rent of 1200 pagodas, or about £430.

4. Short for *pagoda sleeve*: see 5.

1900 *Daily Mail* 21 Apr. 7/4 The freshest fancy in sleeves is called the pagoda.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pagoda like* adj., *-shaped* adj., *-structure*; **pagoda-flower**, the flower of the PAGODA-TREE, q.v.; **pagoda sleeve**, a funnel-shaped outer sleeve turned back so as to expose the lining and inner sleeve, fashionable in the 18th and early 19th century; **pagoda-stone**, (*a*) = PAGODITE; (*b*) see quot.

1837 *Lett fr. Madras* (1843) 62 The flowers have no perfume, except the *pagoda-flowers, and those are sickly. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* xiii, Their boughs disposed in the most graceful *pagoda-like series of close terraces. 1874 LISTER CARR *Jud. Guynne* I vii 174 A fanciful pagoda-like cage. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIX 586/2 Crowned with tall, *pagoda-shaped spires. 1889 *Daily News* 12 Nov. 3/1 It has '*pagoda', or 'bell' sleeves, now reappearing after a long interval. John Leech's pretty women in *Punch* wore bell sleeves. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Sept. 3/2 The wide pagoda sleeves are not, in my opinion, nearly so pretty as the narrow little open sleeve with close-fitting sleevelets. 1868 KINGSMILL *Geol. China* in *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* XXV. 126 At least one species of Orthoceratite..They are much prized by the Chinese under the name of '*pagoda stones', and sold at fancy prices. 1845 G. MURRAY *Islaford* 26 The light *pagoda-structure of the larch.

Pago·da-tree.

1. Name given to several trees found or cultivated in India, China, etc.: a. *Sophora japonica*, an ornamental leguminous tree with white or cream-coloured flowers, cultivated in China and Japan; b. *Plumeria acutifolia*, a native of the West Indies, cultivated in India, with fragrant flowers; c. *Ficus indica*, the Banyan-tree of India.

1876 *Treas. Bot.* (new ed.) 836/1. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*

2. *fig.* A mythical tree humorously feigned to produce pagodas (sense 3). *To shake the pagoda-tree*: to make a fortune rapidly in India.

1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* I. 45 The amusing pursuit of 'shaking the pagoda-tree' once so popular in our Oriental possessions. 1869 *Echo* 6 Feb., The fruits of the pagoda tree are no longer to be had for the mere shaking. 1886 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Paston Carew* III. ii, The service of John Company, under whose flag, as we know, the pagoda-tree was worth shaking.

Pagodite (pæ·gŏdəit). *Min.* [a. F. *pagodite* (C. A. G. Napione 1798), f. *pagode* PAGOD + -ITE[1].] A soft mineral carved by the Chinese into figures of pagodas, images, etc.; also called *agalmatolite*.

1837 DANA *Min.* 254 Agalmatolite..Pagodite. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Pagodite*, a species of steatite or serpentine, which the Chinese carve into figures.

†**Pago·dy.** *Obs.* [ad. It. *pagodi*, pl of *pagode*, in transl. of *Viaggio di Cesare de' Federici.*] = PAGODA 1, 2, 3.

1588 T. HICKOCK tr. *C. Frederick's Voy* 8, 42. Pagodies for euery Horse which Pagody may be of starling money 6 shillings 8 pence: they be peeces of gold of that valew. *Ibid* 10 (11) The *Pagodies* which are Idoll houses..made with lime and fine marble. *Ibid* 33 b, Their Idoles, which they call *Pagody*, whereof there is great abundance.

Pagri: see PUGGREE.

Pagurian (păgiū·riăn), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. L. *pagūrus*, a. Gr. πάγουρος a kind of crab, in mod. Zoology the name of the typical genus of the family *Paguridæ* or Hermit-crabs: see -IAN.] a. *adj.* Belonging to the genus *Pagurus* or family *Paguridæ* of decapod crustaceans. b. *sb.* A crustacean of this genus or family, a hermit-crab. So **Pagu·rid; Pagu·rine, Pagu·roid** *adjs.* and *sbs.*

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 130/1 *Pagurians*, a tribe..of the Anomurous family of crustaceans. 1876 *Beneden's Anim. Parasites* ii. 25 Naturalists have given the name of *Cœnobitae* to some pagurians inhabiting the seas of warmer latitudes. 1893 STEBBING *Crustacea* xi. 162 Many of the Pagurids are very beautifully coloured. 1899 L. A. BORRADAILE in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 907 On the Hatching-stage of the Pagurine Land-crabs. *Ibid.*, The land-pagurines might also have lost the whole or a part of their larval life. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 53 Three distinct grades of degradation,.. i.e., the Dromioid, the Lithodioid, and the Paguroid.

Pagyant, Pagyn, obs. ff. PAGEANT, PAGINE.

Pah (păh, pā), *int.* (*a.*) Also 7 **pagh.** A natural exclamation of disgust.

1592 KYD *Sp. Trag.* III. xiv, Pah; keepe your way. 1604 SHAKS. *Ham* v i 221 (Qo.) Doost thou thinke Alexander lookt a this fashion i'th earth? And smelt so, pah. 1605 — *Lear* IV. vi. 132 Fye, fie, fie; pah, pah: Giue me an Ounce of Ciuet; good Apothecary sweeten my imagination. 1676 *Doctrine of Devils* 55 Pagh, this is but a poor trick. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xii, Pah! I scorn a tale-bearer. 1880 MRS. FORRESTER *Roy & V.* I. 38 It was a horrid thought, it made one's flesh creep. Pah!

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.* (in childish lang.) Nasty; hence, Improper, unbecoming.

a 1654 SELDEN *Table-t.* (Arb) 118 I like a Child that will continually be shewing its fine new Coat, till at length it all bedawbs it with its Pah-hands. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 239/1 But to pass o'er the rail was considered pah, pah.

‖ **Pah, pa** (pā), *sb.* [Maori *pā*, f. *pā* vb. to block up. The form *hippah* arose from taking the prefixed definite article *he* as part of the word.] A native fort or fortified camp in New Zealand.

1769 COOK *Jrnl. 1st Voy.* (1893) 157 They have strongholds—or Hippas, as they call them—which they retire to in time of danger. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 194 A hippah, or strong hold of the natives. 1842 W. R. WADE *Journ. in N. Zeal.* 27 (Morris) A native pa or enclosed village. 1845 *Ann. Reg.* 250 Our troops..attempting to carry the pah or fortified camp of Heké. 1889 A. S. THOMPSON *Story N. Zeal.* 132 (Morris) The construction of the war pas. 1884 BRACKEN *Lays of Maori* 25 Come, oh come, unto our Pah.

‖ **Pahlavi** (pā lăvī), *a.* and *sb.* Also **Pehlevi** (pē lēvi), **Pehlvi.** [Persian *Pahlavi*, Parthian, f. *Pahlav*:—*Parthava*, Parthia.] The name given by the followers of Zoroaster to the character in which are written the ancient translations of their sacred books and some other works of the same age; now used generally to designate a kind of written language, or rather a mode of writing the language, used in Persia under the Sásánian kings; loosely, Old Persian.

'The hot strife which raged till recently as to whether Pahlavi is Semitic or Persian has been closed by the discovery that it is merely a way of writing Persian, in which the Persian words are partly represented—to the eye not to the ear—by their Semitic equivalents'. Thus '*for bread* they wrote LHMA, i.e. the Aramaic *lahmā*, but they pronounced *nān*, which is the common Persian word for bread. Similarly BSRA, the Aramaic *besrā* flesh, was pronounced as the Persian *gōsht*'. The alphabet actually used was derived from the Old Aramaic. Prof. Noldeke in *Encycl. Brit.*

1831 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed 7) III. 691/1 About the era of Mahomet..the learned had a language of their own, which had the name of the Pahlavi. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 479 2 A history of Persia in the Pehlvi dialect. 1855 LEPSIUS *Stand. Alph.* (1863) 120 It approaches most nearly to the Pehlevi writing. 1859 FITZGERALD tr *Omar* vi, In divine High piping Pehlevi..the Nightingale cries to the Rose. 1885 TH. NÖLDEKE in *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 134/2 At first sight the Pahlavi books present the strangest spectacle of mixture of speech. *Ibid.* 136/1 Very little profane literature still exists in Pahlavi; the romance of Ardashir has been mentioned above. *Ibid.*, A Pahlavi grammar is of course an impossibility.

Pai, obs. f. PAY. **Pai**: see PIE (Indian copper coin). **Paian,** var. PAYEN *Obs.*, pagan.

Paice, obs. Sc. form of PACE.

Paid (pēd), *ppl. a.* [Pa. pple. of PAY *v.*[1]]

†1. *pred.* Pleased, satisfied, content. *Obs.*

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 27 Eiðer is alles weis paied of oðer. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 70 William was not paied, þat falle mad him ofright. *c* 1400 *Rowland & O.* 640 Damesell, arte thou payed of me? *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xii. 52 Here es my son þat I luffe, of wham I am wele payd. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxliv. (1482) 295 Sore agreued and right euyll payed toward the frenssshmen. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 266/1 Payde, *pacatus, contentus.* 1825–80 JAMIESON s. v. *Paid*, 'I'm weel paid wi' the bargain'. 'I'm verra ill paid for ye', I am very sorry for you; Aberd.

†b. Intoxicated, drunk. *Obs. slang.*

1638 SHIRLEY *Royal Master* II. i. D iij b, *Jaca.* Heele be drunke presently ..[*Bombo drinks on*]..*Piet.* Hees paid, the King will come this way...*Bom.* Dee heare no body say he saw me, I wonnot Be seene yet. (*He reeles in.*)

2. Remunerated or recompensed with money; in receipt of pay: see PAY *v.*[1] 2, 4.

1862 *All Year Round* 18 Oct 133 The machinery of paid officials. 1866 DORA GREENWELL *Ess.* (1867) 60 The exchange of paid for voluntary labour.

3. Given, as money, in discharge of an obligation; discharged, as a debt; for which the money has been given, as a bill, a cheque: see PAY *v.*[1] 5.

1866 CRUMP *Banking* iv. 96 The law..seems to be that a paid cheque is the absolute property of the customer. 1892 ZANGWILL *Bow Myst.* 134, I..found a paid cheque made out for £25 in the name of Miss Dymond.

4. With prep. or adv., as *paid-for, paid-off, paid-up*: see various senses of PAY *v.*[1]

Paid-up capital: that part of the subscribed capital of an undertaking which has been actually paid.

1817 BROUGHAM in *Parl. Deb.* 776 The legal, professional, hired, and paid for dicta of two officers. 1874 TROLLOPE *Lady Anna* xxxvii. 290 They are paying twenty per cent. on the paid-up capital. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Sept. 2/2 The annual repairs..would amount to at least £10,000, and the paids-out above mentioned to about £25,000. 1883 *Daily News* 10 Sept. 2/5 The consignor, when he has not been paid for his goods, instructs the carrier to collect for him the price thereof, and this is called the 'paid on'. 1886 R. KIPLING *Departm. Ditties* (1899) 27 Steer clear of Ink Save when you write receipts for paid-up bills in't. 1894 H. NISBET *Bush Girl's Rom* xi. 100 They were mostly the paid-off shearers and extra stockmen whom he had met.

Paideutics: see PAIDEUTICS.

Paidgion, obs. f. PAGEANT. **Paidle,** var. PADLE, hoe; Sc. f. PADDLE *v.* **Paie,** obs. f. PAY. **Paien(e,** var. PAYEN, *Obs.*, pagan.

Paier, obs. form of PAIR *sb.*, PAYER.

Paigle, pagle (pē·g'l). *dial.* Also 6 **pagyll, paggle,** 8–9 **pagil,** (9 *dial.* **paagle, paugle, peagle, pegle, peggle, peggall**: see E. D. D.) [In 16th c. *pagyll, pagle, paggle*, of uncertain origin; but cf. PAGGLE *v.*

See many conjectures in *N. & Q.* 7th s. VII, VIII, 1883.]

A local name for the cowslip, *Primula veris*; sometimes including the Oxlip; also applied locally to some other flowers, as the buttercup.

1530 PALSGR. 250/2 Pagyll a cowsloppe. 1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (1881) 79 There are iij Verbascula..The fyrste is called in barbarius latin Arthritica, and in englishe a Primerose. The seconde is..Paralysis, and in englishe a Cowslip, or a Cowslap, or a Pagle. 1568 — *Herbal* III. 80 A Cowislip, and..an Oxislip, are both call [sic] in Cambridgeshyre Pagles. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* xlii. (1878) 95 Strowing herbes of all sortes 5 Cousleps and paggles. *Ibid.* xlvii. 96, 25. Paggles, greene and yelow. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cclx. § 7. 637 Called for the most part Oxelips and Paigles. 1629 PARKINSON *Paradisi* xxv. 247 In some countries they call them Paigles, or Palsieworts, or Petty Mulleins, which are called Cowslips in others. 1691 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* (E. D. S.). *Paigle*..is of use in Essex, Middlesex, Suffolk, for a cowslip: *cowslip* with us signifying what is elsewhere called an *oxslip*. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 321 Pagils or Paigles, *Primula.* 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Paigle, Pagle, or Peagle, *Primula veris.*

Paijama: see PYJAMA.

Paik (pēk), *sb. Sc.* and *north. dial.* [Goes with PAIK *v.*: origin unknown.] A firm stiff blow, esp. on the body; *one's paiks*, the thrashing due to one, or that one comes in for.

1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 70 How that thow, poysonit pelor, gat thy paikis [*rime* aix]. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform* xxv. 112 Cum þai heir, þir tuo yeir, They sall not misse þair paikis. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* 42 While monie a paik unto his beef they led, Till wi' the thumps he blue an' l'lae was made. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 48 Ilk clapper gaf ilk bell sic paiks. 1822 BYRON *To Scott* 4 May, He got his paiks—having acted like an assassin. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss Hags* 282 We always got our paiks for what little we had.

Paik (pēk), *v. Sc.* and *north. dial.* [See prec.] *trans.* To hit with something hard or solid, as the knuckles, a stick, a stone; to beat, pummel, thrash. Hence **Pai·king, Pai·kment,** a thrashing; **Pai·ker,** a beater; *causey-paiker*, a street-walker.

a 1555 LYNDESAY *Tragedy* 378 Nor..Off Rome rakaris, nor of rude Ruffianis, Off calsay Paikaris, nor of Publycanis. *c* 1639 R. BAILLIE *Lett.* (1775) I. 74 That day Mr. Armour was well paiked. 1807 STAGG *Misc. Poems* (Cumberld) 94 Weant he ame—was paick'd agean by th' weyfe. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xxxvii, If she comes to dunts, I have twa hands to paik her with.

Paik, obs Sc. form of PAWK, trick.

Pail (pēl), *sb.* Forms: 4–7 **payle,** 5 **paille, (payelle),** 6–7 **paile,** 7–8 **pale,** 6– **pail.** [Of uncertain origin: cf. OE. *pægel* 'gill, wine-measure' (Sweet), and OF. *paelle, payelle, paielle* frying-pan, brazier, warming-pan, bath, liquid measure, salt-pan:—L. *patella* small pan or dish, plate, dim. of *patina* broad shallow dish, pan; see Note below.]

1. A vessel, usually of cylindrical or truncated obconical shape, made of wooden staves hooped with iron, or of sheet-metal, etc., and provided with a bail or hooped handle; used for carrying milk, water, etc. (The sense in quots. *c* 1000 and 1423 is doubtful. In the latter the word appears to be OF. *payelle*, frying-pan, brazier, or flat-dish.)

[*c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 124/2 *Gillo*, pægel [*mispr.* wægel]. 1392–3 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 174 Pro ij payles ligneis, ijs. [1423 in *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 241 Item, xxxi Pottez du Bras..Item, xix Pailles de Bras,.. Item, xxvii Pailles de Bras rumpuz..Item, xii Pailles ovec longe handels, pris le pece viiid.] *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 666/16 *Hec multra*, payle. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 377/2 Payle, or mylke stoppe, *multrale*,...*vel multra.* 1530 PALSGR. 250/2 Payle a vessell, *seau.* 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* 66 The Gardners in the end of Sommer, do take the rootes and set them in pannes, pottes, or payles. *a* 1636 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Bless. Birthd.* (1881) 153 Had they not come their empty pailes to fill At wisdomes well, they had beene empty still. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* II. 28 New

Milk that..overflows the Pails. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 259 Dip every Brick you lay, all over in a Pale of Water. 1798 SOUTHEY *Well of St. Keyne* v, There came a man from the house hard by At the Well to fill his pail. 1882 ROSS in *Sunday Mag.* Feb. 96 A sea In which we children dip our tiny pails.

b. A pail full (of water, etc.); a pailful.

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 418 Skins of those seales, contayning ech of them aboue a great pa le of water. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 259 They may throw Pales of Water on the Wall after the Bricks are lay'd. 1886 HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* I. v, Crossing the garden with a pail of water just raised from the well.

c. In phrases relating to the milk-pail.

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 286 They pay..two stiuers weekely for each Cow for the Paile. 1758 R. BROWN *Compl. Farmer* (1759) 19 The best sort of cows for the pail. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s. v., A cow is said to be 'a come'd in to pail' when her calf is gone, and all her milk becomes available for the dairy. 1888 T. HARDY *Wessex Tales* I. 57 The cows were 'in full pail'.

†2. A shallow pan, such as is used for obtaining salt by the evaporation of brine; a salt-pan. *Obs.* (So OF. *paielle.*)

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. xxi 112 Nygh vnto metz the cyte is a water that renneth there, the whiche is soden in grete payelles of copper, and it becometh salt fayr and good.

3. *attrib.* and *comb.*, as *pail-bottom, -brush, -handle, -lathe, -machine, -maker, -nail, -stake.*

1723 *Lond Gaz.* No 6224/6 Thomas Gibbons, Pailmaker. 1789 W. MARSHALL *Glouc.* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Pailstake*, a bough, furnished with many branchlets, is fixed with its but-end in the ground, in the dairy-yard. The branchlets being lopped, of a due length, each stump becomes a peg to hang a pail upon. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Pail-brush*, a hard brush to clean the corners of vessels. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 653/1 The workman..in an instant moves another chisel to form the groove for receiving the chine of the pail-bottom and chamfers the upper edge.

Hence **Pail** *v.* (*nonce-wd.*), to pour out in pailfuls.

1807 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* V. 559 The well-head of all the clear water which the Lockes and Hartleys have pailed abroad.

[*Note.* The OE form *pægel* suits the mod. Eng. *pail* (cf. *hail, sail, tail*, etc.), but does not explain the final *-e* always present from 14th to 17th c., which is better accounted for by the OF. word. Neither source is quite satisfactory as to the sense: the OF. word being applied in all cases to a *shallow* dish; while OE. *pægel* appears to have been a small measure: cf. LG. *pegel*, Da. *pægel, pæl*, half a pint. The Dutch *pegel* is difficult to bring into line. Kilian 1599 has *peghel* 'capacity or measure of a vessel'; Hexham 1678 has 'the concavity or the capacity of a vessel or of a pot'. But mod.Du. *pegel, peil* has the sense 'gauge, scale, mark', which was also the sense in MDu., going back, according to Franck, to an ODu. '*pagel* 'little peg or pin', esp. one 'used as a mark', to be compared with Eng. *peg* and Du. dial. *pegel* icicle; an original sense remote from that of Eng *pail* or even OE. *pægel*.]

Pail, *v.*[2] *dial.* [Origin unknown: see also PALE *v.*[1]] *trans.* To beat, thrash. Hence **Pailed** *ppl. a.*, beaten; **Pailing** *vbl. sb.*, **pailing-hammer.**

c 1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.* Wks. (1862) 53 He begun o possing, on peyling him. 1835 in Cornwallis *New World* (1850) I. 377 One shingle hammer, one pailing hammer. 1872 HARTLEY *Forks, Ditties* Ser. I. 81 He's fit to pail his heead agean th' jaumstoonn.

Pail, Paile, obs. forms of PALE, PALL, PEEL.

[**Pailer,** mispr. for *pailet*, PALLET, in Holland *Pliny*, ed. 1634, XIX. i, included by Davies 1881, whence inserted in later dicts.]

Pailet, obs. form of PALLET *sb.*[2], small bed.

Pailful (pē·lful). [f. PAIL *sb.* + -FUL] As much as a pail holds.

1591 LYLY *Endym.* IV. ii, He is resolved to weepe some three or four palefuls. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* v. (1617) 38 You shall take a Peale-full of colde water. 1707-12 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 284 Bestow a Pale-full of Water on every Tree. 1853 MACAULAY in *Life & Lett.* (1880) II. 373 The rain was falling by pailfuls.

Paill, obs. f. PALE *sb.*[1] and *a*, PALL.

Paillard, etc., var. PALLIARD, etc.

Paillasse, palliasse (palyæ·s, pæ·liæs). Forms: 6 *Sc.* **paillyeis, (pavilyeas, pales)**; 8- **paillasse, palliasse, -ass.** [a. F. *paillasse* (15th c. in Hatz.-D.), f. *paille* straw:—L. *palea* chaff, straw. App. adopted in Sc. in 16th c.; then in Eng. in 18th c., first in Fr. spelling, and subseq. as *palliasse*(*e*.)]

A sack or mattress of stout material filled with straw and serving as an under-bed; a straw mattress; now, usually, an under-mattress stuffed with straw or similar material.

a. 1506 *Acc. Ld High Treas. Scot.* III. 267 Item, for lxx elne Bertane cloth to be four pair pales schetis. 1562 in *Maitl. Club Misc.* (1833) 31 Debursit..for paillyeisis to the Gaird. 1566 in Hay Fleming *Mary Q. of Scots* (1897) 499 Auchtein elnis of camves to be the pavilyeas and the cuvering of the pavilyeas.

b. 1759 tr. *Adanson's Voy. Senegal* in Pinkerton *Voy.* (1814) XVI. 603 Over this they throw a mat, which serves them for a *palliasse* or straw bed. 1842 LOUISA S. COSTELLO *Pilgr. to Auvergne* I. 95 A paillasse and two mattresses on the floor. 1868 *Regul. & Ord. Army* P 929 The paillasse is to be rolled up in a Circular form. 1883 *War Office Advt* in *Pall Mall G.* 15 Sept. 15/2 Tenders for the Supply of Forage and Straw for Paillasses, for Military Services.

c. 1798 *Army Med. Board* in W. Blair *Soldier's Friend* 84 Where matts cannot be made, some fresh straw should be placed under each palliass. 1809 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* V. 291 To provide the paillasses for the hospital. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Seine* 81 They found no one but a man lying on a palliass. 1888 *Standard* 21 May 3/3 The Prisoner was found in bed..with the watch and chain under the palliasse.

Paille, Paille Maille, obs. f. PAIL, PALL-MALL.

Pailet(t, obs. f. PALLET *sb.*[2], small bed.

Paillette (pælyet). Also **-et.** [a. F. *paillette* (pa[l]yet), dim. of *paille* straw, chaff, scale of grass.]

1. A piece of coloured foil or bright metal, used in enamel painting.

1878 F. W. RUDLER in *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 184/2 The lights were picked out in gold, while the brilliant effect of gems was obtained by the use of *paillettes*, or coloured foils. 1894 *Times* 7 Apr. 9/5 A triptych, of Limoges enamel.. in brilliant colours, with paillets of foil, date about 1490.

2. A small piece of gold or silver foil, mother-of-pearl, or some glittering material, used to ornament a woman's dress; a spangle.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Nov. 7/3 The dress is..embroidered in a design of Wisteria, carried out in paillettes of burnished silver. 1898 *Daily Chron.* 24 Sept. 8/2 Bodice..of lace, with the design traced with paillettes.

Hence **Paillettted** *a.*, spangled.

1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 May 4/2 It is made of cream-embroidered mousseline, pailletted with mother-o'-pearl.

†Paillole. *Obs.* [a. OF. *paillole* (13th c. in Littré), in med.L. *paleola*, dim. of *palea* scale of chaff.] A thin scale or grain of metal, as of gold.

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. viii. 85 Ffro this parte toward thende of egypte cometh to vs the paillole whiche is of fyn golde.

‖ **Paillon** (palyon, pæ·lyən). [Fr., deriv. of *paille* scale of chaff.] A scale or small bit of bright metal foil used in enamelling and decorative art.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Paillyeis, obs. Sc. f. PAILLASSE. **Paill3eoun, pailyeoun, -3eon, -3on, -3oun,** etc., obs. Sc. ff. PAVILION. **Pail-mail, Paiment, Paimistris,** obs. ff. PALL-MALL, PAYMENT, PAYMISTRESS.

Pain (pēn), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3-6 **peyne,** 3-7 **peine,** 4-7 **paine, payne, payn,** 4- **pain,** (4-6 *Sc.* **pane,** 5-6 **pein, peyn, pene,** *Sc.* **pan,** 6 **peane, peone**). [ME. a. OF. *peine* (11th c. in Littre) = Pr., Sp., It. *pena*:—L. *pœna* penalty, punishment. Cf. also PINE, an earlier form of the same word from L.]

1. Suffering or loss inflicted for a crime or offence; punishment; penalty; a fine. *Obs.* exc. in phr. *pains and penalties*, and as in b.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7742 Per to he nom gret peine of hom. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6691 If he hue a dai or tuin, þe hauerd sal vnderli na pain. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 231 Crist þat payed a payne [*pœnam solvit*] for vs alle. 1433 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 295 He shal pay the same payne as afor is saide. 1482 *Paston Lett.* III. 297 Wryttes of subpena..made upon gret peynys were delyvered to the seid William. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 45 Condemnation vnto death set as a peine upon our heades, because of the transgression. 1689 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 309 Which Ordinance...shall be observed inviolably.. under paynes therein to be expressed. 1770 *Junius Lett.* xxxvii. 189 *note*, The courtiers talked of..a bill of pains and penalties. 1859 MILL *Liberty* i. 23 Compulsion, either in the direct form or in that of pains and penalties.

b. *esp.* in phr. *on, upon, under* (†*up*, †*of*, †*in*) *pain of*: followed by the penalty or punishment incurred in case of not fulfilling the command or condition stated, as *on pain of death*; also, formerly, that which one is liable to pay or forfeit, as *on pain of a hundred pounds, on pain of life*, or the crime with which one is liable to be charged, as *on pain of felony.* Formerly sometimes with ellipsis of *on*, etc. (*pain of* = 'on pain of').

c 1380 WYCLIF in Todd *Three Treat.* 133 Crist bad preche; & þei bidden leue in payne of prisonyng. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Kn.'s T.* 849 Namoore vp on peyne of lesynge of youre heed. *Ibid.* 1685 No man ther fore vp peyne of los of lyf No maner shot. In to the lystes sende. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 4 Of peyne of a pond wax to þe bretherhede. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 151 Ther dar noon officeer Peyne of his lyff do noon extorcioun. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* (Rolls) I. 99 Vndir great payne of horrible death suffiing. 1461 *Paston Lett.* II. 58 A writte chargyng hym in peyne of c*li* to bryngе me in to the Kynges Benche. 1472 *Presentm. Juries* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 24 Opane of vjs. viij*d.* pt to be forfyt. 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme, Hist. Pap.* (1811) 55 That none shulde ley no violent hande upon a clerke, payne of cursynge. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v ii, Doe it, on poene of the dor. 1650 HOWELL *Giraffi's Rev. Naples* I. 98 That every one upon paine of life shold return to their houses. 1652 *Ibid.* II. 19 That every one should open his Shop under pain of Rebellion. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 439 He order'd every man upon the pain of death to bring in all the money he had. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 92 To pass upon the Assize of C. D. each under the Pain of One hundred Merks. 1829 SOUTHEY in *For. Rev. & Cont. Misc.* III. 30 They shall be commanded, on pain of perpetual bondage, to depart out of the said kingdoms. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 17 Oct. 14/1 A proclamation ordering the tribes to join him under pain of death.

†c. *Pain fort and dure*: see PEINE.

†d. in *pl.* Judicial torture. *Obs rare.*

1533 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 361 They..wolde confesse sum grete matier if they might be examyned as they ought to be that is to sey by paynes.

2. A primary condition of sensation or consciousness, the opposite of *pleasure*; the sensation which one feels when hurt (in body or mind); suffering, distress. With *a* and *pl.*, a single feeling of this nature. In early use *esp.* suffering inflicted as punishment. (Cf. sense 1.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20618 O paine þow sal noght thol a dele. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 345 Of every lust thende is a peine. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) v. i. (1859) 69 Now ben ended the peynes and tormentes. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 32 Reynert the foxe..saide to Isegrym, sheute my payne. 1598 CHAPMAN *Blind Beggar Alexandria* Plays 1873 I. 29 But every pleasure hath a payne they say. 1601 SIR W. CORNWALLIS *Ess.* [His] furthest wish being but to be out of his paine. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* I. ii, Pain and pleasure are simple ideas incapable of definition. 1883 A. BARRATT *Phys. Metempiric* 152 The simple reaction, which physically is expressed as the Law of Self-conservation, psychically as the Principle of following Pleasure and avoiding Pain. 1892 WESTCOTT *Gospel of Life* 162 The most universal fact in life is pain.

†b. *spec.* The punishment or sufferings of hell (or of purgatory). *Obs.*

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 747 3e schulle be punched and put in paine for euere. *c* 1400 *Rowland & O.* 1440 His saule wente vn-to payne. 1544 BALE *Chron. Sir J. Oldcastell* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh) I. 201 Euery man is a pilgrym, eyther towardes blesse or els towardes payne. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 345 Whosoeuer dyed in that time, and gaue his goodes to further that voyage, he was cleane absolued from paine and from sinne. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 183 Ar now cast downe into paines lowest abysse.

c. *To put out of* (one's) *pain*, etc.: to put to death, dispatch (a wounded or suffering person or animal).

1572 FORREST *Theophilus* 1233 In *Anglia* VII, God tooke him owte of this carcerall payne. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. xii. 23 He lightly reft his head to ease him of his paine. 1639 SHIRLEY *Maid's Rev.* v. iii, I would I were hanged, to be out of my pain! 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) IV. s. v. *Lysimachus*, Lysimachus, at his request gave him a cup of poison to put him out of his pain. 1808 MARCHIONESS OF STAFFORD 15 Sept. in *C. K. Sharpe's Corr.* (1888) I. 346 A Co. of Suth. was half drowned and after coming on shore, put out of pain by Andrew Davy, a fugitive.

3. In specifically physical sense: Bodily suffering; a distressing sensation as of soreness (usually in a particular part of the body).

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVII. 187 For peyne of the paume powere hem [the fingers] failleth To cluche or to clawe. 1486 *Bk. St. Allans* Cviib, Hawkys that haue payne in theyr croupes. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xi. 37 Loud he yelled for exceeding paine. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 64 Envy her self at last The Pains of famisht Tantalus shall feel. 1722 R. WODROW *Suff. Ch. Scot.* (1837) II. II. xiii. § 5. 458/1 At the ninth [stroke in the torture of the boot] Mr. Mitchel fainted through the extremity of pain. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 438 In Man, the power of feeling pain indubitably is placed exclusively in the brain; and if communication be cut off between this organ and any part of the body, pain is no longer felt, whatever mutilations may be inflicted. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I 433 The king was in great pain, and complained that he felt as if a fire was burning within him.

b. *spec.* (now always *pl.*) The sufferings or throes of childbirth; labour.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3488 (Cott) In trauelling..Ful herd it was þair moder pain [*Trin.* Muchel was þe modir peyn]. 1388 WYCLIF *John* xvi. 21 But whanne sche hath boruu a sone, now sche thenkith not on the peyne, for ioye, for a man is boruu in to the world. 1539 BIBLE (Great) 1 *Sam.* iv. 19 She bowed her selfe, and traueled, for her paynes cam vpon her. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* ccxlii, Wel she may be named a woman, for as muche as she doth bere chyldren with wo and peyne. *c* 1622 CHAPMAN *Iliad* IV. 509 Feeling suddenly the pains of child-birth. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *1st Sat. Persius* Wks. 1730 I 53 Here some pert sot, with six months pain, brings forth A strange, mishapen, and ridiculous birth. 1797 SOUTHEY *Eng. Eclogues, Hannah* 19 She bore unhusbanded a mother's pains. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Clin. Lect. on Dis. Women* xi. (ed. 4) 68 Brought about..by the contractions of the uterus in 'pains'.

†c. *pl.* A disease of the feet in horses. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 360/2 Peynys, yvyl yn horsys fete. 1598 FLORIO, *Reste*, a disease in a horse which we call the paines. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. LXVIII. 350 The paines is a certaine vicerous scabbe growing in the pastornes of a horse, betwixt the fetlocke and the heele.

4. In specifically psychical sense: Mental suffering, trouble, grief, sorrow.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 517 [Thai] wald partenerys off thar paynys be. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Kn.'s T.* 957 Syn I knowe of loues peyne. *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 607 Hyt dothe the kyng mekylle payne When he thenkyth how sir Roger was slayne. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) XXVIII 1 To luve valuvit it is ane pane. 1656 COWLEY *Misc., Gold*, A Mighty pain to Love it is, And 'tis a pain that pain to miss, But of all pains the greatest pain It is to love, but love in vain. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* IV. 51, I remember with pain the pain I gave to your generous heart. *c* 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 85 Their absence would cause me much pain.

†b. *spec.* Distress caused by fear of possible evil, anxiety; anxious desire or apprehension. *Obs.*

1668 R. MONTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 420, I am in a great deal of pain to know how my horses have performed the journey. 1758 *Ann. Reg.* 113/2 The public was in great pain for the Admirals..left..in sight of six large French ships of war. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* (1875) 318 The foster mother [a cat] became jealous of her charge [young squirrels], and in pain for their safety.

†5. Trouble as taken for the accomplishment of something (= *pains*, sense 6); also, in early use, trouble in accomplishing something, difficulty. (F. *peine.*) Phrases. *To do one's pain*; *to take pain*; *to lose one's pain.* *Obs* in *sing.*: see 6.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14180 Fra þat time forth þai did þair pain þat he and lazar war bath slain. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12174 Þo þat ascaped, hit was wyþ

payn. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 390 Quhen he saw he tynt his pane, He turnit his bridill, and to ga. *c* 1410 HOCCLEVE *Mother of God* 108 Now do your bysy peyne To wasshe away our cloudeful offense. 1476 *Paston Lett.* III. 165, I have moche payne to gete so moche mony. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III i. 131 Whiche may moche prouffyte to them that wyll doo payne to knowe them. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* vi. (1845) 25 Who wyll take payne to folowe the trace. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol. 109 And yit, forsuth, I set my besy pane, As that I suld, to mak it braid and plane. 1533 BONNER in *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VII 410 After that, with moost great peane and difficultie, I was arryved at Rie. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* viii. (1892) 62 The husbandman that spareth paine spareth thritte. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* x. xl, A thousand Knights woo'd her with busie paine. 1702 *Eng Theophrast.* 305 A man would not employ the least pain in the acquisition of sciences, if [etc.]. 1768 *Woman of Honor* I. 23 Taking some pain to excuse the girl's carelessness.

6. *pl.* Trouble taken in accomplishing or attempting something; labour, toil, exertions, or efforts, accompanied with care and attention, to secure a good or satisfactory result. Most freq. in phr. *to take pains, to be at (the) pains.*

1528 TINDALE *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) I 260 To make them think that they must take pains, and do some holy deeds. 1538 STARKEY *England* I ii. 55 Apply themselfys to theyr laburys and paynys for the susteynyng of the hole body. 1589 NASHE *Pref Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 8 They haue sought but their paines for their sweate, and..their labour for their trauaile. 1608 CHAPMAN *Byron's Conspir.* Plays 1873 II. 229 What idle paines have you bestowd to see A poore old woman? 1708 SWIFT *Sacramental Test* Wks. 1755 II. i. 121 The university was at the pains of publishing a Latin paper to justify themselves. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat Hist.* (1776) II. 176 A person born deaf, may, by time, and sufficient pains, be taught to speak, and, by the motions of the lips, to understand what is said to him. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. xiii, Yet much he praised the pains he took, And well those pains did pay. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr* Postscr. 292, I foresaw..that a class of readers..would suppose that I was at great pains to conceal exactly what I was at great pains to suggest. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. xii. 426 He.. spared no pains on his daughter's education.

b. In this sense the pl. *pains* has been freq. construed as a *sing.* (Cf. *means, news.*)

1533 CRANMER *Let. to Bonner* in *Misc. Writ* (Parker Soc.) II. 269 Ye will be contented to take this pains. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 51 *margin*, The peines of teaching is woorthie great wages. 1671 tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 230 Recompensing one paine with another. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) II. viii. 25 Why be at all this pains? 1884 SIR J. C. MATHEW in *Law Rep.* 13 Q. Bench Div 488 He .. took every pains to arrive at a proper conclusion.

c. *For* (one's) *pains*: in return or recompense for one's labour or trouble; now usually sarcastic or ironical, implying that the labour is misspent or futile, or that the return for it is the contrary of what was desired.

1538 BALE *Brefe Comedy* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 208 For your peynes ye haue appoynted by the emprouve your stypende wages. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. iv. 103 Giue my sweet Nan this Ring: there's for thy paines. 1599 CHAPMAN *Humorous Day's Mirth* Civ, Now she stops and rates him for his paines. 1650 *Overseers' Acc., Holy Cross, Cambrd.*, Paid Goodwife Bayly for paines o. o. 8. 1713 ADDISON *Guard.* No. 112. P 2 When I talk of practising to fly, silly people think me an owl for my pains. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* (1791) I. xxi. 99 If you hadn't come, you might have staid and been a beggar for your pains. 1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Castle Rackrent* Wks. 1832 I 77, I had my journey for my pains. 1889 CORBETT *Monk* xi. 154 The old general, in a fit of exasperation, publicly gave him a sound thrashing for his pains.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. attrib., as *pain-sensation, -sense, -sensibility*; b. instrumental, as *pain-afflicted, -bought, -chastened, -dimmed, -distorted, -drawn, -racked, -stricken, -worn, -wrung* adjs.; c. objective, as *pain-assuaging, -bearing, -dispelling, -inflicting, -producing* adjs.; *pains-hating* adj. [after PAINSTAKING: see 6]; d. **pain-free** *a*, free from pain; **pain-killer**, one who or that which does away with pain; *spec.* name of a medicine for alleviating pain; †**pain-piss** *Obs.*, painful urination, strangury. See also PAINSTAKING, etc., PAINSWORTHY.

1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* ii. 35 And like a *pain-afflicted stripling, play With some new Toy, to while thy grief away. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 49 b/1 *Payne-assuaging clisteryes, made of fresshe milcke. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. v. 153 Paean with his *pain-dispelling balms Healed him. 1889 DOYLE *Micah Clarke* 149 The line of white *pain-drawn faces. 1628 GAULE *Pract. The* (1629) 176 Men neyther shrinke, nor shrike .when they perceiue their Bodies pierce-free, or *paine-free. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* ix. 562 Indolent, conceited, soft, *pains-hating. 1803 J. KENNY *Society* 52 And Sickness Awhile forgets her *pain-inflicting task. 1886 *N. Zealand Herald* 28 May 5/1 His wife gave him some hot water and milk with a little *pain-killer. ..Subsequently he died. 1898 *Daily News* 1 Mar. 6/3 The late Sir James Y. Simpson, the inventor of chloroform, and great painkiller of his day. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* I. xxix. (1668) 55 Of the pain in the Kidneys, *pain-piss, or the Stone. 1897 *Trans. Amer. Pediatric Soc.* IX. 68 Touch, temperature, and *pain sense are normally developed. 1857 GEO. ELIOT *Sc. Clerg. Life, Janet's Repent.* xviii, The sight of the *pain-stricken face. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 134/2 Above the little *pain-worn thing The sailor's widow wept. 1838 ELIZA COOK *Truth* iii, When the oozing *pain-wrung moisture drips.

† **Pain,** *sb*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 4–6 **payn, 5 payne, peyn,** (8 **pain**). [a. F. *pain* :—L. *pānem* bread.]

1. Bread. (Frequent in *Piers Ploughman.*)

1360 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VIII. 106 Þe prophete his payn eet In penaunce and wepyng. 1377 *Ibid.* B. XIV. 76 Porw plente of payn, & of pure sleuthe. 1393 *Ibid.* C. X. 92 Ther is payn and peny-ale as for a pytaunce y-take. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 339 Þan take youre loof of light payne..and with the egge of þe knyfe nyghe your hand ye kett.

2. *Old Cookery.* Applied, usually with qualifying word, to various fancy dishes, mostly containing bread; as *pain fondu* [= dissolved], *pain perdu* [= lost], *pain ragon, pain reguson*; **pain puff,** a kind of puff or small pie with soft crust.

c 1390 *Form of Cury* No. 59 in *Antiq. Culin.* (1791) 13 Payn fondew. Take brede, and frye it in grece, other in oyle.. Grynde it with raisons [etc.]. *Ibid.* No 67. 14 Payn ragonn. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 42 Payn pur-dew. *c* 1450 *Ibid.* 68 This is the purviaunce made for Kinge Richard .. the xxiii day of Septemb er [1387]. .. The thirde course. .. Payne puff. *Ibid.* 112 *Pynregusen* Nym resons and do out ye stones, and bray it in a morter with pepir and gingiuer, and salt and wastel bred [etc.]. 14 . *Noble Bk. Cookry* (Napier 1882) 46 To mak payn pardien tak paynmayne or fieshe bred and paire away the cruste [etc.]. 1513 *Bk. Keruyng* in *Babees Bk* 271 For standarde, venyson roste, .. pecocke with his tayle, .. plouer, rabettes, grete byrdes, larkes, doucettes, payn puffe. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. 46 To make the best Panperdy, take a dozen egges [etc.]. 1706 PHILLIPS s.v., In Cookery, *Pains* signifie certain Messes proper for Side-dishes, so call'd as being made of Bread, stuff'd with several sorts of Farces and Ragoos.

Pain (pēn), *v.* Forms: see PAIN *sb.*[1] [a. OF. *pener*, 3rd sing. pr *peine* (10th c. in Littré) = Pr., Sp. *penar*, It. *penare*, med.L. *penāre*, f. L. *pœna*, F. *peine*, PAIN *sb.*[1] Cf. also PINE *v.*, OE. *pinian.*]

I †1. *trans.* To inflict a penalty or punishment upon; to punish; to torture by way of punishment; to fine. *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2898 And putte hem in hire prisoun to peyne hem at hire wille. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* XIV. x Ruth/2 Many deme that the hylle Ethna is a place of payne and some soules ben paynyd therin. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Nn v, Thou haste instructed the Iustyce, and none dare peyne the. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 499 That whosoever cut downe any trees growing in another mans ground, should be pained in the court for a trespasse don.

†b. To enjoin under penalty. *Obs.*

1607 *Henley-in-Arden Rolls* (1890), Wee paine all the Alehouse keepers, that they and euery of them make holsome & good drinke bothe ale & Beare. 1620 J. WILKINSON *Of Cour's Baron* 148 If there was any thing pained at the last court to be done, and as yet is not done, you must enquire who hath made default therein.

II. **2.** To inflict pain upon, cause to suffer; to hurt, distress. a. *gen.* or mentally: To inflict suffering upon, to afflict, give pain to; to grieve, to hurt the feelings of. Also *absol.* to cause suffering.

13 .. *Cursor M.* 23261 (Gott.) Bot a point es þain paines [*v rr.* pines, pinis] mar, Þan ellis all þair oper fare. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xxxv. 105, I peynyng þe wiþ sorwes spare þe not. *c* 1586 COUNTESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXIX. x, Whome thou painest, more they paine. 1612 BIBLE *Joel* ii. 6 Before their face the people shall be much pained. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Ireland.* (Nat. Libr. Ed.) 85 There is not a single view but what pains one in the want of wood. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* Wks. II. 155 Transports that pain'd and joys that agonized. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* II. ii, These gifts Caroline could not refuse, without paining her young friend.

b. To inflict bodily suffering upon, to torment; to cause bodily pain to, to hurt. (In quot. 1377, To put to physical inconvenience, incommode.)

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XII. 247 Riȝt as þe pennes of þe pecok peyneth hym in his flyte. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 614 Many a mannes guttes dide he peyne. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 11958 A body vp on a cross dystreyned, And, as me thouhte, gretly peyned. 1530 PALSGR 651/2 It payneth me very sore to speke, I am so horse. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ii. 33 Cold and heat me paines. *c* 1624 CHALMAN *Batrachom.* II So I lay Sleepless, and pain'd with headache. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* XXX, But your arm, my lord,..Does it not pain you? *a* 1864 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-Bks.* (1879) I. 152 Pained with the toothache.

†3. *intr.* To suffer pain or distress; to suffer.

c 1315 SHOREHAM 38 And seue ȝer thou scholdest, man, O dedlyche senne peyny 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXII. 324 Þe croys..þat crist..for mankynde on peynede. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 390/2 Peynyn, or pynyn yn wo or sekenesse. *a* 1536 *Calisto & Melib.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 81 Where is the patient that so is paining? 1591 DANIEL in *Sidney's Astr. & Stella* etc. Sonn. xi, So shalt thou cease to plague, and I to pain.

III. **4.** *refl.* To take pains or trouble; to exert oneself or put forth efforts with care and attention; to endeavour, strive. *Obs.* or *arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19027 Petir painid him ful gierne in cristis lai þat fole to lerne. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. VII. 42 Pledours sholde peynen hem To plede for swiche and helpe. 1481 CAXTON *Godeffroy* XXX. 64 The other that cam aftir peyned them moche for to goo more wysely. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. vi. 40 She her payned with womanish art To hide her wound. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* IV. iii. § 9 Eumenes pained himselfe to carrie succour to his left wing. 1700 DRYDEN *Cock & Fox* 669 While he pain'd himself to raise his note. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 217 Men still pain themselves to write Latin verses.

†b. *intr.* for *refl.* = prec. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Partonope* 2190 They peyned fieshly to fyght bothe. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonce* VI, In vayne thou hast payned and laboured. *a* 1529 SKELTON '*Now synge we*' 68 Stand fast in faythe,..And payne to lyue in honeste.

c. *pass.* To be put to trouble or exertion; to be obliged to put forth effort. ? *Obs.*

1785 CRABBE *Newspaper* 310 We..Are pain'd to keep our sickly works alive.

†5. *trans.* To take pains about, endeavour. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28166 (Cott.) Quen I sagh my neghbur wele fare,..I paind oft at him vn-spede, bath in will and word and dede.

Pain, variant of PAYEN *Obs.*, pagan.

† **Pai·nable,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. PAIN *sb.* or *v.* + -ABLE: cf. *comfortable.* Cf. *penibla.*] Painful.

1649 EVELYN *Liberty & Servitude* iii, The manacles of Astyages were not therefore the lesse weighty, and paynable, for being composed of gold or silver.

Painch(e, Painct, obs. ff. PAUNCH, PAINT *v.*

† **Pai·n-demai·ne.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 **paindemeine,** 4–5 **payn(e)demayn(e;** 5 **payn(e)-mayne, -main, paynman, payman,** 6 **payne mayne.** [AF. *pain demeine, demaine,* med.L. *panis dominicus* 'lord's bread'. Also called simply DEMEINE.] White bread, of the finest quality; a loaf or cake of this bread.

[*c* 1330 *Durham Acc. Rolls* 17 In pane dominico et melle 5*d.* 1378 *Munim. Gildh. Lond.* (Rolls) III 424 Etiam cum uno payndemayn.] *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 14 Whit was his face as Payndemayn His lippes rede as rose. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 40 Take floure of payndemayn. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1393 Paynedemaynes [*Camb. MS.* paynemayn] prevaly Scho fett fia the pantry. *c* 1440 *Douce MS* 55 lf. 9 Then cast feyre pecys of paynemayns or elles of tendre brede. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 788/32 *Hic panis*, brede. .. *Hec placencia*, a payman. 1530 PALSGR. 250/2 Payne mayne, *payn de bouche.*

Comb. *a* 1377 *Housch. Edw. III* in *Housch. Ord.* (1790) 19 William Brynklowe Yoman Paymenbaker.

Pained (pēind, pēˈined), *ppl a.* [f. PAIN *v.* + -ED[1].] Affected with pain (physical or mental); hurt, distressed, grieved, etc.: see the verb; expressing or indicating pain.

1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 268 To oure painede peple impossible hit semeþ. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* II. vi. (1634) 122 Which may be applyed to the pained places. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* IV vi. 173 The pained st fiend Of hell. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 92 Others repairing thither.. the poor for alms; the pained for ease. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xviii. 299 There was a pained look about the lips.

Painem, -em, obs. forms of PAYNIM.

Painful (pēˈnfŭl), *a.* Forms: see PAIN *sb.*[1] [f. PAIN *sb.*[1] + -FUL.]

1. Full of, characterized by, or causing pain or suffering; hurting, afflictive, distressing, grievous; annoying, vexatious. a. In general, or mentally.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 33 A gastely syghte of it how foule how vggly and how paynfull þat it [sin] es. *c* 1410 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* xl 87 (Gibbs MS.) Þe paynfull passyoun of Ihc. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Visit Sick*, After this painfull lyfe ended. 1658 *Whole Duty of Man* vii. § 1 How pleasant a virtue this is, may appear by the contrariety it hath to several great and painful vices. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* i, An uncertainty which would have been more painful to an idle mind. 1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Maid of Orleans & Agnes Sorel* Wks. 1853 II. 39/1 Salutary pangs may be painfuller than mortal ones.

b. Physically.

1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1560) H j b, Nephretica is painfuller afore meat. 1612 CHAPMAN *Widowes T.* Plays 1873 III. 73 Alas thee's faint, and speech is painefull to her. 1703 ROWE *Ulyss.* I. i. 228 Midnight Surfeits, Wine And painful undigested Morning Fumes. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxv. 178 A sky the brightness of which is painful to the eyes.

c. Of a person: Inflicting pain or punishment; tormenting. *rare.*

c 1450 *Cursor M.* 18223 (Laud) Satan that payne full [*Cott., Gott.*, pinful; *Trin.* pyneful] prynce he lawght And vnder nyght of helle by-tawght. 1870 G. MEREDITH *France* vi. in *Odes Fr. Hist.* (1898) 60 The painful Gods might weep, If ever rain of tears came out of heaven.

2. Suffering or affected with (physical) pain. (Usually of a part of the body which has been wounded or hurt.)

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ii 11 The loving mother, that nine moneths did beare In the deare closett of her painefull syde Her tender babe. 1612 BP. HALL *Contempl., O. T.* IV. iv, They see themselves lothsome with Lice, painful and deformed with Scabs. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* iv, His wound was painful. 1877 L. MORRIS *Epic Hades* I. 7 He wore a crown Upon his painful brow.

3. Causing or involving trouble or labour; troublesome, difficult, irksome, toilsome, laborious. Now *rare* or merged in 1.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii. (*Machor*) 1342 It sall be done ..How paynefull or how hard it be. 1535 J. MASON in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 55 In [Toledo] is the paynefullist towne that ever mann duellyd in. It is through so up hyll and downe hyll. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. x. 152 These eighteene leagues of land. is more painefull and chargeable then 2300 by sea. 1665–6 *Phil Trans.* I 90 The way of winding off the silk..which is the painfullest and nicest of all the rest. 1676 DRYDEN *Aureng.* I. i, By quick and painful Marches hither came. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xiii. 97 Sums of money would be frequently offered them in lieu of a painful hospitality.

4. Characterized by painstaking; performed with labour, care, and attention; diligent, assiduous, laborious, careful. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 124 To holde sich pore lif and meke and pyneful in resonable abstynence. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1830) xvii. 184 He lost much peynfulle labour. 1565 T. STAPLETON tr. *Bede's Hist. Ch. Eng.* 79 In consideration of their vertuous sermons and painefull preaching. 1638 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 486 The long, paynfull and profitable service donne unto us by James Lynch. 1775 E. ALLEN in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 464 This is the situation..according to my most painful discoveries. 1834–43 SOUTHEY *Doctor* vi. (1848) 28/2 The

painful chronicle of honest John Stowe. 1894 *Nation* (N.Y.) 91 June 470/3 The little book.. will reward a not too painful reading.

5. Of persons: Characterized by taking pains; working with labour and care; painstaking, laborious, assiduous, careful, diligent. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1549 LATIMER *3rd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 91 We haue some as painfull magistrates, as euer was in Englande. 1612 CAPT. SMITH *Map Virginia* 22 The women be verie painefull and the men often idle. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* I. v. (1852) 76 The more learned, godly, painful ministers of the land. 1802 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Gaston de Blondeville* Posth. Wks. 1826 I. 46 The patience of a painful antiquary. 1877 PEILE *Philol.* i. § 14. 16 The laws of etymology, which painful students have discovered.

Painfully (pē·nfŭli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a painful manner.

1. In a way that causes or is accompanied by pain or suffering; distressingly; with pain.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 857 Men were so sore handled, and so painefully pangued, that [etc.]. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 10 Being painfully and piping hot, arriv'd at this exalted mansion. 1795 SOUTHEY *Soldier's Wife* 2 Weary way-wanderer, languid and sick at heart, Travelling painfully over the rugged road. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxii. 312 Ambleside..looked painfully modern now.

2. In a way that gives trouble; with difficulty. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 85 Yf it were easily expulsed, or peynfully. 1573-80 BARET *Alv.* P 29 Painefully, hardly, *laborious*. 1835 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (1837) I. iii. 32 A depth of meaning..hardly and painfully to be understood. 1842 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849-50) X. lxv. § 55. 51 Macdonald was thus painfully maintaining his ground in upper Catalonia.

3. With great pains, painstakingly, laboriously, with care and effort. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1555 BRADFORD *Let.* in Coverdale *Lett. Martyrs* (1564) 270 Lyuyng therein not so purely, louyngly, and painfully as I shoulde haue done. 1632 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 316 Painefully and expensfully studious of the common good. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) II. 200 He .. painfully collected the works of Geffrey Chaucer. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* III iv. (1864) I. 270 That no private man could hope to arrive at a sounder understanding..than had been painfully attained by so many holy bishops.

Painfulness (pē·nfŭlnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being painful.

1. The quality of being fraught or attended with pain; distressingness. Also in passive aspect: The condition of suffering pain; distress, affliction.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* III. 638 O lord I wo xall put me from his peynfulnesse? 1526 TINDALE 1 *John* iv. 18 For feare hath paynfulnes. 1662 SOUTH *Serm.* I. 27 No Custom can make the Painfulness of a Debauch easy. 1777 J. RICHARDSON *Dissert. Past. Nat.ons* 2 To soften the extreme painfulness of incessant labour. 1884 PAR. *Eucrace* 79 Forget the painfulness of our situation, and think of its romance.

2. The quality of causing trouble or labour; difficulty, troublesomeness, irksomeness. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 230 For the vncertainty of the same, and also for the paynfulnes and tedyousnes therof. 1632 R. BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb.* 32 Ordinary labour with festivall services to God can neither easily concurre, because painfulnesse and joy are opposite, nor decently.

3. The quality of taking pains; laboriousness, careful industry, painstaking. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III x. In theim which be either gouernours or capitaynes..Paynfulnesse, named in latyne *Tollerantia*, is wonderfull commendable. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxvii. § 13 To testifie loue by painefulnesse in Gods seruice. 1658 A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* i. iii. 3 A Skill in Surgery is obtained with great painfulness.

Painim(e, obs. form of PAYNIM.

Paining (pē·nin), *vbl. sb.* [f. PAIN *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb PAIN.

1. The action of causing or condition of feeling pain; pain, suffering. Now *rare.*

c 1440 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 151/15, I askyd hym how he had paynyng, he said, '*Quia amore langueo*'. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. ii. 41 To wype his wounds, and ease their bitter payning. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 107 It was too much of joy, it was pleasure to paining. 1812 J. J. HENRY *Camp. agst. Quebec* 111 These subsequent annual painings uniformly attacked me.

† **2.** The taking of pains. *Obs.*

1633 P. FLETCHER *Elisa* i. xliii, There doth it blessed sit, and Laughs at our busie care and idle paining.

Pai·ning, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That pains; causing pain or suffering.

1698 M. LISTER in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 246 A paining Grief towards the bottom of their Bellies, which did grind and torment them. 1891 *Eastern Daily Press* 24 July 4/6 Beyond a slight paining sprain and some cuts about the mare, no harm was done.

Painless (pē·nlĕs), *a.* [f. PAIN *sb.*[1] + -LESS.]

† **1.** Free from pain; not suffering pain. *rare.*

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 91/10 Paynlesse, *indolens*. 1675 HOBBES *Odyssey* (1677) 158 That he should be brought home thus.. Asleep, and painless.

2. Causing no pain; not accompanied with pain.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. i. 590 With pain-lesse paine they tread A sacred path that to the Heav'ns doth lead. *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.), Is there no smooth descent? no painless way Of kindly mixing with our native clay? 1795 SOUTHEY *Vis. Maid Orleans* II. 234 Then did they not regard his mocks Which then came painless. 1887 F. DARWIN *Life Darwin* III. 202 Dr. Wilder advocated the use of the word 'Callisection' for painless operations on animals.

Hence **Pai·nlessly** *adv.*, without pain; **Pai·nlessness,** freedom from pain.

1634 BP. HALL *Contempl., N. T.* iv. vii. *Bloody Issue healed*, Could the Physitians have given her, if not health, yet relaxation and painelessnesse, her meanes had not been misbestowed. 1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 672 These swellings are usually developed..painlessly. 1864 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 20 Shall I ever more have a day of ease, of painlessness? 1880 MISS BRADDON *Barbara* xlv. His disease was one in which death does not come painlessly.

† **Pai·nliness.** *Obs. rare.* [f. **painly* adj. (f. PAIN *sb.*[1] + -LY 1) + -NESS.] The condition of being in pain; distressful state.

1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* II. v. 78 Paynlynes..me down castis & prykkis to go to ye of qwhome onely I trow solas & remedy I sal see.

† **Pai·nous,** *a. Obs. rare.* In 5 **peynous.** [a. OF. *penus, -os*, later *peineus* = It., Sp. *penoso*:—late L. *pœnōs-us* (Pseudo-Aug.) painful, f. *pœna*: see PAIN *sb.*[1]] Painful; severe.

c 1400 *Brown* 2609 Peynous ordinaunce Is stallid for hir falshede. *Ibid.* 3766 She hath many a day led a peynous lyff.

Painstaker (pē·nztē·kər). Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. *pains* (PAIN *sb.*[1] 6) + TAKER.] One who takes pains; a painstaking person.

1618 CHAPMAN *Hesiod* 188 *note*, Fit for mental painstakers, students [etc.]. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 24 June, He was no great pains-taker in person. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 61 P 5 There are actually such Pains-takers among our British Wits.

Painstaking (pē·nztē·kiŋ), *sb.* [f. *pains*, pl. of PAIN *sb.*[1] (sense 6) + *taking*, gerund of TAKE *v.*] The taking of pains; the bestowal of careful and attentive labour in order to the accomplishment of something; assiduous effort.

1556 OLDE *Antichrist* 85 This is their paynes taking and trauaile. 1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* 5 Their posterity haue hued in sorrow and paines-taking euer since. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Hist.* I. xviii. § 2 (1777), They did not shew any want of pains-taking. 1888 BURGON *Lives 12 Gd. Men* II. v. 44 That mastery of the art of preaching which results from laborious painstaking.

Painstaking (pē·nztē·kiŋ), *a.* [f. as prec. + *taking*, pr. pple. of TAKE *v.*] That takes pains; bestowing attentive effort for the accomplishment of some result; careful and industrious; assiduous.

1696 TRYON *Misc.* i. 23 The Richer sort, [are] much more Distempered than the Ordinary pains-taking People. 1712 COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 399 The Natives are industrious, and Pains taking. 1882 SERJT BALLANTINE *Exper.* xi. 116 The case was tried..before a most painstaking Judge.

b. Of actions, productions, etc.: Marked or characterized by attentive care.

1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* xxiv, The satisfaction of receiving Mr. Sherlock's painstaking production in print. 1895 J. W. BUDD in *Law Times* XCIX. 544/2 The .. painstaking manner in which they superintend..this department.

Hence **Pai·nstakingly** *adv.*, with careful and attentive effort, assiduously.

a 1861 CLOUGH *Poems*, etc. (1869) I. 318 Setting himself laboriously and painstakingly to work. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 19 Dec. 705/2 This little book has been painstakingly prepared.

Painsworthy (pē·nzwə̄·rдi), *a. rare.* Also 7 **pain-worthy.** [f. *pains*, PAIN *sb.*[1] 6 + WORTHY.] Worthy of trouble; worth taking pains about.

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* III. ii. § 1 It will be pain-worthy to enquire [etc.]. 1861 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Lang.* Ser. I. vi. (ed. 4) 272 There is no painsworthy difficulty nor dispute about declension, &c., of nouns.

Paint (pē·nt), *sb.* [f. PAINT *v.*]

1. The act or fact of painting or colouring.

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* III. ii, Her cheekes not yet slurd over with the paint Of borrowed crimsone. *Mod.* Give it a paint, and it will look all right.

2. That with which anything is painted.

a. A substance consisting of a solid colouring matter dissolved in a liquid vehicle, as water or oil, used to impart a colour by being spread over a surface; also applied to the solid colouring matter alone, or to a cake of it, as in *a box of paints*; a pigment.

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 416 P 2 Expresses were sent to the Emperor of Mexico in Paint. 1735 BERKELEY *Querist* § 118 A modern fashionable house,..daubed over with oil and paint. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 829 When two coats of this paint have been laid on, it may be polished. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 250 Paint is commonly ground by means of a stone muller. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* I. 90 The timber had once been painted, but the paint had fallen off.

b. Colouring matter laid on the face or body for adornment; rouge, etc.

c 1660 DRYDEN *To Sir R. Howard* 76 His colours laid so thick on every place, As only showed the paint, but hid the face. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. Lady Rich* 10 Oct., I have seen..beauties..monstrously unnatural in their paint! 1817 BYRON *Beppo* lxvi, One has false curls, another too much paint. 1865 PARKMAN *Huguenots* iii. (1875) 31 [The Indians] were in full paint in honor of the occasion.

c. *Med.* An external medicament which is put on like paint with a brush.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 582 Both tar and pyrogallol work better as paints and varnishes than the chrysarobin. *Ibid.* VIII. 727 Trichloracetic acid may be substituted [for tincture of iron] as a paint. *Mod.* Iodine paint is a good application in some cases.

d. (See quot.)

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Paint*, .. stuff mixed with caoutchouc..intended to harden it, [e.g.] Sulphate of zinc, whiting, plaster-of-paris, lampblack, pitch.

3. *fig.* Colour, colouring; adornment, esp. such as is put on or assumed merely for appearance; outward show, fair pretence.

1647 COWLEY *Mistress, Written in Juice of Lemon* v, A sudden paint adorns the trees. 1650 HUBBERT *Pill Formality* 43 Even then shall thy paint appear and be discovered. 1681 W. PENN in *Hist. Sc., Pennsylv.* (1826) I. II. 204, I have forborne paint and allurement, and writt truth. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* v. 322 Virtue's the paint that can make wrinkles shine.

† **4.** A painting, a picture. *Obs. rare.*

c 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 299 On the Left side is a summer house wth paints of the seasons of ye yeare.

5. *Indian paint*: a name for two N. American plants, whose roots yield colouring matters formerly used by the Indians; *yellow Indian paint*, yellow puccoon, or yellowroot (*Hydrastis canadensis*), and *red Indian paint*, red puccoon, or bloodroot (*Sanguinaria canadensis*).

1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *paint cistern, -cloth, -mark, -oil, -water, -work*; *paint-grinder, -mixer, -remover*; *paint-beplastered, -removing, -stained, -worn* adjs.; **paint-box,** a box of solid paints or pigments, usually water-colours; **paint-bridge** (*Theatr.*), a platform, capable of being raised or lowered, on which a scene-painter stands; **paint-brush,** a brush for painting with; **paint-burner,** an apparatus for burning or softening paint by a flame directed upon it, so that it can be removed (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **paint-frame** (*Theatr.*), a movable iron framework for moving scenes from the stage to the paint-bridge; **paint-mill,** a machine for grinding paints or pigments; **paint-pot,** a pot in which oil-colour is contained, while being laid on; **paint-room,** (*a*) a room where paints are stored; (*b*) a room in a theatre where the scene-painter works; **paint-root,** the Carolina redroot (*Lachnanthes tinctoria*); **paint-stake,** *Naut.* 'the uppermost strake of plank immediately below the plank-sheer' (*Cent. Dict.*).

a 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* IV. 272 Thy *paint-beplaster'd forehead, broad and bare. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Paint-box, a child's box containing cakes of water-colours. 1879 BLACK *Macleod of D.* xl, A poor creature—a woman-man—a thing of affectation, with his paint-box, and his velvet coat, and his furniture. 1827 J. WOODMAN *Patent Specif.* No 5176. 2 My *paint brush is of bristles. 1842 J. COLE *Patent Specif.* No. 9228 4 The paint brush, after it is formed is soaked. 1882 YOUNG *Ev. Man his own Mech.* § 1176 The hair of this brush is longer than that of the ordinary paint brush. 1898 *Atlantic Monthly* LXXXII. 497/2 The exquisite vernal iris and the scarlet painted cup, otherwise known as the Indian's paint-brush and prairie fire, splendid for color. 1825 BURNEY *Falconer's Marine Dict.*, *Paint-Cisterns, in ships of war, are cisterns made of wood, and lined with lead, to contain the different kinds of paint. 1886 *All the Year Round* 28 Aug. 79 Snuff-boxes, too, were found among the perfumes, *paint-cloths, and washes. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 118/2 The tramper may leave the highway with impunity.., following the little signs and *paint-marks on the trees. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 454 Currriers' shavings, which are used for cleaning *paint-mills. 1885 HOWELLS *Silas Lapham* (1891) I. 17 I've got a whole *paint-mine out on the farm. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Paint Mixer, a can with shaft and paddles, resembling an upright churn. Used to mix paint with the necessary oil, turpentine, [etc.]. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 62 The paint and *paint oil is stowed in the paint-room. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* viii. 18 We sat, with our brushes and *paint-pots by us. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Paint-remover, a caustic alkaline paste used to take off old paint in order to prepare the surface for repainting. 1866 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* I. (ed. 4) 12 The pigs ate the *paint-root (*Lachnanthes*), which coloured their bones pink. 1866 S. B. JAMES *Duty & Doctrine* (1871) 83 Snow-white is far more forcible than mere *paint-white, or ceiling-white. 1888 M. B. HUISH in *Art Jrnl.* LI. 177/1 No expensive *paintwork, in feeble imitation of the wood it covers. 1859 SALA *Gas-light & D.* vii 85 That comfortable *paint-worn manginess about the handle.

Paint (pē·nt), *v.*[1] Forms: 3-6 **peint(e, peynt(e,** 4-7 **paynt(e,** (5-6 **pant(t, poynt,** 5-6, 9 *dial.* **pent(e,** 6 **painct, paynct, peignt,** *Sc.* **pynt,** 6-7 **peinct),** 4- **paint,** (6 **painte).** *Pa. pple.* 3 **i-, y-peint,** 3-4 **y-, i-peynt,** 4 **peynt, paynt, paint;** 4-5 **y-, i-paynted; peinted, peynted, -id,** 5-6 **paynted, -yd, -yt,** 4- **painted.** [ME. ad. OF. *peint-re* (3rd sing. pres. *peint*, pa. pple. *peint*) = Pr. *pegner*, It. *pignere, pingere*:—L. *pingĕre* (3rd sing. *pingit*, pa. pple. *pinct-us*) to paint. The early ME. pa. pple. *peint, ypeint*, was a direct adoption of F. *peint*, and may have been the earliest part of the vb. adopted; cf. ATTAINT. Otherwise the natural form of the word in Eng. would be *pain* as in *complain, distrain*, etc.

But the earliest evidence for the vb. yet found is *peintunge*, PAINTING *vbl. sb.*, in *Ancren R.* *a* 1225.]

1. *trans.* To make (a picture or representation) on a surface in colours; to represent (an object) to the eye on a surface by means of lines and colour; to depict, portray, delineate, by using colours.

To paint (an object) *black, white, red*, etc.: to depict or portray as of that colour.

c 1290 *Beket* 2127 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 167 For swane men peyntiez an Aneletneme [*Harl. MS.* an halewe]: ȝe ne seoth it nouȝt bi-leued þat þere nis depeint [*v. r.* ypeint] a Roundel;

al-a-boute þe heued. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 3613 Þeron ypeint was þe ymage of vre leuedy. 13.. *Coer de L.* 5728 In his blasoun, verrayment, Was y-paynted a serpent. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xi. (*Symon & Judas*) 69 He send til hyme þane a paynteore, þat rycht sle wes in portratore, to peynt his fygur propirly. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 13 Gre_orius..seiþ, 'I haue peynt a wel faire man, and am my self a foule peyntour'. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) vii. 24 Þai wald paynt þe aungell black and þe fende qwnite. 1456 Sir G. Hayle *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 41 This story is paynttit in mony plais. 1517 Torkington *Pilgr.* (1884) 3 He shewyd the pepyll a pictur poyntyd on a clothe, of the passion of our lorde. 1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lxi. 257 A little child [who] appeared in the same fashion as we are accustomed to paint Angells. 1805 Southey *Pious Painter* i. 1, But chiefly his praise And delight was in painting the Devil. 1875 Hamerton *Round my House* ii. (1876) 31 Picturesque old houses, which an artist would be glad to paint. *Mod.* His portrait is to be painted for the Reform Club.

b. To adorn (a wall, tapestry, window, etc.) *with* a painting or paintings. (Mostly in *passive*.)

c 1386 Chaucer *Knt's T.* 1112 Al peynted [*v. r.* peinted] was the wal in lengthe & brede. Ffirst on the wal was peynted a forest. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 313 His schippe þat was i-peynt wiþ a dragoun. 1511 Guylforde *Pilgr.* (Camden) 37 All the body of the churche paynttid with storyes from the begynnynge of the worlde. 1784 Cook *3rd Voy.* II. iii. 267 A kind of additional prow painted with the figure of some animal. 1813 Mar. Edgeworth *Patron.* (1833) I. vi. 105 To paint a new window for the gallery.

† **c.** Said of writing (as a kind of painting). *Obs.*

1561 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 174 Quhilkis markis nor descriptioun..is on na wyse specifiit, discrevit, nor payntit in nor upoun the said libell as aucht to haue bene. 1638 Baker tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II) 142 These are not words that one reades, and are painted upon paper, they are felt.

d. *transf.* Said of the effect of coloured light.

1831 Brewster *Optics* ii. 6 The green light from G..and the blue light from B will fall upon the paper, thus painting upon the paper an inverted image of the object. 1851 Ruskin *Stones Ven.* (1873) II. v. 150 Like the Iris painted upon the cloud.

e. *intr.* or *absol.* To practise the art of painting; to make pictures.

c 1386 Chaucer *Knt's T.* 1229 Wel koude he peynten lifly that it wroghte. 1530 Palsgr. 655/2 He can paynte and portrer as wel as any man in al this countray. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* vii. xxxiv. 50 To grind Gold to Write and Paint. 1821 Craig *Lect. Drawing* viii. 417 To paint also implies to draw.

f. *intr.* (for *neuter-passive*). To form a (good, bad) subject for painting.

1860 Reade *Cloister & H.* xliii (1896) 123 War was always detrimental. But in old times..it painted well, sang divinely, furnished Iliads.

2. *fig.* **a.** To depict or display vividly as by painting.

1561 T. Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* iii. (1577) Q iv, [He] meeteth her in the teeth, with such heauy passion painted in his eyes. 1780 Bentham *Princ. Legisl.* xiv. § 1 If even each atom of your pain could be painted on my mind. 1814 Cary *Dante, Par.* iv. 11 Desire Was painted in my looks. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 85 The bad have pleasures painted in their fancy as well as the good.

b. To depict or describe in words; to set forth as in a picture; to present vividly to the mind's eye, call up a picture of.

1406 Hoccleve *Misrule* 247 Though fauel peynte hir tale in prose or ryme. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 119 b, Oh unsatiable woulves: howe ryghte have the Prophetes and Apostles..paynted and set you forth in your colours. 1605 *1st Pt. Jeronimo* (1901) iii. iii, Reuenge, giue my toong freedom to paint her part. 1766 Fordyce *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) I. i. 13 What words can paint the guilt of such a conduct? 1783 Crabbe *Village* i. 53, I paint the Cot As Truth will paint it, and as Bards will not. 1865 Gosse *Land & Sea* (1874) 308, I try to paint, in poor and feeble words, a few of the features and objects.

3. To colour with a wash or coating of paint; to cover the surface of (a wall, door, etc.) with paint; to colour, stain; hence, to adorn with colours.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 76 Þine eȝen beoþ colblake and brode Riht swo hi weren ipeint mid wode. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9912 Þis castell..es paynted..O the colurs o sundri heu. *Ibid.* 9924 Þe thrid [colur]..þat þe kirnels ar paint [*v. r.* paynt, peynt] wit-all. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxx. 137 Many faire halles and chaumbres, paynted with gold and azure. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* ii. 30 Their ancient maner and custome of peincting their bodies. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* (1903) 83 Commonly paynting the mayne and taile of their horses with light coulers, as Carnation and the like. 1704 J. Pitts *Acc. Mahometans* viii. (1738) 163 The Women ..paint their Hands and Feet with a certain Plant call'd Hennah. 1875 Hamerton *Round my House* ii. (1876) 35 Wainscoted with old oak that had been painted grey. *Mod.* Are you going to paint or varnish the wood-work?

b. *transf.* To colour by any means.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xix 6 Pieres þe plowman was paynted al bloody, And come in with a crosse. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 675 *Fisbe*, How with hise blod hire selue gan sche peinte. *c* 1586 Ctess Pembroke *Ps.* lxxi. x, Ages snow my head hath painted. *a* 1698 South *Serm.* III. xi 420 If God so cloaths the Fields, so paints the Flowers. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIII. 70 His eyes were much swollen and painted. 1851 Trench *Poems* 155 Where the sunbeam..wound..to paint With interspace of light and colour faint That tesselated floor. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* lviii, Seeing the young faces 'painted with fear'.

c. *fig.* To adorn or variegate with or as with colours; to deck, beautify, decorate, ornament.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 176 He can purtreye wel þe pater-noster and peynte it with aues. 14.. *Sir Beues* 1132 (MS. M.) All the wyndowes and all the wallis With cristall was peynted. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xxvi. (1845) 114 A ryall playne, With Flora painted in many a sundry vayne. 1533 Gau *Richt Way* 16 Thay that payntis thair body with precious claiis. 1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 187 Till the Sun paint your fleecie skirts with Gold. 1750 Shenstone *Rural Elegance* 60 Or humble harebell paints the plain. 1866 B. Taylor *Pine Forest Monterey*, Spring, that paints These savage shores.

4. To put colour on (the face in order to beautify it artificially); to rouge; also *refl.*

1382 Wyclif 2 *Kings* ix 30 Forsothe Iezabel..peyntyde hyre eeȝen with strumpettis oynment, and sche anournede hyre heued. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 434 Wemen haue wille in þese wilde youthe to fret hom with fyn perle, & þaire face paint. 1599 Chapman *Hum. Day's Mirth* Plays 1873 I. 77 She is very faire, I thinke that she be painted. 1678 Hexham *Du. Dict.*, To Paint ones face as Gentle-women do, *Blancketten*. 1712-14 Pope *Rape Lock* v. 27 Since painted or not painted, all shall fade, And she who scorns a man, must die a maid. 1852 Thackeray *Esmond* ii. vii, 'She's not so—so red as she's painted', says Miss Beatrix.

b. *intr.* for *refl.*

13.. *Cursor M.* 28014 (Cott.) Yee leuedis..studis hu your haire to heu, hu to dub and hu to paynt. *c* 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 945 To paynt as women do, *farder*. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* v. i. 213 Let her paint an inch thicke, to this fauour she must come. 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* iii. 1, She scorned to patch and paint. 1862 W. Collins *No Name* iv. iii. II. 187 'Shall I paint?' she asked herself.. 'the rouge is still left in my box'.

† **c.** *intr.* (*fig.*) To change colour; to blush. *To paint white*, etc.: to turn pale. *Obs.*

c 1613 Middleton *No Wit like Woman's* ii. i, Look to the widow, she paints white.—Some *aqua cælestis* for my lady! 1616 B. Jonson *Devil an Ass* ii. vi, You make me paint Sr. *Wit.* The' are fair colours, Lady, and naturall! 1623 Middleton *More Dissemblers Besides Women* i. i, I'll kiss thee into colour: Canst thou paint pale so quickly?

5. *fig.* (*trans.*) To give a false colouring or complexion to; to colour highly, esp. with a view to deception. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* P. 948 Thow shalt nat eek peynte thy confession by faire subtile wordes to couere the moore thy synne. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 4427 He can practise & payntt & polisch his wordis. 1551 T. Wilson *Logike* (1580) 2 b, Rhetorike at large paintes well the cause, And make that seeme right gaie. 1601 Sir W. Cornwallis *Ess.*, So are most of the actions of the last ages; but painted with counterfeite colours. 1778 Sir J. Reynolds *Disc.* viii. (1876) 44 The writers where taste has begun to decline, paint and adorn every object they touch.

† **6.** *intr.* To talk speciously; to feign; to fawn; **b.** *trans.* To flatter or deceive with specious words.

c 1430 *How Wise Man Taught Sonne* 105 in *Babees Bk.* 51 Y wole neiþur glose ne peynt, But y waarne þee on þe oþir side. 1513 Bradshaw *St Werburge* i. 52 Other to flater, and paynt the company. 1530 Palsgr. 655/2, I peynt, I glose or speke fayre, *je adule*. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* iv. i. 16 Nay, neuer paint me now, Where faire is not, praise cannot mend the brow. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* x. 488 You leye, you paint, you faine.

7. *trans.* To apply with a brush, as an external medicament; to treat (any part) in this way: see Paint *sb.* 2 c.

1861 Headland *Med. Handbk.* 233 The vinegar of cantharides.. is painted over the part with a camel hair brush. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 524 Liquor potassæ, diluted with an equal part of water, should be painted on. *Mod.* The part affected should be painted with iodine.

8. *intr.* (*slang*) To drink.

1853 Whyte Melville *Digby Grand* ii. I. 70 Each hotel we passed..called forth the same observation, 'I guess I shall go in and paint'. 1857 Kingsley *Two Y. Ago* xxiv, Pegasus doth thirst for Hippocrene, And fain would paint—imbibe the vulgar call—Or hot or cold, or long or short.

9 *Phrases. To paint* (any one) *black*: to represent as evil or wicked; so *not so black as he is painted. To paint the town red* (slang, orig. U.S.): to cause an excitement or commotion, to go on a boisterous or riotous spree.

1596-1837 [see Devil *sb.* 22 c]. *a* 1686 South *Serm.* II. ix. 356 Do but paint an Angel black, and that is enough to make him pass for a Devil. 1894 Sir E. Sullivan *Woman* 112 These husbands are not always so black as they are painted. 1884 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 20 Nov. 2/4 Whenever there was any excitement or anybody got particularly loud, they always said somebody was 'painting the town red'. 1897 *Chicago Advance* 15 July 74/3 The boys painted the town [New York City] red with firecrackers [on Independence Day]. 1900 Capt. M. H. Hayes *Among Horses in Russia* i. 36, I have found them..in no way inclined to paint town and country red on the slightest provocation.

† **10.** With *advbs.* **Paint forth** = *Paint out* 11 a.

1558 Knox *First Blast* (Arb.) 12 Nature I say, doth payntt them furthe to be weake, fraile..and foolishe. 1615 Chapman *Odyss.* xix 684 My information well shall paint you forth. 1649 in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) 148 Itt is of very great concernment towards the painting forth of the Presbytery.

11. Paint out. **a.** † To express or display by painting; to execute in colours (*obs.*); *fig.* to depict as in a painting or vivid description.

1556 in *Robinson's transl. More's Utop.* (Arb.) 164 Drawen and painted oute with master Mores pensille. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 461 b, Emongest many pictures of our Lady..the very same which Luke did painte out for his owne use, and reserved with great reverence. 1633 Abp. Williams in *Laud's Wks.* (1857) VI. 336 [They] have with their deceitful colours..painted me out as ugly unto your grace as they have done your grace formidable unto me. 1728 Morgan *Algiers* I. vi. 177 That notable Amazon..is painted out as a very Masculine Lady. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* iv. vi. P. 12 Some good-natured friend in the dark has painted you out for a reprobate.

† **b.** To copy in colours. *Obs.*

1670-98 Lassels *Voy. Italy* II. 33 Tho. Earl of Arundel got leave to have it painted out. *Ibid.* 52.

c. To blot out or efface by covering with paint.

1862 Wilkie Collins *No Name* iv. vii, I am going to give the lie direct to that she-devil Lecount, by painting out your moles. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 11 July 5/7 'The Star'..has carried those of the Starfish, with the last four letters painted out, but so faintly that the painted-out letters could be read.

† **Paint,** *v.*[2] *Obs. Naut.* [app. back-formation from Painter [2].] *trans.* To make fast (an anchor) on a ship with a 'painter'.

1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 68 Hokes to paynte thankers with.

† **Paint,** *ppl. a. Obs.* In ME. **peint, peynt.** [a. F. *peint*: see Paint *v.*[1]] Painted.

[1340 *Ayenb.* 26 Berieles ypeynt and y-gelt.] *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 193 Y paued wiþ peynt til. 1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeless* iii. 196 No proude pemles, with his peynte sleve.

Paintable (pē·ntăb l), *a* [f. Paint *v.*[1] + -able.] Capable of being painted; suitable for a painting.

1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIII. 957 If he would call the picturesque whatever is not beautiful nor sublime, yet paintable, (pardon the horrid word,) well. 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 162 This great poet is often more paintable than his brethren. 1862 W. W. Story *Roba di R.* (1863) I. ii. 10 The new and clean is not so paintable, as the tarnished and soiled. 1900 Herkomer *title* (Romanes Lecture) England Loyal le and Paintable.

Hence **Pai·ntableness.**

1894 *Athenæum* 23 June 810/1 A good example of that aspect of nature for the discovery of which and of its paintableness the world is greatly indebted to Mr. Whistler.

† **Pai·n-ta·king.** *Obs.* [f. Pain *sb.*[1] + *taking*, gerund of Take *v.*]

1. Receiving or suffering of punishment.

1382 Wyclif *Ecclus.* v. 17 [14] Vp on a theef is confusioun, and peyne taking [1388 penaunce, Vulg. *punitentia*].

2. = Painstaking *sb.*; sometimes including the notion of enduring pain.

1528 Tindale *Obed. Chr. Man* 108 b, They thinke also that God..reioyseth and hath delectation in oure payne takynge. 1556 Olde *Antichrist* 92 b, Silvester the seconde, who was promoted to be pope by the devilles diligent payne taking. 1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 80 The other by his paine taking, sleepe quietly and take their rest.

Painted (pē·ntĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. Paint *v.*[1] + -ed[1].]

1. Depicted in colours, represented in a picture; executed in colours as a picture, likeness, or design.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23215 Painted fire..þat apon a wagh war wroght. 1552 Huloet, Paynted ymages in silinges and tables, *anaglypha*. 1601 Sir W. Cornwallis *Ess.* xlvii, What is [this] but to feed the auditory with dishes by the Painter, not the Cooke?—when examined..it proues a painted shoulder of mutton. 1798 Coleridge *Anc. Mar.* ii. viii, As idle as a painted Ship Upon a painted Ocean.

2. Coated or brushed over with colour or paint; ornamented with designs or pictures executed in colour; having the face artificially coloured.

c 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 1341 Resydynacion gooth Toward Macrocosme, with a peyntyd fase. 1526 Tindale *Acts* xxiii. 3 God shall smyte the thou payntyd wall. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. ix. 354 It carried vpon the head, a pointed myter of painted paper. 1769 Gray *Instad. Ode* 8 Let painted Flattery hide her serpent train in flowers. 1784 Cook *3rd Voy.* I. Introd. 8 When Great-Britain was first visited by the Phœnicians, the inhabitants were painted Savages. 1851 Ruskin *Stones Ven.* (1873) II. iv. 110 The traditions annealed in the purple burning of the painted window.

b. *fig.* Coloured so as to look what it is not; unreal, artificial; feigned, disguised, pretended.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xx 114 With pryue speche and peynted wordes. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 271 Prelatis of þe world & peyntid fools of religion. 1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 10947 For al thy peynted wordys swete, My staff in soth I wyl nat lete. 1621 Elsing *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 46 Sir Ed. Villiers his paynted friend, and Mompesson an obdurate enemy. 1728 Sheridan *Persius* v. (1739) 67 Nor are you to be deceived by painted Expressions. 1852 Robertson *Serm. Ser. I.* xix. (1866) 326 The life of men was a painted life.

3. *fig.* Adorned with bright or varied colouring, highly coloured, variegated.

c 1470 Henryson *Mor. Fables* v. (*Parl. Beasts*) xv, The peyntit pantheir, and the vnicorne. 1526 Pilgr. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 63 The pecockes paynted fethers. 1724 L. Fusden *Speech of Pluto* in *Poet. Misc.* 140 And painted Meads smile with unlidden Flow'rs. 1844 Ld. Brougham *A. Lunel* III. vi. 189 The cattle, and painted birds, stretched their weary limbs..and soothed their hearts.

4. In specific collocations: often used to form the specific name of an animal or plant of conspicuous colouring, as *painted duck, goose, honeyeater, mallow, ray*, etc.; **painted bat,** an East Indian bat (*Kerivoula picta*) with brilliant orange colouring; **painted beauty,** a brilliant American butterfly (*Vanessa huntera*); **painted bunting,** name for two birds: (*a*) the Nonpareil, *Cyanospiza ciris*; (*b*) = *painted longspur*; **Painted Chamber** (in contemporary AF. *chaumbre peynte*), a chamber in the old Palace of Westminster, in which in early times Parliament often assembled (first recorded in 1339) and in which the Sovereign sometimes met the two houses: its walls were painted with a series of battle scenes (see Stubbs *Const. Hist.* (1875) xx. § 748; Brayley and Britton *Westminster* 401); **painted clam,** an edible porcelainlike bivalve (*Callista gigantea*) of the southern United States; † **painted cloth:** see Cloth 5; **painted cup,** † a name for (*a*) the plant *Bartsia viscosa*:

(*b*) any species of the N. American genus *Castilleia*, having bracts more brilliant and showy than the flowers; **painted finch**, 'one of several species of *Passerina* or *Cyanospiza*, the nonpareil, the indigo-bird, or the lazuli-finch: so called from their brilliant and varied colors'; **painted grass**, the striped variety of *Phalaris arundinacea*, Lady's laces; **painted ground**: see quot.; **painted hyena** = HYENA-DOG (*Lycaon pictus*); **painted lady**, (*a*) a species of butterfly (*Vanessa* or *Pyrameis cardui*) of orange-red colour, spotted with black and white; (*b*) a party-coloured variety of Pink or *Dianthus*; (*c*) also *painted lady pea*, a variegated species of *Lathyrus*, esp. of the Sweet Pea; **painted longspur**, a North American bird, *Centrophanes pictus* (Coues *Key N. Amer. Birds* (1884) 358); **painted mischief** (*slang*), playing cards; **painted quail**, a name applied to several birds allied to the quail, esp. to those of the genus *Excalfactoria*; **painted snipe**: see quot. 1896; **painted tortoise, turtle**, an American mud-turtle (*Chrysemys picta*) brilliantly marked on the under surface with red and yellow.

1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 459 The..gaudy *Painted Bunting or Nonpareil. [1339 *Rolls of Parlt* I. 106/1 En la *Chaumbre de Peynte. 1350–1 *Ibid.* 245/1 En la Chaumbre Blaunch pres de la Chaumbre Peynte.] *c* 1543 in Parker *Dom. Archit.* III. 79 The parlement chambre & paynted chambre. 1654 (*title*) Speeches of His Highnesse the Lord Protector to the Parliament in the Painted Chamber. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 129 He [Hen. VI] had been brought into the painted chamber to preside at the opening of parliament. 1488 in *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 280, j *pantid cloth cum picura S. Antonii. 1528 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 253 A paynted clothe wth Christe and ij thefes upon it, iiij*d*. 1542–1654 [see CLOTH *sb.* 5]. 1787 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 2) II. 632 Bartsia. *Painted-cup. 1865 *Treas. Bot.*, *Painted cup*, an American name for *Castilleja*. 1730 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 431 *Frivaldia tricolor*, the *painted Finch ..; its Head and Neck are blue; its Back green, and the Belly red. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. xix § 2. 25 Usually of our English women .. called Ladies Laces, or *Painted grasse. 1834 MILLER *Plant-n.*, Painted Grass. 1831 *Standard* 3 Oct. 2/1 Designs which remind the ancient spectator of that portion of the old Fleet Prison once known as 'the *painted ground', because of the vivid illustrations that distinguished it. 1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* xii. 220 Called the *Painted Honey Eater on account of the variety of its colouring. Its scientific name is *Entomophila picta*. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Paint'd lady*, a term for a particular sort of carnations, the flowers of which have all their petals red or purple on the out side, and white underneath. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 321 Painted Lady Pease, *Lathyrus*. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Painted lady*, the name of a beautifully variegated pea, the *Lathyrus odoratus* of Linnæus. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 174 *Papilio Pictus*, Painted Lady Butterfly. 1890 *Daily News* 14 Oct. 5/1 The butterflies of autumn, admiral and painted lady, sail from bush to bush. 1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* II. 25 *Malva miniata*, *painted Mallow, a shrub introduced from South America in 1798. 1879 *Daily News* 8 Mar. (Farmer) There are plenty of ways of gambling .. without recourse to the '*painted mischief'. 1895 LYDEKKER *Ray. Nat. Hist.* IV. 416 The common *painted quail (*Excalfactoria chinensis*) inhabits the Indo-Chinese countries, especially the lower hills. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* II. 433 The Small-eyed Ray, or *Painted Ray. *Raia microocellata*. 1811 *Sporting Mag.* 63 Called the *painted snipe. 1896 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 886 The so-called Painted Snipes, forming the genus *Rostratula*, or *Rhynchæa*. ..Three species are now admitted, natives respectively of South America, Africa and southern Asia and Australia.

Painter[1] (pē·ntəɹ). Forms: 4–5 **peyntour, peynteur, payntoure, -eore**, 4–6 **payntur**, 5 **paintour, payntor, peyntours, poyntowre, panter**, 5–6 **payntour, peynter**, 5–7 **paynter**, (6 **peyntar, penter, painter**), 5– **painter**. [ME. a. AF. *peintour* = OF. *pintour, -tor* (regimen-case of *peintre* = Pr. *pintor*, Sp., Pg. *pintor*, It. *pintore*) :—Com. Romanc. *pin tōr em*, for L. *pictōr-em*, agent-n. from *pingĕre* to PAINT. In 15–16th c., the ending was conformed to the *-er* of native agent-nouns.]

1. An artist who represents or depicts objects on a surface in colours; one who paints pictures.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2308 Ne swa sleygh payntur never nan was, Pat conthe..paynt a poynt aftir pair liknes. *c* 1375 Payntcore [see PAINT *v.*[1] 1]. 1382 WYCLIF *Esther* i. 6 The whiche thing the peynteur with wonder diuersete made fair. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 407/1 Poyntowre, or peyntoure, *pictor*. 1538 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. xii. 238 Payde to Hans Holbyn, one of the Kingis paynters. 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* I. K b, A most excellent peincter. 1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* 223, I avoid the sight of all Paynters lest they shew me the patterne of my pale visage. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xxix, A painter must copy pictures. 1870 RUSKIN *Lect. Art* v. 121 The greatest of English painters ..our own gentle Reynolds.

b. *fig.* One who describes something in a pictorial or graphic style; a pictorial describer.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 37 To describe..how, vsuall howers, may be (by the Sunnes shadow) truely determined: will be found no sleight Painters worke. 1774 GOLDSM. *Retal* 63 A flattering painter, who made it his care To draw men as they ought to be, not as they are. *a* 1877 BAGEHOT *Lit. Stud.* (1879) 205 The great works of the real painters of essential human nature.

2. A workman who coats or colours the surface of things (as woodwork, ironwork, etc.) with paint.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1591 Of all be craftes..Parnters, painters, pynners also; Bochers, bladamythis, baxters amonge. 1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c. 12 § 1 Artificers of the said Realm.. Spurriers, Goldbeaters, Painters, Sadlers. *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 9 Fyners, plommers, and penters. 1711 *Act* 10 *Anne* c. 18 § 57 All..Printers Painters or Stainers of any such Paper. 1862 *All Yr. Round* 18 Oct. 133 Orphans of parents—bricklayers, painters, carpenters—'who had never been upon the parish'. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 26 We are compelled to call both the President of the Royal Academy and the man who paints our carts and hot-bed frames by the common name of painter.

b. With *of*, or in objective comb.: One who paints (i. e. either 'depicts', or 'adorns with colour') what is indicated by the context. Also *fig.*

1844 LD. BROUGHAM *A. Lunel* III. iv. 125 She has some pretensions as a painter of still life. 1853 WHITTIER *Garden* 1 O Painter of the fruits and flowers, We own Thy wise design. *Mod.* He was a famous painter of lions.

† 3. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 152/1 Colours, of which there is only seven used in Glass-painting..Black, called Painter by them.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, chiefly appositive, as *painter-husband, -minister, -muse, -saint*; *painter-like* adj.; **painter's brush**; **painter's colic**, a form of colic to which painters who work with poisonous preparations of lead are liable, lead-colic; **†painter's gold**, orpiment; **†painter's oil**, linseed oil.

1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* ii. 138 The form will scarcely ever be forgotten..that has ever been looked on with a *painter-like feeling. 1693 WATTS *On Death Aged Relative* v, The *painter-muse with glancing eye Observ'd a manly spirit nigh. 1899 *Month* Jan. 38 The *painter-saint of Fiesole. 1685 G. MERITON *Nomencl. Cler.* 356 A *Painter's Brush or Pencill, *Penicillum*. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* I. 173 Two cases of violent *painter's colic. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 7 'Occupation neuroses' such as painter's colic or mercurial tremor. 1872 RUSKIN *Eagle's N.* § 199 When the English gentleman becomes an art-patron, he employs his *painter-servant only to paint himself and his house. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Oropel*, leather gilt, *painters gold [1599 *Minsheu adds*: Orpin or base gold for painters]. 1611 COTGR., *Oripeau*, base gold, leafe gold, false gold, Orpine, Painters gold. 1545 *Rates of Customs* c ij, *Paynters oyle the barrel. 1583 *Ibid.* D vj, Painters or Linsed Oyle.

Painter[2] (pē·ntəɹ). *Naut.* Also 5–9 **paynter**, 7–9 **penter**. [Derivation uncertain. Connexion with PANTER *sb.*[2], net, snare, F. *pantière*, has been conjectured; but no corroborative evidence has been found. Cf. PAINT *v.*[2]

Cf. also OF. *pentoir, pendoir* anything for hanging things on, of which Godef. has one 15th c. instance glossed as 'cordage de forte resistance'.]

1. The rope or chain with which the shank and flukes of the anchor, when carried at the cathead, are confined to the ship's side. Now always SHANK-PAINTER, q. v.

1487 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 44 Paynters for the ankres .. iiij. [1495 *Ibid.* 258 Bowpayntours for destrelles feble j Shankpayntors for destrelles worne & feble ij.] 1661 J. TATHAM *London's Tryumphs* in Heath *Grocer's Comp.* (1869) 478 Stand ready by the Anchor Let go your open Penter, and hold fast your Stopper. [1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Shank-Painter*, a short rope and chain which hangs the shank and flukes of an anchor up to the ship's side, as the *stopper* fastens the ring and stock to the cat-head.]

2. A rope attached to the bow of a boat, for making it fast to a ship, a stake, etc.

1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 154 For the Long-boat..Painter, ⅛ the Boat Rope and ¼ of the Length. 1757 ROBERTSON in *Phil. Trans.* L. 34 The skiff was .. let down; but the painter not being fast, the rope run an end, and the skiff went adrift. 1790 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Adv. to Fut. Laureat* Wks. 1812 II. 338 Just like the Victory or Fame That by its painter draws the Gig or Yawl. 1806 *Naval Chron.* XV. 462 This allowed time to cut the boat's penter. 1831 TRELAWNEY *Adv. Younger Son* (1890) 311, I slipped the painter which held the boat. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* ii. (1889) 15 [He] jumped out with the painter of his skiff in his hand. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* xv. 130 Painters in London boats are sometimes longish ropes, for convenience of mooring.

b. *To cut* (or *slip*) *the painter* (*fig.*): to send a person or thing 'adrift' or away; to clear off; to sever a connexion, effect a separation.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s. v., *I'll Cut your Painter for ye*, I'll prevent ye doing me any Mischief. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s. v., *I'll cut your painter for you*, I'll send you off. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v., 'Cut your painter', make off. 1888 T. W. REID *Life W. E. Forster* II. 99 The sooner we 'cut the painter' and let the Greater Britain drift from us the better it would be for Englishmen. 1891 E. KINGLAKE *Australian at H.* 4 On the contrary, the idea of 'cutting the painter' is not popular.

Painter[3]. [Variant of PANTHER, prob. from 16th c. Eng. *panter* or F. *panthère* (pronounced *pantère*).] Name in some parts of N. America for the American panther or cougar (*Felis concolor*).

1823 J. F. COOPER *Pioneers* xxviii, It might frighten an older woman to see a she painter so near her, with a dead cub by its side. 1901 ROOSEVELT in *Scribner's Mag.* Oct., The cougar..In the Eastern States it is usually called panther or painter; in the Western States, mountain lion, or, toward the South, Mexican lion. The Spanish-speaking people usually call it simply lion.

Pai·nterly, *a.* (*adv.*) *rare*. [f. PAINTER[1] + -LY[1], [2].] Like, or pertaining to, a painter; characteristic of a painter, artistic. b. *adv.* In a way proper to a painter, artistically.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1590) 55 It was a very white and red vertue, which you could pick out of a painterly glosse of a visage. 1888 T. G. WAINEWRIGHT *Ess. & Crit.* (1880) 248 A painterly arranged exclamation of this kind. *Ibid.* 261 How well made up—how painterly!

Pai·ntership. *nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -SHIP.] The function or position of a painter.

1553 M. WOOD tr. *Gardiner's True Obedience* G viij, Let him striue also to continue stil in his chief paintourship, least another passe him in conning, & so haue the name of the cheif painter from him.

Painter-Stainer = PAINTER[1] 1 and 2.

The name by which the members of the City of London Livery Company of Painters (which included *painters* in senses 1 and 2), are designated in their charter, in which connexion it has continued in use to the present day. The restriction of meaning stated in quot. 1706, and repeated in later Dicts., does not seem to be in accordance with facts.

1504 *Deed* in J. G. Crace *Comp. Painter-Stainers* (1880), John Browne paynter-steyner. 1581 *Charter Painters' Comp. Lond.*, Liberi Homines et Cives Civitatis London Artis sive Misterii pictorium vocati Anglice Paynter-Steyners. 1582 *Grant of Byelows*, The..fellowship of the arte of paynters, alias paynters stayners of the City of London. 1604 *Act* 1 *Jas. I*, c. 20 No manner of person .. shall..make any manner of worke or workes, or lay any manner of Colour or Colours, Painting or Paintings whatsoeuer, in the sayd Art or Mystery of Painters Stainers aforesaid..vnlesse [etc.]. 1706 PHILLIPS ed. Kersey), *Painter-Stainer*, one that makes draughts of, and paints all sorts of Coats of Arms, with other Devices belonging to the Art of Heraldry. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* (1824) I. xiii. 268 Forced to become an apprentice for ten years to William Gardiner, painter stainer of London. 1880 J. G. CRACE [Master] (*title*) Some Account of the Worshipful Company of Painter-Stainers. *Ibid.* ad fin., This Company may fairly appeal to all good citizens to join in the wish expressed in their time-honoured toast 'May the Painter-Stainers' Company flourish root and branch for ever'.

Paint-house, obs. variant of PENTHOUSE.

Paintiness (pē·ntinés). [f. PAINTY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being painty.

1884 *Bazaar* 22 Dec. 663/3 Faults of feeble colouring and splashy paintiness. 1885 BULLOCH *G. Jamesone* v. 55 With how little paintiness they shine forth from their frames.

Painting (pē·ntiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PAINT *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb PAINT, or that which is painted.

1. The result or product of applying paint or colour; colouring; pictorial decoration.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 392 Ine schelde beoð þreo þinges, þet treo, and þet leder, & þe peintunge. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* XVI. xciv. 587 Glasse is amonge stones as a fole amonge men for it takyth al manere of colour and paynting. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. i. 155 A peece of Painting, which I do beseech Your Lordship to accept. 1760–1 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 496 Repairing the painting of the room. 1817 J. EVANS *Excurs. Windsor* etc. 22 A rich piece of painting in enamel. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiii. V. 112 Gazers who admired the painting and gilding of his Excellency's carriages.

2. *concr.* A representation of an object or scene on a surface by means of colours; a picture.

c 1388 in *Wyclif's Sel. Bks.* III. 462 Alle men worschipynge .. þoo ymagis or any payntyngus, ȝynnen aude done adolatry. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 266/2 A Payntynge, *pictura, emblema*. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iv. i. 21 With .. your hands in your pocket, like a man after an old painting. 1639 N. N. tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* I. 10 To refresh the eyes with their paintings. 1809 W. BLAKE *Descr. Catal.* 12 The distinction made between a Painting and a Drawing. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Painting* 275 Perhaps the most remarkable painting of the eighteenth century in France.

3. The representing of objects or figures by means of colours laid on a surface; the art of so depicting objects.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 390/2 Peyntynge, or portrature.. *pictura*. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 12 The facultie of Painters, knoweth no end in painting. 1770 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Wks* (1855) 329 There are excellencies in the art of painting beyond what is commonly called the imitation of Nature. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess., Art* Wks. (Bohn) I. 148 Painting and sculpture are gymnastics of the eye.

b. *fig.* The depicting in words, representation in vivid language.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* xix. 288 Thus many tales Ulysses told his wife, At most but painting, yet most like the life. 1695 DRYDEN *Troilus & Cressida* Pref. b iij, The painting of it is so lively, and the words so moving. *a* 1877 BAGEHOT *Lit. Stud.* (1879) 207 Few things in literary painting are more wonderful.

4. The action of colouring or of adorning with paint; the colouring of the face with paint; an instance of this. Also *fig.*

1497 *New Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 237 Workyng abought the paynting of the seid ship. 1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Fam. Love* 48 These his vayne paynytynges of his margent, shall hereafter make his cause more odious. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* iv. vi. 116 Painting was practised by Harlots, adulterated complexions well agreeing with adulterous conditions. 1725 SOUTH *Serm.* IV. i. 46 Like the Plaistering of Marble, or the Painting of Gold. 1880 OUIDA *Moths* iii. 17 It is all cant to be against painting.

† 5. *concr.* Pigment, paint. *Obs.*

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Mudas*, painting for womens faces, *Fucus*. 1594 GREENE & LODGE *Looking-Glass* Wks. (Grosart) XIV. 27 The costly paintings fetcht fro curious Tyre, Haue mended in my face what nature mist. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 695 Adulterated with meal, chalk, white-earth, or painting. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 158 Thou defacest the features of God, if thou cover thy Face with painting.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *painting apron, -cleaner, -room*, etc.; **†painting-cloth** = PAINTED cloth.

1668 R. HEAD *Eng. Rogue* II 112 Old painting Cloath .. Dives in the flames .. the Prodigal on Horse-back. 1769 C. LEADBETTER *Mech. Dialling* XXVII 148 Painting Brushes of Several Sizes. 1804 *Europ. Mag.* May 329/1 The back offices and painting-room abutted upon Langford's.. auction-room. 1837 MRS. SHERWOOD *H. Milner* I. xiii. 57 Bits of broken plates, which Henry used as pallets and painting-stones. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* I, As one has seen unskilful painting-cleaners do. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 311 He would come to the painting-room and sit silent for hours.

Pai·nting, *ppl a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That paints: see the verb.

1628 EARLE *Microcosm.*, *Player* (Arb.) 42 He is like our painting Gentle-women, seldome in his owne face, seldomer in his cloathes. 1752 FOOTE *Taste* II Wks. 1799 I 23 That gentleman..that we see'd at the painting man's.

Hence **Pai·ntingness** (*rare*), pictorial quality.

1801 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* I. 374 One cannot enough praise the expression and paintingness of the style

Paintless (pē·ntles), *a.* [f. PAINT *v.* and *sb.* + -LESS.]

† 1. Incapable of being painted or depicted.

1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* II. 216 By woe, the soul to daring actions swells; By woe, in paintless patience it excels.

2. Destitute or devoid of paint.

1859 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. II (ed 2) I 11 Sordid, .. paintless, blackened houses 1868 DUKE *Greater Brit.* I. i. xi. 122 We met them with peaceful paintless cheeks

† **Pai·ntment.** *Obs rare* [f. PAINT *v.* + -MENT.] Painting, adornment with colours.

1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 67 Along the verdant fields all richly cl'de With Natures paintments, and with Floraes pride. 1622 ROWLANDS *Good Newes & Bad N.* 15 Where..natures paintments, red, and yellow, blew, With colours plenty round about him grew.

Paintress (pē·ntres). [ad. F. *peintresse*, in 15–16th c. also *peintrese* (Godef.), fem. of *peintre* painter.] A female painter; a woman who paints.

† 1. A woman who paints or rouges her face *Obs.*

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii 1 As the cunning paintress deals with her face.

2. A woman who paints pictures; a female artist.

1741 *Corr. betw Ctess Hartford & Ctess Pomfret* (1805) III. 225 We went to see the paintress Rosalba, who is now old. 1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIX. 153 Nature .. adorning and touching up, like a paintress, her choice works. 1884 H. S. WILSON *S.-A. Hist.* 160 She was a paintress of repute.

b. With *of*, or a genitive, or *sb.* attrib.

1790 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Miss Berrys* 10 Oct. (1846) VI. 370, I long to hear that its dear paintress is well. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) III xxix. 72 This admirable paintress of natural objects 1880 C. KEENE *Let.* in *Life* (1892) x 314 A friend .. a rattling fine animal paintress.

3. A woman employed in painting pottery-ware.

1845 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 474 As both males and females are employed in this branch, the men are called *painters*, the women *paintresses*: but in blue painting, where no men are employed, the women are called *blue-painters*. 1893 E. L. WAKEMAN in *Columbus* (Ohio) *Disp.* 4 May, One [daughter] may be a 'paintress', coloring the cheaper wares.

† **Pai·ntrix.** *Obs. rare.* [See -TRIX.] = prec 2.

1547 in *Vicary's Anat* (1888) App. ii. 117 Item to Misteris levyn Terling, Paintrix, xl. 1762 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* v. Wks. 1798 III. 90.

† **Pai·ntry.** *Obs.* Also 6 -tre. [ad. obs. F. *peintrie* (15th c. in Godef.): see -RY.] The action or product of painting; also *fig.*

1511 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 296 For certane colouris [etc.] boght be him for the paintre of the Kingis gret schip. 1533 GAU *Rucht Vay* 16 Ymagis or payntre. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk* (Camden) 1. 3 No bombast or paintry to helpe deformity. 1653 MANTON *Epist. James* i. 11 When .. you walk in a garden or field think thus with yourselves: Here is a goodly show and paintry.

† **Pai·nture.** *Obs.* Forms: 3-8 pein-, 4-5 peyn-, 5 paynture, -toure, 5-8 painture. [ME. a. OF. *peinture, painture* (11th c. in Godef.) = Pr., Sp., It. *pintura* (beside Pr. *pictura*, It *pittura* :—late L. **pinctūra* for *pictura* painting, f. *pingĕre, pict-, pinct-* to paint: see -URE. *Painture* is thus ult. a doublet of PICTURE.]

1. The action or art of painting, or depicting objects in colours; style of painting. Also *fig*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Doctor's T.* 33 With swich peynture She peynted hath this noble creature. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. XXXVII. (1495) 879 The Egypciens fonde fyrst paynture. 1593 G HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 118 The next peece, not of his Rhetorique, or Poetry, but of his Painture. 1663 DRYDEN *Ess Dram. Poesy* 59 Shall that excuse the ill Painture or designment of them? *a* 1718 PENN *Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 482 The primitive Christians abhorred Painture. [1846 LANDOR *Wks* (1876) IV. 226 We have suffered to drop away from us the beautiful and commodious word..painture.]

2. That which is painted; painting, pictorial work; a painting, picture.

a 1225 *Ancr R.* 242 Al nis bute ase a scheadewe—al nis bute ase a peinture. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Chron.* vi. 29 He made in hem cherobyn, and palmes, and dyuerse peynturis. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) viii 29 To fordo þe paynture and þe ymages þat ware purtraid on þe walles. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* I. iii. 34/2 The lewde man sholde use his bookes, that is ymagery and paynture. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) V j b, The whiche paintures were sayed to bee of the handy worke of the expert Appelles. 1668 DRYDEN *Ess. Dram. Poesy* 69 The shadowings of Painture ..being to cause the rounding of it.

3. A substance used in painting; a paint, pigment.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 387 þey wolde .. make .. dyuers figures..and peynte hym wiþ ynke oþer wiþ oþir peynture and colour. c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. ix. 193 Graued and ourned with gold and othere gay peinturis. 1600 THOMAS *Lat. Dict.*, *Atramentum*. ..Inke, blacke painture.

Painty (pē·nti), *a.* [f. PAINT *sb.* + -Y.]

1. Of, belonging to, or abounding in paint.

1873 W. MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1899) I. 292 The big room is bare and painty. 1891 C. JAMES *Kom. Kigmarole* 101 Do you mind this painty smell?

2. Of a picture: Overcharged with paint; having the paint too obtrusive.

1870 *Athenæum* 21 May 680 Being rather opaque, not to say painty, in some of its less important parts. 1884 *Ch. Times* 410/1 A telling landscape, too painty, but the composition is good.

Pain-worthy: see PAINSWORTHY.

Painy, Painym: see PAYENY, PAYNIM.

† **Paiocke.** [Known only in the passage cited. It has been variously viewed by editors as a misprint for *pacocke, peccocke*, or other obs. form of PEACOCK, or as some dialect form of that word, or as being the older spelling (with *i* for *j*) of *pajock*, for an alleged northern Sc. *pea-jock* = peacock. Various other conjectures have been offered.

The spelling *peacock* or *peacocke* is found in the First Folio in the 5 other places where the word occurs, and there seems no reason why Hamlet should here use a stray dialect word. The context suggests that Hamlet was going to say 'A very, very Ass', but checked himself at the last word and substituted this.]

1602 SHAKS *Ham.* III ii. 295 *Ham.* For thou dost know: Oh Damon deere, This Realme dismantled was of Ioue himselfe, And now reigines heere, A very very Paiocke. *Hora.* You might haue Rim'd. [Pope reads: For thou dost know, O Damon dear, This realm dismantled was Of Jove himself; and now reigns here A very very—peacock.] [Hence 1899 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 354/1 We think of Beau Brummell rather as a 'very, very pajock' than a man of bones and sinews.]

Paip, pape (pēp). *Sc.* Also pep (Jam.). [var. of PIP.] The stone of a cherry, sloe, plum, or other stone fruit; an orange pip, etc. *The paips*, a game played by schoolboys with cherry-stones.

1721 KELLY *Sc. Prov.* 2 A Head full of Hair, a Kirkle full of Hips, and a Buest full of Papes, are three sure Marks of a Daw 1808–25 JAMIESON, *Paip*, a cherry-stone. ..Three of these stones are placed together, and another above them. These are called a castle. The player takes aim with a cherry-stone, and when he overturns this castle, he claims the spoil [But in some districts the missile is a large flat metal button, a bit of slate, or a marble.] 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* IX. 401 *note*, *Papes* are cherry-stones, which are collected with care by the boys, and furnish them with numberless sources of amusement. 1885 SIR R. CHRISTISON *Autobiog.* I ii 33 Cherry trees in my young days were robbed as much for the papes as for the cherries.

Paip, Paiply, Sc. ff. POPE, POPELY.

Pair (pēəl), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3-5 peiro, peyre, 4-7 paire, payre, (4-5 (9) pare), 4 6 payr, 5 peyr, (peyer, payir, 5-6 par, payer, 6 paier, parre, per). 4- pair. [ME. a. F. *paire*:—L. *paria*, pl. neut of *par, pār-* equal, taken as sing. fem. Cf. L. *pār* sing. neut. (more than 50 examples in *Durham Acc. Rolls*, Surtees), It. † *par, paio*, Sp., Pg. *par*, OF. *par, pair*; also Ger., Du. *paar* (OHG., MHG. *pār*), Da., Sw., Icel. *par*; the form *par, pare*, was in use also in ME.; *pair, payr*, without final *-e*, is occasional in 14 15th c.

Pair is now followed by *of*, as in 'a pair of gloves'; but *of* was formerly omitted, as 'a pair gloves': cf. Ger. *ein paar ka dschuhe*. After a numeral *pair* was formerly used in the sing. form; 'three pair (of) shoes' = Ger. *drei paar schuhe*; this is still retained colloquially, and in certain connexions; but the tendency is now to say 'three pairs'.]

1. Two associated together; a set of two.

1. Two separate things of a kind that are associated or coupled in use, usually corresponding to each other as right and left (less frequently as upper and under). Such are things worn on or adapted to the right and left limbs or sides of the body, as 'a pair of gloves, leggings, shoes, stockings, spurs, stirrups, fetters, sculls', etc.; also (*colloq.* and somewhat *humorously*) the two bodily members themselves, as 'a pair of eyes, ears, lips, jaws, arms, hands, heels, legs, wings', etc.; also, other things used side by side, as 'a pair of folding doors, curtains', etc.

[1278 in *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 487 In 2 paribus ar[illis] c 1290 *Beket* 20 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 107 Ake euere he hadde a pe peire feteres faste lam up-on. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIII 463 Seven hundre li peris of spuris rede Wan tane of knychtis that war dede. 1377 LANGL *P. Pl.* B. v. 256 And hane ymade many a knyȝte bothe mercere & draperes, þat payed neuere for his prentis hode nouste a peire gloues. c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 597 He hadde a paire Of legges and of feet so clene & faire. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xx. (Bodl MS.) lf. 10 b/2 Sommie [teeth] bene pares twey ouer and tweyne nebir. 1478 W. PASTON jr. in *P. Let.* III 237 Ij schyrtes, and a peyer of schyppes 1579 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 184 A pere of shows for the neytar boye. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 75 Truth [doth] best, when it is spoken out, through a paire of open lips. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 791 Our Noblest Senses act by Pairs, Two Eyes to see, to hear two Ears. 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 425 P 1 Thro' a Pair of Iron Gates. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. i. The girl rowed, pulling a pair of sculls very easily.

b. Hence various colloquial or familiar locutions: *Pair of hands*, a man; *to take* or *show a clean* or *fair pair of heels*: see CLEAN *a.* 3 d, FAIR *a.* 8 d; *pair of lawn sleeves*, a bishop; *pair of oars*: see OAR *sb.* 3 a; *another* or *a different pair of shoes* or *boots*, a different matter; *pair of wheels*, a two-wheeled vehicle.

1598 FLORIO s. v. *Tirasti della barca*, As we saie the cushions in a paire of oares 1623 COCKERAM s. v. *Trenchmouth*, Which fee, for a paire of Wheeles is foure pence, and for Paniers two pence. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 592 Her enemies brought ten hundred thousand paire of hands to pull downe the wals of Ierusalem. 1844 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Earl of Chatham* (1887) 817 At every levee, appeared eighteen or twenty pair of lawn sleeves. 1859 THACKERAY *Virginians* II. xvi 130 If Mr George had been in the army, that..would have been another pair of boots. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. xv, 'That, sir', replied Mr. Wegg,..'is quite another pair of shoes'.

2. In the names of single articles of clothing, instruments, or tools, composed of two corresponding parts, which are not used separately, and consequently are named only in the plural: e. g. 'a pair of breeches, trousers, or stays; a pair of scissors, tongs, bellows, compasses, spectacles, balances, stocks'.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8013 Amorewe uor to werie a peire of hosen [*v. r.* a peyre hose] of sau. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 318 Out he clippeth also faste Hire tunge with a peire scheres. c 1425 *Eng. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 657/16 *Hic cuignia*, A pare belows. 1530 PALSGR. 182 Suche instrumentes or toles as we in our tong use to name by payres.. a payre of bellows, a payre of stockes, a payre of spectacles. 1563 SHUTE *Archit.* D j b, Take a paire of compasses and set the one poincte of the compasses. vpon ye line vnder the Abacus. 1671 LADY M. BERTIE in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 23 She was so ill with wearing a paire of perfumed bodyes that she was forced to goe to bed. 1784 COOK *3rd Voy.* II. vii. 351 Our new visitor had on a pair of green cloth breeches. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* ii, Two pairs of nut-crackers.

3. Two persons or animals of opposite sexes.

a. A man and woman united by love or marriage; an engaged or married couple.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. ix. 164 Many a peire sithen the pestilence, Han plight hem togideres 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III x. 16 A wanton payre Of lovers loosely knit. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* IV. i. 96 There shall the paines of faithfull Louers be Wedded, with Theseus, all in iollitie 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV 5 4 Live while ye may, Yet happie pair. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 1174 Young Celadon And his Amelia were a matchless pair. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* II. 105 Next at our altar stood a luckless pair 1869 A. B. EDWARDS *Debenham's Vow* lxiii, The newly-married pair were installed in a compartment by themselves.

b. Two partners in a dance.

1770 GOLDSM *Des. Vill.* 25 The dancing pair that simply sought renown By holding out to tire each other down. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 13–14 As in a dance the pair that take the lead Turn downward, and the lowest pair succeed. 1844 DICKENS *Christmas Carol* ii. Three or four and twenty pair of partners;..people who would dance.

c. A mated couple of animals

13 . *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 335 Of vche horwed, in ark halde bot a payre *Ya* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 107 The smale foules They peyned hem, ful many a peyre, To synge on bowes blosmed feyre 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 6 b, There is a paire of them, Male and Female 1795 COWPER *Pairing Time* 44 All pair'd, and each pair built a nest. 1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed 7) XVI. 734/1 They [eagles] not only pair, but continue in pairs all the year round, and the same pair procreates year after year.

4. A set of two; two individuals (persons, animals, or things) of the same kind taken together; esp. when associated in function, purpose, or position; a couple, brace, span. Sometimes said of two objects of different kind when intimately associated and viewed as a group.

a 1300 *Floris & Bl.* 866 Swiche him seruedh a day so faire Amorewe moste another peire. 1418 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 32, ij peire of my best shetes. c 1430 LYDG *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 236 [He] Took out of helle soulys many a peyre. c 1430 — *Reas. & Sens.* 218. c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 775 Vpon the hawk thai hangit mony par. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vj, A Couple or a payer of boullis. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 8 A payree of great whyte sylver lyuery Pots for wyne. 1638–9 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 210 Paire of Sawyers for 29 dayes *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Mark vi. 13 The Jesuits send forth their emissaries by pairs. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) III. 639 [*Acia lutea*] Flowers sometimes in pairs. 1800 WORDSW. *Pet Lamb* 14, I watched them with delight, they [maiden and lamb] were a lovely pair. 1856 WHYTE MELVILLE *Kate Coven.* xii, The pair [horse and rider] looked what the gentlemen call 'all over like going'. 1873 PROCTOR *Elem. Astron.* xiii. 121 The stars of the pair are seen to circle round each other. The very fact that they so circle shows not only that they form a real pair, but that they attract each other.

b. Short for *pair of horses*, two horses harnessed and running together.

1727 FIELDING *Love in Sev. Masques* v. xiii, Six Flanders mares the former drives, The latter but a pair. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 12 All in a chaise and pair. 1863 *Chambers's Bk. Days* I 554/2 Who would dare to call two horses anything but a pair when they are harnessed to a carriage, though they may be two in any other situation? 1866 MRS. RIDDELL *Race for Wealth* XXIII, Let..Mrs. Robinson drive out with a pair.

c. In Parliamentary language, Two voters on opposite sides who mutually agree to abstain from voting in order to be absent from a division without affecting the relative position of parties.

1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* IV. i, 'We want a brace of pairs', said Lord Milford. 'Will you two fellows pair?' 1889 *Daily News* 5 Apr. 4/7 The actual majority, however, would have been the same in any case—a pair is a pair; one for, one against. 1894 *Ibid.* 11 May 5/2 Sir John Gorst .. was

originally paired with Mr. Robertson, ..the pair being 'off', Sir John Gorst was available for pairing with the Home Secretary. A still later arrangement shifted the pair to another member of the Opposition, leaving Sir John Gorst free to vote.

d. Short for 'pair of oars': see OAR *sb.* 3 a, b.

1885 *Whitaker's Alm.* 400/1 The two old Oxonians, Lowndes and D. E. Brown, were undoubtedly the best pair. 1890 *Ibid.* 590/2 Looker and Clark of the Thames won the Senior Pairs.

e. In other connexions: e. g.

Pair of cards, two of the same value (see also 6); *pair of colours*, two flags belonging to a regiment, one the royal, the other the regimental flag; hence, the position or commission of an ensign; cf. COLOUR 7 c; *pair of dice*, a set of two; *pair of indentures, knives*, etc.: see these words.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 295 The kyng. Sente him a paire of dees of gold in scorn. 1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* in Singer *Hist. Cards* (1816) 348 A pair is a pair of any two, as two kings, two queens, &c. 1745 SWIFT *Direct. Servants, Footman*, From wearing a livery, you may soon probably carry a pair of colours. 1747–1871 [see COLOUR *sb.* 7 c]. 1870 HARDY & WARE *Mod. Hoyle* 80 (Cribbage) If the adversary were then to play another five, he would .. score two for the pair.

5. Sometimes a mere synonym for *two*, and formerly used loosely for a few, two or three. Now mostly superseded in this use by *a couple*.

1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* II. ii, What is't to bide A little hardness for a pair of years, or so? 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit* IX. xii. (1623) 704 Fewer by a paire of thousands. 1629 SHIRLEY *Wedding* I. I may be compeld within A pair of minutes to turn ashes. 1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* II. ii, To entertain you for a pair of hours. 1837 LANDOR *Pentameron, 5th Day's Interview* Wks. 1853 II. 348/2 Your mention of eggs .has induced me to fancy I could eat a pair of them.

II. A set, not limited to two.

†6. A set of separate things or parts forming a collective whole; e. g a set (of gallows, harness, numbles, etc.); a suit (of armour); a string (of beads); a pack (of cards); a complex musical instrument, as 'a pair of organs, clavichords, virginals, bagpipes'; a chest (of drawers). *A pair of arrows*, a set of three arrows (*Cent Dict.* 1890). All *Obs.*, or only *dial.* (But see b, c.)

13 . *Cursor M.* 7896 (Cott.) Þe king a pair o letters [*v. rr* a letter, lettres] writte Did, and gaf him-self to ber. 1340 *Ayenb.* 258 Pet on wyfman sael habbe uor hare body ine one yere zuo uele payre of robes. 1377–1697 Peyre bedes, paire of bedes, etc. [see BEAD *sb.* 2]. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1263 And somme woln haue a paire plates large. 1426 *Paston Lett.* I. 12 Certeyns maffaisours .. the seyd John Grys .. by the space of a myle to a payre galwes ledden. 1493 in Chappell *Pop. Mus.* (1879) I. 49 Delivered to a merchaunt for a pair of Organnes 30*s.* 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. iv. 74 Apoune the postis also mony ane payr Off harnes hang 1530 PALSGR. 182 *Vues cartes*, a payre of cardes to playe with. 1558 *Will of Hinton* (Somerset Hse.), A paier of virginalls. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 295 Fourty paire of Chaplets. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr Parnass* I. ii. (1674) 3 A pair of Cards, which the Serjeants found in his pocket. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 62 He's as proud of these, as a Highlander is of a Pair of Bag-pipes. 1825 JAMIESON s. v., 'A pair o' Carritches', a catechism; 'a pair o' Proverbs', a copy of the Proverbs, used as a school-book; 'a pair o' pullsees', a complete tackle of pullies, etc. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* III. vii, We had a pair of beautiful old organs in Castlewood Church. 1853 CARLETON *Traits & Stories* (1863) I. 263 A thin, sallow little man, with a pair of beads, as long as himself. 1894 *Northumb.d. Gloss.* s. v. *Pair*, 'A pair (= chest) of drawers.' 'A pair of cards'. 'A pair o' pipes'... All these terms are in common general use.

b. *Pair of stairs*: a flight of stairs. Often used as equivalent to *floor* or *story*, as *two pair of stairs*, or shortly, *two pair*, the second floor or story. Also *attrib.*, as in *a one* (or *two*) *pair* (*of stairs*) *lodging, room, window*, etc

1530 PALSGR. 182 *Degrez degrez*, a payre of stayres. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.*, *Tauerne* (Arb.) 33 A Tauerne is a degree, or (if you will) a paire of stayres aboue an Alehouse. 1662 J. STRYPE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 178 One [Chamber], which is a very handsome one, and one pair of stairs high. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4668/4 Numb. 5. in Brick Court in the Middle Temple Lane, two pair of Stairs, on the Right hand 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XIV. vi, That Nightingale should procure him either the Ground Floor, or the two Pair of Stairs. 1761 MRS. F. SHERIDAN *Sidney Biddulph* III 127 Working for my bread in a two pair of stairs room. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* ii, Mr. Pecksniff..turned him loose in a spacious room on the two-pair front. 1853 CROUCH in *Longfellow's Life* (1891) II. 257, I stay in there, up two pair, ..from eleven to five daily.

c. *Pair of steps*: a flight of steps; also, a portable set of steps used in a library, etc.

1755 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 155 A breast wall and pair of steps from the shore or road up to the Ladies' Walk. 1762 COLMAN *Genius* No. 2. in *Prose Sev. Occas.* (1787) I. 25, I could as easily have scaled the monument, as have come at the tip of her chin without the help of a pair of steps. 1884 W. ALDIS WRIGHT *Bible Word-bk.* (ed. 2) s. v., We still speak of a 'pair' of steps or stairs.

7. (Also written *pare*.) A company of miners working together (Cornwall, America); a team of mules carrying tin.

1846 J. TRENOODLE *Spec. Dial.* 26 (E. D. D.) Ef Franky's peere worne drunk. 1855 J. R. LEIFCHILD *Cornwall* 146 Though the takers or one pitch vary from two to twelve in number... This partnership is termed a pair of men, whatever the number may really be. 1871 *Trans. Amer. Inst. Mining Eng.* I. 202 One 'pair' (two or more men working in common) may be losing money. 1882 *W. Cornw. Gloss.*, *Pair of moyles* (mules), usually about thirty, for carrying tin. 1883 *Standard* 28 Sept. 3/6 (Cornwall) A 'pare' of ten men were working at a night shift underground

III. 8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **pair case** (see quot.); **pair-skating**, skating performed by pairs; **pair-toed** *a. Ornith.*, having the toes in pairs, two before and two behind; **pair-wise** *adv.*, in pairs.

1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 183 [The] *Pair Case [was] the old style of casing watches with an inner watch case containing the movement and an outer case quite detached from the inner. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 14 Feb. 4/7 To this event succeeded the pair-skating competition. 1868 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 316 A few Cuckoos represent the *Pair-toed Coccygomorphæ. 1831 CARLYLE *Ess.*, *Nibelungenlied* (1872) III. 122 Such as continued refractory he tied together by the beards, and hung *pair-wise over poles.

†**Pair**, *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. PAIR *v.*[2]; but the text is doubtful.] Impairment, abatement.

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 7382 (Fairf.) Iesse welcomed him ful faire Samuel him talde wiþ outen payre.

Pair (pēə), *v.*[1] [f. PAIR *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To make a pair by matching (two persons or things or one with another); to place together as adapted or suited to each other; to provide with a 'fellow' so as to make a pair.

1613 SIR E. SACKVILLE in *Guardian* No. 133 My lord..had not paired the sword I sent him to Paris; bringing one of the same length, but twice as broad. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. (1723) 26, I can pair, with Sea-Shells, several of these Fossil ones 1849 BRYANT *Innoc. Child*, Innocent child and snow-white flower! Well are ye pair'd in your opening hour. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XII. III. 231 The French ambassador and the French general were well paired.

†b. To be a match for; to match, equal. *Obs.*

1603 DRAYTON *Odes* XVI. 8 That Shee which I adore, Which scarce Goodnesse selfe can payre.

2. *intr.* To 'go' *with*, so as to match.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* V. i. 116 Had our Prince..seene this houre, he had payr'd Well with this Lord; there was not full a month Between their births. 1756 HOME *Douglas* II. i. 24 He might have..pair'd with him in features and in shape. 1879 E. GARRETT *House by Works* I. 52 There was no other figure which could pair with Barbara's.

3. *trans.* To arrange (two persons or things) in a pair or couple; to associate or bring together as mates or antagonists; *to pair off* (a number of persons or things), to put two by two or in pairs.

1607 BEAUM & FL. *Woman-Hater* IV. ii, Virtue and grace are always paired together. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 24 Thus these two [Captain and Lieutenant] are generally pair'd like marry'd Couples. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 113 P 4, I made new Liveries, new-pair'd my Coach-Horses. 1881 TYLOR *Anthropol.* IX. 223 Each warrior is paired with an opponent.

b. To arrange in couples of opposite sexes, as for dancing, dinner, etc.; *esp.* to unite in love or marriage; to mate (animals).

1673 DRYDEN *2nd Pt. Conq. Granada* III. iii, Ye gods, why are not hearts first paired above? 1702 POPE *Sappho* 44 Turtles and doves of diff'ring hues unite, And glossy jett is pair'd with shining white. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* XXIX, It is only whilst the timid stag is paired with the doe, that he is desperate and dangerous. 1895 MARIE CORELLI *Sorrows Satan* XI, The Earl proceeded to 'pair' us all. 'Prince, you will take Miss Fitzroy,—Mr. Tempest, my daughter falls to your escort'.

4. *intr.* To come together in couples; to form a couple; to become companions or associates; esp. *Parl.* to make an agreement with an opponent that both shall abstain from voting on a given question or for a certain time (see PAIR *sb.* 4 c); also *to pair off*.

a 1711 KEN *Sion* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 393 And tho' no Marriages are there, We yet may, like the Cherubs, pair. 1810 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) II. 464 Several members had paired. 1817 *Parl. Deb.* 744 Sir B. Hobhouse paired off in favour of the motion with General Thornton. 1852 MACAULAY in Trevelyan *Life* (1876) II. 352, I went down to the House and paired. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 6 Mar. 14/2 Sir E. Watkin neither voted nor paired on Friday night.

b. To unite *with* one of the opposite sex; to become mates in love or marriage; to couple or mate.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 154 Your hand (my Perdita) so Turtles paire That never meane to part. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* II. i, There never can be but one man in the world, whom a truly modest and delicate woman ought to pair with in a country-dance. 1793 COWPER *A Tale* 15 A chaffinch and his mate... They paired, and would have built a nest. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* ii, Hawks, far less eagles, pair not with the humble linnet. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* XXII. 680 The pigeons are pairing; the time of the singing of birds is come.

c. *To pair off*, to go off or apart in pairs; also *to pair off with* (colloq.), to marry.

1827 LYTTON *Pelham* XXI, This couple soon paired off, and was immediately succeeded by another. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Consid.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 415 Suppose the three hundred heroes at Thermopylæ had paired off with three hundred Persians. 1865 MISS BRADDON *Sir Jasper* XXXV, [If they] would only make a match of it, I should be free to pair-off with the lively widow. 1882 MRS. A. B. CHURCH *Cecily's Debt* III. i, The other guests paired off amongst themselves.

Hence **Pairing** *ppl. a*

1828 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVI. 733/1 Pairing birds..flock together in February, in order to choose their mates.

Pair, *v.*[2] *Obs.* or *dial.* Forms: 4–5 **peire**, (**pere**, 5 **peiere**, **pey(e)r**), 4–6 **peyre**, **payre**, 4–7 **paire**, 3–7 (*dial.* –9) **pair**, (*dial.* and *Sc.* 4–9 **pare**, 5–6 **peer**, 6 **payr**, **peare**). [Aphetic f. *apeyre*, *apayre*, APPAIR, q. v.]

†1. *trans.* = APPAIR 1, IMPAIR 1; to make worse; to lessen. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8407 He that better can mend þen pere [*v. r.* paire, payre, peire]. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* III. 123 Ve Fader Adam heo falde wiþ Feire biheste; Apoysende Popes and peyreþ holy chirche. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 399 He buhle newe citees and amended citees þat were ypeyred. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* v. 26 For that wyll payre and yll thy name. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 73, I will..mend this house, and I payre an other. 1573 TYRIE *Refut.* To Rdr. in *Cath. Tractates* (S. T. S.) 10 Nother eikand nor pearand ane word. 1625 BACON *Ess., Innov.* (Arb.) 527 Euer it mends Some, and paires Other.

2. *intr.* = APPAIR 2, IMPAIR 2; to become or grow worse, to deteriorate, to fall off. Now *dial.*

c 1320 *Cast. Love* 928 God wrhowght never that thyng But hit peyred thowgh his wonnyng. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 276 Now alle þe cuntre peires, vnneþis ouht þei left. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 438 þis is cause whi þe world peyreþ. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 11206 It was dight wel & fair That he myght neuere rote ne pair. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I. 14 Bot God abuff has maid thar mycht to par. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. vii. 10 b/1 The whiche vestymentes neuer payred in desert. 1530 PALSGR. 655/2, I peyre, I waxe worse. 1597 BP. HALL *Sat.* VI. i. 84 Somewhat it was that made his paunch so peare, His girdle fell ten ynches in a yeare. 1650 T. FROYSELL *Serm.* (1652) 41 So doe his gifts begin to flag and paire in him. 1888 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pare*, to give a less quantity of milk. 'T'cow pares feafully'. 1870 R. CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes Scot.* 164 Februar, an ye be fair The hoggs 'll mend, and naething pair.

Pair, obs. form of PARE *v.*

Paired (pēəd), *ppl. a.* [f. PAIR *v.*[1] + -ED[1].] Associated together in pairs or twos; coupled.

1611 COTGR., *Apparié*, paired, coupled, matched. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 214 P 3 A very loving Couple most happily paired in the Yoke of Wedlock. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* I. 66 Figures ill pair'd, and Similes unlike. 1880 A. WILSON in *Cent. Mag.* CCXLVI. 44 The lancelet..has no paired fins or limbs.

†**Pairer.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. PAIR *v.*[2] + -ER[1]; cf. APPAIRER.] One who impairs.

c 1400 *Wyclif's Bible, Jas.* Prol. (MS. Fairfax 1) Enuyouse men which seyn þat y am a peirer [*v. r.* apeirer] of holi scriptures.

Pair-horse (pē·ə·rhŏrs), *a.* [Condensed from *pair of horse(s* used attrib.: cf. *two-horse, four-horse, four wheel*, etc.] For a pair of horses

1854 C. D. YONGE tr. *Athenæus* III. 935 Bringing with him Glycera, the daughter of Thalamis in a pair-horse chariot. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Pair-horse Harness*, the general name given to double harness in England. 1900 *Daily News* 27 Sept. 9/1 His attempt to beat the one mile pair-horse English record of 2 minutes 35 1 5 seconds.

Pairial, obs. form of PAIR-ROYAL.

Pairing, *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. PAIR *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of PAIR *v.*[1] in various senses.

1611 COTGR., *Apparition*, a matching, or pairing. 1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVI 733/1 The instinct of pairing is bestowed on every species of animals to which it is necessary for rearing their young, and on no other species. 1851 HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* V. v. (1877) III. 259 The custom of pairing in the Commons. 1900 *Daily News* 12 June 8/4 The pairings in the thirteenth round of the [Chess] tournament. are as follows [etc.].

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **pairing-desk**, a desk in the House of Commons at which members arrange pairs; **pairing-season, -time**, the season at which birds pair; the age at which the sexes begin to pair off.

1795 COWPER (*title*) Pairing time anticipated. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* xii, Does the bird know why its feathers grow more brilliant..in the pairing season? 1899 *Daily News* 24 Apr. 7/3 Seeing him approach the pairing desk, I asked, 'Do you want to go away, Sir John?'

†**Pairing**, *vbl. sb.*[2] *Obs.* [f. PAIR *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] Injury, damage, impairment.

1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xvi. 26 What profiteþ it to a man, gif he wynne al þe world, trewly he suffre peyrynge of his soule? ? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) 251 He should.. suffer her not to come him nere, for payring of his fame. *c* 1617 EARL OF SOMERSET *Let. to K. Jas* in *Cabala* (1654) 3 That which is so little, as that it will suffer no pairing, or diminution.

Pairmain, obs. f PEARMAIN, kind of apple.

Pairment[1]. Now only *dial.* [Aphetic f. *apairment*, APPAIRMENT: cf. PAIR *v.*[2]] = APPAIRMENT, IMPAIRMENT; injury, deterioration.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2395 After þe peirement [*v. r.* after apeyrment] of his linere. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* vii. 9 That in no thing ye suffre peirement of vs. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 205 ȝif þe thyng be werse, when þou restoryst it, þe muste restore þe peyrement. 1874 R. E. LEADER in *Sheffield Gloss* (1888), A gardener will say his plants will take no pairment under such and such conditions.

†**Pairment**[2]. *Obs.* In 4 **peyr-**, 4–5 **payrement**. [app. a. an AF. **pairement*, f. *pairer* to couple.] ? Coupling, consortship; in phr. *to hold* (*a woman*) *in pairment*.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 58 Engle his wife he [Harald] drofe away, & held in peyrment Egyue, þat was an abbes, out of hir hous had Maugre hire wille [LANGTOFT Et l'abesse Eggyve de sa mesun robbayt, La tynt cum sa femme]. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 5969 His Aunte was rauyshed with Thelamon; He held here longe In payrement And gat sir Ayax verament.

Pair-oar (pē·ə·rōəɹ). [Condensed from *pair of oars*: cf. PAIR-HORSE.] A boat rowed by a pair of oars: see OAR *sb.* 3. Also *attrib.*

1854 (*title*) Our Cruise in the Undine; the journal of an

English pair-oar expedition through France. 1870 M. COLLINS *Vivian* II. xvi. 277, I declare there is a punt, and a pair-oar too. 1899 *Rowing Almanack* 209 It is the usual practice on the river for a pair-oar to give way to a four-oar.

Pair-royal (pē-ĭroi'ăl). Also 6 **parri'all**, 7 **paroy'al(l, perry'all, parrei'all**, 8 **pairoy'al, pairi'al, pari'al**, 9 **pri'al**.

A set of three of the same kind. **a.** In cribbage and other card games: Three cards of the same denomination, as three fives, queens, etc.; *double pair-royal*, four such cards.

1608 DAY *Hum. out of Br* i. Cij, Shew perry'al and take't. 1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* in Singer *Hist. Cards* (1810) 348 A pair-royal is of three, as three kings, three queens, &c. 1749 MRS. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 519 We had in playing a 15, a pairoyal a double peroyal, a second peroyal, and an end game, which was 27. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past* iv. i 267 The game is counted by fifteens, sequences, pairs, and pairials. 1870 HARDY & WARE *Mod. Hoyle* 78 In play [at cribbage] you cannot make a double pair-royal with any cards higher than sevens, as they would then exceed thirty-one, the limit of the hand.

b. A throw of three dice all turning up the same number of points, as three twos, three sixes, etc.

1656 [see RAFFLE *sb*.[1] 1]. 1830 HARDY *Ret. Native* iii. vii. 225 The raffle began, and the dice went round. When it came to Christian's turn, he took the box with a trembling hand, shook it and threw a pair-royal. Three of the others had thrown common low pairs, and all the rest mere points.

c. *transf.* A set of three persons or things; three of a kind.

1592 NASHE *Strange Newes* Ciijb, He coupled them both and thrust in the third brother, who made a perfect parriall of pamphleters. 1633 FORD *Broken H.* v. ii, On a pair royal do I wait in death: My sovereign .. on my mistress .. and on Ithocles. 1635 QUARLES *Emblems* v. (1777) 282 That great pair-royal Of adamantine sisters. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* iv i 26 The Monhites concluded that that paroyall of armies had smitten one another. 1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 352 The end..might also be attained by vesting it in a pria of kings.

d. *attrib.*, as *pair-royal headed* adj., three-headed.

1651 CLEVELAND *On Sir T. Martin* 19 Pa'r-roy'd headed Cerberus his Cozen: Hercules labours were a Bakers dozen.

Pairt, Pairtlie, Sc. f. PART, PARTLY, PERTLY.

‖ **Pais** [= OF. *pais*, F. *pays* country], in the phrase *trial per pais*: see COUNTRY 7.

1664 *Spelman's Gloss* s.v., *Trial per pais*. 1706 in PHILLIPS. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xix 294 Common assurances By matter *in pais*, or deed; which is an assurance transacted between two or more private persons *in pais*, in the country. 1768 *Ibid.* III xxiii. 349 The nature and method of the trial by jury; called also the trial per pais, or by the country.

Pais, obs. f. PACE, PEACE. **Pais,** var. PEISE. **Paisage,** obs. f. PAYSAGE, landscape. **Paisan:** see PAYSAN. **Paisand,** var. PEISANT.

‖ **Paisano** (pāĭ-ā'no). [Sp., = peasant, rustic: see PEASANT.] In Mexico and south-west of U. S.: A name of the chaparral-cock or road-runner, *Geococcyx californianus*.

1885 *Harper's Mag* Feb 42/2 The paisano..deserves.. kindness from man. 1893 K SANBORN *S California* 55.

Paisa'nt, -aunt, obs. forms of PEASANT.

Paise, var. PEASE, to appease; PEISE.

Paishcush, var. PESHCUSH. **Paishe:** see PASHE. **Paishwa,** obs. f. PESHWA. **Paisible, -yble,** obs. var. PEACEABLE. **Paiss(e,** obs. Sc. ff. PACE, PASS, PEISE. **Paissaunte,** obs. f. PEASANT. **Paiste, Paisterer, Paistrie:** see PASTE, PASTERER, PASTRY. **Pait,** obs var. PATE, a badger; obs. Sc. f. *paid*: see PAY *v.*

† **Pai'tclaith.** *Sc. Obs.* Also **pet-, pait-.** A corruption of *paitlet, -lat*, Sc. forms of PATLET, an article of clothing; associated with *claith*, CLOTH.

15.. *Aberdeen Reg.* XXIV. (Jam.) Gwnes, collars, Petclaythis, curschis, & slewis [sleeves]. *Ibid.* XXV. (Jam.) Four paitclaythis. 1568 in Hay Fleming *Mary Q. of Scots* (1897) 511 Item ane broun goun Item ane saiting pait-cleyth.

Paith, obs. Sc. form of PATH.

† **Pai'thment.** *Sc. Obs.* [app. a blending of *pavement* and *paith*, PATH.] = PAVEMENT. (In quot. *c* 1470 the earth's surface, the ground.)

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Egipciane*) 719 Done I fel one þe paythment. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* viii. 936 Quhen the paithment was cled in tendyr greyn. 1538 *Aberdeen Reg.* XVII. (Jam.) The paithment of the kirk.

Paitlat, -let, Sc. var. PATLET, a partlet.

Paitre', variant of PEITREL, POITREL.

Paitrick, Paive, obs. Sc. f. PARTRIDGE, PAVE.

Paize, variant of PEISE.

Paja nahs, -mas: see PYJAMAS

‖ **Pajero** (paxē'ro). [Sp. *pajero* lit. dealer in straw, f. *paja* straw.] The Pampas Cat of S. America (*Felis pajeros*).

Pajock, a modernized spelling of PAIOCKE, q. v.

Pak, pake, pakke, obs. ff. PACK.

Pakald: see PACKALD.

‖ **Pakeha** (pā'kehā'). Also **packeah.** The Maori word used in New Zealand for a white man.

[1820 *Gram. & Vocab. Lang. N. Z* (Ch. Miss. Soc.) 187 (Morris) *Pakeha*, an European; a white man] 1832 A. EARLE 9 *Mouths' Resid. N. Z.* 146 The white taboo'd day, when the packeahs (or white men) put on clean clothes and leave off work. 1845 E. J. WAKEFIELD *Adv N. Z.* I. 73 We do not want the missionaries from the Bay of Islands, they are pakeha maori, or whites who have become natives. 1854 GOLDER *Pigeons Parlt.* iii. 44 Aiding some vile pakehas In deeds subversive of the laws.

Pakisbrede, variant of PAXBREDE.

‖ **Paktong** (pæ k,tɒŋ). Also **paak-, packtong.** [Cantonese dial. form of Chinese *peh t'ung*, f. *peh* white + *t'ung* copper. (*Pakfong* is a mere scribal or typographical error, which has passed from Ure's *Dict. Arts* into various other works.] Chinese nickel-silver; an alloy of copper, zinc, and nickel, resembling silver.

1775 *Ann Reg.* II. 34/2 A specimen of the ore paaktong, or white copper. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts, Packfong.* 1856 W. A. MILLER *Elem. Chem.* II. 864 Owing to the remarkable whitening power which nickel exerts on brass, it is now much used in the manufacture of packtong. 1883 S. W. WILLIAMS *Middle Kingdom* II. 19 The pehtung, argentan, or white copper of the Chinese is an alloy of copper, zinc, nickel and iron; these proportions are nearly the same as German silver.

Pal (pæl), *sb.*[1] *slang* or *low colloq.* Also 7-9 **pall,** 9 **pell.** [a. Eng. Gipsy *pal* brother, mate (Smart & Crofton) = Turkish Gipsy *pral, plal*, Transylv. Gipsy *pral* brother.] A comrade, mate, partner, associate 'chum'; an accomplice in crime or dishonesty.

1681-2 *Hereford Dioc. Reg. Depos.* 29 Jan. 51 Wheare have you been all this day, pall? Why, pall, what would you have mee to doe? 173. PARKER *Life's Painter* 136 *Pal*, a comrade, when highwaymen rob in pairs, they say such a one was his or my pal. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Pall*, a partner; companion; associate; or accomplice. 1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXII. 694 Suppose me, my pells all around me, fighting that day's battle o'er again. 1894 ASHLEY 50 *Years Life* I. 331 He was a great pal of mine.

Hence **Pa'llish, Pa'lly** *adjs.*, on terms of fellowship; 'chummy'; **Pa'lliness; Pa'lship,** the relation of being pals, comradeship. (All slangy.)

1892 M. WILLIAMS *Round London* (1893) 127, I was at Eton with [him]..and, as boys say, we were very 'pallish'. 1895 *West'n. Gaz.* 27 June 3/2 A pleasant scene between 'Miss Brown' and a school-girl from Demerara, who tries to become 'pally' with her. 1896 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 300 There is no 'pal ship' between a thief and his 'fence'.

† **Pal,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *pala* spade, blade, shoulder-blade.] A blade.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest Chirurg.* Fiv b. The bone spatulare. is lyke a pal, for it is large and thynne fro the backe parte with an a, parence holden by ye myddes.

Pal, *v.* [f. PAL *sb.*[1]] *intr.* To become or be a 'pal' of another; to keep company, associate (*with*). Often with *in, on, up*.

1879 *Autobiog. of Thief* in *Macm Mag.* XL 500, I palled in with some older hands at the game. 1889 MRS. L. B. WALFORD *Stiffnecked Gen.* (new ed) 95, I think you and I 'pal up' very well. 1899 E. PHILLPOTTS *Human Boy* 84 Bray bossed Corkey and palled with him.

Pal, obs. f. PALE, PALL. **Pala:** see PALAY.

‖ **Palabra** (pălā'brā). [Sp., = word: cf. PALAVER.] A word; speech, talk, palaver.

Chiefly in *pl. Pocas palabras* (Spanish) few words: a phrase frequent *c* 1600, and variously corrupted.

1594 KYD *Sp. Trag.* iii xiv. 118 What new denice haue they deuised, tro? *Pocas Palabras*, milde as the Lambe. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam Shr.* Induct. i. 5 Therefore *Paucas pallabris*, let the world slide. *Sessa.* 1612 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* D's Wks. 1873 III 221 *Pacus palabros*, I will comfort for you, farewell. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xi, An ye mend not your manners, and mind your business, leaving off such idle palabras. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. v. vi, To conquer or die is no theatrical palabra, in these circumstances, but a practical truth and necessity.

Palace (pæ'lĭs), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3-6 **paleys, -eis, -ais,** 4-5 **paleise, -eyse, -eies, -eyce, -as, -ys,** 4-6 **palays, -ayce, -es, -is,** 5 **palass(e, -aies, -yes, -ijs, payleysse, -ays,** 5-6 **palaise, -ice, -eis, -eys,** 6 **paliss, -ise, -ece, pal(l)aice, pallas(e, -ays, -es, -ys,** 6-8 **pallace,** 5- **palace.** *Pl.* **palaces:** in 4 **paleis, -eys,** 5 **-ice, -is, -yce, -ys, -es;** 6 **palacies.** [ME. a. OF. *palais, paleis*, F. *palais* = Pr. *palai, -ais*, Sp, Pg *palacio*, It. *palazzo* :—L. *palātium*, orig. proper name of one of the seven hills of Rome (also called *Mons Palatinus*, the PALATINE Mount), hence, the house of Augustus there situated, and later the assemblage of buildings which composed the palace of the Cæsars, and finally covered the whole hill; whence transf. to other imperial and royal residences.

From the Fr. also Du. *paleis*, Ger. *palast*, LG. *palas*, Da. *paleds*, Sw. *palats*; but the word appears originally to have entered the Teut. langs. in the form *palantium* or *palantia* (cf. Gr. παλάντιον), whence OE. *palent* m., *palente, palendre* wk. fem, OFris. *palense*, OS. *palencea, palinza*, OHG. *pfalanzi, -anza*, MHG. *phalenze, pfalze, pfalz* fem.: cf. PALSGRAVE.]

1. The official residence of an emperor, king, pope, or other sovereign ruler.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 39/194 A-midle þe paleys þis holi bodi huy bureden wi þ grete pruyte *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 1256 Hom him 3ede with his To þe kinges palais [*v r.* paleyse]. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. ii 18 In þe pope paleys heo is as prine as my-selven. 1393 *Ibid.* C. xi. 16 Bo'e princes paleis [*B* paleyses] and poure menne Cotes. *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 488 The hounde, as the story says, Ranne to the kyneys palays. 1475 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 389 Yeuen vnder our Prive Seal, at our Palois of Westminster. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lix. 4 Hes magellit my making, throw his maliss, And present it into 3owr palis. 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme* (1811) 13 He was in his pales slayn by treason. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* 42 Lyik as plutois paleis hed been burnand. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 259 The dukes pallaice. 1589 *Hay any Work* (1844) 69 Going to the old pallas at Westminster. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus* (1732) 101 When David spied her from the Terrace of his Pallace. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 110 That the worst Jail in England is a Palace to our present Situation. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) II. vii. 233 The Ducal Palace stands comparatively alone.

b. The official residence of an archbishop or bishop within his cathedral city, e.g. Fulham Palace; in common parlance extended to any episcopal residence, e.g. 'Lambeth Palace, 'Cuddesdon Palace': see quots. 1886-96. (This use does not seem to obtain out of England.)

c 1290 *Beket* 1865 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 160 Seint thomas ne hadde i-beo at is paleis noust longe. *c* 1380 WYCLIF in Todd *Three Treat* 151 More þei shal be sett by, whenne þei comen to her paleices. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 105 The archebishop drough hem al e to his paleis. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health, Extrav.* 4 b, All that Cardynalles palaris, be so sumptuously mayntey'ned. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 27 The fest holden in the byshoppe of Londones palles. 1642-3 in Rushw. *Hist Coll.* (1721) V. 109 To the Bishop of Lincoln's House, commonly called the Bishop's Palace. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 122 Not all the plenty of a Bishop's board, His palace, and his lacqueys, and 'My Lord!' 1845 J. F. MURRAY *Tour of Thames* 36 The manor-house, or palace, of Fulham has been, from a very early period the principal summer residence of the Bishops of London. 1886 *Daily News* 28 Dec. 7/1 The style of 'palace' belongs strictly to a bishop's residence within his cathedral city only. Lambeth Palace was known correctly as Lambeth House within the past 90 years; and letters of Bonner are extant dated severally from his palace at Fulham and house at Lambeth. 1896 *Spectator* 22 Aug 245 Even the most ordinary of villa residences is a palace when lived in by a Bishop; the Bishop will make anything short of furnished lodgings a palace.

c. In extended applications, chiefly due to translation or adaptation of foreign usage.

In some versions of the Bible, loosely used for Gr. αὐλή, L. *atrium*, hall, court; sometimes applied to a ducal mansion, e.g. *Blenheim Palace, Dalkeith Palace*; like It. *palazzo*, applied to the large mansions of noble families in Italian cities, as the *Farnese Palace*; in *palace of justice* applied, like F. *palais de justice*, to the supreme law-court; etc.

1526 TINDALE *John* xviii. 15 [He] went in with Iesus into the pallys [1539, 1611 palace] of the hye preste [αὐλήν, *atrium*, WYCLIF the halle of the bischop, *Genev.* hall, *Rhem.*, *R. V.* court]. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr *Leslie's Hist Scot.* I. 47 Vpon the Riuer of Douern ar castelis, Touris, palices, and gentil menis places nocht few. 1808 LIKE *Sources Mississ.* iii. (1810) 212 The public square is in the centre of the town; on the north side of which is situated the palace (as they term it) or government house. 1818 *Burt's Lett. N. Scot.* I. Notes 6 People commonly denominate the house of a duke, as they do an episcopal residence, a palace. 1823 ROGERS *Italy* xviii 4 Stop at a Palace near the Reggio-gate, Dwelt in of old by one of the Orsini.

† **d.** *U. S.* In allusive use: see quot. *Obs.*

1809 J. QUINCY in *Life* 174 The result was astonishing to Campbell and the leaders of the Palace troops [supporters of Jefferson's Administration]. *Ibid* 185 Dawson, a man of the palace.

2. In various figurative uses: e.g. *the palace of heaven, a fairy palace*, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 412 He wroght þe angels all of heuen And sette þam in haly palas [*Gött* pales]. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. xi. 302 Percen wip a pater noster þe paleis of heuene. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5002 Peyne & Distresse, Syknesse & Ire,..lien of hir [Eldes] paleys seinatours. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 233 May..ouerthrowe ye spirituall hous or palays that he hath entended to rere vp. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol* v. lxv. § 7 Which conceipt being entered into that palace of mans fancie. *c* 1614 SIR W. MORE *Dido & Æneas* i. 501 Some waxen pallaces with paine do reir. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* (1791) I xii. 33 Made me almost think I was in some inchanted castle or fairy palace. 1898 WATTS DUNTON *Aylwin* (1900) 65/1 The face of a wanderer from the cloud-palaces of the sylphs.

3. A dwelling-place of palatial splendour; a stately mansion.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 213 Pere were meny paleys [1432-50 tr. *Higden* palice] real and noble i-bulde in Rome in worschippe of emperours and of opere noble men also. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xv. 66 Þai schall hafe faire palayces and grete and faire housez. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 668 Past till a palace of pryce plesand allane. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb) 30, I will imagine a small cottage to [be] a spacious pallace. 1740 DYCHE & PARDON s.v. *Woodstock*, The Church lls for whom is built a most magnificent palace. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 73 A hundred thousand palaces adorn the island.

4. *transf.* A building, usually spacious and of attractive appearance, intended as a place of amusement, entertainment, or refreshment: cf. GIN-, COFFEE-*palace*, etc.

Crystal Palace, the name of the building of the Great Exhibition of 1851, when removed and erected on Sydenham Hill, near London, as a permanent place of entertainment.

1834 *Oxf. Univ. Mag.* I. 327 The gin palaces, (as they have been not inaptly called). 1851 (*title*) Palace of Glass and the Gatherings of the People. 1851 (*title*) Crystal Palace and its Great Exhibition, as it was. 1855 *London as it is to-day* 121 The new Crystal Palace..is a permanent addition to the means of amusement and instruction possessed by England and the world. 1875 *Chamb. Jrnl* No. 133. 66 The gin palaces are filled with men, women, children, noise, smoke, and gas. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Sept. 6/2 'The Dockers' Palace' is the name of an institution..in connection with the parochial work of St. Matthew's, Stepney. 1894 STEAD *If Christ came to Chicago* 358 The coffee parlours and cocoa palaces of many English towns.

† **5.** The astrological 'house' of a planet: see HOUSE *sb.*[1] 8. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* 53 Mars shal entre as fast as he may glyde In-to hir next paleys to abyde.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **a.** attrib. 'of or belonging to, or of the style of, a palace', as *palace-castle, -chamber, -church, -door, -garden, -guard, -hall, -life, -politics, -prison, -revolution, -yard*, etc. **b.** Instrumental, locative, objective, similative, etc., as *palace-covered, -like, -taught, -walking* adjs. **c.** Special Combs.: **palace car**, a railway-carriage fitted up in luxurious style; so *palace tramcar*; **palace-crown**, a counter used by officers of the Palais Royal in France; **palace-hotel**, a hotel of palatial splendour.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Dec. 11/1 When you sleep in a *palace car you are liable to be jerked up on end by the sudden slowing up of the train. 1899 J. H. METCALFE *Earldom of Wiltes* 11 A *palace-castle similar to Sheriff-Hutton. c 1374 CHAUCER *Poor ner Age* 41 Yit were no *paleis chaumbres, ne non halles. 1738 WESLEY *Ps. & Hymns* CIV. iii, God .. forms His Pala e-Chamber in the Skies. 1846 LOUISA S. COSTELLO *Tour Venice* 290 That gorgeous *palace-church, which it took ages to erect. 1865 J. H. INGRAHAM *Pillar of Fire* (1872) 153 This *palace-covered island. 1553 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. xxi. 148 A great purse full of *Palace-crowns [Fr *d'escuts du Palais*] called counters. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II 508 (459) In with þe *paleys gardyn by a welle. 1887 G. MEREDITH *Ballads & P.* 46 The *palace- uard Had passed the measured rounds. 1833 TENNYSON *Poems* 70 And richly feast within thy *palacehall. 1847 MARY HOWITT *Ballads* 316 There were *palace-homes around her. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Aug. 8/1 The huge *palace-hotels appear to have suffered most. 1865 GLADSTONE *Farew. Addr. Edin. Univ.* 24 That system exhibits a kind of royal or *palace-life of man. 1801 H. SKRINE *Rivers Gt. Brit.* 46 Buxton where Hygæa has created her *palace-like temple. 1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II iv. iv. *Decay* 197 These *Palace-mice, this busie-idle sort Of fawning Minions, full of sooths and smiles. 1896 *Dublin Rev.* July 15 Eliakim is to succeed him as the king's *palace-prefect. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 232/2 The *palace-taught, and college-fed, Brings scandal on the meek unhonoured head. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* II. ii. 68 That *palace-walking devil Gold. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XVIII. 123 He reels, he falls, Till propped, reclining on the *palace-walls.

† **Palace,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also 5–6 **palas, -ys, -ays.** [a. F. *palais* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *palātium*, confounded with *palātum* (Darmesteter).] The palate or roof of the mouth: see PALATE.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 266/2 A Palace (or Palas) of a mouthe, *frumen, palacium*. 1506 *Kalender of Sheph.* K viij. The palys or rofe bone. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* F ij. What is the palays?.. It is the hyghest place or rofe of the mouth. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* XXXI. 16 Ulceration in the palace or the roughe of the mouth.

Pa·lace, *sb.*[3] *s.w. dial.* Also **pallace.** [Of uncertain history; usually identified in spelling with PALACE *sb.*[1], but perh. orig. a special use of PALIS *sb.*, in sense 'enclosed place', 'yard'.] (See quots.)

1506 *Will of R. Holland* (Som. Hous), My place or howse that I dwell in and a little howse or paleys adjoynyng [Exeter]. 1703 *Lease Corporation Totnes* (in *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. (1850) I. 202/1), All that cellar and the chambers over the same, and the little pallace and landing-place adjoining to the river Dart. 1719 *Ibid.* (ibid. 233/2) All that great cellar lately rebuilt, and the plott of ground or pallace thereto belonging lately converted into a cellar. 1777 *Hovæ Subsecivæ* 317 (E. D. D.) At Dartmouth in Devon there are some of these storehouses cut out of the rock still retaining their old name of palaces. 1871 QUILLER-COUCH *H st. Polperro* 32. 1880 *E. Cornwall Gloss., Palace*, a cellar for the pilchard and storing of pilchards. This cellar is usually a square building with a pent-house roof, enclosing an open area or court. 1883 W. BLAKE in Walsh *Irish Fisheries* 27 (Fish. Exhibit. Publ.), Even now in certain parts of the county of Cork there were remains of what were called fish palaces, where the Dutch used to cure the fish. 1890 QUILLER-COUCH *Three Ships* iv. (1892) 66 The towns-folk live on their first storeys, using the lower floors as fish cellars, or 'pallaces'.

Pa·lace, *v. rare.* [f. PALACE *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To place or lodge in a palace.

1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 1588 Behold her palaced straight In splendor, clothed in diamonds. 1875 — *Aristoph. Apol.* 5541 Elektra, palaced once, a visitant To thy poor rustic dwelling, now I come.

Palace, errone. var. PALIS *Obs.*

Palace Court, pa·lace-court. [= Court of the or a palace.]

1. Name of a court formerly held at the Marshalsea and having jurisdiction in personal actions arising within twelve miles of the palace of Whitehall, the city of London excepted: see quots.

1685 *Termes de la Ley* 525 *Palace-Court*, is a Court of Record, .held at Southwark, and is a Court of Common Law. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 385. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 76 King Charles I in the sixth year of his reign by his letters patent erected a new court of record, called the *curia palatii* or palace court, to be held before the steward of the household and knight marshal, and the steward of the court, or his deputy. 1773 *W. Salkeld's Rep. K. B.* 439 This must have been to the Palace Court, where neither plaintiff nor defendant must be of the king's household; but, in a suit in the Marshalsea, both must be of the king's household. [1849 *Act* 12 & 13 *Vict.* c. 101 § 14 From and after the thirty-first day of December 1849 all the power, authority, and jurisdiction of the said Court of the Marshalsea, and of the said Court of the Palace of the Queen at Westminster ..shall cease and determine.] 1891 C. R. SCARGILL-BIRD *Guide to P. R. O.* Introd. 26.

2. The court-yard of a palace.

1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* VIII. XXXV, Open fly the iron doors, The doors of the palace-court. 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes, Theseus* II. 211 His palace-court is full of their bones.

Palaced (pæ·lǎst), *a.* [f. PALACE *sb.*[1] and *v.* + -ED.] Having a palace or palaces; living in a palace.

1817 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XLIII. 46 Dearer than places of palac'd pride. *a* 1851 MOIR *Dark Waggon* iv, Till Lythgo shows, in mirrored gold, Its palaced loch so fair. 1886 *American* XIII. 21 The palaced rich and the homeless and houseless poor.

Palace gate. The gate of a palace.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* 82 Phebus, that was comen hastely Within the paleys yates ful sturdely. 14.. *Sir Beues* 306 (MS. M), He ranne hym forth at the gate, Till he come to the paleyse gate. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 468 Of elephantis tethe were the palace gatis. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. 140 On hides of beeves, before the palace-gate.. the suitors sat. 1841 DOWNTON *Hymn*, '*For Thy Mercy and Thy Grace*', So within Thy palace-gate We shall praise, on golden strings, Thee, the only Potentate.

Palaceous (pălē·ʃǝs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *palāce-us* (f. L. *pāla* shovel) + -OUS.] Of a leaf: Having a spade-like form, owing to the edge being decurrent on the stalk.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 379 *Palaceous*, when the footstalk adheres to the margin.

Pa·laceward, -wards, *adv.* [See -WARD.] Toward the palace. (Orig. † *to, unto the pallaceward.*)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 1252 (1203) (Campsall MS.) As was his wey to wende To paylaysward. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 227 That made into the Pallaceward'e, As fast as shee mought flie. 1894 SALA *London up to Date* I. 9, I advise you not to travel palacewards in a tramcar.

Palach, variant of PELLOCK, a porpoise.

† **Pala·cious,** *a. Obs.* Also **pall-.** [f. L. *palāti-um* PALACE *sb.*[1] + -OUS.] = PALATIAL.

1628 DEKKER *Brittannia's Honor* Wks. 1873 IV. 99 Faire, Spacious, and Pallacious Houses. 1662 GRAUNT *Bills of Mortality* vi 41 The turning of great Palacious Houses into small Tenements.

Palacye, obs. form of PALSY.

Paladin (pæ·lădin). Also 6 **palladine, -yne,** 7 **paladine.** [a. F. *paladin* (16th c., Hatz.-Darm.), ad. It. *paladino* = Sp. *paladin palatino*:—L. *palātīn-us* of or belonging to the palace, palatine; introduced after the equivalent OF. *palaisin, -asin, -azin* (see PALASIN) had become obsolete. Mod. F. has also, in another application, a third form of the same word, *palatin*: see PALATINE.] In modern forms of the Charlemagne romances, One of the Twelve Peers or famous warriors of Charlemagne's court, of whom the Count Palatine was the foremost; hence sometimes *transf.* a Knight of the Round Table; also *fig.* a knightly hero, renowned champion, knight errant.

1592 DANIEL *Delia* xlvi, Let others sing of Knights and Paladines. 1593 BARNFIELD *Poems* (Arb.) 85 Angelli a the faire, (For whom the Palladine of Fraunce fell mad). *c* 1600 *Distracted Emp.* I. 1, Of brave Orlando the great palladyne *a* 1649 DRUMM OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. I*, Wks. (1711) 165 They appeared upon the day armed from head to foot, like ancient paladines. 1658 PHILLIPS s. v. *Palatinate*, Certain knights of this Island, in ancient times called Knights of the round Table, were called Paladines. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* lii V. 411 The true Peers and Paladins of French chivalry. 1832 tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* xiii. 283 Resolved on treading in the footsteps of Charlemagne and his paladins. 1879 B. TAYLOR *Stud. Germ. Lit.* 65 The 'Chanson de Roland' is no longer read, except by scholars, but the famous paladin still lives.

attrib. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xiv, The spirit of her old Paladin ancestor.

Paladine, obs. form of PALATINE.

Palæ-, form of PALÆO-, used before a vowel.

Palæarctic (pæli,ā·ăktik, pē·), *a.* [f. PALÆ- + ARCTIC.] Belonging to the northern region of the 'Old World' or eastern hemisphere; applied to the zoo-geographical region including Europe, North Africa, and Asia north of the Himālayas.

1857 P. L. SCLATER in *Trnl. Proc. Linn. Soc.* (Zool.) II. 130. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* vii. 39 Our first zoological region, which has been termed the 'Palæarctic' by Mr. Sclater. 1888 *American* V. 188 The 'Palæarctic' or Eur-Asiatic division.

Palæchinoid, pale- (pæli·kǝ·noid), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Palæchinoidea*, f. *Palæchinus* (for *Palæechinus*), name of the typical genus, f. Gr. παλαιος (see PALÆO-) + ἐχῖνος sea-urchin, ECHINUS.] **a.** *adj.* Belonging to the extinct division (*Palæchinoidea*) of Sea-urchins (*Echinoidea*), whose fossil remains are found in palæozoic rocks. **b.** *sb.* A sea-urchin of this division.

1889 NICHOLSON & LYDEKKER *Palæont.* I. 373 In all the Palechinoids there is a large peristomial aperture.

Palæethnology, -ichthyan, etc.: see PALÆO-.

Palæic (pălī·ik), *a. Geol.* [mod. f. Gr. πάλαι-ος ancient + -IC; after Norw. *palæisk* (Reusch 1900).] Applied to the old land surface as it existed at the close of the Tertiary Period, before the formation of valleys of erosion and other recent surface changes.

1900 H. W. MONCKTON in *Geol. Mag.* Dec. IV. IX. 410 Dr. Reusch..classes this moorland as belonging to what he names the Palæic surface of Norway. *Ibid.*, In Norway, where the rocks are hard, we have the Palæic hills and valley, with its river still flowing through it, the whole, no doubt, much modified by ice-action.

Palæo-, paleo- (pæli,o, pē·li,o), before a vowel usually **palæ-, pale-**, combining form of Gr. παλαιός ancient, used in various scientific words (often opposed to NEO-); for the more important of these see their alphabetical places.

The spelling with *æ* is preferred in Great Britain; but *pale-* (used by Webster, 1828) is common in America. When the main stress is on a later syllable of the word, the secondary stress is etymologically *palæo-*, e.g. *palæolithic*; but the influence of *palæography, palæology*, etc., has made *palæo-* common also in *palæolithic*, etc.: cf. ORNITHO-.

Palæethnology, palæo-, that branch of ethnology which treats of the most primitive races of men; so **Palæ(o)ethnological** *a.*, pertaining to palæethnology; **Palæ(o)ethnologist**, one versed in palæethnology. **Palæichthyan** (-i·kθiǎn) *Zool.*, *a.* belonging to the *Palæichthyes* [mod.L., f. Gr. ἰχθύς fish], a division of fishes comprising the elasmobranchs and ganoids; *sb.* a member of this division; so **Palæichthyic** (-i·kθiik) *a.* **Palæ(o)ichthyology** (-ikθi,o·lŏdʒi), that branch of ichthyology or of palæontology which treats of extinct or fossil fishes; so **Palæ(o)ichthyological**, **-al** *a.*, pertaining to palæichthyology; **Palæ(o)ichthyologist**, one versed in palæichthyology. **Palæoanthropic** *a.* [Gr. ἄνθρωπος man], relating to prehistoric man. **Palæocœne** *a. Geol.* [Gr. καιν-ός new, recent: cf. *Eocene, Miocene*] *palæogene.* **Palæocosmic** *a.* [Gr. κόσμος world], of or pertaining to the first age of humanity upon the earth: see quot. **Palæocrinoid** *Zool., sb.* a crinoid of the division *Palæocrinoidea*, comprising the earlier extinct crinoids; *a.* belonging to or characteristic of this division of crinoids. **Palæogene** (-d,ǐn) *a. Geol.* [Gr. -γενης: see -GEN], a name proposed for a division of the Tertiary strata including the Eocene and Oligocene. **Palæogenetic** [GENETIC] *a.*, characterized by the existence in the early embryo of a germ which normally disappears, but in certain cases undergoes development; as in *palæogenetic atavism.* **Palæoglyph** (-glif) [after *hieroglyph*], an ancient graven character or inscription. **Palæoherpetology** [HERPETOLOGY], the part of palæontology which deals with the extinct reptiles of earlier geological periods; so **Palæoherpetologist**, one versed in palæoherpetology. **Palæolatry** [-LATRY], worship of, or excessive reverence for, what is ancient. **Palæomachic** (-mæ·kik) *a. nonce-wd.* [Gr. μάχη fight, battle], of or pertaining to ancient warfare. **Palæometallic** *a. nonce-wd.* [after PALÆOLITHIC], of or pertaining to the early part of the period characterized by a knowledge of metals, antecedent to the use of iron; of or pertaining to the Bronze Period. **Palæonemertean, Palæonemertine** *Zool., a.* belonging to the division *Palæonemertea* or *Palæonemertini*, comprising those nemerteans worms which have the lowest or most primitive organization; *sb.* a member of this division. **Palæoniscid** (-oni·sid) *Zool.*, *a.* belonging to the family *Palæoniscidæ* of extinct lepidosteoid fishes, typified by the genus *Palæoniscus* [mod.L., f. Gr. ὀνίσκος a sea-fish of the cod kind]; *sb.* a fish of this family; so **Palæoniscoid** (-oniskoid) *a.*, resembling or characteristic of the *Palæoniscidæ.* **Palæophilist** (-ǫ·filist) *nonce-wd.* [Gr. -φιλος loving], a lover of antiquities, an antiquarian. **Palæophysiology**, the physiology of early races of mankind. **Palæornithine** *a. Zool.*, belonging to or having the characters of the *Palæornithinæ*, a group of parrots typified by the genus *Palæornis* [mod.L., f. Gr. ὄρνις bird: a bird of this kind having been known to the ancient Greeks and Romans]. **Palæornithology**, that branch of palæontology or ornithology which treats of extinct or fossil birds; hence **Palæornithological** *a.*, pertaining to palæornithology. **Palæosaur**, a fossil saurian reptile of the genus *Palæosaurus.* **Palæoselachian** (sĭlē·kiǎn) *a.*, belonging to the division *Palæoselachii* of the *Selachoidei* [Gr. σέλαχος shark] or shark tribe of fishes. **Palæosophy** [Gr. σοφία wisdom], ancient learning. **Palæotechnic** (-te·knik) *a.* [Gr. τέχνη art], pertaining to primitive art. **Palæovolcanic** *a. Geol.*, applied to volcanic rocks of a period older than the Tertiary.

1888 OGILVIE, **Palæoethnological* .. **Palæoethnologist.* 1883 *American* VI. 253 The views of the distinguished English palæ-ethnologist. 1868 *Archæologia* XLII. 103 Of great importance to the students of Italian *palæoethnology and archæology. 1882 GÜNTHER in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 676/1 Remnants of the *Palæichthyic fauna exist in the sturgeons and lampreys. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 428 The *palæichthyological treasures of [Scotland] began to attract attention. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, **Palæichthyologist* 1897 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 317 Sending his specimen again across the Atlantic for re-examination by British palæichthyologists. 1882

Nature XXIII. 580 Sir P. Egerton, whose name will be ever associated with that of Agassiz in *palæichthyology. 1877 *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc* XXXIII. Proc. 83 The *Palæocene and other zones of European Eocene plant-bearing strata. 1899 *Nature* 26 Jan. 308/1 The Palæocene Volga Sea must have been a large sea extending northwards up the present lower Volga, and westwards as far as the meridian of Penza. 1875 Dawson *Nat. & Bible* v. 155. I have suggested the terms *Palæocosmic and Neocosmic, and I would hold as of the first age such men as can be proved to have lived in time of greatest elevation of the European land in the Post-glacial period, and of the second those who came in as their successors in the Modern period. 1877 - *Orig. World* xiii. 285. 1884 *Leisure Hour* Mar. 148/2 The second continental period was that of palæocosmic, or 'palæolithic' man. 1872 Nicholson *Palæont.* 126 As a rule, also, the *Palæocrinoids have a calyx. 1885 *Athenæum* 11 Apr. 475/3 The particular recent crinoid, which shows the most marked affinities with the palæocrinoids is not a stalked form, but one of the Comatulidæ, *Thaumatocrinus* *Ibid.*, It has an anal cone covered with plates—all palæocrinoid characters. 1882 Geikie *Text-bk. Geol.* VI iv. 836 Some writers, recognizing a broad distinction between older and younger Tertiary deposits, have proposed a classification into two main groups: 1st Eocene Older Tertiary or *Palæogene. 1890 *Athenæum* 25 June 829/2 Researches on the British paleogene Bryozoa, of which he recognized 30 species. 1885 J. B. Sutton in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 551 My object is to show that all examples of atavism belong to the *Palæogenetic group and that Neogenetic Atavism has no existence. 1861 F. Hall in *Jrnl. Asiatic Soc. Bengal* XXX. 7 Any the slightest conversancy with Sanskrit *paleoglyphs is incompatible with a decision so indulgent. 1898 *Natural Science* Dec. 465 [In opposition to] certain guesses of an eminent *palæoherpetologist. 1887 *Athenæum* 15 Oct. 498/2 A rare example of conscientious and loving typography, and what for want of a better word we must call *palæolatry. 1877 *Fraser's Mag.* XV. 541 Even to those who look upon war as now on its last legs, the reflections on military history will be an interesting study of those *palæomachic days. 1850 Huxley in *19th Cent.* Nov 770 The copper and early bronze stage—the '*palæo-metallic' stage, as it might be called. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim Life* 636 In the *Palæonemertean genera *Carinella* and *Cephalothrix*. *Ibid.* 638 Short longitudinal grooves present also in the Palæonemertean *Polia* 1883 H. Drummond in *Life* viii. (1890) 204 This is probably also a *palæoniscoid scale. 1890 *Athenæum* 12 Apr. 473/2 A specimen of a mesozoic palæoniscoid fish from New South Wales. 1900 *Nature* 20 Sept. 507/1 *Chirolepis* is a fully evolved palæoniscoid, as shown by its oblique suspensorium. *Ibid* 507/2 Both the head and shoulder-girdle are of *palæoniscoid type. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 614 The gusto with which our zealous *Palæophilist listens to the rattling sound of certain ancient leaves of the rare volumes. 1880 tr. *Geiger's Hist. Developm. Hum. Race* 43 These questions..fall within the province of physiology, or if I am permitted to coin the term of *palæophysiology. 1871 H Marshall *For very Life* II vi xi. 258 Ideas..are laid away in books, just as we find *palæosaurs in the rocks. 1798 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* VI. 452 They [the Eddaic poems] will afford a favourite text for commentary to all the antiquaries who shall in future busy themselves with arctic *palæosophy. 1806 - in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 559 The whole range of the original writers on northern palæosophy.

Palæobotany, paleo- (pæ·liobo·tăni, pē·-). [f. Palæo- + Botany.] The botany of extinct or fossil plants. (Correlative to Palæozoology.) Hence **Palæobota·nic, -ical** *adjs.*, belonging to palæobotany; **Palæobo·tanist,** one versed in palæobotany.

1872 Nicholson *Palæont.* 473 The subject of Palæobotany or Palæophytology. 1879 *Ibid.* (ed 2) II. 457 Professor Williamson, one of the ablest of living palæobotanists. 1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Feb. 479 The preparation and study of..palæobotanic material. 1896 *Naturalist* Jan. 27 In that year he published the first palæobotanical paper. 1896 J. P. Smith in *Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc.* Nov. 227 The paleobotany of the Coal Measures of Arkansas

Palæocosmic, Palæocrinoid: see Palæo-.

Palæocrystallic (-kristæ·lik), *a.*, more etymological form of next.

1893 Sir R. Ball in *Fortn. Rev.* Aug. 182 That palæocrystallic ocean which Arctic travellers have described. 1895 *Times* 23 Nov. 4/6 The hero and the villain are left alone..with very little food, in the palæocrystallic ice.

Palæocrystic, paleo- (pæ·liokri·stik, pē·-), *a.* [f. Palæo- + Gr. κρύστ(αλλος ice, κρυστ(αίν-εσθαι to freeze + -ic. The name was given by Capt. Nares during the Arctic expedition of 1875 6.] Consisting of ancient ice; applied to those parts of the polar seas which are believed to have remained frozen from remote ages.

1876 Petermann in *Academy* 16 Dec. 585/3 From Smith Sound to Behring Strait, the region of the Palæocrystic Sea, our knowledge is entirely due to British enterprise and perseverance. — in *Athenæum* 16 Dec. 803/1 Baffin Bay..can receive but little of the palæocrystic ice. 1878 A. H. Markham *Gt. Frozen Sea* xvi 200 After some discussion, Captain Nares decided upon calling the frozen sea, on the southern border of which we were wintering, the 'Palæocrystic Sea', the name being derived from the two Greek words παλαιός ancient, and κρύσταλλος ice.

Palæogæan, -gean (pæ·liojī·ăn, pē·-), *a.* [f. Palæo- + Gr. γαῖα, γῆ the earth.]

1. Belonging to *Palæogæa*, i.e. the 'Old World' or eastern hemisphere considered as a zoogeographical region.

1857 P. L. Sclater in *Jrnl. Proc. Linn. Soc.* (Zool.) II. 130.

2. (See quot.)

1865 Page *Handbk. Geol. Terms, Palæogæan*, belonging to the former conditions of the earth's surface as revealed by geology, as distinct from the existing terraqueous aspects as described by geography.

Palæogene, -genetic, -glyph: see Palæo-.

Palæography, paleo- (pæ·liogrăfi, pē·li-). [ad. mod.L. *palæographia* (Montfaucon, title *Palæographia Græca* 1708), f. Palæo- + Gr. -γραφία -graphy. Cf. F. *paléographie* (1708).]

1. Ancient writing, or an ancient style or method of writing.

1822 *Q. Rev.* XXVI. 195 Dr. Young, whose acuteness and learning seem calculated to subdue the difficulties of Palæography. 1857 Birch *Anc. Pottery* (1858) I. 197 Judging from the palæography of the inscriptions, they may have been in use from the age of Augustus to that of..Severus. 1900 G. C. Broderick *Mem. & Impressions* 255 Freeman..thought it a waste of time for an historian to grub in palæography.

2. The study of ancient writing and inscriptions; the science or art of deciphering and determining the date of ancient writings or systems of writing.

1818 in Todd. 1840 *Penny Cycl* XVII. 149/1 The study of antient documents, called by modern antiquaries 'Palæography'. 1859 Guttick & Timbs *Paint.* 100 The art of deciphering ancient writings, or palæography. 1885 Sir E. M. Thompson in *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 143 Palæography is the study of ancient handwriting from surviving examples.

So **Palæograph** (pæ·liogrăf, pē·-) [see -graph], (*a*) an ancient writing; (*b*) = next [= F. *paléographe*]; **Palæo·grapher,** one who studies or is skilled in palæography; **Palæogra·phic, -ical** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to palæography, or ancient writing (hence **Palæogra·phically** *adv.*, in relation to palæography); **Palæo·graphist** = *palæographer.*

1864 Webster, *Palæograph, an ancient manuscript. 1894 A. Lang in *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 169 The great French palæograph and historian. 1850 C. T. Newton *Ess. in Archæol.* 12 The researches of the *Palæographer of classical antiquity embrace a far wider field than those of the mediæval Palæographer. 1881 Harthorne *Glance 20th C.* 21 A Greek Codex, believed by palæographers to belong to the third century. 1846 Worcester, *Palæographic. 1858 J. Prinsep (*title*) Essays on Indian Antiquities, Historic, Numismatic, and Palæographic. 1842 Brande *Dict. Sci.* s.v. *Palæography.* The most valuable compilation of *palæographical knowledge is to be found in the *Traité de Diplomatique* of the Benedictines of St. Maur, 6 vols 4to. 1748. 1846 Ellis *Elgin Marb.* II. 135 One of the most celebrated palæographical monuments in existence. 1869 Deutsch in *Academy* 11 Dec. 83/2 Both these Phœnician characters, though to be distinguished *palæographically only by the length and the bend of the tail, have a very distinct existence. 1882 *Athenæum* 29 July 139/2 The reading is..palæographically impossible. 1846 Worcester, *Palæographist, one versed in paleography. *T. Rood.* 1880 *Antiquary* May 217/1 MSS. ..declared by Roman palæographists to be unpublished compositions of St. Thomas Aquinas.

Palæolithic, paleo- (pæ·liolĭ·pik, pē·li-), *a.* (*sb.*) *Archæol.* [f. Palæo- + Gr. λίθ-ος stone + -ic.] Characterized by the use of primitive stone implements; applied to the earlier part of the prehistoric 'stone age'; also to things belonging to this period. Opp. to *neolithic.*

1865 Lubbock *Prehist. Times* 2 Firstly, that of the Drift, when men shared the possession of Europe with the Mammoth, the Cave bear and other extinct animals. This we may call the 'Palæolithic' period 1873 Geikie *Gt. Ice Age* Pref. 10 He considers that a glacial period has intervened since the disappearance of paleolithic man.

B *sb.* A palæolithic implement.

1888 *Amer. Antiquarian* Mar 123 Information as to the discovery of rude relics resembling paleolithics. *Ibid.* 124 (*Kea Long*) Paleolithes and neolithics.

So **Palæolith,** a primitive stone implement; **Palæoli·thical** *a.* = Palæolithic; **Palæoli·thoid** *a.* [see -oid], resembling, or having the character of, what is palæolithic.

1879 Webster *Suppl.* *Paleolith*, a relic of the paleolithic era. 1887 *Bibliog Collect Antiq* II. 8 (Cent.) Paleolithical. 1895 *Folk-Lore* Mar. 76 From underground palæolith to exquisitely-shaped barbed arrow-head 1896 Sir A. Mitchell in *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scotl.* Ser. III. VI. 357 Other things show that [this] palæolithoid weapon is found in the hands of a palæolithoid man.

Palæology (pæ·liŏ·lŏdʒi, pē·li-). *rare*—°. [f. Palæo- + Gr. -λογία, -logy: cf. παλαιολογεῖν to discuss antiquities.] The science or study of antiquities. So **Palæologian** (-lōu·dʒiăn) *nonce-wd*, an antiquarian; one who rests on the authority of antiquity; **Palæolo·gical** *a.*, relating to palæology: **Palæo·logist,** one versed in palæology.

1824 Dibdin *Libr. Comp.* 218 Those of the latter are palæological or glossorial. 1828-32 Webster, *Palæologist* (citing Good). *Palæology*, a discourse or treatise on antiquities, or the knowledge of ancient things. 1880 Burton *Reign Q. Anne* II xiii 129 His profound palæological erudition. 1834 Miss Corbe *Life* II. 39, I classify both parties, as Palæologians.

Palæomachic, -metallic, etc.: see Palæo-.

Palæontography, paleo- (pæ·liontŏ·grăfi, pē·li-). *rare*—°. [f. Palæo- + Gr. ὄντα, pl. of ὤν being + -γραφία, -graphy.] The description of fossil remains of extinct animals and plants; descriptive palæontology. So **Palæontogra·phical** *a.*, relating to or engaged in palæontography.

1847 *Palæontographical Society, Laws*, 1. That the Society formed be called the Palæontographical Society, and that it shall have for its objects the illustration and description of British fossil organic remains 1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, Paleontography. 1861 Wilson & Geikie *Mem. E. Forbes* xii 412 The origin of the Palæontographical Society.

Palæontology, paleo- (pæ·liontŏ·lŏdʒi, pē·li-). [f. Palæo- + Gr. ὄντα, pl. of ὤν being + -λογία, -logy.] The study of extinct organized beings; that department of geology or of biology which treats of fossil animals and plants; often confined to that of extinct animals (palæozoology).

1838 Lyell *Elem. Geol.* II. xiii. 281 *note*, Palæontology is the science which treats of fossil remains, both animal and vegetable. 1851 Richardson *Geol.* viii. (1858) 207 Palæontology may be defined to be the science of fossil animals. 1857 H. Miller *Test Rocks* 1 Palæontology..deals, as its subject, with all the plants and animals of all the geologic periods.

So **Palæontolo·gic, -ical** *adjs.*, pertaining to palæontology; relating to extinct organisms; hence **Palæontolo·gically** *adv.*, in relation to palæontology; **Palæonto·logist,** one versed in palæontology.

1854 R. G. Latham *Native Races Russian Emp* 199 We get at it by that *palæontologic line of reasoning which characterizes geology and archæology. 1846 Worcester, *Palæontological, relating to paleontology. *Conrad.* 1859 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* ix. 287 That our palæontological collections are very imperfect is admitted by every one 1854 R. G. Latham *Native Races Russian Emp.* 14 Upon the principles of ethnological criticism; or, changing the expression, *palæontologically. 1876 Page *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xvi i. 350 Palæontologically. 1846 Worcester, *Palæontologist, one versed in paleontology. 1871 Tyndall *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) II. ix. 172 The riddle of the rocks has been read by the geologist and palæontologist.

Palæophilist, -physiology: see Palæo-.

‖ **Palæophis** (pălī·ŏfis). *Palæont.* [f. Palæo- + Gr. ὄφις serpent.] A genus of extinct Ophidians containing the oldest known fossil serpents.

1863 Lyell *Antiq. Man* xx. 402 The age of the Iguanodon was long anterior to that of the Eocene palæophis and living boa.

Palæophytic (-fi·tik), *a. rare*—°. [f. Palæo- + Gr. φυτόν plant + -ic.] Of or relating to extinct plants. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Paleophytic.*

Palæophytology, paleo- (-fitŏ·lŏdʒi). [f. as prec. + -logy.] The science of extinct or fossil plants; = Palæobotany. So **Palæophytolo·gical** *a.* = Palæobotanical; **Palæophyto·logist** = Palæobotanist.

1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, Paleophytology. 1876 Page *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* i. 29 To subdivide Palaeontology into two branches palaeozoology and paleophytology *Ibid.* ix 176 Under one or other of these divisions paleophytologists have attempted to arrange their fossil flora. 1885 *Trans. Geol. Soc.* 6 From palæophytological reasons.

Palæornithine to **Palæosophy:** see Palæo-.

Palæo·talith. [app. for **palæotalith*, f. Gr. παλαιότατο-ς oldest + λίθος stone.] (See quot.)

1897 T. McKenny Hughes in *Archæol. Inst. Jrnl.* Dec. 364 The supposed occurrence of a more ancient group of implements, for which the name Palæotaliths has been proposed. *Ibid* 375 The term palæotalith seems unnecessary at present, as there is nothing to which it can be applied.

Palæothere, paleo- (pæ·liopi·ə, pē·li-). Often in L. form **palæothe·rium.** [f. Palæo- + Gr. θηρίον beast.] A perissodactyl mammal of the extinct genus *Palæotherium*, comprising several species of tapir-like form, varying from the size of a horse to that of a hog; their fossil remains are found in Eocene and Miocene strata. (In the Eng form extended to other members of the extinct family *Palæotheriidæ*.)

1815 W. Phillips *Outl. Min. & Geol.* (1818) 89 In the gypsum, Cuvier discovered the bones of 5 varieties of an extinct animal, which he calls *palæotherium*..varying in size from a sheep to a horse. 1833 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* III. 317 On these lands we may suppose the Palæothere, Anoplothere, and Moschus of Binstead to have lived. 1854 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIX. 141 Cuvier predicted, from the fragment of a jaw-bone, the yet undiscovered Palæothere. 1880 Dawkins *Early Man* 143 The anoplotheres and palæotheres, the dinotheres and the mastodons, were either dragged in by the carnivores, or swept in by the flow of water.

Hence **Palæothe·rian** *a.*, of or pertaining to the palæothere; characterized by the palæotheres; **Palæothe·riodont** [Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδόντ- tooth] *a.*, having teeth like those of the palæothere; *sb.*, an animal having such teeth; **Palæothe·rioid, -the·roid** *adjs.*, akin to the palæothere.

1834 Sir C. Bell *Hand* 120 The lower layer of this 'tertiary formation' is sometimes called the product of the Palæotherian period 1868 Owen *Anat. Vertebr.* III. 341 The tooth assumes more of the palæotherian pattern. 1887 Cope *Orig. of Fittest* vii. 253 *Equus*..has been probably derived from Palæotheriodont ancestors. *Ibid.* 248 Palæotheriodonts.

Palæotropical, paleo- (pæ·liotrŏ·pikăl, pē·li-), *a.* [f. Palæo- + Tropical.] Belonging to the tropical parts of the 'Old World' or eastern hemisphere, considered as a zoogeographical region.

1857 P. L. Sclater in *Jrnl. Proc. Linn. Soc.* (Zool.) II. 138 Æthiopian or Western Palæotropical Region. *Ibid.* 140 Indian or Middle Palæotropical Region.

Palæotype (pæ·liotaip). [f. Palæo- + Type.] A system of writing devised by A. J. Ellis, in which the 'old types' (i.e. existing Roman letters and other characters), in their various forms and combinations, are used to form a universal phonetic alphabet. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.* Hence **Palæotypic** (-ti·pik) *a.*

1867 A. J. Ellis *E. E. Pronunc.* i. 1 In order to be con-

venient to the Printer and Writer, the old types, παλαιοὶ τύποι, should be used, and no accented letters, few turned, and still fewer mutilated letters should be employed. The system of writing here proposed to fulfil these conditions will, in consequence of the last, be termed Palæotype. *Ibid.* 13 In order to fix the value of the palæotypic letters, they are on p. 15 compared with those of Mr. Melville Bell's *Visible Speech.* 1873 *Ibid.* IV. p. xii, The original list of Palæotypic symbols .. has had to be supplemented and improved. 1887 – in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 389/2 There are many more palæotype letters and signs, here omitted for brevity, but found necessary for phonetical discussions.

Palæotypography (-təipǒgrăfi). [f. PALÆO- + TYPOGRAPHY.] Ancient typography, early printing. So **Palæotypo·graphist,** one versed in early printing.

1872 W. SKEEN *Early Typogr.* 80 One of the latest authorities, Mr Blades, the able palæotypographist. 1881 *Athenæum* 16 Apr. 522 When the palæotypography of our own and foreign presses receives full and technical analysis.

Palæozoic, paleo- (pælĭ,ozō·ĭk, pēlĭ-), *a. Geol.* [f. PALÆO- + Gr. ζωή life, ζῶ-ός living + -IC.] 1. Characterized by, containing, or pertaining to ancient forms of life. As introduced by Sedgwick, in 1838, it was applied to the Cambrian and Silurian strata; as extended by Phillips, 1841, it comprises all the fossiliferous strata up to the Permian, the higher strata being MESOZOIC and CAINOZOIC.

1838 SEDGWICK in *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* II. 685 Class II or Palæozoic Series. This includes all the groups of formations between Class I [Primary stratified rocks called by Sedgwick Protozoic] and the Old Red Sandstone, and subdivided as follows: 1 Lower Cambrian; 2 Upper Cambrian; 3 Silurian System. 1840 PHILLIPS in *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 469/2 We include in the term 'Palæozoic', all the generally argillaceous and arenaceous strata between the mica schist and the old red-sandstone. *Ibid.* XVII. 154/1 The term Palæozoic may be retained, though it should be found that the application of it ought to be extended so as to include the carboniferous rocks or even the magnesian limestone. This indeed is not unlikely. 1841 PHILLIPS *Palæozoic Fossils Devon* 160, I have suggested the .. proposed titles; Cainozoic Strata .. Mesozoic Strata .. Palæozoic Strata: Upper = Magnesian Limestone formation, Carboniferous System; Middle = (Eifel and South Devon); Lower = Transition Strata; Primary Strata. 1856 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 80 Not a fragment of secondary or palæozoic rock has been found. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* III. 73 During the Upper Palæozoic age, extensive land surfaces were in existence.

2. *fig.* and *transf.* Belonging to the most ancient, or to the lowest, stage.

1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. i. 36 How far back man is to be looked for in the palæozoic chronicles of former life. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 117 Uncle Z. was a good specimen of that palæozoic class, extinct, or surviving, like the Dodo, in the Botany Bays of Society. 1869 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* iv. (1873) 115 A large number of them belong to the lowest, palæozoic strata of humanity. 1889 JACOBS *Æsop* 54 [In] the Jātakas, we come upon a really Palæozoic stratum of the Bidpai Fables.

B. *sb. ellipt.* (*pl.*) Palæozoic rocks or strata.

1865 PHILLIPS in *Intell. Observ.* No. 40. 283 Below the Palæozoics.

Palæozoology, paleo- (-zo,ŏlŏdʒi). [f. PALÆO- + ZOOLOGY.] That department of zoology, or of palæontology, which treats of extinct or fossil animals. (Correlative to PALÆOPHYTOLOGY.)

1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1861 R. E. GRANT *Tab. View Prim. Div. Anim. Kingd.* 8 The history of existing animals belongs to Cainozoology, and that of extinct forms to Palæozoology. 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 2 Get the passive student once into palæozoology and he takes your other hard names .. for granted.

Hence **Palæozoolo·gical** *a.*, belonging to palæozoology.

1874 *Nat. Science* Sept. 175 A distinct revival of palæozoological interest in the Geological Society.

‖ **Palæstra, palestra** (pălĭ·stră, pălĕstrā). *Gr. Antiq.* Also 5-6 **pal(l)estre, palastre, palæster, paluatre.** [a. L. *palæstra*, a. Gr. παλαίστρα, f. παλαί-ειν to wrestle; in form *palestre*, a. F. *palestre* (12th c. in Littré).] A place devoted to the public teaching and practice of wrestling and other athletic exercises; a wrestling-school, gymnasium: **a.** In Grecian antiquity.

1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xi, In Martys honour they were dedicate And in palastre on wakes on the nyght. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 447 To wrestle in the games of *Olympia*, or to fight at Barriers in *Palestra*. 1684 BOWLES tr. *Theocritus* in *Dryden's Misc.* I. 243 To morrow I'll to the Palæstra go, And tell him he's unkind to use me so. 1776 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Greece* xxiii. 112 Socrates passing from the Academy to the Lyceum .. discovers .. an inclosure .. which was a palæstra or place for exercises lately built. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* lvi. VII. 143 Among his monuments were an arsenal, .. a gymnasium, a palæstra, a stadium.

b In transferred use; often put for the practice of wrestling or athletics; also *fig.*

14.. LYDG. *Balade Commend. our Lady* 69 Laureat crowne .To hem that putte hem in palestre for thy sake. 14.. *Circumstion* in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 96 Myghty champyons With won pallestre thorow hor hee renown. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. x. 86 The Palester of the Athletes, which is .. the wrestling. 1782 COWPER *Conversation* 842 Learned at the bar, in the palæstra bold. 1840 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) V. 52 When the conduct of criminal justice is but a palæstra or course of exercise, to be turned on occasion against perhaps the most deserving members of the community.

Palæ·stral, pale·stral (see prec.), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL (prob. through OF. or med.L.).] Of or pertaining to the palæstra, or to wrestling or athletics; athletic.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 304 The feste and pleyes palestral At my vigile. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I Pref. 174 The lusty gammys, and plais palustrale. *Ibid.* III. iv. 136 Our fellowship exerce palestrale play. 1827 HONE *Everyday Bk.* II. 1009 In the 'Cornish hug', Mr. Polwhele perceived the Greek palæstral attitudes finely revived.

¶ App. misused for 'palatial'.

1590-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxv. 73 Imperiall wall, place palestrall, Of peirless pulcritud.

So **Palæ·strian, -e strian,** *a. sb.*, one who practised wrestling in the palæstra; **b.** *a.* = PALÆSTRAL.

1599 R. LINCHE *Anc. Fiction* Q iv, The wrastlers, called also Palestrians. 1828 WEBSTER, *Palestrian, Palestric.*

Palæstric, -estric (pălĭ·strĭk, -e·strĭk), *a.* [ad. L. *palæstric-us*, a. Gr. παλαιστρικός, f. παλαίστρα.] = prec.

1774 BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 46 They were so skilled in the Palæstric art. 1823 DE QUINCEY *Lett. Language* Wks. 1800 XIV. 125 An activity too palestric and purely human.

So † **Palæ·strical** *a. Obs.* (in same sense).

1579 TWYNE *Phricke agst. Lord* I. xc. 112 We entreated of Palestrical exercises. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Palestrical*, or *Palestrical*, belonging to wrestling.

Palætiology (pălĭ,ĭtŏlŏdʒi). *rare.* Also **palætio-.** [(for **palæ-ætiology*), f. Gr. παλαιός ancient + ÆTIOLOGY; after *palæontology*.] Used by Whewell for the application of existing principles of cause and effect to the explanation of past phenomena.

1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* xviii. III. 481 The sciences which treat of causes have sometimes been termed *ætiological* .; a portion of that science on which we are about to enter, geology, has been termed *palæontology*, since it treats of beings which formerly existed. Hence, combining these two notions, the term *palætiology* appears to be not inappropriate, to describe those speculations which thus refer to actual past events, but attempt to explain them by laws of causation.

So **Palæ·tiolo·gical** *a.*, of, belonging to, or using the methods of palætiology; **Palæ·tio·logist,** one who investigates or treats of a subject in a palætiological way.

1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* xviii. III. 486 Palætiological sciences undertake to refer changes to their causes. *Ibid.* 487 The tendencies [etc.] which direct man to architecture and sculpture, to civil government, to rational and grammatical speech must be in a great degree known to the palætiologist of art, of society, and of language, respectively. 1840 – *Philos. Induct. Sc.* (1847) II. 464. 1859 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Lang.* Ser. I. ii. (1864) 29 Dr. Whewell classes the science of language as one of the palætiological sciences.

‖ **Palafitte** (pælăfĭt, ‖ palafi·t) *Archæol.* [F. *palafitte*, ad. It. *palafitta* a fence of piles, f. *palo* stake, pile + *fitto* fixed, driven in: (Florio, 1611, has *palafitta* = *palificata* 'a foundation of piles .. in water-works': see PALIFICATION.)] A hut of prehistoric age built on piles over the water of a lake; a lake-dwelling (in Switzerland or N. Italy).

1882 in J. DONELLY *Atlantis* 243 We must look, then, beyond both the Etruscans and Phœnicians in attempting to identify the commerce of the Bronze Age of our palafittes. 1893 *Amer. Cath. Q. Rev.* Oct. 727 About forty years ago special attention was directed by Dr Keller to the Palafittes or Lake-Dwellings of Switzerland. 1899 BARING-GOULD *Bk. of West* II. 87 In the lake is a cranegue, or subaqueous cairn, on which was formerly a palafitte dwelling.

Palagonite (pălăgŏnăit). *Min.* [ad. Ger. *Palagonit* (Waltershausen, 1846), f. *Palagonia* in Sicily, one of its localities.] A volcanic rock of vitreous structure, allied to basalt. *Palagonite-tuff*, a 'tuff' or porous rock composed of fragments of basaltic lava and palagonite.

1863 BARING-GOULD *Iceland* 208 The hill is composed of Palagonite tuff. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* xiii. 272 Under the microscope palagonite appears as a perfectly amorphous substance. 1896 CHESTER *Names of Min., Palagonite* .. a basaltic tufa, formerly considered a mineral species.

Hence **Palagonitic** (-ĭtĭk) *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of palagonite.

1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 189/2 Lavas and scoriæ of anorthitic character, palagonitic tuffs, and basaltic ashes.

Palais, obs. f. PALACE; var. PALIS *Obs.*

Palaisade, -ado, obs. ff. PALISADE, -ADO.

Palamede: see PELAMYD.

Palamedean (pælămĭ·diăn), *a. Ornith.* [f. mod. L. *Palamēdea*, fancifully f. Gr. Παλαμήδης, one of the Grecian heroes at the siege of Troy.] Of or belonging to the genus *Palamedea* or family *Palamedeidæ* of birds, the type of which is the kamichi or horned screamer, *Palamedea cornuta.*

† **Pa·lamie.** *Obs.* [a. F. *palamie* (Liebault, 16th c.), 'the bloudie rifts; a disease, or impostumation in the roofe of a horses mouth' (Cotgr.).] An abscess in the palate of a horse.

1600 SURFLET *Country Farme* I. xxviii. 193 *margin*, The palamie or bloudie chops in the palate.

‖ **Palampore** (pæ·lămpōəi). Also 7-9 **palempore,** 9 **-pour.** [Derivation uncertain.

Yule and Burnell suggest a corruption of a hybrid (Hind. and Pers.) *palangposh* bed-cover; which occurs as *palangpuse* in an Indo-Portug. Dict. of 1727. But Mr. Pringle (*Madras Selections ser.* IV. 71) suggests derivation from Pālanpur in Guserat, 'which seems to have been an emporium for the manufactures of North India'. Perhaps these words have been confused.]

'A kind of chintz bed-cover, sometimes of beautiful patterns, formerly made at various places in India' (Yule and Burnell).

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 34 Staple Commodities are Calicuts white and painted, Palempores, Carpets, Tea. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 51 These were only the dangling palampores and variegated tatters of his gay retinue. 1813 BYRON *Giaour* 660 A stain on every bush that bore A fragment of his palampore. 1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 78/1 The chintz and palampore of India long continued to be the prototypes of European printed calicoes. 1880 BIRDWOOD *Ind. Art* II. 98 The celebrated *palampores*, or 'bed-covers', of Masulipatam .. which in point of art decoration are simply incomparable.

† **Palander** (pæ·lăndəɹ). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 6 **palandre,** 7 **palendar;** *pl.* 6 **palandrie,** 7 **palandarie.** [app. ad. It. *palandra*, *palandaria* (Florio), 'a kind of flat bottomed Barges or Ships vsed in time of war to transport Horses', etc., Sp. *palandre*, 16th c. F. *palandrie*, med.L. (14th c.) *palandaria* (Jal). Origin unascertained.]

1. A flat-bottomed transport vessel used esp. (by the Turks) for transporting horses.

1572 in Hakluyt *Voy.* II. 1 122 *margin*, Palandrie be great flat vessels made like Feriboats to transport horse. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* 671 Solyman had by night sent over certaine troupes of light horsemen, in great palendars. 1658 EARL MONM. tr *Paruta's Warr Cyprus* 44 About fifty Palandarie, which are made like small Gallies, .. much covered, containing about a hundred Horse a peece. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* lx. The chargers .. were embarked in the flat palanders. 1853 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* ix. vii, They [the Venetians] would furnish palanders and flat vessels to transport 4500 horses.

2. A fire-ship; and in 17th c. a bomb-ketch.

1562 J. SHUTE *Cambini's Turk. Wars* 34 b, They tawed the palandre after them at 3ª sterme of some of their galleys. 1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2861/1 They [the French] .. could not bring on their Palanders, or Fireships, to make any attempt upon the Spanish Ships. *Ibid.* No. 2878/2, 4 Ketches or Palanders carrying Mortar Pieces.

‖ **Pala·nk, -ka.** [a. F. *palanque* It. *palanca* 'a defence made of great poles or stakes'; so Pol. *palanka*, Roum. *palanca*, Turkish *palangah*.

The med.L. forms *palanga*, *phalanga* (Du Cange, Ducating) appear to be from Gr. φάλαγξ, φάλαγγα trunk, log, pole. The *pal-* forms may be influenced by L. *palus* stake.]

A kind of fortified camp: see quot. 1853.

1691 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 302 [They] hop'd .. to make themselves masters of the suburb and palank on the other side the river. 1853 STOCQUELER *Mil. Encycl.*, *Palankas*, a species of permanent intrenched camp, attached to Turkish frontier fortresses, in which the ramparts are revetted with large beams, .. so as to form a strong palisade.

‖ **Palankeen, palanquin** (pælănkī·n), *sb.* Forms: α. 6 **palanchin, pal(l)anchine, pallankin,** 7 **palankine, -quine, pallenkine, pallanquin, (pollankan, palamkin, -keen, palakin, pa'laquin),** 7-8 **pallankeen, palenkeen,** β **pallenkeen,** 7- **palankin, palanquin,** 8- **palankeen.** Also β. 7 **palanke, -ka,** 7-8 **palankee,** 8 **palanque.** See also PALKEE. [orig. a. Pg. *palanquim* (1515 in Correa *Lendas da India*), whence also It. *palanchino*, Sp. and F. *palanquin* (1611 in Hatz.-Darm.), repr. an E. Ind. vernacular word **palankī*: cf. Malay and Javanese *palangki* 'litter or sedan' (Crawford), Hindī † *palakī*, *pālkī* 'palankeen', f. Skr. *paryaṅka*, *palyanka* couch, bed, Pāli *pallaṅko* 'couch, bed, litter, or palankin' (Childers), Hindī and Marāthī *palang* bedstead, couch. The final nasal appears to have been a Portuguese addition as in *mandarin*, and is often absent from the forms given by early travellers, as also from PALKEE.

There is a curious resemblance between this and the Sp. *palanca* = L. *phalanga*, pole to carry a burden, cowl-staff, whence *palanquino*, 'a bearer, one of two who carry a burden between them on a pole', which some earlier writers held to be the source of the E. Indian word. Yule & Burnell suggest that the Portuguese may have associated the two.]

A covered litter or conveyance, usually for one person, used in India and other Eastern countries, consisting of a large box with wooden shutters like Venetian blinds, carried by four or six (rarely two) men by means of poles projecting before and behind.

α. 1568 T. HICKOCK tr. *C. Frederick's Voy.* 10 (11) Making readye to depart, with two Palanchines or little Litters, which are very commodious for the waye. 1598 W. PHILLIPS *Linschoten* I. xv. 27/1 Great and thicke reeds, which are vsed in India to make the Pallankins, wherein they carry the women. 1612 R. COVERTE *Voy.* 37 He is brought vpon an Elephant .. and sometimes in a Pollankan, carried by foure slaues. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* v. ix. 416 Set it in a Palamkin, which was borne by the chiefe men of the Towne. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lvi. (1663) 218 They caused themselves to be born in Pallaquins or Arm-chairs, upon the shoulders of other Priests their inferiors. 1662 J. DAVIES *Mandelslo's Trav.* 82 Sometimes carried in Palanquines, which are a kind of Litters or Sedans, carried by two men upon their shoulders with a bar. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Palakin* (from the Spanish Palanquino a Porter). 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 690/1 Then the Empress's *Palankin* or Litter. 1789 in *European Mag.* (1786) IX. 177 They handed us each to a fly pallenkeen. 1885 BIBLE (R. V.) *Song Sol.* iii. 9 King Solomon made him-

self a palanquin. 1885 A. Dobson *Sign of Lyre* 177 Behold the hero of the scene, In bungalow and palankeen

β. 1625 Terry in Purchas *Pilgrims* II. ix. vi § 3. 1475 Carried vpon mens shoulders..in a slight thing they call a Palankee *Ib d.* § 4. 1481 His [Great Mogol's] Wives and Women of all sorts .. are carryed in Palankas, or vpon Elephants. 1738 [G. Smith] *Curious Relat.* II. 504 He is carried on a stately Palanque. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 341 The enemy lost..2 chests of arms, their provisions, palankees.

b *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *palankeen-bearer*, *-boy*, *-phaeton*, *-pole*, etc.

1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 34 Ambling after these a great pace, the Palenkeen-Boys support them. *c* 1823 Mrs. Sherwood *Ayah & Lady* xii 73 One of the palanquin-bearers came into the verandah. 1837 *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 89, I have had all the palanquin-boys, who are the best housemaids here, hard at work. *Ibid.* 163 He..put his shoulder under the palanquin-pole, and set off with his song again. 1877 Black *Green Pas.* xlvi. (1878) 368 The roof of our palanquin-phaeton was of blue cloth.

Hence **Palankee·n, -qui·n** *v. intr.*, to travel in a palankeen: also *to palankeen it.*

1832 *Examiner* 340/1 They are content to hookah and palanquin it. 1840 E. Napier *Scenes & Sp. in For. Lands* II. vi. 210 About one months marching, or rather palankeening, brought me to Madras *a* 1845 Hood *To Lady on Dep. India* vi, Go to the land of slaves and palankeening

Palantine, -yne, obs. forms of Palatine.

Palar (pæ·lär), *a. rare* [ad. L. *pālāris*, f. *pal·us* stake: see -ar.] Of the nature of, or resembling, a pale or stake.

1708 J. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* II. iii. x. (1737) 477 On the Foot of the Palar Part of the Cross. 1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Palaris*, palar.

‖ **Palas, pulas** (pälä s). Also **pa-, pulash.** [Hindī *palāç*, *palās*, Skr. *palāça.*] The Dhak-tree of India (*Butea frondosa* and *B. superba*). *Palas kino*, the kino yielded by this tree, Bengal kino

1799 Colebrooke in *Life* (1873) 407 *note*, *Butea frondosa*, named Palas, or Dhac. 1841 Elphinstone *Hist. Ind.* I. III xi 343 Spaces of several days' journey across covered with the palas or dak tree, which in spring loses all its leaves and is entirely covered with large red and orange flowers, which make the whole of the hills seem in a blaze. 1856 *Treas Bot.* 183 The Dhak or Pulas of India 1883 *Cassell's Fam Mag* Oct 685/1 The Palash tree..is considered the most suitable tree for the production of lac

Palas, obs form of Palace *sb.*[1] and [2].

† **Palasi·n,** *a. Obs rare.* In 5 -syn. [a. OF. *palasin*, *palaisin*, f. *palais* Palace *sb.*[1]: cf. Paladin.] Belonging to the palace or court.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6862 Thise Albessis and eke bygyns These gret ladyes Palasyns [F. *dames palasines*].

Palastre, obs. f. Palestra. **Palasy, -sie,** obs ff. Palsy. **Palat,** obs. f. Palate, Pallet.

Palatable (pæ·lätäb l), *a.* [f Palate *sb.* and *v.* + -able.]

1 Agreeable to the palate; pleasant to the taste; having a good flavour; savoury.

1669 W. Simpson *Hydrol Chym.* 165 Spirit .of harts-horn . is not very palatable, which makes some disgust it 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II viii. 220 An almost constant supply of fresh and palatable food. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* iv, Ask the ladies to stop to supper, and have a couple of lobsters and something light and palatable

2. *fig* Pleasing or agreeable to the mind or feelings; acceptable; that is or may be 'relished'.

1683 Kennett tr. *Erasm on Folly* 53 Truth is seldom palatable to the ears of kings. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* IX i, This counsel [was] by no means palatable. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* III. vii, Such Fighting-titles will cease to be palatable.

Hence **Palatabi·lity; Pa·latableness; Pa·latably** *adv.*

1886 *Voice* (N.Y.) 16 Dec. (Advt.), Its medicinal value and palatability were not impaired. *c* 1720 W. Gibson *Farrier's Dispens* II iii. (1734) 112 These are seldom or never used otherwise than in Substance,. for Palatableness. 1770 *New Dispens.* 3 6/1 Greater regard being here had to palatableness than medicinal efficacy. 1677 Plot *Oxfordsh* 37 Other waters that are palatably salt. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* I. vi 426 A way of dressing mushrooms palatably.

Palatal (pæ·lätäl), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *palatal* (1752 *Dict. Trévoux*), f. L. *palāt-um* palate + -al.]

A. *adj.* 1. *Anat., Zool.*, etc. Pertaining to the palate: = Palatine *a.*[2] 1.

1828-32 Webster, *Palatal*, pertaining to the palate 1834 R. Mudie *Brit Birds* (1831) II 19 Bill having the palatal knob very large. 1874 Lyell *Elem. Geol.* xxi. 158 A terrestrial reptile having numerous palatal teeth. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 360 [In Mammalia] The præmaxillary, maxillary and palatine bones possess palatal plates which constitute the hard palate.

b. *Conchol.* (See quot.)

1854 Woodward *Mollusca* II. 165 *Pupa Uva*:..Shell . aperture rounded, often toothed (Dr. Pfeiffer terms those teeth 'parietal' which are situated on the body-whirl; those on the outer lip, 'palatal')

2. *Phonetics.* Of a consonant or vowel sound: Produced by placing the tongue against the palate, esp. the hard palate. The palatal consonants are formed further forward in the mouth than the velar or gutturals, and are approximately our (k^{y}, g^{y}, χ^{y}, ɣ^{y}, and y).

In the Devanāgarī or Sanskrit alphabet the palatal consonants are those of the second row *c*, *ch*, *j*, *jh*, *ñ*, with the semivowel *y* and sibilant *ç*; the name is also often given to the sounds into which these have passed in modern Indian languages. *Palatal vowels* are our *i*, i, *e*, e, *ɛ*, æ, more commonly called *front vowels*.

1828-32 Webster, *Palatal*,..uttered by the aid of the palate. 1844 Key *Alphabet*, etc. 25 In the Sanskrit alphabet, the series of guttural, palatal, lingual, dental, and labial consonants, have an *n* belonging to each class. 1875 Whitney *Life &c. Lang.* iv 46 A sibilant with following palatal mute 1876 Douse *Grimm's L.* § 60. 146 The palatal semivowel (*y*).

B. *sb.*

1. *Anat.* Short for *palatal bone*: = Palatine *sb.*[2] 1.

1886 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., In their simplest form the palatals are mere rods or plates extending horizontally from the pterygoids to the maxillaries.

2. *Phonetics.* A palatal sound; usually, a palatal consonant. (See A. 2.)

1828-32 Webster, *Palatal*, a letter pronounced by the aid of the palate. 1844 Key *Alphabet*, etc. 23 The other letters ..according to their organs: 1st, the guttural and palatals, . 2ndly, dentals, 3ndly, labials. 1862 Marsh *Eng. Lang.* 492 The combination *gh* was originally a guttural or perhaps a palatal.

Hence **Pa·latalism, Palata·lity,** palatal quality or character.

1876 Douse *Grimm's L.* § 64. 171 Different destinies of the combinations *kya* and *kwa*, according as the palatalism and gutturalism represented by *y* and *w*, attack the consonant or the vowel. 1884 F. Hall in *Lauder's Tractate* Notes (1869) 32 A device for preserving the palatality of its *g*.

Palatalize (pæ·lätälæiz), *v. Phonetics.* [f. Palatal + -ize.] *trans.* To render palatal; to modify into a palatal sound; esp., to change the gutturals k, g, etc., into k^{y}, g^{y}, etc., by advancing the point of contact between tongue and palate. Hence **Pa·latalized** *ppl. a*

1867 A. J. Ellis *E. E. Pronunc.* I iii. § 4. 204 The older French seem to have generally palatalized the Latin *c* before *a* as (kamp) from *campus*, whence afterwards (champ, shan). 1885 *Athenæum* 25 Dec. 867/1 In Russian..a vowel like the final *i* palatalizes the preceding consonant. *Ibid.*, Traces of these palatalized consonants are seen in 'singe' from *sangjan*. 1887 Cook *Sievers' O. E Gram* 110. *Mod.* In OE. phonology, the palatalized *c* and *g* are often distinguished as *c*', *g*', by Bülbring as *ć*, *ǵ*.

Hence **Palataliza·tion.**

1863 Lepsius *Stand Alph.* 159 The palatalisation of *r* has . in several Sclavonic languages, passed into a slight assibilation. 1867 Ellis *E. E. Pronunc.* I. iii. 206 The palatalisation of a consonant.

Palate (pæ·lät), *sb.* (*a.*) Forms: 4-7 **palat, palet,** 5 **palett,** 6-7 **pallate,** 7 **pallat, pallet,** 5- **palate.** [ad. L. *palātum* palate. See also the obs. Palace *sb.*[2] a. F. *palais.*]

1. The roof of the mouth (in man and vertebrates generally); the structures, partly bony and partly fleshy (see b), which separate the cavity of the mouth from that of the nose.

1382 Wyclif *Lam* iv. 4 Cleuede to the tonge of the souckende to his palet in thirst [*ad palatum eius in siti*]. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 249 The anguysshe of harte dryed so the tongue & palate of the vyrgyn. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr Chirurg.* 24 b/2 The pallate or Vvula of the mouth. 1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* III. xii 367 (*Ng*) is framed by an appulse of the Root of the Tongue towards the inner part of the Palat. *a* 1756 Mrs Haywood *New Present* (1771) 167 To fricasey Ox Palates. *c* 1817 Hogg *Tales & Sk* V 112 My tongue and palate became dry and speechless. 1844 Key *Alphabet*, etc. 25 *M*, *n*, *ng*, sounds depending partly upon the nose, and partly upon the lips, teeth, and palate, respectively.

b. *Bony* or *hard palate*: the anterior and chief part of the palate, consisting of bone covered with thick mucous membrane. *Soft palate*: the posterior part of the palate, a pendulous fold of musculo-membranous tissue separating the mouth-cavity from the pharynx, and terminating below in the uvula; also called *veil of the palate*. *Cleft palate*: see Cleft *ppl. a* b.

1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 161 In the bony palate of fish..all powers of distinguishing are utterly taken away. 1811 Hooper *Med. Dict.*, *Palatum molle*, the soft palate. This lies behind the bony palate. 1890 Sweet *Pract. Phonetics* 8 The roof of the mouth consists of two parts, the 'soft' and the 'hard' palate.

† c. *Falling down of the palate, the palate down*, etc.: 'a term for a relaxed uvula' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1618 Fletcher *Loyal Subj.* III. ii, Your Pallat's downe Sir. 1664 Pepys *Diary* 23 Sept, My cold and pain in my head increasing, and the palate of my mouth falling, I was in great pain. 1684 A Litterton *Lat. Dict*, *Columella*, the swelling of the uvula, or falling down of the palate of the mouth. 1637-8 G. Mugge *Gt. Fr. Dict.* s.v. *Luette*, The palate of the mouth down, *la luette abattue.*

2. Popularly considered as the seat of taste; hence *transf.* the sense of taste.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 87 b, Breed to a sore mouth is sharpe & harde, whiche to a hole palate is swete & pleasaunt. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* IV i. 96 Let their pallats Be season'd with such Viands. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xiii 184 As soon may the same meat please all palats. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 409 P 2 Every different Flavour that affects the Palate. 1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 16 Meats that require salt, .. according to the palate of the consumers. 1885 Bible (R. V.) *Job* xii. 11 Even as the palate tasteth its meat.

b. *fig.* Mental taste or liking.

1435 Misyn *Fire of Love* 90 Þa haue..þe palate of þe hart filyd with feuyr of wykkyd luſe, qwarfor þat may not tele swetnes of heuenly Ioy. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 338 Heere the Troyans taste our deer'st repute With their fin'st Pallate. 1644 Milton *Areop.* (Arb.) 39 Any subject that was not to their palat, they condemn'd. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* IX. 2067 Thou, to whose Palate Glory is so sweet. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* VI. xlvi, I heard a little too much preaching,. and lost my palate for it.

3. *Bot.* A convex projection of the lower lip closing the throat of the corolla of a personate flower, as the snapdragon.

This curious use goes back to early botanists, e. g. Tournefort, Dillenius, Linnæus. It may have arisen from taking *palātum* in the wider sense of Germ. *gaumen*, Sw. *gom*, OHG. *goumo*, 'interior of the mouth, palate, throat, jaws'.

[1732 Dillenius *Hort. Eltham.* 200 Labium inferius tripartitum cuius palatum grandiuscula productio..occupat.] 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* III. xxii. (1765) 228 *Palatum*, the Palate, is a Gibbosity or bunching out in the Faux of the Corolla. 1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* 248 A bilabiate corolla is..Personate, or masked, when the throat is closed, more or less, by a projection of the lower lip called the Palate.

4. *Entom.* The epipharynx of an insect, a fleshy lobe beneath the labrum.

1867 J. Hogg *Microsc.* I. iii. 220 Entomological specimens such as..tongues, palates, corneæ, etc. show best in balsam.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *palate-bone*, *-myograph*, *-plate*, *-pleaser*, *-pleasure*; *palate-biting*, *-pleasing*, etc., adjs.; † **palate-man,** a man given to the pleasures of the palate, an epicure (so *palate people.*)

1812 W. Tennant *Auster F.* II. viii, Some bring..From Flushing's port, the *palate-biting gin. 1722-41 Monro *Anat* (ed. 3) 138 Each *palate-bone may..be divided into four Parts 1876 *Clin. Soc. Trans.* IX. 124 The horizontal plate of the palate-bone. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* VIII. 207 The commonness of palate-defect . appears to be largely due to its correlation with some degree of brain-deficiency. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Bucks.* I. (1662) 128 Whether these tame be as good as wild-pheasants, I leave to *Pallate men to decide 1890 J. S. Billings *Nat. Med. Dict.* II. 277 **Palate-myograph*, an instrument for recording graphically the motions of the soft palate in speaking. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Cornwall* (1662) 194 Our *Palate-people are much pleased therewith [garlic]. 1782 Monro *Anat.* 102 The *palate-plate is cribriform about the middle. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* iii. 52, I will here advertise all *pallat-pleasers, that they shall sooner surfet.. with pork, then with any other flesh. 1621 Coiger., *Suave*, ..sweet, .*palate-pleasing, delicious. 1657 C. Starkey *Helmont's Vind.* To Rdr., Ridiculous (barely palat-pleasing) toyes. 1638 T. Whitaker *Blood of Grape* 48, I speake not phantastically, or from any 'palate-pleasure. 1800 Lamb *Lett.* (1886) I. 286 The..'palate-soothing flesh of geese.

† **B.** *adj.* Pleasant to the palate or taste; palatable. *Obs. rare.*

1617 Hieron *Wks.* (1619-20) II. 210 The most perfit and palate wine (they say) doth make the quickest vinegar.

Palate (pæ·lät), *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To perceive or try with the palate, to taste; to gratify the palate with, to enjoy the taste of, relish. Also *fig.*

1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. i 59 You..that defend her, Not pallating the taste of her dishonour. 1739 R Bull tr. *Dedekindus' Grobianus* 32 What fairest seems and best, when palated, offends th' unwary Guest. 1760 C. Johnston *Chrysal* (1822) II 299 'This wine?' answered my master, palating it two or three times. 1844 Tupper *Twins* xxix. 213 The proud, unsullied family of Stuart, could not palate it at all. 1860 Ruskin *Mod. Paint* V. IX. v. § 5 247 Nothing was to be fed upon as bread, but only palated as a dainty.

† 2. To make palatable, to season. *Obs.*

1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* Ep Ded. 2 Labouring, with invulgar Ingredients, to palate an ill seasoned Service.

Palate, obs. or erron. form of Pallet.

Pa·lated, *a. rare.* [f. Palate *sb* + -ed [2].] Having a 'palate' or taste (of a specified kind).

1804 Collins *Scriptcrup* vi, If kindly palated, with Taste unprejudic'd.

Palateless (pæ·lätles), *a.* [f. as prec. + -less.] Without a palate; *fig.* void of delicacy of taste.

a 1831 A. Thomson in Butler *Bible Wk* (1883) I. 122 Cries came out from palateless mouths..wildly imploring. 1860 Ruskin *Mod Paint.* V. IX. viii § 6 He delivers his articles . to his ravenous customers; palateless; gluttonous.

Palatial (pälē·jäl), *a.*[1] [f. L. *palāti-um* Palace + -al.] Of the nature or character of a palace; pertaining to or befitting a palace; splendid, magnificent (as a building).

1754 A. Drummond *Trav.* xiii. 271 A very magnificent structure built in the palatial stile of those days 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* I. 12 Palatial edifices, which are better for a stranger to look at, than for his own people to pay for. 1884 *Graphic* 9 Aug. 134/1 Some of the most palatial hotels.

Hence **Palatia·lity** (-jæ·liti); **Pala·tially** *adv.*

1894 *Harper's Weekly Mag.* 7 Apr. 317 In point of 'palatiality' the newly..reconstructed house leads the list. 1893 F. F. Moore *Gray Eye or So* III. 130 Not palatially, ..but still pleasantly.

† **Palatial,** *a.*[2], *sb.*, obs. irreg. form for Palatal.

1775 Ash Suppl., *Palatial.* 1792 Sir W. Jones *Orig. & Fam. of Nations* Wks 1709 I. 139 Dentals being changed for dentals, and palatials for palatials. 1828-32 Webster, *Palatial*, pertaining to the palate; as, the palatial retraction of the tongue. *Barrow.*

Pala·tian, *a. rare.* [f. L. *palāti-um* + -an.] Of or belonging to a palace; = Palatial.

1845 Disraeli *Sybil* II i, The..easy chairs . imparted even to this palatian chamber a lively and habitable air.

† **Pala·tiate,** *a. Obs. rare.* Also **-at.** [f. L. *palāti-um* + -ate [2] 2.] = Palatial *a.*[1] Hence † **Pala·tiately** *adv.*

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* VII. 307 The great Palatiat Mansion, where the..Vicegerent hath his residence. *Ibid.* VIII 366 Palatiat Tauernes, the worst whereof, may lodge a Monarchicke trayne. *Ibid.* IV. 139 Externall decorements of fabricks palatiatly extended.

Palatic (pălæ·tik), *a.* (*sb.*) *rare.* [f. L. *palāt-um* PALATE + -IC.] Of or belonging to the palate; palatal. b. *sb.* = PALATAL B. 2.

1569 HOLDER *Elem. Speech* 38 The 3 Labial B. P. M. are Parallel to the 3 Gingival T. D. N, and to the 3 Palatick K. G. Ng. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 590 [It] nullifies the palatic susceptibility. 1889 J. M. ROBERTSON *Ess. towards Crit. Method* 69 Palatic taste is a matter of native bias.

So †**Pala·tical** *a. Obs.*; †**Palati·cian** (pælătiʃăn) *nonce-wd.* [after *politician*], one skilled in matters of the palate.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Palatical*, pertaining to, or that pleaseth the palate. 1821 *Edin. Rev.* XXXV. 61 A profound palatician, and mistress of the art of..combining flavours.

Palatiform (pălæ·tifōim), *a. Entom.* [f. L. *palāt-um* + -FORM] Applied to the tongue of an insect when closely united with the inner surface of the labium.

1826 in KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 312. 1857 in MAYNE.

Palatinal (pălæ·tinăl), *a.* [f. L. *palātīn-us* PALATINE *a.*[1] + -AL.] Belonging to a palatinate.

1793 *State Papers* in *Ann. Reg.* 222/2 A continued correspondence between the military commanders, the palatinal confederations, ..and the general confederation.

Palatinate (pălæ·tinēt, pæ·lătinēt), *sb.* Also 7 -at. [f. PALATINE *sb.*[1] + -ATE[1]; in F. *palatinat* (1611 in Cotgr.).]

1. The territory or district under the rule or jurisdiction of a palatine or count-palatine.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Palatinate*, the Country or chief Seat of a Count Palatine or Paladine. 1669 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 420/1 The Deputies of the Palatinates of Eraslavie, Podolie and Volime have put in a claim for a reimbursement of their Noblesse 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* ii 20 The Realm [of Poland] being divided into Thirty four Palatinates or Governments. 1768 *Ann. Reg.* 13/2 The Russian army..formed a line in the palatinate of CRACOVIA. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. v. 260 Over Europe there were inexhaustible varieties of palatinates, margravates, regalities, and the like, enjoying their own separate privileges.

b. In England or Ireland: A county palatine or palatine earldom: see COUNTY[1] 7, PALATINE *a.*[1] 2 b. Also applied to American colonies the Proprietors of which had palatine rights.

Such were Carolina, Maryland (1634-92, 1715-76), Maine: see PALATINE *a.*[1] 2 b, *sb.*[1] 2 d.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 247 These two [Chester and Lancaster] may be called Lay Palatinats with vs; for also of great autoritie are the other two of Durham and Ely, both Bishopriques. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Palatinate*, or County Palatine, is a principal County or Shire, having as it were the same authority, as the Palace or Kings Royal Court hath. 1669 J. LOCKE *Const Carolina* ix in 33 *Dep. Kpr. Rep* 259 To every county there shall be three as ye hereditary nobility of this pallatinate [Carolina]. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xviii. 351 In all these palatinates [in Ireland] the king's process had its course only within the lands belonging to the church. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. ix. § 98. 271 Two of these palatinates, the earldom of Chester and the bishopric of Durham, retained much of their character to our own days. 1882 L. STEPHEN *Swift* i. 2 Godwin Swift was made Attorney-General in the palatinate of Tipperary by the Duke of Ormond.

c. *The Palatinate, Rhine P.*, a state of the old German Empire, under the rule of the Pfalzgraf or Count Palatine of the Rhine, one of the seven original electors of the Empire.

It originally included the district immediately dependent upon Aachen, the original imperial capital, but afterwards comprised two districts higher up the Rhine, called the Upper and Lower Palatinate, which are now absorbed in Bavaria and other adjacent states.

c 1580 BACON *State Europe* Wks. 1879 I. 167/1 During the life of the last elector, Ludovic dwelt at Amberg in the higher Palatinate. 1619 LUSHINGTON *Repetit. Serm.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 477 The Catholick is for the Spanish Match, and the Protestant for restoring the Palatinate. 1637 *Documents aest. Prynne* (Camden) 74 It is said that some messinger shall be forthwith sent to the Emperour to demaund the Palatinates and the Electorate, and to give his Imperiall Majestie notice of this confederacy. 1791 MACKINTOSH *Vind. Gallicæ* Wks. 1846 III. 12 Who..issues with calm and cruel apathy his orders to butcher the Protestants of Languedoc, or to lay in ashes the villages of the Palatinate. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* II. xxviii. 205 Germans, fugitives from the devastated Palatinate.

2. An inhabitant or native of the German Palatinate; cf. PALATINE *sb.*[1] 5.

1709 *Lond Gaz.* No. 4561/3 Proposals for the Encouragement of the Palatinates Transportation into the Province of Carolina. 1890 *Critic* (U. S) 1 Feb. 51/2 Washington.. encouraged the importation of the Palatinates who fled from Germany to find peace and comfort in the American colonies.

3. *attrib* or *adj.* Of or belonging to a palatinate.

1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* vi. Tracts (1769) 326 There is also a palatinate court in Tipperary. 1781 S. PETERS *Hist. Connecticut* 75 He. procured from the incaution of Charles II. as ample a charter as was ever given to a palatinate state. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. ix. § 98. 271 *note*, The palatinate jurisdiction of Durham was transferred to the crown in 1836. 1900 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 425 A chief reason for his acceptance of the Palatinate See.

Hence **Pala·tinate** *v. trans.* (*nonce-wd.*), to make into a palatinate or county palatine.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Chesh.* L (1662) 171 Lancashire.. relateth to Cheshire as the copy to the original, being Palatinated but by King Edward the third, referring the Duke of Lancaster to have his regal jurisdiction.

Palatine (pæ·lătain, -in), *a.*[1] and *sb.*[1] Also 5 **palatyn(e**, 6 **pallatyne**, (7 **-een**), 7-8 **pallatine**, **palatin**; 7 **paladine**; 5 **palen-**, **palyntyne**, 6 **pallentine**, 6-7 **palentine**, **palantine**, **-yne**. [a. F. *palatin*, *-ine* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *palātīn-us* of or belonging to the *palātium* or PALACE, as sb. 'an officer of the palace, a chamberlain'.]

A. *adj.* 1. Of or belonging to the imperial palace of the Cæsars; of or belonging to the palace or court of the German emperors; of or belonging to a palace; of the character of or befitting a palace; palatial.

1598 STOW *Surv.* 37 The Citie of London..hath in the East a very great & most strong Palatine Tower. 1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Palatine*, belonging to a Princes Court, or pallace. *a* 1735 HEARNE tr. *Petrus Blesensis* in Agnes Strickland *Queens Eng.* (1842) I. 317 Your king. gave himself up to palatine idleness. 1819 KEATS *Lamia* 211 In Pluto's gardens palatine. 1859 PARKER *Dom. Archit.* III. ii. vii. 372 The pure palatine nature of these is shewn in an excellent treatise abstracted by Pennant.

2. Possessing royal privileges; having a jurisdiction (within the territory) such as elsewhere belongs to the sovereign alone.

a. In *Count*, *Earl* (*Lord*) *Palatine*: see COUNT *sb.*[2] 2 (also COUNTY *sb.*[2]).

Count Palatine was sometimes used in 17th c. as = (English) *Earl Palatine*; but occurs in Eng. Hist. chiefly as the title of the *Pfalzgraf*, PALSGRAVE, or Count Palatine of the Rhine, and esp. of Frederick who married Elizabeth daughter of James I, ancestress of the Royal House of Great Britain, also called, as an elector of the German Empire, *Elector Palatine*, and sometimes *Prince Palatine*.

a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen VIII* 237 b, Came to London Duke Frederyke of Bauyre Countye Palantyne or Palsgraue of the Ryne. *c* 1580 BACON *State Europe* Wks. 1879 I. 367/1 The elector palatine Ludovic, a Lutheran; his chief abode is at Heidelberg. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 621/2 A Palsgrave..that is, an Earle Palentine. 1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* xi. 181 William the Conqueror, first created one Hugh Wolfe a Norman, Count Palatine of Chester. 1612 *Harl. MS.* 5176, lf. 212 [Ceremonial of the Marriage] On St. John day, the 27 of Decembre Frederick Count Palatin and Elector was affianced and contracted in the Banquetting House at White-hall, in the presence of the King sitting in state. 1640 YORKE *Union Hon.* 106 Randolph, surnamed Blundevile..the sixth Earle Palatine of Chester. 1658 PHILLIPS s. v. *Palatinate*, One of the Electors of the Roman Empire called the Palsgrave, or Prince Palatine of the Rhene. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* iii. 31 The Daughter of the Princess Pallatine. 1786 W. THOMSON *Watson's Philip III* (1839) 331 Frederick elector palatine, a prince young, high-spirited, and in power not inferior to any of the Protestants. 1818 BYRON *Mazeppa* viii, An angry man, ye may opine, Was he, the proud Count Palatine. 1900 LAPSLEY *County Pal. Durham* 2 To-day the queen-empress is also countess palatine of Durham. *Ibid.* 218 *n.* 3 It was said by justice Newton that the lord palatine, in producing a voucher was acting as the servant of the king's court (*Yearbk.* 19 Hen. VI Hil. 52).

b. In *County Palatine*, *Palatine County*: see COUNTY[1] 7; rarely used in sense of the (German) PALATINATE. *Palatine earldom*, the territory or dominion of an earl palatine County Palatine.

1436 *Rolls of Parlt* IV 497/2 The Justices of our saide Soveraigne Lorde of his Countee Palentyne 1461 *Ibid.* V. 478/2 That the Counte of Lancastr' be a Counte Palatyne. 1620 BACON *Draught of Proclam.* Wks. 1879 II. 118/2 Neither can we think it safe for us ..that the county Palatine carrying with itself an electorate should now become at the disposing of that house [of Austria]. 1639 *Charter of Maine* in Baxter *Sir F. Gorges* (1890) II. 127 Together with ..as large and ample Prerogatives Royalties Liberties .. within the said province..as the Bishop of Durham within the Bishoprick or County Palatine of Durham. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. xi. § 124. 363 *note*, The first creation of a palatine earldom under that name is that of Lancaster in 1351.

c. Of or belonging to a count or earl palatine, or to a county palatine, or palatinate.

1638-9 *Laws Maryland* in *Archives of M.* (1883) I. 48 The Lord Proprietarie shall be allowed all .. the like prerogatives and Royall Rights as are usually or of right due or belonging to a Court Pallatine. 1824 GALT *Rothelan* I. ii. x. 229 The rich palatine city of Durham. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. i 7 In a few counties there still remained a palatine jurisdiction, exclusive of the king's courts. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. xi. § 124. 364 He [Roger Montgomery] also may have possessed palatine rights.

3. Of or belonging to the German Palatinate.

1644 in Neal *Hist Purit.* (1736) III. 222 His Grace has forgot his refusing to licence the Palatine Confession of Faith. 1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3139/3 The Palatin Troops are returned from the Upper Rhine. 1755 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 1 The Palatine alliance flattered James with the expectation of acquiring a mighty interest in Germany. 1768 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 64/1 The elector..instituted a new order of knighthood, entitled the order of the Palatine-lion.

b. Of or pertaining to the palatines: see PALATINE[1] B. 5.

1710 Gov R. HUNTER in *N. Y. Col. Docs.* (1855) V. 165 We want still three of the Palatin Ships and those arrived are in a deplorable sickly condition.

B. *sb.* [elliptical uses of the adj. (which began already in L.).]

I. 1. As proper name: short for Palatine Hill, *Mons Palatinus*, at Rome. (See PALACE *sb.*[1])

1658 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Palatine*, ..may also be taken for the Hill Palatinus in Rome. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 229 Of the Circus Maximus we can still trace the shape, in the hollow between the Palatine and Aventine.

II. Repr. L. *palātīnus* officer of the palace, and senses thence historically arising.

2. An officer of the imperial palace; orig. the chamberlain, the mayor or major of the palace; a chief minister of the empire.

1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 313 Constantine the Great..caused this proclamation to be made: If there be any..that assureth himself he can truly. prove anything against any of my Judges, Earles, Friends or Palatines,. let him come safely, and informe me. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 27 Publique Notaries are to bee made only by the Emperor, his Palatines, or such like. 1679 EVERARD *Prot. Princes Europe* 28 The Election of a Palatine or Major of the Palace, who was the Consul and Head of the People.

b. Hence, by development of the authority delegated to such officers of the palace: A lord having sovereign power over a province or dependency of an empire or realm; a great feudatory; a vassal exercising royal privileges in his province.

Applied esp. in the Middle Ages to the rulers of Hungary, the great lords of Poland and Lithuania, Counts Palatine of Germany, Burgundy, etc.

1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) 260 To..stir up the kinge of Polland and greatest pallentines and princes of power in Littuania. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 73 Many other great Princes..namely, Henry Palatine of Rhine,.. with some others. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw* 402 Saros Patak, where the Palatine or Earle-marcher of that part of Hungaria, subject to Bethlen Gabor, usually keepes his residence. 1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus' Nat Paradox* i. 3 Certain great Officers, named Castellains and Palatines, who are little Sovereign Lords, or Petty Kings, every one in his own Territorie. 1681 NEVILE *Plato Rediv.* 157 Poland is both Governed and Possessed by some very great Persons or Potentates, called Palatines. 1693 *Mem. Cnt. Tockely* i. 12 Francis Wesselini was then Palatine of the Kingdom [of Hungary]. 1710 WHITWORTH *Acc. Russia* (1758) 32 Descended from their Waywodes, or Palatines. 1830 MRS. OPIE 7 Dec. in *Mem.* (1854) xviii. 271 The costume of a Polish Palatine, who soon after entered. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* IX. ii. IV. 38/212 There were besides .. Otho the palatine of Burgundy. the palgraves of Thuringia, Wittlesbach, and numberless other counts and nobles.

c. In England and Ireland: An earl palatine; the lord of a county palatine.

1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc (1787) 107 These absolute Palatines made Barons and Knights, .. made their own judges,..so as the King's writ did not run in those counties. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. lxxi. (1739) 189 Divers men had Prisons to their own use; some as Palatines, others of Lords of Franchise, and others by power and usurpation. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* I. v 322 The spiritual Palatine of Durham and the temporal Palatine of Chester stood alone in the possession of their extraordinary franchises.

†d. In some of the American Colonies, the title of the Lord Proprietor or senior Proprietor of the province. (Esp. in Carolina: see PALATINATE 1 b.) *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1669 J. LOCKE *Const. Carolina* ii. in 33 *Dep. Kpr. Rep* 258 The eldest of the lords proprietors shall be palatin, and upon ye decease of ye palatin ye eldest of the seven surviving proprietors shall always succeed him. *Ibid.* xxvii. 261 Ye Palatin's Court, consisting of ye Palatine and ye other seaven proprietors 1707 J. ARCHDALE *New Descr. Carolina* 12. 1808 D. RAMSAY *Hist. S. Carolina* I. ii. 31.

3. *pl.* In reference to the later Roman Empire: The troops of the palace; the prætorians.

c 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 26/2 With joyful cries The all triumphing palatines of skies Salute thy rising. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xvii. (1846) II. 36 From the reign of Constantine a popular and even legal distinction was admitted between the Palatines and the Borderers; the troops of the court, as they were improperly styled, and the troops of the frontier. 1788 *Ibid.* xli. IV. 21 Belisarius was instructed .. to compute the military force of palatines or borderers that might be sufficient for the defence of Africa.

†4. The territory ruled by a palatine; a county palatine or palatinate. *Obs.*

1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 142/1 He..vsed his authoritie to decide matters in and throughout the palantine of Kerrie. 1600 DYMMOK *Ireland* (1843) 18 This cuntry [Kerry] was a Pallatyne to the Erle of Desmond, the lyberties and royalties whereof..caused him to grow insolent aboue measure.

5. An inhabitant or native of a palatinate.

In quot. 1610, applied to inhabitants of Chester; in those from 1709 onwards, to the refugees from the Rhine Palatinate, in Great Britain and Ireland and the Colonies.

1610 *Chester's Tri.* Ded. 3 We (poore Palatines) from our best hearts .. object to thy eye, The fruit of rich Loues industrie. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4438/2, 10000 Palatines are order'd to march towards the Moselle. 1709 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 23 Thirty persons of the poor Pallatines. *Ibid.*, The Pallatines lately receiv'd into this burrough. 1773 *Hist. Brit. Dom. N. Amer.* ii. i. 70 The British Colonies have received many emigrant Palatines and Saltzburghers from Germany. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 485 It was idle, they said, to talk about the poor Huguenots or the poor Palatines.

III. 6. [a. F. *palatine*: so called (1676) from the Princess Palatine, wife of the Duke of Orleans: see Littré.] A fur tippet worn by women. Also *palatine tippet*.

1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No 2132/4 Lost.., a black laced Palatin with Diamond Tags upon black Ribon. *a* 1687 COTTON *Scarron.*, *Æn.* ii. (1692) 63 (D.) With top-knots fine to make 'em pretty, With tippet palateen and settee. 1745 *Gentl. Mag.* 54 An ordinance has been published at Copenhagen.. prohibiting the wear of all ribbons, palatines, womens handkerchiefs, &c. ..imported from abroad. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. p vi/1 A sable palatine tippet..should be worn with this dress for the promenade. 1880 MRS. L. B. WALFORD *Troublesome Daughters* II. xvi. 72 Had not Mademoiselle..permitted Bertha to accompany her and Fräulein Lebrunn to purchase their new muffs and palatines?

Palatine (pæ·lătəin, -in), *a.*[2] and *sb.*[2] [a. F. *palatin, -ine* (Cotgr. 1611), f. L. *palāt-um* PALATE.]

A. *adj.* **1.** *Anat.*, etc. Of or belonging to the palate; situated in or upon the palate.

1656 [see 2]. 1720 HALE in *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 7 These Glands .. receive different Names, according to the Part they belong to; as Labial, Buccal, Palatine. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 354 *Anguis*, .. no palatine teeth. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 73 The maxilla sends inwards a large horizontal process called the palatine plate.

b. Produced by malformation of the palate.

1882-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 429 The obscure palatine voice .. can only be assisted by filling up the fissure in the palate with a silver plate.

†**2.** *Phonetics.* = PALATAL A. 2. *Obs.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Palatine*, of or belonging to the Palate. Hence, Palatine letters are such as are pronounced by the help of the Palate, as G. T. R. etc. 1721 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 286 Guttural, Palatine and Labial sounds. 1773 MONBODDO *Language* (1774) I. III. XIV. 675 In Greek, γ, κ, ξ, χ .. are all palatine consonants.

B. *sb* **1.** *Anat.* (*pl.*) Short for *palatine bones*: The two bones, right and left, which form the hard palate.

1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Cyc. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I 178 The pleurapophyses .. are called 'palatines'. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 461 In front of the pterygoid lie the palatines.

†**2.** *Phonetics.* = PALATAL B. 2. *Obs.*

1696 *Wallis's Acc. Pass. Life* in *Hearne's R. Brunne* (1725) App i. to Pref. 166 Some letters were Labials, some Dentals, some Palatines, and some Gutturals. 1776 J. RICHARDSON *Arabic Gram.* 8. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 434 The consonants .. gutturals, compounds, palatines, dentals, and labials.

Pa·latineship. *rare.* [f. PALATINE *sb.*[1] + -SHIP.] The office of a palatine or count palatine.

1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Neces.* 424 Our Nation was not without its Local Count Palatines as those of Chester, Lancaster, Pembroke, and the Palatineships belonging to the Bishopricks of Durham and Ely.

†**Pa·latine·ss.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ESS.] A female palatine; the wife of a (count) palatine.

1559 AYLMER *Harborowe* F ij, Conrad Palatin, left behinde him one only doughter Agnes, which was Palatinesse. 1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Cæsars' Nat Paradox* XI. 288 The two Palatinesses strove .. which should render best Offices to the Prisoner.

Pala·tinoid. [f. as PALATINE *a.*[2] (from L. *palātum* palate) + -OID.] A proprietary name for a particular form in which medicines are made up in a cachet of soluble jujube, so as to render them tasteless and easily assimilated.

1890 *Lancet* 1 Nov. 38 (Advt.) The new tasteless form of administering Nauseous Drugs. Palatinoids convey to the stomach Powders in their Natural free state.

Pa·latist. *rare.* [f. PALATE *sb.* + -IST.] A person who studies his palate; an epicure.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* IV. 75, I will plainly deliuer my opinion, whatsoeuer the sensuall Palatist shall deeme.

Palatitis (pælătəi·tis). [f. L. *palātum* palate + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the palate; a form of stomatitis (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Palative (pæ·lătiv), *a. rare.* [f. PALATE *sb.* + -IVE.] Appealing to the palate or taste.

1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* II. § 1 Glut not thy sense with palative Delights. 1880 *Academy* 21 Aug. 143/2 The dirge .. for female voices, is very pleasing ..; but the interest is not maintained to the very end. The last few bars are popular rather than palative.

Palato- (pălē·to, pæ·lăto), comb. form of L. *palātum* PALATE, in scientific words, chiefly anatomical.

Palato-de·ntal (*Phonetics*) *a.*, pertaining to palate and teeth; applied to consonants produced by placing the tongue against the palate immediately behind the teeth; *sb.*, a consonant so produced. **Palato-glo·ssal** *a.*, belonging to or connecting the palate and the tongue; *sb.*, the palatoglossal muscle or *palatoglossus*. **Palato-gnathous** (-·gnăpos) *a.* [Gr. γνάθος jaw], affected with cleft palate. **Palato-ma·xillary** *a.* [L. *maxilla* jaw], belonging to or connecting the palate and the (upper or lower) jaw or jaw-bone. **Palato-na·sal** *a.*, belonging to or connecting the palate and the nose. **Palato-pharyngeal** (-fărĭ ndʒĭăl) *a.*, belonging to or connecting the palate and the pharynx; *sb.*, the palato-pharyngeal muscle or *palatopharyngeus*. **Pa·latopla·sty** *Surg.* [Gr. πλάσσειν to mould], plastic surgery of the palate. **Palato-pterygoid** (-pte·rigoid) *a.*, belonging to the palatine and pterygoid bones; *sb.*, a bone composed of these united. **Palato-pte·rygoqua·drate** *a.*, pertaining to the palatine, pterygoid, and quadrate bones; *sb.*, a cartilaginous structure representing these in certain fishes. **Palato-quadrate** (-kwo·drĕt) *a.*, pertaining to or combining the palatine and quadrate bones; also *sb.* (*sc.* bone, cartilage). **Palatorrhaphy** (pælătɔ·răfi) *Surg.* [Gr. ῥαφή suture]: see quot.

1844 KEY *Alphabet*, etc. 55 D..is the medial letter of the order of dentals, or *palato-dentals. *Ibid.* 99 T is the thin letter of the dental or palato-dental series. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Palatoglossal*] *fold*, the anterior pillar of the fauces. 1882 MONRO *Anat.* 92 Each of the two **palato-maxillary* [sutures] is at the back part of the side of each nostril. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 76 The palato-maxillary apparatus. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 448 A firm framework for the **palato-pharyngeal* cavity. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *P[alato-pharyngeal] fold*, the posterior pillar of the fauces. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.* II 278 *Palatoplasty. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Cyc. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 235 The *palato-pterygoid process. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 396 The palato-pterygoid of *Urodela* appears as a continuous membrane-bone subsequently divided. *Ibid.* 413 In the latter [*Holocephali* among *Pisces*] the palato-pterygo-quadrate cartilage is continuous with the cranium .. The palato-pterygo-quadrate is continuous with the cranium in *Dipnoi*. 1890 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 38 The *palato-quadrate cartilages. 1872 HUXLEY *Anat. Vert.* 135 [In osseous fishes] the palato-quadrate arch is represented by several bones, of which the most constant are the palatine in front and the quadrate behind and below. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, **Palatoraphy*, term for the operation of uniting by suture the cleft palate. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Palatorrhaphy*, the suturing of a cleft palate.

Palaulays: see PALLALL.

Palaver (pălā·vəi), *sb* Also 8 **palaiver**, 9 *dial.* **fa-**. [ad. Pg. *palavra* word, speech, talk = Sp. *palabra* (in OP. *paravoa*, OSp. *paraula*, Diez), It. *parola*, F. *parole*:—L. *parabola* parable, in early med.L. 'story, tale, word'. *Palavra* appears to have been used by Portuguese traders on the coast of Africa for a talk or colloquy with the natives (quot. 1735), to have been there picked up by English sailors (quot. 1771), and to have passed from nautical slang into colloquial use: cf. *fetish*. *Hotten's Slang Dict* has *nantee palaver* = 'cease talking', app. corr. of Pg. *não tem palabra* = 'have or hold no speech'.]

1. A talk, parley, conference, discussion: chiefly applied to conferences, with much talk, between African or other uncivilized natives, and traders or travellers.

1735 J. ATKINS *Voy. Guinea* 103 He found it as the Fetish-Man had said, and a Palaver being called, Peter recovered two Ounces of Gold Damage 1771 GOLDSM. *Prol. to Cradock's Lobeide* 28 (*Spoken in the character of a sailor*) No doubt they're all barbarians .. I'll try to make palaver with them though. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* VI, Next morning a solemn palaver (as the natives of Madagascar call their national convention) was held. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf* XXIX, Now take the other sofa, and let us have a long palaver, as the Indians say. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 315 Like the word palaver, which Portuguese discoverers lent to the dusky natives of Western Africa. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* .52 How long does a palaver usually take to talk round here?' I ask. 'The last one I talked', says Pagan, 'took three weeks'.

2. Applied contemptuously to (what is considered) unnecessary, profuse, or idle talk; 'jaw'.

1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand* (1812) I. 265 Damme, said the outlaw, none of your palaver 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* I. Wks. 1799 I. 173 Let's have none of your palaver here. *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* V. 272 It was probably as well that I did not make too great a palaver. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* ix. 170 One's right .. to send one's 'twenty-thousandth part of a master of tongue-fence to National Palaver'. 1885 R. GARNETT *De Quincey's Confess.* Introd. 16 [De Quincey's] besetting sin is palaver—not however imbecile garrulity, but .. the expatiation of the princess whose lips dropped diamonds.

b. Talk intended to cajole, flatter, or wheedle.

1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* IX. II (Rtldg) P 5 What is the meaning of all this palaver? 1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* III. i. (1862) 195 The peculiar style of palaver the unique flattery .. with which the gipsy accosts you. 1887 *S. Ches. Gloss.*, *Falahver*, unctuous politeness, exaggerated civility expressed in words. 'Hey'd sich a lot o' falahver with him'.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *palaver-court*, *-house*, *-man*, *-room*.

1735 J. ATKINS *Voy. Guinea* 53 So much as he can prove .. at the Palaver-Court, to have been defrauded of. *Ibid.* 63 Every Town hereabouts had a Palaaver-Room. *Ibid.* 74 The Palaaver-Man [demands] 10s. 1803 T. WINTERBOTTOM *Sierra Leone* I. v 85 The Africans .. hold their meetings in the bûrree, or palaver house. 1861 DU CHAILLU *Equat. Afr.* vi. 50 The chief's house and the palaver-house are larger than the others.

Palaver (pălā·vəi), *v.* Also 8 *dial.* **fa-**. [f prec. (There is no corresponding vb. in Pg. or Sp.).]

1. *intr.* To talk profusely or unnecessarily; to 'jaw', 'jabber'; to talk plausibly or flatteringly. (In quot. 1877, to hold a colloquy, to parley.)

1733, 1764 [see PALAVERING below]. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* XVI, And palaver in French gibberish? 1791-3 in *Spirit Pub Jrnls.* (1799) I. 372, I heard Mr. Thelwall palaver one day. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.*, *Spectre Tappington* (1882) 342 [I] had no time to stop palavering with him any way. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* x. 285 The worthy man, having spent all day in Assouan, visiting, palavering, bargaining, was now going home.

b. *trans.* with what is spoken as obj.

1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* xiii. Telling her nursery tales and palavering the little language for her benefit.

c. *trans.* To talk *out of* or *into* something; to talk (any one) *over*, by palaver.

1767 *Woman of Fashion* II. 170, I won't be palaver'd out of my Prerogative. 1782 ELIZ. BLOWER *Geo. Bateman* II. 115 They easily palavers themselves into ladies favours. 1798 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Tales of Hoy* Wks. 1812 IV. 418 No palavering me over with 'my dear friend'.

2. *trans.* To treat with palaver; to flatter, wheedle.

1785 GROSE *Dict. V. T.*, *Pallaver*, to flatter. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribblomania* 149 To write silly odes, and palaver the great. 1863 READE *Hard Cash* I. vii. 214 Dodd never spoke to his officers like a ruffian, nor yet palavered them.

Hence **Pala·vering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1733 *Revolution Politicks* II. 53 Here's Bo-Peep.—Pious palavering.—A Protestant Mask under two Faces. 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* II. Wks. 1799 I. 179 Have a .. caution that [he] .. does not cajole you; he is a damn'd palavering fellow. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* XX, A truce with all this palavering. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* II. v. 91, I could .. sue to her as a palavering Irish beggar sues for alms.

Palaverer (pălā·vərəi). [f. prec. vb. + -ER[1]] One who palavers. So (*nonce-wds.*) **Pala·verist**, one given to palaver; **Pala·verment**, verbiage.

1788 J. MAY *Jrnl. & Lett.* (1873) 31 They are Irish palaverers, and the truth is not in them. 1816 CHALMERS *Let.* in *Life* (1851) II. iii. 66 Floundering its uncertain way through amongst the palaverments of law. 1822 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 485 He is contented to be a critic—that is, a palaverer. *a* 1873 LIVINGSTONE in Blaikie *Life* xiii. (1880) 268 See to what a length I have run. I have become palaverist.

‖**Palay** (pălē·). Also **pala**. [Tamil *palay*.] Name of two East Indian shrubs or trees with milky juice; **a.** *Cryptostegia grandiflora* (N.O. *Asclepiadaceæ*), which yields a flax-like fibre and a kind of caoutchouc; **b.** *Wrightia tinctoria* (N.O. *Apocynaceæ*), which yields an inferior kind of indigo (*pala indigo*).

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 836 *Palay*, an Indian name for *Cryptostegia grandiflora*. *Ibid.* 1237 An inferior kind of indigo, prepared from the leaves of *W[rightia] tinctoria* in some parts of Southern India, is called Pala Indigo, from Pala or Palay, the Tamil name for this and some allied milky trees. The wood of the Palay is beautifully white, close-grained, and ivory-like, and is commonly used .. for making toys.

Palayl, erron. f. POLAYL, poultry.

Palays, obs. f. PALACE, var. PALIS *Obs.*

Palazado, obs. f. PALISADO.

Palde, obs. f. PALLED. **Paldron**, var. PAULDRON.

Pale (pēl), *sb.*[1] Also 5 **pal**, **payll**, 6 **paile**, **payl**, *Sc.* **paill**, 6-7 **palle**, **pail**, 7 **payle**. [a. F. *pal* (15th c. in Littre), ad. L. *pālus* stake: = It., Sp. *palo*, Pg. *pao*.]

1. *orig.* A stake; a pointed piece of wood intended to be driven into the ground, esp. as used with others to form a fence; now, usually, One of the upright bars or strips of wood nailed vertically to a horizontal rail or rails to form a paling (cf. *pale-board*, 1483, in 8).

[1347 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 169/1 Estopes & transverses par goors, molins, piles, & pales par chescun Seignur contre sa terre demeigne] 1382 WYCLIF *Zech* X 4 Of hym corner, and of him a hul pale [Vulg *paxillus*], of hym bowe of batel. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5610 Pals haue bat pight, with pittis and caves. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 378/2 Pale, for vynys, *paxillus* 1530 PALSGR 251/1 Pale or a stake, *piev.* 1555 EDEN *Decades* 177 Inclosynge it with stakes or pales as his owne. 1675 HOBBES *Odyssey* (1677) 165 With a quick-set-hedge enclosed round, And pales of heart of oak the hedge without Set close together, and stuck deep i' th' ground 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. Pref. 11 They stand like pales about a park. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 314 In that small house, with those green pales before 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 181. 62 Pales, cleft pales, or pale boards may be used to complete the fencing.

†**b.** The stake (*palus*) at which Roman soldiers practised fighting (Veg. *Mil.* I. xi, II. xxiii.). *Obs.*

1622 BP. HALL *Heaven upon Earth* vi. 18 As therefore good soldiers exercise themselves long at the pale: and there use those activities, which afterwards they shall practise upon a true adversary.

2. A fence made of stakes driven into the ground, or of upright bars or strips nailed to horizontal rails supported by posts; a paling, palisade. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 5831 An ouerthwert dik .. & per-on a pale wel y-poynt. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* XIX. 43 Thin enemyes schulen enuyroune thee with pale [1388 with a pale]. 1491 *Act* 7 *Hen. VII*, c. 14 The Abbas and Convent of Berking were bounde to repaire .. the pale of the parke of Haveryng. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 40 To haue a shepefolde made with a good hedge or a pale. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 213 Richmen .. inclosed a piece of land by pail, mudwall, or bush, storing the same with divers wilde beasts. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 535 Herds of deer not confined by any wall or pale. 1810 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) I. iv. 94 We have received a summons from the under-sheriff .. given over the pale to William this morning.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* A fence or enclosing barrier or line of any material. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1564 *Will of H. Lacye* (Morrison & Crimes 2, Somerset Ho.), My standing Mazer of silver gilte, with a pale of silver abonte the foote. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* I. 110 What words fly, Bold daughter, from thy pale of ivory [i.e. teeth]? 1663 CHARLETON *Chor. Gigant.* 41 The exterior Muniment or pale of great stones. 1869 TENNYSON *Holy Grail* 21 Never have I known the world without, Nor ever stray'd beyond the pale.

c. *fig.* A limit, boundary; a restriction; a defence, safeguard. Sometimes with direct reference to the literal sense, as in *to break* or *leap the pale*, to go beyond bounds, indulge in extravagance or licence. *Obs.* exc. as in 5.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13874 The buerne .. Past ouer the pale and the pale ythes. *c* 1460 *Play Sacram.* 207 Myt we yt gete onys w'in our pales I trowe we shuld sone after putt yt in a preve. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xx. 134 b, The Cordique [mountaines] out of which the [Riuer] Tiger groweth and extendeth vnto the pales of Tospie the Taur. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 12 This

is the pale, and preservatiue of pietie. 1671 F. Phillips *Rep. Necess.* 515 Nothing within the pale or verge of Reason, or the fancy or imagination of any. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 163 P 14 When the pale of ceremony is broken.

3. An area enclosed by a fence; an enclosed place; an enclosure.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8070 He..No more in the mater mellit hym as then, But past furth to his pale. 1464 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 543/2 Closure of certain parcell of the pale of oure Park. 1587 Churchyard *Worth. Wales* (1876) 77 Make Wales the Parke, and plaine Shropshiere the pale, If pale be not a speciall peece of Parke. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 180 They cut a whole Tree down.. shoulder'd it.. brought it into the Pale of their Pagods. 1729 De Foe *Crusoe* I. iv, I brought all my goods into this pale. 1871 B Taylor *Faust* (1879) II. ii. iii. 154 One starts there first within a narrow pale.

4. A district or territory within determined bounds, or subject to a particular jurisdiction, e. g. † *English pale*, the confines or dominion of England, the pale of English law; *spec.* b. the *English Pale* in France, the territory of Calais (now only *Hist*); c. the *English Pale* (also simply *the Pale*) in Ireland, that part of Ireland (varying in extent at different times) over which English jurisdiction was established. †d. the *English Pale* in Scotland in 1545–9 (*obs.*).

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 396 b, The Frenche king went out of his owne pale. 1600 Holland *Livy* VII. xii. 257 The Tarquinians overran all the marches of the Roman pale. 1615 Heywood *Foure Prentices* Wks. 1874 II. 129 To breake into my Soueraignes royall pale. 1670 Blount *Law Dict.* s. v. *Palatinus*, A Merchant Denizen; one born within the English Pale. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 112 The Britains had also (even within the Roman Pale) for a time kings of their own.

b. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 539 A lytle beyonde Guynys, w in y Englysshe pale, was another lyke pauylyon pyght for Kyng Rychardc. 1547 Boorde *Introd. Knowl.* i. (1870) 120 The Cornyshe tongue [is spoken] in Cornewall, .. and Frenche in the Englysshe pale. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 892/1 A great number of men of warre late at Bullongne, ..which diuerse times attempted .to spoile the English pale. 1622 Bacon *Hen. VII* 75 Upon pretence of the safety of the English pale about Calais. 1833 *Archæologia* LIII. 229 The Pale extended from Gravelines to near Wissant, and reached inland about six to nine miles.

c. 1547 Boorde *Introd. Knowl.* iii. (1870) 132 Irland..is deuyded in iii. partes, one is the Englyl[sh] pale, & the other, the wyld Iryshe. 1586 J. Hooker *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 95/1 The lord deputie..marched with the English armie, and the power of the pale to Mamoth. 1643 *Declar. Comm. Reb. Irel.* 10 Lord Gormanston and other Lords and Gentlemen of the Pale, all now in Rebellion. 1724 Swift *Drapier's Lett.* Wks 1755 V. ii. 52 A various scene of war and peace between the English pale and the Irish natives. 1892 Olden *Ch. Irel.* 277 The Pale was not a definite territory, it merely meant the district in which the king's writ ran, and in which the Irish Parliament actually exercised authority.

d. 1549 Jas. Henrison *Mem. to Somerset* xviii in *St. Papers Edw VI*, V. lf. 53 (P. R. O.) Lands lying within the English Pale of Scotland on this syde the strayte water of musceilburughe.

5. *fig.* esp. in *within* (or *outside*) *the pale of*, in which the senses 'limits', 'bounds' (see 2 c) and 'area' or 'region' (see 4) become indistinguishable.

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 411/1 The abbote and xxi monkes..went for to dwelle in deserte for to kepe more straytelye the professyon of theyr pale. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* IV iii. 4 The red blood raigns in ye winters pale. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* II. xii. 53 The Diocese of Palestine, which was afterwards enlarged to the pale of the Catholicke Church. 1654 Bramhall *Just Vindic.* i. (1661) 2 For we acknowledge that there is no salvation to be expected ordinarily without the pale of the Church 1788 Jefferson *Autobiog. & Writ.* (1859) II. 418 The exercise of foreign jurisdiction, within the pale of their own laws. 1822 Hazlitt *Table-t.* II. xii. 270 She is out of the pale of all theories, and annihilates all rules. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. ii 31 The conversion .. brought England .. not only within the pale of the Christian Church, but within the pale of the general political society of Europe.

6. *Her.* An ordinary consisting of a vertical stripe or band in the middle of the shield, usually occupying one third of its breadth. Formerly also applied in pl. to a number of vertical stripes or divisions on the shield: see Pallet *sb.*[4], Paly *a.* *In pale*: said of a charge or row of charges in the position of a pale; formerly also more generally = in the direction of a pale, palewise, vertically. (*Party*) *per pale*: said of the shield when divided by a vertical line through the middle.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* D viij b, Iff the palys of bothe the colowris ben not equall thoos armys be not palyt. *Ibid.*, He berith gowlys and ij palis of golde. 1572 Bossewell *Armorie* II. 90 The fielde is of the Pearle, two Spurres in pale, Rubye. *Ibid.* 123 He beareth Vert and Sable, parted per pale vndade, two Towers embatiled Dargent. 1614 Day *Dyall* vi. 108 Ther 's party per pale, part of yron, and part of clay. 1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* To Rdr. b ij b, If Gules, lineated perpendicularly, or in pale. 1709 Hearne *Collect.* 6 Nov. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 303 The Third window hath Nevill's Arms in Pale with those f the Sea of York. 1725 Ashmole *Antiq. Berks.* (1723) I. 145 On a Chief *Bar Nebule* A Pale charg'd with a Pelican. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* IV. viii, I..marked the sable pale of Mar. 1867 Boutell *Eng. Her.* (1875) 34 A shield..may be divided into any number of quarterings by lines drawn per pale and per fesse, cutting each other.

† b. A vertical stripe on cloth, etc. *Obs.*

c 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* III. 750 But what art thow that seyest this tale, That weest on thy hose a pale?

† 7. *Bot.* a. The 'ray' or outer set of florets in composite flowers. b. Each of the parts or leaves of the 'impalement'; a calyx-leaf or sepal, or (in composites) a bract of the involucre: = Impalea.

a. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. xi. 19 Floures yellow in the middest, and compassed aboute as it were with a little pale of small white leaues. 1683 Ray *Corr.* (1848) 132 Whether .. naturally a full or double flower, or only consisting of a pale or border of leaves?

b. 1676 Grew *Anat. Flowers* I. § 4 In the Empalement ..the Pales or Pannicles of every Under-Order, serve to stop up the Gaps made by the Recess of the Upper.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pale-board* (see sense 1), *-cleaver* (who makes cleft pales), *-fence*, *-row*; *pale-enclosed* adj. See also Paleman, Palewise.

1483–4 *Durham Acc. Rolls* 9, 12 plaustrat. de lez payllbordes. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 106 The Mastholme..maie also be made in Wainscot, and Palle boorde. 1578 *Faversham Par. Reg.* (MS.), Wyll'm Smythe, a palle cleuer. 1645 Quarles *Sol. Recant.* II. 51 Take pleasure in thy pale-enclosed Grounds. 1667 Duchess of Newcastle *Life of Dk. of N.* (1886) II. 136 Only the pale-row was valued at £2000. 1889 Stockton in *Cent. Mag.* Dec. 300/2 A high pale fence surrounded the house yard.

Pale, *sb.*[2] Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. Pale *a.*] Paleness, pallor.

a 1547 Surrey *Æneid* IV. 666 The pale her face gan staine. 1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 589 A suddain pale, ..Vsurpes her cheeke, she trembles at his tale. 1635 A. Stafford *Fem. Glory* (1860) 116 You..on whose cheeks Solitude, Prayers, Fasts, and Austerity have left an amiable pale. 1797 Mrs. A. M. Bennett *Beggar Girl* (1813) III. 205 The deadly pale of her countenance increasing. 1832 Bowles *St. John in Patmos* I. 236 The sun is of an ashy pale.

Pale, *sb.*[3] ? *dial.* [ad. L. *pāla* spade, oven-pale or -peel: see also Peel.] a. A baker's shovel, a Peel. b. A cheese-scoop (Simmonds *Dict Trade* 1858).

1728 [sense b is implied in Pale *v* 4]. 1816 Muir *Minstrelsy* 46 (E. D. D.) I'se gie a cheese..the very wale, To try it ye may bring a pale. 1857 *Gentl. Mag.* Aug 181 The 'Pale' is the name given to the long wooden shovel on which the bread is placed in order to be pushed into the oven.

Pale, *sb.*[4] *Bot.* [ad. L. *palea* chaff.] = Palea.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 836/2 *Paleæ*, or *Pales*.., membranous scales resembling chaff. The inner scales of the flower in grasses are pales. 1891 Oliver *Elem. Bot.* 45 Wheat..Each flower is enclosed between a flowering-glume and a pale.

[Pale, in *cross-pale*, error for Spale, Spall.]

Pale (pēl), *a.* Also 4 pal, 4–6 paal(e, 5 palle, payll, 5–6 *Sc.* paill, 6 *Sc.* pail(e. [ME. a. OF. *palle, pale* (mod. F. *pâle*):—L. *pallid-um* pale, f. *pallēre* to be pale.]

1. a. Of persons, their complexions, etc.: Of a whitish or ashen appearance; not ruddy or fresh of complexion; pallid; wan (either naturally, or temporarily as a result of fear or other emotion).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24004 Ful pale [*v. r.* pal] wex al mi hide. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 881 He cast al his colour and bi-com pale. c 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 866 *Thisbe*, And pale as box sche was. c 1470 Henry *Wallace* x. 565 Behaldand his paill face, He kyssyt him. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* x. xxxiv, He staite abak and waxed paale. 1545 Joye *Exp. Dan.* v. 69 Then was y' kynges face paal and his cogitacions so feiefully troubled him that [etc.]. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* III. i. 85 The Natiue hew of Resolution Is sicklied o're, with the pale cast of thought. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No 23 P 2 The Man grew pale as Ashes. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xiv, The Fair Maid of Perth's complexion changed from red to pale, and from pale to red. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* I. i. 436 Then pale as privet, took she heart to drink.

b. *generally.* Of a shade of colour approaching white; lacking intensity or depth of colour; faintly coloured.

1382 Wyclif *Rev.* vi 8 And loo! a paal hors; and the name Deeth to him that sat on him. c 1400 *Sege Jerus.* 743 Sub putteh þe prince ouer his pale wedes A brynye, browded picke. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2004 Euer in point for to peryshe in the pale stremys. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 360 b, Thre sunnes, ..one white of a pale colour, an other white as red as bloud. 1630 Milton *May Morning* 4 The yellow Cowslip, and the pale Primrose. 1699 Lister *Journ to Paris* 108 The first Writing was turned so pale, that they took no pains to rub it out. 1784 Cowper *Task* III. 573 The ruddier orange, and the paler lime. 1868 J. E. A. Brown *Lights thro' Lattice* 27 The pale Grey duskiness of olive foliage.

c. Qualifying adjs. (or sbs.) of colour. (Usually hyphened in attrib. construction.)

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* I. ii. 107 Blushing cheekes by faults are bred, And feares by pale white showne. 1717 Prior *Alma* II. 332 Her scarf pale pink, her head-knot cherry. 1783 Lightfoot in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 12 The eggs .. of a pale-blush colour. 1798 Southey *Sonnets* xi, And timidly did its light leaves disclose, As doubtful of the spring, their palest green. 1812 W. R. Spencer *Poems* 54 Like thee, whose pale-rose lips they press. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* xxxv, The pale-golden straw.

d. Used to distinguish things of lighter colour than others of the same kind: esp. of certain liquors, and flowers or plants.

1708 *Disc. on Drunkenness* 6 Numbers of Pale Ales, nam'd after the..Brewers that prepare them. 1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 801 Three different kinds of cinchona bark..the pale, the yellow, and the red. 1882 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* VI. 162 Oak Fern .. is sometimes called Pale Mountain Polypody.

2. Of something luminous or illuminated: Wanting in brightness or brilliancy; of faint lustre; dim.

c 1334 Chaucer *Boeth.* II. met. iii. 26 (Camb. MS.) Wan the sonne is ryseyn the day sterre weneth paale and loseth hir lyht. 14.. *Circumsicion* in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 85 That lyght was pale and nothyng clere. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* 38 Also fayr dyana, the lantern of the nycht, be cam dym ande pail. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* v. i. 125 This night methinkes is but the daylight sicke, It lookes a little paler, 'tis a day, Such as the day is, when the Sun is hid. 1748 Gray *Statius* I. 54 The Sun's pale sister, drawn by magic strain. 1867 Hayne *Bk. Sonnet* II. 230 Rugged December ..Marshals his pale Days to the mournful dirge.

3. *fig.* (with various implications): Dim, faint, feeble; lacking intensity, vigour, or robustness; fearful, timorous, etc.

c 1530 L. Cox *Rhet.* (1899) 53 Poetes haue..made many lyes of the pale kyngdome of Pluto. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, II. Prol. 14 The French..shake in their feare, and with pale Policy Seeke to diuert the English purposes. 1820 Shelley *Ode Liberty* xvi, That the pale name of Priest might shrink and dwindle Into the hell from which it first was hurled. 1891 G. Meredith in *Academy* (1898) 8 Oct. 14/2 My health is of a pale sort at present.

4. *Comb.*, chiefly parasynthetic, as *pale-cheeked*, *-coloured*, *-complexioned*, *-eyed*, *-hued*, *-leaved*, *-spotted*, *-tinted*, *-visaged*; sometimes *fig.* with implication of fear, feebleness, etc, as *pale-blooded*, *-hearted*, *-livered*, *-souled*, *-spirited*. Also advb., as † *pale-dead* (or ? two words), *pale-glimmering*. (See also Pale-face, -faced.)

1579–80 North *Plutarch* 739 These pale visaged and carion leane people, I feare them most, meaning Brutus and Cassius. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, IV. iii. 48 The gumme downe roping from their pale-dead eyes, And in their pale dull mouthes the Iymold Bitt Lyes foule with chaw'd-grasse. 1605 — *Mach.* IV. i. 85 That I may tell pale-hearted Feare, it lies. 1624 Massinger *Parl. Love* IV. ii, Whose cruelty ..Would with more horror strike the pale-cheeked stars. 1629 Milton *On Nativity* xix, The pale-ey'd Priest from the prophetic cell. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2407/4 A..Man of a middle size, ..and pale Complexion'd. 1746 *Brit. Mag.* 7 Yon overgrown pale-liver'd Rascal. 1789 Pilkington *View St. Derbysh.* I. 417 *Ranunculus hirsutus*, pale-leaved Crowfoot. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* II. xxv. 142 Deronda, who considered Grandcourt a pale-blooded mortal.

Pale (pēl), *v.*[1] Now *rare.* Also 5–7 paylo, 6 *Sc.* peill. [a. OF. *pale-r*, f. *pal* Pale *sb.*[1]: cf. L. *pālāre*, f. *pālus* stake.]

1. *trans.* To enclose with pales or a fence; to furnish with a fence; to encircle, surround, fence *in.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1055 þe kyng dide 3yt pale hit efte. 1469 *Paston Lett.* II. 337 They .. shulde payle certeine of the Parke of Weverston. a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. V* 65 b, The Frenchmen diched, trenched and paled their lodgynges. 1620 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* 179 Curtius the Consull payled it [the lake] about. 1667 Duchess of Newcastle *Life Dk of N.* (1886) II. 137 He hath stocked and paled a little park belonging to it. 1706 London & Wise *Retir'd Gardner* 24 A Trellisa, or Pole-Hedge, to pale up our Trees. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s. v. *Makwood-Castle*, K. Charles II. ordered it to be paled in. 1832 *Eastern Ross Farm Rep.* 89 in *Lib. Usef. Kn., Husb.* III, A hedge was planted, ..paled on that side to protect the hedge until it should be able to protect itself.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* To encircle, encompass, hem in; to enclose as a paling or fence. Const. *in*, *up.*

1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 7/2 Yet it becommeth euerie man .there to keepe him, wherein his owne precinct douth pale him. c 1596 *Declar. Fun. Lady K. Berkely* in *Gentl. Mag.* (1819) LXXXIX. i. 24 In the first aisle stood the foresaid 70 poor women, paling the passage on either side. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, v. Prol. 10 Behold the English beach Pales in the flood; With Men, Wiues, and Boyes. 1650 O. Sedgwick *Christ the Life* Ep. Ded., He still desired that Justice might be as a River, and never coveted to pale it in as a pond for his private use. 1766 Goldsm *Vic. W.* xxvii, All our possessions are paled up with new edicts every day.

c. With *out*: To shut out or exclude by a fence.

1597 J. King *On Jonas* (1618) 106 All the ground of the earth besides was paled out.

† **2.** To fix or stretch by means of stakes, to stake. *Sc. Obs.*

1584 *Reg. mag. Sig.* 28 Aug. (Rec. Ser.) 225/2 To haill, schutt, peill and draw nettis.

† **3.** To stripe, to mark or adorn with vertical stripes. *Obs.* (Almost always in pa. pple.: see Paled *ppl. a.*[1] 1, Paling *vbl. sb.*[1] 1.)

4. (See quot.) [Origin uncertain.]

1703 Neve *City & C. Purchaser* 194 The Method of Paleing (as they call it,) or Soddering on of Imbost Figures on Leaden Work. *Ibid.*, Suppose a..Head in Bass-relief, were to be Pal'd on a Pump cistern for an Ornament .. the Plate where it is to be pal'd on must be scrap'd very clean. 1734 *Builder's Dict.* II. B 7 b. 1881 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.* s. v. *Paleing.*

Pale (pēl), *v.*[2] [ad. OF. *palir* (12th c.), F. *pâlir* to grow pale, make pale, f. *pâle* adj. pale; cf. L. *pall-ēre* to be pale, *pallesc-ēre* to become pale. See also Pall *v.*[1]]

1. *intr.* To grow pale or dim; to lose colour or brilliancy; to become pale in comparison. Also *fig.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1003 þe calsydoyne þenne withouten wemme, In þe þryd table con parly pale. c 1450 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 1559 Her colour gan to pale in hast. 1509 Hawes *Past. Plea.* xix. (Percy Soc.) 92 Her gayn whyte coloure began for to pale. 1837 G. Daniel *Genius of Isle* 140 The Red Rose pal'd, the White was soil'd in red. 1842 Bowles *Grave of Last Saxon* I. 72 The morning stars Began to pale. 1860 J. W. Warter *Sea-Board & Down* II. 458 All other beauty pales before the Beauty of Holiness. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxviii. 138 Must I pale for a stray frailty?

2. *trans.* To make pale, cause to become pale; to dim.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. met. iii. 26 (Br. M. MS.) þe sterre ydimmyd paleþ hir white cheres by þe flamus of þe sonne 1602 SHAKS. *Ham* I. v. 90 The Glow-worme showes the Matine to be neere, And gins to pale his vneffectuall Fire. 1709 PRIOR *Solomon* III. 26 To .. Pale it with Rage, or redden it with Shame. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 287, I can..see his sunburnt face not yet paled by a month ..in London.

†**Pale,** *v.*[3] *Obs. rare.* [Derived ult. from L. *palliāre* or F. *pallier* (16th c. in Oresme).] = PALLIATE *v.* 3.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 91 It is an vnperfiȝt cure, but þou maist pale it [L. *palliare*], & do it awey þe stinche with hony waischinge *Ibid.* 96 Sese fro þe verreye cure and turne ageyne to þe forseyde cure of þe oygnement of tuetye, whiche þat palyth þe cancre.

Pale, *v.*[4] *dial.* [f. PALE *sb.*[3]] *trans.* To cut or scoop (cheese) with a cheese-scoop.

1728 RAMSAY *Fables* xi. 19 The cheese he pales, He prives, its good; ca's for the scales.

Pale, *v.*[5] Now *dial* [Origin uncertain. Darlington *S. Cheshire Folk-sp* has *pale*, a barley-spike or awn: but cf. PAIL *v.*[2]] *trans.* To beat (barley) so as to detach the awns. Hence **Paling** *vbl. sb.*; **paling-irons,** an implement with which barley is 'paled'.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 74/1 Paling of Barley, is the beating of it, to get the beards from it. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Pale*, to beat barley. *Chesh.* 1887 DARLINGTON *South Cheshire Folk-sp.*, *Pale* v. to remove the awns of barley with 'paling-irons'.

Pale, obs form of PAIL *sb.*, PALL.

‖**Palea** (pē·lĭă). Pl. **-eæ** (-ĭī). [L *palea* chaff] 1. *Bot.* A chaff-like bract or scale; *esp.* the inner bracts enclosing the stamens and pistil in the flower of grasses (opposed to the *glumes* or outer bracts); also, those at the bases of the individual florets in many *Compositæ*; the scales on the stems of certain ferns.

1753 [see PALEACEOUS]. 1760 J. LEE *Introd Bot* I. viii. (1765) 16 *Palea*, a Chaff, is a thin Substance, springing from the Receptacle to part the Florets. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 198 (*Compositæ*) *Bracteæ* when present, stationed at the base of the florets, and called *paleæ of the receptacle. Ibid.* 292 The paleæ of Grasses approach the nature of a calyx. 1847 W. E. SIKELE *Field Bot.* 179 Outer palea awned from the base or centre.

2. *Ornith.* A pendulous caruncle on the throat of a bird; a wattle or dewlap. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Paleaceous (pēlĭē·ĭ·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *palea* (see prec.) + -ACEOUS.] Furnished or covered with paleæ or chaff-like scales; of the nature or consistence of chaff; chaffy.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Receptaculum*, Its surface is sometimes naked, and sometimes paleaceous: all over beset with narrow pointed paleæ. 1816 *Encycl. Perth.* V. 639/2 The receptacle is paleaceous. 1825 *Greenhouse Compl.* I. 99 *Elichrysum* ..Yellow paleaceous flowers of long duration. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 196.

Palearctic: see PALÆARCTIC.

Paleate (pē·lĭēt), *a. Bot.* [ad. L. *paleātus*, f. *palea* chaff: see -ATE[2] 2.] Furnished with paleæ or chaffy scales; chaffy.

1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* v. (ed 6) 147 When they [the bracts] are present, it [the receptacle] is paleate or chaffy.

So †**Pa·leated** *a Obs rare*[-0].

1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Paleated*.., made or mingled with chaff, full of chaff or straw.

Palece, obs form of PALACE.

Paled (pēld, *poet.* pē·lĕd), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. PALE *v.*[1] or *sb.*[1] + -ED.]

†1. Furnished or marked with (vertical) stripes; striped; in *Her.* = PALY. *Obs.*

1395 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 5 A bed paled blak and whit, with the tapites of sute. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1375 A preker.. That beres alle of pourpour, palyde with sylver. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth Lyt. Bryt.* (1811) 452 All in cotes of scarlet paled with grene. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 30 b, Such Armes be called Armes paled, for they bee made after the manner of payles. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. ii. 6 Buskins he wore..Pincht upon gold, and paled part per part.

2. Enclosed or furnished with pales; fenced.

1531 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 371 The paled garden in the Narro Mershe. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. i. 551 Musty mewes, where we haue spent Our youthfull dayes in paled langushment. 1795 *Fate of Sedley* II. 20 A little paled garden fronting the cottage. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 51 The paled road..The only path that freedom's rights maintain'd.

† b. *Bot.* Having 'pales' (PALE *sb.*[1] 7). *Obs.*

1704 *Dict. Rust.*, *Paled-Flowers*, .. those .. that have Leaves set about a Head or Thrum, as in Marigolds. 1728 *Chambers' Cycl.* (ed. Rees), *Paled flowers.*

3. Constructed with pales or vertical bars.

1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII. 27 The poachers..advanced down the ride towards the paled gate.

Paled (as prec.), *ppl. a.*[2] *rare.* [f. PALE *v.*[2] + -ED[1].] Rendered pale. Hence **Pa·ledness.**

1593 T. WATSON *Teares Fancie* xix, Eies in their teares my paled face disclosed. 1594 R. CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 55 Seely children, and vnarmed old, And womens rout of feare ypaled hew. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* VII. lxxi. Her doubtful Look, Where Paledness and Blushes mutually Their timorous and graceful station took.

Paled, obs. form of *pallea*: see PALL *v.*

Pale-face (pē·lĭfēs). A person who has a pale face; a name for a white man attributed to the North American Indians or 'red men'.

1822 in *G. A. McCall's Lett. fr. Frontiers* (1868) 72 [At a masqu rade ball, a man dressed as] an Indian chief thus accosted him,—'Ah, Paleface! what brings you here?' 1831 *Ibid.* 226. 1846 F COOPER *Mohicans* iv, 'The pale faces make themselves dogs to their women', muttered the Indian, in his native language. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunters* xxxviii. 292 They know it to be the war-trumpet of the pale faces! 1895 S. R. HOLE *Tour in Amer.* 237 Julius Berge was the first pale-face born here [Whitewater] some fifty-four years ago.

Pale-faced (pē·lĭfēst), *a.* Having a pale face; pale in complexion, or (*fig.*) in aspect.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 569 Affection faints not like a pale faced coward. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* II. ii. 15 The pale-faced lady of the black-ey'd night. 1758 GOLDSM. *Mem. Protestant* (1895) I. 192 He was humped-back'd, pale-faced [etc.]. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. lviii. 229 The Indian's inferiority to their pale-faced neighbours. 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* June 743/1 The vast wealth of pale-faced lotos and shrinking water-lilies.

Palefrai, -fray, -frey, etc., obs. ff. PALFREY.

Palefrenier: see PALFRENIER.

Paleiform (pē·lĭiʃfōim), *a. Nat. Hist.* [f. L. *palea* (see PALEA) + -(I FORM] Having the form or appearance of chaff; chaffy. (Mayne, 1857.)

Paleis, obs. form of PALACE; var. PALIS *Obs.*

Paley (pē·lĭ), *adv.* Also 6 **paly.** [f. PALE *a.* + -LY[2].] In a pale manner; with a pale look or appearance; dimly, wanly.

a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV* 237 Ihon Cheulet..there stode so sadly and so paly, without any worde speakyng, that [etc.]. *a* 1718 PENN *Sandy Found. Shaken* Wks 1726 I. 250 T. V. came very paley down the Stairs. 1817 MOORE *Lalla R.*, *Fire-worshippers* 358 The morn o'er the Green Sea paley shines. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* IV. x. 225 If he looked up, it was to see the sky paley blue.

Pale maille: see PALL-MALL.

†**Pa·leman.** *Obs.* [f. PALE *sb.*[1] + MAN *sb.*] 1. = PALER.

1503 *Acc. Ld. High Treas Scot.* II. 372 Item to the pale men of the park of Strivelin in drinksilver, xiiij s.

2. A man of the English Pale in Ireland.

1851 KELLY tr. *Cambrensis Eversus* III. 158 *note*, A feeling for other Irishmen not unlike what the old palemen had against the mere Irish.

Palempore, -pour: see PALAMPORE.

Pa·len (pē·lĕn), *v. rare*[-1]. [f. PALE *a.* + -EN 5.] *trans.* To make pale, cause to turn pale.

1790 W. TAYLOR tr. *Goethe's Iph. in Tauris* (R.), So turn'd the sun His paleu'd visage from the damned deed.

Palendar: see PALANDER.

Paleness (pē·lnes). [f. PALE *a.* + -NESS.] The condition or quality of being pale; pallor.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxviii[i]. 14 þe hyndire of hire bak in palnes of gold [L. *pallore auri*]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 378 a Palenesse, of colowre, *pallor.* 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xcii 273 [It] taketh away the colour, and bringeth such a paulnesse, as is in dead bodies 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Melancholick diseases, palenesse, and smallnesse of pulse. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* i (1826) 8 Her countenance changed to an ashy paleness. 1835 URE *Phil. Manuf.* 305 Natural paleness, and that paleness proceeding from bad health, are readily distinguished by the town practitioner.

Comb. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 429 Their Palenesse-breeding Labours wo'n't yeild Sack.

Palenkeon, obs. form of PALANKEEN.

‖**Palenque** (pale·ŋke). *Jamaica.* [Sp., = enclosure.] (See quots.)

1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. p. xvii, A Palenque is here a place for bringing up poultry 1873 GARDNER *Jamaica* 80 The little farms called palenques.

Palentine, obs. form of PALATINE.

Paleo-: see PALÆO-.

†**Pa·leous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L *palea* chaff + -OUS.] Of the nature of chaff; chaffy.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II iv. (1686) 60 This attraction have we tried in straws and paleous bodies.

Palepuntz: see PUNCH *sb.*, the beverage.

†**Pa·ler.** *Obs.* [f. PALE *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] One who puts up a paling or fence; an officer of a park charged with keeping the fences in repair.

1464 *Mann. & Househ. Exp* (Roxb.) 275 My mastyr payd to the paler for wagys, vj. *s.* viij. *d.* 1647 HAWARD *Crown Revenue* 51 Paler of the Park. 1670 *M. Papers, Dom.* 14 The offices of Keeper of the Middle Park and Bushy Park, and of paler thereof. 1800 D. LYSONS *Env. London, Suppl.* 74 With the custody of the parks, has been held two other offices, called paler of the parks, and mower of the brakes.

†**Pale·rino.** *Obs.* A wine from Palermo in Sicily.

1584 LYLY *Campaspe* I ii. 89 O for a Bowle of fatt Canary, Rich Palermo, sparkling Sherry. 1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Honour* III. 1, Till I set my foot In Sicily again, and drink Palermo.

Paleron, obs. form of PAULDRON.

Pales, obs. f. PALACE; var. PALIS *Obs.*

†**Pa·lesate,** *v. Obs. rare*[-1]. [f. late med.L. *palesāre* (Du Cange), ad. It. *palesare* 'to reveal, bewray, publish' (Florio), f. *palese* public, in open view:—L. type **palensis*, f. *palam* adv. openly, publicly. Cf. OF. *palaiser*, *paliser* and *palesement* sb., and see -ATE[3].] *trans.* To manifest, reveal.

1613 SHERLEY *Trav. Persia* 35 The counsell of the Turke had not palesated itselfe openly.

Palesman (pē·lzmăn). *rare.* [f. *pale's* (PALE *sb.*[1], sense 4) + MAN; cf. *dalesman*] = PALEMAN 2.

1894 P. J. MCCALL *Irish Nôintns, Green Woods of Slew* 27 The Palesmen he vanquished; they parleyed with you.

Paless, Palesser, var. PALIS, PALISER *Obs.*

†**Palester.** *Obs.* [f. PALE *v.*[1] + -STER, or var. of *palesser*, PALISER.] = PALER, PALISER.

1574 in J. J. Cartwright *Hist. Yorks.* (1872) 74 Fees to the keeper and palester.

Palestra, etc.: see PALÆSTRA, etc.

Palesy, -ie, etc., obs. forms of PALSY.

Palet (pē·lĕt). *Bot.* [f. PALE *sb.*[4] + -ET: cf. F. *paillette*, dim. of *paille* straw.] = PALEA I.

1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* v. (ed. 6) 142 *Palets*,..also called Chaff, are diminutive or chaff-like bracts or bractlets on the axis (or receptacle) and among the flowers of a dense inflorescence, such as a head of Compositæ; and the name is also given to an inner series of the Glumes of Grasses.

Palet, obs. form of PALATE, PALLET.

Palethnology, shortened form of *palæethnology*: see PALÆO-.

a 1898 BRINTON in Haddon *Study of Man* 493.

‖**Paletot** (pæ·lĕtō, pæ·ltō). [mod.F. *paletot* (pàltɔ, in verse pàltɔ), formerly *palletot* (1403 in Godef. *Compl.*), *palletocq* (1455), *pallo* (1505), *paletoc* (16th c.), *palletoc* (Cotgr. 1611); cf. *paltof* (1483 in Godef.); also Sp. *paletoque*, Breton *paltôk*: of uncertain derivation: see PALTOCK.] A loose outer garment, coat, or cloak, for men or women.

1840 LOUISA S. COSTELLO *Summer among st Bocages* II. 206 A man of about five-and twenty, attired in a kind of furred palletot. 1844 ATB. SMITH *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* vi. (1886) 20 Some wore dark blouses; others paletôts—a species of light shooting-jacket. 1864 MRS. H. WOOD *Trev. Hold* I. xi. 182 She wore a puce silk paletot, as they are called, made coat fashion, and a brown hat. 1892 J. KENT *Racing Life Ld. G Cavendish Bentinck* i. 7 Wearing a light-coloured zephyr paletot above his scarlet [hunting-] coat.

Palett, -ette, obs. forms of PALLET.

Palette (pæ·lĕt). Forms: 7-9 **pallet,** (7-8 **pallat**), 8- **palette,** 9 (sense 2) **pallette** [a. F. *palette* (of which the painter's palette is one of many senses), dim. of *pale* shovel, blade of oar:—L. *pāla* spade, shovel, baker's peel, shoulder-blade; cf. It. *pala* spade, shovel, peel, blade, plate, etc.; dim. *paletta* flat spoon, trowel, battledore, apothecary's spatula (The Ital. word for painter's palette is *tavolozza*, dim of *tavola*.)]

1. A flat thin tablet of wood or porcelain, used by an artist to lay and mix his colours on.

Its ordinary form is more or less oval, with a hole for the left thumb

1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent* xiii. (1634) 130 Having all your colours ready ground, with your pallet on the thumbe of your left hand lay your colours upon your pallet thus. 1658 PHILLIPS, A *Pallat* [ed. 1706 -et], .. a thin piece of wood which a Painter makes use of to place his colours upon 1727 GAY *Fables* I xviii. 34 All things were set; the hour was come, His pallet ready o'er his thumb *a* 1783 H. BROOKE *Temple of Hymen* Poems (1810) 406/1 On his left hand a palette lay, With many a teint of colours gay. 1859 GUTTICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 199 Artists differ greatly in the number of tints they arrange on the palette.

fig. 1824 GALT *Rothelan* I. ii. v. 188 The colours on our pallet consist of the universal elements and properties of the heart 1868 J. E A. BROWN *Lights through Lattice* 28 And now the Spring .. From her bright palette brought the emerald of the young corn, and of the indigo.

b. *transf.* The set or selection of colours used by a particular artist or for a particular picture.

1882 HAMERTON *Graphic Arts* xxi 238 It is impossible to give Turner's palettes, which probably varied very much at different times 1890 *Spectator* 17 May 694/2 He has.. a palette of his own that gives pleasure to a great many artists.

2. A name given to a small rounded plate formerly used in armour to protect the armpit.

1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 186 Two circular plates called pallettes, are sometimes fastened to them in front so as to protect the armpit. 1853 — *Hist. Cockayne Fam.* in *Archæol. Jrnl.* 379 A pair of plates to protect the arm pits called pallettes, introduced in the reign of Henry V. 1860 FAIRHOLT *Costume in Eng.* (ed. 2) Gloss., *Palettes.*

b. The breast-plate by means of which pressure is applied to the hand-drill: see BREAST-PLATE 3 b.

1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

†3. An instrument of wood shaped like a spatula or palette-knife, formerly used for massage. *Obs.*

1857 in DUNGLISON.

4. *Zool.* A disk-like structure in certain animals.

a. *Conch.* An accessory valve in some molluscs.

b. *Entom.* A flat expansion upon the legs of some insects.

1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 269 (Teredo) The base..is furnished on each side with a stony and moveable kind of operculum or palette. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* viii. (1864) 229 The female of the handsome golden-and-black *Euglossa Surinamensis* has this palette of very large size.

5. A parrot of the genus *Prioniturus* (racket-tailed parakeets): from the appearance of the tail, which with its two long spatulate central feathers suggests a painter's palette and brushes.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

6. *attrib* and *Comb.*

1896 *Cosmopolitan* XX. 407/2 Art. holds forth her willing palette-laden hand to Youth. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 July 8/2 We have received a new Palette Album.., giving a series of views in colours of scenery in the English Lake District.

Palette-knife. A thin flexible blade of steel fitted with a handle, of various forms, used for

mixing colours on a palette, for distributing printing-ink on a surface, and similar purposes.

1759 COLERROOKE in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 46 When the ground was near dry, I smoothed it with a pallat-knife. 1811 *Self Instructor* 518 Take your pallet knife..scrape your colour together. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 199 The Palette-knife, or Spatula, has a pliable blade.

Hence **Palette-knifing**, the use of this tool.

1831 R. KIPLING *Light that Failed* v, I know what palette-knifing means

† **Palew**, *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* Also **pallew.** [app. a derivative of PALE *a.*; but the nature of the formation is obscure. The later authors appear simply to follow Recorde.] Light or pale yellow.

1547 RECORDE *Judic. Ur.* viii. 31 Palew and lyght safferne . are the best coloures. *Ibid.* 32 *Ibid.* 66 b, After it followyth pallew, which is a kynde of light yellow, sum thing lyghter in colour then Crowne golde. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt Glass* 108 The first is *rutellina bilis* of the colour of an egge yolke generated of palew choler. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* II. iii. 62 This colour is called. *Subrufus, subaureus,* or *subcoeceus*: in English, palew, or light saffron.

† **Pa·leway**, *adv. Her. Obs.* = next.

1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4163/3 All engraved with 3 Escallop Shells Pale-way.

Paleways (pē·lwēiz), *adv. Her.* ?*Obs.* [f. PALE *sb*[1] + -WAYS.] = next. (In quot. 1610 = PALY.)

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* v. ii. (1611) 243 To these will I adde . an Italian Coat of rare use v.z palewaies of six argent and gules on a chiefe as the field is many cressants 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon., Fasti* I. 646 And hath behind it, paleways [*ed.* 1721 palewise], an Abbats Cresier. 1769 *New Peerage* I. 270 Two demi garters paleways, argent.

Palewise (pē·lwəiz), *adv. Her.* [f. PALE *sb*[1] + -WISE.] In the direction of a pale; vertically (either in the middle of the shield = *in pale*, or in any part of the shield).

1721 [see PALEWAYS, quot. 1691]. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* viii 36 Paly Bendy . is produced by lines drawn palewise, crossed by others drawn bendwise. 1867 — *Eng. Heraldry* (1875) 142 *Pale-wise*, or In Pale..that is, set vertically, or arranged vertically one above another.

Paley, variant of PALY *a.*[1]

Paleyce, -eys, obs. ff. PALACE; var. PALIS *Obs.*

Palfrenier (pælfrĕ·ĭənə. *arch.* Forms: 5 **palfreynyer, -frenyer**, 9 **palefrenier, -freneer, palfrenier.** [a F. *palefrenier* (1350 in Godef. *Compl.*), also *pare-, palfrenier* = It. *palafreniere*, Sp. *palafrenero*, Pg. *palafreneiro* med.L. *pala-, palefrenarius, -frenerius, -fridiarius*, orig. *paraverēdarius* (*Lex Baiwar.*, *Capitulare de Villis*, Du Cange), f. *paraverēdus*: see next and -IER 2.] A man having charge of horses; a groom.

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* x. 257 Mawgys sayd to y° palfreynyer that kepte bayerde 'frende, goo & set the sadell vpon bayerde'..'syr', sayd y° palfrenyer, 'I may not doo it'. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxxv, A legion of godless lackeys, and palfreniers, and horse-boys. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk-bk.* (1872) 74 He calls his palefrenier a groom. 1863 SALA *Capt. Dangerous* II. iv. 147 Palefreneers littered him down with straw, as though he had been a Horse.

Palfrey (pǫ·lfĭri, pæ l-). Forms: 2 **palefrai**, 3 **-frei, -fray**, 3-4 **-frey**, 4 **palfre**, 4 6 **-frei**, 4 7 **-fray**, 4- **palfrey**, (5 **palfroy(e**, 5-7 **-freie, -freye, -fraie, -fraye**, 6 **paulfrey, pawlfre**, 7 **palfery, palefroy, palphrie, -frie, -fry**, 8 **-phry**). [ME. a. OF *palefrei*, in 11th c. *palefreid* (later *palefroy, -froi*:—late L *palafrēd-us*, by dissimilation from *parafrēdus, -vrēdus* (in *Capit. Charlemagne*):—late L. *paraverēdus* (6th c.), f. Gr. παρά beside, extra + *verēdus* light horse, post-horse. Cognate Romanic forms are Pr. *palafre, -frei*, Sp. † *palafré, palafren*, Pg. *palafrem*, It. *palafreno*; in med.L. also *parefredus, -fridus, palafridus, palefredus, -fridus, palfredus, pala-, palifrenus*: see Du Cange. The forms in *-frenus, -freno, -fren* (whence *palfrenier*), show popular association with L. *frēnum*, It. *freno* bridle, rein.

Parafrēdus also passed into German: OLG. *parafrid, pirewit*; MLG. *perid*, LG. *perd*, MDu. *paert*, Du. *paard*; OHG. *pārifrīt, pferfrit*; MHG. *pferit*; Ger. *pferd*; the ordinary word for 'horse'.]

A saddle-horse for ordinary riding as distinguished from a war-horse; *esp.* a small saddle-horse for ladies. (Now *Hist.*, or in romantic or poetic lang.)

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 He mihte ridan..on riche stede and palefrai. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 89 Noðer stede ne palefrei, ne fair mule. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11184 Many fair palfray & stede. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 207 His palfrey was as broun as is a berye. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xvi 260 Thei lefte thene pallreyes and lepe upon stedes covered in maile. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* II. vi, A damoysel that came ryde ful fast . on a fayr palfroy. *a* 1547 HEN. VIII in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. 1. II. 32 Some faire white, or white gray palfreies, or geldings. 1556 WITHALS *Dict.* (1568) 16 a/1 A pawlfre, *cantherius candidus*. 1614 CHAPMAN *Maske Inns of Ct.* 2 Dwarfe Palfries, with yellow foot-cloathes. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) IV. 10 A Palphry proud, prick'd up with Pride, Went prancing on the Way. 1803 SOUTHEY *Queen Orraca* iv. vii, Upon her palfrey she is set, And forward then they go. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* II. xiv, A maiden on a palfrey white. 1866 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 9 The fair damosels of the olden time on their palfreys. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 126 [He] shook his drowsy squire awake and cried, 'My charger and her palfrey'.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *palfrey-man, -mare, -money, -page.*

1297 *Placita coram Rege* m. 39 (1897) 263 Ricardus le Palfreyman. 1380-1 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 562 Perot palfraypage Prioris. *a* 1500 *Mankind* (Brandl 1896) 240 And 3e were pe kynges palfrey mare. 1502 *Will Ep. Cicest.* (Somerset Ho.), Soluendum post decessum meas domino Regi debitas pro le palfray money. 1530 PALSGR. 251/1 Palfrayman, *palefrenier.*

Hence **Pa·lfreyed** *a.* [-ED [2]], provided with or riding on a palfrey.

1713 TICKELL *On Prospect of Peace* Poems (1790) 159 The bard, that tells Of palfrey'd dames, bold knights, and magic spells.

† **Palfreyour.** *Obs.* Forms: [3 **palfreur, palefreyur**], 4 **palefreiour**, 7 **palfreour, palfrer.** [a. AF. *palefreyur, -our*, f. *palefrei* PALFREY + -OUR.] = PALFRENIER.

[1297 *Placita coram Rege* (1897) 72 Ricardum le Palfreur'. 1300 *Pat. Roll* 28 *Edw. I*, m. 15 *d.* in *Calendar* 550 Adam le Palefreyur, Henry le Palefreyur.] *a* 1327 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 237 Palefreiours ant pages, Ant boyes with boste. 1602 F. TATE *Housek. Ord. Edw. II* § 87 (1876) 52 Al palfreours & somters of the kinges house. *Ibid.* § 90. 55 For the palfrers & coursers j herberger named.

Palgrave: see PALSGRAVE.

Pali (pā·li), *sb.* and *a.* Also **Pāli, Páli.** [Short for *pāli-bhāsā*, i. e. language of the canonical texts (as opposed to 'commentary'), f. *pāli* line, canon + *bhāsā* language.]

1. The language used in the canonical books of the Buddhists, composed in North India. This 'Middle High Indian' was the literary form of the language spoken in Kosala, the country now called the United Provinces (Oude, etc.), which was the *lingua franca* of North India from the 6th or 5th to the 2nd century B.C. Also often used to include b. The language of the chronicles, commentaries, and other literary works of later Buddhists, which bears the same relation to the language of the canonical texts as mediæval bears to classical Latin; and c. The kindred language used in the early Indian inscriptions.

[1693 A. P. tr. *De la Loubère's Siam* 9 The terms of Religion and Justice, the names of Offices, and all the Ornaments of the [Siamese.] Vulgar Tongue are borrow'd from the Balie.] 1800 SYMES *Embassy to Ava* 334 That the Pali, the sacred language of the priests of Boodh, is nearly allied to the Shanscrit of the Bramins. 1833 TANDY tr. *Sangermano's Burmese Emp.* 141 The grammar of the Pali language or Magadà. *Ibid.*, All these books are written in the Pali tongue. 1837 G. TURNOUR *Mahāwanso* Introd 22 Buddhists are impressed with the conviction that their sacred and classical language, the Mágadhi or Páli, is of greater antiquity than the Sanscrit. 1871 ALABASTER *Wheel of Law* 246 Others believe that Pali..was the vernacular language of Magadha, the Holy Land of Buddhism. 1877 RHYS DAVIDS *Buddhism* 237 A list of the Pali commentaries now extant. 1903 — *Buddhist India* 152 Pali is a literary language based on the dialect of Kosala.

2. *Pali plague*: see quots.

1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 484 The Pali plague differs from the Egyptian plague, in having a marked lung disease. 1875 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* I. 482 He thinks that he can recognise the black death of the fourteenth century in the so-called Indian Plague or Pali Plague, a disease which prevailed from 1815 to 1821 in the East Indian provinces of Kutch and Guzerat.

Pali, plural of PALUS [2].

Paliard, Palice, obs. ff. PALLIARD, PALACE, PALIS. **Palie**, variant of PAULIE *a. Sc.*

Palichthyologic, etc., irregular form of *palæichthyologic*, etc.: see PALÆO-.

1848 *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* IV. 302.

† **Palifica·tion.** *Obs.* (*Erron.* **palli-.**) [ad. med.L. *palificātiōn-em*, It. *palificazione* (Florio), f. L. *palificāre* to make a foundation of piles, f. L. *pāl-us* pile, stake, pale + *-ficāre* to make] The action of driving piles or stakes into the ground in order to render it more firm for building operations.

1624 WOTTON *Archit.* 1. 26, I haue sayd nothing of Pallification, or Pyling of the Ground-plot when we build vpon a moist or marshy soile. Hence 1656 in BLOUNT, 1658 in PHILLIPS, 1823 in NICHOLSON *Pract. Builder.*

Paliform (pæ·lĭfōrm), *a. Zool.* [f. L. *pālus* stake, etc. + -(I)FORM] Resembling, or having the form of, a palus.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1900 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* June 126 A ring, often incomplete, of larger septal teeth rises up..or else one large paliform tooth.

Palify, Palijs, obs. f. PALLIFY, PALACE.

‖ **Palikar** (pæ·lĭkā). Also **pallecar.** [ad. mod.Gr. παλικάρι, παλληκάρι lad, f. Gr. πάλλαξ, -ηξ youth; in F. *palikare.*] A member of the band of a Greek or Albanian military chief, esp. during the war of Independence.

1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. lxxi, Each Palikar his sabre from him cast. 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 719 The remnant of the Suliot palikars. were reduced to capitulate. 1853 FELTON *Fam. Lett.* xxxv. (1865) 277 Two very handsome, genteel, and civil pallecars, who were very attentive to us. 1854 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXVI. 417 The third prominent feature in the social condition of the Greek population is the existence of a military caste called Palikars.

Hence **Pa·likarism**, the palikar system or institution.

1854 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXVI. 418 Otho [was] re-established in absolute power by the assistance of palikarism and municipal corruption.

Palilogy, palillogy (pălĭ·lŏdʒi). *Rhet.* Also in Gr. and L. forms. [ad. L. *palilogia, -illogia*, Gr. παλιλλογία, f. πάλιν over again + -λογία speaking.] The repetition of a word or phrase, esp. in immediate succession, for the sake of emphasis.

1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 160 This figure and *Palalogia*, which signifies Repetition of the same word, are alike. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Palilogia.* 1731 BAILEY (ed. 5), *Palilogy.*

So † **Palilogetic** *a.* [f. Gr. παλιλλογεῖν], characterized by palilogy. *Obs.*

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 292, I could have introduced..exargastick, and palilogetick elucidations.

‖ **Palimbacchius** (pæ·lĭmbæki·ŭs). *Pros.* [L., a. Gr. παλιμβάκχειος, f. πάλιν back, backwards + βακχεῖος BACCHIUS.] A metrical foot consisting of two long and one short syllable; a reversed bacchius: ⏑ ANTIBACCHIUS. Also **Palimba·cchic.**

1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 69 Palimbachius, of two long and one short, as – – ⏑ *accorded.* 1749 *Numbers in Poet. Comp.* 19 Palimbacchic – – ⏑ Spondee – – and half Pyrrhic ⏑. 1773 KENRICK *Rhet. Gram. Eng. Lang.* in *Dict.* 22 When I hear an English prosodist thus talk of his Iambics, his Trochees..and his Palimbacchics.

Palimpsest (pæ·lĭmpsest), *sb.* and *a.* Also 7-8 in L. or Gr. form. [ad. L. *palimpsēstus* sb., a. Gr. παλίμψηστος scraped again, παλίμψηστον a parchment whence writing has been erased, f. πάλιν again + ψηστός, from ψάω, ψῆν to rub smooth.]

A. *sb.* † 1. Paper, parchment, or other writing-material prepared for writing on and wiping out again, like a slate. *Obs.* [So It. *palimsesto* (Florio).]

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 7 The chalked skinne for a palimpsestus, serving in stead of a table book. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* (1769) 52 In writing, the use of the palimpsestus, and the like. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Palimpseston*,.. a sort of Paper or Parchment, that was generally us'd for making the first draught of things, which might be wip'd out, and new wrote in the same Place.

2. A parchment or other writing-material written upon twice, the original writing having been erased or rubbed out to make place for the second; a manuscript in which a later writing is written over an effaced earlier writing.

1825 *Gentl. Mag.* XCV. 1. 348 Monsignore Angelo Mayo.. celebrated for his discoveries in the 'Palimpsestes'. 1838 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* I. 256 *note*, The Institutes of Gaius.. was first discovered..in a palimpsest, or rewritten manuscript of..works of S Jerome, in the Chapter Library at Verona. 1875 SCRIVENER *Text N. Test.* 18 To decipher a double palimpsest calls for the masterhood of a Tischendorf.

fig. 1845 DE QUINCEY *Suspiria* Wks. 1890 XIII. 346 What else than a natural and mighty palimpsest is the human brain? 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* I. 826 Let who says 'The soul's a clean white paper' rather say A palimpsest ..defiled. 1879 LEWES *Study Psychol* viii. 153 History unrolls the palimpsest of mental evolution.

3. A monumental brass slab turned and re-engraved on the reverse side.

1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 219/2 A large number of brasses in England are palimpsests, the back of an ancient brass having been engraved for the more recent memorial. 1877 L. JEWITT *Halfhrs. among Eng. Antiq.* 132 They were frequently laid down to other persons, or re-engraved on the other side, and hence called palimpsests.

B. *adj.* 1. (Applied to a manuscript) Written over again; of which the original writing has been erased and superseded by a later: see A. 2.

1852 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* (1853) 237 A friend who used to mourn over the thought of palimpsest manuscripts 1875 POSTE *Gaius* Pref. (ed. 2) 5 The codex is doubly palimpsest, i. e. there are three inscriptions on the parchment. 1898 R. HARRIS in *Expositor* Dec. 402 It is useless to apply re-agents in search of palimpsest writing where the vellum has only been used once. *fig.* 1873 W COBY in *Lett & Jrnls.* (1897) 308 The pretty song, rising one will never know how, from a palimpsest memory.

2. Of a monumental brass: see A. 3.

1843 *Archæologia* XXX. 124 Palimpsest brasses are also found at Berkhampstead. 1877 J. C. COX *Ch. of Derbysh.* III. 241 This monument is a remarkable. example of the palimpsest or re-used brass.

Hence **Pa·limpsest** *v. trans.*, to make into a palimpsest, to write anew on (parchment, etc.) after erasure of the original writing; **Palimpse·stic** *a.*, that is, or that makes, a palimpsest.

1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 13 Discoveries. of Palimpsestic parchments had not yet furnished fresh matter for research. 1836 F. MAHONY *Rel. Father Prout, Songs Horace* I. (1859) 376 Thy MSS. have come down to us unmutilated by the pumicestone of palimpsestic monk. 1900 *Expositor* June 420 We may wonder less at this Sinaitic ..codex having been palimpsested.

Palinal (pæ·lĭnăl), *a. Physiol.* [irreg. f. Gr. πάλιν backward + -AL.] Characterized by or involving backward motion, esp. of the lower jaw in mastication.

1888 COPE in *Amer. Nat.* Jan. 7 *note*, The propalinal mastication is to be distinguished into the proal, from behind forwards, ..and the palinal, from before backwards. 1896 — *Primary Factors Evolution* vi. 321 Ryder is of the opinion that the mastication of the Proboscidia is palinal.

Palindrome (pæ·lĭndrōum), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. Gr. παλίνδρομ-ος running back again: so in mod.F. (Littré).] a. *sb.* A word, verse, or sentence that reads the same when the letters composing it are taken in the reverse order. b. *adj.* That reads the same backwards as forwards.

c 1609 B. Jonson *Underwoods, Execr. upon Vulcan* (1640) B j b, Had I..weav'd fifty tomes Of Logogriphes, or curious Pallindromes. 1638 Peacham *Truth of our Times* 123, I caused this to be written over the porch of their free-schoole doore, *Subi dura a rudibus*: It is Palindrome. 1706 Phillips, *Palindroma*..as *Lewd did I live, and evil I did dwel.* 1821 *New Monthly Mag.* II. 170 The Palindromes, or Canorine, or recurrent verses, as they were called. *Ibid.* 171 In English but one Palindrome line is known.

Hence **Palindro·mic** *a.*, of the nature of a palindrome; **Palindro·mical** *a.* = prec.; **Palindro·mically** *adv.*, in a way that reads the same backwards as forwards; **Pa·lindromist**, a writer or inventor of palindromes.

1862 H. B. Wheatley *Anagrams* 11 A singularly appropriate Greek palindromic inscription.. occurs upon very many fonts in England. 1864 Webster, *Palindromical.* a 1876 M. Collins *Th. in Garden* (1880) I. 226 A dear friend of mine, poet and palindromist and archæologist.

Paling (pē·lin), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f Pale *v.*[1] + -ing[1].]

†1. Decoration with 'pales' or vertical stripes.

c 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* P 343 The cost of embrowdynge, ..barrynge, owndynge, palynge.

2. The action of constructing a fence, or of enclosing a place, with pales; fencing.

1469 *Paston Lett* II. 337 They that ben possessioners.. shulde payle certeine of the Parke of Weverston; and by cause this is nat performyd..thoo that ben possessioners shall..be amersid. And it is agreed that Sir William Yelverton, Sir Thomas Hoo wolle pay the amerceyment, and to delyver the said Duchesse possession of the said service and palyng. 1543 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 17 § 6 For..paling, railing, or enclosing of Parkes [etc.]. 1667 Duchess of Newcastle *Life Dk. of N.* (1886) II. 153 The paling, stubbing, hedging, &c., of his grounds and parks. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 212 Much us'd in Essex..; but in few other Countreys, except for Paleing.

3. *concr.* a. Wood prepared for or made into pales; pales collectively; fencing.

1788 *Trans Soc. Arts* VI. 22 The firs answer for..paling for fences. c 1830 Carlyle *Four Fables* iv, Thou art felled and sawed into paling. 1881 Young *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 181. 62 When park paling of cleft pales is made.

b. A fence made of pales. (with *a* and *pl.*)

1558 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 120 The palyng for the seyd pynfold. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. iii. 38 It is not every field which a gentleman pleases to surround with a wall or paling that is thereby constituted a legal park. 1814 Scott *Waav.* lx, Waverley groped his way the best he could along a small paling. 1866 Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. xviii. 425 Split oaken planks to be used for strong palings.

c. Each of the pales of which a fence is made; usually in *pl.* = a set of pales, a fence.

1834 H. Ainsworth *Rookwood* iii. i, A rough..lane which skirted..the moss-grown palings of the park. 1861 Mrs. H. Wood *East Lynne* (1868) 195 He plunged..over some palings into a field.

4. *attrib.*, as *paling board, fence.*

1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* I. 110 Plate xxx, Two different sorts of paling fences. 1812 J. Smyth *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 282 A paling Board is the outside or sappy part of a tree, sawed off from the four sides, in order to make the remaining part square 1894 R. Bridges *Feast of Bacchus* i. 179 The hedge and paling bounds.

Paling, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. Pale *v.*[2] + -ing[1].] The action of becoming or turning pale.

c 1410 Lydg. *Life Our Lady* (MS Ashm. 39 lf. 47), For in here face alwey was the blode, With oute palynge or eny drawynge doune. 1887 G. Meredith *Ballads & P.* 158 Like the paling of the dawn-star.

Paling, *ppl. a.*[1] [f. Pale *v.*[1] + -ing[2].] Enclosing, surrounding.

c 1630 *Trag. Richard II* (1870) 34 That dost allowe thy paleing flatterers To guild them selues with others miseryes.

Paling, *ppl. a.*[2] [f. Pale *v.*[2] + -ing[2].] Becoming or turning pale.

1623 Middleton *More Dissemblers Besides Women* i iv, Your nice paling physicking gentlefolks. 1832 J. Bree *St. Herbert's Isle* 41 The sun looks downward with a paling light. 1899 *19th Cent.* Nov. 817 By the dual light of paling moon and rising sun.

‖ **Palingenesia** (pæ·lindʒénī·siă). [med.L. (969 in Du Cange), a. Gr. παλιγγενεσία birth over again, regeneration, f. πάλιν again + γένεσις birth, origination.] = Palingenesy.

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. i. II. ix, The Pythagoreans hold metempsychosis and palingenesia that soules go from one body to another. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard* 336 The Palingenesia or Resurrection of Plants from their Ashes. 1829 Southey *Sir T. More* II. 245 We might then hope for a palingenesia, a restoration of national sanity and strength. 1870 Farrar *Witn. Hist.* v. (1871) 172 This is why it became the Palingenesia of a dead and miserable world.

Hence **Palingene·sian** *a.*, relating to palingenesia.

1816 J. Lawrence in *Monthly Mag.* XLII. 296 Gaffarel..meditated a palingenesian experiment upon human bodies.

Palingenesis (pælindʒe·nĕsis). [f. Gr. πάλιν again + γένεσις birth, origination: a modern compound not on Greek analogy: see prec.]

1. = Palingenesy.

1818 Hobhouse *Italy* (1859) II. 351 A poem which he [Monti] published, and called the 'Palingenesis'. 1872 H. Macmillan *True Vine* iv. (1872) 169 The palingenesis of creation is accomplished, not by the rooting-up of evil, but by the sowing of good.

2. *Biol.* †a. The supposed production of animals from putrescent animal matter. *Obs.*

1866 in Brande & Cox *Dict. Sci.* etc.

b. Haeckel's term for the form of ontogenesis in which ancestral characters are exactly reproduced, without modification; true hereditary genesis or evolution; the 'breeding true' of an organism (opp. to *kenogenesis*).

1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. 11 This distinction between Palingenesis or inherited evolution, and Kenogenesis or vitiated evolution, has not..yet been sufficiently appreciated by naturalists.

c. *Entom.* = Metamorphosis.

1886 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

Hence **Palinge·nesist**, one who holds some doctrine of palingenesy.

1860 *All Year Round* No. 43. 389 Monsieur Doyère, the most ardent palingenesist of the age,.. pretends that these animals are able to support absolute desiccation, without losing the faculty of resurrection. 1869 tr. *Pouchet's Universe* (1871) 35 Our modern palingenesists.

Palingenesy (pælindʒe·nesi). Also 7 -ie. [a. F. *palingénésie*, ad. med.L. *palingenesia*: see above.] Regeneration, birth over again; revival, re-animation, resuscitation. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

1643 Smallwood *On Death Cartwright* in *C.'s Poems* (1651) *iii, Buried Ashes may as easily see Their heirs, as we this glad Palingenesie. 1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* II. vii. 258 There must also be another burning of the world, and another Palingenesie or renovation of things. 1718 J. Fox *Wanderer* 57 While the World seems to rejoice in a perfect Palingenesy. 1802 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XI. 19 The..dotrines of an imminent palingenesy, and of the speedy coming of Antichrist. 1858 Trench *On Author. Vers* (1859) 52 Nothing would so effectually hinder this rejuvenescence, this palingenesy of words, as the putting a ban upon them directly they pass out of vulgar use.

Palingenetic (-dʒene·tik), *a.* [f. Palingenesis: see Genetic.] Of or belonging to, or of the nature of palingenesis (sense 2 b). Hence **Palingene·tically** *adv.*

1877 Lankester in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* XVII. 411 What he [Haeckel] terms 'heterochrony in the palingenetic phenomena of ontogeny'. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. 10 It is most important to distinguish clearly and exactly between the original, palingenetic processes of evolution, and the later kenogenetic processes of the same.

Pali·ngenist. *nonce-wd.* = Palingenesist.

1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XIX. 50 We are Palingenists, and desire to reanimate the dead.

†**Pa·lingman.** *Obs.* [a. Du. *palingman*, f. *paling* eel + *man.*] A man who deals in eels.

1482 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 221/2 Aswell Merchaunttes, as other sellers of Elys called Palyngmen 1482 *Act* 22 *Edw. IV*, c. 2 Ascun tiel marchant ne palingeman. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 23 Noe such Marchaunte nor paling man shuld sell nor put to sale any Elys by barell, &c. [*Variously misunderstood.* 1670 Blount *Law Dict.*, *Palingman*, seems to be a Merchant Denizen; one born within the English Pale. Similarly 1706 in Kersey; 1721– Bailey; 1823 Crabb, etc. 1864 Webster, *Paling man*, one born within that part of Ireland called the *English Pale*: so in later Dicts.]

Palinode (pæ·linōud), *sb.* Also 7 **palinod.** [ad. L. *palinōdia*: see Palinody; or a. obs. F. *palinod* (16th c. in Littré).] *orig.* An ode or song in which the author retracts something said in a former poem; hence *gen.* a recantation; *spec.* in *Sc. Law* (see quot. 1861).

1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* v. iii, You, two and two, singing a Palinode, March to your several homes 1600 (*title*) The Palinod [*ed.* 1604 or recantation] of John Colvill, wherein he doth penitently recant his former proud offences. 1636 G. Sandys *Par Div. Poems, Job* (1648) 62, I..therefore in this weeping Palinod Abhorre my selfe, that have displeas'd my God. 1814 Scott *Waav.* xiv, That Balmawhapple [had given satisfaction] by such a palinode as rendered the use of the sword unnecessary. 1861 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* s. v., In actions for damages on account of slander or defamation raised in the Commissary Court.., it was formerly the practice to conclude not only for damages, expenses, and a fine, but also for a judicial recantation or palinode by the defender. 1898 R. L. Stevenson *St. Ives* xiii, I..abounded in palinodes and apologies.

Hence **Pa·linode** *v.* [cf. Gr. παλινῳδεῖν to recant], to recant, retract (*intr.* and *trans.*).

1886 Tupper *My Life as Author* 364, I have seen fit more than once to 'palinode'. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Apr. 392/1 The first stanza..being most ingeniously palinoded by the second.

Palino·dial, *a. rare*[−1]. [a. F. *palinodial* (Godef.), f. L. *palinōdia* Palinody + -al.] Of the nature of a recantation.

1813 Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) IV. 188 Their Prince issued a palinodial proclamation, suspending the orders on certain conditions.

Palinodic (pælinɒ·dik), *a. Gr. Pros.* [ad. Gr. παλινῳδικ-ός, f. παλινῳδία: see Palinody and -ic. In mod.F. *palinodique.*] Applied to verse in which two 'systems' of corresponding form, as a strophe and antistrophe, are separated by two others also of corresponding form but different from the former.

1883 Jebb *Œdipus Tyrannus* p. lxx, This is called the palinodic period: meaning that a group of rhythmical sentences recurs once, in the same order. 1885 *Athenæum* 3 Oct. 432/3 Alterations make vv. 875..to 882..into a complete palinodic period.

†**Palino·dical,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -al.] Making or containing a 'palinode' or recantation.

1602 Dekker *Satiromastix* Wks. 1873 I. 234 *Hor.* I could be pleas'd..to quaffe downe The poyson'd Inke, in which I dipt your name. *Tuc.* Saist thou so, my Palinodicall rimester?

Pa·lino·dist. *rare*[−0]. [f. Palinode + -ist.] The author of a palinode. In mod. Dicts.

Palinody (pæ·linɒdi). Now *rare* or *Obs.* Also 6-7 **-odie**; and in L. form **palinodia** (pælinōu·diă). [a. F. *palinodie*, ad. L. (It., Sp., Pg.) *palinōdia*, a. Gr. παλινῳδία singing over again, repetition, *esp.* recantation, f. πάλιν back again, over again + ᾠδή song: 'a name first given to an ode by Stesichorus, in which he recants his attack upon Helen' (Liddell and Scott).]

1. = Palinode.

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* I. xxiv. (Arb.) 62 So did the Poet Stesichorus..in his Pallinodie vpon the disprayse of Helena, and recouered his eye sight. 1643 Prynne *Sov. Power Parl.* III. 143 (2) If I have over-shot my sel..I shall promise them a thankfull acknowledgement, and ready palinody. 1692 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* II. 359 He was...orced to make his Palinody in a Declamation in the public Hall. 1759 Goldsm. *On Butler's Rem.* Misc. Wks. 1837 IV. 473 Then follows a palinody to the same gentleman. 1893 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Disp.* 5 Oct., The New York Sun says the President should recall Mr. Van Alen's appointment without regard to Republican ridicule of palinody.

b. 1590 Barrow in *Conferences* 1 13 Some of your chief Teachers haue preached palinoda concerning your ministerie. 1612 Bible *Transl. Preg.* 9 Saint Augustine was not afraid to exhort S. Hierome to a Palinodia or recantation. 1632 Marmion *Holland's Leaguer* v. iv, That he shall sing a Palinodium, And recant his ill courses. 1837–9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* (1847) I. iv. § 46. 285 A limitation of his tyrannical doctrine, is not a palinodia.

†2. Singing over again, repetition. *Obs.*

1599 *Broughton's Let.* x. 35 Nothing..but a palinody, I meane not a recantation, but a repetition. 1609 [Bp. W. Barlow] *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 196 His old Palinodie of scorne and malediction.

†**Pali·ntocy.** *Obs.* [a. obs. F. *palintocie*, ad. Gr. παλιντοκία repayment of interest; in quot. 1693, taken in sense 'regeneration'; f. τόκος birth, offspring, interest o money.] (See quots.)

a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xviii 147 In him is begun again the Palintocy of the Megarians, and the Palingenesie of Democritus. 1847 Grote *Greece* II. ix. III. 60 Passing a formal *Palintokia* or decree, to require from the rich who had lent money upon interest the refunding of all past interest paid to them by their debtors.]

†**Pa·linure.** *Obs.* [f. the name of *Palinūrus*, the pilot of Æneas (Virg. *Æn.* iii. 202, v. 833, etc.)] A pilot; in quots. *fig.*

1631 R H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* i. 7 Wanting the Pilote and Palinure of reason and Religion, they runne themselves vpon the rocks. 1640 Fuller *Joseph's Coat, David's Sin* xx. (1867) 209 The winding shelves do us detain, Till God, the Palinure, returns again. [1849 E. B. Eastwick *Dry Leaves* 23 We were driven right across the stream..leaving our Palinurus and his comrade standing up to their middles in water.]

Palinuroid (pælinīū·roid), *a. Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Palinūroidea*, neut. pl., f. *Palinūrus*: see -oid.] Resembling or akin to the genus *Palinurus* (Spiny Lobster) of decapod crustaceans; belonging to the group *Palinuroidea* or family *Palinuridæ*, of which this genus is the type.

Palione. obs. Sc. form of Pavilion.

†**Palis,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 4 palice, 4–5 palais, -ays, palis, -ys, 5 palaies, paloys, paless, palyce, 5–6 pales. [a. F. *palis*, OF. also *paleis*, and *palisse*, in med.L. *pālicium*, sb neuter, from **pālicius* composed of stakes, f. *pālus* stake, Pale. Cf. also Palace *sb.*[3]]

1. A fence of pales, a palisade, paling.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr Kn.* 769 A park al aboute, With a pyked palays, pyned ful þik. c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* I. pr. iii. 7 (Camb. MS.) Warnestored and enclosyd in swich a palis. *Ibid.* II. met. iv. 31 Thow that art put in quiete and weleful by strengthe of thi palys [*robore uallî*] shalt leden a cler age. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 599/45 *Palicium, -cij, est quedam clausura facta ex palis*, a Palys. c 1475 *Stans Puer ad Mensam* 200 in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* 63 Iff þou go with any man..Be wall of by hege, by pales of by pale.

2. A place enclosed by a palisade or fence; an enclosure: see Palace *sb.*[3]

(The first quot. is doubtful, and may belong to 1.)

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 148 (Douce MS.) Of palaies [*Thornton MS.* Of pales], of parkes, of pondes, of plowes. 1581 Styward *Mart. Discipl.* I. 59 He that shall enter in or goe foorth by any other gate, streete, or waie..into the citie, pales or lyst or fort where ye campe is lodged.

†**Pa·lis,** *v. Obs.* Forms: see prec. [f. prec. or a. OF. *palisser*, f. *palis*, *palisse*.] *trans.* To surround or enclose with a palisade; to fence in.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 9940 He..palysed hit [a wood] aboute ful þykke. c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 110 Withouten palaised parke. c 1440 *Stacyons Rome* in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 122 *note*, That stoone is vndyr an Awter Palysyd with Iren and stele.

Palis, obs. form of Palace.

Palisade (pælisē·d), *sb.* Also 6 **pal(l)aisade, 7 palisad, pallasade, 7–9 pallisade.** [a. F. *palissade* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *palisser* to enclose with pales: see -ade. Cf. Palisado.]

1. A fence made of pales or stakes fixed in the ground, forming an enclosure or defence. Also applied to a fence made of iron railings.

1600 Holland *Livy* XXVIII. v. 670 The avenues of the forest Thermopylæ..were stopped up by the Ætolians with a trench and pallaisade. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* XI. 718 Others aid To ram the stones, or raise the palisade. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xl. (1846) III. 531 A ditch and palisade might be sufficient to resist the..cavalry. 1885 Miss Braddon *Wyl-*

Isard's Weird I. 4 The wooden palisade had been removed in the progress of the work.

† b. *Gardening.* A light fence or trellis-work on which trees or shrubs are trained, an espalier; hence *transf.* a row of trees or shrubs so trained, or a row of trees or shrubs forming a close hedge.

1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 14 Concerning espaliers (which I will call *palisades*) I will shew you several formes of accommodating them. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 21 When the Trees are spread, and the Palisades grown up.

2. *Mil.* A strong pointed wooden stake, of which a number are fixed deeply in the ground in a close row, either vertical or inclined, as a defence.

1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VII. 214 And Palisades about the Trenches plac'd. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* I. II. 102 The ramparts were fortified with pallisades. 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* 317 Palisades are 9 feet long, and 6 or 7 inches square. When fixed, they are generally planted 3 feet in the ground and about 3 inches asunder 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 188/2 They began to dig a trench, and to heap up a mound, on which the palisades they brought with them were to be driven in. 1853 STOCQUELER *Mil. Encycl., Palisades,* or *Palisadoes,* in fortification, stakes made of strong split wood, about nine feet long.

3. *fig.* Anything resembling or likened to a fence of stakes (or one of such stakes). a. *gen.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVIII. vii. 558 Seed..contained.. within eares. defended (as it were) with a pallaisade of eares [AIL *sb.*2]. 1723 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* IV. ii. 109 Out of these Cartilages grow a Palisade of stiff hairs. 1831 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 325 To drive down more or less effectual palisades against that class of persons. 1865 B'NESS BUNSEN in Hare *Life* (1879) II. vii. 351 The gigantic palisade of mountains on each side. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* (1894) v. 122 A vast palissade of blue ice-pinnacles.

† b. A wire supporting the hair, a part of the head-dress fashionable in the early part of the 17th century. *Obs.*

1690 EVELYN *Fop-Dict., Palisade,* a Wire sustaining the Hair next to the Dutchess, or first Knot.

c. *pl.* Name for the lofty cliffs extending about 15 miles along the western bank of the Hudson above New York. Also applied to similar formations elsewhere.

1838 N. P. WILLIS *Amer. Scen.* I. 14 The Palisades—Hudson River . . This singular precipice varies in height from fifty to two hundred feet, and presents a naked front of columnar strata, which gives it its descriptive name. 1861 N. A. WOODS *Pr. of Wales in Canada* etc. 405 The mighty river [Hudson] at first hemmed in by lofty cliffs, called the Palisades, which, striped with thin red and black strata, look like coloured palings erected by Nature to keep within bounds the stream. 1886 A. WINCHELL *Walks Geol. Field* 96 High cliffs of basaltic columns, like those exposed on the Hudson and Columbia rivers, are often called palisades.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *palisade-hedge, -tree* (see 1 b); *palisade-like* adj.; **palisado-cell**, a cell of the *palisade-tissue*; **palisade-parenchyma**, the parenchymatous palisade-tissue of leaves; **palisado-tissue**, tissue consisting of elongated cells set closely side by side, as the parenchyma immediately below the epidermis of the upper surface in most leaves; **palisade-worm**, name for various parasitic nematode worms, esp. *Strongylus armatus*, infesting the horse, and *Eustrongylus gigas*, infesting various mammals.

1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 657 These changes are usually more complete in the '*palisade-cells' on the upper side than in the parenchyma which lies deeper. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort., Feb.* Orchard 60 Trim up your *Palisade Hedges, and Espaliers. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 62 The rete mucosum between the cells of the *palisade and other layers. 1877 ROSENTHAL *Muscles & Nerves* 10 Cylindrical cells standing, *palisade-like, side by side. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 407 Not inappropriately designated palisade-cells, or *palisade-parenchyma. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 465 The chlorophyll-tissue . . is developed on the upper side of the leaves, as the so-called *Pallisade-tissue. 1699 EVELYN *Kal. Hort., Jan.* Orchard (ed. 9) 15 Keep your Wall and *Palisade-Trees from mounting too hastily. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 685 *Strongylus armatus*, the *palisade Worm . . is a common cause of aneurism,..in the Horse and Ass.

Palisade (pælisēˈd), *v.* Forms: see prec. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To furnish, surround, enclose, or fortify with a palisade or palisades; to fence in. Also *absol.*, and *fig.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VIII. 349 The Ditch..is mainly pallasaded with wooden stakes. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* I. 2 There is daily some new Thing to be done, as to Sow, Plant, Prune, Pallisade. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 269 Jaws palisaded with teeth. 1850 *Fraser's Mag.* XLII. 10 The frowning cliffs that palisade the shore.

Hence **Palisa·ded** *ppl. a.*, enclosed or fortified with a palisade; **Palisa·ding** *vbl. sb.*, the action of furnishing or surrounding with a palisade; *concr.* a palisade, paling.

1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 188 This Method of Pallisading has seldom or never been us'd in England. 1804 C. B. BROWN tr. *Volney's View Soil U. S.* 356 Five pallisaded forts..were the only stages in this journey. 1843 *Jrnl. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* XIV. 257 Running a light palisading between two precipices. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* (1899) 75/1 A stout palisaded fence was at once run across the neck..on the side facing the diggings.

Palisa·do, *sb. Obs.* or *arch.* Also 6 **palaisado, 6–8 palisado, 6–9 pallisado, 7 palisadoe, -sadoe, palysado, (pallaisada, -asado, pal(l)asado, pallosado), 7–8 pallisadoe, -sado, palissado.** [ad. Sp. *palisada* palisade: see -ADO.]

1. = PALISADE *sb.* 1.

1589 IVE *Fortif.* 38 A palizado (placed at the outer edge of the parapet rayred vppon the sayd countine or bulwarke) of sparres or such like. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 438 They..plucked downe the pallaisada, mounted over the rampar, entred the campe. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1369 A deepe Ditch, and a Pallizado of young Firre-trees. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 65 They had ..a covered pallisadoe round where they lodged their ammunition. 1780 COXE *Russ. Disc.* 212 The fortress..is a square enclosed with palisadoes. 1816 F. H. NAYLOR *Hist. Germany* II. xxiv. 426 They rushed into the trenches..and having torn up the palisadoes, made themselves masters of the imperial batteries.

† b. *Gardening.* = PALISADE *sb.* 1 b. *Obs.*

1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* V. xiii. 362 In the midst of which walke was a Pallisado, artificially made of very high trees, planted in order a fadome one from another. 1689–90 TEMPLE *Ess. Gardening* Wks. 1731 I. 181 The best Fruits not ripening without the Advantage of Walls or Palisadoes. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Garden,* The Space between the Bason and Pallisade should be fill'd with Pieces of Embroidery, or green Plots adorn'd with Yew, Boxes and Flower Pots.

2. = PALISADE *sb.* 2.

1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 113 They..strengthened all the Rampier with Palizadoes. 1635 BARKIFFE *Mil. Discip.* XCV. (1643) 306 To impale those parts..with sharp-pointed pallisadoes. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 289 They..always take it for a straight standing stake, pale, or palisado. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1819) VI. 48 To repair the wall..he ordered each of the citizens to furnish a palisado. 1860 T. MARTIN *Horace* 216 A Roman soldier..A woman's slave, her arms doth bear, And palisadoes now.

3. *fig.* = PALISADE *sb.* 3.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. xvi. Wks. (1851) 103 No marvell anything, if letters must be turn'd into palisadoes to stake out all requisite sense from entring to their due enlargement. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 47 The notable palisadoes about the flower of the milk-thistle *a* 1658 LOVELACE *Falcon* 78 When now he turns his last to wreak The palizadoes of his beak.

† b. = PALISADE *sb.* 3 b. *Obs.*

1607 *Lingua* IV. vi, Tires, Fannes, Palizadoes, Puffes, Ruffes.

c. = PALISADE *sb.* 3 c.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 170/2 From Tappan to a distance of about 8 miles from the town of New York, the Palisadoes, as they are called, extend along the river.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 86/2 Pallisado Hedg..made to uphold young Plants that they keep within pounds. 1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv. London* III. 254 Freestone pavements and palisado pales before the houses.

Palisa·do, *v. Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: see prec. [f. prec. sb.] = PALISADE *v.*

1607 *Relat. Disc. River* in *Capt. Smith's Wks.* (Arb.) Introd. 53 Thursday we laboured, pallozadoing our fort. 1608 CAPT. SMITH *True Relation* Wks. (Arb.) 8 With all speede we pallisadoed our Fort. *c* 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 71 In ye middle is a Bowling green palisado'd round. 1813 COLERIDGE *Lett., to D. Stuart* (1895) 615, I found Southey so..pallisadoed by preëngagements that I could not reach at him. 1823 BYRON *Juan* VIII. xlvi, The Greek or Turkish Cohorn's ignorance Had palisadoed in a way you'd wonder To see in forts of Netherlands or France.

Hence **Palisa·doed** *ppl. a.* = PALISADED; **Palisa·doing** *vbl. sb.* = PALISADING.

1611 COTGR., *Palissé,* palisadoed, staked, or paled about. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* 60 They conducted us to their pallizadoed towne. 1740 PINEDA *Span. Dict., Empalizada,* the Palizadoing that goes round any fortify'd Place. 1852 C. L. SMITH tr. *Tasso* III. xxxii, Thus the huge bull in palisadoed field Turns with his horn on the pursuing hounds.

Palise, obs. form of PALACE; var. PALIS *Obs.*

† **Paliser.** *Obs.* Also **palliser, palesser, -aser.** [f. PALIS *sb.* + -ER.] a. A maker of palings or fences. b. One who has charge of a park.

[1368 9 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 575 Palicero de Mugleswyk et Joh'i Rogerson custodientibus duas portas parci ibidem.] 1442 in Willis & Clark (*Cambridge* (1886) I. 387 Thomas Combe paliser..to make the pale of the closure of the college. 1536–7 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 703 Jacobo Foster, palaser de Beaurpark.

Palish (pēˈlij), *a.* [f. PALE *a.* + -ISH 1.] Somewhat pale, rather pale.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. xi. (Bodl. MS.) lf. 295 b/1 Wateri colour & melky coloure . . þat is whitissche oþer palische. 1564–78 BULLEYN *Dial. agst Past.* (1888) 45 When nature is so stronge to caste it forthe with a redde colour, palishe or yellowishe. 1607 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (1630) 428 Palish and wanne as a sicke man. 1753 GOLDSM. *Let.* Wks. 1881 IV. 475 Her face has a palish cast too much on the delicate order. 1898 WATTS-DUNTON *Aylwin* (1900) 49/1 A little feathery cloud of a palish gold.

† **Pa·lish,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. F. *paliss-,* extended stem of *palir* to become or render pale.] *trans.* To make pale.

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* L ij, The cold was..grete the whiche made her black and palysshed her colour.

‖ **Palissé** (pa·lisē), *a. Her.* [F. pa. pple. of *palisser* to furnish with pales or with a palisade.] Said of a dividing line when broken into parallel vertical pointed projections like a palisade; as, *party per fess palissé.* b. Said of the field when divided into vertical piles (see PILE) of alternate tinctures: the same as *pily paly.*

1780 EDMONDSON *Compl. Body Her.* II. Gloss., *Palissé* is like a range of pallisadoes before a fortification, and so represented on a fesse rising up a considerable length, and pointed at the top, with the field appearing between them.

† **Pa·liure.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *paliūrus,* a. Gr. παλίουρος (Theophrastus).] Name of a thorny shrub, prob. *Paliurus aculeatus* or Christ's-thorn.

1382 WYCLIF *Micah* vii. 4 He that is best in hem, is as a palyure [*gloss,* that is, a sharp bushe, or a thistil, or frijse; 1388 as a paluyre, *marg.* A paluyre is a tasil, ether a scharp buysch]. [1765 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xvi, Paliurus or Christ's-Thorn. . . Being common in Palestine, it is supposed to be the thorn with which our Saviour was crowned.]

Palisado, obs. form of PALISADO.

Palk (e, erroneous form of *pakke,* PACK *sb.*1

‖ **Palkee, palki** (pă·lkī). *East Ind.* Also 7 **pallakee, palleki** (e. [Hindī † *pālakī, pālkī* palankeen, litter.] = PALANKEEN.

1678 J. PHILLIPS tr. *Tavernier's Voy.* II. ii. 175 The Princesses are carried in Palleki's. 1772 J. R. FORSTER *Toreen's Voy. Suratte* in tr. *Osbeck's Voy.* etc. II. 201 The greater nobility are carried in a *palkee,* which looks very like a hammock fastened to a crooked pole. 1828 *Asiatic Costumes* 67 (Stanf.) The doolies..are, like the palkee, borne only by two men. 1896 A. FORBES *Camps, Quarters, &c.* 266 The ladies travelled in palanquins, or palkis, as they are more familiarly called.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *palkee-bearer*; **palkee dāk**: see DAWK; **palkee gharry (gharee)** [Hindī *pālki-gārī,* f. *gārī* carriage]: 'a carriage shaped somewhat like a palankin on wheels' (Yule).

1859 LANG *Wand. India* 121, I was stopped by a set of twelve palkee bearers. 1872 E. BRADDON *Life in India* iv. 121 The weak-springed..box upon wheels (called a *palkee gharee*) of India generally. 1878 *Life in the Mofussil* I. 38 (Y.) The Governor-General's carriage..may be jostled by the hired 'palki-gharry', with its two wretched ponies. 1882 MRS. CUPPLES *Mem. Mrs. Valentine* ii. 24 The journey at that time was performed by means of the palki-dāk.

Pall (pōl), *sb.*1 Forms: 1 **pæll,** 1, 4 **pell,** 3 **pel, peal,** 3–5 **pelle,** 3–7 **pal, palle,** 5 *Sc.* **paulle,** 5, 7 **pale,** 6 **paule, pawl(e,** *Sc.* **paill,** 3– **pall.** [OE. *pæll, pell* 'costly cloak or robe, purple robe, purple', ad. L. *palli-um* pall, coverlet, curtain, cloak; a Greek cloak or mantle, the philosophers' cloak; in Tertullian, the garment worn by Christians instead of the Roman *toga*; later in various eccles. uses: see Du Cange. The historical order of the senses in Eng. is not that of the development of L. *pallium.*]

I. Cloth, a cloth.

1. Fine or rich cloth (as a material); esp. as used for the robes of persons of high rank; in OE. purple cloth, 'purple'. *Obs.*, exc. as poet. *arch.*

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. i. (1890) 26 Of þam bīð geweorht se weolocreada tælgh [*MS. B.* pæl]. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Colloquy* in Wr.-Wülcker 96/19 Pællas and sidan (*purpurum et sericum*) deorwyrþe gymmas and gold. *c* 1200 ORMIN 8173 & all þatt wæde þatt tær wass Uppo þe bære fundenn, All wass itt off þe bettste pall þatt anig mann magg aghenn. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1461 I-schrud & i-prud ba wið pel & wið purpre. *c* 1330 *King of Tars* 364 In cloth of riche purpel palle. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 2836 And in the temple.. Arne clothes fele of gold and palle. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 86 Where is bicome cesar, þat lorde was of al, Or þe riche man clobid in purpur & in pal? *c* 1460 *How a Marchande* etc. 197 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 205 Sche put on hur a garment of palle, And mett the marchand in the halle. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* July 173 They bene yclad in purple and pall. *a* 1700 *Little Musgrave* in Ritson *Eng. Songs* II. 215 The one of them was clad in green, The other was clad in pall. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* IV. xii, If pall and vair no more I wear. 1814 — *Ld. of Isles* IV. xxiii.

2. A rich cloth spread upon or over something; a coverlet, canopy, etc. *Obs.* or *arch.* in *gen.* sense.

13.. *K. Alis.* 370 Hire bed was mad, forsothe, With pallis, and with riche clothis. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11235 And in hure chaumbre vpon a pal þey corouned hure wyþ a coronal. 1457 in *Somerset Med. Wills* (1901) 173 [A piece of cloth of gold called] le palle. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxvii. 13 To beir the paill of veluet cramase Abone hir heid. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Col. Clout* 943 Hangynge aboute the walles Clothes of golde & palles. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* I 359 Ane paill of gould sett witht pratious stouns sett abone the kingis heid quhene he sat at meit. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIX. 364 With splendid palls the downy fleece adorn. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xlii, Over the whole bedding was thrown a counterpane, or pall, of black velvet. 1858 MORRIS *Judgm. of God* 170 He sat beneath a broad white pall.

3. *Eccl.* a. A cloth spread upon the altar, an altar-cloth; *esp.* a corporal. *arch.* b. A cloth or hanging for the front of an altar, a frontal. *arch.* c. A linen cloth with which the chalice is covered. (Cf. PALLA 2.)

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 508 And þær stod .arwurðe weofod, mid readum pælle gescrydd. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 302/92 Weouedes huy founden þreo, With rede palles huy weren i-heoled. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 33 A myncheon scholde not towche the palles of the awter. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* IV. (1520) 32 b/1 A woman sholde not touche the holy vessell of the auter, ne the palle. 1519 *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles Reading* 7 For coleryng ed mendyng of the pall. 1699 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 11th C.* IX. 95 Why the Chalice is usually cover'd with a Vail or Pale before the Consecration? 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C.* I. v. 63 The Linen with which they covered the blessed Eucharist, was called *Corporal,* the *Pall,* the *Shrowd, Co-opertorium* or *Syndon.* 1838 *Coronation Service* in Maskell *Mon. Rit.* (1847) III. 83 The Queen..makes her first Oblation; which is a Pall or Altar-Cloth of Gold. 1846 KEBLE *Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 172 The Altar's snow-white pall.

4. A cloth, usually of black, purple, or white velvet, spread over a coffin, hearse, or tomb.

c 1440 Promp. Parv. 378/1 Palle, or pelle, or other clothe leyd on a dede body, ..*capulare*. 1463 *Burial Ord.* in *Antiq. Rep* (1807) I. 315 The first herse coueryd with whit within the pale & parclose. *c 1515 Cocke Lorell's B.* 8 A ryche pal to ly on y° corse late fro rome is come. 1538 *Croscombe Church-w. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 43 Received of Edyth Honythorne for a knylle and the pall vj.s. *a 1674* CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XL § 245 When the Coffin was put in, the black Velvet Pall that had covered it was thrown over it. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 517 P 2 The coffin was carried by six of his tenants, and the pall held up by six of the quorum. 1852 TENNYSON *Ode Wellington* 6 Mourning when their leaders fall, Warriors carry the warrior's pall.

II. A garment, a vestment.

5. A robe, cloak, mantle; in early times, esp. of rich stuff. *Obs.* or *arch.* in *gen.* sense.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC Gram. xliii. (Z.) 257 *Pa'lium*, pæl, *palliatus*, mid pælle ȝescryd *c 1205* LAY. 897 ȝef us peal [*c 1275* pall], ȝeue us hors, ȝeue us haihe scrud. *Ibid.* 24597 Ælc cniht hafde pal on And mid golde bigon. 1382 WYCLIF *Esther* viii 15 Mardoch..schynede in kingis clothis .wrappid with a silken pal and purper. 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg.* 44/2 Anon she toke her palle or mantel & covered her. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 5 One of the ten Sibylls .. cumly clad in a pall of white sylk. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ix. 37 In a long purple pall, whose skirt with gold Was fretted all about, she was arayd. 1652 NEEDHAM *Selden's Mare Cl.* 215 It is represented in the Figure of a woman, clothed with a Pall or linen frock. 1745 T. WARTON *Pleas. Melanch.* 214 Divine Melpomene .Queen of the stately step, and flowing pall. 1824 BYRON *Juan* XVI. xl *song*, He sweeps along in his dusky pall.

6. *spec.* **a.** *Eccl.* A woollen vestment worn by the Pope, and conferred by him on certain ecclesiastics, esp. metropolitans or archbishops (such conferment being a necessary preliminary to the special functions of their office); it is now a narrow band passing over the shoulders, with short lappets hanging down before and behind, and ornamented with crosses. (Now more usually called PALLIUM; formerly also PALLION.) Hence *transf.* The office or dignity of metropolitan or archbishop.

1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 25 Offa worshiped Adulph bisshop of lichfeld with the archebisshops palle. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. cccxi. 243 This palle is an indument that euery archebysshop must haue, and is nat in fell auctoritie of an archebysshop tyll he haue receyued his palle of the pope. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* IV. 102 After such tyme as the Pall of the Archb. of Lichfeild was taken from Lichfeild and restored againe to Canterbury. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Agst. Rebell.* (1859) 592 The Romish rag, which he calleth a pall, scarce worth twelve-pence. 1650 SIR R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* III. 54 Besides his Pall, the Popes Chamberlain, brought him from Rome, a Cardinalls hat. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 92 After Consecration he shall have the Pall sent him. 1848 A. HERBERT in *Todd's Irish Nennius* Notes 5 The copier places York and Canterbury, the two palls or archiepiscopates of England, first and second.

b. A robe or mantle put upon the sovereign at coronation; now called the 'royal robe'.

1643 BAKER *Chron., Rich. II* 2 After this, he [the Archbishop] put upon him [Richard II] an upper Vesture called a Pall, saying, *Accipe Pallium.* 1847 MASKELL *Mon. Rit.* III. 115 This now called 'Royal Robe' is the ancient pallium; the 'open pall' as it is called in the orders of Charles II and James II.

7. *Her.* A bearing representing the front half of an archbishop's pall, consisting of three bands in the form of a capital Y, charged with crosses. (Also called *cross-pall.*)

(*Party*) *per pal*: said of the shield when divided into three parts, of different tinctures, by lines in the directions of those of a capital Y.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 182 The fielde is Azure, a Paule Sable. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* IV ii. 193. 1766 PORNY *Heraldry* (1777) Dict., *Pall*, a figure like a Greek Y, about the breadth of a Pallet: it is by some Heralds called a Cross-Pall. 1854 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* (ed. 3) xxi. 356 Surmounted by a pall of the last.

III. 8. *fig.* (Chiefly from 5, or now esp. 4.) Something that covers or conceals, a 'mantle', 'cloak'; in mod. use *esp.* something, such as a cloud, that extends over a thing or region and produces an effect of gloom.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III lv. 170 There shal I yelde glory & worship for shame & repreef, a palle of preisyng for mornyng [cf. Isa. lxi. 3]. 1504 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* III. viii. 203 (heading) Howe grace is to be hyd vnder the palle of humylyte. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 154 Vnder the pall of very mekenes & symplicite. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 2110 By this dark Pall thrown o'er the silent World! *c 1817* HOGG *Tales & Sk.* V. 353 The sky was overspread with a pall of blackness. 1866 B. TAYLOR *Winter Solstice* Poems 301 Too cold to melt its pall of snow. 1882 F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.* (1886) 438 Overhead by day and by night a murky pall of smoke.

IV. 9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pall-canopy*, *-cloth*, *-cloud*; *pall-like* adj.; **pall-bearer**, **-holder**, **-supporter**, one of those attending the coffin at a funeral, to hold up the corners and edges of the pall; **†pall-work**, work in 'pal' or rich cloth (*obs.*).

1707 HEARNE *Collect.* 29 Sept. (O. H. S.) II. 53 *Pall Bearers were Dr. Aldrich, Dr. Turner [etc.]. 1786 MISS E. CLAYTON in *Mrs. Delany's Corr.* Ser. II. III. 411 Lord and Lady Howard are gone to town this morning for poor Pr. Amelia's funeral. She is one of the pall-bearers. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 May 8/1 The pall-bearers had taken up their position. 1875 S. HADYN *Earth to Earth* 52 The old English hearse or *pall-canopy. 1541 *Yatton Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 154 Payd for iij stavys to bere y° *pawle cloth. *a 1425 Cursor M.* 5125 (Trin.) He dud on him *pal clobing And on his hond sett riche ring. 1886 CORBETT *Fall of Asgard* II. 28 To raise the storm that was to rive the *pall-cloud that hung over Asgard. 1814 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) II. 348 The other *pall-holders—Mr. Thurston, Dr. Worcester [etc.]. *c 1420 Anturs of Arth.* ii. Of purpure, and *palle weike, and perrè to pay. *a 1440 Sir Degrev.* 632 All of pall work fyn, .. Anerlud with ermyn.

Pall (pōl), *sb.*[2] *rare.* [f. PALL *v.*[1]] A feeling of disgust arising from satiety or insipidity.

1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* II. ii. § 2 (1737) II. 149 The Palls or Nauseatings which continually intervene, are of the worst and most hateful kind of Sensation.

Pall (pōl), *v.*[1] Also 6-7 **pawl**, **paul.** [app. aphetic from APPAL *v.*, to which the early senses are parallel. But the literal sense of 'become' or 'make pale' is of rare occurrence, being expressed by the cognate PALE *v.* from PALE *a.*]

I. Intransitive senses.

†1. To become pale or dim. *Obs.*

1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* III. xxv, The name of whom shall pallen in none age, But ever yliche without eclipsing shine.

†2. To become faint; to faint, fail (in strength, virtue, etc.). *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III 13 That other biter as the galle, Which makth a mannes herte palle. 1540-54 CROKE *Ps.* (Percy Soc.) 22 There-at his hert woll pall. 1562 PHAER *Æneid* IX. E e ij, Vnuicted strengths begin to pall. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 9 When our deare plots do paule.

†b. To decay, waste away, rot. *Obs. rare.*

?*c 1475 Sqr. lowe Degre* 1030 Thus have ye kept your enemy here Pallyng more than seven yere.

†3. Of fermented or aerated liquors: To lose briskness or sharpness by exposure to the air; to become flat, vapid, stale, or insipid. **b.** Of blood: To become pale (?) by separation of clot and serum.

c 1430 LYDGATE [see PALLED *ppl. a* 1 2]. *c 1440 Promp. Parv.* 379/2 Pallyn, as ale & drynke, *emorior.* 1513 *Bk. Kervynge* in *Babees Bk* 267 Also yf your swete wyne pale, drawe it in to a romney vessell for lesynge [cf *c 1460* J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 116 ȝiff swete wyne be seeke or pallid put in a Romney for lesynge]. 1530 PALSGR. 651/2, I palle, as drinke or bloode dothe, by longe standyng in a thynge, *je appalys.* This drinke wyll pall (*s'appallyra*) if it stande vncouered all nyght. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 115 A cup of dead beere, that had stood pawling by him in a pot three dayes. 1634 HABINGTON *Castara* (Arb.) 63 Sooner, then let pall So pure Canary. 1693 J. CLAYTON *Virginia* in *Misc. Curiosa* (1708) III. 287 When the Weather breaks the Blood palls, and like over-fermented Liquors is depauperated, or turns eager and sharp. 1703 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 11 Lest such Wines should Pall and die upon their hands.

4. *transf.* and *fig.* To become tasteless, vapid, or insipid to the appetite or interest.

a 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. on Marriage* Wks. 1730 I. 58 Oh, the virtue and grace of a shrill caterwauling. But it palls in your game. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 2 P 1 Beauty is a Thing which palls with Possession. 1748 JOHNSON *Vanity Hum. Wishes* 265 Now pall the tasteless meats. 1868 FARRAR *Seekers* II. ii. (1875) 200 Pleasure may pall or cease to be obtainable 1882 PEBODY *Eng. Journalism* XVIII. 137 His position lost all its charm the instant the work began to pall.

b. Const. *on*, *upon* (the sense, mind, or organ).

1713 ADDISON *Cato* I. iv. Beauty soon grows familiar..and palls upon the sense. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. II. i. iv. § 2 They would satiate us and pall upon our senses. 1879 DIXON *Windsor* II xxiii. 236 The pastimes of the tilt-yard..began to pall on him.

5. Of the person or organ: To lose relish or interest; to become satiated or cloyed *with.*

1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VIII. xxxiv, If thy stomach palls with it, discontinue it from time to time. 1832 *Examiner* 674/2 The laity have done much wrong to the clergy in allowing it to..surfeit, and pall..with forbidden wealth.

II. Transitive senses.

†6. To make pale, to dim. *Obs.*

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* II. xxi. (1541) 35 The men and women have the colour of their vysage pallyd [*ed.* 1541-1612 palled]. 1593 Q. ELIZ. *Boeth.* I. met. v. 12 And Luciȝar palled by Ѱebus vpriseth.

†7. To make faint or feeble; to enfeeble, weaken; to daunt, appal. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 311 Unkindeschipe..The trouthe of mannes herte it palleth. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* xviii, The prolixitee Off doubilnesse that doith my wittis pall 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clxx. (1533) 98 b/1 His knyghtes and soldyours were tyred & palled wyth ouer watche and laboure. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lxxiv. 62 Which. did their harts so pall, That they cride for peace. 1607 DEKKER *Hist. Sir T. Wyatt* Wks. 1873 III. 119 Tis not the name of Traytor Pals me nor pluckes my weapon from my hand. 1686 F. SPENCE tr. *Varillas' Ho. Medicis* 302 A caprice which pawl'd fortune in such manner that she utterly turn'd tale.

†b. To render (breath) inoffensive. *Obs.*

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* xx. 14 A remedy to pall or make swete the breth.

†8. To render flat, stale, or insipid; to stale.

1625 MASSINGER *New Way* I. i, The remainder of a single can Left by a drunken porter, all night pall'd too. 1682 OTWAY *Venice Preserved* II. i, I cannot think Of tasting any thing a fool has pal'd. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Brewing*, Leaving your Vent-Peg always open palls it [March Beer].

fig. 1700 DRYDEN *Palamon & Arcite* III. 686 A miracle.. Their joy with unexpected sorrow pall'd. 1711 P. H. *View two last Parlts.* 145 The fortunate issue of that Expedition had pall'd the Enquiry. 1807 E. S. BARRETT *Rising Sun* I. 154 He palls enjoyment by excess.

9. To deprive of one's relish for something; to satiate, cloy (the appetite, senses, or sentient being).

1700 ADDISON *Epil. Brit. Enchanters*, And pall the sense with one continu'd show. 1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 321 For fear of too much palling his Appetite. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* II. xii. 479 He must not pall his readers. 1829 *Examiner* 355/1 Can even the choicest viands fail to pall the stomach? 1856 BAGEHOT *Lit. Stud., Shelley* (1879) I. 113 Languor comes, fatigue palls, melancholy oppresses.

†Pall, *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [Origin obscure: cf. PALE *v.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To beat, strike, knock (*down*).

a 1375 Joseph Arim. 499 Þei mięte Iseo sone His polhache go and proude doun pallede. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVI. 30 Þanne with þe hrste pyle I palle hym down. *Ibid.* 51 Þanne *liberum arbitrium* palleth adown þe pouke.

2. *intr.* or *absol.* To fight (one's way) *through.*

c 1400 Destr. Troy 10022 Þai met on the Mirmydons, macchit hom hard, Pallit thurgh the persans, put hom beside. *Ibid.* 11132 Þai .Put hom doun prestly, pallit hom þurgh, Slogh hom full sleghly for sleght þat þai couthe.

Pall (pōl), *v.*[3] [f. PALL *sb*[1]] *trans.* To cover with or as with a cloth; to drape with a pall.

c 1400 Destr. Troy 8385 The halle was pight vp with pilers all of pure stones, Palit full prudly. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. v. 52 Come thick Night, And pall thee in the dunnest smoake of Hell. 1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* 332 Why pall'd in state, and mitred with a wreath Of nightshade, dost thou sit portentiously? 1854 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. II. 226-7 Nature so powerless and extinct as to seem palled in her shroud. 1869 TENNYSON *Holy Grail* 844, I saw the Holy Grail, All pall'd in crimson samite.

Pall, obs. form of PAL; variant of PAWL.

‖Palla (pæ·lă). [L., perh. related to *pallium.*]

1. *Rom. Antiq.* A loose outer garment or wrap worn out of doors by women (sometimes by men); an outer robe, mantle.

1706 in PHILLIPS. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* III. ix, The slave..divested herself also of her long *palla.* 1866 J. B. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Met.* 72 Her palla to another she resigns. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Jan. 4/3 Calpurnia .. is robed in a brilliant green palla over a long yellow tunic.

2. *Eccl.* An altar-cloth; a chalice-cloth.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Palla*, it is also often taken for an Altar-cloth. 1885 *Catholic Dict.*, *Palla*, a small cloth of linen used to cover the chalice and usually stiffened with cardboard, &c. The upper part may be covered with silk.

Palla, variant of PALLAH, S. African antelope.

Pa'lace, obs. form of PALACE *sbs.*[1] and 3.

Pallad- (pæ·lăd), *Chem.*, used as combining form of PALLADIUM, in names of certain compounds, as *palladamine*, *palladammonium*, *palladdiamine*: see quots.

1859 FOWNES *Man. Chem.* 329 Palladamine, $NPdH_3.O$, may be obtained from the chloride by oxide of silver.. Muller also obtained another compound to which he gives the name of palladdiamine; it contains N_2PdH^6. 1866-77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV 329 Hugo Muller regards. the yellow [compound] as chloride of palladammonium, $N_2H_6Pd.Cl_2$. The yellow compound..yields the oxide of palladammonium, or palladamine, $N_2H_6Pd''O$.

Pallad, obs. erron. form of PALLET *sb.*[2]

Palladian (pălē·dĭăn), *a.*[1] [f. L. *palladi-us* of or belonging to Pallas + -AN.] Of or pertaining to Pallas, the goddess of wisdom; hence, pertaining to wisdom, knowledge, or study.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 29 b, Perseus the Palladian knight.. when he had slayne Medusa, he consecrated y° same [shield] to the mighty Goddes Pallas. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 56 Unlesse he carry. all his midnight watchings, and expence of Palladian oyl, to the hasty view of an unleasur'd licencer. 1803 GODWIN *Life Chaucer* I. 470 (Jod.).

Palla'dian, *a.*[2] *Arch.* [f. *Palladi-o* + -AN] Of, belonging to, or according to the school of the Italian architect Andrea Palladio (1518-80), who imitated the ancient Roman architecture without regard to classical principles.

1731 POPE *Ep. Burlington* 37 Conscious they act a true Palladian part, And, if they starve, they starve by rules of art. 1792 GIBBON *Let.* in *Misc. Wks.* (1796) I. 696 To pass some hours in the palladian Chiswick 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 94/1 The thrust..directed against that archheresy of all, the Palladian style. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 250 Europe has never seen a worse style than the Palladian.

Hence **Palla'dianism,** the Palladian school or style of architecture; **Palla'dianize** *v.*, to make Palladian in style.

1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 94/1 The sworn champion of Palladianism, and the bitter foe of all amateurs. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. App. xv. 386 We shall get rid of Chinese pagodas, and Indian temples, and Renaissance Palladianisms, and Alhambra stucco and filigree, in one great rubbish heap. 1893 GILTSPUR *Church Street Stoke Newington* 27 The south front was Palladianised about the middle of the last century.

Palladic (pălæ·dĭk), *a. Chem.* [f. PALLADI(UM[2] + -IC 1 b] Applied to compounds of palladium containing a smaller proportion of the metal than those called *palladious*; as *palladic oxide* or *dioxide of palladium*, PdO_2.

1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1866-77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 327 The tetrachloride or Palladic chloride, $PdCl_4$. *Ibid.* 328 Palladic salts are very unstable, being easily reduced to palladious salts by heat, and by reducing agents.

†Palladie. *Obs.* = PALLADIUM[1] 1.

1548 W. PATTEN *Exp. Scott.* Pref. a iij. The well kepyng of the Palladie in Troy was euer the conseruacion..of the citie.

Palladiferous (pălădĭ·fĕrŏs), *a.* [See -FEROUS.] Containing or yielding palladium.

1866-77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 325 The palladiferous gold of Brazil.

Palladine, -yne, obs. forms of PALADIN.

Palladio- (pălē·dĭo), *Chem.*, combining form of PALLADIUM [2], in names of certain compounds.

1841 BRANDE *Chem.* 1089 Palladio-bichloride of Potassium. *Ibid.*, Palladio protochloride of potassium. *Ibid.* 1090 Prismatic crystals of palladio-cyanuret of potassium. 1856-77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 330 Chloride of palladio-phenylammonium.

Palladious (pălē·dĭəs), *a. Chem.* Also **palladous.** [f. PALLADI-UM [2] + -OUS.] Applied to compounds of palladium containing a larger proportion of the metal than those called *palladic*: as *palladious oxide* or *protoxide of palladium*, PdO.

1842 PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 95 A solution of palladious oxide. 1856-77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 327 Palladious salts are for the most part brown or red; their taste is astringent, but not metallic.

Palladium [1] (pălē·dĭŭm). Forms: 4-5, 7 **palladion,** 5 **pal'adioun, -dyon, -dian, -done, -din, paladion,** 6- **pallādium.** [a. L. *palladium*, a. Gr. παλλάδιον, neuter of παλλάδιος of Pallas.]

1. *Gr. and Lat. Myth* The image of the goddess Pallas, in the citadel of Troy, on which the safety of the city was supposed to depend, reputed to have been thence brought to Rome.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 153 (97) But bough þat Grekes hem of Troye shetten, ..Ther hadde a relyk hight Palladion [*v. rr.* palladioun, paladion] That was hire tryst a bouen euerichon. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II 188 The Priest Thoas .. Hath soffred Anthenor to come And the Palladion to stele. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 17865 Palladin that thing called is Affiir Pallas .. Fro hir It come also, I wene. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xiii. 48 Diuers antiquities. , and amongst others the Palladium of antient Troy. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 178 Metellus..lost his eies in a skare-fire, at what time hee would haue saued and got away the Palladium..out of the temple of Vesta. 1779 W. ALEXANDER *Hist Women* (1782) I. vi. 213 Vestals..whose office was to preserve the sacred fire of the goddess in perpetual vigour, and guard the palladium. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* I. xv. 69 The Palladium, or statue of Minerva brought from Troy.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Anything on which the safety of a nation, institution, privilege, etc. is believed to depend; a safeguard, protecting institution.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* Pref. 6 These 35 bookes [of Livy] .. preserued as another Palladium out of a generall skarefire. 1621 BURTON *Anat Mel* II iii. vii. (1676) 223/2 My Palladium, my breast-plate, my buckler, with which I ward all injuries [etc.]. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. xiii. 321 This stone .was carefully preserved at Scone as the true palladium of their monarchy. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xxvii. 343 The liberties of England cannot but subsist, so long as this palladium [trial by jury] remains sacred and inviolate. 1769-72 *Junius Lett.* Ded. 6 The liberty of the press is the palladium of all the civil, political, and religious rights of an Englishman. 1845 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Emp.* (1854) II. 91 The *Habeas Corpus* Act .. denominated the palladium of an Englishman's liberty. 1888 M. BURROWS *Cinque Ports* iv. 62 The Charter of 6 Edward I (1278) is the palladium of the Cinque Port liberties.

Palla·dium [2]. *Chem.* [a. mod L., f. *Pallas*: cf. prec.

Named 1803 by its discoverer Wollaston, from the newly discovered asteroid *Pallas*: cf CERIUM.]

A hard white metal of the platinum group, resembling silver, occurring in small quantities, chiefly in association with platinum, in S. America and elsewhere. Symbol Pd; atomic weight 106.

1803 *Phil. Trans.* 290 A metallic substance late sold in London as a new metal under the title of Palladium. 1805 WOLLASTON *ibid.* XCV. 316, I .. subsequently obtained another metal, to which I gave the name Palladium, from the planet that had b en discovered nearly at the same time by Dr. Olbers. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 180 The balance spring is usually of palladium.

attrib. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem* IV. 329 Palladium-bases.

Hence **Palla·diumize** *v. trans*, to coat with palladium.

a 1851 *Mech. Mag.* in *Herrig's Archiv* VIII. 268 This process may be called palladiumizing with as much propriety as we say, zinking, or gilding 1864 in WEBSTER.

Pallah (pæ·lă) Also **palla, paala, pala, phalla, phaala.** [ad. Sechwana *p'hala*, Zulu *im-pala*] An antelope (*Æpyceros melampus*) inhabiting parts of S. Africa; it is dark-reddish above, dull-yellowish on the sides, and white beneath; the male has horns about twenty inches long and spreading in a lyrate figure.

1806 SIR J. BARROW *Journ. Leetakoo* 407 This species of deer was called by the Booshuanas the Palla. 1812 PLUMPTRE tr. *Lichtenstein's Trav* II. 324 That beautiful species of Antelope..which is called by the Beetjuans *Phalla*. 1822 BURCHELL *Trav.* II. xi. 300 One is called Paala by the Bichuanas. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* iii. 56 The presence of the pallah. is always a certain indication of water being within a distance of seven or eight miles. 1896 KIRBY *Haunts Wild Game* 546 Impala of the Swazis and Zulus, Pala of the Basuto.

Pallaice, -as(e, obs. forms of PALACE.

Pallaisada, -ade, obs. ff. PALISADO, -ADE.

Pallall (pălăl). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also **pallalls, palall, pallaly, pallaldies, palaulays, pally-ully.** [Derivation unknown.] A Scotch and Northern English name for the game of HOP-SCOTCH; sometimes, the stone used in the game.

1808-18 JAMIESON, *Pallall, Pallalls*, a game of children, in which they hop on one foot through different triangular spaces chalked out, driving a bit of slate or broken crokery before them. 1828 MOIR *Mansie Wauch* i. 24 Some of her companions took her out to the back of the house to have a game at the pallall. 1847 J. WILSON *Chr. North* I. 3 Pall-lall..or any other of the games of the school playground. 1891 BARRIE *Little Minister* xxvii. 292 There were .. girls playing at palaulays. 1896 MELDRUM *Grey Mantle* 251 Mony's the time I've played the pallaldies bare-fit wi' 'm on the plainstanes. 1898 R. BLAKEBOROUGH *Wit, etc. N. Riding Yorksh.* (E. D. D.), Divisions are chalked on the pavement, and the 'pally-ullies' are impelled within the lines by a hop on one leg and a side-shuffle with the same foot.

Pallanchine, -kee(n, -kin, pallaquine, obs. ff. PALANKEEN. **Pallart,** obs. f. PALLIARD.

Pallasade, -ado, -zado, obs. ff. PALISADE, -ADO.

Pallasite (pæ·lăsəit). *Min.* [f. surname *Pallas* (see below) + -ITE [1].] Native iron containing embedded grains of olivine, such as that composing a large meteorite discovered by P. S. Pallas in Siberia in 1772; hence also called *Pallas iron.*

1885 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pallat, -ate, obs. forms of PALATE, PALLET.

Pallatine, -yne, obs. forms of PALATINE.

Palle, obs. form of PALL, PALY *a.*[2]

Palled (pōld), *ppl. a* [1] [f. PALL *v.*[1] + -ED [1].]

† 1. Enfeebled, weakened, impaired. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Manciple's Prol.* 55 So vnweeldy was this sory palled goost. *c* 1386 — *Shipman's T.* 102 (Corpus MS.) Eny old palled [*v. r.* appalled] wight. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. ccxlv. 288 Than began the trumpettys and tabours to blowe, whiche renyued the palled hartys. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XII. xii. 364 The colour is more pallat and weake [*colore languido*] inclining to white. 1605 *1st Pt. Ieronimo* II. iv, Which strooke amazement to their pauled speeche. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II vii. 87 He neuer follow Thy pauld Fortunes more. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* II. vi. 100 It receives the Liver blood..which. is become pauled and sluggish, and has lost its heat.

2. Of fermented liquor, etc.: That has lost its briskness or freshness; flat, stale, vapid. *arch.*

c 1430 LYDG *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 168 Who forsakithe wyne and drynkithe ale pallid. 14 . *Song temp. Hen. VI* (Harl. MS.) Bryng us home no sydyr, nor no palde wyne. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Mucidum vinum*, a palled wine or dead. 1629 MASSINGER *Picture* v. i, With a spoonful of palled wine poured in their water. 1711 E. WARD *Vulgus Brit.* v. 58 Or that the Turky Should. Be pall'd, o'er-roasted, and unfit, For such a Fine-mouth'd Saint to eat. 1884 *Longm. Mag.* Feb. 384 Her high spirits were as flat as palled soda-water.

3. Deadened to pleasant tastes or impressions; satiated, cloyed, disgusted.

1691 DRYDEN *Amphitryon* III. i, Palled in desires, and surfeited of bliss. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 54 P 1 Pall'd Appetite is humorous, and must be gratify'd with Sauces rather than Food. 1795 SOUTHEY *Vis. Maid Orleans* II. 112 The epicure Here pampers his foul frame, till the pall'd sense Loathes at the banquet. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) I. 222 The palled taste of an unhealthy age.

Palled (pōld, *poet.* -ĕd), *ppl. a.*[2] [f. PALL *v.*3 (or *sb.*[1]) + ED.] Covered with or robed in a pall.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxiii. (1848) 289 Swathed in clouds As though in plumed and palled state. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxx, Palled shapes In shadowy thoroughfares of thought.

† **Pa·llen,** *a. Obs.* [OE. *pællen, pęllen*, f. *pæl*, PALL *sb* [1] + -EN [4].] Made of 'pall' or rich cloth; in early use, 'of purple'.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 64 Biggaŏ eow pællene cyrtlas. *c* 1000 — *Hom.* in *Leg. Rood* (1871) 103 Se casere .. dyde of his purpuran & his pellenan gyrlan. *c* 1205 LAY. 23762 A ræf swiðe deore .& anne pallene curtel. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 1517 He plyes ouer be payment pallen webbes. 14.. *Siege Jerus.* (F. E. T. S.) 322 Pisten pauelouns doun of pallen webbes, With ropis of riche silk.

Pallenkeen, -kine, Pallentine, Palles, obs. ff. PALANKEEN, PALATINE, PALACE.

Pallescent (pălē·sĕnt). *a. rare.* [ad. L. *pallēscent-em*, pr. pple. of *pallēscĕre* to become pale.] Growing or becoming pale. So **Palle·scence,** a blanching or paling.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 345 It beares Apples like the masculine, but lesser and luteously pallescent. 1817 T. L. PEACOCK *Nightmare Abbey* ix, The spirit of black melancholy began to set his seal on her pallescent countenance. 1822 — *Maid Marian* ii, An awful thought, which caused a momentary pallescence in his rosy complexion.

Pallesie, -ye, obs. forms of PALSY.

Pallet, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* Forms: 4-5 **palet, -ete, pallette,** 5-6 **palett(e,** 6 **pallat(t,** 6 (9 *Sc.*) **pallet,** (7 **-ed**). [a. OF. *palet*, dim. of *pal* stake.]

† 1. A piece of armour for the head, a head piece (usually of leather). *Obs.*

1374 *Inv.* in *Promp. Parv.* 379 *note*, Item, ij. ketelhattes, et ij. paletes, *pro*c' vj.*s.* viij *d.* 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 325 A preuy pallette her pannes to kepe, To hille here lewde heed in stede of an houe. 1405 in *Promp. Parv.* 379 *note*, Doubletes, jakkes, brasynettes, vysers, palettes, aventailles. 1411 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 19 An aburioun of stele with a pallette couerte with reede velwette. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 378/2 Palet, armowre for the heed, *galeria, galerus.* *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc* in Wr.-Wülcker 782/34 Nomina Armorum. . *Hec tassis*, a palett. .. *galea.*

2. *transf.* The head, pate. Now only *Sc.*

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 4016 On the helme he smot for soth, Thurch helme and palet to the toth. *a* 1352 MINOT *Poems* vii. 131 Ingl's men sall..Knok bi palet or bou pas, And mak be polled like a frere. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxiii. 51 As blaksmyth bruikit was his pallatt, For battering at the study. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Elynour Rummyng* 348, I shall breake your palettes, Wythout ye now cease! 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 92 Neptun .. his pleasing pallet vpbeauing Hee noted Aeneas. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 50 Not a pinnes head or a moths pallet. 1638 BRATHWAIT *Barnabees Jrnl.* I. C ij, Till I brake a Blacksmith's palled. 1866 G. BEATTIE *John o'Arnha'* in *Life* (1862) 248 The ither bore The gaunty palet, grim with gore.

Pallet (pæ·lĕt), *sb.*[2] Forms: *α.* 4-5 **paillet(t, 4-6 payllet, paylet,** 4-7 **pailet,** 5 **palyet,** 6 *Sc.* **pelat;** *β.* 5-6 **palet(t,** 6 **-ette,** 6-7 **pallate,** (6-8 **-ad,** 7 **palate**). 7-8 **pallat,** 6- **pallet.** [ME. *paillet*: cf. dial. F. *paillet* heap or bundle of straw, deriv. of *paille* straw:—L. *palea* chaff; also AF. *paillete* straw, in Bestiary 475.]

1. A straw bed; a mattress; a small, poor, or mean bed or couch.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 229 (180) On a pallet [*v. r.* paylet] al þat glade nyght By Troylus he lay. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 379/2 Palyet, lytylle bed, *lecticæ.* *c* 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 435 Gromes palettis. 1505 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* III. 150 Item, for stra to the Quenis pelat..xij*d.* 1557 *Order of Hospitalls* G ij, Of Beddes, Bolsters, Mattresses, .. Pallads. 1615 BP. HALL *Contempl., O. T.* xi. iv, This man, though great in Bethlehem, lays him down to rest upon a pallet. 1758 GOLDSM. *Mem. Protestant* (1895) I. 115, I perceived the Water had soaked through the Pallet. 1827 MOORE *Epicur.* xvi. (1839) 165 Content with a rude pallet of straw. 1833 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. i. xi. 128 The monks then sought their pallets.

fig. 1602 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 527 All this preuaileth not in a leane and hungry ground, vnlesse fatter earth be laied as a pallet vnderneath. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 318 Ere..the low roosted lark From her thatch't pallat rowse.

b. *Comb.*, as *pallet-bed, -chamber, -couch.*

1513 MORE *Rich. III* (1882) 82 King Richard..came out in to the pallet chamber, on which he found in bed sir James and sir Thomas Tyrels. 1618 SIR S. D'EWES *Autobiog.* (1845) I. 111, I assisted at her pallet-side, kneeling, weeping, and praying with others. 1707 CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. xiv. 175 The Gentlemen of the Bed-Chamber .. whose Office is to lie by the King on a Pallet-Bed all Night. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* IV. xxiii, That pallet-couch, and naked wall.

† 2. *Naut.* See quots. *Obs.* (It is not certain where this belongs; some place it under the next.)

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn* I, *Pallet* is a Room within the Hold of a Ship, closely parted from it, in which by laying some Pigs of Lead, &c. a Ship may be sufficiently ballasted, without losing room in the Hold; which therefore will serve for Stowing the more Goods. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Pallet*, a ballast-locker formerly used, to give room in the hold for other stowage.

Pallet (pæ·lĕt), *sb.*[3] Also 8 **palet, pallat,** (8 9 **palate**). [a. F. *palette*, dim. of *pale* spade, shovel, blade, etc., a word of many senses, some of which in English retain the form PALETTE, q. v.]

1. A wooden instrument consisting of a flat blade or plate, with a handle attached; *spec.* that used, in various forms, by potters and others for shaping their work.

1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* 114 Styrynge it well fyrste with a sticke, and than with a pallet broade at the ende. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 390 A rodd of Iron fastned to a pallet, that reaches out a little beyond the Anvil. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Ointment*, Beat it with a wooden Palet, and change the Water, so that it becomes as white as Milk. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Pallet*, among potters, crucible-makers, etc., is a wooden instrument..for forming, beating, and rounding their works. They have several kinds; the largest are oval with a handle; ..others..in manner of large knives. 1837 J. T. SMITH tr. *Vicat's Mortars* 95 *note*, The pallet or board (called the 'hawk'), used by plasterers for mixing small quantities of stucco as they apply it.

2. An artist's tablet for paints; a PALETTE, q. v.

† 3. A flat board, plate, or disk; e. g. the blade of an oar, the float of a paddle-wheel. *Obs.*

1721 *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 244 There's no Improvement to be made, either with respect to the Proportion of the Oars, their Length, the Breadth of the Pallets. 1725 H. DE SAUMAREZ *ibid* XXXIII. 412 At each End of the Lines, which constitute the Angle, .. are two Pallets not much unlike the Figure of the Log. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Fox*, The Fox..will endeavour..to pull out the Food he smells in the Hole and cause the Pallet to fall. 1808 *Specif. Trevithick & Dickinson's Patent* No 3148 A rowing wheel..furnished with floats or pallets, but which we call our propelling boards.

spec. b. *Brickmaking.* A board for carrying away a newly moulded brick: cf. PLANCHET. c. Each of the series of disks in a chain-pump.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 189 As the wheel revolves, the piston rods. will cause the pistons to force the new-moulded bricks, with their pallet or board under them, severally up the mould. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Pallet*. . 3. One of the series of disks or pistons in the chain-pump or chapelet... 7. (*Clay.*) *a.* A board on which a newly molded brick is carried away to the *hack.* *Ibid.* [see PAGE *sb* [1] 8].

† 4. *Gilding* A flat brush for taking up gold-leaf.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Pallet*, in gilding, is an instrument made of a squirrel's tail; used to take up the gold leaves from the pillow, to apply and extend them on the matter to be gilt.

5. A projection on some part of a machine, which engages with the teeth of a wheel, and thus converts a reciprocating into a rotary motion, or *vice versâ*; *esp.* a projection upon the pendulum or the arbor of the balance-wheel of a clock or watch, engaging with the escapement-wheel. [So in Fr.]

1704 DERHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1788 It is scarce possible to manage the Pallets so, as nicely to make the same Vibrations as were *in Vacuo.* 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Pallets*, two nuts that play in the fangs of the crown wheel of a watch. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) I.

1749 The pendulum has two palates,..which at equal intervals rise and fall, and let the teeth of the wheels pass under them in equable succession. 1830 KATER & LARDNER *Mech.* xiv. 194 The pallets are connected with the pendulum so as to oscillate with it.

6. In an organ: Any one of the valves in the upper part of the wind-chest, each of which is connected with a key of the keyboard, and, on being opened by pressing down the key, admits the 'wind' or compressed air to a groove beneath the set of pipes corresponding to that key.

Also applied to other valves, as *waste-pallet*, a valve allowing escape of air from the storage-bellows when too full.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 493/2, E is the spring which keeps the pallet in its place when not in use. 1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 48 Of various sorts of valves..those called palates are the most important ones. 1898 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms* 338 In order to prevent an undue rising of the bellows when more wind is supplied than used, a *waste-pallet* is placed in every bellows.

7. *Bookbinding.* A tool for impressing letters or figures on the back of a book, consisting of a metal block mounted on a handle and having the letters, etc. engraved upon it, or the required types fastened in it.

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* I. 425 The tools..whether single letters or figures, or 'pallets' (that i , the title of a book, &c., cut in a single metal block) are mounted on wooden handles, and applied before use to a gas burner, in order to obtain the requisite heat.

8. *Conch.* = PALETTE 4 a.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pallet-frame, -spring, -wheel, -wire*; **pallet-arbor**, an arbor on which a pallet (in a clock, etc.) is fixed; **pallet-board** = sense 3 b; **pallet-box**, in an organ, a box or chest forming part of the wind-chest, containing the pallets belonging to one keyboard; **pallet-eye**, in an organ, a loop of wire at one end of a pallet, to which is attached the wire by which it is pulled down; **pallet-leather**, in an organ, the soft leather with which the inner surface of a pallet is faced; **pallet-moulding**, in *Brick-making*, a process in which each brick as moulded is turned out on a pallet, and the mould sanded to prevent adhesion of the clay; **pallet-tail**, each of the rocking arms which bear the pallets in certain escapements

1883 Sir E. BECKETT *Clocks & Watches* 185 In all clocks of this kind the *pallet-arbors are set in small cocks. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* I. 529 (*Brick-making*) This operation is repeated each time that a *pallet-board comes under the hopper. 1898 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms* 339 Attached to a loop of wire called the '*pallet-eye*, fastened to the moveable end of the pallet. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 521 That part of the *pallet frame in which is set the stone for receiving the action or impulse of the small pin teeth, is formed into a rectangular shape. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s. v., In *pallet-moulding the molds are usually sanded; in slop-molding they are wetted. 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 84 The wheel has fifteen teeth cut on its circumference; its play is regulated by two small pallets..and two small steel *pallet-springs. 1834 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 226 The *pallet staff holes are found to wear very much if not jewelled. 1793 Sir G. SHUCKBURGH in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 88 The index that is carried round immediately by the pendulum, viz. on the same arbor with the *pallet wheel. 1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 51 Muller has tried to put all the *palate-wires, belonging to one manual, into one common hole.

Pallet (pæ'lĕt), *sb.*[4] *Her.* Also 7 **palett.** [dim. of PALE *sb.*[1] 6.] An ordinary resembling the pale (PALE *sb.*[1] 6), but of half its breadth.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* 12 But it [the Pale] may be diminished, as from a Paile to a Pallet which is ye halfe of the Paile. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* II. iii. 33 The pale, whose content is the third part of the whole field, and is divided again into the Pallet, which is half the pale, and the Endors which is half the Pallet. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* iii. 15 The arms of Raymond, Count of Provence—or, 4 pallets gules.

† **Pallet,** *sb.*[5] *Obs.* [a. F. *palette*, OF. *paelete* (Gloss. de Salins, 13–14th c.), dim. of *pacle* shallow pan:—L. *patella*.] A vessel of a definite measure used to receive the blood in blood-letting.

1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* III. v. § 5. 205 A..Surgeon. reports that he drew from a patient..in foure dayes twenty seven pallets, euery pallet containing three ounces and more.

† **Pallet,** *a. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *palet* (13–14th c. in Godef.), dim. of *pâle* PALE *a.*; but in reference to wine, cf. *vin paillet* light or straw-coloured wine.] Of a light colour between red and white; pale red, flesh-coloured.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Heluus color*, a pallet colour, or a fleash colour of white and redde. 1573–80 BARET *Alv.* C 792 Horseflesh colour, or pallet colour in wine. *c* 1600 BURKE *Pilgr.* in J. Watson *Coll. Sco. Poems* (1709) II. 11 Vpon thair brest..The Rubie pallet and Th' opall, Togither with the Amatist. 1611 COTGR., *Vin baillet*, a pallet, or pale Claret, wine. 1632 SHERWOOD, Pallet wine, *vin baillet, vin paillet.*

Pallet, obs. form of PALETTE, PALATE.

Palleting (pæ'lĕtiŋ). *Naut.* [cf. PALLET *sb.*[2] 2.] 'A slight platform made above the bottom of the magazine, to keep the powder from moisture' (*Weale's Rudim. Nav.* 136). Also *attrib.*, as *palleting-beam, -hatches.*

1823 BURNEY *Falconer's Dict. Marine*, *Palletting Hatches* ..are small apertures, about 20 inches square, formed by the palletting-beams and carlings in the fore-magazine. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 95 *Palleting-beams* are those beams under the flat of the magazine, bread-room, and powder-room, where there is a double palleting.

Palletot, Pallew: see PALETOT, PALEW.

Pallial (pæ'liăl), *a. Zool.* [ad. mod. L. *palliāl-is*, f. PALLIUM: see -AL.] Of or pertaining to the pallium or mantle of a mollusc (or of a brachiopod).

Pallial adductor, the anterior adductor muscle of a bivalve; *pallial cavity, impression, line, lobe, sac*: see quots. † *pallial sinus*, a sinus or recess in the pallial impression of certain molluscs, being the mark of their retractile siphons.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 706/1 It is in this pallial sac that the animal establishes a current of water. 1851–6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 26 The border of the 'mantle' is also muscular; and the place of its attachment is marked in the shell by a line called the 'pallial impression'. 1858 GEIKIE *Hist. Boulder* vi. 96 The inner surface of each valve is lined with a soft membranous substance, called the pallial lobe. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 216 The 'pallial line' or 'pallial impression'. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* i. 59 In some Mollusks (e. g. Pteropoda), the delicate lining membrane of the pallial cavity serves as the respiratory organ. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 608 (Brachiopoda) A circumpallial sinus uniting the terminations of the pallial sinuses is figured by Joubin in *Discina.*

† **Pa'lliament.** *Obs.* [ad. med. L. *palliamentum*, f. *palliāre* to cloak.] A robe, gown: in quots. the white gown of a candidate for the Roman consulship.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. i. 182 Titus Andronicus, the people of Rome. Send thee by me..This Palliament of white and spotlesse Hue, And name thee in Election for the Empire. 1593 PEELE *Honour of Garter* 92 A goodly king in robes most richly dight, The upper like a Roman palliament.

Palliard (pæ'lyärd). *Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: 5 **payllard, -art,** 6 **paljard, -jart, -yarte, pallart,** 6–7 **palyard(e, pallyard,** 6–9 **paillard,** 6– **palliard.** [a. F. *paillard*, in 13th c. *paillart*, f. *paille* straw: see -ARD.] A professional beggar or vagabond (who sleeps on the straw in barns and outhouses); *transf.* a low or dissolute knave; a lewd fellow, a lecher, a debauchee.

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* II. xviii, The foxe was but a thef and a payllart and a knaue of poure folke. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 294 Ye ought not to meue your self for suche a thief & palyard. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clxix. [clxv.] 492 He was but a false palyarte, and alwayes agayuste the Crowne of Fraunce. 1561 AWDELAY *Fract. Vocab.* 4 A Palliard is he that goeth in a patched cloke. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* vii. 44 The worst and wickedst of all thes beastly generation are scarse comparable to these prating Pallyardes. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II (1634) 476 A most luxurious and effeminate Pallard he [Sardanapalus] was. *c* 1690 KIRKTON *Hist. Ch. Scotl.* ii. (1817) 84 Not only a debauched paillard but a cruel murtherer. 1834 H. AINSWORTH *Rookwood* III. v, Palliards, and Jarkmen. 1852 BORROW *Lavengro* III. 315 The male part of the upper class are..a parcel of poor, shaking, nervous paillards.

b. *attrib.* or *adj.* Knavish; dissolute.

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* II. xvi, Ha a payllart Mule, why goost thow not faster? 1581 *N. Burne's Disput.* in *Cath. Tractates* (S. T. S.) 170 Vsurpit Bischopis, apostat preistis and palliard Ministeris. 1638 *Sat. on Gen. Assembly* in *Scott. Pasquils* (1868) 42 A palyard drunkard charlitan.

† **Palliardise.** *Obs.* Also 6 **-ice,** 6–7 **-ize.** [a. F. *paillardise* (1539 in R. Estienne), f. prec. + -ISE[2].] Lewdness, fornication, lechery.

1591 LODGE *Diogenes* (Hunter. Cl.) 46 Nothing..more weakeneth an Armye than luxuritie and palliardize. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. vi § 5 Hee [Jupiter] gave himself over wholly to palliardize and adultery. 1646 BUCK *Rich. III* v. 136 Nor can they tax him with Palliardise, Luxury, Epicurism.

So † **Pa'lliardry,** † **Pa'lliardy** [= F. *paillardie* (Villon)], roguery, knavery; lechery, fornication.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. Prol. 178 Ye that list of your paljardry neuir blyn. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* xxxiv. 82 Thocht 3ung perwersit natouris To paljardy applawddis. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxii 80 Thy subteltie and paljardrie Our fredome bringis in thrall

† **Pa'lliardize,** *v. Obs.* [f. PALLIARD + -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To fornicate.

1619 T. MILLES tr. *Mexia's, etc. Treas. Anc. & Mod. T.* II. 364/1 Charlemaigne, whose eldest daughter was found paillardising with Eginhard, his Secretary. 1650 ANNE BRADSTREET *Four Mon., Assyr., Sardan.* 3 Sardanapalus..That palliardizing sot.

2. *trans.* To be a procurer of.

1644 PRYNNE & WALKER *Fiennes's Trial* 2 To..let the Parliament see, they had not employed such a man as would palliardise Lies, and become a pander unto Falshood.

Palliasse: see PAILLASSE.

Palliate (pæ'liĕt), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *palliātus* cloaked, f. *palli-um* cloak (-ATE[2] 2); afterwards pa. pple. of late L. *palliāre* to cloak, palliate.]

† **A.** as *pa. pple.* Cloaked, covered, concealed; mitigated. *Obs.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen IV*, Introd. (1550) 4 b, They sente the reuerent father Thomas Arundell .. in habite pallyate and dissimuled, into the citee of Paris. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. x. § 5 The fault .. must be accommodate and palliate by dyets and medicines familiar. 1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 242 That was still the cloak under whilk was palliat all the wicked plotts aganis the Kirk of God.

B. as *adj.* † **1.** Wearing a cloak (in quot., a philosopher's cloak: see PALLIUM 1). *Obs.*

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* XIII. xvi. (1620) 457 Lest the communication of this name with the vulgar, should debase the proud..number of the Palliate.

† **2.** Cloaked; having its real nature concealed.

1612 R. FENTON *Usury* 128 That..may in matter bee a palliat or cloaked vsurie. 1648 HAMMOND *Serm.* iv. Wks. 1684 IV. 404 God may..give us a treacherous settlement, a palliate peace.

† **3.** Of a cure: Superficial or temporary. *Obs.*

a 1625 COPE in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 131 All his industry and sales, did in your estate make but a palliate cure. 1679 PRANCE *Addit. Narr. Pap. Plot* 30 Cardinal Poole..did not absolve their Consciences from Restitution, but only made a palliate Cure.

4. *Zool.* Having a PALLIUM (sense 3 b); tectibranchiate. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Palliate (pæ'liĕt), *v.* [f. PALLIATE *ppl. a.*; cf. late L. *palliāre* (Apuleius, 2nd c.) to cloak, F. *pallier*, which may have aided the formation.]

† **1.** *trans.* To cover with or as with a cloak; to cloak, clothe, shelter; to invest. Also *fig. Obs.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen VII* 32 Surmyse set foorth and palliated with the vesture..of a professed veritee. 1613 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (ed 3), *Palliate*, cloake. 1630 T. WESTCOTE *Devon.* (1845) 60 Her sheep..are palliated under the coverture of the high-grown hedges of enclosures. 1635 GRITTIFAND *Variation Magn. Needle* 3 The Ocean, which palliates the imperfect parts of the Earth. 1656 BOULTON *Medicina* Ded. A ij b, It is the accustomed manner of our modern Writers, alwaies to palliate themselves under the Protection of some worthy Patron

† **2.** *fig.* To hide, conceal, disguise. *Obs* or *arch.*

1598 BACON *Sacred Medit.* vii. (Arb) 117 Hipocrites with their dissembling holinesse towards God doe palliate and couer their iniuries towardes men. 1706 PHILLIPS, *To Palliate*, to disguise, daub, colour or cloak. 1795 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) III. 58 The bankruptcy of their India Company, long palliated, now stands confest. 1809–12 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Almeria* vii, Her name was printed among the list of subscribers, and there was no palliating the fact.

3. To alleviate the symptoms of a disease without curing it; to relieve superficially or temporarily; to mitigate the sufferings of; to ease.

In early use the notion was that of cloaking, disguising, patching up; this passed gradually into that of alleviating the symptoms: cf. 4.

1588 J. READ *Compend. Method* 60 They [bone-diseases] eyther bee neuer cured, or else onelie so palliated that they breake out againe. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. Explan. Words Art A v b, So sweet Pomanders doe palliat a stinking breath, occasioned by a corrupt stomack or diseased lungs, and such like. 1646 FULLER *Wounded Conse.* (1811) 351 Let mountebanks palliate, cures break out again, being never soundly but superficially healed. *a* 1714 ABP. SHARP *Serm.* (1738) V. ix 284 He is but half a Physician; he hath palliated our sores and diseases, but he hath not removed them. 1876 ROGERS *Pol. Econ* xxi. (ed. 3) 281 That which cannot be cured must be palliated.

4. To disguise or colour the real enormity of (an offence) by favourable representations or excuses; to represent (an evil) as less than it really is; to cause to appear less guilty or offensive by urging extenuating circumstances; to extenuate, excuse.

This has passed gradually from the sense of cloak (as in 2), disguise, colour, to that of extenuate, lessen the gravity of.

1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* 317, I neede not seeke colours to palliate my actions or words. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* ix. 27 This advice causing him to see his fault, he labored to have palliated it with certain excuses. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* I. III. 215 They endeavoured to palliate what they could not justify. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II vi. 83 The illegal imprisonment cannot be explained away, and cannot be palliated. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* I i. 119 These considerations only slightly palliate his conduct.

b. To excuse (a person).

1862 M. B. EDWARDS *John & I* xxxi. (1876) 236 As well endeavour to show that black is white, as to prove that any temptations you may have had can in the smallest degree palliate you.

† **5.** To make less emphatic or pronounced; to moderate, mitigate, qualify or tone down (esp. one's action or statement). Also *absol.* or *intr.* To take up a more moderate position, to compromise. *Obs.*

1665 PEPYS *Diary* 31 Dec., The great evil of this year. is the fall of my Lord of Sandwich, whose mistake about the prizes hath undone him..though sent (for a little palliating it) Embassador into Spayne. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 223 Do you think the Christians would have palliated so far, and colluded with their Consciences? 1721 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) III. 135 The Author. is forc'd to palliate what he said about Mr. Hanley's being an Accomplice by an Advertisement he has in his Paper last Night. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1749) II xxxvi. 241 To obtain this time, you must palliate a little, and come into some seeming compromise. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 489 This fanciful piece of beauty [small feet] was probably invented by the ancient Chinese, to palliate their jealousy.

† **b.** To appease, please, or indulge (one's taste).

1632 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 158, I haue inserted these parcels of the Psalter, that by this occasion my Reader might palliate his taste with an Essay of our Ancestors old English. *a* 1632 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* II. vii. (1642) 110 Next all the Candies, Preserves, all the Junkets. to palliate his taste.

† **c.** To moderate the hostility of. *Obs. rare.*

1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* Apol. 59 Yea, that I might them better palliate [*ed.* 1684 *altered to* moderate], I did too with them thus Expostulate.

Palliated (pæ'liĕtĕd), *ppl. a* [f. prec. + -ED[1]; taking the place of the earlier PALLIATE *ppl. a.*]

1. Cloaked (*lit.* and *fig.*); † covered over, concealed; † superficially healed; mitigated, extenuated; see the vb.

1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* x, Merlin Ambrose

..slighted that pretended skill of those magicians, as palliated ignorance. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* App. 192 That they might act a certain palliated Fable. 1665 NEEDHAM *Med. Medicina* 400 The palliated Diseases return with more severity than before. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. I. *Passage Life H. Harris*, The half-avowed, and palliated confession of committed guilt. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Palliatus*..covered with a cloak; veiled; mantled; applied to pains subdued or lulled by the use of opiates; palliated.

2. Having the archiepiscopal PALLIUM.

1892 *Tablet* 6 Aug. 204 This very Vicarial and Palliated See of Arles.

Palliating (pæ·liˌēˈtiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That palliates: in the senses of the vb.

1679 *Gentl. Calling* Pref. § 5 Palliating Medicines. 1710 in Somers *Tracts* II. 261 The Majority of that House were ..satisfied with a palliating Answer, jumbled up by the Junto. 1758 JORTIN *Erasm.* I. 514 Luther..discountenanced and rejected all such palliating schemes, and..was determined never to yield an inch. 1845 MRS. S. C. HALL *Whiteboy* ii. 14, I wish I could show those who cry out against Irish outrage..a few of the palliating circumstances.

Palliation (pæliˌēˈʃən). [a. F. *palliation* (13–14th c. in Littré), ad. med.L. *palliātiōn-em*, n. of action from *palliāre*: see PALLIATE.]

†1. The action of palliating; the cloaking or concealing (of an act, etc.); that which serves to conceal or hide; a cloak, covering. *Obs.*

1577 PATERICKE tr. *Gentillet* (1602) 228 They make her [justice] serve..as a palliation or coverture, for all assassi[n]ments, murders, and vengeances. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xxvii. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* To Rdr. 9 The generality of Christians make the external frame of Religion but a palliation for sin. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* V. 344 Candour would wish to throw a veil over the failings of an illustrious character; but deliberately perpetrated crimes have no claim to palliation.

2. The action of disguising or seeking to make less conspicuous, the enormity of (a crime, etc.) by excuses and apologies; extenuation; excuse; often in phrase *in palliation of.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xi § 3 Herein comes in crookedly and dangerously, a palliation of a great part of Ceremoniall Magicke. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxx, This.. though not a perfect excuse, is such a palliation of his fault as induces me to forgive him. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. vi. 570 He could not..invoke even the tyrant's plea of necessity in palliation of his evil deeds.

3. The alleviation of the symptoms and incidents of disease without curing it; hence *gen.* alleviation, mitigation, temporary relief.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 61 A wise physician will consider whether a disease be incurable;..if he find it to be such, let him resort to palliation; and alleviate the symptom. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 83 Palliations of diseases. 1783 JOHNSON *Let. to Dr. Mudge* in Boswell, Excision is doubtless necessary to the cure, and I know not any means of palliation. 1863 HOLLAND *Lett. Joneses* xxii. 314 You utterly refuse to admit that there is any palliation of your misery.

Palliative (pæ·liˌātiv), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *palliatif, -ive* (13–14th c. in Littré), f. L. type **palliātīv-us*: see PALLIATE and -IVE.]

A. *adj.* †1. Serving to cloak or conceal. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Paliatif*, palliatiue; cloaking, hilling ouer, couering. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Palliative*, that cloaketh, covereth or concealeth.

2. Serving to relieve (disease) superficially or temporarily, or to mitigate or alleviate (pain or other evil).

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* 43 b/2 We wyll speake of his cure aswel eradicatyue as palliatyue. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 263 At the best a Fontanel is..but a palliative cure. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 32 P 6 The cure for the greatest part of human miseries is not radical, but palliative. 1889 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 887 These drugs at best are no more than palliative.

3. Tending to extenuate or excuse.

1779 J. DUCHE *Disc.* (1790) I. iv. 62 The palliative arts they make use of to reconcile their duty with their passions. 1782 WARTON *Rowley Eng.* 85 He openly defends his new attempt, not in a palliative apology, but in a peremptory declaration. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* x. 148 If her auditress ventured to put in a palliative word, she set it aside with a certain disdain.

B. *sb.* 1. That which gives superficial or temporary relief; that which serves to alleviate or abate the violence of pain, disease, or other evil.

1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 134 Those palliatives which weak, perfidious, or abject politicians are.. in all diseases, so ready to administer. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X 549, I..confined myself to palliatives, the principal of which was laudanum. 1846 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. iv. 179 We are promised a cure of our malady, and we are treated with palliatives. 1877 OWEN *Wellesley's Desp.* Introd. 27 A timely palliative, if not a radical cure, for immediate and urgent evils.

2. An extenuating representation.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. xxix. 184 What shall we think of one, who seeks to find palliatives in words? *a* 1797 H. WALPOLE *Geo. II* (1847) III. xi. 309 [This was] a palliative of the latter's obliquity, if justice would allow of any violation. 18.. W. SCOTT (Webster 1864), He had been what is called, by manner of palliative, a very gay young man.

Hence **Pa·lliatively** *adv.*, in a palliative manner; in a way that serves to lighten or mitigate.

1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1733) II. 345 The weakness of the language it self may be palliatively cured by strength of elocution. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 490 In such cases we should proceed gently and palliatively.

Palliator (pæ·liˌēˈtər). [agent-n. in L. form from PALLIATE.] One who palliates or alleges extenuating considerations; an extenuator.

1792 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Lett.* 20 Dec., The worst..will not risk losing their only abettors and palliators in this kingdom. 1824 *Examiner* 435/1 He is..a palliator of every powerful and profitable abuse. 1878 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cvi. 30 Phinehas..was no trimmer, or palliator of sin.

Palliatory (pæ·liătəri), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ORY.] Characterized by palliation; having the function or effect of palliating.

1665 M. NEEDHAM *Med. Medicina* 401 There remains no more room for the like palliatory proceeding. 1845 BUNTING in B. Gregory *Side Lights Confl. Meth.* (1898) 414 Some explanations are very palliatory but not justificatory.

Pallid (pæ·lid), *a.* Also 7 **palid.** [ad. L. *pallid-us*, f. root *pall-* in *pall-ēre* to be pale, *pall-or* paleness.] Lacking depth or intensity of colour, faint or feeble in colour, wan, pale. (Said chiefly of the human face as affected by death, sickness, or passion, hence *transf.* of these causes themselves.) Chiefly *poet.* before 1800, exc. in *Bot.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ii. 28 So soone as Night had with her pallid hew Defaste the beautie of the shyning skye. 1591 — *Ruines Rome* xv, Ye pallid spirits, and ye ashie ghosts. 1596 — *F. Q.* v. xi. 45 Gainst which the pallid death findes no defence. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* VIII. 65 Pallid fear made boldest stomachs stoop. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Ceyx & Alcyone* 484 Then flick'ring to his palid Lips, she strove To print a Kiss. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) III. 409 Involucrum slender, pallid, cloven into segments. 1798 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* III. 315 A blush suffused Her pallid cheek. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1818) II. xix. 128 *note*, The dorsal segments are covered with very short pallid..hairs. 1876 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 606 The symptoms due to loss of blood get developed..the patient..becomes excessively pallid.

b. *Comb.*, as *pallid-faced, -looking, -tomentose* adjs.; also in comb. with a word of colour, as *pallid-grey, -fuliginous, -ochraceous*, etc.

1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 61 Cup subsessile, contorted, pallid-fuliginous. *Ibid.* 185 Hymenium pale umber or pallid-grey *Ibid.* 265 Scattered or gregarious, hemispherical, pallid-tomentose. 1897 P. WARUNG *Tales Old Regime* 248 Among the crowd which lined the height was a pallid-faced girl. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 437/1 With the mullet came the pallid-looking suckers.

Hence **Pa·llidly** *adv.*, **Pa·llidness.**

1656 *Artific. Handsom.* 43 [They] sometimes appear pallidly sad, as if they were going to their graves. 1838 POE *A. G. Pym* Wks 1864 IV. 185 Gigantic and pallidly white birds. 1662 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxvi. (ed. 8) 328 Let no man then be discouraged with the pallidness of Piety. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xvi, The stern repose of the eye, and death-like pallidness of the countenance.

Pa·llidi-, combining stem of L. *pallid-us* pale, used in some terms of Nat. Hist., as **Pallidifo·rous** *a.*, pale-flowered. **Pallidipa·lpate** *a.*, having pale palpi. **Pallidita·rsate** *a.*, having pale tarsi. **Pallidive·ntrate** *a.*, having a pale abdomen.

1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Pallidity (pălˈidĭti). [f. L. *pallid-us* pale + -ITY.] Paleness of countenance, pallor.

1808 W. HERBERT *Ella Rosenberg* II. 185 Our looks indicated the pallidity and languor of sorrow. 1835 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIV. 463 He..sinks into pallidity and paralysis.

Pallie, variant of PAULIE *a. Sc.*

Palliezoun, obs. Sc. form of PAVILION.

Pallification: see PALIFICATION.

†**Pa·llify**, *v.*[1] *Obs.* [irreg. f. L. *palli-āre* or F. *palli-er* + -FY.] *trans.* = PALLIATE *v.* 3.

1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1553) B v, Remedy to pallyfie the coppred face that is vncurable. 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 59 b, It..pallyfieth or rather hydeth the forme of the Lepre. *Ibid.* 108 a, It pallyfieth any contagious sore or griefe.

†**Pa·llify**, *v.*[2] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *pallē-re* to be pale + -FY: cf. *horrify.*] *trans.* To make pale.

1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 148 So much had the horrour of death..within few houres pallified his colour.

†**Pa·lliment.** *Naut. Obs. rare.* [ad. obs. F. *palemente*, also *palmante, palamente*, 1543 in Jal, = It. *palamento*, Sp. *palament*, the oars of a galley collectively, oarage, f. It. *pala* blade of an oar, etc. Cotgr. has '*pallamente*, part of the Orelop or vpper decke of a Galley'; so *palamento* in Florio.] The oarage of a galley (or ? as in Cotgr. and Fl.)

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. x. 44 Hauing mended and newe couered a peece of our palliment.

Palling (pōˈliŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PALL *v.*[1] + -ING 1.] The action of PALL *v.*[1]; the losing of fleshness, flavour, or interest, etc.: see the verb.

1703 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 5 The Palling or Flatting of Wines. 1833 DISRAELI *Cont. Flem.* III. xvii, I know not the palling of passion. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* v. 129 To prevent the palling of so much luxury on sated senses.

Pa·lling, *ppl. a.*[1] [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That palls upon the taste, etc.: see the verb.

1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* ccix, Their palling taste the Journey's length destroys. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VIII. xiv, The trifling amusements, the palling pleasures, the silly business of the world. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-Bks.* II. 180 The fresh fruit flavor; rich, luscious, yet not palling.

Hence **Pa·llingly** *adv.*

1881 CAMPBELL in *New Monthly Mag.* II. 236 Their subjects remind us of fables rather pallingly familiar to our school-boy memories.

Palling, *ppl. a.*[2] [f. PALL *v.*[3] + -ING 2.] That covers with, or as, a pall.

1832 R. CATTERMOLE *Becket*, etc. 175 Terror, first, In frenzied haste withdraws the palling shroud.

Pallio- (pælio), combining form of PALLIUM, used in zoological terms relating to the pallium or mantle of a mollusc, etc.; as **Palliobranchiate** (-brænkiĕt) *a.*, belonging to the *Palliobranchiata* or *Brachiopoda*, the tubes of the mantle being supposed to be branchia or gills; **Pallioca·rdiac** *a.*, pertaining to the mantle and the viscero-pericardial sac of a cephalopod; **Palliopedal** (-peˈdăl) *a.*, pertaining to the mantle and foot of a mollusc.

1852–6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 281 The only argument for supposing the *Rudistes* to have been *palliobranchiate. 1883 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 677/2 Certain membranes..and a curious muscular band—the *pallio-cardiac band—traverse the sac. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 348 In Haliotis..they [nerves] pass off from the common pedal ganglionic mass (the *pallio-pedal ganglia).

†**Pa·llion**[1]. *Obs.* Also 3 **palliun**, 3–6 **-oun**, 4 **-oune.** [a. OF. *pallion, -un* (12th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *pallium*: see PALLIUM.] = PALL *sb.*[1] (usually in sense 6 a), PALLIUM.

c 1290 *Becket* 36 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 115 Heo gonne sende sone Aftur is pallium [*Harl. MS.* 248 palliouu] to rome. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 148 Bliside bam on per schip com a bisshop doun, þe mast in hand gan kip, with croice & palliouu. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7793 With his pallion his eyen he hidde. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* xcvii. 78 Saynt gregory..sent to seynt Austyn his pallion & made hym primat and Archebisshop of Englond. *a* 1510 DOUGLAS *King Hart* xli, Dame Danger hes of dolour to him drest Ane pallioun that na proudnes hes without.

Pallion[2] (pæ·lyən). [Derivation obscure: cf. Sp. *pallon* (palˈoˈn), a quantity of gold or silver from an assay, It. *pallone*, augm. of *palla* ball.] A small piece or pellet.

1727 *Philip Quarll* 170 In the Manner as they make Pallions on Board with old Cable Ends. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 101 Cut it into little bits, or pallions, lay the bits or pallions of solder upon it. 1884 BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 243 Run small pallions of suitable solder evenly over it.

Pallion, -oun, obs. Sc. forms of PAVILION.

Pallisade: see PALISADE. **Pallish**: see PAL.

‖ **Pallium** (pæ·liŏm). Pl. **pallia.** [L. *pallium*: see PALL *sb.*[1]]

1. *Antiq.* The Latin name for the large rectangular cloak or mantle worn by men, chiefly among the Greeks; esp. by philosophers, and by ascetics and others in the early Christian Church. (= Gr. ἱμάτιον, HIMATION.)

1564 *Brief Exam.* ****** iiij, Paule..sent for his *Pallium.* 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 630/2 The Greekes.. afterwardes..chaunged the forme therof into their cloakes, called Pallia, as some of the Irish also doe. 1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* xxviii. II. 61 He is larger than the life, cloathed in a magnificent pallium. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* 44 Except in the wings and short pallium they resemble the figures of Grecian kings.

2. *Eccl.* a. The woollen vestment conferred upon archbishops in the Latin Church: = PALL *sb.*[1] 6 a.

1670 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* I. 227 Whose Bishop hath the ensignes of an Archbishop, to wit, the vse of the Pallium, and the Crosse. 1807 COXE *Austria* I. ii. 23 In order to receive the confirmation of his office, and the pallium from the hands of the Pope. 1851 HUSSEY *Papal Power* III. 133 The first recorded instance of a grant of the pallium, the consecrated scarf, which was the badge and certificate of Metropolitan authority. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 2. 359 Whatever had been his part in the schism, Cranmer had received his Pallium from the Pope.

b. An altar-cloth: = PALL *sb.*[1] 3 a.

1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xxvi, The altar was bare; the golden pallium which covered it gone.

3. †a. *Anat.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1793 HOLCROFT *Lavater's Physiog.* x. 60 Anatomists have not..bestowed any name on the curtain, or pallium, extending from the beginning of the nose to the red upper lip proper.

b. *Zool.* The integumental fold or MANTLE of a mollusc (or of a brachiopod).

1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 201 The inner surface of the valves..is lined by expansions of the integument which secrete the shell,..called the 'lobes' of the 'pallium' or 'mantle'. 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* 85 These same contractions of the pallium are also subservient.

c. *Ornith.* The MANTLE of a bird, i. e. the back and folded wings taken together, when distinct in colouring, etc. (*rare.*)

4. *Meteorol.* A sheet of cirro-stratus cloud uniformly covering the whole sky.

1883 SCOTT *Meteorol.* I. vii. 126 For the uniform sheets.. M. Poëy has proposed the name of *Pallium*, a cloak, but this term has not met with general acceptance. 1885 T. W. BACKHOUSE in *Nature* No. 799. 361 The nearest approach here to a pallium of these singular clouds was on the morning of December 12.

5. *attrib.*

1894 MOYES in *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 419 The Archiepiscopal or Pallium oath was naturally held to be a sufficiently binding tie between the entire bishops of the province and the Holy See. 1895 G. MEREDITH *Amar. Marr.* x, They must be the very ancient pallium philosophers, ensconced in tubs.

Pallizado, obs. form of PALISADO.

Pall-mall (pelˌmel). Also 6–7 **palle-maille**, 7 **pallemaile, paille maille, -mail, pale-maille, pelemele, pelmel, pal-mall**, 7–9 **pell mell.** [a. obs. F. *pallemaille, palmaille, palmail* (16th c.), *paillemail, palemail, -maille* (17th c.), a. It. *pallamaglio* (Florio 1598–1611: see quot. in sense 1),

lit. 'ball-mallet', f. *palla* 'any kind of ball, ballet, or boule', + *maglio* 'a mallet or a beetle'. It. *palla* is a variant of *balla* ball; *maglio*:—L. *malleus* hammer. Cf. also MALL.]

†1. A mallet for striking a ball; *spec.* that used in the game described in sense 2. *Obs.*

1568 *Cal. Scot. Papers* (1900) II. 558 [Mary was playing at Seton] richt oppinlie at the feildis with the palmall and goif. 1605 EROND *Fr. Garden for Eng. Ladies* N iij b, If one had Paillemails, it were good to play in this Alley, for it is of a reasonable good length, straight and euen. 1611 FLORIO, *Palamaglio*, a pale-maile, that is a stick with a mallet at one end of it to strike and cast a woodden ball with, much vsed..in Italy. Also the game or play with it.

2. A game practised in Italy, France and Scotland, from the 16th c., and in England in the 17th c., in which a boxwood ball was driven through an iron ring suspended at some height above the ground in a long alley; the player who, starting from one end of the alley, could drive the ball through the ring with the fewest strokes or within a given number of them winning the game.

1598 DALLINGTON *Meth. Trav.* (16 6) T iv b, Among all the exercises of France, I preferre none before the *Palle-maille*. ..I maruell wee haue not brought this sport also into England. 1599 JAS. I BASIL. *Δωρον* III. (1603) 121 The exercises I would haue you to vse are, playing at the caitche or tennise, archery, palle maille. 1634 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent* xix. § 3. 243 Their [the French] exercises are for the most part Tennise play, Pallemaile [etc.] 1647 *Perfect Occurr.* 15-22 Oct. in *Thomasson Tracts* (Br. Mus.) XXIX. No. 41. 292 His Majesties [Chas. I] vsuall Recreations are Hunting, Pelmel, and Tennes. 1650 SIR R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* v. 113 Playing at Pall Mall. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s. v. *Pale Maille*, This game was heretofore used at the Alley near St. Jameses, and vulgarly called Pel-Mel. 1661 PEPYS *Diary* 2 Apr, To St. James's Park, where I saw the Duke of York playing at Pelemele, the first time that ever I saw the sport. 1884 *Chambers's Jrnl.* 1 Nov. 69/1 A couple of the mallets and a ball used in the old game of pall-mall. 1890 A. LANG in *Golf* (Badm. Libr.) (18 5) 11 The game of pell mell is probably older in Scotland than in England, and was borrowed from our 'auld ally' of France.

†b. Applied to the Persian *changān* or polo. *Obs.*

1684 PHILIPS tr. *Tavernier's Trav.* iv. v. 154 Here [at Ispahan] the men play at Pall-mall on horseback, the Horse-man being to strike the Ball running at full speed, between the two Goals.

†3. The alley in which the game was played.

1644 EVELYN *Diary* 27 Feb., [St. Germains] a very noble garden and parke, where is a pall-maill. *Ibid.* 1 May, At Blois ..we walked up into ye Pall Mall. 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 15 May, I walked in the Parke, discoursing with the keeper of the Pell Mell, who was sweeping of it; who told me of what the earth is mixed that do floor the Mall, and that over all there is cockle-shells powdered. 1671 *Phil. Trans* VI. 2152 The Alleys are of the largeness of a Pal-mall. 1679 88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden) 133 To Lawrence Dupuy.. to be laid out and expended towards the repayring the Pall Mall in St. James's Parke.

b. The name of a street developed from one of these alleys in London, now the centre of London club life; also used as a synonym for the War Office which is situated in Pall Mall.

[1650 *Rel. Commiss. Crown Lands* in *Archæol Jrnl.* (1854) XI 256 Elm trees standing in Pall Mall Walk, in a very decent and regular manner on both sides the walk, being in number 140.] 1656–7 in P. Cunningham *Handbk. Lond.* (new ed.) 372/2 Down the Haymarket and in the Pall Mall. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 26 July, We went to Wood's at the Pell Mell (our old house for clubbing). 1661 T. RUGGE *Diurnall* Sept. (B. M. MS.), [The road] from Charing Cross to St. James', by St. James' Park wall and at the backside of Pall Mall, is now altered, by reason a new Pall Mall is made for the use of His Majesty in St. James' Park by the wall. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 573 He died in his house situated in the Pall Mall within the Liberty of the City of Westminster. 1714 GAY *Trivia* II. 258 O bear me to the path of fair Pall Mall; Safe are thy pavements, grateful is thy smell! 1854 WAY in *Archæol Jrnl.* XI. 256. 1861 THACKERAY *Four Georges, Geo. III* 71 Pall Mall is the great social Exchange of London now .. the mart of news, of politics, of scandal, of rumour. 1893 *Daily News* 17 Apr. 4/7 It would be a very strong thing for Whitehall or Pall Mall to overrule the joint discretion of the military and municipal authorities.

4. *Comb.*, as †**pall-mall-beetle** [BEETLE *sb.*1], the mallet used in the game.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* ix. 73 We see a stroak with a rackett vpon a ball, or with a pallemaile beetle vpon a boule maketh it fly from it.

Pall-mall, obs. form of PELL-MELL.

‖ **Pallone** (pallō'ne). [It. *pallone* foot-ball, balloon, augm. of *palla* ball.] An Italian game, somewhat resembling tennis, played with a large ball struck with a cylindrical wooden guard, worn over the hand and wrist.

1873 'OUIDA' *Pascarèl* I. 33 Riding in the bullock waggons, and driving the ball at pallone. 1885 *New Bk. Sports* 90 Pallone, though a far simpler game [than tennis], is, to the layman, a pretty sight. 1886 SYMONDS *Renaiss. It., Cath. React.* (1898) VII. xi. 166 Her [Italy's] lyrist had to sing of pallone-matches instead of Panhellenic games.

Pallor (pæ'lŏr). [a. L. *pallor*, n. of state from root *pall-* in *pallēre*: see PALLID.] Paleness.

1656 *Artific. Handsom.* 42 There is some little change of the complexion from a greater degree of pallor, to a lesse. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pallor*, a pale colour, paleness, wanness. 1866 HUXLEY *Elem. Physiol.* ii. (1869) 59 It is quite possible to produce pallor and cold in the rabbit's ear. 1885 MISS BRADDON *Wyllard's Weird* I. i. 8 It was a pretty little face, even in the pallor of death.

b. *Comb.*, as *pallor-dimmed* adj.

1857 J. L. TUPPER in *Ruskin: Rossetti* (1899) 161 Pallor-dimmed frozen, nakedling!

Pallour, var. PALOUR, a shell-fish. **Pallozado**, obs. corrupt f. PALISADO. **Pallsay**, obs. f. PALSY.

Pally, variant of PALY *a.*2 *Her.* **Pally**, *a.*, *slang*, companionable, 'chummy': see PAL.

Pallyard, Pallys, obs. ff. PALLIARD, PALACE.

Palm (pām), *sb.*1 Also 4–7 **palme**, 9 *dial.* **paum.** [OE. *palm* str. m., *palma* wk. masc., and *palme* wk. fem. = OS. *palma* fem., OHG. *palma* fem., MHG. *palme* fem. and masc., ON. *pálmr* masc., all a. L. *palma*; ME. *palme* agreeing also with F. *palme* (12th c. in Littré), ad. L. *palma* (instead of the inherited OF. form *paume*). L. *palma* was a transf. sense of *palma* palm of the hand, expanded hand: see PALM *sb.*2]

1. Any tree or shrub of the Natural Order *Palmæ* or *Palmaceæ*, a large family of monocotyledons, widely distributed in warm climates, chiefly within the tropics, remarkable for their ornamental forms and various usefulness to man.

They have the stem usually upright and unbranched, a head or crown of very large pinnate or fan-shaped leaves, and fruit of various forms (nut, drupe, or berry). In different species, the fruit-pulp, seed, pith, head of young leaves, or young root is used as food (*e.g.* date-palm, coco-nut, sago-palm, cabbage-palm, palmyra-palm); oil is obtained from the fruit (oil-palm) or seed (coco-nut); wine (*toddy*) and sugar (*jaggery*) from the sap; fibre from the leaf-stalk (date-palm, kittul) or fruit-husk (coco nut); the wood is used for building and other purposes; the leaves for thatching, and for making paper, hats, baskets, etc.; with various other uses. The palm of Scripture is the date-palm. The only European species of the order is *Chamærops humilis*, the Dwarf Fan Palm of Southern Europe.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xci. 13 Se rehtwisa swe swe palma blowed. *c* 950 in *Rit. Dunelm.* (Surtees) 65 Swælce pælm' [*L.* quasi palma] *Ibid.* 95 Pælma' [*L.* palmarum]. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xii. 13 genomon twigo ðara palmana & foerdon togenes him. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 4 2 Se palm is sige-beacen. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I 370/113 A geoid of palm cam in is hond. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xci[i]. 12 Þe rightwis as palme sall floryss. 1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xxiii. 40 And ye shulen take to yow..the braunches of palmes *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* vi. 91 The palme ek now men set eth forth to stonde. 1535 COVERDALE *Judg.* iv. 5 She dwelt vnder ye palme of Debbora betwene Rama & Bethel. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 647 A pot of Wine of Palme, or Cocoa, which they draw forth of Trees. 1635–56 COWLEY *Davideis* I. *Note* 7 In the publique Games of Greece, Palm was made the sign and reward of Victory. 1727 46 THOMSON *Summer* 638 And from the palm to draw its freshening wine! 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 102 Of the many species of palms, the date and the cocoa-nut palm are the most distinctive.

b. Applied *fig.* to a person.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxvi. 21 Princes [= princess] of peiss, and palme imperiall. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* v. i 13 You shall see him a Palme in Athens againe. 1860 WARTER *Sea-board & Down* II. 350 Hear what the palm and prince of Knighthood said.

c. With defining words, denoting various species of the order *Palmæ*, as **Bamboo Palm, Broom Palm, Catechu Palm, Dragon's blood Palm, Feather Palm**, etc. (see quots.); also occasionally plants of other orders, as **Club Palm**, the genus *Cordyline* (N. O. *Liliaceæ*), also called *Palm lily* (see 7); **Fern-palm**, a general name for the N.O. *Cycadeæ*, from their resemblance to both palms and ferns. See also CABBAGE-PALM, COCO-NUT, COHUNE, COQUITO, DATE, FAN, HEMP, ITA, IVORY, OIL, SAGO-*palm*, etc., etc.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 960/1 *R[aphia] vinifera*, the Bamboo Palm. ..The Africans .. make very pliable cloth and neat baskets of the undeveloped leaves. *Ibid.* 1147/2 *T[hrinax] argentea* is..a native of Panama, where it is called *Palma de escova*, or Broom-palm, its leaves being there made into brooms. *Ibid.* 837/1 Catechu Palm, *Areca Catechu*. *Ibid.* 88/1 A sort of Catechu is furnished by boiling down the seeds of this palm. *Ibid.* 379/2 *D[æmonorops] Draco* (formerly (*calamus Draco*). is called the Dragon's Blood Palm . its fruits yielding a portion of the substance known . as dragon's blood. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, *Cordyline*, Club Palm, Palm-Lily. *Ibid.*, *Ptychosperma*, Australian Feather-palm. *Ibid.*, *Cycadeæ*, Fern-Palms. *Cycas revoluta*, Fern-Palm, or Sago-Palm, of Japan.

2. A 'branch' or leaf of the palm-tree, esp. as anciently carried or worn as a symbol of victory or triumph, and on festal occasions (as still in the Roman and Greek Churches), or in mediæval times by pilgrims (PALMER *sb.*1 1). (See also 4.)

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 89 Þet fole com togenes him mid blostmen and mid palmes. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20161 Tak þis palme her in þi hand. 1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* vii. 9 Clothid, with whijte stoolis, and palmes in the hondis of hem. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1174 Hauyng in her hande the palme of vyctory. 14.. *Tundale's Vis* 419 But a preste, þat a palmare was A palme in his hande he hadde. 1645 EVELYN *Diary* 17 Apr., The Pope's benediction of the *Gonfalone*, or Standard, and giving the hallowed palmes. 1700 DRYDEN *Palamon & Arcite* III. 396 And Mars..With palm and laurel shall adorn his knight. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y., Holy Innocents* i, Their palms and garlands telling plain, That they are of the glorious martyr train.

3. *fig.* Put emblematically for Victory, triumph; supreme honour or excellence, prize; esp. in such phrases as *to bear the palm, yield the palm*, etc.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sec. Nun's T.* 240 With the palm of martirdom Ye shullen come un-to his blisful feste. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 382 b/2 He callyd clemente fro the bottom of the see to the palme of vyctorye. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* v. 1, Well said! This carries palm with it. *Ibid.*, It still hath be en a work of as much palm, as to invent or make. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* iii. 1. 170 What he shall receiue of vs in duetie, Giues vs more palme in beautie then we haue. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXIII. 557 Actor's sons..bore The palm at horse-race. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 153 In Peace t' enjoy his former Palms and Pains 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xvii. II. 33 As an orator, he disputed the palm of eloquence with Cicero himself. 1827–35 WILLIS *Parrhasius* 160 Were there no palm beyond a feverish fame. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 151 He cannot make a speech—in this he yields the palm to Protagoras.

4. A branch or sprig of any one of several trees and shrubs substituted in northern countries, esp. in the celebrations of Palm Sunday, for the true palm; also applied to the plants themselves.

Most commonly some species of willow (or its catkins), esp. the goat-willow, *Salix Capræa*; also locally, hazel, yew, laurel, larch, spruce fir, and (in America) hemlock spruce.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 312 The folk of the cuntre Assemblit at the kirk vald be, . thar palmys to bere. 14.. *Cott. MS. Claud. A. ii*, lf. 52 For encheson we have non olyfe þat beruth grene leves, we takon in stede of hit hew [yew] and palmes wyth, and beruth abowte on procession, and so þis day we callyn Palme Sonnenday. 1530 PALSGR. 251/2 Palme, the yelowe that groweth on wyllowes. 1562 BULLEYN *Def. agst. Sickness, Compounds* 40 Woolly knottes, growing vpon sallowes, commonly called palmes. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* iii ii. 187 Looke heere what I found on a Palme tree 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 330 *Palms*, the white excrescencies of Buds of Sallies or Withy coming before the leaf. 1779 *Gentl. Mag.* Dec. 580/1 [Yew-trees in East Kent are] to this day universally called palms. 1864 HOLME LEE *Silver Age* (1866) 475 The palms were budding downy and gray in the narrow copse. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Palms*, small branches of the Spruce fir, also budded twigs of the willow. These are supplied on Palm Sunday to persons attending service in the Roman Catholic Churches. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropsh. Lad* x, Afield for palms the girls repair, And sure enough the palms are there.

†5. A branch (of a tree); in quot. 1796 a 'branch' or leaf of the palm-tree (= sense 2). *Obs.*

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 201 Couered with leaues and palmes of trees. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat* (1799) I. 530 The stellated and radiating forms of it's palms, likewise taken from the straight line, constitute a very agreeable opposition with the roundness of it's stem.

†6. Short for palm-wine, or Palm-sack (see SACK).

1708 W. KING *Cookery* iv, Two bottles of smooth Palm or Anjou white shall give a welcome. 1725 WELSTED *Oikographie* 12 Nor Cyprus soft, the Lover's Balm, Is here; nor Vine sirnam'd the Palm.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. attrib., as *palm awning, bark, bough, -fibre, -flower, -frond, -grove, -nut, -sap, -stem, -thatch, -trunk, -twig, -wood.* b. objective, instrumental, similative, etc., as *palm-bearing, -bowered, -crowned, -fringed, -graced, -like, -o'erspread, -rising, -shaded, -thatched* adjs. c. Special Combs.: †**palm-bag**, the fibrous spathe of the flower-spike of a species of palm, *Manicaria saccifera*, of the Lower Amazon, which forms a bag or cap; also called *palm-net* and *palm sack*; **palm-bark-tree**, an Australian shrub, *Melaleuca Wilsoni* (Miller *Plant-n.* 1884); **palm-bird**, a weaver-bird which nests in palm-trees; **palm-borer** = *palm-grub*; **palm-branch**, a leaf of the palm-tree with its stalk, used as a symbol of victory, as a decoration, etc. (see 2); **palm-butter**, palm-oil in the solid state; **palm-cabbage**, the terminal bud or head of young leaves in various species of palm, eaten as a vegetable (see CABBAGE-TREE); **palm-cat**, (*a*) a viverrine animal of the genus *Paradoxurus* or sub-family *Paradoxurinæ*, which frequents palm-trees; (*b*) the ocelot; **palm-civet** = *palm-cat*, (*a*); **palm-colour**, used to render Gr. *φοῖνιξ* a dark-red colour (first used by the Phœnicians), taken as if from *φοῖνιξ* date-palm; **palm-crab**, the tree-crab (*Birgus latro*), which climbs palm-trees for the fruit; **palm-fern**, a name for the *Cycadeæ* (= *fern-palm*: see 1 c); **palm-grub**, the larva of a palm-weevil; **palm-honey**: see quot.; **palm-house**, a glass house for growing palms and other tropical plants; **palm-kale**, a variety of cabbage with a stem 10 or 12 feet high and a crown of leaves like a palm; **palm-kernel**, the kernel of the drupaceous fruit of the Oil Palm (*Elæis guineensis*), which yields an oil (*palm-kernel oil*); **palm-lily**, name for the palm-like liliaceous plants of the genus *Cordyline* and allied genera (Miller 1884); **palm-marten** = *palm-cat* (*a*); †**palm-net, palm-sack** = *palm-bag*; **palm-sugar**, the sugar procured from palm-sap, esp. that of *Caryota urens*: see JAGGERY; **palm-swift**, a small Jamaican swift (*Micropus phœnicobia*) which nests in palm-leaves; **palm-toddy**: see quot.; **palm-viper**, a venomous serpent of South America (*Lachesis* or (*raspedocephalus bilineatus*); **palm-warbler**, a bird (*Dendræca palmarum*) common in the eastern United States; **palm-wasp**, a kind of wasp (*Polybius palmarum*) which makes its nest in palm-trees; **palm-wax**, a waxy substance produced by various species of

palm, esp. *Ceroxylon andicola*; **palm-weevil**, any one of various weevils whose larvæ bore into palm-trees; **palm-willow**, any species of willow the sprigs of which are used instead of palm-branches (see 4), esp. *Salix Caprea*; **palm-wine**, wine made from the sap of the palm-tree; **palm-withy** = *palm-willow*; **palm-worm**, (*a*) some large American centipede; (*b*) = *palm-grub*. See also PALM-CROSS, PALM-LEAF, PALM-OIL, etc.

1681 GREW *Museum* II. 185 The Palm-Net or *Bag..Originally, entire, like a taper'd Bag commonly call'd Hippocrates's Sleive..'Tis naturally sewed or woven together with admirable Art..Another Palm-Sack or Net, almost a yard long. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* viii. 210 They catch them in nets of *palm-bark. 1552 HULOET, *Palme bearynge, *palmifer, palmiger*. 1636 J. TRUSSELL in *Ann. Dubrensia* (1877) 7 Carnivalls, Palme and Rush-bearing, harmlesse Whitson-ales. 1866 J. B. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Met.* 297 Palm-bearing Araby. 1828 SCOTT *F. Maid Perth* xxxiv, Bearing branches of yew in their hands, as the readiest substitute for *palm boughs. 1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* (1808) 29 How sweet the tinkle of the *palm-bowered brook! 1535 COVERDALE *Neh.* viii. 15 Go vp vnto y' mount and fetch Olyue braunches, Pynebraunches, Myrtbraunches, *Palme-braunches. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* III. xx. 319 The token of victory was commonly a palm-branch. 1863 M. L. WHATELY *Ragged Life in Egypt* v. 31 Dusting furniture with a palm-branch. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* II. xiii. 387 They brought me a mixture of india-rubber and *palm-butter. 1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* xvi. (1721) 271 At the top grows a Fruit, ..called *Palm-Cabbage, because it hath a sort of Cabbagy Taste. 1827 *Perils & Captivity* (Constable's Misc.) 321 They were fain to subsist on a few seeds, wild fruit and the palm cabbage. 1849–52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 911/1 These Indian *Viverridae*.. have been called '*Palm-cats'. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* (1860) I. 144 The palm-cat.. lurks by day among the fronds of the coco-nut palms, and by night makes destructive forays on the fowls. 1893–4 LYDEKKER *Royal Nat. Hist.* I. 458 The *palm-civets are purely nocturnal and thoroughly arboreal in their habits. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol* I. 327 The horse was of a *Palm-colour, which is a bright red; we call such horses bays. 1881 SIMPER *Anim. Life* Introd. 5 Diagram of the lungs and circulation of *Birgus latro*, the *Palm Crab. 1895 CLODD *Primer Evol.* v. (1900) 54 The cycads or *palm-ferns, so called from their resemblance to palms, for which, with their crown of feathery leaves, they are often mistaken. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* III. xviii, As patiently the Old Man Entwines the strong *palm-fibres. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 570 Some thinke they [Bees] doe not ingender, but fetch their issue .. from the *Palme flowre. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) I. 86 *Palm-fringed islets. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xx. (1848) 248 The *palm-graced pilgrims of truth's holy land. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* I. ii, Nor *palm-grove, islanded amid the waste. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* ii. (1858) 145 From the palmgroves, .came the name of Phenicia or 'the Land of Palms'. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 639/1 In Chili, a sweet syrup, called Miel de Palma, or *Palm-honey, is prepared by boiling the sap of [the Coquito Palm] to the consistency of treacle. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* xi, Let him transport his stream into the great *Palm-house at Kew. 1885 OGILVIE, *Palm-kale*, a variety of the cabbage extensively cultivated in the Channel Islands. 1863 R. F. BURTON *Abeokuta* I. 129 The *Palm-kernel oil, so fast becoming an important article of traffic, is of two kinds. 1899 MARY KINGSLEY *W. African Stud.* App. i. 444 Two tons of palm kernels should be counted to equal one ton of palm oil so far as regards fiscal arrangements. 1819 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* III. iii. 163 Distinct with column, arch, and architrave, And *palm-like capital. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, *Cordyline*, Club Palm, *Palm-Lily. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 31 There was much Wheat, and Wine of Palme to be found, and Vineger boiled out of *Palme nuts. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* xxiii, From the ashes of those palm-nuts you could make good salt. 1735 THOMSON *Liberty* II. 10 Beneath the rural Portal, *Palm-overspread, The Father-Senate met. 1598 IOFTE *Alba* (1880) 5 Whilst thou thy Noble House noblest indeede.. through thy *Palme-rising Fame. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* xxiii, The nymph had .. darted between the *palm-stems to her canoe. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 158/1 Palm toddy is intoxicating, and when distilled yields strong arrack..but its most important product is jaggery, or *palm-sugar. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 175 It had a certain amount of *palm-thatch roof. 1871 C. KINGSLEY *At Last* x, The two first settlers regretted the days when the house was a mere *palm-thatched hut. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* xxi. 411 The men..spend most of their time in drinking the *palm-toddy. This toddy is the juice of the palm-oil tree ..a sweet clear liquid, not at all intoxicating while fresh, but, when allowed to stand till the afternoon, causes inebriation. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom* 89 [Hi] beren on here honde blostme, sum *palm twig, and sum boh of oliue. 1896 *List Anim. Zool. Soc.* (ed. 9) 646 *Lachesis bilineatus* (Wied), Two-lined *Palm-Viper. *Hab.* South America. 1889 JEFFERIES *Field & Hedgerow* 202 The *palm-willow bears its yellow pollen. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 698 Their *Palme-wines, which they draw out of the toppe of a kinde of Palme. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xxii. 311 They found several inhabitants collecting palm-wine. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 136 *Palm-withys, or other trees whereon they [bees] gather. 1798 SOTHEBY tr. *Wieland's Oberon* (1826) I. 179 Underneath the *palm-wood's shelt'ring height. 1865 J. H. INGRAHAM *Pillar of Fire* (1872) 207 This beautiful door was of palm-wood. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Palm-Worm*, an American Insect half a Foot long..remarkable for its infinite Number of Feet, and two Claws at Head and Tail, with which it wounds and poisons Men.

Palm (pām), *sb.*[2] Forms: α. 4–6 **paume, pawme, pame** (also 8–9 *dial.*), 5 **paame**. β. 5–6 **paulme**, 5–7 **palme**, 7– **palm**. [ME. *paume*, a. F. *paume*:—L. *palma* palm of the hand; subseq. assimilated, through *paulme* (also in OF.), to the L. The latter was cognate with Gr. παλάμη, Skr. *pāṇi* (from **palnī*), OE. *folm*, OHG. *folma* str. fem., palm of the hand.]

I. 1. The part of the hand between the wrist and the fingers, esp. its inner surface on which the fingers close, and which is nearly flat when extended. (In early use sometimes = hand.)

α. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1533 Þer apered a paume, with poyntel in fyngres þat wats grysly and gret, and grymly he wrytes. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xvii. 175 þe paume hath powere to put oute alle þe loyntes. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxvi. 67 Other 3ouen strokis with the pawm of hondis in to his face. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 311 A childe drynke of þe pame of his hond. c 1475 *Partenay* 4306 Plain pawme of hande the swerde made entre.

β. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxii. 147 þe visage and þe palmez of þe hend. 1484 CAXTON *Curiall* 4 She lawgheth .. and smyteth her paulmes to-gydre. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* ix. 35 They founde nothinge of her, but the sekull and the fete, and the palmes of her handes. 1616 CHAPMAN *Homer's Hymn to Apollo* 305 But here the fair-hair'd Graces,..Danc'd, and each other's palm to palm did cling. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* III. 183 She of the Gypsy Train..ariful to view The spreading Palm, and with vile Cant deceive The Love-sick Maid. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* vi. xii, He pressed his forehead with his palm. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 261 Part with a slender palm taborines beat merrily jangling.

fig. 1825 LONGF. *Spir. Poetry* 5 The leaves above their sunny palms outspread.

b. In various figurative phrases, esp. referring to the receiving of money as a reward or bribe.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* iv. iii. 10 Let me tell you Cassius, you your selfe Are much condemn'd to haue an itching Palme. 1807 E. S. BARRETT *Rising Sun* III. iv. 42 You would imply that if we were greased in the palm, we should, like them, be ready to turn a courtier. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* (1861) II. 347 He should believe that their palms had been oiled. 1899 BARING-GOULD *Bk. of West* I. xi. 178 Large landed proprietors managed to get slices by a little greasing of palms.

c. The part of a glove that covers the palm.

[Cf. quot. 1852 s. v. PALMED *a.* 3] 1891 CONAN DOYLE *Adv. Sherlock Holmes, Speckled Band*, I observe the second half of a return ticket in the palm of your left glove.

2. In *Zool.* and *Comp. Anat.* (and occasionally in wider use) extended to **a.** The corresponding part of the fore-foot of a quadruped. † **b.** The claw of a bird, etc. *Obs.* **c.** The sole of the foot. *rare.* **d.** *Entom.* The first joint of the fore-leg of an insect when specially developed. **e.** A prehensile structure on the tails of certain monkeys.

1a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 776 A blake bustous bere..With yche a pawe as a poste, and paumes fulle huge. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 17480 Myn handys off merveyllous fasoun, Lyk the pawmys off a gryffoun. 1460 *Stacyons Rome* 252 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 122 In heuen to dwelle for euur more, To þe palme wylle we goo. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* iv. 123 Our feet now, every palm, Are sandalled with calm. — *Adonais* xxiv, The invisible Palms of her [Urania's] tender feet. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 370 *Palma* (the *Palm*). The first joint of the *Manus*, when longer and broader than the sub-sequent ones, or otherwise remarkable; answering to the *Planta* in the legs. 1843 BROWNING *Return of Druses* III. A fire curls within us From the foot's palm and fills up to the brain. 1861 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* III. 150/1 They form a hollow in the palm of the foot, or the waist of the foot as some call it. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* ii. (1864) 40 The South-American monkeys . which have a fifth hand for climbing in their prehensile tails, adapted for this function by their strong muscular development, and the naked palms under their tips.

3. The flat expanded part of the horn in some deer, from which finger-like points project.

13 . *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1155 Þe breme bukkez also, with hor brode paumez. 1590 SIR T. COCKAINE *Treat. Hunt.* D j, Diuers Buckes haue sundrie slots in their palmes. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* iv. 124 The forehead of the goat Held out a wondrous goodly palm that sixteen branches brought. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Navy Landships, Horsemanship* Wks. I. 93/1 A Buckes hornes are composed of Burre, Beame, Branch, Aduancer, Palme, and Spelter. 1770 G. WHITE *Selborne* xxviii. *To T. Pennant* 80 The horn of a male-moose, which had..a broad palm with some snags on the edge. 1851 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. iii. 181 In the fourth year the horn terminates in an expansion termed the 'palm'.

4. A flat widened part at the end of an arm or arm-like projection. **a.** *gen.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 304 b, & than after they ..drewe the other arme to the palme of the crosse, & also smote in it another nayle. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. of Farm* I. 414 The arm *c* is furnished..with an oblique palm or ear upon which the fore-edge of the mould-board rests, and to which it is bolted. 1869 SIR E. J. REED *Shipbuild.* iv. 66 The palm here spoken of was shaped like the palm of a vice, and was run in underneath the iron flat of the lower saloon, and riveted to it.

b. *spec.* The blade of an oar.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. iv. 122 Quhil that the famy stour of stremis le Vp weltis from the braid palmis of tre. 1867 *Contemp. Rev.* VI. 253 At length we marked our steersman smile, And broadened the oar-palm to rest awhile.

† **c.** Applied to the hand of a clock. *Obs. rare.*

1629 Z. BOYD *Last Battell* 519 The Palme turneth about, and with its finger pointeth at the houre.

d. The broad triangular part of an anchor, the inner surface of the fluke.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Palm of an Anchor*, the Flook or broad part which fastens into the Ground. 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) IV. 1264 They were..obliged to..drag the anchor after them, till they had room to heave it up, when they perceived that one of its palms was broken. 1867 J. MACGREGOR *Voy. Alone* (1868) 27 It needs a good scrubbing to get rid of it from each palm of the anchor.

5. An instrument used by sailmakers instead of a thimble: see quot. 1769–76.

1769–76 FALCONER *Dict. Mar.*, *Palm, paumet*, ..is formed of a piece of leather or canvas, on the middle of which is fixed a round plate of iron, of an inch in diameter, whose surface is pierced with a number of small holes, to catch the head of the sail-needle. The leather is formed so as to encircle the hand, and button on the back thereof, while the iron remains in the palm. 1897 R. KIPLING *Captains Courageous* 108 Harvey spent his leisure hours..learning to use a needle and palm.

II. † **6.** A game in which a ball was struck with the hand; = *palm-play* (see 9), F. *la paume, jeu de la paume*. **b.** The ball used in this game.

1440 J. SHIRLEY *Dethe K. James* (1837) 56 Whane he playd there at the pawme, the ballis oft ranne yn at that fowle hole. 1467 *Eng. Gilds* 372 Item, that no man pley at tenys or pame w'yn the yeld halle. 1482 in *Paston Lett.* III. 303 At the Paame ther, ther pleasure for to take. 1530 PALSGR. 252/2 Paume to play at tennys with, *paulme*.

7. A measure of length, equivalent either to the breadth of the palm of the hand (= HAND *sb.* 20, HANDBREADTH), i. e. about three to four inches, or to the whole length of the hand from the wrist to the finger-tips, i. e. about seven to nine inches.

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 221 He had the face a cubyte brode, the nose a palme longe. c 1500 *Melusine* xlix. 325 Geffray .. made his swerd to entre in his flesshe wel a palme deep. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 178 The tail is not above two hands or palms long. 1625 BACON *Ess., Empire* (Arb.) 303 During that Triumuirate of Kings, ..there was such a watch kept, that none of the Three, could win a Palme of Ground, but the other two, would straightwaies ballance it. 1771 *Ann. Reg.* 78 The corpse. was..placed on a..scaffold, fifty-four palms high. 1801 A. RANKEN *Hist. France* I. i. v. 451 There was a circular window of five palms or three feet nine inches diameter. 1857 C. GRIBBLE in *Merc. Marine Mag.* (1858) V. 4 The Brazilian palm being reckoned at 88 inches, not 9 as generally supposed.

III. [f. PALM *v.*] **8.** The act of palming a card, etc.: see PALM *v.* 2.

1664 J. WILSON *Cheats* iv. i, Did not I .. teach you your top, your palm, and your slur?

IV. 9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *palm-breadth, -marking*; *palm-reading, -tickling* adjs.; † **palm-barley** (see quot.); **palm-grease** (*humorous*), money given as a douceur or bribe (cf. 1 b); so **palm-greasing**, petty bribery, 'tipping'; † **palm-pear** (see quot.); **palm-play** [Fr. *jeu de la paume*], an old game resembling tennis, in which the ball was struck with the palm of the hand instead of a racket; so *palm-playing*; **palm-veined** *a. Bot.*, palmately veined; **palm-wise** *adv.*, with open palm; **palm-worker**, a person who works with a palm (sense 5).

1706 PHILLIPS, *Palmare Hordeum* (in old Records), *Palm-Barley or Sprat-Barley; ..a sort of Grain that is fuller and broader than common Barley [cf. 1611 COTGR., *Orge paumé*, Beere Barlie, big Barlie, Barlie with the square eare]. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 45/1 We must then from palme to *Palmebreadthe, a little more than half throughe cutt the same. 1897 'OUIDA' *Massarenes* iii, She'll want a lot of *palmgrease. 1886 BARING-GOULD *Court Royal* I. iv. 56 The police . were extortionate in their demand for *palm-greasing. 1883 *Longm. Mag.* Sept. 497 Belief in fortunate *palm-markings. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Impr.* (1746) 310 Wardens or *Palm-Pears, so called, because one of them will fill the Palm of a Hand. a 1547 EARL OF SURREY in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 13 The *palme play, where, dispoyled for the game, With dazed eies oft we..Haue mist the ball, and got sight of our dame. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* II. iii. 85 The game of hand-ball is called by the French, palm-play. 1870 ROSSETTI *Dante at Verona* xxviii, He comes upon The women at their *palm-playing. 1867 CRAIG *Palmistry* 304 In Palmistry and in chiromancy, many collateral circumstances often go to read off an individual, as well as the mere *palm-reading. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* viii. vii. (Rtldg.) p 3 *Palm-tickling petitioners for the loaves and fishes. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 838/2 **Palm-veined*, having the principal veins radiating from a common point. a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 514 The same hand..being first stretched forth *palm-wise, is after gathered in fist-wise. 1889 *Critic* 27 July 65/1 *Palm workers are obliged to do their work standing up; sitting down they would not have enough force to pass the long needles through the stiff canvas.

Palm (pām), *v.* Also 7 **paume, pawme, paulm**, 7–8 **paum**, 7–8 (9 *dial.*) **pawm**. [f. PALM *sb.*[2]: in most senses, orig. slang or low colloquial. Cf. It. *palmare* to grip with the palm of the hand, also, to stroke or smooth with the palm; F. *paumer* to stroke with the flat hand.]

1. *trans.* To touch with the palm, or pass the palm across; to handle; to stroke with the hand; to take or grasp the hand of, shake hands with.

1685 CROWNE *Sir C. Nice* III. Dram. Wks. 1874 III. 294 *Sur.* Is there not salt enough in London for you? *Sir Co.* Ay, stuff pawm'd by butlers and waiters. c 1704 PRIOR *Epigr.*, Frank carves very ill, yet will palm all the meats. 1784 *New Spectator* No. 12. 1 And what with palming one fellow, kissing another and coaxing with thousands, has driven me almost hornmad. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 268 He became gleeful, ..nervously palming his hip with his left hand, as if previous to plunging it into hot water for some prize. 1881 *Confess. frivolous Girl* 176.

b. *intr.*

1678 DRYDEN *Kind Keeper* iv. i, I think in my conscience, he is palming and topping in my belly. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *To Palm* or *Pawm*, to climb, to ascend progressively by the use of the hands and feet, as a monkey 'palming' up a pole with its paws and legs.

2. *trans.* To conceal in the palm of the hand, as in cheating at cards or dice, or in juggling.

1673 (see PALMING *vbl. sb.* 2). 1680 COTTON *Compl.*

Gamester xv. 96 He palms them as much as he can, nimbly passing the last Card. 1706 PHILLIPS, *To palm*, to juggle in one's Hand; to cog or cheat at Dice. *a* 1732 GAY *Fables* II. xii. 104 Is't I who cog or palm the dice? 1882 BESANT *All Sorts* III. 34 He began to 'palm' the egg in the most surprising manner. 1882 *Sat. Rev.* LIV. 629 You may show a dozen men how to 'palm' a card, yet not one of them will be able to do it.

b. ? To perform or play (a trick) by palming.

1727 PRIOR *Alma* II. 242 But Space and Matter we should blame; They palm'd the Trick that lost the Game.

†3. *intr.* To play a trick, to cheat; to impose *upon* a person. *Obs.*

1686 F. SPENCE tr. *Varillas' Ho. Medicis* 414 The Germans paum'd upon Francis the First. 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevado's Com. Wks.* (1709) 204 The Dog paum'd upon us so slily. 1724 J. MACKY *Journ. thro. Eng.* I. iv 68 At Play..the Ladies think it no Crime to pawm handsomely.

4. *trans.* To impose (a thing) fraudulently (*on* or *upon* a person); to pass *off* by trickery or fraud.

1679 CROWNE *Amb. Statesman* iv. 59 Thinking you cou'd pawme such stuffe on me. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 117 ¶ 4 She..has made the Country ring with several imaginary Exploits which are palmed upon her. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) IV. 160 My lord duke has palmed his lacquey upon us, in lieu of my lawful husband. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Dist. Corresp.*, Have you not tried to palm off a yesterday's pun? *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civilis.* (1869) III. iv. 274 Pernicious notions palmed on the people.

b. with inverted construction: to put (a person) *off with* (something). *rare.*

1830 tr. *Aristophanes, Acharnians* 21 The Chorus..should stand by like fools, that I may palm them off with diminutive words. 1894 *Idler* Sept. 168 The public..cannot always get the books it wants..and is frequently palmed off with other books which it does not in the least care about.

5. To 'grease the palm' of, bribe, 'tip'.

1747 *Advert. Kidn. Orphan* 40 (F. Hall). 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s.v., It is then said that the party who receives it [the bribe] is palmed, or that Mr. Palmer is concerned. 1812 *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* XVI. 345 A candidate in full career..Palming each greasy raggamuffin. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Feb. 3/1 The heads of this particular firm..admit that they 'palmed' right and left. 1899 C. G. HARPER *Exeter Road* 135 Votes which would in other days have been acquired by palming the men and kissing all the babies.

Palmaceous (pælmē·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod. L. *Palmāceæ* fem. pl. (f. L. *palma* PALM *sb.*[1]) + -OUS.] Of or belonging to the Natural Order *Palmaceæ*, *Palmæ*, or Palms.

1730 MARTYN in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 385 The same Botanists have placed the *Musa* in the Palmaceous Class. 1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Palma Christi (pæ·lmă kri·stī). [The med. L. name (also, in sense 1, Fr., It., Sp., Pg.) for the two plants (= palm or hand of Christ); from the hand-like shape of the leaves (in 1), and of the tubers (in 2). See also PALMCHRIST.]

1. The Castor-oil plant, *Ricinus communis.*

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbs*, Ricinus is called..in english Palma Christi. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. xxix. 355 The seede of Palma Christi is hoate and drie in the thirde degree. *a* 1687 WALLER *Battel Summer-Isl.* I. Wks. (1729) 86 The Palma-Christi and the fair papà,..In half the circle of the hasty year Project a shade, and lovely fruits do wear. 1736 BAILEY *Housh. Dict.* 50 He may take an ounce of the juice of the root of *Palma Christi*, with as much sugar, fasting. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xviii, We applied an embrocation of the leaves of the *Palma Christi* or Castor oil nut.

†2. A name for species of *Orchis* having palmate tubers, as *O. maculata* and *O. latifolia*. *Obs.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. lix. 225 Of Royall Standergrasse or Palma Christi. [Three kinds described.] 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. ciii. 170 Roiall Satyrion or finger Orchis, is called of the Latines Palma Christi.

†**Palmaco·co.** *Obs.* The coco-palm, Coco 2.

1681 GREW *Museum* II. 201.

Palmar (pæ·lmăr), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *palmāris*, f. *palma*: see PALM *sb.*[1] and [2], and -AR.]

A. *adj.* †1. (See quots.) *Obs. rare*—°.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Palmar* (*palmaris*), pertaining to victory or to a hand breadth, or to the palm of the hand. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Palmar*, belonging to a Palm.

2. *Anat.* Pertaining to, situated in, or connected with the palm of the hand (or the corresponding part of the fore-foot of a quadruped).

Palmar arch: name for the continuation of the radial artery (*deep p. a.*) and that of the ulnar artery (*superficial p. a.*) in the palm.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 211 Palmar or Anterior Ligaments. 1840 G. ELLIS *Anat.* 408 The artery that forms the superficial palmar arch is the continuation of the ulnar. 1872 HUMPHRY *Myology* 37 The anterior or palmar part of the ulnar condyle. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 173 On the plantar surface of the foot or the palmar of the hand.

B. *sb.* 1. *Anat.* A palmar muscle, nerve, or other structure. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

2. *Zool.* Name for certain joints in the 'arms' of a crinoid: see quot. 1889. (Also in Lat. form *palmāre*, pl. *-ia.*)

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* ix. 584 These again bifurcate to give rise to the palmaria. 1879 CARPENTER in *Trans. Lin. Soc.* II. i 24 Complete series of distichals and palmars. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 572 If the arms [of a Crinoid] branch twice the joints between the first and second places of division are known as *distichals*; if thrice, the joints between the second and third places of division are designated *palmars.*

Palmarian (pælmē·rĭăn), *a. rare.* [f. L. *palmāri-um* that which bears the palm, a masterpiece + -AN.] = PALMARY *a.*[1]

1825 T. KIDD in *Tracts & Misc. Crit. of Porson* Pref. 33 The chief merit of this palmarian emendation. 1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVIII. 212 The palmarian charge of all,..the climax of his sins, negligences, and offences. 1889 *Athenæum* 16 Feb. 206/3 [Theobald's] palmarian emendation of the passage in 'Henry V.' describing the death of Falstaff should make his name dear to all lovers of poetry.

†**Palmary** (pæ·lmări), *sb. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *palmāri-um*, that which carries off the palm of victory, neuter sb. use of *palmāri-us* of or pertaining to a palm: see next.] A token of victory or supreme excellence, a prize: cf. PALM *sb.*[1] 3.

1657 THORNLEY tr. *Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* 163, I give thee this, the palmary of thyne [sc. beauty].

Palmary (pæ·lmări), *a.*[1] [ad. L. *palmāri-us* that bears off the palm of victory, f. *palma* palm: see -ARY.] That bears, or is worthy to bear, the palm (see PALM *sb.*[1] 3); holding the first or highest place; of supreme or first-rate importance; pre-eminent, principal, chief.

1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Koivή* Diat. iii 144 Three favourite and palmary Texts. 1703 QUICK *Dec. Wife's Sister* 23 But the Palmary Argument for these Marriages..is this, their great Expediency. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 38 That palmary truth of the Pauline theology. 1888 I. BYWATER in *Class. Rev.* II. 278 He has given us a goodly number of emendations of the kind which in old days would have been called 'palmary'. [Cf. mod. L. *emendatio palmaria.*]

Pa·lmary, *a.*[2] *rare.* [ad. L. *palmār-is*, f. *palma* palm: see -ARY[2]. Cf. F. *palmaire* (Paré 16th c.).] Pertaining to the palm of the hand; palmar.

1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Palmary Muscle*, the Muscle that contracts the Palm of the hand. 1897 *Chicago Advance* 21 Oct. 547/2 It began with ordinary palmary and pedal applause.

Palmate (pæ·lmēt), *sb. Chem.* [f. PALM-IC + -ATE[4].] A salt of palmic acid.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 472 Palmate of soda is obtained by mixing palmic acid with a solution of carbonate of soda. *Ibid.*, Palmate of ammonia may be obtained in the same way.

Palmate (pæ·lmĕt), *a. Nat. Hist.* [ad. L. *palmāt-us*, f. *palma* palm (of the hand) + -ATE[2] 2.]

1. Of a form like that of an open palm or hand; applied to parts or members of a plant or animal which have narrow or spreading divisions like fingers, properly when these project or radiate from an expanded entire portion like the palm.

spec. a. *Bot.* Of leaves having lobes or divisions (strictly five in number) whose midribs all radiate from one point at the end of the leaf-stalk, the sinuses being either shallow or deep (see PALMATI-), or even extending to the base so that the leaf consists of separate leaflets (in this case more properly called *digitate*); also of tubers having divisions like fingers, as in some species of *Orchis*. b. *Zool.* Of the horns of deer when of broad flat form with lateral projecting points, as in the reindeer and moose. c. *Entom.* Of the antennæ and legs of certain insects: see quot. 1826.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* III. v (1765) 170 *Palmate*. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxvii. (1794) 424 The leaves are palmate or handed. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 109 Globular or palmate knobs or bulbs. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 321 *Palmate*. Very short antennæ which send forth externally a few long finger-shaped branches, giving them some resemblance of a hand. *Ibid.* 329 *Palmate*. When towards the apex the cubit is armed laterally with several divaricate spiniform teeth. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* vi, The great palmate oarweeds which waved along the chasm. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 4 (ed. 6) 101 *Digitate* fingered) was the old name, when the term *palmate* was restricted to a simple but palmately lobed leaf of this type. But since the time of De Candolle the two names have been used interchangeably.

2. Of the foot of a bird: Having the toes connected by an expanded membrane; webbed.

1826 GOOD *Bk. Nat.* (1834) II. 41 A palmate or web-foot, formed for swimming.

Palmated (pæ·lmĕtĕd), *a. Nat. Hist.* [-ED[1].]

1. = prec. 1.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Leaf*, *Palmated Leaf*, one in form of an open hand. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 82 His horns are palmated. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xx 139 Thatched with the palmated leaves of the yuca. 1881 B. DAWKINS in *Nature* 24 Nov. 85/2 Antlers palmated in front, instead of behind the beam.

2. = prec. 2; also applied to the foot of some quadrupeds, etc.

1768 PENNANT *Zool.* I. 129 The Osprey..The left [foot] is not at all palmated, as Linnæus asserts it is. 1776 *Ibid.* I. 119 Seal..Five palmated toes on each foot. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xv, The strong short legs of that animal [mole], the palmated feet armed with sharp nails. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxiv. 320 A novel use of a palmated foot.

Palmately (pæ·lmĕtli), *adv.* [f. PALMATE *a.* + -LY[2].] In a palmate manner. (Chiefly *Bot.*)

1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* iv. (1858) 26 c, Leaves divided palmately into many narrow lobes. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 153 Sanicula..Leaves palmately cut. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 175 A..herb with palmately-lobed leaves.

Palmati- (pælmē·ti, pælmæ·ti), combining form of L. *palmātus* PALMATE, in botanical terms relating to leaves. **Palmatifid** (-mæ·tifid) *a.* [L. *-fidus* split, divided], palmately cleft or divided at least half-way to the base. **Palmatiform** (-mæ·ti-) *a.*, approaching a palmate form, or having the ribs palmately arranged. **Palma·tilo·bate, Palma·tilobed** (-mē·ti-) *a.*, palmately divided with rounded divisions or lobes. **Palma·tipa·rted, -pa·rtite** (-mē·ti-) *a.* [L. *partītus* divided: see PARTITE], palmately divided nearly to the base; so **Palma·tisect, Palma·tise·cted** (-mē·ti-) *a.* [L. *sectus* cut: see -SECT].

1840 WHEWELL *Phil. Induct. Sci.* I. 466 Leaves may be called pinnatifid, pinnatipartite, pinnatisect, pinnatilobate, palmatifid, palmatipartite. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Palmatifid,..palmatiform,..palmatilobate,..palmatipartite,..palmatisected. 1870 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 155 When there are more than 5 lobes, the leaf is palmatifid or palmately-cleft. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* I. vii. 76 If the segments be separated nearly to the petiole, the leaf is palmatipartite. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 416 Lamina being usually pinnatifid, but sometimes palmatifid.

Palmation (pælmē·ʃən). [n. of action from PALM *v.*, and PALMATE *a.*: see -ATION.]

†1. The action of touching or feeling with the palm of the hand. *Obs.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 387/1 Palpation, or Palmation..by which the object is discovered to be either rough or smooth, hairy or naked.

2. *Nat. Hist.* Palmate formation (as in the horns of a deer, the feet of a bird, etc.); *concr.* each of the divisions of a palmate structure.

1883 *Chambers' Encycl.* s.v. *Deer*, [Antlers] are renewed with increase of size, and of breadth of palmation. 1884-90 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* III. 79 The gigantic Irish Deer, a species originally included with the Elk, on account of the palmation and outward inclination of its huge antlers. 1889 *Sci. Amer.* N.S. LXI. 206/1 The curious axis deer..its horns, when developed, will have no palmations. 1890 COUES *Ornith.* II. iii 194 The palmation is usually complete, extending to the ends of the toes.

Palmato- (pælmē·to), occasional advb. combining form of L. *palmātus* PALMATE (cf. PALMATI-). **Palma·to-pe·ltate** *a.*, peltate and palmately divided. **Palma·to-ramo·se** *a.*, palmately branched, having branches spreading like fingers.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 545 Cespitose, slenderly palmato-ramose. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 441 Leaves large, palmato-peltate.

Palmchrist (pā·mkrist). Also 7 **palmecrist.** [Cf. mod. Ger. *Christpalme*; obs. F. *paulme de Christ*, *paulme Dieu* (Cotgr.).] Anglicized form of PALMA CHRISTI (sense 1).

1611 BIBLE *Jonah* iv. 6 God prepared a gourd [*marg.* palmecrist]. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 286 We have each his own palmchrist; and our palmchrist has its own worm.

Palm-cross. †a. A cross, usually a monumental cross in a churchyard, formerly decorated with palm-branches (or substitutes for them) on Palm Sunday. *Obs.* b. (See quot. 1855.)

1469-70 in Swayne *Sarum Church w. Acc.* (1896) 13 Pro emend'de le Palmecros. 1525 in Glasscock *Rec. St Michael's, Bp. Stortford* (1882) 39 Pd. for quarter of lyme to set up walle the palme crosse..xvjd. 15.. *Will* in *Kipon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 334 Palme Crose within the kirkegarth. *a* 1568 [see PADIE] 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss., Palm Crosses*, ornamental combinations of small crosses made of the peeled willow palm, put together with pins and studded with the blossoms. These memorials of the season are then suspended from the top of the room.

Palmed (pāmd), *a.* [f. PALM *sb.*[2] + -ED[2]; repr. L. *palmātus*.]

1. Having a 'palm' or flat expanded part with projecting points, as a deer's horn; palmate; carrying palmate horns. ? *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E iv, Too brawnchis first pawmyd he most haue. 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 56 This heade should be called a palmed toppe. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxiii. (1748) 355 The proud palmed deer Forsake the closer woods. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 505 All of the Deer Kind, carrying the same sort of Palmed Horns.

2. PALMATE as a leaf.

1766 J. BARTRAM *Jrnl.* 17 Jan. 40 Here we cut down three tall palm or cabbage trees, and cut out the top bud, the white tender part of the rudiments of the great leaves, which will be 6 or 7 foot long, when full grown, and the palmed part 4 in diameter.

3. In parasynthetic comb.: Having a palm or palms (of a specified kind).

c 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) iii, Of the bucke..His heede is pamynge and longe pamed. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Paumé*, A full-paulmed Stags head. 1613 CHAPMAN *Masque* Wks. 1873 III. 115 She..loves hounds and high palmed harts. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 197 He carried the smart dogskin wash-leather palmed glove of his right hand in his left one. 1889 *Daily News* 18 July 7/1 The average palmed, square tipped man is the average man of sense.

Palmed (pāmd), *ppl. a.* [f. PALM *v.*[2] + -ED[1].] Concealed in the palm of the hand.

1896 *Daily News* 3 June 8/3 Keeping the hand closed, until the opportunity occurs for getting rid of the palmed article.

Palmellaceous (pælmelē·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod. L. *Palmellāce-æ* fem. pl. + -OUS.] Belonging to the *Palmellaceæ*, a doubtful order of fresh-water Algæ (typical genus *Palmella*), consisting of simple cells, of various colours, with thick jelly-like integument, and multiplying by cell-division; supposed by some to be transitional states of some undetermined higher plants. So **Palme·llin** [-IN[1]], a red colouring matter found in *Palmella cruenta*; **Palme·lloid** *a.* [-OID], resembling or apparently akin to the genus *Palmella.*

1877 *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* XVII. 185 On a 'palmelloid' modification of Stigeoclonium. [1878 McNab *Bot.* 54 The algae were formerly known as the green gonidia of the lichen thallus, and belong chiefly to the Palmellaceae with chlorophyll.] 1881 *Philadelphia Rec.* No. 345-6 Substances which he had succeeded in extracting from fresh-water algae. They are palmelline, xanthophyll, chlorophyll and characine. 1890 Cooke *Freshw. Algæ* iv. 41 Considerable surfaces are covered with a palmelloid growth.

† **Pa·lmeous,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *palme-us* of or made of palms + -ous.] Of palms or palmwood.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 722 They make the palmeous Emplaister after the form prescribed, agitating it always with a palmeous spatle. [*Ibid.*, Agitating it with a rudicle of the Palm, or some other astrictive Tree.]

Palmer (pä·mər), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3–6 **palmere, 4 paumer, 4–6 palmare, 6 paulmer, palmar, 4–palmer.** [a. AF. *palmer, paumer* = OF. *palmier, paumier* (= Sp. *palmero*, Pg. *palmeiro*, It. *palmiere*) :—med.L. *palmārius*, f. *palma* palm.]

1. A pilgrim who had returned from the Holy Land, in sign of which he carried a palm-branch or palm-leaf; also, an itinerant monk who travelled from shrine to shrine, under a perpetual vow of poverty; often simply an equivalent of *pilgrim*.

a 1300 *K. Horn* 1027 A palmere he þar mette. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 15834 A schort staf he dide hym make, Als palmeres in hand-s take. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. Prol. 46 Pilgrimes and Palmers Plihten hem to-gederes For to seche seint Jeme. 14.. *Tundale's Vis.* 418 He se non.. But a preste, þat a palmare was, A palme in his hande he hadde, And in a schaven was he cladde. 1530 Palsgr. 252/2 Paulmer a poore man, *blistre.* 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* I. v. 102 For Saints haue hands, that Pilgrims hands do tuch, And palme to palme, is holy Palmers kisse. 1674 Stavelky *Rom. Horseleach* 93 The Pilgrim had some home, or dwelling place, but the Palmer had none. The Pilgrim travelled to some certain designed place, or places, but the Palmer to all. The Pilgrim went at his own charges, but the Palmer profest wilful poverty, and went upon Alms. 1808 Scott *Marm.* I. xxiii, Here is a holy Palmer come, From Salem first, and last from Rome. 1856 Stanley *Sinai & Pal.* ii. 144 Hence too [Phoenicia], at least in recent times, came the branches, which distinguished the pilgrims of Palestine, from those of Rome, Compostella, and Canterbury, by the name of '*Palmer*'.

2. Name for a destructive hairy caterpillar.

[Orig. applied to those of migratory or wandering habits, or that moved about in swarms: see Palmer-worm.]

1538 Elyot *Dict., Campe*, a worme which is callyd a palmer. *Ibid., Centipeda*, a worme called a Palmer, whiche is heary, and hath many feete. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II. xxv. 177 Whose leaves be holy as though they had bene eaten with Locustes, Paulmers, or Snayles. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 803 Mingling likewise with these ashes, scorpions, spiders and palmers alive. 1867 F. Fran is *Angling* xiv. (1880) 501 Palmers..are the..caterpillars of various moths.

b. *Angling.* An artificial fly, of various kinds, covered with bristling hairs like the caterpillar so called; a hackle.

1651 T. Barker *Art of Angling* (1653) 5 There are several kinds of Palmers that are good for that time. 1787 Best *Angling* (ed. 2) 91 Golden Palmer, or Hackle. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 21 June 6/1 In certain waters a big red or black palmer is the best and best recognized lure for perch.

c. A wood-louse.

1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* II, Its held to be a great secret to drink pounded Palmers found in cellars in some white wine. 1847-78 Halliwell, *Palmer*, a wood-louse.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (in sense 1) *palmer-like* adj., *-man, -staff, -weed*; (in sense 2) *palmer bob* (Bob *sb.*[1] 9), *fly*; † **palmer-serpent**: see quot.; **palmer-trout**, a local name of the samlet.

1814 Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) I. 94 My flies..were the yellow dun at bottom and red *palmer bob. 1651-7 T. Barker *Art of Angling* (18 o) 33 We will begin to make the *Palmer flye. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* II. 11 White head and *palmer-like beard. 1885 Burton *Arab. Nts.* (1887) III. 276 The *palmer-man drank the bitter draught. 1608 Topsell *Serpents* (1658) 745 Unto this Porphyre I may add the *Palmer Serpent, which Strabo writeth doth kill with an unrecoverable poyson, and it is also of a Scarlet colour. 1623 Wodroephe *Marrow Fr. Tongue* 460/2 The Pilgrimes of my Deseignes shall alwayes be furnished with the *Palmer Staffe of Courage. 1836 Yarrell *Brit. Fishes* I p. xxxvii, *Palmer Trout. 1865 Couch *Brit. Fishes* IV. 245 Samlet, or Parr...Branlin. Palmer Trout.. *Salmo Salmulus.* 1845 G. Murray *Islaford* 33 He reached his home in *Palmer weeds.

† **Palmer,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also 5 **pawmer, palmeir, -yer, 6 palmier.** [a. F. *palmier, paumier* palm-tree, date-tree (12th c.) :—L. *palmāri-us*, f. *palma* palm. Cf. It. *palmero*, Sp. *palmera*, Pg. *palmeira*.] A palm-tree; a date-tree; the palmyra.

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* IX. 1923 His handis maid rycht lik till a pawmer [*v.r.* to ane Palmeir]. 1482 Caxton *Myrr.* II. x. 88 In ynde groweth a tree moche grete and right fayr.. and is called palmyer and beareth dates. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 261/2 The sayd Symeon..was clommen on a palmyer. *c* 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 914 Palmier, *datiers.* 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. i. 252 Sugar which is made of the nutte called Gagara: the tree is called the palmer.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **palmer-nut,** †**coco-nut**; **palmer-tree,** palm-tree (in quots. coco-nut palm).

14.. *Nominale* in Wr.-Wülcker 711/17 *Hic cucumur, vel -mis*, a palmernutte. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. i. 218 There come euery yeere from Cochin..great shippes laden with great Nuts cured, and with Sugar made of the selfe same Nuts called Gingra: the tree whereon these Nuts doe grow is called the Palmer tree. *Ibid.* 264 Here are very many palmer or coco trees.

Palmer, *sb.*[3] ? *Obs.* Forms: 4 **pamere, 5 paumere, pawmer(e, palmare, 5–7 (?–9) palmer, 7 paulmer.** [a. OF. *paumer* in same sense, f. *paume* palm of the hand: cf. Palmery[1].] A flat piece of wood used for striking the palm of the hand as a punishment; a ferule.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 221 Seynt Iohn þe Evangelist appered to hym in his slepe, and manassede hym to smyte wiþ a pamere [*v.r.* pawmere, paumere, pawmer: 1432 palmer: L. *ferula*]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 267/1 A Palmare in þe scole, *ferula*, .. *palmatorium*. *c* 1500 in Peacock *Stat. Cambridge* (1841) App. A. p. xxxvii. The Bedyll in Arte shall bring the Master of Grainer to the Vice-chauncelar, delyveryng hym a Palmer with a Rodde. 1561 Daus tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 61 Children are kept in awe with the Palmer, least they forget them selues. 1611 Cotgr., *Ferule*, a Ferula, or Paulmer vsed in Schooles for correction. 1658 Phillips, *Palmer*, a certain instrument wherewith school-boys are struck on the palms of their hands.

Palmer (pä·mər), *sb.*[4] [f. Palm *v.* 2 + -er[1].] One who palms, or conceals in the hand (a card, die, or other object, in cheating, conjuring, etc.); one who practises sleight of hand.

1671 Shadwell *Humourists* iii. I saw you,..by help of a dozen men, chastise one poor Topper or Palmer. 1706 Phillips, *Palmer*, ..one that deceitfully cozens or cogs at Cards or Dice, by keeping some of them in his Hand unseen. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Mar. 5/1 The clever conjurer..as a palmer and a passer..takes a high rank.

Palmer, *v. Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. Palmer *sb.*[1]] *intr.* To wander about like a palmer or vagrant; to go about idly from place to place.

1807 Stagg *Poems* 60 A palmer'd out as chance wad heft, An' till a neybors house a tuok. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* xxix, Ony auld palmering body that was coming down the edge of Kinblythemont. 1875 W. Alexander *Ain Folk* (1882) 208 Up an' paumerin' aboot the toon o' the seelence o' the nicht.

Palmerin (pæ·lmĕrin). [From *Palmerin de Oliva*, the legendary illegitimate son of a Byzantine princess, whose name (f. Sp. *palmera* palm-tree) is said to have been derived from his exposure as an infant in a wicker basket among palms and olives on a mountain side. He was the original hero of the Palmerin romances which appeared in Spain in the 16th c.] Any one of the knightly heroes of the Palmerin romances; hence, allusively, any redoubtable champion of the age of chivalry.

1611 Beaum. & Fl. *Knt. Burn Pestle* III. ii, And, by that virtue that brave Rosicler That damned brood of ugly giants slew, And Palmerin Frannarco overthrew. 1640 Glapthorne *Hollander* III. Wks. 1874 I. 110 Ha, thy arme in sling, my Palmerin. 1823 Scott *Peveril* xv, To be an absolute Palmerin of England is not in my nature.

Pa·lmer-wo·rm. [f. Palmer *sb.*[1] 2 + Worm *sb.*: see quot. 1608.] Name for various hairy caterpillars destructive to vegetation; in North America, the larva of a tineid moth, *Ypsilophus pometellus*, destructive to apple-leaves.

In O.T. rendering Heb. גזם *gāzām*, prob. a kind of locust.

1560 Bible (Geneva) *Joel* i. 4 That which is left of the palmer worme, hathe the grashopper eaten. 1608 Topsell *Serpents* (1658) 667 There is another sort of these Caterpillers, who have no certain place of abode, nor yet cannot tell where to finde their food, but like unto superstitious Pilgrims, do wander and stray hither and thither, .these have purchased a very apt name amongst us Englishmen, to be called Palmer-worms, by reason of their wandering and roguish life, (for they never stay in one place, but are ever wandering). 1660 Boyle *New Exp Phys. Mech.* Digress. 377 One of those hairy wormes that resemble caterpillars, and are wont to be call'd Palmer-wormes. 1668 *New Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* (1880) XXXIV. 278 It pleased God to restrain the Palmer worm amongst vs in y° Bay and to spare our fruit trees. *a* 1817 T. Dwight *Trav. New Eng. etc.* (1821) II. 400 The palmer-worm, were it to appear annually, would, within a few years, empty New-England of its inhabitants. 1880 *By's own Bk.* 265 The palmer-worm, woolbed, or canker is found on herbs, plants, and trees.

† **Palmery**[1]. *Obs.* In 3–4 **paumerie, pameri.** [As Palmer[3], with change of suffix.] = Palmer[3].

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 437/219 Seint Ioan þe Ewangelist to him cam..And a paumerie [*v.r. E. Eng. P.* (1862) 76/208 pameri] bar on is hond: gret and strong i-nough; Seint Eadmund he nam bi þe hond: and is paumerie op drough.

Palmery[2] (pä·mərі). [f. Palm *sb.*[1] + -ery; cf. *fernery*.] A collection of palm-trees; a place or house in which they are grown, a palm-house.

In recent Dicts.

Palmester, -try, obs. ff. Palmister, -try.

Palmeta, -to, obs. var. Palmetto.

Palmette (pælme·t). [a. F. *palmette*, in sense 1 palmetto, palm-leaf ornament, dim. of *palme*; in 2 dim. of L. *palma*, F. *paume* palm of the hand.]

1. *Archæol.* An ornament (in sculpture or painting) with narrow divisions or digitations, somewhat resembling a palm-leaf.

1850 Leitch tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 320 (ed 2) 373 A stele on a vase from Volci, on which the painter represents yellowish palmettes on a white ground. 1857 Birch *Anc. Pottery* (1858) I. 301 A peculiar floral ornament..the antefixal ornament, or palmette, appears at the handle. 1889 J. Hirst in *Archæol. Inst. Jrnl.* No. 181. 28 The artist having wished thus to fill in every vacant space at his disposal with a leaf, a palmette, or a flower.

2. *Zool.* An appendage of the head in certain gastropod molluscs.

1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 379/2 There is an internal prismatic appendage, which MM. Quoy and Gaimard call a *palmette*, because it is frequently digitated. *Ibid.* 380/1 The head is red-brown and striated, with a narrow green band at the base of the eyes and the palmettes.

Palmetto (pælme·to). Forms: 6–7 (9) **palmito, 7 palmita, 7–8 palmeto, -ta, 8– palmetto.** [Originally a. Sp. *palmito* dwarf fan-palm, dim. of *palma* palm; subseq. conformed to diminutives in *-etto* from Italian.] Name for several smaller species of palms, esp. the dwarf fan-palm, *Chamærops humilis*, of Southern Europe and North Africa, and the cabbage palmetto, *Sabal Palmetto*, of the South-eastern United States; also other species of *Chamærops*, *Sabal*, and *Thrinax*. By early writers used more vaguely.

1583 E. Cotton in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 188 The Palmito with his fruite inclosed in him. 1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 204 The inhabitants liue vpon rice, palmito, cattell and fish. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 649 The Palmita is without branches, the fruit growes on the top, which within is like Pomegranats, ful of grains, without of a golden colour. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* v. 170 Plants of seuerall Kinds, as. Cedars, infinite store of Palmetoes. 1632 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xii. § 2. 120 Better than the African and Spanish rootes: the American Palmitos and Potatos. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 209 The most beneficiall tree to Travellers is the Palmeto; it growes like the Date or Coco-tree. 1727-46 Thomson *Summer* 675 And high palmettos lift their graceful shade. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 321 Palmetto, *Chamærops*. 1765 J. Bartram *Jrnl.* 31 Dec. in Stork *Acc. E. Florida* (1766) 18 We came now to plenty of the tree palmetto, which the inhabitants call cabbage-tree. 1808 Pike *Sources Mississ.* III. App. 27 There is the palmetto, which grows to the height of 20 and 25 feet, with a trunk two feet in diameter. 1847 Longf. *Ev.* II. ii. 97 They glided along,..behind a screen of palmettos. 1901 *Scribner's Mag.* XXIX. 447/2 The only vegetation is a clump of stunted palmettoes, marking the burial-place of some forgotten Moorish saint.

b. With qualifying words, as **Blue Palmetto,** *Chamærops Hystrix*, of Southern U. S.; **Cabbage P.,** *Sabal Palmetto* (see above); **Dwarf P.,** *Sabal Adansoni*, of South-eastern U. S.; **Royal P.,** *Sabal umbraculifera* and *Thrinax parviflora*, of the West Indies; **Saw P.,** *Chamærops serrulata*; **Silk-top P.,** name in Florida for *Thrinax parviflora*; **Silver-leaved** or **Silver-top P.,** *Thrinax argentea*, of the West Indies, Panama, etc. Also **Humble P., Small P.,** names for the palm-like genus *Carludovica* of *Pandanaceæ* or Screw-pines, of S. America and the W. Indies, esp. *C. insignis*.

1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* 190 Palmeto Royal, or Palmeto Thatch. This tree covers whole fields in many parts of the island. *Ibid.* 330 The humble Palmeto with round foot-stalks. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 838/2. 1884 Miller *Plant-n.*

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *palmetto ground, hat, leaf, palm, tree, wine*; *palmetto-covered* adj.; **palmetto basket,** a basket made of palmetto leaves; **palmetto flag,** the flag of the State of South Carolina, which bears a figure of a cabbage palmetto tree; so **Palmetto State,** a name for South Carolina; **palmetto thatch,** the leaves of several kinds of palmetto, esp. *Thrinax argentea*, used for making hats, baskets, etc.; also the tree itself.

1813 Scott *Trierm.* III. xxv, Their hands *palmetto baskets bare. 1883 J. Macgregor in *Sunday Mag.* Nov. 686/2 We passed vast *palmito-covered and absolutely treeless plains. 1765 J. Bartram *Jrnl.* 24 Dec. (1766) 5 A perch or more of *palmetto-ground. 1747 *N. Jersey Archives* XII. 364 The woman .. Had on, .. blue worsted stockings, *palmeta hat, scarlet red cloak [etc.]. 1763 W. Roberts *Nat Hist. Florida* 9 The town, consisting of about forty *palmetto houses. 1662 Gerbier *Princ* 3 Wilde Indians, who have no other Roofs but of *Palmito-Leaves. 1825 Scott *Talism.* viii, An umbrella of palmetto leaves. 1756 *Palmeto Thatch [see b]. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1147/1 *T[hrinax] argentea*, the Silver Thatch palm, is usually said to yield the young unexpanded palm-leaves imported from the West Indies under the name of Palmetto Thatch, and extensively employed for making palm-chip hats, baskets, and other fancy articles. *c* 1565 J. Sparke *J. Hawkins' Sec. Voy.* (Hakl. Soc.) 19 Mats..made with the rine of *Palmito trees. 1778 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 169 The device for the great seal of South-Carolina :—a palmetto tree supported by twelve spears. 1798 Mar. Riddell *Voy. Madeira* 100 The *palma camærops*, or palmetto tree, rises to the height of fifty or sixty feet. *c* 1565 J. Sparke *J. Hawkins' Sec. Voy.* (Hakl. Soc.) 19 *Palmito wine. is gathered by a hole cutte in the toppe of a tree, and a gorde set for receauing thereof.

‖ **Palmetum** (pælmī·tŏm). [mod. use of L. *palmētum* palm-grove.] (See quot.)

1854 Hooker *Himal. Jrnls.* II. xxvii. 252 A large *Palmetum*, or collection of tall and graceful palms of various kinds.

Palmful (pä·mful), *sb.* [f. Palm *sb.*[2] + -ful 2.] A quantity that fills the palm of the hand; as much as the palm will contain.

1812 W. Tennant *Anster F.* I. iii. 6 Some little palmfuls of the blessed dew. 1823 Lamb *Elia, Old Benchers Inner Temple*, He took it not by pinches, but a palmful at once.

Palmful (pä·mfŭl), *a. rare.* [f. Palm *sb.*[1] + -ful 1.] Full of or abounding in palm-trees.

a 1618 Sylvester *Job Triumphant* 67 Neer wher Idume's dry and sandy soil Spreads palmful forests.

Palm garnete, obs. corrupt f. Pomegranate.

Palmi- (pælmi), combining form of L. *palma* palm of the hand, palm-tree, etc. (Palm *sb.*[1] and [2]), occurring in scientific (chiefly botanical) terms, as **Palmi·colous** *a.* [L. *-colus* inhabiting], growing

upon or inhabiting palm-trees; **Pa·lmiform** *a.* = PALMATIFORM; **Pa·lmigrade** *a. Zool.* = PLANTIGRADE; **Pa·lmilobed** *a.*, palmately lobed; **Palmine·rvate, Pa·lminerve, Pa·lminerved** *a.*, palmately nerved or veined, as a leaf; **Pa·lmi-veined** *a.* = prec.; **Palmi·vorous** *a* [L. *-vorus* devouring], feeding on, or obtaining food from, palm-trees.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Palmicolous .. *Palmiform. 1864 WEBSTER, **Palmigrade* [citing HITCHCOCK]. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 711 Leaves alternate, more or less *palmilobed. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, **Palminervate.* 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii § 4 (ed. 6) 93 Palmately, Digitately, or Radiately Veined (or *Palminerved) class, of which leaves of common Maples and the Vine are..examples. 1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xxii. 336 The assertion of Linnæus, that. man is essentially *palmivorous.

Palmic (pæ·lmik), *a. Chem.* [ad. F. *palmique* (Boudet 1832), f. L. *palma* (in PALMA CHRISTI) + -IC.] Of or pertaining to castor oil: in *Palmic acid*, ($C_{18}H_{34}O_3$) obtained by saponifying palmin and decomposing with hydrochloric acid; it crystallizes in white silky needles; = *ricinelaidic acid.*

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 431 Palmic acid when pure, fuses at 122° [Fahr.].

Palmier, var. PALMER *sb.*[2] *Obs.*, palm-tree.

Palmiferous (pælmi·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. *palmifer* palm-bearing + -OUS: see PALM *sb.*[1] and -FEROUS.] **a.** Bearing or producing palm-trees. *rare*—°. **b.** Bearing or carrying 'palms' or palm-branches

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Palmiferous*, ..bearing or yeelding Palm or Date Trees; also victorious. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 376 Satan is bound, the Palmiferous Company triumphs, and the Heavenly Jerusalem is seen upon Earth. 1866 NEALE *Sequences & Hymns* 57 Christ's own Martyrs, valiant cohort, White-robed and palmiferous throng.

Palmification (pæ·lmifikē·ʃən). [f. L. *palma* palm, after *caprification*] (See quot.).

1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 72 The Babylonians suspended male clusters from wild dates over the females;..the process was called *palmification.*

Palmin (pæ·lmin). *Chem.* [ad. F. *palmine* (Boudet 1832), f. L. *palma* (in PALMA CHRISTI) + -IN.] A fatty substance obtained on treating castor-oil with nitric peroxide. Now called *ricinelaidin.*

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 431 Palmin is very soluble in alcohol and in ether.

Palming (pā·miŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [-ING[1].] The action of PALM *v.*

1. Touching or grasping with the palm of the hand. (In quot. 1686 with play on sense 2.)

1686 DRYDEN *Sp. Fryar* II iii, (*He strokes her Face*) .. *Gom.* Hold, hold, Father. Palming is always held foul Play amongst Gamesters. 1734 FIELDING *Univ. Gallant* III. Wks. 1882 X. 75 There's no good ever comes of romping and palming: I never gave my hand to any man without a glove—except Sir Simon.

2. The action of concealing something in the palm of the hand, as in cheating at cards or dice, or in conjuring.

1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 17 Spent .. in palming, napping, with how to fix a Die for any purpose. 1710 H. BEDFORD *Vind. Ch. Eng.* Pref. 54 The palming by Religious Juglers. 1803 *Sporting Mag.* XXI. 326 Palming, or handling the cards—so called from the cards being secured in the palm of the hand 1899 *Daily News* 6 May 8/5 Such as are fond of palming and conjuring.

3. *attrib.*

1812 BYRON *Waltz* xiii, Till some might marvel, with the modest Turk, If 'nothing follows all this palming work?' 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Palming-racket*, secreting money in the palm of the hand.

Pa·lming, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. PALM *sb.*[1] 4 + -ING[1]; cf. *blackberrying*, etc.] Gathering 'palms'.

1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I 396 It is still customary .. to go a palming .. on Palm Sunday morning; . gathering branches of the willow or sallow with their grey buds.

Pa·lming, *ppl. a.*[1] [f. PALM *v.* + -ING[2]] That palms; touching or grasping with the hand.

1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* II. i, But country-dances! .to run the gauntlet through a string of amorous palming puppies.

†**Palming,** *ppl. a.*[2] *Obs.* [f. PALM *sb.*[2] + -ING[2].] Of a deer's horn: Bearing palms.

c 1400 [see PAIMED *a* 3].

Palmiped, -pede (pæ·lmiped, -pēd), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *palmipēs, palmiped-em*, f. *palma* PALM *sb.*[2] + *pēs, ped-em* foot.]

A. *adj.* Of a bird: Having palmate feet (see PALMATE *a.* 2); web-footed.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Birds which are .granivorous, as the barnicle palmipede daw. 1694 RAY in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 200, I fancied they were no palmiped Bird. 1850 *Fraser's Mag.* XLII. 28 She would lead her palmipede brood to the water.

B. *sb.* A web-footed bird.

In pl. often as L. *palmipedes* (-dīz).

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. Table (1660) 95 Having their feet Whole and plain, and are called *Palmipedes*, as the Swan, Goose, Ducks. 1681 GREW *Museum* 67 Of Palmipede's, or Webfooted Fowles. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1692) 150 Water-Fowl, which are Palmipeds, or whole-footed. 1774 PENNANT *Tour in Scot. in* 1772, 312 The little Petrel—these are the last of the palmipeds. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* (1855) 62 In the palmipedes or web-footed order.

So †**Palmi·pedous** *a. Obs* = prec. A.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. i. (1686) 191 The Pelican is palmipedous or fin-footed like Swans and Geese.

Palmist (pæ·lmist, pā·mist). [f. PALM *sb.*[2] + -IST; perh. back-formation f. PALMISTRY.] = next.

1866 *Pall Mall G.* 16 July 4/1 There is a Sibyl's cave, where a hardened palmist will tell your fortune and your future. 1892 *Literary World* 20 May 485 The phrenologist and the palmist take infinite pains to dispel the prevailing ignorance

Palmister (pæ·lm-, pā·mistəɹ). Now *rare.* Also 5–7 **palmester**, 6 **-estrer.** [In 15–17th c. *palmester*, also *palmestrer*, app. f. *palmestry*, PALMISTRY: cf. *sorcer-er, sorcer-y*, etc.] One who practises palmistry; one who professes to tell people's characters and fortunes by examining the palms of their hands; a chiromancer.

a 1500 P. JOHNSTON *Thre Deid Pollis* 42 Quhat phisnamour, or perfyt palmester. 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* IV. (1577) X iij b, Palme-treers by the visage know many times the conditions, and otherwhile the thoughts of men. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Chiromantes*, a Palmester. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* IV. 63 These three Muscles make that fleshy part of the thombe, which Palmesters do terme the hill of Mars. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* xii. (1596) 183 Imagination .inuiteth a man to be a witch, superstitious, . a palmister, a fortune-teller. *a* 1670 HACKET *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 424 No soothsayer, no Palmester, no judicial Astrologer is able to tell any man the event of his life. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. vi. cxiv 639 *note*, Fortune-tellers, clairvoyants, palmisters, and seers.

Palmistry (pæ·lm-, pā·mistri). Forms: 5 **pawmestry**, 6–7 **palmestrie, palmistrie**, (6 **paulmistrie, palmastry, palmesy, pampestrie, -y**, 6–8 **palmestry**), 6- **palmistry.** [ME. f. *paume, palme*, PALM (of the hand) + an element (orig. *-estrie, -estry*) of obscure origin, which has been gradually changed to *-istry*, so that the word now appears like a derivative of the 19th c. *palmist.*]

1. Divination by inspection of the palm of the hand; the art or practice of telling persons' characters and fortunes by examination of the lines and configurations of the palm; chiromancy.

c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 870 Adryomancy, Ornomancy, with Pyromancy, Fysenamy also, and Pawmestry. *a* 1425 *Gower's Conf.* III. 134 Geluz and Alpetragus eke Of Planisperie [*v.r.* palmestrie] .. The bokes made. 1530–1 *Act* 22 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 Some of them feynynge them selfes to haue knowlage in physike, phisnamie, palmestrie or other craftie sciences. 1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Chiromantia*, palmestry. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Vergi. De Invent.* I. xviii. 34 b, Chiromantie..called commonly Palmistry. 1562 *Lanc. Wills* I. (1857) 183 On litle boke of palme y 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (Shaks. Soc.) 23 Egiptians practising paulmistrie to such as would know their fortunes. 1575 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Bladud* 46 b, For fools .And such as practise pampestry 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 310 They professe palmistry and fortune-telling. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Gen. Poems* (1677) 2 He tipples Palmestry, and dines On all her Fortune telling Lines. *c* 1704 PRIOR *Henry & Emma* 133 A frantic gipsy With the fond maids in palmistry he deals. 1832 DE QUINCEY *Charlemagne* Wks. XIII 160 *note*, It is in fact upon this infinite variety in the superficial lines of the human palm, that palmistry is grounded.

attrib. 1899 *Daily News* 21 July 5/1 There were raffles, a palmistry tent, and a café chantant 1900 PINERO *Gay Lad. Quex* II. 87 The palmistry profession is a flourishing one.

b. *fig.* (*nonce-uses.*)

1841 DE QUINCEY *Rhetoric* Wks. 1860 XI. 407 The impossibility of finding any two leaves of a tree that should be mere duplicates of each other, in what we might call the palmistry of their natural marking. 1877 STUBBS *Lect. Med. & Mod. Hist.* (1886) 76 A science of historical palmistry.. that attempts to refer. every manuscript to its own country, district, age, school, and even individual writers.

2. Applied allusively to the use of the hands in applause (quot. 1698), or in pocket-picking (quot. 1711), or to bribery (quot. 1828: cf. PALM *sb*[2] 1 b, PALM *v.* 5); also used erroneously as = sleight of hand (cf. PALM *v.* 2).

1698 FARQUHAR *Love & Bottle* IV. ii, If you would tell a poet his fortune, you must gather it from the palmistry of the audience. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 130 P 3 He found his Pocket was picked: That being a Kind of Palmistry at which this Race of Vermin [Gipsies] are very dextrous. 1828 *Burton's Diary* III. 535 *note*, If he would only, by an allowed and well-understood palmistry, conciliate 'a king of heralds', that prime officer in the court of honour..would presently discover among 'old registers', arms..belonging to the applicant's remote 'ancestors'. 1859 WRAXALL tr. *K. Houdin* iii. 26, I. devoted myself to the manipulation of cards and palmistry. *Ibid.* xii. 175, I had recourse to palmistry to influence his decision.

†**Pa·lmit.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *palmes, palmit-em*] A shoot or sprig of a vine.

1657 THORNLEY tr. *Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* 48 The vines protrude their palmits towards the ground *Ibid.* 185 Bunches of Grapes hanging still upon their palmits.

Palmita, obs. f. PALMETTO; see also PELAMYD.

Palmitate (pæ·lmitēt). *Chem.* [f. PALMIT-IC + -ATE[4].] A salt of palmitic acid.

1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem.* 49 The Potassium Palmitate, Stearate and Oleate are then removed. 1880 J. W. LEGG *Bile* 54 Some soaps, salts of the fatty acids, palmitate, stearate, and oleate of soda are found in the bile.

Palmite (pæ·lməit). [ad. Sp. and Pg. *palmito*, S. Afr. Du. *palmiet*: see PALMETTO.]

†**1.** Some kind of palmetto; in quot. 1595 ? the fibre of some variety of palm. *Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 359 Theyr drynke is eyther water or the iuse that droppeth from the cut braunches of the barren date trees cauled Palmites. 1595 R. HAKLUYT in Arb. *Garner* VIII. 382 Tying them [sheepskins] together over my shoulders and under my arms with Palmite..a weed like to that whereof our hand-baskets are made [at Majorca].

2. A South African aquatic plant, *Prionium Palmita* (N.O. *Juncaceæ*), growing in the beds of rivers, and bearing a tuft of large serrated sword-shaped leaves, affording a strong fibre.

[1824 BURCHELL *Trav.* I. 91 Most of the rivers which we passed, are choked up with the plant called *Palmiet* by the colonists.] 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* 25 Girt by the palmite's leafy screen.

Palmitic (pælmi·tik), *a. Chem.* [ad. F. *palmitique* (Frémy 1840), arbitrarily f. L. *palma* PALM *sb.*[1] (or ? F. *palmite* pith of the palm-tree) + -IC.

The natural formations from *palma* would have been *palmic, palmin*, etc.; but these were preoccupied by derivatives of *Palma Christi* (castor oil).]

Of or obtained from palm oil; in *palmitic acid*: a fatty acid ($C_{16}H_{32}O_2$) contained in palm-oil and in vegetable and animal fats generally; a colourless substance, without taste or smell, lighter than water, solid at ordinary temperatures.

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 394 Palmitic Acid. is obtained most readily from palm oil, the solid portion of which consists chiefly of the glycerin compound of palmitic acid. 1871 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 334 This palmitic acid bears the same relation to cetyl alcohol as acetic acid does to common or ethyl alcohol.

Palmitin (pæ·lmitin). *Chem.* [a. F. *palmitine* (Frémy 1840), f. as prec. + *-ine*, -IN[1].] A natural fat contained in palm-oil and many other animal and vegetable fats, obtained as a white solid, the tripalmitate of glyceryl, $C_3H_5(C_{16}H_{31}O_2)_3$. In *pl.* applied to the palmitates of glyceryl or glycerides of palmitic acid in general; the above being distinctively called *tripalmitin.*

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 368 *Palmitin*. is contained abundantly in palm oil, from which it has received its name. 1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 42 Palmitin is an important constituent of palm oil or butter, and also exists in human and other soft fats to a considerable extent. 1866–77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 335 Palmitates of Glyceryl or Palmitins. *Monopalmitin*, .. *Dipalmitin*, .. *Tripalmitin.* 1877 — *Fownes' Chem.* II. 299 By cautious pressure it [palm-oil] may be separated into fluid olein and solid palmitin.

Palmito, obs form of PALMETTO.

Palmi-veined, Palmivorous: see PALMI-.

Palm-leaf (pā·mlīf). A leaf of the palm-tree, used for thatching, or for making hats, baskets, etc., and esp., in the Southern U.S., as a fan.

1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 58 All the houses.. are covered with palm-leaves. 1802 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* III. xxiii, Knitting light palm-leaves for her brother's brow. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* x, A small sugar-press .. under a roof of palm-leaf.

b. Short for *palm-leaf hat.*

1852 MRS STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* viii, Sam soon appeared, palm-leaf in hand, at the parlour door. 1854 MARY HOLMES *Tempest & Sunshine* 150 mounting Prince again, he gave his old palm-leaf three flourishes round his head.

c. *attrib.* Made of a palm-leaf or palm-leaves.

1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850) 34/1, I saw them first at their work (basket-making, and the manufacture of palm-leaf hats). 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 427 Above all is a roof of palm-leaf mats, in good old Coast style.

Palmless (pā·mles), *a.* [f. PALM *sb*[1] + -LESS.] Destitute of palm-trees.

1894 B. THOMSON *S. Sea Yarns* 185 The bitter winds and the sterile palmless shore.

Palmlet (pā·mlet). *Entom.* [f. PALM *sb.*[2] 2 d + -LET] = PALMULA.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxiii. 370 *Palmula* (the *Palmlet*). A minute accessory joint between the claws, answering to the *Plantula* in the legs

Palm-oil. [In sense 1, f. PALM *sb.*[1] + OIL; in 2, f. PALM *sb.*[2], with humorous allusion to sense 1.]

1. Oil produced by various species of palm-tree; *esp.* that obtained from the fruit-pulp of the Oil Palm (*Elæis guineensis*) of West Africa, which in cooler climates becomes of the consistence of butter and of an orange-red colour; it is used as food by the natives, and elsewhere for making soap and candles, lubricating machinery, etc.

1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* xvi. (1721) 267 The Palm-oil. is obtained by Contusion and Expression. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 136 Palm Oil is an unctuous Liquor, as thick as Butter. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 204 Palm oil is used in England principally in the manufacture of yellow soap, but with the Africans it is an article of food.

attrib. 1863 R. F. BURTON *Wand. W. Africa* II. 145 'Palm-oil-chop' is the curry of Western Africa. 1896 SIR H. H. JOHNSTON in *Daily News* 9 Dec. 10/2 The sneered at 'palm-oil-ruffians' of the first half of this century, who did more than anyone else to unconsciously abolish the slave trade. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 208 The Negroes cook uniformly very well, and at moments are inspired in the direction of palm-oil chop and fish cooking.

2. *humorously.* That with which the palm is 'greased' or 'anointed'; money given as a douceur or bribe; a 'tip'.

a 1827 MIDDLETON *Game at Chess* III. i, Palm-oil will make a pursuivant relent 1867 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* June 368, I had plenty of money, and 'palm oil' goes as far in those latitudes as in our more civilized communities. 1896 E. A. KING *Ital. Highways* 190 Palm-oil will always produce temporary blindness in the officials.

Palmoscopy (pælmɒ·skŏpi). *Med.* [f. Gr. παλμός pulsation + -σκοπία -SCOPY.] (See quots.)

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Palmoscopia*, *Med.* Term for divination or prognostication from palpitation, as of the heart, arteries, bowels, or muscles: palmoscopy. 1890 J. S. BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.* II. 280 *Palmoscopy*..Observation of the beats of the heart or of the pulse.

Palm sack: see SACK *sb.*[2]

Palm Sunday. The Sunday next before Easter, observed in commemoration of Christ's triumphal entry into Jerusalem; in the mediæval church, and still in the Roman, Greek, and other churches, by processions in which branches of palm or (in northern regions) other trees (see PALM *sb.*[1] 2, 4) are carried.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xix. 29 *mærgin*, Ðys gebyrað feower wucon ær middan wyntra & on palm-sunnandæg. *c* 1290 *Beket* 1855 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 159 Ase ore louerd a-palme-sonenday. *c* 1300 *St. Brandan* 348 Aboute Palmsonede hi bihulde about faste. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XV. 100 [Thai] helde the sege full stalwardly Quhill palmesonday wes passit by. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* (Rolls) I. 202 In eeldir daies, whanne processioun was mad in the Palme-Sundai bifore masse. 1530 PALSGR. 251/2 Palme-sonday, *pasques fleury*, *dimanche de blanches*. 1645 EVELYN *Diary* Mar., [At Rome] On Palm Sunday there was a greate procession after a papal masse. 1828 SCOTT *F. Maid Perth* XXI, On the 30th of March next to come, being Palm Sunday.

attrib. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 1712/2 Vpon Satterdaye being Palme Sonday Euen. 1627 DRAYTON *Miseries Q. Margaret* in *Batt. Agincourt* etc. 99 Fatall Towton that Palme-Sunday fight. 1874 in *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 109 *note*, The battle of Towton, which was called Palm-Sunday Field.

So † **Palmsun even**, the eve of Palm Sunday (*obs.*); also **Pa'lmsun** *a.*, occurring on or about Palm Sunday (cf. *Whitsun*); **Pa'lmsun** *v. dial.* (see quot. 1779).

1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* XXVIII. 218 On Palmsoneuin this paper I compleit. *c* 1605 *Acc.-bk. W. Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 213 The 21 day of Aprill, beinge palme sonn even 1779 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIX. 580 With us in the North, the children go out into the fields.. a palmsoning or palmsning, as they call it, and gather the flowering buds of the sallow. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 43 The Palmsun Horse Show, at Malton.

Palm-tree (pā·mˌtrī). A tree of the order *Palmaceæ* or *Palmæ*: = PALM *sb.*[1] 1.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xv. 4 Suæ ðio palm-treo [L. *palmes*] ne mæge gebrenge uæstem from hun seolfum buta geuuniga in wingearde. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* xv. 27 þær wæron twelf wyllas and hundseofontiȝ palmtreowa. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3305 An ten and sexti palme tren bi ðo welles men miȝte sen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11660 A palme tre seo sagh hir bi. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* iv. 147 Some allowe, that the water be drawen out wyth the woode of a palmetre, or drye elder. 1654 JACKSON *Creed* VIII. xviii. § 6 The palmtree..was as true an embleme or hieroglyphick of righteousnesse or justice, as the sword is of authority, and power. 1842 LONGF. *Slave's Dream* ii, Beneath the palm trees on the plain Once more a King he strode.

b. Applied popularly to other trees: see PALM *sb.*[1] 4.

1653 WALTON *Angler* iii. 92 You see some Willows or Palm trees bud and blossome sooner then others do. 1736 PEGGE *Kenticisms*, *Palm-tree*, a yew-tree. 1887 *Kentish Glos.* s.v., There is, in . Woodnesborough, a public-house called 'The Palm-tree', which bears for its sign a clipped yew tree.

c. *attrib.*

1781 SMEATHMAN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 167 *note*, The caterpillar or maggot of the Palm-tree Snout-beetle, *Curculio Palmarum*, which is served up at all the luxurious tables of the West Indian epicures as the greatest dainty of the Western world. 1802 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* v. Notes, Wks. 1838 IV. 210 Houses made of palm-tree branches.

‖ **Palmula** (pæ·lmiŭlă). *Entom.* [mod.L., dim. of L. *palma* palm.] A process between the tarsal claws in certain insects.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxv. 692 You will find between the claws [of Lamellicorns] a minute but conspicuous joint terminated by two bristles which seem to mimic the *ungula* and its claws; these parts are what are denominated the *palmula*, *plantula*, and *pseudonychia*. 1895 *Cambridge Nat. Hist.* V. 105 A lobe or process..very varied in different Insects, called empodium, arolium, palmula, plantula, pseudonychium, or pulvillus.

Palmus Christi, variant of PALMA CHRISTI.

1530 PALSGR. 251/2 Palmus christi an herbe.

Palmy (pā·mi), *sb. Sc.* Also **pammie, pawmie.** [Corresponds to F. *paumée* 'coup dans la main' (Littré); but OF. *paumée*, *palmée* = It. *palmata*, Pr., Sp., Pg. *palmada*, had the sense 'a slap with the palm'; cf. med.L. *palmata* (Du Cange), f. *palma* PALM *sb.*[2] Cf. PALMER *sb.*[3]] A stroke on the palm of the hand, given as a punishment.

1785 R. FORBES *Poems* (1812) 95 Nae school being in, Our pammies o'er, syne aff we'd rin. 1826 GALT *Laird's* iv, There was na a day I didna get a pawmy but ane, and on it I got twa. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 142 The same number of palmies, well laid on, were awarded to each. 1883 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 400 He got..many a 'palmy' on his hand with a thick strap of leather.

Palmy (pā·mi), *a* [f. PALM *sb.*[1] + -Y.]

1. Containing or abounding in palms; of or pertaining to a palm or palms; palm-like. Chiefly *poet.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 254 Or palmie hillocc, or the flourie lap Of som irriguous Valley. 1734 THOMSON *Liberty* ii. 82 The neighbouring Land, whose palmy Shore The silver Jordan laves. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 70 The naked negro.. Boasts of his golden sands, and palmy wine. 1829 HEBER *Hymn 'From Greenland's icy Mountains'* i, From many an ancient river, From many a palmy plain. 1866 B. TAYLOR *Palm & Pine* Poems 267 Her lithe and palmy grace.

2. *fig.* Bearing or worthy to 'bear the palm', triumphant, flourishing; esp. in *palmy state* (a Shakspearian phrase), *palmy days*.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. i. 113 In the most high and palmy state of Rome. 1617 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Forth Feasting* Poems (1656) 152 And like Augustus palmy Raigne be deem'd. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* I. Wks. VIII. 82 In the high and palmy state of the monarchy of France, it fell to the ground without a struggle. *a* 1854 H. REED *Lect. Brit. Poets* (1857) ix. 301 The period was a palmy one for men, who held a pen of power. 1893 J. C. JEFFERSON *Bk. of Recoll.* (1894) I. xiii. 218 Persons who belonged to the brotherhood in its palmy days.

Palmyra (pălmə·iə·ră). Forms: 7 **palmero**, 8 **palmeira, palmira**, 9 **palmyra.** [Formerly *palmeira*, a. Pg. *palmeira* (It. *palmero*, Sp. *palmera*) palm-tree: cf. PALMER *sb.*[2] Fryer's *palmero* may have been from an It. source. The mod. spelling is app. erroneously conformed to that of the ancient *Palmyra*, Gr. Παλμύρα, a city of Syria.]

A species of palm (*Borassus flabelliformis*), with rounded fan-shaped leaves, and large roundish drupes each containing three seeds; commonly cultivated in India and Ceylon, and important for its variety of uses.

The wood is used as timber; the leaves for thatch, matting, hats, baskets, umbrellas, fans, paper, etc.; the sap yields wine (toddy) and sugar (jaggery); the outer pulp of the fruit is eaten roasted or made into jelly; the seedling plants are used as food, etc.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 199 The Poorer [Buildings] are made of Boughs or Oleas of the Palmeroes, or Leafs of Teke. 1728 *Propag. Gosp. in East* III. 85 (V.) Leaves of a Tree called Palmeira. 1778 R. ORME *Milit. Trans. Ind.* II. 90 The interval was planted with rows of palmira and coco-nut trees. 1828 *Asiat. Costumes* 45 (Stanf.) The punkha, or fan, represented in the plate, is the leaf of the palmyra. 1870 ANDERSON *Missions Amer. Bd.* I. vii. 138 Sixty trees, twenty-nine of which were fruitful palmyras capable of supporting a native family.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1854 SIMMONDS *Commerc. Prod Veg. Kingd.* 376 Eating the bulb or root, which is the first shoot from the Palmyra nut. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* 394 *Borassus flabelliformis* yields what is called Palmyra-wood. 1858 HOGG *Veg. Kingd* 752 The Palmyra Palm..is the most common palm of India. 1900 G. SMITH *Twelve Pioneer Missionaries* 196 The palmyra-climbers make use of a sort of movable girdle to help them in climbing the trees.

Palmyre (pæ·lmə·iə·r). *rare*—°. [ad. mod.L. *Palmyra*.] A sea-worm of the genus *Palmyra* of marine polychætous annelida. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Palois, obs. form of PALACE.

‖ **Palolo** (pălō··lo). [Native name in Samoa and Tonga.] A nereid worm (*Palolo viridis*), abundant in some parts of the Pacific, and esteemed as food by the natives, who catch it when it annually visits the shores to spawn

1895 *Edin. Rev.* July 102 The palolo worm, greatly esteemed as an article of food by the Pacific islanders. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 31 Jan. 3/2 A very interesting account..of the well-known annual fishery of the Palolo worm.

‖ **Palombino** (pælŏmbī·no). [It. *palombino* (L. *palumbinus*) dove-coloured, f. *palomba*, *-bo* pigeon, dove.] A greyish-white Italian marble.

1861 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Westm. Abbey* (1863) 97 The palombino is a white stone, not unlike clunch, only much harder.

† **Palour.** *Obs.* Also 6–8 **pallour.** [ad. F. *palourde*:—late pop. L. *peloridla*, for cl. L. *pelōris*, *-idem*, a. Gr. πελωρίς, *-ίδα* giant-mussel.] A bivalve shell-fish; a kind of cockle or mussel.

1589 RIDER *Bibl. Schol.*, *Fishes* 172 A pallour, a shell fish. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 443 The Palours also doe mollifie and soften the bellie [*Et peloridis emolliunt alvum*]. 1611 COTGR., *Clonisse*, the little, sharpe, and muddie cockle, tearmed, a Palour. *Ibid.*, *Pallourde*, a little, narrow, and seldome-gaping Cockle, which we also call, a Palour. 1657 C. BECK *Univ. Charac.* I v, Pallour fish. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. lx. (1737) 246 Chevins, Pallours.

Palox, Paloys, obs. ff. POLE-AX, PALACE.

Palp (pælp), *sb. Zool.* [a. F. *palpe*, ad. L. *palpus*.] A feeler: = PALPUS.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc., s.v. *Palpators*, A family of Clavicorn beetles, including those which have very long maxillary feelers, or palps. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 109 (Class, Insecta) The mandible has never even a rudiment of a palp. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* iv. 167.

Palp (pælp), *v. rare.* [ad. L. *palpāre* to touch softly, pat, caress, coax, flatter; cf. F. *palper* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) 'to handle gently..also, to flatter, soothe' (Cotgr.), It. *palpare*.]

trans. To touch, feel; to handle gently, pat. Also *fig.* To speak fair to, flatter, cajole.

1534 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, II. 218 That they may palpe and clayme, also handle as blynde men dothe in darknes. 1650 T. VAUGHAN *Anthroposophia* To Rdr., Aquinas palps him gently, Scotus makes him winch. 1657 THORNLEY tr. *Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* 187 He began to palpe him with soft words. 1793 GIBBON *Lett.* Misc. Wks. 1796 I. 291, I sent for Farquhar, who is allowed to be a very skilful surgeon After viewing and palping, he .desired to call in assistance.

Palp, obs. Sc. form of PAP, teat.

Palpability (pælpăbi·lĭti). [f. next + -ITY. Cf. F. *palpabilité*.] The quality of being palpable; *concr.* a palpable person or thing.

1601 DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Devils* 342 Concerning the non visibility and palpability of spirits. *c* 1714 POPE, etc. *Mem. Mart. Scriblerus* xiv, He it was that first found out the Palpability of Colours. 1841 L. HUNT *Seer* (1864) 77 In the shape of any Viola, or Julia, or other such flattering palpability. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 64 The word Eternal has less of particularity and palpability for the imagination.

Palpable (pæ·lpăb'l), *a.* (*adv.*) Also 6 **-abil, -yble.** [ad. late L. *palpābilis* (Orosius), f. *palpāre*: see PALP *v.* and -ABLE. Cf. F. *palpable* (14–15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.)]

1. That can be touched, felt, or handled; apprehensible by the sense of touch; tangible, sensible.

Palpable darkness (tenebræ tam densæ ut palpari queant, 'darkness which may be felt' Exod. x. 21), thick, gross, utter darkness (a strong figure of speech). In *palpable hit*, the orig. physical sense often passes into sense 2.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* ii. 361 That he may shake hem be the bilis, So palpable they shulden be. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4355 Ferefulst derknesse palpable. 1558 BP. WATSON *Sev. Sacram.* vii. 39 The Sacrament, signifieth and representeth the same visible, mortall, and palpable bodye of Christe vpon the crosse. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* x. xxxii. 375 There chanced to be a fogg e mist, which continued a good part of the day, so thick and palpable, as men could not see before them. 1602 SHAKS *Ham.* v. ii. 292 A hit, a very palpable hit. *a* 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 59 Such an Object as shall bee palpable now as well as Visible; flesh of our flesh. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* 42 For two whole hours, a palpable darkness prevailed. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 9 Nealed and beaten to a palpable powder. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ii. 18 The stones were palpable enough, carried down by the cataract.

b. *Med.* Perceptible by palpation.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 769 The spleen was not palpable. *Ibid.* IV. 108 The edge of the liver being palpable.

2. *transf.* Readily perceived by some one of the other senses, as the sight, hearing, etc.; perceptible; plainly observable, noticeable, patent.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 206 Merciful Leonard! gracious and benigne! Shew to thy seruauntis son palpable sygne. *c* 1450 LYDG. & BURGH *Secrees* 2568 Evident toknys and signes palpable, Of a fool nyce and variable. 1659–60 PEPYS *Diary* 6 Jan., Dinner..was very good; only the venison pasty was palpable beef, which was not handsome. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 82 [Eyes of spiders] which indeed are so palpable that they are clearly to be seen by any man that wants not his own. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) I. vi. 236 What is dancing..but the harmony of motion rendered more palpable? 1819 BYRON *Juan* II. xcvii, For shore it was, and gradually grew Distinct, and high, and palpable to view. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Barbara* xxvi. 199 'Head's very hot', said the surgeon, a fact also painfully palpable to the patient.

3. *fig.* Easily perceived; open to recognition; plain, evident, apparent, obvious, manifest.

1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* iv. 61 b, In stormes and derkenes of errours more palpable then in the seruitute of egypt. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 281 The ignorauncе of the world is grosse and palpable. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxv. § 15 Opinions of palpable idolatrie. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* xx. (1627) 227 Keeping all in palpable ignorance to be drawne to dumb Idols. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* XIV. 440 Should't thou invent Palpable falsehoods? 1864 BOWEN *Logic* ix. 295 A Circle so palpable as this would, indeed, be committed by no one. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. vi. 559 Rejecting palpable fables and contradictions.

† B. as *adv.* = PALPABLY. *Obs*

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* Ep. Ded., To exclude olde men [as] palpable erronious. 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I ii 83 Those who..see them daily with our eyes,..yea, feele them palpable with our hands.

Pa'lpableness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality or fact of being palpable

1608 D. T. *Ess Pol. & Mor.* 8 b, Such is the palpablenesse of their irregular enormities. 1793 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 481 The palpableness of these resolutions rendered it impossible the House could reject them 1847 A. BENNIE *Disc.* iii. 39 Giving to the abstractions of feeling the palpableness of sense.

Palpably (pæ·lpăbli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY[2].] In a palpable manner; so as to be felt, plainly seen, observed, etc.; clearly, obviously, manifestly.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* v. viii. (1886) 85 Doo you not see how reallie and palpablie the divell tempted and plagued Job? 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* xxii. (1700) 246 Things..too palpably False to be put upon us now. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 184 The sea salts..render the wall visibly and palpably moist. 1875 GLADSTONE *Glean.* VI. 195 For Italy it is palpably matter of life or death.

† **Pa'lpabrize**, *v. Obs.* [Arbitrary f. L. *palpāre*: see PALPATE *v.*] *trans.* To feel, touch, handle. (With quot. 1623 cf. PALP *v.*)

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 119 They cannot grosly palpabrize or feele God with their bodily fingers. 1623 COCKERAM, *Palpabrize*, to flatter.

Palpacle (pæ·lpăk'l). *Zool.* [f. L. *palp-us* feeler, after *tentacle*.] A tentacle-like organ in the *Siphonophora*, belonging to a palpon.

1888 HAECKEL in *Challenger Rep., Zool.* XXVIII. 18 Palpacles or Tasting Filaments. Under this designation I include only the long, extremely contractile, hollow, simple filaments, which occur in the majority of Physonectæ at the base of the palpons. 1898 SEDGWICK *Student's Text-bk. Zool.* I. 139 The palpacles are similar organs of the palpons, found in one order.

Palpal (pæ·lpăl), *a. Zool.* [ad mod.L. *palpālis*, f. *palpus*: see -AL. Cf. F. *palpal*.] Of the nature of, pertaining to, or serving as a palp or feeler.

Palpal organ: a modification of the termination of the pedipalp of a male spider, which serves as a genital organ.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Palpalis*, *palpatus*, *Entomol.*, applied to an insect having palpi,. palpal: palpate. 1874 MOGGRIDGE *Ants* Suppl. 299 The terminal palpal claw has

two teeth towards its base on the underside. 1893 SHIPLEY & MACBRIDE *Zool.* 188 The spermatozoa are conveyed to the palpal organs of the pedipalpi of the male.

Palpate (pæ·lpēit), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *palpāre* to PALP.] *trans.* To examine by the sense of touch; to feel; *spec.* as a method of medical examination.

1849–52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1151/1 The bird sifts and strains the mud and water which it palpates in search of food. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 655 Its [the spleen's] rounded margin can be readily palpated.

Pa·lpate, *a. rare.* [ad. mod.L. *palpāt-us.*] Furnished with palps.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* [see PALPAL].

Palpation (pælpē·ʃən). [ad. L. *palpātion-em* stroking, flattering, flattery, n. of action of *palpāre* to PALP; cf. F. *palpation* (15th c. in Godef.).] Touching, feeling by touch, handling; gentle handling; *spec.* medical examination by feeling.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 19/2 Forthly by palpacion of his very body. 1640 WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* v. ii. 226 When a man essayes all kind of Experiments without sequence or method that is a meere palpation [L. *palpatio*]. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Palpation*, flattery, cogging, fair speaking, soothing. 1688 [see PALMATION 1]. 1853 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Palpation*, the sense of touch. It is also used for the mode of exploring disease by feeling the diseased organ. 1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* I. xxii. 320 A hairy thing lay by his side, which .. he examined by palpation, and found to be a dog.

attrib. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 898 The presence of emphysema tends to mask the percussion and palpation signs very considerably.

Pa·lpatory, *a. rare* [f. L. *palpāt-*, ppl. stem of *palpāre* (PALP *v.*): see -ORY 2.] Of the nature of or tending to palpation.

1876 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* V. 76 Palpatory percussion shows a distinct increase of resistance at all points.

‖ **Palpebra** (pæ·lpĭbrā). Pl. -BÆ. *Anat.* [L.] An eyelid.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Palpebræ*, the Eye-lids, or Coverings of the Eyes. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., In quadrupeds the lower *Palpebra* is moveable, and the smaller. 1875 WALTON *Dis. Eye* 137 Œdematous swelling of the palpebræ.

Palpebral (pæ·lpĭbrăl), *a.* [ad. L. *palpebrālis*, f. *palpebra* eyelid + -AL. Cf. F. *palpébral* (1748 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Of or pertaining to the eyelids; esp. in designating parts connected with these, as *palpebral arch, artery, muscle, nerve, vein*, etc.

1840 G. V. ELLIS *Anat.* 76 The lachrymal artery perforates the palpebral ligament of the upper eyelid, and it divides into branches that supply the lids, and anastomose with the upper and lower palpebral arches. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (ed. 2) 281 The Palpebral arteries, are given off from the ophthalmic. 1859 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf. t.* i. (1891) 14 What I should call a palpebral spasm, affecting the eyelid and muscles of one side. 1880 FLOWER in *Nature* XXII 99/1 Eyes black, the palpebral openings elongated. [†An erroneous definition in Dunglison, 'Relating to the eyebrows', is repeated in the American Dictionaries.]

Pa·lpebrate, *a. rare.* [ad. mod.L. *palpebrāt-us*, f. *palpebra*: see -ATE 2.] Furnished with eyelids.

1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Palpebrat*, having eyelids.

† **Pa·lpebre.** *Obs. rare*-1. [a. obs. F. *palpebre* (15th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *palpebra.*] An eyelid.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Diij, The palpebres or eye lyddes, the nosethyrlles, and eares.

Pa·lpebrous, *a. rare.* (See quots.)

1846 SMART, *Palpebrous*, having large brows. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Palpebrosus*, applied to the *Crocodilus palpebrosus*, because it has its eyebrows converted into a single osseous scutcheon; palpebrous.

† **Pa·lped,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. PALP *v.* + -ED 1.] Felt; apprehended by the touch. Cf. PALPABLE 1.

1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* xv. xlii, Fearlesse he through the palped darknesse scowres. 1613 — *Brass. Age* Wks. 1874 III 206 And bring a palped darknesse ore the earth. *a* 1639 WEBSTER *Appius & Virg.* iii. i, His smooth crest hath cast a palped film Over Rome's eyes.

Palphrie, phry, obs. forms of PALFREY.

Palpi, pl. of PALPUS. **Palpicil:** see PALPOCIL.

Palpicorn (pæ·lpikŏən), *a.* and *sb.* [f. mod.L. *palpicornes*, pl. of *palpicornis*, f. *palpus* feeler + *cornu* horn. Cf. F. *palpicorne* (Cuvier).]

A. *adj.* Having palpi like horns or antennæ; *spec.* of or pertaining to the *Palpicornes*, a tribe of pentamerous beetles having slender palpi usually longer than the antennæ.

1882 in OGILVIE. 1886 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict. Mod.* The palpicorn beetles are now classed as *Philhydrida.*

B. *sb.* 1. A beetle of the tribe *Palpicornes.*

[1832 GRIFFITH *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* XIV. 424 The fifth family of the Pentamerous Coleoptera—Palpicornes.] 1882 OGILVIE, *Palpicorn.* 1886 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

2. A long labial palp. (*Cent. Dict.*)

Pa·lpifer. *Entom.* [f. L. *palpus* PALP *sb.* + *-fer* bearing, bearer.] An outer lobe of the maxilla, bearing the maxillary palp.

1842 NEWMAN *Hist. Insects* 162 The feeler-bearer or *palpifer*, .. is usually placed above the stalk of the feeler-jaw. 1895 WATERHOUSE *Labium* etc. 8 We need not expect the division between the palpifer and stipes to be specially marked here.

Palpi·ferous, *a.* [f. mod.L. *palpifer* (f. *palpus*) + -OUS: see -FEROUS; cf. F. *palpifère* (Littré).] Bearing palps, esp. maxillary palps.

1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, and in mod. Dicts. 1890 *Century Dict.* s.v., Any insect which has palps is both palpiferous and palpigerous, but mouth-parts of insects are either palpiferous or palpigerous, according as they bear maxillary or labial palps.

Palpiform (pæ·lpifōəm), *a.* [f. L. *palpus* feeler + -FORM; cf. F. *palpiforme* (Littré).] Having the form of or resembling a palp, palpus, or feeler.

1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 305. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxii. 341 A pair of articulate palpiform organs. 1858 DANA *Crust.* i. 609 The palpiform natatory appendage of the thoracic legs.

Palpiger (pæ·lpidʒər). *Entom.* [f. L. *palpus* + *-ger* carrying, carrier.] The part of the labium of an insect which bears the labial palpi.

1841 NEWMAN *Hist. Insects* 160 The labial feelers or *labiopalpi* originate one on each side of the *palpiger.* 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vii. 403 Between the mentum and the ligula, on each outer edge of the labium, a small piece, the palpiger, is articulated. 1895 WATERHOUSE *Labium* etc. 6 The part that bears the labial palpi .. called the palpiger by Newman.

Palpigerous (pælpi·dʒĕrəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Having or bearing palpi or feelers.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlviii. IV. 451 *Eleutherata* (*Coleoptera L.*). Maxilla naked, free, palpigerous. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 75 A largely developed and palpigerous labium.

Palpitant (pæ·lpitănt), *a.* [a. F. *palpitant* (1519 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *palpitānt-em*, pr. pple. of *palpitāre*: see next.] Palpitating.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. v. iv, The Grocer, palpitant, with drooping lip, sees his Sugar *taxed.* 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 195 Cascades, delicately palpitant as a fall of northern lights. 1868 GEO. ELIOT *Sp. Gipsy* iv. 312 Palpitant with memories From streets and altars.

Palpitate (pæ·lpitēit), *v.* [f. L. *palpitāt-*, ppl. stem of *palpitare* to move frequently and quickly, tremble, throb, freq. of *palpāre* PALP *v.* Cf. F. *palpiter* (16th c. in Godef. *Compl.*).]

1. *intr.* To pulsate or beat rapidly and strongly, as the result of exercise, strong emotion, or as a symptom of disease: said of the heart, and transf. of the body or its members; to throb.

1623 COCKERAM II, To Beate or leape like the heart, *Palpitate.* *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* III. (1724) I. 511 His heart .. continued to palpitate some time after it was on the Hangman's knife. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* (1876) 204 My heart palpitating with fears of detection. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* ix, 'I do so palpitate', observed Miss Squeers. *fig.* 1871 M. ARNOLD *Friends' Cart.* viii. 67 [Burlesquing the style of a popular newspaper] Researches concerning labour and capital, which are hardly, as our Paris correspondent says, palpitating with actuality. 1901 *Lady's Realm* X. 518/2 London may throb and palpitate with functions and festivities.

b. *gen.* To move with a vibrating or quivering motion; to tremble, quiver.

1849 NOAD *Electricity* 471 The limb [of the frog] traversed by the direct current palpitated for a certain time. 1863 LONGF. *Wayside Inn, Stud. T.* 87 Fountains palpitating in the heat. 1886 SHELDON tr. *Flaubert's Salammbô* 16 Her thin nostrils palpitated.

2. *trans.* To cause to pulsate rapidly or throb.

1790 MRS. A. M. JOHNSON *Monmouth* I. 163 What strange transporting sensations palpitated my heart. 1833 T. HOOK *Widow & Marquess* vii, These palpitated a bosom pure and at rest from every fiercer passion.

Palpitating (pæ·lpitēitiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ING 2.] That palpitates; throbbing, quivering.

1791 COWPER *Iliad* xxii. 535 She rushed with palpitating heart And frantic air abroad. 1863 LIN. LYTTON *King Amasis* I. i. II. i. 103 A pretty woman, bosomed in an airy cloud of palpitating gauze. 1882 ROSSETTI *Ballad. & Sonn.* 201 Some shadowy palpitating grove that bears Rest for man's eyes and music for his ears.

Hence **Pa·lpitatingly** *adv.*

1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XL. 518 Heart-palpitatingly entered he that well-remembered portal. 1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Cong.* II. x. 259 It lifts her out of timidity into an adoration still palpitatingly fearful.

Palpitation (pælpitēi·ʃən). [ad. L. *palpitātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *palpitāre* PALPITATE. Cf. F. *palpitation* (1545).] The action of palpitating.

1. The beating of the heart; esp. a violent and rapid pulsation resulting from exercise, strong emotion, etc.; throbbing; *spec.* such increased activity of the heart arising from disease of the organ itself or other parts of the body.

1604 JAS I *Counterbl.* (Arb.) 102 If .. a man would .. lay a heavy pound stone on his breast, for staying and holding downe that wanton palpitation. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physic* 273 Palpitation of the Heart comes first from something troubling the Heart. 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 553 The symptoms of this affection .. are—a soft and weak pulse, and feeble and indistinct palpitations. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* ii. 53 Other emotions cause that extreme rapidity and violence of action which we call palpitation.

2. *gen.* A trembling or quivering motion; a tremble.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 66 When any parts of their members suffered a palpitation or leaping they foretold something prosperous or sad to happen. 1778 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 26 Aug., Mrs. Thrale .felt herself in a little palpitation for me. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* lxxxiii. (1853) 293 Dawson trembled like a leaf, and the palpitation of his limbs made his step audible and heavy. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* (1900) 102/1 She heard a new strange sound among the leaves. .. Sometimes it was a palpitation, sometimes a flutter; sometimes it was a sort of gasp or gurgle.

Pa·lpless, *a.* [f. PALP *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no palpi, palps, or feelers.

1880 BASTIAN *Brain* 95 Two other nerves on each side are in relation with the palpless mandibles.

Palpocil (pæ·lpŏsil). *Zool.* Also **palpicil.** [f. L. *palpo-*, taken as comb. form of L. *palpus* PALP + *cilium* eyelash.] A fine hairlike palp or palpus; a tactile hair.

1881 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 549/2 Tactil hairs (palpocils), however, occur on the ectodermal cells. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 806 (Porifera) Nervous elements. . There are two forms of them, the palpocil and synocil. The former is a delicate free process, springing from a mesoglæal cell with one or more basal outrunners.

Palpon (pæ·lpŏn). *Zool.* [mod. f. L. *palp-us* feeler, after *siphon.*] An individual member of a siphonophoran colony developed as a feeler; a dactylozooid.

1888 HAECKEL in *Challenger Rep., Zool.* XXVIII. 16 Palpons or Tasters. . These are always simple, thin-walled, very contractile sacs, in which the proximal portion communicates with the cavity of the stem, while the distal end is closed. 1898 SEDGWICK *Stud. Text-bk. Zool.* I. 138 The structures called palpons (hydrocysts, dactylozooids) are to be looked upon as mouthless manubria of medusoids.

‖ **Palpus** (pæ·lpŏs). *Zool.* Pl. **palpi** (pæ·lpoi). [L. *palpus* a feeler, cognate with *palpāre*: see PALP *v.*] A jointed organ attached to the labia, maxillæ and mandibles of insects, arachnids, etc., and serving as an organ of sense; a feeler. Also, each of the two fleshy lobes at the sides of the mouth of bivalve molluscs.

1813 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (ed. 4) I. 41 The mouth .. has also, in most instances, four or six palpi, or feelers. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvi. 83 The *Palpi*, or feelers, which in some cases emerge from the side of the maxilla. 1852 DANA *Crust.* i. 41 The members of Crustacea consist normally of three parts or branches, a tigellus, a palpus, and a fouet. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. iv 258. *Comb.* 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* 97 Nerves .. from the two pairs of antennæ, and from the palpi-bearing mandibles.

Palsgrave (pō·lzgrēiv). *Hist.* Also 6 7 paltsgrave, 7 pauls-, palse-; *β.* 7–9 **palgrave.** [a. 16th c. Du. *paltsgrave* (Kilian), mod. Du. *pallsgraaf* = Ger. *pfalzgraf*, MHG. *pfalzgrâve*, OHG. *pfalenzgrâvo*, f. *pfalenza* palace + *grâvo* count.

L. *palatium* PALACE appears to have been altered in Teutonic lands to '*palantium*, whence app OHG. *pfalanza*, *pfalenza*, MHG. *pfalenze* (*pfalze*, *pfals*), OS. *palencea*, *palinza* (Heliand), OE. *palente*, *palencise* fem., *palent* masc.]

A Count Palatine: see COUNT *sb.*2 2, PALATINE *a.*1 2 a.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 237 b, Came to London Duke Frederyke of Bauyre Countye Palantyne or Palsgraue of the Ryne. *Ibid.*, The Palsgraue was receyued & conducted to Wynsore by the Duke of Suffolke. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 172 Though the Princes and heads of the weaker side, both Paltsgrave and Lantsgrave, have .. imposed silence in that point. 1612 SIR C. MOUNTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 241 If my Lord of Exeter had gone with the King now to the Instalment of the Paulsgrave [i.e. as a Knight of the Garter]. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* iv. (1651) 100 John Casmire Palse-grave of the Rhene . did alwayes drinke of it. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Paltsgrave*. .the Title of the Prince Elector Palatine of the Rheine. 1700 DE FOE *Dang. Prot. Relig.* Misc. (1703) 250 He had not Courage enough to break with Spain in the just Quarrel of the Palsgrave, King of Bohemia. 1819 SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* ii, I have myself commanded the whole stift of Dunklespiel on the Lower Rhine, occupying the Palsgrave's palace.

β. 1612 W. PYE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. IV. 170, I thought good to stay vntill I might advertyse you of the Palgraves arryvall. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* ix. II. IV. 38 Otho the palatine of Burgundy the palgraves of Thuringia, Wittlesbach, and numberless other counts and nobles.

So **Pa·lsgravine** [Du. *paltsgravin* = Ger. *pfalzgrafin*], a countess palatine.

1835 in BOOTH *Dict. Eng. Lang.* 1846 in WORCESTER. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Sept. 3/3 Her children [were distinguished] as 'Rhinegraves' and 'Rhinegravines,' instead of Palsgraves and Palsgravines respectively.

† **Pa·lsical,** *a. Obs.* [f. PALSY + -ICAL.] Of or pertaining to the palsy; paralytic.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. To Rdr. 9 Their Hands are lyable to strange Paralitical Changes and Palsical Motions. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Palsical*. .having the Palsey.

Hence † **Pa·lsicalness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

Palsied (pō·lzid), *ppl. a.* [f. PALSY *sb.* or *v.* + -ED.] Affected with palsy, paralysed; *fig.* deprived of muscular energy or power of action; rendered impotent; tottering, trembling.

1550 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. 96 As that so many sycke, so many blynde, so many .. palseyd, leprosed .. were by them [the Apostles] as by him [Becket] deliuered. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 36 For all thy blessed youth Becomes as aged, and doth beggie the alms Of palsied-Eld. 1756 SMART *Hymn Supreme Being* xi, He fix'd the palsied nerves of weak decay. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* v. 50 He did not feel how Roderick's hand Shook like a palsied limb. 1868 FARRAR *Silence & V.* iii. (1875) 62 From the palsied hands of Greece, Rome rudely snatched the sceptre. 1889 STEVENSON *Edinburgh* 58 Old palsied houses.

Palsify (pō·lzifəi), *v. rare.* [f. PALSY + -FY.] *trans.* To afflict with palsy, to paralyse; also *fig.*

1775 ASH, *Palsified*, .. diseased with the palsy. 1851 G. OUTRAM *Legal Lyrics, Annuity* x, She's palsified—an' shakes her head sae fast about, ye scarce can see't. 1888 J. WALKER *Jaunt to Auld Reekie* 296 She'll palsify Industry's arms.

Hence **Palsifica·tion,** paralysing action.

1866 R. CHAMBERS *Ess.* Ser. I. 138 Through the very paralification of despair.

Palstave (pǭ·lstēv). *Archæol.* Also **-staff**, ‖ **paalstave**, ‖ **paalstab**. [ad. Da. *paalstav*:—Icel. *pálstaf-r*, f. *pál* hoe or spade + *staf-r* stave, staff.] A form of celt of bronze or other metal, shaped so as to fit into a split handle, instead of having a socket into which the handle fits.

1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* 255 Implements to which archæologists are now generally agreed in applying the old Scandinavian term Paalstab, or its recently adopted English synonyme, Palstave, originally .. designating a weapon employed in battering the shields of the foe. 1877 LL. JEWITT *Half-hrs. among Eng. Antiq.* 51 In others the entire weapon is made thicker, with a groove (answering to flanged sides, so far as it goes) on either side, and a stop-ridge. These are generally denominated 'palstaves', from the old Scandinavian term *paalstaf*. 1894 *Notts & Derbysh. N. & Q.* Aug. 110 Sixteen socketed celts, four spear-heads, a palstave with three ribs on the diaphragm above the stop-ridge, a ferrule, and other objects.

Palster. *Obs.* or *arch.* [a. MDu. and Du. *palster* stick with iron spike, pilgrim's staff: cf. OE. *palstr*, *palester* spike:—? OTeut. **palstro-* 'stick with a thorn' (Franck); cf. MLG. *palte*, LG. *palt*, *paller*, *pult*, Sw. *palta* tatter, splinter.] A pilgrim's staff.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* xix. (Arb.) 47, I desire of your grace that I may haue male and staff [*orig.* palster ende mael] blessyd, as belongeth to a pilgrym, .. he shal goo on pylgrymage, and gyue to hym male and staf [mael ende staf]. He hynge on the foxes necke a male couerd wyth the skynne of bruyn the bere, and a lytil palster [een cleyn palsterkijn] therby. *c* 1489 — *Sonnes of Aymon* xxi. 466 To gyve me a newe sloppe and a large hode, a palster well yrende. [1894 F. S. ELLIS *Reynard the Fox* 147 Then in his hand a sturdy palster He put.]

Palsy (pǭ·lzi), *sb.* (*a.*) Forms: α. 3-6 **parlesie**, **-esi**, 3-5 **parlasy**, 4-5 **parlesy(e**, **perlesy**, 5 **parlsy**, **perlocy**. β. 3-4 **palasie**, 4-**asye**, **-acye**, **-esy**, **pallesye**, 4-5 **palesye**, **-sie**, **palasy**, 5 **pallesie**, **palysy**. γ. 4-5 **palsye**, 4-8 **palsie**, **palsey**, (5 **pallsay**, 6 **pawsey**), 4- **palsy**. See also PARALYSIE. [ME. α. OF. *paralisie*, *-lysie* (12-13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. Romanic type **paralysia* (cf. It. *paralisia*, Pg. *paralysia*, Sp. *perlesia*), for L. *paralysis*, Gr. παράλυσις, acc. -υσιν, whence also OF. *paralisin*, *palacin*, *palazine* (Littré), OE. *paralisin*; cf. PARALYSIS.]

1. A disease of the nervous system, characterized by impairment or suspension of muscular action or sensation, esp. of voluntary motion, and, in some forms, by involuntary tremors of the limbs; paralysis.

α. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19048 (Edin.) A man was criplid in parlesie [*Cott.*, *Gött.* parlesi, *Trin.* palesy, *Land* palsy]. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conse.* 2996 Som for ire sal have als þe parlesy. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 76 Lightly he rynnys yn-to perlesy. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 269/2 Þe Parlesy (*A.* Parlsy), *paralysis*. *c* 1500 *Rowlis Cursing* 46 in Laing *Ane. Poet. Scot.*, Appostrum or the perlocy. *a* 1510 DOUGLAS *K. Hart* 455 Heidwerk, Hoist, and Parlasy. 1580 J. HAY in *Cath. Tractates* (S. T. S.) 69 Miraculouslie delyveret from ane Parlesie

β. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 16/514 Four men of strongue palasie heore hele huy hadden. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 11922 A lymme þat ys dede or drye þurghe sykenes, or smete yn pallesye. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 61 As pale as a pelet, In a palesye [B. v. 78 palsye, palacye] he seemede. 1382 WYCLIF *Mark* ii. 10 He seith to the sike man in palasie .. rise vp, take thi bed. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 3735 A Romayn, smyten with þe pallesie.

γ. 13.. *Cursor M.* 11817 (Gött.) þe palsy [*Cott.* parlesi; *Trin.* palesy] has his a side. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* ix. 2 The man sike in palsie. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 708/32 *Hec paralisis*, pallsay. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 26 b, Rosemarye .. helpeth agaynst palseys. 1552 HULOET, *Pawsye*. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 35 The shaking Palsey, and Saint Fraunces fire. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 70 To be drunk by those that have the Palsie. 1757 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1840 V. 360, I never knew any advantage from electricity in palsies, that was permanent. 1813 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Patronage* (1833) I. x. 164 The paralytic incumbent .. had just at this time another stroke of the palsy. 1843 SIR T. WATSON *Lect. Princ. Physic* xxxi. I. 528 That species of palsy which is called *hemiplegia*. 1860 THACKERAY *Round. Papers*, *Carp at Sans Souci*, Having to lie out at night she got a palsy which has incapacitated her from all further labour.

b. With defining words: **Bell's palsy**, paralysis of the facial nerve; **creeping p.**, gradually growing paralysis; **crossed p.**, paralysis affecting the upper limb of one side and the lower of the other; **crutch-p.**, paralysis of the arm caused by the pressure of a crutch; **diver's palsy**, paralysis of the heart caused by diving; **lead-p.**, **mercurial-p.**, that induced by lead or mercurial poisoning; **scrivener's p.** = *writer's cramp*, see WRITER; **shaking p.**, tremulous paralysis in the aged; **transverse p.** = *crossed palsy*. Also DEAD PALSY.

1888 COPLAND *Dict. Pract. Med.* III i. 15/1 When the upper limb of one side, and the lower of the opposite side is affected, the palsy is usually called *transverse* or *crossed palsy*. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Nov. 8/1 A man engaged in sinking an artesian well at Merton Abbey has been killed by 'diver's palsy'—paralysis of the heart caused by the change from high air pressure at a depth of 105 ft. to normal pressure.

2. *fig.* Any influence which destroys, or seriously impairs, activity or sensibility; a condition of utter powerlessness; an irresistible tremor.

1433 LYDG. *S. Edmund* III. 90 Hand and penne quake for verray dreed .. Of which palysy, but grace be my leche, .. I not who shal me teche. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* IV. iv, I will live, Onely to numme some others cursed bloode With the dead palsie of like misery. 1652 HOWELL *Giraffi's Rev. Naples* II. 150 The next morning the City had a hot good morrow given her by the Castles, that put her in a palsie for a great while. 1791 PAINE *Rights of Man* (ed. 4) 35 Is the calmness of philosophy, or the palsy of insensibility, to be looked for? 1848 W. H. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* ii. (1879) 28 So thoroughly does the region now lie under the palsy of Mohammedanism.

b. *Gentleman's palsy*: used allusively in reference to the shaking of the dice-box. *nonce-use.*

1608 *Yorksh. Trag.* I. iv, To..draw thrice three thousand acres into the compass of a little round table, and with the gentleman's palsy in the hand shake out his posterity, thieves or beggars.

†**3.** A palsied person, a paralytic. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18543 (Cott.) To parlesi [*Trin.* palesie] and to mesele, And to þe wode, gifand þair hele. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 269/2 Þe Parlesy, (*A.* Parlsy) .. *paralticus qui habet ..infirmitatem*. 1526 R. WHYTFORD *Martirologe* (1893) 14 He heled ye blynde & defe, lepres & palseys.

†**B.** *adj.* (always *attrib.*, and app. attrib. use of sb.: cf. C.) Affected with palsy, palsied. Also *fig.* *Obs.*

1563 HYLL *Art Garden.* II. xlvi. (1608) 116 This hearb eaten doth strengthen the palsie members. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 22 A palsie man will fall down if he taste of the perfume made of the hairs of an asse or mule. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* vii. § 3 (1643) 350 With what a palsie pace [winter] . cometh. 1703 KELBY *Serm.* 297 Aged Men, whose Palsy Heads and fainting Powers are [etc.].

C. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** *attrib.* of or of the nature of palsy, as †*palsy-evil*, †*-pine*, *-stroke*; used to cure palsy, as *palsy drop*, *pill*, *water*; **b.** instrumental, as *palsy quaking*, *-shaken*, *-shaking*, *-sick*, *-stricken*, *-struck* adjs., *palsy-strike* vb. **c.** Also *palsy-like* adj.

13 . *Propr. Sanct.* (Vernon MS.) in Herrig *Archiv* LXXXI. 92/116 Mony he heled in þat tyme þat weren in þe palesy pyne. 1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* III. vii. (Skeat) I. 40 Me thinketh the palse yuel hath acomered thy wittes. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xvi. (1887) 73 Some palsilike trembling from the legges. 1592 SYLVESTER *Tri. Faith* IV. xi, By Faith, Saint Peter likewise did restore A Palsie-sick. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I iii. 174 With a palsie fumbling on his Gorget. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper*, *To friend on untuneable Times*, Griefe.. has..Wither'd my hand, and palsie-struck my tongue. 1710-11 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 91 Bid him tell you all about the bottle of palsey water by Smyth. 1744 MRS. DELANY *Autobiog. & Corr.* (1861) II. 203 Cannot you prevail with her to take palsy drops? 1820 KEATS *Eve St. Agnes* xlii, Angela the old Died palsy-twitched. *a* 1837 CAMPBELL *Dead Eagle* 68 A palsy-stroke of Nature shook Oran.

Pa·lsy, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To affect with palsy, to paralyse. Chiefly *fig.* To render powerless or inert.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XVIII. 558 Ask'd, if overcome With wine he were, or,.. were palsied In his mind's instruments. 1795 SOUTHEY *Vis Maid Orleans* I. 283 Two Ghouls came on, of form more fearful-foul Than ever palsied in her wildest dream Hag-ridden Superstition. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* Introd. (1846) 9 These circumstances so far palsied the arm of the Christians. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 24 It lames and palsies his utterance.

2. *intr.* To shake or tremble as if palsied (*nonce-use*); to become palsied (*rare*): cf. PALSYING b.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 63 With menacing becking thee branches palsye beforetyme [L. *tremefacta comam concusso vertice nutat*]. 1834, 1849 [see PALSYING b].

Palsying (pǭ·lzi,iŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + ING 2.] That palsies or paralyses; paralysing.

1803 MISS PORTER *Thaddeus* (1826) III. xii. 260 Thaddeus gazed at him with a palsying uncertainty in his heart. 1898 G. MEREDITH *Oda Fr. Hist.* 47 On fields where palsying Pythic laurels grow.

b. Becoming palsied or paralysed.

1834 WHITTIER *Mogg Megone* 171 Until the wizard's curses hung Suspended on his palsying tongue. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* x. 152 The heaviness of a broken spirit, and of pining and palsying faculties.

†**Palsywort** (pǭ·lzi,wɒrt). *Obs.* [f. PALSY + WORT.] A former name of the cowslip.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cclx. § 7. 637 They are commonly called..in English pettie Mulleins, or Palsie woorts, of most Cowslips. [Cf. *Ibid.* 638 The Cowslips are commended against the..slacknes of the sinewes, (which is the palsie).] 1629 PARKINSON *Paradisi* xxv. 247 In some countries they call them Paigles, or Palsieworts, or Petty Mulleins, which are called Cowslips in others

†**Palt,** *sb. Obs.* [f. PALT *v.*: by-form of PELT *sb.*2] A blow, a stroke: = PELT *sb.*2

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. VI. vi. 887 Lifting vp the woodden weapon, he gaue him such a palt on the pate. 1630 *Tinker of Turvey* (1859) 17 Another gave me three palts on the head, my scull was cracked.

†**Palt,** *v.*1 *Obs.* [By-form of *pelt*, *pilt*, PULT *v.*] *trans.* To thrust, put forcibly.

a 1380 *Cristene-mon & Jew* 99 in *Min. P. Vernon MS.* 487 Men schal in prison þe palt [*rimes* malt, for-talt] And putte þe to pyne.

†**Palt,** *v*2 *Obs.* Also 6 **pault.** [By-form of PELT *v.* The phonetic change is unexplained.]

1. *trans.* To drive with missiles.

1637 HEYWOOD *Dial.* iv. Wks. 1874 VI. 184 Yon hill, from whose high crest I with more ease with stones may palt them hence.

2. To strike with repeated blows of missiles; to assail with missiles.

1579 GOSSON *Apol. Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 64 The dirty Champions that stoode a loofe, paulted the buckler bearers on the shinnes. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* iv. 8 The whole multitude to the very children, pursued and palted them with staves and stones. 1700 T. BROWN *Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 110 Their Father was palted with hundreds of them [eggs]..on the Pillory. 1740 DYCHE & PARDON, *Palting* or *Pelting*, the act of throwing stones, dirt, &c. at a person.

b. *fig.* To assail with obloquy or reproaches.

1697 COLLIER *Immor. Stage* iii. (1698) 111 Do the Antient Poets palt it in this Manner? 1701 — *M. Aurel.* (1726) 28 When the Emperor was once dead, he palts his memory to some purpose.

3. *intr.* To deliver repeated blows; to discharge missiles.

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. II. *Trophies* 263 Am I a Dog, ..To be with stones repell'd and palted at?

4. To go with effort; to trudge.

1560 *Nice Wanton* in HAZL *Dodsley* II. 165 Now pretty sister, what sport shall we devise? Thus palting to school, I think us unwise.

Palter (pǭ·ltəɹ), *v.* Also 6-7 **paulter.** [Appears first in 16th c. The form is that of an iterative in *-er*, like *faulter*, *totter*, *waver*; but no suitable primitive *palt* is known, and no corresponding vb. is known in any other lang.]

I. †**1.** *intr.* and *trans.* To speak indistinctly or idly; to say or recite in an indistinct tone; to mumble, babble. *Obs.*

1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 496, I neuer mysse but paulter, Our blessed ladyes psaulter. 1575 *Gammer Gurton's Needle* II. iii, One while his tongue it ran, and paltered of a cat.

†**b.** *trans.* To jumble *up*; to patch *up* (a composition). *Obs. rare.*

1588 GREENE *Perimedes* To Rdrs., I keepe my old course, to palter vp some thing in Prose, vsing mine old poesie still, *Omne tulit punctum*.

II. †**2.** *trans.* To shift or alter (in position). *Obs.*

1577 HARRISON *England* II ix. (1877) I. 209 Sith most of them [ecclesiastical feasts] are fixed, and palter not their place of standing.

3. *intr.* To shift, shuffle, equivocate, prevaricate, in statement or dealing; to deal crookedly or evasively; to play fast and loose, use trickery. Usually const. *with*.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. i. 126 What other Bond [neede we] Then secret Romans, that haue spoke the word, And will not palter? 1605 — *Macb.* V. viii 20 Be these Iugling Fiends no more beleeu'd, That palter with vs in a double sence, That keepe the word of promise to our eare, And breake it to our hope. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* III. xi. 63 Now I must .dodge And palter in the shifts of lownes. 1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* 2 After they have juggl'd and palter'd with the World. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Palter*, to play fast and loose, to deal unfairly. 1813 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Patron.* (1833) I. xviii. 302 Oh! Caroline, don't go back—don't palter with us—abide by your own words. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xxxii, If you palter or double in your answers, I will have thee hung alive in an iron chain. 1847 EMERSON *Poems*, *Sphinx* 52 He creepeth and peepeth, He palters and steals. 1884 LD. BLACKBURN in *Law Rep.* 9 App Cases 201 If they palter with him in a double sense [*i.e.* by ambiguous expressions], it may be that they he *like* truth; but I think they lie, and it is a fraud.

b. To shuffle or haggle in bargaining; to huckster, bargain, or parley in matters of duty or honour.

1611 COTGR., *Marceler*, ..to haggle, hucke, hedge, or paulter long in the buying of a commoditie. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* 93 But the Carthaginians paltring in the case, quoth Fabius, ..What meanes this delay? 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xlvii, Hatred of the girl who had dared to palter with strangers. 1852 TENNYSON *Ode Dk. Wellington* 180 Who never sold the truth to serve the hour, Nor palter'd with Eternal God for power. — *Third of February* 24 What! have we fought for Freedom from our prime, At last to dodge and palter with a public crime? 1883 J. HAWTHORNE *Dust* I. 90 Only fools and cowards palter about morality.

c. To play fast and loose *with* (a matter or thing); to dilly-dally, to trifle *with*

1814 MRS. J. WEST *Alicia de Lacy* IV. 252 If my courage paiters with my duty. 1841 L. HUNT *Scer* (1864) 35 Time will not palter with the real state of the case. 1877 L. MORRIS *Epic Hades* II. 137 My good Lord Who loved too much, to palter with the past. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 428 He urged that nothing should be allowed to come in the way of this great work, that it should not be paltered with.

†**d.** *trans.* To barter; to corrupt. *Obs.*

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. iii. Wks. (1851) 173 Where bribery and corruption solicits, paltring the free and monilesse power of discipline with a carnall satisfaction by the purse.

†**4.** *trans.* To trifle away, squander. *Obs.*

1625 FLETCHER *Elder Brother* II. i, 'Tis not to be a justice of peace as you are, And palter out your time i' th' penal statutes. 1706 PHILLIPS, *To Palter*, ..also to squander away.

Hence †**Pa·ltered** *ppl. a. Obs.*, ? gained by paltering (sense 3 b).

a 1625 SIR J. SEMPLE *Pickteeth for Pope* (1669) 13 Puft vp with pampering pride of paltred pelfs.

Palterer (pǭ·ltərəɹ). Also 6-7 **paltrer.** [f. prec. + -ER 1.] One who palters; an equivocator; a shuffler; one who plays fast and loose; a haggler, a huckster; a trifler (*with* serious matters).

1589 J. RIDER *Bibl. Schol.*, A Palterer, *sordidus*, vide dodger. 1598 FLORIO, *Miserone*, a chuffe..a pinch-penny, a paltrer, a penie-father. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 7 There be of you..that will account me a paltrer for hanging out the signe of the redde herring in my titlepage and no such feast towards for ought you can see. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 564 Turn our eyes off from all slighters and paltrers with

God. 1819 Shelley *Cenci* iv. i, Vile palterer with the sacred truth of God. 1860 Motley *Netherl.* (1860) I. i 20 The well-known voice, which had so often silenced the Flemish palterers and intriguers.

Paltering (pɔ̄·ltərin), *vbl. sb.* [f Palter *v.* + -ing [1].] The action of the verb Palter: equivocation, shuffling, playing fast and loose, trifling (*with* serious matters).

1600 Holland *Livy* xxxviii. xiv. 991, I can no longer endure this paltering and mockerie. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* iii. i. 58 The people are abus'd, set on: this paltering Becomes not Rome. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 848 She cannot endure any dalliance or paltring. 1829 Southey *All for Love* ii. xxxii, But, mark me!..on conditions, youth! No paltering here we know! 1884 Mrs. C. Praed *Zero* vii, There must be no paltering with present duty.

† b. *concr* A trifle, a worthless or paltry thing.

1611 Florio, *Ciabattarie*, triflings, paltrings [*ed.* 1598 paultrie] not worth an old shoe.

Pa·ltering, *ppl a.* Also 6 **paltring,** 6–7 **paultring.** [f. Palter *v.* + -ing [2]; but in sense 1 app. influenced by Paltry *a.*]

† 1. Trifling, worthless, despicable, paltry. *Obs.*

1553 M. Wood tr. *Gardiner's True Obed.* To Rdr. A iij, An idle belied carnal Epicure, that for worldly honor and paltring pelfes sake, hath euer holden with the Hare, and run with the Hounde. 1556 Olde *Antichrist* 181 b, For feare of losing of a litel paltring pelfe. 1588 Greene *Pandosto* 1843) 2 The paultring poet Aphranius. 1602 Newton *Tryal of Man's own Selfe* 44 Hereunto is to be referred the paultring mawmetrie. *Ibid* 116 Whether by any secret sleight,..or any such like paltering instruments.

2. That palters: see the vb.

† **Pa·lterly,** *a. Obs.* or *dial.* [app. altered from Paltry *a.*, as if f. Palter *v.* + -ly [1].] Paltry, mean, shabby.

1666–7 Pepys *Diary* 22 Feb., It is instead of a wedding-dinner for his daughter, whom I saw in palterly clothes, nothing new but a bracelet. 1825 Brockett *N. C. Gloss.*, *Palterley, Palterey*, paltry.

† **Pa·lterly,** *adv. Obs. rare*–[1]. In 7 **paul-.** [irreg. f. Palter *v.* + -ly [2].] In a paltering manner, shiftily, trickily.

1598 R. Bernard tr. *Terence, Eunuch* i. ii. 120 Thou lewd woman, dealing thus paulterly with me.

Paltery, -ye, obs. forms of Paltry *sb.*

Pa·lting, *ppl. a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6 **paulting.** [By-form of Pelting *ppl. a*: cf. Palt *v.*[2]] Pelting, petty, trifling, paltry.

1579 G. Harvey *Letter-Bk* (Camden) 63 As for this paultinge letter I most affectionately praye the, retourne it me back againe. 1580 — *Let.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 62 To send me..some odde fresh paulting three halfepennie Pamphlet for newes 1895 *Leeds Merc* Suppl 7 Dec. (E D D.), Whativer he does it's allus a paltin' job he makes on't.

† **Pa·ltock.** *Obs.* Forms: 4–6 **paltok, -e,** (*pl.* 4 **paltokes,** 4–5 **paltokkis,** 5 **paultockes,** 5–6 **paltockes**), 6–7 **paltocke,** 7 **paltock.** [a. OF. *paltoc, paletoc, palletoc* (now *paletot*, final *t* always mute), in Breton *paltôk* Sp *paletoque.*

By Diez considered a compound of *palle* cloak and *toque* hood, cap The Du. *paltrok*, in Plantijn 1573 *pal rock, paltsrok*, is, according to Franck, a perversion of the Fr. word, assimilated by popular etymology to *rok* coat, and later to *palts* in *paltsgraaf*, etc., so as to be = 'palatine or palace coat'.]

A short coat, sleeved doublet, or 'jack', worn by men in 14th and 15th centuries

1350–70 *Eulogium Historiarum* (1863) III. v. clxxxvi. 230 Habent etiam aliud indumentum sericum quod vulgo dicitur 'paltok' 1356, 1378 in Riley *Mem London* 283, 418 Paltoke, paltockes. *c* 1375 in *Rel. Antiq.* I. 41 Calis, rokettis, colers, lacis, jackes, paltokis [*printed* pattokis], with her longe crakowis. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xviii. 25 In Piers paltok þe plowman þis priker shal ryde *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk* 13342 Thei schotte arwes & keste gauelokkis, I hei dyght foule her paltokkis. *c* 1460 *Medulla Gram* (Promp. Parv. 380 *not*), *Acupitus, i. vestis actu texta*, a paltoke or a doublette. *a* 1529 Skelton *Poems agst. Garnesche* Wks. 1843 I 118 Ye cappyd Cayface copious, your paltoke on your pate. 1530 Palsgr 251/2 Paltocke a garment, *halcret.* 1658 Phillips, *Palletoque* or *Pallecoat*, a cassock or short cloak with sleeves, such as Pages wear.

b *Comb* **Paltock-maker.**

1378 in Riley *Mem. London* (1868) 418 [John Tilneye] paltoke-maker

† **Paltock's inn.** *Obs. rare.* [perh. from a proper name.] A mean or inhospitable place.

1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* (Arb) 52 Comming to Chenas, a blind village, in comparison of Athens a Paltockes Inne. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* iii. (Arb) 72 Swiftlye they determind too flee from a countrye so wycked, Paltocks Inne leauing, too wrinche thee nauye too southward.

† **Pa·ltrement.** *Obs. rare.* [? irreg. f. Palter *v.* or Paltry *a.* + -ment.] Worthless stuff, rubbish.

1641 J. Trapp *Theol. Theol.* iii. 87 [The heart] a world of contemplative wickednesse, a very pesthouse of all sorts of paltrement. 1643 Trapp *Comm. Gen.* xlviii. 19 Images and other like popish paltrement, pressing in upon us again.

Paltriness (pɔ̄·ltrines). [f. Paltry *a.* + -ness.] The quality of being paltry; an instance of this.

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Paltriness*,.. Pitifulness, sorriness. 1816 J. Scott *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 93 Dirty walls, a foul fireplace, and various other signs of paltriness. 1871 Carlyle in *Mrs. C.'s Lett.* III. 298 Those new neighbours, and their noises and paltrinesses. 1874 Blackie *Self-Cult* 79.

† **Paltripo·litan.** *Obs.* Also **paultri-, pautry-.** An opprobrious perversion of *metropolitan*; associating it with *paltry*. Hence † **Paltripo·litanship.**

1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 24 Against the vsurped state of your Paultripolitanship. *Ibid.* 25 Such buggs words being in these daies accounted no lesse then high treason against a Paltripolitan. 1589 *Marprel. Epit.* F iij. 1637 Bastwick *Litany* i. 11, I will soe thunderthump Your Pautry Politans, as..I will make them come tumbling downe like Phaeton.

Paltry (pɔ̄·ltri), *sb.* Now only *dial.* Also 6 **paultry, paltery**(e, 6–7 **paltrie**; see also Peltry. [*Paltry* sb. and adj. appear nearly together in third quarter of 16th c. The sb. seems to be a deriv. in -ry of a sb. *palt, pelt*, exemplified in the latter form in Harman, 1567, and in Sc. dial. (Banffsh.) 'a piece of strong coarse cloth, or of a thick dirty dress; anything waste or dirty, trash' (Jam.); in the former in mod. Eng. dial. (Northamptonsh.) *palt* refuse, rubbish; which is perhaps identical with Frs *palt*, E.Frs. *pelte, pelt*, MLG. and LG *palte, pulte* a rag, MDu. (Sax., Frs., Sicamb., in Kilian 1599) *palt* broken or torn piece, fragment, Da. *pialt* tatter, clout, rag, pl. *pialter*, Sw. *palta* pl. *paltor* rags. See also the adj. and Peltry.] Refuse, rubbish, trash; anything worthless.

1556 J. Hullier in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) 2004/2, I thank ye all, that ye haue deliuered and lightened me of all this paltry. 1566 *Pasquine in Traunce* To Rdr., [They] use al the fetches possibly how they may keepe all things vpright, and cloute vp with stable straw, and such paltry, the reuynes, breaches, and decayes, of this their Chaos. *Ibid* 52 How the Popes paltrie must be esteemed. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 1222/1 From thense to Doufrise, which they sacked and spoiled of such paltrie as the fugitiues had left. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Badinage*, paltrie or peltrie, or riffe raffe, or ceremonies. 1586 Ferne *Blaz. Gentrie* 99 In those dayes, we leawd and vnlearned people durst not passe by it in the Church yarde without bending of a knee, now these paltryes..been taken away. 1589 Bruce *Serm* (1591) Y iv, Gif a mans heart be set vpon tue geare of this warld, vpon the paltrie that is in it, greedines commandeth that man. 1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* ix. li. (1612) 232 Your Pardons, pilgrimages, and your halowed paltries vaine. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Paltry*, rubbish; refuse or trash of any sort.

Paltry (pɔ̄·ltri), *a.* Also 6 **paultery, pawltre,** 6–7 **paltrie, paultrie,** 7–8 **paultry.** [Appears in 16th c. nearly with prec. sb., of which it may be an attrib. use, as in *trumpery* sb. and adj.; cf. also LG. *paltrig, pultrig* (Brem. Wbch.), E.Frs. *paterig, paltrig* ragged, torn, f dial. Ger. *palter*, pl *-ern* rag, MLG. *palter-, polter-* (in *palter-, polterlappen* rags), E.Frs. *palter, pulter* a rough broken or splintered piece (e. g. of wood or stone), derivatives of *palte, palt* sb., mentioned in prec.]

Rubbishy, trashy, worthless; petty, insignificant, trifling; contemptible, despicable; of worthless nature. a. Of things.

1570 B. Googe *Pop Kingd* iii (1880) 30 For this such strange religion haue they framde, and paultrie geie. 1573 G. Harvey *Letter-Bk.* (Camden) 131 It gav then sowinde owte like a paultery bell. 1592 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 238 For byldyng a sort of pawltre howses wyche hathe downe giet hurt to owar towne. 1678 R. L'Estrange *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 96 For every paultry Sum of Money, there must be Bonds. 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* i. 7 Such a contemptible paultry Hypothesis. 1751 Smollett *Per. Pic* (1779) III. lxxx. 69 A paultry chamber in the third story. 1784 Cowper *Task* v. 348 We love the man, the paultry pageant you. 1791 Sir J. Mackintosh *Vind. Gallicæ* Wks. 1846 III 104 The most paltry and shallow arts of sophistry. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq* I. v. 347 The paltry trick was successful. 1892 Stevenson *Across the Plains* 222 Quite dead to all but the paltriest considerations.

b. Of persons.

c 1592 Marlowe *Jew of Malta* ii. Wks. (Rtldge) 159/1 My daughter here, a paltry silly girl. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* ii. i 163 Our Messenger to this paltrie Knight. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* Prol. 11 Yon paultry Crittick Gentlemen. 1642 Milton *Apol. Smect* Introd., Wks. (1851) 262 The idlest and the paltriest Mime that ever mounted upon banke. 1704 Swift *T. Tub* Author's Apol., He is a paultry imitating pedant. 1773 Goldsm. *Stoops to Conq.* i. i, A low, paltry set of fellows. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xxix, I..showed little of that paltry apprentice boy, whom you used to—use just as he deserved. 1874 Blackie *Self-Cult.* 57 With all this, if he is not good, he may be a paltry fellow.

Paltsgrave, obs. form of Palsgrave.

Paludal (pălĭū dăl, pæ·lĭudăl), *a.* Chiefly *Med.* and *Path.* [f. L. *palūs, palūd-em* marsh + -al.] Of or pertaining to a marsh or fen; produced by or arising from a marsh; malarial.

1818–20 E. Thomson *Cullen's Nosol. Meth.* (ed. 3) 317 Order II. Pyrexiæ. Fevers.. 19... Paludal. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 602 Dr. Young gives to intermittents and remittents the common name of paludal fever. 1856 Todd & Bowman *Phys. Anat.* II 115 Persons exposed to the paludal poison. 1896–7 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 47 Every variety of land-surface from Mount Olympus to the paludal lakes of the plain. *Ibid.* II. 308 Lancisi pointed out its [intermittent fever's] connection with paludal miasmata.

Paludament (pălĭū dămĕnt). [ad. L. *palūdāmentum* (also in Eng. use); cf. F. *paludament* (Cotgr. 1611).] A military cloak worn by Roman generals and chief officers; hence, a royal cloak; a herald's coat.

1614 T. White *Martyrd St. George* B iv b, A Rich Paludament is cast about The Martyres shoulders. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Paludament*..a Coat-armor or Horseman's coat, a Soldier's garment, an Herald's Coat of Arms. 1702 Addison *Dial. Medals* iii. Wks. (Bohn) I. 349 Our modern medals are full of *togas* and *tunicas, trabeas* and *paludamentums*. 1821 De Quincey *Confess.* Wks. 1856 V. 263 Immediately came 'sweeping by', in gorgeous paludaments, Paullus or Marius. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* I. 485 The two statues of Augustus, one in the paludament of an Imperator.

Hence **Paludame·ntal** *a.*, of the nature of a paludament. *rare.*

1652 Urquhart *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 239 Having apparelled himself with a paludamental vesture, after the antick fashion of the illustrious Romans.

† **Palu·de.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *palude* (also *palud*), 14th c. in Godef., ad. L. *palūs, palūd-em*, marsh.] A marsh, fen.

1412–20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* i. iii, The serpent Hydra he slough eke in pallude. *c* 1420 *Chaucer's Boeth.* iv. metr vii. 115 (Camb. MS.) [*gloss*] In þe palude of lyrne. 1480 Caxton *Ovid's Met.* xv. iv, That which was somtyme deep paludes & see is now sandy ground. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Vay.* iv. xxix. 150 The Palude lerne wher Hercules killed ye serpent Hidra.

Paludi- (before a vowel **palud-** and improperly **paludi-**), a formative element from L. *palūs, palūd-em* marsh, in **Palu·dic** *a.*, of or pertaining to marshes; **Palu·dicole, Paludi·coline, Paludi·colous** *adjs.*, inhabiting marshes; **Paludi·ferous** *a.*, producing a marsh or marshes; also erron. **Palu·dial, Palu·dian,** † **Palu·diate, Palu·dious** *adjs.* = *paludic*, Paludal, Paludious.

1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 301 A personal acquaintance with fluvial and *paludial ground deposits. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 63. 66 The true specific against *paludian fever. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* x 439 To choose his lodging.. far from 'palludiat Ditches. *Ibid.* 403, I set face. for Scotland, suiting my..feete with the palludiat way. 1897 M L. Hughes *Medit. Fever* i. 2 This endemic fever of the Mediterranean .. [is] distinguished from other diseases, more particularly from enteric and *paludic fevers. 1857 Mayne *Expos Lex.*, *Paludicolous [*printed* -culous]. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, **Paludijerous* .. that causeth a Fen or Marsh. 1594 T. Bedingfield tr. *Machiavelli's Florentine Hist.* (1595) 27 The Cittie of Venice, seated in a place *paludious, and vnwhole-some. 1659 Gauden *Tears Church* i. v. 60 The Lions in Mesopotamia are destroyed by gnats; their importunity being such in those paludious places.

‖ **Paludina** (pæ·lĭudə·rnă). *Zool.* [mod. L., f. L. *palūs, palūd-* + *-inus, -ina*: see -ine [1].] A genus of fresh-water gastropod molluscs, also called *pond snails.*

1833 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* III. 244 Where the same Planorbes, Paludinæ, and Limnei occur. 1902 Cornish *Nat. Thames* 15 The paludinas being large, thick-striped shells.

Paludine (pæ·lĭudin, -ain), *a.* [f. L. *palūs, palūd-* + -ine [1]] Of or pertaining to a marsh. So in same sense **Palu·dinal, Palu·dinous** *adjs.*

1858 Buckland *Curios. Nat Hist* (1859) 14 To prevent the slumbers of the lords and ladies being broken by their paludine neighbours [frogs]. 1866 *Morn. Star* 10 July, A little below Guastalla you come upon the paludinous tracts of land along the river [Po].

Paludism (pæ·lĭudĭzm). *Path.* [f. L. *palūs, palūd-em* marsh + -ism.] 'The condition of ill health produced by exposure to marsh miasmata' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1890 J S. Billings *Nat. Med Dict* II 280 *Paludism*, the morbid condition produced by exposure to marsh malaria. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* II. 308 The term 'malaria' is preferable to paludism. *Ibid.* 722 In Europe paludism has gradually lessened.

Paludose (pæ·lĭudōs), *a. rare*–[0]. [f. as next: see -ose [1].] = next.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Paludose*, ..growing in marshy places.

Paludous (pălĭū·dəs), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *palūdōsus* marshy: see -ous.] Of or belonging to marshes, marshy; inhabiting marshes.

1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 462 Uncompounded with, either febrile, or paludous, or limose gas. 1857 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.*

† **Palumbine,** *a. Obs. rare*–[0]. [ad. L. *palumbin-us*, f. *palumbēs, -is, -us* wood-pigeon.] Belonging to the wood-pigeon or ring-dove.

1656 in Blount *Glossogr.* 1658 in Phillips.

† **Palus** [1]. *Obs. rare.* Also 5 **palusche, palusshe.** [a. OF. *palus, paluz* (12th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *palūs* marsh.] A marsh, a fen; an abyss.

1471 Caxton *Recuyell* (ed. Sommer) 390 In myddis of this palus was a grete lake or ponde. 1489 — *Faytes of A.* i. xiv. 38 A place .. fer from eny palusche or mares grounde. 1490 — *Eneydos* xi. 42 The depe palusshe infernalle.

‖ **Palus** [2] (pē·lŏs). *Biol* Pl. **pali.** [L. *pālus* stake.] In corals, one of the thin, upright, calcareous laminæ or plates, which extend up from the bottom of a corallite to the calix, and are connected by their outer edges with the septa. Hence the dim. ‖ **Pa·lulus,** pl. **paluli.**

1872 Nicholson *Palæont.* 92 The chief remaining structures .. are what are called 'pali', 'dissepiments', and 'tabulæ'. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iii. 103 Small separate pillars between the columella and the septa are termed paluli.

Palus: see Palas.

Palustral (pălʌ·străl), *a. rare.* [f. L. *palustr-is* pertaining to a marsh (f. *palus* marsh) + -al.] Pertaining to or inhabiting marshes; paludal. So **Palu·strian** *a.* (*sb.*); **Palu·strine** *a.*

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 162 The Palustrians or Marshie Elephants are hair-brained and inconstant. 1787 W. Marshall *Norfolk* I. 311 Palustrean productions. 1879 Webster Suppl., *Palustral*, pertaining to a bog or marsh.

1882 OGILVIE (Annandale) Suppl., *Palustrine.* 1900 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* No. 2041. 391 All the palustral mosquitos are not malarial.

Palustral, -tre, obs. erron. ff. PALÆSTRAL, -TRA.

† Pa·ly, *sb. Obs.* Also 5 **p ley, payly.** [a. OF. *paille* (12th c. in Littré) :—L. *palea* chaff.] Bran.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 49/2 Bren, or bryn, or paley, *cantabrum, furfur. Ibid.* 379/1 Paly of brynne, *cantabrum. Ibid.* 457/1 Syvedys, or brynne, or palyys, *furfur.*

Paly (pē·li), *a.*[1] Chiefly *poet.* Also 6–7 **palie, 9 paley.** [f. PALE *a.* + -Y.] Of a pale kind or aspect; pale, or somewhat pale.

c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xiv. 3 Hornit Dyane, with hir paly glemis 1584 LODGE *Hist. Forbonius & Prisc.* (Shaks. Soc.) 103 Bloud forsooke His palie face. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 141. 1742 GRAY *Propertius* II. 20 Monthly waning hides her paly fires. 1778 LANGHORNE *Owen of Carron* XII. iii, Fear O'er all his paly visage glides. 18 . J. H. NEWMAN *Verses on Var. Occas.* (1868) 210 See, the golden dawn is glowing, While the paly shades are going. 1886 STEVENSON *Prince Otto* ii, You look paley.

Paly (pē·li), *a.*[2] *Her.* Also 6 **palle, palie.** [ad. F. *palé* (13th c. in Littré), f. *pal* PALE *sb.*[1]] Said of the shield (or of a bearing) when divided palewise, *i. e.* by vertical lines, into an even number of equal stripes of alternate tinctures.

Paly bendy, divided both palewise and bendwise, *i. e.* vertically and diagonally, with alternate tinctures. *Paly pily*: see PILY.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* B iv b, Whan a cootarmure is paly of dyuerse colouris to the poynt. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xxv 70 His armes are palle golde and goules. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* v. iv. (1611) 245 Pales and bends born one ouerthwart the other, for which cause the same is termed paly-bendy. 1769 *New Peerage* I. 118 Arms. Paly of six, *or* and *azure*; a canton, *ermine.* 1892 C. E. NORTON *Dante's Paradise* 109 *note,* His scutcheon was paly of four, argent and gules.

Palyard(e, -ard, etc., obs ff. PALLIARD, etc.

Palyce, -lys, obs ff PALACE; var. PALIS *Obs.*

Palyeon, -youn, -ɜeon, -ɜeown, -ɜon, obs. Sc. forms of PAVILION.

Palyet, obs. form of PALLET *sb.*[2], small bed.

Pam (pæm). [Corresponds in sense to Sc. *Pamphie,* also *Pawmie,* 'a vulgar name given at cards to the knave of clubs' (Jamieson), and to F. *pamphile* name of the card game, and of the knave of clubs in it (Littré); of which *Pamphie, Pawmie, Pam* appear to be abbreviations. F. *pamphile* is, according to Littré, ad. Gr. personal name Πάμφιλος 'beloved of all', in L. *Pamphilus.*]

1. The knave of clubs, esp. in the game of five-card loo, in which this card is the highest trump.

1685 CROWNE *Sir Courtly Nice* III 22 Thou art the only Court card women love to play with; the very Pam at Lanterloo, the knave that picks up all 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Queveda's Com. Works* (1709) 338 The Apothecary is like Pam at Loo, he is everything that is wanting. 1712–14 POPE *Rape Lock* III. 61 Ev'n mighty Pam, that Kings and Queens o'erthrew, And mow'd down armies in the fights of Lu. *a* 1845 HOOD *Storm at Hastings* iv, A living Pam, omnipotent at loo! 1849 *Chambers' Inform.* II. 671/1.

fig. 1706 ESTCOURT *Fair Example* I. 1, Let me tell ye, Madam, Scandal is the very Pam in Conversation.

2. Name of a card-game, akin to Nap, in which the knave of clubs was the highest trump card.

1691 *Weesils* ii 11 She wanted Counters too to play at Pam. 1713 ADDISON *Guard.* No 120 ¶ 6 She..grows more fond of Pam than of her husband. 1898 *Longm. Mag.* Nov. 58 A sumptuous ball at the Pantheon, silver loo with a princess, 'Pam' with a duchess.

Hence **† Pam-child,** *nonce-wd.,* 'knave-child', male child.

1760 H. WALPOLE *Lett., to G. Montagu* 14 Jan (1846) IV. 16, I have sat up twice this week..with the Duchess of Grafton, at loo, who has got a pam-child this morning.

Pam- (pæm-), repr. Gr. παμ- the form of πᾶν-, PAN-, all-, before a labial, as in **Pambrittanick,** obs. form of PAN-BRITANNIC.

Pame, obs. ME. form of PALM *sb.*[2]

‖ **Pamé** (pāme), *a. Her. rare.* [F. *pâmé,* formerly *pasmé,* pa. pple. of *pâmer, pasmer* to swoon :—pop. L. *pasmāre* for *spasmāre,* lit. 'to have a spasm' (Hatz.-Darm.).] Said of a dolphin: Represented with gaping mouth.

1867 BOUTELL *Eng. Heraldry* (1875) 82 If their [Fishes'] bodies are bent, as the Dolphin is generally represented, they are 'embowed',..and if with open mouth, 'pamé'.

Pament, obs. ME. form of PAVEMENT.

Pamfilet, pamflet, etc., obs. ff. PAMPHLET.

† Pamp, pampe, *v. Obs. rare.* Also 6 **pompe.** [app. the primary vb. of which PAMPER is the frequentative. Cf. Ger. *pampen* (dial. and colloq.) to cram, Bavarian *pampfen, sich voll pampfen* to gorge oneself (Schmeller); also Sw. dial. *pampen* swollen up; Lith. *pampti* to swell. See below.] *trans.* To cram; to pamper.

?*a* 1400 [*On Christ's Temptation*] in Wright *Rel. Ant.* II. 41 He stirith him [= them] to papie and pampe her fleis he, desyrynge delicous metis and drynkis. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* v. (1554), The pomped carkes wyth fode delicious They [noble Phylosophers] did not fede, but to their sustinaunce. *Ibid.* xlii, The pomped carkes [*printed* clerkes], with fode delicious Earth often feadeth, with corrupt glotony. [*Note.* The existence of this vb. is not altogether certain. The MS. whence the first quot. comes cannot now be found, so that its date is uncertain, and the reading may itself turn out to be an error for *pampre,* PAMPER. *Pampe* is however supported so far by the examples of *pompe* from Hawes, which appear to point to the same word. Prof. Skeat suggests the existence of an ablaut series *pimp-, pamp-, pump-,* to swell.]

‖ **Pampa** (pæ·mpă), usually *pl.* **Pampas** (pæ·mpăz, -ăs). [a. Sp *pampa* (pl. *pampas*), ad. Peruv. *bamba,* a steppe, a flat: cf. the place-names *Moyo-bamba, Chiqui-bamba,* etc.]

1. The name given to the vast treeless plains of South America south of the Amazon, esp. of Argentina and the adjacent countries. (The similar plains north of the Amazon are known as *llanos.*)

1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 46/1 There are also bred in the *Pampas*..many Hares. 1810 *Edin. Rev.* XVI. 241 The *pampas* of Buenos Ayres are plains of the same kind [as the llanos or savannahs], but still more extensive. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 210/1 In the direction due north the pampa narrows between the Parana and a ridge, called the Sierra de Cordova. 1852 H. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xvii. 87 The Llanos and the Pampas..are really steppes. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 104 At length we came to a rocky ridge which bounded the vast pampa of Vilque.

b. Short for *pampa sheep,* reared on the pampas.

1892 W. H. HUDSON *Nat. La Plata* 108 The pampa descends to us from the first sheep introduced into La Plata about three centuries ago.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.,* as *Pampas Indian*; **pampas-cat,** a wild cat of the Pampas (*Felis pajeros*), about three and a half feet long, having long yellow-grey fur marked with oblique brownish stripes; **pampas o'ay,** an ossiferous bluish clay, beds of which occur in many parts of the Pampas; **pampas deer,** a small deer of South America, *Cariacus campestris,* the male of which has partly dichotomous antlers; **pampas rice,** a name given in the southern U.S. to a variety of the common Millet (*Sorghum vulgare*), with a drooping panicle.

1883 *List Anim. Zool. Soc.* (ed. 8) 56 *Pampas Cat. 1887 HILDEBRAND *Geog. & Geol. Distrib. Anim.* 383 Unspotted cats ranging from Paraguay to the northern boundary of Mexico, the Chilian colollo, the pampas-cat, and the lynx. 1886 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict., Pampas-clay.* 1883 *List Anim. Zool. Soc.* (ed. 8) 174 *Cariacus campestris* F. Cuv., *Pampas Deer. 1894 LYDEKKER *Roy. Nat. Hist.* II. 388 The pampas deer is the smaller of the two species, standing about 2½ feet at the shoulder. *Ibid.* 389 1826 SIR F. B. HEAD *Journ. Pampas* 9 The south part of the Pampas is inhabited by the *Pampas Indians, who have no fixed abode.

Pa·mpas-gra·ss. [f. prec.] The popular name of a gigantic grass, *Gynerium argenteum* or *Cortaderia argentea,* having ample silky panicles of silvery hue borne on stalks rising to the height of twelve or fourteen feet; a native of South America, whence it was introduced into Europe in 1843 as an ornament of lawns and shrubberies.

1850–1 PAXTON *Flower Garden* I. 175. 1858 HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 8·1 The beautiful Pampas grass..throwing out leaves six or eight feet long. 1897 O. STAFF in *Gard. Chron.* Ser. III XXII. 3/6 The occurrence of C. argentea in the pampas is by no means so general as to justify the name 'Pampas-grass', and the less so as the Cortaderia is much more common in the Andes, ascending there to high altitudes.

Pampaylyon, obs. form of PAMPILION.

Pampean, pampæan (pæmpi·ăn, pæ·mpi,ăn), *a.* [f. PAMPA on analogy of *Hyblæan, Scyllæan, European.*

The pronunciation *pampean* is etymologically incorrect, since *pampa* could not give a L. *pampānus*; the L. adj. would be *pampān-us* giving *pampan,* the Gr. παμπαν-ός giving *pampæan,* which, like *Europe·an,* might be written *pampe·an.*]

Of or pertaining to the Pampas.

1839 DARWIN *Jrnl. Researches Voy. 'Beagle'* vii. (1860) 140 In the Pampæan deposit at the Bajada. 1846 — *Geol. Obs. S. Amer.* iv. 76 The Pampean formation is highly interesting from its vast extent, its disputed origin, and from the number of extinct gigantic mammifers embedded in it. *Ibid* 77 For convenience sake, I will call..the reddish argillaceous earth, Pampean mud. 1887 *Amer. Naturalist* XXI. 460 In the presence of various extinct forms it agrees with the Pampean fauna of South America. 1892 HUDSON *Nat. La Plata* 4 The humid, grassy, pampean country extends..halfway from the Atlantic Ocean..to the Andes.

Pampelmousse (also **pample-, -mouse**): see POMPELMOOSE.

Pampelyon, obs. form of PAMPILION.

Pamper (pæ·mpəɹ), *v.* Also 6 **pampyr, -ir, -re.** [Occurs *a* 1380; *forpampred* is in Chaucer's *Boethius c* 1374. It corresponds in form and sense with W. Flem. *pamperen* (De Bo), and in stem with the words mentioned under PAMP *v.*, of which it is in form the frequentative.]

1. *trans.* To cram with food; to over-indulge with rich food; to feed luxuriously. *Pamper up*: to feed up. *Obs.* except as included in b.

a 1380 *Prov. of S. Bernard* (Vern. MS. 304/3. l. 73) And þat is þi flesch, .. þat þou pampres and servest so. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 157 A man, þat hyȝt Theodorus, in glotonye, euermore pamperyd his bely in exces of mete & of drynk. 1530 PALSGR. 652/1, I pampyr, as a man dothe that bringeth up a horse or any other beest whan he fedeth hym to make hym spedely fatte. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 120 b, Horse coursers..do feed them with sodden Rie, or beanmeale sod, pampering them up, that they may be the faiter to the ele. 1614 BP. HALL *Contempt., O. T.* v. ii, But now God will pamper their famine; and gives them .. bread of angels. 1775 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 26 July, After dinner I went to Snowhill; there I was pampered, and had an uneasy night. 1820 SYD SMITH *Wks.* (1867) I. 291 Taxes on the sauce which pampers man's appetite. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Farming* Wks. (Bohn) III. 61 As he nursed his..turkeys on bread and milk, so he will pamper his peaches and grapes on the viands they like best.

b. To over-indulge (a person) in his tastes and likings generally; to bring up daintily; to indulge with what gratifies or delights the senses.

1530 PALSGR. 651/2, I pamper, I bring up dayntely, as a mother that loveth inordynately dothe her chylde. 1552 ROBINSON *More's Utop.* I. (1895) 47 Beynge deyntely and tenderly pampered vp in ydilnes and pleasure. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado,* etc. (1878) 338 Vaine is the flower, soone fading, soone forgot, which you do pamper to your ouerthrow. 1687 tr. *Sallust* (1692) 29 They purchase Pictures, Statues, Sculptures..to pamper their Eyes. 1829 LYTTON *Disowned* xx, Petted and pampered from my childhood, I grew up with a profound belief in my own excellences 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Civilis.* Wks (Bohn) III. 10 Where the banana grows, the animal system is indolent and pampered.

c. *fig.* To over-indulge or 'feed' (any mental appetite, feeling, or the like).

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 180 Pampering their minds with this imagination 1628 PRYNNE *Love-lockes* 37 Which pampers the Vaine, and Sinfull humours, Lusts, and dispositions of our carnall Hearts. 1741 FIELDING *Conversation* Wks. 1784 IX. 381 To pamper his own vanity at the price of another's shame. 1892 ZANGWILL *Bow Mystery* 112 She had stifled yet pampered her grief by working hard at it [a portrait] since his death.

† 2. *intr.* To indulge oneself with food, to feed luxuriously. *Obs.*

1573 [see PAMPERING *ppl. a.*]. 1620 ROWLANDS *Night Raven* 19 To be at horse expence for oates and hay, Which idle stands and pampers in the stable. 1635 QUARLES *Emblems* v. vii. 270 To day, we pamper with a full repast Of lavish mirth; at night, we weepe as fast.

† 3. *trans.* (See quot. and cf sense 1, quot. 1577).

1611 COTGR., *Mangonisme,* the craft of pampering, trimming, or setting out of sideable things *Ibid., Mangonner* to pamper, trimme, sleeke, or set out vnto the eye sale things

Hence **Pa·mperdom** (*nonce-wd.*), pampered condition, state of luxury; **Pa·mperer,** one who or that which pampers; **Pa·mperize** *v.* (*nonce-wd.*), to pamper.

1847 in *J. Brown's Horæ Subs.* (1882) 410 When from such pamperdom exiled 1775 ASH, *Pamperer,* one that pampers. 1781 COWPER *Convers.* 48 A plea. For making speech the pamperer of lust. *a* 1845 SYD. SMITH (Worcester), Pamperize.

Pampered (pæ·mpəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. PAMPER *v.* + -ED[1].] Over fed (*obs*); luxuriously fed, over-indulged, spoiled by luxury: see the verb.

a 1529 SKELTON *Vppon Deedmans Hed* 25 For all oure pamperde paunchys, Ther may no fraunchys..Redeme vs from this. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* 66 Their stables ful yfraught with pampred Iades. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I. Wks. (1851) 31 The knotty Africanisms, the pamper'd metafors; the intricat, and involv'd sentences of the Fathers. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 323 The pamper'd Colt will discipline disdain. 1759 JOHNSON *Idler* No 52 ¶ 2 A pampered body will darken the mind. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 276 A pampered and consequently distempered imagination. 1890 W. A. WALLACE *Only a Sister* 69 The spoilt and pampered children of the present day.

Hence **Pa·mperedness,** pampered condition.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Mayden's Blush* 1002 The fruits Of wanton Pride, of wastefull Pampredness. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. xxxvii 267 No crosses, no vexations, but what we gave ourselves from the pamperedness, as I may call it, of our own wills.

Pa·mpering, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. PAMPER; luxurious feeding; over-indulgence.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 137 Pamperyng or ouermoche cherysshyng of our bodyes 1555 W. WATERMAN *Fardle Facions* II. viii. 183 Not in the pamperinges of the bealy. 1623–4 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Sp. Gipsy* IV. iii, Can ..taffeta girls look plump without pampering? 1844 LEVER *T. Burke* XXXI. (1857) 299 The animal fresh from long pampering, sprang forward madly.

Pa·mpering, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That pampers: see the verb.

1573 L. LLOYD *Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 100 A heap of vices wait on pampering Princes. 1699 POMFRET *Choice* 47 Pampering food Creates diseases and inflames the blood. 1742 SHENSTONE *Schoolmistr.* 301 With pamp'ring look draw little eyes aside.

‖ **Pampero** (pămpē·ro). [Sp. *pampero,* f. Peruv. *pampa* + suffix *-ero*:—L. *-arius.*] A piercing cold wind which blows from the Andes across the S. American pampas to the Atlantic.

1818 *Amer. St. Papers, For. Rel.* (1834) IV. 277 (Stanf.) The keen blasts called the pamperos sweep over the houseless and unsheltered plain. 1826 SIR F. B. HEAD *Journ. Pampas* 9 The pampero or south-west wind, which, generated by the cold air of the Andes, rushes over these vast plains.

attrib. 1892 W. H. HUDSON *Nat. La Plata* 132 Sometimes flying like thistledowns before the great pampero wind.

Pampestrie, obs. corrupt form of PALMISTRY.

Pamphagous (pæ·mfăgəs), *a rare.* [f. Gr. παμφάγος all-devouring (f. παμ-, πᾶν- all + -φαγος eating) + -OUS.] All-devouring, omnivorous.

1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* II. (1852) App 194 He eat with such a pamphagous fury as to cram himself with .. eighteen biskets at one stolen meal. (In some modern Dicts.)

Pampharmacon, variant of PANPHARMACON.

† Pa·mphelet. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [Origin obscure: perhaps a cant term formed from Gr. πάμφιλος beloved of all, with dim. ending. Sibbald *Gloss.*

compared obs. Du. or Fl. *pampoelie* 'mulier crassa'.] A courtesan, a wench.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Fanis* lv. 14 Dame Venus fyre sa hard tham sted, Thai brak vp durris, and rueff vp lockis, To get ane pamphelet on ane pled.

† **Pa·mphil.** *Obs. rare.* [Cf. next.] A memorandum or note.

1571 SIR T. SMITH *Let. to Ld. Burleigh* 3 Mar. in Digges *Compl. Ambass.* (1655) 192 The next day..Mr. de Foix came to us and brought us a draught of the whole League in French, ..we perused it with our Pamphils, as Mr. Hall termeth them, *schedia* or *adversaria*. (some other tho will have them called pieces, as some Frenchmen do name them).

Pamphlet (pæ·mflet), *sb.* Forms: [4 *panfletus*], 4-7 **pamflet,** (6 **pamflete, -flett(e,** 5 **pamflet, pampelet, paunflet, plaun-**); 6- **pamphlet,** (6 **pamphelet,** 7 **-lett(e), pamphlete, -letto, pampfelette.** [Appears in 14th c. in Anglo-Latin (*panfletus*), English (*pamflet*, 15th c. *pamflet, paunflet*); app. a generalized use of *Pamphilet* or *Panflet*, a familiar name of the 12th c. Latin amatory poem or comedy called *Pamphilus, seu de Amore* (in OF. *Pamphilet*, MDu. *Panflet*), a highly popular opuscule in the 13th c. Cf. the familiar appellations of other small works similarly formed with dim. *-et*, e.g. *Catonet* the Distichs of (pseudo-) Cato, *Esopet*, the Fables of Æsop, etc. (See note below.) Hence in 17-18th c. adopted in French and other langs.]

1. A small treatise occupying fewer pages or sheets than would make a book, composed and (*a*) written, or (*b*, since *c* 1500) printed, and issued as a separate work; always (at least in later use) unbound, with or without paper covers.

In a general sense used irrespective of subject (applied e.g. in 1415, to a codicil to a will, of only about 170 words), and in 17th c. including issues of single plays, romances, poems, novelettes, newspapers, news letters, and other periodicals; still sometimes applied to chap-books, and the like; but not now usually to anything of purely literary character, or of religious nature, even though issued 'in pamphlet form'.

(*a*) [1344 R. DE BURY *Philobiblon* viii, Sed revera libros non libras maluimus, codicesque plus dileximus quam florenos, ac panfletos exiguos incrassatis prætulimus palefridis.] 1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* III. ix. (Skeat) I. 54 Christe . graunte of thy goodnes to euery maner reder, full vnderstanding in this leud pamflet to haue. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 2060 Pogh pat pis pamflet Non oidre holde, ne in him include. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 180 My purpose, Out of the Frenssh a tale to translate, Whiche in a paunflet I redde and saw but late. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* Prol. 3 Sittyng in my studye where as laye many dyuerse paunflettis and bookys. 1495 *Test. Labor.* IV. 26 And this pampelet I will stand as parcell of my forsaid will.

(*b*) 1496 *Fysshynge with Angle* (1883) 37 That this present treatyse sholde not come to the hondys of eche ydle plaunflet, therfore I haue compylyd it in a greter volume of dyuerse bokys. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 1191 And of Soueraynte a noble pamphelet. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. V* 2 As I my selfe that wrote this pamphlet [Chronicle of Edw V] truly knewe. 1552 ASCHAM *Let. to Astely* Wks (1761) 5 Syr Thomas More in that pamphlet of Richard the thyrd, doth in these pointes so content all men. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.* (1563) H viij, I have recounted thus much, which if it should haue bene spoken in hys tragedye would rather haue made a volume than a Pamphlete. 1577 R. WILLES *Eden's Decades* Epist. 7 R. Eden . translated . some other prety pamflettes concernyng the Spanyardes and Portugalles voiages. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* (Arb.) Ded 4 Askam, . in his golden pamphlet, intituled thee Schoolemayster. 1623 GOUGE *Serm. Extent God's Prov'd* Ded, In regard of the smalnesse of it, it [this Sermon] is indeed but as a little Pamphlet. 1681 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 119 The publisher of the Observator, Heraclitus Ridens, and the Loyall Protestant domestick Intelligence (three pamphlets that come out weekly). 1778 JOHNSON 25 Apr. in *Boswell*, A few sheets of poetry unbound are a pamphlet as much as a few sheets of prose.

2. More specifically, a treatise of the size and form above described on some subject or question of current or temporary interest, personal, social, political, ecclesiastical, or controversial, on which the writer desires to appeal to the public.

This is merely a consequential specialization, arising from the fact that works of this kind are those for which the pamphlet form is now mainly employed.

1592 G. HARVEY *3rd Lett.* in *Shaks. Allusion Bks.* I (1871) 149 Were it not more for other, . I would be the first, that should cancell this impertinent Pamflet. 1606 CHAPMAN *Gentleman Usher* Plays 1873 I. 294 Some words, pickt out of Proclamations Or great mens Speeches; or well-selling Pamphlets. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* i. Wks. (1851) 99 These wretched projectors of ours that b scraull their Pamflets every day with new formes of government for our Church. 1683 CROWNE *City Politiques* iv i, As paper in Holland passes for money, Pamphlets with us pass for religion and policy. 1714 SWIFT *Pres. St. Affairs* Wks. 1755 II. i. 203 Systems that are supplies for pamphlets in the present age, and may probably furnish materials for memoirs and histories in the next. 1791 MACKINTOSH *Vind. Gallicæ* Wks. 1846 III. 20 Pamphlet succeeded pamphlet, surpassing each other in boldness and elevation. 1792 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 428 Grattan's incomparable speech .. ought to make a little separate pamphlet. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. xiv. 490 When pamphlets and other works of temporary and urgent nature are required. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 687 The age of Charles the First may be characterised as the age of pamphlets. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 5 The brief form of these novelettes soon led to the appearance of the 'pamphlet'; and a new world of readers was seen in the rapidity with which the stories or scurrilous libels which passed under this name were issued.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. *attrib.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 34 We are to cast a wary eye on those diminutive, and pamphlet Treaties dayly published among us. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 4 Tracts . often since publish'd separately, in Pamphlet-Forms, as well as mostly upon Pamphlet-Subjects. 1730 FIELDING *Author's Farce* III. i, The scribbler in a pamphlet war. 1899 *Daily News* 13 June 8/3 An Introductory Letter which occupies sixty-nine pages, and is in pamphlet form, and pamphlet spirit.

b. *Comb.*, as *pamphlet-book, -history, -octavo, -shop, -stall, -title, -writer, -writing; pamphlet-sized* adj.; *pamphlet-wise* adv.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 86 Spending about six Years more in composing such *Pamphlet-Books. 1715 *Ibid.* I. 5 The first Treatise publish'd..at Milan, 1607, in a small *Pamphlet-Octavo. 1750 *Let. to A. Johnson* 3 Nor have I omitted to call at every skulking *Pamphlet-shop. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* (1791) II. xxv. 153 Mrs. Selwyn had business at a pamphlet-shop. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 1 Several *Pamphlet-siz'd Writings. *c* 1720 *Ibid.* VI. *Conclus. Diss. Physick* 32 He deals chiefly..with the Librarians of Moorfields, *Pamphlet-stawls of old Books, and poor Ushers and Head-Form-Boys. 1613 BEAUM & FL. *Honest Man's Fort.* III. iii, Have copies of it posted on posts, Like *pamphlet-titles, that sue to be sold. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 30 Some of King Henry the 8th's, and Queen Anne Bolen's reciprocal Letters, were printed *Pamphlet-wise, about two or three Years ago. 1735 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* Ded. 28 To follow the generous and equitable Advice of the *Pamphlet-writer. 1752 *Pope's Dunciad* II. 314 *note*, Not a Pension at Court, nor Preferment in the Church, ..was bestowed on any man distinguished for his Learning separately from Party merit, or *Pamphlet writing.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Pa·mphletage,** the aggregate of pamphlets, pamphlets collectively; **Pamphlet-e·tte,** a small pamphlet; **Pa·mphletful,** as much as a pamphlet will contain; **Pamphlet·ic, -ical** *adjs.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a pamphlet; **Pa·mphletism,** an expression or manner of speech characteristic of pamphlets; **Pa·mphletize** *v., intr.* to write a pamphlet or pamphlets; *trans.* to write a pamphlet upon; **Pa·mphletless** *a.*, without a pamphlet.

1896 A. LANG in *Longm. Mag.* July 110 The *pamphletage of the subject must be vast. 1892 RUSSELL *Hesperothen* I. 64 In a small *pamphletette from Robinson's 'Epitome', there is a very pleasant account of some of the treasures. 1876 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXIII. 426 It included in ten words a *pamphletful of political insight. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 8 Expressing the *Pamphletick Character, and the Pseudonymous Inconsiderableness of those Libelling Insults. *Ibid.* 10 Of the same Pamphletick genuineness is St Barnaby's Epistle. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III viii 122 Severall Editions of some small *Pamphlets all labors of his. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. To Rdr. 4 Those Libel-Granado's and Dragooning *Pamphletisms. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* To Rdrs., Books of late ..crowded in amongst us (some in their *pamphleteizing edition, some in their voluminous translation). 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 21 Our Irish preacher..did not intend to preach, but merely to pamphletize. 1837 MARRYAT in *New Monthly Mag.* LI. 175 Martin..has obtained a great celebrity in France... He is lithographed, pamphletized [etc.] *a* 1845 SYD. SMITH *Sir G. C. Lewis in Hades*, For ever and ever bookless, essayless, *pamphletless, grammarless.

[*Note* The amatory poem of Pamphilus appears as *Panflet* in the Middle Dutch *Floris & Blanchefleur* of Diderik van Assenede (*c* 1250) l. 333, where it is said of the hero and heroine 'Ende men se oec te lesene sette In Juvenale ende in Panflette, Ende in Ovidio de Arte Amandi' (And they were set also to read In Juvenal and in Panflet, And in Ovid on the Art of Loving). In French, *Pamphlet* appears in the inventory of the Library of the Louvre (Chas. V, and Chas. VI) dispersed by John, Duke of Bedford (L. Delisle *Cabinet des Manuscrits* III. 160). As to its popularity, the students of the University of Paris were rebuked because they preferred this erotic production to more edifying reading. Pamphilus was also well known in England, and is twice quoted or referred to by Chaucer; also by Gower *Mirour* 14449 (where see Editor's note). To connect the work with our 'pamphlet', we have to suppose that here also, as in France and the Low Countries, it was familiarly termed *Pamphilet* or *Panflet*, and that this name was in course of time extended to other opuscula produced or circulated 'in pamphlet form', i.e. as small detached works. This transference of sense must have been complete before 1340, when the name was applied in *Philobiblon* to what were evidently serious treatises, and before Thomas Usk, Hoccleve, and Lydgate applied it to single works of their own.]

Pa·mphlet, *v.* ? *Obs.* [f. prec. sb.] a. *intr.* To write a pamphlet or pamphlets. b. *trans.* To report or describe in a pamphlet. Chiefly in **Pa·mphleting** *vbl. sb* and *ppl. a.*

1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* ii, Who like Elderton for Ballating: Greene for pamphletting: both, for goodfellowship, and bad conditions? 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* Ep. to Printer, To the Ghost of Robert Greene, telling him, what a coyle there is with pamphleting on him after his death. 1613 JACKSON *Creed* II. xix. § 11. 370 A common place trodden almost bare by the English pamphleting Papist. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 42 This Discourse being Pamphleted about, to Court, City, and Country. *Ibid.* 217 He bravely underwent above fourteen several Tryals and Examinations, .. besides many other Conferences, which were not written or pamphleted.

Pamphletary (pæ·mflĕtări), *a.* [f. PAMPHLET *sb.* + -ARY 1.] Pertaining or relating to pamphlets; of the nature of a pamphlet.

1600 NASHE *Summers Last Will* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 73 For baldness a bald ass, I have forgot, Patch'd up a pamphletary periwig. 1825 *Paris Chit-Chat* (1816) I. 205 The pamphletary fever, which has spread during a few months past. 1878 BAYNE *Purit. Rev.* Pref. 6 The Pamphletary catacombs of the British Museum.

Pamphleteer (pæmflĕtī·ă), *sb.* Also 7 **-etteer, -etere, -etier,** 7-8 **-ettier.** [f. PAMPHLET *sb.* + -EER.] A writer of pamphlets; the author of a pamphlet. (Often contemptuous.)

1642 *Vind. King* 13 Seditious Preachers and Pamphleteers. 1642 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Seasonable Lect.* title-p., Henry Walker, ..a late Pamphleteere, and now a double diligent Preacher. 1648 HEYLIN *Relat. & Observ.* I. App. 12 Though you doe not speak plaine, your Pamphlettiers doe. 1771 *Junius Lett.* liv. 288 That miserable pamphleteer..reduced his argument..to something like..a syllogism. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* Concl. 89 A patron of some thirty charities, A pamphleteer on guano and on grain. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 1. 117 The pungent pen of the pamphleteer played its part in rousing the spirit of the nation.

Pamphleteer, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To write and issue pamphlets. Chiefly in **Pamphleteering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 2 The Jesuitical Subornation of a Foot-Soldier's Pamphleteering against a Protestant Vicar. 1763 THACHER in *J. Adams' Diary* 5 Feb., I pamphleteer for him again? No! I'll pamphleteer against him. 1815 *Edin. Rev.* XXV. 188 Vulgar slander..eked out by pamphleteering declamation. 1883 BRODRICK in *19th Cent.* 920 The coarse pamphleteering literature of which Swift and Junius produced the choicest specimens.

† **Pa·mphleter.** *Obs.* Also 7 **-ettor.** [f. PAMPHLET + -ER 1.] A writer of a pamphlet, a PAMPHLETEER.

1581 NOWELL & DAY in *Confer.* I. (1584) E iv, Here saith one of the Pamphleters, silence was the answere. 1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* (1593) 181, I have seldom tasted a more unsavory slaumpaump of wordes and sentences in any shittish Pamfleter. 1679 J. SMITH *Narr. Pop. Plot* 17 Calling those Pamphletters to a further Account.

Pamphobia, variant of PANOPHOBIA.

1890 in BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.* 1900 in GOULD *Dict. Med. Biol.*

Pamphract (pæ·mfrækt), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. παμ-, PAM- + φρακτός fenced, protected.] Completely covered or protected, as with a coat of mail.

In recent Dicts.

† **Pamphy·sic,** *a. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. παμ-, PAM- + φυσικός natural, f. φύσις nature.] Of or concerning all nature.

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. v, Is .. Spagirica, Or the pamphysick, or panarchick knowledge, A heathen language?

Pamphysical (pæmfi·zikăl), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Considering material nature as the source of all phenomena.

1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth. Theo.* I. Introd. 19 The extreme points between which philosophy has oscillated, are the pantheistic and (if I may invent a phrase) the pamphysical poles of doctrine. *Ibid.* II. Introd. 3 It may be regarded as determined into existence either from God, or from Nature. ..if from Nature, we take the pamphysical [track], within sight of Comte.

So **Pamphysicism** (pæmfi·zisiz'm), the pamphysical doctrine or theory.

1895 FAIRBAIRN *Catholicism* viii. (1899) 360 Under the impulse given to pamphysicism by evolution, agnosticism became belligerent and constructive.

† **Pampilion.** *Obs.* Also 5 **pampaylyone,** 6 **-pelyon, -ion, -piliou, -ian, -pillion, -eoun, -pyllon, pawmpilyon.** [Origin unknown.

According to quot. 1619 (supported by 1503, 1532) the name of a fur-bearing animal. For sense 2, connexion has been suggested with Pampellone, a town of France near Alby, and Pampeluna in Spain: cf. OF. *pampelune* 'étoffe fabriquée à Pampelune' (Godef.).]

1. A kind of fur used in the 15th and 16th centuries for trimming.

1487 (in Fairholt (ed. Dillon) *Costume* Gloss. s.v.) Pampaylyones of bozy. 1502 *Priv. Purse Exp. Eliz. York* (1830) 33 A gowne of cloth of gold furred with pawmpilyon. 1503 *Ibid.* 189 Two skynnes of pampelyon for the cuffes of the same gowne. 1505 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* III. 43 Item, for xj skinnis of pampiliioun to fill furth the lynyng of the samyn [goun]. 1532 *Privy Purse Exp. Hen. VIII*, For xxv dousin skynns of fyne pawmpelion, lxli. 1619 MIDDLETON *Love & Antiq.* Wks. (ed. Bullen) VII. 331 Those beasts bearing fur...The ounce,..ginnet, pampilion.

2. A coarse woollen fabric of rough surface.

1567 in Swayne *Sarum Church-w. Acc.* (1896) 113, ij yerdes of Jene fustyan and ij yerdes of pampyllon to cast ye [organ] pypes vppon, ijs. vjd. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Vn habillement de Bureau, ou autre drap meslangé de petit pris, dont les serfs & menu peuple souloit estre accoustré*, a coate of chaungeable colours for seruauntes, slighte rugge, or pampilion. 1597-8 BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. ii. 19 Lolioes side-cote is rough Pampilian Guilded with drops that downe the bosome ran.

Pampinary (pæ·mpinări), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *pampinarius*, f. *pampinus* vine-shoot, vine-tendril.] Pertaining to vine-tendrils or vine-shoots.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 114 The squorges hie & graffes from the folde,..& scions pampinari. *Ibid.* 320 The secunde yer to kitte of al yfere, That they or dede or pampinary, were.

b. *Biol.* 'Of or pertaining to a young shoot' (Gould *Dict. Med. Biol.* 1900).

† **Pampina·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *pampinātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *pampināre*, f. *pampinus*: see prec.] The pruning or trimming of vines.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. clxxvii(i). (MS. Bodl.) lf. 234/2 Also vines..nedeb pampynacion, bat is to menynge pullinge awey of superfluite of leues. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VI. 22 This mone is ek for pampinacioun Conuenient

—void leves puld to be. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1745 tr. *Columella's Husb. & Bk. Trees* IV. vi, All superfluities may be plucked off them by frequent pampination.

So **†Pa·mpinate, †Pa·mpine** *vbs. Obs.* [L. *pampināre*], *trans.* to prune or trim (a vine).

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* x. 198 A vyne whos fruyt humour wol putrifie, Pampyned is to be by euery side. 1745 tr. *Columella's Husb. & Bk. Trees* IV. xxviii, The time for pampinating or pulling off the superfluous twigs and leaves.

†Pa·mping. *Obs.* [?for *pampin(e*, ad. L. *pampin-us.*] A tendril or young shoot of a vine. In quot. *attrib.* or *appositive.*

1607 HEYWOOD *Fair Maid Exch.* Prol., Meane while shore up our tender pamping twig That yet on humble ground doth lowely lie.

Pampiniform (pæmpi·nifōɹm), *a. Anat.* [f. L. *pampin-us* + -(I)FORM, in mod.F. *pampiniforme.*] Curled like a vine-tendril; applied *esp.* to a convoluted plexus of veins proceeding from the testis or ovary (also called *spermatic* or *ovarian plexus*).

1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. xxi. 53 This Intertexture of Veins and Arteries ..is by some called Corpus varicosum, pampiniform, Pyramidal. 1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 704/1 The corresponding vein .. forming the pampiniform plexus. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 233 The veins in which retrograde embolism .. has been found are the hepatic, the renal, the mesenteric, the pampiniform plexus.

†Pampino·se, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *pampinosus*, f. *pampinus* vine-shoot: see -OSE.] Profuse of twigs and leaves (said of untrimmed vines).

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* Tab. 507 Vynys, pampynose and not fructuose, to remedie.

† Pa·mpi·nulate, *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. L. type **pampinulātus*, f. **pampinul-us*, dim. of *pampinus*: see PAMPINARY.] *trans.* To furnish or deck with minute curling or convoluted threads.

1592 R. D *Hypnerotomachia* 99 Hir starrie forehead pampynulated with threds of gold.

Pampir, obs form of PAMPER.

‖ **Pamplegia** (pæmplī·dʒiă). *Path.* Also **pan-**, and in Eng. form **pamplegy.** [mod.L., f. PAM- + Gr. παληγή stroke.] General paralysis.

1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Pamplegia* [also *Panplegia*], general paralysis. Palsy of the body. 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pamplemousse, etc., variants of POMPELMOOSE.

Pampootie (pæmpū·ti). *local Irish.* Also **pampooter, pampootee.**

[Said in Folk-Lore Journal (1884) II. 261, to have been introduced some two hundred or more years ago by an East Indian ship-captain who settled on the South Isle of Aran: possibly a popular corruption of some form of PAPOOSH, *papouche*, or Sp. *babucha*; cf. *papouches, pampooties.*]

A kind of slipper or sandal of undressed cow-skin sewn together and tied across the instep. Used in the Isles of Aran off the west coast of Ireland.

1881 *Harper's Mag.* 510 Sandals, called pampootees, made of untanned cowhide, universally worn by the inhabitants of the Aran islands. 1884 *Folk-Lore Jrnl.* II. 261 The Aranites and inhabitants of some of the other Galway islands wear pampooters. 1892 EMILY LAWLESS *Grania* I. ii. 13 Twisting her small pampootie-clad feet round a rope.

‖ **Pampre** (‖ pañpr', pæ·mpəɹ). Chiefly *Arch.* [a. F. *pampre*:—L. *pampinus*: see PAMPINARY.] An ornament or decoration representing vine-leaves and grape-clusters.

1842–76 GWILT *Archit* (ed. 7) Gloss., *Pampre* (Fr.) 1886 SHERIDAN tr *Flaubert's Salammbo* xv. 413 A tunic of violet, brocaded with golden pampre.

Pamprodactylous (pæmprōdæ·ktiləs), *a. Ornith.* [f. Gr. παμ-, PAM- all + πρό before + δάκτυλος finger or toe + -OUS.] Having all the toes pointing forwards, as the colies (*Pamprodactyli* of Murie), and a few other birds.

1899 *Camb. Nat. Hist.* IX. 10 Certain Swifts, and to a less degree some Nightjars, have the whole number [of toes] permanently pointing to the front (pamprodactylous).

Pampyllon, Pampyr, obs. forms of PAMPILION, PAMPER.

Pan (pæn), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1–7 **panne,** (1 **ponne,** 4–5 **ponne**), 4– **pan,** (5 **pon,** 6 **pane**). [OE. *panne, ponne* wk. fem. = OLG. *panna* (OFris., MLG., LG., MDu. *panne*, Du. *pan*), OHG. *phanna, pfanna* (MHG., Ger. *pfanne*); cf. Icel. *panna* (late 14th c.), Sw. *panna*, Da. *pande*, prob. from LG.; not found in Gothic. From its occurrence in OE. as well as in Continental WGer., and its having in OHG. *pf* for *p*, the word was evidently Com. WGer. in 4th or 5th c., but its ulterior history and origin are uncertain.

Some think it a (prehistoric) adaptation of L. *patina, patena*, in same sense (as **pat'na*, **padna*, *panna*), but there are obvious difficulties. A med. (Ger.) L. *panna* occurs in 12th c. (Du Cange), but this may be the German word, or the result of associating it with L. *patina*. The Ir. *panna* was from med.L. or Eng. The Lith. *pana* and Slavonic forms are admittedly from Ger.]

1. A vessel, of metal or earthenware, for domestic uses, usually broad and shallow, and often open. (Often in pl. in conjunction with *pots.*)

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xxi. 165 Mid ðisse pannan hierstinge wæs Paulus onhærned. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 123/6 *Patella*, panne. *a* 1200 *Gereefa* in *Anglia* IX. 264 Pannan, crocca, brandiren. 13.. *K. Alis.* 4939 Hy nymeth the fyish, and eteth it thanne, Withouten fyre, withouten panne. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxii. (*Justin*) 731 A gret pane gert brocht be sowne. *Ibid.* xlvi. (*Anastace*) 181 Pottis or pannis vald he hynt in armys & kise. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 24 With hire he yaf ful many a panne of bras. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 909 So hit be thicke and pourid in a ponne. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Elynour Rummynge* 317 A good brasse pan. 1543 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 398, ij. sawcers, one pane, one candylstyke. 1552 HULOET, Panne for coales, *lateus.* Panne to bake in, *testus.* 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 94 To karie pottis, panis, and vthir kitchine veshels. 1646 B. RYVES *Mercur. Rust.* 164 They steale his Pots, Pannes and Kettles. 1718 MRS. M. ELKS *Receipts* 3 Lay a thin Strainer in a flat earthen Pan. *c* 1802 MARIA EDGEWORTH *Ennui* xv, Let him get home and to bed: I'll run and warm it with the pan myself. 1871 M. LEGRAND *Cambr. Freshm.* iii. 47 They sent a porter off for the hot-water pans—so often forgotten until applied for.

b. With defining words, indicating purpose, etc., e.g. *bed-pan, bread-pan, frying-pan, milk pan, saucepan, stew-pan, warming-pan*: see these.

c As part of any apparatus.

1611 COTGR., *Bassin à selle percée*, the pan of a close stoole. *Ibid.*, *Le bassinet d'un reschaut*, the pan of a chafing dish. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxii. 183. 1842 PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 15 With the weights in the opposite pan of the balance. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 4 More water must be used for thoroughly flushing the pan and soil-pipe.

d. 'Originally the pan or bowl for the oil-lights in a church: afterwards applied to the frame for candles' (Gloss.). *Sc.*

1554 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (Rec. Soc.) II. 345 Item, for xiiij faddome of corde to hing the pan in the meids of the kirk, iiijs. iiijd. 1556 *ibid.* 247 The sowme of xxs. for x half pund wecht candill furnist be tham to the pane on the hie altar

e. Phrases. (*To leap, fall*) *out of the pan into the fire*, to escape from one evil only to fall into a greater one: cf. FRYING PAN 1 b; *to savour of the pan*, to betray its origin; *to turn the cat in the pan*: see CAT *sb.* 12.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks* III. 332 Many men of lawe .. bi here suteltes turnen þe cat in þe panne. 1554 RIDLEY in *Bradford's Writ.* (Parker Soc.) II. 160 A work of Æneas Sylvius, ..In the which ..there be many things that savoureth of the pan. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 650/1 This..were but to leape out of the pann into the fire. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* ii. 60 Those Bellowes mount the blaze the higher, Thou leap'st but from the Pan into the fire.

2. In many technical uses, applied to pan-like vessels in which substances are exposed to heat, or to mechanical processes: e.g.

a. An open vessel used for boiling, evaporating, etc.; also in *Chem.* a closed vessel for evaporation, a vacuum-pan. See also SALT-PAN, SUGAR-PAN, etc. **b.** *Metallurgy.* A pan-shaped vessel, usually of cast-iron, in which ores are ground and amalgamated; also, a vessel in which ore is smelted. **c.** *Soap-making.* A broad shallow iron vessel, usually forming the bottom of a large frame into which the tallows or oils are poured to be treated with soda lyes, etc., and from which the spent lyes are drained off. see SOAP-PAN. **d.** *Tinplate Manuf.* The fourth in a series of five cast-iron rectangular pots used in tinning, having a grated bottom, in which the tinned plates are placed on edge to drain and cool. **e.** A circular sheet-iron dish in which gold is separated from gravel, crushed quartz, etc., by agitation and washing.

a. 1674–91 RAY *Coll. Words, Making Salt* (E. D. S.), They ..leave about a pottle or gallon of brine in the pan, least the salt should burn, and stick to the sides of the pan. 1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6006/4 A Moiety of Salt-works, containing 12 Pans. 1818 MARSHALL *Review* II. 91 (E. D. D.) The pans used in Cheshire for the evaporating of the salt brine, are now made of wrought iron. 1823 URE *Dict. Chem.* 436. 1 The evaporating pan, or still, is a hemispherical dish of cast-iron furnished with an air-tight flat lid. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 280 Open pans, are heated by the waste heat of the pan-furnace. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1600/2 Overflow furnace-pans are used in concentrating sulphuric acid.

b. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1133 (s.v. *Silver*) The crystallization refinery of Mr. Pattinson is an extremely simple smelting-house. . Each pan has a discharge-pipe, proceeding laterally from one side of its bottom, by which the melted metal may be run out when a plug is withdrawn. 1881 RAYMOND *Gloss. Mining*, *Pan*, . a cylindrical vat of iron, stone, or wood, or these combined, in which ore is ground with mullers and amalgamated.

c. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1142 The spent lyes, which are not at all alkaline, are run off by a spigot below, or pumped off above, by a pump set into the pan. *Ibid.* 1149 The apparatus employed for making these soaps is a copper pan heated by a water-bath; in the bottom of the pan there is a step, to receive the lower end of a vertical shaft, to which arms or paddles are attached, for producing constant agitation.

d. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1253 A range of rectangular cast-iron pots is set over a fire-flue in an apartment called the *stow*. . The first rectangle in the range is the tin-pot; the second is the wash-pot, with a partition in it; the third is the grease-pot; the fourth is the pan, grated at bottom; the fifth is the list-pot.

e. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 994/1 (*Gold-mining*) The operator dips his pan..and then imparts to it a rotary and oscillatory motion [etc.]. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 745 The most characteristic [appliance] being the 'pan', a circular dish of sheet-iron with sloping sides about 13 or 14 inches in diameter.

3. The contents of a pan, a panful.

[1674–91 RAY *Coll. Words, Making Salt* (E. D. S.), Out of two pans of forty-eight gallons they expect seven pecks of salt.] 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* lxx, He..had found a pan of money under ground. 1800 VINCE *Hydrostat.* xi. (1806) 116 By means of a pan of coals, we brought the water to the same degree of heat. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1142 Six or seven days are required to complete the formation of a pan of hard soap.

4. A more or less pan-shaped depression or concavity of any vessel, or part of any structure.

1764 *Museum Rusticum* III. lvii. 240 A spade made about four inches broad, and eighteen inches long in the butt, or pan. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 406 At the end of the table, nearest to the copper, a box, called the Pan, is adapted. 1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 38 Where the pedal comes in contact with the beam, the latter has a deepening in the form of a half-circle (called the pan). 1869 *Eng. Mechanic* 24 Dec. 352/3 On the top [of a harmonium] is the 'pan' containing the reeds. 1869 BOUTELL *Arms and Arm.* vi. (1874) 89 This boss, a kind of deep, circular pan made of iron, was fixed to the front of the shield, where it had a considerable projection.

b. *spec.* In various obs. types of guns and pistols: That part of the lock which holds the priming. *Flash in the pan*: see FLASH *sb.*[2] *To shut one's pan* (slang), to hold one's tongue, keep silent.

1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 21 b, Because the same doth..wett the powder in their pannes and touch holes. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xiv 101 Most of our attempts to fire the Gun-powder in the Pan of the Pistol succeeded not. 1668 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 18. lvi. § 2 (1669) 427/2 Like false fire in the pan of an uncharged gun, it gives a crack but hurts not. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 110 The pistol flash'd in the pan, and a spark flew into the cask. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VII. x. F 9, I was not remiss in composing a fine compliment..with which I meant to launch out on her part; but it was just so much flash in the pan. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xx, Shut your pan. 1864 A. LINCOLN in *Century Mag.* (1889) Sept 704/1, I shall be very 'shut pan' about this matter. 1871 W. H. G. KINGSTON *On banks of Amazon* (1876) 368 If I had tinder I could get [a light] with the help of the pan of my gun.

c. A socket, as of the thigh bone (*obs.*), or for a hinge, etc.

1598 FLORIO, *Accettabolo*, .. Also the hollownes or pan wherein the huckle bone turneth. 1605 WILLET *Hexapla in Gen.* 335 We may name it acetabulum, the panne of the hucklebone. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1601/1 *Pan*, .. the socket or sole for a hinge.

5. A hollow or depression in the ground, esp. one in which water stands; *spec.* a basin, natural or artificial, in which salt is obtained by evaporation of sea-water; a SALT-PAN. So *oyster pan.*

1573 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. II. 286 It being meenit be the awnaris and pan maisteris of certane pannis on the coist sydes. *Ibid.*, The awnaris and pannmaisteris of the salt pannis. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* I. 32 Of all Channels, Pondes, Pooles, Riuers, and Ditches, and of all other pannes and bottomes whatsoeuer. 1706 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2165 The Sea-Water being in hot Countries grained in Pans called Salt-Marshes. 1790 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VIII. 88 Frequent pools of sea-water in the middle of the saltings. These are not improperly called the Pans. 1836 BRAY *Tamar & Tavy* I. 57 (E. D. D.) Mis-tor, a height on whose .. rocks there is found so large and perfect a rock-basin as to be called by the peasantry 'Mis-tor Pan'. 1852 WIGGINS *Embanking* 96 Fill up the nearest of such hollows or 'pans', as they are called, with the stuff out of the circular dyke. 1884 JEFFERIES *Red Deer* x. 199 Another kind of hollow in the hills is called a pan.

b. *spec.* in *South Africa*, A shallow depression containing water or mud, at least in the rainy season; a dried up salt-marsh or pool-bed.

1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 33/2 Heavy rains fill the pan or basin with water, and, the dry season succeeding, the water disappears, and large deposits of salt are found. These pans or salt-licks are met with in several parts of South Africa. 1889 RIDER HAGGARD *Allan's Wife*, etc 321 A dry pan, or water-hole, which..was densely covered with reeds. 1900 *Daily News* 26 Apr. 5 6 The Boers, . surrounding the pan, opened a murderous fire.

6. The skull, especially its upper part; = BRAIN-PAN, HARN-PAN. *Obs.* or *dial.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10899 In þe forehed Arpur he smot, porow þe flesche, into þe pan. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. iv. 64 Pees putte forþ his hed and his ponne blodi. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Kut.'s T.* 307 Loue is a gretter lawe, by my pan, Than may be yeue of any erthely man. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 387/1 Panne of an heed, *cranium.* 1548–77 VICARY *Anat.* iii. (1888) 27 They be numbred seuen bones in the pan or skul of the head. 1658 A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* II. vi. 62 All Wounds in the head are dangerous..especially when the pan or scull is broken. 1839 MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (ed. 2) xxiv. 306, I feared the fall had produced some crack in his pan, and that his seven senses had gone a wool-gathering.

† **b.** The patella or KNEE-PAN. *Obs.*

1657 RUMSEY *Org. Salutis* xi. (1659) 63 The said Pitch-plaister, applyed to cover the pans of both knees. 1753 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn Jrnl.* No. 53 Manifest Danger of..hurting the Pan of the Knee, or some such Disaster.

† **7.** A steel cap. *Obs.*

1638 W. MOUNTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 282 A pan for the head, back and breast piece, and gaunts.

8. A hard substratum of the soil, usually more or less impervious to moisture: see HARD-PAN.

[1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw* 372 The soile barren: ..being onely a flat Rocke with a pan of earth a foot or two thicke.] 1784 BELKNAP in *B. Papers* (1877) II. 180 It [the water] descends to the hard stratum, commonly called the pan. 1786 YOUNG *Ann. Agric* V. 133 What Norfolk farmers call the pan, or that subsidence of the marle or clay which always forms immediately under the path of the plough. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 413 Upon all light soils it is necessary to preserve, at six or eight inches below the surface, what farmers call a pan; that is, the staple, at that depth, should be kept unbroken. *a* 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.*, etc. (1821) I. 374 The stratum, lying immediately under the soil; ..what is here called the hard pan, a very stiff loam, so closely combined, as wholly to prevent the water from passing through it. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 303 The pan, or old plough-floor, of this field. 1875 *Lyell's Princ. Geol.* II. iii. xliv. 508 At the bottom of peat mosses there is sometimes found a cake, or 'pan', as it is termed, of oxide of iron.

9. A small ice-floe.

1863 A. C. RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* xxiv. (1878) 306 The pans

rise over all the low-lying parts of the islands, grinding and polishing exposed shores. 1883 *Fish. Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 175 Running across Channel over small pans of ice. 1892 W. Pike *North. Canada* 240 Ice was running in large pans, and steering was difficult.

10. The broad posterior end of the lower jaw of a whale.

1887 *Fisheries of U. S.* Sect v. II. 232 *note*, Canes made full length from the ivory of the 'pan' of the sperm whale, turned and polished, with a hand-piece of the same material.

11. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** gen., as *pan hand, process, system*; *pan-dish, -furnace, -house, -lid, -metal, -sherd*, etc.

1854 Ronalds & Richardson *Chem. Technol.* I 280 The open pans are heated by the waste heat of the *pan-furnace. 1818 Marshall *Review* II. 92 (E. D D) There is a separate *pan-house to each pan. 1902 Barnes Grundy *Thames Camp* 72 Jane polishes the pan lids and scours the kitchen tables. 1552 *Inv. Ch. Goods York*, etc. (Surtees) 65 One crosse of *pane mettall, one challes of pane mettell gilt. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag., Penalties & Forfeit.* 6 Bell-mettle, Pan-mettle, Gun-mettle, or Shroof mettle 1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 328 The Del Norte has yielded exceedingly rich *pan-prospects. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* II. 284 The potsherds and *pansherds, as the rubbish-carters call them. 1880 Jefferies *Gt. Estate* 104 The hives were all in a row, each protected by large 'pansherds' from heavy rain 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U.S.* 609 The introduction of the Comstock *pan system.

b. Special comb.: **pan-amalgamator**, an amalgamating pan: see 2 b; **pan-charge**, the contents of an amalgamating pan during the metallurgical pan process; **pan-closet**, a water-closet having a pan; **pan-cover**, the piece covering the priming pan in old fire-arms; **pan-head**, a form of rivet-head used in shipbuilding; **pan-ice**, loose ice in blocks which form on the shores of Labrador and break away; **pan-latrine** = *pan-closet*; †**pan-licker**, a parasite; **pan-loaf**, a loaf baked in a pan; **pan-maker**, one whose business it is to make pans; **pan-man**, a man in charge of a pan in a manufacturing process; †**pan-master**, the owner of a salt-pan: see sense 5, quot. 1573; †**pan-meat**, cooked food; **pan-mill**, a miner's apparatus used in separating gold from the alloy of earth, with which it is found mingled (Farmer); **pan-mug** (*local*), a large earthenware vessel; **pan-pie** = Pandowdy; **pan-pulp** (*Metallurgy*), the ground ores and other materials in the amalgamating-pan; **pan-rock**, the rock-fish, *Roccus lineatus*, when fit for frying; **pan-sand**, the sand-bottom of an oyster park or oyster-bed; **pan-scale, -scratch**, the scale that forms on the bottom of a pan; **pan-washing**, the separating of gold from gravel, etc., by stirring it in water in a pan; **pan-wood** (see quot.). Also Pancake, Panfile, etc.

1874 Raymond *Statist Mines & Mining* 429 Dodge's *pan-amalgamator and settler. 1882 *Rep. to Ho Repr. Prec. Met. U. S.* 651 The *pan-charge is drawn into the settlers and thinned down. 1884 *Century Mag* Dec. 262/2 The absolute inadmissibility of the almost universal *pan-closet. 1809 Boutell *Arms & Arm.* (1874) 246 This [flint of a flintlock] is made to strike against a movable steel pan-cover. 1869 Sir E. Reed *Shipbuild.* xvii. 328 The common form of rivet head employed for shipbuilding is that known as a 'pan head. 1874 Thearle *Naval Archit.* 127 The pan-head rivet is slightly conical under the head, [to] fill the hole made by the punching tool. 1878 H. Y. Hind in *Can Naturalist* N. S. VIII. 2/7 The gradual rise of the land brings the successively rising surfaces under the influence not only of *pan-ice, but of snow drifts. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Mar. 4/3 No heavy vessels could have withstood the terrible pan ice, which was frequently twenty to thirty feet thick. 1847 Hughes *Medit. Fever* ii. 58 An inspection disclosed a leaking *pan-latrine. 1641 *Bull from Rome* A iij, Panlickers are those who are Flatterers of Kings, Princes. 1886 Wilton & *Rosetty Fud.* (1889) 10 (E. D D) He lat drive at Simpson's head wi' a *pan-loaf. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 207/2 A *Panne maker, *patinarius* 1635 *Canterb. Marriage Licences* (MS.) Thomas Lashfeild of S. Mary Northgate, *pannmaker. 1879 *Spons' Encycl Manuf.* I. 108 This communication is closed by a sliding damper under the ready control of the *pan-man. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Pan-men*, men in the chemical industry engaged in boiling down the liquor obtained from black ash. *c* 1000 *Ags. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 281/7 *Uinartitum*, *pannete. *c* 1050 *Ibid.* 409/9 *Ferculum*, æltes cynnes pannete. 1888 *Daily Inter-Ocean* (U. S.) 8 Mar., On their way to inspect the California *pan mill. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 173/1 *Cream*, the top of Milk standing in a pot or *pan-mug. 1901 *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. VIII. 406/2 A thick glazed earthenware vessel, called a *pancheon* in the Midland counties, a *pan-mug* in Cheshire, and a *kneading-pan* in most cookery books. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr Prec. Met. U. S* 651 This is found entirely sufficient to heat the *pan-pulp. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Nov 2/1 Oyster culturists and connoisseurs would find giants from the '*pan sands'. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 338/1 The calcium carbonate and sulphate of lime gradually accumulates on the bottom of the pan. This *pan-scratch has therefore to be removed periodically. 1874 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 21 [It] will yield, under *pan-washing very often a notable quantity of gold. 1880 Sutherland *Tales of Goldfields* 4 They got a lesson in pan-washing. 1805 Forsyth *Beauties Scotl.* (1806) III. 511 The small coal used in [the salt-works] has, from time immemorial, received the singular appellation of *panwood, which has suggested a suspicion that wood was formerly used as fuel in these works. 1808 Ball *Coal-Trade* 52 (E. D D.) Great coals, chews, lime-coal, and pan-wood or dross.

Pan (pæn), *sb.*[2] [a. Gr. Πάν.] The name of a Greek rural deity, represented as having the head, arms, and chest of a man, while his lower parts were those of a goat, of which he sometimes also bore the horns and ears.

The original seat of his worship was in Arcadia, and he was supposed to preside over shepherds and flocks, and to delight in rural music; he was also regarded as the author of sudden and groundless terror seizing upon beasts or men (Panic); in later times, from association of his name with πᾶν the all, everything, the universe, he was considered as an impersonation of Nature, of which his attributes were taken as mysterious symbols.

c 1369 Chaucer *Dethe Blaunche* 512 Pan that men clepe the god of kynde. *c* 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 324 The rewde god Pan, of sheperdys the gyde 1579 E. K *Gloss. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 50 Christ is the verye Pan and God of Shepheardes. 1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witchcr.* vii. xv. (1886) 122 They have so frayed us with bull beggers, spirits, elves, hags, fairies, satyrs, pans, fauns. 1606 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iv. II. *Magnif.* 870 Heer, many a horned Satyre, many a Pan. 1678 Norris *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 55 The gentle God of the Arcadian plains, Pan that regards the sheep, Pan that regards the swains, Great Pan is dead. 1844 Mrs. Browning *The Dead Pan*, (Refrain) Pan, Pan is dead.

Pan (pæn), *sb.*[3] Also 5 panne. [F *panne*, med.L. *panna* (Du Cange); cf uncertain origin.

The med.L. word is very frequent in the 13th c. Close Rolls, in the forms (as printed) *panna* and *palna*, which are difficult to reconcile with *panna* and F. *panne*. An OF. *penne* (Godef.) raises further difficulty.]

In a timber-framed house, the beam which rests upon and is fixed to the posts, and which supports the rafters, etc. See also quots. 1611, 1813.

Hence app. the phrase *post and pan*, which however is now taken in a different sense, see next.

[1225 *Rot. Litt. Claus.* II. (1884) 65/2 Habere faciat .. duos postes et duos pannas in bosco nostro. *Ibid.*, viii postes, viii trabes, viii palnas, et c cheuerones. *Ibid.* II. 104, c cheuerones, x postes, xii pannas *Ibid.* 137, xx cheuerones, iiii trabes et iiii palnas So *passim.*]

1420 *Searchers Verdicts* in *Surtees Misc* (1888) 15 In hys tenement in Coppergate in York walls even uppe thurgh fra the grunde uppe to the panne. 1483 *Cath. Angl* 207/2 A Panne of a howse, *panna* 1501 *Searchers Verdicts* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 22 The spanter & tymbre of ye said William, which is shot & hyngeth over ye ground of ye same Richer ther by viij ^b ynche & more anenst ye pan of his house. 1600 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (Rec. Soc.) I. 206 Sic as biggis with poist and pan and hayes with blak morter. [1611 Cotgr., *Panne de bois* (is particularly) the peece of timber that sustaines a gutter between the roofes of two fronts, or houses.] 1674-91 Ray *N. C. Words* s.v *Pan* v, It seems to come from pan in buildings, which in our stone houses is that piece of wood that lies upon the top of the stone wall, and must close with it, to which the bottom of the spars are fastned. 1813 Marshall *Agric. Surv. Norfk & Moray* Gloss., *Pan*, the great timbers of a cottage laid across the couples parallel to the walls, to support the laths or kebbers laid above the pans and parallel to the couples.

Pan, *sb.*[4] Also pane. [a F. *pan* pane, compartment, etc.: see Pane *sb.*[1]]

1. In a timber-framed or half-timbered house, a square or compartment of timber framework, filled in with bricks or plaster.

1842-76 Gwilt *Archit* (ed 7) Gloss., *Pan*, a square of framing in half-timbered houses, the uprights being filled in with work It is called post and pan, or post and petrail work, in the north of England. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss* s.v. *Post and Pan*, The posts being the framing, and the pan the flat surface or plastering with which the framing is filled up. 1836 *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Pan*, a panel of dough or of bricks between the wooden framework of the old black and-white buildings.

†**2.** The space between the flanked or salient and shoulder angles of a bastion, a face of a bastion.

1742 Bailey, Pan of a Bastion, see *Face of a Bastion.* 1823 in Crabb *Technol. Dict.*

‖ **Pan, pán** (pān) *sb.*[5] Also pawn, paun. [a. Hind. *pān* betel-leaf:—Skr. *parṇa* feather, leaf] The betel-leaf; hence the combination of betel-leaf, areca-nut, lime, etc., used as a masticatory.

1616 Sir T Roe in Purchas *Pilgrims* (1625) I. iv. xvi 576 The King giuing mee two pieces of his Pawne out of his dish. 1809 Ld. Valentia *Voy. & Trav.* I. 101 On our departure, paun and roses were presented. 1885 *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 78/2 All .. chew paun as a sailor chews his quid. 1891 R. Kipling *City Dead.f. Nt.* 39 They grin and jabber and chew pan and spit.

Pan (pæn), *v.*[1] [f Pan *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To wash (gold-bearing gravel, sand, etc.) in a pan, in order to separate the gold; to separate by washing in a pan. Const. *off, out.*

1872 'Mark Twain' *Roughing it* lxi, He never could altogether understand that eternal sinkin' of a shaft an' never pannin' out anything. 1879 Atcherley *Boerland* 143 This [gravel-wash] was panned off in the dish. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 745 The gold is finally recovered by careful washing or 'panning out' in a smaller pan. 1880 *Daily Tel* 3 Dec., They 'panned' the surface dirt for gold.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To search or try for gold with the pan.

1872 'Mark Twain' *Roughing it* lxi, We had panned up and down the hillsides till they looked plowed like a field. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss.*, *Panning.* .. Washing earth or crushed rock in a pan, by agitation with water. 1896 *Daily News* 9 May 6/4 All tests made by dolly and panning off gave me good results.

2. To separate (salt) by evaporation in a pan.

1877 Ouida *Puck* xxxv. 462 We might perhaps get our salt panned, and our cotton carded.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* (*U.S.* and *Colonial.*) To bring forth, yield (with *out*).

1884 *Melbourne Punch* 4 Sept. 91/2 The department on being searched only panned out a few copper coins. 1891 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* Nov., Their queer bee tree will pan out a good day's work after all.

b. To get by any process, capture, catch. *colloq.*

1887 *Fisheries of U. S.* Sect. v. II. 477 The crew 'panned' about 10,000 seals.

4. *intr.* (usually with *out.*) To yield gold, as gravel, etc. when washed in a pan; hence *transf.* of the vein or mine, to yield precious metal.

1874 Aldrich *Prud. Palfrey* vii. (1884) 152 Though it did not yield so bounteously as the silver lode, it panned out handsomely. 1893 *Times* 24 May 5 The new find proves the reef to be 6 ft. wide, and it pans well right through. 1898 *Daily News* 8 Aug. 2/1 Assuming that all the land located on these creeks would pan out as well as the few claims that were opened.

b. *fig.* To yield good results, show to advantage, succeed.

1871 J. Hay *Little Breeches*, I don't pan out on the prophets And free-will and that sort of thing. 1890 *Athenæum* 2 Aug. 166/3 How disappointingly the product of antiquarian digging will 'pan out'. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Nov. 2/3 Unfortunately this business did not 'pan out', to use the American phrase.

5. *trans.* To cook or dress in a pan.

1871 Napheys *Prev. & Cure Dis.* I. ii 64 Shellfish are preferable either raw, roasted, or panned. 1883 Annie Thomas *Mod. Housewife* 75 Panned Oysters.

6. *Agric.* and *dial. intr.* Of soil: To cake on the surface Cf Pan *sb.*[1] 8.

a 1825 Forby *Voc E. Anglia*, *Pan*, to be hardened, as the surface of some soil is, by strong sunshine suddenly succeeding heavy rain.

Pan (pæn), *v.*[2] *Sc.* and *n. dial.* [Derivation unascertained] *intr.* To fit, tally, correspond, agree.

1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxiv. 30 Say and promeis quhat thay can, Thair wordes and deedis will neuer pan. 1674-91 Ray *N. C. Words*, *Pan*, to close, joyn together, agree. Prov. 'Weed and Women cannot pan, but Wo and Women can'. 1825 Brockett *N. C. Gloss.*, *Pan*, to match, to agree, to assimilate. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.* s.v., Jack an his wife didn't seem to pan togither at fost, but noo they get alang pratty weel. 1883 *Almondbury & Huddersf. Gloss* s.v., Boards pan when they lie close together.

b. *trans.* To fit, join, or unite together.

1884 *Leeds Mercury Suppl.* 31 May (E. D D.), Pan it down press an article into its proper place. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.* s.v., To pan boards together.

Pan, obs. form of Pane; obs. Sc. form of Pain.

Pan-, combining form and formative element, repr. Gr. παν- from πᾶν, neuter of πᾶς all, which was freely used in Greek, esp. with adjs. to which it stood in adverb. relation in the sense 'all, wholly, entirely, altogether, by all, of all', as in πανάγαθος altogether good, παναγιος all holy, πανακής all-healing, πανάριστος best of all, παναρμόνιος suited to all musical modes, πανδημος pertaining to all the people, public, πάνοπλος fully-armed, πανσέληνος of the full moon, πάνσοφος all-wise; so from national names, as πανελλήνιος of all the Greeks, πανιώνιος of all the Ionians; also in sbs., etc. derived from these adjs, and some other sbs., as πανδέκτης an all-receiver, πανηγεμών ruler of all, πανήγυρις a universal or general assembly, πανοπλία panoply.

Hence *pan-* occurs in English in words taken or derived from Greek, and in many others formed more or less on the same analogy either in English, med. or mod. Latin, or French. It is especially common with national names, after πανελλήνιος, πανιώνιος, etc., where it has become a living suffix, prefixed whenever needed. Before a labial παν- became παμ-, and before a guttural παγ- (= *pay-*), as πάμφιλος, παμφίλητος beloved of all, πάγκρεας the sweetbread, the pancreas; the former of these is retained in some English derivatives (see Pam-).

The following are examples of the uses of *pan-*; the more important words will be found in their places as Main words.

1. With national names, and words formed in imitation of them, with the sense 'Of, pertaining to, or comprising all (those indicated in the body of the word)'; with sbs. in *-ism* and *-ist*, generally expressing the notion of or aspiration for the political union of all those indicated, a sense which also tends to colour the adj Of modern formations of this kind, Panslavism and Panslavist, with their related words, appear to have been the earliest. Among others are: **Pan-Anglo-Sa'xon** *a.*, of or including all of 'Anglo-Saxon' race. **Pan-anthropolo'gical** *a.*, of all anthropologists. **Pan-ato'mic** *a.*, consisting of all the atoms (*humorous*). **Pan-Bu'ddhist** *a.*, of or embracing all Buddhists; so **Pan-Bu'ddhism.** **Pan-Ce'ltic** *a.*, of all Celts, or all the Celtic peoples; hence **Pan-Ce'lticism.** **Pan-Chri'stian** *a.*, universal Christian. **Pan-denomina'tional** *a.*, of or embracing all religious denominations. **Pan-ecclesia'stical** *a.*, representing a whole church or ecclesiastical body. **Pan-Go'thic** *a.*, common to or including all the Gothic or Teutonic races or languages, Germanic. **Pan-hu'man** *a.*, of or per-

taining to all human beings. **Pan-Io'nian, Pan-Io'nic** *adjs.*, of or comprising all Ionians. **Pan-I'sraelitish** *a.*, of or pertaining to all Israelites. **Pan-La'tinist** *a.*, of or embracing all the Latin races. **Pan-O'rthodox** *a.*, of, pertaining to, including, or representing all the Orthodox churches of the East; hence **Pan-O'rthodoxy,** the principle of a union of all the Orthodox churches. **Pan-Pro'testant** *a.*, of or common to all Protestants. **Pan-Sa'xon** *a.* = *Pan-Anglo-Saxon.* **Pan-Teu'tonic** *a.*, of or embracing all Teutonic peoples; hence **Pan-Teu'tonism,** the principle of a union of all Teutonic peoples.

1899 *Daily News* 8 May 8/4 The Admiral's '*Pan-Anglo-Saxon' ideas are popular on the other side. 1883 WRIGHT *Sci. Scepticism* 13 Were a *pananthropological congress .. to vote that [etc.]. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 800 One great Evolutionist is inclined to insinuate that the universe is the product of a *Pan-atomic Council. 1901 *Ibid.* Dec. 849 Something like a *Pan-Buddhist movement. *Ibid.* 851 *Pan-Buddhism and Eastern Russian policy are now inseparable factors on the political chessboard of Asia. 1895 *Athenæum* 6 Apr. 431/1 The president of various Young Ireland and *Panceltic societies. 1901 *Scotsman* 20 Sept. 3/7 [He] remarked that the Pan-Celtic Conference had laid the foundations of an abiding intellectual and moral union of the Celtic races. 1868 VICT STRANGFORD *Select* (1869) II. 291 An explanation .. from the *Pan-Christian point of view. 1892 *Scott. Leader* 14 Mar 7 The Carrubber's Close Mission, which is thoroughly *pan-denominational in its character. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Nov 9/1 Like Toynbee Hall, the new settlement is pan-denominational, welcoming all shades of opinion. 1898 *Pall Mall G.* 6 July 1/2 Two of these *pan-ecclesiastical assemblies are meeting this week in our midst. 1880 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* (ed. 3) § 236 Specimens .. which we derive from the old ancestral *pan-gothic stock. 1900 *Contemp. Rev.* Apr 571 The *pan-human type spreads. 1830 J. DOUGLAS *Serr. regard. Religi.* iii. 76 The *pamonian Confederacy or the Amphictyonic Council. 1878 *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 675/2 The purification of Delos and the restoration of the *Pan-ionic festival there, in 426 B.C. 1881 *Ibid.* XIII. 204/2 Pan-Ionic. 1891 CHEYNE *Orig. Psalter* iv. 118 A fine monument of the *Pan-Israelitish sentiment of the Persian period. 1882 *Echo* 29 Aug. 1 5 She regards it as highly important that a '*Pan-Latinist' movement should be started, in order to oppose and neutralise the advancing aggression of 'Pan-Germanism' and 'Pan-Islamism'. 1898 *Pall Mall G.* 6 July 1/2 They are end avouring to hold a *Pan-Orthodox Council in Kieff. 1902 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 604 The principles which inspire her rulers are those of Panortho ioxy and Pan-lavism. 1898 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 469 The old *pan-Protestant theories. 1901 A. BIRRELL in *N. Amer. Rev.* Feb. 26 A *Pan-Saxon Idea, to go down into the lists and strike the shields of the Pan-Slavonic Idea, and of the Pan Germanic Idea. 1884 *Manch. Guard.* 26 Sept. 5/2 An imaginary deep-laid scheme .. a *Pan-Teutonic or Pan-Afrikander combination against the British power in South Africa. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Nov 5/1 The Organ of the *Pan-Teutonic League. 1894 E. P. EVANS in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XLIV. 306 Germany has long since outgrown the swaddling-clout of *Panteutonism.

2. Other words: **Pana'nthropism** [Gr. ἄνθρωπος man, after *pantheism*]: see quot. **Pan-apo'spory:** see quot. **Pan-athle'tic** *a.*, of or pertaining to the whole circle of athletic contests. **Pana'tom,** an atom of a supposed primary substance of which all the elements are composed. **Panbla'stic** *a. Biol.* [Gr. βλαστός sprout], originating from all the germinal layers (Billings *Nat. Med. Dict.* 1890). **Panchri'stic** *a.*, identifying Christ with the universe. **Pancla'stic,** an explosive that shatters everything. **Pan-conci'liatory** *a.*, conciliatory to all. † **Pancra'stical** *a.* ? for *panchrestical* [Gr. πάγχρηστος good for everything], good for all diseases, of the nature of a panacea. **Pancyclope'dic** *a.*, of or pertaining to the whole circle of science. † **Pan-dæda'lian** *a.* [Gr. πανδαίδαλος], of all curious workmanship. **Pan-destru'ction,** universal destruction. **Pandia'bolism** [after *pantheism*] = *pan-Satanism.* **Pandynamo'meter:** see quot. **Pan-e'goism,** an extreme form of subjective idealism, restricting reality to the percipient ego; solipsism; hence **Pane'goist,** a solipsist. **Pane'ntheism** [Gr. ἐν in + θεός God]: see quot. **Pan-eu'logism,** universal or indiscriminate praise. **Panfrivo'lium** *nonce-wd.* [from *frivolous*, after *pandæmonium*, etc.], a scene of all frivolity. **Pange'rmism,** a doctrine that attributes all disease to germs; so **Pange'rmic** *a.* † **Pan-gly'phic** *a.*: see quot. **Pangra'mmatist:** see quot. **Pangra'phic** *a.*, writing on all subjects or in all forms. **Pangymna'sticon,** a device combining many gymnastic appliances (Funk 1895). **Panhidro'sis, panid-,** perspiration over the whole body. **Panhy'grous** *a. rare* [Gr. πάνυγρος quite damp or wet], damp over the whole surface (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893). **Pan-hyperæ'mia,** general hyperæmia or plethora of blood (*Ibid.*). **Panhystere'otomy,** complete excision of the womb. **Panichthyo'phagous** *a.*, eating fish of all kinds. **Panidiomo'rphic** *a. Min.*, having all its components idiomorphic. **Pan-materiali'stic** *a.* [after *pantheistic*], holding the material universe to be all. **Pan-melo'dicon, -melo'dion:** see quot. **Pan-neuri'tis** *Path.*, general inflammation of the nerves; multiple neuritis (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893). **Pa'nnomy** *Philos.*, the 'law of reason as universal' (Funk 1895). **Pano,i'stic** *a. Entom.* [Gr. ὠόν egg], having an ovary producing eggs only without vitelligenous or other cells. † **Pano'lethry** [Gr. πανολεθρία utter destruction], general destruction or slaughter. † **Pano'rganon,** a universal instrument. **Panoti'tis,** inflammation involving both the middle and internal ear (Billings *Nat. Med. Dict.* 1890). **Pa'npathy** [Gr. πάθος suffering], a feeling common to all. **Panpheno'menalism** *Philos.*, a theory that the universe is purely phenomenal. † **Panple'gia:** see PAMPLEGIA. **Panpneu'matism:** see quot. **Pa'npolism** [Gr. πόλις city, πόλισμα community], equality of civil rights. **Pan-po'pish** *a.*, pertaining to universal papal jurisdiction or power. **Panpsy'chism:** see quot. **Pan-Sa'tanism** [after *pantheism*], the belief or doctrine that Satan is the informing spirit of the universe. **Pansci'olism,** universal sciolism or smattering of knowledge. **Pansclero'sis** *Path.*, complete induration of a part (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893). † **Panselene** [Gr. πανσέληνος full-mooned], the full moon (Phillips 1706, etc.). † **Pa'nsperm:** see quot. **Pansphy'gmograph** = CARDIOGRAPH, or a combination of cardiograph and sphygmograph (Mayne 1857). **Panstereora'ma** [Gr. στερεός solid + ὅραμα sight, spectacle]: see quot. **Pante'legraph,** a form of telegraph invented by Casselli in 1856, for transmitting facsimile messages and portraits along a line connecting two isochronously vibrating pendulums, of which the first guides an iron point over the original portrait or message, setting up equivalent motions in the other. So **Pantele'graphy,** 'facsimile telegraphy' (Funk 1895). **Pante'lephone,** a highly sensitive microphone capable of reproducing minute sound-vibrations at great distances: hence **Pantelepho'nic** *a.* **Panthele'matism** *Philos* [Gr. θέλημα τ- will: see -ISM], the theory of Schopenhauer that the Ultimate and Absolute is Will. **Pa'nthelism** [Gr. θέλ-ειν to will] = prec. **Panzo'ism** *Biol.* [Gr. ζωή life], a name given to a synthesis of all the elements or factors of vitality. **Panzo'ôty** [Gr. ζωότης animal nature], a zymotic disease affecting animals generally in a district or country; so **Panzoö'tic** *a.* and *sb*

1871 H. B. FORMAN *Living Poets* 367 If Mr. Swinburne's creed is describable in one word, that word must be made for the occasion—'pananthropism': he sees the spirit of man (which he it borne in mind he calls 'God') everywhere animating and informing the universe. 1892 *Athenæum* 12 Nov. 667/3 A seedling .. showing prothalli developed aposporously over general surface of frond ('pan-apospory). 1897 *Westm. Gaz* 27 Jan. 2/1 That Cambridge Undergraduates .are not all marching through a cycle of *pan-athletic triumphs to double firsts. 1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 896 *Panatoms .. the hypothesis that all the elements are formed of a single primary substance, pantogen, the atoms of which are regarded as material points, and as equal to one another. 1897 *Expositor* Dec. 416 Grotesque Egyptian Gnostic Gospels which .exhibit a *pan Christic conception. 1892 *Times* 2 Apr. 7/2 A *panclastic more terrible in its effects than any hitherto known. 1901 M. J. F. MCCARTHY *Five Yrs. Irel.* xxvi. 383 That *panconciliatory gentleman. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 377 Their Prescriptions are *Pancrastical, a Salve for every Sore, without respect had to difference of Temperament, or Constitution. 1852 DE QUINCEY *Sir W. Hamilton* Wks. 1863 XVI. 130 A *pancyclopædic acquaintance with every section of knowledge that could furnish keys for unlocking man's inner nature. 1818 LITHGOW *Pilgr. Farewell* E iv. To see thy gallant Youthes, so rich arrayde, In *Pandedalian Showes, did shine like Ore. 1884 RAE *Contemp. Socialism* 302 Bakunin, the Russian nihilist, .says that to attain '*Pandestruction' requires 'a series of assassinations and audacious, or even mad enterprises, horrifying the powerful and dazzling the people'. 1899 I. A. TOLLEMACHE in *Literature* 16 Sept. 281 [Some pessimists] will contend that .her [Nature's] cult is in reality, not Pantheism but *Pandiabolism. 1876 *Catal. Sci. App. S. Kens.* 59 Flexion *Pandynamometer. An instrument designed to determine the work done by a steam engine, by means of the flexion of the beam. 1896 BENN in *Academy* 25 Jan 70/1 *Panegoism (better known as solipsism—the extreme form of subjective idealism). 1898 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 65 Secondly, a philosophy of Immaterialism and Panegoism, in which, if consistent, we become subjective idealists and solipsists. 1890 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Nov. 130, I am the great *Panegoist, the would-be Conservator of Self, the inspired prophet of the Universal I. 1874 tr. *Ueberweg's Hist. Philos.* II 230 KRAUSE (1781–1832) .. sought to improve upon the pantheism of the System of Identity by developing a doctrine of 'Panentheism, or a philosophy founded on the notion that all things are in God. 1891 tr. *Amiel's Jrnl.* 194 The panentheism of Krause is ten times more religious than their dogmatic supernaturalism. *a* 1854 *National Rev.* (Webster), Her book has a trace of the cant of *paneudogism. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 597/1 Within the walls of that exquisite *Panfrivolium—the ball-room at Willis's! 1887 A. M. BROWN *Anim. Alkal.* 160 *Pangermic doctrines bolstered up by hazy, vague, hypotheses. *Ibid.* 126 *Pangermism has been exhausting its energies in sensational demonstrations of bacterial surprises and bacillar blunderings. 1902 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 6 Fragments of strange histories, *Panglyphic and Hemy-gliphic. *Margin*, Panglyphic be wholy carved from the head to the foot in all members. 1739 J. HERRICK *Tryphiodorus* p. xxvii. There is yet another style of Writers which .. may not improperly be called *Pangrammatists.. It was not sufficient for them that their Poems consisted of the proper feet and measure, unless all the letters of the Alphabet were crowded into every single line of them. 1829 *New Monthly Mag.* XIV. 254 Rivalling the Pangrammatists and Lipogrammatists of old in quaint and laughter-stirring conceits. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 356 A sort of Hermes Trismegistus—in short, he may be reckoned omniscriptive or *pangraphic. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Panidrosis. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pankidrosis. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Panhysterectomy. 1900 *Lancet* 18 Aug. 500/2 Panhysterectomy and vaginal extirpation were favoured in continental Europe. 1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVII. 265 A dry coarse fish, fit only for hungry boatmen and *panichthyophagous puss. 1888 W. S. BAYLEY in *Amer. Naturalist* Mar. 209 When .. all of the constituents are idiomorphically developed, the rock is *panidiomorphic. 1877 *Fraser's Mag.* XV. 103 A most striking pourtray, in pantheistic or *panmaterialistic form, of the wondrous living guise of the Unknowable. 1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVI. 780/2 *Panmelodicon*, an instrument invented by Leppich at Vienna in 1810. By means of a conical barrel moved by a wheel, rods of metal, bent to a right angle, were made to sound when the finger-keys were pressed down. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Panmelodion.* 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vii. 443 So far as is at present known, only the Orthoptera and the Pulicidae possess *panoistic ovaria. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* Introd. 21 *n. te*, An ovary in which every ovarian cell becomes an egg, may be termed panoistic; one in which some only become eggs, meroistic. The terms are Brandt's, and were originally applied by him to Insectan ovaries. 1668 M. CASAUBON *Credulity* (1670) 58 Such persecutions, confusions, internecions, and *Panolethries, as they have suffered in most places. 1672 LEYBOURN (*title*) *Panorganon; or, a Universal Instrument performing all such conclusions as are usually wrought by Spheres, Sectors, Quadrants, Planispheres, etc., and to Solve Problems in Astronomy, Dialling, etc. 1900 P. CARUS *Hist. Devil* 462 There is .. a mysterious longing, a yearning for the fulness of the whole, a *panpathy which finds a powerful utterance in the psalms of all the religions on earth. 1871 FRASER *Life Berkeley* x. 410 This philosophy of ultimately unintelligible *pan-phenomenalism. 1897 *Scotsman* 25 Mar. 7/5 This psychology .. leaves no room for reality anywhere, and can only result in a panphenomenalism akin to that of Hume. 1901 *Baldwin's Dict. Philos.* II. 256/1 *Panpneumatism*, a term used by v. Hartmann (only) to designate a 'higher synthesis of Panlogism .. and Panthelism .. according to which the absolute is both will and thought'. 1884 RAE *Contemp. Socialism* 190 Equality of right was the mark of the new period: Marlo calls it *panpolism. 1883 *Chr. Commw.* 6 Dec. 174/3 They have, while escaping from the *pan-popish bondage, been led into metaphysical mazes of divinity. 1901 *Baldwin's Dict. Philos.* II. 256/1 *Panpsychism*, the theory that all matter, or all nature, is itself psychical, or has a psychical aspect; that atoms and molecules, as well as plants and animals, have a rudimentary life of sensation, feeling, and impulse which bears the same relation to their movements that the psychical life of human beings does to their objective activities. 1894 tr. *Harnack's Hist. Dogma* iv. 257 *note*, Some Gnostics advanced to Pan-Satanism with regard to the Conception of the World. 1868 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Dec. 12 The attempt at pansophism, even in the arts, must end in *pansciolism. 1731 BAILEY, *Pansperm*, universal seed, also a mixture of all sorts of seeds. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Panstereorama*, in Rilievo, a model of a town or country in cork, wood, pasteboard, or other substances. 1889 in *Public Opinion* 27 Apr., In place of a picture he shows us a panstereorama. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1602/2 *Pantelegraph.* 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 225 Of telephone-specialists M de Lochi-Labye will show his *pan-telephone in action. 1887 *Sci. Amer.* 28 May 343/2 When the diaphragm was [affected] by damping either with the fingers or by placing the ear directly against its surface, the molecular or *pantelephonic vibration predominated, and all sounds were heard, including the first harmonic. 1877 SHIELDS *Final Philos.* 293 Hartmann, endeavoring to reconcile the panlogism of Hegel with the *panthelematism of Schopenhauer (or so called doctrine of universal will). 1901 *Baldwin's Dict. Philos.* II. 257-8 *Panthelism*, the doctrine that will is the basis of the universe. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 53 The great world-powers, such as Evolution, Persistence of Force, Heredity, *Panzoism, and Physiological Units. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Panzootic*, an epizootic affecting many different kinds of animals. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Panzoötic*, relating to *Panzootia. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Panzootia*, .. term for a disease which affects the cattle and other animals of a country or district generally; similar to Pandemia as applied to human beings: *panzootic.

† **Panabase** (pæ'nabēs). *Min. Obs.* [irreg. mod. f. Gr. πᾶν all + BASE *sb.*[1] Named (in French) by Beudant 1832.] A synonym of TETRAHEDRITE.

1847 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts. 1896 A. H. CHESTER *Dict. Names Min.*, *Panabase*, because of the number of bases which may replace one another in its composition.

† **Panabasite** (pánæ'bāsait). *Min. Obs.* = prec.

1870 J. ORTON *Andes & Amazons* ii. xxxiii. 443 Native silver with minuteet of silver, panabasite pyrites and blende.

† **Panacæ'on,** erron. form of PANACEA.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* xvi. 563, I think I have found a Panacæon for all Scorbutick pains.

Panace (pæ'nasē). Also 6–7 **panaces,** 8 **panacee.** [Adapted or adopted forms of L. *panax* and *panaces*, synonyms of *panacea* (see below), as name of a plant. *Panaces* retains the L. form; *panacee* was prob. from Fr.; Lyly's *panace*, if of two syllables, would represent L. *panax*.] A fabulous herb to which was ascribed the power of healing all diseases; 'All-heal'.

Variously identified, as by Pliny, with *Ligusticum*, Lovage, and Opopanax, and by the 16th c. herbalists with several other plants: cf. ALL-HEAL.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. vii. 91 The weill smelland herb hait panaces. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb., 425 Where is that

precious herbe Panace which cureth all diseases? 1612 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 3 Men talke of Panaces the herbe, that it was good for all diseases. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* XII. 617 Venus brews The extracted Liquor with Ambrosian Dews, And od'rous Panacee. 1740 C. PITT *Virg. Æneid* XII. 583 The queen..Tempers with scented panacee the whole. 1866 CONINGTON *Æneid* XII. 424 With juices of ambrosia blent And panace of fragrant scent.

Panacea (pænăsī·ă). Also 6 **-chæa, -chea, 7 -cæa.** [a. L. *panacēa*, a. Gr. πανάκεια universal remedy, f. πανακής 'all-healing'.]

1. A remedy, cure, or medicine reputed to heal all diseases; a catholicon or universal remedy.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* Pref. 8 b, [That] which they call *panacea*, a medicine (as they affirme) effectual and of mu he vertue, but knowen to no man. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 234 Physitions deafen our eares with the Honorificabilitudinitatibus of their heauenly Panachea. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* Pref. B, This Panacæa was a certaine medicine made of saffron, quick siluer, vermilion, antimonie, and certaine sea shells made vp in fashion of triangular lozenges. 1652 EVELYN *St. France* Misc. Writ. (1805) 89 Phlebotomie, which is their panacea for all diseases. 1759 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIV. 243 There cannot be .. an absolute panacea—a medicine that will cure every disease incident to the human body. 1867 MRS. H. WOOD *Orville College* (1876) 185 Coffee was his panacea for most ailments. *fig.* 1616 *Rich Cabinet* 24 The godly Preacher, procures the generall panacea of patience, to ease all paines. 1755 P. WHITEHEAD *Ep. to Dr. Thompson* Poems (1790) 160 What sovereign med'cine can its course reclaim? What, but the poet's panacea—shame! 1803 JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* (1826) III. vii. 151 A panacea for worse ills. 1884 SIR C. S. C. BOWEN in *Law Rep.* 26 Ch. Div. 711 There is one panacea which heals every sore in litigation, and that is costs.

†**2.** Applied to a reputed herb of healing virtue, vaguely and variously identified; All-heal. *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. v. 32 Whether yt divine Tobacco were, Or Panachæa, or Polygony, Shee fownd, and brought it to her patient deare. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Panacea*, .the Herb All-heal or Wound wort. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Panacea*, .All-heal, is also applied to several plants, by reason of the extraordinary virtues ascribed to them.

3. *Panacea of mercury*: see quot.

1823 J. BAIDLOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 96 Add what is called, white panacea of mercury, (calomel washed in spirits of wine).

Panacean (pænăsī·ăn), *a.* [f. prec. + -AN.] Of the nature of a panacea; all-healing.

1638-48 G. DANIEL *Lebug.* v. 102 Panacean Asphodil And fresh Nepenthe. 1782 WHITEHEAD *Odes* xiii, Still does reluctant Peace refuse To shed her Panacean dews. 1880 *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* July 145 Our slowness to believe the panacean qualities of alcohol.

Panaceist (pænăsī·ist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who believes in or applies a panacea.

1803 COLERIDGE *Lett., to Southey* (1895) 438 If the coachman do not turn Panaceist, and cure all my ills by breaking my neck. 1849 LEWIS *Influence Authority* x. § 6. 182 The panaceist .. [has] one principle, which he introduces everywhere, and which he expects to prove a complete and immediate remedy for numerous political ills of the most discordant natures.

Panache (pănăʃ). Also 6 **pannach,** 6–7 **pinnach,** 7 **penache, -ashe,** 7–8 **pannache,** 7–9 **pennache,** 8 **panashe,** (-ack). [a. F. *panache*, ad. It. *pennacchio*, deriv. of *penna* feather.] A tuft or plume of feathers, esp. when used as a head-dress or an ornament for a helmet; †hence extended to ornaments of similar appearance, as a tassel.

1553 in Hakluyt *Voy.* II. i. 113 A little pinnach of white Ostrich feathers. 1585 JAMES I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 43 Like as ane hors, when he is barded haile, An fethered pannach set vpon his heid, Will make him seame more braue. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 270 Their feathers so faire, that they serue for pennaches. 1651 EVELYN *Diary* 7 Sept., He had in his cap a pennach of heron. 1669 WYCHE *Short Rel. River Nile* (1798) 40 The tail is worn by children for a Penashe. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* VI. 133 Like to a Panack it covers my Face. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. xvii 31 This bird [the cockatoo] is crowned with a panashe or bunch of feathers. 1819 H. BUSK *Vestriad* i. 428 The tow'ring panache sweeps the chalky floor. *a* 1848 SIR S. MEYRICK in Cussans *Her* vi. (1882) 94 The distinction between the Panache and Plume is, that the former was fixed on the top of a Helmet, while the latter was placed behind, in front, or on the side.

b. *Astron.* A plume-like solar protuberance.

1887 LOCKYER *Chem. of Sun* 441 At the poles there is an exquisite tracery curved in opposite directions, consisting of plumes or *panaches*.

c. *Comb.*, as *panache-crest*.

1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xvii. § 2 (ed. 3) 267 The Garter-Plates..display panache crests.

Panached (pănăʃt), *a.* Also 7 **pen(n)ached** [f. prec. + -ED[2]; cf. F. *panaché*.] Diversified with stripes of colour like a plume.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* Apr. 65 Carefully protect from violent storms of Rain .. your Pennach'd Tulips. 1665-76 REA *Flora* (ed 2) 93 The flowers are white and red penached like a tulip. 1729 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* IX. 286 Purple, violet colour'd and panached or striped yellow, and violet Pansies.

†**Pa·nacy.** *Obs. rare*[-1]. = PANACEA.

a 1690 T. WATSON in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxix. 72 The Scripture is..the panacy, or universal medicine for the soul.

Panada (pănā·dă). Also 7 **pannada;** *β.* 6–9 **panado.** [a. Sp. (Pg., Pr.) *panada* = It. *panata*, F. *panade* PANADE[2], f. It. *pane*, L. *pāne-m* bread: see -ADA, also -ADO.] A dish made by boiling bread in water to a pulp, and flavouring it according to taste with sugar, currants, nutmegs, or other ingredients.

1625 F. HERING *Cert. Rules* C b, Burnet will doe well, or thinne pannada. 1625 MASSINGER *New Way* I. ii, She keeps her chamber, dines with a panada, Or water-gruel. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* i. 252 Mealy Substances and Panadas, or Bread boiled in Water. 1782 JONES *Let.* in Ld. Teignmouth *Life* (1804) 218 The nation..will be fed like a consumptive patient, with chicken-broth and panada. 1881 J. A. SYMONDS *Shelley* iv. 73 His favourite diet consisted of pulse or bread, which he ate dry with water, or made into panada. *fig.* 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII 12 [They] swallow, without flinching, all the theological panada with which she may think fit to cram them.

β. 1598 FLORIO, *Panada*, a kinde of meate called a Panado. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 46 Before these warres, he vsed to haue nourishing brackefasts, as panadoes, and broths. 1776 *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 430 The regimen enjoined him..was gruel, panado, and sage-tea. 1835-40 J. M. WILSON *Tales of Borders* (1851) XIX. 252 A ruined constitution, which sack, and sago-pudding, and panado, could scarcely support.

†**Panade**[1]. *Obs. rare.* [app. related in its radical part to OF. *pann-*, *pan-*, *penart*, *penard* 'cutlass, a kind of large two-edged knife, pollard' (Godef.), med.L. *penardus* (Du Cange), but the suffix is different. Cf. also med.L. *pennatus* a kind of sword (Du Cange), It. *pennato* 'a kind of cutting-hooke that gardiners vse' (Florio); also (for the radical part) L. *bipennis* a two-edged ax.] A kind of large knife.

[13 *Annales Paulini* an. 1330 in *Chron. Edw. I & II* (Rolls) I. 350 Quando episcopus erat moriturus clamavit et præ epit 'Occide, occide'; et ad hoc tradidit suum panade, unde caput episcopi fuerat abscisum. 1883 STUBBS *ibid.* II. p. xcix, [Bishop Stapleton was] stripped and beheaded with a panade or butcher's knife, which one of the bystanders offered.] *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 9 And by his belt he baar a long panade [*misprr. by Thynne* panade] *Ibid.* 40 Wiþ panade and wiþ knyf or boydekyn.

Panade[2] (pănē·d). [a. F. *panade*.] = PANADA.

1598 FLORIO, *Panadella*, *Panadina*, a little messe of Panad. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 714 They give pappes and panades unto their little babes. 1655 J. PHILLIPS *Sat. agst. Hypocr.* (1974) 14 It was no Christmas-dish with Pruens made, Nor White-broath, nor Capon-broth, nor sweet ponade. 1892 W. B. SCOTT *Autobiog. Notes* I. 127 His [Leigh Hunt's] own food seemed to be panade.

Panado, variant of PANADA. *Panado'd* in *Discolliminium* (1650) 46: see MARCH-PANADO *v.*

‖**Panæsthesia,-esthesia** (pænĭs-þī·siă,-ĭs-). [a. Gr. παναισθησία full vigour of the senses, f. παν-, PAN- + αἴσθησις perception.] The total sum of the perceptions of an individual at a given moment.

1884 MCDOWALL tr. A. Herzen in *Jrnl. Mental Sci.* Apr. 51 Each [element] awakens its own *quantum* of consciousness, which unites with that of the other elements simultaneously disintegrated, to form the *panæsthesia* of the individual. *Note.* I propose this name of *panæsthesia* to express 'the totality of what an individual feels at a given moment'.

Panæsthetism (pænĭs-, pænĭsþĭtiz'm). [f. Gr. παν-, PAN- + αἰσθητ-ής one that feels + -ISM.]

1. The theory that consciousness may inhere in matter generally.

1882 E. D. COPE in *Amer. Naturalist* June 468 Panæsthetism..The admission of the possibility of the existence of consciousness in other forms of matter than protoplasm, and in other planets than the earth.

2. = PANÆSTHESIA.

1900 GOULD *Dict. Med. Biol.*, *Panesthetism*, same as *Panesthesia*.

Pan-A·frican, *a.* [PAN- 1.] All-African; of or pertaining to all persons of African birth or descent.

1900 *Daily News* 16 July 7/5 A pan-African Conference will be held at the Westminster Town Hall on July 23, and will be attended and addressed by those of African descent from all parts of the British Empire, the United States of America, Abyssinia, Liberia, Hayti, &c. *Ibid.* 26 July 4/4 A permanent Pan-African Association was formed to protect the rights and aid the development of Africans and their descendants throughout the world.

So **Pan-Africa·nder** *a.* [PAN- 1], of or belonging to all Africanders, or of a government or state which should include all South Africans of Dutch descent or sympathies. Hence **Pan-Africa·nderdom** (see -DOM).

1884 *Manch. Guard.* 26 Sept. 5/2 An imaginary deep-laid scheme a Pan-Teutonic or Pan-Africander combination against the British power in South Africa. 1899 T. SCHREINER in *Daily News* 29 Nov. 6/6 Their dream of a Pan-Africander Republic. 1900 *Ibid.* 12 June 3/4 He never pretended to hide his ideal of Pan-Afrikanderdom under its own flag.

Panage, obs. f. PANNAGE. **Panagia:** see PANHAGIA. **Panagirick,** obs. f. PANEGYRIC.

Panama (pænămā·). [The name of a town and state in Central America, and of the isthmus uniting North and South America.] *attrib.* Of or pertaining to Panama: spec. *Panama fever*: see quot. 1890. *Panama hat*, a misnomer for a hat made from the undeveloped leaves of the stemless screw-pine (*Carludovica palmata*) of tropical South America; now often applied to hats made in imitation of this; also *absol.* **Panama** *sb.*

1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxx, Men, with large panama straw hats on their heads. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Panama hats*, very fine plaited hats made from the fan-shaped leaves of *Carludovica palmata*, which are generally worn in the West Indies and American Continent, and fetch a high price. In Central America where they are made, the palm is called Jipijapa. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.* II. 281 Panama fever. Sometimes malarial and sometimes yellow fever. 1900 *Jrnl. Soc. of Arts* 17 Aug. 744 Jipijapa or Panama hats. Ecuador is the real home of the hats wrongly designated under the name of 'panama'. .. Everywhere in Latin America the hat is known under the name of 'Jipijapa' in honour of the city where its manufacture was first started.

1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 177 It is sometimes called ..the hat-palm, the young shoots making excellent sombreros or panamas. 1900 *Jrnl. Soc. of Arts* 17 Aug. 744 In buying a panama it is necessary to ascertain two things—that the straw is whole and that it is not stiffened.

Pan-American (pænăme·rikăn), *a.* [PAN- 1.] Of or pertaining to all the states of North and South America or to all Americans.

1889 *Evening Post* (N.Y.) 27 Sept. 4/3 European Opinion on the Pan-American Congress. 1901 *Daily News* 11 Apr. 5/1 The Buffalo Pan-American Exposition. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Oct. 4/2 The Pan-American Congress was opened at four o'clock yesterday afternoon at Mexico.

Hence **Pan-Ame·ricanism,** the idea or sentiment of a political alliance or union of all the states of North and South America.

1902 *Monthly Rev.* Oct. 60 The French-Canadian, .. should a change be forced upon him, would incline towards Pan-Americanism.

Pan-Anglican (pænăæ·ŋglikăn), *a.* [PAN- 1.] Of, pertaining to, or embracing the whole Anglican Church with its branches and related communities, esp. Colonial and American.

[1679 *Lyndwood's Provinc., Const. Legat.* 3 *heading*, Concilium Pan-Anglicum Londini habitum..Anno Domini 1236.] 1867 [A 'Pan-Anglican Synod', consisting of 75 British, Colonial, and American Protestant bishops, met at Lambeth Palace from 24 Sept. to 10 Dec.]. 1868 W. S. GILBERT *Bab Ballads, Bishop of Rum-ti-foo*, To synod called Pan-Anglican. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 6 July 1/2 The Pan-Anglican Episcopal Council, which is sitting at Lambeth.

Pan-Anglo-Saxon, etc.: see PAN- 1.

Panans, obs. form of PENANCE.

Pananthropism, -apospory: see PAN- 2.

Panaquilon (pănæ·kwilŏn). *Chem.* [f. *panax quinquefolium* (see PANAX) + -ON.] An amorphous sweet substance found in ginseng (*Panax Schinseng*) by Garrigues, in 1854.

1859 FOWNES *Man. Chem.* 355 Panaquilon, from Panax quinquefol., very much resembles glycyrrhizin, but is not precipitated from its solution by sulphuric acid. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.* II. 281 Panaquilon. $C_{12}H_{22}O_9$.

†**Pana·rchic,** *a. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. παναρχ-ος all-ruling + -IC.] All-ruling.

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. v, Is Ars sacra, .. Or the pamphysick, or panarchick knowledge, A heathen language?

Panarchy (pæ·năki). *rare.* [f. PAN- + Gr. ἀρχή, -αρχία rule, realm.] Universal realm.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* xix. (1848) 208 The starry panarchy of space.

†**Pa·naret.** *Obs. rare*[-1]. [ad. Gr. πανάρετος all-virtuous.] An all-virtuous one.

1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Roode* (1878) 13/1 Wilt haue our Bodies which thou didst create? Then take them to thee thou true Panaret.

‖**Panari·cium,-itium.** *Obs.* Also 6-**is.** [late L. *panaricium*, for *paronychium*.] A whitlow.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 223 Panaricium is an enpostym þat is in þe heed of a mannes fyngir about þe nail. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 30/1 Ther commethe in the endes of the fingers, sonttimes a certayn vlceratione callede *Panaris* or *Paronichia*. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II v. xi. 229 A Counsellor's wife, who..was cured of a panaritium.

Panarmony: see PANHARMONY.

‖**Panarthritis** (pænăþrai·tĭs). *Path.* [f. PAN- + ARTHRITIS.] Inflammation involving the whole structure of a joint.

1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Panarthritis*. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 79 The disease [rheumatoid arthritis] has been called a pan-arthritis, because it involves all the parts of a joint—cartilage, bone, and synovial membrane.

†**Pa·nary,** *sb. Obs. rare*[-1]. [ad. L. *pānarium* bread-basket, neuter of *pānārius*: see next and -ARY.] A storehouse for bread, a pantry.

1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 3 It [the Scripture] is a Panary of holesome foode, against fenowed traditions.

Panary (pæ·nări), *a.* [a. L. *pānāri·us*, f. *pān-is* bread: see -ARY.] Of or pertaining to bread; esp. in the phrase *panary fermentation*.

1818 COLEBROOKE *Import Colonial Corn* 128 That fermentation, which takes place in the making of leavened or raised bread, ..named the panary fermentation. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 41 Trying the relative panary properties of different kinds of flour and meal.

Panashe, obs. form of PANACHE.

†**Panate·l.** *Obs. rare*[-1]. [ad. It. *panatella* or *panadella* 'a little messe of Panad' (Florio).] A light panada.

1603 LODGE *Treat. Plague* (Hunterian Cl.) 55 If sharpenesse be displeasant to his stomacke. .. Barly, creame, Almond milke, and panatels, are fit meates in this cause. [1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Panada*, *Panata*, or *Panatella*, a diet, consisting of bread boiled in water, to the consistence of a pulp; given to sick persons whose digestion is weak.]

‖**Panathenæa** (pæ·năþĭnī·ă). Also -**aia.** [a. Gr. παναθήναια adj. neut. pl. (sc. ἱερά solemnities), f. παν- all + Ἀθηναῖ-ος Athenian, f. Ἀθῆναι Athens, or Ἀθήνη Athene, Minerva, the patron goddess of Athens.] The national festival of Athens, held, in a lesser form every year, in a greater every

fifth year, to celebrate the union of Attica under Theseus. It included a splendid procession to the shrine of the goddess Athene, with gymnastic games and musical competitions. Hence **Panathenæ'an** *a.*, pertaining to or characteristic of this festival.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch* Explan. Words, *Panathenæa*, a solemnity held at Athens. ..Such games as were then exhibited..they called Panathenaik. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Panathenæa*. 1775 R. WOOD *Ess. Homer* 240 Could Homer have heard his Poems sung or recited, even at the Panathenæan Festival. *a* 1822 SHELLEY *Ion* Pr. Wks. 1888 II. 114 You have now only to consider how you shall win the Panathenæa. 1853 HICKIE tr. *Aristoph.* (1872) II. 500, I was quite spent with laughing at the Panathenaia. 1882 SWINBURNE *Tristram of Lyonesse, Athens* 179 None so glorious garland crowned the feast Panathenæan.

Panathenaic (pænæθĭnē ĭk), *a.* (*sb*) [ad. Gr. παναθηναϊκ-ός, f. παναθήναια: see prec.] Of or pertaining to the Panathenæa.

Panathenaic frieze, a frieze, designed by Phidias, representing the procession at the festival, which surrounded the exterior of the cella at the Parthenon.

1603 [see prec.]. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 152 The pageants of their Panathenaike solemnitie. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 179/2 That unrivalled production of Greek art, the Panathenaic procession. 1869 RUSKIN *Q. of Air* § 39 The earliest Panathenaic vase known—the 'Burgon' vase in the British Museum 1880 POYNTER & HEAD *Classic & Ital. Paint* Pref. 13 The beauty which receives its full expression in the Panathenaic frieze.

† **B.** *sb. pl.* The Panathenaic celebrations. *Obs.*

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 1. iv. 401 The Peplum or Veil of Minerva, which in the Panathenaicks is with great pomp and ceremony brought into the Acropolis.

Pan-athletic, Panatom: see PAN- 2.

‖ **Panax** (pæ'nǣks). [L. *panax*, ad. Gr. παν-ακής, -κές all healing, πάνακες the plant yielding opopanax] Panace, All-heal; now a Linnæan genus of plants (N.O. *Araliaceæ*), containing herbs, shrubs, and trees, of tropical and Northern Asia and America, some of them noted for real or supposed medicinal virtues, esp. the Ginseng (*P. Schinseng*) and American species (*P. quinquefolium*).

c 1617 MIDDLETON *Witch* III. iii. 29 Marmaritin and mandragora, thou wouldst say. Here's panax too. 1638 NABBES *Bride* iv. i, Panax Coloni Is known to every rustick; and Hipericon. 1819 *Pantologia* s. v., Ginseng was formerly supposed to be confined to the mountains of Chinese Tartary: it is now, however, fully ascertained that the American panax quinquefolia is precisely the same.

Panblastic: see PAN- 2.

† **Pa'n-bone.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. PAN *sb.*[1] 6 + BONE] The bone of the skull.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* Y vj, Vnsensyble swettinge evaporatith, and yssuyth furth of the poores in the skyn that coueryth the panbone.

Pan-Brita'nnic, *a.* Also 8 **Pambritannick.** [PAN- 1.] † **a.** Of or consisting of all the Britons or of all parts of Britain. *Obs.* **b.** Of or comprising all the British dominions.

1709 ELIZ. ELSTOB *Ags. Hom. on birthday St. Gregory* Pref. 17 And be it plain as to the Britains, even from their Behaviour at that most celebrated Pambritannick Council at Augustine's &c. 1900 *Daily News* 24 Mar. 4/7 The momentous outburst of pan-Britannic patriotism 1902 *Q. Rev.* July 329 A Pan-Britannic Customs Union, if practicable, would prove efficacious in cementing the union of the empire.

Pan-Buddhism, -ist, etc.: see PAN- 1.

Pancake (pæ'nkēk), *sb.* [f. PAN *sb.*[1] 1 + CAKE *sb.*]

1. A thin flat cake, made of batter fried in a pan. (Often taken as the type of flatness.)

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 1. 46 Putte a litel of þe Whyte comade in þe panne, & late flete al a-brode as þou makyst a pancake. 1555 W. WATERMAN *Fardle Facions* I. v. 53 For their meate they vse, moche a kynde of pancake made of rye meale. 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* II. i, A continual Simon and Jude's rain Beat all your feathers as flat down as pancakes! 1619 *Pasquil's Palin.* (1877) 152 And every man and maide doe take their turne, And tosse their Pancakes up for feare they burne. 1757 SMOLLETT *Reprisal* I. ii, I'll beat their skulls to a pancake. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2) s v. *Pancake Tuesday*, In some farm houses the servants, according to seniority, fried and tossed the pancake. 1860 LD. BLOOMFIELD in *Lady G. Bloomfield's Remin.* (1883) II. xiv. 97 The country is as flat as a pancake.

2. Applied to various objects thin and flat like a pancake, e. g.

a. An imitation of leather consisting of leather-scraps glued together and stamped into sheets by hydraulic pressure, used for in-soles (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875). **b.** An arrangement of six playing-cards, in which one card is laid down and another transversely across it; round these are then placed four others, held in their places by the overlapping ends of the first two, and by overlapping each other, so that all form one cohering whole. **c.** *Paleont.* (See quot. and cf. the existing CAKE-URCHIN.) **d.** *dial.* (*a*) The leaf of the Kidney-wort, *Cotyledon Umbilicus* (Devon); (*b*) The fruit of the Common Mallow, *Malva sylvestris* (N. Linc.). **e.** *Naut.* A single cake of *pancake-ice*: see 3.

b. 1844 ALB. SMITH *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* I. ix, I'll bet you ..that I make the whole of this pack of cards into 'pancakes'. **c.** 1843 HUMBLE *Dict. Geol. & Min.*, *Pancake*, the name given by Klein to the Echinodiscus laganum, a species of fossil echinus, belonging to the division catocysti. **d.** 1886 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, Pancakes. **e.** 18.. in Borthwick *Brit. Amer. Rdr.* (1860) 263 This sludge [of ice]..forms itself into small plates, which, being rounded by continual rubbing, are called by the sailors *pancakes*. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Pancakes*, thin floating rounded spots of snow ice, in the Arctic seas, and reckoned the first indication of the approach of winter, in August.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pancake-making*; *pancake-like, -shaped* adjs.; *pancake fashion, -wise* advbs.; **pancake day, Tuesday,** Shrove Tuesday, from the custom of eating pancakes on that day; **pancake-ice,** floating ice in thin flat pieces, forming in the polar seas at the approach of winter; **pancake-plant** *dial.*, the common mallow (*N. Linc.*).

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, **Pancake-day*, Shrove Tuesday. 1863 ATKINSON *Stanton Grange* (1864) 164, I have seen them [hares] work their way—'pancake fashion, I should call it—under a wire fence. 1817 SCORESBY in *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 556 Its exterior is always sludge, and its interior *pancake ice. 1886 A. W. GREELY *Arctic Service* I. vi. 56 No semblance of a pack was noted until about 5 p.m. It then consisted of small pieces of pancake ice, which would in no way interfere with the progress of any steaming vessel. 1887 W. RYE *Norfolk Broads* 75 A mound, a considerable one for this *pancake-like county. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 19 Nov. 8/5 She wears a *pancake shaped silk hat on her head. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, **Pancake Tuesday*, Shrove Tuesday; on which it is a general custom in the North to have pancakes. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* (Percy Soc) 50 [She] makes him sit at table *pancake wise, Flat, flat, God knowes.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Pa'ncake** *v. trans.*, to squeeze flat like a pancake; **Pa'ncakish** *a.*, somewhat like a pancake; **Pa'ncakewards** *adv.*, towards a pancake.

1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* II. 226 These conquerors of mountains pancaked on the rocks in desperate embraces. 1883 *Blackw. Mag.* July 62 A pancakeish omelette and wine were very acceptable. 1867 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 362 Her allowance would not admit of .. a surreptitious egg, might her desire pancakewards be never so strong.

Pa'ncake-be'll. A bell formerly (still in some places) rung on Shrove Tuesday at or about 11 a.m., popularly associated with the frying of pancakes.

Generally held to have been originally the bell calling to confession. It was observed as the signal for the cessation of work, and beginning of the holiday.

1599 DEKKER *Shoemaker's Holiday* v. i, Upon every Shrove-Tuesday, at the sound of the pancake bell, my fine dapper Assyrian lads shall clap up their shop windows, and away. 1620 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Jacke-a-Lent* Wks. (1630) 115/1 Shroue-Tuesday, ..by that time the clocke strikes eleuen, which (by the helpe of a knauish Sexton) is commonly before nine, then there is a bell rung, cald The Pancake Bell, the sound whereof makes thousands of people distracted. 1640 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 212 Making a frame for the Pancake bell. 1896 *Leeds Merc.* 29 Feb. Suppl (E. D. D.), Richmond and Darlington have also their pancake bells, also Northallerton, at which place the same bell is used as for the curfew. The pancake bell called the people to be shriven before Lent.

† **Panca'rpial,** *a. Obs rare*—[1]. [f. L. *pancarpius*, ad. Gr. πάγκαρπ-ος, f. παν- all + καρπός fruit.] Composed of all kinds of fruits.

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 86 b, [Nymphs] with Pancarpiall garlands of all manner of Flowers, upon their heades.

† **Pa'ncart.** *Obs.* [a. F. *pancarte*, ad. med.L. *pancarta, pancharta*: see PANCHART.]

a. = PANCHART. **b.** A placard bearing a public notification.

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 530/2 Iohn Bouchet. meruayleth of an olde Pancarte [*ed.* 1587 panchart] or Recorde, whyche he had seene, by the tenoure whereof, it appeareth, that this Otho entitled hymselfe Duke of Aquitayne. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* [from Cotgr.], *Pancart*, a paper containing the particular rates of Tolls or Customs due to the King, etc. Thus termed because commonly hung up in some publick place, either single, or with a frame. 1741 tr. *D'Argens' Chinese Lett.* xl. 310 The poorest of them when they die, leave Alms enough to pay for the spiritual Pancart.

Pance, obs. form of PANSE, PANSY, PAUNCH.

† **Pa'ncelet.** *Obs. rare.* [? dim. of *pance*, PAUNCE, cuirass: see -ELET.] A kind of horse-shoe.

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* vi. x. 64 The Pancelet to help the weake heele. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3) s. v. *Horse Shoes*, Horse-shoes of several sorts. 1. That called the Planch-shoe or Pancelet.

Pan-Celtic, etc.: see PAN- 1.

Pancer(e, -cher, variants of PAUNCER *Obs.*

Panch, -e, obs. variants of PAUNCH.

† **Pa'nchart.** *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *pancharta* (*-carta*), f. Gr. παν- all + L. *charta* leaf, paper, in med.L. 'charter'.] A charter, orig. app. one of a general character, or that confirmed all special grants, but in later use applied to almost any written record.

1587 [see PANCART, quot. 1577]. 1621 MOLLE *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* v. xi. 361 The Constitutions of the Emperor Charles the fourth, gathered together in the Panchart, commonly called the Golden Bull. 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 256 The consul's chaplain has shewed me a panchart of a great Rabbin ..This good Rabbin says in his Panchart..that all men should regard each other as brothers.

‖ **Panchayat, punchayet** (pʌntʃā·yăt). *E. Ind.* Also **panchaet, -ait, -aet.** [Hindī, f. *panch* five, Skr. *pañca* five.] A council of five (or now usually more) persons, assembled as a jury or court of arbitrators, or as a committee to decide on matters affecting a village, community, or body.

1803 *Asiatic Ann. Reg.* Misc. 14/2 The panchaets are anxious for the examination of collateral facts. 1812 MAR. GRAHAM *Jrnl. Resid. Ind.* 41 The Parsees..are governed by their own *panchait*, or village council .. [it] consists of thirteen of the principal merchants of the sect. 1826 HOCKLEY *Pandurang Hari* I. iii. 32 Assemble a *panchayet*, and give this cause patient attention, seeing that Hybatty has justice. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 325 The fullest possible employment of the village courts, or Panchayats, in the adjudicature of civil suits. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* vii. 221 The normal number of a Jury or Board of Arbitrators is always five—the panchayet familiar to all who have the smallest knowledge of India.

Pancheon (pæ'nʃən). Also 7 **panshin, -shion,** 7-9 **-chion,** 9 **-chin, -shin, -shon.** [Origin obscure: app. derived in some way from PAN *sb.*[1] Some would identify it with *pankin*, which is known much earlier; but there are no other instances of the dim. *-kin* becoming *-chin*. Influence of *puncheon* has been suggested.]

A large shallow earthenware bowl or vessel, wider at the top than at the bottom, used for setting milk to stand in to let the cream separate, and for other purposes; sometimes applied to a bread-pan.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xv. vi. 433 Pans and panchions of earth. 1687 H. MORE *Contn. Remark. Stor.* (1689) 421 A great many Earthen Milk-pans or Panchins, as they call them. 1784 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIII. 502 A shelf where several pancheons of milk stood. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 99 Pancheons, or shallow red glazed pans for setting of milk in dairies. 1897 GURDON *Mem.* 43 (E. D. D.) She was pouring the new milk into the great earthenware panchions that are brown without and cream colour within.

b. Humorously used for 'paunch'.

1804 ANNA SEWARD *Mem. Darwin* 142 Lakes of milk ran curdling into whey, within the ebon concave of their [cats'] pancheons.

† **Pa'nchrest.** *Obs.* Anglicized form of next.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Panchrest, Panchrestos*, .. a panacea. 1753 — *Cycl. Supp.*, *Panchrestarii*, among the Romans, those who prepared the pancrest, or universal remedy.

‖ **Panchreston** (pænkrī·stŏn). *Obs.* Also 7 **-chrestum, -creston,** (8 *erron* **panchrestos, -us**); *pl.* **-chresta.** [a. Gr. πάγχρηστον adj. neut. 'good for everything', whence L. *panchrēstum medicamentum* (Cicero and Pliny) sovereign medicine.] A universal medicine, a panacea. Also *fig.*

1632 WINTERTON *Drexelius' Consid. Eternity* To Rdr. 4 A pancreston profitable for all things. 1640 HARVEY *Synagogue, Bible* iii, The true Panchreston 'tis for every sore. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 176 Empiricks .. that with some Panchrestum, Catholike Medicines, undertake every thing. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Panchestra*, Medicines that are good against all or many Diseases. [So in KERSEY BAILEY, etc.] 1727-41 Panchrestos [see prec.].

Pan-Christian, Panchristic: see PAN- 1, 2.

‖ **Panchway, pansway** (pæ·ntʃwē, pæ·nswē). *E. Ind.* Also 8 **panguay, ponsway, paunchway.** [a. Hindī *pansoī*, Bengālī *pañcoī, pañcī* a boat.] 'A light kind of boat used on the rivers of Bengal, with a tilted roof of matting or thatch, a mast and four oars' (Yule).

1757 J. H. GROSE *Voy. E. Ind.* 20 Their larger boats, called panguays, are raised some feet from the sides with reeds and branches of trees, well bound together with small-cord. 1766 *Ibid.* (ed. 2) Gloss., *Ponsways*, Guard-boats. 1793 W. HODGES *Trav. India* 39 The paunchways are nearly of the same general construction [as budgerows]. 1823 HERBER *Narr. Journ. India* (1828) I. 4 A Panchway, or passage boat, large and broad, shaped like a snuffer dish; a deck fore and aft, and the middle covered with a roof of palm branches.

† **Panchymagogue** (pæ·nkĭmăgŏg). *Obs.* [Formerly *panchymagogon*, a. Gr. type *παγχυμάγογον, f. παν- all + χύμα fluid, humour + ἀγωγός, -ὸν leading.] (See quot. 1657.)

1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Panchymagogon*, such purgers as are universal, purging all humors. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xlix. 560 There are many Panchymagogons extant. *Ibid.* li. 570 Electuary of Turbith..is a good Panchymagogue. 1676 COOKE *Mellificium Chirurg.* VII. I. iv. 814 Of Water-Purgers, Simple, Compound, and Panchymagogons. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Panchymagoga* or *Panchymagogues*, .. Medicines that disperse all Humours of the Body. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Panchymagogue*, a medicine anciently believed to drive out all peccant humours.

Panclastic, -conciliatory, etc.: see PAN- 2.

Panclastite (pænklæ·stəit). [f. Gr. παν- all + κλαστός broken, -κλαστης breaker + -ITE[1] 4.] An explosive formed by mixing liquid nitrogen tetroxide with carbon disulphide, nitrotoluene, or other liquid combustible, in the proportion of three volumes of the former to two of the latter.

1883 *Eng. Mechanic* 9 Mar. 9 A Parisian has invented a new explosive which is more powerful than dynamite. Panclastite, as he calls it, consists of hyponzotic acid..mixed either with essence of petroleum or sulphuret of carbon. 1890 *Daily News* 31 May 5/7 An analysis..shows that the Nihilists were manufacturing 'panclastite'.

Pancosmic (pænkŏ·zmĭk), *a.* [f. as next + -IC: cf. *cosmic*.] Pertaining or relating to the whole universe; of or pertaining to pancosmism.

1853 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVIII. 459 In the most melodious verse, illustrated by the most startling and pancosmic metaphors 1891 *Daily News* 3 Apr. 5/2 Miss Naden's poetry began to bear the burden of Pancosmism.. She rejoices in being 'One with the essence of the boundless world'.. A microbe or a bluebottle fly is just as Pancosmic as anything else, on this showing.

Pancosmism (pænkŏ·zmĭz'm). *Philos.* [f. Gr. παν- all + κόσμος world, universe + -ISM, after *pantheism*.] The doctrine that the material universe or cosmos is all that exists.

1865 GROTE *Plato* I. i. 18 The fundamental tenet of Xenophanes was partly religious, partly philosophical, Pantheism, or Pan-kosmism. 1876 FAIRBAIRN *Stud. Philos. Relig. & Hist* (1877) 392 Pantheism and Pankosmism are but the ideal and real sides of the same thought. 1901 R. M. WENLEY in Baldwin *Dict. Philos. & Psychol.* I. 84/1 Pancosmism is, for orthodox theology, the sole atheism.

b. *nonce-use.* Ideal oneness with the whole world.

1891 [see PANCOSMIC].

Hence **Panco·smist,** one who holds the doctrine of pancosmism.

1876 FAIRBAIRN *Stud. Philos. Relig. & Hist.* (1877) 392 The pantheist is a metaphysician, the pankosmist a physicist.

Pancratian (pæŋkrē·ʃiăn), *a* [f. L. PANCRATI-UM + -AN.] Of or belonging to the pancratium.

1810 F. LEE tr. *Pindar's Isthmian Odes* v. 474 To thee and to thy Pytheas were decreed The garlands of the stout Pancratian toil.

Pancratiast (pæŋkrē·ʃæst). [ad. L. *pancratiastēs*, a. Gr. παγκρατιαστής, agent-n. from παγκρατιάζειν to practise the παγκράτιον, PANCRATIUM Cf. mod. F. *pancratiaste.*] A combatant or victor in the pancratium.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch* Explan. Words, *Pancratiast*, one that is skilfull and professed in the said Pancration. 1610 MARCELLINE *Triumphs Jas. I* 1 To plaite Wreathes, Chaplets, and Coronets of honor for this worthy Pancratiaste. 1765 *Antiq.* in *Ann. Reg.* 181/1 An Olympian Pancratiast. 1880 WATSON *Pythag. Khegon* 15 This statue belongs to the heavier genus of athletes, the boxer or the pancratiast.

So **Pancratiastic** (pæŋkrē·ʃiæ·stik), *a.* [ad. Gr. παγκρατιαστικ-ός], of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a pancratiast.

1749 G. WEST *Pindar's Nemean Odes* xi. Strophe ii, The Wrestler's Chaplet . Mix'd with the great Pancratiastick Crown. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) I. 194 They have at last carried out the pancratiastic art to the very end.

Pancratic (pæŋkræ·tik), *a.* [ad. L. type **pancratic-us* (in adv. *pancraticē*, Sp. *pancratico*, F. *pancratique*), irreg f. παγκράτιον, or f. Gr. παγκρατής all-powerful + -IC.]

1. Of or pertaining to the pancratium; hence, fully disciplined or exercised in mind, having a universal mastery of accomplishments.

a 1660 HAMMOND *Serm. Jer.* xxxi. 18 Wks. 1683 IV 488 Advanced and arrived already to a spiritual height, to a full pancratick habit, fit for combats and wrastlings 1731 BAILEY, *Pancratick*, all-powerful, almighty. 1820 *Ann. Reg.* II. 126 The evolutions and manœuvres of the old Pancratic contests. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P., Notices Indep. Press*, The advantages of a pancratic or pentathlic education

2. Of an eye-piece: Capable of adjustment to many degrees of power.

1831 BREWSTER *Opticks* xliii. 363 It .. has more recently been brought out as a new invention, under the name of the Pancratic Eye Tube 1878 LOCKYER *Star-gazing* 113 This arrangement is called Dollond's Pancratic eyepiece. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl 6 4/1 Pankratic Microscope has a sliding tube containing the eye-piece, by which its distance from the object glass may be changed, and various degrees of enlargement .. obtained without change of glasses.

† **Pancra·tical,** *a. Obs.* [-AL.] = prec. 1.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xvii. (1887) 76 Not to deale with the catching pancratical kinde of wrastling. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. xviii. 381 Milo .. was the most pancratical man of Greece.

Hence † **Pancra·tically** *adv. Obs.*

1727 BAILEY vol II, *Pancratically*, almightily.

Pancratist (pæŋkratist). [cl. It. *pancratista*, for L. *pancratiastēs*, with modification of suffix.] = PANCRATIAST.

1775 ASH, *Pancratist*, one skilled in gymnastic exercises. 1873 SYMONDS *Gr. Poets* iii (1877) 87 Boxers, pentathletes, wrestlers, pancratists. 1885 JANE E. HARRISON *Stud. Grk. Art* iv. 191 A wrestler, a boxer, a pancratist.

‖ **Pancratium** (pæŋkrē·ʃiŭm), **-ion** (-i·ŏn). [L. *pancratium*, a. Gr. παγκράτιον an exercise of all the forces, f. παν- all + κράτος bodily strength, mastery: cf. παγκρατής all-powerful. As a plant-name (see sense 2), in Dioscorides and Pliny.]

1. *Gr. Antiq.* An athletic contest, combining both wrestling and boxing.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 364 Feats of activity, .. not onely in that generall exercise *Pancration*, wherein hand and foote both is put to the uttermost at once, but also at buffets. *Ibid.*, Another general *Pancratium*. 1749 G. WEST *Odes Pindar, Pancratium* (1751) II. 92 An Athlete must borrow many Things from each of those Sciences to render himself eminent in the Pancratium. 1837 WHEELWRIGHT tr. *Aristophanes* II. 215 How could one, Arm'd with a breastplate, fight in the pancratium? 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 402 The pancration shall have a counterpart in a combat of the light-armed.

fig. 1807 *Edin. Rev.* IX. 3 5 Epic poetry has been considered by critics as a sort of poetical *pancratium*.

2. *Bot.* A genus of bulbous plants of the N.O. *Amaryllidaceæ*, bearing an umbel of large white flowers terminating a solid scape.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort* Dec in *Sylva*, etc. (1729) 227 Lychnis double white, Matricaria double flo Olives, Pancration. 1767 J ABERCROMBIE *Every Man own Gard.* (1803) 47 Gladioluses, pancratiums, fritillaries, crown imperials 1846 MRS. LEE *African Wand* xviii (1851) 314 Above that exquisite white pancratium. *attrib.* 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 12 July 5/2 A magnificent pancratium lily.

Pancreas (pæ·ŋkrĭăs). [a. mod. L., a. Gr. πάγκρεας (stem -κρεατ- sweetbread, f. παν- all + κρέας flesh. So F. *pancréas*, It., Sp. *pancreas*] A lobulated racemose gland situated near the stomach, and discharging by one or more ducts into the duodenum a digestive secretion, the *pancreatic juice*; called in animals, when used as food, the *sweetbread.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 68 This body is called Panchreas, that is, all carnous or fleshy, for that it is made and contexed of Glandulous flesh. 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Pancreas*, called in a hog the sweet bread. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* i. (1735) 15 The Pancreas is a large salivary Gland separating about a Pound of an Humour like Spittle, in twelve Hours 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 784 The Pancreas .. lying across the vertebral column, between the three curvatures of the duodenum, behind the stomach, and to the right of the spleen.

b. *transf.* (See quots.)

1841–72 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 475 To these secreting cæca [of Rotifera], Ehrenberg has chosen to give the name of pancreas; but the first rudiments of a pancreas are only met with in animals far higher in the scale of animal existence. 1883 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 676/2 Upon the bile-ducts in Dibranchiata are developed yellowish glandular diverticula, which are known as 'pancreas', though neither physiologically nor morphologically is there any ground for considering [them] .. equivalent to the glands so denominated in the Vertebrata

Pancreatic (pæŋkrĭæ·tik), *a.* [ad. mod.L., *pancreatic-us*, f. Gr. παγκρεατ-: see prec. and -IC. So mod.F. *pancréatique*, Sp., It. *pancreatico.*] Of or belonging to the pancreas.

Pancreatic juice, the clear viscid fluid secreted by the pancreas, forming an important agent in digestion.

1665–6 *Phil. Trans.* 12 Mar. 178 Produced by the conflux of the said acid Pancreatick-juyce, and some Bilious matter. 1758 *Ibid.* L. 588 Two bodies or glands, one of which may be called hepatic, and the other pancreatic. 1827 ABERNETHY *Surg. Wks.* I. 31. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* vi. 153 Pancreatic juice is an alkaline fluid not unlike saliva in many respects.

† **Pancrea·tical,** *a. Obs.* [-AL.] = prec.

1670 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Ess.* 158 The subacid ferment of the pancreatical juyce.

Pancrea·tico-, combining form, as in **Pancrea·tico-duode·nal** *a.*, connecting or pertaining to both the pancreas and the duodenum.

1848 in CRAIG. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 774 Loss of blood due to ulceration of the pancreatico duodenal arteries.

Pancreatin (pæ·ŋkrĭ,ătĭn). *Chem.* [f. Gr. stem παγκρεατ- (PANCREAS) + -IN 1] A proteid compound, one of the active principles of pancreatic juice; also, a preparation extracted from the pancreas and used to aid digestion

1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem.* 345 Pancreatin is obtained by rubbing down the pancreas of a freshly killed animal, in full digestion, with pounded glass, from which the pancreatin may be precipitated by alcohol. Pancreatin is an albuminoid substance which rapidly decomposes. 1883 *Q. Rev.* July 21 The digestive ferments, as pepsin and pancreatin.

‖ **Pancreatitis** (pæŋkrĭ,ătōi·tĭs). *Path.* [f. as prec. + -ITIS] Inflammation of the pancreas.

1842 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex* 1866 A FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 646. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 859 Chronic pancreatitis may be caused by alcoholism.

Hence **Pancreati·tic** *a.*, pertaining to or affected with pancreatitis (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Pancreatize (pæŋkrĭ,ătəiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE] *trans.* To treat with pancreatin so as to make digestible. Hence **Pa·ncreatized, Pa·ncreatizing** *ppl adjs.*; also **Pancreatiza·tion.**

1890 *Century Dict.* *Pancreatize.* 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 135 Reducing .. the pancreatising agent. *Ibid.*, Pancreatised milk diluted with water. *Ibid.* 140 The milk may be pancreatised for a time and diluted—the pancreatization being gradually reduced. 1898 *Ibid.* V. 615 The process of peptonisat on or pancreatisation of milk.

Pancreatoid (pæ·ŋkrĭ,ătoid), *a.* and *sb.* [f. as prec. + -OID.] **a.** *adj.* Resembling the pancreas. b. *sb.* A tumour resembling the pancreas.

1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Pancreatoid*, a tumour resembling the pancreas in structure. 1867 C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol.*, *Pancreatoid*, resembling the pancreas.

Pancrea·tomy. [For **pancreatotomy*, f. as prec. + Gr. -τομια, -TOMY, cutting.] Excision or extirpation of the pancreas.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pancree·ctomy. [See ECTOMY.] = prec.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pancy, obs. form of PANSY.

Pancyclopædic: see PAN- 2.

Pand (pænd). *Sc.* Also dial. **pan', pawn.** [Cf. OF. *pandre* = *pendre* to hang, *pend* pendant.] A narrow curtain or piece of drapery, hung horizontally (usually box-pleated) from the framework of a bed; a valance.

1562 *Inv. Royal Wardr.* (1815) 123 Item ane claith of stait of blak velvet .. with thre pandis quhairof thair is ane without frenyeis. 1648 *Inv* in *Spottiswoode Misc.* (1844) I. 370 Ane stand of courtingis, with two piece of pand. 1692 *Inv.* in *Scott. N. & Q.* (1900) Dec. 92/1 Ane highe wanscot bed with purpure hingins and pand furnished with silk frenzies. 1756 MRS. CALDERWOOD *Jrnl.* (1884) 72 Commonly a muslin or point ruffled pawn round it. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xxvi, Where's the beds of state, twilts, panda and testors, napery and broidered wark?

Hence **Pa·nded** *a.*, having a pand or valance.

1578 *Inv. Roy. Wardr.* (1815) 210 Ane bed of claith of gold and silvir double pandit.

Pand, obs. or dial. form of PAWN.

Panda (pæ·ndă). [Said to be one of the names in Nepāl.] A racoon-like animal (*Ailurus fulgens*) of the south-eastern Himalayas, about the size of a large cat, having reddish-brown fur and a long bushy ring-marked tail; the red bear-cat.

[1824 F. CUVIER *Hist. des Mammifères* livrais. 50 Panda.] 1835 SWAINSON *Nat. Hist. Quadrupeds* 107 The panda has been discovered only of late years, in the mountains of India. It has been termed the most beautiful of all known quadrupeds. 1861 J. G. WOOD *Nat. Hist.* I. 420 This beautiful creature is a native of Nepal, where it is known under the different names of Panda, Chitwa, and Wah. 1901 C. J. CORNISH *Living Anim.* 126 The bear Cat or Panda.

Pan-dædalian, etc.: see PAN- 2.

Pandæmonium: see PANDEMONIUM.

‖ **Pandal** (pæ·ndăl). *E. Ind* Also 8 **bandel, pundull,** 9 **pandaul.** [a. Tamil *pendal* shed.] A shed, booth, or arbour, esp. for temporary use.

1717 J. T. PHILLIPS *Acc. Malabar* 19 Water-Bandels (which are little Sheds for the Conveniency of drinking Water). 1800 SIR T. MUNRO in G. R. Gleig *Life* (1830) I. 283, I would not enter his pundull, because he had not paid the labourers who made it. 1810 SOUTHEY *Curse of Kehama* ix. Notes *Wks.* 1838 VIII. 259 The Pandal is a kind of arbour or bower raised before the doors of young married women. 1815 M'KENZIE in *Asiat. Res.* XIII. 329 (Y) Pandauls were erected opposite the two principal fords on the river. 1893 *Westm. Gaz* 18 Nov. 4/3 The town was gaily decorated in honour of his visit, twenty pandals having been erected along the route to Government House.

Pandall, *Her.*: see SPINDLE CROSS.

‖ **Pandan** (pă·ndăn). *E. Ind.* [Urdū *pāndān*, f. Hindī *pān* PAN *sb.*1 + Pers. *dān* vessel, holder.] A small box of Indian manufacture, generally of decorated metal, used for holding pán (PAN *sb* 6).

1886 *Catal. Colon. & Ind Exhib.* 51 The articles shown include hookahs, *pandans* or betel-nut boxes.

Pandanaceous (pændăn.ē·ʃəs), *a.* [f. Bot. L. *Pandanāceæ* + -OUS.] Pertaining to or connected with the Natural Order *Pandanaceæ* or screw-pines.

1889 NICHOLSON & LYDEKKER *Palæont.* II. 1541 Fruits .. which are regarded by their describer, Mr. Carruthers, as undoubtedly Pandanaceous.

So **Panda·nad,** a pandanaceous plant; **Panda·neous** *a.* pandanaceous.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Pandaneous. 1892 *Daily News* 20 Apr. 5/5 The palms and pandanads which, with the Cycads, now form the most striking feature of the large Palm House at Kew.

‖ **Pandanus** (pændē·nŭs). *Bot.* [mod.L., ad. Malay فندن *pandan* (Marsden).] A genus of plants (trees or bushes), type of the order *Pandanaceæ*, the screw-pines, found chiefly in the East Indian archipelago, having long tough prickly leaves arranged in a triple spiral series forming tufts or crowns resembling those of the pine-apple, and bearing a roundish, edible, though somewhat insipid, fruit. Also *attrib.*

[1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I 270 The pandang or palm-nut tree had given its long prickly leaves to thatch the roofs of the buildings.] 1846 L. LEICHHARDT in J. D. Lang *Cooksland* 326 The fruit of the pandanus forms another apparently very much-liked eatable of the natives. 1875 MISS BIRD *Sandwich Isl* (1880) 86 She wore .. a *lei* of the orange seeds of the pandanus. 1885 G. S. FORBES *Wild Life Canara* 216 Jackals and hyænas occasionally lurked among the pandanus thickets on the shore. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 354/2 On the pandanus-leaf mats.

Pandar, etc.: see PANDER, etc.

‖ **Pandaram** (păndā·răm). *E. Ind.* [Tamil *paṇḍāram*] A low-caste Hindu ascetic mendicant; also applied to the low-caste Hindu priests of S. India and Ceylon.

1711 in J T. Wheeler *Madras* (1861) II. 163 The destruction of 50 or 60,000 pagodas worth of grain, and killing the Pandarrum. 1814 W. BROWN *Hist. Propag. Chr.* (1823) I. 184 With the view of becoming a distinguished Pandaram, he placed himself under the tuition of one of the most celebrated priests. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* I. iii. vii. 373 A little temple, in which consecrated serpents were tenderly reared by the Pandarams.

Pandaric (păndæ·rik), *a. rare.* [f. *Pandar-us* (see PANDER *sb*) + -IC.] Of, or similar to that of Pandarus; of or pertaining to a pander.

1885 *Nation* (N. Y.) 26 Mar. 257/1 One might infer .. that .. the servants and hangers-on of kings and princes are no longer capable, in modern days, of discharging pandaric offices for their masters.

Pandation (pănd.ē ʃən). *Arch. rare.* [ad. L. *pandātiōn em* (Vitruv.), n. of action from *pandāre* to bend, bow.] A bending, bowing, or warping.

1850 WEALE *Dict. Terms, Pandation*, in architecture, a yielding or bending in the middle.

Pandean, -dæan (pănd.ē·ăn), *a.* and *sb.* [irreg. f PAN *sb.*2, on some mistaken analogy.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Pan. *Pandean pipe* = PAN-PIPE. *Pandean harmonica*, a mouth-organ resembling the Pan's pipe.

1807 (*title*) The Complete Preceptor for Davies's new invented Syrrynx or patent Pandean Harmonica. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 106 Wandering musicians with pandean pipes and tambourine. 1834 HOOD *Tylney Hall* (1840) 249 A pandean band in those days as fashionable as Weippart's or Colinet's at the present time. 1864 PINKERTON in *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. VI. 430 Their band, represented by one man with pandean pipe and drum.

B. *sb.* A member of a pandean band.

a 1845 HOOD *To Mrs. Fry* xiii, I like to hear your sweet Pandeans play. 1880 in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 644/1 At the commencement of the present century .. itinerant parties of

musicians, terming themselves Pandeans, went about the country, and gave performances.

Pandect (pændekt). [a. F. *pandecte*, ad. L. *pandecta* or *-tēs*, a. Gr. πανδέκτης an all-receiver; esp. in pl. L. *pandectæ*, Gr. πανδέκται, in sense 1.]

1. *pl.* (rarely *sing.*) A compendium in fifty books of Roman civil law made by order of the Emperor Justinian in the sixth century, systematizing opinions of eminent jurists, to which the Emperor gave the force of law.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xiv, Called the Pandectes or Digestes. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* Pref. d iv, When Lothar took Amalfi, he there found an old Copie of the Pandects or Digests. 1758 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* Introd. i. 17 A copy of Justinian's pandects being newly discovered at Amalfi, soon brought the civil law into vogue all over the west of Europe. 1765 *Ibid.* iii. 81 The present body of civil law..consists of, 1. The institutes... 2. The digests, or pandects, containing the opinions and writings of eminent lawyers, digested in a systematical method. 1878 SMITH *Dict. Antiq.* 860/2 These two works, the Pandect and the Code.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* (Also *sing.*) A complete body of the laws of any country or of any system of law.

1553 PAYNEL (*title*) The Pandectes of the Evangylicall Lawe, comprisyng the Whole Historye of Christes Gospell. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 3 The Scripture is..a Pandect of profitable lawes, against rebellious spirits. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* ix. 316 The Code and Pandect of the Law of Nature. 1731 *Hist. Litteraria* II 303 Proposals for printing by Subscription, a new Pandect of Roman Civil Law, as.. now receiv'd and practis'd in most European Nations. 1900 *Expositor* Oct. 264 Some of the Moslem codes are called 'Pandects' i. e. 'all containing'.

2. (*sing.*) A treatise covering the whole of a subject; a complete treatise or digest.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. i. 209 Therefore by Faith's pure rayes illumined, These sacred Pandects I desire to read. 1611 DONNE *On Coryat's Crudities* 50 Thus thou, by means which th' Ancients never took, A Pandect mak'st and universal book. 1701 SWIFT *Contests Nobles & Comm.* Wks. 1755 II. i. 46 That.. the commons would please to form a pandect of their own power and privileges. 1813 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Patron.* (1833) II. xxi 26 On these points it is requisite to reform the pandects of criticism.

¶ Catachr. for PUNDIT.

[Similarly in Fr: cf. quot. 1791 in Yule s v. *Pundit.*]

1794 J. WILLIAMS *Parental Didactics* in *Cabinet* etc. 18 Pandects and Bramins, Molhas and Cantabs.

Hence **Pande·ctist**, one skilled in the Pandects.

1901 F. W. MAITLAND *Rede Lect.* 26 Georg Beyer, a pandectist at Wittenberg, set a precedent for lectures on German law in a German university.

Pandee, variant of PANDY *sb.*[2]

‖ **Pandemia** (pændī·miă). Also anglicized **Pa·ndemy**. [mod. L., f. Gr. πανδημία the whole people, πανδήμιος or of belonging to the whole people, public, general] = PANDEMIC *sb.*

1853 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Pandemy*, pandemic. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pandemia*, pandemy. 1900 GOULD *Dict. Med. Biol.* etc., *Pandemia*, an epidemic that attacks all persons. [Also] *Pandemy.*

Pandemian (pănde·miăn), *a.* [f. Gr. πανδήμι-ος of or pertaining to all the people + -AN.] Vulgar, popular, human; = PANDEMIC 2.

1818 T. L. PEACOCK *Rhodolaphne* Wks. 1875 III. 158 Uranian Love..is the deity or genius of pure mental passion for the good and the beautiful; and Pandemian Love, of ordinary sexual attachment. *a* 1822 SHELLEY *Fr. Wks.* (1888) II. 64 Of necessity must there also be two Loves, the Uranian and Pandemian companions of these two goddesses.

Pandemic (pănde·mik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. πάνδημ-ος of or pertaining to all the people, public, vulgar, f. πᾶν- all + δῆμος people, populace: in sense 2 repr. Gr. πάνδημος ἔρως common, vulgar, or sensual love, as opposed to οὐράνιος the heavenly or spiritual; so πάνδημος Ἀφροδίτη the earthly or human Venus, etc. Cf. Plato *Symp.* 180 E.]

A. *adj.* 1. General, universal. *esp.* Of a disease: Prevalent over the whole of a country or continent, or over the whole world. Distinguished from *epidemic*, which may connote limitation to a smaller area.

1666 HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* i. 2 Some [diseases] do more generally haunt a Country..whence such diseases are termed Endemick or Pandemick. 1799 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Pandemic*, a synonim of Epidemic. 1873 MRS. WHITNEY *Other Girls* xxviii, It is absolutely exceptional; it will never be pandemic. 1892 *Times* 2 Sept. 9/1 We are face to face with a pandemic outbreak of cholera similar to those which fell upon Europe in 1830, 1847, 1853 and 1866.

2. Of or pertaining to vulgar or sensual love.

a 1822 SHELLEY *Pr. Wks.* (1888) II. 67 That Pandemic lover who loves rather the body than the soul is worthless. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Sept. 5/1 It is the Pandemic not the Heavenly goddess whose praises he chants.

B. *sb.* A pandemic disease: see A. 1.

1853 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Pandemic*, .. an epidemic which attacks the whole population. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 141 An epidemic exists in one community only, .. but in its greater extension, over a whole land, it is called a pandemic. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 192 Nearly all of our knowledge of thrombosis in influenza dates from the pandemic of 1889-90.

Pandemoniac (pændĭmō·uniăk), *a.* [f. as PANDEMONI-UM, after *demoniac.*] a. Of all divinities. b. Of or pertaining to Pandemonium; infernal.

a. 1848 W. R. WILLIAMS *Lord's Prayer* (1854) 217 He..in whose Pandemoniac alembic all religions and all existences are found to coagulate into one Being.

b. 1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Africa* II. 239 To move with the restlessness of condemned spirits at some pandemoniac feast. 1890 TALMAGE *Fr. Manger to Throne* 45 That awful struggle against pandemoniac cohorts which rode up to trouble, baffle and destroy..the Son of God.

Pandemoniacal (pændĭmōnōi·ăkăl), *a.* [f. as prec. after *demoniacal.*] Characteristic of, or like that of, Pandemonium: esp. of din or noise.

1862 *Temple Bar Mag.* IV. 502 A more fearful and pandemoniacal din arises. 1875 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* lvii. 251 The Pandemoniacal voice of the Archangel-trumpet thus arouses men out of their sleep.

Pandemonian (pændĭmōu·niăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. PANDEMONI-UM + -AN.] a. *adj.* = prec. b. *sb.* An inhabitant of Pandemonium.

1795 BENTHAM *Mem. & Corr.* Wks. 1843 X. 313 He is preparing some dishes for the entertainment of your countrymen, and my fellow-citizens, the Pandemonians. 1889 C. C. R. *Up for Season* 159 Shrieks and pandemonian revels, Hell let loose.

Pandemonic (pændĭmo·nik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC, after *demonic.*] Of or pertaining to Pandemonium, or to all the demons.

1879 M. D. CONWAY *Demonol.* I. iii. viii, Every constituent feature..rolled together in one pandemonic expression.

Pandemonium (pændĭmōu·niŏm). Also **-dæmon-**. [In form, mod.L. f. Gr. πᾶν- all + δαίμων divinity, DEMON.]

1. The abode of all the demons; a place represented by Milton as the capital of Hell, containing the council-chamber of the Evil Spirits; in common use, = hell or the infernal regions.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 756 A solemn Council forthwith to be held At Pandæmonium, the high Capital Of Satan and his Peers. *Ibid.* x. 424 About the walls Of Pandæmonium, Citie and proud seate Of Lucifer. 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 103 ¶ 4 He would have a large piece of machinery represent the Pandæmonium [of Milton]. 1743 CHESTERF. in *Old England* No. 3 Misc. Wks. 1777 I. 116 'This .. is certainly levelled at us', says a conscious sullen apostate patriot to his fallen brethren in the Pandæmonium. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. iii, And, in this hag ridden dream, mistake God's fair living world for a pallid, vacant Hades and extinct Pandemonium.

2. *transf.* A place regarded as resembling Pandemonium: a. A centre or head-quarters of vice or wickedness, a haunt of wickedness. b. A place or gathering of wild lawless violence, confusion, and uproar.

1779 SWINBURNE *Trav. Spain* xlii. 367 Every province .. would in turn appear a Paradise, and a Pandæmonium. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* iv. 190 The various ramifications of this Pandæmonium of Iniquity. 1813 *Examiner* 17 May 317/2 The Emperor Tiberius, wrote to the Senate from his pandæmonium at Capreæ. 1816 BYRON *Dom. Pieces* II ii, To make a Pandemonium where she dwells, And reign the Hecate of domestic hells. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* xlix, We found ourselves in that dreary pandaemonium.. a Ginshop. 1876 BLACK *Madcap V.* vi. 47 She would turn the place into a pandemonium in a week. 1897 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise Cachalot* 155 Ribald songs, quarrelling, and blasphemy made a veritable pandemonium of the place.

c. Wild lawless confusion or uproar, a distracting fiendish 'row'.

1865 PARKMAN *Pioneers Fr.* I. iv. (1885) 55 When night came, it brought with it a pandemonium of dancing and whooping, drumming and feasting. 1897 *Daily News* 29 Nov. 4/5 On Saturday pandemonium again reigned in the Reichsrath.

3. = HELL *sb.* 7.

1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 386 Which like a tailor's Pandemonium, or a giblet pie, are receptacles for scientific fragments of all sorts and sizes.

Pandemy: see PANDEMIA.

Pan-denominational, etc.: see PAN- 1.

Pander (pæ·ndəɹ), *sb.* Also 6- **pandar**, 6-7 **pandare**, **pandor**. [Properly *pandar*, orig. *Pandare*, Eng. or AFr. form of L. *Pandarus*, Gr. Πάνδαρος, a proper name used by Boccaccio (in form *Pandaro*), and after him by Chaucer in *Troilus and Criseyde*, as that of the man fabled to have procured for Troilus the love and good graces of Chryseis, name and character being alike of mediæval invention: see Skeat *Chaucer* II. Introd. lxiii-iv. The later spelling *pander* is due, no doubt, to association with agent-sbs. and freq. vbs. in -ER]

1. As proper name.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 548 A frend of his þat called was Pandare [*rimes* care, fare]. *Ibid.* 582 This Pandare, þat neigh malt for sorwe and routhe. *Ibid.* 822 And how þat hym soth seyde Pandarus. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. ii. 210 *Pandarus.* If euer you proue false one to another, since I haue taken such paines to bring you together, let all pittifull goers betweene be cal'd to the worlds end after my name: call them all Panders.

2. A go-between in clandestine amours; one who supplies another with the means of gratifying lust; a male bawd, pimp, or procurer.

1530 LYNDESAY *Test. Papyngo* 390 Pandaris, pykthankis, custronis, and clatteraris. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1612) 93 He that was the Pandor to procure her. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 808 Ne, them to pleasure, would he sometimes scorne A pandares coate (so basely was he borne). 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. v. 176 One Mr Broome,..to whom you should haue bin a Pander. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 2 Ruffian Pandors .. are now clothed .. and richly rewarded. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* xiv, He now saw himself the pander of a villain. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Clive* (1851) II. 534 Squandering his wealth on pandars and flatterers. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* I. xi. 293 The Pander and the Courtesan are the leading characters of Plautus.

b. Less usually said of a woman: a panderess.

1588 GREENE *Planetomachia* Wks. (Grosart) V. 77 Pasylla smiling at the diligent hast of the old Pandar [Clarisia], commaunded she should be brought in 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) I. vii. 304 Employed as a handmaid.. if not as a pandar. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* xix. 223 Sorceress she was, pander and slave-dealer.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* Said of a thing.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis*, etc. (Arb.) 139 Forgerye thee pandar; thee messadge mockrye. 1622 HAKEWILL *David's Vow* iii. 113 The Eye beeing as it were the Pandar or Broker. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. on Quack* Wks. 1730 I. 63 Thou church yard pimp, and pander to the grave. 1792 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 40 Make virtue a pander to vice.

3. One who ministers to the baser passions or evil designs of others.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 7 One of her Eunuches, whom she purposed to use as her pander for the circumventing of the Patriarch. 1682 DRYDEN *Medal* 256 The Pander of the People's Hearts. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 195 ¶ 12 In a place where there are no pandars to folly and extravagance. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) II. iii. 92 He crowns a torrent of abuse by declaring that Scott has encouraged the lowest panders of a venal press.

†4. ? = BULLY 3, 4. *Obs.*

1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 111 He would neuer dare me, like a bold Pandare, with such stout challenges.

Pander (pæ·ndəɹ), *v.* Also **-ar**. [f. PANDER *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To act as a pander to; to minister to the gratification of (another's lust). Also *fig.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 88 Since Frost itselfe, as actiuely doth burne, As Reason panders Will. 1666 E. M. *Converted Twins* II iii, Ah! that a Lady's love should be Thus pandar'd by a Gypsie. 1827 R. H. DANA *Buccaneer* xiii, Lust panders murder—murder panders lust!

2. *intr.* To play the pander; to subserve or minister to base passions, tendencies, or designs. Const. *to.*

1603 [see PANDERING] 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt* II. (1851) 64 Excommunication serve for nothing with them, but to prog, and pandar for fees. 1812 SOUTHEY *Omniana* II. 23 These traitors .. who lampooned the noblest passions of humanity in order to pandar for its lowest appetites. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 359 He pandered to the king's gross immoralities. 1879 BLACK *Madcap of D.* xvi, Pandering to the public taste for pretty things.

Hence **Pa·ndering** *vbl sb.* and *ppl.a.*; **Pa·nderer**, one who panders; = PANDER *sb.* 2.

1603 DEKKER *Wonderfull Yeare* Wks. (Grosart) I 90 To be plaid heere By English-men, ruffians, and pandering slaues. 1839 *John Bull* 29 Apr., Pretenders, panderers, parasites, hypocrites. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 41 He should be the enemy of all pandering to the popular taste. 1884 RITA *Vivienne* iv. iv, Panderers to popular taste and popular error.

†**Pa·nderage.** *Obs. none-wd.* [f. PANDER *v.* + -AGE.] The practice or trade of pandering.

1612 CHAPMAN *Widowes T.* Plays 1873 III. 21 Thou shalt hold thy Tenement to thee and thine eares for euer, in free smockage, as of the manner of Panderage. 1675 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. App.* (Webster 1828).

Panderess (pæ·ndəɹes. Now *rare.* Also 7- **pandar-**, 7 **pandresse**, 8 **pandress**, **-ess.** [f. PANDER *sb.* + -ESS.] A female pander, a bawd.

1606 WARNER *Alb Eng* XIV lxxxix. 362 But all in vaine, so opposite to Loue did she perseuer, As that vnto his Pandresse Arte he was enforc't to leane her. *a* 1652 BROME *Mad Couple* II. i, I have ingag'd my selfe for her to be your Pandaresse. 1721 D'URFEY *Operas*, etc. 274 I his Pandrass,.. he charges to Timandra's Hand To give the Scroll. 1829 TRENCH *Sel. Gloss.* 20 *Bawd* once could have been applied to pandar and pandaress alike.

Panderism (pæ·ndəriz'm). Also **pandar-**. [f. PANDER *sb.* + -ISM.] The practice or trade of a pander; systematic pandering.

1602 *Downfall Earl Huntington* II ii. in Hazl *Dodsley* VIII. 136 Suffering their lines To flatter these times With pandarism base. 1604 T. M. *Black Bk.* in *Middleton's Wks.* (Bullen) VIII. 24 He should excel even Pandarus himself, and go nine mile beyond him in pandarism 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. viii, Perjury, oppression, subornation, fraud, pandarism. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* IX. vii. (Rtldg.) ¶ 4 Lemos managed that intrigue by the panderism of Signor de Santillane. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 453 His paid panderism to the vilest passions of that mob.

† **Pa·nderize**, *v. Obs.* Also **pandar-**. [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *intr.* To act the pander. Hence † **Pa·nderizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 489 Venus..who so cunningly enhanced the market of her ware, by the brokage or panderizing of the lawes. 1606 MARSTON *Fawne* III, Your father shall not say I pandarizde. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* vi. 2890 Incarnate devill! pandarizing page!

Pa·nderly, *a. Obs.* or *arch.* [f. as prec. + -LY[1].] Of the nature of or befitting a pander.

1581 B. RICH *Farewell* T iv b, She would make her vnderstande, how ill she could awaie with suche pa darly practises. 1602 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iv. ii. 119 Oh you Panderly Rascals, there's a knot, a gin, a packe, a conspiracie against me. 1640 GENT *Knave in Gr.* To Rdr., Some [are] pimping, some panderly knaves. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xxvii, A panderly barber.

Pandermite (pæ·ndōɹməit). *Min.* [Named 1877, from Panderma in Asia Minor: see -ITE[1].] A variety of Priceite.

1886 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1896 in CHESTER *Dict. Names Min.*

† **Pa·nderous**, *a. Obs.* Also 6 **-drous**, 7 **-darous**. [f. PANDER *sb.* + -OUS] Of the nature of or characterizing a pander. In quot. *c* 1575 as *sb.*

c 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 378 He may be repellit fra passing upon ane assise, or being witness .. that is ane pandrous (i. e. *knave*), or juglar (i. e. *joculator*). 1611 *and Maiden's Trag.* I. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* X. 427, I set before thee, panderous lord, this steel. a 1627 MIDDLETON *Witch* III. ii, The same wary pandarous diligence Was then bestow'd on her. 1633 *Costlie Whore* IV. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV. I dare in single combat any knight, Any adventurer, any pandorus hinde.

Pa·ndership. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -SHIP.] The function or trade of a pander.

1656 J. BENTHAM *Two Treat.* (1657) 51 Calvin .. saith, That mixt dancing of men and women together, are nothing else then panderships and provocations to whoredome

Pan-destruction, -diabolism: see PAN- 2.

Pandi·culated, *a. rare.* [f. L. *pandiculāt-us*, pa. pple. of *pandiculārī* to stretch oneself, f. *pandēre* to stretch + dim. element.] 'Stretched out, opened, extended' (Ash, 1775).

Pandiculation (pændikiulē·ʃən). [n. of action from L. *pandiculārī*: see prec.] An instinctive movement, consisting in the extension of the legs, the raising and stretching of the arms, and the throwing back of the head and trunk, accompanied by yawning; it occurs before and after sleeping, also in certain nervous affections, as hysteria, and at the accession of a fit of ague. Sometimes loosely used for 'yawning'.

1649 BULWER *Pathomyot.* II. iv. 225 Pandiculation is a Deliberate Action of the other Muscles of the Body. 1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 812 About Sneezing, the Hickocke, Yawning, Pandiculation, and their Causes. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 333 Pandiculation is an instinctive exertion to recover a balance of power between the extensor and flexor muscles. 1822-56 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (1862) 217 By mere dint of pandiculation, vulgarly called yawning.

Pandionine (pændəɪ·ənəin). *Ornith.* [f. Zool. L. *Pandion*, generic name of the OSPREY, L. *Pandion*, Gr. Πανδίων, in Mythology the father of Procne and Philomela.] Of or belonging to the genus *Pandion* or osprey. In recent Dicts.

Pandit, variant of PUNDIT.

Pandle (pæ·ndl). Also 8 **pandell.** [Origin unascertained; app. the source of Leach's generic name *Pandalus*.] A local name of the shrimp; applied by some writers to an allied crustacean, perhaps *Pandalus annulicornis*, Leach.

1786 *Gentl. Mag.* II. 853 A small fish is caught on the sands [at Hastings] which they call pandells; they are bigger than shrimps, smaller than prawns. Their claws are not like those of a lobster, but shut up like a knife with a short blade. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xv. 38 The smaller Crustaceans, as the shrimp, prawn, pandle. 1875 *Sussex Gloss.*, *Pandle*, a shrimp. Also used in Kent.

b. *Comb.*, as **pandle-whew**, a local name of the wigeon (Norfolk).

1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Brit. Birds* 154.

Pa·ndoor, -dore. *Sc. dial.* [See quot. 1796; but proof of the alleged derivation is wanting.] A kind of large oyster, found near Prestonpans.

1796 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XVII. 70 Oysters caught nearest to the town [Prestonpans] are the largest and fattest, hence the largest obtained the name of Pandoors, i.e. oysters caught at the doors of the pans. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* I. 458. 1894 HALIBURTON *Furth in Field* 58 (E. D. D.) With a dish o' mussel-brose at Newhaven, or with a prievin' o' fat pandores a little further east the coast.

Pandoor, Pandor: see PANDOUR, PANDER.

Pandora[1] (pændō·rə). Also 7 **Pandore.** [a. Gr. Πανδώρα lit. 'all-gifted', f. πᾶν all + δῶρον gift.] In Greek mythology, the name of the first mortal woman, on whom, when made by Vulcan and brought to Epimetheus, all the gods and goddesses bestowed gifts.

1633 J. FISHER *Fuimus Troes* I. iv. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XII. 461 To frame the like Pandore, The gods repine, and nature would grow poor. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. iii, The Academics and Stoics, who knew not what a consummat and most adorned Pandora was bestow'd upon Adam.

Hence **Pandora's box**, the gift of Jupiter to Pandora, a box enclosing the whole multitude of human ills, which flew forth when the box was foolishly opened by Epimetheus; according to a later version, the box contained all the blessings of the gods, which, on its opening, escaped and were lost, with the exception of hope, which was at the bottom of the box. Hence in fig. and allusive uses.

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 44, I cannot lyken our affection better than to Pandoraes boxe, lift vppe the lidde, out flyes the Deuill, shut it vp fast, it cannot hurt vs. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. i. 92 Such was Pandora's tub. 1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Lett. Friend* § 14 And if Asia, Africa, and America should bring in their List [of diseases], Pandoras Box would swell, and there must be a strange Pathology. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pardoned* II. i. (1713) 264 There may be some hope left in the bottom of this Pandora's box of calamities. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* v. 268 The Eighteenth was a Sceptical Century; in which little word there is a whole Pandora's Box of miseries. 1886 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Paston Carew* xlii, Pandora's box was opened for him, and all the pains and griefs his imagination had ever figured were abroad.

Pandora[2] (pændō·rə), **pandore** (pændō·r). Also 7-8 **pandure**, (8 **pando a**), 9 **pandura, pandur.** [a. It. *pandora* (also *pandura*), F. *pandore*, ad. L. *pandūra*, a. Gr. πανδοῦρα, a musical instrument the invention of which was attributed to Pan. (But the word was prob. of foreign origin.)]

A stringed musical instrument of the cither type, the same as the BANDORE.

The original Greek and Roman *pandura* is described as a kind of lute with three strings; such an instrument is still used in some eastern lands under the name *pandur*. But the original type has, at different times, and in different countries, undergone many changes in form, in the number and material of the strings, the use or non-use of a plectrum, etc. Equally numerous are the modifications of the name: cf. BANDORE, BANJO, MANDOLINE. The changes of thing and name have not always gone together. the Neapolitan *pandura*, for instance, retaining the ancient name, is 'a musical instrument larger than the mandoline, strung with eight metal wires, and played with a quill'.

a. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 166 Take an instrument, as a Lute, Orpharion, Pandora, or such like. 1762 SMOLLETT *L. Greaves* iii. (1793) I. 51 Their raw red fingers .. being adorned with diamonds, were taught to thrum the pandola, and even to touch the keys of the harpsichord. 1825 FOSBROOKE *Encycl. Antiq.* I. 628 The Orpharion was like a guitar, but .. was strung with wire .. The Bandore, nearly similar, had a straight bridge; the Orpharion slanting. The Pandura was of the lute kind, the Mandura a lesser lute. 1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVI. 786/2 *Pandora*, a small kind of lute, with fewer strings than the ordinary lute, .. believed to have originated in the Ukraine. 1880 A. J. HIPKINS in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 644 *Pandora* or *Pandore*. A Cither of larger dimensions than the Orpharion.

β. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* iv. 63 Some that delight to touch the sterner wyrie chord, The cythron, the pandore, and the theorbo strike. 1705 PHILLIPS, *Pandore* or *Pandure*, a kind of Musical Instrument. 1880 *Grove's Dict. Mus.* II. 612 A larger orpharion was called Penorcon, and a still larger one Pandore. 1889 ABRICOMBIE *East Caucasus* 171 Akim's eyes at once fell upon a pandur, or three stringed lute.

Pandour, pandoor (pændū·ə). Also **pandur.** [– F. *pandour*, Ger. *pandur*; all a. Serbo-croatian *pàndūr*, 'a constable, bailiff, beadle, summoner, or catchpole; a mounted policeman or guardian of the public peace; a watcher of fields and vineyards', having also in earlier times the duty of guarding the frontier districts from the inroads of the Turks. For ulterior etymology see Note below. The sense in which the word became known in Western Europe is involved in the history of Trenck's body of pandours.]

1. In *pl.* The name borne by a local force organized in 1741 by Baron Trenck on his own estates in Croatia to clear the country near the Turkish frontier of bands of robbers; subsequently enrolled as a regiment in the Austrian Army, where, under Trenck, their rapacity and brutality caused them to be dreaded over Germany, and made *Pandour* synonymous in Western Europe with 'brutal Croatian soldier'.

1747 (*title*) Memoirs of the Life of Francis Baron Trenck .. Colonel of a body of Pandours and Sclavonian Hussars. *Ibid.* 15, I set out with a retinue of twenty pandour-tenants of mine. *Ibid.* 16 My haram-bascha or captain of pandours. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) II. iv. 51, I beheld six Pandours issue from that inner part of the wood. 1791 HAMPSON *Mem. J. Wesley* III. 124 His style might have better suited a colonel of pandours than a christian bishop. 1799 CAMPBELL *Pleas. Hope* I. 352 When leagued Oppression pour'd to Northern wars Her whisker'd pandours and her fierce hussars. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 185/2 On Maria Theresa's succession to the throne, Trenck offered his own and the services of his men, his regiment of Pandours, as he called them, to the young empress.

fig. 1768 FOOTE *Devil on 2 Sticks* II, The hussars and pandours of physic rarely attack a patient together.

‖ 2. In local use, in Croatia, Servia, Hungary, etc.: A guard; an armed servant or retainer; a member of the local mounted constabulary.

1880 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Feb. 178/2 A small body of guards, called pandours, is, by immemorial usage, attached to the establishment [the monastery of St. John of Rylo]. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 155 The 'pandurs' came to fetch him, and dragged him before the commission. *Ibid.* 169 These Pandurs, your police, your mounted constabulary, or whatever you call them, are they of no use?

[*Note.* The word *pandūr*, with all or some of the senses mentioned above, is found in nearly all the South-Slavonic (Servian) dialects, and in Magyar, also as *pandur* in Roumanian; it has entered Turkish as *pandūr*. Earlier forms in Magyar and Serbo-croatian were *bándūr*, *bándor*; the former is still used in and near Ragusa. The word is not native either in Magyar or Slavonic, and the question of its origin and course of diffusion in these langs. is involved in considerable obscurity. But Slavonic scholars are now generally agreed in referring it through the earlier *bandūr*, *bándor*, to med.L. *banderius*, orig. 'a follower of a standard or banner' (see BANNER), or to some Italian or Venetian word akin to this. Among senses evidenced by Du Cange for *banderius* (and *bannerius*), are those of 'guard of cornfields and vineyards', also 'summoner, apparitor', which are both senses of *pandūr*; It. *banditore* (Venetian *bandior*) has also the sense of 'summoner'. The alleged derivation of the word from Pandur or Pandur Puszta, 'a village in Lower Hungary', given in Ersch & Grüber's Cyclopædia, and repeated in many English Dictionaries, is absolutely baseless.]

Pandowdy (pændourdi). *U. S.* [Of obscure origin; perh. a compound of PAN *sb.*[1] Halliwell cites from Bp. Kennett's MS. *pandoulde* a custard (Somerset); but this is now unknown in Eng. dialects.] A kind of apple pudding, variously seasoned, but usually with molasses, and baked in a deep dish with or without a crust.

1846 WORCESTER, *Pandowdy*, food made of bread and apples baked together. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* xxiv, Hollingsworth [would] fill my plate from the great dish of pandowdy. 1893 LELAND *Mem.* I. 74 Pan-dowdy—a kind of coarse and broken up apple-pie.

Pandress, -ess, obs. forms of PANDERESS.

Pandur, variant spelling of PANDOUR.

Pandur, pandura, pandure: see PANDORA[2].

Pandurate (pæ·ndiŭrēt), *a.* [f. L. *pandūra* PANDORA[2] + -ATE[2].] = next. Also †**Pa·ndurated** *a.*

1775 ASH Suppl., *Pandurated*, having a leaf in the form of the pandore. 1847 WEBSTER, *Pandurate*. 1881 *Gard. Chron.* XVI. 717 The lip is pandurate, undulate, emarginate at the top. 1882 *Garden* 29 July 104/1 The large pandurate labellum is pure white on its upper part.

Panduriform (pændiŭ·rifōrm), *a.* [f. L. *pandūra* PANDORA[2] + -FORM.] Fiddle-shaped: chiefly in *Bot.* and *Entom.*

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Leaf*, *Panduriform Leaf*, one of the shape of a violin: .. larger at both ends than in the middle, where it is deeply cut, in a rounded manner. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* III. v. (1765) 178 *Panduræform*, Pandure shaped. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entom.* XXXV. III. 609 In .. *Acheta monstrosa* they [the tegmina] are rather panduiform. 1870 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (ed. 2) 155 When a lyrate leaf has but one deep recess on each side, it is termed *panduriform* or fiddle-shaped.

† **Pandu·rist.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IST.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Panduist*, he that plays on a musical instrument called a Rebeck, or on a Violin.

Pandy (pæ·ndi), *sb.*[1] Chiefly *Sc.* [Supposed to be L. *pande* 'stretch out!', imper. of *pandēre* to stretch or spread.] A stroke upon the extended palm with a leather strap or *tawse*, ferule, or rod, given as a punishment to schoolboys; = PALMY *sb.*

1805 A. SCOTT *Poems* 12 But if for little rompish laits, I hear that thou a pandy gets. 1865 G. MACDONALD *A. Forbes* 30 The punishment was mostly in the form of pandies—blows delivered with varying force, but generally with the full swing of the tag, as it was commonly called. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* I. v. 204 Breaches of order and bad conduct .. at the Elgin academy [are punished] by 'pandies'. 1895 W. HUMPHREY in *Month* Oct. 230 The pandies took their name from *Pande manum*—'Stretch out your open hand'. [The usual Sc. explanation is from *pande palmam* as the source at once of *pandy* and *palmy*.]

Hence **Pa·ndy** *v. trans.*, to strike on the palm of the hand with the tawse or ferule, as a punishment.

1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* v, And she .. pandied their hands with canes. 1875 A. R. HOPE *My School-boy Fr.* 11 When he was going to be pandied.

‖ **Pandy** (pæ·ndi), *sb.*[2] *E. Ind.* Also **-ee.** [According to Yule, from the surname *Pande*, the title of a *ṭōl* or subdivisional branch of the Brahmins of the Upper Province, which was very common among the high-caste sepoys of the Bengal army. One of those bearing the surname was *Mangul Pande*, the first man to mutiny in the 34th Regiment.] A colloquial name for a revolted sepoy in the Indian Mutiny of 1857-9.

1857 H. GREATHED *Lett. Siege Delhi* (1858) 99 As long as I feel the entire confidence I do I cannot feel gloomy. I leave that feeling to the Pandees. 1864 TREVELYAN *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 247 He was separated from his squadron, and surrounded by a party of desperate Pandees. 1893 FORBES-MITCHELL *Reminiscences Mutiny* 164 We captured those guns that the Pandies were carrying off. 1897 LD. ROBERTS *41 Yrs. in India* I. vi. 62.

Pan-dynamometer, etc.: see PAN- 2.

Pane (pēin), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4-5 **pan,** 6 **paene, paan, pein,** 6-7 **payn(e,** 6-8 **pain(e,** 4- **pane.** [a. F. *pan* (11th c. in Littré) = Pr. *pan*, Sp. *paño*, Pg. *panno*, It. *panno*:—L. *pannum*, acc. of *pannus* a cloth, a piece of cloth.]

I. A piece of cloth.

† 1. A cloth; a piece of cloth; any distinct portion of a garment, a lap, a skirt. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4387 Sco drou his mantel wit be pan, .. He drou, sco held, be tassel brak. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 994 Tristrem gan it wip hald As prince proude in pan. 1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* II. ii. (Skeat) I. 29 Among pannes mouled in a wiche [WHITCH], in presse among clothes laid. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 501 Ther kneled to sir Gawain, and folded the panes of her mantels. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilyear* 234 Gif thow dwellis with the Quene, proudest in pane. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 5654 Which so well was Anoynted indede, That no sleue ne pane had he hole of brede. 1573-80 BARET *Alv.* P 57 A Pane of cloth, *pannículus*, *segmen*, *pannor*.

† b. = COUNTERPANE[2]. *Obs.*

13 . *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 855 Per beddyng wate noble, Of cortynes of clene sylk, wyth cler golde hemmez, & couertorez ful curious, with comlych panez. 1459 *Invent.* in *Paston Lett.* I. 484 Item, ij blankettys, j payre of schettys. Item, j rede pane furryd withe conynygis. 1495 *Acc. L.d. High Treas. Scot.* I. 226, iij ellis of scarlet to be a pane to the Kingis bed. 1526 *Ibid.* III. 50 For ij elne iij quartaris Inglis scarlet to be ane pane for the Kingis bede in the schip. 1578 *Invent.* in Hunter *Biggar & Ho. Fleming* xxvi, Ane pein of purpour weluet freinzeit wt blak and reid silk.

† 2. A piece, width, or strip of cloth, of which several were joined together side by side, so as to make one cloth, curtain, or garment. *Obs.*

The 'panes' might be narrow pieces or strips of alternate or different colours (e.g. red and blue) or different materials (e.g. velvet and cloth of gold), or pieces of the same colour with lace or other trimming inserted in the seams, or (in later use) strips of the same cloth distinguished by colour or separated by lines of trimming, etc.

1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 118, iiij costerings of wool paled rede and blue with rooses sonnes and crownes in

every pane. 1527 in Kerry *St. Lawr. Reading* (1883) 106 An Awter Cloth of panes of Cloth of gold & velwett imbrowdred wt archangells & floures. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 207 b, Another chamber was hanged with grene Velvet..in the middle of euery pane or pece, was a fable of Ouid in Matamorphoseos embraudered. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 219 A very passing costly paire of veluet breeches, whose panes .. was drawne out with the best Spanish satine. 1612 CORYAT *Crudities* 43 The Switzers weare .. doublets and hose of panes, intermingled with red and yellow, and some with blew, trimmed with long puffes of yellow and blewe sarcenet rising up between the panes. 1613 CHAPMAN *Masque* Plays 1873 III. 92 But betwixt every pane of embroidery, went a row of white Estridge feathers. *a* 1639 T. CAREW *Cœl. Brit.* Wks. (1824) 150 The curtain was watchet and a pale yellow in panes. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2170/4 One Green Satin Petticoat laced with Gold and Silver Lace, in Panes. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* iv. lii. (1737) 212 Breeches with Panes like the outside of a Tabor.

†b. *pl.* Strips made by cutting or slashing a garment longitudinally for ornamental purposes; e. g. to show the fine stuff with which it was lined, or of which an underparment was composed. *Obs.*

1613 CHAPMAN *Masque* Plays 1873 III. 94 Wide sleeves cut in panes. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Life* (1886) 166 Her gown was a green Turkey grogram, cut all into panes or slashes, from the shoulder and sleeves unto the foot. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* i. viii. (Rtldg.) 36 They [breeches] were, within the panes, puffed out with the lining.

II. A piece, portion, or side of anything.

†3. A section or length of a wall or fence. *Obs.* e g. the length between two angles, bastions, buttresses, posts, etc.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5188 By þat were Sarazyns .. come inward .. At a pan þat was broken. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* ii. xv. 113 Closed rounde about with seuen panes of strong walles. 1524 *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles, Reading* 21 For makyng of v panys of the church pale iiijd. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss* II. xxii. 53 Than the knyght shewed me a pane of the wall, and said, sir, se you yonder parte of the wall whiche is newer. 1530 PALSGR. 251/2 Pane of a wall, *pan de mur.* 1672 DRYDEN *Assignation* II. ii, There's the wall; behind yond pane of it we'll set up the ladder. [1795 SOUTHEY *Joan* Notes Wks. 1837 I. 200 (tr. Froissart) The miners..overthrew a great pane of the wall, which filled the moat where it had fallen.]

†4. A side of a quadrangle, cloister, court, or town. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1033 Veh pane of þat place had þro 3ates 1447 *Will of Hen. VI* in Carter *King's Coll. Cha* 13 A cloistre square the est pane conteyning in lengthe clxxv fete, and the west pane as muche. 1481 CAXTON *Godefroy* clxxix 264 Thyse thre castellys were alle square, the sydes that were toward the toun were double, in suche wyse that one of the panes that was without myght be aualed vpon the walles, and thenne it shold be lyke a brydge. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II 490 Aue Closter weill oure fret .. Quhan in was all thir ten Sibillais set In euerilk Pane set ay togidder thre.

5. A flat side, face, or surface of any object having several sides: e. g. (*a*) the dressed side of a stone or log; (*b*) one of the divisions or sides of a nut or bolt-head; (*c*) one of the sides of the upper surface or table of a brilliant-cut diamond.

1434 *Indent Fotheringhey* in Dugdale *Monast.* (1846) VI. 1414/2 [The steeple is to be square in the lower part, and after being carried as high as the body of the church] hit shall be chaungid, and turnyd in viij panes *c* 1530 in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* II. 305 Oone odar Challes with a patten gilte the foote of vj panes and in oone of theyme a Crucifixe. 1875 LASLETT *Timber* 74 *note*, Pane is the hewn or sawn surface of the log. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1601/2 *Pane* the divisions or sides of a nut or bolt-head; as, a six-paned nut, *i. e.* a hexagonal nut.

III. A division of a window, and derived uses.

6. One of the lights of a mullioned window (*obs.*), or a subdivision of this; now, One of the compartments of a window, etc. consisting of one sheet or square of glass held in place by a frame of lead, wood, etc.; the piece of glass itself, or of horn, paper, or the like substituted for it.

1466 *Paston Lett.* II. 268 To the glaser for takyn owte of ii. panys of the wyndows of the schyrche. *a* 1490 BOTONER *Itin.* (1778) 93 Item quælibet fene-tra .. continet 5 vel 6 pagettas, anglice panys. *c* 1535 in *Yorksh. Archæol. Jrnl.* (1886) IX. 322 One glasse wyndow wt iij panes of vij ffoote longe and ij foote wyde euery pane. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 139 The glazier should .. haue vsed him for quarrels and paines. 1662 GERBIER *Princ.* 17 Glass Windows of small Payns. 1663 — *Counsel* 47 Suffer no Green paines of Glasse to be mixt with white. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 77 P 2 She had found several Panes of my Windows broken. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 179 Choose such panes of glass as are clear, even, and smooth. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* vi. xxiv, Silvering panes Of pearly shell. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 754 Take now a pane of glass, and place it upon the print. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* v. 69 The windows being without glass, or even the paper panes which are often substituted. 1898 G. B. SHAW *Plays* II. 274 The ornamental cabinet..its corner rounded off with curved panes of glass protecting shelves of..pottery.

b. *Fulminating pane*, see FULMINATING *ppl. a.*; *luminous* or *magic pane*, a sheet of glass on which pieces of tin-foil, arranged in some design, are made luminous by the discharge of an electric condenser through the foil.

1894 BOTTONE *Electr. Instr. Making* (ed. 6) 75 Fulminating Panes, or 'Franklin's plates' as they are also called, are easily made by coating both sides of a sheet of glass with tinfoil, to the extent of half of the entire surface, leaving the margins all round clear glass.

7. = PANEL *sb.*[1] 9.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 34 Æneas theene picture woonderus heeded, And eeche pane throghly with stedfast phisnomye marked. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 79 b, False counterfet panes in walls, to be opened and shut like a wicket. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Elder Bro.* iv. iv, He had better have stood between two panes of Wainscot. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pane*, a Square of Glass, Wainscot, etc. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 136 *Panel*, a square or pane of thin board.

8. A rectangular division of some surface; one of the compartments of a chequered pattern.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 198 Dincis shietes weaued of gossampyne cotton of sundry colours, wherof two are rychely fryuged with golde and precious stones, and chekered lyke the panes of a cheste borde. 1724 J. MACKY *Journ. thro. Eng.* (N.), One wall .. took up the whole length of a street, built of pains of this stone about a foot square. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1601/2 *Pane*, .. one square of the pattern in a plaid or checker-work fabric.

b. Each of the blocks of burr-stone of which a mill-stone is constructed.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 829 The pieces of buhr-stones are .. cut into parallelopipeds, called panes, which are bound with iron hoops into large millstones. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 400/2 The separate blocks which are hooped together to form a buhr-stone are known as panes.

9. A section or plot of ground more or less rectangular in shape; spec. in *Irrigation*, a division of ground bounded by a feeder and an outlet-drain.

[*c* 1480 HENRYSON *Test Cress.* 427 Quhair is thy garding .. with fresshe flouris, quhilk the queme Florny Had painted plesandly in every pane] 1819 RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1849) 297 (E. D. D.) *Pane*, a regular division of some sorts of husbandry work, as digging, sawing, etc. Some are saffron-panes, where saffron has been grown. 1848 W. BARNES *Poems* Gloss. (E. D. D.), *Pane*, a compartment of tedded grass between the raked divisions. 1866 *E. Anglian N. & Q.* II. 36 *Pane*, ..used by cottagers for a garden bed, or any small piece of ground, having a defined boundary. 1879 WRIGHTSON in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* VII. 23 The water trickles down the sides of the ridges, finding its way into gutters—between the elevated 'panes' or 'stetches'.

†**Pane**, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [ME. a. OF. *panne*, *pane*, *penne*, *pene*, etc. (Cotgr. *panne* a skin, fell, or hide) = Pr. *pena*, *penna*, OSp *peña*, *pena*, Sp. *pana*, in med.L. *panna*, *penna* fur, skin (Du Cange).

Referred by Diez to L. *penna* feather (the sense after MHG. *federe* downy fur or peltry); others take it as a fem. formation from L. *pannus*, but here the OF. form *penne*, *pene*, presents difficulty.]

1. Fur, esp. as used for a lining to a garment; a fell or skin (of ermine, sable, miniever, or other fur).

a 1300 *Floris & Bl.* 110 He lat bringe a cupe of seluer And eke a pane of meniuer. 13 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 711 Þe panes al of sow & grin [*MS. Cains* riche panys of faire grys], þe mantels weren of michel prin. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 381/1 Pane, of a furrure, *penula*, (P. *panula*). 1494 in *Howsh. Ord.* (1790) 120 Item, On New-yeare's day, the King ought to weare his pane of arms; and if his pane bee 5 ermins deepe, a Duke's ought to bee but fower. *c* 1500 *S. Poem Heraldry* 177 in (*O. Ellis Acad.*, etc. (1869) 100 Þhit sum haldis in armis ij certane thingis, Nothir metallis nor colouris to blasoune, Ermyne and werr, callit panis, bestly furring, And haldin so without other discripcioune. 1503 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* II. 236 Payit to the Quenis Maister of Wardrob for ane payn of mynever to fill furth the lynyng of the samyn..xlb. 1530 PALSGR. 251/2 Pane of a gray furre, *panne de gris.*

2. A package or bundle of furs containing a hundred skins: also called MANTLE.

(But this may belong to PANE *sb.*[1])

[1423 *Rolls of Parl.* IV. 136, iii panes de Foynes, chescun contenant .c. Bestes, pris le pece xd.] 1612 *Bk. Customs & Valuat. Merch* in *Halyburton's Ledger* 305 Budge..Powtes the fur contening four pans ix li. *Ibid.*, Calaba .. seasoned the pane..x li., stag the pane..viii.

Pane (pēn), *sb.*[3] [Cf. F. *panne*, in same sense, of uncertain origin] The pointed or edged end of a hammer opposite to the face; = PEEN.

1831 *Metal World* No. 12. 181 What writer . has decided the proper orthography of the top part of a machinist's hammer? Some call it the 'pane', some write it 'pene', and some 'peane'. 1883 CRANE *Smithy & Forge* 20 Sometimes the handle is nearer to the pane or narrow end, the broad end being known as the face. 1902 MARSHALL *Metal Tools* vi. 65 An engineer's ball-pane hammer. . The 'ball-pane' is the small round knob at the back of the hammer-head, and is chiefly used for riveting.

Hence **Paned** *a.*, in comb., having a pane of a specified kind, as *ball-paned*, *small-paned*.

1902 *J. Black's Carp. & Build., Home Handicr.* 30 Give every alternate tooth [of a saw] a sharp tap with a..small-paned hammer.

†**Pane**, *v.*[1] *Obs.* [f. PANE *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To border or line with fur. *Paned*, *i-paned*, furred.

c 1330 *Florice & Bl.* (1857) 131 And a mantel of scarlet Ipaned al wiȝ meniuer.

Pane (pēn), *v.*[2] [f. PANE *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To make up (a piece of cloth, a garment) of pieces or strips of different sorts or colours, joined side by side. Chiefly in *pa. pple.*

1504 *Will of Goodyer* (Somerset Hse.) iij curteynis paned bluwe & red of stamen. 1509 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1869) I. 122 That thair baneris of baith the saidis craftis be paynitt with the imagis figuris and armis of the webstaris. 1552 *Inv. Ch. Goods Surrey* in *Surrey Archæol.* (1869) IV. 16 Item one aulter cloth of grene and yelow crewell pained. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4033/4 Lost .. 3 Damask Window-Curtains, pain'd with Orange-colour Shagareen. 1774 *Ann. Reg.* 127/2 A rich mantle of purple, paned with white. 1861 H. AINSWORTH *Constable of Tower* (1862) 17 He wore a doublet and hose of purple velvet, paned and cut.

2. To fit (a window) with panes.

1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 46/1 The Window must be grated, tho' not paned with scantling tale.

†3. To panel (a room). *Obs.*

1728 *Brice's Weekly Jrnl.* 28 June 4 The other [room] wainscotted and paned with fine Dutch Canvass.

Pane, obs. f. PAIN, PAN *sb.*[1], PENNY.

Pan-ecclesiastical, -egoism, etc.: see PAN-.

Paned (pēnd), *ppl. a.* [f. PANE *v.*[2] (*sb.*[1]) + -ED.]

1. Made of strips of different coloured cloth joined together, or of cloth cut into strips, between which ribs or stripes of other material or colour are inserted.

1555 in *Wills Doctors' Comm.* (Camden) 43 Item, a paned blue hanging for the same use. 1583 in *North. N. & Q.* I. 77 A payr of blew payned hosse, drawin fulthe wt Dewrance. 1607 BEAUM. & FL. *Woman-Hater* I. ii, All the swarming generation Of long stocks, short pain'd hose, and huge stuff'd doublets. *a* 1658 FORD, etc. *Witch Edmonton* iv. i, Oh! my ribs are made of a payn'd hose, and they break. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* ii, His paned hose were of black velvet, lined with purple silk, which garniture appeared at the slashes. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia* s.v *Pane*, Paned curtains are made of long and narrow stripes of different patterns or colours sewed together. [1827 W. GIFFORD *Ford* Introd. 177 Paned hose. were a kind of trunk breeches, formed of stripes of various coloured cloth, occasionally intermixed with slips of silk, or velvet, stitched together.]

2. Of a window or door: Having panes of glass. (Chiefly with qualification.)

1756 MRS. CALDERWOOD *Jrnl.* v. (1884) 127 The windows are all of the small paned kind. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV 4 A fox .. took a direction through a glass paned door. 1888 F. HUME *Mad. Midas* I. ii, A quaint little porch and two numerously paned windows on each side.

Panee, Paneel, var. PAWNEE, PANEEL.

Panegas, obs. form of *pence*, pl. of PENNY.

Panegurie, obs. variant of PANEGYRY.

†**Panegyre.** *Obs.* [ad. Gr. πανήγυρις PANEGYRIS: in sense 1 identified with *panegyric.*]

1. A eulogy: = PANEGYRIC *sb.* 1.

1603 B. JONSON (*title*) A panegyre on the happy entrance of James, our sovereign, to his first high session of Parliament. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Mayden's Blush* Ded. 4 Instead.. of precious Gifts, of solemne Panegyres: Accept a Heart.

2. A general assembly: = PANEGYRIS 1.

1757 STUKELEY in *Mem.* (Surtees) III 358 Here was in British times the great panegyre of the Druids, the midsummer meeting of all the country round. 1763 — *Palæograph Sacra* 8 At public sacrifice, which they called Panegyres; a meeting of a side of a country, a province.

Panegyric (pænĭdʒĭrĭk), *sb.* and *a.* Also 7 **panegyrike, -gyrique, -girick, pani-, panne-, pana, -gyrick, -girike, -gerick**(e, 7-9 **panegyrick.** [a. F. *panégyrique* (1512 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *panegyricus* public eulogy, orig. adj., a. Gr. πανηγυρικός fit for a public assembly or festival, f. πανήγυρις PANEGYRIS.]

A. *sb.* 1. A public speech or writing in praise of some person, thing, or achievement; a laudatory discourse, a formal or elaborate encomium or eulogy. Const. *on*, *upon*, formerly *of*.

1603 DANIEL (*title*) A Panegyrike Congratulatorie delivered to the Kings most excellent Maiestie. 1620 in *Fortesc. Papers* (Camden) 132, I also composed a panagirick of the immortality of glorie. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Panegyrick*, .. a licentious kinde of speaking or oration, in the praise and commendation of Kings, or other great persons, wherein some falsities are joyned with many flatteries. 1673 MARVELL *Rch. Transp.* II. 45 The Mountebanks..decrying all others with a Panegyrick of their own Balsam. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* iv. viii. (1715) 227 The Company were sometimes entertain'd with a Panegyrick upon the dead Person. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Pleas. Fp.* Wks. 1730 I 109 Write a panegyric upon custard. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* i. I profess to write, not his panegyrick but his Life. 1836 *Johnsoniana* I. 71 Had I meant to make a panegyric on Mr Johnson's excellencies. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xxviii 401 After Cato's death Cicero published a panegyric upon him.

2. Elaborate praise; eulogy; laudation.

1613 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Panigirike*, praise. 1702 EVELYN in *Pepys' Diary* (1879) VI. 255 Not doubting but the rest which follows will be still matter of panegyric. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* I. Pref. 5 In this season of panegyric, when scarce an author passes unpraised either by his friends or himself. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 6 He stands infinitely above the need of indiscriminate panegyric.

†3. = PANEGYRIST. *Obs.*

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 13 Father Stanney, a Iesuit Priest, called (of the Panigericks) the lanterne of England.

B. *adj.* †1. = PANEGYRICAL 1. *Obs.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch* Explan. Words, *Panegyricke*, Feasts, games, faires, marts, pompes, shewes, or any such solemnities, performed or exhibited, before the generall assembly of a whole nation.

2. = PANEGYRICAL 2.

a 1631 DONNE *Litanie* xxiii. Poems (1654) 344 In Panegyrique Allelujaes. 1706 MAULE *Hist. Picts* in *Misc. Scot.* I 17 The panegyrick author after a sort doth show. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. i. 405 I'm not used to panegyrick strains. 1774 MASON *Elegies* i. Poems 46 Cautious I strike the panegyric string.

Hence †**Panegyric** *v. intr.*, to utter or write a panegyric; *trans.*, to praise in an elaborate oration or eulogium.

1708 DE FOE *Review Affairs France* IV. Pref., I am not going about to panegyric upon my own Work. 1732 *Gentl. Instr.* (ed. 10) 539 (D.), I had rather be..lampooned for a virtue than panegyrick'd for a vice.

Panegyrical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

†1. Of the nature of a general assembly. *Obs.*

a 1617 BAYNE *Dioceseans Tryall* (1621) 4 Their ordinary meeting, as it is, Acts 2. 46, daily, could not be a Panegericall meeting. *a* 1679 T. GOODWIN *Govt. Ch. Christ* IV vi. Wks. 1865 XI. 231 In the primitive church the persons of the bishops..were chosen by all the people, and by panegyrical meetings.

2. Of the nature of a panegyric or eulogy; publicly or elaborately expressing praise or commendation; eulogistic, encomiastic, laudatory.

1592-3 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 326 To addresse a plausible discourse, or to garnish a Panegyricall Oration in her prayse. 1596 NASHE *Saffron-Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 76 1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos.*, *Panegyricall*, spoken flatteringly in praise of some great person. 1755 J. SHEBBEARE *Lycia* (1769) I. 40 A dead lord .. is always to receive honourable interment and a panegyrical epitaph. 1838 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1876) II. ii i 222 The Duke of Wellington's despatches tell us so much more about him than any panegyrical sketch.

Hence **Panegyrically** *adv.*, in or by means of a panegyric; by way of elaborate eulogy.

1680 *Religion of Dutch* vi 57 You must also Panegyrically celebrate the Cantons .for their refusal 1814 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXIII 360 Winkelmann fell in love with its sculptured reliques of antient art, and undertook to describe them panegyrically.

Panegyricize (-sɔiz), *v rare.* [f. PANEGYRIC *sb.* + -IZE.] = PANEGYRIZE *v.* 1.

1787 ANN HUDITCH *Rosa de Montmorien* II. x'v. 68 He suffered me to panegyricize him in a dedication of a piece.

‖ **Panegyris** (pănĕ'dʒiris, -e'dʒiris). [a. Gr. πανήγυρις, f. παν- all + ἄγυρις = ἀγορά assembly.]

1. *Gr. Antiq.* A general assembly; *esp.* a festal assembly in honour of a god. In quots. 1647–79 in allusion to Heb. xii. 23.

1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* iii. 12 Amidst a panegyris of angels, and that glorious amphitheatre. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pard.* iii. v. (1713) 367 There shall be the glorious *Panegyris*, the assembly and church of the first-born. 1775 CHANDLER *Trav. Asia Minor* xl. 143 A panegyris or general assembly was held there yearly. 1879 C. T. NEWTON *Art & Archæol* viii. (1880) 330 The Olympic *panegyris*.. was still a reality.

†2. = PANEGYRIC A. 1 *Obs.*

1646 CRASHAW *Steps to Temple* 23 Their silence speaks aloud, and is thy well pronounced panegyris.

Panegyrism (pæ'nidʒiziz'in). *nonce wd.* [f. PANEGYRIZE + -ISM Cf. Gr. πανηγύρισμα, -ισμός celebration of a public festival.] A panegyrizing; a composition of panegyrical character.

1894 I. SINCLAIR in *Athenæum* 17 Nov. 677/2 A work which has been called a panegirism.

Panegyrist (pæ'nidʒirist). [f. next: see -IST. Cf Gr. πανηγυριστής one who celebrates a public festival.] One who writes or utters a panegyric; one who elaborately praises; an encomiast.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem* (1637) 3 Adde these few lines out of a farre more ancient Panegyrist. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* IX. iii, The panegyrist of human life! 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribblomania* 25 Panegyrists, Errant Knights! That whitewash one as grim'd as Nero, And make him shine abroad—an hero 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiii 156 The high-flown rhetoric of a panegyrist.

Panegyrize (pæ'nidʒirəiz), *v.* [ad. Gr. πανηγυρίζ-ειν to celebrate πανήγυρις or a public festival; to deliver a panegyric: see -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To pronounce or write a panegyric or elaborate eulogy upon; to speak or write in praise of; to eulogize.

1617 COLLINS *Def Bp. Ely* ii. vi. 250 Among so many Saints, as he Panegyrizeth in these Orations 1791 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 2 June, The friends of Government panegyrised him while they wanted his assistance 1833-6 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist Sk* (1876) I ii. ii. 251 Meanly panegyrizing the government of an usurper.

2. *intr.* To compose or utter panegyrics.

a 1827 MITFORD cited in WEBSTER (1828).

Hence **Panegyrized, Panegyrizing** *ppl adjs.*; also **Panegyrizer.**

1823 *Valpergia* II. 239 He was an earnest panegyrizer of republics and democracies 1852 DAVIES & VAUGHAN *Plato's Republic* x. (1868) 341 More anxious to be panegyrized than the panegyrist 1855 DORAN *Hanover Queens* I. xi. 436 In his panegyrising epitaph on the monarch.

Panegyry (pănĕ'-, pănē'd-ĭrĭ, pæ'nidʒiri). Also 7 pani-, panegery panegury. [f. Gr. πανήγυρις PANEGYRIS, with change of suffix.]

1. *Gr. Antiq.* = PANEGYRIS 1. Also more generally, A religious festival.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II Pref, That the call of wisdom and virtue may be heard everywhere;..not only in pulpits, but at set and solemn panegurries in theatres. 1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 136 These dayes [the Nativity, Epiphany, Easter, Ascension and Pentecost] were called..The Christian Panegyries, as a note of distinction from those of lesser account. 1839 *Fraser's Mag* XX. 207 The panegyries or great monthly festivals of the [Egyptian] gods. 1894 G. RAWLINSON in *Lex Mosaica* 24 The institution of panegyries or 'solemn assemblies'.

†2. = PANEGYRIC A. 1 (*if not mispr. in quots.*)

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 72 Then would he [Erasmus]..sound forth the Panigeries of their praises. 1636 HEYWOOD in *Ann. Dubrensia* (1877) 69 Having these Panegeries now read over, To thy perpetuall fame.

Paneity (pănĕ'iti). [ad. med.L. **pānĕitās*, f. **pānĕ-us* of bread, f. *pān is* bread] The quality or condition of being bread, 'breadness'.

a 1687 S. PARKER *Reasons Abrogat. Test* (1688) 22 They could not onely separate the Matter and Form, and Accidents of the Bread from one another, but the Paneity or Breadishness it self from them all. 1689 PRIOR *Ep. Shepherd* 66 Romish bakers praise the deity They chipp'd, while yet in its paneity. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. vi. 42 Innocent..acknowledged that..there did remain a certain paneity and vinosity.

Panel (pæ'nĕl), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3- panel; also 4-6 panell, -e, (5 -yll, -ɜ'll, -ele, pannule, penelle), 5-8 pannal, 6 -nle, 6-7 -all, 6-8 -ell, 6-9 -el, (7 -elle, -iell). [ME. a. OF. *panel* piece of cloth, saddle-cushion, piece (of anything), etc., mod. F. *panneau* = It. *pannello*, med. L. *pannellus*, dim. of *pannus* cloth: see PANE *sb.*[1] (several senses of which are found also under *panel*). OF. had also *panele* f, piece, etc., which in ME. would run together with *panel*.]

I. A piece of cloth, and connected uses.

1. A piece of cloth placed under the saddle to protect the horse's back from being galled *obs.*); now, the pad or stuffed lining of a saddle employed for this purpose.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14982 Broght þai noþer on hir bak Na sadel ne panel. *c* 1400 *Beryne & Gaw* 473 Lure thou fil wele thi panee, And in thi sadel set the wele. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 277/2 A Panelle of a sadelle, *panellus, subsellium.* 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 117 Cartsadell without panell 1607 MARKHAM *Cavel.* VI (1617) 56 The pannells of his Saddle shall be made of strong linnen cloath. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 74, I cut a hole in the pannel of the saddle. 1835 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XI. 621 Hunting saddles should have their pannels well beaten and brushed to prevent sore backs.

2. A kind of saddle: generally applied to a rough treeless pad; but formerly sometimes to an ass's wooden saddle.

[1390 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 46 Pro iij panellis nouis pro cursore domini, xxs. pr.] 1530 PALSGR. 251/2 Pannell to ryde on, *bats, panneau.* 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 36 A panel and wa tey, packsadole and ped. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Acitera de Silla*, the pannell or the saddle tree, *Stragulum ligneum.* 1597 BP. HALL *Sat* IV ii. 26 Sorrides he mounted on the market-day, Upon a straw-stufft pannel all the way. 1617 MORYSON *Itin* I. 215 Our Asses had pannels in stead of saddles and ropes had crosse the pannels, and knotted at the ends in stead of stirrups. 1742 JARVIS *Quix.* I. iv xlii. (1818) 243 Sancho Panza stretched on his ass's pannel and buried in sleep 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed 3) 419 Weight of Horse Appointments . 5th Dragoon Guards 1 Pair pannels 5 lb. 4½ oz.

†3. In more general sense: A small piece of anything. *Obs.*

(Common in OF. but of doubtful existence in Eng.)

1628 COKE *On Litt* II. ii § 234 158 b, A Pane is a part, and a Pannel a little part.

II. A small piece or slip of parchment, and related legal uses

4. A slip or roll of parchment, *esp.* the slip on which the sheriff entered the names of jurors and which he affixed to the writ.

[c 1307 *Writ to Sher. of Somerset* Chancery File, New Ser. 1 *dorso*, Responsum istius breuis est in Pa cello huic annexo.] *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 381/1 Pa.cele, *pagella, panellus* 1562 *Act* 5 *Eliz* c 22 § 1 Vnlesse such person or persons so making any pelts, or buying such skinnes, conuert the same into semits, pannels, or other their owne necessary vses. 1628 COKE *On Litt* II. ii § 234 158 b, A Jury is said to be im-pannelled when the Sheriff hath entered their names into the Pannel, or little piece of Parchment, *vt P. nnello ass sæ.* 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Panel*, a Schedule or Page; as a Panel of Parchment, or a Counterpane of an Indenture: But it is used more particularly for a Schedule or Roll containing the names of such Jurors, as the Sheriff returns, to pass upon any Trial. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process Sc.* (ed 1, 2) 202 Which Panel must be in Parchment, intitled, *The County ss. Nomina Jur. ad Triand. inter Dominum Regem, et —— Prisonar. ad Barram Ibid.*, The Panel must have Margin-room, to mark their Appearances and Challenges 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III 353 He returns the names of the jurors in a panel (a little pane, or oblong piece of parchment) annexed to the writ. 1875 STUBBS *Const. H* III. xx. 408 Under the name of 'pannel' the sheriff's return had been endorsed on or sewed to the writ.

5. A list of jurymen, the jury itself.

[1292 BRITTON I. xxii § 10 Pur uns remuer hors des panels et au resmettre 1314-15 *Rolls of Parlt* I. 343/2 Ipsi panellum debitum de probis & legalibus hominibus retornarunt] 1377 LANGL *P. Pl* B III. 3 5 Ne put hem in panel To don hem playe here treuthe 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 127/1 The Coronours have power to make the array of the enquest or panell for the triell of the same offences. 1543-4 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 6 § 6 Persons so impannelled shalbe added to the former panell 1682 *Eng. Elect. Sheriffs* 24 The Pannel that brought in an Ignoramus upon the Bill against the Earl of Shaftsbury. 1730 FIELDING *Rape upon Rape* II. i, I think half of that pannel are bailiff's followers. 1827 HALLAM *Const Hist* (1876) II. xii 458 The sheriffs had taken care to return a panel in whom they could confide 1852 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 136 A panel means twelve perplexed agriculturists, who are starved till they are of one mind.

b. *transf.* A list of men, or (quot. 1575) of beasts.

1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 16 A great sort of bandogs whear thear tyed in the viter Coourt, and thyrteen bearz in the inner. Whoosoeuer made the pannell, thear wear moow for a Queast, and one for challenge, and néed wear. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit* II 242 If the following Pannel be labell'd to the former Catalogue of that most Auguist Assembly. 1888 *Standing Orders Ho. Comm.* (1897) § 4 & 13 The Committee of Selection shall nominate a Chairmen's Panel to consist of not less than Four nor more than Six Members the Chairmen's Panel shall appoint from among themselves the Chairman of each Standing Committee.

6. *Scots Law.* In the phrase *on* or *upon the panel* = upon (his, one's) trial. Also, in later use, *in the panel*, etc.

The original sense of *panel* here is conjectural. It seems most probable that (on the analogy of sense 4) it meant a slip of parchment, containing the indictment, or the name or names of the persons indicted. *To be on the pan l* would thus be *to be indicted*, and so on one's trial. It would also be easy to use the term elliptically for the name or names, and so, the person or persons, on the panel, as in b, where note that the word is collective. In later times, 'the panel' has been sometimes understood as a place, viz. 'the bar of the court' (so Jamieson), or the dock. Cf. the phrases *in the panel*, to put or bring *into the panel*, to enter *the panel.*

1557 *Books of Adjournal* (High Court of Justic.) 8 Apr., The persons vp on the pannell askit i stromentis. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* III 128 Thay callit the criminall, With ane twine scheith set him on the Pannall 1582 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* Ser. 1. III. 502 Few complenaris hes offerit thame to persew the persons enterit on pannell. 1660 DICKSON *Exp. Job* x Writ. 1845 I 5 God has put the man on the pannel, and is entered in a contest, and will condemn us. †*a* 1700 in *Kirkton's Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1817) 384 Mr. James Mitchel was upon the pannell at the criminal court for shutting at the Archbishop of St Andrews. 1714 THOMSON in *Cloud of Witnesses* (1730) 134, I was brought and set in the Pannel, with the Murderers, and they read over my Indictment. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed 2) 16 The Day of Compearance being come, the Prisoner is sent for, and enters the Pannal (from this the Prisoner is called Panneli).

b. The person or persons indicted, the accused. (The pl. form in quot. 1801 is a 'foreigner's' error.)

1555 *Bks of Adjournal* 7 Dec, The pannell protestit for the parts contenit in the actis of parliament. 1562 *Ibid.* 13 May, Intrandi as second pannale, the laird of Wester Ogill, etc. 1695 *Ibid.* 18 Nov, Ordains that for hereafter the pannalls advocats in all their wryten debates title the defenders by the name of pannall, as has bein always in use before the Justice Court, and not by the name of defender 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt Brit.* II. II. vi. (1737) 386, 15 are chosen to be the Assize upon the Pannal (or Prisoner) at the Bar. 1795 *Scots Mag.* LVII. 476/1 He saw no marks of insanity about the pannel, who always behaved with great propriety. 1801 *Sporting Mag.* XVII. 30 Mr. Clark, Counsel for the pannels, made no objection. 1883 EDERSHEIM *Life Jesus* (ed 6) II 169 On the assumption of their being the judges, and He the pannel.

III. A distinct piece or portion of some surface, etc, usually contained in a frame or border.

(This appears to be the underlying idea in this group, but the arrangement is tentative and provisional.)

†7. The general sense of 'compartment' or 'section' appears to be exemplified in the following:

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 273 Þis ground of equyte is ij panellys. In þe to panel equyte acordyth resoun wyth wyll, and þe oþer panel equite acordyth wyll wyth resoun. Eyther of þise ij. panys is iij. fote brode.

8. A section or compartment of a fence or railing: a hurdle. Cf. PANE *sb.*[1] 3.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A* II xxiv, In the said forest .. to be made pale bordes called pencilles. *Ibid.* II. xxx, To make fyue penellys of palysses to be sette vp. 1530 PALSGR. 251/2 Panell of a wall, *pan de mur.* 1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 138 A reed-hedge handsomely bound in pannels. 1882 *Gard. Chron.* XVII. 809/2 Each panel is composed of three vertical parallel posts, two longitudinal rails, and two boards attached to the posts between the rails 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 226 A panel of fencing is not quite nine feet in length.

9. A distinct compartment of a wainscot, door, shutter, side of a carriage, etc, consisting usually of a thinner piece of board or other material, normally rectangular, set in the general framework.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III iii 89 This fellow will but loyne you together, as they loyne Wainscot, then one of you will proue a shrunke pannell and like greene timber, warpe, warpe. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III 100/1 *Pannell*, little cleft Boards, about 2 foot high, and 16 or 20 inches broad, of these Wainscot is made. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerr.* 109 Bevil away the outer edges of the Pannels. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 282 Rural carvers .. with knives deface The pannels. 1825 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* 411 A stage-coach came up to the door, with 'Bath and London' upon its panels. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 136 *Panel*, a square or plane of thin board, framed in a thicker one called a stile. . Such are the partitions by which the officers' cabins are formed. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* XXXVIII, She had .. seen herself in the crystal panel that reflected a long drawing-room. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech* 720/2 A panel wider than its height is a *lying-panel*. ..If its height be greater than its width, a *standing panel.*

b. In architecture and other constructive arts: A compartment of a surface either sunk below or raised above the general level, and set in a moulding or other border, as in a frame, sometimes of different colour or material.

1693 TIGON (*title*) A New Book of Drawings, containing Several Sortes of Iron Worke as Gates, .. Staircases, Pannelles, etc. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 27 A large pannel occupying the whole Architrave and Frize to place the Inscription upon. 1842-76 GWILT *Archit.* (ed. 7) 960 The tower of St. Peter Mancroft, at Norwich, is a good specimen of flint building with stone panels. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 214, I can see no reason why the panels should not be formed of some of the concretes which we are now able to procure.

c. *Bookbinding.* (*a*) A compartment of the external cover of a book enclosed in a border or frame. (*b*) Also, the space between the raised bands on the back of a book.

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) I. 405 'Raised bands' are formed of strips of pasteboard or parchment at regular intervals across the back of the book, leaving a space termed

'panels' between them. 1880 ZAEHNSDORF *Bookbinding* 129 Panel mitred in gold, with title and small corners. .. Small tail panel with date. 1903 *Studio* Aug. 175 A solid leather outer binding with an inlaid..panel in the centre to contain coats-of-arms. amid a framework of gold tooling.

d. A piece of stuff of different kind or colour, laid or inserted lengthwise in the skirt of a woman's dress; also, the portion of the original material enclosed between two such pieces. (*b*) A panel-shaped piece of embroidery or appliqué work for insertion in any drapery.

1889 *John Bull* 2 Mar. 149/3 The skirt, of grey silk, had broad panels of dark grey velvet, on which a design of feathers was embroidered in silver. 1899 W. G. P. TOWNSEND *Embroidery* iv. 43 Design for an appliqué panel, .. Worked in the Windermere linens, in blues and green. *Ibid.*, Design for..a long panel for the back of a settee 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Feb. 4/2 On the skirt these [flatly stitched inverted box pleats] are set about five or six inches apart, except in the front, where a wider space is left to give a panel effect—a space amounting to about twelve inches.

e. *fig.* Something resembling a panel in shape and relation to the surrounding space.

1902 A. E. W. MASON *Four Feathers* xviii. 174 Through the open window the moon threw a broad panel of silver light upon the floor of the room.

10. †**a.** A window-pane *Obs.* **b.** A compartment in a stained glass window, containing a separate subject.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Hence also Panels, or panes of glass, are compartiments or pieces of glass of various forms, square, hexagonal, etc. 1873-5 JAS FOWLER in *Vhs. Arch Jrnl.* III. 199 The arrangement is a succession of panels, each containing a subject. 1891 J. T. FOWLER *Ibid.* XI. 499 This panel certainly does not belong to the window.

11. *Coal-mining.* **a.** A piece of coal left uncut in a mine. **b.** A compartment or division of a mine separated from the rest by thick masses or ribs of coal.

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.*, *Pannell*, a small Piece of Wholes that is left uncut, either to support some Weight from falling, or else .. left, because it is .. not worth the cutting. *Ibid.* K iij, Huttrill [is] any hard Pannel in a Vein or Pipe..bound up and crossil'd by mixt Stuff, as Chirts, hard Tufts, Caukes, or Kevills. 1847 E. CRESY *Encycl. Civ. Eng.* I. 695 Panel work .. is performed by dividing the entire mine into panels, separated by walls of coal from 40 to 50 yards in thickness. 1882 R. L. GALLOWAY *Hist. Coal Mining* xv. 149 It occurred to Mr. Buddle [*c* 1810] that a great improvement .might be effected by dividing a colliery, in the course of the first working, into districts, or panels, surrounded on all sides by barriers of solid coal.

12. *Gardening.* A compartment of some design in carpet-bedding.

1805 REPTON *Landscape Gard.* 185 The pannel .. may be removed in winter. 1892 *Gard Chron.* 27 Aug 243/3 These need frequent thinning out and clipping into shape, so as to confine each colour to its own panel or boundary-line, so as to properly define and preserve the character of the several designs.

13. A compartment or division of a pavement.

1893 *Daily News* 21 Sept 5/3 A 'panel' of karri wood has been laid opposite the West Strand Post Office, where the wear and tear is exceedingly heavy.

IV. A thin board, etc., such as might form a panel in sense 9.

14. A thin wooden board used as a surface for oil painting; also, a painting on such a board.

1709 PRIOR *Protogenes & Apelles* 59 He [Apelles] gave the Pannel to the Maid. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* ii. (1798) 32, I am not in love with a coloured panel. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* ii. 117 It was the custom of the first practitioners in this process, to cover the pannels of their pictures with grounds of thin plaster. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 217 For small cabinet pictures, panels of well-seasoned mahogany are prepared. 1875 FORTNUM *Majolica* iii. 26 Were they even painted in oil on panel.

b. A large size of photograph, of a height much greater than its width. Chiefly *attrib.*

1888 *Lady* 25 Oct. 374/3 Some of the most delightful panel screens for photographs I ever set eyes on. *Ibid.*, The two-fold screens with..sufficient space for panel portraits. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 14 May 6/1 The panel photo is..as much part of the ceremony of presentation as, in the courtly times of Sir Joshua Reynolds, a few sittings at his studio in Leicester-square were part of the business of a fashionable marriage.

15. A board used by a baker, tailor, etc.

1612 in *Naworth Housek. Bks.* (Surtees) 42 A pannell for the baker. 1658 J. JONES tr. *Ovid's Ibis* 120 Dominus Mechanick that leaps from the pannel to the pulpit.

V. Uncl assed senses.

16. (See quot.)

1853 STOCQUELER *Milit. Encycl.*, *Pannels*, in artillery, are the carriages which carry mortars and their beds upon a march.

17. *Mining.* (See quot.)

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Panel*, .. in mining, a heap of ore dressed and ready for sale. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Panel.* 1. A heap of dressed ore.

18. (See quot.)

1894 *Northumbld. Gloss*, *Panels*, the several strata composing a bed of stratified rock: chiefly used with reference to the bands of a limestone, as 'Blue limestone with strong panels'.

19. (See quot.) (A rendering of Fr. *panneau*, perh. never actually in Eng. use: cf. PANE *sb.*[1] 5.)

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Pannel in masonry, denotes one of the faces of a hewn stone.

VI. 20 *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *panel-cupboard*, *-ledge*, *-maker*, *-opener*, *-painting*, *-picture*, *-sleeve*, *-van*; *panel-backed*, *-bodied*, *-tined* adjs.; **panel-den** = *panel-house*; **panel-furring**, a furring to which the external panels of a railway-carriage are fastened; **panel-game**, stealing in a panel-house (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **panel-house**, a brothel in which the walls have sliding panels for the purpose of robbery; **panel-plane**, 'a long stocked plane having a handle or toat' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **panel-planer**, (*a*) a machine for thinning the edges of panels so as to fit into the grooves in the stiles; (*b*) = *panel-raiser*; **panel-raiser**, a machine for forming a raised panel on a board by working away the surrounding surface; **panel-strip**, a strip of wood or metal to cover the joint between a post and a panel or between two panels in a railway-carriage; **panel-thief**, a thief in a panel-house; so **panel-thieving** *sb.*; **panel-truss**, a truss having timbers or bars arranged in rectangular divisions diagonally braced; **panel-wheel**, a wheel which cuts a groove with a flat bottom and sloping or bevelled sides. See also PANEL-WORK.

1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 10/2 Mark the perfectly self-complacent air with which he sits in his quiet *pannel-bodied Tilbury. 1895 CLIVE HOLLAND *Jap Wife* (ed. 11) 63 She goes to a 'panel cupboard, where we keep our .. English biscuits. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer* (ed. 3), **Panel house*, or **Panel-den*, a house of prostitution and theft combined. 1901 *Academy* 5 Oct. 293/2 On the *panel-ledge stands an unframed sketch. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Albardero*, a *pannell maker, *Chitellarius*. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Oct. 4/1 [A] collection of burglar's tools, including a fine brace and centre-bit, and a 'patent *panel-opener', shaped much like the common or domestic tin-opener, but on a larger scale. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 157 Trucks do not want upholstering or glazing or *panel-painting. 1880 LITTLEDALE *Plain Reas.* vii 16 We should disprove the genuineness of a *panel picture declared to be four hundred years old, if we showed it to be painted on mahogany. 1873 J. RICHARDS *Wood-working Factories* 182 To these standard planes may be added a *panel, plough, and right and left rebate planes. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1602/1 A double-head *panel-raiser, working upon two edges of the board at once. 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 106 The *pannel-saw. is used for cutting very thin boards in any direction which may be required. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 584 The panel-saw, either for cross-cutting, or cutting very thin boards longitudinally. 1884 *Daily News* 27 Oct. 2/1 The sleeves are of a different material from the other portions. .. The brocade of which these long *panel sleeves are .. made deserves description. 1850 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3), **Panel-thief*, a thief, who .. enters the room by a secret opening, and abstracts [the victim's] money, watch, etc. 1868 M. H. SMITH *Sunshine & Shad N York* 306 She was one of the most notorious panel-thieves in New York. 1707-12 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 202 Those Walls which are built *Pannel-wise, with square Pillars at equal distance, .. look much handsomer.

†**Pa·nel,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [Origin obscure: treated by some as a sense of prec.] The fundament or lower part of the alimentary canal of a hawk.

c 1575 *Perf. Bk Keepinge Sparhawkes* (1886) 7 Meates wch endew sonest and maketh the hardest panell are best. *Ibid.* 26 Tokens of Wormes. Strayning sodaynly on the fyste, .. champpinge wt her beake, offeringe her beake ofte to the panell, mutes smotty [etc.]. 1611 COTGR., *Brayeul*, the parts, or feathers, about a hawkes fundament, called by our Faulconers the brayle in a short-wingd, and the pannell in a long-wingd, hauke. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Pannel*, in Faulconry, is the Pipe next to the Fundament of the Hawk, there she digesteth her meat from her body.

Panel (pæ·nĕl), *v.* [f. PANEL *sb.*[1]]

I. 1. *trans.* To empanel (a jury).

1451 *Paston Lett.* I. 208 The Shereff wille panell gentylmen to aquyte the Lorde, and jowroures to a quyte his men. 1530 PALSGR 652/1, I panell a quest of men after the lawes of Englande 1599 MASSINGER, etc *Old Law* v. i, The jury's panell'd, and the verdict given Ere he appears.

II. 2. *Sc. Law.* To bring to trial; to indict.

1576 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. 1. II. 567 That the cuntre men areistit. may..certanelie knaw at quhat day to be pannellit 1660 DICKSON *Serm. Isa.* xli. 14-15 Writ. 1845 I. 138 Thou art a rotten hypocrite, thou hast never pannelled thyself before God's tribunal for sin. 1721 WODROW *Ch Hist* iii. viii (1830) IV. 124 Some country women were pannelled for being helpful to the wife of one of the persons alleged to have been concerned. 1814 SCOTT *Waav.* lxvi, He .. was soon to be panelled for his life.

III. †3. To furnish (a saddle) with a panel or pad. *Obs. rare.*

1508 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 135 For grathing of foure sadilles, new pannalit.

4. To put a panel on (a beast, esp. a mule or ass); to saddle with a panel.

1530 PALSGR. 652/1 Panell my horse, I wyll ryde to market. 1742 JARVIS *Quix.* I. iv. xlvii. (1885) 257 They ordered him to saddle Rozinante and pannel the ass. 1881 DUFFIELD *Don Quix.* I. 144 Don Quixote..ordered Sancho to saddle and pannel at once.

IV. 5. To fit or furnish (a room, wall, etc.) with panels; to adorn with panels.

1633 *Wilmslow Churchw. Acc* in Earwaker *East Cheshire* (1877) I. 108 Paid for pannelling the churche in the toppe. 17.. PENNANT (T.), A very handsome bridge, the battlements neatly pannelled with stone. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 192 Where the principal stairs were constructed of wood, it was customary to panel the soffit. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 73 We look into the saloon, which the cabinetmakers are panelling with satin-wood.

6. To fit or place as a panel in its frame.

1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* I. v, A few old pictures were panelled in the open wainscot. 1898 — *What will he do?* I. vi, Panelled in wood that had once been painted blue.

7. To ornament (a skirt or piece of drapery) with a panel or panels: see PANEL *sb.*[1] 9 d.

1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 July 3/1 A lace flounce might border a skirt of net, or..the lace might panel a skirt of net.

8. *Telegr.* To arrange (wires) in parallels.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Panel, dial. form of PAENEL.

†**Panele.** *Obs.* Also 6-7 **panell, pannel,** 7-8 **penele,** 8 **paneel, panial.** [a. Sp. *panela*; cf. Ger. *panelle*.] Brown unpurified sugar from the Antilles.

1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* 72 Although Suger can not bee simply made, from the panell, or sande whiche cometh from the Cane. 1592 in *Acts Privy Council* N. S. XXII. 465, 9 chests of sugar muscovathes..10 chests of sugar pannels. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 91 They make Peneles, a kind of Sugar somewhat inferiour to the Muscavado. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 56 A Sort of duskish, pale-grey Sugar called Paneels. 1740 *Hist Jamaica* 229 Muscovadoes and Panial Sugar, 6s. per Hundred. 1774 *Ann. Reg.* 215/1 Molasses, syrups, paneles, .. from the British plantations.

Paneless (pē·nlĕs), *a.* [f. PANE *sb.*[1] + -LESS] Of a window: Having no panes, lacking panes.

a 1763 SHENSTONE *Economy* III. 111 The shifts enormous that in vain he forms To patch his paneless window. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 220 To keep out the cold by fastening our towels securely across the paneless window.

Panellation (pænĕlē·ʃən). [n. of action f. med. (Anglo-) L. *pannellāre*, f. *pannellus* PANEL *sb.*[1] 4, 5] The empanelling of a jury.

a 1695 WOOD *Hist. Univ. Oxf.* (1796) II. 9 They in the said pannellation did put Rich. Wotton .. and other privileged persons, which were not wont anciently to be impannelled. 1848 in WHARTON *Law Lex.*

Panelled, paneled (pæ·nĕld), *ppl. a.* [f. PANEL *v.* + -ED.]

1. *Sc. Law.* Brought to the bar, put on trial.

1636 W. SCOT *Apol. Narr.* (1846) 153 Many were unknown to the pannelled.

2. Fitted or made with panels; divided into panels or decorative compartments.

1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 123 A folding door of pannelled looking-glass. 1819 SHELLEY *Lett.* Pr. Wks. 1888 II. 285 Within this arch are two panelled alto relievos. 1902 BESANT *Five Yrs.' Tryst* 95 The dark panelled old room that they called Oliver Cromwell's Library.

Panelling, paneling (pæ·nĕlĭŋ). [f. PANEL *sb.* + -ING[1].]

1. Wood or other material made into panels, panels collectively, panel-work.

1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. v, The very old wainscot which composed the floor and the panelling of the room. 1851 LAYARD *Pop. Acc. Discov. Nineveh* xiii. 343 This alabaster, cut into slabs, served as a kind of panelling to the walls of sun-dried bricks. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 1 The oak paneling, of a sombre but rich brown.

2. *Mining.* (See PANEL *sb.*[1] 11.)

1900 *Daily News* 26 Nov. 2/1 Ground .. opened out and drained preparatory for panelling.

Pa·nel-work.

1. Work in wood, stone, etc., consisting of or containing panels; *esp.* panelled woodwork.

1874 PARKER *Gothic Archit.* I. vi. 195 The windows frequently appear to be only openings in the panel-work. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* II. 510 The spaces between the windows .. are decorated with panelwork.

2. The working of a mine by division into panels.

1847 E. CRESY *Encycl. Civ. Eng* I. 695 Panel work was introduced, fifty years ago. [See PANEL *sb.*[1] 11.] 1882 GALLOWAY *Hist Coal Mining* xv. 149 Panel-work..was first introduced [at Wallsend] in the year 1810.

So **Panel-working.**

1883 GERSTEY *Gloss Coal-mining*, *Panel-working*, a system of working coal seams..in the North of England.

Panemye: see PAYNIMY *Obs.* **Panence,** obs. f. PENANCE. **Paner, -ere,** obs. ff. PANNIER. **Panes,** obs. f. *pence*, pl. of PENNY.

Panentheism, Pan-eulogism: see PAN- 2.

Paneter,-tre,-trie, obs. ff. PANTER *sb.*[1], PANTRY.

Panewes, -ses, obs. ff. *pennies*, pl. of PENNY.

Pa·nfish. *U. S.* [f. PAN *sb.*[1] + FISH *sb.*[1]]

1. A fish suitable for frying whole in a pan.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIII. 403/2 The cat-fish, also a good pan-fish. 1899 B. W. GREEN *Virginia Word-bk.*

2. A name for the king-crab (*Limulus*), from its supposed resemblance to a saucepan. (*Cent. Dict.*)

Panful (pæ·nful). [f. PAN *sb.*[1] + -FUL.] The quantity that fills a pan.

1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 319, I preferred to calculate upon the result of 40 panfuls worked by rocker. 1887 I. R. *Lady's Ranche Life Montana* 167, I often used to take a panful of salt, and get the whole band round me. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIII 356/2 A panful of water.

Pang (pæŋ), *sb.* Also 6-7 **pangue.** [*Pang*, sb. and vb., are known only after 1500, the vb. being exemplified first (which may be accidental). Origin uncertain.

It has been suggested that *pang* sb. was a phonetically-lightened variant of an earlier *prang* (cf. *sprech*, OE. *sprǣc*, where however *thrce* consonants came together), and thus identical with a word occurring twice as *prangs* *a* 1450, and once as *prange* *c* 1530, app. in the same sense as *pang*: see below. These have naturally been viewed as fig. uses of PRONG *sb.*, a stabbing or piercing point; the difficulty is that this has not been found in the literal sense till much later (1567), and is not frequent before 1600.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 151 As thow the prongys of deth dede streyn Here hert root. *a* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 287 These prongys myn herte asondyr thei do rende. *c* 1530 *Crt. of Love* 1150 The prange of loue so straineth them to crie.]

1. A brief keen spasm of pain which appears suddenly to pierce or shoot through the body or any part of it; a shooting pain.

In 16th c. chiefly in 'pangs of death'; also 'of childbirth'.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 242 b, In the pange & distresse of deth. 1530 PALSGR. 251/2 Panges of dethe, *les traictz de mort.* *a* 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV* 250 The pangues and fittes of his sickenes. *c* 1586 CTESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* XLVIII. ii, The wife, whose wofull care The panges of child bed findes. 1601 F. GODWIN *Bps. of Eng.* 338 This man being very olde, died in a pang. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 80 The poore Beetle that we treade vpon In corporall sufferance, finds a pang as great, As when a Giant dies. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 2 *Kings* XXII. 5 The pangues of death have compassed me. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* XXVI. 17 Like as a woman with childe..is in paine, and cryeth out in her pangs. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 27 P 2 The Man in the Pangs of the Stone, Gout, or any acute Distemper. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Cinnamon & Pearls* vii. 118 The pang which shot through her yesterday. 1852 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 288 The attempt to allay the pangs of hunger by filling the stomach with non-nutritious substances.

2. *fig.* A sudden sharp mental pain or feeling of intense mental anguish.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* I, I am in no little pang of perplexitie. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. i. 48 The bitter pangs that doth your heart infest. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iv. 94 Say that some Lady..Hath for your loue as great a pang of heart As you haue for Oliuia. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 287 O sharp convulsive pangs of agonizing pride! 1749 SMOLLETT *Regicide* I. iii, Keen are the pangs Of hapless love. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* III. xiii, High minds, of native pride or force, Most deeply feel thy pangs, Remorse! 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* XXXVIII. (1878) 303 Cheerfully and without a pang sacrifice the dollars you have paid.

†**3.** A sudden access of keen feeling or emotion of any kind; a sudden transitory fit. *Obs.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 117 b, This pangue or guierie of love dooeth especially..invade & possesse suche persones. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* iv. 54 There bee in vs certayne affeccionate pangues of nature, whiche we are not able to cast awaye from vs. 1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* Wks. (Parker Soc.) III. 392 O, what a merry pang was this, M. Harding! 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 6 Only to amuse their minds, and stirre up pangs of affection. 1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* xix. 32 [He] does that in a drunken pang. 1693 *Humours Town* 138 Among their Fits of Devotion they shall have such Amorous Pangs for Heav'n, that one wou'd think [etc.]. *a* 1694 TILLOTSON *Serm.* (1743) VIII. 3417 Galen..when he had anatomized man's body, and carefully surveyed the frame of it..fell into a pang of devotion and wrote a hymn to his Creator.

Pang (pæŋ), *a. Sc.* [cf. PANG *v.*[2]] Packed tight, stuffed, crammed. Also *pang-full.*

c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) ii. 178 Thair avairis fyld vp all the feild, Thay wer so fow and pang With drafe. 1807 RUICKBIE *Wayside Cottager* 110 (E.D.D.) The bench is fill'd, the house is pang. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss Hags* 367 A rude man, and pang full of oaths.

b. Tight, compactly framed.

1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* (1871) 27 Sae pang was our pearly prow Quhan we cudna speil the brow of the wavis We needilit them through below.

Pang (pæŋ), *v.*[1] Now *rare.* [See PANG *sb.*] *trans.* To afflict with pangs; to pierce or penetrate with acute physical or mental pain. Also *absol.*

c 1500 *Joseph Arim.* (E. E. T. S.) 47/323 His chylde in the pestylence was in Ieopardy, And sore panged. *a* 1529 SKELTON *P. Sparowe* 44 What heuynesse dyd me pange. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VII* 3 b, By the tormentyng..of which sicknes, men were so..peynfully pangued. 1598 FLORIO, *Accorare*, to pang or pinch at the hart. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II. iii. 15 'Tis a sufferance, panging As soule and bodies seuering. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* (1817) II. iii. 177 The news of your misfortune panged me to the very intrails. 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 531 May the mortal stroke Be balanced well, and pang not.

†b. To move by any sudden feeling. *Obs.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 516 Heere the kinde-hearted Iesuit is panged with a fit of Charitie to yoke the Lutherans with them.

Hence **Pa·nged** *ppl. a.*, **Pa·nging** *vbl. sb.*

1827 HOOD *Mids. Fairies* lxxviii, Like a pang'd nightingale, it made him pause. 1876 C. WELLS *Joseph & Brethren* I. vi, But he is dead, and I am left to mourn, And tire on pangèd recollection. 1863 LD. LYTTON *King Amasis* I. I. II. ii 124 Never shall the panging of your spirits be at rest.

Pang (pæŋ), *v.*[2] *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [Origin uncertain: perhaps onomatopoeic.

Identity with Goth. *þraggan*, i.e. *þrangan* to press, with loss of *r*, has been suggested.]

trans. To pack tight, fill by pressure, stuff, cram.

1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* 14 July (1671) 9 Hell will be empty ..and heaven panged full. 1718 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr.* III. iii, As fou 'a the house could pang. 1785 BURNS *Holy Fair* xix, It pangs us fou o' Knowledge. 1814 SCOTT *Waav.* lxiv, The auld gudeman o' Corse-Cleugh has panged it wi' a kemple o' strae amaist. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Glos.*, *Pang*, to fill, to stuff. 1899 *Speaker* 4 Feb. 157 Men whose minds are panged with the lore of old Scotland.

Pangene (pændʒin). *Biol.* Also **pangen.** [f. Gr. παν- all + stem of γένος race, offspring, γεν- to beget: cf. next.] De Vries's name for a (supposed) primary constituent unit of a germ-cell.

1899 J. A. THOMSON *Sci. Life* xi. 146 The theory of 'Pangenes' advocated by De Vries in 1889..incorporates the distinctively modern conception of germinal continuity. *Ibid.* 153 To these hypothetical units numerous names have been given—biophors, pangenes, idiosomes [etc.].

Pangenesis (pænˌdʒeˈnēsis). *Biol.* [f. Gr. παν-, PAN- all + γένεσις birth: see -GENESIS.] The name given by Darwin to his hypothesis, advanced to explain the phenomena of heredity, that every separate unit or cell of an organism reproduces itself by contributing its share to the germ or bud of the future offspring. See quot. 1868.

1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* II. 359, I venture to advance the hypothesis of *Pangenesis*, which implies that the whole organization, in the sense of every separate atom or unit, reproduces itself. Hence ovules and pollen-grains—the fertilized seed or egg, as well as buds—include or consist of a multitude of germs thrown off from each separate atom of the organism. 1869 F. GALTON *Hered. Genius* 363. 1870 TYNDALL *Sci. Use Imag.* in *Lect. & Ess.* (1903) 72/2 He [Mr. Darwin] has drawn heavily upon time in his development of species, and he has drawn adventurously upon matter in his theory of pangenesis. According to this theory, a germ, already microscopic, is a world of minor germs. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* i. 40. 1892 J. A. THOMSON *Outlines Zool.* 65 This hypothesis has been repeatedly modified, but, exce, t in the general sense that the body may influence its reproductive cells, 'pangenesis' is discredited by most biologists.

b. *Intracellular pangenesis*: see quot.

1900 GOULD *Dict. Med. Biol.*, *Intracellular Pangenesis*, the origin of ultimate vital principles (pangenes, gemmules, biophors) within the cell.

Pangene·tic, *a.* [See prec. and -GENETIC.] Of or pertaining to pangenesis: see quot.

1875 *Contemp. Rev.* XXVII. 90 We cannot understand how colloid bodies, such as the Pangenetic gemmules must be, could pass freely through membranes. 1899 THOMSON *Sci. Life* xvi. 217 Maupertuis..distinctly stated a pangenetic theory of heredity.

Hence **Pangene·tically** *adv.*

1890 C. L. MORGAN *Anim. Life & Intell.* (1891) 134 [It] is (pangenetically) due to the fact that it takes some time for the modified gemmules to accumulate.

Pange·nic, *a.* = PANGENETIC.

1900 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* No. 2046. 636 The one [point of view] was known as the 'pangenic theory' of Darwin.

Pangeometry (pænˌdʒiˈpmĕtri). [f. PAN- all + GEOMETRY.] Geometry extended to space of more than three dimensions; universal geometry. So **Pangeo·meter**; **Pa·ngeome·trical** *a.*

1882 J. B. STALLO *Concepts Mod. Physics* 216 The peculiar tenets of pangeometry. *Ibid.* (1883) 214 The pangeometers erect a transcendental structure on empirical foundations. *Ibid.* 208 *note*, The connection of Gauss's metageometrical or (to use the expression of Lobatschewski) pangeometrical views with his investigations respecting the geometrical interpretation of imaginary quantities.

Pan-German (pænˌdʒɜˈmăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. PAN- 1 + GERMAN: cf. Ger. *Alldeutscher.*]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to all Germans, or to the union of all Germans in one political state.

1892 *Daily News* 27 Feb. 5/2 The present difficulty is not Prussian merely; it is Pan-German. The riots in Vienna are just as serious as those in Berlin. 1902 *Q. Rev.* July 155 The Pan-German ideal, as presented by the lyric poets of the Liberation. *Ibid.* 160 The Pan-German League..was founded in 1894.

B. *sb.* An advocate of Pan-Germanism.

1899 *Daily News* 26 Oct. 3/4 The Pan-Germans and Anti-Semites at Hamburg. 1901 *Scotsman* 28 Feb. 7/5 The radical Czechs, by making speeches in their own tongue, caused the Pan-Germans to raise a protest.

So **Pan-Germa·nic** *a.*, Pan-German; **Pan-Ge·rmanism,** the notion or principle of the comprehension of all German peoples in an extended Germany; **Pan-Ge·rmany,** a Germany including all German peoples.

1900 tr. *von Bülow* in *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Dec. 2/2 There are laurels of higher worth than those which the Pan-Germanic League has to bestow. 1882 *Times* 30 Mar. 5/4 The Clericals will no more tolerate Pan-germanism than the Poles Pan-slavism. 1882 *Echo* 29 Aug. 1/5 In order to oppose and neutralize the advancing aggression of 'Pan-Germanism'. 1902 *Q. Rev.* July 152 It is only quite recently that the term *Alldeutschthum* was coined..or the foreign equivalent Pan-Germanism..supplied. *Ibid.* 161 What the Pan-German League wants is..a 'Greater Germany', or as the exponents of this idea would say, a 'Pan-Germany'.

Pangermic, -germism: see PAN- 2.

[**Pangetive** (in Lodge's *Poore Mans Talent*, Hunterian Cl., 60), error for PUNGITIVE.]

Pa·ngful, *a. rare.* [f. PANG *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of pangs, sorrowful.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII. 224 He bowed his head upon his pangful bosom. 1897 *Chicago Advance* 5 Aug. 178/3 [To live] far from home..is as pangful to him as to an absent school-boy.

Pang-full: see PANG *a.*

Pangless (pæŋlĕs), *a.* [f. PANG *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a pang.

1811 BYRON *To Thyrza* iv, Death for thee Prepared a light and pangless dart. 1879 E. ARNOLD *Lt. Asia* 4 So brought she forth her child Pangless.

Hence **Pa·nglessly** *adv.*

1877 PATMORE *Unknown Eros* Proem, The furiously gibbering cone Shakes, panglessly convuls'd, and sightless stares.

Pa·ng-like, *a.* [f. PANG *sb.* + -LIKE.] Like or befitting a pang.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* IV. (1629) 412 With pang-like grones and gastly turning of his eyes, immediately all his limmes stiffened, and his eyes fixed.

Pangolin (pæŋgōˈlin). Also 9 **pen-.** [a. Malay تڠكولڽ *peng-göling* roller, f. *peng-* denominative + *göling* to roll, in reference to its power of rolling itself up. The Malays distinguish *peng-goling sisik* scaly pengolin, from *peng-goling rambut* hairy pangolin (Marsden).] An edentate mammal of the genus *Manis*, of tropical Asia and Africa, the greater part of whose body is covered with horny scales; a scaly ant-eater. The name originally belongs to *Manis Javanicus*, a native of Java, etc.; but has been extended to Indian and African species, of which there are several.

[1734 SEBA *Thesaur. Rer. Natural.* I. 88 Javanensibus et aliis populis orientalibus *Pangguling*, quae vox *Convolutorem* notat.] 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. vi. 468 The Pangolin, which has been usually called the *scaly lizard*, ..is about three or four feet long. 1828 SIR T. S. RAFFLES in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. 249 Pangolin Sisik or Tangiling of Sumatra. 1840 *Penny Cyc.* XVII. 188 The Pangolins are slow in motion, and live on worms and insects, especially termites and ants. 1893 SELOUS *Trav. S. E. Africa* 108 The curious ant-eaters (earth pigs and pangolins) are probably relics of an earlier fauna.

†**Pangony, -ie.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *pangōni-us* (Pliny), a. Gr. παγγώνιος, i.e. all-angled.] Name of an unidentified precious stone mentioned by Pliny: in 18th c. employed by some as a class-name.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Pangonie*, a kinde of precious stone, so called from its multitudes of Angles. 1692 COLES, *Pangonie*, ..a precious stone with very many corners. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Pangonia*, ..The bodies of this genus are single-pointed, or imperfect crystals, composed of dodecangular or twelve-planed columns, terminated by twelve-planed pyramids, and the whole body, therefore, made up of twenty four planes. Of this genus there are only three known species: 1. A brownish-white one, with a long pyramid. This is found in Silesia and Bohemia; .. and is esteemed a very valuable crystal.

Pan-Gothic to **Pangymnasticon:** see PAN-.

†**Pa·nguts.** *Obs.* [app. f. PAN- all + *guts.*]

1627 MINSHEU *Ductor*, *A Panguts*, an vnweldie Drossel nothing but guts. 1658 PHILLIPS, *A Panguts* (as it were all guts), a drossel, a gorbelly, an unwieldy fellow. 1704 COCKER, *Panguts*, or *Paunchgut*, a huge fat bellied fellow. 1775 ASH, *Panguts* (s. a low word), a fat hulky lazy fellow.

‖ **Panha·gia.** *rare. Gr. Ch.* Also **Panagia.** [a. Gr. παναγία, fem. of πανάγιος all-holy.] A title of the Virgin Mary in the Orthodox Eastern Church; the All-holy.

[1686 B. RANDOLPH *Pres St. Morea* 13 Many People came from the City of Zant to pay their devotions to the *Panaya* there.] 1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Greece* (1825) II. 59 The picture of the Panagia, or Virgin Mary, in Mosaic, on the cieling of the recess. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* I. II. iii. 314 The Parthenon which had been converted into a church of the Panhagia, or Blessed Virgin. 1903 G. F. ABBOTT in *Daily Chron.* 16 June 3/1 A small table placed under the lamp which burns in front of the icon of the Panhagia.

Panhandle (pæˈnhænd'l). [f. PAN *sb.*[1] + HANDLE.] The handle of a pan; hence in *U. S.* a denomination for a narrow prolongation of a State or Territory extending between two others, e.g. the Panhandle of West Virginia. Also *attrib.*

1888 *Missouri Republican* (U.S.) 24 Feb. (Farmer *Americanisms*), The Panhandle of Texas offers desirable homes to a million of people, at a nominal price. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v., The Panhandle of Idaho; the Panhandle of West Virginia, projecting northward between Pennsylvania and Ohio.

Panharmonic (pænhaɹmŏˈnik), *a.* [f. PAN- all + HARMONIC: cf. next.] a. Adapted to all the 'harmonies' or musical modes. b. Universally harmonic, harmonizing with all.

1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 274 We shall not want multiplicity of notes or a panharmonic scale. 1886 FARRAR *Hist. Interpretation* iv. 236 St. Augustine..demanded that all interpretation should be panharmonic.

So **Panharmo·nicon,** a mechanical musical instrument of the orchestrion type, invented by J. N. Maelzel in 1800.

1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* III. x. 381 The whole congregation was as though one vast instrument or Panharmonicon, moving all together. 1879 *Grove's Dict. Mus.* II. 194 Maelzel..devoted himself to constructing an automaton instrument of flutes, trumpets, drums, cymbals, triangle, and strings struck by hammers..His next machine was the Panharmonicon, ..with clarinets, violins and cellos added.

†**Panharmony** (pænhăˈrmŏni). *Obs.* [f. PAN- + HARMONY; after Gr. παναρμόνιος all-harmonious.] Universal or general harmony.

1651 COLLIER tr. *Comenius' Patterne Univ. Knowl.* 52 Pansophy by its owne desirable Panarmony, or generall agreement will be fit and convenient.

Panhellenic (pænˌhelĕˈnik, -eˈnik), *a.* [f. PAN- 1 + HELLENIC; after Gr. πανελλήνιος of or pertaining to all the Greeks, πανέλληνες all the Hellenes, the united Greeks.] Of, concerning, or representing all men of Greek race (including in ancient times the Greek colonies in Asia, Sicily, Italy, etc.; in modern times, the Greeks living in the Turkish dominions, in Crete, etc.).

1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xlvii, The schemes of Periclês were ..eminently Pan-Hellenic. 1853 *Ibid.* lxxii, Athens had never had the power of organizing any such generous Panhellenic combination.

Panhellenism (pænheˈlĕniz'm). [f. PAN- 1 + HELLENISM, or Gr. πανέλληνες + -ISM: see prec.] The idea or plan of a political union of all Greeks; the Panhellenic spirit and aims.

1860 ['Remembered in spoken use in Oxford' (Prof. Bywater).] 1874 Fiske *Outl. Cosmic Philos.* II. xviii. 11. 205 The struggle between the higher and the lower patriotism,—between the two feelings known to the Greeks as Pan-Hellenism and Autonomism. 1884 J. T. Bent in *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 429/2 A secret society which was the backbone of Panhellenism.

So **Panhe·llenist**, one who favours Panhellenism.

1882 in Ogilvie *Imper. Dict.* 1900 *Pilot* 8 Sept. 263/1 There is an aloofness that lies deeper down in his [the Cretan's] nature than any pan-Hellenist piety.

Panhidrosis to **Panhysterectomy**: see Pan-.

Panial, variant of Panele *Obs.*

Panic (pæ·nik), *sb.*[1] Also 5–6 **-yk**(e, 6–7 **-ik**(e, **-icke**, 6–9 **-ick**; 6 **pannycke**, 9 **-ick**. [ad. L. *pānicum*, in It. *panico*, F. *panic*.] A grass or graminaceous plant: originally applied to *Panicum italicum* of Linnæus (*Setaria italica* of later botanists), otherwise called Italian Millet, largely cultivated in Southern Europe, etc.; also extended to other species of the genus *Panicum* and its sub-genera, many of which are cultivated in different parts of the world as cereal grains.

Panicum is a very extensive genus; Steudel describes 850 species, grouped under eighteen sections, many of these being distinct genera with other autho s. (*Treas. Bot.*).

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 50 Panyk & mylde in hoot & drie is sowe As now. 1555 Eden *Decades* 260 Of Moscouia .. the fieldes beare .. also mylle and panyke whiche the Italians caule Melica. 1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 76 b, Panic is of the kynde of pulses, and in lykenes lyke vnto millet. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* I. lvi. 78 There be sundrie sorts of Panick. *Ibid.*, The Panick of India groweth vp like Millet. 1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* I. vii. 14 Saffron, Mill, Millet, Panick, Amilcorne, Spelt-corn, Garences. 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet* I. 251 Panick, aperient, boil'd with Milk. 1814 Southey *Roderick* Wks. 1838 IX. 378 *note*, The Hermit took a loaf .made of pannick and of rye. 1852 Badger *Nestorians* I. 214 Three kinds of millet or pannick ..make the bread-flour in general use.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *panic-bread*, *-seed*; **panic-grass**, any grassy species of *Panicum*, as *P.* (*Echinochloa*) *Crus-galli*, a weed of cultivated and waste ground in England.

1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Panojo*, pannycke seede, *Panicula*. 1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* II. iv. 73 Panic-Grass. 1797 W. Johnston tr. *Beckmann's Invent.* II. 248 *note*, The slender spiked cock's foot panic-grass, *panicum sanguinale*. 1814 Southey *Roderick* Wks. 1838 IX. 399 *note*, The king would eat only of the pannick bread, as he had been wont to do. 1835 Hooker *Brit. Flora* I. 43 *Panicum Crus-galli*, Loose Panick-grass.

Panic (pæ·nik), *a.* and *sb.*[2] Forms: 7– **panic**; also 7 **-ique**, **-ik**. 7–8 **-ick**, **pannick**, **-ic**. [a. F. *panique* adj. (15th c. in Littré) = It. *panico* (Florio); ad. Gr. πανικός adj. of or for Pan, groundless (fear), whence πανικόν neut. sb. panic terror, a panic.

'Sounds heard by night on mountains and in vallies were attributed to Pan, and hence he was reputed to be the cause of any sudden and groundless fear' (Liddell and Scott). Stories more or less elaborated, accounting for the origin of the expression, are found in Plutarch's *Lives* (Langhorne's tr. (1879) II. 701/2), Polyænus' *Strategems* (written c 160 A. D.; cf. Potter *Greece* III. ix.), etc.]

A. *adj.* (Now often viewed as attrib. use of B.)

1. In *panic fear*, *terror*, etc.: Such as was attributed to the action of the god Pan: = B. 2.

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 425 Sudden foolish frights, without any certeine cause, which they call *Panique Terrores*. *Ibid.* 1293 All sudden tumults and troubles of the multitude and common people, be called Panique affrights. 1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 11, I hope my feares are but panick. 1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 241 That great Army .. were put into that pannick fear that they were shamefully put to flight. 1700 Dryden *Fables*, *Cock & Fox* 731 Ran cow and calf and family of hogs, In panique horror of pursuing dogs. 1770 Langhorne *Plutarch* (1879) II. 701/2 A panic fear ran through the camp. 1850 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* (1865) II. xiv. 134 A sound of panic dread to the populations of Italy.

b. Of the nature of or resulting from a panic; exhibiting unreasoning, groundless, or excessive fear.

1741 in *Johnson's Debates Parl.* (1787) I. 386 The tumults of ambition in one place, and a panic stillness in another. 1824 Galt *Rothelan* II. iii. vii. 70 He cried, with a shrill and panic voice, for Shebak.

†2. Of noise, etc.: Such as was attributed to Pan.

a 1661 Holyday *Juvenal* 120 Which .. they thought might be prevented by making a loud and panick noise with brasen vessels.

†3. Universal, general. *Obs. nonce-use.*

a 1661 Fuller *Worthies* xxiv. (1662) 77 Seeing sometimes a Pannick silence herein.

4. (cap.) Of or pertaining to the god Pan: as, Bacchic and Panic figures. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

B. *sb.*[2] [= mod. F. *une panique*.]

†1. Contagious emotion such as was ascribed to the influence of Pan. *Obs.*

1627 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 25 Seeing Pan was their God, we may conceive, that all Things about them were Panicks [L. *Panicus* adj.], and vaine, and subject to Fables. 1708 Shaftesb. *Charact.* (1711) I. i. ii. 15 We may.. call every Passion Pannick which is rais'd in a Multitude, and convey'd by Aspect, or as it were by Contact or Sympathy. *Ibid.* 16 There are many Pannicks in Mankind, besides merely that of Fear.. And thus is Religion also Pannick.

2. (= *panic fear*, *terror*, etc.; see A. 1): A sudden and excessive feeling of alarm or fear, usually affecting a body of persons, originating in some real or supposed danger vaguely apprehended, and leading to extravagant or injudicious efforts to secure safety. (With and without *a* and *pl.*)

1708 Shaftesb. *Charact.* (1711) I. i. ii. 15 The Uncertainty of what they fear'd made their Fear get greater. ..And this was what in after-times men call'd a Pannick. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 18 P 6 The Approach of a Peace strikes a Pannick thro' our Armies, tho' that of a Battle could never do it. 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. iv. viii. 277 The General.. fulfilled the fondest wishes of Hyder, by taking the panic, and running away from the army. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. xii. 123 Parental instinct was mastered by panic. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. v. 375 An unaccountable panic seized on all men. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* xxii. 382 Cæsar's soldiers were seized with panic.

b. *spec.* A condition of widespread apprehension in relation to financial and commercial matters, arising in a time of monetary difficulty or crisis, and leading to hasty and violent measures to secure immunity from possible loss, the tendency of which is to cause financial disaster.

1757 Harris *Coins* 31 No alteration can be made in the standard of money without .. producing .. distrusts and panics. 1826 C. Knight *Pop. Hist. Eng.* VIII. xi. 195 This pecuniary crisis [in 1825]..universally obtained the name of 'The Panic'. 1826 T. Attwood 27 Feb. in *Life* viii. (1885) 104 Smith, Payn and Smith, and Barclays have had last week very sharp runs upon them. In many Country Towns also these pleasant 'panics' have prevailed. 1863 Fawcett *Pol. Econ.* III. xi. (1876) 442 Commercial panics are caused by a reckless employment of credit.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. *attrib.* Of or pertaining to a panic or panics; resulting from panic.

1884 Giffen in *Pall Mall G.* 19 Dec. 4/1 The appreciation ..was one not to be regarded with a panic feeling. 1894 *Daily News* 12 July 5/1 The Bill, ..as a pure panic measure, must stand or fall by the general estimate of the gravity of the circumstances which have given rise to it.

b. *Comb.* (often not distinctly separable from attrib. use), as *panic-cry*, *-cure*, *-dread*, *-flight*, *-master*; *panic-driven*, *-like*, *-pale*, *-stunned* adjs.; **panic-monger**, one who endeavours to bring about or foster a panic, esp. on a political, social, or financial question; an alarmist: a term of opprobrium; hence **panic-mongering**; **panic-stricken**, **-struck** *a.*, stricken with panic; so **panic-strike** *v.*

1873 Burton *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxxii. 301 The old *panic-cry about a Scots invasion. 1806–7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) II. xviii, When he has. scattered your whole party in a *panic flight. 1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 227 This produced a *panic-like consternation. 1793 H. Walpole *Lett., to Miss Berrys* 7 Oct. (1846) VI. 494 The *panic-master-general. 1849 Cobden *Speeches* 8 Those wicked alarmists and *panic-mongers whom I will never forgive. 1894 Ld. Wolseley *Life Marlborough* II. 14 Sunderland succeeded in persuading James that Lewis XIV's warnings were those of the 'panic-monger'. 1886 *Times* 30 Mar. 12/1 This *panicmongering has had the effect of suggesting strikes and rioting. 1883 G. Meredith *Poems & Lyrics* 143 How bold when skies are blue! When black winds churn the deep, how *panic-pale. 1798 Lady Hunter in *Jrnl. Sir M. Hunter* (1894) 122 Our formidable appearance *panic-struck them, and they were moving off. 1898 Henderson *Stonewall Jackson* I. xi. 448 They need only a movement on the flank to panic-strike them. 1814 Southey *Roderick* xxv, The Moors, confused and captainless, And *panic-stricken, vainly seek to escape The inevitable fate. 1859 W. Collins *Q. of Hearts* (1875) 19 Owen and I looked at one another in panic-stricken silence. 1848 Buckley *Iliad* 130 A panic-struck and turbulent council. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* XVI. 983 *Panic-stunn'd he stood.

Hence **Pa·nic** *v. trans.*, to affect with panic (*nonce-wd.*); **Pa·nicful** *a.*, 'full of panic, fearful'.

1827 Hood *Hero & Leander* xlii, The crew .. Struck pale and panick'd by the billows' roar. 1846 Worcester, *Panicful* (cites C. B. Brown).

Panical (pæ·nikăl), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -al.]

1. = Panic *a.* 1.

1605 Camden *Rem., Poems* 7 Chaucer our English Homer in the description of the sodaine stirre and Panicall feare when Chanteclere the cocke was caried away by Reynold the Foxe. 1890 Clark Russell *Shipmate Louise* xx. 128 Was ever panical terror more incomparably suggested?

2. Of or pertaining to the god Pan: = Panic *a.* 4.

1794 T. Taylor *Pausanias' Descr. Greece* III. 235 The Sun produces Angelical, Demoniacal, Heroical, Nymphical, Panical, and such-like powers.

Panically (pæ·nikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] With panic-like fear.

1882 Stevenson *Merry Men* v. (1887) 55 Had the sea been a lake of living flames, he could not have shrunk more panically from its touch.

Panicky (pæ·niki), *a. colloq.* [f. Panic *sb.*[2] + -y.] Of the nature of, or characterized by a tendency to, panic; subject to panic; unreasonably or excessively apprehensive; said esp. in reference to commercial and financial matters.

1869 *Echo* 12 Oct., Hence the delays, mystification, and consequent panicky results. 1882 *St. James's Gaz.* 13 Feb., Wheat fell on Saturday, and the wheat market is described as being 'panicky'. 1900 *Scotsman* 2 June 8/3 All of a sudden he made a panicky speech in the House of Lords which was held by the panicky newspapers to justify all that they had said.

Panicle[1] (pæ·nik'l). *Bot.* Also 6–9 **pannicle**. [ad. L. *pānicula* (*-ucula*), dim. of *pānus* a swelling, an ear of millet.] A compound inflorescence, usually of the racemose type, in which some of the pedicels branch again or repeatedly, forming a loose and irregularly spreading cluster, as in oats and many grasses.

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* I. lii. 4 The bushie top, with his long feather-like pannicles do resemble the common Reede. 1798 Maria Riddell *Voy. Madeira* 98 The blossoms are disposed in a pannicle, or diffused spike. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 120 When millet is ripe, the panicles are cut off near to the top of the stalk. 1872 Oliver *Elem. Bot.* I. i. 83 An inflorescence which branches irregularly, like that of Bramble, Horse Chestnut, and most Grasses, is called a panicle.

†Panicle[2]. *Obs.* = Panic *sb.*[1]

1606 Peacham *Graphice* (1612) 135 September in his left hand a handful of Millet, Oates and Panicle. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* § 92. 31 Oats, Rice, Millet, Panicle, Beech-wheat. [Johnson's example from Miller is erroneous, M.'s entry is *Panicum*, Panic (etc.).]

Panicle, obs. form of Pannicle.

Panicled (pæ·nik'ld), *a.* [f. Panicle[1] + -ed 2.] Arranged in form of a panicle; paniculate; furnished with or bearing a panicle or panicles.

1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 84 Fair panicled corn or bent-grass. 1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg., Misc. Tr.* 267/1 Flowers panicled about the ends of the branches. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 292 Arranged in a spiked, racemed, or panicled manner.

Paniconograph (pænəi·kpnŏgraf). Also **pani·cograph**. [f. Pan- + Iconograph.] (See quot.)

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1602/1 *Paniconograph*, a mode of obtaining printing-plates direct from a subject or transfer by applying it to the face of a plate of zinc, and building up a printing surface in relief corresponding to the design transferred. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Paniconograph. 1900 Webster *Suppl.*, *Paniconograph*, ..a photozincograph.

So **Paniconographic**, **-icograpic** *a.*, pertaining or related to paniconography; **Paniconography**, a name given to a process for obtaining printing-plates directly from a design or transfer, by producing the design in relief on a zinc plate; photozincography.

1854 *Chamb. Jrnl.* I. 69 There is a paniconographic process—a long name, which seems to imply a power of copying or reproducing any or all kinds of engravings. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Paniconographic*, *Paniconography*.

Paniculate (păni·kiŭlĕt), *a.* [ad. mod. L. *pāniculāt-us*, f. *pānicula* Panicle[1] + -ate 2.] Arranged in a panicle; panicled.

1727 Bailey vol. II. s. v., A Plant is said to be *floribus paniculatis*, i. e. with paniculate Flowers, when it bears a great Number of Flowers standing upon long Foot-Stalks, issuing on all Sides from the middle Stalk. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* III. xxi. (1765) 217 *Paniculate*, with the Flowers in Panicles. 1846 Dana *Zoöph.* (1848) 578 Incurvate, paniculate in a plane, subtripinnate. 1877–84 F. E. Hulme *Wild Fl.* p. vi, The inflorescence paniculate.

Hence **Pani·culately** *adv.*

1870 Hooker *Stud. Fl.* 306 Scapes..paniculately branched.

Pani·culated, *a. rare.* [See -ed 2.] = prec.

1719 Quincy *Med. Dict.* (1726) 349/2 Such are call'd Panniculated Plants. 1860 Tyas *Wild Fl.* 117 St. John's wort.—The inflorescence is..branched in paniculated clusters.

Pani·culato-, comb. form of mod. L. *pāniculāt-us*, paniculately, paniculate and —.

1846 Dana *Zoöph.* 582 Sparingly ramose, above paniculato-corymbose. *Ibid.* 666 Paniculato-ramose, branches terete.

Panidiomorphic, **Panidrosis**, etc.: see Pan-.

Panier, variant of Pannier.

Panifiable, *a. rare*[−1]. [a. F. *panifiable*, f. *panifier*.] Capable of being made into bread.

1849 *Lond. Jrnl.* 10 Mar. 8 An ingenious instrument, called..the *aleurometer*, the purpose of which is to indicate the panifiable properties of wheat flour.

Panification (pænifikē·shən). [a. F. *panification* (*p. des pommes de terre*, 1781 in Hatz.-Darm.), noun of action f. *panifier* to make into bread.] The making into bread; conversion into the substance of bread, esp. as a chemical process.

1779 *Projects* in *Ann. Reg.* 100/1 It is from this very simple operation that the whole fabrication of potatoe-bread depends; without it, no panification. 1818 Colebrooke *Import Colonial Corn* 129 Whether the panification of the meal of rye or barley. be complete. 1854 *Fraser's Mag.* L. 326 See the blessed idea of Christian communion.. degraded into a mere act of divine panification! 1886 Jago *Chemistry of Wheat, Flour & Bread* 314 Summing up the changes produced in panification—they are alcoholic fermentation of the sugar, softening and partial peptonising of the albuminoids, and a limited diastasis of the starch by the albuminoids so changed.

†Pa·nifice. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *pānificium* making of bread, anything baked, f. *pānis* bread. Cf. obs. F. *panifice* 'brend-making, . . also bread' (Cotgr.).] (See quot. 1656.)

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Panifice*, ..the craft of baking or making Bread; also Bread it self, or a Loaf of Bread. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 308 These animalls do not expose their panifice to the injuryes of the aire and Heavens. 1658 in Phillips.

Panigerick(e, **-gery**, etc., obs. ff. Panegyric, etc.

Panikelle, obs. form of Pannicle.

Panime, obs. form of Paynim.

†Pa·nion. *Obs.* Also 6 **panyon**. [Shortened from Companion.] = Companion, mate, fellow.

1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* 90 Whether he be a gamester, an alehouse haunter, or a panion among ruffians. 1582 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 496 b, Loe here a very pleasaunt panion and Maister of his Arte. 1589 Nashe *Martins Months Minde* Wks. (Grosart) I. 165 These Panions, scorning all modestie, and reiecting al reason. 1592 Greene *Def. Conny Catching* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 80 He was a kind of Scholastical panyon.

Pan-Ionian, Pan-Ionic: see PAN- 1.

† Pa·niot. *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *paniot* (1282 in Godef.), f. *pan* cloth.] Covering; horse-cloth.

1310 *Acc. Exors T. Bp. of Exeter* (Camden) 6 De iij s. vj d. de iij pecis de panyot debili venditis.

Panisc, panisk (pæ·nisk). *Mythol.* [ad. Gr. πανίσκ-ος, L. *Panisc-us*, dim. of Πάν, PAN *sb.*2] A little Pan; an inferior deity representing or attending on Pan. Hence **Pani·sca** as feminine of this.

1604 B. JONSON *Penates*, The Paniskes, and the Silvanes rude. 1850 LEITCH tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* (ed. 2) § 361. 448 A panisca at the music of Apollo opens her mouth wide. *Ibid.* § 387. 501 A good-natured panisc plucks a thorn from the foot of a satyr.

Panisic (pænəi·sik), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. PAN- all + Gr. ἴσ-ος equal + -IC.] Relating to a social state in which all are equal; = PANTISOCRATIC.

1864 BLACKMORE *Clara Vaughan* lxii, Platonic no doubt, and panisic, but not altogether adapted to double entry. 1887 — *Springhaven* (ed. 4) II. vii. 76 A meek salutation which proved his panisic ideas to be not properly wrought into his system as yet.

‖ Panislam (pæni·slăm, -islā·m). [f. PAN- 1 + ISLAM.] All Islam; (the conception of) a union of the Mohammedan world.

1883 *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 57 Panislam must be crushed by a new crusade.

So **Panislamic, -Islamic** (-islæ·mik, -islā·mik), of or pertaining to all Islam, or to a union of all Mohammedans. **Pani·slamism,** the Panislamic aspiration.

1881 *Times* 22 Dec. 9 Some encouragement being given in Egypt to the Panislamic dreams of the present Sultan. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 62 The phantom of a Panislamic league. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 93/1 The most famous, after the Pan-Islamic pilgrimages, are the great Shiite sanctuaries. 1888 *Echo* 29 Aug. 1/5 In order to oppose the advancing aggression of.. 'Pan-Islamism'.

Pani·vorous, *a. rare* –°. [f. L. *pānis* bread: see -VOROUS.] Devouring or feeding upon bread.

1830 in MAUNDER *Treas. Knowl.* 1848 in CRAIG.

Panjandrum (pænˌdʒæ·ndrŏm). In origin, a nonsense word (simulating compounds of PAN-, and burlesquing a title), occurring in the farrago of nonsense composed by S. Foote to test the memory of old Macklin, who had asserted that he could repeat anything after once hearing it.

1755 FOOTE in *Q. Rev.* (1854) XCV. 516 And there were present the Picninnies, and the Joblillies, and the Garyulies, and the Grand Panjandrum himself, with the little round button at top. 1825 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Harry & Lucy Concl.* II. 153. 1867 F. H. LUDLOW *Little Brother* 39 The little wide-awake, like the Panjandrum 'with the little round button at the top'.

Hence **a.** A mock title for an imaginary or mysterious personage of much power, or a personage of great pretensions: a self-constituted high mightiness or magnifico; a local magnate or official of grand airs; a pompous pretender.

[1825 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Harry & Lucy Concl.* II. 46 He [the gardener] began to praise his carnations. .. One he called 'The envy of the world, or the great panjandrum'.] *a* 1880 FITZGERALD (Brewer), He was the Great Panjandrum of the place. 1880 BREWER *Reader's Hand-bk. Allusions, Panjandrum* (*The Grand*), any village potentate or Brummagem magnate. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Oct. 1 Wanting to cut a fine figure in high life, as official panjandrums generally do want. 1892 F. HARRISON in *Pall Mall G.* 19 Sept. 4/3, I do not think the future of Ireland can be affected by the utterances of the Panjandrum of Biblical Science and Scotch Presbyterianism. 1896 A. MORRISON *Child of the Jago* 148 A sudden quacksalver, a Panjandrum of philanthropy, who undertook to abolish poverty and sin. 1900 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Feb. 3/2 So will the great British public, even though it may scarcely know what sort of a Panjandrum a Senior Wrangler is.

b. Official and ceremonial fuss or formality.

1883 NASMYTH *Autobiog* xv. 281, I did not care for all this panjandrum of punctiliousness.

Pank (pæŋk), *v. dial. intr.* To pant.

1663 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* v. iii, We met three or four hugeous ugly devils .. that made my heart so panck ever since, as they say! 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E. D. S.) 48. 1864 YOUNG *Robin Hill* 7 (E. D. D.) Jist hark how he do pank an' blow.

† Pank, *sb. Obs.* Of uncertain origin and sense. (The date seems to oppose its being connected with prec. vb., as a collateral form of PANT *sb.*2)

c 1430 LYDG *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 31 War the sicknesse that called is the pank, .. A maladie called *male de flank*, A bocche that nedeth a good cirurgian.

Pankin (pæ·ŋkin). Now *dial.* [f. PAN *sb.*1 + -KIN: cf. PANNIKIN.] A small earthenware pan or jar; also, such a vessel without restriction of size, a pancheon.

1420 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 46 Also ij pankyns & a posnet of a potell. 1533 in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 19 To Aves Philipps, my auntes doughter, a pankyn. 1647-8 *N. Riding Rec.* (1887) V. 9 Presented for stealing an earthen pankin (*sd.*). 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* Gloss. (E.D.S.), *Pankin*, any small earthen jar. 1863 ATKINSON *Stanton Grange* (1864) 231 You get a big pankin, .. a large earthenware jar.

Panlogism (pæ·nlɔdʒiz'm). [ad. mod.L. *panlogismus*, f. Gr. παν- all + λόγος speech, word, reason: see -ISM.] A term formed by J. E. Erdmann (*Deutsche Speculation seit Kant* (1853) II. 853) on the analogy of *pantheismus*, to describe the philosophy of Hegel, as one which holds that only the rational is truly real. (Generally used with an implication of dissent from the position so characterized.) Hence **Panlo·gical, Panlogi·stic** *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of panlogism.

1871 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (ed. 4) II. 619 By Erdmann, Hegel's system is happily characterized as Panlogism rather than Pantheism, since, instead of presenting the universe as the evolution of God, he presents it, and God also, as the evolution of the abstract idea. 1872 *Contemp. Rev.* XX. 538 The panlogical system of Hegel. 1893 *Athenæum* 12 Aug. 221/1 In the course of expounding his 'panlogistic' theory. 1901 DEWEY in Baldwin *Dict. Philos.* II. 255/2 *Panlogism*, a term applied to philosophic systems which make thought the absolute—usually to the system of Hegel.

Pan-materialistic, -melodicon, etc.: see PAN- 2.

‖ Panmixia (pænmi·ksiă). *Biol.* [mod.L., = Ger. *panmixie* (Weismann), f. Gr. παν- all + -μξία, from μίξις mixing, mingling; lit. 'universal or general mingling' (*sc.* of ancestral qualities).]

Weismann's term for a supposed promiscuous reproduction of all manner of ancestral qualities or tendencies, consequent on the cessation of natural selection in relation to organs which have become useless or little used, and tending to the degeneration of these organs.

1889 POULTON, etc. tr. *Weismann's Ess. Heredity* 90 This suspension of the preserving influence of natural selection may be termed *Panmixia*, for all individuals can reproduce themselves and thus stamp their characters upon the species, and not only those which are in all respects, or in respect to some single organ, the fittest, .. the great variability of most domesticated animals essentially depends upon this principle. 1890 RAY LANKESTER in *Nature* 27 Mar. 487/2 The doctrine of panmixia is this. When there is no longer, owing to changed conditions of life, any use for an organ, it will cease to be the subject of natural selection. Consequently all possible variations .. will have (so far as the now lapsed use of the organ is concerned) an equal chance. 1895 MIVART in *Harper's Mag.* Mar, A fortuitous mixture of ancestral tendencies called panmixia.

Pannach(e, -ashe, Pannada, Pannal(l, obs. ff. PANACHE, PANADA, PANEL *sb.*1

‖ Pannade. *Obs.* [obs. F. *pannade* (Cotgr.), OF. *pennade, penade* (15–16th c. in Godef.), whence F. *panader* to strut, caper, curvet. Given by Blount in an entry taken verbally from Cotgrave and repeated in most of the Dicts. to the present day. But app. never in Eng. use.]

[1611 COTGR., *Pannades*, the curvettings, prauncings, or boundings of lustie horses.] 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pannades* (Fr.), the curvettings, prauncings, or boundings of lusty Horses. 1658-1706 in PHILLIPS. 1721- in BAILEY. 1755 in JOHNSON citing AINSWORTH. Hence in mod. Dicts.

‖ Pa·nnag. [Heb. פַּנָּג *pannag.*] 'Perhaps a kind of confection' (R.V. margin).

1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* xxvii. 17 They traded in thy market wheate of Minnith, and Pannag, and honie, and oyle.

Pannage (pæ·nédʒ). Also (4 5 **pownage**), 6 **pannadge**, 6–9 **panage**, (7 **pawnage**, 7–9 **paunage**). [a. OF. *pasnage*, 1272 in Godef. (also *paasn-, parn-, paan-*), *panage* (*paisn-, pain-*), *pennage* (Godef.), mod.F. *panage*, in med. L. *pasnāticum, pastināticum*:—late L. *pastiōnāticum* (921 in Du Cange), f. *pastiōn-em* feeding, pasturing, from *pascĕre, past-um* to feed.]

1. *Law.* **a.** The feeding of swine (or other beasts) in a forest or wood; pasturage for swine; **b.** The right or privilege of pasturing swine in a forest; **c.** The payment made to the owner of a woodland for this right; the profit thus accruing.

[1217 *Charter of Forest* ix, Unusquisque liber homo agistet boscum suum in foresta .. et habeat pannagium suum. 1292 BRITTON iii vii. § 5 Et puis soit enquis de mel et de pannage et de pesson des glans des noyz et de autre manere des fructz. 1321-2 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 388/2 Porcs a pescier en temps de pestzon .. santz doner pasnage. 1347-8 *Ibid.* II. 205/2 En lieu de Disme de Pannage.] 1450 *Ibid.* V. 184/1 All maner of Grauntes. of eny Herbage or Pannage, Fisshyng, Pasture or commyn of Pasture. 1461 *Ibid.* 476/1 A summe of money called custume pannage for Swyne. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 33 § 10 The office of kepyng of the Parke of Maylewyg .. with the Herbage and Pownage of the same. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* viii. (1539) 12 Also it is to be enquered of panage, and herbage. 1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* xii. § 1 (1615) 87/2 The profite of the Mast, which is called Pawnage: .. Pawnage is rather the money that is receiued for the Agistment of the Mast, then the Mast, or the Agistment it selfe. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* iii. iv. 70 Immunities and Exemptions from Theolonie, Pontage, .. Pannage, Passage. 1770 HASTED in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 165 To afford pannage for so large a number as 1200 hogs. 1878 *Law Rep.* 7 Ch. Div. 562 The Plaintiff. claimed to have .. a right of pannage or common of pannage for his swine commonable in the forest. 1880 J. WILLIAMS *Rights of Common* 21 Nuts, acorns, the mast of trees, the right to which is known by the name of pannage.

2. *concr.* Acorns, beech-mast, etc., on which swine feed.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Former Age* 7 They eten mast hawes and swych pownage. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* ii. vi. 171 Mast, Acorn, Pannage. 1713 E. GIBSON *Codex* 706 Acorns .. are the chief of those things, which the ancient Laws call Pannage. 1882 *Athenæum* 19 Aug. 232 Herds of wild ponies and droves of wilder pigs thriving on the pannage.

transf. 1647 WARD *Simple Cobl.* 28 What usefull supplies the pannage of England would afford other Countries.

Pannam, -um (pæ·nəm). *Thieves' Cant.* Also **7–8 panam.** [prob. corrupt form of L. *pānem*, acc. of *pānis* bread, as in the prayer *panem nostrum da nobis hodie.*] Bread.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 83 Here followyth their pelting speche. .. *Pannam*, bread. 1609 DEKKER *Lanthorn & Candlelight* ciij b, If we mawn'd Pannam, lap, or Ruff-peck. 1641 BROME *Jovial Crew* ii. Wks. 1873 III. 388 Here's Pannum and Lap, and good Poplars of Yarrum, To fill up the Crib, and to comfort the Quarron. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Panam*, Bread. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* vi. 34 Bits o' mouldy pannam. *attrib.* *c* 1742 in Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 527 Tickets to be had, for three Megs a Carcass to scran their Pannum-Boxes.

‖ Panne (pan, pæn). [F. *panne* (15th c. in Littré), earlier *pene, penne, pane* (13th c.), *pienne* (14th c.) = Pr. *penna, pena*, OSp. *peña*, med.L. *panna* (1406 in Du Cange); origin uncertain: see PANE *sb.*2] A soft kind of cloth with a long nap, resembling velvet.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Panne*, worsted plush of French manufacture. 1898 *Daily News* 10 Dec. 6/3 Among the new materials is that called panne, a very silky make of cloth, almost resembling velvet in softness of surface. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Sept. 4/1 We see her in a dress of grey panne.

Panne, obs. form of PAN *sb.*1 and 3.

Pannel, variant of PANEL, PANELE.

[Pannell, *v.* Only found in the following passage: app. an error of some kind. Editors have conjectured *spanieled, pantl'red*, and *paged.*

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iv. xii. 21 The hearts That pannelled me at heeles, to whom I gaue Their wishes.]

Pannery (pæ·nəri). [f. PAN *sb.*1 + -ERY.]

1. The making of salt in pans: see PAN *sb.*1

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* V. 470 The pannery here, or the right of salt-works, depends on chancery-writ.

2. *nonce-use.* Pans collectively.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Apr. 7/2, I asked the manager. what he thought of the new pottery and pannery; he said, 'Not much'.

† Pa·nnicle. *Obs.* Also 5 **panikelle, pannycele**, 5–7 **panicle**, 6 **pannycle, -ickle, -ikell, -icule**, 7 **-ikle.** [a. OF. *panicle, pannicle*, ad. L. *pannicul-us* small piece of cloth, rag, dim. of *pannus* cloth; in mod.F. *pannicule*.]

1. *Anat.* A membrane or membranous structure in an animal body, as the peritoneum, the membranes of the brain, and *esp.* the *panniculus carnosus* (*fleshy pannicle*), a layer of muscular fibres lying just beneath the skin, specially developed in some quadrupeds.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 27 After hem comeþ panniclis [*Add. MS.* pannyceles]– þat is to seie smal cloop, þat is maad of sutil predis of senewis, veynes & arteries. *Ibid. marg.* panikelles. *Ibid.*, þe panicle of þe heed byndiþ seuene boones. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* i. (1634) 70 A pannicle springing and growing forth from the right seate of Peritoneum. 1562 BULLEYN *Bulwark, Dial. Soarnes* 40 The rimme or pannicule, whiche from out foorthe, coveteth the scalpe. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1337 That all their braines should be contained within one and the same membrane or pannicle. 1621 CRASHAW *Fiscus Papalis* Liv, Also, there is the very skinne or pannikle that came out of the most holy body of the Virgin Mary, which her sonne Jesus Christ our Lord in his birth, brought with him. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v., The fleshy Pannicle. *c* 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* i. i. (1738) 5 Underneath the Skin is placed the fleshy Pannicle, which is Muscular. [1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I i. 19 The power which many animals, especially horses, possess of moving or twitching their skin .. is effected by the panniculus carnosus.]

¶ **b.** App. misused as brain-pan, skull.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. v. 23 He..Smote him so rudely on the Pannikell, That to the chin he cleft his head in twaine.

2. *Bot.* A membranous covering in plants, as the scales investing a leaf-bud.

1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* i. iv § 17 Every Bud, besides its proper Leaves, is covered with diveis Leafy Pannicles or Surfoyls. 1736 H. BROOKE *Univ. Beauty* iii. 403 The flowers' forensic beauties now admire, The impalement, foliation, down, attire, Couch'd in the pannicle or mantling veil.

Pannicle, variant of PANICLE.

† Panni·cular, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *pannicul-us*, PANNICLE + -AR.] Of the nature of a 'pannicle'.

1548-77 VICARY *Anat.* ix. (1888) 81 The tayle gutte, whose substance is pannicular.

Panniell, obs. form of PANEL.

Pannier (pæniəɹ), *sb.*1 Forms: 4–7 **panyer**, 4– **panier**, 6 **pannyer**, 6– **pannier**, (also 4 **panyar, payngnier**, 4–5 **paner, panyȝer**, 5 **panere, -yere, -ȝer(e, -ȝar, -yher**, *Sc.* **panȝell**, 6 **paniar**, 7 **panniar, -ard**, 7–8 **panyard, -erd**). [ME. *panier*, a. F. *panier* (in 14th c. rarely *pannier*) = Pr. *panier*, Cat. *paner*, It. *paniere*:—L. *pānāri-um* bread-basket, f. *pān-is* bread: see -ARIUM.]

1. A basket; *esp.* one of considerable size for carrying provisions, fish, or other commodities; in later use mostly restricted to those carried by a beast of burden (usually in pairs, one on each side, slung across the back), or on the shoulders of a man or woman.

c 1300 *Havelok* 760 Gode paniers dede he make. to beren fish inne. *c* 1358 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 562, j par. de Panyars empt. apud London. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* iii. 849 Or maken of these [twigs] panyers. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 21050 Vp-on hyr hed a gret paner. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* i. xc. 414 (Add. MS.) All those I solde the þe

fyshe, I solde the not the panyere. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. lii. 511 The frayle Rushe .. they vse to make figge frayles and paniers therwithall. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 448 (R.) Baskets made like bakers panniers. 1600 *Ibid.* (1810) III. 389 Little Paniers made of Palme leaves. *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann.* vi. (1658) 272 Beasts of .. carriage, some for pack-saddles, and some for panniards. 1727 GAY *Fables* I. xxxvii. 21 Betwixt her swagging panniers' load A farmer's wife to market rode. 1859 THACKERAY *Virginians* xxii, A costermonger with his donkey and a pannier of cabbage. 1886 HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* (1887) I. i. 21 Mounted on a pony that carried its owner on a saddle immediately below its neck, and a pair of panniers just above its tail.

b. The amount contained by a pannier.

1714 *Fr. Bk. Rates* 43 Glass in Metal per Cart-load, containing 4 Panniers. 1880 DISRAELI *Endymn.* I. xi. 89 The gardener's wife .. threw .. a pannier of cones upon the logs.

c. A covered basket for holding surgical instruments and medicines for a military ambulance.

(By a curious blunder this was explained by the Secretary at War in the House of Commons on 25 July, 1854, as a horse litter or ambulance for the transport of the sick or wounded, and no one in the House knew any better. The error is repeated in Kinglake's *Crimea*.)

1854 SIDNEY HERBERT in *Hansard* CXXXV. 719 Almost the first thing upon which my eye glanced was forty pair of panniers, for the conveyance of the sick. [Cf. quot. 1895.] 1880 KINGLAKE *Crimea* VI. ii. 7 He was carried in the invalid's pannier. *Ibid.* vi. 144 The cart or pannier used in transferring him to some other kind of hospital. 1895 SIR E. WOOD *Crimea in* 1854 & 1894, 11, I suppose it would be difficult now to find any one in the House of Commons, who could mistake a medical pannier, i. e. a covered basket for holding surgical instruments and drugs, for an ambulance.

†2. *Arch.* = CORBEIL 2. *Obs.* [Littré has (*Panier* 14) 'Ornement d'architecture plus étroit et plus haut que la corbeille, portant des fleurs et des fruits'. The Eng. works here cited erroneously confuse CORBEIL with CORBEL.]

1781–6 REES *Chambers' Cycl., Pannier*, in *Architecture*. See CORBEL. [*Ibid., Corbel*, in *Architecture*, the representation of a basket.] 1842–76 GWILT *Archit.* (ed. 7) Glossr., *Pannier*, the same as CORBEL. [So Webster 1864 and mod. Dicts., all confusing *corbeil* with *corbel*.]

3. (See quot.)

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Pannier*. (*Hydraulic Engineering*), a basket or gabion of wicker-work containing gravel or earth,.. used in forming a basis for earthy material in the construction of dikes or banks.

4. A basket-carriage. *rare.*

1880 'OUIDA' *Moths* xvii. 199 Vere, with her husband, drove in the panier, with four white ponies.

5. A frame of whalebone, wire, or other material, used to distend the skirt of a woman's dress at the hips. [F. *panier* (Littré).] *erron.* A bunched up part of a skirt forming a protuberance behind.

1869 *Punch* 31 July 31/2 The singular excrescences which are worn now on the back are spoken of as 'paniers'. 1877 'OUIDA' *Puck* xxxi. 390 Chignons and co-respondents, plunging and panniers, Americanism and cocotteism. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 11 Jan. 8/3 Paniers are among the very latest dress importations received in London. They .. have been used on a gown of mahogany brown velvet in the form of a tunic, opened in front to show a petticoat, with sides sweeping into a train at the back.

6. *attrib* and *Comb.*, as *pannier-bearer, -maker, -rush, -shaped* adj.; †**pannier-hilt** = BASKET-HILT. Also PANNIERMAN.

1451 *Acc* in Sharp *Cov. Myst.* (1825) 206 Item, pe panyerberer. *ijd.* 1472 *Presentmts. of Juries* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 25 Oone panyermaker houses & harbers suspect persones in his hous. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. lii 511 The frayle Rushe or panier Rushe. 1633 B. JONSON *Tale Tub* II. i, Your dun, rusty, Pannier-hilt poniard. 1641 S SMITH *Herring Buss Trade* 19 Fresh or Pannier Herring. 1828 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (ed. 2) III. xxx. 2.9 The larva constructs a pannier-shaped cocoon of the parenchyma of leaves.

Pannier (pæ·niəɹ), *sb.*[2] [See below.] The name by which the robed waiters at table are known in the Inner Temple.

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict., Pannier* or *Pannier-man*, a name..now commonly applied to all the domestics who wait in the hall at the time of dinner. 1859 F. BRANDT *Frank M.* viii. 107 The most awkward of waiters (called according to custom pannyers; scilicet pannifers, or bread-bearers). 1861 *Illustr. Lond. News* 9 Nov. 481/1 The Inner Temple Hall waiters are called *panniers*, from the *pannarii* who attended the Knights Templars [!]. 1903 F A. INDERWICK *Letter to Editor*, The term 'pannier' during the whole of my time, now extending over 45 years, has been used as meaning 'waiter', and applied to the attendants of the inn waiting at meals. . I have not found the term used anywhere officially, but it has apparently long been employed by members of the inn. — T. F. HOWELL *Let.*, As no new 'panniers' are now appointed, the name will drop out of use. [*Note.* The name *pannier* is merely colloquial, and does not occur in the Records. It may have originated or been derived in some way from that of the PANNIERMAN, but it is not identical with that word, as erroneously assumed by Crabbe (followed by later dictionaries); still less is it, as sometimes stated, the source of that word. There is no evidence to connect it with L. *pānārius* (bread-seller) or *pannārius* (cloth-seller), as conjectured by some.]

Pa·nnier, *v. rare.* [f. PANNIER *sb.*[1]] *trans.* a. To furnish with a pannier or panniers. b. To place in, or as in, a pannier.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 146 He hath so pannyerd and dress it that it seemes a new thing. 1804 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Conversations*, etc. II. 190 Panier'd in shells, or bound with silver strings Of silken Pinna.

Panniered (pæ·niəɹd), *a.* [f. PANNIER *sb.*[1] + -ED [2].] Laden with a pannier or panniers.

1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 131 Drove like a pannier'd Ass, and scourg'd along. *c* 1800 S. ROGERS *Italy, Como* 47 Wains oxen-drawn and panniered mules are seen.

Pa·nnierman. [f. PANNIER *sb.*[1] + MAN.]

1. A man in charge of a pannier or panniers; *esp.* a hawker of fish, etc., who conveys his goods to market in panniers. ? *Obs.*

1583 *N. Riding Rec.* N. S. I. (1894) 251 Divers of the inhabytantes and other poore men pahier-men. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* II. Wks. (Rtldg.) 321/2 If the pannier-man's jack was ever better known by his loins of mutton, I'll be flayed. 1678 RAY *Prov.* (ed. 2) 78 Mock no panyer-men, your father was a fisher. 1736 F. DRAKE *Eboracum* I. vi. 219 Sea fish market is kept..for panniermen free of the city. 1900 [see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*].

2. The name of a paid officer in the Inns of Court, who brought provisions from market (with a horse and panniers), and (in later times at least) had various duties in connexion with the serving of the meals, etc.: see quots. (Now obsolete.)

1482–3 *Black Bks. Linc. Inn* lf. 54 Et de xvjs. solut. a le panereman. 1538 *Ibid.* (ed. 1897) 251 No horses shall be putt in the Conygarye, butt onlye one horse for the Panyar man. 1601 *Pension Bk. Gray's Inn* 156 The paniarman .. shall alsoe have iiili allowed him for .. his wantinge of pasture and provision .. for his horse. 1616 *Bl. Bks. Linc. Inn* 185 It is further ordered that the flesh and fish shall not be caryed in one pannyer uncleanelye and uncovered, but that the Pannyerman shall have one pannyer for fish and another for flesh. 1624 *Pens. Bk. Gray's Inn* 263 It is ordered .. that the panierman shall have thirtie shillings a yeare .. more .. towards the bringinge home of the meat from the market. 1630–1 *Calend. Inner Temple Recds.* (1898) II. 191 For a new horn for the panierman. 1650 *Wits Recreations* Epit. lxxviii. M iij, On T. H. the Pannier-man of the Temple. 1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Pannier-man*, in the Inns of Court, is one whose Office is to blow the Horn for Dinner, and wait at the Barristers Table. 1842 *Bl. Bks Linc. Inn* 214 That the Pannierman do see that this order be observed. 1846 *MS. Bks. Linc. Inn* 19 Nov. [Latest mention] The daughters of Edward Clark late Pannierman to this Society. [1900 Abolished at Inner Temple.]

Pannikell, obs. form of PANNICLE.

Pannikin (pæ·nikin). Also **pannican, panakin, panikin.** [f. PAN *sb.*[1] + -KIN: cf. *mannikin*.] A small metal (usually tinned iron) drinking vessel; a cannikin; also, the contents of such a vessel.

'Exceedingly common in Australia' (*Austral Eng.*).

1823 E. MOOR *Suffolk Words, Pannikin*, a little vessel or pan for warming children's pap, etc. A diminutive of pan. 1830 R. DAWSON *Pres. St. Australia* 101 (Morris) Several tin pannicans. *Ibid.* 200 He went to the spring and brought me a pannican full 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* xii, Bringing out the bottle and tin pannikins, ready for the promised carouse. 1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* i. 19 If saucers and pannikins are all that we have, let us at least take an inventory of our saucers and pannikins. 1880 SUTHERLAND *Tales of Goldfields* 44 A small pannikin full of gold dust.

Comb. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng., Pannikin-boss*, or *Pannikin-over-seer*, .. applied colloquially to a man on a station, whose position is above that of the ordinary station-hand, but who is only a 'boss' or overseer in a small way.

Panning (pæ·niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PAN *v.*[1] + -ING [1].] The action or process of washing auriferous sand, gravel, or crushed rock, by agitation in a pan, so as to obtain the particles of gold or other substance of greatest specific gravity.

1870 TUCKER *Mute* 40 Others to these the precious dirt convey, Linger a moment till the panning's through. 1901 *Munsey's Mag.* XXV. 662/1 Panning is the crudest and simplest method of getting out gold dust.

b. The proceeds of such washing; the gold (or other valuable substance) obtained.

1891 *Times* 15 Jan. 5/2 Samples from the surface of the various reefs .. show rich pannings. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Dec. 6/1 My pannings from these claims are splendid.

Pannon, -oun, obs. forms of PENNON.

Panno·nic, *a.* Of or pertaining to ancient Pannonia, corresponding to modern Hungary. Also **Panno·nian** *a.* and *sb.*

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. xxxv. § 7. 50 Carolus Clusius.. hath set forth in his pannonick Epitome. 1652 ASHMOLE *Theat. Chem.* Prol. 3 When the World was troubled with Pannonick Invasions. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Pannonian*.. of or belonging to .Hungary. 1804 *Europ. Mag.* May 333/2 The sons of Britain..animated with even more than Pannonian ardour.

Pannose (pænōus), *a. Bot.* [ad. L. *pannōs-us* ragged, rag-like, f. *pannus* cloth: see -OSE.] 'Having the texture of coarse cloth' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866). Hence **Panno·sely** *adv.*

Pannous (pæ·nəs), *a. Path.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] 'Pertaining to or of the nature of pannus' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Pannum, variant of PANNAM.

‖**Pannus** (pæ·nŏs). *Path.* [? L. *pannus* cloth; in F. *panus* (by Littré referred to L. *pānus*, Gr. πῆνος web).] A vascular condition of the cornea of the eye, with thickening and opacity.

[*c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 189 Pannus is a superfluite þat fallip in a wommans face, & comep ofte in childberyng.] 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pannus* .. a Disease of the Eye, when the Vessels that run to the corners swell with Blood, by reason of a stoppage or inflammation; so that a fleshy Web afterwards covers the whole Eye, or part of it. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis Eye* 873 Such opacity with vascularity is called pannus.

Pannuscorium (pæ·nŏs,kō·riŏm). [Illiterate comb. of L. *pannus* cloth, and *corium* hide, leather.] A trade-name for a kind of soft leather cloth, used for the uppers of boots and shoes.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Pannuscorium*, a name given to a species of leather cloth, used for shoes and boots for those who have tender feet. *c* 1860 *Popular Song*, Here is a Necropolis, There is an Emporium, Your boots are Antegropolis, Your shoes are Pannuscorium. 1880 *All Year Round* No. 46. 467 The pannus corium, which has abolished corns.

Panny (pæ·ni), *a. rare.* [f. PAN *sb.*[1] + -Y.] Like or characteristic of a pan.

1872 ELLACOMBE *Ch. Bells Devon, Bells Ch.* i. 209 A panny, harsh, iron-like sound.

Pannyocle, -ole, obs. forms of PANNICLE.

Pannyer, Pannyter, obs. ff. PANNIER, PANTER.

Panolistic, Panolethry: see PAN- 2.

Panomphæan, -ean (pænɒmfī·ăn), *a.* [f. Gr. πανομφαί-ος, f. παν- all + ὄμφη voice of a god; oracular response: an epithet of Zeus.] Of or pertaining to Zeus, as sender of all ominous voices. (Misused humorously in French by Rabelais, and misunderstood by Cockeram, etc.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Panomphean*, All hearing. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Panomphean* .. pertaining to Jupiter. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xlvi, *Trinc* is a Panomphean Word, that is a Word understood, us'd and celebrated by all Nations and signifies Drink. 1836 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* v. 114 We want no half-gods, Panomphaean Joves.

So **Panompha·ic, Pano·mphic** *adjs.* (*nonce-wds.*)

1822 T. L. PEACOCK *Maid Marian* xvii. 266 That very Panomphic Pantagruelian saint, well known..as a female divinity, by the name of La Dive Bouteille. 1878 J. THOMSON *Plenip. Key* 7 Whose supreme oracle is the panomphaic Trincq.

‖**Panophobia** (pænɒfōu·biă). *Path.* Also 9 **panphobia.** [mod.L., f. Gr. Πάν, gen. Πανός PAN + -φοβία from φόβος fear.] A form of melancholia marked by causeless or excessive terror.

1799 HOOPER *Med. Dict., Panophobia*, that kind of melancholy which is attended with groundless fears. 1870 MAUDSLEY *Body & Mind* 97 That form of melancholia.. which is sometimes described as panphobia. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Panophobia*, sudden fear or panic, which was supposed to be inspired by Pan.

‖**Panophtha·lmia** = next.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

‖**Panophthalmi·tis.** *Path.* [PAN-.] Inflammation of the whole eyeball.

1842 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 789 Evidence of destructive changes and panophthalmitis.

Panoplied (pæ·nŏplid), *a.* [f. PANOPLY + -ED [2].] Clad in complete armour. Also *fig.*

1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 218 She with nice craft had moulded from the clay A panoplied Pallas. 1901 LD. MILNER *Sp.* 26 May, Panoplied hatred, insensate, ambitious, invincible ignorance.

Panoply (pæ·nŏpli), *sb.* [ad. Gr. πανοπλία a complete suit of armour, the full armour of the ὁπλίτης, f. παν- all + ὅπλα pl. arms. Cf. F. *panoplie* (occurring casually 1551, but adm. in *Dict. Acad.* 1835). The original Gr. and a latinized form *panoplia* occur in early use.

1607 SIR J. H. in *Harington's Nugæ Ant.* (ed. Park 1804) II. 213 As well episcopall as temporall panoplia, or furniture, beseeming both a gentleman, a deane, and a bishop. 1624 GEE *Foot out of Snare* 24 Let vs..arme our selues with the πανοπλία of God.]

1. A complete suit of armour, the 'whole armour' of a soldier (*a*) of ancient or (*b*) of mediæval times. (In (*b*) its brightness and splendour are chiefly connoted.)

(*a*) 1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* III. iv, *Iron*. . More . . Than all your fury, and the panoply—*Prac.* Which is at best, but a thin linen armour. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 760 Hee in Celestial Panoplie all arm'd. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 78 P 1 Encumbered and oppressed, as he will find himself, with the ancient panoply. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 346 Their short spears and daggers were..ill fitted to make an impression on the Spartan panoply. 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd.* I. 243 Three hundred panoplies which were allotted to Demosthenes he brought home with him.

(*b*) 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* II xix, As all around the lists so wide In panoply the champions ride. 1839 LONGF. *Coplas de Manrique* xxxii, Scarf, and gorgeous panoply, And nodding plume. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. vi. 516 Armed with all the magnificence of the full panoply of the time.

2. In various fig. and transf. applications: a. *fig.* Complete armour for spiritual or mental warfare.

Often with direct allusion to τὴν πανοπλίαν τοῦ Θεοῦ 'the whole armour of God' in Eph. vi. 11, 13.

1576 FLEMING (*title*) A Panoplie of Epistles, Or, a looking Glasse for the vnlearned. 1650 S. CLARKE *Eccl. Hist.* (1654) I. 4 Patience is the Panoply or whole Armour of the man of God. 1658 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* (1669) 245/1 These words present us with another piece in the Christians panoply. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 345 Armed himself in panoply complete Of heavenly temper. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) II. xxv. 464 Napoleon was armed with the panoply of popular rights. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* V. ii, Mail'd in the perfect panoply of faith.

b. *transf.* Any kind of complete defence, covering, or clothing. c. Any splendid enveloping or surrounding army, material or ideal.

1829 LYTTON *Devereux* IV. iii, What a panoply of smiles the duchess wears to night. 1832 LANDER *Adv. Niger* III. xvii. 57 Another charm .. a panoply, for preserving all persons, while bathing, from the fangs of the crocodiles. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. viii. 322 Before him lay..the mighty City..gleaming in the sun with its panoply of roofs. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. i. 22 His many-coated panoply against King Death. 1867 LYDIA M. CHILD *Romance*

of Republ. xxxv. 400 Mist..as it grew colder, had settled on the trees..covering every little twig with a panoply of ice. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 278 The two lakes, Buttermere and Crummock,..surrounded by a grand panoply of mountains. 1887 BOWEN *Æneid* iii. 517 Both of the Bears, and Orion, in golden panoply dight.

3. A group of pieces of armour arranged as a kind of trophy or ornament.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1896 *Daily News* 5 Mar. 7/5 Some Russian shields, serving as panoplies, were added to the French shields.

Panoply (pæ·nəpli), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To arm completely, to furnish with a panoply.

1832 L. HUNT *Gentle Armour* ii. 4 To-morrow sees me panoplied indeed. 1885 *Homilet. Rev.* Sept. 264 To panoply fearful souls with the armor of heaven-inspired thoughts.

b. *fig.* To array with something brilliant.

1895 *Daily News* 14 Sept. 5/7 There was..a train of saloon carriages for the excursionists. It was panoplied with flags and garlanded with vine leaves.

Panoptic (pænɒ·ptik), *a.* [f. Gr. πάνοπτος seen of all, fully visible, πανόπτ-ης all-seeing + -IC.]

1. All-seeing.

1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 644 He..vainly conceits that the great forest of books will hide him from our panoptic view. 1896 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* (1891) IV. 52 Any class of teachers free to assume this panoptic position.

2. In which all is seen: cf. PANOPTICON.

1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* ix. (ed. 2) 239 The school [in France] is the ward of one great panoptic prisonhouse, with the keepers before the door.

Pano·ptical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a view of everything at once.

1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* II. 252 The internal effect does not, however, trust exclusively to this panoptical theory.

Panopticon (pænɒ·ptikɒn). [f. Gr. παν- + ὀπτικόν neuter of ὀπτικός of or for sight: cf. πάνοπτος fully seen or visible.]

1. The name given by Bentham to a proposed form of prison of circular shape having cells built round and fully exposed towards a central 'well', whence the warders could at all times observe the prisoners. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.*

The Penitentiary, Millbank, London, was originally constructed according to Bentham's plan.

1791 BENTHAM (*title*) Panopticon; or, the Inspection-House. *Ibid.* i. Postscr. 86 In a Panopticon prison..there ought not any where be a single foot square, on which man or boy shall be able to plant himself..under any assurance of not being observed. 1813 *Edin. Rev.* XXII. 19 The Panopticon was to be open at all times to every magistrate; and at certain hours to the public generally. 1818 HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* v. (1870) 128 He..superintends, as in a panopticon, a select circle of rural malefactors. 1882 MRS. OLIPHANT *Lit. Hist. Eng.* III. 310 Bentham's Panopticon.

b. *fig.* and *transf.* A place where everything is visible; a show-room for novelties.

1852 J. HAMILTON *Roy Preacher* xix. (1854) 239 From this panopticon of all the possible, His holy wisdom chose the best. 1882 OGILVIE (Annandale), *Panopticon*..2. An exhibition room for novelties. *Art Journal.*

2. Name given to an optical instrument. (In quot. 1768, app. a kind of telescope.)

1768 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1840 V. 420 Mr. Martin, when I called to see his panopticon, had not one ready. 1871 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Mar. Suppl. 1/1 Statham's 'Panopticon'..a powerful achromatic Telescope and Microscope combined.

Panora·m, *a.* and *sb.* [A commercial shortening of *panoramic.*] a. *adj.* = PANORAMIC. b. *sb.* = *Panoramic camera.*

1893 *Photogr. Ann.* 291 The Panoram: a perfected panoramic camera. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 May 4/2 Holiday pictures..taken with a Panoram type of camera. *Ibid.* 16 June 4/2 He should make it a point to use a Panoram for his exposures. 1903 *Ibid.* 27 May 12/2 The North-Eastern Railway Company publish a series of what they call 'Panoram' post-cards.

Panorama (pænorä·mä, -æ·mä). [f. Gr. παν- all + ὅραμα view: a name invented by R. Barker *c* 1789.

(In his specification of patent 1787, he called his invention *La Nature à coup d'Œil.*)]

1. A picture of a landscape or other scene, either arranged on the inside of a cylindrical surface round the spectator as a centre (a *cyclorama*), or unrolled or unfolded and made to pass before him, so as to show the various parts in succession.

1796 *Repertory of Arts* IV. 165 Patent granted to Mr. Robert Barker [No. 1612 of 1787]. (*Footnote*) This invention has been since called the Panorama. 1801 *Encycl. Brit.* Suppl. II. 326/2 *Panorama*, a word..employed of late to denote a painting..which represents an entire view of any country, city, or other natural objects, as they appear to a person standing in any situation, and turning quite round. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* v. xvii, Prolonging your stay in London for the express purpose of going to the Panorama. 1807 T. YOUNG *Lectures* I. 455 In the panorama, which has lately been exhibited in many parts of Europe, the effects of natural scenery are very closely imitated. 18.. (*title*) Panorama of the Thames from London to Richmond, exhibiting every Object on both banks of the River. 1866 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.* s.v., The first panorama exhibited in London was painted by Robert Barker in 1789; it represented a view of Edinburgh.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* A continuous passing scene; a mental vision in which a series of images passes before the mind's eye.

1836 MARRYAT *Japhet* lvii. 204/1 A deep reverie, during which the various circumstances and adventures of my life were passed in a rapid panorama before me. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* xliv, You perceive clearly what sort of picture Adam and Hetty made in the panorama of Arthur's thoughts on his journey homeward. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* iv, She began to recall the endless moving panorama of the London streets.

2. An unbroken view of the whole surrounding region.

1828 SCOTT *Chron. Canongate* Ser. ii. Introd., The Calton had always the superiority of its unrivalled panorama. 1836 *Murray's Handbk. for Trav.* 321 The Panorama from the top of the Brocken is very fine. 1878 K. JOHNSTON *Africa* ii. 22 From the summit..there opens out one of the grandest panoramas which the eye of man could behold.

b. *fig.* A complete and comprehensive survey or presentation of a subject.

1801 (*title*) The Political Panorama. 1806 MRS. STERNDALE (*title*) The Panorama of Youth 1812 J. SMITH (*title*) The Panorama of Science and Art. 1813 MARIA EDGEWORTH *Patron* (1833) II. xxvii. 137 In his rapid panorama of foreign countries, he showed variety of knowledge. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 425 Habakkuk, in one vast panorama,..exhibits the future in pictures of the past.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*; also *panorama-wise.*

1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* iii. vi, The panorama view of the battery was given merely to gratify the reader with a correct description of that celebrated place. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 86 A thousand other scenes, come up..panorama-wise before us. 1896 *Daily News* 19 Nov. 7/4 A prospecting party came across a vein of gold quartz in the famous panorama walk.

Panora·mal, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Passing everything under survey or review.

1808 E. S. BARRETT *Miss-led General* 120 Those satirical, critical, panoramal, cynical drudges, the Reviewers.

Panoramic (pænoræ·mik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a panorama.

Panoramic camera, a photographic camera devised to rotate automatically so as to take a complete or extended landscape.

1813 REES *Cycl.* s.v. *Panorama*, The cylindrical surface on which objects are to be painted is called the panoramic surface. 1815 J. CAMPBELL *Trav. S. Africa* 361 (Jod.), I..expressed a wish, that my friends in London could be gratified with a panoramick view of it. 1838 ROBINS (*title*) Panoramic Representation of the Queen's Coronation Procession from the Palace to the Abbey. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. ii. 35 An extensive panoramic view of the whole of the surrounding country. 1878 ABNEY *Photogr.* (1881) 214 In a panoramic camera the eye is supposed to travel round the view, the point of sight altering at each movement of the eye.

b. Commanding a view of the whole landscape.

1880 D. W. FRESHFIELD in *Academy* 11 Dec. 418 The panoramic peak of Monte Incudine.

So **Panora·mical** *a.*; **Panora·mically** *adv.*, after the manner of a panorama.

1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXII. 671 Emblazoned panoramically upon the mind's perception. 1846 WORCESTER, *Panoramic, Panoramical.* 1889 *Athenæum* 28 Dec. 902/1 The subject..treated panoramically, is exceptionally difficult.

Panoramist (pænorä·mist, -æ·mist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] A painter of panoramas.

1881 *N. & Q.* 6th Ser. III. 247/2, I shall be glad to know if there is any record of the panoramist's religious history. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Mar. 5/2 The illusion produced by the art of the panoramist is so great that even with the aid of an opera glass it is almost impossible to determine at what exact point the solid objects end and the painted picture begins.

Panorganon, -Orthodox, etc.: see PAN-.

‖ **Panorpa** (pænɒ·rpä). *Entom.* Pl. **-æ.** [mod. L. (Linnæus 1748); derivation not stated.] A genus of neuropterous insects, the type of a family *Panorpidæ*, taken by some as an order *Panorpatæ*, the scorpion-flies. Hence **Pano·rpate,** † **Pano·rpatous** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to the scorpion-flies as an order; **Pano·rpian, Pano·rpine** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to the genus *Panorpa*; **Pano·rpid,** an insect of the family *Panorpidæ*; **Pano·rpoid** *a.*, resembling or related to the scorpion-flies.

1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 272 Some of Panorpa have an enlargement at the end of the fore-gut. 1887 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Panorpatous. 1890 WEBSTER, *Panorpian, Panorpid.* 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Panorpine.* 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, *Panorpate, Panorpoid.*

Panotype (pæ·nətoip). [l. *pano-*, irregularly for PAN- or PANTO- + TYPE.] A name for a photographic picture obtained by the collodion process.

1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1602/2. [Also in later Dicts.]

Panpardie, -perdy, obs. ff. *pain perdu*: see PAIN *sb.*[2] 2.

Panpathy, -phenomenalism: see PAN- 2.

† **Panpha·rmacal,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. next + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a panpharmacon, panacean.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 289 The Indians use this medicament as panpharmacal in all diseases. 1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Panpharmacal*, an universal medicine.

Panpharmacon, pam- (pænfä·rmäkɒn, pæm-). *rare.* [f. PAN- all + Gr. φάρμακον drug; cf. Gr. παμφάρμακος adj. 'skilled in all drugs'.] A remedy against all diseases and poisons, a universal remedy, a panacea.

1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Panpharmacon* (Gr.), a medicine for all diseases. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 575/2 It is used by some as Panpharmacon, but what Diseases it will absolutely cure I think is scarcely determin'd. 1700 T. BROWN *Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 95 The Outsides of their Pots were Gilded with the Titles of Preservatives, Cordials and Panpharmacons. 1731 BAILEY, *Panpharmacon.* [So 1775 ASH.] 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* i. 193 The divine Isaac Barrow resorted to this panpharmacon whenever he wished to collect his thoughts.

Panphobia, variant of PANOPHOBIA.

Pan-pipe (pæ·npəip). Also **Pan's pipe, Pan's-pipe.** [f. PAN *sb.*[2] + PIPE.] A primitive musical instrument made of a series of reeds graduated in length so as to form a scale, the upper and open ends being level, so as to permit the easy passage of the lips from one to another; its invention was ascribed by Greek legend to Pan; a syrinx, mouth-organ.

1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. p. xxxv, Olympus is generally represented, as a young man..taking lessons on the pan-pipe from Marsyas. 1823 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 1114 A man playing the Pan-pipes, or 'mouth organ'. 1846 GROTE *Greece* i. i. (1862) I. 52 Hermês surrenders to Apollo, the lyre, inventing for his own use the syrinx or panspipe. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* xlvii, At the end of the lime-tree avenue is a broken-nosed damp Faun, with a marble panpipe. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 37 The harp may be permitted in the town, and the Pan's-pipe in the fields.

Panplegia to **Panpsychism**: see PAN-.

Pa·n-Presbyterian, *a.* [PAN- I.] Of or pertaining to all Presbyterians.

1877 *Proc. Free Ch. Scot.* 273 Representatives to the Pan-Presbyterian Council—The names of gentlemen..proposed [to] represent the Assembly at the General Presbyterian Council in July next. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 6 July 1/2 The Pan-Presbyterian Council meets once in four years.

† **Pa·n-pu·dding.** *Obs.* or *dial.* A pudding cooked or baked in a pan; see quot. 1839.

1606 *Chaste, Chaste*, etc. (1881) 47 Quoth he, Panpudding is a good dish for a grosse stomack. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Gt. Eater Kent* Wks. i. 146/1 The Pan-puddings of Shropshire, the White puddings of Somersetshire, the Hasty-puddings of Hamshire, and the Pudding-pyes of any shire, all is one to him. 1736 BYROM *Rem.* (Chetham Soc.) II. i. 17, I ate pan puddings, as they called them (fritters) heartily. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 47 About forty or fifty years ago..Saturday, pan pudding, i.e. a pudding made of flour, with small bits of bacon in it.

b. *attrib.* (in contemptuous use.)

1593 NASHE *Four Lett. Confut.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 277 Not..to corrupt the ears, and impostumate mens ears with their pan-pudding prose any more.

c. Phr. *To stand to one's pan-pudding*, to stand to one's duty; to stand firm, hold one's ground.

1690 *Pagan Prince* xxv. 71 And so, noble Tritons, every one to his command; stand to your Panpudding. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* iv. lxiv. (1737) 264 How bravely did they stand to their Pan-puddings!

Pans, obs. form of *pence*, pl. of PENNY.

Pan-Satanism to **-sclerosis**: see PAN-.

Pansch, obs. form of PAUNCH.

Panse (pans), *v. Sc.* and *dial.* Also 6 **pans,** pans, 6-8 **pance,** (9 **panch**). [a. OF. *panser, pancer*, to take thought for, take care of, treat (the sick), attend (to wounds, etc.), parallel form of *penser* to think: see PENSE.]

† **1.** *intr.* To think; to meditate. *Obs.*

a 1500 HENRYSON *Garment gude Ladies* 27 Hir patelet of gude pansing. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lviii. 24 Thay panss nocht off the parrochin pure. 1528 LYNDESAY *Dream* 197 To pans on his prudens. 1530 — *Test. Papyngo* 444 My hart is peirst with panes for to pance. 1594 A. HUME *Hymns*, etc. (Bannatyne Club) 63 Studie not nor panse not meikle on the feeding of the flesh. 1637-50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 12 The faithfull servants of God..panssed how this great work might be effectuat to God's glorie.

† **2.** *trans.* To think of, consider, heed. *Obs.*

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* iii. 879 Perfitlie pance thir pointis last pregnant. *c* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 1357 And pance not, nor skance not, The perril nor the pryce. 1629 SIR W. MURE *True Crucif.* 2825 If God bee for thee, panse no who oppose.

3. To attend to surgically or medically; to dress (a wound).

a 1584 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 491 Gif ony pacient wald be pancit, Quhy suld he loup quhen he is lancit. 1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 576 They had a singular care of him causing panse his wounds. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Forms of Process* (ed. 2) 124 He was carried to a neighbouring House, where his Wounds were panced. 1890 LOWSON *Guidfellow* 281 (E.D D.) Having pansed and dressed the wound. 1891 *Hartland Gloss.*, *Panch*,..to prick and work a wound to extract matter or any foreign substance.

Hence **Pa·nsing** *vbl. sb.*, (*a*) thinking; (*b*) the dressing of a wound; also **Pansement** *rare.*

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxix. 13 Than pansing of penuritie Revis that fra my remembrance. 1579-80 *Burgh Rec. Edin.* (Rec. Soc.) IV. 152 The pansing, dressing, curing, and handling of Robert Asbowane, quha wes laithe hurt and woundit be James Dowglas. 1590-A. HUME *Hymns*, etc. (Bannatyne Club) 45 My pansing dois augment my paine. 1842 DUNGLISON, *Pansement*, dressing.

† **Panse,** *sb. Obs. rare*[-1]. [a. OF. *pense, panse*, thought.] A thought.

a 1500 *Colkelbie Sow* i. 456 (Bann. MS.) And all thair plat pure pansis.

Panse, obs. variant of PAUNCE, a breast-plate.

Panse, Pansie, obs. forms of PANSY.

Pansheon, -shon, obs. or dial. ff. PANCHEON.

Pansied (pæ·nzid), *a.* [f. PANSY + -ED[2].] Adorned with or abounding in pansies.

1829 WORDS. *Ancien Hours* (1880) 41 A pansied dell. 1835 TALFOURD *Ion* ii. i, When pansied turf was air to winged feet.

Pansive, obs. Sc. form of PENSIVE *a.*

Pan-Slav (pæn,slä·v), *a.* [PAN- 1.] = next. 1903 *Mod. Newspaper.* In 1905 a Pan-Slav exhibition will be held at St. Petersburg, when representatives will be sent from all the Slavonic nations of eastern Europe.

Panslavic, -Slavic (-slä·vik), *a.* [PAN- 1.] a. Of or pertaining to all the Slavic races. b. = PANSLAVISTIC a.

1860 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* I. 8 The Panslavic invasion, which will be the next source of danger to the civil and intellectual liberties of Christendom. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 2 Mar., A fresh outburst of Panslavic anger.

Panslavism (pænslä·viz'm). Also 9 -sclavism. [f. PAN- 1 + SLAV + -ISM: after Ger. *Panslavismus.*] The movement or aspiration for the union of all Slavs or Slavonic peoples in one political organization.

[1846 JOWETT in *Life & Lett.* (1897) I. v. 257 My balance of power would be .. France and England against Panslavismus and despotism.] 1850 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) II. 188 He [Gurowski] is a Pole .. believing in Panslavism, or the union of all the Slavonic tribes under one head, and that head Russia. 1877 *Public Opinion* 7 July 1 The advance of Russia is as hateful to the hopes of Hellenic Christians as it can be welcome to the zealots of Panslavism. 1880 *Fraser's Mag.* May 616 Here Panslavism is distinctly repudiated; Philo-Slavism is defined. ..I have never met a Panslavist among the Southern Slavs.

So **Panslavist,** an adherent or promoter of Panslavism; also as *adj.* = next; **Panslavistic** *a.*, *n.* of, pertaining to, or favouring Panslavism; b. = PANSLAVIC a.

1850 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) II 189 At tea we had Panslavistic Gurowski. 1877 D. M. WALLACE *Russia* xxvi. 419 But what of their Panslavistic Aspirations? 1883 *Athenæum* 29 Dec. 855/1 It saved him from those Panslavist tendencies. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* May 859/1 The ..aspirations of the Muscovite panslavists were not satisfied. 1903 *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 65 The first Pan-Slavistic Congress took place in Prague in June, 1848.

Panslavo·nian, -Slav-, *a.* Also -sclavonian. [PAN- 1.] Of or pertaining to, or including all Slavonians; Panslavic, Panslavistic. So **Panslavo·nic, -Sl-, -sclavo·nic** *a.*; **Panslavonism** = PANSLAVISM.

1854 R. G. LATHAM *Native Races Russian Emp.* 331 The fundamental fact on which Pan-slavonism rests, is the vast area over which the different dialects of the Slavonic language are spoken, combined with the small amount of difference they exhibit. 1864 WEBSTER, *Panslavonian.* 1877 *Public Opinion* 7 July 1 Under the supreme direction of Prince Tcherkasski ..and his colleagues of M. Akeakoff's Panslavonic bureau. 1877 D. M. WALLACE *Russia* xxxiv. 600 There was but one step to the conception of a Panslavonic empire.

Pansophic (pænso·fik), *a.* [f. as PANSOPHY + -IC.] Of or pertaining to pansophy. Also **Panso·phical** *a.* Hence **Panso·phically** *adv.*, in a pansophic manner.

1651 COLLIER *Comenius' Patterne Univ. Knowl* 93 We have three chiefe and essentiall properties of Pansophicall method. *Ibid.* 146 Every theame that's handled pansophically hath propositions making demonstrations. 1660 WORTHINGTON *Let. to Hartlib* in *Remains* (Chetham Soc.) I 242 It were to be wished, indeed, that it were done into Latin ..for the humbling of many conceited enthusiasts and Pansophical pretenders. 1882 *Athenæum* 4 Mar. 279 His [Comenius's] great design of a Pansophic Institute, or College of the Sciences, was pressed upon the Long Parliament by Hartlib and others.

Pansophism (pæ·nsofiz'm). [f. Gr. πάνσοφος all-wise + -ISM.] The possession or profession of universal knowledge. So **Pa·nsophist,** a claimant or pretender to universal knowledge.

1864 BLACKMORE *Clara Vaughan* xxxix, Choose ..between my services, and the maunderings of some pansophist. 1868 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Dec. 12 As a general rule ..the attempt at pansophism, even in the arts, must end in pansciolism.

Pansophy (pæ·nsofi). Also 7 -sophie, 7-8 ‖ pansophia. [f. Gr. πᾶν- all + σοφία wisdom; forming an abstr. sb. to Gr. πάνσοφος adj. 'all-wise'.]

1. Universal or cyclopædic knowledge; a scheme or cyclopædic work embracing the whole body of human knowledge.

In its Latin form used by J. A. Comenius (Komensky) of Moravia in 1639, in the title of a book, *Prodromus Pansophiæ*, giving a sort of prospectus of a universal cyclopædia.

1642 HARTLIB *Ref. Schooles* 90 The seven parts of the Temple of Christian Pansophie. 1651 COLLIER *Comenius' Patterne Univ. Knowl.* 16 Pansophy therefore by wholesome Counsel takes all things in generall into its consideration, that it may evidently and most clearly appeare, how lesser things are, and come to be, subordinate to the greater [etc.]. 1674 BOYLE *Excell. Theol.* I. i. 50 The Encyclopedia's and Pansophia's, that even men of an elevated genius have aimed at. 1882 *Athenæum* 4 Mar. 279/1 Comenius's scheme was to collect and maintain learned men from all nations, and to give them leisure for their special studies, and generally to foster 'Pansophy'. 1899 *Academy* 29 July 108/2 Komensky and Hartlib tried to found in England a 'Christian Academy of Pansophy'.

2. The claim or pretension to universal knowledge.

1792 BOOTHBY *On Burke's App. Whigs* 265 The French philosophers ..affect a sort of pansophy, or universality of command over the opinions of men. 1886 *Standard* 30 Dec. 2/1 His pansophy teaches him that the affections are the cause of all the misery in the world.

Pansperm: see PAN- 2.

† **Panspermatic,** *a. Obs.* [f. Gr. πᾶν- all + σπερματ- seed + -IC, after *spermatic.*] That is the seed or seminal principle of all things.

1650 LAWRENCE *Cura Math.* 445 b, To the end it [the Solar Ocean] might more effectually communicate its Panspermatick Virtue to all those Bodies, to which it is to afford Light and Influence.

Panspermatism. [f. as prec. + -ISM.] = PANSPERMY. Hence **Panspe·rmatist,** one who holds the doctrine of panspermatism.

1874 J. FISKE *Cosmic Philos.* I. ii viii. 420 The hypothesis, devised by Spallanzani, that the atmosphere is full of invisible germs which can penetrate through the smallest crevices. This hypothesis is currently known as 'panspermatism', or the 'theory of omnipresent germs', or ..the 'germ-theory'. 1874 *Contemp. Rev.* XXIV. 518 It rested more especially with the Panspermatists, who chose still to be opponents of 'spontaneous generation', to show this belief ..was erroneous. 1878 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* II. xiii.

Panspermia: see PANSPERMY.

Panspermic (pæn,spö·rmik), *a.* [f. Gr. πάνσπερμ-ος composed of, or containing all sorts of seeds (f. πᾶν- all + σπέρμα seed) + -IC.] Of or pertaining to panspermy.

1847 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Panspermicus* .., of or belonging to Panspermia: panspermic.

So **Panspermism** (pæn,spö·rmiz'm) = PANSPERMATISM; **Panspe·rmist** = PANSPERMATIST.

1869 tr. *Pouchet's Universe* (1871) 504 The name of panspermism has been given to this pretended universal dissemination of the reproductive bodies of animals and plants. 1870 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* 33 By the 'panspermists' or the opponents of spontaneous generation, it is alleged, that the production of Bacteria ..in organic infusions is due simply to the fact that the atmosphere and probably the fluid itself, is charged with innumerable germs. 1874 *Contemp. Rev.* XXIII. 710 The hypothesis of Panspermism .. supposes that these minutest living things have merely developed in the fluids owing to the accidental presence of invisible germs thrown off from pre-existing living organisms. 1881 TYNDALL *Floating Matter of Air* 208 Panspermism.

Panspermy (pæn,spö·rmi). Also in mod. L. form **panspe·rmia.** [ad. Gr. πανσπερμία the doctrine of Anaxagoras and Democritus that the elements were a mixture of all the seeds of things, f. πάνσπερμος: see PANSPERMIC.] The biogenetic theory that the atmosphere is full of minute germs which develop on finding a favourable environment. Also called PANSPERMATISM.

1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Panspermia.* 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Panspermia* ..., panspermy. 1882 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XX. 824 The weight of his opinion in favor of his own theory of panspermy. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Panspermia*, the physiological system according to which there are germs disseminated through all space which develop when they encounter a suitable soil.

Pansphygmograph, etc.: see PAN- 2.

Pan's-pipe, Pan's pipe: see PAN-PIPE.

Pansy (pæ·nzi). Forms: 5 pensee, 6 pensy, pawnsy, pausnie, 6-7 pancy, 6-8 pansie, 7-pansy. Also β. 6 pances (? *pl.*), pawnce, pausne, 6-7 panse, paunce. [Formerly *pensee, pensy*, a. F. *pensée, pencée* (*a* 1500 in Godef. *Compl.*), a fanciful application of *pensée* 'thought'. The β form *panse* is not given in Fr. dicts.; but OF. had *pense, panse*, beside *pensée, pansée*, in the sense 'thought'.

A reference to the popular or 'vulgar' standing of the name in France occurs in the French botanist Ruel or Ruellius *De natura stirpium* (1536) 595 'Viola inodora genus esse putaverim quam vulgus gallicum *penseam* vocat'.]

The common name of *Viola tricolor*, esp. of the cultivated varieties; the wild plant is a common weed in cornfields, etc., with small flowers compounded of purple, yellow, and white; the cultivated form is a favourite garden plant, with very numerous varieties having large richly and variously coloured flowers. Also called HEARTSEASE, q. v., and dialectally and locally by various fanciful names, as *kiss-me-at-the-garden-gate, love-in-idleness, three-faces-under-a-hood*, etc.

a 1503 *Assembly of Ladies* 62 With margarettes growing in ordinaunce .. Ne-m'oublie-mies and sovenez also; The povre pensees were not disloged there. 1530 PALSGR. 251/2 Pancy floure, *menve pencee* [cf. 231/1 Herteseuse, *menve pansee*]. *Ibid.* 253/1 Pensy floure, *pensee.* 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 217 The checkerd paunsie, or party coloured harts ease. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccix. § 1. 703 Harts ease is named .. Pansies, Liue in Idlenes. 1629 PARKINSON *Paradisi in Sole* lii. 283 In English Hartsease, and Pansies of the French name *Pensees.* Some giue it foolish names, as Loue in idlenesse, Cull me to you, and Three faces in a hood. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 144 The Pansie freakt with jeat. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* II. 66 Pancies to please the Sight, and Casia sweet to smell. 1771 LANGHORNE *Fables of Flora, Violet & Pansy* vii, On that fair bank a Pansy grew, That borrow'd from indulgent skies A velvet shade and purple hue. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1218 The endless varieties of Heartsease, or Pansy, are all derived from the cornfield weed *V.* [*tricolor*] *tricolor*, and the allied species *V. altaica* from Tartary, and *V. grandiflora* from Switzerland.

β. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* H v, Called in english two faces in a hoode or panses. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 142 The prette Pawnce And the Cheuisaunce, Shall match with the fayre flowre Delice. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXI. x. 92 The purple March Violet ..after them the Panse. 1617 B. JONSON *Vision of Delight* 164 The shining Meads Doe boast the Paunce, the Lillie, and the Rose. *c* 1660 ROBINSON *Mary Magd.* I. 316.

b. A figure or representation of the flower of the pansy as an ornament. [So in 16th c. Fr.]

1533 *Richmond Wills* 76, I beqhweyth and gyff to my broder Constable my pawnsy of golde with the ruby in it.

c. *Comb.*, as *pansy-culture, -flower, -grower, -growing, -tint, -velvet*; *pansy-coloured, -like, -purple, -violet, -yellow* adjs.

[Cf. F. *pensée* 'couleur d'un violet brun' (Littré).]

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 81 The Frenche kyng & his bend ..with garlondes of friers knottes of white satten, and in euery garlond liij. paunse flowers, whiche signified, thinke on Fraunces. 1865 R. BUCHANAN *Sutherland's Pansies* iv, But pansy-growing made his heart within Blow fresh. 1892 *Daily News* 22 June 6/2 A yoke of pansy-coloured velvet. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Jan. 10/1 He turned his attention to pansy-culture. 1898 *Atlantic Monthly* Apr. 460/1 The velvety, pansy-like variety of the birdfoot violet. 1898 *Daily News* 11 May 4/4 A gown of pansy-purple velvet. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 July 2/1 A wild upheaval of pansy-purple volcano-shaped peaks.

Pant (pant), *sb.*[1] *northern.* [Origin unknown: sense 2 suggests Romanic *pantano* slough, bog; but the resemblance is prob. fortuitous.]

1. A public fountain, cistern, or well; usually a stone or iron erection with a spout, whence water is drawn, a conduit; also called **pant-well** (Jamieson 1825-80).

1586 in *Mem. St. Giles's, Durham* (Surtees) 13 Payd for the poore men's dycke that dwell att the pant. 1595 in R. Welford *Hist. Newcastle* III. 130 Every street hath his cistern or pant. 1887 JEFFERY *Railway* II. iii. 112 Water was brought from a well in Sudhope-Path to a pant erected for its reception at the Cross. *Ibid.* III. i. 12 A huge and unseemly pantwell, surmounted by a lamp stood in one corner. 1884 BESANT *Dorothy Forster* iii. (1887) 28 A triangular green, having the village pant at the end. 1887 *Newcastle Weekly Chron.* Suppl. 23 July 2/5 Besides the numerous public pants, ..there were [*a* 1846], in the most populous districts [of Newcastle], 'farthing pants', [at which] ..one farthing was charged for a 'skeel' full of water.

2. A pool into which water or moisture drains; a puddle.

1807 STAGG *Misc. Poems* 15 Lang stretch'd I' th' midden pant. 1808 R. ANDERSON *Cumbld. Ballads, Codbeck Wedding* xii, He .. stuck in a pant 'tuin the middle. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss.*, *Pant*, a sump. [*Ibid.*, *Sump* ..a hole at the bottom of a pit to collect water in.] 1899 *Speaker* 23 Dec. 309/2 Where the water from the pant flows out of the farm-yard under a wall, the grass is soft and green.

Pant (pænt), *sb.*[2] [f. PANT *v.*]

1. One of a series of short quick efforts of laboured breathing, from exertion or agitation; a gasp, a catching of the breath.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xiii. 53 Thair cumis 3ung monkis, .. And in the courte thair hait flesche dantis, Full faderlyk, with pechis and pantis. 1627 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* (1619) v. lxiv, As yet his Breath found Passage to and fro, With many a short Pant, many a broken word. 1678 BUNYAN *Holy War* 248 Here were groans, there pants. 1834 W. GODWIN *Lives Necromancers* 221 The loud strokes of the hammer, .. intermixed with the pants and groans of the workmen. 1845 E. WARBURTON *Crescent & Cross* xxiv. II. 212 Not a pant escaped from her [a mare's] deep chest.

2. A throb or heave of the breast in laboured breathing or palpitation of the heart.

1581 T. HOWELL *Devises* E ij b, The hardest harte by proofe, doth yeelde an inwarde pante When good desyres are deprest. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. viii. 16 Leape thou .. Through proofe of Harnesse to my heart, and there Ride on the pants triumphing. 1800 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* IV. 270 The bosom's pant, the rosy-winding arm. 1803 W. GODWIN *Fleetwood* I. vi. 139, I felt the quick pants of my bosom.

3. *transf.* The regular throb and gasping sound of a steam-engine, as the valves open and shut.

1840 RUSKIN *Let. College Friend* 4 July, Wks. 1903 I. 407 For you ..have heaved the dark limbs of the colossal engine —its deep, fierce breath has risen in hot pants to heaven. 1853-8 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1879) II. 53 Every pant of the engine.

Pant (pænt), *v.* Also 5 pont, 6-7 paunt. [Common from *c* 1440: earlier history not evidenced. App. related to (? shortened from) OF. *pantoisier, -eisier, -aiser, -uisier, -iser*, 'to pant, to have the breath short, to breathe with labour' (12th c. in Godef.); according to Gaston Paris (*Romania* VI. (1877) 628):—popular L. *phantasiare* to be oppressed with nightmare, to gasp or pant with oppression, f. *phantasia* phantasy, nightmare.

Such a shortening of the Fr. vb. in Eng. is not very easy to account for: but *pantiser* may have been felt as a vb. with stem *pant-* and formative suffix *-iser* (cf. *advert, advertise*). In 10th c. F. there was also the vb *pantoier, pantoyer*, while mod. F. has *pantiler* to pant, in both of which *pant-* is app. taken as a stem and furnished with various formative suffixes.]

1. *intr.* To breathe hard or spasmodically, as when out of breath; to draw quick laboured breaths, as from exertion or agitation; to gasp for breath.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 381/2 Pantyn, *anelo.* *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xxxiv, They streyne herselfe ..and panten soo strongly that they brast in to bodily fervours. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xvi. 238 Wer I I say, lett me pant, now thynk I to fyght ffor anger. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. xvii, Thus they foughte .. tyl att the laste they lacked wynde both, and then they stode waging and scateryng pontyng, blowynge and bledynge. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 288 They blowe, and pant like discomfited souldiers. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. ii. 126 He never stood to ease his Brest with panting. 1615 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* (ed. 2) 3 *marg.*, He that doth hunt a wilde beast, and doth make him paunt, shall pay 10. shillings 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 509 He pants, he sobs a-aff'd; Drops down his

heavy Head to Earth. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xvi. 112 He sometimes paused,..and panted like a chased deer. 1873 HALE *In His Name* vi. 49 The poor beast he rode came panting into the crowd.

b. *fig.* Said of the wind or waves.

1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* xcviii, Weary waves, withdrawing from the fight, Lie lulled and panting on the silent shore. 1717 POPE *Eloisa* 159 The dying gales that pant upon the trees. 1782 COWPER *Expost.* 721 A cold blast sings Through the dry leaves, and pants upon the strings. 1819 SHELLEY *Ode to West Wind* iv, If I were..A wave to pant beneath thy power, and share The impulse of thy strength.

c. To go or run panting.

1713 YOUNG *Last Day* I. 207 Words all in vain pant after the distress. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill* 94 As a hare..Pants to the place from whence at first he flew. 1871 BROWNING *Balaustion* 71 We could hear behind us plain the threats And curses of the pirate panting up In..passion of pursuit.

d. *transf.* To emit hot air, vapour, etc., in loud puffs, as a furnace or engine.

1743 DAVIDSON *Æneid* VIII. 250 The fire in the furnace pants. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 98 Not a steam-boat pants from harbour.

2. To gasp (for air, water, etc.); hence *fig.* To long or wish with breathless eagerness; to gasp with desire; to yearn (*for*, *after*, or *to* with *inf.*).

1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Ps.* xlii. 1 As the hart braieth for the riuers of water, so panteth my soule after thee o God. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* v. iii. 243, I pant for life. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* xlii. 1 As the Hart panteth after the water brookes, so panteth my soule after thee, O God. 1719 YOUNG *Revenge* v. ii, When all the bliss I pant for, is to gain In hell a refuge from severer pain. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 193 P 2 Every man pants for the highest eminence within his view. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 476 He..Pants to be told of battles won or lost. 1822 BYRON *Werner* I. i, 'Tis to be amongst these sovereigns My husband pants! 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xxiv, He panted for the threatening voice again.

3. To throb or heave violently or rapidly; to palpitate, pulsate, beat: said of the heart, bosom, etc.; also of the blood.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst* xxiii. 52, I shall fownde, if that I may,..To cause his hart pante. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xxxvii(i). 10 My hert paunteth, my strength hath fayled me. — *Isa.* xxi. 4 Myne herte paunted. 1573–80 BARET *Alv.* P 71 To pant as the heart, or braine doth. .. My veines do beate, or pant. 1608 *Merry Devil Edmonton* in Hazl. *Dodsley* X. 228 His blood is good and clear, As the best drop that panteth in thy veins. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 473 A breast that panted with alarms. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* II. ii. 140 Her very name, But spoken by a stranger, makes my heart Sicken and pant.

4. *transf.* Of an iron ship: To have its plating bulge in and out in the struggle with the waves.

1869 SIR E. J. REED *Shipbuild.* i. 12 Instances..of ships 'panting' in their fore compartments. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 67 In the fore body and aft body there is much strutting and bracing, to prevent the new ship 'panting' in her struggles with the waves.

5. *trans.* **a.** To utter gaspingly; to gasp *out*, etc.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. iv. 31 Came there a reeking Poste,.. halfe breathlesse, panting [*Globe* panting] forth From Gonerill his Mistris, salutations. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* xlvi, 'No,—no,—no—' I panted out, 'I am no actress'. *c* 1830 S. FERGUSON *Forging of Anchor* ii, And thick and loud the swinking crowd at every stroke pant 'ho!' 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* v. 23 At length my Sire .. Panted from weary sides 'King, you are free!'

† **b.** *poet.* To expel or drive *forth* or *out* by agitated gasping. *Obs.*

c 1624 CHAPMAN *Batrachom.* 110 His heart within him panted out repose, For th' insolent plight in which his state did stand. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* III. iii. 125 My spirit Was panted forth in anguish whilst thy pain Made my heart mad.

Pant, obs. form of PAINT.

Pant- = Gr. παντ-, the shortened form in which παντο- 'all-' appears before a vowel: see PANTO-. The following words have *pant-* followed by an element with initial *a-*. **Pa·ntagogue** *Med.* [Gr. ἀγωγός driving forth, leading], a medicine that expels all morbid matter. **Pantamo·rphic** *a.* [Gr. ἄμορφος formless, unshapen], generally deformed. **Pa·ntanencepha·lic** *a. Terat.* [Gr. ἀνεγκέφαλος without brain], congenitally destitute of brain (Gould *Dict. Med.* 1900). **Pantapho·bia** [Gr. φοβία fearlessness], total absence of fear (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893). **Pa·ntarchy** [Gr. ἀρχή rule], a state in which the rule is vested in the whole people. † **Panta·rete,** erron. **-arite** [Gr. ἀρετή virtue], all-virtuousness. **Panta·trophy** *Path.* [Gr. ἀτροφία ATROPHY], general atrophy; so **Panta·trophous** *a.* See also PANTHODIC, PANTISOCRACY.

[1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict*, *Pantagoga*, medicines which expel all morbid humours.] 1854–67 C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol.*, **Pantagogus*, that which expels all morbid humours. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pantagogus*, the same as *Panchymagogue*. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pantamorphicus*,..*pantamorphic. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Pantamorphic*, generally amorphous or deformed. 1899 FISKE *Cent. of Sci.* viii. 217 Never did a philanthropic world-mender contemplate his grotesque phalanstery or *pantarchy with greater pleasure. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* III. 123 Of whose omniscience, pantarite, and goodnesse, all men heretofore haue spoke too little. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pantatrophus*, ..totally without nutrition or nourishment; *pantatrophous. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pantatrophous*, without nutrition. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pantatrophia*,.. term for complete innutrition, *pantatrophy. 1900 GOULD *Dict. Med.*, *Pantatrophy*.

Panta-, erron. form of PANTO-, in PANTACOSM, PANTAGAMY, PANTATYPE; also *pantagraph*, *pantamorphic*, *pantascopic*: see PANTOGRAPH, PANTO-.

Pantable, -ole, -ile, obs. var. PANTOFLE.

Pa·ntacosm. [Erroneous form for *pantocosm*, f. PANTO- + Gr. κόσμος world.] Another name of the instrument called COSMOLABE.

1864 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

Pantagamy (pæntæ·gămi). [An illiterate formation for *pantogamy*, f. Gr. παντο- PANTO- all + -γαμία, from γάμος marriage. (*Pantagamy* is etymologically, from Gr. ἀγαμία celibacy, 'universal or total celibacy'.)] A communistic system of complex marriage, in which all the men and women of a household or community are regarded as married to each other, as formerly practised among the Perfectionists at Oneida Creek in U. S.

1852 J. NICHOL *Amer. Lit.* i. 20 The American mind delights in. social and political experiments, as Shakerism, Mormonism, Pantagamy. 1867 DIXON *New Amer.* II. xxiv. *heading*, Pantagamy. [*Ibid.* 256 In the Bible Family living at Oneida Creek, the central domestic fact of the household is the complex marriage of its members to each other, and to all.] 1894 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 311 Has not Oneida Creek invented 'Complex Marriage' or Pantagamy?

Pantagraph, etc., erron. f. PANTOGRAPH, etc.

Pantagruelian (pæntăgru(e·liăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. *Pantagruel*, the name given to the last of the giants in Rabelais + -IAN.]

A. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, characteristic of, or appropriate to, Pantagruel, represented by Rabelais as a coarse and extravagant humorist, dealing satirically with serious subjects.

1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. 223 The Most Certain, True and Infallible Pantagruelian Prognostication. For the Year that's to come, and ever and aye. 1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XX. 521 The liberality, ability, and Pantagruelian zeal of Theodore Martin of Edinburgh. 1883 F. W. POTTER tr. *Fr. Celebrities* II. 113 The Pantagruelian chef-d'œuvre, 'L'Ami Fritz'.

B. *sb.* = PANTAGRUELIST.

1899 W. E. HENLEY in *Nutt's Circular* Apr. 2 Rabelais.. had been dead a full century,..ere Sir Thomas Urquhart.. best of Pantagruelians and rarest of Scotsmen, produced (1653) his amazing rendering of Books I and II.

So **Pantagrue·lic** [F. *pantagruélique*], **-gru·eline** *adjs.* = prec. A.; **Pantagrue·lically** *adv.*

c 1804 DOUCE in *Bibl. Cornub.* (1878) II. 869/1 An antiquarian hash .. under the whimsical appellation of 'the Ancient Cathedral of Cornwall pantagruelically surveyed by John Whitaker, B.D. 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 111 Call you this writing Pantagruellically? 1857 LAWRENCE *Guy Livingst.* xxxi. 304 A German philosopher .. (eating and drinking all the while Pantagruelically). 1882 THAIL *Sterne* iv. 34 Pantagruelic burlesque. 1882 *Daily News* 2 Jan. 5/2 A Pantagrueline prognostication for 1882.

‖ **Pantagrue·lion.** [F. *pantagruélion.*] A humorous name given by Rabelais to hemp, as the source of the hangman's rope.

1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* x, An immediate external application. of that famous herb Pantagruelion, cure for all public ills and private woes.

Pantagruelism (pæntăgrū·ĕliz'm). [a. F. *pantagruélisme*, f. *Pantagruel*: see above and -ISM.]

1. The theory and practice ascribed to Pantagruel, one of the characters of Rabelais; extravagant and coarse humour with a satirical or serious purpose.

1835 SOUTHEY *Doctor* III. Interch. xiii. 340 Ignorant of humorology! more ignorant of psychology! and most ignorant of Pantagruelism. *a* 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) II. 234 An unsuccessful attempt at pantagruelism, with all the outrageousness and none of the richness of Rabelais. 1860 DONALDSON *Theatre of Greeks* (ed. 7) 77 By Pantagruelism we mean..an assumption of Bacchanalian buffoonery as a cloak to cover some serious purpose. 1865 WRIGHT *Hist. Caricat.* xix. 342 Pantagruelism, or, if you like, Rabelaism, did not, during the sixteenth century, make much progress beyond the limits of France.

¶ **2.** 'The theory or practice of the medical profession: used in burlesque or ridicule'. (Webster.)

(App. an error from misunderstanding quot. 1835 above.)

1864 WEBSTER (citing Southey as authority). [So in OGILVIE; also in CASSELL, and later Dicts.]

Pantagruelist (pæntăgrū·ĕlist). [a. F. *pantagruéliste*: or f. as prec. + -IST.] An imitator, admirer, or student of Pantagruel, or of Rabelais.

1611 COTGR., *Pantagrueliste*, a Pantagruellist; a merrie Greek, faithfull drunkard, good fellow. (Hence in BLOUNT 1656, PHILLIPS 1658, BAILEY 1721.) 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* (ed. 2) I. 175 In humour however he was by nature a Pantagruelist. *Ibid.* 178. 1847 LOWELL *Lett.* I. 130 Had I mixed more with the world than I have, I should probably have become a Pantagruelist. 1886 SAINTSBURY *Ess. Eng. Lit.* (1891) 251 Peacock was a Pantagruelist to the heart's core.

Hence **Pantagruelistic, -istical** *adjs.* = PANTAGRUELIAN *a.*

1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 317 In a work Pantagruellistical they would be..out of place. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N.Y.) VII. 319 A very absurd and indecorous work of a pantagruelistic kind.

Pantaleon (pæntæ·liŋn). Also **-lon, -lone, -loon.** [Named after Pantaleon Hebenstreit, a German, who invented the instrument in 1705.]

A musical instrument: a large dulcimer having one or two hundred strings, sounded by hammers or sticks held in the player's hands.

1774 WRAXALL *Tour North. Europe* ii. (1775) 11 She plays on an instrument resembling our spinet, and which they call a pantaloon. 1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVI. 790/2 *Pantalone.* 1880 A. J. HIPKINS in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 645 *Pantaleon* or *Pantalon*, a very large Dulcimer invented and played upon in the early part of the last century by Pantaleon Hebenstreit, whose name was transferred to the instrument by Louis XIV. The name was also given in Germany to horizontal pianofortes with the hammers striking downwards.

Pantalettes, -lets (pæntăle·ts), *sb. pl.* (*rare* in *sing.*) Chiefly *U. S.* [Dim. formation after *pantaloon*: see -ETTE.] Loose drawers or 'trousers' with a frill at the bottom of each leg, worn by young girls *c* 1825–53; *transf.* euphemistically to drawers, trousers (see BLOOMER), cycling 'knickerbockers', or the like, worn by women.

1847 PORTER *Big Bear* 104 (Farmer) If I hadn't a had on pantalets. 1857 READE *Course True Love* II. ii. 133 The company..were very severe on this [Bloomer] costume, and proceeded upwards from the pantalettes to the morals of the inventor. 1879 *Loud. Soc.* Christm. No. 51/2 You are only fit for a pinafore and pantalettes. 1881 in Mrs. Power O'Donoghue *Ladies on Horseb.* v. 316 [Mexican horsewomen], clad in loose Turkish pantalettes tucked into the riding-boots of soft yellow leather. 1882 *Standard* 19 Sept. 5/2 Dr. Mary Walker lectured .. in 'pantalettes'. 1887 J. ASHBY STERRY *Lazy Minstrel* 229, *Song of School-girls*, Come the dainty dimpled pets, With their tresses all in nets, And their peeping pantalettes Just in view. 1887 in *Girl's Own Paper* 8 Oct. 19/3. 1888 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. VI. 390. 1897 *Daily News* 30 Aug. 5/7 There are very pretty possibilities with a short skirt and pantalette [for the bicycle].

b. *transf.* The frills used to adorn certain joints when brought to the table.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* July 246/1 The paper pantalets which adorn the broiled lamb chop.

Hence **Pantale·tted** *a.*, dressed in pantalettes.

1865 MRS. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* i, A child of seven, sashed, pantaletted and bronze-booted. 1880 *World* 31 Mar. 12 The short-frocked pantaletted contingent [of girls].

Pantalon, -one, -oon, variants of PANTALEON.

Pantaloon (pæntălū·n). Forms: 6 **pantaloone, -loun, -lowne,** 7 **panteloun, -lown,** 7–8 **pantalon, -lone,** 7– **-loon.** [a. F. *pantalon* (1550 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. It. *pantalone* 'a kind of mask on the Italian stage, representing the Venetian' (Baretti), of whom *Pantalone* was a nickname, supposed to be derived from the name of *San Pantaleone* or *Pantalone*, formerly a favourite saint of the Venetians.]

1. a. The Venetian character in Italian comedy, represented as a lean and foolish old man, wearing spectacles, pantaloons (see 3), and slippers. **b.** Hence, in modern harlequinade or pantomime, a character represented as a foolish and vicious old man, the butt of the clown's jokes, and his abettor in his pranks and tricks.

c 1590 in Collier *Ann. Stage* (1831) III. 403 (Stage Direction) Enter the panteloun, and causeth the cheste or truncke to be broughte forth. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* 27 Our representations . not consisting like theirs of a Pantaloun, a Whore, and a Zanie, but of Emperours, Kings and Princes. *a* 1610 HEALEY *Epictetus' Man* (1636) 24 Hee is not ashamed ..to dance Country dances, and Matachines, as a Zanie or Pantalon. 1632 HEYWOOD *2nd Pt Know not me* Wks. 1874 I. 257 Now they peepe like Italian panteloons Behind an arras. [1704 ADDISON *Italy, Venice* (1766) 68 Pantalone [in Italian comedy] is generally an old cully.]

b. 1781 *Westm. Mag.* IX. 709 No Pantaloon with peaked beard to-night Shall screaming boys and trembling maidens fright. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* xxix. 275 Their tail cocked up like the queue of Pantaloon in a pantomime. 1855 *Times* 3 Apr., Never did Clown and Pantaloon belabour each other more heartily. 1867 [see HARLEQUINADE].

† **2.** Hence applied in contempt to an enfeebled tottering old man; a dotard, an old fool. *Obs.* exc. as echo of Shaks.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. i. 37 My man Tranio, *regia*, bearing my port, *celsa senis* that we might beguile the old Pantalowne. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 158 The leane and slipper'd Pantaloone, With spectacles on nose, and pouch on side, His youthfull hose well sau'd, a world too wide, For his shrunke shanke. 1862 T. A. TROLLOPE *Marietta* I. iii. 53 He became a withered and shrivelled pantaloon.

† **b.** A nickname (app.) for Scottish courtiers after the Restoration. *Obs.* [Perhaps from their dress: cf. 3.]

1660 *Cavalier's Complaint* in W. W. Wilkins *Pol. Ball.* (1860) I. 163 But truly there are swarms of those Who lately were our chiefest foe, Of pantaloons and muffs. *c* 1690 KIRKTON *Hist. Ch. Scot.* iii. (1817) 114 This parliament [1662] was called the Drinking Parliament. The commissioner [Middleton] had £50 English a-day allowed him, which he spent faithfully among his northern pantalons.

3. Applied at different periods to garments of different styles for the legs. (Chiefly in pl.)

† **a.** A kind of breeches or trousers in fashion for some time after the Restoration. *Obs.*

Said by Evelyn (in context of quot. 1661) to have been taken by the French from the costume of the stage-character of the period 'when the freak takes our Monsieurs to appear like so many Farces or Jack Puddings on the stage'.

1661 EVELYN *Tyrannus* in *Mem.* (1871) 751, I would choose ..some fashion not so pinching as to need a Shooing-horn with the Dons, nor so exorbitant as the Pantaloons, which are a kind of Hermaphrodite and of neither Sex. [Cf. 'petticoat-breeches' in Fairholt *Costume* (ed. 1860) 254–5.] 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 924 And as the French we conquer'd once Now give us laws for pantaloons, The length of

breeches. 1667 DRYDEN *Wild Gall.* III. i, I have not yet spoke with the gentleman in the black pantaloons [the Devil]. 1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 4), *Pantalones*, a sort of Breeches now in fashion, and well known. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 87 They [Persians] wear little shirts, that fall down to their knees, and tuck into a streight Pantaloon. 1691 *Satyr agst. French* 6 They taught our Sparks to strut in Pantaloons. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xi, The breeches were made of the skin of an old he-goat, whose hair hung down such a length..that, like pantaloons, it reached to the middle of my legs. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) I. 289 [referring to events of *c* 1680], I could not but wonder to see pantaloons and shoulder-knots crowding among the common clowns.

† b. Applied to other styles, either historically, or in reference to the dress of the stage character, which, according to quot. 1727-41, was at one time of the nature of 'tights'. *Obs.*

The quot. from Chambers is merely translated from the Fr. *Dictionnaire de Trévoux*, and does not prove English usage. In French the name became associated with the tight garments of the 15–16th c., familiar in the paintings of the Italian artists of the period; but this was nowhere a contemporary application. From this arose the use in c.

1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Pantaloon*, a sort of Garment formerly worn, consisting of Breeches and Stockings fastned together and both of the same Stuff. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* [from French], *Pantaloon* or *Pantalon*, the name of an ancient garment frequent among our forefathers, consisting of breeches and stockings all of a piece. The denomination comes from the Venetians, who first introduced this habit, and who are called Pantaloni. ..Also used for the habit or dress these buffoons [in the Italian comedy] usually wear; which is made precisely to the form of their body, and all of a piece from head to foot.

c. A tight-fitting kind of trousers fastened with ribbons or buttons below the calf, or, later, by straps passing under the boots, which were introduced late in the 18th c., and began to supersede knee-breeches. d. Hence extended to trousers generally (especially in U.S., where this use may have been independently taken directly from F. *pantalon*, *a* 1800).

1798 [implied in PANTALOONED]. 1804 C. B. BROWN tr. *Volney's View Soil U. S.* 360 He was dressed in the American style; in a blue suit, with round hat and pantaloons. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) x. lxxxix, Loudly bursting . the fastenings of your braces, and the strings of your pantaloons behind. 1825 *Retrospect. Rev.* XII. 25 *note*, In October 1812, an order was made by St. John's and Trinity College, that every young man who appeared in Hall or Chapel in pantaloons or trowsers, should be considered as absent. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 316 Pantaloons and Hessian boots were introduced about the same period [i. e. *c* 1789]. 1855 WHITTIER *Barefoot Boy* 3 With thy turned-up pantaloons, And thy merry whistled tunes. 1857 CHAMBERS *Inform. People* I. 798/1 Pantaloons, which fitted close to the leg, remained in very common use by those persons who had adopted them till about the year 1814, when the wearing of trousers, already introduced into the army, became fashionable. 1858 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* I. xlviii. 187 British officers, in all the priggery of sash and white pantaloon. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. xi, Dressed in .pepper and salt pantaloons. 1877 M. M. GRANT *Sun-Maid* viii, His loose shirt hung outside his pantaloons.

e. See quot. and cf. PANTALETTES.

1821 *Ladies' Museum* Feb. (Parisian news), Female children wear pantaloons of merino, with short petticoats of the same. 1881 in Mrs. Power O'Donoghue *Ladies on Horseback* v. 235 [For horsewomen] Pantaloons of chamois leather, buttoning close at the ankles.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pantaloon like* adj.

1675 PHILLIPS *Theat. Poet.* Pref. **iij, Whether the Trunck-Hose Fancy of Queen Elizabeth's days or the Pantaloon Genius of ours be best. *a* 1822 SHELLEY *Devil* xvi. 4 Could make his pantaloon seams start. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Pantaloon Stuff*, material for men's trousers. 1892 SIR J. C. BROWNE in *Pall Mall G.* 5 May 7/1, I should describe them as pantaloon like girls, for many of them had a stooping gait and withered appearance, shrunk shanks, and spectacles on nose.

Pantalooned (-lū·nd), *a.* [f. prec. + -ED 2.] Wearing pantaloons; having pantaloons on; trousered.

1798 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Yng. Philos.* I. 27 He..was pantalooned and waistcoated after the very newest fashion. 1802 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* V. 233 No more the pantaloon'd, unpowder'd spark, Displays his figure in the dusty Park. 1857 READE *Course of True Love* II. iv. 160 These pantalooned females practise a reserve, compared with which the modesty of Europe is masculine impudence.

Pantaloo·nery. [f. as prec. + -ERY.]

1. The performance of a pantaloon in the pantomime.

1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *My First Play*, The clownery and pantaloonery of these pantomimes have clean passed out of my head 1855 *Times* 2 Apr., The difficulties of Clownery and Pantaloonery had yet to be surmounted. *fig.* 1883 *Society* Nov. 11/1 At last that pantaloonery is 'over'.

2. 'Materials for pantaloons' (Webster 1864); trouserings.

Pantaloo·ning, *vbl. sb. rare.* [f. PANTALOON + -ING 1: cf. *tailoring*, *colonelling*.] Playing the part of Pantaloon.

1862 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* III. 121 He has given up clowning, and taken to pantalooning instead. 1862 *All Year Round* 13 Sept. 12 Pantalooning is bad for a man's spirits, bad for his manners, bad for his opinion of himself.

Pantameter, -morph, etc.: see PANTOMETER, PANTO-.

†Pantap, an abbreviation of *pantaple*, PANTOFLE.

1590 LEVINS *Manip.* 27/28 Pantap, *callopodium*

Pantaphel, -ap(p)le, obs. corrupt ff. PANTOFLE.

†Panta·rbe. *Obs.* [a. OF. *pantarbe* (Cotgr. 1611), ad. Gr. παντάρβη some kind of precious stone.] A precious stone fabled to act as a magnet to gold: the stone of the sun.

1587 T. UNDERDOWN *Heliodorus' Æthiop. Hist.* 54 The stoane is a Pantarbe, of secrete vertue. 1647 TRAPP *Comm.* 1 *Pet.* ii. 4 *And precious.* Far beyond that most orient and excellent stone *Pantarbe*, celebrated by Philostratus. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xliii. 201 That Carbuncle alone would have darken'd the Pantharb of Joachas the Indian Magician. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Pantarbe*, .. an imaginary stone, the virtues of which were similar to those of the magnet; but exerted upon gold as those of the loadstone upon iron.

†Pa·ntarch. *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *pantarche*, *-arque* (Rabelais), erron. form of *pancarte* PANCART.] A paper; a general chart.

1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais*, *Pantag. Prognost.* To Rdr., I have tumbled over and over all the Pantarchs of the Heavens, calculated the Quadrates of the Moon.

†Pa·ntas, pa·ntais. ? *Obs.* Also 6 **panties,** 7 **-asse, -ise,** 8 **-ess.** [a. F. *pantais*, *-ois*, from *pantoiser*, earlier *pantaisier*, *-teisier* to PANT.] A pulmonary disease of hawks; also applied to the 'yellows' in cattle.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 134 b, If he haue the Panties he will pant much, and shake in the Flanke. 1621 COTGR., *Pantois*, short wind, pursinesse; ..in Hawkes we call it, the Pantais. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* II. xliv. (1668) 84 The Pantas is a very faint disease, and maketh a Beast to sweat, shake and pant much. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 237/2 (Diseases in Hawks) The *Pantas*, or Asina; a Disease in the Breast, which causeth shortness of breath, or hinders the drawing of breath, called also the Pantise. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* III. 476 Of the Yellows in a Cow or Bullock, which some call the Pantess. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Pantas.*

Pantascope, erron. f. PANTOSCOPE.

†Pa·ntatype. *Obs.* [f. Gr. πάντα *pl.* 'all things' + TYPE; but the etymological form is PANTOTYPE.] The name given by Charles, Earl Stanhope, 1803, to a system of 'universal type-printing' projected by him.

1803 A. WILSON *Let. to Authors*, etc., Aug. (in *Collectanea* (O. H. S.) III. 377) Earl Stanhope has lately purchased the two important Secrets of Pantatype Printing and of Stereotype Printing, in order to give them to the Public. Pantatype Printing means universal type printing; being applicable to all subjects. 1896 H. HART *Stanhope & Oxford Press* (ibid. 411) What then was Pantatype? My own opinion is that..Ld Stanhope thought he saw his way to a wide-spread adoption of what we now call 'process' work..Hard metal relief blocks [were to be used] in place of wood-cuts; intaglio engravings were to be copied and turned into relief blocks by the processes of Gengembre and others.

Pantechnic (pæn,te·knik), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. παν- all + τεχνικός belonging to the arts.] Of, pertaining to, or comprehending all the arts.

1848 LOWELL *Biglow Papers*, *Notices Indep. Press*, Then do I perceive..the advantages of a pancratic or pantechnic education.

Pantechnicon (pæn,te·knikǒn). [f. Gr. παν- all + τεχνικόν, neut. of τεχνικός: see prec.] A word, invented as the name of a bazaar of all kinds of artistic work, which has (through the fortune of the building) come to be applied to a large warehouse for storing furniture, and also to be colloquially used as short for *pantechnicon van*, a furniture-removing van.

1830 *Mech. Mag.* XV. 393 Pantechnicon [Heading of Article, describing the building, in Motcomb Street, Belgrave Square, which was originally intended for a bazaar, and was afterwards converted into a warehouse for storing furniture]. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lxi, The rich furniture and effects, ..rolled away in several enormous vans to the Pantechnicon, where they were to lie until Georgy's majority. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. ii, He would have come home in matting from the Pantechnicon. 1876 JOS. IRVING *Ann. Our Time*, *Suppl.* (ed. 2) 155/2, 1874 [Feb.] 13.—The Pantechnicon, in Motcomb Street, ..used as a repository for furniture and all kinds of goods, destroyed by fire, together with its valuable contents. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Aug. 2/3 The friends..who sent pantechnicons and heavy waggons doubtless meant well.

b. The attempt to reconcile the use with the etymology has given the following:

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Pantechnicon*, signifies a place in which..every species of workmanship is collected and exposed for sale. The large building near Belgrave Square is an excellent specimen of this modern invention. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* II. 731 The rest of the Peninsula considers them [the shops of Madrid] to be the magazine, the Pantechnicon of the universe.

c. *attrib.*, as *pantechnicon-driver*, *-van.*

1892 *Daily Chron.* 28 Apr. 9/1 Situation wanted in household removals in pantechnicon vans. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* vii. 142 When you are an unsophisticated cannibal Fan you don't require a pantechnicon van to stow away your one or two mushroom-shaped stools, knives, and cooking-pots, and a calabash or so. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 28 Apr. 11/3 Pantechnicon Driver required; smart.

Panteen, -ein, var. forms of PANTINE.

Pantel, -ell(e, obs. forms of PANTLE.

Pantelegraph, -telephone: see PAN- 2.

Pante·llerite. *Min.* [Named by Förstner from *Pantelleria*, an island between Sicily and Tunis.] A mineral found at Pantelleria, intermediate in composition between dacite and liparite, and more or less trachytic in character.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Panteloun, -own, obs. ff. PANTALOON.

[**Pantener,** a freq. misreading of PAUTENER.]

Panteon(e, obs. forms of PANTHEON.

†Pa·nter 1. *Obs.* (exc. *Hist.*) Forms: *α.* 3 **paniter,** 3-4 **-eter,** 4 **-yter, -ytere;** *β.* 4- **panter,** (4 **painter,** 5 **pant(t)ere, -yr).** [ME. *paneter*, etc., a. AF. *paneter* = F. *panetier* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) = Pr. *paneter*, Sp. *panadero*, It. *panatiere*, in med.L. *pāna-*, *pānetārius*, *-terius*, baker (cf. OF. *paneter* to bake bread), f. L. *pān-em*, It. *pane*, Sp. *pan*, bread.] A word originally meaning 'baker', but in ME. usually applied to the officer of a household who supplied the bread and had charge of the pantry (an office now merged in that of butler); the controller of the bread in a large establishment.

α. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3868 He ȝef..þat lond of aungeo kaye is paneter [*v. rr.* panyter, panter]. *Ibid.* (Rolls) 9034, & is paniter & is chamberlein & is botiler al so. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVII. 151 Pacience is hus paneter and payn to pouerte fyndeþ. *c* 1450-60 *Bp. Grosseteste's Househ. Stat.* in *Babees Bk.* 330 Command the panytere with youre brede, & the botelare with wyne and ale, come to-gedur afore 3ou at the tabulle. 1496 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 305 Item, to the cuke and the panetare in Methven..xiliis.

β. 14.. *Metr. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 624/8 *Arthocopus*, botelere, bakere *vel* panttere. *c* 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 667 in *Babees Bk.* 322 Penne comes þe pantere with loues thre. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* ibid. 66 If thou be admitted in any offyce, as Butler or Panter,—in some places they are both one. *c* 1530 TINDALE *Jonas* Prol. C iv, Though all the bred be committed vn to the panter. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Vn Panetier*, a Panter. [1852 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* I. iv. 137 The Pantry..was superintended by the panter or pannetier.]

Pa·nter 2. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 4 **paunter,** 5 **pantire, -yr,** 5-6 **-ere,** (6 **panther).** [ME. a. OF. *panter* 'tendicula, lacum' (13th c. in Godef.); cf. F. *pantière* (Cotgr. '*panthiere*, a great swoope-net or drawing-net') = It. *pantiera* 'a kind of tramell or fowling net' (Florio), in med.L. *panthēra* (Du Cange) 'a species of net with which ducks are taken'; L. *panthēra* hunting-net, Gr. πανθήρα large net, f. πᾶν all + θήρ wild beast, θηρᾶν to hunt.] A fowling net, a fowler's snare; a net, snare, trap, noose. Also *fig.*

c 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II* 457 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 344 Pride hath in his paunter kauht the heie and the lowe. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 69 Als a fouler Tas foules wyt gylder and panter. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 200 Ydilnesse is þe develis panter. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 119 The smale foulis..That from the panter..ben skapid. ?*a* 1420 LYDG. *Chorle & Byrde* 77 This birde was trapped, & caught with a pantere. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 381/2 Pantere, snare for byrdys, *laqueus*, *pedica*. 1483 [see PANTIX *sb.*] 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) II. 297 As fyashe or byrde to panter, net or snare. 1530 PALSGR. 251/2 Panther 4o catche byrdes with, *panneau*. 1652 ASHMOLE *Theat. Chem.* 215 The Byrd was trapped and cawt in a Panter. 1782 ELPHINSTON *Martial* III. xciii 173 Thy panters, unpropt, are decay'd To nets of Arachne's control. 1900 *E. D. Dict.*, *Panter* (N. E. Lancash.), a snare for birds made of hair.

Panter 3 (pæ·ntəɹ). [f. PANT *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. One who or that which pants.

a 1729 CONGREVE *On Mrs. Arabella Hunt's Singing* ii, Which, warbling mystic sounds, Cements the bleeding panter's wounds. 1823 BYRON *Juan* VII. xxxix, All panters for newspaper praise. 1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LX. 492 Panters after posthumous reputation.

2. *slang.* The heart. (Partly a pun upon 'hart'.)

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Panter*, a Hart. *c* 1723 *Old Song* in Farmer *Musa Pedestris* (1896) 44 Didst thou know .. but half of the smart Which has seized on my panter, since thou didst depart. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. T.*, *Panter*, a hart, that animal is, in the psalms, said to pant after the fresh water brooks. [*ed.* 1796 *adds*] Also the human heart, which frequently pants in time of danger.

†3. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1706 PHILLIPS, *Panter*, the Paunch or Belly; also a Sore or Gall on the Neck of Draught-Beasts.

Panter, obs. form of PAINTER, PANTHER.

Panterer (pæ·ntərəɹ). Now only *Hist.* Also 5-6 **-trer.** [Expanded form of PANTER 1, as if from *pantry* + -ER: cf. *adulterer*, *upholsterer*, etc.] = PANTER 1.

14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 684/20 *Hic panterius*, a pantrer. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 506 His Panterere to[k] a lofe þo ywys. 1552 HULOET, Pantrer, *Panarius*. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 427 They meet in the Refectory .. where .. the Panterer sets bread before them. 1859 PARKER *Dom. Archit.* III. iii. 80 The Cloth being laid, the panterer brought forth the bread. 1883 *Times* (weekly ed.) 6 Apr. 9 Dukes and earls and knights acted as stewards and butlers and panterers, and..haggled for their perquisites of scarlet cloth and wine and candles..like commoner people.

Pan-Teutonic, -Teutonism: see PAN- 1.

Panthan, Pantharb, variants of PANTHEON, PANTARBE.

†Panthe·an, *a. Obs.* = next.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Panthean Statues*, statues that represented all or the most considerable of the heathen deities.

Pantheic (pænþī·ik), *a. rare.* [f. PANTHE-UM + -IC.] Of the nature of a pantheum: combining

in one figure the symbols or attributes of many different gods.

1818 R. P. KNIGHT *Symbolic Lang.* (1876) 81 Diana..has ..titles and symbols expressive of almost every attribute, whether of creation, preservation, or destruction; as appears from the Pantheic figures of her. *Ibid.* 143 In engravings upon gems, ..we often find the forms of the ram, goat, horse, cock, and various others, blended into one, so as to form Pantheic compositions, signifying the various attributes and modes of action of the Deity.

Pantheism (pæ·nθi,iz'm). [mod. f. Gr. πᾶν- all + θε-ός God + -ISM; app. after PANTHEIST.

Panthéiste and *panthéisme* were used in French in 1712 (E. Benoist *Mélanges* 252, 265) the former app. taken from Toland's English use (see next), the latter formed after it on the ordinary analogy of pairs in *-ist* and *-ism*. Toland does not appear to have used *pantheism*.]

1. The religious belief or philosophical theory that God and the universe are identical (implying a denial of the personality and transcendence of God); the doctrine that God is everything and everything is God.

1732 WATERLAND *Chr. Vind. Charge* 76 Pantheism..and Hobbism are scandalously bad, scarce differing from the broadest Atheism. *a* 1766 J. BROWN *Honour* 176 *note*, That species of atheism commonly called Pantheism. 1823 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 30 Apr., Pantheism and idolatry naturally end in each other: for all extremes meet. 1848 R. I. WILBERFORCE *Doct. Incarnation* v. (1852) 121 Pantheism, the principle of which is to merge the personality of the moral Governor in the circle of His works.

2. The heathen worship of all the gods.

1837 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* I. (1844) 21 The greater portion of the Tartar tribes professed a singular species of Pantheism, respecting all creeds, attached to none. 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* (1867) I. 18 The spirit of Roman pantheism, which erected a temple to the divinities of all nations.

Pantheist (pæ·nθi,ist). [f. as prec. + -IST. First used by Toland 1705; thence F. *panthéiste*.] One who holds the doctrine of pantheism.

1705 (*title*) Socinianism truly Stated..: to which is prefixt Indifference in Disputes: Recommended by a Pantheist [J. Toland] to an Orthodox Friend. 1705 TOLAND *ibid.* 7 The Pantheists ..of which number I profess myself to be one. 1721 BP. HARE *Script. Vind. fr. Misrepr. Ep. Bangor* Pref. 21 Thus prays this *Pantheist* (i. e. the impious author of the *Pantheisticon*) whose impudent Blasphemies loudly call for the Animadversions of the Civil Power. 1750 WARBURTON *Note Pope's Ess Man* I. 268 We are parts of him, his off-spring, as the Greek poet, a pantheist quoted by the Apostle, observes: And the reason is, because a religious theist, and an impious pantheist, both profess to believe the omnipresence of God. 1778 APTHORPE *Preval. Chr.* 223 He is therefore a Spinozist or a philosophic pantheist. 1876 GLADSTONE in *Contemp. Rev.* June 24, I am by no means sure that Dante is not a Pantheist.

Pantheistic (pænθi,i·stik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC: cf. Toland's title *Pantheisticon*.]

1. Of or pertaining to pantheists, or pantheism.

[1718 J. TOLAND (*title*) Pantheisticon: sive Formula celebrandæ Sodalitatis Socraticæ.] 1732 WATERLAND *Chr. Vind. Charge* 44 The Pantheistick System..supposes God and Nature, or God and the whole Universe, to be one and the same Substance, one Universal Being; insomuch that Mens Souls are only Modifications of the divine Substance. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. iv. 118 The pantheistic theory, has descended from the school of Pythagoras to these latter times.

†2. = PANTHEIC. *Obs.* (? an error.)

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Pantheistic*, ..a term applied to statues and figures.

So **Pantheistical** *a.* = sense 1; hence **Pantheistically** *adv.*

1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk.* (1872) 176 In this work, the lady asserts her pantheistical doctrine. 1848 *Tait's Mag.* XV. 150 The Creator [is never] pantheistically identified with the works. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* xxx. 151 There is that human reason..which insists on being atheistical, or polytheistical, or pantheistical.

Panthelematism, -thelism: see PAN- 2.

Pantheology (pænθi,ɒ'lŏdʒi). [mod. f. Gr. πᾶν-, PAN-, all + THEOLOGY.]

†1. The whole sum of theology or divinity. *Obs.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pantheology*, the whole sum of Divinity. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Pantheologie*.

2. A synthetic theology comprehending all deities and all religions.

a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. ii. 29 The true Spring and Source of the lively Idea of Pantheology. 1893 *Temple Bar Mag.* XCVII. 69 [His] intimacy with Greek pantheology was scarcely orthodox.

Hence **Pantheo·logist**, one who studies or is versed in pantheology.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Pantheologist*, a Student or Writer of universal or a whole Body of Divinity. (So in later Dicts.)

Pantheon (pænθi·ɒn, pæ·nθi,ɒn). Also 4 **panteon**(e, 6 **panthan, -ean, (panthee)**. [a. L. *panthēon, -theon*, a. Gr. πάνθειον a temple consecrated to all the gods (f. πᾶν- all + θεῖος of or sacred to a god, θεός a god). Cf. F. *panthéon*.

The ME. and early mod. Eng. pronunciation (e. g. in Cowley and Bailey's Dict.) was *pa·ntheon*; Johnson has *panthe·on*, which is now the more prevalent in England.]

1. A temple or sacred building dedicated to all the gods, or where images or other memorials of all the deities of a nation are collected; *spec.* that at Rome which was originally built by Agrippa *c* 25 B.C., and being on a circular plan has also been called the *Rotunda*; since A. D. 609 it has served as a Christian church, being known as Santa Maria Rotonda.

?13.. *All Saints* 37 in Herrig's *Archiv* LXXIX. 435 That temple was callyd panteone..Panteone is to sey in greke: 'Of all godis & deuellus eke'. *c* 1350 *All Saints* 37 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 143 Panteon þai calde þe name; 'þe hows of goddes', þat menes þe same. 1549 COVERDALE etc. *Erasm. Par. Rev.* xvi. 25 The firste plage is fallen vpon all ydols and false goddes whiche they had set and packed together in one tempel of Pantheon, that is to saye all goddes. [1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xx. 57 The proportion of the Panthee of Rome.] 1586 SIR E. HOBY *Pol. Disc. Truth* xxx. 140 The Romanes allowed the seruice of all gods, hauing for that ende builded a Temple to all gods called Pantheon. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. i. 242 Lauinia will I make my Empresse..And in the Sacred Panthan her espouse. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 1 15 Marcus Agrippa..built this Church, and dedicated it to Jupiter.. and to Ceres, and to all the gods, whereupon it was called *Pantheon*. 1727– BAILEY, *Pan'theon*. 1740 DYER *Ruins of Rome* Poems (1761) 28 Yon venerable dome, Which virtuous Latium, with erroneous aim, Rais'd to her various deities, and nam'd Pantheon. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* I. (1883) 516 The world has nothing else like the Pantheon.

b. *fig.* 'Temple' or 'shrine of all the gods'.

1596 NASHE *Saffron-Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III 155 Of this John Thorius..I will speake .. his Church another Pantheon or *Templum omnium deorum*, the absolutest Oracle of all sound deuinitie. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* (1640) 4 Poland, the Pantheon of all religions. 1663 COWLEY *On bk. present. itself to Univ. Libr. Ox.* 1 Hail, Learning's Pantheon! Hail the sacred Ark, Where all the World of Science does embarque! 1882 *Athenæum* 30 Dec. 878/1 Scherer. has room in his literary pantheon for every legitimate form of art. 1899 EARL ROSEBERY *Sp. Cromwell* 14 Nov, Everyone, I think..has, in their heart of hearts a Pantheon of their historical demigods..a shrine in which they consecrate the memories of the deaths of the noblest and bravest men.

c. *transf.* A building resembling or compared to the Pantheon at Rome; now, especially, a building serving to honour the illustrious dead of a nation, who are either buried there or have memorials erected to them in it.

The latter use had app. its origin in the church of St. Geneviève in Paris, which in some respects resembles the Pantheon at Rome, and which, both before the Revolution and since, has been used for this purpose, being so renamed at that period.

1713 *Ward's Simp Cobler* 12 It were requisite, that the City should repair Pauls..for an English Pantheon, and bestow it upon the Sectaries, freely to assemble in. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s v., The chapel of the Escurial, which is the burying place of the kings of Spain, is also a rotondo; and in imitation of that of Rome, is also called pantheon. 1801 [see PANTHEONIZE below]. 1838 *Encycl. Brit* (ed. 7) XVII. 76/2 The Pantheon, or church of St. Genevieve, is perhaps the most magnificent of the modern edifices in Paris..The west portico bears some resemblance to the Pantheon at Rome. 1855 *London as it is to-day* 29 Westminster Abbey may not inaptly be called the pantheon of the glory of Britain. 1890 *Whitaker's Almanack* 346/2 The French Chamber..decided to transfer the remains of Carnot, Marceau, and Baudin to the Pantheon

2. A habitation of all the gods; the assemblage of all the gods; the deities of a people collectively.

1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* xvi. Sel. Wks. (Parker Soc.) 491 The blasphemous Pantheon of Rome once perishing, all other churches of the unfaithful must needs follow soon after in their course 1806 T. MAURICE *Fall of Mogul* Introd. 15 To that superstitious race the universe is a vast pantheon, filled with intellectual beings of various classes and powers. 1853 MAURICE *Proph. & Kings* xxv. 435 However intricate the relations of the gods may seem to us in the Greek pantheon. 1862 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* II iv. ii. 22 The Hindoo pantheon now boasts of being able to muster 330,000,000 deities. 1878 MACLEAR *Celts* ii. (1879) 82 Highest in the Celtic Pantheon was the golden-handed sun.

b. A name for a treatise on all the gods.

1698 [A. TOOKE] (*title of transl.*) The Pantheon, Representing the Fabulous Histories of the Heathen Gods and Most Illustrious Heroes..Written by Fra. Pomey. 1790 (*title*) Bell's New Pantheon, or Historical Dictionary of Gods, Demi-Gods, Heroes, and Fabulous Personages of Antiquity. 1824 WATT *Bibliotheca Brit.* I. s v. *Stephen Bateman*, Golden Book of Heathen Gods...This work has been considered as one of the first attempts towards a Pantheon, or descriptions of the Heathen Gods.

c. A collection of wax-work models of the gods.

1711 *Spect.* No. 46 Advt., Mr. Penkethman's Wonder(ful Invention call'd the Pantheon: or, the Temple of the Heathen Gods..The Figures. move their Heads [etc.].

3. Name of a large building in London ('having a dome like the Pantheon'—Walpole, *Let. to Mann* 26 Apr. 1771), opened as a place of public entertainment in 1772: hence allusively.

1772 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 69 Last night was opened..the much-talked-of receptacle of fashionable pleasure, The Pantheon, to a crouded company. 1774 FOOTE *Cozeners* I. Wks. 1799 II. 146 Expences in attending plays, operas, masquerades, and pantheons. 1782 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XI. 158 We are making swift advances toward it [lewdness], by playhouses, masquerades, and pantheons.

4. *attrib.* = Of all the gods or heroes.

1767 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* 30 May, I shall make a solemn dedication of it in my pantheon Chapel.

Hence **Pantheo·nic** *a.*, of the nature of or resembling a pantheon; **Pantheo·nism, -tion**, admission into the pantheon; **Pantheo·nize** *v. trans.*, to admit into the pantheon; to inter in the Pantheon.

1801 *Paris as it was* II. xlviii. 137 Marat was..pantheonized, that is, interred in the Pantheon. 1804 *Europ. Mag.* XLV. 437/1 The insanity of the people in pantheonizing and dispantheonizing Marat and Mirabeau. 1865 J. H. INGRAHAM *Pillar of Fire* (1872) 223 All these sacred figures decorated this pantheonic portico. 1883 R. BROWN *Eridanus* 4 The formal pantheonization of divinities.

Panther (pæ·nθəɹ). Forms: 3–6 **panter**, 4–6 **pantere**, (5 **panteere**), 5–6 **panthere**, (7 **-ar**), 5– **panther**. [ME. *pantere*, a. OF. *pantère* (Ph. de Thaun, 12th c.), mod.F. *panthère*, ad. L. *panthēra*, ad. Gr. πάνθηρ. (The solitary instance in OE. is merely an alien word from L. or Gr.)

The subjective analysis of the name, as from Gr. πᾶν- all + θήρ beast, gave rise to many fancies and fables: see Ph. de Thaun *Bestiaire* 224, etc.]

1. Another name for the Leopard (*Felis pardus*); popularly applied to large leopards.

As with other exotic animals, the name, handed down from the Latin writers, was known long before the animal; all the early references merely reflect the statements of ancient authors and their mediæval continuators. These statements were long believed to refer to a beast distinct from the leopard; a belief encouraged by there being two Latin names *panthēra* and *pardus*, as to the relation between which the ancient writers themselves were not clear, and by fabulous notions as to the generation of the leopard as a hybrid between the lion and the 'pard', and as to the sweet fragrance fabled to be exhaled by the panther. Down to modern times (cf. quot. 1813) the 'panther' was supposed to be at least a larger and more powerful kind of leopard, a distinction not scientifically tenable

[*a* 1000 *Panther* 12 (Gr.) Is þæt deor Pandher bi noman haten, þæs þe niðða bearn wisfæste weras on gewritum cyððan bi þam anstapan.] *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 733 Panter is an wilde der, Is non faireie on werlde her. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. lxxxii (1495) 834 Lyons in Siria ben blacke wyth white specks and ben lyke to Panteres. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Reas. & Sens.* 6438 In his sheelde, yif ye lyst here, Hath enprented a pantere. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Aesop* IV. v, Fable of a panthere which he felle in to a pytte. 1503 S. HAWES *Examp. Virt.* ix. 4 And by a swete smelle I knewe a pantere 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* vii. 98 The leopardes or spotted panthere..signifieth the kingdom of great Alexander. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* Ep Ded 4 Which (as the Panthars breath.) hath made your name sweet. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Panther*, a kinde of spotted beast, the Leopard, or Libard being the Male, the Panther the Female. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* II. 228 The Panther's breath was ever famed for sweet. 1813 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* I. 261 In his general habits he [the Leopard] resembles the Panther, lying in ambush for prey. 1814 CARY *Dante's Inf.* I. 30 Lo! a panther, nimble, light, And cover'd with a speckled skin, appear'd. 1891 FLOWER & LYDEKKER *Mammals* xl. 515 The attempts to separate a larger and more robust variety, under the name of Panther, from a smaller and more graceful form, to which the name Leopard might properly be restricted, have failed.

fig. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 316 Her slow dogs of war..see The panther, Freedom, fled to her old cover, Amid seas and mountains, and a mightier brood Crouch round.

2. Applied in America to the puma or cougar, *Felis concolor*, also called PAINTER 3; and, sometimes, to the jaguar, *F. onca*.

1730 *N. Jersey Archives* XI. 202 On Monday..was killed ..a monstrous large Panther. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* I. 146 The jaguar or panther of America. 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* (1810) 66 Saw a very large animal, which, from its leaps, I supposed to have been a panther; but if so, it was twice as large as those on the lower Mississippi. 1822 *Niles' Register* XXII. 304/2 A panther, nine feet long, was lately found dead on the shore of lake Ontario. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII 434/2 The Jaguar, or American Panther,..is the form of the Leopard found in the New World. It is the Panther or Great Panther of the furriers. 1843 MARRYAT *M. Violet* xliv. 369 *note*, The puma, or red panther, is also called 'American lion, cougar'. 1894 *Cent. Mag.* Apr. 849 The panther was long called a 'tyger' in the Carolinas, and a 'lyon' elsewhere.

3. *fig.* Applied to a fierce or savage man.

1868 *Sat. Rev.* 18 Jan. 75/2 Even authoresses seem to accept with perfect equanimity the idea that taming the male panther is out of the question.

†4. Name of a (? sweet-smelling) drug. *Obs.*

1656 *Acts & Ord. Parl.* c. 20 (Scobell) 464 Drugs called Panther, the pound, £2. 1662 in *Stat. Ireland* (1765) II. 403.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *panther jump, -killing, -springer, -tooth, -tread*; *panther-like, -spotted* adjs.; **panther-cat**, the ocelot (Funk 1895); **panther-cowry**, a spotted cowry, *Cypræa pantherina* of the East Indies (*ibid.*); **panther-lily**, *U. S.*, the Californian lily, *Lilium pardalinum*; **panther-moth**, a collector's name for a European geometrid, *Cidaria unangulata* (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **panther's bane**, a plant, also called Wolf's bane; **panther-toad**, a South African toad, *Bufo pantherinus* (*Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1886); **panther-wood**, a variety of the citron wood or sandarach tree, *Callistris quadrivalvis* (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 254 An animal of the *panther kind. 1857 C. BRONTE *Professor* I. xii. 197 Envy and *panther-like deceit about her mouth. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.* 78/1 *Panther Lily. 1900 *Field* 23 June 903/3 [*Lilium*] *superbum*..requires a vegetable soil like the Panther lily. 1820 SHELLEY *Witch of Atlas* xxxviii, Amid The *panther-peopled forests. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 39 Wolf or *Panther's bane..is a Root divided by Lumps or Clods. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 77 Some soules of this *Panther-spotted Ierusalem, may bee extraught to ioy with me. 1898 G. MEREDITH *Odes Fr. Hist.* 48 The smiter, *panther-springer, trapper sly. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 341/2 With *panther-teeth their victim's heart They tear. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Feb. 2/1 The cat..still keeps..the bold, free *panther-tread with which it paced of yore the temple courts of Thebes.

Pantheress (pæ·nþorès). [f. prec. + -ESS.] A female panther.

1862 FROUDE in Sir J. Skelton *Shirley's Table-t.* 127 Mary Stuart..was something between Rachel and a pantheress. 1877 DIXON *Diana, Lady Lyle* II. VII. iv. 201 A pantheress is not armed with a more stealthy foot.

b. *fig.* Applied to a fierce or cruel but beautiful woman. Also *attrib.*

1868 *Sat. Rev.* 18 Jan. 75/1 A heroine of the beautiful pantheress order. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* (1899) 43/1 You are just as much carried away by this infernal scoundrel's regular features and soft voice, as that handsome pantheress that he's stolen somewhere.

Pantherine (pæ·nþorain, -rin), *a.* [ad. L. *panthērīn-us*, f. *panthēra* PANTHER: see -INE 1.] Resembling a panther, spotted like a panther; of, belonging to, or characteristic of a panther.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pantherina.* 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, Pantherine tables, *pantherinæ mensæ*, among the Romans, tables made of citron wood..had this name from their being spotted after the manner of panthers. 1883 FENN *Eli's Children* (ed. 2) I. i. xix. 314 [She] curled herself gracefully..in a pantherine style in the corner of the carriage. 1890 — *Double Knot* I. i. 73 Marie made a pantherine bound across the room.

Pa·ntherish, *a.* [f. PANTHER + -ISH 1.] Somewhat like, or characteristic of, a panther.

1892 *Blackw. Mag.* CLI. 114/2 Graceful in a lithe, pantherish way. 1895 *Athenæum* 27 July 125/2 A..boneless puppet, at the mercy of any specimen of 'pantherish' grace (there are several panthers) who takes him in hand.

‖ **Pantheum** (pæn|θī·ŏm). Mostly in pl. **pantheæ.** [late L. *panthēum*, f. Gr. πάνθειον: see PANTHEON. In mod. F. *panthée*] More fully *signum pantheum*: A statue combining the figures, symbols, or attributes of several deities.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Panthea* or *Signa Panthea.* 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Panthea*, Πανθεία, among the ancients were single statues, composed of the figures, or symbols of several different divinities combined. 1730–6 in BAILEY (folio). 1775 ASH, *Pantheum*...A statue adorned with the figures or symbols of the gods. 1838 in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 790/2. 1882 FENNELL tr. *Michaelis' Anc. Marbles Gt. Brit.* 628 In the fashion of the *signa panthea* this youth unites in his own person the attributes of various gods.. Poseidon.. Apollo..Dionysos..Ares..Eros.

† **Panthne·tist.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. παν- all + θνητός mortal + -IST.] (See quot.)

1660 INGELO *Bentiv. & Ur.* II. (1682) 208, I will premise a few things concerning the Temper and Design of the Panthnetists. [*margin*] Such as think the Soul and Body to perish in Death.

Panthodic (pænþo·dik), *a. Physiol. rare.* [f. Gr. παντ(ο- PANTO- + Gr. ὁδός way.] Said of nervous action: Proceeding in all directions from a single point.

1850 MARSHALL HALL *Synops. Diast. Nerv. Syst.* i. § 7 (1852) 13 (*heading*) Panthodic Law of Action of the Vis Nervosa. *Ibid.*, I use the term panthodic in a very emphatic sense; I believe that no spot of the diastaltic system can be excited without telling upon every other. 1853 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pantible, corrupt form of PANTOFLE.

Pantile (pæ·ntəil). Also 7–9 **pan tile, pan-tile,** 8 **pan-tyle.** [f. PAN *sb.*1 + TILE *sb.* Cf. Du. *dakpan* (Kilian *dack-panne*), lit. roof-pan; Ger. *dachpfanne*, *pfannenziegel* pan-tile.]

1. A roofing tile transversely curved to an ogee shape, one curve being much larger than the other; when laid on the roof the greater part of their surface forms a concave channel for the descent of water, while one side forms a narrow convex ridge, which overlaps the edge of the adjoining tile.

The name has also been applied to tiles made with a single curve, which were laid edge to edge, on their convex sides, the junction of two edges being covered by another tile laid with its concave side downward; also, improperly, to flat overlapping roofing tiles.

1640 *Charter City London* Table of Rates, Tyles vocat' Pan Tyles or Flaunders Tyles the thousand, ijd. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 240 *Pan-Tiles*, being about thirteen Inches long, with a Nob or Button to hang on the Laths.. The best sort..are called Flemmish Pan-Tiles. 1738 [G. SMITH] *Curious Relations* II v. 108 Those Leaves..serve instead of Pan-Tiles to cover their Dwellings. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 190 Common tiles for roofs are called pan tiles. 1880 BARING-GOULD *Mehalah* i, A small farm-house .. roofed with red pan-tiles. 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 1206, 361 Plain tiles are perfectly flat, while pantiles are curved in form ∼ something after the manner of the letter s.

b. in sing. collectively, or as a material.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 387 The Houses are large, strongly built, and covered with Pan-tile. 1727 *Philip Quarll* 65 Their Houses are..Cover'd with Pantile.

† c. Erroneously applied to flat Dutch or Flemish paving tiles, and so to the Parade at Tunbridge Wells which was paved with these. *Obs.*

1774 FOOTE *Cozeners* II. Wks. 1799 II. 171 At Tunbridge.. they have the oddest pantile walk. 1784 H. WALPOLE *Brit. Traveller* 95 (Tunbr. Wells) [The shops] are ranged on one side of a walk called the Pantiles, from its pavement. 1805 MOORE *To Lady H.* 1 When..Tunbridge saw, upon her Pantiles, The merriest wight of all the kings That ever ruled these gay gallant isles. 1806 *Guide to Watering Pl.* 419 The former [Upper Walk] was once paved with pantiles, raised about four steps above the other.

2. Humorously applied to hard sea biscuit, etc.

1873 *Slang Dict.* s. v., Pantile also means a flat cake with jam on it, given to boys at boarding-schools instead of pudding. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Pantiles*, term used to express the hardness of old sea biscuits ground into meal and then re-baked. 1900 FARMER *Slang*, *Pantile* (nautical) a biscuit.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pantile-roof, -works*; **pantile-lath,** an extra stout lath used for supporting pantiles on a roof.

1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 66 A nine Foot *Pantile-lath. 1873 E. SPON *Workshop Receipts* Ser. i. 127/1 Laths called by bricklayers double laths, and the larger ones pantile laths. 1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* II. iv. (1862) 127 A long shed, stone walls and *pantile roof. 1703 *Proclam.* 10 Jan. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3879/4 The Brick and *Pantile Works near Tilbury Fort.

† b. Applied contemptuously in 18th c. to rural Dissenters' meeting-houses (sometimes, like ordinary cottages, roofed with pantiles), and to those who attended them: see quots. *Obs.*

1715 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Gotham Election* Wks. 1760 III. 163 Mr. Tickup's a good Churchman..none of your occasional Cattle; none of your hellish pantile Crew. *Ibid.* 181 I'll have you hang'd for 't, I will, you Pantile Monster. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. T.*, *Pantile house* [ed. 1796 *Pantile Shop*], a Presbyterian, or other dissenting meeting house, frequently covered with pantiles.

Hence **Pa·ntiled** *a.*, covered with pantiles; † **Pa·ntiler:** see 3 b.

1778 *Love Feast* 12 Led by the Spirit to John's *pantil'd Roof. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisfarne* 89 [It] rises over the thatched and pantiled roofs. notably. 1896 MAYHEW *World Lond.* 240 The officers. used to designate the extraordinary religious convicts as ''pantilers'. 1889 DRYSDALE *Hist. Presbyter. Eng.* 443 Their frequenters were in some localities nick-named 'Pantilers', these pantiles forming a substantial yet economical roof.

Pa·n-ti·ling. [f. PANTILE + -ING 1.] The covering of a roof with pantiles; pantiles collectively or in the mass.

1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 89 Pan-tiling, with small sized deal lath, and sparkled within side. 1845 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 550 A square of pan-tiling requires 180 tiles, laid at a ten-inch gauge. 1894 *Times* 23 Apr. 13/2 Wood and pantiling and boarded roofs taking the place of brick or stone and slate.

† **Pa·ntine.** *Obs.* Also **pantein, -een, -in.** [In F. *pantin*, formerly *pantine* ('une jatte de Saxe, une pantine de Boucher', Diderot *Promenade du Sceptique*, 1747–9), which some French etymologists have referred to *Pantin* a village near Paris; but see quot. 1748.] A pasteboard figure of a human being, having the neck, body, and limbs jointed, so as to move when pulled by a thread or wire: a fashionable toy in the middle of the 18th c.

1748 *Lond. Mag.* 271 The ridiculous folly of Panteins [*note.* Paper or pastboard puppets, contriv'd to move in all postures, so call'd from mademoiselle Pantein, one of the marshal Saxe's (ob. 1750) ladies, who is said to be the inventer]. 1749 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 505 She has begun and almost finished a set of pantines. 1754 SHERIDAN *Matrimony* (1766) II. 75 She resembled a Pantine, and wanted nothing but a Whalebone in her Head to give her a Twirl, and flirt her two long Arms into Motion. 1790 *Bystander* 174 Edwin is as much of an actor as a panteen is of a puppet. [1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* II. v, Pantines, a ridiculous fashion of paper doll then in vogue as a toy for ladies with nothing to do.]

Panting (pæ·ntiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PANT *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb PANT, in various senses.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 381/2 Pantynge, *anelacio, vel anelatus.* 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* XLII. i, My soul in panting plaieth, Thirsting on my God to looke. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 35 The Prince's Journey into Spain, which.. had begot such a terrible panting in the hearts of all good English-men. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* XVI. 134 His breath, in quick, short pantings, comes and goes. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* (1851) I. xvi 251 The horses..heave their glistening sides in short quick pantings.

Pa·nting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That pants, in various senses: see PANT *v.*

1572 GASCOIGNE *Dan Bartholomew* Wks. (1587) 91, I feele my panting heart begins to rest. 1616 CHAPMAN *Musæus, Hero & L.* 368 She hugg'd her panting husband 1718 PRIOR *Power* 172 Frequent for breath his panting bosom heaves. 1868 *Lights & Shades* II. 73 One poor panting girl. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 83 The respirations are short and panting.

Hence **Pa·ntingly** *adv.*, in a panting manner; with short quick breaths.

1603 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. iii. 28 (Qo.) Once or twice she heau'd the name of father Pantingly foorth, as if it prest her heart. 1744 ARMSTRONG *Preserv. Health* III. 559 Thick and pantingly The breath was fetch'd. 1892 *Harper's Mag.* July 190/2, 'I came—on the first—train', answered Lois, pantingly.

Pantiple, corrupt form of PANTOFLE.

Pantisocracy (pæntisɒ·krăsi, -ois-). [f. Gr. παντ-, PANTO- all + ἰσοκρατία ISOCRACY.] A form of social organization in which all are equal in rank and social position; a Utopian community in which all are equal and all rule.

1794 SOUTHEY *Let.* 20 Sept. in *Life* I. 221 We preached Pantisocracy and Asphete(r)ism everywhere. 1821 BYRON *Juan* III. xciii, All are not moralists like Southey, when He prated to the world of 'Pantisocrasy'. 1887 DOWDEN *Shelley* I. iv. 135 Southey and Coleridge..had dreamed of pantisocracy on the banks of the Susquehanna.

Pantisocrat (pæntəi·sŏkræt). [f. as prec. after *aristocrat, democrat.*] One who advocates or promotes pantisocracy.

1794 SOUTHEY *Let.* 20 Sept. in *Life* I. 221 It will then be time for you to take leave of the navy, and become acquainted with all our brethren, the pantisocrats. 1895 SAINTSBURY *Ess. Eng. Lit.* Ser. II. 10 It was impossible to start it without money, of which most of the Pantisocrats had none.

So **Pantisocra·tic, Pantisocra·tical** *adjs.*, pertaining to, involving, or upholding pantisocracy; **Pantiso·cratist** = *pantisocrat.*

1794 COLERIDGE *Let.* 18 Sept. in *Life Southey* I. 219 C——, the most excellent, the most *Pantisocratic of aristocrats, has been laughing at me. 1794 SOUTHEY *Let.* 14 Oct. ibid. 222 This Pantisocratic scheme has given me new life. 1887 W. HUNT *Bristol* 186 Here the young poets elaborated their scheme of a pantisocratic settlement on the Sesquehanna. 1803 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* I. 442 To found a Christian platonical *pantisocratical republic. 1880 DOWDEN *Southey* 39 With such a sum they might both qualify by marriage for membership in the pantisocratical community. 1835 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Mackintosh's Hist. Rev.* (1843) II. 216 Rushing from one wild extreme to another, out-Paining Paine, out-Castlereaghing Castlereagh, *Pantisocratists, Ultra-Tories, heretics [etc.]. 1883 HALL CAINE *Cobwb. Crit.* ii. 37 Coleridge, Southey and Lovell .. were all three passionate pantisocratists.

Pantle (pæ·nt'l), *sb.* Now *dial.* Forms: 5 **pantelle,** 6 **-el(l,** 9 **pantle.** [app. an altered form of PANTER 2.] A snare for birds, esp. snipe.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 268/2 Pantelle strynge (*A.* A Pantyr), *pedica.* 1552 HULOET, Pantell, setter, or snare, *pedica.* 1856 J. DAVIES *Races* 237 (E.D.D.). 1882 *Lancash. Gloss.*, *Pantle*, a bird-snare made of hair. 1893 J. WATSON *Compl. Poacher* 39 We used to take them [snipe] in pantles made of twisted horsehair. 1897 MACPHERSON *Wild-fowling* 458 (E.D.D.) In South Furness men snare snipe by means of engines locally called pantles.

Pa·ntle, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. PANT *v.* with dim. or frequentative ending -LE.] *intr.* To pant.

[1632 ROWLEY *Woman Never Vexed* II. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XII. 128 My heart! O my heart! if it does not go pantle, pantle, pantle..I am no honest woman.] 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 222 The Italian..foamed at the mouth ..and fetched a pantling breath. 1678 COTTON *Scarron.* IV. 142 Although her woful heart did pantle. 1875 POSSON *Quaint Words* 15. 1890 *Glouc. Gloss.*, *Pantle*, to pant. [Also S. Worcestersh. (E. D. D.)]

Pantler (pæ·ntlər). Now only *Hist.* [app. an altered form of PANTER 1, PANTRER, ? after *butler.* (Not in French, nor app. in med.L.)] = PANTER 1.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 33 The kyng tok his pantelere, & strangled him right bere. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 381/2 Pantlere, *panitarius.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 268/1 A Pantelere, *vbi* A butlere. 1533 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 21 The Earle of Arrondell butler, the Viscount Lisle pantler. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 258 Hee would haue made a good Pantler, hee would haue chipp'd Bread well. 1679 BLOUNT *Anc. Tenures* 36 The Mannor..to be held by the service of being Pantler to the Kings..at their Coronations. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4252/2 The Butler and the Pantler have taken his Name off the Tables in their Offices. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. II. *Lay St. Cuthbert*, Pantler and serving-man, henchman and page, Stand sniffing the duck-stuffing (onion and sage).

Panto- (pæntо), before a vowel PANT-, repr. Gr. παντο- (παντ-, πανθ-), combining form of πᾶς, πᾶν (stem παντ-) all, already used in ancient Gr. (where often interchangeable with παν- PAN-) in forming adjs. and a few substantives used attrib., as πάνταρχος (Soph.) all-ruling, παντοδαπός of all kinds, παντοκράτωρ almighty, παντοποιητής creator of all; in later Gr. it became much more frequent. The word παντόμιμος was adopted in L. as *pantomīmus* and thence came into French and English as *pantomime* before 1600. Otherwise, the formation of words in *panto-* began in the 17th c., and became more frequent in the 19th; but this has not become a living element forming compounds like the cognate PAN- 1 in *Pan-Anglican, Pan-American*, and the like. The chief derivatives of *panto-* appear in their alphabetical places; the following are of minor importance:

† **Panto-chrono·meter:** see quot. † **Panto-de·vil,** *nonce-wd.*, a complete or entire devil. **Pa·nto-ganglitis** *Path.*: see quots. **Pa·ntogela·stic, -al** *adjs.* [Gr. γελαστικός risible], all-laughable. **Panto·genous** *a. Min.* [Gr. -γενης born, produced; in F. *pantogène*]: see quots. † **Panto-ia·trical** *a.*, universally healing, all-healing. † **Pa·ntomancer,** a diviner upon all kinds of things. **Pa·ntomorph** (erron. **panta-**) [Gr. παντόμορφος], that which takes any or all shapes; so **Pantomo·rphic** *a.* (**panta-**), assuming any or all forms. **Pantopela·gian** *a.* [Gr. πέλαγος sea: cf. F. *pantopélagien* (Littré)], frequenting or inhabiting all seas. † **Pa·ntophile** [F. *pantophile*], a lover of all. **Pantophe·thora** *Path.*, general plethora. **Panto·pterous** *a. Zool.* [Gr. πτερόν wing, fin], of or pertaining to the *Pantoptera*, a family of fishes having all fins but the ventral (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1857). **Panto-the·rian** *a.* [Gr. θήρα, θηρίον beast], of or pertaining to the *Pantotheria*, an extinct order of American Jurassic mammals; *sb.* a member of this order. ‖ **Pantosoo·tia** = *panzootv*: see PAN- 2 (Harris *Dict. Med. Terminol.* 1854–67).

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc., **Pantochronometer*, a term recently invented and applied to an instrument which is a combination of the compass, the sun-dial, and the universal

time-dial, and performing the offices of all three. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xiii, Oh you Devils, cry'd Friar Ihon, Proto-Devils, *Panto-Devils, you would wed a Monk, would you? 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, **Pantoganglitis*, .. term for inflammation of the *ganglia*, central and peripherical; also for oriental cholera. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pantoganglitis*, a term for malignant cholera, introduced on the assumption that it was caused by inflammation of all the sympathetic ganglia. 1808 *Pantogelastical [see PANTOLOGICAL]. 1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed 3) 220 *Pantogenous (pantogene), that is to say, which derives its form from all parts of the crystal, when every edge and angle suffers a decrement. Example, Pantogenous heavy-spar. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pantogenus*, applied by Haüy to crystals in which each edge and each solid angle has undergone a decrease..pantogenous. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Diss. Physick* 14 Religiously inclin'd Doctors of the same *Panto Iatrical Scriptures. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 335 Of astromancers turning *pantomancers, or presaging not onely upon prodigies, but upon every slight occasion, by every vile and vaine means. 1841 SCUDAMORE *Nomencl.*, **Pantamorph*.., that which has all shapes. 1836 SMART, **Pantamorphic*, taking all shapes. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Pantomorph, Pantomorphic. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pantopelagian. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pantopelagian*, frequenting all seas, or the whole sea; applied by Fleurien to such birds as the albatross and the stormy petrel. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 925 'The heart of a *pantophile', as Voltaire called that removed from Diderot's body. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, **Pantoplethora*, .. universal or general plethora, or fulness of the blood-vessels.

Pantoble, pantocle: see PANTOFLE.

Pantod: see OD[2] b.

Pantofle (pæ·ntŏf'l, pǽntǫ·f'l, -tu f'l). Forms: 5 *Sc.* **pantufle**, (-uffil), 6 **-uffle**, 6–7 **-afle, -aphel, -of(f)el, -ophle, -ophel**, 6– **pantofle, -offle**, 7–9 **pantoufle**, 9 **-oofle**. Also *β.* 6 **pantocle, -acle; pantapple**, 7 **pantaple**, 6–8 **pantable**, (6 **pantiple**, 7 **-ible, -oble**). [a. F. *pantoufle* (1489 in Hatz.-Darm.) = Cat. *plantofa*, Sp. *pantufło*, Pg. *pantufo*, It. *pantofola, -ufola*; also Ger., Du. *pantoffel* (from It.), Flem. *pattoffel*. Ulterior origin unknown; see Diez and Littré. The English stress on the first syllable facilitated the corruptions *pantaple, pantocle, pantable*, assimilated to words in *-ple, -cle, -ble*. The stress on second syllable follows Fr. and Ger.]

A slipper; formerly applied very variously, app., at one time or another, to every sort of in-door slippers or loose shoes; esp. to the high-heeled cork-soled chopins; also to out-door overshoes or goloshes; and to all manner of Oriental and non-European slippers, sandals, and the like. (In Scottish use from 15th c.; in common Eng. use from *c* 1570 to *c* 1650–60; after that chiefly an alien or historical word.)

1494 *Acc. Ld. High Treas Scot.* I. 224 Item, to Home the cordinare, for schone, brodykinnis and pantuiffillis tane fra him be Jame Dog. 1497 *Ibid.* 334 Item, for ane par of Franch pantuflis ..viij[s]. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Baxea*, ..a kynde of slippers, or pantofles. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 101 Of his [beech's] barke, are made Pantoffels, and Slippers. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 30 The litle crackhalter that carrieth his maisters pantouffles. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1895) IV. 22 A payer of pantophles. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xv. (Arb.) 49 The actors ..did walke vpon those high corked shoes or pantofles, which now they call in Spaine and Italy *Shoppini*. 1607 R. C[AREW] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 203 The Pope would not entertaine him, except he would..kisse his pantoufle. *c* 1618 FLETCHER *Queen of Corinth* I. ii, [He] takes his oath Upon her Pantoffles. 1624 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. I. i. (ed. 2) 356 She..whipped him [Cupid] besides on the bare buttocks with her pantophle. 1636 MASSINGER *Bashf. Lover* v. i, Pray you, let me be your page; I can swear already, Upon your pantofle. 1679 OLDHAM *Sat. Jesuits* Wks (1686) 44 Spurns to Hell For jearing Holy Toe, and Pantofle. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) III. iv. 77 [The pope] would give me a private audience abed, to save me the ceremony of the pantoufle. 1767 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* IX. xxi, Nothing .. but trunk-hose and pantofles. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* v, I have been too long the vassal of a pantoufle, and the slave of a silver whistle. *a* 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.*, *Ld. Thoulouse* vi, *Pantouffles* with bows Each as big as a rose. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* I. iii, Great gold clocks to her stockings, and white pantofles with red heels. 1887 ANNA FORBES *Insulinde* i. 9 Indian-looking pantoffles, .. with no upper heels, but very high wooden ones.

β. Corrupt forms. (*Pantable* was exceedingly common from 1580 to *c* 1650.)

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 84 As it is free .. to chose .. whether a man lust to weare Shoo or Pantocle. 1571 *Damon & Pithias* in Dodsley *O. P.* I. 215 Even here with a pantacle I wyll you disgrace. 1573–80 BARET *Alv.* P 72 A Pantapple, *vide* Shooe. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1629) 49 Chafing and swearing by the pantable of Pallace and such other oathes as his rusticall braverie could imagine. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Calçado de alcorques*, in pantoples, *Crepidatus*. 1596 *Lanc. Wills* III. 2 A payre of pantables and ij payre of slippers. 1600 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* II. Wks. 1856 I. 19 By my ladies pantable, I feare I shall live to heare [etc.]. 1676 D'URFEY *Mad. Fickle* v. iii, Out of my doors, by Jacobs Pantible—a Relique of Renown'd memory. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 112/2 The Lady Slipper so called from the resemblance the fore-part of the flower hath to a Slipper, or Pantable. 1883 J. PAYNE 1001 *Nights* VI. 291 Except he bring her .. another crown and girdle and pantable of gold.

b. Phrase. *To stand* (*be*, etc.) *upon* (*one's*) *pantoflas*, i.e. on one's dignity; so *the high pantofle*, etc.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 14 He was now altogither set on his merri pinnes and walkd on his stateli pantocles. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 47 For the most part they stand so on their pantuffles. 1591 R. TURNBULL *Ex A Epist. James* 171 b, To stand too much vpon our pantiples. 1591 GREENE *2nd Pt. Conny-catch.* Wks. (Grosart) X. 119 Then are they vpon their pantophles, because there is nothing found about them. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* xiii. (1596) 224 A Caualiero, who stood much on the pantophles of his gentilitie. 1665 BRATHWAIT *Comment Two Tales* 22 This sets the Carpenter upon his Pantofles. 1685 BUNYAN *Pharisee & Publ.* Wks. (1845) 140 Thou standest upon thy points and pantables, thou wilt not bate God on all of what thy righteousness is worth. *c* 1740 A. ALLEN *MS. Dict.* s. v. *Pantoble*, Pantofle, or Pantoufle, Slippers with high Soles. These, as well as high Heels, making People appear taller, .. gave birth to our Proverb, to stand upon ones Pantables, i. to stand upon high Terms, carry his head Loftily. 1755 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) III. 156, I could not possibly to-day step out of my high historical pantoufles to tell it you.

† c. *Comb.* **Pantofle-shoe** [F. *fer à pantoufle*, or *pantoufle*] = PANTON-*shoe* (for a horse). *Obs.*

1696 HOPE tr. *Solleysel's Parfait Mareschal* I. xl. 131, I have called this shoe the *Panton* or Pantable shoe to distinguish it from those of any other fashion or shape. 1717 *Dict. Rusticum* (ed. 2), *Pantons* or *Pantable-shoes*, a sort of Horse-shoes that serve for narrow and low Heels. 1722 W. GIBSON *Farrier's New Guide* xciv. (ed. 3) 256 The Cure is .. to shoe him with Lunets or Half-moon Shoes, or with those Pantofle Shoes describ'd by Solleysell.

Pantogamy: see PANTAGAMY.

Pantoganglitis, -genous, etc.: see PANTO-.

† **Pantoglo·ssical**, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Gr. παντο- all + γλῶσσα tongue + -ICAL.] Of or belonging to all tongues.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 299 [It] may stand in full Defyance of ever being express'd, even with any Paraphrastical Periphrasis, or any Pantoglossical Mint of Words.

Pantoglot (pæ·ntǫglǫt), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. παντο- all + γλῶσσα, γλῶττα tongue, after *polyglot*] a. *adj.* Knowing or speaking all languages. b. *sb.* One who speaks all languages. So **Pantoglo·ttism.**

1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. I. ii. Poems 1890 II. 61 This would argue for the pantoglottism of these celestial intelligences. 1895 H CALLAN *From Clyde to Jordan* ix. 101, I disapprove of a man being a polyglot, or worse, an approach to a pantoglot.

Pantograph (pæ·ntŏgrɑf). Also *erron.* **panta-, panti-, penta-, pento-, pente-.** [mod. f. Gr. παντο- PANTO-, all + -γράφος writing, writer. So F. *pentographe* (Bion 1723), *pantographe* (1743 in *Hist. Acad. des Sci.*), the proximate source. Erroneously spelt by Bion and his translator Stone *pento-*, and by Chambers 1727 *penta-* (as if from Gr. πεντα- five); the latter still frequent in commercial and technical use.] An instrument for the mechanical copying of a plan, diagram, pattern, etc, on the same or an enlarged or reduced scale. In 17th c. called *parallelogram*.

It consists of four rods, perforated at uniform distances, and jointed together, two opposite joints being terminal and constant in position, the other two capable of being shifted according to the scale desired; one of the free ends carries a tracing-point, and one of the terminal joints a similar tracing-point; when one of these points is moved over the lines of the diagram, etc., the other traces the copy required.

[1631 C. SCHEINER (*title*) Pantographice, seu Ars Delineandi res quaslibet per parallelogrammum lineare..mobile. 1723 BION *Instr. de Math.* 89 L'instrument .. est nommé Pentographe; ou le nomme aussi Singe.] 1723 E. STONE tr. *Bion's Math. Instr.* 86 Of the Pentograph, or Parallelogram. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Pentograph*, an instrument whereby designs, prints, etc. of any kind, may be copied in any proportion; ..otherwise called a parallelogram. [1743 *Mach. approuv. par l'Acad. des Sci* VII. 207 Pantographe, ou singe perfectionné, Par M. Langlois.] 1766 B. MARTIN *Surv by Goniometer* 18 There remains therefore only the Pantagraph to be described. 1803 HAWKINS *Patent Specif.* No. 2735 Attaching .. pencils, etc. to a double pantograph. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* vi. 200 An instrument called a pantograph has been introduced for producing an exquisite embroidery on plain silk goods after weaving. 1844 *Mech. Mag.* XL. 92 The Eidograph, .. invented about the year 1821 .. is considered superior in many respects to the Pentograph. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 303 By usirg a form of pantograph, Prof. Mayer has obtained magnified tracings on smoked glass. 1897 [see PANTOGRAPHER 2].

attrib. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s. v. *Pantograph*, The plate is then laid on the curved bed of the pantograph machine. 1895 *Oracle Encycl.* I. 585/2 Patterns are also etched on the rollers with nitric acid, by lines cut .. by means of Rigby's pentagraph machine. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 June 6/3 The pantagraph power-shuttle machine.

b. A device of similar construction for mechanically reducing the cross-head motion of the indicator used for recording the pressure in a steam cylinder.

1893 WHITHAM *Constr. Steam Eng.* 154 A simple form of pantagraph, for use when the indicators are attached to the side of the cylinder. *Ibid.*, Pantagraph motions have been devised for overcoming these defects.

Hence **Pa·ntographing** *vbl. sb.*, the manipulation of a pantograph.

1897 *Sketch* 26 May 181/2 A front girl who must always have had experience in pantagraphing.

Panto·grapher. [f. prec. + -ER[1].]

† 1. = PANTOGRAPH. *Obs.*

1750 J. HAMMOND (*title*) Practical Surveyor, with Description of Sliding Rule, Universal Dial Pantographer [etc.]. 1774 S. DUNN (*title*) Theory and use of the Pantographer.

2. One who produces patterns, etc., by means of a pantograph.

1897 *Sketch* 26 May 181/2 The pantagrapher follows, or traces, with his pantagraph, the course of the stitches in the sketch of the pattern to be produced. 1897 *Advt. Brit. Embroidery Machine Co.*, The Jacquard producing the pattern and dispensing with the Pantagrapher.

Pantographic (pæntǫgræ·fik), *a.* Also (in sense 1) erron. **penta-, panta-.**

1. [f. as prec. + -IC.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a pantograph. In quot. 1759 *fig.* Reproducing copies like the pantograph.

1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* I. xxiii, From the honourable devices which the Pentagraphic Brethren of the brush have shewn in taking copies. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s. v., A system of connected pantographic levers. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 175 The prettiest process of all is the pantagraphic one; .. The tiny fingers scratching so quietly and humanly the long cylinder of copper once seen will never be forgotten.

2. [f. PANTO- + Gr. γραφικος GRAPHIC.] ? Able to write in every language or character. *nonce use.*

1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag* XII. 583 The author is polyglottic as the hydra, pantographic as Fry's letter-foundery.

Pantogra·phical, *a.* [See -ICAL.] = prec. 1.

1828 WEBSTER, *Pantographical*, pertaining to [or] performed by a pantograph. 1831 CARLYLE *Germ. Poetry* in *Misc. Ess.* (1872) III. 243 We have no original portrait here, but a pantagraphical reduced copy of some foreign sketches.

Hence **Pantogra·phically** *adv.*: a. by means of or in the manner of a pantograph; b. in the manner of a general description.

a. 1884 in STORMONTH. b. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pantography (pæntǫ·grăfi). *rare.* [f. Gr. παντο- PANTO-, all + -GRAPHY.]

1. Complete description.

1828 WEBSTER, *Pantography*, general description; view of an entire thing. 1836 SMART, *Pantography*, description of *all*, view of an entire thing. (Also in later Dicts.)

2. The use of the pantograph. (So F. *pantographie* (Littré).) 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Panto-iatrical: see PANTO-.

Pantologic (pæntǫlǫ·dʒik), *a.* Also *erron.* **panta-.** [f. as PANTOLOGY + -IC.] Of or pertaining to pantology; of universal knowledge.

1858 J. BROWN *Horæ Subs.*, *Educ. through Senses* Ser. I. (1862) 316 We may say of our time in all seriousness, what Sydney Smith said..of the pantologic master of Trinity—Science is our forte; omniscience is our foible.

So **Pantolo·gical** *a.*, dealing with pantology.

1808 (*title*) Fashionable Biography..with a Preface and Notes, Pantological and Pantogelastical. 1852 *Fraser's Mag* XLV. 175 The development section of the new Pantological Museum. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* v. 266 Still less is the scientific habit generated by the pantological schemes now so much in favour.

Pantology (pæntǫ·lŏdʒi). Also *erron.* **panta-.** [f. Gr. παντο- PANTO-, all + -λογια -LOGY.] A survey or systematic view of all branches of knowledge; universal knowledge; also, a compendium of universal information.

1819 *Pantologia* IX, *Pantologia*, *Pantology*, a work of universal instruction, or science: a cyclopædia or encyclopædia. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 56 You, North, are undoubtedly a living pantology. 1841 B. PARK (*title*) Pantology, a Systematic Survey of Human Knowledge. 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLV. 175 The celebrated Hokus will lecture ..on Pantology.

Hence **Panto·logist,** one who studies or is versed in universal knowledge. (Humorous or sarcastic.)

1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXII. 148 *Multum legere non multa* is the student's motto—rather disregarded by the pantologists of the day. 1878 *Ibid.* XVII. 533 One more Pantologist—Professor of the Universal.

Pantomancer, etc.: see PANTO-.

Pantometer (pæntǫ·mĭtǫi). Also *erron.* **panta-meter.** [ad. F. *pantomètre* (1675 Bullet (title) *Usage du pantomètre*), f. Gr. παντο- PANTO-, all + μέτρον measure.] (See quots.)

1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Pantometer*, an Instrument in Geometry that serves to measure all sorts of Angles, Lengths and Heighths. 1823 CRABB, *Pantometre.* 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Pantometer*, an instrument for taking angles and elevations, and measuring distances.

b. Applied to other instruments.

a. 'A graduated level' (Gwilt *Archit.* 1842–76). b. An instrument for the mechanical production of portraits in profile (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1895).

Panto·metry. [f. Gr. παντο- PANTO-, all + Gr. -μετρία measurement.]

† 1. Universal measurement: see quots. *Obs.*

[1571 DIGGES (*title*) A Geometrical Practise, named Pantometria, diuided into three Bookes, Longimetra, Planimetra, and Stereometria.] 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pantometrie*, a measuring of all kinde of quantities: It is the title and subject of a Mathematical Book, set forth by one Mr. Digs. 1692 COLES, *Pantometry*, a measuring of all things. 1797 J. DAWES (*title*) Pantometry; or an Attempt to systematize every Branch of Admeasurement.

2. The use of the pantometer. (*Cent. Dict.* 1890.)

Hence **Pantome·tric, Pantome·trical** *adjs.*, of, pertaining to, or dealing with pantometry.

1828 in WEBSTER (both words).

Pantomime (pæ·ntŏməim), *sb.* (*a.*) [ad. L. *pantomimus* one who plays a part by dumb show, a ballet-dancer, ad. Gr. παντόμιμος imitator of all, f. παντο- PANTO-, all + μῖμος mimic. So F. *pantomime* (1570 in Hatz.-Darm.); in Eng. the word was at first used in the L. form.]

1. A Roman actor, who performed in dumb show, representing by mimicry various characters and scenes; hence, generally, a mimic actor; one who represents his meaning by gestures and actions without words; a pantomimist. Now only *Hist.*

α. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xi. (Arb.) 42 Betweene the actes when the players went to make ready for another, .. and the people waxt weary, then came in these maner of conterfaite vices, they were called *Pantomimi*, and all that had before bene sayd,..they gaue a crosse construction to it very ridiculously. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 240. 1630 B. JONSON *Love's Triumph* § 1 With antic gesticulation and action, after the manner of the old pantomimi, they dance over a distracted comedy of love. *a* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* I. (1673) 160 A Panto-mimus, a Poppet-player and Dancer in Rome.

β. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* 126 In time No question but hee'l prooue true Pantomime, To imitate all formes, shapes, habits, tyres Suiting the Court. 1621 SANDERSON *Serm.* I *Cor.* vii. 24 (1681) 202, I would our Pantomimes also and Stage-players would examine themselves and their Callings by this Rule. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 1287 Pantomimes Who vary Action with the Times. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 51 P 4 This Pantomime may be said to be a Species of himself: He has no Commerce with the rest of Mankind, but as they are the Objects of Imitation. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxxvi. (1869) II. 318 Buffoons and pantomimes are sometimes introduced, to divert, not to offend, the company. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* I. xi. 277 The immense increase of corrupt and corrupting professions, as actors, pantomimes, hired gladiators.

2. 'A kind of dramatic entertainment in which the performers express themselves by gestures to the accompaniment of music, and which may be called a prose ballet' (Husk in Grove *Dict. Mus.*).

a 1735 ARBUTHNOT (J.), He put off the representation of pantomimes till late hours, on market-days. *a* 1755 (in Johnson), Exulting folly hail'd the joyful day, And pantomime and song confirm'd her sway. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1792) IV. 75 A great number of burlesque comedians entered the pales, in order to act one of their African drolls or pantomimes. *a* 1842 ARNOLD *Later Rom. Commw.* (1846) II. xi. 416 The exhibition of the pantomime was prohibited; an entertainment very different from that which is now known by the same name; and an outrage upon all decency. 1875 A. W. WARD *Eng Dram. Lit* I. i. 8 In the early days of the Empire..the pantomime, a species of ballet of action, established itself as a favourite class of amusement.

3. An English dramatic performance, originally consisting of action without speech, but in its further development consisting of a dramatized tale, the dénouement of which is a transformation scene followed by the broad comedy of clown and pantaloon and the dancing of harlequin and columbine. Now a feature of the Christmas holidays.

1739 CIBBER *Apol* (1756) II. 50 It may not..be..improper to shew how our childish pantomimes came to take so gross a possession of the stage. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* v. i, The inventor of that most exquisite entertainment, called the English pantomime. 1780 T. DAVIES *Garrick* (1781) I. x. 99 Rich [in 1717] created a species of dramatic composition unknown to this, and I believe, to any other country, which he called a pantomime: it consisted of two parts, one serious and the other comic. 1797 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* Pref., After the publication of this poem, a pantomime upon the same subject was brought forward at Covent-Garden Theatre. 1807 *Director* II. 331 Those very confined and partial transfigurations of our Harlequinades, termed Pantomimes. 1879 BLACK *Macleod of D.* xxxiv. 307 It is like a pantomime. You would expect to see a burst of limelight and Neptune appearing with a silver trident and crown. 1880 HUSK in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 646/2 In the early pantomime Harlequin was the principal character, and continued so until the genius of Grimaldi placed the Clown in the most prominent position. 1892 *Daily News* 24 Dec. 5/2 The pantomime has gradually interwoven itself into our recognised Christmas festivities, so as to become an essential part of them.

4. Significant gesture without speech; dumb show.

1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* v, Peter acted a perfect pantomime. 1814 SCOTT *Waav.* xxix, The entrance of Mrs. Cruickshanks..interrupted this pantomime of affectionate enthusiasm. 1872 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* (1894) v. 118 As. he could not speak a word of French..he was obliged to convey this sentiment into pantomime. 1873 OUIDA *Pascarèl* I. 42 Florio shrugged his shoulders with the most expressive pantomime in the world.

5. *attrib.* passing into *adj.* a. Of the nature of pantomime (sense 2); pantomimic. b. Of, belonging to, or characteristic of the pantomime (sense 3).

1746 in *Wesley's Wks.* (1872) II. 40 An Obnubilative, Pantomime Entertainment to be exhibited at Mr. Clark's. 1755 RICHARDSON *Corr.* (1804) VI. 265, I am sorry that the visits between you and Miss Talbot were so very pantomime. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 412 In the intervals of the dance three men performed something of a pantomime drama. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxiii, Mr. Folair made a funny face from his pantomime collection. 1861 THACKERAY *Four Georges* iv. (1862) 222 The king in the pantomime, with his pantomime wife, and pantomime courtiers,..whom he pokes with his pantomime sceptre. 1892 ANSTEY *Voces Pop.* Ser. II. 153 The Pit during Pantomime Time.

Pa·ntomime, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To express oneself by dumb show.

1768 [DONALDSON] *Str B. Sapskull* I. xviii. 174 An unhappy girl..for want of friends to appear, or money to pantomime in her favour, is hurried to gaol. 1888 *Sat. Rev.* 24 Mar. 354 Where it is necessary for her to pantomime, the attitudes she assumes are in the best style of plastic art.

2. *trans.* To express or represent by pantomime or dumb show.

1847 LEVER *Knt. of Gwynne* lviii, Pantomiming the action of drinking with his now empty glass. 1892 R. F. BURTON *Falconry Vall. Indus* v. 55 He then placed his forefinger on his lips, pantomiming that a little 'Hamboo-bakhshish' had ..stopped the unreasonable complainant's tongue. 1861 DUTTON COOK *P. Foster's D.* x, Septimus pantomimed deprecation of any such notions.

Pantomimic (pæntomi·mik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *pantomīmic-us*, f. *pantomīm-us*: see -IC.]

A. *adj.* 1. Of the nature of pantomime or mimicry; expressed by dumb show.

a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 233 That counterfeits all pantomimic Tricks. 1788 *Warburton's Div. Legat.* VI. Notes, Wks. III. 555 Pantomimic gesture was amongst the Romans one way of exhibiting a Dramatic Story. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* xv. 268, I do not forgive myself for this pantomimic falsehood.

2. Of or belonging to the pantomime.

1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* VII. 262 Music, and shifting pantomimic scenes, Diversified the allurement. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 194/2 Noverre, in France, distinguished himself likewise in the composition of pantomimic 'ballets'. 1879 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 30 May, The jury were moved to irresistible laughter when they were told that the Brothers Dare, Mr. Marquez Gonza, and the pantomimic Martinetti had far better, instead of flying through the air, have 'devoted their attention to the Bar or the Church'.

b. Characteristic of or like a pantomime, in its quick or sudden transformations.

1895 J. MCCARTHY in *Forum* June 453 Mr. C.'s change of front and change of opinions were something pantomimic in their swiftness, and their completeness, and their surprise.

B. *sb.* = PANTOMIME *sb.* 1.

1617 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Fair Quarrel* IV. iv, I am acquainted with one of the pantomimics. 1689 T. PLUNKET *Char. Gd. Commander* 24 Fools and Pantomimmicks bear the Bell.

Pantomi·mical, *a.* Now *rare.* [See -ICAL.]

1. Of, belonging to, or of the nature of pantomime or dumb show.

1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 11 This was in that Pantomimicall Roscius, who could vary a thing more by gestures, then .. Tully could by Phrase. 1649 — *Pathomyot.* II. vi. 187 Such ..seeme to have a Patent for excellent Pantomimicall utterance. 1780 T. DAVIES *Garrick* (1781) I. x. 98 He [Rich] applied himself to the study of pantomimical representation. 1787 *Generous Attachment* III. 25 Which..betrayed the rest of the company into the same pantomimical behaviour. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xx, Action, even pantomimical action, was not expected.

2. = PANTOMIMIC *a.* 2.

1736 FIELDING *Pasquin* v. i, How came they to give the name of entertainments to their pantomimical farces? 1808 *Mem. Female Philos.* I. 106 That..for which she had the greatest predilection, was pantomimical dancing. 1813 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* I. III. *Comm.* p. xii, I might instance the constant effects of pantomimical music.

Hence **Pantomi·mically** *adv.*, in a pantomimic manner; by way of pantomime.

1839 LADY LYTTON *Cheveley* (ed. 2) III. iv. 99 Pushing over a banker's book..on which he began to write pantomimically. 1884 COLLINGWOOD *Under Meteor Flag* 27 Perched on the crosstrees, from which..position he reminded me pantomimically of the potent charm to be found in a comic song.

†**Pantomi·micry.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. PANTOMIMIC + -RY, after *mimicry.*] = PANTOMIME 4.

1728 NORTH *Mem. Music* (1846) 35, I desire to know to what end panto-mimikery was so much used.

Pantomimist (pæ·ntŏməimist). [f. PANTOMIME + -IST.] One who acts in, or writes, a pantomime; a comic or burlesque actor; also = PANTOMIME 1.

1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxiii, 'This is Mr. Lenville..', said the pantomimist. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* i. (1876) 9 Even the poor pantomimist of Drury Lane felt himself his superior. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* 9 The actors who absorbed the greatest part of popular favor were pantomimists.

Pantomorph, -morphic: see PANTO-.

Pa·nton. *Sc.* (Now *local.*) Also 5–6 **pantoun**(e, 9 *Shetland* -in. [Origin unknown. App. related in some way to *pantofle.*]

1. A slipper; = PANTOFLE.

1489 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 111 For xxx^{ti} payre of schone and xxx^{ti} paire of pantonis to my Lorde of Ross. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* liii. 27 He trippet, quhill he tint his pantoun. 1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 55 The counsale quhilk Apelles gaue to the shoomaker..seing him find falt with the shankis of the Image of Venus, efter that he had found falt with the pantoun, *Ne sutor ultra crepidam.* 1615 *Rec. Sterling Council* in *Trans. Nat. Hist. & Arch. Soc. Sterling* (1902) 62 Buitts, schone, pantones and pickedaillis. 1692 *Sc. Presb. Eloq* (1738) 142 That all the Kings in the World may..kiss his Soles, not the Popes Soles, &c., no nor his stinking Panton neither. [1897 *Shetland News* 15 May (E. D. D.) What..is tempid dee ta come butt .. 'ithoot dee pantins?]

attrib. 1618 LITHGOW *Pilgr. Farewell* C iij b, The Papall Panton heele. 1641 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1817) V. 541 In name and behalff of..wrichtis, Couperis..panton heil makeris.

†2. *Comb.*: **Panton-shoe** (*Farriery*), a horse-shoe having the sponges thick inside sloping to a thin outer edge, as a remedy for narrow or contracted heels; also called PANTOFLE *shoe.* *Obs.*

1696 HOPE tr. *Solleysel's Parfait Mareschal* I. xl. 130 For those horses which are hoof-bound..you must have Panton shoes. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Panton-Shoe*, a Shoe contrived for recovering narrow and Hoof-bound Heels in Horses. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Panton-shoe*, in the manege.

[**Pantoner,** a freq. misreading of PAUTENER.]

Pantopelagian, -phile, etc.: see PANTO-.

Pantophagist (pæntɒ·fădʒist). [f. Gr. παντοφάγ-ος all-devouring + -IST.] A man or animal that devours things of all kinds; an omnivorous eater.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 116 Borelli gives us an instance of a pantophagist who swallowed a hundred louis-dor's at a meal. 1848 CRAIG, *Pantophagist*, an animal that eats all kinds of food.

So **Pantopha·gic** *a.* = next (Mayne *Expos. Lex.*).

Panto·phagous, *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] All-devouring, eating all kinds of food, omnivorous.

1848 in CRAIG. 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

So **Pantophagy** (pæntɒ·fădʒi) [ad. Gr. παντοφαγία], the eating of all sorts of food.

1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIV. 26 The premier..gloriously crams With a power of pantophagy ultra-Herculean. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pantophagia*, term for the capability of enjoying all eatables without distinction: pantophagy.

Pantophobia (pæntofōu·biă). Also **panto·phoby.** [f. Gr. παντοφόβος all-fearing (f. παντο- all + φόβος fear) + -IA^1.] 'A form of monomania characterised by causeless or excessive terror. Also, a synonym of *Hydrophobia*' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893).

1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Pantophobia*, Hydrophobia, Panophobia. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pantophobia*, term for a species of melancholy, characterised by causeless fears: pantophoby.

So **Pantopho·bic, Panto·phobous** *adjs.*

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pantophobicus*, of or belonging to Pantophobia: pantophobic. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pantophobous*, afflicted with Pantophobia.

Pantopod (pæ·ntŏpɒd). *Zool.* [f. Gr. παντο- all + ποδ- stem of πούς foot.] One of the *Pantopoda*, a name for the *Pycnogonidæ* or Sea-spiders, when treated as a sub-order; a sea-spider.

1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 409/2 Arachnids, and especially Pantopods..are very common.

Pantopragmatic (pæ·ntoˌprægmæ·tik), *a.* and *sb. humorous* and *satirical.* [f. PANTO- + PRAGMATIC.] a. *adj.* Universally meddling, occupied with everything. b. *sb.* A 'pantopragmatic' person; also, in *pl.*, a satirical name for the alleged 'science' of universal meddling.

1861 T. L. PEACOCK *Gryll Gr.* viii, Two or three..arch-quacks have taken to merry-andrewizing in a new arena, which they call the Science of Pantopragmatics. *Ibid.* xxxi, There is a meeting of the Pantopragmatic Society, under the presidency of Lord Facing-both-ways. *Ibid.*, I wonder the Pantopragmatics have not a department of cookery. 1875 *Contemp. Rev.* XXV. 735 One or two of his contemporaries, whom he could never forbear satirizing as leaders of the Pantopragmatic and kindred movements. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 4 July 4/1 He was beginning one of those curious pantopragmatic tours of his.

Pantoscope (pæ·ntŏskoup). Also *erron.* **panta-.** [f. Gr. παντο-, PANTO- all + -SCOPE.]

1. A form of photographic lens having a very wide angle.

1875 tr. *Vogel's Chem. Light* xii. 124 Lenses have been made with a very large field of view. They are called pantoscopes. 1889 E. J. WALL *Dict. Photogr.* 105 In 1860 Harrison, of New York, introduced his globe lens .. Busch improved upon this with the pantoscope.

fig. 1894 E. H. AITKEN *Naturalist on Prowl* 129 It grows more wonderful under the pantoscope of modern science.

2. A panoramic or pantoscopic camera.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pantosco·pic, *a.* Also *erron* **panta-.** [f. as prec. + -IC.] Having a wide range of vision.

Pantoscopic camera, a panoramic camera. *Pantoscopic spectacles*, those so constructed as to have different focal lengths in the upper and lower parts, the upper being for long distance vision, and the lower for short; bi-focal spectacles; also applied to spectacles so shaped that the wearer looks over them for longer, and through them for shorter distances.

1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 259 Spectacles made according to this principle have long been sold. under the name of pantoscopic. 1882 OGILVIE, *Pantascopic camera*, in *photog.* an instrument for taking panoramic views, including any angular extent up to 360°..by means of mechanism and clock-work. Very successful views of Swiss scenery have been taken by this instrument. 1893 *Photogr. Ann.* 292 Rotate the lens and film as..in the pantascopic camera.

Pantosophy, rare synon. of PANSOPHY.

Pantostomate (pæntɒ·stŏmēt), *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. παντο-, PANTO- all + στομα(τ-) mouth.] Having a body of which any part can be used for the absorption of food, as in *Amœba* and other protozoans; belonging to the class *Pantostomata* of Protozoa.

1895 in *Funk's Standard Dict.*

So **Pantosto·matous** *a.* (in same sense); **Pa·ntostome,** a member of the *Pantostomata.*

1880 W. SAVILLE KENT *Infusoria* I. 40 It needs only the withdrawal of the radiating pseudopodia, with the retention of the flagellum, to produce the Pantostomatous Flagellate genus *Oikomonas.* 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, Pantostome.

Pantotherian: see PANTO-.

†**Pantotype** (pæ·ntŏtəip). *Obs.* [f. PANTO- + TYPE.] A universal type.

1644 BULWER *Chirol.* Aij, In Nature's Hieroglyphique grasp'd, the grand And expresse Pantotype of Speech, the Hand.

Pantoum, a French spelling of PANTUN.

Pantrer, obs. form of PANTERER.

Pantry (pæ·ntri), *sb.* Forms: α. 3–5 **panetrie, 5 panetre**; β. 5–6 **pantrye, 5–7 -trie, 5- pantry, (4–6 panterie, 5 pantre, 6 pan-, paintree, 8 pantrey).** [a. AF. *panetrie* = OF. *paneterie* bread-room, bread-closet (1392 in Godef.), in med.L. *pāna-, pānetāria, -teria*, It. *panetaria* bread-shop, stall, f. med.L. *pānetārius*, F. *panetier*: see PANTER [1].

In Eng. the sense has been from an early period gradually extended and transferred, until that of 'bread-room' is now practically lost sight of: cf. quots. 1706 and 1768.]

1. A room or apartment in a house, etc., in which bread and other provisions are kept; also (*butler's* or *housemaid's pantry*), one in which the plate, linen, etc. for the table are kept (see BUTLER 3).

a 1300 *Marina* 82 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 172 Þe abbot & þe couent bo..maden him maister of panetrie. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 33 Whilom he serued in his panterie, & was outlawed for a felonie. 1438 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 110 To the officers of my said lords hall, pantrie, Seler, Boterie. *c* 1480 *Bk. Curtasye* 499 in *Babees Bk.* 315 Þen to pantré he hyȝes be-lyue. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 § 9 The sergeant of the pantrie..shall. giue bread to the partie, that shal haue his hande so striken of 1572 *Inv. Skipton Castle* in Whitaker *Craven* (1805) 290 In the Kytchine, West Larder, Paintree. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Communn.* i. § 1. 28 In the cupboords or Pantries where bread or flesh is laid. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pantry*, a Room or Closet where Bread and cold Meat is kept. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* ii. i, Him that I caught stealing your plate in the pantry. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* iv, The cookmaid..indemnified him for his privations by giving him private entrée to the pantry. 1900 *Plan Ocean Passenger-steamship*, Pantry.. Saloon pantries.

fig. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 77 Paradise .. is the pantre or place of alle pulcritude [*universa pulcritudinis erat promptuarium*]. *Ibid.* 273 The cite callede Parisius.. the pantry of letters [*pincerna litterarum*]. 1662 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* III. xxix. (1669) 377/1 God..carried the key of their Pantry for them.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pantry* † *coffin, -door, -knife, -linen, -window*; **pantry-boy**, an assistant in the commissariat department on board a passenger ship; **pantry-cook**, a faucet with upward-rising pipe, which curves semicircularly and discharges downward (Funk); **pantry-fly** (see quot.).

1897 *Daily News* 16 June 2/3 *Pantry boy..on board the British ship Illovo, of London. 1611 in *Coryat's Crudities* Panegr. Verses 1 j b *note*, A *pantrie coffin made of paste. 1721 RAMSAY *Prospect of Plenty* 113 May she not open her ain *pantry-door. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 278 These deposit their eggs in game and other meats that have been long kept .. as *musca carnaria*, or flesh-fly; .. *m. citaria* or *pantry-fly. 1465 *Paston Lett.* III. 435 Item.. iij. *pantre knyves, a pyce of sylver. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 127 Greater *pantry-window and other similar convenience.

Hence † **Pantry** *v. Obs.*, to keep in a pantry.

1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett., to D. Dickson* 3 Mar. (1671) 189 Christ wil not pantry-up joyes.

Pa·ntryman. A man in charge of or employed in the pantry (or in the commissariat department of a passenger ship); a butler or his help.

1563–7 BUCHANAN *Reform. St. Andros* Wks. (1892) 6 The Cuik, The Portar, The Stewart, The Pantriman. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* xxv, The pantry-men cleaned out the cups. 1891 *Daily News* 9 Nov. 7/2 Prisoner had been in the employ of the Savoy Hotel Company as pantryman, and after he had left in June a quantity of plate was missed.

Pants (pænts), *sb. pl.*

1. a. A vulgar abbreviation of *Pantaloons* (chiefly U. S.); b. colloquial and 'shoppy' for 'drawers'.

1846 O. W. HOLMES *Rhymed Lesson* 515 The thing named 'pants' in certain documents, A word not made for gentlemen, but 'gents'. 1853 E. BRADLEY *Verdant Green* (1857) 22 Seated with wash-leather, like the eleventh hussars, with their cherry-coloured pants. 1880 *Daily News* 8 Nov 2/7 Pants and shirts sell rather freely, and jerseys are still in request. 1884 *Philad. Even. Tel.* XLI. No. 8. 2 His assailant tore the pocket from his pants. 1893 A. S. ECCLES *Sciatica* 37 Cutting off from a pair of merino pants the leg corresponding to the sound and unaffected limb.

2. A colloquial abbreviation of PANTALETTES.

1851 *Washington Telegraph* (U.S.) in *Illustr. Lond. News* 19 July 86/1 Garments as graceful and becoming as are the 'frock and pants'. [Bloomer costume.]

Pantuffle, -ufle, obs. forms of PANTOFLE.

‖ **Pantun** (pantū·n). Also **pantoum.** [Malay پنتون *pantun*; in Fr. misspelt *pantoum* for *pantoun* (Devic in Littré *Suppl.*).] A verse-form in Malay (see quot. 1883), also imitated in French and English.

1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 326 The *pantuns* are improvised poems, generally of four lines, in which the first and third and the second and fourth rhyme. The meaning intended to be conveyed is expressed in the second couplet, whereas the first contains a simile or distant allusion to the second, or often has, beyond the rhyme, no connexion with the second at all. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 3 Dec. 770 Among the verse-forms that are little used we must notice as new to us the droll and clever pantoum 'En Route'. 1897 *Daily News* 2 Aug. 4/6 Very few people know what a Pantoum is; it ..is a Malay form of verse patented by Mr. Austin Dobson.

† **Pantyr.** *Obs. rare.* [Shortened form of *pantré*, PANTRY, or a. OF. *panetière*.] = PANTRY.

c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 803/30 (Nomina domorum), *Hec panatria*, a pantyr.

Pantyr, obs. form of PANTER [1] and [2].

Panurgic (pænē·rdgik), *a. rare.* [ad. late Gr. πανουργικός knavish, f. πανοῦργος ready to do anything, knavish, f. πᾶν- all + ἔργον work.] Able or ready to do anything.

1873 MORLEY *Rousseau* I 291 Rousseau bade..the panurgic one to attend to his own affairs. 1878 — *Diderot* II. xvii. 279 No less panurgic and less encyclopædic a critic than Diderot himself could [etc.].

† **Pa·nurgy.** *Obs. rare*—°. [ad. Gr. πανουργία knavery, f. πανοῦργος: see prec.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Panurgy*, .. craftiness, subtilty, deceit; guile; a medling in all matters. (So in PHILLIPS, BAILEY, etc. Not in JOHNSON.)

Panurine (pænīiū·rain), *a. Ornith.* [f. mod. L. *panūrus* (f. Gr. πᾶν all (see PAN-) + οὐρά tail) + -INE [1].] Pertaining or allied to the genus *Panurus* or Bearded Titmouse. So **Panu·roid** *a.*

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pany, Panyme: see PAYENY, PAYNIM.

‖ **Panyar** (pānyā·r) *v. W. Africa.* [ad. Pg. *penhorar* to distrain, seize as a pledge or security (cf. *penhor* pawn):—L. *pignorāre, -erāre* to pledge, in med.L. to take in pledge, to plunder, invade an enemy's lands (Du Cange).] *trans.* To seize as a guarantee or security; hence, a euphemism for To seize as plunder, to raid, steal, esp. to kidnap (natives as slaves).

1735 J. ATKINS *Guinea* 53 Panyarring is a term for man-stealing along the whole coast; here it's used also, for stealing anything else. 1744 W. SMITH *Voy. Guinea* 99 To panyar is to kidnap, or steal men. 1853 CRUIKSHANK 18 *Vrs. on Gold Coast* I. ii. 35 The words palaver and panyar..are in very frequent use upon the Gold Coast. .. The latter is used to express the forcible seizure of a person or property, to obtain redress or restitution. *Ibid.* v. 98 He threw the guns over the batteries, and released a number of Cape Coast prisoners, who had been panyarred by the Dutch at Appam.

Panyar, -yard, -yer(e, -yerd, -yzer, -yell, obs. ff. PANNIER. **Panyon,** var. PANION, *Obs.*

Panzoism, Panzoötic, -ty: see PAN- 2.

‖ **Paolo** (pā·olo, pau·lo). [It. *Paolo*:—L. *Paulus* Paul: see quot. 1617.] An obsolete Italian silver coin, worth about fivepence sterling.

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 99 Each man payed foure Poli, or Poali (a coine so called of Pope Paul). *Ibid.* 118 We. gaue a Clowne one Poalo for conducting vs. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 141 Manuscript pasquinades..sold in the coffee-houses for half a paolo a sheet. 1805 M. G. LEWIS *Bravo of Venice* I. i. 3 No, not one paolo, by heavens! and I hunger almost to death! 1837 MARRYAT *Dog-fiend* xxxiii, Five hundred thousand paolis, amounting to about thirteen thousand pounds in sterling money.

Pap (pæp), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3–7 **pappe,** 4–6 **papp,** 4–7 (chiefly *Sc.*) **pape,** (*Sc.* 5–6 **palp,** 6 **paup, pawp**), 4– **pap.** [ME. *pappe*, in northern and north-midl. writings, and app. from Scandinavian. Not recorded in ON. or MSw., but *pappe, papp* is widely diffused in Sw. dialects (Rietz); also ENorw. dial. *pappe*, North Fris. *pap, pape*, and dim. *papke* (Outzen) all in sense 'nipple, teat, breast giving suck'; cf. Lith. *pāpas* in same sense. Supposed, like the next, to have its origin in the sound made by an infant in opening and shutting the lips, as associated with the notion of food.]

1. A teat or nipple: a. of a woman's breast (now *arch.* or *northern*); b. a teat of a beast (chiefly *northern*); c. the corresponding part of a man, the mamilla (chiefly *literary*, somewhat *arch.*).

a. *c* 1200 ORMIN 6441 Þatt fedd himm wiþþ þatt illke milc þatt comm off hire pappe. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 330 Bi þeo titties [*MS. T.* pappes] þet he sec þe milc þet hine uedde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 16659 Bliced .. Þe papp þat neuer suken was. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conse.* 6767 Als a childe þat sittes in þe moder lappe And when it list, soukes hir pappe. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxxiv. (1495) i vj b/2 The pappes is a nedfull membre to fede and nourysshe the chylde. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas* xxx. (Percy Soc.) 146 Her pappes round & therto right prety. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol. 474 The sweit liquare of thi palpis quhite. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* xi. 27 The pappes [so 1611; WYCLIF teetis; *R. V.* breasts] which gave the sucke. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 4009 The barren paupis, than thay sall blys. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* Introd. 33 These women .. seare off their left paps, that they might not be an hinderance vnto them in their shooting. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I ii. 1. iii. (1651) 56, I have seen those that..dryed up womens Paps, cured Gout, Palsie: by touch alone. 1669–70 DRYDEN *Tyrannic Love* v. i, Her paps then let the bearded tenters stake. 1701 RAY *Creation* (ed. 3) II. 236. [Now in ordinary use in Sc. and North Eng. to Lancash. and Lincolnsh.]

b. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 212 The Mannatee or Cow-fish..creepes vpon her paps. 1759 BROWN *Compl. Farmer* 49 She had as many teats or paps as pigs. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 299 The distinctions of quadrupedes, or animals with paps, as he [Buffon] calls them. *Mod.* (*north.* and *north midl.*) A cow's paps.

c. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xl. 103 Inne with a spere-poynte atte þe pappe To the harte full thraly he throste hym. 1526 TINDALE *Rev.* i. 13 One lyke vnto the sonne of man..gyrd aboute the pappes [so 1611; WYCLIF teetis; *R. V.* at the breasts] with a golden gyrdle. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* IV. 517 He strook him at his breast's right pap. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. App. i, Whether the said Timothy Trim and Jack were the same person? which was proved..by a mole under the left pap. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* II. xv. 103 Beneath the pap, it smote him as he came.

2. *transf.* Something resembling a pap in form. a. A small round tumour or swelling; a pimple. *Pap of the hause* (Sc.: see HALSE *sb.*[3]): the uvula.

1552 HULOET, Pappe or pyle in the fundment of a man *Annates.* 1639 T. DE GREY *Compl. Horsem.* 217 This whay is also good to cure..barbs, pappes, and all fevers. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 109 After the skin [of the porcupine] is taken off, there appear a kind of paps on those parts of the body from whence the large quills proceed. 1898 N. MUNRO *J. Splend.d* xxix, Just a tickling at the pap o' the hass, he said in English.

b *pl.* Formerly, a name for two (or more) conical hill summits, rising side by side; still retained in local nomenclature.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 123 The length of Troy hath been ..fifteene English miles; lying along the sea side betweene the three Papes of Ida. 1703 MARTIN *Western Isl.* 231 There are four Hills of a considerable heighth; the two highest are well known to Sea-faring Men, by the Name of the Paps of Jurah. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 104 There being two Mountains appearing like Paps.. those they told us were the Paps over that Harbour. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. ix. 228 We observed two remarkable hummocks, such as are usually called paps. 1774 PENNANT *Voy. Hebrides* 217 The other paps are seen very distinctly; each inferior in height to this, but all of the same figure, perfectly mamillary. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xxv, The great 'Paps of Jura' were hidden in the mist.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as † **pap-bone** (app.) a name for each of the pair of ribs beneath the paps; † **pap-head,** the nipple; **pap-pox,** a name for cow-pox; **pap-shell,** a name for the limpet.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xiv. (1887) 65 This kind of laughing oftimes therewith both the *paphones be loosed. 1530 PALSGR. 251/2 *Pappeheed, *bout de la mamelle.* 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. clxx. 469 In the searing you shall see the ends of the veines start out like pape heads. 1889 *Lancet* 9 Mar. 503/2 A possible origin of the term Cow pox or *Pap-pox. 1842 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 10. 36 The Limpet..shell is often used to apply Fuller's earth, and similar remedies, to the sore nipples of nurses; hence probably the origin of '*Pap-shell', which Lister tells us is one of its English names. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 157 The Mammarie or *Pap-veines and Arteries.

Pap (pæp), *sb.*[2] Forms: 5 **papp,** 5–7 **pape,** 6 **pappe,** (*Sc.* **paup**), 5– **pap.** [Known from 15th c. Corresponds to MLG., LG. *pappe*, MG. *pappe, pap*, Ger. *pappe, papp*, Du. *pap* (1573 Plantijn) Cf. also OF. *papa* (13th c. in Godef.), Walloon *pape*, Sp., Pg. *papa*, It. *pappa* 'pap for children, any kind of pap or water-grewell', *pappare* 'to feede with pap' (Florio), also L. *pāpa* (*pappa*) 'the word with which infants call for food', *pappāre* (*papāre*) to eat pap; med.L. *pappa* pap. As the word appears to originate (like PAP *sb.*[1]) in the early utterance of infants, it may have been formed independently in various langs.]

1. Soft or semi-liquid food for infants or invalids, made of bread, meal, etc., moistened with water or milk.

c 1430 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 600/22 *Papatum*, pap. 1530 PALSGR. 251/2 Pappe meate for chyldre, *bouille.* *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 89 Will you haue an Englishe infant, whiche lineth with pappe to bee your Kyng and gouernor? 1597–8 BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. ii. 33 Or water-grewell, or those paups of meale That Maro makes his Simule and Cybeale. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 84/1 Pap, of Nurses called papes, is Milk and Flour boiled together. 1781 COWPER *Conversation* 480 Give it the breast, or stop its mouth with pap! 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 392 To begin with milky arrowroot..then to pass on to boiled pap of bread-crumb and milk.

fig. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 14 Pappe for yonglinges in the feith. *a* 1631 DONNE *Lett., to Sir T. Lucey* (1651) 13 Many doctrines..have place in the pap of Catechismes. 1826 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 14 Sept., No man that ever wrote a line despised the pap of praise so heartily as I do. 1894 H. GARDENER *Unoff. Patriot* 223 A self-indulgent moralist, who feeds expensive pap to his personal conscience, but gives a stone to his starving neighbor!

† b. *Pap with a hatchet*: an obs. ironical phrase. This expression, says Park in editing *Harl. Misc.* 1808), 'seems to have been a cant phrase for doing a kind thing in an unkind manner; as it would be so to feed an infant'. But the sense appears rather to be 'the administration of punishment under the ironical style of a kindness or benefit'. It was the title of an anonymous pamphlet in the Marprelate controversy attributed to John Lyly by Gabriel Harvey (*Pierce's Supererogation* 69), who also frequently styles the author *Papp-hatchet*.

1589 ? LYLY (*title*) Pappe with an Hatchet. 1589 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* (1593) 69 Would God, Lilly had always been Euphues, and neuer Papp-hatchet; that old acquaintance [i. e. Harvey himself] is neither lullabied with thy sweete Papp, nor scarre-crowed with thy sower hatchet. 1592 — *Foure Lett.* ii. Wks. (Grosart) I. 164, I neither name Martin-mar-prelate: nor shame Papp wyth a hatchet. 1594 LYLY *Moth. Bomb.* I. iii. 104 They give us pap with a spoone before we can speake, and when we speake for that wee love, pap with a hatchet. 1615 A. NICCHOLES *Disc. Marr.* ix. 30 He that so old seekes for a nurse so yong, shall haue pappe with a Hatchet for his comfort. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* IV. 329 A Custard was to him Pap with a Hatchet.

2. Anything of the consistence of the preceding; a soft semi-liquid substance; a mash, paste, pulp (such as is made by mixing a powdery substance with water or some other liquid).

1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* 90 Flee we þerfor bodily and warldly lufe..qwos flowre is anoytt with gall, & þe pape of neddyrs. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 776 Of the pap of barley and the broth of lupines make a cataplasm. 1678 EVELYN *Diary* 24 July, They cull the rags .. then stamp them in troughs to a papp with pestles or hammers like the powder-mills. 1692 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 139 An oily Pap or Liniment. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1010 The clay..is conveyed into a cylindrical vat, to be worked into a pap with water.

† b. The pulp of an apple, esp. when roasted.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* II. 45 [To] be giuen in powder, in the pappe of an apple. 1633 HART *Diet of Diseased* III. xv. 287 I hold it not amisse to take Pills in the pap of a rosted apple. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Med. Exp.* i. 1 Let the Patient take it at Bed-time in the Pap of an Apple. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III xvi, A child's head is naturally as soft as the pap of an apple.

3. *Comb.*, as *pap-bottle, -devourer, -maker, -meat, -pan, -spoon*; *pap-feed* vb. See also PAP-BOAT.

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. ii, Put him in with plenty of cotton-wool and a *pap-bottle. 1841 THACKERAY *St. Philip's Day at Paris* Wks. 1900 XIII. 532 The fools..who have gratified the young *pap-devourer with the present of a fine sword. 1809 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XV. 872 This measure has been..nursed and dandled, rocked, swathed, and *pap-fed by..whom? 1590 NASHE *Pasquil's Apol.* I. B ij b, I warrant you the cunning *Pap-maker knewe what he did. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 382/1 *Papmete for chylder, *papatum*. 1869 TENNYSON *Pelleas & Ettarre* 188 Keep him off, And pamper him with papmeat, if ye will. 1458 *Will of Guybon* (Somerset Ho.), *Pappepanne. 1533 in Weever *Wells Wills* (1890) 155 My best panne, my best cawdron, a pape panne. 1792 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Odes to Kien Long* II. xxiv, His sacred *Pap-spoon, and the Virgin's Dish. 1841 EMERSON *Lect., Conservative* Wks. II. 274 His social frame is .. a universe in slippers and flannels, with bib and pap-spoon.

Pap, *v.*[1] [f. prec. Cf. It. *pappare* to eat pap.]

1. *trans.* To feed with pap; to feed *up*.

a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Custom of Country* IV. iv, Oh, that his body were not flesh, and fading! But I'll so pap him up — Nothing too dear for him 1820 *Examiner* No. 657. 721/1 It had been..swaddled, and papped, and called beautiful like its father. 1878 E. JENKINS *Haverholme* 97 The babies ..were taken in, and papped, and provided with toys and soothing syrups.

† 2. To treat with pap: to apply a pap or pulp to.

1658 A. FOX *Wurts' Surg.* I. viii. 34 Which moisture . turnes into a water, as we see it in such wounds which are thus papp'd up.

Pap, *v.*[2] [Echoic.] *intr.* To make a noise of which *pap* is an imitation.

1837 THACKERAY *Ravenswing* ii, Big square-toed shoes with which he went papping down the street.

Pap, Sc. dial. form of POP *v.*

Papa[1] (pāpā'). Also 8 **pappa**. [a. F. *papa*, in 1552 *pappa* (Hatz.-Darm.) = It. *pappa* 'the first word that children are taught to call their Father by, as ours say Dad, Daddie, or Bab' (Florio 1598, 1611), L. *pāpa* father, papa; cf. Gr. πάππας, later πάπας 'a child's word for father'. From F. also Ger. *papa*, introduced in 17th c. as *papà*, and at first only in courtly use, passing into common use late in 18th c. In Eng. in 17th and early 18th c. the form varied between *papā* and *pappa*; from the latter the American *poppa*.] A word employed as the equivalent of *father*: chiefly used in the vocative, or prec. by a possess. pronoun (as 'my papa'); also without any article in the manner of a proper name (e. g. 'I will ask Papa'); less usually with *a* or in *plural*.

At its first introduction from Fr., courtly and polite, and used even by adults; long considered 'genteel'; but more and more left to children, and in second half of 19th c. largely abandoned even by them.

1681 OTWAY *Soldiers Fort.* I. (1683) 7 Oh Papa, Papa! where have you been this two days, Papa? 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* I. 57 The Maid ..in her usual fawning Language calls him dear Papa [*ed.* 1720 Pappa]. 1720-1 *Lett. fr. Mist's Jrnl.* (1722) II. 74 Not her Husband, but her Pappa. 1731 SWIFT *Strephon & Chloe*, The bashful nymph no more withstands, Because her dear papa commands. 1765 FOOTE *Commissary* II. Wks. 1799 II. 26 The right honourable Peer that is to be my pappa..has flatly renounc'd the alliance. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VI. v, May be he thinks it would not be pretty to be very frisky, now he's a papa. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr., Baby's Debut* i, Papa (he's my papa and Jack's) Bought me, last week, a doll of wax, And brother Jack a top. *Ibid.* v, And while papa said, 'Pooh, she may!' Mamma said, 'No, she shan't!' *a* 1845 HOOD *Stage-Struck Hero* vii, Genteelly taught by his mamma To say, not father, but papa. 1862 THACKERAY *Philip* xxi, Papa-in-law was well enough, or at least inoffensive. 1887 RUSKIN *Preterita* II. vi. 186 How papa and mamma took this new vagary, I have no recollection.

‖ **Papa**[2] (pă·pă). *Obs.* [In sense 1, a. med.L. *pāpa*, ultimately a. Gr. πάππας, πάπας father, later παπᾶς: see prec. In sense 2, a. med.L. *pāpa* as translating πάπας, παπᾶς.

The Gr. and L. words (meaning 'Father') were, like the latter, and mod. Romanic *padre*, addressed or applied to spiritual fathers; in the West at first to bishops generally (as in Prudentius and Gregory of Tours), but gradually confined to the Bishop of Rome (see POPE); in the East, in the form παπᾶς, applied more widely, so as to include the lower clergy. In this sense also sometimes rendered in Eng. by 'pope'.]

1. The pope (of Rome).

[1555 in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1810) II. 476 Prester John whom some call Papa Johannes.] 1559 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1824) I. II. App. viii. 424 In what age the name of *papa* had his original. 1563 WINZET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* To Rdr., Wks. 1888 I. 59 The successour of Petir, now commonlie callit Papa: albeit Papa be a terme efter the myndis of the auncient Fatheris commoun to ony bischope, as efter in this buik is schawin. 1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 19 Here lies John Bridges late Bishop, friend to the *Papa*. 1813 MOORE *Post-bag* iv. App. 298, I made thee Cardinal—thou mad'st me —ah? Thou mad'st the Papa of the World—Mamma! 1851 BORROW *Lavengro* xlix. (1893) 193 Their spiritual authority had at various times been considerably undermined by the emissaries of the Papa of Rome, as the Armenian called him. 1862 STANLEY *East. Ch.* iii. (1869) 98.

2. A parish priest or any member of the lower orders of the clergy in the Orthodox Eastern Church. Also in Gr. form *papas*.

1592 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commw.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 111 Their priestes (whom they call *papaes*) are made by the bishops. 1679 SIR P. RICAUT *Pres. St. of Gr. & Armen. Ch.* 92 From the Monasteries he receives a certain annual Income or Rent..and from every *Papa*, or Priest, a Dollar yearly per Head. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 72 The Oriental Christians as well as the Turks, call Papa's all manner of Ecclesiastical Persons that Officiate in Holy Orders, whether Single or Married. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 83 While the Papas says some Prayers, the Godfather and Godmother hold a Garland of Flowers. 1775 WRAXALL *Tour North. Europe* 237 The papas or priests are dressed in vestments which very much resemble the Romish. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. *note*, He. boxed the ears of the first 'papas' who refused to assist. 1897 *Daily News* 30 Mar. 6/1 Cyprian was now Papa, Papas or Pope of Carthage, and he at once began, like the Apostle Paul, to magnify his office.

Papa, obs. form of PAPAW.

Papable (pē·păb'l), *a. rare.* [a. F. *papable* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), after It. *papabile* 'able to be pope' (Florio), f. *papa* POPE: cf. med.L. *pāpābilitās* (Du Cange).] Capable of being elected pope; qualified for the office of pope.

1592 WOTTON *Let. to Ld. Zouch* in *Reliq.* (1685) 707 By the Death of the other two, the Conclave hath received little alteration; though Mondovio were papable, and a great Sorgetto in the List of the Foresters. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* III. ii. 282 Cardinals, antient and Papable. 1900 *Speaker* 17 Feb. 538/2 The Cardinal, a man of worth and papable..esteemed Crashaw.

Papacy (pē·pāsi). [ad. med. L. *pāpātia* (Florence of Worc. in Du Cange), f. *pāpa* POPE.

Pāpātia appears to have been altered from *pāpātus* papal office, after other abstract nouns in *-ia*, e.g. *abbatia* abbacy.]

1. The office or position of pope (of Rome); tenure of office of a pope.

[*a* 1118 FLORENCE OF WORC. an. 1044 Hic [Benedictus] cum Papatuam emisset.] 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 258 This innocent, which was deceived His Papacie anon hath weyved, Renounced and resigned eke. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cclii. (1482) 327 Pope Felyx resygned the hole papacye to Nycholas. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 121 (*Mantua*) This Pius Secundus was that learned Pope which before he vndertooke the Papacy was called Æneas Sylvius. 1759 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. ii. 111 The hope of attaining the papacy. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 23 He engaged that such a number of cardinals, partisans of France should be nominated at the next promotion, as would secure to Henry the absolute disposal of the papacy, in the event of the Pontiff's death.

2. The papal system, ecclesiastically or politically; esp. *Hist.* the papal government as one of the states of Europe.

1550 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. B iij, The Papacy of Rome. 1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 135 b, In times paste before the papacye bare rule. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 2 The Venetians are Lords of this Sea: but not without contention with the Papacy. 1624 BEDELL *Lett.* x. 136 The Papacie falsely calling it selfe the Church of Rome is such. 1706 COTES tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th C.* II. iv. xix. 289 We cannot say the Institution of the Papacy comes from Jesus Christ, unless we say that of Episcopacy does so too. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* vi. 285 The preparations for the papacy—that is to say the church ascendancy of Italy and of Rome its centre, had already been carried very far [at end of 4th c.]. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 191 Another Roman Empire, existing by the side of the Papacy. *fig. a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* V. xii. 531 There is a Papacy in every Sect, or Faction; they all design the very same Height, or Greatness, though the Pope alone hitherto has had the Wit and Fortune to compass it.

† 3. Applied to the Caliphate: cf. POPEDOM.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 240 Kaim succeeded in the Papacie Anno Hegiræ 422.

† **Papagan**, *sb.* and *a. Obs. nonce-wd.* A hostile formation: = Papist, Popish (with allusion to *pagan*).

1641 TRAPPE *Theol. Theol.* vii. 283 How much cause have wee to blesse God that wee were not borne Pagans or Papagans. 1647 TRAPP *Comm.* 1 *Cor.* vii. 9. 1679 C. NESSE *Antid. Popery* 12 As there is a pagan superstition..so there is a papagan superstition. *Ibid.* 19.

Papagay, obs. form of POPINJAY.

Papain (păpē·in). *Chem.* Also **papayin**. [f. *papay-a* (see PAPAW) + -IN[1].] A proteolytic ferment obtained from the half-ripe fruit of the papaw (*Carica papaya*).

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Papāin*, a preparation from the juice of the papaw. A whitish, amorphous powder, containing a proteolytic ferment. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 33 The chemical objection which may be urged against..the vegetable ferments papayotin and papain.

Papal (pē·pāl), *a.* (*sb.*) [a. F. *papal* (1380 in Gower *Mirour*) or ad. eccl. L. *pāpālis* belonging to the Pope, f. *pāpa* POPE: see PAPA[2]. So Sp., Pg. *papal*, It. *papale*: see -AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to a pope, or to the pope, his dignity or office.

Papal cross, one with three transoms; a triple cross. *Papal crown*, or *tiara*: see quot. 1727.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 257 The Pope..Of his Papal Autorite Hath mad the decre. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 395 The clothynge papalle taken awey, and indued with seculer clothynge. 1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, c. 19 *Preamble*, That our seid holy Faiter shulde..be sequestered of & fro all Jurisdicciou and admynystracion Papal. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Herts.* (1840) II. 42 His own font-name was a papal one. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 79 Having received the Papal benediction. 1727 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Papal Crown*, is a deep cap, or mitre of cloth of gold, encompassed with three coronets or circles of gold, adorned with flowers..having a globe at top, finished with a cross. 1860 J. GARDNER *Faiths World* II. 601/2 Hildebrand accepted of the papal tiara under the title of Gregory VII.

b. That is a pope.

a 1802 BOWLES *Poems* I. 200 When it bade a Papal tyrant pause and tremble.

† 2. Adhering to or supporting the pope; belonging to the Church of Rome; popish. *Obs.*

c 1592 MARLOWE *Massacre Paris* II. vi, To beat the papal monarch from our lands. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 265 Dr. Lloyd..thinks their time of hurting the Papal Christians is at an end. 1814 SOUTHEY *Ode War Amer.* ix, They who from papal darkness, and the thrall Of that worst bondage..Saved us in happy hour.

3. *Comb.*, as *papal-imperial* adj.

1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. i. 6 The permanency of the papal-imperial system.

† B. *sb.* = PAPIST. *Obs.*

1612 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxiv. (1623) 1190 To salute this puppet King, and to welcome these papals.

† **Pa·palin, -ine.** *Obs.* [a. F. *papalin* (17th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), relating to the pope, f. It. *papalino*, f. *papale*: see PAPAL and -INE[1].] A member of the papal party or papal church; an adherent of the pope; a papist.

1624 BEDELL *Lett.* i. 42 The wise State of Venice haue a little different notion of their Papalines, excluding..such of the Nobilitie as are obliged to the Pope by Ecclesiasticall promotions. 1686 C. POTTER tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Quarrels* 206 The Doctrine of the Romane Writers, or Papalins. 1669 BAXTER *Power Mag. & Ch. Past.* II. lxiv. (1671) 42 The Wars between the German Emperours and the Papalines. 1784 J. BROWN *Hist. Brit. Ch.* (1820) I. 6 Their uncommon boliness distinguished them from the Papalins.

‖ **Papali·na.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [It., fem. of *papalino*: see prec.] A female papist.

1671 in *Mem. Verney Fam.* (1899) IV. 203 By yr best and truest intellegence she did not dy a Papalina, but she mad's noe profession or confession eyther way.

Papalism (pē·pāliz'm). [f. PAPAL + -ISM.] The papal system.

1870 *Contemp. Rev.* XIV. 496 Bavaria..began to be disposed towards Papalism and Jesuitism. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 7 Oct. 4/1 The modern advocate of the new Papalism.

Pa·palist. [f. as prec. + -IST. Cf. obs. F. *papaliste*.] A member of the papal party, an adherent of the papal system.

1750 HODGES *Chr. Plan* (1752) Pref. 25 For my reader's satisfaction and reflection, and the Papalists conviction and confusion. 1826 G. S FABER *Diffic. Romanism* (1853) 373 Unless I wholly mistake, the very hardiest of the Papalists pretend not to assert the Infallibility of Ecumenical Councils in regard to Facts. 1881 *Times* 12 Aug. 7/5 The stage to which the deliberate fury of Papalists and anti-Papalists.. has carried the quarrel.

Hence **Papali·stic** *a.*, of the nature of a papalist; papistic.

1886 SYMONDS *Renaiss. It., Cath. React.* (1898) VII. x. 92 His papalistic enemies could get no grip upon him.

† **Papa·lity.** *Obs.* [a. F. *papalité*, in med.L. *pāpālitās* (14th c. in Du Cange): see PAPAL and -ITY.] The papal office, dignity, or authority; the popedom; the papal see.

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 111 [He] ourthrew wrangwisly the legis of the papalitee. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* v. (1520) 54/1 It was in the 6 yere of Seynt Gregoryes papalyte. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clx. 440 Pope Clement was redy in his chambre of consystorie, syttyng in his chayre of papalyte. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 279 Joynt to the power wherewith he is invested by his Papality, he ruleth over those parts by the right of a temporal prince. 1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Papality*, .. the Popedom, the Dominion of the Pope, Popishness.

Papalize (pē·pāləiz), *v.* [f. PAPAL + -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To become papal or popish in practice or sympathies; to romanize.

1624 GEE *Foot out of Snare* ii. 10 Concerning the..behauiour of this Papalizing Church-man. 1783 COWPER *Let. to J. Newton* Wks. 1837 XV. 128 Approaching nearer to the church of Rome than ever any Methodist did, though papalizing is the crime with which he charges all of that denomination. 1886 SYMONDS *Renaiss. It., Cath. React.* (1898) VII. x. 86 Her nobles became..more papalising in their private sympathies.

2. *trans.* To render papal; to imbue with papal or papist principles or doctrines.

1839 *Watchman* 4 Sept., Let him especially look at Ireland, intensely papalised as it is. 1856 E. G. K. BROWNE *Ann. Tractarian Movem.* (1861) 470 Mr. Golightly..accused Dr. Wilberforce of Papalizing the See committed to his charge. 1898 G. W. E. RUSSELL *Coll. & Recoll.* iv. 55 He believed that he had been divinely appointed to papalize England.

Hence **Pa·palized** *ppl. a.*, **Pa·palizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Papaliza·tion**, the action of papalizing, **Pa·palizer**, one who papalizes.

1624, 1783 Papalizing [see sense 1]. 1842 G. S. FABER *Prov. Lett.* (1844) II. 100 In order to retain these faithful papalisers in our ecclesiastical garrison. 1843 — *Sacr. Calend. Prophecy* (1844) I. p. xxv, In these evil days of Scepticism and Papalisation. 1879 BOULTBEE *Hist. Ch. Eng.* 60 The canon and the civil law of the papalised mediæval period. 1882 *Ch. Times* 3 Feb. 68 The thorough Papalizing of the Church under Cardinal Kemp.

Pa·pally, *adv.* [f. PAPAL + -LY[2].] In a papal manner; from a papal point of view; as a pope.

1627 H. BURTON *Baiting Pope's Bull* 68 It reigned then Imperially: it reigneth now Papally. 1888 *Daily News* 29 Oct. 6/3 Henry VIII..was..one of the most papally-minded men in England. 1901 F. W. MAITLAND *Rede Lect.* 25 Very rarely do we see elsewhere the academic teaching of any law that is not Roman: imperially or papally Roman.

† Pa·palty. *Obs.* [a. OF. *papalté, papaulte* (*a* 1550 Calvin in Godef. *Compl.*), mod.F. *papauté*, f. *papal* after *royalté, royauté*] = PAPALITY.

1577 *F. de Lisle's Legendarie* C viij b, Through whose aide he might conquere the Papaltye for him selfe. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. (1851) 42 To uphold the decrepit Papalty. 1859 J. C. HOBHOUSE *Italy* II. 239 The Papalty, like the Ottoman Empire in Europe, subsists by sufferance.

† Pa·pane, *a.* and *sb Obs. rare.* [f. L. *pāpa* pope, after L. type **pāpānus*; see -AN, -ANE.] = PAPAL *a.* and *sb.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 20 Although the same doth not acknowledge your Papane principalitie. *Ibid.* 476 Peruse throughly this whole Papane.

Papaphobia (pē|păfōu·biă). *rare*—[1]. [f. L. *pāpa* pope + Gr. *-φοβία* fear] Distempered dread of the pope or of popery. Hence **Pa·papho·bist,** one who is affected with papaphobia (*nonce-wd.*)

1798 BISSET *Life of Burke* I. 32 (Jod.) The puritanical papaphobia 1818 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 189 In the same spirit I excuse the opposite party, the Puritans and Papaphobists.

Pa·pa-prela·tical, *a. nonce-wd.* Of or pertaining to papal prelates, or prelates who act papally. So **Papa-pre·latist,** one who supports such prelates.

1692 *Scotch Presbyt. Eloq.* (1738) 76 She [Ch. of Eng.] is Papa-prelatical; nay, she is Archi-papa prelatical. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* vi, To mix in the ranks of malignants, papists, papa-prelatists, latitudinarians, and scoffers.

Paparchy (pē|·păɹkı). *rare.* [f. L. *pāpa* pope + Gr. *-αρχία -archy*, sovereignty.] Papal rule or sovereignty; government by a pope.

1839-40 I. TAYLOR *Anc. Chr.* (1842) II. viii. 400 Assumptions on which the Paparchy has been made to rest. 1895 *N. Amer. Rev.* Aug. 139 The paparchy is a law unto itself.

So **Papa·rchical** *a.*, pertaining to papal rule.

1895 *N. Amer. Rev.* Aug. 132 The Pontiff reserves to himself the full powers conferred upon him by paparchical laws.

Papas, a Greek priest: see PAPA [2] 2.

Papaship (păpă·ʃıp). [f. PAPA [1] + -SHIP.] The position of being a 'papa', fatherhood; also (with possessive) as a mock title. (*humorous.*)

1816 BYRON *Let. to Moore* 5 Jan., My approaching papaship detained us. 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 679 The boring intrusions of papa-ship. 1883 BLACK *Yolande* III. x. 191 You will convey the information to his Papa-ship.

† Pa·pate. *Obs. rare.* [a OF. *papat* (15th c. in Godef.) or ad. med.L. *pāpātus* (Du Cange), f. *pāpa* pope: see -ATE [1].] The office of pope, the papacy.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 254 A Cardinal was thilke tide, Which the papat longe hath desired. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 216 [If] the subject had bene als evill to the haly papatis as the maister man was.

Papaveraceous (păpē|vərē·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Papāverāce-æ* (f. L. *papāver* poppy) + -OUS.] Of or belonging to the N. O. *Papaveraceæ*, the poppy family.

1846 WORCESTER cites *Penny Cycl.* 1863 MARY HOWITT *F. Bremer's Greece* I. viii. 260 A little golden yellow flower of the papaveraceous family.

† Papave·ric, *a. Chem. Obs.* [f. as next + -IC.] In *papaveric acid*, a synonym of MECONIC acid.

1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 738.

Papaverine (păpē|vərəin). *Chem.* [f. L. *papāver* poppy + -INE [5].] An alkaloid ($C_{20}H_{21}NO_4$) contained in opium, obtained in colourless needles.

1857 W. A. MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 282 Papaverine is distinguished from the other opium bases by giving with concentrated sulphuric acid a deep blue colour. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 762 Opium contains about 1 per cent. of Papaverine.

Papaverous (păpē·vərəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Pertaining to, resembling, or allied to the poppy; papaveraceous; *fig.* soporific.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. vii (1686) 288 Mandrakes afford a papaverous and unpleasant odor. 1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVIII. 243 Papaverous volumes, with which only a superhuman endowment of vigilance could hope successfully to contend. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 5 A botanist ..will class a water-lily with the papaverous or poppy family.

Papaw (păpō·, pōpō·). Forms: *α.* 6-7 **papaio,** 7-9 **papaye,** 8 **pappaya, papay, papey,** 8- **papaya,** (9 **popeya**). *β.* 7 **pappa, pappaw, papawe,** 7-9 **papa,** 8 **papah, paupaw,** 8-9 **pawpaw, poupau,** 7- **papaw.** [Formerly *papaya, papay*, a. Sp. and Pg. *papaya, papayo* (the tree), adopted from a Carib dialect.

Oviedo, 1535, gives *papaya* as the name in Hispaniola; Breton, *Dict. connaire Caraïbe*, 1665, has *ababai* papaye-tree; Gilij, 1782, says that some form of *papaia* is the name among all the peoples of the Orinoco, that in Ottomac (Venezuelan Carib) it is *pappai*. From America the name was taken with the plant in the 16th c. to the East Indian archipelago, where *papaya* now occurs in Malay. The immediate source of the Eng. forms *papa, papaw, pawpaw*, etc., does not appear. F. *papaye* is from Sp.]

1. *a.* The fruit of *Carica Papaya* (see b), usually oblong and about 10 inches long, of a dull orange colour, with a thick fleshy rind, and containing numerous black seeds embedded in pulp; used in tropical countries as food, either raw, preserved in sugar, made into sauce, or (in an unripe state) boiled or pickled.

α. 1598 PHILLIPS tr. *Linschoten* I. (1885) II. 35 There is also a fruite that came out of the Spanish Indies, brought .. to Malacca, and from thence to India, it is called Papaios, and is very like a Mellon, as bigge as a man's fist. 1698 FROGER *Voy.* 128 As for the Papaye it's a thick fruit, and tastes somewhat like a Cucumber. 1769 *Ann. Reg.* 190/1 Their other fruits, as..Papayas, Mammeas, etc. can no ways be equivalent to our fruits. 1878 P. ROBINSON *In My Indian Garden, Fruits* 50 The rank *papeyas* clustering beneath their coronals of shapely leaves.

β. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* v. 171 (Bermudas) The most delicate Pine-apples, Plantans, and Papawes. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 183 Amongst other fruits..are Lemmons, Pappaes, Cocos. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 356 Those..brought us Papas, Guayavas, Cassia, Limes. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. xii. 267 Another fruit called a Papah. 1825 *Gentl. Mag.* XCV. i. 318 The papa is a fruit about the same size [as the grenadilla]. 1869 A. R. WALLACE *Malay Archipelago* II. 33 The only fruits seen here were papaws and pine-apples.

b. The tree *Carica Papāya* (N. O. *Papayaceæ*), a native of South America, commonly cultivated throughout the tropics.

Somewhat resembling a palm, with an unbranched stem of soft spongy wood, a crown of large seven-lobed cut-edged leaves on long stalks, and male and female flowers usually on different plants. The stem, leaves, and fruit contain an acrid milky juice which has the property of rendering meat tender by means of a ferment which it contains (see PAPAIN, PAPAYOTIN).

α. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 505 The Papaios will not grow, but male and female together. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. xxvi. 243 Amongst the preserves were the female pappayas, the male bearing no fruit. 1796 HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 167 Paul was as much surprized, and as sorrowful, at the sight of this large papaya loaded with fruit. 1875 MISS BIRD *Sandwich Isl.* (1880) 46 There were bananas..bamboos, papayas.

β. *c* 1645 WALLER *Battle of Summer-Isl.* I. 52 The palma-christi, and the fair papà, Now but a seed (preventing Nature's law), In half the circle of the hasty year Project a shade, and lovely fruits do wear. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 70 The Papa is but a small tree,..the top handsomely form'd to the branches 1764 GRAINGER *Sugar Cane* IV. 6 Thy temples shaded by the trem'lous palm, Or quick papaw. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* i, In the midst of the yard grew, side by side..the magic trees, whose leaves rubbed on the toughest meat make it tender..a male and female Papaw.

2. (Only in forms *papaw, pawpaw.*) Name in U. S. for a small N. American tree, *Asimina triloba* (N. O. *Anonaceæ*), with dull purple flowers and ovate leaves (*papaw-tree*); or for its oblong edible fruit, about 3 or 4 inches long, with bean-like seeds embedded in a sweet pulp.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 321 Papaw-tree of North America, *Annona.* *a* 1796 in Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 577 (Ohio) Crab apple tree, paupaw or custard apple. *Ibid.* 636 (Kentucky) The coffee, the papaw, the hackberry. 1807 P. GASS *Jrnl.* 261 We got a great many papaws a kind of fruit in great abundance on the Missouri from the river Platte to its mouth. 1832 MRS. F. TROLLOPE *Dom. Manners Americans* iv. (1839) 32 Near New Orleans the undergrowth of palmetto and pawpaw is highly beautiful. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* i. 13 The red-bird flutters down in the coppice of green pawpaws. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 843 Papaw.

3. *attrib.*, as *papaw-bush* (= 2), *papaw-thicket* (sense 2), *papaw-tree* (= 1 b or 2).

1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 769/1 A Fig-Tree or a Papey-Tree was..sold. 1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* 290 Some Papay-trees run up to the heighth of thirty foot. 1773 *Capt. Wallis's Voy in Gentl Mag.* XLIII. 542 Here [Linian, Ladrones Is.] they got beef, pork, poultry, papaw-apples. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 337/2 Our camping-place was a paw-paw thicket. 1896 *Cosmopolitan* XX. 306/1 She kept herself screened behind the ironweed and pawpaw bushes.

Papayaceous (pæpă|yē|ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Papāyāce-æ* (f. *Papāya*: see PAPAW) + -OUS.] Belonging to the N. O. *Papayaceæ* (sometimes reckoned as a suborder of *Passifloraceæ*), of which the Papaw-tree, *Carica Papaya*, is the type. So **Papa·yad** (-AD 1 d), a papayaceous tree or shrub; **Papa·yal** *a.*, allied to the *Papayaceæ*; *sb.* a plant of the papayal alliance; **Papayotin** (păpē|otin) *Chem.*, a ferment, akin to *papaïn*, contained in the sap of the papaw-tree.

1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 320 The .. Papayal alliance. *Ibid.*, [The plants] brought into closest contact with Papayals. *Ibid.* 321 *Papayaceæ*, Papayads. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Papayaceous. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 843 *Papayaceæ* (*Caricæ, Papayads*), a natural order of calycifloral dicotyledons belonging to Lindley's papayal alliance of diclinous Exogens. 1885 *Lancet* II July 86/2 Papayotin (in diphtheritis) exercises a feeble solvent effect on the membrane when it is beginning to decompose. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 33 Papain .. the more powerful product yielded by the fruit of *Carica Papaya* (papayotin being derived from the milky sap) has been recommended.

Pap-boat. [f. PAP *sb* [2] + BOAT *sb.* 2 a.]

1. A boat-shaped vessel for holding pap for feeding infants.

1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VI. viii, I have a vast inclination to get a pap-boat myself, and make him a present of it. 1854 THACKERAY *Rose & King* iii. [She] merely sent her compliments and a silver papboat for the baby.

2. A shell of the family *Turbinellidæ*, as *Turbinella rapha*, used on the Malabar coast to hold anointing oil.

1886 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

Pape, obs. form of PAP; Sc. form of POPE.

Papegay, -jay, -joy, obs. forms of POPINJAY.

† Papelard. *Obs.* Also 5 **papularde, papelart.** [a. F. *papelard* adj. and sb. (13th c. in Littré); in It. *pappalardo* glutton, greedy-gut, hypocrite (Baretti); med.L. *papa-, papalardus* (Du Cange); f. OF. *paper*, It. *pappare* to eat + *lard*, It. *lardo* bacon, fat; lit. a parasite, a sponge, a 'sucker'.] A flattering parasite, a sycophant; a hypocrite. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.* Hypocritical (for greed or gain).

1340 *Ayenb.* 26 Þet me ne by yhyealde ypocrite ne papelard huer me dret more þe wordle þanne god. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7283 That papelard, that him yeldeth so, And wol to worldly ease go. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxx. 401 (Add. MS.) He, this papularde preste, hathe herde oure Commaylle, and hathe delyuered here from syn. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* I. li. (1495) 106 Lete us entree in: And slee this papelart.

So **† Papelardry, † Papelardy** (**papyllardie**), sycophancy, hypocrisy (for greed or gain).

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6796 Bifore the puple patre and prey, And wrye me in my foxerye Under a cope of papelardye. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 136 In false Papelardry of word or of dede. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 13921 Papyllardie Wych is a maner of ypocrysie.

Papeling, obs. Sc. form of POPELING, a papist.

† Pa·pelote. *Obs.* Also 5 **paplote, paplette.** [app. AF. *pape*, f. *pappe* PAP *sb.* [2] + *-lotte* dim. suff. Not in OF. (Godef. has *papelote, -lotte* small piece of paper).] Porridge.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. x. 75 Boþe in mylk and in mele to make with papelotes. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 601/46 *Peraptum*, ane Papelotes. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 268/2 Paplote (*A.* Paplette), *papatum.*

Papengay, obs. form of POPINJAY.

Paper (pē|pəɹ), *sb.* Also 4 **papure,** 4-6 **papir,** 5 **papire, papyre,** (**paupire,** 5-6 **pauper**), 5-7 **papyr.** 6 **papre.** [a. AF. *papir* = OF. *papier* (= Pr. *paptier*, Cat. *paper*, Sp. *papel* 'paper', It. *papiro* papyrus), ad. L. *papȳrus* the papyrus or paper-reed of the Nile, also writing-material made of it, a. Gr. πάπυρος the papyrus-reed. From the writing-sheets made of the thin strips of papyrus the name was transferred to paper made of cotton, and thence to paper of linen and other fibres. These extensions took place before the word became English, so that here its application to *papyrus* is only a later retrospective use.]

I. The simple word. * Without *a* or *pl.* (exc. as denoting a particular kind).

1. A substance composed of fibres interlaced into a compact web, made (usually in the form of a thin flexible sheet, most commonly white) from various fibrous materials, as linen and cotton rags, straw, wood, certain grasses, etc., which are macerated into a pulp, dried, and pressed (and subjected to various other processes, as bleaching, colouring, sizing, etc., according to the intended use); it is used (in various forms and qualities) for writing, printing, or drawing on, for wrapping things in, for covering the interior of walls, and for other purposes.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 802 So mony pynakle payntet watz poudred ay quere,..þat pared out of papure purely hit semed. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v 1597 Youre lettres ful þe papir al y-pleynted Conseyled hath myn hertes pite. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxii. 239 He maketh no Money, but of Lether emprented, or of Papyre [*Roxb.* papire]. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 42 A book of papyr to wryte in expensis. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Poems agst. Garnesche* Wks. 1843 I 131 A reme of papyr wyll nat holde [all]. 1548 *Privy Council Acts* (1890) II. 179 To the Clerkes of the Counsaile for paper, pens and ink. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* 24 All their books..are written in parchment, for paper they haue none. 1712 *Act* 10 *Anne* c. 18. § 44 Paper..printed painted or stained..to serve for Hangings. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* IV. x. 440 He sells his Soul with it, like brown Paper, into the Bargain. 1730 FIELDING *Author's Farce* II. v, A good handsome large volume,..printed on a good paper and letter. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Sept 12/1 A growing tree is now often cut down, made into paper, and turned out as a newspaper in thirty-six hours.

b. Also applied to other substances used for writing upon, of similar consistence but differently made, as the PAPYRUS of the ancients; or to substances of similar texture, as that made by wasps for their nests (see *paper-wasp* in 12).

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. CXXVI. (Bodl. MS.), Of þese russchis..bei makeþ & weueþ botes and seiles, ..& also bei makeþ þerof papir to write in. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 506 Of the pith or heart of the tree, is made paper for bookes. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 102 The sedgie reeds,..called formerly *Papyri*, of which they made paper; and whereof ours made of rags, assumeth that name. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 105/1 This [ligneous] fibre..is made into a paper, of which are constructed the combs [of a wasps' nest].

c. Applied familiarly to substances made from paper-pulp, used in the industrial arts, such as mill-board, papier mâché, slabs prepared for use in roofing, building, and other purposes.

c 1670 BOYLE *Uses Nat. Things* iv. Wks. 1772 III. 485 Though paper be one of the commonest bodies that we use, yet there are very few that imagine..that frames for pictures and divers fine pieces of embossed work, with other curious moveables, may..be made of it. 1778 *Tour thro' Gt. Brit., Birmingham*, Mr. Clay's manufactory for japanning, &c., making paper cases, stands, waiters, teaboards, coach-panneis, &c., all of paper, finely varnished, and painted. 1897 BADEN-POWELL *Matabele Campaign* ii.

25 [Buluwayo] well filled with buildings, all single-storeyed, some brick, some tin, some 'paper' (i. e. wire-wove, ready-made in England, sent out in pieces), all with verandahs. *Ibid.* iii. 80 These 'paper' houses are common in Buluwayo —they are really wire-wove, with wooden frames, iron roofs, cardboard walls.

d. In various phrases and connexions, with allusion to writing or drawing; as *to commit to paper*, to write down; *to put pen to paper*, to commence writing, to write. *On paper*: in writing, in print; said esp. of something described or represented in a preliminary sketch or plan, in contrast to the reality; hence = in theory, theoretically.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis*, etc. (Arb.) 139 But shal I loone the lady, so as Petrarck Laura regarded? In paper her dandling? her person neauer atayning? 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* iv. 161 All those .. are rather things in words and paper then in effect. *c* 1654 DOR. OSBORNE *Lett.* (1903) 146 The fellow thought that putting 'pen to paper' was much better than plain 'writing'. 1772 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 10 June i, A man may be very entertaining and instructive upon paper..and exceedingly dull in common discourse. 1795 WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. 1892 XIII. 64 All this looks very well on paper; but [etc.]. 1865 L. CARROLL *Alice's Adv. Wonderl.* vi. 122 Humpty Dumpty looked doubtful 'I'd rather see that done on paper', he said. 1838 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* I. iii. 296 The intention .. of committing to paper some recollections of the holy man.

†2. Paper bearing writing; written documents collectively. *Obs.*

1386 CHAUCER *Cook's T.* 40 Vp on a day whan he his papir soghte, that [etc.]. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xiv. 38 The marchante mote nede be lette lengere þen þe messagere; For þe parcels of hus paper and oþer pryuey dettes Wol lette hym, as ich leyne.

3. *Comm.* a. Negotiable documents, bills of exchange, etc. collectively. b. Paper money or currency as opposed to coin, bank-notes, etc.

a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist Reb.* xvi. § 241 The custom..being to make their payments in Paper by Assignations. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s v., I have no money to give you, but only Paper; Paper indeed as good as ready money. 1728 SWIFT *Answ. Memor.* Wks. 1755 V. II 173 Will foreigners take our bankers paper? 1775 R. MONTGOMERY in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev* (1853) I. 491 It will be necessary to send hard money here as paper will not yet go down. 1824 BYRON *Juan* XVI. xxii, But rarely seen, like gold compared with paper. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 14 Dec. 4/1 For three months' bills the terms were .. 2½ per cent., but for January paper the rate was stiffer. *Mod.* The bankers will not look at his paper.

4. *slang.* a. Free passes of admission to a theatre or other entertainment; *transf.* persons admitted by free passes.

1873 *Routledge's Yng Gentl. Mag.* Apr. 277/1 The house is filling well without the aid of paper or free tickets. 1885 *St James's Gaz* 30 Jan., Another point; I mean the distribution of 'paper', or free admissions. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 19 May 4/2 How much paper there was in St. James's Hall yesterday we do not know, but the hall, in any case, must have been remuneratively full.

b. *U. S.* Marked cards for sharpers.

1894 MASKELYNE *Sharps & Flats* 43 In America .. one may still find 'saloons' which are stocked entirely with this kind of 'paper' as the cards are called.

†5. *Herb paper, water paper*: suggested names for the papyrus plant. *Obs.*

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes, Papyros.* .. It maye be called in englishe water paper, or herbe paper.

** Individual singular with *a*, and plural.

(The earliest sense here is 7, the *papers* which first attained to individual distinction being written documents. In 6 also, the specialized b. naturally took precedence of the general sense.)

6. A piece, sheet, or leaf of paper.

1628 EARLE *Microcosm.*, *A Childe*, His Soule is yet a white paper vnscribled with obseruations of the world. 1634 J. BATE *Myst. Nat. & Art* 30 Straine it through a browne paper rowled within a tunnel. 1728 MRS. EALES *Receipt* 5 Let 'em stand all Night in the Pan they are boil'd in, with a Paper laid close to 'em. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* i. iii. (1876) 85 The mind is often compared to a tablet or paper... But, in truth, the mind can never resemble a blank paper. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 19 Papers are medicated leaves or sheets of paper for external use.

b. A piece of paper serving as a wrapper or receptacle; often including the contents, a packet done up in paper, a small paper parcel; a paperful; a sheet or card of paper containing pins or needles stuck in it.

1521 GUYLFORDE *Pilgr.* (Camden) 39 The warden .. toke a basyn full of folden papres with relyquis in eche of them. 1567 in Hay Fleming *Mary Q. of Scots* (1897) 508 Item xxiiij papir of prenis to the Quenis dule. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 227 A paper of Fruits and Conserves for the Desert. 1698 A. BRAND *Emb. Muscovy to China* 82 Two Papers of Thee. *a* 1776 R. JAMES *Dissert. on Fevers* (1778) 48, I gave him half a paper more of the Powder. 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Bos* I. 229 A little basket which..contains a small black bottle and a paper of sandwiches. 1844 — *Mart. Chuz.* xix, Give me the paper of gloves. 1901 *Academy* 27 Aug. 138/1, 'I want a paper of pins'.

c. A curl-paper. (Usually in *pl.*)

1876 MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard's Daus.* ix. 122 Take their hair out of papers.

7. A sheet, leaf, or piece of paper, bearing writing; a document written or printed on paper, as a note, bill, or other legal instrument; in *pl.* written notes, memoranda, letters, official documents, etc. With quot. *c* 1475 cf. F. *être sur les papiers de quelqu'un*, to be in his books, in his debt. † *Papers of concern*: cf. F. *papiers de conséquence, papiers d'affaires.*

[1364-5 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 287/1 Surmettantz a eux qe sont Dettours, & ce voillent ils prover par lour papirs.] 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 5 To kepe wel & trewely alle be pointz of þis papir. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 4735 Now full merily demene you amonge, For of his paupires strike oute plain be ye! 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xii. 25 Which he disclosing read thus, as the paper spake. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 203 His name is Pitiless; so he has writ himself in all papers of concern, wherein he has had to do. 1706 MRS. RAY in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 208 As to my husband's papers I have put them all .. into Mr. Dale's hands. 1750 GRAY *Long Story* 66 Papers and books a huge Imbroglio! 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. xvi. 573 Papers printed by authority of either House of Parliament. 1861 C. KNIGHT *Pop. Hist. Eng.* VII. xxvi. 453 Mr. James Paull .. moved for papers, upon which he proposed to ground grave charges against the late governor-general. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 99 From a state paper of the Doge Moncenigo we learn some particulars of the trade with Italy. 1902 BESANT *Five Yrs. Tryst* 29 'You've signed some paper or other, of course?' 'I've signed a dozen papers'. *Mod.* The honourable gentleman concluded his speech by moving for papers. The Prime Minister promised that papers should be laid on the table of the House.

†b. A note, fastened on the back of a criminal undergoing punishment, specifying his offence. *Obs.*

a 1529 SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 472 So mych papers weryng for ryghte a smalle ex[c]esse. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 59 He so punyshed periurye with open punyshment & open papers weryngе, that in his tyme it was lesse vsed. 1577 KNEWSTUB *Confut.* (1579) 82 b, Allegories, which are H. N. his best witnesses: be as those men who haue heretofore worne papers. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iv. iii. 47 Why he comes in like a periure, wearing papers. 1593 — 2 *Hen. VI*, II. iv. 31 Led along, Mayl'd vp in shame, with Papers on my back, And follow'd with a Rabble. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 310/1 To stand on the Pillory with Papers of his Offence set on his Back.

†c. *pl.* = STATE-PAPERS, as in *Office of His* (*Her*) *Majesty's Papers, Clerk, Keeper, Register of the Papers*; cf. also PAPER-OFFICE a. *Obs.*

Cf. 'Calendar of Documents relating to the History of the State Paper Office' in *30th Rep. Dep. Kpr.* App. pp. 212-293. The 'Office of Her Majesty's Papers and Records for Business of State and Council' was established in 1578. About 1800 the terms 'papers of state', 'paper-office' etc. became superseded by those of 'State papers', 'State paper office' etc.

1612 in *30th Rep. Dep. Kpr.* App. 225 The Othe of the Clerke of the Papers for matters of State. 1612 *Indorsement* ibid., A Register of the later Bookes and Papers of English business..delivered into the Office of the Papers at Whitehall, at the death of the Earle of Salisbury, late Lord Treasurer. 1629 SIR T. WILSON *Petition* ibid. 239 Clerk, Keeper and Register of Your Majesty's Papers and Records for business of State and Council. ? 1782 *Ibid.* 270 To preserve the Papers of State for the use of the public. 1799 *Ibid.* 287 The King's papers require an arrangement applicable to the dispatch of business.

d. *pl.* The collection of documents which establish the identity, standing, etc., of an envoy, traveller, or other person; the certificates which accompany an officer's application for permission to resign; hence *to send in one's papers*, to resign; (*ship's papers*) the set of documents carried by a ship for the manifestation of her ownership, nationality, destination, etc.

1685-8 in *Black Bk. Admiralty* (1871) I. 29 To examine them well about their ladeing and likewise their papers and documents. 1794 in *Story's Pract. Prize Courts* (1854) 4 Every ship must be provided with complete and genuine papers. *Ibid.*, If there be false or colourable papers; if any papers be thrown overboard; .. if proper ship's papers are not on board. 1796 PITT *Let.* 2 Nov., I accompanied your memorial with all your papers. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 473 A fine ship named the Redbridge... Her papers had been made out for Alicant. 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Apr. 302/1, I sent in my papers, packed up my traps, and here I am. 1890 W. E. NORRIS *Misadventure* xvi, He wished him..to send in his papers before his marriage.

e. A set of questions in an examination, usually written or printed on one sheet; also, the written answers to such a set of questions.

1838 ARNOLD in Stanley *Life* (1844) II. 114 The recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor, that the Examinations should be conducted entirely through the medium of printed papers. *Ibid.*, We .. know the value of printed papers, and we know also the advantages to be derived from a vivâ voce examination. 1852 BRISTED 5 *Years in Eng. Univ.* I. 186 Our best classic had not time to floor the paper. 1859 FARRAR *Julian Home* xi. 131 The papers suited him excellently. 1861 M. BURROWS *Pass & Class* (1866) 21 The Pass papers occupy one day, the Class papers from four to five. *Mod.* I was busy correcting examination papers.

8. = NEWSPAPER, journal.

1642 PR. RUPERT *Declaration* 3 Those impudent unpunished papers cried daily in the streets. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 19 P 4 The *Examiner* was a Paper in the last Reign. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s v., We have daily Papers, weekly Papers, morning Papers, evening Papers, political Papers, literary Papers, Papers of entertainment, etc. 1810 LAMB *Let. to Manning* 2 Jan., Coleridge is bringing out a paper in Weekly Numbers, called the *Friend*. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xix, She entered the room where St. Clare lay reading his paper. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* 14 The office of the local paper (for the place has a paper—they all have papers).

9. A written or printed essay, dissertation, or article on some particular topic. Now *esp.* A communication read or sent to a learned society.

1669 W. HOLDER *Elem. Speech* 113 A Paper presented to the Royal Society. 1700 T. BROWN *Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 9, I know not what Success these Papers will find in the World. 1754 CHATHAM *Lett. Nephew* iii. 16 Spectators, especially Mr. Addison's papers, to be read very frequently. 1790 *Trans. Soc. Arts* IX. 210 A short paper on the Cinnamon tree. 1882 *Nature* XXV. 351/1 The second paper was..on the system of dredging introduced .. on the rivers of France. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Oct. 3/2 This new theory, on which a paper was read at the late meeting of the British Association.

II. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

10. Simple *attrib.* in special senses, passing into *adj.* a. Of paper; made or consisting of paper.

(Also, made of paper of a particular form or kind, as in a *large-paper* copy of a book, a *brown-paper* parcel, an *oiled-paper* bag, etc. See LARGE, etc.)

(Often unnecessarily hyphened to following sb. The hyphen is needed only when the combination itself is used attrib.)

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 173 These Boyes paper-dragons that they let fly with a packthrid in the fields. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 236 Certain Cords whereat hung Paper-Lanthorns. 1670 W. CLARKE *Nat. Hist. Nitre* 60 The paper-Bills on the walls..remain'd like the Gold unburn'd. 1707 HEARNE *Collect.* 1 May (O. H. S.) II. 10 The Bp. .. desires a large-paper Livy. *Ibid.* 1 June 17 A royal paper copy of Mill's N. T. 1708 *Ibid.* 8 Apr. 101, 3 small-paper Livys. 1757 [BURKE] *Europ. Settlem. Amer.* II. 297 Money of credit, which they commonly call paper currency. 1780 COWPER *Table-T.* 385 The inestimable 'Estimate' of Brown Rose like a paper-kite, and charmed the town. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 102 Our colonial council has lately committed a great error in prohibiting .. all paper issues below one pound. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* 167 A thick paper bag. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* v, Paper-nests, .. like those of our tree-wasps at home, hang from the trees. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Paper Collar*, one made from paper in imitation of linen. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 477 Seedy young men with us object to carrying paper parcels for fear of being taken for tailors. 1903 *Daily Chron* 10 July 3/4 Paper-cover issues of scientific and other serious books.

b. *fig.* Like paper; slight, thin, flimsy, frail, feeble (as if made of paper).

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 60 The excellent proportion and structure..maketh this Paper-sconce high perill-proofe. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* IV. iv 177 What Paper Walls such persons are apt to inclose themselves with. 1730 FIELDING *Rape upon Rape* I. viii, Pox of my paper skull! 1804 COLLINS *Scripscrap* 4 Go patter to paperskull saps, do ye see. 1877 A. H. GREEN *Phys. Geol.* ii. 85 In some very finely laminated rocks as many as 30 or 40 layers may be counted in the thickness of an inch: such beds are .. called Paper shales. 1891 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Paper Ship*, a ship built of inferior material and badly put together.

c. *fig.* Consisting of, pertaining to, or carried on by means of letters to journals, pamphlets, or books; literary. (Cf. 1 d.)

1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* Wks. (Grosart) II. 16 So .. was this Paper-monster, Pierce Penilesse, begotten. 1592 G. HARVEY *Foure Lett.* iv. Wks. (Grosart) I. 223 Meere Paper-bugs, and inckehorne-pads: or a greate deale worse. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. iii 249 Shall quips and sentences, and these paper bullets of the braine awe a man? 1636 PRYNNE *Unbish. Tim.* (1661) Ep. 22 Books of controversie, and paper-battels. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* iv. Wks (1847) 65/1 It will stand long enough against the battery of their paper pellets. 1672 CLARENDON *Ess.* Tracts (1727) 252 It thought it seasonable to discontinue those paper-skirmishes. 1727 W. STUKELEY in *Mem.* (Surtees) I 199 My retreat secures me from malice and envy and all other kinds of paper-gall. 1761 *Ann. Reg.* 187 A very acrimonious paper war. 1895 C. R. B. BARRETT *Surrey* 80 A life of perpetual paper warfare.

d. Written on paper, in written form; *esp.* existing only 'on paper' (see 1 d) and not in reality; theoretical, hypothetical.

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. Pref. to Auth. 'Charity Maint.' § 18 The paper fortresses of an imaginary Infallibility. 1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 37 If they have a mind to break in upon a paper law. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 122, I determined, from the paper materials that I had..at once to construct the models. 1802 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) II. 74 We see how insignificant the best constructed paper Constitution will prove when opposed to the interests and passions of men. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* iii. (1857) 50, I remained simply a fictitious or paper cock-fighter 1872 *Wharton's Law Lex.* (ed. 5), *Paper blockade*, the state of a line of coast proclaimed to be under blockade in time of war, when the naval force on watch is not sufficient. 1882 OGILVIE, *Paper baron, paper lord*, one who holds a title which is not hereditary, or holds it by courtesy. 1893 *Times* 2 May 10/1 Paper profits were divided as if they were real.

11. General Combs.

a. *attrib.* Of, pertaining or relating to, or used for, paper or papers; as *paper-case, -circulation, -clamp, -clip, -colour* (= white), *-excise, -factory, -fibre, -file, -market, -merchant, -payment* (sense 3), *-press, -pulp* (see PULP), *-punch, -size, -stuff, -system* (sense 3 in quots.), *trade*, etc.

1679 OATES *Narr. Popish Plot* 48 Who .. there drew out of a *Paper-Case a Paper. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. viii, A leather paper-case. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* II. 114 The doctrine of unlimited *paper-circulation. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Paper-clamp*, .. for holding newspapers, sheet music, periodicals. *Ibid.*, **Paper-clip*, a clasp for holding papers together. 1888 STEVENSON *Black Arrow* 11 He will turn *paper-colour. 1860 BRIGHT *Sp.*, *Tax bills* 6 July (1876) 497 Persons who were interested in this question of the *paper-excise. 1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* II. 400 Next year a *paper-factory will rise. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* xvi, The culture of bamboo for *paper-fibre. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Paper-file*, a device to hold letters or other papers in a pack. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* xvi, To supply the United States' *paper market. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* VIII. 307 Next followeth the stree e of the *paper-merchants. 1822 COBBETT *Weekly Reg.* 11 May 353 The

scheme for making *paper-payments perpetual. 1885 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 291 The screws employed for *paper-presses are generally formed with such coarse threads, and so rapid a spiral, that the elasticity of the paper is sufficient to force it to run back. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 937 The two sheets of *paper pulp thus united are carried forward by the felt over a guide roller. 1900 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* LXI. 146/2 He started a paper-pulp manufactory at Chiswick. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 936 [A] sieve is employed to strain the *paper-stuff previously to its being used in the machine. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* II. 105 Dabblers in the *paper-system. 1823 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 398 We can have no war, as long as the paper-system lasts.

b. Objective and obj. gen., as *paper-blessing, -saving, -selling, -sparing, -using* adjs.; *paper-colourer, -dauber, -glosser, -holder, -maker, -making, -marbler, -reader, -seller, -sorter, -spiller, -splitting, -tester, -waster.* c. Instrumental and parasynthetic, as *paper-bound, -capped, -clothed, -collared, -covered, -mended, -palisaded, -panelled, -patched, -shuttered* adjs. d. Similative, etc., as *paper-thick, -white* adjs., *paper-whiteness*; *paper-like* adj.

1597 DRAYTON *Mortimeriados* S ij b, What *paper-blessing Charreters are you? 1598 E. GRIFIN *Shid.* (1878) 5 So euery *paper-clothed post In Poules To thee (Deloney) mourningly doth speake. 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Apr 264/2 To jump through a *paper-covered hoop. 1682 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 78 (1713) II. 110 We shall no'er have done, if every whiffling *Paper-dauber must be regarded. 1882 OGILVIE, *Paper-glosser*, a hot-presser for glossing paper or cards; one who gives a smooth surface to paper. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 93 *Paper-like walls. 1857 MRS. GATTY *Parables fr. Nat.* (1859) II. 33 Little pieces of his delicate paper-like bark. 1573-80 BARET *Alv.* P 77 A *paper maker, *chartarius*. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xxxi. (ed. 3) 320 If the author deals at once with the paper-maker. 1816 SINGER *Hist Cards* 20 The art of *paper-making not being introduced into England before the reign of Henry VII. 1887 in Moloney *Forestry W. Afr.* 195 We think the West African Colonies specially adapted to the supply of paper-making basts. 1886 CASSELL, *Paper-marbler*, one who marbles or colours paper with veins in imitation of marble for book-binding, paper-hangings, etc. 1726 SWIFT *Adv. to Grub-Street Verse-Writers* iv, Lend these to *paper-sparing Pope. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 327 This grand scripturient *paper-spiller .. Was strangly tost from post to pillar. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech.*, *Paper-splitting*, two pieces of muslin are firmly cemented on the sides of the paper and dried. By a pull on each piece the paper is split open. 1655 MRQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.* xliv, A Key .. which .. hath its Wards and Rose-pipe but *Paper-thick. 1881 H. H. GIBBS *Double Stand.* 67 To supply..a *paper-using country with a required metal. 1682 *Modest Account* 13 For your Lordship to turn *Paper-waster. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1108 *Dido*, Up on a thikke palfrey *paper whit. 1874 R. TYRWHITT *Sketch. Club* 21 You have only the *paper-whiteness to stand for both.

12. Special Combs.: **paper-back**, a book with a paper back or cover; **†paper-bank**, a bank issuing notes; **paper-bark (tree)**, name for *Melaleuca Leucadendron* and species of *Callistemon*, Australian trees, of which the bark peels off in layers; **paper birch** (see BIRCH *sb.* 1 b); **paper-blurrer**, a contemptuous name for an inferior writer; **†paper-board**, pasteboard = BOARD *sb.* 4 (*obs.*); **paper-boy**, a boy employed to sell newspapers; **paper-chase**, the game of hare and hounds (see HARE *sb.* 3 b) when paper is used for the 'scent'; hence *paper-chaser, -chasing* adj.; **†paper-cigar**, a cigarette; **paper-cloth**, (*a*) a kind of cloth faced with paper; (*b*) a fabric made by Polynesians from the inner bark of the paper-mulberry and other trees; **paper-coal**, (*a*) a variety of coal or lignite of the Tertiary period, which splits into thin layers; (*b*) = DYSODYLE; **paper credit** (*Comm.*), 'credit given on the security of any written obligation purporting to represent property' (Wharton *Law Lex.* 1883); 'the term as commonly used includes book-debts, I.O U.'s, and instruments of credit of all kinds' (Bithell *Counting-ho. Dict.* 1893); **paper-cutter**, (*a*) a paper-knife; (*b*) a machine for cutting the edges of paper; **paper day** (*Law*): see quot.; **paper-faced** *a.*, (*a*) having a face like paper, i. e. thin or pale; (*b*) faced with paper; **paper-fastener**, a metallic contrivance for fastening separate leaves of paper together more conveniently than a pin; **paper-feeder**, a workman or contrivance supplying a printing machine with sheets of paper: cf. FEEDER 8 a and c; **paper-folder**, an instrument for folding paper, as a paper-knife, or the folding-stick used in bookbinding; **paper-gauge, -gage** (*Printing*), = GAUGE *sb.* 12 a; **paper-hornet**, a hornet that makes a papery nest (cf. *paper-wasp*); **paper-hunt** = *paper-chase*; **paper-machine**, a machine for making paper; **paper-man**, a man employed in some way about paper, as a paper-maker, a paper-hanger, etc.; one who sells or supplies papers; **paper-marl**, a kind of marl occurring in thin layers; **paper minister** (*Sc. collog.*), a minister who reads his sermons; **†paper-moth**, a moth of which the larva devours paper; *fig.* one who is constantly occupied with paper (cf. *bookworm*); **paper-mulberry**, a small tree (*Broussonetia papyrifera*) allied to the mulberry, from the bark of which paper is made in China and Japan; **paper-muslin**: see quot.; **paper nautilus** = ARGONAUT 2; **†paper paste** [= F. *carton pâte*], *papier mâché*; **paper pholas**, see PHOLAS; **†paper-plant**, papyrus; **†paper-plot**, the plot of a play, etc., drawn up on paper; **paper poplar**: see POPLAR; **paper priest**, ? = *paper minister*; **paper-reed**, the papyrus; **†paper-royal**: see ROYAL; **paper-ruler**, an instrument used for, or person employed in, ruling straight lines on paper, a ruler; **paper-rush**, the papyrus; **paper sailor**, the argonaut or paper nautilus; **paper-shell**, anything with a very thin shell, as a soft-shelled crab; **paper-spar**, a form of calcite occurring in very thin plates (also called *slate-spar*); **†paper-stealth**, literary piracy, plagiarism; **paper-stock**, raw material from which paper is made; **†paper-table**, a sheet or leaf of paper; **paper-tree**, name for various trees and shrubs from which paper is made, as the Chinese *paper-mulberry*, *Daphne cannabina*, *Edgeworthia Gardneri*, and *Trophis aspera*, all of the East Indies; **paper-washing** (*Photogr.*), water in which silver prints have been washed, esp. before toning, which often contains a considerable proportion of silver; **paper-wasp**, a wasp that constructs its nest of a papery substance made from dry wood moistened into a paste; **paper-weight**, a small heavy flat-bottomed object, of stone, metal, glass, etc., often ornamental, intended to be laid upon loose papers to prevent their being removed or disarranged; **paper window**, a window in which paper is used instead of glass; hence **paper-windowed** *a.*; **paper-work**, (*a*) work in paper, a structure made of paper; (*b*) a writing, a literary work; (*c*) the written work of a student in a class or examination; **paper-works**, a set of buildings in which paper is made, a paper-factory, paper-mill; **†paper-worm** = BOOKWORM 2.

1899 R KIPLING *Stalky* 35 There are a pile of *paper-backs on that shelf. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 26 Two trading-companies, .. an Insurance company, and a *paper-bank. 1846 STOKES *Discov. Austral.* I. v. 106 The face of the country was covered with specimens of the red and white gum, and *paper bark tree. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 197 *Callistemon.* ..The outer bark of some of the kinds .. peel off in layers, hence the trees are called Paper Bark trees. *Ibid.* 141 The *Paper Birch, *B[etula] papyracea*, so called from the brilliant white colour of the bark of young trees, is an American species. 1582 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 61, I, that .. am admitted into the company of the *Paper-blurers. 1652-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* III (1682) 182 Every foolish and idle paper-blurrer. 1852 K. H. DIGBY *Compitum* VI. 269 The conventional, exaggerated effusions of mere paper-blurrers. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer* (Colophon), Bounde.. in *Paper Boordes. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* v. 38 The *paper boy was beginning, with the milkman, his round. 1856 DICKENS *Scapegrace* in *Housch. Wds.* XIII. 28/2 What leapers of brooks, what runners in *paper chases! 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Dec. 5/4 There are by-roads and field-paths enough . to satisfy the wants of the *paper chasers. 1884 C. DICKENS *Dict. Lond.* 28, 1 There is plenty of cross-country sport promoted by the *paper-chasing clubs. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xvii, A *paper segar. 1843 [see CIGARETTE]. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak H.* xliii, Walking about..smoking little paper cigars. 1843 HUMBLE *Dict. Geol. & Min.*, *Paper coal..composed..of a congeries of many kinds of leaves. 1896 CHESTER *Dict. Names Min.*, *Paper-coal*, an early name for dysodile, alluding to the paper-like leaves in which it occurs. *a 1697 [? POLLEXFEN] *Disc. Trade* A v, *Paper Credit ever was, and will be, necessary for the carrying on of Trade. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3991/3 They have set up a sort of Paper Credit at Strasburg, where they pay..in Bills. 1732 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 39 Blest paper-credit! last and best supply! That lends Corruption lighter wings to fly! 1803 *Edin. Rev.* II. 102 Paper-credit is the visible sign of public credit, and identical with it. 1829 LYTTON *Disowned* xxxv, A pause ensued... Lord Borodaile played with a *paper-cutter. 1901 *Harper's Mag.* CII. 797, 1 There he was fitted out with everything he wanted, down to a silver paper-cutter. 1838 CHITTY *Archbold's Pract. Crt. Q. B.* (ed. 6) 101 In each of the courts there are certain days in each term called *Paper Days*, because the court, on those days, hear the causes which have been entered in the paper for argument before they enter upon motions. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, v. iv. 12 Thou *Paper-fac'd Villaine.. Thou thin man. 1892 GREENER *Breech Loader* 174 The wadding used in the shot-gun is of three varieties. 3rd, a hard felt paper-faced wad, .. the 'pink edge' or Field wad. 1864 *U. S. Patent Specif.* No. 43,435 A new and useful Legal Cap-*Paper Fastener. 1867 *Patent Specif.* No. 2276 An eyelet and paper fastener combined. 1897 *Daily News* 9 Dec. 7/7 [He] secured the envelope..with a paper-fastener, which he ran through the envelope, doubling over the ends. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 123 A useful old jackknife will buy more than the daintiest..*paper-folder. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Paper-folder*, a bone knife used in folding paper, folding signatures for sewing, and feeding paper from the bank to the press. 1886 *Pop. Sci. Mo.* XXVIII. 642 The positions of the *paper-hornets' nests..are variously asserted to be indicative of a 'hard' or 'open' winter, as they chance to be placed in the upper or lower branches of a tree. 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Jan. 52 Hilton backed up Gordon at the *paper-hunt yesterday. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 937 The pulp being diluted to a consistency suitable for the *paper machine, is delivered into a vat. 1819 PURCHAS *Microcosm.* lv. 572 The Printer .., Inke-man, *Paper-man, Corrector. 1753 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 469, I have..paper-men to scold. 1707-12 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 87 *Paper-Marle, which lies near Coals, and [is] like Leaves or Pieces of brown Paper, only 'tis something lighter for Colour. 1884 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* v. (1857) 86 The skin-flint wife of a *paper minister. 1698 FARQUHAR *Love & Bottle* III. 1, Are my clothes so coarse, as if they were spun by those lazy spinsters the Muses? . Do my hands look like *paper-moths? 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 354 Cloth made of the bark of the *paper-mulberry, which we commonly called the cloth-tree. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 133 The Paper Mulberry .. furnishes to the Polynesian Islanders the useful Tapa cloth, which is fabricated from its fibrous bark. 1864 WEBSTER, *Paper-muslin*, glazed muslin, used for linings, and the like. 1763 W. LEWIS *Comm. Phil. Techn.* 367 This varnish, mixed with ivory-black,..is applied.. on the dried *paper paste. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. xxvii. § 4. 37 This kinde of reede, which I haue englished Paper reede, or *Paper plant, is the same. that paper was made of in Egypt. 1628 FORD *Lover's Mel.* III. iii, Enter Palador, Aretus, Corax (with a *paper-plot). 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 56 His Book limited not his design, nor his Paper-Plot his undertakings. 1781 *Reading not Preaching* II 11 Let our *paper-priests and reading clergy apply this to themselves. 1597 *Paper Reede [see *paper-plant* above]. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xix. 7 The paper reeds by the brookes..shall wither. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Paper*, The description given by Pliny of the *Papyrus*, or *Paper-rush. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, Paper-reed, or Paper rush, of the Nile, or of the Ancients. 1843 HUMBLE *Dict. Geol. & Min.*, *Argonauta*, the *Paper Sailor. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 14 Nov. 3/4 The Argonaut or Paper Sailer..so called from the delicate consistence of its shell. 1890 *Century Dict.* s.v., When the shell has hardened .. the *paper shell [crab] becomes a crackler. 1893 KATE SANBORN *Truthf. Wom. S. California* 132, 190 California paper-shell almond trees. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. II. xxxix, The words that he by *paper-stealth had got. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Paper-stock Bleacher*, ..for expressing the bleaching material from paper-stock, without having recourse to the draining-vat.. *Paper-stock Washer*, a machine for cleansing shredded rags preparatory to pulping. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. v. 908 Blush not (my book) To bear about upon thy *paper-Tables [F. *paints sur ton blanc papier*], Flies, Butterflies, Gnats, Bees, and all the rabbles Of other Insects. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 940 Processes .. in China to make paper with the inner bark of their *paper-tree..or Chinese mulberry. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, Indian Paper-tree, *Daphne cannabina* and *Edgeworthia Gardneri*. *Ibid.*, Paper-tree, of Siam, *Trophis aspera*. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Paper-weight*, a fancy ornament for keeping loose letters or papers on a table or desk from blowing about. 1893 Q. [COUCH] *Delectable Duchy* 283 He spread the plan on the table, with a paper-weight on each corner. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Un Chassis*, a *paper window. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* 361 The Journey-men .. make every Year New Paper Windows, whether the old will serve again or no. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Feb. 2/2 We were shown to a clean *paper-windowed room. 1587 HARRISON *England* II. xv. (1877) I. 268 Many goodlie houses, yet they are rather curious to the eie like *paper worke, than substantiall for continuance. 1599 *Broughton's Lett.* ix. 32 Euery later paperwork of yours is but a Tautology of the former. 1898 F. HARRISON in *19th Cent* Nov. 802 Books are tested, precisely like an undergraduate's paper work. 1900 *Daily News* 15 Dec. 6/1 The paper work is much above the average, though as yet only the well-educated part of the audience undertakes paper work. 1841 DOUGLAS in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 9. 246 They reached Mill-Bank *paper-works. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Mar. 2/1 The great paper works at Bermondsey, founded in 1803. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 316 Prynne .. was one of the greatest *paper worms that ever crept into a closet or library.

Paper (pē·pəɹ), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To write or set down on paper; to write about, describe in writing. Also *absol.* or *intr.* (quot. 1606). Now *rare.*

1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 116 Foorthwith then ech ones name is papered. 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xiv. To Rdr. (1612) 337 Set is the soneraigne Sonne did shine when paperd laste our penne. 1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 341 How farther to deale with them I will not paper with my sence therein. 1865 F. T. BUCKLAND *Curios. Nat. Hist.* Ser. III. (1882) 31 A lady..asked him if he was Robinson Crusoe that Mr. Buckland had papered. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* 185 I'll have to paper your friend from the lowlands.

2. To enclose in, put *up* in, or cover with paper; to stick (pins, etc.) in a sheet or card of paper.

1599 [see PAPERED]. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Ex., Print.* xxi. P 2 The Boy Papers up each sort in a Cartridge by it self. 1718 MRS. EALES *Receipt* 6 Put 'em in Pots or Glasses, paper 'em close. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xix. (ed. 3) 183 A woman gains about 1*s.* 6*d.* per day by papering [pins]. 1871 *3rd Rep. Dep. Kpr. Irel.* 33 The following, being unsuitable for the cartons, have been papered and indorsed.

3. To stick paper upon (a wall, etc.); to furnish or decorate (a room) with paper-hangings. (In quot. 1774 the thing stuck on is the subject of the vb.)

1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 95 Bills plaister posts, songs paper ev'ry wall. 1775 ASH, *Paper*, to adorn with paper, to furnish with paper hangings. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 170 Walls .. may be papered immediately. 1884 G. ALLEN *Philistia* I. 164 I've had my room papered again since you saw it last.

b. To line with paper.

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxii. P 1 Of Papering and Laying the Case. *Ibid.*, The other sides of the Box, he Papers so smooth and tight.

c. *Bookbinding.* To paste the end-papers and fly-leaves at the beginning and end of (a volume) before putting on the cover.

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* I. 423 The books .. having been .. 'folded, collated, placed and sewn', and afterwards 'papered'.

d. *To paper out*: to exclude by papering.

1855 MRS. H. A. ROPES *Six Months Kansas* (1856) 87 We must paper out the cold wind.

4. To supply or furnish with paper.

1883 *N. Y. Even. Post* 13 May, The paper-manufactures are able to paper the country for a year in..less than a year. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 10 May 583/2 Two stately volumes, very handsomely printed, papered, and otherwise got up.

b. *slang.* To fill (a theatre, etc.) by means of free passes: see PAPER *sb.* 4 a.

1879 WEBSTER *Suppl.* s. v., The house is well papered tonight. 1885 *Punch* 31 Jan. 53/2 When on the first night of a new piece the house is badly 'papered', the effect is likely to be fatal. 1897 W. C. HAZLITT *Four Gen. Lit. Fam.* I. III. i. 229 The modern practice of papering the theatres was comparatively unknown.

5. To treat in any way with paper, *e.g.* to smooth with sand-paper.

1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 144 This will scrape down the surface of the wood until it is ready for 'papering', i.e. being further smoothed by glass or sand paper.

†Pa·per-book. *Obs.* [f. PAPER *sb.* + BOOK.]

1. A book of blank paper to write in.

1548 ELYOT *Dict.* s. v. *Codex, Cartaceus codex*, a paper booke. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 26 After this, the childe must take a paper booke, and sitting . by him self, let him translate into Englishe his former lesson. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 23 In reading hee must couch in a faire Alphabetique paper-book the notablest occurences. 1747 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1774) I. xc. 266 To take memorandums of such things in a paper book 1752 EARL ORRERY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 129 On his birth-day..I sent him a paper-book, finely bound.

2. *Law.* A copy of the demurrer book which contains the pleadings on both sides in an action, when the issue is one of law, not of fact.

1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xxi. 317 Copies thereof, called paper-books, are delivered to the judges to peruse. 1796 *Mod Gulliver* 152 Pleas and paper books conclude this term. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 472 He had compared the case of Smith *v.* Parker in the report, with the paper-book, which was delivered to one of the Judges who then sat upon the bench. 1872 *Wharton's Law Lex.* (ed 5), *Paper book*, the issues in law, etc, upon special pleadings, formerly made up by the clerk of the papers. an officer for that purpose, but now by the plaintiff's attorney or agent.

Papered (pē·pərd), *ppl. a.* [f. PAPER *v.* + -ED 1.] Covered, lined, decorated, etc., with paper.

1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 56 Their papred boord whereon they take repast. 1783 PEACOCK in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 368 Slip the papered board..into the recess. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* xviii. 307 There mark the fractured door and paper'd pane. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 127 The ordinary plastered and papered walls.

Paperer (pē·pərər). [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who papers (see the verb); *spec.* one who papers a room, a paper-hanger; one who fixes pins in paper, as the final process in their manufacture.

1844 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 292 The painter, preparatory to the paperer,..has kept me expecting him till now. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 580 The pins are then taken to the paperers, who are each seated in front of a bench.

Pa·perful. [-FUL 2.] As much as fills a paper.

1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 45 There was a great deal in it [a bag of money], and among it a paper-full by itself.

Pa·per-ha·nger. A man whose business it is to cover or decorate the walls of rooms, etc., with paper-hangings.

1809-12 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Vivian* xii, The vulgar present, full of upholsterers and paper-hangers,.. pressed upon his attention with importunate claims. 1901 *J. Black's Carp. & Build., Home Handicr.* 42 It is more general to pass the paperhanger's brush down it first and follow this by applying a paperhanger's roller.

Pa·per-ha·nging.

1. *pl.* Paper, usually printed in ornamental designs, used for covering and adorning the walls of a room, etc. (so called as taking the place of the cloth hangings formerly used); wall-paper. Rarely in *sing.* A piece or length of wall-paper.

1693 *Lond Gaz.* No. 2899/4 At the Warehouse for New-fashion'd Hangings,..are made and sold strong Paper-Hangings,..at Three-Pence..per Yard. 1759 SYMMER in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 365, I was surprised to find it..sticking against the paper-hangings of my room. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* vi. (1880) 101 The art of printing paper-hangings was introduced by some artizans from Rouen.

2. The decorating of a room with wall-paper.

Mod. An expert in paper-hanging.

Paperie, obs. Sc. form of POPERY.

Paperiness (pē·pərinès). [f. PAPERY *a.* + -NESS.] Papery quality.

1890 *Athenæum* 26 Apr. 537/3 When he has rid his surfaces of a certain dryness and 'paperiness'.

Papering (pē·pərin), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb PAPER; covering or decoration with paper. b. *concr.* Paper with which the walls of a room are covered, paper-hangings.

1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* I. 248 The most suitable colours..for the temporary painting, chalking, or papering. 1843 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 203 Your modest allowance for painting and papering. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 365/1 This room remains in its original state, with the exception of the papering.

Pa·per-knife. A knife of ivory, bone, wood, or other substance, used to cut paper along a fold, esp. to cut open the leaves of an uncut book.

1826-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) VIII. iii, Being reduced to make a paper-knife of your finger. 1848 THACKERAY *Lett.* 28 July, A paper-knife with a Mother of pearl blade. 1889 BESANT *Bell St. Paul's* II. 137 Standing thoughtfully at a table, playing with a paper-knife.

Hence **Pa·per-knife** *v.*, to cut with a paper-knife.

1898 *Academy* 17 Sept. 267/2 A fresh batch of publications ..has reached us. The first to be paper-knifed was *The Meaning of Education.*

Pa·per-mi·ll. A mill in which paper is made.

1498 *Privy Purse Exp. Hen. VII* 25 May (in Bentley *Excerpta* (1831) 117), For a rewarde yeven at the paper mylne, 16*s.* 8*d.* 1545 ELYOT, *Chartaria officina*, paper mylles. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. vii. 41. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Pet. Poem* 64 Where Scholars Teeth are their own Paper-mills. 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 227 As the Rag-women do for the Paper-Mills. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 370 A very large and capital paper-mill, at Maidstone, in Kent, which is the principal seat of the paper trade in England. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 482 Paper-mills, moved by water-power, were in operation in Tuscany at the commencement of the 14th century.

Hence **Pa·per-miller,** a man who works in a paper-mill.

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* IV. vi, No jealous paper-miller.

Pa·per mo·ney. [PAPER *sb.* 1, 3.] Negotiable documents used instead of money, esp. bank-notes, passing unquestioned from hand to hand; more strictly, a paper currency, which by the law of the country represents money and is a legal tender.

[Cf. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) XXV. 117 He [the Grete Caan] makes na monee but owper of lether or of papire.]

1691 C. MATHER *Consid. Bills Credit* in A. M. Davis *Tracts* (1902) 13, I therefore cannot a little wonder at the great indiscretion of our Countrymen who Refuse to accept that, which they call Paper-Mony, as pay of equal value with the best Spanish Silver. *a* 1697 [V POLLEXFEN] *Disc. Trade* A 5 We have improved Paper Credit, and turn'd it into Paper-Money, by giving Notes and Bills the privilege of a new Specie of Coin, and using them for making of most great payments. *Ibid.* A. 4 For promoting the sending of Silver Money abroad, and using Paper Money at home. 1735 BERKELEY *Querist* § 219 Whether the abuse of banks and paper-money is a just objection against the use thereof? 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* II. ii. (1869) I. 291 There are several different sorts of paper money; but the circulating notes of banks and bankers are the species which is best known. 1821 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 35 The desolating and damnable system of paper-money. 1880 BON. PRICE in *Fraser's Mag.* May 669 What is real paper money? The answer is, banknotes. They are written promises by a bank or Government to pay a certain quantity of coin to the bearer on demand.

attrib. 1740 W. DOUGLAS *Disc. Curr. Brit. Plant. Amer.* 19 We see..in our Paper Money Colonies, the Currencies have incredibly depreciated from Sterling. 1823 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 268 To put an end to the gains of the paper-money people. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 93 [Each] has charged about the same paper-money price for his articles.

Papern (pē·pərn), *a.* Now *dial.* [f. PAPER *sb.* + -EN 4.] Of paper.

1616 J. LANE *Cont Sgr.'s T.* v. 442 With deedles wondes ..papern shott. *Ibid.* VII. 542 But kinge Cambuscan moold spend manie shott on papern-gunners barrelles (waxinge hott). [Now common in s. w. dial. Hampsh. to Cornw., e. g. 'papern shoes', 'a paperen bag': see Eng. Dial. Dict.]

†Paper-office. *Obs.* An office or place where documents were kept: cf. PAPER *sb.* 7. a. The older name for the STATE PAPER *Office*; spec. the place near Whitehall where the state papers used to be kept. b. A place attached to the King's (Queen's) Bench where legal documents were kept.

1637 WOTTON *Will*, Item I leave his said Majesty all the Papers..that perchance his Majesty will think fit to be preserved in his Paper-Office. 1670 EVELYN *Diary* 21 Oct., Mr. Jos. Williamson, Master of the Paper Office. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s. v., All..Letters of Intelligence, and many other Publick Papers communicated to the King's Council, or the two Secretaries of State, are afterwards transmitted to the Paper-Office, wherein they are all disposed in a place of good Security and Convenience within the King's Royal Palace. 1707 *Chamberlayne's St. Eng.* III. 692 The Custos Brevium, Nisi Prius, and the Paper Offices, are in the Queen's-Bench Office in the Temple. 1707 in Hearne *Collect.* 9 Aug. (O. H. S.) II. 32 The Keeper of ye Paper-Office at Whitehall. ?1782 in 30*th Rep. Dep. Kpr.* App. 270 Paper Office, Application for the old office adjoining to Whitehall Chapel.

Pa·per-stai·ner. [STAINER, f. STAIN *v.*]

1. One who stains or colours paper. Humorously used for an author, esp. an inferior author.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 42 Let anie man but finde mee meate and drinke while I am playing the paper stainer. 1771 *Gentl. Mag.* XLI. 201 The whole tribe of Paper-stainers, from the sleek Divine, to the more active Devil at the Printing Office. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Sept. 3/1 The author. lacks something of the true poet, but rises far above the mere purposeless paper-stainer.

2. A maker of paper-hangings.

1756 MOUNSEY in *Phil. Trans.* L. 19 Mr. Butler, a paper-stainer, trying to make some discoveries for the better fixing of colours. 1819 *P. O. Lond. Direct.* 353 Vincent & Co., Paper-stainers. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Oct. 4/3 The wife of a paper-stainer.

Papery (pē·pəri), *a.* [f. PAPER *sb.* + -Y.] Of the consistence of paper; resembling paper; thin or flimsy in texture.

1627 MAY *Lucan* IV. (1631) 5 So the Ægyptians saile with woven boates Of papery rushes. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *Oberon's Feast*, The hornes of paperie butterflies. 1853 SERMAN in *Pharmac. Jrnl.* XIII. 385 Texture from coriaceous to papery. 1900 *Daily News* 12 May 6/5 China silks ..look meagre and papery except when they are of the best.

[Papescent, error for PAPPESCENT in J. and subseq. Dicts.]

Papess (pē·pès). [ad. F. *papesse* (1567 in Hatz.-Darm.), It. *papessa* 'a shee-pope, a pope-Ione' (Florio), med.L. *papissa*, f. *pāpa*: see -ESS 1.] A female pope; = POPESS.

Historically used of the alleged Pope Joan 853-55.

1620 BP. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergy* II. ix. 196 Was the Historie of that their monstrous Papesse of our making? 1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* x. § 10. 294 *note*, Onuphrius annotations upon this Papess (or Popess). 1886 BARING-GOULD *Cur. Myths Mid. Ages, Antichr. & Pope Joan* 170 She is commonly called the Papess Joan.

‖Papeterie (pàpetrē'). [F., = paper-manufacture, paper-trade, stationery-case, f. *papetier* paper-maker, paper-merchant, in med.L. *papeterius* (1414 in Hatz.-Darm.) irreg. deriv. of *papier* paper.] A case or box, usually ornamental, for paper and other writing materials; a stationery-case.

1847 in WEBSTER. 1880 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* No. 31. 13 A combination of desk, papeterie, and dispatch-box.

†Pa·pey. *Obs.* Also **pappey.** [app. a deriv. of L. *pāpa* pope.] A fraternity of priests in Aldgate ward, London, or their residence.

1598 STOW *Surv.* 110 Then come you to the Pappey, a proper house, wherein sometime was kept a Fraternitie, or brotherhood of S. Charitie, and S. John Euangelist, called the Papey, for poore impotent Priestes, (for in some language Priestes are called Papes) founded in the yeare 1430. 1790 PENNANT *London* (1813) 607.

Papey, obs. form of PAPAW.

†Pa·p-hawk. *Obs. rare*−1. [f. PAP *sb.*1 + HAWK.] A child at the breast, a suckling.

c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 179 Popetys and paphawkes I [Herod] xal puttyn in peyne With my spere prevyn, pychyn, and to-pende.

Paphian (pē·fiăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *Paphi us* adj. (f. *Paphos*) + -AN.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Of or belonging to Paphos, a city of Cyprus sacred to Aphrodite or Venus (the *Paphian Goddess, Paphian Queen*).

c 1614 SIR W. MURE *Dido & Æneas* II. 753 The Paphyen Queen such brood did never beare. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 403 The orgies of the Paphian goddess.

2. *transf.* Pertaining to love; *esp.* pertaining to, or devoted to, unlawful sexual indulgence; belonging to the class of prostitutes.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s. v., Hence Paphian fire or shot [is taken] for the fire or Arrows of Love. 1742 YOUNG *Night Thoughts* VIII. 994. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. vii, Now Paphian girls were known to sing and smile. 1879 E. WALFORD *Londoniana* I. 27 The Paphian sisterhood.

B. *sb.* 1. An inhabitant or native of Paphos.

2. A devotee of the Paphian Venus; a prostitute.

1811 BYRON *Hints fr. Horace* 690 In turns she'll seem a Paphian or a prude. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 270 A miraculously converted Paphian.

Pap-holy: see POPEHOLY.

Paphood (pæ·phud). *nonce-wd.* [f. PAP *sb.*2 + -HOOD.] Infancy.

1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XV. 576 Betrothed to thee as thy 'little wife' since the days of paphood.

Papiay, obs. form of POPINJAY.

†Papi·colist. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *pāpa* pope + *-cola* worshipper + -IST.] A 'worshipper of the pope', a papist. So **Papi·colar** *a.*

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 17 The word Trinity, say our papicolists, is not found in the Scriptures. 1644 *Speculum Impietatis* 19 The Romish Papicolists are in arms. *c* 1810 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 364 As a German would have expressed himself,..'a-not-of-the-Roman-Catholic-Papicolar-polemics-unmerited, sneer'.

‖Papier mâché (pàpyē mo·shē). Also with hyphen, and with simple *a* in *maché*, which is also found variously misspelt. [a. F. *papier* paper, *mâché* chewed, pa. pple. of *mâcher*:—L. *masticāre* to chew. (See below.)]

A substance consisting of paper-pulp or paper reduced to a pulp (often mixed with other substances), and shaped by moulding; used for boxes, jars, trays, various fancy articles, etc.; finer kinds consist of sheets of paper pasted together.

1753 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 262 The ceiling ornamenting with *papier-maché*. 1758 [R. DOSSIE] *Handmaid to Arts* III. iv. § 1. 407 Paper..is rarely made the subject of japanning till it is converted into *papier maché*. 1759 *Compl. Lett. Writer* (ed. 6) 229 A beautiful and exquisitely carved and gilt chariot of papier mashé. 1766 T. MARTYN *Connoisseur* No. 91 Some large and elegant Jars and Vases in *Papier maché*. 1816 TINGRY *Varnisher's Guide* (ed. 2) xi, Colouring articles made of papier maché. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 305 Thin sheets of papier-maché.

b. *attrib* (usually = made of papier mâché).

1753 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 260 A *papier-maché* ceiling. 1777 SIR A. I. ELTON in *Burke's Corr.* (1844) II. 137 A *papier-mâché* snuff-box. 1899 *Daily News* 26 June 8/4 The foundry room, wherein the papier mâché moulds, or matrices, receive the boiling lead and turn out complete castings of pages of type.

[*Note.* Although composed of French words, the name *papier mâché* appears not to be of French origin; it is not recognized in the French Dictionaries of the Académie, Littré, or Hatz.-Darm. (except in the sense of 'chewed paper', *papier mouillé*, and figurative uses of this: see Littré). The term is not in the *Description des Arts et Métiers..par l'Academie des Sciences* of 1761; the *Journal de l'Agriculture, du Commerce*, etc., of Sept. 1778, cites it from an English source, translating from the *Handmaid to Arts* of 1758 (see above); so later French works. It seems to be meant as French for 'mashed paper'. Cf. the instructions for making this substance in Boyle's *Uses of Nat. Things* iv,

'First soak a convenient quantity of whitish paper .. then *mash* it in hot water', etc.]

Papilionaceous (păpĭ·lĭŏnē·ʃəs), *a.* Also 7 papil-. [f. mod.L. *papiliōnāceus* (of insects), in F. *papilionacé* (Réaumur 1734); *papiliōnāceæ* (of plants), Ray 1682; f. L. *papiliōn-em* butterfly: see -ACEOUS.]

1. Of or pertaining to a butterfly or butterflies; of the nature of a butterfly; belonging to the butterfly tribe. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. v. § 2. 126 Papilionaceous Fly. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* IV. xiii. 235 A good though very brief Description of the Papilionaceous Fly. 1771 *Gentl. Mag.* XLI. 401 He takes pleasure to impale for days and weeks the papilionaceous race with corking pins. 1837 T. HOOK *Jack Brag* xviii, Psyche..the lovely lively lady with the papilionaceous wings.

b. *fig.* Having the character of which a butterfly is taken as a type: cf. BUTTERFLY 2.

1832 CARLYLE *Misc., Boswell's Johnson* (1857) III. 91 A bright papilionaceous creature. 1875 MISS BRADDON *Hostages to Fortune* I. i 37 The women he has admired hitherto belong to the papilionaceous tribe.

2. *Bot.* Applied, from its fancied resemblance to a butterfly, to that form of flower found in most leguminous plants, having an irregular corolla consisting of a large upper petal (the *vexillum* or standard), two lateral petals (the *alæ* or wings), and two narrow lower petals between these (forming the *carina* or keel). Also said of the plant.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. iv § 5. 96 Herbs..Papilionaceous; the flower having some resemblance to a Butterfly, as the blooms of Pease or Beans, &c. 1693 *Phil Trans.* XVII. 766 Many papilionaceous and winged Plants. 1797 HOLCROFT *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) III. lxxviii. 191, I saw the..tree of Judas, covered with its..red papilionaceous flower. 1876 DARWIN *Cross-fertil* i. 5 Papilionaceous flowers..offer innumerable curious adaptations for Cross-fertilisation.

Papilionine (păpĭ·lĭŏnəin), *a. Entom.* [ad. mod.L. *Papiliōnīn-æ* (fem. pl.), f. *papilio* butterfly, in mod. Zool. the name of the typical genus.] Belonging to the subfamily *Papilioninæ* or swallow-tail butterflies.

† **Papi·lious,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [irreg. f. L. *papilio* butterfly + -OUS.] Allied to the butterfly.

1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* I. x. § 4 (1734) 98 Silk-worms, and the other Insects of the papilious Kind.

‖ **Papilla** (păpĭ·lă). Pl. **-æ.** [L., = nipple, dim. of PAPULA swelling, pimple.]

1. *Zool.* and *Anat.* a. The nipple of the breast; the mamilla. (*rare* in Eng. use.)

[1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxxiv. (Bodl. MS.), þe tette þe heed of þe pappe hatte papilla in latyne] 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Papilla*, a red Excrescency in the middle of the Breast. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., The lacteal tubes, coming from the several parts of the breasts, terminate in the *Papillæ*.

b. Any minute nipple-like protuberance, usually soft and fleshy, in a part or organ of the body: *e.g.* those on the skin, specially abundant at the tips of the fingers and elsewhere, and constituting the apparatus for the sense of touch (*tactile papillæ*); those on the tongue (*circumvallate, conical, filiform, foliate,* and *fungiform papillæ*), most of which are connected with the sense of taste (*gustatory papillæ*); those at the tips of the Malpighian pyramids in the kidney (*renal papillæ*); those in the embryo which ultimately produce the teeth (*dental papillæ*); and those in various parts of insects and other invertebrates, *e.g.* two malodorous organs which can be protruded from the abdomen in certain beetles *Lachrymal papilla*: a slight protuberance on the edge of the eyelid, traversed by the lachrymal duct *Optic papilla*: see OPTIC A. 2.

1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* IV. vi. 144 Mr. Cowper hath..given us very elegant Cuts both of the skin, and the Papillæ. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. i. 43 The nervous Papillæ which are the immediate Organ in the Senses of Feeling, Taste, and Smell. 1844 CARPENTER *Princ. Hum. Phys.* § 376 The *papillæ*, are little elevations of the surface of the cutis, easily perceptible by the aid of a lens 1853 *Ibid.* (ed. 4) § 279 The Dentinal pulp makes its appearance in the form of a papilla, budding-out from the free surface of a fold or groove of the mucous membrane of the mouth. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 23 Each hair grows from a single dermal papilla only, of which it is the greatly prolonged epidermal covering. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 551 [In *Holothurioidea*] The tube feet are either partially or completely retractile, and furnished with a terminal disc..or they are conical *papillæ* without discs.

c. *Path.* A small papule or pimple.

1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 152 Papillæ and pustules, somewhat resembling the small-pox. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Papilla*..Also, a diminutive of *Papula*.

2. *Bot.* A small fleshy projection upon any part of a plant.

1848 CRAIG, *Papillæ*. In Botany, the minute puncta upon the surface of a leaf; the vesicles on leaves of twigs [etc.]. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 37 Pepperwort. *papillæ* scale-like when dry. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 155 In the earliest stage of its development the leaf is a mere papilla consisting of nascent cortex..and nascent epidermis.

Papillar (pæ·pĭlăr, păpĭ·lăr), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *papillār-is*: see next.] = next.

1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 143 Small papillar eminences, which are much more distinct upon the denuded dermis, than when seen through the epidermis. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. vi. vi. 306 A case of papillar and vesicular inflammation.

Papillary (pæ·pĭlărĭ, păpĭ·lărĭ), *a.* [f. L. *papilla* (see above) + -ARY; cf. F. *papillaire* (1690 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Of the form or nature of a papilla; containing, furnished with, or consisting of papillæ; of, pertaining to, or affecting papillæ.

Papillary body: the papillary layer of the skin. *Papillary muscles*: bundles of muscular fibre springing from the walls of the ventricles of the heart and attached to the *chordæ tendineæ*.

1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 492 Concerning the Tongue, the same Author [Malpighi] has discovered in it many little Eminences, which he calls Papillary. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* IV. v. (1727) 140 *note*, The outward Cover of the Tongue..under which he papillary Parts. 1886 FAGGE & PYE-SMITH *Princ. Med.* (ed. 2) II 613 The papillary layer of the cutis 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 847 Irregular contraction of the papillary muscles.

b. *Bot.* Of the nature of a PAPILLA (sense 2).

1874 LUBBOCK *Wild Flowers* iii. 54 The papillary edge of the summit of the pistil is the stigma.

Papillate (pæ·pĭlēt, păpĭ·lĕt), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *papillāt-us*, f. *papilla*: see -ATE² 2.]

1. Furnished or covered with papillæ.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Papillatus*..papillate. 1874 E. COUES *Birds N. W.* 629 Two short, obtuse cornua, which are thickly papillate. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 96 Hymenium same colour, papillate, granular.

2. Formed into a papilla, papillary.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Papillated (pæ·pĭlēted), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ED¹.] = PAPILLATE *a.*

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 69 Branchiæ projecting, in the form of scaly plates, papillated, or like cirri. 1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 141 The neck invested with a plumeless and papillated skin. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1058 A papillated, or a simple mouth.

Papille·otomy. *Surg* [f. PAPILLA + Gr. ἐκτομή excision.] The excision of papillæ.

1900 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 3 Feb. 248 Renal Papillectomy.

Papilliferous (pæpĭlĭ·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. mod.L. *papillifer*, in F. *papillifère* (Littré), f. *papilla* + *-fer* bearing + -OUS.] Bearing papillæ.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol* IV. 351 Cauda..5. Papilliferous (*Papilliferæ*). When at the last segment but one the tail exerts two soft fleshy organs, which secrete a milky fluid and yield a powerful scent. Ex. *Staphylinus.* 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 841/2 *Papillose, Papilliferous*, covered with minute soft tubercles or excrescences. 1900 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 20 Jan. 137 The perforation of papilliferous cysts.

Papilliform (păpĭ·lĭfɔm), *a.* (*erron.* **papil·le·form.**) [f. mod.L. *papilliform-is*, f. as prec. + -FORM.] Of the form of a papilla; nipple-shaped.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 396 Anus at the posterior extremity, and a papilliform filament near it. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. iii. iv. 113 The Leech then draws a small papiliform piece of the skin into its mouth. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 139 A thicker cuticular layer is formed on papilliform processes.

‖ **Papillitis** (pæpĭlə·ī·tĭs). *Path.* [mod.L.: see -ITIS.] Inflammation of the optic papilla.

1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v. *Papilla*, *congestion*, All cases of inflammation of the Optic disc are now usually designated *Papillitis*. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 657 Attended with headache and a slight degree of papillitis.

‖ **Papilloma** (pæpĭlōu·mă). *Path.* Pl. **-ata.** [f. PAPILLA + Gr. ending -ωμα, -ōma = formation; cf. CONDYLOMA.] A tumour of the skin or of a mucous membrane, consisting of an overgrown papilla or group of papillæ, usually covered with a layer of thickened epidermis or epithelium; *e.g.* a wart, corn, condyloma, etc.

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 45 A papilloma is composed of papillæ, often very large and irregular in shape. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol* (ed. 2) 151 The Papillomata are new formations resembling in structure ordinary papillæ, and like these they grow from cutaneous, mucous, or serous surfaces.

Comb. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II 1122 Papilloma-like growths in cysts. *Ibid.* IV. 837 A papilloma-like mass.

Hence ‖ **Papillomato·sis,** the formation of a papilloma; **Papillo·matous** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a papilloma.

1872 PEASLEE *Ovar. Tumors* 20 The benign papillomatous or dendritic form of tumor. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 683 A small papillomatous growth. 1899 J. HUTCHINSON *Arch. Surg.* X. No 38. 182 Family proclivity to cancer and to papillomatosis go together.

Papillose (pæ·pĭlōus), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *papillōs-us*, f. *papilla*: see -OSE¹.] Full of or beset with papillæ or nipple-like projections.

1752 HILL *Hist. Anim.* 475 The Anas, with a naked papillose face. The Muscovy Duck. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Leaf, Papillose Leaf*, one whose surface is covered with little roundish protuberances, or vesicles. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 532/1 The tongue..becomes soft and papillose. 1877-84 F. E. HULME *Wild Fl.* p. xvi, Burdock.—Anthers exserted: filaments papillose.

Hence **Papillo·sity,** papillose condition.

1881 WEST in *Jrnl. Bot.* X. No. 220 115 The papillosity of the upper part of the back of the nerve alone thoroughly distinguishes it.

Papilloso-, used as combining adverbial form of mod.L. *papillōsus* PAPILLOSE, as in **Papillo·so-a·sperate** *a.*, rough with closely set papillæ.

1846 DANA *Zoöph.* (1848) 491 Surface of the coralla papilloso-asperate.

Papillote (pæ·pĭlout, -ŏt). Also 8 **papillot,** **papiliot**(e, 8-9 **papillotte,** 9 **papilotte.** [a. F. *papillote* (Mme de Sevigne *a* 1696), app. a verbal sb. from **papilloter*, a supposed deriv. of *papillon* butterfly.] A curl-paper.

1748 H. WALPOLE *Let. to H. S. Conway* 6 Oct., I wish you could see him making squibs of his papilotes. 1778 *Refutation* 19 The wild Devonia still on fashion doats, And turns thy satire into papillotes. 1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) III. 169 A papilliot having dropped from madame's tête. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* iii. (1833) 42 Her fingers were in active motion among the papillotes.

attrib. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 80 A good supply of papillote paper.

Papillous (păpĭ·ləs), *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [ad. mod.L. *papillōsus*: see -OUS.] = PAPILLOSE.

1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) I. xiv. § 6 The Particles of the Olfactory Matter..must strike with some Force against the Papillous Tegument, to produce the Sense of Smelling. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 466 Cuticle below the scabs..dotted with papillous apertures, oozing fresh matter.

Papillule (păpĭ·lĭūl). [ad. mod.L. *papillula*, dim. of *papilla*.] A minute papilla; in *Entom.* applied to a small elevation or depression with a minute papilla in the centre. Hence **Papi·llulate** *a.*, beset with papillules.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 274 *Papillule* (*Papillula*), a tubercle or variole with an elevation in its centre. *Papillulate* (*Papillulata*), beset with many papilules. Ex. Elytra of *Dynastes Hercules* ♀.

† **Pa·pin.** *Obs.* In 5 **papyn.** [app. a. F. *papin*, now 'pap for children'. Cf. Sc. *Pappin* 'a sort of batter or paste, generally made of flour and water, used by weavers for dressing their linen warp, or their webs' (Jam.).] A dish composed of milk, flour, and yolks of eggs, sweetened with sugar.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 9 Papyns.—Take fayre Mylke an Flowie, an drawe it þorw a straynoure, an set it ouer þe fyre, an let it boyle a-whyle [etc.].

Papinga, -gay, -go, -jay, obs. ff. POPINJAY.

Papin's digester: see DIGESTER 4.

† **Papion, -oun.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *papion*, ad. med L. *papio*, *-ōnem*, of unknown origin.] A carnivorous beast used in hunting; app. the cheetah or hunting leopard.

[*a* 1244 JAC DE VITRIACO *Hist Orient.* (Du Cange), Papiones quos appellant canes silvestres actiones quam lupi. *a* 1375 MAUNDEV. (French text) (Roxb.) v. 14 En Cipre lem chace ouesque papions, qi semblent leopardz priuez, qi preignont trop bien les bestes sauvages.] *c* 1400 (English text) *ibid.*, In Cipre men huntes with papioun[s] [*MS. Cott. Tit.* papyouns; *v. rr.* papions, pampeons], be whilk er lyke to leoperds. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 98 (tr. *Itin. fr. Will. de Rubruquis*, 1253) The Tartars..make themselues two gownes..of woolues skins, or Fox skins, or else of Papions [*orig.* de pellibus lupinis, vel vulpibus, vel papionibus].

Papir, papire, obs. forms of PAPER.

Papish (pē·pĭʃ), *sb.* and *a.* Now *dial.* [app. f. *pape*, dial. form of POPE (F. *pape*, L. *pāpa*).]

A. *adj.* Papistical, popish. (A hostile epithet.)

1546 GARDINER *Declar. Joye* 21 b, This they wyll aske me. Thow papysshe bysshop and folish lawer, doest thow deny predestination? [*Side note*] They vse the word papish, to stop euery mans mouth withall. 1566 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 137 The vestments, albs, amesses..that belong to the papishe priste. 1759 DILWORTH *Pope* 148 None but apish and papish brats will heed him. *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* III. 160 The rebel crew, and their papish prince. 1898 CROCKETT *Stand. Bearer* xiv. 118 He had been a Papish priest some-gate in his youth.

B *sb.* = PAPIST. *dial* or *illiterate.*

1604 in R. E. C. Waters *Parish Reg. Eng.* (1883) 68 Christian Steevens was buried by women, for she was a papishe. 1668 DRYDEN *Sir M. Mar-all* IV. i, There are some Papishes, I'll warrant, that lie in wait for my daughter. 1792 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Let. to Mrs. Phillips* Sept., Upon the supposition that, being nothing but French papishes, they would never pay. 1802 COLERIDGE *Lett., to T. Wedgwood* (1895) 417 The climate and country are heavenly, the inhabitants Papishes. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Papish*, a papist. 1894 LYTTLE *Betsy Gray* 16 (E. D. D.) Ye ca'd him a Papish an' a rebel.

Pa·pisher. *Obs.* or *dial.* [See -ER¹.] = prec. B.

1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xxi, This plot that they are pursuing the Papishers about. 1836 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) II. 199 Dr. Wiseman (somewhat coolly) has sent me down two fresh Papishers last night.

Papism (pē·piz'm). [a. F. *papisme* (1578 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. as next + -ISM.] The papal system; popery; Roman Catholicism.

1550 BALE *Apol.* 83 If all thynges muste be persolued, that hathe bene promysed in papisme. 1553 BECON *Reliq. Rome* (1563) 138 So long as yᵉ Masse endureth, so long shall papisme continue. *a* 1614 P. LILIE *Two Serm.* (1619) 47 Papisme ..is not a total defection, but an aberration, from Christ. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 381 Invocation of Saints, Church-Ornaments, Priest-Vestments, Altar-Garments, or such like Fundamental Articles of Papism. 1850 H. W. GREVILLE *Diary* (1883) 373 He [Bennet] enters into the whole case of Puseyism,..Papism, his own position.

Papist (pē·pist). [a. F. *papiste* (1525 in Godef. *Compl.*), or ad. 16th c. L. *papista*, f. *pāpa* pope: see -IST.]

1. An adherent of the pope; esp. an advocate of papal supremacy; also, more generally, a member of the Roman Catholic Church; a Roman Catholic or Romanist. (Usually hostile or opprobrious.)

[1521 FISHER *Serm. agst. Luther* Wks. (1876) 344 The popes holynes & his fauourers, whom he [Luther] calleth so often in derisyon papistas, papastros, & papanos, & papenses.] 1534 (*title*) A Litel Treatise agenyst the Mutteryng of some Papistis in Corners. 1657 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispatch't* 656 'Tis clear that al Roman-Catholikes, that is, all Communicants with the Church of Rome or Papists (as they call them) hold the substance of the Pope's Authority.

1699 TANNER 28 Apr. in *Pepys' Diary* (1879) VI. 186 The Papists and other enemies of the Ch. of England. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xx. II. 152 *note*, In the beginning of the last century, the Papists of England were only a thirtieth, and the Protestants of France only a fifteenth part of the respective nations. 1891 *Times* 10 Oct. 5/3 In spite of the clamour of the extreme Papists, the Vatican recognized that it had still to look to the Italian Government for protection.

2. *attrib.* or *quasi-adj.* = PAPAL.

1819 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 277 There, and in the bright hopes that opened to them of getting rid of papist government, it is that Bonaparte is a loss to Europe.

Hence **Pa·pistlike** *a.*; **Pa·pistly** *adv.*

1579 FULKE *Refut. Rastel* 739 To reason from the authoritie of men negatiuely, is Papistlike. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Diss. Drama* 29 He was suspected to be a Papist or Papistly affected.

Papi·stic, *a.* (*sb.*) [f. as prec. + -IC; cf. F. *papistique* (16th c. in Littré).]

1. = PAPISTICAL. (Usually hostile.)

1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* vii. 108 b, Lykewyse in the papistik chirche, what a multitude & variete is there of laudable in syghte ceremonis. 1624 *Brief Inform. Aff. Palatinate* 49 The Armie of the Papistique League .. did extreamely rauage the low Palatinate. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Poetry* xliv. (1840) III. 130 Service-books for the old papistic worship. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. xiii. 259 *note*, I do not see why the papistic prelate Dunstan has not as good a claim to the honours of a reformer as either Alfred or Ælfric.

2. *absol.* or *sb.* = PAPIST 1.

1589 *Marprel. Epit.* (1843) 21 The papistics affirming all their traditions to be agreeable..to the word.

Papistical (pāpi·stikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a papist or papists; adhering to the pope; of, pertaining, or adhering to the Church of Rome and its doctrines, ceremonies, and traditions; popish. Usually hostile or opprobrious. (In quot. 1568 = PAPAL.)

1537 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* 17 July (1902) II. 65 Soo his grace cannot a litle mervayl to here of the papisticall facion that is mayntained in that town. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 599 Aspiryng to ascend to the Papisticall Sea. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 358 Our Protestant Jesuits..(as well as the Papisticall) care not for converting those Indians that have no Gold. 1767 S. PATERSON *Another Trav.* II 66 A papistical or a calvinistic saint. 1873 M. COLLINS *Squire Silchester* II. ii. 17 The decorations had become unpopular. Somebody had called them Papistical.

Papi·stically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a papistical manner; popishly.

1572 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 403 Inquire of such unordered persons papistically set. 1655 BAXTER *Quaker Catech.* 30 These Quakers that Pharisaically and Papistically justifie themselves. 1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* 207 What is called papistically inclined.

†Papi·sticate, *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. PAPISTIC + -ATE 3.] *trans.* To render papistic.

1746 W. HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) II. 67 Though he may not make them Traitors, yet he may Popefy, or Papisticate them.

Papistry (pē·pistri). [f. PAPIST + -RY.] The doctrine or system of papists; popery; the Roman Catholic religion or faith. (A hostile term.)

15 . *Pore Helpe* in *Skelton's Wks.* (Dyce) I. p. cix, Sayinge it is but papistrie, Yea, fayned and hipocrisy. 1549 *Latimer's 2nd Serm. bef. Edw. VI*, To Rdr. (Arb.) 54 The abolishmente of all papestrie. 1549–62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.*, *Come Holy Spirit*, Keepe us from sects and errors all, and from all Papistrie. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 121 There was now small hope of reducing England to papistry. 1732 NEAL *Hist Purit* I. 596 Because Papistry was odious. 1856 WHITTIER *Mary Garvin* xxix, Beholding..The stranger cross his forehead with the sign of Papistrie.

†Pa·pize, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *pāpa* POPE + -IZE.] *intr.* To act or play the pope; to act on the side of the pope or papal system; b. *trans.* To render papal or popish. Hence **†Papized** *ppl. a.*, imbued with popery, conformed to the papal system; **†Papizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*, playing the pope; following papal doctrines or practices.

1612 R. CARPENTER *Soules Sent.* 41 It is only an opinion of papizing Paganes. 1629 BRENT tr. *Jewell's Epist.* in *Sarpi's Council Trent*, etc. 854 When we see that nothing is decreed in the Councell, but at the Popes pleasure, why may wee not say that the oracles of the Councels doe Papize? 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. xxix. (1840) 170 Protestants cut off the authority from all papized writers of that age. 1692 *Scotch Presbyt. Eloq.* (1738) 80 Papising Prelates. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* III. 519 He is accused of Papizing, because he wishes for conciliation.

Paplette, paplote, variants of PAPELOTE *Obs.*

Papolatry (pē·pŏ·lătri). *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *pāpa* pope + -LATRY.] Worship of, or excessive reverence for, the pope. So **Papo·latrous** *a.*, characterized by 'papolatry'.

1894 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 302 Preachers of papolatry. *Ibid.* 303 The new papolatrous and dogmapoeic movement.

‖Papoose (păpū·s). Also 7 **pappouse, papouse,** 8–9 **pappoose.** [An Algonquin word: in Narragansett *papoos*, Pequot *pouppous* (i.e. poopoos).] A North-American Indian young child.

1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) 108 This little Pappouse travells about with his bare footed mother to paddle in the Icie Clammbankes. 1677 I. MATHER *New Eng.* (1864) 197 They thought..to make the English believe those base Papooses were of royal Progeny. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* I. xiii. 152 From *papoose*, a word by which, as it is said, some of the Indians mean a child. 1868 F. PARKMAN *Champlain* xii. (1875) 348 Naked pappooses screamed and ran. 1890 L. C. D'ORLE *Notches* 28 Strapped in that queer contrivance in which squaws carry their papooses.

b. *Comb.* 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 844/2 *Papoose-root*, the root of *Caulophyllum thalictroides*.

‖Papoosh, papouch (păpū·ʃ). Also 7 **papucha,** 9 **papoush**: see also BABOUCHE, PABOUCH. [a. Pers. پاپوش *pāpōsh* (Turkish پابوچ *pābutch*) slipper, shoe, f. Pers. پا *pā* foot + پوش *pōsh* covering.] A Turkish or Oriental slipper.

1688 WHELER *Journ. Greece* II. 187 They slip off their Papuchas, or Shoes, when they go in to do their Devotions. *Ibid.* v. 349 They never wear Papouches, or Slippers, like the Turks. 1835 WILLIS *Pencillings* II. liii. 115 A ragged and decrepit dervish, with his papooshes in his hand. 1847 THACKERAY *Eastern Adv. Fat Contrib.* Wks. 1900 XIII. 621 His pipes, narghilés, yataghans, and papooshes made him a personage of no small importance.

†Pappe, *sb. Obs.* [a. F. *pappe*, ad. L. *pappus*.] = PAPPUS.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 356 Flowers, which..wither and turne into pappe or down.

†Pappe, *v. Obs. rare*−1. [? Connected with PAP *sb.*2 and *v.*1 Cf. It. *pappare* 'to feed with pap' (Florio).] *trans.* To feed, cram, pamper.

? *a* 1400 in Wright *Reg. Ant.* II. 41 To pappe and pampe her fleische.

Pappescent (păpe·sĕnt), *a. Bot.* Also *erron.* **papesc-.** [f. L. *papp-us*: see -ESCENT.] Producing a pappus, as composite plants.

1720 BLAIR in *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 33 The *Esula* and *Tithymali* are Cathartick; tho' both these are Lactescent, yet they differ from those which are Pappescent also. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* vi. (1735) 211 Cooling, lactescent, papescent Plants, as Cichory, Lettuce, Dandelion. 1732 — *Rules of Diet* 346 Some lactescent papescent Plants as Endive.

Pappet, obs. variant of POPPET, PUPPET.

Pappiferous (păpi·fĕrəs), *a. Bot. rare*−0. [f. L. *papp-us* + -FEROUS.] Bearing a pappus.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pappiform (pæ·pifōim), *a. Bot. rare*−0. [f. L. *papp-us* + -FORM.] Having the form of a pappus. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 844/2.

Papple, dial. var. POPPLE, cockle (weed).

Papponymic (pæpŏni·mik). *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. πάππ-ος grandfather, after *patronymic*.] (See quot.)

1875 M. A. LOWER *Eng. Surnames* (ed. 4) II. vii. 73 Those who assumed the latter [*Mac*] adopted the father's name or *Patronymic*, while those who took the former [O'], chose the designation of the grandfather, the *Papponymic*.

Pappoose, pappouse, variants of PAPOOSE.

Pappose (pæpōu·s), *a. Bot.* [ad. mod. Bot. L. *pappōsus* (in 17th c. botanists): see PAPPUS and -OSE.] Furnished with a pappus; of the nature of a pappus, downy.

1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 99 That pappose Plumage growing upon the Tops of some of them [Seeds]. 1703 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1422 Above a dozen pappose spikes. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 575 Calyx .. superior, with a membranous or pappose limb.

Pappous (pæ·pəs), *a. Bot.* [See prec. and -OUS.] = prec.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 155 The seeds of many pappous or downy flowers. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* XXVIII. (1794) 430 It consists of pappous or villous hairs. 1806 GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 409 Salix..Seeds pappous.

‖Pappus (pæ·pŏs). [mod.L., a. Gr. πάππος.]

1. *Bot.* The downy or feathery appendage on certain fruits, esp. on the achenes or 'seeds' of many *Compositæ*, as thistles, dandelions, etc.; hence extended to the reduced calyx of *Compositæ* generally, whether downy, bristly, scaly, toothed, or membranous.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Pappus*, in Botany, is that soft light Down, which grows out of the Seeds of some Plants, such as Thistles, Dandelion, Hawkweed, etc. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 405 The capsule is crowned with a feathery pappus. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 844/2 *Pappus*, the calyx of composites, in which that organ is reduced to a membrane, or scales, or hairs, or a mere rim.

Comb. 1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 22 Cal. with a superior membranous or pappus-like limb. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 212 Tragopogon..pappus-hairs in many series. *Ibid.* 188 Centaurea nigra..pappus-scales short unequal or 0.

2. *Anat.* (See quots.)

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pappus. Anat.* Term for the first downy beard of the chin. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pappus*. ..Also, the downy hair of the skin and cheeks.

Pappy (pæ·pi), *sb.*1 [dim. of PAPA.] A child's pet-name for 'father'. Now *rare*.

1763 BICKERSTAFF *Love in Village* 66 Come, be a dear good-natured pappy. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VI. viii, O no, Pappy has a world of business to settle first. 1897 'OUIDA' *Massarenes* xx, Now they were doing the same with poor pappy.

Pappy, *sb.*2 [dim. of PAP *sb.*2] A nursery equivalent of PAP *sb.*2 (also *dial.* of PAP *sb.*1).

1807 E. S. BARRETT *All Talents* 38 A giant sputt'ring pappy from the spoon.

Pappy (pæ·pi), *a.* [f. PAP *sb.*2 + -Y.] Of the nature or consistence of pap; soft and wet.

1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* v. ix. 386, I saw it [his head] swell'd in severall places: some of the Swellings were big and pappy. 1762 MILLS *Syst. Pract. Husb.* I. 137 A sward of their roots laid over a very pappy mud. 1849 *Blackw. Mag.* LXVI. 103 A pappy potato, salted in the boiling. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 402 Bread crumbs and milk in fine pappy condition.

b. *fig.* Feeble in character, 'milk-and-watery'.

1809 W. BLAKE *Descr. Catal.* No. 9 There would soon be an end of proportion and strength, and it would be weak, and pappy,..and thick-headed, like his own works. 1893 G. ALLEN *Scallywag* I. 67 You..left me to talk half the day to that pappy, sappy, vappy big Englishman.

c. *Comb.*, as *pappy-headed*.

1828 SOUTHEY *Ep. to A. Cunningham*, An honest fellow of the numskull race; And, pappier-headed still, a very goose.

Papre, Papry, obs. forms of PAPER, POPERY.

†Papse. *Obs. rare*−1. The name of some game or sport; or perh. *pl.* pranks.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxix. 358 And sone schall ye see Howe we schall play papse for be pages prowe.

‖Papula (pæ·piŭlă). Pl. **-æ.** [L., = pustule, pimple, in form a dim. of **papa*, app. from a root *pap-* to swell.]

1. *Path.* = PAPULE 1.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Papula*, a Swelling with many reddish Pimples that eat and spread. 1875 B. MEADOWS *Clin. Observ.* 22 The papulæ remain, a hair plainly seen in the centre of each. 1876 DUHRING *Dis. Skin* 41 Papulæ are circumscribed, solid elevations of the skin, varying in size from a pin-head to a split pea.

2. *Zool.* and *Bot.* = PAPULE 2.

1857 [see PAPULIFEROUS]. 1870 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (ed. 2) 58 Those with one secreting cell placed above the level of the epidermis are frequently termed papulæ or papillæ.

Papular (pæ·piŭlăr), *a.* [f. prec. + -AR.] Pertaining to or of the nature of papules or pimples.

1818–20 E. THOMPSON tr. *Cullen's Nosol. Method.* (ed. 3) 321 These papular affections are peculiar to infants. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 221 Administration interfered with by..a papular eruption.

Papularde, obs. form of PAPELARD.

Pa·pulated, *a.* [f. L. *papula* + -ATE 2 2 + -ED 1.] Covered with or marked by papules or pimples.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 463 A harsh papulated or watery rind. 1874–88 W. WILLIAMS *Princ. & Pract. Vet. Med.* (ed. 5) 218 The disappearance of the papulated eruption.

Papulation (pæpiŭlē·ʃən). [n. of action f. L. *papulāre* to produce *papulæ* or pimples.] The formation of papules or pimples.

1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 161 Papulation is deferred till the 7th, 8th, 9th, or 10th day. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 607 The papulation. is as frequently the consequence of the scratching as its cause.

Papule (pæ·piŭl). [ad. L. *papula*; cf. F. *papule* (1555 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *Path.* A small, solid, somewhat pointed swelling of the skin, usually inflammatory, without suppuration; a pimple.

[1857 MAYNE has only *Papula*.] 1864 W. T. FOX *Skin Dis.* 30 Papules and vesicles may exist in abundance with very little erythema. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v., The minute anatomy and pathology of papules are very various.

2. *Zool.* and *Bot.* = PAPILLA 1 b, 2.

1872 H. C. WOOD *Fresh-Water Algæ* (1874) 223 Nodules approximate, with their papules applanate.

Papuli·ferous, *a.* [f. L. *papula* + -(I)FEROUS bearing.] Bearing papules; papilliferous.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Papuliferus*, *Bot.* Having or bearing papulæ, as the branches, leaves and calyces of the *Mesembryanthemum papuliferum*: papuliferous.

Papulo- (pæ·piŭlo), used as combining form of PAPULA, PAPULE, in pathological terms, as **Pa·pulo-erythe·ma,** erythema accompanied by papules; hence **Pa·pulo-erythe·matous** *a.*, characterized by papulo-erythema. **Pa·pulo-pu·stular** *a.*, characterized by swellings resembling papules but containing pus. **Pa·pulo-squa·mous** *a.*, characterized by papules covered by scales. **Pa·pulo-ve·sicle,** a swelling resembling a papule, but containing fluid; hence **Pa·pulo-vesi·cular** *a.*, characterized by papulo-vesicles.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 808 Gyrate patches of erythema or *papulo-erythema. *Ibid.* 697 Preceded by a *papulo-erythematous condition. *Ibid.* 869 A *papulo-pustular skin-affection. 1876 DUHRING *Dis. Skin* 247 Where the process runs into a *papulo-squamous stage. *Ibid.* 67 A great variety of stages of exudation .. giving rise to the papule, *papulo-vesicle, vesicle [etc.]. 1875 B. MEADOWS *Clin. Observ.* 47 An irritable and *papulo-vesicular patch on the back of each hand.

Papulose (pæ·piŭlōus), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *papulōs-us*: see PAPULA and -OSE.] Covered with papules or papillæ; papillose.

1776 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* Explan. Terms 385 *Papulosum*, papulose, covered with vascular Punctures. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 57 Stigmata..papulose, or pencil-formed.

So **Papulo·sity.**

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Papulosity*, fulness of pimples or blisters. 1658 in PHILLIPS.

Papulous (pæ·piŭləs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Covered with or characterized by papules, papulose; of the nature of a papule, papular.

1818–20 E. THOMPSON tr. *Cullen's Nosol. Method.* (ed. 3) 320 The varieties of papulous eruption are comprehended under three genera. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 606 Among the papulous diseases of the skin.

Papure, obs. form of PAPER.

†Pa·pwort. *Obs.* [f. PAP *sb.*2 (?) + WORT.] An old name of the herb Mercury.

a 1400–50 *Stockh. Med. MS.* 203 Mercurie or papwourtz or þe more smerewourt: *mercurialis*. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* App., Papwort is Mercurie.

Papy, obs. form of POPPY.

Papyllardie, variant of PAPELARDY *Obs.*

† Papyr, papyre, anglicized forms of PAPYRUS.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XIII. xi. I. 392 The very bodie..of the Papyr it selfe, serveth very well to twist and weave therwith little boats. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* Ded. 1 Moses, when exposed in an Ark of Nilotick papyre. 1853 BAILEY *Spir. Leg.* in *Mystic*, etc (ed. 2) 88 Nile born papyr.

Papyr, -e, obs. forms of PAPER.

Papyraceous (pæpiréi·ʃəs), *a. Nat. Hist.* [f. L. *papyr-us* (see PAPER) + -ACEOUS.] Of the consistence or thinness of paper; of the nature of paper; papery.

1752 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 169 The violet-purple, papyraceous Solen...It's whole substance is not thicker than that of a sheet of tolerably thick paper. 1824 C. DUBOIS *Epit. Lamarck's Arrangem. Testacea* 142 Shell thin, fragile, and papyraceous. 1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 156/2 The scapula is quite papyraceous in some places. 1882 HUXLEY in *Nature* 9 Mar 437 This papyraceous substance has taken the place of the epidermis.

Papyral (pæpəi·rəl), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *papyr-us* + -AL.] Made or consisting of paper.

1848 LYTTON *Caxtons* VII. ii, Uncle Jack, whose pocket was never without a wet sheet of some kind,..drew forth a steaming papyral monster.

Papyrian (pæpi·riən), *a.* Also -ean. [f. L. *papyrius* of papyrus + -AN.] Pertaining to or composed of papyrus.

1754 DODSLEY *Agric.* Poems (1810) 360/1 And from whence, A second birth, grows the papyrean leaf, A tablet firm, on which the painter-hand Delineates thought. 1836 I. TAYLOR *Phys. Theory Another Life* (1858) 77 An inscription, which heretofore had been committed to a leaf, or papyrian scroll.

Papyriferous (pæpiri·fərəs), *a.* [f. L. *papyrifer* papyrus-bearing + -OUS: see -(I)FEROUS.] **a.** Producing or yielding papyrus. **b.** Producing or yielding paper, or a substance resembling or serving as paper.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Papyriferous*, that bears or brings forth Paper, or the Rush Papyrus. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Papyriferus*, *Bot.* Bearing paper. papyriferous. 1866 J. B. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Metam.* 463 To steer To Papyriferous seven-mouth Nile.

Papyrin (pæ·pirin). Also -ine. [mod. f. L. *papyrus* (see PAPER) + -IN[1].] The same as *parchment paper* or *vegetable parchment*: see PARCHMENT.

1860 *Edin. Philos. Jrnl.* N. S. XII. 324 Vegetable parchment —Papyrine. 1873–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 819 Unsized paper plunged into [dilute] sulphuric acid..and then washed with weak ammonia..[is] converted..into a tough substance very much resembling animal parchment..The formation of this remarkable substance was first noticed in 1847, by Messrs. Poumarède and Figuier, who gave to it the name of *Papyrin*. 1864 WEBSTER, *Papyrine*.

Papyrine (pæpərin), *a.* [ad. L. *papyrin-us* of papyrus: see -INE[2].] **a.** Made of papyrus. **b.** Resembling paper (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1857).

1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* I. 211 They made a papyrine vessel, which in form represented the head of the deity [Osiris] 1819 — *Dispensations* (1823) I. 372 The active missionaries..whom the great maritime people..is to send by sea with papyrine volumes.

Papyritious (pæpiri·ʃəs), *a. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *papyr-us* (see PAPER) + -ITIOUS[1]: cf. L. *cinericius*] = PAPYRACEOUS.

1840 WESTWOOD *Classif. Insects* II. 206 It is of a white, slender, and papyritious texture.

Papyro-, combining form of Gr. πάπυρος PAPYRUS (also in sense 'paper'): as in **Papyrocracy** (pæpiro·krəsi) *nonce wd* [-CRACY], government by paper, i. e. by newspapers or literature; **Papyrology** (pæpiro·lŏdʒi) [-LOGY], the study of papyri; **Papyrophobia** (pæpəi·rəfōu·biə) *nonce-wd.* [-PHOBIA], dread of paper; **† Papyro·polist** *Obs. rare*—° [Gr. πωλεῖν to sell], a seller of paper; **Papy·rotint**: see quot.; **Papyroxylin** (pæpiro·ksilin) [after *pyroxylin*] (see quot.).

1843 *Tait's Mag.* X. 218 A vow..against sparing one drop of blood which the tribunals had once devoted to the altars of the *Papyrocracy. 1898 *Athenæum* 24 Dec. 887/1 In the department of *papyrology; if we may use such a word. 1900 *Ibid.* 3 Feb. 140/3 Papyrology is the Greek study which is devouring all the rest. 1790 BEATTIE *Moral Sci.* I. i. ii. § 320 Of this *papyrophobia..I was cured long ago. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Papyropolist..a Seller of Paper. 1897 WALL *Dict. Photogr.* (ed. 7) 435 *Papyrotype*, *Papyrography*, or *Papyrotint*, modifications of photo-lithography, in which paper is used as material on which the original transfer is made. 1894 BOTTONE *Electr. Instr. Making* (ed. 6) 26 Gun-paper, or *papyroxyline, is paper which has been immersed for a few seconds in a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids, and then washed in an abundance of water. *Ibid.* 27 If papyroxyline is used, it should be made from stout millboard.

Papyrograph (pæpəi·rŏgraf), *sb.* [f. Gr. πάπυρ-ος papyrus (see PAPER) + -γραφος -GRAPH.] Name of an apparatus patented (1874) by E. Zuccato for copying documents by chemical agents acting through a porous paper-stencil.

(In quot. 1878 erroneously put for *photo-papyrography*.)

[1876 *Papier-Zeitung* 188 (*title*) Zuccato's Papyrograph] 1877 *Echo* 22 Oct. 4/1 Besides the old-fashioned carbon paper..we have the papyrograph, the auto-polygraph, the autographic, and various other systems of so-called printing. 1878 ABNEY *Photogr.* (1881) 181 This method has been named by Sir H. James as the papyrograph. It must not be mistaken for another process, used for copying letters or circulars, and known by the same name. 1883 R. HALDANE *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 179/2 In the early days of papyrograph printing, a pad, saturated with persulphate of iron, was placed at the back of the stencil.

Hence **Papy·rograph** *v. trans.*, to copy with a papyrograph; **Papyrogra·phic** *a.*, pertaining to or produced by a papyrograph or papyrography.

1848 H. E. STRICKLAND in *Jardine's Contrib. Ornith.* 20 If [a person] adopts the Papyrographic process, he has merely to draw on paper with lithographic chalk instead of a lead pencil, and to send his design..to an anastatic printer, who will speedily strike off the requisite number of impressions. 1874 *Specif. Zuccato's Patent* No. 1078, I shall ..refer to the paper so prepared..as papyrographic paper. *a 1890 W. R. WARE *Wood-working Tools* (Cent. Dict.) The first draft of these lessons was printed or papyrographed.

Papyrography (pæpiro·grăfi). [f. as prec. + -GRAPHY.] A term applied to a process of writing or drawing on paper and transferring the design to a zinc plate whence it is printed.

The name had already been given in French (*papyrographie*) to various transfer processes introduced in 1819, 1822, and 1840 respectively. More recently it has been loosely applied in English to Captn. Abney's papyrotype, etc.

1848 H. E. STRICKLAND in *Jardine's Contrib. Ornith.* 20, I found that drawings made on paper with this [lithographic chalk] could be readily transferred to zinc, and would supply an indefinite number of impressions..This new process, the original design being made on paper, I have distinguished by the name of Papyrography. 1849 P. H. DE LA MOTTE (*title*) Anastatic Printing and Papyrography. 1888 LIETZE *Heliographic Processes* 112 Capt. Abney's Papyrography [=Papyrotype]. 1897 *Mod. Dicts.*

b. The process of copying with a papyrograph.

In mod. Dicts.

Papyrotype (pæpəi·rətəip). [f. PAPYRO- + TYPE.] Name given to a modification of photo-lithography, devised by Captain Abney, in which the picture is first printed on a sensitized gelatin film supported on paper, and afterwards transferred to a lithographic stone or to zinc.

1874 ABNEY *Instr. Photogr.* 122 To make a transfer by Papyrotype. 1892 BROTHERS *Photogr.* 159 A process called Papyrotype was patented by Capt. Abney. [*Specif.* 625 of 1873.]

‖ **Papyrus** (pæpəi·rŏs). Pl. **papyri** (-əi·rəi). Also 4–7 **papirus**. [L. *papyrus*, a. Gr. πάπυρος the paper-rush; also, the writing material prepared from it.]

1. An aquatic plant of the sedge family, the Paper Reed or Paper Rush (*Cyperus Papyrus* or *Papyrus antiquorum*), with a creeping rootstock which sends up stems from 8 to 10 feet high, bearing spikelets of flowers on long stalks in a large cluster at the top; formerly abundant in Egypt, and the source of the writing material used by the ancients (see 2); still found in Abyssinia, Syria, Sicily, etc.

1388 WYCLIF *Isa.* xviii. 2 The lond..that sendith messangeris bi the see, and in vessels of papirus on watris. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. CXXVI. (Bodl. MS.), Papirus is þe name of a rusche þt is idruyed to tende fuyre & lanterns. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 60 Papyrus groweth not in Englande, it hath the facion of a greate Docke.. It maye be called in englishe water paper; or herbe paper. 1615 SANDYS *Trav.* (1632) 102 The sedgie reeds which grow in the marishes of Ægypt, called formerly Papyri, of which they made paper. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Paper*, Besides Paper, they made sails, ropes, and other naval rigging; as also mats, blankets, clothes, and even ships, of the stalk of the Papyrus. 1827 MOORE *Epicur.* xvi. (1839) 173 Planks..bound rudely together with bands of papyrus. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* iii. 82 The shore..was covered with reeds and papyrus.

2. A substance prepared, in the form of thin sheets, from the stem of the papyrus plant, by laying thin slices or strips of it side by side, with another layer of similar strips crossing them, and usually a third layer again parallel to the first, the whole being then soaked in water, pressed together, and dried; used by the ancient Egyptians, Greeks, Romans, etc., as a material for writing on.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Paper*, Taking the MS. of St. Mark's Gospel at Venice to be written on Egyptian Papyrus. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. xii. 430 Ancient manuscripts written on Papyrus, both in Greek and Latin. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* I. iii. 14 The few rolls of papyrus which the ancients deemed a notable collection of books. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xv. 397 These invaluable letters, written on papyrus in the hieratic character.

3. (With pl. *papyri*.) An ancient manuscript or document written on papyrus.

1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. xii. 430 The first Papyrus was at length unrolled, and proved to be a Treatise of Music. 1863 LD. LYTTON *Ring Amasis* I. II. I. v. 267 This mummy was accompanied by a papyrus. 1875 SCRIVENER *Lect. Text N. Test* 20 Those Biblical codices which most resemble the Herculanean papyri.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1837 SIR J. G. WILKINSON *Anc. Egypt.* viii. III. 62 Purposes to which the papyrus plant is said to have been applied. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Last Jrnls.* (1873) I. ix. 234 Papyrus roots are hard to the bare feet. 1875 SCRIVENER *Lect. Text N. Test.* 16 The papyrus fragments rescued from the ruins of Herculaneum.

Paquet, -ette, obs. forms of PACKET.

Par (pāi), *sb.*[1] [a. L. *pār* equal, (as sb.) that which is equal, equality. Cf. It. *pare*, Sp., Pg. *par*, F. *pair* equal; It., Ger. *pari*, Pg. *paro*, par of exchange.]

1. Equality of value or standing; an equal footing, a level. Now chiefly in phr. *on* or *upon a par*.

1662 PETTY *Taxes* 26 A natural par between land and labour. 1672 — *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 63 The most important [is] to make a Par and Equation between Lands and Labour, so as to express the Value of any thing by either alone. 1706 PHILLIPS s.v., *To be at Par*, i. e. to be equal. 1720 PALMER *Proverbs* 255 Thus matters were brought to a par, and victory stood hovering o're the illustrious combatants. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. iii, The rest of the great officers are much upon a par. 1741 MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 16 The Renewal and Waste keeping pretty near *par* in adult middle Age. 1753 A. MURPHY *Gray's-Inn Jrnl.* No. 61 II. 53 It will..set the Ladies upon a Par with the Men. 1762 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) III. App. iii. 629 Industry..increased as fast as gold and silver, and kept commodities nearly at a par with money. 1802 H. MARTIN *Helen of Glenross* II. 212 Lord Dorville is almost at par with you. 1832 I. TAYLOR *Saturday Even.* 481 All are to beseem themselves as if all were on a par. 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsmith* xv. 182 Elevated almost to a par with his idol. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* V. lxiii. 404 Something near to par with what Scotland had to render in return. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* v. 120 The rights of natural society are not to be put upon a par with the rude ideas of early ages.

† b. An equal numerical strength. **† c.** A match, something that is equal or a match *to* another. *Obs.*

1708 SWIFT *Sacr. Test* Wks 1755 II. i. 130 So many of our [Irish] temporal peers live in England, that the bishops are generally pretty near a par of the [Irish] house. 1711 P. H. *View two last Parlts* 234 The Tryal of this worthless Tool was made a Par to that of Arch-Bishop Laud's.

2. *Comm.* **a.** The recognized value of the currency of one country in terms of that of another; in full, *par of exchange*: see EXCHANGE *sb.* 4.

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 416 The diuersitie of the said Par of Exchanges of thirtie three shillings foure pence for the Low-countreys, and twentie foure shillings nine pence for Hamborough. 1691 LOCKE *Lowrr. Interest* Wks. 1727 II. 72 The *Par* is a certain Number of Pieces of the Coin of one Country, containing in them an equal Quantity of Silver to that in another Number of Pieces of the Coin of another Country. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The Par differs from the course of exchange, in this, that the Par of exchange shews what other nations should allow in exchange; which is certain and fixed, by the intrinsic values of the several species to be exchanged: but the course shews what they will allow in exchange. 1832 MCCULLOCH *Commerc Dict.* (1852) 579 The thousand circumstances which are daily and hourly affecting the state of debt and credit, prevent the ordinary course of exchange from being almost ever precisely at par. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 208/2 Between two countries making use of the same metal a par may exist; but between two countries one of which makes use of gold and the other of silver an invariable par cannot exist. 1861, 1868 [see EXCHANGE *sb.* 4]. 1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* (1864) 6 If the exchanges were at par—that is to say if the indebtedness of the two countries were equal. 1882 R. BITHELL *Counting-Ho. Dict.* (1893), *Mint Par of Exchange*, the weight of pure gold or silver in a coin of one country, as compared with that in a coin of another.

b. Equality between the market value of stocks, shares, bonds, etc., and the nominal or face value. Chiefly in the expressions *at par*, at the face value; *above par*, at a price above the face value, at a premium; *below par*, at a discount.

1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. vi, The exchequer bills would not circulate under nine per cent. below par. 1744 TINDAL *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* III. Contin. 336/1 The credit of the Exchequer notes being thus secured, they daily rose nearer to par. 1755 H. WALPOLE *Let. to J. Chute* 20 Oct., Lottery tickets rise: subsidiary treaties under par—I don't say, no price. 1802 *Edin. Rev.* I. 104 A stock bearing one half per cent. would not find many purchasers at par. 1892 HARN. SMITH & HUDSON *Arithm. for Schools* 304 When the price of £100 stock is £100 in money, the stock is said to be at par.

c. *attrib. Par value* = value at par.

1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 6 Thus those who have the bills to sell are able to obtain more than the actual par value for them. *Ibid.* 48 The limits within which the exchanges may vary..are on the one extreme, the par value, plus the cost of transmission of bullion; on the other extreme the par value, minus this identical sum.

3. An average or normal amount, quality, degree, or condition. *On a par*, on an average.

1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 5 Nov. an. 1775, From five bushels of malt, I find, are brewed, on a par, forty-four gallons of strong, and eighty of small. 1796 W. MARSHALL *W. England* I. 12 Taking the par of years, we may fairly place West Devonshire ten days or a fortnight behind the Midland District. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scot.* (1806) IV. 255 The nominal farms..contain on a par about..ninety acres within the head dike, and about 250 acres of moor or hill lands. 1812 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Husb. Scot.* I. 382 A very small sacrifice of this sort would bring good clover and rye grass to the par of old turf. 1863 FITZROY *Weather Bk.* 15 *note*, Its [the barometer's] average height being 29·95 inches at the mean sea level in England on the London parallel of latitude; which height may be called 'par' for that level. *attrib. Ibid.* 323 The barometer had risen..but not to its normal or par height.

b. *Above* or *below* (*under*) *par*, above or below the average, normal, or usual amount, degree, condition, or quality. So *up to par*.

1767 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* IX. xxiv, For the livre or two above par for your supper and bed. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 5 Nov. an. 1775, The last brewing..costs but 5*d.* a gallon, but it is below par. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* II. i, Soon find out if they are above par. 1790 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 462 Some of them [speeches in the House] far below par. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VII. iv. 76 A little below par with respect to your own works in general. 1826 ANNE ROYALL *Sketches* 270 The females appeared to be rather under par, as did some of the other sex. 1886 BARING-

GOULD *Court Royal* xlviii, I think he caught a chill, and being below par he succumbed. 1899 H. SPENCER in *Westm. Gaz.* 20 May 4/3 Thanks for your inquiry. I am about up to par, and not without hope of rising above it presently.

4. *Golf.* The smallest number of strokes in which (without chance or fluke) a round has been finished (on a particular course). Also *attrib.*

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Mar. 9/2 Comparison between the par value of the different championship courses and the winning scores in the last championship meetings over them. 1900 *Ibid.* 9 Mar. 3/2 The professionals went round in the par of the green—74.

‖ **Par,** *sb.*[2] *Anat.* [L. *pār* equal (see prec.); also, a pair.] A pair, in L. names of the pairs of cranial nerves; chiefly in *par vagum*, lit. 'wandering pair', the two pneumogastric nerves.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Par Vagum*, a Pair of Nerves arising below the Auditory ones. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., *Par Vagum*, or the eighth Pair, is a very notable conjugation of nerves, of the medulla oblongata; thus called from their wide, vague distribution. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v., *Par vagum nervorum*, the two pneumogastric nerves.

Par (pāɪ), *sb.*[3] *dial.* [Related to PAR *v.*[1], ME. *parren* (13th c.), and thus possibly going back to a ME. **parre*, and even to an OE. **pearre*, radical form of *pearruc*, PARROCK, q. v.] An enclosure for beasts; also in comb., as *par-yard*: see quots.

1819 RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1849) 297 (Eng. Dial. Dict.). a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Par*, an inclosed place for domestic animals, for calves, perhaps, in particular. .. *Ibid.*, *Par-yard*, the farm-yard, which is itself well separated and inclosed, and contains *pars* for the many and various animals which inhabit it. 1863 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.*, *Par* (Suff., Norf.), an enclosed place for domestic animals.

Par (pāɪ), *sb.*[4] *colloq.* A printer's, reporter's, and journalistic abbreviation of *paragraph*.

1879 BLACK *Macleod of D.* xviii. 155 Occasionally a reporter .. will drop into the theatre on his way to the office, and 'do a par', as they call it. 1891 E. NESBIT in *Longm. Mag.* Oct. 605 A picker-up of unconsidered pars, a reporter. 1891 *Publ Opin* 27 Mar. 404/1 Knowing something of the way these pars are worked in the Continental Press.

attrib. 1892 *Daily News* 2 Feb. 7/2 He had paid .. hundreds of pounds for par advertisements in the country papers.

Par, parr, *v.*[1] Now *dial.* [ME. *parren*; app. related to PAR *sb.*[3] *dial.*, and possibly representing an unrecorded OE. **pearrian*: see PARROCK.] *trans.* To enclose, confine; to shut up in an enclosure; to fold, pen, etc.

c 1300 *Havelok* 2439 He bunden him ful swiþe faste, .. þat he rorede als a bole, þat he wore parred in an hole, With dogges forto bite and beite. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 25 þin enemyes schulen .. parre þee in Jerusalem, as sheep ben parrid in a foold. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 3228 Yn al þis [?tyme] was sir Ywayn Ful straitly parred with mekil payn. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxxiii. 33 (*Cayphas.*) In pynyng payne bees he parred. 1863 W. BARNES *Dorset Dial.*, *Par*, to inclose, shut up.

Par (pāɪ), *v.*[2] *rare.* [f. PAR *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To equate in value.

1878 *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 789/2 When two countries par their gold coins, the object is to arrive at a common term, for which value for value will be paid.

‖ **Par** (pār, pāɪ), *prep.* [F. *par*:—L. *per* 'through, by way of, by means of, by'.] A French preposition meaning 'through, by': occurring in Fr. phrases, but never itself adopted as an English word.

1. Occurring in ME., in certain asseverations and adverbial expressions (where it was sometimes confused with OF. *pur*, F. *pour*:—L. *pro* 'for'). Many of these subseq. became obsolete, some continued into later use with change of *par* to *per*, others coalesced in popular use into words: see PERADVENTURE (*par aunter*), PARAMOUNT, PARAVAIL, PARAVAUNT, PARDIE, PERCASE, PERFAY.

†a. Par (per) amour, by way of love, for love's sake: see PARAMOUR *adv.*

†b. Par (per, pur) charite (cheryte, etc.), by or for Christian love, out of charity (chiefly in adjurations): see CHARITY 1. Also **par seinte charite** [OF. (13th c.) *pour sainte charité* (Littré)], for the sake of holy charity.

c 1250 *Hymn Virg.* 19 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 258 Bisech þin sune par cherite þat he me aschilde from helle pin. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6972, I nam noȝt wurþi to be þi sone ac þur seinte charite .. uor ȝif it me. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20248 (Cott.) Quarfor i prai yuu, parcharite [so *G.*; *F.* for, *Tr.* pur charite] .. Yee sai it me and helis noght. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 97 Anselme .. kried, pes per charite. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxx. (*Theodora*) 403, & askit hym parcheryte þat scho mycht þare resawit be. *c* 1430 *Freemasonry* (Halliw.) 794 Amen! amen! so mot hyt be! Say we so alle per charyte. *c* 1450 *Guy Warw.* (C.) 4551 Y bydde yow now pur charyte, That body ye delyuyr to mee.

†c. Par ma fay (fey), by my faith. Cf. PERFAY.

c 1300 [see FAY *sb.*[1] 6 b]. 13.. *Cursor M.* 636 (Gött.) þai were noght schamed par ma fay. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 830 Ryght gladly, par ma fay!

†d. Par coeur (coeur), by heart, accurately: see PERQUER(E.

†e. Par chaunce, by chance: see PERCHANCE.

†f. Par (per) compaigny(e, by way of or in company, for company's sake: see COMPANY 1 b.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 653 To sitten in the roof par compaignye. — *Reeve's T.* 247 The wenche rowteth eek par compaignye. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 218 And tawhte hem hou they sholde ascrie Alle in o vois par compaignie. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* IV. xx. (Caxton 1483) 67 Now lete vs steruen here per companye.

†g. Par-entrelignarie [cf. OF. *entrelignerre*, etc. (Godef.)], with interlineation.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xi. 298 A chartre is chalangeable byfor a chief iustice; If false latyne be in þe lettre þe lawe it inpugneth, Or peynted parenterlinarie [or] parcoles ouerskipped [1393 C. xiv. 119 Oper peynted par-entrelignarie].

2. In mod.Eng., in advb. phrases from modern French, often hardly naturalized. Such are PARBLEU, q. v.; **†*par complaisance***, by deference or indulgence; **†*par derrière***, backward, on the back side, behind; ***par éminence***, by way of eminence, pre-eminently; ***par exemple***, for example, for instance; ***par force*** = PERFORCE *adv.*; ***par parenthèse***, by way of parenthesis.

1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 21 So yt ys par derriere. 1819 H. BUSK *Dessert* 106 And I became a volunteer *par force*. 1878 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Mediæv. Archit.* I. 9 Pointed architecture .. is not exclusively, but *par eminence*, Christian. 1893 F. ADAMS *New Egypt* 25 A small European force, and one, *par parenthèse*, by no means extraordinary as to its military character.

b. Par excellence [L. *per excellentiam*], by virtue of special excellence or manifest superiority; pre-eminently; by the highest claim or title to the designation; above all others that may be so called.

[1598 TOFTE *Alba* L (1880) 57 My bright Sunne, renowmd *per Excellence*, Through the illustrious splendor of her gleames.] 1695 EARL OF PERTH *Lett.* (Camden) 61 The Santo (which is St. Antonio's church, called ‖ Santo *par excellence*). 1777 in W. Roberts *Mem. Hannah More* (1834) I. 118 The whole house groaned at poor Baldwin, who is reckoned, *par excellence*, the dullest man in it. 1804 *Edin. Rev.* V. 85 Of the class of narratives usually denominated 'anecdotes' *par excellence*, M. Kotzebue has given several that deserve notice. 1873 C. ROBINSON *N. S. Wales* 80 The fashionable quarter par excellence is the east end of the city.

Par-, *prefix*, repr. F. *par-*, L. *per-* (see PAR *prep.*), 'through, thoroughly', occurring in words from F., as PARBOIL, PARDON, PARTERRE, PARVENU; esp. common in ME. in words now obs., or in which *par-* has since been changed to PER- after Latin, as *parceve* PERCEIVE, *parfit* PERFECT, *parfourme* PERFORM, *partene* PERTAIN, etc.

Par, var. PARR *sb.*, young salmon; obs. f. PAIR.

‖ **Para**[1] (pā·rä). Also 8 **parrah, perau.** [Turkish (Pers.) پاره *pārah* piece, portion, morsel; the small coin so called. In F. *para.*] A small Turkish coin, the fortieth part of a piastre, in the 17th and 18th c. of silver, but now of copper, and sunk by successive depreciations till its value is at present (1903) about one-twentieth of a penny.

(In other countries formerly Turkish the para has a greater value.)

1687 A. LOVELL tr *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 62 The *Piastre Ryal* is worth eight *Chais*, and each *Chai* five *Paras*, and the *Para* four *Aspres*, which are all pieces of Silver. 1704 J. PITTS *Acc. Mohammetans* 68 Three or four *Parrahs*. 1776 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Greece* 123 The [Albanian] girls wear a red skull-cap plated with perans or Turkish pennies of silver perforated, and ranged like the scales of a fish. 1808 A. PARSONS *Trav.* i. 3 Small fish .. sell for a para, or three farthings English for a Turkish *oka*, which is forty-two English ounces. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade* s. v., In Greece the para passes for about the third of a penny, and too make a drachma. 1880 J. NICHOL *Byron* x. 196 He discarded animal food, and lived .. on toast, vegetables, and cheese, olives and light wine, at the rate of forty paras a day. 1886 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* s. v., The Para of Servia is the equivalent of the French centime.

‖ **Pará**[2] (parā·). Name of a seaport on the south estuary of the Amazon, in Brazil. Used *attrib.* in the following:

Pará cress, a composite plant (*Spilanthes oleracea*), cultivated in tropical countries as a salad and pot-herb; **Pará grass.** (*a*) = PIASSAVA; (*b*) a Brazilian forage-grass, *Panicum barbinode*, now cultivated in the Southern United States; **Pará nut** = Brazil-nut: see BRAZIL 4; **Pará rubber,** an india-rubber obtained from the coagulated milky juice of *Hevea brasiliensis* (N. O. *Euphorbiaceæ*), a tree growing on the banks of the Amazon.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1083 *Spilanthes*, .. the leaves .. have a singularly pungent taste, which is especially noticeable in the *Pará Cress, *S. oleracea*. 1882 *Garden* 30 Sept. 295/3. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Para-grass*, a name for the fibres of the leaves of the *Attalea funifera*. 1858 HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 759 *Attalea funifera* furnishes that fibre, resembling whalebone, which is now so much used in this country for making brushes and brooms, .. their fibre .. is called in commerce *Piassaba fibre*, *Monkey Grass*, or *Para Grass*. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* x, The creeping Para grass. 1848 CRAIG, **Para Nut*, the fruit of the tree, Bertholetia excelsa. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 138 Brazil nuts form a considerable article of export from the port of Para (whence they are sometimes called Para nuts). 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 280/1 The crude rubber, which .. is the best up-river *Para that the market affords. 1898 *Daily News* 31 Aug. 5/1 The area producing Para rubber extends over 1,000 square miles.

Para-[1] (pærä), before a vowel or *h* usually **par-**, repr. Gr. παρα-, παρ-, combining form of παρά *prep.*, occurring in words already formed in Greek, their adaptations, and derivatives, and in modern words formed on the model of these, and, in certain uses, as a living element, in the formation of technical nomenclature.

As a preposition, Gr. παρά had the sense 'by the side of, beside', whence 'alongside of, by, past, beyond', etc. In composition it had the same senses, with such cognate adverbial ones as 'to one side, aside, amiss, faulty, irregular, disordered, improper, wrong'; also expressing subsidiary relation, alteration, perversion, simulation, etc. These senses also occur in English derivatives: see PARABAPTISM, PARABLE, PARADOX, PARASITE; PARALLEL; PARENTHESIS; PARHELION; PARISH; PAROCHIAL, PARODY, PAROXYSM, etc. Two groups of less usual technical words follow here.

1. Terms (substantival or adjectival) chiefly of Anatomy and Natural History, denoting or relating to an organ or part situated beside or near that denoted by the second element, or standing in some subsidiary relation to it; and of Pathology, denoting diseases affecting such parts, or designating disordered conditions and functions. These last are often Latin in form.

‖ **Para-anæsthe·sia** *Path.*, anæsthesia of both sides of the body, esp. its lower half (Billings 1890). ‖ **Paracantho·sis** *Path.* [Gr. ἄκανθα prickle + -ωσις], morbid growth of the prickle-cell layer of the skin (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Pa·racarp** *Bot.* [Gr. καρπός fruit], also in L. form ‖ **paraca·rpium**, Link's term for an aborted ovary. **Parachro·matin** *Biol.*, that portion of the nucleoplasm (differing from the rest in taking a faint stain) which forms the spindle in karyokinesis. **Parachro·matism** *Path.*, 'faulty perception of colours' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893); colour-blindness. ‖ **Paracolpi·tis** *Path.* [Gr. κόλπος womb], inflammation of the outside of the vagina. **Paraco·ndyloid** *a.*, applied to a process of the occipital bone adjacent to the condyle. ‖ **Paracope** (pă·ræ·kŏpĭ) [Gr. παρακοπή], delirium of fever; hence **Paraco·pic** *a.* (Billings 1890). **Paracoro·lla** *Bot.*, an appendage to the corolla, as in *Narcissus* (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1857). ‖ **Paracou·sia, paracu·sis** [Gr. ἀκουσις hearing], disordered hearing. ‖ **Paracye·sis** *Path.* [Gr. κύησις conception], extra-uterine pregnancy. **Pa·racyst,** a subsidiary cyst, esp. in the reproductive organs of certain fungi. ‖ **Paracysti·tis** *Path.*, inflammation in the *paracystium* or connective tissue round the bladder. ‖ **Paradeni·tis** *Path.* [Gr. ἀδήν gland], inflammation around a lymphatic gland. ‖ **Paradi·dymis** = *parepididymis*; hence **Paradi·dymal** *a.* ‖ **Paraflage·llum** (pl. -a), a small supplementary flagellum in an infusorian; hence **Paraflagellate** *a.*, provided with a paraflagellum or paraflagella. **Parage·rminal** *a.*, situated alongside of the germen in a seed. ‖ **Parageusia** (-giū·siä) [Gr. γεῦσις sense of taste], perversion of the sense of taste; also ‖ **Parageu·sis**; hence **Parageu·sic** *a.* **Paraglo·nal** [Gr. γλήνη socket of a joint] *a.*, epithet of the coracoid bone or cartilage in fishes; *sb.*, the coracoid bone or cartilage of a fish. **Parahy·al** *a.* (see quot.). ‖ **Parahypno·sis,** abnormal sleep, as in hypnotized states or somnambulism. ‖ **Parakerato·sis** *Path* [Gr. κερατό-ω to become horny], skin disease characterized by abnormal development of the horny layer. ‖ **Parakine·sia** *Path.* [Gr. κίνησις motion], disordered motor function; also ‖ **Parakine·sis.** ‖ **Parala·lia** *Path.* [Gr. λαλιά talking, speech], disordered or defective articulation. **†Parala·mpsis** *Path.* [Gr. παράλαμψις, f. λάμψις shining], a pearly-looking opacity of the cornea. ‖ **Paralere·ma** *Path.* [Gr. παραλήρημα talking nonsense], slight delirium, 'wandering' in speech; also ‖ **Paralere·sis**; so **Paralerous** *a.* [Gr. παράληρος talking nonsense], slightly delirious. ‖ **Parale·xia** *Path.* [Gr. λέξις speaking], a form of sensory aphasia in which one word is read for another; hence **Paralexic** *a.* ‖ **Paralge·sia** *Path.* [Gr. ἄλγησις sense of pain], (*a*) disordered sense of pain; (*b*) diminished sensibility to pain. ‖ **Para·lgia** *Path.* [Gr. ἄλγος pain] sensation akin to pain. **†Paramenia** *Path.* [Gr. μήν-ες menses], disordered or irregular menstruation (Good 1822–34). ‖ **Parametri·tis** [Gr. μήτρα uterus], inflammation of the *parametrium* or connective tissue by the side of the uterus; hence **Parametri·tic** *a.*, of, affected with, or pertaining to parametritis. **Parami·tom(e,** the more fluid part of protoplasm, as distinguished from the denser and reticulated *mitome*. ‖ **Paramne·sia** [Gr. -μνησις memory], disordered or perverted memory, esp. of the meaning of words. ‖ **Paramyo·clonus** *Path.* [Gr. μῦ-ς, μυο- muscle + κλόνος tumult], a form of convulsions in symmetrically placed muscles. **Paramy·otone** *Path.* [as prec. +

Gr. τόνος stretching], a nervous disease, characterized by persistent tonic spasm. ‖ **Parane·ma** (pl. **-mata**) *Bot.* [Gr. νῆμα thread] = PARAPHYSIS; hence **Paranema·tic** *a.*, pertaining to a paranema. **Paranephric** (-ne·frik) *a.* [Gr. νεφρός kidney], occurring in the tissue beside the kidneys. ‖ **Paranephri·tis**, inflammation of the *paranephros* or suprarenal capsule; hence **Paranephri·tic** *a.*, pertaining to or affected with paranephritis. ‖ **Parape·resis** *Path.* [Gr. πάρεσις letting go, paralysis], partial paralysis of the lower limbs; hence **Parapare·tic** *a.* **Parapata·gial** *a*, pertaining to the *parapatāgium*, a fold of skin between the neck and shoulder in birds. ‖ **Parapa·thia** *Path.* [Gr. πάθος suffering], moral insanity, pathomania. **Parape·talous** *a. Bot.*, situated at each side of a petal, as stamens. ‖ **Parapha·sia** *Path.* [cf. APHASIA], disordered speech characterized by the incorrect use of words; hence **Parapha·sic** *a.* ‖ **Para·phia** *Path.* [Gr. ἁφή sense of touch], disordered tactile sense. ‖ **Paraphy·llum** *Bot.* [Gr. φύλλον leaf], (*a*) a stipule; (*b*) in certain mosses, a small foliaceous organ between the leaves. **Paraphy·sical** *a.*, subsidiary or collateral to what is physical. **Parapo·lar** *a.*, situated beside a pole, or beside the polar cells, as certain cells in *Dicyemidæ*. † **Para·poplexy** *Path.*, an attack simulating apoplexy, false apoplexy. ‖ **Parapro·ctium** *Anat.* [Gr. πρωκτός anus], the connective tissue surrounding the rectum; hence ‖ **Paraproctiti·tis**, inflammation of this. **Parare·ctal** *a*, situated beside the rectum. ‖ **Para·rthria** *Path.* [Gr. ἄρθρον joint, ἀρθροῦν to articulate], defective or disordered articulation of speech. ‖ **Parasalpingi·tis** *Path.* [Gr. σάλπιγξ trumpet, taken in sense 'Fallopian tube'], inflammation of the connective tissue around the Fallopian tube. **Parasecre·tion** *Path.*, abnormal or excessive secretion. **Parasinoi·dal** *a.*, situated beside a sinus, e.g. of the brain. **Parasto·mon** *Bot.* [Gr. στήμων thread, taken as 'stamen'], a stamen-like appendage, a staminodium. ‖ **Parastre·mma** *Path.* [Gr. στρέμμα twisting], a convulsive spasm, distorting the face. ‖ **Parasynovi·tis** *Path.*, inflammation of the connective tissue next to the synovial membrane of a joint. **Parasyphili·tic** *a*, indirectly related to or arising from syphilis. **Parata·rsial** *a.*, pertaining to the *paratarsium* or lateral portion of the tarsus in birds. **Parathyroid** (-θoi·roid), one of several bodies adjacent to the thyroid gland; hence **Parathyroi·dal** *a*, pertaining to a parathyroid. **Parato·mial** *a*, situated beside the *tomium* or cutting edge of a bird's bill; pertaining to the *paratomium* or lateral part of the upper jaw in birds. † **Paratri·psis** [Gr. τρίψις rubbing] rubbing; hence **Paratri·ptic** *a.*, pertaining to or effected by rubbing (Billings 1890). ‖ **Paratro·phia, para·trophy** *Path.* [Gr. τροφή food], disordered nutrition; hence **Paratro·phic** *a.* ‖ **Paratyphli·tis** *Path.* [Gr. τυφλός blind, taken in sense 'cæcum'], inflammation of the connective tissue next to the cæcum; perityphlitis. ‖ **Parauche·nium** *Ornith.* [Gr. αὐχήν neck], Illiger's term for the lateral region of the neck. ‖ **Paravagini·tis** = *paracolpitis*. **Parave·sical** *a.* [L. *vēsīca* bladder], situated beside the bladder. Also PARABASAL, PARACHORIAL, PARAGASTER, PAROTID, etc., q. v.

1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Women* xxii. (ed. 4) 171 *Para-colpitis. 1888 *Nature* 19 July 288/2 Paradoxal deafness..the *paracousia of Willis, in which the patient is deaf to words uttered in the silence of a room, but not in a noisy street. 1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Paracousis, noise in the ears which comes from a præternatural motion of the air which is naturally contained in the ears. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 123 *Paracyesis. Morbid pregnancy. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol* 243 Inflammation of..the loose adipose and connective tissue of the lower and lateral parts of the urinary bladder..known as..*paracystitis. 1885 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 856/1 With a single anterior large flagellum or sometimes with two additional *paraflagella. 1876 KLEIN in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* XVI. 116 That portion..which is..overhanging the *paragerminal groove. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 327 *Parageusia is seen in nearly every form of insanity. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med* (ed. 4) III. 204 *Parageusis. Morbid taste. 1895 *Athenæum* 16 Mar. 348/3 Dr. Mivart..represented two lateral processes of the basihyal (for which he proposed the name 'parahyal processes) as probably distinctive of the whole of the Psittaci. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 882 Bowen regards the disease as a *parakeratosis. 1878 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV. 845 *Paralalia is that affection in which the patient..brings forth a different sound from the one he wishes to utter. *Ibid.* 790 In *paralexia incorrect words are uttered. 1900 *Lancet* 15 Sept. 822/1 On being asked to read aloud from a newspaper..his reading was markedly *paralexic. 1885 LANDOIS & STIRLING *Text-bk. Hum. Physiol.* II. 1097 The term 'cutaneous *paralgia' is applied to. itching, creeping, formication. 1893 A. S. ECCLES *Sciatica* 60 Hyperæsthesia, paralgia, and anæsthesia are also greatly modified. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Women* xxx. (ed. 4) 244 The frequent occurrence of albuminuria in *parametritic cases. 1874 JONES & SIEV *Pathol. Anat.* (ed. 2) 758 *Parametritis is.. inflammation by the side of the uterus. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Women* xxviii. (ed. 4) 225 A very common name for parametritis is pelvic cellulitis. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* p. xxi, Protoplasm..as a rule..is more or less vesicular, consisting of a denser substance (mitome) enclosing droplets of a more fluid character (enchylema, *paramitome). 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Paramitom.* 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 896 All cases of *paramyoclonus cannot be hysterical. 1892 GOWERS *Man. Dis. Nerv. Syst.* I. 540 Ataxic *paramyotone. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 845/2 *Paranemata, the paraphyses of algals and other cryptogams. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 454 *Paranephric cysts. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Paranephritis.. *Paranephritic. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 2 (ed. 6) 178 *note*, *Parapetalous, those stamens which stand at each side of a petal, yet not necessarily before a sepal. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 657 A difficulty of speech may consist in an inability to use the proper words to express the mental ideas..This difficulty is sometimes distinguished as *paraphasia. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 428 A possible cause of *paraphasic speech. 1863 BERKELEY *Brit. Mosses* Gloss. 312 *Paraphylla, variously shaped foliaceous or filamentous bodies produced near the leaves, but not at definite points like stipules. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 845/2 *Paraphyllia, stipules. 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 853 Physical or *paraphysical; logical or paralogical; nay, even metaphysical or parametaphysical; nothing comes amiss to a German romancer. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* xi. 653 Cells of the adjacent part of the body (*parapolar cells). 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pararectal pouch, a name sometimes given to the peritoneal pouch on either side of the upper part of the rectum. *Ibid.*, *Parasinoidal spaces, the spaces in the dura mater, which contain the Pacchionian bodies. 1899 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 25 Nov. 1483 Both tabes and general paralysis are *parasyphilitic affections. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 314 Certain bodies known as accessory thyroids and *parathyroids. *Ibid.*, *Parathyroidal and thyroidal tissue do not play an equivalent part in preventing the development of the symptoms which follow thyroidectomy. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 60/1 Any process of misnutrition or *paratrophia. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Paratrophic. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Paratrophic, of or belonging to paratrophy. *Paratrophy, a malnutrition; also, hypertrophy. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 879 '*Paratyphlitis' conveyed the same view of the position of the inflammatory changes. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Paravesical pouch, the peritoneal pouch on either side of the bladder.

2. In *Chemistry*, *para-* is used to form:

a. Names of substances that are (or have been supposed to be) modifications of those to the names of which *para-* is prefixed, or that have been produced along with or instead of these, or, sometimes, that merely occur with them.

This nomenclature appears to have been first used by Berzelius in 1830 (cf. Poggendorf's *Annalen* XIX. 328, where he introduces *acidum paraphosphoricum* and *paraphosphates*, also *acidum paratartaricum*, *a. parastannicum*).

In some cases the *para-* derivatives are isomers or polymers of the simply-named substance, e.g. *paraldehyde*, *paratoluene*; but in others they are neither isomeric with nor closely related to them, e.g. *naphthalene* $C_{10}H_8$, *paranaphthalene* $C_{14}H_{10}$.

Parabe·nzene (**parabe·nzol**) $(C_6H_6)_n$, a hydrocarbon isomeric with benzene, occurring along with it in light coal oil. **Parabu·xine**, an alkaloid, $C_{24}H_{48}N_2O$, obtained from the bark of the box-tree. **Paracampho·ric** *a.*, in *p. acid*, inactive camphoric acid. **Paraca·rthamin**, a red substance allied to carthamin, contained in the bark of *Cornus sanguinea*, dogwood. **Parace·llulose**, a supposed modification of CELLULOSE, occurring in the cellular tissue and pith of plants. **Paraci·tric** *a.*, in *p. acid* = ACONITIC *acid*. **Paraco·nic** *a* [ACONIC], in *p. acid*, one of the isomeric acids of constitution $C_6H_6O_4$. **Para·coninе**, an artificial variety of CONINE, $C_8H_{15}N$, differing from it in some of its chemical reactions and physical qualities. **Paracre·sol**, one of the toluol alcohols found in urine; hydroxyltoluene. **Para-ella·gic** *a.*, in *p. acid* = RUFIGALLIC *acid*. **Paraff·brin**, a supposed modification of fibrin occurring in certain morbid conditions (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Paraforma·ldehyde**, a polymer of formic or methyl aldehyde. **Parafuma·ric** *a.*, in *p. acid* = MALEIC *acid*. **Paralbu·min**, a form of albumin found by Scherer in ovarian cysts. **Paramale·ic** *a.*, in *p. acid* = FUMARIC *acid*. **Parama·lic** *a.*, in *p acid* = Diglycollic acid, O.2 (CH_2·COOH): see GLYCOLLIC. **Paramecoo·nic** *a.*, in *p. acid* = COMENIC *acid*. **Paramenispe·rmine**, an alkaloid left as an insoluble residue after the extraction of menispermine, $C_{18}H_{18}NO_2$, of which it is an isomer. **Para·mic** *a.*, in *p. acid*, derived from paramide. **Pa·ramide** = MELLITIMIDE. **Paramo·rphia, paramo·rphine** = THEBAÏNE, $C_{19}H_{21}NO_3$. **Para·mylene** = DECENE, $C_{10}H_{20}$. **Para·mylum, -one**, a carbohydrate closely allied to starch (AMYLUM) of formula $(C_6H_{10}O_5)_n$, found in starch-like granules in *Euglena viridis*, a flagellate infusorian. **Paramyosi·nogen**, a proteid occurring in muscle-plasma. **Parana·phthalene** = ANTHRACENE. **Para·niline**, a polymer of ANILINE, $C_{12}H_{14}N_2$, obtained in long white silky needles. **Para·nthracene**, a crystalline isomeric modification of anthracene: see quot. **Parape·ctic** *a.*, in *p acid*, $C_{26}H_{34}O_{22}$, an uncrystallizable acid formed from pectic acid or pectin by long boiling, or by the action of pectose. **Parape·ctin**, a neutral substance, $C_{52}H_{46}O_{31}$, derived, as a translucent jelly, from pectin by boiling and precipitating with alcohol. **Parape·ptone**, a substance allied to syntonin, precipitated on neutralizing the action of gastric juice on egg-albumin. † **Paraphospho·ric** *a.*, in *p acid*, Berzelius's name for pyrophosphoric acid; its salts are **Paraphosphates**. **Parapi·coline**, an oily base, $C_{12}H_{14}N_2$, a polymer of PICOLINE, and formed from it by the action of sodium. **Para·rabin**, a modification of ARABIN, prepared from carrots or beet-root, not yielding sugar on treatment with dilute acids. **Parasa·ccharose**, an isomeric modification of saccharose or cane-sugar, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, formed by a special fermentation of a solution of sugar-candy: see quot. **Parasa·licyl**, the salicylide of benzoyl, $C_{14}H_{10}O_3$; also called *spirin*. **Paraso·rbic** *a.*, in *parasorbic acid*, an isomer of SORBIC *acid*, $C_6H_8O_2$, a volatile oily liquid obtained from mountain-ash berries. **Parasta·nnic** *a.*, in *p. oxide*, a name given by Berzelius to the calcined form of stannic oxide, which differs in some properties from the ordinary oxide. **Paratarta·ric** *a.*, in *p. acid* (Berzelius, 1830) = RACEMIC *acid*; **Parata·rtramide** = *Racemamide* (see AMIDE 2). **Parato·luene**, an isomer of TOLUENE, C_7H_8, along with which it occurs in light coal-tar oil; also **Parato·luol**. **Paraxa·nthine**, a substance, $C_{11}H_{17}N_9O_4$, having relations with the xanthine group, obtained by Salomon from urine. See also PARABANIC, PARALDEHYDE, etc.

1866-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 340 *Parabenzene..has a faint alliaceous odour, less pleasant than that of pure benzene. 1857-62 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 2) III 654 *note*, Church found..a hydrocarbon isomeric with benzol which he terms *parabenzol. 1866-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 341 The utricular tissue forming the medullary rays of wood consists of *paracellulose. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v., Paracellulose..is characterized chemically by being insoluble in Millon's reagent, except after heating to 140° F. for several hours. 1885 LANDOIS & STIRLING *Text-bk Hum. Physiol.* I. 502 According to Hammarsten, metalbumin is a mixture of *paralbumin and other proteid substance. 1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 880 *Paramenispermine has the same composition as menispermine. *Ibid.* 873 *Paramide or Mellitimide is a white amorphous powder. *Ibid.* 874 *Paramic acid. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 746 This substance was discovered by M. Dumas in 1832, in coal tar, and named by him *paranaphthalin, because from his experiments it appears in its composition to be perfectly identical with naphthalin. *c* 1865 LETHEBY in *Circ. Sc.* I. 107/1 Finally, a more solid material, named paranaphthaline, distils over. 1883 *Athenæum* 15 Sept. 343/2 Dr. D. Tommasi. states that if anthracene is dissolved in benzol and exposed to the direct rays of the sun it becomes turbid and deposits crystals. This photogenic substance has been named *paranthracene. 1885 LANDOIS & STIRLING *Text-bk. Hum. Physiol.* I. 331 Identical with Kühne's hemialbuminose and Meissner's *parapeptone. 1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 12) I 327 Intermediate between orthophosphates and metaphosphates, there are at least three distinct classes of salts, the most important of which are the pyrophosphates or *paraphosphates. 1866-72 — *Dict. Chem.* IV. 354 The salts of *parapicoline are for the most part uncrystallizable. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v., Agar-agar, the Chinese vegetable jelly, is composed of *pararabin. *Ibid.* s.v., *Parasaccharose is more strongly dextro-rotatory than Saccharose. 1857-62 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 2) III. 385 This new acid is identical with the *paratartaric or racemic acid. 1885 LANDOIS & STIRLING *Text-bk. Hum. Physiol.* II. 539 The crystalline body *paraxanthin occurs in traces in the urine.

b. (More systematically) Names of isomeric benzene di-derivatives in which the two hydrogen-atoms replaced by another element or radical are symmetrically disposed in the benzene ring, being separated on each side by two other atoms; as 1 and 4 in the ring $^{1\ 2\ 3}_{6\ 5\ 4}$; e.g. *paradichlorobenzene*, $C_6ClHHClHH$. So *coumaric* (1 : 2) and *paracoumaric* (1 : 4) *acids*, etc. See ORTHO- 2.

As these compound names are formed systematically, and are in number unlimited, it is not necessary to give any list; cf. the following:

1876 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* (2) 207 Few chemists employ the terms *para-*, *meta-*, *ortho-*, in any other sense than as denoting 1:4, 1:3, and 1:2 compounds respectively. 1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 198 A second series of bi-derivatives of benzene—the *Para-* series—is produced from dinitrobenzene. From this compound is obtained *para-nitraniline*, which may be converted into para-diazonitrobenzene, and from this may be prepared parachloronitrobenzene, parabromonitrobenzene, and para-iodo-nitrobenzene. These ..may be converted by reducing agents into parachloraniline, parabromaniline, and para-iodaniline. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 270 We have called paradihydroxybenzene [or quinol] *one* of the benzenes, and the prefix *para-* shows which one; there are two others, one of which is *ortho*-dihydroxybenzene, or catechol, and the other *meta*-dihydroxybenzene or resorcinol. There are thus three substances, catechol, resorcinol and quinol, all having the same composition $C_6H_4(HO)_2$ and distinguished from each other by the prefixes *ortho*, *meta*, and *para* attached to dihydroxybenzene.

Para-[2], a. F. *para-*, a. It. *para-*, imperative of vb. *parare* 'to ward or defend, to cover from, to

shield, to shroud, to shelter' (Florio), orig. 'to make ready, prepare'—L. *parāre*; used with a sb. object, in phrases which have themselves become sbs., as *para-sole* lit. 'defend or shelter from sun', hence 'a sun-shade'; so *parafuoco* fire-guard, fire-screen, *paravento* wind-screen, *parapetto* breast-guard, parapet. (Cf. analogous Fr. and Eng. compounds, as *couvre-chef*, *couvre-feu*, *make-shift*, *spend-thrift*, *ward-robe*.) Italian *para-* has been adopted in Fr., which has added *parapluie* rain-screen, umbrella, *paracrotte* mud-guard, *parachute*, *parados*, etc. Thence English has PARAPET, PARADOS, PARASOL, PARACHUTE, with occasional humorous nonce-words, as **Parabore**, defence from bores, and occasional uses of the alien (French) words, **paragrandine** [L. *grandin-em* hail], **paragrêle** [F. *grêle* hail] protection against hail, **parapluie** [F. *pluie* rain] umbrella, **paratonnère** [F. *tonnère* thunder] lightning-conductor, **paravent** [F. *vent* wind] defence against wind.

1844 LD. BROUGHAM *A. Lunel* I. i. 26 And sigh for a Borenet, a *para bore, to protect me, like our musquito-curtains. 1848 FRANCIS *Dict Arts*, *Paragrandine*, an instrument, the object of which is to avert hailstones in the same manner as electric conductors avert the danger of lightning 1886 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, *Paragrêle*. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Parasol*. The word is French.—That used against rains is sometimes called *parapluie*. 1829 MRS. SOUTHEY *Chapt. Churchyards* II. 246 Escorted by Mr. Vernon on one side and his own valet, with a *parapluie*, on the other. 1866 MRS. H. WOOD *St. Martin's Eve* xix. (1874) 234 She ..displayed an enormous crimson *parapluie*, which she held between her face and the sun.

Parabanic (pæ·ăbæ·nik), *a. Chem.* [f. PARA-: see below] In *parabanic acid*, a dibasic acid, $CO{\cdot}_2(NH{\cdot}CO)$, produced by the action of nitric acid on uric acid or alloxan; crystallizing in colourless prisms. When boiled with dilute acids, it is converted into oxalic acid and urea, whence it is sometimes called *oxalyl carbamide* or *oxalyl urea*. Hence **Pa·raban**, a proposed substitute for the name *parabanic acid*, to express its parallelism to *alloxan*. **Pa·rabanate**, a salt of parabanic acid, as *argentic parabanate*, $CO{\cdot}_2(NAg{\cdot}CO)$.

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 635 Parabanic acid forms salts which are exceedingly unstable: parabanate of silver being the only salt which is permanent. 1866 OGLING *Anim. Chem* 43 Paraban and alloxan are products of the oxidation of uric acid 1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem.* p. xxviii, Kreatin is a monureide, and so are paraban and alloxan, which are obtained by the oxidation of uric acid. 1888 REMSEN *Org. Chem.* 203 Parabanic acid is formed by boiling uric acid with strong nitric acid and other oxidizing agents.

[*Note.* The term *parabanic* was introduced by Liebig and Wöhler in 1838 (*Annalen* XXVI. 285), but without any explanation of its formation. As they made parabanic acid by a reaction in which they expected to obtain alloxan, it is prob. that *para-* was used in the sense 'instead of', 'opposed to', the ending being that of *allox-an*, *-anic*, and the *b* merely euphonic. It has been suggested that the latter is a residue of *carb-*, and that the term was formed to express parallelism of constitution to urea or carbamide, $CO{\cdot}_2(NH_2)_2$, and to alloxan, $CO{\cdot}_2(NH{\cdot}CO)CO$; but as a fact, it was not till much later that the identity of urea and carbamide was discovered.]

Parabaptism (pæ·ăbæ·ptiz'm). [ad. late Gr. παραβάπτισμα irregular or spurious baptism, f. παρα- aside, amiss, wrong + βάπτισμα baptism] Uncanonical or unauthorized baptism (in the early church). So **Paraba·ptist, Parabaptiza·tion.**

1715 BINGHAM *Orig. Eccles.* IV. 275 Such Baptisms are frequently condemned in the ancient Councils under the name of παραβαπτισματα. ..Which sort of Parabaptizations are there condemned. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Parabaptism*.

Parabasal (pæ·ăbē·săl), *a.* (*sb.*) *Zool.* [PARA-1.] In Crinoids: Situated next to and articulated with a basal plate. b. *sb.* (also in mod.L. form *parabasāle*, pl. *-ālia*). A parabasal joint.

1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 125 In some cases the 'basals' are succeeded by a second row or cycle of plates..which are sometimes regarded as something special, and are termed the 'parabasals' or 'sub-radials'. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim* ix. 593 A calyx supported on a stem, and composed of five basalia, five parabasalia, and five radialia.

‖ **Parabasis** (pă·æ·băsis). Pl. **-bases** (-băsīz). [a. Gr. παράβασις lit. a going aside, digression, stepping forward, f. παραβαίνειν to go aside, step forward.] In ancient Greek comedy, A part sung by the chorus, addressed to the audience in the poet's name, and unconnected with the action of the drama.

1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. p. cvi, What steps were used in their parabases to give effect to the rhythm. *Ibid.* p. cxiv, The play originally condemned has come down to us with part of a parabasis (or address to the audience). 1866 LOWELL *Swinburne's Trag.* Pr. Wks 1890 II. 130 Something similar in purpose to the parabasis was essayed in one, at least, of the comedies of Beaumont and Fletcher, and in our time by Tieck. 1877 WARD in *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 407/2 The distinctive feature of Old, as compared with Middle Comedy, is the *parabasis*, the speech in which the chorus, moving towards and facing the audience, addressed it in the name of the poet, often abandoning all reference to the action of the play.

‖ **Parabema** (pæ·ăbē·mă). Pl. **-mata.** [a. mod. Gr. παράβημα, f. παρά beside + βῆμα BEMA.] In Byzantine churches, The part of the edifice on each side of the bema, when separated from the latter by a wall. Hence **Parabema·tic** *a.*, pertaining to a parabema; supported on the parabemata.

1850 NEALE *East. Ch.* I. II. iii. 171, (3) The prothesis, (4) the diaconicon or sacristy..when divided as here by walls from the bema, are called parabemata. *Ibid.* 172 Care must be taken to recognize the parabema in cases where there is a passage through it, as it is still architecturally one. *Ibid.*, The Church of S. Theodore, given above, has a parabematic dome.

Parabenzene, -benzol: see PARA-1 2.

† **Parabie·n.** *Obs.* [a. Sp. *parabien*, from *para* for, *bien* well, the wish 'may it be for good to you', 'I wish you joy or success', congratulation.] A congratulatory compliment, congratulation.

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. i. v. 47 My Master .. rendring me an account of his loue, and I giuing him the *Para-bien* thereof. 1668 LD. ARLINGTON in *Temple's Ll ks.* (1770) I. 516 So that now I can. give you the *parabien* of this great work. 1681 *Moores Baffled* 9 But instead of giving me the Parabien, you have disturbed my hour of Eating.

† **Parabi·lity.** *Obs. rare.* [f. PARABLE *a.*] The quality of being easily procured or prepared.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 102 He considereth not the parability, or Propriety of Medicines, it is not unusual for him to prescribe things out of use, or reach, or season.

Parablast (pæ·răblæst). [f. PARA- + Gr. βλαστός sprout, germ: see -BLAST.]

† **1.** *Path.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Parablasta*, term used by Eisenmann for disease with anatomical conversion or alteration: a parablast.

2. *Embryol.* The nutritive yolk of a meroblastic ovum, as distinguished from the formative yolk or *archiblast*; also, a special layer of cells in the embryo, supposed by His to arise from the nutritive yolk, by others to belong to the mesoblast.

1876 KLEIN in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* XVI. 116 This quasi-extraneous portion of the germ I will call *parablast*, in contradistinction to the segmented part or blastoderm of the authors, which I will term *archiblast*...However,..according to His, parablast is not a portion of the same substance of which the blastoderm consists, but is a part of the white yolk. 1884 *Science* IV. 341/1 The parablast of Klein, the intermediate layer of American authors. 1888 J. BEARD in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* Oct 195 There are here also plenty of mesoblast—pardon, 'parablast' cells in the neighbourhood.

Hence **Parabla·stic** *a.*, pertaining or relating to the parablast (sense 2).

1885 LANDOIS & STIRLING *Text-bk. Hum. Physiol* II. 1128 The parablastic structure of blood and connective tissue. 1888 J. BEARD in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* Oct. 195 When His regards the nuclei here present as mesoblastic or 'parablastic' cells, his view is just as much a gratuitous assumption as the whole parablastic doctrine.

Parable (pæ·ăr·ăb'l), *sb* Forms: 4- **parable**; also 4-7 **-bole**, 4-6 **-bil(l**, 5-6 **-byll(e**, 7 **-bile.** [ME. a. F. *parabole* (13th c. in Littré), ad. L. *parabola* comparison; in Christian L., allegory, proverb, discourse, speech, talk, a. Gr. παραβολή a placing side by side, comparison, analogy, parable, proverb, f. παρα- beside + βολή casting, putting, a throw.

From L. *parabola* came the various later forms *paravola*, *paraula*, *parola*, *parole*, *parabla*, *palabra*, *palavra*, meaning 'speech, word', in the Romanic langs. Hence *parabola*, *parable*, *parole*, *palaver* are all representatives of the same original word.]

A comparison, a similitude; any saying or narration in which something is expressed in terms of something else; an allegory, an apologue. Also vaguely extended (chiefly after Heb. or other oriental words so rendered) to any kind of enigmatical, mystical, or dark saying, and to proverbs, maxims, or ancient saws, capable of application to cases as they occur. *arch* (exc. as in b.)

† *Parables of Solomon*, the Book of Proverbs. (*obs.*)

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* xlviii. 4 Y shal bowe myn eres in parabiles [*a* 1300 *E. E. Psalt.* forbisenunge]. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ibid, Lerand me to speke in parabils, that is, in likynis that all men kan noght vndirstand. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxiv. 32 Lerne ȝe the parable of a fyge tree. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 360 Been thir none othire resemblances That ye may likne youre parables to. *Ibid.* 679 And eek the Parables of Salomon. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1987 Hit sownyd to me as a parable, Derke as a myste, or a feynyd fable. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. v 7 Lete not þe paraboles of eldir men displese þe. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 1 A poete somtyme..Spekyng in parablis, how the fox, the grey, The gander, ..Went with the pecok ageyne the fesaunt. 1596 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* Pref., All the ancient wisdom and science was wont to be delivered in that forme, as may be seen by the parables of Solomon. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas Notes* IV. iv. 194 Accept of the Curates parable, and his sentences in praise of a slender dyet as *Modicum non nocet*. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 500 A sin That Gentiles in their Parables condemn. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 234 Moses and the Prophets wrote all in Parables. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* x, I will reply with a parable told to me by a santon of the desert. 1881 N. T. (R. V.) *Luke* iv. 23 Doubtless ye will say unto me this parable [WYCLIF likenesse, TINDALE, 1611 proverbe, *Rheims* similitude], Physician, heal thyself.

b. *spec.* A fictitious narrative or allegory (usually something that might naturally occur), by which moral or spiritual relations are typically figured or set forth, as the parables of the New Testament. (Now the usual sense.)

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 352 þus speklip Crist..of dette in þe Pater Noster, and also in o parable. 1382 — *Matt.* xiii. 3 And he spak to hem many thingis in parablis. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xiii. 10 Why speakest thou to them in parables? 13 Therefore speake y to them in similitudes. 18 Heare ye therfore the similitude [*Rheims* and 1611 parable] off the sower. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 251 Whensoever by your similitude ye will seeme to teach any moralitie or good lesson by speeches misticall and darke, or farre fette, vnder a sence metaphoricall applying one naturall thing to another, ..the Greekes call it *Parabola*, which termie is also by custome accepted of vs... Such parables were all the preachings of Christ in the Gospell. 1688 SOUTH *Serm.* II. viii 276 The Foundation of all Parables is..some Analogy or Similitude, between the Tropical, or Allusive part of the Parable, and the Thing couched under it. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* IV. 208 Or rather sing thou of that wealthy Lord, Who took the ewe lamb from the poor man's bosom, ..This parable would I tell,. And look at thee and say, 'Thou art the man!' 1841 TRENCH *Parables* i. (1877) 2 The parable is constructed to set forth a truth spiritual and heavenly: this the fable, with all its value, is not

c. *dial.* Something that may be pointed to as an example or illustration (to follow or to avoid).

[Cf. 1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* xxiv. 9 And y shal ȝyue them .. in to repref, and in to parable, and in to prouerbe.] *c* 1880 *Correspondent*, Parable is used near Drumcondra, Ireland, in sense of 'An apt illustration, a case in point'. 1894 IAN MACLAREN *Bonnie Brier Bush* vi. ii. 218 'MAD', says Maclavish,..'You are just a Parable, oh yes, just a Parable'. 1900 *Cent Mag.* Feb. 601 He had his three acres in such rotation as a flower garden, his wee patch a parable to the counthry.

d. *To take up one's parable* [after Num. xxiii. 7, etc.]. to begin to discourse. *arch.*

1382 WYCLIF *Num.* xxiii. 7 And takun to his parable [1388 And whanne his parable was takun], seith. 1535 COVERDALE ibid., Then toke he [Balaam] vp his parable, & sayde [etc.]. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* i 5 In due time, the learned took up their parable.

e. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *parable-poem*, *-poet*, *-reading*, *-writer*; *-like* adj., *-wise* adv.

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 149 b, It is in parablewyse, and in way of comparison, that this citie is called Sodome and Egypt. *a* 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 240 His speeches had been hitherto darke and parable-like. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* (1881) 62 We Jews are a parable people. 1884 *Athenæum* 6 Dec 725/1 [They] can only be described as parable-poems. *Ibid* 727/3 The current of the story with the Western parable-writer moves too rapidly.

† **Pa·rable,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *parābil-is* procurable, f. *parāre* to prepare, procure: see -BLE.] That can be readily prepared, procured, or got; procurable, 'get-at-able'.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xix. (1887) 81, I haue kept Galenes rule in chusing these exercises, and that they be all both pleasant, profitable and parable. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. v. i. v. (1651) 390 This of drink is a most easie and parable remedy. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Med. Exp* Pref. (1693) 5 Receipts that being Parable or Cheap, may easily be made serviceable to poor Country People. 1741 *Compl Fam.-Piece* I. i. 60 A parable but excellent Medicine in..the Stone.

Pa·rable, *v. rare.* [f. PARABLE *sb.* Cf. late and med L. *parabolāre* to discourse, talk, whence F. *parler* to speak.]

1. *intr.* To compose or utter a parable; to speak or discourse in parables.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xlix. 4 That is to say, Parable thou in parable. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 437 My store of praise would never fail, Tho' I should parable till I were old.

2. *trans.* To represent or express by means of a parable, allegory, or similitude.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* I. vi. Wks. (1851) 32 That was chiefly meant, which by the ancient Sages was thus parabl'd. 1884 G. F. PENTECOST *Out of Egypt* iii. 54 That sign which to my mind it parables or typifies.

‖ **Parable·psis.** [a Gr. παράβλεψις, f. παραβλέπ-ειν to look aside at, to see wrong, to overlook, f. παρα- PARA 1 + βλέπειν to see.] False vision; oversight. So **Pa·rablepsy; Parable·ptic** *a.*, of or pertaining to parablepsy.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Parablepsis*, term for false vision; side vision; parablepsy. *Parablepticus*, of or belonging to *Parablepsis*: parableptic. 1886 *Athenæum* 7 Aug. 169/3 He avoids the difficulty..by supposing..the words were omitted through 'parablepsy' on the part of the scribe.

† **Pa·rably,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. PARABLE *sb.* + -LY 2, after advbs. from adjs. in *-ble.*] In parables, parable-wise.

1382 WYCLIF *Mark* xii. 1 And Ihesus bigan to speke parably [*gloss* or in parablis; *Vulg.* in parabolis].

Parabola (pă·ræ·bŏlă). *Geom.* [a. 16th c. L. *parabola* (also *parabolē*), a. Gr. παραβολή juxtaposition, application, *spec.* in Geometry, the 'application' of a given area to a given straight line, hence also, the curve described below: for derivation and other senses, cf. PARABLE. In F. *parabole*. See note below.]

One of the conic sections; the plane curve formed by the intersection of a cone with a plane parallel to a side of the cone; also definable as the locus of a point whose distance from a given point (the focus) is equal to its distance from a given straight line (the directrix).

Sometimes distinguished from parabolas of the higher kind (see b) as the *Apollonian* or *quadratic parabola*. It is approximately the path of a projectile under the influence of gravity.

[1544 *Archimedis Opera* 142 (heading) Archimedis qvadratvra parabolæ, id est portionis contentæ a linea recta & sectione rectanguli coni. 1558 COMMANDINUS *Archimedis Opera* 18 b, (heading) Archimedis qvadratvra parabolæ.] 1579 DIGGES *Stratiot.* 188, I demaunde whether then this Ellipsis shal not make an Angle with the Parabola Section equal to the distaunce betweene the grade of Randon proponed, and the grale of vttermost Randon. 1656 [see PARABOLASTER]. 1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 876 The Spindle made of the same Parabola by rotation about its Base. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* I. (1722) 14 The Orbits describ'd will be one of the other Conick Sections, either Parabola's or Hyperbola's. 1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 246 'Tis evident the Parabola has but one Focus. 1788 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* (ed. Rees), *Parabola, osculatory*, in *Geometry*, is used particularly for that *parabola* which not only osculates or measures the curvature of any curve at a given point, but also measures the variation of the curvature at that point. 1828 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 136 The Area or Space of a Parabola is equal to Two-Thirds of its Circumscribing Parallelogram. 1832 *Nat. Philos.* II. *Introd. Mech.* p. xviii. (U. K. S.), The curve-line which a ball describes, if the resistance of the air be not taken into consideration, is called in geometry a parabola. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* xxiii. (1870) 124 The orbit of a comet is generally best represented by what is called a parabola; that is, an infinitely long ellipse. 1881 C. TAYLOR *Anc. & Mod. Geom.* 82 The parabola was so called from the equality of the square of the ordinate of any point upon it to the rectangle contained by its abscissa and the latus rectum. .. It is reported by Proclus in his Commentaries on the first book of Euclid..that the terms *parabola*, *hiperbola*, and *ellipse* had been used by the Pythagoreans to express the equality or inequality of areas, and were subsequently transferred to the conic curves

b. Extended to curves of higher degrees resembling a parabola in running off to infinity without approaching to an asymptote, or having the line at infinity as a tangent, and denoted by equations analogous to that of the common parabola.

Campaniform or *bell-shaped parabola*: a name formerly given to cubic parabolas without cusp or node. *Cartesian p.*: a cubic curve denoted by the equation $xy = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d$, having four infinite branches, two parabolic and two hyperbolic. *Cubic* or *cubical p.*: a parabola of the third degree. *Double p.*: a parabola having the line at infinity for a double tangent. *Helicoid p.*: see HELICOID. *Neilian p.*: the semicubical parabola ($ax^3 = y^2$), rectified by William Neil in 1657. *Semicubical p.*: see SEMICUBICAL.

1664 *Phil. Trans.* I. 15 A Method for the Quadrature of Parabola's of all degrees. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Parabola's of the higher kinds are algebraic curves, defined by $a^{m-1}x = y^m$. Some call these Paraboloids. 1765 CROKER *Dict. Arts*, Cartesian Parabola. 1795 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* II. 192 A bell-form Parabola, with a conjugate point.

[*Note.* To the earlier Greek geometers, including Archimedes, B.C. 287-212, who investigated only sections perpendicular to the surface of the cone, the parabola was known as ὀξυγωνίου κώνου τομή = sectio rectanguli coni 'the [perpendicular] section of a right angled cone'. The use of παραβολή, 'application', in this sense is due to Apollonius of Perga, *c* 210 B. C., and, with him, referred to the fact that a rectangle on the abscissa, having an area equal to the square on the ordinate, can be 'applied' to the latus rectum, without either excess (as in the *hyperbola*) or deficiency (as in the *ellipse*). (See C. Taylor *Anct. & Mod. Geom.* 195; T. L. Heath *Apollonius of Perga*, Introd. lxxx.) But an explanation of the name, from the much more obvious property of the *parallelism* of the section to a side of the cone, is given by Eutokius of Ascalon *c* A. D. 550, and is frequent in later writers.]

‖ **Parabolanus** (pærăbŏlē·nŭs). Pl. -ni. [late L. (*Cod. Just.*, *Cod. Theod.*), f. *parabol-us* reckless man, one who jeopardizes his life, a. Gr. παράβολος exposing oneself, venturesome, reckless, perilous, f. παρα- aside + βάλλειν to throw.] A sick-nurse, especially in infectious cases. In the Eastern Church from 3rd to 5th c., name of a class of lay helpers who attended upon the sick in the plague, etc.

1672 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* III. ii. (1673) 267 These Parabolani were a Kind of Clergy Physitians. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., The *Parabolani* were not allowed to withdraw themselves from their function, which was the attendance on the sick. 1852 HOOK *Ch. Dict.* (1871) 563. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* v, Philammon went out with the parabolani, a sort of organised guild of district visitors.

† **Para·bolar,** *a. Geom. Obs.* [f. PARABOLA + -AR.] Of the nature of a parabola; parabolic.

1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 105 If regular, whether Elliptick or Parabolar.

† **Para·bolary,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *parabola* PARABLE + -ARY.] Of the nature of a parable; parabolical.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 292 Allegories of all sorts, whether apologal, affabulatory, parabolary [etc.].

† **Parabola·ster.** *Obs.* [f. PARABOLA: see -ASTER.] A parabola of a higher degree: = PARABOLA b. PARABOLOID I.

1656 HOBBES *Six Lessons* Wks. 1845 VII. 185, I have exhibited and demonstrated the proportion of the parabola and parabolasters to the parallelograms of the same height and base. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 233 The line, in which that body is moved, will be the crooked line of the first semi-parabolaster of two means, whose base is the impetus last acquired. 1670 COLLINS in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 199 A pure unaffected biquadratic parabolaster.

‖ **Parabole** (păræ·bŏlĭ). [a. Gr. παραβολή comparison, analogy (see PARABLE); formerly in Latinized form *parabola*.]

1. *Rhet.* A comparison, a metaphor (in the widest sense); *spec.* a simile drawn from the present.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. ix. (Arb.) 251 The Greekes call it *Parabola*, which terme is also by custome accepted of vs: neuertheleese we may call him in English the resemblance misticall. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Parabola*, a Similitude of a thing: In Rhetorick it is a similitudinary speech whereby one thing is uttered and another signified; as in this Example; 'As Cedars beaten with continual storms, so great men flourish'. 1828 WEBSTER, *Parabole*, in oratory, similitude; comparison.

† 2. *Geom.* = PARABOLA. *Obs. rare.*

1684 T. BAKER *Geometr. Key* 10 Though no necessity of invoking a Parabole..to midwife forth the two first classes of Equations.

Parabolic (pærăbŏ·lĭk), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. late L. *parabolicus*, a. late Gr. παραβολικός figurative (Clemens Alex.), f. παραβολή PARABLE; in mod. use referred also to PARABOLA; cf. F. *parabolique* (14th c. in Littré).]

A. *adj.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a parable; 'expressed by parable' (J.).

1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. I. ii. 11 Traditions; which he wraps up in..parabolic..notions. 1804 COLLINS *Scrip-scrap* 96 And through each parabolic tract, Pursue the trail of moral fact. 1882 A. B. BRUCE (*title*) The Parabolic Teaching of Christ, a systematic and critical study of the parables of Our Lord.

b. Of or pertaining to parabole; metaphorical.

1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* (1722) 66 Resolving the whole into a Popular, Moral, or Parabolick Sense. 1878 G. D. BOARDMAN *Creative Week* 20 (Cent.) Creation..transcends all experience. .. Hence all the words describing Creation must, in the very nature of the case, be figurative or parabolic.

2. *Geom.* Of the form of, or resembling, a parabola; of which the section is a parabola; also, having relation to the parabola.

Parabolic asymptote: see quot. 1788. *Parabolic branch* (of a curve): a branch which, like the parabola, extends to infinity without approaching an asymptote (opp. to *hyperbolic*). *Parabolic conoid*: a conoid of parabolic section, a paraboloid of revolution. *Parabolic point*: a point on a surface at which the curvature is cylindrical, the indicatrix thus being two parallel straight lines, i. e. a degenerate parabola. *Parabolic pyramidoid*: see PYRAMIDOID. *Parabolic reflector*: a reflector, usually of polished metal, made in the form of a paraboloid of circular section, so as to reflect parallel rays to a focus, or reflect in parallel lines the rays of a lamp placed at the focus. *Parabolic space*: (*a*) the space between an arc of a parabola and its ordinate; (*b*) name given by Klein to a space, of any number of dimensions, of zero curvature, as ordinary or Euclidean space (see HYPERBOLIC 2b, quot. 1872-3). *Parabolic spindle*: a figure formed by the revolution of an arc of a parabola about its (double) ordinate. *Parabolic spiral* = helicoid parabola: see HELICOID.

1708 RALPHSON *Math Dict.*, *Paraboloid*, otherwise called a Parabolick Conoid. 1704 *Parabolic spiral* [see HELICOID A. 1]. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Parabolick Space*, is the Area..between the Curve, of the Parabola and any entire Ordinate. *Ibid.*, *Parabolick Spindle*. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iii. 357 The parabolic Area equal to ⅔ of the circumscribing Parallelogram. 1788 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* (ed Rees), *Parabolic asymptote*, a parabolic line approaching to a curve, so that..by producing both indefinitely, their distance from each other becomes less than any given line. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 19 The resistance of the air and other causes occasion projected bodies to deviate considerably from the parabolic curve. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xxxviii. § 185. 323 Parabolic reflectors made of metal. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII 304/1 The elliptic, parabolic, and hyperbolic cylinders are perfectly distinct. 1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* xi. (1874) 225 [They] made experiments with parabolic shot or bombs. 1872 PROCTOR *Ess. Astron.* iii. 40 Comets which sweep round the sun in parabolic or hyperbolic orbits.

B. *sb.* † 1. *Geom.* A parabolic figure; a parabola or paraboloid. *Obs. rare.*

1657 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* II. 100 Whether those..are the portions of Globes or of Parabolicks, or other figures, is truely hard to judge. 1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* II. 137 They were talking of parabolics and elliptics.

2. A parabolic expression, a metaphor. *nonce-use.*

1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 736 The grandeur of the house was above all parabolics.

Parabolical (pærăbŏ·lĭkăl), *a.* [see -ICAL.]

1. Of or pertaining to parable; involving, or constituting, parable; having a figurative, as opposed to a historical or literal, existence or value.

1554 in FOXE *A. & M.* (1563) 910/2 Nothing can bee sayde more vncerteyne, or more parabolical and vnsensible than so to say. 1641 WILKINS *Mercury* ii. (1707) 10 The Jewish Doctors..accustom themselves to a Parabolical Way of Teaching. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1717) III 373 A Parabolical Description of God's vouchsafing to the World the Invaluable Blessing of the Gospel, by the Similitude of a King..Solemnizing his Son's Marriage. 1827 G. S. FABER *Sacr. Calend. Prophecy* (1844) I. 6 That parabolical prophecy of our Lord: 'wheresoever the carcase is, there will the eagles be gathered together'. 1866 WHITTIER *Pr. Wks.* (1889) I. 115 The Scripture they turn unto allegory and parabolical conceits.

† b. Using or addicted to the use of parable. *Obs.*

1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 265 He had a parabolical and allusive fancy. *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* (1837) IV. 9, I think aunty's unco parabolical the day.

2. *Geom.* = PARABOLIC *a.* 2. Now *rare.*

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* Pref. A iij b, Archimedes. (as some suppose) with a glasse framed by reuolution of a section Parabolicall, fired the Romane naue comming to the siege of Syracusa. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* (1667) 313 Not directly downwards, but in a parabolical or some such crooked line. 1728 PEMBERTON *Newton's Philos.* 234 To compare the orbits, upon the supposition that they are parabolical. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 111 A Parabolical Conoid.

Hence **Parabo·licalness.** *rare*—°.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Parabolicalness*, the being of the Nature or Manner of a Parable.

Parabo·lically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. In a parabolical manner; with parable or allegory; according to parabole, metaphorically.

1615 BROWNE *Moham. Imp.* II. § 63 They are spoken parabolically. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* II. ii, The latter was parabolically spoken. 1868 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 148 This doctrine is to be stated emblematically and parabolically.

2. *Geom.* In the manner of a parabola. *rare.*

1755 in JOHNSON.

Para·boliform, *a. rare.* [f. PARABOLA + -(I FORM.] Of the form of a parabola.

1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II, *Paraboloids*, are Paraboliform Curves in Geometry. 1819 *Pantologia*, *Paraboliform curves*, a name sometimes given to the parabolas of the higher orders.

† **Para·bolism.** *Alg. Obs.* [f. Gr. παραβολή in sense 'division' + -ISM.] The reduction of an equation by dividing it by the coefficient of the unknown quantity of highest degree.

1702 RALPHSON *Math. Dict.*, *Parabolism*, is the Division of the Terms of an Equation by the known Quantity (when there happens to be one) that is involved or multiplied into the first Term. Thus the following Equation $axx + abx = bcc$ will be reduced to this $xx + bx = \frac{bcc}{a}$.

Parabolist (păræ·bŏlĭst). [f. Gr. παραβολή (L. *parabola*) PARABLE, PARABOLA + -IST.]

1. One who narrates, uses, or deals in any way with, parables or parabole.

1651 H. MORE *Second Lash* in *Enthus. Tri.*, etc. (1656) 196 Now my pretty Parabolist, what is there left to make your similitude good?

2. One who deals with the parabola; in quot. 'a partisan of the parabola': cf. HYPERBOLIST 2. *nonce-use.*

1831 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* (1859) 42 The partisans of the ellipsis, the parabola, and the hyperbola. The parabolists believing themselves qualified to act as mediators.. would gravely say much that was very plausible.

Parabolize (păræ·bŏlŏiz), *v.* [See -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To express or represent parabolically; to set forth in a parable. Also *absol.*

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 20 Otherwise could not the church Catholike be..parabolized with a net cast into the sea. *Ibid.* 34 As our Saiuour Christ rightly parabolized of such. 1623 *Doleful Even-Song* 9 Which mercifull bounty..is here parabolized vnto vs by a certaine man that was a king [etc.]. 1847 BUSHNELL *Chr. Nurt.* II. vii. (1861) 379 He [Christ] parabolizes the truth.

b. To turn into, treat, or explain as a parable.

1851 G. S. FABER *Many Mansions* 329 Some would parabolise, or rather indeed..mythise, the several statements in the Book of Job and the Vision of Micaiah.

2. To make parabolic or paraboloidal in shape.

1869 W. PURKISS in *Eng. Mechanic* 12 Nov. 208/2 Such curve being afterwards parabolised by the polisher. 1878 LOCKYER *Stargazing* 134 M. Foucault proceeds in a different manner in parabolising his glass mirrors.

Hence **Para·bolizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Para·bolizer,** one who parabolizes.

1691 *Search after Wit* 3 And who first shou'd Trump up, but the Parabolizers? 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. ii. xiv. (1852) 420 The people then perceived the meaning of the parabolizer to be that [etc.]. 1819 G. S. FABER *Dispensations* (1823) II. 302 The parabolizing Arab. 1869 W. PURKISS in *Eng. Mechanic* 12 Nov. 208/3 The shorter the focal length, the more difficult the parabolising becomes.

Paraboloid (păræ·bŏloid), *sb.* (*a.*) *Geom.* Also 7 -oeides, -oeid, 8-9 -oide. [In form, ad. Gr. παραβολοειδής a. (in a different sense), whence in 17th c. use *parabo'oeides*: see PARABOLA and -OID, and cf. F. *paraboloïde*.]

† 1. A parabola of a higher degree: = PARABOLA b.

1656 HOBBES *Six Lessons* Wks. 1845 VII 315 The parabola is ⅓, and the cubical paraboloeides ¼ of their parallelograms respectively. 1697 EVELYN *Numism.* viii. 281 The Equated Isocrone Motion. in a Paraboloeid. 1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 245 Those of the Third.. Order will be the Cubic Paraboloid. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II. s v., Suppose the Parameter multiply'd into the Square of the Abscissa to be equal to the Cube of the Ordinate; that is, $pxx = y^3$. Then the Curve is called a Semicubical Paraboloid.

2. A solid or surface of the second degree, some of whose plane sections are parabolas; formerly restricted to that of circular section, generated by the revolution of a parabola about its axis, now called *paraboloid of revolution.*

Elliptic paraboloid: a paraboloid of elliptic section. *Hyperbolic paraboloid*: a curved surface of which every plane section is either a parabola or a hyperbola, the curvature being concave in one direction and convex in another (as in a saddle concave towards front and back, and convex towards each side).

1702 RALPHSON *Math. Dict.*, *Paraboloid*, is a Solid formed by the Circumvolution of a Parabola about its Ax. This is otherwise called a *Parabolick Conoid*. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 127 The Solid Content of a Paraboloid (or Solid generated by the Rotation of a Parabola about its Axis), is equal to Half its Circumscribing Cylinder. 1829 *Nat. Philos.* I. *Optics* vii. 22 (U. K. S.) The specula, or mirrors, of all reflecting telescopes are ground into the shape of a paraboloid. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 222/2 *Paraboloid.* The simplest form of this surface is the paraboloid of revolution. 1842 *Ibid.* XXIII. 304/2 For the elliptic paraboloid, let a parabola revolve about its principal axis, and let the circular sections become ellipses. *Ibid.*, Let two parabolas have a common vertex, and let their planes be at right angles to one another, being turned contrary ways.

Let the one parabola then move over the other, always continuing parallel to its first position, and having its vertex constantly on the other: its arc will then trace out an hyperbolic paraboloid.

B. *adj.* = PARABOLOIDAL. *rare.*

1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1901 *19th Cent.* Oct. 586 The voice aided by a paraboloid megaphone.

Paraboloi·dal, *a.* [L. as prec. + -AL.] Of the form of a paraboloid.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 575 Circular [domes] may be spherical, spheroidal, ellipsoidal, hyperboloidal, paraboloidal, &c. 1876 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* 759 Using, instead of a spherical, a paraboloidal speculum.

‖ **Parabranchia** (pærăbræ·ŋkiă). [PARA-[1].] The modified osphradium of certain gastropod molluscs, considered as a secondary branchia or gill. Hence **Parabra·nchial** *a.*, of or pertaining to a parabranchia; **Parabra·nchiate** *a.*, furnished with a parabranchia.

1883 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 648/1 The right olfactory organ only is retained, and may assume the form of a comb-like ridge to the actual left of the ctenidium or branchial plume. It has been erroneously described as the second gill, and is known as the parabranchia. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 479 In some *Aspidobranchia* the osphradium is large, thrown into folds, and is generally taken for a second but reduced ctenidium (parabranchia).

Parabromalide (-brō·mălōid). *Chem.* [PARA-[1] 2 a.] An isomer of bromal, C_2HBr_3O, forming colourless rhombic prisms with four-sided summits.

1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 340.

‖ **Parabysma** (pærăbi·zmă). *Path.* [mod.L., a Gr. παράβυσμα stuffing.] A term for swelling of the abdomen from enlargement or engorgement of the viscera. Hence **Paraby·smic** *a.*

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 135 Parabysmic tumours of the liver. *Ibid* 351 On this account I have ventured to change it for Parabysma. *Ibid.* IV. 54 Thus working up a distressing parabysma or visceral turgescence. *Ib.d.* 316 Parabysmic dropsy of the belly.

Paracamphoric to **-cellulose**: see PARA-[1] 2.

Paracelsian (pærăse·lsiăn), *sb.* and *a.* [f. proper name Paracelsus (see below) + -IAN.]

A. *sb.* A follower or adherent of the celebrated Swiss physician, chemist, and natural philosopher Paracelsus (1490–1541), or of his medical or philosophical principles; in the former sense opposed to *Galenist.*

His true name was Philippus Theophrast von Hohenheim.

1574 J. JONES (*title*) Galens Bookes of Elementes..confuting the errours..of the Paracelcians. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 108 Our Doctor is pertinaciously either a Galenist, or Paracelsian. 1711 W. KING tr. *Naude's Ref. Politics* i. 15 The Paracelsians pervert the text of Hippocrates, to establish their visionary imaginations.

B. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Paracelsus.

1617 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Fair Quarrel* II ii, Can all your Paracelsian mixtures cure it? 1659 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 453 It is a paracelsian remedy, that may kill as well as cure. 1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Hence **Paracelsianism,** the medical principles of Paracelsus.

1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* v. xviii. (1713) 467 Bath in which we all-over discover the Foot-steps of Paracelsianism and Familism.

So **Paracelsic, Paracelsical** *adjs.*, **Paracelsist** *sb.*, **Paracelsistic** *a.*

1602 F. HERING *Anatomyes* 15 Hyperbolicall, or rather, Paracelsicall Commendations. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* II. x. 119 Our Paracelcists would faine feed vs with many such smoaky promises. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 165 The Galenick and Paracelsick Physick. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Paracelsistick Medicines.* 1882 *Standard* 13 Dec. 5/5 The Galenists, the Paracelsists, ..the Vitalists, ..and the Anti-Hallerians had all..their followers.

‖ **Paracentesis** (pærăsentī·sis). *Surg.* Also 6 in Fr. form **paracentèse**; 7 *erron.* **-thesis, -tisis.** [L., a. Gr. παρακέντησις tapping, couching, f. παρακεντεῖν to pierce at the side, f. παρα- beside + κεντεῖν to prick, stab.] The operation of making a perforation into some cavity of the body, esp. for the removal of fluid or gas; tapping; also, couching.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 20/1 We must make the Paracentese to drawe awaye the water out of the bellyes. 1667 FAIRFAX in *Phil. Trans.* II. 548, I had thoughts of a Paracenthesis or Tapping between the Ribs. 1779 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 73 Rode to Chebacco, to attend the operation of paracentesis with Dr. Davis. 1874 LAWSON *Dis. Eye* 31 Paracentesis of the cornea will also be of service. 1892 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 1104/1.

Paracentral (pærăse·ntrăl), *a.* [f. Gr. παρα-, PARA-[1] + κέντρον centre + -AL.] Situated beside the (or a) centre; in *Anat.* applied to parts of the brain lying alongside the central fissure.

1878 A. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 61 The meningitis was.. localized on two convolutions, the anterior and posterior marginal near the paracentral lobe. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 715 Frequent in the parietal and temporal lobes and in the paracentral gyri.

† **Paracentric,** *a.* *Kinetics.* *Obs.* [See PARA-[1] and CENTRIC.] In *paracentric motion*, rendering *motus paracentricus* of Leibnitz, used by him to express that motion which, compounded with harmonic circulation, he supposed to make up the actual motion of a planet. Sometimes misunderstood by other writers, and applied to simple motion about a centre.

[1689 LEIBNITZ *Tentamen de mot. coelest. causis*, Opera 1768, III. 216 Motu duplici, composito ex circulatione harmonica .. et motu paracentrico. 1702 GREGORY *Astron. phys. elementa* I. lxxvii. 100.] 1704 C. HAYES *Fluxions* 293 Paracentric motion of Impetus is so much as the revolving Body approaches nearer to or recedes farther from the Center of Attraction. 1715 tr *Gregory's Astron.* I lxxvii. 175 The other Motion (namely the Paracentric) arises from a double curve, namely the excussory impression of Circulation and the Sun's attraction compounded together. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 128 If a slender rod AC revolve round the point C, as a centre, the centrifugal force arising from the paracentric velocity of the rod [etc.].

So **Paraceⁿtrical** *a.* ? *Obs* = prec.

1728 G. CHEYNE *Philos. Princ. Relig.* 32 The Paracentrical Motion is compounded of two others, viz. ..[that] whereby all Bodies moving in a Curve, endeavour to recede from the Center by the Tangent, and the Attraction of the Sun or the Gravitation of the Planet toward it.

Parache, Parachen, var. PARISH, PARISHEN.

Parachito, obs. variant of PARAKEET.

Parachloralide (-klō·răləid). *Chem.* [PARA-[1] 2 a.] An isomer of chloral, $C_2HCl_3O_2$, a pungent-smelling liquid, insoluble in water, produced by the action of chloral on wood spirit.

1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 341.

Parachordal (pærăkō·rdăl), *a.* (*sb.*) *Embryol.* [f. Gr. παρα- PARA-[1] + χορδή chord + -AL.] Situated beside the notochord: applied to two plates of cartilage, forming the foundation of the skull in the embryo. b. as *sb.* = Parachordal cartilage.

1875 NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* III. 701/2 The hinder and front cartilages, parachordal and trabecular, are applied to each other unconformably. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 337 The basi-cranial plate or parachordal cartilage. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v., The parachordals with the cephalic portion of the notochord form the basilar plate.

Parachromatin, -chromatism: see PARA-[1].

Parachronism (păræ·krŏniz'm). [f. Gr. παρα- PARA-[1] + χρόνος time + -ISM: cf. ἀναχρονισμός anachronism. Cf. F. *parachronisme.*] An error in chronology; usually taken as one in which an event, etc, is referred to a later date than the true one. (Cf. ANACHRONISM.)

a 1642 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* iii. (1642) 186, I much marvaile, that..our Moderne Criticks did not consider so great an Errour, and Parachronisme in Iustins Text. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* v. xvi 198 The Bride of the Lamb, he interprets of Constantine's Family and Retinue; wherein he commits a gross Parachronism. 1788 R. PORSON in *Mus. Crit.* I. 235 Parachronisms appear in the marble, respecting the age of Phidon the Argive, the assassination of Hipparchus, and the expulsion of Hippias. 1873 J. H. SMITH *Notes & Margin. Tennyson* 114 It cannot be regarded as parachronism if the poets . refrain from cutting out the very life and essence of the original tales.

So **Parachroni·stic** *a.*, marked by parachronism; **Para·chronize** *v.*

1685 H. MORE *Paralip. Prophet.* xii. 97 Though he have there over-much Parachronistick stuff. 1670 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 3), *Parachronize*, to mistime any thing.

† **Parachroous** (pærăkrō·ŋəs), *a.* *rare*—°. [f. Gr. παράχρο-ος + -OUS.] (See quot.)

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Parachroüs* (L.), of a false or altered colour; deprived of colour: parachroous.

So **Parachrose** (pærăkrōus) *a.* [irreg. as if f. χρῶσις colouring]: see quot.

1847 WEBSTER, *Parachrose, a.* (*Min.*) changing color by exposure to the weather. *Moks.*

Parachute (pæ·răʃūt), *sb.* [a. F. *parachute*, f. PARA-[2] + *chute* fall.]

1. An apparatus used for descending safely from a great height in the air, esp. from a balloon; it is constructed like a large umbrella, so as to expand and thus check the velocity of descent by means of the resistance of the air.

1785 *Europ. Mag.* VII. 401 In Mr. Blanchard's late visit to this country, he brought his Parachute to England. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. 17 These [flying squirrels] have.. a membrane..which when they leap, expands like the wing of a bat, and by this, like a parachute, they rest on the air. 1837 *Gentl. Mag.* Aug. 160/2 After the parachute was divided from the car, the balloon rose rapidly. 1876 BENEDEN *Anim. Paras.* ii. 33 The medusa, when extended, forms for them a balloon with its parachute.

2. *gen.* Any contrivance, natural or artificial, serving to check a fall through the air, or to support something in the air; e. g. the expansible fold of skin or *patagium* in the flying squirrel, etc.

1833 SIR C. BELL *Hand* (1834) 82 The Draco fimbriatus.. dropping safely to the ground, under the protection of a sort of parachute, formed by its extended skin. 1879 tr. *Semper's Anim. Life* 11 The parachutes of the flying reptiles. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 304 The fruits and seeds when ripe are..provided with wing or parachute and launched upon the wind.

† 3. Name given to a broad-brimmed hat worn by women late in the 18th century. *Obs.*

1885 *Fairholt's Costume in Eng.* Gloss., *Parachute*, a ladies' hat, in fashion in 1779.

4. a. *Mining.* A contrivance, such as a safety-catch, to prevent a too rapid descent of a cage in a shaft, or of the boring-rod in a boring.

1881 in RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*

b. *Watchmaking.* A contrivance to prevent injury to the balance-wheel from a shock or blow.

1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 184 The idea of the parachute is that if the watch is let fall .. the balance staff pivots may be saved from breaking by the yielding of the end stones.

c. *Brewing.* An apparatus made to slide up and down the side of a fermenting-vat according to the height of the fermenting wort.

1885 *Standard* 14 Mar. 7/7 Brewery fermenting tuns .. with parachutes and attemperators preferred.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *parachute bearing* adj.; **parachute light,** a bright light given by a burning composition contained in a small bomb (called a *parachute light-ball*) supported by a parachute so as to float in the air (the parachute being at first inclosed in the bomb, and set free by the explosion of a charge which also ignites the composition); used for observing the position or movements of an enemy.

1868 *Rep. to Govt. U.S. Munitions War* 192 A parachute light-ball..if it only burns for a few minutes, does not reveal the position of those using it. 1883 G. ALLEN in *Knowledge* 22 June 367/2 Other parachute-bearing mammals. 1897 WILLIS *Flower. Pl. & Ferns* I. 110 Very perfect 'parachute' mechanisms. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Aug. 4/1 A 'parachute' parasol with the edge fringed with lace of the style..in vogue at the period of the Crimean War.

Hence **Pa·rachute** *v. trans.*, to convey by means of a parachute; *intr.*, to descend by or as if by a parachute (whence **Pa·rachuting** *vbl. sb.*); **Pa·rachutism,** the art or practice of parachuting; **Pa·rachutist,** one who descends from a balloon in a parachute, *esp.* one skilled in such descents.

1807 COLMAN *Broad Grins, Reckoning w. Time* vi, Thy pinions next .Balloon'd me from the Schools to Town, Where I was parachuted down, A dapper Temple student. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Aug. 5/1 The lady who 'parachuted' from Clifton Suspension Bridge. 1888 *Weekly Scotsman* 6 Oct. 4/2 Mr Baldwin, the now well-known balloonist and parachutist. 1889 *Graphic* 3 Aug. 127/1 By and by perhaps, Society may vote parachutism vulgar. 1890 *Daily News* 21 Feb. 2/3 Narrow escape of a Lady Parachutist. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Mar 9/2 Thus Baldwin, having made a fortune by parachuting, was able to retire unscathed.

Paracide, obs. erron. form of PARRICIDE.

Paracitric, etc.: see PARA-[1] 2.

Paracketto, obs. variant of PARAKEET.

Paraclete (pæ·răklīt). Also 5 **-olit,** 6 **-olet.** [a. F. *paraclet* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. eccl. L. *paraclētus* (also *paraclītus*) Tertull., etc., a. Gr. παράκλητος advocate, intercessor, one called to one's aid, f. παρακαλεῖν to call in, call to one's aid. Although a passive verbal = L. *ad-vocātus*, παράκλητος was at an early date associated by the Greek Fathers with the Hellenistic sense of παρακαλεῖν to console, comfort, and the active agent-n. παρακλήτωρ encourager, comforter. Cf. the active sense acquired by *advocate.*

In Job xvi. 2, where the LXX has παρακλήτορες κακοῦ πάντες, Aquila and Theodotion have παράκλητοι.]

1. A title of the Holy Spirit (repr. Gr. παράκλητος in John xiv. 16, 26, xv. 26, xvi. 7); properly 'an advocate, one called in to one's assistance, an intercessor', but often taken as = 'comforter' (see COMFORTER 1 b). Also (rarely) repr. Gr. παράκλητος 'advocate' as applied to Christ (1 John ii. 1).

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3616 Ffor anothere Paraclit I shalle send yowe nedefulle. 1582 N. T. (Rheim.) *John* xiv. 26 The Paraclete, the Holy Ghost, whom the Father will send in my name. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* viii. (1662) 361 'If any man sin we have a Paraclete with the Father, Jesus Christ the righteous'..saith S. John. *a* 1700 DRYDEN *Veni, Creator Spiritus* 8 O source of uncreated light, The Father's promised Paraclete! *a* 1714 ABP. SHARP *Serm.* (1738) V. 29 In the Te Deum, 'also the Holy Ghost the Paraclete', for that is the word in the original. 1843 NEALE *Hymns for Sick* (1863) 58 Consoler of our hearts, Blest Paraclete! 1884 J. PARKER *Larger Ministry* 21.

transf. 1871 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.*, *Carlyle* Ser. I. 238 With him [Carlyle]..The victorious hero is the true Paraclete.

† 2. *gen.* An advocate or intercessor. *Obs.*

1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* III. xviii. B b v, Braggynge Winchester, the Popes paraclete in Englande, that is maynster of the Stewes at London. 1581 N. BURNE in *Cath. Tract.* (S. T. S.) 126 Your paraclet Theodore Beze is constraint to deny this pairt of the scripture. 1701 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* (1702) 82 [Plato] has likewise used in one place, the term Paraclete, Intercessor, in speaking of the Reason.

Paraclose, obs. variant of PARCLOSE.

‖ **Paracme** (păræ·kmē). [a. Gr. παρακμή the point at which the prime or strength is past, f. παρα- past, beyond + ἀκμή culmination, ACME.] A point or period at which the prime or highest vigour is past; the point when the crisis of a fever is past. So **Paracma·stic,** † **Paracma·stical** *a.* [Gr. παρακμαστικός, F. *paracmastique*, 15th c.], past the culmination or crisis.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Paracmastical*, pertaining to a.. feaver, wherein the heat, when it is at the greatest, by little and little diminisheth till it ceaseth. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Paracme*, the declining of a Distemper, when its Rage is abated, and the Patient judg'd beyond Danger. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Paracme*, that part of life, in which a person is said to grow old, and which, according to Galen, is from 35 to 49. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Paracmastic*, past the prime or the time of

vigour; past the crisis. *Paracme*, the point at which the prime is past; the commencement of old age;..the period in a fever after the occurrence of the crisis.

Paracolpitis to **Paracresol**: see PARA-[1] 1, 2.

†**Paracood**, obs. f. BARRACOUDA, a W. Indian fish.

1685 L. WAFER *Voy.* (1729) 340 They have Paracoods also, ..a long and round fish, about as large as a well-grown pike.

Paracrostic (pærăkrɒ·stik). [f. PAR(A-[1] + ACROSTIC.] (See quot.)

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci* etc., *Paracrostic*, a poetical composition in which the first verse contains, in order, all the letters which commence the remaining verses of the poem or division. According to Cicero (*De Divinatione*, ii. 54), the original Sibylline verses were paracrostics.

Paracya·nogen. *Chem.* [PARA-[1] 2.] An isomer or polymer of cyanogen, a dark brown porous substance formed in small quantity when cyanogen is prepared from cyanide of mercury. So **Paracy·anate, Paracya·nic** *adjs.*, **Paracy·anide.**

1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 500 Cyanide of mercury..evolving cyanogen and metallic mercury when heated in a close vessel, and leaving a black residue termed paracyanogen. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Paracyanate*.. applied by Berzelius to a fulminate. *Ibid.*, *Paracyanicus* ..applied by Berzelius to fulminic acid, because, though having the same composition as cyanic acid, it widely differs in relation to its properties: paracyanic. 1864 H. SPENCER *Biol.* I. 7 In paracyanogen, formed of the same proportions of these elements in higher multiples, we have a solid which does not fuse or volatilize at ordinary temperatures. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 342 Paracyanide of silver.

Paracyesis, Paracystitis *Path.*: see PARA-[1].

Paracyst (pærăsist). *Bot.* [PARA-[1] 1.] One of a pair of sexual organs in certain Fungi.

1874 COOKE *Fungi* 175 In the middle of these [utricles] are generated elongated clavate cells..which Tulasne names paracysts. 1884 H. M. WARD in *Q. Jrnl. Microscop. Sci.* XXIV. 280 The paracyst is a club-shaped branchlet, close to the macrocyst; the apex of the paracyst and the hook-like prolongation [of the macrocyst] become united.

†**Parada, -ado.** *Obs.* [app. an altered form (see -ADO 2) of F. *parade*, which at a later date was adopted unchanged. Sometimes held to be taken direct from Sp. *parada*, but the latter was not used in these senses: see PARADE *sb.*]

1. Pomp, show, display, ostentation; = PARADE 1.

1621 MOLLE *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* I. x. 31 All this parado and goodly shew declineth. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 82 The great pomp or princely parada used by Queen Berenice, and her train of women. 1660 WALTHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 123 No Court Paradoe, or Munificence was read of. 1689 *Def. Liberty agst. Tyrants* 137 Pompeous Paradoes and Shows.

2. A muster or display of troops; = PARADE 2.

1625 F. MARKHAM *Bk. Hon.* II. ix. § 4 It may be done, in March, in Campe or on the head of a Parado. 1640 GRAPTHORNE *Wallenstein* IV. ii. Wks (1874) II. 64 In their best furniture of Armes, all drawne Into parada.

3. Muster, 'turn-out'. *rare.*

a 1639 WOTTON *Life Dk. Buckhm.* in *Reliq.* (1651) 84 These five [Pr. Charles, Buckingham, and 3 attendants] were at the first the whole Parada of this Journey.

4. = PARADE *sb.* 4 and 5.

(In quots. 1653, 1690 applied to the *Prado* at Madrid.)

1652 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Hist. Relat.* 141 A large field, between Mastrick and Aquisgrane, where the Parado [*piazza d'arme*] was made. 1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I* 298 The King and Prince had some interviews in their Coaches passing to the Parada to take the Air. 1654 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Warrs Flanders* 383 In midst of the Parado, a Church was intended to be built. 1690 SHADWELL *Am. Bigot* I. 6 In the Evening we'l drive in the Parado.

‖ 5. = PARADE *sb.* 6.

1865 tr. *Erckmann-Chatrian's Waterloo* (1870) 98 Parada and riposte must have come like lightning.

Parada·ctyl. *Ornith.* [ad. mod.L. *paradactylum* (Illiger; also in Eng. use), f. Gr. παρα- beside, PARA-[1] + δάκτυλος finger.] (See quots.)

[1811 ILLIGER *Prodrom. System. Mamm. et Avium* 178 Paradactylum, pagina lateralis digiti pelmatis pars digitum spectans.] 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Paradactylum*, .. applied by Illiger to the lateral portions of the toes of birds, to distinguish it..from the inferior surface: the paradactyle. 1874 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* III 531 Side of toes (*Paradactylum*) the sides, in any way distinguished from the toes.

Hence **Parada·ctylar** *a.*, of or pertaining to the paradactyl.

1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., The marginal lobes [etc.] of birds' toes are paradactylar.

Parade (părē·d), *sb.* [a. F. *parade* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), 'a (boasting) apparance, or shew; a brauado, or vaunting offer' (Cotgr.); ad. It. *parata* 'a warding or defending; a dighting or garish setting forth' (Florio 1611), Sp. *parada* 'a staying or stopping, also, a standing or staying place' (Minsheu 1599); L. type **parāta*, from *parāre*.

L. parāre to make ready, procure, prepare, furnish, in late L. to deck, adorn, developed many senses in Romanic; e.g. in It. (1) 'to adorne, dight, decke, beautifie, set foorth, furnish, garnish, prouide', (2) 'to prepare to receive (a blow), to ward off, defend, cover, shield', (3) 'to teach a horse to stop and staie orderly', to make 'the stop in the action of horsemanship' (Florio). In Sp. *parar* is 'to stop, stay, rest, end, be at a non-plus, pause' (Minsheu). All the senses occur in Fr. The sb., It. *parata*, Sp. *parada*, might occur in any of the senses of the vb. used in the lang. Fr. has app. taken senses of *parade* from both. Cf also L. *magno paratu* with great preparation, provision, or display.]

I. 1. Show, display, ostentation. *To make a parade of*, to display ostentatiously.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Parade*, an appearance or shew, a bravado or vaunting offer. 1663 COWLEY *Cromwell* Wks. 1710 II. 658 The most virtuous and laudable Deed that his whole Life could have made any Parade of. 1700 T. BROWN *Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 150 To make a fine Parade of his own good Qualities and Vertues. 1759 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1812) IV. xxviii. 16 A new display of that state and parade to which he was so much addicted. 1789 BELSHAM *Ess.* I. xii. 217 Making an empty parade of knowledge which we do not really possess. 1812 *Gen. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 22 The unseemly parade of his funeral. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xxi, Another answers, 'Let him be, He loves to make parade of pain'.

2. An assembling or mustering of troops for inspection or display; esp. a muster of troops which takes place regularly at set hours, or at extraordinary times to hear orders read, as a preparation for a march, or any other special purpose.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Parade*..is also a term of War, and commonly used for that appearance of Souldiers in a Garrison about two or three of the clock in the afternoon, to hear prayers, and after that to receive Orders from the Major for the Watch, and Guards next night. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 780 The Cherubim .stood armd To thir night watches in warlike Parade. 1769-72 *Junius Lett.* xxx. 138, I shall leave it to military men, who have seen a service more active than the parade. 1831 LYTTON *Godolph.* vi, He was not very much bored by drills and parade. 1859 *Musketry Instr.* 69 Permitted to be absent from afternoon parade.

b. The men appearing on parade.

1844 *Regul. & Ord Army* 260 The Commanding Officer is then to direct the Parade to Order Arms.

3. A march or procession; esp. in *U. S.*, a procession, organized on a grand scale, in support of some political object.

1673-4 DR. LAUDERDALE in *L. Papers* (Camden) III. xxiv. 36 They went up with a Parade of 9 or 10 Coaches. 1731 SWIFT *Strephon & Chloe* Misc. 1735 V. 33 The Rites perform'd, the Parson paid, In State return'd the grand Parade. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* xxiv, Not a sweet ramble, but a slow parade. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. III. lxxi. 580 When a procession is exceptionally large, it is called a Parade. *Ibid.* 581 *note*, In the Cleveland Business Men's parade it was alleged that 1500 lawyers had walked.

b. An assembly of people; esp. a crowd of promenaders.

1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 107 We saw a great parade, or kind of meeting. a 1845 HOOD *Storm at Hastings* xiii, The gay Parade grew thin—all the fair crowd Vanish'd. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lv. 6 Where flocks the parade to Magnus' arches. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xvii. 265 'Did she go into that parade of people?' said Ingram.

4. The place where troops assemble for parade; the level space forming the interior or enclosed area of a fortification; a parade-ground.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Parade*, is a Military word, signifying the Place where Troops usually draw together, in order to mount the Guards, or for any other Service. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. x. 407 Two hundred soldiers .. conducted him to the great parade before the Emperor's palace ..In this parade, a body of troops .were drawn up under arms. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 40 When Barracks are occupied by Troops, the Yards and Parades are to be swept, rolled, and kept clean by them.

5. A public square or promenade. Now sometimes the name of a street.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 219 (Leon) The Square is called the Parade. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 149 Before the Church of Santiago is a very handsome Parade. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* I. i, We saunter on the parades [at Bath]. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* xi. (1862) 29 In what street, parade, place, square, row, terrace, or lane .will be explained in due time. 1862 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1883) I. 85 The smart parades and crescents of the former town.

II. 6. *Fencing.* = PARRY. [Fr. *parade*, It. *parata*.]

1692 SIR W. HOPE *Fencing-Master* 20 The Lessons Defensive are commonly called the Parade. *Ibid.*, Parades or wayes of defending. *Ibid.*, Two Parades, the Parade in Quart, and the Parade in Terce. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., There are as many kinds of Parades, as of strokes and attacks. 1834 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) VI. 502 A parade is a defence of the body, made by an opposition of one's blade to that of an adversary.

fig. 1699 LOCKE *Educ.* § 94. 152 Marks, which serve best to shew, what they [men] are..especially when they are not in Parade and upon their Guard.

III. 7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (mostly connected with sense 2), as *parade attire, -day, -duty, -ground, major, -march, officer, order, -step*; **parade-rest**, a position of rest, less fatiguing than that of 'attention', in which the soldier stands silent and motionless, much used during reviews; also *parade-like* adj.

1724 in Temple & Sheldon *Hist Northfield, Mass.* (1875) 200 If the enemy get within the parade ground. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* II. iii. 78 The Trenches were levelled, ..and then I lost the Title of Parade Major. 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 149 The slow or parade-step being 70 paces per minute. 1807 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* V. 576 They are chiefly parade letters to men of celebrity. 1813 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Patron.* (1833) I. vii 126 A mere parade officer, who had never been out of London. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. ii, Andreas too attended Church..like a parade-duty, for which he in the other world expected pay with arrears. 1888 *Century Mag.* XXXVII. 465/1 Not a man moved from the military posture of 'parade-rest'.

Parade (părē·d), *v.* [f. prec. sb.: cf. F. *parader* (1784 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *trans.* To assemble (troops, etc.) for the sake of inspection or review: see PARADE *sb.* 2.

1686 [see PARADING *vbl. sb.*]. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* II. iii. 73 He [the General] thought me more capable to parade the Workmen, and detach them .. for the respective Works. 1799 WELLINGTON in Gurwood *Desp.* (1837) I. 26 The troops were paraded. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* v. 550 Bid him parade his troop in his grandsire's honour.

transf. and *fig.* 1881 ROSSETTI *Ball. & Sonn.* (1882) 208 While Memory's art Parades the Past before thy face. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* (1899) 87/1 Robbing the mail, and parading every traveller on a certain line of road with almost ludicrous impartiality.

2. *intr.* To march in procession or with great display or ostentation; to walk up and down or promenade in a public place, esp. for the sake of 'showing off'.

1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vi. 196 These troops paraded about the hill with great ostentation .. practising every art to intimidate us. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlviii. (1869) III. 27 He paraded through the streets with a thousand banners. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mountray Fam.* ix. 194 If I had my way, I would parade all the morning up and down the fashionable side of Bond Street. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lxvi, In this order they paraded off with a horrible merriment.

3. *trans.* To march through (a place of public resort) in procession or with great display; to walk up and down or promenade (some place) esp. for the sake of 'showing off'.

1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* vi. viii, Venus..in semblance of a blear-eyed trull paraded the battlements of Fort Christina. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* v. 84 Have we not seen Favila's shameless wife..parade Our towns with regal pageantry? 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. ii vi. 211 Throwing themselves into a procession, they paraded the streets of the city.

4. To march (a person) up and down or through the streets either for show or to expose him to contempt. Also *refl.*

1807 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 89 The idea of a chief magistrate parading himself through the several States as an object of public gaze. 1886 R. F. BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (abr. ed.) I. 296 They set him on a camel and paraded him about the city.

5. *intr.* To make a parade; to behave, talk, or write ostentatiously; to 'show off'. Also in phr. *to parade it*. *rare* or *Obs.*

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1766) V. 46 The whole family paraded it together. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 38 He paraded and shewed away concerning the divinely inherent right of monarchs. 1807-8 SYD. SMITH *Plymley's Lett.* Wks. 1859 II. 158/2 You parade a great deal upon the vast concessions made by this country to the Irish, before the Union.

6. *trans.* To make a parade of, to display or hold out to view ostentatiously, to 'show off'.

1818 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 32, I thought I would amuse him a little by parading the whole Irish system of things before him. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* v ii, A great man never loses so much as when he exhibits intolerance, or parades the right of persecution. 1865 MISS BRADDON *Sir Jasper's Tenant* ii, The very last .. to parade his feelings before the eyes of his fellow men. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* cxl, Don't hinger here in Paris to parade Your victory.

7. *nonce-use.* To provide (a town, etc.) with a parade or parades.

1889 HISSEY *Tour in Phaeton* 191 The modern part that faces the sea is. paraded, well lighted, well drained.

Hence **Para·ded** *ppl a*

1865 MRS. G. L. BANKS *Tried & true* in Harland *Lanc. Lyrics* 277 From paraded assistance I turn'd with disdain. 1876 BROWNING *A Forgiveness* 337 Worse than all, Each day's procession, my paraded life Robb'd and impoverished through the wanting wife.

Para·deful, *a. rare.* [See -FUL.] Full of parade or display.

1755 RICHARDSON *Corr.* (1804) III 224 Supper, as paradeful a one as if it were a less frugal meal than it always is at Parson's-Green, enters.

Paradeigma, Paradeisal: see PARADI-.

Paradeless (părē·dles), *a.* [See -LESS.] Without parade; lacking a parade.

1872 M. COLLINS *Two Plunges for Pearl* III. vi. 137 A clubless paradeless..city.

Paradenitis, etc.: see PARA-[1].

Parader (părē·dəɹ). [f. PARADE *v.* + -ER[1].] One who parades: in the senses of the verb.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. i. 3 What think you,.. rejecting both your men, and encouraging my parader? 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. xviii, Bring me the parader's gage. 1888 *Voice* (N. Y.) 27 Sept., The paraders marched in to swell the multitudes.

Paraderm (pærădəɹm). *Biol.* [f. Gr. παρα-, PARA-[1], in sense 'subsidiary', 'by-' + δέρμα skin.] The delicate membrane enclosing the pro-nymph of some dipterous insects.

1895 *Cambr. Nat. Hist.* V. 164 Lowne,..looking on the limiting membrane as a subsequent formation,..calls it the paraderm. 1895 in *Funk's Standard Dict.*

‖ **Paradiastole** (pærădəi,æ·stŏĭ). *Rhet. Obs.* [L., a. Gr. παραδιαστολή 'putting together of dissimilar things', f. παρα- side by side + διαστολή separation, distinction.] A figure in which a favourable turn is given to something unfavourable by the use of an expression that conveys only part of the truth. b. (See quot. 1657.)

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 84 *Paradiastole*, when with a milde interpretation or speech wee colour others or our owne faults, as when we call a subtile person, wise; a bold fellow, couragious; a prodigall man, liberall. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xvii. (Arb.) 195 The figure Paradiastole, which..nothing improperly we call the Curry-fauell. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 113 Paradiastole is a dilating or enlarging of a matter by interpretation. A figure when we grant one thing that we may deny another. *Ibid.* 115 This

figure paradiastole is by some learned Rhetoricians called a faulty tearm of speech, opposing the truth by false tearms and wrong names. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Paradiastole*, .. a Figure which disjoyns things that seem to have one Import, and shews how much they differ.

Hence † **Paradia·stolary** *a.*

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 292 Figurative expressions, .. paradoxical, paramologetick, paradiastolary.

Paradidymal, -didymis: see PARA-[1] 1.

Paradigm (pæ·rădim, -dəim). Also 7 -digme. [a. F. *paradigme*, ad. L. *paradigma*, a. Gr. παράδειγμα pattern, example, f. παραδεικνύ-ναι to exhibit beside, show side by side. Formerly also in L. form.]

1. A pattern, exemplar, example.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 208/1 We now haue none enterpretour of the parablys ne paradygmes. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* B j, Giue me a paradigme or example, of a deliberatiue kinde of epistle. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. iii. 45 The Universe .. was made exactly conformable to its Paradigme, or universal Exemplar. 1752 J GILL *Trinity* v. 91 The archetype, paradigm, exemplar, and idea, according to which all things were made. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 133 Socrates makes one more attempt to defend the Platonic ideas by representing them as paradigms.

† 2. *Rhet.* (In L. form.) See quot. *Obs.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 100 *Paradigma*, a manner of exhorting or with-drawing by example, as to say .. 'the nature of the Dolphin is not to suffer the yong one of her kinde to straggle vndefenced'. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 252 *margin, Paradigma*, or a resemblance by example.

3. An example or pattern of the inflexion of a noun, verb, or other inflected part of speech.

1599 MINSHEU *Span. Gram.* 20 Now it remaineth to giue a Paradigma or example of euery Conlugation of their Moodes. 1698 WALLIS in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 358 It will be convenient .. to Write him out a full Paradigm of some one Verb. 1859 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Lang.* (1861) 81 Paradigms of regular and irregular nouns and verbs. 1892 DAVIDSON *Hebr. Gram.* 72 Skeleton paradigm of the regular verb.

Paradigmatic (pæ·rădigmæ·tik), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. Gr. παραδειγματικ-ός, f. παραδειγματ-: see prec. and -IC.] Of the nature of a paradigm; serving as a pattern; exemplary.

1793 T. TAYLOR *Plato* Introd. Timaeus 372 After this, the demiurgic, paradigmatic, and final causes. 1828 in WEBSTER. 1888 *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* Oct. 294 The Timaeus seems at first to fit very nicely into the doctrine of the paradigmatic idea. 1890 J. H. STIRLING *Philos. & Theol.* ii. 37 All these ideas are not paradigmatic only but parental.

† B. *sb.* One who writes lives of religious persons to serve as examples of Christian holiness. *Obs. rare.* 1847 in WEBSTER.

† **Paradigma·tical,** *a.* [See -ICAL.] = prec.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 958 We read that some signes are paradigmaticall. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 733 Here therefore is there a Knowledge before the world, .. that was Archetypal and Paradigmatical to the same. 1793 T. TAYLOR *Plato* Introd. Timaeus 370 Primary causes, i.e. the producing the paradigmatical, and the final.

Hence **Paradigma·tically** *adv.*

1846 WORCESTER cites *Annot. Tr.* In mod. Dicts.

† **Paradi·gmatize,** *v. Obs.* [ad. Gr. παραδειγματίζ-ειν to make an example of, f. παραδειγματ-: see prec. and -IZE.] *trans.* To set forth as a model, to make an example of.

1647 HAMMOND *Copy Papers betw. H & Cheynell* 123 There is no question concerning any line in those Books so paradigmatized by you. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Baptism* 216 Not. [to] go about as it were to paradigmatize, and stigmatize me throughout the whole Kingdom. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 36 2/1 To Paradigmatize and .. explain all obstupifying Quiddities

Parading (părē·diŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PARADE *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of the verb PARADE; mustering of soldiers; promenading; showing off, etc. Also *attrib.*

1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 208 The Parading Place that is before it, serves also for a publick meeting Place. 1765 C. SMART *Phædrus* viii. 28, I value not thy gasconading, Nor all thy alamode parading. *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* I. 86 There was a great deal of parading, and noise .. of beating drums.

Para·ding, *ppl a.* [f. as prec. + -ING [2].] That parades; marching up and down; showing off, given to display, etc.

1777 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* July, She is parading and tolerably uncultivated as to books. 1816 CHALMERS *Astron. Disc.* vii. (1830) 284 It may have been a piece of parading insignificance. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 18 Mar. 8/2 The parading bands are now passing along in silence.

Hence **Para·dingly** *adv.*

1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 96 All that the spirit of liberty had honoured, were protected and brought paradingly forward.

‖ **Paradiortho·sis.** *Obs. rare.* [a. Gr. παραδιόρθωσις a marginal correction, f. παρα- aside, (PARA-[1] in sense of 'improper, false') + διόρθωσις correction.] A false correction.

1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 2, I cannot choose but take notice of a Paradiorthosis, or false emendation.

Pa·radiploma·tic, *a.* [f. PARA-[1] 1.] Aside or apart from what is strictly diplomatic or concerned with the evidence of the manuscript texts.

1854 ELLICOTT *Comm. Galatians* Pref. (1859) 17, I have always endeavoured, first, to ascertain the exact nature of the diplomatic evidence; secondly, that of what I have termed paradiplomatic arguments, .. by which I mean the apparent probabilities of erroneous transcription, permutation of letters, itacism, and so forth. *Ibid.* 15 The accidental omission .. seems probable on paradiplomatic considerations. 1879 FARRAR in *Expositor* IX. 29 The passage is still to be retained in spite of evidence both external and internal, both diplomatic and paradiplomatic. 1882 — *Early Chr.* II. 448 One of those cases in which the reading of the existing MSS. is outweighed by other authorities and other considerations. *Note*: To express the same thing technically, the diplomatic is outweighed by the paradiplomatic evidence.

Paradisaic (pærădisē·ik), *a.* [Arbitrarily f. PARADISE or L. *paradis-us* (after *algebraic, Judaic, Mosaic, prosaic*).] = next.

1754 SHEBBEARE *Matrimony* (1766) I. 240 The Paradisaic Vision of excessive Love. 1843 J. B. ROBERTSON tr. *Moehler's Symbolism* I. 34. 1898 J. P. LILLEY *Princ. Protestant.* i. 16 Salvation is never represented in Scripture as a mere restoration of the paradisaic condition.

Paradisaical (pærădisē·ikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, of the nature of Paradise; paradisiacal.

1623 R. CARPENTER *Conscion. Christian* 26 This onely permanent and Paradisaicall good of an vpright conscience. 1725 POPE *Let. to E. Blount* 13 Sept., We wander in a paradisaical scene among groves and gardens. 1872 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. 27 The pictures drawn by some travellers of savagery as a kind of paradisaical state 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 26 Sept. 5/1 The paradisaical groups of Fra Angelico.

Hence **Paradisa·ically** *adv.*

1832 tr. *Tour Germ. Prince* IV. 117 A singular and paradisaically luxuriant country. 1855 *Fraser's Mag.* LI. 532 How happily and almost paradisaically they seem to live.

Paradisal (pærădəisăl), *a.* [f. L. *paradīs-us* + -AL.] Of or pertaining to paradise.

c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xv. 19, I feill no pane, I haif no purgatorye, Bot peirles, perfytt, paradisall plesour. 1723 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett., to C'tess Mar* Apr. (1887) I. 341 The paradisal state of receiving visits every day from a passionate lover. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* vi. (1852) 79 [They] each prepare His wing to poise for Paradisal flight. 1880 WEBB *Goethe's Faust* Prol in Heaven 19 To paradisal day succeedeth The awful presence of the night.

Paradise (pæ·rădəis), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 2–4 **paradis**, (4 -dijs, -dizs), 4–8 -ice, (5 **paradis, paradies**, -yss, 5–6 -yce, 6 -ize), 5– **paradise.** *β.* 2 5 **parais**, 3 **paraise**, 3–4 **parays.** [Early ME. a. F. *paradis* (also in early semi-popular form *paraïs, pareis*), ad. L. *paradīs-us*, a. Gr. παράδεισος, a. OPers. *pairidaēza* enclosure, park, f. *pairi* around + *diz* to mould, form; whence also Armenian *pardez*, late Heb. פרדס *pardēs* (Neh. ii. 8 the park of the Persian king, also Eccl. ii. 5); in mod.Pers. and Ar. فردوس *firdaus* garden, paradise.

Used in Gr. (first by Xenophon) for a (Persian) enclosed park, orchard, or pleasure ground; by the LXX for the garden of Eden, and in N.T and Christian writers for the abode of the blessed, which is the earliest sense recorded in Eng. The OE. equivalent was *neorxna wang*; cf. *Hexam. St. Basil* 16 *Paradisum* ðæt we hatab on Englisc neorxna wang; called also, *Phœnix* 418, se halga wong (*wong* land, territory, surface of the ground)]

1. The garden of Eden. Also called *earthly* (†*terrenal, terrene, terrestre*) *paradise*, to distinguish it from the *heavenly paradise*.

a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 221 God þa hine brohte into paradis. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 129 Heo weren iputt ut of paradise. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 291 He sa3 in paradis Adam and eue in mike[l] pris. 13.. *K. Alis.* 5685 Paradys terrene is righth in the Est. 1340 *Ayenb.* 50 Ase he did to euen and to Adam in paradys terestre. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5496 Eufraton & þe flode Tyger . passyn out of peradis þurghe the playn Rewme. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* xxxii. (Arb.) 83 Bytwene the grete Inde & erthly paradyse. 1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 397 The riuer Ganges, one of the foure that comme foorth of paradice terrenall 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 132 He..to the border comes Of Eden, where delicious Paradise.. Crowns with her enclosure green .. the champain head Of a steep wilderness. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 236/2 The *earthly* paradise, as developed by Christian fancy, is the old garden of Eden, which lay in the far East beyond the stream of Ocean, raised so high on a triple terrace of mountain that the deluge did not touch it.

β. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 129 þet wes eorðliche parais. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 66 Eue heold me parais longe tale mid te neddre. 13 . in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 230 þe 3ates of parais þoruth eue weren iloken.

b. Hence in names of plants and animals: *Apples of paradise*, the fruit of the plantain, *Musa paradisiaca*; *bird of paradise*, see BIRD *sb.* 7; *grains of paradise*, see GRAIN *sb.* 4.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xvi. 17 b, Apples of paradice, which they call muses.

2. Heaven, the abode of God and his angels and the final abode of the righteous. (Now chiefly *poetic*.)

a. [*c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xxiii. 43 To-dæg þu bist mid me on paradise [*Hatton* on paradise; *Gr.* ἐν τῷ παραδείσῳ, *Vulg.* in paradiso; WYCLIF in paradys, TIND. in paradise].] *c* 1205 LAY. 24122 Þat he 3efen heom his paradis, þæt heo mosten bruken blisse mid ænglen. *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 191 I-brouht of helle in-to paradise. 1340 *Ayenb.* 14 Þet hi wyþ-oute ende þet is þe blisse of paradis. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* v, I haue dremed that the Angels had led one of yow in to paradys or heuen 1500 *20* DUNBAR *Poems* lxxvi. 4 A fre choir gevin to Paradice or Hell. 1587 FLEMING *Contin. Holinshed* III 1352/1 If he vouchsafe to call you into paradise, how blessed shall you be. 1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* cxxii. (1869) 122 You .. shall at length arrive at the Celestiall Paradice. 1858–60 J. GARDNER *Faiths of World* II. 11 The Jewish Rabbis teach that there is an upper and a lower paradise or heaven. 1872 F. W. FABER *Hymn*, O Paradise, O Paradise.. Where loyal hearts and true, Stand ever in the light.. In God's most holy sight.

β. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 61 To bon in heuene fuliwis. In toupe [?] sete of parais. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 13 Paraises þeien aren 3arewe iopenet þe nu. *a* 1300 *Floris & Bl.* 76 Him þuȝte he was in parais. *c* 1325 *Song Virg.* 33 in *O. E. Misc.* 195 Leuedi quene of paraȝs.

b. The Mohammedan heaven or elysium.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xii. 132 3if a Man aske them [Saracens], what Paradys thei menen; thei seyn, to Paradys, that is a place of Delytes, where men schulle fynde alle maner of Frutes, in alle Cesouns [etc.]. 1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* IV. i. 1766 Prophet, take notice I disclaim thy Paradice. 1813 BYRON *Giaour* 489 *note*, The Koran allots at least a third of Paradise to well-behaved women. 1816 — *Siege Cor.* 255 Secure in paradise to be By Houris loved immortally. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 20 Some assert Paradise to be in the seventh heaven, and, indeed, I have found this to be the general opinion of my Mualim friends.

c. By some theologians, the word as used in Luke xxiii. 43 is taken to denote an intermediate place or state where the departed souls of the righteous await resurrection and the last judgement. Cf. 'Abraham's bosom', Luke xvi. 23.

a 1690 BP. BULL *Serm. Acts i.* 25, Wks. 1846 I. 55 Then .. he [St. Paul] saw also the intermediate joys of paradise, wherewith the souls of the faithful are refreshed until the resurrection. *Ibid.* 59. 1703 D. WHITBY *Paraphr. N. T.* Luke xxiii. 43. 1713 A. CAMPBELL *Doctr. Mid. State* (1721) 53. 1739–56 DODDRIDGE *Fam. Expositor* (1761) IV. 523 He was also caught up into Paradise, that Garden of God, which is the Seat of happy Spirits in the intermediate State, and during their Separation from the Body. 1776 WESLEY *Let. to Miss Bishop* 17 Apr., In Paradise, in the intermediate state between death and the resurrection. *a* 1806 HORSLEY *Serm.* (1811) 395 Paradise was certainly some place where our Lord was to be on the very day on which he suffered, and where the companion of his sufferings was to be with him. It was not heaven. 1835 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (1837) III. xxv. 412 Paradise is not the same as Heaven, but a resting-place at the foot of it. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3) 518 The *Limbus Patrum* is the Paradise of Luc. xxiii. 43, so called because it was a place of rest and joy, though the joy was imperfect.

3. A place like or compared to Paradise; a region of surpassing beauty or delight, or of supreme bliss.

c 1300 *St. Brandan* 147 That is Foweles Parays, a wel joyful place. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 379 Ffol blisfully in prison maistow dure. In prison? certes nay but in Paradys. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 215 No man schulde be i-chose pope but he were of þe paradys of Italy i-bore. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb) 15 A man woulde thinke it were a very Paradyse of pleasure. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 58 There the most daintie Paradise [the Bowre of Blisse] on ground It selfe doth offer to his sober eye 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* v. 230, I was once in Somersetshire, about a place were Tanton, called Tandeane .. You speake of the Paradice of England. 1617 [see HELL 10]. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 297 Among them Buildings are many which .. appear perfect Paradises. 1814 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 123 These gardens are the most perfect paradise I ever saw. 1891 E. KINGLAKE *Australian at H.* 136 [Australia] is a rather overdone Paradise of the working man.

b. *fig.* A state of supreme bliss or felicity. See also FOOL'S PARADISE.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 21 Wedlok is so esy and so clene That in this world it is a Paradys. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 6 This poore priest brought into this foolishe paradice through his awne fantasticall ymagination. 1742 GRAY *Eton* 98 Thought would destroy their paradise. 1813 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Patron.* (1833) II. xxviii. 211 As she seemed entering the paradise of love and hope. 1897 'OUIDA' *Massarenes* xl, I shall deny him the paradise of your embrace. 1902 A. M. FAIRBAIRN *Philos. Chr. Relig.* 1 ii. 79 Comfort .. seems to many Englishmen the only real paradise.

4. An Oriental park or pleasure-ground, *esp.* one enclosing wild beasts for the chase. b. Hence sometimes applied to an English park in which foreign animals are kept.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 75 Betweene Orpha and Caranut, was the Paradise of Aladeules, where he had a fortress destroyed by Selim. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. iv. (1651) 269 A Persian Paradise, or pleasant park, could not be more delectable in his sight. 1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Asia M.* (1825) I. 296 He had moreover an extensive paradise or park, full of wild beasts. 1865 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon* III. i. 34 Semiramis built a palace, and laid out a paradise. 1900 *Daily News* 3 Aug. 5/1 A 'paradise' is the technical term for a preserve in which attempts are made with more or less success to acclimatize foreign birds and animals. The three most successful paradises in England are Haggerstone Castle, near Beale; Leonardslee, in Sussex; and Woburn Abbey.

† 5. A pleasure-garden in general; *spec.* the garden of a convent. *Obs.*

Hence sometimes surviving in the street nomenclature of old cities or towns; e.g. 'Paradise Square', Oxford.

[1374–5 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 180 In reparacione muri circa paradis'.] 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit., Iscl.* II. 111 Minding to replant it like unto a certaine garden or Paradise. 1662 EVELYN *Diary* 9 June, [At Hampton Court] There is a parterre which they call Paradise, in which is a very pretty banquetting-house set over a cave or cellar. 1686 *Ioud.* 4 Aug., Signior Verrio .. now settled in his Majesty's garden at St. James's, which he had made a very delicious Paradise. 1875 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 4), *Paradise*, .. also the garden of a convent: the name seems originally to have been given to the open court, or area, in front of the old church of St. Peter's at Rome.

† 6. Sometimes given (perh. orig. in jest) as a distinctive name to a particular apartment. *Obs.*

1484 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 379/2 The Keping of the Houses called Paradyse and Hell, within the Hall of Westminster, ..

and also the Keping of the Purgatory within the said Hall, whiche Nicholas Whytfeld late had and occupied. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* (1710) I. 39, I saw in a lite studiyng Chaumber ther caullid Paradice the Genealogie of the Percys. *Ibid.* 46.

7. *slang.* The gallery of a theatre, where the 'gods' are. Cf. F. *paradis.* (*Slang Dict.* 1873.)

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *paradise body, weather*, etc., also *paradise-like* adj.; **paradise apple**, (*a*) a variety of apple: cf. *paradise-stock*; (*b*) the Forbidden Fruit or Pomello; †**paradise-bird** = bird-of-paradise: see BIRD *sb.* 7; **paradise-duck**, a species of sheldrake (*Casarca variegata*) found in New Zealand; **paradise-fish**, (*a*) see quot. 1858; (*b*) a brilliantly coloured East Indian fish (*Macropodus viridiauratus*) sometimes kept in aquariums; **paradise-flycatcher**, a bird of the genus *Terpsiphone*, remarkable for the length of its middle tail-feathers; †**paradise-grain** = grain of Paradise: see GRAIN *sb.* 4; **paradise-grosbeak**, an African species of grosbeak (*Loxia erythrocephala*), grey and white, with red head and chin, often kept as a cage-bird; **paradise stock**, a hardy slow-growing apple-tree used as a stock by nurserymen for dwarfing other varieties; **paradise-tree**, a small West Indian tree, *Simaruba glauca.*

1676 WORLIDGE *Cider* 159 The *Paradice-Apple is a curious Fruit, produced by grafting a Permain on a Quince. 1699 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* Nov. (ed. 9) 131 Stocks of the Paradise or sweet Apple-kernel. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 191/2 The stocks are the wild crab, the doucin or English paradise, and the French paradise apple. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex*, *Paradise Apple*, common name for the fruit of the *Citrus Paradisi.* 1617 K. THROGMORTON in *St. Papers Col.* (1870) 50 [Sends presents, including] a *paradise bird'. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* VIII. Index Ff ib, Paradise-bird .. an inhabitant of the Moluccas islands. 1690 BAXTER *Kingd. Christ* i. (1691) 10 Some think that the [resurrection body] .is to be a *Paradise body, like Adams before he sinned. 1845 E. J. WAKEFIELD *Adv. N. Zealand* iii 57 The *paradise duck is nearly as large as a goose, and of beautiful plumage. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 29 June 4/2 He is pretty sure of a good bag of pigeons, with as many paradise ducks as he cares to carry. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Paradise-fish*, a species of *Polyacanthus*, which is esteemed excellent food in India. 1885 C. F. HOLDER *Marvels Anim. Life* 18 In Siam there is found a fish .known to science as the Macropodus or paradise-fish, on account of its curiously-shaped fins. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 275 One of the most remarkable groups of Muscicapidæ is that known as the *Paradise Fly-catchers, .. the males are distinguished by the growth of exceedingly long feathers in their tail. 1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* xvi. (1721) 285 *Malagueta*, otherwise called *Paradice-Grains, or Guinea Pepper. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* c vj, Your Lordships *Paradise-like Garden at Neewnem. 1706 LONDON & WISE *Retir'd Gard'ner* I. i. xvii. 82 An Apple upon a *Paradise Stock. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 191/2 The doucin or English paradise stock, which is what the English nurserymen usually sell as *the* paradise stock, is intermediate in its effect between the crab and the French paradise. 1875 W. CORY *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 381 Last week was a marvel of *paradise weather.

Paradise (pæ·rădaĭs), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* **a.** To make into Paradise. **b.** To place in Paradise, to imparadise; to make supremely blessed or beautiful. Hence **Paradised** *ppl. a.*

1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* in *Archaica* (1815) II. 173 Your Vertical Star that . paradiseth the earth with the ambrosial dews of his incomprehensible wit. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) V 60 If there bee anie sparke of Adams paradized perfection yet emberd vp in the breastes of mortall men. 1610 R. JONES *Muses' Gard. Delights* xii, One houre of Paradised joye Males Purgatorie seeme a toye. 1843 E. JONES *Sens. & Event* 56 All paradised bright stars did roll.

Paradisean (pærădi·sĭăn), *a. rare.* [f. med.L. *paradise-us* (f. *paradis-us*) + -AN: cf. *cærulean*, etc.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of Paradise.

1647 J. HALL *Poems* 73 Spread those boughs, Whereon lifes grapes, those Paradisean cluster growes. 1895 *Forum* (N. Y.) Nov. 351 The paradisean years of a tender and sagacious childhood are passing.

2. Belonging to the genus *Paradisea* or family *Paradiseidæ*, which includes the Birds of Paradise.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Paradiseus*, belonging to Paradise: paradisean. *Ornithol.* Applied to a certain bird with beautiful plumage.

So **Paradi·seid** *Ornith.*, a bird of the family *Paradiseidæ*, a Bird of Paradise. **Paradi·seine** *a.*, of or belonging to the sub-family *Paradiseinæ*, a sub-family of *Paradiseidæ*. **Paradi·seoid** *a.*, akin to the Birds of Paradise.

1895 *Ibis* 397 One of the most wonderful of the many new discoveries in the Paradiseine family.

Paradisiac (pærădi·sĭăk, -di·zĭăk), *a.* [ad. L. *paradisiac-us*, a. Gr. παραδεισιακ-ός park-like, f. παράδεισ-ος PARADISE. In F. *paradisiaque.*] = next.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* v. 208 This Paradisiac [*printed* -iat] Shamma, is the .. most beautiful place of all Asia. 1767 BUSH *Hibernia Cur.* (1769) 117 This most delightfully rural and paradisiac recess. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xi, The paradisiac beauty and simplicity of tropic humanity. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* iii. 2 So slipt pleasantly away five years Of Paradisiac dream.

Paradisiacal (pærădisaĭ·ăkăl, -zaĭ·ăkăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. Of, pertaining or belonging to Paradise; Eden-like; like that of Paradise, supremely blest; peacefully beautiful.

1649 J. ECLLISTON tr. *Behmen's Epist.* xv. § 1 (1886) In His pleasant Paradisiacal Garden. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 255 It would bring back the golden age or paradisiacal state again. 1840 HOWITT *Visits Rem. Places* Ser. i. 208 Ruins of Bolton Priory..; one of the most delicious and paradisiacal scenes .. the heart of England holds. 1878 MRS. WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* II. xxvi. 540 They are at the paradisiacal age; the young Adam and Eve are strong in them.

2. Of or pertaining to the heavenly Paradise; celestial.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* i. vi. 17 Clothed with those Heavenly, Ethereal and Paradisiacal bodies which Christ will bestow upon those that belong to him. 1779 J. DUCHÉ *Disc.* (1790) II. xvii. 357 The very moment the heaven-born spirit had escaped from its tortured body, the whole Paradisiacal world was opened upon its senses.

Hence **Paradisi·acally** *adv.*

1881 CURTISS tr. *Delitzsch's Hist. Redempt.* i. § 4. 21 That human history began and will end paradisiacally is correlated with its sinless commencement and its sanctified ending.

Paradisial (pærădi·sĭăl, -di·zĭal), *a.* [irreg. f. L. *paradis-us* PARADISE + -IAL.] = prec.

1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* X. 426 Immortal men, women, and children, whose paradisial plenty .. and patriarchal pleasures, are elegantly depicted. 1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* I. iv. 15 No .insignificant element in the paradisial character of the place.

Paradisian (pærădi·sĭăn, -di·zĭan), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IAN.] = prec.

1657–83 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 38 O happy sovereign .. whose food was paradisian; clothing, innocence; conversation, angels. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks 1721 III. 272 The Golden Cup .. is fill'd with Paradisian Wines. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* IX. 18 A fit habitant for paradisian groves.

Paradisic (pærădi·sĭk, -di·zĭk), *a.* [f. Gr. παράδεισ-ος PARADISE + -IC.] = prec.

a 1745 BROOME *Ground Relig.* (R.) A life .. Dead of itself to paradisic bliss. 1854 E. SARGENT *Peculiar* II. 196 Kennick stood mute, as if a paradisic vision had dazed his senses. 1881 CURTISS tr. *Delitzsch's Hist. Redempt.* i. § 4 The condition of childish innocence is in itself paradisic.

Paradi·sical, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1639 J. ECLLISTON tr. *Behmen's Epist.* i. § 17 That same Image which dyed in Adam .. being the true Paradisicall Image. 1728 NORTH *Mem. of Musick* (1846) 78 In the reigne of King Jac. I., and the paradisicall part of the reign of King Cha. I.

Hence **Paradi·sically** *adv.*

1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV 7/1 [His] paradisically happy years of married life.

Parado: see PARADA.

Parados (pæ·rădŏs, ‖paradō). *Fortif.* [a. F. *parados*, f. PARA 2 + *dos* back.] (See quots.)

1834 47 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* (1851) 107 When the covering masses are intended to protect the defenders from reverse fire, they are called *parados*. 1853 STOCQUELER *Mil. Encycl.* 207 *Parados*, an elevation of earth which is effected behind fortified places, to secure them from any sudden attack that may be made in reverse. 1870 *Illustr. Lond. News* 29 Oct. 446 The conical top of the hill .. serves as a gigantic natural parados or traverse.

Paradox (pæ·rădŏks), *sb.* (*a.*). Also 6–7 **-oxe.** [ad. (perh. through F. *paradoxe*, 14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) L. *paradoxum*, *-on*, sb., properly neuter of *paradox-us*, Gr. παράδοξ-ος adj. contrary to received opinion or expectation, f. παρά past, beyond, contrary to + δόξα opinion; in Gr. and L. also used subst., esp. in pl. παράδοξα Stoical paradoxes: cf. Cicero *Paradoxa*, proœm. 4. In Fr. and Eng. the sb. is the earlier and more important.]

1. A statement or tenet contrary to received opinion or belief; often with the implication that it is marvellous or incredible; sometimes with unfavou able connotation, as being discordant with what is held to be established truth, and hence absurd or fantastic; sometimes with favourable connotation, as a correction of vulgar error. (In actual use rare since 17th c., though often insisted upon by writers as the proper sense.)

1540 PALSGRAVE tr. *Acolastus* Prol. B ij b, We shall not wytsafe any Paradoxes in noo place, i. we shall not wytsafe (to speake or make mention of..) any thynges, that be aboue or beyonde the common oppynyon of men. 1546 BP. GARDINER *Declar. Art. Joye* 51 b, Your fonde paradox of only fayth iustifieth. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. Notes* 701 Paradox is a straunge sentence, contrarie to the opinion of the most part. Or thus: It is a straunge sentence, not easely to be conceiued of the common sort. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. i. 115 This was sometime a Paradox, but now the time gives it proofe. 1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos.*, *Paradox*, an opinion maintained contrary to the common allowed opinion, as if one affirme that the earth doth moove round, and the heauens stand still. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. xii. § 17 (1712) 84 That pleasant and true Paradox of the Annual Motion of the Earth. 1656 HOBBES *Liberty, Necess., & Chance* (1841) 304 The Bishop speaks often of paradoxes with such scorn or detestation, that a simple reader would take a paradox either for felony or some other heinous crime, .. whereas perhaps a judicious reader knows .. that a paradox, is an opinion not yet generally received. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius' Logic* II xv. 65 A Paradox is said to be a Probleme true against the common Opinion .. such as that, viz., the Earth moves; which, tho' it be true, yet may it be so against the common Opinion, and therefore a Paradox. 1854 DE QUINCEY *Templars' Dial.* Wks. IV. 183 A paradox, you know, is simply that which contradicts the popular opinion—which in too many cases is the false opinion. 1890 *Illustr. Lond. News* 26 Apr. 535/3 A paradox is a proposition really or apparently contradictory to a commonly received idea. .. It is, as its name indicates, a conceit contrary to opinion, but not .. contrary to reason. A position contrary to reason is a paralogism.

† b. *Rhet.* [repr. L. *paradoxum.*] A conclusion or apodosis contrary to what the audience has been led up to expect. *Obs.*

1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Paradox* .. In Rhetorick, it is something which is cast in by the by, contrary to the opinion or expectation of the Auditor, and is otherwise called *Hypomone.*

2. A statement or proposition which on the face of it seems self-contradictory, absurd, or at variance with common sense, though, on investigation or when explained, it may prove to be well-founded (or, according to some, though it is essentially true).

1569 CROWLEY *Soph. Dr. Watson* i. 187 Your straunge Paradox of Christes eating of his owne fleshe. 1607 J. NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* iv. 195, I can tell you a pretie paradoxe .. Boggy and spungy ground, .. though in it owne nature it be too moist, yet if it be overflowed with water often, it will settle and become firme. 1624 HAYWARD *Supreme. Relig.* 5 Three or foure at the table; who esteemed that which I had said, not for a Paradoxe, but for an Adoxe, or flat Absurditie. 1694 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 66 'Tis no less a truth than a paradox, that there are no greater fools than atheistical wits; and none so credulous as infidels. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) XI. 127 If you will admit the paradox, it makes a man do more than he can do. *a* 1806 HORSLEY *Serm.* (1811) 369 Of the two parts .. of a paradox, both are often true, and yet, when proved to be true, may continue paradoxical. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 54 The legal paradox, that a libel may be the more a libel for being true. 1885 SELEY *Introd. Polit. Sc.* i. (1896) 3 In my opinion, to lecture on political science is to lecture on history. Here is the Paradox—I use the word in its original sense of a proposition which is really true, though it sounds false. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 30 Oct. 3/1 Perhaps the only immortal paradoxes are the divine paradoxes called Beatitudes, for each generation sees their truth, but as no one ever acts upon them, their paradox comes with perpetual freshness to every age.

b. Often applied to a proposition or statement that is actually self-contradictory, or contradictory to reason or ascertained truth, and so, essentially absurd and false.

Hence some (cf. quot 1639) have denied statements to be paradoxes when they can be proved after all to be true, or have called them 'apparent paradoxes' (quot. 1876), when they are real paradoxes in sense 2.

1570 FOXE *A & M.* (ed. 2) 1209 This monstrous paradoxe of transubstantiation was neuer induced or receaued publikly in the Churche, before the tyme of ye Lateran Councell. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iv. iii. 253 *Berow* .. No face is faire that is not full so blacke. *Kin.* O paradoxe, Blacke is the badge of hell. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Remuub.* III 39 Vulgar men, doe such expressions hold To be but idle Paradoxes. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. iv. (1840) 121 It is therefore no paradox to say, that in some case the strength of a kingdom doth consist in the weakness of it. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (Matt. xix. 7–8) Wks. (1851) 215 The most grosse and massy paradox that ever did violence to reason and religion. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Disc. Philos. Necess.* ix. 110 This will be no paradox, but a most important and necessary truth. 1822 LD. JEFFREY in *Life* (1852) II. 211 The dulness is increased in proportion to the density, and the book becomes ten times more tedious by its compression. This is not a paradox now, but a simple truth. 1851 GLADSTONE *Glean.* VI. xxvi. 17 To my mind there could be no more monstrous paradox, than such a proposition would involve. 1876 L. STEPHEN *Eng. Th. 18th Cent.* II 375 The apparent paradox that while no man sets a higher value upon truthfulness. than Johnson, no man could care less for the foundations of speculative truth.

3. (Without *a* or *plural.*) Paradoxical character, condition, or quality; PARADOXY.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xxix. (Arb.) 71 It may be true in manner of Paradoxe. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xliv. (ed. Milman) IV. 186 They imbibed .. the love of paradox .. and a minute attachment to words and verbal distinctions. *a* 1852 WEBSTER *Wks.* (1877) II. 91 A distinguished lover of liberty of our time, said, with apparent paradox, that the quantity of liberty in any country is exactly equal to the quantity of restraint. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 88 A perpetual source of fallacy and paradox.

4. *transf.* A phenomenon that exhibits some contradiction or conflict with preconceived notions of what is reasonable or possible; a person of perplexingly inconsistent life or behaviour. *Hydrostatic paradox*: see HYDROSTATIC.

a 1625 FLETCHER *Woman's Prize* iv. ii, Not let his wife come near him in his sicknes? .. Is she refused? and two old Paradoxes, Peeces of five and fifty without faith, Clapt in upon him? *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 92 The wonderful Paradox that Englishmen .. pay Customs as Foreigners for all they spend in Ireland. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 45 He's a down-right Paradox. 1846 LYTTON *Lucretia* II. xviii, One of those strange living paradoxes that can rarely be found out of a commercial community.

5. A shortening of the specific name *paradoxus* of the Platypus (*Ornithorhynchus paradoxus*).

1825 in O'HARA *Hist. N. S. W.* (1817) 452 The water-mole, or paradox, also abounds in all the rivers and ponds.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *paradox-monger.*

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. iv. 62 A Paradox-monger, loving to hold strange yea dangerous Opinions. 1879 *Spectator* 23 Aug. 1069 Which made the same brilliant paradoxmonger [Prof. Clifford] enjoy saying, 'There is one thing in the world more wicked than the desire to command, and that is the will to obey'.

† B. *adj.* = PARADOXICAL *a.* *Obs.*

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* vi. 220 Let no man then condemne this paradox opinion. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 62 Though paradox it may seem, and out of the rode

of common beleef. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* III. xvi. *Cor.*, Many Paradox and wonderful Consectaries.

Paradox, *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.]

†1. *trans.* To affect with a paradox, to cause to show a paradox or contradiction. *Obs. rare.*

1657–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xv. 189 The same City that bred him a slave, for his virtues chose him a King; and to his eternal Honour, left his Statue paradox'd with Servitude and Royalty.

2. To bring or drive by paradox. *nonce-use.*

1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus, Life* (1733) 807 Paradoxing soberer Men than himself out of their Senses.

3. *intr.* To utter paradoxes. Also *to paradox it.* Hence **Paradoxing** *vbl. sb.*

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 55 If that Parliament will prescribe what they ought, without such paradoxing. 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* lviii. (1714) 73 There must be no Paradoxing or Playing Tricks with Things Sacred. *a* 1811 R. CUMBERLAND in T. Mitchell *Aristoph.* II. 46 I could .. dogmatize .. and dispute And paradox it with the best of you.

Paradoxal, *a. Obs.* in gen. use. [f. L. *paradoxus* adj. (see PARADOX) + -AL.] = PARADOXICAL.

† *Paradoxal sailing,* 'sailing on the spiral a ship would describe if she continued sailing round the world on any course except east and west, or north and south' (*Editor's note* in *Davis' Wks.* (Hakl. Soc.) 219).

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* div b, Hable to vnderstand .. The Proportionall, and Paradoxall Compasses (of me Inuented, for our two Moscouy Master Pilotes, at the request of the Company). 1594 J. DAVIS (*title*) The Sea-mans Secrets .. wherein is taught the 3 kindes of Sailing, Horizontall, Paradoxall, and Sayling vpon a great Circle. *Ibid.* II. Wks. (Hakl. Soc.) 315 By which motion lines are described neyther circular nor straight, but concurred or winding lines, and are therefore called paradoxall, because it is beyond opinion that such lines should be described by plaine horizontall motion. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 331 Their paradoxall, pragmaticall, and stratagemicall doctrine. 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* Wks. (1851) 318 If it suffic'd som years past to convince and satisfie the uninga'd of other Nations, though then held paradoxal. *a* 1718 PENN *Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 678 As Paradoxal as any may please to think it. 1888 *Nature* 19 July 288/2 On paradoxal deafness .. in which the patient is deaf to words uttered in the silence of a room, but not in a noisy street.

Paradoxer (pæ rădɒksəɹ). [f. PARADOX *v.* (or *sb*) + -ER 1.] A propounder of paradoxes.

1863 DE MORGAN *Budget Paradoxes* (1872) 2, I shall call each of these persons a paradoxer, and his system a paradox. 1864 *Ibid.* 187 My friend Francis Baily was a paradoxer: he brought forward things counter to universal opinion. 1883 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Apr. 489 The political paradoxer is always with us. 1888 *Ibid.* 28 Apr. 515 We have known paradoxers who disputed the competence of actors as teachers of elocution.

†**Paradoxial** (pærădɒ'ksiăl), *a. Obs.* [f. L. *paradoxia* PARADOX + -AL.] = PARADOXICAL *a.*

1624 BARGRAVE *Two Serm.* 5 Sinne, with all the paradoxiall qualities and ridling intricacy thereof.

Parado'xic, *a. rare* [ad. obs. F. *paradoxique* (Cotgr.), It. *paradossico*, f. med.L. type **paradoxicus*: see PARADOX and -IC.] = next.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x 486 Shall I .. In Paradoxicke passages, Equivocate. 1888 *Science* XI. 174/1 Certain propositions of modern economic writers which are so much at variance with the current doctrines of political economy, that, if true, they are certainly paradoxic.

Paradoxical (pærădɒ'ksikăl), *a.* [See -ICAL.]

1. Of a doctrine, proposition, etc.: Of the nature of a paradox, exhibiting or involving paradox.

a. Contrary to common opinion.

1581 [implied in PARADOXICALLY]. 1598 FLORIO, *Paradossale*, paradoxicall, contrarie to the common opinion. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 10 Apr., Proposing many things paradoxical to our common opinions. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 6 Many things may be paradoxical, (that is, contrary to the common notion) and nevertheless true: nay, because they are true.

b. Apparently inconsistent with itself, or with reason, though in fact true; also, really inconsistent with reason, and so, absurd or irrational.

1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 353 Of this point, which perchance may seem somewhat paradoxicall, we have studied elsewhere to give sufficient proofe. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 71, I have but one paradoxical and extravagant Quaere to make. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. i. § 34. 43 This Philosophy of the Ancients, which seems to be so prodigiously paradoxical, in respect of that Pre existence and Transmigration of Souls. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. v. 342 This, however paradoxical it may appear, is evident enough. 1825 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Stage Illusion*, Comedians, paradoxical as it may seem, may be too natural. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiii. 65 It would be true, though it might sound paradoxical, to say that the Norman Conquest made England Saxon.

2. Of persons, etc.: Fond of or given to paradox.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 41 Geropius after his wont paradoxicall, holdeth it to be the Hill Paropanisus, or Paropamisus, a part of the Hill Taurus. 1708 SWIFT *Abol. Chr.* Wks. 1755 II. i. 82 This perhaps may appear too great a paradox even for our wise and paradoxical age to endure. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 529 There is a paradoxical element in the Statesman which delights in reversing the accustomed use of words. 1881 *Sat. Rev.* 23 July 101/1 Dean Stanley's paradoxical temper.

3. Of a phenomenon, circumstance, etc.: Exhibiting some contradiction with known laws or with itself; not in accordance with what is theoretically reasonable or possible; now said esp. of natural phenomena that deviate from the normal or are hard to reconcile with known scientific laws.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 207 Among those many paradoxicall and unheard of imitations. 1812–16 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 161 A phenomenon not a little paradoxical, and not yet sufficiently examined. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* i. (1879) 11 A most paradoxical mixture of sound and silence pervades the shady parts of the wood. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 231 Zahn gave the name 'paradoxical embolism' .. to the transportation of emboli derived from veins into the systemic arteries without passing through the pulmonary circulation.

Paradoxicality (pærădɒksikæ'lĭti). [f. prec. + -ITY.] Paradoxical character or quality.

1816 BENTHAM *Chrestomathia* Wks. 1843 VIII. 48 But for the apparent paradoxicality and anti-sentimentality, instead of *economizing, minimizing* would, in this case .. have been inserted. 1889 *Ch. Times* 9 Aug. 720/1 Here comes in Ward's paradoxicality.

Parado'xically, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a paradoxical manner; in such a way or sense as to involve a paradox.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 51, I answere paradoxically, but truely. 1606 *Sir G. Goosecappe* v. 1. in Bullen *O. P.* (1884) III. 81 Diuinely spoken, Sir, but verie Paradoxicallie. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* v. liv. 512 Some persons have paradoxically maintained that there can be no inconvenience whatever attending any national debt. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* v. Nevertheless, to speak paradoxically, the existence of insignificant people has very important consequences in the world.

Parado'xicalness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being paradoxical; paradoxicality.

1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* III. iii. (1713) 184 The confident Ignorance of the rude and the unexpected Paradoxicalness of the skilful. 1879 H. SPENCER *Data of Ethics* vi. 77 The seeming paradoxicalness of this statement.

Paradoxi'dian, *a. Palæont.* [f. mod.L. *Paradoxides*, f. Gr. παράδοξ-ος: see PARADOX and -IAN.] Of or pertaining to the *Paradoxides*, a genus of large trilobites of Middle Cambrian age.

1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* 652. 1893 *Ibid.* (ed. 3) 725 Geologists have grouped the Cambrian rocks in three divisions—the lower or Olenellus group, the middle or Paradoxidian, and the upper or Olenidian.

†**Paradoxion,** *a. Obs.* [app. error for *paradoxian.*] = PARADOXICAL.

1631 J. DONE *Poiydoron* 40 Of all manner of People I hate the paradoxion babling wit shewers.

Paradoxism (pæ rădɒksiz'm). [f. PARADOX + -ISM. Cf. mod.F. *paradoxisme.*] The utterance or practice of paradox.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 113 They would be different in paradoxisme from all the world. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 17 Dec. 329/3 All this may seem like paradoxism of the first water, but it is fact.

Paradoxist (pæ'rădɒksist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] A dealer in paradoxes; a paradoxer.

1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* xi. 132 For reading; verse him well in inuentive Authors, such are generally all Paradoxists, Satyrists. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 12 Nov. 204/3 The race of paradoxists is not confined to our own country. 1872 *Athenæum* 25 Mar 370/1 It was [De Morgan's] intention to complete his humorous exhibition of paradoxists with another series of papers.

Paradoxogra'phical, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. παραδοξογράφ-ος a writer of paradoxes + -ICAL.] Belonging or addicted to the writing of paradoxes.

1814 T. L. PEACOCK *Wks.* (1875) III. 121 Some such paradoxographical philosophaster.

Paradoxology (pæ rădɒksɒ'lŏdʒĭ). [ad. Gr. παραδοξολογία, f. παραδοξολόγος telling of paradoxes: see -LOGY.] A maintaining or putting forward of paradoxical opinions, a speaking by paradox.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* To Rdr. (1650) 3 Who shall indifferently perpend the exceeding difficulty, which either the obscurity of the subject, or unavoidable paradoxologie must often put upon the Attempter. 1856 G. F. COLLIER (*title*) Reg. v. Palmer, the Parodoxology of Poisoning. 1908 *Athenæum* 14 June 746/2 When Cicero accused Cato of political paradoxology.

Paradoxure (pærădɒ'ksiuəɹ). *Zool.* [ad. mod. L. *paradoxurus*, f. Gr. παράδοξ-ος (see PARADOX) + οὐρά tail.] An animal of the genus *Paradoxurus*, family *Viverridæ*, or of an allied genus, so called because of its remarkably long curving tail; a palm-cat, palm-marten, or palm-civet.

1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 407/2 The Paradoxure was confounded by Buffon with the Common Genet. 1883 W. H. FLOWER in *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 436 2 The Paradoxures or Palm-Civets are less strictly carnivorous than the other members of the family. *Ibid.*, *Herpestes*, another modification of the Paradoxure type. 1886 P. S. ROBINSON *Valley Tent. Trees* 99 Paradoxures squeak and scuffle. The jerboas are wide awake.

Paradoxurine (pærădɒ'ksiurəin), *a.* and *sb.* [f. mod.L. *Paradoxurinæ*: see prec. and -INE 1.] a. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the sub-family *Paradoxurinæ*, of which *Paradoxurus* (see prec.) is the typical genus. b. *sb.* A member of this group.

1888 MIVART in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 137 Professor Flower .. conclusively establishes .. the Paradoxurine affinity of Arctictis. 1891 FLOWER & LYDEKKER *Mammalia* xi. 532.

Paradoxy (pæ'rădɒksi). [ad. Gr. παραδοξία, f. παράδοξ-ος: see PARADOX.]

†1. A paradox. *Obs. rare*—1.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 361 With industry we decline such paradoxies, and peaceably submit unto their received acceptions.

2. Paradoxical quality or character; paradoxicality.

1796 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* II. 777 Another well-known passage .. stating the paradoxy of the Christian Creed. *a* 1871 DE MORGAN *Budget Paradoxes* (1872) 186 It may be that ignorance had more to do with it than paradoxy. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* Pref. 11 Regarding any truth whatsoever which is not of obvious perception in its fulness, paradoxy is likely to be orthodoxy.

†**Paradrome.** *Obs. rare*—0. [ad. Gr. παράδρομ-ος 'place for taking the air' (Liddell and Sc.).]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Paradrome*, an open Gallery or walk, that has no shelter over head. 1658 in PHILLIPS.

Paradromic (pærădrɒ'mik), *a* [f. Gr. παράδρομ-ος running alongside + -IC.] Running side by side; *paradromic winding*, winding in courses that run side by side.

1883 TAIT in *Nature* 1 Feb. 317/1 The consideration of double-threaded screws, twisted bundles of fibres, etc., leads to the general theory of paradromic winding. 1884 TAIT *Scientif. Papers* II. 91 A subject treated by Listing, which he calls paradromic winding.

Paradventure, obs. f. PERADVENTURE.

Parael, var. PAREL *v. Obs.*

Paræmiac, etc.: see PAREMIAC, etc.

‖**Parænesis, paren-** (păr'ĭnĭsis, -e'nĭsis). [late L. *parænesis*, a. Gr. παραίνεσις exhortation, recommendation, f. παραινεῖν to exhort, advise, f. παρα- beside + αἰνεῖν to speak of, praise, commend. In F. *parénèse.*] Exhortation, advice, counsel; a hortatory composition.

1604 EARL STIRLING (*title*) A Paraenesis to the Prince. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* 105 A short Parænesis touching the present ordering, and disposing of his Majesties Plantations for the future benefit of the Nation. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Diss. Drama* 38 By way of Apology, or Parenesis, or both, to the Jews in general. 1866 T. HARPER *Peace thr. Truth* 229 Clement of Alexandria .. in the course of a parænesis on sobriety in the drinking of wine [etc.].

Hence †**Parænesize** *v. Obs. rare*, to exhort.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. To Rdr. 15, I Paranesize and endeavour to Proselyte them to [etc.].

Parænetic, -enetic (pærĭnetĭk), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. med.L. *parænetic-us*, a. Gr. παραινετικ-ός hortatory: see prec. and -IC. In F. *parénétique* (1574 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of parænesis; advisory, hortatory.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Parænetick.* 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 393 Cleanthes allows the Parænetick, or Preceptive Philosophy, to be in some sort Profitable. 1873 W. WAGNER tr. *Teuffel's Hist. Rom. Lit.* II. 300 Of a practical and parænetic character. 1891 DRIVER *Introd. Lit. O. T.* 32 Clauses .. of a parenetic or hortatory character.

† B. *sb.* A hortatory composition. *Obs.*

1645 *Liberty of Conse.* 38 Let us heare no more Parænetieks for Toleration. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Parænetieks*, are taken for verses full of precepts or admonitions.

Parænetical, -enetical, *a.* Now *rare.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1598 (*title*) A Treatise Parænetical, That is to say: An Exhortation, Wherein is shewed .. the right way and true meanes to resist the violence of the Castilian King .. Translated into the French, by I. D. Dralymont ... And now Englished. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* vii. (1642) 435 Their writings .. both Parenetical and also Apologetical. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 131 Parænetical Lectures. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 466 The author .. need desire nothing more parænetical than the criticism of Meuselius.

‖**Paræsthesia, -esthesia** (pares-, -ĭsθĭ'siă). *Path.* [f. PARA- 1 'disordered' + Gr. αἴσθησις perception, sensation: see ÆSTHESIS.] Disordered or perverted sensation; a hallucination of any of the senses. Also ‖ **Paræsthe'sis**; hence **Paræsthetic** (-je'tĭk), of, pertaining to, or affected with paræsthesia.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Paresthetic. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol* (ed 2) 217 They include great excitability, paræsthesiæ of sight and hearing. 1889 *Alien. & Neurol* X. 442 A number of paræsthetic symptoms. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV 762 Chlorotic and anæmic girls .. very frequently suffer from paræsthesia of the throat region. 1899 *Ibid.* VIII. 567 Various palsies and paræsthesiæ.

Paraf, paraff: see PARAPH.

Paraffin (pæ răfin), *sb.* Also -ine. [f. L. *parum* too little, barely + *affinis* having affinity: so named by Reichenbach 1830 in reference to its neutral quality and the small affinity it possesses for other bodies. See *Journal f. Chem. u. Physik* LIX. 456.]

1. A colourless (or white), tasteless, inodorous, crystalline, fatty substance, solid at ordinary temperatures (chemically a mixture of hydrocarbons of the series C_nH_{2n+2}), discovered by Reichenbach in 1830; obtained by dry distillation from wood, coal, peat, petroleum, wax, and other substances, and also occurring native in coal and other bituminous strata; subsequently used for making candles, as a waterproofing material, for electrical insulators, and for various other purposes.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 306 Paraffin was discovered about the same time [1830] by Dr. Christison and Dr. Reichenbach; the former .. called it *petrolin.* 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 942 Paraffine is a .. solid bicarburet of hydrogen; it has not hitherto been applied to any use, but it would form admirable candles. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 374 The amount of paraffine, according to these experiments, obtained from 1 ton of peat does not exceed 24 lbs. 1868 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 345 It is not .. from coal, but from certain shales, that the most abundant yield of paraffin is thus obtained. 1901 *Daily News* 10 Mar. 7/5 Until 1873

paraffin as a candle-making material had been produced almost wholly in Scotland and Germany.

2. Short for *paraffin oil*: see 4.

1861 *Ann. Reg.* 234 There has been lately introduced, for the purposes of light, an oil called 'paraffin'. 1865 *Times* 9 Mar., The hon. secretary to the River Dee Salmon Fishery had preserved a bottle of pure paraffin made from the waters of the Dee. 1880 Miss Braddon *Just as I am* xii, [He] set his face against paraffin and the whole family of oils.

3. *Chem.* A general name, introduced by Watts 1872, for the saturated hydrocarbons of the series C_nH_{2n+2}, of which the first four members, methane, ethane, propane, quartane (see -ane) are at ordinary temperatures gaseous, those higher in the series, oily liquids, and those higher still, solids; all are remarkable for their chemical indifference, the hydrogen being combined in the highest proportion possible with the carbon.

1872 Watts *Dict. Chem.* VI. 705 This substance is a hydrocarbon or a mixture of hydrocarbons of the series C_nH_{2n+2}; ..the name paraffin may therefore be conveniently used as a generic term for the whole series. 1873 — *Fownes' Chem.* 545 Many of the paraffins occur ready-formed in American petroleum. 1894 *Schorlemmer's Rise & Devel. Org. Chem.* 92 Henry Watts proposed to call the whole series the *paraffins*, and this name has been accepted.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *paraffin candle, lamp, -refiner*; **paraffin** oil, any one of several oils obtained by distillation of coal, petroleum, and other substances (chemically, liquid members of the paraffin series (see 3), or mixtures of these, often with admixture of other hydrocarbons), used as illuminants and lubricants; also called simply *paraffin* (see 2), *kerosene*, or *petroleum*; **paraffin scales**, manufacturers' name for a crude solid paraffin; **paraffin wax**, solid paraffin (=sense 1), as distinct from *paraffin oil*.

1889 *Cent. Dict.* s.v. *Butter*, **Paraffin-butter*, a crude paraffin which is used for making candles. 1862 Faraday *Hist. Candle* 18 *Paraffin candles made of paraffin obtained from the bogs of Ireland. 1872 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* 294 The fatty or *paraffin group of organic bodies. 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 155/1 *Paraffin-lamps were not used in the house. 1874 Micklethwaite *Mod. Par. Churches* 178 Paraffine lamps are now becoming much used. 1851 J. Young in *Mech. Mag.* LIV. 334 Treating bituminous coal .. to obtain therefrom an oil containing paraffine which the patentee calls *paraffine oil. 1866 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 1 Boghead or Bathgate Naphtha, also called Photogen and Paraffin oil. *a* 1882 Sir R. Christison *Autobiog.* (1885) I. 395 Paraffin-oil..had been found the best of all anti-friction lubricants. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 521 Sulphur.. in *paraffin ointment is useful. 1880 *Spons' Encycl. Manuf.* I. 536 The crude solid product separated from the light and heavy oils by the mineral oil refiners, and known as '*paraffin scales'. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Aug. 12/1 Dinner was finished by the light of *paraffine tapers. 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Apr. 307/1 *Paraffine-wax candles form a good source of light. 1894 Bottone *Electr. Instr. Making* (ed. 6) 18 When paraffin is mentioned in this work, paraffin *wax* is understood, not paraffin *oil*.

Hence **Pa·raffin** *v. trans.*, to cover, impregnate, or treat with paraffin (chiefly in *ppl. a.* **Pa·raffined**); **Paraffi·nic** *a.*, *Chem.*, of paraffin, as *paraffinic nitrite*, a compound of nitrous acid and a paraffin, having the formula $C_nH_{2n+1}NO_2$, also called *nitroparaffin*; **Pa·raffinize** *v. trans.*, to treat with paraffin; **Pa·raffinoid** *a.*, of the form of or akin to paraffin.

1876 Preece & Sivewright *Telegraphy* 133 An apparatus composed of alternate layers of tin-foil and *paraffined paper. 1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV. 13 Dry them by pouring the white albumen upon a clean board which has been paraffined. 1891 *Athenæum* 14 Mar. 347/3 On the Physiological Action of the *Paraffinic Nitrites. 1888 *Amer. Nat.* XXII. 859 The *paraffinized preparation is placed on a layer of cotton to cool. 1887 *Standard* 16 Sept. 3/3 Transition from tars of the *paraffinoid to those of the benzenoid or ordinary gas tar varieties.

†Para·ffle, para·fle. *Sc. Obs.* [perh. ad. F. *parafe, paraphe* a flourish added to a signature.] 'Ostentatious display' (Jam.).

1816 Scott *Antiquary* xxi, Whether it is of these grand parafle o' ceremonies that Holy Writ says 'it is an abomination to me'. 1824 — *Redgauntlet* Let. v, The subject of this parafle of words.

Parafibrin, -flagellate, etc.: see Para-[1].

†Parafrenesie, -frensie. *Obs. rare.* [= OF. *parafrenasie*, ad. med.L. *parafrenēsis*, f. Gr. παρα-, Para-[1], in sense 'false, spurious' + L. *phrenēsis* (in Celsus as a Gr. word φρένησις) madness, delirium, Frenzy.] Temporary delirium, due (as was thought) not to disorder of the brain itself, but to its being affected by the fevered state of some other part.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* vii. v. (Bodl. MS.), It comeb of fumosite and smoke þat comeþ vpward to þe brayne & disturbleþ þe brayne and hatte parafrenesie, nought vrei frenesy [Barthol. paratrenesis, i. frenesis non vera; *Orr. version* (Godef.) parafrenasie, qui n'est pas vraye frenasye]. *Ibid.*, Panne þe brayne turne ·ʒ·gen into his owne good state and panne þis yuel parafrenesie is deliuered.

†Pa·rafront. *Obs.* Also 7 **paraphront.** [f. Gr. παρα- beside, alongside of + Front.] A hanging for an altar, apparently a Dossal.

1641 *Comm. of Accommod.* in Neal *Hist. Purit.* (1733) II. 462 Advancing Crucifixes and Images upon the Parafront or Altar-cloth. *a* 1670 Hacket in Plume *Life* (1865) 129 The most curious piece that I have ever seen of purple velvet flowered with gold and silk, to be placed in the parafront above the cushion. *a* 1670 — *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 107 That religion might have a dialect proper to itself, as Paten, Chalice, Corporal, Albe, Paraphront, Suffront, for the hangings above and beneath the table.

Paragal, variant of Pargal.

Paragamy (pærǽ·gămi). *Biol.* [f. Gr. παρα- beside, alongside + -γαμία marriage.] Applied to a special mode of reproduction: see quot.

1891 Hartog in *Nature* 17 Sept. 484 Paragenesis will include the following modes, usually grouped under the term parthenogenesis, apogamy (*pro parte*), &c.:—A. True Parthenogenesis...B. Simulated Parthenogenesis...C. Metagametal Rejuvenescence...D. Paragamy or Endokaryogamy: vegetative or gametal nuclei lying in a continuous mass of cytoplasm fuse to form a zygote nucleus. 1. Progamic paragamy...2. Apocytial paragamy.

Paragaster (pærăgæ·stəɹ). *Zool.* [f. Gr. παρα- Para-[1] 'false' + γαστήρ belly, stomach.] The central or gastric cavity of a simple sponge. Hence **Paraga·stral** *a.*, of or belonging to the paragaster.

1887 Sollas in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 413/2 The simple paragaster of *Ascetta* may become complicated in a variety of ways. 1888 — in *Challenger Rep.* XXV. p. xiv, The recesses, known as flagellated chambers, communicate with the cavity of the sac (paragaster) each by a single wide mouth (apopyle), and with the exterior by a small pore (prosopyle). *Ibid.* p. xxvi, If endodermal, then the cavity of the vase forming the sponge must be paragastral.

Paragastric (pærăgæ·strik), *a. Zool.* [cf. prec.] **1.** [f. Para-[1] 1.] Situated alongside the stomach or gastric cavity, as certain canals in *Ctenophora*.

1861 J. R. Greene *Man. Anim. Kingd., Coelent.* 223 Next, radial and paragastric canals appear, the former quickly reaching the surface of the body. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 717 These two vessels are the 'paragastric canals'.

2. [f. prec.] Pertaining to the paragaster of a sponge.

1887 Sollas in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 413/1 The instreaming currents bear with them into the cavity of the sac (paragastric cavity) both protoplasmic particles..and dissolved oxygen.

‖ **Paraga·strula.** *Embryol.* [f. Para-[1] 1 + Gastrula.] A kind of gastrula occurring in some sponges, produced by invagination of the flagellate cells within the granular. Hence **Paraga·strular** *a.*, of or pertaining to a paragastrula; **Paragastrula·tion**, the formation of a paragastrula.

1887 Sollas in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 425/1 The two layered sac thus produced is a *paragastrula*; its outer layer, known as the *epiblast*, gives rise to the ectoderm, the inner layer or *hypoblast* to the endoderm. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Paragastrular*..*Paragastrulation*.

†Pa·rage. *Obs.* Also 4 **perage.** [a. F. *parage* (11th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) = Pr. *paratge*, Sp. *parage*, It. *paraggio*, med.L. *parāticum*, ? f. *par* equal: see -age. The original sense in med.L. and Fr. was app. 'parity of condition or rank'; hence, 'noble lineage or extraction': the latter is the sense with which the word entered Eng.]

1. Lineage, descent, rank; *esp.* noble or high lineage.

a 1300 *Floris & Bl.* 256 Þer buþ seriauns in þe stage þat seruep þe maidenes of parage. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 167 Aproch þou to þat prynce of parage noble. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Wife's Prol.* 250 If she be riche and of heigh parage. 1484 Caxton *Chivalry* 46 Parage is none thynge but honour auncyently acustomed. 1528 Roy *Rede me* (Arb.) 61 They ..fare moche better at their table Then lordes of worthy parage. *a* 1553 Udall *Royster D.* I. ii. (Arb.) 17 His face is for ladies of high and noble parages, With whome he hardly scapeth great marriages. 1652 Needham tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 281 So did the Kings of Wales of high parage.

2. Worth, value. *rare.*

1513 Douglas *Æneis* III. v. 22 Syne to my fader, .. Riche rewardis he gaif of hie parage.

3. Equality of birth or station, as in members of the same family.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* IV. Prol. 44 Thow makis febill wycht, and lawest the hie; Thow knittis frendschip quhar thar bene na parage. *a* 1670 Hacket *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 115 He [Land] thought it a disparagement to have a parage with any of his rank.

‖ **4.** *Feudal Law.* (As Fr., paraʒ.) See quots.

[1611 Cotgr. s.v., *Tenir en parage*, to hold part of a fief, as a coheire, or coparcener; or, younger brothers to hold of their elder by homage, and fealtie; which is therefore due vnto him, after partition, because he does homage vnto the Lord Paramount both for their parts, and his owne.] 1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., When a fief is divided among brothers; ..the younger hold the part of the elder by Parage, i.e. without any homage or service. ..This Parage being an equality of duty, or service among brothers or sisters. [1875 Maine *Hist. Inst.* vii. 205 Called in French 'Parage', under which the near kinsmen of the eldest son still took an interest in the family property, but held it of him as his Peers.]

Paragenesic (pærăˌdʒĭne·sik), *a. Biol.* [f. next + -ic.] Pertaining to or of the nature of paragenesis: see next, 1.

1864 *Reader* No. 94. 477/1 Observed in paragenesic hybridity. 1878 Bartley tr. *Topinard's Anthrop.* II. vii. 369 M. Broca has defined the various degrees of sexual affinity, which he calls Homogenesis, thus:—Without offspring: Abortive, Agenesic, Dysgenesic. With offspring: Paragenesic, Eugenesic.

Paragenesis (pærăˌdʒe·nĕsis). [mod. f. Gr. παρα- beside, side by side + γένεσις Genesis.]

1. *Biol.* **a.** The production in an individual organism of characters belonging to two different species, as in hybridism. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

b. *spec.* Hybridism in which the offspring is partially sterile.

1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Paragenesis*: see *Paragenesis*, *Paragenesia*, a term applied by Broca to the comparative sterility of hybrids, which consists in their being sterile with similar hybrids, but fertile with members of either parent species.

c. A name for subsidiary or unusual modes of reproduction: see Paragamy.

2. *Min.* The formation of minerals in close contact, whereby the development of the individual crystals is interfered with, and the whole locked or interlaced together in a crystalline mass; the structure so formed, as in granite or marble. [So named by Breithaupt in Ger. 1849.]

1855 Dana *Min.* I. 239. 1865 Page *Handbk. Geol. Terms* 350 Paragenesis of Minerals. 1878 Lawrence tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 3 What was termed by Breithaupt Paragenesis. By this is meant the law of mutual association or repulsion of certain minerals. 1894 *Thinker* V. 342 By paragenesis, or by some form of pseudomorphism, one mineral may be changed into another.

Paragenetic (pærăˌdʒĭne·tik) *a.* [f. Gr. παρα- (see prec.) + γενετικός (see Genetic).] **a.** *Biol.* Pertaining to or originating by paragenesis; paragenesic. **b.** *Min.* Originating side by side, as in *paragenetic twin* (crystal): see quot. 1883.

1865 Page *Handbk. Geol. Terms* 350 The innate structures of granite, marble, loaf-sugar, and the like, are instances of paragenetic crystallisation. 1883 M. F. Heddle in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 367/1 Twins [crystals] have..been divided into 'paragenetic' and 'metagenetic'. The first term is applied to the ordinarily occurring twins, in which the compound structure is supposed..to have been compound in its very origin.

Paragenic (pærădʒe·nik), *a.* = prec. b.

1854 Webster cites Dana.

Paraganglional to **-glonal**: see Para-[1] 1.

Paraglo·bin. = next.

1877 Watts *Fownes' Chem.* II. 626. 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Paraglobulin (pærăglŏ·bĭulĭn). *Chem.* [See Para-[1] 2.] A name given to distinguish the particular form of Globulin found in blood-serum (and to a slight extent elsewhere in the tissues).

1873 Ralfe *Phys. Chem.* 31 *Para-globulin*...The globulin obtained from serum differs from that of the crystalline lens in not being precipitated from its solutions by heat or alcohol, and also by the property it possesses of coagulating certain liquids, as the pericardial, peritoneal, and hydrocele fluids...This modification of globulin has been called paraglobulin, and also fibrino-plastic substance from the power it has of forming with the above named fluids, fibrin. 1877 Foster *Phys.* I. i (1879) 27. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 800 The albumin is mainly paraglobulin.

‖ **Paraglossa** (pærăglŏ·să). Pl. **-ae.** *Entom.* [f. Gr. παρα- beside + γλῶσσα tongue.] Each of two lateral appendages of the ligula in various insects.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. 359 *Paraglossæ*.. Lateral and often membranous processes observable on each side of the tongue in some Hymenoptera, etc. 1878 Bell *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 246 This has two lateral appendages, or secondary tongues (paraglossæ), at its base.

Hence **Paraglo·ssal** *a.*, of or pertaining to a paraglossa; **Paraglo·ssate** *a.*, furnished with paraglossæ. (*Cent. Dict.*)

Paragnathous (păræ·gnăθəs), *a. Ornith.* [f. Gr. παρα-, Para- alongside + γνάθος jaw + -ous.] Having the mandibles of equal length. Hence **Para·gnathism,** paragnathous condition.

1872 Coues *Key N. Amer. Birds* 24 All bills..have been divided into four classes...The paragnathous, in which both [mandibles] are of about equal length, and neither is evidently bent over the other.

Paragoge (pærăgŏu·dʒi). [a. L. *paragōgē*, a. Gr. παραγωγή a leading past, in Gram. 'addition to the end of a syllable'; f. παρα- past, beyond + ἀγωγή carrying, leading. In F. *paragoge* (*e* mute).]

1. *Gram.* The addition of a letter or syllable to a word, either inorganically as in *peasan-t*, or, as in Hebrew, to give emphasis or modify the meaning.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Paragogical*, of or pertaining to the figure Paragoge, which is when a syllable or letter is added to the end of a word. 1730-6 Bailey (folio). *Paragoge*, ..this figure is frequent with the Hebrews, אנכה for אנך. 1883 Marsh *Comp. Gram. Anglo-Saxon* § 20. 9.

fig. 1658 J. Jones tr. *Ovid's Ibis* 75 Thus Levellers by Apocope would pare off the Superfluities of long Estates; and by Paragoge add to the extremities of their short.

‖ **2.** The reduction of a dislocation. [Gr.]

1730-6 in Bailey (folio). 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

‖ **3.** A wheeling from column into line. [Gr.]

1878 *Smith's Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* 486/1 The depth of the whole body was then lessened, and these intervals filled up by the ordinary paragoge, and by the different lochi siding up nearer to each other.

Paragogic (pærăgŏ·dʒik), *a. Gram.* [ad. mod.L. *paragōgic-us*: see prec. and -ic.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of paragoge; *esp.* of a sound or letter: Added to a word by paragoge.

1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Paragogic*, in grammar, denotes something added to a word without adding any thing to the sense thereof...In the Hebrew the ה is frequently Paragogic. 1778 Bp. Lowth *Transl. Isa.* Notes (ed. 12) 291 These are infinitives with a paragogic ה. 1837 G. Phillips *Syriac Gram.* 81 In the 3rd pers. plu. præt...Peal, some verbs take

the paragogic forms. 1887 A. Morel-Fatio in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 349/2 The infinitives with r paragogic (*oïurer, seurer, plourer*) are not used.

Paragogical (pærăgǫ·dʒikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1607 Hieron *Defence* I. 88 They both read it, and that with prickes & tooke it not to be paragogical. 1641 Milton *Animadv.* i. Wks. (1851) 188 You cite them to appeare for certaine Paragogicall contempts, before a capricious Pædantie of hot-liver'd Grammarians. 1751 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) XIV. 154 Frequently they [Futures] assume a paragogical ה with Kamets.

Hence **Parago·gically** *adv.*, by way of paragoge.

1706 A. Bedford *Temple Mus.* vii. 142 The Letter (ָ) is Paragog cally added.

Pa·ragogize, *v. rare.* [f. Paragoge + -ize.] *trans.* To add as a final syllable.

1866 Blackmore *C. Nowell* liv, Bob knew better than to paragogize the feminine termination.

Paragon (pæ·răgǫn), *sb.* (*a.*) Also (6 **parageon, peragon**, 6–7 **parragon**), 6–8 **paragone.** [a. OF. *paragon* (15th c.), now *parangon* m., in OF. also *para(n)gonne* fem., ad. It. *paragone* (also *parangone*) m., 'a triall or touch-stone to try gold, or good from bad' (so in Dino Compagni *a* 1324, and Boccaccio; also in 15th c. Fr.: see Godef.); 'a comparison or conferring together; a paragon, a match, a compaire, an equal' (Florio 1611). Cf. Sp. *parangon* or *paragon* 'an equall, a fit man to match him, one comparable with' (Minsheu 1599). See below.]

I. 1. A pattern or model of excellence. **a.** A person supreme in merit or excellence.

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. V* 33 b, Thys prince was almost the Arabicall Phenix, and emongest his predecessors a very Paragon. 1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 178 But therwas neuer Laura more then one, And her had Petrarke for his paragone. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 168 She was the very Phenix and Paragon of all the Gentlewomen that I euer knewe. 1592 Greene *Philom.* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 175 The peragon of Italy for honorable grace. 1689 Shadwell *Bury Fair* ii. i, Your ladyship .. has been long held a paragon of perfection. 1784 J. Potter *Virtuous Villagers* II. 159 He is a paragon of his sex. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Charmed Sea* ix 133 She will turn out a paragon of a wife. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* xxxvii. 17 You chiefly, peerless paragon of the tribe long-lock'd, .. Egnatius.

b. A thing of supreme excellence.

1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 372 [Magic] is at this day reputed by most nations of the earth, for the paragon & chief of al sciences. *a* 1636 Br. Hall *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 22 We came down to Antwerp, the paragon of Cities. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* I. Ded., The dissolved civil constitution, that paragon of perfect polity. 1861 J. Ruffini *Dr. Antonio* x, Sir John pronounced it to be the paragon of easy-chairs.

†**2.** A match; a mate, companion; a consort in marriage; a rival, competitor. (Also of a thing.)

1566 Painter *Pal. Pleas.* I. 45 Cyrus our prince and lorde, whose paragon wee haue chosen you to bee. 1591 Spenser *M. Hubberd* 1026 Love and Lordship bide no paragone. 1596 — *F. Q.* vi. ix. 11 He .. her worthy deemed To be a Princes Paragone esteemed. 1594 Chapman *Hymnus in Cynthiam* Wks. (1875) 15/1 Through noblest mansions, Gardens and groves, exempt from paragons. 1762 J. H. Stevenson *Crazy Tales* 43 You cannot fish up His like and paragon again. 1824 Wiffen tr. *Tasso* iv. xlvi, None but himself could be his paragon in vice.

†**3.** Comparison; competition, emulation, rivalry. [Cf. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 241.] 1590 Spenser *Muiopotmos* 274 Minerva .. deign'd with her the paragon to make. 1590 — *F. Q.* III. iii. 51 Wemen valorous, Which have full many feats .. Performd, in paragone of proudest men. 1596 *Ibid.* v. iii 24 Then did he set her by that snowy one, .. Of both their beauties to make paragone. 1664 Evelyn tr. *Freart's Archit.* Ep. Ded 1 A Work .. worthy to go in paragon with it.

II. Specific and technical applications.

4. A perfect diamond; now applied to those weighing more than a hundred carats. [So in mod.F.] In quot. 1616 *fig.* of a person.

1616 B. Jonson *Devil an Ass* III. i, He is no great large stone, but a true paragon, He has all his corners. 1622 Malynes *Anc. Law Merch.* 75 The fassets must be industriously wrought, which in great stones of 10 or 12 Carrats maketh them to be Paragons, that is to say, in all perfection. 1647 R. Stapylton *Juvenal* 241 That stone, which for a paragon was set. 1863 *Chambers' Bk. of Days* I. 484/1 Only six very large diamonds (called paragons) are known.

†**b.** Also *paragon-stone. Obs.*

1558 Warde tr. *Alexis' Secr.* I. 94 b, Take Cristall, or paragon stone. 1573 *Art of Limning* 9 Take a beade of Christall or a Paragon stone. 1629 Maxwell tr. *Herodian* (1635) 250 His Rings set with Paragon Stones. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 213 The Diamond .. Without Spots or Foulness, is called a Paragon-stone.

†**5.** A kind of double camlet; a stuff used for dress and upholstery in the seventeenth and early eighteenth century. *Obs.* [Cf. F. *parangon de Venise*, the finest silk stuffs from Venice (Littré).]

c 1605 *Allegations of Worsted Weavers* (B. M. Add. MS. 12504, art. 64) The Paragon, Peropus, and Philiselles may be affirmed to be double chamblet; the difference being only the one was double in the warpe, and the other in the w[oo]ff. 1618 *Nayworth Housek. Bks.* (Surtees) 74, xij yards of water paragon for my Lady at vs. viijd. 5 yards of French green paragon .. xxvs. xd. 1659–60 Pepys *Diary* 8 Mar., Took my wife by land to Paternoster Row, to buy some Paragon for a petticoat and so home again. 1674 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 852/4 Hangings for a Room of Green Paragon. 1678 *Flemings in Oxford* (O. H. S.) I. 253, 7 yards & an halfe of black Paragon for a [Undergraduate's] Gowne. 1739 *Observ. Wool & Wooll. Manuf.* in Beck *Draper's Dict.* 245 Paragon .. stuff of combing wool. *attrib.* 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* (1872) III. 173 The Plowman, the Squire, the Errantee Clown, At home she subdued in her Paragon Gown.

†**6.** A kind of black marble: see quot. 1753. *Obs.* [F. *parangon* a kind of black marble of Egypt and Greece (Littré).]

[1632 Lithgow *Trav.* vi. 267 The floore being curiously indented with intermingled Alabaster and black shining *Parangons*.] 1645 Evelyn *Diary* May (1879) I. 227 A niche of paragon for the statue of the Prince now living. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp., Paragone*, .. the name given by many to the basaltes, a black marble, used as a touchstone.

7. *Printing.* Name of a large size of type intermediate between Great Primer and Double Pica, about 3¾ lines to the inch. Now usually called 'two-line Long Primer'.

1706 *Specimen of Letters* b 1, in H. Hart *Century of Oxf. Typ.* 67 Paragon Roman (Bought 1706). Paragon Italick (Bought 1706). 1824 J. Johnson *Typogr.* II. 77 Paragon is the only letter that has preserved its name, being called so by all the printing nations. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 456/1 Of types larger than those employed for book-work, the first, in an ascending series, is called *Paragon.* 1887 T. B. Reed *Old Eng. Letter Foundries* 34 The first named [Trafalgar] has disappeared in England, as also has Paragon.

B. *adj.* [Perh. originating in *attrib.* use of the sb.] Of surpassing excellence, perfect in excellence. (See also 4 b.)

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 457 We may be bold to compare them with that Paragon-coronet of the Greeks, which passeth al others. 1632 Wentworth *Let.* 24 Sept. in Gardiner *Hist. Chas. I*, I. Pref. 14 If I do not fall square, and .. paragon, in every point of duty to my master. 1672 Sir T. Browne *Let. to Friend* § 29 Those jewels were paragon, without flaw, hair, ice, or cloud. 1825 R. P. Ward *Tremaine* III. xv. 315 Presuming to have had opinions, which this paragon Lord does not approve.

[*Note.* This word appears first in Italian (14th c.), whence in Fr., Sp., etc. The notion of Diez that *paragon* originated in Sp., from the prep. phrase *para con* (which is sometimes = 'in comparison with') is historically untenable. But it is not certain whether the original sense of It. *paragone* was 'comparison', or 'touch-stone'; in the latter sense it might stand for *pietra di paragone.* For the etymology, Tobler (*Zeitschr. Rom. Phil.* (1880) IV. 373) suggested derivation from the Gr. vb. παρακονᾶν 'to sharpen or whet one thing against another', f. ἀκόνη 'whetstone', supposing that this may have developed the sense 'touch-stone', or that the It. vb. *paragonare* may have been formed from παρακονᾶν, with the sense of 'try or compare by rubbing together', whence *paragone* the act of doing this, *pietra di paragone* 'comparison stone, touch-stone'. A med. Gr. παρακόνη is cited as applied to a smooth hard stone used to polish the gold laid on in illuminating. But the suggestion presents various difficulties.]

Paragon (pæ·răgǫn), *v.* Also 7 **-one, parangon, parragon.** [f. Paragon *sb.*: cf. F. *para(n)gonner*, It. *para(n)gonare* 'to equall, to paragone, to compare' (Florio), Sp. *parangonar*: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To place side by side; to parallel, compare. (Now *archaic* or *poetic.*)

a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* I. (1590) L iij, The picture of Pamela .. whiche in little forme he ware in a Tablet. purposing .. to paragon the little one with Artesias length. 1600 O. E. (? M. Sutcliffe) *Repl. to Libel* I. i. 1 An excellent and singular woman, to bee parangoned with the famous women of ancient time. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* I. v. 71. 1667 Milton *P. L.* x. 426 Lucifer, so by allusion calld, Of that bright Starr to Satan paragond. 1894 A. Austin in *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 312 Baby billows, mere cradles rather .. when paragoned with these monsters of the real deep.

2. To match, to mate. (Now *poetic*, etc.)

c 1615 Sir W. Mure *Soun.* vii, My loue, my lyfe .. Bright spark of beutie, paragon'd by few. 1697 Evelyn *Numism.* vii. 239 Such proof of their Abilities .. as may rightly paragon them with the Ancients. 1835 Lytton *Rienzi* VI. v, [It was] a virtue nature could not paragon, words could not repay. 1872 Browning *Filine* xxiii, To join your peers, paragon charm with charm, As I shall show you may.

†**3.** To excel, surpass. *Obs.*

1604 Shaks. *Oth.* II. i. 62 He hath atchieu'd a Maid That paragons description, and wilde Fame.

†**4.** To set forth as a paragon or perfect model.

1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, II. iv. 230 We are contented To weare our mortall State to come, with her .. before the primest Creature That's Parragon'd o' th' World.

†**5.** To serve as a paragon or model of; to typify, exemplify. *Obs.*

1617 Collins *Def. Bp. Ely* I. Abstr. of Contents ii, Peter the fitter to paragon the Church, because a great sinner and so apt to shew mercie.

†**6.** *intr.* To compare, compete, vie *with. Obs.*

1620 Shelton *Quix.* II. iv. ix. 123 Few or none could for Feature paragon with her, and much less excel her.

Paragonite (pæ·răgǫnəit). *Min.* [Named 1848, from Gr. παράγων pr. pple., leading aside or astray, misleading + -ite[1].] A hydrous mica containing sodium, and so distinguished from common or potash mica (muscovite). *Paragonite-schist*, a mica-schist in which paragonite takes the place of muscovite.

1849 J. Nicol *Min.* 163 The mica slate .. named paragonite. 1868 Dana *Min.* (ed. 5) 488 Paragonite constitutes the mass of the rock at Monte Campione.

Hence **Paragoni·tic** *a.*, characterized by the presence of paragonite.

1868 Dana *Min.* (ed. 5) 488 The rock .. containing cyanite and staurotide, called paragonitic or talcose schist.

†**Pa·ragonize,** *v. Obs.* [f. Paragon *sb.* + -ize.]

1. *trans.* To compare, put in competition or rivalry: = Paragon *v.* 1.

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 241 Faire women whose excellencie is discouered by paragonizing or setting one to another. 1656 Earl Monm. tr. *Boccalini's Advis. fr. Parnass.* II. xxxiii. (1656) 282 Those, who presumed too much upon themselves, and dared to paragonise their privat Nobility, with his immense fortune who reigned.

2. To match, to equal: = Paragon *v.* 2.

1606 G. W[oodcocke] *Lives Emperors* in *Hist. Justine* G g ij, He liued without al example, no man euer paragonizing him. 1635 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 65 If there was any accomplish'd Gentleman, that .. paragonized Perosphilo.

3. To serve as a model of, exemplify, typify: = Paragon *v.* 5.

1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 147 All those excellencies, which none but her selfe can paragonize.

Pa·ragonless, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -less.] Without a paragon, matchless, peerless.

1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 53 Whilst I loitered in this paragonless fish-town, city, town or country.

Paragorio, obs. form of Paregoric.

†**Pa·ragram.** *Obs.* [f. Gr. phrase τὰ παρὰ γράμμα σκώμματα, lit. 'jokes by the letter'.] A kind of play upon words, consisting in the alteration of one letter or group of letters of a word.

By some writers restricted to the change of the initial letter or letters, as in *Biberius Mero* for *Tiberius Nero*, but Aristotle included such as κόλαξ for κόραξ.

a 1679 Hobbes *Rhetorick* III. x. (1681) 116 Paragrams; that is, allusions of words are graceful, if they be well placed. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 61 P 2 Aristotle .. describes two or three kinds of Puns, which he calls Paragrams. 1753 Melmoth tr. *Cicero's Lett.* IV. xviii, Unless it be some smart pun, or elegant hyperbole, some striking paragram, or some arch and unexpected turn. *Note*, A Paragram is a species of the pun which consists in changing the initial letters of a name.

So **Paragra·mmatist** [Gr. *παραγραμματιστής: see prec. and -ist], a maker of 'paragrams'.

1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 61 P 3 A Gentleman whom he looked upon to be the greatest Paragrammatist among the Moderns.

Paragraph (pæ·răgrɑf), *sb.* Also 6–7 **-graff(e.** [a. F. *paragraphe* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) = It. *paragrafo*, ad. late L. *paragraph-us*, a. Gr. παράγραφος orig. a short horizontal stroke drawn below the beginning of a line in which a break in the sense occurs (see Kenyon *Palæogr.* 27); also = παραγραφή, a passage so marked; f. παρα- by the side + -γραφος written.]

1. A symbol or character (now usually ¶ or ℙ) formerly used to mark the commencement of a new section or part of a narrative or discourse; now, sometimes introducing an editorial *obiter dictum* or protest, and sometimes as a reference to a marginal note or foot-note.

Its original use is common in Middle English MSS. (where the form is often a red or blue ❡, ¶ or ℙ, ℙ). It was retained by the early printers, and remains in the Bible of 1611 (but only as far as Acts xx), no doubt because every verse begins a new line, so that the method of indicating a paragraph by 'indenting' (as done by Tindale, Coverdale, and the Revisers of 1881–5) was not available.

1538 Elyot *Dict., Paragraphus*, & *paragraphum*, a paragrafe. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus* Introd. (iv, Which he may find out by this Paragraffe ¶. 1623 Cockeram, *Paragraph*, a note set in the margent of a booke, to obserue and marke the differing discourses therein. 1691 Mege *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 2) 126 Formerly .. they used this Figure ¶ termed a Pilcrow, and by the Printers, Paragraph. 1824 L. Murray *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 412 A Paragraph ¶ denotes the beginning of a new subject, or a sentence not connected with the foregoing. This character is chiefly used in the Old, and in the New Testaments. 1824 J. Johnson *Typogr.* II. iii. 52 At present, paragraphs are seen only in Bibles.

2. A distinct passage or section of a discourse, chapter, or book, dealing with a particular point of the subject, the words of a distinct speaker, etc., whether consisting of one sentence or of a number of sentences that are more closely connected with each other than with what stands before and after. Such a passage was at first usually indicated by the mark described above; but afterwards, as now, by beginning on a new line, which is indented or set back by the space of an 'em-quad', and ends without running on to the next passage; hence, in reference to typography or manuscript, a paragraph is a portion of the text between two such breaks; but, in a less technical sense, it is sometimes applied to any passage which, from its nature, might or ought to be so indicated in writing or printing.

1525 tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surg.* T vj/1 In the xxv chapytre .. in the seconde paragraphe. 1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* I. (Arb.) 78, I call that by bookes and chapiters, whyche the greke booke deuideth by chapiters and paragraphes. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* 470 [He] tells us the best way .. in a Paragraph worthy to be written in letters of Gold, toward the end of the first part of the Homily. 1705 R. Cromwell in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1898) XIII. 122 This short paragraph hath a deal of matter in it. 1706 Phillips, *Paragraph*, a Portion of Matter in a Discourse or Treatise, contained between two Breaks, *i.e.* which begins with a new Line, and ends where the Line breaks off. 1830 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, III. vi. 103 A chronicle which contracts many an important event into a single paragraph. 1863 Miss Braddon *Eleanor's Vict.* (1878) I. ii. 17 The letter .. was written in sharp and decisive paragraphs, and in a neat firm hand.

b A distinct article or section of a law or legal document, usually numbered.

1552 HULOET, Paragraffe or sence in lawe wrytten, or opinion written before a sentence in lawe. 1736 BOLINGBROKE *Patriot.* (1749) 84 Our obligation to submit to the civil law is a principal paragraph in the natural law. 1813 WELLINGTON *Let. to Earl Bathurst* 3 July in Gurw. *Desp.* X. 507, I beg your Lordship's particular attention..to the 13th paragraph of the instructions. 1883 *Rules Supr. Crt.* XXXVIII. vii, Every affidavit shall be..divided into paragraphs, and every paragraph shall be numbered consecutively, and as nearly as may be shall be confined to a distinct portion of the subject.

3. A short passage, notice, or article in a newspaper or journal, without a heading, or having only a side heading; an item of news.

The paragraphs here are quite independent and unconnected with each other, but they constitute collectively a summary of local or general news or gossip, or of 'notes' on some special subject or department.

1769 BURKE *Corr* (1844) I. 212 He [the newsprinter] has made a flaming paragraph of it. 1780 *Newgate Cal.* V. 202 The writer..inserted various paragraphs in the news-papers in favour of the unfortunate men. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugger* II. v. 79 Handing the newspaper to his sister and pointing out a paragraph. 1882 PARODY *Eng. Journalism* xi. 78 The *Morning Post*..made a name for itself by its fresh and sparkling paragraphs of Court and fashionable gossip. 1902 BESANT *Five Years' Trust* 95 Next day there was a paragraph in the London papers [etc.].

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1769 *Middlesex Jrnl.* 14–16 Sept. 4/4 A paragraph writer shall kill you the stoutest man in the kingdom for his sixpence, and bring him to life again for another. 1798 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Tales of Hoy* Wks 1812 IV. 418 The Prince of Paragraph-makers, The Nabob of News. 1813 HAZLITT *Pol. Ess* (1819) 9 Disposing of their government at the will of every paragraph-monger. 1881 *Daily News* 22 Mar. 6/4 [He] explained that paragraph advertisements were advertisements appearing in the body of the paper amongst the news.

Paragraph (pæ·răgrɑf), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

†**1.** *trans.* To sign, to initial; = PARAPH *v* 2. *Obs.*

1601 J. WHEELER *Treat. Comm.* 90 Given..at Praghe. Subscribed Rudolph, Paragraphed I. D. W. Freymondt. 1652 EVELYN *St. France* Misc. Writ (1805) 68 [They] deliver them [reports] to the Greffier or Clerk, by whom they are to be allowed, that is, Paragraphed in parchment.

2. To mention in a paragraph; to write a newspaper paragraph or short notice about. Also *absol.*

1764 FOOTE *Patron* III. Wks. 1799 I. 359, I will paragraph you in every newspaper. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 489 We'll paragraph and puff. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* I. ii, I am sneered at by all my acquaintance, and paragraphed in the newspapers. 1827 *Examiner* 749/2 The newspapers had already begun to paragraph him as a 'Nonpareil'. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 11 Nov., No one was more paragraphed and puffed.

†**b.** To treat of (a matter) in a paragraph. *Obs.*

1774 R. GOUGH *Let.* in Nichols *Lit. Anecd.* 18*th c.* (1814) VIII. 611 What..the menial tribe would paragraph to the newspapers.

c. With extension expressing the result achieved.

1815 in Southey *Life A. Bell* (1844) III. 573 For very little money you may be paragraphed up to the episcopal throne. 1828 *Examiner* 658/1 His enemies..squibbed, and paragraphed, and paradiddled him to death. 1830 *Ibid.* 610/2 The Politician must be quacked, paragraphed, clubbed, and coteried into notoriety.

3. To divide into or arrange in paragraphs. (Chiefly in *passive*.)

1799 C. WINTER in W. Jay *Life* (1843) 27 The whole is so injudiciously paragraphed, and so wretchedly unconnected. 1885 *Athenæum* 14 Nov. 635/2 This..contains H. M. inspectors' reports classified, paragraphed, and summarized.

Paragrapher (pæ·răgrɑfɔr). [f. prec. + -ER 1.] One who writes paragraphs, a paragraphist.

1822 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 362*, I detest newswriters — paragraphers — spouting-club speechifiers. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 July 2/1 The play unheralded by the paragrapher or the Press.

‖ **Paragraphia** (pærăgræ·fiă). *Path.* [mod. L., f. PARA-1 1 + Gr. -γραφία writing.] The aphasic symptom of writing one word for another.

1878 tr. *H. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV. 789 Morbid paragraphia, like morbid paraphasia, presents itself in mild and in severe forms. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 442 Paraphasia and paragraphia are incoördinate rather than paretic or paralytic defects of speech.

Paragraphic (pærăgræ·fik), *a.* [f. PARAGRAPH + -IC. The adj. παραγραφικός was used in Greek, but not in the English senses.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature or form of a paragraph or paragraphs.

1790 *Bystander* 94 The stimulating influence of puffing spice and paragraphic Cayenne. 1813 *Edin. Rev.* XXI. 221 Some unprosperous member of the paragraphic corps. 1848 G. S. FABER *Many Mansions* Pref. (1851) 41 Translation and paragraphic division of the Cosmogony down to the end of the Fourth Day. 1866 *Athenæum* 29 Dec. 870 Sententious and paragraphic common-places.

2. *Path.* Of or pertaining to paragraphia.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 435 The writing, of other patients may show defects of a paragraphic type. *Ibid.* 445 In persons who have been much accustomed to write, it is possible that writing (though at first of a paragraphic type) may be executed.

Paragraphical (pærăgræ·fikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec. 1.

1748 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to H. Mann* (1834) II. 242 Adieu! I am very paragraphical and you see have nothing to say. 1764 *New Spectator* No. 9. 8 A list of the sums paid to the Editors of six of the morning papers for the paragraphical support of a certain unpopular measure. 1785 CRUTWELL *Pref. to Bp. Wilson's Bible* b ij, The verses being numbered in the margin, and distinguished in the text by paragraphical marks. *a* 1849 POE *Marginalia* Wks. 1864 III. 577 His essays have thus only paragraphical effect; as wholes, they produce not the slightest impression.

Paragraphically, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] **a.** In or by means of paragraphs; paragraph by paragraph. **b.** In the style of, or by means of, newspaper paragraphs.

a 1723 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1765) 293, I began the Book again, and reading it with Pen in Hand, answered it paragraphically as I went. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Paragraphically*, Paragraph by Paragraph, or in Paragraphs. 1793 *Sporting Mag.* II. 108 Frequently announced paragraphically in the papers. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Jan. 6/2 Writing condensedly and paragraphically.

Paragraphing (pæ·răgrɑfiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of PARAGRAPH *v.* **a.** The writing of newspaper paragraphs or treating of a subject by means of these. **b.** Arrangement or division into paragraphs. Also *attrib.*

a. 1805 SURR *Winter in Lond.* (1806) II. 72 Many powerful rivals have started in the art of paragraphing, and the mystery itself has considerably sunk in its credit. 1893 J. MCCARTHY *Red Diamonds* II. 230 About whom every one in the paragraphing line wrote paragraphs.

b. 1881 *Athenæum* 23 Apr. 562/1 The arrangement is different and the paragraphing is altered, but otherwise the matter is to a large extent a reprint. 1899 F. C. CONYBEARE in *Amer. Jrnl. Theol.* Oct. 705, I have..reproduced the punctuation and paragraphing of the MS.

Paragraphism (pæ·răgrɑfiz'm). [f. PARAGRAPH *sb.* + -ISM.] The system or practice of composing or printing newspaper paragraphs.

1846 POE *Duyckinck* Wks 1864 III. 64 A brevity that degenerated into mere paragraphism. 1890 *Univ. Rev.* Sept. 78 The daily newspapers are overrun with social paragraphism.

Paragraphist (pæ·răgrɑfist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] A professional writer of newspaper paragraphs.

1798 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1799) II. 350 Every paragraphist is justly noticing the immense public advantages which await the issue of the late victory. 1805 SURR *Winter in Lond.* (1806) III. 247 A hireling pamphleteer and paragraphist. 1892 *Times* 6 Feb. 9/5 Those powers of darkness, the descriptive reporter and the sensational paragraphist.

†**Paragraphistical,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. as prec. + -ICAL.] = PARAGRAPHIC 1 (but purporting to be used nonsensically).

a 1625 FLETCHER *Fair Maid* III. i, Let us a little examine the severall conditions of an Paragraphisticall suitors.

Paragraphize, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *intr.* To write paragraphs for the newspapers.

1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* III. viii. 123 Do you ever see the 'Age'?..Is it true that his Lordship paragraphises a little?

†**Paragraphly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] Paragraph by paragraph, paragraphically.

1678 SIR A. FORRESTER in *Lauderd. Papers* (Camden) III. lxxxi. 137 That the draught of the intended Addresse might be taken paragraphly into consideration. *Ibid.* 138 The House had paragraphly and very fully heard and debated it.

Paragraphy (pæ·răgrɑfi). [f. PARAGRAPH: see -GRAPHY.] The writing of newspaper paragraphs; newspaper paragraphs collectively or as a class.

1896 *Critic* (N.Y.) 25 Jan. 64/2 There has been a whirl of paragraphy over the secession of Mr. P. C. from the Lyceum. *Ibid.* 17 Oct. 233 In these days of literary paragraphy..it requires some ingenuity to keep up an incognito.

Paragration, obs. variant of PERAGRATION.

Paraguay (pæ·răgwē). [The name of a river and Republic of South America.]

1. The South American shrub *Ilex paraguayensis*, commonly called Maté, the leaves of which are dried or roasted, and infused as a beverage in the same way as tea. Hence *Paraguay-tea*.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Paraguay*,..a celebrated plant of the shrub kind..better known among us under the denomination of South-Sea Tea. *Ibid.*, The use of Paraguay began lately to obtain in England; where many people seemed to like it as well as tea. 1802 *Brookes' Gazetteer* (ed. 12) s. v., The valuable herb called Paraguay,..the infusion of which is drank, in all the Spanish provinces of S. America, instead of tea. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Paraguay-tea*, the leaves of the South American holly, *Ilex Paraguensis*.

2. Paraguay herb: see quots.

1748 *Earthquake of Peru* iii. 263 They make use of the Herb of Paraguay, which some call St. Bartholomew's Herb. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 396 Paraguay Herb (*Vandellia diffusa*, L.).—Small herb. In South America this plant is used as an emetic.

Paraheliotropic (pæ·rähīliŏtrŏ·pik), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. παρα- aside + ἥλιος sun + -τροπος turning + -IC: cf. HELIOTROPIC.] Of leaves: Turning their edges in the direction of incident light.

1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 419 The leaves of some plants when exposed to an intense and injurious amount of light direct themselves, by rising or sinking or twisting, so as to be less intensely illuminated. Such movements have sometimes been called diurnal sleep...They might be called paraheliotropic. 1881 DARWIN in *Nature* XXIII. 409/2 With several species of Hedychium, a widely-different paraheliotropic movement occurs.

Paraheliotropism (pæ·rähīliŏ·trŏpiz'm). *Bot.* [f. as prec. + -ISM.] A tendency in plants when exposed to brilliant light to turn their leaves parallel to the incidence of the light-rays.

1881 DARWIN in *Nature* XXIII. 409/1 This remarkable movement I have called paraheliotropism. *Ibid.*, F. Müller doubts whether so strongly marked a case of paraheliotropism would ever be observed under the duller skies of England.

Parahyal, -hypnosis: see PARA-1.

Parail, -aile, -aille, var. PAREIL, PAREL *Obs.*

Parais, Paraison, obs. f. PARADISE, PARISON.

Parakeet (pæ·räkēt), **paroquet** (pæ·rŏket), **parr-.** Forms: α. 6 parroket, 7 parrocquet, parocket, 7–9 perroquet, (8 parasquet), 8– paro-, parroquet. β. 6 (?parakitie), parrachito, 6–7 paraquit(t)o, 7 parraquito, parakito, -keeto, -chito, -que(e)to; perokito, -chito; par(r)akita; parraketto, paraketo, -ketto, paroqueto, 7–8 paraquetto. γ. 7 parakeete, parrakeit, 7 8 parakite, (8 parrochite, paroqueet, 9 -keet), 7– parakeet, 8– parrakeet. [Several forms, repr. (α) OF. *paroquet* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), mod F. *perroquet* parrot; (β) It. *parrochetto*, *-ucchetto*, *perrochetto* (also in Florio, *parochito* 'a little Parret or Parochito'), Sp *periquito* (recent); (γ) an anglicized form of this as *par(r)akeet*. The OF. *paroquet* is held by Darmesteter to be ad. It. *parrochetto*, dim. of *parroco* parson (cf. *moineau* sparrow, dim. of *moine* monk); but some think the typical It. form to be *parrucchetto*, as dim. of *parrucca* 'peruke, periwig', in reference to the plumage of the head in some species. In Sp. *periquito* is a later dim. of the much commoner name *perico*, supposed to be the same word as *Perico*, colloquial dim. of *Pedro* Peter: cf. PARROT. The relations between the Sp. and It. forms cannot be settled until the chronology is known; prob. the name has been modified by popular etymology in one or both.

As the parrot was known in Italy from Roman times downward, the name *parrochetto*, etc., may have originated there rather than (as sometimes assumed) with the Spanish and Portuguese navigators.]

A bird of the parrot kind; now *spec.* applied to the smaller birds included in the order, esp. those having long tails.

The species best known and having the widest range is the *ring-necked parakeet* (*Palæornis torquatus*), often kept as a cage bird; another well-known species is the *Alexandrine parakeet* (*P. alexandri*); the common parakeet of the United States is *Conurus carolinensis*; special genera of parrots are known as *grass-parakeets*, *ground parakeets*.

α. 1581 HAMILTON *Cath. Traict.* in *Cath. Tracts* (S. T. S.) 102 For him and sik vtheris, quha lyk parrokettis enterteneis the auditouris be clattering tellis. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* III. 38 In some places Parrocquets are taken after the same manner. 1698 FROGER *Voy.* 47 Small birds, with fine feathers, among them there are Perroquets, Cardinals, and Colibries. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 71 Here were some Flocks of Parockets. 1713 BERKELEY *Guard.* No. 49 P 7, I look on the beaus and ladies as so many paraquets in an aviary. 1718 PRIOR *Dove* 91, I would not give my Paroquet For all the Doves that ever flew. 1776 *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 574 A perroquet..got from his master some of the boiled fish. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. xvii. 32 Beautiful paroquets, which are a species of parrots, but smaller though not less common. 1846 G. GARDNER *Brazil* 179 Parroquets,..keeping up an almost continual cry of Parroquet—Parroquet.

β. *c* 1595 CAPT. WYATT *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 38 Infinite store of parratis, parakities, and other great birds of most fine and well mixed collers. 1596 RALEIGH *Discov. Guiana* 61 They brought vs also a sort of Paraquitos, no bigger than wrens. 1599 T. M[OUFFET] *Silkwormes* 66 Millet seede wherewith Parrachitos are fed. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. viii. (1632) 214 Loved..for our pastimes, as we do apes, monkies, or perokitoes. 1644 QUARLES *Sheph. Orac.* iv, We discipline them, teach them how to prate, Like Parakitoes, words they know not what. *a* 1652 BROME *City Wit* I. i. Wks. 1873 I. 286 Madame, how does your Monckey, your Parrot, and Parraquitoes? 1652 S. S. *Secretary's Studie* 37 None of your jigging Girles, that pearch Paraquettos on their fists. 1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1014/4 A Green Parraketto, with a black and red Ring about his Neck, lost. 1688 S. WILSON *Acc. Carolina* 12 In the woods great plenty of wilde..Turtle Doves, Paraquetos, and Pidgeons. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 282/2 The Scarlet Parakeeto, is no larger than a Black bird. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Paraquet.o*, a small sort of Parret, a Bird.

γ. 1621 SIR R. BOYLE *Diary* in *Lismore Papers* (1886) II. 15 A purse of sylck lyke a parakeete. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2341/4 A Little Parakeet with a red Head, a green, red, and black Tail..flew out of a Window, on Sunday last. 1700 WALLACE *Acc. New Caledonia in Darien* in *Misc. Cur.* (1708) III. 417 Parrots of many kinds, Parakites Macaws. 1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* xv. (1721) 255 Two small Parrochites, or Guinea Sparrows. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* III. 73 The Parakite..is of the frugivorous Kind and about the Bigness of a Thrush. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* (1876) 36 What prodigious chattering and brilliant colours in the maccaws and parrakeets. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* xxii, Strange birds from India, parakeets, peacocks, pheasants. 1879 E. ARNOLD *Lt. Asia* (1889) 151 Wild fruit..plucked By purple parokeet.

b. Applied allusively to persons, i. e. in reference to the chattering or imitative faculty of the birds, or to their gay plumage: cf. PARROT *sb.*

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, II. iii. 88 Come, come, you Paraquito, answer me directly vnto this question, that I shall aske. 1630 B. *Discolliminium* 41 Some young Parackettoes now nursing up in the Universities. 1662 K. W. *Conf. Charac., Cambr. Minion*, A Cambridge paraketo is an outlandish ape, whose mimick disposition makes her shape her seacole vestures into the form of the fashion. *a* 1668 DAVENANT *Man's the Master* II. i, That damsel is too pert,

..you should keep these paraqueetos in a cage. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* xxxiii, The young woman .. a sort of paroquet in a bright blue dress.

Parakeratosis, -kinesia, etc.: see PARA-[1] 1.

Parakite (pæ răkəit). [In sense a, f. PARA(CHUTE) + KITE; in b, f. Gr *παρά*, PARA-[1] beyond + KITE.] **a.** A kind of large kite constructed so as to be inflated by the wind like a parachute, proposed by Simmons in 1875 for military use. **b.** A kind of tailless kite devised by Woglom in 1896 for various scientific purposes.

1875 *10th Rep. Aeronaut. Soc.* 75 An attempt was made by Mr. Simmons, the aëronaut, to supplement the employment of a balloon in warfare by..a kite, which, from the peculiar nature of its construction, he designated the parakite. It was, in fact, a combination of the parachute and kite. 1895 BADEN POWELL in *Jrnl. United Service Inst* 888 Simmons, the aëronaut, tried in 1870 an apparatus under the name of the 'parakite' for raising a military observer. 1896 G. T. WOGLOM (*title*) Parakites; A Treatise on the Making and Flying of Tailless Kites for Scientific Purposes. *Ibid.* 25 Inasmuch as 'kite' has been the name for a toy.. it has seemed proper to distinguish therefrom these 'parakites', using the Greek prefix in its purport of *beyond the* kite—an advanced kite. 1897 *Daily News* 4 Nov. 6/4 The processes of 'Parakite Photography' are minutely described.

Parakite, -kitie, -kito: see PARAKEET.

Paralactic (pærălæ·ktik), *a. Chem.* [PARA-[1] 2 a.] In *Paralactic acid*, an isomeric modification of ordinary lactic acid, one of the two constituents of sarcolactic acid, existing in the animal organism, especially in muscular flesh. Its salts are **Parala·ctates.**

1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* II 328 Paralactic acid heated to 130° yields dilactic acid, convertible by water into ordinary lactic acid. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v., The paralactate is ..thrown down as a mass of small, colourless crystals.

Paralalia, -lampsis: see PARA-[1] 1.

Paralament, obs. form of PARLIAMENT.

Paralax, obs. form of PARALLAX.

Paraldehyde (paræ·ldhaid). *Chem.* [PAR(A-[1] 2 a.] A polymer of ALDEHYDE, $C_6H_{12}O_3$, a colourless liquid at ordinary temperatures; used as a narcotic and as a remedy against insomnia.

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 134 A third isomeric body termed paraldehyde, which is liquid, and boils at 257°. 1881 CAPT. ABNEY in *Nature* XXV. 191/1 Par-aldehyde has three molecules of aldehyde in its one molecule. 1885 REMSEN *Org. Chem.* (1888) 49. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 242 Paraldehyde produces few special effects other than those procuring sleep.

Paraleipsis, paralepsis: see PARALIPSIS.

Paralerema to **Paralgia:** see PARA-[1] 1.

† **Para·lian.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *parali-us*, a. Gr. *παράλι-ος* by the sea, maritime, f. *παρά* beside + *ἅλς*, *ἁλ-* the sea.] A dweller by the sea. So † **Para·lious** *a.*, dwelling or growing by the sea.

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 131 The Mediterraneans the Highlanders muttered at the Imposition, alledging that it being a Naval Tax, it ought ..to be born by the Paralious, the Maritime parts. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 247 The branches of paralious Tithymal. 1724 DR. WHARTON *True Briton* No. 66 II. 558 The Paralians (or those who liv'd by the Water-side).

Paraling, variant of PARELLING *Obs.*

‖ **Paralipomena** (pærăləipo·mĕnă), *sb. pl.* In 4-6 (7 in Dicts.) **paralipomenon** (also 4 **-lyp-**), properly gen. pl.; in 9 rarely in sing. **paralipomenon** (**-leip-**). [Late L. *paralipomena*, gen. pl. *-ōn* (Jerome), a. Gr. *παραλειπόμενα* (things) left out; f. *παραλείπειν* to leave on one side, omit.]

† **1.** (Almost always *Paralipomenon*, repr. genit. pl. *Παραλειπομένων* (sc. *βιβλία*), the title in LXX and hence in the Vulgate.) The Books of Chronicles in the Old Testament: so called as containing particulars omitted in the Books of Kings. *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxxxv. 1 Grete louyng of þis psalme is shewyd in paralypomenon. 1388 WYCLIF 1 *Chron.* Prol., This book of Paralipomenon, the firste, bigynneth at Adam ... rehersinge many thingis whiche ben not writen in the book of Kingis before. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 227 Wyllyam Tyndale ..translated the .v bookes of Moyses ..the bookes of the Kynges and the bookes of Paralipomenon [etc.]. 1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos., Paralipomenon*, .. There are two bookes in the old testament so called, because many worthy histories omitted in the bookes of Kings, are there related. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Paralipomena*, the two Books of Chronicles.

2. Things omitted in the body of a work, and appended as a supplement. (Rarely in sing. *-on.*)

1674 BOYLE *Grounds Corpusc. Philos.* 1 To reserve these thoughts, as a kind of Paralipomena to his dialogue. 1690 — *Medic. Hydrost.* Postscr., A supplement to the first tome, containing divers historical paralipomena, that by mistake were omitted. 1887 T. A. TROLLOPE *What I Remember* I. 225 One more note..as a paraleipomenon to that Autobiography of my brother.

‖ **Paralipsis** (pærălĭ·psis). *Rhet.* Also **-leipsis**; *erron.* **-lepsis, -lepsy.** [a. Gr. *παράλειψις* passing by omission, f. *παραλείπειν* to leave on one side, pass by; late L. *paralipsis* (Aquila).] A rhetorical figure in which the speaker emphasizes something by affecting to pass it by without notice, usually by such phrases as 'not to mention', 'to say nothing of'.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 95 *Paralepsis* or *Occupatio*, when in seeming to ouer-passe, omit, or let-slip a thing, we then chiefly speake thereof. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 239 *Paralepsis*, or the Passager. 1637 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 165 *Paralipsis*, .. Preterition. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Paraleipsis*, in Rhetoric, the artificially exhibited omission or slight mention of some important point, in order to impress the hearers with indignation, pity, etc.

Parall, variant of PAREL *v. Obs.*

Parallactic (pærălæ·ktik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *παραλλακτικ-ός* of or by the parallax, f. verbal adj. **παράλλακτος*, f. *παραλάσσειν*: see PARALLAX.] Pertaining, relating, or due to parallax.

Parallactic inequality: see INEQUALITY 4. † *Parallactic instrument, telescope*, etc.: former names for an EQUATORIAL.

1630 R. N. tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* 53 Thomas Digsey, and Iohn Dee .. haue learnedly proued by Paralactic Doctrine, that it [new star in Cassiopeia] was in the celestiall, not in the Elementary Region. 1670 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 3), *Parallactic.* 1764 *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 363 The parallactic telescope ought to be nearly of equal goodness with the transit telescope. 1789 PIAZZI *ibid.* LXXIX. 59 By the method of parallactic angles. 1834 *Nat. Philos.* III. *Astron.* iii 84/1 (U. K. S.) The diurnal, or parallactic, libration. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 10 June 12/1 The parallactic motion of stars has been demonstrated by the Rev. Dr. Pritchard, of Oxford, under a process of making the stars photograph their position, perfected by himself.

† **Parallactical,** *a. Obs.* [See -ICAL.] = prec.

1671 FLAMSTEED in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 109 The parallactical angle. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Parallactical Angle*, is an Angle made by the Oblique cutting of a Circle of Altitude, or Vertical Circle with the Ecliptick.

Parallax (pæ·rălæks). Also **6-7 paralax, 7 parallaxe**; also 7 in Gr. form **parallaxis.** [a. F. *parallaxe* (1557 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. Gr. *παράλλαξις* change, alteration, alternation, mutual inclination of two lines meeting in an angle, f. *παραλλάσσειν* to alter, alternate; in mod.L. *parallaxis.*]

1. (*Astron.*) Apparent displacement, or difference in the apparent position, of an object, caused by actual change (or difference) of position of the point of observation; *spec.* the angular amount of such displacement or difference of position, being the angle contained between the two straight lines drawn to the object from the two different points of view, and constituting a measure of the distance of the object. Also *transf.* (quot. 1881).

In Astronomy there are two kinds of parallax, viz. *diurnal* and *annual*, the former when a celestial object is observed from opposite points on the earth's *surface*, the latter when observed from opposite points of the earth's *orbit*. As the mean or proper position of the body is that which it would have if viewed in the one case from the earth's centre (or a point in a line with it), in the other case from the centre of its orbit, the parallax is actually calculated and stated from these central points, and called *geocentric* and *heliocentric* respectively, the base lines of these being the earth's radius and the radius of its orbit. *Horizontal parallax*: the diurnal parallax of a heavenly body seen on the horizon.

1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Polyolb.* xiv. 235 Those learned Mathematicians, by omitting of Paralax and refractions, deceived themselues and posterity. 1663 BOYLE *Exp. Nat. Philos.* i. ii. 33 Which they not irrationally prove by the Parallaxis (or Circular difference betwixt the place of a Star, suppos'd to be taken by two Observations, the one made at the Centre, and the other on the surface of the Earth). 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 106 He hath deduced the Horizontal Parallax of this very Comet. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* i. (1722) 32 The fix'd Stars ..till very lately, were thought subject to no parallax at all. *a* 1721 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 44, I saw it moving in a Sphear so high, Scarce any Parallax I cou'd descry. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* xii. 98 The parallax of Mars was found to be about 23 seconds. 1867-77 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* i. i. 2 The problem .. when solved [gives] the amount of the Sun's equatorial horizontal parallax. 1881 TAIT in *Nature* XXV. 91/1 In these thermometers..no provision is made for avoiding parallax or personal equation.

b *fig.*

1594 J. DAVIS *Seaman's Secr.* (1607) 19 To amend the parallax of false shadow of your sight. 1599 DANIEL *Musophilus* 606 Vndeceiued with the Paralax Of a mistaking eye of passion. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* II. § 3 Many things are known, as some are seen, that is by Parallaxis, or at some distance from their true and proper beings. 1870 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Relig.* (1873) 43 Unless we make allowance for this mental parallax (between material and spiritual). 1892 *Nation* 7 Apr. 262/3 The sort of parallax which exhibits the light of Whitman's fame at so different an angle in his own country and in England.

† **2.** In general sense of Gr. *παράλλαξις*: Change, alteration. *Obs. rare*[-1].

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 258 The Sun although it is not so variable as the Moon, yet it has its *παραλλαγας* or *παραλλαξεις*, Paralaxes and Changes: it appears otherwise at rising, otherwise at noon, otherwise at setting.

Parallel (pæ·rălel), *a.* and *sb.* Also **6 paralelle, 6-7 -allele, -alell, -alel, 7 -allell, -alele, 7-8 parr-.** [a. F. *parallele* (in Rabelais, 16th c.), ad. L. *parallēlus*, a. Gr. *παράλληλος* beside one another, side by side, f. *παρα-* beside, alongside of + *ἀλλήλους* one another.]

A. *adj.*

1. Lying or extending alongside of one another and always at the same distance apart; continuously equidistant: said of two or more lines, surfaces, or concrete things; also of one line, etc., Extending alongside another at a continuously equal distance (const. *to, with*).

In *Geom.* applied to straight lines in the same plane, or to planes, which never meet however far produced in either (or any) direction, or (according to the definition of modern geometry) which intersect at infinity; more rarely to curved lines or surfaces continuously equidistant, i.e. having common normals at all points (e. g. concentric circles or spheres); or to curves upon a curved surface (e. g. circles on a sphere) which are continuously at the same distance as measured upon that surface, or are in parallel planes.

Parallel bars, a pair of bars supported on posts about 4 to 6 feet above the ground, used for gymnastic exercises. *Parallel roads* (*Geol.*), name for a series of natural terraces at different levels on the side of a hill.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 47 Cosmaghraphie .. sal declair the eleuatione of the polis, and the lynis parallelis, and the meridian circlis. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 37 In a Sphere the parallele or equidistant Circles, have all one Pole. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. defin. 35. 5 b, Parallel or equidistant right lines are such, which being in one and the selfe same superficies, and produced infinitely on both sides, do neuer in any part concurre. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 56 Reuolutions..that are parallel to the equinoctiall are also parallel to the horizon. 1655 EVELYN *Diary* 24 Feb., A chrystall ball sliding on parallel wyers. 1787 G. WHITE *Selborne* i. 2 One straggling street, three quarters of a mile in length..running parallel with The Hanger. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 131 The parallel roads of Coquimbo, in Chili. *Ibid.*, The analogous parallel roads of Glen Roy in Scotland. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. i. 1, I..observed that the planes of cleavage were everywhere parallel. 1893 LELAND *Mem.* I. 261 [He] exhibited..his skill on the parallel bars, horizontal pole, etcetera.

b. *transf.* Applied to various things involving geometrical parallelism in some way, esp. to mechanical contrivances of which some essential parts are parallel, or which are used to produce parallelism of movement, etc.

Parallel bar (see quot. 1875). *Parallel circuit* (*Electr.*), a term loosely applied to a circuit connecting the same two points as are connected by another circuit; so *parallel connexion*, etc. *Parallel coping* (see quot. 1842-76). *Parallel file*, a file with parallel edges, not tapering. *Parallel forces* (*Dynamics*), forces acting in parallel lines. *Parallel knife*, a knife with two blades set parallel to each other, used for cutting thin sections for the microscope. *Parallel lathe*, a small lathe bearing several grinding wheels of different sizes, besides a brush, a drill, etc., which all run simultaneously; used by jewellers, dentists, etc. *Parallel motion*, (*a*) the motion of anything which always remains parallel to itself, i. e. in the same direction; (*b*) a mechanical device by which alternating rectilinear is converted into circular motion, and *vice versa*. *Parallel perspective*, perspective in which the plane of the drawing is parallel to a principal surface of the object delineated. *Parallel rod*, the rod which connects the cranks of the driving-wheels on the same side of a locomotive so as to cause them to move together; the coupling-rod (Webster 1864). *Parallel ruler* (or *rulers*), an instrument for drawing parallel lines, consisting of two or more straight rulers connected by jointed cross-pieces so as to be always parallel, at whatever distance they are set. *Parallel sphere*, the celestial or terrestrial sphere in that position or aspect in which the equator is parallel to the horizon, i. e. at either of the poles; distinguished from *oblique* and *right sphere*. *Parallel vice*, 'a vice whose jaws move in exact parallelism, a bar on one slipping in a socket on the other' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. i. xvii. (1636) 313 This kind of Spheare is called a parallel Spheare, in which Spheare they that dwell have six months days, and six months nights. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 5 Her body is..stuck all over with great black Bristles,..set all in parallel order, with their ends all pointing towards the tayl. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Parallel Ruler.* 1829 *Nat. Philos.* I. *Mechanics* II. xiii. 59 (U. K. S.) The most remarkable method of converting an alternate rectilinear motion into an alternate circular one, is that known by the name of the parallel motion invented by Watt for his double-acting steam-engine. 1830 KATER & LARDNER *Mech.* xviii. 260 Parallel motion..the name is generally applied to all contrivances by which a circular motion is made to produce a rectilinear one. 1842-76 GWILT *Archit.* (ed. 7) Gloss. s. v. *Coping*, Coping equally thick throughout is called *parallel coping*. 1857 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* (ed. 3) I. 381 The parallel motion of the Earth's axis. 1859 RUSKIN *Perspective* 91 The greatest masters are ..fond of parallel perspective. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Parallel bar*, a rod in the side-lever engine, forming a connection with the pump-rods and studs along the center line of the levers. 1878 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 5 Jan., He has successfully adopted the Austin parallel edger.

† **c.** *loosely* (with *to* or *with*): In the same parallel (of latitude) as, in a line with. *Obs.*

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 6 In this latitude we were parallell to [*later edd.* with] Sierra Leoon. *Ibid.* 216 On the eleuenth of Nouember, [we] were parallel to the greene Cape, and to the Gorgades.

2. *fig.* Having the same or a like course, tendency, or purport; running on the same or similar lines; resembling something else, or each other, throughout the whole extent; precisely similar, analogous, or corresponding. Const. as in 1.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 335 How am I then a Villaine, To Counsell Cassio to this paralell course, Directly to his good? 1648 STIERY *Serm. on Clouds* 22 These Parallel places make those expressions seem Parallel: Angels, Cloudes. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 156 Parallel and Analogical effects of Electrical with Magnetical Bodies. 1718 HICKES & NELSON *Kettlewell* II. lxxiii. 387 Sorrow, that his Prudence should not be parallel to his Zeal. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 173 Having observed it to happen before in a parallel Case. 1842 MYERS *Cath. TA.* 66 There is nothing parallel to this in the history of any nation with which we are acquainted. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* III. 113 The parallel passage in the ninth book.

† **b.** Equal in amount or worth. ? *Obs.*

a 1610 HEALEY *Epictetus, Life* (1616) A v, Then hee should haue all Epictetus his wisdome inspired into him .. and so become parallell to that admired father. 1674 S. JEAKE

Arith. (1696) 164 If the remain be added to the Number substracted, the Total will be parallel to the Number from which Substraction is made.

c. Side by side in time; running through the same period of time; contemporary in duration.

1746-7 Hervey *Medit.* (1818) 174 That the benefits accruing to his people..might run parallel in their duration with eternity. 1862 Stanley *Jew. Ch* (1877) I. xviii. 340 That Prophetical dispensation, which ran parallel with the Monarchy from the first to the last King. 1878 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 131 The parallel lines of war and negotiation run on for three years more.

3. *Mus.* a. Applied to parts which move so that the interval between them remains the same (major and minor intervals of the same name, e. g. thirds or sixths, being in this case reckoned the same); also to the movement of such parts (*parallel motion*, a particular case of similar motion; sometimes loosely used as = similar motion); and to the intervals between such parts (usually called *consecutive*). b. Sometimes applied to major and minor keys which have the same signature (usually called *relative*).

1864 Webster, *Parallel motion*, ..the ascending or descending of two or more parts in such a manner as to have constantly the same interval between the corresponding notes in the several parts. 1889 E. Prout *Harmony* (ed. 10) iv. § 93 There are three kinds of motion; *similar* (sometimes, though less frequently, called 'parallel') when two or more parts move in the same direction - up, or down; *oblique*..; and *contrary*. 1898 Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus. T.*, *Parallel motion*...Parallel fifths are under certain limitations forbidden. (Consecutives.)

4. *Comb.*, as *parallel-edged*, *-sided*, *-veined* adjs.

1859 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* viii. (1872) 224 A little parallel-sided wall of wax. 1861 Bentley *Man. Bot.* 153 We apply the term parallel-veined to all leaves in which the main veins are more or less parallel. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 515 A narrow parallel-edged opening. 1882 *Nature* XXV. 228/1 The leaves..vary..although generally parallel-nerved.

B. *sb.* I. 1. *pl.* Parallel lines (see A. 1); rarely in *sing.* A line parallel to another.

1551 Recorde *Pathw. Knowl.* i. Defin., Here might I note the error of good Albert Durer, which affirmeth that no perpendicular lines can be parallelles. 1603 Drayton *Odes* ii. 49 Those Paralels so even, Drawne on the face of Heaven. 1733 Pope *Ess. Man* iii. 10; Who made the spider parallels design, Sure as Demoivre, without rule or line? 1806 Capt. Mundy in *Naval Chron.* XV. 343 Intending to steer on a parallel with the enemy. 1882 Chrystal in *Nature* XXVI. 218/1 In the modern geometrical sense, a parallel (i. e. a line intersecting another at an infinite distance) cannot of course exist in elliptic space except as an imaginary line.

b. *pl.* Things running parallel, or having a parallel direction.

1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 30 Thy aged yeres shalbe the calender of my fortunes, and thy gray haires the Paralells of mine actions. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* xvii. 152 Make thy steps parallels To these of mine. 1615 H. Crooke *Body of Man* 552 As it was conuenient that the eyes should be paralels: so also the nerues, which because of the motion of the eyes might decline from the right line.

2. *Geog.* Each of the parallel circles imagined as traced upon the earth's surface, or actually drawn upon a map (usually at intervals of 5 or 10 degrees), in planes perpendicular to the axis, and marking the degrees of latitude: in full, *parallel of latitude*. Also *Astron.* each of the corresponding circles on the celestial sphere (*parallels of declination*), or of similar circles parallel to the ecliptic (*parallels of latitude*), or to the horizon (*parallels of altitude*). Also *attrib* in *parallel sailing* (*Naut.*), sailing along a parallel of latitude, i. e. directly east or west.

1555 Eden *Decades* 12 A hundreth leaques westwarde without the paralelles of the Ilandes. 1559 W. Cunningham *Cosmogr. Glasse* 37 Seyng th' Equinoctiall, the ij. tropikes, and the circles Arctike, and Antarctike, be equidistant paralleles. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* vi. ii 103 Any Line drawn Parallel to the Ecliptick, represents a Parallel of Latitude of the Stars. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Parallels of Altitude*. 1710 *Ibid.* II, *Parallel Sailing*, in Navigation, is sailing under a Parallel of Latitude. 1824 Mackintosh *Sp. S. Amer. St.* Wks. 1846 III. 463 The prodigious varieties of its elevation exhibit in the same parallel of latitude all the climates and products of the globe. 1877 G. A. Allen *Amer. Bison* 465 Along the 49th parallel they also pass north in summer and south in winter. 1900 G. Santayana *Poetry & Relig.* 261 As the parallels and meridians make a checker-board of the sea.

b. *fig.* Region, level.

1887 Mrs. A. Raleigh *Stud. in Unseen* 151 Faith, the human hand-clasp which brings God near, is only possible in another parallel than that in which the wise of this world live and move.

3. *Mil.* In a siege: A trench (usually one of three) parallel to the general face of the works attacked, serving as a way of communication between the different parts of the siege-works.

1591 *Garrard's Art Warre* 326 [They] serve for Paralell to couer the souldiours. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4687/1 On the 6th we advanced two new Paralells. 1812 Wellington *Let.* 20 Jan. in Gurw. *Desp.* VIII. 549 On the night of the 15th we .. advanced from the left of the first parallel down the slope of the hill towards the convent. 1862 F. A. Griffiths *Artil. Man.* (ed. 9) 263 *Parallels*, or *Places of arms*, thrown up at sieges, are trenches formed to connect together the several approaches to a besieged place.

fig. 1874 Lisle Carr *Jud. Gwynne* I. viii. 250 She had already undermined the parallel which she felt convinced Judith had opened against the freedom of Cousin Norman.

4. *Printing.* A reference-mark consisting of two parallel vertical lines (‖).

1771 Luckombe *Hist. Print.* 260 The Parallel is another Sign which serves for a Reference. 1861 Angus *Handbk. Eng. Tongue* xi. 342, (‖) the parallels, are used as marks of reference.

5. *fig.* A thing or person agreeing with another in essential particulars (see A. 2); something precisely analogous, comparable, or of equal worth or force; a counterpart, equal, match.

1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* iii i, Why, this is without parallel, this. 1683 Kennett tr. *Erasm. on Folly* 31 Cicero was no less fatal to Rome, than his Parallel Demosthenes was to Athens. 1728 Theobald *Double Falsch.* iii i, None but Itself can be its Parallel. 1871 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* IV. xviii. 107 Then followed a scene to which we find several parallels in Northumbrian history.

II. 6. Parallel position; parallelism.

In parallel (*Electr.*): said of two or more circuit-wires connecting the same points (cf. *parallel circuit* in A. 1 b).

1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* 22 a, Had thy full lines run out their Paralell, And not been charm'd in by a wirie Spell. 1699 Garth *Dispens.* iii. 33 Lines that from their Paralell decline. 1892 *Gloss. Electr. Terms* in *Lightning* 7 Jan., *Abreast*, when a current is divided between two or more paths, these paths are said to be abreast or in parallel

7. *fig.* Agreement in all essential particulars; close correspondence; analogy, parallelism.

a 1617 Daniel *To Sir T. Egerton* xvii, Maintaining still an equall paralell, Iust with th' occasions of humanity. 1628 Prynne *Cens. Cosens* 61 Thus farre you haue an exact, and perfect Paralell of our authors writings with the Papists. 1718 *Entertainer* No 15. 105 Our Case is much upon the Paralell 1818 Hallam *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. iii. ii. 444 The two republics stand in continual parallel. 1878 Bosw. Smith *Carthage* 57 It is the Battle of Megiddo and the brook Kishon that we fancy we see. ..The parallel is close indeed throughout.

b. Contemporary continuance; *in parallel with*, contemporaneously, during the same time with.

1878 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* III. xviii 124 Negotiations for a peace going slowly on in parallel with the slow and languishing war.

8. The placing of things mentally or descriptively side by side so as to show their correspondence; comparison, or a comparison; *esp.* a comparison of things as being alike, a statement of parallelism or analogy, a simile.

1599 *Broughton's Let.* vii. 22, I craue pardon of his Grace for abasing him in paralell with such an one as thou art. *a* 1639 Wotton in *Reliq.* (*heading*) Of Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, and George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham: Some Observations by way of Paralell. 1646 Crashaw *Delights Muses* 107 How even thou'st drawn this faithful parallel, And match'd thy master-piece. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 188 P 10 You are drawing Parallels between the greatest Actors of the Age. 1869 F. W. Newman *Misc.* 173 The difficulty..may be relieved by putting in parallel the Roman armies during two full centuries of the republic.

Parallel, *v.* Forms: see prec. [f. prec. adj.]

1. *trans.* To place (one thing) beside another (const. *with*, *to*), or (two or more things) side by side mentally, so as to exhibit a likeness between them; to bring into comparison, compare; *esp.* to state or exhibit the likeness or analogy of; to represent as similar, corresponding, or of equal worth; to liken, compare as being like.

1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* v. ii. 172 To consider and paralleill his owne forces with the powers of the aduersary. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xxiv. (1623) 1236 Well may shee be paralelled with the euer-renowned Zenobia. 1693 *Humours Town* 31, I desire you to parallel the Follies and Vices of the Town with the shadows of such in the Country. 1756 Burke *Subl. & B.* iii. xxv, Let us parallel this with the softness .. of the beautiful in other things. 1881 *Guardian* 9 Feb. 215 [He] parallels to-day's outcry against Ritualism with yesterday's against Methodism.

†2. To make parallel, bring into conformity, equalize. *Obs.*

1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* iv. ii. 82 His life is paralel'd Euen with the stroke and line of his great Iustice. 1669 Sturmy *Mar. Mag.* i. ii. 16 [He] will make..use of swift-stealing Time, that he may parallel his Art with his Valour.

3. To show, present, or bring forward something parallel, equal, or corresponding to; to find or furnish a match for; to match.

1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* ii. ii. 162 Well may we fight for her, whom, we know well, The world's large spaces cannot paralell 1692 Ray *Disc.* ii. iv. (1732) 187 Such unknown Plants as we cannot parallel. 1841 W. Spalding *Italy & It. Isl* I 187 For the Italians, the Middle Ages were an era of such grandeur as even their ancient history had not paralleled 1874 Mahaffy *Soc. Life Greece* ii. 25, I cannot parallel these facts in Homer.

†b. To bring or present as a parallel. *Obs. rare.*

1605 Shaks. *Macb.* ii. iii. 67 My young remembrance cannot paralell A fellow to it.

4. To be parallel or equal to; to correspond or be equivalent to; to come up to, equal, match.

1601 Shaks. *All's Well* iv. iii. 281 For rapes and raui hments he paralels Nessus. 1644 Evelyn *Diary* 17 Oct., Of all the wonders of Italy..nothing parallels this. *a* 1718 Penn *Sandy Found. Shaken* Wks. 1726 I. 249 Whose Faction, Prejudice, and Cruelty soon parallel'd the foregoing Heathenish Persecutions. 1861 Maine *Anc. Law* ix. (1870) 306 Reluctance to admitting that..there is anything in contemporary manners which parallels the loyalty of the antique world.

5. Often in passive, in which case the distinction between senses 3 and 4 usually disappears, the subject becoming indeterminate: e. g. *it cannot be paralleled* = 'no one can parallel it' (sense 3), or 'nothing can parallel it' (sense 4).

1625 J. Williams *Gt. Brit. Salomon* 37 You neuer read in your liues of two Kings more fully paralel'd amongst themselues. 1697 Potter *Antiq. Greece* i. viii. (1715) 35 A Master-piece of Architecture, not easie to be parallel'd. 1705 Bosman *Guinea* 265 This Bird is not to be parrallelled for Beauty. 1853 Bright *Sp., India* 3 June (1876) 14 A state of things..which cannot be paralleled in any other country. 1863 Tyndall *Heat* viii. § 318 (1870) 243 The Phenomena of light are..also paralleled by those of sound.

6. *intr.* To be parallel; to correspond or match; to be comparable, 'compare' (*with*). ? *Obs.*

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 125 It [sound] paralleleth in so many other things with the sight and radiation of things invisible. 1637 Heywood *Dialogues* Wks 1874 VI. 307 Will you then, Since that we parallell in number thus, Helpe us to fill a measure? 1657 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 100 The case yesterday, as I apprehend, may directly parallel with this.

7. *trans.* To make parallel (in space). *rare.*

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* ii. ii. 63 [At the Azores] it [the needle] seemeth equally distracted by both [continents], and diverting unto neither, doth parallell and place it self upon the true Meridian.

8. To run parallel with, run alongside of, go or tend in the same direction as (Chiefly *U. S.*)

1885 *Harper's Mag* Apr 695/1 Railroad Avenue has been paralleled by another business street named Gold Avenue. 1891 *Cosmopolitan* XII. 52/2 Ribbons of greenest turf,..paralleled on both sides by shaded promenades. 1899 R. Kipling *Stalky* 257 He had then..crossed over a ridge that paralleled their rear.

Hence **Pa·ralleled** *ppl. a.*; **Pa·ralleling** *vbl sb.*

1606 Warner *Alb Eng.* xiv. lxxxii (1612) 344 Knowe our Weale publiques blisse is now a paralelled Creation, Wherein Religion and our Lawes persever in their Station 1634 Jackson *Serm. Matt.* ii. 17–18 § 4 The exact paralleling of the type and antitype..they purposely leave to the industrious search of posterity.

Parallelable (pæ·rălĕlăb'l), *a. rare.* [f prec. vb. + -able.] Capable of being paralleled.

a 1656 Br. Hall *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 277 Such an advantage, as is not parallelable in all the World beside.

Parallela·rity. *rare*—[1]. [irreg. f. Parallel *a.*, after such words as *circularity similarity*, etc.] State of being parallel, parallelism.

1804 Mitford *Inquiry* 85 The exactness of the parallelarity of its lines.

Parallelepiped (pæ·rălĕlĕ·pipĕd); earlier in Gr. form **parallelepipedon** (pæ·rălĕlĕpi·pĕdŏn), pl. **-a.** Often incorrectly 6–9 **parallelo-**, 7–9 **parallelo-** (*whence* pæ·rălĕlo·pipĕd). *Geom.* [ad. Gr. παραλληλεπίπεδον, f. παραλληλ-ος Parallel + ἐπίπεδον plane surface, sb. use of neut. of ἐπίπεδος plane, flat (f. ἐπί upon + πέδον ground). In late L. (Boethius) *parallĕlepipedus*, F *parallélépipède* (1570 in Hatz.-Darm.), often *parallélipipède*.]

A solid figure contained by six parallelograms, of which every two opposite ones are parallel; a prism whose base is a parallelogram.

a. 1570 Billingsley *Euclid* xi. xxxi. 342 Parallelipipedons consisting vpon equall bases, and being vnder one and the selfe same altitude, are equall the one to the other. 1666 Boyle *Orig. Formes & Qual.* (1667) 42 Though Spheres and Parallelopipedons differ but in shape. 1667 Collins in Rignud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II 479 By producing the planes of the parallelepipedons, so that their sides shall cut off (viz. each parallelepiped twelve) second segments in the whole equal. 1791 Hamilton *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. i. iii. vii. 275 White crystals in flat parallelepipedons. 1857 Birch *Anc Pottery* (1858) I. 12 These bricks are all parallelopipeda, of Nile-mud or clay of a dark loamy colour, held together by chopped straw.

b. 1663 Charleton *Chor. Gigant.* 21 Resembling Parallelipipeds, rather than Cylinders 1667 Paral elepiped (see *a*) 1744 *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 29 This Parallelopipede Figure with oblique Angles is common to many Stones. 1812–16 Playfair *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 183 If a rectangular parallelepiped float in a fluid. 1868 Grove *Contrib. Sc.* in *Corr. Phys. Forces* (1874) 449 A slab of stone of a parallelopiped form. 1875 *Wonders Phys. World* i. i. 31 These most frequently are cubes or rectangular parallelepipeds.

Hence **Parallelepipedal** (-ĕpipĕ·dăl), **Parallelepi·pedonal** (*irreg.*), **Parallelepi·pedous** *adjs.*, having the form of a parallelepiped.

1794 Sullivan *View Nat* I. 438 Cubic..or parallelepipedal forms. 1852 Th. Ross *Humboldt's Trav.* I. xi. 368 Breaking into fragments of a parallelopipedal figure. 1890 *Century Dict.*, *Parallelepipedonal.* 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. 267 *Parallelopipedous*, six-sided, with four parallelogramical and two quadrate sides.

Paralleler (pæ·rălĕlər). *rare.* [f. Parallel *v.* + -er [1].] One who parallels; one who draws a parallel or comparison.

1641 R. B[ailie] *Parallel Liturg. w. Mass-bk.* 57 Many other poynts of agreement might an accurate paralleler find.

Parallelinervate, *a. Bot.* [f. after mod.L. *parallelinerv-is* and F. *parallélinervé*: see Parallel, Nerve, and -ate.] Of a leaf: Having parallel nerves or veins. Also **Pa·ralleinerved, Parallelinervous.**

1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, Parallelinervate: parallelinervious. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Parallelinerved.* 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Parallelinervate*..*Parallelinervous.*

Parallelism (pæ·rălĕliz'm). [ad. Gr. παραλληλισμ-ός comparison of parallels, f. παραλληλίζ-ειν to place side by side, to parallel. Cf. F. *parallélisme* (1667 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The state or position of being parallel; direction parallel *to* or *with* something. Rarely with *pl.*, a particular instance of this (quot. 1753).

1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* II. v. 55 Project all Plumbe-lines in Parallelisme perpendicular to a Parallel or supposed Common Base. 1656 Hobbes *Six Lessons* Wks. 1845 VII. 263 An objection .. taken from the parallelism of two concentric circles. 1753 Hogarth *Anal. Beauty* iii. 19 To give the front of a building, with all its equalities and parallelisms. 1794 G Adams *Nat. & Exp Philos* I. x. 408 So long as the rays preserve their parallelism. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 247 The parallelism of the veins of grasses is particularly pointed out. 1880 W. B. Carpenter in *19th Cent.* No. 38. 613 Irregularities in the general parallelism of the stratification.

b. The state or fact of remaining parallel to itself, *i. e.* of maintaining the same direction; constancy of direction, as of a moving line.

1656 tr. *Hobbes's Elem. Philos.* (1839) 430. 1660 Ingelo *Bentiv & Ur.* II (1682) 116 The Axis of the Earth being directed to keep a perpetual Parallelism. 1794 G Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. xliii. App. 173 The axis of the earth keeps a perfect parallelism and constant inclination to the plane of the ecliptic. 1868 Lockyer *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 117 It is the parallelism of the axis which accounts for the nearly invariable position of the celestial pole above the horizon in each locality.

†c. *loosely.* The position of being in the same parallel (of latitude) *with Obs.*

1739 *Descr. of Windward Passage* (ed. 2) 8 They fall into the Trade-Winds as soon as they arrive in that Parallelism of Latitude with Jamaica, which carries them right before it all the Way.

2. *fig.* The quality or character of being parallel (see Parallel A. 2); close agreement of course or tendency; similarity in details; precise correspondence or analogy.

1638 Rouse *Heav. Univ.* vii. (1702) 99 In this parallelism, the True Internal and Mystical sense of the Mosaical Genesis doth consist. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst* Pref. 12 This parallelism between the ancient or genuine Platonick and the Christian Trinity might be of some use. 1790 Paley *Horæ Paul.* i. 5 The connexion and parallelism of these with the same circumstances in the Acts. 1827 Whately *Logic* (1837) 235 The argument rests on the assumption of parallelism in the two cases 1892 Driver *Introd. Lit. O. T.* (1892) 22 The parallelism of details which prevails between the two narratives is remarkable.

b. An instance of correspondence or analogy; a parallel case, passage, etc. (Usually in *pl.*)

1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* 261 Proved by Two Parallelisms of Agreements. 1794 Paley *Evid* i. viii. (1800) I. 153 Parallelisms in sentences, in words, and in the order of words, have been traced out between the gospel of Matthew and that of Luke. 1869 J. Martineau *Ess.* II. 312 Their passages of apparent analogy are but false parallelisms.

3. *spec.* Correspondence, in sense or construction, of successive clauses or passages, esp. in Hebrew poetry; a sentence or passage exemplifying this.

1778 Bp. Lowth *Transl. Isaiah* Prelim. Diss. 10 The correspondence of one Verse, or Line, with another, I call Parallelism. When a Proposition is delivered, and a second is subjoined to it, or drawn under it, equivalent, or contrasted with it, in Sense; or similar to it in the form of Grammatical Construction. 1816 G. Gregory tr. *Lowth's Lect. Sacr. Poetry Hebrews* II. 39 The parallelism is sometimes formed by the iteration of the former member, either in the whole or in part. 1873 M. Arnold *Lit. & Dogma* 49 The very laws of Hebrew composition which make the second phrase in a parallelism repeat the first in other words.

4. A statement of correspondence or analogy; a comparison, simile: = Parallel B. 8. ? *Obs.*

1656 H More *Enthus. Tri.* (1712) 12 Aristotle makes a long Parallelism betwixt the nature and effects of Wine and Melancholy. 1660 Sharrock *Vegetables* 149, I shall beg leave by a parallelism to apply it to the present matter.

5. ? Levelling, or condition of being levelled.

1794 Mathias *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 6 France had been long looking for that, which her philosophers had taught her to term, the parallelism of the sword.

Parallelist (pæ·rălelist). [f. Parallel + -ist.]

1. One who draws a parallel or comparison.

1791–1823 D'Israeli *Cur. Lit., Literary Parallels*, The parallelist compares Erasmus to 'a river swelling its waters'. 1810 Beresford *Bibliosophia*, etc. 124 For the purpose of carrying on my business of a Parallelist to the last.

2. *nonce-use.* An advocate of parallelism.

1883 *Daily News* 17 Apr. 5/1 Mr. I.— is a strong parallelist. He insists on the hair being dressed, and whatever covering may be put upon the head being made to accord with the parallel lines of the face, and with the line of the eyebrows.

So **Pa·ralleli·stic** *a.* [see -istic], relating to or characterized by parallelism.

1868 *Contemp. Rev.* VIII. 441 The parallelistic elucidation is nowhere applied with greater force. 1881 Cheyne *Proph. Isa.* (1884) I. 88 A parallelistic poem.

Pa·rallelive·nous, *a. Bot.* and *Entom.* [f. L. *parallēl-us* Parallel + *vēnōs-us*, f. *vēna* Vein.] Of a leaf, or an insect's wing: Parallel-veined: = Parallelinervate. Also **Pa·ralleliveno·se.**

1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, Parallelivenous. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Parallelivenose.*

Parallelize (pæ·rălelə̆iz), *v.* [ad. Gr. παραλληλίζ-ειν, f. παράλληλος Parallel: see -ize.]

1. *trans.* To make parallel. †a. To cause to correspond; to equalize: = Parallel *v.* 2. *Obs.*

1600 T. Granger *Div. Legibus* A ij, To parallelize and euen it with its object.

b. To place so as to be parallel; in quot., to dispose in parallel columns.

1900 Furnivall *E. E. T. S. Statem.* Dec. 5 If the Paris text cannot be parallelised, it will form a separate volume.

2. To place side by side, or beside something else, in contemplation; to trace a parallelism or analogy in or between; to compare: = Parallel *v.* 1.

1610 E. Bolton *Elem. Armories* 59 That we should parallelize our Armes with those of the Hebrewes, Greeks, and Romans. 1669 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* I. ii. iv. 42 As Apollo may be very far parallelised with Joshua in Names, so also in Things, or Exploits done. 1701 Beverley *Apoc. Quest.* 28 Its Seven Mountains of Scituation are Paralelliz'd with Seven Heads, Kings. 1887 E. D. Cope *Orig. Fittest* I. ii. 95 The series among Lacertilia of Acrodonta and Iguania, parallelized by Duméril and Bibron.

†3. To furnish with a parallel or counterpart.

1669 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* I. ii. iv. 40 We see how accurate Satan was in parallelising the Names, Attributes, and Worship of the true God.

4. To be a match for, to match (usually in *pass.*): = Parallel *v.* 3–5. *rare.*

1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 208 For varietie of Gods temporall blessings..scarce to be parallelized. 1893 F. Adams *New Egypt* 54 The astonishing fertility of the average oxeyed fellah woman .. is parallelised by an infertility of all Europeans and their descendants.

Hence **Pa·rallelisa·tion,** the action of parallelizing; **Pa·ralleli·zer,** one who parallelizes.

1610 E. Bolton *Elem. Armories* 59 Comparisons, or parallelisations of ancient scales. 1882–3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III 1815 The attempted parallelization between Peter and Paul. 1891 E. A. Abbott *Philomythus* ix. 213 The Ecclesiastical Assimilator or Parallelizer *nascitur, non fit.*

Parallelless (pæ·rălel,lĕs), *a. rare.* [f. Parallel *sb.* + -less.] Without a parallel, unparalleled.

1611 Beaum. & Fl. *Philaster* III. i, Tell me gentle boy, Is she not parallelless?

Parallelly (pæ·rălel,li), *adv.* [f. Parallel *a.* + -ly 2.] In a parallel manner or direction; so as to be parallel. (*lit.* or *fig.*)

1607 J. Norden *Surv. Dial.* IV 188 Cutting them streight, from the most boggie places, to the maine brooke, euery of them as it were paralelly. 1676 Grew *Anat. Leaves* I. iv. § 21 Betwixt these Ribs .. there are others much less, .. betwixt Rib and Rib, Parallelly interjected. 1804 R. Jameson *Mineralogy* I. 154 Some rare varieties [of Quartz] shew a parallelly fibrous fracture. 1881 Bentham in *Trnl. Linn. Soc.* XVIII. 296 Four collateral, more or less parallelly compressed, pollen-masses.

Parallelogram (pærăle·lŏgræm). [a. F. *parallélogramme* (1552 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *parallēlogrammum*, a. Gr. παραλληλόγραμμον sb., neut. of παραλληλόγραμμος bounded by parallel lines, f. παράλληλος Parallel + γραμμή line.]

1. *Geom.* A four-sided rectilineal figure whose opposite sides are parallel; sometimes *spec.* applied to a rectangle.

1570 Billingsley *Euclid* I. xxxiv. 44 There are fower kindes of parallelogrammes, a square, a figure of one side longer then the other, a Rhombus, or diamond figure, and a Rhomboides or diamondlike figure. 1621 Coiga. *Parallelogramme*, a Paralelogramme, or long Square. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 60 A parallelogram or long square figure. 1726 Swift *Gulliver* III ii, Cones, cylinders, parallelograms, and several other mathematical figures. 1806 Hutton *Course Math.* I. 288 Parallelograms..on the Same Base, and between the Same Parallels, are equal to each other. 1846 Ellis *Elgin Marb.* I. 71 The plan of the generality of the temples of Greece, was that of a simple parallelogram.

b. *Parallelogram of forces* (*Dynamics*): a figure illustrating the theorem that if two forces acting at one point be represented in magnitude and direction by two sides of a parallelogram, their resultant will be similarly represented by the diagonal drawn from that point; hence, a name for the theorem itself. So *parallelogram of velocities*, etc. [F. *parallélogramme des forces*, Lagrange *Méc. Anal.* (ed. 2, 1811).]

1830 Kater & Lardner *Mech.* v. 50 To verify experimentally the theorem of the parallelogram of forces is not difficult.

2. A thing shaped like the figure described in 1. †a. An old name for the Pantograph. *Obs.*

*c*1656 in Sir W. Petty *Down Survey* (1851) Pref. 16 These reducements were made by paralelagrames. 1668 Pepys *Diary* 27 Oct. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Parallelogram*, .. an Instrument made of five Rulers of Brass or Wood, with Sockets to slide or set to any Proportion, used to enlarge or diminish any Map or Draught. 1723, 1727–41 [see Pantograph].

b. Anything of this form, or whose section is of this form, as a block of buildings, a space of ground (cf. *square*), a brick, card, domino, etc.

1820 Syd. Smith *Wks.* (1859) I. 303/1 Mr. Owen may give his whole heart and soul to the improvement of one of his parochial parallelograms; but who is to succeed to Mr. Owen's enthusiasm? 1862 Wilson *Preh. Man* ii. (1865) 14 This [site] the original projectors of the city mapped off into parallelograms. 1873 Tristram *Moab* ii. 21 Picture a parallelogram of canvas quite black, and with a roof only three or four feet above the ground.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Parallelogram Protractor*, is a Semicircle of Brass, with four Rulers, in form of a Parallelogram, made to move to any Angle; one of which Rulers is an Index, which shews on the Semi-circle the Quantity of any inward or outward Angle. 1767 Monro in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 497 Parallelogram-shaped crystals. 1842 E. Miall in *Nemoof.* II. 809 Communities..shaped parallelogram-wise.

Paralle·logramish, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. prec. + -ish 1.] Somewhat like a parallelogram.

1839 Lady Lytton *Cheveley* (ed. 2) I. xi. 253 Handing over Monsieur de Rivoli's parallelogramish epistle.

Parallelogrammatic (pæ·rălelŏgrămæ·tik), *a.* [f. late L. *parallēlogramma, -mat-* (Boethius 525, for *parallēlogrammum*, after Gr. words in -γραμμα) + -ic: so mod. F. *parallélogrammatique.*] = Parallelogrammic.

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Beam*, Not only in case of parallelogramatic, but also of elliptic bases. 1869 Trollope *He Knew*, etc. xxxviii. I. 299 Turin .. is new and parallelogrammatic as an American town.

Also **Paralle·logramma·tical** *a.*

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Parallelogrammic (pæ·rălelŏgræ·mik), *a.* Also **-gramic.** [f. Gr. παραλληλόγραμμ-ον Parallelogram + -ic.] Pertaining to, or of the form of, a parallelogram; parallelogram-shaped.

1730 Greenwood in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 59 There are two distinguished Parallellogramic Areæ of an intense Red. 1800 Herschel *ibid.* XC. 529 The lantern has a sliding door of tin-plate, in which there is a parallelogrammic hole. 1861 J. H. Bennet *Winter Medit.* I. x. (1875) 304 The King's palace [at Athens], a factory-looking parallelogramic building surrounded by gardens.

Pa·rallelogra·mmical, *a.* ? *Obs.* Also **-gramical.** [f. as prec. + -al.] = prec.

1647 H. More *Song Soul* Notes 164/2 *Rhomboides*, is a parallelogrammicall figure with unequall sides and oblique angles. 1761 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* IV. xxvii, The table being parallelogrammical, and very narrow, it afforded a fair opportunity for Yorick..of slipping the chestnut in. 1859 W. H. Gregory *Egypt* I. 59 The mosque. is in the shape of a large parallelogramical hall, twice too long for its height.

Pa·rallelo·meter. [f. as Parallel + -ometer.] (See quot.)

1886 *Amer. Assoc. Adv. Sc.*, 35*th Meeting* 121 A gravity parallelometer; by J. A. Brashear, . devised to expedite measurements of deviation from parallelism in glass plates for optical purposes.

Parallelopiped, etc., erroneous spelling of Parallelepiped, etc.

Parallelosteric (pæ·rălelŏste·rik), *a.* [f. Gr. παράλληλο-ς Parallel + στερεός solid.] (See quot.)

1865–72 Watts *Dict. Chem.* III 432 If bodies of equal atomic volume be denominated *isosteric*, and analogous pairs of compounds exhibiting equal differences of atomic volume, *parallelosteric*, the preceding law may be more shortly stated as follows:—Pairs of compounds which are isomorphous and analogous are likewise parallelosteric.

Pa·rallelwi·se, *adv.* ? *Obs.* [f. Parallel *a.* + -wise.] In a parallel manner; parallelly.

1606 W. Crashaw *Rom. Forgeries* I iij, Standing so together paralel-wise, that a man may see them both at one sight. 1763 Murdoch in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 188 All the sorts of rays, whether united in a pencil of light, or separated parallelwise by refraction.

Paralling, variant of Parelling *Obs.*

Paralogic (pærălŏdʒik), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. παράλογ-ος (see Paralogy) + -ic.] = next.

1859 R. F. Burton *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog Soc.* XXIX. 329 He appears, therefore to the civilized man a paralogic being,—a mere mass of contradictions; his ways are not our ways, his reason is not our reason.

Paralo·gical, *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -al.] Involving or characterized by paralogism or false reasoning; illogical, unreasonable.

1658 Sir T. Browne *Gard. Cyrus* i. 101 Whether this .. Husbandry..had not its Originall in that Patriarch, is no such Paralogicall doubt. 1756 Johnson *Introd B.'s Chr. Mor.* 54 Browne..poured in a multitude of exotick words; many, indeed, useful..but many superfluous, as a paralogical for an unreasonable doubt. 1826 [see *paraphysical* in Para- 1 1].

†**Paralogician** (pærălŏdʒi ʃăn). *Obs.* [f. Paralogic, after *logician.*] = Paralogist.

1739 *Regul. Freethinking* 31 He shall be admitted to the Degree of Paralogicians, which is the highest Honour we can possibly bestow. 1754 Hildrop *Misc. Wks* I. 23 He would be as accomplished a Paralogician as any Man of his Talents can be supposed to be.

Paralogism (păræ·lŏdʒiz'm). [a. F. *paralogisme* (1556 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. late L. *paralogismus* (Boethius), a. Gr. παραλογισμός, f. παραλογίζ-εσθαι to reason falsely: see Paralogize and -ism.] A piece of false or erroneous reasoning; an illogical argument; a faulty syllogism; a fallacy, *esp.* (as distinct from *sophism*) one of which the reasoner himself is unconscious.

1565 Calfhill *Answ. Treat. Cross* (Parker Soc.) 4 Three kinds of paralogisms of false arguments, or fond cavils, are most familiar with you. 1641 'Smectymnuus' *Answ.* xviii. (1653) 81 It is evident that this argument is a Paralogisme, depending upon the Equivocation of the name Bishop. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius' Logic* II. viii. 33 That the more easily true Syllogisms may be discern'd from Paralogisms, some Laws are to be observ'd. 1752 Hume *Pol Disc.* x. 259 He is here guilty of a gross paralogism 1877 E Caird *Philos. Kant* II. xv. 541 The syllogisms of Rational Psychology are therefore paralogisms, in which the middle term is taken in two different senses.

b. Without *a* and *pl.*: False or erroneous reasoning; illogical argument. *rare.*

1691–8 Norris *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 172 Their whole life..runs all along upon wrong principles and mistaken

reasonings, and is all over Fallacy and Paralogism. 1715 CHEYNE *Philos. Princ. Relig.* II. 44 We shall run into Confusion and Paralogism. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 5 July 11/1 A dabbler in paralogism and fallacy.

So **Para·logist**, one who commits a paralogism, a false reasoner; **Paralogi·stic** *a.* [see -ISTIC], of the nature of a paralogism, fallacious.

1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 47 You haue played the Paralogist. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. III. 92 Pagan Philosophie was not truely Logistic or discursive, but rather paralogistic and sophistic. 1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) IV. 38, I really think you equal, in this way, to Sir Marmaduke Wyvill, who they say was the best Paralogist, in the World. 1879 W. G. WARD *Ess. Philos. Theism* (1884) I. 357 We made no appeal even to Theism: which it would have been grossly paralogistic to do, since we are maintaining Freewill as a premise towards the establishment of Theism.

Paralogize (pærælŏdʒəiz), *v.* [Ultimately ad. Gr. παραλογίζ-εσθαι to reason falsely, use fallacies, f. παραλογία PARALOGY: see -IZE. Perh. immediately ad. med.L. *paralogizāre* (Du Cange) or F. *paralogiser* (15.. in Godef.).] *intr.* To commit a paralogism; to reason falsely or illogically. (In quot. 1599 app. misused.)

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 14, I had a crotchet in my head, here to haue run astray thorowout all the coast townes of England .. & commented and paralogized on their condition. 1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* Pref. 8 What though he paralogize in the seeming direct proposing of his argument. 1675 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. Appeal* II. 77 The gentile proceeded, in the same way of paralogizing, to the oblation of humane blood.

†**Para·logy.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. Gr. παραλογία fallacy, f. παράλογ-ος aside from or beyond reason, f. παρά beside, beyond, etc. + λόγος reason.] Faulty reasoning: = PARALOGISM b.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. iii. 343 That Methuselah was the longest liver we quietly beleeve; but that he must needs be so, is perhaps below Paralogy to deny.

Paralous, obs. form of PERILOUS.

Paralysant (pærăləzănt), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *paralysant*, pr. pple. and sb. from *paralyser* to PARALYSE: see -ANT [1].] a. *adj.* Paralysing, producing paralysis. b. *sb.* A paralysing agent.

1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 64 Heubach .. failed to prove any paralysant action of the drug. *Ibid.* 246 Atropia acts as a paralyzant to the motor nerve-trunks themselves.

Paralysation (pærălaizē·ʃən). [n. of action f. PARALYSE: see -ATION.] The action of paralysing or condition of being paralysed.

a 1846 *Q. Rev.* cited in WORCESTER. 1849 JAS. GRANT *Kirkaldy of Gr.* xx. 226 The paralysation caused by the underhand intrigues of Elizabeth. 1862 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 405 The paralyzation of the only legislative organs. 1881 MRS. PIRKIS *Wanted an Heir* I. 313 Her limbs felt stiff and cramped almost to paralysation.

Paralyse, -ze (pæ·rălaiz), *v.* Also -ise. [app. a. F. *paralyser*, found 16th c. in pa. pple. *paralysé* (Paré), f. *paralysie*: cf. ANALYSE.]

1. *trans.* To affect with paralysis; to palsy.

1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 188 To paralize the opposite side of the body. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *A. Lunel* II. iii. 106 Some with their spine wounded and their limbs paralysed in consequence. 1862 DARWIN *Fertil Orchids* v. 222 The depending right-hand antenna is almost paralysed, and is apparently functionless.

2. *fig.* To deprive of energy or power of action; to render powerless, helpless, inactive, or ineffective; to deaden, cripple.

1805 *London Cries* 39 (T.) Or has taxation chill'd the aguish land, And paralysed Britannia's bounteous hand? 1830 S. WARREN *Diary Physic.* (ed. Tauchn.) I. 8 My professional efforts were paralysed. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xiii. (1878) 266 His pride paralysed his love.

Hence **Pa·ralysed, Pa·ralysing** *ppl. adjs.*; also **Pa·ralyser,** something that paralyses.

1842 MANNING *Serm.* (1848) I. 149 Under the dominion of this paralysing fault. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 203 To brace anew the nerves of that paralysed body. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 296 Opium, aconite, lobelia, and the cardiac paralyzers. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 788 It acted .. as a paralyser of the motor nerve endings.

†**Paralysie.** *Obs.* Also 4 -asie, 5 -ise, -isy, -ysye, per-, 5-7 paralisie. [a. F. *paralysie*, in 13th c. -*isie* (Hatz.-Darm.), repr. a L. type **paralysia* for *paralysis*. Hence the reduced form PALSY.] = next.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 195 And so senewis .. weren confortid .. and paralasie was put awey. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 339 Criste did heale a man hauenge the peralisy. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 428 b/1, xiii contractes or fylled wyth paralysye were by the same restoryd in good helthe. 1581 N. BURNE *Disput.* in *Cath. Tractates* 165 Ane young man, and young woman had fallin in ane paralysie and trimbling of al thair membris. 1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 292 Paralisie is a mollification, relaxation, or resolution of the nerues, with privation of the mooving.

Paralysis (pærælisis). Also 6 -lisis, (-lises). [a. L. *paralysis*, a. Gr. παράλυσις, f. παραλύ-ειν to loose from beside, disable, enfeeble, f. παρα- beside + λύειν to loose. The word occurs already in OE. in the Gr.-L. accus. form *paralisin* (so in 12th c. Fr.); but the ME. and 16th c. form from Fr. was PARALYSIE see prec.]

1. *Path.* A disease or affection of the nervous system, characterized by impairment or loss of the motor or sensory function of the nerves, esp. of those belonging to a particular part or organ, thus producing (partial or total) incapacity of motion, insensibility, or functional inactivity in such part. (The earlier name, still in popular use, was PALSY.)

[*c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 12 Læcedomas wiþ paralisin, þæt is on englisc, lyft adl.] 1525 tr. *Brunswich's Surg.* lxii. O j b/1 Paralisis of the handes. 1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* C ij, Good against paralisis. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 76 Thys Oyle is moste precious in paralices. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Paralysis*, .. the Palsie. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 457 A paralysis of a part of the body. *a* 1876 HALLEY *Serm.* (1879) 50 Distorted with agony, or with convulsion or paralysis.

b. With defining word, as *Bell's paralysis, crossed paralysis, crutch paralysis, diver's paralysis,* etc.: see PALSY *sb.* *General paralysis*: see quots.

1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 26 This is seen in the various forms of paralysis, especially in the so-called 'essential paralysis' of children. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Paralysis, general*, of insane .. a disease usually affecting persons near the prime of life, and characterised by a stage of mental excitement with exalted delusions, followed by dementia; it is accompanied by a varying amount of loss of muscular power. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 857 There are cases of general paralysis in which the bodily symptoms are present without any mental alteration.

2. *fig.* A condition of utter powerlessness, incapacity of action, or suspension of activity; the state of being 'crippled', helpless, or impotent.

1813 J. RANDOLPH 30 Aug. in *Life of Jos Quincy*, The whole country .. is in a state of paralysis. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. II, Let him strive to keep a free, open sense; cleared from the mists of prejudice, above all from the paralysis of cant. 1882 *Times* 13 June 11 The deeds .. by which the paralysis of law is accomplished.

Paralytic (pærălĭ·tik), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4 **paralitike, parlatyk,** 5 **paraletike,** -lytyk, **peralytyk,** -latik, 6 **paralitic,** (6-7 -litick·e, -litique, 7 -lytique), 7-9 -lytick, 8- **paralytic.** [a. F. *paralytique* (in 13th c. *paralitike*, Littré), ad. L. *paralytic-us*, a. Gr. παραλυτικός, f. παραλύειν: see PARALYSIS.]

A. *adj.* 1. Affected with, suffering from, or subject to paralysis; palsied.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1095 Summe lepre, summe lome, & lomerande blynde, Poysened & parlatyk & pyned in fyres. 1393 LANGLAND *Barth. De P. R.* VII. xiv. (1495) p 13/1 The Palsey is somtyme in the heed .. and somtyme in the membre peralytyk. *c* 1410 LOVE *Bonaventure Mirr.* xx. lf. 47 (Gibbs MS.) Off þe paralatike man lette doune in his bedde. *a* 1425 *Langland's P. Pl.* A. v. 61 (MS. U) He was as pale as a pelat & peralatik he seemed. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 67 Morpheus gart al my spreitis vital ande animal be cum impotent & paralitic. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* II. lvi. 340 If the Paralitick member do grow less and less .. it is hard to cure. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 221 He fell into a paralytick state. 1773 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 17 Aug., An old lady who talks broad Scotch with a paralytick voice. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxxi, He glanced at his shabby clothes and paralytic limb.

2. Of the nature of or pertaining to paralysis.

1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. v. 529 The General, who had sustained a second paralytic attack. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* I. (1868) 11 The unevenness of gait and feebleness of gesture which tell of a past paralytic seizure. 1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 53 Paralytic saliva is very thin.

3. *fig.* Deprived or destitute of energy or power of action; powerless, ineffective; characterized by impotency or powerlessness.

1642 NETHERSOLE *Consid. upon Affairs* 5 Without the strength of that sinew of War, his Cavaliers .. can have but paralitique Arms. 1791 BENTHAM *Draught of Code* Wks. 1843 IV. 403 Out of extortion and peculation grow inaccessible justice and paralytic laws. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *A. Lunel* I. v. 112 The feelings of the soul, like the nerves of the body, are liable to a paralytic numbness.

b. *humorously.* Shaky, rickety.

1824 GALT *Rothelan* III. *Physiognomist* 132 A mean abode, .. furnished uncouthly with .. curiously carved cabinets, paralytic tables [etc.].

†c. In active sense: Having the quality of paralysing or rendering powerless. *Obs. rare.*

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. IV* ccclxxxv, Richard, bound in Paralitycke Chains Vnder a Tirant's Grate.

B. *sb.* A sufferer from paralysis, a palsied person. *General paralytic*, a sufferer from general paralysis.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 23 Paralitikes ben þo men þat ben stike in þe palesy. 1510 *Bonavent. Myrr. Lyfe Jhesu* xx. (ed. Pynson) G j, Oure Lorde fyrste forgave the pa[ra]letike his synnes and after he heled him of the bodely palsye. 1641 BP. HALL *Serm. Ps. Ix.* 2 Rem. Wks. (1660) 77 The Paralytick was .. let down through the roof. 1757 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1840 V. 359 A number of paralytics were brought to me to be electrized. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 857, 25 per cent. of the male and 20 per cent. of the female general paralytics were addicted to drink.

†**Paraly·tical,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec. A.

1586 BRIGHT *Melancholy* xxiv. 138 The muscle .. receiueth a kynde of paralitical disposition for the time. 1606 *Proc. agst. Late Traitors* 392 The state of this .. Island .. was in a manner paralitical. 1650 ELDERFIELD *Tythes* 89 Many a paralytical or spasmatical fit. 1788 REID *Active Powers* II. i. 532 Some persons have recovered the power of speech after they had lost it by a paralytical stroke.

Paraly·tically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY [2].] In a paralytic manner; by or as by paralysis.

1720 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 188 The Intestines .. paralytically relaxed. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xxxii, The figure shook its head paralytically. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 832 Paralytically disturbed ocular motility.

Paralyze, etc. variant of PARALYSE, etc.

Param (pæ·ræm). *Chem.* [f. PARA-[1] 2 + AMIDE.] A synonym of dicyanodiamide, $C_2N_3(NH_2)_2$, a white crystalline compound, a polymer of cyanamide.

1866-77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 350 Cyanamide changes into param when left to itself for a long time. 1877 *Fownes' Chem.* II. 106 Dicyanodiamide, $C_2N_4H_4$ (*Param*).

Paramagnetic (pærămægne·tik), *a.* [f. Gr. παρα- in sense 'alongside, parallel' + MAGNETIC.] Having the property of being attracted by the poles of a magnet, and hence, when suspended or placed freely in a magnetic field, of taking a position parallel to the lines of the force; also *ferro-magnetic*: opp. to DIAMAGNETIC.

Faraday at first (1846) distinguished *diamagnetic* from *magnetic* bodies; afterwards (1850-51) he called the latter *paramagnetic*, using *magnetic* to include both.

1851 FARADAY *Exp. Res. in Electr.* No. 2790 in *Phil. Trans.* 26 As the magnetism of iron, nickel, and cobalt, when in the magnetic field is like that of the earth as a whole, so that when rendered active they place themselves parallel to its axis or lines of magnetic force, I have supposed that they and their similars (including oxygen now) might be called paramagnetic bodies, giving the following division—Magnetic: (1) *Paramagnetic*, (2) *Diamagnetic*. *Ibid.* No. 2834. 39 Masses of paramagnetic matter. 1855 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* VI. (1858) § 376 Faraday has shown that, as the temperature of oxygen is raised, its paramagnetic force diminishes, being resumed as the temperature falls again. 1895 STORY MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* I § 13 Unmagnetised bodies if brought near a magnetic pole are either attracted or repelled by it, and are said to be magnetised by induction; being described in the former case as paramagnetic and as diamagnetic in the latter case.

Hence **Paramagne·tically** *adv.*

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Paramagnetism (pærămægnĕtiz'm). [f. PARA-[1] 1 + MAGNETISM, after prec.] The quality of being paramagnetic; the phenomena exhibited by paramagnetic bodies: opp. to DIAMAGNETISM.

1851 W. GREGORY *Lect. Anim. Magnet.* p. xv, He does indeed propose to include, under the general term Magnetism, two forms of it: viz. Para-magnetism .. and Dia-magnetism. 1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* (1879) 180 If the bar be slender, it .. shows its paramagnetism by assuming the axial position.

Paramaleic, Paramalic: see PARA-[1] 2.

Paramastoid (pærămæ·stoid), *a.* (*sb.*) *Anat.* [f. Gr. παρα- PARA-[1] 1 + MASTOID.] Situated near the mastoid process: applied to certain processes of the occipital bone, also called *paroccipital*. b. as *sb.* A paramastoid process.

1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 370/2 The paramastoid apophysis is dilated into a prominent plate. 1866 HUXLEY *Prel. Kem. Cattha.* 101 None of the skulls exhibit paramastoid or pneumatic processes of the occipital bone. 1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* I. iv. 118 The paramastoids relatively .. are generally much thicker than in the wild rabbit.

Paramatta (pærămæ·tă). [f. Paramatta (prop. Parramatta), a town in New South Wales.

There formerly existed at Parramatta a convict establishment in which clothing materials were produced: cf. *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVII. 65/2; perhaps the modern stuff (which according to Beck *Draper's Dict.* was invented at Bradford) was in imitation of these; there is no evidence for the assertion that the fabric was orig. made of wool imported from Parramatta.]

A light dress fabric having a weft of combed merino wool and a warp formerly of silk, but now generally of cotton.

1834 J. D. LANG *State N. S. Wales* in *Tait's Mag.* I. 410/1 Cloth, Parramatta, per yard, 1s. 8d. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* iv. 137 There are two kinds of stuff now made, called 'Orleans' and 'Paramatta' .., apparently formed of worsted, the warp being cotton. 1846 C. P. HODGSON *Remin. Australia* Notes 367 *Paramatta*, a peculiar tweed, made in the Colony, and chiefly at Paramatta, hence the name. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Paramatta*, a kind of bombazine, the weft of which is worsted, the warp of cotton. 1901 *Daily News* 1 Feb. 5/1 The new leaders were called, not in silk, but in paramatta, which is the proper stuff for the gown of a King's Counsel when mourning is prescribed.

‖**Paramecium** (pærămĭ·siŭm). *Zool.* Also erron. -mœcium, -mœcium. [mod. L. f. Gr. παραμήκ-ης oblong, oval, f. παρά against + μῆκος length: cf. L. *ob-longus*.] A genus of holotrichous ciliate Infusoria, type of the family *Paramecitidæ*, of oblong shape, having the mouth near the middle of the ventral surface; also called, from their shape, slipper-animalcules. Hence **Parame·cine** *a.*, belonging to this family.

1752 HILL *Hist. Anim.* 4 The Paramecium, with an oblong, voluble body, obtuse at each end. 1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* (1877) 97. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* (1884) 211 By the repeated subdivisions of a single *Paramecium*, no fewer than 268,000,000 similar organisms might be produced in one month.

Parameconic, Paramenia, etc.: see PARA-[1] 1, 2.

Paramedian (pærămĭ·diăn), *a. Anat.* [PARA-[1] 1.] Situated alongside of the median line, as the *paramedian sulcus* on the dorsal surface of the spinal cord. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893.)

†**Pa·rament.** *Obs.* Also 5 **parement.** [a. OF. *parament* (10th c. in Littré), *parement* (13th c.) = It., Sp. *paramento*, late L. *parāmentum* orna-

ment (Augustine), f. L. *parāre* to make ready, prepare, fit out, deck, adorn: see -MENT.] An ornament, a decoration. *Chamber of parament*, a richly decorated room, hung with tapestry, etc.; a state room; a presence chamber.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1206 *Dido*, To daunsynge chaumberys ful of paramentys..This Enyas is led. c 1386 — *Sqr.'s T.* 261 Til he cam to his chambre of parementz. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* vi. 151 The chambre of parements, whiche was hanged right rychely. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* i. ii. Wks. 114 Woulde suffre no such superfluite in the paramentes of the church. 1589 T. L. *Advt. Q. Eliz.* (1651) 49 All the delices, the pompes and paraments of her oppressors, shall vanish as a dreame. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *A. Chas. I* (1655) 112 Taking away the Crucifixes, Chalices, and Paraments of the Altar. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Parament*, an Ornament for an Altar.

b. A decorated robe, a robe of state.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Kntt's T.* 1643 Lordes in paramentz on hir coursers. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* ii. ii, One of the best parements and maketh a womman most fayr in her persone is to be shamefast. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Paraments*, robes of state.

‖ **Paramento.** *Obs.* [Sp.: see prec.] = prec. b. a 1625 FLETCHER *Love's Pilgrim.* i. i, There were cloaks, gowns, cassocks, And other paramentos.

Paramere (pæ rămĭə). *Biol.* [f. Gr. παρα-PARA-[1] + μέρος part.]

1. One of a series of radiating parts or organs, as a ray of a star-fish; an actinomere.

1883 P. GEDDES in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 842/2 The former definition of the term antimere..is corrected by terming each ray a paramere, and its symmetrical halves the antimeres.

2. Each of the halves of a bilaterally symmetrical animal, or of a segment or somite of such

1884 tr. *Claus' Zool.* I. 27 These two halves [of the body divided by the median plane], as opposed to antimeres, may be termed parameres. *Ibid.*, The antimeres of the Radiata also consist of two parameres, and are therefore bilateral. 1888 *Nature* 10 May 47/1 The primitive proximal paramere of the second visceral arch.

Hence **Parameric** (-me rik) *a.*, pertaining to a paramere; having parameres. (*Cent. Dict.* 1890.)

‖ **Paramese** (păræ mĭsī). [a. Gr. παραμέση the string next the middle, f. παράμεσος next the middle, f. παρά beside + μέσος mid.] In ancient Greek music, The tone next above the mese; the lowest tone of the disjunct tetrachord.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch* Explan. Words, *Paramese*, next the meane or middle string. A note in musicke. 1698 WALLIS in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 250 Which was, in their Musick, that from *Mese* to *Paramese*; that is in our Musick, from A to B. 1760 STILES *ibid.* LI. 702 The paramese of the lyre, though still paramese in position, acquired the power of the mese. 1898 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus T.* s. v. *Greek Music*, In the eight stringed lyre..Paramese took its proper place, next to Mese.

Parameter (păræ mĭtəɹ). *Math.* [a. mod.L. *parameter, -metrum*, fem. (Mydorge 1631), in F. *paramètre* ('la ligne nommé ailleurs costé droit, paramètre, et icy coadjuteur' Desargues 1639); f. Gr. παρα- beside, subsidiary to + μέτρον measure.]

1. In conic sections: The third proportional to any given diameter and its conjugate (or, in the parabola, to any abscissa on a given diameter and the corresponding ordinate); this is the *parameter of the given diameter*. *spec.* The parameter of the transverse axis (*principal parameter*, or *parameter of the curve*), i. e. the latus rectum, or focal chord perpendicular to the axis.

[1631 C. MYDORGE *Prodrom. Catopt. & Diopt. sive Conicorum* 3 Def. XIX. Parametrum coni sectionis dicimus, rectam lineam à cuiuslibet coni sectionis, aut portionis, vertice eductam ordinatim ad contiguam diametrum applicatis æquidistantem.. Quæ, si ab axis termino sit educta, recta parameter..dicetur.]

1656 HOBBES *Six Lessons* Wks. 1845 VII. 259 As much in vain..as seek for the focus or parameter of the parabola of Dives and Lazarus. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex Techn.* I, *Parameter*, by some..called the *Latus Rectum* of a Parabola, is a Third Proportional to the Abscissa and any Ordinate. 1795 HUTTON *Math. Dict.*, *Parameter*, a certain constant right line in each of the three Conic Sections; otherwise called also Latus Rectum..; being..a third proportional to the transverse and conjugate axes, in the ellipse and hyperbola; and, which is the same thing, a third proportional to any abscissa and its ordinate in the parabola. 1798 — *Course Math.* (1811) II. 123 The Parameter of any Diameter [of a parabola] is equal to four Times the Line drawn from the Focus to the Vertex of that Diameter. 1816 tr. *Lacroix's Diff. & Int. Calculus* 401 If..the parameter of a parabola be made to vary, a series of parabolas will be obtained. 1891 C. TAYLOR *Elem. Geom. Conics* (ed. 7) iii. § 17 The Parameter of any diameter of a parabola is the focal chord which it bisects: thus the latus rectum is the parameter of the axis.

2. *gen.* A quantity which is constant (as distinct from the ordinary variables) in a particular case considered, but which varies in different cases; *esp.* a constant occurring in the equation of a curve or surface, by the variation of which the equation is made to represent a family of such curves or surfaces (cf. quot. 1816 in 1).

1852 B. PRICE *Infinites. Calc* I. xiii. 409 If an equation to a curve be given, involving one or more constants, as well as the current coordinates, the position and dimensions of the curve will be changed by a change in the constants, and yet the class may remain the same..A constant that enters into an equation, and varies in the way above explained, is called a variable parameter. 1859 PARKINSON *Optics* (1866) 4 The refractive index between the two media..is a parameter which varies, (i) if the nature of the light be altered, (ii) if the relation between the two media be altered. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 293. 1885 LEUDESDORF *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 63 This anharmonic ratio is called the coefficient or parameter of the homology.

† b. *Astron.* = ELEMENT 7 a. *Obs.*

1809 *Encycl. Metrop.* Div. 2 I. Index, Variation of Parameters. [*Ibid.* 699 Variation of elements of orbit.] 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 240/1 The parameters of the orbits are now generally called their elements. 1841 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* II. 19 Orbits having small parameters.

c. *Cryst.* Each of the intercepts made upon the axes in a crystal by the plane which is chosen for a face of the unit or primary pyramid.

1839 W. H. MILLER *Crystallogr.* 2 The parameters are the portions of the axes cut off by a given face. 1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 18, *a*, *b*, *c* the parameters of the crystal. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* ii § 18 The ratios *a*:*b*:*c* of the intercepts [on the axes] of some one plane chosen as a standard or parametral plane are termed the parametral ratios or parameters of the system as referred to the axes *X*, *Y*, *Z*.

Parametral (păræ mĭtrăl), *a. Math.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a parameter.

1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 18, *ABC* is called the parametral plane. 1880 L. FLETCHER in *Phil. Mag.* Feb. 82 The parametral ratios are permanent. 1895 [see prec. 2 c].

Parametric (pæ rămĕ trik), *a.*[1] *Math.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] = prec. Also **Parametrical** *a.*

1864 CAYLEY in *Coll. Math Papers* V. 552, μ is the parametric order, ν the parametric class, of the system. 1873 G. SALMON *Higher Plane Curves* 65 When the variable curve depends on a parametric point moving on a given parametric curve. 1887 R. A. ROBERTS *Integr. Calc.* I. 302 These angles belong to different parametrical systems.

Parametric (pæ rămĕ trik), *a.*[2] *Anat.* and *Path.* [f. Gr. παρά beside + μήτρα womb, matrix + -IC: cf. mod L. *parametrium* the organic tissue beside the uterus.] Situated beside or near the uterus, or affecting the parts so situated.

1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis Women* viii. (ed. 4) 44 The parametric cellular tissue. *Ibid* xiv. 101 The inflammatory disease is generally parametric.

Parametritic to **Paramnesia**: see PARA-[1] 1.

‖ **Paramo** (pa ramo). [Sp. *páramo*; app. from a native lang. of Venezuela or New Granada.] A high plateau in the tropical parts of South America, bare of trees, and exposed to wind and thick cold fogs.

1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 422 The most remarkable paramos or deserts of Quito. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 89/2 The Indian of the Andes..through whose rude straw hut the piercing wind of the paramos sweeps, and chills the white man to the very bone. 1901 A. H. KEANE *S. Amer.* I. 193 The Venezuelan and Columbian Paramo—a narrow zone of cold bleak terraces.

Paramologetic, erron. f. PAROMOLOGETIC.

Paramorph (pæ rămŏrf). *Min.* [mod. f. Gr. παρα- by- (see PARA-[1] 1) + μορφή form: lit. by-form, subsidiary form.] A pseudomorph formed by a change of physical characters without a change in chemical composition.

1879 in WEBSTER *Suppl.* 1892 *Amer. Naturalist* Jan. 55 Many of the supposed paramorphs have been proven..to be due..rather to the solution of some original substance and its replacement by a new deposition.

Paramorphia, -morphine: see PARA-[1] 2.

Paramorphic (pæ rămŏ fik), *a. Min.* [f. as PARAMORPH + -IC.] Of or pertaining to a paramorph; characterized by paramorphism.

1886 DANA in *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser III. XXXII. 315 This type of crystal [brookite] is the one which most frequently shows the paramorphic change to rutile. 1894 *Thinker* V. 342 Phenomena like the devitrification of natural glasses oscillate from paramorphic to pseudomorphic.

Paramorphism (pæ rămŏ fiz'm). *Min.* [f. as prec. + -ISM.] The change of one mineral to another having the same chemical composition but a different molecular structure.

1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 607 Aragonite..passes to calcite, through paramorphism. 1889 *Nature* 21 Nov. 49/1 Paramorphism includes those changes within the rock-mass, involving changes in the chemical composition of the original minerals and the formation of new minerals.

Paramorphosis (pæ rămŏ lō sĭs). *Min.* [f. Gr. παραμορφόω-ειν to transform, distort: see PARAMORPH and -OSIS.] = prec. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Paramorphous (pæ rămŏ fəs), *a. Min.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] = PARAMORPHIC. 1888 in OGILVIE.

Paramoudra (pæ rămū drä). *Geol* [Suggested by H. Norton (1881 *Proc. Norwich Geol. Soc.* I. 132) to be Anglo-Irish corruption of Erse *peura muireach* (pē rä mū[1] räχ) 'sea pears', from their shape, and occurrence on the beach below chalk cliffs.] A name given to large flints, pear-shaped, barrel-shaped, or cylindrical (sometimes 3 ft. long and 1 ft. thick), perforated with a central axial cavity, found standing erect in the chalk of the N.E. of Ireland (where the name is local) and of Norfolk (where known as *pot-stones*).

1827 BUCKLAND in *Trans. Geol. Soc.* IV. 413 These singular fossils..are known at Belfast by the name of Paramoudra, a word which I..shall adopt because I find it thus appropriated. They have, I believe, never yet been found in England, except at Whittingham near to Norwich. 1887 H. B. WOODWARD *Geol. Eng. & Wales* (ed. 2) 399 These flints are known as 'Pot-stones' or 'Paramoudras'. *Ibid.*, The most celebrated exposure of Paramoudras was in a pit at Horstead on the river Bure..in 1838.

Paramount (pæ rămount), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 6–7 pera-, 7 pere-. [a. AF. *paramont*, *peramont* above (in place, order, or degree), f. OF. *par* by + *amont*, *à mont* adv., up, above (of motion or position)—L. *ad montem* to the mount or hill. In AFr. *paramont* had the simple sense 'above', e. g. in local position, on a page, or in a book:

1381 GOWER *Mirour* 10017 Il fist le mariage Jadis du Siecle a son lignage Comme je vous contay paramont.]

1. Above in a scale of rank or authority; superior. a. In *lord paramount*, lord superior; overlord; *spec.* the supreme lord of a fee, from whom other feudatories hold, but who himself holds from none; hence *transf.* one who exercises supreme power or jurisdiction. So *lady paramount*, a woman in supreme authority; also *transf.* the lady who has made the highest score in an archery tournament.

[1339 *Year-Bk.* 13 *Edw. III*, Trin. (Rolls) 307 La mort le chef seigneur paramont nest rien a vous. a 1481 LITTLETON *Tenures* ii. § 19 (1516) A iij, Autielx seruices come le donnour fait a son seignur prochaine a luy paramont [*tr.* 1544, etc., Such seruices as ye donour doth vnto his lord next aboue]. 1528 J. PERKINS *Profitable Booke* v. § 430 Mes si en mesme le case le seignur paramont relees tout son droit en le tenancye al heire, par cest releas le menalte est determine [*tr.* 1642, p. 185, If in the same case the Lord paramount release unto the heire all his right in the tenancy, by this release the Menaltie is determined].]

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* i. (1599) 5 Quarrels..betweene the vassall and the Lord Peramount. 1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VIII. xliii. (1612) 207 With Scots. Who to our Kings, Lords Parramounts, not warres but vprores bring. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 65 The King is soueraigne Lord, or Lord paramont, either mediate or immediate of all and euery parcell of Land within the Realme. 1642 CHAS. I *Answ. Declar.* 26 May in Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* v. § 267 Was not the Interest of the Lord Paramount consistent with that of the Mesne Lord? 1647 DIGGES *Unlawf. Taking Arms* xiv. 116 He..made all..feudaries to him, so that he remained..*Lord Paramount*, or *overlord* in the whole Land. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxiii. 275 Built, of old, by the Portuguese, when they were Lords Paramount of all the Sea-coasts of India. 1851 DIXON *W. Penn* xxiii. (1872) 202 Penn was now become the lord paramount of territories almost as large as England. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* v. 108 Part of the Upper Shire Valley has a lady paramount, named Nyango. 1903 *Ross Gaz.* 10 Sept. 3/4 The prizes were..given away by Lady F. who was the Lady Paramount of the afternoon.

b. *generally.* Above others in rank or order; highest in power or jurisdiction; supreme.

1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* ii. xxxvi. 73 Thei saye that the kyng is patrone peramounte of all the benifices within the realme. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 406 He..proceedeth with the gouernours of Persia, whether Paramont or deputed. 1799–1805 S. TURNER *Anglo-Sax.* I. III. iii. 170 There appears..to have been a paramount sovereign; a Pen-dragon, or Penteyrn. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxvii, The Clan Chattan..having for their paramount chief the powerful earl of the latter shire. 1842 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *W. Hastings* (1851) 618 To make Britain the paramount power in India.

2. In more general sense: Superior to all others in influence, power, position, or importance; pre-eminent.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. xix. (1840) 148 The pope that antichrist paramount. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 316 The Cathedral of Salisbury. is paramount in this kind. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* II. 141 He can, by a power paramount, stop the rage either of Satan or Antichrist. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 583 Man's..rights and claims Are paramount. 1816 COLERIDGE *Statesm. Man.* 359 Sir Philip Sydney—he the paramount gentleman of Europe. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. liv. VI. 619 The paramount feeling..tended to peace. 1868 GLADSTONE *Jur. Mundi* iii. (1870) 74 The Achaians were paramount, and the Pelasgoi were subordinate members of one and the same community. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Divine Worship* 229 Matters of paramount importance.

b. Const. *to.*

1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Of Faction*, Leagues within the State are euer Pernicious to Monarchies; For they raise an Obligation Paramount to Obligation of Soueraigntie. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* I. xi. (Rtldg.) 126 A right antecedent and paramount to all government. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xl. 47 Their first duty, is paramount to all subsequent engagements. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xv. (1862) 220 They regarded the title by hereditary succession as paramount to any legislative enactment.

c. With ellipsis of *to.*

1596 BACON *Max. Com. Law* i. (1636) 3 In any degree paramount the first the law respecteth not. 1636 PRYNNE *Unhsh. Tim.* (1661) 29 Having no superintendent paramount them. 1643 — *Treach. & Disloyalty* i. 6 A Generall Councell is paramount the Pope. 1882 BROWN *Scriven's Law Copyholds* (ed. 6) 25 Not..good as against a dowress, whose dower is paramount the debts.

B. *sb.* = Lord paramount; overlord; supreme ruler or proprietor.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. v. xii. (1650) 150 (*Hymn*) Blest maid which..raignst as Paramount, And chief of Cherubins. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 508 Midst came thir mighty Paramount. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 327 Those paramounts claim the property of the banks, as wel as of the dry land. 1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XX. 41 The parded paramount of Rome hath rung The knell of onslaught.

Hence **Paramountly** *adv.*, pre-eminently, chiefly, above all; **Paramountship**, paramountcy.

1818 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) I. 216 Man communicates by articulation of sounds, and *paramountly by the memory in the ear. 1822 *Examiner* 185/2 Such active instinctiveness of character, as paramountly lives in the canvass of E. Landseer. 1735 J. KIRBY *Suffolk Trav.* (1764) 154 He is only the mean Lord, Sir Thomas Allen hath a *Paramountship over him. 1898 *Daily News* 23 Aug. 5/1 Four young native [Basuto] chiefs, including the heir to the paramountship.

† Pa·ramount, *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. PARAMOUNT *a.*] *intr.* To become paramount, to rise to the highest place.

1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* IV. xi. (1715) 274 And dost thou think, thou dirty, servile Woman, To paramount, to cast me out?

Paramountcy (pæ·rămăuntsi). Also **paramouncy.** [f. PARAMOUNT + -CY: *paramouncy* is formally more analogical; cf. *tenant,-ancy, frequent, -ency.*] The condition or status of being paramount.

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 90 And add to her Paramouncy of renown. *a* 1834 COLERIDGE *Notes & Lect.* (1849) I. 278 If it were possible to lessen the paramountcy of Volpone himself. 1890 W. WALLACE *Life Schopenhauer* 181 That metaphysical doctrine of the essential paramountcy of the will. 1897 H. M. STANLEY in *19th Cent.* Apr. 513 British Paramouncy over the S. African Republic is acknowledged in the [Conventions of 1881 and 1884].

Paramour (pæ·rămūə·), *adv. phr.* and *sb.* Forms: see below. [ME. a. OF. adv. phr. *par amur, amour, -s,* by or through love. From an early date the phrase was written as one word, and came to be treated (in Eng.) as a sb., both in sense of 'love' and 'beloved, lover'. This may have come partly through a mistaken analysis of the phrase *to love paramour, -s.*]

A. *adv. phr.* Forms: 3–4 **par amur, -s,** 4 **par amour, -s, per amour, -s; paramur, -s,** 4–6 **paramour, -s** (5 **paramoure, -es, -is,** 5–6 **peramour, -s, -owre,** 6 **-owris,** 5 (7) **-ore).**

† 1. Through or by way of love; out of (your) love, for love's sake (cf. LOVE *sb.* 7); sometimes in weakened sense, Of your kindness, as a favour, if you please. *Obs.*

Perh. sometimes orig. short for 'for love of God'.

13.. *Sir Bunes* (MS. A) 118 'Felawe', a saide, 'par amur: Whar mai ich finde þemperur?' 13.. *Senyn Sag.* (W.) 1455 A! lat me in, sire, paramour! 13.. *Coer de L.* 453 Tel me the sothe, I yow prey, Off these joustes, peramours. 14.. *Recovery of Throne by Edw. IV* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 280 He hathe deservid thancke amonge other paramour. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxiv § 143 The Lord Chiefe Iustice stood vp, and forbade the proceedings, alotting Paramour the Lands, with the satisfying of the Plaintifes.

† 2. For or by way of sexual love. *Obs.* (or *arch.*)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 32 They moorne for hym paramour Whan hem were bet to slepe. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* xxvii, She is one I could have doated to death upon *par amours.* 1848 LYTTON *Harold* VI. vi, Some maidel, to one of whose wives he sought to be gallant, *par amours.*

† b. Phrase. *To love par amour (amours):* (Usually) To love by way of (sexual) love, to love (a person of the opposite sex), to love amorously or as a lover, to be in love with; sometimes, to have a clandestine or illicit amour with.

In some later instances *paramours* may have been taken as sb., and object of the vb.: cf. B. 2.

a 1300 *Floris & Bl.* 486 Ho þat luueþ par amur And haþ þer-of ioye mai luue flures. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 52 For now is halden non in curs Bot qua þat luue can paramurs [*later MSS.* -ours, -ouris]. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* XXXI. 91 Y lovede a clerk al par amours. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIII. 485 He his sister paramouris Lufit. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Kn.'s T.* 297, I telle thee outrely ffor paramour I loued hire first er thow. *c* 1410 *Sir Cleges* 489 Sir Cleges .. That I lovyd peramore. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 4553 He loueth paramoures som wight. 1430 40 LYDG. *Bochas* VIII. xxvii. (1558) 19 Aboue al women loued her peramour. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* L iij, To loue peramours eche other. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. xxii, The same lady [Cleopatra] Antoni .. loued also peramours, abandonynge his wyfe. 1535 COVERDALE *Baruch* VI. 8 Like as a wench yᵗ loueth peramours is trymly deckte. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) iii. 46 And swa but pane ȝe may lufe paramowris. *Ibid.* xxix. 6 For mony men ar evill to ken, þat luvis paramour, Wᵗ fenȝeit mynd, fals and vnkynd, Bringis ȝow to dishonour. [1652 ASHMOLE *Theat. Chem.* 200 Sche loveth him peramore and no other.]

B. *sb.* Forms: 3– **paramour,** 4–5 **-amours** (5–6 **-is**; 4, 6–7 **-or,** 4, 8 **-ore,** 5–6 **-oure, per-**).

† 1. Love; *esp.* sexual love; an amour. *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1412 He..layked him at likyng wiþ þat faire burde Pleyes of paramours vn-parceyued longe time. So sliliche, þat no seg souched non ille. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Cook's T.* 8 He was as ful of love & paramour As is the hyve ful of hony sweete. — *Merch. T.* 206 By cause of leueful procreacion Of children..And nat oonly for paramour or loue. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* iii. (*Fox & Cock*) 110 In all this warld was thair na kyndar thing; In paramouris he wald do ws plesing. *a* 1586 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* I. 27 Pigmaleon, that ane portratour Be painting craft, did sa decoir, Himself thairwith in paramour Fell suddanlie, and smert thairfoir.

† b. In devotional use, Divine or celestial love: cf. 2 b. *Obs.*

13 *Salut. Our Lady* 45 in *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 135 Heil puyred princesse of paramour, Heil Blosme of Brere, Brihtest of ble.

2. A person beloved by one of the opposite sex; a 'love', a lover, a sweetheart; also of animals (quots. 1735, 1801) and *fig.* *arch.* and *poet.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1534 Mi perles paramours my pleye & my ioye, Spek to me spakli or i spille sone. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVII. 107 A mayde for a mannes loue her moder for-sakeþ, .. and gooþ forth with hure paramour. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xxiii. 78 Ye knowe well my lady paramours, and that she is of your lynage. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1856) II. 514 Ane fair ȝoung man, Hir peramouris quhilk in the tyme wes than. † *a* 1550 *Knight of Curtesy* 45 in Kitson *Metr. Rom.* III. 105 His paramour she thought to be, Hym for to love wyth herte and minde, Nat in vyce but in chastyte. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 9 The Willow, worne of forlorne Paramours. 1629 MILTON *Nativity* 36 To wanton with the Sun her lusty Paramour. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* IV. 58 Huntsman I. For ev'ry longing Dame select Some happy Paramour. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* IV. i, Pale reflection .. Of glow-worm on the bank, Kindled to guide her winged paramour. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* LXI. 44 Lord of fair paramours, of youth's fair affection uniter.

† b. Formerly, in devotional language, applied (by men) to the Virgin, and (by women) to Jesus Christ; sometimes also to God. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 69 For-þi blisce [I] þat paramour..Hyr luue is ay ilike new. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* I. (*Katerine*) 1118 My dere lord Iheſu criste..þat is my luf and paramor. *c* 1475 *Songs & Carols 15th C.* (Warton Club) 48 To his moder then gan he [Christ] say, My swete moder, myn paramour. 1492 RYMAN *Poems* lxvii 2 in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXXIX. 235 [Mary to Christ] Myne owne dere sonne and paramoure. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 1171 Thus prune and pricke vp your selues, and God himselfe shall be your paramour.

c. The lady-love of a knight, for whose love he did battle; hence, the object of chivalrous admiration and attachment. *poet.*

1503 DUNBAR *Thistle & Rose* 180 The commoun voce vp-raiss of birdis small,..Welcome to be our princes of honour, Our perle, our plesans and our paramour. *c* 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* VI. 37 Suffice to me he's Englands paramour. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 33 He may declare his deere affection to his Paramour [i. e. Greene] or his pure honesty to the world. 1630 B. JONSON *Chloridia* ad fin., Chloris, the queen of flowers ... The top of paramours.

3. An illicit or clandestine lover or mistress taking the place, but without the rights, of a husband or wife. Now, the illicit partner of a married man or woman.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 454 My fourthe housbonde was a reuelour This is to seyn he hadde a paramour. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) IV. 24 He seyde, he wolde ben hire leminan or paramour. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* L ij, Ones he was gone for to see his paramours in the wynter. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 193 b, She might so fortune of his peramour and concubyne to be chaunged to his wyfe & lawfull bedfelow. 1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* VII. 175, I sue not now thy Paramour to bee, But as a Husband to be link'd to thee. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 257 Pranking up themselves to allure their Paramours. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 85 A woman can seldom possess a lover before marriage, and is as seldom without a variety of paramours after. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 224 A Russian princess..poisoned by Catherine II, who had her husband for a paramour.

[**Paramour,** *v.* 'to love' is given in some Dicts. on the strength of the subjoined passage; but prob. 'loueth' has been accidentally omitted by the scribe. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 47, I knowe a faire lady that Vter paramours. Cf. *Ibid.* 9 That she loued the holy man paramours.]

Paramuthetic (pærămiuþe·tik), *a.* [prop. *paramythetic,* ad. Gr. παραμυθητικ-ός, f. παραμυθεῖσθαι to encourage, console, f. παρα- beside + μυθεῖσθαι to speak.] Tending to encourage, consolatory.

1854 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* II. ii. § 12. 47 The discipline of the habits or character he [Clemens] would call protreptic, of the actions hypothetic, of the passions paramuthetic.

Paramylene to -naphthalene: see PARA-[1].

Paranatellon (părænăte·lɒn). *Astrol.* [f. Gr. παρα- beside + ἀνατέλλων rising.] A star that rises at the same time as another star or stars.

1811 SIR W. DRUMMOND *Œdipus Judaicus* XXVII, Now the extra-zodiacal stars,..which rise above the horizon, or sink below it, during the time that decan takes to rise or set, are what I call its paranatellons. 1882 MARY LOCKWOOD tr. *Lenormant's Begin. Hist.* 568 *note,* The twelve stars are astronomically the paranatellons of the signs [of the Zodiac].

Parance, Parand, var. PARENCE, PARENT *a.*

Paranema to Paranephritis: see PARA-[1] 1.

‖ **Paranete** (pærănĭti). Also 7 **-neate.** [L. a. Gr. παρανήτη, f. παρα- beside + νήτη the highest in pitch of three strings.] In ancient Gr. music, The note next below the nete in either the disjunct or the upper tetrachord.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch* Explan. Words, *Paranete Hyperbolæan,* a treble string or note in musicke. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* IX (1701) 386/1. 1694 W. HOLDER *Harmony* (1731) 104 The Lichanos, Parypate, Paranete, and Trite, are changeable. 1898 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms* s. v. *Greek Music,* The scale..for the eight stringed lyre upon the Egyptian or Octave System..Upper Tetrachord. e. Nete. d. Paranete. c. Trite. b. Paramese.

‖ **Parang** (pā·ræŋ). [Malay ڠرڠ *pārang.*] A large heavy sheath-knife used by the Malays for various purposes, esp. as a weapon.

1852 *P. Parley's Ann.* 371 He observed..in the hand of a native woodman, a parang, or wood chopper. 1888 DE WINDT *Equator* 103 Bakar..and a Malay boatman preceded us with parangs to clear the way of branches before us. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Oct. 4/2 The pirates, who were armed with spears and parangs, showed fight

Comb. 1899 W. H. FURNESS *Folk-lore Borneo* 7 This parang-handle sank deep into the rock.

Paraniline, etc.: see PARA-[1] 2.

‖ **Paranoia** (pæ.ănoi·ă), **paranœa** (-nĭ·ă). *Path.* [mod.L. a. Gr. παράνοια, f. παράνο-ος distracted, f. παρα- beside + νό-ος, νοῦς mind.] Mental derangement; *spec.* chronic mental unsoundness characterized by delusions or hallucinations, esp. of grandeur, persecution, etc.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.,* *Paranœa.* 1891 *N. Y. Tribune* 1 Dec. 3/3 (Funk), I should designate his trouble as paranoia. 1892 *Review of Rev.* 15 July 56/1 Paranoia bears fruit in delusions of persecution, or hallucinations, or delusions of grandeur. 1899 J. FISKE *Cranks* in *Atlantic Monthly* Mar., A clear instance of the megalomania which is a well-known symptom of paranoia.

Hence **Paranoi·ac, -œ·ac,** *a. adj.* afflicted with paranoia; b. *sb.*; also **Parano·ic, -nœ·ic** *a.*

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.,* *Paranoicus,* of or belonging to Paranœa: paranoic. 1892 *Review of Rev.* 15 July 56/1 The select portion of the paranoiac race. *Ibid.,* The paranoiac suffers from a steady degeneration of the brain through hallucinations and delusions towards the delusion of grandeur. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* VIII. 399 The paranoiac is the victim of foul wrong, he is proud, defiant, and self-centred.

Paranomasia, obs. erron. f. PARONOMASIA.

Parant, var. PARENT *a. Obs.* **Paranter:** see PERADVENTURE. **Parantory:** see PEREMPTORY.

Paranthelion (pærănθī·liɒn). [mod. f. Gr. παρ(α- beside + ἀνθ' = ἀντί over against + ἥλιος sun.] A diffuse white image of the sun, due to successive reflexions from prismatic ice in the atmosphere, seen at the same altitude as the sun and at an angular distance from it varying from 90° to 140°.

1888 A. W. GREELY *Amer. Weather* XX. 262 (Cent.) There is then visible, at 120° from the sun, a white image more or less diffuse, which has received the name of paranthelion.

† **Para·nthine.** *Min. Obs.* [f. Gr. παρανθ-εῖν to be past bloom, to wither, f. παρ(α- past + ἄνθος flower + -INE [5].] An obsolete name for Wernerite. Also † **Para·nthite.**

1831 BREWSTER *Optics* XVII. 149. 1837–68 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 319 The name *paranthine,* substituted for scapolite (and for Arendal specimens) by Hauy. 1868 *Ibid.,* The name paranthite may well be retained for this section of the Scapolite group.

Paranthracene, etc.: see PARA-[1] 1, 2.

Paranucleus (pærăniū·klĭŏs). *Biol.* Pl. **-i.** [f. PARA-[1] 1 + NUCLEUS.] A small subsidiary nucleus, of which there may be one or more, in certain *Protozoa*

1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* p. viii, Conjugation in the Infusoria is attended by a definite breaking up of the nucleus and so-called nucleolus (paranucleus) of the conjugating individuals. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 255 The nucleus or endoplast, and paranucleus or endoplastule, sometimes erroneously termed nucleolus.

Hence **Paranu·clear** *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a paranucleus; **Paranu·cleate** *a.*, having a paranucleus. So also **Paranucle·olus,** a body extruded from the nucleus of the mother-cell of pollen-grains or spores just before division.

1885 LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 864/1 It does not appear to be established that there is any transference of nuclear or paranuclear matter from one individual to the other in the form of solid formed particles. 1887 A. B. MACCALLUM in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* Mar. 447.

Paranymph (pæ·rănĭmf). Also 6–7 **-nimph.** [ad. L. *paranymphus* masc., also late L. *paranympha* fem. (Isidore), a. Gr. παράνυμφος masc. the best man, fem. the bridesmaid, f. παρα- beside + νύμφη bride. Cf. F. *paranymphe* m. and f. (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *Gr. Antiq.* The 'friend of the bridegroom', who accompanied the latter when he went to fetch home the bride; also, the bridesmaid who escorted the bride to the bridegroom; hence, a modern 'best man' or groomsman, or a bridesmaid.

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 204 Our blessed Ladies paranimphe Saint Gabriell. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1020 Thy Paranymph, worthless to thee compar'd. 1771 MRS. GRIFFITH *Hist. Lady Barton* II. 274, I hope she is by this time Lady Creswell, and that my sweet little Harriet had the pleasure and honour of being her paranymph. 1829 SOUTHEY *All for Love* IV. xx, The Bride and Bridegroom side by side, The Paranymphs in festal pride Arranged on either hand. 1891 G. F. X. GRIFFITH tr. *Fouard's Christ* I. 142 By her side the paranymph, or bridesmaid, kept watch with the ten virgins.

fig. 1863 *Q. Rev.* CXIV. 530 The paranymphs of the bridal [of Mary Stuart] were to be the fiends of war.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* A person or thing that woos or solicits for another; an advocate, spokesman, or orator, who speaks in behalf of another.

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 21, I would..it had bene your fortune to haue encountred some other Paranymphes, then such as you are now to discipline. 1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* xxiv. 35 Ministers, Christs Paranymphs, must likewise wo for Christ. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* [from Cotgr.], *Paranymph,* an Orator, who a little before the Commencement of Doctors, etc., makes a publick Speech in commendation of their honesty and sufficiency. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xli. 341 To supply the place of a Paranymph, Braul broker, Proxenete or Mediator.

Hence † **Parany·mphal** *a.*

1638 FORD *Lady's Trial* III. i, Saying grace As at some paranymphal feast.

Parao, obs. form of *prahu*, PROA.

Paraparesis to **Parapeptone**: see PARA-[1] 1, 2.

Parapegm (pæ·răpem). *Gr. Antiq.* Now usually in Gr.-L. form **parapegma** (pæräpe·gmă). [ad. L. *parapēgma*, pl. *-pēgmata*, a. Gr. παράπηγμα, -πήγματα, a thing fixed beside or near, a tablet, calendar, etc., f. παρα- beside + πῆγμα anything fastened. Cf. mod. F. *parapegme*.] A tablet set up inscribed with some public information or announcement, as a law, a proclamation, or a calendar of annals or astronomical observations; a canon, rule, or precept; a fixed date or epoch.

α. a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* ii. (1642) 133 From what Parapegme or root of time, these 70. weekes or 490. yeares must be current, is a thing much perplexed and involved. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. xii. (1686) 182 Our forefathers..set them down in their Parapegms or Astronomical Canons. 1755 JOHNSON, *Parapegm.*

β. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* i. vi. § 1 (ed. 3) 89 The want of certain parapegmata or some fixed periods of time. 1753 *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 225 We see here an authentic parapegma in antient history, deduced from astronomy. 1788 R. PORSON in *Museum Crit.* I. 234 Diodorus .. complains that he could find no parapegma on which he could rely, in relating the events that preceded the Trojan war.

Parapet (pæ·răpĕt). Also 7 **-pett, -pit.** [a. F. *parapet* (Rabelais 16th c.), or It. *parapetto*, f. PARA-[2] protection, defence + *petto*:—L. *pectus* breast.] *lit.* A defence breast-high, a breastwork.

1. *Mil.* A defence of earth or stone to cover troops from the enemy's observation and fire; in permanent works, a protection against shot, raised on the top of a wall or rampart; in field-works, a bank of earth high enough to screen the defenders and thick enough to resist any shot that is likely to be discharged against it.

[1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* iii. 83 b, The Enemie had with batterie, greatly decaied the Bulwarke, Parapetti, Maisons, houses, Cloisters and Churches.] 1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* iii. ii, It must have..parapets to hide the musketeers, Casemates to place the great artillery. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, ii. iii. 55. 1655 MRQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.* § 73 A transmittible Gallery over any Ditch or Breach in a Town-wall, with a Blinde and Parapit Cannon-proof. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* iii. x. 410 A soldier..stalkt about on the parapet with a battle-ax in his hand. 1803 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* I. 444 It wants..the earth which has been washed from the parapet into the ditch to be cleared out. 1861 W. H. RUSSELL in *Times* 10 July, Higher up .. there is a breastwork and parapet, within which are six guns.

2. A low wall or barrier, placed at the edge of a platform, balcony, roof, etc., or along the sides of a bridge, pier, quay, etc., to prevent people from falling over; sometimes mainly or wholly ornamental.

1598 FLORIO, *Parapetto*,..a parapet or wall breast high. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Parapet* (Ital. in Masonry), a Wall or Balcony Breast-high, ranging about a Pillar, Tower, Steeple, or other Building. a 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) II. 224 [The roof] defended by a parapet of ballusters. 1772 C. HUTTON *Bridges* 96. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 310. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* i, The terrace surrounded with a stone parapet in front of the house. 1879 BLACK *Macleod of D.* xxxvi. 320 Sitting on the weather-worn parapet of the bridge.

b. *transf.* Anything resembling a parapet in appearance or use.

1636 B. JONSON *Discov.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 744/1 There was a wall or parapet of teeth set in our mouth, to restrain the petulancy of our words. 1823 F. CLISSOLD *Ascent Mt. Blanc* 21 After some hundred feet of ascent, we found ourselves opposed by a parapet of congealed snow, about eight feet high. 1837 SOUTHEY *Wks.* I p. xvii, The brows of the Surrey hills bear a parapet of modern villas. 1877 BRYANT *Little People of Snow* 64 [Winter] threw Spangles of silvery frost upon the grass, And edged the brook with glistening parapets.

† c. *Her.* A representation of a parapet. *Obs.*

1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* iii. iv. 34 The Mural Crown was raised with Brectesches, parapects, and Battlements of Gold.

3. Locally, The side-walk, footpath, or pavement of a street or road.

The ordinary name in Chester, Liverpool, and the district from Crewe to Lancaster, but disappearing eastward.

1840 ('Well known in Liverpool.' E. L. B.). 1871 in HOPPE *Suppl. Lex.* (erron. 'North Eng and Sc.'). 1900 ('The regular name in Ormskirk.' H. J. R. M.). 1900 M. E. FRANCIS *Daughter of the Soil* iii. 26 Occasionally, to the terror of her mistress, hoisting one wheel of the bath-chair on the parapet. [1904 See *Manch. City News* Jan. 23—Feb. 20, '*Notes & Q.*']

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *parapet bank, walk*; also **parapet line**, the line or level of the bottom of the parapet, esp. on a roof; **parapet wall**, a low wall serving as a parapet.

1739 C. LABELYE *Short Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge* 69 The Side-walks..to be six Feet in the Clear, between the Parapet-Walls. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 77 The fence is a high broad parapet bank. 1862 T. A. TROLLOPE *Marietta* I. x. 185 A low parapet wall defended it from the edge of the rock. 1882 O'DONOVAN *Merv Oasis* I. ii. 38 The ancient chief entrance above which the parapet walk is continued. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* III. 284 Wykeham's gateway-tower [at Magdalen Coll., Oxford] rises plain and square above the parapet-line of the chambers. *Ibid.* 285.

Hence **Pa·rapet** *v.*, chiefly in **Pa·rapeted** *ppl. a.*, furnished with or defended by a parapet; **Pa·rapetless** *a.*, without a parapet.

1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* iii. vi. (1810) 548 A place naturally formed like a platforme, and parrapetted with an old ditch. 1827 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* II. 108 The housetops were parapeted to secure the defendants. 1859 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XI. 325 A perilous bridge..high, parapetless. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 15 July 1 A wider parapeted trench..designed for two rows of infantry.

Parapetalous: see PARA-[1] 1.

Paraph (pæ·rĕf), *sb.* Also 4–5 **paraf**, 5 **-affe.** [a. F. *paraphe, parafe*, also 15th c. *parraphe, -affe, paraffe* = It. *parafo*, med.L. *paraphus*, shortened form of *paragraphus*: see PARAGRAPH.]

† 1. A paragraph. *Obs.*

1395 PURVEY *Remonstr.* (1851) 15 Hostiance, in the paraf 'Quid si clericus', seith [etc.]. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 382/1 Paraf of a booke (*H.* or paragraf..), *paraphus, paragraphus.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 269/1 A Paraffe, *paragraphus.*

† 2. (?) A paragraph mark on the margin. *Obs.*

14.. *A. B. C. Poem* 8 in *Pol., Rel., & L. Poems* (1866) 244 Wrout is on þe bok with-oute, .v. paraffys grete & stoute Bolyd in rove red. *Ibid.* 19 Grete paraffys, þat be wondis .v.

3. *Diplomatics.* A flourish made after a signature, originally as a kind of precaution against forgery.

1584 POWEL *Lloyd's Cambria* 9 That character which the Lawyers do call a *Paraph.* 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* [from Cotgr.], *Paraph*, the flourish or peculiar Knot or mark set unto, after, or instead of, a name in the signing a Deed or Letter. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The Paraph of the Kings of France is a grate, which the secretaries always place before their own, in all letters, etc. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc., s.v., In some countries (as in Spain) the paraph is still a usual addition to a signature. 1895 *Daily News* 27 Dec. 5/1 [*Signature of Fr. Bacon*] The paraphe is a loop-headed triangle, with a lozenge below.

Paraph (pæ·rĕf), *v.* [f. prec. sb.: cf. F. *parapher* (1565 in Hatz.-Darm.) in sense 2.]

† 1. *trans.* To divide into paragraphs. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 382/1 Parafyd, *paragraphatus.* Paraffyn, *paragrapho.*

2. To affix a paraph to; hence, to sign, esp. with initials; to initial.

1667 EVELYN *Publ. Employm.* To Rdr., I have yet pursued my antagonist, rightly paraff'd and compared. 1856 tr. *Draft Prelim. Peace* Vienna 1 Feb., The undersigned, after having paraphed it conformably to authorization.. have agreed that [etc.].

Paraphanalia, obs. erron. f. PARAPHERNALIA.

Paraphasia, -phasic: see PARA-[1] 1.

‖ **Parapherna** (pærăfə·nă), *sb. pl.* [L. *parapherna* pl. (in the Digest), a. Gr. παράφερνα pl., f. παρα- beside + φερνή dower.]

1. *Rom. Law.* Those articles of property held by a wife over and above the dowry she brought to her husband, and which remained under her own control; see PARAPHERNALIA 1.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Parapherna* or *Paraphernalia Bona* (Gr.), those Goods that a Wife brings her Husband over and above her Dower, as Furniture for her Chamber, wearing Apparel, Jewels, etc. 1727–41 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.*

2. = PARAPHERNALIA 2.

1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 363 None of the parapherna of the operation..should be exhibited before the patient. 1890 *Edin. Rev.* CLXXI. 480 A succession of names and a series of disguises were of necessity part of the parapherna of every Jesuit father.

Paraphernal (pærăfə·rnăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [a. F. *paraphernal* (1575 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. late L. *paraphernāl-is*, f. *parapherna*: see prec. and -AL.] Of, belonging to, or of the nature of parapherna.

1773 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scotl.* I. vi. § 15. 90 From the *jus mariti* paraphernal goods are exempted. Over these the husband has no power. 1818 COLEBROOKE *Obligations* 26 Married women may have paraphernal or other separate property.

b. as *sb.* (serving as sing. to next.)

1506 *Will of Love ats O.* (Somerset Ho.), Parapharnelles. 1839 WILSON *Tales* V. 5 (E.D.D.) Go and assign thee thy appurtenances and paraphernals. 1851 G. OUTRAM *Legal Lyrics* (1887) 95 She had fled And had not left a single paraphernal.

‖ **Paraphernalia** (pærăfə·rnē·liă), *sb. pl.* [med. L., neuter pl. of *paraphernālis* (see prec.), short for *paraphernālia bona*, paraphernal goods.]

1. *Law.* Those articles of personal property which the law allows a married woman to keep and, to a certain extent, deal with as her own.

The word *parapherna* was used by the Roman jurists to indicate all property which a married woman *sui juris* held apart from her *dos* (dower). Over such property the husband could exercise no rights without his wife's consent. In most modern systems of law, based on the Roman, *paraphernalia bona* (in Fr. *biens paraphernaux*) means much the same thing, but in English and Scottish Common law, under which all personal or movable property of a wife vested *ipso jure* in the husband, the *paraphernalia* became restricted to such purely personal belongings of a wife as dress, jewels, and the like. These latter were regarded as, in a sense, appropriated to the wife, and on the husband's death they were not treated as part of his succession, and the right of a trustee over them, in the event of the husband's bankruptcy, was restricted. But in neither England nor Scotland did *paraphernalia* strictly include articles in the nature of household furniture, even though these had been marriage presents to the wife. The effect of the 'Married Women's Property Acts' of 1870, etc., will ultimately be to deprive the term of all significance in English and Scottish legal practice.

[1478–9 *Year-bk.* 18 *Edw. IV* 11 b, Auxy de son apparaile quel est appel en nostr ley *paraphonalia* de ceo per lagreement de son baron el poet faire testament. tr. (Digby, *Real Prop.* 307) As to her apparel, which is called in our law *paraphernalia*, of this by agreement with her husband she can make a will.] 1651 W. SHEPPARD *Faithf. Counsellor* (1653) 122 The word *Paraphonalia* is used in our Law, but in the Civil Law the thing is said to be *Paraphernalia.* 1698–74 BLOUNT, *Paraphonalia.* [So 1698–78 PHILLIPS.] 1728 MACCLESFIELD in Ld Campbell *Chancellors* (1857) VI. cxxii. 25 Paraphernalia are not devisable by the husband to the wife. 1728 VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* To Rdr., The Ornaments she herself provided..seem'd in all Respects the *Paraphonalia* of a Woman of Quality. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxix. 435–6. 1774 MRS. DELANY *Lett., to B. Granville* in *Life & Corr.* Ser. II. II. 33 The law restored them to her as her own paraphanalia. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) II. 266. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* vi. 307 *note.*

2. Personal belongings, *esp.* articles of adornment or attire, trappings; also, the articles that compose an apparatus, outfit, or equipment; the mechanical accessories of any function or complex scheme; appointments or appurtenances in general.

1736 FIELDING *Pasquin* iv. Wks. 1882 X. 176 [Thunder and lightning] are indeed properly the paraphernalia of a ghost [on the stage]. 1746 *Brit. Mag.* 257 A Lady whose Paraphanalia fill'd up three Fourths of the Breadth of the principal Walk. 1791 'G. GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsem.* iii. (1809) 78 Bridles, saddles, and other equestrian paraphernalia. 1809 'M. MARKWELL' *Advice to Sportsmen* title-p., Hints in the Choice of Guns, Dogs, and Sporting Paraphernalia. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* xiii. 101 The paraphernalia of justice,—the judge, and the jury, and the lawyers. 1882 A. W. WARD *Dickens* ii. 26 Dickens, though a temperate man, loved the paraphernalia of good cheer.

b. as collective sing.

1788 *Disinterested Love* I 14 My paraphernalia is more complete. 1822 GALT *Provost* xli. (1868) 120. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* iii. v, A whole paraphernalia of plums. 1882 O'DONOVAN *Merv Oasis* I. 147 A ponderous paraphernalia is a concomitant of respectability.

Hence **Paraphernalian** *a.* = PARAPHERNAL.

1876 *Westm. Rev.* No. 98. 337 The Italian law, for the very reason that it regards paraphernalian of more advantage to a wife than dotal property, seizes every opportunity of construing doubts in her favour.

‖ **Paraphimosis** (pærăfəimō·sis). *Path.* [mod. L., f. PARA-[1] 1 + PHIMOSIS.] Permanent retraction of the prepuce.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Paraphimosis*,.. when the *Præputium's* too short. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 509 Paraphymosis. 1846 BRITTAN tr. *Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 473 Paraphymosis only requires two operations—reduction—and, if that cannot be accomplished by the ordinary means, incision of the stricture. 1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 114 The term Paraphimosis implies exactly the opposite of phimosis.

So **Paraphimo·sed** *a.*, affected with paraphimosis; **Paraphimo·tic** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of paraphimosis.

1874 VAN BUREN *Dis. Genit. Org.* 16 A paraphimosed glans penis. 1887 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Paraphimotic.

† **Paraphonalia**, obs. corrupt f. PARAPHERNALIA; hence † **Paraphonalion**, an article belonging to a married woman's paraphernalia. *Obs.*

1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* i. ii, Whether .. as Paraphonalion A siluer pisse-pot fits his Lady dame?

‖ **Paraphonia** (pærăfō·niă). [med.L., f. Gr. παράφωνος sounding beside (f. παρα- beside + φωνή sound); applied in pl. to certain harmonies: cf. παραφωνή side-sound.]

1. *Gr. Mus.* The harmony or concord of fourths and fifths: cf. ANTIPHONY 1 and HOMOPHONY 1 a.

1776 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* I 127 *note*, Two passages..shew, that even in their time, thirds and sixths made no part of their *Antiphonia*, or *Paraphonia*. 1782–6 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* (ed. Rees), *Paraphonia*, in Music, is that species of concord, which results from different sounds, as the fifth and fourth: and thus it differs from *homophonia*, which is produced by the same sounds, as in the unison, and from *antiphonia*, or the replication of the same sounds, as in the octave.

2. Alteration of the voice from physiological or pathological causes.

1799 HOOPER *Dict. Med.*, *Paraphonia*, alteration of the voice...A genus of disease comprehending six species. 1878 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV. 873 He [Mansfeld] distinguishes two varieties of defective speech [in deaf-mute-], *paraphonia* and *mogilalia*. 1. *Paraphonia.* The voice is unpleasant, rough, and even harsh.

Hence **Parapho·nic** *a.*, of or pertaining to paraphonia (sense 1).

1836 W. T. SPURDENS tr. *Longinus* xxviii. 113 In music, the principal sound falls more sweetly upon the ear by means of what are called paraphonic variations.

‖ **Paraphora** (păræ·fŏră). [a. Gr. παραφορά going aside, distraction, derangement, f. παρα- aside + φορά carrying, bearing, movement.] Slight delirium; a mild form of insanity (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Hence **Parapho·ric** *a.*, pertaining to paraphora.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Paraphora, Paraphoric.

Paraphosphate, -phosphoric: see PARA-[1] 2.

Paraphragm (pæ·răfrĕm). *Zool.* [ad. Gr. παράφραγμα breastwork, parapet, f. παραφράσσ-ειν to enclose with a breastwork.] One of the outer divisions of an endosternite in Crustacea. Hence **Paraphragmal** (pærăfræ·gmăl), *a.*

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 310 The anterior horizontal uniting with its own paraphragmal apophysis, the posterior with the paraphragmal of the antecedent endosternite. 1880 — *Crayfish* iv. 158 The outer prolongation of the capital [of the apodemes] is called..the paraphragm.

Pa·raphrasable, *a.* [f. PARAPHRASE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being paraphrased.

1900 *Academy* 17 Nov 465/1 Shakespeare's text must be corrupt whenever it is not readily paraphrasable.

Paraphrase (pæ·rĭăfrēˈĭz), *sb.* Also 6 perra-, parafrase. [a. F. *paraphrase* (1525 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *paraphrasis*, a. Gr. παράφρασις, f. παραφράζειν to tell the same thing in other words, f. παρα- beside + φράζειν to declare, tell: cf φράσις mode of speaking, speech, phrase.]

1. An expression in other words, usually fuller and clearer, of the sense of any passage or text; a free rendering or amplification of a passage. (Sometimes, by extension, of a musical passage.)

Chaldee Paraphrases: the Targum.

[1547 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 41 Una cum empcione diversorum librorum vocatorum paraphracez Erasmi.] 1548 Udall *Erasm. Par.* Pref B vj b, Thou hast here good Christian reader the paraphrase of Erasmus vpon the ghospell. *Ibid.* B vij, A paraphrase, is a plain settyng foorth of a texte or sentence more at large. 1548 Hooper *Declar. Commandm.* vi. G iij b, A great nombre, that say not platye and playnly there is no God, but by certayne circumloquutions and paraphresis. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 2 So is it expressed in the Targum or Paraphrase of Jonathan. 1684 N. S. *Crit. Enq. Edit. Bible* xxvii. 240 The Hebrew Text, the Chaldee paraphrase by Onkelosius, the Targum, or Arabic Paraphrase by R Saadius. 1693 Dryden *Juvenal* Ded (1697) 87 Not a literal Translation, but a kind of Paraphrase. 1791-1823 D'Israeli *Cur. Lit., Imprisonm. Learned*, Buchanan, in the dungeon of a monastery in Portugal, composed his excellent Paraphrases of the Psalms of David. 1874 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* I ii. 31 This description is a mere abstract and paraphrase of the language of the Germania.

b. Without *a* and *pl.*, as a process or mode of literary treatment.

1656 Cowley *Pindar. Odes* i. Notes 8 [It] could not be rendred without much Paraphrase. 1680 Dryden *Pref. Transl. Ovid's Epist.* Ess. 1900 I. 237 Paraphrase, or translation with latitude, where the author is kept in view.., but his words are not so strictly followed as his sense; and that too is admitted to be amplified. 1795 Mason *Ch. Mus.* iii. 177 To proceed in the way of Paraphrase. 1873 Rogers *Orig. Bible* vi. (1875) 227 Most books need comment, explanation, illustration, but if that be the object, paraphrase is the worst way of effecting it.

† c. A comment. *Obs.*

1642 Chas. I in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 616, I will make no Paraphrases upon what you have heard,..only this Observation. 1738 tr. *Guazzo's Art Conversation* 153 [Who] make a thousand wrong Paraphrases, and foolish Interpretations of their Actions.

d. *fig.* A practical exemplification of or commentary upon some principle, maxim, etc.

1662 South *Serm* I. 56 All the Laws of Nations, and wise Decrees of States..were but a Paraphrase upon this standing Rectitude of Nature. 1666 — *Serm Tit* ii. 15 Ded., All your After-Greatness seems but a Paraphrase upon those promising Beginnings. *a* 1670 Hacket in Plume *Life* (1865) 136 A glittering prelate without inward ornaments was but the paraphrase of a painted wall.

2. *spec.* In the Church of Scotland and other Presbyterian Churches: Each of the hymns contained in the 'Translations and Paraphrases, in verse, of several passages of Sacred Scripture: collected and prepared by a Committee of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland [1745-81], in order to be sung in Churches'. These are usually appended to the Metrical Psalter in Scottish editions of the Bible or New Testament.

The first edition, entitled 'Translations and Paraphrases of several passages of Sacred Scripture, collected and prepared by a Committee appointed by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland', was printed and issued for consideration in 1745. That finally adopted was published in 1781.

1745 *Minutes of Gen. Assembly* 18 May, The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland had laid before them.. some Pieces of Sacred Poesy, under the title of *Translations and Paraphrases of several Passages of sacred Scripture*, composed by private Persons. 1883 Stevenson *Silverado Sq.* 51 You have to learn the paraphrases and the shorter catechism. 1889 D. J. Maclagan (*title*) The Scottish Paraphrases. an account of their History, Authors, and Sources. *Ibid.* 56 With all their faults..it is yet to be hoped that the time is far distant when the Scottish clergy and the Scottish people are ashamed of their Psalms and Paraphrases. 1891 Barrie *Little Minister* iii, 'I hope', he said nervously, 'that you don't sing the Paraphrases?' 1893 *Daily News* 23 Dec. 5/2 One old Anti-Burgher used to stump out of church if a paraphrase came on last.

Paraphrase (pæ·rĭăfrēˈz), *v.* [ad. F. *paraphrase-r*, f. *paraphrase*: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To express the meaning of (a word, phrase, passage, or work) in other words, usually with the object of fuller and clearer exposition; to render or translate with latitude.

1630 Prynne *Anti-Armin.* 168 Those words of Christs.. he paraphraseth thus. 1648 Boyle *Seraph. Love* v. (1700) 37 Which emboldened Mary to Paraphrase him [Lazarus] by a *He whom thou lov'st*. 1741 Watts *Improv. Mind* i. ii. (1801) 21 A Tutor..when he paraphrases and explains other authors. 1841 D'Israeli *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 113 An ecclesiastic paraphrased the Gospel-histories. 1879 Huxley *Hume* ix. (1881) 173 Dr. Whately..paraphrases Hume, though he forgets to cite him.

fig. 1606 Warner *Alb. Eng.* xiv. lxxxix. (1612) 361 To paraphrase this Painter were to Age an idle thing. 1628 Jackson *Worthy Churchman* 45 Virgil paraphraseth the same vertue, when he compares a meeke man to a standing pool.

2. *intr.* To make a paraphrase; to comment or enlarge *upon* a passage so as to bring out the sense.

1633 Prynne *1st Pt. Histrio-m.* vi. iii. 339 In his Commentary on the 118. alias the 119. Psalme, verse 37..he paraphraseth thus. 1722 Sewel *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. iii. 185 Such of the family as could make repetitions of sermons, and paraphrase thereupon. 1864 Pusey *Lect. Daniel* (1876) 200 He paraphrased, rather than translated.

† 3. *intr.* To comment *on*, to enlarge *upon* a subject. *Obs.*

1644-5 Chas. I *Let. to Wife* 14 Jan., Wks. (1662) 321, I cannot but paraphrase a little upon that which he calls his superstitious observation 1683 Moxon *Mech Exerc., Printing* xxii. P 8, I must a little digress, to paraphrase on the posture he holds the Bodkin in.

Hence **Paraphrasing** *vbl. sb.*

1640 Glapthorne *Wallenstein* i. iii. Wks. 1874 II. 27 May . thy dreames Be free from paraphrasing on my memory. 1728 Morgan *Hist. Algiers* I. Pref. 20 His Paraphrasings and mine differ.

Paraphraser (pæ·rĭăfrēˈzăr). Also 6 -phryser. [f. prec. sb. and vb. + -ER 1.] One who makes paraphrases or who paraphrases; a paraphrast.

1548 Q. Kateryn in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. II. 152, I knowe not wether ye be a paraphryser or not. 1611 Cotgr., *Paraphraste*, a Paraphrast, or Paraphraser. 1624 Gataker *Transubst.* 94 Pachymeres the Greeke paraphraser of this Dennis. 1833 J. A. Carlyle in *Philol Museum* II. 624 The Paraphraser must have read ὄμματα for στρώματα.

‖ **Paraphrasia** (pærăfrēˈzĭă). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. παρα- Para-1 1 + φράσις speech.] Incoherent or disordered speech.

1878 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV. 816 This phenomenon ..should be classed as paralogia and paraphrasia. *Ibid.*, We find .. paraphrasia developed .. in conditions of morbid hebetude and intellectual weakness.

† **Paraphra·sian**, *a.* (or *sb.*) *Obs rare*—1. [f. L. *paraphrasi-s* Paraphrase *sb.* + -an.] Given to or dealing in paraphrases (or = paraphrast).

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. V* 38 b, As the logical paraphrastian and Philosophical interpreters do by a distinccion expounde this terme necessary to signifie a thyng conuenient.

‖ **Paraphrasis** (păræ·frăsĭs). [L. *paraphrasis*: see Paraphrase] = Paraphrase *sb.* 1, 1 b.

1538 Cranmer *Rem.* (Parker Soc.) 213 (Stanf.) These words do let and interrupt the course of the paraphrasis. 1547 Edw. VI *Injun. 1.* in Cardwell *Docum. Ann.* (1839) I. 9 The 'Paraphrasis' of Erasmus also in Englishe upon the gospels. *a* 1568 Ascham *Scholem.* ii. (Arb.) 96 Paraphrasis ..is not onelie to expresse at large with moe wordes, but to strive and contend to translate the best latin authors, into other latin wordes, as many or thereaboutes. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Ps.* xv, They repete their new text by this paraphrasis. 1776 Bentham *Fragm. Govt.* Wks. 1843 I. 203/1 A word may be said to be expounded by paraphrasis. 1811-31 — *Univ. Gram.* ibid. VIII. 356/2 On this consideration the paraphrasis may be termed the development.

Paraphrasist (păræ·frăsĭst). [f. Paraphrase + -ist.] = next.

1884 *Manch. Exam.* 4 July 5/3 The plan, says the paraphrasist, was evidently one for 'a military rising, directed by the General'.

Paraphrast (pæ·rĭăfræst), *sb.* [ad. L. *paraphrast-ēs*, a. Gr. παραφραστής, f. παραφράζ-ειν: see Paraphrase *sb.* Cf. F. *paraphraste* (1607 in Hatz.-Darm.).] One who paraphrases; a paraphraser.

1549 Coverdale, etc. *Erasm. Par. Thess.* Ded., Touchyng thys notable learned Paraphrast D Erasmus. 1577 Hanmer *Anc Eccl. Hist.* To Rdr., More like a Paraphrast then a translator. *a* 1656 Ussher *Ann.* vi. (1658) 93 As Jonathan the Chaldee Paraphrast expoundeth it. 1764 *Mem. G. Psalmanazar* 55 Using all proper helps, as commentators, paraphrasts, books of controversy. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* I. 17 Able to understand the Bible..through the aid of a paraphrast.

† **Pa·raphrast**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] = Paraphrase *v.* Hence † **Pa·raphraster**, a paraphraser.

1607 Hieron *Defence* i 99 Our owne Church Bible Which paraphraseth in the margin..thus. 1632 Le Grys tr. *Velleius Paterc.* To Rdr., I do not allow either to my selfe, or any other translator the liberty of a paraphraster. 1684 N. S. *Crit. Enq. Edit. Bible* xiii. 102 It is the common Fate of Paraphrasters..to follow the freest method of translation.

Paraphrastic (pæ·rĭăfræ·stĭk), *a.* [ad. med.L. *paraphrastic-us*, a. Gr. παραφραστικ-ός, f. παραφραστής Paraphrast: see -ic. Cf. F. *paraphrastique.*] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of paraphrase; addicted to the use of paraphrase.

1623 Cockeram, *Paraphrasticke*, one that still keepes the sense of the Author in a translation, albe that he [etc.]. 1759 Johnson *Idler* No 69 P 9 The paraphrastic liberties have been almost universally admitted. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 227/2 A paraphrastic translation of the Greek poem of Hero and Leander. 1877 Symonds in *Academy* 3 Nov. 419/1 The two extremes of laconic accuracy and paraphrastic freedom.

Paraphrastical (pæ·rĭăfræ·stĭkăl), *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -al.] = prec.

1549 Coverdale *Erasm. Par.* II. Ded. to Qn. Katerine 1 b, Erasmus. hathe by a paraphrasticall discourse playnly sette foorth the ghospelles of the fower Euangelistes. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* To Rdr., [Who] are ten parts more paraphrastical than I. 1685 Boyle *Eng. Notion Nat.* 39 To..bear with some Paraphrastical Expressions. 1779-81 Johnson *L. P., West* Wks IV. 202 He is sometimes too paraphrastical. 1807 Pennington *Life Eliz. Carter*, To translate such a book rather in a paraphrastical way.

Paraphra·stically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a paraphrastic manner, by way of paraphrase.

1557 Paynel *Barclay's Jugurth* Ded., The whiche, because the reader shulde most redelie and plainely vnderstande and perceiue the thinge, doth paraphrasticallie so open the hole matter. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* II. iii. xxi. 545 Every language hath certain idioms .. which are not rendible in any other, but paraphrastically. 1778 Br. Lowth *Isaiah* Notes (ed. 12) 135, I have been forced to render this line paraphrastically; as the verbal translation..would have been unintelligible. 1812 L. Hunt in *Examiner* 28 Sept. 618/2 She was plain in her dress, or, more paraphrastically, in the manner of adorning herself.

‖ **Paraphrenitis** (pæ·rĭăfrĭnəˈ·tĭs). *Path.* [mod. L., f. Para-1 1 + Phrenitis.] A term for inflammation of the diaphragm, formerly thought to be invariably accompanied by delirium; hence applied to delirium supposed to be so produced. Cf. Parafrenesie.

1693 *Blancard's Phys. Dict* (ed. 2), *Paraphrenitis*, Madness, accompanied with a continual Fever,..thence the Midrift and Lungs are troubled 1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Paraphrenesis*, or *Paraphrenitis*,..a secondary kind of phrenzy, supposed by the ancients, to be owing not to any immediate disorder of the brain, or meninges, but to an inflammation of the ventricle, the liver, and especially the diaphragm, where by the brain and meninges come to be affected by consent of parts *Ibid.*, *Paraphrenitis*, among modern physicians, is an inflammation of the mediastinum, or pleura about the diaphragm. 1876 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* IV. 605 *Diaphragmatic pleuritis* is the disease of which a very expressive general description has been given by the ancient physicians, under the name of paraphrenitis.

Hence **Paraphreni·tic** *a.* (Mayne 1857).

‖ **Paraphronesis** (pæ·rĭăfrŏnēˈsĭs). *Path.* [mod. L., a. Gr. παραφρόνησις wandering of mind, delirium, f. παραφρονεῖν to be beside oneself.] = next. So **Paraphrone·tic** *a.*

1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Paraphroneticus*, of or belonging to *Paraphronesis*, or rather *Paraphrosyne*: paraphronetic.

‖ **Paraphrosyne** (pæ·ăfrŏ·sĭnēˈ). *Path.* [mod. L., a. Gr. παραφροσύνη, f. παράφρων out of one's wits, f παρα- beside + φρήν mind.] A mild form of delirium or temporary mental derangement.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Paraphrosyne*, a slight sort of Doting in the Imagination and Judgment. 1818-20 E Thompson *Cullen's Nosol. Meth.* (ed. 3) 210 The symptomatic species of Mania are, (a) Paraphrosyne from poison, (b) Paraphrosyne from passion, (c) Febrile Paraphrosyne. (In mod. Dicts.)

Paraphyllum to **Paraphysical**: see Para-1 1.

‖ **Paraphysis** (păræ·fĭsĭs). *Bot.* Also pa·raphyse. Pl.-**physes**. [mod.L., f. Gr. παρα- Para-1 1, in sense 'by-' or 'subsidiary' + φύσις growth; so F. *paraphyse.*] A sterile filament accompanying the reproductive organs in certain cryptogams.

1857 Berkeley *Cryptog. Bot.* 270 Abortive asci, known under the name of paraphyses. 1858 Carpenter *Veg. Phys.* § 759 Among the spore cases he sterile filaments, termed *paraphyses*, which serve to bind them together. 1870 Bentley *Man. Bot.* (ed 2) 367 Among the antheridia there are ..found slender cellular jointed threads called paraphyses.

Hence **Paraphysate** (păræ·fĭsĕt) *a.*, having or producing paraphyses (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **Paraphysi·ferous**, bearing paraphyses (Mayne 1857).

Parapicoline, etc: see Para-1 2.

Paraplasm (pæ·răplæzˈm). [ad. mod. L. *paraplasma*, f. Gr. παρα- Para-1 1 + πλάσμα: see Plasm]

1. *Biol.* **a.** Kupffer's name for the more fluid part of a cell-substance; called by Flemming *paramitom.* **b.** See quot. 1891.

1887 Schafer *Essent. Histol.* (ed 2) 2 Paraplasm is often present in sufficient amount to reduce the protoplasm to the condition of a fine sponge-work or net-work 1891 *Quain's Elem. Anat.* (ed. 10) I. ii. 174 *note.* The terms 'deutoplasm' and 'paraplasm'..have sometimes been applied to materials contained within a cell, which are not considered to constitute a part of the actual protoplasm.

2. *Path.* **a.** Morbid tissue; a neoplasm. **b.** A malformation. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893.)

Hence **Parapla·smic** *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of paraplasm.

1902 *Brit. Med Jrnl.* 29 Mar. 786 Aërobic germs find [a suitable resting-place] in paraplasmic tissue.

Paraplastic (pæ·răplæ·stĭk), *a.* [f. Para-1 1 + Plastic: cf. prec.] Of, pertaining to, or connected with paraplasm; neoplastic.

1853 Dunglison *Med. Lex.*, *Paraplastic*, possessed of depraved formative powers, as Carcinoma. 1893 Hyatt in *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* XXVI. 97 The stages..could be collectively spoken of as paraplastic with relation to the ontogeny of others of their own type or allied types.

Paraplectic (pæ·răplēˈ·ktĭk), *a.* [ad. Gr. παραπληκτικ-ός, f. παραπλήσσ-ειν: see Paraplegia.]

1. Affected with paraplegia: = Paraplegic.

1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 13 Those that are vertiginous, epileptick, apoplectick, paraplectick. 1857 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.*

2. *Paraplectic weevil*, a species of weevil (*Lixus paraplecticus*, Linn.) inhabiting a plant the eating of which causes the staggers in horses.

1802 Bingley *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 135 The larvæ of the Paraplectic Weevil inhabit the interior part of the stems of an umbelliferous plant, the *phellandrium aquaticum.*

‖ **Paraplegia** (pæ·răplēˈ·dʒĭă). *Path.* [mod. L., a. Gr. παραπληγία = παραπληξία a stroke on one side, hemiplegia, f. παραπλήσσ-ειν to strike at the side, f. παρα- beside, aside + πλήσσειν to strike.] Paralysis of the lower limbs and a part or the whole of the trunk, resulting from an affection of some part of the spinal cord.

1687 *Physical Dict.*, *Paraplegia*, the same with paralysis. 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Paraplegia*, a Palsy

which seizeth all the parts of the Body below the Head. 1802 *Eng. Encycl.* VI. 91 When it [palsy] happens to all the parts below the head, or to the lower half of the body, it is called paraplegia. 1869 GEO. ELIOT in Cross *Life* III. 102 He had an attack of paraplegia.

Paraplegic (pærăple·dʒik, -plī-), *a.* [ad. Gr. παραπληγικός, dial. form of παραπληκτικός: see PARAPLECTIC.] Marked by or characteristic of paraplegia; affected with paraplegia.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 478 Paraplegic palsy. The disease affecting and confined to the lower part of the body on both sides or any part below the head. 1880 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* 325 Incontinence of urine in children and paraplegic patients. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 708 The contraction may have a hemiplegic or a paraplegic distribution.

† **Pa·rapleroma·tically,** *adv. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Gr. παραπληρωματικ-ός expletive + -AL + -LY 2.] Expletively, as an expletive.

1698 C. BOYLE *Bentley's Dissert.* 205, 30 or 40 Instances.. where the Particle ἄν is us'd Paraplerom atically.

‖ **Parapleura** (pæ ăplū·rĕ). *Entom.* Pl. -æ. Also **parapleu rum**, pl. -a. [mod.L., f. Gr. παρα- beside + πλευρά, πλευρόν rib, side.] (See quot.)

1886 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 382 The *Parapleuræ.* Two pieces, one on each side of the *Postpectus*, included between the *Scapularia*, *Mesosternum*, and *Pleuræ.* *Ibid.* IV. 372 Their scapulæ and parapleuræ are parallel and placed obliquely.

‖ **Parapleuritis** (pærăplu·rəi·tis). *Path.* [mod. L., f. Gr. παρα- PARA-¹ 1 + PLEURITIS pleurisy.] 'A slight degree of pleuritis; also, applied to pleurodynia' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893).

Pa·rapod, anglicized form of PARAPODIUM.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Parapodial (pærăpō·diăl), *a.* [f. next + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a parapodium.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* v. 245 Marine vermiform animals without distinct external segmentation or parapodial appendages.

‖ **Parapodium** (pærăpō·diŭm). *Zool.* [mod.L., f. PARA-¹ 1 in sense 'subsidiary', 'false' + Gr. ποῦ- foot (cf. Gr. παραπόδιος at the feet).] One of the jointless lateral processes or rudimentary limbs of annelids, which serve as organs of locomotion, and sometimes of sensation or respiration.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* v. 227 Those parapodia which lie in the vicinity of the mouth may be specially modified in form and direction, foreshadowing the jaws of the Arthropoda. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 134 The foot stumps or parapodia. *Ibid.* 237 The parapodia..found in the higher Annulata.

† **Pa·rapoint.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. PARA-¹ 1 over against + POINT.] ? A corresponding point.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 46 The crazie world will crack, in all the middle joynts, If all the ends it hath, have not their parapoynts.

Parapolar, etc.: see PARA-¹ 1.

‖ **Parapophysis** (pærăpo·fisis). *Anat.* [mod. L., f. Gr. παρ(α- beside + APOPHYSIS.] An anterior or ventral transverse process of a vertebra, in some animals greatly developed and serving as articulation for the head of a rib.

1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 168 The haemal arch..sometimes includes bones called 'parapophyses'. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* VI. 220 One made up of tubercular processes (or diapophyses) and ribs, the other made up of capitular processes (or parapophyses) and ribs.

Hence **Parapophy·sial** *a.*, of or belonging to a parapophysis.

1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1887 *Amer. Naturalist* XXI. 56 Three cervical vertebræ, with large parapophysial fossæ looking downwards and outwards.

Parapoplexy to **Paraproctium:** see PARA-¹ 1.

Parapos, an obsolete fabric: see PEROPUS.

Parapsidal (păræ·psidăl), *a.* [f. next + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the parapsis of an insect.

‖ **Parapsis**¹ (păræ·psis). Pl. **-apsides.** [mod. L., f. Gr. παρ(α- beside + ἀψίς, ἁψίς, in sense 'circle, arch, vault'. In mod.F. *parapside.*] Each of the two lateral pieces of the mesoscutum of the thorax of an insect, by means of which it is articulated with the wing.

1830 MACLEAY in *Zool. Jrnl* V. 177 *note*, The lateral pieces of the scutum of the mesothorax, which I call *parapsides.*

‖ **Para·psis**². *Path.* [mod. L., f. Gr. παρ(α- PARA-¹ 1 + ἅψις touch.] Disordered touch.

1822 GOOD *Study Med.* III. 272 Parapsis. Morbid Touch. Sense of touch or general feeling vitiated or lost. 1842 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*

‖ **Para·pterum, -on.** [mod.L., f. Gr. παρα- beside + πτερόν wing. In mod.F. *parapère.*] (See quot.) Hence **Para·pteral** *a.*, pertaining to a parapterum.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Parapterum. Entomol.* Applied to a piece. in the lateral parts of each segment of the thorax of hexapodous insects, which has relation with the *episternum* and wing. .. *Ornithol.* Applied by Illiger to the long feathers directed backwards, which are inserted in the arm near the *axilla*, and which cover more or less of the wings.

† **Parapy·olite,** variant of BABA-PICKLET, *Obs.*

1731 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* I. 287 M'Donnellan, his sister, and I breakfast together on coffee and parapyclites.

Paraquestō, -quet, -quetto: see PARAKEET.

Pararabin to **-salpingitis:** see PARA-¹ 1, 2.

Parasang (pæ·răssen). See also FARSANG. [ad. L. (It., Sp.) *parasanga*, ad. Gr. παρασάγγης, of Persian origin, the corresponding mod. Pers. word being فرسنگ FARSANG, Arab. فرسخ *farsax*; in mod. F. *parasange, farsange.*] A Persian measure of length, usually reckoned as equal to between 3 and 3½ English miles. Also *fig.*

Reckoned by Herodotus, and app. also by Xenophon, as equal to 30 stadia, which, taking the stadium at 610 ft., would make the parasang less than 3⅝ miles. The Arab geographers according to Freytag reckon the *farsakh* at 3 (Haschemite) miles. But according to Pliny and Strabo the length of the parasang was reckoned differently by authors, some making it = 40 or even 60 stadia. See also Grote *Greece* IX. ii. lxix. 30 *note.*

[1555 EDEN *Decades* 315 The lake conteyneth fortie Persian myles cauled *Parasange.*] 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. ii. vi. (1636) 382 The Greeians did measure the distances .. by furlongs, ..and the Persians by parasanges. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 9 From hence. hee marched fiue Parasangs, euen to the streights of Cilicia. 1821 BYRON *Sardan.* II. i, Sloth ..moves more parasangs in its intents Than generals in their marches. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xxxvi. IV. 418 He [Artaphernes] caused the territory of each [Ionian] city to be measured by parasangs (each parasang was equal to thirty stadia, or about three miles and a half). 1882 FLOYER *Unexpl. Baluchistan* 376 A farsakh or parasang varies in length from three to four and a half and even five miles in different parts of Persia.

fig. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. iii. (1651) 325 Thou art many parasanges before me in means, favour, wealth, honour. 1836 LANDOR *Peric. & Asp.* Wks, 1846 II. 382 If there are paces between Sculpture and Painting there are parasangs between Painting and Poetry. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 9 Dec., Between a canary and a cook there is distance of many parasangs.

Parascene (pæ·răsīn). *Gr.* and *Rom. Antiq.* Also in L. form **parasce·nium.** [a. F. *parascène*, mod.L. *parascenium*, a. Gr. παρασκήνιον, one of the side-entrances to the stage, a side-scene, f. παρα- side- + σκηνή stage.] The part of an ancient theatre on either side of the stage, comprising rooms to which the actors retired; the side-scene.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Parascenium*, ..the back part of the Scene or Stage in a Play-house. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIV. 295/1 There was no other architectural exterior th an that formed by the Parascene (Παρασκηνιον) and colonnade behind the stage.

† **Parasceua·stic,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. Gr. παρασκευαστικός (cf. next).] Preparatory.

1672 *Corah's Doom* 128 The Latine and Greek, and those other Learned Languages ..are the Parasceuastick part of Learning.

† **Parasceuolo·gical,** *a. Obs rare.* In 7 -scu-. [f. Gr. παρασκευή preparation (see next) + -(O)LOGY + -ICAL.] Relating to preparation.

1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xxxiv. 504 The Parascuological Instruments, wherewith Medicines are prepared.

Parasceve (pæ·răsīv, ‖ pæ·răsī·vī). Also 7-8 **parascue.** [ad. late L. *parascēvē* day of preparation, day before the Sabbath, a. Gr. παρασκευή preparation, in Jewish use the 'day of preparation'; f. παρα- against + σκευή equipment, outfit, attire, etc. Cf. F. *parascève* (15-16th c. in Godef.).]

1. The day of preparation for the Jewish sabbath, the eve of the sabbath, Friday; *spec.* Good Friday (from Mark xv. 42, etc.). *Obs.* exc. in *R. C. Ch.*

[1391 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 117 In die parasceue] 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* xxiii. 167 b, The same lorde finished yᵉ redempcion of the worlde on the sixth daie, (which is the parasceue daie). 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Mark* xv. 42 It was the Parasceue, which is the Sabboth-eue. — *John* xix. 14 It was the Parasceue of Pasche. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 123 The fourteenth day being the Parascue, or preparation. 1697 BP. PATRICK *Comm. Exod.* xvi. 5 From which Preparation this Day was called the Parascue.

† 2. Preparation (with allusion to sense 1). *Obs.*

1612 R. SHELDON *Serm. St. Martin's* 5 Preparing and making a Quadragesime, or fortieth, as a parasceue of Christ his death and passion. 1647 HERRICK *Noble Numbers*, *Parasceve*, Let's go, my Alma, yet, e're we receive, Fit, fit it is, we have our Parasceve. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 195 This Treaty at Rippon was but the Parasceue, the preparation to another of higher import.

Parasche, -en, obs. forms of PARISH, -EN.

Paraschematic (pæ·răskimæ·tik), *a. rare.* [mod. f. Gr. type *παρασχηματικός: cf. παρασχηματίζειν to transform, to form by a slight change.] Formed by slight change of an existing element.

1868 MAX MÜLLER *Rede Lect.* II. Sel. Ess. 1881 I. 98 The growth of these early themes may have been very luxuriant, and, as Prof. Curtius expresses it, chiefly paraschematic.

Parasecretion: see PARA-¹ 1.

‖ **Paraselene** (pæ·răsĭlī·nī). Pl. **paraselenæ** (-nī). [In form, mod.L. *paraselēnē*, f. Gr. παρα- in sense 'subsidiary, false' + σελήνη moon (after PARHELION): cf. F. *paraslène* (1547 in Hatz.-Darm.).] A bright spot on a lunar halo, somewhat resembling the moon itself; a mock moon.

1653 [see PARASTER]. 1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 1071 Observed together with the Paraselene's or Mock-moons by M. Hevelius. 1790 UMFREVILLE *Hudson's Bay* 24 Paraselenes or mock moons appear, when the vapours arising from open water become condensed by the frost. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. and Voy.* xxxvi. 501 A large and beautiful halo round the moon, with four paraselenæ. 1878 A. H. MARKHAM *Gt. Frozen Sea* xv. 206 Paraselenæ, or mock moons, and auroras were of frequent occurrence.

Hence **Paraselenic** (pæ·răsĭle·nik) *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a paraselene. In mod. Dicts.

‖ **Parashah** (pæ·rĭăshă). Also 7 (**parashioth,** from Heb. pl.), **parash,** 8-9 **parascha,** 9 **parasha.** [Heb. פָּרָשָׁה *pārāshāh* division, f. פָּרַשׁ *pārash* to divide.] Each section of the Pentateuch read as the weekly Sabbath lesson in the synagogue. Also, more loosely, any section, chapter, or passage of the Old Testament.

In mod. Jewish use, applied spec. to the section of the weekly lesson publicly recited in the Synagogue by a Jewish youth at the age of 13, when he becomes *Bar-mitzvah* ('Son of, or heir to, the Commandment'). In this sense colloquially called *Pa·rshā* or *Pe·rsha*: 'the boy read his *Parsha* well'.

? 1684 R. SKYNNER in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 352 They have told us that there be 54 Parashioths or Sections in Moses's Law. 1723 MATHER *Vind. Bible* 362 Read instead of the Paraschas of the law. 1853 J. CUMMING *Script. Read. Gen.* vi. 59 One parasha was read each Sabbath.

Parasinoidal: see PARA-¹ 1.

Parasital (pæ·răsəităl), *a.* [f. PARASITE *sb.* + -AL.] = PARASITIC.

1839 J. E. READE *Deluge* 24 Idle thoughts.. Which, like the parasital plants, cling round. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* II. 344 Round the sides..clustered parasital plants.

† **Parasita·ster.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [L. (Terence): see next and -ASTER.] A mean or sorry parasite.

1606 MARSTON (*title*) Parasitaster, or the Fawne.

Parasite (pæ·răsəit), *sb.* Also 6 **parrasite, parasyte, paresite,** 6-7 **parasit.** [ad. L. *parasit-us*, -*a*, a. Gr. παράσιτος lit. one who eats at the table of another, hence one who lives at another's expense and repays him with flattery, etc.; orig. an adj. = feeding beside; f. παρα- beside + σῖτος food. Cf. F. *parasite* (Rabelais 1535).]

1. One who eats at the table or at the expense of another; always with opprobrious application: 'One that frequents rich tables and earns his welcome by flattery' (J.); one who obtains the hospitality, patronage, or favour of the wealthy or powerful by obsequiousness and flattery; a hanger-on from interested motives; a 'toady'.

1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 71 It is the fashion of a flatterer and parasyte to lyue of an other man's trencher. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 199 Parasites, were called suche smelleleastes as would seeke to bee free geastes at riche mennes tables 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 397 He .. distributed the Dukes landes to his Parasites, and flatteryng followers. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* III. vi. 104 You knot of Mouth-Friends: ..Most smiling, smooth, detested Parasites. 1736 BOLINGBROKE *Patriot.* (1749) 139 Crowds of spies, parasites and sycophants, will surround the throne under the patronage of such ministers. 1862 THACKERAY *Four Georges* iii, The good clergy not corrupted into parasites by hopes of preferment.

fig. 1597-8 BP. HALL *Sat* I. Prol. 10 Hath made his pen an hired parasite. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* v. iv. 2160 This fond earth..Where most mens pens are hired parasites.

b. *Gr. Antiq.* One admitted to the table kept up for a public officer, or to the feast after a sacrifice.

(This is a sense given by the Greek grammarians and late writers, which was app. obs. in a. c. 400; it comes nearer to the etymological sense, but stands quite apart from the general current of meaning in Gr., L., and Eng.)

1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* I. xxvi. (1715) 147 The βασιλεὺς is to take care that the Parasites be created out of the People, whose duty 'tis, each of them to reserve out of his allowance an Hecteum of Barly, .. for the maintenance of the Genuine Citizens Feast. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Parasite* (among the Ancients) was the Priest's Guest, whom he invited to eat part of the Sacrifice: whence the word is taken for a smell-feast [etc.]. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 106/1 *note*, In the first ages the name of parasite was venerable and sacred, for it properly signified one that was a messmate at the table of sacrifices. 1791-1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit., Confus. Words.* 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* I. xxiii. 101, III. iii. 202. 1868 SMITH *Smaller Dict. Ant.*, s. v.

2. *Biol.* An animal or plant which lives in or upon another organism (technically called its *host*) and draws its nutriment directly from it. Also extended to animals or plants that live as tenants of others, but not at their expense (strictly called *commensal* or *symbiotic*); also to those which depend on others in various ways for sustenance, as the cuckoo, the skua-gull, etc. (see PARASITIC 2 b); and (inaccurately) to plants which grow upon others, deriving support but not nourishment from them (*epiphytes*), or which live on decaying organic matter (*saprophytes*).

See note s. v. PARASITIC 2 a.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Parasites*..in botany, a kind of diminutive plants, growing on trees, and so called from their manner of living and feeding, which is altogether on others. ..Such is moss, ..which, with the lichens and mistletoe's, make the family of parasite plants. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xliv. IV. 209 The great body of insect parasites.. belong to the *Hymenoptera* Order. 1835 HENSLOW *Phys. Bot.* § 234 Certain plants..obtain their nourishment immediately from other plants to which they attach themselves, and whose juices they absorb. Such plants are true 'Parasites'. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. i. i. 12 MAN is infested with internal. and is plagued by external parasites. 1892 J. A. THOMSON *Outlines Zool.* 151 The Trematodes are leaf-like or roundish external or internal parasites.

b. Applied, loosely or poetically, to a plant that creeps or climbs about another plant or a wall, trellis-work, etc., by which it is supported.

1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* I. 43 Like tendrils of the parasite Around a marble column. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* II. vii. (1864) 114 The branches of the..trees were..festooned with clustering vines of..variegated convolvuli, and other flowering parasites. 1876 BROWNING *A Forgiveness* 77 Helpless as the statue..Against that strangling bell-flower's bondage: tear Away..the parasite.

c. *fig.* A person whose part or action resembles that of an animal parasite.

1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W., Parasitism* (1902) 95 Instead of having learned to pray the ecclesiastical parasite becomes satisfied with being prayed for. His transactions with the Eternal are effected by commission. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Jan. 3/1 If the employer who gives less than the equivalent of work in wages is a parasite, so also is the labourer who gives less than the equivalent of wages in work.

d. *Philol.* A parasitic vowel or consonant: see PARASITIC 3 b.

1888 SWEET *Eng. Sounds* 40 The quality of the parasite is often determined by that of the nearest accented vowel.

3. *Min.* A mineral developed upon or within another; *spec.* [ad. Ger. *parasit*] a plumose variety of BORACITE, the result of alteration.

1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 596 Parasite of Volger is the plumose interior of some crystals of boracite. 1896 A. H. CHESTER *Dict. Names Min., Parasite*..(Parasit), because formed as a parasite at the expense of the original mineral. The plumose interior of certain crystals of boracite.

4. *attrib.* often passing into adj. = parasitic; *parasite-vowel, -consonant, -sound, -letter*: see 2 d; **parasite-diphthong**, a diphthong formed by the development of a parasite beside the original vowel.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Moss*, A little plant of the parasite kind. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 37 The parasite weeds, that fed on its very roots. 1817 — *Biog. Lit.* I. i. 6 These parasite plants of youthful poetry. 1875 F. S. HADEN *Earth to Earth* 60 Not the respectable tradesman..but a parasite class which interposes itself. 1888 SWEET *Eng. Sounds* 40 [see PARASITE *v.* 3] *Ibid*, E. *fear* ..from OE. *fer* shows how parasite-diphthongs begin.

5. *Comb.*, as *parasite-containing, -covered, -infested, parasite-like* adjs.

1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXX. 163/2 Fish..with thin, parasite-covered bodies. 1897 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Nov. 70 Which effect their dispersal in this parasitelike way. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* iii 74 Parasite-containing red blood corpuscles. *Ibid.* 75 Effete parasite-infested corpuscles.

Pa·rasite, *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To act the parasite or sycophant.

1609 BP. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath* 41 Popes testifying of themselues; or Canonists Paraziting to Popes.

2. *trans.* To infest as a parasite, to parasitize.

1868 *Amer. Naturalist* May 128 Parasited cocoons and eggs of insects, or living insects and other animals infested by parasites.

3. *intr.* (*Philol.*) To develop a parasitic sound.

1888 SWEET *Eng. Sounds* 40 (*Parasiting*) The development of parasite-vowels before and after certain consonants. ..The first stage in parasiting, is seen in such words as E. *bower*, German *bauer* from older *bûr*, in which the glide to the (r) has been exaggerated into an independent (ə).

Parasitic (pærəsi·tik), *a.* [ad. L. *parasitic-us*, a. Gr. παρασιτικ-ός, f. παράσιτ-ος: see PARASITE *sb.* and -IC. Cf. F. *parasitique* (Littré).]

1. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of parasites; having the nature of a parasite, sycophantic.

1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (1630) 3rd Advt., The Bishop received small thankes for his parasiticke presentation. 1648 *Eikon Bas.* xx. 197 Some parasitick Preachers 1654 VILVAIN *Epit. Ess.* vi. 79 Parasitic Panegyrics. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* viii. (1869) 150 Somewhat of a gnathonic and parasitic soul.

2. *Biol.* Of, belonging to, or having the nature of a plant or animal parasite.

a. Living, as an organism, in or upon another from the body of which it derives its nourishment; pertaining to or of the nature of such an organism; also, by extension = SYMBIOTIC. In *Path.* applied to diseases caused by parasites.

Earlier naturalists included plants which grow upon others but are now known not to derive nourishment from them, e. g. polypody, moss, lichens.

1731-3 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s. v *Hedera*, Ivy..is a parasitick Plant. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* iii. iv. (1765) 169 *Parasitic*, when they grow not out of the Ground, but on some other Plant. 1799 HOOPER *Med. Dict., Parasitic*, animals..that receive their nourishment in the bodies of others, as worms, polypes, hydatids, &c. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xliv. IV. 213 The Ichneumons that are parasitic upon larvæ 1851 H. SPENCER *Social Statics* iv. 449 In certain states of body, indigenous cells will take on new forms of life, and by continuing to reproduce their like, give origin to parasitic growths, such as cancer. 1851 MRS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* IV. 80 Lesser Broom-rape .occurs chiefly on..clover, [but] is..parasitic on various other plants. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 853 Parasitic diseases of the skin.

fig. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* i. § 6. 58 Some parasitic untruth which criticism was competent to cut away. 1878 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf. P.* 564 A parasitic growth on the vast real and ideal world of man and nature.

b. Applied to animals which do not provide for themselves, but depend in some way upon others for sustenance, *e.g.* by robbing them of their food, as the skua-gull, or by laying their eggs in others' nests, as the cuckoo.

1837 SWAINSON *Nat. Hist. Birds* II. 196 The parasitic gulls (*Lestris*)..derive their chief supply of food by robbing their more feeble congeners. 1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVI. 648 *Lestris parasiticus*, Ill. Parasitic Gull. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 63. 296 Many bees are parasitic, and always lay their eggs in the nests of bees of other kinds. 1889 GEDDES & THOMSON *Evol. Sex* xix. 278 The American cuckoo..is occasionally parasitic.

c. Used loosely or poetically of climbing plants, which depend on other plants or on something external for support. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1830 HOOD *Haunted H.* I. ix, Vagrant plants of parasitic breed Had overgrown the Dial. *a* 1845 — *Ode to R. Wilson* xxiii, Faith is a kind of parasitic plant, That grasps the nearest stem with tendril-rings.

3. *transf.* (from 2.) Applied to something subsidiary growing upon or attached to something else; *spec.* in *Min.* to minerals found upon or within other minerals; in *Phys. Geog.* to subordinate volcanic cones developed on the sides of the principal cone.

1811 J. PINKERTON *Petralogy* I. 208 The most usual parasitic stones of granitel are schorl and garnets. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 194 Mount Etna..having its flanks studded with parasitic cones. 1891 FREEMAN *Sk. Fr. Trav.* II. ii 112 A number of parasitic buildings on the south side [of a church].

b. *Philol.* Applied to a non-original vowel, consonant, or element, attached to an original phonetic element, out of which it has been developed, or to which it has been added; e. g the *d* in *thunder*, the *e* in *flower*, the second element in the 'parasite-diphthongs' ēᵊ, ēᵊ, ōᵘ, ōᵊ.

1870 MARCH *Compar. Gram. Anglo-S. Lang.* 20 The consonants most difficult to make, the trills *l*, *r*, and the gutturals *c*, *g*, *h*, are often accompanied by an involuntary sympathetic movement of other parts of the organs, which produces what may be called a parasitic sound. 1871 *Pub. Sch. Lat. Gram.* 8 Parasitic *u* or *v* follows *q*, *ng*, and *s*; as, *sequor* or *seqvor*; *lingua* or *lingva*; *suavis* or *svavis*.

Parasitical (pærəsi·tikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] 1. = prec. 1.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1400/2 This is the parasiticall and flattering sermon of a popeling. 1652-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* I. (1682) 72 Courteous enough to strangers, and Parasitical enough to their superiours. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. iv. 93 [He] has faith and credulity enough to believe their parasitical Protestations. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VII. lvi. 65 Poppaea..had entertained a parasitical brood of astrologers about her.

2. *Biol.* = prec. 2.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep.* 98 Such as living upon the stock of others, are termed Parasiticall plants, as Polypody, Mosse..and many more. 1682 GREW *Anat. Pl.* Pref., I intended to have subjoyned the Description..of Parasitical, Marine, and Sensitive Plants. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 209 Cuscuta...This plant is parasitical, without seed-lobes. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol* xliv. IV. 228 When hatched..they cease to be parasitical. 1875 B. MEADOWS *Clin. Observ.* 25 The parasitical disorder removed, the skin was left in an unnaturally irritable state. 1879 V. BALL *Jungle Life India* i. (1880) 41, I observed a species of *Viscum*, or Mistletoe, parasitical on a *Loranthus*, which was itself parasitical on *Sal* (*Shorea robusta*).

b. = prec. 2 c. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1827 SCOTT *Chron. Canong.* Introd vi, Iron railing, twined round with honeysuckle and other parasitical shrubs. 1834 MRS SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxvii. (1849) 300 Interlaced by creeping and parasitical plants.

3. *Min.* = prec. 3.

1811 J. PINKERTON *Petralogy* II. 22 The slits of a marble, or of a slate, filled with spar or quartz. these foreign bodies, or parasitical, as Linnæus calls them, have been [etc.].

Hence **Parasi·ticalness.**

1727 BAILEY vol II, *Parasiticalness*, fawningness, flatteringness. 1838 JACKSON tr. *Krummacher's Elisha* xii. 277 Our unworthy parasiticalness with respect to the higher ranks.

Parasitically (pærəsi·tikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In the manner of a parasite.

1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* 229 Boniface .. parasitically insinuated with the Emperour Phocas. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* II. iv. 46 Priests..devoted to Ambition, are apt enough Parasitically to give to Princes more than their due. 1864 *Chambers' Encycl.* VI. 203/2 The species [of Louse]..live parasitically on human beings,..mammalia, and birds. *fig.* 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I. xiv. 95 Minor oscillations..cover parasitically the large ones of a vibrating string.

Parasiticide (pærəsi·tisəid). *Med.* [f. L. *parasitus* PARASITE + -CIDE 1.] An agent that destroys parasites, e. g. such as infest the skin.

1864 W. T. FOX *Skin Dis.* 14 What means its cure by the action of parasiticides? 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 86 Oil of Cajeput..is exceedingly destructive to low forms of life, and consequently has been used as a parasiticide. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 771 The destruction of the parasite by means of parasiticides.

attrib. 1869 T. H. TANNER *Practice of Med.* (ed. 6) II. 426 To form an opening through which the parasiticide lotion can soak. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 517 Antiseptic and parasiticide properties.

Hence **Parasi·ticidal** *a.*, parasite-destroying.

1892 DALZIEL *Dis. Dogs* (ed. 3) 79 Almost inaccessible to parasiticidal remedies. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 729 Due directly to the parasiticidal action of the drug.

Parasitism (pæ·rəsəitiz'm). [f. PARASITE *sb.* + -ISM. Cf. F. *parasitisme* (Littré)]

1. The practice of living on or at the expense of another; sycophancy, servile complaisance.

1611 COTGR., *Escornifierie*,..base Parasitisme, jeasting, or tale-carrying, for victuals. 1659 GAUDEN *Serm.* etc. (1660) A iv b, Parasitisme differs as much from just and comely praise, as Divels do from good Angels. 1860 A. L. WINDSOR *Ethica* v. 221 Nor was venality and parasitism less its characteristic than at the worst times of the Restoration.

1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 181 Among mammals we have pure parasitism in the asserted relations of the jackal and lion. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Nov. 2/2 Accepting the conditions of parasitism imposed by his time upon the poet and the preacher.

2. *Biol.* The condition of being a (plant or animal) parasite; parasitical quality or habits.

1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 258 Numerous microscopic Algae deform the cleanness of the stems by their excessive parasitism. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* p xix, The special habit of parasitism..must be regarded as entailing a true morphological degradation.

3. *Path.* Parasitical infestation; disease caused by the agency of parasites.

1884 *Public Opinion* 12 Sept. 335/1 Vegetarians..flattered themselves..they escaped the ills of parasitism. 1898 H. W. CONN *Story Germ Life* v. 172 The severity of the disease will depend upon the extent of the parasitism.

Parasitize (pæ·rəsəitəiz), *v.* [f. PARASITE *sb.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To infest as a parasite. Chiefly in *pa. pple*, infested with parasites.

a 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*, Fish parasitized are termed lanthorn-sprats. [Cf. F. Day *Brit. Fishes* (1880-4) II. 233 These fishes [sprats] infested by parasites [i e. Lernea, luminous at night-time]..being termed lanthorn sprats.] 1895 HART in *Illinois Bulletin Nat. Hist.* IV. 253 The nymphs of that species (*Stratyomyia normæ*) and of *Odontomyia* are parasitized by large chalcids of the genus *Smicra*. 1899 *Speaker* 5 Aug. 124/1 The mosquito which has become parasitised from the blood of a malarial patient.

Parasitology (pæräsəitp·lŏdʒi). [f. Gr. παράσιτο-ς PARASITE + -(O)LOGY.] That branch of biology, and of medical science, which treats of parasites and parasitism.

1888 in OGILVIE (Annandale). 1893 *Times* 15 May 7/1 The well-known Director of the Laboratory of Parasitology in Paris. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 9 Sept. 3/5 A paper on Tropical Parasitology.

Hence **Parasitolo·gical** *a.*, of or pertaining to parasitology; **Parasito·logist**, one who studies or is versed in parasitology.

1890 *Cent. Dict., Parasitological.* 1862 T. S. COBBOLD in *Intell. Observ.* No 1. 30 It affords the parasitologist a ready mode of ascertaining to what genus the entozoon belongs. 1901 *Brit Med. Jrnl.* No. 2098. 622 Forms..which the parasitologists regard as indicating stages in the life-history of one or other microbic forms.

†**Pa·rasitry.** *Obs. rare.* [f. PARASITE *sb.* + -RY. Cf. F. *parasiterie* (16th c. in Littré).] The practice of a parasite; sycophancy.

1638 MAYNE *Lucian* (1664) 312 *Tychiades.* But is Parasitry, say you, Simo, an Art then? *Ibid.* 313 As if one should aske, What Art 'tis, and we should answer as we doe of Grammer, or Physicke, 'tis Parasitry.

Parasol (pæräsp·l, pæ·räsɒ·l), *sb.* [a. F. *parasol* (1580 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. It. *parasole*, f. PARA- 2 + *sole* sun. Smart, 1836, pronounces pæ·räsɒ·l, which is still said by some.]

1. A light portable screen or canopy carried as a defence from the sun; a sunshade: used by persons of high rank in the East, and hence, by women in Europe, etc., in the form of a small light umbrella, often ornamental or gaily coloured.

1660 F. BROOKE *Le Blanc's Trav.* 52 The Portugais..have their Parasols carried by them. 1675-6 LOCKE *Jrnl. Trav. France* in *Life* (1876) I. vii. 351 Parasols, a pretty sort of cover for women riding in the sun, made of straw, something like the fashion of tin covers for dishes. 1765 *Metastasiad* 50 And two more bore an Indian parasol. 1803 JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* (1826) III. iii. 49 She took her parasol and descended the stairs. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xviii, 'You naughty creature', said the lively lady, poking the peer with her parasol. 1871 ALABASTER *Wheel of Law* 84 Suthawat, the great Brahma, brought his great royal parasol and extended it. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* ii. 21 A dainty lace-covered parasol.

2. *transf.* Anything serving as a defence from the rays of the sun. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1616 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Madrig. & Epigr.* Wks. (1856) 95 Love suffereth no parasol..Sweet I would you advise To choose some other fan than that white hand. 1678 SANCROFT *Serm.* (1694) 127 While the World is all on fire about them, they journey through that torrid Zone, with their mighty Parasol, or Umbrella over their Heads, and are all the while in the Shade. 1798 FERRIAR *Cert. Var. Man* in *Illustr. Sterne*, etc. 200 Feet so large as to shelter the whole body—these were the first parasols. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* iv. Notes, Wks. 1838 IV. 163 This was a greater miracle than that of the cloud with which God defended his chosen people in the wilderness from the heat of the sun, inasmuch as it was a more elegant and fanciful parasol.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *parasol-handle, parasol-shaped* adj.; **parasol ant**, a leaf-carrying ant, esp. *Œcodoma cephalotes* of S. America (see quots.); **parasol fir**, a fir-tree of the Japanese genus *Sciadopitys*, so called from the form of its tufts of leaves; also called *umbrella-fir* or *-pine* (Miller *Plant-n.* 1884); **parasol mushroom**, a species of mushroom (*Agaricus procerus*) with a broad reddish-brown pileus (Miller); **parasol pine**, (*a*) the stone-pine (*Pinus Pinea*), from the form of its head of branches; (*b*) = *parasol-fir*; **parasol probang**, a probang with an attachment at the end capable of being opened like a parasol; **parasol skirt**, a spreading skirt worn by ballet-dancers.

1781 SMEATHMAN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 175 *note* 35 Those..called, in Tobago, *Parasol-Ants, because they cut out of the leaves of certain trees and plants pieces almost

circular, ..which..give a very good idea of people walking with para-sols. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* v, The parasol ants..walk in triumphal processions, each with a bit of green leaf borne over its head. 1877 'OUIDA' *Puck* x. 90 Little Cosmo..had told me, that *parasol handles could rap fearfully hard. 1884 W. J. HIGGINS in *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 179 Gardens and public walks, adorned with tall *parasol pines, dark cypress and ilex. 1888 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 103 In two cases..polypi were removed with the *parasol-probang. 1896 *Westm. Gaz* 27 Jan. 3/2 Her dress was the ballet dress of 1845, with the skirts longer than the '*parasol' skirt now in fashion. 1890 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 66/2 Scattered through a grove of the picturesque *parasol-topped acacias.

Hence **Paraso·l** *v. trans.*, to serve as a parasol for, to shade from the sun; **Paraso·led** *a.*, having a parasol; **Parasole·tte**, a small parasol.

1799 SOUTHEY *Nondescripts* iii, And if no kindly cloud will parasol me,..I shall be negrofied. 1843 CARLYLE *Misc. Ess., Dr. Francia* (1872) VII 24 Frondent trees parasol the streets. *a* 1851 MOIR *Daisy* iii, The parasol'd Chinese. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 418 The crowd of parasoled ladies. 1842 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVI. 223 What a 'rush' there was when the first 'parasollette' made its appearance. 1847 WEBSTER, *Parasolette*, a small parasol or sunshade.

Parasorbic: see PARA-[1] 2.

Parasphenoid (pærăˌsfīˈnoid), *a.* (*sb.*) *Zool.* and *Comp. Anat.* [f. PARA-[1] 1 + SPHENOID.] Lying alongside the sphenoid bone; epithet of a bone extending in the median line along the base of the skull in birds, reptiles, amphibians, and fishes. b. as *sb.* The parasphenoid bone.

1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 137 The para-sphenoid bone encloses it below. 1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 754/2 The parasphenoid has the form of a dagger with a very wide guard and short handle. 1884 *Athenæum* 13 Dec. 775/1 Mr. Sutton came to the conclusion that the parasphenoid of fishes was the homologue of the vomer of mammals.

Hence **Parasphenoi·dal** *a.*, of the nature of or pertaining to the parasphenoid.

Parastacine (păræˈstăsəin), *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Parastacus* (see defin.) + -INE[1].] Belonging to the genus *Parastacus* or family *Parastacidæ* of fresh-water Crustacea of the Southern Hemisphere.

1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* v. 253 Diagram, Parastacine Plan.

Parastannic, *Chem.*: see PARA-[1] 2.

‖ **Para·stas**, in pl. **parastades** (păræˈstădīz). *Arch.* [a. Gr. παραστάς, -άδες, door-posts, gate-posts, antæ, f. παρα- beside + root στα- standing.] In *pl.* Pilasters, antæ.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Parastades*,..the Posts or Pillars, on both sides of a Door, call'd Jaumbs. 1884 SCHLIEMANN *Troja* iii. 80 The *parastades* or *antæ*..have been used here principally for constructive reasons.

Parastatic (pærăstæˈtik), *a.*[1] *rare.* [ad. Gr. παραστατικός presentative, impelling, f. παριστά-ναι to set before, etc.: see PARA-[1] 1 and STATIC.]

†1. Having the function of impelling to action.

1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 191/1 The souls of the Gods have a dijudicative faculty, called Gnostic, and impulsive to some action, called Parastatick.

2. Having the quality of presenting something before the mind.

1866 LIDDON *Bampt. Lect* (1869) 70 The Shekinah [etc.] only involve a parastatic appearance of God, are symbols of His presence.

†**Parasta·tic**, *a*[2] *Obs.* [f. Gr. παραστάται testicles + -IC. Cf. *Parastates* in Phillips.] Seminal.

a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxxi. 264 The Parastatick Liquor. [1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Parastates*, two little Purses full of winding Nooks..where the Seed remains in Reserve.]

Parastemon: see PARA-[1] 1.

Para·ster, para·stron. *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. παρα- beside, etc. (see PARA-[1] 1) + ἀστήρ, ἄστρον star, after *parhelion, paraselene.*] A (supposed) image of a star, analogous to a parhelion.

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. xvi. § 9 It should seem a hundred times more easy for natural Causes to hit upon a *Paraster* or *Parastron* (for let Analogy embolden me so to call these seldom or never seen Phænomena..) than upon a *Parelios* or *Paraselene.*

Parasternal (pærăˌstɜˈnăl), *a. Anat.* [f. PARA-[1] 1 + STERN-UM + -AL: cf. STERNAL.] Lying alongside the sternum or breast-bone.

Parasternal line, a line drawn vertically down the surface of the chest from a point in the collar-bone distant one-third of its length from its inner end. *Parasternal region*, the space between this line and the edge of the sternum.

1870 S. J. GEE *Auscult. & Percuss.* ii. § 1. 13 Parasternal (i.e. midway between the side-sternal and nipple lines). *Ibid.* 1. ii. (1893) 39 The position of the impulse [of the heart] is the fifth left interspace midway between the nipple and the parasternal lines. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 16.

Parastichy (păræˈstiki). *Bot.* [f. PARA-[1] 1 + Gr. -στιχία, from στίχ-ος row, rank: cf. ORTHOSTICHY.] A secondary spiral or oblique rank of lateral members, as leaves or scales, around the stem or axis, in a phyllotaxis in which the leaves, scales, etc. are close together, as in certain leaf-rosettes, pine-cones, etc.

1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* I. iii. 173 When the members of a spiral phyllotaxis with a constant angle of divergence stand sufficiently close to one another, spiral arrangements are easily seen and followed to the right and left which more or less conceal the genetic spiral. These rows are called Parastichies, and are particularly clear in the cones of species of Pinus. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 285 Two bundles..come into contact—that from the one side following the parastichies composed of every third leaf, that from the other the parastichies composed of every fifth leaf.

‖ **Parasti·gma.** *Entom.* [mod.L., f. Gr. παρα- beside + στίγμα prick, point, spot: see STIGMA.] A chitinous spot situated beside the stigma on the wings of certain insects, as dragon-flies. So **Parastigma·tic** *a.*, situated beside the stigma; pertaining to the parastigma.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 377 The Parastigma. A corneous spot between the costal and postcostal nervures, distinct from the Stigma, observable in the *Libellulina.*

‖ **Parasynesis** (pærăsiˈnĭsis). *Philol.* [a. Gr. παρασύνεσις misunderstanding, f. παρα- in sense 'amiss, wrong' + σύνεσις understanding.] Misunderstanding or misconception of a word, resulting in an alteration or corruption of it. Hence **Parasynetic** (-sineˈtik) *a.*, pertaining to or due to parasynesis.

1877 HALDEMAN *Outlines Etymol.* 31 Parasynesis, a misunderstanding or misconception of a word all of which is present, as when 'Chinese' is supposed to be a plural, and capable of furnishing 'Chinee' in the singular number. 1885 *Trans. Amer. Philol. Assoc.* XVI. App. 32 Such parasynetic forms as 'sparrer-grass' for 'asparagus', due to ..misconception of a word, are common enough in Negro.

Parasynovitis, -syphilitic, etc.: see PARA-[1] 1.

‖ **Parasynthesis** (pærăsiˈnθĭsis). *Philol.* [mod. a. Gr. παρασύνθεσις, f. παρα- beside, alongside + σύνθεσις composition, SYNTHESIS.] Derivation from a compound; conjoint combination and derivation, as a process of word-formation: see next.

1862 CHANDLER *Grk. Accentuation* Pref. xii, It is said that synthesis does, and parasynthesis does not affect the accent; which is really tantamount to saying, that when the accent of a word is known .. we shall be able to judge whether a Greek grammarian regarded that word as a synthetic or parasynthetic compound. 1884 *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* July 193 The principle of parasynthesis .. is more regularly and extensively developed here [in Portuguese] than in any other one of the Romance group of languages.

Parasynthetic (pærăsinθeˈtik), *a.* (*sb.*) *Philol.* [mod. f. Gr. παρασύνθετος 'formed from a compound' (f. παρα- beside + σύνθετος put together, compounded) + -IC. In mod.F. *parasynthétique.*] Formed from a combination or compound of two or more elements; formed by a conjoint process of combination and derivation. b. *sb.* A parasynthetic formation or derivative.

Applied, esp. in Romanic Philology, to verbs derived from a combination of preposition and object, with the addition of a verbal ending, as *aborder* from phr. *à bord*, *aboutir* from *à bout*, *endosser* from *en dos*, etc; also to the derivatives of these, as *en-table-ment*, etc. Many of these parasynthetic derivatives have entered Eng. from French, e.g. *accost*, *embark*, *endorse*, *imprison*; but native formations of this kind are rarely if ever made in Eng. Our parasynthetic derivatives chiefly consist of adjs. and sbs. formed by combining two words in some grammatical relation, and adding to the combination a formative suffix; e.g. from *black eye*, *black-eyed*, from *silk hat*, *silk-hatted*, from *all ages*, *all-aged*, from *big end*, *big-ender*, from *free trade*, *free-trader*, from *at home*, *at-homeish*, *at-homeishness*, *at-homeness*, from *get at*, *get-at-able*, etc. Thus *black-eyed*, *big-ender*, etc., notwithstanding the hyphen, are not formed from *black + eyed*, *big + ender*, etc, but from *black eye + -ed*, *big end + -er*, etc., the suffix indicating a formation not upon the element next to it, but upon the combination of the two elements, which, of themselves, without the suffix, are only in grammatical collocation.

1862 [see prec.]. 1884 (April) *N. E. Dict.* s.v. *Ash* sb [3], 8. *Comb.* a. In a similative relation .. passing into parasynthetic compounds, as *ash-bellied*..*ash-coloured*. 1884 A. M. ELLIOTT in *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* July 186 (*heading*), Verbal parasynthetics in *a-* in the Romance languages. *Ibid.* 187 That species of word-creation commonly designated as parasynthetic covers an extensive part of the Romance field, both in its noun and verb-development, and is usually found more abundant in the later than in the earlier periods of these languages. *Ibid.* 192. *Ibid.* 194.

So ‖ **Parasy·ntheton**, pl. **-eta** [a. Gr. παρασύνθετον, neut. used subst.], a parasynthetic formation.

[Cf. Chœrob. C. 477. 21 in Chandler *Grk. Accent.* (ed. 2) § 417 Παρασύνθετον δὲ τὸ ἀπὸ συνθέτου γιγνόμενον, ὡς ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἀντίγονος συνθέτου γίνεται τὸ ἀντιγονίζω παρασύνθετον.] Used in German by Diez *Gramm. Rom. Spr.* (ed. 3. 1869) and in the French transl. by G. Paris and Morel Fatio 1874 (II. 388).

1870 MARCH *Compar. Gram. Anglo-S. Lang.* 134 Parasyntheta are derivatives from compounds. 1884 A. M. ELLIOTT in *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* July 198 The Neo-Latin parasyntheta in their origin are independent so far as form is concerned, having, however, models in the Latin literary and especially Folk language that would suggest them, e.g. *similare*, *assimilare.*

Parat, -ate, obs. forms of PARROT.

Paratactic (pærătæˈktik), *a. Gram.* [mod. f. Gr. παρα- PARA-[1] 1 + ταικτός pertaining to arrangement, from τάσσειν: see PARATAXIS.] Pertaining to or involving parataxis; co-ordinative.

1871 tr. *Lange's Comm., Jer.* 49 We change the paratactic mode of expression into the syntactic. 1883 tr. *Godet's Comm. John* Prol. iii. 376 The paratactic form characteristic of the Hebrew. 1898 *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* July 215 The use of *licet* as a conjunction developed from the paratactic construction.

So **Parata·ctical** *a.*; **Parata·ctically** *adv.*

1886 MEYER in *Proc. Philol. Soc.* 18 June p. xliv, Old phenomena..preserved in Teutonic. .. Such are the paratactical arrangement of sentences, in preference to hypotaxis, which where it appears is of the simplest form. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 362 We distrust any practical project which instead of co-ordinating side by side, paratactically, to use a phrase of syntax, independent conditions of success, lets them depend hypotactically on a web of mutually conditioning presuppositions. 1890 J. S. REID *Cicero, Pro Balbo* Notes 50 All the clauses from *fatetur* to the end of the sentence are paratactically, not syntactically arranged, that is, they are merely put side by side, and not linked together by particles.

Paratarsial, -tartaric, etc.: see PARA-[1] 1, 2.

‖ **Parataxis** (pærătæˈksis). *Gram.* [mod. a. Gr. παράταξις a placing side by side, f. παρατάσ-σειν to place side by side, f. παρα- PARA-[1] 1 + τάσσειν to arrange, τάξις arrangement.] The placing of propositions or clauses one after another, without indicating by connecting words the relation (of co-ordination or subordination) between them.

1842 in BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc. 1883 B. L. GILDERSLEEVE in *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* IV. 490 Now to make hypotaxis out of parataxis we must have a joint. 1888 W. LEAF *Iliad* II. 414 A good instance of primitive parataxis, two clauses being merely set side by side.

Paratherian (pærăθiˈəriăn), *a. Zool.* [f. mod. L. *Parathēria* pl., f. Gr. παρα- PARA-[1] 1 + θήρ, θηρίον beast.] Belonging to the *Paratheria*, a name proposed (after Huxley's *Prototheria*, *Metatheria*, and *Eutheria*) for the Edentate Mammals.

1887 OLDFIELD THOMAS in *Phil. Trans.* II. 462 On the left, above, is the Paratherian (Edentate), and below, the continued Metatherian branch.

Parathermic (pærăθɜˈmik), *a.* [f. Gr. παρα- PARA-[1] 1 + θερμός warm, hot + -IC.] Name given by Sir J. Herschel to invisible rays accompanying the orange and red rays in the spectrum, and having the quality of discharging the colour from paper tinted with certain vegetable juices: so called in reference to the neighbouring thermic or heat rays.

1843 SIR J. HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* I. 5 Certain rays, which .. accompany in the spectrum the red and orange rays, and are also copiously emitted by heated bodies short of redness..I would propose the term *parathermic rays* to designate them. 1849 MRS SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxiv. (1858) 217 A new set of obscure rays in the solar spectrum, which seem to bear the same relation to those of heat that the photographic or chemical rays bear to the luminous.

‖ **Parathesis** (păræˈθĭsis). [mod.L., a. Gr. παράθεσις a putting beside, apposition, juxtaposition, f. παρατιθέναι to place beside, f. παρα- beside + τιθέναι to place, θέσις placing, position, THESIS.]

†1. *Gram.* = APPOSITION[2] 6. *Obs.*

1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 190 *Parathesis*, *appositio*, apposition, or a putting of one thing to another...Apposition is a continued or immediate Conjunction of two Substantives of the same case, by the one whereof the other is declared: as, *Urbs Roma*, the City Rome. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Parathesis*..is a Grammatical figure of Construction.

b. In Greek and Latin grammar: Simple composition of two words without change, as in Διόσκυροι, *res-publica*: opp. to *synthesis* and *parasynthesis*

1862–81 CHANDLER *Grk. Accentuation* (ed. 2) § 416 Retention of [the accent was held by the Greek grammarians to be] a distinctive mark of Parasynthesis and Parathesis.

†2. *Rhet.*, etc. The insertion or interpolation of a clause, phrase, or word in the midst of a sentence or discourse by way of explanation or exposition; a parenthesis or parenthetic remark. *Obs.*

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. i. § 6. 45 Discourse. ..i. .. Elements. .. Parenthesis. Parathesis, Exposition. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Parathesis*,..a Figure in Rhetoric, when a small hint of a thing is given to the Auditors, with a Promise to inlarge on it at some other convenient Time. 1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 226 Parathesis or Exposition, is used for Distinction of such Words as are added by Way of Explication.

†b. *Printing.* = PARENTHESIS 3. *Obs.*

1685 BOYLE *Veneration Man's Intellect owes to God* Advt., Those passages included in Paratheses. 1706 PHILLIPS s.v., In the Art of Printing, Parathesis signifies the Matter contain'd within two Crotchets, thus marked [ ]. 1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 226.

3. *Philol.* The juxtaposition of primary elements of a language, as the monosyllabic roots in Chinese; supposed by some to characterize an early stage in the development of language, prior to the formation of inflexions and connective particles.

1882 in OGILVIE (Annandale).

4. *Gr. Ch.* A prayer pronounced by a bishop over converts or catechumens.

1864 WEBSTER cites WRIGHT.

So **Parathetic** (pærăθeˈtik) *a.*, pertaining to or characterized by parathesis (in quot. in sense 1 b or 3).

1869 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* iv. (1873) 126 These are *parathetic* compounds, i.e. there is only a juxtaposition not a fusion. *Ibid.* 127 Such a parathetic compound as *housetop* or *sister-in-law.*

Parathyroid, etc.: see PARA-[1] 1.

†**Para·tion.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *parātiōnem*, n. of action from *parāre* to make ready.] A making ready, preparation.

a 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* i. (1643) 357 If a man fall out of a dead palsy, into a light phrenzy, phrenzy of itself, is no paration to health.

†Pa·ratitle. *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *paratitla* pl., f. Gr. παρα- PARA-[1] 1 + L. *titulus* TITLE: in mod.F. *paratitle* (Littré).] In *pl.* A short explanation of the titles of the Digest and the Code, to make known the subject and connexion. In *sing.* An abstract of any section of the Code: see quot. 1781.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 263 James Cuiacius readeth Gynæcij and in his Paratitles upon the Code interpreteth it *Sæcum textrinum.* [1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xvii. II. 47 *note*, Consult, however, the copious *paratitlon* or abstract, which Godefroy has drawn up of the seventh book, de Re Militari, of the Theodosian Code.]

Paratoluene to **Paratomial**: see PARA-[1] 1, 2.

Paratomous (pärăe·tŏmǫs), *a. Min.* [f. Gr. παρα- PARA-[1] 1 + -τομος cut + -OUS.] (See quot.)

1847 in WEBSTER. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Paratomous*, *Mineral*, applied to cleavage when its planes are parallel with those of the fundamental figure, or are inclined to the axis.

Paratonic (pærătǫ·nik), *a.* [f. Gr. παρα- PARA-[1] 1 + TONIC; cf. Gr. παράτον-ος stretched beside or beyond.]

1. *Path.* Relating to overstrain.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Paratonia*, ..an overstraining. *Paratonicus*, of or belonging to *Paratonia*: paratonic.

2. *Bot.* a. Applied by Sachs to the effect of the varying intensity of light in causing the movements of 'waking' and 'sleeping', *i. e.* opening and closing of the leaves, etc. in certain plants. b. Applied to movements of leaves, or of growing organs, caused by external stimuli, as light or mechanical irritation. c. Applied to the effect of light in retarding growth in most growing organs, as distinct from its stimulating effect on leaves.

1875 BENNETT & DYER tr *Sachs' Bot.* 677 In most leaves endowed with periodic movements the paratonic influence of light is so strong that it neutralises them. *Ibid.* 678 Both the periodic and paratonic movement..is lost when they [the plants] have remained in the dark for a considerable time, such as a whole day; in other words, they become rigid by long exposure to darkness. 1878 M'NAB *Bot.* 136 In other cases the nutations are due to the action of external causes on growth. Such nutations are called paratonic or kinetic.

Hence **Parato·nically** *adv.*, in a paratonic manner (in quot. in sense 2 a).

1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 123 But cotyledons, besides being heliotropic, are affected paratonically (to use Sachs' expression) by light.

‖ **Paratonnerre** (paratonǫ·r). [Fr., f. PARA-[2] + *tonnerre* thunder.] An apparatus for protection against 'thunder-stroke'; a lightning-conductor.

1827 *London Encycl.* xv. 74 The stem of a paratonnerre effectually defends a circle of which it is the centre. 1879 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 112 Paratonnerres or Lightning Conductors for the Protection of Telegraph Lines.

Paratopism (pärăe·tŏpiz'm). *nonce-wd.* [f. PARA-[1] 1 + Gr. τόπος place + -ISM: cf. PARACHRONISM.] (See quot.)

1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIII. 89 We want some word which will bear the same relation to place as *anachronism* does to time—for his *paratopisms*, let us say.

Parator, var. PARITOR, aphetic f. APPARITOR.

Pa·ratory. *rare*—°. [ad. L. *parātōrium*, f. L. *parāt-*, ppl. stem of *parāre* to prepare: see -ORY.] A place of preparation; *e.g.* a vestry or sacristy.

1877 LEE *Gloss. Liturg. Terms*, *Paratory.*—An old English term for a vestry.—See *Paratorium*. *Paratorium.*—1. A place of preparation. 2. Hence, a vestry, sacristy, or robing-chamber for ecclesiastics.

Paratory, var. PARIETARY *Obs.*, pellitory.

†Paratrage·diate, *v. Obs.* [irreg. f. L. *paratragœdāre*, f. Gr. παρατραγῳδεῖν, f. παρατράγῳδος pseudo-tragic, bombastic: see PARA-[1] 1.] *intr.* To speak or write in mock-tragic style; to use bombastic language.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Paratragediate.* 1659 HICKMAN *Justif. Falkers* 4 How doth Mr. Pierce paratragædiate? How doth he tumble in his ugly tropes, and rowle himselfe in his rayling eloquence? 1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 19 In regard of their so paratragœdiating.

‖ **Paratragœdia** (pærătrădʒĭ·diă). [mod.L., f. Gr. παρατράγῳδ-ος: see prec.] Mock-tragedy.

1891 A. T. MURRAY (*title*) On Parody and Paratragoedia in Aristophanes. 1897 T. G. TUCKER in *Class. Rev.* XI. 344/1 The paratragoedia of comedy.

Paratripsis: see PARA-[1] 1.

Paratriptic (pærătri·ptik), *a.* (*sb.*) *Med.*, etc. [f. Gr. παρα- PARA-[1] beside, alongside of, against, etc. + τριπτ-, deriv. stem of τρίβειν to rub: cf. Gr. παρατρίβειν to rub on or against.]

1. Of or pertaining to friction or chafing.

1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

2. Having the property of preventing waste of bodily tissue. Also as *sb.* A substance having this property.

1887 W. S. SEARLE in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXLV. 150 The paratriptic effect persists and daily continues to manifest itself. *Ibid.*, The so-called paratriptics—or preventers of waste in the body. Of these the most common and best known are wine, tea, coffee, and tobacco. 1891 T. CHILD *Delicate Dining* xi. 116 Tea, coffee, and tobacco come under the heading to which scientific men have given the name of *Paratriptics.*

Paratrophia to **Paratyphlitis**: see PARA-[1] 1.

†Pa·rature. *Obs. rare*—°. [ad. L. *parātūra* preparation.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Parature*, the matter whereof any thing is made.

†Parau·nce. *Obs.* [Aphetic f. *aparaunce*, APPARENCE 2.] = APPARENCE 2: in *heier of paraunce*, heir of apparency, heir apparent.

c 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 497 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 315 No mete for mon schalle sayed be, Bot for kynge or prynce or duke so fre; For heiers of paraunce also y-wys.

†Parau·nt, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. OF. *parant* apparent, visible, of eminent or distinguished appearance, pr. pple. of *paroir*:—L. *pārēre* to appear.] Apparent, prominent, distinguished.

c 1450 *Merlin* 356 These foure were paraunt a-bove alle the tother, for these dide suche prowesse with her owne bodyes that it was wonder.

Paraunter, -tre, -tur, obs. ff. PERADVENTURE.

Paravaginitis: see PARA-[1] 1.

†Paravai·l, *adv.* (*a.*) *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 6 **paraual**, 6–7 **-availe**, 7 **peravall(e.** [a. OF. *par aval* down (of direction or position), f. *par* through, by (often = Eng. *be-*) + *aval*, *à val*, adv. and prep., 'down':—L. *ad vallem* to the valley, as opposed to *amont*, *ad montem* to the hill, up.] Down below or beneath; below one in position; as *tenant paravail*, one who holds under another who is himself a tenant; *spec.* with English legal writers since 16th c., the lowest tenant, he who actually worked or occupied the land, etc. Opposed to PARAMOUNT.

The English view of a *tenant paravail* was prob. influenced by the erroneous notion which connected the word with *avail*, because the lowest tenant or actual holder was he who made his avail or profit out of the land. Cf. *a* 1634 COKE *On Litt.* II. (1642) 296 The Tenant of the land is called Tenant *per availe*, because it is presumed, that he hath availe and profit by the land.

[1531 FITZHERB. *Nat. Brev.* 80 b, Et le seignur paramount destreigne le tenant paravale pour lez seruices dont [etc.]] 1579 J. STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* D iij, In respect whereof al other the greatest castelles, honors, and manors, are but mesnalties or rather very messuages and tenancyes paraual. 1585-6 HOOKER *Serm. Justif.* § 28 Let the Pope .. no longer count himself Lord Paramount over the Princes of the earth, no longer use Kings as his tenants [*ed.* 1613 servants] paravaile. *a* 1625 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 156 The Lord grants his seignioury, the Mesne must atturne, and not the tenant paravaile: for the Mesne is Tenant to the Lord. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lix. (1739) 114 All degrees .from the Lord paramont to the Tenant paravale. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. v. 60 The king therefore was stiled lord paramount; A was both tenant and lord, or was a mesne lord; and B was called tenant paravail, or the lowest tenant.

b. *Court paravail*, the court below; a lower or inferior court of law.

a 1650 BEAUMONT *Poems* (N.), But though there lie writs from the courts paramount, To stay the proceedings of the courts paravaile.

†Paravant, -aunt, *adv. Obs.* [a OF. *paravant* adv. and prep., 'before' in time or place, f. *par* 'through, by, be-' + *avant* before:—L. **abante* from before.

In mod F. retained only in the archaic *paravant que* before that, and the compound *auparavant* before, in time, formerly. The latter has heaped up successive elements, until it has, for the expression of the simple L. adv. *ante*, the representatives of *ad illud per ab ante*.]

Before; in front; before the rest, pre-eminently.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ii. 16 Tell me some markes by which he may appeare, If chaunce I him encounter paravaunt. 1595 — *Col. Clout* 941 Yet that I may her honour paravant, And praise her worth, though far my wit above. 1596 — *F. Q.* VI. x. 15 But that faire one, That in the midst was placed paravaunt.

Paraventure, obs. form of PERADVENTURE.

Paravesical, -xanthine, etc.: see PARA-[1] 1, 2.

Paraxial (pärăe·ksiăl), *a. Anat.* and *Zool.* [f. PARA-[1] 1 + L. *axis* AXIS: cf. *axial*.] Lying alongside, or on each side of, the axis of the body.

1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd*, *Cœlent.* 228 The oral extremities of the paraxial canal system. 1870 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* 113 The 'paraxial system', comprising the paragastric canals. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Paraxial muscles*, the muscles developed by the side of the vertebral column.

Paraxyl(e, variant of PAREIL, PAREL *Obs.*

Parays, obs. variant of PARADISE.

‖ **Parazoa** (pærăzō·ă), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod.L. neut. pl., f. Gr. παρα- PARA-[1] + ζῷον animal; after PROTOZOA, METAZOA.] In some classifications, a name for the Sponges considered as a division co-ordinate with *Protozoa* and *Metazoa*. Hence **Parazo·an** *a.*, belonging to the *Parazoa*; *sb.*, a member of the *Parazoa*.

1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 421/1 The phylum *Parazoa* or *Spongiæ* consists of two main branches.

‖ **Parazonium** (pærăzō·niŏm). *Gr. Antiq.* Also 7 anglicized as **parazon, -zone.** [L. (Martial), ad. Gr. παραζώνιον = παραζωνίδιον a dagger worn at the girdle, from παραζωνίδιος at the girdle, f. παρά beside + ζώνη girdle, belt.] A small sword or dagger worn at the girdle by the ancient Greeks; also applied by mediæval writers to similar weapons.

1623 COCKERAM, *Parazon*, a wood-knife. [So 1658 in PHILLIPS.] 1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 4), *Parazone* (*parazonium*), a Dagger, Fauchon, or Short Sword. 1850 LEITCH tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 414 (ed. 2) 579 The Athenian Anakes..in chlamydes with parazonia, on a sardonyx as amulet. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* iii. 49 A weapon .. in general use by all classes of Greek soldiers, is a short sword or dagger, called *parazonium* (belt-companion), which sometimes was reduced to the proportions of a knife.

Pa·rbake, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. *par-* in PARBOIL, taken as = 'part' + BAKE.] *trans.* To bake partially, half bake.

1885 MRS. RITCHIE *Mrs. Dymond* I. vi, Everything was so hot and so glaring that very few people were about; a few par-baked figures went quickly by.

‖ **Parbleu** (parblǫ), *int.* Now only as Fr. In 8 **parblew.** [F. *parbleu* (La Fontaine, Molière 17th c.), a deformation of *pardieu* 'by God', PARDIE.] An exclamation or minced oath.

1709 PRIOR *Thief & Cordelier* x, Parblew, I shall have little Stomach to eat. 1813 SOUTHEY *March to Moscow* i, The fields were green, and the sky was blue, Morbleu! Parbleu! 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 313 The poor Canadians [ejaculated]..'Parbleu! this is a sad scrape we are in, brother!'

Parboil (pä·rboil), *v.* Forms: *a.* 5 **parbuille, -boylyn**, 5–7 **-boyl(e**, (7 *erron.* **part-boil**), 6– **parboil.** *β.* 5 **perbuille**, 6–7 **-boyl(e, -boile.** [a. OF. *parboill-ir*, *parbouillir*, *parbouyllyr* (Godef.) (*pourbouiller* Cotgr.):—late L. *perbullire* (Theod. Prisc.) to boil thoroughly, f. *per* through, thoroughly + *bullire* to bubble, BOIL. The prefix has been erron. identified with *part*, whence sense 2.]

†1. *trans.* To boil thoroughly. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 6 Take fayre caboges..parboyle hem in fayre water, an panne presse hem on a fayre bord. *c* 1450 *Douce MS.* 55, xxx. lf. 19 Lete parbuille hem ryght well. 1565 STAPLETON tr. *Bede's Hist Ch. Eng.* 122 It might all be perboyled out by the fire of long tribulation. 1611 COTGR., *Pourbouiller*, to parboile throughly. *a* 1655 SIR T. MAYERNE *Archimagirus* v. (1658) 2 Take the Hare and par-boyl him, then take all the flesh from the bone.

2. To boil partially, half boil.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 382/1 Parboylyn mete, *semibullio*, *parbullio.* 1530 PALSGR. 651/1 It muste be parboyled first and than baken, *il le fault parbouyllyr premier et puis la mettre cuyr au four.* 1555 EDEN *Decades* 183 Fleshe can not bee preserued..excepte it be rosted, sodden or perboylde. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* viii. iii. 623 Sometimes they will perboile their meate a little. 1670 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 3), *Part-boil*, to boil in part not fully. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 151 Parboil a calf's-head, when cold cut it in pieces. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xvii. (1856) 130 Rub with soda; wash out the soap thus freely made; parboil and pickle.

3. In figurative or hyperbolical use (from 1 or 2); usually in reference to overheating.

1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat.* ix. E iij b, My harte in choller perboylde was. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* IV i, They should haue beene perboyl'd, and bak'd too, euery mothers sonne. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 74 When hee sees the same Sun which only cherisheth and gently warmes his Countrey men, halfe parboyle and tanne other people. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* iv. 12 He..parboil'd in his mellow Sweat lay frying. 1807 W. IRVING *Salmag.* viii. *On Style*, Being squeezed, and smothered, and parboiled at nightly balls. 1879 H. GEORGE *Progr. & Pov.* v ii. (1881) 263 To get four dollars a day for parboiling themselves two thousand feet underground.

Hence **Parboiled** (pä·rboild) *ppl. a.*, †thoroughly boiled (*obs.*); partly boiled, half-boiled; also *fig.*; hence **Parboiledness**; **Pa·rboiling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 382/1 *Parboylyd, *parbullitus.* 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Jack Cade* xxi. 5 Than were on poales my parboylde quarters pight. *c* 1644 CLEVELAND *Mixt Assembly* Wks. (1687) 33 Strange Scarlet Doctors these; they'll pass in Story For Sinners half refin'd in Purgatory; Or parboyl'd Lobsters. 1844 TUPPER *Twins* xxiv. 180 My fellow passengers .were lying about as weak as parboiled eels. 1862 *Temple Bar Mag* VI. 154 Sweltering heat and *parboiledness seem to be the fashion. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 382/1 *Parboylynge, *perbullicio.* *a* 1560 R. HALL *Life Bp. Fisher* (1655) 211 The parboyling in hot water. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Parboiling*, in pharmacy, etc. a term applied to fruits, herbs, etc. which are boiled a little while, to draw out the first juices. *c* 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 84 Take faire parcelly, and parboyle hit in a potte, & *parboylingge brobe.

Parbreak (pä·rbrēk), *sb. Obs.* or *arch. rare.* [f. next.] Vomit, spewing.

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* v. ii, Loathsome parbreak of the Stygian snakes. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 20 Her filthie parbreake all the place defiled has. 1884 SYMONDS *Shakh. Predec.* x. 374 The very parbreak of a youthful poet's indigestion.

†Parbreak (paıbrē·k), *v. Obs.* Forms: *a.* 5–7 **parbrake**, 6 **-breke, -brack**, 6–7 **-break(e.** *β.* 6–7 **perbrake, -break.** *Pa. pple.* 6 **-braked, -brak'd, -brackt, -breakt**, 7 **-brak't, -breaked.** [A compound of BRAKE *v.*[6], of which it is a synonym; subseq. referred to the more common BREAK *v.* The prefix is identical in form with F. *par-*, and, like it, in Eng. occas. spelt *per-*; cf. PERBREAK *v.* to break through or thoroughly. By Sylvester, and in recent Dicts., stressed *pa·rbreak.*]

1. To spew, vomit; = BRAKE *v.*[6] a. *intr.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 47/2 Brakynge or parbrakynge, *vomitus.* 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 39 b, He wyll nat cease fro surfettynge, tyll he be redy to parbrake. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Duke of Albany* 322 And virulently dysgorgyd, As though ye wolde parbrake [*rime* to make]. 1530 PALSGR. 478/2, I cast my gorge, as a haulke doth, or a man that parbraketh. 1587 LEVINS *Pathway to Health* (1632) 27 b, It will cause a man for to cast or perbreake. *a* 1620 HEALEY *Theophrastus* (1616) 14 Yesterday, hee sayth, I was wamble-cropt, and (sauing your presence) parbrak't.

b. *trans.*

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 128 Marke that the which the chylde doth perbrake, whether it sauer sharpely lyke vyneger. 1573 TWYNE *Æneid* x. (1584) P v b, His goldbright shield fire perbrakes. 1589 *Mar Martine* 5 Thou hast parbrackt out thy gorge, and shot out all thy arrowes. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. III. *Furies* 253 Come, parbreak here your foul, black, banefull gall.

2. *fig.* (*trans.*) To utter or pour forth recklessly or offensively; to vomit forth.

1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 63 That semeth the beter than with sotil sillogismes to parbrake thi witt. 1523 [COVERDALE] *Old God & New* (1534) R, Many there are now a daies, which in ye pulpit do .. perbrake forth theyr priuate braulles, hatredes, & pryde. 1597-8 BP. HALL *Sat.* I. v. 9 And when he hath parbrak'd his grieued mind. 1599 *Broughton's Let.* i. 6 Your virulent letters (parbreakt from a poysonfull stomacke). 1629 Z BOYD *Last Battell* 165 One of those in whom Satan hath parbreaked and spewed the spawne of all sorts of sinne.

Hence † **Parbrea·king** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c 1440 [see 1 a]. 1530 PALSGR. 251/2 Parbrekyng, *vomissement.* 1590 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* 293 Miserably tormented with perbraking and continuall vomiting. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 61 It [Cholic] is eased by parbreaking. 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E. D. S.) 148 A wud ha' had a coad, riggelting, parbeaking, piping Body in tha!

† **Parbrul·lyie,** *v. Sc. Obs.* Erron. f. BARBULYE, to confuse, perplex.

1600 J. MELVILL *Diary* (Wodrow Soc.) 411 Maist confusedlie parbrulyied.

Parbuckle (pā·ıbʊk'l), *sb.* Also 7 -bunkel, -bunkle, 8-9 -buncle. [Orig. *parbunkle, -buncle,* of unknown origin; about 1760 associated by popular etymology with *buckle*] A device for raising or lowering heavy objects, either vertically or in an inclined plane, by means of a rope of which both ends are passed round the object. a. A sling formed by passing the two ends of a rope round the object and through a bight of the rope, and tightening, the weight of the object serving to keep it tight. (See also quot. 1627.) b. A rope having a bight looped round a post, etc., at the level to or from which the object is to be raised or lowered, and the two ends passed round the object, and hauled in or paid out to raise or lower it, the object acting as a movable pulley; used in hoisting casks or other cylindrical bodies, also in Capt. Cunningham's method of furling a sail by hoisting the yard in the bight of the chain.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 13 The canhookes, slings, and parbunkels. 1627 — *Seamans's Gram.* v. 21 A Parbunkel is two ropes that haue at each end a noose or lumpe [? loope] that being crossed, you may set any vessell that hath but one head vpon them, bringing but the loopes ouer the vpper end of the caske, fix but the tackle to them, and then the vessell will stand strait..to heaue out, or take in without spilling. 1658 PHILLIPS, A *Parbunkle* (in Navigation), a roap seased together at both ends; and so put double about the Cask to hoise it in by. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Parbuncle,* ..a Rope in a Ship, almost like a pair of Slings; 'tis seized both Ends together, and then put double about any heavy thing that is to be hoised in or out of the Ship; having the Hook of the Runner hitched into it to hoise it up by. 1731-1800 BAILEY, *Parbuncle* (*Sea Term*). 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1776), Parbuckle. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, Parbuckle. 1831 JANE PORTER *Sir E. Seaward's Narr.* II. 65 By means of planks, and tackles, and parbuckles, they succeeded in dragging the gun up to the flag-staff. 1838 *Encycl. Brit.*, *Parbuncle* [same as quot. 1704]. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v., The parbuckle is frequently used in public-house vaults.

attrib. 1779 in Almon *Remembrancer* VIII. 372, 50 fathoms of skid and parbuckle rope.

Parbuckle, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To raise or lower (a cask, gun, etc.) by the device of a parbuckle: see prec. b.

1831 TRELAWNEY *Adv. Younger Son* xcvi, We parbuckled Louis into his shore-grave. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xliii, You might parbuckle it up to the very top. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 110 To parbuckle a gun is to roll it so as to cause it to move in either direction from the spot on which it rests. 1890 *Daily News* 19 Aug. 3/2 The gun has then to be dismounted down the rear on watered skids, moved then on rollers, and parbuckled across a ditch.

Hence **Parbuckling** *vbl. sb.* (also *attrib.*).

1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 131 Where there is a swell, parbuckling is not to be attempted. *Ibid.*, The ends of the parbuckling skids should rest on the dunnage.

Parc, obs. or alien form of PARK.

Parcaas, parcas(e, variant of PERCASE *Obs.*

† **Parcage.** *Sc. Obs.* [a. F. *parcage,* f. *parquer* to PARK.] Enclosure, shutting up (of stray beasts).

1453 *Truce w. Scotl.* in Rymer *Foedera* (1710) XI. 337 Without Pynding, Parcage or other Distourbing. 1576 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. II. 523 To doubill the pane of the parcage or poindage.

Parcar(e, Parcee, obs. ff. PARKER, PARSER.

Parceit, Parceive, obs. ff. PERCEIT, PERCEIVE.

Parcel (pā·ısĕl, pā·ıs'l), *sb.* Forms: α. 4-6 parcelle, 5-6 -cele, 4-8 -cell, (5-7 passell, 9 *dial.* passel), 6 parsel, -sell, 4- parcel. β. 4-7 percel(l, 6 persell. [a. F. *parcelle* = Pr. *parcela,* Pg. *parcella,* It. *particella*:—L. type **particella,* dim. of *particula,* dim. of *pars, part-em* PART.]

I. 1. *gen.* A part, portion, or division *of* anything (material or immaterial), considered separately, as a unit; a small part, a particle. *arch.*

By parcels: by parts, a part at a time, piecemeal.

c 1368 CHAUCER *Compl. Pite* 106 What nedeth to shewe parcel of my peyne? *c* 1391 — *Astrol.* I. § 12 A certein parcelle of the body of a man. 1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. vii, Where as Naso recordeth..But percell eke of the vnkyndnesse Of this Jason. 1459 in *Somerset Medieval Wills* (1901) 193 Chargyng my said sonne..that he never clayme parcell ne part thereof. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* Prol. (1539) 2 That there be no parcell thereof loste. 1628 PRYNNE *Lovelocks* 9 Those onely suffer a little part and parcell of their Haire to growe long. 1692 RAY *Disc.* II. v. (1732) 226 A great Parcel of the Earth is every year carried into the Sea. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 242 They took up the detached parcels of my miserable attire. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) p. xxxi, Truth more complete than the parcel of truth any momentary individual can seize. 1879 RUSKIN *Lett. to Clergy* 37 The insinuation of having committed the smallest parcel of them [sins].

b. A constituent or component part, one of the parts or members (*of* something), something included in a whole: emphasizing comprehension in the whole, rather than partitive character. (Often without article.) *arch.* (exc. as in c.)

Of a parcel with: of a piece with, consonant with.

1414 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 60/1 The fees of his seal, which is parcel and partie of his sustenance. 14 . 26 *Pol. Poems* (E. E. T. S.) 51/16 þe leste lygeman wiþ body and rent, He is a parcel of þe crowne. 1570 T. NORTON tr. *Nowel's Catech.* (1853) 204 To praise and magnify God's goodness.. is parcel of the worshipping of God. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. i. § 3 That nothing parcel of the world is denied to man's inquiry and invention. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 247 Being parcel of the common mass. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 275 Franchises .. which were originally parcel of the royal prerogative. 1871 SWINBURNE *Songs bef. Sunrise, Litany of Nations* 95 Till the soul of man be parcel of the sunlight.

c. Phrase *part and parcel*: see PART *sb.* 18.

† d. Share, allotted portion. *Obs.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. xi. 50 Luyte [B. litel] louep he þat lord þat lenep þat Blisse, þat þus partep with þe pore A parcel whion him neodep. 1393 *Ibid.* C. xxiii. 289 Þei shal ȝeue þe freres A parcel to preye for hem and maken hem murye With þe remenant of þe good. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 4318 Þe pouert of oure persons for plente we hadd, Þe quilke is part vs, all þe pake be parcells euyn.

† e. A part of the world, of a country, etc.: = PART *sb.* 13. *Obs. rare.*

1582 STANYHURST *Æneid*, etc. III. (Arb.) 85 How beyt theese parcels in sayling must be refused. *Ibid.*, *Conceits* ii. 136 Wheare barcks haue passed, with cart's that parcel is haunted [in winter].

† f. Part (in a play, etc.), rôle. *Obs rare.*

c 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 3055 In lordes courtes þou pleyest þi parcel.

2. *spec.* a. A portion or piece of land; *esp.*, in Law of Real Property, as part of a manor or estate. (Often without article.)

[1321 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 387/1 Tenant de dis parceles de terre.] ? 1449 *Paston Lett.* I. 93 On lese then that he sel a parcel of his land. 1539 BIBLE (Great) 1 *Chron.* xi. 13 And there was there a parsell of grounde full of barleye. 1604 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 433 For that parcell he shall agree with the lord for his years rent. 1611 BIBLE *John* iv. 5 A city of Samaria..neere to the parcell of ground that Iacob gaue to his sonne Ioseph. 1642 tr *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* iii. § 226. 100 A parcell of an acre of land. 1720 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* III. 108 Owners of certain parcels of Land. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s. v. *Twiford*, In this town is a parcel of ground, said to be in the county of Wilts. 1883 C. SWEET *Law Dict.*, *Parcel*, in the Law of Real Property, signifies a part or portion of land. Thus, every piece of Copyhold land forms parcel of the manor to which it belongs. 1897 *Act* 60 & 61 *Vict.* (*Land Transfer Act*) c. 65. § 14 (2) Regard being had to ready identification of parcels

b. A small portion, item, instalment, *of* a sum of money; a small sum. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1492 HEN. VII in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 172 The said summe of ten pounds and every parcell therof. 1524 *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles, Reading* 20 For the bequest of Pokeriges wife in parcel of a more Sm^a..vjs. viij*d.* 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 110 To credite him with a small parcell of money in dispatch of a iourney. 1590 RECORDE, etc. *Gr. Artes* (1646) 202 The parcels of these foure Merchants made in one summe 240 pounds. 1755 in Fowler *Hist. C. C. C.* (O. H. S.) 287 [The College received the] last Parcel of Lord Colraine's Legacy.

† c. A small portion or passage of a book, esp. a sacred book, as the Bible or the Koran. *Obs.* (or merged in 1.)

1570 T. NORTON tr. *Nowel's Catech.* (1853) 173 This parcel, 'the communion of saints', doth somewhat more plainly express [etc.]. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1663) 120 He..took the Bible, opened it, and happened upon this parcel of Scripture. 1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* xiv. 185 The parcell of Scripture whence I have taken my text. 1655 E. TERRY *Voy. E. Ind.* 264 The Mahometan priests..read some parcells out of their Alcoran, upon Frydays.

† d. *Arith.* A term of a progression. *Obs. rare.*

1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1575) 213 Tell how many numbers there are (whiche numbers here [in progression] wee call places or parcels).

† e. *Gram.* A particle. *Obs.*

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* viii. 4 This parcell (*Chi*) among the Hebrewes importeth as much as (*Quia*) in Latin, which signifyeth (by cause) in English.

† 3. Each of the definite parts or units which make up a complex whole (material or immaterial); an item, detail, particular, point; *esp.* an item of an account. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 135 Liste and I salle rede þe parcelles what amountes If any man in dede wille keste in a counte. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xiv. 38 þe parcels of hus paper and oþer pryuey dettes Wol lette hym. *c* 1468 *Paston Lett.* II. 330 Ples yow to send me passels of costes and expences ȝe bere and pay for the said causes. 1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm. Hen. VII* Wks. (1876) 279 The fourth percell of his complaynt. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 159. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* viii. (1642) 513 No Herald could draw downe a better Pedegree, were it possible to prove the parcels.

† 4. A separate portion *of* a material or substance (rarely of something immaterial); a small piece, particle; a (small or moderate) quantity or amount; a lot. *Obs.* exc. as in b and c.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I. iii. (1859) 4 The Centre was veray derke, withoute ony parcel of clerenesse. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 51 We finde in a corner..a great percell of bloud. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* II. 67 Such undiscover'd parcels of fire, as he fix'd and imprison'd in hard bodies. 1734 SWIFT *Let.* Wks. 1824 XVIII. 255, I prophesied a fine parcel of weather from yesterday: but I was deceived. 1757 A. COOPER *Distiller* I. ii. (1760) 15 Being thus loosely mixed with a moderate Parcel of the Liquor. 1830 KATER & LARDNER *Mech.* iii. 32 An inanimate parcel of matter is incapable of changing its state of rest or motion.

b. *Mining* (*local*): see quots.

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Parcel*, Corn., a heap of dressed ore ready for sale. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Terms Coal-mining*, *Parcel* (S. Staff), an old term for a ton; really 27 cwts. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, *Parcel* (Cornw.), a quantity of tin stone of a certain weight and uniform quality.

c. *dial.* A small quantity of new-mown hay spread out to dry.

1863 BARNES *Gloss. Dorset* s. v. *Haÿmeäken*, On the following morning the..cocks are thrown abroad in passels—parcels—which, after being turned, are in the evening put up into large ridges—weäks.

† 5. One of several parts into which a thing is broken or divided; a fragment, piece. *Obs.*

1686 BURNET *Trav.* ii. (1750) 94 They piece their broken Pots so close..without any Cement, by sowing with Iron Wire the broken Parcels together. 1688 STRADLING *Serm.* (1692) 186 To join and re-unite the scattered parcels. 1763 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) IV. s. v. *Abscytes*, Being busied in gathering up the parcels of his son's body.

† b. *fig.* (Usually contemptuous.) *Obs.*

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. vii, I muse, your parcell of a souldier returnes not all this while. 1599 — *Cynthia's Rev.* II. i, What parcel of man hast thou lighted on for a Master? 1609 DEKKER *Gull's Horn-bk.* v. (1862) 27 Get some fragments of French, or small parcels of Italian, to fling about the table.

† 6. A small party, company, collection, or assemblage (of persons, animals, or things); a detachment; a group, lot, set; a drove, flock, herd. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* or as in b.

In earlier instances prob. always implying a *portion* of a larger body or of a whole, but eventually losing this implication.

[*c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* (Rolls) II. 438 Ech Apostle was heed of oon certeyn parcel of peple.] 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 160 A holy parcell of the fairest dames that euer turn'd their backes to mortall viewes. 1615 SIR T. ROE *Jrnl.* in Churchill *Voy.* (1704) I. 767/2 [Penguins] do not fly, but only walk in parcels. 1689 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 604 When the English horse went, they went but in parcells. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 326 P 5 A parcel of Crows..heartily at Break-fast upon a piece of Horse-flesh. 1775 ROMANS *Florida* App. 34 A parcel of dangerous sunken heads called the Hen and Chickens 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Ireld.* I. 96 Sheep are kept in small parcels. 1842 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. xlviii. 128 One day, a parcel of them were run upon so suddenly by the Choctaws. 1895 EMERSON *Man & Nat.* 89 (E. D. D.) The arrival and passing over of a parcel of linnets.

b. In depreciative or contemptuous use: A 'lot', 'set', 'pack'.

1607 MIDDLETON *Michaelm. Term* III. i. 167 You parcel of a rude, saucy, and unmannerly nation. 1708 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* iii. Wks. 1721 I. 533 Of great use..to let posterity see their forefathers were a parcel of blockheads. 1758 L. TEMPLE *Sketches* (ed. 2) 76 Born Lyars; who tell you every Day very seriously a Parcel of insipid unmeaning Lies. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* xiv, I think the English a parcel of brutes. 1818 HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* vii. (1870) 172 Making a parcel of wry faces over the matter. 1881 'RITA' *My Lady Coquette* i, I'm not going to be lectured by a parcel of girls.

7. A quantity of anything or a number of things (esp. goods) put together or wrapped up in a single package (usually of moderate or small size); an item of goods in carriage or postage; a package: now chiefly used of packages wrapped in brown paper. *Bill of parcels*: see BILL *sb.*[3] 6.

[*a* 1562 G. CAVENDISH *Wolsey* (1893) 148 Basketts with old plate,..and bokes conteyning the valewe and wayte of every parcell. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* IV. xlvi, I Receiv'd that choice parcel of Tobacco your servant brought me.] 1692 *Oxford Almanack* in *Wood's Life* (1848) 162 For the carriage of the greatest parcel, (all being to be esteemed parcels under one quarter of an hundred weight,) one shilling. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5330/3 The General Penny-Post-Office .. where Letters and Parcels will be taken in as usual. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* I. (1841) I. 6 He sees the bills of parcels of goods bought. 1820 W. HUNTINGDON in *Q. Rev.* (1821) XXIV. 484 A shoemaker..told me a parcel was left there for me. ..I opened it, and behold there was a pair of leather breeches. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* ii, The youngest Miss Pecksniff ran out again to pick up his hat, his brown-paper parcel, his umbrella, his gloves. 1897 Paper parcels [see PAPER *sb.* 10 a].

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Cf. BUNDLE 3.

1785 REID *Intell. Powers Man* II. x. 285 What I call a father, a brother, or a friend, is only a parcel of ideas in my own mind. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II. xii. (1869) 246 It is true I can..rake up a parcel of half-forgotten observations. 1842 A. COMBE *Physiol. Digestion* (ed. 4) 73 A continuation of the circular fibres of the gullet, which divide into two parcels.

c. *Comm.* A quantity (sometimes definite) of a commodity dealt with in one transaction; *esp.* in the wholesale market: a 'lot'.

1832 McCulloch *Comm. Dict.* (1852), *Parcel*, a term indifferently applied to small packages of wares, and to large lots of goods. In this latter sense, 20 hogsheads of sugar or more, if bought at one price, are denominated 'a parcel of sugar'. 1882 *Times* 19 July 13 At to-day's cloth market..considerable parcels of winter stock were taken for Italy, Austria [etc]. 1897 *Daily News* 17 Feb. 11/4 Cocoa.—At public sale to-day the parcels offered went off freely at dearer prices.

8. *Law.* (*pl.*) The name given to that part of a conveyance, lease, or other deed dealing with property, which follows the operative words, and contains the description of the property dealt with; in the case of lands, generally beginning with such words as 'All that piece or parcel of land', etc.; forming the last of the clauses called the Premisses.

1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. App. No. ii. (margin). 1837 T. Martin *Conveyancing* II. 84 Of Parcels. 1844 Davidson *Conveyancing* Introd. § 7 *Of Parcels.* The word 'parcel'..seems to have been originally applied, in the sense of 'a piece', to land only [see sense 2], but in modern usage the expression 'parcels' is used to signify the description of the property, be it what it may. 1882 C. Sweet *Law Dict.*

9. *Naut.* = Parcelling *vbl. sb.* 4 b.

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1632/2 *Parcel* (*Nautical*), a wrapping of tarred canvas on a rope to prevent chafing.

II. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

10. Ordinary attributive uses and combinations, chiefly in sense 7, as *parcel book, boy, company, lift, man, office, porter, van*; *parcel-carrying, -packing, -tying* sbs. and adjs.; **parcel-carrier,** one who or that which carries a parcel; *spec.* a basket or case slung from a cable, etc. for transporting parcels; **parcel(s) delivery,** the action of, or an agency for, delivering parcels (also *attrib.*); **† parcel ground,** a 'parcel' of land (see 2 a); **† parcel-like** (**-lyk**), *adv.*, ?in part, partly (= Parcelly *adv.* 2); **parcel paper,** stout paper, usually brown and unsized, made or used for wrapping parcels; **parcel-wise** *adv.*, by 'parcels' or portions, bit by bit, piecemeal. See also Parcel-maker, Parcel post.

1898 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, **Parcel-book*, a merchant's register book of the dispatch of parcels. 1897 *Daily News* 13 Dec. 8/4 By day these Boys are errand boys, *parcel boys, van boys, office boys. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Sept. 3/1 The railway companies fancied..that this new development of Post Office enterprise would destroy their *parcel-carrying business. 1878 Jevons *Prim. Pol. Econ.* xv. 125 At present there are a great number of *parcel companies. 1844 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* I 291 Send me some books by the *parcels delivery. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, *Parcels Delivery Company*, a company in London which receives, and delivers by vans, packages and small parcels over the metropolis. 1892 *Daily News* 14 Oct. 5/3 Tips to omnibus men and parcels delivery men are unknown in London. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* iv. 166 If these Timariots were not rewarded, with such absolute possessions of *parcell grounds. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., **Parcel Lift*, a dumb waiter used in stores and warehouses. 1426 Lydg *De Guil. Pilgr.* 9759 Ffor, ffyrst, the sowle pryncypally Susteneth & bereth the body; And *parcel-lyk. The body bereth by accident The sowle. 1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 26 The rest of time hath he in part and parcell like so disposed and ordred of Nature to lay holde on..the other life above this. 1882 Ogilvie, **Parcel-office*, a place where parcels are received for delivery. 1827 *Edin. Rev.* XLV. 429 Some have a..*parcel-packing action. 1866 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* (1868) 59 A pence-counting, *parcel-tying generation, such as mostly fill your chapels. 1647 Trapp *Comm. Heb.* ix. 8 The mystery of Christ was manifested piecemeal and *parsel-wise. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* II. xxi. 45 Looking at life parcel-wise.

B. *adv.* or quasi-*adv.* or *adj.* [Cf. similar use of *part, part-*.]

1. In part, partly, partially, in some degree, to some extent. † a. qualifying vb. or phrase. *Obs.*

c 1402 Lydg. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* 224 The salte teres that fro myn eyen falle, Parcel declare grounde of my peynes alle. *c* 1420 — *Thebes* Prol., Chaucer's Wks. (1561) 256 b/1 To morowe early..we will forthe, parcell afore prime. 1430–40 — *Bochas* viii. xxvii. (1558) 13 b, Parcell for pride, parcel for gladnesse.

b. qualifying adjs., as *parcel blind, deaf, drunk, Greek, guilty, Latin, mad, Popish*, etc. Also Parcel-gilt. *Obs.* since 17th c., but revived by Scott and used by later writers.

In these often hyphened; but properly so only when the adj. is used *attrib.* Cf. *part-, half-*.

1465 [see Parcel-gilt]. 1601 B. Jonson *Poetaster* v. iii, Parcel-guilty, I. 1609 Dekker *Gull's Horn-bk.* ii. (1862) 12 Their parcel-Greek, parcel-Latin gibberish. 1618 Fletcher *Chances* iv. iii, She is parcell drunke. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Somerset.* (1662) 19 The Author .. being parcel-popish. 1826 Scott *Woodst.* iv, The worthy dame was parcel blind, and more than parcel deaf. 1854 *Athenæum* 1 Apr. 399 The humour, parcel jocose, parcel stupid. 1873 F. Hall *Mod. Eng.* i. 23 Penny-a-liners and such parcel-learned adventurers have had their fellows in every age. 1897 W. C. Hazlitt *Ourselves* 26 Our Church is a mixed institution, parcel-divine, parcel-terrestrial.

c. qualifying sbs., as *parcel ass, bawd, broker, devil, heresy, lawyer, poet, Protestant, soldier*, etc. *Obs.* since 17th c., till revived by Scott.

Often hyphened, but properly so only when it has an adj. force, as in quots. 1602, *a* 1661, *c* 1665, 1672, 1867.

1602 Dekker *Satiromastix.* Wks. 1873 I. 235 Nay and thou dost, the Parcell-poets shall sue thy Wrangling Muse. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* ii. i. 63 He Sir: a Tapster Sir: parcell Baud: one that serues a bad woman. 1608 Day *Humo. out of Br.* i. i, 'Tru, shee's parcell poet, parcell fidler already. 1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* iv. vi, That parcell-broker, and wholebawd, all raskall. 1611 Barkey *Ram Alley* i. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* X. 275 Parcel lawyer, parcel devil, all knave. 1640 Harington *Queen of Arragon* i, Who vents him For ought but parcell-asse may be in danger. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Yorksh.* (1662) 213 He was at the least a Parcell-Protestant. *c* 1665 Mrs. Hutchinson *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1848) 135 He, then, I know not how, got to be a parcel-judge in Ireland. 1672 Sir C. Wyvill *Triple Crown* 70 Friar Pedro has mark'd them with the black Coal of parcel Heresie. 1820 Scott *Abbot* iv, He was a jester and a parcel poet. 1829 — *Jrnl.* 25 Apr., A ventriloquist and parcel juggler came in. 1849 Ticknor *Span. Lit.* I. 242 *note*, The principal personage is Marcelia,—parcel witch, wholly shameless. 1867 Lowell *Study Wind.* (1870) 95 Gilbert, Hawkins, Frobisher and Drake, parcel-soldiers all of them.

† 2. *ellipt.* = Parcel-gilt. (Nares.) *Obs.*

1613 Beaum. & Fl. *Coxcomb* iv. iii, The Turkey carpet, And the great parcel salt, Nan, with the cruets.

Parcel (pā·ɪsĕl, pā·ɪs'l), *v.* [f. Parcel *sb.* Cf. mod.F. *parceller* to divide into parcels or very small portions. The connexion of sense 3 is not apparent, and it is perhaps a distinct word.]

1. *trans.* To divide or distribute into 'parcels' or (small) portions. (Usually with *out.*)

1584–5 in T. West *Antiq. Furness* (1774) 160 Devydinge, percellinge, and porcioninge of tenements. 1610 Willet *Hexapla Dan.* 319 H. Broughton .. doth thus parcell out the yeares. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* v. iii. (1840) 245 Whose verdict we will parcel into these several particulars. 1727 Pope, etc. *Art of Sinking* 114 Divided into several branches, and parcelled out to several trades. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 532 The empire..was parcelled into twelve grand divisions. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* xv, The mean houses parcelled off in rooms. 1885 *Act* 48 & 49 *Vict.* c. 77 § 16 Tracts of land to be parcelled out in allotments.

b. To distribute in parcels or lots.

1699 Burnet 39 *Art.* xxii. (1700) 242 St. Stephen's and St. James's Bones might have been then parcelled about. 1863 Ld. Lytton *Ring Amasis* I. i. i. 21 Before nightfall we shall be parcelled off to our different destinations.

† c. To put asunder or separate as parts; to part, divide. *Obs.*

1652 J. Hall *Height Eloq.* p lxxii, Things being scatter'd and parcell'd one from another, can never close into any Height.

2. To make into a parcel or parcels, to put up in parcels.

1775 Ash, *Parcel*, ..to make up into a small bundle. *c* 1887 J. Croll in J. C. Irons *Autobiog. Sk.* (1896) 70 Learned in the mechanical art of weighing and parcelling up the tea. 1898 *Daily Chron.* 24 Sept. 10/6 Girls..wanted for parcelling card-board boxes.

3. *Naut.* a. To cover (a caulked seam, etc.) with canvas strips and daub with pitch. b. To wrap (a rope) round with canvas strips or *parcelling* (to be then bound with spun yarn).

1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 13 Parsling is most vsed vpon the Decks and halfe Decks; which is, to take a list of Canuas so long as the seame is you would parsell, being first well calked, then powre hot pitch vpon it, and it will keepe out the water. 1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* p. xx, The Bolt-heads, &c., being fairly parcelled. 1775 Falck *Day's Diving Vessel* 54 These rings were parcelled with canvas, and served with inch rope. 1842 Brande *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Parcel a rope*, in Naval language, to cover it smoothly with tarred canvass, which is then bound over with spun-yarn. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1632/2 Usually, the rope is wormed, then parcelled, and then served. 1875 Bedford *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* x (ed. 2) 360 Three men can worm, parcel, and serve 2 fathoms of 12-inch in an hour.

¶ In the following passage the vb. has been variously but not satisfactorily explained. Johnson took it as 'To make up into a mass'; Schmidt, 'To enumerate by items, specify'. Cf. quot. 1594 in *Parcelled* below.

1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 163 O Cæsar, what a wounding shame is this, . that mine owne Seruant should Parcell the summe of my disgraces, by Addition of his Enuy.

Hence **Parcelled, parceled** (pā·ɪsĕld) *ppl. a.*, divided into parcels, parts, or portions, distributed, etc.: see the verb. In first quot. opposed to *general*: Schmidt explains it as 'particular'.

1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, II. ii. 81 Was neuer Mother had so deere a losse. Alas! I am the Mother of these Greefes, Their woes are parcell'd, mine is generall. 1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Hen. V*, ccxxxiv, Not liveing Men, but as fixt Statues grew; Polisht by English Swords; cut into halfes And parcell'd faces. *a* 1716 South *Serm.* (1744) XI. 289 There was no building any solid confidence upon a parcelled, curtailed obedience. 1887 W. G. Palgrave *Ulysses* 162 The waving emerald of the parcelled rice-field.

Parcel, parcelay, obs. forms of Parsley.

Parcel-gilt, *a.* (*sb.*) Forms: see Parcel *sb.* and Gilt *ppl. a.*; also 7 *Sc.* **persyall gylt,** *erron.* **partial-gilt.** [f. Parcel *sb.* B + Gilt *ppl. a.*] Partly gilded; *esp.* of silver ware, as bowls, cups, etc., having the inner surface gilt.

a. In participial construction, after the substantive. (Usually as two words.)

1465 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 424, ii Basens and ij ewers of sylver parcell gylte. 1482 Marg. Paston *Will* in *Lett* III. 286 My standing cuppe chased parcell gilt. 1546 *Inv. Ch. Goods Yorksh.*, etc. (Surtees) 87 Juelles all gylte.. juelles, parcell gylte. 1604 *Dead of Mortif., Arbuthnot of that Ilk* (Jam.), Twa fair syluer salt fattis, ane dubill ourgilt, maid in the stypell fessone, the other on the bel fassone persyall gylt. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Parcel-gilt.* Meaning partly gilt. Silver ware gilt inside.

b. In attributive construction (hyphened).

1576 Baker *Jewell of Health* 101 b, Into which if you put parsyll or doubble gylt cuppes or pottes, the Sylver shortly after wyll be dissolved. 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, ii. i. 94. 1620 Brathwait *Five Senses* in *Archæologia* (1815) II. 12 Desiring rather a direction in her way to eternity, than to have partial-gilt corruption her best solicitor in the vale of misery. 1894 *Times* 7 Apr. 9 Art Sales.. A parcel-gilt beaker, engraved with scroll, foliage, and strap ornament.

c. quasi-*sb.* Parcel-gilt ware. Also *fig.*

1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* iii. ii, Or changing His parcell guilt to massie gold. 1614 C. Brooke *Ghost Rich. III*, Poems (1872) 60 Fortune's fauorites, Whose percell guylt, my touch will not endure.

So **Parcel-gilder, Parcel-gilding.**

1867 A. Barry *Sir C. Barry* ii. 55 Parcel-gilding was gaudy. 1884 *B'ham Daily Post* 23 Feb. 3/4 Advertisem., Wanted, an experienced Parcel Gilder and Oxydiser.

Parcellation. *rare.* [f. Parcel *v.* + -ation.] Division into separate parcels or portions.

1885 *American* IX. 350 Rash as such a parcellation of his troops might seem.

Parcelle, obs. form of Parcel, Parsley.

Parceller. *rare.* [f. Parcel *v.* + -er 1.] One who or that which 'parcels', divides, or distributes.

1664 *Spelman's Gloss.*, *Parcener.* Quasi *parceller*, id est, rem in parcellas dividens. Hence 1670 in Blount *Law Dict.* 1672 in *Cowell's Interpr.*

Parcelling, parceling, *vbl. sb.* Also 7–8 (in sense 4) **parsling.** [f. Parcel *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Parcel, or its result, etc.

† 1. A part, portion. *Obs. rare.*

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* iii. xviii. 400 Tithis and offringis and suche othere smale parcellingis of paymentis.

2. Division into parcels or portions; partition.

1584–5 [see Parcel *v.* 1]. 1803 Jane Porter *Thaddeus* (1826) I. xi. 236 He did not observe the parcelling out of his temperate meal; one bringing in the fowl, another the bread. 1834 Sir W. Napier *Penins. War* xiv. viii, The parcelling of an army before a concentrated enemy. 1866 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* xxix, An ingenuity of device fitting them to make a figure in the parcelling of Europe.

3. The action of putting up in a parcel or parcels.

1876 Mrs. Whitney *Sights & Ins.* vi. 31 The buying and selling and crowding and parceling and callings of 'Cash!'

4. *Naut.* a. The putting of a canvas strip over a caulked seam, bolt, etc., and covering it with hot pitch; also, the wrapping of a rope round with canvas strips.

1627 [see Parcel *v.* 3]. 1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* II. xi. § 4. 283 Parsling. 1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* 25 The parcelling, or laying with Tarr and Hair all the Iron-work under water. *c* 1860 H. Stuart *Seaman's Catech.* 28 To begin serving, you should begin where you leave off parcelling.

b. *concr.* A strip of canvas (usually tarred) for binding round a rope, in order to give a smooth surface and keep the interstices water-tight.

1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1776), *Parcelling*, certain long narrow slips of canvas, daubed with tar, and frequently bound about a rope. 1879 N. H. Bishop *4 Months in Sneak-Box* (1880) 13 There were piles of old rigging, iron bolts and rings, tarred parcelling.

5. *attrib.*, as **parcelling machine,** (*a*) a machine for making up parcels of yarn, cloth, etc.; (*b*) a machine for making parcelling (4 b).

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1632/2.

† **Parcellize,** *v. Obs rare*—1. [f. Parcel *sb.* + -ize.] *trans.* To subdivide; = Parcel *v.* 1.

1605 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iii. iv. *Captaines* 1154 That same Majesty..Is not extinguisht nor extenuate, By being parcelliz'd to a plurality Of petty Kinglings.

† **Parcelly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. Parcel *sb.* + -ly 2.]

1. By parcels or portions; in detail, item by item.

? 1469 *Paston Lett.* II. 334 Folowyng apperith, parcelly, dyvers and soondry maner of writyngs. 1525 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 54 As hereafter parcelly followeth.

2. In part, partly: *parcelly gilt* = Parcel-gilt.

1509 in *Suss. Archæol. Coll.* XLI. 27, ij chalices of siluer parcelly gylt.

Parcelly, obs. form of Parsley.

† **Parcel-maker** (pā·ɪsĕl, mē·kəɹ). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* In *pl.* Two officers in the Exchequer, who formerly made the parcels of the escheators' accounts, in which they charged these with everything they had levied for the use of the Sovereign during their period of office, delivering the same to the auditors to make up their accounts therewith.

1617 in Minsheu *Ductor.* 1642 C. Vernon *Consid. Exch.* 111 The decree lately procured by the parcell makers for Sheriffs..to accompt before them for..Escheats, etc. 1658 Sir T. Fanshaw *Pract. Excheq.* 100 They be *Veter. Escaet. & nova Escaet.*: totalled up by themselves by the parcell-makers, which be the whole Charge of the Escheator. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I.

† **Parcelmeal,** *adv. Obs.* [f. Parcel *sb.* + -meal.] By 'parcels' or portions; in small portions at a time; bit by bit, piecemeal.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl* A. III. 72 Men..þat most harm worchen, To þe pore people þat percel-mel buggen. 14.. *Chaucer's Pars. T.* ¶ 932 (Petw. MS) Pow shalt schryve þe of alle þi synnes to oo man and nou3t parcell mele [*so Lansd. MS.*; *other MSS.* a parcel] to oon man and parsel mele to a noþer man. 1476 *Will of Crosby* (Somerset Ho.), Ley down the said C li. parcelemele as the werkes thereof go forthward. 1548 Udall *Erasm. Par. Matt.* ii. 26 Which in time and by

parsel meale, should be promulgated. 1596 Bp. W. Barlow *Three Serm.* ii. 64 We will..examine them parcell meale.

Pa·rcelment. *rare.* [f. Parcel *v.* + -ment.] Division into parcels (of land).

1847 *Tait's Mag.* XIV. 560 That [small holdings] .. have succeeded in the Channel Islands..is owing not so much to the plan of parcelment, as to the state of tenure.

Parcel post. (At first called erroneously **Parcels post.**) [f. Parcel *sb.* 7 + Post *sb.*] That branch of the postal service which undertakes the carriage and distribution of parcels.

[1859 *Househ. Words* XIX. 393 They urge that a small parcels-post ought to be forthwith organised.] 1883 *P. O. Guide* 1 Oct. 3 Inland Parcels Post. .. In order that a packet may go by Parcels Post, it must be tendered for transmission as a parcel, and should bear the words 'Parcels Post' [so up to 1 July 1884; 1 Oct. 1884 'Parcel Post']. 1884 *Whitaker's Almanack* 278 *Remarkable Occurr.* 1883 August 1, New Parcel Post first in operation. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 4 Aug. 5/1 The parcel post was recommended by Rowland Hill just sixty years ago. It was proposed to Parliament with success by Mr. Fawcett twenty years ago, and came into force in 1883.

Parcelye, obs. form of Parsley.

† Pa·rcen, *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [app. repr. an AF. **parcener*, for OF. *parçoner*:—L. type **part(it)iōnāre* to divide.] *trans.* To divide among parceners.

a 1641 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* ii. (1642) 111 Be it, that such estates, entire or parcenned, might lawfully be by Females dismembred.

Parcenary (pā·ɪsĕnări). *Law.* Also 7 -cin-. [a. AF. *parcenarie* = OF. *parçonerie, personnerie*, etc. (med.L. type **partionaria*), f. *parçonier*: see -ery, -ary.] Joint heirship: = Coparcenary 1.

[*a* 1481 Littleton *Tenures* xxiii. (1516) D j b, Les autres poient tener le remenaunt en parcenarie & occupier en comen sans particion.] 1544 transl. H vij b, The other may holde the remenaunt in parcenary and occupy in common without partycion. 1658 Phillips, *Parcinarie*, in Common-law, is a holding of Land, by two, or more *pro indiviso*, or by Joynt-Tenants, otherwise called Copartners. 1821 Jefferson *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 43, I proposed to abolish the law of primogeniture, and to make real estate descendible in parcenary to the next of kin.

† Pa·rcenel, *sb. Obs.* Also 5 **parsonal.** [Corruption of Parcener.] A sharer, partaker. Hence **† Pa·rcenel** *v.*, to share, partake.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* x. 8 *comm.*, þe rightwisnes of god, in the whilk all rightwismen ere parcenel [*v. r.* partiner]. *Ibid.* lxxxi. 6 ȝe ere ayres & percenels in þe bliss of heuen. *Ibid.* cxxi. 3 Ierusalem þe whilke is made as cite whas parsenelynge [Vulg. *participacio*] of it in it selfe. This is ierusalem .. as cite in sere degres of honur and meryt, and parsenel of godis stabilnes. 1438 *Bk. Alexander Gt.* (Bann. Cl.) 94 Baith he & he Suld parsonalis & lordis be.

Parcener (pā·ɪsĕnəɹ). Forms: 3-4 **parciner,** 4 **parsener, -sainer, -saner, -soner(e, -conner, -oenar, -cyner, -cner, personer,** 4-5 **parcenere, parceynere,** 5 **-senere,** 4- **parcener.** [a. AF. *parcener* = OF. *parçonier, parsuner, parsonier*, etc. = med.L. *partiōnārius*, for *partitiōnārius*, f. *partitiōn-em*, in OF. *parçon*, Partition: see -er[2].]

† 1. One who shares, or has a part in, something with another or others; a partner; a sharer, partaker. *Obs.* in *gen.* sense.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 6309 And ich mot ek of engelond be þi parciner. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 27207 (Cott.) O sin þan es he parsainer [*Fairf* parcenere]. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* v. pr. v. 132 (Camb. MS.) As we ben parsoneres of Reson. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vi. *Thomas* 139 ȝe ar now Parsaneris of lestand lyfe. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 152 þei ben parcyneres of þis grete synne. *c* 1440 Love *Bonavent. on Sacram. Christ's Body* 124 (Gibbs MS.) Desirynge þat þe kynge schulde be partyner or parceynere of þat grete and so worthy a syghte. 1621 Bp. Mountagu *Diatribæ* 178 To diuide betwixt Partners, or Parceners.

2. *Law.* One who shares equally with another or others in the inheritance of an estate from a common ancestor; a coheir: = Coparcener.

[1292 Britton III. iv. § 23 Mes nul parcener ne sa issue ne jurge feauté a autre si noun a soen eynznee parcener. 1865 Nichols *tr.*, But no parcener or his issue shall swear fealty except to the eldest parcener.] 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* III. i. § 241 And if there be two daughters to whom the land descendeth, then they be called two parceners. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xli. (1739) 66 It equally concerned all, both Sons and Daughters, as Parceners. 1883 Jessopp in *19th Cent.* Feb., What had been hitherto a single lordship became 3 lordships, each of the parceners looking very jealously after his own interest.

† Pa·rcery. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [Erroneous form of Parcenary.] Apportionment, division.

1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 81 This part was to Helenus by wylled parcerye lotted.

Parceve, -cew, -ceyve, obs. ff. Perceive.

Parch (pāɹtʃ), *v.* Forms: 5-6 **perch, parche,** 6 **partch(e,** 7 **pearch,** 6- **parch.** [Evidenced since *c* 1400; origin unknown. See note below.]

1. *trans.* To dry by exposure to great heat; to roast or toast slightly (corn, pease, and the like); 'to burn slightly and superficially' (J.). (The subject is usually a person.)

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxxxi. (Bodl. MS.) lf. 223 b/1 Sarcsines put peper into an Ouen whan is ignedred and percheth & rosteþ it so & benemeþ þe vertu of burginge & of springinge. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 382/2 Paarche pacyn, or benys, *frigo.* 1530 Palsgr. 652/2, I parche pesyn, as folkes use in lent. 1551 Turner *Herbal* I. H vj b, Chestnuts..if they be perched, or dryed. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 37 To make the sooles stiffe, and harde, they must be parched before the fire. 1601 Holland *Pliny* xviii. vii. After they haue pearched them all well, they blend them together and grind them in a quern. 1693 Sir T. P. Blount *Nat. Hist.* 115 The Goodness of Coffee chiefly consists in an exact way of Parching and managing the Berries. 1853 Soyer *Pantroph.* 41 Dry, near the fire or in the oven,..barley flour, then parch it. 1900 *Daily News* 4 May 5/4 Parching the oats, as is done in some parts of Scotland.

2. To dry to extremity, to make hot and dry; to 'scorch': said esp. of the action of the sun's heat, or of fever or thirst.

1555 W. Watreman *Fardle Facions* I. ii. 30 The earth beyng more parched by the heate of the sonne, .. ceased to bring furthe any mo greate beastes. 1573-80 Baret *Alv.* P 97 The feuer parcheth him. *Ibid.* P 98 Thirst parcheth them. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* vii. 79 Parch'd are the Plains, and frying is the Field. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 126 To hinder the. extream Heats of Summer from parching them up. 1875 W. S. Hayward *Love agst. World* 95, I am parched with thirst.

b. *transf.* To dry, shrivel, or wither with cold.

1573-80 Baret *Alv.* P 95 Parcheth, *adurit Solis calor, adurit etiam frigus. Ibid.* P 98 They suffer themselues to be bitten, or parched in the cold hilles, *pernoctant venatores in niue, in montibus vri se patiuntur.* 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 594 The parching Air Burns frore, and cold performs th' effect of fire. 1793 Southey *Triumph of Woman* 6 Who ..felt the storm Of the bleak winter parch his shivering form. 1888 Swinburne in *19th Cent.* XXIII. 320 The live woods feel not the frost's flame parch.

3. *intr.* To become very dry and hot; to shrivel up with heat.

1530 Palsgr. 653/2, I partche by heate of the sonne, or the fyre, *je me retire.* 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 370 We were better parch in Affricke Sunne. 1756 P. Brown *Jamaica* 162 New coffee will never parch or mix well. 1825 Cobbett *Rur. Rides* 16 The grass never parches upon these downs. 1877 Black *Green Past.* xx. (1878) 160 He would sooner parch with thirst.

[*Note.* Koch suggested the identity of *parch* with OF. *perchier, parchier*, now *percher*, Picard form of F. *percer* to pierce. Phonologically this would be possible, but the difficulties involved in respect of the chronology and sense seem insuperable, esp. when the history of Pierce is compared. A more plausible conjecture would see in it a repr. of L. *persiccāre* to dry thoroughly; cf. obs. F. *parseicher* (Godef.); but here also the historical and other difficulties appear to be too great.]

Parch, *sb. rare.* [f. prec. vb.] The action of parching or the condition of being parched.

1874 Mrs. Whitney *We Girls* xi. 232 The summer had not gone..only the parch and the blaze were over. 1900 S. Phillips *Paolo & Franc.* II. ii, I love not, I, the long road and the march, With the chink, chink, chinking, and the parch.

Parchable (pāɹtʃăb'l), *a. rare*—[0]. [f. Parch *v.* + -able.] Capable of being parched.

1611 Cotgr., *Adustible*, .. burneable, .. parcheable.

Parchance, obs. form of Perchance.

Parched (pāɹtʃt, pāɹtʃed), *ppl. a.* [f. Parch *v.* + -ed[1].]

1. Dried by exposure to great heat; roasted: said esp. of the effect of fire upon farinaceous substances.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 382/2 Parchyd, as pesys, or benys. 1539 Bible (Great) 1 *Sam.* xxv. 18 Fyue measures of parched corne. 1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 93 The perched or burstled peasen .. called in Northumberland carlines. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 213 The Hens in eating taste like parched Pigs. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1750/4 Fine Coffee-Powder, from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* per Pound, or the Parched Berries at the same rate. 1841 Emerson *Lect., Man Reformer* Wks. (Bohn) II. 243 Parched corn eaten to-day that I may have roast fowl to my dinner on Sunday, is a baseness.

2. Deprived of natural moisture, by the sun's heat, fever, etc.; dried up, 'scorched': see Parch *v.* 2.

1552 Huloet, Parched with heate, or the sunne, *retorridus.* 1560 Bible (Genev.) *Jer.* xvii. 6 He .. shal inhabit the parched places in the wildernes. 1595 Shaks. *John* v. vii. 40 To make his bleake windes kisse my parched lips, And comfort me with cold. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 92 ¶ 2 A parched Soil and a burning Climate. 1853 C. Bronte *Villette* xxii, As good to me as the well is to the parched wayfarer.

Hence **Parchedly** (pāɹtʃedli), *adv.*; **Pa·rchedness.**

1598 Florio, *Aridamente*, barrenlie, dryly, parchedly. 1653 H. More *Conject. Cabbal., Def. Mor. Cab.* i. 206 A waste silent Solitude, and one uniform parchednesse and vacuity. 1887 Clark Russell *Frozen Pirate* II. iv. 95 A dryness and parchedness of old age.

Parcheesi, -chisi, erron. ff. Pachisi, a game.

Parchemen, -mener, obs. ff. Parchment, -er.

Parchemin (pāɹtʃĕmin), *v. rare.* [ad. F. *parchemin-er*, f. *parchemin* Parchment.] = Parchmentize *v.*

1884 Eissler *Mod. High Explos.* I. v. 123 The more readily a fibre is parchemined by the action of sulphuric acid.

Parchemin(e, -myn(e, obs. ff. Parchment.

Parchemyner, obs. f. Parchmenter.

Parcher (pāɹtʃəɹ). *rare.* [f. Parch *v.* + -er[1].] One who or that which parches.

1593 Barnes *Parthenoph.* xl. in Arb. *Garner* V. 361 That proud, commanding, and swift-shooting Archer ..which.. more than Phœbus, is an inward parcher!

Parcheryte: see Pab *prep.* 1 b.

† Pa·rchfully, *adv. Obs. rare*—[1]. ? In a parched or burning state.

1582 Stanyhurst *Æneid* etc., (Arb.) 137 In the den are drumming gads of steele, parchfulye sparckling; And flam's fierclye glowing from furnace flasshye be whisking.

Parching (pāɹtʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Parch *v.* + -ing[1].] The action of the verb Parch.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxxxi. (Bodl. MS.) lf. 223/2 Sonme paper. is blacke and ryuely wiþ perchinge and rostinge of hete of the fire. 1573-80 Baret *Alv.* P 98 A burning, or parching, *ambustio.* 1760 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (1772) I. 288 They have several methods of preparing the maize; one is by parching. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 11 A severe cold in the chest, with deep-seated rawness, soreness and parching.

Pa·rching, *ppl. a.* [f. Parch *v.* + -ing[2].] That parches; drying to excess; scorching.

1565 Cooper *Thesaurus* s v. *Acer, Sol acer*, parchyng hoate. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. ii. 77 Whilest I..to Summes parching heat display'd my cheekes. 1707-12 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) II. 206 Having of water at hand .especially in dry parching Times 1827 Lytton *Pelham* xxi, Then will this parching thirst be quenched at last.

b. Becoming excessively dry and hot.

1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 844 The slow creeping Evil ..Consumes the parching Limbs. 1819 Keats *Ode Grecian Urn* iii, A burning forehead, and a parching tongue.

Hence **Pa·rchingly** *adv.*, **Pa·rchingness.**

1847 Webster, *Parchingly*, scorchingly. 1727 Bailey vol. II, *Parchingness*, burning &c. Quality.

Parchment (pāɹtʃmĕnt), *sb.* Forms: α. 3-4 **parchemin,** 4 **-men,** 4-6 **-myn(e, -mine;** 4 **parchymene;** 5 **perchymyn, perchemyn(e, -men,** 6 **-meyne, -mine;** 4 **parchmen,** 5-6 **perchmyne,** 6-7 **parchmine.** β. 5-6 **perchement,** 5-7 **parche-,** (7 **partch-**), 6- **parchment.** [ME. a. F. *parchemin*, in 11th c. north. F. *parcamin*: cf. Pr. *pergamen, -mi*, Cat. *pergami*, Sp. *pergamino*, Pg. *pergaminho*; It. *pergamena, pergamina* (Florio), ad. L. *pergamēna*, in Isidore *pergamīna*, abs. use (sc. *charta*) of *Pergamēna*, fem. of *Pergamēnus* adj., of or belonging to *Pergamum*, a city of Mysia in Asia Minor. The Romanic forms (exc. It.) point to a L. neuter form *pergamēnum, -mīnum* (both in med.L.); OFr. shows a further change, evidenced in med.L. *percamīnum*, and in Du., of original *g* to *c*, which before *a* became *ch* in Fr. and thence in Eng. The later Eng. form in *-ment* corresponds to a med.L. by-form *pergamentum* (11th c. in Wright-Wülcker) with falsified suffix, seen also in OHG. *pergement, perment*, Ger. *pergament*, MDu. *parca-, parkement*, Du. *perka-, perkement.*]

1. The skin of the sheep or goat, and sometimes that of other animals, dressed and prepared for writing, painting, engraving, etc.

α. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8503 Als written es in parchemin. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1134 Polysed als playn as parchmen schauen. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxiv. (*Alexis*) 337 Sone askyt he pene, Ink, and parchemyne. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 113 [þei] peyntyd his figure in perchemyn. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 316/1 Bryngе to me perchymyn & ynke. 1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, c. 19 § 10 The seid Commissioners shall delyver by one parte of theyr wrytyng in parchemyn triplicate .. the hole some. 1594 R. Ashley tr. *Leys le Roy* 21 Thicker then double parchmine.

β. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 5305 Þar in perchement depayntid his person scho schewid. ? 1456 *Paston Lett.* I. 405, I sende yow the copie of your patentes, in parchement 1560 in W. H Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 279 The drum is covered with parchment. 1578 in *Maitl. Cl. Misc.* I. (1833) 4 Foure volumes .. coverit with quhite perchement. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* v. i. 123 *Ham.* Is not Parchment made of Sheep-skinnes? *Hor.* I my Lord, and of Calue-skinnes too. *a* 1634 Chapman *Alphonsus* Plays 1873 III. 257 Mine Entrals shrink together like a scrowl Of burning parchment. 1875 Schivener *Lect. Text N. T.* 17 [The vellum] is often no better than coarse parchment made from sheep's skins.

b. With defining word, applied to substances resembling parchment, as *cotton parchment*, a parchment-like material made by soaking cotton fibre in a solution of sulphuric acid, glycerin, and water, and then rolling it into sheets; *vegetable parchment* = parchment-paper (see 4 b).

1838 *Mech. Mag.* XXX. 192 M. Pelouze states that if .. paper be plunged into nitric acid..and immediately washed .. a species of parchment is produced. 1860 *Edin. Phil. Jrnl.* XII. 324 Vegetable parchment.—Papyline. 1860 Hofmann in *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 406 In its appearance, vegetable parchment greatly resembles animal parchment.

2. A skin, piece, scroll, or roll of parchment; a manuscript or document on parchment.

13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 3011 The knight toke vp the parchemyne, And red the Franche, ful fayre and fyne. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* v. met. iv. 129 (Camb. MS.) Thilke stoyciens wenden þat the sowle hadde ben naked of it self as a myroure or a cleene parchemyn. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 269/1 A Parchement, *membrana, pergamenum.* 1557 N. T. (Genev.) 2 *Tim.* iv. 13 Bryng with thee .. the bokes, but specially the parchements [so 1611; Wyclif parchemyn, Tindale partchement]. 1595 Shaks. *John* v. vii. 33, I am a scribled forme drawne with a pen Vpon a Parchment. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* 29 Carathis was privately drawing from a filigreen urn, a parchment that seemed to be endless. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* x, He glanced with awe at the books, parchments [etc.].

3. A skin or membrane resembling parchment; *spec.* the husk of the coffee-bean; in quot. 1879 short for *parchment-beaver*; in 1883 for *parchment-coffee.*

1677 Grew *Anat. Fruits* v. § 13 The Case is lined with a dry and thin Parchment, as smooth as Glass. 1792 *Trans. Soc. Arts* IX. p. xiii, Coffee brought over in the inner skin

or parchment only. 1879 D'Anvers tr. *J. Verne's Fur Country* i. xvi, The beavers' skins were..labelled as 'parchments' or 'young beavers' according to their value. 1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Aug. 528/1 The 'parchment', as it is called, is sewn up in stout bags and dispatched by bullock carts to the nearest railway station. 1893 *Kew Bulletin* No. 78 129 The husk or parchment protects the [coffee] bean from atmospheric influences which affect the colour.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a** *attrib.* or as *adj.* Made of, pertaining to, or of the nature of parchment; also, existing only on parchment, i. e. in writing.

1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, II. i. 64 England ..is now bound in with shame, With Inky blottes, and rotten Parchment bonds. 1679 E. Pyckering in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 311 The parchment deed I delivered to Mr Pack. 1821 J. Marshall *Const. Opin.* (1839) 231 Its effects cannot be restrained by parchment stipulations. 1886 G. R. Sims *King o' Bells*, etc. i. i. 14 A look of pity overspread his parchment features.

b. *Comb.* Instrumental, parasynthetic, etc., as *parchment-covered, -faced, -like, -skinned, -spread* adjs.; **parchment-beaver**, name for beaver skins taken in summer after the hair has been shed; 'dry beaver' or 'dry castor'; **parchment-coffee**, the coffee-bean while still enclosed in its husk: cf. sense 3; **parchment-glue**, a glue made from parchment cuttings; **parchment-maker**, a maker of parchment; **parchment-paper**, a tough, translucent, glossy kind of paper resembling parchment, made by soaking ordinary unsized paper in dilute sulphuric acid; **parchment size** = *parchment-glue*; **parchment-skin**, a piece of parchment; also *fig.*; also, a disease of the skin in which it becomes dry and rough so as to resemble parchment. Also Parchment-lace.

1781 Pennant *Hist. Quad.* II. 386 *Parchment Beaver, because the lower side resembles it. 1819 Rees *Cyc.* s. v. *Castor*, Beaver skins are distinguished by the name of coat beaver and parchment beaver, by traders. 1864 in Webster 1894 J. M. Walsh *Coffee* 62 The best seed being what is known as '*parchment' coffee. 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* I. 209 Then, with *parchment-glue, mix it into a mass. 1884 Bowen & Scott *De Bary's Phaner.* 231 The remarkable white '*parchment-like' skin of the Orchids. 1899 J. Hutchinson in *Arch. Surg.* X. Descr. Plate xvii, It was quite impossible to pinch the skin up anywhere, as it was tight and parchment-like. *c* 1493 Caxton *Dialogues* 47/9 Iosse the *parchemyn maker solde me a skyn of parchemyn. 1609 D. Rogers *Harl. MS.* 1944 lf. 25 b in *Digby Myst.* (1882) p. xvii, Glouers and Parchment makers. 1851 in *Illustr. Lond. News* (1854) 5 Aug. 119/2 (Occup. of People) Parchment maker. 1860 Hofmann in *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 5) III. 406, I have carefully examined the new material, called vegetable parchment, or *parchment paper. 1899 Cagney tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* i. (ed. 4) 84 Spread in a thin layer on a parchment-paper dialyser. 1758 [R. Dossie] *Handmaid to Arts* 411 It is better to employ the glover's or the *parchment size. 13 . *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 501/303 He wrot so faste til þat he wan, Ffor his *parchemyn skin was so scant. 1859 H. Kingsley *G. Hamlyn* (1900) 63/2 Good-night, old bat, old parchment skin, old sixty per cent. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Parchment skin*, see Xeroderma. 1859 Cornwallis *New World* I. 295 A dried-up looking, *parchment-skinned attorney, styled Eldon. *a* 1847 Eliza Cook *Room of a Household* iii, The *parchment-spread battledore.

Parchment, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] = Parchmentize *v.* So **Parchmented** *ppl. a.*: see quot., and cf. *parchment-skin* (Parchment *sb.* 4 b).

1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Parchmented*, ..applied to a hard, tough condition of the skin in certain diseases. 1899 *Ibid.* s. v. *Xeroderma*, The skin is parchmented, and the epidermis is wrinkled and thinned out.

Parchmenta·rian. *nonce-wd.* Applied to a book bound in parchment.

1808 Southey *Lett.* (1856) II. 58 The parchmentarians have all been rubbed and scrubbed. *Ibid.* 63 Brackets in my study ..support the parchmentarians.

† Parchmenter. *Obs.* Forms: 5 **parche-, perchy-**, 5–6 **perch(e)-**; 5 **-myner(e, -mener, -menter**, 6 **-mentier.** [a. OF. *parcheminier* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), in med L. *pergamēnārius, -inerius.*] A maker or seller of parchment. (In quot. 1576, a maker of parchment-lace; cf. Passementer.)

1415 in *York Myst.* Introd. 20 Parchemyners Bukbynders. 14.. *Nominale* in Wr.-Wülcker 685/14 *Hic membrarius*, a perchmenter. 1576 Gascoigne *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 80 When drapers draw, no gaines by giuing day, When perchmentiers, put in no ferret Silke.

Parchmentize (pā·ɹtʃmĕntəiz), *v.* [f. Parchment *sb.* + -ize] *trans.* To convert into parchment; to make parchment-like in texture. Hence **Pa·rchmentised** *ppl. a.*, **Pa·rchmentizing** *vbl. sb.*

1878 Abney *Photogr.* (1881) 44 Sulphuric acid parchmentises paper when it is immersed in it, ..that is, renders it tough and of close texture. 1882 J. Swan in *Nature* 10 Aug. 357 A carbon filament produced from parchmentised cotton thread. 1883 *Hardwich's Photogr. Chem.* (ed. Taylor) 153 The effect of the previous parchmentizing.

† Parchment-lace. *Obs.* A kind of lace (Lace *sb.* 5), braid, or cord, the core of which was parchment. (See Mrs. Palliser's *Hist. Lace*, ed. 1902, 37–8, and quots there given.)

1542–3 *Privy Purse Exp. Princ. Mary* (1831) 97, iij payr of Sleves wherof one of gold wt parchemene lace. *c* 1570 *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 19 Of xx^s a yard, as I beleeve, And layd upon with parchment lace without. *c* 1645 R. Harper *Mock-beggar Hall* in *Roxb. Ball.* (1874) II. 133 No gold, nor silver parchment lace Was worne but by our nobles. [1678–9 *Wardrobe Acc. Chas. II* (in Palliser (1902) 38) [194 yds] aureæ et argenteæ pergamenæ laciniæ.] 1902 Mrs. F. N. Jackson & E. Jekyll *Hist. Lace* 65 The parchment lace, as it was called, when silk, gold or silver thread was twisted over the thin strips of cartisane or cardboard which formed the main lines of the design. 1902 M. Jourdain & Alice Dryden *Palliser's Hist. Lace* 37.

Parchmenty (pā·ɹtʃmĕnti), *a.* [f. Parchment + -y.] Of the nature of parchment.

1856 W. B. Carpenter *Microsc.* § 396 The wings are usually of parchmenty consistence. 1867 F. H. Ludlow *Little Briggs* 207, I look back with a shudder upon the number of parchmenty sandwiches which I ate. 1889 G. Gissing *Nether World* II. ii. 18 Parchmenty cheek and lack-lustre eye.

† Parchy (pā·ɹtʃi), *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [irreg. f. Parch *v.* + -y.] Dried up, parched.

1746 *Brit. Mag.* 156 When minute show'rs refresh the parchy ground.

Parcial(l, etc., obs. form of Partial, etc.

Parcide·ntate, *a. Zool.* [f. L. *parcus* sparing + Dentate.] Having few teeth or tooth-like processes. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

† Parci·loquy. *Obs. rare*—[0]. [ad. L. *parciloquium* speaking sparingly, f. *parcus* sparing + *loqui* to speak.] (See quot.)

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Parciloquy* (*parciloquium*), a sparing or niggarly speech. 1658 Phillips, *Parciloquy*, a moderation in words, a speaking little.

Parcimonious, -ony, var. Parsimonious, -ony.

Parcinary, -iner, obs. ff. Parcenary, -ener.

† Pa·rcity. *Obs.* Also 6 **-cyte, -cite.** [ad. L. *parcitās* sparingness, f. *parc-us* sparing: see -ity.] Sparingness, frugality; scantiness, smallness.

1509 Barclay *Ship of Folys* Argt. (1874) I. 17 As nere as the parcyte of my wyt wyl suffer me. 1526 *Pilgr. Perfect.* (W. de W. 1531) 52 These morall vertues, mekenes.. abstynence, sylence, & discrete parcite or scarsenes. 1600 Venner *Via Recta* viii. 175 If they shall at any time exceed .., they must make amends with a following parcity. 1658 Phillips, *Parcity*, thrift, sparingnesse, frugality.

Parclose (pā·ɹklōuz), **perclose** (pē·ɹklōuz), *sb.* Forms: α. 4–6 **parclos**, (5 **-cloos, -klos**); 5 **perclos, -cloos**; β. 4–7, 9 **parclose**, (6 **-closse**, 7 **-cloose**, 9 **para-**); 5–8 **peroloso**, (6 **-clowse**). [ME. *parclos, parclose*, a. OF. *parclos* m., *parclose* fem., pa. pple. of *parclore* (see next) used subst.]

† 1. Close, conclusion (esp. of a sentence, discourse, or writing). *Obs.*

13 . *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 611/75 Now þis schal beo þe parclose, No more to speken of þis prose. 1608 Warner *Alb. Eng.* Epit. (1612) 377 Omitting the particulars of King Harolds answere..the Parcloose was, that by his Sword he would maintaine his Scepter. 1645 Quarles *Sol. Recant.* vii. 97 Let the Perclose of her thoughts be this, To study what Man was, and what Man is. 1671 F. Phillips *Reg. Necess.* 174 The perclose of that Law.

2. A partition, screen, or railing, serving to enclose or shut off a space in a building; *esp.* (now only) a screen or railing in a church enclosing an altar, a tomb, etc., or separating a chapel, etc. from the main body of the church.

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk* 11281 Thei made afftir a parclos That al a-boute that fair werk gos. *c* 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 4231 By-twix hem was per but a parclose Of borde. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 382/2 Parcloos, *pargulum.* 1504 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 314 For makyng of a parclose in the Shomaker Both. 1513 in Madox *Formul. Anglic.* 440 My body to be beryed before the rode within the new perclowse. 1530 Palsgr. 251/2 Parclos to parte two roumes, *separation.* 1611 Florio, *Vacerra*, a raile or perclose of timber wherein something is closed. 1867 Ellacombe in *Trans. Exeter Diec. Archit. Soc.* Ser. II. I. 105 The nave is separated from the tower by a parclose of three bays.

† 3. An enclosed space, enclosure, cloister, closet; *esp.* one in a building, separated from the main part by a screen or railing. *Obs.*

1445–6 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 394 Pro. ij fenestris de lez parcloses Regis et Regine. 1516 *Ibid.* II. 244 A doore into the perclose there. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. ccccvi. 460 The other Englysshemen were on the felde, and the Constable styll in his perclose. 1571 in Nicolson & Burn *Cumberland* (1777) 90 A decent perclose of wood, wherein morning and evening prayer shall be read.

4. *Her.* (*perclose*). See quot.

1780 Edmondson *Heraldry* II. Glos., *Per close*, or *Demigarter*, is that part of the garter that is buckled and nowed. [*Parclose* = 'limber-hole', in Smyth *Sailor's Wd.-bk.*, is an error, founded on F. *parclosses* limber-boards: see Littré.]

Parclo·se, perclo·se, *v.* [ad. OF. *parclore*, pa. pple. *parclos, -close*, f. *par-*, L. *per-* through, thoroughly, quite + *clore*:—L. *claudĕre* to Close.]

† 1. To bring to a close, close, conclude. *Obs.*

1610 Guillim *Heraldry* III. xxi. (1660) 230, I purpose..so to perclose this Treatise. 1626 Boyle in *Lismore Papers* (1886) II. 187 Raphe Curteis..this day perclosed all accompts with me for the same. 1667 *Ormonde MSS.* in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 52 Orders to satisfy..your petitioner the remaining £120, after perclosing their worke.

2. *trans.* To enclose; to fence in or shut off with a parclose (see prec. 2). *rare.*

1577 Stanyhurst *Descr. Irel.* in Holinshed *Chron.* (1807–8) VI. 30 The towne was not perclosed either with ditch or wall. 1855 *Ecclesiologist* XVI. 113 The sanctuary is parclosed, the organ standing on its north side.

Parcoure, Parcullis, obs. ff. Parker, Portcullis. **Parcy** in *draw parcy*: see Persue *sb.* **Parcyal, Parcyl,** obs. var. Partial, Parsley.

Pard[1] (pāɹd). Also 4 **parde**, (5 **perde**). [a. OF. *pard, part, parde*, ad. L. *pard-us* (male) panther, a. Gr. πάρδος (later formation from πάρδαλις fem.), panther, leopard, or ounce, an Eastern word; cf. Pers. پارس *pārs* panther.] A panther or leopard. (Now only an archaic or poetic name.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11629 Leon yode þam als Imid, And pardes als þe dragons did. 1382 Wyclif *Jer.* v. 6 A parde wakynge on the citees of hem. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. lxxxiii. (1495) 834 The perde varieth not fro the pantera, but the panteia hath moo white speckes. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 150 Then, a Soldier, Full of strange oaths, and bearded like the Pard. 1657 W. Morice *Coena quasi* koin Def. xxiv. 240 As mute..as a Dogg bitten by a Pard. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* iv. 616 Sudden, our band a spotted pard restrain. 1817 J. F. Pennie *Royal Minstrel* II. 400 Has the fierce mountain pard assail'd the flock? 1820 Keats *Ode Nightingale* iv, I will fly to thee, Not charioted by Bacchus and his pards.

b. *Comb.* 1821 Shelley *Adonais* xxxii, A pard-like Spirit beautiful and swift.

Pard[2] (pāɹd). *slang*, chiefly *U. S.* [Abbreviation of *partner*, Partner.] A partner, mate.

1872 'Mark Twain' *Roughing It* (1900) II. vi. 68 He was the bulliest man in the mountains, pard! 1883 *Longm. Mag.* Nov. 97 Here's success, pard! 1887 A. A. Hayes *Jesuit's King* 300 Don't go back on your old pard.

Pard, obs. f. Part; obs. f. *pared*, pa. t. of Pare *v.*

Parda, pardah, var. spellings of Purdah.

† Pa·rdal. *Obs.* Also **-ale.** [ad. L. *pardalis* a female panther, a. Gr. πάρδαλις fem. a panther; cf. obs. F. *pardalide* (Godef.): see Pard[1].] Another name for the panther or leopard; more commonly identified with the leopard when this was supposed to be distinct from the panther.

1553 Brende *Q. Curtius* v. K viij b, Great nombres of horses wyth Lyons, and Pardalles caried in cages. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. vi. 26 The spotted Panther, and the tusked Bore, The Pardale swift, and the Tigre cruell. 1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* v. ix (1636) 551 Spotted with many spots, as is the Pardale or Leopard. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 84 They are enimies to the Pardal.

b. In L. form **pardalis.**

1687 Dryden *Hind & P.* III. 667 The Pardalis [*old edd.* Pardale] replied.

Pardalote (pā·ɹdălōut). *Ornith.* [ad. mod. Zool. L. *Pardalotus*, a. Gr. παρδαλωτός spotted like a pard, f. πάρδαλις Pard.] A bird of the Australian genus *Pardalotus*, consisting of small birds allied to the flycatchers.

1848 J. Gould *Birds Australia* II. 35 *Pardalotus punctatus*, Temm. Spotted Pardalote. *Ibid.* 36 *Pardalotus rubricatus*, Gould. Red-lored Pardalote.

‖ **Parda·o.** *E. Ind. Obs.* Forms: 6 **pardaw, perdao**, 7 **pardawo, perdaw, -au, pardai, pardain**, 6 7 **pardao**, (9 **pardo**). [Pg. *pardao*, ad. 15th c. Western Indian form *partab*, ultimately :—Skr. *prātāp* splendour, majesty (Yule).] A coin circulating in Goa, worth at the end of the 16th c. about 4*s.* 6*d.*, but afterwards diminishing in value to 10½*d.*; used also as a money of account.

1582 N. Lichefield tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. lv. 117 In ready money there was found two hundred thousand Perdaos. 1598 W. Phillips tr. *Linschoten* I. (1885) II. 222 Every Quintall standeth them in twelve Pardawes. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 473 A brother of his..offered one hundred and fiftie thousand Pardaows. 1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* iv. 9 Two hundred Pardaos, which are worth three shillings and nine pence a piece of our coyn. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 107 Six Tanghes make a Pardai. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, *Pardo*, a money of account of Goa, of 4 or 5 tangas, and worth about 2*s.* 6*d.*

Parde, pardee: see Pardie.

Parded (pā·ɹded), *a.* [f. Pard[1] + -ed[2].] Spotted like a pard.

1806 J. Grahame *Birds Scot.* 39 How prettily, upon his parded breast, The vividly contrasted tints unite. 1870 Rock *Text. Fabr.* I. 225 Giraffes..with their long necks and parded skins.

[**Pardelun,** a little pard (Wyclif *Deut.* xiv. 5); an error; see s.v. Camelion.]

Pardenystour: see Pardonister.

‖ **Pardessus** (pardəsü). *Obs.* [F., 'a man's overcoat', sb. use of *par-dessus* adv., 'over-above'] A name for a kind of lady's cloak, worn *c* 1850–60.

1850 *Harper's Mag.* I. 575 Pardessus of pink glacé silk.. edged with a narrow silk fringe. 1862 *Eng. Wom. Dom. Mag.* IV. 237/2 The pardessus is composed of black corded silk, trimmed with narrow velvet.

Pardie (pādī), **perdie** (pādī), *int.* or *adv. arch.* Forms: α. (3 **par deu**), 4–6 **parde**, (5 **pardee**), 5– **pardie**, 7–9 **pardi**, (5 **par dy**, 6 **pardye**, 6, 9 **pardy**, 9 **pardieu**). β. 4–6 **perde**, (5 **per dieu**), 6 **per de**, (**per dee, perdee, perdye**), 6– **perdie** (**perdy**). [a. OF. *par dé* (13th c.), mod. *pardieu* (also colloq. *pardi*), by God.] A form of oath: = 'By God!'; hence as an asseveration: Verily, certainly, assuredly, indeed.

α. *c* 1290 *Becket* 2046 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 165 Nai par deu, nou3t a fote. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Merch. Prol.* 22 A good sire hoost I haue ywedded bee Thise monthes two and moore nat pardee [*v.r.* parde]. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) I. xv. (1859) 12 Parde, some wyght wyl haue vpon me routhe. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilyear* 168 The hous is myne, pardie. *c* 1540 J. Heywood *Four P. P.* B iij b, In that ye palmer as debyte May clerely dyscharge him parde. 1630 Walsworth

Pilgr. ii. 10, I pardi demanding..how they could take such an oath.., they answered 1754 FIELDING *Fathers* iii. ii, Pardie! Sir, your most humble servant. 1841 THACKERAY *and Fun. Napoleon* iii. 66 Not their deeds of arms alone, *pardi*. 1842 TENNYSON *Day Dream, Revival* iv, 'Pardy', return'd the king, 'but still My joints are somewhat stiff or so.' [1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* i. i, But, pardieu, he .. knows all the Neviles by eye.]

β. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 545 Bot how that euir it fell, perde, I trow he sall the varrar be. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* i. cxxxvi, Perdé a twelve-moneth will be soone gone. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* xix. 115 A place perdye detestable. *c* 1550 BALE *K. Johan* (Camden) 81 Symon of Swynsett my very name is per dee. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 305 For if the King like not the Comedie, Why then belike he likes it not perdie. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* i. xxi, Not to move on, perdie, is all they can. 1858 KINGSLEY *Red King* 32 There's Tyrrel as sour as I, perdie.

Pardine (pä·rdəin), *a. rare.* [f. L. *pard-us* PARD[1] + -INE] Of or pertaining to the pard.

1859–63 WOOD *Illustr. Nat Hist.* I. 182 The Marbled Cat partakes more of the proverbial pardine spotted character.

Pardo: see PARDAO.

Pardon (pä·rdən, pä·rd'n), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3–4 perdun, pardun, 3- pardon; also 4 perdune, 4–5 per-, pardone, 4–6 perdon; per-, pardoun, -e, 5 pardown, -e. [ME. a. OF. *perdun, pardun, pardon* = Pr. *perdo*, Cat. *perdó*, Sp. *perdon*, Pg *perdão*, It. *perdono*, med.L. *perdōnum*, f. *pardonner*, late L. *perdōnāre* (see next), assimilated in form to *dōnum* gift.] *gen.* The act of pardoning or fact of being pardoned; forgiveness.

†1. Remission of something due, as a payment of any kind, a debt, tax, fine, or penalty. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 115 Thei..His grace scholden go to seche And pardoun of the deth beseche. 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 121/2 To rere the payne or peynes of him or of hem so forfeted, withouten eny pardon 1449 *Ibid.* 146/2 If eny suche persone..accept or take eny pardon of you, of the said Subsidie. 1461 *Ibid.* 492/1 Grauntes, Relefis, amenishinger and pardons of Feefermes. 1536 *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c. 42 § 4 His mooste gracious pardonne and releasee of the said firste frutes and tenthe.

†b. Remission of sentence, granting of mercy, sparing. (So in F.) *Obs. rare.*

1555 W. WATERMAN *Fardle Facions* II. viii. 176 Withoute pardon, they kille him, and make a feaste with him.

2. The passing over of an offence without punishment; the overlooking of an offence and treatment of the offender as if it had not been committed; forgiveness (but often more formal than this, and coloured by sense 4).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1168, I am ouertan wit sli treson þat I agh not to haf pardon. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* v. 975 Pardown he ast off the repreiff befor. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xii. 18 Therefore I ought crave pardon, till I there have beene. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 173 Let me ask my sister pardon. 1646 CRASHAW *Delights of Muses* 109 Speak Her pardon or her sentence; only break Thy silence! speak. 1754 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1812) I. 275 [Robert] craved pardon for his offences, and offered to purchase forgiveness by any atonement. 1875 J. P. HOPPS *Princ. Relig.* xv. 47 Pardon, or forgiveness, is an act or feeling which frees the wrong-doer from the resentment of an offended person, or from outward penalty. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* II. 184 To invoke Pardon for great transgressions.

b. *Theol.* Forgiveness of sins.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11002 þe annunciacion O crist, þat broght vs al pardun. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 857 Of his sins do him pardowne. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. iv. 100 Bot, with offerandis and eik devote prayer, Thai wald we suld pardoun and pece requier. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* xvi. (1700) 142 Our Saviour has made our pardoning the offences that others commit against us, the measure upon which we may expect pardon from God. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IV. 372 A Pardon bought with Blood! 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* Notes (1852) 370 Pardon supposes law and sin.

3. *Eccl.* = INDULGENCE 3 a, b.

c 1290 *Becket* 2421 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 176 þe pope 3af alle pardon þat þudere wolden gon, þat men nusten in Engelonde auuych pardon non. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21614 (Edin.) þe quene wiþ hir menie [went] apon þe fridai eftirwarde Of perdun [*v.rr.* pardun, -doun] for to serue hir parte. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conse.* 3926 Þus pardon in purgatory availes, Als I tald. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. II. 198 And 3af pardon for pons poundmele a-boute. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 331 þis bischop of Rome stirep men bi grete perdon to breke opynly Goddis hestis. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 17, I gyue to hem alle pardon of her penance and relece all theyr synnes. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 1 b, Lamenting that the ignoraunt people, should be so far abused as to put the whole trust of their salvation in pardons. 1840 tr. *D'Aubigné's Hist. Ref.* (ed. 3) I. 268 The penitent was himself to drop the price of his pardon into the chest.

b. A church festival at which indulgence is granted; the festival of the patron saint.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 1 The Jubylee & pardon ..at the holy Appostle Seynt James in Spayne. *c* 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 28/28 The procession of couentre; The pardon of syon shall be at the begynnyng of august. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 339 [The king] passit to Sanctandrois..and thair remanit quhill the Michallmas perdoun. 1840 T. A. TROLLOPE *Summ. Brittany* II. 300 Many of these are situated in villages where Pardons are held. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* v. 62 To-day was the village 'Pardon', and the whole population were assembled in the church to celebrate it.

4. *Law.* A remission, either free or conditional, of the legal consequences of crime; an act of grace on the part of the proper authority in a state, releasing an individual from the punishment imposed by sentence or that is due according to law.

General pardon, a pardon for offences generally, or for those committed by a number of persons not named individually.

[1328 *Act 2 Edw. III*, c. 2 De ceo que chartres de pardoun ont este si legierment graantees avant ces heures, des homicides, etc.] 1450 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 202/2 Your Letters of pardon under your grete Seale. 1473 *Ibid.* VI. 73/1 Lettres of prive Seale, of Pardon generall or speciall. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., J. Cade* xviii, With generale pardon for my men halfe gone. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 314 Offering to all such as were in the Iland a generall pardon in his Maiesties behalfe, if they woulde yeeld. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. ii. 75, I hope it is some pardon, or repreeue For the most gentle Claudio. 1621 *Collection of Statutes* 292 b (anno 43 Eliz.), A generall pardon with many exceptions, as followeth. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1812) VI. liv. 373 The farmers and officers of the customs .. were afterwards glad to compound for a pardon by paying a fine of 150,000 pounds. 1772 *Junius Lett.* lxviii. 316 He might have flattered himself with the hopes of a pardon. 1809 TOMLINS *Jacob's Law Dict.* s.v., A Pardon, if pleaded, must be averred to be under the Great Seal: except a Statute Pardon, or what amounts thereto.

5. The document conveying a pardon: a. in sense 3; b. in sense 4.

a. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 687 His walet [lay] biforn hym in his lappe Bret ful of pardon comen from Rome al hoot. 1542–3 BRINKLOW *Lament.* (1874) 100 Their pardons, and other of their tromperye, hath bene bought and solde in Lombard strete. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 492 Then might ye see..Indulgences, Dispenses, Pardons, Bulls, The sport of Winds. b. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. iv. 152 Signe me a present pardon for my brother. 1879 DIXON *Windsor* II. xxii. 231 The king sent him a full pardon for his past offences.

6. (In weakened sense, from 2.) The excusing of a fault or what the speaker politely treats as one; courteous forbearance or indulgence; allowance; excuse; acquittance of blame. Often in phrases of polite apology, esp. in *I beg your pardon*, a courteous form of expressing dissent or contradiction, = 'Excuse me'; e.g. 'I beg your pardon, it was not so'; and interrogatively = 'I do not catch what you say', or 'what you mean'.

1548 FORREST *Pleas. Poesye* 62 Perdon I haue askte for my sympleties. 1607 MIDDLETON *Michaelm. Term* II. iii. 283 Yet, under both your pardons, I'd rather have a citizen. 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* II. i. Wks. (Rtldg.) 110/2 Captain, I beg your pardon: you will not make one at ombre? 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1820) VII. xxviii, Endeavouring in vain to hear a person's question addressed to you; and after repeatedly saying 'I beg your pardon, Sir', &c. . still not hearing him. 1873 L. CARROLL *Thr. the Looking-Gl.* vii, 'I beg your pardon?' said Alice. 'It isn't respectable to beg', said the King. 'I only meant that I didn't understand', said Alice.

†b. Leave, permission. *Obs.*

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* xxvi. 84 Thou haste pardon to speake for thy selfe. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. vii. 46, I shall (first asking your Pardon thereunto) recount th' Occasions of my. returne. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* III. vi. 60 My Lord Marke Anthony .. acquainted My greeued eare withall: whereon I begg'd His pardon for returne.

†c. Allowance for defect, toleration. *Obs.*

1607–12 BACON *Ess., Beauty* (Arb.) 212 Noe youth can be comely, but by pardon and by considering the youth, as to make vpp the comelynes. *a* 1639 WOTTON *Surv. Educ.* Ep. Ded., A slight Pamphlet, about the Elements of Architecture hath been entertained with some pardon among my Friends.

†7. 'A plea in law by which land was claimed under a gift special' (Editor *Plumpton Corr.*). *Obs.*

1489–90 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 91 Fech your pardon & my ladyes, & send them both. *Ibid.* 146 They have made search in the Escheker for the perdon that was pledet. 1500 *Ibid.* 147, I pled for your mastership x yere ago a Perdon for Wolfe-hunt lands about Maunsefeild in Shirwood; by which plee ye clamed the land by fefement of my master, yore father.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (chiefly in sense 3), as *pardon-bull, -monger, -office, -pedlar*; †**pardon-beads** = pardoned beads: see PARDON *v.* 4; **pardon-bell**, a name for the angelus-bell (because special pardons were formerly granted to those who on hearing it recited the angelus correctly); **pardon-chair**, a confessional; **pardon-screen**, a screen around or in front of a confessional; **pardon-stall**, a stall from which pardons are read, or in which confessions are heard (Lee *Glass. Liturg. Terms* 1877).

1516 *Will of R. Simpson* (Somerset Ho.), A pair of *pardon beades. 1538 BP. SHAXTON *Injunct.* in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* (1829) III. ii. 202 That the bell called the *Pardon, or Ave Bell,..be not hereafter in any parte of my diocesse any more tollyd. 1872 ELLACOMBE *Bells of Ch.* ix. in *Ch. Bells Devon* 433 The Pardon Bell was silenced by Shaxton, Bishop of Sarum, in 1538. 1556 OLDE *Antichrist* 74 The *pardon bulls which they offre to sell for large money to men. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 971/2 The vnordinate outrage of those hys *pardonmongers, whiche so excessiuely did pyll and pole the simple people. 1874–7 WYLIE *Hist. Protestant.* (1899) 257 The whole population of the place.. had come out to welcome the great pardon-monger. 1681 FLAVEL *Right. M. Ref.* 209 Gods faithfulness..is as it were that *pardon-office from whence we fetch our discharges. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. i. 10 Porters and *pardon-pedlars [*pardonnaires*].

†**Pardon**, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [app. corr. of a native name.] The wine obtained from a species of palm on the Guinea Coast, app. *Raphia vinifera*, the wine from which is called by P. Beauvois (*Flore d'Oware et de Benin*, I. 77) *Bourdon*. Hence **Pardon-tree, -wine.**

1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* xvi. 286 The third sort is drawn at Ancober, Abokroe, Axim..and goes by the name of *Pardon*. *Ibid.* 288 The Pardon-Trees grow like the Coco-nuts, though on a much thinner Stalk. *Ibid.* xxi. 438 Their Drink Water and Pardon-Wine.

Pardon (pä·rdən, pä·rd'n), *v.* Also 5 **pardone, -donne, perdoun**, 6 **perdon.** [a. OF. *pardoner, perdoner* (11th c.), F. *pardonner* = Pr., Sp. *perdonar*, Pg. *perdoar*, It. *perdonare*, late L. *perdōnāre* (Carolingian Capit.) to grant, concede, remit, condone, indulge, f. L. *per-* through + *dōnāre* to present, give, perh. after OHG. *forgeben*, FORGIVE.]

†1. *trans.* To remit or condone (something due, a duty, obligation, debt, fine, or penalty). Sometimes with indirect (dative) obj. of the person. *Obs.*

1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 478/1 That the Bailliffs..abbregge ne pardon no maner of duty that longeth to the seid Cominalte. *c* 1465 *Eng. Chron.* (Camden 1856) 10 The kyng pardoneth the thy drawyng and hankyng, but thyn hed shalle be smyte of atte touthille. 1547 GARDINER in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* (1829) II. ii. 163, I am by nature already condemned to die, which sentence no man can pardon. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 374, I pardon thee thy life before thou aske it. 1605 — *Lear* IV. vi. 111. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. xxv. (1840) 165 Who had their lives pardoned on condition to cleanse the city. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* II. 75 The King cannot pardon nor release the repairing of a Bridge or Highway, or any such like publike charges.

2. To remit the penalty of (an offence); to pass over (an offence or offender) without punishment or blame; to forgive.

Pardon is a more formal term than *forgive*, being that used in legal language; also often in theology.

a. With the offence as *obj.*: sometimes with the offender as *indirect obj.*, or governed by *to*.

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* I. 47 Pardone theym the dethe of your sone. 1535–6 *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c. 24 § 1 No personne..shall have any power..to pardon or remitte any tresons..or any kyndes of felonnyes what so ever they be but that the Kinges Highnesse shall have the hole and sole power and auctoritie therof. 1602 *How to choose good wife* v. iii in Hazl. *Dodsley* IX. 90 On my knee I beg Your angry soul will pardon me her death. 1611 BIBLE *Exod.* xxiii. 21 Provoke him not; for he will not pardon your transgressions. 1759 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1812) V. xliv. 418 Her father would never have pardoned so much obstinacy. 1861 J. A. ALEXANDER *Gospel Chr.* xxvii. 369 God pardons nothing or He pardons all.

b. With the offender as *obj.*

c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 3239 And he pardoned Generides thoo Of al the wrathe betwix hem twoo. 1450 MARG. PASTON in *Lett.* I. 115 The Duke of Suffolk is pardonyd, .. and is in the Kyngs gode grace. 1459 *Paston Lett.* I. 499 My maistr, whom Iesu for his mercy pardonne. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* II. x, I praye the that thow wylt pardonne me of thoffense that I have done to the. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxiv. 266, I holde you quyt. & pardon you of all myn yll wyll. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* v. 18 In this thing the Lord pardon thy seruant. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 103 Pardon you! said he, What! when you don't repent? 1754 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1812) I. vi. 321 That the adherents of each should be pardoned. 1841 LANE *Arab Nts.* I. 82 Pardon me, and kill me not, and so may God pardon thee.

c. *absol.* To grant pardon or forgiveness.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 138 But for no amonestement she wolde not pardone. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* lv. 7 Hee will abundantly pardon.

d. To put *away* by pardon. (*nonce-use.*)

1875 J. P. HOPPS *Princ. Relig.* xv. 48 We cannot pardon away a wound or forgive away a disease.

3. To make courteous allowance for; to excuse:

a. a fact or action.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2, I beseche you to pardon my boldnes. 1605 CHAPMAN *All Fooles* Plays 1873 I. 136 Ladie, youle pardon our grosse bringing up? 1648 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 194 Pardon my impatience. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1812) VI. 405 You will be pleased to pardon my infirmity 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* II. 289 My needful seeming harshness, pardon it.

b. a person; formerly esp. in asking to be excused from doing something (now *excuse me*: see EXCUSE *v.* 7).

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xx. (Percy Soc.) 98 To pardon me of my rude wrytyng. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 2291. 1 Her graces Cooke aunswered: my Lord, I will neuer suffer any straunger to come .. He [Ld. Chamberlain] sayd they should. But ye Cooke said, his Lordship should pardon hym for that matter. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 131 *Beat.* Will you not tell me who told you so? *Bene.* No, you shall pardon me. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* III. ii. 142 *Duke.* What (I prethee) might be the cause? *Luc.* No, pardon: 'Tis a secret must bee lockt within the teeth and the lippes. 1764 FOOTE *Patron* III. Wks. 1799 I. 359 My hand! what, to a poet hooted, hissed, and exploded! You must pardon me, Sir. 1795 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) IV. 81 Pardon me from dwelling so long on this sad theme. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 46 Men who had been so long..oppressed might have been pardoned if they had eagerly seized the first opportunity of obtaining..revenge.

†4. *Eccl.* To hallow (beads) so that pardon or indulgence for sins was attached to their use. *Obs.*

1524 *Will of R. Hallay* (Somerset Ho.), Beads &c. pardoned at Sion. 1553 BECON *Reliq. Rome* Wks. (1564) III. 358 b, To all good christen people disposed to say our Ladyes psaulter. on any of these beades, the which bene pardoned at the holye place of Shene, shal haue ten thousande yeres of pardon.

Hence **Pardoned** *ppl. a.*; **Pardoning** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1530 PALSGR. 251/2 Pardonyng, *pardonnance.* 1547 *Homilies* I. *Good Wks.* III. (1859) 59 All things which they had were called holy, holy cowls, holy girdles, holy pardoned

beads. 1678 South *Serm.* II. x. 379 That solid and substantial Comfort .. which Pardoning-grace, .. for the most part, never gives. 1692 Luttrell *Brief Rel* (1857) II. 347 One of the witnesses against him, being a pardoned robber. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xxii, Thou thyself shalt preach up the pardoning of injuries. 1896 *Academy* 12 Dec., 520/1 Reformers .whose essential integrity of intention wins for them at last a pardoning respect.

Pardonable (pāˈrdənəˈbl), *a.* [a. F. *pardonnable* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *pardonner*: see Pardon *v* and -able.] That can be pardoned or forgiven, admitting of pardon; excusable.

a. Said of an offence.

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* iii. 23 Erroure and ignorauncе are pardonable. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 285 ¶ Such little Blemishes we should. impute to a pardonable Inadvertency. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 361 It is a very pardonable error. 1876 Tennyson *Harold* III. i, Of all the lies that ever men have lied, Thine is the pardonablest.

b. Of an offender (or his condition). Now *rare.*

1638 Baker tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III) 118 The Italian women are more pardonable than the French. 1803 Jane Porter *Thaddeus* (1826) III. iii. 68, I dare say your daughter is pardonable. 1846 Trench *Mirac.* vii. (1862) 195 To bring the culprit to a free confession, and so to put him in a pardonable state.

Hence **Paˈrdonableness; Paˈrdonably** *adv.*

a 1643 Ld Falkland, etc. *Infallibility* (1646) 48 This difficulty of using this meanes, (and so pardonablenesse of erring). 1674 Boyle *Excell. Theol.* I. i. 23 The Stoicks absurdly (but much more pardonably than .. Mr. Hobbs) would have men to spring up like mushrooms out of the ground. 1871 L. Stephen *Playgr. Eur.* (1894) v 132 Our thoughts pardonably concentrated themselves on the .. question of food 1892 *Chamb Jrnl.* 13 Aug. 514/2 A conviction of that neighbour's pardonableness.

†Paˈrdonance. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. OF. *pardonance* (12th c.), *-ance* (Gower), f. *pardonner* to pardon: see -ance.] Pardoning; a pardon.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I. xxxiv. (1859) 40 This present pardonaunce is my yeft.

Pardonee (pärdənēˈ). [f. Pardon *v.* + -ee.] One who is pardoned; the recipient of a pardon.

1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

Pardoner[1] (pärˈdənər). Now only *Hist.* Also 4-6 **perdon-**, (5 **perden-**); 5 **-eer**, 5-6 **-aro**, **-air**, **-ar.** [In AF. *pardoner*; F. *pardonnier* (Palsgr.); f. Pardon *sb.* + -er[2] 2: cf *garden-er*; also obs. F. *pardonnaire* in Rabelais.] A person licensed to sell papal pardons or indulgences.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl* A. Prol 65 Per prechede a pardoner, As he a prest were. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Eng. Wks.* (1880) 154 Pere comep a pardoner wip stollen bullis & false relekis. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 670 With hym ther was a gentil Pardoner .. That streit was comen from the court of Rome. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F viij, A Lyeng of perdeneris. *a* 1500 *Colkelbie Sow* I 120 A perueris perdonair, And practand palmair. 1536 *Proclam.* in *Elyot's Gov.* (1880) Life 124 Light persons called pardoners and sellers of indulgences. 1672 R. Wild *Declar. Lib. Consc.* 13 The old Pardoner will never get Peter-pence enough here to buy him a pair of breeches. 1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th C.* II. iii ii. 18 The Complaints which the Faithful made of the Pardoners. 1808 Scott *Marm.* I xx, Or pardoner or travelling priest.

Paˈrdoner[2]. [f. Pardon *v.* + -er[1] 2: cf. F. *pardonneur*] One who pardons or forgives.

1581 Fulke in *Confer.* II. (1584) N. Be present as a pardoner of our excesse 1675 Traherne *Chr. Ethics* 388 An injury forgiven is forgotten by him that did it, and the friendship continues at the expence, and to the honour and comfort of the pardoner. 1866 Miss Mulock *Noble Life* xiii 220 [He] who is at once the Judge and the Pardoner of sinners.

†Pardonister. *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 **pardonystre**, **-ter**, **pardenystour.** [ME. *pardonistre*, app. repr. an Anglo Fr. **pardonistre*, by-form of **pardoniste*: see -ister.] = Pardoner[1].

c 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd *Three Treat. Wyclif* (1851) 147 Bi pardenystours & procuratours. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 78, I trowe thou menys the pardonystres that rennen so fast aboute. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W de W.) VII. xix 306/2 Bothe the preest & the pardonyster be bounde to restytucyon.

Pardonless (pärˈdənlēs), *a.* [f. Pardon *sb.* + -less] Without pardon; unpardonable.

1567 Drant *Horace, Arte Poetrie* B iij b, He .. In one thinge ofte is perdonles 1630 Heywood *Rape Lucrece* Wks. 1874 V. 218 My example Might in my seruants breed encouragement So to offend.. which were pardonlesse. 1867 J. B. Rose tr. *Virgil's Æneid* 83 If that offence be pardonless, then cast The living in yon main.

†Paˈrdonous, *a. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. Pardon *sb.* + -ous.] Abounding in pardon.

1610 Marcellini *Triumphs Jas. I* 94 Thy Pardons are too pardonous, and thy Indulgences, have too much indulgence.

Pardriche, -yche, obs. ff. Partridge.

Pardure, -durable, obs. ff. Perdure, -able.

Pardy(e: see Pardie.

†Pare, *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. Pare *v.*[1]]

1. That which is pared off; the paring or parings collectively.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 30 Take a part of Applys, & do a-way þe corys, & þe pare.

2. A piece of turf, a sod.

1652 tr. *Bean's Fun. Verses on Calvin* in Fuller *Abel Rediv.* 284 How happens it that this is Calvins share, To lye under this little, unknowne pare? Is not this he who living did appeare, Decaying Romes continued dread and feare?

Pare (pēə1), *v.*[1] Also 4-6 **payre**, 6 **paire**, 7-8 **pair.** [a. F. *pare-r* to prepare, trim, dress, etc., 'also, to pare the hoofe of a horse' (Cotgr.) :—L. *parāre* to make fit or ready: see Prepare.]

I. †1. *trans.* To get ready, to prepare; to adorn, deck out. *Obs.*

1392, 1444 [see Paring *vbl. sb.* 1]. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 4208 Quen it [a boat] was done at his diuyse & drazen ouer with hides, Pared & Parreld at his pay, pickid & taloghid. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 67 It is synne to haue so mani diuerse clothes, and to do so moche coste to pare the foule body. 1617 Minsheu *Ductor*, To Pare, to make readie.

†2. To form, shape (or ? to cut). *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1408 Lyfte logges þer-ouer & on lofte coruen, Pared out of paper & poynted of glolde [? golde]. *Ibid.* 1536 A fust faylaynde þe wryst, Pared on þe parget, purtrayed lettres. 13 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 802 Pared out of papure purely hit semed.

II. 3. To trim by cutting off projecting, irregular, or superficial parts; to cut close to the edge so as to make even or neat; to cut away the outer edge or outside of (something), *e.g.* the skin or rind of (a fruit), in thin layers, slices, or flakes.

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 542 Bred þai pard and schare, Ynou3 þai hadde at ete. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvi (*Baptista*) 1099 To payre ane apil & til eete. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. v. 243 To wey pens with a peys, and pare þe heuyest. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VII 2 At Iuyn a floor for thresshing thus thei make: They pare hit first, and lightly after gete Hit dolueu smal. *c* 1530 H. Rhodes *Bk. Nurture* 171 in *Babees Bk.* 76 Your hands cleane, your nayles paide. 1530 Palsgr. 252 1 Paryng yrone to pare a horsehofe with. 1563 Golding *Cæsar* VII. (1565) 199 b, A little hill notably fortified, and on all sides, pared stepe. 1626 Middleton *Anything for Quiet Life* iv. ii, What a cursed wretch was I to pare my nails to-day! a Friday. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2124/4 Stolen.., about 350 of the best Kids, some ready pared. 1769 Mrs. Raffald *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 215 Take some pippins, pare, core, and boil them. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 620 The practice of paring down money..was far too lucrative to be so checked.

b. Phrase *to pare to the quick*, to cut away the epidermis, or other superficial part, so deep as to reach the 'live' or sensitive parts; to pare so as to hurt. Also *fig.* So *to pare too close* or *near.*

1538 Elyot, *Recisare ad vivum*, to pare to the quicke, to touche the quicke in a mater. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 8 Great fines so neere did pare me. 1598 Chapman *Iliad* To Rdr. (1865) 91, I entreat my..Reader, that all things to the quick he will not pare. 1683 Burnet tr. *More's Utopia* (1685) 14 Whom, to raise their Revenues, they pare to the Quick. 1708 Swift *Sacram. Test* Wks. 1755 II. i. 134 His claws pared to the quick. 1790 Han. More *Relig. Fash. World* (1791) 49 The prevailing mode of living has pared real hospitality to the very quick. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 452 The smith..proceeds at once to 'pare the corn out to the quick, till the blood starts'.

c. To prune by cutting off superfluous shoots (*obs.*); to reduce the thickness of (a hedge, etc.).

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xcviii. (Bodl. MS.) lf. 214 b/1 The apple tree waxib bareyne but he be pared and ischred. 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II i. i. *Eden* 86 He plants, he prains, he pares, he trimmeth round Th' ever green beauties of a fruitfull ground. 1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Paradise* iv, When thou dost..with thy knife but prune and pare, Ev'n fruitfull trees more fruitfull are. 1884-5 *Act* 48 & 49 *Vict.* c. 13 § 2 It shall be lawful .. to cut, prune, or pare the said hedge.

4. To slice off the turf or other vegetation covering the surface of the ground. **a.** with the ground or land as object; esp. in phr. *pare and burn*, to cut the turf to the depth of two or three inches, and burn it, in order to use the ashes as manure, as is done in denshiring or burn-beating.

1530 Palsgr. 652/2 He hath pared his grounde, he loketh to have saffrone shortly. 1761 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* IV. xxxi, The..expense of paring and burning and fencing in the Ox-moor. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VII. 40 Seventeen acres were pared and burned in 1779. *c* 1830 *Glouc. Farm Rep.* 14 in *Libr. Usef Knowl., Husb.* III, When the saintfoin plants begin to fail, which is about the sixth year, the land is pared, and burned, and sown to turnips.

b. with the turf as obj (cf. 6).

1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 20 They cast into their Foldes suche Turues pared from the grounde. 1704 *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s. v. *Burning*, With a Breastplayt to pare off the Turff 1846 in J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 181 This system of culture consists in paring off the grassy sward or surface of the land, with an instrument called a breastplough,..the turf..pared off being burnt.

5. To reduce (a thing) by cutting or shaving *away*; hence, to reduce or diminish little by little; to bring *down* in size or amount. Also *absol.*

1530 Palsgr. 701/2, I shave, I pare away any thing by thynne portions. 1643 Milton *Divorce* II. xx. Wks. (1851) 119 We never leave subtilizing and casuisting till we have straitn'd and par'd that liberall path into a rasors edge to walk on, between a precipice of unnecessary mischief on either side. 1721 Ramsay *Poet's Wish* i, Tay and Tweed's smooth streams, Which gentily, and daintily, Pare down the flow'ry braes. 1825 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 16 They pare down the wretched souls to what is below gaol allowance. 1864 Bowen *Logic* iii. 57 To pare down the complexity and redundance of rhetorical expression.

6. To cut, shave, or shear *off* or *away* (an outer border, surface, rind, or skin, a projection; formerly also, any part on the outside of something).

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 47 Pere the Affres closed hym [Regulus] in a streigt tree..and parede of his yze lidder. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk* 13407 He pared her chekes al aboute, That al here tethe fellen oute. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 532 Now is to repare Rosayres olde & dryuesse of to pare. 14 *Sir Beues* 197/3939 (MS M) Halfe the helme he can pare: Than myght men se his hede bare. 1530 Palsgr. 652/2 Pare your crust away, *parés la crouste de vostre payn.* 1613 Heywood *Silver Age* I. i. Wks. 1874 III. 90 Whose head wee by Mineruaes aide par'd off. 1686 Horneck *Crucif. Jesus* xviii. 536 Let them pare away that poysonous rind. 1787 Winter *Syst. Husb.* 105 Where ants inhabit, their hills should be pared off. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 623 To pass a halfcrown, after paring a pennyworth of silver from it. 1885 *Manch. Weekly Times* Suppl. 20 June 4/3 The edges are pared off by the old-fashioned bookbinders' plough.

b. *fig.* To cut off or remove.

1549 Coverdale, etc. *Erasm. Par. Col.* ii. 5 b, Nor haue ye a litle piece onlye of the carnall man pared awaye. *c* 1610 Sir J. Melvil *Mem.* (1735) 401 Conditions and Articles might be added and pared at the Pleasure of their Friends. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* Pref. § 47, I was diligent to remarke such doctrines, and to pare off the mistakes. *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm.* Wks 1716 I. 10 Paring away the largest uses of wealth. 1883 Annie Thomas *Mod. Housewife* 32, I did not see how it was possible for me to pare and prune off any more of our expenses.

c. To make or form by paring or cutting away.

1708 J. Philips *Cider* I. 27 Slow house-bearing snails, that creep O'er the ripe fruitage, paring slimy tracts In the sleek rinds. 1713 Warder *True Amazons* (ed. 2) 121 To pare away with a sharp Chizel a place for the Slider.

Hence **Pared** (pēəd, *poet.* pēə-red) *ppl. a.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 384/1 Paryd, as breede, *decrustatus.* *c* 1500 *For to serve Ld.* in *Babees Bk.* 367, iiij or v loves of paryd brede. 1597-8 Bp. Hall *Sat.* iv. iii. 89 Not his pared hayle will he forego. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 643 Huge heaps of pared and defaced crowns and shillings.

†Pare, *v.*[2] *Obs.* [Shortened from *compare*] *intr.* To 'compare', admit of comparison.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. civ. (1869) 114 Þat j haue prys of alle, and þat noon be paringe to me.

Pare, obs. form of Pair *sb.*[1] and *v.*[2], Pear.

Parea, obs. form of Pariah.

Pareable (pēəˈräbˈl), *a. rare.* [f. Pare *v.*[1] + -able.] That can be pared or cut off.

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* II. iv. 160 The yuel..is pareable and kutteable awey.

‖ **Pareccrisis** (pärēˈkrisis). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Para-[1] 1 + Gr. ἔκκρισις secretion. In mod.F. *parecrise*] Improper or disordered secretion.

1857 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.*

Pareche, -chen, obs. form of Parish, -en.

†Pareˈdrial. *Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. παρεδρία a sitting beside + -al: cf. next.] = next.

1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 270 He had a devil his paredrial or assessor.

‖ **Pareˈdrus.** *Obs. rare.* [late and med.L., a. Gr. πάρεδρος sitting beside, one who sits beside, an assessor, f. παρ(α- beside + ἕδρα seat.] One who sits beside; a familiar spirit.

[1603 Holland *Plutarch* Explan. Wds., Assistants he had twaine, named *Paredri*, which sat in commission with him.] *a* 1641 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* iii. (1642) 161 Witches.. having Familiar Spirits, Paredros, Assisters to them.

†Paregal, peregal, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Forms: α. 4 **parigal**, **-agal**, (**paringal**(le, **-ingale**, **paruyngal**, **parmyngalle**), 5-6 **paregall**, 6 **-egale**, 7 **-egal.** β. 4 **perigal**(e, 4-7 **peregal**(l, 5-6 **-egalle**, (5 **perengale**, **peringall**), 6 **perigall**, (**perregal**). [a. OF. *parigal*, *paringal*, *paregal*, *peringal* (12th c. in Godef.):—L. type **peræquāl-em*, f. *per-* through, thoroughly + *æquāl-is* Equal. Britton, III. xx. § 4, has the deriv. sb. *perigalté.* With *peringale*, cf *nightingale* from OE. *nihtegale.*]

A. *adj.* **1.** Fully equal; equal (esp in power, rank, value, or the like).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 776 (Cott.) He dos it for he ne wald 3ee were Parigal [*Gött.* paringale] til him ne pere. *Ibid.* 2096 Þof þe werld es..Delt..in thrin parteis principale, þe partes er noght perigale. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* v. 840 His herte ay wip þe firste and wip þe beste Stod paregal to dorre don that hym leste. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 64 Alexander, kepe þy most noble saule hegh, and to angeles perengale. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 163 Thei heilde hem peryngall. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VI. xiv. 50 Schynand with elyk armes paregale. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VII* 44 Although in degree they were not peregall with these great lordes. 1636 *Fascic. Florum* § 273. 63 All goodly fair, in years, all Peregall.

b. Adequate; adequately qualified, worthy.

14.. Hoccleve *Aungeles Song* ii. Wks. (E. E. T. S.) III. p. xlvii, No praisyng is, þat may be peregall. *c* 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S. T. S.) vii. 20 Wald God þat I wer perigall, Vnder þat redoleint ross to rest!

¶ 2. *catachr.* Equal to any other; of the highest rank or standing.

1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 274 Our noble Elizabeth, prince peregall, paramount and paragon. *Ibid.* 236 An absolute statesman paramount, peregall [1612 T. James *Jesuits' Downf.* 66 Paregal].

B. *sb.* One who is fully equal to another in some respect; an equal, peer, match.

c 1395 *Plowman's Tale* 130 That holdeth no man his peringall. 1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* I. 71 Þoru partinge of 3oure powere to 3oure paragals. 14.. *Sir Beues* 104/2138 (MS. S.) At hoom y am his parmyngalle [*N.* paruyngal; *C.* In hys contre y am hys pere]. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* IX. x. 152 Nor na disdene at the sal haue, suythly, To be hys peregall into archery. *a* 1555 Lyndesay *Tragedy* 45 Duryng my tyme, I had no perigall. 1602 Marston *Ant. & Mel.* III. Wks. 1856 I. 39 *Bat.* How lik'st thou my suite? *Cat.* All, beyond all, no peregal.

‖ **Pareˈgmenon.** *Rhet.* [mod.L., a. Gr. παρήγμενον derived, neuter of perf. pple. pass. of παράγειν to lead aside, change.] (See quot.)

1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Paregmenon* .. in Rhetorick, is a Figure in which are words conjoyned, which are derived one of another, as *Discreet, Discretion.*

Paregoric (pærĭgo·rĭk), *a.* and *sb.* Also 8 para-. [ad. late L. *parēgoric-us*, a. Gr. παρηγορικ-ός encouraging, soothing, f. παρήγορος consoling, soothing, f. παρα- PARA-[1] beside, on the side of + -αγορος in sense 'speaking', f. ἀγορά assembly of the people; cf. ἀγορεύειν to speak in the assembly. In F. *parégorique*.]

A. *adj.* Of medicines: Assuaging pain, soothing.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 190 The fury of the bloud is restrained by a paregorick draught of Diacodium. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 75 It [tar-water] is..both paregoric and cordial. 1784 T. COLBY in *Med. Commun.* II. 18, I directed a paregoric draught to be taken at night.

b. spec. *Paregoric elixir*, a camphorated tincture of opium flavoured with aniseed and benzoic acid. Formerly, also, the ammoniated tincture of opium (*Scotch paregoric elixir*); see Buchan *Dom. Med.* ed. 1790, App. 698.

1751 STARK tr. *Mead's Med. Precepts* v. 113 Of all this tribe [anodynes] I know no better medicine than the paragoric elixir. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Paregoric Elixir*, name for the *Tinctura opii camphorata*, or English paregoric elixir, to distinguish it from the *Tinctura opii ammoniata*, which was formerly also called paregoric elixir. 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

B. *sb.* A medicine to assuage pain, an anodyne.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Anodynes*..are sometimes also called Paragoricks. 1780 GRANT in *Phil Trans* LXX. 129 Taking only a paregoric at night. 1815 *Mr. John Decastro* I. 36 This acted like a paregoric for a little time.

b. *spec.*, in the British Pharmacopœia = *Paregoric elixir*: see A. b.

1875 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* I. 457 The above mentioned mixture of paregoric and wine of opium. 1885 'F. ANSTEY' *Tinted Venus* xv. 180, I never sell paregoric to children. 1892 *Daily News* 1 Nov. 6/5 In the third reprint of the [British Pharmacopœia], issued in November, 1888, the Council drew attention in a prefatory notice to their insertion of paregoric—on page 411. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 154 We endeavour .. to relieve cough, particularly at night, by paregoric and other anodynes.

†**Parego·rical,** *a. Obs.* [See -ICAL.] = prec. A.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 113 Some are Paregoricall or leniating. 1657 B. W. *Expert Phisician* 66 Diaphoretical and Paregorical Medicines.

†**Pareil,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Forms: 5 pareille, -eile, -eylle, parell, parail, parayl, -le, -lle, 6 pareyl, 7 pareil. [a. F. *pareil* adj. and sb., like, equal (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) = Pr. *parelh*, Sp. *parejo*, It. *parecchio* 'equal, even, like' (Florio):—late pop.L. **pariculum* dim. of *par* equal.]

A. *adj.* Equal.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* v. ii, Vnto yow is none lyke ne pareylle in Crystendome. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.*, Who is he that is founde parayllc or lyke to thys sacrefyse. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* I. lxxviii, Was never sight of pareil fame.

B. *sb.* a. Equality. b. A mate, fellow, companion. c. An equal, a match.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 61 She beleuid for to haue pareille to God. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 343 Suffere youre parelle to stond stille to þe botom. *c* 1495 *Epitaffe*, etc. in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 392 Whos parayl alyue thou can not fynde. 1512 *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1828) III. 51 He ne knew his pareyl in prudence of understanding. 1638 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. Anniv. Gunpowder Tr.* 7 We shall quickly finde out more then a pareil for S. Iames and S. Iohn the Boanerges of my Text.

Pareil, obs. form of PAREL.

Pareira (părē·ĭrä). [ad. Pg. *parreira* vine trained against a wall; whence *parreira brava* wild climbing vine, the name given to the Brazilian plant.] A drug made of the root of a Brazilian shrub, used in disorders of the urinary passages. Originally understood to be the root of the climbing shrub *Cissampelos Pareira* or 'Velvet-leaf', the *parreira brava* of the Portuguese, whence the name; now said to be that of a different shrub, *Chondrodendron tomentosum*; the 'Velvet-leaf' being distinguished by some as *Spurious Pareira.* (The fact is that, historically, the latter is the *real* pareira, 'pareira' of pharmacy being a misnomer.)

1715 *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 365 The *Pareira Brava* is a Root which comes to us from Brazil by the way of Lisbon. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 721 Pareira Brava is a climbing shrub indigenous in Brazil. 1880 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* 187 Pareira is a bitter tonic, like calumba, but scarcely ever used as such; it is thought to act as a diuretic. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 514 *Pareira brava* (*Cissampelos Pareira*) Velvet-leaf or spurious Pareira.

Pareis, Pareiss, obs. ff. PARISH, PARIS.

†**Pa·rel, parail,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 4 parail, -aille, 4-5 -aile, -ayl(e, 5 -ayll, -eylle, 6 parrelle, 6-7 parrell, -el, parel, -ell. [Aphetic form of ME. *aparail*, APPAREL, q. v.]

1. Preparation, equipment: = APPAREL *sb.* 1.

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 17501 We schal come on suche parayle That..Off his purpos schal he be rent. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* xxv. (Shaks. Soc.) 246 Jewgys that knowyth the parayl..this matere to amende.

2. A body of troops: = ARRAY *sb.* 4.

13.. *Coer de L.* 1644 Kyng Rychard wente, with hys parayle, To Marcyle they ganne ryde. 1512-18 *Act* 3 *Hen. VIII*, c. 3 *Preamble*, Much partey of the cominalte and parell of the Realme..be not of power nor abilitie to bye theym longbowes.

3. Apparatus, outfit, furniture, tackle: = APPAREL *sb.* 2, 3.

c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 448 Þis chapelle..wt alle þe pareylle þt longede þerto. 14.. in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 114 Or of hur bed was ther any peraylc of gold or sylke. 1532 in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 120 All the parell belongyn to the plowe.

b. Clothing, array, attire: = APPAREL *sb.* 5.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xi. 228 For his pore paraille and pylgrymes wedes. 1393 *Ibid.* C. XIII. 131 In þe parail of a pilgrim. *a* 1400 *Octouian* 1680 Melk whyte armes, yn ryme I rede, Was hare parayle. *a* 1547 SURREY *Æneid* IV. 337 A shining parel..of Tirian purple. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 14 Fling all his old parrell after him.

4. Ornament, decoration: = APPAREL *sb.* 7, 7 b; cf. PARURE 1.

1546 *Inv Ch. Goods Yorksh.*, etc. (Surtees) 138 Two albes and parrelles [*MS. transcript* parrettes] of ymagerye. 1554 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 58 Item, for porrels for albis..vjd. 1598 *Lond. Gas.* No. 3370/4 Stole.., one piece of Cloth,. marked in the Parrel, I O H.

b. A chimney-piece, mantelpiece.

1532-3 in Bayley *Hist. Tower London* (1821) I. App. Pt. I. xxix, The settyng of vij. new parells in vij. chymneys..ev'y parell' v. fote in wydnes. 1542 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 571/2 (Dartford) Parells of stone for chimneys. 1845 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 4), *Parrell*,. a chimney-piece; A set of dressings or ornaments for a fire-place.

5. A preparation of eggs, etc. put into wine to refine it (see quots.).

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 66 Which parrell for the most part in one night will cause them [the wines] to fine. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Parell*, Whites of Eggs, Bay-Salt, Milk and Conduit-Water beat together, and poured into a Vessel of Wine..in order to Fine it. 1703 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 14 They make a Parell of burn'd Alum, Bay-Salt, and Conduit Water.

6. (?) Cf. APPAREL *sb.* 6.

a 1330 *Roland & V.* 196 Fele þousand of sarazines, Swiþe heyze of parail. 1390 GOWER (*Conf.* III. 119 Lich to tuo twinnes of mankinde..So be thei bothe of o parail. *c* 1400 *St. Alexius* (MS. Laud 622) 27/165 To þe chirche of seint Bonefas Wiþ þis maiden þai token þe pas, þat heize was of paraile. *Ibid.* 56/810 He hidde here noman shulde ywite, His book of gode paraile. 1528 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* H, The ruddier wines of the same parell are more nouryshyng than white.

7. *Naut.* See PARREL.

†**Pa·rel, parail,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 4 parayle, 4-5 parail, 5 parael, parrail, -aille, parell, parele, parrel, 6 parall, 7 parel. [Aphetic form of ME. *aparail*, *-ayle*, APPAREL *v.*, q. v.]

1. *trans.* To prepare, get ready, put in order: = APPAREL *v.* 1.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 480 Þis dere kyng..Had parreld him a proude feste. *Ibid.* 765 (Ashm) He parrails [*Dubl.* apperels] him a proude ost of princes & oþire.

b. To give a 'parel' to (wine): see prec. 5.

1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. iv. (1668) 113 Parel it with six Eggs, yolks and all, one handfull of bay salt, and a pint of conduit water to every parel.

2. To clothe, dress, array, attire: = APPAREL *v.* 5.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1990 Al þe pepul is parayled and passed to cherche. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. III. 224 Ac marchauns metten with hym [Guile]..And parailed hym lyke here prentys. 14.. *Thomas of Erceldoune* (ed. 1875) 94 But I am a lady of anoþer cuntre, If I be parellid moost of price.

3. To adorn, embellish: = APPAREL *v.* 7.

a 1510 DOUGLAS *K. Hart* I. ix, And said he suld it parall all with fyn And fresche delyt, with mony florist floure.

Parel, -e, obs. forms of PERIL.

‖ **Pare·lcon.** *Gram. Obs.* [mod.L., a. Gr. παρέλκων, pr. pple. of παρέλκειν to draw aside or along, spin out, prolong.] (See quot.)

1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Parelcon*, Protraction, a figure wherein a word or syllable is added to the end of another, as *Numinam, Etiamnum.*

Parelectronomy (pærĭlektro·nŏmi). *Physiol.* [ad. F. *parélectronomie*, f. Gr. παρ(α- PARA-[1] against + ELECTRO- electric + -νομία, f. νόμος law, etc.] (See quot. 1893.) Hence **Parelectrono·mic** *a.*, pertaining to or marked by parelectronomy.

1877 ROSENTHAL *Muscles & Nerves* 208 Called parelectronomy by E. du Bois-Reymond, because it differs from the usual electric action of muscles. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* I. ii. § 2. 52 It is not until this parelectronomic layer, as he calls it, has been removed..that the natural current can manifest itself in its proper strength. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Parelectronomy*, name applied by Du Bois Reymond to the weakened condition of the electrical current of muscle, while the natural transverse section at the tendinous ends is maintained. The condition is due to the presence of an opposite current across the natural transverse section.

Parelie, Parelion: see PARHELION.

Parell, -e, var. PAREIL, PAREL *Obs*; obs. f. PERIL.

Parellic (părĕ·lĭk), *a. Chem.* [f. Bot. L. *parella*, f. F. *parelle*, formerly *pareele*, ad. med.L. *paratella*, name of a plant.] In *Parellic acid* ($C_9H_8O_4$), obtained from a crustaceous lichen, *Lecanora Parella*; also called **Pare·llin.** Hence **Pare·llate,** a salt of parellic acid.

1866-77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 355 *Parellic acid* or *Parellin*. .. Parellic acid forms colourless needles, very slightly soluble in cold water, soluble in alcohol and in ether. ..Parellate of barium..is a white powder insoluble in water.

†**Pa·relling,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* Also 5 parral-, 5-7 paral-. [f. PAREL *v.* and *sb.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb PAREL; preparation, equipment, arraying, etc.; also *concr.* equipage, furniture, apparatus (= PAREL *sb.* 3).

1496 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 302 For xxx" sparris, to mak a paraling of ak for the gunnys. 1508 *Ibid.* III. 142, viij dosan of rauchteris to be coyis in the schip and paraling gif tha com to ony segis. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 88 The upright Stones..retain their Angles, Arras, and a Shew of paralling, conspicuous, fair, and perfect even to Admiration.

b. *attrib.* in **parelling staff,** a stick used by vintners in 'parelling' (see PAREL *v.* 1 b).

1594 PLAT *Jewel-ho.* III. 68 A hazell sticke of the bigneuse of a good cudgell,..(the Vintners call it their parrelling staffe). 1703 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 16 They add more Wine, and stir them together in a Half-tub, with a Parelling staff.

Paremayn, obs. f. PEARMAIN, kind of apple.

‖ **Parembole** (părĕ·mbŏlĭ). *Rhet.* [a. Gr. παρεμβολή insertion, interpolation, parenthesis, etc., f. παρ(α- PARA-[1] 1 + ἐμβολή throwing in, insertion.] A kind of parenthesis: see quot. 1753.

[1698 HARRINGTON *Prerog. Pop. Govt.* Wks. (1700) 236 In which is contain'd the Parembole or Courses of Israel before the Captivity.] 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Parembole*, Παρεμβολή, in rhetoric, a figure wherein something relating to the subject is inserted in the middle of a period. All the difference between the *parembole* and *parenthesis*, according to Vossius, is, that the former relates to the subject in hand, whereas the latter is foreign to it.

Parement, variant of PARAMENT *Obs.*

‖ **Parempto·sis.** *Rhet.* [a. Gr. παρέμπτωσις irruption, insertion, f. παρ(α- beside + ἐμπτωσις falling in, incidence.] = PAREMBOLE.

[1706 PHILLIPS (Kersey), *Parenptosis* .. a Grammatical Figure when a Letter is added in the middle of a Word.] 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc. s. v. *Parembole*, It is also called *parempiosis*, and is a species of parenthesis.

Parence, obs. f. *parents*, pl. of PARENT *sb.*

‖ **Parencephalon** (pærense·fălŏn). *Anat.* [mod.L., f. Gr. παρ(α-, PARA-[1] 1 + ἐγκέφαλον, -ον brain, ENCEPHALON; cf. Gr. παρεγκεφαλίς cerebellum.] The cerebellum. Hence ‖ **Parencephalitis** (-aitis) [-ITIS], inflammation of the cerebellum; **Parenco·phalocele** (-sil) [Gr. κήλη tumour], hernia of the cerebellum.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Parencephalos*, the same as the *Cerebellum*. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Parencephalos*. 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Parencephalocele*, hernia of the cerebellum; a very rare disease. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Parencephalitis*.

Parenchym, -me (părĕ·ŋkim). [ad. next, or a. F. *parenchyme* (1546 in Hatz.-Darm.).] = next.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 67 Obstructions in the very parenchym of that bowel. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* II. 514 Fossile beds of a light marl, which contains leaves.. whose fibres are in the most beautiful preservation, but whose parenchyme is black and carbonised. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 50 Cellular tissue is frequently called *Parenchym*. 1880 R. C. DRYSDALE in *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* Oct. 3 In the parenchyme of the organs.

Parenchyma (părĕ·ŋkimä). Pl. **parenchymata.** [a. Gr. παρέγχυμα, -ματ-, lit. 'something poured in beside' (f. παρα- beside + ἐγχυμα infusion), used by Erasistratus in sense 1 a below; the substance of the liver, lungs, etc. being anciently supposed to be formed of blood strained through the blood-vessels and coagulated.]

1. *Anat.* and *Zool.* a. The special or proper substance of a gland or other organ of the body, as the liver, spleen, kidneys, lungs, etc., as distinguished from the connective tissue or *stroma*, and from muscular tissue or *flesh* proper. (In quot. 1682 applied to the connective tissue forming the true skin, as distinguished from the nerve-fibres distributed through it.)

1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 115 Physitians .. determine the Parenchyma of the Liver to bee a certain flowing of blood, as if nothing else were there but coagulated blood. 1664 ETHEREDGE *Com. Revenge* v. i, I .. fear that the parenchyma of the right lobe of the lungs..is perforated. 1682 T. GIBSON *Anat.* (1684) 13 The true skin..is made up of nervous fibres..closely interwoven. and of a parenchyma that fills up the interstices. 1783 W. CULLEN *First Lines* § 293 Wks. 1827 II. 32 An inflammation of the parenchyma, or substance of viscera. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v., The parenchymata of glandular organs are vascular.

b. The soft tissue composing the general substance of the body in some invertebrates, as sponges and certain worms; *spec.* the undifferentiated cell-substance or protoplasm of unicellular animals.

1665 R. HOOKE *Microgr.* xxii. 138 In a Sponge, the Parenchyma, it seems, is but a kind of mucous gelly. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 106 The calcareous bodies (spicula) always lie in the connective tissue of the parenchyma. *Ibid.* 131 The body-parenchyma of this sporocyst becomes differentiated. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 9 Histology enables us to understand the structure and nature of the ultimate substance or parenchyma of the body.

2. *Bot.* Tissue consisting of cells of approximately equal length and breadth placed side by side, usually soft and succulent, and often with intercellular spaces; found in all the systems of tissues, but chiefly and typically in the fundamental or ground tissue, as in the softer parts of leaves, the pulp of fruits, the bark and pith of stems, etc.; hence sometimes used as a synonym for 'fundamental tissue'. (Distinguished from PROSENCHYMA.)

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 79 Beginners must learn to distinguish the bloud of plants, from their gore and Parenchyma

or garbage. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. § 18 Next to the Cuticle [in a bean], we come to the *Parenchyma*. .. I call it the *Parenchyma*. Not that we are so meanly to conceive of it, as if it were a meer concreted Juyce. For it is a Body very curiously organiz'd. *Ibid.* IV. § 7 The Parenchyma of the Leaf, which lies betwixt the Nerves, and..fills all up. 1786 *Gentl. Mag.* LVI. I. 436 They make corks of the parenchyma, the second bark of the black poplar. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* vii. 144 The green cellular substance, called parenchyma, which fills up all the interspaces in..leaves. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 78.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *parenchyma-cell.*

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 249 Emboli of air, of fat and of parenchyma-cells.

Hence **Parenchymal, Parenchymatic** *adjs.*, of, pertaining to, or consisting of parenchyma, parenchymatous; **Parenchymatitis** *Path.*, inflammation of the parenchyma of an organ.

1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 485/2 The bloodvessels .. remain on the..*parenchymal aspect of the mucous tissue. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1111 Probably they are actually derived from the parenchymal layer. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 213 The *parenchymatick Laboratorie of the Liver. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 300 Inflammation of the brain, and particularly .. parenchymatic inflammation. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Parenchymatitis.

Parenchymatous (pærenkĭ·mătəs), *a.* [f. Gr. παρέγχυμα, παρεγχυματ- (see prec.) + -OUS.]

1. *Anat.* and *Zool.* a. Consisting of or having the nature of parenchyma (sense 1); *spec.* applied to intestinal worms whose bodies are composed of solid parenchyma with no visceral cavity.

1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 498 Their Liver is of a dark Green, inclining to black, and Parenchymatous. 1766 UNDERWOOD *ibid.* LVII. 5 Under this kind of parenchymatous substance was a muscular mass. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. xi. 310 The Parenchymatous intestinal worms of Cuvier. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 19/2 The abdominal viscera may be subdivided into the membranous and the parenchymatous.

b. Of or belonging to the parenchyma of an organ; occurring in or affecting the parenchyma.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed 4) II. 88 Parenchymatous or deep-seated inflammation distinguished from meningic. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med* (1880) 54 The cells in inflamed parts undergo parenchymatous degeneration. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Path.* 210 Parenchymatous hæmorrhages.

2. *Bot.* Consisting, or having the nature, of parenchyma (sense 2); of or belonging to the parenchyma.

1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* II. ii. iii. i. 112 The ..ligneous parts are more easily pounded than the parenchymatous parts. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (ed. 2) 7 Cells have been divided into parenchymatous and prosenchymatous; parenchymatous being applied to those cells which are placed end to end; and prosenchymatous to those which are attenuated, and overlapping another, but various transitional states occur which render it impossible to draw ..a distinct line of demarcation between them. 1884 BOWLER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 517 Narrow ligneous bundles are separated by broad parenchymatous medullary rays.

Hence **Parenchymatously** *adv.*

1884 *Therapeutic Gaz.* VIII. 555 The injection of tincture of iodine parenchymatously is dangerous in cases where the growth is very vascular.

Parenchyme: see PARENCHYM.

‖ **Parenchymella.** *Embryol.* [mod.L. dim. of PARENCHYMA.] = PARENCHYMULA.

1887 MEISCHNIKOFF in *Amer. Naturalist* XXI. 419 There finally arose a two-layered parenchymella, which, by abbreviation of the embryonic process, became changed into a gastrula. *Ibid.* 421 How does the Parenchymella theory agree with the facts of embryology in general?

Parenchymous pare ŋkĭməs), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. PARENCHYM + -OUS.] = PARENCHYMATOUS.

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (ed. 2) 185 The flesh of the body is of three sorts, Parenchymous, Glandulous, or Musculous. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* IV § 7 The Cortical Body, or Parenchymous part of the Barque. 1706 BAYNARD in Floyer *Hot & Cold Bath.* II. (1709) 381 The parenchymous Substance of the Liver. 1820 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxix. 91 [The eggs] are usually deposited in the parenchymous substance of the leaves. 1868 E. P. WRIGHT *Ocean World* VI. 171 Among the Gorgonidæ the polypier ceases to be parenchymous—that is, spongy and cellular.

‖ **Parenchymula** (pærenkĭ·mĭŭlä). *Embryol.* [mod.L. dim of PARENCHYMA.] (See quot.)

1884 A. HYATT in *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* (1885) I. 91 It [Sycandra] is a form with concentrated development, in which the gastrula appears without the parenchymula. 1886 — in *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* Ser. III. XXXI. 341 (*Orig. Tissue*), The Parenchymula is a recently discovered stage of the embryo immediately succeeding the closed blastula. A differentiated colony, like the amphiblastula, with the cells at one end becoming better fitted to take in food, could be transformed into a parenchymula by the migration of differentiated feeding cells into the interior, and the parenchymula could then have been transformed into a true gastrula.

Parenesis, Parenetic: see PARÆNESIS, etc.

Parent (pē·rĕnt), *sb.* [a. OF. *parent* (11th c. in Littré, pl. *parens*, *parens* (cf. Eng. pl. *parence* in 16–17th c.) = Pr. *parent*, *paren*, Sp. *pariente*, Pg., It. *parente*:—L. *parent-em* (nom. *parens*), sb. use of old pr. pple. of *parĕre* to produce, bring forth, beget; prop. a father or mother, or by extension, an ancestor; in mod. Romanic langs. any kinsman.]

1. A person who has begotten or borne a child; a father or mother. Also *parent-in-law*, a father-in law or mother-in-law.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 901 To Nazareth was sho had home vntil hire parentes house. 1557 SEAGER *Sch. Vertue* 294 in *Babees Bk.* 341 In thy parence presence Humbly salute them with all reuerence. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 397 He .. seased without right or title all the goodes of the sayde Duke John his parent. 1623 BP. HALL *Contempl., O. T.* XVIII. iv, Children are but the pieces of their Parents in another skin. 1647 *Husbandman's Plea agst. Tithes* 61 From our Ancestors, and naturall parence. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* i, He was not undutiful to his parents. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* (ed 3) II. 335 The bequest was not made by a parent or person standing in *loco parentis*. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* (ed. 2) 257 No man can select his own parents. 1899 EARL ROSEBERY in *Daily News* 6 May 4/2 The crusty old parent-in-law.

b. By extension (already in L.): A progenitor, a forefather; esp. in *our first parents*, Adam and Eve.

1423 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) v. xiv. 105 There myght thou beholde thyn owne parentes Adam and Eue. 1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* Introd ii, God's Hand had written in the Hearts Of our First Parents all the Rules of Good. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 65 On Earth he first beheld Our two first Parents, yet the onely two Of mankind. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in W.* VIII. Wks. 1838 V. 65 The glad promise, given To our first parent, that at length his sons .. Should form one happy family of love.

c. *transf.* A person who holds the position or exercises the functions of a parent; a protector, guardian; sometimes applied to a father- or mother-in-law. *Spiritual parent*: a sponsor, godparent; also, a person to whom one owes one's spiritual life or conversion.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 9 In the fayth of theyr spirituall parentes. 1570 *Homilies* II. *Rebellion* III. (1859) 570 The rebels do not only dishonour their prince, the parent of their country, but also do dishonour and shame their natural parents. 1700 DRYDEN *Sigism. & Guisc.* 358 A publick parent of the state. 1888 in *Charity Organ. Rev.* May 231 The 'house parents' receive their fixed salary.

† 2. A relative; a kinsman or kinswoman. [So in Fr. and other Romanic langs.] *Obs.* or *alien.* (Common in 16th c.)

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 150 Fulle goodly thei reuerenced and obeyed eche to other as louyng cosynes and parentys. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xi. 41 The man ys nyghe kynne and parent of y' goddis. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Q ii b, As bretheme, and cosyns, or other parentes. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xxvii. 145 b, Being by her next parents brought vnto..her husband. 1621 J. REYNOLDS *God's Revenge* I. 131 He sends the chiefest of his Parents to Vermandero. 1745 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Female Spect.* No 10 (1748) II. 172 She should be saluted with the frowns and upbraidings of a wronged husband and incensed parent [her uncle]. 1771 MRS GRIFFITH *Hist. Lady Barton* I. 267, I had many times thought of returning to Briançon, of throwing myself at my only surviving parent's feet, and of endeavouring to obtain her pardon.

3. Any organism (animal or plant) considered in relation to its offspring.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 182 The parent began to change her note, and send forth another cry. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 366 The ultimate derivation of every animal is from an egg. Mediately, or immediately, there is always not merely a parent but a mother. 1877 DARWIN *Forms of Fl.* V 212 Out of the above 211 seedlings, 173 belonged to the same two forms as their parents, and only 38 .. to the third form distinct from either parent.

4. *fig.* That from which another thing springs or is derived; a source, cause, origin. (Usually of things; less commonly of persons, in relation to their 'productions'.)

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 117 And this same progeny of evills, Comes from our debate, from our dissention, We are their parents and originall. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. i § 4 We have reason to think that all true virtues are to honour true religion as their parent. 1646 CRASHAW *Steps to Temple* 8 Hail sister springs, Parents of silver-footed rills! 1754 GRAY *Poesy* 14 Parent of sweet and solemn-breathing airs. 1841 MILL in *Nonconf.* I. 1 The evils of which it is the parent. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 243 It [the Liturgy of St. James] is undoubtedly the parent of the Armenian Rite.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. Appositive (with or without hyphen), chiefly in sense 4; cf. *mother-country.* (Unlimited in number.)

1646 CRASHAW *Steps to Temple* 3 Such the maiden gem, Peeps from her parent stem. 1672 DRYDEN *2nd Pt. Conq. Granada* IV. iii, Speak, holy shade; thou parent-form, speak on. a 1721 PRIOR *To C'tess Devonshire* 37 When the parent sun with genial beams Has animated many goodly gems. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chace* IV. 26 New blooming Honours to the Parent-Tree. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 446 To let the parent bird go free. 1787 SIR J. HAWKINS *Johnson* 500 In the contentions between a parent-state and its offspring. 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* xlvi, So long as fire outlives the parent spark. 1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* I. iv. 105 The parent-form must have been a burrowing animal. 1870 MARCH *Compar. Gram. Anglo-S.* 2 Theoretical roots..given by grammarians as those of the Parent Speech. 1878 GUTHRIE *Pract. Physics* 46 To find with what pressure the vapour separates itself from the parent liquid. 1903 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 380 The parent-substance can scarcely have been used up or annihilated.

b. Other combinations. (*a*) attrib. (*b*) instrumental, as *parent-blest* adj.; also *parent-like* adj. (adv.); c. **parent-cell** (*Biol.*), a cell from which other cells are derived; a cytula; **parent-kernel**, the nucleus of the fertilized egg-cell; a cytococcus.

1880 G. MEREDITH *Trag. Com.* (1881) 150 He was bent on winning a *parent-blest bride. 1810 LEE *Odes of Pindar* (1810) 486 Forth from thy *parent-bosom swarm'd Thy Dorian sons, to lead the way. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* iii. 36 He earthed himself under his mother's bed in the *parent cabin. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. 176, I therefore assign a peculiar name to the new cell, from which the child really proceeds..usually inaptly called 'the fertilized egg-cell'..I shall call it the *parent-cell (*cytula*), and its kernel (*nucleus*) the *parent-kernel (*cytococcus*). a 1835 MRS. HEMANS *Return* Poems (1875) 453 The holy prayer Of the child in his *parent-halls. 1608 DOD & CLEAVER *Expos. Prov.* xi–xii. 75 Marueilous is the efficacy of a *parentlike blessing. 1735 THOMSON *Liberty* I. 371 He my great Work Will Parent-like sustain. 1899 E. PHILLPOTTS *Human Boy* 197 With fathers or women he [the master] had an expression known as the '*parent-smile'.

† **Parent,** *a.*[1] *Obs.* Also 5 -ant, -aunt, 7 -and. [Either a. OF. *parant* apparent, visible, pr. pple. of *paroir*:—L. *pārēre* to appear, or aphetic form of *aparant*, APPARENT.] = APPARENT *a.* 4: in *parent heir, heir parent.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XXIX. 112 The mooste parent heyre of the lynage. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. CLXXXIII. 268 The sayd Henry shulde be proclaymed..for heyre parant. *Ibid.* 533 By auctoryte of the same parliament syr Roger Mortymer, erle of the Marche was soone after proclaymyd heyer paraunt vnto y' crowne of Englonde. [a 1677 *Lovers Quarrel* iv. in Child *Ballads* IV. cix B. (1886) 447/1 My heir and parand thou shalt be.]

† **Pa·rent,** *a.*[2] *Obs. rare*—°. [ad. L. *pārēns*, *pārēnt-em* obedient, pr. pple. of *pārēre* to obey.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Parent*, obedient, dutiful, serviceable.

Parent (pē·rĕnt), *v. rare.* [f. PARENT *sb.*: cf. OF. *parenter* (14 15th c. in Godef.) in same senses.] *trans.* a. To be the parent of, beget, produce. b. To be or act as a parent to; to 'father' or 'mother'.

1663 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Relig. Stoic* ii (1685) 23 Churlishness and Close-handedness parented by Avarice. 1884 W. F. CRAFTS *Sabb. for Man* (1894) 192 Even a republican government is compelled to parent such of its people as are not capable of self-government.

Parentage (pē·rĕntedʒ). [a. F. *parentage* (12th c. in Littré), f. *parent* PARENT + -AGE.]

1. Exercise of the functions of a parent; parental conduct or treatment. *rare.*

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* iv. 123 Our fader..sholde have slayne vs, if it hadde not be our lorde that kepte vs therfro. Sore harde parentage dyd he shewe to vs, our naturell fader 1623 WODROPHE *Marlow Fr. Tongue* 478/2 Good Amitie is a second Parentage. 1867 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (ed 3) I. 269 Plato ordains community of wives, and interdicts parentage.

† 2. Parents collectively. *Obs. rare*

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I 1851 This blessed Audry from her yonge age Was. Obedyent lowly vnto her parentage. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. x. 27 He .. Inquyrd, which of them most did love her parentage?

3. Derivation or descent from parents, esp. in reference to the particular parent or parents; 'birth', lineage.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Parentela* .. Parentage: auncestrie. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. ii. 152 The elder [child], ignorant of his birth and parentage, Became a Bricklayer, when he came to age 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* Pref. 18 That doubly Honourable (both for his parts and parentage) Mr. Boyle. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. ix. 363 Settlements by parentage, all legitimate children being really settled in the parish where their parents are settled. 1870 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (ed 2) I. App. 714 The alleged parentage of her son Harold was generally doubted.

b. *fig.* Derivation from an author or source, origin.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* v. (1887) 35 This worde, γραμματικη, with γραφικη, both the two of one parentage and pedigree. 1641 WILKINS *Math. Magick* I. ii. (1648) 9 We shall find it to spring from honourable parentage. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 153 The superstition..is of very ancient and respectable parentage. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 436 Sin..shows by ethical likeness its Satanic parentage.

4. *spec.* Derivation or descent from parents in relation to inherited rank or character; hereditary degree or quality; 'family', 'birth'. Usually with qualifying adj.; in quot. 1608 *absol.* good birth, high rank.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xi. 41 They whiche ben borne of basse parentage. a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 38 Cicile Duches of Yorke..a woman of small stature, but of muche honour and high parentage. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 649 Heyres of great parentage in the South part. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. iv. 39 He askt me of what parentage I was; I told him of as good as he. 1608 DOD & CLEAVER *Expos. Prov.* xi–xii. 49 Poore women which neither haue parentage, nor beauty, nor riche apparel to set them forth. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. iii. 95 They upbraided him with the Meanness of his Parentage. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* I. xi, Born of humble parentage.

† 5. Relationship, kinship; *concr.* relations collectively, kindred. *Obs.*

1548 ED SOMERSET *Epist. Scots* A iv b, By mariage..one blonde, one lignage and parentage, is made of twoo. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1001/1 By equalitie and loue, which is by parentage and mariage. 1657 EARL MONM. tr. *Paruta's Pol. Disc.* 56 If Cato had not despised the Parentage offered him by Pompey. 1693 TATE in *Dryden's Juvenal* xv. Notes (1697) 382 The Souldier is also priviledg'd to make a Will, and to give away his Estate, which he got in War..without consideration of Parentage, or Relations. 1768 BOSWELL *Corsica* ii. (ed. 2) 93 Signor Luiggi Giafferi, who had a numerous parentage.

6. The condition or status of a parent; parenthood. Also *fig.*

1876 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchr.* 165 This supposes that Tyre, since it had reached the age of political parentage, must have come into possession of considerable power some time before. 1877 MRS. PHELPS *Story of Avis* xv. 275

Romances, in which parentage is represented as a blindly deifying privilege, which it were an irreverence to associate with teething..or an insufficient income. 1887 BLACKMORE *Springhaven* III. 54 Another race..with doubts whether marriage could make parentage between them.

7. = PARAGE 4.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Parage*, This Parage being an equality of duty, or service among brothers and sisters, some have called it *Fraternage* and *Parentage*.

Parental (pāre·ntăl), *a.* [ad. L. *parentāl-is*: see PARENT and -AL. Cf. obs. F. *parental* (16th c. in Godef.).]

1. Of or pertaining to a parent; characteristic of or resembling a parent; fatherly or motherly.

1623 COCKERAM, *Parentall*, of or belonging to the parents. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseu. Ep.* 143 It overthrows the carefull course, and parentall provision of nature. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul* (1806) II. iv. vii. 399 One of the most delightful passions in human nature—parental affection. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* IV. vi, The finger pressed on the parental lip warned him to silence. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vii. 159 The early English held almost Roman notions on the nature of parental authority.

2. Of the nature of a parent; *fig.* that is the source or origin from which something springs.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 15 If I can but finde the parentall root, or formall reason of a Truth, I am quiet. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 577 To Parental Nature pay The tears of grateful joy. 1813 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXI. 477 The first appendix attempts to shew that it [Sanscrit] is parental to the Low-Dutch and other Gothic Dialects of Europe. 1877 OWEN *Mrs. Wellesley's Desp.* p. xxiii, The principal, and (so to speak) parental agent in that scheme. 1904 H. BRIERLEY in *Chr. World* 11 Feb. 22/5 When the nesting season is over, the parental robins retire to the thickest woods and copses.

Hence **Parentality** (pærĕntæ·lĭti), the state or condition of being a parent, parenthood; **Pare·ntally** *adv.*, in the manner of a parent.

1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Legist.* xvi. § 50 It involves in it divestment of parentality; to wit, of paternity, or of maternity, or of both. 1801 W TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 578 He absolves debauchery from the cares of parentality. 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 197 Whatever rights the king enjoys as elector, have been always parentally exercised. 1837 SIR F. B. HEAD 19 Dec. in *Narrative* ix. (1839) 319, I parentally called upon them [the Canadian rebel leaders], as their Governor, to avoid the effusion of human blood

‖ **Parentalia** (pærĕntē·liă). *pl.* [L. *parentālia* lit. parental things or rites.] Among the ancient Romans, Periodical observances in honour of dead parents or relations; also *transf.* as title of a work (so L. in Ausonius).

1706 in PHILLIPS. 1750 WREN (*title*) Parentalia, or Memoirs of the Family of the Wrens. 1801 SHAW in *Southey's Thalaba* VIII. *note*, For two or three months after any person is interred, the female relations go once a week to weep over the grave, and perform their parentalia upon it.

† **Pare·ntate,** *v. Obs.* [L. *parentāt-*, ppl. stem of *parentāre*, f. *parent-em* PARENT: see -ATE[3]. Cf. F. *parenter* in same sense.] *intr.* To celebrate the funeral rites of parents or relations; hence in general sense, to offer funeral obsequies.

1620 BARRET *Ded. Southwell's Poems* (Turnbull) 246 Not to perish unrevenged, they parentated to themselves, with the blood of the Senate. 1623 COCKERAM, *Parentate*, to celebrate ones parents funerals. 1654 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Justine* XI. 15, He did parentate to the Tombs of those who fell in the Trojan war. *Ibid.* XXXIX. 470 By her death [he] did parentate to the Ghosts of his wife.

Parentation (pĕ·rĕnt-, pærĕntē·ʃən). ? *Obs.* [ad. L *parentātiōn-em*, n. of action from *parentāre*: see prec. So F. *parentation* (16th c.).] The performance of the funeral rites of parents or relatives; hence, any memorial service for the dead.

1627 MAY *Lucan* IV 867 Let Fortune this new parentation make For hated Carthages dire spirits sake. 1772 NUGENT tr. *Hist. Fr. Gerund* II. 265 An happy voyage over the procellous ocean of your funeral parentation. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* I. xxxiv. 124 Children and heirs were to perform the accustomed rites of parentation.

Pa·rentdom. *nonce-wd* [f. PARENT *sb.* + -DOM.] The realm, domain, or body of parents.

1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LIX. 168 All parentdom is up in arms against it.

Pa·rented, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ED[2].] (In comb.) Having parents (of a specified kind).

1902 *Daily Chron.* 30 Oct. 5/1 The best parented children have to suffer exile at times.

† **Parente·le.** *Obs.* [a. F. *parentèle* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *parentēla* relationship.]

1. Kinship, relationship; kindred.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 834 Certes parentele is in two maneres outher goostly or fleshly. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 163 Honestly hym he Prayed..wyth his grete Perentele awhyle hym dysporte. 1541 *St. Papers Hen. VIII* III. 316 The Juges inclyned to parcialitie and unlauful favor unto their parentile and affynytie.

2. = PARENTAGE 3, 4.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xl 54 b/2 They ben comen of grete parentele and lygnage in worldly honour. *c* 1530 L. COX *Rhet.* (1899) 57 He hath spoken of his parentele and bryngynge vp in youth. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. iii. § 156 (1740) 223 Not so many..as there were Cities strove for the Parentele of Homer.

Parenterli·nario, -lignario: see PAR *prep.* 1 g.

† **Pare·nthese,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. PARENTHES-IS or its F. form *parenthèse*.] *trans.* To intersperse as with parentheses.

1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 226 A faint voyce, whose..lamentations were often parenthesed with sighes and teares. *Ibid.* 228 Shee (parenthesing her words with greedy kisses) thus bespake him.

Parenthesis (pāre·nθĭsis). Pl. **-theses** (-sīz). [a. med.L., a. Gr. παρένθεσις, f. παρεντιθέναι to put in beside, f. παρ(α- beside + ἐν in + τιθέναι to place, θέσις placing. Cf. F. *parenthèse* (15th c.), It. *parentesi*.]

1. An explanatory or qualifying word, clause, or sentence inserted into a passage with which it has not necessarily any grammatical connexion, and from which it is usually marked off by round or square brackets, dashes, or commas.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 811 The Duke somwhat marueylyng at his sodaine pauses, as thoughe they were but Parenthesis, with a high countenaunce sayde. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 83 *Parenthesis*, an interclude of a sentence..commonly set betweene two haife circles, as thus, I am content (not in respect you deserue so much at my hands) onely for pittie sake to hearken vnto you. 1631 R. BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb.* 218 Note M. Bizerwoods Parenthesies. 1659 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 283 You see the inconveniency of a long parenthesis; we have forgot the sense that went before. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* V. xvi, The phenomenon had not been worth a parenthesis. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* Introd. 12 What is illegible.., but..obvious from the context., is in italics, within marks of parenthesis ( ).

† **b.** A passage introduced into a context with which it has no connexion; a digression. *Obs.*

1600 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Edw. IV* Wks. 1874 I. 29 Away with this parenthesis of words. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 4 But let this go for a Parenthesis; return we to our task. 1757 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* 5 May (1846) III. 288, I thought you would prefer this parenthesis of politics.

c. As a grammatical or rhetorical figure.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xiii] (Arb.) 180 Your first figure of tollerable disorder is (Parenthesis) or by an English name the (Insertour). 1836 H. ROGERS *J. Howe* xi. (1863) 333 He is .full of involution, parenthesis, and awkward transposition. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 5 May 4/3 That essential quality of the amusing storyteller, the art of parenthesis, the dropping in of the appropriate and unexpected word, the swift and illuminating phrase.

2. *transf.* An interval; an interlude; a hiatus.

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* III. iii, I ne're knew tabacco take i as a parenthesis, before. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm., Antiquary* (Arb.) 29 A Manuscript he pores on euerlastingly, especially if the couer be all Moth-eaten, and the dust make a Parenthesis betweene eurry Syllable. 1654 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Justine* III. 62 In the Parenthesis of time whiles the Infant grew up, he made Laws for the Spartans. 1796 BURNEY *Mem. Metastasio* II. 162 Rural amusements usually serve as a parenthesis to music. 1899 STOPF. BROOKE *Eng. Lit.* 154 During that parenthesis of bad government and national tumult which filled the years between the death of Aldfrith, and the renewed peace and order under Ceolwulf.

3 The upright curves ( ) collectively, used to include words inserted parenthetically; now usually in pl. *parentheses*; 'round brackets'.

Also extended to the 'square brackets' or crotchets [ ].

1715 in Somers *Tracts* II. 436 Our old Bibles, had these Words..in small Letters, and sometimes in a Parenthesis. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Printing* 274 The Parenthesis serves to inclose such parts of a Period as make no part of the subject. 1823 H J. BROOKE *Introd Crystallogr.* 238 This symbol is placed in a parenthesis to distinguish it from a combination of three simple or mixed decrements. 1824 [see PARENTHETIC 1]. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res* I. IV, Sentences .. in quite angular attitudes, buttressed up by props (of parentheses and dashes). *Mod.* The words in parentheses.

b. *transf.* A pair of curved lines or figures resembling 'round brackets'.

1608 DAY *Law-Triches* III. E j, Doost see Vulcan with the horning parenthesis in his fore-head! 1820 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Christ's Hosp.* 35 *Vrs. agv*, Weaving those ingenious parentheses called cat-cradles.

Parenthesist (pāre·nθĭsist). [f. PARENTHESIZE: see -IST.] One who introduces a parenthesis.

1901 *Q. Pioneer* Dec. 27 His poverty is here put to silence .. by this parenthesist—('but thou art rich'). No doubt, the parenthesist had in his eye Polycarp's riches towards God exclusively.

Parenthesize (pāre·nθĭsəiz), *v.* [f. PARENTHES-IS + -IZE: cf. *emphas-ize*.]

1. *trans.* To insert as a parenthesis; to express or state in parenthesis. (Usually with obj. clause.)

1837 SOUTHEY *Doctor* cxix. IV. 181 Sir Kenelm Digby observes..that 'it is a common speech (but', he parenthesizes, 'only amongst the unlearned sort) *ubi tres medici duo athei*'. 1854 LOWELL *Jrnl. in Italy* Pr. Wks. 1890 I. 167 Speaking of Italian quarrels, I am tempted to parenthesize here another which I saw at Civita Vecchia.

b. *intr.* To introduce a parenthesis, to say something in parenthesis.

1880 BRIGHT *Sp. at B'ham* 19 Mar., I was going to observe —but your friendly interruptions forced me to parenthesise.

2. *trans.* To insert a parenthesis in; to interlard or intersperse with parentheses.

1889 *Lancet* 22 June 1277/1 The amount of constant practice that is required to take a verbatim report of a complicated and much parenthesised speech.

3. To put between marks of parenthesis; to bracket.

1866 *Contemp. Rev.* III. 470 If our parenthesized question admit of a negative answer. 1866 *Sat. Rev.* XXI. 26 Each word or member of a phrase, with its explanation appended in parenthesised clauses.

4. To curve into the shape ( ). *humorous.*

1879 *Scribner's Mag.* XIX. 771/1 Legs somewhat parenthesised by usage to the saddle.

Parenthetic (pærĕnθe·tik), *a.* [ad. med.L. *parenthetic-us*, a. Gr. παρενθετικ-ός, f. παρένθετος 'put in beside', f. παρεντιθέναι: see PARENTHESIS.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a parenthesis; inserted as a parenthesis.

1776 G. HORNE *Comm. Ps.* lxxiii. 12, I would rather suppose the foregoing verse (to whomsoever it may belong) to be parenthetic. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 4) I. 410 The parenthesis itself does not supply the place of a point between the parenthetic clause, and the words immediately preceding it. 1883 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* II. 6 They speak of him with many parenthetic qualifications.

b. *fig.* Interposed in the course of something else.

1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der* xxxiv, Deronda took in these details by parenthetic glances. 1881 MASSON *De Quincey* 61 About a year..of parenthetic peace and happiness.

2. = next, 2. *rare.*

1782 TYERS *Rhapsody on Pope* 33 Cleland (whom he describes as a man of sense, and, to be very parenthetic, who was the Will Honeycomb of the Spectator's club)

Parenthe·tical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. = prec. 1.

1624 T. SCOTT (*title*) Votivæ Angliæ: or the Desires and Wishes of England, in a Parenthetical Discourse. 1658 ROUSE *Heav. Univ.* ix. (1702) 128 The three first verses.. being a Parenthetical Interposition. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol* (1872) II. vi. vi. 62 Returning from this parenthetical discussion. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xxii 508 It had many times found parenthetical employment in urging upon Salisbury yet one expedition more.

2. Characterized by parenthesis; addicted to or using parenthesis.

1837-9 HALLAM *Hist Lit.* III iii. § 141 We call it levity, when the mind is easily diverted, and the discourse is parenthetical. 1846 POE *A. S. Stephens* Wks. 1864 III. 62 [Style] involved, needlessly parenthetical. 1859 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. II. II. v. 112 Then there is the parenthetical talker.

3. Curved like ( ); bandy. *nonce-use.*

1856 R. F. BURTON *El-Medinah* xxvii. III 227 An Indian woman, with her semi-Tartar features..and her thin parenthetical legs.

Parenthetically (pærĕnθe·tikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a parenthetical manner; in a parenthesis; by way of parenthesis or interlude.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 390 If we referre ὅπου to the great City, and read (which is spiritually called Sodom and Ægypt) Parenthetically. 1803 BRYANT *Observ. Script.* III. 163 The intelligence is certainly mentioned parenthetically. 1859 HAWTHORNE *Marble Faun* xxxii (1863) 339 Many of whom are parenthetically devout. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* v. § 3. 337 The clause..is brought in parenthetically, and is not the main point of the statement.

Parenthood (pē·rĕnthud). [f. PARENT *sb.* + -HOOD.] The state or position of a parent; fatherhood or motherhood.

1856 MISS MULOCK *J. Halifax* xxv, Those on whom the Father of all men has bestowed the holy dignity of parenthood. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* xv. (1874) 371 Parenthood produces a mental exaltation not otherwise producible.

Parenticide[1] (pāre·ntĭsəid). [f. L. *parent-em* PARENT *sb.* + -CIDE 1.] One who murders his parent.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *a* 1834 COLERIDGE in Cottle *Early Recall.* (1837) II 249 Pain, dark Erinys! unkouth child, Blameless parenticide!

Pare·nticide[2]. *rare*—[0]. [f. as prec. + -CIDE 2.] The murder of a parent.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Parenticide*, a killing of ones Parents.

Parentile, variant of PARENTELE *Obs.*

† **Pa·rentine.** *Obs. rare.* [Derived in some way from PARENT: cf OF. *parentil* (AF. *parentee*), *parentesse*, *parentois* parentage.] Parentage.

c 1400 *Beryn* 841 Norture & connyng, bewte & parentyne. *Ibid.* 3241 3it for his parentyne, to pipe, as doith a mowse, I woll hym tech.

Parentless (pē·rĕntlĕs), *a.* [f. PARENT *sb.* + -LESS.] Without parents; fatherless and motherless; orphaned. Also *fig.* Having no (known or traceable) parents, author, or source.

1562 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst* II xvi. (1634) 245 He will not leave them as parentlesse, but will come againe to them. 1610 *Mirr. Mag., Eng. Eliza* Induct. 778 Thy Orphans left poore parentlesse alone. *c* 1800 H. K. WHITE *Wand. Boy*, I am a parentless wandering boy. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VII. lx. 289 Thus it is that the Colosseum, the most conspicuous type of Roman civilization, .. is nameless and parentless.

Parentship (pē·rĕntʃĭp). [f. as prec. + -SHIP.] The office or position of a parent.

1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 510 In the sphere of parentship there are two human providences. 1895 J. KIDD *Moral & Relig.* viii. 337 The ideas that flow from it are not kingship and citizenship, but parentship and sonship.

‖ **Parepididymis** (pārepidi·dĭmis). *Anat.* [mod. L., f. PAR(A-[1] 1 + EPIDIDYMIS.] The organ of Giraldes, a mass of convoluted tubules just above the epididymis. Hence **Parepidi·dymal** *a.*, pertaining to the parepididymis.

1881 [see PAROOPHORON]. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 355 Remnants of the non-sexual part of the mesonephros may persist (par-epididymis, par-oophoron, of Mammalia). 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Parepididymal.*

Parepigastric (pārepigæ·strik), *a. Anat.* [f. PAR(A-[1] 1 + EPIGASTRIC.] Situated or occurring beside or about the epigastrium.

1876 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* VI. 30 This pulsation is designated in general terms 'epigastric'...But still to avoid confusion with another form..it is better to designate the first-mentioned as 'parepigastric'.

‖ **Parepithymia** (pǎrepiþi·miă). *Path.* [mod. L., f. PAR(A-[1] + Gr. ἐπιθυμία desire.] A mental disorder characterized by perverted desires. Hence **Parepithy·mic** *a.*, relating to parepithymia.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Parepithymia, Parepithymic.

Pareplum, obs. form of PEAR-*plum*.

†**Pare·pochism.** *Obs.* [f. PAR(A-[1] + EPOCH + -ISM: cf. *parachronism.*] An error of date.

1685 H. MORE *Paralip. Prophet.* x. 63 A gross Parepochism committed by Josephus. *Ibid.* xi. 81 And so furly committed a Parepochism, the taking one Epocha for another.

Parer (pe·rəɹ). [f. PARE *v.* + -ER[1].] **a.** An instrument for paring.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 98 A hone and a parer, like sole of a boote, to pare away grasse and to raise vp the roote. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy* III. 271 The women with short peckers or parers, ..doe onely breake the vpper part of the ground to raise vp the weeds, grasse, and olde stubbes of corne stalks. 1828 MOIR *Mansie Wauch* xiii. (1833) 89 A sharp shoemaker's parer. 1883 LOVETT in *Proc. R. Geog. Soc.* 29 Jan. 68 The shoeing-smith..drawing this parer or gouge over the hoof.

b. A person that pares, in various senses.

1562 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* I. xx, There were parers, grounders, leather sorters, dyers, cutters, makers-up, and else. 1837 GISSING *Thyrsa* III. iii. 62 The old man must have..friends about him, and not cold-blooded pinchers and parers.

Parer, obs. form of PARURE.

Parergal (pǎrə·ɹgăl), *a.* [f. PARERG-ON + -AL.] Of the nature of a parergon; subsidiary, supplementary. So † **Parerge·tic, -ical** [cf. *energetic*] *adjs.*, in same sense.

1827 G. S. FABER *Sacr. Calend. Prophecy* (1841) I. 53 On the morrow of this parergal sabbath, as being the beginning of the barley-harvest, they were directed to bring a sheaf of the first-fruits for a wave-offering. 1643 R. BAILLIE *Lett., to Spang* 2 June (1841-2) II. 72, I take Wednesday, either before or afternoon for some parergetick Diatribes 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt Glass* xv. 159 If there be any parergeticall clauses, not suiting true judgement.

†**Parerga·stical,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. PARERGON, after Gr. ἐργαστικ-ός working + -AL.] Of the nature of a parergon, done as by-work

1597 G. HARVEY *Trimming Nashe* Wks (Grosart) III. 15 But to leaue these parergasticall speeches and to come to your trimming, because I will deale roundly with you

Parergic (pǎrə·ɹdʒik), *a. rare.* [f. as PARERGON + -IC.] Pertaining to by-work.

1900 G. W. E. RUSSELL *Conferences* Ded 27 Tame spirits of a parergic pen.

‖ **Parergon** (pǎrə·ɹgɒn). Pl. **parerga** (in 7 *erron.* **parergas**). [L. *parergon* an extra ornament in art, a. Gr. πάρεργον by-work, subordinate or secondary business, etc., sb. use of neuter of παρεργος beside or in addition to the main work, f. παρά beside + ἔργον work.]

1. In Painting: Something subordinate or accessory to the main subject; hence, generally and *fig.*, ornamental accessory or addition, grace, embellishment. ? *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II 542 He painted among those by-works (which painters call *Parerga*) certaine small gallies and little long barks, to show therby the small beginnings of his art. 1612 PEACHAM *Graphice* 45 For your *Parergas* or needlese graces, you may set forth the same with Farm-houses, Water-mills, Pilgrims travelling, &c. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s. v. *Landskip.* All that which in Picture is not of the body or argument thereof is Landskip, Parergon, or by-work. 1658 PHILLIPS s. v. *Lantskip*, The persons are called the Argument, the Landskip the Parergon or By-work. 1724 R. WODROW *Life J. Wodrow* (1828) 68 These were the proper paterga to and the gentlemanly learning of a minister.

2. By-work, subordinate or secondary work or business; work apart from one's main business or ordinary employment.

c 1618 E. BOLTON *Hypercrit.* IV. iv, For that the Subject.. is rather *Parergon*, then the thing it self I write of 1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* xiv. 197, I advise to, but onely as a parergon, not an employment. 1897 *Athenæum* 9 Jan 51/3 [He] pursued astronomy as a parergon (to use his own favourite phrase).

†**3.** A supplemental work. (As title of a book.)

1726 AYLIFFE (*title*) Parergon Juris Canonici Anglicani: or, a Commentary by Way of Supplement to the Canons and Constitutions of the Church of England.

†**Pa·rergy.** *Obs.* [f. prec. with change of suffix.] A thing beside the purpose in hand.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. xvi. 373 The Scriptures being serious, and commonly omitting such Parergies, it will be unreasonable from hence to condemne all laughter 1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* Prol. 12 Whether Roman Vitriol may not be justly referred to the Classis..must be a parergy here to dispute it. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Parergy*, *Parergon* or *Parergum*, .. any thing that is besides the principal question, point or purpose in hand.

Pares, paresche, pareshe, obs. ff. PARISH.

Paresi: see PARISIS, a French coin.

‖ **Paresis** (pæ·rĭsis). [mod. L., a. Gr. πάρεσις letting go, slackening of strength, paralysis, f. παρίέναι to let go, let fall, relax, etc., f. παρα- by + ἵέναι to let go.]

1. *Path.* Partial or incomplete paralysis, paralysis affecting muscular motion but not sensation. *General paresis*, a term used by some for progressive paralysis of the insane.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Paresis*, a sort of Palsie. 1790 J. C. SMYTH in *Med. Commun.* II. 491 He had been subject to .. paresis or palsy. 1882-34 *Good's Study Med* (ed. 4) I. 144 The paresis of the olfactory nerves. 1867 FLINT *Princ. & Pract. Med.* 645. 1874 ROOSA *Dis. Ear* 108 The form of insanity was general paresis in eight cases. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 301 There was paresis of the left side of the face, paresis of the arm, and complete paralysis of the hand and foot.

fig. 1896 HOWELLS *Impressions & Exp.* 208 The slowly-creeping desolation, the gradual paresis, that was seizing upon the late full and happy life of our hotel.

2. The 'letting go' or 'dropping' of elements of a word.

1885 *Trans. Amer. Philol. Assoc.* App. p. xxxi, He [the Negro] has simply taken the principle of *paresis*, or word-neglect,—a principle by which *maculate* becomes *mote* (a spot)—and worked it out to its ultimate consequences.

Paressh, paresshe, obs. forms of PARISH.

Paresthesia, variant of PARÆSTHESIA.

Paretic (pǎre·tik), *a. Path.* [ad. mod.L. *paretic-us*, f. Gr. πάρετ-ος relaxed, palsied: see -IC.] Of or pertaining to paresis; affected with or characterized by paresis.

1882-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 480 A debilitated and paretic state of the liver. 1888 *Forum* (U. S.) Sept. 101 The increase of paretic dementia, and the increase of alcoholic insanity. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 350 The use of the kathode for paralytic or paretic states.

Hence **Pare·tically** *adv.*

1878 *Smithsonian Inst. Rep.* 361 He proved that. currents [of galvanism] travelling in both directions act paretically.

Par excellence: see PAR *prep.* II b.

Pareyll, obs. f PERIL. **Pareylle,** var. PAREL.

Parfait, -ayt, -ect, -et, -it, -ite, etc., obs. ff. PERFECT. **Parfay:** see PERFAY.

‖ **Parfilage** (parfilä·ʒ). [F., f. *parfiler* to unravel thread by thread: in OF. *pour filer*, f. *pour* for + *fil* thread.] The unravelling of gold or silver thread from laces, epaulets, tassels, etc.; fashionable as a pastime among ladies, esp. in France, in the latter part of the 18th century.

1894 A. DOBSON *18th Cent. Vignettes* Ser II. 256 Of the Austrian Court and its decorums, of its *parfilage* and its card-parties, Lady Mary has much to say. 1896 *Godey's Mag.* Feb. 177/2 The business was known as parfilage, and the thread-pickers (called *parfileuses*), when they went to court, took large bags to hold whatever they received from the men. *Ibid.*, The countess introduces a scene in one of her novels ridiculing parfilage.

‖ **Parfleche** (parfle·ʃ. Also **-flesh.** [app. Canadian Fr.] Among some tribes of North American Indians: A hide, usually of a buffalo, deprived of the hair and dried by stretching on a frame; an article made of such hide.

1870 KEIM *Sheridan's Troopers* 168 Opposite the chief.. lay several very fine robes and parfleshes finely painted. 1882 R. I. DODGE *Our Wild Indians* xix. 254 *note*, Among almost all the Plains tribes, the common name for a skin so prepared is 'parfleche', and almost everything made of it is also 'parfleche'. 1899 G. B. GRINNELL in *Atlantic Monthly* LXXXIII. 25/2 In an Indian village..the hand that scrapes the parfleche rules the camp.

Partorce, obs. f. PERFORCE. **Parforme, -fourme, -fourne,** obs. ff. PERFORM.

Parfornysshe, var. PERFURNISH *Obs.*

Parfyght, parfyt, obs. ff. PERFECT.

Pargana, -ganna, variants of PERGUNNAH.

Pargasite (pä·ɹgăsəit). *Min.* [ad. Ger. *pargasit* (Steinheil 1814), f. *Pargas* in Finland, where found: see -ITE[1] 2 b.] A green or greenish variety of HORNBLENDE.

1818 T. THOMSON *Ann. Philos.* XI. 469 A new mineral called pargasite has been sent to this country. 1868 DANA *Min* (ed. 5) 235 Pargasite is usually made to include green and bluish-green kinds, occurring in stout lustrous crystals, or granular.

Parge (päɹdʒ), *v.* ? *Obs.* [? Shortened from PARGET *v.*] = PARGET *v.* 1.

1701 in *New Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* (1879) XXXIII. 176 *note*, To point the garret and to Parge the chimnyes with good Lime morter. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 31 They do not Parge, or (which is all one) Plaster their Garrets. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 57 The thatch should be properly parged with lime-mortar on the inside, to prevent any dust falling upon the milk.

So † **Parge-work** = PARGET *sb.* 2, PARGETING 2.

1649 in *Archæologia* X. 403 Above which [waynscot] is a border of freet or parge worke wrought..the seeling is of the same fret or parge worke.

Pa·rge-board. = BARGE-BOARD.

1845 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* (ed 4) I. 42 Barge-board, Berge-board, Verge-board, or Parge-board.

† **Pa·rgen,** *v. Obs.* Altered form of PARGET *v.* Hence † **Pargener** (-ur). = PARGETER.

1449-50 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 239 Pro le pargenynge eccl. par. supradicte. 1489 *Priory of Finchale* in Parker *Gloss. Archit.* (1845) I. 272 Pro le pergenyng et weschyng ecclesiæ de Fynkhall.

Parget (pä·ɹdʒét), *sb.* Also 5-7 **pariet** (*i* = *j*), 6 **-ette,** 6 **pergit,** 7 **parjet.** [app. f. PARGET *v.* (or from same source).]

1. Plaster spread upon a wall, ceiling, etc.; whitewash; roughcast; in mod. dial. *spec.* a plaster made of lime and cow-dung with which the flues of chimneys are lined.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1536 A fust faylaynde þe wryst, Pared on þe parget, purtrayed lettres. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 414 The parget of thi wough be strong & bryght. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 383/2 Pa[r]get, or playster for wallys, *gipsum*, ..*litura*. 1530 PALSGR. 252/1 Pariette for walles, *blanchissure*. 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* v. 69 Wrytinge..in the whight parget of the wall of the kynges palace. 1639 HORN & ROB. *Gate Lang. Unl.* xlviii. (1643) § 526 Wih his trovell hee roughcasteth all over with plastering; to wit, with slaked lime..and with parjet. 1789 M. MADAN tr. *Persius* (1795) 120 *note*, The plaster, parget, or rough cast of a wall. 1842-76 GWILT *Archit.* (ed. 7) Gloss., *Parget*, a name given to the rough plaster used for lining chimney flues, and formed of lime and cow's dung.

fig. 1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 162 Wipe out the parget of thy flitting honours, and take a naked view of thy naked selfe. 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Κοινη* Def. xx. 172 With what parget soever men may dauh.

2. *spec.* Ornamental work in plaster; a facing of plaster with ornamental designs in relief or indented, used for decoration of walls: also called *pargeting.* († Also applied to other wall-decoration, as gilding: cf. next, 1 c.) *Obs.* or *Hist.*

[*a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 5285 A chambre,. parraillid all of plate gold, pariet and obire.] 1569 SPENSER *Visions Bellay* ii, Golde was the parget: and the sielyng eke Did shine all scaly with fine golden plates. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. II. *Magnificence* 1162 All the Parget carv'd and branched trim With Flowrs and Fruits, and winged Cherubim 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 17/1 Unless you will grant the name of painting to a parget of various colours.. This parget may be made of red oker burnt.

†**3.** Gypsum used for making plaster; plaster-stone.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 27 Many Poysons are drawn from Minerals, as Quicksilver, red-Lead, Parget. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* III. 56 Near Bardi, among the parget and chalk-veins, are found sexangular crystals.

†**4.** *transf.* Paint (for the face): cf. next, 2. *Obs.*

1593 DRAYTON *Eclogues* iv. 77 And Beauties selfe..Scorn'd Paintings Pergit, and the borrowed Haire.

Parget (pä·ɹdʒet), *v.* Also 4 **parchet,** 5-6 **pargett(e, pergette,** (5 **pergete,** 6 **pargytt**), 6 **pariet** (*i* = *j*), 7 **pariete, perget,** 7-8 **pargit.** [app. a. OF. *pargeter*, *parjeter* to throw or cast over a surface, in Liège *pârjeter* = *jointoyer* (Godef.) ('a term of masonry, to fill up the joints of stones with mortar or plaster' Littré), f. *par* through, all over + *jeter* to throw or cast: cf. (1557) 'they cast it all over with claie, to keepe out the wind', CAST *v.* 57, and see ROUGHCAST.

The synonym *spargette* (found only in *Promp. Parv.*) has suggested to some a connexion with L. *spargère*, or a med L. frequentative *spargitare*; the spelling *pariet* (i e. *parjet*) has been by others inptly connected with L. *pariet-em* partition-wall.]

1. *trans.* To cover or daub with parget or plaster, to plaster (a wall, etc.); to adorn with pargeting or ornamental plaster-work.

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xiii. 10 And he bildide a wal, forsothe thei dawbeden [*gloss* or pargetiden] it with fen with outen chaffis. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. xxiv. (Bodl. MS.), Cement..to ioyne stones togedres and to pargette and to whitelyme walles. 1555 W. WATKEMAN *Fardle Facions* II. xii. 301 The walles to be parieted without, and within, and diuersly painted. 1632 LE GRYS tr. *Velleius Paterc.* 125 Quintus Catulus..shut himselfe up in a place lately pergetted with lime and sand, ..and withall suffocating his owne breath, died. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 101/2 Let the floor of your Vault be pargetted. 1869 *Latest News* 5 Sept. 7 That no iron chimney bars supporting the arch are absent, and that the flues are pargeted.

†**b.** To daub or plaster over *with* (anything).

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xii. (Bodl. MS.), Beene ..pergetteth þe rof off her huyues wiþ wose and gomme. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 31 Then parget ouer whatsoeuer thou wilt with this composition. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. lxxvii. (1674) 104 They saw the Wretch pargeted with apparances four inches thick, all over his body. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 424 The continual confluence of Flocks of Water-Fowl..having paved or pargetted the whole Rock [Ascension] with their Filth.

†**c.** To cover or decorate (a surface) with ornamental work of any kind, as gilding, precious stones, etc. *Obs.*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3673 All pargestis [? pargettid] of plate as pure as þe noble. 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 34 b, The vessels of Glasse are pargetted and fenced. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 61 Their outside tyling pargetted with azure stones resembling turquoises. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xxxviii, The Roof and Walls of the Temple..all pargetted with Porphyry and Mosaick Work. 1886 R. F. BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (abr. ed.) I. 85 The couch of juniper-wood, pargetted with gold and silver.

†**2.** *transf.* To daub or plaster (the face or body) with paint; to paint. Also *intr.* for *refl.* *Obs.*

1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 125 b, Those dawbed, pargetted, and vermilion died faces. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* v. ii, She's aboue fifte too, and pargets! 1660 F. BROOKE *Le Blanc's Trav.* 152 They delight much to parget their bodies with a reddish earth.

3. *fig.* To cover with a fair appearance; to 'whitewash', to smooth or gloss over. ? *Obs.*

1592 *Conspir. Pretended Ref.* 6 The sinke of these sinnes in him, hee alwayes smoothlie couered and parieted ouer.. with a very rare outward earnestnesse. 1640 BARTWICK *Lord Bps.* ii. C, Thus they did. parget, or roughcast their vices. 1824 CARLYLE *Wilhelm Meister* II. xii. 237 If one did not try to parget-up the outward man as long as possible.

Hence **Pa·rgeted** *ppl. a.*

1538 ELYOT, *Calcatus*, pergetted or whyte lymed. 1552 HULOET, Pargetted house, *calcata*. 1645 BURGESSE *Serm. Ho. Comm.* 30 Apr. 51 With fayre, (specious, pargetted, glozing words). 1888 *Athenæum* 16 June 760/2 Some charming pictures of old pargeted houses.

† Pargeter (pāˈɪdʒètəɪ). *Obs.* Forms: 6 **pargetour(e, pergeter,** 6–9 **pargetter,** 7 **-getter, -jetter,** 9 **-giter,** 8– **-geter.** [orig. *pargetour* = OF. **parjetteur*, agent-n. from *parjet er*: see prec.]

1. A plasterer; a whitewasher.

1538 Elyot, *Cementarii*, daubers, pargetters, rowghe masons, whiche do make onely walles. 1658 Bromhall *Treat. Spectres* I. 8 Not far from the Town, he met 10 Pargetters..carrying with them their tools. 1826 J. Bailey *Forcellini, Dealbator*, one who white-washes, a pargeter.

2. *fig.* One who 'bedaubs' with flattery; a sycophant.

a 1656 Ussher *Power Princes* I. (1683) 71 Let those parjetters of great men now come forth.

Pargeting (pāˈɪdʒètiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ing 1.]

1. The action of Parget *v.*; plastering; adorning with plaster-work; †*transf.* painting (of the face).

1396 *Compotus Will. Chert Custodis Coll. Cantuar. Oxon.* (1881) 33 Item pro carecta calcis pro parchetting vjs. viijd. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 384/1 Pargettynge (or spargettynge of wallis), *gipsacio, gipsatura.* 1588 T. Thomas *Dict.* (1606), *Incrustatio*, a laying over, a pargetting,..a rough-casting 1661 Rust *Origen's Opin.* in *Phœnix* (1721) I. 42 If the House be ruinous..all the external Painting and Pargetting imaginable..can neither secure the Inhabitants from its Fall. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 218 Pargeting..signifies the Plastering of Walls. 1853 Turner *Dom. Archit.* II. ii. 45 Impressed on the plaster in the same manner as pargetting was performed.

fig. 1657 W. Morice *Coena quasi* Κοινή Diat. v. 247 Much pargetting there is, to shew a disparity between the Word and Prayer and the Sacraments.

2. *concr.* Plaster or plaster-work, often ornamental: = Parget *sb.* 1, 2.

1388 Wyclif *Ezek* xiii. 12 Where is the pargetyng [1382 dawbynge], which ȝe pargetiden? 1538 Elyot, *Tectorium*, the playstrynge or parietynge of a house. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 513 The wals glistered with red marble, and pargeting of divers colours. 1756 Br. Pococke *Trav.* (1889) II 228 All the old houses in Herefordshire are built with frames of wood and cage work between, call'd pargiting. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 212/2 The practice is to coat the inside of the flue with a composition of lime-mortar with cow-dung, call'ed 'pargetting'. 1885–94 R. Bridges *Eros & Psyche* May 9 The pargeting of ceiling and of wall Was fresco'd o'er with figures manifold.

3. *attrib.*

1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* VII. i. 550 They annoynt it with a kinde of pargetting mortar.

Pa·rgeting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That pargets; † that 'whitewashes', glosses or smooths over.

1637 Gillespie *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* Ep. A ij b, You must not acquiesce in the pargetting verdict of those who are wealthy and well at ease.

† Pa·rgety, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Parget *sb.* + -y.] Of the nature of plaster, sticky.

1684 tr *Fombresar. Art Physick* I. 42 Four sorts [of flegm]; the Watery..and the Pargetty.

Pargo, pargie: see Porgo, porgy.

Parhedral (pəɑhēˈdrăl), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. παρέδρος adj., sitting beside, sb. an associate, coadjutor + -al; cf. Paredrial.] Attendant, subsidiary.

1884 *Guide to Exh. Gall. Brit Mus.* 94 Besides the principal gods, inferior or parhedral gods, personifications of the faculties, senses, and others.

Parhelion (pəɑhīˈlĭən). Pl. **parhelia** (-lĭă), rarely **-ions** Also 7 **parelion,** (*pl.* (*erron.*) **-elias, -helia's,** 8 **parelium, -helium**; also β. 7 **parelius, -elios, -helius,** *pl.* **-elii, -helii**; γ. 7 **parelie.** [a. L. *parēlion*, a. Gr. παρήλιον, also παρήλιος, f. παρα- beside + ἥλιος sun. Early forms represent also the latinized *parēlius, parēlium*, and F. *parélie* (1547 in Hatz.-Darm.). The insertion of *h*, after Gr. ἥλιος *hēlios*, is later.]

1. A spot on a solar halo at which the light is intensified (usually at the intersection of two halos or bands of light), often prismatically coloured, and sometimes dazzlingly bright, formerly supposed to be a reflected image of the sun; a mock sun.

Two or more parhelia are usually seen at once, on a level with and on opposite sides of the sun, and sometimes vertically above and below it.

1647 H. More *Song of Soul* II. i. iii. xxv, Glistring Parelias or other meteors. 1648 Boyle *Seraph. Love* xii. (1700) 61 As absurd as it were for a Persian to offer his Sacrifice to a Parhelion (as the Greeks call that Meteor) instead of adoring the Sun. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gl. Exemp.* I. ii. 71 The Sunne reflecting upon a cloud produces a Parelius, or a representation of his owne glory. 1661 Boyle *Style of Script.* 259 As parhelions [1675 parrhelions] to the sun. 1665–6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 220 At the two extremities . appeared two Parhelia's or Mock-suns. 1706 Phillips, *Parelium* or *Parhelium*, a Mock Sun. 1721 W. Whiston in *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 213 Two plain Parhelia, or Mock-Suns. 1780 Von Troil *Iceland* 55 The parhelions are observed in Iceland chiefly at the approach of the Greenland ice. 1878 Nares *Polar Sea* I. xii. 301 A fine circular prismatic halo was seen round the sun with a distinct prismatic parhelion at the usual distance on each side and above it.

2. *fig.* Applied to a fainter image or reflection of something else.

1647 T. Goodwin *Wks.* (1861) III. 277 Parhelii, and resemblances, and shadows of those thoughts the mind secretly conceives and forms. 1683 J. Scott *Chr. Life* (1690) V. 341 Only the parhelius or reflection of the visible glory of him. 1867 Draper *Amer. Civ. War* I. xxxiii. 363 The sky was full of parhelions of delusive glory.

Hence **Parhelia·cal** (pəɑhĭləˈăkăl), **Parhelic** (pəɑhĭˈlĭk or -heˈlĭk) *adjs.*, pertaining to or resembling a parhelion.

Parhelia·cal ring or *parhelic circle*, a horizontal circle of light passing through the sun, seen in connexion with halos, with parhelia at certain points on it.

1839 Bailey *Festus* xxxii. (1852) 546 Parhelia·cal gods which mocked men's minds. 1890 *Chambers' Encycl.* V. 524/2 The Parhelic circle, which is a white circle passing through the sun and parallel with the horizon.

‖ **Parhidro·sis.** Also **parid-.** [f. Par(a-1 1 + Gr. ἱδρώς sweat: see -osis.] 'Secretion of sweat of an abnormal kind' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893).

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Parhomologous (pāɑhomˈlŏgəs), *a. Comp. Anat.* [f. Par(a-1 1 + Homologous.] Applied to parts apparently but not really homologous: see quot. So **Parhomo·logy** (pāɑhomˈlŏdʒi), the condition of being parhomologous.

1888 H Gadow in *Nature* 13 Dec. 151/2 Two plexuses may be homodynamous, although, strictly speaking, not homologous. This is expressed by the term 'imitatory homodynamy', more happily by parhomology. *Ibid.*, The muscles .. together with the nerves, undergo metameric changes until they .are only parhomologous.

‖ **Parhypate** (pəɑhĭˈpăti). Also 8 **parypate.** [a. Gr. παρυπάτη (sc. χορδή), f. παρ(α- beside + ὕπατος uppermost.] In ancient Greek music, The name of the lowest note but one in either of the lowest two tetrachords.

1603 Holland *Plutarch* Explan. Wds., *Parhypa'e hypatôn*, ..Subprincipall of principals. A string or note in Musicke: C, fa, ut. *Parhypate Mesôn*, ..Subprincipall of meanes: a string or note in Musicke: F, fa, ut. 1706 Phillips, *Parhypate*, ..the Sound of the String next the Bass. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Parypate*, in antient music, ..that note or chord of a tetrachord which lay next to the hypate.

Pariah (pēˈəriă, păˈriă). Forms: 7 **Iarea,** (**piriawe, parrier,** 8 **parroar, bareier**), 8–9 **paria,** (**pariar, parriar,** 9 **pareiya**), 8– **pariah.** [ad. Tamil *paraiyar*, pl. of *paraiyan* name of the largest of the lower castes in Southern India, lit. '(hereditary) drummer', f. *parai* 'the large drum beaten at certain festivals'. (Yule & Burnell.)]

1. *prop* A member of a very extensive low caste in Southern India, especially numerous at Madras, where its members supply most of the domestics in European service.

1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 494 The Pareas are of worse esteeme, .. reputed worse than the Diucll. 1626 *Ibid.* (ed. 4) 998 The worst whereof are the abhorred Piriawes. 1727 J. T. Phillips *Acc. Malabar* xxxii. 127 Bareier (or a sort of poor People that eat all sort of Flesh). 1807 F. Buchanan *Mysore* I. i. 20 The Parriar, and other impure tribes would be beaten, were they to attempt joining in a procession of any of the gods of the Bráhmans. 1856 R. Caldwell *Dravidian Gram* App. 494 The Pariars [*ed* 2 Pareiyas] constitute a well defined, distinct, ancient caste,.. and..has subdivisions of its own, its own traditions, and its own jealousy of the encroachments of the castes which are above it and below it. 1886 Yule & Burnell *Anglo Ind. Gloss.* s. v., There are several castes in the Tamil country considered to be lower than the *Pariahs*, *e g.* the caste of shoemakers, and the lowest caste of washermen. And the *Pariah* deals out the same disparaging treatment to these that he himself receives from higher castes.

2. Hence, extended to a member of any low Hindoo caste, and by Europeans even applied to one of no caste, an outcaste.

This extension of application began among the higher castes of Hindoos, because the Pariahs are lower than the lowest caste of the Brahmanical system, by whom they are shunned as unclean and thus, practically, *outcasts.*

1711 in J. T. Wheeler *Madras in Old. Time* (1861) II. 125 A resort of basket makers, Scavengers, and other Parriars, to drink Toddy. 1798 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* VI. 550 As little..[to] be looked for..as a brave heroic spirit among the outcast Parias of the Hindoos now. 1816 Singer *Hist. Cards* 317 To shew that Gipsies were of the lowest and most degraded cast of Parias or Suders. 1823 Byron *Juan* XII lxxviii, They lose their caste at once, as do the Parias. 1842 Prichard *Nat. Hist. Man* 104 This may be true with respect to the Parriahs, or outcasts.

3. *fig.* Any person (or animal) of a degraded or despised class; a social outcast.

1819 Shelley *Lett.* Pr. Wks. 1888 II. 286 Such remembrances..as an exile and a Pariah may be permitted to address to an acknowledged member of the community of mankind. 1834 L. Ritchie *Wand. by Seine* 245 A king's daughter . thrown forth to prowl with the Pariahs of society. 1884 *Expositor* Feb 106 The sparrow, a very Pariah amongst the feathered tribes! 1901 *Academy* 23 Mar. 244 Ibsen is the supreme pariah of the English stage.

b. = *Pariah dog*: see 4 b.

1816 'Quiz' *Grand Master* 39 But soon some Paria's appear. *Note*, The Paria puppies of Bombay. 1895 Mrs. B. M. Croker *Village Tales* (1896) 58 I'll get you an old pariah out of the bazaar, and give you fifty rupees to buy him a collar!

4. *attrib.* That is a pariah; consisting of or belonging to pariahs; also applied to animals of low breed or things of base quality (see also b).

1711 C. Lockyer *Acc. Trade India* i. 20 The Company allows two or three Peons to attend at the Gate, and a Parrear Fellow to keep all clean. 1726 in J. T. Wheeler *Madras in Old. Time* (1861) II. 230 A Pariah woman of the Right hand castes. 1837 *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 121 People here talk of high-caste and Pariah horses, Pariah dogs, &c. 1860 Emerson *Cond. Life, Behaviour* Wks. (Bohn) II. 387 Some men appear to feel that they belong to a Pariah caste.

b. † **Pariah-arrack,** a deleterious native spirit made in India (*obs.*); **pariah-dog,** a yellow vagabond dog of low breed which frequents towns and villages in India and the East; **pariah-kite,** the Scavenger-kite of India (*Milvus govinda*).

1671–2 Sir W. Langhorne in J. T. Wheeler *Madras in Old. Time* (1861) III. 422 The unwholesome liquor called *Parrier arrack. 1780 I. Munro *Narr. Milit. Operat.* iv. (1789) 36 A species of the common cur, called a *pariar dog. 1878 E. Arnold *Pref. P. Robinson's In my Ind. Gard.* 9 The very pariah-dogs are classic to those who know Indian fables. 1877–78 V. Ball *Jungle Life* xiv. (1880) 655 The scavenger or *pariah kites (*Milvus govinda*)..though generally to be seen about the tents, are not common in the jungles.

Hence **Pa·riahdom,** the condition of a pariah.

1878 Symonds *Sonn. M. Angelo & Campanella* 16 The men of whom I speak were conscious of Pariahdom.

Parial (pēˈəriăl), *a. rare*–1. [f. L. *pari-* equal, in pl. *paria* pair + -al.] Belonging to or constituting a pair; paired.

1854 Owen *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 215 [The plastron..consists..of nine pieces,—one median and symmetrical, and the rest in pairs]. *Ibid.* 216 The parial pieces of the plastron are the 'hæmapophyses' [etc.].

Parial, obs. form of Pair-royal.

Parian (pēˈəriăn), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. *Pari-us* of Paros + -an: in F. *parien.*]

1. Belonging to the island of Paros, one of the Cyclades, famed for a white marble highly valued among the ancients for statuary.

Parian Chronicle, a famous chronicle of Grecian history from the reign of Cecrops B.C. 1450 to the archonship of Diotimus B.C. 354, engraved on marble; formerly kept in the island of Paros, and now preserved among the Arundel Marbles at Oxford.

1638 Junius *Paint. Ancients* 46, I had rather have a good piece of rough Parian marble. 1700 Prior *Carmen Sec.* 370 The King shall there in Parian Marble breathe. 1762–9 Falconer *Shipwr.* III. 278 The port an image bears of Parian stone. 1847 Emerson *Poems, Snow Storm*, Mockingly, On coop or kennel he hangs Parian wreaths.

2. Name given to a fine white kind of porcelain. Usually *absol.* as *sb.*; also *attrib* made of parian.

1850 *Jrnl. of Design* IV. 45 Messrs Minton and Copeland almost simultaneously introduced the new 'body' in pottery .. called Parian, statuary porcelain, carrara, &c. 1894 *U. S. Tariff* in *Times* 16 Aug. 6/3 China, porcelain, parian, bisque, earthen, stone, and crockery ware.

† **Paria·tion.** *Obs* [ad. L. *pariātiōn-em*, n. of action from *pariāre* to make equal, balance.] The action of making equal; equalization, balancing.

1623 Cockeram, *Pariation*, Euennesse of account. a 1656 Hales *Gold. Rem.* III. *Serm.* (1673) 17 Nothing clears our accounts with God but pariation of Expences with Receipts.

Parich, obs. f. Parish, Perish. **Parichone, -oner, -ynghe,** obs. ff. Parishen, Parishioner.

Paricidal, Paricide, obs. ff. Parricidal, -cide.

Paridigitate (pærĭdĭdʒĭtĕt), *a. Zool.* [f. *pari-*, stem of L. *par* equal + Digitate.] Having an even number of toes on each foot; artiodactyl.

1864 Webster cites Owen.

Paridrosis, variant spelling of Parhidrosis.

† **Pa·rient,** *a. Obs. rare*–0. [ad. L. *parient-em*, pr. pple. of *parĕre* (*pari-*) to bring forth.]

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Parient* (*parien.*), travelling with yong, lying in travel, bringing forth yong.

‖ **Paries** (pēˈəriiz). Pl. **parietes** (părəiˈĕtīz). *Anat., Nat. Hist.*, etc. [L. *pariēs, parietem* wall, partition-wall.] A part or structure enclosing, or forming the boundary of, a cavity in an animal or plant body or other natural formation; a wall (of a hollow bodily organ, a cavity of the body or of a shell, an abscess or wound, an ovary or capsule of a plant, a cell of a honey-comb or wasp's nest, etc.). Chiefly in *pl.*

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s v., The parietes of the two ventricles of the heart are of unequal strength and thickness. 1808 Barclay *Muscular Motions* 543 Between this membrane and the dorsal parietes, are situated all the various convolutions of the intestine. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 101 In the opposite parietes of the ovarium of Brunonia. 1872 Nicholson *Palæont* 150 A central portion, which is termed the 'paries', which is attached by its base to the 'basis' of the shell.

Pariet, -ette, obs. forms of Parget.

Parietal (păraiĕtăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [a F. *pariétal* (c 1560 in Paré), ad. L *parietāl-is*, f. *paries*: see Paries and -al.]

1. a. *Anat.* and *Zool.* Belonging to or connected with the wall of the body or of any of its cavities.

Applied *esp.* to a pair of bones (*pari. tal bones*), right and left, forming part of the sides and top of the skull, between the frontal and occipital bones; and to structures connected with these, or situated in the same region (*pa·ietal region*) of the head, as the *parietal eminence, protuberance*, or *tuber*, a central elevation on the outer surface of the parietal bone, corresponding to a depression (*parietal fossa*) on the inner surface; *parietal lobe*, the middle lobe of each hemisphere of the brain, composed of the three *parietal convolutions* or *lobules*; etc. Also applied to those parts of the peritoneum and pleura which line the body-wall (*parietal peritoneum, p. pleura*), as distinct from the parts investing the viscera and lungs.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* lf. xv b/2 The two bones, the Forcheade, and the Parietale. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I. *Parietal* [*printed* parietal] *Bones* 1706 Phillips, *Parietals*, or *Parietal Bones.* 1854 Owen *Skel.*

& Teeth in *Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 177 The penultimate segment of the skull..is called the 'parietal vertebra'. 1846 HUXLEY *Prehist. Rem. Caithn.* 120 The parietal sutures are somewhat full. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 77 At the side of the head we have..the parietal region.

b. *Bot.* Belonging to, connected with, or attached to the wall of a hollow organ or structure, esp. of the ovary, or of a cell: see quots.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 158 They differ in their parietal exalbuminose comose seeds. 1835 — *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 364 Botanists call anything *parietal* which arises from the inner lining, or wall of an organ. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 5 The nucleus..approaches..the circumference of the sap-cavity, and becomes parietal. *Ibid.* 342 A rapid absorption of water in the parietal cells.

2. In U. S., Pertaining to residents and order within the walls of a college, as in *Parietal Board, P. Committee*, at Harvard College: see quot.

1837 *Orders & Reg. Harvard Univ.* 12 The Officers resident within the College walls shall constitute a permanent standing Committee of the Faculty, to be called the Parietal Committee. This Committee shall have particular cognizance of all offences against good order and decorum within the walls. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 15 One instance in which the Parietal Board [Harvard College] took him in hand. 1893 *Nation* (N.Y.) 5 Jan. 16/1 One might call it, in college phrase, a style of parietal admonition.

3. *gen.* Of or belonging to a wall. *rare.*

1845 *Ecclesiologist* IV. 257 The man..who surrounds with parietal deal a space belonging to twenty others. 1874 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) II. xii. 134 They were much our betters in parietal wit.

B. *sb.* = Parietal bone: see 1 a.

1706 [see 1 a]. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 57 A Blow upon the posterior Part of the left Parietal. 1855 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 192 The constant coalescence of the parietals with one another.

† Parietary (pæ·rĭĕtărĭ), *sb. Obs.* Forms: α. 4–5 **paritorie**, 5 **paritarie**, (**paratory, pyritorie**), 5–6 **peritorie**, (-**yt-**, -**ye**), 6 **paritory**; β. 6 **parietary**, -**orie**, -**ory**, 6–7 -**arie**. [ME. and AF. *paritarie* = OF. *paritaire* (13th c.), mod.F. *pariétaire*, ad. L. *parietāria* i. e. *herba parietāria*, from *parietāri-us*: see next.] The herb Pellitory (*Parietaria officinalis*).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 28 Ful of Plantayne and of Paritorie [*v. r.* peritorie, pernytorye, Pyritorie]. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirur.* 219 Leues of malue & peritorie. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 602/10 *Peritoria*, Perytorye. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* ibid. 787/26 *Hoc colitropium*, a paratory. 1538 TURNER *Libellus, Herbae*, Latinis parietaria dicitur, vulgo Paritory. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xxxiv. 50 Paritorie is singular against cholerike inflammations. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Parietarie*..commonly called Pellitory of the Wall.

Parietary (părə·rĭĕ·ărĭ), *a. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *parietari-us*, f. *paries, parietem* wall: see PARIES and -ARY.] = PARIETAL *a.* 2.

1881 *Nation* (N.Y.) XXXII. 442 The snuffing out of the school by a parietary regulation of President Wayland's.

Parietes, pl. of PARIES.

† Parietines, *sb. pl. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *parietinæ*, pl. fem. of *parietinus* of or belonging to walls: see prec. and -INE[2].] Fallen or ruined walls; ruins.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. II. (1651) 238 We have many ruines of such bathes found..among those parietines and rubbish of old Romane townes.

Parieto- (părə·rĭĕto), used as combining form (not on L. type) of PARIES or PARIETAL, in several terms of Anatomy, denoting **a.** Belonging to or connected both with the parietal bone, or lobe, and (the structure indicated by the second element): **as Parieto-frontal** *a.* and *sb.*, **Parieto-jugal, Parieto-mastoid, Parieto-occipital, Parieto-quadrate, Parieto-sphenoidal, Parieto-squamosal, Parieto-temporal** *adjs.* **b.** Belonging to or connected with the wall of (a cavity), or of the body and (some structure): as **Parieto-splanchnic** (-splrŋknĭk) *a.* [Gr. σπλάγχνα viscera], belonging to the walls of the viscera, viscero-pleural; **Parieto-vaginal** *a.* [L. *vagina* sheath], connected with the body-wall and the tentacle sheath (applied to certain muscles in Polyzoa); **Parieto-visceral** *a.* = *parieto-splanchnic.*

1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* 208 (The Frog) Two long flat bones, the *parieto-frontals, one on each side of a median suture which answers to the sagittal and frontal sutures in man. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Parieto-jugal index*, the ratio of the greatest transverse diameter of the skull, or maximum parietal diameter, to the bizygomatic diameter. *Ibid.*, **Parieto-mastoid suture*, the suture between the inferior border of the parietal bone..and the superior border of the mastoid portion of the temporal bone. 1879 CALDERWOOD *Mind & Brain* ii. 16 Towards the back part of the brain is the *Parieto-occipital fissure, which indicates a twofold subdivision of the upper portion of the brain behind the fissure of Rolando. 1897 *Trans. Amer. Pediatric Soc.* IX. 185 Abscess of both parieto-occipital lobes and the cerebellum. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Parieto-sphenoidal artery*. *P. notch.* 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 50 (Edible Snail), The upper or *parieto-splanchnic portion of the sub-oesophageal mass. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Parieto-temporal suture*, the suture between the parietal and temporal bones. 1856 ALLMAN *Fresh-w. Polyzoa* (Ray Soc.) 27, 28 *Parieto-vaginal. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 144 The retractors of the anterior part of the body (parieto-vaginal muscles). 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 236 A pair of parieto-vaginal muscles attached to the base of the fold surrounding the tentacle-sheath.

† Parifo·rmal, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *pār, pari-* equal + *forma* form + -AL: cf. *formal.* Improperly for **pariform*, med.L. *pariformis*, whence *pariformiter* adv. = 'pariter, similiter' (Du Cange).] Of equal form; equiform.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 180 The Isonomy or pari-formall lawes of Re-publiques.

So **† Parifo·rmity** *Obs. rare*, similitude of form.

1436 *Libel Eng. Policy* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 193 Now see wee welle than that this rownde see To oure noble by paryformytee [*v. r.* parformyté], Undere the shypp, shewyd there the sayle.

† Pa·rify, *v. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *parifi-er* (15th c. in Godef.), or ad. med.L. *parificare* (1285 in Du Cange), f. *pār, pari-* equal: see -FY.] *trans.* To make, or represent as, equal; to compare, liken. So **† Parification** *Obs.*

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* v. Prol. 2 Orosius apon syndry wys tyll Babylone Rome paryfyis. 1537 *Let.* in *Cranmer's Misc. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) II. 352 Subsequently ye parify me unto them. 1537 CRANMER *ibid.* 354 Where you say, that I parify you to the false traitors in Lincolnshire *Ibid.*, When I write this parification (as you call it) of the rebels of Lincolnshire, I nothing thought less than to compare any man hereabout to them.

Parigal, var. PAREGAL *Obs.* **Pariglin,** var. PARILLIN. **Paril,** obs. f. PERIL.

† Pa·rile, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *pari-lis* equal, like, f. *par* equal: cf. *similis* like.] Equal, like.

1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* 11 Otherwise, I shall by a parile argument of ignorance, conclude, that [etc.]. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. xviii. 116 Doubts..why the First Sextile should not be parile to the Later.

So **† Parility** *Obs.* [L. *parilitās*], equality.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 425 His beauty consisting more of proportion and parility of parts. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* I. v. (1678) 4 The temperature..is a little absent from the exact and severe parility of mixed qualities.

Parillin (pări·lĭn). Also **pariglin** (pări·glĭn). *Chem.* [f. Sp. *parilla* (see SARSAPARILLA), Pg. *parrilha*, It. *pariglia* + -IN[1].] A white or colourless, inodorous, crystalline substance ($C_{40}H_{70}O_{18}$) obtained from sarsaparilla-root; also called **Parillic acid,** *salsaparin, sarsaparillin, sarsaparilla-saponin,* or *smilacin.*

1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 234 *Parilline, Pariglium.* a peculiar proximate principle, discovered by Pallota. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 278. 1881 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 1780 Parillin does not excite sneezing like saponin.

‖ **Pari mutuel** (pari *mŭtŭel*); usu. in pl. **paris mutuels** (with same pronunciation). [Fr., = mutual stake or wager.] A form of betting 'in which those who have put a stake on the winning horse divide among themselves the total of the stakes on the other horses' (less the percentage of the managers—i. e., in France, the Government).

1881 *Standard* 7 Sept. 5/2 That the accounts of their horse-racing should sometimes puzzle English readers by the mention of 'pools' and 'Paris mutuals' is possible. 1894 *Daily News* 13 Oct. 5/3 The Minister of the Interior has prohibited throughout France the opening of pari mutuel offices at cycle races. As for morality, there is little to be said for private pari mutuels. Bad as they are, however, they are better than the Government-instituted ones.

Parine (pe·rəin), *a. Ornith.* [L. mod.L. *Parinæ*, f. L. *parus* titmouse, in mod.L. the name of the typical genus.] Belonging to or having the characters of the subfamily *Parinæ* of passerine birds (the true titmice).

Paring (pē·rĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PARE *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of PARE *v.*[1], or the result of this.

† 1. The action of preparing, preparation. *Obs.*

1392 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 156/6 Et pro bul ing et paring dicti frumenti. 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 114/1 The saide Wyne had his true makyng, and trewe boulyng and paryng.

2. The action of pruning, or cutting off the edge or surface, or anything superficial. *lit.* and *fig.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxvii. (Bodl. MS.) lf. 200/1 Euerich yere þe spraie [of a vyne] nedeþ kuttinge and pruinge. 1607 MIDDLETON *Micha. Im. Term* ii. iii. For all his cleansing, pruning, and paring, he's not worthy a broker's da glister. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxi. 528 The hoofs of horses have become less solid in consequence of continual paring. 1831 E. J. WORBOISE *Sissie* viii, That one is never the better for mere scraping, and paring, and saving.

3. *concr.* A thin portion pared off the surface of anything, usually as refuse or superfluous matter; a shaving.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* iv. 13 We ben maad, the paringis [*gloss* or outcastinge] of alle thingis til 3it. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. vii. 61 The ryndc or the paryng of this appel. 1002 *Narcissus* (1893) App. I. 25 What is left for mee but the paringes, when I have given others the peares? 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 140 Never was more truly verified that Proverb, Half the King's Cheese goes away in Parings. 1793 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 278 To take her islands is to possess but the paring of her nails. 1856 MISS MULOCK *J. Halifax* i, Sailing thereon a fleet of potato parings.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *paring-bee*, U.S. (BEE[1] 4), *-chisel, -iron, -knife, -mattock, -plough, -shovel, -spade*, etc.; **paring-place,** ?the castor (of a horse).

1530 PALSGR. 652/2, I pare a saffrone grounde, or aley with a paryng yron. 1552 HULOET, Paring shouell, or instrument to pare flores, *valgium.* 1891 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Tranchete*, a shoomakers paring knife. 1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2935/4 A black [Gelding]..with a swelling on the Paring place of the far hind Leg. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 76 The Paring-Chissel..must have a very fine and smooth edge. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 12 The Paring-Plough is a necessary instrument..in bringing into cultivation heath, moor, and other waste lands. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Paring-spade*, an instrument used for clearing stubble from land after harvest. 1888 J. Q. BITTINGER *Hist. Haverhill* (N. H.) 359 Quite an incident was the paring-bee in bringing young folks together. The young men mounted the paring machines and peeled the apples, whilst the young ladies quartered and cored them.

Paringal, -ale, -alle, var. PAREGAL *Obs.*

‖ **Pari passu** (pē·rəi pæ·sŭ pā·rī pa·sū), *advb. phr.* [L., = 'with equal step'.] With equal pace; at an equal rate of progress; side by side; simultaneously and equally. In *Law*, On an equality, equally, without preference.

1567 SIR N. THROKMORTON *Let.* in Robertson *Hist. Scot.* Wks. 1826 I. 378 *note*, They think it convenient to proceed with yow both for a while pari passu. 1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* xvi. 88 Let both these bils go *pari passu*, hand in hand together. 1775 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 356 To proceed with warlike measures and conciliatory measures *pari passu*. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* II. 139 Copyholds are now placed *pari passu* with freeholds. 1890 GLADSTONE *Sp. Ho. Commons* 19 Feb., The only method of describing *pari passu* was that adopted by Mr. John Bright..when he said that, when people were content with a *pari passu* progress, it was like driving six omnibuses abreast down Park-lane.

Paripatecian, eiron. f. PERIPATETIAN *Obs.*

Paripinnate (pæ·rĭpĭ·nĕĭt), *a. Bot.* [ad. mod. Bot. L. *paripinnāt-us*, f. *pār, pari-* equal: see PINNATE.] Pinnate with an even number of leaflets, i. e. without a terminal leaflet.

1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* § 95 When there is no end leaflet, the leaf is abruptly- or pari-pinnate. 1870 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (ed. 2) 163.

Paris (pæ·rĭs), the name of the capital of France, used in various collocations: e. g. in names of materials or articles made in Paris, as *Paris* **†** *crisp, cup, net*; in names of measures or weights used at Paris, differing from the corresponding English ones, as *Paris foot, inch, line, pint.*

Paris baby = *Paris doll* (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **† Paris ball,** a tennis ball; **Paris basin** (*Geol.*), the area of Tertiary strata of which Paris is situated; **† Paris black,** ? name of some black stuff used for garments; **Paris blue,** (*a*) a bright shade of Prussian blue; (*b*) a bright blue colouring matter obtained from aniline; **† Paris candle,** a kind of large wax-candle; **Paris daisy,** the plant *Chrysanthemum frutescens* from Teneriffe, cultivated also as *Marguerite*; **Paris doll,** a doll or lay-figure dressed in the latest fashion, used by dress-makers as a model; **Paris green,** a vivid light green pigment composed of aceto-arsenite of copper; **Paris gypsum,** gypsum from the Paris basin; **† Paris head,** a head-dress from Paris; **Paris lake** = carmine lake (Watts *Dict. Chem.* 1866–71); **Paris plaster** = PLASTER-OF-PARIS; hence **† Paris-plasterer; Paris-red,** † (*a*) a shade of red; (*b*) ferric oxide, finely divided, used as a polish for glass, gold and silver, etc.; **Paris violet,** a coal-tar colour, called also methyl-violet; **Paris white,** a fine kind of whiting used in polishing.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* v. xxxi. in Ashm. (1652) 155 Ther Panteners be stuffed with *Parrys balls. 1530 PALSGR. 240/1 Lytell pareball, *estef.* 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. iv. 131 To that end I did present him with the Paris-Balls. 1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* 233 Comprised within what is commonly termed the *Paris basin. *a* 1568 R. SEMPLE *Jonet Reid* 4 Bayth *Pareies blak and Inglis broun. 1854–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 227 The pure ferric ferrocyanide..is sometimes called *Paris blue. 1900 *Daily News* 4 June 2/6 Manufacturers of Paris blue, starch, and black lead. [1401–2 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 200, ij lib. *candel, de Parys.] 1480 *Wards. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 121, iij dosen and ix lb' of paris candell'. 1512 *Northumbld. Househ. Bk.* (1827) 2 Of Parisch Candle viij dosson x lb. 1547 SALESBURY *Welsh Dict.*, *Kannyll baris*, a paris candel. 1401 in Frost *Notices rel. Hull* (1827) App. 3 Pro x dus[ens] *paris crisp. 1479 *Paston Lett.* III. 270, iiij *Parys coppys with a cover. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, *Chrysanthemum frutescens*, Marguerite, *Paris Daisy. 1742 *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 188 The *Paris Foot..contains 12·785 English Inches. 1882 HOWITT in *Longm. Mag.* I. 44 Saffron, with *Paris-green shutters. 1885 *Spell's Elem. Geol.* (ed. 4) Index, Fossil footprints in *Paris gypsum. *c* 1596 in *Gentl. Mag.* (1819) LXXXIX. i. 23 Next after them came the Lady Strange..in her *paris head. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 28 Apr. an. 1778, A *Paris-made wig. 1766 [C. ANSTEY] *Bath Guide* (ed. 3) 26 Stomachers and *Parisnets. 1795 *Gent. Mag.* LXV. ii. 925 Ten quarts (or *Paris pints). 1855 *Ecclesiologist* XVI. 336 Mortar, *Paris-plaster, sulphur, and even lead. *c* 1515 *Coche Lorell's B.* 10 *Parys plasterers, daubers, and lyme borners. 1600 in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1811) III. 289 [The Captaine] bestowed vpon him a Cloake of *Paris-red. 1588 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 322 Ane quarter of an unce *Pareis wecht. 1434 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 101, i lib well of *parys werk.

Paris: see HERB PARIS; obs. form of PARISH.

† Parisant, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. OF. *parissant*, f. *parir* to appear.] Seemly, of good appearance.

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 8599 Eche man now his harneis rubbes, That thei be clene and Parisaunt.

Parische, pa·rise, obs. ff. PARISH, PERISH.

Parisee: see PARISIES.

† Paris garden. *Obs.* Also 6–7 **Parish garden.** [See quot. 1674.] Name of a place at Bankside, Southwark, where a bear-garden was kept in Elizabethan and later times; hence, 'a bear-garden', a noisy disorderly place. Also *attrib.*

1589 NASHE *Pasquil's Return* Wks. (Grosart) I. 109 Strange

tricks, and deuises, betweene the Ape and the Owle, the like was neuer yet seene in Paris-garden. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 253 Eager to catch him, as a dog to take a beare by the eares in Parish-garden. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 172 Bred up, where Discipline most rare is, In Military Garden-Paris. 1672 R. WILD *Poet. Licent.* 31 Their Churches Paris-Gardens are become. 1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 4), *Paris Garden*, is the place on the Thames Bank-side at London, where the Bears are kept and baited; and was antiently so called from Robert de Paris, who had a House there in Richard the second's time.

Parish (pæ·rij), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 3-7 **paroche**, 4-8 **parocch**, (4 **proche**, 6 **parroch**(e). *β.* 4 **parosche**, **-ossche**, **-osse**, 5 **-oish**, **-ossh**, **-os**; 4-5 **pariss**, **-yssh**, (**-ise**, **parshe**, **persche**), 4-**parish**, (5 **parisch**(e, **-isshe**, **-issche**, **-isse**, **-esche**, **-essh**, **-es**, **-eche**, **-ysch**(e, **-ysh**(e, **-yssh**, **-ysse**, **parresche**, **-ych**, **peresche**, **parsche**, 5-6 **parishe**, **-issh**, **-asche**, **-esshe**, *Sc.* **paris**, **-eis**, **parriche**, **-ish**). [Two forms: (*a*) *paroche*, a. AF. *paroche*, OF. *par*(*r*)*oche*, app. a learned form, ad. late L. *parochia*; (*β*) *parosshe*, etc.:—OF. *paroisse*:—popular L. **parocia* for *parochia*. The latter (in Sidonius, *c* 472) was a form substituted for Christian L. *parœcia* (Augustine, Jerome), a. Gr. παροικία, in Christian use, the charge of a bishop, a diocese, later the charge of a presbyter, a parish: see Note below. With *parochia*, *parocia*, *paroisse*, cf. *brachia*, *bracia*, F. *brasse*. With Eng. *parosshe* from *paroisse*, cf. ME. *marish*, *marsh*, from OF. *mareis*, *marois*; also *brush*, etc. The stress was already *c* 1300 on *par-*; whence the *o* was weakened to *e* and *i*, giving *paresche*, *parisshe*, *parish*.]

1. In the United Kingdom, and some of the Colonies, the name of a subdivision of a county: applied to it primarily in its ecclesiastical aspect, but also as an area recognized for various purposes of civil administration and local government.

The name occurs in Norman French in the Laws of William I, *c* 1075, but has not been found in Eng. before the 13th c. Although the parochial system was more or less developed in many (perhaps most) parts of England before the year 1000, there is no word formed from *parochia*, nor any directly answering to it, in OE.; the nearest equivalents being *preost-scīr* 'priest-shire' (*Eccles. Inst.* xiv in Thorpe *Laws*), and *scrift-scīr* 'shrift-shire' (*Canons of Edgar* vi, *Eccl. Laws of Cnut* xiii), both of 11th or late 10th c., the latter rendered *parochia* in the 13th c. L. version.

a. *orig.* A township or cluster of townships having its own church, and ministered to by its own priest, parson, or parish clergyman, to whom its tithes and ecclesiastical dues are (or originally were) paid. **b.** A later division of such an original parish for ecclesiastical purposes only, having its own church and clergyman.

The latter includes the ancient *parochial chapelries* of some of the large northern parishes (CHAPEL 3 b, CHAPELRY 1), and the more recent ecclesiastical districts constituted under the powers given by the various Church Building Acts, distinguished as *new ecclesiastical parishes*. In Scotland these are called *parishes quoad sacra*, while the original parishes which remain such for all purposes are *parishes quoad omnia*. The original parish when retained for civil, although subdivided for ecclesiastical purposes, is commonly distinguished as the *civil parish*, in Scotland a *parish quoad civilia*.

Most of the older colonies have parishes, both for ecclesiastical and civil purposes, frequently as electoral districts or divisions; in the newer colonies where there is no established church the parish has often no official existence, though the Church of England (and, in some cases, other Churches) has applied the name to areas formed for the organization of its own work; and the term is used in the same way by the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States.

α. [1292 BRITTON II. xix. § 4 Car en une vile porrount estre plusours paroches, et en une paroche plusours maners, et hameletz plusours porrount apendre a un maner. 1865 NICHOLS *tr.*, For in one town there may be several parishes, and in one parish several manors, and several hamlets may belong to one manor.] 13.. *Cursor M.* 29501 If þou did a sin Anoþer preistes paroch in. 1464 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 542/1 In the paroche of Cleobury. 1533 CRANMER *Let. to Cromwell* in *Misc. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) II. 269 My friend.. was born in the same paroche. 1681 in *Lond. Gas.* No. 1649/2 The Ministers of each Paroch. 1742 CAMPBELL in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 240 John Ferguison, a Native of the Paroch of Killmellfoord in the Shire of Argyle.

β. [*c* 1075 *Laws of William I*, I. i. 1 E de mere iglise de parosse [*v. r.* paroisse] xx souz, e de chapele x souz.] 1340 *Ayenb.* 42 Ine ham þet be yefþes .. yeueþ þe prouendres and þe parosses oþer oþre benefices of holy cherche. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 413 Þis shulde teche siche persones to take more hede to þer paryzshis. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 449 In al the parisshe [*v. rr.* paryasshe, -ich, -issche, -isch(e] wif ne was ther noon That to the offryngе bifore hire sholde goon. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 89 Denys..to deled parisches [*v. rr.* parsches, paryshes, 1432-50 paresches] and chirche hawes, and assigned to everich a preost. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXIII. 263 Pilours and pyke-herneys in eche parshe [*v. r.* paresche] a-corsede. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 384/2 Paros, or paryschе (*S.* pares, or parych), *parochia*. 1511-12 *Act* 3 *Hen. VIII*, c. 17 § 17 Medowes .. in the parriche of Ewherst. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Pet.* v. 3 Nott as though ye were lordes over the parishes. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* 167 Nocht ane boroustone nor landuard paris vithi in the realme. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 45 A beardsmans daughter of the same parish. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xxiv. 220 Otherwise Palestine was a great Parish, and some therein had an hundred miles to Church. 1739 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) I. 201, I look upon all the world as my parish. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 29 P 9, I am going to settle in my native parish. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 141 Parishes are frequently intermixed with one another. This seems to have arisen from the lord of the manor having had a parcel of land detached from the main part of his estate, but not sufficient to form a parish of itself. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. viii. 227 The parish, then, is the ancient *vicus* or tūn-scipe regarded ecclesiastically. As many townships were too small to require or to support a separate church and priest, many parishes contain several townships. 1885 C. I. ELTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 296/1 Under the powers given by the Church Building Acts, many populous parishes have been subdivided into smaller ecclesiastical parishes.

c. Used as the English name for the corresponding ecclesiastical areas in ancient times or in foreign countries.

1839 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XIX. 432/1 There are in Rome 54 parishes, and 300 churches. 1880 E. HATCH in *Dict. Chr. Antiq.* 1560/1 In Gaul and Spain a single presbyter or a single deacon was sometimes put in charge of a parish. That a deacon might be 'rector' of a parish is clear from many instances, e. g. Conc. Illib. c. 77.

d. As many as would fill a parish; a parishful.

1621 SHAKS. *Cymb.* IV. ii. 168 I'd let a parish of such Clotens blood.

2. A district, often identical with an original parish, but often having quite different limits, constituted for various purposes of civil government, and thus designated a *civil parish*: **a.** primarily, Such an area constituted for the administration of the Poor-law, and sometimes distinguished as a *poor-law parish*; legally defined by Act 52 & 53 Vict. c. 63 § 5 as 'a place for which a separate poor-rate is or can be made, or for which a separate overseer is or can be appointed'. (This area at first coincided with the original parish in sense 1.) Hence the phrase *On the parish*, in receipt of parochial relief; so *to go on the parish*, *to be brought up by the parish*, *buried by the parish*, etc.

Also **b.** An original parish, or other area, separately assessed for land-tax; a *land-tax parish*. 'They are described in the series of land-tax accounts from 1692 to the present time, and are also defined in the Taxes Management Act of 1880' (Elton in *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 296).

c. An area treated as a parish for the purpose of the Burial Acts, from 1852 onward; a *Burial Acts Parish*.

d. A district, larger or smaller than an original parish, which constitutes a unit for the maintenance of its own highways; a *Highway Parish*.

[1601 *Act* 43 *Eliz.* c. 2 Overseers of the Poore of the same Parish.] 1632 N. FERRAR *Story Bks. Little Gidding* (1899) 219 That a Father should leave his children on the Parish through . unthriftines. 1830 *Examiner* 803/2 He shall either go upon the parish or starve. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 653 The selection of the 'parish' as the territorial division likely to prove the most convenient for the purposes of poor-law administration, was, no doubt, fully justified by the circumstances of the country in Queen Elizabeth's reign. But..the 13 and 14 Car. II., c. 12, enabled townships, under certain circumstances, to erect themselves into parishes for poor-law purposes. 1885 SIR W. B. BRETT in *Law Rep.* 15 Queen's Bench Div. 385 An ordinary parish may..be conterminous with and practically the same thing as a highway parish. 1885 SIR C. DILKE in *Daily News* 14 Oct. 6/1 The township, the hundred, and the county... In place of the three sets of districts which never overlap we have .. overlapping areas,..highway parishes and land-tax parishes, as distinguished from poor-law parishes, and other anomalies. 1890 F. W. ROBINSON *Very Strange Fam.* 6 The boy will certainly be sent to the parish, if you don't pay for him. 1893 *Daily News* 22 Mar. 4/6 There are .. civil parishes and ecclesiastical parishes, which do not exactly coincide either in number or in extent.

3. The inhabitants of a parish; parishioners collectively.

c 1290 *Becket* 1845 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 159 Ech preost somonede is paroche [*v. r.* (Percy Soc.) parosche]. *c* 1325 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 157 Everuch a parosshe heo polketh in pyne, Ant clastreth with heore colle. *c* 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II* 102 ibid. 328 And thus shal al the parish for lac of lore spille. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 418 Þey harmen hem silf & þer parizs & oþer puple. *a* 1450 MYRC 678 Whan thi parisse is togidir mette. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 102 Sic preist, sic pariche: what suld mair? 1680 BAXTER *Answ. Stillingfl.* xxxiv. 54 Not the..Tenth Part of the Parish can come to Hear him in the Church. 1750 GRAY *Long Story* 42 By this time all the Parish know it. 1876 BARING-GOULD *R. S. Hawker* ix. 220 The parish offered to give the church a roofing of the best Delabole slate.

b. *U. S.* The body of people associated for Christian worship and work in connexion with a particular local church; a congregation; hence, a denomination.

1852 HAWTHORNE *Twice-Told T., Minister's Black Veil*, All the busybodies and impertinent people in the parish. 1898 — *Fr. & It. Note-Bks.* (1883) 25 Being of another parish, I looked on coldly, but not irreverently. 1873 H. JEBSON *Lamson's Ch. First Three Cent.* VII. ii. 308 The term 'parish' is applied in America to congregations, considered as the minister's 'cure of souls' without the reference to local limits with which in England it is associated.

4. *U. S.* **a.** In colonial times, and still in some of the southern States: A subdivision of a county made for purposes of local self-government. **b.** In Louisiana, the name of the (58) territorial divisions corresponding to the counties of other States. Cf. COUNTY *sb.* 3.

1772 *Amherst* (Mass.) *Rec.* (1884) 60/1 The Vote taken respecting the Dividing of the District into two Districts or parishes was past in the Negative. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 174/1 For political and civil purposes Louisiana is divided into thirty-one parishes. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 639 In the parish of Opelousas (parish, in Louisiana, is equivalent to county) there were many.

5. *Hist.* In sense of Gr. παροικία: A diocese, or district under the spiritual charge of a bishop.

1709 J. JOHNSON *Clergym. Vade M.* II. 10 Let not a Bishop be allowed to leave his own parish, and leap into another. 1898 JESSOPP in *19th Cent.* Jan. 50 Parish indicated originally the geographical area over which the jurisdiction of a bishop extended.

6. *Curling.* The ring with the tee in the centre.

1893-4 *R. Caled. Curling Club Ann.* 104 (E.D.D.) He has plenty of running to win into the parish.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: often = 'parochial' *adj.* **a.** Of, belonging, or pertaining to a parish, as *parish altar*, *bell*, *bounds*, *constable*, *drudge*, *dungeon*, *duty*, *feast*, *knell*, *living*, *meeting*, *officer*, *parson*, *preacher*, *pulpit*, *rate* (so *parish-rated* adj.), *school*, *vestry*, *wall*; for the service or use of the parish, as *parish doctor*, *magazine*, *mill*, *nurse*, *pound*, *pump*, *room*, etc.; maintained or provided by the parish, as the recognized unit of poor relief (see 2 a), as *parish-boy*, *-child*, *-coffin*, *-girl*, *-house*, *poor*, *relief*, *shell*, *workhouse*; characteristic of a parish, parochial, as *parish-jest*, *-wit*; also *parish-pensioned* adj. **b.** Special Combs.: **parish blue**, cloth supplied as a pauper dress (see BLUE *sb.* 3); **parish-book** = *parish-register* (b); **parish lands**, landed property belonging to a parish, and administered by the churchwardens; **parish lantern** (*dial.* and *slang*), the moon; **parish-register**, † (*a*) the registrar of a parish; (*b*) a book recording the christenings, marriages, and burials which take place at the parish church; **parish-rigged** *a.*, cheaply rigged; † **parish-top**, a top kept for the use of the parishioners; † **parish-watch**, a parish constable. See also PARISH CHURCH, CLERK, etc.

1482 *Peebles Charters* (1872) 188 Chaplanis and serwandisat the *paroche alter in Sant Andros kyrk, as pleban and curat. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 616 Though faintly, merrily—far and far away—He heard the pealing of his *parish bells. 1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 212 A mark and a suit of *parish blue. 1594 GREENE & LODGE *Looking Glasse* G.'s Wks. (Rtldg.) 131/2 For proof he was my child, search the *parish book. 1861 J. BRENT in *Archæol. Cant.* IV. 36 Approaching St. George's *parish-bounds. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* II. iii, Who, together with seven *Parish-boys, was learning to read and write. 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 20 Aug., A good likely girle, and a *parish child of St. Bride's, of honest parentage. 1715 NELSON *Addr. Pers. Qual.* 187 They will rather take a Child, who hath been educated in a way of Industry,..than any other Parish-Child. 1897 RHOSCOMYL *White Rose Arno* 195 Playing *parish constables and apprehending vagrants. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 580 A simple and obscure *parish-drudge, to whom no one pays any manner of attention. 1682 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* v. i, Ye Night-Toads of the *Parish-Dungeon. 1798 SOUTHEY *Old Mansion-ho.* i, Old friend! why you seem bent on *parish duty, Breaking the highway stones. 1725 GAY *What d'ye Call it* Pref., The Ghost of the Embryo and the *Parish-Girl are entire new Characters. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* XXVI, In every *parish-house . the poor are supplied with food, clothes, fire, and a bed to lie on. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xliii. (1889) 273 The *parish-knell, which begins when all is over. 1896 POLLOCK *Land Laws* ii. 40 Sometimes these *parish lands are within the modern boundaries, but by no means always. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Parish lantern. 1887 J. ASHTON *18th Cent. Waifs* 235 *note*, The link-boy's natural hatred of 'the Parish Lantern', which would deprive him of his livelihood. 1827 COBBETT *Prot. Ref.* II. § 47 The Bishopricks, the *Parish-livings, the Deanships, . are all in their gift. 1712 PRIDEAUX *Direct. Ch.-Wardens* (ed. 4) 55 They..have a Vote in the *Parish-meetings. 1765 *Goody Two-Shoes* (1766) I. Introd., He stood up for the Poor at the Parish Meetings. 1894 [see PARISH COUNCIL]. 1676 WORLIDGE (*Cider* (1691) 96 Carry your fruit to a *parish-mill. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 345 Venerable Alms-women and experienc'd *Parish-Nurses. 1689 S. JOHNSON *Rem. on Sherlock's Bk.* 37 Without a Constable or *Parish-officer. 1746 LOCKMAN *To 1st Promoter of Cambrick & Tea Bills* 23 Bad tenants, and the *parish-pension'd band. 1693 C. DRYDEN in *Dryden's Juvenal* vii. (1697) 179 And shew his Tally for the Dole of Bread, With which the *Parish-Poor are daily fed. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 56 P 3 Nicolas de Boutheiller, *Parish-Preacher of Sasseville. *a* 1721 PRIOR *Epit., Interr'd beneath this marble stone* 33 They paid the Church and *Parish Rate. 1653 *Acts & Ordin. Parl.* c. 6 (Scobell) 237 Some able and honest person, to have the Keeping of the said Book [a Register of Marriages, Births, and Burials], and the person so elected, approved and sworn, shall be called the *Parish-Register. 1712 PRIDEAUX *Direct. Ch.-Wardens* (ed. 4) 96 The Parish-Register is a Parchment Book, in which all the Christnings, Marriages, and Burials of the Parish are Recorded. This was first ordered by the Lord Vicegerent Cromwell, .. 1538. 1816 MRS. MARCET *Convers. Pol. Econ.* x. (1861) 151 *Parish relief thus became the very cause of the mischief which it professed to remedy. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Log Sea-waif* 163 She was what sailors call '*parish rigged', meaning that all her gear was of the cheapest. 1812 W. TENNANT *Anster F.* II. xix, That day the doors of *parish-school were shut. 1879 BROWNING *Halbert & Hob* 24 Save the sexton the charge of a *parish shell. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Monadnoc*, Rallying round a *parish steeple. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. iii. 44 A Coward and a Coystrill that will not drinke to my Neece, till his brains turne o'th toe, like a *parish top. *c* 1616 FLETCHER & MASS. *Thierry & Theod.* II. iii, A boy of twelve Should scourge him hither like a parish-top, And make him dance before you. *c* 1400 *Rowland & O.* 284 Lete Duke Naymes lenge at hame To kepe *pareche walles fro schame. *a* 1745 SWIFT *Story Injured Lady*, I must maintain a *parish watch

against thieves and robbers. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's Field* 521 To him that fluster'd his poor 'parish wife.

[*Note.* (1) Gr. παροικία was the abst. sb. from παροικος adj. (f παρά by, beside + οἶκος house, dwelling), in cl. Gr. 'dwelling beside or near, neighbouring, a neighbour'; in LXX, N.T., and Christian writers, 'dwelling temporarily or sojourning in a foreign land, a sojourner'. As to which of these notions was present, when παροικία passed into ecclesiastical use, opinions differ; the earlier etymologists (Diez, etc.) have taken it as 'the body of persons dwelling beside, and hence, the district lying about, a church or ecclesiastical centre'; but more recent writers, founding their conclusions upon the usage of the LXX and N.T., take it as = 'the body of sojourners', holding the appellation to have been primarily applied to colonies of Jews of the Dispersion sojourning in Alexandria and other Gentile cities, and to have been from them continued or adopted as a name for 'the Christian brotherhood sojourning in a town or district', perh. not without reference to the spiritual use of παροικοι, παροικία (1 Pet. i. 17, ii. 11): see Lightfoot *S. Clement* II. 6, Hatch in *Dict. Chr. Antiq* s v. *Parish*. (2) According to Lightfoot, παροικία was at first used in a much more general sense than διοικησις, diocese, of which it was later a synonym, as were its L. representatives *paræcia*, *parochia* down even to the 12th c. The modern sense 'parish' appears already in St. Basil *a* 379. Although *parochia* was used in the wider sense at the Councils of Celchyth A. D. 816, and Clovesho 825, and is so rendered even in 12th c. glossaries (cf. Wr.-Wülcker 537/10 *Diocesis* vel *parochia*, biscopriche), *parish*, as an English word, is found only with the modern meaning (exc. when used by later writers as a literal rendering of the Gr. or L. word: sense 3). (3) The relation to the original παροικία, *paræcia*, of later and med.L. *parochia*, presents difficulty. The latter could not arise out of the former by any normal phonetic process; and it has been suggested by various scholars independently that *parochia* is really a derivative from L. *parochus* (Gr. παροχος), the name of a local official in the country parts of Italy who supplied public personages with entertainment, etc., when they came into his district; and that this familiar term was popularly substituted for the unfamiliar *paræcia*. Cf what is said under PARROCK, as to the OHG. rendering of *parochia* by the apparently native *pfarra*, *pfarre*.]

Hence **Pa·rished** *a.* (in comb.), having parishes.

1864 *Life H. Array* in *Comment. Bible* 1 The county is somewhat wide and many-parished.

Parish (pæ·rɪʃ), *v. dial.* [f. PARISH *sb.*] *intr.* To belong *to* or go *with* as part of a parish.

1833 *Drakard's Stamford News* 8 Oct., A village that parishes with one adjoining. 1836 *S. W. Linc. Gloss.* s. v., It is said of an hamlet or township that it parishes to some other place, that is, forms one ecclesiastical parish with it. Thus Whisby parishes to Doddington, and Morton to Swinderby.

Parish church. Forms: see PARISH, CHURCH, KIRK. The church of a parish.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 14 Axe hem what charite it is to laten parische chirchis fallen doun. 1448 *Paston Lett.* I 72 Being at messe in one Parosh Chirche 1563 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 248 The parochinaris of the paroche kirk within this realm. 1584 FENNER *Def. Ministers* (1587) 49 Diuers haue made men paye twelue pence a Saboth for being absent from their parishe Church 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. vii 52 The why is plaine, as way to Parish Church. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* I. § 1 Crito, whose parish-church is in our town. 1841 MACAULAY *Ess., W. Hastings* (1866) II. 243/2 Behind the chancel of the parish church of Daylesford, .. was laid the coffin of [Warren Hastings]. 1890 STUBBS *Study Med. & Mod. Hist* (1900) 457 The parish church where for generations their fathers have been baptized, married and buried.

Parish clerk. An official appointed by the incumbent of a parish to assist in various duties connected with the church and its services: before the Reformation usually a member of one of the five minor orders; after the Reformation a layman, the office being often conjoined with that of sexton; by the Act of 1844, which at present regulates the office, the duties may be undertaken by a curate. See CLERK *sb.* 2 b.

One of his most prominent duties in former times, that of leading the responses (often without any following) is now generally given up (being performed by the choir and congregation), except at baptisms, funerals, etc.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 126 Now was ther of that chirche a parish clerk. 1439 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 114 The bredethede of seynt Nicholas founded by paresh clerkes in London. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 557 And craftie Reynold was a Priest ordained, And th' Ape his Parish Clarke procur'd to bee. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. 71 Parish-Clerks, .. being the Leaders of those Tunes in their Congregations. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* XXXIV. (1775) II. 395 Plays acted by the society of the parish-clerks of London. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s. v. *Plymouth*, This town has two churches, which have each so large a cure of souls, that the parish-clerks were, till very lately, in deacon's orders, to enable them to perform all the sacerdotal functions. 1840 DICKENS *Barn Rudge* i, The little man..was the parish-clerk and bell-ringer of Chigwell. 1857 TOULMIN SMITH *Parish* 197 The 'Parish Clerk' is not the clerk to the Parish, in the modern sense of the word 'clerk'. 1885 C. I. ELTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 296/1 It is said that the only civil function of the parish-clerk now remaining is to undertake the custody of maps and documents..deposited under the provisions of the Railway Clauses Act, 1845.

Hence **Parish-cle·rkly** *a.*, characteristic of a parish clerk; **Parish-cle·rkship**, the office of parish clerk.

1513 in *Trans. R. Hist. Soc.* VI. 361 The parroch clerkschip beand vacand be the deceiss of Thomas Wemys. 1886 G. R. SIMS *Ring o' Bells*, etc. I. i. 8 In a..parish-clerkly way he swore to humble the lady's pride.

Pa·rish Cou·ncil. A council of a parish; *spec.* the local administrative body created in rural civil parishes of more than three hundred inhabitants by the Act of 1894. Hence **Pa·rish Cou·ncillor**, a member of this body.

1772 NUGENT tr. *Hist. Friar Gerund* II 350 All royal councils .. must prove their descent to have been from parish-councils. 1893 *Daily News* 22 Mar. 4/6 Every one ..which has a population of three hundred and upwards will have a Parish Council. 1894 *Act* 56 & 57 *Vict.* c. 73 § 1 There shall be a parish meeting for every rural parish, and there shall be a parish council for every rural parish which has a population of three hundred or upwards. *Ibid.* § 3 (5) The parish councillors shall be elected by the parochial electors of the parish.

† **Parishen**[1], **parishion.** *Obs.* Forms: α. 3 paroschian, 4-oschien, -osohen, 4-5-oisshien, 5 -oshyn; β. 4-5 parischien, -isshien, 4-6 parishen, (4-5 -isschen, 4-6 -iscen, -is(s)chen, -is(s)hen, -ysshen, -yschen, -in, -yn, -ene, -ion, -in, -ing, -yn, -on, 5 parasohen, -es(s)chen(e, -eshon, -echen, -ishon, -yshchon, parschen, -one, par-, perrishen, -yshyn, 6 paryschoon, -yn, -esshen, -achen, perishen. [ME. *paroschien*, *-oisshien*, etc., a. OF. *paroissien*, f. *paroisse* PARISH, after med.L. *parochiān-us*: see PAROCHIAN. Subsequently, following *parosshe*, *parish*, it became *parishen*, with many variations of spelling, and sometimes phonetic reduction to *parschen*. OF. had a parallel form *parochien*, a closer adaptation of the med.L., whence also ME. *parochien*, *parochen*, etc.; these forms are treated under PAROCHIAN, though they often show a mixture of the two types, *ch* not being distinguished from *sh* or *sch*.] One of the community of a parish; = PARISHIONER.

α. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 198 Þet child þet ne buhð nout his eldre, vnderling his prelat, paroschian his preost. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 87 Quen paroschenis com him to. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 89 Þat þei sholden shryven here paroschienes. 14.. *Lett. Marg. Anjou & Jp. Beckington* (Camden) 46 The paroisshens of the said paroish.

β. 13.. *Cursor M.* 26292 (Cott.) Alsua if þi parischen [*Fairf.* parochin] In sin lang has ligand bene. *Ibid.* 26315 (Cott.) Alsua þou preist, if þou ha ben In plight wit þi parisceu [*Fairf.* parochien]. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 482 Hise parisshens [*v. rr.* parischiens, -isshiens, -isschens, -isshins] devoutly wolde he teche 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. I. 82 Persones & parsheprestes pleyned þat hure parshens [*v. rr.* parshone, paresschene, -ischene, parshen] ben poore. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* (Rolls) II. 391 That the paraschens so 3aue. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 49 Whoys pareshon also y was. 1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks (1 57) 1018/1 If the person woulde take it of his perishen by force. 1536 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 55 The curates should preach and teach their parishiones the 'Pater noster', 'Avee', and 'Creede'. 1566 *Three 15th Cent. Chron.*, etc. (Camden) 138 Suche quarylynge .. was between y^e mynystars and parishoners that to quyat y mattar y^e churche dores wer fayn to be closyd, and y^e paryschyns to departe.

Parishen[2]. *Sc. dial.* In 6 parichoun, -schone. [f. PARISH *sb.*: the suffix is obscure: cf. PARISHING and PAROCHIN in same sense.] = PARISH.

a 1555 LYNDESAY *Tragedy* 367 Mak hym Persone, quhilk his parischoun can teche. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VIII. 90 Robert Schau, quha pastour was of the parischone of Minto. 179. BURNS *The Cardin' o't* ii, Yet I hae seen him on a day, The pride of a' the parishen. 1896 *Shetland News* 6 Aug. (E. D. D.).

† **Parishenant.** *Obs.* (See quot.)

1534 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 44 Every clerke officer ijd., and every odre clerke paryshenaunte jd.

Parish garden: see PARIS GARDEN.

† **Pa·rishing.** *north. Eng. Obs.* [f. PARISH *sb.* + (app.) -ING[1]; but nature and function of the suffix not clear.] = PARISH. (Chiefly Yorksh.)

(It is not certain that quot. *c* 1450 belongs here.)

c 1450 *Bidding Prayer* in *Lay Folk's Mass Bk* 71 We sall pray also for all women þat er bun with childer in þis parichin. 1486 in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 48 A gentilman borne in the parishing of Estrington. 1511 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 24 To the well of my parishyng iij.s iiij.d. 1524 *Knaresborough Wills* (Surtees) I. 19, I, William Hall of the paryshynge of Pannall. 1584 *Ibid.* 145 My neighbours and poure of the parishing.

† **Pari·shional,** *a. Obs.* Also 7 parrishonall. [f. PARISHION(ER + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a parish; parochial; of parishioners.

1604 H. JACOB *Reas. Ref. Ch. Eng.* 7 A Parishionall Bishop, who is a Pastor of one ordinary Congregation only. 1614 J. ROBINSON *Relig. Communion* 20 These parrishionall assemblyes want not onely all such power. 1641 in 'Smectymnuus' *Vind. Answ.* § 13. 153 By Congregation.. cannot be meant a parishionall meeting. 1786 in F. Chase *Hist. Dartmouth Coll.* (1891) I. 526 The town .. have for a considerable time past indulged one parishional division of about 3,000 acres, round and near the College. 1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 419 Various parishional experiments were tried to employ them [the poor] profitably.

Hence **Pari·shionally** *adv.*, as a parish or body of parishioners.

a 1617 P. BAYNE *Dioces. Tryall* (1621) 2 That which was more numbersome then could meet Parishionally, was no Parishional but Diocesan church.

Parishioner (pări·ʃənəɹ). Forms: 5 parishoner, 6 paryshoner, -issyoner, -ischoner, pari-, perishoner, parishener, -iner, -ner, -nore, parichyngher, 6- parishioner. [f. *parishion*, PARISHEN[1] + -ER[1]: for the form cf. *practitioner*, etc. See also the doublet PAROCHINAR.] One of the inhabitants or community of a parish.

1471 in *Somerset Medieval Wills* (1901) 221 Item, I bequeath to the chirche werkes of the chirch of Brewton where I am parisshoner of 20s. 1523 *Visitation Dean & Chapter York* (MS.), With the mynds & holle consent of the Parichynghers of the same. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 44 Beyng parisheners of the said fiue parrish churches. 1546 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 221 For the .. Comfort of alle the parisayoners there. 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* II. (1577) Liv b, A Priest of the Countrey saying Masse to his parishioners. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 19 Your poore, indygente, and feable parishiones. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 561 Th' euill will Of all their Parishners they had constraind. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 193 The King .. was the chiefe Parishioner. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 407 A man is said to be a Parishioner in respect of his Dwelling or Habitation.. in such a Parish. 1857 TOULMIN SMITH *Parish* 1 The practical duties and rights of every Parishioner.

Hence **Pari·shionership,** the status of a parishioner.

1842 CARLYLE in *Daily News* 5 May (1899) 6/3 Shocked to admit that, after seven years of parishionership, I did not know the face of him. 1882 *Ch. Times* 6 Apr. 245 A shorter sojourn would have created sufficient parishionership for purposes of banns.

Parish priest. The priest in charge of a parish.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26173 (Cott.) To þi parische preist þou þe bede. *c* 1492 *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 29 Neyther to the pope .. ne to the paryshe prest. 1504 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 282 Who-so-euer be person, vycary, or parasche prest. 1659 HOWELL *Lexicon, Eng. Prov.* 1 The Parish-Priest forgot that he was ever a Clark. 1865 SARAH AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 83 The parish priest of Cronach was one of the first who married.

Parisian (pări·ziăn, -i·ʒiăn), *sb.* and *a.* Also 6 -ien. [a. F. *parisien*, med.L. *parisiān-us*, f. *Parīsii* Paris: see -AN.]

A. *sb.* A native or inhabitant of Paris.

1530 PALSGR. 34 In this worke I moost folowe the Parisyens. 1683 *Apol. Prot. France* IV 48 During that rage the Parisians were then stirred up to. 1779 J. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 355, I admire the Parisians prodigiously. 1831 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* II. 95 The Parisians, as usual, had a number of novelties.

B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Paris; resembling Paris or that of Paris.

1614 in *Cri & Times Jas. I* (1848) I. 346 For fear a Sicilian vespers, or Parisian matins, did ensue. 1688 SOUTH *Serm.* I. 477 Perhaps the Cut-Throat may rather take his Copy from the Parisian Massacre. 1828 *Lights & Shades* II. 72 No gown sat well that was not of Parisian make.

Hence **Pari·sianism,** Parisian character, habit, or practice; **Pari·sianize** *v. trans.*, to make or render Parisian (whence **Pari·sianiza·tion**); **Pari·sianly** *adv.*, in a Parisian fashion or manner.

1892 *Athenæum* 25 June 821/3 All his good points—his gaiety, his shrewdness, his Parisianism—appear excellently. 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIII 415 He has become irreparably Parisianized. *Ibid.*, A considerable amount of Parisianization. 1876 G. MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* I. x. 139 Where folly had danced Parisianly of old.

‖ **Parisienne** (parizyen). [F. fem. of *Parisien* Parisian.] A female Parisian.

1886 *Illustr. Lond. News* Summer No. 22/2 A black-eyed, red-checked *Parisienne*. 1887 *Contemp. Rev.* May 718 She is a Parisienne, if you will, but a very exceptional Parisienne.

† **Parisis, parisee.** *Obs.* Also 5 -ysee, -esi, 6 -yse, 8 -isis. [a. F. *parisis*:—L. *parisiens-em* Parisian, f. *Parīsii* Paris.]

1. A word, orig. *adj.*, meaning 'of Paris'; used to distinguish deniers struck at Paris, which were worth one-fourth more than those struck at Tours; hence *sb.* a denier of Paris.

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 17664 To tourne, by hys sotylte, A Tourneys to A parysee. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xix. (1869) 145 Bi enchauntementes she maketh it [*denier tournois*] in to parisis. 1528 SIR R. WESTON in Dillon *Calais & Pale* (1892) 93 Forfeytes for every soche tree cut x li. paryses. [1901 SHARPE *Cal. Let. Bk. C.* 230 In part payment of the value of £58 9s. 4d. parisis.]

‖ 2. In the old French Custom-house practice, etc.: A surtax of one-fourth upon the duties fixed by the tariffs and pancartes.

1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 17 The Augmentations of Anno 1644, 1647, 1654, and the Parisis 12 and 6 Peny, of all the said Duties. *Ibid.* 265 The Duties of the Parisis, the 12th and 6th Deniers, shall be levied and collected by the said Measures in the accustomed Manner.

Parisite (pæ·risəit). *Min.* [Named 1845 after the discoverer, J. J. Paris: see -ITE[1].] A fluo-carbonate of the metals of the cerium group, found in small brownish-yellow crystals in the emerald mines of Colombia.

1846 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* Ser. II. II. 415 Parisite was discovered..in the valley of the Musso. 1899 *Ibid.* Ser. IV. VIII. 21 Crystals of pyrite and parisite.

Paris mutuels: see PARI MUTUEL.

Pariso·logy. *rare.* [f. Gr. πάρισος almost equal, evenly balanced + -λογία speaking: see -LOGY.] The use of ambiguous language.

28. CAMPBELL cited in WORCESTER (1846).

‖ **Parison**[1] (pæ·risɒn). *Rhet.* Pl. **parisa.** [a. Gr. πάρισον, neuter of πάρισος exactly or evenly balanced, f. παρ(α- beside + ἴσος equal.] An even balance in the members of a sentence.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 86 *Membrum* or *Parison*, when one or more members doe follow in equall sentences. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 222 *Parison*, or the Figure of euen. ..In this figure we once

wrote..these verses. The good is geason, and short is his abode, The bad bides long, and easie to be found: Our life is loathsome, our sinnes a heauy lode, Conscience a curst iudge, remorse a priuie goade. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 988 His *parisa*, standing upon equall weight and measure of syllables. 1894 C. G. CHILD *Lyly & Euphuism* 52 As Lyly's first thought is evidently to be antithetical, the use of parison, though constant, enters as a secondary matter.

Hence (irreg.) †**Pari·sonal, Pariso·nic** *a.*, characterized by 'parison' or exact balance of clauses.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 293 The harmony of a well-concerted period, in its isocoletick and parisonal members [cf. DIODORUS xii. 53 ἰσόκωλα καὶ πάρισα]. 1884 SYMONDS *Shaks. Predecess.* xiii. 512 [Euphuism] is characterised..by antithesis of thought and diction, ..enforced by alliterative and parisonic use of language. 1894 RALEIGH *Eng. Novel* ii. (1903) 33 Almost every sentence being balanced in two or more parisonic parts.

Parison[2] (pæ·risǫn). *Glass-blowing.* Also 9 paraison. [a. F. *paraison*, deriv. of *parer* to prepare, co resp. to L. *parātiōn-em* from *parāre*.]

1. *orig.* The rounded mass into which the molten glass is first gathered and rolled when taken from the furnace. Also *attrib.* as *parison-hole.*

1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 169 By this means the particles of glass are agglomerated in a cylindrical form, which is then called by the workmen a *paraison.* 1903 K. A. MACAULAY (Chance Bros.) *Let*, The word 'parison' survives among our workmen, not as directly applied to the piece of glass, but to the 'hole' or opening into a furnace for reheating the glass after moulding it, which they call a 'parison-hole'.

2. Hence, in a bottle-making machine: see quot.

1888 *Daily News* 14 Feb. 6/6 The present machine consists first of a receptacle, called a 'parison', in which the exact quantity of molten metal required to form a bottle is placed, there being no overplus or waste. At the lower part of the 'parison' is the collar mould which forms the lip.

Parissyoner, obs. form of PARISHIONER.

Paristhmic (pǎri·sθmik), *a. Anat.* [f. Gr. παρίσθμιον tonsil (f. παρ(α- by + ἰσθμός neck, narrow passage or connexion) + -ικ.] Pertaining to the tonsils. So **Pari·sthmiotome** [Gr. -τομος cutting] (see quot.); **Paristhmitic** (pæ·risθmi·tik) *a*, pertaining to paristhmitis; ‖ **Paristhmitis** (-ǫi·tis), inflammation of the tonsils.

1821 34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 322 In the second or Paristhmitic variety, the morbid virus is chiefly directed to the fauces. *Ibid.* (1822) II. 339 The common quinsy of the present day, the paristhmitis tonsilaris of the system before us. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 881/1 Of or belonging to the *Paristhmia* or tonsils: paristhmic. *Ibid*, An old instrument with which the tonsils were cut or scarified: a paristhmiotome. *Ibid.*, *Paristhmitis*, ..inflammation of the tonsils; the same as *Tonsillitis.*

Parisyllabic (pæ·risilæ·bik), *a.* and *sb. Gram.* [f. L. *par*, *pari-* equal + *syllaba* (a. Gr. συλλαβή) syllable + -ικ: cf. *syllabic.*]

A. *adj.* Of Greek and Latin nouns: Having the same number of syllables in the nominative as in the oblique cases of the singular.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s. v. *Parisyllabical*, We say in Grammar, the first declension of Nouns is Parisyllabique, because all the cases of such Nouns in the singular number especially have even syllables, as *Gemma, gemmæ, gemmæ, gemmam, gemma, gemma*, etc. 1775 in ASH. 1876 KENNEDY *Pub. Sch. Lat. Gram.* (ed. 4) 104 I-nouns come under four chief Heads: (A) Parisyllabic I-nouns with Nom. Sing. I-s.. (B) Parisyllabic I-nouns in es (i-s).

B. *sb.* A parisyllabic noun.

1893 *Athenæum* 5 Aug. 180/2 The classification..cannot be commended. The distinction of parisyllabics and imparisyllabics is barely indicated.

†**Parisylla·bical**, *a. Obs. rare*—°. [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec. adj.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Parasyllabical*, that hath equal syllables. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Parisyllabical Nounes.*

Paritarie, variant of PARIETARY *sb. Obs.*

†**Paritor** (pæ·ritǫr). *Obs.* Also 6 parritour, -ator, 7 -itor, 8 -ettor, -otter; 6 perritore, 6–7 parator, 8 -itor. [Aphetic f. APPARITOR.] An apparitor or summoning officer of an ecclesiastical court.

1530 PALSGR. 252/1 Parytorie [? parytor] somoner, *bedeau.* 1587-8 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 135 Sparkes the parritour for smoke fardinges to the vse of ye Ladie church. 1600 HEYWOOD *2nd Pt. Edw. IV*, Wks. 1874 I. 161 We are the Bishops Parators, my friend. 1614 J. ROBINSON *Relig. Commun.* 19 The greatest part from the Prelate to the Paritour are..irreligious. 1671 EACHARD *Observ. Answ. Contempt Clergy* (1705) 16 Unless I should have..turned Parietor or Informer. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* iii. 187 White Doctors, Proctors, Paritors together Shaun't leave upon thy Naked back one Feather. 1716 *Finghall Churchw. Acc.* (MS.), Paid To the Pariter 1s. 9d. 1794 *Pilton Churchw. Acc.* in *Notes and Gleanings* (Exeter) II. 38/1 Paid the Parrotter 1s. 6d. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* xvii, A paritor, or summoner of the ecclesiastical court.

Paritorie, -ory, variant of PARIETARY *sb. Obs.*

Parity[1] (pæ·riti). [ad. L. *paritās* equality, f. *par* equal. Cf. F. *parité* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The state or condition of being equal, or on a level; equality.

1613 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Paritie*, equalitie, likenesse. 16.. WEBSTER & ROWLEY *Cure for Cuckold* I. i, Equality in birth, parity in years. *c* 1658 BRAMHALL *Reflic.* v. 190 For the clearing of which point, I shewed that there was a parity of power among the Apostles. 1783 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* II. 326 Men and women [in marriage] are obliged to pay a proper regard to the parity of years. 1842 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 101 The bodies in which this parity of force has been discovered..are small compared with the exceptions.

2. Equality of rank or status, social, political, or ecclesiastical; *esp.*, equality among the members, or among the ministers, of a church.

1572 in Neal *Hist. Purit.* (1732) I. 284 There ought to be a Parity among the ministers in the Church. 1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 413 What conflictes and uproares your paritie of Presbyters will breede. 1642 CHAS. I *Answ.* 19 *Prop.* 22 The Common people..grow weary of Journey-work, and set up for themselves, call Parity and Independence, Liberty. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* 5 Mar. (O. H. S.) II. 173 To..introduce Presbyterian parity, among our Clergy. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 442 With the disciples of parity, a free election..was a first state principle. 1903 F. W. MAITLAND in *Camb. Mod. Hist.* II. xvi. 514 A call for 'parity', for an equality among all the ministers of God's Word, and consequently for an abolition of all 'prelacy'.

3. Equality of nature, character, or tendency; likeness, similarity, analogy; parallelism; as in *parity of reason* or *reasoning.* (Cf. L. *pari ratione*.)

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* iii. 55, I thinke that there is a neerer parity of nature betweene the flesh of Fallow-Deere, and of the Red. 1646 P. BULKELEY *Gospel Covt.* I. 33 Argument, from the paritie and likenesse between the covenant of works, and the covenant of grace. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 23 Truly there is a paritie of Reason also for this. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect* ix. 325 We may infer by parity of Argument. 1734 BERKELEY *Hylas & Phil.* (ed. 3) iii. Wks. 1871 I. 329 There is..no parity of case between Spirit and Matter. 1834 MUDIE *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 172 By parity of reasoning that house on which the magpie perches is in no danger of falling.

†4. Of numbers: The fact of being even and not odd; evenness. *Obs.*

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. x. § 4 (1622) 308 It [unity] is not variable, by parity; or imparitie. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 115 If we survey the totall set of animals, we may in their legs observe an equality of length, and parity of numeration; that is, not any to have an odde leg.

5. *Comm.* Equivalence in another currency; a standard of price expressed in another currency.

1886 *Wool Report* 22 June, Public sales of wool..were held in Berlin..1800 bales..are reported to have been all sold at full London parity. 1886 *Times* 7 July, Prices generally soon advanced above the parity of Saturday night's closing quotations in New York. 1894 *Ibid.* 8 Dec. 5/2 The London parity will be about £94 50.

b. = PAR *sb*[1] 2 b, 3 b.

1900 *Stock Market Report*, Buying on days when the market is weak and below parity, and selling when prices are put above parity by the operations of local speculators.

6. In Monetary parlance: Equality, as legal tender or money, between coins of one metal and coins of another in certain definite proportions of weight and fineness, fixed by law.

1895 *Spectator* 2 Feb. 157 Convinced..that silver can be raised by legislation to a 'parity' with gold. 1900 LD. ALDENHAM *Colloquy on Currency* 280 The object..was to maintain the parity between Gold and Silver money..The parity which they have in the United States is a National parity between the coins, not between the metals...What I desire is International parity.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *parity-preaching*; **parity-canton**, a canton in Switzerland where the Catholic and Protestant Churches are on an equal footing in their relations with the State.

1659 W. BROUGH *Schism* 549 Have all doors shut upon you for your parity-preaching. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 July 3/3 In the 'Parity-Cantons' of the Swiss Confederation, where two *Landeskirchen* are established—a Catholic and an Evangelical Church.

Parity[2] (pæ·riti). *Obstet. Med.* [f. PAR-OUS *a.* + -ITY.] The condition of being parous; the fact of having borne children.

1878 SIR J. WILLIAMS in *Obstet. Trans.* (1879) XX. 173 Diagnosis of Parity. *Ibid.*, Circumstances..in which proof of parity or nulliparity may turn out to be proof of innocence or guilt. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Clin. Lect. Dis. Women* (ed. 4) Index 535 Signs of Parity. 1898 G. E. HERMAN *Dis. Women* ix. 87.

Parigs, -chen, obs. ff. PARISH, PARISHEN.

Parjet, obs. form of PARGET.

†**Parjetory**. *Obs.* [? f. PARGET.] ? = PARGET *sb.* 2.

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Introd., Wks (1851) 263 This prevaricator of America..brought us home nothing but a meer tankard drollery, a venereous parjetory for a stewes.

Parjure, Parjuri, obs. ff. PERJURE, PERJURY.

Park (pāik), *sb.* Also 3–4 parc, (also 9 in senses 5, 6), 3–7 **parke**, 5 **paark, perke**, 8– *Sc.* **perk.** [ME. a. OF. *parc* preserve for beasts of the chase, etc. The OF. was ultimately identical with WGer. **parruk*, whence OE. *pearruc*: for the history see PARROCK. The Welsh *parc* and Gael. *pàirc* are from Eng. In senses 5 and 6 from later uses of F. *parc.* The Fr. word has also passed into Du. and Ger., where it is used alongside of the native forms descended from WGer. **parruk*.]

1. *Law.* An enclosed tract of land held by royal grant or prescription for keeping beasts of the chase. (Distinguished from a *forest* or *chase* by being enclosed, and from a *forest* also by having no special laws or officers.)

c 1260 *Charter of Fribuald of Surrey* (dated *a* 675) in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* V. 28 Bitwiene ðe shrubbes and Winebriȝt goinde adun norðriȝte binuðe ða parkes gate. *c* 1275 LAY. 1432 ȝe hontebȝ in þis kinges parc [*c* 1205 friðe] þar fore ȝe solle deȝe. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 12 Engelonde is vol inoȝ of frut & ek of tren, Of wodes & of parkes. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2845 A pris place was vnder þe paleys a park as it were þat whilom wip wilde bestes was wel restored. 1436 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 498/2 To make a Park in Grenewyche. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 362 Have ye nat perkus and chas? 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* iv. (1870) 239 A parke repleted with dere & conyes is a necessarye and a pleasaunt thyng to be anexed to a mansyon. 1627 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 139 Woodstocke Towne is famous for the Kings House and large Parke, compassed with a stone wall, which is said to haue been the first Parke in England. 1781 S. PETERS *Hist. Connecticut* 249 There are only two small parks of deer in Connecticut. 1828 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 255 To a park three things are necessary: 1. A grant from the King. 2. Inclosures by pale, wall, or hedge. 3. Beasts of park, such as buck, doe, &c. And where all the deer are destroyed, it shall no more be accounted a park.

b. Hence extended to a large ornamental piece of ground, usually comprising woodland and pasture, attached to or surrounding a country house or mansion, and used for recreation, and often for keeping deer, cattle, or sheep.

In these the name has either come down from a time when the ground was legally a park in sense 1, or has been more recently given to a ground laid out in imitation of such as were originally parks. It is thus not possible to separate the quotations accurately.

1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. iii. (1841) I. 63 Nor walk out in the park or fields any more on the Lord's-day. 1813 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Patron.* (1833) I. xvi. 256 Hungerford Castle—a fine old place in a beautiful park. 1850 LYELL *and Visit U. S.* II. 326 Having never remarked this splendid tree in any English shrubbery or park. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist Mines & Mining* 226 Giving to the pine woods..the aspect of beautiful natural parks. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* (1891) 175/1 One of those natural forest-parks peculiar to Australia.

c. In this sense now often forming part of the name of a country house or mansion; and thence of suburban districts, as Addington Park, Osterley Park; Clapham Park.

1848 MISS SEWELL *Amy Herbert* viii. (1858) 92 She felt a little unwilling to acknowledge that her home was neither a park nor a hall. *Ibid.* x. 127, I daresay you have been dreaming of having a large house like Rochford Park.

d. *fig.*

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 899/1 Wee must bee so much the more watchfull, and keepe our selues stil within the parke wherein God inpaled vs with his words. 1606 SIR W. HARBERT *Proph. Cadwallader* clxxvi, Wolsey..did erect those glorious towres of yore [Christ Church, Oxford], Learning's receptacle, Religion's parke. 1898 H. M. STANLEY *Introd. Capt. Burrows' Land Pignies* p. xi, This vast slave park whence Dongolawi and Arab, Bakongo and Portuguese half-caste slave traders culled their victims.

2. An enclosed piece of ground, of considerable extent, usually within or adjoining a city or town, ornamentally laid out and devoted to public recreation; a 'public park', as the various 'parks' in and around London, and other cities and towns. *The Park* (in London): in 17th c. St. James's Park, now esp. Hyde Park, as the place of fashionable promenade.

This application has its origin in some of the royal parks (in sense 1) near London (i. e. St James's, etc.) developing into ornamental grounds to which the public were conditionally admitted.

[1661. see PALL-MALL 2 and 3 b.] 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 15 May, I walked in the Parke, discoursing with the keeper of the Pell Mell. 1666 *Ibid* 15 July, Walked to the Park; and there, lay down by the canalle. 1706-7 FARQUHAR *Beaux' Strat.* iv. ii, There will be Title, Place and Precedence, the Park, the Play, and the Drawing-Room. 1727 FIELDING *Love in Sev. Masq.* II ii, Come my dear, by this, I believe, the park begins to fill. 1820 BYRON *Blues* ii. 150 But 'tis now nearly five, and I must to the Park. 1855 *London as it is* 112 Victoria Park. was first opened in 1847, for the recreation of the inhabitants of the east side of London. .. The park has been most admirably laid out. 1894 RALPH in *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 342 To create there a charming park filled with summer cottages for themselves and other wealthy New Yorkers. 1897 *Daily News* 25 Feb. 6/4 It is not etiquette to bow or curtsey to Royalty in the parks. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 June 2/3 The Jubilee celebrations.. included among other things the opening of a new park.

b. An extensive area of land of defined limits set apart as national property to be kept in its natural state for the public benefit and enjoyment, as the *Yellowstone Park* (65 miles long by 55 broad) in the United States.

Up to Jan. 1903, seven such *National Parks* had been established by Act of Congress in the United States.

[1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (ed. 2) I. 262 What a beautiful and thrilling specimen for America to preserve and hold up to the view of future ages! A *nation's Park*, containing man and beast, in all the wild and freshness of their nature's beauty.] 1871 N. P. LANGFORD (in *N. Y. Tribune* 28 Jan.), This new field of Wonders [the Yellowstone Park] should be at once..set apart as a public National Park for the enjoyment of the American people for all time. 1872 *Rep. Regents of Smithson. Inst.* (1873) 28 A proposition, originally made by Mr. Catlin as early as 1832, has been revived and presented to Congress, to reserve the country around these geysers as a public park. 1872 *U. S. Statutes* XVII. 32 An Act to set apart a certain Tract of Land lying near the Head-waters of the Yellowstone River as a public Park. 1903 *Ibid.* XXXI. 765 An Act To set apart certain lands in the State of South Dakota as a public park to be known as the Wind Cave National Park.

3 a. In Ireland, Scotland, and north of England: An enclosed piece of ground for pasture or tillage; a field; a parrock or paddock.

Town parks (Ireland), small fields or plots of ground lying

round a town or village, usually let for tillage or pasture to the townsmen or villagers.

1581 *Inv.* in *Gentl. Mag.* Sept. (1861) 257 The foure parkes by the greene which Richard and John Shanighame holdeth of me for years. 1701 *Scott. Charac.* in *Harl. Misc.* (ed. Park) VII. 377 Upon inquiry how many deer his father had in his park, the truth will out, ..that they call an inclosure a park, in his country. c 1808 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Emma* viii, Many a ragged man had come..with the modest request that I would let him one of the parks near the town. *Ibid.*, Just what would feed a cow is sufficient in Ireland to constitute a *park*. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Aug. 11/1 Mr. Healy .explained in a graphic way that a 'town park' was accommodation land, by means of which in the wretched villages, misnamed towns, scattered throughout Ireland, the hucksters . eked out a miserable business by growing potatoes or feeding stock for early slaughter. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Mar. 1/3 Kocaks from the Kingdom [i.e. Fife]..'Old Kirsty'..lived all alone, far up in the 'parks', as we say of the wide stretches of old pasture which reach away inland till they merge into gorse and heather.

† b. Any enclosed piece of ground. *Obs. rare.*

1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 1 8 In what manner you should inclose your melon ground. In this park (which may be of what extent you think good) you shall make beds of horse-dung.

4. Applied in some parts of the United States, esp. Colorado and Wyoming, to a high plateau-like valley among the mountains.

1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* (1810) II 123 Passed the Park, which is ten miles round, and not more than three quarters of a mile across. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xix. 137 Hence the oases, such as the 'parks' that lie among these mountains. 1877 J. A. ALLEN *Amer. Bison* 56 Adventurers and miners exterminated them [bisons] in the parks and valleys of the mountains. 1890 *Century Mag.* Feb. 523/1 Then it had descended into a great 'park', crossed it, and begun a new ascent.

5. *Mil.* The space occupied by the artillery, wagons, beasts, stores, or the like, in an encampment; these objects themselves when thus placed together; a complete set or equipment of artillery, of tools, etc.

1683 SIR J. TURNER *Pallas Armata* III. xx. 204 As to these Oblong Quadrangles, wherein are encamped several bodies, you may if you please, call them as the French do, Parks, and that properly enough. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Park of the Artillery*, is a certain Place in a Camp without Cannon-shot of the Place besieged, where the Cannon, Artificial Fires, Powder, and other Warlike Ammunition are kept. *Ibid.*, *Park of Provisions*, is another Place in the Camp, on the Rear of every Regiment, which is taken up by the Suttlers, who follow the Army with all sorts of Provisions, and sell them to the Soldiers. 1755 WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1889) I. 160 The whole park of artillery were ordered to hold themselves in readiness to march. 1799 STUART in Owen *Mrq. Wellesley's Disp.* (1877) 113 The main body of the army, with the park and provisions, remained at Seedapore. 1827 NAPIER *Penins. War* vi. iv, A vast parc of carriages. 1836 ALISON *Europe* (1849-50) V. xxxi. § 49 Kray de patched his grand park, consisting of one hundred and sixty pieces and eight hundred caissons. 1859 MARCY *Prairie Trav.* vi. 221 If .. a small party be in danger of an attack from a large force of Indians, they should seek the cover of timber or a park of wagons. 1884 *Mil. Engineering* (ed. 3) I. II 8 Sites for the artillery, engineer, and grand magazine parks should now be prepared. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Mar. 5/1 There is no reserve of boots in the supply column or supply-park.

6. An enclosed area in which oysters are bred, communicating with the sea so as to be overflowed at every high tide; an oyster-park. (In quot. 1603, applied to a similar enclosure for fish.)

[1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1891) 117 They haue ready at their call..sault water fishe as yt were in a parke of wild fish.] 1857 *Times* 15 Oct. 5 6 In the shallowest of these parcs not one of the young oysterlings was known to have been killed. 1882 *Standard* 18 Feb. 5/2 In some of the French 'parks' the water is renewed every tide. 1883 F. G. SOLA *Fisheries Spain* 5 The Government is laying down..a model park for oyster culture.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *park deer, -fence, -gate, -hound, -land, -lodge, -pale, -paling*, † *-palis, -robber, -wall*; *park-like* adj.; **† park-bote**, the repair of the fence or wall of a park; the impost levied for this; **park-breaker**, one who breaks into a park (cf. *house-breaker*); so **park-breaking**; **park-hack**, a horse for riding in the park: see HACK *sb.*[3] 1 b; **park-time** (*nonce-wd.*, after *dinner-time*, etc.), time for riding in the park; **park-way** (*U. S.*): see quot. Also PARK-KEEPER.

a 1634 COKE *Inst.* IV. 308 *Parkebote, to be quit of enclosing of a Park or any part thereof. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* v, If you take him for a house-breaker, or a *park-breaker, is it not most natural you should welcome him with cold steel or hot lead? 1834 LANDOR *Exam. Shaks.* Wks. 1846 II. 267 Venerable laws..against *park-breaking and deer-stealing. 1898 *Daily News* 26 Jan. 9/5 Animals held more or less in confinement..whether they be *park-deer, rabbits, pigeons, or animals in menageries. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 7 Aug. 6/4 Legislation for the suppression of park-deer hunting. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Aristocr.* Wks. (Bohn) II 84, I pardoned high *park-fences, when I saw that besides deer and pheasants, these have preserved Arundel marbles, Towneley galleries. c 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxxv, If the huntynge shall be in a parke, alle men shulden abyde at þe *parke gate. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 48 The exploit of that gallant man who thought to pound up the crows by shutting his Parkgate. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* li, *Park-hacks and splendid high-stepping carriage-horses. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* i. 11 Views *park-like and picturesque. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 266 Green park-like woodlands. 1837 LYTTON *R. Maltrav.* ix, The chaise..stopped at the gates of a *park lodge. a 1550 *Image Ipocr.* II. in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 434 He came tell many tales, Of many *parke pales, Of butgettes and of males. 1846 GRENER *Sci. Gunnery* 14 Birmingham is the emporium of the world for guns, from the..' park paling' so called, of the slave-trade . up to the elaborately-finished gun of the peer. 1899 R. KIPLING *Stalky* 12 The high Lodge gate in the split-oak park palings. c 1475 *Pict Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 812/21 *Hoc vellum*, a *parke palys. 1713 SWIFT *Cadenus & Vanessa* 46 From equipage, and *Park-parades. 1881 MRS. O'DONOGHUE (*title*) Ladies on Horseback; Learning, *Park-riding and Hunting. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 184/2 The Bloodhound hunts Beasts, or Men..that are *Park Robbers. 1439 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 15/1 They came by a *Parke side, called ye Park of Prys. 1672 WYCHERLEY *Love in Wood* I. ii, Play Mr. Ranger, let's go..'tis *Park-time. 1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* IV. iv, What a clock does your lordship think it is? It is almost park-time. 1856 *Godey's Mag.* (U. S.) Apr. 350/1 The right to travel upon the public roads and *parkways. 1898 *19th Cent.* Apr. 585 'Park-ways', to connect the great outlying woodlands with the Metropolitan Parks of Boston and the surrounding townships. These park-ways are broad boulevards with margins of grass, wood, and river. 1672 WYCHERLEY *Love in Wood* II. i, Then you are a *Parkwoman, certainly.

Park (park), *v.* [f. PARK *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To enclose in, as in, or as, a park.

1526 [see PARKING 1]. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 144 A certayne hyll, whiche they must nedes go ouer that go by land from Egipte to Arabia Petrea, that parketh them. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Inclose*, ..to enclose and parke in. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, IV. ii. 45 How are we park'd and bounded in a pale! 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* III. 456 We fair fine ladies, who park out our lives From common sheep-paths.

b. *Park about*, to surround with a park.

1876 BROWNING *Ship* vi, Some suburb-palace, parked about And gated grandly, built last year.

c. To lay out or plant in the manner of a park: see PARKING 2.

2. *Mil.*, etc. To arrange compactly (artillery, wagons, etc.) in a park: see prec. 5.

1812 *Examiner* 30 Nov. 756/2, 6000 Cossacks..took six pieces of cannon, which were parked. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 150 At night..the waggons are to be parked, so as to occupy as little space as possible. 1883 *Army Corps Orders* in *Standard* 21 Mar. 3/3 The Artillery will be parked to the east and west of the south end of the Race-course. 1887 *Police Arrangem. Jubilee Process.* 21 June, The area is reserved for parking carriages belonging to the Procession.

3. *intr.* To walk or drive in a park.

a 1783 H. BROOKE *Love & Vanity* Poems (1816) 416/2 Then all for parking, and parading, Coquetting, dancing, masquerading

Hence **Parked** (pārkt) *ppl. a.*

1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* vi. 475 Deep squadron'd horse.. And park'd artillery. 1841 MILLE in *Nonconf.* I. 57 A residence compassed round with parked and shaven acres.

Parker (pā·rkər). Also 4 **parkere**, 5 **-are, parcaro, -oure**, 5-6 **-ar**, 6 **perker**. [a. Anglo-F. *parker* (= OF. type **parquier*), in med.L. *parcarius*, f. PARK *sb.*: see -ER[2] 2.]

1. A man who has charge of a park; a park-keeper. *Obs.* exc *Hist.*

[1321-2 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 397/2 Ses geentz, c'est a savoir Johan soun Parker, & Richard [etc.]] 1395 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 8, I bequethe to Roger, my parkere, ..c.s. c 1430 LYDG. *Lyke thyn Audience* 28 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 26 Mawgre the wache of fysters and parkerrys. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 382/2 Parcare, *indagator*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 269/2 A Parcoure (*al.* Parkare), *parcarius*. 1530 PALSGR 458/1 This parker blodyeth his clothes. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parlt.* III. 17 If the Parker negligently suffer the Deere to be killed, or kill the Deere himselfe..it is a direct forfaiture of his Office. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 147 An annual fee of 40*l.* had been given to the parker, issuing out of the king's manors in the county of Surry.

2. A rabbit that lives in a park.

1846 *P. Parley's Ann.* VII. 325 Gamekeepers give various names to rabbits: with them they are warreners, parkers, sweethearts, and hedgehogs. ..The parker's favourite haunt is in gentlemen's pleasure grounds. 1870 BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* (ed. 3) § 2683.

Hence † **Parkership** *Obs.*, the office of parker.

1461 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 473/1 The Offices of Constableship and Parkership of the same Castell. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 81 b, The office of a Parkership pe of a Parke. 1671 BRYDALL *Law Eng. relating to Nobility & Gentry* (1675) 35 As if a Parkership be granted to an Earl.

Parkin (pā·rkin). *north. dial.* Also **-en, perkin**. [Origin unknown: perh. from proper name *Perkin* or *Parkin*.] A kind of gingerbread or cake made of oatmeal and treacle.

1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Parkin*, a cake made of treacle and oat meal, commonly called a treacle-parkin. 1884 MRS. G. L. BANKS *Sybilla*, etc. III. 145 Bribed by a cake of parkin from Dame Dorothy's capacious pockets. 1887 *Suppl. to Jamieson, Addenda*, Perkins. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 404 The diet should be varied, and should include ..whole-meal bread, 'parkin', gingerbread and molasses.

Parking (pā·rkiŋ), *vbl sb.* [f. PARK *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The action of PARK *vb.* (in various senses).

1526 in Dillon *Calais & Pale* (1892) 82 If he dunge it with parkinge of shepe or of beste, he to have ijs viijd. for evry acre. 1607 J. MILWARDE *Jacobs Gt. Day* (1610) I v b, The parking in of beasts, and the depopulating Townes, to shut out Christians.

2. *concr.* Ground laid out in the style of a park; also, in U. S., a strip of turf, with or without trees, in the centre of a street.

1885 *Johns Hopkins Hist. Studies* Ser. III. Mar. 109 Spaces were left for a market-place, court-house green and parking for the palace. 1888 H. GANNETT in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 380/2 In some cases, similar parking has been left in the middle of the streets. 1888 *Appleton's Cycl. Amer. Biog.* IV. 578/1 In 1871 he [F. L. Olmsted] urged..the so-called 'parking system' for the broad streets of Washington.

Parkish (pā·rkiʃ), *a.* [f. PARK *sb.* + -ISH[1].] Resembling a park; somewhat park-like.

1813 J. FORSYTH *Rem. Italy* 86 The immediate approaches ..are planted in the open parkish style. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xx, A rage to render their place 'parkish', as was at one time the prevailing phrase. 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 148 A parkish-looking sort of pleasure-ground.

Pa·rk-kee·per. The keeper of a park.

1624 MIDDLETON *Game at Chess* IV. ii, Some falconers, some park-keepers, and some huntsmen. 1785 BARKER in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 354. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV 34 All that the Queen could do was to order the parkkeepers not to admit Sir John again within the gates.

So **Pa·rk-kee·peress** (*nonce-wd.*), a female park-keeper, or park-keeper's wife.

1852 JAMES *Pequinillo* III. 161 They had been park-keeper and park-keeperess to the Westwood family thirty years and six months.

Pa·rk-lea·ves. ? *Obs.* [app. f. PARK *sb.* + *leaves*, pl. of LEAF.] A name for the shrub Tutsan (*Hypericum Androsæmum*). Also, with early herbalists, the tree *Vitex Agnus castus*: the name *agnus castus* having app. been applied to both (see Turner *Names of Herbes*, A viij b).

a 1400-50 *Stockh. Med. MS.* 157 Totsane or parkleuys; *agnus castus*. 1545 ELYOT, *Agnos*, is a tree .. commonly called *Agnus castus*, in englysshe parke leaues, it hathe leaues lyke to wyllowe. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xlv. 66 If Androsemon be Tutsan or Parke leaues, it groweth plentifully in woodes and parkes, in the west partes of England. 1611 COTGR., *Amerine*, Agnus castus, chast or hempe tree, Parke-leaues. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* II. 205 On the top succeedeth a large yellow Flower, much bigger than Parks-Leaves. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Park Leaves*, the *Hypericum androsæmum*, All-heal, or St. Peter's wort.

Parklos, obs. form of PARCLOSE.

Parkly (pā·rkli), *a. rare.* [f. PARK *sb.* + -LY[1].] Of the nature or character of a park; park-like.

1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 37 The same .with goodly & parkely parkes. to beautifie adorne and decorate. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. v. 164 Among the gentry of that town and its parkly neighbourhood.

Pa·rkward, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -WARD.] Towards the park. Also **Pa·rkwards.**

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III i. 5 Marry Sir, the pittie-ward, the Parke-ward; every way: olde Windsor way, and every way but the Towne-way. 1886 G. ALLEN *Maimie's Sake* xxi, She. took a stroll .out parkwards.

Parky (pā·rki), *a.*[1] *rare.* [f. as prec. + -Y.] Of the nature of a park, or abounding in parks

1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 613/1 Some of the parky purlieus of London.

Parky, *a*[2] *slang* Cold, chilly.

1898 *Pink 'un & Pelican* 273 (Farmer), 'Morning William; cold s'morning?'. 'It is a bit parky', assented William. 1900 G. SWIFT *Somerley* 109 Oh! stars! this water is parky.

Parl: see PARLE.

† **Pa·rlage,** *a. Sc. Obs. rare*[−1]. [app. a. F. *parlage* babbling, palaver, useless talk.] ? Babbling, full of empty talk; yelping.

c 1615 SIR W. MURE *Sonn.* xi, A parlage cur, a brokin staffe for stay.

Parlament(e, -mentt, obs. ff. PARLIAMENT.

Parlance (pā·rläns). Also 7 **-ence.** [a. Anglo-F. and OF *parlance, -launce*, f. *parler* to speak. (Not in mod. French.)]

1. Speaking, speech; *esp.* debate, parleying, parley. *arch.*

[13.. LANGTOFT *Chron.* I. 147 Le ray William le Rous.. A countes et barouns..Par lettre maunde et prie venir a sa parlaunce [R. BRUNNE 87 parlement].] 1579 80 NORTH *Plutarch, Crassus* (1595) 614 Word was brought to Crassus, and he accepted parlance. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX xii. 575/2 King Edward..signifies..to the Pope, that Battel and not Parlance should determine his right, and title. 1701-2 *Case of Schedule Stated* 26 The Place of that Common Parlance was call'd the Parliament Chamber. 1824 *Examiner* 585/1 He was not disposed to let him pass without further parlance. 1830 TENNYSON *Isabel* ii, A hate of gossip parlance and of sway. 1879 BOULTBEE *Hist. Ch. Eng.* 45 After some parlance, the stranger foreto'd deliverance.

2. Way of speaking, mode of speech, language, idiom. Usually with defining words, as *in common, legal, ordinary, vulgar parlance*, etc.

[a 1481 LITTLETON *Tenures* vi. (1516) A v, Mes per comune parlaunce [1541-1608 *tr.* language] celuy qui tient pur terme de sa vie demesne est appelle tenaunt pur terme de vie.] 1787 BENTHAM *Def. of Usury* xiii. 180 Birmingham.. claims in common parlance, the title of a projecting town. 1798 BAY *Amer. Law Rep.* (1809) I. 183 In common law parlance an execution is not an action. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* (1831) II. 267 A wise woman, by which I do not mean in vulgar parlance one who pretends to prophecy. 1841 L. HUNT *Seer* II. (1864) 70 A curious specimen of English parlance. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* II. vii, The political opinions..were what in ordinary parlance are styled Tory. 1884 SIR W. B. BRETT in *Law Rep.* 14 Q. Bench Div. 192 In legal parlance there might be a debt.

† **Pa·rlant.** *Obs.* [a. F. *parlant* speaking, pr. pple. of *parler* to speak.] One who parleys or takes part in a conference.

1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* III. xix. (1589) 79 The place appointed, Parlantes him in simple meaning meet Farre from their Armie all vnarm'd.

Parlasy, Parlatyk, obs ff. PALSY, PARALYTIC.

Parlatory (pä'rlătəri). [ad. med.L. *parlātōrium*, It. *parlatorio* (*-tojo*) parlour, f. *parlāre* to speak; L. type **parabolātōrium*.] The reception-room or room for conversation in a convent.

1651 HOWELL *Venice* 185 What he had overheard in a Parlatory of Nunnes. 1768 J. BARETTI *Acc. Manu. Italy* II. 12 They were shown into the parlatory. *Ibid.* 17 Both in the morning and afternoon they are allowed some hours of parlatory, as they call it. 1772 NUGENT tr. *Hist. Fr. Gerund* I. iii. vi. 557 The drawing-rooms of the ladies, or the parlatories of nuns. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Parlay: see PARLEY *v.*[2]

Parle (pāl), *sb. arch.* and *dial.* Also 7 parl. [app. f. PARLE *v.* Cf. also F. *parole* word, speech.]

1. Speech; talk; conversation.

1587 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Brennus* xxvi. There could no parle of peace preuayle. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 2 After this familiar parle, [he] dismissed us to our lodging. 1641 J. TRAPPE *Theol. Theol.* Ep. Ded. A v, I have learned from our Saviours parle with Peter, not (childishly) to strive for the last word. 1814 CARY *Dante*, *Paradise* ix. 109 But fully to content Thy wishes..Demands my further parle. *a* 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* I. (1874) 213 There with dames and maids hold pretty parles.

b. Speech, language, parlance. *nonce-wd.*

1793 BURNS *Meg o' the Mill* iv, A tocher's nae word in a true lover's parle, But, gie me my love, and a fig for the warl!

2. A conference, discussion, debate; *spec.* a meeting to discuss terms (between enemies or opposed parties) under a truce; = PARLEY *sb.*[1] 2. † *To break parle*: see BREAK *v.* 24.

1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1817) 123 Cloking pretensed mallice vnder a parle and communication of peace. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I xix. 23 A whyte banner should. call the enemies too a Parle. 1592 KYD *Sol. & Pers.* iii. iv, Drum, sound a parle to the Citizens. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. i. 62 When in an angry parle He smot the sledded Pollax on the Ice. 1650 HUBBERT *Pill for Incredulity* 204 There is no cessation of Assaults, no parle to be admitted. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 785 Let weakness then with weakness come to parl. 1702 ROWE *Tamer* I. ii. 618. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* v. 284 When sudden parle suspended all the field. 1868 WHITTIER *Dole of Jarl Thorkell* 5 'So be it!' cried the young men, 'There needs nor doubt nor parle.'

3. *Comb.* **Parle-hill** = *Parley-hill* (PARLEY *sb.*[1] 3).

1664 *Spelman's Gloss.*, *Parle hill*, Collis..ubi convenire olim solebant Centuriæ, aut vicinæ incolæ ad lites inter se tractandas & terminandas.

† **Parle** (pāl), *v. Obs.* or *arch.* and *dial.* Also 6–7 parl. [a. F. *parler* to speak = Pr. *parlar*, Sp. *parlar*, It. *parlare*, med.L. *parlāre*, late pop. L. *parabolāre* to discourse, talk, f. *parabola* PARABLE, discourse, speech.]

1. *intr.* To speak; to talk in conference.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xviii. 268 Patriarkes and prophetes han parled her-of longe, Þat such a lorde & a lyate shulde lede hem alle hennes. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 31, I wuld be loth to have sutch an orator to parl for me in a weitier matter. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 36 Briefiye then heere Dido, with downe cast phisnomye, parled. *Ibid.* iv. 106 At length thus briefly dyd he parle. 1641 J. TRAPPE *Theol. Theol.* iii. 43 His delights were with the sonnes of men..with whom he parled in Paradise. 1706 BAYNARD in Sir J. Floyer *Hot & Cold Bath.* II. 229 He parled with them, and told them, that if any Body came in, he would certainly Drown 'em.

2. *intr.* To treat, discuss terms, parley (*with* an opponent); to hold a parley.

1558 in 9*th Rep. Dep. Kpr. Irel.* 84 Commission to Sir Henry Radclif..to parle with, take pledges from..the Irish of the said counties. 1587 in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1600) III. 816 They..within 5 or 6 houres fight set out a flagge of truce and parled for mercy. 1643 TRAPP *Comm Gen.* iii. 1 When the Spaniard comes to parle of peace, then double bolt the door. 1675 J. EASTON *Narr.* (1858) 25 Thay had demanded the Indians' Armes, and went againe to parrell with them. 1709 DE FOE *Hist. Union* in Arnot *Hist. Edinb.* I. v. (1788) 188 The Jacobite and the presbyterian..parled together.

b. *trans.* To treat with, parley with. (Cf. PARLEY *v.* 2 b.)

1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* II. vii. (1636) 65 Whilst the Bishop of Rome parleth a faction which receiveth union from himselfe onely. 1838 S. BELLAMY *Betrayal* 94 To throw the gate, already jarring on its mutinous hinge, To the parl'd foe.

c. To discuss, debate.

1631 HEYWOOD *and Pt. Maid of West* II. Wks. 1874 II. 360 Where kings affaires are questioned, Or may be parled.

Parle, obs. f. PARREL. **Parlecue, parleycue** (*Sc.*): see PURLICUE. **Parlement**, obs. f. PARLIAMENT. **Parlence, Parler**, obs. ff. PARLANCE, PARLOUR. **Parlesie**, etc., obs. ff. PALSY.

Parley (pä'rli), *sb.*[1] Also 6–7 parlye, -lie, -lee, (7 -le, -le), 6–9 parly. [Either from PARLEY *v.*, F. *parler* vb. inf. taken sbst., or a. OF. *parlée*, fem. sb. from pa. pple. of *parler* to speak.]

1. Speech, speaking, talk; conversation, discourse, conference; debate, argument. (Now usually coloured by 2.)

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 97 Her bye tale owt hauking amyd oft her parlye she chocketh. 1583 W. FLETWOOD in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 292, I know not what other parlee Mr. Nowell can pled. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 46 They did frolicke amongst themselves with manie pleasaunt parlies. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) III. 25 Admiration..that..you should com to be so great a Master of those Languages both for the Pen and Parley. 1727 PRIOR *Alma* I. 330 They meet each evening in the grove; Their parley but augments their love. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XXII. 148 A nymph and swain soft parley mutual hold. 1860 HOLLAND *Miss Gilbert* vi. 105 Arthur..without further parley commanded him to be silent. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* III. 481 Why with longer parley the rising breezes delay?

† b. A public discussion or disputation in a University. *Obs.*

1577 FULKE *Confut Purg.* 441 This were a pretty question for a Sophister in Oxford to demand in their parleis.

2. A conference for the debating of points in dispute; *esp. Mil.*, an informal conference with an enemy, under a truce, for the discussion of terms, or the mutual arrangement of matters, as the exchange of prisoners; a discussion of terms. *To beat* or *sound a parley*, to call for or request a parley by sounding a drum or trumpet.

1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 138 b, Castles that come to parley, are commonlie at the point to render. 1607 DEKKER *Hist. Sir T. Wyatt* Wks. 1873 III. 97 *stage-direct.*, The Herald soundes a parlee, and none answers. 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. i. 38 Sound for Parlé, and thinke vpon conditions of peace. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* (Cassell) 262 When this drummer had beaten for a parley he made this speech to Mansoul. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xvi. 278 Carrying a white flag, and offering a parley. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) II. xiv. 60 We find them proposing a parley for arranging terms of capitulation.

b. *Sc. dial.* A truce or armistice in certain games; the place of truce. Cf. BARLEY *int.*

1723 MESTON *Knight* Poet Wks. (1767) 7 On it [his skull] you might thresh wheat or barley, Or tread the grape ere he cry'd parley.

c. (See quot.) Cf. *beat a parley* in a.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Parley*, that beat of drum by which a conference with an enemy is desired. Synonymous with *chamade*.

3. *Comb.* † **Parley-hill**, in Scotland and Ireland, formerly, a mound, usually fortified, where the local disputes of neighbouring districts were debated and settled.

1642 in D. Beveridge *Culross & Tulliallan* (1885) I. vi 196 Those who stand in the kirkyard or parlyhill discourning. 1664 *Spelman's Gloss.* s. v. *Malloberginum*, Quæ in Hibernia *parlyhills*, i. placitandi vel interloquendi montes appellantur.

Parley, *sb.*[2] *Sc.* and *dial.* Also parly. [Short for *parliament*.] A thin cake of gingerbread; a parliament-cake.

1825 JAMIESON s. v. *Parliament-cake*, Here's a bawbee tae ye: awa' an' buy parleys wi't. 18 . MCGILVRAY *Poems* (1862) 108 (E. D. D.) Pies, parlies, tarts, and butter bakes. 1891 BARRIE *Little Minister* (1892) 3 A little boy..pressed forward and offered him a sticky parly.

Parley, *sb.*[3] *humorous.* [Short for PARLEYVOO.] A Frenchman.

1831 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) II. 78 The girls are led out by unknown parleys, who caper by their sides and then give them back to my care.

Parley (pä'rli), *v*[1] Also 6–7 -lie, 6–8 -ly, (7 -lee). [Either f. F. *parler* to speak, *parlez* speak!, or f. PARLEY *sb.* (if the latter was earlier).]

1. *intr.* To speak, talk; to converse, discourse, confer (*with*). Now *arch.* (and tending to be coloured with 2).

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii 963 As bashfull Suters, seeing Strangers by, Parley in silence with their hand or eye. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit., Irel.* II. 116 Ulisses, when hee went down to parlee with those in hell. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XXII. 147 It is no time..With him to parley, as a nymph and swain. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* III. i, Is it not the land upon whose mountains the Creator of the Universe parleyed with man?

b. *trans.* To speak, utter; *esp.* to speak a foreign or strange language.

1570 J. PHILLIP *Frendly Larum* in FAIT *S. P. Elis.* (Parker Soc.) II 526 Not bawshing suche permitions talke to parley and reporte. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon* I. 257 That Beauty in Court which could not parly Euphuism, was as little regarded as those now there that cannot speak French. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* II. ix. ix. 147 An Italian, who could parley French and Spanish.

2. *intr.* To treat, discuss terms; *esp.* to hold a parley (*with* an enemy or opponent); to come to parley. Also *fig.*

1600 DYMMOK *Ireland* (1843) 34 The Lord Lieutenant sent the Lord of Cayre to parly with him. 1613 HEYWOOD *Silv. Age* III. Wks. 1874 III. 143 Vpon them, when we parlee with our foes. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. xi, We offered a truce to parley. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* vii, Major Bridgenorth advanced, as if to parley. 1866 DK. ARGYLL *Reign Law* ii. (ed. 4) 53 And so we see the men of Theology coming out to parley with the men of Science.

b. *trans.* To grant a parley, or an interview for discussion, to (a person); to hold discussion with, speak to, address.

1611 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* III. Wks. 1874 III. 48 Beare Saturne first to prison, Wee'l after parly them. 1631 — *Maid of West* V. Wks. 1874 II. 321 Conduct him safe where we will parly him. 1676 REW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xi. (1848) 347 They parled Lambert. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* vi. (1852) 79 Would'st parley Luniel on her silver seat?

Hence **Parleying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1690 *Diary Siege Lymerick* 16 The Cessation which began yesterday upon the Besieged's Parlying, continued till Ten a Clock the next Morning. 1803 WORDSW. *Sonn., to Men of Kent*, No parleying now! In Britain is one breath. 1887 BROWNING (*title*) Parleyings with certain People of Importance in their Day.

Parley, *v.*[2] *U. S.* Also parlay, parlee. [Corruption of PAROLI q. v.] In faro and horse-racing, To apply the money staked, together with the money won on a bet, in continuing to bet on the same card, or as a further stake on another horse or combination of horses. *trans.* and *intr.*

1895 *How to Make Money on Small Cap.* 63 Were he, however, to what is termed 'parley' his money—that is to say, if..he put his $5 on his choice on the first race, and, if the horse should win, put all the winnings and his original $5 on the next race, and so on. *Ibid.* Gloss. 126. 1896 *Funk's Stand. Dict.* s. v., To parlay one's bet.

Hence **Parley** *sb.*[4] = PAROLI.

1904 *American Corresp.*, In horse-racing the parley must be for the whole 'card' of races. In faro, and in rouge-et-noir, one lays a bet and, winning, leaves it on the table once more only.

Parleyvoo (pä'livū'), *sb. humorous.* Also 8 parle-vous, 9 parlez-vous, parlyvoo. [f. F. *parlez-vous* (parlevū) in *parlez-vous français?* do you speak French?]

1. The French language, French; school-study of French; *pl.* French utterances or talk.

1754 FOOTE *Knights* II. Wks. 1799 I. 76 In comes a French fellow..with his muff and parle-vous. 1823 SOUTHEY *March to Moscow* viii, But he look'd white and he look'd blue, Morbleu! Parbleu! When parlez-vous no more would do. 1828 GALT *Steam-boat* xii. 290 But the bodies hae a civil way with them for a' that, and it's no possible to be angry at their parleyvoos. 1889 LOWELL in *Atlantic Monthly* LXIV. 148 No words to spell, no sums to do, No Nepos and no parlyvoo!

2. A Frenchman.

1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLV. 164 Jockies, Jews, and Parlez-vous, Courtezans and Quakers. 1884 PAR *Eustace* 91 You'll have the honour of going to fight the frog-eating parleyvoos.

3 *attrib.* or as *adj.* = French, or foreign.

1828 MOIR *Mansie Wauch* xi. 95 His waistcoat was cut in the Parly-voo fashion.

Parleyvoo', *v. slang* or *humorous.* Also 8 parle-vous, 9 parlez-vous, parleyvous. [Formed as prec. sb.] *intr.* To speak French; to speak a foreign tongue; to palaver.

1765 FOOTE *Commissary* II. Wks 1799 II. 28 You know I can't parler vous. 1813 SOUTHEY *March to Moscow* viii, He would rather parlez-vous than fight. 1823 GALT *Entail* II. xxviii. 265 Me and your honest grandfather had no foistring and parleyvooing, like your novelle turtle doves. 1844 MACAULAY *Cr. Lansmit* Misc. Writ. 1860 I. 94 He kept six French masters to teach him to parleyvoo. 1881 *Sat. Rev.* 9 July 44/2 They will be tempted to ask, with their grandfathers, where is the use of all this parleyvooing?

Parliament (pä'rliment), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3–8 parlement, (4–5 perle-), 4 parly-, (perly-), 4–6 parlea-, 5 parli-, 5–7 parla-, (5–6 perla-), 5–parliament, (5 perlia-, 5–7 parlya-, 7 parleement); also occas. 4–6 -mente. [ME. a. OF. *parlement* speaking (*Chans. Roland* 11th c.), f. *parler* to speak + *-ment*, in It. *parlamento*, med.L. *parlamentum*, whence also 15–16th c. *parlament*; the form *parliament* corresponds to an Anglo-Lat. *parliamentum*, found in 13th c., founded perhaps on the ME. forms in *parly- parli-*.]

† 1. The action of speaking; a 'spell' or 'bout' of speaking; a speech; a talk, colloquy, conversation, conference, consultation; a discussion or debate. *Obs.*

[1216–59 MATT. PARIS *Hist. Angl.* (Rolls) II. 197 Quod [Lodowicus] voluit habere per intermedios parlamentum pacificum cum eo [Huberto de Burgo].] 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3519 Þere he hulde is parlement wat were best to done. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 896 Gret perlyment they han i-nomen. *a* 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk* App. iv. 282 'Takeþ good tent þat ye holde no parlyment Wiþ no cristen mon Whon ye come þe Churche with-Inne. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) I. ix. 5 Thenne herde I within the curteyne a longe parlament. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 521 Thus ended the parlement betwene the fader and the sone. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* vi. 136 After Bourgoyns hadde taken Tholouse, he made a grete parlamente to his folke, And sayd to theym, 'Lordes, ye knowe well [etc.]'. 1542 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, IX. 219 Who wil shortely..comme to Bononye to be at parlement with the Emperour.

† b. = PARLEY *sb.*[1] 2. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7844 Þorow trist of trues, of on assent, Þey sette a day of Parlement, Opon þe Playne of Salesbury. *Ibid.* 16226 Til Cadwalyn his sonde he [Oswy] sent, Þat he wolde com til parlement. 1596 DANETT tr. *Comines* (1614) 169 Wherefore they fell to parlament and yeelded it by composition. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* II. 194 In Carbry, after a certain Parliament ended betweene the Irish and English, there were taken prisoners.

† 2. A formal conference or council for the discussion of some matter or matters of general importance; *spec.* the name applied in the early times of the French monarchy to the assembly of the great lords of the kingdom, and in England, in the course of the 13th c. to great councils of the early Plantagenet Kings; hence, retrospectively applied to those of earlier kings before and after the Norman Conquest, and in ME. widely and vaguely, or allusively, to any similar councils of ancient times or foreign nations. (Now only *Hist.* and as an earlier stage of sense 3, into which, in use, it passed without any break.)

[12..in Stubbs *Const. Hist.* I. xiii. 570 Parliamentum Runimedæ. 1237–59 MATT. PARIS *Hist. Angl.* (Rolls) II. 393 De magno parlamento habito Londoniis in octavis Epiphaniæ ubi rex exigebat tricesimum regni. [*Before this, the word is* colloquium.] 1246–59 *Ibid.* III. 5 Convenit ad parlamentum generalissimum regni Anglicani totalis nobilitas, tum prælatorum quam militum.] *c* 1290 *Beket* 531 in *S. Eng.*

Leg I. 121 þo heo comen to þe parlement [to clarindone] þe king axede heom a-non ȝwebur heo wolden holde þe lawes ase heore Auncestres heolden ech-on. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5497 He [Pharaoh] gedr[d] him a parlement. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 214 þe barons.. To mak disturbaunce þei held a parlement. [This was the Mad Parliament.] *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* iv. 115 (143). Pryam þe kyng ful soone in general Let here-vpon his Parlement to holde. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9379 Palomydon a perlement puruait anon, And the grete of þe grekes gedrit he somyn. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 111 After that he kepede a parliament [1387 Trevisa, made a parlemente] at Oxenford, where Ynglische men and Danes were acordid to observe the lawes of kynge Edgarus. *c* 1440 *Bocius* (Laud MS. 559 lf. 10), A noon forthe they wente And kepte a grete perliamente. 1563 Golding *Cæsar* i. (1565) 22 They made request that it might be lawfull for them to sommon a Parlament of Gallia at a certain day. 1570 Levins *Manip* 68/14 A Parlament, *senatus consultus*. 1762 Hume *Hist. Eng.* II. xii. 9 In a parliament, summoned at Oxford (for the present councils began about this time [1222] to receive that appellation). 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* i. iii. 15 In the reign of Edward I the word 'Parliaments' was frequently applied to the assemblies of the four great courts as well as to the Great Council of the realm. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* II. xiv. § 175 *marg.*, Parliament of 1242. First report of a debate.

3. The Great Council of the nation, which forms, with the Sovereign, the supreme legislature of the United Kingdom (formerly of the Realm of England), consisting of the three Estates, namely the Lords Spiritual and Temporal (forming together the House of Lords), and the representatives of the counties, cities, boroughs, and universities (forming the House of Commons). By some legal writers, the Sovereign, as part of the Legislature, is included in the Parliament; but this is not usual.

a. Viewed as a temporary assemblage of persons, summoned by the Sovereign, and after a time (the length of which is now limited) again dissolved, to be succeeded (formerly at an uncertain and often distant interval, but now within a very short period) by another assemblage similarly constituted.

This is, in its origin, merely a development of sense 2, corresponding to the gradual evolution of the modern parliament from the Great Council. Stubbs *Const. Hist.*, following the chroniclers, uses 'parliament' from 1242 onwards; but the 'parliaments' previous to 1275 belong rather to our sense 2, with progressive approaches to this sense.

In this sense the word may be preceded by *a* or *the*, and have a plural; so we speak of a new parliament, or of the first, second, or third parliament of Edward I, or of Queen Victoria, and historians individualize many parliaments by distinctive appellations: see 8.

[1275 *Act* 3 *Edw. I* (*Statute of Westm.*) Preamble. Ces sunt les Establisemenz le Rey Edward, le fiz le Rey Henry, fez a Weymoster a son primer parlement general apres son coronement . par son Conseil e par le assentement de Erceveskes, Eveskes, Abbes, Priurs, Contes, Barons, & la Cõmunaute de la terre ileokes somons.] *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 214 To London he [Edw. I: 1266] went . He sent to his barouns, a parlement to hold. 1424 *Paston Lett.* I. 17 Be billes in the too last parlementz holden at Westminster and at Leycestre. 1459 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 372/1 By th' advyce of his Lords Spirituell and Temporell, and by you his Commons in this his presente Parleamente assembl'yd. 1546 *Suppl. Commons* (E. E. T. S.) 65 They were not all stuedy beggers that were in the Parlament when this lawe was stablished. 1659–60 Pepys *Diary* (1875) I. 2 To a quaint him [Monk] with their desires for a free and full Parliament. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Refl.* iv. xvii. (1848) 268 Grievances..for whose prevention or redress, Parliaments are wont to be assembled and Laws to be enacted. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. ii. 160 These are the constituent parts of a parliament; the king, the lords spiritual and temporal, and the commons. 1848–48 Hallam *Mid. Ages* (1872) III. viii. iii 10 As to the meeting to which knights of shires were summoned in 38 Hen. III, it ought not to be reckoned a parliament. *Ibid.* 37 The usual object of calling a parliament was to impose taxes. 1860 C. Innes *Scot. Mid. Ages* vii. 213 The earliest Parliament that can be proved to have resembled the present legislative constitution of England by summons of citizens and burgesses is 49 Hen. III, A. D. 1265. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* II. xiv. 92 The famous parliament of Simon de Montfort was called together by a writ issued on the 14th of December, to meet at Westminster on the 20th of January, 1265. 1885 Gladstone *Sp. Ho Commons* 16 Nov., After sitting in 12 Parliaments a man begins to have, if he has any brains at all, the capacity and faculty of knowing what a particular Parliament can do and is likely to do.

b. Viewed as a permanent or continuous institution, the composition, character, and size of which have changed from time to time, but which has itself a continuous history. In this sense usually without *a* or *the*, or *plural* (except in speaking of such institutions in different countries, as, 'the Scottish and Irish Parliaments are now incorporated in that of Great Britain').

Act of Parliament, a law made by the Sovereign with the advice of his Parliament; a statute passed by both Houses of Parliament and ratified by the royal assent. *Clerk of the Parliaments* († *Parliament*), the chief official of the House of Lords, who reads the royal assent to bills before Parliament assembled as a corporate body in the House of Lords. *Imperial Parliament*: see Imperial A. 2b. *Member of Parliament*: see Member. *Writ of Parliament*: see Writ.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. iv. 34 Pene Pees com to parlement and put vp a Bille. Hou þat Wiong aȝeyn his wille his wyf hadde I-take. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 329 Þes worldly prelatis þat sitten in Perlement. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. v. 185 Þow shalt nat ryden hennes, Bote be my chyf chaunceler in chekyr and in parlement, And conscience in alle my courtes. 1454 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 239/2 If the said Thomas shuld be relessed by Privelegge of Parlement. 1455 *Ibid.* 317/2 The Office of Clerk of oure Parlement. 1520 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 16 By acte of parlyament. 1628 Coke *On Litt.* II. x. § 164. 109 b, Parliament is the highest and most honourable and absolute court of justice in England, consisting of the king, the lords of parliament, and the commons. 1647–8 (18 Jan.) Charles I *Declar. fr. Carisbrooke Castle*, Which I would have rather done, by the way of my two Howses of Parliament. 1680–1 Wood *Life* 5 Mar. (O. H. S.) III. 84 Providing convenience for the lords to sit in parliament in the schools [at Oxford]. 1706 *Act* 6 *Anne* c. 11. § 3 That the United Kingdom of Great Britain be represented by One and the same Parliament to be stiled The Parliament of Great Britain. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. i 102 The privileges of parliament. *Ibid.* ii. 161 Some have not scrupled to call its power, by a figure rather too bold, the omnipotence of parliament. 1774 Pennant *Tour in Scot in* 1772. 161 This Shire and that of Cathness send a Member to Parlement alternatly. 1800 *Act* 39 & 40 *Geo. III* c. 67 Art. iii, That the said United Kingdom be represented in one and the same Parliament, to be called the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. 1839 Keightley *Hist. Eng.* II. 57 Parliament was prorogued on the 24th. 1896 *Law Q. Rev.* July 201 We are pretty sure it is not the law Parliament intended to make.

c. *High Court of Parliament*, a name formerly applied collectively (as in Bk. of Common Prayer) to the two Houses of Parliament in session; now mostly said of Parliament in its judicial capacity.

1450–1662 [see Court *sb.*[1] 10].

d. *transf.* The place where Parliament meets; the Parliament House. *rare.*

1628 Earl Manch in *Bucclench MSS* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 268 Werden tells me he hath provided you [with a lodging] not far from the Parliament.

4. The title of the corresponding legislative bodies which formerly existed in Scotland and Ireland, and of the existing legislative bodies of certain British colonies or dependencies, as the Dominion of Canada, the Australian Commonwealth, the separate colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, and Tasmania; also popularly applied to the legislative assemblies of other colonies, and to those of foreign countries, as the French Chambers, the German Reichstag, the Spanish Cortes, etc.

In Scotland and Ireland, as in England, the earliest use was that of a meeting or session of the legislature, as in 3 a.

a. [1292 *Acts Parl. Scot.* I. 445 Coram ipso Rege et consilio in parliamento suo primo. 1296 Entry in *Liber Niger* of Chr. Ch., Dublin, 26 Edw. I, Justiciarius ordinavit et statuit generale parliamentum hic ad hunc diem.] 1398 *Acts Parl. Sc.* I. 573 Item it is ordanyt þat ilke yhere þe kyng sal halde a parlement. 1428 *Close Roll of Ireld.*, 7 Hen. VI, Y lordes spirituall and temporels, & communes of your land of Ireland, at your parliament last holden at your citie of Dyvelin [Dublin]. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* II. 7 In an Irish Parliament he put vp his petition, that he might there haue the place and title of the Earle of Tyrone. 1621 in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1849) II. 267 The King of Denmark ..is gone back to a Parliament in Denmark.

b. 1424 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1597) § 29 It is statute and ordained, that the breakers of the actes of Parliament be punished. 1596 Spenser *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 671/1 Howe will those be redressed by Parliament, when as the Irish which sway most in Parliament..shall oppose themselves against them? 1706 (*title*) Speech in the Scotch Parliament concerning the Union. 1707 *Acts Parl. Scot.* XI. 407 (Act of Union 16 Jan.) At the time of ratifying the Treaty of Union in the Parliament of Scotland. 1778 Miss Burney *Evelina* xxxii, A senator of the nation! a member of the noblest parliament in the world! 1800 Grattan *Speech* 26 May, Connexion is a wise and profound policy; but connexion without an Irish Parliament is connexion without its own principle .. without the pride of honour that should attend it. 1896 Lecky *Liberty & Democr.* (1899) I. i. 14 The system of direct election of members of Parliament was not established in France till 1817. *Ibid.* II. vi 44 A law was carried through the Prussian Parliament giving the Government a discretionary power. 1902 J. E. C. Bodley in *Encycl. Brit.* XXVIII. 401/1 The [French] opportunist minister of War understood the feeling of parliament.

5. Applied to various consultative assemblies.

a. In the Stannaries, a representative assembly or convocation of tinners for Devon, or for Cornwall, formerly held for the redress of grievances, and general regulation of the stannaries. Now only *Hist.*

1574 in T. Pearce *Laws & Customs Stannaries* (1725) 240 The Great Court, or Parliament, of our Sovereign Lady Elizabeth..of the Dutchy of Cornwall holden at Crockerrentorre ..before..Frances Earl of Bedford..Lord Warden of the Stannaries of Devon and Cornwall. *c* 1630 Risdon *Surv. Devon* § 215 (1810) 223 A high rock, called Crocken-Torr, where the parliament for stannary causes is kept. 1686 in *Calr. Treas. Pap.* (1868) 18 His Lordship's letter for the speedy calling a convocation or parliament of tinners. 1752 in *Laws of Stannaries* (1808) 14 We, the above-said four and twenty stannators being duly elected, to serve in this present convocation, or parliament of Tinners, do agree that [etc.]. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 444/1 These assemblies were called parliaments, or convocations, of tinners, and were summoned by the lord warden of the stannaries, under a writ, issued by the duke of Cornwall, or by the king, when there was no duke, authorizing and requiring him to do so. The last convocation was held in 1752.

b. A consultative assembly of the members of the Middle or the Inner Temple.

1681 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 94 Last week there was a parliament held in the Inner Temple to debate the affaires of the house. 1706 Phillips s.v., The Societies of the two Temples, or Inns of Court, do likewise call that Assembly a Parliament, wherein they consult about the common Affairs of their respective Houses. 1861 *Illustr. Lond. News* XXXIX. 480/1 The Treasurer .. conducted him [Prince of Wales] to the new Parliament Chamber..A Parliament was then formed of the Masters of the Bench present.

c. *fig.* and *transf.* uses.

a 1400 Chaucer *Epil. Cant. T.*, The book of seint Valentynes day of the parlement of briddes. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 23 The royall lyon lete call a parlement, All beestes aboute hym every on. *a* 1592 H. Smith *Serm.* (1622) 22 A man neuer abandoneth euill, untill hee abandon euill company: for no good is concluded in this Parliament. 1640 Day (*title*) The Parliament of Bees. 1727 Fielding *Love in Sev. Masq.* ii i, I sometimes look on my drawing-room as a little parliament of fools, to which every different body sends its representatives. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* (1883) II. 100 This would bear a smart debate, I fancy, in a parliament of women. 1842 Tennyson *Locksley Hall* 128 Till..the battle flags were furl'd In the Parliament of man, the Federation of the world. 1893 J. H. Barrows (*title*) The World's Parliament of Religions..held in Chicago in connection with the Columbian Exposition of 1893. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 9 Dec. 4/4 The cricket Parliament at Lord's.

†**d.** *Pimlico Parliament*: see quot. *Obs.*

1799 *Hull Advertiser* 2 Feb. 2/4 One thousand citizens, with a sprinkling of what is here [Dublin] called the Pimlico Parliament, or mob.

6 Foreign uses:

a. In France (before the Revolution of 1789), the name given to a certain number of supreme courts of justice, in which also the edicts, declarations, and ordinances of the king were registered. Of these there were twelve, of which the Parliament of Paris was of greatest importance in French history. [= F. *parlement*]

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 454 The Senate of Paris, whiche they cal the Parliament. 1626 in *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) I. 84 The French king, by sentence of the parliament of Rouen and Rennes hath arrested and in his possession above the worth of £300,000 of our merchants' goods. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.* s.v., In France, those high Courts of Justice, are called Sedentary Parlements; and their Assembly of States General is onely equivalent to our Parliament. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., The parliament of Paris is the principal, and that whose jurisdiction is of the greatest extent. This is the chief court of justice throughout the realm. 1771 *Ann. Reg.* 82 His majesty has thought fit to branch the parliament of Paris into five different parliaments, under the denomination of superior courts. 1877 Morley *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 278 The parlements took up their judicial arms in defence of abuses and against reform.

b. In Florence. [= It. *parlamento*]

1832 tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* i 22 This meeting of all the men of the state capable of bearing arms was called a parliament. 1900 E. G. Gardner *Florence* ii. 56 The State was reorganised, and a new constitution confirmed in a solemn Parliament held in the Piazza.

7. Short for *Parliament-cake*: see 9.

1812 H. & J. Smith *Rej. Addr., Tale Drury Lane*, Crisp parliament with lollypops, And fingers of the Lady. 1828 Moir *Mansie Wauch* iii. 30 As for the gingerbread I shall not attempt a description:. roundabouts, and snaps,. and parliaments. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xxxviii, Gorging the boy with apples and parliament. 1881 *Proc. Geog. Soc.* III 515 They [walls] look exactly as if they were made of the sort of gingerbread called 'parliament'.

8. With qualifying words, in the names applied to various parliaments, chiefly in sense 3 a (but also in senses 2 and 4). Many of these are not contemporary, being due to later chroniclers or historians.

Addled († **Addle**) **Parliament**, that of 1614: see quots. 1611, 1862. **Barebones P.**, a nickname given to the *Little P.* (q.v.), from the name of Praise God Barbon, one of the members for London. **Cavalier P.** = *Pensioner P.* **Convention P.**: see Convention 5 a. **Devil's P.** (*Parliamentum diabolicum*), that held by Henry VI at Coventry in 1459, which attainted the Duke of York, his son the Earl of March, afterwards Edward IV, and their chief followers. **Drinking** or **Drunken P.**, the Scottish parliament which met after the Restoration on 1 Jan. 1661. **Good P.**, that which met in 1376, and endeavoured to reform abuses. **Great P.**: see quots. **Lack-learning** or **Lay P.** = *Unlearned P.* **Little P.**, the assembly of 120 members, nominated by Cromwell and his Council of Officers, which sat from 4 July to 12 Dec. 1653. **Long P.**, that which met on 3 Nov. 1640, commenced the Civil War, and brought about the death of Charles I; being 'purged' by Col. Pride and the Republicans in 1648, dispersed by Cromwell in 1653, and twice restored in 1659, it was finally dissolved in March 1660, after restoring Chas. II; also the Parliament of Chas. II, which continued from 1661 to 1679. **Mad P.** (*Parliamentum insanum*), name given to the meeting of the barons at Oxford in 1258, which passed the 'Provisions of Oxford'. **Marvellous, Merciless, Unmerciful,** or **Wonderful P.**, that of 1388, which condemned the favourites of Richard II. **Nominated P.** = *Little P.* **Pension, Pensionary,** or **Pensioner P.**, a nickname of the Long Parliament of Charles II. **Rump P.**, the remnant of the Long Parliament, in its later history: see Rump. **Running P.**, name for the Parliament of Scotland, from its being shifted from place to place (Brewer). **Short P.**, that which sat from 13 April to 5 May 1640, before the Long Parliament. **Unlearned P., P. of Dunces** (*Parliamentum indoctorum*), that convened by Hen. VI at Coventry in 1404, from which all lawyers were excluded. **Unmerciful P.**: see *Merciless P.* **Unreported P.**, that which sat from 1768 to 1774. **Useless P.**, the first parliament of Chas. I, 18 June to 12 Aug. 1625. **Wonderful** or **Wonder-working P.**: see *Marvellous P.*

1614 in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1849) I. 323 The parliament is dissolved, without the ratification of so much as any one act; .. thereby rendering it, as they term it here, an *addle parliament. 1862 *Ann. Eng.* II. 353, A. D. 1614 The parliament meets April 5, and is dissolved June 7, without passing a single act. .. It was in consequence nicknamed the 'addled parliament'. 1657 Ld. Say & Seale *Let.* 29 Dec. in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1895) X. 107 'A *barbones Parliament, as they call it, without choyce of the people att all, is not worse than this. 1663 J. Heath *Brief Chron. Civil Wars* 648 It was better known .. by the name of Barebones Parliament,

whose Christian name was Praise God, a Leatherseller in Fleet Street. 1900 [see *Little P.*] 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. (1871) I. 95 The *Cavalier Parliament, chosen in the transport of loyalty which had followed the Restoration. *c* 1690 KIRKTON *Hist. Ch. Scot.* iii. (1817) 114 This parliament [1662] was called the *Drinking Parliament. 1580 STOW *Chron.* 467 (an. 1376) A Parliament, commonly called the *good Parliament, was holden at Westminster [*c* 1440 WALSINGHAM *Hist. Angl.* I. 324 Parlamenti quod Bonum merito vocabatur]. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* II. v. 54 We meet..with a Parliament, called the *good Parliament*, in the 50th Year of Edw. III, and the *great Parliament*, and the *marvellous Parliament*, both in the Reign of Rich. II. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvi. § 262. 433 The impeachment of the great offenders, and the substitution of a new council, were however only a small part of the business of the Good Parliament. *c* 1465 *Eng. Chron.* (Camden 1856) 9 In the xxj. yeer of King Richard [II], he ordeyned and held a parlement at Westmynstre, that was callid the *grete parlement. 1705 [see *Good P.*] 1886 F. YORK POWELL *Hist Eng. to* 1509 IV. i. 198 The Great Parliament of 1295, which was afterwards acknowledged as the model for such gatherings, as the three Estates were all present regularly summoned. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. ii. 177 Our law books and historians have branded this parliament with the name of *parliamentum indoctum*, or the *lack-learning parliament. 1886 F. YORK POWELL *Hist. Eng. to* 1509 v. i. 294 In October 1404 the 'Lay or Unlearned Parliament was called. 1653–76 WHITELOCKE *Mem.* 14 Aug. (1732) 563/2 They [Cromwell and his Officers] had appointed the *little Parliament whom they chose, and commanded them. 1900 MORLEY *Cromwell* 359 The company of men so constituted stands in history as the Little Parliament, or, parodied from the name of one of its members, Barebones' Parliament. 1654 R. WILLIAMS in *Mass. Hist. Coll.* Ser. III. X. 2 Major G. Harrison was the 2d in the nation..when the Lord Genl and himselfe joined against the former *long Parliament and dissolved them. 1659 *Englands Conf* 8 Their old hackney drudges of the Long Parliament. 1837 W. WALLACE *Contn. Mackintosh's Hist. Eng.* VII. vii. 225 Thus ended the long or pensionary parliament of Charles II., after having sat seventeen years! 1873 EDITH THOMPSON *Hist. Eng.* xxxiv. 165 Thus ended that famous 'Long Parliament' which, twice expelled and twice restored, had existed for twenty years. 1878 S. R. GARDINER in *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 348/2 When the Long Parliament of the Restoration met in 1661. 1884 — *Hist. Eng.* IX. xiv. 218 On November 3 [1640] that famous assembly which was to be known to all time as the Long Parliament met at Westminster. 1580 STOW *Chron.* (1631) 191/1 The Lords..held a Parliament at Oxford, which was after called the *mad Parliament [1274 *Lib. de Antiq. Leg.* (Camden) 37 Hoc anno fuit illud insane Parliamentum apud Oxoniam.] 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xiv. § 176. 74 On the 11th of June [1258], at Oxford, the Mad Parliament, as it was called by Henry's partisans, assembled. 1705 *Marvellous P. [see *Good P.*]. 1875 STUBBS *Const Hist.* II. xvi. § 266. 482 The '*merciless' parliament sat for 122 days. Its acts fully establish its right to the title [*a* 1500 in *Knighton's Chron.* (Rolls) II. 24) Parliamentum sine miserecordia]. 1901 S. R GARDINER *Hist. Commw.* (1903) III. xxxv. 175 One of the advanced members of the *Nominated Parliament. *a* 1735 E. HARLEY in *Portland MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) V. 642 During the whole reign of Charles II. he [sir R. Harley] was a member of that Parliament called the *Pension Parliament. 1837 *Pensionary P. [see *Long P.*]. 1681 NEVILE *Plato Rediv.* 20 The Evil Counsellors, the *Pensioner-Parliament, the Thorow-pac'd Judges, the Flattering Divines. *c* 1641 EVELYN *Diary* 11 Apr. an. 1640, His Majesties riding through the City in state to the *Short Parliament. [1782 PENNANT *Journ. Chester to Lond.* 141 Stiled **Parliamentum indoctorum*; not that it consisted of a greater number of blockheads than parlements ordinarily do.] 1878 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. § 634–5 In October at Coventry the 'Unlearned Parliament' met. This assembly acquired its ominous name from the fact that in the writ of summons, the king..directed that no lawyers should be returned as members. 1853 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* (1884) III. xxviii. 291 There is a *lacuna* in our Parliamentary debates..from 1768 to 1774. That Parliament is commonly called the '*unreported Parliament'. 1811 (*title*) Sir Henry Cavendish's Debates of the House of Commons during the thirteenth Parliament of Great Britain, commonly called the unreported Parliament [from 10th May 1768 to 13 June 1774]. 1580 STOW *Chron.* (1631) 303/1 This Parliament was named the Parliament that wrought *wonders [*a* 1500 in *Knighton's Chron.* (Rolls) II. 258 *note*, Parliamentum apud Westmonasterium operans mira]. 1878 FERKMAN in *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 310/2 A parliament known as the *Wonderful and the Merciless.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Of or belonging to a or the parliament, sometimes = parliamentary; as *parliament army, barge, book, buildings, business, censure, day, diary, fee, gentleman, journal, knight, news, people, robe, time*; made or ordained by Parliament, as *parliament church, faith, law, religion* (hostile terms); also **parliament-cake, -gingerbread**, a thin crisp rectangular cake of gingerbread; **parliament-chamber**, the room in which a parliament meets, *spec.* that in the Old Palace of Westminster; **Parliament Christmas**, a hostile name for Christmas according to New Style, at the introduction of the latter; **parliament-heel** (*Naut.*): see quot.; **parliament hinge**, a hinge with so great a projection from the wall or frame as to allow a door or shutter to swing back against the wall; **parliament ordinance**: see ORDINANCE *sb.* 7; **Parliament Roll**: see ROLL *of parliament*. Also PARLIAMENT-HOUSE, -MAN.

[The reason of the name in some of the special combs. has not been ascertained.]

1772 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* III. 277 One of the generals of the *parliament army. 1606 *Progr. Jas. I* (1828) II. 53 The King of Great Britain passed in the *Parliament-barge to Gravesend. 1640 J. BAILLIE *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1841) I. 282 The Cancelling..was registrate in the *Parliament-books of that second session. 1882 GALT *Ann. Parish* xix. 182 A general huxtry, with *parliament-cakes, and candles, and pincushions, as well as other groceries, in their window. 1454 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 239/2 The Lordes Spirituelx and Temporelx beyng in the *Parlement Chambre. *c* 1543 W. CLERE *MS. Add.* 4609 lf. 409 in Parker *Dom. Archit.* III. 79 At Westminster the grete chamboure for your gracious personne, & the quenes logging, with the parlement chambre & paynted chambre. 1896 *Law Times* CII. 123/2 A Parliament chamber [Inns of Court] is close tiled, except for purposes of discipline affecting character. 1837 SOUTHEY *Doctor* cix. IV. 71 There were people..who refused to keep what they called *Parliament Christmas. 1711 HICKES *Two Treatises* (1847) I. 318 We have a parliament religion..parliament bishops, and a *parliament Church. 1726 TRAPP *Popery* L 63 They call our Church and Religion..a Parliament-church, and Religion. 1738 BIRCH *Milton* I. App. 70 Lord Altham declar'd, That he had been turning over his Father's Papers, amongst which he found a *Parliament-Diary, written by himself. 1581 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. III. 428 Certane small custumes, callit of auld the *Parliament fee or archearis wyne. 1629 in *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) II. 35 What passed between the Judges and our *parliament gentlemen upon their appearance the first day of the term, the enclosed will inform you. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), **Parliament-heel*, the situation of a ship, when she is made to stoop a little to one side, so as to clean the upper part of her bottom on the other side. 1782 *Ann. Reg.* 225 The Royal George..should receive a sort of slight careen, which the seamen call a parliament heel. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 2 *Kings* v. comm., Those that..goe to church, to shew them selves obedient to the *Parliament law. 1845 JAMES *A. Neil* i, Have you seen any of the *parliament people there? 1629 in *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) II. 15 Proceedings against the *parliament prisoners in the Star Chamber. 1565 HARDING *Confut. Jewel's Apol.* vi. ii. 278 Let vs not be blamed, if we call it *parlament religion, parlament gospell, parlament faith. 1711–26 [see *Parliament-church*]. 1533 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (Camden) I. 19 The Lordes going in their *Parliament roabes. 1414 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 57/2 Enacted in the *Parlement Rolle. 1454 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 239/2 In tyme of vacation..and not in *Parlement tyme.

† **Parliament,** *sb.*[2] Error for PARAMENT b or PALLIAMENT.

1539 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 32 Ane gowne of freis claith of gold bordourit with perle of gold lynit with crammasy satyne the hude and parliament of the samyn. 1584 R. W. *Three Ladies London* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VI. 312 Wouldst know whither with this parliament I go?

Parliame·nt, *v. rare.* [Late ME. *parlement*, a. OF. *parlementer* (14th c. in Littré): cf. It. and med.L. *parlamentare* (1297 in Du Cange) to parley or speak together.]

† **1.** *intr.* To talk, converse; to confer, parley. *Obs.*

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) L xlviii. 91/2 After that they hadde longe parlemented togyder in theyr langage. 1543 *St Papers Hen. VIII*, IX. 465 [They] wolde have parlamentidde withe the capteyns of the towne for the rendringe of it. 1596 DANETT tr. *Comines* (1614) 301 Who brought word that they were content to parlament. *Ibid.* 302, 308. 1610 J. MELVILL *Diary* (1842) 223 The King..resolved to Parliament.

† **2.** *trans.* ? To assemble, gather together. *Obs.*

1589 NASHE *Almond for Parrat* 2 The full sinode of Lucifers ministers angells assembled, did parlament all their enuy to the subuersion of our established ministry.

3. *intr.* To attend Parliament; to discharge the duties of a member of Parliament. Also with *it*.

1642 R. HARRIS *Sermon* Ep. Ded., My worke was to Mourne, to Preach; not to Parliament-it. 1786 BURNS *Twa Dogs* 147 Wha, aiblins, thrang a parliamentin, For Britain's guid his saul indentin.

4. *fig.* (*humorous*) To vociferate, gabble.

1893 *Field* 20 May 714/1 A great phalanx [of geese], which stood loudly 'parliamenting' on the mud beyond.

Hence **Parliame·nting** *vbl. sb.*

1596 DANETT tr. *Comines* (1614) 300 But waiting for this parlamenting I had begun. 1830 GALT *Laurie T.* I. iv. (1849) 11 There was a pleasure in our sederunts which I doubt if wiser parliamenting often furnishes.

† **Parliame·ntal,** *a. Obs.* [See -AL.] Of or pertaining to Parliament; parliamentary.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 611/1 A summary recapitulation of such parlamentall notes and proceedinges, as then were practised by publike parlament. 1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xxiii. 41 Against the Parliamental Acts of the two Houses. 1649 PRYNNE *Vind. Liberty Eng.* 17 Deriving their Parliamental Authority onely from the people. 1775 T. LYNCH in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 83 The destruction of the Parliamental army in America will certainly produce peace.

Parliamenta·rian (-ē·riăn), *sb.* and *a.* Also 7 **parla-**. [f. as PARLIAMENTARY + -AN]

A. *sb.* † **1.** One who accepts a religion or church ordained or ruled by parliament. *Obs.* Cf. *parliament church*, PARLIAMENT *sb.*[1] 9.

1613 SIR E. HOBY *Countersnarle* 72 Yet doth hee make no other reckoning of you, then of so many Parlamentarians, whose Religion is steared by the Helme of the State.

2. *Hist.* One who took the side or was in the service of the Parliament, as against the King, during the contests and Civil War of the 17th c.

[WHITELOCKE *Mem.* (1682) 57/2, *sub anno* 1642: And now came up the Names of Parties, Royallists, and Parliamentarians; Cavaliers, and Roundheads.]

1644 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. II. 746 The Parliamentarians were forced to retreat in haste. 1648 *Petit. of East. Assoc.* 19 Under the titles of Malignants, and Parliamentarians. 1649 *Bounds Publ. Obed.* (1650) 40 So many here were insnared, both Royallists and Parliamentarians. 1736 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* II. 39 His Majesty..gave directions to seize the lands and goods of the Parliamentarians. 1831 R. VAUGHAN *Mem. Stuart Dynasty* II. 121 The parliamentarians were found chiefly in the metropolis and its neighbourhood.

3. One versed and skilful in parliamentary usages and tactics; a skilled and experienced parliamentary debater.

1834 *Oxford Univ. Mag.* I. 39 A veteran parliamentarian. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Mar. 5/1 Parliamentarians were proud of the greatest Parliamentarian of the century.

4. Applied to a member of a French *parlement*, or of a foreign 'parliament'.

1893 A. OGLE *Marg. D'Argenson* 33 He took refuge, like many an irate, but thrifty parliamentarian, in the Rue Quincampoix.

B. *adj.* = PARLIAMENTARY *a.*, esp. in sense 1 b.

1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. (R.), Being in a manner undone by the severities of the parliamentarian visitors in 1648. 1803 SCOTT *Peveril* ii, The parliamentarian Major was considerably embarrassed by this proposal. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 25 The Parliamentarian soldier was often seen endeavouring to adapt his life to a mistaken application of the Bible. 1882–3 in Schaff *Encycl.* I. 381 Canada is a self-governing country, with a parliamentarian system.

Hence **Parliamenta·rianism,** the parliamentary principle or system.

1879 M. PATTISON *Milton* 137 The Greeks of Constantinople..were not more infatuated than these pedantic commonwealth men with their parliamentarianism when Charles II. was at Calais. 1884 *Athenæum* 27 Dec. 831/2 M. Hubert proves that the Belgian constitution of 1831 was drawn..partly also from English parliamentarianism.

Parliame·ntarily, *adv.* [f. PARLIAMENTARY + -LY 2.] In a parliamentary way; in accordance with parliamentary procedure; in connexion with parliament.

1768 GRENVILLE in Bancroft *Hist. U S.* (1876) IV. xxxviii. 134 How do we know, parliamentarily, that Boston is the most guilty of the colonies? *a* 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II* (1822) I. 48 He disliked proceeding parliamentarily in this business. 1868 G. GISSING *Life's Morning* III. xix. 113 Mr. Baxendale was in London, parliamentarily occupied.

Parliame·ntariness. *rare*—°. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] 'The being according to the Rules, Method or Authority of a Parliament' (Bailey vol. II. 1727).

Parliamentarism (pāăllĭme·ntăriz'm). [f. as prec. + -ISM: cf. *militarism*.] A parliamentary system of government.

1870 *Daily News* 14 Jan., There is not one..who, if left alone, would not, in a given time, bring Parliamentarism into discredit. 1884 *American* VIII. 295 He cannot stay..the onward sweep of parliamentarism in Germany. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* June 79/2 A procedure similar to English parliamentarism.

Parliamentary (pāăllĭme·ntări), *a.* (*sb.*). Also 7 **parla-**, 7–8 **parle-**. [f. PARLIAMENT or med.L. *parliament-um* + -ARY[1]: cf. mod.F. *parlementaire*.]

1. Of, belonging or relating to a parliament, or to parliament as an institution; of the nature of a parliament.

Parliamentary agent, a person professionally employed to take charge of the interests of a party concerned in or affected by any private legislation of Parliament.

1626 SIR S. D'EWES *Autobiog. & Corr.* (1845) II. 179 Ordinarie newes I omitt, such I call Parliamentarie, of the Lower House, and forraine. 1644 VICARS *God in Mount* 114 That forementioned..inclination of our Parliamentary Senators. 1813 MAR. EDGWORTH *Patron.* (1843) III. xxvii. 29, I know, as a minister what must be yielded to parliamentary influence. 1819 J. DEAN in McAdam *Rem. Road Making* (1823) 187 Would you, as a parliamentary agent, undertake to prepare and conduct an ordinary road bill through parliament? 1886 GLADSTONE 21 Jan. in *Hansard* Ser. III. CCCII. 112, I will venture to recommend them, as an old Parliamentary hand, to do the same.

b. Of, belonging or adhering to, the Parliament in the Civil War of the 17th c.

1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* III. lxi. 319 He..inspired that spirit which rendered the parliamentary armies in the end victorious. 1778 PENNANT *Tour in Wales* (1883) I. 16 His house, which in September 1643 was surrendered to the parlementary forces. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVIII. 560/1 In 1642 Worcester was besieged by the parliamentary forces.

c. Of or belonging to the Parliament of Paris.

1620 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Council Trent* v. 463 There was a fame that the French-men, though Catholikes, came with Sorbonicall and Parlamentarie minds, fully bent to acknowledge the Pope no further then they pleased. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* i, The proceedings in the Parliamentary Courts of Paris during the 17th century.

d. *allusively.* Slow or deliberate like the procedure of Parliament.

1835 J. M. GULLY *Magendie's Formul.* Pref. 3 Beholding the parliamentary pace of our British Pharmacopœias in the official recognition and adoption of the numerous and active remedies which the chemists of France are continually sending forth.

2. Enacted, ratified, or established by Parliament.

Parliamentary minister (Ch. of Scot.), a minister of a church having an endowment, but which is not a parish church.

1616 CHAMPNEY *Voc. Bps.* 161 Not onlie this parlementarie fashion of ordination but the verie order of Bishops it selfe. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* Wks. 1879 I. 734/2 To the first three titles..were added two more, the authorities parliamentary and papal. *c* 1702 *Rem. Reign Will. III* in *Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 493 Thus the prince of Orange..mounted the imperial throne of England, Scotland, and Ireland, by a parliamentary title. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. Ded. 7 Chearfully pay all parliamentary taxes. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xxii. (ed. 4) 461 When the General Assembly admitted what were known as the Parliamentary ministers, and the ministers of chapels of ease, to a seat in the church courts. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 106 To obtain a Parliamentary ratification of the treaty.

b. *Parliamentary train*: A train carrying

passengers at a rate not exceeding one penny a mile, which, by Act of Parliament (7 & 8 Vict. c. 85), every railway company is obliged to run daily each way over its system. So *Parliamentary carriage, fare, ticket*, etc.

1845 *Bradshaw's Railway Guide* Aug. 5 Fares between London and Brighton—Passengers by 1st class 1½ hour trains, 14*s.* 6*d.*; .. and class .. by 2½ hour trains, 8*s.*; third class, 5*s.* 1 parliamentary trains, 4*s.* 3*d.* 1849 ALS. SMITH *Pottleton Leg.* (repr.) 65 In a parliamentary carriage, very like a rabbit-hutch. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Clov. Foot* xxxviii, He went early on Tuesday morning by the parliamentary train. 1893 G. ALLEN *Scallywag* I. 178 A parliamentary ticket by the slow train from Dorsetshire to Hillborough.

3. Consonant with the usages or agreeable to the practice of Parliament; according to a parliamentary constitution.

1625 *Commons' Debates* (Camden) 94 His Majestie promis'd a more particular, and, as I may terme it, a more Parliamentary answere, article to article. 1628 in *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) I. 354 We now sit in parliament, and therefore must take his majesty's word no otherwise than in a parliamentary way. 1656 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 206 It is not parliamentary, under colour of a petition, to bring in a Bill. 1721 *Fingall MSS.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 116 He desired money in a parliamentary way from his people.

b. Of language: Such as is permitted to be used in parliament; hence *allusively*, Admissible in polite conversation or discussion; civil, courteous. Sometimes, of a peculiar or novel word or phrase: that has been used by some one in Parliament.

1818 *Parl. Debates* 1409 Mr. Brougham asked, whether the last expression ['totally false'] of the hon. gentleman was intended in a parliamentary sense? 1824 BYRON *Juan* XVI. lxxiii, He was 'free to confess'—(whence comes this phrase? Is't English? No—'tis only parliamentary) [i.e. used by the Younger Pitt, 1788–9]. 1824 GALT *Rothelan* I. ii. vii. 205 The taste and discrimination with which we so give them the go-by, to use an elegant parliamentary phrase. 1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Eloquence* Wks. (Bohn) III. 192 The speech of the man in the street is invariably strong, nor can you mend it by making it what you call parliamentary. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* xxx, The nomination-day was a great epoch of successful trickery, or, to speak in a more Parliamentary manner, of war stratagem. 1885 *L'pool Daily Post* 7 May 5/3 Two gentlemen politely and in strictly Parliamentary language calling one another incompetent administrators.

B. *sb.* **I. 1. a.** A member of Parliament.

1626 in *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) I. 116 The eight parliamentaries who gave their charge against him to the Lords will not accuse him in that court. *a* 1825 MRS. SHERIDAN *Let. to Parr* 13 Dec. in *P.'s Wks.* (1828) VIII. 468 An unlucky word..has made some little confusion in the heads of a few old Parliamentaries. 1878 MORRIS in Mackail *Life* I. 362 On Monday our Parliamentaries began to quake.

b. = PARLIAMENTARIAN *sb.* 2

1649 *Declar. Bps. & Clergy at Clonmacnoise* 4 Dec. in J. C. Monahan *Rec. Dioceses Ardagh & Clonm.* (1886) 101 The Commander in Chief of the Rebel Forces commonly called Parliamentaries.

2. Short for *parliamentary train*: see 2 b above.

1864 TRAFFORD (Mrs. Riddell) *G. Geith* (1865) II. vi. 54 Our pleasures travel by express: our pains by parliamentary. 1866 DICKENS *Mugby Junction*, She's a Parliamentary, sir.

II. 3. A person sent to parley with the enemy, to make or listen to proposals. [F. *parlementaire.*]

1865 MAFFEI *Brigand Life* I. 155 On the 29th of May he sent..a parliamentary to the Piedmontese garrison, summoning them to surrender. 1898 in *Columbus* (Ohio) *Disp.* 15 Apr. 1/2 The colonial government is to send Senors Giberga, Dolz and Viondi in the character of parliamentaries, to treat with the insurgents.

Hence **Parliamentaryism** = PARLIAMENTARISM.

1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVI. 105 They have no taste for .. the journalism, the budgetism, the parliamentaryism of the 19th century. 1898 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 531 The inharmonious working of parliamentaryism.

†Parliamentation. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. F. *parlementation* (16th c.), f. *parlementer*: see PARLIAMENT *v.* and -ATION.] The holding of a parliament or council; conference.

1622 E. MYNSELDEN *Free Trade* 4 With the Parliamentation and Consultation of all the Parts together about these Causes and Remedies.

Parliamenteer (pārlĭmĕntī·ī), *sb.* Also 7 -eir, 7–8 -ier. [f. PARLIAMENT *sb.* + -EER.]

1. *Hist.* = PARLIAMENTARIAN *sb.* 2.

1642 *Pr. Rupert's Jrnl.* 10 Nov. in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1898) XIII. 731 The Parliamentiers came to treate at Colebrooke. 1643 *Ibid.* 21 Sept. ibid. 735. 1643 PRYNNE *Popish K. Favourite* 73, I..beseech all protestant cavaliers, and Anti-parliamenteers whatsoever. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 463 He left five sons..who all (one excepted) proved zealous Parliamenteers. 1738 BIRCH *Life Milton* App., M.'s Wks 1738 I. 84 The very Destroyers of the King (whom the first Parliamentiers call'd Rebels). 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1885) I. 175 A Committee of Parliamenteers went with him.

2. = PARLIAMENTARIAN *sb.* 3. *rare.*

1893 *National Observer* 15 Apr. 543/2 Novelist or playwright, painter or parliamenteer.

Hence **Parliamenteership** *nonce-wd.*

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* vi, If my Protectorship is nothing; what in the name of wonder is your Parliamenteership?

Parliamentee·r, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] Rarely used exc. in **Parliamentee·ring** *vbl. sb.*, engagement in parliamentary affairs, electioneering; *ppl. a.* occupied with parliamentary affairs. (Cf. *mountaineering*, etc.)

1712 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 151. 2/2 A Parliamenteering to Chelmsford..I lately rid down. 1722 (*title*) The Art of Parliamenteering. 1789 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 63 All are engaged in parliamenteering. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. C.'s Lett.* II. 374 William Harcourt, the now lawyering, parliamenteering, &c.; loud man.

†Parliame·nter. *Sc. Obs.* [f. PARLIAMENT + -ER[1].] A parliament-man, a member of Parliament.

1787 TAYLOR *Poems* 9 (E. D. D.) Some Parli'mentars may tak bribes. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 11/1 Ye are aye complaining o' the parliamenters, Robin. 1842 VEDDER *Poems* 120 If I'd been fluent, do you see, I'd been a parliamenter.

Parliament-house, Parliament house. The building in which a parliament meets.

Formerly applied to the (Old) Houses of Parliament at Westminster; still used of the building in Edinburgh in which the Scottish Parliament met (now used as the general waiting-room and lounge of persons engaged in the business of the Court of Session), and of those of various Colonial Legislatures.

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 202 Y-set on loftе; As a Parlement-hous. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cxxviii. 363 The constable hath entred his quarell and plee agayns you in the parlyament house of Paris. 1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* 27 Ye that be lordes and burgessys of the parlament house. 1605 in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1849) I. 36 There was placed under the Parliament House, where the King should sit, some thirty barrels of powder. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4270/3 His Grace..was attended in his going to the Parliament-House [Edinburgh] by most of the Nobility. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* III. 165 Their first intention was to bore a way under the parliament-house from that which they occupied. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* v, The haill Parliament House was speaking o' naething else. 1836 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* 23 July, A wearisome and fruitless debate on the plans for the new Parliament-houses.

Parliament-man, parliament man. Now *Hist.* or *dial.* Also 8 **parliamentman.**

1. A member of the Parliament, orig. of England, also of Scotland and Ireland, later of the United Kingdom; occasionally applied to a member of the House of Lords, but usually, like 'Member of Parliament' now, to a member of the House of Commons.

1605 SIR E. HOBY in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1849) I. 35 Sundry parliament men .re dead since the last session, as Sir Thomas Atye, Sir Edward Stafford, .. young Sir Henry Beaumont, &c. 1621 J. MEAD *ibid* II. 265 We talk here as though the Earl of Southampton should refuse to answer the commissioners..because he is a Parliament man. 1622 R. BRUCE in *Serm.* etc. (1843) 131, I spoke not with a [Scottish] Parliament-man, except the Lord Kilsyth. 1660 EVELYN *Diary* 5 July, All the Parliament-men, both Lords and Commons. 1668 PEPYS *Diary* 5 Dec., My great design is to get myself to be a Parliament-man. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xviii, I set him down in my own mind for nothing less than a Parliament-man at least. 1802 ANDERSON *Cumbld. Ballads* 22 Our squire's to be parliament man. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* iv. 1889 TENNYSON *Oxd Rod* vii, Fur 'e's moor good sense na the Parliament man 'at stans fur us 'ere.

†b. Applied loosely to members of other legislative bodies. *Obs.*

c 1729 W. BYRD *Hist. Dividing Line* (1866) I. 36 Letting us know he was a Parliament Man [described as 'one of the Senators of N. Carolina'].

2. = PARLIAMENTARIAN *sb* 2. *rare.*

1853 WHITTIER *Prose Wks.* (1889) II. 419 The pious enthusiasm of the old Cameronians and Parliament-men of the times of Cromwell.

†Parliance, parleance. *Obs.* [Altered from PARLANCE after *parley.*] Parleying, parley.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 229 If you shall be invited into any Lords or Rulers house, to dinner, or other parliance. 1615 HEYWOOD *Foure Prent. Lond.* i. Wks. 1874 II. 212 He sound my Drumme To drown his voyce, that doth for parleance come. 1632 HEYWOOD *and Pt. Iron Age* iv. i. Wks. 1874 III. 309 After some amorous parliance.

†Parlie·r, *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. F. *parler* after *parley*: cf. Ger. *parlieren.*] *intr.* To speak French.

1666–7 DENHAM *Direct. Paint.* iv. vi, Then draw .. Not homewards, but for Flanders, or for France; There to parlier a while.

Parlimente, obs. form of PARLIAMENT.

Parling, *vbl. sb.* [f. PARLE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. PARLE. **a.** Speaking, conversing.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* iv. (Arb.) 104 In myd of his parling from gazing mortal he shrincketh. 1650 J. REYNOLDS *Flower Fidel.* 155 Their melodious parling.

b. Parleying; a parley; a conference.

1537 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, II. 492 The Judges..shuld be dyschargeid from hosteinges, parlings, roodes, and Jornayes. 1644 PRYNNE & WALKER *Fiennes's Trial* 61, I followed the Enemy..fell from fighting, to Parling.

c. *Comb.* **Parling-hill**: = PARLEY-*hill.*

1664 in *Spelman's Gloss.* s. v. *Parlamentum.*

Pa·rling, *ppl. a.* [f. PARLE *v.* + -ING[2].] Speaking; parleying.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 100 But she that neuer coop't with straunger eies, Could picke no meaning from their parling lookes. *c* 1605 ROWLEY *Birth Merl.* i. i, The king..calls a council for return of answer Unto the parling enemy.

Parlour, parlor (pā·rlər). Forms: 3–5 parlur, (5 -lure), 4–6 parlore, 4–5 perlowr, 5 parlowr(e, -lere, 5–7 parler, -loure, (6 perler, -lour, parlar(e); 4– parlour, 6– parlor. *Parlour* is now usual in Britain, *parlor* in America. [ME. *parlur*, etc. a. AF. *parlur*, from OF. *parleor, parleur* (12th c.), *parleour* = Pr. *parlador*, It. *parlatorio, -toio* = med.L. *parlātōrium* (L. type **parabolātōrium*), f. *parlāre* :—*parōlāre* :—*parabolāre* to speak. Cf. the more usual med.L. *locutōrium*, f. *loquī, locūt-us* to speak.]

A. Forms.

a 1225 Parlur, *c* 1330 Parlour [see B. 1]. *c* 1290 *South Eng. Leg.* I. 286 'Swat In þe parlore?' seint Domenic seide. 14.. in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 114 Fresch perlowres glased as bryght as day. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 384/2 Parlowre, *locutorium.* 1445 AGNES PASTON in *Lett.* I. 59 The parler and the chapelle at Paston. 1483 *Somerset Medieval Wills* (1901) 242 The hall parlur chambers Chapell Kechin and other houses of my maner of Assheton. 1509 *Nychodemus Gospell* (W. de W. 1518) 4 Than wente our lorde Iesu out of the parlore. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sam.* xviii. 33 Then was the kynge soroufull, and wente vp in to the perler vpon the gate, and wepte. 1554 HOOPER *Breefe Treat.* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App. xxiv. 69 Mr. Hales came into the parlare. 1610– Parlor. Parlour [see B. 2] 1676 D'URFEY *Mad. Fickle* II. ii, I've led him into the Parler.

B. Signification. **I. 1.** An apartment in a monastery for conversation with persons from outside, or among the inmates.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* (Camden) 68 Nimeð oðer hwulcs..þeo oðre men & wummen to þe parlurs þurle, speken uor neode. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Roll) 7066 He asked leue atte priour To speke wyþ Constant y þe parlour. *c* 1425 *Eng. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 670/5 *Hoc locutorium*, parloure. 1593 *Rites of Durham* (Surtees) 52 Thorowgh ye parler, a place for merchaunte to vtter ther waires. 1727–41 CHAMBERS (*cit.*, *Parlour, Parloir*, in nunneries, a little room, or closet, where people talk to the nuns, though a kind of grated window...Anciently there were also parlours in the convents of the monks, where the novices used to converse together at the hours of recreation. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 421 A chat with us in the parlour. 1903 J. T. FOWLER in *Rites of Durham* (Surtees) 238 The utter or outer Parlour, Locutorium, or Spekehouse, was usually on the western side of the cloister...There was always an inner parlour for more strictly monastic conversation.

2. In a mansion, dwelling-house, town-hall, etc., *orig.* A smaller room apart from the great hall, for private conversation or conference (e. g. a banker's parlour, the Mayor's Parlour in a town-hall). Hence, in a private house, the ordinary sitting-room of the family, which, when more spacious and handsomely furnished, is usually called the drawing-room. Formerly often simply = 'room' or 'chamber', sometimes a bedchamber.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 34 (82) Two obere ladyes sette and she, Wip-Inne a paued parlour. *a* 1400–50 *Alexand.* 5304 In-to a preue parlour þat passe hathe to-gedire. *a* 1425 (*Cursor M.* 16093 (Trin.) Anoon pilate vp he roos. And 3ede in to þe parlour [*earlier MSS.* pretorii]. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 133 Make in thi ship also, Parloures oone or two, And houses of offyce mo. 1486 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 253 þe Counsell House and þe Parlour vnder hit. 1549 6a STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* lv. 16 For mischefe raignethin their hall and parlour where they dwell. 1589–90 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 382 A forme for the College parler. 1598 *Ibid.*, The parlor all seeled with waynscott. 1595 *Lanc. Wills* (1857) II. 121 [To] permit my wife to have two parlers or other conveniente places to her use. 1610 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* (1614) 780 Extemporarie devotions in your Parlors. 1625 BACON *Ess., Building* (Arb.) 549 To haue, at the further end, a Winter, and a Summer Parler, both Faire. 1787 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 235 The Parlor, Drawing-room, and Dining hall are in the second story. 1798 WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1893 XIV. 130 *note*, Mr Lear ..informed me that a gentleman in the parlour below desired to see me. 1884 J. QUINCY *Figures of Past* 367 He stood at one end of the low parlor of the President's house. 1886 MORLEY *Crit. Misc., Geo. Eliot* III. 106 Jane Austen bore her part in the little world of the parlour that she described.

b. Used as a dining or supper room.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 97 To eten hi hym-selue In a pryue pa[r]loure..and leue þe chief halle. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* xiv. 15 He wyll shewe you a greate parlour, paved, and prepared. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 63 b, Neither could he wishe. a more galaunte parlloure to eate in. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1629) 15 To the Parler where they used to sup. 1689 in Taylor *Wakefield Manor* (1886) 126 Duas cœnaculas, anglice parlors. 1796 *Hist. Ned Evans* I. 199 In the parlour was a table elegantly covered, and a servant in a laced livery behind every chair. 1823 RUTTER *Fonthill* 63 The Oak Parlour was the only room for the service of dinner. 1904 LD. ALDENHAM *Let. to Editor*, In my youth (1830–50) the room on the ground floor which is now called the Dining Room was always called the Parlour.

c. In different parts of England, the inner or more private room of a two-roomed house, cottage, or small farm-house, variously used according to locality, kind of household, etc., as the living-room of the family distinct from the kitchen, or as the 'best room' distinct from the ordinary living room (or sometimes as a bed-room). See *Eng. Dialect Dict.* s. v.

[1469 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 45, I will that the seid Denyse haue the new hows callyd a parlour, wyth the kechyn, and the chamberys parteynyng to the seid parlure and kechyn. 1482 MARG. PASTON *Will* in *Lett.* III. 286 My fetherbedde ..in my parlour at Mauteby. 1599 *Acc.-bk. W. Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 243 In the chamber over the hawle and parloure.] 1825 MACKINNON *Acct. Messingham* 25 (E.D.D.) The cottages had only a house and parlour, the parlour being used as a dormitory for the whole family, both male and female.

d. *transf.* and *fig.* = 'chamber', 'inner chamber'.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* v. (1634) 8 He hath framed his Parlours in the waters, that the clouds are his chariots. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. iv. 156 He had also discover'd that the Duke every afternoon ma'd to play at Cards in the Parlour of his Tent. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* v. (1878) 63 Forgetful to entertain strangers, at least in the parlour of his heart.

3. A room in an inn more private than the tap-room, where people may converse apart.

1870 E. Peacock *Rally Skirl.* II. 146 A private entrance.. led to the back parlour or inner room. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 818/1 He was sitting in the 'parlor'. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Apr. 7/2 A tavern consisted of three open rooms, freely inviting class distinctions—the saloon, the parlour, and the tap-room.

4. *U.S.* (Commercial cant.) An elegantly or showily fitted apartment, for some special business or trade use, as a *misfit parlor, oyster p., photographer's p., tonsorial p.*, etc.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

II. †5. Conversation, colloquy, conference. *Obs.* [Cf. OF. *parloir*, 'ce qu'on dit dans une assemblée' (Godef.)]

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 269/2 A Parlowr, *colloquium, colloquatorium.* 1501 Douglas *Pal. Hon.* II. xxvi, Vprais the court, and all the parlour cest.

III. 6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *parlour art, casement, cat, door, fire, game, novel, sofa, table, wall, window*; **parlour-boarder**, a boarding-school pupil who lives in the family of the principal and has other privileges not shared by the ordinary boarders; **parlour-car** (*U.S.*), a luxuriously fitted railway carriage, a 'drawing-room' car; so *parlour cattle car*; **parlour child**: see quot.; **parlour-floor**, the floor of a parlour; the floor or story of a house which contains the parlour; **parlour-jumping**, *slang*, robbing of rooms by entering at a window; so **parlour-jump** *v.*; **parlour-magic**, feats of legerdemain, etc., performed in and suited to a parlour; **parlour match**, 'a friction match which contains little or no sulphur' (Webster *Suppl.* 1902); **parlour-organ**, a reed-organ suitable for a private room; **parlour pew**, a family pew in a church, furnished like a small parlour, sometimes occupied by the lord of the manor or squire with his household; †**parlour-preacher**, a preacher who preaches to a private congregation; so †**parlour-sermon**, †**-worship**; **parlour-skate**, a roller-skate (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **parlour tricks**, society arts or accomplishments; †**parlour trimmer**, a parlour servant. See also PARLOUR-MAID.

1817 *Crit. Rev.* Apr., Romantic enough to satisfy all the *parlour-boarders of ladies' schools in England. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xx, Surely it must be Miss Swartz, the parlour boarder. 1882 Sala *Amer. Revis.* (1885) 88 A couple of fauteuils in the Pullman '*parlour-' or, as it is called in England, 'drawing-room car'. 1902 E. L. Banks *Newspaper Girl* 302, I saved that amount to pay my parlour-car fee..and a late dinner on the train. 1881 *Chicago Times* 30 Apr., The first *parlor cattle-car left to-night for New York. 1874 *Temple Bar* Oct. 346 Such an only child used to be called 'a *parlour child', to denote that there was more intercourse between child and parent than exists in a 'nursery child', to whom the nurse seems his natural guide and ruler. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 209 b, Streyght waies cometh one of the women to the *parlour dore. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shrew* v. ii. 102 They sit conferring by the *Parler fire. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xvi, Simon Glover, placed him in a chair by his parlour fire. 1780 Mrs. Harris in *Lett. Earl Malmesbury* (1870) I. 453 We illuminated the *parlour floor and the drawing-room floor. 1894 I. Zangwill in *Critic* (N.Y.) 24 Nov. 312/2 In the *parlor-game of 'Consequences'. 1894 A. Morrison *Mean Streets* 260 No boy would *parlour-jump nor dip the lob for him. 1879 *Autobiog. of Thief* in *Macm. Mag.* XL. 500, I palled in with some older hands at the game, who used to take me *parlour-jumping. 1896 *Daily News* 30 May 8/5 The village church, lately in possession of a 'squire's pew', carpeted, with fireplace, chairs, and tables; a snuggery wherein the great man snored unobserved,..now the *parlour pew is gone. 1589 Nashe *Pasquils Returne* Wks. (Grosart) I. 100 In the tippe of the tongue of some blind *Parlor-preacher. 1646 Crashaw *Delights Muses* 131 His *parlour-sermons rather were Those to the eye, than to the ear. 1552 Huloet, *Parlour sermaunte or trimmer, *triclinarius.* 1663 P. Henry *Diary* (1882) 128 Agreed to give me 30s. for ye *Parler table. 1805 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* III. 56 This book..has lain for exhibition on the parlour-table of all our polished families. 1839 Longf. *Footst. Angels* ii, Shadows..Dance upon the *parlour wall. 1700 Dryden *Cock & Fox* 15 Her *parlour window stuck with herbs around Of savoury smell. 1623 T. Scott *Highw. God* 72 He will haue a *parlor-worship, a religion by himselfe.

†**Pa·rlouring.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. prec. + -ING [1].] Tapestry for the walls of a parlour: cf. Halling.

1496 *Will of Brice* (Somerset Ho.) My two hallinges & iij parlourynges..one of theme peynted with..fenne Countreys & bourdred with historyes of the bible.

Pa·rlour-maid. A female domestic servant who waits at table in houses where indoor menservants are not kept.

1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* xxxi, Miss Monflather's parlour-maid inspected all visitors before admitting them. 1887 I. R. *Lady's Ranche Life* 112 Here am I, cook, parlour-maid, house-maid, and scullery-maid all rolled into one.

Hence **Pa·rlourmaiding**, parlourmaid's work.

1885 G. Allen *Babylon* xv, I'd go back again willingly to the parlour-maiding. 1887 I. R. *Lady's Ranche Life Montana* 17, I do all the housemaiding and parlourmaiding.

Parlous (pā·rləs), *a.* (*adv.*) *arch.* and *dial.* Forms: *α.* 4–6 **perlous**, (4–5 **-louse**, 5 **-lewse**, 7 **-les**). *β.* 4– **parlous**, (4 **-lows**, 5–6 **-louse**, 6–7 **-les**, 9 *dial.* **-lish**). *γ.* 4–5 **perlious**, **-laous**, 5–6 **parlious**, (6 **-yous**, **-yus**). [A syncopated form of Perilous (ME. also *perelous, perelous, parelous*), found from 14th c. alongside of the fuller forms, but since 17th c. more or less arch. in literary use; common dialectally from Durham to Hampshire.]

1. Perilous, dangerous; hazardous.

α. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3949 Out of his perlaous place he past with his ost. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxviii. 108 (Harl. MS.) Then hit shall be to the a perlewse case. 1535 Coverdale *Micah* ii. 3 It will be a perlous tyme. 1596 Drayton *Legends* iii. 165 His course was per'lous to be stayd. 1613 Beaum. & Fl. *Coxcomb* v. i, Upon a Perles ground too.

β. 1380 *Lay Folks Catech.* 1225 (Lamb. MS.) Sum men bynke þat þis is a ful parlows heresy. 1512 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 340 Thoro the which the hye wey shall be parlos both for man and best. 1589 *Hay any Work* (1844) 11 Cards I tel you though they bee without hornes, yet they are parlous beasts. *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 181 The tongue is a sharp and parlous weapon. 1825 Brockett *N. C. Gloss.*, *Parlous*, perilous, dangerous, wonderful,—also acute, clever, shrewd. An old word.—*Parlish*, a variation in dialect. 1885 *L'pool Daily Post* 11 Apr. 4/8 Suggestions which in these parlous days ought to receive.. practical attention. 1886 Chamberlain *Sp. Ho. Comm.* 26 Aug., Their position is very perilous. They are in a very parlous state. 1892 M. C. F. Morris *Yorks. Folk-Talk* 259 The word parlous..forms one of the very commonest components of our dialectic vocabulary—parlous roads, parlous weather, a parlous tahm, &c.

γ. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) vii. 24 Many perlious hauens er þerin. 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 169 Thou stondyst in a ful perlyous caas. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 19 *Preamble*, Whiche..ys..parlyous and terible example to all Cristen fayth. 1536 Boorde *Let.* in *Introd. Knowl.* (1870) Forewds. 59 Persons, þat be hys aduersarys, & speketh parlyus wordes.

b. Risky to deal with; ticklish, awkward, precarious.

1658 Cokaine *Obstinate Lady* III. ii, This London wine is a parlous liquor. 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* I. 263 Mother Church; to her we make appeal By the Pope, the Church's head —A parlous plea, Put in with noticeable effect it seems. 1882 H. C. Merivale *Fauc't of B.* II. 106 Snipe—a parlous bird to hit, at the best of times.

2. Dangerously cunning, clever, eager, etc.; keen, shrewd; capable of harming, mischievous; very bad, 'shocking'; surprising, extraordinary, excessive, 'terrible', 'awful'. (In later use *colloq.* and *dial.*)

a 1400 *Pistill Susan* 53 Whon þeos parlous [*v. r.* perlous] prestes perceyued hir play. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* III. i. 14 Berlaken, a parlous feare. 1594 — *Rich. III*, II. iv. 35 A parlous Boy: go too, you are too shrew'd. *c* 1620 Fletcher & Massinger *Trag. Barnavelt* II. ii, He is a Scholler and a parlous Scholler. 1641 Milton *Animadv.* i 6 Sure some Pedagogue stood at your Elbow, and made it itch with this parlous Criticisme. 1658 Cokaine *Obstinate Lady* v. vi, You have a parlous wit. 1696 Phillips (ed. 5), *Parlous*, a kind of made Word, signifying shrewd, notable. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Parlous*, or *Perillous Man*, a notable shrew'd Fellow. 1730 Fielding *Coffee Ho. Polit.* Ep., Oh! may our youth whose vigour is so parlous, To Italy be wafted with Don Carlos! 1839 Bailey *Festus* xviii. (1848) 176 Oh! you are a parlous little infidel.

B. as *adv.* Excessively, 'terribly', 'awfully', 'desperately', 'precious'.

1599 Massinger, etc. *Old Law* III. ii, I am old, you say, Yes, parlous old, kids, an you mark me well! 1796 *Hist. Ned Evans* I. 135 The night is parlous cold. *Ibid.* 136 He's a parlous rich man. 1817 Keats *Lett.* Wks. 1889 III. 54 'Twould be a parlous good thing. 1843 Lytton *Last Bar.* I. iv, There's parlous little care from the great. 1870 Edgar *Runnymede* 81 She is parlous handsome, and bewitching to look upon.

Hence **Pa·rlously** *adv.*; **Pa·rlousness.**

1450–1530 *Myrr. our Lady* e 45 How moche more *parlously are they traytours to god. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Macc.* iv. 16 For the which they stroue perlously. 1663 Killigrew *Parson's Wed.* I. ii. in Harl. *Dodsley* XIV. 395 Scorning me, who (by this hand) lov'd her parlously. 1713 C. Johnson *Generous Husb.* v. 51 How parlously he talks. Well, he is a sweet Gentleman. 1840 Barham *Ingol. Leg.*, *Leech of Folkest*, Thou art parlously encompassed. 1563 Golding *Cæsar* VIII. (1565) 265 Our souldiers were hindred both with the *perlousenes of thencounter, & wyth the disaduantage of y° place. 1727 Bailey vol. II, *Parlousness*, uncapableness of being equalled, spoken commonly in an ill Sense. 1755 Johnson, *Parlousness*, quickness; keenness of temper.

†**Parls, parles.** *Sc. Obs. rare.* Paralysis, palsy.

a 1585 Montgomerie *Flyting* 324 With parles and plurisies oppress, And nipd with nirles. *c* 1615 Sir W. Mure *Sonn.* xii. Wks. I. 58 Puir, perjurd palliard, plaged wt the parls.

Parlsy, Parlune, Parly(a)ment, obs. ff. Palsy, Purloin, Parliament. **Parly,** colloquial abbreviation of *Parliamentary* (train).

†**Parmacety.** *Obs.* Forms: 6 **parmacete, -ettie, -aitie**, 6–7 **-cetie**, 7 **-cety, -city**, 7–8 **-sity**, 7–9 **-cetty, -citty**; 7 **permacetty, -ceti.**

1. A popular corruption of Spermaceti.

1545 *Rates of Customs* c iij, Parmacete the pounde iiiⁿ. iiiid. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 1259/2 The oile being boiled out of the head was parmasitie. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. iii. 58 The Soveraign'st thing on earth Was Parmacity, for an inward bruise. 1624 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* App. 56 Metridate, Dies cordiu, and permacetty of every one of them a little. *c* 1720 W. Gibson *Farrier's Dispens.* II. I. (1734) 34 *Parmasity*, or Sperma Ceti. 1808 *Craven Glass.* (ed. 2), *Parmacity*, Sperma-ceti..now considered vulgar or antiquated.

b. *Poor man's parmacety*: a name for the plant Shepherd's Purse (*Capsella Bursa-pastoris*).

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. xxiii. § 2. 215 Shepheardes purse or Scripi of some. poore mans Parmacetie. 1657 Coles *Adam in Eden* xxxv. 71 Shepherds pouch and poor mans Parmacety, it being in some sort effectual for the same things that Parmacety is.

2. In full *parmacety whale*: The Cachalot, or Sperm whale.

1730 S. Dale *S. Taylor's Hist. & Antiq. Harwich* 413 The Parmacitty-Whale, or Pot-Wall-fish. 1852 H. Melville *Whale* xvi. 80 Chewed up, crunched by the monstrousest parmacetty that ever chipped a boat.

Parmanable, Parmayn: see Permanable, Pearmain.

Parmeliaceous (pɑrmĭlĭ,ē·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Parmēlia* (f. Gr. πάρμη, L. *parma* small round shield) + -aceous.] Belonging or allied to the lichens of the genus *Parmelia*, repr. by the Common Yellow Wall-lichen. So **Parme·lioid** *a.* [-oid], resembling the genus *Parmelia* (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Parmenidean (pɑrmenidī·ăn), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 7 **-ian.** [f. Gr. prop. name Παρμενίδης + -an.] Belonging or relating to Parmenides of Elea, a Greek philosopher of the 5th century B.C., or his philosophy. b. *sb.* A follower or disciple of Parmenides.

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 21. 367 That Controversie, betwixt the Heracliticks and Parmenideans. *Ibid.* § 36. 580 The most Refined Platonick and Parmenidian or Pythagorick Trinity. 1845 Maurice *Mor. & Met. Philos.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) II. 576/1 This search after an organ or instrument for the Parmenidean philosophy.

†**Pa·rmenter.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *parmentier*, in med.L. *parmentārius* (1148 in Du Cange), of uncertain origin.

Sometimes assumed to be f. L. *parāmentum*, F. *parement*, Paraments; but the *a* of the second syllable would not be lost in med L. and Fr.]

A tailor. So †**Parmentery, -try** *Obs.* [OF. *parmenterie*], ? the trade of a tailor.

[1301 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 246/1 Nicholas le Parmenter h[ab]uit die [prædicto]..iiⁿ. ... In furratura et pellibus agninis 1 marc.] *a* 1307 in Riley *Liber Albus* (1861) 198 Parmentery. [*a* 1400 in Gross *Gild March.* II. 206 Item nul parmenter estraunge neyt cuue ne counfite en sa mesone.] 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 601/39 *Pennularius*, a parmenter (or a scynnere). *a* 1695 Wood *City of Oxford* (O. H. S.) I. 492.

Parmesan (pāɪmĭzæ·n), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 6 **parmeson, parmasen, -sen, -sine, -sian**, 7 **parmezan, parmasan, -zine, parmisan**, 7–9 **parmesan**, 8 **-zene**, 7– **parmesan**; also 7 **parmesant**, (**-is-, -iz-**), **parmasent**, (**permoysaunt**). [a. F. *parmesan*, It. *parmegiano*, f. *Parma*.]

A. *adj.* Of or belonging to Parma, a city and province (formerly a duchy) of Northern Italy; *esp.* applied to a celebrated cheese made there and elsewhere in North Italy. (Now with capital *P.*)

1519 Horman *Vulg.* xvii, Ye shall eate parmeson chese. 1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 328 It becomes firm as Parmasan cheese. 1883 Stevenson *Treas. Isl.* IV. xix. (1886) 155 In my snuff-box I carry a piece of Parmesan cheese.. very nutritious.

B. *sb.* 1. Parmesan cheese: see A. (Now usually with capital *P.*)

1556–68 Withals *Dict.* 49 b/1 Parmeson, *caseus parmensis.* 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 147 b, The best Cheeses are counted the Parmasines. 1621–3 Middleton & Rowley *Changeling* I. ii, A mouse that spoiled him a parmesant. 1633 Ford *'Tis Pity* I. iv, He loved her almost as well as he loved parmesent. 1705 Hickeringill *Priest-cr.* I. Wks. 1716 III. 26 While Men live like Rats and Mice, only to eat Parmazeue, and run squeaking up and down. 1842 E. FitzGerald *Lett.* (1889) I. 84, I mean to take down a Thucydides, to feed on: like a whole Parmesan.

†2. Some Italian fashion of drinking. *Obs.*

1606 Dekker *Sev. Sinnes* I. (Arb.) 12 Drunke, according to all the learned rules of Drunkennes, as *Vpsy-Freese, Crambo, Parmizant.* 1617 T. Young *Eng. Bane* D j b, [To] quaffe Vpsey-freese crouse, Bowse in Permoysaunt, in Pimlico, in Crambo.

†3. The duchy or territory of Parma. *Obs.*

1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3822/1 Some of our Men..being seized in the Parmesan. 1707 *Ibid.* No. 4396/1 Those Troops which lie in the Mantuan and Parmesan.

Parmyngalle, corrupt form of Paregal *Obs.*

Parmytte, Parmyxtiue, obs. ff. Permit, Permixtive.

Parnassian (pɑrnæ·siăn), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 **Parnasseau, Pernassian.** [f. L. *Parnās(s)i-us, -e-us* (f. *Parnāsus*, Parnassus) + -an. Cf. F. *Parnassien*.]

A. *adj.* 1. Of or belonging to Parnassus; of or belonging to poetry, poetic.

a 1644 Quarles *Sol. Recant.* Sol. xl. 49 Hadst thou what strength the Parnassean Muse Can blesse thy fancy with. 1734 Pope *Ess. Man* IV. 11 Twin'd with the wreaths Parnassian laurels yield. 1875 E. C. Stedman *Victorian Poets* (1876) 272 Its composer holds a place in the Parnassian hemicycle as legitimate as that of Robin Goodfellow in Oberon's court. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 335/1 What Parnassian flowerets have strewn its course.

b. *spec.* Epithet of a school of French poetry of the latter half of the 19th c., from the title *Parnasse contemporain* of a collection of their poems published in 1866; also *transf.* Cf. B. 1 b.

1902 E. Gosse in *Daily Chron.* 20 May 3/1 This school was that of the Parnassian poets, who ruled French verse from about 1850 to 1890. 1902 — in *Encycl. Brit.* XXVIII. 256/1 The name of the 'Parnassian School' has been given to a group of poets who belonged to the generation succeeding that of the Rossettis and Wm. Morris.

2. *Entom.* Belonging to the genus *Parnassius* of butterflies, found in mountainous regions of the northern hemisphere.

B. *sb.* 1. A poet: cf. A. 1.

1659 *Elegy on Cleveland* 49 C.'s Wks. (1687) 278 Such was this pure Pernassian, whose clear Nature To gain a World could never brook to flatter. 1899 *Q. Rev.* July 90 There are two souls in these Parnassians.

b. *spec.* A French poet of the Parnassian school.

1882 J. CLARETIE in *Athenæum* 9 Dec. 774/2 He does not speak the tortured language of the Parnassians, but the free and clear *langage gaulois* of Mathurin Régnier. 1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 9 Feb. 101/2 Leconte de Lisle...is the head of the Parnassians.

2. *Entom.* A butterfly of the genus *Parnassius* or subfamily *Parnassiinæ*.

Parnassus (pärnæ·sŏs). Also formerly: 6 **Pernasse, Parnasse,** 7 **Parnass.** [a. L. *Parnāsus, Parnassus*, a. Gr. Παρνᾱσός, later Παρνασσός; in Fr. *Parnasse*.] Name of a mountain in central Greece, anciently sacred to Apollo and the Muses; hence used allusively in reference to literature, esp. poetry. (Cf. CASTALIA.)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Franklin's Prol.* 49, I sleepe neuere on the Mount of Pernaso Ne lerned Marcus Tullius Scithero. 1557 GRIMALD *Funeral Song* in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 116 With ioyes at hert, in this pernasse [Cambridge] I bode. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 41 And eke you Virgins, that on Parnasse dwell. 1591 — *Tears of Muses* 58 Our Syre, that raignst in Castalie And mount Parnasse. 1597 (*title*) The Returne from Parnassus. 1735 POPE *Prol. Sat.* 4 All Bedlam, or Parnassus, is let out. 1850 S. DOBELL *Roman* vii, There are good feet that do not walk Parnassus.

b. As the title of a collection of poems.

1600 ALLOT (*title*) England's Parnassus or choysest Flowers of our English Poets. 1657 J. POOLE (*title*) The English Parnassus, or, a Helpe to English Poesie. 1810 (*title*) Gammer Gurton's Garland: or, the Nursery Parnassus.

c. *Parnassus Grass, Grass of Parnassus*, a white-flowered marsh plant, *Parnassia palustris*: also extended to other species of the same genus.

1578–1854 [see GRASS *sb.*[1] 2 b].

†**Parnel.** *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 4 **pernele, purnele,** 6 **peronall,** 7 **parnell, pernel,** 7–8 **parnel,** (9 *dial.* **panel**). [a. OF. *Peronele, Pernele*:—L. *Petronilla* a woman's name, a saint so named; popularly viewed as a feminine deriv. of *Petrus*, Peter.] A priest's concubine or mistress; a harlot; a wanton young woman.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. iv. 102 Til lordes and ladies louen alle treuþe, And perneles porfyl be put in heore whucche. 1393 *Ibid.* C. xviii 71 Of þat þat holychurche of þe olde Lawe cleymeþ, Priestes on aparail and on purnele spenen. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Maritit Wemen* 231 A tender peronall, that myght na put thole. 1560-4 BECON *Display. Popish Mass* Wks. iii. 41 b, Your noppy Ale and Toste, which your prety Parnel hath ful louingly prepared for you against your Masse be done. 1606 *Choice, Chance*, etc. (1881) 70 His dainty Parnell hath no paragon. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Parnel*, .. an Appellation, particularly applied to any kind of wanton Woman. *a* 1800 *Old Lincolnshire Ballad* (Halliw.), Panels march by two and three, Saying, Sweetheart, come with me.

b. *Prattling Parnel*: an old name for the plant London Pride (*Saxifraga umbrosa*).

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. cclxiii. 645 Of our London dames pratling Parnell.

Parnellism (pā·rneliz'm). [See -ISM.] The principles or policy of the party of Irish members in the House of Commons led by Charles Stewart Parnell from 1880 to 1891, whose aim was to establish Home Rule in Ireland. So **Pa·rnellite,** a member of this party, a follower of C. S. Parnell.

1885 *Spectator* 20 June 808/2 We desire .. to see the Liberal party win at the next elections, and win so completely that both Toryism and Parnellism will be powerless. 1887 *Ibid.* 28 May 723/1 The shameless and persistent obstruction of the Parnellite members.

Parnor, obs. form of PERNOR.

†**Pa·rnter.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. Perh. a contracted form of PARMENTER.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1591 Parnters, painters, pynners also.

Paro: see PROA.

Paroccipital (pærɒksi·pităl), *a.* (*sb.*) *Anat.* and *Zool.* [f. PAR(A-[1] 1 + OCCIPITAL.] Situated at the side of the occiput, or beside the occipital bone; applied *spec.* to certain bones, or processes of bone (also called *paramastoid*), as the jugular process of the occipital bone. b. as *sb.* A par-occipital bone or process.

1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 205 The transverse processes .. are called the 'paroccipitals'. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 62 External to each condyle is an expanded process of bone called the par-occipital process.

Paroch (pæ·rɒk). *rare.* [ad. 16th c. L. *parochus* parish priest, for earlier *parochiānus* (12th c.): cf. It., Sp. *parroco*, Roumanian *paroh*, parish priest.] A parish clergyman.

1900 DIXON *Hist. Ch. Eng.* (1902) VI. xxxviii. 106 *note*, It was as much as to say, You nonconforming parochs,..at least you must put on a surplice.

Parochial (părō·kiăl), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 5 **per-.** [a. OF. *parochial, parr-, perr-*, in AF. *parochiel* (Britton, etc.), ad. late L. *parochiāl-is* (S. Greg. *Ep.* a 600), f. late L. *parochia* diocese, PARISH. In ME. the *ch* was prob. (tʃ).]

1. Of, belonging, or pertaining to a parish, or parishes in general. a. Of the ecclesiastical parish.

[1292 BRITTON I. xix. § 1 De eglises cathedrales parochieles et religiouses. 1314–15 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 297/1 L'Eglise de Bosham, q'est parochiele.] 1393 *Complaint* in *Peasant's Rising* (1899) 47 After thoffertorie the masse parochiell. 1426 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 137 But in his chirche than parochialle Of Seint Johan he came with good entent. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* III. xi. § 648. 344 A church parochiall may be donative and exempt from all ordinary Jurisdiction. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I. vi. Wks. (1851) 122 The poore dignity or rather burden of a Parochial Presbyter. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* x. II (1739) 598 Tithes .. are the main legal Support of the Parochial Clergy. *a* 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.* (1821) I. 16 In these countries what may be called parochial schools are everywhere established. 1842 *Burn's Eccl. Law* (ed. 9) I. iv. 299 A parochial chapel is that which hath the parochial rights of christening and burying; and this differeth in nothing from a church, but in the want of a rectory and endowment.

b. Of or pertaining to the civil or poor-law parish.

Parochial board: in Scotland, an elective board charged with the administration of the Poor Law in a parish (now merged in the Parish Council).

1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. ix. 361 The statute of queen Elizabeth; in which the only defect was confining the management of the poor to small, parochial districts. 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* (C. D. ed.) 4 It was at this period that he applied for parochial relief. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 641/1 Assessments [for the relief of the poor] are imposed by the parochial boards of the several parishes. 1894 *Act* 56 & 57 *Vict.* c. 73 § 2 (2) Every parochial elector may, at any parish meeting, give one vote and no more.

2. *fig.* Pertaining or confined to a narrow area or region, as if within the borders of one's own parish; narrow, provincial. (Said of affairs, interests, etc.)

1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Literature* Wks. (Bohn) II. 113 Parochial and shop-till politics..betray the ebb of life and spirit. 1867 LOWELL *Wks.* (1890) II. 276 The larger part of contemporary fame is truly parochial everywhere. 1899 C. TREVELYAN in *Daily News* 21 Feb. 5/1 Many Conservatives call social reform 'parochial'. We claim that it is the first duty of an imperial people.

3. *Ch. Hist.* Of or pertaining to the *parochia* or charge of a bishop in the early Church.

1861 J. G. SHEPPARD *Fall Rome* xii. 644 To the parochial cities were attached bishops, to the provinces metropolitans, to the dioceses patriarchs.

B. *sb.* (*rare.*) (elliptical uses of the adj.) a. A parish church. b. A parish clergyman.

1637 C. DOW *Answ. H. Burton* 189 Cathedrals have ever had certaine rites which have not beene used in parochials. 1853 R. W. CHURCH in *Life Dean Lake* (1901) 184 In all the matters that happier parochials are so full of, and find the work and enjoyment of their lives in.

Hence **Paro·chially** *adv.*; **Paro·chialness.**

1690 STILLINGFLEET *Charge* 40 By the Fourth Council of Toledo, the Bishop was to Visit his whole Diocess, Parochially, every Year. 1840 J. H. NEWMAN *Let. to F. Rogers* 21 Mar., I have little or nothing to do at Oxford parochially, and a great deal at Littlemore. 1866 G. DAWSON *Addr. Open. Free Libr.*, Histories..minute in their parochialness, large in their amplitude.

Parochia·lic, *a. nonce-wd.* [See -IC.] = prec.

1848 *Tait's Mag.* XV. 490 Eloquent speeches were made to precede patriotic or parochialic resolutions.

Parochialism (părō·kiăliz'm). [See -ISM.]

1. 'Parochial' character or tendency; confinement of one's interests to a narrow sphere, with indifference to the world outside; local narrowness of view; petty provincialism.

1847 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVI. 369 The narrow and jealous spirit of parochialism. 1881 *Athenæum* 30 July 141/2 A natural impatience of the parochialism of the petty Greek state. 1894 *Times* 7 Mar. 3/3 Able to reconcile the conflicting claims of parochialism and nationalism.

2. Absorption in parish duties.

a 1884 M. PATTISON *Mem.* ii. (1885) 91 They took pains with their sermons—were, in short, steeped in parochialism.

Parochiality (părō·kiæ·lĭti). [f. late L. *parochiāl-is* PAROCHIAL + -ITY.]

1. The quality or state of being parochial. In *pl.* Parochial matters, affairs of the parish.

1769 SIR J. MARRIOTT *On Rights Univ.* 32 [This] would be for the justices to take upon themselves in effect to determine the parochiality of colleges. 1872 CARLYLE in *Mrs. C.'s Lett.* II. 237 Neighbour Chalmers, great in parochialities, did his best. 1889 *Ch. Times* 28 June 587/2 A rigid parochiality is a thing of the past.

2. *fig.* Absorption in petty local interests; also *pl.* narrow or restricted interests or affairs.

1887 *Athenæum* 25 June 829/2 Her limited knowledge of real life, her intense strain of 'parochiality',..form a rather depressing combination. 1892 C. RHODES in *Pall Mall G.* 25 June 3/2 Home Rule..will lessen that absorption in trivialities and parochialities.

Parochialize (părō·kiăləiz), *v.* [f. PAROCHIAL + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To make parochial.

a 1846 *Brit. Crit.* cited in WORCESTER. 1870 GOULBURN *Cathedral System* i. 15 Do not parochialise [the Cathedrals], or turn them into vast parish churches. 1886 G. L. GOMME *Lit. Local Instit.*, A private act .. to enclose, allot, and parochialise and make it chargeable to the poor.

2. *intr.* To do parish work; to work a parish.

1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 310 Young ladies who helped the parson in any way were said to *parochialise*. 1881 *Ch. Times* 10 June 382 There are crowds of people who have not the very slightest aptitude for parochializing.

Hence **Paro·chializing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Paro·chializa·tion.**

1877 T. SINCLAIR *Mount* (1878) 5 It can well be put, whether the parochialising of great men may not be in some way an immoral kind of pursuit. 1884 *Nonconf. & Indep.* 11 Dec. 1179/2 The new constituencies..ought to be able to rise above parochialising influences. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Dec. 11/2 The 'parochialization' of our borough contests. A man who is nobody out of his own ward..is often within his proper district a great gun. 1896 *Antiquary* June 171 The scheme .. included the parochialization of the cathedral.

†**Paro·chian,** *sb.* and *a. Obs.* Also 4–6 **parochien,** (4 **-oohin,** 6 **-ochen, perrochioun**). [(a) In ME. form, a. OF. *parochien*, ad. med.L. *parochiān-us* f. *parochia*; (β) in early mod. Eng. conformed to the med.L.: see PARISH and -AN. The ME. forms are not always separable from the parallel series *parosshien*, etc., which gave at length PARISHEN, *parishion*.]

A. *sb.* 1. An inhabitant of a parish, a parishioner.

a. 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* 61 Enioygne thair parochiens and thaire sugettes. [13.. *Cursor M.* 26292 (Fairf.) Alsqua if at þi parochin [*Cott* parischen] In synne lange lyande has bene. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v 426, I kan .. Construe oon clause wel and kenne it to my parochienes [*v.r.* parisshens].] 1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 29 *Preamble*, Amongeste the poure parochens of the paryche Churche aforeseid. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 4692 Bot he is oblyste, be resoun, To preche on tyll perrochioun.

β. 1502 *Will of Bartelet* (Somerset Ho.), Wheras I am parochian. 1529 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 62, I gyue and bequeth to the poure parochians. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. xi. 387 In this act a pension is directed to be distributed among the poor parochians.

2. A parish clergyman. *rare.*

1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 401 For payment of the Tenth of a Tenth, from the Parochian vnto the Diocesan. 1725 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 177 Edward Brown, Parochian of Sandwich in Kent.

B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to a parish, parochial.

13.. *Cursor M.* 28420 Til oper men þan to my right priest parochen. 1604 BACON *Consid. Ch. Eng.* Wks. 1879 I. 357/2 A computation taken of all the parochian churches. 1644 MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* 72 The Parochian Pope, or independent Soveraigne in every Parish.

Parochianar, -or: see PAROCHINER.

Parochien, -in: see PAROCHIAN.

†**Pa·rochin, -ine.** *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 **parr-.** [f. late L. *parochia*, OF. *paroche*, or ME. *paroch*(*e*, doublet of PARISH: the suffix is obscure; cf. PARISHING.] = PARISH.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xvi 56 Sum givis parrochynes ful wyd, Kirkis of Sanct Barnard and Sanct Bryd. *Ibid* lviii 24. 1563 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* I 246 The toun and parochin of Dunfermling. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I 129 [He] prohibit to the said parochin him self. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem* iv. viii 35 The generall Confession of Faith, sworne and subscribed by the severall Parochines in the Land. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* i. (1827) 11 The tither In landward parochins gaed stretchin'. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* Let. xi, He was lying in the auld kirkyard of Redgauntlet parochine.

†**Paro·chinal,** *a. Sc. Obs. rare*[−1]. [? f. PAROCHIN + -AL.] = PAROCHIAL *a* 1 a.

1636 W. SCOT *Apol. Narr.* (1846) 65 The Parochinall and Classicall Elderships.

†**Paro·chiner.** *Obs.* Chiefly *Sc.* and *north. Eng.* Forms: 5 **parochoner, -anar,** 6 **-ianar, -ianor,** 6 7 **-inar, -iner, -ener.** [f. PAROCHIAN (in its ME. forms) + -ER[1].] A doublet of PARISHIONER.

c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 71 So xulde every curat in this werde wyde 3eve a part .. to his parochoneres that to poyert slyde. 1481 *Peebles Charters*, etc (1872) 188 Parochanaris. 1534 CRANMER *Misc. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) II. 278 A Controversy between you and divers of your parochinars. 1552 *Inv. Ch. Goods Yorksh.*, etc. (Surtees) II. 89 The sayd curate and parochianors. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 5 That ye reid the samyn Catechisme to your awin parochianaris. 1561–2 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. I. 205 All and sindrie parrochinaris, takkismen, possessouris and byaris. 1578–9 *Ibid.* III. 95 Quhen the parochinneris war absent. *a* 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 46 The parochiners of Restalrig.

†**Pa·rochrie.** *Sc. Obs.* [f. *paroch*, PARISH + -RY.] A parochial area; a parish.

1581 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 211/1 That euerie paroche kirk and samekle boundis as salbe found to be a sufficient and a competent parochrie [*ed.* 1597 § 100 Parochin] sall have bair awin pastoure wi^th a sufficient and Ressonable stipend.

Parock, Parocket: see PARROCK, PARAKEET.

Parode (pæ·rŏud). [ad. Gr. πάροδ-ος passage, entrance from the side, esp. that of the chorus in the orchestra, also the first song sung after entrance, f. παρ(α- by, by the side + ὁδός way.] In the ancient Greek drama, The first ode sung by the chorus after its entrance.

1869 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 206 Between the opening speech of Silenus and the parode. 1870 R. C. JEBB *Sophocles' Electra* (ed. 2) 49/1 The parode or entrance-chant.

Parode, obs. variant of PARODY *sb.*[1]

Parodiable (pæ·rŏdi,ăb'l), *a.* [f. PARODY *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being parodied.

1838 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Oct. 467/1 Plenty of things .. which, if criticizable and parodiable..are as unmistakably poetry as anything that was ever written. 1895 SAINTSBURY *Corr. Impress.* viii. 73 It is when a thing is imitable, not when it is parodiable, that it stands confessed as second-rate.

Parodial (părō·diăl), *a.* [f. L. *parōdia*, a. Gr. παρῳδία PARODY *sb.*[1] + -AL.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a parody.

1807 E. S. Barrett *Rising Sun* III. xii. 124 This parodial *jeu d'esprit* raised the glow of the company. 1836 *Titan Mag.* Dec. 496 A specimen..of the parodial banter to which their productions are subject.

† **Paro·dic,** *a.*[1] *Math. Obs. rare.* [ad. Gr. παροδικ-ός passing, f. πάροδος a passing, a passage: see -IC.] Applied to any one of the series of degrees or powers of the unknown or variable below the highest that occurs in an equation.

1684 T. Baker *Geometr. Key* 18 Of the Construction..of Cubic Equations, affected under no Parodic Degree; or of Quadrato-quadratic, affected under the first Parodic Degree. 1710 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* II, A Cubick Equation where no Term is wanting; but having all its Parodick Degrees. 1775 Ash, *Parodic,* regularly ascending or descending as the indices of the unknown quantity in adfected equations.

So † **Paro·dical** *a.*[1] *Obs.* = prec.

1674 Jeake *Arith.* (1696) 336 All Magnitudes under the Power proposed, are called Parodical to the Power. 1710 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* II. s.v., Parodical Degrees in an Equation in Algebra.

Parodic (părǫ·dik), *a.*[2] *rare.* [ad. Gr. παρωδικ-ός burlesque: see Parody *sb.*[1] and -IC.] Of the nature of a parody, burlesque.

1828–32 in Webster. 1873 Wagner tr. *Teuffel's Hist. Rom. Lit.* II. 583 A parodic poem in derision of Pan.

So **Paro·dical** *a.*[2] = prec.

1774 T. Warton *Hist. Eng. Poetry* lviii (1840) III. 343 This version [Drant's Horace] is very paraphrastic, and sometimes parodical. 1832 *Examiner* 227/1 Profane, parodical muse of Hone, Be pleased to keep your distance!

† **Paro·dious,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *parōdia* Parody *sb.*[1] + -ous.] Of the nature of a parody, parodial.

a 1704 T. Brown *Sat. Antients* Wks. 1730 I. 21 The Silli of the Greeks were parodious from one end to the other, which cannot be said of the Roman Satires.

Parodist (pæ·rŏdĭst). [ad. F. *parodiste* (1723 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. Gr. παρῳδία: see -IST.] The author of a parody.

1742 Melmoth *Fitzosb. Lett.* xlix. (1749) II. 18, I have observed in most of the modern Latin poems..a remarkable barrenness of sentiment, and have generally found the poet degraded into the parodist. 1794 Mrs. Piozzi *Synon.* II 276 Numberless have been the parodists of Johnson. 1889 J. Jacobs *Æsop's Fables* I. 197 Æsop's Fables have suffered too from the parodist.

Parodistic (pærŏdi·stik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of the nature of a parody; that parodizes. So **Parodi·stically** *adv.*

1840 G. S. Faber *Christ's Disc. Capernaum* viii. 234 *note,* That gorgeous and seductive adulteress..whom the stern voice of inspiration parodistically denounces as the mother of harlots and abominations of the earth. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 11 July 2/2 The conceit included some curious parodistic variations by Ernst Scherz on the 'Carnival of Venice'.

Parodize (pæ·rŏdəiz), *v.* [f. Gr. παρῳδία Parody *sb.*[1] + -IZE.] = Parody *v.* (*trans.* and *intr.*)

1658 Burton *Itin. Anton.* 76 If first you will give me leave a little to parodize. 1681 Blount *Glossogr.* (ed. 5), *Parodize,* to change the signification of a Verse, by altering some words. 1834 T. Hook *G. Gurney* (1836) I. 52 At that period it was the rage to parodize tragedies.

Parody (pæ·rŏdi), *sb.*[1] Also 7 **parode.** [ult. ad. Gr. παρῳδία a burlesque poem or song, f. παρ(α- beside, in subsidiary relation, mock-, etc. + ᾠδή song, poem; perh. immed. from L. *parōdia* or F. *parodie* (1622 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. A composition in prose or verse in which the characteristic turns of thought and phrase in an author or class of authors are imitated in such a way as to make them appear ridiculous, especially by applying them to ludicrously inappropriate subjects; an imitation of a work more or less closely modelled on the original, but so turned as to produce a ridiculous effect. Also applied to a burlesque of a musical work.

1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* v v, *Clem.* [reads some poetry]. How? this is stolne! *E. Kn.* A Parodie, a parodie! to make it absurder then it was. 1607 T. Walkington *Opt. Glass* v. 35 All which in a parode, imitating Virgil wee may set downe. 1693 Dryden *Juvenal* Ded. (1697) 34 From some Fragments of the *Silli*,..we may find, that they were Satyrique Poems, full of Parodies; that is, of Verses patch'd up from great Poets, and turn'd into another Sense than their Author intended them. 1774 J. Bryant *Mythol.* II. 132 *note,* The history of Aristæus is nearly a parody of the histories of Orpheus and Cadmus. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 134 The derivations in the Cratylus..are a parody of some contemporary Sophist.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* A poor or feeble imitation, a travesty.

1830 Coleridge *Table-t.* 5 Oct., The Brussels riot..is a wretched parody on the last French revolution. 1842 W. Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 206 Tuscanella,..now a petty hamlet, had a government whose complication looked like a parody on the Lombard republics. 1900 W. M. Ramsay in *Expositor* Mar. 210 Such a parody of justice could be paralleled only by the very worst acts attributed to the Inquisition.

¶ ['A popular maxim, adage or proverb' (Bailey 1730–6). *Some error.*]

† **Parody,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [Only in Chaucer, and (after him) in Lydgate; app. a distorted form of F. *période* (14th c.), Period (not found in Eng. in its proper spelling till later).] A period; a term of duration, life, etc.

?*c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* v. 1548 Among al þis þe fyn of þe parodye [*gloss* (*Harl. MS.* 2280) duracion] Of Ector gan approchen wonder blyue. 1412–20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* III. xxvii. (MS. Digby 230) lf. 129 b/2 When þe parodie of þis worþi knyst [Hector] Aprochen shal. *Ibid.* v. xxxviii. lf. 100/2 And howe þat he [Ulysses] myste not escape The Parodye þt was for him y shape; For Parchas han his laste terme set. 1430–40 — *Bochas* IV. x. (MS. Bodl. 263) lf. 227/2 Parodie [*ed.* 1554 periody] of pryncis may nat changed be The terme sette fro which thei may nat flee.

Parody (pæ·rŏdi), *v.* [f. Parody *sb.*[1]; perh. after F. *parodier* (1690 in Furetière).]

1. *trans.* To compose a parody on (a work or author); to turn into parody; to ridicule (a composition) by imitating it.

a 1745 Pope (J.), I have translated, or rather parodied, a poem of Horace, in which I introduce you advising me. 1763 J. Brown *Poetry & Mus.* 149 The best Men, as well as the best Tragedies, were parodied or ridiculed more commonly than the worst. 1850 L. Hunt *Autobiog.* II. x. 24 He parodied music as well as words. 1894 Lowell in *Century Mag.* May 24/2 [Milton] is easily parodied and easily imitated.

b. *intr.* To write or compose a parody.

1875 Browning *Aristoph. Apol.* 3365 Archippos punned, Hegemon parodied.

2. *trans.* In general sense: To imitate in a way that is no better than a parody.

1801 Southey *Thalaba* IX *note,* I could show that it is the trick of Beelzebub to parody the costume of religion. 1869 Rogers *Adam Smith's W. N.* I. Pref. 20 After his death, his (Pitt's) finance was parodied by incapable successors. 1878 Miss J. E. A. Brown in *Sunday Mag.* Dec. 42 Children of the period, who parody the ways and the worldliness of men and women.

Paroe, obs. form of *prahu*: see Proa.

† **Paroece.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *paræcia,* a. Gr. παροικία: see Parish.] A parish. (A re-formation of the word after L. and Gr.)

1564 *Brief Exam.* ******* ij b, As yf you saw in one of your paroeces, what is conuenient for the whole Realme. *Ibid.* ******* ij, It shall not be lawefull for you to vse them before your paroeces.

† **Paroe·cian.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *paræcia* (see prec.) + -an.] A parish priest.

1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C.* I. v. 85 The Priests ordained for the Government of these Churches..were call'd also..Priests of a Parish, or Paroecians, and in fine, Rectors or Curates, a name which is become most common.

Paroecious (părī·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. πάροικος dwelling side by side, παροικία the condition of so dwelling (see Parish) + -ous; after *diœcious,* etc.] Having the male and female reproductive organs growing beside or near each other, as in certain cryptogams. Hence **Paroe·ciously** *adv.,* **Paroe·ciousness;** so **Paroecism** (părī·siz'm), the condition of being paræcious.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

‖ **Paræmia** (părī·miă). *Rhet.* [L., a. Gr. παροιμία by-word, proverb, f. πάροιμ-ος by the way, f. παρ(α- by + οἶμος way, road.] A proverb, adage. Hence † **Paræmial** *a.* = Paræmiac *a.* 1.

1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 80 Paræmia, called amongst vs an Adage, or common saying, as thus: Who so toucheth pitch, shal be defiled therewith. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* (Arb) 199 Parimia, or Prouerb, or, as we vse to call them, old said sawes, as thus: As the olde cocke crowes so doeth the chick: A bad Cooke that cannot his owne fingers lick. 1652 Urquhart *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 292 Allegories..parabolary, ænigmatick or paræmial. 1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* II. To Rdr. 1, I take these eighteen Paræmial Effata's for unquestionable Axioms.

Paræmiac (părīmiăk), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. Gr. παροιμιακ-ός (in both senses), f. παροιμία: see prec.]

1. *prop.* Of the nature of a proverb, proverbial; in quot. = Parabolic 1 (after παροιμία = παραβολή in St. John's Gospel).

1820 A. Knox in *Corr. w. Jebb* (1834) II. 451 It is a transcendant piece of paræmiac composition.

2. *Gr. Pros* Applied to a form of verse: see B.

1699 Bentley *Phal.* 133 The Anapæst Feet run on to the Paræmiac, that is, to the end of the Sett, as if the whole had been a single Verse. 1778 Bp. Lowth *Prelim. Diss. Isaiah* p. xxxii, Somewhat like the paræmiac verse of the Greeks.

B. *sb. Gr. Pros.* The short line (anapæstic dimeter catalectic) with which an anapæstic system usually ends.

1803 R. Porson *Let. Dalzel* in *Mus. Crit.* I. 334 The proportion of paræmiacs to other anapæsts is scarcely one in ten.

Paræmiographer (părīmiǫ·grăfəɹ). [f. Gr. παροιμία: see Paræmia, -o, and -grapher.] A writer of proverbs. So **Paræmio·graphy,** the writing of proverbs; a collection of proverbs.

1791–1823 D'Israeli *Cur. Lit., Philos. Proverbs,* The royal paræmiographer classes among their studies, that of 'understanding a proverb and the interpretation'. *Ibid. note,* England may boast of no inferior paræmiographers. 1818 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XLVI. 404 It seems to have been the model of the Paræmiography of Howell.

Paræmiology (părīmiǫ·lŏdʒi). [f. as prec.: see -logy.] The subject of proverbs. So **Paræmio·logist,** one who treats of proverbs.

1832 *Fraser's Mag.* VI. 501 A faithful historian of the paræmiology of his country. 1861 W. K. Kelly *Prov. all Nat.* (ed. 2) 93 That is all that Scotch paræmiologists condescend to tell us.

Paroicious, *a. Bot.* = Paræcious.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Paroish, -ien, obs. ff. Parish, Parishen.

Paroke, Parokeet, obs. ff. Parrock, Parakeet.

Parol (pæ·rŏl), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 5–8 **parole,** 6 **parrall,** 6–7 **paroll,** 7 **parroll,** 6– **parol.** [Orig. *parole,* a. AF. and F. *parole*:—late pop. L. *parabola*:—*paravola*:—*parabola* word, speech, orig. story, Parable.]

A. *sb.* 1. Something said or spoken; an oral statement or declaration; an utterance; a word. Chiefly in *Law*; now only in the legal phrase *by parol,* by word of mouth.

[1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 113 ȝe aren enblaunched with *bele paroles* and with clothes also.] 1474 Caxton *Chasse* 12 The symple parole or worde of a prynce. 1567 T. Paynell tr. *Amadis de Gaula* To Rdr., The dulcet and sweete parolls of his paramour. 1594 West *and Pt. Symbol.* § 43 If the submission were by paroll. 1652 Benlowes *Theoph.* xiii. cix. 250 But Saints with an attentive hope from high On Heav'ns Paroll do live and die. 1724 Scroggs *Courts-leet* (ed. 3) 160 A Lease for three Years by Parol is a Forfeiture. 1844 Williams *Real Prop.* (1877) 389 A tenancy at will may be created by parol, or by deed.

2. *Law.* The pleadings filed in an action (formerly presented by word of mouth).

[1598 Kitchin *Le Court Leete et Court Baron* 193 b, Parol fuit mise sauns iour in precipe vers prior.] *a* 1625 Sir H. Finch *Law* (1636) 360 If the tenaunt plead a warrantie with assets against him, the parroll shall demurre. 1741 T. Robinson *Gavelkind* vi. 108 And the youngest Son ..shall have his Age, or the Parol shall demur. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. 300. 1772 *Jacob's Law Dict., Parol,* or *Pleadings,* are the mutual altercations between the plaintiff and the defendant; which at present are set down and delivered into the proper office in writing, tho' formerly they were usually put in by their counsel *ore tenus,* or *viva voce.*

B. *adj.* [attrib. use of the sb.]

1. Expressed or given orally; verbal, oral. Now only in *Law,* in such phrases as *parol evidence,* as distinguished from documentary evidence.

1601 Holland *Pliny* (1634) II. 31 Topping the heads of the highest Poppies there growing, without any answere parole, [he] dispatched them away. 1627–77 Feltham *Resolves* II. lxxxii. 334 He gave him a Law Parole; and inscribed it in his heart. 1706 Phillips s. v. *Will, Will Parole* or *Nuncupative Will,* a Will only by Word of Mouth. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. xxiii. 367 Proofs, (to which..the name of evidence is usually confined,) are either written, or parol, that is, by word of mouth. 1876 Digby *Real Prop.* x. § 1. 379 The other terms of the tenancy may be proved by parol or verbal evidence without writing.

2. *Law.* Made (as a contract or lease) by word of mouth or in a writing not sealed.

1590 *Acts Privy Council* (1899) XIX. 178 A lease parol for three yeares of certaine growndes. 1600 *Manchester Court Leet Rec.* (1885) II 158 Adam Smythe houldeth a Dunghill . of James Radclyffe by lease parrall. 1717 *N. Riding Rec.* VIII. 35 Let to Ralph Wilson by paroll-lease..for seven years. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 195/1 Binding by deed poll, or by an agreement to execute an indenture, or a parol binding, have been held not to constitute an apprenticeship.

Parole (pă·rŏv·l), *sb.* Also 7 **-ol, -oll.** [a. mod. F. *parole* (parol) word (see prec.), in sense 'formal promise, engagement,' *parole d'honneur* word of honour, honourable engagement.]

1. In full, *parole of honour*: Word of honour given or pledged; *esp. Mil.* the undertaking given by a prisoner of war that he will not try to escape, or that, if liberated, he will return to custody under stated conditions, or will refrain from taking up arms against his captors for a stated period, generally for so long as the war then going on shall last. A person so liberated is said to be *on parole.*

a 1616 Beaumont *Antiplatonic* iii, Loves Votries inthrale each others soule, Till both of them live but upon Parole. *c* 1648 *Short Abridgem. Britane's Distemper* 93 Upon his word of honour, or upon his paroll, as soldiers now call it. 1658–9 in *T. Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 6 Mr. Turner and Mr. Trevor moved that his parole might be taken. Sir Arthur Haslerigge: The word parole is a new word; I move that the Serjeant take his bond. Sir George Booth: Seeing that we all understand not French, let us take his word; that is English..Sir Richard Temple: His word is sufficient. 1658 Willsford *Secrets Nat.* 198 Licens'd to go upon their Paroles. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 130 Finding means to make an escape, contrarie to their parole. 1700 Astry tr. *Saavedra-Faxardo* I. 235 Aspersions..upon him for the Breach of his Parole. 1722 Dr Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 315, I..took their paroles of honour for my safety. 1776 R. J. Meigs in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 265, I arrived here the 22d instant, from Quebec, on my parole of honor, to return when called for. 1837 Lockhart *Scott* xxvii. *note,* A good many French officers, prisoners of war, had been living on parole in Melrose. 1880 Dixon *Windsor* IV. xxviii. 259 They had broken their parole and fled.

b. *ellipt.* The condition of being on parole.

1667 Anne Wyndham *King's Concealm.* (1681) 76 They had lately obtained their Paroles. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xii. (1871) I. 735 This man [Rich. Hamilton] had violated all the obligations,..had forfeited his military parole.

2. *Mil.* The password used only by the officers or inspectors of the guard; distinguished from the *countersign* given to all the men on guard.

1777 W. Dalrymple *Trav. Sp. & Port.* xliii, The governor of Madrid, having received the parole, he enters the room to the ambassadors. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 260 The Officers..to be formed about forty paces in front of the centre, in two Ranks, facing the Line where they are to receive the old Parole.

fig. 1781 Johnson 8 May in *Boswell,* Classical quotation is the *parole* of literary men all over the world.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1812 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 89/2 A considerable number of officers have..been ordered into confinement, for. breaches of their parole engagements. 1900 *It estm. Gaz.* 19 Sept. 4/2 It is difficult to see how we can with any show of fairness inflict any severe punishment on the parole-breakers.

Parole (pärōʷl), *v.* [f. PAROLE *sb.*]

†1. *intr.* To pledge one's word. *Obs.*

1716 BP. NICOLSON in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. 1. III. 392, I dare parole for him, if the Government sends him back.. he'll never petition for another return into his native country.

2. *trans.* To put (a prisoner) on his parole, to liberate on parole.

1853 EMERSON *Emanc. Proclam.* (Cent.), The President by this act has paroled all the slaves in America; they will no more fight against us. 1893 LELAND *Mem.* II. 100 If you get [him], don't parole him. Shoot him at once.

b. *U. S.* To liberate (a prisoner) on his own recognizances.

1888 *Troy Daily Times* 7 Feb. (Farmer *Amer.*), The defendant was paroled on his own recognisance. 1888 *N. Y. Herald* 29 July (ibid.), He was paroled until August 8.

Hence **Paro·led** *ppl. a.*, put upon parole.

1898 *Daily News* 7 June 5/4 The Spanish are already in American debt for paroled prisoners.

Paroli (pă·rōlĭi), *sb.* [a. F. *paroli* (Oudinot 1653), a. It. *paroli* 'a grand part, set, or cast, at dice': cf. *parolare* 'to set or play at a grand part at dice' (Florio 1611); ? deriv. of *paro* pair, couple.] In faro and similar card games, the leaving of the money staked and the money won as a further stake; the staking of double the sum before staked. Cf. PARLEY *v* 2

1702 FARQUHAR *Sir H. Wildair* II. i, I can dance a minuet, ..play at picquet; or make a paroli, with any Wildair in Christendom. *Ibid.* II. ii, The capot at picquet, the paroli at basset. 1709 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* (ed. 3) 179 The Paroli is .having won the Couch or first Stake, and having a mind to go on to get a *Sept-et-le-va*, you crook the Corner of your Card, letting your Mony lie without being paid the value of it by the *Taliere*. 1762 H. WALPOLE *Lett., to Montagu* CLXXX, My friendship goes to sleep like a paroli at Pharoah, and does not wake again till their deal is over. 1794 *Sporting Mag.* IV. 43 That no parolis stand which are lost, and should retire. 1835 *Hoyle's Games* 46 At Rouge et Noir..Paroli. Double the sum staked the first time. 1844 THACKERAY *B. Lyndon* ix. (1886) 127 When I turned up the ace of hearts and made Paroli.

Hence **Pa·roli** *v.*, to stake one's money over again, plus that gained by it.

1835 *Hoyle's Games* 61 When a punter gains, he may either take his money or paroli..should he again prove successful, he can paroli for quinze and le va.

Parolist (pă·rōʷlist). *rare.* [In sense 1, f. PAROL *sb.*; in 2, f. PAROLE *sb.* + -IST.]

†1. A user of affected words. *Obs.*

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* IV. i. 112, I heard once one of these worthy parolists who had got by the end the word 'intricat'; he ..tould .that such a gentleman and he did beare most 'intricat' loue one to another: [meaning] intier.

2. One released on parole.

1901 *Scotsman* 16 Apr. 8/3 Parolists..admit..that further resistance signifies daily increasing misery for all.

Parolivary (pă*r*·livări), *a. Anat.* [PARA-[1] I.] Adjacent to the olivary body of the brain.

1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Parolivary body*, the Root-zone, anterior.

‖ **Paromœon** (pæro*m*ĭ*r*n). *Gram.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *παρόμοιον*, neuter of *παρόμοιος* closely resembling, f. *παρ(α-* PARA-[1] + *ὅμοιος* like.] The beginning of two or more words in a sentence with the same letter; alliteration.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Paromœon*, a Figure in Grammar when all the Words of a Sentence begin alike, or with the same Letter; as *O Tite, tute, Tati, tibi tanta Tyranne tulisti.* 1793 HELY tr. *O'Flaherty's Ogygia* II. 74 In every fourth part of a distich, there should be a paromœon of two words.

Paromology (pærom*r*lŏdʒi). *Rhet.* Chiefly in L. form **paromologia.** [ad. Gr. *παρομολογία* partial admission, f. *παρ(α-* subsidiary + *ὁμολογία* agreement, admission, HOMOLOGY.] A rhetorical figure in which something is conceded to an adversary in order to strengthen one's own position.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 97 *Paramologia*, where we grant one or more things meet to be marked or alledged, and forthwith doe inferre thereupon sufficient whereby to ouerthrow it. 1657 J. SMITH *Mysst. Rhet.* 115 Sometimes we confesse that which will not prejudice us; and this is called *Paromologia*, confession: as, I grant that they are resolute, but..to their own undoing. 1864 WEBSTER, *Paromology*: so in later Dicts.

So † **Paromologe·tic** *a.* [f. Gr. *παρομολογεῖν* to admit], of the nature of an admission.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 292 Figurative expressions..paradoxical, paramologetick, paradiastolary.

Paromphalocele (pă*r*·mfăloʃĭl). *Path.* [f. PAR(A-[1] + Gr. *ὀμφαλός* navel + *κήλη* tumour.] 'A hernia near the umbilicus' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893). Hence **Paro·mphalocelic** *a.*

1857 MAYNE *Exp. L.*, Paromphalocele, Paromphalocelic.

‖ **Paronomasia** (pă*r*·nomēziă, -siă). Also *errors.* 7-8 paran-. [L., a. Gr. *παρονομασία*, f. *παρ(α-* PARA-[1] I + *ὀνομασία* naming, after *παρονομάζειν* to alter slightly in naming.] A playing on words which sound alike; a word-play; a pun.

1579 E. K. *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Jan Gloss, A Paronomasia or playing with the word, where he sayth *I loue thilke lasse, alas* etc. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* Let, Sir R. Howard, The jingle of a more poor paranomasia. 1727 POPE, etc. *Art of Sinking* 97 The Paronomasia, or Pun, where a word, like the tongue of a jackdaw, speaks twice as much by being split. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* XXXIII, A most idle paronomasia. 1879 *Expositor* X. 20 Both classes of paronomasia are found in St. Paul.

Hence **Paronoma·sial, Paronoma·sian, Paronomasia·stic** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to paronomasia; characterized by paronomasia; so **Paronoma·stic, -ical** *adjs.*, **Paronoma·stically** *adv.*

1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 108 [This] raised..a ludicrous *paronomasial association in the minds of some of the audience. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Sept. 300/2 The playful, *paronomasian method of the poet. 1902 *Speaker* 4 Jan. 40/1 The finesses allusive, *paronomasiastic, and the like of the Erasmian Latin. *c* 1810 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 266 The very letter of the famous *paronomastic text proves that Peter's confession, not Peter himself, was the rock. 1664 H. MORE *Exp. 7 Epist.* Pref. b ii, The sound of Θωυρτερα and Θυγατερα are near enough for *paronomasticall Allusion in any indifferent man's judgement whatsoever. 1888 *Bookworm* I. 273 (leverly paronomastical is 'A Cursory History of Swearing' by Julian Sharman. 1846 TREGELLES *Gesenius' Hebr. Lexicon* s. v. אָרַר, For the purpose of *paronomastically answering to the words.

† **Parono·masy.** *Obs.* Also 7 *errors.* paran-. [a. F. *paronomasie* (1557 in Hatz.-Darm.).] = PARONOMASIA.

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* III. i, A kind of paranomasie, or agnomination. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 142 Some elegant figures and tropes of rhetorick .. paronomasies, oxymorons and the like, frequently used by the best speakers.

‖ **Paronychia** (pæro*n*ĭkiă). Also 7 **paro·nychie.** [L., a. Gr. *παρωνυχία* a whitlow, f. *παρ(α-* PARA-[1] I beside + *ὄνυξ, ὀνυχ-* nail. In F. *paronychie* (Paré *c* 1560). Cf. also PANARICIUM.]

1. *Path.* An inflammation about the finger nail; a whitlow.

1597 [See PANARICIUM] callede *Panaris* or *Paronichia.* 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II v. xi. 229 Tormented with a *Paronychia* for four dayes together. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Paronychia*, a preternatural swelling in the Fingers ends, very troublesome. 1741 A. MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 5 The deep-seated kind of *Paronychia.* 1874 ROOSA *Dis. Ear* 120 The pain will be intense, like that from a paronychia.

2. *Bot.* A genus of herbaceous plants (N. O. *Illecebraceæ*), with narrow leaves, and conspicuous silvery stipules usually concealing the minute apetalous flowers; whitlow-wort.

1666 LOCKE *Let. to Boyle* 24 Feb., B.'s Wks. 1772 VI. 537, I have endeavoured to provide paronych a, and I think I shall be able to forward pretty good store of it. it begins to be in flower. about a fortnight hence. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* II. 315.

Hence **Parony·chial, Parony·chic** *adjs.* (*Path.*), pertaining to or of the nature of paronychia.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Paronychic. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Paronychial.

Paronym (pæ·rŏnim). [ad. Gr. *παρώνυμον*, from neuter of *παρώνυμος* 'formed by a slight change of the word, derivative'.] A word which is derived from another, or from the same root; a derivative or cognate word.

1846 SMART Suppl., *Paronyme*, a paronymous word. 1888 P. SHOREY in *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* Oct. 290 Plato was determined to preserve the dignified associations of Being and its paronyms for the abstract studies he delighted to honor.

b. 'A word of one language which translates a word of another with only a difference of termination or other slight change' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890): cf PARONYMIZE, PARONYMY 3.

Hence **Parony·mic** *a.* = PARONYMOUS.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Paronymize (pă*r*·niməiz), *v.* [f. prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To convert into a paronym; to adapt (a foreign word) by giving it a native form. So **Paronymiza·tion.**

1885 B. G. WILDER in *Proc. Amer. Assoc. Adv. Sc.* XXXIII. 523 *note*, I have suggested that, in English works, so far as possible, the names be given an English aspect by paronymisation. 1889 *Nation* (N. Y.) 18 July 58/3 The Latin words are commonly paronymized rather than translated into inelegant or misleading heteronyms; e.g. *pedunculus* is Anglicised as *peduncle*, not *footlet*.

Paronymous (pă*r*·niməs), *a.* [f. Gr. *παρώνυμ-ος* (see PARONYM) + -OUS.]

1. Of words: Derived from the same root; radically connected, cognate.

1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Paronymous* (Gr.), pertaining to words or terms that have denomination from the same thing, but differ in case or termination. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius his Logic* I. xxv. 100 A Paronymous is a Concrete Word, and so deriv'd from the Primitive, as that it differs only from it in Termination. 1827 WHATELY *Logic* III. viii. 157 The Fallacy. that paronymous words (i. e. those belonging to each other, as the substantive, adjective, verb, &c. of the same root) have a precisely correspondent meaning; which is by no means universally the case. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurisprr.* (1879) I. xxiv. 482 The term 'delitum' is exactly coextensive with the..paronymous expression 'delitor'.

b. Derived from a word in another language with the same or similar form. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

†2. (See quots.)

1836 SMART, *Paronymous*, near to another word in meaning, as distinguished from *synonymous*..it may be said that there are few if any synonymous words in a language, but many that are *paronymous.* 1846 WORCESTER, *Paronymous*, alike in sound, but differing in orthography and signification; as, *air* and *heir.*

Paronymy (pă*r*·nĭmi). [f. Gr. *παρώνυμ-ος* (see PARONYM) + -Y. (Gr. *παρωνυμία* = a by-name, a surname.)]

†1. = PARONOMASIA. *Obs.*

1627 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 29 *Tribulation to them that trouble.* The paranomasie, or paronymie, I thinke is not casuall,..but intended to point at the *Talio* God holds in recompencing.

†2. The family of words derived from one root.

1682 *Weekly Mem. Ingen.* 375 The Paronymie or derivatives from thence.

3. Formation from a word in another language with but slight change; adaptation of a foreign word to native word-types.

1885 B. G. WILDER in *Jrnl. Nervous & Ment. Dis.* July (*title*) Paronymy versus Heteronymy as Neuronymic Principles. 1885-9 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sc.* VIII. 519 (Cent.) The relation between the Latin *pons* and the French *pont* is one of paronymy; but between *pons* and the English *bridge* it is one of heteronymy.

Paroo, obs. var. *prahu*: see PROA.

‖ **Paroophoron** (pæro*r*·fŏrn). *Anat.* [mod. L., f. PAR(A-[1] + *ὠοφόρον* ovary.] *a.* = PAROVARIUM. b. A small remnant of the Wolffian body in the female, corresponding to the parepididymis in the male. So ‖ **Paroophori·tis** *Path.*, inflammation of the parts adjacent to the ovary.

1872 PEASLEE *Ovar. Tumors* 12 The paroophoron, or parovarium, is a rule of embryonic life. 1881 BALFOUR *Comp. Embryol.* II. xxiii. 597 Remnants of the anterior non-sexual parts of the Wolffian bodies have been called by Waldeyer parepididymis in the male, and paroophoron in the female. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Paroöphoritis.*

Paropa.-pos, a fabric: see PEROPUS.

Parophite (pa·rŏfəit). *Min.* [Named 1852, f. PAR(A-[1] I + OPHITE, from its resemblance to ophite or serpentine.] A variety of PINITE, allied to agalmatolite, of various colours (greenish, yellowish, reddish, or greyish).

1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* § 67 61 The Parophite of Hunt is a rock of similar composition, from Canada.

‖ **Paro·psis.** *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *παραPAR(A-[1] + *ὄψις* sight, vision.] (See quot.)

1822 GOOD *Study Med.* III. 108 Paropsis is literally 'disensed or depraved vision'.. The ophthalmic monographists..have most unmercifully enlarged the list under this genus. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Paroquet (pæ·rŏket). [Another form of PARAKEET.]

1. = PARAKEET, q. v. for forms and quotations.

2. *Comb.* **Paroquet** (**perroquet**) **auk,** a small auk, *Ombria psittacula* (*Cyclorhynchus psittaculus*), inhabiting the coasts and islands of the northern Pacific; **paroquet-bur,** a name in Jamaica of the plants of the genus *Triumfetta*: see quot.

1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) II. 345 The Perroquet Auk..is found in flocks in Kamtschatka, in the isles towards Japan, and on the western shores of America. 1835 *Penny Cyc.* III. 101/1 The Perroquet Auk is about eleven inches in length. .. The head, neck, and upper parts are black, blending into ash-colour on the fore-part of the neck; the under parts from the breast are white; the legs are yellowish. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1170 In Jamaica the name Paroquet Burr is given to them [species of *Triumfetta*], on account of the green paroquets feeding on their ripe fruits or burrs.

Paroral (pă*r*ō·răl), *a. Zool.* [f. PAR(A-[1] I + ORAL *a.*] Situated beside the mouth: applied to a series of cilia in certain infusorians.

1882 W. SAVILLE KENT *Infusoria* II. 762 A fourth, but as yet rarely observed, series [of cilia], obtaining in Gastrostyla..he proposes to distinguish as the 'paroral' one.

Parorchid (pă*r*·kid). *Anat.* Also in L. form **parorchis.** [ad. mod.L. *parorchis*, f. PAR(A-[1] + Gr. *ὄρχις* testicle: cf. *orchid.*] The epididymis.

1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 614 The vasa efferentia pass to a parorchis. *Ibid.* 617 The primitive kidneys are partly united with the testes, and there form the parorchids (epididymes).

‖ **Parorexia** (pæro*r*·ksiă). *Path.* [mod.L., f. PAR(A-[1] + Gr. *ὄρεξις* appetite.] Perverted appetite.

1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 500 In neurasthenia this anorexia or parorexia leads to emaciation.

Paros, Parosche, (**-osse, -ossh(e,) -en, -ian,** obs. ff. PARISH, -EN.

Paroschen, ? scribal error for *parosche*, PARISH. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 5774 To a dyocise langed a cite, & ordened paroschens [*v. r.* parisches, WACE parosces] for to be.

‖ **Parosmia** (pă*r*·zmiă). *Path.* [mod.L., f. PAR(A-[1] I + Gr. *ὀσμή* smell.] Perverted sense of smell. Also (irreg.) **Paro·smis.**

1822 GOOD *Study Med.* III. 254 *Parosmis.* Morbid Smell. Sense of smell vitiated or lost. This is the *parosmia* and *anosmia* of many writers. 1884 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 472 Parosmia is often met with in lunatics. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 695 Parosmia, or perversion of the sense of smell, in which imaginary or subjective perceptions of odours are present.

Parosteal (pă*r*·stiăl), *a. Anat., Zool., Path.* [f. Gr. *παρ(α-* PARA-[1] I + *ὀστέον* bone: see OSTEAL.] = PAROSTOTIC.

1854 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* (1874) 146 Osseous tumours,.. and especially articulations, called by Virchow parosteal tumours. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 36 Those

'parosteal' bones which are developed from the skin and the subcutaneous and aponeurotic tracts underlying it.

So **Parostic** (pă'rɒ'stik), *a. Path.* [f. mod.L. *parostia*], pertaining to or characterized by *parostia* or defective ossification.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 248 A parostic diathesis seems from some cause or other to have existed.

‖ **Parostosis** (pærɒstō'sis). *Anat., Zool., Path.* [f. as prec. + -OSIS.] The formation of bone outside the periosteum, as in the integument or connective tissue, or the sheaths of blood-vessels. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893.) Hence **Parosto'tic** *a.*, of or formed by parostosis.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 63 No 'parostotic' bones are ever developed in relation with either limb-girdle.

Parot, obs. form of PARROT.

Parotic (pă'rɒ'tik), *a. Anat.* and *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *parōtic-us*, F. *parotique*, f. PAR(A-[1] 1 + Gr. οὖς, ὠτ- ear, ὠτικός of the ear] Situated beside or near the ear; parotid.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, The parotic region in birds is the turn of the ear. 1871 HUXLEY *Anat. Vert. Anim.* v. 220 The parotic apophysis on the posterior face 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Parotic process*, in the skull of the *Teleostei*, formed by the union of the *Pterotic* and *Epiotic* bones.

Parotid (pă'rɒ'tid), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7-8 -ide. [a. F. *parotide* (1545 in Hatz.-Darm.), or ad. L. *parōtis, parōtid-*; see PAROTIS.]

A. *adj.* (*Anat., Zool., Path.*) Situated beside or near the ear; applied esp. to a lobulated racemose gland (in man, the largest of the three salivary glands), situated one on each side, just in front of the ear, and having a duct (*parotid duct* or *Stenson's duct*) opening into the mouth opposite the second upper molar tooth; also to the arteries, nerves, veins, etc. belonging to the same region, and to inflammation, tumours, etc. occurring in it.

1687 *Phil. Trans.* XVI. 486 Neither was there any swelling formed in the Maxillary or Parotide Glandules. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 10 The Parotide is not a single Gland. 1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* iv. (ed. 5) 311 The parotid duct passes beneath the integuments of the cheek over the masseter muscle 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 178 Mumps is chiefly characterized anatomically by inflammation of one or both parotid glands. 1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 53 Parotid saliva is alkaline and viscous.

B. *sb.* 1. *Anat.* and *Zool.* The parotid gland.

1770 T. PERCIVAL *Ess.* (1777) I. 383 Indurated parotids, and deafness have ensued. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 835 The parotids vary principally in their proportionate size.

† 2. *Path.* A parotid tumour. *Obs.*

1747 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 214 Parotids, which are nothing else but tumified lymphatic, not salival glands, situated about the neck, ears, etc. These tumours have given occasion to two different systems for their explication. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX 450 We saw some parotids, but almost all were mortal, notwithstanding the stimulating topicks.

So **Parotide'al, Parotide'an** *adjs.* = PAROTID *a.*; ‖ **Parotidi'tis** [see -ITIS] = PAROTITIS.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 99 The breadth of the face is limited on each side by the parotideal edge of the inferior maxillary bone 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (ed. 2) 275 The Parotidean Arteries are 4 or 5 large branches .. given off from the external carotid. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 520 Parotiditis, or 'Mumps', is a simple, although an infectious disease.

‖ **Parotis** (pă'rōtis); usually in pl. **parotides** (pă'rōtidēz). [L., a. Gr. παρωτίς, παρωτιδ-, f. παρ(α- PARA-[1] 1 beside + οὖς, ὠτ- ear: see -ID.]

1. The parotid gland.

1615 H. CROOKE *Body of Man* 823 Vnder the eares and behind them there are many glandules called Parotides. 1747 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 246 When the parotis begins to suppurate, let the suppuration continue for some time.

† 2. A parotid tumour. *Obs.*

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Parotides*, .. also a preternatural Swelling of those Glandules. 1720 QUINCY tr. *Hodges' Loimologia* 148 Deafness joined with Drowsiness were signs the Parotides would soon appear. 1813 T. BUSBY tr. *Lucretius* II. 25 (Jod.) The hard dry parotides induced mortification. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Parotis*, .. Also, an old term for a swelling of the parotid gland.

Parotitis (pærɒtai'tis). *Path.* [irreg. for PAROTIDITIS, f. prec.: see -ITIS.] Inflammation of the parotid gland, or of neighbouring structures; usually constituting the disease called *mumps*. Hence **Parotitic** (-ti'tik) *a.*, pertaining to or affected with parotitis.

1822 GOOD *Study Med.* II. 337 In advanced life parotitis is sometimes apt to run into a chronic form. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Parotitic. 1880 J. W. LEGG *Bile* 469 Such symptoms as .. a parotitis, and injection of the conjunctivæ. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 358 Though it [i.e. Mumps] is called Parotitis, the other salivary glands as well as the parotid are usually affected.

Parotoid (pă'rō'toid), *a.* (*sb.*) *Zool.* [irreg. f. PAROTIS + -OID.] Applied to certain glands of the skin forming warty excrescences near the ears in some batrachians, as toads. Also as *sb.*

1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* xii. 488 The so-called 'parotoid' glands, as in the common Toad. 1878 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 762/1 In many Anura and Urodela these glandular structures attain a greater complication of structure, .. and constitute what are termed the 'parotoid' glands.

Parottie, Parour, obs. ff. PARROT, PARURE.

Parous (pæ'rəs), *a. Obstet. Med.* [f. L. element *-par-us* bearing; see next. Cf. PARITY[2].] Having brought forth offspring.

1898 G. E. HERMAN *Dis. Women* ix. 87 In text-books of anatomy it is stated that the parous uterus is normally larger than the virgin uterus.

-parous, *suffix*, f. L. *-parus* bearing, producing (belonging to *par-ĕre* to produce, bring forth; in Fr. *-pare*) + -OUS, as in *oviparus* oviparous, *viviparus* viviparous; so in numerous later and modern formations, as *albuminiparous, biparous, criniparous, larviparous, multiparous, uniparous*, etc.

‖ **Parovarium** (pærɒvē'riŏm). *Anat.* [f. PAR(A-[1] 1 + OVARIUM.] A remnant of the Wolffian body in the female, consisting of a group of closed tubules lying between the ovary and the Fallopian tube; corresponding to the *epididymis* in the male. (Also called *organ of Rosenmüller*.)

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 594/1 The parovarium is formed out of the Wolffian body. 1872 [see PAROOPHORON]. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 426 The anterior portion of the mesonephros is in this case converted into epididymis in the male, parovarium in the female.

So **Parova'rian** *a.*, pertaining to the parovarium.

1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* (1879) II. 269 The majority of the pure unilocular cysts are broad ligament cysts or parovarian. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 585 The variety of tumour most likely to be mistaken for free fluid in the peritoneum is the parovarian cyst. *Ibid.* IV. 432 Ascitis or parovarian cystoma.

Parowre, obs. form of PARURE.

Paroxysm (pæ'rɒksiz'm). Also 7 -isme, -ysme, -im(e, 7-8 -ism. [a. F. *paroxysme* (16th c.), earlier *peroxime* (13-14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. med.L. *paroxysmus* irritation, exasperation, a. Gr. παροξυσμός, f. παροξύνειν to goad, exasperate, irritate, f. παρ(α- PARA-[1] 1 + ὀξύν-ειν to sharpen, goad, render acute. In 16th c. used in Greek or L. form.]

1. *Path.* An increase of the acuteness or severity of a disease, usually recurring periodically in its course; a violent temporary access of disease; a fit.

[1577 FRAMPTON *Joyfull Newes* ii. 86 When thei bee in their traunce, or *paroxismos* the smoke of it maketh theim to awake.] 1604 THO. WRIGHT *Passions* v. § 2. 261 When the paroxime was vpon them. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* III. v, Againe, I feare a Paroxisme. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zoo'omia* 83 If they can..go but so far, as to call the fit of an Ague, a *Paroxysme*, .. my admiring Patient taketh him to be a great Schollard. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 34 They may give wonderful Relief in the Paroxism. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 409 In the course of the paroxysm she felt great aversion to water. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 16 The period in which the symptoms make their appearance is called the paroxysm or attack.

2. A violent access of action or emotion; a fit, convulsion (*e.g.* of laughter, excitement, rage, terror, etc.; also said of physical processes, as earthquakes or volcanic eruptions).

1641 MILTON *Reform.* i. Wks. (1851) 30, I will not run into a paroxism of citations again on this point. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VI. xxiii, In one or two of the more violent paroxysms of the siege. 1839 JAMES *Louis XIV*, IV. 42 He was cast into paroxysms of rage and despair which were frightful to behold. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv* iii. 48 In this violent paroxysm the whole top of the mountain is believed to have been swept away.

b. (Without *pl.*) The extreme height or violence, the acute stage (of any action, etc.). Now *rare.*

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* iv v. 84 And four-score [Years]. in the Paroxysme of their [Egyptian] bondage. 1693 R. FLEMING *Disc. Earthquakes* 110 By a falling down of the greatest Darkness, he brings their case to some higher Paroxism. 1821 J. Q. ADAMS in Davies *Metr. Syst.* iii. (1871) 145 At the very moment of fanatical paroxysm of the French revolution.

c. Violent or convulsive (physical) action.

1893 A. W. MOMERIE in J. H. Barrows *World's Parlt. Relig.* I. 271 It is manifest that the species themselves .. have been created not by paroxysm but by evolution.

† 3. A violent outburst; an open quarrel. *Obs.*

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* iv. i. 13 The greatest contention happening here, was that Paroxysme betwixt Paul and Barnabas. 1655 - *Ch. Hist.* ii. ii. § 88 The paroxisme continued and encreased betwixt the Scottish Bishops .. and such who celebrated Easter after the Roman rite. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. ii. iii. (1852) 372 The misunderstanding did proceed so far as to produce a paroxism.

Paroxysmal (pærɒksiz'măl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a paroxysm; marked by paroxysms; violent, convulsive.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 144 The cruel Tertian did not forget to keep its paroxysmal course and return. 1811 SHELLEY *St. Irvyne* x. Pr. Wks. 1888 I. 200 In a paroxismal frenzy of contending passions. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 253 Asthma is essentially a paroxysmal disease. 1878 BAYNE *Purit. Rev.* 488 A risk of their being elected in some paroxysmal mood of feeling.

b. *spec.* in *Geol.* Of or pertaining to a violent natural convulsion; sometimes = CATASTROPHIC, CATACLYSMIC. (In quot. 1877, Holding the theory of paroxysmal or catastrophic changes.)

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol* I. 463 Paroxysmal convulsions .. are usually followed by long periods of tranquillity. 1841 TRIMMER *Pract. Geol.* 469 These paroxysmal disturbances which have hitherto occurred at intervals from the remotest geological periods, may be renewed. 1877 A. H. GREEN *Phys. Geol.* xi. § 4. 524 The Paroxysmal School of Geologists. 1882 J. GEIKIE in *Nature* XXVII. 44/2 We have had experience of paroxysmal changes of level.

Hence **Paroxy'smalist** *Geol.* = PAROXYSMIST; **Paroxy'smally** *adv.*, in a paroxysmal way, by or in paroxysms or fits.

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 149 A line of shoals, therefore, or reefs, consisting of shattered and dislocated rocks, .. ought first to have been pointed out by the paroxysmalist. 1849 SEMPLE *Diphtheria* 85 The hæmorrhage..is suspended and paroxysmally renewed.

Paroxysmic (pærɒksiz'mik), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] = PAROXYSMAL.

1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xv. (1874) 130 They fancy that they honour inspiration by supposing it to be only extraordinary and paroxysmic. 1889 A. W. TOURGEE in *Chicago Advance* 7 Feb. 114 The slender figure writhed with the paroxysmic effort [of coughing].

Paroxysmist (pærɒksizmist). *Geol.* [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who attributes certain phenomena to paroxysms or sudden and violent natural convulsions; a catastrophist.

1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* xi. 357 The argument of the Paroxysmist would probably be something like the following.

Paroxytone (pă'rɒksitōun), *a.* and *sb. Gram.*, chiefly *Gr. Gram.* [ad. mod.L. *paroxyton-us*, a. Gr. παροξύτον-ος, f. παρ(α- beside, past + ὀξύτονος OXYTONE. In F. *paroxyton* (1570 in Hatz.-Darm.).] a. *adj.* Having an acute accent on the last syllable but one. b. *sb.* A word so accented.

1764 W. PRIMATT *Accentus redivivi* 106 The Ionians .. when they turned proparoxytone nouns of the second declension in εια into ειη, at the same time they made them paroxytones. 1881 CHANDLER *Greek Accent.* (ed. 2) 2 A word with the acute on the last syllable is called Oxytone; on the penultimate, Paroxytone.

Hence **Paroxytonic** (-tɒ'nik) *a.*, characterized by paroxytone accent or stress; **Paro'xytone, Paro'xytonize** *vbs.*, to accent on the penultimate syllable.

1887 A. MOREL-FATIO in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 349/2 As regards the tonic accent and the treatment of the vowels which come after it, Castilian may be said to be essentially a paroxytonic language, though it does not altogether refuse proparoxytonic accentuation. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Paroxytone* vb.

Paroyall, obs. form of PAIR-ROYAL.

Parpal, perpal. *Sc.* In mod. Sc. **pairple.** [app. var. of PARPEN.] In full *parpal wall*, partition-wall, partition. Hence **Parpalling.**

c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* ii. *Town & C. Mouse* xxvii, I thank yone courtyne and yone perpall [*v.r.* parpane] wall Of my defence now fra yone crewell beist. *Ibid.* xxvi, Vp in haist behind aue parpaling [*MSS.* parraling, perp, *ed.* 1621 parpelling] Scho clam sa hie. 1558 *Acts Council Edin.* (Jam.), The counsellors..did..give order to the Dean of Guild to big within the said church [St. Giles's] parpall walls of stone. 18.. JAMIESON, *Perple*, a wooden partition. *Mod Sc.* (Roxb.), Ye can hear the mice ahint the pairple.

Parpen, parpend, parpent (pā'rpĕn, -ĕnd, -ĕnt). Forms: 5-8 **perpend,** (5 **perpoynt**), 6-8 **parpen,** (**parpin**(e, 6-9 **parpan**(e, 9 **parpoint**), 6 9 **perpen,** (7-8 **perpin,** 7-9 **perpent,** 9 **perpeyn**). [a. OF. *parpain* (1304-1550 in Godef.), *perpain* (1306), *parpin* (1394), *parpan* (1498), *parpoin* (16th c.), *perpin* (Cotgr. 1611), mod.F. *parpaing* (Littré), in med.L. *parpanus* (1402 in Littré). Of doubtful origin (see Note below); hence the etymological spelling is unsettled. In Orr. the word was used as an adj. with fem. *parpaigne, -pagne, -peigne*, also ellipt. as sb. (for *pierre parpeigne*): see also *parpine* in Littré.]

1. In Masonry, A stone which passes through a wall from side to side, having two smooth vertical faces; a stone squared or dressed for this purpose. In quot. 1579-80, perh. adj. 'with perpendicular faces'.

c 1429 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 445 Pro xxxiij ped' de perpoynt' xvij*. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 88 The pillars of this temple are cut out of a quarry of marble called pentlike marble, and they were squared parpine, as thick as long. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 111/1 *Perpin*, are less than the size of Ashlers. *Ashler*, is a Stone a Yard long, and 8, 9, or 10 inches square. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 108 Lay here and there Stones that reach the whole Thickness of the Wall, that is to say, such as make the Surface on both Sides, which Workmen call Making a Parpin. 1890 *Tablet* 28 June 1026 The church is..built of brick-faced Yorkshire parpoints.

2. Short for *parpen-wall*: A wall built of parpens; a partition-wall. Also *fig.*

1591 BRUCE *Serm.* I viij b, Sinne..casteth a balk and a mist betuixt the sight of God and vs; and therefore the Prophet calleth it a parpane. *Ibid.* T v b, Gif thou build vp an perpen of thine awin making betuixt thee and him. 1604 — in *Serm.*, etc. (Wodrow Soc.) 10, That I should take the full burden vpon me, until this parpan was demolished. 1825 JAMIESON s. v., 2 The parapet of a bridge is called a *parpane*, or *parpane-wa'*, Aberd. 1828 *Craven Gloss* (ed. 2), *Parpoint*, a thin wal, the stones of which are built on the edge. *Ibid.*, The parapet of a bridge is called in Scotland, *parpane*, which, in general, consists of a single stone in width.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: *parpen ashlar, stone, work.*

c 1429 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 445, lxxxij et di' fott of *perpendaschler vj*. 1756 *Ibid.* 529 The ashler under the Plinth of the Ballustrade..is parpin ashler. 1781 J. WOOD *Cottages* (1806) 8 The freestone is sawed out with a common hand-saw into what is called perpen-ashlar, that is, stone of four, six, eight or ten inches thick. 1792 BAILEY, *Perpend-stone* (among Builders) a stone fitted to the Thickness of a wall, so as to shew its smoothed ends on both sides. 1845 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 4), *Perpent-*

stone .., a large stone reaching through a wall so as to appear on both sides of it; the same as what is now usually called a bonder, bond-stone, or through, except that these are often used in rough-walling, while the term perpent-stone appears to have been applied to squared stones, or ashlar;..in Gloucestershire, ashlar thick enough to reach entirely through a wall, and shew a fair face on both sides, is called *Parping ashlar*. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLIV. xi. 1177 A new wall, not built to the thickenesse of the old, but with *perpend worke, laid with one course of bricke and no more.

b. **Parpen wall**, a thin wall built of parpen stones or of single bricks, as commonly in interior partition-walls; hence, a thin partition-wall of any kind; also locally, a parapet wall, as of a bridge.

1554-5 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1871) II. 297 Ane braid daill to be ane porpen-wall to the litill hous of the portell in the counsail-hous. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 457/1 A perpin wall, is a Single stone wall. 1720 WODROW *Life R. Bruce* in *B.'s Serm.*, etc. (Wodr. Soc.) 80 The King.. d scharged the taking down of a parpan wall in the Great Kirk, to enlarge the East Kirk. 1860 G. E. STREET in *Archæol. Cant.* III. 126 The altar set on a foot pace about three feet from the east wall, with a low stone perpeyn wall at its back. 1903 J. T. FOWLER in *Rites of Durham* (Surtees) 195 At Rievaulx the five eastern altars were divided by perpent walls of stone.

[*Note.* For the derivation of the French word, M. Antoine Thomas suggested in *Romania* XXVI. 437, 442 a L type **perpāginem* (f L. *per* through + radical of *com-pāginem*, *pro-pāginem*), with the notion of 'something fastened or driven through'. M. Gaston Paris, *ibid.* XXVII. 481, indicated some difficulties in this, and suggested a popular L. **perpendium*, related to *perpendiculum*, referring to the smooth vertical faces of the parpend stone. He admitted however the difficulty of thus accounting for the corresp. Sicilian *parpagnu*, Engadine *parpann*, and Sp. *perpiaño*, unless these are more or less altered adaptations of the Fr. word.]

Parpetrat, etc., obs. f. PERPETRATE, etc.

Parquet (pa:rket, ‖ pa:rke), *sb.* [a. (in specific senses) F. *parquet*, OF. *parchet* (14th c.) a small compartment, part of a park, theatre, court, etc., wooden flooring; dim. of *parc* PARK: see -ET.]

1. A flooring; *spec.* a wooden flooring composed of pieces of wood, often of different kinds, arranged in a pattern; a flooring of parquetry.

1816 TINGRY *Painter & Varnisher's Guide* (ed. 2) 384 Distemper for parquets, or floors of inlaid work. *Ibid.*, The name of parquets is given to boards of fir intersected by pieces of walnut-tree, or disposed in compartments of which the walnut-tree forms the frame or border. 1832 tr. *Tour Germ. Prince* II. xiii. 254 The large blocks of wood on the fire; the tile parquet,—all recall vividly to my mind that I am in France, and not in England. 1867 'OUIDA' *C. Castlemaine* (1879) 10 None such as these could cross the inlaid oak parquet of Lillieford.

2. (Also erroneously **parquette**.) Part of the auditorium of a theatre, the front part of the ground-floor nearest the orchestra, or sometimes the whole of it. Chiefly *U. S.*

1848 W. IRVING *Life & Lett.* (1864) IV. 34 Ladies..with their gay dresses, make what is the parquette in other theatres look like a bed of flowers. 1883 M. SCHUYLER in *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 880/1 No actual hardship is attached to a seat in the parquet. *Ibid.* 884/1 The partition which runs from the floor of the parquette to the floor of the gallery is of fire-proof blocks. 1896 *Daily News* 10 Feb. 6/6 In New York the stalls occupy the whole of the parquet.

‖ 3. In France, etc.: The branch of the administration of the law concerned with the prevention, investigation, and punishment of crime.

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Sept. 6/3 The orgies reported last week as having taken place in a Paris restaurant have attracted the attention of the parquet. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVII. 289 The head of the whole Parquet in France is the Procureur-Général. 1903 *Speaker* 19 Sept. 556/1 An unwise economy in the pay of the native Parquet or prosecuting body.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *parquet-flooring, -work.*

1874 LADY HERBERT tr. *Hubner's Ramble* II. ii. (1878) 245 The lacquered borders of the parquet floor. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* I. 116 A dais in parquet-work for the high table. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 5 A polisher of parquet-flooring. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Mar. 4/2 Scottish tweeds are some of the herring-bone pattern; others, again, what is called 'parquet', imitating a parquet flooring.

Parquet (pa:rket, ‖ pa:rke), *v.* [a. F. *parqueter* (1382 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *parquet*: see prec.]

trans. To provide (a room) with a floor of parquet-work; to construct (a flooring) of parquetry; to make of inlaid wood-work.

1678 EVELYN *Diary* 23 Aug., The roomes are wainscotted, and some of them parquetted with cedar, yew, cypresse, &c. 1865 J. C. BELLEW *Blount Tempest* I. 58 The flooring was parqueted very curiously, and so highly polished, that .. it was as unsafe as ice. 1873 M. COLLINS *Squire Silchester* III. xxii. 239 From the parqueted floor to the open oaken-raftered roof.

b. To turn into, or make like, a parquet floor.

1875 R. F. BURTON *Gorilla L.* (1876) II. 277 We ascended a path greasy with drizzle, parquetted by negro feet.

Parquetage (pa:rketedʒ). [a. F. *parquetage* (1676 in Hatz.-Darm.) flooring, wooden mosaic, f. *parqueter*: see prec. and -AGE.] = PARQUETRY.

1845 *Art-Union Jrnl.* June 169 Twelve different patterns of parquetage, or inlaid wood flooring. 1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 11 Sept. 170/2 Carved oak, stained glass, parquetage.

Parquetry (pa:rketri). Also ‖ **parqueterie** (parketri). [a. F. *parqueterie* (1835 in *Dict. Acad.*), f. *parquet*: see -ERY 1.] Inlaid work of wood, in which a pattern is formed by different kinds of wood; esp. in flooring: cf. PARQUET *sb.* 1.

1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts, Parquetry.* 1877 *Gd. Words* XVIII. 19/1 The floors are in parqueterie. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 184/1 Parquetry is a beautiful species of flooring, consisting of various patterns formed of different woods. 1883 J. PAYN *Thicker than Water* xx, The floor.. left a free opportunity for parquetry round its margin.

attrib. 1883 *Times* 19 Nov. 4 The floor..is..a parquetry floor. 1895 *Daily News* 10 May 9/2 A Louis XVI. parqueterie secretaire of tulip and rosewood.

Parr[1], **par** (pa:r). [app. of Scottish origin; derivation unknown.]

1. A young salmon before it becomes a smolt; distinguished by the parallel transverse bands on its side; = BRANDLING *sb.* 2.

Formerly supposed to be a distinct species.

1715-22 PENNECUIK *Descr. Tweeddale* Wks. (1815) 107 Salmo salmulus, Samlet, or Par. *a* 1771 SMOLLETT *Ode to Leven-Water*, The scaly brood In myriads cleave thy crystal flood; ..The salmon, monarch of the tide, The ruthless pike, intent on war; The silver eel and mottled par. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xxiv, Par, which some suppose infant salmon. 1827 — *Jrnl.* 9 May, Warm dispute whether par are or are not salmon trout. 1844 *Zoologist* II. 527 *note*, Brandling-trout, fingerling, par, smolt, &c. all denote the same fish. 1862 *Act* 25 & 26 *Vict.* c. 97 § 2 'Salmon' shall..include bull trout, smolts, parr, and any other migratory fish of the salmon kind. 1868 PEARD *Water-farm.* x. 103 The ova deposited in our boxes have long since become parr.

2. A young coal-fish or black cod, less than a year old (see BILLET[3]); a sillock. *local.*

1769 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* III. 153 *Coal Fish*, The fry.. are called at Scarborough *Parrs*, and when a year old, *Billets*. About nine or ten years ago such a glut of Parrs visited that part, that for several weeks it was impossible to dip a pail into the sea without taking some. 1832 J. COLE *Scarborough Guide* 108 The principal fish brought to Scarborough for sale are..herrings, whiting, parr, billits, colefish.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *parr-fishing*; **parr-marks**, the dark transverse bands which characterize the salmon in the parr stage; **parr-tail**, an artificial fly used in salmon fishing.

1889 *Daily News* 9 July 5/3 What better means of diminishing the population of salmon can be invented than free *parr-fishing? 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* ix. (1880) 305 With bands or marks on the sides known as *parr-marks. 1866 CRICHTON *Ramble in Arcades* 129 Though we spun the *parr-tail assiduously we did not succeed in moving one [salmon]. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* v. (1880) 294.

Parr[2]. *dial.* Also **parro**, **par**. (See quot.)

1847 HALLIWELL, *Parre*, a young leveret (Devon). [Thence in WEBSTER, etc.]

Parrachite, -chito: see PARAKEET. **Parrah**: see PARA, Eastern coin. **Parrail(le**, var. PAREL.

Parraket, -ket, variants of PARAKEET.

†**Pa·rraketism.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. prec + -ISM.] Acting like a parrot, i.e. speaking without understanding what one says.

1658 HARRINGTON *Prerog. Pop. Govt.* Wks. (1700) 254 Did you ever hear such a Parraketism? for to speak a word without understanding the sense of it, is like a Parrat.

Parral, Parraling, var. PARREL, PARELLING.

Parrall, obs. f. PARLE, PAROL. **Parramatta**: see PARAMATTA. **Parraquito**: see PARAKEET.

†**Par-rational**, *a. nonce-wd. Obs.* [f. L. *pār* equal (see PAR *sb.*[1]) + RATIONAL.] Equally rational or reasonable.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 50, I know no difference in these Essentialls, between Monarchies, Aristocracies, or Democracies; the rule will bee found par-rational! say Schoolmen and Pretorians what they will.

Parrator, obs. f. PARITOR. **Parre**: see PAIR, PAR *v.*[1], PARR[2]. **Parrear**, obs. f. PARIAH.

Parree, Parreiall, obs. ff. PARRY, PAIR-ROYAL.

Parrel, parral (pæ·rĕl), *sb. Naut.* Forms: 5 perell, 6 parle, 7 parel, parrell, (8 pareil), 7-parrel, 9 parral. [app. the same word as PARREL *sb.* (cf. OF. *parail* rigging (1345 in Godef.).] A band of rope, chain, or iron collar by which the middle of a yard is fastened to a mast.

1485 *Naval Accts. Hen. VII* (1896) 37 Layners for the truss perell. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Racamenta*, the parle of a ships yard, *Aplustre*. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* v. 20 Parrels are little round Balls called Trucks, and little peeces of wood called ribs, and ropes which doe incircle the Masts, and so made fast to the Yards, that the Yards may slip vp and downe easily vpon the Masts. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xi. (1840) 192 The pareil of the mizen topsail yard ..giving way. 1764 VEITCH in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 286 From the parrel of the main-yard down to the upper deck of the ship. *Ibid.* 288. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 518 *Parrals*, or *Parrels*. Those bands of rope, or sometimes iron collars, by which the centres of yards are fastened at the slings to the masts, so as to slide up and down freely.

b. *Comb.*, as *parrel-lashing, -rope, -truck.*

1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 142 Parrel Rope, as big as the Pendants of the Brace. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word bk.*, *Parrel-rope*. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s. v., The parrel.. has strung upon it parrel-trucks, that is, small wooden globes to prevent friction..in hoisting or lowering.

Hence **Pa·rrel, parral** *v.*, to fasten by means of a parrel (in quot. 1895 *intr.* for *refl.*).

c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 49 The masthead men parrel the yard. 1895 *Outing* (U. S.) Apr. 46/1 Hook them on to the trysail gaff, the jaws of which parral on to the mast.

Parrel(l, Parrer, Parresche, Parret, Parrettor, obs. ff. PAREL, PERIL, PARURE, PARISH, PARROT, PARITOR.

[**Parrett**, copyist's error for *parrell*: see PAREL. 1546 in *Inv. Ch. Goods Yorksh.* etc. (Surtees) 138-9.]

‖ **Parrhesia** (pärĭ·ziă, -rĭ·siă). *Rhet.* Also 6 **parresia, parisia**; in 7 anglicized as **pa·rrhesy**. [Late L. *parrhēsia* (Isidore *Orig.* ii. 20), a. Gr. παρρησία free-spokenness, frankness, f. παρα- beside, beyond + ῥῆσις speech.] Frankness or freedom of speech.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 90 *Parresia*, or liberty to speake, when by winning of curtesie to our speech we seeke to auoide any offence therein, as thus: Pardon if I be tedious. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 234 *Parisia*, or the Licentious. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch.* III. iv. 274 An honest and innocent parrhesy, or freedome of speaking, such as becomes the Messenger of heaven. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Parrhesia*, liberty in speaking; in Rhetorick it is a figure in which we speak boldly, and freely, in things displeasing, and obnoxious to envy. 1893 *Ch. Times* 27 Oct. 1030/1 ..do not the less admire the womanly sweetness and beauty of characters like Perdita and Miranda because of their occasional parrhesia

Parrhesiastic (pärĭsiæ·stik), *a. rare.* [ad. Gr. παρρησιαστικ-ός free-spoken, f. παρρησιαστ-ής (L. *parrhesiastēs*), ult. f. παρρησία: see prec.] Bold and open in speech; free-spoken, outspoken.

1835 WHATELY *Commpl.-Bk.* (1864) 120 The supposed superiority of wisdom attributed to cautious, reserved.. characters, as compared with the more open, unreserved, energetic and parrhesiastic.

Parriah, -iar, -ier, obs. ff. PARIAH. **Parrial, -all, Parriche**, obs. ff. PAIR-ROYAL, PARISH.

Parricidal (pærisai·dăl), *a* [ad. L. *parricīdālis*: cf. obs. F. *parricidal* (16th c. in Godef.), f. *parricīda* PARRICIDE[1].] Of, pertaining to, of the nature of a parricide; guilty of parricide.

1627 MAY *Lucan* VII. N vj, On brothers, and on fathers empty bedds The killers lay their parricidall heads. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* II. 194 The parricidal Oedipus 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. v. 270 Swegen's parricidal war with his father.

Hence **Parrici·dally** *adv.*, in a parricidal manner.

1856 MISS MULOCK *J. Halifax* xxiv, Dust of the dead ages ..never parricidally profaned by us the living age.

Parricide[1] (pæ·risəid). Also 6-8 **pari-**, (6 **para-**, 7 **parra-**). [a. F. *parricide* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *parricida*, *pāricida*, of doubtful derivation; by Quintilian thought to be for **patricida*, f. *patr-em* father: see -CIDE 1. See also PATRICIDE.] One who murders his father or either parent, or other near relative; also, the murderer of any one whose person is considered specially sacred as being the ruler of the country or in some position of trust; one guilty of the crime of parricide: see next; *transf.* one who commits the crime of treason against his country.

1554 W. PRAT *Africa* v. G iv, They haue a sharpe punishement for the paradices [*sic*] and mansleers. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 270 The Romans were accustomed to sowe paricides in sackes. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 64 b, Luther .. exhorteth all men that they would come to destroye these wycked theves and paracides. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* (1583) 785/2 Thus was Solyman murderer & parricide of hys owne sonnes. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 812 Parricides, which slew their Parents, or which slew their wives or children. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 5 If a woman murder her husband, she is judged by the civil law a parricide. 1638 R. BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III) 170 They lend the Spaniard their blood, and their hearts, to make a slave of their country, and are parricides of their Mother. 1644-58 CLEAVELAND *Gen. Poems* (1677) 171 My Compassion to my Country must not make me a Parricide to my Prince. *c* 1696 PRIOR *Cupid Mistaken* 11 Parricide! Like Nero, thou hast slain thy mother. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* v. i. 1810 This Paricide..Shortens her Father's Age, and cuts him off. 1853 MERIVALE *Rom. Rep.* I (1867) 5 Should a victorious general dare to turn his arms against his own country, where was the nation which should rise and overwhelm the parricide?

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.* = PARRICIDAL.

1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 58 Persons that had.. dipp'd their Parricide Hands in his Blood 1796 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) IV. 295 To exalt the French character, and, with parricide impulse, to depreciate that of England?

Pa·rricide[2]. Also 7-8 **pari-**. [a. F. *parricide* (15th c. in Littré), ad. L. *parricīdium*: see prec. and -CIDE 2.] The murder of a father, parent, near relative, ruler, etc.; the crime of a parricide: see prec.; *transf.* the crime of treason against one's country.

Parricida and *parricidium* had already in Latin a very wide application, including all uses found in English. In Codes in which distinctions are or were made between different kinds of murder, *parricide*, besides meaning the murder of parents and near relatives, has been variously extended; English Common Law distinguishes 'in no respect between the crime of parricide or that of killing a husband, wife, or master, and the crime of simple murder' (Wharton *Law Lex.* 1848).

1570 T. NORTON tr. *Nowel's Catech.* (1853) 132 If it be for every private man. parricide to kill his private parents. 1654 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Justine* XXXII. 405 The Father being compelled to parricide, did make sad all the Court with the execution of his Son. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XI. § 244 This unparalleled murder and parricide was committed upon the 30th of January. 1782 COWPER *Let. to J. Newton* Wks. 1837 XV. 126 The Americans..seem to me to have incurred the guilt of parricide, by renouncing their parent, by making her ruin their favourite object. 1866 R. LOWE *Sp. Reform.* 31 May (1867) 212 To precipitate a decision. is parricide in the case of the Constitution, which is the life and soul of this great nation. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* viii 87 They denied that they had themselves killed Sextus Roscius. They said the son had done it, and they charged him with parricide.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.* = PARRICIDAL.

1806 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (ed. Ford) VIII. 473 Persons who may reject..parricide propositions.

Hence **Pa'rricided** *ppl. a.*, killed by parricide.

1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* II. ix. (1872) I. 106 The parricided Albert's son.

† **Parrici'dial,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *parricīdiāl-is*, f. *parricīdium* PARRICIDE[2]: see -AL. Cf. obs. F. *parricidial* (*c* 1600 in Godef.).] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of parricide; parricidal.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. III. *Furies* 797 Who..in all humane lives In cold bloud bath their parricidiall knives. *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 337 Partly by parricidial acts committed in his own family. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Bitton's Def. Pop.* (1851) Pref. 9 The news of Salmasius Parricidial Barbarisms.

† **Parrici'dious,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *parricīdi-um* PARRICIDE[2] + -OUS.] = PARRICIDAL.

1609 BP. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 241 The vngratious and vnnaturall despight of a Parricidious Vsurper. *Ibid.* 246 A parricidious Murder. 1779 *Hist. Mod. Europe* I. xix. 228 This parricidious Zealot. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* v. 397 Arrest, my son, thy parricidious hate.

Pa'rricidism. *rare*[-1]. [See -ISM; cf. *libertinism.*] The practice of parricide.

1797 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXIV. 193 An inflexible and severe magistrate, accused of incest and parricidism.

† **Parricidous,** *a. Obs. rare*[-1]. [f. PARRICIDE + -OUS.] = PARRICIDIOUS. (Perh. a misprint.)

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xvi. 143 The men of Melita when they saw a viper upon the hand of Paul, said .. the parricidous animall and punishment of Murtherers is upon him.

† **Parricidy.** *Obs.* In 6 **paracidie,** 7 **pari-.** [ad. L. *parricīdi-um*; cf. *homicidy.*] = PARRICIDE[2].

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 339 For committing Paracidie, that is to wit, for poysoning thy Mother and a Nephew of thine. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x. liv. (1612) 242 How they wrought Paricidie. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 113 Aurelius Conanus..defiled with Paricidies or murthers of his owne Kinred.

Parrier (pæ'riəɹ). [f. PARRY *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] One who parries.

1809 ROLAND *Fencing* 45 To understand that it is very possible to hit these kind of windmill parryers.

Parrier, obs. form of PARIAH.

Parrish, -en, etc., obs. ff. PARISH, PARISHEN, etc.

Parritch, Sc. and north. dial. f. PORRIDGE.

Parritor, -our, obs. forms of PARITOR.

Par-roast, *v. nonce wd.* [f. ROAST *v.*, after PARBOIL 2.] *trans.* To roast partially.

1847 DE QUINCEY in *Tait's Mag* XIV. 576 Martin, the man that parboiled, or par-roasted York Minster.

Parroche, -in, -yn, obs. ff. PARISH, PARISHEN.

Parrochite, -ocquet: see PARAKEET.

Parrock (pæ'rək), *sb.* Now chiefly *dial.* (see PADDOCK). Forms: 1 **pearroc, pear(r)uc,** 5 **parrok,** 6 **-ocke,** 6- **parrock,** (7 **parock,** *dial.* **purrock,** 9 *dial.* **parrack, -ick**). [OE. *pearroc, -ruc* masc., corresp. to OHG. *pfarrih, pferrih,* MHG. *pferrich* 'fencing about, enclosure, enclosed space', mod.Ger. *pferch* 'fold (for sheep, etc.)'; MLG. *perc* masc. and neut.; MDu. *perc, parc,* Du. *perk, park* neut., 'pen', and (after Fr.) 'park'; all pointing back to a com. WGer. **parruk, -ik.* Found also in early med.L. as *parricus, parcus* (8th c. in *Ripuar. Laws*), and in mod. Romanic langs.: It. *parco,* Sp, Pg. *parque,* Pr. *pargue, parc,* F. *parc,* whence ME. *parc* PARK, and mod. Ger. *park,* Du. *park* (in part). Also in Welsh *parwg* (from ME. *parrock*), *parc* (from Eng.), Gael. *pàirc* (from Eng.), Bret. *park* (from Fr.).

The ulterior origin and relations are disputed: see Diez, Körting, Kluge, Franck. The OE. and cognate Ger. forms show that the word must have been in WGer. as early as the 4th c. The oldest sense in OE. and OHG. appears to be 'the enclosing fence or hurdles, *clathri*', rather than 'the enclosed space'. Diez and Körting favour a Romanic origin, and possible connexion with L. *parcère, parcus* adj., but Darmesteter rejects this, because Prov. *pargue* (with *pargou, pargade, pargagi*) requires orig. *parric-* not *parc-*. A Celtic origin is out of the question (Thurneysen); all the Celtic forms are late borrowings from Eng. and Fr. It is thus not improbable that **parruk,* **parrik,* was a dim. of a WGer. **parra,* OHG. *pharra,* Ger. *pferre,* in an original sense 'circuit, compass, precinct, district' (taken in Christian times as a convenient equivalent for med.L. *parochia* parish); cf. mod. dial. PAR *sb.*[2] 'enclosure for beasts', and ME. *parren,* PAR, PARR *v.*[1] 'to enclose, confine'.]

1. † **a.** A fence, or hurdles, with which a space is enclosed. (*O. E.*) **b.** An enclosed space of ground; a small enclosure or field, a paddock.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 824 (so Erf. 224) *Clat(h)rum,* pearroc. *a* 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 486 *Clatrum* (*clathri*), pearuc. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xviii. § 2 On ðisum lytlum pearroce [L. *saeptum,* CHAUCER clos, i.e. the earth] þe we ser ymbe spræcon buxiaþ swiþe manega ðeoda. *c* 918 *O.E. Chron.* an. 918 [Hie] him wiþ gefuhton .. and bedrifon hie on anne pearruc and beseeton hie þær utan. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 140/8 *Clatrum,* pearruc. *c* 1000 in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* V. 277 Þis sindon ða landgemæro. Ærest .. on Bogeles pearruc; of Boceles pearruc. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 702 Pyned þar in a parroke inparkid as bestis. 1530 PALSGR. 252/1 Parrocke a lytell parke, *parquet.* 1582 SIR T. HENEAGE *Let.* in Nicolas *Life Hatton* (1847) 277 To kill a doe in the parrock of the great park. 1589 NASHE *Martins Months Minde* 49 My parrock of ground..abutting vpon three high wales, wherevpon standeth a Cottage, built triangle wise [i.e. the gibbet at Tyburn]. 1709 *N. Riding Rec.* IX. 107 The paddock or parrock called Butt-paddock. 1825 BROCKETT *N.C. Gloss.* s.v. *Paddock,* In Westmorland *parruck*..is a common name for an inclosure near a farmhouse. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-bk.* s.v., They cows mus'n bide in the parrick no longer.

2. A small apartment or narrow cell in a building; a stall, coop, or pen for animals.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 384/2 Parrok, or cowle, *saginarium, ..cavea, ..pargulus. Ibid.,* Parrok, or caban, *preterioium, capana.* 1818-80 JAMIESON, *Parrock, Parrok,* 1. a small inclosure, a little apartment, *Dumfr.*..2. A very straight enclosure in which a ewe is confined, that she may take with her own lamb, or with that of another when her own is dead. *Roxb.*

† 3. (See quot.) *Obs.* [Perh. a different word.]

a 1700 *Kennett MS.* in Halliwell s.v., When the bayliff or beadle of the Lord held a meeting to take an account of rents and pannage in the weilds of Kent, such meeting was calld a parock.

Pa'rrock, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To enclose, shut up, confine within narrow limits.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 281 Poule *primus heremita* had parroked hym-selue, þat no man miȝte hym se. 1393 *Ibid.* C. VII. 144 Ich am ywoned sitte Yparroked in puwes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 384/2 Parrokkyn, or speryn in streyte place (*K.* speryn in strey(t)ly, *S.* closyn in strey(t)hly). 1825-80 JAMIESON s.v., Sheep are said to be parrach'd in a fold, when too much crowded. *Ibid., To parrock a ewe and lamb,* to confine a strange lamb with a ewe which is not its dam, that the lamb may suck. *Roxb.* 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss., Pairock, parrick,* to shut up..in a paddock.

Hence **Pa'rrocked** *ppl. a.*, shut up, closed.

c 1520 *Treat. Galaunt* 116 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 156 For all..thy parrocked pouche that thou so fast doest brace.

Parroket, -quet: see PARAKEET.

Parroll, obs. form of PAROL *sb.*

Parrot (pæ'rət), *sb.* Also 6-7 **parot, parat,** 6-8 **parrat, -et,** (6 **parrote, -otte, parott(e, parate**). [Known first *c* 1525; of uncertain origin, there being no cognate form of the name in other langs.; conjectured to be = F. *Perrot* 'a mans proper name, being a diminutive or derivative of Pierre' Peter (Cotgr.): cf. *Pierrot,* diminutive of Pierre, in mod.Fr. a name of the house-sparrow.

The chief difficulty in this is that the sense 'parrot' is not recorded for F. *Perrot* (although Littré has *pérot* as a modern Fr. familiar name given to the parrot), while *Perrot* does not appear as a man's name in 16th c. Eng., so that points of contact are wanting. Cf. however the suggested origin of Sp. *perico, periquito,* under PARAKEET.]

1. A bird of the order *Psittaci,* or family *Psittacidæ,* and spec. of the genus *Psittacus*; these are scansorial and zygodactyl, and have a short hooked bill and naked cere; many of the species have very beautiful plumage, and some of the fleshy-tongued ones can be taught to repeat words and sentences with great perfection; hence, much valued as cage-birds, the species most commonly kept being the Grey Parrot (*Psittacus erythacus*) of West Africa.

The order includes many genera and species chiefly inhabiting tropical and semi-tropical regions; a few are found in the temperate zones in N. America, Australia, and New Zealand. As differentiated from *parakeet,* 'parrot' is applied to the moderate-sized and larger species of the order. Various families, genera, and species have distinct names, as *cockatoo, hea, lory, macaw,* etc.

c 1525 SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 1 My name is Parrot, a byrd of paradyse. *Ibid.* 9 Parot must haue an almon or a date. *Ibid.* 15 Speke, Parrot, I pray you, full curtesly they say; Parrot is a goodly byrd, a prety popagey. 1564-78 BULLEYN *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 61 Our Parate will saie, Parate is a minion, and beware the Catte, and she will call me Roger as plaine as your Maistership. 1581 RICH *Farew. Milit. Prof.* H iij b, Haue you founde your tongue now pretie peate, then wee must haue an Almon for Parrat. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* Introd. 52 Heere be likewise gray parots. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 146 The Island Gagandus: where they began first to haue a sight of the birds called Parats. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 2 Children like Parrats, soone learne forraigne languages, and sooner forget the same. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I x. (1674) 13 Seeing a beautiful Indian Parret..[he] delighted to hear her speak. 1727 POPE *Th. Var. Subj.* Swift's Wks. 1755 II. 1. 230 A very little wit is valued in a woman, as we are pleased with a few words spoken plain by a parrot. 1781 COWPER *Convers.* 7 Words learned by rote a parrot may rehearse. 1884-5 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* (1888) IV. 363 The gray parrots, forming the family *Psittacidæ,* are few in number and are confined to Africa and Madagascar.

b. A figure of the bird; esp. one used as a mark for shooting at; a popinjay.

1578 T. N. tr. *Cong. W. India* 198 They will make a Parret or Popin Jay of mettall, that his tongue shall shake, and his heade move, and his wings flutter. 1602 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 262 You passe through a place appointed for tilting..and in the midst, a high Pole for shooting at the wooden Parrat.

2. Applied contemptuously to a person; esp. in reference to an unintelligent mechanical repetition of speech, or imitation of the action of others.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* II. 107 Speake out Parrotte, in what place doth Luther subuerte the dueties of vertue? Where doth hee blotte out honesty and godly carefulnesse of good men? 1656 W. D tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* § 595. 181 To make a parrot of a man, a rehearser of other men's sayings. *c* 1800 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Ennui* IX, The mere puppets and parrots of fashion. 1837 EMERSON *Addr., Amer. Schol.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 175 He tends to become a mere thinker, or, still worse, the parrot of other men's thinking.

3. **Sea-parrot.** **a.** The coulterneb or puffin, so called on account of the peculiar shape of its bill.

1694 *Acc. Sev. late Voy.* II. 88 Amongst all web-footed Birds..this hath a peculiar Bill; and because it seem'd to those that gave him this Name to be like that of a Parret, therefore they called him also a Parret. 1772-84 *Cook's Voy.* (1790) VI. 2126 We saw numbers of sea parrots, and small ice-birds. 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 30 These are known by the fishermen as sea-parrots or coulternebs; but are more generally designated in books as puffins.

b. Some kind of fish: see PARROT-FISH.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Sea-Parret,* a Fish that has very sparkling and beautiful Eyes, the Balls of which are as clear as Crystal [etc.]. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 105 Sea Wolf..Sea Parrot..Sea Sow, Cock Peddle..Sea Mouse.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.,* as *parrot cage, family, form, species, story, teacher,* etc.; of the nature of or resembling that of a parrot, esp. with reference to the mechanical repetition of words or phrases in the manner of the bird, as *parrot-cry, -echo, -faculty, -fury, -lawyer, -phrase, -player, -prate, -prating, teaching, way, -work,* etc.; *parrot-billed, -learnt, -nosed* adjs.; *parrot-like* adj. and adv., *parrot-wise* adv.; **parrot-beak** = next (*a*); **parrot-bill,** (*a*) a New Zealand plant, *Clianthus,* Kaka-bill or Glory pea (Morris *Austral Eng.*); (*b*) a war-hammer with a point like a beak (*Cent. Dict.*); **parrot-bullfinch,** an Indian bird of the genus *Paradoxornis*; **parrot-crossbill,** a species of crossbill, *Loxia pytiopsittacus,* having a larger bill than the common species; **parrot-finch,** (*a*) = prec.; (*b*) one of the *Ploceidæ* or Weaver-birds, *Erythrura psittacea,* from New Caledonia (*List Anim. Zool. Gard.* (1896) 252); **parrot-green,** a yellowish green like the colouring of some parrots; **parrot mouth,** a malformation of a horse's mouth, in which the upper incisors project beyond the lower, so as to prevent grazing; **parrot-perch** = PARROT-FISH b (Morris *Austral Eng.*); **parrot's bill,** † (*a*) a form of surgeon's pincers; (*b*) = *parrot-bill* (*a*); **parrot's corn:** see quot.; **parrots' plague, rinderpest,** a contagious disease to which parrots are subject; **parrot-toed** *a.*, in-toed, pigeon-toed; **parrot tongue,** a tongue like that of a parrot; *spec.* a dry shrivelled condition of the human tongue in typhus, etc.; **parrot tulip,** a recent variety of tulip: see quot.; **parrot-weed** the Tree Celandine, *Bocconia frutescens,* a tropical American plant; **parrot-wrasse** = PARROT-FISH a. Also PARROT-COAL, -FISH.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 298 C[*lianthus*] *puniceus,* called *Parrot's-Bill..from the resemblance of the keeled petal to the bill of that bird. 1838 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 581/2 The *parrot-billed species. 1845 P. J. SELBY *Illustr. Brit. Ornith.* I. 254 *Parrot-Crossbill. 1843 YARRELL *Hist. Brit. Birds* II. 35 Specimens of the Parrot Crossbill are frequently brought from Germany..by dealers in birds' skins. 1894 R. B. SHARPE *Handbk. Birds Gt. Brit.* (1896) 58 The so-called 'Parrot' Crossbill..is an inhabitant chiefly of Northern Europe, whence it ranges occasionally into the British Islands. 1898 *Daily News* 2 June 7/6 An old *parrot-cry which had been exploded long ago. 1884 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* (1892) 238 False miracles or 'parrot-echoes of real ones. 1901 *Daily News* 5 Feb. 6/3 A *parrot-faculty for picking up languages. 1885 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* (1896) 686 The home of the vast majority of *Parrot forms is..within the tropics. 1627 *Peele's Merry Jests* C iv b, At which shee biting her lip, in a *parat fury went downe the staires. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 138 The little Frogge of an excellent *Parrat-green, that usually sits on trees and bushes. 1885 STEVENSON *Child's Gard. Verses, Trav.* 4 Where below another sky *Parrot islands anchored lie. 1616 T. ADAMS *Pol. Hunting* Wks. 1862 I. 16 Their ban-dogs, corrupt solicitors, *parrot-lawyers, that are their properties and mere trunks. 1856 MISS MULOCK *J. Halifax* XXVI, His lips moved in a paroxysm of prayer —helpless, *parrot-learnt, Latin prayer. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool* § 458 The horny *parrot-like beaks of Cuttlefish. 1888 F. HUME *Mme. Midas* I. v, Why do I repeat them, parrot-like? 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 246 In the education of mentally feeble children, parrot-like repetition should be carefully avoided. 1804 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Epist. to Ld. Mayor* Wks. 1812 V. 206 Despise his mind and *parrot-prate. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 26 His prittye *parat prating. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* If. xv b/2 The pinsers which are callede '*parates billes'. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Parrot's Corn, common name for the seeds of the *Carthamus tinctorius,* or bastard saffron. 1895 *Daily News* 19 Dec. 5/4 Spoken of as the *parrots' plague..called by Laics *parrots' rinderpest...One of the persons who died..at Versailles of the distemper was an officer's wife. She caught it by feeding the bird with sugar from her mouth. 1509 SHAKS. *Much Ado* I. i. 139 You are a rare *Parrat teacher. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 255 Too much time devoted in the past to the exercise of memory, to '*parrot' teaching. 1849 W. F. LYNCH *Exped. Jordan* v. 91 Most of the Turks walk what is termed *parrot-toed, very much like our Indians. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* lviii. (1896) 179 If you would but..hold your *parrot tongues. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 357 Dry, brown-crusted, shrivelled tongue—'the parrot-tongue' of typhus. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* V. 283 The *parrot-tribe might be an instance. 1882 *Garden* 13 May 333/3 A bunch of *Parrot Tulips..in a tall Dutch jar. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 May 2/1 That marvel of red and gold and green and terra-cotta, with its fantastic jagged petals and its sharp spur, which goes by the name of the parrot tulip. 1868 *Lights & Shades* I. 318 Their notions are in all cases alike infused in the true *parrot way. 1856 J. W. WARTER in *Southey's Lett.* (1856) II. 292 In what way Southey

wished the Catechism taught,..not *parrotwise, but Christianwise. 1866 *Edin. Rev.* VII. 468 Avoiding..what he calls *parrot-work. 1884 *Longm. Mag.* Mar. 529 Certain tropical species of herrings and *parrot-wrasses.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Parrotese** [see -ESE], parrot-language; **Pa'rrothood.**

1889 MAX MÜLLER *Nat. Relig.* xiv. 761 The parrot never speaks parrotese. 1894 *Daily Tribune* (N.Y.) 5 July, From early parrothood the lost one displayed a keen sense of the conventionalities of polite speech.

Parrot (pæ'rət), *v* [f. prec., q. v. for Forms.]

1. *intr.* To chatter like a parrot; to repeat words or phrases in a mechanical manner, like that of a parrot taught to speak. Also *to parrot it.* Now only as *absol.* use of next.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 136 Hee would do nothing but crake and parlet it in Print, in how manie Noble-mens fauours hee was. 1612 CHAPMAN *Widow's T.* Plays 1873 III. 82 If you Parrat to me long. 1647 TRAPP *Comm.* 1 *Cor.* xiv. 15 It is not praying but parotting. I have read of a Parot in Rome, that could..say over the whole Creed.

2. *trans.* To repeat (words) mechanically or by rote like a parrot; to iterate to weariness; to repeat or imitate without understanding or sense.

1649 HEYLIN *Relat. & Observ.* II. 202 If the Ministers will not parret forth the new States Doctrine to you, they shall be starved out of their Pulpits. 1805 T. HOLCROFT *Bryan Perdue* I. 132 Boys parrot what they hear. 1823 DE QUINCEY *Lett. Educ.* v. (1860) 94 To parrot the *ipsissima verba* of Kant. 1872 F. HALL *False Philol.* 31 The verb *experience* is, to Mr. White, parroting Dean Alford, altogether objectionable. 1880 *Grove's Dict. Mus.* I. 225/2 An idea..which has been parrotted by incapable..critics.

3. *trans.* To teach to repeat in a mechanical parrot-like manner; to drill like a parrot.

1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* III. (1783) I. 9 The most sensible people are frequently parrotted; they think as they are bid to think, and talk the dull dialect of their teachers, from the cradle to the coffin. 1827 LAMB *Let.* in Hazlitt *Mary & C. Lamb* (1874) 278 We are parroted into delicacy. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Feb. 196/2 The rank and file are tutored and parroted by author, by manager, or by stage-manager.

Hence **Pa'rroting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Pa'rroter,** one who mechanically repeats something learned by rote.

a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) Pref. 5 Which had been liker vnto the prating, prattling, and parating of birds. *Ya* 1700 in D'Israeli *Cur. Lit., Hist Thea. during Suppression.* Those proud parroting players, a sort of superbious ruffians. 1840 DE QUINCEY *Style* iii. Wks. 1890 X. 208 Passages of great musical effect vulgarized by too perpetual a parroting. 1861 MILL *Autobiog.* i. (1874) 31 Mere parroters of what they have learnt.

Pa'rrot-coal. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [Origin of *parrot* uncertain. (Quot. 1853 offers a fanciful guess.)] The Scotch and northern name of cannel coal.

a 1789 BLACK in Brand *Hist Newcastle* (1789) II. 242 *note*, Parrot, or kennel coal. 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scot., Fifesh.* VIII. 451 There is, on the north parts of Torry, a fine parrot coal, in thickness 4 feet, which is very valuable. 1801 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) Suppl. II. 231/1 Cannel coal..is found in Lancashire, and in different parts of Scotland, where it is known by the name of *parrot coal.* 1853 FLEMING in *Pharmac. Jrnl.* XIII 124 'Parrot'..might be applied to them, from the fact that, when burning, they 'chattered' somewhat like a parrot. 1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* v. (1879) 343 Cannel or parrot coal is a dense, dry, structureless, lustreless, highly-bituminous variety, which breaks with a conchoidal fracture.

Pa'rrot-fish. A name given to several fishes on account of their brilliant colouring, or as having a strong hard mouth resembling the bill of a parrot; *spec.* **a.** A fish of the family *Scaridæ* found in tropical seas and having a very strong jaw. **b.** A fish of the Australian labroid genus *Labrichthys*, esp. *L. psittacula.* **c.** One of the gymnodonts.

1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 28 We also took here that they call the Parrot Fish 1735 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIX. 113 *Psittacus Piscis, viridis, Bahamensis*: The Parrot-Fish; so called from the Shape of the Head, and its beautiful Variety of Colours, green, blue, red, and yellow. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 446 The Parrot-fish. This fish has the most beautiful lustres of any I have ever seen... The jaws thick and strong resembling the beak of a parrot. 1885 C. F. HOLDER *Marv. Anim. Life* 1 The gorgeous parrot-fishes are the sun-birds of the sea. 1902 SIR W. KENNEDY in *Daily Chron.* 13 Oct. 3/1 A very curious specimen, known in the tropic seas as the parrot-fish, from its formidable beak, like a macaw's.

Parrotism (pæ'rətiz'm), *rare.* [f. PARROT *sb.* + -ISM.] Action like that of a parrot; mechanical repetition or imitation; parrotry.

1773 MRS GRANT *Lett. fr. Mount.* (1813) I. xxi. 170 You have traced all this premature reflection to its true source; and you will possibly call it parrotism 1877 M. WALLACE *Russia* 413 The 'monkeyism' and 'parrotism' of those who indiscriminately adopted foreign manners and customs.

Pa'rrotize, *v. rare.* [f. PARROT *sb.* + -IZE.] *intr.* To act or speak like a parrot, to repeat parrot-like, to parrot.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 24 That Language be adapted to the Theme, He that to Parrots speaks, must parrotize. 1789 MRS. GRANT *Lett. fr. Mount.* (1813) II. xxxi. 156 You will hear many people..parrotizing about enthusiasm, when they mean bigotry or fanaticism.

Parrotry (pæ'rətri). [f. PARROT *sb.* + -RY.] The mechanical or servile repetition or imitation of the sayings, language, etc., of others.

1796 COLERIDGE *Watchman* No. 3. 93 *note*, This sentiment is so lugged into every debate, that it has degenerated into mere parrotry. 1847 J. STERLING *Ess.*, etc. (1848) I. p xliii, To render the ordinary religious confidences little more than parrotry or gibberish.

Parrotter, var. PARITOR *Obs.*, apparitor.

Parroty (pæ'rəti), *a. rare.* [f. PARROT *sb.* + -Y.] Like or characteristic of a parrot.

1822 *New Monthly Mag.* V. 45 Terence reckons it, together with cat's eyes and a parrotty nose, as an insurmountable objection to a proposed bride 1890 A. LANG *Old Friends* (1892) 158 You will have a parroty time.

Parry (pæ'ri), *sb.* Also 8 **parree.** [f. PARRY *v.* Substituted for PARADE, a. F. *parade*, ad. It. *parata* (to which Fr has no answering **parée*).]

1. The act of warding off or turning aside a blow or weapon by opposing one's own weapon or other means of defence; = PARADE *sb.* 6.

1705 H. BLACKWELL *Eng. Fencing-Master* 7 The Parry for Carte and Tierce is both from the Wrist. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* III. i, O cursed parry! that last thrust in tierce Was fatal 1808 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxiv, You were taught the thrust, but not the parry. 1863 WHYTE MELVILLE *Gladiators* 31 A fatal thrust.., and irresistible by any parry yet discovered.

2. *gen.* The warding off of any attack.

1709 SACHEVERELL *Serm.* 15 Aug. 11 We may..observe many. Politicians..to act always..on the Reserve,..and hold their Adversaries at a parry. 1801 MRS. PIOZZI *Let.* (in *Sotheby's Sale Catal* (1899) 24 Nov. 122), This must be a Severe Parry [Battle of Copenhagen] to the Chief Consul.

†**3.** A fencing-bout; hence, an encounter of wits.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. vii. § 11 (1740) 580 Sir George Jeffries, and one of the Prisoner's Witnesses, had a Parree of wit.

Parry (pæ'ri), *v.* Also 7 **parie,** 8 **pary.** [app. repr. F. *parez* from *parer*, ad. It. *parare* 'to ward or defend a blow' (Florio), a development of the sense 'to prepare, make ready':—L. *parāre.*

Probably an echo of the F. imperative *parez!* as a word of command, constantly used in giving fencing lessons.]

1. *intr.* To ward off or turn aside a weapon or blow by opposing to it one's own weapon or other means of protection.

1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 139 Excellent at parrying and fencing. 1692 SIR W. HOPE *Fencing Master* 4 To Parie is to put by a thrust or blow, so that you are not touched with it. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Good fencers push and parry at the same time.. The Spaniards parry with the poniard. The ancients parried with their bucklers. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribs.* viii. 116 They never parry with the blade.

fig. 1717 PRIOR *Alma* III. 382, I could With learned skill, now push, now parry, From Darii to Bocardo vary. 1813 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Patron.* (1833) II. xxxiv. 327 Too angry to parry, as she usually did, with wit. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 404 Fancy thrust and Reason parry!

2. *trans.* To stop, ward off, or turn aside (a weapon, a blow, etc.) in this way.

1692 SIR W. HOPE *Fencing Master* 26 After you have *Parried* him, you are readier to go to the *Parade* again. 1705 H. BLACKWELL *Eng. Fencing Master* 7 Carte must be parried partly by the Edge of the Foile or Sword Tierce must be parried with the Flat. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 290, I might as well have attempted to parry a cudgel with a small sword. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. iii, He now fights cautious,..parrying the Slogger's lunging hits.

b. *gen.* and *fig.* To avert or turn aside from oneself (anything threatened); to meet and turn aside (an awkward question, demand, etc.) by an adroit reply; to avoid, evade.

1718 *Free-thinker* No. 90 P 5 They..retort upon the Aggressour the Injury, which they parry from themselves. 1766 CHESTERF. *Lett. Godson* (1890) 196 Nothing is more usefull either to put off or to parry disagreable and puzzling affairs. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 472 The effects of moisture must have been, in a great degree, parried by his labour. 1859 W. COLLINS *Q. of Hearts* (1875) 32, I parried her questions by the best excuses I could offer.

Hence **Pa'rried** *ppl a.*, **Pa'rrying** *vbl. sb.*

1680 HICKERINGILL *Meros* 13 I'le warrant there has been ..Parrying and Fencing. 1815 CHALMERS *Posth. Wks.* (1849) VI. 306 He would not trifle or delay or make any parrying with temptation 1867 CARLYLE *Remin.* II. 26 Argumentative parryings and thrustings. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 165 Estimating what was come of parried thrust.

†**Parry,** app. obs. form of PERRY.

1490-1 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 100 Pro ij trowes pro strenyng del parry, viij*d.*

Parrych, obs. form of PARISH.

†**Pars,** *sb. pl. Obs.* [a. OF. *pars*, pl. of *part* PART.] Parts; parts of speech, grammar.

a 1300 *St. Gregory* 480 in Herrig *Archiv* LVII. 64 Gregorye can ful wel his pars, he can ful muche also of lawe. [Cf. *Vie du pape Grégoire* 41 (Godef.) Que a doure ans sot bien ses pars Lire et entendre des ars.] 13.. *K. Alis.* 665 The sevethen maister taught his pars, And the wit of the seven ars. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 480 O lordes, yeue vnto your men hir pars.

Parsable (pa'rsəb'l, -zəb'l), *a.* [f. PARSE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being parsed.

1889 W. G. JENKINS in *Amer. Ann. Deaf* Apr. 105 A sentence or phrase..perfectly parsable.

Parsainer, parsaner, obs. ff. PARCENER.

Parsche, -en, -one, obs. ff. PARISH, PARISHEN.

Parse (pāɪz, pāɪz), *v.* Also 6 **peirse,** 7 **parce, pearce.** [app. f. PARS, or f. L. *pars* part. (The pronunciation pāɪz is historical, and accords with the analogy of all words in *-rse.*)] *trans.* To describe (a word in a sentence) grammatically, by stating the part of speech, inflexion, and relation to the rest of the sentence; to resolve (a sentence, etc.) into its component parts of speech and describe them grammatically.

a 1553 COKE *Let.* in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) 1395/2 He [Prince Edward] hath learned almoste foure bookes of Cato to construe, to parse, and to say wythout booke. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* i. (Arb.) 27 Let the childe, by and by, both construe and parse it ouer againe. 1658 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 14 II ii. (1669) 12/2 The child reads, construes, and pearces his Lesson as the Master saith. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III 200/2 The important rule, that we should scrupulously parse every word we use. 1881 F. G. LEE *Reg. Barentyne* I. v. 59 Joram himself, they say,..can't parse his own sentences which never scan.

b. *intr.* or *absol.*

1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 61, I coold my rulez, coold conster & pars with the best of them. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 75 His Schoole-master neuer heard him peirse or conster, but he cryde out, *O acumen.* 1799 HAN. MORE *Fem. Educ.* (ed. 4) I 241 Why in parsing is he led to refer every word to its part of speech?

fig. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* xxv, The Earl, therefore, parsed and prosed away to good Mrs. B.

c. *intr.* for *pass.* To admit of being parsed.

1880 GRANT WHITE *Every-day Eng.* Pref. 13 Anxious.. whether his sentences will parse

d. *trans.* To put (one) through his parsing; to examine minutely.

1867 FITZGERALD 75 *Brooke St.* II. 77 Look here, Mrs. Archbold, parse him well on that.

Hence **Pa'rsing** *vbl. sb.*

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* i. (Arb.) 28 Plaine construinge, diligent parsinge. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng Tongue* § 211 What is called Parsing, or assigning words to their parts, is a juvenile exercise.

Parsecucion, Parsecut: see PERSECUTE, etc.

Parsee (pāɪsī'). Forms: 7 **Persie, Parcee,** -sie, -sey, -sy, 7-9 -si, **Persee,** 8- **Parsee.** [a. Pers. *Pārsī* Persian, f. *Pārs* Persia.

In earlier use, *Persees, -seis, -ceys,* occur as variants of *Peises, -is,* F. *Perses,* L. *Persæ,* Persians

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xv. cxviii. (Harl. MS. 644, If 131/2) Pe first Perceys weron clepyd Elamytes. 1495 *Ibid.* xviii. civ, The Persees callen an Iowe Tigris.]

1. One of the descendants of those Persians who fled to India in the seventh and eighth centuries to escape Mohammedan persecution, and who still retain their religion (ZOROASTRIANISM); a Guebre.

1615 TERRY in Purchas *Pilgrims* (1625) II. 1479 There is one sect among the Gentiles, called Parcees. 1630 LORD (*title*) The Religion of the Persees, As it was Compiled from a Booke of theirs. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 74 The Parsis believe that there is but one God, preserver of the Universe. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 197 The Parsees..are of the old stock of the Persians, worship the Sun and Adore the Elements. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xiv. 158 The Parsees are numerous about Surat. 1808 A. PARSONS *Trav.* xii. 260 The Mahometans are the next in number, and the Persees the least. 1881 MONIER-WILLIAMS in *19th Cent.* March 500 The Pārsīs, who are merely colonists in India, derive their name from Pārs (in Arabic, Fārs), the proper name of a particular province of their mother-country.

b *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* Table, Parsy-Tombs in Persia the same as in India. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* ix. 555 Daily objects of Parsee-worship. 1894 R. H. ELLIOT *Gold, etc. in Mysore* 224 A Parsee gentleman, whose unceasing efforts to aid the progress of India entitle him to be placed in the very highest rank.

2. The language of Persia under the Sassanian kings.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 479/2 As to the Deri or Parsi, after it became the language of the court, it was very much cultivated by the Sassanian kings. 1881 MONIER-WILLIAMS in *19th Cent.* Jan. 160 Pārsī is merely a form of vernacular Persian, later than Pahlavī.

Parsee, parsie, in hunting: see PERSUE *sb.*

Parseeism (pāɪsī'iz'm). Also **Parsiism.** The religion of the Parsees, Zoroastrianism.

1843 R. NESBIT in *Mem.* viii. (1858) 212 Constrained to make himself acquainted with Parsiism. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl Relig. Knowl.* II. 877/2 Parseeism with its fully-developed idea of God as light.

Parsel(l, parsely(e, obs. forms of PARSLEY.

Parsenep, -nip, obs. forms of PARSNIP.

Parsener, obs. form of PARCENER.

Parser (pā'ɪsəɪ, -zəɪ). [f. PARSE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who parses; a book on parsing.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1869 MARCH (*title*) A Parser and Analyzer for Beginners. 1882 *Mrs. Raven's Tempt.* II. 99 An expert parser need not be an intelligent reader.

Parser, obs. f. PIERCER. **Parseue, -seyue,** obs. ff. PERCEIVE. **Parshe,** obs. f. PARISH.

Parsi, Parsiism, var. PARSEE, PARSEEISM.

Parsic (pā'rsik), *a.* [f. Pers. *Pārs* Persia (see PARSEE) + -IC.] Pertaining to the Parsees.

1876 tr. *Keil's Arch.* I. 126 The seven Parsic amschaspands.

Parsil, dial. form of PARSLEY.

Parsimonious (pāɪsimōu'niəs), *a.* Also 7 **perci-,** 7- **parci-.** [f. L. *parsimōnia* PARSIMONY + -OUS. Cf. It. *parsimonioso* (Florio 1598), F. *parcimonieux* (1788 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Characterized by parsimony; careful in the use or disposal of money or resources; sparing, saving; 'close'. Said of persons, their expenditure, etc.

1598 DALLINGTON *Meth. Trav.* H. Such a parsimonious sparer was Lewes 11. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.*

(1603) 238 Being so parcimonious and sparing in his expences. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. i. § 28 Afterward he proved most parcimonious. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, xi. III. 315 He husbanded the provisions..with the most parsimonious economy. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 3. 364 Her expenditure was parsimonious and even miserly.

b. *fig.* Sparing or niggardly in the use or disposal of immaterial things.

a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) IX. vii. 212 These are those inexorable spiritual Cato's, those parsimonious dispensers of mercy. 1745 J. MASON *Self Knowl.* i. v (1853) 46 Nature .. deals out her Favours in the present State with a parcimonious Hand. 1865 SEELEY *Ecce Homo* i. (ed. 8) 4 They asked, is God so little parsimonious of his noblest gift.

c. Of things: Yielding sparingly, unproductive; meagre, scanty; showing parsimony, poor, mean.

1713 C'TESS WINCHILSEA *Misc. Poems* 169 T'allay thy envy'd Gains, Unthought of, on the parcimonious Plains. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* i. ix, Her dress, though parsimonious, was too neat for a beggar. 1830 S. WARREN *Diary Physic.* (ed. Tauchn.) I. 11 Our parsimonious fare hardly deserved the name of food.

Hence **Parsimo·niously** *adv.*, **Parsimo·niousness.**

1671 L. ADDISON *W. Barbary* v. 130, I find them without Parsimoniousness, and placing no Character of good Housekeeping in abundance of Viands. *a* 1745 SWIFT (J.), Our ancestors acted parsimoniously, because they only spent their owa treasure for the good of their posterity; whereas we squandered away the treasures of our posterity. 1822–56 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (1862) 161, I continued .. to live most parsimoniously in lodgings. 1859 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. II. II. v. 210 It should tend to..generosity rather than to parsimoniousness.

Parsimony (pā·rsimǝni). Also 5– **parci-**, (7 **porcemonie**). [ad. L. *parsimōnia* or *parcimōnia*, f. *parc-ĕre*, ppl. stem *pars-* to spare, save. Cf. It. *parsimonia* (Florio 1598), F. *parcimonie* (1567 in Hatz.-Darm.), *parsimonie* (Cotgr. 1611); adm. in Dict. Acad. 1798 as *parsimonie*, altered 1835 to *parcimonie*. Latin scholars appear to agree that *parsimonia* was the actual spelling in classical L.]

Carefulness in the employment of money or material resources; saving or economic disposition. a. In good or neutral sense.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 35 The nowble man Ligurgus .. movenge that parcimony scholde be hade of alle men, leste the laboie of cheualiry scholde faile thro plente. *c* 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden No. 36) I. 99 A prince of great parsimonie, and in noe respecte ambitious. 1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Parsimonie*, thriftines, sparing. 1623 COCKERAM, *Parsimonie*, thriftinesse, good husbandrie. 1631 T. POWELL *Tom All Trades* (1876) 170 Without profusenesse, or too much percemonie. 1642 AMES *Marrow Div* 378 Parsimony is a vertue whereby we mak e only honest and necessary expences. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* v. iii. (1869) II. 509 The want of parsimony in time of peace, imposes the necessity of contracting debt in time of war. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* ix. 268 In..all domestic matters, they use the ancient parsimony.

b. In dyslogistic sense: Stinginess, niggardliness.

1561 EDEN *Arte Nauig.* Pref., By miserable couetousnes and parcimonie. 1673 *Lady's Call.* II. iii. § 5 This is one of the most pernicious parsimonies imaginable. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 281 Nor be with harmful Parsimony won. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. vii, It is impossible to march up close to the frontiers of frugality, without entering the territories of parsimony. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* v. viii, By parsimony, vulgarity and meanness [he should] render riches contemptible. 1872 *Daily News* 3 Jan., What is not just economy may fairly be charged with the opprobrious name of parsimony. 1896 *Times* 1 Sept. 7/4 Due to ill-judged Parliamentary interference and to the misplaced parcimony of the Treasury.

c. *fig.* With reference to immaterial things.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Parcimony*, brevity or sparingness in the use of words. 1667 SOUTH *Serm.* I. 286 That Parsimony in God's Worship were the worst Husbandry in the World. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 40 Dante's parsimony of epithet.

d. *Law of parsimony*: the logical principle that no more causes or forces should be assumed than are necessary to account for the facts.

1837 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxxix. (1870) II. 395 The law of Parcimony, which forbids, without necessity, the multiplication of entities, powers, principles, or causes; above all, the postulation of an unknown force, where a known impotence can account for the effect. 1854 BOWEN *Logic* i. 17 By the law of parsimony..language makes up its millions of names or designations out of comparatively few words. 1890 C. L. MORGAN *Anim. Life & Intell.* (1891) 174 We do not know enough about the causes of variation to be rigidly bound by the law of parcimony.

Parsism (pā·rsiz'm). [f. *Parsi*, PARS-EE + -ISM.] = PARSEEISM.

1849 FROUDE *Nemesis of Faith* 89 It was the development of Parsism in settling finally the vast question of the double principle. 1892 T. K. CHEYNE *Orig. Psalter* viii. 437 Inconceivable on the principles of Parsism.

Parsley (pā·rsli). Forms: α. 1 **petersilie**, 4–5 **petrosilye**, **-silli**. β. 3–5 **percil**, 4–5 **peresil**, **persil**, **-sel**, **-oel**, **-oyl(l**, **-sile**, **-syle**, **-sylle**, **-cile**, **-cyle**, **-oell(e**, **-oylle**, 4–7 **-oell**; 5 **paroyl**, **-celle**, 6 *Sc.* **-sell**, 8 *Sc.* **-sel**, 8–9 *dial.* **-sil**, **-oel**. γ. 4–6 **percely**, 4–7 **persely**, 5 **-selye**, **-selee**, **-oell**, **-oelli**, **-oyly**, **-sol(e)y**, 5–6 **-oelly**, 6 **-seley**, **-oeley**, 6–7 **-selie**; 5 **parcel(l)y**, 6 **-selye**, **-oelye**, **-oelay**, 6–7 **-sely**. δ. 5 **perele**, 5–7 (8 *dial.*) **peraley**, 6 **-lie**, 7 **-ly**; 6 **paralye**, 6–8 **paraly**, 6– **paraley**. [In α forms (cf. OHG. *petarsilie*, MHG. *peterslî*, Ger. *petersilie*, MDu. *petersilie*, Du. *peterselie*), ad. late L. *petrosĭlium*, an unexplained alteration of cl. L. *petroselinum*, a. Gr. πετροσέλινον 'rock-parsley', f. πέτρα rock, or πέτρος stone + σέλινον parsley. In β forms, a. OF. *peresil* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), later *persil*:—late L. *petrosĭlium*; in It. *petrosillo* (Florio), now *petrosellino*. In γ and δ, *perselye*, etc., app. a mixture of the OF. forms with the ending of the OE.]

1. A biennial umbelliferous plant (*Petroselinum sativum*, sometimes classed as *Apium* or *Carum Petroselinum*), a native of the Mediterranean region, having white flowers, and aromatic leaves which in the commonly cultivated variety are finely divided and curled, and are used for seasoning and garnishing various dishes; in another variety (*Hamburg parsley*) the large spindle-shaped root is dressed and eaten. Hence, the leaves of this plant, or the plants collectively. (Not used with *a* or in *pl.*, exc. as = kind of parsley.) Also extended to the genus *Petroselinum*.

α. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 240 Hy sume men..petersilie hatep. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. CXXX. (MS. Bodl.) lf. 223/1 Petrosilye [1495 Petrosili] hatte Petrosilium and is an herbe þat groweþ in gardynes wiþ goode smel.

β. [*c* 1265 *Voc. Plant-n.* in Wr.-Wülcker 556/11 *Petrosillum* i. peresil, i. stoansuke.] 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 273, I haue porettes and percyl [*v. rr.* persil(e, persely]. *a* 1400 *Pistill Susan* 107 þe persel, þe passenep, poretes to preue. *c* 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Household. Ord.* (1790) 427 Take sage and paicyl. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 710/14 *Hoc petrocillum*, persylle. *c* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon) 169 Persile. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 270/1, 275/2 Parcelle, Percelle, *petrocillum*. 14.. *Treat. Gardening* in *Archæologia* LIV. i. 164/126 The kynde of percell. 1595 DUNCAN *App. Etymol.*, *Petroselinum*, parsell. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Parsil.*

γ, δ. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Cook's Prol.* 26 Of thy percely [*v. rr.* persle, -sele, -sely, -celly] yet they fare the wors. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IX. 310 Ich haue porett-plontes perselye [*v. r.* percile] and scalones. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 31 Take perseley and sage and grynde hit wele. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 393/2 Persley, herbe (*K.* percyly, *S.* percyle, *P.* percyll), *petrocilium vel petrosilium*. *c* 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 72 Take parcelly, Sauge, Isoppe, Rose Mary. 1530 PALSGR. 252/1 Parcelay, *parsil.* 1542 BOORDE *Dietary* XIX. (1870) 278 The Rootes of percelly soden tender. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 99/32 Parcelye. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* XXXI. (1636) 50 The chiefe vertue of perselie is in the roote. 1594 LYLY *Moth. Bomb.* III. iv, Me thought his hose were cut and drawen out with parsly. 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor*, *Parsley*, .. *Perselie*, .. *Persly*. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 133 Sodden with Orgaine and Parsely. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* 8 Fried in fresh Butter crisp with Persley. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physick* (1762) 39 A Plaister of chopt Parsley mixt with Butter. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 381 Parsley yields an aromatic volatile oil.

2. Applied, with defining words, to various plants (almost all umbelliferous), mostly with finely-divided leaves; as

Bastard Parsley, the genus *Caucalis*, esp. *C. daucoides*; **Beaked Parsley**, the genus *Anthriscus* (from its beaked fruit); **Black Parsley**, (*a*) Stone Parsley, *Sison Amomum*; (*b*) a shrubby umbelliferous plant of Madeira, *Melanoselinum* (*Ihaptsia*) *decipiens*; **Corn Parsley**, a cornfield weed, *Petroselinum segetum*, allied to the common parsley; **Garden Parsley, Hamburg Parsley** (see 1); † **Great Parsley**, an old name for Alexanders, *Smyrnium Olusatrum*; **Hedge Parsley**, †(*a*) = Bastard Parsley; (*b*) *Torilis Anthriscus* (see HEDGE *sb.* 10), or the genus *Torilis*; **Macedonian Parsley**, *Seseli* (*Bubon* L.) *macedonicum*; also identified by Lyte, etc. with various other umbellifers; **Marsh Parsley**, †(*a*) an old name for smallage or wild celery, *Apium graveolens*; (*b*) '*Œnanthe Lachenalii* and the genus *Elæoselinum*' (Miller *Plant-n.* 1884); **Milk, Milky Parsley**, a name for species of *Peucedanum* and *Selinum* with milky juice; **Mountain Parsley**, (*a*) an umbelliferous plant, *Peucedanum Oreoselinum*; (*b*) the Parsley Fern, *Allosorus crispus* (*Cryptogramme crispa*); **Pig's Parsley**, 'probably *Anthriscus sylvestris*', Cow-parsley (Britten & Holland); **Rock Parsley**, †(*a*) Stone-parsley; (*b*) the Parsley Fern; † **Rose Parsley**, a name suggested by Turner for the garden anemone; **Square Parsley**, †(*a*) applied by Turner to *Carum Bulbocastanum*; (*b*) now usually applied to *Ptychotis heterophylla* (*Carum heterophyllum*); † **Thorough-bored Parsley**, 'an old name for *Smyrnium apiifolium*' (Miller), from its hollow stem; **Wild Parsley**, name for various wild umbellifers with finely-divided leaves. See also ASS *Parsley*, BUR *Parsley*, COW-PARSLEY, *Dog's Parsley* (DOG *sb.* 18 d), *Fool's Parsley* (FOOL *sb.*[1] 7 c), HEMLOCK *Parsley*, HORSE *Parsley*, SHEEP's *Parsley*, STONE-PARSLEY, WATER-PARSLEY.

1548 ELYOT, *Caucalis*, ..an herbe like feuel with a white flowre and short stalke, and is supposed to come of naughtye persely seede. It is also called *bastarde persely. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. xlviii. 612. 1841 *Withering's Arr. Brit. Pl.* (ed. 5) 143 Common *Beaked-parsley. Fruit egg-shaped. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 139 b, Sison .. is called of som *black perselye. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* III. 3 A shrubby plant of this Order .. called the Black Parsley. 1633 JOHNSON *Gerarde's Herbal* II. cccc. 1017 Of *Corne Parsley, or Hone-wort. 1640 PARKINSON *Theatr. Bot.* 931. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 321 Parsley, Corn, *Sison*. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. xli. 605 *Garden Parsely hath greene leaues, iagged, and in diuers places deepe cut, and snypt. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 2 A plant which resembles..our Garden-Parsley. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. xlv. 608 Of *great Parsely or Alexander. *Ibid.* 609 The seede of great Parsely is of lyke vertue to the seede of the garden Parsely. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* XV. (1813) 245 Parsley broad leaved, as an esculent root, is commonly called *Hamburgh parsley and is eat as carrots. 1633 JOHNSON *Gerarde's Herbal* II. cccciii. 1022 *Caucalis minor flosc. rub.* ..I haue thought good to call *Hedge, or field Parsley. 1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* I. 7 Hedge, or Bastard Parsly. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. xliv. 607-8 Of stone Parsely..The whiche ..is the true Parsely, called by the name of the place, where as it groweth most plentifully, Parsely of *Macedonie. 1640 PARKINSON *Theatr. Bot.* 904-5. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Macedonian Parsley*, otherwise called *Alexanders*, one of the Furnitures of Winter-Sallets. 1746 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 230 Two Persons, who had eaten these roots, mistaking them for Macedonian Parsley. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. xlii. 606 Of *Marish Parsely, March or Smallache. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* 200. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 849/1 Parsley, Marsh, *Elæoselinum*. 1808 GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 131 *Milk parsley (Selinum). 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, *Peucedanum palustre*, Brimstone-wort, Milk-Parsley. 1640 PARKINSON *Theatr. Bot.* 928, I have entituled it in English, Wild *milkie Parsley. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 321 Parsley, Milky, *Selinum*. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. xliii. 607 The Auncientes haue alwayes described a kinde whiche they name *Mountayne Parsely.. albeit it be nowe growen out of knowledge. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 321 Parsley, Mountain, *Athamanta*. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* VI. 168 Curled Rock-brake, Mountain Parsley, or Rock Parsley. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 849/1 Parsley, Mountain, *Peucedanum Oreoselinum*. *a* 1697 AUBREY *Wilts.* (R. Soc. MS. p. 120) (Br. & Holl. s.v. *Pig's Parsley*), The taylor's wife .. made a pultesse of *Pigges-Parseley stampt with oatemeale grutes, and tooke of the swelling in a very short time. 1611 COTGR., *Persil de roc*.. *Rocke Parseley, stone Parseley. 1861 [see *Mountain Parsley*]. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 13 Anemone groweth muche about Bon in Germany..it may be called in english *rose perseley. *Ibid.* 22 Bunium..may be called in englishe *square perseley. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 849/1 Parsley, Square, *Ptychotis heterophylla*. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccLXXXVII. 869 Smyrnium .. in English .. *Thorowbored Parsley. *c* 1265 *Voc. Plant-n.* in Wr.-Wülcker 556/12 *Closera*, i. alisaundre, i. *wilde percil. *a* 1450 *Stockh. Med. MS.* II. 783 in *Anglia* XVIII. 326 Wylde persyle most is he lyk. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 74 Sison...Ther groweth a kinde of this besyde Shene, and it maye be called in englishe wylde Perseley. 1611 COTGR., *Persil aigrun*, Wild Parseley, great water Parseley, sallnde Parsnely. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 321 Parsley, Wild, of America, *Cardiospermum*. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* III. 23 *Petroselinum segetum* (Corn Parsley)...This is the truly Wild Parsley.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **parsley-crown**, **-leaf**, **-pie**, **-root**, **-wreath**; **parsley-flavoured**, **-like** adjs.; † **parsley apple**, a (? green-skinned) variety of apple; **parsley-bed**, (*a*) a bed of parsley; (*b*) see quot. 1622 [cf. Gr. σέλινον]; **parsley breakstone** = PARSLEY-PIERT (see BREAKSTONE); **parsley camphor** = APIOL; **parsley fern**, name for the Rock Brake (*Allosorus crispus* or *Cryptogramme crispa*), also applied to a variety of the Lady Fern (*Athyrium Filix-femina*), from their finely-divided fronds; **parsley haw**, a species of hawthorn (*Cratægus apiifolia*) of Southern U.S., with finely-cut leaves; † **parsley-more**, **parsley-root**; † **parsley vine**, some variety of grape-vine.

c 1440 *Alph. Tales* (E. E. T. S.) XXIV. 18 Per come so swete a savor oute of his *parcell bed & his erbis. *a* 1592 GREENE *Jas. IV*, IV. iii, She is like a frog in a parsley-bed. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 25 *margin*, That phrase which we vse to little children, when we tell them they were borne in their mothers Parsly-bed. 1687 SETTLE *Refl. Dryden* 51 Little less Poetical, then Parsly-beds for the conception of Children. 1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* I. § 92 (1809) 52 The child, when new-born, comes out of the persley bed, they will say in the North. 1892 T. HARDY *Well-Beloved* III. iii. 1633 JOHNSON *Gerarde's Herbal* App. iii. 1594 In the West countrey about Bristow they call this Herbe Percepier; but our herbe women in Cheapside know it by the name of *Parsley Breakestone. 1825–80 JAMIESON, *Parsle Break-stone*, Parsley-Piert. 1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 118 *Apiol*, or *Parsley Camphor*, is a crystalline substance, extracted . by distilling parsley-seeds with water. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *Epigr. to Larr*, No more shall I from mantle-trees hang downe, To honour thee, my little *parsly crown. 1693 G. STEPNEY in *Dryden's Juvenal* viii. (1697) 212 The poor Renown Of putting all the Grecian Actors down, And winning at a Wake their Parsley-Crown. 1777 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* II. 655 *Osmunda crispa*... Crisped Fern, *Parsley Fern. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 489/2 Fern, Parsley, *Allosorus crispus*; also sometimes applied to *Athyrium Filix-femina crispum*. *c* 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xii, Take þe leues of leekes..and of *persle leues. 1486 *Bk St. Albans* B iij, Take the Juce of *percelly Moris otherwise calde percelly Rootis. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 79/2 In Cornwall it is .largely used in *parsley pies, which are peculiar to that part of England. 1876 MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dau.* vii. 93 A parsley-pie..in which tender young chickens nestled in a bed of parsley and cream. *a* 1450 *Stockh. Med. MS.* I. 429 in *Anglia* XVIII. 306 Take..sawge and *percely-rotys. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* I. 59, I know none so good, and fit for our Climate as the *Parsley Vine.

Parsley-piert (-pī·ǝt). Also **parsley pert.** [app. a popular corruption of F. *perce pierre*, lit. 'pierce-stone', according to Littré, one of the Fr. names of this plant: cf. BREAKSTONE.] A dwarf annual herb (*Alchemilla arvensis*), allied to the Lady's Mantle, growing on dry barren ground, hedge-banks, etc., with jagged leaves and minute green axillary flowers. (Erron. applied to the Knawel, *Scleranthus annuus*: see quot. 1597.)

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cliii. 454 Knawel, which herbe is called (as I saide before) Parsley Piert. 1640 PARKINSON *Theatr. Bot.* IV. xvi. 449, I shewed you before that the word Parsly pert, was but a corruption of time in the vulgar sort, and Percepier also, derived from the French word *Percepierre*, which..signifieth as much as. pierce stone, or breakestone in English. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 105 *Aphanes vulgaris*, parsley piert. 1882 G. ALLEN *Colours Flowers* v. 96 *Alchemilla arvensis* (parsley-piert) is an extremely debased moss-like descendant.

Parsling, obs. form of PARCELLING.

† **Parsment.** *Sc. Obs.* app. = PARTIMENT.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. x. 31 Twise sax childer followis ilkane about In thair parsmentis [L. *agmine partito*] arrayit in armour brycht.

Parsnip (pā·rsnip). Forms: α. 4 **passenep**, 4–6 **pasnepe**, 5 **pastnep**, 5–6 **pasnep**, 6 **pasneppe**. β. 6 **parsnepe**, **-neppe**, **-nebb**, **parsenep**, **persnepe**, **perseneppe**, 7 **parsenip**, **parsneip**, 8 **parsneep**, 6– **parsnep**, **parsnip**. [Corrupted from ME. *passenep*, *pasnep(e*, ultimately repr. L. *pastināca* 'parsnip', a name connected with *pastināre* to dig and trench the ground, *pastinum* a two-pronged digging-fork. Thence OHG. *pastinak*, *-naga*, Ger. *pastinak*, *-nake*, Du. *pastinak*; in It. *pastinaca*, OF. *pasnaie*, *panaie*, also *pasnaise*, *panaise*, mod. F. *panais*. The ME. form may have been derived from OF. *pasnaie*, with the second syllable changed to *nep*, after ME. **nēp* (in 15th c. *nep*, *nepe*, *neppe*) :—OE. *nǣp* turnip, ad. L. *nāpus*, the parsnip being considered a kind of *nepe*. Cf. the later word *turnep*, TURNIP.

Other (mostly 16th c.) French forms were *pastenée*, *pastenaye*, also the deriv. forms *pastenade*, *-tinade*, *-tonade*, *pastenague*, *-aque*, *-aille*; but these were too late to affect the Engl. word. The OE. Glossaries render *pastinaca*, 'feldmora, walhmore, wealmora, more', in 12th c. 'walmore'.]

1. A biennial umbelliferous plant (*Pastinaca sativa*), a native of Europe and part of Asia, having pinnate leaves, yellow flowers, and a pale yellow root which in the cultivated variety is fleshy, sweet, and nutritious, and has been used from ancient times as a culinary vegetable; a kind of beer and a wine are also locally made from it. Hence, the root or edible part of this plant. Also extended to the genus *Pastinaca*.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. CXXXVII. (MS. Bodl.) lf. 225 b/2 Eueriche herb wip a rote of meche norisching hap seede pat is nouȝt norisschinge: as it fareh in Pasnepis and in rapis. *a* 1400 *Pistiel of Susan* 107 Þe peisel, þe passenep, poretes to preue. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IX 56 Also this mone is sowyng of pasnepe. *a* 1450 *Stockh. Med. MS.* 95 Pastnepys erroles. 1530 PALSGR. 252/1 Pasneppe an herbe. 1533 ELYOT *Cast Helthe* (1539) 25 Parsnepes and carettes. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 138 b, Of Persnepes. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 140/42 A parsnip, *pastinaca*. 1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Leys le Roy* 28 Leekes, chibols, carrets, parsnebbs. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* 51 Parsnep..is by some thought more nourishing than the Turnep. 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 261 To sow parsneps in the open fields. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 189 The Parsnip is .. extensively cultivated in Jersey and Guernsey for feeding milch cows.

b. PROV. *Fine (fair, soft) words butter no parsnips* (see also BUTTER *v.* 1 c).

a 1625 FLETCHER *Woman's Prize* I. iii, I shall rise again, if there be truth In eggs, and butter'd parsnips. 1639 CLARKE *Paroemiologia* 12 Faire words butter noe parsnips, *verba non alunt familiam*. 1797 G. COLMAN *Heir at Law* III. iii, Business is business; and fine words, you know, butter no parsnips. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* II. xii, I often tell 'em how wrong folks are to say that soft words butter no parsnips, and hard words break no bones.

2. Applied, with defining words, to various umbellifers, allied to or resembling the common parsnip; as

Giant Parsnip, 'the genus *Heracleum*' (Miller *Plant-n.* 1884); **Meadow Parsnip**, (*a*) Cow-parsnip, *Heracleum Sphondylium*; (*b*) the N. American genus *Thaspium*; **Prickly Parsnip**, **Sea Parsnip**, names for the genus *Echinophora*, esp. *E. spinosa*, growing on sea shores, with prickly inflorescence; **Rough Parsnip**, (*a*) Cow-parsnip, *Heracleum Sphondylium*; (*b*) the Opopanax plant, *Opopanax Chironium* (*Pastinaca Opopanax*); **Victorian Parsnip**, *Trachymene australis* (Miller); **Wild Parsnip**, the wild form of *Pastinaca sativa* (see 1). See also COW-PARSNIP, WATER-PARSNIP.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 145 Spondilion. maye be called in Englishe Kow persnepe or middow persnepe. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1140 *Thaspium*, a genus of North American orthospermous *Umbelliferæ*. .. Its popular American name is Meadow Parsnip. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 321 Parsnep, *Prickly, *Echinophora*. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 76 Sphondilium..may be called in englishe Cowpersnepe or *rough Persnepe. 1640 PARKINSON *Theatr. Bot.* 1286 The *Sea Parsneppe. 1538 ELYOT, *Staphilinus*, *wylde parsnyppe. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physick* (1762) 41 A Poultis of Wild Parsnips flowers, leaves, and stalks.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *parsnip beer*, *culture*, *pie*, *seed*, *tint*, *wine*; *parsnip-coloured* adj.; **parsnip-chervil**, *Anthriscus bulbosus* (*Chærophyllum bulbosum*), cultivated for its esculent root.

1617 MIDDLETON *Witch* I. i. 65 I'll send you venison, custard, parsnip-pie. 1834 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (1846) II. 417 March is the month for making parsnip wine. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 74/1 The Parsnip Chervil. is a native of France. .. In size and shape the root attains the dimensions of a small Dutch carrot. 1897 *Daily News* 24 Mar. 7/3 Parsnip beer contained nearly 14 per cent. [of proof spirit]. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 375 The pale or parsnip tint which belongs to nephritis.

Parson (pā·rsən, pā·rs'n). Forms: α. 3–6 **persone**, 3–7 **person**, (4–5 **-oun**, 5 **-un**, 6 **-onne**). β. 4 **parsonne**, **-oun**, 4–6 **-one**, 4– **parson**. [ME. *persone*, a. OF. and AF. *persone* (12th c. in Littré, 1292 in Britton), later OF. (Picard) *parsoune* (1466 in Godef.), AF. *parsone*, *parson* (Littleton) :—L. *persōna* (see PERSON), in med.L. 'rector of a parish': see Note below.]

1. *Eccl.* A holder of a parochial benefice in full possession of its rights and dues; a rector. *Parson imparsonee*: see IMPARSONEE. *Parson mortal*, *P. immortal*: see β. quot. 1706.

α. *c* 1250 *Lutel Soth Serm.* 51 in *O. E. Misc.* 188 Þes persones ich wene ne beoþ heo noȝt for-bore. *c* 1290 *Beket* 561 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 122 Person, preost, oþur ȝwat-so he beo. *Ibid.* 176/2425 Of priores and of persones: and manie oþur clerkes also. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. Prol. 80 Persones [*B.* parsons] and parisch prestes playneþ to heore Bisschops, þat heore Parisch haþ ben pore seþþe þe Pestilence tyme. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol* 478 A good man was ther of Religioun And was a poure Person [*v. rr.* persoun, -one, parson] of a toun. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 394 That the louȝen curatis as persouns and vikers of parascheniz ben stabili endewid in her riȝt. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 20 A patrone of a benefice wil have a poore yngraine soule to beare the name of a persone for xx marke. 1625 BURGES *Pers. Tithes* 61 The Person of Whitwell being sued for taking away a Horse for a Mortuary.

β. [1314–15 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 313/1 Au Priour de Launseton, Parsone de la dite ville.] *c* 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II* 55 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 326 Sone so a parsoun is ded and in eorthe i-don, Thanne shal the patroun have ȝiftes anon. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 422, I haue be prest and parsoun passynge thretty wynter. 1449 *Paston Lett.* I. 87, j scholere of Cambryg, qweche is parsone of Welle. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm* 119 b, The parson and vicar wyll have for a mortuary, or a coarse present, the best thynge that is about the house. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 192 (1810) 205 Whose prior was parson thereof, and had a vicar endowed there. 1692 *Case of Exeter* (*ed.* 4) If a meer Lay-man be inducted into a Benefice, he is, whilst he continues in possession, a Parson *de Facto*. 1691 BP. STILLINGFL. *Charge* 15 A Vicar cannot appoint a Vicar, but a Parson may. And altho that Name among some be used as a Term of Reproach, yet in former Ages *Personatus* and *Dignitas* were the same thing; and so used here in England in the time of Henry II. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Parson Mortal*, the Rector of a Church, made for his own Life, was formerly so call'd, .. but a Collegiate or Conventual Body, to whom the Church is for ever appropriated, was styled *Persona Immortalis*, or *Parson Immortal*. 1709 *Ord. in Counc.* 13 Jan. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4508/1 All Parsons, Vicars and Curates within this Realm. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. xi 384 A parson ..is one that hath full possession of all the rights of a parochial church. He is sometimes called the rector. of the church: but the appellation of *parson*, (however it may be depreciated by familiar, clownish, and indiscriminate use) is the most legal, most beneficial, and most honourable title that a parish priest can enjoy. 1901 SPROTT *Bk. Com Order* Introd. 49 *note*, The word parson is used in lists of clergy till 1645 to mark those who had the whole tithes of a parish, like Rector.

† b. *Grey* (*grey-coated*, *grey-coat*) *parson*: an impropriator or farmer of the parish tithes. *Obs*

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. T.* 1830 in *Cobbett's Rural Rides* (1886) I. 123 *note*. 1847–78 in HALLIWELL.

2. Extended successively, in popular use, so as to include a vicar, or any beneficed clergyman; a chaplain, a curate, any clergyman; a nonconformist minister or preacher. In the more extended sense only *colloq.*, and (exc. in rural use) usually more or less depreciatory or dyslogistic.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 932 When all aloud the winde doth blow, And coffing drownes the Parsons saw. 1592 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 480 The Foxe was well induc'd to be a Parson. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* vi. 2383 The country parson may, as in a string, Lead the whole parish vnto anything. 1666 SOUTH *Serm.* I. 204 Call a man Priest or Parson, and you set him in some Mens Esteem, ten Degrees below his own Servant. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 311 Mr. Baxter, the famous nonconformist parson, is lately dead. 1720 GORDON & TRENCHARD *Independ. Whig* (1728) 187 After a Coach and Six, the next Trappings of Domestick Grandeur, are a Page, Plate, and a Parson. 1771 HORNE in *Junius Lett.* li. 264 Popular prejudice .. is violent against the parson. 1799 HAN. MORE *Fem. Educ.* (ed. 4) I. 15 The clergy are spoken of under the contemptuous appellation of The Parsons. 1825 JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 9 This information I had from Parson Hunt, who happened at the time to be in London. 1827 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 59 The interruption [of a prize fight]..through the intervention of a grocer at Hungerford, and a Methodist parson. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A Bede*, Which was ye thinkin' on, Seth, the pretty parson's face or her sarmunt? 1899 *Daily News* 29 May 5/4 'Mr. C.! He ain't a parson. He's a Man', with great emphasis on the 'man'. 'He's a downright Christian man. That's what he is.'

3. *transf.* From the black coat of a clergyman, applied to animals with black fur or markings, as a black lamb, a black rabbit, or to birds with black feathers, as the *Isle of Wight parson*, the cormorant. See also PARSON-BIRD.

1806 *Guide to Watering Places* 176 The cormorant, called by the sailors 'the Isle of Wight Parson'. 1827 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 312 'The chase we had with the shag, alias cormorant, alias 'parson'. 1853 W. D. COOPER *Sussex Gloss.*, *Parson*, the hake .. So called from the black streak on its back. 1881 *Leicester Gloss.*, *Parson*, a large black beetle; a cockroach. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-bk.*, *Parson*, a black rabbit... A farmer when rabbiting cried out to me..there's a parson! shoot thick for God's sake.

b. 'A tiny finch of Brazil', *Spermophila minuta*' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

4. *Angling.* A kind of artificial fly.

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* x. (1880) 344 The Parson .. is a very showy fly.

5. *fig.* A finger-post: see quots. Chiefly *dial.*

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. T.*, *Parson*, a guide post, hand or finger post by the road side for directing travellers;..because .. it sets people in the right way. 1819 *Banquet* 59* Like the rude guide post some a parson call That points the way but never stirs at all. 1889 in *N. W. Lincs. Gloss.*

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. appositive, as *parson-editor*, *-magistrate*, *-peer*, *-physician*, etc.; b. attrib., as *parson power*, *-premium*; c. obj. gen., etc., as *parson-baiting*, *-fighter*, *-hunting*, *-worship*; *parson-like* adj. d. Special Combs.: **parson-and-clerk**, (*a*) a children's game: see quot. 1863; (*b*) = *parson-in-the-pulpit* (*a*); **parson-grey** *sb.* and *a.*, dark grey, priest-grey; **parson-gull**, a local name of the great black-backed gull (*Larus marinus*); **parson-has-lost-his-coat**, name of some game; **parson-in-the-pulpit**, a popular name, from the form of the flowers, of two plants, (*a*) cuckoo-pint, (*b*) monkshood; **parson's-nose**, the rump of a fowl, etc.; **parson's-week**, the time taken as a holiday by a clergyman who is excused a Sunday, lasting (usually) from Monday to the Saturday week following. Also PARSON-BIRD.

1788 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mrs. H. More* 22 Sept., Let my snuff of life flit to the last sparkle of folly, like what children call the *parson and clerk in a bit of burnt paper. *a* 1800 COWPER *On observing some names in Biog. Brit.* 1863 BARNES *Dorset Dial.* Gloss., *Passons an' clarks*, the running fiery spots on burning paper. 1882 *Gloss. Devon. Plant-n.* (E.D.S.), Parson-and-Clerk, *Arum maculatum*. 1888 W. E. ANDREWS *Exam. Fox's Cal. Prot. Saints* 473 The *parson-editor of the folio edition of the *New Book of Martyrs*. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 620 His bonnet blue, a coat of *Parson gray. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Brit. Birds* 208 Greater Black-backed Gull .. *Parson gull, or mew. 1889 DOYLE *Micah Clarke* 163 Saturday night game of 'kiss-in-the-ring', or '*parson-has-lost-his-coat'. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* III. vi, Some of them declaring that *parson-hunting was the best sport in the world. 1856 F. E. PAGET *Owlet Owlet*, 145, I don't see why we are to assume that *parson-husbands have more sense than other husbands. 1882 *Gloss. Devon. Plant-n.* (E. D. S.), *Parson-in-the-Pulpit, (1) *Arum maculatum*..(2) *Aconitum Napellus*. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* II. i. 55 No lesse then three ..*Parson-Physitians had administered to him. 1841 LEVER *C. O'Malley* lxvii. 319 Not .. pronounced doubly hazardous by the Insurance Companies, nor acceptable under a '*Parson-premium'. 1839 LONGFELLOW *Hyperion* vii, An epicurean morsel- a *parson's nose. 1873 *Slang Dict.*, *Parson's nose*, the hind part of a goose—a savoury mouthful. Sometimes called the Pope's nose. 1790 COWPER *Let. to Lady Hesketh* 28 June, Wks. 1836 VII. 39 If they come. they will stay. a *parson's week, that is to say, about a fortnight and no longer. 1856 KINGSLEY *Let. to T. Hughes* in *Life* XIV (1879) II. 3, I wish you would . go with me to Snowdon .. for a parson's week, *i. e.* twelve days. 1897 W. C. HAZLITT *Ourselves* 4 Persons who identify piety with churchgoing and *parson-worship.

Hence (mostly *nonce-words*) **Pa·rsonarchy**, rule by parsons, a body of ruling parsons. **Parsone·se** *a.*, parsonic. **Pa·rsonhood**, the state or condition of a parson. **Parso·nify** *v. trans.*, (*a*) to make parsonic; (*b*) in passive, to be married by a parson. **Pa·rsonish** *a.*, like or characteristic of a parson, parsonic. **Parso·nity** = *parsonhood*. **Pa·rsonize** *v.*, (*a*) *trans.* to make parsonic; (*b*) *intr.* to play the parson, do parson's work. **Pa·rsonly** *a.*, belonging to or befitting a parson. **Parsono·latry**, parson-worship. **Parsono·logy**, lore about parsons. **Pa·rsonry**, parsons collectively. **Pa·rsonship**, the office or position of parson, rectorship.

1830 *Examiner* 789/1 A pampered squirarchy, and a magnificent *parson archy. 1860 HUXLEY in L. Huxley *Life* (1900) I. 212 Sunk, as nine tenths of women are, in mere ignorant *parsonese superstitions. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 632/1 The perquisites of *parsonhood are of a more solid and tangible nature. 1880 W. S. GILBERT *Pirates of Penzance*, You shall quickly be *parsonified .. By a doctor of divinity. *a* 1834 LAMB cited in Worcester (1846) for **Parsonish*. 1884 *Punch* 11 Oct. 178/2 A proper parsonish style. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* vi, All the duties of *parsonity. 1880 in *Congregationalist* (U. S.) 21 June (Cent.), The hope that lay evangelists will not *presently become *parsonized'. 1892 STEVENSON in *Illustr. Lond. News* 6 Aug. 171/2 Now, it seems, he's parsonising down Somerset way. 1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* lxxxv. (1783) III. 129 [Attire] prig, prim, prue, and *parsonly. 1776 — *Pupil of Pleas.* (1777) I. 82 Whining passages about pity, and virtue, and all the et-cætera of parsonly cant. 1852 *Tait's Mag.* XIX. 342 *heading*, The *Parsonolatry of Dissent. 1815 BYRON *Let. to Moore* 10 Jan., Which proves .. your proficiency in *parsonology. 1886 P. FITZGERALD *Fatal Zero* xxix. (1888) 185 D.'s ready sneer about preaching or 'parsonology'. 1876 G. MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* I. xvii. 259 The *parsonry are a power absolutely to be counted for waste, as to progress. 1680 R. WARE *Foxes & Firebrands* II. (1682) 35 The Convert continued not fully two years in his *Parsonship or Parish before he died.

[*Note.* The ecclesiastical use of L. *persōna* does not appear before the 11th c. It was app. still new at the Council of Clermont 1096, when it was said, c. iii 'Ecclesiæ vel decimæ.. sæpius ab Episcopis sub pallata avaritia venduntur, mortuis nimirum, seu mutatis Clericis, quos Personas vocant' (Mansi *Concilia* XX. 902). Various views have been taken of its genesis. English legal writers, Coke, Blackstone, etc., have referred it to the Civil Law sense of *persōna*, the person being viewed as the legal 'person' by whom the property of God, the Patron Saint, or the church, in the parish, was actually held; the person to sue and be sued in respect of this property. Du Cange (ed. 1762), pointing to the early equivalent use of *persōna* and *dignitās*, would start from the sense 'personage, great or dignified person, dignitary'. Dr. H. Schaefer, *Pfarrkirche und Stift im Deutschen Mittelalter* (1903) § 19, shows that *persōna* was primarily applied to the holder of a parochial living who was non-resident, being either a conventual body, a chapter, or member of one, or often a mere layman, the spiritual duties being in either case discharged by a *vicārius* or substitute, who received a small portion of the revenues. He

refers the designation to the fact that the holder of the living merely figured in the character or rôle (cl. L. *persōna*) of parish clergyman, without actually discharging the duties. He explains the frequent early equivalence of *persōna* and *dignitās*, adduced by Du Cange, in the case of conventual or collegiate rectors, by the usual application of *dignitās* to the superior personages or 'dignitaries' of a chapter, and the fact that it was by these that the parochial parsonages were held. It would appear however that in England the appellation must have been early interpreted in the Civil Law sense; else how should it have been extended from the *persōna immortālis* to the *persōna mortālis* or resident rector, and have become in England his legal designation?]

Parson, obs. form of PERSON.

Parsonage (pā·rsənēdʒ). Forms: see PARSON; also 6 -edge, -ige, 7 -adge. [Altered form, as in prec., of *personage*, a. AF. *personage*, OF. *person(n)age*, ecclesiastical dignity or benefice, = late L. *persōnāticum*, med.L. (from Fr. or Eng.) *persōnāgium*: see PERSONAGE.]

1. The benefice or living of a parson; a rectory. *Obs.* exc. in *Law*.

a. [1292 BRITTON IV. iii. § 7 II. 179 A prendre garde lequel ele est de tut voide, ou soulement le personage. Nichols *tr.* It must be observed whether it [the church] is entirely vacant, or the parsonage only.] *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 433 þe fourþe part shulde be dispendid to kepe þe housis of þe personage. 1425 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 290/2 Noun residens of Persons of holy Chirche, upon theire Personages. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 93 A certen knyght that was patron of a chyrche solde .. a personage to a certen clerke for. xxvij. marke. 1544 *Supplic. to Hen. VIII* (E. E. T. S.) 34 Other patrons haue presented theyr clerckes to personagyes & vicaragyes. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* iii. Wks. (1851) 288 Whether .. a good Personage, or Impropriation bought out for him would not improper him.

β. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 245 And I hadde neuere of hym .. Noither prouendre ne parsonage 3ut of þe popis 3ifte. 1450 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 206/1 Churches, Parsonages, and other Possessions. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* Ded. P iv b, Their fathers haue either compounded with their Landlord for some pelting vicaredge, or payd ready money for a better parsonage. 1646 *Royalist Comp. Papers* (Yorksh. Rec. Ser.) II. 57 He offers the parsonage of Hornsey worth £100 for £1000. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Two Oxford Scholars* Wks. 1730 I. 5, I cannot exercise the Office .. without some Curacy, Vicarage, or Parsonage. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 60 The rectory or parsonage, which comprises the parish church with all its rights, glebes, tithes, and other profits whatsoever.

2. (= *Parsonage-house*). The house attached to a parson's living, the rector's house. Also, in later use, the house of a vicar, perpetual curate, or other incumbent of a parish or parochial district; sometimes (esp. in U. S. and Colonies) applied to the residence provided for any minister of religion.

1472 *Will* in *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (E. E. T. S.) 16 The parsonage & Chirchyerd of seynt Botolphes Chirche. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* xx. (1539) 41 The syte of the personage standeth .between the sayd hye way. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm*, *Surgeon* (Arb.) 62 It is ofter out of reparations, then an old Parsonage. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Two Oxford Scholars* Wks. 1730 I. 10 An old rotten Parsonage or Vicarage-house. 1806 BOWLES *Banwell Hill* ii. 34 Where the white parsonage, among the trees, Peeped out.

† 3. The parson's or rector's tithe. *Sc. Obs.*

1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* viii, What have I been paying stipend and teind, parsonage and vicarage for, ever sin' the aughty-nine, and I canna get a spell of a prayer for't?

4. *attrib.*, as *parsonage-garden*, *-house*, *-land*.

1566 *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (ed. Peacock) 145 Burnte by the said Churchwardens at the said parsonedge house. 1610 *Burford Reg.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) *Var. Collect.* I. 82 The buildinge of the said cottage .. uppon the parsonadge land of Calne. 1796 MRS. M. ROBINSON *Angelina* I. 26 We have but few houses of any note, and please your honour—only three... The parsonage-house, the poor-house, and the public-house. 1838 D. F. STRAUSS *Lutheran Clergym.* III. 273 The door of the parsonage garden opened.

Parsonage, obs. form of PERSONAGE.

Pa·rson-bird. [See PARSON 3.]

1. A New Zealand bird (*Prosthemadera novæ-zelandiæ*), so called from its dark plumage and white neck-feathers; also called *poe-bird* or *tui*.

1857 C. HURSTHOUSE *N. Zealand* I. 118 (Morris), The most common, and certainly the most facetious, individual of the ornithology is the tui (parson-bird). 1866 LADY BARKER *Stat. Life N. Zeal.* 93 (ibid.), The tui, or parson-bird, most respectable and clerical-looking in its glossy black suit .. and white wattles of very slender feathers.

2. Applied to the Rook.

1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Jan. 2/3 Entirely devoted to the glorification of our friend Mr. Rook, the parson-bird. *Ibid.* 14 Feb. 12/1 We have no doubt that the 'parson birds' will keep up the ancient tradition and celebrate their weddings to-day.

Parsondom (pā·rsəndəm). [f. PARSON + -DOM.] The state or quality of a parson; the domain of parsons, parsons collectively.

1850 P. CROOK *War of Hats* 3 All parsondom is up. 1860 TROLLOPE *Framley P.* xiv, His sins against parsondom were grievous.

Parsone, -elly, obs. ff. PARSON, PERSON, -ALLY.

Parsoned (pā·rsənd), *ppl. a.* [f. PARSON + -ED 2.]

1. Made or penned by a parson.

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IV. 840 Ye Deaf to Truth! peruse this Parson'd Page, And trust, for once, a Prophet, and a Priest.

2. Furnished with a parson, as a parish.

1882 in OGILVIE.

3. Married in church or chapel. *colloq.*

1886 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, *Married and Parsoned*: A colloquial expression, signifying that all the necessary rites have been performed. 1892 EMERSON *Son of Fens* 154 (E. D. D.) Don't you wish you was married? .. Don't you wish you was parsoned?

Parsoner(e, obs. form of PARCENER.

Parsoness (pā·rsənés). *colloq.* or *humorous.* [See -ESS 1.] The wife of a parson.

1784 *Unfortunate Sensibility* I. 121 The few good ladies, .. such as the parsoness, .. were extremely concerned. 1873 M. COLLINS *Squire Silchester* II. i. 3 A lady who was parsoness of the parish. 1898 *Contemp. Rev.* 75 The parson reigned supreme in the church, and the parsoness in the school.

Parsonet (pā·rsəne·t). *colloq.* or *humorous.* [f. PARSON + -ET.]

1. A parson's child.

1812 G. COLMAN *Br. Grins*, *Two Parsons* XXV, The Parson dearly lov'd his darling pets, Sweet, little, ruddy, ragged, Parsonets.

2. A petty or newly-fledged parson.

1834 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* III. 15 This is all 'hay, straw, stubble';—the stuff .. to make over to hireling preachers and fashionable parsonets. 1877 P. BROOKS *Lect. Preach.* ii. (1895) 45 The people in the neighbourhood dubbed us 'parsonnettes'.

Parsonic (pərsɒ·nik), *a.* [f. PARSON + -IC (after words from Gr.).] Of or pertaining to a parson; resembling or characteristic of parsons.

1785 MRS. S. BOYS *Coalition* II. 74 He felt himself bold, not entertaining any great idea of parsonic valour. 1847 C. BRONTË *Jane Eyre* XXXVII, His manners .. are not to your taste?—priggish and parsonic? 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 284 A secular as well as a parsonic view of life.

Parsonical (pərsɒ·nikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ICAL.] = prec. So **Parso·nically** *adv.*, after the manner of a parson.

1750 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1774) III. 14, I am not stoically advising, nor parsonically preaching to you. 1834 LD. SHERBROOKE in *Life* I. 97 Please to let me know how your parsonical duties go on.

Pa·rsoning, *vbl. sb.* [f. PARSON + -ING 1.] Acting as a parson; doing parson's work.

a 1792 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Parson-dealer*, Meaning by pars'ning to support a table. 1887 T. E. KEBBEL *Eng. Country Life* (1891) 8 There were .. many very bad clergymen, to whom what they called 'parsoning' was a simple bore.

Parsoure, obs. variant of PIERCER.

Parsuadable, -suasion, obs. ff. PERSUADABLE, -SUASION. **Parsy**, obs. form of PARSEE.

Part (pārt), *sb.* (*adv.*). Forms 1, 3- **part**; also 4-5 **paart**, (**pard**), 4-6 **pert**, 4-7 **parte**, 5 **perte**, 6 **partt**, 6- *Sc.* **pairt**. [In OE. ad. L. *pars*, *part-em* (in sense 2 a); in 13th c. a. F. *part* = Pr. *part*, Sp., It. *parte*:—L. *part-em* part. The pl. in ME. was sometimes PARS, after OF. pl. *pars*, earlier *pars*.]

I. Portion or division of a whole.

1. That which together with another or others makes up a whole (whether really separate from the rest, or more often only separated in thought); a certain amount, but not all, of any thing or number of things (material or immaterial); any one of the smaller things into which a thing is or may be divided (in reality or in idea); a portion, division, section, element, constituent, fraction, fragment, piece. (Now the ordinary word for this; in OE., and usually in ME., expressed by DEAL *sb.*1)

When denoting a number of persons or things, often construed as a noun of multitude, with plural verb.

[*c* 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* (1885) VIII. 317 Rabanus cwyð þæt se dæg hæfð partes, þæt synt dælas.] *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2096 þof þe werld es .. Delt .. In thrin parteis principale, þe partes er noght perigale. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 339 Christis chirche .. hath þree partis. þe first part is in blis, wiþ Crist. .. The secounde part .. ben seintis in purgatorie. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) ii. 13 O part is at Parys, and the other part is at Constantynoble. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 385/1 Paart, or deele, *porcio*. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 37 In equall pairtis this kinrik to diuide. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. ii. 51 One louyng one a nother as membrys and partys of one body. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* i. Post. ix 8 The whole is equal to all his partes taken together. 1574-5 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. II. 426 With all partis pendicles and pertinentis thairof. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Deut.* vii. 22 He wil consume these nations in thy sight by litle and litle and by partes. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 202 Of all parts of the countenance the eyes are most powerfull, being as the soule's window. 1786 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 392 Let the Diameter *AB* of the Circle .. be divided into two equal Parts in the Point *C*. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Hist. Greece* II. 264 The greatest part of the Indian cavalry were cut to pieces. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 168 *Leading-part*, that part of a tackle which is hauled upon. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* XXXVII. (1870) II. 338 Whatever is the part of a part, is a part of the whole. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 443, I agree, Socrates, in the greater part of what you say. 1888 *Times* 25 Sept. 8 They formed but a small part of deaths caused by infectious fevers.

b. Often idiomatically used without article: *part of* = a part of, some of; so *great part of* = a great part of, much or many of; *most part of*, the majority or greater part of, most of.

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 3534 (Fairf.) Gif me part of þat þou grayde. *a* 1425 *Ibid.* 19049 (Trin.) A mon croked in þe paleay And had ben moost part of his dayes [*so Laud MS.*; *Cott.* & *Gött.* mast all]. 1450 *Paston Lett.* I. 107 And part therof sold, and part ther of yaffe, and the remenaunt thei departed among them. 1532 TINDALE *Expos.* 1 *John* Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 324 Part of his laws are ceremonies. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xliv. 16 He burneth part thereof in the fire: with part thereof he eateth flesh. 1760 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 97 P 5 The road was passable only part of the year. 1778 *Learning at a Loss* I. 155, I shall probably spend great Part of the Summer with him. 1807 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* II. 705 Great part perished before they could reach the wall. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* Prol. 47 Part were drown'd within the whirling brook. 1860 WHEWELL in *Life* (1881) 512 We were at Oxford great part of last week, for the meeting of the British Association.

c. *spec.* An essential or integral portion; something essentially belonging to a larger whole; a constituent, element. (Also without article.)

1732 LAW *Serious C.* i. (ed. 2) 9 They must be made parts of our common life. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 413 'Tis a prime Part of Happiness, to know How much Unhappiness must prove our Lot. 1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* vi, The rider sate as if he had been a part of the horse. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 14 That formed no part of our discussion. 1879 MOZLEY *Serm.* 276 Affection is part of insight.

2. Specialized uses of sense 1.

† a. = *part of speech*: see 19. *Obs.* (The earliest use in English.)

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xvi. (Z.) 107 Þry eacan synd *mæd*, *þe*, *ce*, þe man eacnaþ on leden-spræce to sumum casum þises partes. *Ibid.* xvii. 108 Anfeald getel byð on ðisum parte *ego* ic, *tu* ðu, *ille* he. *Ibid.* XXXIX. 242 Þes part mæg beon gehaten dælnimend. *a* 1300 [see PARS]. *c* 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* viii. 38 Donettis, partis, accidents. 1615 BRINSLEY (*title*) The Posing of the Parts. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* ix. Wks. (Rtldg.) 777-8 In our English speech we number the same parts with the Latins .. Only we add a ninth, which is the article.

b. The name of a division or section of a book, play, poem, or other literary work; in mod. use also *spec.* Each of the portions of a work issued at intervals, at a uniform price, and in thin covers, and intended to be afterwards bound up into one or more volumes.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* 64 Here begynneþ þe third parte of inwarde conuersacyon .. Capitulum primum. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. Prol., I haue set one part of a great herball. 1562 (*title*) The seconde parte of Guilliam Turners herball. 1594 (*title*) The First Part of the Contention betwixt the two famous houses of Yorke and Lancaster. 1677 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App v. 44, I have presented your Lordship with the last part of *Hudibras*, to help to heighten your mirth this Christmasse. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VII. 12 Thro' various Parts our glorious Story runs; Time gives the Preface. 1873 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I Pref. 7 The architect had read his third part of the Stones of Venice to purpose. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 27 Dec. 3/3 The new Dickens would have to find a second Cruikshank to illustrate any novel issued in separate weekly parts. *Mod.* The work is now coming out in monthly parts.

† c. An element or constituent *of* some quality or action, considered by itself (and with no stress on its being merely a part); a point, particular. (Usually in *pl.*) Hence *absol.* Point; matter, affair; respect (= PARTY *sb.* 3). *Obs.*

1563 *Homilies* II. *Repentance* III. (1859) 545 Ye heard of the true parts and tokens of repentance. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiv. (Arb.) 295 But at all insolent and vnwoonted partes of a mans behauiour we find many times cause to mislike or to be mistrustfull. *a* 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* II. xxvi. (1640) 43 Perfection of parts, is when all the parts of goodnesse are found in a man. 1692 LOCKE *Educ.* § 142 Nothing can cure this Part of Ill-breeding but Change and Variety of Company. 1719 BP. ROBINSON in Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 200 If we neglect our duty in that part.

3. A portion of an animal body: either definitely, a particular member or organ; or indefinitely, a 'spot', 'place' (cf. 13). Usually *pl.*; often with defining adj., as *hinder parts*, *inward parts*; also *absol.* (*euphem.*) = privy parts.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 884 Iason .. anoyntide hym anon .. Bothe the face and þe fete, & all þe fore perte. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 3 God hath no lineamentes nor partes corporall. 15 . *Sir A. Barton* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 73 In a previe place and a secrete pert, He shoote hime in at the left oxtere, The arrowe quiett throughe harte. 1535 Back parts [see BACK *a.* 1]. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ii. 41 Her neather partes misshapen, monstruous. 1598 B JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* IV. i. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 115 The inner parts of Goates .. are esteemed great dainties, especially in Toscany. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 41 A cloth which should couer those parts, made to be priuate. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 80 Wash the parts with Juice of Calamint. 1799 M. UNDERWOOD *Treat. Dis. Children* (ed. 4) II. 136, I had occasion to examine the parts [of a child] very attentively at the birth. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII 558 The patches in such parts may then assume a salmon tinge.

† 4. A minute portion of matter, a particle. *Obs.*

1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 31 The Entrance of some such small aqueous Parts, as may excite the Fermentation. 1709 F. HAUKSBEE *Phys.-Mech. Exp.* ii. (1719) 36 Woollen impregnated with saline and spirituous parts. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) II. 88 Now the parts of the air, .. being in this case driven asunder by some external interposition, such as fire, or any other agent. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 278 The earthy principle, which is confounded with the indigo and some mucilaginous parts.

5. *spec.* (with a numeral): Each of a number of equal portions into which a whole may be divided; an aliquot part, exact divisor, submultiple.

(*a*) With an ordinal numeral indicating the number of such portions in the whole, as *a third part*, *two third parts*: now more usually omitted by ellipsis, the ordinal thus

becoming a sb., as *a third, two thirds*. (*b*) With a cardinal numeral, implying a number of portions one less than the number which constitutes the whole, as *two parts* = two thirds, *three parts* = three quarters. (Formerly also as collective sing., as *two part*.)

c 1290 *St. Michael* 665 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 318 Zeot nis þere, to wonien Inne, onnefe þe seueþe part. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 973 þe half parte gladli or þe þrid We wil þe gine, if þou it bid. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* v. 47 Mair than twa part of his rout War herbreit in the toune tharout. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Sqr's T.* 545 Ne koude man by twenty thousand part Countrefete the Sophymes of his Art. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 123 He tyt the King be the nek, twa part in tene. 1603 Owen *Pembrokeshire* ii. (1891) 11 Ffoure partes of five of this sheere is compassed with the sea. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* x. 223 Two parts of night are past, the third is left t' employ our force. 1660 Barrow *Euclid* v. Def. i, A part is a magnitude of a magnitude, a less of a greater, when the less measures the greater. 1706 E. Ward *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 12 The Queen allots him three Parts in eight for his singular Hazards. 1813 Mar. Edgworth *Patron.* (1833) III. xii. 130 Possession .. being nine parts of the law. 1878 Bosw. Smith *Carthage* 319 He was himself only three parts Roman.

† b. Used by confusion or error as if = 'times', as in (*by*) *a thousand part*(*s*) = a thousand times, a thousandfold; *by the seventh part* = seven times, sevenfold. *Obs.* (Cf. Deal *sb.*[1] 1 e.)

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 2157 Þai pleyne more þe pouirte..of þar horsis þan þe soroge of þam-selfe by þe seuynt parte (*Dubl. MS.* dele). 1460–70 *Bk. Quintessence* 7 Ze schule haue ȝoure licour by an hundrid part bettir gilt. 1528 Tindale *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) I. 149 A thousand parts better may it be translated into the English, than into the Latin. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. ix. 48 Not he .. Might be compar'd to these by many parts. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* To Rdr. (1865) 88 They..are ten parts more paraphrastical than I. 1625 B. Jonson *Staple of N.* III. ii, I have better news from the bake-house, by ten thousand parts, in a morning.

c. In expressing the proportion of the ingredients of a mixture or compound: One of a number of equal portions of indeterminate amount.

1615 Chapman *Odyss.* IX 298 It was so strong..twas before allaid With twentie parts in water. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* III. 298 Two parts of this water poured into one part boiling milk. 1811 A. T. Thomson *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 512 Take of pure sulphate of copper, two parts; subcarbonate of ammonia, three parts. 1854 Ronalds & Richardson *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 183 One part of carbon consumes in burning to carbonic acid 2½ parts of oxygen.

† 6. A mediæval measure of time, equal to $\frac{1}{15}$ of an hour, or 4 minutes: see Atom 7. *Obs.*

1844 Lingard *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. xi. 158 Each ..admits of four different subdivisions, into four points, ten minutes, fifteen parts or degrees, and forty moments.

II. Portion allotted, share.

7. A portion of something (material or immaterial) allotted or belonging to a particular person; a share. Sometimes almost in abstract sense: Sharing, participation; interest, concern.

To have part: to share, partake (*in*, † *of*). *To have neither part nor lot in*: to have no share or concern in, to have nothing to do with (see Lot *sb.* 2 b). See also *art and part*: Art *sb.* 16.

a 1300 *Floris & Bl.* 522 He moste kunne muchel of art Þat þu woldest seue þer-of part. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19585 Has þou na part, coth petre, here. 1382 Wyclif *Rev.* xx. 6 Blessid and holy he, that hath paart in the first azen risyng. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 104 Cham Upon his part Aufrique nam. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* III. i. 277 The preestis and dekenes of the Oold Testament schulden not haue part and lott in the firste parting of the lond of Iewry. 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 1 Aduersitees, Of the whiche I..haue had my parte. 1538 Bale *John Bapt.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 216 My wayes..with mennys ways haue no part. 1601 Barlow *Serm. Paules Crosse* 23 We haue no part in Dauid, nor inheritance in the son of Isay. 1611 Bible *Acts* i. 17. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 151 We had neither art or part, concern or interest therein. 1850 S. Dobell *Roman* i. Poet. Wks. 1875 I. 14 Death Can have no part in Beauty. 1891 Dougall *Beggars All* (ed. 2) 271 That she would have neither part nor lot in his dishonest career.

b. Allotted portion (without definite notion of division or sharing); possession (*concr.* or *abstr.*); one's lot in life. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1382 Wyclif *Ps.* lxii. 11 [lxiii. 10] Thei shul be taken in to the hond of sweord, the partis of foxis thei shul be. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Clerk's T.* 504, I haue noght had no part of children tweyne But first siknesse, and after wo and peyne. *c* 1500 *Three Kings Sons* 66 To obeie and abide the wille of oure lord, & to take suche part yn pacience, as he wol sende. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Hos.* v. 7 Now shal a moneth devoure them with their partes. 1858 Neale *Bernard de M.* (1865) 36 The Lord shall be thy part.

8. A person's share in some action; what one has to do; function, office, business, duty. Formerly in *pl.* when referring to a number of persons.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* xi. 245 Be liklynes the mast cowart Semyt till do richt weill his part. 1451 Marg. Paston in *P. Lett.* I. 201 He seyd itt was not his parte to do itt. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 297 The partes of menne is, to reioyce in the behalf of the commenweale. 1563 *Homilies* II *Repentance* II. (1859) 544 It is therefore our parts..to pray unto our heavenly Father. 1611 Bible *Ruth* iii. 13 But if hee will not doe the part of a kinseman to thee, then will I doe the part of a kinseman to thee, as the Lord liueth. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VIII. 561 Accuse not Nature, she hath don her part. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 418 P 7 It is the part of a Poet to humour the Imagination. 1865 Trollope *Belton Est.* xxii. 254 Was it not a brother's part to go to a sister in affliction? 1882 *Times* 23 Sept. 4 The artillery did its part with its usual devotion.

9. *Theatr.* The character assigned to or sustained by an actor in a dramatic performance; a rôle. Also, the words assigned to or spoken by an actor in such a character; hence, a written or printed copy of these.

1495 in Sharp *Cov. Myst.* (1825) 36 Payd for copyyng of the ij knyghts partes, & demons. 1584 *Ibid.* 38 To Jhon Copestake, for playenge of Ezron his parte xxd. 1600 Shaks. *A. V. L.* II. vii. 142 All the world's a stage..And one man in his time playes many parts. 1622 Massie tr. *Aleman's Gusman d'Alf.* I. 264 Let every man take his Qu and perfect his owne part. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 180 P 6 They must be called off the Stage, and receive Parts more suitable to their Genius. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* II. viii P 2, I was sent on the boards in children's parts. 1882 H. C. Merivale *Fancit of B.* I. 145 Minna in the 'Pirate' would be more the line of part to fall to you.

b. *fig.* A character sustained by any one, either as a special office or function (nearly = 8), or as assumed or feigned.

To play (*act*) *the part of*: to act as or like; to perform the function of. *To play* (*act*) *a part*: to perform a function, or pursue a course of action; also, to sustain a feigned character, make a pretence, act deceitfully.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 361 Þan þe figour of a freke he sall take eftire, And preualy in þat part a-pere ȝowe be-forne. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Rich. III* 50 Humfrey Cheiny pleiyng the parte of a good blond hounde, foloed the tract of ye flyer. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. iv. 27 Where left, he went, and his owne false part playd. 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. ii. 205 None ever acted both Parts bolder, Both of a Chieftain and a Soldier. *a* 1732 Gay *Fables* II vi. 2 The man of pure and simple heart Thro' life disdains a double part. 1886 Baring-Gould *Court Royal* xxxv, He was unskilled to act a part and speak half the truth. 1891 *Speaker* 11 July 36/2 The Referendum and the Initiative..have a great part to play in the future of Switzerland.

† c. *transf* One who performs a part, an actor.

a 1643 W. Cartwright *Commend. Verses Fletcher's Dram. Poems*, That some who sat spectators haue confessed.. [they] felt such shafts steal through their captiued sense, As made them rise Parts, and go Lovers thence.

10. *Mus.* The melody assigned to a particular voice or instrument in concerted music, or a written or printed copy of this for the use of a particular performer; each of the constituent melodies or successions of notes which make up a harmony. Hence *transf.* Each of the voices or instruments which join in a concerted piece.

1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 1481, I synge of two partys without a mene. *c* 1586 Countess Pembroke *Ps.* LVII. vi, Thou my harp the consort make, My self will beare a part. 1597 Morley *Introd. to Mus.* 1 Musicke bookes..being brought to the table, the mistresse of the house presented mee with a part, earnestly requesting mee to sing. 1674 Playford *Skill Mus.* III. 1 The Parts of Musick are in all but four, howsoever some skilful Musicians have composed songs of twenty, thirty, and forty parts. 1706 A. Bedford *Temple Mus.* iii. 55 This one Voice or Part is mentioned as the greatest Excellency of the Temple Musick. 1889 E. Prout *Harmony* (ed. 10) iv. § 94 Most music is written in four-part harmony, and the parts are generally named after the four varieties of the human voice..The highest part is called the *treble*, or *soprano*, the next below this, the *alto*, the third part..the *tenor*, and the lowest part the *bass*.

† 11. A piece of conduct, an act (usually with qualification expressing praise or blame). *Obs.*

1561 T. Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* II (1577) M j, Alonso Garillo..hauing committed certaine youthfull partes ..was by the Kings commaundement carried to prison. 1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1895) III. 333 Pausanias..committed many insolent parts by reason of the great authority he had. 1596 Raleigh *Discov. Guiana* A ij, For your Honors many Honorable and friendlie parts, I have hitherto onely returned promises. *a* 1632 T. Taylor *God's Judgem.* I. II. i. (1642) 155 He .. after shewed him many other unkinde and unchildly parts.

12. A personal quality or attribute, natural or acquired, esp. of an intellectual kind (? as a constituent element of one's mind or character, or ? as allotted to one by Providence: cf. *gift*, *talent*); almost always in *pl.* Abilities, capacities, talents. Usually with an adj. expressing excellence; also *absol.* = high intellectual ability, cleverness, talent. Now *arch.*, rare in speech.

1561 T. Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* II. (1577) G vij b, To set his delite to haue in himselfe partes and excellent qualities. 1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. i, I ne're saw any gentlemanlike part (in him). *Ibid.* IV. i, A gentleman..of very excellent good partes. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* V. ii. 64 For which of my bad parts didst thou first fall in loue with me? 1627–77 Feltham *Resolves* I. xxxiv. 88 We magnifie the wealthy man, though his parts be never so poor. 1678 Barclay *Apol.* (1841) 283 Three things go to the making up of a minister. 1. Natural parts, that he be not a fool. 2. Acquired parts, that he be learned in the languages [etc.]. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 197 P 5 Courage is the natural Parts of a Soldier. 1710 Hearne *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 351 A man of Parts, but a most vile, stinking Whigg. 1806 G. Canning *Poet. Wks.* (1827) 49 But if, amongst this motley crew, One man of real parts we view. 1844 Macaulay *Ess., Earl Chatham* (1887) 818 Some of them were indeed, to do them justice, men of parts. 1894 'Ian Maclaren' *Bonnie Briar Bush* (1899) 5 A Lad o' Parts. *a* 1901 Besant *Five Years' Tryst*, etc. (1902) 196 At school the son was a steady lad, of good, not brilliant parts.

III. Region; side.

13. A portion of a country or territory, or of the world; a region, quarter. (Usually in *pl.*; often with a vague collective rather than plural sense.)

(When the words *of the world* or the like are added, the sense is 1 above: e. g.

c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) i. 4 If a man come fro þe west partys of þe world. 1535 Boorde in *Introd. Knowl.* (1870) Forewds. 53 Few frendys yaglond hath in theys partes of Europe. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 132 Going into the foure partes of the worlde.)

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 217 And all prouyns and pertes þi pes shall desyre. 1558 Knox *First Blast* (Arb.) 20 Women in thone partes, were not tamed nor embased by consideration of their own sex and kind. 1607 Middleton *Michaelm. Term* III. iii. 52, I am a mere stranger for these parts. *a* 1674 Clarendon *Surv. Leviath.* (1676) 2 One who has spent many years in foreign parts. 1785 Berkeley *Proposal Supplying Ch. in For. Plant.* Wks. III. 215 To propagate the Gospel in foreign parts. 1833 *Rep. Sel. Committee on Munic. Corporat.* 334 The mixed jurisdiction in the Parts of Kesteven. 1861 E. FitzGerald *Lett.* (1889) I. 277 Let me know when you come into these parts.

b. *Part of Fortune* (Astrol.): that point of the heavens in which the moon is when the sun is in the ascendant or 'horoscope'.

1696 in Phillips (ed. 5). 1819 Wilson *Dict. Astrol.* *a* 1836 Smedley *Occult Sc.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1855) XXXI. 311 *The Part of Fortune*, is the distance of the moon's place from the sun, added to the degrees of the ascendent.

† 14. Side (*lit.*); hence, direction in space. *Obs.*

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3517 Y schal take out to anoþer pard & prykie fro hem anon. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. IV* 30 Made a bridge ouer the river on the part of saint Denis strete, and so escaped. 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* i. (1895) 34 Sume here and sume there; yea, verye manye of bothe partes. 1574 Bourne *Regiment for Sea* (1577) Introd. 5 b, If that the Sonne, be unto the North part, or Southe part of the Equinoctiall. 1611 Bible *Luke* xvii. 24 As the lightning that lighteneth out of the one part vnder heauen, shineth vnto the other part vnder heauen. 1774 T. Hutchinson *Diary* 7 Sept., [Norwich] is on every part walled in.

b. = Hand *sb.* 32 i. Now *rare*.

1485 Caxton *Paris & V.* 67 On that other parte he had grete drede. 1534 Cromwell *Let.* 17 Nov. in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 391 Neglecting of thone parte the kinges highnes honour to be preserued..of thother parte as it were contemptyng all friendeship in giving place to a litle Lucre. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* iv. 40 On the contrary part, his mind seeth not itself, but only turneth into itself. 1882 Stevenson *New Arab Nts.* (1884) 135 On the other part, I judged that I might lose nearly as much.

† c. *fig.* (Father's or mother's) Side (in genealogy). (Cf. Half *sb.* 2.) *Obs.*

1558 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. II. App. v. 398 All other your majesty's ancestors..of the part of your said mother [cf. L. *ex parte materna*].

15. Side (*fig.*), in a contest, dispute, question, contract, or any relation of opposite persons or bodies of people; party; cause.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* VII. 624 Clyffurd and wnuss maid a melle, Quhar cliffurd raucht him a cole, And athir syne drew to partis. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 363 Þe fend haþ þe strenger part here þan þe part of treuþe. 1396 in *Scott. Antiq.* XIV. 217 This indenture made..betwx..Scher Henry Synclar..on the tu part and..Scher Jone of Dermounde on the tother part. *c* 1489 Caxton *Blanchardyn* xlvii. 179 Of that other part, they marked well that wyth subyon were grete fusion of men. 1526 Tindale *Mark* ix. 40 Whosoeuer is not agaynste you is on youre parte. 1565–73 Cooper *Thesaurus* A j b, I *A Senatu stat*, he is on the senates part. 1592 Kyd *Sp. Trag.* I. ii. 64 The victory to neither part inclinde. 1700 Prior *Carmen Seculare* 356 Betwixt the Nations let her hold the Scale, And, as she wills, let either Part prevail. 1882 H. C. Merivale *Fancit of B.* I. 107 No word had been spoken on either part. 1884 *Bythewood & Jaxman's Prec. in Conveyancing* (ed. 4) I. 402 An agreement made..Between ——..(the vendor) of the one part, and ——..(the purchaser) of the other part.

b. *concr.* A party; a body of adherents or partisans; a faction. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10455 When boþe partis come to þe fight. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knt's T.* 1724 Arcite & eek the hondred of his parte. 1534 in *Lett. Suppress. Monasteries* (Camden) 9 Bothe the seyde partes hathe ben more ardente now..then they were before. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 409 He in dede would gladly have pleased both parts. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* IV. iv 25 Then gan the part of Chalengers anew To range the field, and victorlike to raine.

† c. *pl.* ? = *part-fray* (see 29). *Obs. rare.*

1600 *Look About You* I. iii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VII. 401 Shift for thyself, good Skink; there's gold, away: Here will be parts. 1626 B. Jonson *Epigrams* cx, [Cæsar] lived scarce one just age, And that midst envy and parts.

IV. [f. Part *v.*] Parting.

† 16. Parting, separation, leave-taking. *Obs. rare.*

1605 *1st Pt. Ieronimo* II. vi. 27 O cruell part; Andreas bosome bears away my hart.

17. The parting of the hair. *U. S.*

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 *Century Mag.* Aug. 489/1 His straight, smooth hair, with its definite part.

V. Phrases.

18. Part and (or) parcel. (The addition of *parcel* emphasizes the sense of *part*.)

a. *Part and parcel*, emphasizing sense 1 c: cf. Parcel *sb.* 1 b.

[1414: see Parcel *sb.* 1 b.] 1535–6 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c 11 This present Act, and every part and parcel thereof, shall extend [etc.]. *Ibid.* c. 26 The..Lordships..to be part and parcell of the same hundred [of Wesebery]. 1592 West *1st Pt. Symbol.* (1647) 100 [To] suffer the same and every part and parcell thereof to descend come and remaine according to the true meaning of this Indenture. 1664 *Compleat Clark* 795 The said Capital Messuage, Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments, and Premisses, and every part and parcel thereof. 1837 Goring & Pritchard *Microgr.* 106 This being part and parcel of my present subject. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 194 The places referred to are, to all intents and purposes, part and parcel of the metropolis. 1856 Dove *Logic Chr. Faith* v. i. § 2. 272 The moral law of the conscience is part and parcel of man himself.

b. *Part or (nor) parcel.*

1459 [see PARCEL *sb.*1]. 1535-6 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 22 Vnited,..to and with the countie of Hereford, as a member, part, or parcell of the same. 1539 *Act* 31 *Hen. VIII*, c. 13 All such Right [or] Title .. to the premisses, or to any part or parcell therof. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 64 Neuer a part or parcel thereof left vndiscouered. 1664 *Compleat Clark* 6 As often as it shall happen the said annuity of a hundred pounds or any part or parcell thereof to be behind and unpaid. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* iv. 126 The Protestants alone have no part or parcel in the sacred inheritance.

19. Part of speech (*Gram.*) [L. *pars orationis*]. Formerly also *part of reason* (REASON *sb.*1 3 c), or simply *part* (sense 2 a). Each of the grammatical categories or classes of words as determined by the kind of notion or relation which they express in the sentence.

Usually reckoned as eight, viz. noun or substantive, adjective, pronoun, verb, adverb, preposition, conjunction, interjection (sometimes as nine, the article being reckoned separately from the adjective). Formerly the participle was often reckoned as a distinct 'part'.

1481-1530 [see REASON *sb.*1 3 c]. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas* v. (Percy Soc.) 24 For as much as there be Eight partes of speche, I would knowe ryght fayne, What a noune substantive is in hys degre. 1530 PALSGR. Introd. 24 They have also a nynth part of reason whiche I call article, borowyng the name of the Grekes. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* (1627) 56 *Q.* How many parts of speech have you? Or how many parts are there in Speech? *A.* Eight. 1712 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 62, I have not made the Article (as some have done) a distinct Part of Speech. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 277 We..must have the parts of speech before we can predicate anything.

b. *Principal parts* (of a verb): those from which the other parts can be derived, or which contain the different stems in the simplest forms.

In Latin Grammar, applied to the first pers. sing. pres. indic., the infinitive mood, the first pers. sing. perfect indic., and the supine (or in deponent verbs, instead of the two last, the perf. pple.); in English, and Teutonic langs. generally, see quot. 1870.

1870 MARCH *Comp. Gram. Ags. Lang* 78 The Principal Parts (of a verb) are the present infinitive, the imperfect indicative first person, and the passive participle.

20. Most part: the greatest part, most; as *adv.* mostly; †*most part all*, almost all; †*the more part*, the greater or major part, the majority.

13 *K. Alis.* 5390 Þe mest parte þereof hy slowen. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13308 The most parte of my pepull put to þe dethe. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. 772 The towne was than moste parte all the houses covered with strawe. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xix. 32 The moare parte knewe not wherefore they were come togedder. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 166 [Mankynde] leuand maist part in all vice. 1693 *Humours Town* 48 Their Spendthrift Sons..have dipt most part of their Estates in Judgements, Bonds, and Warrents. *Mod.* He lives there most part of the year.

b. *For* (*the*) *most part*, *the most part*, †*for the more part*: as concerns the greatest part, in most cases, mostly.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's Prol.* 4 For the moore part they loughe & pleyde. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xix. 213 Þei ben alle, for the moste part, alle Pygmeyes. 1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Loys le Roy* 13 They ride the most part, without sadles, spurs, or shoes on their horses. 1685 LOVELL *Gen. Hist. Relig.* 123 Bishopricks and Monasteries,..for most Part, in great Disorder. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Berkeley Banker* I. viii. 166 The shops were for the most part closed.

†**21. Some part**: as *adv.*, in some parts; to some extent; somewhat. *Obs.*

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 14 It [the vision] be sum part subtile to understand. 1569-70 *Tragedie* 140 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* x, Lord Darlie, Of quhais rair bewtie scho did sumpart farlie.

22. Bear a part: to sustain a part (as in acting); to take part: = 23 b.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* Anagram (1865) 73 No spirit in our blood But in our soul's discourses bears a part. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* iii. i, John Bull's mother .. bears a part in the following transactions. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. ix. 186 The king himself..bore a part in it.

23. Take part. a. To share, partake *of* or *in* (cf. sense 7); b. To participate *in* (some action), to assist, co-operate (cf. 8).

1382 WYCLIF *Hebr.* ii. 14 Therfore for children comuneden to fleisch and blood, and he also took part of the same. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxi. 245 Such as regarded her were constrayned to take parte of her sorow. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. ix. 24 Each one taking part in others aide. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 19 Philebus..takes no further part in the discussion.

c. *To take part with*, to side with, range oneself on the side of (see sense 15). *To take the part of*, to espouse the side of, to support, second, back up.

c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1058 Vertu was full heuy, when he sy Frewyll Take part with Vyce. *Ibid.* 1200, I haue gret mernayll Ye durst be so bolde Vyces part to take. 1545 BRINKLOW *Lament.* (1874) 80 The Iewes cried out agaynst Christ, takynge parte with the highe preates. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 34 They shall doubtles have mo to take their parte. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* I. 570 To take part Against Olympius. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. ix. 338 He took your part in this war. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 559/1 Some took part with him, some with Carrol. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 251 Zeus sent him flying for taking her part when she was being beaten.

†**24. A part, on part**, early analytical ways of writing APART, q. v. *Obs.*

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* I. xv, We wille go on parte.

25. For my part: as regards *my* share in the matter; as far as *I* am concerned (cf. *on my part*, etc., 28): so *for his, our, your part*, etc.

c 1440 *Generydes* 3013 Syr Amasore the knyght, and ser Darell,..Eche for his parte quyte hym self full wele. 1450-1530 *Myyr. our Ladye* 137 We oughte to offer yt vp vnto hym with thankeynges for his parte, and meke our selfe for our parte. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, I for my part am here present. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I ii. 35 But as for our Part, we shall tell The naked Truth of what befell. 1762 WHITEHEAD *School for Lovers* iv. i, I wish all the women were in the bottom of the sea, for my part. 1818 M. G. LEWIS *Jrnl. W. Ind.* (1834) 185 For my own part, I have no hope of any material benefit.

26. a. In part: partly.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 351 It may be purgid in part. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 663 The lawes of the realme, in part he reformed, and in part he newely augmented. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Cor.* xiii. 9 For we know in part, and we prophesie in part. 1642 J. EATON *Honey-c. Free Justif.* 374 To make himselfe righteous by his own works, either in whole or in part. 1878 HUTTON *Scott* iii. 30 The lady herself was in part responsible for this impression.

b. **In good part**: favourably or without offence; *in ill* or *evil part*, unfavourably; so *in better, best, worse part*, etc. Chiefly with *take*, or the like. (Cf. L. *in bonam partem accipere*, or *interpretari*.)

1559 KNOX *Let Q. Eliz.* in *First Blast* (Arb.) App. 60 Interpret my rude wordis in the best part. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 35 b, Fearinge lest the duke should it take in evyll part. *Ibid.* 107 Thus verely doe they frendly counsell them, and requyre them to take it in that parte. *c* 1566 J. ALDAY tr. *Boaystuan's Theat. World* A iij, Accepting [it] in good part. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xxii. 28 b, Bread, wine, and sweet water, were accepted in better parte then the answeare of the grand maister. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, iii. iv. 21 Which I presume hee'le take in gentle part. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xxiv. 124 And myself take that wrong..To Hector in worst part of all. 1761-2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. lx. 544 The parliament took this remonstrance in ill part. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* I. xviii. 160, I am sure that he will take it in good part.

†**27. Of the part of, of my part**, etc.: = on the part of (see 28); also, *of my part*, from my side, from me. *Obs.*

c 1530 *To My Heart's Joy* 9 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 40 Yf ye liste to haue knoweliche of my part, I am in hel [= health], god thanked mote he be, As of body. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus* A j b/1 All this is of my part, or maketh for me. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. vi. 4 b, [The] Moores, to whom of our partes was made good cheere. 1595 SHAKS. *John* v. vi. 2 Of the part of England. *a* 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1627) 6 We of our parts saluted him in a very lowly and submissive manner.

28. On the part of (any one, *on his part*, etc.): on the side of; as regards (his, etc.) share in the action, as far as (he, etc.) is concerned (cf. *for my part*, 25). Also, Proceeding from (the person or party mentioned) as agent; made or performed by; by.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11836 Priam on his part, & his prise knightes,. no swyke thoghtyn. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 460 On my part no defaute hath be. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Pet.* iv. 14 On their parte he is evyll spoken of: but on youre parte he is glorified. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* iii. § 2. 183 Without any cause, or provocation on Israels part. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 7 Foul distrust, and breach Disloyal on the part of Man,..On the part of Heav'n Now alienated, distance and distaste. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 503 The conclusion, that no excess of tyranny on the part of a prince can justify active resistance on the part of a subject. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* I. 20 No objection on my part, I said.

VI. 29. Combinations and attributive uses: **part-book**, a book containing one part (or a number of parts printed separately) of a harmonized musical composition (see 10); †**part-fray**, a conflict between two parties or factions (*obs.*); **part-music**, music in parts (esp. vocal); **part-singing**, singing in parts; **part-writing**, composition of music in parts, combination of parts in musical composition (see 10). See also PART-SONG.

1864 A. MCKAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* (ed 4) 278 A complete set of *part-books of Handel's 'Joshua'. 1889 W. S. ROCKSTRO in Grove *Dict. Mus.* IV. 739 Separate volumes, well known to students of mediaeval Music as 'the old Part-Books'. 1631 HEYWOOD *Maid of West* II. Wks. 1874 II. 282 Pox of these *part-frayes. 1880 H. F. FROST in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 658 When secular *part-music again occupied the attention of composers, it took the form of the glee rather than that of the madrigal or part-song. 1899 *Daily News* 2 Nov. 6/3 Once the craze was all for issuing volumes in parts; to-day *part publication is almost unknown. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* xix, It had cost Adam a great deal of trouble..to learn his musical notes and *part-singing. 1889 E. PROUT *Harmony* (ed. 10) iv. § 95 Rules which the student must observe in *part-writing.

B. *adv.* or quasi-*adv.* or *adj.* [Cf. similar use of PARCEL *sb.* B.] In part, partly, in some degree, to some extent. a. qualifying vb. or phrase.

1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* II. 787 The king made his mother an answere part in earnest and part in play. 1535 COVERD. *Dan.* ii. 33 His fete were parte off yron, and parte of earth. 1592 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vi. 527 To th' end each Creature might..Part-sympathize with his own Element. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. ii. 296 This wretch hath part confest his Villany. 1647 TRAPP *Comm.* 2 *Tim.* i. 12 The ship that is part in the water, and part in the mud. 1704 POPE *Windsor For.* 18 Waving groves..part admit, and part exclude the day. 1808 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2) s. v., 'It rains part', it rains a little. 1864 TENNYSON *Grandmother* viii, A lie which is part a truth is a harder matter to fight.

b. qualifying adj. or pple.

Properly hyphened when the adj. is used *attrib.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, i. iii. 80 One..who (half-a-part) Gives o're, and leaues his part-created Coat A naked subject to the Weeping Clouds. 1832 MOTHERWELL *Poems* (1847) 266, I watched those cold part-opened lips. 1891 *Mall* 14 Dec. 3/6 A part-heard case of alleged dealing in bogus cheques.

c. qualifying sb. With agent-nouns and nouns of action, still of adverbial character, as in *part-payment*, payment in part, action of partly paying, PART-OWNER; but with other sbs. functioning as an adj. In *part-time*, *part-way*, etc. often = part of (the time, the way): cf. *half-time*, *half-way*. Usually hyphened to the sb., and the combination may be used *attrib.*, as in *part-mine pig-iron*, absol. *part-mine*, pig-iron partly from native ore; *part-time girl*, a girl engaged for part of her time.

1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. i. 122 A part performance of Gregory II.'s engagement. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Fr. Wines & Pol.* i. 1 An excursion of part business, part pleasure. 1868 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* ii. xx. § 159 (1875) 447 A part-cause of the transformation of the Earth's crust. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 238 It was part payment only, payment in full was still to come. 1875 KINGLAKE *Crimea* V. iv. ii. 70 He moved some battalions part-way towards the frowning Sapouné Heights. 1891 *East. Daily Press* 26 Aug. 2/1 Wanted, a Part-time Girl, (15), for housework. 1893 *Daily News* 20 Nov. 2/6 Staffordshire part-mines are 45s 6d to 46s 6d and 47s, according to mixture; common, 35s to 36s; and all mine hot-blast forge iron, 60s to 62s 6d. 1896 *Ibid.* 30 Oct. 10/5 Gentleman..open to part-time engagement to manage the advertising of a cycle firm. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Jan. 1/2 The part-authors, and part-condoners, of the horrors in the Armenian provinces.

Part (pāt), *v.* Also 4-5 **pert**, 4-6 **parte**, 6- *Sc.* **pairt**. Pa. pple. **parted**, in 4-5 (8-9) **part**. [a. F. *part-ir* (pr. pple. *part-ant*, 3 sing. pres. indic. *part*, pres. subj. *parte*), formerly 'to part, sunder, divide, sever; also' (in mod.Fr. now only) 'to pait, depart, remoue, or goe from' (Cotgr.) = Pr. and Sp. *partir*, It. *partire* :—L. *partire* (in cl. L. usually *partiri*) to part, divide, distribute, share, f. *pars*, *part-em*, stem *parti-* PART *sb.*]

I. 1. *trans.* To divide into parts (by actual local separation, or by marking or assigning boundaries, or merely in thought); to divide, break, cleave, sever. Now somewhat *rare*.

To part the hoof: to have cloven hoofs (cf. DIVIDE *v.* 1 b).

c 1275 *On Serving Christ* 27 in *O. E. Misc.* 91 And Adames eyres beoþ parted on þre. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 49 Knoute..parted þe lond in foure parties. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxi. 18 Þal partid his clathes in foure partis. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 385/1 Partyn a-sundyr, or clevyn,..*divido*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 270/2 To Paite in thre, *tripartiri*. 1594 WILLOBIE *Avisa* xlv, A heavy burden wearieth one, Which being parted then in twaine, Seemes very light. 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* ii. 6 Thou shalt part it in pieces, and powr oyle thereon. — *Deut.* xiv. 6 Euery beast that parteth the hoofe, and cleaueth the clift into two clawes. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Exod.* xiv. 21 That torrent of fire..yet parted it self; making a kinde of a lane. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 9. 112 The besiegers were parted into two masses by the Seine.

† b. *Arith.* = DIVIDE *v.* 9 a. *Obs.*

1579 DIGGES *Stratiot.* 8 To deuide or parte, is ingeniously to find how oftentimes the diuisor is contained in the number to be diuided.

c. To separate (the hair), as with a comb, on each side of a dividing line or *parting*.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 68 The haire of their heads..They part it before in the midst, and pleate it behind. *a* 1822 SHELLEY *Pr. Wks.* (1888) I. 405 The hair delicately parted on the forehead. 1839 YROWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* iii. (1847) 30 The hair of his upper lip being parted on both sides lay upon his breast.

d. *Naut.* To break, or suffer the breaking of (a rope) so as to get loose from an anchor, a mooring, a vessel in tow, etc. Also *absol.* to get loose in this way.

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 149 In the attempt, it parted the grappling rope. 1800 NELSON 26 Feb. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) IV. 200 She having split her maintopsail and foresail, parted the cable, let go another anchor. 1854 G. B. RICHARDSON *Univ. Code* v. (ed. 12) § 3746, I have parted, sweep for my anchor when I am gone. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Apr. 6/2 He did not think that three of the best ocean tugs could have taken the Federation through the cyclonic seas without parting their hawsers.

2. *intr.* To suffer division, be divided or severed, to divide, break, cleave, come in two or in pieces.

1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Familye of Love* 16 b, The clouen ayre, which parteth in sunder at the end of his arrow. 1716 B. CHURCH *Hist. Philip's War* (1865) I. 112 They came into the Country Road, where the track parted. 1802 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* xi. xxxviii, The gentle waters gently part In dimples round the prow. 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* liv, The frigate parted amidships. 1898 *Daily News* 24 Nov. 5/5 The cord parted, and he was dashed to the pavement lifeless.

3. *trans.* To dissolve (a connexion, etc.) by separation of the persons or parties concerned: in special phrases, as *to part company*, to dissolve companionship, take leave, separate (= sense 6); *to part a fight*, *fray*, to put an end to a fight by separating the combatants (see 4); †*to part beds*, to cease to live together in wedlock (*obs.*).

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 9168 Truste ek trewely, Ye parté newere company. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps* cvii. xi, Of seas and winds he partes the fight. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. i. 214 Welcome signior, you are almost come to part a fray. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 46 The

Vice-Admiral . left not off till Night parted the Fray 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 150 P 4, I could name Two, who after having had Seven Children, fell out and parted Beds upon the boiling of a Leg of Mutton. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxxvii, They parted company at the gate of Furnival's Inn. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 380 He parts company from the vain and impertinent talker. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Sp. W.* ii. (1884) 76 The point at which the scientific man is apt to part company with the theologian.

b. To dissolve, break up (an assembly). *rare.*

13 . *Cursor M.* 13850 (Gött.) Wid þis þai partid þair semble. 1720 OZELL *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* II. IX. 132 The Night coming on, parted the Assembly, before anything was decided.

4. To put asunder, separate, sunder (two or more persons or things, or one *from* another); to separate (combatants) so as to stop the combat; to make a separation between (companions, lovers, etc.). Also *fig.* to separate in thought, to put in a different class or category, to distinguish.

c 1315 SHOREHAM I. 2089 Eche hordom ne parteþ nauht þe mane al fram hys wyfe. 13 . *Cursor M.* 390 (Gött.) To part þe dai fra þe night. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 2295 The kyng of kynggez partyd them twayn. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. ii. 7 How canst thou part sadnesse and melancholy? 1602 — *Ham.* v. ii. 312 Part them, they are incens'd. 1611 BIBLE *Ruth* i. 17 The Lord doe so to me, and more also, if ought but death part thee and me. — *Luke* xxiv. 51 While he blessed them, hee was parted from them, and caried vp into heauen. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 242 A fool and his money is soon parted. 1758 R. BROWN *Compl. Farmer* II. (1760) 87 [Horse-beans and tares] are easily parted with a riddle. 1830 TENNYSON *Isabel* ii, To part Error from crime. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* iii. 35 The women shrieked to their lovers to part the combatants.

b. To keep asunder or separate; to separate, as a boundary; to form a boundary or interval between.

1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 50 Each windo arched in the top, and parted from oother..by flat fayr bolted columns. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* II. 56 Which Riuer parteth also Dacia, from Mysia. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 20 Where seas or deserts part them from the rest. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 1118 As..two wild men supporters of a shield, Painted, who stare at open space, nor glance The one at other, parted by the shield. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* i. § 1. 1 The peninsula which parts the Baltic from the Northern seas.

c. *spec.* in technical uses: (*a*) *Metallurgy.* To separate (gold and silver) from each other by means of an acid. (*b*) *Paper Manuf.* To separate (the damp sheets) after pressing. (*c*) *Comb-making.* To cut (a pair of combs, or their teeth) from one piece of material by a special method, so that the teeth of each correspond to the spaces between the teeth of the other. (*d*) *Turning.* To separate (a piece) from the block, as with a *parting-tool*: see PARTING *vbl. sb.* 2, quot. 1879.

1487 *Act* 4 *Hen. VII*, c. 2 *Preamble*, It was of old Time used..to fine and part all Gold and Silver..needful for the said Mints 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 766 The gold and silver to be parted ought previously to be granulated. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 927 Fine papers are often twice parted and pressed. *Ibid.* 1061 The one space..is allotted to the processes of dissolving the silver, and parting the gold. 1875 *Ibid.* (ed. 7) I. 905 The teeth of the larger descriptions of comb are *parted*, or cut one out of the other with a thin frame saw; then the shell, equal in size to two combs with their teeth interlaced, is bent like an arch in the direction of the length of the teeth..Smaller combs of horn and tortoise-shell are parted whilst flat, by an ingenious machine with two chisel-formed cutters, placed obliquely, so that every cut produces one tooth.

d. *intr.* or *absol.* To make or cause separation, division, or distinction.

1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xviii. 18 The lot causeth contentions to cease, and parteth betweene the mighty [COVERD., parteth the mightie asunder]. 1750 *Boston Rec.* (1887) XVII. 252 In a range with the Fence and Trees which parts between John Richardson Esqrs. Land..and Samuel Wells Esqrs. Land. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xlviii, Her care is not to part and prove.

II. 5. *intr.* To become or be separated or sundered (*from* something); to be liberated or detached; to proceed, emanate; to come off. *rare.*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 20755 þan parted his hend fra þe bere. 1594 CONSTABLE *Diana* vi. ix, But from his bow a fiery arrow parteth. 1679 *Establ. Test* 13 A stolen smile will part from me. 1717 POPE *Eloisa* 95 Ev'n thought meets thought, ere from the lips it part. 1862 BORROW *Wild Wales* III. xv. 168 The sheep caught the disease and the wool parted.

6. In reciprocal sense: To go or come apart or asunder, to separate. Of persons: To go away from each other, quit one another's company.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6153 þe kinges & muche of hor folc aliue partede atuo. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20264 Allas! hou sal we part in tua. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2473 þay acolen and kyssen..and parten ryzt here. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xiii. 57 Þare bare it and Iordan partes es a grete brigg. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 572 Thus partit thay twa. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. i. 10 So both tooke goodly leave, and parted severall. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. v. 18 A Tale..Would ..Make..Thy knotty and combined locks to part, And each particular haire to stand on end. 1646 CRASHAW *Delights of Muses* 119 And, when life's sweet fable ends, Soul and body part like friends. 1725 GAY *Black-eyed Susan* iv, We only part to meet again. *a* 1732 — *Hare & Friends* 61 But dearest friends, alas! must part. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* I. xviii, Her lips grew pale, Parted, and quivered. 1842 TENNYSON *Edwin Morris* 70 We met to part no more. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 392, I give my guides buttons, reels of cotton,..fish-hooks, and matches, and we part friends. *Mod.* Here our roads parted.

b. *Part from*: (*a*) to separate from, go away from, leave (see also 7); (*b*) = next *b* (now *rare*).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 64 Hwon he parteð urom ou. *Ibid.* 406 Bute 3if ich parti urom ou, þe Holi Gost..ne mei nout kumen to ou. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13033 Herodias..wend to part fra herod. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VI. 492 The hwnd hym lufit swa, That he vald part na vis hym fra. *c* 1400 *Land Troy Bk.* 10692 For al his myȝt & his prowes He partied neuere fro him harmles. 1509 HAWKS *Past. Pleas.* XVI. (Percy Soc.) 60 Fare well, she sayde, for I must parte you fro. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. iv. 102 This Ring I gaue him, when he parted from me. 1727 C. COLDEN *Hist. Five Ind. Nat.* 3 This extremity obliged the Adirondacks to part from those of the Five Nations. 1863 GEO. ELIOT in *Life* (1885) II. 365 Our poor boy Thornie parted from us to-day. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 174, I giue them with this ring, Which when you part from, loose, or giue away, Let it presage the ruine of your loue. 1640 GLAPTHORNE *Wallenstein* III. iii, That jewell which you seeme To part from so unwillingly. 1793 *Minstrel* III. 30 Grasping the shadow of power, whilst their poverty constrained them to part from the substance. 1860 GEO. ELIOT in *Life* (1885) II. 166 His precious bag, which he would by no means part from.

c. *Part with*: (*a*) = prec. *a* (now *rare*); (*b*) to let go, give up, surrender; to get rid of, send away, dismiss; in mod. use also of a body or substance: to lose, give off (heat, or a constituent or element).

To part with child (*bairn*): to be delivered prematurely, to suffer abortion (*Sc.*).

13.. *Cursor M.* 17022 (Cott.) Kynd na saul suffers ar to part wit [so *Gött.*; *Trin.* & *Laud* parte fro] man o-liue. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* V. i. 221 He was with me then, Who parted with me to go fetch a Chaine 1600 — *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 235 How parted he with thee? 1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* xiii. 14 Abram had now parted with Lot, to his great grief. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* ix, The ladies seemed very unwilling to part with my daughters. 1871 M. ARNOLD *Friendship's Garl.* 97 Just after I had parted with him at his lodgings.

c 1350 *St. John Evang.* 290 in Horstmann *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 38 He dredes his gude sal fro him fall, So þat he dar noght part with all. 1582 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ Conv.* I. (1586) 28 b, The Dutches was driuen to part with one of her chiefe women. *c* 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* IV. 411 Oh, that I should part with so much gold! 1663 BOYLE *Exp. Hist. Colours* III. xlix. Annot. ii, Lixiviate salts..dispose them [vegetables] to part readily with their tincture. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 92 P 3, I would part with all my Jewels, to be but Twenty. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg.*, *Misc. Tr.* 327/1 Such substances as are known to contain oxygen in the greatest abundance, and to part with it with the greatest facility. 1878 DALE *Lect. Preach* V. 132 Men will not part with what they have until you give them something better.

a 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 61 The 3eir following the quene partit witht bairne..The bairne was born quick and deceissit witht in schort space thairefter. 1722 WODROW *Hist. Ch. Scot.* II. III. viii § 7. 432 All which put her to such Fright that she parted with Child, and never recovered. 1883 GRAHAM *Writings* II. 20 (E.D.D.) Maggy had parted wi' bairn.

d. *absol.* To part with something, esp. money; to give or pay money. *slang* or *colloq.*

1873 *Slang Dict.* s. v., 'He's a right un, he is; I know'd he'd part'. 1894 'J. S. WINTER' *Red-Coats* 107 The master of Dorien was wily—what the country folk call 'unwilling to part'. At least, he would only part for a consideration.

7. *intr.* To take one's leave or departure; to depart, go away; to set out. *arch.* [Cf. F. *partir.*]

In perfect tenses, it often took *be*: 'he is parted from Rome'.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 12975 Sum oþir ansuar sal þou sai, Ar I fra þe yitt part a-wai. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2962 Hwan he wore parted alle samen, Hauelok bi-lefte wit ioie and gamen In engelond. 1382 WYCLIF *Mark* i. 42 Anoon the lepre partide [Vulg. *discessit*] awey fro hym. *c* 1400 *St. Alexius* (Laud 622) 384 For to dye it were my rizth, And hennes to party. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* iv. 20 Who moued you to leue me, and to parte soo? 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. i. 71 But now he parted hence to embarque for Millain. 1622 J. BOROUGH in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camd.) 129 Mr. Norgate is parted from Rome..for England. *c* 1642 TWYNE in *Wood's Life* 1 Sept. (O. H. S.) I. 58 They desisted and parted awaye quietly. 1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1151/2 The Queen of Poland was parted from Janowits, to go and meet the King at Leopol. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 44, I parted from Vienna the middle of May. 1814 CARY *Dante, Paradise* VI. 142 Aged and poor He parted thence. 1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Aug. xxiii, 'But ere he parted', said she, 'he confer'd On thee the irrecoverable boon'.

b. *To part* (*hence, out of this life*, etc.): to die.

c 1325 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 297 Whan þeih sholen parten henne, Ful wel þeih sholen here weie kenne Riht to þe blisse of paradys. 13.. *Chron. Eng.* 422 (Ritson) Er he partede of thisse live. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. iii. 12 A [= he] parted eu'n iust betweene Twelue and One. 1616 B. JONSON *Epigr.* I. xxii, At six months' end, she parted hence. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* I. iii. 50 An angel sent from pitying heaven To bid him part in peace. 1878 *Masque of Poets* 14, I know it well and yet in peace I part.

†8. *trans.* To depart from, go away from, take leave of, leave, quit, forsake: = DEPART *v.* 8. *Obs.*

In quot. 1609, app. a mixture of 'had parted this life' and 'had been parted from this life'. Cf. PASS *v.*

a 1529 SKELTON *Epit. Dk. Jaspar* Wks. 1843 II. 398 But or I parte the place, Up his hede he caste. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 39 That I should part my countrey, to avoide My monstrous charge. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. i. 3 Since presently your soules must part your bodies. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 2 *Macc.* v. 5 As though Antiochus had bene parted this life. 1787 *Minor* IV. vi. 222 My regret at parting this second Eden. *c* 1800 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Ennui* xiv, Though loth to part his country, he could rather part that nor me. 1812 *Examiner* 14 Sept. 588/1 One of the transports,..having parted the convoy, was captured.

b. To part with, give up: = 6 b (*b*), c (*b*). *dial.*

1823 SHARPE *Ballad Bk.* (1868) 2 (E. D. D.) O we maun part this lore, Willie. 1899 MACMANUS *Chim. Corners* 73 (E. D. D.) He wouldn't part his wife Molly at home for all the princesses in the world.

III. 9. *trans.* To divide to or among a number of recipients; to distribute in shares, apportion. (With various const.) Somewhat *arch.*

13.. *K. Alis.* 4678 He nam Daries tresour, And pertid hit among his kynne. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 296 He parted his wynnyng tille his men largely. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 4318 þe quilke is part vs, all þe pake, be parcells euyn. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 153, I will part them all you among. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CVIII. iii, Let me part out Sichems fields. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 *Macc.* v. 20 And there were parted to Simon three thousand men, to goe into Galilee. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 503 She parted herself, whilst living..betwixt these three places. 1715 POPE 2*nd Ep. Miss Blount* 15 To part her time 'twixt reading and bohea. 1809 BAWDWEN *Domesday Bk.* 332 This land was parted between 41 Burgesses who have 12 ploughs. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. xviii. 209 Lands which seem to have been parted out among the magistrates and chief burghers.

10. To share with another or others; (of one person) to give a share of to another; (of a number of persons) to take each a share of, divide among themselves. Now rare or *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

13.. *Seuyn Sages* (W) 2053 Yif thou wilt half parte with ous, Thou sschalt hit have, Sire Cressus. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. xi. 50 Luyte louep he þat lorde..þat þus parteþ with þe pore a parcel whon him neodeþ. 1382 WYCLIF *John* xix. 24 Thei partiden my clothis to hem, and in to my cloth thei senten lott. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 386 [He] thanked god..That no wight his blisse parten shal. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* II. xviii, Ye shalle parte to gyder your good. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lviii. 5 Giff thaine the pelffe to pairt amang thaine. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* V. ii. 249 *Long.* Let's part the word. *Mar.* No, Ile not be your halfe. 17.. POPE (J.), Jove himself no less content wou'd be To part his throne, and share his heav'n with thee. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xliv, Her friend parted his breakfast..with the child and her grandfather.

†b. *To part stakes* (also *to part shares*): to share, partake, participate, 'go shares' (*with* a person, *in* a thing). In quot. 1581, to make division or distribution (*of* a thing *between* persons).

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 133 The Deuill and thei . shall parte stakes with theim one daie. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 406 b, To make Inuocation to the dead, to part stakes of honour betwixt God and his Saincte. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 304, I might part shares with my wife. 1628 GAULE *Pract. The. Panegyr.* 7 To share the Honour with him, and part stakes in the Prayse. 1665 BRATHWAIT *Comment Two Tales* 42 This was before they parted Stakes.

†11. *intr.* To make division into shares; to give or impart a share; to take or have a share; to share, 'go shares', participate, partake (*with* a person; *of* or *in*, rarely *with*, a thing). *Obs.*

c 1290 *St. Brandan* 264 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 226 Heo wollez party þar-of mid us. *a* 1330 *Otuel* 1658 And 3ef we ani good winne, For sobe þou schalt parten þer inne. 1340 *Ayenb.* 38 þe ryeues be uelayede byeþ þo þet parteþ of þe ryeſþe. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 4706, I fleede folk that hongry be, And parte with hem off my plente. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 254 Lat me and the Frinchemen pairt amang wa. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* xxx 24 As his part is that goeth downe to the battel, so shall his part bee that tarieth by the stuffe: they shall part alike. 1670 WALLIS in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 519 Who longs to hear of some here willing to part in the impression of my things at Leyden.

†12. *trans.* and *absol.* To give a part or share of; hence, To give away, bestow, impart. *Obs.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. I. 156 Bote ȝe .. loue þe pore, And such good as God sent Treweliche parten, ȝe naue no more merit [etc.]. 1382 WYCLIF *Baruch* vi. 27 [Thei] nether parten to seeke man, nether to beggynge. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 219 With glad herte parte thyn almesse. 1522 *World & Child* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I 243 For poverty I part in many a place To them that will not obedient be.

†13. To mix or temper (wine) with other liquors or substances. *Obs.* [Cf. F. *couper le vin.*]

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Freese*, a thin..Cyder.. us'd by Vintners..in parting their Wines, to lower the Price of them. 1703 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 67 To part a Butt of Muskadel. Draw half your Wine into another Butt; then take your Lags of all sorts that do not prick, and so much Syrup as will not prick;..beat them up, and let it rest after you have blown the froth from off it [etc.].

IV. †14. *trans.* To side with, take part with. (Cf. PARTY *v.* 2 a.) *Obs. rare.*

1652 [see PARTING *vbl. sb.* 6]. 1669 MACFARLANE *Genealog. Collect.* (1900) I. 58 Alexander Earl of Argyle parted the Baliol 1715 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 89 The influence of High Church in England, who parted our disaffected party, and stopped all prosecution of them.

†Part, *ppl. a. rare.* Obs. pa. pple. of prec. vb. = PARTED. *Part per pale* = party per pale; as *sb.* = an escutcheon party per pale.

1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 3 2/2 He, that selleth Ale, Hangs out a Chequer'd Part per Pale. Part per Pale sells Ale and Beer. 1862 LONGF. *Wayside Inn* Pref. 107 A Wyvern part-per-pale addressed Upon a helmet barred.

†Partable (pä·rtăb'l), *a. Obs.* [a. OF. *partable*, f. *partir*, *partant* to divide, to PART.]

1. Capable of being parted or divided; = PARTIBLE.

[1292 BRITTON III viii. § 5 Soit acune foiz le cors del eglise divisible ou partable de antiquité.] *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 63 Watris..remuynge, freele, and partable. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 88 It ys partable in floure. 1503-4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 33 § 1 To be parteable amonges the seid Robert Dymmok, Thomas Laurence, and Kateryn. 1632 I. L. *Womens Rights* 5, I have some kind of doubts.. whether..it bee partable as among coheires.

2. Capable of having a part or share *in*; able to partake *of*; participant.

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 9928 Ffor he wyl also be partable Off thy merytes & guerdouns. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 61 He shalle be partable in the synne. 1527 *Golden Legend* in *Docum. St. Paul's* (Camden) 188 Vouchesafe..to make hym partable of thyn excellent ioye.

Partack, obs. form of PARTAKE.

‖ **Partage**, *sb.* [a. F. *partage* = It. *partaggio*, med.L. *partāgium* (13th c. in Du Cange), f. F. *partir*, It. *partire*, to PART: see -AGE. Formerly naturalized (pā·ɪtédʒ); but, since 18th c., treated as F. (partā·ʒ). ('A word merely French' J.)]

1. The action of dividing; division; partition; esp. division into shares. Also *attrib.*

1598 DALLINGTON *Meth. Trav.* F iv, The Comfrerie were against the Leaguers, for their partage. 1599 DANIEL *Let. Octavia* Wks. 1717 I. 75 Unequal Partage, to b'allow'd no share Of Power to do of Life's best Benefit. *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann* (1658) 335 In the partage of the kingdom..she seemed a little inclined to her youngest son. 1751 T. DICEY *Hist. Acc. Guernsey* 61 The Fief Noble goes directly to the Eldest, unless he will put it into Partage with the rest. 1857 MUSGRAVE *Pilgr. into Dauphiné* I. iii. 58 The *partage* system, which parcels out the land into these infinitesimal patches.

2. A part, portion, share, lot.

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armis* (S. T. S.) 160 Thir pure folk has na charge, na takis na lyfing, na partage of the weris. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) v. ii. 370 Deth eternall unto hym is his partage & propre herytage. 1598 DALLINGTON *Meth. Trav.* E iij b, That the yonger sonnes of the King cannot have partage with the Elder. 1623 tr. *Favine's Theat. Hon* II. i 67 [Such] as should fall to their lot and partage. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 388 Divine Providence..stopped the flowing of those salt-springs ..till the poor were restored to their partage therein. 1763 H. WALPOLE *Let. to H. S Conway* 21 May, Vivacity is by no means the *partage* of the French. 1843 MRS. ROMER *Rhone, Darro*, etc. I. 281 Exempt from the cruel pounding that is the *partage* of inside places.

¶ Mistrans. L. *compāgēs*.

1593 Q. ELIZ. *Boeth* II. pr. v. 31 What is there that wantes a spirit and lymmes partage [CHAUCER jointure], that Justly may seeme fayre to the myndes and Reasons nature?

So † **Partage** *v. trans.* [F. *partager*, *a* 1400], to divide into parts. *Obs. rare.*

c 1585 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* XLV. viii, Children thou shalt bring, Of partag'd earth the kings and lords to bee.

Partakable, -takeable (pāɪtē·kăb'l), *a. rare.* [f. next + -ABLE.] † a. Capable of partaking. *Obs.* b. Capable of being partaken.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 96 He neither saw his favours participated, nor any person partakeable of them. 1702 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. v 256 Seeing in what degrees his Divine essence was imitable or partakable.

Partake (pāɪtē·k), *v.* Also 6-7 **pertake**, 7 *Sc.* **partack.** [Back-formation (after 1550) from PARTAK-ING, PARTAKE-R, which were 16th c. syncopated forms of the earlier regular combinations *part-taking, part-taker*, repr. L. *particeps, -cipium*. Cf. *housekeep* vb. from *housekeeping, housekeeper*.

As a direct formation, a vb *part-take* would have been against Eng. idiom. In 16-17 c., the feeling of connexion with *take* vb. was so weak, that the pa. t. and pple. were often *partaked*.]

I. *trans.* 1. To take a part in, to share in.

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 32, I lent you sighes to partake your sorrowes. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* vii. (1596) 96 The propertie of the generall is equally partaked by the special. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* IX. 362, I never will partake his works, nor counsels, as before. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 153 P 3, I had never..partaken one triumph over a conquered fox. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in W.* XIII, The old man Partook that feeling. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. xiv. 234 Adventurers who were willing to partake his fortunes.

b. To share (a meal); to take (food or drink) in company with others; hence (without the idea of sharing), To eat or drink of, to take some of, to 'take'. Now *rare* or *Obs.* (Cf. 4 b.)

1617 SIR W. MURE *Misc. Poems* xxi. 114 Thou may partack such as this soyle affords. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 298 Alternate all partake the grateful springs. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* III. 29 They..reclined Beside him, and his frugal fare partook. 1837 TICKNOR in *Life*, etc. (1876) II. iv. 71 When the cardinal had partaken the sacrament he administered it to her.

† c. To share in (a communication or news), to be informed of, be made acquainted with. *Obs.*

c 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* v. 296 And, Gouernour, now partake my policy. 1605 *1st Pt. Ieronimo* II. iv. 70 But has the King pertooke your embassy? 1607 DEKKER *Northw. Hoe* I. Wks. 1873 III. 5 May we without offence pertake the ground of it? 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 598 Let her with thee partake what thou hast heard.

† 2. To give a part of (something) *to* or share it *with* another or others; to impart, communicate; *esp.* to communicate information about (something), to make known. *Obs.*

1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* (1577) K v, A liberall man that partaketh his goods in common with his friends. *c* 1585 CARTWRIGHT in R. Browne *Answ.* 87 Christ, who..hath partaked vnto them his holy spirite. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* IV. ii, If you would partake with me the cause Of this .., I would be thankfull for such curtesie. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* V. iii. 132 Go together..your exultation Partake to euery one.

† 3. To make (a person) a sharer or partaker (*of* information or news); to make acquainted with something; to inform *of*. *Obs.*

1585 *MS. Cott. Cal.* B. ix. f. 218 Your lordship, I am sure, is partaken of such letters as I write to Mr. Secretary. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iv. 20 My friend, hight Philemon, I did partake Of all my love and all my privitie.

II. *intr.* 4. To take a part or share in some action or condition; to have a portion or lot in common with others; to participate. Const. *in*, *of* († *with*) the thing; *with* the person sharing.

c 1585 R. BROWNE *Answ. Cartwright* 69 Howe then should the people partake with them in the sacrifices? 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 412 As for Cleopatra,..as she partaked of the sin, so shee did of the punishment. 1640 HABINGTON *Edw. IV* 105 The King having even after death partaked with the troubles and disgraces of his life. 1664 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 161 The King my Master has sent me to congratulate in His stead, and partake of Your Majestie's present felicity. 1708 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* (1709) IV. 244 This Care you have partook of. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* IV. 308 Bred in a luxurious court, without partaking in its effeminacy. 1838 WHITTIER *Quaker of Old. Time* iii, He felt that wrong with wrong partakes, That nothing stands alone. 1882 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxix. 74 We do not only meet to share each others' burdens, but to partake in each other's joys.

b. *esp.* (with *of*) To receive, get, or have a share or portion of. Often used without any notion of sharing with others, esp. in reference to eating and drinking, = to take some of, take of, take.

1602 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 122 There is no cittie that doth more absolutely inioy her owne commodities, and doth more freely pertake of others. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 14 The streets do almost all the night long partake of their musicke. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 34 If it ..partaked of its substance and colour. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Parasite*, a flatterer,..one that is still hanging on some rich man..to the end to pertake of his good cheer. 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* 543/1 Nonjuring clergymen and their families partook very largely of his benevolence 1805 EMILY CLARK *Banks of Douro* III. 41 Her solitary meals she partook of in the apartment next the eating room. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 254 He would of course have no right to partake of the money, till their claims were satisfied. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. iv, Your papa invited Mr. R. to partake of our lowly fare.

† c. To share the nature *of*; to have some of the qualities or characteristics *of*. *Obs.*

c 1585 R. BROWNE *Answ. Cartwright* 64 They did partake with such watchemen. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 104 So truce partaketh more of warre then of peace.

d. To have something *of*, possess a certain amount *of* (a quality or attribute); † formerly also, To contain some *of*, have an admixture *of* (a material substance) (*obs*).

c 1615 BACON *Adv. Sir G. Villiers* ii. § 16 The attorney of the duchy of Lancaster ..partakes of both qualities, partly of a judge, and partly of an attorney-general. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xvi. 28 For that which doth partake on both: it makes Just God, a friend to unjust man, without being unjust. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 40 Where the Gravel partook of Mud. *Ibid.* 43 Sea-water that partook of putrid Water, running from a foul Sewer. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* iii. 21 Scientific knowledge, even in the most modest persons, has mingled with it a something which partakes of insolence.

† 5. To take part *with* a person, take sides. *Obs.*

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxlix, When I against my selfe with thee partake.

† **Parta·kener.** *Obs. rare.* Erroneous variant of PARTAKER.

1565 STAPLETON tr. *Bede's Hist. Ch. Eng.* 48 And it is mete suche men were partakeners, and inheretors with the Angels in heauen. — *Fortr. Faith* 113 b, I am partakner of all those that feare thee and kepe thy commaundements.

Partaker (pāɪtē·kəɹ). Forms: *α.* 5-7 **part taker**, (5-6 **parte taker**, 6 **parte-taker, partetaker, parttaker**, 6-7 **part-taker**). *β.* 6- **partaker**, (6-7 **per-**). [Comb. of PART *sb.* + TAKER (perh. after *part-taking*; rendering L. *parti-ceps*). In 16th c the combination of the two *t*'s in *partaker* began to be simplified, giving *partaker*.]

1. One who takes a part or share, a partner, participator, sharer. (Now viewed as agent-noun from PARTAKE *v.* 1 = one who partakes.)

α. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2183 (MS. after 1500) And part taker of my payne with prickyng in hert. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 270/2 A Parte taker (*A.* Partitakere), *particeps*. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* v. 10 James and Jhon the sonnes of Zebedei which were partetakers with Simon. — 1 *Cor.* ix. 10 He which throssheth in hope shulde be part taker of his hope. 1561 EDEN tr. *Cortes' Arte Navig.* Pref., All the other are parttakers therof more or lesse. 1602 DEKKER *Satiromastix* Wks. 1873 I. 244 Thou shouldst have been hang'd, but for one of these part-takers. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* (1632) 1024 You wolde make them part takers off your mysscheffe.

β. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* xxii, Partaker of good or euyll. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Coniurationis particeps*, a partaker of the conspiracie. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 125 All men are pertakers of it. 1631 SIR S. D'EWES *Autobiog.* 26 Apr. (1845) II. 31 Went to Lavenham, where I was a partaker of a good sermon. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* Ded., To..be partaker with him in new Scenes of Action. *a* 1774 HARTE *Boecius to Rusticiana* 14 Joint partner of my life, my heart's relief; Alike partaker of my joys or grief. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* viii. (1878) 129 Man must be a partaker of the Divine nature.

† 2. One who takes another's part or side; a supporter, adherent, partisan. *Obs.*

?*a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* viii. 321 (MS. *c* 1600) And all his partackers I shall slea and beate downe.

α. 1545 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* I. 4 To command ..the said Donald and all utheris his part takeris. 1593 *Tell-Troth's N. Y. Gift* (1876) 8 When a woman distrustes of any helpe to come from any part-taker, shee will bee glad to please hir husband. 1653 *Nissena* 66 That they would not want assistants and part-takers even in the very Court it self.

β. a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV* 20 To the great displeasure and long unquieting of kyng Henry and his partakers. *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann.* iv. (1658) 35 There grew a long war between his partakers and the partakers of David. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 844 The Partakers of Lewis were to be indemnified.

Partaking (pāɪtē·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.* Forms: *α.* 4-6 **part(e taking**, 6-7 **part-taking, parttaking**; also *β.* 6-7 **parts-, parts taking**. *γ.* 6- **partaking**. [Comb. of PART *sb.* + TAKING *vbl. sb.* (perh. orig. a literal rendering of L. *participātio*). As in prec., simplified in 16-17th c. to *partaking*; in which modified form it gave rise to the vb. PARTAKE, of which it is now viewed as the vbl. sb.]

1. The taking of a part or share; sharing, participation.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* x. 16 The breed which we breken, whet it is not the delynge [*gloss* or part takynge; *v. r.* parting; *Vulg.* participatio] of the body of the Lord? *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 12 In part takyng of þe defaut. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 270/2 A Part takynge, *participacio*. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* x. 16 Ys not the breed which we breake partetakynge of the body of Christ? *a* 1714 SHARP *Wks.* (1754) IV. Serm. vi. 108 In order to the partaking of his benefits.

† 2. The taking the part of some one; the action of taking sides (in a dispute or contest). *Obs.*

α. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* ii. 27 No nede of helpes, riches, power, parte taking. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xx. (1623) 976 Remembring withall the mischiefes of part-takings. 1646 EARL MONM. tr *Biondi's Civil Warres* VII. 84 Hearing that there was part-taking, and tumults raised in the City.

β. 1539-40 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 11 We should by our disagreement..cause a murmur and parts taking among themself. 1593 ABP. BANCROFT *Daung. Posit.* I. i. 3 To draw them into partes-taking. 1598 DALLINGTON *Meth. Trav.* R iv, The ambition of the house of Guise, and the parts-taking with them, and those other of Burbon, is guilty thereof.

γ. a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 2 b, Forgettynge clerely the diuersite of faccions & voyce of partakyng. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Maxims St.* (1651) 23 Joyning with them in their partakings and Factions. 1657 EARL MONM. tr. *Paruta's Pol. Disc.* 50 There was no siding nor partaking studied amongst them.

Parta·king, *ppl. a.* [orig. *part-taking*: cf. prec.] That takes part, or partakes; † taking another's part or side (*obs.*); sharing.

1639 LD. DIGBY, etc. *Lett. conc. Relig.* (1651) 113 Mens part-taking subtilties have given to God's Word many various acceptions. *Ibid.* 131 Through any partaking passion, or forehand designe. 1756 H. JONES *Earl of Essex* 52 The kind condoling comfort of a dear Partaking friend.

Partan (pā·ɪtăn). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 6 **partane, pertane**, 7-9 **parten**, 9 **partin, partou.** [app. from Celtic: in Gael. *partan*, Manx *partan*, Ir. *partón, portán* crab; ulterior history unknown.]

1. A crab; esp. the common crab, *Cancer pagurus*.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* I. 813 In to þe watyr of Ganges.. wormys als of hugis strenythe, Lyk to partanys heyr ar þa, And on þar cors has armys twa. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xix. 159 Plutarque rehersis ane exempil of the partan, quhilk repreuit ane of hyr 3ong partans, be cause the 3ong partan vald nocht gang euyn furtht, bot rather sche 3eid crukit, bakward, and on syd. 1693 WALLACE *Descr. Orkney Isl.* ii. 14 Lobsters, Partens, Mussels. 1710 SIBBALD *Fife* II. ii. [iii.] 55 *Cancer marinus Vulgaris*, the Common Sea-Crab; our Fishers call it a Partan. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xi, A half-a-dozen o' partans to make the sauce. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* (ed. 3) 75 Progressing, as the partan..is said to do, backwards.

b. The shore crab, *Carcinus mænas*.

1790 GROSE *Provinc. Gloss.* MS. add. (C.) (E. D. D.), *Partan*, a kind of small crab..not eaten, as it is said to be poisonous. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Parten*, the shore crab, *Carcinus mænas*.

2. *fig.* An ill-favoured or ill-natured person.

1896 BARRIE *Tommy* iv. 45 Tak' that, you glowering partan! 1899 CROCKETT *A. Mark* xx. 163 A silly partan o' a bairn like this.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **partan-cage, a crab-trap; partan-crab** = sense 1; **partan-face**, an ill-favoured or sour-faced creature, a term of abuse: cf. sense 2; **partan-fu'll** *a.*, as full as a crab is of meat; **partan-handed** *a.*, close-fisted, stingy; **partan-toe**, a crab's claw.

1899 CROCKETT *A. Mark* xviii. 140 To set his *partan cages in Byness Bay. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* xxii, A boat, that was backed like a *partan-crab. 1895 ROY *Horseman's Wd.* XII. (E. D. D.), Answer yourself, *parten-face, gin you're grown sic a wonder o' wisdom. 1787 TAYLOR *Poems* 56 (E. D. D.) She was sae *partan-fu' o' pride. 1823 GALT *Entail* xci, Ye *partan-handit,..Mammon o' unrighteousness. *a* 1568 '*Listis Lordis, I sall yow tell*' 57 (Bannatyne MS.) With ten *pertane tais, And nyne knokis of windil strais.

Partargo, obs form of BOTARGO, POTARGO.

c 1640 [SHIRLEY] *Capt. Underwit* III. iii. in Bullen *Old Pl.* (1883) II. 371 Oh the Neats tongues and partargoes that I haue eaten.

Partch(e, Parte, obs. ff PARCH *v.*, PART, PARTY.

Parted (pā·ɪtĕd), *ppl. a.*

I. [*pa pple.* of PART *v.*: see -ED 1.]

1. Divided into parts; severed, cloven; divided, as the hair, by a parting.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* IV. i. 194 Me-thinks I see these things with parted eye, When euery thing seemes double. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 302 Hyacinthin Locks Round from his parted forelock manly hung Clustring. 1817 KEATS

'*Woman! when I behold thee*' ii, Light feet, dark violet eyes, and parted hair.

b. *Bot.* Divided or cleft nearly to the base, as a corolla or calyx; esp. with a numeral indicating the number of divisions, as 3-*parted*, tripartite.

1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 5 (ed. 6) 245 The calyx or corolla . is said to be parted (3-parted, 5-parted, etc.).

c. *Her.* = PARTY *a.* 3; hence of cloth, trappings, etc.: cf. PARTY *a.* 2.

1482 CAXTON *Chron. Eng* ccxli. S ii, A mylk whyte stede .. trapped with cloth of gold and rode parted [*ed.* 1520 partyed] to gedei. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Heraldry* D iij, Armys partit aftir the long way. *Ib d.* D vj, In armys partit it is requyrit alway that the partys of the colouris be equall. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 44 Parted per Pale. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 383 Two fayre steedes, trapped in riche cloth of Golde, parted of red and white. 1823 RUTTER *Fonthill* p xxi, Beckford, Parted per Pale Gules, and Azure.

†d. Of diverse kinds or colours intermixed; parti-coloured, pied. *Obs.* (Cf. PARTY *a.* 2.)

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 471 Herfore biddiß God in his lawe þat his men shulden not be clopsid in wollun & lynnun partid to-gideri. 1570 NORTH *Doni's Philos.* (1888) 70 So goodly a beaste .with his parted hide (halfe blacke, halfe white) and blased starre in the foreheade.

2. Separated, sundered; placed or standing apart.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* v. 898 So soon his wound's parted sides ran close in his recure. 1727 GAY *Fables* I. xxxiv. 38 Awhile the parted warriors stood. 1879 BLACK *Madcap of D* xii. 372 With her saucy eyes and her laughing and parted lips.

3. Departed, gone away; deceased, dead. *arch*

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen VI*, iii. ii. 161 A timely-parted Ghost, Of ashy semblance, meager, pale, and bloodless. 1597 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* I i. 3 Their parted fathers Ghost. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VIII. 93 And hymn the requiem to his parted soul. *a* 1838 CAMPBELL *Last Man*, Yet mourn I not thy parted sway, Thou dim discrowned king of day!

4. Divided between two or more; shared.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. ii. 48 So off he did his shield, and.. him up thereon did reare, And twixt them both with parted paines did beare.

II. [f. PART *sb* + -ED 2.]

†5. (Usually with qualifying word.) Furnished with or having (good, mean, etc.) 'parts' or abilities (see PART *sb.* 12); gifted, talented, accomplished. *Obs.*

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* Pref 7 A Man well parted, a sufficient Scholler. — *Cynthia's Rev.* v ii, A man rarely parted, second to none in this court. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm., Detractor* (Arb.) 43 A detractor .. commonly some weak parted fellow *a* 1668 DAVENANT *News fr. Plymouth* ii. Wks. 1873 IV. 120 Better parted, more polite and verse'd in The rules of courtship.

6. Charged with a dramatic part or character. (See also OVER-PARTED.)

1612 HEYWOOD *Apol. Actors* (1841) 28, I have seen Tragedyes, Comedyes, publicly acted, in which the graduates . have been specially parted. *Mod. Newsp.* I have seen Sir Henry better 'parted' a score of times, and Miss Ellen Terry a hundred times.

Hence **Partedness** (in quot., in sense 5).

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 12 Wisdome, though but knavery, me i afford so many grains of esteem, as to term partednesse, and cunning.

Partee, Parteiner, obs. ff. PARTY, PARTNER.

Parteis, obs. pl. of PARTY.

[**Partel,** spurious word; mis-reading of PARCEL. (*Reliq. Antiq.* II. 57.)]

Parteless(e, -let, obs. ff. PARTLESS, PARTLET.

†**Pa·rten,** *v. Obs.* [f. PART *sb.* (?) + -EN 5 2: in sense a synonym of PART *v.*; perh. in b associated with *partener*, PARTNER.]

a. *intr.* To bestow a part or share, impart some *of*: = PART *v.* 11. b. *trans.* To share, partake (*with* a person): = PART *v.* 10.

1397 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII xxix. (Bodl MS.), And soo fattenes of þe matere lettith distribucioun and partenynge of þe schynyng þat is ifonge. *c* 1400 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 98 And also the pore man..praiede to the apostlis to parten of her almes. *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 1104 Ane wounder peralous poynt, partenyng grete plight. 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* I. (1577) C j b, That if any blame happen..it may be al o partned with you. *Ibid.* IV. (1577) X viij b, A shyning beame of that light, whiche is the true image of the Angelike beautie partened wyth hyr, whereof shee also partneth with the body a feeble shadowe.

Parten, var. PARTAN, crab. **Partenar, -er, Partene,** obs. ff. PARTNER, PERTAIN *v.*

Parter (pā·rtɔi). Now *rare.* [f. PART *v.* + -ER 1.] One who or that which parts; a divider, separator, distributor, etc.: see the verb.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 231 Who made me juge and partere among 3ou? 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XVIII. vii, The knyghtes parters of the lystes toke vp sire Mador. 1487 *Act 4 Hen. VII*, c. 2 (*Preamble*), Finers and Parters of Gold and Silver by Fire and Water. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 62 b, To be a defence and a partour of our neighbour his ground and ours. 1612 CHAPMAN *Widow's T.* Plays 1873 III. 40 Not we Sir, we are no parters of fraies.

Parteriche, obs. form of PARTRIDGE.

Parterre (pārtē·ə·r). Also 7 **parterra, parter, parterr.** [a. F. *parterre* (1549 in R. Estienne); absolute use of the adverbial phrase *par terre* on or over (the surface of) the ground.]

1. A level space in a garden occupied by an ornamental arrangement of flower-beds of various shapes and sizes.

a 1639 CAREW *Coel. Brit.* Wks. (1824) 188 A delicious garden, with severall walkes and parterra's set round with low trees. 1661 COWLEY *Prop. Exper. Philos., College*, A Parterre of Flowers. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* d ij b, Paradise like gardens .. with Parters. 1699 LISTER *Journ. Paris* 181 Large Parterrs in the middle, and large Fountains of Water, which constantly play. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. C'tess Bristol* 1 Apr., Like a parterre of tulips. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 53 A paling, cleaned with constant care, Surrounds ten yards of neat parterre. 1857 C. BRONTE *Professor* ix, A parterre of rose-trees.

fig. 1709 MRS. MANLEY *New Atl.* (ed. 2) II. 197 See! that Chamber! are you not, as you look round, in a beautiful *Parterre*? 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* I i, The casket was soon open before them, and the various jewels spread out, making a bright parterre on the table. 1889 *Illustr. Lond. News* 16 Mar. 322, I cull these flowers from two parterres of opposite politics.

2. A level space on which a house or village stands.

1677 J. P. tr. *Tavernier's Trav.* (1684) II. 79 (Stanf.) Moreover it is required for the beauty of an House, that it be seated in the midst of some great *Parterre*. 1876 *Cornh. Mag.* Sept 318 The village stands upon a small *parterre*.

3. The part of the ground-floor of the auditorium of a theatre behind the orchestra; later, in U.S., the part beneath the galleries. Also, The occupants of this part of a theatre.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 29 P 8 The Chorus..gives the Parterre frequent Opportunities of joining in Consort with the Stage. 1753 MURPHY *Gray's Inn Jrnl.* No. 41 (1756) I. 263 The *Parterre* turned their Backs to the Stage, and blew their Noses. 1756–7 tr. *Kersler's Trav.* (1760) III. 373 The parterre or pit is likewise adorned with several statues. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 884/1 The parterre and the.. 'first' tier are distributed among the stockholders.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *parterre-like* adj.

1849 CLOUGH *Dipsychus* I. iii. 66 The brilliant season's gay parterre-like room. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 July 6/3 The American parterre system, which has been so successful at the Theatre Royal.

Hence **Parte·rred** *a.*, laid out in parterres.

1816 J. SCOTT *Paris Revisit.* (ed. 3) 203 What must have been the beautiful Hougomont,—with its wild orchard, its parterred flower garden, its gently-dignified chateau.

Partesant, partezan, obs. ff. PARTISAN 2.

Partey, Parteyn, parteynge, obs. ff. PARTY, PERTAIN. **Parteyner, parthenare, -ere,** obs. ff. PARTNER.

Partheniad (pai]·rniǣd). ? *Obs.* [f. as next + -AD c.] A poem or song in honour of a virgin (in quot. 1589, of Queen Elizabeth).

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 224 In another Partheniade .insinuating her Maiesties great constancy in refusall of all marriages offred. 1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur., Apol. Poetrie* P iij, Diuerse pieces of Parthenials and hymnes in praise of the most praiseworthy.

Parthenian (pai]·rpī·niăn), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. παρθένι-ος (f. παρθένος virgin) + -AN.] Of or pertaining to a virgin.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Parthenian*, .belonging to virginity, or to a Maid. 1892 W. W. PEYTON *Memorab. Jesus* iv. 88 Nature is not cheated of her rights when a parthenian birth takes place in the human family.

Parthenic (pai]·rpe·nik), *a.*[1] *rare.* [ad. Gr. παρθενικ-ός, f. παρθένος virgin.] Of or belonging to, or of the nature of, a virgin; *fig.* unviolated, 'virgin', 'maiden'.

1834 DISRAELI *Rev. Epick* III. xvii, The virgin towers Of Coni, whose parthenic crest a flag Hostile ne'er sullied! 1869 J. EADIE *Comm. Galatians* 91 Through her parthenic maternity, the mystery of mysteries realized—God manifest in the flesh.

Parthe·nic, *a.*[2] *Chem.* [f. L. *parthenium*, a name of several plants; in the herbalists a species of camomile (*Matricaria Parthenium*); now, in Botany, a genus of Compositæ: see -IC 1 b.] In *Parthenic acid*: see quots.

1866–77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 357 *Parthenic acid*, the name given by Peretti to the acid which forms in distilled chamomile water after long keeping. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Parthenic acid*, a non-crystallisable acid occurring in combination with *Parthenine* in the *Parthenium h. sterophorus*.

So **Parthenine** (pā·rpēnəin), *Chem.* [-INE 5], an alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{28}NO_6$, obtained from *Parthenium Hysterophorus*, an American composite plant, used as a remedy for fever and neuralgia. Also called **Parthenicine** (pai]·rpe·nisəin) [f. L. *parthenicē* = *parthenium*].

1885 *Lancet* 11 July 86/2 Parthenine..has recently been studied .. as a remedy for facial neuralgia. 1888 *Ibid.* 30 June 1312/2 The physiological and clinical trials that have been made with 'parthenicine'.

Parthenism (pā·rpēniz'm). *rare*—[1]. [f. Gr. παρθένος virgin + -ISM.] = next.

1892 W. W. PEYTON *Memorab. Jesus* iv. 88 These creatures show parthenism or sexless generation.

Parthenogenesis (pā·rpēno,dge·nēsis). *Biol.* [f. Gr. παρθένο-ς virgin + γένεσις origin, birth, nativity, GENESIS.] Reproduction without concourse of opposite sexes or union of sexual elements.

Now usually restricted to reproduction by the development of a single sexual cell (as an ovum or ovule) without fertilization by union with one of the opposite sex (which occurs, normally or occasionally, in certain insects and other invertebrates, and in rare instances in plants); formerly used more widely to include asexual reproduction, as by fission or budding (cf. ALLOGENESIS).

1849 OWEN (*title*) On Parthenogenesis, or the Successive Productions of Procreating Individuals from the Single Ovum. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xiv. (1878) 387 The term parthenogenesis implying that the mature females .. are capable of producing fertile eggs without the concourse of the male. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 805 *note*, *Parthenogenesis* .. is a phenomenon of very rare occurrence in the vegetable kingdom. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. ii. 28 The so-called parthenogenesis, or virginal generation, of Bees has been proved .by the meritorious zoologist, Siebold, of Munich, who also showed that male Bees develop from unimpregnated, and female bees only from impregnated eggs. 1886 VINES *Physiol. of Plants* xxiii. 674 When. these gametes, having failed to conjugate, germinate independently, it must be assumed that both male and female parthenogenesis takes place. 1889 GEDDES & THOMSON *Evol. of Sex* xiii. § 1 In 1701, Albrecht observed that a female silkmoth, which had been isolated in a glass case, laid fertile eggs. . The occasional parthenogenesis of this insect has been repeatedly confirmed by competent observers.

fig. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 223 How one sin involves another, and forever another, by a fatal parthenogenesis.

Parthenogenetic (pā·rpēnodgĭne·tik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -GENETIC.]

1. *Biol.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by parthenogenesis; reproducing by parthenogenesis.

1872 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xiv. (ed. 6) 387 To accelerate parthenogenetic reproduction by gradual steps to an earlier and earlier age. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vii. 446 The terms arrenotokous and thelytokous have been proposed by Leuckart and Von Siebold to denote those parthenogenetic females which produce male and female young respectively. 1889 GEDDES & THOMSON *Evol. of Sex* iv. § 1. 46 In the artificial environment of a greenhouse, equivalent to a perpetual summer, the parthenogenetic succession of females [aphides] has been experimentally observed for four years.

2. Born of a virgin. *nonce-use.*

1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* II. 279 The enigmatic nature of this inextricable compound parthenogenetic deity.

Pa·rthenogene·tically, *adv.* [f. prec.: see -ICALLY.] In a parthenogenetic manner; in the way of or by means of parthenogenesis.

1875 tr. *Schmidt's Desc. & Darw.* 48 Ova developing parthenogenetically, without fecundation. 1890 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 382 Amongst the creatures which are parthenogenetically produced is the male, or drone, of the hive bee.

Pa·rthenoge·nic, *a.* [Cf. Gr. παρθενογενής virgin-born.] = PARTHENOGENETIC 1. So **Partheno·genous** *a.* in same sense; **Partheno·geny** = PARTHENOGENESIS.

1890 in *Century Dict.*

‖ **Pa·rthenogoni·dium.** *Bot.* [mod.L., f. Gr. παρθένος virgin + GONIDIUM.] A gonidium in certain algæ, as *Volvox*, by which they are reproduced asexually.

1895 KERNER & OLIVER *Nat. Hist. Plants* II. 634 Daughter-colonies [of *Volvox Globator*] are developed from special cells, usually eight in number, called *parthenogonidia*, .. larger than the ordinary vegetative cells.

Parthenolatry (-pˈlătri). [f. Gr. παρθένο-ς virgin + λατρεία worship, -LATRY.] Virgin-worship.

1818 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 174 Frippery patches, cribbed from the tying Room of Romish Parthenolatry.

Partheno·logy. [f. as prec. + -LOGY.] The part of physiology which deals with virginity.

1853 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*

Parthenopian (pāı]·rpēno·piăn), *a* and *sb.* [f. mod.L. *Parthenopē*, a. Gr. Παρθενόπη, name of one of the Sirens.] a. *adj.* Pertaining to the genus *Parthenope* or family *Parthenopidæ* of crabs. b. *sb.* A crab of this genus or family. So **Parthe·nopine** *a.* and *sb.*

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 289 (heading) Parthenopians.

Parthenospore (pā·rpēno,spō·ə·r). *Bot.* [f. Gr. παρθένο-ς virgin + SPORE.] A reproductive cell resembling a zygospore, but produced without conjugation, in certain algæ. Also called **Pa·rthenosperm** [see SPERM].

1889 BENNETT & MURRAY *Cryptog. Bot.* 261 (*Mesocarpaceæ*) In Gonatonema..parthenosperms are said to be formed closely resembling zygosperms *Ibid.* 292 (*Volvocineæ*) The non-sexual propagative cells, zoospores or parthenospores.

Parthian (pā·rpiăn), *a.* and *sb.* [See -AN.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Parthia, an ancient kingdom of western Asia.

The Parthian horsemen were accustomed to baffle the enemy by their rapid manœuvres, and to discharge their missiles backward while in real or pretended flight: hence used allusively in *Parthian fight, shaft, shot, glance*, etc.

1590 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Antonie* 207 Thou can'st no more for Parth nor Parthian bow. *c* 1640 WALLER *Phillis* 26 To look upon this Parthian Fight Of Love. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* VII. iv, The fugitive Britons .. performed their flight with the same Parthian rapidity that characterised the assault. 1874 LISLE CARR *Jud. Conjunc* I. i. 31 Casting back Parthian glances of scornful hostility. 1900 GREENOUGH & KITTREDGE *Words* 380 A 'Parthian shot' was very literal to Crassus: to us it is only an elegant and pointed synonym for our method of 'having the last word'.

B. *sb.* A native or inhabitant of Parthia.

1526 TINDALE *Acts* ii. 9. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. vi. 20 Or like the Parthian I shall flying fight. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. Heroic Ep. 173 You wound, like Parthians, while you fly, And kill, with a Retreating Eye. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 335 Whose Yesterdays look backward with a Smile; Not, like the Parthian, wound him as they fly.

‡ **Parti** (parti). [Fr., = party; side, match, resolution taken for oneself.]

1. A marriageable person considered in reference to means or position, or what kind of a 'match' he or she may be.

1814 Byron *Let. to Moore* Oct., It is likely she will prove a considerable *parti*. 1873 Mrs Broughton *Nancy* II. 278 He was looked upon as quite a *parti*. 1899 Mrs. Dyan *All in a Man's K.* 72 He was an eligible parti in every way.

2. *Parti pris*, side taken, mind made up, bias.

1872 Morley *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. *Carlyle* (1878) 189 That fatal spirit of *parti-pris* which has led to the rooting of so much injustice, disorder, immobility and darkness in English intelligence. 1880 'Ouida' *Moths* I. 60 Lady Dolly scanned the garment with a critical air and a *parti pris*.

Parti, obs. form of Party.

Parti-[1] (also †**partie-**), extended use of the first element in Parti-coloured, earlier *partie-coloured*, after which Shakspere has †**partie-coated**, having a **party-coat**, i. e. a parti-coloured or motley coat. So, in later use: **parti-decorated**, decorated part in one way, part in another; †**parti-membered**, having members or limbs of two kinds; †**parti-named**, having diverse names.

1638 Sir J. Beaumont in *Jonsonus Virbius*, When heretofore, the Vice's only note, And sign from virtue was his 'party-coat'. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 776 As Loue is..Varying in subiects as the eie doth roule, To euerie varied obiect in his glance: Which *partie-coated presence of loose loue Put on by vs [etc.]. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Oct. 7/1 One finds the drawing-room *parti-decorated: one half is adorned with sporting pictures..the other presents a Scriptural text and other signs of sanctity. 1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* I. v. Wks. (1851) 119 So was Jereboams Episcopacy partly from the patterne of the law, and partly from the patterne of his owne carnality; a parti-colour'd and a *parti-member'd Episcopacy. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 149 Though the meat be particoloured, or *party named, yet the ground and meate is Pelo and no other.

Parti-[2], combining form of L. *pars*, *part-em*, Part; as in **parti-partial** *a.* (*Logic*), applied by Sir W. Hamilton to a proposition in which both terms are partial or particular; **parti-total**, in which one term is particular and the other universal.

1833 Sir W. Hamilton *Discuss.* (1852) 162, iii. Parti-total—Some is all. *Ibid.* 162, iv. Parti-partial - Some is some.

Partial (pā'ɹʃăl), *a.* (*sb.*) Forms: 5 **parcial**, **-oyale**, 5–6 **-oyal(l**, **-ciall**, (6 **perciall**, **-cyall**), 6–7 **partiall**, (6 *Sc.* **pertiall**), 6– **partial**. [a. OF. *parcial* (14th c. in Godef.), F. *partial*, and in sense 2 *partiel*, It. *parziale*, Sp., Pg. *parcial*, ad. late L. *partiāl-is* (S. Gregory); cf. *partiāliter* adv. in Cœlius Aurel., 5th c.

Fr. now distinguishes *partial* in our sense 1 (Amyot 16th c.), from *partiel* in our sense 2 (*Dict. Acad.* 1762), but this distinction is recent, for *parcial* was used by Oresme *a* 1400, and *partial* by Calvin 16th c., = mod.F. *partiel*.]

I. 1. 'Inclined antecedently to favour one party in a cause, or one side of the question more than the other' (J.); unduly favouring one party or side in a suit or controversy, or one set or class of persons rather than another; prejudiced; biased; interested; unfair. (The opposite of *impartial*.)

Partial counsel (*Sc. Law*), improper advice or communication to one of the parties in a cause.

c 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 153 Yef ye in thys matyr be nat parciall. 1442–3 *Rec. Coldingham Priory* (Surtees) I. 148 For the qwilk thai war pursewit be process of a parcyale Juge. 1526 Tindale *Acts* x. 34. I perceaue, that God is not parciall. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. V* 36 A perciall interpretour maineth the sentence. 1660 South *Serm.* I. 97 Your Worldliness, your Luxury, your sinister partial Dealing. 1693 Stair *Inst.* (ed. 2) IV. xliii. § 9 Witnesses become Inhabile, by giving partial Council. 1715–20 Pope *Iliad* xviii. 582 The witness is produced on either hand: For this or that the partial people stand. 1861 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.*, *Partial counsel*; is one of the circumstances which throws discredit upon a witness's testimony. *Ibid.*, Partial counsel is a ground of declinature of a judge. 1861 Mill *Utilit.* v. 67 It is inconsistent with justice to be partial. 1872 Blackie *Lays Highl.* 54 Who sits supreme in righteous state Above man's partial mood.

b. Favouring a particular person or thing excessively or especially; prejudiced or biased in some one's favour; hence in weakened sense: Favourably disposed, favourable, kindly, sympathetic. Const. *to*. Now *rare*, or merged in prec. or next.

c 1585 *Faire Em* iii. 1306 And never could I see a man, methought, That equalled Manvile in my partial eye. 1586–7 Q. Eliz. *Let. Jas. VI*, 14 Feb., Who shall otherwise perswade yow, judge them more partiall to others then to yow. 1699 Bentley *Phal.* 148 So obliging, so partial to our Sophist. 1759 Hume *Hist. Eng.* (1812) V. xli. 275 Men naturally believed she had been influenced by an affection still more partial than that of friendship. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlix. 253, I am not so partial to the royal judgment as to affirm [etc.]. 1804 M. G. Lewis *Bravo of Venice* (1856) I. vi. 280 Rosabella, a creature in whose formation partial nature seemed to have omitted nothing which might constitute the perfection of female loveliness. 1822 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. III. xv. 192 Not the partial Father, loving one alone.

c. With *to*: Having a liking for, fond of. *colloq.*

1696 Prior *Secretary* 16 Athens..Where people knew love, and were partial to verse. 1747 H. Walpole *Lett.* (1846) II. 189, I am not partial to the family. 1887 Lytton *Pelham* lxxxvi, I am not more partial to my arm chair, nor more averse to shaving than of yore. 1889 A. Lang *Prince Prigio* xvii. 133 He brought out some cold sausage to which Alphonso was partial).

†d. Inclined, apt (*to do* something). *Obs. rare*[−1].

1615 in *Crt. & T. Jas. I*, I. 363 They are too partial to think themselves *sacro sancti*, that they may not be touched.

e. *Comb.*, as *partial-eyed*.

1593 Nashe *Four Lett. Confut.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 248 A discontented Scholler..tragicallie exclaiming vpon his partial-eid fortune.

II. 2. Pertaining to or involving a part (not the whole); 'subsisting only in a part; not general or universal; not total' (J.); constituting a part only; incomplete. *Partial cause*: see quot. 1697.

1641 H. L'Estrange *God's Sabbath* 22 A total Prolepsis of an entire story before another there may be, and yet no partial of one part of that story before another. 1643 Burroughes *Exp. Hosea* iv. (1652) 225 Idols are content with a partiall obedience, because they are but partiall in bestowing of good things. 1697 tr *Burgersdicius his Logic* I. xv. 51 That [cause is] Partial which, joyned with the other Causes of its own Species causes the Caused only in Part. 1734 Pope *Ess. Man* iv. 114 Or partial Ill is universal Good. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xxvi. (1869) II. 35 This partial defeat was balanced, however, by partial success. 1861 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* s. v. *Insurance*, A partial loss is one short of a total loss; or, where the articles insured are actually landed at the port of delivery, the injury will amount to a partial loss. *Ibid.*, In all cases between the insurers and the insured, there is no question as to the legality of the capture or the change of property, but simply whether it be a total or a partial loss, and whether it admits of an abandonment. 1864 Bowen *Logic* iv. 61 Our representation ..is necessarily partial, as not including all its Marks. 1886 W. A. Harris *Techn. Dict. Fire Insurance*, Partial damage to merchandise.

b. *spec.* That is one of the parts which make up a whole; constituent, component.

1481 Caxton *Myrr.* I. xiii. 40 Who that myght haue the parfayt scyence therof [of astronomy], he myght wel knowe how the world was compassed and plente of other parcyal sciences. 1834 Mrs. Somerville *Connex. Phys. Sc.* iii. (1849) 17 The whole force which disturbs a planet is equivalent to three partial forces.

†c. *spec.* Particular, individual, personal. *Obs.*

1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* I. xx. 63 A true counseiller seeth more to the comyn wele than to his owne parcyall proffit. 1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* Prol. 224 Ilk man takis his proper part partiall. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 87 The iniuries done to ony of them sould be equall pertiall to thame all.

†d. Using or dealing with only a part, not the whole, of something; sparing. [? associated with L. *parcus*.] *Obs. rare.*

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 81, I thought good, first not to touche, secondly to be parciall of my pen. *Ibid.* 245 Howe parciall and sparing in diet, how moderate in apparel.

3. In several technical uses.

a. *Astron.* Applied to an eclipse in which part only of the disk of the luminary is covered or darkened.

1704 in J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I. s. v. *Eclipse*. 1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, Partial eclipse occurs when the moon enters but in part into the shade of the earth, or when it covers a part of the disc of the sun.

b. *Math.* (*a*) Applied to differentials differentiation, etc. relative to only one of the variables involved, the rest being for the time supposed constant. (*b*) *Partial determinant* = Minor *determinant*.

1816 tr. *Lacroix's Diff. & Int. Calculus* 146 Usually expressed by saying that one is the partial differential relative to *x*, and the other the partial differential relative to *y*. 1823 J. Mitchell *Dict. Math. & Phys. Sc.* 346/1 Theory of Partial Differences. 1898 *Cayley's Coll. Math. Papers* Index, Partial Differential Equations; system of.

c. *Bot.* Forming one of the parts or divisions of a compound structure; secondary, subordinate: as *partial umbel*, each of the smaller umbels of a compound umbel; so *partial involucre*, the involucre of a partial umbel, an involucel.

1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* I. viii. (1765) 17 The Umbellula which proceeds from the universal Umbel, a partial Umbel. 1819 *Pantologia*, *Partial umbel*, in botany; otherwise called umbellule...The involucre at the foot of this is called the partial involucre .. a partial peduncle, is a subdivision of a common peduncle. 1872 Oliver *Elem. Bot.* I. vii. 82 The entire inflorescence forms a compound umbel; the umbels of single flowers being the partial umbels.

d. *Acoustics* and *Mus.* Applied to any one of the simple tones which together form a complex tone. *Upper partial tones* (or *upper partials*): those higher in pitch than the fundamental tone, produced by the vibrations of the aliquot parts of the sonorous body; also called *harmonics* or *overtones*: see Harmonic B. 2.

1879 G. Prescott *Sp. Telephone* 96 That characteristic of a musical note or clang, which is called its quality, depends upon the number and relative intensities of the partial tones which go to form it. 1880 *Grove's Dict. Music* II. 654/1 Notwithstanding the difficulty of hearing the upper partial tones, many musicians have been able to do so by their unaided ears.

e. *R. C. Ch.* Of an indulgence: see quots.

1885 *Cath. Dict.* (ed. 3) s. v. *Indulgence, Divisions of Indulgences*.—Plenary remit all, partial a portion of the temporal punishment due to sin. 1890 W. J. B. Richards *Catech. Indulgences* 2 Indulgences are..Plenary and Partial; the former take away the whole of temporal punishment to which the power of the Church extends; the latter take away a greater or less part only of the punishment.

B. *sb.* *Acoustics* and *Mus.* Short for *partial tone*: see 3 d above.

1880 *Grove's Dict. Music* II. 654/2 From the mass of compound tone each resonator singles out and responds to that partial which agrees with it in pitch, but is unaffected by a partial of any other pitch. 1882 Broadhouse *Mus. Acoustics* 312 Those combinational tones which result from the union of the upper partials.

†**Partial-gilt**, obs. erron. form of Parcel-gilt.

1573 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. II. 269 Twa silver saltfattis, ane thairof partiall gilt with gold.

Partialism (pā'ɹʃălĭz'm). [See -ism.]

1. A partial theory or view, which does not take into account the whole of the facts or subject.

1872 H. W. Beecher *Lect. Preach.* I. 25 Your mode of presenting the truth will be imperfect, your partialism are full of danger. 1897 C. A. Berry in *Chicago Advance* 2 Dec. 779/3 The Gospel also is in danger In danger from partialism, because men do not fully realise what Christ is in his three offices of prophet, priest and king.

2. *Theol.* = Particularism 1.

1864 in Webster. Hence in later Dicts.

Partialist (pā'ɹʃălĭst). [f. Partial *a.* + -ist.]

1. *gen.* A partial, prejudiced, or biased person; one who favours one party or side unduly; a partisan.

1597 Daniel *Philotas* iv. ii, To satisfie The most stiffe partialist that will not see. 1654 Vilvain *Theol. Treat.* iii. 89 Which dissent, cannot..falsify their consent and harmony, as partialists infer. 1788 Mme. D'Arblay *Diary* 11 Jan., I have not been willing to deny myself the pleasure of letting my equally blind partialists hear. 1892 *Chicago Advance* 22 Dec., How all these things came to be..is not a matter to be settled by partialists.

2. One who holds a partial view or theory; one whose knowledge or outlook is limited.

1841–4 Emerson *Ess.* Ser. II. viii. (1876) 198 Very fitly, therefore, I assert, that every man is a partialist. 1874 H. W. Beecher in *Chr. World Pulpit* VI. 239/1 We are all of us ignorant; we know in part; we are partialists.

3. *Theol.* = Particularist.

1864 in Webster. In later Dicts.

Hence **Partialistic** *a.*, belonging to partialists; characterized by partialism.

1896 W. Gladden in *Papers Ohio Ch. Hist. Soc.* VII. 141 The whole partialistic scheme of a rulership which is for a portion of mankind and against the rest.

Partiality (pāɹʃĭæ'lĭtĭ). Forms: α. 5 **parcialte**, **-tee**, **-cyalte**, **partialte**. β. 5–6 **parcialite**, **-tialite**, (6 **-cialyte**, **-cyalite**, **-tye**, **-tie**; **parsealyte**, **percialitee**, **perseallytie**, etc.), 6– **partiality**. [In α, a. OF. **parcialté*, *-aulté* (15th c. in Godef.); in β, a. OF. *parci-*, *partialité*, in Pr. *parcialitat*, Sp. *parcialidad*, It. *parzialità*, med.L. *partiālitās*, f. *partialis* Partial: see -ity.]

I. 1. The quality or character of being partial (see Partial 1); 'unequal state of the judgment and favour of one above the other, without just reason' (J.); prejudicial or undue favouring of one person or party, or one side of a question; prejudice, bias, unfairness; an instance of this.

α. 1422 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 176/1 With oute favour or eny manr parcialtee or fraude. 1462 *Ibid.* V. 464/1 Abusion of the Lawes, partialte, riotte, rape and viciouse lyvyng. 1451 *Paston Lett.* I. 212 Whiche myght weel by knowe for open parcialte.

β. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 120 Injuste promocioune and parcialité. 1526 in *Archæol.* (1891) LIII. 374 Empanell a queste withoute partialite or maintenance. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lxxxi. 250 Gyue trew iugement without ony fauoure or parsealyte. 1589 *Acts Privy Council* (1898) XVII. 112 Without partyallytie, indyrect dealinge or prejudice to anie partie. 1648 Netherscole *Problems* I. 5 Whether Neutrality or Partialitie be more agreeable to the duty of good subjects, in such a Warre. 1739 Cibber *Apol.* (1756) II. 2 We had our partialities, our prejudices, our favourites of less merit. 1878 R. W. Dale *Lect. Preach.* viii. 219 Rebekah's treatment of Jacob may bring home to parents the sin of partiality.

b. Excessive or especial preference for, or prepossession in favour of, a particular person or thing; hence, favourable disposition, predilection, fondness, or affection for some one or something. Const *to*, *for*, *towards*.

1581 G. Pettie tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* iii. (1586) 120 b, If he shall euer vnderstand this your partialitie, I doubt me.. that he will beshrew me for it. 1669 R. Montague in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS Comm.) I. 425, I have no partiality in the world towards him 1759 Hume *Hist. Eng.* (1812) V. xlii 330 Another favourite who at this time received some marks of her partiality. 1823 Hr. Martineau *Loom & Lugger* II. iv. 66 Miss Storey had always more partiality for our people. 1871 H. Ainsworth *Tower Hill* II. x, Henry's partiality for St. John's Chapel had prevented it from being desecrated by the Vicar-General.

†2. Party-spirit, rivalry; factiousness. *Obs.*

1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* III. (1520) 25 b/2 Hircanus after the decesse of his moder succeded in the kyngdom, in the which he had lytel prosperyte for parcyalte of the people. 1583 Stocker *Civ. Wars Lowe C.* IV. 38 There was greate partialitie betweene the Citie of Groenyng, and the Countrey men, by reason of certain Rights and Priuiledges. 1595 Daniel *Civ. Wars* IV. v, His State being turbulent, Factious, and full of partialitie. 1752 Hume *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 427 What domestic confusion, jealousy, partiality, revenge, heart-burnings, must tear those cities.

†b. A party, a faction. *Obs.*

a 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) B ij, There is greatte nombre of parcialitees, Cinitiens, Catoniens, Peripaticiens, Academiens, and Epicuriens. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 165 Mutezuma hath environed them about, because they were of the parciality of Tlaxcallan. 1623 tr. *Faverne's*

Theat. Hon. VII. xv. 287 The Inhabitants..were in former times past deuided into two Leagues and partialities.

II. †3. A political division, a province. *rare.* [Cf. Du Cange, '*Parcialidad*, vox Hispanica, Patria, regio', with quot. of 1585 'nomina, cognomina, parentes, .. et regionem, vulgo Parcialidad, et oppidum.']

1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 198 They [Japan Islands] are in number sixty sixe, diuided into three partialities.

III. 4. The quality of being partial as opposed to universal; relation to a part and not to the whole; partialness. *rare.*

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 49 Without any attention to the universality or partiality of the disease.

Partialize (pā·ɪʃəlɪz), *v.* [ad. F. *partialis-er* (Amyot 1559), f. *partial*: see Partial and -ize.]

†1. *intr.* To take a part or side; to favour one side unduly or unjustly. *Obs.*

1592 Daniel *Delia*, etc. *Compl. Rosamond* Kiij, Thus stood I ballanc'd equallie precize..Till world and pleasure made me partialize. 1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 15 But yet fully to clear it, that I partialize not in my plea in behalf of his Highness.

2. *trans.* To render partial or one-sided; to bias; †to divide into parties (*obs.*).

1593 Shaks. *Ri. II*, I i. 120, I make a vow, Such neighbour-nearenesse to our sacred blood, Should nothing priuiledge him, nor partialize The vn-stooping firmenesse of my vpright soule. *a* 1618 Sylvester *Mirac. Peace* xxxvi, O how I hate these partializing words, Which show how wee are in the Faith devised. 1627–77 Feltham *Resolves* II. lxii. 289 His hate will partialize his Opinion. 1802–12 Bentham *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) V. 642 The fact.. may have influenced, perverted, and partialized, the perceptions presented by it.

†3. *intr.* ? To concern oneself with a part and not the whole. *Obs. rare.*

1594 *Zepheria* vi, My tears, my sighs all haue I summ'd in thee, Conuert the total, do not partialize.

4. *trans.* To make partial as opposed to universal.

1882 *Chicago Advance* 13 Apr., To confine, to partialize, is to destroy. 1889 *Tablet* 30 Nov. 856 Such a unification.. is only partialised knowledge.

Partially (pā·ɪʃəli), *adv.* [f. Partial + -ly 2.]

I. = F. *partialement.* 1. In a partial or biased manner, with partiality; so as unduly to favour one side, or a particular person; unfairly, unjustly. Now *rare.*

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 24 *Preamble*, Officers .making panelles partially for rewardes to theym geven. 1525 Tindale 1 *Tim* v. 21 Do nothinge partially [1611 by partialitye]. 1576 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. II. 516 Intending partialie under cuilour of justice to put thame to deith. 1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 634 Their own transgressions partially they smother. 1643 Prynne *Sov. Power Parl.* III. 124 Nor are Noble-mens crimes to be more partially censured, then ignoble ones. *a* 1716 South *Serm.* V. xii. 562 We act partially, in gratifying one Sect, who can pretend to no more Favour than what others may as justly claim. 1755 Johnson, *Partially*; with unjust favour or dislike [no quot.].

b. With special favour or affection. Now *rare.*

1633 T. Stafford *Pac. Hib.* II vi (1821) 283 All which for feare of their estates, were partially affected to the English. 1718 J. Hughes in J. Duncombe *Lett.* (1773) I. 193 May you always persist in thinking so partially of me. 1800 Mar. Edgeworth *Will* iii, One of whom you lately appeared to think so partially.

II. = F. *partiellement* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).

2. In a partial way or degree, as opposed to totally; to some extent; in part; incompletely, restrictedly; partly.

1460–70 *Eik. Quintessence* 24 Sikirly alle opere maner of feueris pestilence..may be curid partialy wib oure 5 essence. 1579 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 59 They were hudlid and..bunglid upp in more haste then good speede partially at the urgent and importune request of a honest goodnaturid and worshipfull yonge gentleman. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 112 Which was but partially true. 1794 U. Price *Ess. Picturesque* 21 Those obstacles themselves, either wholly or partially concealing the former ones. 1827 G. S. Faber *Sacr. Calend. Prophecy* (1844) II. 12 The two feet, branching out into ten toes, are partially of iron, and partially of clay. 1889 Swinburne *Stud. B. Jonson* 11 As to whether *The Case is Altered* may be wholly or partially or not at all assignable to the hand of Jonson.

b. *Comb.* (usually with pa. pples.)

1823 T Busby *Lucretius* I. i. Comm. 17 A progressive, partially-potent, and finite being, like man. 1833 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* III. 311 Layers of partially-rolled and broken flints. 1895 *Educat. Rev.* Sept. 112 Science is . only partially unified knowledge.

Partialness. [f. Partial *a.* + -ness.] The quality of being partial as opposed to total or universal; incompleteness.

1701 Norris *Ideal World* I. ii. 23 He..did as truly view and contemplate it as I do now, only with an intireness instead of my partialness 1898 H. C. King in *Chicago Advance* 24 Mar. 388/1 The many-sidedness of truth, and the necessary partialness of one's own view.

†**Partian.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *pars, part-em* Part (or f. *parti* Party) + -an.] = next, A.

1624 Br. Mountagu *Gagg* 41 He is not of that desert or esteeme to be ranked with the Fathers of the Primitive times: being a Partian many wayes: for which cause I answere him not.

Partiary (pā·ɪʃəri), *sb.* and *a. rare.* [In form ad. L. *partiāri-us* adj., F. *partiaire*, that shares, or is shared, with another, sb. a sharer. But in sense A. 1, app. f. F. *parti* Party + -ary.]

†**A.** *sb. Obs.* 1. One who supports a particular side or party, esp. in a narrow or prejudiced way; a partisan.

1624 Br. Mountagu *Gagg* Pref. 24 The Councels of Trent, of Florence, of Laterane, are not all Councels. We refuse them as factions, as bastards, as partiaries, as having nothing but the names of Councels. 1625 – *App. Cæsar* 14 Not any man but Partiaries would have taken them spoken Dogmatice.

2. (See quot.)

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Partiary* (*partiarius*), a partaker, a follower, a copartner: It may also be used adjectively for partial, or that hath respect to persons.

B. *adj.* That shares something with another; taking or having a share. In quot. 1654, ? Having only a portion or part of the office; that is so in part, partial.

1654 Hammond *Answ. Animadv. Ignat.* iii. § 4 74 The Epistles of Ignatius are the best records.. on which to build this second Order of Secundarie, or Partiarie Presbyters. 1880 Muirhead *Gaius* II § 254 He..is in the position of a partiary legatee, i. e. a legatee to whom a share of the estate is legated.

Partibility (pāɹtĭbĭlĭti). [f. next: see -ity.] The quality of being partible; divisibility.

1644 Digby *Nat. Bodies* xi. § 10. 97 Water when it is in a payle hath the effect of grauity predominating in it; but if it be poured out, it hath the effect of partibility more. 1741 T. Robinson *Gavelkind* i. 4 The partibility of lands in other countries. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 22 July 10 The substitution of partibility for primogeniture in cases of intestacy of real property would work very little alteration in the first instance at all events.

Partible (pā·ɹtĭb'l), *a.* [ad. post-cl. L. *partibilis*, f. *partīrī* to part, divide: see -ble.] Capable of being parted or separated; capable of being divided or distributed among a number; subject to partition; divisible; separable.

1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 29 Landes .. by a custom .. partible betwen and amongest heyres males. 1586 Ferne *Blaz. Gentrie* 293 That their land should be partible, as in Gauelkind. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 502 It were best to make the Moulds partible, glued, or cemented together, that you may open them when you take out the Fruit. 1767 T. Hutchinson *Hist. Mass.* (1768) II. 66 The principal point in view was to make real estates partible among the children of an intestate. 1863 W. Beamont tr. *Domesday Bk., Cheshire* 13 For more than a century after this Survey,..a father's land was partible among all his children.

b. That involves partition of inheritance.

1653–4 Whitelocke *Jrnl. Swed. Emb.* (1772) I. 218 The like partible law takes place generally in Germany, Denmarke, and other countryes, both for goods and lands. 1835 Reeve *De Tocqueville's Democr.* I. iii. 55 The law of partible inheritance.

Particate (pā·ɹtĭkēt). *Sc. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also perticat. [ad. med.L. *perticāta* (also *particāta*), f. *pertica* a Perch: cf. *bovate, carrucate*.] A Scotch rood (as a measure of land); one fourth of the Scotch acre, containing 40 square falls, rods, or raips, each of 36 sq. ells; or 13 690 sq. ft.

(The Imperial rood contains 10,890 sq. ft.)

[1597 Skene *De verb. Sign.*, Particata vel perticata terræ ..ane ruid of land.] 1673 in Macfarlane *Genealog. Collect.* (1900) II. 368 Four Several Tennements of Land with a Particat of Land and Kiln and house built thereon. 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* VIII. 546 *note*, Taxed with one penny of the kingdom of Scotland, upon the ground of his half particate. 1864 Jeffrey *Hist. Roxburgh.* IV. viii. 272 Each tenant is named in the charter [to the Burgh of Hawick], with the number of particates which he was possessed of.

b. *Comb.*, as **particate-man**, the holder of a particate of land.

1864 Jeffrey *Hist. Roxburgh.* IV. viii. 283 The bestial belonging to the particate man.

Partice, obs. pl. of Party.

Partician, -on, -oun, obs. forms of Partition.

Participable (pāɹtĭ·sĭpăb'l), *a.* [a. OF. *participable*, f. *participer* to Participate: see -ble.]

†1. Liable or entitled to participate or share. *Obs.*

a 1450 *Mankind* (Brandl 1898) 16 Þat ȝe may be partycypable of hys retribucyone.

2. Capable of being participated or shared.

1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* I. vi. 11 Communicate Matter is that which is participable to the Plot together with other Places. *Ibid.* II. ii. 50 A mutuall propertie or duety participable to the Conterminants, as bancking, balking, dyking. 1701 Norris *Ideal World* I. iii. 246 According as the essence of God is..in this or that degree participable by things without. 1822 T. Taylor *Apuleius* 296 An union with that which is participable.

Hence **Participabi·lity**, capability of being shared.

1701 Norris *Ideal World* I. v. 254 So far as it states the ideality of God upon his imitability or participability.

†**Parti·cipal**, *a. Obs. rare.* In 5 pertycypall. [ad. L. *participālis* partaking, f. *particip-em* a partaker.] = next, A. 1.

1497 Br. Alcock *Mons Perfect.* C iij b, And also setteth hym amonge angels there to be pertycypall of the eternall beatytude.

Participant (pāɹtĭ·sĭpănt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad L. *participānt-em*, pr. pple. of *participāre*: see Participate *v.* Cf. F. *participant* (13–14th c.).]

A. *adj.* 1. Participating, partaking, sharing.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* 131 To reueil it til diuerse men to gar them be participant vitht vs. 1551 Gardiner *Explic., Presence* 54 In this Sacrament, we be made participaunt, of his Godhode. 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. ii. 79 It maketh the Church participant with the popish superstition. 1687 Evelyn *Diary* 20 Mar., The Communion followed, at which I was participant. 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* VII. 101 In the ills of that defeat Participant. 1865 Carlyle *Frdk. Gt.* XII. vii. (1872) IV. 170 Of which .. we propose to make the reader participant before going farther.

†b. Having a share in the knowledge *of*; cognisant, informed. *Obs.*

1527 W. Knight in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. I. 280 The Kyngs Highnesse wolde that your Grace shulde be participant of that that occurreth or is doone here. 1568 in H. Campbell *Love Lett. Mary Q. Scots* (1824) App. 54 In this sort, they were now made participant of the whole state of the cause, even as largely as the rest of Hir Majestie's Privy Counsel were.

†c. Sharing the nature of something. *Obs.*

1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 12 [The penguin] is rather participant with the water then land.

†2. Giving out, imparting. *Obs.*

a 1595 Southwell *Hundred Medit.* (1873) 215 O my God, Who art infinitely more noble and more participant than any other creature.

B. *sb.* 1. One who participates in anything; one who takes part in, possesses, or experiences something in common with others; a sharer, partaker, participator.

1562 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I 216 Thai sall be reknyt as participantis with the saidis thevis. 1579 Fulke *Heskins's Parl.* 445 Christe instituted a communion of many participantes. 1679 J. Goodman *Penitent Pardoned* III. v (1713) 348 That none of the participants may go away without full measures of what is desirable to them. 1839 Stonehouse *Axholme* 74 He [Vermuyden] sold shares to several of his countrymen, who thus became Partners, or Participants, with him in this great undertaking, by which latter demonstration the holders of these lands have ever since been distinguished. 1891 *Leeds Merc.* 25 May 5/2 The chief participants in the recent massacre are now in custody.

†b. With *poss. pron.* One who takes part with another; a partisan, adherent; a partner. *Obs.*

1562 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 222 He and his saidis sonnis and utheris thair participantis. 1650 Hollingworth *Exerc. Usurped Powers* 66 Abraham .rescued Lot..from Chederlaomer and his participants. 1675 G. R. tr. *Le Grand's Man without Passion* 145 All her Participants take share in her Grandeur.

†c. A sharer of information; one to whom news is communicated. *Obs.*

1639 Sir T. Stafford in *Fismore Papers* Ser. II. (1888) IV. 37, I beseech you make me a participant of their safe accession to the Army.

†d. That which has something of the quality, or contains some amount, of something else. *Obs.*

1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* II. iv. 201 Fog being a Participant of both Dryth and Moisture.

†2. *Mus.* In the ecclesiastical modes: A particular note in each mode, constituting one of the 'Regular Modulations'; normally, in the authentic modes, either between the Final and Mediant or between the Mediant and Dominant, and in the plagal modes the lowest note of the scale. *Obs.*

1889 W. S. Rockstro in Grove *Dict. Mus.* IV. 592 [A close] may terminate upon the Dominant, or Participant of the Mode.

Hence **Parti·cipance, Parti·cipancy**, the fact or quality of participating.

1869 Mrs. Whitney *Hitherto* xiv. 191 An Infinite Participance and Sympathy. 1883 *Longm. Mag.* July 263 That sense of long participancy which is one of the pleasures of age.

Participate (pāɹtĭ·sĭpēt), *ppl. a.* (*sb.*) Now *rare* or *Obs.* [ad. L. *participāt-us* made to share, pa. pple. of *participāre*: see next.]

†1. Made to share; = prec. A. 1. *Obs.*

a 1450 *Mankind* (Brandl 1898) 181 Oneto hys blysse ye be all predestynatt. Euery man for hys degre, I trust, xall be partycypatt. 1657 Hawker *Killing is M.* 20 To be participate of the fraude of the Fox as well as the force of the Lion.

2. as *pa. pple.* = Participated.

†a. Communicated. *Obs.*

1567 in Robertson *Hist. Scot.* (1759) II. App. 37, I have participat the contents thereof to such as I thought meet.

b. Shared, participated.

1850 Mrs. Jameson *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 399 Well has he been named Il Beato and Angelico whose life was participate with angels even in this world!

†B. *sb.* One made to participate; a participant: = prec. B. 1 b. *Obs.*

1648 in H. Cary *Mem. Gt. Civ. War* (1832) II. 19 The committee of estates, which I supposed did consist of the earl of Lanerick and his participates.

Participate (pāɹtĭ·sĭpēt), *v.* [f. L. *participāt-*, ppl. stem of *participāre*, f. *particeps, particip-em* partaking, a partaker, f. *parti-* Part + *-cip-*, weak form of *cap-*, stem of *capĕre* to take. As with many other vbs. in *-ate*, the L. pa. pple. in *-ātus* was adapted as *-at, -ate*, before any other part of the vb.: see prec. and -ate 3.]

I. *trans.* 1. To take or have a part or share of or in; to possess or enjoy in common *with* others; to share: = Partake 1.

1531 Elyot *Gov.* III. xxiv, The one [the soul] we participate with goddes, the other [the body] with bestes. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* IX. 579 Since half my honour and my realm thou mayst participate. 1798 Washington *Lett.* Writ. 1889 I. 249, I see their situation, know their danger, and participate their sufferings. 1807 Robinson *Archæol. Græca* III. viii. 233 Dione..is said to have participated with Jupiter the incense burnt at the temple of Dodona. 1847 R. W.

HAMILTON *Disq. Sabbath* iv. (1848) 118 This 'general assembly' is not called to behold or to participate combat.

†2. To give (a thing) to be shared; to share (a thing) *with* others; to give a share or portion of (it) *to* or *unto* another; hence, to communicate, impart; to impart (information), make known; = PARTAKE 2. *Obs.*

c1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden No. 36) I. 92 [He] didde participate his whole councell with her. 1588 KYD *Househ. Phil.* Wks. (1901) 245 A friende and neighbor ..who often time participates the profit of his sports with my Son. *Ibid.* 251 A matter which my Father. participated vnto me a fewe yeeres before his death. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. iv. 303 God Almighty must be called in to distribute and participate the portions of this Mental Nature. 1707 FRIND *Peterborow's Cond. Sp.* 203, I have resolved. to write and participate to you this Opportunity.

†b. To impart, give. *Obs.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* b iv b/1 The Ingravere hath participated some propre and perpolite fashone to the handle.

†3. To make (a person) partaker. *Obs.* (Cf. PARTAKE 3.)

1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 376 He used.. to maintaine heards of whores, with whom he participated his friends and servants.

II. *intr.* 4. To take part; to have a part or share; to share: = PARTAKE 4 (but not now said of sharing in material things). Const. *with* a person, *in* (†*of*, †*with*) a thing.

1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 362 To draw in strangearis ..to participat with thame in thair attemptattis. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. xxii. (1877) I. 339 Our red and fallow deere will not let to participat thereof [mast] with our hogs. 1699 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 548 His aunt, who participated of the same dose, is like to recover. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* I. ii. 97 Their eagerness to participate of the same favours, removed all their fears. 1809 SYD. SMITH *Serm.* I. 64 Fourteen or fifteen youths, who have long participated of your bounty. 1873 HOLLAND *Arth. Bonnie.* xii. 207 Millie and I talked of many things. and participated very little in the general conversation. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* v. (ed. 2) 106 One member of the human body has to bear the burden and participate in the grief of another.

†b. To share the nature, have some of the qualities or characteristics *of*, have a common character or something in common *with* (another thing or person): = PARTAKE 4 c. *Obs.*

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 37 The sprynge tyme dothe participate the fyrste parte with wynter, the later parte with sommer. 1652 62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* iii. (1682) 143 The people..in their persons, habit, and Religion, participate somewhat of the Arabians. 1670 CAPT. J. SMITH *Eng. Improv. Reviv'd* 32 All Earth simple or compound doth participate with the Clime wherein it lieth.

c. To have something (of a quality); †also (quot. 1594) to contain some (of a substance): = PARTAKE 4 d. Const. *of*, †*with*.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* VIII. 103 This fift Muscle, participating with the propertie of euery action. 1589 *Pasquil's Ret.* B iv, Your abode in England hath made you participate with the nature of an Englishman. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* I. 10 Not any one thing in the worlde, which dooeth not participate of this salt. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. § 33. 139 Such a force as participating of order, proceeds as it were methodically. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 90 P 14 Both members participate of harmony. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 113 The participle.. derives its name from its participating, not only of the properties of a verb, but also of those of an adjective.

Hence **Parti·cipated** *ppl. a.*, **Parti·cipating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* (*spec.* profit-sharing), **Parti·cipatingly** *adv.*

1614 JACKSON *Creed* III. xxix. § 7 Any inherent or *participated splendor. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. xiii. 520 A certain participated similitude of the increated Light. 1761 in Stype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. i. xxiv. 244 A great part.. forbear coming to church, and *participating of the Sacraments. 1762 R. GUY *Pract. Obs. Cancers* 15 Signs of their participating of the Disease. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 294 Absurdities of a middle and *participating nature. 1881 *19th Cent.* May 805 The great majority of participating houses combine the two systems. 1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVII. 385 As if [Shakspere] had stood personally, confidentially, *participatingly present in the heart of all human transactions.

Participation (pɑ̃rtisipēˈʃən). [a. F. *participation* (13th c. in Littré), ad. L. *participātiōn-em*, n. of action from *participāre* to PARTICIPATE.] The action or fact of participating.

1. The action or fact of partaking, having or forming part *of*; †the partaking of the substance, quality, or nature *of* some thing or person (*obs.*).

c1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. pr. xi. 75 (Camb. MS.) But alle thing þat is good quod she grauntisthow þat it be good by the participacioun of good or no? *a* 1450 *Mankind* (Brandl 1898) 199 Of þe very wysdaum 3e haue partycypacyone. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* iv. 20 Eneas..abode a longe tyme ynough lyke a corps..wythoute partycypacyon of sensityf moeuynge. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 320 The sea Mediterraneum so named bycause it is in the mydlande as is the Caspian sea withowt participacion of the great Ocean. 1562 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xvii. (1634) 696 *marg.*, This Sacrament being instituted for the participation of Christ by faith. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* I. § 67. 112 As for the other Sacrament, make conscience of a frequent participation thereof. *a* 1742 BENTLEY (J.), Convince them that brutes have the least participation of thought, and they retract. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 324 They first conquered Glaris and Zug, and admitted them to an equal participation of their rights. 1856 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Exod.* xii. 8 The eating of it is a figure of the participation of pardon, acceptance, and full blessedness.

2. The fact or condition of sharing in common (*with* others, or with each other); association as partners, partnership, fellowship; profit-sharing.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 477 God wille me to haue communion and participacion with his creatures and werkes. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 2 A straunge participation betwene thinges supernaturall and thynges naturall. 1596 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 87 For thou hast lost thy Princely Priuiledge, With vile participation. 1604–5 BACON *Certif. Commiss. Union* Wks. 1879 I. 460 The communion and participation by commerce. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 49 P 6 Their Satisfactions are doubled, their Sorrows lessen'd by Participation. 1812 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 14 Sept. 578/1 Participations of empire have long been out of fashion. 1881 *19th Cent.* May 809 Sharing in whatever surplus profits are realised by the more efficient labour which participation calls forth.

b. A taking part, association, or sharing (with others) *in* some action or matter.

1667 DIGBY *Elvira* I. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XV. 11 Of all this I have not only had knowledge, But great participation in your joys. 1789 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 567 It is probable the States General will obtain a participation in the legislation. 1858 BRIGHT *Sp., Reform* 27 Oct. (1876) 279 Many persons..are shut out from any participation in political power. 1875 GLADSTONE *Gleanings* VI. ii. 135 Will it increase ..the active participation of the flock in the service?

P The alleged sense 'Distribution, division into shares' (Johnson), appears to arise from a misunderstanding of the passage cited; that of 'Community, fellowship' (Schmidt) to be merely a contextual use of sense 2.

Participative (pɑ̃rtisipēˈtiv), *a.* [f. med.L. type **participātiv-us* (f. *participāre*, *-āt-*: see -IVE): cf. F. *participativement*.] Having the quality of participating. Hence **Participa·tively** *adv.*

1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 32 The word Catholick is taken in three severall sences, formally, casually, and participatively: .. Participatively, because particular Churches agree, and participate in Doctrine and Communion with the Catholick. 1828 TODD, *Participative*, capable of partaking.

Participator (pɑ̃rtisipēˈtəɹ). Also 8 -er. [a. late L. *participātor*, agent-n. from *participāre* to PARTICIPATE. (In earlier L. supplied by *particeps*, in F. by *participant*.)] One who participates; one who takes or has a part; a partaker, sharer.

1796 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Marchmont* I. 106 Leaning on the faithful participater of her grief. 1876 E. MELLOR *Priesth.* vi. 281 The sacrament will remain a witness and a warning, even if its participators should eat and drink unworthily. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* III. 141 Four persons were put on trial as participators in the attempt.

Hence **Participa·tress**, a female participator.

1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* I. 97 Not in the selfish view of becoming participatress in a large fortune.

Participatory (pɑ̃rtisipēˈtəri), *a.* [f. L. *participātor* or stem *participāt-*: see -ORY.] Characterized by participation or profit-sharing.

1881 *19th Cent.* May 803 A..survey of the ground already covered by participatory operations abroad.

†**Parti·cipe**, *v. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *participe-r* (14th c.), or ad. L. *participāre* to PARTICIPATE.] *intr.* To participate.

1508 *Kalender of Sheph.* T j, Prayers .. and orysons in whiche ye mayste rendre partycypynge thy frendes and kynnesmen. *c*1510 *Ibid.* xlii. L viij, He is called the lytel worlde, for he partycypeth of all, or he is called all creatures, for..he partycypeth and hath condycion of all creatures.

Participial (pɑ̃rtisipˈiəl), *a.* and *sb.* *Gram.* [ad. L. *participiāl-is*, f. *participi-um* PARTICIPLE. Cf. mod.F. *participial*.]

A. *adj.* Of the nature of a participle; of, pertaining to, or involving a participle. *Participial adjective*, an adjective that is a participle in origin and form.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.* Div b, You shall sometime finde a participiall voice of the present tense, as *Amantis*. but they are rather nounes adiectiues then participles. 1612 BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts* (1669) 83 Do all Nouns Participials require a Genitive Case? 1755 JOHNSON *Dict.* Pref. P 36 A *thinking* man, a man of prudence; a *pacing* horse, a horse that can pace; these I have ventured to call *participial adjectives*. 1888 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 213 *note*, In the participial constructions of this chapter .. the sentences sometimes have an unfinished look.

B. *sb.* A verbal derivative of the nature of, or akin to, a participle.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 89 *Mete* is also the signe of some verbals in *bilis*, and of participials in *dus*, as, Mete to be loued. 1590 STOCKWOOD *Rules Construct.* 47 A participial ..is taken for an adiectiue like a participle, but yet in deede no participle, bicause he doth not signifie time. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Participial* an Adjective derived from a Verb, though not an absolute Participle. *a* 1851 GIBBS (Ogilvie), The new philology embraces the participle, the infinitive, the gerund, and the supine, all under the general name of participials.

Hence **Participia·lity**, participial character; in quots. (*nonce-use*) addiction to the use of participles; **Partici·pialize** *v. trans.*, to make participial, turn into a participle; **Partici·pially** *adv.*, in a participial manner, as a participle.

1632 SHERWOOD, Participially, *Participialement*. 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), Participially. 1786–1805 H. TOOKE *Purley* II. iii. (1829) 93 Their most usual method of speech was to employ the past tense itself without *participializing* it, or making a participle of it by the addition of *ed*, or *en*. 1885 GILDERSLEEVE *Pindar's Odes* Ol. ix. 111 A good specimen of Pindar's terse participiality. 1888 — in *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* IX. 144 A well participialized or eumetochic sentence. 1902 *Ibid.* XXIII. 259 Nothing could be more exotic than Caxton's participialities. His Eneydos (1490) begins thus: 'After dyverse werkes made, translated and achieved, having no werke in hande, I sitting in my studye' [etc.].

Participle (pɑ̃ˈrtisip l), *sb.* (*a.*) [a. OF. *participle* in Grammar (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), by-form of *participe*, ad. L. *participium* a sharing, partaking, in Grammar a participle.]

†1. A person, animal, or thing that partakes of the nature of two or more different classes. *Obs.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 167 The peple of the sowthe is meke and quiete, the peple of þe northe is more moueable and cruelle, the peple of the myddelle partes be in maner as a participulle [HIGDEN *participii vicem tenet*]. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. v. § 2 In all Diuersities of things there..bee certaine Participles in Nature, which are almost ambiguous to which kinde they should bee referred. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 78 In the mountaines dwelt the Curdi, that were Participles or Mungrels in Religion, professing partly Christ, partly Mahumet. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 385 Bats, flying fish and Seals be participles of nature and species of a doubtful kind, participating both of Bird and Beast. 1694 R. BURTHOGGE *Reason* 248 Extreams are Knit and United by Participles that partake of Both.

2. *Gram.* A word that partakes of the nature of a verb and an adjective (or 'noun adjective'); a derivative of a verb which has the function and construction of an adjective (qualifying a noun), while retaining some of those of the verb (*e.g.* tense, government of an object); a verbal adjective. Formerly often reckoned a separate part of speech.

1388 WYCLIF *Prol.* 57 A participle of a present tens, either preterit, of actif vois, eithir passif, mai be resoluld into a verbe of the same tens, and a coniuncioun copulatif. 1530 PALSGR. 65 In the frenche tong be ix partes of speche, article, . verbe, participle, adverbe [etc.]. 1590 STOCKWOOD *Rules Construct.* 16 There are three kinds of adiectiues, a noune adiectiue, a pronoune adiectiue, and a participle adiectiue. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* i. 12 *To whom coming as unto a living stone*: the participle notes a continued motion. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* I x. (1786) 184 If we take away the assertion, and thus destroy the Verb, there will remain the Attribute and the Time, which make the Essence of a Participle. 1866 MASON *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 2) 38 Participles are verbal adjectives, differing from ordinary adjectives in this, that the active participle can take a substantive after it as its object.

†B. *adj.* Participating in the nature of two things or classes; belonging partly to one and partly to another. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1694 R. BURTHOGGE *Reason* 141 By the Gradation of Shades, or Participle intermediate Colours.

Particle (pɑ̃ˈrtik'l), *sb.* Also 4 -ycle, 4–6 perticle, 5 -ykyll, 6 -ikole. [ad. L. *particula*, dim. of *pars*, *part-em* PART: cf. PARTICULE.]

1. A small part, portion, or division of a whole. Now *rare* or *Obs.*, or merged in 2.

1380 *Lay Folks Catech.* (Lamb. MS.) 243 Eche on of þese thre partyes contenys many partyclys. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 192 Also blood leting is good perfore, if opere particlis acordiþ perfore. 1567 *Earl Mar's Househ. Bk.* in Chalmers *Mary* (1818) I. 178 Ane particle of beif. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 66 Persians .. accounted the Sunne the greatest God, and worshipped the Fire as a particle thereof. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 7 (*Horse Fly*) You shall most fairly see. a pulsing particle (which certainly is the heart). 1745 tr. *Columella's Husb.* XI. ii, One particle or degree of the Ecliptic. 1836 EMERSON *Nature* i, I am part or particle of God.

b. A very small part of any proposition, statement, writing, or composition; a clause; an article of a formula.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 199 The thyrde particle of this first article of our fayth, is *Creatorem celi et terre*. 1563 *Ressoning Crosraguell & Knox* E iij b, Of the formar pertikcle I mark twa heidis in speciall. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 156 Just when they are praying that particle. 1789 T. TAYLOR *Proclus' Comm.* II. 102 Those who enunciated this proposition, and at the same time omitted the particle, *having one side produced*.

c. A small piece or plot of ground. *local.*

[1540: see PARTICULE 1.] 1839 WILSON *Tales Borders* V. 330/2 Confiscation o' a' gudes, gear, chattels, particles, and pendicles. 1890 A. W. MOORE *Surnames Isle Man* 318 Small portions of land which, though not intacks, were, for some unknown reason, not included in the designation of *Quartirlan*, are called *Particles*..they are now on the same footing as the Quartirlands.

2. A very minute portion or quantity of matter; the smallest sensible, component part of an aggregation or mass; formerly often = atom or molecule; in *Dynamics*, a minute mass of matter which while still having inertia and attraction is treated as a point, i. e. as having no magnitude.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* x. iii. (Bodl. MS.) lf. 101 b/1 An element is semple and leste perticle of a bodie þat is compowned [*orig.* Elementum est..simpla & minima corporis compositi particula]. *Ibid.* VIII. i. (1495) 295 Pertykyll. 1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* x. 88 The different effects, which fire and water have on us, which we call heat and cold, result from the so differing configuration and agitation of their Particles. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 57 Camphire (which spends it self by continually effluviating its own Component Particles). 1743 EMERSON *Fluxions* 263 To find the Motion of any Particle of the String as suppose of *X* the middle Point. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 43 It is impossible..to comprehend the size or form of an elementary particle of water. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 271 The oxide of copper combines easily with the greater part of the colouring particles precipitated by acids. 1871 TYNDALL *Frogm. Sc.* (1879) I. xiii. 373 Every particle of matter attracts every other particle. 1878 ABNEY *Photogr.* (1881) 11 When we

any particle we mean to convey the idea of the smallest visible quantity of matter. 1880 CLERKE *Herschel's Atom. Th.* 39 The particle..is a collection of a definite number of molecules in a definite situation, occupying a space incomparably greater than that of the volume of the molecules. *a* 1901 BESANT *Five Years' Tryst*, etc. (1902) 117 Through the open windows..were borne black particles and a smell as of a bonfire.

b. A very small or the smallest conceivable portion or amount of something immaterial.

1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 32 Performed by and in all actions, and things, to the least particle. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VII. 824 This Particle of Energy divine. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* (1825) II. 384 They had never entertained a particle of doubt. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 361 No one who has a particle of understanding.

c. *R. C. Ch.* The portion of the Host given to each lay communicant.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Particles is also..used in the Latin church for the crums or little pieces of consecrated bread, called Μερίδες in the Greek church. 1847 CDL. WISEMAN *Unreal Anglican Belief* Ess. 1853 II. 406 The word 'particle' being equally applied to the Host given in lay-communion, and to the smallest visible fragment. 1853 DALE tr. *Baldeschi's Ceremonial* 104 After which he receives the Sacred Particle.

3. *Gram.* A minor part of speech, esp. one that is short and indeclinable, a relation-word; also, a prefix or suffix having a distinct meaning, as *un-*, *-ly*, *-ness*.

1533 UDALL *Flowres* 107 Compowned with theym selfes, they sygnifye as moche as if they were compowned with this partycle *cumque*, as *quisquis*, i. *quicunque*. 1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 38 There thys particle (*and*) expowneth what yt is to come to Crist. 1611 FLORIO. *In*, a Particle or Preposition locall and of primation. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* IV. vi. 452 Their words are not declined by Terminations, but by Particles, which makes their Grammar much more easie than that of the Latin. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 147 P 3 Emphasis improperly..placed on some very insignificant Particle, as upon *if*, or *and*. 1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit* xviii. (1833) 405 Conjunctions, prepositions, articles, and such like accessories, passing under the name of *particles*. 1845 STODDART *Gram* in *Encycl Metrop* (1847) I. 65/1 These inferior Parts of speech have been called *particles*; and, as such, are sometimes distinguished from *words*, and sometimes treated only as a separate class of words. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* ii. (1870) 54 To hold that it attains its initial vowel by junction with the particle α in its intensive or any other sense.

Hence (*nonce wds.*) † **Particle** *v. trans.*, to connect by a particle or conjunction; **Particled** *a.*, composed of particles, particulate.

1650 HOLLINGWORTH *Exerc. Usurped Powers* 48 If they be not the same persons, how come they to be thus particled together? 1883 C. MORRIS in *Nature* 14 June 148/2 An either whose condemnation yields particled matter.

† **Parti-colour, particolour,** *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* Shortened from PARTI-COLOURED; cf. *rose-colour*, etc. Also as *sb.*

1610 HEALEY *St Aug. Citie of God* XII. XXV. 466 For he [Jacob] liking the particolours [i. e. sheep] cast white straked rods into the watring places. 1662 GLANVILL *Lux Orient.* ii. (1682) 15 The divine way of working is not parti-colour or humoursome.

† **Parti-colour, party-colour,** *v. Obs. rare.* [Back-formation from next.] *trans.* To make parti-coloured, colour variously. So **Parti-colouring** *vbl. sb.*

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. x. 28 Being..intermedled by the plow with the soyle, it puffie-lights and party colours the same. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* III. Disc. xiv. 27 A bubble which himself hath made and the sun hath particoloured. 1880 BURTON *Reign Q. Anne* I. i. 38 In the feminine element there was relief in a party-colouring of rich costumes.

Parti-coloured, party-, particoloured (pāˈrtikŭlərd), *a.* Also 6 **partye-**, 6–7 **partie-**. [The first element appears to be *parti*, PARTY *a.*, which itself occurs from *c* 1380, in the sense 'parti-coloured', and in such phrases as 'party red and white': see PARTY *a.* 2. Of the three spellings current from late in the 16th c., Johnson admitted only *party-coloured*, which still remains the main form in dictionaries; but *parti-coloured* or *particoloured* is now more prevalent, at least in Great Britain.]

Partly of one colour and partly of another; variegated in colour, diversicoloured.

† *α. partie-coloured* (*partye-*). *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* XXX. 35 The speckled and partye coloured goates, and all the spotted and partye coloured kyldes. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 139 The policie of Iacob..in procuring of partie coloured Lambes. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 143 A Guard of Swisse, attired in partie-coloured-Cloth. 1693 J. EDWARDS *Author. O. & N. Test.* 178 A rich partie-coloured vest.

β. party coloured, party coloured.

1593 T. WATSON *Teares Fancie* vi, Beames That welnigh burnt loues party coloured wings. 1684 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 296 The new serjeants..putt on their party coloured robes. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 265 P 5, I looked ..on this little party-coloured Assembly, as upon a Bed of Tulips. 1805 WORDSW. *Waggoner* IV. 31 Party-coloured garments gay. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* I. 80 A party-colored dress, striped with blue, red and yellow, white and black. 1875 LOWELL *Under Old Elm* iv. 4 All party-coloured threads the weaver Time Sets in his web.

γ. parti-coloured.

1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1590) 48 Iuno .. mounted on her parti-coloured Coach. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 127/2 A Barber is always known by his Cheque parti-coloured Apron. 1822 W. IRVING *Bracebr. Hall* XXI. 183 Making garlands of parti-coloured rags. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* XXXI. (1889) 305 The Pope's parti-coloured body guard. 1893 E. B. HEATON in *Chicago Advance* 23 Nov., The slopes .. are parti-colored.

δ. particoloured.

1598 DALLINGTON *Meth. Trav.* I iv b, A Gard of Swisse, attired in particoloured Cloth. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 72 This kinde of particoloured marble. 1706 ADDISON *Rosamond* I. vi, The particolour'd gay Alcove. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* XIX. (1852) 274 Double and triple particoloured suns. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 373 Broad-backed particoloured jockeys.

b. *fig.* Varied, diversified, 'chequered'.

1622 S. WARD *Life of Faith in Death* (1627) 110 Their delights..particoloured and spotted with mixture of sorrow. *c* 1710 PRIOR *Own Monument* 12 In life party colour'd, half pleasure, half care. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* II. 96 By their quaintness and party-coloured learning. 1885 R. L. & F. STEVENSON *Dynamiter* 184 He got to bed with these parti-coloured thoughts.

Particular (pätīˈkĭlər), *a* and *sb.* (*adv.*) Forms: 4–7 **partic(u)ler**, (5 **-ere**), 5–6 **par-**, **pertyculer**, 6 **partyculer**, 6–7 **porticuler**, (6 **-ar**, **-ere**), 6– **particular**, (6 *Sc.* **-air**, 6–7 **-are**). [a. OF. *particuler* (mod.F. *-ier*), ad. L. *particulār-is*, of or concerning a part, partial, particular, f. *particula* PARTICLE: see -AR[1]; in 16th c. conformed in spelling to the L.]

A. *adj.*

I † 1. Belonging to, or affecting, a part, not the whole, of something; partial; not universal. *Obs.* (exc. as implied in 2.)

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 325 Pe bridde particuler flood [orig. *tertium diluvium particulare*] in Thessalia. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* XXXVI. (1870) 297 They the whiche haue the Palsye, vnyuersall or pertyculer, must beware of anger. 1625 BACON *Ess., Vicissi. Things* (Arb.) 509 The Three yeares Drought, in the time of Elias, was but Particular, and left People Aliue. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med* I. § 22 'Tis ridiculous to put off, or drowne, the generall Flood of Noah, in that particular inundation of Deucalion.

2. Pertaining or relating to a single definite thing or person, or set of things or persons, as distinguished from others; of or belonging to some one thing (etc.) and not to any other, or to some and not to all; of one's (its, etc.) own; special; not general.

Often preceded by a *poss. pron.*, as 'its particular advantages' = the advantages which it, as distinct from other things, possesses; 'my particular sentiments' = sentiments which are my own, not those of some one else.

Particular Average: see AVERAGE *sb.*[1] 4.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Franklt. T.* 394 As yonge clerkes, Seken ..Particuler sciences for to lerne. — *Clerk's Prol.* 35 Or lawe or other Art particuler. 1465 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 535/2 To be perceyved, by the handes of the particular Kesceyvour of the Lordship of Heigham Feres for the tyme beyng. 1553 (*title*) The xiii. Bukes of Eneados .. Translatet, bi..Gawin Douglas. Euery Buke hauing hys perticular Prologe. 1559 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. ii. App. viii. 423 The first byshopps of Rome were particular byshopps of a certein precinct. 1651 J. GOODWIN *Redempt. Red.* v, There are conscientious and learned men..who either deny universal or asserit particular redemption. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. lv. (1674) 71 We .prohibit..the writing particular Histories of any whatsoever City. 1677 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 554 This was reported to the House, who .. named a particular Committee to that purpose. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 83 P 1 We live in an Age wherein Vice is very general, and Virtue very particular. 1780 BURKE *Let. to W. Watts* in *Athenæum* (1893) 27 May 672/1 These are not my particular Sentiments..they are the unanimous Sentiments of all who are distinguished in this Kingdom, for learning, integrity, and abilities. 1850 MCCOSH *Div. Govt.* (1852) 176 There have been disputes, in all ages as to whether the providence of God is general or particular. Philosophers, so called, have generally taken the former view, and divines the latter.

† b. Belonging only *to* (a specified person or thing); proper, peculiar, restricted (*to*). *Obs.*

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 179 The light musicke particular to vs in England. *c* 1703 LORD GODOLPHIN in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 352 What the Queen has commanded is not particular to that office, but general to all others. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C.* I. vi. ii. 228 His System upon Original Sin, was particular to him.

c. *Logic.* Applied to a proposition in which something is predicated of some, not all, of a class of things: opp. to *universal*.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 27 Whereby euery Proposition is knowne, either to be vniuersall or particular, affirmatiue, or negatiue. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius his Logic* II. 27 *A*, denotes a Universal Affirming..*I*, a Particular Affirming. *Ibid.*, A Proposition Universal or Particular. 1843 MILL *Logic* I. iv. § 4 (1846) 115 A particular proposition is that of which the subject is undistributed. 1860 AUR. THOMSON *Laws Th.* § 74 (ed. 5) 127 A judgment about part of a conception as 'Some lakes have an outlet' is a particular judgment.

d. *Particular Baptists*: a body of Baptists holding the Calvinistic doctrines of *particular election* and *particular redemption*, i. e. the Divine election and redemption of some, not all, of the human race. Opp. to *General Baptists*.

1727 (see BAPTIST 3 b). 1738 T. CROSBY *Hist. Baptists* I. 173 Those that have followed the Calvinistical scheme of doctrines, and from the principal point therein, personal election, have been termed Particular Baptists. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 276 The leading principles of the regular or particular baptists. 1847 Particular redemption [see PARTICULARISM 1]. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* (1877) 210 A face which, conveyed the impression of a Particular Baptist who was also in the oil trade.

† 3. Belonging to, concerning, or known to an individual person or set of persons and no other; private, personal, not public. *Obs.*

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 265 Bataill particulere is ay for hid caus that may nocht be kyd opynly. 1459 *Paston Lett.* I. 499 There be many and diverse particuler billes put inne, but noon redde. 1472 *MS. Reg. N. Cant.* (*Cath. Libr.*) f. 230 Youre graunerscole in Canterbury.. send your commaundment that noon othir particler scole be kept nygh by. 1563 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 244 Personis without ony particular interest, and voyd of all passioun. 1565 *Ibid.* 414 Untrew and groundit upoun particular malice. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* V. i. 30 For these domesticke and particular broiles, Are not the question heere. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 3 They abont the Court.. procured me a particular audience. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 240 Houses, both Publick and Particular. 1768 BOSWELL *Corsica* ii. (ed. 2) 120 Their want of union; which made particular animosities take up their attention.

† b. Of persons: Not occupying a public office or position; private. *Obs.*

1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* IV. 4 b, All the rest of the Nobilitie, Knights, periculer Gentlemen, and Subjects. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* a viij, Not onely to particular but to Publique Builders. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. x. 238 Enriching the Jesuits and a few particular persons besides.

† 4. *Particular numbers*, the individual components or factors of a number. *Obs. rare.*

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 3 This noumbir eke of sex is prayssed for his particuler noumberes, which be on, too, thre.

5. *Particular estate* (Law): see quot. 1876. So *particular tenant*, the tenant of a particular estate.

1628 COKE *On Litt.* 2-1 b, A particular estate of any thing that lies in grant cannot be forfeited by any grant in fee by deed. 1642 *Perkins's Prof. Bk.* viii § 495. 217 Upon which particular estate the remainder is expectant. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II xviii. 274 Alienations by particular tenants, when they are greater than the law entitles them to make, and devest the remainder or reversion, are also forfeitures to him whose right is attacked thereby. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* V § 3 (1) 225 Where a tenant in fee simple has created an estate in tail, for life, or for years, he has left in him a present estate, which will come into possession or enjoyment on the expiration or sooner determination of the estate tail, the estate for life, or the estate for years. The smaller estate thus granted is called the 'particular' estate.

6. That is a unit or definite one among a number; taken or considered by itself, apart from the rest; individual, single, separate.

1529 MORE *Dyalogue* IV Wks. (1557) 261/2 Who was there euer that laid vnto another all the perticulere euill dedes of any one other man. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. ii. 64 Euery man partycular and also the hole commynalty. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. i. 97 That I should loue a bright particuler starre, And think to wed it. 1602 — *Ham.* I v. 19 Make.. each particular haire to stand an end. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 401/2, I shall set down each perticular Letter. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* XII. 207 Particular and well attested Facts are stubborn Things. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II vii. 125 This particular tax was a painful and hateful badge of national disgrace. 1893 LIDDON, etc. *Life Pusey* I. xvii. 417 The Ancient Fathers .bring the thought of particular Churches into communion with the thought of the Universal Church, when outwardly united.

† b. Existing by itself apart from others; standing alone; actually separate or distinct; independent.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* Pref. 3 b, Dylygentlye to consyder yf the sykenes..or impedyment, be perticuler by hym selfe, or els that it have any other infinitie concurrant with it. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. vii. 6 Alger is as it were ordered as a particular common wealth. 1655 E. TERRY *Voy. E. Ind.* 78 Thirty and seven several and large Provinces, which antiently were particular Kingdomes.

7. Distinguished in some way among others of the kind; more than ordinary; worth notice; marked; special.

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 195 Al creatures resonable owen to gyue synguler honour & pertyculer loue to hym that hath gyuen to them beyng. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. iii, Particular pains particular thanks do ask. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, Wks. 1879 I. 78/1 Of this prince [Arthur] .there is little particular memory: only..that he was very studious and learned. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 200 The politician takes up the paper..and tells his friend that it contains nothing *particular*, when he means that it has nothing important. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* XXXV, He was a sturdy old fellow .. with no particular waist. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 35 To tender particular thanks to Anne..for the felicitous suggestion.

† b. Remarkable, noteworthy; peculiar, singular.

1665 BUNYAN *Holy Citie* 27 They were men of a particular and peculiar Spirit. 1723 A. BAYNE in J. Duncombe *Lett.* (1773) I. 109 There is something very particular in my story. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. VII. viii. 544 The nylghau's manner of fighting is very particular. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1737, Johnson's mode of penmanship, which at all times was very particular.

† c. Peculiar so as to excite surprise or wonder; singular, strange, odd. *Obs.*

1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. iii, Peg..loved anything that was particular..Jack was her man! for he neither thought, spoke, dressed, nor acted like other mortals. 1772 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) V. 322 Do we not many times dispense with religion and reason together, because we would not look particular? *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* V. 75 His gait was very particular: he walked as if he had been flat-soled.

d. In *Hymns*, used in the names of certain modifications of ordinary iambic metres, viz. *Common Particular Metre* (8.8.6.8.8.6), *Long Particular Metre* (8.8.8.8.8.8), *Short Particular Metre* (6.6.8.6.6.8). Now chiefly *U.S.*

8. Relating to or concerned with the separate parts, elements, or details of a whole; describing

or setting forth something in detail; detailed, minute, circumstantial.

a. Of a narrative, account, etc.

1450 *Paston Lett.* I. 173 The avertisementes of you and my frendz that have mote particuler knowlege yn such maters. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 223 A more playne and perticuler declaracion of the malicious & trayterous intentes of the sayd Elizabeth. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. i. 47 The particular Description of the several Instruments. 1786 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) I. 536 It is as particular as the four-sheet maps from which it is taken. 1798 in *Times* 28 June 1/4 To be prepared..true and particular Lists, signed by them or their Agents, to be made out in the form prescribed.

b. Of a person in giving a description or account.

1607 B. JONSON *Volpone* Ded., Where have I been particular? where personal? except to a mimic, cheater [etc.]? 1727 SWIFT *What passed in Lond.* Wks. 1755 III. i. 179, I think my self obliged to be very particular in this relation, lest my veracity should be suspected. 1803 JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* i. (1831) 6, I am thus particular in the relation of every incident.

†9. Specially attentive to a person; bestowing marked attentions; familiar in manner or behaviour. *Obs.*

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* IV. i, *Mam.* .Sweet madame, let'me be particular— *Dol.* Particular, sir? I pray you, know your distance. 1694 CONGREVE *Double Dealer* III. vi, So unaffected, so easy, so free, so particular, so agreeable. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XI. iv, Never suffer this Fellow to be particular with you again. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 31 May, I must tell you, in confidence, he was a little particular; but perhaps I mistake his complaisance; and I wish I may, for his sake.

b. Closely acquainted, familiar, intimate. (Now associated or identified with 7.)

1706 PHILLIPS, *Particular*, ..intimate, familiar. *a* 1713 ELTWOOD *Autobiog.* (1714) 3, I became an early and particular Play-fellow to her Daughter Guh. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* II. ii, These are particular friends of mine. *a* 1817 JANE AUSTEN *Lady Susan* xi. in *Mem.* (1871) 223 On terms of the most particular friendship. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* i, Paul, my dear, my very particular friend Miss Tox.

10. Attentive to details of action; specially careful; precise, exact, scrupulous; hence, exacting in regard to details, nice in taste, fastidious.

1824 WELLINGTON 11 June in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) XII. 50, I am very particular about the appointment of my chaplains. 1865 H. KINGSLEY *Hillyars & Burtons* XXVIII, More particular over their rations than any corn-stalk cockatoo. 1879 BLACK *Macleod of D.* XVIII, People who have to work for their living must not be too particular.

II. Absolute uses.

11. The particular. That which is particular (see the prec. senses); †the individual (*obs.*).

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 73 This argument is from the particular, to the vniuersall. 1632 SIR T. HAWKINS tr. *Mathieu's Unhappy Prosperitie* 259 It is the interest both of the particular, and publike, that the wicked perish, and the good prosper. 1635 R. BOLTON *Comf. Afflict. Conscr.* vi. (ed. 2) 36 Thou mightest have been that, either for the kinde, or for the particular.

12. In particular. a. (Each) by itself, one by one, individually, separately, severally; in detail. ? *Obs.*

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. vi. 4) For to declare what is to be seen of euery article in pertyculer. 1612 BIBLE 1 *Cor.* xii. 27 Now ye are the body of Christ, and members in particular [*R.V.* severally members thereof]. 1737 [S. BERRINGTON] *G. di Lucca's Mem.* (1738) 18 Every Thing in General and Particular, we could think of.

b. As one of a number distinguished from the rest; in distinction from others; particularly, especially. †*In more particular* (quot. 1628), more particularly (*obs.*).

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. ii. 13 It apparteyneth in particular & in especyal unto the godfaders & godmoders. 1628 W. SCLATER *Three Serm.* (1629) Ep. Ded., The other is, your vndeserued fauours towards my selfe in more particular. 1732 WESLEY *Wks.* (1830) I. 163, I observing the tears run down the cheeks of one of them in particular. 1859 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 16 Ready to swear at 'things in general', and some things in particular. 1879 J. PAYN in *19th Cent.* Dec. 994 The Bar, with its high road leading indeed to the woolsack, but with a hundred by-ways leading nowhere in particular.

†c. Privately, in private. *Obs.*

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. xxii. 112 b, They are waged either publikely, or of som in particular. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 162 Preachers who offering us the kingdom of Heaven in publick, sollicit in particular a small benefice with the utmost importunity.

†13. In the particular. In the particular or special case; with regard to the individual instance: opp. to *in the general* (see GENERAL A. 11 d). *Obs.*

1639 LD. DIGBY, etc. *Lett. conc. Relig.* (1651) 41, I doe not think him more in the wrong in the particular, then I beleeve him right in the generall. 1827 FONBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Administr.* (1837) I. 44 Though Mr. Canning was often in the general the avowed enemy of oppression, we never in any one single instance found him so in the particular.

III. 14. *Comb.*

1767 S. PATERSON *Another Trav* I. 318 Rail at the believer, wrapt up in a particular-fashioned habit.

B. *sb.*

†1. A part, division, or section of a whole; a constituent part or element; *spec.* a division or 'head' of a discourse or argument; in quot. 1494, a part-payment or instalment. ? *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 320 For the which .. he payed vnto the archebishop iii. M. marke, and to the other, by partyculers xv. M. marke. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 36 Let us devide the discourse..into foure particulars. 1630 *Ibid.* 406 The ancient Provinces were divided into three particulars. 1650 WEEKES *Truth's Confl.* ii. 54 If you please to minde the first particular in the 11. Verse (*For*) which is a Rationative Particle. 1660 MRQ. WORCESTER *Water-Comm. Engine* 14 The Engine consisteth of the following Particulars. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 168/1 This done, put in the several Particulars into the Liquor. 1859 W. ANDERSON *Disc.* (1860) 17 In constructing the systematic argument, a 'particular', as it is called, will be bestowed on the Divine mercy.

2. A minute or subordinate part of a thing, statement, or whole of any kind, considered apart from the rest; a detail, item, point, circumstance.

1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 As by the particulers therof here after..shalbe expressed. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 176 This particular of the mynes of gold, is a thing greatly to bee noted. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen IV*, II. iv. 414 Examine mee vpon the particulars of my Life. 1622 J. BOROUGH in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 130 A private Library, to be sold, and [I] am promised a Catalogue of the particulars. 1683 ROBINSON in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 137 The *Sevell pratense Monspeliens* agrees with our English Meadow Saxifrage in every particular. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* Rom. i. 10 Turn .. to the second epistle and you will discover the particular which remains to be sought for. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *A. Lunell* I. iii. 67 Every particular of it remains deeply engraven on my memory.

b. *spec.* (*pl.*) Items or details of statement or information; information as to details; a detailed account. In the textile industry, Detailed specifications, subsequently given, as to the manner in which an inclusive or general order or contract is to be carried out.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. ii. 57 But how, but how, giue me particulars. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 74 A French man..told me all the particulars, and the order of it very exactly. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5445/3 Particulars of the said Estate may be had. 1830 SYD. SMITH *Mem. & Lett.* (1855) II. 305, I have not heard the particulars of Jeffrey becoming Lord Advocate. 1891 *Daily News* 23 Oct. (Bradford), There is an absence of orders, but 'particulars' come to hand without delay and keep spinners fully employed. *a* 1901 BESANT *Five Years' Tryst*, etc. (1902) 197, I shall be prepared to give you further particulars as to the persons to whom this sum is due.

†3. A statement setting forth the several points or details of a thing or matter; a minute account, description, or enumeration; a minute. *Obs.*

1600 DYMMOK *Ireland* (1843) 26 A perticuler of such strengths and fastness of woode and bogge as are in every province of Irelande. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 521, I have seene a particular of his daily expences. 1693 *Mem. Cut. Teckely* III. 82 A loose Sheet, in which they made a Particular of the Cruelties which had been practised against several Persons of Note. 1786 LD. NORTH *Let.* 6 Jan. (in *Davey's Catal.* (1895) 28), I send you the descriptive Particular of Cudworth corrected according to my last letter from the country and as I believe perfectly accurate.

†4. a. A single thing among a number, considered by itself; each one of a number or group of things; an individual thing or article. *Obs.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 78 *Synecdoche*, when by one particular we vnderstand a number. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 3 The ways of increasing the particulars of each kinde. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1692) 57 That they [vertebres] should be all perforated in the middle and each particular have a hole on each side. 1743 *New Jersey Archives* XII. 190 The above Particulars were stolen by one Robert Fyar.

†b. An individual person, an individual; sometimes *spec.* a private person, one not holding a public position. *Obs.*

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii, And, for your spectators, you behold them what they are; the most choice particulars in court. 1656 EARL MONM tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* II. vi. (1674) 142 [This] was publickly praised by all, and in private abhorr'd by every particular. 1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. 30 Ahimelech is described without his guards .as a simple particular. 1766 *Museum Rusticum* VI. 75 In the case of a few particulars, who have public spirit, and private ability sufficient to lead them.

5. More vaguely: A particular case or instance; an individual thing in relation or contrast to the whole class. (Usually in *pl.*; opp. to *generals* or *universals*)

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xcl, But these perticulers are not my measure, All these I better in one general best. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. vi. 29 Reasoning is in generall words; but Deliberation for the most part is of Particulars. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* iii 41 We reason about particulars, or from them; but not *by* them. 1773 MONBODDO *Language* (1774) I. i. i. 5 These conceptions are either of particulars, viz. individual things, or of generals. 1874 W. WALLACE *Hegel's Logic* Introd. § 13. 18 When the universal is made a mere form and coordinated with the particular, as if it were on the same level, it sinks into a particular itself.

b. *Logic.* = *Particular proposition* (see A. 2 c).

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 24 b. 1553 EDEN *Treat. News Ind.* (Arb) 9 *margin*, A perticuler proueth no vniuersall. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius his Logic* II 27 Now Indefinite Propositions are all here taken for Particulars.

†6. (One's) individual case; personal interest or concern; part. Chiefly in phr. *for, in, as to*, etc. (*one's*) *particular* = in (one's) own case, for (one's) own part, as far as (oneself) is concerned. *Obs.*

1580 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. 1. III. 374 Nawyis willing to impeid the publick peax for his particular. 1623 HEMING & CONDELL *Wks. Shakes.* Ep. Ded., Whilst we studie to be thankful in our particular, for the many fauors we haue receiued. 1657 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* II. 281 This losse .. concerns the whole Common-wealth, as much as mine own particular. 1724 WARBURTON *Tracts* (1789) 12 To return from the common Cause to what concerns our Particular. 1790 COWPER *Let. to Mrs. King* 31 Dec., We have all admired it .. and for my own particular, I return you my sincerest thanks.

†b. In stronger sense: Personal or private interest, profit, or advantage. *Obs.*

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. Ded. § 9 Such, as doth not propose to itself to labor our own particular, the partial and immoderate desire whereof poisoneth wheresoever it taketh place. *c* 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 297 Some of the Lords whose Particulars he promised to set forward. 1653 in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 17 If the gentleman had kept all the allowance for his own particular, I should have doubted his affection.

†c. Private matter or business. *Obs.*

c 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 66 My Companion told the Emperor, that I had a Particular with his Majesty. 1653 in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 22 Going to England in about a fortnight upon some particulars of his own.

†d. Personal relation, close acquaintance, intimacy; personal interest, regard, or favour. *rare.*

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* v. i. 3 He ..Which was sometime his Generall: who loued him In a most deere particular. 1632 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 797 Out of his particular to their Towne, hee procured of Queene Elizabeth a Charter of Incorporation.

7. *colloq.* or *slang.* a. Something specially belonging to, or characteristic of, a place or person; one's special choice or favourite.

London particular: (*a*) a special quality of Madeira wine as imported for the London market (? *obs.*); (*b*) a humorous name for a London fog.

1807 W. IRVING *Salmag.* ii. *Acc. Friends*, I uncorked a bottle of London particular. 1858 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* iii, 'This is a London particular...A fog, miss. 1901 *Scotsman* 6 Nov. 10/6 'The London particular', the fog which, four or five years ago, assumed the consistency of peasoup. 1902 FARMER *Slang, Particular*..a special choice: *e.g.* to 'ride one's own particular', 'a glass of one's particular', etc.

b. A special friend, a favourite.

1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Particulars*, old particulars, very old friends. 1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 285 Except you and your particulars, who are living on the taxes. 1901 FARMER *Slang, Particular*, subs. (old), a favorite mistress: Fr. *une particulière*.

†C. *adv.* Particularly, individually. *Obs. rare.*

1600 NASHE *Summers last will* Wks. (Grosart) VI. 146 Innumerable monstrous practises,..Which t'were too long particuler to recite.

†**Particular,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To mention particularly, to particularize.

1605 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 274 Slanderinge all the Company, but being vrged, would not particuler any thinge. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 340 The Text, wherein is only particulared that it was the fruit of a tree good for food and pleasant unto the eye.

†**Particularian,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *particulāri-s* + -AN.] Relating to particles of matter: = CORPUSCULAR 2.

1674 BOYLE *Excell. Theol.* II iv. 169 Those..things, which are..alledged in the praise of the corpuscularian philosophy .. established by the inventors and promoters of the Particularian hypothesis.

Particularism (pärti·kiŭlăriz'm). [a. F. *particularisme* (Bossuet, 17th c., in sense 1), or ad. mod.L. *particularismus*, Ger. *partikularismus*; see PARTICULAR and -ISM.]

1. *Theol.* The doctrine of particular election or particular redemption (see PARTICULAR A. 2 d); the dogma that Divine grace is provided for or offered to a selected part, not the whole, of the human race.

a 1828 MURDOCK cited in Webster. 1847 BUCH tr. *Hagenbach's Hist. Doctr.* II 255 The Calvinists .. adopted the notion of particular redemption (*Particularism*).

2. Exclusive attachment or devotion to one's particular party, sect, nation, etc.; exclusiveness.

1824 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 82 A jealous spirit of monopoly and particularism, counterfeiting catholicity by a negative totality. 1828 PUSEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 144 The sole object of the Epistle to the Romans was to oppose the particularism of the Jews. 1845 GEO. ELIOT in Cross *Life* (1885) I. 135 'Habits of thought' is not a translation of the word *particularismus*.. If he decidedly objects to *particularism*, ask him to be so good as substitute *exclusiveness*. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 36 An abstract principle .. strong enough to override all the particularisms of mankind.

3. *Politics.* The principle of leaving each state in an empire or federation free to retain its own government, laws, and rights, and to promote its own interests, without reference to those of the whole; esp. in German politics since *c* 1850.

1853 *Tait's Mag.* XX. 387 The other. protests against all centralization, seeks to confederate the estates, to establish universal independence, separation and extreme division of powers; which has lately been denominated *particularism* in Germany. 1869 *Daily News* 22 Apr., The faults and excesses of 'particularism'—weakness abroad, discord at home, and obstacles in the way of trade and traffic. 1891 *Spectator* 4 July, The majority returned at recent elections [in New South Wales] is believed to be opposed to Federation, and in favour of particularism. 1893 *Times* 15 May 9/5 The old particularism has again attained formidable proportions [in the German Empire].

4. Exclusive attention to a particular subject; specialism.

1872 E. TUCKERMAN *Genera Lichenum* 1 The marked particularism which has characterized the study of Lichens for the last thirty years.

Particularist (pärti·kiŭlärist), *sb.* (*a.*) [f. as prec. + -IST. Cf. F. *particulariste* (1701 in Furetière).] An advocate or adherent of particularism (in any sense: see prec.).

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Particularist*, among polemical divines, a person who holds for particular grace, i. e. teaches, or believes that Christ died for the elect only. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Particularists*... As a party name, it seems to date from the Synod of Dort. 1870 *Daily News* 27 Sept., They are known as 'Particularists', that is men who would maintain unaltered the.. petty governments which still hinder Germany from .. displaying the strength of a united country. 1872 *Spectator* 7 Sept. 1128 We do not .. believe . that the unity of Germany.. has anything serious to fear from the particularists of Bavaria. 1889 *Ibid.* 5 Oct., The desire of the scientific particularist.

B. *adj.* = next.

1876 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXIII. 378 During the administration of Washington the particularist tendencies were mostly quiet. 1888 G. W. SMALLEY *Lond. Lett.* I. 5 The German analogue for parochial is Particularist.

Particulari·stic, *a.* [f. prec. + -IC: see -ISTIC.] Pertaining to, characterized by, or upholding particularism (in any sense).

1881 *Fortn. Rev.* Mar. 375 To overcome the particularistic tendencies of the single States. 1886 C. P. TIELE in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 369/1 Buddhism, Islâm, and Christianity were neither national nor particularistic.

Particularity (pärtikiŭlæ·rĭti). [a. F. *particularité*, ad. late L. *particulāritāt-em* (Cassiodorus, Boethius), f. *particulār-is* PARTICULAR: see -ITY.] The quality of being particular; something that is particular.

1. The quality of being particular as opposed to general or universal; the fact of being or relating to one or some (not all) of a class; relation to an individual thing, individuality.

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1027/1 So also was it generallie doone throughout all England, in which generalitie this city was of a particularitie. 1647 H. MORE *Song Soul* II ii. iii. vi, Not wedg'd in strait particularity, But grasping all in her vast active spright. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 22 A common name set by itself without any note either of universality or particularity, as *man*, *stone*,.. is called an indefinite name. 1725 WATTS *Logic* I. iv. § 4 Any common name whatsoever is made proper by terms of particularity added to it. 1865 MOZLEY *Miracl.* ii. 41 That..does not alter the particularity of the fact, or make it at all the more a universal.

† b. A particular or individual matter or affair; a particular case or instance. *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS 2 *Hen. VI*, v. ii. 44 Now let the generall Trumpet blow his blast, Particularities, and petite sounds To cease. 1598 MANWOOD *Forest Lawes* i. § 3 (1615) 22 There is no principle or ground so generall, that there is not some particularity exempted out of it.

2. The quality of being special or of a special kind; the fact of being in some way distinguished or noteworthy; speciality, peculiarity. Now *rare.*

1570 DEE *Math. Pref* Civ, Sufficient to notifie, the particularitie, and excellency of the Arte. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 142 P 8 To .. have the Esteem of a Woman of your Merit, has in it a Particularity of Happiness. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* Contents 7 Further augmented by the particularity of the Tide.

† b. Peculiarity such as to excite surprise, singularity, oddity; an instance of this, an odd action or characteristic. *Obs.*

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 438 P 4 An habitual Humour, Whim, or Particularity of Behaviour. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) VI. xxiii. 132 Mr. Greville .. has frequently surprized us with his particularities. *a* 1791 REYNOLDS in *Boswell's Johnson* an. 1739, One instance of his absence of mind and particularity, as it is characteristick of the man, may be worth relating.

3. An attribute belonging particularly to the thing in question; a special or distinctive quality or feature; a peculiarity. Now *rare.*

1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 343 It is thought that they doo descend of the tartares, by some particularities that is found amongst them. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III xii. 159 To speak what we know of the particularities of the Antartike straight. 1713 STEELE *Guard.* No 10 P 7 Some particularities in the garb of their Abbés may be transplanted hither to advantage. 1779 SIR W. HAMILTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 75 The particularity of this last eruption was, that the lava..was now chiefly thrown up from its Crater. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *A. Lunel* III. viii 231 He has, however, some of the particularities of the family. 1863 E. V. NEALE *Anal. Th. & Nat* 75 Seeking for the general conception through the particularities of the individual.

† **4.** Personal interest or advantage: = PARTICULAR B. 6 b; also, regard to personal or private interest, an act dictated by this. *Sc. Obs.*

1549 *Compl. Scot.* 158 The quhilk gracis and propreteis ar nocht grantit be god for thy particularite, but rather .. to be ane dispensatour of his gyftis amang the ignorant pepil. 1578-9 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 79 The correctioun of his thevis is nather done for gredines nor ony kynd of particularitie. 1585-6 *Ibid.* IV. 47 Mair respecting thair awne particularites nor the commounwell of the said citie.

† **5.** A particular point or circumstance, a detail: = PARTICULAR B. 2. *Obs.* (Common in 16-17th c.)

1528 GARDINER in Pocock *Rec. of Ref.* I. 103 And so from such good words entered into the particularities of the matter. 1536 CROMWELL 14 May in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 12, I write noo particularities, the thinges be soo abhomynable, that I thinke the like was neuer harde. 1632 SANDERSON *Serm.* 302 In this particularity whereof we now speake. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Abbé Conti* 23 May, When I spoke of their religion, I forgot to mention two particularities. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II 19 The particularities related of this animal would be incredible, were they not attested upon oath.

6. Minuteness or detailedness of description, statement, investigation, etc.; treatment of the particulars of a matter.

1638 A. READ *Chirurg.* xviii. 130 Fomentations .. for a gangrene, whereof I meane to discourse in a particularity. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* ii. (1700) 53 There is no part of the Gospel writ with so copious a Particularity, as the History of his Sufferings and Death. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* i. 5 The very particularity of St. Paul's Epistles. 1844 GLADSTONE *Gleanings* V. xix. 95 Charges which, ponderous as they are, are so deficient in particularity. 1883 SIR A. HOBHOUSE in *Law Rep.* 9 App. Cases 180 It is necessary to examine the proceedings with some particularity.

† **7.** Special attentiveness to a person; an instance of this, a particular attention; familiarity. *Obs.*

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 47 P 2 All the remarkable Particularities which are usual for Persons who admire one another. 1734 FIELDING *Univ. Gallant* III ii. Wks. 1882 X. 76 Sister, I am surprised at you. This particularity with a young fellow is very indecent. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* III. xiv. 380 Behaving one hour with objectionable particularity to another woman.

8. Attentiveness to details of action; special carefulnesss; preciseness, fastidiousness.

1671 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. 255 With great weight, and much particularity, I heard internally that Verse of the Psalm. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) I. viii. 36 Sir Rowland himself, as you will guess by his particularity, is an old bachelor. 1832 J. P. KENNEDY *Swallow B.* (1860) 14 It [the letter] flouted my opinions, laughed at my particularity. 1882 MISS WOOLSON *Anne* 96 A particularity as to the saving of string.

† **9.** Phr. *In particularity*: in detail; individually; specially: = *in particular* (PARTICULAR A. 12 a, b).

1559 PARKER in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* (1681) II. Collect. Rec. 362 Which mine disability I might alleadg at length in particularity. 1569 *Act* 11 *Eliz.* in Bolton *Stat. Irel.* (1621) 317 Your Majesties title in generalitie to the whole Realme of Ireland, and in particularitie to the dominion and territories of Ulster. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* Ded. P P b, There is no Law-maker so provident, as that hee can in particularity foresee and..prevent the infinite variety of future inconveniences.

Particularization (pärtikiŭlärəiz ē·ʃən). [f. next + -ATION.] The action of particularizing.

1. Individual or detailed mention, description, or treatment; specification.

1657 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispach't* 410 With such allusion to his name, and other particularisations, as .. are apt to breed an expectation of something particular in the thing promised. 1798 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Memoir of W. Taylor* I. 217 Enterprises, for the particularization of which they afford ample materials. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 240 This power of particularization is what gives such vigor and greatness to single lines and sentiments of Wordsworth.

2. The action of making particular as opposed to general; restriction to a particular thing. *rare.*

1836 DE MORGAN *Diff. & Integr. Calculus* 583 *note*, The difficulty arises from the particularization of the meaning of δ being made a little too early in the process.

Particularize (pärtikiŭlärəiz), *v.* [a. F. *particularise-r* (15th c. in Littré): see -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To render particular (as opposed to general); to apply, appropriate, or restrict to a particular thing or class. *rare.*

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 44 And who can directly discusse, or particularize the æquiuocation, and ouer-great generalitie of Interregni, and Auiti sanguinis propago? 1677 G. HICKES in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 41 To particularise the general information .. I have sent you the names of the most considerable and mischievous of them. 1876 F. H. BRADLEY *Eth. Stud.* iv. 135 You can not particularize a definition so as to exhaust any sensible object.

2. To mention or describe particularly; to name or state specially, or one by one; to speak or treat of individually, or in detail; to specify. (The usual sense.)

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 321, I dare not Particularise her Description according to my conceit. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 154 Except he particularize and stake downe the veele words. 1674 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 161, I doe beleeve the Howse of Commons will Vote the King a Supply .. but not particularise the sume. 1741 EARL ORRERY 7 July in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 241 In mentioning your friends, I must particularize Mr. Pope. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* Pref. 6 Various causes, needless to particularise here. 1884 SIR J. BACON in *Law Times Rep.* L. 345/1 The plaintiffs .. might particularise more distinctly the grounds on which they claim..relief.

b. *intr.* To mention, speak or treat of, or attend to, particulars or details; to go into detail.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXVI. xiv. 580 They would require many volumes to .particularize upon them. 1626 C. POTTER tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Quarrels* 196 It sufficed..to say they had many Reasons, being not able to particularize in any. 1670 CLARKE *Nat. Hist. Nitre* 68 But to a little more particularise. 1709 E. WARD tr. *Cervantes* 34 He took such Pains to particularize upon every Point of his Happiness. 1834 W. H. AINSWORTH *Rookwood* III. xiii, In our hasty narrative of the fight, we have not paused to particularize.

3. *trans.* To place or represent apart as an individual thing; to render distinct or separate; to individualize, distinguish, differentiate. *rare.*

1643 DIGBY *Observ. Relig. Med.* (1644) 84 Particularize a few drops of the Sea, by filling a glasse full of them; then that glasse-full is distinguished from all the rest of the watery Bulke. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 203 The place .. not sufficiently particularized to his memory in so wide a common. 1893 *Black & White* 24 June 764/2 In dress, in manner..he particularises himself from his fellows.

† b. *intr.* To be distinguished. *Obs. rare.*

1637 EARL MONM. tr. *Malvezzi's Romulus & Tarquin* 45 Beyond the common equalitie amongst brethren, they did particularise in being equally..at the same time borne.

Hence **Parti·cularised** *ppl. a.*; **Parti·cularizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1621 COTGR., *Particularisé*, Particularized,..distinguished. 1632 G. HERBERT *Priest to Temple* xiv, If the Parson were ashamed of particularizing in these things, he were not fit to be a parson. 1657 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispach't* 304 If then it were spoken..after a particularizing way. 1841 BORROW *Zincali* I. xii. 1. 207 We may be well excused from particularizing. 1851 KITTO *Bible Illustr.* (1867) VIII. 440 He dwelt with particularizing emphasis on his persecution of the believers in Jesus. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) xx. § 840. 462 Irrespective of the particularized facts and phenomena which we have been considering.

Particularly (pärtikiŭlälĭ), *adv.* [f. PARTICULAR *a.* + -LY 2.] In a particular manner, or with a particular reference.

1. a. In the case of, or in respect of, each one of a number; one by one, severally, singly, individually. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1398 *St. Paper* 26 Oct. in Rymer *Foedera* (1709) VIII. 56/1 The qwhilkis the said Commissairs ne may noght, for faut of laisure, . particularly ger be refourmyd and amendit. 1472-3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 59/1 Every such somme and sommes of money,..that in their said accompt. shal be particulerly expressed. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 44 And euery hand and fote hath his fyngers & toos particularly distinct. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 30 Treating of Plants as of Herbes, Trees, and Shrubs, perticulerly and Alphabetically. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 146 They are all particularly redeemed by his death. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xvi, He .amused them by describing the town with every part of which he was particularly acquainted. 1877 W. BRUCE *Comm. Rev.* 100 The different images that are used also particularly agree with each other.

b. In relation to, or in the case of, some one thing, person, or class, as distinct from any other; individually, personally; specifically, in particular; in a particular case, for a particular purpose, etc.

1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* vii. (1870) 146 Also I do not, nor shal not, dispruue no man in this booke perticulerly. *c* 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* I. ii, No, Jew, we take particularly thine To save the ruine of a multitude. 1625 BACON *Ess., Regim. Health* (Arb.) 59 It is hard to distinguish, that which is generally held good, and wholesome, from that, which is good particularly, and fit for thine owne Body. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 319 It signified a lord or prince; and was particularly assumed by the sons of Chus. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* iii x. (1879) 61 There is still much more to be learnt, both about the system generally, and the planets particularly.

c. *Logic.* In the manner of a particular proposition; in relation to some, not all, of a class.

1860 ABP. THOMSON *Laws Th.* § 65. 105 Such an image is a conception, used particularly, i. e. only some part of it is called up. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* v. 139 Equivalent to quantifying the Predicate particularly.

2. With respect to the several parts of a whole; in relation to particulars or details; minutely, circumstantially, in detail.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xv. 133 It semeth me gode to adde more partyculerly thoo thinges that be goode and propyce to assaylle Cytees, Castelles and Townes. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 5 Albeit it do not so largely or particulerlye entreate of euery parte. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. vii. § 18. 398 My purpose of answering them more punctually and particularly. 1765 *Act* 5 *Geo. III*, c. 26 *Preamble*, Their..appurtenances .. more particularly described. 1885 SIR J. BACON in *Law Times Rep.* LII. 569/1 It becomes necessary to consider more particularly the facts out of which those issues arise.

3. In a special degree; more than others, or more than in other cases; especially, notably, markedly; *colloq.* more than usual, much, very.

1676 tr. *Guilletiere's Voy. Athens* 270 In matters of Commerce, he is particularly intelligent. 1697 DRYDEN *Eneid* Ded., Ess. (Ker) II. 207 By some passages in the Pastorals, but more particularly in the Georgics, our poet is found to be an exact astronomer. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 255 P 10 Thus is Fame a thing difficult to be obtained by all, but particularly by those who thirst after it. 1813 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Patron.* (1833) I. vii. 123 What I particularly admire in him is his candour. 1862 BORROW *Wild Wales* I, Which he would have been very unwilling to do, more particularly as he had a wife and family. 1885 *Spectator* 30 May 714/2 One does not feel..particularly drawn towards the heroine.

† **4.** Personally, familiarly, intimately. *Obs.*

1680 BURNET *Rochester* Pref. (1692) 7 He was particularly known to few of the clergy. 1723 STEELE *Conscious Lovers* III. i, Admitting Mr. Cimberton as particularly here, as if he were married to you already. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XI. viii, Her Lady, with whom he was very particularly acquainted.

† **Parti·cularment.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -MENT.] A particular or individual thing; a particular, a detail.

1647 H. MORE *Song Soul* I. II. xv, Upon this universall Ogdoas Is founded every particularment. *Ibid.* II. iii. III. xxx, With straight line It binds down strongly each particularment Of every edifice.

Parti·cularness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being particular (in any sense); in quot. 1859, Preciseness, fastidiousness.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Particularness*..peculiarness, singularness. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *Adam Bede* I, You're getting to be your aunt's own niece, I see, for particularness.

† **Parti·culary,** *adv.* Obs. Sc. form of PARTICULARLY.

1473-4 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 66 As his bill beris,

particulary examinit at the Chakkere. 1567 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 554 The dayis particularie abonespecifiit. 1571-2 *Ibid.* II. 179 Under the panis particularie undermentionat. 1589 *Exchequ. Rolls Scotl.* XXII. 22.

Particulate (pätī'kiūlĕt), *a.* Only in scientific use. [ad. med. or mod.L. *particulāt-us* divided into particles: see next.] Existing in the condition of minute separate particles.

1874 SIMON *Rept. of Med. Deptmt. P. C.* 30 July 6 [In] the common septic contagium or ferment..particulate, as above described, there seems now to be identified a force..acting disintegratively upon organic matter. 1880 *Lancet* 17 Jan. 85 The contagium .. is particulate—that is, consists of definite particles of organic nature. 1885 KLEIN *Micro-Organisms* 46 Chauveau was the first to prove experimentally that in vaccinia and in variola the active principle is a particulate non-diffusible substance. 1892 A. CARPENTER in *Pall Mall G.* 2 June 1/3 Showing that particulate matter can be conveyed many thousands of miles in the higher regions of the atmosphere.

b. Of or relating to minute separate particles.

1881 E. R. LANKESTER in *Trnl. Microsc. Sc.* Jan. 121 The ingestion of fats in a particulate form by Vertebrata. 1888 *Times* 20 Jan 10/2 The particulate and undulatory theories of smell are not exclusive of each other.

†**Parti·culate,** *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of med.L. *particulāre* (cf. late L. *particulātio* division into particles, Mart. Capella *c* 425), f. *particula* PARTICLE.] *trans.* = PARTICULARIZE 2.

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* Ded., I am bolde to leave to particulate in my epistle any part of the argument. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 605 If I should particulate the scufflings and skirmishes. 1656 HEYLIN *Surv. France* 140 Many acts..which I will not stand here to particulate.

b. *intr.* = PARTICULARIZE 2 b.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XI. lxiv. (1612) 277 But why particulate we thus, that much in few would write? 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 14 That I may not particulate of Alexander of Hales, the Irrefragable Doctor. *Ibid.* 27, I could particulate in many more.

Pa·rticule. *Obs.*, exc. in sense 2 b, as Fr. (partikŭ'l). Also 6 per.icule. [a. F. *particule* (1484 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *particula* PARTICLE.]

†**1.** A small part or portion (in quot. 1540, of land); a particle. *Obs.*

1540 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* (1814) 376/2 Þe landis and barony of Estwemis adnoratioun and donatioun of kirkis tenentis tenandijs particulis pendiculis..and pertinentis þarof. 1647 LILLY *Chr Astrol* xxix. 193, I ever tooke .. that very particule of hour when it was proposed.

†**2.** *Gram.* = PARTICLE *sb.* 3. *Obs.* exc. as in b.

c 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 33 *Ane* is a noun of number, ..*an* a particule of determination preceding a voual.

‖ b. *spec.* Applied to the French preposition *de* used as a prefix of nobility in personal names.

1889 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLVI. 270/1 We..generously add a 'de' where no particule is, with no consciousness that we are thus conferring nobility. 1898 BODLEY *France* I. 101 Of the 1500 boys 200 have names prefixed with the particule, signifying that they claim to be of gentle birth.

‖ **Partie.** [mod. F. *partie* (partī'.)] A match in a game; a game. *Partie carrée*, † *quarrée* [F., = square or quadrate party] a party of four.

1678 DRYDEN *Limberham* IV. ii, Well, I have won the partie, and revenge. 1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 16 The parties at Cards are doubled. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* li, Champignac was very fond of écarté, and made many *parties* with the Colonel of evenings. 1876 A. CAMPBELL-WALKER *Correct Card* (1880) Gloss 13 *Partie*, the same players playing two rubbers consecutively, or, should it be necessary, a third rubber, to decide which is the best of the three rubbers.

1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I 186 Very often in a *tete à tete* and sometimes in a *partie quarrée*. *a* 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. III. *La Thoulouse*, The *partie quarrée* had like aldermen fed. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 130 A *partie carrée* composed of George..his mother, sister, and Mr. John.

Partie-coated: see PARTI- 1.

†**Parti-fe·llow.** *Obs.* In 5 **partifelewe**, 6 **partie-.** [f. *parti* PARTY *sb.* + FELLOW.] One who shares, a partner: cf. *parting fellow* s. v. PARTING *ppl. a.* 4.

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv Priv.* 219 [In] the Passions of that oone, that other is Parcenere, or Partifelewe. 1530 PALSGR. 252/1 Partie felowe, *parsonnier*.

†**Partify,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. PARTY *sb.* + -FY.] *trans.* To render partisan; to give a party complexion to, or imbue with party spirit.

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 8 Adulterations of partify'd Collectors and additional Refiners of the perverted Text. 1716 *Ibid.* III. 67 Publications manag'd, and partify'd by the respective Romanists.

Partile (pä·rtĕil, -til), *a.* Also 7 **partil(l.** [ad. L. *partilis* divisible, f. root of *partīre* to divide: see -ILE; also, partial (in adv. *partiliter* partially, in part). In mod. Fr., in sense 2, *partil.*]

†**1.** = PARTIAL *a.* II. *Obs.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 178 The light of my renowne, shal not suffer a partile eclipse, but it shal be in maner, wholy darkned. 1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 116 Being but a Partile not a Totall Eclipse. 1678 W. ADAMS *Didham Pulpit* 67 There are many beginnings of fulfilling them, partile accomplishments. 1698 E. HALLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 18 The *Penumbra* or Partile shade of the Sun. 1697 *Ibid.* 445 A partile Account of a Book long since published.

2. *Astrol.* Of an aspect: Exact to the same degree and minute, or, at least, within a degree; e. g. *partile conjunction*, exact conjunction; so *partile opposition*; *partile trine*, positions exactly 120° apart. Opposed to PLATIC.

1620 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 199 Mars..being in the seventh house in a partile aspect with the Horoscope. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) b ij, His Fiery Partil Trine, to actuate The Active House to a more Active Fate. 1701 MOXON *Math. Dict.* s. v., The Sun in one Degree of Taurus and the Moon in one Degree of Cancer make a Partile Sextile. 1819 J. WILSON *Dict. Astrol.* s. v, An aspect is partile when it falls in the same degree and minute, both with respect to longitude and latitude...This can seldom happen, but a few minutes can make no difference. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* ix. (1852) 121 Your aspects, dignities, ascendances, Your partile quartiles, and your platic trines.

†**Pa·rtily,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [app. f. PARTY *a.* + -LY 2.] With respect to a part; partly.

1497 HEN. VII in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. I. 57 That the said Kings of Fraunce and Spayne .be in this behalf contributory, partilie in men, and partily in money.

†**Pa·rtiment.** *Obs. rare.* Also 6 **partyment.** [ad. med.L. *partimentum* (1292 in Du Cange) partition, division; f. *partire* to PART: so It. *partimento.*] **a.** A part or division; a company. **b.** ? A constituent part or element.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. iii. 39 And eftir that the trumpet blew a sing, Than euery partyment bownys to thar stand. 1641 LD. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* vii. 40 Estates and Revenues..which are the Partiments and Supporters of Noble Honours.

Partin, Partinar, -er, obs. ff. PARTAN, PARTNER.

Parting (pä·rtiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PART *v.* + ING 1.] The action of the verb PART, partition; the result, or place, of this action; something that parts.

1. The action of dividing or fact of undergoing division into parts; division, breaking, cleaving: see PART *v.* 1, 2.

1530 PALSGR. 252/1 Partyng of any thyng, *partaige.* 1555 ADAMO (*title*) An Anatomi, that is to say a parting in peeces of the Mans 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II iii. 146 There being great danger of the ship's parting. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Parting*..(*Nautical.*) Breaking cable, leaving the anchor in the ground

b. The division or dividing line of the hair when combed: see PART *v.* 1 c.

1698 FARQUHAR *Love & Bottle* III. i, Does the parting of my fore-top show so thin? 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* I. i. (1864) 6 Smoothing the parting of the glossy brown hair on her well-shaped head. 1887 J. ASHBY STERRY *Lazy Minstrel* (1892) 193 My hair is getting thin,..Old Time has made my parting wide, And sunk my hopes to zero.

2. The action of separating or putting asunder, or fact of being separated; separation. (*b*) *spec.* in technical uses: see PART *v.* 4 c.

c 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* (E. E. T. S) 66/1855 Zef he by wyl seruep þat flesch, Ryzt partyng worthe hym none. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conse.* 1803 Dede es noght elles .Bot a partyng of þe saul and body. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 385/1 Partynge a-sundyr..., *separacio.* 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II, *Parting*, is one of the Refiner's ways to separate Gold and Silver. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1059 In parting by nitric acid, the gold generally retains a little silver. 1879 H. NORTHCOTT in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV 72/2 Tools chiefly for 'parting', or cutting off pieces of work from the main cylinder or log.

b. That part in which separation is realized; the place at which two or more things separate or are separated: as *the parting of the ways*, the place or part at which a road divides into two or more that proceed in different directions (often *fig.* in reference to a choice between courses of action); *water-parting*, the line separating two river-systems, a WATERSHED. (*b*) *spec.* in *Founding*, the division or meeting-surface of two parts of a mould (see also c).

c 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxxv, Whan he is passed þe partynge of þe quarter and entered into a newe quarter, he shulde blowe iii. moot and seke forth. 1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* xxi. 21 The king of Babylon stood at the parting of the way, at the head of the two ways, to vse diuination. 1869 LOWELL *Parting of the Ways* i, Who hath not Stood doubtful at the Parting of the Ways? 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1460/1 An exact *parting* is now made with the trowel along the median line, if the casting be symmetrical. *Ibid* 1634/2 *Parting*..4. (*Founding*) The meeting surfaces of the sand rammed up in the *cope* and in the *drag*. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Dec. 5/2 Take the Nile valley and the water partings on each side from Berber. 1897 MARQ. SALISBURY *Sp. Ho. Lords* 19 Jan., For the difficulties in which we find ourselves now, the parting of the ways was in 1853, when the Emperor Nicholas's proposals were rejected.

c. *concr.* Something that parts or separates two things; *esp.* in technical uses, as (*a*) *Mining* and *Geol.* A layer of rock, clay, etc. lying between two beds of different formations; (*b*) *Founding.* Fine sand (*parting-sand*) or other powdery substance used to prevent adhesion of the surfaces of the parts of a mould (cf. b).

1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 23 A sort of bad foul Air, or Fume exhaling out of some Minerals, or partings of Stone. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. xxxv. 466 The laminae..are occasionally marked by very thin carbonaceous partings. 1874 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* (1875) 67 The partings of the shafts consist of strong beams of wood..longitudinal timbers are nailed to these so as to form the shaft parting. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1461/2 The charcoal-dust of the black-wash acts as a parting.

3. Mutual separation of two or more persons; esp. the action of quitting one another's company; leave-taking.

c 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 325 Grot sorwe thai made at her parting. *c* 1420 LYDG *Bonaventt. Mirr.* xlviii. (Gibbs MS.) f. 101 A my dere sone a byttre partynge was thys. 1598 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. ii. 186 Good night, good night, Parting is such sweete sorrow, That I shall say good night, till it be morrow. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 1003. 1773 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 20 Mar., The last parting is very afflictive. 1878 JOWETT *Plato* I. 70, I said..a few words to the boys at parting.

b. With *with*: see PART *v.* 6 c.

1600 BARRET *Ded. Southwell's Poems* 149 To purchase it by parting with their Armes. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 482 The parting with a beloved Child is at any time an Affliction. 1804 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Emmi* xxi, The parting with a watch and some other trinkets..enabled me to pay this money.

4. The action of going away or setting out, departure; also *fig.* (*euphem.*) Decease, death. *arch.*

a 1300 *Floris & Bl.* 684 He droȝ forþ a riche ring His moder him ȝaf at his parting. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. VII. 57 Her pardoun is ful petit at her partyng hennes. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xiv. 37 He shal be purueied bifore his partyng. 1603 JAS. I in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 78 My sonne, that I see you not before my painting impute it to this great occasion. 1656 HEYLIN *Extraneus Vapulans* 64 To let him know, that the Company was upon the parting. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. ii, Nothing troubled me at my parting from the island. 1857 HEAVYSEGE *Saul* (1869) 194 Who can, at parting, picture his return?

†**5.** Division into shares; division among a number, distribution; the giving of a share to another, imparting. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 342 Chesyng of cardenalis, & parting of beneficis. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 385/1 Partynge, or delynge, *particio, distribucio.* 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 80 b, They fell out about the partyng.

† b. The taking or having of a share; sharing, participation. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* vi. 14 Sothli what partynge [*gloss* or comunynge] of rightwysnesse with wickidnesse?

†**6.** The action of taking parts or sides. *Obs.*

1652 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ., Preserv. agst. Schisme* 31 With them there will be Siding and Parting. There cannot be Unity and Order.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** *attrib.* Of or pertaining to parting, *i.e.* leave-taking, departure, or (*euphem.*) death; *esp.* (in adjectival construction) Given, taken, performed, etc. at parting; 'farewell', concluding, final. (See also PARTING-CUP.)

1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 219 Thus much I must say for a parting blow. 1612 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. iii. 34 Ere I could Giue him that parting kisse. 1646 CRASHAW *Steps to Temple* 77 Hark! she is call'd, the parting hour is come. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* II. ii, If you go out without the parting look you might as well dance out. 1794 SOUTHEY *Frederic* 6 That deep cry..seems to sound My parting knell. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 266 This seems to be indicated by his parting words. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* 75 With this parting shot..Nancy flung into the house. 1898 FLO. MONTGOMERY *Tony* 19 Forgetful of his mother's parting injunctions.

b. Of or pertaining to parting or separation, as *parting point*; *esp.* in names of various technical appliances used for separating something, etc., as **parting-assay** (see quot. and ASSAY *sb.* 6); **parting-bead** = *parting-strip*; **parting-glass**, a glass flask used in 'parting' gold and silver (see PART *v.* 4 c (*a*)), esp. in assaying; **parting-line** (*Founding*), the line in which the 'parting' of a mould (see 2 b (*b*)) meets the surface of a pattern as it lies in the mould; **parting-rail** (see quot.); **parting-sand** (*Founding*), fine dry sand, free from admixture of clay, used to prevent adhesion of the parts of a mould at the 'parting' (see 2 b (*b*)); **parting-shard** (*Pottery Manuf.*), a thin piece of baked clay placed between pieces of unbaked ware to prevent adhesion; **parting-strip**, a strip of material used for separating two parts, e. g. the vertical strip of wood inserted at the side of the frame of a sash window to keep the sashes apart when raised or lowered; **parting-tool**, name of various tools used in different kinds of work for separating pieces of material, or for trimming, cutting fine outlines and markings, etc.; † **parting water**, nitric acid as used in 'parting' gold and silver (*obs.*).

In some of these, e g. *parting bead, rail, shard, strip*, the attrib. use of the vbl. sb can hardly be separated from that of the ppl. adj. (see next). Thus a *parting strip* may be viewed either as a strip used for parting, or as a strip that parts. When the hyphen is used, the former is implied: cf. a *walking-stick*, a *walking leaf*.

1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 56 This method..is called the *Parting Assay. 1842-76 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., **Parting Bead*, the beaded slip inserted at the centre of the pulley style of a sash window, to keep the two sashes in their places. 1885 LOCK *Workshop Rec.* IV. 349/1 The washing may be performed in one of the conical precipitating or *'parting' flasks. 1894 PLAT *Jewell ho* III. 79 Water in a *parting glasse vpon warme imbers. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 766 Parting glasses..ought to be very well annealed, and chosen free from flaws. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1460/1 The *parting-line is..that line upon the pattern, as it lies in the sand, above and below which the sides of the pattern run inward from the perpendicular. 1835 in Liddon etc. *Life Pusey* (1894) I. xv. 350 Mr. Maurice made up his mind that it represented the *parting-point between him and the Oxford School. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., **Parting Rail*...A rail intermediate between

the bottom and top rails of a door or partition. 1864 WEBSTER, *Parting-sand.* 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1460/1 Some dry parting-sand is next scattered over the surface. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 123 Haveing only *parting-shards, i.e. thin bits of old pots put between them, to keep them from sticking together. 1881 YOUNG *Ev. Man his own Mechanic* § 648. 207 The *parting tool is a sort of gouge or grooving tool, with an angular edge. 1895 *Mod. Steam Eng.* 90 Side tools to cut at the side, Parting tools, narrow and sharp for parting work. 1662 MERRETT tr. *Neri's Art of Glass* XXXVIII. 62 (*heading*) How to make Aqua-fortis call'd *parting water, which dissolves silver and quick-silver.

Parting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That parts (in various senses of the verb).

(See also prec. 7 b.)

1. Separating, dividing; forming a boundary or interval between two things.

1699 *Boston Rec.* (1881) VII. 233 The gate in the parting line between Mr. Winthrops land and Major Townsends farm. 1733 TULL *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* xi. 121 The Parting Space is that Distance which the Drill leaves betwixt the Row it plants in going one Way, and that Row which it makes in returning back. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 239 Occasionally there is a parting layer of pure flint

2. Undergoing division; dividing, breaking, going to pieces.

1719 S. SEWALL *Diary* 14 Dec. At the parting way came up with Col. Quincey. 1736 GRAY *Statius* II. 21 Parting surges round the vessel roar. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* III. 511 The parting ship that instant is no more!

3. Going away, departing; *fig.* dying.

a 1577 GASCOIGNE *In praise Gentlewoman* Wks. (1587) 284 And she to quyte hys loue..dyd yeeld her parting breath. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, II v. 115 And Peace, no Warre, befall thy parting Soule. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 276 Both by thee informd I learne, And from the parting Angel overheard. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* i, The curfew tolls the knell of parting day. 1865 NEALE *Sequences & Hymns* 127 To fortify the parting soul.

†4. Sharing, participating; *parting fellow*, sharer, partner: = PARTI-FELLOW. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII 206 If patience be owre partyng felawe, And prynne with vs bothe. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P. 563 I hise scorneres been partyng felawes with the deuel. 1514 *Will of Stanyng* (Somerset Ho.), Partyng feloo.

Parting cup. a. A drinking-cup with two handles on opposite sides, used by two persons in taking a draught of liquor at parting (Cf. LOVING CUP.) b. A kind of 'cup' or compound beverage, made with ale and sherry, sweetened, and with soda-water added just before drinking.

1868 J. MARRYAT *Pottery* (ed. 3) 484 Marshal de Bassompierre, when about to return..had called his friends together that he might drink their health in a parting cup

†**Partion.** *Obs. rare*—°. [ad. L. *partiōn-em* a bringing forth, f. *parĕre, part-* to bring forth.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Partion*, a birth, a breeding, a lying in travail of children or yong; a laying of eggs, a sitting on brood.

Partisan, partizan (pāˈtizăn, pāˈtizæn), *sb.*¹ (*a.*) Also 6 pertison, -sann, -sant, 7 partisant, -zen, -zane. [a. F. *partisan* sb. and adj. (15th c. in Littré), ad. It. dial. form = Tuscan *partigiano*: cf. Roman and Neapol *partiśano, -eiano*, Upper Italian *partezian, partizan*; f. *parte* part: cf. *courtesan, parmesan.*

Flecchia, in *Archivio Glottolog. Ital.* II (1876) 12–17, finds the origin of the Italian suffix in the adj. ending *-ese* -L. *-ensis, -esis*, whence a derivative (originally sb.) *-eiano*, as in *cortese, cortesiano, corteg-, cortigiano, Parmese, Parmesiano, Parmigiano*; on the analogy of these, derivatives of the same type were subsequ. formed directly from their primitives, without the intermediate adj. in *ensis, -ese.* Adaptations of these have passed from It. into Fr. and other Romanic languages.]

1. One who takes part or sides with another; an adherent or supporter of a party, person, or cause; *esp.* a devoted or zealous supporter; often in unfavourable sense: One who supports his party 'through thick and thin': a blind, prejudiced, unreasoning, or fanatical adherent.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 62 Theyr newe capitayne placed his souldiers as pleased hym in the forwarde and rereward, and same as pertisens abowt his owne person. 1569 STOCKER tr. *Diod. Sic.* I. iv. 6 [To] haue a number of men in euery citie to be his Pertisannes or garde. 1595 DANIEL *Civill Wars* II. iv, These partizanes of factions, often tride. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 2 12 The Portugals, pertisants vnto Anthonie. 1602 *Archpriest Controv.* (Camden) II. 198 The pertizants and fauorers of the late seditious puritaine Erle *c* 1623 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1298 They made themselves partisans to the one to oppresse the other. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* (1789) II. xxvi. 429 Why the inhabitants of every other country should..become partizans of America, is not so apparent. 1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* ii. § 4 A partizan of the principle of asceticism. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xii (1878) 231 The clergyman must never be a partisan. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. § 1. 274 The Duke of Gloucester..had now placed himself at the head of the partizans of the war.

2. *Mil.* A member of a party of light or irregular troops employed in scouring the country, surprising the enemy's outposts and foraging parties, and the like; a member of a volunteer force similarly engaged, a guerilla.

1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 523 Leutenant collonel Manwaring..brought in 50 French partizans, with excellent arms. 1810 WELLINGTON *Gurw. Desp.* (1838) VI. 319 The numerous bands of partizans which are carrying on a destructive warfare. 1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* VII. 36 The qualities of a partizan or irregular soldier are inherent in the national character of the Spaniard.

b. A leader of such a party of light or irregular troops; a guerilla chief or captain.

1706 PHILLIPS s. v., In the Art of War, *a good Partisan* is an able Soldier well skill'd in commanding a Party. 1732 BAILEY vol. I, *Partisan* (in *Military Affairs*) a Commander of a Party. 1760 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 26/2 This march would have been thought an astonishing exploit in a partizan at the head of a small and disencumbered corps. 1827 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 38. 1853 STOCQUELER *Milit. Encycl.*, *Partisan*, also means an officer sent out upon a party, with the command of a body of light troops, generally under the appellation of the partisan's corps.

3. *Comb.*, as *partisan-like* adj.

1841 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Chr.* 190 None commands our servile or partisanlike support.

B. *attrib.* or as *adj.* [cf. F. *partisan*, adj.].

1. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a partisan; supporting a party, esp. zealously or blindly; biased, prejudiced, one-sided.

1842 AGNES STRICKLAND *Queens Eng.* II. 380 Nothing but partisan malice could blame such hospitality. 1888 HINSDALE *Garfield & Tilden*, II. 303 One spot across which the shadow of partisan politics has never fallen. 1885 *Lpool Daily Post* 1 June 5/3 Every obstacle which partisan malevolence could create.

2. *Mil.* Of or pertaining to military partisans (see A. 2); pertaining to irregular or petty warfare. *Partisan ranger*: = RANGER¹ 3.

1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4447/3 Our Partisan Parties have lately been very successful. 1732 BAILEY vol. II, *Partisan Party*, a small body of Infantry commanded by a Partisan, to make an incursion upon the enemy, to lurk about their camp to disturb their foragers, and to intercept their convoys. 1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* VII. 35 The system of guerilla or partizan warfare [in Spain]. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III 226 The Enniskilleners had never ceased to wage a vigorous partisan war against the native population.

Hence **Partisaning** *a.*, supporting a party zealously or blindly; **Partisanism,** the practice of partisanship; partisan spirit; **Partisanize** *v. trans.*, to render partisan; **Partisanly** *adv.*, in the manner of a partisan; **Partisanry,** partisanship.

1790 in Dallas *Amer. Law Rep.* I. 310 Violent attacks to gratify *partisaning and temporising resentments. 1890 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Disp.* 29 Mar., As long as *partisanism continues rampant in the legislature. 1896 *Ibid.* 28 Sept., Loyal Prohibitionists are neither *partisanized old men, nor spoiled children. 1882 *Daily News* 18 Aug. 5/5 The 'World', which is *partisanly Irish, calls the sentence outrageous. 1889 BRUCE *Plant Negro* 67 Whose *partisanry conforms.. to the seductions of bribery

Partisan, partizan (pāˈtizăn), *sb.*² Also 6 partyzyne, partesant, partison, 6 7 partezan, pertison, 7 partizane, 7–8 pertuisan(e, 8 partuisan(e, 9 *arch.* pertuizan. *Obs* from *c* 1700, till revived by Scott and 19th c. antiquaries. [a. 16th c. F. *partizane, parti-, parthisane*, ad. It. *partesana, partigiana*, in med.L. *partesana, pertixana*; in Sw. *bardisan.*

The origin of the It. word is disputed. Diez associates it with *partigiano* PARTISAN¹, as if the weapon carried by partisans; others would identify the first part with OHG. *parta, barta* halberd, leaving the rest of the word unexplained. In Fr., popularly corrupted in 15–16th c. to *pourtisane, pertusegne, pertusaine*, mod.F. *pertuisane*, as if from *pertuis* a hole, *pertuiser* to bore, pierce.]

1. A military weapon used (under this name) by footmen in the 16th and 17th c., consisting of a long-handled spear, the blade having one or more lateral cutting projections, variously shaped, so as sometimes to pass into the gisarme and the halberd; in some of its forms used also in boar-hunting.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lii. 25 Byls, bowes, partisance, pikes. 1557 *Will of W. Oliver* (Somerset Ho.), A staffe called a Partyzyne. 1573–80 BARET *Alv.* P 238 A Partison, a iauelme to skirmish with, *hasta velitaris.* 1583 *Rates of Customs* D vj, Partesants or Bore speares vnguilt the dozen xxvis. viijd. 1596 *Lanc. & Chesh. Wills* III 4 A pertison and a leadinge staffe. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* VII. xxiv. 570 Shewing their swordes, lances, pertuisans, and other armes. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. vii. 14, I had as lieue haue a Reede that will doe me no seruice, as a Partizan I could not heaue. 1625 MARKHAM *Souldiers Accid.* 5 Their weapons, shall be faire Partizans of strong and short blades. 1688 CAPT. J. S. *Art of War* 40 The Pike and Partisan are the onely Arms proper to stop the fury of the Cavalry. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Partisan* or *Pertuisan*, a Weapon like a Halbard, sometimes us'd by Lieutenants of Foot. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* IV. xx, On battlement and bartizan Gleam'd axe and spear and partizan 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* II. ix. (1866) 317 2 Others had the partisans, battle-axes, and huge two-handed swords of the previous century. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* viii 145 The terms *partisan, halberde*, and *guisarme*, denote the same class of weapon, which admitted various modifications. In all these examples a lance-head and an axe are present.

b. Used as a leading-staff, and borne as a halberd by civic and other guards.

1611 COTGR., *Pertuisane*, a Partisan, or leading staffe. 1667 CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Eng.* I. (1682) 213 Of the Yeomen of the Guard..One half..bear in their hands..partizans. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1661/3 His Royal Highness was received by the Provost, Magistrates and Council, and by a Band of the Young Men of the Town, bearing Gilded Partisans. [1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* viii, They have brought two town officers with their partizans, to guard their fair persons, I suppose. 1860 FAIRHOLT *Costume* 277 One of King Charles II.'s yeomen of the guard has been here copied.. He carries a partisan in his right hand and a sword by his side.]

2. *transf.* A soldier or civic guard armed with a partisan.

1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2869/2 First marched the City Partizanes in new Liveries bare-headed. [1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xviii, They..were fighting hard, when the provost, with his guard of partizans, came in thirdsman, and staved them asunder with their halberds, as men part dog and bear.]

Partisanship (see PARTISAN¹). [f. PARTISAN¹ + -SHIP.] The state, condition, or practice of a partisan; zealous or blind support of one's party.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. i, Not out of blind sectarian partisanship. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. iv. 268 The frenzy of religious partizanship.

Partise, obs. pl. of PARTY.

Partisman: see PARTSMAN.

Partison, obs. form of PARTISAN².

Partite (pāˈtait), *a.* [ad. L. *partit us* parted, divided. Cf. BIPARTITE, QUINQUEPARTITE, etc.]

a. Divided into parts or portions.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 151/40 Partyte, *partitus, a.* 1680 MORDEN *Geogr. Rect., Spain* (1685) 170 Spain fell into a 12-partite division.

b. *Bot.* and *Entom.* Divided to the base, or nearly so, as a leaf, corolla, or insect's wing.

[1753 CHAMBERS *Cyc. Supp.* s. v. *Leaf, Quinquepartite Leaf*, one which is separated into five parts down to the very base. In the same manner a leaf is said to be *bipartite*, etc.] 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* III. v. (1765) 179 *Partite*, divided; when they are separated down to the Base. 1826 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entomol.* IV 296 Partite (*Partita*), divided to the base. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 232 The corolla may be partite, cleft, toothed, or entire. 1880 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* 180 The leaves are, palmate, five-partite.

†**Partited,** *ppl. a. Her. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] Divided into parts: said of a cross used as a bearing, having each arm doubled, or tripled (TRIPARTITED).

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Heraldry* c vij, He berith Sable and a cros dowble pertitid of Siluer. *Ibid.* c vij b, Then hit is called a cros dowble partitid floishid, as here.

Partition (pāˈtiʃən), *sb.* Also 5–6 per-. [a. F. *partition* (Oresme, 14th c.), in 12th c. *partición*, ad. L. *partitiōn-em*, from *partire* to PART.]

1. The action of parting or dividing into parts; the fact of being so divided; division.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* I. (Percy Soc.) 5 An ymage.. With two fayre handes stretched out along Unto two hye wayes there in partition. 1552 HULOET, Deuision or partition of a praye or spoyle in warre. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 28 Some..toynted or deuided as the Reede; some without any such partition. 1572 DIGGES *Pantom.* II. xiv. O j, Certayne questions for the partition and diuision of grounde. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Crédncha*, the partition of the haire, *coma diuisio.* *c* 1620 A. HUME *Orth. Tongue* (1865) 16 Quhen a word fales to be diuyded at the end of a lyne, the partition must be made at the end of a syllab. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* xi. II. 446 The partition of the Empire. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. i. § 8 (1864) 88 The threefold partition of mind into Feeling, Volition, and Intellect.

b. Division into shares or portions; distribution.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 170 Al tho that make suche a partycioune Amonge theyr subjettis. 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* XXII xi, Of my poore weedes they do partition make. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* XXII 71 He spent out of the general booty, before the partitions were made. 1752 *Affect. Narr. of Roger* 102 A final Partition was this Day made of the remaining Flour. 1799 W. TOOKE *View Russian Emp.* I. 327 At the first partition of Poland in 1773. *a* 1832 MACKINTOSH *Fr. War of* 1793 Wks. 1846 III. 179 We cannot..imagine that a greater evil could befall the human race than the partition of Europe among the spoilers of Poland 1901 *N. Amer. Rev.* Feb. 275 The partition of sovereignty between..the State governments that the people created, and the government of the United States.

c. *fig.* (Cf. 2 *Tim.* ii. 15.)

1642 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 7 It is a safe rule in the partition of holy Scripture, not to churne the sincere milk thereof till butter come. 1684 WILLARD *Mercy Magn.* 9 We may briefly take partition of this parable.

2. The action of parting or separating two or more persons or things; the fact or condition of being separated; separation, division.

1530 PALSGR. 165 *Separaisdn*, a partition. 1562 TURNER *Baths* I b, We make no partition betwen ye men and the weomen whilse they are in bathing. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. vi. 38 Can we not Partition make.. Twixt faire, and foule? 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) II. xiii. 233 Every wall of partition it throws down. 1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* 104 Walls of ancient, harsh partition 'Twixt the people, and the crown.

3. Something that separates (either a material structure, or more rarely an immaterial boundary or dividing line); *esp.* that which separates one part of a space from another; *e.g.* a structure separating rooms or parts of a room (*esp.* when of

slighter nature than a wall proper); a septum or dissepiment in a plant or animal body; etc.

1545 ELYOT, *Dissepimentum*, the partision in a wall nutte, wherwith the kernell is deuided. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* II. xv. O j b, A hedge dyke or other partition runnyng from.. the fountayne to the marke espyed. 1617 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 205 All the particians shall bee maide with good and sufficient groundesills. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit* I 164 Great wits are sure to madness near allied, And thin partitions do their bounds divide. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 82 The High Altar is divided from the rest of the Church by a wooden partition with three doors in it. 1763 BICKERSTAFF *Love in Village* 56 Did I not overhear your scheme .through the partition? 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *A. Lunel* I. iii. 85 The thin partition that divided his mirth and good humour from his anger. 1846 *P. Parley's Ann.* VII. 235 One shaft divided by a brattice or partition in two. 1878 MACALISTER *Vertebr. & Inv.* 46 The red organ-pipe coral of the Indian Ocean, with its table-like partitions and its green polyps. 1892 J. A. THOMSON *Outl. Zool.* 138 A number of partitions or mesenteries extend from the body-wall towards this gullet. Some of the partitions are 'complete'.

4. Each of the parts into which any whole is divided, as by boundaries or lines; a portion, part, division, section. **a.** *gen.* (Formerly applied to the divisions of a book or literary work.) Now *rare.*

1561 T. NORTON tr. *Calvin's Inst.* I. xiii. (1634) 56 He.. affirmeth, that there be part, and partitions in the essence of God, of which every portion is God. 1571 (*title*) Toxophilus, The Schole, or partitions of shooting contayned in ij bookes written by Roger Ascham. 1608 R. NORTON tr. *Stevin's Disme* Div, The Yard, Ell, &c., with his tenne partitions. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. I. iii. iv. (1651) 36 Of this last .I will speak..in my third Partition. 1727 POPE, etc. *Art of Sinking* 115 The vituperative partition will as easily be replenished. *a* 1854 REED *Lect. Eng. Lit.* vii. (1878) 235 In each partition of our earth's time.

b. One of a number of actual superficial or cubic spaces into which an object is divided; a compartment; a pane, a panel; a pocket (of a bag); an apartment chamber, room.

1578 T. N. tr *Conq. W. Ind.* 66 Of a faire and straunge workemanshippe inwardes, with many great partitions, some full of pottes of honey, and maiz. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 412 The Hold was divided in many small Partitions. 1756 MRS. BROOKE *Old Maid* No. 37 (1764) 300 The temple was divided into two noble partitions. 1783 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) IV. 250 The garden before the house was in three partitions. 1900 G. SWIFT *Somerby* 58 She walked straight up to the window, which was divided into three partitions.

5. *Law.* A division of real property, esp. of lands, between joint-tenants, tenants in common, or coparceners, made either by private agreement, a judicial decree, or private act of parliament, by which their co-tenancy or co-ownership is abolished and their individual interests in the land are separated; a division into severalty.

1474 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 100/1 That the seid Dukes and their seid wyfes, may make particion of all the premisses and every part therof [the premisses were real estate]. 1512 *Act 4 Hen VIII*, c 13 *Preamble*, Particion was made be twyne theyme of the sayd Maners. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed 5) s. v., Partition of Lands descended by the Common Law, or by Custom among Coheirs or Parceners. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* i 7 To shew an actual partition of the Lands. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 521 The third mode of voluntary partition is, where the eldest makes the division of the lands; in which case she shall choose last. 1845 *Act 8 & 9 Vict.* c. 106 § 3 A partition and an exchange of any tenements or hereditaments, not being copyhold..shall also be void at law, unless made by deed.

6. *Logic.* Analysis by systematic separation of the integrant parts of a thing; enumeration of parts. (Distinguished from *division*: see DIVISION 6.)

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 15 A manne is diuided into bodie and soule, and this kinde of diuidyng is properlie called a partition. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius his Logic* II. v. 17 When Man or Human Body is divided into its three Regions and Limbs; or the Year into 12 Months..It is a Definition of the Integrate, or Mathematical, and is called Partition. 1725 WATTS *Logic* I. vi. § 8. 1866 FOWLER *Elem. Deduct. Logic* viii. (1887) 59 As a test of a logical division, the term divided must be predicable of each dividing member...In this manner it is distinguished from *partition* of a whole into its parts. 1870 JEVONS *Logic* xii. 108 Logical division must not be confused with physical division or Partition.

7. *Math.* †**a.** = DIVISION 5 a. *Obs.*

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. xii. D iij b, Augment by the parts, and make partition by 12. 1709–29 V. MANDEY *Syst. Math., Arith.* 3 Division, or Partition, is the finding of a Number which shews..how often the Number Dividing..is contained in the Dividend.

b. Any one of the ways of expressing a number as a sum of positive integers (*e.g.* the partitions of 4 are 1 + 1 + 1 + 1, 1 + 1 + 2, 1 + 3, 2 + 2).

1855 CAYLEY *Coll. Math. Papers* II. 235 (*heading*) Researches on the Partition of Numbers. 1859 SYLVESTER (*title*) Lectures on the Partitions of Numbers, delivered at King's College, London.

8. *Mus.* An arrangement of the several parts of a composition one above another on the same stave or set of staves; a score. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 97 Here it is set downe in partition, because you should the more easilie perceiue the conueiance of the parts. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Partition*, in music, the disposition of the several parts of a song, set on the same leaf; so as upon the uppermost ranges of lines are found the treble; in another the bass [etc.]. 1891 *Daily News* 24 Oct. 5/4 Here are to be found original scores and partitions, MSS. interesting not only to the musician but to the collector of autographs.

9. *Her.* **a.** The division of a shield into two parts of different tinctures by one of the dividing lines (see PARTED, PARTY *a.*). †*Obs.* †**b.** An ordinary which separates or lies between common charges on a shield. *Obs.* **c.** Each of the divisions or compartments of a parted or quartered shield.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans*, *Heraldry* d iij, The first particion forsoth is of ij colouris in armys after the long way in the playne maner. *Ibid.* d v, The..particion ouerwart is made as mony wyse as is the partycion on length. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. ii. (1660) 108 Whensoever there is a separation of common charges..by reason of the Interposition of some . Ordinaries, then they are not termed Ordinaries, but most worthy Partitions. 1725 COATS *Dict. Her., Partitions*, or *Compartiments*, as the French call them, as also *Quarterings* of the Escutcheon, according to the Number of Coats that are to be on it, are the several Divisions made in it, when the Arms of several Families are born altogether by one.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *partition-balk*, *-beam*, *-line*; **Partition treaty**, name given to each of the two treaties (of 11 Oct. 1698 and 11 Oct. 1700) attempting 'to settle from outside the complex question of the Spanish Succession on the death of the king, Charles II' (Low and Pulling *Dict. Eng. Hist.* 1884, 804). See also PARTITION-WALL.

1581–90 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 412 A partycion balke .. of .16. foote breadthe. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Prior* Wks. III. 134 The impeachment of those lords who had persuaded the king to the Partition-treaty. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 465 The partition line between New York and Connecticut as established Dec. 1, 1664. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) II. xviii. 165 The removal of the partition line was followed by important consequences to the Portuguese. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiv. (1880) II. 673 It was said, when first the terms of the Partition Treaty were made public, that the English and Dutch governments..were guilty of a violation of plighted faith.

Partition (pɑːtɪˈʃən), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To make partition of; to divide into parts or portions; to dismember and deal *out.*

1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 52 She mentions his concealing himself to hear her partitioning out her clothes. 1821 *Examiner* 420/1 He never sullied his conquests by partitioning and dividing the conquered. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I. vi. 162 We have witnessed, in our own times, this political artifice of partitioning a great kingdom.

b. *spec.* To divide (land) into severalty.

1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* Dig. 442 The *actio familiae erciscundae* for partitioning an inheritance. 1883 *Law Times Rep.* XLIX. 102/2 They claimed .. that the estate should be sold in lieu of being partitioned.

2. To separate by a partition; to divide *off.*

1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* iv. 67 Paul had partitioned off half his little room to serve as a workshop. 1852 DICKENS *Lett.* III. 131, I dream that I am a carpenter and can't partition off the hall. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 217 The internodes and petioles .. are partitioned by diaphragms.

Partitional, *a.* Now *rare.* [f. PARTITION *sb.* + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a partition.

1669 *First Cent. Hist. Springfield, Mass.* (1898) I. 379 The Towne order says that partitionall ffences betweene Lot and Lot shal be ordered by ye Select men. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. I. 401 A separating and partitional Work. 1764 GRAINGER *Sugar Cane* iv. 456 *note*, The pods ..contain from three to five seeds in partitional cells.

Partitionary, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ARY 1.] Of or concerned with the partition of lands.

1897 MAITLAND *Domesday & Beyond* 489 The loss of acres due to partitionary arrangements.

Partitioned (pɑːtɪˈʃənd), *ppl. a.* [f. PARTITION *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.] Having partitions; divided or separated by partitions. (Also with *off.*)

1625 BACON *Ess., Buildings* (Arb.) 549, I understand both these Sides to be vniforme without, though seuerally Partitioned within. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxxv, A little partitioned-off counting-house. 1866 S. B. JAMES *Duty & Doctrine* (1871) 7 Your special studies, your divided and partitioned duties. 1875 BIDDOPP *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* v. (ed 2) 189 Partitioned spaces for their reception.

Partitioner. [f. PARTITION *v.* + -ER 1.] One who partitions; one who divides land.

1799 S. TURNER *Anglo-Sax.* (1836) I. iv. iii. 275 Their first occupiers or partitioners transmit them [cultivated lands] to their descendants. 1888 *Archæol. Rev.* Mar. 23 As each partitioner might in course of time be represented by a group of persons, his heirs, each of these fields might be again partitioned into smaller enclosures.

Partitioning, *sb.* [f. PARTITION *sb.* and *v.*]

1. [f. the sb.] Work consisting of partitions inside a house; material for partitions.

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 80 The selings and Partitionings at one shilling two pence a yard. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 141 The Carcase, Flooring, Partitioning, Roofing, Ceiling-beams. 1822 *Self Instructor* 135 Roofing, flooring, and partitioning by the principal carpenters.

2. [f. the vb.] The action of the verb PARTITION.

1890 *Daily News* 8 July 5/1 The most stupendous business in territorial partitioning known to history.

Partitioning, *ppl. a.* [f. PARTITION *v.* + -ING 2.] That partitions: see the verb.

1795 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 35 Revolution has not..taught the three..partitioning powers..moderation. 1815 *Ann. Reg.* 110 The former annexations of the three partitioning Powers.

Partitionment. [f. PARTITION *v.* + -MENT.]

1. The action or fact of partitioning; division into parts or shares; separation.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1873 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* xix. (ed. 5) 348 That greatest of public misfortunes, the partitionment of Poland. 1879 TYLER *Amer. Lit.* xvii. II. 272 The ..definite partitionment from Virginia of land that once belonged to it.

2. *concr.* A partition; a compartment.

1852 I. TAYLOR *Wesley* (1852) 105 As to these partitionments within which soulless religionists are content to be penfolded, he walked over them unconsciously.

Partition-wall. A wall forming a partition; *esp.* a wall dividing one room or portion of a building from another, an internal wall. Also *fig.*

1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch. Milit.* 26 But to the Gentiles he bore crosse and all, Rending with earthquakes the partition-wall. 1667 S. PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 67 Partition-walls you may have Lathed, Plaistered, and Rendered for one shilling a yard. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* iv. 658 Oh when will Death This mould'ring, old Partition-wall throw down? 1849 JAMES *Woodman* vii, A partition wall, with a rude door in it, crossed the building at about one third of its length.

Partitive (pɑːˈtɪtɪv), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *partitiv-us* (perh. through F. *partitif*, *-ive*, 1550 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. L. *partit-us* divided: see -IVE.]

A. *adj.* Having the quality or function of dividing into parts; characterized by or indicating partition. **a.** *spec.* in *Gram.* Denoting or indicating that only a part of a collective whole is considered or spoken of: esp. applied to a noun, pronoun, or adjective denoting such a part; also to the 'genitive of the divided whole' (Roby) used with such words (*partitive genitive*), in Greek, Latin, etc. (represented in Eng. by *of* with the sb.: see OF *prep.* XIII).

1530 WHITINTON *Vulg.* (1527) 5 b, The nowne partityue, as *aliquis, quisquam*: & euery nowne set as a nowne partityue. 1530 PALSGR. Introd. 29 Nownes partityves and distributyves as *tout, nul.* 1590 STOCKWOOD *Rules Construct.* 33 Somtime of a noune partitiue or distributiue. 1868 in WEBSTER. 1876 B. H. KENNEDY *Pub. Sch. Lat. Gram.* II. (ed. 4) 417 The Plural Genitive of the Thing Distributed is a divisible Whole, and depends on Partitive Words indicating that one or more Parts (or no Part) of such Whole are taken. 1899 E ANWYL *Welsh Gram.* § 380 After the adjective *llawn*, 'full', what was probably an old Partitive Genitive, has survived in the dependent noun.

b. *Partitive judgement* in *Logic*: see quot.

1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, *Partitive judgment*, a judgment that, under form of a disjunctive, predicates of a genus its several species; as 'Indians are either North-American or South-American'.

B. *sb. Gram.* A partitive word; a word denoting a part of a whole.

1530 PALSGR. 74 Pronownes, unto whiche I joyne, by cause of lykenesse in nature, partityves. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.* E iv, Partitiues will haue a Genitiue case. 1609 SIR E. HOBY *Let. to T. H[iggons]* 28 So that Matthewes partatiue, and Markes collectiue doe note one thing. 1612 BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts* (1669) 133 This order is changed in the oblique cases of the Relative *qui*, of Interrogatives, Indefinites, and Partitives. 1876 B. H. KENNEDY *Pub. Sch. Lat. Gram.* II. (ed. 4) 418 Partitives sometimes take the Gen. of a Collective Noun: 'Plato totius Græciæ doctissimus fuit'.

Partitively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a partitive way; in the way of partition or division; *spec.* in *Gram.* In a partitive sense.

1530 WHITINTON *Vulg.* (1527) 5 b, Nownes y' be set partityuely be these. 1590 STOCKWOOD *Rules Construct.* 46 Nounes of the comparatiue and the superlatiue degree being put partitiuely .. require a genitiue case. *a* 1828 *Ruddiman's Rudiments* (ed. 2) 99 Partitives, and words placed Partitively, Comparatives, Superlatives, Interrogatives, and some Numerals, govern the Genitive Plural. 1870 *Contemp. Rev.* XIV. 416 The unperplexed steadiness with which, partitively employed, in hundreds, he carries on a multitude of difficult and complicated operations at the same time.

Partizan: see PARTISAN.

Partless (pɑːˈtlɛs), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. PART *sb* + -LESS.]

†**1.** Having no part or share (*of*, *in*); not sharing or participating *in* (= L. *expers*). *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* v. 7 God sall .. make þam partles of heuen. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 33, Now rech I neuer for to declyne, When I am partles of perlez myne. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boethius* iv. pr. iii. 94 (Camb. MS.) Who is he þat nolde deme þat he þat is ryht mybty of good weere partles of the Meede. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 251 Heber..was partelesse [*innunis*] in the confusion of the langage of theyme. 1515 BARCLAY *Eclogues* ii, It were a great wonder among the women all, If none were partles of luste venerall. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 91/21 Partlesse, *expers.*

2. Destitute of parts or talents (see PART *sb.* 12).

1603 J. DAVIES *Microcosm.* (1878) 72/2 For Men of woorth (say they) with parts indow'd The tymes doe not respect, nor wil relive, But wholly vnto partlesse Spirits giue.

3. Having no parts; indivisible.

a 1696 SCARBURGH *Euclid* (1705) 4 As indivisible and partless as a point. 1766 G. CANNING *Anti-Lucretius* iv. 273 How much more easily, and surely, breeds Our Æther Motion, than your partless Seeds.

Partlet 1 (pɑːˈtlɛt). Forms: 4–5 **Pertelot(e**, 5 **Pertilot(e**, 7– **Partlet.** [a. OF. *Pertelote*, a female proper name.] A word used as the proper name of any hen, often *Dame Partlet*; also applied, like 'hen', to a woman.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 50 Seuene hennes .. Of whiche the faireste hewed on hire throte Was cleped faire damoysele Pertelote. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 31 Chantecler the cock, pertelot wyth alle theyr children. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 159 Phebus red fowle..Hys wifis, Toppa and Pertelok, hym by. 1607 W. YONGE *Diary* 11 June (Camden) 14, I saw a partlet slain therewith [by a thunder shower]. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. iii. 75 Thou

dotard, thou art woman-tyr'd: vnroosted By thy dame Partlet here. 1746 H. WALPOLE *Let. to G. Montagu* 22 May, The partlets have not laid since I went. *a* 1845 HOOD *Tale of Trumpet* xiii, Like the call of Partlett to gather her young. 1885 *Punch* 13 June (*Forward Boy*), Do you think an old Partlet who's taken to preaching Is like to be heard?

Partlet [2]. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 6–7 **partelet**, 6–8 **partlet**, (6 -lett(e, **pertelet**). [app. a corrupted form of *patelet*, PATLET.] An article of apparel worn about the neck and upper part of the chest, chiefly by women: orig. a neckerchief of linen or the like; a collar or ruff; also, a kind of habit-shirt.

1519 *Harl. MS.* 2284 lf. 42 b, x yerdes of russet satten for a Jaquet & a partelet for the kinges grace. 1526 *Lanc. Wills* I. 13 To Emme my doughter myne other bonett and a partlett. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xix. 12 From his body were brought unto the sicke napkyns and partlettes. 1548 — *Obed. Chr. Man* Wks. (1573) 131 Paul sent his pertelet or jerkyn to the sicke, and healed them also. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Trea. Fr. Tong*, *Un collet, ou gorgias de quoy les femmes couurent leurs poictrines*, a partlet. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1629) 274 Parthenia .. tearing off her linnen sleeves and partlet to serve about his wounds. 1617 COLLINS *D. f. Bp. Ely* II. ix. 364 To see Lazarus come forth bound about with his partlets. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Partlet*, a word used in some old Statutes, signifying the loose collar of a dublet to be set on or taken off by it self without the bodies, also a womans neckercheif. 1786 CUMBERLAND *Observer* III No. 65, 44 A close-bellied doublet coming down with a peake behind as far as the crupper, and cut off before by the breastbone like a partlet or neckerchief. [1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 245. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* I. iv, She turned aside, and took off the partelet of lawn.]

attrib or *Comb.* 1597-8 BP. HALL *Sat* IV. vi. 9 Tyr'd with pinned ruffs, and fans, and partlet strips. 1641 *Dial. Rattle-h. & Round-h.* 8 Let Lawn-sleeves serve instead of Buffe, And for your Arms your partled ruffe.

† **Pa·rtlike,** *adv. Sc. Obs. rare.* [f. PART *sb.* + LIKE.] Proportionally.

1538 *Aberdeen Regr.* XVI. (Jam.), And suld haff part thair part partlyk and he had tynt. *Ibid.*, Thair part partlyk of thre crownis. *Ibid* XV, Partlyik.

† **Pa·rtlings,** *adv. Sc. Obs. rare.* [f. PART *sb.* + *-lings*: see -LING [2].] = PARTLY.

1578 9 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. 1. III 78 Partlingis according to thair naturall ewill inclinatioun.

Partly (pā·rtli). *adv.* [f. PART *sb.* + -LY [2].]

1. With respect to a part; in part; in some measure or degree. not wholly. (Usually repeated in reference to each of the parts considered.)

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 1054 Partly by your councell, .. Wa my fresshe coronell. 1563 SHUTE *Archit.* Biij, Partelye for their bauntye,..partelye for their fortitude and strength. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 101/5, 6 Partly redde, *rubicundus*. Partly fayre, *pulchrellus*. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 78 The Cindi, that were Participles or Mungrels in Religion, professing partly Christ, partly Mahumet. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 209 P 12 Hearing the Knight's Reflexions, which were partly private, and partly political. 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict.* c. 85 § 8 Every such agreement shall be in writing or in print, or partly in writing and partly in print.

b. Usually hyphened to a participial adjective when preceding its substantive.

1888 J. PAYN *Myst. Mirbridge* xxiv, A partly-heard conversation. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* lvi. (1900) 137/2 Within the partly-closed door. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 July 8/1 The whole of the partly-paid shares of the new company.

† **2. Partly-coloured,** parti-coloured. *Obs.*

1582 in W. H. Turner *Select Rec. Oxford* (1880) 430 Scottyshe cappes partlie colored.

Partly, obs. form of PERTLY.

† **Pa·rtment.** *Sc. Obs.* In 7 **pairtment.** [f. PART *v.* + -MENT.] Departure.

1653 T. MAKDOWELL *Let.* in J. Russell *Haigs* x. (1881) 276 To express what grief your mother doth sustain since your pairtment from hence.

Partner (pā·rtnəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 3-8 **partener**, (4 **partoneer**, **parthenaro**, **-ere**, 4–5 **partenere**, **pertoner**, **-yner**(e, 4–6 **partenar**, **-iner**, **-yner**(e, 5 **partoner**, **perteynor**, 5–6 **pertiner**, **-eyner**, 6 **parteiner**, **-eyner**, **-inar**, 7 *Sc.* **pairtenar**), 6- **partner.** [In 14th c. *partener*, app. an alteration of PARCENER under the influence of PART *sb.*

In the earliest examples it appears as a variant MS. reading of *parcener*; it has been suggested that, in some cases at least, this was due to a scribal confusion of *c* and *t*; but, as *parcener* was in 14th c. very commonly written *parsener*, it is evident that such a scribal error could not have been perpetuated but for sense-association with *part.*]

1. One who has a share or part with another or others; one who is associated with another or others in the enjoyment or possession of anything; a partaker, sharer. (Before 1600 of much wider application than now.) Const. *with*, rarely *of* (a person); *of*, *in*, † *to* (a thing).

1297 R. GLOUC *Chron.* (Rolls) 6313 Ich as þi parciner [*v. rr.* partiner, -yner(e] half engelond mid þe. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* x. 8 In þe whilk all rightwismen ere parcenel [*MS. S.* partiner]. *c* 1340 — *Prose Tr.* 15 þe flesche is pertynere of þe payne. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxi. (*Clement*) 808 God has [send] me til 3ow here of 3oure crone to be parthenere. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 87 At þe laste þey were partyners wiþ the Romayns, and deled lordschipe wiþ hem. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 15 He shal be partenar to the Ignoraunse of froward folke. 1480 in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 316 He .. shall desire and require his partener, to whom half the gutter appartained, to repaire and amende his half of the same. 1567 SIR N. THROGMORTON *Let. to Leicester* in Robertson *Hist. Scot.* (1759) II. App. 47 It may please your lordship to make my lord Stuard partner of this letter. *c* 1585 CARTWRIGHT in R. Browne *Answ. C.* 95 Parteners of impietie. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II iv. 24 A groome of base degree, Which of my love was partener Paramoure. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 43 He intreated a gentleman of Friesland to admit me partner of his bed. 1718 ROWE tr. *Lucan* I. 174 No Faith, no Trust, no Friendship, shall be known Among the jealous Partners of a Throne. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. lvi. 131 Acknowledged as partner of Arridæus Philip in the empire. 1870 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. App. 716 A wife worthy to be the partner of his Empire.

† b. With the notion of participation with others weakened or lost: One who has a part or share in something, a partaker. *Obs.*

c 1200 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 380/126 Blessede eov for þat ye scholden of heouene beo parteners. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* II. ii (Add. MS.), Aungel is .. partiner of immortalite. 1535 FISHER *Ways Perf. Relig.* Wks. (1876) 382 You shall be partener to the more plentious aboundance of his loue.

2. One who is associated in any function, act, or course of action; one who takes part with another or others in doing something; an associate, colleague (sometimes merely = companion). Formerly often in reference to evil deeds: An accomplice. Now *rare*, exc. in specific senses: see 3.

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* x. 7 [xi. 6] þe gost of tempestes ys partener [*v.r.* parcener] of her wyckednesse. 13.. *Cursor M.* 26677 (Cott.) Bot þai be samen partenar sekand til an sakful dede. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 894 They bat exggen or consenten to the synne been parteners of the synne. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 9724 Thinke wel,..How that ye ar partenere Of that we haue doon to king Aulris. 1503-4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 34 § 2 The said Erle was not prevy nor partener to the offens of his seid sonne. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* v. i, The Florence Prince .. Is made a partner in conspiracie. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xxix. 24 Who so is partner with a thefe hateth his owne soule. 1660 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 39, I suppose this day my good partner Mr. Ramsden will arrive at Hull. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 99 Laches and I are partners in the argument.

† b. One who takes part in some action. *Obs.*

1513 MORE *Rich. III* Wks. (1557) 64 I He wyth other pertiners of that counsayle, drew aboute the duke. *c* 1565 NORTON (*title*) A Warning agaynst the dangerous practises of Papistes, and specially the partners of the late Rebellion.

3. *spec.* a. *Comm.* One who is associated with another or others in the carrying on of some business, the expenses, profits, and losses of which he proportionately shares.

Sleeping (or *dormant*) *partner*, a partner who has capital in a business and shares in its profits without taking any part in the management. *Predominant partner*, see PREDOMINANT.

1523 *Act* 14 & 15 *Hen. VIII*, c. 4 § 1 (2) They occupie here .. not onely for them selfe, but also colourably for other straungers, their frendes, and partiners. 1534 TINDALE *Luke* v. 10 Iames and Iohn .. which were partners [1526 partetakers] with Simon. 1613 *Compt. Ch. D. Weddesburne* (Sc. Hist. Soc.) 240 Tua punscheounis Wyne pertening to Walter Kynneeris & partenaris. 1660 F. BROOKE *Le Blanc's Trav.* 4 Which losse broak my fathers partner, Robert Pontoine. 1817 SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1055 How far the Acts of one Partner are binding on his Copartners. 1828 WEBSTER s. v. *Dormant, Dormant partner*, in commerce and manufactories, a partner who takes no share in the active business of a company or partnership... He is called also sleeping partner. 1833 HR. MARTINEAU *Berkeley the Banker* I. i. 18 In Scotland, there are a great many partners in a bank, which makes it very secure. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 196 He has been the sleeping partner who has supplied a great part of their capital. 1891 *Daily News* 30 Sept. 7/1 On attaining his majority he was elected partner in the firm, of which at the present moment he is sole partner.

b. One associated in marriage, a spouse; more frequently applied to the wife.

1749 SMOLLETT *Regicide* II. vii, What means the gentle partner of my heart? 1816 SOUTHEY *Poet's Pilgr.* I. i. viii, So forth I set .. And took the partner of my life with me. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 69 The believing wife or husband might win to the faith the unbelieving partner.

c. One's companion in a dance.

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. iv. 104 Lead in your Ladies ev'ry one: Sweet Partner, I must not yet forsake you. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No 515 P 3, I at first Entrance declared him my Partner if I danced at all. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* vi, Isabella Wardle and Mr. Trundle 'went partners'.

d. In various games, e.g. whist, tennis, etc.: A player associated on the same side with another.

1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* x. 84 If he can have some petty glimpse of his Partners hand. 1778 C. JONES *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 60 It appears to you that your Partner has the last Trump. 1870 *Mod. Hoyle* I (*Whist*), The players are divided into a couple of groups, each group being partners, and therefore winning or losing together. Partners sit opposite each other. 1875 J. D. HEATH *Croquet Player* 49 He never thinks of his partner at all, but places himself in front of his own hoop!

† **4.** One who is on the side (of any one); a partisan. *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Hos.* iv. 17 Effraym is the partener [1382 parcener] of idols, leeue thou him. 1395 PURVEY *Remonstr.* (1851) 58, I am parteneer [1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* cxviii. 63 parcener] of alle that dreden thee.

5. *Naut.* (in *pl.*) A framework of timber fitted round any hole or scuttle in a ship's deck, through which a mast, capstan, pump, etc. passes, and serving to strengthen the deck and to relieve strain.

a 1608 SIR F. VERE *Comm.* (1657) 48 My main mast being in the partners rent to the very spindell. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. l. 219 Our Main mast breaking in the Parteners of the Upper-deck, disabled both our Pumps. 1869 SIR E. REED *Shipbuild.* xv. 273 In some ships the partner-plates have been cut away in order to allow corner chocks of the wood partners to pass down through in one length. 1874 THEARLE *Naval Archit.* 47 The mast holes of a ship with wood beams are framed with a series of carlings termed fore and aft partners, cross partners, and angle chocks.

6. *attrib.*: formerly quasi-*adj.* = associated.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. x. (1840) 195 This great overthrow, to omit less partner causes, is chiefly imputed to the Templars .. breaking the truce with the sultan of Babylon. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Heb.* i. 6 The manhood. hath a partner-agency.. in the work of redemption and mediation. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 5 Aug. 3/2 He calls them [Colonies] rather happily 'Partner-States'.

Partner (pā·rtnəɹ), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To make a partner, to join or associate.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. vi. 121 A Lady, So faire,..to be partner'd With Tomboyes. 1819 *Blackw. Mag.* V. 592 A respectable accompaniment of lads and 'lasses free'; with whom it is time to partner ourselves on the green. 1898 *Times* 10 June 11/4 Harry Vardon, who was partnered with Bob Simpson.

2. To be or act as the partner of; to associate oneself with as a partner.

1882 *Daily Tel.* 24 June, The Colonials had scored 192 for the loss of four wickets,.. on resuming Bonnor partnered Giffen. 1890 *Daily News* 16 July 3/6 Prince George, partnered by one of his officers, proved himself a most skilful player at tennis. 1894 *N. B. Daily Mail* 4 Sept. 3 Golf... The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour had a couple of rounds, partnering Mr. A. M. Ross against Mr. R. M. Harvey and Mr. Ben Sayers.

Pa·rtnerless, *a.* [-LESS.] Without a partner.

1852 MISS YONGE *Two Guard.* xiii (1861) 241 That rosy tall boy standing partnerless. 1869 LADY BARKER *Station Life N. Zealand* vi (1874) 37 Some of the pretty and partnerless groups of a London ball-room.

Partnership (pā·rtnəɹʃip). [See -SHIP.]

1. The fact or condition of being a partner; association or participation.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist* 23 Shee .. might runne the race of her age in his pleasaunt partenership. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. VIII. 1, 6, I have faithfully performed to him every duty which our partnership in office required. 1769 BIBLE 2 *Kings* xv. 1 *marg.*, This is the 27th year of Jeroboam's Partnership in the Kingdom with his Father. 1877 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 3) I. App 786 A scandal which charged Emma herself with a partnership in the deed.

2. *Comm.* An association of two or more persons for the carrying on of a business, of which they share the expenses, profit, and loss.

a 1700 L'ESTRANGE (J.), A necessary rule in alliances, partnerships, and all manner of civil dealings. 1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Irish Bulls* xiv. 276 His brother took him into partnership. 1849 FREESE *Comm. Class-bk.* 117 An entry to the debit or credit of each Partner, in the proportions agreed upon in the articles of Partnership. 1861 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 145 He has been for some time seeking a partnership in business.

b. The persons collectively composing such a business association.

1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid* (1827) IV. 74 The rate at which business is done, when the partnership are ashamed or afraid to put it off any longer. 1813 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Patron.* (1833) II. xxi. 20 He had obtained the partnership's permission to go over to the Dutch merchants.

3. *Arith.* The rule or method for the calculation of a partner's share of gain or loss in proportion to his share of the capital or other determining conditions; = FELLOWSHIP 9.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Partnership*, a Rule in Arithmetick; the same with the *Rule of Fellowship*, which see. 1859 BARN SMITH *Arith. & Algebra* (ed. 6) 508 Fellowship or Partnership.

4. *attrib.*

1770 FOOTE *Lame Lover* II. Wks. 1799 II. 70 The charge must be made for partnership-profit. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1058 A general partnership agreement .. under seal. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. v. 487 The sort of partnership sovereignty, which the Nabob and the Company had established in the Carnatic.

† **Pa·rtnit, -nyt.** *Obs. rare.* [app. f. PART *sb.* 3 + NIT.] The pubic louse or CRAB-LOUSE.

1530 PALSGR. 250/1 Partnyt that bredeth under ones arme, *morpou.* 1547 SALESBURY *Welsh Dict.*, *Kranklewen*, a partnyt.

Parton, Partoner: see PARTAN, PARTNER.

Partoriche, obs. form of PARTRIDGE.

Pa·rt-owner. [f. PART *sb.* B. c + OWNER: = owner in part.] One who owns something in common with another or others; each of two or more joint-owners or tenants in common.

1562 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* c. 5 § 8 Bottoms whereof.. Strangers born then be Owners, Shipmasters or Part-owners. *c*1677 in Marvell *Growth Popery* (1678) 62 The *John and Elizabeth*, English built, Thomas Rising, Master and part-Owner. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1273 If one of two part-owners of a chattel sue alone for a tort, and the defendant do not plead in abatement, the other part-owner may afterwards sue alone. 1884 SIR W. B. BRETT in *Law Rep.* 16 Queen's Bench Div. 65 A part-owner might be compelled to incur expense against his will.

Partridge (pā·rtrid̩ʒ). Forms: see below. [ME. *pertrich*, *partrich*: cf. OF. *perdris*, *pertriz* (mod. F. *perdrix*), alteration of *perdis* (= Pr. *perdiz*, Sp. *perdiz*, It. † *perdice* (Florio), now *pernice*) :—L. *perdix*, *perdic-em*, a. Gr. πέρδιξ, πέρδικ-α (the Greek) partridge.

The change of orig. *perd-* to *pert-* is occasional also in OF.

(*partris, petris, partrisel, partriset*, Godef.); the further change to *part-* is as in *clerk, heart*, and also occurs in OF. *pardix*; that of *-ich, -itch*, to *-idge* is as in *cnowleche, knowledge*, etc. The change of *perdix* to *perdrix* (perh. from a mixture of *pardis* and **pedris, petris*) occurred in French, the second *r* being present in Eng. from the first. But no explanation has been found of the representation of the Fr. *-ris, -ris*, by Eng. *-rich*, nor of the notable fact that this became *-rik* in northern Eng., like the final element in *hevenriche, hevenrik, kingriche, kingrik*, etc.]

A. Forms. (The collective *pl.* is often like *sing.*)

a. α. 3–8 (9 *dial.*) **partrich**, 4–6 **-riche**, 5 **-eriche, -oriche, (parthyryd)**, 5–6 **partrych(e, -ricche, -rytche, -reche**; **pardriche, -drych**e; 6– **partridge**, (6 **-rydge, -rege, -yrege, -erige**, 7 **-rige, -ridg, -rage**). **β.** 4–6 **pertrich(e, -ry(t)che**, 5 **-erych**, 6 **-rige**. **γ.** *dial.* 6–9 **patrich**, 7–9 **-ridge**.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 411/316 A 3ong partrich he bar on his hoid. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 349 A fat partrich [*v. rr.* partrych, perterych, partriche]. *c* 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xvi. 73/15 Of þe partericke and þe quayle. *Ibid.* 73/17 A goode goshauke..for þe pertriche. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 245 Pardriches, culueres. 14.. *Metr. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 625/2 Perdix [*glossed*] parthyryd. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 339 Partricche and fesaunte, pyes, nyztegales. *c* 1440 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 450 Rosted pejons, egretys, partoriches. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 395/1 Pertryche, byrd, *perdix*. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 484 A plummed partrydge all redy to flye. 1530 PALSGR. 164 *Pardris*, a partrytche. *Ibid.* 253/2 Pertrytche a byrde, *pardris*. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* To Rdr. 3 b, One yᵗ serueth his stomake with a Pertrige. *a* 1550 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. III. 71, I sende yowe by this bringer half a dossen partterigs...I sende owte my hawke this day to kyll yowe parterige for super on Monday. 1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Heralds* iii. (1877) 57 Pardryche, quayles, ..and other wylde fowle. 1578 COOPER *Thesaurus, Cacabo*, ..to call like a patrich. 1579 E. K. *Gloss Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 118 A Couey of Partridge. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. v. 34 b, xij. couple of quick partriges. 1616 B. JONSON *Forest* II. 29 The painted Partrich lyesin every field. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XIV. § 76 (1704) 404 To see a Dog set patridge. 1892 HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* 12 (E. D. D.) Zo plump's a pattridge.

b. *north. Eng.* and *Sc.* **α.** 4–6 **partryk**, (4–5 **-ryke**, 5 **-rike**), 4, 9 **-rick**. **β.** 4–6 **pertrik**, (4–5 **-ryke**, 4–6 **-rike**, 5–6 **-ryk, -ryoke**, 6 **-rok**, 6–7 **-rick**, 6–9 **paitrick**, 8 **peartrick**). **γ.** 8–9 **paitrick, patrick**, 9 **paitric, paetrick**.

13 . *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 57 My polyle þat is penne-fed & paitrykes bobe. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* v. (*Johannes*) 457 A fule ,quhilk we ane partryk cal. 1388 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 47 In v pertrikis .emptis. 1408 *Ibid.* 53, xv pertrykes. *c* 1425 *Voc* in Wr.-Wülcker 640/41 *Hic perdix*, ..pertrycke. 1438 *Bk. Alex. under Grt.* (Bann. Cl.) 14 Sparhalk, Pertrik, or Quailye. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj., Pecun. Crimes* 139 b, Pertricks, Plovers, Black-cocks. 1728 RAMSAY *Lure* 12 Peartricks, teals, moor-powts, and plivers. 1784 BURNS *Ep. to J. Rankine* vii, I..brought a paitrick to the grun'. 1807 TANNAHILL *Poems* (1817) 229 (E. D. D.) The paitrick sung his e'ening note. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl* (1876) 176 Wha had shot a paitric or hare. 1838 HOGG *Tales* (1866) 63 Shooting moor-cocks, an' paetricks.

B. Signification.

1. The name of certain well-known game-birds; specifically the British and Central European species *Perdix cinerea*, also called distinctively *Common* or *Grey Partridge*. More widely, used to include all species of the genus *Perdix*, and some allied genera: see 2.

c 1290, etc. [see A. a and b]. 1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* xvii 11 The partrich nurshede that she bar not. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 48 Lyche to lyche evere doth applie As scheep to scheep and man to man Pertryche to pertryche and swan to swan. 1513 *Bk. Kerwynge* in *Babees Bk.* 275 Wynge that partryche. *c* 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* IV iv, Hee hides and buries it vp, as Partridges doe their egges, vnder the earth. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* xxvi. 20 The king of Israel is come out to seeke a flea, as when one doeth hunt a partridge in the mountaines. 1629 SYMMER *Spir. Posie* I. iv. 14 The Partridges of Paphlagonia have two hearts. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 206 The partridge is now too common in France to be considered as a delicacy. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxv, Plump as any partridge was each Miss Mould.

b. In British Colonies and U. S., popularly applied to several birds of the *Tetraonidæ* or Grouse Family and *Phasianidæ* or Pheasant Family, esp. in New England, the Ruffed Grouse (*Bonasa* or *Tetrao umbellus*), in Pennsylvania, etc. the Virginian Quail, Colin, or Bob-white (*Ortyx virginianus*): see also 2.

By some earlier naturalists extended to include the Tinamous of S. America (*perdizes* of Spanish and Portuguese).

1634 *Relat. Ld. Baltimore's Plant* (1865) 16 Euery day they are abroad after squirrells, partridges, turkies, deere, and the like game. 1637 T. MORTON *New Eng. Canaan* (1883) 104 Partridges there are, much like our Partridges of England. 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* (1810) 73 My Indians killed fifteen partridges, some nearly black, ..called the Savanna partridge. 1809 A. HENRY *Trav.* 53 The neighbouring woods abounded in partridges, and hares. [*Note*] The birds, here intended, are red grouse. *a* 1813 A. WILSON *Amer. Ornith.* (1832) II. 230 The food of the Partridge [*Ortyx virginianus*] consists of grain, seeds, insects, and berries. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 440/1 This, the *Quail* of the inhabitants of New England, the *Partridge* of the Pennsylvanians, has the bill black. 1849 BRYANT *Old Man's Counsel* v, The grouse, that wears A sable ruff around his mottled neck; Partridge they call him by our northern streams, And pheasant by the Delaware. 1854 THOREAU *Walden* xii. (1863) 243 In June the partridge (*Tetrao umbellus*)..led her brood past my window. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 696 By English colonists the name Partridge has been very loosely applied, and especially so in North America. There is sometimes a difficulty at first to know whether the Ruffed Grouse (*Bonasa umbellus*) or the Virginian Colin (*Ortyx virginianus*) is intended. 1894 *Ibid.* 964 Buffon and his successors saw that the Tinamous, though passing among the European colonists of South America as 'Partridges', could not be associated with those birds.

c. The bird, or its flesh, as used for eating.

13.. *Coer de L.* 3526 There is no flesck so norysaunt, .. Partrick, plover, heroun, ne swan. ?*c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 318 With deynty meates that were dere, With partryche, pecoke, and piovere. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* clix, Partrich of all foules is most soonest digested. 1715 S. SEWALL *Diary* 19 Sept., Din'd with Fry'd Lamb and Partridge.

2. *Ornith.* With defining words, applied to particular species of the genus *Perdix*, or of the sub-families *Perdicinæ, Odontophorinæ*, and *Caccabineæ*, of family *Phasianidæ*, also to some species of *Tetraonidæ*, all of Order *Gallinæ*; in S. Africa, to some of Order *Pterocletes* (Sand-grouse). The following are the chief species:

African or **Barbary P.**, of N. Africa, *Caccabis petrosa*; **Bamboo P.**, of North China, *Bambusicola thoracica*; **Bearded P.**, of E. Siberia, *Perdix barbata*; **Black-headed P.**, of Arabia and Abyssinia, *Caccabis melanocephalus*; **Bonham's P.**, of W. Asia, *Ammoperdix Bonhami*; **Buff breasted P.**, of W. Africa, *Pitilopachys ventralis*; **California P.** (or Quail), *Callipepla californica*; **Capoeira P.**, of Brazil, *Odontophorus dentatus*; **Chukar P.**, of India, *Caccabis Chukar*; **French P.** = *Red-legg'd P.*; **Gambel's P.**, of California, *Callipepla Gambelli*; **Greek P.**, of Southern Europe (the original Gr.-L. πέρδιξ, *perdix*), *Caccabis saxatilis*; **Grey P.** (*a*), the *Common P.* (sense 1); (*b*) the Indian genus *Ortygornis*; **Guiana P.**, of S. America, *Odontophorus guianensis*; **Hey's P.**, of Arabia, *Ammoperdix heyi*; **Hill-P.**, the genus *Galloperdix*, esp. *G. lunulatus* of India; **Himalayan P** = *Snow P.*; **Hodgson's P.**, of Bhutan, *Perdix hodgsoniæ*; **Massena P.**, of New Mexico, *Callipepla monteznumæ*; **Mountain** or **Plumed P.**, of California, *Oreortyx pictus*; **Namaqua P.**, of S. Africa (Sand-grouse), *Pterocles namaqua*; **Painted P** (or Francolin), of S. Africa, *Francolinus pictus*; **Red-legged P.**, of Europe, *Caccabis rufa*; **Rock P.**, a synonym of *Greek P.* and *Barbary P.*; **Sanguine P.**, of China, Geoffroy's Blood-Pheasant, *Ithagenis geoffroyi*; **Snow P.**, *Lerwa nivicola*; also *Tetraogallus Himalayensis*; **Spruce P.** = *Canada* GROUSE; **Tree** or **White-browed P.**, of Central America, *Dendrostyx leucophrys*.

Also, **Night Partridge**, a name locally given in U. S. to the American woodcock, *Philohela minor* (Webster, 1890).

1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 696 The French Partridge has several congeners, all with red legs. ..In Africa north of the Atlas there is the *Barbary Partridge. 1611 COTGR., *Perdrix gaille* ,the great browne-bodied, and red-legd Partridge, the *French Partridge. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 695 The common Red-legged Partridge of Europe, generally called the French Partridge, was introduced into England toward the end of the eighteenth century. 1884–5 *Stand Nat. Hist.* (1888) IV. 204 A genus of *gray partridges, styled *Ortygornis*, ..is found in India and Ceylon. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 692 *note*. In India the name Grey Partridge is used for *Ortygornis ponticerianus*, which is perhaps a Francolin. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., **Ind an Partridge*, the name given by the Spaniards to a bird of the West Indies, of which there are three or four species; all which, Nieremberg says, are properly of the partridge kind. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (ed. 2) I. 161 The *Namaqua partridges ..every morning and evening visit the vleys and fountains in large coveys for the purpose of drinking. ..By watching the flight of these birds mornings and evenings I have discovered the fountains in the desert. 1611 COTGR., *Perdrix rouge*, the great *red-legd Partridge. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 167 The Red-leg'd Partridge, *Perdix rufa* Aldrov called in Italy Coturnice and Coturno. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., *Red-legged Partridge*, is not found in England, but is sometimes shot in the islands of Guernsey and Jersey. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 443/1 The *Sanguine Partridge may be considered as uniting the Partridges with the *Pheasants* and the *Polyplectrons*. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 696 The group of birds known as Francolins and *Snow-partridges are generally furnished with strong but blunt spurs, ..the genus *Lerwa* contains but a single species, *L. nivicola*, which is emphatically the Snow-Partridge of Himalayan sportsmen. 1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVII. 218/1 The *spruce partridge abounds here.

†**3.** *Mil.* **a.** A kind of charge for cannons consisting of a number of missiles fired together, similar to langrage or case-shot; also *partridge-shot*: see 5. See also quot. 1788. *Obs.*

1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1361/1 He Steered from us, falls a Stern, loaded his Guns with double Head and round Partridge. 1697 *Ibid.* No. 3318/3 We had time enough to give her four entire Broad-sides with Round and Partrage from Aloft. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 262 We had no more ammunition than two round shot, a few chain bolts and bolt-heads, the clapper of the Speedwell's bell, and some bags of beach stones to serve for partridge. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pickle* ii. 1788 GROSE *Mil Antiq.* Descrip. of Plates II. 5 *The Partridges*. A mortar that threw thirteen grenadoes and one bomb at the same time; the bomb representing the old hen, and the grenadoes the young partridges. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Partridges*, grenades thrown from a mortar.

b. (See quot.)

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Partridge* (*Gunn.*), large bombards which were formerly used. [So in later Dicts.]

This is app. an error, due to a misunderstanding of Grose, quot. 1788 above. But cf. OF. *perdrian* 'an engine for throwing stones' Guiart 1304, in Du Cange and Littré.

4. Sea partridge. †**a.** A name of the sole. [Cf. F. *perdrix de mer* 'the sole-fish' (Cotgr.).] **b.** A local name of the Golden Wrasse or Gilthead, *Crenilabrus melops* (Webster 1890).

1633 HART *Diet of Diseased* I. xxi. 89 The Sole is without exception a good and dainty Fish..it is for this cause called the Sea-partridge. 1740 R. BROOKES *Angling* II. xv. 120 The Sole..in some Countries, they stile it the Sea-Partridge.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** simple attrib., as *partridge brood, chick, dance, drive* (see DRIVE *sb.* 1 c), *eye, fillet, ground, hackle, mew, nut, poult, prairie, season, wing*. **b.** objective, etc., as *-breeder, -driving, -hawking, -killer, -shooter, -shooting*; also *partridge-like* adj. **c.** Special Combs.: **partridge-bird**: see quot.; **partridge-breast, -breasted** (aloe), the name of an American species of aloe (*Aloe variegata*); **partridge-cane**: see PARTRIDGE-WOOD 1; **partridge cochin**, a variety of cochin-china fowl (*Cent. Dict.*); **partridge-dove**, a local name given to a ground-dove of Jamaica (*Geotrygon cristata*), also called mountain-witch (ground-dove); **partridge-hawk**, the North-American goshawk (*Astur atricapillus*); **partridge-legged clover**: see quot.; **partridge pea**, (*a*) a speckled or mottled variety of field pea; (*b*) a yellow-flowered leguminous plant (*Cassia Chamæcrista*) of U. S.: called also *sensitive pea*; (*c*) a plant (*Heisteria coccinea*, N.O. *Olacineæ*) having red fruits enclosed in an enlarged fleshy calyx; **partridge-pigeon**, an Australian pigeon (*Geophaps scripta*), one of the bronzewings; **partridge-shell**, a large univalve shell (*Dolium perdix*) with partridge-like mottlings, a *partridge tun*; **partridge-shot**, (*a*) = sense 3 a; (*b*) shot suitable for shooting partridges; † **partridge tun**, *Conch.*, a shell of one of the two groups into which Cuvier divided the genus *Dolium* (see TUN, TUNSHELL); **partridge-vine** = PARTRIDGE-BERRY a. (Funk 1895). Also PARTRIDGE-BERRY, -WOOD.

1871 J. BURROUGHS *Wake-Robin, Adirondac* (1884) 120 Here ..I met my beautiful singer, the hermit-thrush...A boy..said it was the '*partridge-bird', no doubt from the resemblance of its note, when disturbed, to the cluck of the partridge. 1885 *Greenhouse Comp.* I. 103 *Aloe variegata*, *partridge-breast. 1858 GLENNY *Gard. Every day Bk.* 191/1 The various Aloes, of which the *Partridge-breasted..is at the head. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 38 These *partridge-breeders of a thousand years. 1843 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* I. 19 Some of the smallest palms are imported..for walking-sticks, under the names of *partridge and Penang canes, etc. 1852 C. W. HOSKYNS *Talpa* 127 The *partridge-chick had found cool midday covert under the young turnip-leaf. 1829 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 3 This is not a professed *partridge country. 1872 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xiii (1890) 380 In these *Partridge-dances, ..the birds assume the strangest attitudes. 1892 GREENER *Breech-Loader* 223 In *partridge-driving the stations are frequently changed, and the object is to break up the coveys as early as possible in the day. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* IX. (*Wolf & Fox*) xxvi, It is ane side of salmond, as it wair, And callour, pypand like ane *pertrik ee. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* vi. (1880) 244 The *Partridge Hackle. Dressed similarly to the last fly. 1781 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* I. i. 78 This bird..was sent from Severn River, Hudson's bay, where it was called Speckled *Partridge Hawk. 1807 YOUNG *Agric. Essex* I. 8 It [the 'red' land] yields clover, but the plant will fatten nothing, ..they call it *partridge-leg'd clover, with red stalks and small leaves. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 438/2 The *Partridge-like ..plumage..of the..Quails. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 June 8/2 The tinamous, a partridge-like bird of South America. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* IV. iv, I must take care of my *partridge mew. I shall have some..man or other set all my partridges at liberty. 1759 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* 23 Dec. (1846) IV. 7 Fourteen thousand soldiers and nine generals taken, as it were, in a *partridge-net! 1812 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Husb. Scot.* I. 225 The *partridge pea may be sown in May, but no other field variety. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 370 The *partridge, grey maple*, or *Marlborough pea*, is suited for light soils and late situations. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 574/1 *Heisteria coccinea*..is a native, particularly of Martinique, where the French call it Bois perdrix, which is a corruption of Pois perdrix, signifying partridge pea, the fleshy red fruits forming a favourite food of pigeons and other birds. 1847 L. LEICHHARDT *Overland Exped.* I. 8 The *partridge pigeon (*Geophaps scripta*) abounded in the Acacia groves. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho* iii, [They] felt like a brace of *partridge-poults cowering in the stubble. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 436/1 The well known object of every European *partridge-shooter. 1683 R. D. *State of Turkey* 153 Laden with..pieces of iron, and *partridg-shot. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Sachets de mitrailles*, grape-shot, or partridge-shot. 1833 G. A. MCCALL *Lett. fr. Frontiers* (1868) 263 A load of partridge-shot. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 456/1 *Dolium*.. Cuvier has separated the species into two sections, viz. the Tuns (*Dolium*) and the *Partridge Tuns (*Perdix* of de Montfort). 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 155 There's a *Partridge wing saued, for the foole will eate no supper that night.

Hence **Partridging** *vbl. sb.*, shooting partridges; (cf. *blackberrying* and -ING[1] 1 c).

1894 STEEL *Potter's Thumb* (1895) 108, I don't..remember how it happened. We were partridging, I suppose.

Partridge-berry. Name of two North American plants, and their fruit: **a.** *Mitchella repens* (N.O. *Cinchonaceæ*), a trailing evergreen herb with edible but insipid scarlet berries; also called *partridge-vine*. **b.** *Gaultheria procumbens* (N.O. *Ericaceæ*), the CHECKER-BERRY or WINTER-GREEN, whose red berries furnish food for partridges and other animals.

1724 *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 63 Another Plant, ..Partridge-berries, excellent in curing the Dropsy. 1748 H. ELLIS

Hudson's Bay 169 Shrubs bearing red and black Berries, which the Partridges feed on, therefore called Partridge Berries. 1871 J. Burroughs *Wake-Robin, Hemlocks* (1884) 79 At the foot of a rough, scraggy yellow birch, on a bank of club-moss, so richly inlaid with partridge-berry and curious shining leaves. 1875 T. Hill *True Ord. Stud.* 81 Our American plant Gaultheria is called in some sections Winter-green, ...in others Partridge-berry.

† **Partridger.** *Obs.* Also 7 **partringer.** [a. AF. **perdrichour, perdrigeour*, in OF. *perdriseur* partridge-hunter, f. *perdrich, -ris* partridge.] One who hunts or catches partridges.

1601 F. Tate *Housek. Ord. Edw. II* § 59 (1876) 45 A partringer. 1611 Cotgr., *Perdriseur*, a Partridger, or Partridge-taker; also, an Officer that hath the commaund of that Game, in France.

Partridge-wood.

1. A hard red wood, much prized for cabinet work, also used for walking and umbrella sticks, obtained from the W. Indies, having darker parallel stripes, once thought to be the wood of the partridge-pea, *Heisteria coccinea*, now supposed to be (at least in part) obtained from the leguminous tree *Andira inermis*; called also *pheasant-wood*.

1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 78 The wood of *Heisteria coccinea* is the Partridge wood of the cabinet-makers. *c* 1865 J. Wylde in *Circ. Sc.* I. 172/2 [Descr. of a machine] These tubes are terminated by circular knobs, which enclose jets of partridge-wood, shaped of a cylindrical form, and having a jet somewhat resembling a bats-wing gas-burner. 1898 Morris *Austral Eng.*, *Partridge-wood*, another name for the Cabbage-Palm.

2. A name for the appearance of wood when attacked by the saprophytic fungus *Stereum frustulosum*, on account of its speckled colour.

1894 Somerville & Ward tr. *Hartig's Dis. Trees* 203 Thelephora Perdix. A form of disease which is very common in the oak throughout the whole of Germany is known as 'partridge wood', on account of the peculiar discoloration which it induces in the wood. 1899 Massee *Text-bk. of Plant Diseases* 172.

Partschinite (pā·rtʃinəit). *Min.* [f. Ger. *partschin*, as named 1847 after Prof. Partsch of Vienna + -ite 1.] A silicate of iron, aluminium, and magnesium, occurring in auriferous sand.

[1854 Dana *Min.* 501 Parts-hin..found in grains in small monoclinic crystals.] 1868 *Ibid.* 293 Partschinite.

† **Partsman.** *Sc. Obs.* In 6 **partisman.** [f. *partis* = *part's*, possessive of Part *sb.*: cf. *daysman*.] One who has a part or share; a partaker, sharer.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* xii. vii. 132 To mak the partisman of gret senyeory. 1563 Winzet *Wks.* (1890) II. 45 *marg.*, Obserue guid Christiane, that you be partisman of thir blissingis.

Part-song. [f. Part *sb.* 10 + Song.] A song for three or more voice-parts, usually without accompaniment, and in simple harmony (not with the parts independent as in the *glee*, or contrapuntally treated as in the *madrigal*).

[1597 J. Dowland (*title*) The first Booke of Songes or Ayres of fowre partes with Tableture for the Lute. 1698 Purcell *Orpheus Britann.* 39 A Two Part Song, in *Epsome-Wells*.] 1890 (*title*) Novello's Part-Song Book No. 1. *Ibid.* p. i, It is intended to select some of the most striking of these German choruses and part-songs, for insertion. 1894 Hall Caine *Manxman* iv. vi. 221 He went over to the piano and they sang a part song.

Parts-taking: see Partaking 2 β.

Parterig, obs. f. Partridge. **Partuisan,** obs. f. Partisan 2. **Parturb,** obs. f. Perturb.

† **Parture** 1. *Obs.* [? f. Part *v.* + -ure, after *departure*; but cf. OF. *parteure, parture* division, separation, from *partir*: see Part *v.*] Departure.

1567 Turberv. *To his Loue, long absent* Epit., etc. 65 b, For since your parture I haue lead a lothsome state 1587 T. Hughes *Misfort. Arthur* v. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 335 Yet let my death and parture rest obscure. 1622 C. Fitz-Geffry *Elisha* 1 Elisha his complaint at the parture or rapture of Elijah from him into Heauen.

† **Parture** 2. *Obs.* [ad. L. *partūra*, f. *parĕre, part-* to bring forth: see -ure.] The bringing forth of young, or bearing of fruit; that which is brought forth, offspring, produce.

1588 J. Harvey *Disc. Prob.* 67 The flowers, seedes, berries, fruits, gums, or other parture of trees or shrubs. 1597 A. M. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 35 b/2 Some woemen are to much affrighted of the parture or Childbirth.

Parturiate (pattiū·riēt), *v. rare.* [irreg. f. L. *parturi-re* + -ate 3.] a. *intr.* To bring forth young; to bear fruit. b. *trans.* To bring forth.

1660 Hickeringill *Jamaica* (1661) 33 This Tree Parturiates every Moneth, and will have fifty or sixty Nuts at a burthen. 1866 J. B. Rose tr. *Ovid, Met.* 18 And then did mother earth parturiate Spontaneously. *Ibid.* 161 The goddess great, parturiating twins. — *Fasti* i. 669 The matrons vowed not to parturiate, And slew their offspring in its embryo state.

Parturience (pattiū·riēns). *rare*−1. [f. L. *parturient-em*: see Parturient and -ence.] The action of giving birth; parturition.

1822 *New Monthly Mag.* V. 361 His helpmate in annual parturience is seen.

Parturiency (pattiū·riēnsi). [f. as prec. + -ency.] Parturient condition or quality. (Usually *fig.* in reference to ideas, etc.)

1652 Urquhart *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 210 From whose brains have already issued offsprings every whit as considerable, with parturiencie for greater births. 1686 H. More *Rem. Pres.* vii. 49, I believe in the Authors thereof there was a kind of Parturiency, and more confused Divination of that Truth. 1736 Berkeley *Querist* App. ii. § 253 A more general parturiency with respect to politicks and public counsels.

Parturient (pattiū·riēnt), *a.* [ad. L. *parturiens, -ent-*, pr. pple. of *parturīre* to be in labour, to travail, to be pregnant, desiderative of *parĕre, part-* to bring forth.]

1. About to bring forth or give birth; travailing; *transf.* bearing fruit.

1592 G. Harvey *Four Lett.* iii. Wks. (Grosart) I 199 More ..then the whole Supplication of the Parturient Mountaine. 1597 A. M. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 35 b/2 Of the parturient woman. 1657 Hawke *Killing is M.* 56 Thus have.. Allen's parturient mountaines produced a pittiful and ridiculous Mouse. 1667 Jer. Taylor *Serm. for Year, Suppl.* iii. 37 The plant that is ingrafted, must also be parturient and fruitful. 1861 W. B. Brooke *Out w. Garibaldi* iii 26, I saw Annita Garibaldi, the now parturient mother, he down.. to die.

2. *fig.* Ready to bring forth or produce something; big or 'in travail' with (a discovery, idea, principle, etc.).

1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 248 Not the diminutiuest nooke or creuise of them but is parturient of the like superofficiousnes. 1668 M. Casaubon *Credulity* (1670) 121 That the whole world in a manner, since the Creation, hath been parturient, or in travel of this great truth, and mystery, till the birth of Christ. 1807 J. Barlow *Columb.* viii. 144 Freedom, parturient with a hundred states, Confides them to your hand. 1850 Grote *Greece* II. lxviii. VIII. 621 The fresh and unborrowed offspring of a really parturient mind.

3. Of or pertaining to parturition.

1748 Richardson (*Iarissa* (1810) VII. xcii. 382 Describing the parturient throes 1860 Tanner *Pregnancy* i. 40 Because the parturient process in domesticated animals is easy or difficult, in proportion as they are subjected to a life of toil. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Parturient apoplexy*, a puerperal disease occurring in cows.

Parturifacient (pattiū·rifē·ʃiēnt), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *parturīre* to travail + -facient.] a. *adj.* Serving to accelerate parturition. b. *sb.* A medicine having this property. = Oxytocic *a.* and *sb.*

1853 Dunglison *Med. Lex.*, *Parturifacient*, parturient. 1867 C. H. Harris *Dict. Med. Terminol.*, *Parturifacient*, in *Obstetrics*, that which promotes or causes parturition. 1886 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 27 Mar. 614/2 [He] calls attention to the value of mistletoe as a parturifacient.

† **Parturing,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [After L. *parturiens.*] Parturient.

1597 A. M. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 35 b/2 Certifyed heereof, as wel of the parturinge woman, as of the Midwyfe.

Parturiometer (pattiū·riō·mĭtəi). [irreg. f. L. *parturire* (see next) + -ometer.] (See quot.)

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Parturiometer, Leaman's*...An instrument for indicating the effective movement of the advancing part of the ovum or fœtus at any moment during parturition.

† **Parturious,** *a. Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. L. *parturīre* to bring forth, or *partūra* bearing + -ous.] Of or pertaining to parturition.

1604 Drayton *Moses* II. Poems (1810) 482/1 Stirring with pain in the parturious throes.

† **Parturitie.** *Obs. rare.* In 5 **parturite.** [f. L. *partūr-us* about to bring forth (or f. stem of *parturi-re*) + -ity.] = Parturition 1.

c 1440 Lonelich *Merlin* 924 Swich as to mester scholde be That longeth to wommans parturite.

Parturition (pātiūrĭ·ʃən). [ad. L. *parturitiōn-em*, n. of action f. *parturīre*: see Parturient.]

1. The action of bringing forth or of being delivered of young; childbirth. (Chiefly in technical use; also *fig.*)

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 116 The conformation of parts is necessarily required..also unto the parturition or very birth it selfe. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 157 Case of difficult Parturition. 1877 Shields *Final Philos.* 127 What Rospe termed Nature in the act of parturition.

† 2. That which is brought forth; a 'birth'; offspring. In quot. *fig. Obs. rare.*

1659 O. Walker *Oratory* viii 117 The ardency of love, which we have to any new parturition, is by some space of time abated, after that we have diverted to some other imployment.

Parturitive (pattiū·ritiv), *a. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *parturire* + -ive.] Inclined or tending to parturition; in quot. *catachr.* Relating to parturition; obstetric.

1852 Lytton *My Novel* XII. xi, According to the prophecies of parturitive science.

Party (pā·rti), *sb.* Forms: 3–7 **partye,** (3–4 **partiȝe,** 4–5 **parti,** (4 **perti,** 4–5 **-y,** 5 **parte, perte** (?); *pl.* 4 **partijs,** 4–5 **partois, -eys, partise, -yse,** 5 **partice, -yce**), 4–7 **partie,** (5, 7 **pertie,** 6 *Sc.* **pairtie, -y,** 7 **partee**), 4– **party.** [ME. *partie, partye*, a. F. *partie* (12th c. in Littré) = Pr., Sp. *partida*, It. *partita* lit. a parting or division, from fem. pa. pple of L. *partīre*, It. *partire*, F. *partir*: see Part *v.* This sb. (analogous to those in *-ata, -ada, -ade, -ée, -y*) in some senses coincided with or superseded *part*, Part *sb.* But in some uses the Eng. sb. answers to F. *parti*, It. *partito*:—L. *partitum* that which is divided, shared, or allotted.

Final mute *e* in Eng. being often dropped or added without reference to derivation, it is not possible to separate the senses belonging to *parti* from those belonging to *partie*; and the arrangement here is in many points provisional.]

I. Part, portion, side. [= F. *partie.*]

† 1. A division of a whole; a part, portion, share; an aliquot part; a part or member of the body; cf. Part *sb.* 1–7. *Obs.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 231/418 Þat he for-clef is foule bouk in þre partyes at þe laste. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 8112 Hii departede verst hor ost as in vour partye. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2094 Þe world es..Delt in thrin parteis [*v.r.* partijs] sere. *Ibid.* 13583 O godd him semes ha na perti. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. i. 7 Þe moste parti of þe peple. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 103 Iudea is a kyngdom of Syria a party of Palestyna. 1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 475/2 In party of payment of the said *Iii.* 1497 Br. Alcock *Mons Perfect.* F ij b/1 Bewteuous in colour of al partyes of theyr bodyes. 1526 Tindale *Matt.* xxvii. 51 The vayle of the temple was rent in two parties. 1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, In what partye of the sholdre is it? 1628 Coke *On Litt.* 47 Out of a generall, a party may be excepted, as out of a manor an acre. 1654 Gataker *Disc. Apol.* 69 To prov the truth concerning an over great partie of them.

† b. Phr. *A party* (see A-party), *in party*: in part, partly; somewhat, a little. Also (15–17th c.) simply *party* (ellipt. or advb.), in part, partly (= Part *sb.* (*adv.*) B). So *for the more party*, etc.; *a great party*, in great part, to a large extent; (cf. Part *sb.* V). *Obs.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11749 When þei were stilled a party, ffirst spak sire Ohel. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* III. 292 He sall eschew It In party. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 389 In sum londis hooly, & in ynglonde for þe more party. *Ibid.*, Þe lordis ben vnlo in grete party. 1382 — 1 *Cor.* xiii. 12 Now I knowe of party, thanne forsooth I schal knowe as and I am knowyn. *c* 1400 *Gawelyn* 392 Now I haue aspied thou art a party false. *c* 1440 Capgrave *Life St. Kath.* iv. 859 Thus party with witte, party wyth nygramauncy She peruerteth oure lond in wonder wise. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 21, I knowe thynges that be for to come a grete partye. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 58 Like to this in party. 1473 Warkw. *Chron.* (Camden) 11 Alle Englonde for the more partye hatyd hym. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II. lxxvii. 251 Sometimes all white, and sometimes partie white. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 197/1 Their [Deacon's] Office ..is party Humane, party Divine.

† 2. A part of the world, region, district (usually *pl.*): = Part *sb.* 13. *Obs.*

13.. *K. Alis.* 4910 Thoo that woneth in the est partie. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 305 Mony prouyns and perties were put out of helle. *c* 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 123 In all þe partyes & kyngdoms of þe est. 1538 Starkey *England* I. i. 2 Dyuerse partyes beyond the see 1578 T. Nicholas tr. *Cortes' Hist. W. Ind.* (1596) 17 Freely to goe and trafficke into those parties.

† b. Side; direction, 'quarter' of the compass: = Part *sb.* 14. *Obs.*

c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xx. 91 And a man þare take a spere and sett it euen in þe erthe at midday,..it makez na schadowe till na party. 14.. *Tundale's Vis.* 1973 Thay hanged thykke on ilke party. 1547 Boorde *Introd. Knowl.* xxii. (1870) 177 Marchauntes passeth from both parties by the water of Tiber. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Trv.* II. xviii 51 The Northeast wind..comming from the party of Arctus whiche in greek signifieth a she Bear. 1588 J. Mellis *Briefe Instr.* Div, In the Debitor partie. And ..in the Creditor party of the Leager.

† 3. ? A part of a matter, a point, particular; matter, affair; respect. (Cf. Part *sb.* 2 c.) *Obs.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 46 His houres of Astronomie He kepeth as for that partie Which longeth to thinspeccion Of love and his affeccion. 1439 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 115 Y bequeth to eche of my seide executours for his labor in this party to be had, C*s* 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xl (Percy Soc.) 47 Nowe after this, for to make relacyon Of famous rethoryke so in this party, As to the fourth part, Pronouncyacyon, I shal it shew anone ryght openly.

† 4. ? State, condition, plight, predicament. *rare.*

c 1440 *Generydes* 3518 'If thu', quod he, 'had done after my rede, Thu shuldest not now haue ben in this parte' [*rimes* yterly, trewelly]. 1485 Caxton *Paris & V.* 5 Ye see ..in what party we be now.

5. Side in a contest, in a dispute, a contract, or the like; cause, interest: = Part *sb.* 15. ? *Obs.* or merged in 6. † *On* (in) *a party*: on one side. † *To draw to parties*: to take sides.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 729 Bath ar now on a partie to confund [him] wit trecherie. *Ibid.* 7470 And her i bede mi self redi, For to fight for vr parti [*v.r.* party]. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. II. 95 And for no lordene loue leue þe trewe partye. 1411 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 650/1 The ordenance..made betwen William Lord the Roos on that oon partie and Robert Tirwhit..on that other partie. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 123 And whan thei were alle assembled to-geder, thei were well vij=i on his partye. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 10 A paire of Indentures made betwen your Highnes on the oon partie and William Courteney on the other partie. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par.* Pref 16, I cannot tell on whose partie first to commence. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 289 Manye feates of armes were there done on both parties. *c* 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* cxviii. vi, Jehova doth my party take. 1649 in J. Harrington *Def. Rights Univ. Oxford* (1690) 32 What hath been said on either party. 1754 Fielding *Jos. Wild* I. xi, By the contrary party men often made a bad bargain with the devil. 1854 Milman *Lat. Chr.* vii. v. (1864) IV. 153 Rome was on that party which at the time could awe her with the greatest power or win her by the most lavish wealth.

† b. *On* (or *of*) *my party*: on my behalf, on my part (OF. *de ma partie*, F. *de ma part*). *For, on* (*in, of*) *my party*: as far as I am concerned, as for my part, on my part: so *for, on, his party*, etc. (cf. Part *sb.* 25, 27, 28). *Obs*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12810 (Cott.) Tell þam soth, o [*Gött.*,

Trin. on, *Fairf.* of] mi parti. *Ibid.* 15196 (Cott.) Til þe lauerd o þat hus Yee sai on mi parti, þat he yow wald lan sum place. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 196, I thenke also for mi partie Upon the lawe of Jueria. *c* 1430 *Freemasonry* (Halliw.) 29 They schul enquere every mon On his party, as wyl as he con. 1502 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* III. xi. 206 Thou, good lorde, fulfyll that I want of my partye. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 101 If they beleved any offense on their partie against the Goddes.

c. † *To hold party* (obs.), *to make one's party good*: to make good one's cause, or position.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3643 His men miȝt nouȝt meyntene here owne, Prestly to hold party to puple þat hem folwed. 1631 HEYLIN *St. George* 53 To make good his party, against these severall Squadrons. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 6 A man hath much ado to make his party good against them [gnats]. 1809–12 MAR EDGEWORTH *Vivian* xii, Julia has made her party good with him, for he writes me word he cannot part with her.

† d. A league, confederacy; a conspiracy, plot.

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* 88 Hee had such parties with all his bordering neighbours. 1640 in *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) App. 261 The said Marques made many proffers of great parties within the Realme of Scotland.

II. A company or body of persons.

6. *concr.* Those who are on one side in a contest, etc., considered collectively; a number of persons united in maintaining a cause, policy, opinion, etc., in opposition to others who maintain a different one; a body of partisans or adherents. In early instances (usually), One of the two 'sides' or bodies of combatants arrayed against each other, as in a battle or tournament.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1445 He sei þat hor partie [*v. r.* partiȝe] ibroȝt was nei to saame. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1150 Bope parties here place pertiliche had chosen. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 372 If þe clergi gete þis swerde oonys fully in her power, þe seculer party may go pipe wiþ an yuy lefe for eny lordeschipis þat þe clerkis wille ȝeue hem aȝen. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 4 The meyer .. Made hem hove in rengis twayne, A strete betwene eche party lyke a walle. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) Prol 5 Taking part yᵉ suche prechers weren of yᵉ party of Ihesu cryst. 1584 POWEL *Lloyd's Cambria* 284 Euerie partie returned home. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Chances* v iii, My end is mirth, And pleasing, if I can, all parties. 1714 POPE *Let. to Jervas* 27 Aug., I expect no greater from the Whig-party, than the same Liberty.—A Curse on the Word Party, which I have been forced to use so often in this Period! 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas V.* vi. Wks. 1826 IV 84 Thus ended a war .. in which both parties exerted their utmost strength. 1813 SOUTHEY *March to Moscow* v, It was through thick and thin to its party true; Its back was buff, and its sides were blue. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV xviii. 126 A party of order had sprung up among all classes of Englishmen

b. *abstr.* The system of taking sides on public questions, the system of parties; attachment to or zeal for a party, party feeling or spirit; partisanship.

1729 BUTLER *Serm. Love Neighb.* ii. Wks. 1874 II. 165 The spirit of party, which unhappily prevails amongst mankind. 1774 GOLDSM. *Retal.* 32 Here lies our good Edmund [Burke].. Who, born for the universe, narrowed his mind, And to party gave up what was meant for mankind. 1821 J. W CROKER *Diary* 22 June, Party is in England a stronger passion than love, avarice, or ambition. 1841 GEN P. THOMPSON *Exer.* (1842) VI. 32 Party .means being of any but the right party, which is every man's own. For when it is the right, then none will call it party. In fact it is the ill-natured, or as Jeremy Bentham called it, the dyslogistic word, for everybody except a man's self and friends. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Feb. 1/3 Party is the embodiment of certain principles, beliefs, persuasions, which are commonly held by all who belong to it as essential to the right conduct of public affairs.

7. *Mil.* A detachment or small body of troops selected for a particular service or duty.

1645–6 *Pr. Rupert's Jrnl.* in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1898) XIII. 740 March 1, Sunday, a partie from Oxford, surprise Abingdon; but were beaten out. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VI. § 250 Sir John Berkley..with a good party volant, of horse and dragoons, ..visiting all places in Devon, ..took many prisoners of name. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 73*/2 Surprizing several of their posts, routing their parties, and destroying their magazines. 1853 STOCQUELER *Milit. Encycl.* s. v., *Recruiting Parties* are a certain number of men, under an officer or non-commissioned officer, detached from their respective battalions for the purpose of enlisting men.—*Firing Parties* are those who are selected to fire over the grave of any one interred with military honours.—*Working Parties* consist of small detachments of men .. who are employed on fatigues which are not purely of a military nature. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 June 7/2 A few minutes after they had passed our demolition party destroyed the line.

† b. *Upon party*, on the service upon which such a detachment is sent. *Obs.*

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 18 P 6 They have been upon Parties and Skirmishes, when our Armies have lain still. 1756 WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ 1889 I. 334 Complaint..that the officers and soldiers upon party, take up the strays they find in the woods.

c. *transf.* A gang of prisoners working together.

1896 *Daily News* 28 Dec. 6/3 There are numbers of gangs or 'parties', as they are officially termed, working in the open. ..There is the quarry party, which works about two hundred yards from the prison.

8. A company of persons (rarely of animals); esp. a company formed or gathered together for a temporary purpose; a body of persons travelling together or engaged in any common pursuit; a number of persons met together for amusement or entertainment.

Thus, a hunting or fishing party, a reading party, a house party; to form a party to go to Switzerland, etc.

1773 G. WHITE *Selborne* xxxviii. (1789) 97, I..have found these birds in little parties in the autumn cantoned all along the Sussex downs. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* Prol. (1826) 3 One of the party pointed him out to the friar. 1805 LD. COLLINGWOOD 16 Dec. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) VII. 242 Truly sorry am I that Calder was not of the party. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* xxi, A bench, which..one might appropriate to the entire and unparticipated use of one's self and party. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxi. 150 A party of gentlemen..had started at three o'clock for the summit. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. 141 When the party were once more on their horses.

9. A gathering or assemblage for social pleasure or amusement; a social gathering or entertainment, esp. of invited guests at a private house.

Thus, a dinner, tea, or supper party, a garden or picnic party, to give a party, go to parties, etc.

1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Mrs. Smith* 5 Aug., I rather fancy myself upon parties of pleasure. 1728 ELIZA HEYWOOD tr. *Mme. de Gomez' Belle A.* (1732) II 99 To entreat we would favour her with our Company, to make a Party of Pleasure, which her Daughter had put her in mind of. 1754 CHATHAM *Lett. Nephew* iv 24 Decline their parties with civility. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VIII. ix. P 6 After the example of his excellency, ..I determined to give parties of my own. ..Scipio, too, had his parties in the servants' hall. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* xv, The party was as stiff and formal as such assemblies invariably are. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Nov. 7/3 The luncheon-party included four or five of Lord Rosebery's personal guests.

† 10. A game or match, esp. at piquet: = PARTIE. (F. *partie.*) *Obs.*

1726 [see QUADRILLE *ab.*]. 1727 GAY *Beg. Op.* I. iv, He hath promis'd to make one this evening, at a party of quadrille. 1731 FIELDING *Mod. Husb.* III. xi, I am confident..that he lost the last party designedly 1770 C. JENNER *Placid Man* I. iii. vii. 188 Sir Isaac was within a few points of winning the party. 1796 MRS. M. ROBINSON *Angelina* II. 33 Let's play a party at back-gammon.

III. A single person considered in some relation.

11. Each of the two or more persons (or bodies of people) that constitute the two sides in some proceeding, as the litigants in an action at law, the persons who enter into a contract, who contract marriage, etc.

c 1290 *Beket* 577 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 123 ȝif bi-twene tweie lewede men were ani striuinge, Opur bi-tuene a lewed man and a clerk .þe king wolde þat in his court þat plai sholde be on i-driue, For ase muche ase a lewed man þe o partye was. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xiv. 268 A mayden..þat is maried þorw brokage, As bi assent of sondry partyes. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 146 Euenly dele twene these partyes tweyn. 1467 *Waterf. Arch.* in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 305 There shal none of the saide counsaile .. passe in no jure betwene party and party. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* IV. x. 257 The party playntyf that is to saye he that calleth that other whiche is party deffendaunt. *a* 1568 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlvii. 110 Becauss thair bandis wer reddy to be proclaimit The pairtes mett and maid a fair contrack. 1596 DANETT tr. *Comines* (1614) 190 The King. neuer meant to accomplish this mariage, because there was no equalitie between the age of the two parties. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s. v, Those that make any Deed, and they to whom it is made, are called *Parties in the Deed.* 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 158 If a Bishop be a Party to a Suit, and excommunicate his adversary; such Excommunication..shall not disable or bar his Adversary from his Action. 1853 MAURICE *Proph. & Kings* xx 343 It appears to be a narrative written by a third party. 1857 BADEN POWELL *Chr. without Judaism* 139 The word διαθήκη, signifies, generally, any legal act or deed; whether of one party, as a will or 'testament', or of two, as a covenant.

Hence *attrib.*, *party-and-party*, as between the two parties in an action at law.

1895 *Daily News* 31 Oct. 5/6 The levelling down of solicitor and client costs to the party-and-party scale. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 May 1/3 The distinction which is known as 'party and party' costs and 'solicitor and client' costs.

† b. Hence, An opponent, an antagonist. *Obs.* (Cf. F. *forte partie*, a powerful antagonist.)

c 1500 *Melusine* 262, I doubte me to haue shortly a strong werre & to haue a doo with a strong partye. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. iv 38 Ilk ane besy his party for to irk. 1572 tr. *Buchanan's Detect.* E iij b, He is denyit of his freindis and seruandis quha suld haue accompanyit him to his honour and suretie of his lyfe, in respect of the greitnes of his partie.

12. One who takes part, participates, or is concerned in some action or affair; a participator; an accessory. Const. *to*, formerly also *in*.

1399 THIRNING in *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 451/2 That he was nevere partie, no kaster, no willyng ne assentyng to the deshe of the Duc of Gloucestre. 1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, c. 9 *Preamble*, The said Edward was not previe ne partie to the offence of his Sonne. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* V. i. 86, I do suspect this Trash To be a party in this Iniurie. 1630 *K. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 244 He also made himselfe a partie in the present quarrell. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 158, I would willingly have been a party in any kind of wickedness. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* lii, He was a party to all their proceedings. 1891 *Law Rep.* Weekly Notes 138/1 The defendant was a party to the making of the codicil.

† 13. One associated with another as counterpart; a fellow; a partner (esp. in marriage), a mate. *Obs.* (chiefly *Sc.*) [OF. *partie* (Godefroy).]

1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) i. 198 Thow .. wes King Frances patrij maik and pair 1563 WINZET *Four Score Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 110 Quhiddir gif a man or woman being lang absent fra thair partye, or haifand thair party impotent throw seiknes, ..may mary an vthir? 1652 tr. *De-las-Coveras' Don Fenise* 249 They fell upon this discourse of marriage, saying that it was necessary for every one, to take a party conformable to his disposition.

† b. An equal in a contest; a match. *Sc. Obs.*

a 1598 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 118 Thinkand .. he sould be pairtie to the king and gif him battell. *Ibid.* II. 20 The governour nor cardinall durst nocht..gif thame battell becaus thay mycht nocht be pairtie at that tyme to thame.

14. In extended sense: The individual person concerned or in question; more vaguely, the person (defined by some adjective, relative clause, etc.). (Formerly common and in serious use; now sloppy, vulgar, or jocular, the proper word being *person.*)

In the plural, *the parties*, meaning 'the persons', is more tolerable, being susceptible of explanation as 'the groups of persons'.

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xv. (1885) 145 To make hem also fauorable and parcial, as were the same seruantes, or the parties þat so moved hem. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 § 9 The sergeant of the pantrie..shall.. giue bread to the partie that shal haue his bande so striken of. 1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Familye of Love* 12 [They] thought the parties baptized of hereticques, ought to be rebaptized agayne. 1597 BP. ANDREWES *Serm. Zach.* xii. 10 Serm. (1631) 341 Not onely, it is we that have pierced the Party thus found slaine; but, that this Party, whom we have thus pierced, is even the Only begotten Sonne of the most High God. 1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* II. ii. 111 'Tis the party, madame. What party? Has he no name? 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iv. I. ii. (1651) 655 [As] used by such parties as Moses, Elias, Daniel, Christ, and as his Apostles made use of it. 1631 HEYLIN *St. George* 303 That the partie nominated, bee a Gentleman of name and armes. 1684 R. JOHNSON *Man. Physick* I. iii. 33 When the fit is coming or upon the Party, blow up some sneezing-powder into the Nostrils. 1772 COLLINSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 467 If done immediately after the party's death. 1823 WORDSW. *Prose Wks.* III. 206 The party was not known to me, though she lived at Hawkshead. 1843 J. H. NEWMAN *Miracles* 59 St. Paul's supernatural power..was doubted at Corinth by the very parties who had seen his miracles and been his converts. 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* II. v. 63 'Do you know, my Lord', (said the old party solemnly).

b. With *a*: A person. Now *low colloquial* or *slang* (In early examples from sense 11.)

[1650 EARL MONM. tr. *Senault's Man bec. Guilty* 191 She should be innocent, if she were not fastened to so guilty a Party. *a* 1654 GATAKER *Antid. Errour* (1670) 14 A partie offends and wrongs his Neighbor.] 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2149/4 A Red Scarlet Cloak .. delivered to a wrong Party by Mr. Capers at the Bells of Ormey 1770 FOOTE *Lame Lover* III Wks. 1799 II. 81 There is, likewise, another party, for whom a place ought to be kept. 1855 BAGEHOT *Lit. Stud.* I. 304 'From what you tell me, sir, said an American, ..'I should say he was a go-ahead party. 1899 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. II. I. iv. 185 Calumny herself has been a most calumniated 'party', to use the mercantile slang word of the day. 1870 M. COLLINS *Vivian* II. vi. 116 She was a professedly pious party.

IV. Senses of doubtful affinity, mostly repr. F. *parti.*

† 15. A decision on one side or the other, a determination, resolution: *esp.* in *to take a party* (cf. F. *prendre son parti*). *Obs.*

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy* I. xix. 23 The souldiers..setting al honor aside, .. concluded together to take some party. 1702 VANBRUGH *False Friend* I. Wks. (Rtldg.) 398/1, I am not come to ask counsel my party is taken. 1760 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg* 6–7 He had two parties to take; either to keep within the town,..or to march out..He resolved on the latter party.

† 16. A person to marry, considered in respect of desirability; a (good or bad) match or offer. (See PARTI.) The first quot. is quite uncertain.

[1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* xlviii, Now gif there was gud partye, god It wote.] 1655 *Theophania* 169 She easily condescended to so advantagious a party. 1789 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Ethelinde* (1814) V. 210 Try to make him look upon either of your daughters as a desirable party for him. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I 296 A girl in our society accepts the best party which offers itself.

† 17. A proposal, an offer. *Obs.*

1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xlix. 241 As such a one I accept of the party thou dost present me with, obliging myself to render thee the two passages of Savady fees. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* v. (1834) 241 Manfred accepted the party, and, to the no small grief of Isabella, accompanied her to her apartment.

V. 18. *attrib.* and *Comb.* † a. *attrib.* or as *adj.* (with sbs.) or as *adv.* (with adjs.), in sense 1 b: In part, partial (or partially): = PART B, PARCEL B: as *party-bawd*, *-fulfilling*, *-halting*, *-payment*; † *party-gilt* adj. = PARCEL-GILT. Also party-verdict, one person's share or part of a joint verdict.

1473 in *Somerset Medieval Wills* (1901) 226 A couple of salt salers party gilt. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 140 In partie payment of the sayd warrauit. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. iii 234 Thy sonne is banish'd vpon good aduice, Whereto thy tongue a party-verdict gaue. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* III. iii, My deare Delicious compeere, and my partie-bawd. 1633 FORD *Love's Sacr.* III. iii, Unfold What by the party-halting of thy speech Thy knowledge can discover. 1692 BEVERLEY *Thous. Years Kingd. Christ* 30 For all the swelling Rhetorick and seeming Hyperboles, .. had but Party-fulfillings before.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.* with sense as in PARTY-WALL, q.v.; as *party arch*, *fence-wall*, *structure.*

1812–16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 267 They must have a party-wall, with a party-arch or arches of the thickness of a brick and a half at the least, to the first and second rate. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 363 Proprietors of houses and grounds must..give three months' notice to pull down old party-walls, party-arches, party fence-walls, or quarter partitions. 1842–76 GWILT *Archit.* (ed. 7) Gloss., *Party Fence Wall*, a wall separating the open ground in

one occupation from that in another; each owner having a right up to the centre of such wall. 1855 *Act* 18 & 19 *Vict.* c. 122 § 3 'Party structure' shall include party walls, and also partitions, arches, floors, and other structures separating buildings, stories, or rooms which belong to different owners.

19. Ordinary attributive uses (often hyphened) and combinations, chiefly in sense 6 (often = PARTISAN *sb.*[1] B.), as *party-administration, -author, -chief, -contest, -cry, -division, -feeling, -fury, -government, -leader, -lie, -list, -making, -malice, -measure, -monger, -pamphlet, -paper, -politics* (hence *party-political* adj.), *prejudice, quarrel, rage, -spirit* (hence *party-spirited* adj.), *woman, writer, zeal, zealot*, etc.; also (sense 1 or 5) †*party-taker* (= PARTAKER); (sense 7) *party making, -war*; (9) *party frock, -giving, -goer*; (11) *party-hunting, -witness*.

1735 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* vi. 56 The Abettors of a *Party Administration. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No 457 P 4 Our *Party-Authors will also afford me a great Variety of Subjects. 1865 LOWELL *Wks.* (1890) V. 274 Mr. Johnson has chosen to revive the paltry *party-cries. 1735 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* i. 2 Maintaining, or renewing our *Party-Divisions. 1770 *Gentl. Mag.* XL. 121 The Earl of Bute had not for a great while gone out of his own house, without being followed by one of those *party-doggers. 1791–1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit., Suppressors of MSS.*, All *party feeling is the same active spirit with an opposite direction. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* I. 130 Party feeling ran frightfully high 1898 *Daily News* 10 Dec. 6/3 *Party frocks for girls aged from 11 to 16 years. 1718 BLACKMORE *Alfred* xi. (1723) 400 And *Party-Fury took the Rebells Side. 1879 F. W. ROBINSON *Coward Conscience* ii. vii, It did not seem a time for *party-giving. 1831 *Society* I. 257 That young woman has the manners of a practised *party-goer. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* iii. 23 *Party government turns on the majorities at the polling places. 1718 ROWE tr. *Lucan* i. 492 And bring the Potent *Party-Leaders low 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 507 P 2 That abominable Practice of Party-lying: ..a *Party-lie is grown as fashionable an Entertainment, as a lively Catch or a merry Story. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III 291/2 This voting.. carried on by *party-lists on differently coloured cards is practically open. 1702 C MATHER *Magn. Chr.* VII. i. (1852) 490 Little piques..have misled all the neighbors..into most unaccountable *party-making. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) III. 280 If any is so zealous To be a *party-minion. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* i. ii. (1840) 59 The magic of the *party-mongers. 1751 *Pope's Wks.* V. 164 He began under twenty with furious *Party-Papers. 1773 MELMOTH *Rem. on Cato* 142 The narrow and polluted channels of *party-politicks 1788 SHERIDAN in *Sheridaniana* 99 Every *party-prejudice has been overcome by a display of genius. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 50 By such profitable Condescensions on either side .they would lay down all *Party-quarrels. 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No. 57 P 4 That *Party-Rage which of late Years is very much crept into their Conversation. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* vi. viii, Brute and blindfold party rage. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 125 P 3 A furious *Party Spirit..exerts it self in Civil War and Bloodshed. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 87 Any lie, however often refuted, is good enough for party-spirit 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 270/2 A Parte taker (*A.* *Partitaker), *particeps*. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 229 The latter part of the campaign we made only a *party war. 1829 BENTHAM *Justice & Cod. Petit., Abr. Petit. Justice* 33 Say accordingly *party-witnesses, or testifying parties. 1725 SWIFT in *Pope's Wks.* (1751) IX. 55 Fortune is both blind and deaf, and a Court-lady, but then she is a most damnable *Party-woman. 1714 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 567 P 3 Our *Party-writers are so sensible of the secret Vertue of an Innuendo to recommend their Productions 1836 H. ROGERS *J. Howe* i (1863) 12 *note*, That splenetic party-writer Anthony Wood. *a* 1746 HOLDSWORTH *On Virgil* (1768) 401 Passion and spleen may so far blind an Historian as to make him prostitute his character to *party zeal. 1711 POPE *Temp. Fame* 464 Priests, and *party-zealots, num'rous bands

Hence **Pa·rtyism**, the system of parties; excessive attachment to a party, party spirit; so **Pa·rtyist**, a partisan; **Pa·rtykin**, a small party; † **Pa·rtyship**, the being of a party, partisanship.

1844 MARY HENNELL *Soc. Syst* 191 It [human nature] persists in living in industrial incoherence and family *partyism. 1886 GOLDW. SMITH in *Macm. Mag.* Aug. 247 Allowance being made for all the partyism .. by which the great issue was obscured. 1903 *Dial* (Chicago) 16 Mar. 194/2 The vast canvas whereon he has painted American partyism with all its deformities. 1889 *Voice* (N.Y.) 10 Jan., The temperance men in the Republican party outnumber the 'third 'partyists seven to one'. 1855 THACKERAY *Let.* in *Virgin.* (1903) Introd. 19, I had a very pleasant *partykin last night. 1650 HOLLINGWORTH *Exerc. Usurped Powers* 5 The Kingdom is divided by *partieship with them, on the one side or the other.

Party (pāˈrti), *a.* Also 4–7 -i. 5 -ye, 5–8 -ie. [a. F. *parti* :—L. *partit-us* divided, pa. pple. of *partir*, L. *partire* to part, divide.]

†1. Parted, divided; separate; *fig.* separate in character, different. *Obs*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 668 Oft storbis me þi statour and stingis me þerne, þat þi personale proporcion sa party is to myne.

†b. *Gold party, party gold*: beaten gold, gold leaf. *Sc. Obs.*

1495 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 293 For lj° of gold party to the Duke of Yorkis banar. 1507 *Ibid.* III. 404, iiij quaris parti gold.

†2. Parti-coloured, variegated. *Obs*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Kn.'s T.* 195 She gadereth floures party white & rede. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 312 Juno let bende hire parti bowe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 385/1 Party clothe, or clothe made of dyuers colowrys. 1494 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 225, vj quarteris of crammesyn satyne to be half a party dowblat. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. iv. 201 The party popill grane Heildit his heid wyth skug Hercileane. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 38 Partie letters and other fancies. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. Q, Some [Hyacinths] are more double, as well White as Blew, and therefore are to be esteemed because of their Party-flowering.

†b. *fig.* Combining two different qualities; of composite character. *Obs.*

c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 316 Fortune, the goddesse, with her party face. 1563 WINZET *Vincent. Lirin.* Wks. 1890 II. 6, I hef præparit..a litle, partie, handsum, instrument that may suffice wa, ..bayth for a waippin and a werklume, for a speir or a spade.

3. *Her.* Said of a shield divided into parts of different tinctures, usually into two such parts by a line in the direction of an ordinary (indicated by *per*); thus *party per pale*, divided by a vertical line through the middle; *party per fess*, by a horizontal line through the middle; so *party per bend, party per chevron*: see PALE, FESS, etc.

(In blazoning now usually omitted, *per pale*, etc. being used instead of *party per pale*, etc.) Also PARTED, q v.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Heraldry* F ij, He berith party after the longe way of ij colouris golde and goules. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 43 b, Party per Fesse, Argent, and Vert. *Ibid.* 45 Partye per Cheuron, Or, and Geules. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 225 John Beauford .. bare party per pale Argent and Azure a bend of England with a labell of France. 1725 COATS *Dict. Her., Partie*, or *Party*, signifies in French divided, but their Heralds use it only to denote what we call *Party*, or *Parted per pale*. 1882 CUSSANS *Handbk. Her* iv. (ed. 3) 72 A Shield is never *party* of any of the Diminutives, or of the Chief or Bar.

†b. *Party per pale* (*fig.*): Having two different, esp. opposite or contrasted, qualities; of mixed or composite character; half-and-half. (Cf. 2 b.) *Obs.*

1616 B JONSON *Epigr.* lxxiii, Your *partie per pale* picture one half drawn In solemn cypres, the other cob web-lawne. *a* 1652 BROME *Covent Garden* i. i. Wks. 1873 II. 13 O thou party perpale, or rather parboild Bawd. 1717 HEARNE in *Relig.* (1857) I. 376 It was, as I hear, a party per pale sermon, viz. both for the whiggs and for the tories. 1781 H. WALPOLE *Let. to C'tess Ossory* 18 Dec., A grandee hopping with one foot on the *haut du pavé*, and t'other in the kennel, *partie per pale*, ermine and mud!

4. *Comb.*, as † **party-livered**, of divided loves; see also PARTI-, PARTI-COLOURED.

1602 CHESTER *Love's Mart.* etc. (1878) 180 Not like that loose and partie-liuer'd Sect Of idle Louers, that..Change their Affections with their Mistris Sights.

† **Party**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. PARTY *sb.*]

1. a. *trans.* To take the part of, side with. b. *intr.* To side (*with*). = PART *v.* 14. *Sc.*

a 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* VI. (1677) 412 The Lords Levingston and Elphinston did party the committers. 1644 HUME *Hist. Doug.* 16 This house of Abernethie.. did assist and party them in all their enterprises. 1734 R. KEITH *Hist Ch. Scot* I. xi. 121 The Earl of Huntly.. had, it seems, an unfix'd Resolution what Side to party with.

2. *To party it*: to take sides; to form a party.

1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 72 To incense the people to faction or party it against him. *Ibid.* 81.

Hence † **Pa·rtying** *vbl. sb.*

1681 *Whole Duty Nations* 37 Such kind of partyings in Religion .. are like the *Hetæriæ* or Cabals in Civil Government. 1727 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 323 And you'll scarce now meet with a case, but .. in ten minutes' time, you'll see a partying of ministers and great men.

Party, *adv.*: see PARTY *sb.* 1 b.

Partycion, obs. f. PARTITION. **Party-coat, Party-coloured**: see PARTI-[1], PARTI-COLOURED.

† **Pa·rty-ju·ry.** *Obs.* [f. PARTY *a.* + JURY.] = *Jury de medietate*: see JURY *sb.* 2 e.

1662 *Act* 14 *Chas. II.* c. 11 § 13 There shall not be any Party Jury but such only as are the natural and free born Subjects of the King. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Mediatus Linguæ*, or *Party-Jury*, whereof the one half consists of Denizens, the other of Strangers, and is used in Pleas, where one Party is a Denizen, and the other Stranger.

Pa·rty-ma·n. [f. PARTY *sb.* + MAN.]

†1. *Mil.* A soldier belonging to, or officer commanding, a party (PARTY *sb.* 7). *Obs.*

1693 *Mem. Cnl. Techely* II. 112 The Male-contents, much better Party-Men than the Imperialists. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 186 Prince Rupert, a most active vigilant party-man, and fitter for such than for a general.

2. A man belonging to, or devoted to, a party (PARTY *sb.* 6): = PARTISAN *sb.*[1] 1.

1701 SWIFT *Contests Nobles & Comm.* v. Wks. 1755 II. i. 49 Bibulus the party-man is persuaded, that Clodius and Curio do really propose the good of their country as their chief end. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 187, I am no party-man. I think the distinctions of *whig* and *tory* odious. 1798 *Char.* in *Ann. Reg.* 327 Mr. Burke became a professed party man. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. i. 12 Although a party man, he was by no means a man to swallow the whole party platform.

Partyner e, obs. form of PARTNER.

Partyrege, obs. form of PARTRIDGE.

Pa·rty-wa·ll. [f PARTY *a.* + WALL.] A wall between two buildings or pieces of land intended for distinct occupation, in the use of which each of the occupiers has a partial right.

The primary and most common meaning in law is 'a wall of which the two adjoining owners are tenants in common'; but three other cases are included under the term in Elphinstone, etc. *Interpr. Deeds* (1885) Gloss The structure of party-walls between houses, and the rights and duties of their owners have been the subject of much legislation.

1667 S. PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 93 The Builder is to receive of his next Neighbor, if they have the benefit of all his Party-walls and Peer-stones, sixty five pounds and tenpence. 1677–1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 145 No Light can be placed in the Stair-Case, because of the Party-walls. 1853 WHARTON *Pennsylv. Digest* II. 405 The moiety of the cost of a party wall is a personal charge against the builder of the second house and lien upon the house itself. 1855 *Act* 18 & 19 *Vict.* c. 122 § 3 'Party wall' shall apply to every wall used or built in order to be used as a separation of any building from any other building, with a view to the same being occupied by different persons.

fig. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gramm. Assent* I. v. 95 Not as if there were in fact, or could be, any line of demarcation or party-wall between these modes of assent.

Hence **Pa·rty-wa·lled** (-wɔ̄ld) *a.*, having a party-wall.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 145 Our Party-walled Houses in London.

Partzyne, obs. form of PARTISAN *sb.*[2]

Partzite (pāˈrtsəit). *Min.* [Named 1867 after Dr. A. Partz.] A hydrous oxide of antimony containing other metallic oxides, and varying in colour from yellowish-green to blackish-green.

1867 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* XLIII. 362 Partzite occurs together with argentiferous galena. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 188. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 411 This was the partzite, ore of which so much has been said.

Parumbilical (pærʌmbiˈlikăl), *a. Anat.* [f. PAR(A-[1] + L. *umbilic-us* navel + -AL.] Situated around or close to the umbilicus or navel.

1890 in *Century Dict.* 1893 *Syd Soc. Lex.*, *Parumbilical veins.* 1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med* IV. 178 The passage of blood from the portal vein, by the parumbilical vein to the epigastric system.

‖ **Parure.** *Obs.* or *alien.* Also 5 **parowre, -ur, perur**, 5–6 **parour**, 6 **parrer, parer.** [a. OF. *pareure, parer* paring, peeling:—L. *parātūra*, f. *parāre* to prepare, make ready, F. *parer* to PARE. In sense 3 an alien word from mod.F. (parʊˈr).]

†1. An ornament for an alb or amice. *Obs.* Cf. PAREL *sb.* 4 a, APPAREL *sb.* 7 b.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IX. vi. 596 The Byschape Waltyr .. Gave twa lang coddis off welwete .. Albis wyth parurys to tha lyk. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 384/2 Parowre of a vestyment, *paratura*, vel *parura*. 1449–50 in Nicolas *Test. Vetust.* 267 One coope, chesible diacones, for deconeys with the awbes and parures. 1519 *Churchw Acc. St. Giles, Reading* 7 For wasshyng of the churche gere and settyng on the parours iji. viijd. 1527 in Fiddes *Wolsey* (1726) ii. 104. 7 payer of odde parrers for children [choristers].

†2. A paring, peeling *Obs.*

1499 *Promp. Parv.* 384/2 (Pynson) Parour of frute, *idem quod paringe* (*H.* parowre). 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) Ded 4 Dedicating to you these few Poeticall parers, and pensive Pamphlets.

‖ 3. A set of jewels or other ornaments intended to be worn together; a set of decorative trimmings or embroideries for a dress.

1818 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 47 A red leather case containing a beautiful *parure* of amethysts 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* iv. (1891) 51 The women whom ornaments of plain gold adorn more than any other *parures*. 1875 R. F. BURTON *Gorilla L.* (1876) I. 223 Wrists and ankles were laden with heavy rings of brass and copper, the *parure* of the great in Fán-land. 1877 MRS FORRESTER *Mignon* II. 49 Sir Tristram has given her a *parure* of diamonds.

‖ **Paruria** (părūˈriă). *Path.* [f. Gr. παρ(α-PARA-[1] 1 + οὖρον URINE.] 'Disordered micturition, or dysuria' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Hence **Paruˈric** *a.*, pertaining to paruria.

1822 GOOD *Study Med.* IV. 438 Paruria. Mismicturition. Morbid secretion or discharge of urine. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Paruric.

Paruyngal, corrupt form of PARERGAL *Obs.*

Parvanimity (pāɪvănimˈiti). [f. L. *parv-us* small + *animus* mind: a suggested antithesis to *magnanimity*.] Littleness of mind, meanness; also, an instance of this, or *transf.* a person characterized by it.

a 1691 BOYLE *Disc. agst. Swearing* Plea xiii, They will justly esteem your parvanimity so great that you deserve derision. 1829–30 DE QUINCEY *Sh Prof. Wilson* Uncoll. Writ. 1890 I 260 The meanness and parvanimity of Bonaparte. *Note.* I coin this word *parvanimity* as an adequate antithesis to *magnanimity*. 1840 — in *Tait's Mag.* VII 37 Memorably connected with the parvanimities of the English government at one period. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 33 *note*, Persons..of the class of hopeless parvanimities of the true insular stamp.

‖ **Parvenant** (pɑrvənan). [F., pr. pple. of *parvenir*: see PARVENU.] A person who is acquiring a position, or on the way to being a parvenu.

1843 tr. *Custine's Empire of Czar* III. 184 A specimen of the worst kind of emulation—that of the *parvenant* already giving himself the airs of the *parvenu*!

Parvenke, obs. form of PERIWINKLE[1].

‖ **Parvenu** (‖ pɑrvənü, pāˈrvēnɪu), *sb.* and *a.* Also in fem. form **parvenue.** [F., 'said of an obscure person who has made a great fortune' (Littré), sbst. use of pa. pple. of *parvenir* to arrive (at a destination), to rise to a position, make a fortune:—L. *pervenīre* to arrive, attain.]

A. *sb.* A person of obscure origin who has attained wealth or position beyond that of his class; *esp.* such a one when unfitted for his position, or when making large assumptions for himself on account of his wealth; an upstart.

1802 W. GIFFORD tr. *Juvenal* v. 228 *note*, His patronage,..like that of many other *parvenus*, was so burdensome, that the poet, in a fit of spleen, threatens to shake

it off entirely. 1826 DISRAELI *Vivian Grey* II. xiv, 'Ah! there is nothing like old families!' remarked Mrs. Million, with all the awkward feelings of a parvenue. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Seine* 68 The Bonaparte people were parvenus, and clung to all the prestiges of the preceding dynasty. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. F.* xxxvi, The ladies their wives, who could not bear the parvenue [Rebecca]. 1891 M. O'RELL *Franchm. in Amer.* 209 The parvenu is a person who makes strenuous efforts to persuade other people that he is entitled to the position he occupies.

B. *adj.* That has but recently risen to wealth or position; like or characteristic of a parvenu in manners, vulgar display, etc.

1839 POE *W. Wilson* Wks. 1874 I. 347 A young *parvenu* nobleman. 1879 *Q. Rev.* July 14 Other monarchs had treated the *parvenu* ruler of France with distant arrogance. 1897 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 746 There was nothing *parvenu* in the penniless lad.

Hence **Parvenu·dom**, the domain of parvenus; **Pa·rvenuism**, the habits or practices of parvenus, parvenu character.

1854 LOWELL *Trnl. Italy* Prose Wks. 1890 I. 205 A Roman column standing near .. satirizes silently their tawdry parvenuism. 1868 W. R. GREG *Lit. & Soc. Judgm.* 280 [A] piece of inflated affectation in the richest style of parvenuism. 1891 *Star* 12 Dec. 4/3 The servile grovelling of parvenudom. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Jan 3/2 How far it is true as a study of Berlin parvenudom, few..could say.

Parvers, obs. form of PERVERSE *a.*

Parvi- (pāɪvi), comb. form of L. *parvus* small, as in **Parvifo·lious** *a.* (*Bot.* L. *parvifolius*), having small leaves; **†Pa·rvipe·nsion** [L. *pensio* a weighing, cf. phr. *parvi pendĕre* to esteem little], slight estimation; **Parvi·potent** *a.* [POTENT], having little power; **Parvipsoas** [Gr. ψόα lumbar muscle], a name applied by Coues to the *psoas parvus* or small psoas muscle; hence **Parvipsoa·tic** *a.*; **Parviro·strate** *a.* [L. *rostrum* beak], having a slender beak; **Parvi·scient** *a.* [L. *scient-em* knowing], knowing little.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Parvifolius*, having small leaves, ..*parvifolious. 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1675 R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 44 When we consider in it that Contempt, Scorn, and *Parvipension of God, which does compose it. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4) *List Barbarous Words*, *Parvipension*, a setting lightly by, an esteeming at a small rate. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* (1897) 152 The ignorance of a single soul .. keeps it *parviscient, *parvipotent. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Parvirostris*, having a slender beak, ..*parvirostrate. 1884 T. J. SCOTT in J. M. Reid *Doomed Relig.* 160 Brahma alone is neither parviscient nor omniscient.

Parvis (pāɪvis). Also 5 **parvys**, **per-**, **parvyce**, 5–9 *erron.* **parvise.** [a. F. *parvis*, 'place in front of the principal door of a church, particularly of a cathedral, as the Parvis of Notre Dame', in OF. *parevis* (12–13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), earlier *pareis* (*parais*, *-ais*, *parewis*) (Godef.) :—L. *paradis-um* PARADISE (a name given in the Middle Ages to the atrium or court in front of St. Peter's at Rome, and to the courts before other churches: see Du Cange). From F. also a med.L. form *paravisus*, *paravisius*.]

1. The enclosed area or court in front of a building, esp. of a cathedral or church; in some cases, surrounded as a cloister with colonnades or porticoes; whence, sometimes applied to a single portico or colonnade in front of a church, and (in dictionaries) explained as a church-porch.

The parvis of St. Paul's in London was a noted place of resort, esp. for lawyers.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 310 A Sergeant of the Lawe war & wys That often hadde been at the Parvys. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 385/2 Parvyce, *parlatorium*. 1476 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 156, I prey you as ye se hym at the parvyse and elly where, calle on hym for the same letter. *c* 1485 in *Digby Myst.*, *Mor. Wisd.* (1882) 167 At the parvyse I wyll be A' Powlys, be-twyn two and three. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 80 Before this Mosque there is a Parvis or Walk of many Angles, and in the middle of it a Bason of Water likewise Polygone. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Parvis*, a Court before a Church-Porch, or any Palace or stately House. 1745 BLOMEFIELD *Norfolk* II 748 In 1300, I find Mention of a Publick School for Children to learn to read and sing, kept in the Parvis of this Church [St. Martin's, Norwich]. 1864 LONGF. *Div. Commedia* ii, Canopied with leaves Parvis and portal bloom like trellised bowers. 1875 H. JAMES *Trans. Sk.*, *Rom. Neighb.* 179 It stands perched on a terrace as vast as the parvise of St. Peter's. 1882 *Daily News* 1 Apr. 3/1 Its illuminating power was clearly proved by the two lamps on the parvis of St. Paul's Cathedral. 1886 [see sense 2]. 1895 H. RASHDALL *Universities* II. ii. xii. § 5. 448 *note*, The word 'Parvis' is used of the Cloister of Notre Dame at Paris, the Palace Yard at Westminster, etc.

¶ **b.** By some 19th c. writers applied in error to 'a room over a church-porch'.

App. originating in a misunderstanding of quot. 1745 above. See *Penny Post* 1868, pp. 159, 213.

1836 PARKER *Glos. Archit.*, *Parvis*, a small room over the porch, formerly used as a school. 1838 *Ibid.* ed. 2 s.v. 1842 GWILT *Arch. A.* Gloss., *Parvis*..It seems also to have signified a room over the church porch, where schools used to be held. 1848 *Rickman's Archit.* p. xlvi, A plain porch..with a room over it (commonly but erroneously called a parvise). 1852 HOOK *Ch. Dict.* (1871) 568. 1856 J. ALLEN *Lishward* viii. 120. 1867 *Gwilt's Archit.* (ed. 6) 936 A Norman porch, with an upper story or *parvise*, a chamber which appears to have been variously appropriated. 1881 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.*, *Parvise* or *Parvis*... Modern writers have applied this term, but apparently without any good authority, to a room often found over church porches. 1888 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. VI. 203/1.

†2. A public or academic conference or disputation. (So called from being originally held in the court or portico of a church.) *Obs.*

1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) III. vi. 142/1 There [in chirche] they holde theyr peruys of many wronges whiche they thynke to doo. *c* 1530 MORE *Answ. Frith* Wks. 841/2 Whan he was a young sophister he would I dare say haue been full sore ashamed so to haue ouerseene himselfe at Oxforde at a peruise. 1579 FULKE *Heshins's Parl.* 296 M. Hesk. will set .. a boy in the Parvis to answere the Bishop. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Parvis*, a Court before a Church-Porch,..whence that Disputation at Oxford, call'd *Disputatio in Parvisiis*. It is also apply'd to the Mooting or Law-Disputes among young Students at the Inns of Court. 1886 H. C. MAXWELL LYTE *Univ. Oxford* 205 A 'general sophister'..was required to attend the logical 'variations' that were held 'in the parvise' for at least a year, 'disputing, arguing, and responding' on sophisms...The parvise being a cloister, paved platform, or other open space, immediately adjoining a church. A curious instance of the survival of old names is to be found in the 'testamur'..which is nowadays [down to 1893] issued by the examiners at 'Responsions', to the effect that a successful candidate has answered to the questions of the Masters of the Schools 'in parviso'.

Parvitude (pā·ɪvitiud). *rare.* [f. L. *parv-us* small, after *magnitude*. (The L. derivative was *parvitās*.)] Littleness, smallness.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 34 Magnitude, Parvitude, and Number. 1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* 59 Because of its parvitude it cannot reach to the same floor with them. 1788 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* I. 89 They differ in magnitude and parvitude. 1903 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 59 A continued preference for the slum .. would confess parvitude in the point of view.

†b. An absolutely small or minute thing, an atom. *Obs.*

1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 189 These perfect Parvitudes .. which are so infinitely subtile, that no Touch can perceive them. 1659 — *Immort. Soul* II. i. 115 By a meer point of Matter I doe not mean a meer Mathematical point, but a perfect Parvitude, or the least reality of which Matter can consist. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 777 To suppose Incorporeal Substances, Unextended and Indivisible, is to make them Absolute Parvitudes.

†Pa·rvity. *Obs.* [ad. L. *parvitās* smallness, f. *parv-us* small: see -ITY] = prec.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* viii. 190 Through parvity of exercise .. many crude .. humours are bred. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* i. 4 Such a kind of turbinated figure represents a certain parvitie. 1692 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 159 But what are these for their fineness and parvity?

Parvoline (pā·ɪvŏlǣin). *Chem.* [f. L. *parv-us* small, little + *-oline*, after *quinoline*.] A ptomaine $C_9H_{13}N$, $= C_5H_2N(CH_3)_2(C_2H_5)$ dimethylethylpyridine, obtained as an oily liquid with a disagreeable odour, from decaying mackerel and horse flesh, and also from certain shales and bituminous coals.

1855 GREY WILLIAMS in *Q. Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* VII. 106, I propose to assign it the name of Parvoline in allusion to its small volatility as compared with its associated bases. *c* 1855 LETHEBY in *Circ. Sc.* I. 118/2 Of the alkaline matters there are leucoline,..and parvoline ($C^{10}H^{13}N$). 1887 A. M. BROWN *Anim. Alkal.* 31 Parvoline $C^9H^{13}N$.—This was the first ptomaine chemically analysed and defined. It was discovered by MM. Gautier and Etard in the putrefactive products of the mackerel and horse flesh.

Parvule (pā·ɪvizl). *U. S.* [f. L. *parvul-us*, *-um* very small, dim. of *parvus* small.] (See quot.)

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Parvules*, an American speciality, similar in all respects to 'granules'; made up with a fixed, but very small, quantity of some active drug.

Parwanah, -wanna, variants of PURWANNAH.

Parwynke, obs. form of PERIWINKLE [1].

†Pary, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *parier* or L. *pariāre*, to be equal, to tally, f. *par*, *par-em* equal.]

1. *intr.* To tally.

1716 BENTLEY *Let. to Abp. Wake* 15 Apr. in Monk *Life* (1833) I. 399 When I came to try Pope Clement's Vulgate, I soon found the Greek of the Alexandrian, and that would by no means pary.

2. *trans.* To bet, stake.

a 1462 HENRYSON *Practysis of Med.* 84 (Bann. MS.) Sir, minister this medecyne at evin to sum man, And, or pryme be past, my powder I pary, They sall bliss yow or ellis bittirly yow ban.

Pary, obs. f. PARRY. **Paryll,** obs. f. PERIL. **Parysch(e, parysse, -ysh,** obs. ff. PARISH. **Paryschoon, -shchon,** var. PARISHEN [1] *Obs.* **Paryse(e:** see PARISIS. **Parytory,** obs. f. PARIETARY *sb.*

‖Pas (pā). [F. *pas* step, precedency, etc.]

1. The right of going first; precedence. Phrases, *to dispute, give, take, yield, the pas* [F. *prendre, céder le pas*, etc.] Also *fig.*

1707 *Vulpone* 23 It appears they have always fiercely contended for the *pas* among themselves. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 529 P7 Aristotle would have the latter yield the *Pas* to the former. 1772 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 8 Nov., My aunt and her paramour took the *pas*. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xvi, He takes the *pas* of dukes. 1888 *Spectator* 22 Aug. 1103/2 It is difficult to give any one portion of it the *pas* of the others.

2. A step in dancing; a kind of dance; mostly in names of special dances, as *Pas de deux*, a dance or figure for two persons; *Pas grave*, a slow or solemn dance; *Pas seul*, a dance or figure for one person.

1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* III. iv, Mine are true-born English legs, they don't understand their curst French lingo! their *pas* this, and *pas* that, and *pas* t'other. 1804 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Conversations*, etc. I. 140 She .. shewed a new *pas grave*, which her dancing-master had lately introduced. 1819 T. HOPE *Anastasius* (1820) I. vii. 136 A *pas-de-deux* which we performed together as a lover and his mistress. 1868 *Daily News* 3 Nov., The father of some 'young phenomenon' of a minor theatre fiddling in an ecstacy of admiration at his little daughter's rehearsal of her 'pas' before going on. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *Rob Lynne* I. viii 165 Fanny..performed a..*pas de seul* up the garden path.

3. *Pas-de-souris.* (*Fortif.*) [F. lit. 'mouse-steps'.] A staircase from the ravelin to the ditch.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. *Pas de Souris.* 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 268 *Stairs*, or *Pas de souris.* These steps of masonry are made at the gorges of the several works, and at the salient, and re-entering angles of the counterscarp.

Pas, obs. form of PACE, PASS.

1385 in *3rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 410/2 Deferryt tyl his lauchfull day next eftir pas.

Pasan, pasang (pā·zăn, -ăŋ). Also 8 **pasan,** 9 **pasun, paseng.** [a. Pers. پازن *pāzan* the mountain goat; erron. analysed as f. *pā* foot + *sang* stone.]

A species of wild goat (*Capra Ægagrus*), found in Western Asia and Crete; the bezoar-goat.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* III. 74 The eighth is called the pazan; or, by some, the bezoar goat. 1834 J. B. FRASER *Persia* xii. 470 Two of the most interesting creatures to be met with in these countries are the .. Pazun (the mountain goat) and the Argali. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 282/2 Cuvier .. considers the Paseng (*Capra Ægagrus*) to be the parent-stock of all the varieties of the domestic goat. 1893 LYDEKKER *Horns & Hoofs* 107 The bezoar stone .. is a concretion obtained from the stomach of the pasang.

¶ Mistakenly identified by Buffon (1764, XII. 212) with the oryx or gemsbok, a S. African antelope; the error was formerly followed by some English compilers, and is reproduced in some recent dictionaries.

Pasc, Pasce, obs. ff. PASCH, PASS. **Pascage, Pascal,** obs. ff. PASCUAGE, PASCHAL, PASCUAL.

Pascent (pæ·sĕnt), *a. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *pāscent em*, pr. pple. of *pāscĕre* to feed, graze.] Feeding.

1763 GOLDSM. *Misc. Wks.* (1837) II. 538 The pascent creature finds a bed which at once supplies food and protection.

Pasch (pask). Now *arch* or *Hist.* Forms: 2–4 *pl.* **pasches,** 3 (*Orm.*) **passke,** 3–7 **paschе,** 4–6 **paske, pask,** 5, 9 **pasque,** 4– **pasch,** (4 **pasck,** 5 **paso, pasce, pache, passh,** 5–6 **passe,** 6 **passse,** *Sc.* 5 **paisch,** 6 **pashe, poss, peice,** 7 **peace**: see also PACE *sb.*[2]; in L. form, 4, 9 **pascha**). [a. OF. *pasche* (Phil. de Thaun, etc.) and *pasque* (mod.F. *pâque*), ad. L. *pascha*, a. Gr. πάσχα, ad. Heb. פֶּסַח *pesakh*, in Aramaic emphatic state פַּסְחָא *paskhā* a passing over, the Passover; f. פָּסַח *pāsakh* to pass over. The OF. pl. *pasches*:—L *paschas* (acc. pl.) occurs already in the OE. Chron. *a* 1131. Cognate forms from L. were OS., OFris *pascha* (MDu. *paeschen*, Du *paaschen*, MLG. *pasche(n)*, LG *pâschen*, *pâsken*), Icel. *páskar* (Sw. *påsk(a)*, Da. *paaske*); the Northern Eng. forms in *paske*, *pask* (whence *pass*, *pace*, etc.), were perh. from Scandinavian. Formerly often *pl.* with *sing.* sense, as in F., Du., LG., Icelandic, etc.]

1. The Jewish feast of the Passover.

c 1200 ORMIN 15850 Forr Passke,—siff þu turrnenn willt þatt word till Enngliss spæche, þa taccnebb itt tatt uss birrþ aȝȝ Uss flittenn towarrd Criste. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3157 Dat nist sal ben fest pasche, forð-for, on engle tunge, it be. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6164 (Cott.) Quat wise þai suld þair paskes [*later MSS.* pask, paske] hald. *Ibid.* 16814-42 If ani man At paschez to ded wore broght. 1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xii. 43 This is the religiouns of phask [*Vulg.* phase]; ech alien shal not ete therof. — *Mark* xiv. 14 Wher is my fulfilling [*glos* or etyng place] where I schal ete pask (1582 *Rhem.* the Pasche] with my disciplis. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) viii. 92 There made our Lord his Pask with his Disciples. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxvii. 29 þe lambe of Pasc. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 *Esdras* i. 1 Josias made a Pasch in Ierusalem. 1745 A. BUTLER *Lives Saints*, *James* 1 May (1847) V. 16 In the second year of Christ's preaching, soon after the Pasch, in the year 31. [1850 NEALE *Med. Hymns* (1867) 114 Hail our Pascha, That wast dead! 1885 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3) 284/2 The Churches of Asia Proconsularis .. kept the feast of Passover or Pasch at the same time as the Jews—viz. 14 Nisan.]

2. The Christian festival of Easter. *arch* or *local*: cf. PACE *sb.*[2] (In ME. often in *pl.* with collective sense = Easter-tide: cf. F. *les Pâques*.)

a 1131 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1122 On þis geare wæs se king Heanri on Cristes mæssan on Norhtwic and on Paasches he weas on Norhthamtune. 13.. *Coer de L.* 6475 Hys brother Ihon, Wolde do corowne hym anon, At the Pask. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 9267 At Londone his Paasches he [Uther] held. 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* 321 Anes in the yhere, That is at ani, at paskes. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 104 Syr, we pray yow that the swerde be suffred yet in the ston to Passh. 1481 CAXTON *Godeffroy* clxiii. 241 There helde they the feste of ester or pasque, the x day of Apryll. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 2004 And halds me ȝit vnder that same proces, That gart me want the Sacrament at Paasche [*a. r.* pess]. 1557 TUSSER 100 *Points Husb.* lxviii, Spare meddowes at shrofside, spare marshes at paske. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IV. 234 To grant the ryt celebratione of the Pashe. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. vi. § 30. 349 Who had assigned the fourteenth of the Moneth of March for the observation of the *Pascha*. 1722 S. SEWALL

Diary 21 Dec., They kept not Yule nor Pasch. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3) 284/2 The great majority of Christians celebrated the Pasch on the Sunday after Nisan 14..because on that day Christ rose again.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* in many collocations = Easter-, as *pasch-even, -lamb, -mass, -morn, -tide, -week.* Also PASCH-DAY, -EGG.

c 1200 ORMIN 15849 þa frelksenn þeȝȝ, þatt witt tu wel, Gastlike Passkemesse. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 18617 þe seuend dai in paske tide, He ras arli, wit-vten bide. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xv. 101 Quhill the tysday in pask-owk [*v. rr.* payss wouk, Pasche Oulk] On athir half thai trowis tuk. *Ib.d.* 105 Apon paske evin all richt To the castell..come schippis xv. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxiii 666 That Lord that..rose on pasche morne 1533 TINDALE *Supper of Lord* C vj b, I wyll compare circumcision wyth baptysme: and the passe lambe wyth Christes supper. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii III. *Law* 583 Th' Israelites, whose doores were markt before, With sacred Pass-Lambs Sacramental gore.

Paschal (pɑ·skăl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5–6 **paskal(l, 6 pascal(l, pasqueall, 8 pasqual.** [a. F. *pascal* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. late L. *paschāl-is* (Codex Theod.), f. *pascha* PASCH: see -AL.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to the Jewish Passover.

Paschal lamb, the lamb slain and eaten at the Passover; applied to Christ, hence also to various symbolic representations of Christ: = AGNUS DEI b and c.

c 1430 LYDG. *Hors, Sheep & G.* 1 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 15 This pascalle Lambe with-owte spott, alle whyte 1526 TINDALE *Mark* xiv. 12 The first daye of swete breed, when they offered the pascal lambe. 1658 LIGHTFOOT *Horæ Hebraicæ* (1859) II. 336 That Judas after the paschal supper ..could make his agreement with the priests, and get his blades..together ready to apprehend our Saviour. *a* 1714 SHARP *Wks.* (1754) VII Serm. xii. 223 The paschal feast, from whence our Saviour took his sacrament of the Lord's supper. 1845 H. J. ROSE in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) II. 891/1 The paschal lamb they called the body of the Passover.

2. Of or pertaining to Easter; used in Easter celebrations.

Paschal candle, a large candle blessed and lighted in the service of Holy Saturday and placed on the gospel side of the altar there to remain till Ascension day.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V 377 The grete cicle of the terme Paschalle is finischede or complete in this v^the yere of Iustinus, whiche is of v.^e. yere and xxxiij^ti from the passion of Criste, and after Marianus v.^e. and lx. yere. 1477–9 in *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (E. E. T. S.) 92 For makyng of the paschall tapre..weyng xxx lb. 1506 in Glasscock *Rec. St. Michael's Bp. Stortford* (1882) 31 For the paskal sylver at Ester eve. 1519 in Nash *Churchw. Acc St Giles, Reading* 6 For mending and scouring of the Pascall cansticke 1653 JER. TAYLOR 25 *Serm.* 39 They then thought that when the Paschall taper burn'd, the flames of hell could not burn, till the holy wax was spent. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Paschal Rents*, are rents or yearly tributes paid by the inferior Clergy to the Bishop or Arch-Deacon at their Easter-Visitation. 1772 NUGENT tr. *Hist. Fr. Gerund* I. 62 At the time of confession and pasqual communion. 1875 LIGHTFOOT *Comm. Col.* 56 Polycarp .. visited Rome, hoping to adjust the Paschal controversy.

B. *sb.* Various absolute uses of A. 1 and 2.

1. A great candle lighted at Easter: see A. 2. b. A candlestick to hold the same. Cf. JUDAS 2.

1427 in *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (E. E. T. S.) 64 A pece of tymbre to þe newe Paschall. *Ibid.*, A dysch of peuter for þe Paskall. 1519 in Nash *Churchw. Acc. St Giles, Reading* 3 For wax and making of the Pascall 1590 MUNDAY *Eng. Romayne Life* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II 186 After the lewes..be baptized, they be brought into the church, and there they see the hallowing of the paschall, which is a mightie great wax taper. 1593 in *Rites & Mon. Ch. Durh.* (Surtees 1903) 11 On the height of the 8^d candlestick or pascall of lattine was a fair large flower..wherein did stand a long peece of wood .. wheron stood a great long square tap of wax called the pascall. 1826 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 436 The paschal or great Easter taper at Westminster Abbey was three hundred pounds' weight. *Ibid.*, The paschal in Durham cathedral was square wax, and reached to within a man's length of the roof.

2. The Passover celebration, Passover supper, or Passover lamb.

1579 FULKE *Heskins's Parl.* 46 He did desire to eat the Pascall of the lawe. 1581 R. GOADE in *Confer.* III. (1584) T iij, There was some distance of time betweene the Pascall and the Supper. *a* 1655 VINES *Lord's Supper* (1677) 16 The Levites killed the paschals. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. II. 34 To suffer them [Jews]..to Celebrate their Paschal with all possible Solemnity.

† **Pa·schalist.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. prec. + -IST.] An adherent of (the Greek or Roman) Easter.

1641 MILTON *Prel. Episc.* Wks. (1851) 89 That which Church Histories report of those East, and Western Paschalists

† **Pa·sch-day.** *Sc.* and *north. dial. Obs.* Forms: see PASCH, PACE *sb.*[2] Easter-day. (Sometimes applied to Good Friday.)

c 1200 ORMIN 15552 Fott þatt Judisskenn Passkedaȝȝ þa sholde cumenn newenn. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13227 (Cott.) Sant ion..was slan in pasch daus [*F.* paske dawes]. 1472 in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 25 The Lord sall reperell be Passe day. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IV. 227 Anent the celebratione of the Pasche day. *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1850) I. 262 No preiching nor communion..wes vsit and wont, nor yit givin on pash day.

Pasch-egg (pɑ·sk,eg). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: see PASCH, PACE *sb.*[2]; also corruptly **paste-egg.** An Easter egg: an egg dyed of various colours, and boiled hard, as an Easter gift.

1579, 1611, etc. [see PACE *sb.*[2]]. 1677 COLES *Eng.-Lat. Dict.*, Pasch-eggs, Eggs given at Easter, *Ovum paschale crocreum* or *luteum.* 1777 BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* 310 Of Pasche, or as they are commonly called, Paste Eggs. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Paste-eggs.* 1847 MARY HOWITT *Ballads* 80 And kindly country-women, yet, Their Pasch-eggs ready make, Of divers colours beautiful, To give for Jesus' sake. 1898 *Dublin Rev.* July 153 In France it is, or was, until recently, usual to eat the Pasch-egg before any other food was partaken of on Easter Day.

Pasch-flower: see PASQUE-FLOWER.

Paschite (pæ·skəit). [f. Gr. πάσχα, PASCH + -ITE.] One who observed Easter on the date of the Jewish Passover, the fourteenth of Nisan; a quartodeciman. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pascible (pæ·sĭb'l), *a. rare.* [ad. L. type **pascibilis*, f. *pascĕre* to feed: see -IBLE.] Capable of serving as pasture.

1795 J. BILLINGSLEY *Agric. Somerset* (1798) 52 Land.. when pascible for the remaining months, of little value from being overstocked.

Pascioun, Pasck, obs. ff. PASSION, PASCH.

Pa·scuage. *rare*—[0]. Also 7 **pascage.** [a. OF. *pascuage* (14th c. in Godef.), ad. late L. *pascuāticum* (med.L. *pascuāgium*), f. L. *pascu-um* pasture, neuter of *pascuus* adj., PASCUOUS, f. *pascĕre* to feed: see -AGE.] The grazing of cattle.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pascage*, grazing, feeding or pasturing of Cattle. 1848 in WHARTON *Law Lex.*

Pascual (pæ·skiŭăl), *a.* Also 7 **pascal.** [a. OF. *pascual, pascuel*, ad. med.L. *pascuāl-is*, f. *pascu-um* grazing: see -AL. Cf. med.L. *pascuale* sb.] Of or pertaining to pastures; growing in pastures.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pascal*, feeding here, and there abroad, belonging to pasture. 1863 J. G. BAKER *N. Yorks. Stud.* 183 We may employ a series of adjectives such as sylvestral, pratal, pascual, encetal [etc.]. 1883 A. FRYER in *Jrnl Bot., Brit. & For* XXI. 375 No hard and fast line can be drawn between Pascual and Pratal plants.

Pascuant (pæ·skiŭănt), *a. Her.* [f. L. *pascu-um* pasture, grazing + -ANT.] Said of deer, oxen, etc. represented as grazing.

c 1828 BERRY *Encycl. Heraldi.* I, *Pascuant*, or *Pasquant* (French *paissant*), is a term used for sheep, cows, &c. when feeding. 1882 CUSSANS *Her.* vi. (ed. 3) 90 *Pascuant*: Applied to Deer, Oxen, etc, when grazing.

Pascuous (pæ·skiŭəs), *a.* [ad. L. *pascuōs-us* abounding in pasture, f *pascuum* pasture, grazing; cf. OF. *pascueux.*] = PASCUAL.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pascuous*, serving for pasture, or for feeding, or grazing of Beasts. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Pascuous*, growing in pastures.

Pase, obs. form of PACE, PASS.

Pasement, obs f. PASSEMENT. **Paseng,** var. PASANG. **Paseporte, Pase-tyme, Pas-flower, Pasgarde:** see PASSPORT, PASTIME, PASQUE-FLOWER, PASS-GUARD.

Pash (pæʃ), *sb.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* A head.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 128 Thou want'st a rough pash, & the shoots that I haue, To be full like me. 1674–91 RAY *N. C. Wds.*, *Pash*, 'a mad pash', a mad-brain. *Ches.* *a* 1697 CLELAND *Poems* 66 Some turning up their gay Mustachoes, And others robbing [i.e. rubbing] their dull pashes. 1719 RAMSAY *To Arbuckle* 118, I [wig-maker and poet] theek the out, and line the inside Of mony a douce and witty pash. 1836 J. STRUTHERS *Dy. hmont* II 6 Where's Jock Arneil's lang witty pash? [In E. D. D. as *Scotch* and *Cheshire*]

Pash (pæʃ), *sb.*[2] Now chiefly *dial.* [f. PASH *v.*]

1. A smashing or crushing blow or stroke. *rare.*

1611 COTGR., *Gourmade*, a cuffe on the mouth, a pash on the nose.

2. A crashing blow or fall; a crash. Now *dial.*

1677 O. HEYWOOD *Diaries*, etc. (1883) III 149 There was suddenly a pash of a chamber-floore. 1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* ed 2) Gloss., *Pash*, a sudden crash. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pash.* 'I fell wi sike a *pash*'.

3. A heavy fall or dash of rain or snow. *dial.*

1790 MARSHALL *Midl Counties* (1796) II Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Pash* (of rain), a heavy fall of rain. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pash.* 'We hev hed a sad pash last week'. 1885 *O Rev* Apr. 350 The soil would have been run together like lime by a 'pash' of rain.

4. *transf.* 'The fragments produced by a smash' (E. D. D.), debris; hence, a collection, a medley, a great quantity or number.

1790 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.* Suppl., *Pash*, a great many. *North.* 1894 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Apr. 386 (*title of Article*) A Pash of Heraldry.

Pash, *sb.*[3] Aphetic form of CALIPASH.

1764 FOOTE *Patron* I. i, Not the meanest member of my corporation but can distinguish the pash from the pee.

Pash (pæʃ). *v.* Also 4 **passche,** 4–6 **pas(s)he.** [app., like many other vbs. in *-ash*, of onomatopœic origin: cf. BASH, SMASH. In sense 5 doubtfully related to Sw. dial. *paska*: see PASK.

A much used word (esp. in sense 2) from *c* 1575 for some 60 years; but now chiefly *dial*: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*]

1. *trans.* To hurl or throw (something) violently, so as either to break it against something, or smash something with it; to dash. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 16 Piries and Plomtres weore passchet to þe grounde. 1590 GREENE *Orl. fur.* (1599) 17 As the sonne of Saturne in his wrath Pasht all the mountaines at Typheus head. 1608 FORD *Lover's Mel.* I. i, And in that sorrow, As he was pashing it [the lute] against a tree, I suddenly stept in. 1876 *Mid Yorksh. Gloss.* s. v., To pash a thing is..to hurl or dash it violently, from a short distance.

2. To break or dash (a thing) in pieces or to atoms; to crush or smash by blows.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 99 Deth cam dryuende after and al to doust passhed [*v. rr.* paschte, passhte] Kynges & knyȝtes kayseres and popes. *c* 1540 J. REDFORD *Mor. Play Wit & Sc.* (Shaks. Soc.) 8 Pash head, pash brayne, The knaves are slayne. 1628 GAULE *Pract. The.* (1629) 9 One should ryse from her Loynes..and pash that wily Serpents head. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxxiii. 282 It pasheth into pieces the Steel Sword. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Pash*, to beat any thing brittle into small fragments. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 843 Planed and studded club Once more has pashed competitors to dust.

3. To strike or knock violently, usually so as to bruise or smash. Also *absol.*

c 1440 *York Myst* xlvi. 38 þei dusshed hym, þei dasshed hym,..þei passhed hym, þei passhed hym. 1570–83 FOXE *A. & M.* 295/2 In the meane while the Christians .were pelted and pashed with stones by them which stood aboue. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 213 If I goe to him, with my armed fist, Ile pash him ore the face. 1621 COTGR., *Gourmé*..cuffed on the mouth, pashed on the nose, or face. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* XVIII. 119 He his adversary on the neck Pash'd close beneath his ear; he split the bones. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xiv. 362 Never wouldst thou ..have pashed that venerable face with the rude flint-stones.

b. With obj. of cognate meaning.

1602 *How man may chuse good wife* ib iii, *Per Jovem et Junonem! hoc* Shall pash his coxcomb such a knock.

4. To drive *out* by a violent blow, to dash *out* (brains, etc.).

1530 PALSGR. 653/2 He passhed out his braynes with a stone. 1587 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 79/2 They left him [Becket] not till they had cut and pashed out his braines. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* Quot. xxiv 199 So may their scattered Brain Pash'd from their cursed Sculls the Pavement stain. 1828 *Craven Gloss* (ed. 2) s. v., I'll pash thy brains out. 1855 BROWNING *Childe Roland* xii, 'Tis a brute must walk Pashing their [dock-leaves'] life out.

5. *intr.* Said of the dashing action of sudden heavy rain (now *dial*); also of that of a wave upon a rock; and of the action of beating or striking water as by the feet of a horse (*rare*).

[With the last of these cf. ME. PASK, to dabble; but this sense does not appear to have come down dialectally, and Browning's use is prob. due to the exigency of rime.]

1589 [see PASHING below]. 1855 BROWNING *Up at a Villa* vii, There's a fountain to spout and splash!..horses with curling fish-tails, that prance and paddle and pash Round the lady atop in her coach. 1892 STOPF. BROOKE *Early Eng. Lit* II xvi. 87 The black sea waves pash and push upon it. 1903 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s v., It [the rain] fair pash'd doon. The water was pashing out of the broken spout. The rain came pashing against the windows.

Hence **Pa·shed, Pa·shing** *ppl. adjs.*

1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* 24 Y^e watrie clowdes with pashing showres vncessantlie, sending down their vnreasonable moysture. 1593 — *Christ's T.* (1613) 39. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* V. v. 10 Waning his beame, Vpon the pashed courses of the Kings. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pash'd*, dashed. 1847 *Bairnsla Ann* 12 (E. D. D.) Pashin' rain.

‖ **Pasha, pacha** (pɑ·ʃa, păʃā·). Forms: 7–8 **pascha,** 7 **passa,** 9 **pash-aw, pacha,** 8– **pasha.** [Turkish *pāshā*, generally held to be the same as *bāshā* from *bāsh* head, chief, in some Eastern Turkish dialects *pāsh*. The form with *b* was app. the earlier, being that first adopted in Western languages see BASHAW.

In Turkish there is no hard-and-fast line between the breath and voice stops; and in the case of *p, b*, the confusion is increased by the absence of *p* in Arabic and the occasional replacement of Persian and Turkish *p* by *b* (cf. *papoosh, pabouch, babouche*, etc.): this may have conduced to interchange of *b, p*, and survival of the *p* in *pasha*. Some however think *pashā* and *bāshā* originally distinct words (cf quot. 1687); Zenker distinguishes *bāshā*, the officer of the Janizaries, from *pashā*, which is now largely a civil title; but Barbier says that the title, in either form, was under the ancient régime exclusively a military one. The best Turkish scholars think there is no ground for connecting the word in any way with Pers *pādshah* king or emperor, Turkish *pādishah* the Sultan.]

A title borne in Turkey by officers of high rank, as military commanders, and governors of provinces. Formerly, esp. in the case of military commanders, written BASHAW.

There are three grades of pashas, formerly distinguished by the number of horse-tails displayed as a symbol in war; the highest grade (of three tails) corresponding to a commanding general, admiral, or governor of equivalent rank; the second (of two tails) to a general of division or vice-admiral, etc.; the third (of one tail) to a general of brigade, rear-admiral, or naval officer of corresponding rank.

[For earlier quotations (1534–1860) see BASHAW.]

1636 CRASHAW *Deo Nostro* (1652) 103 The aged Pascha pleads not years, But spies love's dawn, and disappears. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No 2210/2 The Chiaus Bassa is made a Passa, which is a Preferment to his Loss. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let to Abbé Conti* 17 May, Every pasha has his Jew, who is his *homme d'affaires*. 1808 A. PARSONS *Trav.* I. 4 The price of bread .. is fixed by the pashaw of the province. 1822 SHELLEY *Hellas* 565 The freedman..has beat back the Pacha of Negropont. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* iv, I am like the Pasha of three tails. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* I. 3 The rest of the party went on to see the Pacha of Egypt's Palace.

Hence **Pasha-like** *a*, like or after the manner of a pasha. **Pashadom,** the domain, realm, or estate of pashas.

1849 E. B. EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 172, I .. began to feel quite supreme and Pashá-like. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Nov. 1/2 On the 23rd of October last year I was at Cairo... Pashadom seemed fairly ablaze with decorations and ribbons. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 24 July 5/3 The Sultan and all pashadom have been filled with growing anxiety and concern.

Pashalic, pachalic (pa·ʃalik, pæʃ·lik), *sb.* (*a.*) Also -lick, -lik. [Turkish *pāshālik*, from *-lik*, suffix of quality or condition.] The jurisdiction of a pasha; the district governed by a pasha.

1745 POCOCKE *Descr. of East* II. i. 76 The place of residence of the pasha of this country, on which account it was called the pashalic of Saphet. 1808 *Edin. Rev.* I. 52 A pachalic is divided, for military purposes, into certain districts, called sangiacs, or standards. 1813 BYRON *Br. Abydos* II xv, Abdallah's Pachalick was gain'd. 1894 *Times* 11 Oct. 10/6 In September, 1877, he was appointed Consul for the pashalics of Adana, Aleppo, and Tripoli, residing at Aleppo.

B. as *adj.* Of or pertaining to a pasha.

1863 WOOLNER *Beautiful Lady* 129 Seizing pachalic power by a swift blow. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 16 Feb. 4/7 There is to be an end to military exactions and Pashalic oppression [in the Soudan].

† **Pashe.** *Obs.* Also 6 paishe. App. short for *passion*, in the asseveration 'for the pashe of God': cf. the full 'for the passion of God', by the same speaker in IV. iii.

a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* IV. iii, Nay for the paishe of God, let me now treate peace. *Ibid.* vii, Backe for the pashe of God, backe sirs. *Ibid.* viii, *R. Royster.* Away, or else die we shall. *M. Mery.* Away for the pashe of our sweete Lord Iesus Christ. *Ibid.* v. v.

Pashe, Pashion, obs. ff. PASCH, PASSION.

‖ **Pashm** (pæʃm). [Pers. پشم *pashm* wool, down.] The under-fur of hairy quadrupeds in the elevated lands north of the Himalayas, esp. that of the goat, which is the material of Cashmere shawls. So ‖ **Pashmina** (pæʃmī·nă) [Pers. *pashmīn* adj., woollen].

1880 MRS. A. G. F. E. JAMES *Ind. Indust.* xxxi. 364 The *pashm*, or shawl-wool, is a downy substance, growing next to the skin and under the thick hair of those goats found in Thibet and in the elevated lands north of the Himalayas. 1885 BALFOUR *Cycl. India* III. 154 Pashm and pashmina are specially applied to the fine shawl-wool of Turfan and Changthan. 1893 *R. Nat. Hist.* (ed. Lydekker) I. 7 This under-fur is greatly developed in Mammals of all groups inhabiting Tibet, where it is locally known as 'pashm'; and it is this pashm of the goat of these regions which affords the materials for the celebrated Kashmir shawls.

Pasigraphy (pæsi·grăfi). [irreg. f. Gr. πᾶσι for all + -GRAPHY.] A name given to a system of writing proposed for universal use, with characters representing ideas instead of words, so as to be (like the ordinary numerals 1, 2, 3, etc.) intelligible to persons of all languages. Applied originally to a system proposed in 1796; subsequently to others having a similar object.

1796 in *Monthly Rev.* XIX. 357 *Pasigraphy*, from πᾶσι *to all* and γράφω *I write*, will not explain the sounds of any known language but the sense of the words of every language, even of that which people have never learnt. 1797 T. BROWN in Welsh *Life* i (18.5) 35. 1801 *Sk. Paris as it was* II. xl. 45 It is also in contemplation to teach a blind pupil pasigraphy, or universal language, invented by Demainmieux. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 189 Essay on geological Pasigraphy, or on the manner of representing the phenomena of the stratification of the rocks, by perfectly simple signs. 1870 BACHMAIER *Pasigraph. Dict. & Gram.* Introd., Pasigraphy teaches people to communicate with one another in writing by means of numbers, which convey the same ideas in all languages.

Hence **Pa·sigraph** *v. trans.*, to express or represent in pasigraphy; **Pasigra·phic, -ical** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to pasigraphy.

1796 in *Monthly Rev.* XIX. 357 At the end of a very few hours, any intelligent person may pasigraph his own idiom, by consulting the method, characters, and the twelve invariable rules. 1797 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXIV. 563 Over each column is stationed one letter of the pasigraphic alphabet. 1804 — in *Crit. Rev.* Ser. III. I. 382 The figures of arithmetic are already pasigraphic. 1839 *Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc.* I. 121 The Chinese alphabet forms a sort of pasigraphic system. 1852 JERDAN *Autobiog.* II. 221. 1870 BACHMAIER (*title*) Pasigraphical Dictionary and Grammar.

Pasilaly (pæ·silăli). *rare.* [irreg. f. Gr. πᾶσι for all + -λαλια speaking.] A spoken language for universal use.

1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 14 It appears that the Indians have invented, what a recent French writer calls a *pasilaly*, a method of talking to people of all languages, without understanding theirs. 1864 in WEBSTER.

† **Pask,** *v. Obs.* [Appears to be cognate with mod.Sw. dial. *paska* to dabble in water (Rietz); cf. Norw. *baska* in same sense: cf. also PASH *v.*, PLASH *v.*] *intr.* To dabble or plash (in water).

c 1305 *St. Andrew* 8 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 98 Here nettes gonne forsake And suede him .. Hem was so betere þan to pasken in þe water iwis While oure louerd an vrþe was.

Pask, -e, Pasmain, obs. ff. PASCH, PASSEMENT.

† **Pasme.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *pasme* (Godef.) swoon, faint = Pr. *pasme*, Sp., Pg. *pasmo* (and *espasmo*), It. *spasimo*:—L. *spasmus* SPASM, treated as *ex-pasmus*, *pasmus*, and with altered meaning; cf. mod.F. *pâmer* to faint.] A swoon.

1591 GREENE *Farew. Folly* Wks. (Grosart) IX. 315 Semyramis no sooner heard of the death of hir husbande, but she fell into a pasme, and was hardly brought to life.

Pasment, -mond, obs. ff. PASSEMENT. **Pasnep(pe, -nepe,** obs. ff. PARSNIP. **Paspy,** var. PASSEPIED. **Pasque,** var. PASCH, Easter.

Pasque-flower (pa·skˌflauə). Forms: α. 6-7 Passe-, 7 Pas-flower. β. 6- pasque-, 7-8 **pasch-flower.** [Orig. *passeflower*, a. F. *passe-fleur* (1539 R. Estienne) 'a variety of anemone' (Hatz.-Darm.); changed by Gerarde to *pasque-flower*, after *pasque*, PASCH, Easter.] A species of Anemone (*A. Pulsatilla*) growing on chalk downs in England, and elsewhere in Europe, blossoming in April, with bell-shaped purple flowers clothed with silky hairs. Called also *pasque-anemone*.

With distinctive adjuncts the name is applied to other species of Anemone, as the **American Pasque-flower**, *A. patens*, var. *Nuttaliana*; **Japanese P.**, the Autumnal Anemone, *A. Japonica*.

α. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. lxxv. 422 Passeflower or the first Anemone, hath leaves like Coriander. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. lxxiii. 309 Passe flower is called..after the Latin name Pulsatill, or Flawe flower. 1611 COTGR., *Passe-fleur*, the Passeflower, bastard Anemone, or Windflower. 1651 J. F[RIEAKE] *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 39 Poisonous things delight in the Plant called Pas-flower. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Passe-flower*, a certain kind of flower, otherwise called Pulsatil.

β. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. lxxiii. 309 They flower for the most part about Easter, which hath mooved me to name it Pasque flower, or Easter flower. 1629 PARKINSON *Paradisus* 201 The yellow Pasque flower... Red Pasque flower... White Pasque flower. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxi. (1794) 301 The Pasque-flower, so called from its flowering about Easter, .. adorns some of our dry chalky hills, with its beautiful bell-shaped purple flowers. 1854 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* iii. (ed. 4) 175 The pasque-flower, purple anemone.

Pasquil (pæ·skwil), *sb.* Also 6 pasqual, 7 pasquell. [ad. med.L. *Pasquillus*, ad. It. *Pasquillo*, dim. of *Pasquino*; in F. *Pasquille*: see PASQUIN.

The L. form is known as early as 1509: see PASQUIN. The Fr. appears in *Les Visions de Pasquille*, 1547 (Ebert).]

† 1. = PASQUIN 1. *Obs.*

1533 ELYOT *Wise Man* Proheme A v, For there be Gnathos in Spayne as wel as in Grece, Pasquilles in Englande as welle as in Rome. — *Pasquil the playne* A ij, Pasquille is an olde Romane, but by longe sittinge in the strete, and hering market men chat, he is become rude and homely. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 67 These two verses were written to the Pope, as worthie such a one, and sette upon Pasquillus in Roome. 1609 DEKKER *Gulls Horne-bk.* I. (1862) 9 I'm the Pasquil's madcap that will do it. 1616 R. CARPENTER *Past. Charge* 66 Making the Pulpit oftentimes a Pasquill to ease their spleenes. 1651 WELDON *Ct. K. Chas.* 205 The Councell Table was growne more like a Pasquil then a grave Senate.

2. A lampoon posted up in a public place; any circulated or published lampoon; a pasquinade.

1542 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, IX. 12 Here hathe been also after the maner of Rome, a pasqual set up upon Sainct Marques day laste, tantynge th Emperour. 1589 COOPER *Admon.* 56 The Libeller to set out his *Pasquill*, raketh all things. 1612 T. JAMES *Jesuits' Downf.* 38 They blame others for Libells and verie vnpriestly Pasquils, and yet write themselues. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 92 P 1 All the Pasquils, Lampoons and Libels, we meet with now a-days. 1865 WRIGHT *Hist. Caricature* xix. 315 The pasquils formed a body of satire which struck indiscriminately at everybody within its range.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pasquil-maker, -pulpit.*

c 1642 A. BROME *On Death J. Shute* 35 Nor such as into pasquill pulpits come With thundering non sence, but to beat the drum To civil wars. 1770 BARETTI *Journ. Genoa* II. 1 They only put one in mind of the Pasquil makers of Rome or the Monthly and Critical Reviewers of England.

Hence **Pasqui·llic** *a.*, of the nature of a pasquil.

1833 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1872) V. 66 Verse (be it heroic, be it pasquillic).

† **Pa·squil,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.] a. *intr.* To compose pasquils. b. *trans.* To libel or satirize in a pasquil; to lampoon. So **Pa·squillant** *sb.*, the writer of a pasquil; *adj.* lampooning; **Pa·squiller,** the composer of a pasquil or pasquils.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. iv. iv. (1651) 148 Princes .. are grievously vexed with these pasquelling libels and satyrs. 1643 HOWELL *Twelve Treat.* (1661) 268 In Holland and other places he was pasquill'd at. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 609 There wanted not some, who took occasion to pasquil it.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* (1870) 204 [The character] of a gossip, backbiter and pasquillant. 1833 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1872) V. 125 A Pasquillant verse. 1597-8 BP. HALL *Sat.* v. i. 14 Or Lucile's muse..Or Menips old, or Pasquillers of late. *a* 1659 OSBORN *Luther Vind.* Wks. (1673) 408 This favour ..did so work with him, and the rest of the Pasquillers of the time, that..none used the like Invectives.

Pasquin (pæ·skwin), *sb.* [ult. ad. It. *Pasquino*, in L. *Pasquinus*, F. *Pasquin*.

Pasquino or *Pasquillo* was the name popularly given to a mutilated statue, or piece of ancient statuary, disinterred at Rome in the year 1501, and set up by Cardinal Caraffa at the corner of his palace near the Piazza Navona. Under his patronage, it became the annual custom on St. Mark's Day to 'restore' temporarily and dress up this torso to represent some historical or mythological personage of antiquity; on which occasion professors and students of the newly restored Ancient Learning were wont to salute Pasquin in Latin verses which were usually posted or placed on the statue. In process of time these *pasquinate* or pasquinades tended to become satirical, and the term began to be applied, not only in Rome, but in other countries, to satirical compositions and lampoons, political, ecclesiastical, or personal, the anonymous authors of which often sheltered themselves under the conventional name of Pasquin. According to Mazocchi, in the preface to the printed collection of the *pasquinate* of 1509, the name Pasquino or Pasquillo originated in that of a schoolmaster ('*Literator seu magister ludi*') who lived opposite the spot where the statue was found; a later tradition given by Castelvetro, 1558-9, made Pasquino a caustic tailor or shoemaker; another of 1544 calls him a barber. See L. Morandi in *Nuova Antologia* 1889 I. 271, 755, D. Gnoli *ibid.* 1890 I. 51, 273, *Storia di Pasquino.* The latinized form *Pasquillus* was already *a* 1544 applied both to the author and the pasquinade, in which extended application it was subseq. followed also by *Pasquin.*]

1. The Roman Pasquino (man or statue), on whom pasquinades were fathered; hence, the imaginary personage to whom anonymous lampoons were conventionally ascribed.

1566 (*title*) Pasquine in a Traunce. A Christian and learned Dialogue..Wherunto are added certayne Questions then put forth by Pasquine, to haue beene disputed in the Councell of Trent. 1581 ALLEN *Apol. Eng. Collegs* 97 b, Neither the Old Comedie, nor Pasquino, nor any ruffian or Carneuall-youth in Rome. 1592 WOTTON in *Reliq.* (1685) 680 The Gabell of Sixtus's time, which Pasquin told him of. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 135 At one end of this market place, in a corner of a street opposite to a publike Pallace, is the statua of Pasquin, vpon a wall of a priuate house. 1670 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 209 This Pasquin is an old broken statue .. jeering wits set up here, and father upon poore Messer Pasquino, their Satyrical jeasts, called from him, Pasquinades. 1686 DRYDEN *Addr. Hyden* 2 The Grecian wits, who Satire first began, Were pleasant Pasquins on the life of man. *a* 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II*, I. 283 If Pasquin has seen wittier, he never saw more severe or less delicate lampoons. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 341 The 16th century was indeed Pasquin's palmy time, and in not a few of the rare printed collections of his utterances Protestant polemic ..is mingled. *attrib.* 1582 T. WATSON *Centurie of Loue* Lxxxi, A Pasquine piller erected in the despite of Loue.

† 2. = PASQUINADE, PASQUIL 2. *Obs.*

1611 FLORIO, *Pasquino*, an old statue in Rome on whom all Satires, Pasquins, rayling rimes or libels are fastned and fathered. 1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I* 53 On him some unhappy Wit vented this Pasquin. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 371 Wrote from Rome, the French had caused a pasquin to be fixt reflecting on the pope for conniving at the protestant alliance against his eldest son. *a* 1745 SWIFT *Answ. Sheridan* 32 Wks. 1841 I. 761/1 But enough of this poetry Alexandrine; I hope you will not think this a pasquine.

Hence **Pa·squin** *v. trans.* [= It. *pasquinare* (Florio); F. *pasquiner*], to lampoon, pasquinade.

1682 DRYDEN & LEE *Duke of Guise* Ded., Not .. that any Man delights to see himself pasquin'd and affronted by their inveterate Scribblers.

Pasquinade (pæskwinē·d), *sb.* [ad. It. *pasquinata*: cf. F. *pasquinade*, and see PASQUIN and -ADE.] A lampoon affixed to some public place; a 'squib', libel, lampoon, or piece of satire generally.

[1592 WOTTON in *Reliq.* (1685) 656 A *Pasquinata* set forth against him in form of a Prophesie.] 1658 PHILLIPS, *Pasquinade*, a Satyrical Invective or Libel, savoring of the Pasquin at Rome. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 23 P 4 This Pasquinade made a great Noise in Rome. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 136 The very person who ..contrived the honour of the pasquinade on my back this day. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* VII. i. (1864) 411 The white walls of the barracks were covered with epigrams and pasquinades levelled at Cortez. *attrib.* 1898 BORROW *Rom. Rye* I. 10 A pasquinade picture was stuck up at Rome.

Pasquinade (pæskwinē·d), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To satirize or libel in a pasquinade.

1796 *Sporting Mag.* VII. 312 One of the candidates..has already been pasquinaded. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* i. 5 We dined and voted together, and together pasquinaded our opponents.

Pasquinader (pæskwinē·dəɹ). [f. prec sb. or vb. + -ER 1.] a. A writer of pasquinades. b. (*nonce-use*). A collector of pasquinades.

1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* (1882) 19 He was not a black-letter man..or a pasquinader. 1888 *N. & Q* 7th Ser. V. 511/1 Pasquinaders often maintained that the more hidden the allusion the more terrible the import.

† **Pasquina·do.** *Obs. rare*—1. [See -ADO.] = PASQUINADE *sb.*

1600 O. E. *Rep. Libel* III. Pref. 2 His great practise and skill in Pasquinadoes.

Pasqui·nian, *a. rare.* [See -IAN.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Pasquin; pertaining to a pasquin, satirical.

1796 BURNEY *Mem. Metastasio* I. 189 You have exhausted all your..friendship, in transports of true Pasquinian passion in my defence.

Pass (pas), *sb.*[1] Also 4 pas, pase, 5 paas, 5-6 passe. [In ME. *pas, paas*, a. F. *pas*:—L. *passus* step, pace, track, trace, etc. Orig. the same word as PACE; in later use often associated with PASS *v.*, and thus in some senses not easily separated from PASS *sb.*[2], F. *passe.*]

I. Obs. senses: = PACE, PASSUS.

† 1. Occasional spelling of *pas*, PACE *sb.*[1] (in various senses), q. v.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10970, I and mi wijf on alle tas, Of barne er we passed þe pass [*v.r.* pas]. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VII. 203 Till hym thai zeid a full great pass. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xi. 41 Fra þe kirke of þe sepulcre .. ane aght score passez es þe temple *Domini.* 1625 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* IX. 734 A little pass Beyond our fore-deck from the fall there was.

† 2. A passage (in a narrative or writing); a canto of a poem, a chapter, section, or division of a book; = PACE *sb.*[1] 12, PASSUS.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 161 þus passed is þe first pas of þis pris tale. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 2845 Here a passe endes. 1546 GARDINER *Declar. Art. Joye* 27 So as in thys passe of saynt Paule, saynte Chrisostome is verye dylygente to note and conferme vnto vs. 1553 KENNEDY *Compend. Tract.* iii, It is to be notit of this pas of Scripture abone rehersit. 1573 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. II. 275 In quhilk Act, beside mony utheris passis and clauseis,..it is statute and ordanit [etc.]. 1633 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1817) V. 152/1 Dispensis for ever In all .. heades articles clauseis obleis

ments pointes passis..of the samyn. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* Prol. P 7 A summary view of the cardinal passes of the government of this Kingdom.

II. A passage.

3. A way or opening by which one passes through a region otherwise obstructed or impassable, or through any natural or artificial barrier. *esp.* a. A narrow and difficult or dangerous passage through a mountainous region or over a mountain range; also (less usually) through a forest, marsh, bog, or other impassable ground.

In ME. applied to a road or passage in a wood, over a heath, etc., such as was exposed to ambush, robbery, etc.; in its later application prob. a re-adoption from mod F. *pas.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2519 Þan he broght þam til a pase [*G.* pas] þat men cald in [þat l]and temase [*v.r.* themas]. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 52 In our gat lis Satenas Wit his felawes, als thef in pas. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conc.* 1239 Thefs and outlawes,..Þat hald passes, and robbes and reves Men of þat þai have. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xiv. 300 Þe sexte is a path of pees: ȝe, þorw þe pas of altoun Pouerte myȝte passe withoute peril of robbynge. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 208 Into the pas whanne he was falle, Thembuisschements tobrieken alle. 1538 *St. Papers Hen VIII*, III. 7, I have cut divers passes, and made suche smothe wayes 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.*, *Piedmont* (1685) 205 Pignerol .. a Commodious Pass from France to Italy. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus* (1732) 35 Having gone thro' a very rugged and uneven Pass. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) 226 Glentilt; a pass in the Highlands of Athol, famous for..the dangerous road which runs through it. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* v. iii, The guide, abating of his pace, Led slowly through the pass's jaws. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 388/2 The chief pass of the Lepontian Alps is that of the St. Gothard..The height of the pass is 6890 feet. 1851 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* I. 106 The wooded pass of Alton on the borders of Surrey and Hampshire, which was not disafforested until the end of Henry s reign, was a favourite ambush for outlaws, who there awaited the merchants and their trains of sumpter-horses travelling to or from Winchester.

fig. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 31 But ones as he said he shuld passe the cruell paas of the deth. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 909 But Edith's eager fancy hurried with him Snatch'd thro' the perilous passes of his life.

b. esp. in *Mil.* Such a passage viewed strategically as commanding the entrance into a country or place; hence, by extension, any place which commands or holds the key to such entrance. Also *fig.*, and in various phrases, as *to gain, hold, keep, sell the pass.* †*Pass of arms* [F. *pas d'armes*]: see quot. 1727–41.

1683 KENNETT tr. *Erasm. on Folly* 98 They would be able to keep their Pass and fence off all assault of Conviction. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* v. 108 The City Mohilow on the Dniester, a place of great Importance, as being the pass into Moldavia. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. agst. Woman* Wks. 1730 I. 56 Thus all the unguarded passes of his mind she'll try. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Pass of arms*, in chivalry, a place which the ancient knights undertook to defend, *e.gr.* a bridge, road, &c. which was not to be passed without fighting the person who kept it. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 165 P 2 The passes of the intellect are barred against her by prejudice and passion. 1774 *Chesterfield's Lett.* I. xvii. 74 Horatius Cocles, who alone defended the pass of a bridge against the whole Tuscan army. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. 283 When Philip reached Thermopylæ, he found the pass strongly guarded. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Dec. 7/1 He now warned the men that by accepting the proposal they would be 'selling the pass' for all other trades. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 16 Nov. 5/1 He .. accepted the settlement, and at once fell from his pre-eminence,..being viewed by his followers..as one who had 'sold the pass'.

c. More generally: A way by which to pass or get through; a passage, road, route. Also *fig.*

1608 CHAPMAN *Byron's Trag.* Plays 1873 II. 294 Let your Armie Have the directest passe, it shall goe safe. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* IX. § 92 The force of both counties .. should be drawn to Tiverton, and upon that pass, to fight with the rebels. 1689 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 617 The Danish horse..are ordered to march for Scotland, being the shortest passe for Ireland. 1787 M. CUTLER *Life*, etc. (1888) II. 395 Through the Sandusky and Scioto lies the most common pass from Canada to the Ohio and Mississippi. 1798 BLOOMFIELD *Farmer's Boy, Spring* 302 [He] Sees every pass secur'd, and fences whole.

fig. 1651 N. BACON *Disc Govt. Eng.* II. xvi. (1739) 84 The King and Council seemed to have the sole power .. to open and shut the passes of Trade.

d. A passage across a river; a place at which a river can be crossed by ford, ferry, or, *rarely* a bridge. Now *rare.*

1649–50 CROMWELL *Let. to Lenthall* 15 Feb. in *Carlyle*, Desirous to gain a Pass over the Suir; where indeed we had none but by boat, or when the weather served. 1650 *Ibid.* 2 Apr., By which means we have a good pass over the Barrow, and intercourse between Munster and Leinster. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 384 The royalists chiefest strength consisted in two passes they possessed over the river of Severn. 1718 ROWE tr. *Lucan* I. 815 To guard the Passes of the German Rhine. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. iii. 55 The watch-tower of Peniel, which years afterwards guarded the passes of the Jordan.

e. A navigable channel, esp. at a river's mouth, or in a delta.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 123 The next Morning, with only sending my Servant ashore to acquaint the Rendero, I quitted the Pass. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* (1733) 56 Passes that lead to the City from the Adriatic. 1758 *Ann. Reg.* 109 The greatest part [of the vessels] escaped by running into the pass of Toulinquet. 1817 J. W. HEUSTIS *Phys. Observ. Topog. & Dis. Louisiana* 23 The main branch of the Mississippi has three mouths, or, as they are called, passes. 1895 J. WINSOR *Mississ. Basin* 154 A fort was soon built at the Balize,..on the edge of the Gulf, but which today is nine miles up the pass.

f. Applied to other narrow passages: e.g. in a road or street.

a 1710 POPE *Alley* 2 A narrow pass there is with Houses low. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 454 P 4 While he whipped up James-Street, we drove for King-Street, to save the Pass at St. Martin's Lane. *Ibid.* No. 498 P 2 Till he came to the Pass, which is a Military Term the Brothers of the Whip have given the Strait at St. Clement's Church. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 16 Apr. 7/2 How Royal and Coronation processions got through the Pass is a secret which our London forefathers have taken to their graves.

g. A passage or alley in a church. *Sc. dial.*

1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* xi. (1892) 68 He was going along the pass to shut the door. 1873 GILMOUR *Pen-Fith.* 51 (E. D. D.) William M'Lerie .. steps noiselessly up the 'pass', asking kindly for each as he slips along.

h. A passage for fish over or past a weir.

1861 *Act* 24 & 25 *Vict.* c. 109 § 23 Any Proprietor of a Fishery with the written Consent of the Home Office may attach to every Dam .. a Fish Pass, of such Form and Dimensions as the Home Office may approve. 1867 *Lond. Rev.* 22 June 696/1 To restore our rivers to their former prolific condition, it is indispensable that salmon-passes should be provided. 1899 *Daily News* 4 May 11/2 In 1863 a salmon pass or ladder was made at Wood Mill, with the result that fish were enabled to ascend into the non-tidal waters.

4. *Mining.* (See quots.)

[May perh. belong to PASS *sb.*[3]]

1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2108 After the Ore is landed,..'tis brought .. and unloaded at the head of the Pass (*i e.* 2 or 3 bottom-boards with 2 side-boards sloping-wise) in which the Ore slides down into the Coffer. 1720 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II. s.v., A Frame of Boards consisting of 2 or 3 bottom Boards and two side ones set slope-wise, thro' which the Ore slides down into the Coffer of the Stamping-Mill, for the Tin-works, is called by the Workmen *the Pass.* 1881 in RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*

Pass (pas), *sb.*[2] Forms: 4–7 passe, (6 pas), 7– pass. [Partly a. F. *passe*, f. *passer* to pass; partly immed. from PASS *v.* Not always clearly separable from PASS *sb.*[1], with which, since 1600, and occasionally earlier, it has been identified in spelling.]

I. 1. An act or the fact of passing; passage.

[*a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2978 Þe pepill of þe palais quen þai his passe [*D.* hym passe] saȝe, Rusches vp in a res rynnes in-to chambres.] 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. Chor. 39 Charming the narrow seas To giue you gentle Passe. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 45 In the passe and repasse out of England into Fraunce. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* III. 242 Out of his ample breast, he gave his great voice pass. *Ibid.* IV. 406 He went, and safely had his pass Back to Asopus' flood. *Ibid.* XX. 422 One ear it entered, and made good his pass to th' other ear. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xx. (1739) 38 This privilege of Safe Pass being . ancient and fundamental,..resteth still in force. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* ii. § 31 The Sap moving in the Barque, towards the Pith, through the Insertions, thereinto obtains a pass. 1820 J. CLELAND *Rise Glasgow* 121 There are four or five hundred passes and repasses in the same period. 1844 D. WELSH *Serm.* 186 How dread must be the pass from the unsubstantial fabric of this earthly state to those abodes.

b. Departure from life, death. Also *fig.*

a 1645 FEATLY in *Fuller's Abel Rediv.*, *Reynolds* (1867) II 238 Whose happy pass, agreeable to his godly life, God forbid that any should deplore. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th* III. 134 For Man you smile: Why not smile *at* him too? You share indeed His sudden Pass; but not his constant Pain. 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* III, This pass of human thought, This wilderness of intellectual death

†2. (?) Demeanour, 'walk'; (?) course of action.

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. xii 269 To be honestly appareiled, and accordyngly to vse their passe and conuersacion. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 375 When I perceine your grace, like powre diuine, Hath look'd vpon my passes.

†3. The fact of passing as approved; reputation, estimation; currency. *Obs.*

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man. in Hum.* v. i. 442 Or that their slubberd lines haue current passe, From the fat iudgements of the multitude. 1601 SHAKS *All's W.* II. v. 58, I do know him well, and common speech Giues him a worthy passe.

4. The passing of an examination; *esp.* in a university examination, the attainment of such a standard as satisfies the examiners without entitling the candidate to honours. Often *attrib.*: see 17.

1838 ARNOLD *Let.* in *Life & Corr.* (1844) II. viii. 127 A pass little *go*, or even great *go*, is surely a ridiculous thing, as all that the University expects of a man after some twelve or fourteen years of schooling and lecturing. 1860 M. BURROWS (*title*) Pass and Class: an Oxford Guide-Book through the Courses of Literæ Humaniores, Mathematics, Natural Science, and Law and Modern History. 1874 BURNAND *My time* XXXVI. 388 Honours were out of the question, and a pass we most of us obtained. 1888 J. SOUTHWARD *Pract. Print.* (1884) 199 If, however, there are only three marks or less, there is 'no pass'.

II. That in which the fact of passing is embodied; the condition to or through which anything passes.

†5. Event, issue; completion, accomplishment.

[1481: see 6 b.] 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* I. *Socr.* § 93 n., 38 a, [He] shall easily bryng the same to suche ende, and to such passe and effecte, as he would doone. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 287/2 God will bring all to good passe. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* ciii, To no other passe my verses tend Then of your graces and your gifts to tell. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 11 Wee haue at the length, through the good hand of the Lord vpon vs, brought the worke to that passe that you see. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* ix. 86 By this reckning his consents and his denials come all to one pass.

6. Phrases. (Now somewhat *arch.*)

(Here *to pass* is often regarded as infinitive of the vb.; but see quot. 1549 in a, 1542 in b, and cf. prec.)

a. *To bring to pass* (rarely †*unto pass*): to bring to accomplishment, fulfilment, or realization; to carry out; to accomplish, produce, bring about.

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 1228 A tratyse he deuysid & browght it to pas, Callid *Speculum Principis.* 1530 TINDALE *Gen.* xli. 32 That the thynge is certanly prepared of God, and that God will shortly brynge it to passe. 1538 STARKEY *England* II ii. 195 Thys were a commyn remedy, yf hyt myght be brought to passe. 1539 BIBLE (Great) *Ps.* xxxvii. 5 Commytte thy waye vnto the Lorde, and put thy trust in hym, & he shall brynge it to passe. 1549 LATIMER *1st Serm. bef. Edw. VI* B viij b, Many hath taken in hande to brynge manye thynges vnto passe [*printed* paste]. *c* 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* v. iii, Doe but bring this to passe which thou pretendest. *a* 1634 CHAPMAN *Alphonsus* Plays 1873 III. 225 Huge wonders will Alphonsus bring to pass. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxix. 169 They [faith and sanctity] are not Miracles, but brought to passe by education.

b. *To come to pass*: to come to the event or issue; to be carried out, accomplished, or realized; to turn out in the event, to eventuate; to issue, come about. Also, †*to go to pass.* † *To come well to* (*our*) *pass, to come evil to pass*, to turn out well (for us), to turn out ill.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* xl. (Arb.) 108 The wulf .. threw the foxe al plat vnder hym, whiche cam hym euyl to passe [*Leen's text*, 1479, xli, dat hem seer misuiel] 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 2134 *Magn.* I am Magnyfycence, that somtyme thy maister was. *Lyb.* What, is the worlde thus come to passe? 1526 TINDALE *John* xiii. 19 Nowe tell I you before it come: that when yt is come to passe, ye myght beleve that I am he. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* [xvi. 226 Alas! why dyd not Huon knowe his entente? if he had, the mater had not gone so to passe. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 336 'A man that fleeth will renewe battaill again' is a prouerbiall verse .. by whiche we are warned not .. to be brought in despaire, if some thyng have not well come to our passe. — in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 2 If it had succeded and cum to passe accordyng to my request. 1611 BIBLE *Num.* xi. 23 Thou shalt see now whether my word shall come to pass vnto thee [COVERD. shall be fulfilled in dede], or not. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. vi. § 5 When therefore any Prophets did foretell things and those things did not come to pass, it was a certain evidence of a false Prophet. 1887 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* VI. 121 If the projects foreshadowed by De Maulde had come to pass.

c. quasi-*impers.*, with *it*, and subord. clause. To come to be the fact, to come about, to turn out, to happen (esp. in Scriptural lang.).

1526 TINDALE *Matt.* XI 1 And it came to passe when Iesus had ended his preceptes .. he departed thence. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xxii. 1. 1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 49 After this it came to pass that the Athenians and their confederates fought against the Medes. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 418 P 3 But how comes it to pass, that we should take delight in being terrified or dejected by a Description. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 44 It comes to pass, that those places only, which are situated in the point of divergence .. experience two tides a day.

7. A position or situation in the course of any affair; *esp.* a position, qualified in some way; a critical position, a juncture, a predicament.

Cf. F. *être en belle passe, dans une mauvaise passe*, etc.: see Littré, *Passe* 5 But in Eng app. sometimes associated with PASS *sb.*[1] as if a fig. use of sense 3 a.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 58 Yet all thynges lyke to come to suche a passe. 1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II (1586) 49 b, The worlde is come to this passe, that it counteth ane thing to bee lawfull which is delightfull. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. iii. 14 Him seemed fit that wounded Knight To visite, after this nights perillous passe. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* v. ii. 124 Lord let me neuer haue a cause to sigh, Till I be brought to such a sillie passe. 1610 K. ABBOTT *Old Way* 27 To that desperate passe they are brought by the writings of the authors. 1732 LAW *Serious C.* iv. (ed. 2) 66 To such a pass are we now come. 1822 SHELLEY *Triumph Life* 302 How and by what paths I have been brought To this dread pass. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Fr. Wines & Vol.* vi. 98 Where is the patriotism of bringing things to this pass? 1894 C. N. ROBINSON *Brit. Fleet* 9 Neglecting, at this critical pass, to secure the maritime approaches to his realm.

†b. *To pass.* (?) To (proper) position; in position. [Cf. Du. *te passe.* But see WELL *to pass.*]

c 1595 CAPT. WYATT *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 58 Her ordinance lyinge well to pass, shee went as upright as a church. 1644 NYE *Gunnery* II. (1670) 5 If the first shot had struck under the Mark, then bring the Peece in all points as before to passe.

III. Permission or authorization to pass.

8. 'Permission to go or come anywhere' (J); *esp.* a written permission to pass into, out of, or through a country or place, or between places within a country; a passport; also, a document authorizing the holder to pass, *e.g.* through the lines of an army; authorization or leave to pass.

1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 936 He cast to leave The Court, not asking any passe or leave. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 472 They shall haue a letter of passe giuen vnto them. *a* 1604 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 120 To give him Passe to seek adventures in some forraigne country. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. § 44 He had given passes to many obscure persons, to go into and return out of that kingdom. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 3 Apr., The Dutch have ordered a passe to be sent for our Commissioners. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1754) 9 To get Passes and Certificates of Health.. for, without these, there was no being admitted to pass thro' the Towns. 1798 NELSON *Let.* 27 Oct. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) III. 163, I am much displeased that you should grant Passes to the Ships of any Power with whom we are at War. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Pass*, or *Passport*, a permission granted by any state to a vessel, to navigate in some particular sea without molestation. 1900 [see 17 a].

b. *Mil.* (See quots.)

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 253 No souldier should bee discharged but by Passe from the Lord Deputie, Principall Gouernour, or chiefe Commanders. 1853 STOCQUELER *Mil. Encycl., Pass*,..also a certificate of leave of absence to a soldier for a short period. 1867 *Times* 28 Sept. 7/3 Passes to remain out after hours for well-conducted soldiers.

† c. An order passing a pauper to his or her parish; 'an order by which vagrants or impotent persons are sent to their place of abode' (J.). *Obs.*

1646-7 in Swayne *Sarum Church-w. Acc.* (1896) 325 Pore woman traveling from Ireland by passe, *4d.* 1743-4 *Act* 17 *Geo. II*, c. 5 Incorrigible rogues..who being apprehended.. refuse to go before a magistrate, or to be examined on oath, or to be conveyed by a pass. 1786 *Pilton Churchw. Acc.* in *Notes & Gleanings* (Exeter) II. 37/2 Paid a woman that had a Pass to Wexford in Ireland *os. 6d.*

d. A document or ticket authorizing the holder to travel free on a railway, etc. Usually *free pass.*

e. A ticket or order giving free admission to a theatre or the like.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Pass* .. a free journey-ticket on a railway; an unpaid admission to a place of amusement. 1871 M. COLLINS *Marg. & Merch.* II. ix. 270 He has..railway-passes. 1894 [see FREE *a.* 32].

IV. The causing of something to pass.

9. *Fencing.* The act of passing the sword or rapier; a lunge, a thrust; a round or bout of fencing.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. i. 233 In these times you stand on distance: your Passes, Stocadoes, and I know not what. 1602 — *Ham.* v. ii. 173 In a dozen passes between yourself and him, he shall not exceed you three hits. 1678 OTWAY *Friendship in F.* I. i, I put by his Pass, clos'd with him and threw up his Heel's. 1692 SIR W. HOPE *Fencing Master* (ed. 2) 79 A Pass is that with which a man goeth quite by, and behind his adversary; the second kind which is called a Pass (but improperly) is that with which a Man goeth only close to his Adversary, and commandeth his Sword. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* vii. M.'s Wks (1851) 173 You lie every where so open to blows, that if any one were .. to make a Pass at any part of you, he could hardly miss. 1752 YOUNG *Brothers* IV. i, Thy bloody pass cleave thro'thy brother's breast. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* vi, He drew his..sword and made a pass at Mr. Sicklop.

† b. *fig.* A sally of wit; a witty thrust or stroke: in phrases *pass of pate, wit. Obs.*

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 244 Steale by line and leuell is an excellent passe of pate. 1828 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II. viii (1869) 173 This is a curious pass of wit.

10. The manipulation of a juggler; the transference or changing of the position of anything by sleight of hand, or the like; a trick.

To make the pass (in card tricks), to alter the position of the cards in the pack, by dexterously bringing the lower cards to the top, or shifting the top or bottom card.

1599 MINSHEU *Span. Dict.*, *Passa*, as *juego de Passa*, iuglers playing passe and repasse. 1814 BYRON *Diary* 8 Apr., He will yet play them a pass. *c* 1821 *Philosoph. Recreations* 97 No. 151 How to make the Pass [i.e. with cards—a full description]. 1836 MARRYAT *Japhet* xi, For hours and hours was I employed by his directions in what is called 'making the pass' with a pack of cards, as almost all tricks on cards depend upon your dexterity in this manœuvre. 1859 WRAXALL tr. *R. Houdin* iv. 38 He performed the most difficult 'passes' with a coolness no one would expect him to possess. 1861 *Boy's Own Conj. Bk.* 94 As..a friend is not always present who can perform the pass, I will endeavour to describe it. 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 346/1 To make the Pass (*sauter la coupe*).

11. A passing of the hands over or along anything; manipulation; esp. in Mesmerism.

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxiii, Alexis, after a few passes from Dr. Elliotson, despises pain, reads with the back of his head. 1851 H. MAYO *Pop. Superstit.* (ed. 2) 180 The employment of mesmeric passes..as a local means of tranquillising the nervous sensibility. 1874 CARPENTER *Mental Phys.* II. xiv. (1879) 553 The delusion was kept up by a frequent recourse to 'passes', resembling those of the Mesmerists.

12. *Football, Lacrosse, Hockey*, etc. A transference of the ball by one of the players to another on his own side.

1891 *Lock to Lock Times* 24 Oct. 16/2 L. who took the ball well from a difficult pass by C. secured a try after a capital run. 1894 *Badminton Libr., Football (Assoc.)* 109 Inside forwards..must, like the outsides, be on the look-out for making a pass to the opposite wing. *Ibid.* (*Rugby*) 332 Some of the leading clubs soon discovered that for a 'pass' to be accurate it must be short.

13. In a rolling-mill: 'A single passage of a plate or bar between the rolls' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Pass*..When the bar passes 'on the flat' it is called a *flatting-pass*; if 'on the edge', an *edging-pass.*

V. † 14. An iron ring through which the ball was driven in the game of PALL-MALL. [F. *passe.*]

1611 COTGR., *Leve*, a Mallet .. wherewith the bowle is raysed, and cast through the Passe at Palemaille. 1727 BAILEY vol. II. s. v. *Mall*, The Ball is struck..so as to run through an iron Arch at the End of a long Alley .. This Arch is call'd the Pass.

15. The aperture formed by the corresponding grooves in a rolling-mill.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1635/1 The pass is so formed as to give the required shape to the metal rolled therethrough.

16. More fully *pass-hemp*: the third quality of Russian hemp, next to *outshot.*

1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* V. iii. 87 There is another Sort from Russia, .. called Pass-hemp, which is a very shaggy, coarse, cheap Sort, used altogether for Roping. 1811 [see OUTSHOT 3]. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Pass*, a name for the third classification or quality of Russian hemp. 1886 W. A. HARRIS *Techn. Dict. Fire-Insurance, Pass-hemp.*

VI. 17. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. *attrib.*: (*a*) relating to the passing of an examination (sense 4), *pass degree, divinity, examination, schools*, etc.; (*b*) relating to the issue of passes (sense 8), *pass-form, inspector, law, warrant*, etc.

1838 [see 4]. 1853 'C. BEDE' *Verdant Green* xii, He had gone to a farewell pass-party. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Organis.* vi. § 2. 236 When a pass-examination was instituted. *Ibid.* 238 The university should cease the pass-business altogether. *Ibid.* 239 It is not possible, nor is it proposed, that such a measure as the abolition of the pass-degree should be taken at once. 1883 *Times* 1 June 4 Some pass-examiner .. set a continuity of traps .. whereby the unwary examinee was brought to grief. 1890 *Spectator* 5 Apr., We quite see the use of a pass examination in health for all appointments, because the State does not want to be burdened with invalids. 1891 *Daily News* 8 Dec. 3/2 The pass-schools are once more upon us, and the pass-men in their white ties monopolize the High-street after breakfast and lunch. 1900 *Ibid.* 23 Feb. 6/4 He also bribed the 'pass inspectors', whose business it was to see natives had proper passes.

b. Special combs.: † **pass-bank, pass-boat**, see quots.; **pass-box**, a box for transferring cartridges from the magazine to the guns on the field; **pass-check**, a ticket of admission to a place of entertainment allowing the holder to withdraw and re-enter (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858); **pass-door**, a door of communication between the stage and the house in theatres; † **pass-gilt** (*Sc.*), 'current money'; **pass-hemp**, see sense 16; **pass-holder**, one who holds a 'pass' to a theatre, etc. (Simmonds 1858); **pass-note**, 'a certificate from an employer that the bearer has regularly left his last employment' (Webster Suppl. 1879); † **pass-penny**, the obolus placed by the ancient Greeks on the tongue of the dead to pay their fare over the Styx; **pass-shooting** (*U. S.*), the shooting of wild ducks as they pass to and from the feeding-grounds in autumn; **pass-ticket**, a ticket empowering the holder to pass in (or out); **pass-warrant**, see quot; **pass-woman**, a woman-student who passes an examination without honours: cf. PASSMAN. Also PASS-MASTER.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, **Pass-bank*, the Stock or Fund thereto belonging [i. e. to the game of passage]; also the playing Place Cut out in the Ground almost Cock-pit wides. 1721 in BAILEY. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Pass-boat*, a broad, flat-bottomed boat. A *flat* or *punt.* 1856 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) I. 431 The wall dividing the front from the stage still remained, and the iron *pass-doors stood ajar. 1657 *Records of Elgin* (New Spald. Cl.) I. 300 Money not *pasguilt. The officers are ordained to advertise the inhabitants not to receive this newe brought in base couper coyne. 1659 W. GUTHRIE *Chr. Gt. Interest* II. (1724) 169 His Prayers, his other Service done to God, his Alms-deeds, &c. are not Pass-gilt before God, since they came not from a right Principle in his Heart..his sacrifices have been an abomination. 1657 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* II. 50 Whether the Ægyptians also were wont to put a *Passe-penny in the mouth of the dead. 1877 C. HALLOCK *Sportsm. Gas.* 204 Another method is *pass shooting; that is, standing .. in belts of woods, over which the birds fly when travelling in their afternoon flights to the roosting and feeding grounds. 1762 *Ann. Reg.* 229 The friendship of Mr. Rolles, who had procured me a *pass ticket, as they call it, enabled me to be present both in the hall and the abbey. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 401/2 Paupers who have no settlement must be maintained by the parish in which they happen to be, as casual poor, unless they were born in Scotland or Ireland, or in the islands of Man, Jersey, or Guernsey, in which case they are to be taken under a *pass warrant of two justices to their own country. 1896 *Westm. Gas.* 13 Feb. 1/3 One of the resolutions .. proposes that only women who have taken honours..shall be eligible for the degree, a diploma being offered to the '*passwoman' in lieu thereof. 1900 G. C. BRODRICK *Mem. & Impressions* 349 If there should ever be a large influx of pass-women of the same type as pass-men..difficulties of discipline will be greatly aggravated.

† **Pass**, *sb.*[3] *Obs. rare.* Also 5 **passe**. [adl. L. *passum* raisin-wine, made from dried grapes, neuter of *passus* spread out, (of fruit) spread out to dry, dried, pa. pple. of *pandĕre* to spread: cf. *uvæ passæ* raisins.] Raisin-wine; also attrib. **pass-wine.** Now in L. form **passum.**

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XI. 491 Now passe is maad that Affryk vseth make Aforn vyndage. 1672 CHARENTE *Lett. Customs Mauritania* 37 They..are forc'd to make use of Pass-wine, or Raisin-wine, for they call Raisin of the sun Pass, it is a white Wine, but muddy. [1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Passum*, Raisin-wine. 1841 SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 381 The passum was made from raisins.]

Pass (pɑs), *v.* Forms: 3-5 **passe**(n, (3 **passi**, 3-5 **-y**, 4 **paci, pasi, -ye**, 4-5 **pa syn, pacyn**), 3-7 **passe**, (4 **pasce**, 4-6 **pas, pase, pace**), 4- **pass.** Pa. t. and pple. **passed, past** (now rarely as pa. t.); also 4 **paced, pased**, 4-6 *Sc.* **passit**; 3-5 **ipassed, ipast**, 4-6 **ypassed, ypast.** [a. F. *passer* (11th c. in Littré, Hatz.-Darm.), a Com. Romanic vb.; in Pr. *passar*, Sp. *pasar*, It. *passare*:—late pop.L. **passāre* (med.L. in Du Cange, with derivs. of 11th c.), f. *pass-us* step, pace, track (Pass *sb.*[1]). The primary signification was thus 'to step, pace, walk', but already in 11th c. OF. it had come to denote progression or moving on from place to place. *Pass* and *pace* are the same word, the forms having been in later times differentiated, and *pace* restricted to those senses which are akin to or derived from PACE *sb.*, while *pass* has been retained for the other original senses and the newer ones developed from them.]

In Eng. *pass* has become the most general verb expressing onward motion; *passing* may consist in going, running, riding, flying, swimming, sailing, floating, gliding, or in being carried, drawn, driven, impelled, or moved on, in any way. In many cases the intrans. sense can be expressed by *go*, especially when construed with, or extended by, prepositions or adverbs expressing varieties of direction, etc.; but it can be used in many transferred senses in which *go* is inapplicable; e.g. to *pass* into a new state or condition, or to a new subject. It differs from *move* in expressing the effect rather than the action. Without any prepositional or adverbial extension, the original and intrans. use is now chiefly confined to branches V and VI, being otherwise less frequent than the derived trans. and causal uses in B and C.

As in other intrans. vbs. of motion (*go, come, depart*, etc.), the perfect of resultant condition had originally the auxiliary *be* (he *is* passed, they *were* passed): cf. sense 1, quot. *c* 1380, 1 b, 14.., 2, *c* 1400, etc. This was sometimes retained even when *pass* was transitive: cf. sense 34, quot. 1375; 38, quots. 14.., 1526, etc. Hence arose the later PAST *prep.*, q. v.

A. Intransitive uses.

I. To go, proceed, move onward.

1. To go on, move onward, proceed; to make one's way. Now usually with some preposition, adv., or advb. extension = *go* (with same extension).

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4498, & vor to passy vorþ þe mouns he ȝarkede uaste is route. *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* 2043 (MS. A) Euer a was passaunt, Til a com to Mombraunt. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2026 Wan þay weren alle yn y-paste. Florippe bet schitte þe dore faste. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q* xxii, Out of my contree..Be se to pas, tuke I myn auenture. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 178 He understude nocht that he suld pas be see..and thare sa mony..that may pas land gate. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Ded. 6 Ther durst none of that grit companye pas bakuart nor forduart. 1593 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, II. i. 69 Most part of all this Night..I was imploy'd in passing to and fro, About relieuing of the Centinels. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 1031 A Bridge..by which the Spirits perverse With easie intercourse pass to and fro. 1727 GAY *Fables* L. xv. 7 But where he past, he terror threw.

b. With advb. accusative, expressing route or distance, as *to pass that way, to pass a mile*, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8806 Quen he moght pass nanoþer gatt. 14.. *Sir Beues* 89/1725+7 (MS. C) When he was paste a myle fro Damaske. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 570 Seir gaitis pas thay, Baith to Paris in fay. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. ii. 6 For never wight he lets to passe that way Over his Bridge,..But he him makes his passage-penny pay. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 93 After I was passed a few miles from Vercellis, I came into the Dukedome of Milan. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* I. 183 She once had past that way.

c. Of something inanimate or involuntary: To move on under any force, to be moved, carried, conveyed, transported, impelled onward; to flow as water, a stream, etc.

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 140 From perlese paradis passeþ þe stronde. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. vii. 80 If the water do. passe aboue the gyrdlesteed, they haue a hundred Aspres. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 146 A bridge.. with three Arches, vnder which the boates passe. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 177 That the Pole may..pass from one Puppet to the other, as the Work may require. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xv, The river was gay with boats passing to that city. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 21 No official accounts having been kept of the quantity or value of the articles passing between the two countries. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 23 While the rheophore is thus placed and the current still passing, the patient should be made to exercise these muscles.

d. Of a line, string, path, etc.: To extend or be continued, to have its course, 'run'.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 220 Each two Centers..shall have an imaginary Axis pass between them. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 439 A Diameter of the Ellipse, passing thro' the given Points *B* and *A*. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 254 *note*, Two strong ropes, one passing from the head of the shears..to the rocks. 1813 HOBHOUSE *Journey* 485 The path passes round a bay, where there is a solitary cottage. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 297 Branch bundles passing down through the cortex.

e. To proceed or go on in narration, consideration, or action. Now usually *pass on*: see 65 a.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 265 But hit were alle to longe to rede The names and therefore I pace. *c* 1386 — *Prol.* 36 Er that I ferther in this tale pace. 1563 SHUTE *Archit.* F ij, The whiche pillor of 60. foote in height shalbe deuided into .9. partes, where of the Epistilium occupieth..one such part, and so passing forward as necessitie shall requyre in order as is before mentioned. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. viii. 42, I will not passe further without first making a..description of the yle. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 309 One being finished, we immediately passe to another. 1899 F. HARRISON *Tennyson, Ruskin, Mill*, etc. i. 10 So far we have been considering the lyrical form of the *In Memoriam*...We pass to its substance.

2. With reference to place or object of destination. Chiefly with *to* (*unto, into*).

c 1350 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 75 Till araby sone gan he pas. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 77 To Penaunce and to pilgrimage I wol passe with þis opure. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 212 [It] stant eke in so Juste a place That every soune mot to hyt pace. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 3606 Now ben thei alle to batayle paste. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 1034 (Trin.) A welle.. þat reinneþ out of foure stremes Passynge into dyuerse remes. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 21 Democles.. elected two of his chiefe Lordes to passe vnto Delphos. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* IX. 334 This riuer taking his originall from mount Atlas..passeth southward. 1782

A. MONRO *Anat. Bones, Nerves*, etc. 15 The marrow passes into the articular cavities. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 326 She rose..And past into the little garth beyond.

b. Of spiritual destination; esp. in *to pass to God, heaven*, etc.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 330 Þet we moten þuruh rudi scheome passen to þe heouene. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxviii. (*Adrian*) 150, I sal cume .. & cal þe .. to pass to God quhen we are bone. 1453 *Paston Lett.* I. 256 He passyd to God on Monday last past, at xj. of the clok befor none. 1517 *Knaresborough Wills* (Surtees) I. 6 All my good freindes passyd to the mercie of God. 1602 SHAKS. *Hamlet* I. ii. 73 All that liues must dye, Passing through Nature, to Eternity. 1859 TENNYSON *Guinevere* 690 She..past To where beyond these voices there is peace.

II. To go about, circulate, have currency (in some capacity or character).

†3. To go about, to travel; to move about, be astir, be alive and active. *To pass on earth* (*mold*), to have one's active being, to exist: cf. GO *v.* B. I b.

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 741 Whi fauure ȝe þanne falce godus, and folliche seggen þat þei han power of peple þat paȝen on molde? 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. I. 7 þe moste parti of þe peple þat passeþ nou on erþe. 1393 *Ibid.* C. vii. 67 Hadde he wysshes at wille, Sholde no lyf lyuye, þat on his londe passede. 1561 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 162 That na skipparis, marineris, nor utheris pass in cumpany with thame. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 45 He did his Apostillis teiche, Throw all the warld for to pas, And till all Creature for to preiche. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. i. 114 Yong men .. passing as I haue said, in the nightes to goe about the streetes.

†b. *Well to pass*, well to do, well off (cf. †*well to live*) *Obs.*: see WELL *adv.*

4. To be handed round or about; to circulate, be in circulation, be current, have currency. *To pass current* (†*for current*): see CURRENT *a* 8.

1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 65 Vpstart reformers conueting to haue newe opinions passe vnder their names. 1639 T. BRUGIS tr. *Camus' Moral Relat.* 248 This foolish and false rule of honour, which passeth among the Nobility and Gentry of France. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* VI. (1734) II. 101 Our money they thought would not pass, and so the Markets would not be furnished. 1732 SWIFT *On Death Dr. Swift* 189 And then, to make them pass the glibber, Revised by Tibbalds, Moore, and Cibber. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* III. iii *song*, Let the toast pass, drink to the lass. 1810 SIR A. BOSWELL *Edinburgh* xiii, From hand to hand the whirling halfpence pass. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* I. i 3 The coinage of Constantinople passed over the greater part of the Eastern world. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 13 Mar. 5/2 A certain quantity of paper engraved and signed so as to pass instead of gold.

5. *To pass for, as*: to be accepted as equivalent to; to be taken for; to be accepted, received, or held in repute as. Often with the implication of being something else.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. ii. 61 God made him, and therefore let him passe for a man. 1607 MIDDLETON *Michaelm. Term* II. iii. 289, I might make my bond pass for a hundred pound i' th' city. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. ii. § 17 Had Lucretius been only a Poet, this might have passed for a handsomly described Fable. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 29/1 The Double Rose Noble..passes for thirty nine or Forty shillings. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 1 P 5, I ..sometimes pass for a Jew in the Assembly of Stock-jobbers at Jonathan's. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* IX. vii. P 1 You pass for a kind-hearted gentleman. 1870 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 2) I. App. 604 Something happened..which at least passed for a regular election. 1884 H. SPENCER *Man v. State, New Toryism* 1 Most of those who now pass as Liberals, are Tories of a new type.

b. *To pass by*: to be currently known by (a name or appellation).

1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II App. iii. 518 Davis..discovered the Straits which pass by his name. *Ibid.* (1806) IV. lix. 400 A low room, which passed by the appellation of 'hell'. 1894 HUXLEY *Evol. & Ethics* Prolegom. 13 That progressive modification of civilisation which passes by the name of the 'evolution of society'.

c. *To pass on, upon*: to impose upon; to gain credit with.

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 1202 'Tis true, I thought the Trick would pass Upon a Woman well enough. *a* 1680 — *Rem.* (1759 I. 229 Illiterate Dunces undiscern'd Pass on the Rabble for the learn'd. 1738 tr. *Guazzo's Art Conversation* 102, I am now sensible that you have passed upon me very pleasantly. 1782 C. JOHNSTON *Hist. J. Juniper* I. 193 This imposition was too gross to pass upon him. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) V. 60 Such modes of speaking as would not pass for reasons upon any body.

III. To go from one to another, be transferred.

6. To go or be transported from one place or set of circumstances to another. (Usually with prep.) *Hey pass!* a conjurer's exclamation, professing to order something to go from one place to another.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 8 Fowheles..þat passes fra a land to a-nothire. 1573-80 BARET *Alv.* P 163 A griefe passed from the side into the heart. 1727 GAY *Fables* I. xlii. 35 'See this bank-note, observe the blessing: Breathe on the bill'. Heigh! pass! 'tis gone. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. iv 248 Nothing..is more common than to pass, in descending a mountain, from snow to rain.

7. To undergo transition from one form or state to another, 'to be changed by regular gradations' (J.); to undergo chemical, mineralogical, structural, or other gradual conversion *into*.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1583 *Hypsip.*, And from forme in to forme it [matter] passyn may. 1618 CHAPMAN *Hesiod* I. 197 Jove's will was, The good should into heavenly natures pass. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* III. 5 That which is a fifth shall pass into a third. 1720 BERKELEY *Prine. Hum. Knowl.* § 104 Ancient and rooted prejudices do often pass into principles. 1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 197 It is said that peat has been discovered passing into mineral coal. 1851 WRIGHT *Richardson's Geol.* 126 Thus granite passes through syenite and greenstone into basalt, and this last to pitchstone. 1854 BREWSTER *More Worlds* xv. 228 Our Earth passed from a state of chaos into an orderly world. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. ii. iii. 179 The hatred of theologians has passed into a proverb. 1872 B. STEWART *Heat* (ed. 2) § 84 A substance passes from the solid to the liquid state. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 595 The patient then passes into a severe general lichen, after the ordinary type.

8. *Law.* Of property: To be conveyed *to* a person; to go by conveyance, or come by inheritance *to, into the hands of*.

1429 *Rolls Parlt.* IV. 344/1 Neyther be colour or occasion of feffement or of yeft of gode moeble passede be Dede, nor other wyse. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. 404 The ȝifte so mad to him passid into him fulli and hooli. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 47 At the rente and service..bee incidences to the reversion and passe by the graunte of reversion. 1611 BIBLE *Num.* xxvii. 7 Thou shalt cause the inheritance of their father to passe vnto them. 1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* iii. § 204. 91 If liverie and seisin bee made unto the Monke..nothing shall passe thereby. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 51 The advowson passed, because it was clearly referred to in the grant. 1883 *Law Times Rep.* XLIX. 337/1 There is no case in which the benefit of a personal covenant, not assignable on the face of it, has been held to pass by assignment.

9. To be uttered between two (or more) persons mutually; to be interchanged or transacted, as discourse, communications, letters, mutual offices.

1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 91 Remember yet the friendly wordes, ypast betweene vs twaine. *c* 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* II. 462 Here must no speeches passe, nor swords be drawne. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. v 63 Now M. Broome, you come to know What hath past betweene me, and Fords wife. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No 263 P 5 Two Letters which passed between a Mother and Son very lately. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* v, I know what has past between you. 1819 SHELLEY *Julian & Maddalo* 158 The Count entered. Salutations passed. 1885 *Gd. Words* 258/2 Then, by-and-by, the vesper bells at ten ring out from the steeple,..some moral reflections pass.

IV. With reference to place left: To go away.

10. To go away; to go forth, depart, remove *from* (†*of, off*) a place, thing, or person. Of a thing: To be taken away or removed (*from*).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13731 Giue vs þi dome, and lat vs pas. *c* 1330 *King of Tars* 49 That schul ye witen ar ye pase. 13 *Cursor M.* 4001 (Gött) If þu will þai sal pace, And cum nohut in his hand pereas. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* I. 239 And shortly of this thyng to pace. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1896 Pas fro my presence payne of þi lyffe. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1483 Fro the wyld bestis gan he passe To an hye hyll. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 147 To pas of the contree. 1530 PALSGR. 653/2, I passe, I go forthe or away, *je passe*. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* xxvi. 39 If it be possible, let this cup passe from me. 1819 BYRON *Juan* II. cx, The sand Swam round and round, and all his senses pass'd. 1879 E. ARNOLD *Lt. Asia* III. (1883) 66 The holy man..made The eight prostrations,..Then turned and passed.

†b. *To pass one's way*: to depart. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xi. (*Symon & Judas*) 384 Þane þe apostolis can assay owt of þe land to pass þar way. *Ibid.* xxxiii (*George*) 346 [He] lape one horse & passit his way. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 184 In pess lete thame pass thar vay. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 387 That we may frely passen forth oure way. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 771 And hys way fast ageyn dyd pase.

c. *fig.* To depart, diverge *from* a course, practice, principle; *to pass from* (†*of*) = to leave, abandon, forsake; †*to pass of wit*, to go out of one's wits.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8688 Sum walt into wodenes, & of wit past. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. 176 A man leueth..and passith fro that that he hath toke upon him to kepe as lawe of God. 1497 BP. ALCOCK *Mons Perfect.* C iij, As a henne yt passeth fro her egges & suffre them to be colde. 1777 WATSON *Philip II*, I. x. 285 Intreating him..to pass from the other taxes.

11. To depart from this life, decease, die. a. with various extensions, as *to pass hence*, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17019 Þe..wittes five..all sal be tint er saul pas. *a* 1330 *Roland & V.* 130 To sende him mijt & space,..Er he hennes passe. *c* 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* 295 (MS. B) And for þo soules þat hethen are past. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 72 The sowlys that passyn hens out of this world. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* Pref. 74 Lyk to our faythfull pastors past befoir. 1623 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, IV. ii. 162 His long trouble now is passing Out of this world. 1872 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 153 No handful of earth shall bury me, pass'd to the shadows. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. vii. 237 There passed from among us a man who held a high..position in English literature.

b. *simply.* Now *arch.* or *dial.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 214 Non ne wot huanne he ssel sterue ne huanne he ssel paci. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 486 Myn harm I wol confessen er I pace. 1418 in *E. E. Wills* (1883) 38 ȝif þat I passe Rather þan sche. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. iii. 25 Disturbe him not, let him passe peaceably. 1605 — *Lear* V. iii. 314 Vex not his ghost, O let him passe. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lx, He past; a soul of nobler tone. 1878 SELBY *Stein* III. 360 About 6 o'clock [he] was seen to turn on his left side, breathe a deep sigh, and pass.

V. To go by, move past.

12. To go by. Now the leading intransitive sense of the simple verb. (Not in J.)

c 1320 *Sir Beues* 849 (MS. A) A wende þasi in grip & pes, þe stiward cride: 'Leiþ on & sles'. *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 219 An olde knyst that may hur lede, Tylle sche be paste. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 99 Ther passed a theef byfore alexandre. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Ded. 6 The hagbutaris past neir to the camp of ther enemeis. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* xvi. 10 Againe Iesse made seuen of his sonnes to passe before Samuel. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4445/3 The Right of the Foot .., pass'd yesterday in Review before his Grace. 1842 TENNYSON *Voyage* vi, And hills and scarlet-mingled woods Glow'd for a moment as we past. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* III. ii. 105 At a distance I Have seen thee pass. *Mod.* Allow me to pass, please. Looking on as the procession passed.

b. Of things: To be moved, conveyed, impelled past; to flow past. Also *fig.*

13.. *K. Alis.* 2192 That launce paced without harme: Ac Alisaundre him smot thorugh the brest. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xii. 14 At the beginning of the valley passe two smal riuers. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ii. 22 And high hath set his throne where Tiberis doth pass. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. ii. 38 My Lord stand backe, and let the Coffin passe. 1596 — 1 *Hen. IV*, IV. i. 95 The nimble-footed Mad-Cap, Prince of Wales, .that daft the World aside, And bid it passe. *a* 1689 MRS. BEHN *Dream*, The grove was gloomy all around, Murmuring the stream did pass. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* I. vi, Gay castles in the clouds that pass. 1836 J. H. NEWMAN *Prayer* ii. in *Lyra Apost.* (1849) 65 The pageant of a kingdom vast, And things unutterable, past Before the Prophet's eye.

c. With various complementary adjs., mostly of negative meaning, as *to pass unheeded, unnoticed*, etc. *lit.* and *fig.*

1607 MIDDLETON *Michaelm. Term* II. i. 109 Do I pass altogether unnoted, think you? 1624 QUARLES *Div. Poems, Sion's Sonn.* (1717) 382 Those crimes Which past unthought of in my prosp'rous times. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) I. i. 13 It is done every day, and passes unregarded. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 317 Nor unnoted pass The sycamore, capricious in attire. 1809 BYRON *Eng. Bards & Sc. Rev.* 255 Shall gentle Coleridge pass unnoticed here?

13. Of time and temporal things, conditions, etc.:

a. Of time: To elapse, glide by, come to an end.

13.. R. GLOUC. (Rolls) App. XX. 578 Twelf hundred & sixtene þer to ȝeres were ipassed, ar þis were ido. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 410 And vigilies and fastyng dayes alle þise late I passe, And ligge abedde in lenten. 1338 WYCLIF *Job* xvii 11 Mi daies ben passid. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. 84 The first day passed without any thing doyng. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 82 More Ages..Than have from Tithon past to Cæsar's Days. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. i. Wks. 1874 I. 42 If the husbandman lets his seedtime pass without sowing, the whole year is lost to him. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* V. x, The first few days..appear to pass very slowly. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. iv. 148 As we advance in age so do the years pass more rapidly. *Mod.* Make haste; time passes!

b. Of things in time.

13.. *Cursor M.* 27630 If þou be fair, it passes sone. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xxi. 33 Heuene and erthe schulen passe: but my wordis schulen not passe. 1502 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* I. xx. 169 The worlde passeth with all his pleasaunt delites. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 75 So passeth, in the passing of a day, Of mortall life the leafe, the bud, the flowre. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 453 Not to let th'occasion pass. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* II. 20 Beauty's a Charm, but soon the Charm will pass. *a* 1771 GRAY *Song* to Skies serene Speak not always winter past. 1841 JAMES *Brigand* i, Thus passed the earlier part of the day's journey. 1882 TENNYSON *To Virgil* vii, Kings and realms that pass to rise no more.

VI. To go or get through.

14. To go or get through (esp. by a narrow or contracted passage, or in face of obstructions and difficulties); to have, obtain, or force passage, to make one's way. Also of things.

c 1320 *Sir Beues* 4417 (MS. A) To Iesu he made his praiere..þat he moste pase wiþ is lif, To sen is children and is wif. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 70 What thyng sall passe qwyte. And be noght in this snarres tane. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11149 The yates..þai stake,.. Neuer in purpos with prise to pas at hom efte. 1509 *Act* 1 *Hen. VIII*, c. 9 *Preamble*, The Kynges Subgiectes shal nott..passe on horseblacke..nor on fote by that way. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xv. 129 Through which narrow streights, Alexander..made his armie to passe. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. i. 290 *Mut.* My Lord you passe not heere. *Tit.* What villaine Boy, bar'st me my way in Rome? 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 485 And they who to be sure of Paradise Dying put on the weeds of Dominic Or in Franciscan think to pass disguis'd. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s.v., [At] Billiards, when the Ball goes through the Court or Porch, it is said to pass. 1879 E. ARNOLD *Lt. Asia* III. (1883) 80 At the gates he set A triple guard, and bade no man should pass By day or night, issuing or entering in.

fig. 1563-7 BUCHANAN *Reform. St. Androis* Wks. (1892) 12 No man salbe admittit..to the philosophie that has nocht passit be the first or second classe of humanite.

†b. To make the passage of a channel or sea.

1588 B. C. in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 135 From Dunkerke is lately come to Lisbone a smale shipp..having passed in vij daies. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 102 A hundred small vessels..which came from Cananor and the coasts of Malabar, and had pass'd, notwithstanding the blockhouse of Dutch vessels.

c. Of things: e.g. to be admitted through a customs barrier.

1637 *Star Chamb. Decree* § 6 in *Milton's Areop.* (Arb.) 12 Nor shall any Searcher, Wayter, or other Officer belonging to the Custome-house,..suffer the same to passe. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 115 The officers of the customs allowed the superstitious garments and trinkets to pass.

d. To go through a duct; to be voided.

1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* I. vi. (1735) 17 Such [substances] whose Tenacity exceeds the Powers of Digestion, will neither pass nor be converted into Aliment. 1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 480 When a bougie can readily pass, there is no necessity for using any other method. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 181 If large quantities are given, much passes by the bowels. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 233 The patient was progressing satisfactorily, save that ..the button had not passed.

15. To be allowed or not stopped by a censor, to go uncensured; to go without check or challenge; to be tolerated or allowed to serve the purpose; to be successful as an expedient or trick; to 'go down', to 'do'; to pass muster.

13 . *Cursor M.* 28707 (Cott.) For quen a sin was wroken sua, Hu sal he passe has hundret ma. 1565 Abp. Parker in *Let. Lit. Men* (Camden) 28 We thinke it maye so passe well ynoughe. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, Prol. 11 Those that come to see Onely a show or two, and so a gree The Play may passe. 1672 Wycherley *Love in a Wood* v. iii, Indeed and indeed, the trick will not pass, Jonas. 1781 Cowper *Wks* (1837) XV. 92, I never suffer a line to pass till I have made it as good as I can. *a* 1850 Rossetti *Dante & Circ.* i. (1874) 108 This sonnet..might be divided yet more nicely, and made yet clearer; but this division may pass. 1876 Ouida *Winter City* vi. 130 Pranks that pass in a palace, though the police would interfere in a dancing garden.

16. To be allowed and approved by a court, legislature, or deliberative body; to 'get through'; to receive legislative sanction; to be ratified.

1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 110 Vpon him onely whome the king nominated, he compelled most commonly the election to passe. 1579 Fulke *Heskins's Parl.* 376 The bill will passe neuer the sooner. 1672 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 409, I tell him that we must get the Patent passe before Parliament. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 72 ¶ 5 This Resolution passed in a general Club *Nemine Contradicente.* 1765 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 154/2 A motion was lately made in the Irish house of commons to address his majesty ..But it passed in the negative. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 61 That great body of our statute law which passed under those whom they treat as usurpers. 1880 McCarthy *Own Times* IV. lviii. 285 The bill passed without substantial alteration.

17. To go or get through any trial successfully; *spec.* to be successful in an examination, to reach or satisfy the required standard. *To pass master*, etc., to graduate as master, etc. (in some faculty).

1600 O. E. (? M. Sutcliffe) *Repl. Libel* i. viii. 217 Parsons is not onely a practitioner, but also has passed master in this facultie. 1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Degree*, To pass bachelor of divinity, the candidate must have been seven years master of arts. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* xxxviii, If I pass which I trust I shall be able to do 1840 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XXI 498/2 The candidate for mathematical honours must, in the first instance, 'pass' in classics. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 29/2 Candidates will pass who show a competent knowledge in any two of the subjects. The list of the candidates who have passed is to be published. 1872 in *Athenæum* 11 May 583/2 Lest it should be supposed that no Lawrence could pass for the artillery. 1876 Lumsden *Educ.* in *Contemp. Rev.* June 79 Only 62,000 passed in any extra subject.

† **18.** To succeed, to be successful. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8295 Than Troiell Wold haue led the lord o lyne to þe towne; But.. Þat pullid hym with pyne, bot passid þat noght. 1481 Caxton *Godeffroy* cxviii. 304 They ansuerd that it shold be hard to be had, not withstondyng they muste essaye, flor they myght passe in none other maner. 1589 Nashe *Martins Months Minde* Wks. (Grosart) I. 161 Howe they meane than to proceede (if they passe) shall bee a Mumchance for me.

VII. To go beyond, exceed, excel, surpass.

† **19.** To excel, to surpass; to go to excess. *Obs.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 392 Þouz þai be lesse in oo chirche, þai passen in an-ooher. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 846 Paraunter y mizte Passen par auenture, & in som poynt erren. *c* 1440 *Ipomydon* 916 In alle the feld was none so wight, But if it were my lord the kynge, For he is pa sand in euery thynge. 1526 Skelton *Magnyf* 1401 So dyd he excede & passe. *a* 1529 — *Ph. Sparowe* 151 Because that she dyd pas In poesy to endyte. 1573-80 Baret *Alv.* P 16) Onely Demosthenes passeth, or excelleth. 1602 *Life T. Cromwell* v. iii. 123 My faith compar'd with thine as much shall pass As doth the diamond excel the glass. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* ii. 594 The fair'st man .. Of all the Greeks, save Peleus' son, who pass'd for gen'ral frame.

† **b.** *quasi*-impersonal, *It passes*: it exceeds all ordinary limits, passes description, 'beats everything'. *Obs.*

1549 Chaloner tr. *Erasm. on Folly* K ij, It passeth, to see what sporte and passetyme the Godds them selues haue, at suche folie of these selie mortall men. 1599 Porter *Angry Wom. Abingd.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VII. 352, I, hearing her,..led her such a dance in the dark as it passes. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* I. ii. 178 There was such laughing, and Hellen so blusht, and Paris so chafi, and all the rest so laught, that it past. *a* 1658 Cleveland *Wks.* (1687) 376 You keep such Hurly-burly that it passes. 1689 Shadwell *Bury F.* I. i, And were as merry as pass'd.

VIII. 20. Of events: To go on or proceed in the course of things; to take place, occur, happen. Formerly with indirect obj: see quot. 1542.

a 1542 Wyatt *Let.* in *Wks.* (1861) p. xix, That I should write and declare such things as haue passed me whilst I was in the Emperor's Court. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I i. 30 If he did know Of straunge adventures, which abroad did pass. 1667 Milton *P. L.* viii. 173 Heav'n is for thee too high To know what passes there. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* ii. § 25, I am attentive to all that passes. 1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Moral T.* I. iii. 17 Reflect coolly upon what has passed. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xvi. III. 796 Intelligence of what was passing was conveyed to the Lord President.

IX. Used in reference to process of law.

[AF. *Passer*, orig. to proceed, go on: cf. the legal sense of 'process', 'proceedings'.]

21. Of a jury (assize, inquest): To sit in inquest *on* or *upon*; to decide or adjudicate *between* parties; to give a verdict *for* or *against*. *arch.*

[1293 *Yearbks.* 20 & 21 *Edw. I* (Rolls) 399 Lassise passe, ke dyt ke Willem son pere .. ne morut poynt seyny. *Ibid.* 401 [see 22 below]. *a* 1377 *Liber Assisarum* (Repts. of Edw. III, ed. 1679) 5 Si l'assise passe pur le demandant. *Ibid.* 46 Et l'assise passa sur le point contre le barun et la feme.] 13.. *Evang. Nicod.* 243 in Herrig *Archiv* LIII. 396 He chesed a quest, on him to pas. 1437 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 509/2 If the seid Thomas Stamford, perceyve that eny enquest woll not passe with his entent. 1442 T. Beckington *Corr.* (Rolls) II. 215 We avis..not lightly to passe upon suche graunts of your demaynnes. 1454 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 239/2 By the Jurie that passed betwene the said Duke and the said Thomas, it was founde that the same Thomas was gylty. 1473 Sir J. Paston in *P. Lett.* III. 84 The jurye that passyd again Saundre. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 21 Such persones as passen and ben impanelled upon issues joined between partie and partie in the Courtes of the same Citie. 1599 *Warn. Faire Wom.* ii. 1209 Master Shiriff, ye shal not need to returne any Iury to passe upon him, for he hath pleaded guilty. 1688 *Jrnl. Ho. Comm.* (1803) X. 22 Jurors, which pass upon Men in Tryals for High Treason, ought to be Freeholders. 1752 J. Louthian *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 203 The Clerk saith to the Prisoner '.. these Men which you shall hear called .. are to pass between our Sovereign Lord the King and you, upon Trial of your Life and Death'. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Nov. 2/1 Judge Stephen has decided that a jury could not be trusted to pass upon the question of Endacott's good faith. 1901 *N. Amer. Rev.* Feb. 248 Sheriffs' juries should never be asked to do more than pass upon the estates of the alleged lunatics.

b. To serve or 'sit' *on* (*upon*, † *in*) a jury, assize, or trial.

1574 *Waterf. Arch.* in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App v. 333 Thinhabitantes .. used to passe in juries of triall 1597 in Ferguson & Nanson *Munic. Rec. Carlisle* (1887) 277 Yf thes [slander] may goe unpunished, it is not for noe honest man .. to pass upon any jury 1752 J. Louthian *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 40 With a List of the Assizers Names and Designations, that are to pass upon his Assize. *Mod. Juryman's Oath* (Sc. Criminal Cases), You fifteen swear by Almighty God .. you will truth say and no truth conceal, in so far as you are to pass on this assize.

c. Of a court, a judge, the law: To adjudicate, pass sentence *upon*, *on*. Also *transf.* (With *indirect passive.*)

1532 Tindale *Pathw. Script.* Wks. (Parker Soc. 1848) 11 When the law hath passed upon us, and condemned us to death. 1545 Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* Prol. C ij, Yf euery thynge in this worurlde shold be wayed and passyd vpon after this sorte 1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 137 The laws must further passe vpon him 1605 Shaks. *Lear* iii vii. 24 We may not passe vpon his life Without the forme of Iustice. 1640 D. Cawdrey *Three Serm.* (1641) 12 A Commission of Oyer and Terminer, which passes upon life and death. 1680 Hickeringill *Narr. Tryal* Wks. 1716 II. 208 The wicked World..cannot pass upon it..till they have first defiled it with Lies and Slanders. *a* 1863 C. P. Daly in *Ct. Comm. Pleas, New York* in *Herald & Genealog.* (1863) 345 It does not fall within the sphere of my judicial duty to pass upon that question. 1896 *Law Times* C. 491/1 The conception of a judge to pass on questions of law, and a jury to pass on questions of fact.

22. Of a verdict, sentence, or judgement: To be rendered, given, or pronounced; of justice: To be executed; † (rarely) of a case or suit: To be determined or decided (quot. 1453).

[1293 *Yearbks.* 20 & 21 *Edw. I* 401 Unkes jugement ne passa sur le verdyt de le assise: kar, apres le Assise passe, les partyes aveyent jour pur oyer lur jugement; e la partye demandant ne voleyt pluys venyr en Court. *Ibid.* 411 Entre ky e ky passa le jugement?] *a* 1380 in Horstmann *Al englische Legenden* (1878) I. 32/2 Þe sentence, mayden, asoyleþ þe, Whon þat hit passeþ on me. 1453 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 267/2 If..the mater pleded passe or be demed for the Plemtif therin. 1580 Sidney *Ps* xvii. ii, O, let my sentence passe from thine own face. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt Eng.* I. xxxix. (1739) 59 After Verdict, Judgment passed according to the letter of the Law. 1771 Goldsm. *Hist. Eng.* II. 82 A similar sentence passed against some of his adherents. 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. iv. v. 199 Before his arrival, unlimited condemnation had passed on the whole of his proceedings. 1892 *Law Rep.* Weekly Notes 78/2 The verdict and judgment passed for the plaintiff.

† **b.** Of the accused: To undergo trial and sentence: to be sentenced. *Obs. rare.*

a 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lxxxii. 254 To dyssymell the matter vayleth not, syn that Huon must passe by iugement; howe saye you, shall he be hangyd or drawen?

X. † **23.** To care, to reck. (Usually with negative.) *Obs.* **a.** Const. *for*: *to pass for*, to care for, regard, mind.

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* 60 Paule and Sylas, not passyng for theyr whyppyng..prayed and song hymnes. 1565-73 *Durh. Depos.* (Surtees) 109 She said that she dyd not passe yf all ropers were hanged. *a* 1568 Ascham *Scholem.* i. (Arb.) 82 They passe for no Doctores: They mocke the Pope: They raile on Luther. 1606 G. W[oodcock] *Hist. Justine* xiv. 61 Neither doe I passe greatly for my life. 1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Forerunners* vi, Yet if you go, I passe not; take your way. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 292, I do not so much pass for the body.

† **b.** Const. *of* (cf. *to reck of*), *on*, *upon*. *Obs.*

1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 24 The scoldying of brathels is no more to bee passed on then the squekyng of welle whelea. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* 212 For he passed litle, either of the pein of his seruaunt, or of his charge and expence. 1555 Eden *Decades* 12 Thinhabitantes passe not on them. 1561 T. Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* ii. (1577) H j, In our countrey of Lumbardy these matters are not passed vpon. 1590 Greene *Never too late* (1600) 47, I passe of my honour more than life. 1598 9 [see d].

† **c.** Const. with *infin.* or *at*. To care, concern oneself, trouble oneself; to scruple, hesitate, stickle; to take any heed; to 'mind', object. *Obs.*

1548 Udall *Erasm. Par. Luke* 4 Ye couetous Pharisels passed lesse at the violacion or breakyng of gods preceptes, then of their tradicions. 1549-62 Sternhold & H. *Ps.* lv. 22 Of frendship to neglect the bandes they passe or care no whit. 1563 *Homilies* ii. *Place Prayer* ii. (1859) 349 Much wicked people pass nothing to resort to the church. 1598 J. Stockwood *Serm.* 24 *Aug.* A ij b, I passe very little to be iudged of them. *a* 1625 E. Chaloner *Six Serm.* (1629) 149 To retaine it, it passeth not to forgoe halfe her controversies.

† **d.** Const. with clause, becoming at length object of *pass*; in later use with obj. sb. = care for, regard. *Obs.*

Cf. 'I care not who he is'. 'Not regarding his entreaties'.

1549 in *Disc. Common Weal Eng.* (1893) p. lii, He passythe not what he saythe, nor what he dothe, so that he may satisfie his vngodlie desires. 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* ii. viii. (1895) 255 Nor the Vtopians passe not how many of them they bring to distruction. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 104 Three poles to a hillock (I pas not how long). *a* 1617 Bayne *On Colosz.* (1634) 340 Passe not you who doth give sentence against you. 1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Forerunners* ii, I passe not, I, what of the rest become.

1598-9 B. Jonson *Case is Altered* v. *ad fin.*, Signiors, for you, I pass you not, though I let you pass; for in truth I pass not of you. *a* 1642 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* iv. (1642) 270 Not passing his much and often intreaties she continued her refusall. 1647 H. More *Song of Soul* i. ii. xliii, [He] deemed it no small disgrace That that bold youngster should so little passe His learned speech.

† **e.** With emphatic expansion: *to pass nothing at all, not to pass a fly, pin, straw, whit.* *Obs.*

1556 Olde *Antichrist* 132 They passe not a pynne of the Magistrates. 1572 J. Jones *Bathes of Bath* Pref. 5 So for the reprochfull words of the backbiting Zoilus I passe not a strawe. 1573 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 27 He .. said he passid not ani thing at al of theie displeasure. 1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 54/2 We passe not a flie for it. *a* 1592 Greene *Alphonsus* i. Wks. (Rldg.) 228 Whoe'er it be, I do not pass a pin. 1610 Day *Festivals* iii. (1615) 63 Nor doe we passe a whit what Iew or Gentile can say against it.

XI. Elliptical or absolute uses of B or C.

24. *Fencing.* To make a pass; to thrust, lunge. Const. *on*, *upon*.

1595 Saviolo *Practice* ee ij, You may suddenly passe with your left foot .. and turne your point vnder his Rapier. 1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* i. v. (1616) 17 *Bob.* A well-experienc'd hand would passe vpon you, at pleasure. *Mat.* How meane you, Sir, passe vpon me? *Bob.* Why, thus Sir (make a thrust at me) come in. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* iii. i. 48 Nay, and thou passe vpon me, Ile no more with thee 1602 — *Ham.* v. ii. 309 Laertes, you but dally, I pray you passe with your best violence. 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* i. iii, And if a horned divell should burst forth, I would passe on him with a mortall stocke. 1700 Dryden *Palamon & Arc.* ii. 196 They lash, they foin, they pass, they strive to bore Their Corslets.

25. *Conjuring.* To cause any object to pass, as by magic, from one person or place to another.

1589 *Pasquil's Ret.* D iij, No body knowes how it came or how it went, for, since she was delluered, (passe and repasse) the childe was neuer heard of. 1627 H. Burton *Bait Pope's Bull* Ep. Ded. 19 They are like cunning Iugglers, that can passe and repasse at pleasure.

26. *Cards* and *Dice.* **a.** In primero, poker, etc.: To throw up one's hand, retire from the game.

1599 Minsheu *Sp. Dict., Dial.* iii. 26, I am come to passe againe. 1717 Prior *Alma* i. 284 As in a luckless gamester's place, She would not play, yet must not pass. 1816 Singer *Hist. Cards* 246 When the first player says *Pass*, every one is obliged to discard, notwithstanding any one may have an ace or a six in hand. *a* 1889 *American Hoyle* in Farmer *Americanisms*, 'I pass' is a term used in draw poker, to signify that a player throws up his hand, and retires from the game.

b. In euchre, napoleon, etc.: To decline or voluntarily forgo one's opportunity (as of making the trump): see Euchre *sb.* 1.

1884 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) XVII. 229/1 The eldest hand may decline to play, when he says 'I pass'. If the eldest hand passes, the next player to the left has a similar option of standing or passing, and so on all round. ..If all pass, the hand is not played.

† **c.** To win in the game of Passage, q. v. *Obs.*

1600 Munday & Drayton *Sir J. Oldcastle* F iv, *Hunt.* I must haue the dice, What do we play at? *Suff.* Passage if ye please... *Har.* George, You are out. Giue me the dice, I passe for twentie pound. 1680 [see Passage 15] *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant Crew, Passage*, a Camp-Game, with three Dice, Doublets, making up Ten or more, to *Pass* or Win, any other Chances lose. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.*

27. **a.** To pass the ball at Football, etc.: see 46 b.

1888 [see sense 46 b].

b. (*U. S.*) To throw and catch a ball: see quot.

1889 *Jrnl. Amer. Folk-lore* II No. 5 In New England the ordinary term used to express the throwing and catching of a ball by two or more persons is *pass*. 'Let's go out and pass'.

B. Transitive uses. (From A V, VI, VII.)

I. To go by (something). Trans. of A V.

28. To go by, to proceed past (a person or thing); to leave behind or on one side as one goes on.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I 273/50 Þo heo þe croiz i-passede hadden: a-gein to þe weie he cam. 13.. *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* 39 Swa þat nan houre passe the þat þou ne sall be swetely ocupyed. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 564 The perlous pointtes þat passe you behoues, Hit is vnlike any lede with his liffe pas. 1482 J. Paston in *P. Lett.* II. 3 There have not passid Thetford, not passyng cccc. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* ii. ii. 31 b, [We] followed on along the coast..to passe the cape Malee. 1615 Chapman *Odyss.* vi. 306 Thus, passing him, she to the virgins went. 1784 Cowper *Task* iv. 211 Time, as he passes us, has a dove's wing, Unsoil'd, and swift, and of a silken sound. 1842 Tennyson *Sir Galahad* 81 So pass I hostel, hall, and grange. *Mod.* Many carriages passed the door. I never pass the spot without thinking of him.

b. To get to the other side of; to avoid, escape. *Obs.* or *dial.*

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4603 To passe þat persecu-

cioune. 1894 R. Reid *Poems* 88 (E. D. D.) The herds wad gang five mile aboot Tae pass th's lanely brae.

†29. *fig.* To go by without attending to; to leave unnoticed; to neglect, disregard, omit. *Obs.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 448 Wedding wiþ þes newe bilawis, passinge þe wedding wiþ goddis lawe, makiþ þes newe rotun sectis. 1595 Shaks. *John* II. i. 258 If you fondly passe our proffer'd offer. 1607 — *Cor* II. iii 207 You should haue ta'ne th' aduantage of his Choller, And pass'd him vnelected. 1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* I. § 29, I wonder how the curiosity of wiser heads could pass that great and indisputable Miracle, the cessation of Oracles. 1645 Evelyn *Diary* 21 May, We dined at Sienna, where we could not passe admiring the great church

b. To omit in narration, to leave unmentioned.

1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xxxiii. 156 Other goodly ordinances, which I passe with silence. 1616 R C. *Times Whistle* I. 469 To passe the papist and the Lutheran, Their trans and consubstantiation. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I. 219 Nor must we pass untold what Arms they wield *Ibid.* III. 415, I pass the Wars that spotted Linxs make With their fierce Rivals, for the Females sake. 1890 *Times* 6 Dec. 12/4 We may pass the cleaning-rod and the downhill position; they are not of much consequence.

c. *U. S.* To omit payment of (a dividend, etc.).

1890 *Financial News* 7 July. A few days ago the National Bank of —— passed its interim dividend, and now .. the Banco Nacional of —— has suspended specie payments.

†d. *To pass one's flag* (*Naval*), to decline promotion to flag rank, and become a retired Captain.

1805 Nelson in Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) VII. 41 When you passed your Flag, I wrote my regret that the Service was to lose your abilities at Sea.

II. To go through, across, or over (something).

30. To go from side to side of, or across, to cross (a sea, channel, river, barrier, frontier, mountain-range); also (less frequently), to go through, traverse (a forest, way, street).

To pass the pikes: see Pike.

c 1290 *Beket* 1773 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 157 For godes loue: ne passe nouht þe se. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12375 Þan he yode þe flum to pass. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 3523 So þat god me graunty grace, þe brigge of Mantrible saf to pace. 1430–40 Lydg. *Bochas* VIII. ii. (1558) 3 b, They of Almayne the Alpes dyd pace. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 14 The fyrst people .. so entred & passed the reed see. 1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 36 They .. are .. pointed at commonly as they passe the streetes. 1590 Spenser *F Q* I. v. 33 They pas the bitter waues of Acheron. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* IV. iii. 24 The waies are dangerous to passe. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 776 To keep These Gates for ever shut, which none can pass Without my op'ning. 1673 Ray *Journ. Low C.* 23 They .. measure their way in these countreys, by the time they spend in passing it. 1743 T. Jones in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 405, 15,000 men .. had passed the bridge at Aschaffenburg. 1819 Byron *Juan* II. cv, He could, perhaps, have pass'd the Hellespont, As once .. Leander, Mr. Ekenhead, and I did. 1871 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* IV. xviii. 221 At Cambridge the river and the marshy ground beyond had to be passed.

b. Of a book or printed work: To go through (the printing-press, or successive editions). ? *Obs.*

1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 104 Which hath already so far passed the Press. 1792 *Munchausen's Trav.* Pref. 4 This Work .. has passed several editions within a short period.

†31. To pierce, to penetrate: said of a spear or other weapon, also of the person driving it. *Obs.*

1588 Parke tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 331 Their weapons are strong bowes and arrowes .. wherwith they will pierce and passe a shirt of mayle or plate coate. 1630 Capt. Smith *Trav. & Adv.* 12 At the sound of the charge, he passed the Turke throw the sight of his Beaver, face, head, and all. 1715–20 Pope *Iliad* XVI. 567 From strong Patroclus' hand the Javelin fled, And pass'd the groin of valiant Thrasymed.

32. *fig.* To go or come through in the way of a course of study or treatment, experience or suffering; *esp.* to experience, undergo, endure, put up with, suffer. Now usually *pass through* (58 b).

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* cxxiii. 1 Þaim þat ere passid þe perils of þis warld. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12704 Thies passet the perellis of the pale ythes, Hoult on the hegh sea, held hom o ferre. 1563–7 Buchanan *Reform. St. Andros* Wks. (1892) 12 In thre ȝeris thyr regentis sal pas be degreis the hail cours of dialectic, logic, physik, and metaphysik. 1588 N. Lichefield tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind* I. xv. 39 b, Hauing past many troubles and daungers vpon the sea. 1588 Parke tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 252 The Spaniardes remained a good while, and passed great heate. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* I. iii. 132 The Storie of my life, From yeare to yeare: the Battaile, Sieges, Fortune, That I haue past. 1652 J. Wright tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* v. 249 Withdrawing himself secretly out of that Province (where he had passed so many perills). 1755 J. Shebbeare *Lydia* (1769) II. 191 After having past the previous ceremonies. 1849 M. Arnold *Consolation* ii, And countless beings Pass countless moods.

b. *To pass one's time, life*, etc.: see 44.

33. To get through the process of being considered, examined, and approved. a. Said of a measure approved by or carried in Parliament; hence, to be agreed to, accepted, sanctioned by (anybody). *To pass the seals*, to receive royal (or other) sanction or ratification expressed by sealing.

1429 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 343/2 In alle thynges that owith to passe and be agreed be the seide Counseill. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* III. i. 29 Hath he not pass'd the Noble, and the Common? 1667–8 Pepys *Diary* 5 Feb., An Act of Comprehension is likely to pass this Parliament, for admitting of all persuasions in religion to the public observation of their particular worship. 1670 Ld. Roos in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 14 My Bill hath passed the Lords House and was this day read in the House of Commons. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4728/3 Their Commissions are passing the Seals accordingly. 1725 Berkeley *Let. to Prior* 3 June Wks. 1871 IV. 111 Yesterday the Charter passed the Privy Seal 1771 *Junius Lett* lxiv. 327 These bills passed the house of lords .. such bills could never have passed the house of commons without his knowledge. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 335 Estimates .. were approved, and passed the common seal of the Corporation.

b. Said of a person or thing that goes satisfactorily through a test, trial, or examination: to undergo and come out successfully; to come up to the standard required by (the examiners or examination); to be allowed by.

1536 Cromwell *Let.* 6 Dec. in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 38 This maner of dealing .. is suche as I am right sory to see pass you that shuld be a man of honestie. 1599 Chapman *Hum. Days Mirth* Plays 1873 I. 63 Then have you passed the full list of experiment. 1653 H. More *Antid. Ath.* II. iii. (1712) 47 There is nothing in Nature but what passes the Approbation of a Knowing Principle. 1712 Steele *Spect* No. 438 P 3 All things among Men of Sense and Condition should pass the Censure, and have the Protection, of the Eye of Reason. 1832 Austin *Jurisprr.* (1879) II. xlvi. 808 On the bales .. being weighed over or 'passing the scale'. 1858 Hogg *Veg. Kingd.* 616 All [Russian Rhubarb] that does not pass this examination is burned. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 11 Nov. 3/1 Very few. could pass even the most elementary examination. a 1901 Besant *Five Years' Tryst* (1902) 26 You'll pass your exams with distinction; you'll get appointments.

c. *To pass muster*: see Muster.

III. To go beyond, surpass, exceed. (fr. A VII.)

34. To go beyond (a point or place); to overshoot (a mark); to outrun, outstrip in a race; to rise above, surmount.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. II 164 Sobnesse .. seide bote luyte, Bote prikede on his palfrey and passede hem alle. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* xx 432 The lord dowglass .. passit wes All the folk that wes chassand then. c 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 2231 Ffor gentil mercy oghte to passen right. c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) iii. 8 In þis ile es þe mount Caucase þat passez þe clowdes. a 1425 tr. *Higden* Harl. Contin. (Rolls) VII. 505 The sea overflowide and passide the clyves. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xxiv 140 Mount Athos is so high, that it passeth the skies. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* iv. 4 Nor yet a timber o'er the waves alertly flew She might not aim to pass it.

35. To go beyond or outside of; to overstep (bounds, limits); to transgress. *fig.* To go beyond (one's province, warrant, knowledge, etc.).

c 1320 *Cast. Love* 1057 Þat hose passede Godes heste, He scholde be myn. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. I. 102 He þat passeþ þat poynt is a-postata in þe ordre. c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 346 Þis stiward passiþ his power, & faliþ in governaunce of þe Chirche. 1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Armys* (S. T. S.) 119 And haldis it nevertheles in his rycht reule, that is, pas nocht his mesure 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 111 b, Let hym loke .. that in no wyse he doe passe the boundes of his commission. 1604 T Wright *Passions* (1620) 114 Let not the cobler passe his pantofle. 1607 Chapman *Bussy d'Ambois* Plays 1873 II. 6 A poore staid fisherman, that neuer past His countries sight. 1754 Gray *Progr. Poesy* 98 He pass'd the flaming bounds of Place and Time. 1784 Cowper *Task* VI. 192 He marks the bounds which Winter may not pass, And blunts his pointed fury.

36. To exceed or be beyond the compass or range of (any faculty or expression); to be too great for, transcend.

1382 Wyclif *Phil.* iv. 7 And the pees of God, that passith al witt, kepe ȝoure hertis and vndirstondingis in Crist Jhesu oure Lord. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) v. i. (1859) 73 Hit passed his wytte, thenne moste hit nedes passen the power of his speche. 1589 R. Robinson *Gold. Mirr.* (1851) 6 It passeth all my skill the halfe for to indite. 1624 R. Davenport *City Nightcap* I. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XIII. 106 Where each word stands so well-plac'd, that it passes Inquisitive detraction to correct. 1701 Norris *Ideal World* I. vi. 364 It passes all comprehension to conceive such a thing. 1820 W. Irving *Sketch Bk.* I. 229 To express . that grief which passes show.

37. To surpass or excel in some quality; to surpass or exceed in degree. *arch.*

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 43 Alswa passeð meiden onont te mihte of meiðenhad, widewen & iweddede. c 1300 *Beket* 1031 For gold ne passeth noht in bounté so moche leode iwis, As dignité of preosthod passeth the lewed man þat is. 1380 *Lay Folks Catech.* 61 (Lamb. MS.) Þis pater noster .. passys oþer prayers. c 1385 Chaucer *Prol.* 448 Of clooth makyng .. She passed hem of ypres & of Gaunt. c 1450 tr. *De Imitationa* I. i. 2 The doctrine of crist passiþ þe doctrine of all seintes & holy men. a 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lxxxi. 244 None coulde passe hym in beaute 1539 Bible (Great) 2 *Sam.* i. 26 Thy loue to me was wonderfull, passyng the loue of wemen. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* II. ii. 83 Ethiopia passeth Affrike and Barbarie in heat. 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 25/2 The Milk .. has a sweetness .. which passes ordinary Milk. 1850 Neale *Med. Hymns* (1867) 17 Of rival towns thou passest all.

b. To exceed in number, measurement, or amount. Now *rare.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1237 Adam had pastd nine hundret yere, Nai selcut þof he wex vnfere. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* v. 198 Thai in hy assemblit then, Passand, y trow, a thousand men. c 1440 *Generydes* 5954 Ffrom hens it passith not a myle or twayne. 1468 Sir J. Paston in *Lett.* II. 229 The uttermost pryse had not passyd v. mark. 1598 Davies *Immort. Soul* VIII. xx. (1714) 54 Tho' they in Number pass the Stars of Heav'n. 1618 Chapman *Hesiod* 18; Let Jove steep the grass Three days together, so he do not pass An ox's hoof in depth. 1874 Micklethwaite *Mod. Par. Churches* 164 The whole chest should not much pass four feet in height.

†38. To get beyond (a stage or condition of life or existence). *Obs.* (exc. as *fig.* from 34).

c 1315 Shoreham *Poems* (E. E. T. S.) 74/2111 On wenddeþ, þoþer abyde schel [H]wet oþer passeþ age By kende. 14.. *Tundale's Vis.* 1464 A blissed soule y may þe calle For þou art passed thy paynes alle. c 1450 *Gesta Rom.* x. 33 (Harl. MS.) Without dowte, whenne we shul passy þis life, .. he shal ȝelde to vs þe fowrefold. c 1510 Barclay *Mirr. Good Manners* (1570) E vj b, When he passed childe, And come to mannes estate. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 20, I am passed my purgatory, and I am saued. 1552 Huloet, Passe boyes age, *ex ephebis, uel pueris excedere.* 1611 Bible 1 *Cor.* vii. 36 If she passe the floure of her age. 1685 Evelyn *Diary* 15 Sept., On purpose that they might whilst young pass that fatal disease.

† b. To go beyond or exceed (a defined time).

c 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* I. 392 How he forswore hym ful falsly, .. And falsly gan hys terme pace. 1607 Middleton *Mich. Term* II. iii. 342, I never pass my month, you know.

IV. 39. *To pass the lips*, †*the mouth of*: to come out of the mouth of, be spoken or uttered by.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 115 b, Kepe it in the, that it passe not thy mouth c 1611 Chapman *Iliad* I. 493 Iove at this sat silent; not a word In long space pass'd him. 1755 H. Walpole *Lett. to Mann* 15 June, I will describe him to you, if I can, but don't let it pass your lips. 1819 Shelley *Prom. Unb.* I. 219 Mother, let not aught Of .. evil pass again My lips.

C. Causative uses.

I. 40. To cause or enable (a person or thing) to go, proceed, or make his way anywhere; to carry, convey, send: usually with prep. or adv. specifying the direction, etc.; *esp.* to convey across a river, a ferry, etc., to transport.

a 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* clvi. 597 Me thynke ye be none of the layrey, wherfore I am not contente that I haue passed you ouer. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV xxiv. 140 The way whereby Xerxes passed his army. 1600 E. Blount tr. *Conestaggio* 50 The most of them were barkes to passe horse and munition. 1611 Cotgr., *Pile trigone*, a triangle peece of yron to be thrown at a ring, through which he that passes it wins the game. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 126, I sent to the Havildar, to know when he would Pass us up the Gaot. 1722 De Foe *Plague* (Rtldg) 164 Every vagrant Person may .. be. pass'd back to their last legal Settlement. 1798 I. Allen *Hist. Vermont* 254 A canal .. sufficient to pass boats of 25 tons burthen into said lake.

† b. *refl.* = *intr.* to pass, proceed, depart, cross.

c 1500 *Lancelot* 362 So the king proponit And for to pas hyme one the morne disponit. 1615 Chapman *Odyss.* XIV. 260 He pass'd him for the Pylian shore to find His long-lost father.

† c. With double object: To send or convey (a thing) over or across (a place). *Obs. rare.*

1512 W. Knight in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 199 Which can shew yow . with what besynes thei [the Spaniards] haue passyd thaire Artillarie the grete mountaynys.

41. To make (a thing) go in any specific manner or direction; to move, draw, push (a thing), as *to pass one's hand over, to pass one's eye over* (to glance rapidly or cursorily over), *to pass a wet sponge over* (often *fig.* to obliterate the memory of), *to pass the sweeper over* a floor, *to pass a rope* or *string round* anything.

1705 Addison *Italy* 434, I had only time to pass my Eye over the Medals, which are in great Number. 1853 M. Arnold *Sohrab* 94 O'er his chilly limbs his woollen coat He passed. 1859 Jeffson *Brittany* ii. 21 Washing their hands by having water passed over them. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *To pass*, .. to take certain turns of a rope round a yard, etc. 1868 Yates *Rock Ahead* II. ii, He had passed the wet sponge over the slate containing any records of his early life. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 437 If .. the nurse cannot pass the catheter into the orifice at once. *Mod* Pass a rope round its hind legs.

† b. = *pass through*: to pass through a sieve, etc.

1530 Palsgr. 654/2, *Je passe.* .. I left hym passynge of synnamon. 1639 J. W. tr. *Guibert's Char. Physic.* II. 66 Two .. searses or sieves to passe bitter things.

42. To cause to pass or go by. *To pass in review*: (*orig.*) *Mil.* To cause (troops) to march by for inspection; hence *fig.* to cause writings or proceedings to pass before the eye or mind for examination or scrutiny.

1852 Grote *Greece* II. lxix. IX. 24 Here .. Cyrus, halting three days, passed the army in review. 1865 M. Arnold *Ess. Crit.* ii. (1875) 52 The works of other writers .. might also .. be passed under the Academy's review. 1878 Browning *La Saisiaz* 162 Passing lightly in review What seemed hits and what seemed misses in a certain fence play.

43. To cause or allow (a person or thing) to go past or through some barrier or obstruction.

1612 Shaks. *Wint. T.* II. ii. 57 Madam, if't please the Queene to send the babe, I know not what I shall incurre, to passe it, Hauing no warrant. 1867 Macgregor *Voy. Alone* (1868) 39, I had letters for the highest authorities to pass the Rob Roy as an article entered for the Paris Exhibition. 1884 *Graphic* 30 Aug. 215/1 The men who pass tobacco, wine, and spirits into England .. by contraband.

44. To cause or allow to pass or go by, to spend (time, or any portion of time, one's life, a season, etc.): sometimes merely in reference to staying through or to the end, as *to pass the winter at a place*; but oftener with reference to occupation or mode, as *to pass one's time in sleep, pass a pleasant evening, pass an anxious day.* Cf. *pass away* (60 f), *pass forth* (62 c).

1390 Gower *Conf.* I 115 Thus passen thei that wofull nyht. *Ibid.* III. 316 Thus passen thei a day or tuo. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, I. iv. 2 O, I haue past a miserable night, So full of fearefull Dreames, of vgly sights [etc.]. 1674 Boyle *Excell. Theol.* I. i. 35 A very pleasant way of passing one's time. 1709–10 Addison *Tatler* No. 153 P 15 A Friend . invites me to pass the Evening at his House. 1779 J. Moore

View Soc. Fr. II. lvi. 63 He generally passes the summer in the country. 1899 Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* xxiv, Those whose lives are passed in humble everyday work. 1860 Thackeray *Round. Papers, Lazy Idle Boy* (1876) 1, I had occasion to pass a week in the autumn in the little old town of Coire. 1878 J. C. Morison *Gibbon* 2 The longest period he ever passed at school were two years at Westminster.

† b. ? To cause to pass away, dispel. *Obs. rare.*

1565 Cooper *Thesaurus, Acquiescere in re aliqua,*..to take delight and pleasure in: to passe his sorow and phantasies.

II. †45. To carry through its stages, transact; to bring to an end, to accomplish or execute (a matter, a business); to complete (a voyage). *Obs.*

c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* 89 We beseche 3ow of 3oure pacyens, That we pace these materes so lythly away. 1473 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 66/1 In cas all other things were thoroughly passed and concluded betwixt his Highnes and theym. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* iv. iv. 57 Then at my lodging,..there this night Weele passe the businesse priuately and well. 1600 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* iv. i, If you but meditate of what is past, And what you plot to passe. 1605 B. Jonson *Volpone* iii. v, I told his son, brought, hid him here, Where he might hear his father pass the deed. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* iii. x. 403 The contract being past, it was some satisfaction .. to be certain that his preparations were now going on.

b. To cause or allow (anything proposed) to proceed, esp. after examination or scrutiny; to carry or get carried (a measure in Parliament, a resolution in a meeting); to agree to, declare correct, confirm, sanction, endorse.

1549-62 Sternhold & Hopkins *Ps.* cxix. iii. 24 They serve in stead of councellours my matters for to passe. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* 185 The greatest matter passed, was a Proclamation against the spoile of Cahowes. 1666-7 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 206 His Majesty came yesterday to the Lords' House, and there past five publick Bills. 1669 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 104 Severall rectoryes and impropriations .. have been passed into patent in the name of his Grace. 1705 S. Sewall *Diary* 12 Nov., Brooklin is pass'd to be a Township by the Council. 1707 Watts *Hymn,* '*Life is the time*' vi, There are no acts of pardon pass'd In the cold grave to which we haste. 1799 Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) IV. 263 Their majority will pass the bill. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 296/2 Boyle..clearly proved that he passed his accounts in an irregular and dishonest manner. 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* iii. vi. 663 He was required to pass under the Great Seal the requisite authority to Commissioners. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* II. x. 483 They began..to pass decrees in utter defiance of the royal authority. 1878 Montagu Browne *Pract. Taxidermy* ii. 21, I have submitted the foregoing to a practical birdcatcher,..and he has 'passed' it as correct. 1885 *Law Rep.* 29 Ch. Div. 796 A scheme of arrangement passed by the shareholders. 1892 A. S. Wilkins in *Bookman* Oct. 26/2 He had already passed for the press all the sheets of the present volume.

c. To allow or enable (a person) to pass an examination; to get (him) through.

1833 Marryat *P. Simple* xxxviii, Come Mr. Simple, stand up again... Don't be afraid, we wish to pass you. 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* xxvii, I'll pass you .. I can conscientiously report you a healthy subject. 1889 *Nature* 18 Apr. 577 His first duty. is *to pass* his men; and as our systems of examination are at present ordered, the passing is more a question of the facts than of the principles.

† d. To allow (something) to pass or go unchecked or without notice; to overlook, excuse, pass over. *Obs.*

c 1611 Chapman *Iliad* iii. 114 An old man will consent to pass things past, and what succeeds He looks into. 1768 *Woman of Honor* II. 212 Pass me this digression. 1802 H. Martin *Helen of Glenross* I. 247, I tell you, I will not, cannot pass that boy's bravado.

III. 46. To cause to go from one to another; to hand over, hand round, hand, transfer.

1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* iv. iv. 45 If . like a Father you will deale with him, And passe my daughter a sufficient dower, The match is made, and all is done *a* 1716 South *Serm.* (1727) IV. 75 When God makes a Man wealthy and potent, he passes a double Obligation upon him. 1824-8 T. Hook *Sayings & Doings* 222 (Stratm.) Shall I pass you a spoon? 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* xxvii, Desire the sentry to pass the word for the butcher; I want to speak with him. *Ibid* xxxv, Pass the word to reduce the cartridges. 1849 Thackeray *Pendennis* ii, The intelligence was 'passed round' ..in an instant. *a* 1901 Besant *Five Years' Tryst,* etc. (1902) 117 They passed buckets of water from hand to hand.

b. *Football,* etc. To transfer (the ball) to another player on the same side. Also *absol.* (sense 27 a). Cf. Pass *sb.*[2] 12.

c 1865 F. Wood *Beeton's Football* [*Assoc.*] Rules 36 No player shall carry the ball, hold it, throw it, pass it to another with his hands, or lift it from the ground with his hands. 1888 Irvine, etc. *Football. Laws Rugby* 9 It is lawful for any player who has the ball to throw it back towards his own goal, or to pass it back to any player of his own side who is at the time behind him. *Ibid.* 71 Never pass blindly, and be very chary of passing at all near your own goal. Never throw forward, for it is illegal. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Oct. 3/1 Seven years ago hockey was an utterly unscientific game...The Moulsey Club was the first to adopt a passing game. 1900 Fegan, etc. *Football* etc., *Hockey* 135 The ball may often be passed as usefully from forwards to halves, or from halves to backs, as in the contrary direction.

c. To put into circulation, give currency to (coin, or the like): esp. used of putting base coin into circulation. Also *fig.*

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* iii. xix. (Arb.) 237 One whom his mistresse burdened with some vnkinde speeches which he had past of her. 1634 Wood *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) To Rdr., There hath beene many scandalous and false reports past upon the Countrey. 1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Moral T.* (1816) I. xix. 155 This bank-note..he was afraid to pass, till all inquiry had blown over. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 28 Nov., Utterers of base coin have a trick of passing a bad shilling between two good ones.

47. *Law.* To convey, make over, in legal form or with legal effect.

1587 Ld. Burleigh in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 204 You passe .. a lease to the Ladie Stafford. 1690 Locke *Govt.* II. xvi. § 186 Nor does it at all alter the Case..no more than it excuses the Force, and passes the Right, when I..deliver my Purse myself to a Thief, who demands it with a Pistol at my Breast. 1891 *Law Rep* Weekly Notes 201/1 The delivery of the key of a trunk was held to pass the trunk and its contents.

48. To give in pledge (one's word, promise, oath); † to pledge (one's faith, honour, etc.).

1469 Sir J. Paston in *Lett.* II. 369 3e wryteth in your letter that ye durst not passe your credens. 1528 Wriothesley in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. xii. 79 To pass his promise on such sort..might make much broylery. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* I. i. 49 Your oath is past, to passe away from these. 1601 — *Twel. N.* i. v. 86 Sir Toby will be sworn that I am no Fox, but he wil not passe his word for two pence that you are no Foole. 1724 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* i. 114 He [King of Sweden] had passed his Honour to the Norembergers, that he would not leave them. 1837 Keble *Chr. Y.* 2 Sun. Lent viii, That Name, by which Thy faithful oath is past. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 329 Half the sum was raised,..and Dundee is said to have passed his word for the remainder. 1896 Edith Thompson in *Monthly Packet* Christm. No. 97 He had passed his word of honour..that he would report himself at the fort of Haraf.

† b. To give or tender (a vote). *Obs.*

1642 G. Mountagu in *Bucclauch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 298 These are the votes , which passed shall be published in a Declaration to the kingdom. 1685 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 266 Everie person .. shall .. passe his vote when required,.. the town clerke shall .. proceed from person to person till the whole Councell have passed their votes.

IV. †49. To send forth or out, to emit. *To pass the ghost*: to give up the ghost, to die. *Obs. rare.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8216 Tha he gird to the ground & the gost past. 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* ii. iii, Here is a vent to passe my sighes. 1621 Quarles *Argalus & P.* (1678) 46 She past a sigh, and said, O ask not who.

50. To discharge from the body by excretion.

1698 Sir R. Sibbald in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 266 He hath past none by the Yard since he past these the other way. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 264 She passes her stools naturally. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 192 He..was incapable of passing a motion by any means. 1899 Cagney tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagnosis* vii. (ed. 4) 292 Hairs have been known to be passed with this fluid.

† 51. To discharge (a volley). *Obs.*

1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1628/1 One of them..shooting a-head and passing his Broad-side,..fell a stern, by her Lee side.

52. To give utterance or expression to; to utter, pronounce (speech, criticism, censure); rarely, to put (a question). Sometimes, to exchange (words).

1615 Chapman *Odyss.* i. 274 On him again the grey-eyed Maid did pass This kind reply. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* ii. 38 Tyrone..saluted his Lordship standing on the other banke, and there they passed many speeches. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 35 To passe a censure, or to whisper seditiously against the Actions of Princes. 1694 Atterbury *Serm.* (1726) I. 186 A Way of exposing Things sacred and serious, by passing a bold Jest upon them. *a* 1698 South *Serm.* III. i. 30 By all this (it seems) our Saviour was only teaching those about Him, how to pass Complements upon Almighty God. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xi, No man shall brook life after he has passed an affront on Douglas. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 6 They are dissatisfied with the free criticisms which the Athenian passes upon the laws of Minos.

b. To utter or pronounce judicially. (Cf. 21, 22.)

1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* i. i. 148 Thou art adiudged to the death, And passed sentence may not be recal'd. 1600 — *A. V. L.* i. iii. 86 Firm and irrevocable is my doombe, Which I haue past vpon her. 1700 Dryden *Palamon & Arcite* i. 266 If our doom be past in bonds to lie. 1820 W. Irving *Sketch Bk* II. 265 When sentence of death was passed upon him. 1894 Hall Caine *Manxman* vi. viii, The Deemster in the half-lit court was passing sentence.

c. In various phrases, as *to pass the time of day* (*dial.* or *colloq.*), to exchange salutations or gossip in passing; so, *to pass* (*a*) *good morning, the good day, the compliments of the day.*

1836 A. A. Parker *Trip to West* 165 Two Indians..halted within a few rods of us, stared a moment, and then civilly passed the time of day. 1875 *Sussex Gloss.* s. v. *Time of Day,* 'I doänt know any more of him than just to pass the time o' day'. 1882 B. Harte *Flip* iii, 'Dropping in to pass the time of day' with her father. 1890 L. C. D'Oyle *Notches* 180 She had simply passed him a pleasant 'Good morning'. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 10/1 Nothing has happened to prevent my passing the compliments of the day with Mrs. Crombie.

V. †53. *Fencing.* To make or execute (a thrust).

1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* ii. iii. 26 To see thee fight, to see thee foigne, to .. see thee passe thy puncto, thy stock, thy reuerse, thy distance, thy montant.

54. To perform the pass on a pack of cards: see Pass *sb.*[2] 10.

1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 5 Dec. 5/2 [To] prevent him from watching the operator too closely when engaged in 'ready-ing' and 'passing' the cards. *Ibid* , Striking feats of dexterous 'readying' and 'passing' which his companion performed.

D. With prepositions and adverbs.

I. With prepositions.

Pass (intrans., trans., or causal) may be followed by any preposition of motion or direction, with its object, both words having their own senses. Sometimes the prep. appears to be more closely united with the verb, so as to form with it a verbal phrase, often expressible by a single verb with its object. Thus *pass across* = cross, traverse, *pass down* = descend, *pass into* = enter, *pass up* = ascend, etc. Of these, the following are the more important:

Pass at —. See 23 c.

55. Pass beyond —. a. See simple senses and Beyond *prep.*

b. To pass the limits of, exceed, transcend.

1819 Keats *Lamia* ii. 32 His spirit pass'd beyond its golden bourn Into the noisy world. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 257 No effort of reflection will enable us to pass beyond the limits of our own faculties.

56. Pass by —.

† a. To go through or by way of. *Obs.*

13.. *K. Alis.* 1320 Anon they..Passith by Tire, and by Cidoyne,..Alle til they come to Babiloyne. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 63 Wher as sche passeth be the strete. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 61 [They] assaulted the Alyens as they passed by the stretes. 1573-80 Baret *Alv.* P 162 As we came to this Citie, we passed by Lions, where we soiourned two daies.

b. To go past; to pass; = 28.

13.. *K. Alis.* 6658 Heo passeden by a queues lond, That hette Candace, Y undurstond. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Merch. T.* 340 I hanne sholde be se ful many a figure pace By his Mirour. 1481 Caxton *Reynard* xxiii. (Arb.) 54, I supposed to haue passed by hym peasibly toward this feste. 1550 Crowley *Epigr.* 34 b, As he paste by a pasture most pleasaunte to se. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* iii. iii. 39 Please it our Generall to passe strangely by him, As if he were forgot. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 63 P 6, I heard several double Rhymes as I passed by them. 1850 S. Dobell *Roman, Chamouni,* If Thou .. hast..passed by The sleeping savage dreadful still in sleep.

c. To pass without stopping, or without notice; to take no notice of, disregard, omit: see 61 c.

Pass for —. See 5, 23. *Pass into* —. See 7.

Pass of —. See 10, 10 c, 23 b.

Pass on —. See 5 c, 21 b, c, 24.

57. Pass over —.

a. To cross above or on the surface of (a sea, river, or expanse); to cross, to traverse; = 30.

c 1275 Lay. 1341 Seyles drawe to toppe, leten lade þane wind, passi ouer bieres. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 228 Suþþe he ssulde mani lond over passi & wende. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10120 Do me to passe þe dikes [*v.r.* diches] ouer. *c* 1325 *Lai le Freine* 141 The maide .. passed ouer a wild heth. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 878 To Charls now will I torne agayne þat passes ouer Mountayne & playne. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 376/2 Pacyn ovyr, *transgredior.* 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* v. iii. 19 It was a Louer, and his lasse, .. That o're the greene corne feild did passe. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* Introd. 39 A man must beware how he passe ouer deepe riuers with them. *fig.* 1887 Bowen *Virg. Æneid* ii. 284 O'er thy people and city, alas! what sorrows have passed. *Mod.* A change passed over his countenance.

b. To pass the hand over.

1805 Southey *Madoc in W.* xiv, He took a harp..and passing o'er its chords Made music. 1879 Sir E. Arnold *Lt. Asia* iii. (1883) 52 So sigh we, passing o'er the solemn strings.

† c. *trans.* To spend (time); = sense 44. *Obs.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 64 The queene..passeth over thilke nyht, Til it was on the morwe liht. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* i. 20 So that the reste of the life be passed ouer after the rule of Christ. 1577 *F. de L'isle's Legendarie* A viij, He neuer medled with matters of estate but passed ouer his time in pleasure. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 198 Many times he pass'd over the Winter therein.

d. To pass a thing without dwelling upon it, or without notice or remark, to omit: see 67 e.

58. Pass through —.

a. To go from side to side of, to cross, traverse.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6265 Þe see on aiþer side þam stod,..Til þai war passed thoru þat flod. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* xvi. 319 That he wes passit throu all Irland Fia end till end. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 746 *Thisbe,* And with a soun as softe as ony shryfte They lete here wordis thour the clift pace. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 12 b, Y people of god passyng through the same see drye fote. 1530 Palsgr. 653/2 He shall passe thorowe fyre and water or he get it. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 62 Not cause their children to passe through the fire. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 44 P 4 On Saturday last he passed through Staines. 1885 Leudesdorf *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 237 If two conics which are inscribed in a given quadrilateral pass through a given point.

fig. 1639 T. Brugis tr. *Camus' Mor. Relat.* 318 All the Idea's which passe thorow our mindes. 1722 Wollaston *Relig. Nat.* i 11 Abimelek gave greater credit to that information which passed through his eye.

b. In reference to times, stages, states, conditions, processes, actions, experiences, etc.

c 1320 *Sir Beues* (MS. A.) 1035 Erst þow schelt pase þourj min hond And þourj Morgelay, my gode brond! 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. viii. 11 [Thei] Han pardoun þorw Purgatorie to passen ful sone. 1604 E G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iv. iv. 211 Golde which hath often passed through the fire, keepes his colour. 1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 128 Men having passed thorough all sorts of animalls at last became Gods. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 115 P 5 How many Hands must they pass through before they are fit for Use? 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* XVII. 325 Having pass'd thro' his Degrees in Arts, he became domestick Chaplain to Dr Tho. Smith. 1865 R. W. Dale *Jew. Temp.* xxi. (1877) 233 We..are passing through times of speculative unbelief.

c. To make or force a passage through; to penetrate; to pierce through; to shoot through, send a shot through.

14.. in *Twndale's Vis.* (1843) 133 And thorow thi sowle schall a scharp swyrd pace. 1412-20 Lyng. *Chron. Troy* iv. xxx, For he felte thorugh his herte pace The persyng stremys of hir eyen two. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 708 Throw platis of polist steill thair poyntis can pase. 1530 Palsgr. 654/2 He passed thorowe his harnesse and his bodye at one shotte, *il transpassa son harnoys et son corps a vng traict.* *Mod.* The bullet passed through his shoulder.

fig. 1638 Junius *Paint. Ancients* 211 No man is able to passe through the secrets of Art,..unlesse he first overcome the pompe of vaine glorie.

d. *causal.* To cause (a thing) to pass or go through; to put, thrust, or impel through.

1530 PALSGR. 654/2, I passe thorowe, as spyce..thorowe a sarce, or pepyr thorowe the querne, or meale thorowe a boulter. 1731 MUDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 67 The ground becomes frequently so hard, that twenty oxen are not sufficient to pass a plough through it. 1853 SOYER *Pantroph.* 288 Take a flour sieve, and pass the cheese through it. 1857 BORROW *Rom. Rye* xxxix, The principal component parts were burnt wine and rosemary, passed through an alembic. 1885 *Law Rep.* 15 Q. B. D. 316 A catch..which prevented the pin, when passed through a slit, from repassing. 1898 FLORENCE MONTGOMERY *Tony* 20 Passing his arm through the strap of the window. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 848 The preparations being much reduced in virulence by passing the culture through rabbits. *Mod.* A dragoon passed his sword through him.

Pass upon —. See 5 c, 21 c.

†59. **Pass with** —: to have done with, take no notice of. *Obs. rare.*

1641 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) 27 Neither have they gratifyed the kinge with the release of the lo. Montrosse or with the passing with the Ea. of Traquaire.

II. With adverbs.

60. **Pass away.** a. See simple senses and AWAY *adv.* b. *intr.* Of persons: To depart; also, to get or break away (as from restraint).

a 1425 *Cursor M.* 12975 (Trin.) Somme obere vnswere shaltou say Ar I passe from þe away. *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 317 The quene passyd awey & fleld On fote. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vi. 48 But, when he saw the Damsell passe away, He left his stond, and her pursewd apace. 1879 E. ARNOLD *L. Asia* iv. (1883) 88 But that ox-king..Trampled the warders down, and passed away.

c. *intr.* To die, expire.

c 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B) 112 God lord graunt..rest and pese þat lastis ay to cristen soules passed away. 1806 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (ed. Warter) I. 366 Immediately as he uttered the words he passed away. 1892 *Law Times* XCII. 244/2 Mr. Richard Williams..passed away on the 21st ult., at the great age of ninety years.

d. *intr.* Of time: To elapse, come to an end.

a 1425 *Cursor M.* 20858 (Trin.) Tyme passeþ faste awey. 1721 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 93 P 2 The Moments that are to pass away before the happy Meeting. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* iv, Thus passed the winter away so rapidly, that [etc.].

e. *intr.* Of things: To pass out of existence, come to an end, cease to be, be dissolved, perish.

13.. *S. Paula* in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 4/1 Precious stones þat wil þis world and eorþe here Passen awey al in fere. 1539 BIBLE (Great) 2 *Pet.* iii. 10 The heauens shall passe awaye. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Matt.* xxiv. 35 Heauen and earth shall passe awaye [WYCLIF passe, TINDALE perisshe], but my wordes shal not passe awaye. 1814 SOUTHEY *Odes War Amer.* xiii, Dominion passeth like a cloud away. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 26 His anger passed away. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 59 All the convictions of the old world were passing away, never to return. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 20 May 5/2 The fears of a general crisis are passing away.

f. *trans.* To spend (time, etc.); to while away, to pass: emphatic of 44.

c 1550 *Lusty Juventus* in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 46 What shall I do now to pass away the day? 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 139 Going than to Wittemberge, they passed away the rest of the wynter there. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, i. i. 25 Why I..Haue no delight to passe away the time. 1665 EARL DORSET *Song Written at Sea* vii, To pass our tedious hours away. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 106 P 1 An Invitation..to pass away a Month with him in the Country. 1848 THACKERAY *Lett.* 12 Aug., One day is passed away here very like its defunct predecessor.

†g. To transfer away; to relinquish, surrender (rights, etc.); to convey away (property). *Obs.*

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxi. 111 What Rights we passe away, when we make a Common-wealth. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* II. viii. § 116 Because our Fathers or Progenitors passed away their natural Liberty. *a* 1692 POLLEXFEN *Disc. Trade* (1697) 28 A Man that is to pass away Lands, or Goods. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 11 Riches are passed away from hand to hand.

61. **Pass by.**

a. *intr.* To go or proceed past; to move on without stopping; to flow past.

c 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 278 There the quene schulde passe by. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 301 The Englishmen passed by without anye approchyng. 1611 BIBLE *Lam.* i. 12 Is it nothing to you, all ye that passe by? 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 398 P 1 He saw Robin the Porter..passing by. 1799 SOUTHEY *Ruined Cottage* Wks. 1838 III. 32 The countrymen..leaning o'er the bridge, ..would all look up When she pass'd by. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xix, There twice a day the Severn fills; The salt sea-water passes by.

b. *fig.* and in reference to time.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 1026 But I lete all his storie passen by, Of Custance is my tale specially. *a* 1821 KEATS *Sonn., Human Seasons,* To let fair things Pass by unheeded, as a threshold brook. 1885 *Manch. Weekly Times* 20 June 5/5 A generation would pass by before the adversaries..would find their way back to power.

c. *trans.* To go past (a thing or person) without stopping, or without taking notice; to fail to notice, to overlook; to omit; to take no notice of, dismiss from consideration, disregard, ignore; = *pass over,* 67 e, f.

When the object is a sb., it usually comes after *by,* so that the construction can be analysed as that of an intrans. vb. with a preposition and its object, as in *to pass by his eldest son*; cf. *to pass him by.*

[*a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15634 Quer I sal þis calice drinc, or I sal pass þar-bi?] 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Prov.* xix. 11 His glorie is to passe by an offence. 1611 LD. T. HOWARD in *Harington's Nugæ Ant.* (ed. Park 1804) I. 393 He was overcharged with confusion, and passed by admiring the dressing of the horse. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 77 Better to wink at, and passe by an iniurie. 1658–9 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 3, I would hear him first, and then pass it by...He must come as a delinquent on his knees. 1677 HORNECK *Gt. Law Consid.* v. (1704) 297 These observables are passed by as things out of his element. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 76 Instances..which legislation passes by in silence. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xiii. 278 That Eadward might rightly pass by an incompetent minor. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* (1877) I. 71, I pass them by with the remark.

62. **Pass forth.**

a. *intr.* To go out or away (*arch.*). † *To pass forth of use,* to go out of use, become obsolete (*obs.*).

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2910 He sey þe contreys as he passede vorþ & destrued & bar in eche half. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 96 Leue nought on þo lowes but let hem forþ pasen. 1530 PALSGR. 654/1, I passe forthe, I go forthe, as an armye whan it is removynge, or a company byfore a great estate. 1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 332 Understanding the privilegis of the Scottis merchantis..to decay and pas furth of use in the partis of Flanderis. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. iii 16 He passed forth with her in faire array.

† b. To go forward, advance, go on, continue.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 184 This passeth forth..fro day to day..this..Absolon So woweth hire. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7505 He was wele paste forthe in age. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 391 The yongest say their opinions first, and so passe foorth in order vntill it come to the highest.

† c. *trans.* To spend or pass (time). *Obs*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xvi. (Percy Soc.) 73 She wyll wyth love her grene flouryng age Passe forth in joye, pleasure, & courage. 1552 HULOET, Passe forth the day or tyme, *agitare diem, exigere tempus.* 1573–80 BARET *Alv.* P 158, I will passe forth this day by little and little [*paulatim hunc producam diem*] with sipping and drinking.

63. **Pass in.** *trans.* To hand in (e. g. a cheque to a bank). *To pass in one's cheques,* to die (*slang*).

1872 'MARK TWAIN' *Roughing It* 332 (Farmer) One of the boys has passed in his checks, and we want to give him a good send-off. 1894 H. NISBET *Bush Girl's Rom.* 108 The best thing I can do for you is to give you a cheque of my own made payable to yourself at sight, with an introduction to the bank as well, and I will pass in the form myself next time I am down there. 1900 *W. Lond Observ.* 4 May 3/7, I see that young M. has passed in his checks.

64. **Pass off.**

a. *intr.* To go off or disappear gradually: said of sensations, physical conditions, moisture, etc.

1845 BUDD *Dis. Liver* 266 In the presence of some medicines that pass off in the bile. 1861 HEADLAND *Med. Handbk.* 160 Remittent fever instead of intermitting at distinct periods, passes off after a variable time, and then recurs. *Mod.* After a little the feeling of faintness passed off. The hydrogen unites with the oxygen to form water, which passes off in steam. The smell of the paint will pass off in a few days.

b. *intr.* Of a proceeding: To be carried through and completed (with more or less success).

1886 *Times* 23 Nov. 9 In every sense the festival passed off as its promoters must have desired. 1891 *Leeds Merc.* 2 May 6/3 The Labour Demonstrations throughout Europe yesterday passed off on the whole more peaceably than was anticipated. *Mod.* How did the wedding pass off? Everything passed off very well.

c. *trans.* To put into circulation, or dispose of (esp. deceptively); to palm off; to impose.

1799 HAN. MORE *Fem. Educ.* (ed. 4) I. 297 They might be tempted to pass off for their own what they pick up from others. 1857 BORROW *Rom. Rye* xvii, And other customers came in, who..also passed off their jokes upon me. *Ibid.* xli, [He] sometimes shortened money, and at other times passed off what had been shortened by other gentry. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* ii. 65 Trying to pass off their wares as excellent. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* LI. 221/2 The applicants ..pass off their goods for those of the Baron de Geer.

d. To cause (a person) to be accepted in some false character; *esp. refl.* (with *for* or *as*), to give oneself out as what one is not, to pretend to be.

1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* v. i. P 12 He passed himself off for my servant. *Ibid.* P 18 The insolence of this scoundrel who fancies to pass me off for a highwayman. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* vi. (1876) 181 He does not seek to pass himself off as richer than he is. 1885 H. CONWAY *Family Affair* I, A child still young enough to be passed off as a child in arms.

e. To ward off or adroitly put aside (a remark, etc.) without seriously meeting it; to parry.

1890 A. GISSING *Village Hampden* III. xi. 238 The young man passed off lightly all such reference.

65. **Pass on.**

a. *intr.* See simple senses and ON *adv.*; *esp.* to proceed on one's way, in one's course, in one's discourse or writing; to continue one's course; to proceed or advance, as a transaction or progressive state; to pass, as time.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17288+305 Þe day is passed on, no farrer may þou wyn. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XVIII. xx, Soo this paste on alle that wynter with alle manere of huntynge and haukyng. 1573–80 BARET *Alv.* P 163 The more time that passed on, the more [etc.]. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xviii. 5, I will fetch a morsell of bread; and comfort ye your hearts, after that ye shall passe on. 1626 C. POTTER tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Quarrels* 46 The Pope spake all this with so great heat, that the Ambassador did not iudge fit at that time to passe on further. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 430 Yea there, where very desolation dwels..She may pass on with unblench't majesty. 1842 TENNYSON '*Come not when I am dead*' ii, Pass on, weak heart, and leave me where I lie. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 651 The optic neuritis is passing on to post-neuritic atrophy. *Mod.* Pass on, please, and do not obstruct the way. The preacher passes on to his second head. But we have said enough on this point; we pass on.

b. *trans.* To send or hand (anything) to the next member of a series.

1791 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsem.* xvii. (1809) 139 No Vagrants past on. 1877 SPURGEON *Serm.* XXIII. 357 Getting rid of a case by saving your own pocket and passing the applicant on to another. *Mod.* Please read this and pass it on.

66. **Pass out.**

a. *intr.* See simple senses and OUT *adv.*: chiefly, to go out through a passage. *To pass out of,* to issue from, leave; *to pass out of sight,* to go beyond the reach of sight.

13.. *K. Alis.* 6246 Ther no schal schip out passe. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 12127 (Fairf.) How lange þi life sal laste or þou passe out of þis werde. *a* 1425 *Ibid.* 17350 (Trin.) Þei sent aspies also aboute þat he shulde not passen oute. 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 3 That he should passe out of Asia into Macedonia. *a* 1721 KEN *Ant. Visit.* Wks. (1838) 492 When any one is passing out of this life. 1833 KEBLE *Serm.* (1848) I. 147 He may..pass out of this world, before he see any abatement in the triumph of disorder and irreligion. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 34 Love..Smote the chord of Self, that, trembling, pass'd in music out of sight.

† b. *trans.* To spend the whole of (a time).

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 55 The poore Sultan utterly discouraged, returned againe to Constantinople, and there passed out the rest of his dayes.

67. **Pass over.**

a. *intr.* To go across; to cross to the other or opposite side. In *Chemistry,* said of the volatilized substances which pass from the retort in distillation, and are condensed in the receiver.

a 1330 *Otuel* 707 Ouer þe brugge þei wenten isfeere, ..& þo þei ouer passed were, Such auntres þei funden here. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* iii. 18 Ye shall passe ouer armed before your brethren the children of Israel. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* vi. (1651) 196 Adde the tartarizated quintessence, yet so that..that passe over with it. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 601 The hope that some of those regiments which he had formerly commanded would pass over to his standard. 1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 10 That which passes over towards the middle must be redistilled to free it from copper mechanically carried over. 1864–72 *Ibid.* II. 337 Some organic compounds boil at so low a temperature that, when heated in a retort, they pass over unchanged. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 802 The contents of one of the conjugating cells pass over into the other which remains stationary. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* ii. 25 After lining the inner surface of the lids, it [mucous membrane] passes over to the ball, forming a loose fold.

† b. *intr.* Of a period of time: To go by, elapse, be spent, come to an end. *Obs.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I. 271 This passit our, quhill diuers dayis war gane. 1659 H. PLUMPTRE *Let.* in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 6 Wishing that all your yeares yet to come may passe over with mirth and jollityes.

† c. *intr.* With compl., as *to pass over unpunished,* to go unpunished. *Obs.*

1566 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 470 Wordis of dishonour ..quhilk aucht nocht to pas owir untryit and unpuneist.

d. *trans.* To hand over *to* another; to transfer.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 306 b, [They] leauing behinde them no children, passed ouer the gouernment to their yongest brother. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. xxiii. (1877) I. 355 But then I should exceed the limits of a description. Wherefore I passe it ouer to others [etc.]. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 687 This house..satisfied the said Sir Richard; who thereupon past it ouer to Q. Mary. *a* 1686 T. WATSON *Body Divin.* (1692) 460 The Covenant of Grace ..by vertue of which God passeth himself over to us to be our God. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 583 Geology here passes over the continuation of the history of man to Archaeology.

e. To pass (a thing) without touching it, or without remark or notice, esp. in narration; to omit, to skip, to disregard; to ignore the claims of (a person) to promotion, etc., to pass by in selection for a special post or duty.

As in *pass by* 61 c, when the object is a sb., it usually comes after *over,* so that the construction can then be analysed as that of an intrans. vb. followed by a preposition with its object; as in the literal *he passed over the bridge.* Cf. also the vb. OVERPASS, of which *pass over* was formerly the decomposed form used in certain verbal constructions.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 226 Paul passiþ over þes two vertues, and praiseþ after charite. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. Prol.* 17 This is a pitous tale for to heere But nathelees passe ouer is no fors. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 646, I wyll passe ouer the cyrcumstaunce, And shortly shewe you the hole substaunce. 1530 PALSGR. 654/2, I have many mo thynges to saye..but, for faulte of tyme, I passe them over. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 8, I pas mani sutch missusgis over. 1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 54 The matter of Yelverton is of such ymportaunce as yt cannot be paste over. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 1 P 3 As for the rest of my Infancy..I shall pass it over in Silence. 1839 JAMES *Gentl. Old Sch.* xiv, This gross offence..was not to be passed over. 1890 W. E. NORRIS *Misadventure* viii, He does not think it would be right to pass over his son. 1890 T. W. REID *Monckton-Milnes* (1891) I. viii. 300 He had again been disappointed of his..expectation of office, Peel having once more passed him over.

f. To let go unpunished, to overlook (an offence).

1388 WYCLIF *Prov.* xix. 11 His glorie is to passe ouere wickid thingis. 1611 BIBLE *ibid.*, It is his glory to passe ouer a transgression. 1814 WELLINGTON 26 May in Gurw. *Disp.* (1838) XII. 21 If conduct such as that..be passed over, it will be impossible to maintain the necessary discipline of the army. 1877 SPURGEON *Serm.* XXIII. 662 The sin..was not to be winked at and passed over as a mere trifle.

† g. To surpass = OVERPASS *v* 7.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 264 A goddesse..what hir liste..Sche dede, That passeth over manneskinde.

68. **Pass through**: emphatic of sense 14.

c 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 15 Thurgh I past, with mekyl payn.

a 1693 South *Serm.* II. v. 176 His Heart lies open..for all the Sin and Villainy in the World freely to pass through. 1802 Bloomfield *Rural T., Fakenham Ghost* xi, So long it [the gate] swung That Ghost and all pass'd through. 1832 Tennyson *Dream Fair Women* 83 Pass freely thro'; the wood is all thine own.

Pass-, the vb.-stem or imper. of Pass *v.*, used in a few combinations, mostly nonce-words: †**pa'ss-dice** = Passage 15 [cf. It. *passa-dieci*: see quot. 1598 s. v.]; †**pa'ss-man** *a.*, surpassing man, superhuman; **pa'ss-out** *a.*, of a ticket: that enables the holder to pass out and return to a place of entertainment; †**pa'ss-praise** *a.*, transcending praise, beyond praise.

1805 T. Holcroft *Bryan Perdue* II 56 To..Idle away.. part of the four and twenty hours at hazard, pass-dice, picquet [etc.]. 1606 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iv. ii. *Magnif.* 1254 The passe-man Wisedome of th' Isaacian Prince, A light so bright, set in such eminence. 1894 A. Chevallier *Record by Himself* 191 An attendant proffering her a pass-out check respectfully asked if she intended to return. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Nov. 1/3 The agitation for pass-out checks at the variety theatres. a 1586 Sidney *Astr. & Stella* lxxvii, That skin, whose passe-praise hue scornes this poor tearm of white.

Passable (pa'säb'l), *a.* Also 5–6 **-yble**, 7 **passeable.** [a. F. *passable* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *passer* to Pass: see -able. Cf. It. *passabile.* In OF. the word had most of the senses retained in Eng.; mod.F. retains only sense 4.]

1. That may be passed, crossed, or traversed.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I. iii. (1859) 4 Ryght as the fletyng ayer geuyth place to the flyght of byrdes..right so was al this erthe passyble to spirites. 1527 Knight in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. xxviii. 57 The rivers not being always passable. 1576 *Act* 18 *Eliz.* c. 10 § 7 For the better keeping of the Highways passable for her Majesty's People. 1593 R. Harvey *Philad.* 4 Since Brutes time the Alpes haue been passable enough. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* III (1634) 106 To leave at their backs a wood scarce passeable. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2080/3 The Streets were hardly passable. 1722 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 104 The ford was not passable. 1841 W. Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 38 The river is passable for boats to the Mediterranean, a distance of nearly sixty miles. 1880 Geikie *Phys. Geog.* iv. 302 The last time that the Thames at London was passable on ice was in 1814.

†2. Able to pass or have passage. *Obs.*

1555 Eden *Decades* 121 Forasmuche as they [sunbeams] are not passyble in them selues, as doth manyfestly appeare by the snowe lyinge contynually vnmolten vpon certeyne hygh montaynes. 1664 H. More *Antid. Idolatry* x. 131 So that a Soul otherwise passable of her self would be necessarily drown'd in this one foul Deluge of Guilt. 1745 Hales in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 502 All passable Stones which have lately fallen from the Kidneys into the Bladder, ..might readily and easily be brought out thence. 1762 Dunn *ibid.* LII. 464 The Sun's rays become passable through such a length of medium.

3. Of money: That may be circulated, that has valid currency, current; of a book: qualified or fit for circulation. Also *fig.*

1590 Greene *Never Too Late* Wks. (Grosart) VIII. 26 Sterling coyne passable from man to man in way of exchange. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* v. ii. 13 The vertue of your name, Is not heere passable. 1674 Hickman *Hist. Quinquart.* (ed. 2) 196 He would have prevailed with some of them to authorize his Book, that it might have been more passable. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 188 It is with Men, as it is with false Money; One piece is more or less passable than another, as it happens to have more or less Sense or Starling in the Mixture. 1888 B. W. Richardson *Son of Star* III. xi. 186 The coin may cease to be of value as a passable thing, as money, but as a relic it must always live.

4. That can pass muster; tolerable, fairly good, fair; moderate, sufficient, presentable.

1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* I. xii. 33 Take gode hede that noon be reteyned but he be passable so that noo fawte be in his persone. 1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 122 At that time I thought it excelling, but nowe I feare it will bee found scant passable. 1637 Laud *Sp. in Star-Chamb.* 14 June 6 Our maine Crime is..that we are Bishops; were we not so, some of us might be as passable as other men. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) I. ii. 8 There were many women deemed passable who were inferior to herself. 1838 Southey *Doctor* cxlv. (1862) 398 A passable knowledge of living languages. 1893 *Times* 12 June 4/2 Potatoes appear in eight departments very good, 13 good, 17 satisfactory, 18 passable, six mediocre, and three bad.

†5. Passing, transient, ephemeral. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1627–77 Feltham *Resolves* I. xx. 36 Things acted..are too more retainable, than the passable tones of the tongue.

6. [f. Pass *v.* 45 b + -able.] Capable of passing or being passed by a deliberating assembly.

1831 Whately in *Life* (1866) I. 66 It is a task of double difficulty to frame what shall be at once an improvement and passable in Convocation [of Oxford University].

7. quasi-*adv.* = Passably.

1582 Savile *Tacitus, Hist.* I. lxxviii. (1591) 43 Things which the .. cares at hande made passable good. 1675 Marvell *Wks.* (1872–5) II. 431, I have a passable good estate. 1706 E. Ward *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 41 But for him, the Ship's Crew would be passable good Christians.

Hence **Pa'ssableness**, the quality of being passable.

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Passableness*..capableness of being passed. 1779 Wolff *Dansk Ord-bog, Tenmelighed*, mediocrity, passableness. 1834 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXV. 176 There was a river to cross, the passableness of which was very questionable. 1888 J. Q. Bittinger *Hist. Haverhill* (N.H.) 191 The roads of Haverhill will average in passableness and comfort with the roads of neighboring towns.

Passable, obs. erroneous form of Passible.

Passably (pa'säbli), *adv.* [f. Passable *a.* + -ly 2.] Tolerably, sufficiently well to pass; fairly well, moderately.

a 1620 Healey *Theophrastus* To Rdr. (1636) I ij b, The French is elegant enough, passably copious, happie in composition. 1742 Richardson *Pamela* (1824) I. xlix. 379 [She] is mighty pretty, and passably genteel. 1801 Mar. Edgworth *Gd. French Governess* Wks. 1832 III. 175 Miss Fanshaw had learned to speak French passably. 1874 Mrs. H Wood *Mast. Greylands* xxvii. 315 The night was passably bright.

‖ **Passacaglia** (passäkä'lyä). [It., a. Sp. *pasacalle* (pasäka'lye), f. *pasar* to pass + *calle* street; because often played in the streets.] An early kind of dance tune (of Spanish origin) having a movement slower than the Chaconne, generally constructed on a ground bass and written in triple time; also the dance to this.

1659 Howell *Vocab.* Sect. 50 Giggs, salibrands, chaconas, passingalias, galiarda. 1668 Dryden *Evening's Love* II. i, Pray let me hear it: I hope it will go to the tune of one of our *Passa-calles.* 1724 *Short Explic. For. Wds. Mus. Bks.*, *Passacaglio*, or *Passacaille*, or *Passagillio*, is a Kind of Air somewhat like a Chacoone, but of a more slow or graver Movement. 1880 Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 660/1 The feature which, in common with the Chaconne, has elevated the Passacaglia above the majority of dance forms, is the construction of the music on a ground bass, generally consisting of a short theme of two, four, or eight bars. 1898 G. B. Shaw *Perf. Wagnerite* 3 There are passacaglias on ground basses, canons ad hypodiapente.

‖ **Passacaille** (pasäkä'ly). [a. F. *passecaille* (Furetière 1690), ad. Sp. *pasacalle*: see prec.] = prec.

1721 E. Pemberton (*title*) Essay for the Further Improvement of Dancing, ..to which is added Three Single Dances: a Chacone, a Passacaille, and a Jig. 1862 E. Pauer *Programme* 8 Mar., The origin of the Passacaille is Spanish.

Passade (päsä'd). *rare.* [a. F. *passade*, ad. Pr. *passada* or It. *passata* (Sp. *pasada*), f. *passare* to Pass: see -ade, -ada, -ata.]

1. *Horsemanship.* (See quots.)

1656 Blount *Glossogr.* [from Cotgr.], *Passade*, .. the manage of a Horse, backward and forward. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Passade*, in the manage, signifies a turn, or course of a horse backwards or forwards on the same plot of ground; passing or repassing from one end to the other. 1892 B. Hinton *Lord's Return* 214 The action of Sir Walter was like the passade in the manege, a turn backward, forward, without being able to extricate himself

†2. An alms given to a passer-by. *Obs. rare.*

1656 Blount *Glossogr.* [from Cotgr.], *Passade*, an alms, benevolence or entertainment given by, or to a Passenger. 1658 in Phillips. 1727–41 in Chambers *Cycl.*

†3. = next, 1. *Obs. rare.*

1706 Phillips, *Passade* or *Passado*, a Pass or Thrust in Fencing 1727–41 in Chambers *Cycl.*

‖ **Passado** (päsä'do). *Obs.* [Altered from F. *passade*, or Sp. *pasada*, It. *passata* (both of these also in early use): see prec. and -ado.]

1. *Fencing.* A forward thrust with the sword, one foot being advanced at the same time.

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* I. ii. 184 The Passado hee [Cupid] respects not, the Duello he regards not. [1595 Saviolo *Practise* K ij, You may with much sodainenesse make a passata with your lefte foote.] 1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* iv. v, I would teach these 19 the special tricks [*ed.* 1616 rules], as your Punto, your Reverso, your Stoccato, your Imbroccato, your Passado [*ed.* 1616 passada], your Montaunto. 1636 Dekker *Wond. Kingd.* I. i. Wks. 187; IV. 222, I have my Passees Sir: and my Passadoes. 1830 James *Darnley* xv, We'll have no crowd .. to criticise our passados.

attrib. 1648 *Merc. Acad.* No. 1. 6 After a Passado complement with his Chancellorship.

2. = Passage 13 b.

1606 *Sir G. Goosecappe* I. iii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 19, I am sure I past one Passado of Courtship upon her. 1656 Heylin *Surv. France* 39 In the Passados of their court-ship, they [the French] expresse themselves with much variety of gesture.

3. Way, going, passage. *rare.*

1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 89 Angelo went off, and all wind instruments blew .. in his passado to the Pope's ordinary or dining-chamber.

Passage (pæ'sädʒ), *sb.* [a. F. *passage*, *pasage* (11th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) = Pr. *passatge*, Sp. *pasage*, It. *passaggio*, a Romanic formation from *passer*, *passare* to Pass: see -age.]

I. The action of passing, and cognate senses.

1. The action of passing; a going or moving onward, across, or past; movement from one place or point to another, or over or through a space or medium; transition, transit.

Const. *of* (or with possessive) indicating the person or thing that passes; more rarely *of* = objective genitive.

c 1290 *Beket* 682 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I 126 He wende eft in-to þe se, þe passage for-to fonde. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 233 He wolde .. The passage of the water take. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 The passage of the chyldren of Israel from Egypte. 1558 Grafton (*title*) The Passage of our most drad Soveraigne Lady Queen Elyzabeth through the City of London to Westminster. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 19 Yeeld to the wynds passadge, duck downe theire fleete with a tempest. 1615 W. Lawson *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 4 So as the Water may be staied from passage. 1702 Rowe *Tamerl.* II. i 546 Not far from hence The Captives were to wait the Emperor's Passage. 1768 *Ann. Reg.* 67 To observe .. the passage of Venus over the sun's disk on the 3d of June 1769. 1869 Tyndall *Notes Lect. Light* 20 In the passage from one medium to another of a different refractive index, light is always reflected. 1885 Watson & Burbury *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn* I. 236 A cell in which no chemical actions can take place on the passage of the current.

b. The passing of people; hence nearly = people passing, passers. *rare.*

1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* III. i. 99 If by strong hand you offer to breake in Now in the stirring passage of the day. 1604 — *Oth.* v. i. 37 What hoa? No Watch? No passage? Murther, Murther. 1886 Stevenson *Dr. Jekyll* 4 Even on Sunday, when it [the street] lay comparatively empty of passage.

c. The 'passing' or extending of a line, string, or the like, from one point to another.

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 485 They are like to nerues in their passage, colour and vse. 1831 R. Knox *Cloquet's Anat.* 247 It divides, after a short passage, into four very distinct bundles.

d. The migration or migratory flight of birds. See also quot. 1879.

1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 267 At the approach of winter, it totally disappears, and its passage can be traced to no other country. 1879 E. D. Radcliffe in *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 7/2 The line herons take over a tract of country on their way to and from the heronry when procuring food in the breeding season is called a 'passage'.

e. *Of passage* (= F. *de passage*): † (*a*) That passes through a place or state, without continuing in it; transitory. *Obs.* exc. as in (*b*) *bird of passage*, a bird that migrates from one region to another at a particular season and returns at another, a migratory bird (also *fig.*); so *fish of passage.*

1673 Temple *Ess. Trade Ired.* Wks. 1720 I. 120 The poorer Traders, or the young Beginners, or those of Passage. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., *Birds of Passage.* .. There are also fishes of passage, as herrings, mackerel, etc. 1732 Pope *Ep. Cobham* 97 In Man, the judgment shoots at flying game, A bird of passage! gone as soon as found. 1797 Holcroft *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) III. lxxxiv. 348 The sword fish is a fish of passage 1879 Miss Braddon *Cloven Foot* xxviii, I am only in town as a bird of passage.

2. In various *fig.* senses: Transition from one state or condition to another (*spec.* from this life to the next, by death); the passing or lapse of time; the going on, course, or progress of events, etc., or of a person through a course of action; a passing in thought or speech from one point, idea, or subject to another. † *In passage*, in passing, by the way (*obs.*).

c 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 67 Wyth good passage out of thys lyf. 1516 *Life St. Bridget* in *Myrr. our Ladye* p. lii, A lytel before hir blessyd passage out of this world. 1579 W Wilkinson *Confut. Familye of Love* 52 The bookes of H. N. do make a more easie passage..to the vnderstandyng thereof 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. Ded § 8 These fundamental knowledges have been studied but in passage. 1769 Sir J. Reynolds *Disc.* ii. (1876) 317 Students .. this day rewarded for their happy passage through the first period. 1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* I. 206 There is a passage between this and ordinary travertin. 1839 Murchison *Silur. Syst.* I. xxxiv. 450 The passage of the red marl into the lias is here well exposed. 1871 B. Stewart *Heat* § 85 The passage of bodies from the solid to the liquid state.

† b. *absol.* 'Departure', death. *Obs.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 261 Bot ate laste of thi passage Thi deth was to the houndes like. 1507 in Wood *Oxford* (O.H.S.) III. 116 By pestilence I had my passage. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* III. iii. 86 When he is fit and season'd for his passage. 1693 *Humours Town* 13 A perpetual Requiem for your Soul before its Passage.

3. Possibility, power, or opportunity of passing; liberty, leave, or right to pass. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron* (1810) 30 Þei purneied hir passage, And led hir vnto France, spoused forto be. 1417 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. iv. I. 63 That ye oure Chanceller doo make unto thaim souffisant Writtes of passage. 1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 68 She made passage to her choller in these termes of contempt. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XI. 122 All approach farr off to fight, And guard all passage to the Tree of Life. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* II. 79 The refusal to give a passage through Nepal to a British force intended to take possession of Lassa.

† b. Admission or permission. *Obs.*

1622 Bp. Hall *Contempl., O. T.* xvii. vii, He [Solomon] gave not passage onely to the Idolatry of his heathenish wives, but furtherance.

4. A definite passing or travelling from one place to another, by sea, or formerly sometimes by land; a journey; a voyage across the sea from one port to another, a crossing.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19990 Þis it was þe first passage þat þe apostels in parti Mad mang þe folk o paeni. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 97 Þus he passes to þat port, his passage to seche, Fyndez he a fayr schyp to þe fare redy. a 1529 Skelton *Sp. Parrot* 324 Prepayre yow, Parrot, breuely your passage to take, Of Mercury undyr the trynall aspecte. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 87 Foorth we take oure passadge, oure sayles ful winged vp hoysting. 1776 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg* 8/2 Nor was the march by land more eligible than the passage by water. 1825 *Chron.* ibid. 108/1 A vessel is arrived in the Thames from New South Wales after an extraordinarily short passage of less than five months. 1836 Marryat *Midsh. Easy* xi, He had suffered all the horrors of a passage in a slave ship. 1877 Talmage 30 *Serm.* 16 You have found a rough passage.

b. Right of transit or conveyance as a passenger, esp. by sea; accommodation of a passenger.

1632 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 6 Carasio..having agreed with the mariners for their passage, acquainted therewith Polemiro. 1743 Bulkeley & Cummins *Voy. S. Seas* 199 That the Governor would give us a Pass, and

that we would work for our Passage. 1782 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 8 June, I have this day taken a passage to Oxford. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 646 And clothes they gave him and free passage home.

†5. A charge or custom levied upon passengers; a toll. *Obs.*

[1200 *Charter K. John* in *Reg. S. Osmundi* (Rolls) I. 212 Sint quieti .. de theoloneo, pontagio, passagio.] ?*c* 1525 *Robyn Hode* in Child *Ballads* (1857-9) V. 425 Yet was he never so curteyse a potter, As one peny passage to paye. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* III. iv. 70 Immunities and Exemptions from Theolonie, Pontage, .. Passage, Tranage, .. Cariage, &c. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II. *Passage, Passagium*, was a Tribute or Toll paid by Passengers or Travellers for the Repair or Maintenance of some Road or Passage. 1812 SEYER *Bristol Charters Engl.* 1 My burgesses of Bristol .. shall be quit both of toll and passage, and all custom, throughout my whole land. 1883 PICTON *L'pool Munic. Rec.* I. 6 They claim to be quit of .. passage, pontage and lastage.

†6. The fact of 'passing current' or being generally accepted, as coins, customs, etc.; currency, general reception. *Obs.*

1545 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 10 Double dukatis .. quhilkis commonly hes course in France for lxxx and xvis. and ar worth samekle to have passage in this realm. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. v. § 3 As if the multitude .. were not ready to give passage rather to that which is popular and superficial. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* viii. 53, I would .. render this treatise intelligible to euery rationall man .. (among whom I expect it will haue a fairer passage, then among those that are already deepely imbued with other principles).

7. The passing into law of a legislative measure.

1587 HARRISON *England* II. viii. (1877) I. 178 This is the order of the passage of our lawes. 1668 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 249 It is a businesse of that weight that I scarce believe it can have a passage this session. 1669-70 *Ibid.* 311 [The Bill] had but a narrow passage, there being only 100 for it against 99. 1856 C. BECK *Age Petronius Arbiter* 73 Soon after, .. for the precise time of its passage is not known—the lex Furia Caninia was enacted. 1893 *Times* 2 May 10/1 The passage of any measure resembling this would be a deadly blow at landed property in Ireland.

8. *Horsemanship.* See quots. (= F. *passage*.)

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Passage*, in the manage, an action wherein the horse raises two legs together, a hind and a fore leg, in form of St. Andrew's cross; when, setting those two on the ground again, he raises the other two; and thus alternately. 1884 E. L. ANDERSON *Mod. Horseman* II. xvii. 146 The Passage .. is a slow brilliant trot, in which the horse brings each pair of diagonal legs to the ground at exactly the same moment ... Usually employed in traversing.

9. *Med.* An evacuation of the bowels, a 'motion'; also *concr.*

1778 PR. OF WALES in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS Comm) I. 416 He took medicine three or four times during the day in order to procure a passage. 1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 480 He .. has been repeatedly from eighteen to twenty-five days without a passage. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 106 Late in the attack the passages are in most cases very light clay-colored, or even whitish.

10. The action of causing something to pass (in various senses: see PASS *v.*); transmission, transference, etc. *rare.*

1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ii. 20 As fine as if produced by the passage of a rake. 1890 in *Financial News* 31 July 1/4 The passage of the preferred dividend by the directors of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway is regarded as consistent with policy. 1890 *Spectator* 16 Aug. 197/1 The passage of a great measure has become as difficult to effect as the passage of a cannon-ball through earthworks. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 531 The virulence of many organisms may .. be permanently or temporarily increased .. by passing the organisms through a series of animals (a process which is called 'passage'). 1899 *Ibid.* VI. 73 The unskilful passage of an œsophageal bougie.

II. 11. That by which a person or thing passes or may pass; a way, road, path, route, channel; a mountain pass; an entrance or exit.

Locally a name for a narrow entry or lane in a town, etc., serving as the approach to a row of houses, or as a thoroughfare for foot-passengers: e. g. *Norman Passage, St. Helen's Passage* (Oxford), *All Saints' Passage* (Cambridge).

c 1290 *Beket* 56 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 108 Heo cam to þe se: and redi fond hire passage. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 1323 To kepe þis passage, Fram horn þat is of age. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conse.* 1394 Þis world es þe way and passage, Þurgh whilk lyes our pilgrimage. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2139 And loke þat hirde-men wel kepe þe komune passage, And eche brugge þer a-boute þat burnes ouer wende. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxiii. 222 At an hongyng bought of the more in a streit passage. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 41 In any towne or village being a thoroughfare or common passag within this realme. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 8 Into the frosen sea .. and so forth to Cathay (yf any suche passage may be found). 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xxii. 29 Doria .. was tarrying for vs at the passage with 5 principal gallies. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 6 Inuironed with mountaines which hath fewe and secret passages. 1627-8 in Swayne *Sarum Church-w. Acc.* (1896) 187 The open passadge in the middell of the Churche. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 6 He had already sent one ship .. for a new attempt upon the North-West or North-East passages. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* vi. xiv, Was it the toil of human hands Had hewn a passage in the rock? 1812 *Gen. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 137/2 They weighed anchor, and made sail through the passage Taigneuse. 1828 [see PASSENGER 1]. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* iv. (1858) 217 As the passage of Beth-horon led up to Gibeon, so the passage of Michmash and Ai led up to Bethel. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 92 Freeing the liver and its bile passages from their injurious presence.

b. *spec.* A place at which a river or strait is or may be crossed; a crossing; a ford, ferry, or bridge. ? *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14012 An heremitage Besyde Chymoun, at a passage. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. vi, There was a grete ryuer and but one passage. 1477 *Paston Lett.* III. 203 Wherefore my lord hath do brokyn all the passages except New ham bryge. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lii. 176 When I cam to ony passage of water he wolde caste me in his necke .. & bere me ouer. 1611 BIBLE *Judg.* xii. 6 Then they tooke him, and slewe him at the passages of Iordan. 1779 S. RUDDER *Gloucestershire* 492 In this parish are two ferries over the Severn. The uppermost, or *Old Passage*, is in the Tything of Aust. .. The *New Passage* is at Redwick. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* vii. (1856) 50 Its several 'crossings' have been divided into the South, the Middle, and the Northern passages.

c. A way giving access to the various apartments or divisions of a building, or affording communication from one apartment to another; a corridor or gallery; a lobby or hall.

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 202 At the West end of this glorious Councell hall .. there is a passage into another most stately roome. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 23 By convenient passages about or under them. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 371 In Building of Houses long, the use of some Rooms will be lost, in that the more room must be allowed for Entries and Passages. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 207, I was in the passage, or entry of the house. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* xx. 66 Hark to the winds! which through the wide saloon And the long passage send a dismal tune. 1835 G. A. MCCALL *Lett. fr. Frontiers* (1868) 280 The house .. was one of those structures called in the West 'two pens and a passage'.

†12. ? A means of passing; a vessel or vehicle in which a person or thing may pass; a conveyance. Cf. CARRIAGE. *Obs. rare.*

1473 *Paston Lett* III. 94, I praye yow wrycht ageyn, and sende it by the next passage.

III. 13. Something that 'passes', goes on, takes place, occurs, or is done; an occurrence, incident, event; an act, transaction, proceeding. *Obs.* or *arch.* (exc. as in b and c).

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 731 Surely it was a daungerous passage to conuey a prince in a straunge realme, by such a strayte. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. ii. 77 There is no christian can euer beleeue such impossible passages of grossenesse. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1639) B v b, Observing the whole passages of the diseased people, considering both when they began to bee sicke, .. what hath been applyed [etc.]. 1624 DR. BUCKHM. in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 180 [It] will facilitate .. those passages of favors, grace, and goodnes which his Majesty hath promised for the ease of the Romaine Catholickes. 1671-2 SIR C. LYTTELTON in *Hatton Corr.* (Camden) 76 There has lately happened a very strange passage upon occasion of [etc.]. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 198 P 1 Her Life has lately met with Passages very uncommon. *a* 1741 T. CHALKLEY *Jrnl.* an. 1734 Wks. (1751) 265 A remarkable and dismal Passage he related to me. 1820 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Old Benchers*, I remember a pleasant passage, of the cook applying to him .. for instructions how to write down *edge* bone of beef. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xvi, The magnificent young Scot sprang to him, .. talked over old passages.

b. Something that passes between two persons mutually; a negotiation; an interchange of communications, confidences, or amorous relations.

1612 N. FIELD *Woman is Weathercock* II. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XI. 33 And such strange passages and mutual vows. 1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediv.* III. vi. (1854) 165 Several passages between the prince and his excellency, and between his excellency and Goring 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* viii. 68 The King. gives .. order to stop all passages between him [the Governor of Hull] and the Parlament. 1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* vi. (1846) 138 Would not both parties profit in these passages of confidence? *a* 1901 BESANT *Five Years' Tryst*, etc. (1902) 108 She was by no means ignorant of certain passages and rumours of passages between Will Stephen and this simple country maid.

c. (Now usually *passage of* (or *at*) *arms*.) An exchange of blows between two combatants, a fight; also *fig.* a verbal altercation or dispute; an amorous fence or encounter.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii, You have your passages and imbrocatas in courtship; as the bitter bob in wit. 1612 *Two Noble K.* V iv. 114 The conquerd triumphes, The victor has the losse; yet in the passage The gods have beene most equall. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iii. 267 Luther .. had not forgotten his early passage at arms with the English Defender of the Faith. 1876 TREVELYAN *Macaulay* I. iii. 136 That passage of arms against the champions of the Utilitarian Philosophy. 1879 STEVENSON *Trav. Cevennes* (1886) 12, I returned it to its maker, with whom I had so contumelious a passage that the street outside was crowded .. with gossips .. listening. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 21 Mar. 6/2 The most interesting part of the debate was a smart passage at arms between his Grace and Lord Bramwell.

14. An indefinite portion of a discourse or writing, usually of small or moderate length, taken by itself; a part of a speech or literary work relating to some particular matter.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* II. Comm. (1865) 57 His interpreters must needs come [short] of him in his strait and deep places, when in his open and fair passages they halt and hang back so. 1686 SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) II. ix. 386, I shall give you the whole Passage in his own Words. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 2 P 1 He .. gained universal Applause by explaining a Passage in the Game-Act. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Mor. T.* (1816) I. xv. 130 To look for the passage in the original author. 1891 *Speaker* 2 May 533/1 The paper contains brilliant passages, notably an admirable estimate of Gautier.

†b. A part of a discourse or writing in which the author passes or turns aside for a time to some other subject; a digression. *Obs.*

1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Dispatch* (Arb.) 247 Prefaces, and Passages, .. and other Speeches of Reference to the Person, are great waste of Time. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 102 The first discourse, was .. intermixt with recreative passages.

†c. The 'passing' or utterance of an opinion or the like; a remark, observation (in speech or writing); a phrase, expression. *Obs.*

a 1649 WINTHROP *Hist. New Eng.* (1853) I. 247 One of the assistants using some pathetical passages of the loss of such a governour in a time of such danger. 1651 W. LILLY (*title*) Monarchy or No Monarchy in England. Grebner his Prophecy. .. Passages upon the Life and Death of the late King Charles. *a* 1657 BRADFORD *Plymouth Plant.* (1856) 307, I would .. deliver ye truth. as nere as I can, in their owne words and passages. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 44 Being there, I did observe some Passages fall from the Prisoner at the Bar; the words were to this purpose.

d. *Mus.* (*a*) ? *orig.* A progression from one note to another by intermediate notes (*passing-notes*); ? hence, A short series of such notes, or of small notes in general; a run or flourish; a figure or phrase. *Obs.* exc. as applied (rarely) to ornamental runs or flourishes introduced for display. (*b*) In mod. use (associated with 14): A portion of a composition, of indefinite but moderate length, and forming more or less of a unity.

1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. xi. 39 Observing the same Rule in making the passages of Division by some few Quavers to Notes and to Cadences, not exceeding the Value of half a Semibreve at most. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Passage*, or *Passo*, in music, a portion of an air, or tune, consisting of several short notes, as quavers, demi-quavers, etc. lasting one, two, or at most three measures. 1767 *Ess.* in *Ann. Reg.* 199/2 The Italians solfa'd our most pathetic airs, without discovering either passage or tune. 1776 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (1789) I. v. 62 In no one of the seven treatises upon ancient music is a single air or passage of Greek melody come down to us. 1859 TENNYSON *Lancelot & Elaine* 891-2 As a little helpless innocent bird, That has but one plain passage of few notes, Will sing the simple passage o'er and o'er For all an April morning. 1880 C. H. H. PARRY in *Grove's Dict. Mus.* II 661.

e. In the phraseology of art criticism: A particular part or detail in a picture.

1861 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 142 In the earliest Saxon and Old English MSS. are to be found passages of transparent colour. 1897 *Mag. Art* Nov. 39 There are passages which represent the original with curious felicity.

f. *gen.* An indefinite portion of a course of action; an episode. (Cf. 13.) *rare.*

1848 W. H. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* xiv. (1879) 315 The track to-day was an easy one, and indeed the whole route from Sinai offered no passages of extreme difficulty. 1897 LD. TENNYSON *Life Tennyson* I. ii. 40 Despite such passages of gloom he worked on.

IV. [The *passing* or exceeding of ten = It. *passa-dieci*, F. *passe-dix*, i e. pass-ten.]

†15. An obsolete game at dice: see quot. 1680.

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 11194 And affter pleyn at the merellys, Now at the dees, in my yong age, Bothe at hassard & passage. 1522 *World & Child* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 266 And then we will with lombards at passage play. 1598 FLORIO, *Passa dieci*, a game at dice called passage or aboue ten. 1608 *and Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* Prol. 12 You that knowe what it is to play at primero, or passage. 1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* 119 Passage is a Game at dice to be played at but by two, and it is performed with three Dice The Caster throws continually till he hath thrown Dubblets under ten, and then he is out and loseth; or Dubblets above ten, and then he *passeth* and wins. 1739-40 *Act* 13 *Geo II*, c. 19 § 9 A certain game called Passage is now daily practiced and carried on, to the ruin and impoverishment of many of his Majesty's subjects. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* II. xvi. 262, [1740] The Games of Rowly Powly and Passage .. all these Games were suppressed by Parliament, and, on severe Penalties, not to be played after the 25th of March 1745.

V. 16. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. Used or serving for the passage or conveyance of passengers, esp. across the sea or a river, as *passage-barge*, *-bark*, *-canoe*, *-hoy*, *-ship*, *-wagon*; of transition, transitional, as *passage-form*, *-time*; also in other senses, as *passage-bell*, *-gallery* (11 c), *-work* (14 d). b. Special combs.: **passage-bed** (*Geol.*), a stratum showing transition from one formation to another; **passage-bird**, (*a*) = *bird of passage* (see 1 e); (*b*) = *passage-hawk*; **passage-board**, a board placed between the parts of an organ to make them accessible for tuning or repairs; **†passage-book** = PASS-BOOK 1; **†passage-gelt**, **-gilt** [see GELT *sb.*2] = PASSAGE-MONEY; **passage-hawk**, a falcon taken when full-grown, during its 'passage' or migration, for the purpose of training (opp. to *eyas*); **†passage-house**, a privy; **passage-penny**, a penny charged for passage or fare; **passage-room**, a room serving as a passage to another, or through which one passes to another; **†passage-thermometer** (see quot.). Also PASSAGE-BOAT, -MONEY, -WAY.

1804 *Europ. Mag.* XLV. 443/1 Going from Fontainbleau to Dijon, in the *passage barge. 1865 *Reader* No. 147. 465/1 The *passage-beds of Herefordshire. 1825 *Eng. Life* II. 231 The *passage-bell rung loudly. 1852 R. F. BURTON *Falconry in Valley of Indus* iv. 41 Hawks .. are of two kinds, the 'eyess' (or nyess), and the '*passage-bird'. 1878 C. STANFORD *Symb. Christ* v. 139 The passage bird is never lost. High over the waves of the Atlantic it strikes a right path to its home a thousand leagues away. 1880 C. A. EDWARDS *Organs* (1881) 59 A *passage-board for the use of the tuner. 1816 in Merivale *Rep. Cases Chancery* I. 535 A book, called a *passage-book, is opened by the bankers, and delivered by them to the customer. 1901 *Nature* 3 Jan. 234/2

He finds that..*passage-forms prove to be the rule, while sharply-defined and typical species are the exception. *a* 1615 Sir S. D'Ewes *Autobiog.* (1845) II. 334 My Lord.. laid it in a *passage-gallery, in several papers. 1712 Thoresby *Diary* (1830) II. 164 Baldock-lanes, notorious for their badness, as the neighbourhood for exaction of *passage-gelt through the enclosures. 1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxxii. 388 In the whole, it cost me about 1 *l.* Sterl. for Passage-gilt. 1745 [see Gelt *sb.*²]. 1828 Sir J. S. Sebright *Observ. Hawking* 30 The falconers are obliged to keep the *passage-hawks somewhat low, from the fear of losing them. 1852 R. F. Burton *Falconry in Valley of Indus* iv. 42 The birds when taken up are as wild as passage-hawks. 1727 Swift *Further Acc. E. Curll* Wks. 1755 III. i. 161 And thence be drawn..bit by bit, to the *passage-house. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4141/4 Employed in the *Passage-Hoys between London and the Nore. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* v. ii. 6 But he him makes his *passage-penny pay. 1665-6 Pepys *Diary* 25 Feb., I and my wife in a *passage-room to bed, and slept not very well because of noise. 1838 *Gentl. Mag.* IX. 255/2 A passage-room and staircase. 1734 Berkeley *Let. to Prior* 30 Apr., Wks. 1871 IV. 227 You can tell what *passage-ships are on this side of the water. 1792 Sir B. Thompson in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXII. 51 As this instrument is calculated merely for measuring the passage of heat in the substance whose conducting power is examined, I shall give it the name of **passage-thermometer.* 1873 M. Arnold *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 352 There will be a *passage-time of confusion first. 1774 J. Adams *Diary* 20 Aug., Here we saw two or three *passage wagons, a vehicle with four wheels, contrived to carry many passengers and much baggage. 1865 *Athenæum* No. 1968. 89/2 The *passage-work in Astrofiammante's two airs.

Passage (pæ·séds), *v.*¹ *Horsemanship.* Most freq. in vbl. sb. **passaging**. [a. F. *passager*, altered by pop. etymol. from *passéger*, ad. It. *passeggiare* to walk, pace (cf. *passeggio* walk), deriv. of L. *passus*: see Pass, Pace.] **a.** *intr.* To move sideways in riding, by pressure of the rein on the horse's neck and of the rider's leg on the opposite side: said of the horse, or of the rider. **b.** *trans.* To cause a horse to 'passage'.

1796 *Cavalry Instr.* (1813) 220 These doublings of ranks are performed by reining back, and passaging. 1832 *Regul. Instr Cavalry* II. 18 The..men passaging right, or left, as may be necessary. 1833 *Ibid.* I. 81 The motion of the horse's legs in 'Passaging' is the same as that in 'Shoulder-in', but the head is turned differently. 1891 *Blackw. Mag.* May 647 He [the pony] should be able even to 'passage' at a canter. *transf.* 1893 Stevenson *Catriona* 263 The ship.. plunging and passaging upon the anchor cable.

Pa·ssage, *v.*² [f. Passage *sb.*: cf. *voyage.*]

1. *intr.* To make a passage, as in a ship or boat; to move across, pass, cross.

1824 Galt *Rothelan* I. i. xv. 141 Few pastimes are more soothing to a wounded spirit than easy passagings, at that delicious season, on the bosom of the generous river Thames. 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 21 Low stifled growling, and rapid passaging to and fro against the bars of the dens. 1833-40 J. H. Newman *Ch. of Fathers* (1842) 79, I earnestly desired to find some brother..who might passage with me over the brief wave of this life. 1834 Mar. Edgeworth *Helen* xvii. (Rtldg.) 161 Beauclerc passaged to Lady Davenant.

2. To carry on a passage of arms; *fig.* to fence with words, etc. (cf. Passage *sb.* 13 c).

1798 Coleridge *Nightingale* 59 They answer and provoke each other's song, With skirmish and capricious passagings. 1862 Carlyle *Frederk. Gt.* xii. ix. (1872) IV. 188 There was diplomatic passaging in these weeks. 1895 Crockett *Men Moss Hags* 45 It was a curious sight to see them passaging with little airs and graces, like fighting cocks matched in a pit.

† Pa·ssageable, *a. Obs.* [f. Passage *sb.* + -able.] Affording passage, passable.

1574 Bourne *Regiment for Sea* (1580) 75 To discourse the third way, that is not known, but supposed that it may be passageable. 1612 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* vi. xvi. (1623) 96 In making ways passageable from place to place.

Pa·ssage-boa·t. A boat for the conveyance of passengers, plying regularly between two places, upon the sea, or a river or canal.

1598 Florio To Rdr. b, They were many to steere a passage-boate. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 281 Being to passe in the ordinary passage boat from England to Dublin..., they were taken by a French Pirate. 1738 *N. Jersey Archives* XI. 523 He also keeps a Passage-Boat to ply between New-York and Amboy. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* xxxi, The party embarked in a passage-boat bound for Gravesend.

Pa·ssage-mo·ney. Money charged for passage; fare; † a payment for permission to pass.

1592 Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Fletar*, to pay passage money. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 347 Those Thorow-fairs are a sort of Places for the skinning of strangers. ..They must alway there pay Passage-money. 1842 Dickens *Amer. Notes* xvi, Others had sold their clothes to raise the passage-money.

† Passager. *Obs. rare*—¹. [app. a. F. *passagère* fem., passing, a female passer or passer-by.] A name for a curled lock on the temples.

1690 Evelyn *Mundus Muliebris* 6 Nor Cruches she, nor Confidents, Nor Passagers nor Bergers wants. *Ibid.* 19 (*Fop Dict.*) *Passagere*, a Curl'd Lock next the Temples.

Passager(e, obs. form of Passenger.

Pa·ssage-way·, pa·ssageway. A way affording passage; a path by which a person or thing may pass through, in, or out; a passage, esp. in a building: = Passage *sb.* 11 c. (Chiefly *U.S.*)

1851 Hawthorne *Ho. Sev. Gables* vii, There was a step in the passage-way, above stairs. 1876 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXIII. 64. 1878 W. Pater *Wks.* (1901) VIII. 177 The realities..of the greater world without steal in upon us, each by its own special little passage-way. 1894 R. H. Davis *Eng. Cousins* 227 A net-work of narrow passageways and blind alleys. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Oct. 7/1 The deceased was lying in the passage way bleeding from the mouth.

Passaging: see Passage *v.*¹, ².

Passagour, -iour, -jour, obs. variants of Passenger. **Passameasure, -meso, -meze, -mezzo:** see Passemeasure.

† Passance. *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. Passant: see -ance.] Journey.

1580 Sakker *Narbonus* I. 131 Thus passed they their passance, and wore out the weerie way with these pleasant discourses.

Passand, -e, obs. pr. pple. of Pass *v.*

Passant (pæ·sănt), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 4-5 **-aunt, -e,** 7 **-ent.** [a. F. *passant*, pr. pple. of *passer* to Pass.]

† 1. Surpassing, exceeding; excelling; = Passing *ppl. a.* 3. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Kn.'s T.* 1249 Ffor euery wight that.. wolde his thankes han a passant name Hath preyd þat he myghte been of that game. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) v. v. 76 The stones sholde nought haue kept them fro syngynge, for the passaunt ioye. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* v. 612 *Mynde.* Coryous aray I wyll euer haunt. *Understondyng.* And I, ffal[s]nesse, to be passaunt.

† 2. Passing, transitory, transient, fugitive. *Obs.*

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 57 Coueyte noght þinges coruptibles & passant. 1604 Webster *Ode* in *Arch's of Triumph*, For pleasure's stream Is like a dream, Passant and fleet, as is a shade. *a* 1677 Barrow *Wks.* (1686) II. Serm. xvi. 223 Our actions (even our passant words, and our secret thoughts). 1715 Jane Barker *Exilius* II. ii. 55 All the Glories of this World are passant.

† 3. Passing, going on, journeying; proceeding.

1608 Hieron *Defence* III. 56 So as it be with an honor passant and transcurrent from and through it to the Creator. 1609 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 291 Richard Parkyns to be passant to and fro. *a* 1618 Sylvester *Job Triumphant* iv. 472 When they [Lionesses]..watch For passant Heards. 1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* I. iii. 10 Fiery Trajections, and Passant Meteors. *c* 1710 Celia Fiennes *Diary* (1888) 124 It was a fine thing and would have delighted me severall dayes but I was passant.

4. *Her.* Of a beast: Walking, and looking toward the dexter side, with three paws on the ground and the dexter fore-paw raised.

Passant guardant: see quot. 1787. *Passant reguardant*, passant with head contourné or looking backwards. *Passant repassant*, walking as above in opposite directions.

c 1500 *Sc. Poem Heraldry* 128 in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* 98 A lionne..Third saliant; the fourt, passand I-wis. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. i. 4 His goodly shield That bore a Lion passant in a golden field. 1594 Kyd *Cornelia* v. 207 Passant regardant softly they [two lions] retyre. 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* III. xii. (1660) 156 A Leopard or Wolfe, must be portrayed going..step by step; which..is termed Passant. 1787 Porny *Elem. Her.* (ed. 4) *Dict. Techn. Terms*, *Passant-gardant*, is when an Animal is in the same posture as passant, but with his face turned, so that his eyes are both distinctly seen. 1864 Boutell *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xxi. § 2 (ed. 3) 359 An ox of the second, passant over a ford ppr.

† 5. Current, in general use, in vogue. *Obs.*

1611 Cotgr., *Passant*..Passing..; also, passant, currant, verie tollerable. 1619 Hales *Gold Rem.* II. (1673) 90 This as yet is all the Newes that is passant. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep* 118 Many opinions are passant concerning the Basilisk. 1680 in Howell *St. Trials* (1816) VII. 1195 Ay, said she, .. I believe thou hast no hand in the plot (a casual word that was passant at that time). 1844 C. MacFarlane *Camp of Refuge* I. 67 It came to be a passant saying with men who would describe anything that was super-excellent.

† 6. Cursory, done in passing. *Obs.*

1685 J. Scott *Chr. Life* II. i. iv. (1686) I. 185 He doth not inspect our Actions with a passant and cursory View, as things of little or no Moment. 1693 Sir P. Pett in *Ep. Barlow's Rem.* Ep. to Rdr. A iv, On a Passant review of what..I wrote to the Bp.

† 7. quasi-*adv.* = En passant, in passing. *Obs.*

1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 162 As is euident by sundrie bookes written, and to be written..and may be gathered passant in these Quodlibets. *a* 1617 Bayne *Lect.* (1634) 112 The eye of the body taketh a double view, the one passent in *transitu*, the other fixed. 1653 H. More *Antid. Ath.* II. xii. *Schol.* § 1 (1712) 160 Johnston briefly and as it were passant tells the same story.

‖ **B.** *sb.* (pasaⁿ). [French uses.]

1. One who passes; a passer.

1890 *Athenæum* 18 Jan. 89/2 A constant stream of [Huguenot] refugees passed through the town [Dover]..Amongst the 'passants' appears the name of 'Severin Durfy'.

2. 'The French term denoting a piping without a cord running through it' (Caulfeild & Saward *Dict. Needlework* 1882).

† Pa·ssantly, *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ly ².] **a.** Exceedingly, very greatly. **b.** Cursorily, passingly, in passing.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxvi. 98 (Harl. MS.) This knyght lovid passantly þe grehounde, with the faucon. 1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 330 As before hath beene passantly touched here and there.

† Passara·do. *Naut. Obs.* Also 7 **passarado, passerado.** [Cognate with next: the ending -ado (q. v.) for *-ada* in Sp. and Pg. = *-ée* in Fr. Known only in Capt. J. Smith, or as cited from him.] = next.

1626 Capt. Smith *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 27 Bend your passerado to the mayne stayle, git the sailes to the yeards. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 42 They hale them downe..with a Pasarado, which is any rope wherewith wee hale downe the sheats blockes of the maine or fore saile. 1658 in Phillips. 1704 in Harris *Lex. Techn.* I. 1867 [see next].

† Passaree (pæsărī·), *sb. Naut. Obs.* Also 7 **pass-a-ree,** 9 **pasaree.** [Origin obscure. Littré has F. *passeresse*, fem. of *passeur* 'passer', applied to small ropes serving to supplement the brails; but connexion is uncertain.] A rope or tackle used to spread the clews and haul down the sheet-blocks of the foresail and mainsail when sailing large before the wind: see quot. 1867.

1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* I. li. 18 Hawl aft the fore-Sheet, bring him down to the Cat-head with a pass-a-ree. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1776), *Passaree*, a rope used to fasten the main-tack down to the ship's side, a little behind the chess-tree,..very rarely used,..in light breezes of wind. 1857 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Passaree*, or *Passarado*, a rope..to haul out the clues of the fore-sail to tail-blocks on the booms, so as to full-spread the foot of that sail.

Hence **† Passaree·** *v. trans.*, to spread the clews of the foresail and mainsail with a passaree.

1884 Luce *Text-bk. Seamanship* 435 (Cent.) With stun'sails both sides, passaree the foresail, by means of a rope on each side, secured to the clew of the foresail, and rove through a bull's eye on the lower boom.

Passata, variant of Passado 1.

‖ **Passatempo.** *Obs.* [It. *passatempo* 'a pastime, a solace, a sport' (Florio 1598): see Passetemps.] = Pastime *sb.*

1632 T. Revell in *J. Hayward's tr. Biondi's Eromena*, No, th'are thy Passatempos fruits, and they Tasted by a judicious palat may Have a good relish.

Pa·ss-book. [app. = book passing to and fro between bank (or tradesman) and customer.]

1. The account-book supplied by a bank to a person having a current or deposit account, in which entries are made of all sums deposited and drawn, so that the customer may at any time see what is his balance at the bank: = Bank-book b.

Formerly app. called *passage-book.*

1828 Gilbart *Banking* (ed. 2) § 3 The person is supplied.. with..A cash-book, called in some houses a Pass-book. 1847 *Minutes Crt. Direct. Bank Eng.* 6 May, Resolved.. That the following notice be inserted in the Pass Books. [*Similar entry of* 11 *Jan.* 1827 *had* Bank Books.] 1855 *Ann. Reg.* 366 He was credited with the dividends in his pass-book. 1866 Crump *Banking* i. 35 A banker's pass-book affords a complete history of the expenditure for the year. *a* 1901 Besant *Five Years' Tryst* (1902) 91 Your pass-book..shall be made up to-day, and you shall have the book to-morrow morning, when you can draw your balance.

2. A book in which a merchant or trader makes an entry of goods sold on credit to a customer, for the information of the latter.

1839 Bouvier *Law Dict. U. S.*

Pass-by (pa·sˌbəi). [f. Pass *v.* + By *adv.*]

† 1. The act of passing by. *Obs. rare.*

1550 Cranmer *Defence* 73 This is the Lordes Passeby, or Passeouer, euen so sayth Christ in the newe Testament. 1661 Glanvill *Van. Dogm.* 66 We see the face of Truth, but as we do one anothers, when we walk the streets, in a careless Pass-by.

† 2. ? = Passer by, by-passer. *Obs. rare.*

1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 135 There is alwaies some dogge in the dorter of Gods Church waking, readie to barke at euerie passe-by out of the way.

3. *Mining.* A siding in a working, where trucks, etc. can pass one another.

1883 Gresley *Gloss. Terms Coal Mining* s. v., A plan of a pass-by as sometimes constructed upon a self-acting inclined plane. 1892 *Daily News* 3 Mar. 5/7 'Pass-bys', as they are called, have to be placed at short intervals along all passages in which there is less than about 4½ feet of clear space between the rails and the wall.

Pass-dice: see Pass- in comb.

‖ **Passé** (pase), *a.* Also (in fem. form) **passée.** [F. *passé*, *passée*, pa. pple. of *passer* to Pass, used as adj., in same sense.] Past, past the prime; *esp.* of a woman: past the period of greatest beauty; also, out of date, behind the times, superseded.

1775 Mme. D'Arblay *Early Diary* (1889) II. 101 Others say that she is passée. 1823 Byron *Juan* XIII lxxx, The passport shrouds The 'passée' and the past; for good society Is no less fam'd for tolerance than piety. 1853 Lytton *My Novel* v. viii, Even a Frenchman would not have called her *passée*—that is for a widow. For a spinster, it would have been different. 1865 'Ouida' *Strathmore* I. viii. 133 Malice is for *passées* women. 1886 F. Harrison *Choice Bks.* 71 They..pronounce Fielding to be low, and Mozart to be *passé.*

Passe, obs. f. Pace *sb.*², Pasch, Pass, Peise.

‖ **Passe-,** repr. F. *passe*, vb.-stem, orig. imp. of vb. *passer* to Pass; used in a few words more or less naturalized from Fr., chiefly in 16th and 17th centuries, as Passe-parole, Passe-partout, etc. Not a living prefix in English: cf. Pass- in comb.

‖ **Passe-pierre:** Parsley-piert. ‖ **Passe-pomme** [obs. F., 1544, Godef.], name of a rich table-apple. **Passe colmar,** a variety of pear; ? = Colmar 1.

1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 232/1 Fruit Trees..for a moderate Plantation. Apples..*Passe-pome*, *Pome Apis*, *Cour pendue* [etc.]. 1706 Phillips, *Passe-pierre*, or *Pierce-pierre*, a sort of Stone-Parsley, an Herb. 1882 *Garden* 14 Jan. 18/1 The most useful of all Pears which we have is Passe Colmar.

Passea flemingo: see Passer-flamingo.

Passeboard, obs. corrupt or erron. f. Passport.

Passed (past), *ppl. a.* See also Past *ppl. a.* [Pa. pple. of Pass *v.*]

1. That has passed or has been passed, in the various senses of PASS *v.* Also with advbs. *Passed pawn* (Chess): see quot. 1837.

1512 *Will of Rirwyh* (Somerset Ho.), As is accustomed for people passed to God. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IV. 640/2 The advantage of a passed pawn is this: for example, if [etc.]. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 51/2 *Passed Pawn*, a pawn is called *passed* when it is no longer obstructed by any adverse pawn on its own file, or either of the adjoining ones. 1885 O. CRAWFURD *Woman's Reput.* I. i. 4 Such a condition of society as this, with..its passed-away modes of life. 1901 *Recollect. Dublin Castle & Soc.* 17 Another of these regularly 'passed on' veterans was Everard.

† **b.** *spec.* Dead, passed away, 'gone', deceased.

1449 J. METHAM *Amor. & Cleop.* (E. E. T. S.) 307 But nowe thei bothe be pasyd; & after schal I. 1555 W. WATERMAN *Fardle Facions* I. v. 79 Y° kindesfolke of the deade signefie to..the friendes of this passed, y° day of y° burial.

2. That has passed an examination; qualified by examination, esp. *Naut.*, in *passed midshipman*, etc.

1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* xii, One of the passed midshipmen. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Passed boys*, those who have gone through the round of instruction given in a training-ship. 1879 *Spectator* 31 May 680 Dr. Colenso, who is a passed expert in Zulu matters. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Dec. 8/2 They..concluded that there was more promise in that plucked student than in many a passed man.

Passe-day, variant of PASCH-DAY.

Passed-master. One who has passed as a master; a qualified or accomplished master: cf. *to pass master*, PASS *v.* 17, and see PAST-MASTER.

1563-7 BUCHANAN *Reform. St. Andrea* Wks. (1892) 13 Ane of profession of medecine passit maister, and ane regent in humanite. 1882 H. C. MERIVALE *Faucit of B.* I. vi, Faucit was a passed master as a guide to the classics. 1894 *Athenæum* 24 Mar. 383/1 We praise ourselves, rather than such a passed-master of the art, by saying 'ditto' to his axiom. *Mod.* A passed master in the art of swindling.

Passe-flemingo: see PASSER-FLAMINGO.

Passe-garde: see PASS-GUARD.

† **Passemea'sure.** *Obs.* Forms: *α.* 6 **passe-, passameze, -mezo, 8 passamezzo.** *β.* 6 **passa-measure, 7 passy-, passe-, pace-measure.** [Perversion of It. *passe-, passa-mezzo*: see quots. 1776, 1880.] A slow dance of Italian origin, app. a variety of the pavan; the music for this, in common time. Also called *passemeasures paven, passy measures pavyn* = It. *passemezzo pavana.*

α. 1568 *Alford's Instruct. for Lute*, Passameze. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 180 *Pastorellas* and *Passamezos* with a dittie and such like. 1776 SIR J. HAWKINS *Hist. Music* IV. 386 As a Galliard consists of five paces or bars in the first strain, and is therefore called a Cinque Pace; the Passamezzo, which is a diminutive of the Galliard, has just half that number, and from that peculiarity takes its name. 1880 W. B. SQUIRE in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 662/1 Tabourot in his *Orchésographie* [1589] says that when the Pavan was played less solemnly and more quickly, it was called a *Passemezzo*..It is probable that the name *Passemezzo* (in which form it is found in the earliest authorities), is simply an abbreviation of *Passo e mezzo*, i. e. a step and a half, which may have formed a distinctive feature of the old dance.

β. 1597 BRETON *Wits Trenchmour* (1879) 15/1 With a *Passa* measure pace comming toward her sweet presence. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* v. i. 205 Then he's a Rogue, and a passy measures Pauyn: I hate a drunken rogue. [1607 *Lingua* iii. vii. G iij b, Thou must dance nothing but the passing measures.] 1611 FLORIO, *Passo mezzo*, a cinque-pace, or pace-measure 16 . *MS. Camb.* Dd. 2. 11 Passemezures Pauen. 1623 MIDDLETON *More Dissemblers Besides Wom.* v. i. 162, I can dance nothing but ill-favouredly, A strain or two of passa-measures galliard. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Passamezzo*.. The long-disputed phrase *passy-measures pavin*..is in fact the name of an ancient dance, thus described in a MS. quoted by Mr. Collier in the Shak. Soc. Papers, i. 25, 'two singles and a double forward, and two singles syde, reprynce back.' It is only necessary to read this, and have seen a drunken man, to be well aware why Dick is called a 'passy-measures pavin'.

Passement (pæ'smĕnt), *sb.* *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: *α.* 6 **pasmond, pastment,** 6–8 **pasment,** 7-9 **pass-,** 8 **pace-, pesment,** 6- **passa-, passement.** *β.* 6 **passemain, -mayne, -min, passamen, -maine, pasmain.** [a. F. *passement* (in this sense in 16th c.), pl. *-ments*, f. *passer* to pass: see -MENT. The forms in *-main*, etc., appear to correspond to It. and Sp. *passamano*, app. f. *passare* to pass + *mano* hand: the reason of this name, and the relations between this and the Fr. form in *-ment* are not clear.] Gold or silver lace, gimp or braid of silk or other material, for decorative trimming; = LACE *sb.* 5.

α. 1539 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 31 Ane uthir gowne of purpour satyne with ane braid pasment of gold & silvir. 1542 *Ibid.* 70 Item ane hat of velvott with ane pasmond of silver. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. i. (Arb.) 150 As the embroderer [setteth] .. passements of gold vpon the stuffe of a Princely garment. 1619 in Ritchie *Ch. St. Baldred* 115 He had broun claths and black passaments on him. 1756 MRS. CALDERWOOD *Jrnl.* (1884) 66 The finest liveries quite covered over with pacements. 1869 MRS. PALLISER *Lace* iii. 81 Many of the earlier laces were made by the threads being passed or interlaced one with the other; scarcely more than a white braid; hence they derived the name of passament. 1902 M. JOURDAIN & ALICE DRYDEN *Mrs. Palliser's Hist. Lace* 26 The earlier laces, such as they were, were defined by the word 'passament'—a general term for gimps and braids as well as for lace. Modern industry has separated these two classes of work, but their being formerly so confounded renders it difficult in historic researches to separate one from the other.

β. 1565-6 *Roy. Proc. as to Apparel* 12 Feb., Any fringe, lace, or passemayne, of gold, sylver, or silke.

fig. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1671) I. xlvi 104 These broad passements and buskings of religion. *Ibid.* clxvi. 326 This love would be fair and adorning passements.

† **b.** *attrib.*, as *passement lace, silk. Obs.*

α. 1546 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1844) I. 239 Half ane pund of black passtment silk. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xxv. 66 Gownes of velvet..set with passament lace and buttons of golde or siluer. 1613 T. MILLES tr. *Mexia's*, etc. *Treas. Anc. & Mod. T.* 960/1 Lacing their Cloakes, Doublets, and Hose, with passement laces of fine Gold.

β. 1548 W. PATTEN *Exped. Scot.* C viij b, Hemmed round about very sutably with pasmain lace of grene caddis. 1549 *Egerton Papers* (Camden) 11 That no man under the degree of an Erle, weare any cloth of gold, silver, tissue, or purple silke, any embroderye, passamen lace [etc.]. 1583 *Rates of Customs* D vj, Passemin lace of Cruell the dosen xiijs. iiijd. 1600 in Nichols *Progresses* (1823) III. 509 Item, one cloake of blacke taphata .. with passamaine lace of Venice golde and silver.

Pasement (pæ'smĕnt), *v.* [f. PASSEMENT *sb.*, perh. after F. *passementer* (Rabelais, 16th c.).] *trans.* To adorn with passement or lace; to edge (a garment) with decorative braiding or trimming.

1539 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 32 Item ane gowne of quhite velvot all droppit oure with gold wyre pasmenit with the samyne. 1609 Z. BOYD *Last Battell* 620 Ashamed to be seene among these who are pasmented with gold. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxiv, The doomster..arrayed in a fantastic garment of black and grey, passmented with silver lace. 1828 — *F. M. Perth* iv, The Flemish hose and doublet .were.. passmented (laced, that is) with embroidery of black silk. *a* 1894 STEVENSON *St. Ives* xxviii. (1898) 212, I mind I had a green gown, passementit.

fig. 1640 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1671) II. xxix. 490 Your cross is .pasmented over with the faith and comforts of the Lords faithful Covenant with Scotland.

‖ **Passementerie** (pasmãntri). [F. (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *passement*: see above and -ERY.] Trimming of gold or silver lace, or (in later use) of gimp, braid, or the like, or of jet or metal beads.

1851 *Harper's Mag.* II. 431/1 A cloak .. having three rich..fastenings of *passementerie*. 1879 MISS BRADDON *Vixen* x. 76 The purchase of an artistic arrangement in black silk and jet, velvet and passementerie. 1888 *Daily News* 30 Aug. 3/1 Open-worked boots made of a kind of passementerie or gimp. 1893 *Daily Tel.* 6 Oct. 5/2 The Duchess..wore a velvet and passementerie mantle.

† **Passen,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [Erroneously f. PASS *v.* after strong pa. pples., e.g. *washen, waxen.*] = PASSED.

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* Pref. 4 And know both passen and vnpassen road.

Pa'ssen *v.*, pseudo-archaic for PASS.

1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* I. lvi, These I passen by, with nameless numbers moe.

Passenep, obs. form of PARSNIP.

Passenger (pæ'sendʒəɹ). Forms: *α.* 4–7 **passager,** (5 **-agour,** 6 **-agere**). *β.* 5 **passyngere,** 6 **-anger,** *Sc.* **-ingeoure,** 6–8 **passinger,** 6- **pas-senger.** [ME. *passager*, a. F. *passager, -ier* a passer by, a sojourner, a passenger on a ship, sb. use of *passager, -ier* adj., passing, fleeting, temporary, sojourning, f. *passage* + *-ier* (= L. *-āris*). In late ME. *n* was phonetically inserted before *-ger* (-dʒəɹ) as in some other words, including *harbinger, messenger, ostringer, porringer, scavenger, wharfinger*, etc.: cf. also *popinjay*. (See Jespersen in *Engl. Studien* XXXI. 239.)]

1. a. A passer by or through. **b.** A traveller (usually on foot), a wayfarer. Now unusual, exc. in *foot-passenger*: see FOOT 34 b.

α. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 16593 By passagers wel herde he seye þe venimouse eyr was al a-weye. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 16539 A Pylgrym or a passagour that kometh ffro fforeyne Cuntres.

β. *a* 1450 MYRC 845 Of scoler, of flotterer, or of passyngere Here schryft lawfully þou myȝt here 1538 H. MEDWALL *Nature* (Brandl) 41/96, I let the wyt thou arte a passanger That hast to do a great and longe vynge. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. ii. 60 Not as a passenger only. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 87 To beholde the passengers by. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 129 A bloody Murtherer, Or foule felonious Theefe, that fleec'd poore passengers. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* I. 266, I cannot think you a foot passenger. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* i. 3 The passengers in mockery bad Christ come down from the cross. 1684 *Contempl. St Man* I. vii. (1699) 74, I have nothing to do with this World!.. I am only a Passenger. *a* 1710 POPE *Alley* 19 The snappish cur (the passenger's annoy) Close at my heel with yelping treble flies. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xix, She avoided the High Street .. and reached the wynd by the narrow lanes. .. Even these comparatively lonely passages were now astir with passengers. 1875 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims* iv. 123 Every passenger may strike off a twig with his cane.

† **c.** *Rhet.* Puttenham's name for the figure PARALIPSIS. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 239 *marg.*, *Paralepsis*, or the Passager.

2. One who travels or is carried in some vessel or vehicle, esp. on board ship or in a ferry- or passage-boat; later applied also to travellers by coach, and by railway, tramway, or the like; now always with the implication of a public conveyance entered by fare or contract. (The prevailing sense.)

1511 GUYLFORDE *Pilgr.* (Camden) 72 Syr Christopher Paluyn and the best passengers aforesayde lefte and forsoke oure galye. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 168 There are.. ferries or passages..where passengers may be transported in a Gondola. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 109 They brought with them the Spanish Captain, and some of the chief Passengers. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* ii. Wks VIII. 239 They were then only passengers in a common vehicle. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX 248/2 The experiment of forming a railway for passengers as well as general merchandise traffic, had scarcely been tried. *a* 1901 BESANT *Five Years' Tryst*, etc. (1902) 246 We stood on deck watching the arrival of the passengers.

† **3.** A vessel that carries passengers; a passage-boat; a ferry-boat. *Obs.*

[1392 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 279 Et pro vj passaiours et j balinger conductis de Caleys vsque Douer.] 1473 SIR J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 98 Yisterdaye ij passagers off Dovr wer takyn. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vi. vi. 18 Vnleful war, and ane forbodin thing Within this passinger our Stix to bring Ony leifand wycht. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. lvii. 197 He .. toke the see in a passagere, & aryued at Calays. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 113 Three great ships and fifteene gallies, layed purposely..to intercept all English passengers.

† **4.** A ferryman, a ford-keeper. *Obs. rare.*

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* clvi. 597 When they wer ouer, the passanger, who was named Clarimodes,..demaunded of Huon what he and his wyfe were. 1534 *Act* 26 *Hen. VIII*, c. 5 § 1 Oneles the said passangers .haue good knowledge of such person. 1573-80 BARET *Alv.* P 167 A passenger, one that conueigheth ouer manie, *conuector.*

† **5.** A bird of passage. Also *attrib. Obs.*

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1595) 26 Which hath giuen some occasion to holde..that the vulters are passagers, and come into these partes out of straunge countries. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* 171 Sometimes are also seene Falcons..but because they come seldome, they are held but as passengers. 1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Let. friend* § 4 Passager and migrant Birds ..whom no Seas nor Places limit.

† **b.** *spec.* An adult hawk caught on its migration, a passage-hawk; also, a name for the Peregrine falcon; in full, *passenger falcon. Obs*

1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 176 Many times our happe is to haue Haggardes or Passengers, or Lentiners, the which haue flowen either to the Riuer, or prayed for themselues 1611 COTGR., *Pelerin*, the Faulcon termed a Passenger. 1615 LATHAM *Falconry* Contents, Of the Passenger, or soare hawke. 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor*, A Passenger faulcon. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* iv. lvii. (1737) 236 Merlins, Hagards, Passengers, wild rapacious Birds.

6. *slang.* One of the crew of a racing-boat who adds to the weight without contributing his share to the work; hence, an ineffective member of a football team, etc.

1885 [Remembered at Oxford]. 1892 *Guardian* 25 May 791/3 In the ordinary amateur band there are always several 'passengers'. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Feb 4/3 The two inside men on the amateur side were practically 'passengers'.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Of or pertaining to passengers, esp. by ship, railway, or other mode of conveyance; carrying passengers, paid by a passenger, etc.: as *passenger automobile, boat, car, carriage, coach, department, depot, fare, jetty, liner, pier, service, ship, station, steamer, ticket, trade, traffic, train, vehicle*, etc.; of a passenger train, as *passenger engine, guard, locomotive*, etc.

1836 *Backwoods of Canada* 7 The 'Laurel' is not a regular passenger-ship. 1839 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XIX 49/2 Expense for some coals drawn by passenger engines. *Ibid.* 50/1 The passenger boats, going 10 miles an hour, charge from 1*d.* to 1½*d* per passenger, per mile. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 258/2 The weight of the ordinary passenger-coaches, when empty, is mostly from three to five tons. *Ibid* 260/2 The passenger-tax .. amounts to one-eighth of a penny per mile for every passenger carried. 1844 *Act* 7 & 8 *Vict.* c. 85 § 6 All Passenger Railway Companies .. shall .. provide for the Conveyance of Third Class Passengers to and from the terminal and other ordinary Passenger Stations of the Railway. 1846 *Penny Cycl.* Suppl. II. 660/2 One third-class passenger train .. all along the line, on every day [etc.]. *Ibid.* 670/1 Coupled wheels .. are now largely and increasingly employed for passenger traffic. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Passenger-agent*, a broker, licensed to engage passages in ships for emigrants. 1878 F. S. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 264 Some discrepancy in the account of the passenger receipts per train mile. 1881 *Chicago Times* 4 June The passenger-cars..rival all competing lines in the magnificence of their finish. 1888 DE WINDT *Equator* 13 It is to be wondered how the passenger fares of this line can even be made to cover the outlay. 1900 *Engineering Mag.* XIX. 764/1 The passenger automobile is an accepted and rapidly-increasing institution. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 May 19/1 On the Clyde they manage things better in the way of passenger-steamer service than is done on the Thames.

Pa'ssenger-pi'geon. [See PASSENGER 5: in F. *pigeon de passage.*] The 'Wild Pigeon' of North America (*Ectopistes migratorius*), noted for its exceptional powers of long and sustained flight, and formerly for the countless numbers in which it passed from place to place.

1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) II. 225 Passenger Pigeons visit, in enormous flocks, the different parts of North America. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 366/2 The passenger-pigeons .. have their first quill-feather as long as any of the others—a sure indication of that rapid and long-continued power of flight they are known to possess. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds*, *Passenger-pigeon*, so called in books, but in North America commonly known as the 'Wild pigeon',..famous in former days for its multitude, and still occasionally to be found plentifully in some parts of Canada and the United States.

Passent, erron. form of PASSANT.

‖ **Passe-parole.** *Obs. rare.* Also **pass-parole.** [F. (1642 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. It. *passaparola*, lit. 'pass-word': see PASSE-.] (See quots.)

[1591 *Garrard's Art Warre* 172 And as they say, according to the word *Passè Parola*, adiuance the word.] *Ibid.* 11 Those words .. which the Captaine giues ouer to be pronounced from mouth to mouth, as to *Passe Parole* appertaines. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Pass-parole*, a command given in the head of an army, and thence communicated to the rear, by passing it from mouth to mouth.

‖ **Passe-partout, passepartout** (pas,-partʉ). [F. *passe-partout* (16th c. in Littré), f. *passe* vb. imp. (PASSE-) + *partout* everywhere.]

1. That which passes, or permits to pass, everywhere; *spec.* a key that opens any or many doors, a master-key; also *fig.*, and *attrib.*

[c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* IV. xix. 52 A travelling warrant is call'd *Passeport*, wheras the Original is *passe par tout*.] 1675 WYCHERLEY *Country Wife* I. i, Now may I .. be, in short, the *Pas par tout* of the town. 1680 DRYDEN *Kind Keeper* v. i. 55 With this *Passe par tout*, I will instantly conduct her to my own Chamber. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* III vii, Why this wench is the *passe-partout*, a very master-key to everybody's strong-box. 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1720) III. 279 One of my Servants, who is gone with two of Monsieur le Envoy's, and his *Passe par toute* to Nova. 1749 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Bute* 30 Nov., He opened his door with the *passe-partout* key. 1760 FOOTE *Minor* I. Wks. 1799 I. 237 My art, Sir, is a *pass-par-tout*. I seldom want employment. 1831 *Edin. Rev.* Sept. 46 Their master-key was allegory, a *passe-partout* to all difficulties. 1833 C. MACFARLANE *Banditti & Robbers* (1837) 365 Shortly after the prior went with a *passe-partout*, and opened the door of his cell.

2. a. An engraved plate or block with the centre cut out for the insertion of some other plate or block, thus forming a fixed engraved border to receive any engraving or picture of suitable size. (Used largely in illustrated books of 16th–17th c.) Also a fixed typographical border for a printed page. (So in Fr.; English use doubtful.)

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Passepartout*, in Engraving, a plate or wood block, whose centre part is entirely cut out round the outer part, whereof a border or ornamental design is engraved, serving as a frame to what may be placed in the centre. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Passe-partout*.. This is common in wood-engraving, where an ornamental border may be made to do duty with changing central advertisements or labels.

b. An ornamental mat or plate of cardboard or the like, having the centre cut out so as to receive a photograph, drawing, or engraving, to which when framed it serves as a mount or border. Hence *passe-partout frame*, a frame ready made with such a mount for reception of photographs, etc.

1867 MRS. WHITNEY *L. Goldthwaite* vi. 120 There were engravings and photographs in *passe-partout* frames. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 4 Feb. 514/2 Information as to gilding cardboard for gold passe partouts. 1873 ALDRICH *Marjorie Daw* vii, There is an exquisite ivorytype of Marjorie in *passe-partout*, on the .. mantle-piece. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 60 A plain passe-partout greatly assists in 'setting off' a picture which otherwise would be but a plain print. 1898 *Daily News* 17 Oct. 5/4 Reproductions in colour and autolithographs printed on choice Dutch, Japanese, and Chinese paper, and very handsomely mounted with a passe-partout to each work.

‖ **Passe-passe.** *Obs.* [F., f. *passe* vb. imperative, as said by conjurors.] Juggling, sleight of hand, skilful deception. *Tour of passe-passe* [F. *tour de passe-passe*] a turn or feat of adroit manipulation or clever trickery.

1687 R. L'ESTRANGE *Brief Hist. Times* I. 82 After this, and in the Next Parliament, they had Another Tour of Passe-Passe.

‖ **Passepied** (pa·sipye), † **paspy** (pa·spi). [F. *passe-pied* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *passe* vb. imp. (see PASSE-) + *pied* foot, *lit.* pass (the) foot.] A French dance, resembling the minuet, but quicker, which became popular in England towards the beginning of the 18th c. (Grove); also, the music for this dance, in triple rhythm.

Said to be of Breton origin, and to have been first danced in Paris by street-dancers in 1587. (Grove *Dict. Mus.*)

a 1695 PURCELL in Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms* (*title of piece*), Paspy. *c* 1700 CROFT *ibid.* (*title of piece*), The English Paspy. 1696 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 284 A kind of *Gavote* or *Branle*, in which the Men and Women are mingl'd, as at *Passepied* in France. 1724 *Short Explic. For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*, *Passepied*, is an Air very much like a Minuet in all Respects, only to be play'd more brisk and lively. 1898 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Paspy*, the English name for the dance *Passe-pied*. Hawkins says it 'is said to have been invented in Bretagne, and it is in effect a quick minuet'. .. From the fact that examples exist by writers as late as Purcell and Croft, it could not have been out of fashion in their time.

Passer (pa·sər). [f. PASS *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. One who passes, travels, or goes by; a passer-by.

1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* xxii. 20 Crie to the passeres, for to-trode ben alle thi loueres. 1552 HULOET, Passer by the contrey, *viator*. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 133 Without troubling the passer, or borrowing Stentors voyce, you may .. conferre with any in the..towne. 1800 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 112 This must exclude the great body of passers and repassers. 1886 F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.* i. 11 Men who surrender their time to the first passer in the street.

2. One who passes an examination.

1898 *Weekly Reg.* 26 Nov. 630 Successful passers of the London University B.A. [Examination].

3. One who causes to pass, in the various senses of the verb. (See PASS *v.* C.)

1832 LEWIS *Use & Ab. Pol. Terms* Introd. 10 The passers of bad money 1871 MAURICE in *Life* (1884) II. xii. 178 The passer of the Roman Catholic Bill.

† **Passerage.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *passerage* cress (16th c. in Littré), f. *passe* (see PASSE-) + *rage* madness, from its supposed property of curing madness.] The French name of Garden-Cress. *Wild Passerage* (F. *passerage sauvage*), a synonym in Lyte of the Cuckoo-flower or Meadow Cress, *Cardamine pratensis*.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. lx. 626 The wild Passerage or Coccow flowers. 1879 PRIOR *Plant-names* (ed. 3) 178 *Passerage*, the garden cress.

Pa·sser-by. [f. *pass by*: see PASS *v.* 61.] One who passes or goes by, *esp.* a casual passer.

1568 *Manch. Cert. Leet Rec.* (1884) I. 117 Placed .. to the Displeasure of Neighbours and passers by. 1650 *Sc. Metr. Ps.* lxxxix. 41 He to all passers by [*earlier versions* commers by] a spoil, to neighbours is a scorn. 1799 SOUTHEY *Ruined Cottage* Wks. 1838 III. 32 Methinks I see her Raising her eyes and dark-rimm'd spectacles To see the passer-by. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* iv, The steps of the passers-by kept her awake.

‖ **Passeres** (pæ·sĕrīz), *sb. pl. Ornith.* [L. pl. of *passer* sparrow.] An order of Birds typified by the genus *Passer*, including the perchers generally, and comprehending more than half of existing birds: see first quot. 1894.

1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 395 The 6th order of Birds is that of the Insessors, or Perchers—often spoken of as the Passeres, or 'Passerine' Birds. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 697 *Passeres*, the name given by Linnæus to his Sixth Order of Birds, which though for a time set aside in favour of other designations, *Insessores* and the like, or modified into such a form as *Passerinæ*, has been restored to use of late years, and approximately in its author's sense—the genera *Certhia*, *Sitta*, *Oriolus*, *Gracula*, *Corvus* and *Paradisea*, which he had placed in his *Picæ*, being added, while *Caprimulgus*, the portion of *Hirundo* containing the Swifts, and *Columba* have been removed. 1894 R. B. SHARPE *Handbk. Birds Gt. Brit* I. 1 The deep plantar tendons of the Passeres are of the simplest kind.

† **Pa·sser-flamingo.** *Obs.* Forms: see quots. [app. f. L. *passer* sparrow, also ostrich + FLAMINGO.] The Flamingo.

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* I. iii. 275 Wild-geese, Duckes, Pellicans, Passea, Flemincos [*sic*], and Crowes. *Ibid.* IV. 536 Larks, Wild-geese, Ducks, Passerflannugos [*sic*], and many others. 1630 CAPT. SMITH *Trav. & Adv.* 54 The best and greatest is a Passer Flaminga, which walking at her length is as tall as a man 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 18 (Engraving) Pasche-Flemingo. *Ibid.* 212 Passe-flemingoes, Geese, Powts, Swallowes.

Passericidal, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *passer* sparrow + -CIDE + -AL.] Sparrow-killing.

a 1876 M COLLINS *Th. in Garden* (1880) I. 32 They will be glad to bring back the exiled birds, after the manner of certain passericidal villagers whom Longfellow has immortalised.

Passeriform (pæ·sĕrifōrm), *a. Ornith.* [f. L. type **passeriformis*, f. *passer* sparrow: see -FORM.] Sparrow-like in form or structure; *spec.* of or pertaining to the *Passeriformes* or Oscinine group of the *Passeres* or passerine birds.

In mod. Dicts.

Passerine (pæ·sĕrəin), *a.* (*sb.*) *Ornith.* [f. L. *passer* sparrow + -INE 1.]

1. Of or belonging to the *Passeres* or Perchers, an order of birds.

1776 PENNANT *Zool.* (ed. 4) I. 254 Order V. Passerine. 1825 WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* II. i. 165 A bird .. of the passerine tribe and very common about the houses. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* ii. 15 Among passerine birds the raven has the widest range. 1894 R. B. SHARPE *Handbk. Birds Gt. Brit.* I. 1 Passerine or Perching Birds.

2. Of about the size of a sparrow. In various bird-names, as Passerine Ground-dove (*Chamæpelia passerina*), Passerine Owl (*Glaucidium passerinum*), Passerine Parrot (*Psittacula passerina*).

1883 *List Animals Zool. Soc.* (1896) 343 Passerine Parrot. *Ibid.* 379 Passerine Owl. *Ibid.* 465 Passerine Ground-Dove.

B. *sb.* A passerine bird.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc. s.v., All the Passerines have short and slender legs, with three toes before and one behind. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* Introd. 57 The *Aves Passerinæ*, divided [by Gloger] into two Suborders:—Singing Passerines (*melodusæ*), and Passerines without an apparatus of Song-muscles (*anomalæ*).

† **Passe-temps, pastemps.** *Obs.* [F. *passe-temps* (pas,tan), 15th c. in Littré = It. *passatempo*, f. *passe*, *passa* vb. imp. (PASSE-) + *temps*, *tempo* time. Cf. PASTANCE.] = PASTIME *sb.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 151 The incommoditees or displeasures .. it easeth with honeste passetemps & recreacion. 1548 — *Erasm. Par. Luke* Pref. 2 Contemnyng prouocacions of all vayne pastemps. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* Ep. Ded. 8 Such Meditations which are..the *passetemps* of your severest hours.

Passetime, -tyme, obs. forms of PASTIME.

‖ **Passe-velours.** *Obs.* [F. *passe-velours* (pas,vəlur), lit. 'surpass velvet', 16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.: see PASSE-.] A former name for the COCK'S-COMB (*Celosia cristata*), called also by Cotgrave *Flower valure*, *Velvet flower*; cf. FLORAMOUR.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. xl. § 3. 254 *Amaranthus Tricolor.* Floramor and Passeuelours. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXI. x. 92 The Passe-veleur or Flower-gentle. 1612 FLORIO, *Amaranto*, .. the flowre gentle or Passeuelours. 1706 in PHILLIPS.

† **Passe-volant.** *Obs.* Also 6 **pasuolan**, *Sc.* **paswolent, -voland**, 7 **pas-, pass-, passevolant.** [a. F. *passe-volant* (pas,volã), 1529 in Hatz.-Darm., It. *passauolante* (Florio), f. F. *passe*, It. *passa* (see PASSE-) + *volant*, *volante* flying.]

1. A small cannon used in the 16th and 17th centuries; = BASE *sb.*[6]

1523 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 487 Item, to Alexander Routh for vij new paswolentis, the price of the pece iij *li.* greit. 1524 in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1599) II. i. 79 The meane shot, as sacres and pasuolans, were in great number. 1566 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1814) 172 Item ane pasvoland of brace upone ane traist. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pasvolant*, the Artillery called a Base. [1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Passe-volant*, a name applied by the French to a Quaker or wooden gun on board ship; but it was adopted by our early voyagers as also expressing a movable piece of ordnance.]

2. (See quots.) (So in Fr.)

[1611 COTGR., *Passevolant*, ..also, a hireling whom a Captaine, on Muster dayes, foisteth into his companie; and generally, any such skipiacke, or base nimblesbie.] 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 105 Letters from the Lords in England, requiring that no Captain should supply his Company with Passe-volants at pleasure. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Passe-volant*, or *passe-volant*, a faggot, or a pretended soldier, .. whom the captain or colonel makes pass in review, or muster, to shew that his company is compleat, or to receive pay thereof to his own profit. .. In France the passe-volants are condemned to be marked on the cheek with a flower de luce.

Pa·ss-guard. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 6-9 **pacegard(e, 7 pace-guard, 7-passguard, 8-pass guard, pass-guard, (9 passegarde, pasguard).** [app. f. PASS *sb.*[2] 9 + GUARD *sb.* (Littré has F. *passe-garde* only as a neologism of 19th c.)

If *passe-garde* were Fr. it would necessarily mean 'that which is used to pass a guard' (see PASSE-); as an Eng. compound it would naturally mean 'the guard of a pass'.]

An item of ancient tilt armour; according to Hewitt, a separate piece provided to accompany the grandguard, being screwed upon the left elbow as an additional defence in the tournament; also called by recent writers *elbow-shield*.

a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. IV* 12 One sorte had the vambrases the pace gardes the grandgardes..parted with golde and azure. 1660 *Tower Survey* in *Archæol. Jrnl.* (1847) IV. 346 Sundry parcells of Tilt Armour..Pace-guards, viz. Russet, 7, White, 3 : 10. Granguards, viz. Russet, 7, White, 2 : 9. 1668 *Tower Survey* (in Hewitt) One compleat armr capape engraven with the ragged staffe with a mainegaard and passguard—made for the Earle of Leicester. 1876 J. HEWITT in *Stothard's Monum. Effigies Gt. Brit.* 190 This would seem to fix the name of passguard to the additional elbow-defence. 1898 VISCT DILLON in *Archæol. Jrnl.* Ser. II. V. 313 The pasguard is also linched on a pin.

P By some writers on armour, followed by dictionaries, French and Eng., the name has been erroneously applied to the *garde-collet*, a raised ridge-like projection of the pauldron or shoulder-piece, to turn aside the blow of a lance, used on armour before and after 1500. See 1786 GROSE *Anc. Armour* 24; 1824 MEYRICK *Antient Armour* II. 228, III Gloss.; 1846-60 FAIRHOLT *Costume* 225-6, and Glossary s.v. [corrected in ed. 1885]; 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* IX. 155; Littré *Dict. Française* s.v. *Passe-garde*; and recent Dicts.

Passh, Passhion, obs. ff. PASCH, PASSION.

Passibility (pæsibi·lĭti). [ad. late L. *passibilitās* (Arnobius), f. *passibilis*: see -ITY. Cf. F. *passibilité* (15th c.), OF. *passibleté*.] The quality of being passible; capability of suffering, or of receiving impressions from external agents.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxv. 10 Pou led vs in til þe snare of passibilite. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. i. (Bodl. MS.), Þis worlde..schal passe touchinge þis passibilitie and kinde and schappe þat it haþ nowȝe, butte it schal abide euermore touchinge þe substaunce. 1555 BONNER *Homilies* 69 The fourmes and qualities sensible, which in dede are subiecte to passibilitie. 1622 DONNE *Serm.* i. (1640) 2 He was defective in nothing; not in Power, as God, not in passibility, as man. 1893 FAIRBAIRN *Christ in Mod. Theol.* II. II. iii. 483 The very truth that came by Jesus Christ may be said to be summed up in the passibility of God.

† b. Passiveness; inaction; sloth. *Obs. rare.*

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armes* (S. T. S.) 119 Sa kepis the vertu cardinale the activitee, or passibilitee of maannis governaunce in his lyf. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 228 b, Shall bryngе with them theyr olde grosnes, heuynes, & passibilite.

Passible (pæ·sib'l), *a.* Also 7 *erron.* **-able.** [a. OF. *passible* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. late L. *passibilis* capable of feeling or suffering (Tert.), f. *pass-*, ppl. stem of *pati* to suffer: see -IBLE.]

1. Capable of suffering, liable to suffer; liable to impressions or feelings; susceptible of sensation or of emotion. (Chiefly *Theol.*)

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxi. 5 He is in generations in passybles, þat ar of generations passiblis. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xxvi. 23 Whiche thingis the prophetis and Moyses spaken for to be comynge, if Crist passible [*gloss* or able to suffre]. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patrum* v. xl. (14,5) 341/2 For the loue of the, he was made man passyble & mortall; whiche was Immortall & Impassyble. 1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Loys le Roy* 101 Pythagoras was of opinion, that the first cause was not sensible, nor passible. 1691 BAXTER *Repl. Beverley* 6 The Paradise Saints have bodies of flesh, passible, and such as must have food. 1719 WATERLAND *Vind. Christ's Divinity* XXVI. (1720) 414. 1872 BUSHNELL *Serm. Living Subj.* 425 God is a being morally passible.

† 2. Liable to suffer change or decay. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 153 The Sonne and Mone eclipse bothe, That be hem lieve or be hem lothe, Thei soffre; and what thing is passible To ben a god is impossible. 1602

DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Divels* 83 The aire is both passible, and corruptible, and may easily be corrupted and changed. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I. i. 15 That Bodies are passible and divisible, in infinitum, and continuous as are also a line, superficies, place, and time.

3. Capable of being suffered or felt. ? *Obs.*

1558 BP. WATSON *Sev. Sacram.* xv. 92 Although God doth punishe and afflict vs, yet he doth it not with passible anger. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. i. II. vi. (1651) 21 His [the Sensible Faculty's] object in generall is a sensible or passible quality, because the sense is affected with it.

†**4.** = PASSIVE. *Obs. rare.*

c 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1057 What it is of understandyng actyve & passyble.

Hence **Pa·ssibleness** = PASSIBILITY. *rare.*

1614 BRERERWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* xxv. 181 It [heresy of Eutiches and Dioscorus] drew after it, the heresie of the passiblenesse of the deitie. 1858 BUSHNELL *Serm. New Life* 347 After all there must be some kind of passibleness in God, else there could be no genuine character in him.

‖ **Passiflora** (pæsiflō·rā). *Bot.* [mod.L., f. L. *pass-* as stem of *passio* PASSION + *-flōrus* flowering. Formed by Linnæus, 1737, on the earlier L. name *flos passionis*, flower of the Passion.] The genus of plants containing the Passion-flower.

1763 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 105/2 The fruit of the Passiflora was cut in high perfection, at Castle-Howard, in Yorkshire .. the best of the tropical fruits. 1869 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* III. 279 The elaborate series of *chevaux-de-frise*, by which the nectary of the common Passiflora is guarded.

Hence **Passiflora·ceous** *a.*, pertaining to the *Passifloraceæ*, the Natural Order containing the Passion-flower. **Passiflo·ral** *a.*, applied to the alliance (*Passiflorales*) of Natural Orders allied to *Passifloraceæ*. **Passiflo·rine** *Chem.*, an alkaloid obtained from the root of the Passion-flower.

1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 333 *Passiflora quadrangularis* ..is said to owe its activity to a peculiar principle called Passiflorine. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Passiflorin*, ..term for an alkali little known, which Ricord-Madiana has obtained from the roots of the *Passiflora*.

‖ **Passim** (pæ·sim), *adv.* [L., = 'scatteredly', f. *passus* spread abroad, scattered; hence 'here and there, at random, anywhere, everywhere'.] A Latin word, used chiefly after the name of a book or author, to indicate the occurrence of something in various places throughout the book or writings. Rarely *attrib.* or quasi-*adj.*

1803 *Edin. Rev.* July 474 Our readers may find abundance of this .. in these volumes, *passim*. 1821 BYRON *Juan* III. cxi, I'll prove that such the opinion of the critic is, From Aristotle *passim*. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Sept. 2/3 In these *passim* allusions one often 'nods'.

Passing (pɑ·siŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PASS *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the vb. PASS in various senses: going, going on, going by, going away, departing, dying; getting through an examination, going beyond, surpassing, etc.

In passing, by the way: in the course of some procedure, narrative, speech, etc.; parenthetically, = F. *en passant*.

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* cxv. 2 [cxvi. 11], Y said in my passing. Ich man is liȝer. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxviii [cxix.] 136 Passyngis of watirs led myn eghyn. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 335 Pere is noȝt gret passynge and exces in [c]hele noper in hete. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* xxxv. *heading*, Of Pyrrus and of his passyng ffrom Troy. 1512 in *Southwell Visit.* (1891) 115, I wyll that at the howre of my passyng the grettist bell in the church be rongen. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. 1, Mens passing about their Affairs in the Night. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Nov. 542/2 The question for the bill's passing was put. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* vi, It may be remarked, in passing. 1869 TENNYSON (*title*) The Passing of Arthur.

b. In causative senses: Causing or allowing to pass, carrying over, transportation, transference, carrying into law, uttering, pronouncing, etc.

1565 *Act* 8 *Eliz.* c. 13 § 5 The Ordinary Passing and Carrying of the Queen's Majesty's People ɔ and from as other Watermen. do. 1674 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 276 Neglecting to take any Securities upon yᵉ passing of Woolls. 1692 SIR W. HOPE *Fencing-Master* (ed. 2) 79 My next Lesson is of Passing, or making of a Pass. 1739 LABELYE *Short Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge* p. iii, Before the passing the first Act for Building the Bridge. 1821 *Act* 1 & 2 *Geo. IV*, c. 64 § 1 The passing of any Rogue, Vagabond, .. or other idle and disorderly Person, to his or her Place of legal Settlement or Place of Birth. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 602 The passing of the sentence was therefore deferred. 1889 *Pauline* VIII. 38 Carter got in once more, owing to a good piece of passing between himself, Stokoe, and Browne. 1892 F. MARSHALL *Football* 121 For a time, passing was confined to the forwards exclusively, and was what is termed 'short' passing.

c. A means of passing; a passing-place; a ford.

1872 TENNYSON *Gareth & Lynet'e* 597–8 O'er it [the river] are three passings, and three knights Defend the passings.

2. With advbs.: see PASS *v.* D. II.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 193 Of whos ende and passing forþ it is expressid in þinges þat goop before c 1410 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* xliv. lf. 95 (Gibbs MS.) He þurstede bodyly by cause of þe gret passynge out of blode. 1573–80 BARET *Alv.* P 161 A passing ouer, .. or carrieng ouer, *traiectio*. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 48/1 These remedyes, which in passinge by, it seemed convenient vnto me to rehearse. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 74 Ants, with constant passing up and down, will wear traces even in flints. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1812 The passing-away of the educational enthusiasm.

3. *concr.* A gold or silver thread made by winding a thin strip or ribbon of the metal about a core of silk. Cf. PASSEMENT.

1882 in CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework.* 1899 W. G. F. TOWNSEND *Embroidery* iv. 73 A diaper in string worked over in gold passing. *Ibid.* v. 82 Gold and Silver Passing and Tambour. 1901 LEWIS F. DAY & MARY BUCKLE *Art in Needlework* xxix. (ed. 2) 245 Japanese gold does not tarnish so readily as 'passing'.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *passing knell*, †*peal*, *rule*; **passing-braid** (see quot.); **passing certificate**, a certificate of having passed an examination or the like; † **passing-close**, *Mus.*, an interrupted cadence; **passing nippers** (see quot.); † **passing-penny** = *pass-penny* (PASS *sb.*² 17 b); hence allusively, a passport to the future world; **passing-place**, a place where persons or things may pass; *spec.* (*a*) a ford, (*b*) a railway siding; **passing-stroke**, *Croquet* (see quot.). Also PASSING-BELL.

1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, **Passing Braid*, a description of Braid employed in Embroidery, made with gold or silver thread, such as used on military uniforms. 1787 NELSON 20 July in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 248, I transmit to you a *Passing Certificate, with two Warrants, for Mr. James Ballentine. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxxviii, My passing certificate was signed, and the captains did me the honour to shake hands with me, and wish me speedy promotion. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 127 They be *passing closes, which we commonly call false closes, being deuised to shun a final end and go on with some other purpose. 1798 SOUTHEY *Bishop Bruno* i, The sound it gave was his *passing knell. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., **Passing Nippers* (Nautical), a strong hank of untwisted but mailed yarn used in binding the messenger to the cable. 1533 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 202 For a *passyng pele xij *d.* 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Dying* iv. § 9 (1727) 178 It is good so to carry our *Passing-penny in our hand. 1716 B. CHURCH *Hist. Philip's War* (1867) II. 89 Maj. Church .. ask'd the French men where their *passing Place was? 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 257/2 The manner in which switches are applied at passing-places and crossings. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Apr. 8/1 The competing cars..streamed off in single file with strict injunctions as to observance of the *passing rule. 1901 *Scotsman* 16 Sept. 10/4 The '*passing stroke' is used when it is necessary that the player's ball should go further than the ball which has been roqueted.

Pa·ssing, *ppl. a.* (*adv.* and *prep.*) [f. PASS *v.* + -ING 2.]

1. That goes or passes by.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3207 Al day of passande men þey herd. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. cxlii. (Bodl. MS.), Passinge men comeþ: and beþ ispoyled and robbed and ofte slayne. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 679 Th' Infernal Troops like passing Shadows glide. 1794 SOUTHEY *Wat Tyler* II. i, The green corn waves to the passing gale. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* Concl. xxvi, The shade of passing thought. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. i. 26 Some passing traveller from distant lands.

2. That passes away or elapses; of time or things measured by time: transient, transitory, temporary, fleeting; ephemeral, vanishing.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* v. 14 þis luf is noght passand bot lastand. 1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* II. viii. (Skeat) I. 102 How passing is the beautie of fleshly bodyes, more flyttinge than mouable floures of sommer. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. ii. (Bodl. MS.), Noþinge is..more passinge þanne tyme, for tyme resteþ neuere. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* xi. 55 When they had thus wrong water out of a flint in spoyling him of his euyl gotten goods, his passing pens, and fleting trashe. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 15 P 1 The History of the passing Day. 1899 A. AUSTIN in *Daily News* 16 Nov. 4/5 The confounding of the Passing with the Permanent.

b. Done, given, etc., in passing; cursory.

1750 GRAY *Elegy* 80 Some frail memorial..Implores the passing tribute of a sigh. 1806 CALLCOTT *Mus. Gram.* vi. 60 The Passing Shake is expressed in Germany by a particular character. 1819 *Pantologia*, *Passing-shake*, a short trill, made *en passant*, in flowing passages of quavers or semiquavers, without interrupting the natural course of the melody. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxvii, Few opportunities ..of exchanging even such passing greetings. 1862 MILL *Utilit.* 8 A passing remark is all that needs be given.

3. Surpassing, pre-eminent; transcendent; extreme. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxi. (*Eugenia*) 342 Quhat passand luf til hym scho had. c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol.* 61 He is a man heigh of discrecioun I warne yow wel he is a passyng man. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurell* 841 The passynge bounte of your noble astate. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. xiii. (1877) I. 254 Tokens .. of passing workemanship. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. ii. 17 Pardon deare Madam, 'tis a passing shame. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 195 To the passing content of her grand-parents.

4. Having the charge of testing and passing candidates; examining.

1788 NELSON 26 Dec. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 277 On his going to be Examined..the Passing Captains had refused to examine him. 1840 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* III. 28 The passing captains..suffered from the heat of the weather.

B. *adv.* (= PASSINGLY). In a passing or surpassing degree; surpassingly, pre-eminently, in the highest degree; exceedingly, very. (With adjs. or advbs. only.) Now somewhat *arch.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 411 Þan Menelaus .. gadrede passyng strong men. 1465 *Paston Lett.* II. 216 He gave the baly of Cossey..a passyng gret rebuke. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. xviii, Hee hath done passyng ylle and shamefully. 1510–20 *Everyman* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 128 It pleaseth God passing well. 1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 66 Vitellius who is noted to haue been a passing great eater. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 142 A man he was..passing rich with forty pounds a year. 1786 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 8 Nov., I liked them all passing well. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* II. i, Strange, passing strange indeed, and bitter! 1892 T. HARDY *Tess* xli. (1900) 100/2 It would be passing mean to enrich herself by a legal title to them which was not essentially hers at all.

†**b.** *Passing old*: of advanced age, superannuated.

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armis* 96 Quhethir a passand alde ancien man be law of armes may be haldin prisoner.

C. quasi-*prep.* Uses in which the pr. pple. (governing an object) through some ellipsis approaches the character of a preposition with its object. (The participial character remains more perceptible in 2, 3, than in 1.)

†**1.** Beyond (some definite measure or number), more than. After 1500 app. only with negative: *not passing*, not more than. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 422, I haue be prest and parsoun passynge threttí wynter. 1393 *Ibid.* C. XXIII. 218 Proude preostes cam with hym passend an hundred. 1418 26 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (E.E.T.S.) 63 þat borweþ moche he geteþ hate, Spende waste passyng his rent. c 1483 *Chron. London* (1827) 116 The whiche hadde nought passyng vᵗᵉ fytynge men with them. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 68 To a woman geue neuer passyng a drame at once of saffrane. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xix. 22 The trenches of the Salaris beeing not passing 150. paces from the Castle. 1685 H. MORE *Paralip. Prophet.* ix. 57 He was not passing fifty nine years when he died. 1767 *Woman of Fashion* I. 24 It is not passing four Month's ago, that I must needs.. let my Girl go to an Assembly.

†**2.** Beyond in degree, to a greater degree than, more or better than; also, in preference to, rather than *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 201 He syngeth, daunceth, passynge any man That is or was sith þat the world bigan. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xi. 44 He geit sla his wyf, whilk he luffed passand all oþer creatures. 1539 [see PASS *v.* 3].

†**3.** Beyond the limit, range, or compass of; so as to surpass; as in *passing measure*, beyond measure. *Obs.*

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* (Rolls) I. 36 Thenne he dide a maistrie passing his power. 1561 T. HOBY tr *Castiglione's Courtyer* III (1577) Q v, Men paste feare, and hardie passing measure. 1830 TENNYSON *Talking Oak* 58 The slight she-slips of loyal blood, And others, passing praise.

Passingalia: see PASSACAGLIA.

Pa·ssing-bell. [f. PASSING *vbl. sb.* (cf. PASS *v.* 11) + BELL *sb.*¹] 'The bell which rings at the hour of departure, to obtain prayers for the passing soul: often used for the bell which rings immediately after death' (J.); = DEATH-BELL.

The name still widely survives, but only in rare cases is the bell now rung until after death. See *N. & Q.* 10th ser I. 308, 350, 3rd ser. II. 246. For the original use, cf. *Constit. & Canons* (1603) lxvii, And when any is passing out of this life, a bell shall be tolled, and the Minister shall not then slack to do his last duty. And after the party's death, if it so fall out, there shall be rung no more than one short peal, and one other before the burial, and one other after the burial.

1526 in Ellacombe *Ch. Bells Devon* (1872) 463 The clerke to have for tollynge of the passynge belle, .. if it be in the day, ᵒˢ. 4*d*. ? c 1600 *Distracted Emp.* v. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 243 If I but chaunce to toule his passinge bell And give the parryshe notyce who is dead. 1604 DONNE *To Sir H. Wotton going to V.* iv, As prayers ascend To Heaven in troops, at a good man's passing-bell. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 149 If his Senses hold out so long, he can hear even his Passing-Bell without disturbance. 1731 SWIFT *On his Death*, Before the passing-bell begun, The news through half the town has run. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* I. 332 More mournfully than dirge or passing bell, The joyous carol came. 1866 MONSELL *Passing Bell* 1 Listen! it is the Passing Bell. Lift up thy heart to God and pray. A soul is passing,—who can tell How prayer may help it on its way.

b. *fig.* That which forebodes or signalizes the death or passing away of anything; the 'knell'.

1577 WHETSTONE *Remembr. Gascoigne* xxv, The Swan in songs, dooth knolle her passing bel. 1696 BROOKHOUSE *Temple Open.* 62 The Sounding of the Seventh Angel, Is the worlds Passing Bell. 1819 KEATS *Lamia* II 39 Knowing well That but a moment's thought is passion's passing bell. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 669 And my solemn thunder knell Should ring to the world the passing bell Of tyranny!

†**Pa·ssing-by.** *Obs. rare.* [See PASSING *vbl. sb.* 2.] = PASSOVER.

1533 TINDALE *Supper of Lord* D ij b, Where is this geste chamber where I myghte eate the passing by with my disciples?

Passingeoure, -ger, obs. forms of PASSENGER.

Passingly (pɑ·siŋli), *adv.* [f. PASSING *ppl. a.* + -LY 2.] In a passing manner. **a.** For the time, temporarily (*obs.*); in passing, cursorily.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xlviii. 1 þat ȝe here not passandly, all þat wonnys þe warld. 1340 *Ayenb.* 172 þe zenezere ssel guo in-to his house. naȝt pasindeliche ase þe iogelour þat ne bleþ naȝt bleþeliche in his house. 1530 PALSGR. 383 All these actes be but passyngly brought in. 1684 in Wodrow *Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1722) II. iii. viii. 388 Not having been for several Years there, but passingly. 1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIV. 633 They are passingly noticed in the last stanza. 1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Conqs.* II. xii. 289 Victor commented passingly on the soundness of them.

b. In a surpassing degree or manner, surpassingly; pre-eminently, exceedingly; = PASSING *adv.* (qualifying adj., adv., vb.). *arch.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 315 Þei ben passyngliche holy. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 483 Oon preysed hym in metre passingliche in his manere. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2537 Passandly sho loued cuthbert. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* III. iii, He was passyngly wel vysaged and passyngly wel made. 1587 M. GROVE *Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 56 She loues their wisdome passinglie. 1638 FORD *Fancies* iv. i, You, forsooth, .. were contented, Passingly pleased. 1887 *Harper's Mag.* June 37, I, who thought myself so strong, am passingly weak.

Passing-measure, var. PASSEMEASURE *Obs.*

Passingness. [f. PASSING *ppl. a.* + -NESS.] Passing quality; transitoriness.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* vi. (1852) 68 Feelings so serene and sweet,..That they can make amends for their passingness. 1865 NEALE *Hymns Glor. Parad.* (1866) 10 Here they live in endless being, Passingness hath passed away.

Passing-note. *Mus.* A note not belonging to the harmony, interposed between two notes essential to it, for the purpose of passing smoothly from one to the other. Sometimes also applied to *auxiliary notes* (see AUXILIARY *a.* 2 b).

1776 BURNEY *Hist. Music* (1789) I. ii. 39 Merely..a passing-note serving only to lead more smoothly to the sixth. 1875 OUSELEY *Princ. Harmony* xviii. 199 'Passing notes' should be regarded as nothing more than embellishments. 1898 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms* s.v., It is a necessary characteristic of a passing-note, that it should have a degree of the scale on each side of it.

Passion (pæ·ʃən), *sb.* Also 2-6 -iun, -ioun, -yo(u)n, etc., 4 pascioun. [a. OF. *passiun, passion*, ad. L. *passiōn-em* suffering (Tertullian, etc.), n. of action f. *pati, pass-* to suffer. In L. chiefly a word of Christian theology, which was also its earliest use in Fr. and Eng., being very frequent in the earliest ME.]

I. The suffering of pain.

1. (Now usually with capital.) The sufferings of Jesus Christ on the Cross (also often including the Agony in Gethsemane). Formerly also in *pl.*

Cross of Passion, in Heraldry: see quots. *Instruments of the Passion*, the cross, the crown of thorns, the nails, scourge, etc.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 119 Vre drihtnes halie passiun, þet is his halie þrowunge þe he for mancunne underfeng. *a* 1225 *St Marher.* 1 Efter ure louerdes pine, ant his passiun. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 15/472 Rijt þane wei þat ore louerd geode toward is passioun. 1340 *Ayenb.* 12 þe uerthe article belongeþ to his passion. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* i. 3 To which and he ȝaf [1388 schewide] hym silf alyue after his passioun. [So all 16-17th c. versions.] 1526 TINDALE 1 *Pet.* i. 11 The passions that shulde come vnto Christ. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* xxxix. (1870) 220 The mount of Caluery, where Iesu Chryst did suffer his passions. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Litany*, By thy crosse and passion,..Good lorde deliuer us. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 3 Nov., This morning comes Mr. Lovett, and brings me my print of the Passion, varnished by him. 1688 J. GIBBON *Introd. ad Lat. Blason.* 76 A long Cross: Bara makes it like a Cross of Passion, that is, the Traverse beam a pretty deal below the top of the palar part. 1725 COATS *Dict. Her.* s.v., *Cross of the Passion*.. not crossed in the Middle but somewhat below the Top, with Arms short in proportion to the Length of the Shaft. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. vii. 211 As if the Remission of our Sins was to be ascribed peculiarly to the Passion. 1839 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XIX. 428/1 Pictured representations of the fourteen stages of our Lord's passion. 1845 G. A. POOLE *Churches* vi. 48 The font of North Somercoats, Lincolnshire, has on two of its sides shields charged with the instruments of the passion.

†b. Used allusively in asseverations; also *transf.* applied by persons to themselves, as in *passion of me, my heart, my soul. Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Shipman's Prol.* 13 A-bide for godis digne passion. *c* 1530 *Hickscorner* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 163 Help, help, for the passion of my soul. 1570 PRESTON *Cambyses* l. 180 O' the passion of God, I have done. 1601 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* (Q.) iii. iii. 127 Gods passion, and I had twise so many cares, as you haue, I'ld drowne them all in a cup of sacke. 1602 SHAKS. *All's Well* v. ii. 43 Cox my passion, giue me your hand. 1684 MERITON *Yorksh. Dial.* 477 Pashions a Life! here'st Land-lord just at deaur. 1738 tr. *Guazzo's Art Conversation* 24 Passion o' me! Who will then carry my Corn to Mill?

c. The narrative of the sufferings of Christ from the Gospels; also, a musical setting of this.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8844 Þus sais sum opinion, Bot sua sais noght þe passion. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* cxlix. 566 After that your deuyne seruyce be done, and the passyon of our lorde Iesu Chryste red. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. ix. 64 That every deacon read two passions. 1880 in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 661/2 Until the latter half of the 16th century the Passion was always sung..by the three Deacons alone. *Ibid.* 666/1 Bach['s]..'Passion according to S. Matthew' is..the finest work of the kind.

†d. Passion-tide or Passion Week. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10178 þe Sonenday of þe passion. *Ibid.* 11330 Wiþinne þe passion Wiþ is ost he wende uorþ & arerde is dragon.

2. The sufferings of a martyr, martyrdom. *arch.*

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 1 Her beginneð þe liflade & te passiun of seinte margarete. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 265 What penaunce and pouerte and passioun þei [the saints] suffred. *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* v. 1668 The emperour commaunded . Thei shulde be led on-to her passyon. 1503 *Gold. Leg.* Colophon, The lyues passyons and myracles of many other sayntes. 1672 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* i. vii. (1673) 160 The great reverence they had for Martyrs. Their passions stiled their Birthday. 1754-8 T. NEWTON *Observ. Proph., Dan.* xii. 204 Cyprian ordered the passions of the Martyrs in Africa to be registred. 1901 T. R. GLOVER *Life & Lett. 4th Cent.* 250 With the martyrs came their relics, the tales of their passions, their tombs and their images.

transf. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* iii. iv, A fasting-day no sooner comes, but..poore cobs they smoke for it, they are made martyrs o' the gridiron, they melt in passion.

†3. Suffering or affliction generally. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 188 In all ower passiuns, þenche3 euer inwardliche up o Godes pinen. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xv. 7 In wrangis & temptacions & passions. 14.. in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 130 Sche was exempt from all such passyon [of travail]. 1589 HAWKS *Conv. Sweaters* xliv, The wounde of synne to me is more passyon Than the wounde of my syde for thy redempcyon. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* v. i. 63 Giue her what comforts The quality of her passion shall require. 1656 H. VAUGHAN *Thalia Rediv., Nativ.* 15 Great type of passions! Come what wil, Thy grief exceeds all copies still.

4. A painful affection or disorder of the body or of some part of it. *Obs.* exc. in certain phrases, as *colic, hysteric(al, iliac, sciatic passion*, for which see the adjs.

1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xv. 13 If he were helid, that suffreth siche a maner passioun [L. *hujusmodi passionem*]. 1398-1896 [see ILIAC 1]. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 40 Asa, Kyng of Juda . had sore feet, whech passioune our bokys sey it was podegra. 1529 WOLSEY in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 10 Beyng entereyd into the passyon of the dropsy. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* (1557) 33 In latyn it is named *Ventralis passio.* In English..the belly ache, or a passion in the belly. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* ii. 29 It is of ryght good effecte in the passions of the ioyntes. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* xvi. 566 Thirst is a Passion of the Mouth of the Stomach. 1882-34 [see HYSTERIC 1].

†b. A violent access, attack, or fit of disease.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 7 As a drunke man I swerve, And suffre such a Passion. 1641 HINDE *J. Brucen* xlvii. 150 His fits and passions were much after this manner.

II. The fact of being acted upon, the being passive. [Late L. *passio*, used to render Gr. *πάθος*.]

5. The fact or condition of being acted upon or affected by external agency; subjection to external force: = AFFECTION *sb.* I; †an effect or impression produced by action from without. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. met. iv. 130 (Camb. MS.) The passion, þat is to seyn þe suffraunce or the wit in the qwyke body goth byforn exitinge and moeuynge the strengthis of the thoght. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) v. xiv. 108 Al that is done withouten might, it lacketh the dignyte and the name of dede, but it is cleped passion. 1530 PALSGR. 111 Verbes meanes..betoken neyther action nor passion. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. iii. (1660) 109 The .. brightnesse of these [Sun and Moon] is.. subject to the passion of darkning or eclipsing. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* III. i. 303 That kind of word..adjoyned to a Verb, to signifie the quality and affection of the Action or Passion, is stiled an Adverb. 1725 WATTS *Logic* I. iv. § 7 The word passion signifies the receiving any action, in a large philosophical sense. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* xxviii. (1862) 470 That work shall be the work of passion rather than of action.

†b. A way in which a thing is or may be affected by external agency; a passive quality, property, or attribute; = AFFECTION II, 12. *Obs.*

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. xxxiv. 44 In this Theoreme, are demonstrated three passions or properties of parallelogrammes. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* ii. v, What's the proper passion of mettalls? 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Κοινή* Diat. iii. 139 Frigidity is the proper passion of water, which is sometime accidentally hot. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 330 Of certain Passions and Properties of the Five Regular Bodies. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 209 The different Manners..produc'd by a particular hot or cold Diet, or Air, Exercise, and Passions peculiar to each Nation.

III. An affection of the mind. [L. *passio* = Gr. *πάθος*.]

6. Any kind of feeling by which the mind is powerfully affected or moved; a vehement, commanding, or overpowering emotion; in psychology and art, any mode in which the mind is affected or acted upon (whether vehemently or not), as ambition, avarice, desire, hope, fear, love, hatred, joy, grief, anger, revenge. Sometimes personified.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* iv. 676 (704) As she þat al þis mene while bende Of oþer passion þan þat þey wende. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 118 He wyll stere vp in his soule yᵉ passyons of ire & impacyency. 1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man* Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 246 A poor woman with child, which longed, and, being overcome of her passion, ate flesh on a Friday. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, v. iii. 18 Of all base passions, Feare is most accurst. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xiv. 15 We also are men of like passions with you. 1647 COWLEY *Mistr., Passions* i, From Hate, Fear, Hope, Anger, and Envy free, And all the Passions else that he. 1710 NORRIS *Chr. Prud.* vii. 323 By the Passions I think we are to understand certain Motions of the Mind depending upon and accompanied with an Agitation of the Spirits. 1732 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 154 The ruling Passion conquers Reason still. 1792 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* i, A man whose passions often overcame his reason. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIV. 2/1 The common division of the passions into *desire* and *aversion, hope* and *fear, joy* and *grief, love* and *hatred*, has been mentioned by every author who has treated of them. *Ibid.* 14/2 Passions, in painting, are the external expressions of the different dispositions and affections of the mind; but particularly their different effects upon the several features of the face. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* vi. viii. (1864) 401 It were as easy to curb the hurricane in its fury, as the passions of an infuriated horde of savages. 1872 RUSKIN *Eagle's N.* § 169 Their reverence for the passion, and their guardianship of the purity, of Love.

b. Without article or *pl.*: Commanding, vehement, or overpowering feeling or emotion.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. v. 1 Such restlesse passion did all night torment The flaming corage of that Faery knight. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iv. i. 277 Is this the Nature Whom Passion could not shake? 1678 SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) II. x. 434 Passion is the Drunkenness of the Mind. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 3 He told me, with a great deal of passion, that he loved me above all the rest. 1770 WESLEY *Lett., to J. Benson* 5 Oct., Passion and prejudice govern the world. 1901 H. BLACK *Culture & Restraint* iv. 106 Philosophy is a feeble antagonist before passion.

c. A fit or mood marked by stress of feeling or abandonment to emotion; a transport of excited feeling; an outburst of feeling.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 47 In this great passion of unwonted lust, Or wonted feare of doing ought amis, He starteth up. 1599 CHAPMAN *Hum. Day's Mirth* Plays 1873 I. 92 Come, come, leave your passions, they cannot moove mee. 1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 119 They sent these men thither in passion. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* iv. 150 From the brave youth the streaming passion broke. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* vii. ii. (1864) IV. 98 Henry fell on his knees and in a passion of grief entreated her merciful interference. 1856 W. COLLINS *After Dark* (1860) 214 She burst into an hysterical passion of weeping.

d. A poem, literary composition, or passage marked by deep or strong emotion; a passionate speech or outburst. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1582 T. WATSON *Centurie of Loue* i. *heading*, The Authour in this Passion taketh..occasion to open his estate in loue. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. i. 321 Heere she comes, and her passion ends the play. 1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* i. i. Wks. (Rtldg.) 416/1 These very passions I speak to my father. [Gifford *note* These pathetic speeches.] 1614 TOMKIS *Albumazar* II. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XI. 327 Not a one shakes his tail, but I sigh out a passion. 1871 BROWNING *Balaustion* 193 Now it was some whole passion of a play.

7. *spec.* An outburst of anger or bad temper.

1530 PALSGR. 320/1 Passyonate, inclyned sone to be in a passyon. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iv. 11 It's eath. to.. calme the tempest of his passion wood. 1688 MIEGE *Fr. Dict.* s.v. *Bring*, To bring a Man in a passion [*transporté de colère*] to himself. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 391/1 This put Blister into such a Passion, that he quitted the Surgery in a Pet. 1773 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 28 Aug., Warburton kept his temper all along, while Lowth was in a passion. 1819 *Metropolis* II. 212 She chose, woman-like, .to fly in a passion and to abuse the sheriff's officer. 1842 BROWNING *Pied Piper* x, And folks who put me in a passion May find me pipe after another fashion.

b. Without *a*: Impassioned anger, angry feeling.

1524 WOLSEY *Let. to Knight* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. i. iv. 57 Whatsoever they might speak in passion or otherwise. 1605 CHAPMAN *All Fooles* IV. i. 125, I pray you good Gostanzo, Take truce with passion. 1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 37 [To] undergo the danger with them and that without passion against you. 1729 BUTLER *Serm. Resentm.* Wks. 1874 II. 98 Passion; to which some men are liable, in the same way as others are to the epilepsy. 1798 SOUTHEY *Cross Roads* xviii, Passion made his dark face turn white. 1882 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* I. 143 We can stifle the hot word of passion.

8. Amorous feeling; strong sexual affection; love; †also in *pl.*, amorous feelings or desires. Often *tender passion.*

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* ii. i. 36 My sword..shall. plead my passions for Lauinia's loue. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. v. 30 But, when shee better him beheld, shee grew Full of soft passion and unwonted smart. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* ii. Prol 13 Passion lends them Power, time, meanes to meete. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Passion*,..an affection of the mind,..in Poems and Romances it is more peculiarly taken for the passion of love. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 128 P 4 Fairest Unknown.. I have conceived a most extraordinary Passion for you. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* ii. i, I declared myself the most wretched of all martyrs to this tender passion. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* ix. viii. (1864) V. 413 Seized with a poetic passion for Eudoxia, wife of William.

b. *transf.* An object of love, a beloved person.

1783 LADY SUFFOLK in *Lett. Ctess S.* (1824) II. 275 Lord Buckingham's former passions go off very quickly: poor Lady Northampton is dead. 1842 THACKERAY *Fitz-Boodle Papers* Wks. (Biogr. ed.) IV. 295 Whenever one of my passions comes into a room, my cheeks flush.

9. Sexual desire or impulse.

1642 WILKINS *Math. Magick* I. i. (1648) 2 Which set a man at liberty from his lusts and passions. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 454 Sons daughters..Whose wanton passions in the sacred Porch Ezekiel saw. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* III. iii. (1806) II. 132 Delaying the gratification of passion from a sense of duty. 1842 LONGF. *Quadroon Girl* x, He knew whose passions gave her life, Whose blood ran in her veins.

10. An eager outreaching of the mind towards something; an overmastering zeal or enthusiasm for a special object; a vehement predilection.

1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 70 Concerning his passion of horses, which he calls his malady. never counsell him to cure it. 1671 tr. *Frejus' Voy. Mauritania* 1 A passion of meriting the esteem of a considerable Company of Merchants. 1708 SWIFT *Sentiments Ch. Eng. Man* Wks. 1755 II. i. 61 That mighty passion for the church, which some men pretend [etc.]. 1780 COWPER *Lett* 8 May, The passion for landscape-drawing. 1838 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. vi. 89 My present passion is for indigenous orchises. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 2. 169 The growing passion for the possession of land.

b. *transf.* An aim or object pursued with zeal.

1732 POPE *Ess. Man* ii. 261 Whate'er the Passion, knowledge, fame, or pelf. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 69 The drama was the passion of the people. 1874 BANCROFT *Footpr. Time* i. 81 To rule was her passion. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law Spir. W.* i. i. (1884) 4 The pursuit of Law became the passion of science. *Mod.* Golf has become a passion with him.

11. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** simple attrib., as *passion-fever, -fit, -monger, -pitch, -verse, -wave*; objective and instrumental, as *passion-blasing, -breather, -kindling, -thrilling*, and esp. with any participle, of suitable sense, as *passion-coloured, distracted, -driven, -filled, -guided, -kindled, -led, -ridden, -shaken, -smitten, -stirred, -stung, -swayed, -torn, -tossed, -wasted, -winged, -worn*; also *passion-like, -proud* adjs.; *passion-wise* adv.

1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIII. 362/1 Then turns his *passion-blazing eye and stamps impotently with shackled feet. 1899 CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* 406 Curious freaks of violent and *passion-driven men. 1877 M. ARNOLD *Last Ess on Ch. & Relig.* 22 The *Passion-filled reasoning and rhetoric of

Pascal. 1842 FABER *Styrian Lake*, etc. 105 When in a *passion-fit I spoke. *a* 1644 QUARLES *Sol. Recreat.* Sol. iv. 63 A self-conceipt may bribe Thy *passion-guided Will to take up Arms 'Gainst soveraign Reason. *a* 1835 MRS. HEMANS *Poems, Genius singing to Love*, The *passion-kindled melody Might seem to gush from Sappho's fervent heart. 1799 CAMPBELL *Pleas. Hope* I. 121 Congenial Hope! thy *passion-kindling power, How bright, how strong, in youth's untroubled hour! 1893 F. GREENWOOD *Lover's Lex.* 275 Then we shall be at peace from the *passion-mongers. 1879 BLACK *Macleod of D.* xxxvii, Your feelings supposed to be always up at *passion-pitch. 1598 GREENE *Disput.* Wks. (Grosart) X. 241, I began to waxe *passion-proud. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. II *Magnificence* 510 O why is my Minde More *passion-stirred, then my hand is strong? 1605 *Ibid.* II. iii. iv. *Captains* 1070 What Sea more apt to swell Then is th' unbridled Vulgar, *passion-toss't? 1880 O CRAWFURD *Portugal* 369 Modern *passion-verse generally in its lyric form. 1799 COLERIDGE *Lines in Concert Room* ii, Nature's *passion-warbled plaint. 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* ix, The *passion-winged ministers of thought. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xiv, One countenance So strongly mark'd, so *passion-worn.

b. Special Combs.: **†passion-banner**, a banner inscribed with the tokens of Christ's Passion; **Passion cross**, see quot. and *Cross of Passion* in I; **†passion-day**, the day on which a martyr suffered; **passion-fruit**, the edible fruit of some species of Passion-flower; **passion-lettuce**, an early kind of spring lettuce; **passion-music**, music to which the narrative of the Passion is set (cf. I c); so **passion-oratorio**; **passion-play**, a mystery-play representing the Passion of Christ; **passion-tide**, a tide or flow of passion; see also PASSION-TIDE; **passion-tree**, a species of Passion-flower cultivated for its fruit; **passion-vine** = PASSION-FLOWER. Also PASSION SUNDAY, PASSION WEEK.

1552 *Inventory* in *Ecclesiologist* XVII. 125 A *passion banner of red sarsnet. 1780 EDMONDSON *Her.* II. Gloss., *Passion Cross*, the same as the *Cross Calvary*. *Cross Calvary*, ..the *Cross of the Passion*. 1882 CUSSANS *Hand-bk. Her.* iv. 60 The Latin Cross is sometimes called a *Passion Cross*; but in the latter, all the limbs should be couped, that is the top and bottom of the Cross should not touch the extremities of the shield while still retaining the distinctive features of the Latin Cross. 1672 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* I. vii. (1673) 204 We celebrate the *passion days of the Martyrs. 1752 H. WALPOLE *Lett* (1846) II. 454 A garden of Eden, from which my sister in-law long ago gathered *passion-fruit. 1881 MRS C. PRAED *Policy & P.* I. 145 A high fence ..overgrown with passion-fruit. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 148 Another sort of Lettuces, called *Passion Lettice, prosper well in light Ground. 1880 W. S. ROCKSTRO in *Grove's Dict. Mus.* II. 665 Here then we have the first idea of the '*Passion Oratorio'. 1873 *Baedeker's South. Germany* (ed. 3) 128 Ober-Ammergau, celebrated for the *passion-plays performed there every ten years. 1825 D. L. RICHARDSON *Sonn.* 27 While its *passion-tides serener flow. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 362 If you now plant, and make Layers of the *Passion-tree, in most Places, it will make it bear Fruit. 1892 *Daily News* 27 Aug. 3/1 A dish of the edible fruit of the *passion vine.

Passion (pæ·ʃən), *v.* [a. OF. *passionner* (Godef.), f. *passion* PASSION *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To affect or imbue with passion.

c 1468 *Paston Lett.* II 324 The seyd Fastolf, meyyd and passyoned greately in his soule, seyd and swar by Cryst ys sides [etc.]. 1567 FENTON *Trag. Disc.* Ded., To see the follye of a foolishe lover passioninge himselfe uppon credit. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II ix. 41 Great wonder had the knight to see the mayd So straungely passioned. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 248 For whose soul-soothing quiet, turtles Passion their voices cooingly. 1886 W. ALEXANDER *St. August. Holiday* 214 The land where Jordan passioneth His poetry of waterfalls night and day.

† b. To move or impel by passion. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. vii. 67 That he be inclyned and passyoned to take vengeaunce.

c. To express with passion or deep feeling.

1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* I. iii. 6 In the old home..She sits alone, and passions her sharp pain.

† 2. To affect with suffering, to afflict. *Obs.*

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 205/1 A dyscyple of his that was sore passyoned & tourmented of a greuous maladye. 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 125 b, It especially helpeth the strangurie and those passioned with the stone. *a* 1626 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.*, *Passion* I (1661) 221 Whom in body and soul ..they have pierced and passioned ..on the Cross.

3. *intr.* To show, express, or be affected by passion or deep feeling; formerly *esp.* to sorrow.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. i. 264. 1591 — *Two Gent.* IV. iv. 172 'Twas Ariadne, passioning For Theseus periury, and vniust flight. 1598 CHAPMAN *Bl. Beggar Alex.* Plays 1873 I. 31 How now Queene, what art thou doing, passioning over the picture of Cleanthes? 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* V. i. 24 Shall not my selfe, One of their kinde..Passion as they? 1819 KEATS *Lamia* I. 182 She stood..By a clear pool, wherein she passioned To see herself escaped from so sore ills. 1870 *Gd. Words* 418 Larks passioning hung o'er their brooding wives. 1887 W. SHARP *Shelley* 98 There can be few of us who..so passion for this passion as did Shelley.

Hence **Pa·ssioning** *vbl. sb.*

1844 MRS BROWNING *Vis. Poets* CXXXV, Burns, with pungent passionings Set in his eyes. 1900 S. PHILLIPS *Paolo & Francesca* 102 Your blood is crimson with my passioning.

†Pa·ssionable, *a. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *passionnable*, f. *passion*.] Subject to passion; passionate.

1571 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* II. ix. (1633) 106 Kildare was open and passionable, in his moode desperate 1575 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 92 An inflamid passionable minde.

Passional (pæ·ʃənăl), *sb.* (Also in L. form.) [ad. med.L. *passiōnāle*, neuter of *passiōnālis* (see next) of or pertaining to passion, to the Passion, used as sb. = *liber passionalis* (Du Cange).]

1. A book containing accounts of the sufferings of saints and martyrs, for reading on their festival days.

1650 G. LANGBAINE in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 552 A good old Book, which was sometime the Passional of the Monastery of Ramesey. 1849 [see PASSIONARY]. 1882 *Ch. Q. Rev.* 276 Missals, Troparies, Passionals, Hymnaries, Collectaria, and Benedictionals. 1887 *Chicago Advance* 27 Oct. 674, 53d chap. [of Isaiah] known since the days of Polycarp. as the Golden Passional. 1901 A. C. WELCH *Anselm & his Wk.* v. 89 The Archbishop..ordered Osbern..to have a passionale composed to his memory.

† b. *fig.* A story of suffering or woe. *Obs. rare.*

a 1500 *Colkelbie Sow* Prohem. 19 Quhat is the warld without pleasance or play Bot passionale?

2. 'A manuscript of the four Gospels, upon which the kings of England, from Henry I. to Edward VI., took the coronation oath' (Shipley *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* 1872).

Passional (pæ·ʃənăl), *a.* [ad. late L. *passiōnāl-is* (Tertullian), f. *passiōn-em* PASSION: see -AL. Cf. OF. *passionnel*, *-al*, inspired by passion, causing suffering.] Of or pertaining to passion or the passions; inspired by or imbued with passion; characterized by passion.

1700 J. WODROW in R. Wodrow *Life* (1828) 35 This is rational, the other passional. 1845 O. A. BROWNSON *Wks.* VI. 17 The Fourierists place. the passional nature..at the summit of the psychical hierarchy. 1857 MAYNE REID *War-Trail* xiv, Three elements or classes of feeling: the moral, the intellectual, and what I may term the passional. 1867 F. PARKMAN *Jesuits N. Amer.* xiv. (1875) 175 A mystic of the intense and passional school.

† **Pa·ssionar.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *passion(n)er*, *-ier*, ad. med.L. *passiōnārium*, *-ārius*: see next. (Med. L. *passionerius* was from the Fr.)] = next.

14 . *Nominale* in Wr.-Wülcker 720/6 *Hic passionerius*, a passyonar.

Passionary (pæ·ʃənări). [ad. med.L. *passiōnāri um*, *-us*, f. *passiōn-em* PASSION: see -ARY. Cf. mod.F. *passionnaire*.] = PASSIONAL *sb.* I.

c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 755/16 *Hoc passionari[um]*, a passionari 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 604 As declareth the true Passyonary A boke wherin her holy lyfe wryten is. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* xxvii. (1840) II. 371 The passionaries of the female saints, Werburgh, Etheldred, and Sexburgh, which were kept for public edification in the choir of the church. 1853 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* IV. xii. 212 The Passional, or Passionary, had in it the lives of martyrs and saints.

Passionate (pæ·ʃənĕt), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. med.L. *passiōnātus*, corresponding to F. *passionné* (Pr. *passionado*, It. *passionato*), pa. pple. of *passionner*: see PASSION *v.*]

1. Easily moved to angry passion or wrath; prone to anger, hot-tempered, irascible.

c 1450 tr *De Imitatione* II. iii. 43 A passionat man turnip good into euel A gode pesible man drawip all pinges to good. 1530 PALSGR. 320/1 Passyonate, inclyned sone to be in a passyon. 1613 CHAPMAN *Busy D'Ambois* Plays 1873 II 142 Homer made Achilles passionate, Wrathfull, revengefull, and insatiate In his affections. 1781 COWPER *Friendship* 64 A temper passionate and fierce May suddenly your joys disperse At one immense explosion. 1841 MACAULAY *Ess., L. Hunt* (1887) 614 Though passionate and often wrong-headed, he [Collier] was a singularly fair controversialist.

† b. Possessed by angry passion, enraged, angry.

a 1500 *Colkelbie Sow* 903 Susan angrit heirat, as oft woman is, Quhile passionat that all consaitis kennis, Tuk in disdane this gift. 1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 39 Men..are more passionate for injustice than for violence. *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* I. 278 He was violently passionate when he conceived himself wronged.

c. Of language, etc.: Marked by angry passion, angry, wrathful.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 220, I am amazed at your passionate words. 1693 J. EDWARDS *Author. O. & N. Test.* 240 This passionate expletive. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 107 P 1 To vent peevish Expressions, or give passionate or inconsistent Orders. 1879 MCCARTHY *Own Times* II. xx. 93 The debates were long, fierce, and often passionate.

2. Of persons: Affected with passion or vehement emotion; dominated by intense or impassioned feeling; enthusiastic, ardently desirous; †zealously devoted, attached, or loyal (*obs.*).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 51 To renne hedlynge without feare vpon all icopardyes, as communly passionate persones doth. 1630 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* ii. § 2 (1727) 65 That by enkindling thy desire to heavenly banquets, thou may'st be indifferent and less passionate for the earthly. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxiv. 127 Cicero, (a passionate defender of Liberty). 1671 tr. *Frejus' Voy. Mauritania* 15, I am..Your Majesties most Humble, most Obedient, and Passionate Servant. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in W.* x. ii, He..swept with passionate hand the ringing harp. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 573 Her husband's house and garden were daily thronged with her passionate admirers. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xiv. 215 The army was now passionate for an engagement.

b. Of language, etc.: Imbued with passion, marked or characterized by strong emotion; expressive of strong emotion, impassioned.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 22 Their passionate describing of passions. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IV. iii. § 42 To these he made a passionate speech, to exhort them to unite. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lviii. 303 Forgive this passionate language. 1845 STODDART in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I. 174/1 The interjection rises from a scarcely articulate sound to a passionate, and almost to an enunciative sentence.

c. Of an emotion: Vehement.

1567 DRANT *Horace* To Rdr., The one thicke powdered wyth manly passionat pangs, the other watered wyth wominishe teares. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* Ded. (Arb.) 3 By such passionate sorowes. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 243 They bear a passionate affection to their Princes. 1813 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Patron.* vi, His declaration of passionate attachment to Caroline. 1818 SOUTHEY *Ode Death Q. Charlotte* iii, With a passionate sorrow we bewail'd Youth on the untimely bier.

3. Subject to passion; swayed by the passions or emotions; easily moved to strong feeling; impressible, susceptible; of changeful mood.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xii. (Arb.) 44 To make him [God] ambitious of honour,..angrie, vindicatiue,..indigent of mans worships: finally so passionate as in effect he shold be altogether *Anthropopathis*. *a* 1619 FLETCHER *Wit without Money* II. iv, Thou art passionate; Hast thou been brought up with girls? *c* 1622 FORD, etc. *Witch Edmonton* II. ii, You..have the power To make me passionate as an April day; Now smile, then weep; now pale, then crimson red. 1685 SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) I. 466 God will not. admit of the Passionate man's Apology, That he has so long given his Unruly Passions their Head, that he cannot now Govern or Controul them. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* iii. 78 Those hot and sudden friendships which men of passionate temper rush into.

† 4. *spec.* Affected with the passion of love, dominated or swayed by the 'tender passion'. *Obs.*

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 32 Seeing by the shepheards passionate lookes, that the swain was halfe in loue. 1632 SHIRLEY *Changes* I ii, My wife is passionate and affects this Knight. 1704 STEELE *Lying Lover* I. (1747) 18 Judge..what the condition of a passionate Man must be, that can approach the hand only of her he dies for.

† 5. Moved with sorrow; grieved, sad, sorrowful.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 118 These things.. permit you not, for such losse of riches, possessions, children or friends to become passionate. 1595 SHAKS *John* II i. 544 She is sad and passionate at your highness Tent. 1613 CHAPMAN *Busy D'Ambois* Plays 1873 II. 157 Be not so passionate; rise, cease your tears. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 71 Ecbar (who loved him dearly) becomes so passionate, that for..some time [he] refused to be comforted.

b. Inclined to pity, compassionate. Now *dial.*

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. iv. 121, I hope this passionate humor of mine, will change, It was wont to hold me but while one tels twenty. 1658 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 16. iii. (1679) 190/2 Them that have had the longest and passionatest treaty of mercy. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, (Dorsetshire) Master's very good to his workpeople, he's so pash'nate.

† c. That moves to compassion, pitiful. *Obs.*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1590) 294 b, Melting with compassion at so passionate a sight. 1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 427 In tragick plaints and passionate mischance.

B. *sb.* (elliptical use.) One who is influenced by passion, †*esp.* one who is in love (*obs.*).

1651 tr. *De-las-Coverns' Don Fenise* 78 It came into my fancie to give a serenade to my wife, counterfeiting the amorous passionate. 1752 RICHARDSON *Corr* (1804) III. 182 When the passionates (forgive the word) break fences, leap from windows, climb walls, swim rivers. 1819 J. HODGSON in J. Raine *Mem.* (1857) I. 234, I could. have joined the passionates in clapping.

† **Pa·ssionate**, *v. Obs.* [f. F. *passionner* = It. *passionare*, f. *passion* PASSION *sb.*: see -ATE 3 6.]

1. *trans.* To excite or imbue with passion, or with a particular passion, as love, fear, wrath, etc.

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 107 b, This traitour..passionated not with Loue, but rather with rage and fury. 1612 CAPT. SMITH *Proc. Virginia* 88 It shall not so much passionate me, but I will doe my best for my worst maligner. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.*, *Pestill for Author*, Beaumont and Fletcher coyn'd a golden Way T'expresse, suspend, and passionate a play. 1658 tr. *Bergerac's Satyr. Char.* xi. 38 Thaile passionate an elegie by interrupted sobbs.

2. To express or perform with passion.

1567 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* II. 330 Nowe leaue we this amorous Hermite, to passionate & plaine his misfortune. 1588 SHAKS. *Titus A.* III. ii. 6 Thy Neece and I. want our hands And cannot passionate our tenfold griefe, With foulded Armes. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 246 Play-houses, where the parts of women are acted by women, and too naturally passionated.

3 To desire passionately.

1652 LOVEDAY tr. *Calprenede's Cassandra* I 2 The Knight ..whom powerfull Reasons obliged to passionate the others Ruin.

4. To compassionate.

1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (1654) II. 48, I finde more contentment in your passionating me.

Hence **Pa·ssionating** *vbl. sb.* (in quot. exciting of angry passions).

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* II. I 28 If there be any banding, secting or passionating among them, he is to appease and compound the same.

Passionately (pæ·ʃənăli), *adv.* [f. PASSIONATE *a.* + -LY 2.] In a passionate manner.

1. With passion or intensity of feeling; enthusiastically, ardently; †zealously, with zealous attachment (*obs.*).

1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 18 As I begun passionately, I breake off abruptly. 1604 DR. BUCKHM. in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 180 Being passionatelie in love. 1657 FLAVEL *Saint Indeed* (1754) 111 David was so passionately moved for Absalom. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 168 P 5 Many a..Hand, which the fond Mother has passionately kissed. 1802 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 135 Passionately fond of conversation. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 139.

† 2. With sorrowful emotion, sadly. *Obs.*

1599 MASSINGER, etc *Old Law* III. I. Wks. (Rtldg.) 406/2 *Gnoth.* Oh, wife, wife! *Age.* What ail you, man, you speak so passionately? *Gnoth.* 'Tis for thy sake, sweet wife.

3. With angry feeling, wrathfully; with heat.

1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 334 They saved some.. but those our Boats took up resented our dealing so passionately as they seem'd more willing to be drown'd. 1692 Locke *Educ.* § 67 They lay the Blame on the poor little Ones, sometimes passionately enough. *a* 1901 Besant *Five Years' Tryst* (1902) 41 'Man! I must be paid for the risks I run!' He spoke passionately. He raised his voice.

Passionateness (pæ·ʃənɛtnes). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being passionate; susceptibility to passion; intensity or vehemence of emotion; susceptibility to anger; wrathfulness, irascibility.

1648 Boyle *Seraph. Love* i. Wks. 1772 I. 249 To love even with some passionateness the person you would marry, is not only allowable but expedient. *Ibid.* iv. 255 Seraphic Love (whose passionateness is its best complexion). 1868 E. Edwards *Ralegh* I. Introd. 33 A passionateness of self-assertion. 1884 J. Parker *Apost. Life* III. 51 This man concerns himself burningly, and with passionateness and fanaticism, respecting things that are not of the earth and of time.

†**Pa·ssionative,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Passionate *v.* or *a.* + -ive: see -ative.] Having the character of passionating: **a.** Subject to passionate desire; **b.** Of impassioning nature or tendency.

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* G ij b. God forbid I shold be so Luciferous passionative-ambitious. *a* 1678 Woodhead *Holy Living* (1688) 185 The more enjoying and passionative part performed chiefly by the will.

Passion-dock. *local.* [app. f. Passion *sb.* + Dock *sb* [1]: but cf. Patience 4.] The plant Bistort (*Polygonum Bistorta*): see Passions.

1828 *Craven Gloss.* s. v. *Patience Dock,* The leaves of the passion dock were a principal ingredient in herb puddings, which were formerly made..in this district, about the season of the passion. 1870 Hazlitt *Brand's Pop. Antiq.* I. 89 (*Good Friday*), In the North of England, they [used to] make a herb-pudding, composed, among other ingredients, of the passion-dock, on this day.

Passioned (pæ·ʃənd), *ppl. a* [f. Passion *v.* or *sb.* + -ed. Cf. F. *passionné,* med.L. *passiōnātus*]

1. Affected with or possessed by passion; marked by or indicating passion; = Passionate *a.* 2.

1587 *Sir F. Drake's W. Ind. Voy.* in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1811) IV. 17 Wherewith the Generall being greatly passioned, commaunded the Prouest Martiall to cause a couple of Friers then prisoners.. presently to be hanged. 1589 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* Ser. 1. IV. 424 We have nocht shawne oure selff.. rashe passioned. 1818 Keats *Endym.* ii. 201 Nor sigh of his, nor plaint, nor passion'd moan 1824 J. Gilchrist *Etym. Interpreter* 76 All words that have any import.. are obviously distinguishable into passioned and unimpassioned..: the one indicate thoughts, the other sentiments. 1866 Ruskin *Eth. Dust* 211 The purest and most mightily passioned human souls.

†2. Affected with suffering or sorrow; grieved, sad; = Passionate *a.* 5. *Obs.*

1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.,* *Apassionado,* sicke, greeued, passioned. 1633 T. Adams *Exp 2 Pet.* i. 17 Between the passioned powers of his soul, and whatsoever might refresh him, there was a traverse drawn.

Hence **Pa·ssionedly** *adv.,* passionately.

1611 Cotgr., *Passionnément,* passionately, passionedly.

Pa·ssion-flower. [f. Passion *sb.* 1 + Flower; in 16th c. L. *flos passionis,* Sp. *flor de la pasion,* F. *fleur de la passion*: see quot. 1885.] The name of plants of the genus *Passiflora,* consisting mostly of climbing shrubs, many of which have an edible fruit; so called because the parts of the flower, etc., were fancifully thought to resemble the instruments of Christ's Passion, or suggest its attendant circumstances.

[1582 Monardes *Simplic. Medicament ex Novo Orbe* 16-17. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* viii. ii. 616 The flower of the Granadille they say..hath the marks of the Passion, Nailes, Pillar, Whippes, Thornes, Wounds.] 1633 Johnson *Gerarde's Herbal* (1636) 1591 Maracoe or Passion Floure. The Spanish Friers for some imaginarie resemblances.. first called it *Flos Passionis.* 1792 Mar. Riddell *Voy. Madeira* 100 Three species of passion flowers are found in this island. 1833 Whittier *Tonssaint L. Ouverture* 17 The passion-flower, with symbol holy, Twining its tendrils long and lowly. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 343/1 The name passion-flower—*flos passionis*—arose from the supposed resemblance of the corona to the crown of thorns, and of the other parts of the flower to the nails, or wounds, while the five sepals and five petals were taken to symbolize the ten apostles,—Peter..and Judas..being left out of the reckoning.

Passionful (pæ·ʃənfŭl), *a. rare.* [f. Passion *sb.* + -ful.]

†1. Full of suffering, sorrowful. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1605 A. Wotton *Answ. Pop. Articles* 55 In this passionful agony and agonizing griefe.

2. Full of passion, passionate.

1882 Fairbairn *Stud. Life Christ* v. 86 A queen.. strong, passionful, pitiless. 1885 *Blackw. Mag.* July 138 Shaking the senate with peals of passionful thunder.

3. Full of anger, wrathful.

1901 'Zack' *Tales Dunstable Weir* 187 'You mustn't go like that', she burst out, passionful.

Passionist (pæ·ʃənist), *sb.* (*a.*) [= F. *passionniste,* Sp. *pasionista,* f. Passion *sb.*: see -ist.]

1. *R. C. Ch.* A member of 'The Congregation of the Discalced Clerks of the most Holy Cross and Passion of our Lord Jesus Christ', founded in Italy by Paolo della Croce in 1720.

In addition to the usual vows, they take an obligation that they will do their utmost to keep alive in the hearts of the faithful the memory of Christ's passion.

1847 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 363/1 The monastery of the Passionists. 1862 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. iii. 296 The oblong platform.. now occupied by the garden of the Passionists. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3) s. v., The life of a Passionist is very austere.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1885 *Daily News* 13 Feb. 3/1 The English and Irish Passionist clergymen of the Avenue Friedland confraternity. 1885 *Cath. Dict.* (ed. 3) s. v., There are now five Passionist houses in England..two in Ireland..and one in Scotland.

2. *Eccl. Hist.* = Patripassian.

1874 in J. H. Blunt *Dict. Sects.*

Passionless (pæ·ʃənlĕs), *a.* [See -less.]

1. Void of passion; unimpassioned.

1612 Shelton *Quix.* iv. vi. 346 An Honest, Noble, Warie, Retired, and Passionlesse woman. 1659 O. Walker *Oratory* 98 The stricter examination of a now passion-less judgment. 1844 Mrs. Browning *Grief,* Hopeless grief is passionless. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 374 An excellent digest of evidence, clear, passionless, and austerely just.

2. Without suffering, painless. *rare.*

1858 Neale *Hymn,* '*Brief life is here our portion*' iii, The crown Of full and everlasting And passionless renown.

Hence **Pa·ssionlessly** *adv.*; **Pa·ssionlessness.**

1847 Lewes *Hist. Philos.* (1867) II. 185 The intense disinterestedness and passionlessness of his system. 1868 Lightfoot *Comm. Philipp.* (1885) 273 Passionlessness (ἀπαθεία) was the sovereign principle of [Zeno]. 1876 G. Meredith *Beauch. Career* III. xviii. 294 How passionlessly pure the little maidenly sentiment was. 1899 A. B. Bruce *Moral Ord. World* iv. 130 The apathetic sage, passionlessly yet passionately following reason, is the *beau idéal* of Stoicism.

Passiono·meter. *nonce-wd.* [f. Passion *sb.* + -ometer.] An (imaginary) barometer for registering the rise and fall of passion.

1758 H. Walpole *Let. to G. Montagu* 24 Oct., While I have so much quicksilver left, I fear my passionometer will be susceptible of sudden changes.

†**Pa·ssions.** *Obs.* Also 6 **pationes,** 6–7 **pas(s)hions.** [app. in origin a corruption of Patience, name of a dock, *Rumex Patientia,* early cultivated for its leaves eaten as spinach; subseq. associated by popular etymology with *Passion-tide,* and transferred locally to the Bistort, also in some parts used as a pot-herb, which, says Lyte p. 22, 'hath long leaues, like Patience, but smaller, and not so smooth or playne'.]

A name given in the north and north-west of England to the Bistort, *Polygonum Bistorta.* (See also Passion-dock, Patience 4, Patience-dock.)

1568 Turner *Herbal* iii. 12 Bistorta is called in some places ..Astrologia, and in some places Pationes, but there is no general name for it. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* ii. lxxxi. § 2. 323 Bistorta is called..in Cheshire Passhions.. and there vsed for an excellent potherbe. 1611 Cotgr., *Britanique,* Brittannica.. Snakeweed, Pashions, Oisterloite. 1706 Phillips, *Bistort* or *Snake-weed,* an Herb..otherwise call'd Adder-wort, English Serpentary, Oisterich and Pastions.

[*Note.* Mod. Ital. has '*Lapazio,* sorrel, an herb so called' (Baretti); Florio (1611) has '*Lapato,* the wild Docke or Patience'. These names represent L. *lapathum, -ium,* Gr. λάπαθον, sorrel, a kind of rumex. Some have conjectured that the name 'passions' or 'passion-dock' arose from a corruption of It. *lapazio* to *la passio* the Passion (of Christ); but this takes no note of the chronological sequence of the names *patientia, patience, pationes, passions, passion dock.*]

Passion Sunday. [tr. med.L. *Dominica in Passione.*] The fifth Sunday in Lent; reckoned as the beginning of Passion-tide.

a 1400 *Wyclif's Bible* IV. 686 (Table of Lessons, etc.) Passioun Sonday.. Palme Sonday..Estir day. 1517 Torkington *Pilgr.* (1884) 2 Passion Sonday, the xxix Day of Marche. [Easter Sunday was 12 April.] 1559–60 *Croscombe Church-w. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 48 Paid for bred and wyne from passyng Sonday. 1623–4 Laud *Diary* 14 Mar., Passion Sunday I preached at Westminster. [Easter Sunday was 28 Mar.] 1657 Sparrow *Bk. Com. Prayer* 154. 5. Sunday [in Lent]. This is called Passion Sunday. 1777 Brand *Pop. Antiq.* 327 Durand tells us, that on Passion Sunday the Church began her public Grief, remembering the Mystery of the Cross, the Vinegar, the Gall, the Reed, the Spear, &c. 1903 *Ch. Times* 9 Apr. 476/4 The fifth Sunday in Lent is Passion Sunday, and marks the commencement of Passiontide. Holy Week, also called Passion Week, commences with Palm Sunday.

Pa·ssion-tide. The season immediately before Easter, in which Christ's Passion is commemorated: see prec.

1862 Mrs. Brock (*title*) Daily Readings for Passion-Tide. 1876 (*title*) Sermons for the Church Year. Vol. I. From Advent to Passion-tide... By..J. M. Neale. 1892 *Daily News* 18 Mar. 5/5 'Passion Week' is the second week before Easter..and commences on the fifth Sunday in Lent. The fortnight which includes Passion Week and Holy Week is commonly termed 'Passiontide'.

Passion Week. [f. Passion *sb.* 1 + Week; cf. med.L. *hebdomada passionis, hebd. pœnalis* (Du Cange).] The week immediately before Easter, in which the Passion of Christ is commemorated, also (more recently) called Holy Week.

c 1400 *Beryn* 3804 Oppon a tuysday In the passion-woke, when men leven play, And vse more devocioune, fastyng & preyer, Then in othir tyme or seson of þe 3eer. 1489 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Sc.* I. 151 Item, in Passion Wolk again Payce, for vj elne of sinal braid clayth to be fut scheytis. 1530 Palsgr. 252 Passyon weke, *sepmaine penevse.* 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 334 b, On Maundy thursday in the passion weke. 1662 Pepys *Diary* 24 Mar., I went to see if any play was acted, and I found none upon the post, it being Passion week. [Easter Sunday was 30 March.] 1706 Phillips, *Passion-Week,* the Week next before the Festival of Easter. 1707–1822 [see Holy Week]. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 687/1 Maundy Thursday is the Thursday in Passion week. 1845 S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 153 On Palm-Sunday no palms were strewed; and in Passion-Week the ceremony of laying down the cross and raising it again, was omitted. 1854 Milman *Lat. Chr.* iv. iii. (1864) II. 246 Palm Sunday, the commencement of Passion week.

b. The fifth week in Lent, beginning with Passion Sunday.

1449 Pecock *Repr.* 200 What is red..in the ympne *Vexilla Regis prodeunt* sungun in the Passion Weke in Lent.

1852 Hook *Ch. Dict.* s. v., Some persons call the week, of which Passion Sunday is the first day, Passion Week; and the real Passion Week they call Holy Week. This is, however, a piece of pedantry, founded on a mistake. 1891 [see Passion-tide].

Pa·ssionwort. *Bot.* [f. Passion (-flower) + Wort.] A plant of the N.O. *Passifloraceæ.*

1846 Lindley *Veg. Kingd.* 332 *Passifloraceæ.*—Passionworts. *Ibid.* 333 Sineathimannia forms a connecting link between Passionworts and Samyds.

Passiu·ncle. *nonce-wd.* [f. Passion, with dim. ending *-uncle,* after Hartley's *vibratiuncle.*] A petty or contemptible passion.

1834 De Quincey *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. 1889 I. 174 Now, of men and women generally, parodying that terminology, we ought to say—not that they are..at all capable of passions, but of passiuncles. 1840 — *Soc. of Lakes* ibid. II. 385 Many..of whom I have already said, borrowing the model of the word from Hartley, that they have not so much passions as passiuncles.

Passival (pæ·siv-vĕl), *a. Gram. rare.* [f. L. *passīv-us* Passive + -al; cf. *adjectival, subjunctival.*] Pertaining to or used with the passive voice.

1880 Earle *Philol. Eng. Tongue* (ed. 3) § 523 Our ears are still familiar in Bible English with this passival *of.*

Passive (pæ·siv), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *passīv-us* capable of suffering or feeling, f. *pati, pass-* to suffer: see -ive. Cf. F. *passif* (Oresme 14th c.).]

A. *adj.* †1. Suffering; exposed to suffering, liable to suffer. *Obs.*

(Quot. *c* 1400 is of doubtful sense.)

[*c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 14 God may not autorise þat actyfe cursyng..But passyue cursyng, þat is peyn be it self wiþ synne folowand, is iust.] *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* iv. 962 For man diete the maker of all, By his manhed passyve. 1611 Cotgr., *Patible,* patible, passiue, sufferable. 1655 H. Vaughan *Silex Scint., Resurr. & Immort.* ii, His passive Cottage; which (though laid aside)..Shall one day rise.

2. Suffering action from without; that is the object, as distinguished from the subject, of action; acted upon, affected, or swayed by external force; produced or brought about by external agency.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) ii. lx. 57 Thou were in me actyf as fire is in the wood, and I in to the passyf as woode is in the fyre. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 750 Their Canoas are of the barke of birch,..fit for actiue or passiue carriage. 1662 South *Serm.* (1697) I. 66 The Active informations of the Intellect, filling the Passive reception of the Will. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 10 ¶ 2. 1773 Monboddo *Language* (1774) I. i. iv. 46 The mind is to be considered as merely passive, receiving like wax the impressions of external objects. 1842 J. Wilson *Chr. North* (1857) I. 245 Such passive impressions are deeper than we can explain. 1867 Swinburne *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 173 Receptive and passive of her [Nature's] influences and forces.

b. Of movements or physical states of an animal or plant: Produced by external agency.

1845 Todd & Bowman *Phys. Anat.* I. 171 Passive contraction is that which every muscle is continually prone to undergo. 1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Passive Motion,* term for motion exerted not by the patient himself but gently by another person. 1893 A. S. Eccles *Sciatica* 71 The patient is directed to resist the passive movements practised by the attendant.

3. *Gram.* An epithet of Voice in verbs used transitively: opposed to Active 3. Applied to that form of, or mode of using, the verb, in which the action denoted by it is treated as an attribute of the thing towards which the action is directed; or, in which the logical object of the action is made the grammatical subject of the assertion.

1388 Wyclif *Prol.* 57 A participle of a present tens, either preterit, of actif vois, either passif, mai be resoluid into a verbe of the same tens, and a coniunccioun copulatif. 1530 Palsgr. 124 Verbes passyves be suche as..betoken suffring. 1563–7 Buchanan *Reform. St Andros* Wks. (1892) 8 The verbes actives, passives, and anomales. *c* 1600 A. Hume *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 32 The passive verb adheres to the person of the patient. 1678 Phillips (ed. 4), *Passive Voice of a Verb* is that which betokeneth suffering or a being acted upon, as *Doctor,* I am taught. 1845 Stoddart in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I 33/1 It often becomes necessary to state the object of a verb active, or the agent of a verb passive. Hence arises the necessity for two other cases, which have been called the accusative and the ablative. 1904 C. T. Onions *Adv. Eng. Syntax* § 27 In the Passive Construction of Verbs taking one Object, what was the Object in the Active becomes the Subject.

4. *Sc. Law.* Of a title to an estate: Under a liability. Of an heir or executor: Liable for the debts of an estate. Also in general sense: Of the nature of a liability.

1576–7 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. 1. II. 664 In the saidis Margaret Dundas as relict executrice..and hir said spous for his interes passive. 1693 Stair *Inst.* (ed. 2) III. vi. § 3 The Reason of introducing this passive Title, is in favour of Creditors, that they be not un-satisfied, or shifted by the Heirs of the defunct Creditors. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Debt, Active Debts* are those whereof a person is creditor: *Passive Debts,* those whereof he is debtor. 1773 Erskine

Inst. III. viii. § 87 That apparent heirs might not, upon gratuitous dispositions from their ancestors, enjoy their estates without being liable for their debts, the passive title of *præceptio* was introduced, by which an heir, if he accepts of a grant from his ancestor, of any part, however small, of that estate to which he would have succeeded as heir, is subjected to the payment of all such debts due by the ancestor as were contracted previously to the grant. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 615 A passive title, by which the heir, without acquiring an active title, as by service or confirmation, tacitly and by implication subjects himself to the responsibilities belonging to the character of heir. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* III. (ed. 2) 350 A curator was appointed,.. and instead of selling the active and passive universality of the insolvent's estate,.. merely sold the active residue.

5. Suffering or receiving something without resistance or opposition; readily yielding or submitting to external force or influence, or the will of another; submissive.

Passive obedience, prayer, resistance, righteousness: see the substantives.

1626 JACKSON *Creed* VIII. xii. § 7 All passive obedience doth properly consist in patient suffering such things as are enjoyned by lawfull authority. *a* 1634 CHAPMAN *Revenge for Honour* Plays 1873 III. 311 Your Soft passive nature do's like jet on fire When oyls cast on't, extinguish. 1691 *New Disc. Old Intreague* III. 42 While passive Zealots their Harangues applaud; Their Dictates swallow. 1732 FIELDING *Mock Doctor* I. You know my temper is not over and above passive, and that my arm is extremely active. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VI. iii. (1872) II. 163 Passive she, all the while, mere clay in the hands of the potter. 1873 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* i. (1875) 28 The passive virtues—those of patience, humility, meekness, forgiveness of injuries.

6. Not active, working, or operating; not exerting force or influence upon anything else; quiescent, inactive, inert.

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 54 Heate, and Cold, be qualities Active; Moistue, and Drines, be qualityes Passive. 1604 BACON *Apol.* Wks. 1879 I. 436, I am merely passive, and not active in this action. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Passive Principles*, so the Chymists call Water and Earth, because either their Parts are at rest, or else at least not so rapidly moved as those of Spirit, Oil, and Salt, and so do serve to stop and hinder the quick Motion of the *Active Principles*. ?1710 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett., to Mrs. Hewet* (1887) I. 30, I am passive in their disputes, and endeavour to study my Italian in peace. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 June 4/3 Passive loyalty being, under the circumstances, to my mind, as great a virtue in a Dutchman as active loyalty in an Englishman.

7. In various technical uses related to sense 6.

a. *Path.* Of an inflammation, congestion, or the like: Characterized by sluggish or diminished flow of blood.

1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 129 The change from active to passive, or from acute to chronic inflammation, is frequently seen in the progress of ophthalmia. 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Passive*, an epithet for diseases, which seem owing to a greater or less diminution of strength, or which are without apparent reaction. 1871 W. A. HAMMOND *Dis. Nerv. Syst.* 41 Passive Cerebral Congestion. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *H[æmorrhage], passive*, hæmorrhage occurring without any increase in the activity of the circulation..; also, hæmorrhage occurring with impeded circulation.

b. *Chem.* Not possessing active chemical properties; not readily entering into chemical combination; inert, inactive.

1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 183 A voltaic battery, consisting of zinc and passive iron, or of active and passive iron. 1864–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 430 This effect is evidently due to the formation of a thin coating of oxide. The iron thus treated is no longer attacked by strong nitric acid, but may be preserved in it for any length of time without change; it is said to be *passive*... Iron may..be rendered passive .. by holding it for a few seconds in the flame of a spirit-lamp, whereby it becomes superficially oxidised.

c. *Law* and *Comm.* Of a debt, bond, or share: On which no interest is paid. Of a trust: On which the trustees have no duty to perform; nominal. *Passive commerce*: commerce in which the productions of one country are transported by the people of another; opposed to *active commerce*, in which a country transports as well as produces its own goods. *Passive use*: a use in which one person had possession of the estate while another enjoyed the profits arising from it; a permissive use.

1837 W. HAYES *Conveyancing* (ed. 3) 83 The right of the wife of a sole owner of the legal inheritance to be endowed of one-third of the land at his death, also gave occasion..to passive trusts. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* s.v., In order to guard against the forfeiture of a legal estate for life, passive trusts, by settlement, were resorted to .. and passive trusts were and are created in order to prevent dower. 1882 BITHELL *Counting-ho. Dict.*, *Passive Bonds or Shares*, Bonds or Shares issued by a Government or by a commercial company, on which no interest is paid, but entitling the holder to some future benefit or claim. 1883 LELY *Wharton's Law Lex.* (ed. 7), *Passive debt*, a debt upon which, by or without agreement..no interest is payable.

B. *sb.* [Elliptical uses of the adj.]

1. That which is the object of the action of something else; a passive thing, quality, or property. Now usually in *pl.*

1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. ii. (Skeat) I. 12 Euery actiue woorcheth on his passiue 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* XIV. vi. (1886) 308 The artificiall appleing of the actives and passives of gold and silver. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 44 A due conjunction of actives and passives. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. v. 338 Man by applying Actives to Passives, may do things of not unlike a nature; as the acceleration of the growth of Seeds by Mineral Preparations.

2. *Gram.* The passive voice; a passive verb.

1530 PALSGR. Introd. 34 Changyng the gendre and nombre of the participle .lyke as thoughe they were passyves. 1533 UDALL *Flowres* 104 b, *Induo* is one of the verbes that gouerne a double accusatiue after them, and of al suche verbes their passiues require the later accusatiue of both. 1669 MILTON *Accidence* Wks. (1851) 450 The Passive signifieth what is done to one by another. 1755 JOHNSON *Dict.* Gram. (1765) M ij, The passive is formed by the addition of the participle preterite, to the different tenses of the verb *to be*. 1894 O. F. EMERSON *Hist. Eng. Lang.* § 35 The place of this old inflected passive has been supplied in the Teutonic languages by a compound passive using auxiliaries.

3. A passive, unresisting, or submissive person or creature. Now *unusual*.

1626 JACKSON *Creed* VIII. i. § 3 His patience in all His sufferings did farre exceed the patience of dumb creatures, of lambs themselves, of wormes, or meaner sensible passives. 1749 RICHARDSON *Corr.* (1804) II. 213 Poor Passives! not allowed to have wills of their own! 1755 *Ibid.* III. 223 Down goes the passive; finds them, either tired with their walk, or discontented with the want of variety in the neighbouring fields or lanes.

† Pa·siveless, *a. Obs. rare*–[1]. [irreg. f. PASSIVE *a.* + -LESS.] Not passive, impassive.

1602 J. DAVIES *Mirum in Modum* G iij b, Wert [=were it] in him, as in vs, a passiue moode, He were not God, for God is Passiuelesse.

Passively (pæ·sivli), *adv.* [f. PASSIVE *a.* + -LY[2].] In a passive way or manner: **a.** In various senses corresponding to those of PASSIVE *a.*

1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 203 He .. is intestable, both actively and passively..he can neither make a testament, nor receiue anie benefite by a testament. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* III. 5 The whole State and Kingdome .. may lawfully.. not only passively, but actively resist their Prince, in such his violent, exorbitant, tyrannicall proceedings. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 68 Incendiaries, that.. toss brands among a rabble passively combustible. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) III. 40 Soft iron is only passively magnetic. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* I It [the mind] is passively receptive of any impressions that may be made upon it. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 713 The tissues which are passively distended may be said to be in a state of negative tension.

b. *Gram.* In the sense or with the construction of the passive voice; in a manner asserting the undergoing of some action.

1530 PALSGR. 302 All .. whose signifycacion may serve bothe actyvely and passively, as *muable*, apte or mete or able to chaunge, or apte or mete or able to be chaunged. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxxvii. 3 (Ragna) should be taken passively, (to be fed). 1685 *Case Doubt. Conscience* 63 Sometimes it is taken Passively, and then the Signification of it is this, to be Divided.

Passiveness (pæ·sivnés). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being passive, passivity; in *Grammar*, the being in the passive voice.

a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* iv. 75 Mere body, which will be recoiling back perpetually into its own inert and sluggish passiveness. 1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* v. § 17. 149 In him that is saved, the working is of the Grace and not of the Man; and it's a Passiveness, rather than an Act 1798 WORDSW. *Expost. & Reply* 24, I deem that there are Powers Which of themselves our minds impress; That we can feed this mind of ours In a wise passiveness. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ireland* v. 78 Dora's passiveness arose from a sense of the uselessness of opposition. 1845 STODDART in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I. 41/1 It signifies activity with actives, and passiveness with passives..but indeed it always savours, in some degree, of passiveness.

Passivity (pæsi·vĭti). [f. L. *passīv-us* PASSIVE + -ITY: cf. F. *passivité, passiveté* (17th c.).]

† 1. Capability of suffering; passibility. *Obs.*

1664 H. MORE *Synopsis Proph.* 517 The passivity of that divinity lodging in Christ. 1680 BAXTER *Cath. Commun.* (1684) 20 As Man, his knowledge and will must have somewhat of Passivity, though not of Pain.

2. The quality or condition of being subject to external force; the state of being affected or acted upon by an external cause or agent. Also, with *a* and *pl.*, an instance of this, a passive quality or affection; *transf.* a thing that is merely passive.

1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* II. ii. 128. *a* 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* III. x. (R.), God in the creation of this world first produced a mass of matter, having nothing in it but an obediential capacity and passivity. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. (1724) 187 These..affections of matter..are proofs of its passivity, deadness, and utter incapacity of becoming cogitative. 1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* iii. 184 The mind must be more than a mere passivity or receiving-surface. 1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth. Th.* I. i i ii. § 2. 156 The liability of matter to be shaped, and the liability of the mind to have perceptions and ideas, are pure passivities.

b. *Gram.* Passive meaning or construction.

1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 523 This *of* as the instrument of passivity has given place to *by*. *Ibid.* § 525 The preposition *with*..In the fourteenth century..was used like the *by* of passivity.

3. Submission or tendency to submit to external force or to another's will; submissiveness.

1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* v. Notes 155 The purity, mildness and passivity of their Spirits. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I. ii. (1866) 33 The soul resigns itself in pure passivity. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xxviii. 10 You did aptly finger My passivity, fool'd me most supinely.

4. Want of activity, quiescence, inertness; † inertia.

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 115 The passivity of a potent Army and Party formerly against him. 1740 CHEYNE *Regimen* 311 Its Passivity or Inertia cannot be infinit, but lessens as its Density does. 1826 GOOD *Bk. Nat.* (1834) I. 69 Passivity, inertia, or vis inertiæ, is the tendency in a body to persevere in a given state, whether of rest or motion.

b. *Chem.* Chemical inactivity: see PASSIVE 7 b.

1866 R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* (1870) 140 The passivity of iron can be produced in various ways.

Pass-key (pɑ·s,kī). [f. PASS *v.* or *sb.* + KEY *sb.*[1]] A key (other than the ordinary key) of a door or gate, with which a person can let himself in or out at times when the door or gate is shut: *spec.* **a.** A key that will open any of a number of locks, a master-key; also *fig.*; **b.** a private key to a gate, etc.; **c.** a latch-key.

c 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* (1837) IV. 164, I gained the gate; but..it was fast locked, the Countess having the pass-key. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 31/2 The baron, by means of a pass-key, entered the chamber of his son. 1846 MRS. GORE *Eng. Chur.* (1852) 26 Deprecation, whether in tone, manner, or phraseology, is an universal pass-key. 1861 M. ARNOLD *Pop. Educ. France* 152 The Nancy inspector who went round the schools of that town with me, had a pass-key by which he let himself into any one of them when he pleased. 1872 H. W. BEECHER *Lect. Preaching* x. 184 There is only one pass-key that will open every door, and that is the golden key of love. 1881 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* I. xxxi, If she returned late, she would let herself in with her pass-key.

Pass-lamb, paschal lamb: see PASCH 3.

Passless (pɑ·s,lés), *a.* [f. PASS *sb.* + -LESS.]

1. That cannot be passed, impassable. *poetic.*

1656 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes, Plagues Egypt* xvii, Behold what passless Rocks on either hand Like Prison walls about them stand! 1794 COLERIDGE *Lines on a Friend* 47 Is this piled earth our Being's passless mound? 1881 G. B. SMITH *Life Bright* I. ii. 19 Prejudices which formed an almost passless barrier.

2. Without a pass or passport (PASS *sb.*[2] 8).

1900 *Daily News* 1 Jan. 3/3 To the discomfort of the passless and the terror of the suspect.

Passman (pɑ·s,mĕn). [f. PASS *sb.*[2] 4 + MAN.] In some universities: A student who reads for and takes a 'pass' degree; opposed to *honour-* or *honours-man, class-man.*

1860 BURROWS *Pass & Class* i. 6 A place in either Class List will distinguish him from the Pass-men. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. vi. cii. 446 That separation which has grown up in Oxford and Cambridge between pass or poll men and honour men. 1894 J. C. JEAFFRESON *Bk. of Recoll.* I. iv. 56 More scholarship than a mere Oxford passman usually possesses.

† Pa·ss-ma·ster. *Obs.* [f. PASS *v.* or *sb.* + MASTER *sb.*]

1. One who has passed as a master: = PASSED-MASTER.

1599 JAS. I Βασιλ. Δῶρον (1603) 58. I would haue you reasonably versed in them, but not preassing to bee a passemaister in any of them.

2. = PAST-MASTER I.

1785 W. O. V—N *Three Knocks at Door of Free-Masonry* 2 The Pass Master hath the Compasses and Sun, with a Line of Cords about his Neck, viz. 60 Degrees.

3. An officer of a poor-law district having the charge of passing on paupers to their own parish or union.

1818 ALD. WOOD in *Parl. Debates* 1010 There was a penalty of £20 upon the pass-master who suffered vagrants to escape. 1887 RIBTON-TURNER *Vagrants & Vagrancy* x. 241 The Pass Master for the City of London.

† Pa·ssock. *Obs. rare.* Also 7 **pessock.** [Cf. *pess* 'a hassock to kneel on at church' (Forby); also *hassock.*] ? = HASSOCK. Cf. BASS *sb.*[2] 2.

1680 in Glasscock *Rec. St. Michael's, Bp. Stortford* (1882) 79 Pd for passocks for the church. 1687 *Ibid.*, Payd for two Pessocks for the Pullpett and Deske.

Passo-porto, obs. form of PASSPORT, q. v.

Passover (pɑ·sōvəɹ). [f. verbal phrase *pass over*; see PASS *v.* 67 e.]

I. 1. The name of a Jewish feast, held on the evening of the fourteenth day of the (first) month Nisan, commemorative of the 'passing over' of the houses of the Israelites whose door-posts were marked with the blood of a lamb, when the Egyptians were smitten with the death of their firstborn. Extended to include the seven following days, the whole making the 'days of unleavened bread' (*Exod.* xii. 8).

1530 TINDALE *Exod.* xii. 11 And ye shall eate it in haste, for it is the Lordes passeouer. 1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* xii. 43 This is the maner of the kepynge of Passeouer. 1662 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 19. iv. § 4 (1679) 495/1 Baptism is clearer than Circumcision, Lords Supper than Passover. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIV. 17/2 The modern Jews observe in general the same ceremonies that were practised by their ancestors, in the celebration of the passover. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 304 *Passover*..also called the feast of unleavened bread.

b. *transf.*

1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 236 Thus the Lord's Passover, which we commonly call Easter, was order'd by the Canon-Law to be celebrated every year on a Sunday, otherwise stiled the Lord's-Day.

2. *Contextually,* The lamb sacrificed at the Passover, the Paschal lamb. **b.** *fig.* Applied to Christ, of whom the Paschal lamb was regarded as typical (1 *Cor.* v. 7).

1530 TINDALE *Exod.* xii. 21 Chouse out and take to euery houshold a shepe, and kyll passeouer. 1539 BIBLE (Great) 1 *Cor.* v. 7 For Christ oure passeouer is offerd vp for vs. 1581 R. GOADE in *Confer.* III. (1584) X j b, The Pascall lambe is called the passeouer. *a* 1680 CHARNOCK *Christ our Passover* Wks. (1849) 266 The lamb was called the passover. The sign for the thing signified.

8. *attrib.*, as *passover-bread, -cake, lamb, offering.*
1545 BRINKLOW *Lament.* 16 The passeouer lambe was a sygne, a token, and a remembraunce. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Chron.* xxxv. 7 Iosiah gaue to the people, of the flocke, lambes and kiddes, all for the Passeouer-offerings. 1892 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Passover-bread, Passover-cake*, a thin unleavened cake, used among the Jews at the festival of the Passover.

II. (pɑ·sˌɪˈoʊvɚ). In general senses from the verbal phr. *pass over* (PASS *v.* 67).

4. A passing or going over; a passing from this world to the next; a going over from one religion to another.
a 1662 HEYLIN *Laud* (1668) 530 On the Evening before his [Laud's] Passover, the night before the dismal Combate betwixt him and Death. 1889 S. J. EALES *St. Bernard* I. 35 When he made his passover, that is when he was converted from Judaism to Christianity.

5. *Sc.* An act of passing over something, or something passed over, in speech or writing; an intentional omission.
1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xiv, I wish to Heaven I was mair worthy of the name; but let that be a pass-over. 1830 GALT *Laurie T.* i. i. (1849) 4 A passage in my history that should not be a passover. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* Oct. 396, I could master the tenth chapter of Nehemiah, without making above a dozen pass-overs.

Pass-parole, variant of PASSE-PAROLE.

Passport (pɑ·sˌpoʊt), *sb.*[1] Forms: 6 **passe-, passporte, (pase-, paspourte)**, 6–7 **passeport, pasporte**, (*erron.* 6 **paspote, pastport**, 7 **passe-board**), 6–8 **pasport**, 6- **passport**, (7 **pass port**, 7–8 **pass-port**). *β.* 7 **passo-porto.** [a. F. *passeport* (15th c. in Littré) = It. *passaporto*, f. *passe, passa*, imper. of *passer, passare* (see PASSE-) + *port, porto*, PORT, seaport.]

† 1. Authorization to pass from a port or leave a country, or to enter or pass through a country. *Letters of passport*, a letter or document giving such authorization; = sense 2. *Obs.*
?*c* 1500 *Cov. Corp. Chr. Plays* (E. E. T. S.) 23/670 Youre pase-porte for a C deyis Here schall you haue of clere cummand, Owre reme to labur any weyis. 1521 DK. ALBANY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I. 287 Send me 3er lettres of passeport for my said secretaire. *c* 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden No. 36) 276 His sowldiers, covenauntinge with the Normans for free pasporte. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 237 To cary theym [cloues] frome thense into other regions, they paye for pasporte .xviii. fanans the bahar. 1589 in Tolstoy *1st* 40 *Yrs. Interc. Eng. & Russ.* (1875) 266 [He] sent certein his folkes owte of our countrey..without our princelie knowledge or lycence, and without pasport letters. 1606 in *Capt. Smith's Wks.* (Arb.) Introd. 37 Suffer no man to return but by pasport from the President and Counsel.

2. A formal document authorizing a person to pass out of or into a country or state, or to pass through a foreign country; in the latter case orig. = safe-conduct, and granted usually with defined limitations of destination, time, and purpose; but gradually extended in use, until it now means A document issued by competent authority, granting permission to the person specified in it to travel, and authenticating his right to protection.
1546 EARL OF SURREY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. III. 286 Now ther resteth nothing to be don, but their paspourte and redy dispatch from you. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 227 b, Aduisinge the Frenche kyng..to send to him an Herault, to fetche a saue conduyte & pasport. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1567) 43 In time of warre it is euill trauailing without a passeport [1580 pasport]. 1573–80 BARET *Alv.* P 172 A Passport, or safe conduct to passe. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* I. viii. (1821) 111 To graunt mee..your passeport and Safe-conduct through all your Garrisons. 1655 DIGGES *Compl. Ambass.* 326 The Lord Levingston desireth most earnestly to have a passport to pass through England. 1665 EVELYN *Diary* 24 Apr., I was commanded to go with him to the Holland Ambassador, where he was to stay for his passport. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Pass-port*, a licence, or letter from a prince, or governor, granting liberty and safe-conduct to travel, enter, and go out of his territories, freely and without molestation. The pass-port is, properly, given to friends; and the safe-conduct to enemies. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 304/2 *Passport*, a printed permission signed by the secretary of state of the home department of a country, which allows a subject of that country to leave it and go abroad. When he has obtained this, the bearer must have his passport signed by the minister or agent of the state to which he intends to proceed. ..Such a document states the name, surname, age, and profession of the bearer, and serves as a voucher of his character and nation...The system of passports..has become much more rigid and vexatious during the last half century. The only civilised countries in which passports are not required are the British Islands and the United States of North America. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc. s. v., In France, and in many continental countries, home passports are necessary for the native traveller. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 7 The French, during their intrusive occupation of Spain, introduced the severe machinery of police and passports.

† b. A permit for discharged inmates of a hospital, soldiers, paupers, etc. to proceed to a specified destination, and (often) to ask alms on the way. *Obs.*
1548 *Act* 2 & 3 *Edw. VI*, c. 2 § 10 No Captain..shall give to any of his Soldiers..any Licence or Passports to depart from his Service. 1592 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. xvi. 308 At their departure [as cured], to geue vnto them a passeporte. *Ibid.* 336 [Form of] A passeport to be deliuered to the Poore [to pass them to their place of nativity]. 1874 in *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. (1903) XII. 474/2 To a pore man having a paspote to go to the Cytie of Bathe, vj*d*. 1578 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 158, iij. sodyors havyng a pasport to pase frome Oxford to New Castyll'. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 196 Ere we farther passe I will devise A pasport for us both in fittest wise, And by the names of Souldiers us protect: That now is thought a civile begging sect. 1597 *1st Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* I. i. 184 Thou migh[t]st betake thyselfe in *forma pauperis* to a boxe and a passporte. 1601 CORNWALLIS *Ess.* (1632) v, Counterfaits [which]..begge under the Passe-port of Love.

c. *transf.* (See quots.)
1696 BROOKHOUSE *Temple Open.* 2 These Marks confirm and ratifie their Claim, and give them a *Passe-porto* to enter into the Millenniuin, which is the promised Land of the Christians. 1727 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Pope* 12 Feb., They are heirs-general to all the money of the laity; for which, in return, they give them formal passports, signed and sealed for heaven. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 79 (Russian funeral) The priest produces a ticket, signed by the bishop and another clergyman, as the deceased's passport to heaven. 1839 E. D. CLARKE *Trav. Russia* 36/1 This is what all you foreigners call the passport; and you relate, in books of travels, that we believe no soul can go to Heaven without it..it is nothing more than a declaration, or certificate, concerning the death of the deceased.

3. *Naval.* A document granted to a neutral merchant-vessel, esp. in time of war, by a power at peace with the state to which it belongs, authorizing it to proceed without molestation in certain waters; a sea-letter.
1581 L. ALDERSEY in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 183 Our captaines pasport and the gift of 100 chekins discharged all. 1642 *Ord. & Declar. Lords & Comm.* 20 Oct. 3 Other Vessels,..not having on board them a Pasport or Licence from the Commissioners of the Admiralty. 1798 NELSON 25 Oct. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) III. 158 You will grant Passports for all Vessels which the Inhabitants may wish to send to Sicily. 1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVII. 112 *Passport*, or *Pass*, ..is also a permission granted by any state to navigate some particular sea, without hindrance or molestation. 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

4. A licence to import or export dutiable goods without paying the usual duties, or contraband goods on payment of the duties.
1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5344/2 The Pass-port..granted to the Prussian Minister for sending from this Country 14225 Cannon Balls. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., *Pass-port*..a licence granted by a prince for the importing, or exporting merchandizes, &c. without paying the duties...*Pass-port* is also a licence obtained for the importing or exporting of merchandizes deemed contraband, and declared such by tariffs.

5. *fig.* a. An authorization or permission to pass or go anywhere; † a dismissal (*obs.*).
15..in *Rel. Ant.* I. 250 Kepe hym as longe as he cann lyve, And at hys ende hys paseport geve. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Epil. 7 Goe lyttle Calender, thou hast a free passeporte. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXII. vi, Without his praise No nights, no daies Shall pasport have to go. 1631 *Celestina* XVIII. 182, I will give him his passeport, I warrant you, unlesse hee betake him to his heeles, and runne away from me. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) 108 This little Pappouse travells about with his bare footed mother to paddle in the Icie Clammbankes after three or foure dayes of age have sealed his passeboard and his mothers recoverie. 1692 J. WILSON *Belphegor* v. iii, I made his passport for t'other world about four years since. 1706 BAYNARD in Sir J. Floyer *Hot & Cold Bath.* II 318 She told me that she was in a dying condition, and..I wished her a comfortable passport to the other World. 1831 LYTTON *Godolphin* iii, Give me free passport hereafter to come and go as I list. 1837 SOUTHEY *Wks.* I. p. xxx, The approbation of the reviewers served as a passport for the poem to America 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 47 The Phoenicians, true to their general policy..to trade with those countries only where trade was its own passport and its own security.

b. That which gives the right or privilege of entry into some society, state, or sphere of action; a warrant of admission.
1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 22 Neyther Phylosopher nor Historiographer, coulde..haue entred into the gates of populer iudgements, if they had not taken a great pasport of Poetry. *a* 1700 DRYDEN *Death of Anyntas* 76 His passport is his innocence and grace. 1715 SOUTH *Serm.* (1727) IV. viii. 339 Without a Passport from the Judgment, it [Religion] will never gain a full and free Admittance into the Affections. 1846 DISRAELI *Vis. Grey* I. vii, In England personal distinction is the only passport to the society of the great. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* xlvi, If you are rich enough to afford it,..there is no passport to fame like eccentricity. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* I. 185 The man to whom intellectual ability was the surest passport for attention.

c. A certificate intended to introduce, or secure admission; a voucher.
1578 WHETSTONE *Promos & Cassandra* I. iii. B ij b, *La.* Thou shalt haue a Pasporte. *Ros.* Yea, but after what sorte? *La.* Why, that thou wart my man. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 5 For a more ratefied pasport..that I have read it and digested it, this title it beareth. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* III. ii. 58 Looke on his Letter Madam, here's my Pasport. 1676 TOWERSON *Decalogue* 124 Looking upon their images as..fit passports of his worship. 1757 FOOTE *Author* II, Wks. 1799 I. 153 What apology can you make me, who was your passport, your security? 1875 FORTNUM *Majolica* v. 50 A few of these forgeries..have found their way into public museums under a false passport.

† d. Authorization (*to do* something). *Obs.*
1597 *1st Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. i. 783 When ragged pedants have there pasports sealde To whip fonde wagges for all there knaverie. 1605 CHAPMAN *All Fools* Ded., Plays 1873 I. 111 Least by others stealth it be unpreat, Without my pasport, patcht with others wit.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *passport clerk, letter* (see 1); **passport port**, a port for the entrance of which by foreigners a passport is required; † **passport-maker** (*humorous*), a maker of 'passports' to another world, a halter-maker.
1788 *Lond. Mag.* 136 The gentleman..was a very eminent passport or halter-maker. 1862 F. A. TROLLOPE *Marietta* I. ii. 32 Drawn with an accuracy which..might move the envy of a passport clerk. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 May 2/2 Tafien-Wan has now been at different times 1. A free port. 2. An open port. 3. A treaty port. 4. A passport port.

† **Pa·ss-po·rt**, *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [? f. PASS- + PORT *sb.*[1]] A port by which to pass, an outlet.
1676 GREW *Anat. Leaves* iv. § 2 The Skins, of at least many Plants, are formed with several Orifices or *Pass-ports.*

Pa·ssport, *v.* [f. PASSPORT *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To furnish (or trouble) with a passport.
1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 473 Parched, passported,.., plundered, starved, and stenched, for 1200 miles. 1885 G. W. CABLE *Creoles of Louisiana* xii. 81 Their ships must be passported.

Pa·ssportless, *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Without a passport, unprovided with a passport.
1595 CHAPMAN *Ovid's Banquet of Sence* Ded., Wandering like passportless men. 1877 D. M. WALLACE *Russia* xxix. 481 Regarding fugitives or passportless wanderers in general.

Pass-time, obs. form of PASTIME.

Passulate (pæ·sɪˈʊlɛˌt), *a. rare*—[0]. [f. med. or mod.L. *passulatus* for It. *passolato* dried (as raisins) in the sun, f. *passola, passola uva* dried grape, raisin, f. L. *uva passa* raisin: see PASS *sb.*[3]] (See quot. 1857.) So **Passulate** (pæ·sɪˈʊlɛˌt) *v. trans.*, to make into raisins, to dry (grapes); **Passula·tion**, the drying of grapes into raisins.
1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Passulatus*, applied to certain medicines of which raisins formed the chief ingredient: passulate. 1873 THUDICHUM *Cantor Lect. Wines* 20/1 Grapes which had been strongly passulated in the sun. 1884 — *Alcoholic Drinks* 14 These grapes..have the peculiar faculty of becoming very sweet without passulation, or shrivelling to raisins.

‖ **Passus** (pæ·sʊs). [L. *passus* step, pace; in med.L., passage of a book, etc.] A section, division, or canto of a story or poem. (Used in reference to mediæval works in which it was used as Latin.) Cf. PACE *sb.*[1] 12, PASS *sb.*[1] 2.
[*a* 1400–50 *Alexander* p. 7 Secundus passus Alexandri. *a* 1400 *Langland's P. Pl.* C. p. 15 (MS. Cott. Vesp. B. xvi.) Hic incipit secundus passus de uisione Willelmi de petro plouhman.] 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 42 At this, the minstrell made a paur & a curtery, for *Primus passus.* 1885 SKEAT *Langland's P. Pl.* Gen. Pref. p. xi, MS. Rawl. Poet. 137 contained a complete copy of the A-text, and preserved the whole of Passus XII. *Ibid.* p. xv, Prefixed to the Notes on each Passus of the C-text is a Scheme of Contents.

Passvolant, obs. form of PASSE-VOLANT.

Password (pɑ·sˌwɚd). [f. PASS *sb.*[2] + WORD *sb.*] A word authorizing the utterer to pass; a word appointed as a token to distinguish friends from enemies; *esp. Mil.* a parole, a watchword.
c 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sketches* I. 293 The other retaliated the blame on the wounded youth, for his temerity in coming without the pass-word. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 555 Ferguson..longed to be again the president of societies where none could enter without a pass-word. 1862 SALA *Seven Sons* II. viii. 206 [He] gave the pass-word to the sentinel, and was admitted.

b. *fig.* = Watchword; secret of admittance.
1836 *Backwoods of Canada* 127 My pass-words are 'Hope! Resolution! and Perseverance!' 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Colonial Reformer* (1891) 142 That fresh, unspoiled, girlish heart to which he alone had the password.

† **Passwort.** *Obs.* = PALSYWORT, the Cowslip.
1671 SKINNER *Etymol. Botan.*, *Passworts*, Flores Primulæ veris, contr. à Palsy-worts (i. e.) Paralyseos.

Passyble, obs. form of PASSABLE, PASSIBLE.

Passy-measure: see PASSEMEASURE.

Passyngere, obs. form of PASSENGER.

Passyng Sunday, corrupt f. PASSION SUNDAY.

Past (pɑst), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* Forms: *a.* 3–9 **passed**, (4 **y-**, 5 **-id, -yd**, 1-, 5 *Sc.* **passit**, 7 **pass'd**); *β.* 3- **past**, (4–6 **paste**). [Pa. pple. of PASS *v.*: cf. F. *passé*, L. *præteritus.*] A. *ppl. a.*

I. 1. Predicatively after *be*: Gone by in time; elapsed; done with; over. (L. *præteritus.*)
This was really the perfect tense of resultant condition, (cf. PASS *v.* 13), formed, as in other vbs. of motion, with *be* instead of *have*: cf. he *is* come, he *is* gone, the sun *was* risen, Babylon *is* fallen. Also *past and gone.*
13..–1388 [see PASS *v* 13]. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 133 Sith þis barn was bore ben xxx[ti] wynter passed. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* VIII. 59 When þe 3ere were i-passed he sent to Rome. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10133 When paste was the pes, parties were gedirt. *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 799 The nyʒt was paste, the day was come. 1526 TINDALE *Rom.* iii. 25 He forgeveth the synnes thatt are passed [*mistpr.* passbed]. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 380 My day's delight is past, my horse is gone. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* xv. 32 Agag said, Surely the bitternesse of death is past. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 639 The dream is past; and thou hast found again Thy..homestall thatched with leaves. 1842 TENNYSON *Vision of Sin* iv. 69 What! the flower of life is past.

II. *attrib.* (orig. after its sb.)
2. That is gone, passed away, bygone; elapsed (of time); belonging to or having existed or occurred in former days, or before the time current.
a. 1340 *Ayenb.* 59 On is preterit, þet is to zigge: of þinge ypased. 1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. Prol. (Skeat) I. 77 Al the vaineglory that the passed Emperours, Princes, or Kinges hadden. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I 5 Long tyme in olde daies passed. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 604/43 *Præteritus*,..ypassyd. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 63 Repent þe noght of þinges passyd. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 761 Things passed cannot be called agayne. 1678 WALTON

Life Sanderson 53 This Relation of my pass'd thoughts. 1782 COWPER *Truth* 256 While danger passed is turned to present joy. *a* 1821 KEATS *In a drear-nighted December* iii, But were there ever any Writhed not at passed joy?

β. 13.. *Cursor M.* 12125 Noght allan þe time past [*MS. F.* paste] Bot elles hu lang þi life sal last. *a* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* viii. (Shaks. Soc.) 70 Fro perellys past, present, and future. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. viii. 8 b, [The city] in times paste was by the Emperours of Rome honoured. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* III. ii. 31 My past life Hath been as continent, as chaste, as true, As I am now vnhappy. 1623 WEBSTER *Duchess Malfi* III. ii, Past sorrows, let us moderately lament them. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 491 Past indiscretion is a venial crime. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* III. 266 A narration of events, either past, present, or to come.

3. Gone by immediately before the present time; just passed. Often strengthened by LAST, q. v. (B. 2 b).

a. Following words expressing a space of time, and indicating a date removed by this space: Passed away, gone by, bygone, agone, ago.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6716 If his lauerd kneu [þe ox] kene o horn Thre dais passed [*Göttt.* pascid] þar be-forn. [1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 189, I herde my sire seyn is seuene yere ypassed, þere [etc.].] 1393 *Ibid.* C. XVII. 368 As ich tolde þe with tonge a lytel tyme passed. 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 117/2 As thay used to lye hem a xx or xxx yere past. 1572 J. JONES *Bathes of Bath.* I. 2 More then two thousande yeares passed. 1653 SCLATER *Fun. Serm.* 25 *Sept.* Ep. Ded., Above twenty years last past .. you erected, and ever since continued, at your own proper cost, an Arabick Lecture. 1670 WALTON *Lives* III. 156 About forty years past. 1747 *Mem. Nutrebian Crt.* I. 170 Some time past. 1790 *Bystander* 153 Some numbers past it was announced in this publication, that [etc.]. 1830 PUSEY *Hist. Enq.* II. 135 According to a plan prescribed a hundred or more years past.

b. with *for*: = during the space just gone by.

1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* I. § 1 For several months past, I have enjoyed such liberty. 1756 AMORY *Buncle* (1770) II. 164 He has been for a year and a half last past in Italy. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 212 Drier .. than it has been for some years past. 1894 G. MOORE *Esther Waters* 179 Esther admitted that she had for some time past neglected her religion.

c. Following a date of month or week: = preceding this, last. Cf. LAST B. 2 b.

1411 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 650/1 The Saterday neghst after the fest of Seint Michael last passed. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 6182 The tewisday passed Aforne penticost, The yere A thousand four hundred & seuyn wend. 1583 STOCKER *Cro. Warres Lowe C.* I. 36 The fifth of Aprill the yeere last past. 1626 C. POTTER tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Quarrels* 37 In the Moneth of May last past.

d. *ellipt.* Of the past month, last month, *ultimo*.

1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4893/2 Our Letters of the Thirty-first past .. bring an Account. 1751 WARBURTON in *Lett. w. Hurd* (1809) 93, I have yours of the 28th past to acknowledge. 1766 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1774) IV. 246, I received yesterday your letter of the 30th past.

e. *generally*. Of time or order: That has just passed, bygone; foregoing, preceding. (Usually preceding its sb.)

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4283 The passid Chapitle shewed vs the last examynacionne. 1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 176 Of whom wee made mention in the Chapter past. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl., Disc. Occ. Med.* iv. v, If you should imagine, that in the passed discourse I have [etc.]. 1803 *Edwin* I. xv. 241 On the past day Adelfid . had departed into Delri. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Feb. 12/1 Famous in the religious history of the past century.

4. Of or relating to bygone time; in *Grammar*, Expressing past action or state, preterite: as in *past tense*, *past participle*.

Past imperfect: see IMPERFECT A. 5 and B. *Past perfect* = PLUPERFECT *Past tenses*, applied to the aorist, imperfect, perfect or preterite, and pluperfect tenses.

1530 PALSGR. Introd. 32 The thre generall distinctions of tyme, present, parfytly past, and to come. *c* 1600 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1870) 31 Tyme is an affection of the verb noating the differences of tyme, and is either present, past, or to cumm... Tyme passing befoer, quhilk we cal imperfectlie past .. I was writing, or did wryte. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) II. 113 There is nothing past or future in his ideas. 1813 *Examiner* 12 Apr. 230/2 Mine, alas!.. has long ago been all of it, in the *past* tense. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XIII. xl, The past tense, The dreary '*Fuimus*' of all things human. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 314/1 The past-imperfect and aorist tenses of the Greek verb. 1889 *Academy* 23 Nov. 343 The form 'scripsi', the traditional 'past-perfect', was now called 'present perfect'; 'scripseram' was called past-perfect.

5. In the usage of various societies: Having served one's term of office. Cf. PAST-MASTER.

B. *sb.* [elliptical uses of A.]

1. *The past*: The time that has gone by; all time before the present; bygone times or days collectively, past time.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iii. 30 She speakes no more Of past: true is, that true love hath no powre To looken backe. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxxiii, Not wondering at the present and the past. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* II. 52 Then see how little the remaining sum, Which serv'd the past, and must the times to come. 1832 TENNYSON *Love thou thy Land* 2 Love thou thy land, with love far-brought From out the storied Past, and used Within the Present. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* vii. (1876) 201 Men of a comparatively remote past.

b. That which was done or happened in the past.

1665 G. THOMSON (*title*) Loimotomia: or the Past Anatomized. 1811 W. R. SPENCER *Poems* 7 Oh, Mother! past is past! 'tis o'er. 1892 WESTCOTT *Gospel of Life* 18 No repentance on earth can undo the past.

2. A past life, career, or history; a stage that one has passed through; *esp.* in pregnant sense, a past life over which a veil is drawn.

1836 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (1837) III. xxii. 366 Is it never maintained, that a Christian Minister is off his past? 1855 TRENCH *Eng. Past & Pr.* i. (1870) 6 Why we should occupy ourselves with the past of our language. 1876 OUIDA *Winter City* v. 86 In real truth a woman is easier to manage who has had a past. 1890 R. KIPLING in *Contemp. Rev.* July 28 The Lords of Life and Death would never allow Charlie Mears to speak with full knowledge of his pasts.

3. *Gram.* (*ellipt.*) = *Past tense*: see A. 4.

1783 BLAIR *Rhet.* (1812) I. ix. 187 An aorist, or indefinite past. 1845 STODDART in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I. 57/1 The present imperfect implies something of the past, and something of the future.

C. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (from A), as **past-profit** *a.*, concerning past profits; **past-time** *a.*, belonging to a bygone time, ancient, antique, old-fashioned.

1889 HISSEY *Tour in Phaeton* 89 These past-time inns .. how they delight the eye of the nineteenth century traveller. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Mar. 6/1 There will be no valuation or past profit statement.

Past (post), *prep.* and *adv.* Also 4 **ipassed**, 4–6 **passed**, **passit**. [The prepositional use appears to have arisen out of the perfect tenses of PASS *v.*, formed with *be* instead of *have* in the statement of resultant condition (see prec.); *be* was illogically used even when the vb. was transitive, as in the following examples:

c 1305 *St. Cristoph.* 52 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 61 Þo he þe croice ipassed was, he tournde aȝe to þe clene. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 487 Whanne þey were unnepes i-passed A reden [*v. r.* reedy] marys. *c* 1400 *St. Alexius* (Laud 622) 283 Þo Cee of grece he passed is. *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 61 Now ys the kyng passyd the see. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* x. 168, I am old.. passed I am all preuay play. 1600 ABP. ABBOT *Exp. Jonah* 273 Ionas was passed the pikes, and now entering upon a victory, when [etc.].

In these we can substitute for *i-passed*, *passed*, or *past*, the prep. *beyond* (as expressing the result of passing); whence it was natural to treat *past* as = 'beyond' in other contexts.]

A. *prep.* **1.** Beyond in time (as the result of passing); after; beyond the age for or time of.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10970 (Cott.) Of barns [*Göttt.* child] er we passed þe pass [*Trin.* [We] are past tyme childe to welde]. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 176 The day is short and it is passed pryme. *c* 1391 — *Astrol.* II. § 3 It was passed 8 of the clokke the space of 2 degrees. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 343 Noon of theym lyvede passede oon yere. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXVII. (Percy Soc.) 119, I thought me past al chyldly ygnorauncе. 1526 TINDALE *Heb.* xi. 11 Sara was delivered of a childe when she was past age. 1573–80 BARET *Alv.* P 162 Old houndes past hunting. *Ibid.* 177 A disease Past the worst. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 119 When it was halfe an houre past the sixt houre. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* x. iv. § 15 Children not yet come to, and old men past, helping of themselves. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) II. 309 After he was past the Age of one hundred Years. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 68 This horse is quite passed mark of mouth. 1885 *Truth* 28 May 833/2 Dancing was kept up till past two. *Mod.* The time is half past three.

b. In stating age *past* sometimes follows. Cf. PAST *ppl. a.* 3 c.

1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1153/4 A light gray Gelding .. five years old past. 1720 *Ibid.* No. 5898/9 Lost .., a black Mare, .. aged three Years past.

c. *ellipt.* Beyond the age of (so many years).

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 33 The Emperour beyng now past one and twenty yeres of Age. 1718 *Entertainer* No. 20. 132 Augustus .injoin'd Marriage to all past 25 Years of Age. 1767 WARBURTON in *Lett. w. Hurd* (1809) 406 His being able, at past eighty, to perform this expedition on foot. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* I. i, The elder lady, the guest of her companion, was past seventy.

† d. Of time measured backwards: Going back beyond, of older date than. Cf. BEYOND *prep.* 5.

1575 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. II. 472 [This] hes bene in use..within the said Burgh past memor of man.

2. Beyond in place (as the result of passing); further on than; at or on the farther side of.

Past sight, (gone) out of or beyond the reach of sight.

c 1305–1430 [see above in Etymology]. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. 154 When he was past the ryver, he thanked God. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, v. iii. 345 My Lord, the Enemy is past the Marsh. 1611 BIBLE *Num.* xxi. 22 Until we be [*R. V.* have] past thy borders. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* v. 459 She .. again Turn'd to a cormorant, dived, past sight, the main. *Mod.* He lives in the first house past the corner. [1870 W. MORRIS *Earthly Par.* Prol. (1890) 6/2 When we are passed the French and English strait.]

b. Of motion: By (in passing). *To go past*, to pass, go by; so *to flow*, *ride*, *run*, *hurry*, etc. *past* (a person or place).

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 137 He..beheld hir after that she was gon past hym. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* III. xii, He drew his mantle past his face. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* III. xxxiv, As past the pebbly beach the boat did flee. 1836 MARRYAT *Japhet* vii, Crowds of people were running past our shop. 1863 MRS. OLIPHANT *Salem Ch.* xv. 256 He pushed in past the pails.

3. Beyond the reach, range, or compass of; not within the scope or reach of; incapable of: chiefly with nouns of action or mental state. Sometimes with some notion of time: = No longer capable of, or within the scope or reach of.

In more or less permanent combinations with various sbs., many of which survive in literature, chiefly as Shaksperian or Biblical echoes, as *past belief*, *compare*, *comprehension*, (*all*) *cure* (cf. CURE *sb.* 6 b), *doubt*, *endurance*, *finding out*, *grace*, *hope*, *mending*, *question*, *recovery*, *redress*, *remedy*, *saving*, *shame*, etc. Others have become colloquial, as *past praying for*, etc. (See BEYOND *prep.* 5, 6.)

1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Folys* (1874) II. 55 Some ar so past shame in theyr langage So fowle and lothly, that [etc.]. 1526 TINDALE *Eph.* iv. 19 Beynge past repentaunce [1611 past feeling]. 1534 — *Rom.* xi. 33 How vnsearchable are his iudgementes and his wayes past findyng out. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 5 Least in proces of tyme..it be paste remedy. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* iv. i. 211, I had a dreame, past the wit of man, to say, what dreame it was. 1593 — *Rich. II*, II. iii. 171 Things past redresse, are now with me past care. 1596 — 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 211 Nay, that's past praying for; I have pepper'd two of them. 1599 Q. ELIZ. *Let. to Essex* 14 Sept. in Moryson *Itin.* II. (1617) 41 It is to Us past comprehension. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxxix, Past reason hunted, and no sooner had, Past reason hated. 1607 MIDDLETON *Mich. Term.* II. iii 384 Nay, 'tis done now, past mending. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 494 It is past my power to compromise a difference betwixt two so great persons. 1708 SWIFT *Death Partridge* Wks. 1755 II. 258 Yesterday..word was brought me, that he was past hopes. 1782 COWPER *Mutual Forbearance* 25 Well, I protest 'tis past all bearing. 1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* II. 289 He now saw nothing past common. *a* 1901 BESANT *Five Years' Tryst*, etc. (1902) 129 'I cannot help your face', said the herb-woman; 'that is past my skill'.

b. Beyond the ability or power of. *colloq.*

1611 BEAUM. & FL. *King & No K.* III. i, You are welcome, sir, I think; but if you be not, 'tis past me To make you so; for I am here a stranger Greater than you. 1859 G. MEREDITH *Juggling Jerry* ix, It's past parsons to console us.

† c. Beyond the limits of; without. *Obs.* or *arch.* *Past himself*, beside himself (now *dial.*).

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. xxi, So he brenned in loue that he was past hym self in his reason. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 132 He was so vexed, lacerated, and calumniated..that he became almost past himselfe. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* II. 331 But Jove hath..cast My life into debates past end. 1618 — *Hesiod* (Hooper) 180 That man, put To his fit task, will see it done past talk With any fellow. 1870 W. MORRIS *Earthly Par.* (1890) 156/2, I .. Am nowise God to give man bliss Past ending. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* (Durham), Past hissel.

† **4.** More than, above (in number or quantity). (Cf. also 1 c.)

1469 MARG. PASTON in *Lett.* II. 385, I have sent to Hary Halman and he canne not gette passyd v. or viij. at the most. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* IV. iv, Ther were founde but lytel past two honderd men slayne. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* iv. 7 They..departyd fro Parys without restynge past one night in a plase. 1598 B JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. iii. 191 Faith I have not past two shillings, or so. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 744 Their egges are not past so big as pease. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* x. 47 They haue it not past once in fiue..yeeres. 1668 SIDLEY *Mulb. Gard.* II. i. Wks. 1722 II. 22 The Portion I can give with you does not deserve a Man of past half his Fortune.

† b. Above in rank or degree. *Obs.*

1551 CROWLEY *Pleas & Payne* 168 But spent all . in rayment past your degree. 1598 CHAPMAN *Blind Beg. Alexandria* Plays 1873 I. 27 My husband is a Lord, and past a Lord.

c. Beyond in manner or degree. Now *rare*. Also *dial.*, in negative sentences.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* I. 284 He affects, past all men, height. *Ibid.* XV. 105 His greatness past all other Gods, and that in fortitude, And ev'ry godlike pow'r, he reigns past all endu'd. 1847 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* XXXVI, He set store on her past every thing. 1897 *Bromyard Rec.* 9 Dec. (E. D. D.), Fortunately, past a profusion of soot and water, no damage was done.

B. *adv.* (absolute use of the prep.; = past the speaker, or the person, point, or place spoken of.)

1. So as to pass or go by; by.

1805 WORDSW. *Fidelity* 32 The sounding blast, That, if it could, would hurry past. 1836 MARRYAT *Japhet* iv, We had watched her past. 1846 WORCESTER s. v., Sometimes incorrectly used for *by*; as 'to go past'. 1855 M. ARNOLD *Balder Dead* 96 Painfully the hinds With goad and shouting urge their cattle past. 1862 LONGF. *The Cumberland* 4 The alarum of drums swept past. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 43 The tread of time as it hastens past.

2. On one side, aside; as *to lay past*, to put aside or away, to lay by or save up. *Sc.* and *north Irel.*

1830–2 CARLETON *Traits Irish Peasantry* (1843) 260 (E. D. D.) It is not to lay them past to rust. 1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. ii. 377 It is stacked past until the following year. *Ibid.* 388 It enables the farmer to store past his crop. 1891 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 570, I bed to pit it past in the attic. 1894 STEVENSON *Puddin* iii. 65 I'm proud to think ye're layin' past siller.

C. *Comb.* (of *prep.* or *adv.*) **a.** By 16–17th c. poets, rarely by prose-writers, phrases consisting of *past* prep. with object (A. 3), which predicatively are written as two words, were frequently used *attrib.*, and then necessarily hyphened to make the syntax clear: thus 'a malady past cure', but 'a past-cure malady'. Among such syntactical combinations are: *past-comfort*, *past-cure*, *past-feeling* (whence *past-feelingness*), *past-good* (whence *past-good* sb.), *past-helping*, *past-hoping*, *past price*, *past-saving*, *past-shame* (whence *past-shame* sb.); also **past-human** *adj.*, superhuman; **past-proportion** *sb.*, immeasurableness, immensity. Some of these have been employed by recent writers.

1553 ASCHAM in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 15 Thei judge bashfull men to be rude, and past-shames to be well manered. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1567) 107 The extreme wickednes of some past good roisters. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. Wks. 1724 II. 445 Sorrowing not only his own sorrow, but the past-comfort sorrow which he foreknew his mother would take. 1602 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. i. 124 To prostitute our past-cure malladie To empericks. *Ibid.* IV. iii. 158 What a past-saning slaue is this? 1608 J. DAVIES *Mirum in Modum* (1878) 6

The Soule is such a precious thing, As cost the price of past price deerest bloud. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. ii. 29 Will you with Counters summe The past proportion of his infinite? 1614 SYLVESTER *Part. Vertues Royall* 1257 Immortall Beauties of past-humane Soules. 1631 CHAPMAN *Caesar & Pompey* Plays 1873 III. 143, I be forc't To helpe my Country, when it forceth me To this past-helping pickle. 1767 S. PATERSON *Another Trav.* I. 332 Enable me .. to rejoice the past-hoping heart. 1876 FARRAR *Marlb. Serm.* xiii. 124 The past-feelingness of a miserable despair.

b. In various nonce-wds. (adjs.), as *past-prime, past-the-middle-age*; **past-due**, overdue; **past-gone**, bygone, former, late; **past-meridian** (*fig.*), past one's prime, elderly; **past-ordinar** *Sc.*, extraordinary, exceptional, uncommon, 'by-ordinar'.

1896 *Harper's Mag.* XCIII. 158/1, I wrote out the *past-due subscription bill. 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* I. 199 When you reflect upon your *past-gone occupation. 1898 G. MEREDITH *Odes Fr. Hist.* 14 Like dotage of the *past-meridian dame For some bright Sungod adolescent. 1823 GALT *Entail* lxiv, A man o' *past-ordinar sense. 1826 — *Lairds* xi, The Doctor is a past ordinar young man. 1883 J. GREENWOOD *Odd People in Odd Places* xxiv. 204 These *past-prime belles of the garden. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* x, A *past-the-middle-age college bed-maker.

Pastaique, var. PASTEQUE *Obs.*, water-melon.

Pastall, obs. form of PASTEL [1].

† Pa stance. *Obs.* Also 6 **pastaunce.** [app. a phonetic repr. of F. *passe-temps* (in 15–16th c. also *passetamps, passetans*, Godef.), f. *passe* vb. imper. (PASSE-) + *temps* time, in It. *passatempo*. For the final *-ce*, cf. TENSE in early use also *tence*. See also PASSE-TEMPS and PASTIME.]

Recreation; = PASTIME *sb.* 1.

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. 409 Quhat gudlie pastance? and quhat menstralie? 15.. SKELTON *P. Sparowe* 1095 To haue in remembrauncе Her goodly dalyaunce, And her goodly pastaunce. *c* 1525 HEN. VIII *Pastance vi:ht gude companye* i, For my pastance, hunt, syng, & daunce, my hart is set! *Ibid.* ii, Youthe must haue sum dalliance Off good or yll, sum pastance. 1598 YONG *Diana* v. i, They haue no kind of pastaunce Which you think not to excuse. [1873 DIXON *Two Queens* II. xii iii. 298 His fine ballad, 'Pastance with good company', rank[s] among the better known.]

Pastay, obs. form of PASTY *sb.*

Paste (pēst), *sb.* Also 4–8 **past**, 5–6 **paast**, 6 **payst**(e, 6–7 **p ast.** [a. OF. *paste* (13th c. in Littré), mod.F. *pâte* = Pr., Sp., It. *pasta*:—Com. Romanic *pasta* (instanced in L. in a medical sense 'a small square piece of a medical preparation', Marc. Empir. *c* 400), generally supposed to be ad. Gr. πάστη, also pl. πασταί, πασταὶ barley porridge, sb. uses of παστός sprinkled.]

1. *Cookery.* Flour moistened with water or milk and kneaded, dough; *esp.* (now only) with addition of butter, lard, suet, or the like, as used in making pastry, etc.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xiii. 250 Panne wolde I be prest.. paste [*v. rr.* past, paast] for to make, And buxome and busy aboute bred and drynke. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 294 The levein of the bred, Which soureth all the past. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 45 Make fayre past..and keepe þin cofyns with þe same past. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 39 b, Mixtynge water with floure, & werkynge it in to paste. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) 1 *Cor.* v. 6 A litle leauen corrupteth the whole paste. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II iv. 124 Cry to it Nunckle, as the Cockney did to the Eeles, when she put 'em i' th' Paste aliue. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 144 To make crisp Paste for Tarts. 1838 MRS. BERTON *Bk. Housch. Managem.* § 1676 Common Paste for Family Use .. 1¼ lb. of flour, ¼ lb. of butter, rather more than ½ pint of water.

b. Name for various sweet confections of doughy consistence. † *Paste royal*, a confection of sugar and spices: see quot. 1676.

1389–90 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 596 In iij Coffins de pastreall. *c* 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 455 A half pounde of past roiale. 1591 in *Lyly's Wks.* (1902) I. 447 Preserues, .. iellies, .. marmelats, pasts, comfits, of all sorts. 1653 W. I. *True Gentlew. Delight* 53 To make Paste-royal in Sauces. Take Sugar .. four ounces, very finely beaten and searced, and put into it an ounce of Cinnamon and Ginger, and a grain of Musk, and so beat it into paste, with a little Gum-Dragon. 1662 *Stat. Irel.* (1765) II. 461, Past of Jean, the pound 7*s.* 6*d.* 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 635 Making marmalades and perfumed pastes, which exceed those of Genoa. 1853 SOYER *Pantroph.* 285 Oublies..were thin sheets of paste composed of flour and honey. 1898 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade* s. v., The term paste is applied to the inspissated juice of liquorice, and some other vegetables.

c. Applied to compositions of this consistence (usually sweet) used as baits in angling.

1653 WALTON *Angler* viii. 169 The Carp bites either at wormes or at Paste. *Ibid.* 170 As for Pastes, there are almost as many sorts as there are Medicines for the Toothach. 1704 (*title*) The Compleat Fisher .. Being a Clear..way of Taking all Sorts of Fresh-Water Fish with the Worm, Fly, Paste, and other Baits. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Oct. 9/3 Salmon-roe is his favourite and usual lure, and with this bait—the 'paste' he calls it—he works sad havoc.

d. A relish made of some fish or crustacean cooked, pounded, and seasoned; as *anchovy-paste, shrimp-paste.*

1827 KITCHINER *Cook's Oracle* (1823) 320 [Receipt for making] Anchovy Paste or le Beurre d'Anchois. 1836 *Guide to Worcester* Advt., A stock of anchovies and anchovy paste. 1895 HARSALL *Food & its Adulterat.* 305 One of the samples of bloater paste was adulterated..with starch or flour. 1900 *Daily Chron.* 28 Aug. 3/2 The pots were first made for the shrimpers of Pegwell Bay—to contain the shrimp-paste prepared there.

2. A mixture of flour and water (sometimes strengthened with starch) boiled together, used as a cement for sticking paper and other substances.

1530 PALSGR. 250/2 Paast or glewe, *cole.* 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 393 The common past that wee vse, made with the finest floure of wheat. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 46 Small bits of Paper sticking with some of the Past with wch 'twas fix'd. 1879 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* No. 29. 47 Brush paste, not gum, lightly over the back.

† **b.** = PASTEBOARD 2. *Obs.*

1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* (Colophon), The same bounde in paste or in boordes. 1562 in *Comm. Ld. Grey of Wilton* (Camden) 59 A schoocheon of armes wrought on payste.

3. *gen.* Any composition or mixture containing just enough moisture to render it soft and plastic: see quots., and b, c below.

1604 E. G[IMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xx. 383 An idoll made of paste of wheate and maya mingled with hony. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Porcelain*, With the sediment, collected at bottom in form of a paste, [they] fill a kind of moulds. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 92 The egg is involved in a sort of paste, which serves at once for the young animal's protection and nourishment. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 30 Forming corrosive muriate of mercury into a paste with water. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 631 A species of rapid crystallization ensues, and the thin paste soon acquires a solid consistence.

b. A mixture of clay and water (sometimes with other ingredients) of which earthenware or porcelain is made; distinguished as *hard paste* or *soft paste* according to its consistence and power of resisting heat.

1735 *Dict. Polygraph.* s. v. *China*, To make your paste of this powder, first dissolve an ounce of very white gum arabic in a pail of water [etc.]. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Porcelain*, The china-ware being made of a paste, part of which is made of a substance in itself scarce possible to be vitrified. 1879 J. J. YOUNG *Ceram. Art* 55 There is very little difference in hardness between the hard paste and the soft-paste.

c. A soft composition applied to the skin, medicinally or as a cosmetic (or taken internally).

1765 GOLDSM. *Double Transform.* 85 In vain she tries her paste and creams, To smooth her skin, or hide its seams. 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Paste*, a compound medicine like the pastil, but less consistent, flexible, less saccharine, and more mucilaginous. 1853–76 CURLING *Dis. Rectum* (ed. 4) 48 The confection of black pepper, known as Ward's Paste, in great repute as a remedy for piles. .. The usual dose is a drachm three times a day. 1901 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* No. 2097. 39 A variety of pastes are also useful in this stage [of eczema].

4. *fig.* The material of which a person is figuratively said to be made (in reference to quality).

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. i. xliv. (1655) 63 The Inhabitants of that Town [Geneva], methinks, are made of another paste. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Ded., Others were more sweet and affable, made of a more pliant paste. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* v. 174 Jous with the German paste in our composition. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* vi. 329 But you, who are so quite another paste Of a man,—do you obey me?

5. A hard vitreous composition (of fused silica, potash, white oxide of lead, borax, etc.), used in making imitations of precious stones; a factitious or artificial gem made of this. Also called STRASS. Also *attrib.* Made of, or adorned with, paste.

1662 MERRETT tr. *Neri's Art of Glass* xcii. 143 This past imitates all Jewels and colours, and hath a wonderful shining and lustre, And in hardness too it imitates the jewels. 1728 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Bristol* 10 Apr., That paste with which they make counterfeit jewels. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., Pastes, in the glass trade, a sort of compositions of the glass kind, made from calcined crystal, lead, and metallic preparations, to imitate the several natural gems. 1796 BURNS *Poem on Life* iii, Tho' fiction out may trick her, And in paste gems and fripp'ry deck her. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 28 High-heeled shoes, with paste or diamond buckles. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* i, The diamonds went to the jeweller's, and Lady Frances wore paste.

6. *Min.* A mineral substance in which other minerals are imbedded. 1828 in WEBSTER.

† **7.** Some kind of ornamental head-dress (app. made with a foundation of pasteboard) worn by women. *Obs.*

1529 MORE *Suppl. Soulys* I. ij b, Wyth partelettes and pastis garnished wyth perle. 1530 PALSGR. 183 *Vnes paces*, a payre of pastes for the attyre of a womans heed. *Ibid.* 252 Paste for a lady or woman, *unes paces.* 1541–2 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 5 Every other..person..whos Wiff shall were any Frenche hood or bonett of Velvet, wt any habiliment, past, or egge, of golde, perle or stone. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* xi. 320 If ye draw the like formes in matter that wil bowe and geue place, as most aptly ye may do in fine pasted paper, such as paste-wives made womens pastes of. 1592 GREENE *Vision* Wks. (Grosart) XII. 227 The Bride.. was very finelie dizond in a little Cappe, and a faire paste. [1853 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* IV. xii. 174 The bride, when a maiden, wore her hair flowing..and nothing but a wreath of jewels, called a 'paste', or flowers, about her head.]

8. *Comb.*, as (sense 2) *paste-bowl, -brush, -pot*; (sense 3) *paste-blacking*; **paste-cutter**, an instrument for cutting paste into shapes for pastry; **paste-eel**, a small nematoid worm (*Anguillula glutinis*) found in sour paste; **paste-fitter**, a workman who fits together with paste the parts of boot-uppers for the machine; † **paste-god**, an idol made of paste; **paste grain**, split sheep-skin with paste put on the back to harden it and give a better grain; **paste-horn**, a cow's horn used as a receptacle for paste; † **paste-house**, a building where pastry is made; **paste-kettle**, a kettle for boiling paste; **paste-maker**, (*a*) a person employed in making paste; (*b*) a machine for mixing the ingredients of paste; † **paste-meat**, pastry; † **paste-pin**, a wooden pin for rolling paste, a rolling-pin; **paste-point** (*Printing*): see quots., and POINT *sb.*; **paste-rock** (*Geol.*), a shaly formation found in Wales, also called *Tarannon shales*; † **paste-roller**, a rolling-pin = *paste-pin* (*obs.*); **paste-wash, paste-water**, paste much diluted with water, used in bookbinding; † **paste-wife**, a woman who made and sold 'pastes' (sense 7) and other articles of female attire (*obs.*).

1873 E. SPON *Workshop Receipts* Ser. I. 394/1 Tools for small work..*paste-bowl. 1893 BARING-GOULD *Cheap Jack Zita* II. 84, I sold a box of *paste-cutters at one and nine. 1857 C. E. OTTÉ tr. *Quatrefages' Rambles* I. 282 Certain *Paste-eels which belong to the Helminthes. 1883 *Bham Daily Post* 11 Oct., Boot Trade.—Wanted, an experienced *Pastefitter for General Men's Work. 1626 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (ed. 4) Table, *Paste-god of the Mexicans [cf. 880 the Religious Virgins or Nuns mingled a quantity of Beets with rosted Maiz, and moulded it with Hony, making an Image of that paste]. 1880 *Bookseller* 3 May 471 Cruden's Concordance..in limp *Paste grain and Morocco. 1888 *Ibid.* 5 Mar. 236 Books in padded paste grain and German calf. 1834 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. i, Working on tanned hides, amid pincers, *paste-horns, rosin, swine-bristles. 1472–2 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 94 Pro nova construccione unius *Pastehous juxta ostium Coquinæ. 1480–1 *Ibid.* 97, j pipa et j tubba in le Pastehous. 1824 GALT *Quadr.* in *Rothelan* III. 187, I .. showed the *paste-impression of the seal. 1825 *Sporting Mag.* XVII. 36 A somewhat truant disposition..coupled him to a *paste-kettle. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Paste-maker, a stirring-machine for mixing the components of paste. 1598 *Epulario* D ij, These *past meates would be yellow with Saffron. 1611 FLORIO, *Pasticciami*, all manner of pyes or paste-meates. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 145 Roll it up tight, then with your 'paste-pin roll it out again. 1825 HANSARD *Typographia* 912 The blocks being..inked with the requisite colours in proper succession, and united .. by means of those sheet-anchors of pressmanship called points, three or even four of which are fixed (by what a printer calls *paste-points) upon the tympans, so as to act upon the margins of the print. 1888 JACOBI *Printer's Vocab.* s. v., Paste-points: very fine points—usually drawing-pins—used for very closely registered work on a hand press. 1881 F. G. LEE *Reg. Baront.* v. 51 There was little furniture..except a desk, a deal counter, and a *paste-pot. 1885 *Lyell's Elem. Geol.* xxvii. (ed. 4) 431 A set of beds of fine light grey or blue shales, termed '*paste-rock', which overlie the Upper Llandovery strata. 1660 HAXHAM *Dict.*, *Een Rol-stock*, a *Past-roler to make Pyes with. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* I. 424 (*Bookbinding*) The leather..is..softened by..the application of *paste-water to make it pliable. 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 32 Her mydle braced in, as smal as a wande..some bulyy wastes of wyre at the *paste wyfes hande. 1570 [see 7].

Paste (pēst), *v.* [f. PASTE *sb.* 2, 3.]

1. *trans.* To make to adhere or stick by means of paste; to fasten with paste. *To paste up*, to stick up (on a wall, etc.) with paste.

1561–2 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 142 For pastinge ye table of the x commandementes ij*d.* 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 18 b, Such as paste vp their papers on euery post. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 80 With Parchment pasted or glewed upon them. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 136 Several pieces of Cloth pasted together. 1710 SWIFT *Bantis & Phil.* 94 The ballads pasted on the wall. 1804 M. G. LEWIS *Bravo of Venice* (1856) II. 310 The following address was .. pasted against the corners of the principal streets. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. i. v. 122 The feathers, pasted on a fine cotton web, were wrought into dresses.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* To cause to adhere closely or firmly (as if by pasting).

1863 *N. Syd Soc. Year-bk. Med. for* 1862. 387 General diffuse peritonitis, many coils of intestine being pasted together by adherent lymph. 1883 H. W. V. STUART *Egypt* 425 A perfect tempest of wind, which..drove the Era against the western bank, where she remained hopelessly pasted.

2. To cover by (or as by) pasting on or over.

1609 DEKKER *Gulls Horne-bk.* iv. (1862) 24 [A] door, pasted and plastered up with serving-mens' supplications. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. xii. 79 Paste it well with good Paper. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* IX. 1099 With driving dust his cheeks are pasted o'er. 1849 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 38, I have been busy..pasting a screen .. all over with prints.

3. To incorporate with or into a paste, as a colour in dyeing.

1862 C. O'NEILL *Dict. Calico Print. & Dyeing* s. v. *Resists*, Resist compositions intended for this latter purpose are usually called pastes, and the colour so preserved is said to be 'pasted'.

4. *slang.* To beat, thrash: cf. BASTE *v.*[3]

1851 [see PASTING 3]. 1873 *Slang Dict.*, *Paste*, to beat, to thrash vigorously. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 6 Oct. 2/2 No matter how he punches her and 'pastes' her. 1896 A. MORRISON *Child of Jago* 132 'Is ribs is goin' black where father pasted 'em.

5. The verb-stem in *Comb.*, as **paste-down**, an outer blank leaf of a book pasted on the cover; **paste-in** *a.*, pasted in, inserted by pasting.

1902 *Daily Chron.* 30 June 3/3 Seeking the cause of this paste-in fly leaf.

Hence **Pasted** *ppl. a.*, fastened or covered with paste; † *pasted paper*, pasteboard.

1570 [see PASTE *sb.* 7]. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 393 Long streaks, between the pasted places. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxxvii. 314 Ears of pasted Paper. *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* II. 53 The pasted side of the paper.

Paste, obs. form of PASTY *sb.*

Pasteboard (pē·stbōəd), *sb.* (*a.*) [f. PASTE *sb.* or *v.* + BOARD *sb.* (I and II are really of distinct formation.)]

I. †1. A substitute for a thin wooden board made by pasting sheets of paper together; *esp.* a board of a book so made (cf. BOARD *sb.* 4). *Obs.*

1548-9 (Mar) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Consecr. Abps.* etc. (Colophon), Bounde in lether, in paste bordes or clappes. 1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* (1854) 66 The superficiall [model] describeth only the. lineaments in paper, bordes or past-bords. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. vii, It was as thick and stiff as a Past-board. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I 32 Put it upon a dry fresh pasteboard, and, covering it with fresh blossom paper, let it remain in the press [etc.].

2. As a material: A stiff firm substance made by pasting together, compressing, and rolling, three or more sheets of paper.

These sheets consist of 'outsides' and 'middles'; in ordinary pasteboard, the 'middle' is of inferior quality, and generally of a greyish colour. *Cardboard* is pasteboard made of superior paper, and of the same quality and colour throughout; a finer and more highly-finished form made with starch paste is called *ivory board*. The name 'pasteboard' is sometimes improperly given to *pulpboard*, made not by pasting, but of compressed paper pulp.

1562 in *Comm. Ld. Grey of Wilton* (Camden) 59 Item iiij. greate schoocheons wrought with metall on payste boorde. 1606 PEACHAM *Graphice* (1612) 94 Take of the fairest and smoothest pastboord you can get. 1793 BEDDOES *Math. Evid.* 21 A model of each triangle cut out in pasteboard. 1858 LARDNER *Hand-bk. Nat. Phil., Hydrost*, etc. 196 A conical reflecting shade, the best material for which is paper or paste board.

b. *fig.* As the type of something flimsy, unsubstantial, or counterfeit: cf. B. b.

1829 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 270 Doings in the world of pasteboard. 1838 EMERSON *Addr. Cambridge, Mass.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 203 The new worship..to the goddess of Reason,—to-day, pasteboard and fillagree, and ending to-morrow in madness and murder.

3. *slang.* A card. a. A visiting-card. b. A playing-card; also, playing-cards collectively. c. A railway-ticket.

a. 1837 T. HOOK *Jack Brag* i, They lodge their pasteboard and away they go. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxxvi, 'We shall only have to leave our pasteboards, Arthur'. He used the word 'pasteboards', having heard it from some of the ingenious youth of the nobility about town, and as a modern phrase suited to Pen's tender years. 1889 'J. S. WINTER' *Mrs Bob* (1891) 70 The unutterable fag of paying calls and leaving pasteboards.

b. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* xv, Three honours in their hand, and some good court cards, .hour after hour. delightfully. spent over the pasteboard. 1896 FARJEON *Betrayal* 7. *Fordham* III. 277 I'm that neat with the pasteboards. I can shuffle 'em any way I want.

c. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 11 Nov 5/2 Season ticket holders may not travel indefinitely without producing their 'pasteboards'.

II. 4. *Cookery.* (Usually with hyphen.) A board on which paste or dough is rolled out for making pastry, etc. (Cf. BOARD *sb.* 2.)

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Paste-board*, a wooden board on which dough is rolled out for pastry. 1888 MRS BEETON *Bk. Househ. Managem.* § 1674 Make the paste, using a very clean pasteboard and rolling-pin. 1894 A ROBERTSON *Nuggets* 51 She dropped the rolling-pin on the paste-board.

5. The board used by a paper-hanger in cutting and pasting wall-paper.

1901 *J. Black's Carp. & Build., Home Handcr.* 41 The lengths of paper should be laid..on the pasteboard supported by the trestles.

B. *attrib.* (or as *adj.*) Made of pasteboard.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* I. Wks. (Rtldg.) 76/2 As if we practised in a paste-board case. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. Wks. (1851) 42 To blow them down like a past-bord House built of Court-Cards. 1668 WOOD *Life* Mar. (O. H. S.) II. 131 Bound with a past-board cover and vellum over it. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb* (1721) I. 290 Put them into a Pasteboard Box. 1885 J. K JEROME *On the Stage* xii. 105 The pantomime was still running, and Mat played a demon with a pasteboard head.

b. *fig.* Unsubstantial; unreal, counterfeit, sham.

1659 TORRIANO, *Signdra Cartóna*, a pastboard Lord, a Lord of Clouts. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 150 The pasteboard triumph and the cavalcade. 1898 WYNDHAM *Poems Shakes.* p. lxx, The alarums and excursions of these paste-board hostilities.

C. *Comb.*, as *pasteboard-cutter, -maker*; *pasteboard-like, -looking* adjs.; **pasteboard-wasp**, a species of wasp which makes a nest resembling pasteboard (cf. *paper-wasp*).

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1636/1 **Pasteboard-cutter*, ..for grooving and cutting pasteboard strips employed for making boxes. 1662 GERBIER *Principles* 18 Nor are the wooden Shutters such Pastboard-like things, as are .. put on the .. London .. Houses. 1849 E. B. EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 195 The Agency..was a large *pasteboard-looking house. 1669-96 AUBREY *Lives, Cavendish* (1898) I. 153 His wife..sold this incomparable collection .to the *past-board makers for wast paper. 1864-5 WOOD *Homes without H.* xiv. (1868) 259 The nest..of the *Pasteboard Wasp (*Chartergus nidulans*).

Hence **Pa·steboardy** *a.* (*nonce-wd.*)

1878 *Scribner's Mag.* XV. 574/2 The construction is of the thinnest, most pasteboardy kind.

Pastec, var. PASTEQUE *Obs.*, water-melon.

Pastee, obs. form of PASTY *sb.*

Paste-egg, corrupt. of *pasch-egg*: see PASCH *sb.* 3.

Pastel[1] (pæ·stěl). Also 6 -all. [a. F. *pastel* (1510 in Hatz.-Darm.), a. Pr. *pastel*, It. *pastello* 'woad to dye blew with' (Florio); dim. from *pasta* paste; 'the name having been applied first to the colouring matter obtained by reducing to a paste the twigs of the plant, then to the plant itself' (Hatz.-Darm.).

OF. had *pastel* in the senses 'paste, plaster, cake', etc.]

The plant Woad, *Isatis tinctoria*; also, the blue dye obtained from it.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xlvi. 66 This herbe is called .. in English Woad, or Pastel: in French *Guesda* or *Pastel*: in Spanish also *Pastel*: in Italian *Guado*. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Pastel*, otherwise called Woad... It is of great use among the Dyers. 1783 JUSTAMOND tr. *Raynal's Hist. Indies* VI. 13 Indigo, when mixed with pastel,.. rendered the colours .. more lasting. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 382 Thus prepared, pastel has a yellow or greenish-yellow colour.

b. *Comb.* **Pastel-vat**: see quots.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 382 To prepare the pastel vat, 4 parts of indigo, 50 parts of pastel, 2 parts of madder, and 2 parts of potash are employed. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech* 1636/1 *Pastel*, .woad. It gives its name to the vat in which pastel and indigo are used, the *pastel-vat*.

Pastel[2] (pæ·stěl). Also 7-9 -il, (9 *erron.* -elle). [a. F. *pastel* (1676 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. It. *pastello*: see PASTEL[1].]

1. A kind of dry paste made by grinding pigments and compounding them with gum-water, used as a crayon or for making crayons. *In pastel*, drawn with pastels: cf. CRAYON *sb.* 1 b.

1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* v. Misc. Writ. (1805) 314 Rubbing in the shades with pastills and dry compositions. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 144/2 Pastils are rouls of Plaster or Clay. to draw withal. 1696 in PHILLIPS (ed. 5). 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Pastil*, or *Pastel*, a sort of paste made of several colours, ground up with gum-water, either together or separately; in order to make crayons to paint with on paper, or parchment. 1735 *Dict. Polygraph.* s. v., Also the crayons themselves, are call'd pastils. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 316 Coloured crayons, or pastels, are made by the mixture of colour with a colourless base. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* i, Portraits in pastel of pearly-skinned ladies with hair-powder.

2. A drawing in pastel; also, the art of drawing with pastels.

1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* lxiii, What awfully bad pastels there were on the walls! 1882 HAMERTON *Graphic Arts* xviii. 152 The principle of pastel is that the colours, when on the paper, are in a state of dry powder, most of which is slightly adherent. 1884 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 205 It is a question among artists..whether pastel should be called a process of drawing or of painting. 1893 F. ADAMS *New Egypt* 154 Two charming portraits, .. two pastels standing in all the piquant incompleteness of a rapid reality.

b. *transf* to a kind of literary sketch.

1893 *Critic* (U. S.) 22 Apr. 249/1 The French pastel is really a little study (without a very definite beginning or end) of a trifling topic which lacks complexity, and needs little more than a very moderate space.

3. Applied to certain soft tints of dress-material; usually *attrib.*

1899 *Daily News* 21 Oct. 7/7 The soft, wraith-like tints.. are now in fashion again. The modern name for them is 'pastels',..for these soft, half-faded tones bear the same relation to real colours as pastels do to oil-paintings. *Ibid.* 4 Nov. 7/6 Pastel blue or pink, hydrangea blue or pastel green. 1899 *Westm. Gas.* 9 Mar. 3/1 A gown in the new pale blue we call pastel. 1900 *Ibid.* 8 Mar. 3/1 Pastel tones are ubiquitous in both silks and woollens.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pastel painter, picture*; *pastel-like* adj. (See also 3.)

1884 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 207/1 The pastel painters of to-day. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Oct. 2/3 His 'Leisure Hour' is very decorative and pastel-like. 1900 *Westm. Gas.* 10 Feb. 3/1 The strongest hues of the pastel-box.

Hence **Pa·stelleteer** (*nonce-wd.*) [after *pamphleteer*], a writer of literary pastels (2 b); **Pa·stelling**, the production of pastel-pictures.

1893 *Critic* (U. S.) 22 Apr. 240/1 Mr. Harrison S. Morris, who has given to *Arcadia*. a neat parody-burlesque of the pastel, adds a few pungent sentences upon it. ..He calls it Ollendorfian; and the 'pastelleteer' the seeker after 'odd similitudes'. 1899 *Daily News* 1 Aug 6/4 The Artistic Ghost moves in higher circles than those of pavement pastelling.

†**Pastela·de.** *Obs.* Also **pystelade, petelade.** [app. repr. an OF. **pastellade*, deriv. of OF. *pastel* paste, etc., or *pastelle* a dish: see PASTEL[1].] A dish in old cookery.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 59 Spaulde de Motoun. Capoun Rostyd. Pastelade. *Ibid.* 62 Pystelade chaud. Pystelade fryid. ..Petelade Fryid.

Pastelar, -ler(e, variants of PASTLER.

Pastellist, pastelist (pæ·stělist). [f. PASTEL[2] + -IST: in mod.F. *pastelliste*.] An artist who works with pastels or coloured crayons.

1881 *Times* 9 Feb. 4/1 Mr. Whistler..succeeds in combining something of the brilliancy and purity of the pastellist with the general effect..of the oil and water-colour painter. 1888 *Academy* 3 Nov. 294/2 M. Machard, who may be accounted the Rubens of the French Society of Pastelists. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 18 July 6/1 The Shah has become quite a pavement favourite. The open air pastellist has taken him up and is doing a roaring trade in the last novelty.

Pastemaker: see PASTE *sb.* 8, PASTY *sb.* c.

Pastemps, var. PASSE-TEMPS *Obs.* = PASTIME *sb.*

‖ **Pasteque.** *Obs.* Also 6-7 **pateque**, 7 **pastique, -aique**, 9 **pasteo.** [a. F. *pastèque* (pastɛ·k), †*pateque* (1512 in Hatz.-Darm., 1610-79, Pyrard de Laval in Yule) = Pg. *pateca*, Sp. *albudeca, badea*, ad. Arab. البطيخة *al-baṭṭīkha*, vulgar form of *-biṭṭīkha*; cf. Heb. אבטיח *ḥbaṭṭīakh*, Syr. ܐܒܛܝܚܐ *paṭṭīkh* (Numbers xi. 5).] The Water-melon.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xviii. 21 Ther grow good Melons, Raues, and pateques. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *La Blanc's Trav.* 184 A little kernell..like that of a Pastique, or Pumpion. 1677 J. P. tr. *Tavernier's Trav.* (1684) II. 80 There are also *Pateques*, or Water-Melons in abundance. 1696 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 131 The Pastaique is a Fruit very much resembling a Citrul, but not quite so big. ..There are two sorts of it, one red and the other white. 1826 [J. R. BEST] 4 *Yrs. France* 321 Melons and pastecs, or water-melons.

Paster (pē·stəɹ). [f. PASTE *v.* + -ER[1].]

1. One who pastes: see PASTE *v.*

1737 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. III. 86 Three Paisters for fixing on the said Labels, at 50*l.* per *ann.* each. 1885 *Ann. Rep. Camb. Univ. Libr. Syndicate* 2 The wages of R. F—, Senior Paster, were raised from 38*s.* to £2 a week.

2. *U. S.* (See quot. 1888.)

1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. III. lxvi. 494 Small slips of paper gummed at the back..are called 'pasters' or 'stickers', because the independent voter pastes them over the name or names..he objects to on the ticket which he is about to place in the box. 1889 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Disp.* 19 Sept., Persons may paste slips over names, providing the names so substituted by pasters are printed or written in red ink.

Paster, obs. form of PASTURE.

†**Pa·sterer.** *Obs.* Also 6 **paistrer, paisterer.** [f. *pasterie*, PASTRY + -ER[1]: cf. *fripperer*.] A pastry-cook, confectioner.

1552 HULOET, Paistrer, *ceragius*. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1589) 193 Sobrietie. caused Alexander the Great to refuse those Cookes and Paisterers which Ada Queene of Caria sent unto him. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* v. xx. 709 The flower of meale..whereof the pasterers or cookes for pastrie, doe make wafers. 1660 HOWELL *Lexicon*, A pasterer, *pasteleur, ou pastier, pastissier, pasticier*.

Pastern (pæ·stəɹn), *sb.* Forms: 4 **pastron**, 6 **pastren**, 7 **pastrone**; 6 **pasto(u)rne, -tour**, 6-7 **pasterne**, 8 **pastorn**, 6- **pastern.** [ME. *pastron* = OF. *pasturon* (1530 in Palsgr.), mod.F. *paturon*, deriv. of OF. *pasture* used in sense 2, also a shackle or cord with which a horse is tethered by the pastern-joint (mod.Norman dial. *pâture* clog, shackle); held by French etymologists to be the same word as OF. *pasture*, F. *pâture* PASTURE, transferred first to the tether of a horse at pasture, and then to the joint. Cf. It. *pastora, pastoia* (Florio), a shackle for a horse, also a pastern, part of a horse's foot (Baretti); *pastura* pasture.]

†1. A shackle fixed on the foot of a horse or other beast at pasture, or of an unruly horse to confine his movements; a tether; a hobble. *Obs.*

c 1343 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 543 In lxiiij capistris ..iij paribus de pastrons [etc.]. 1347-8 *Ibid.* 545 Et in vj par. de Pastronnes novis. 1469 *Ord. Dh. Clarence* in *Househ. Ord* (1790) 97 Sadelles, harnesse,..halters, turnelles, pastrons,. and all suche other. 1570 NORTH *Doni's Philos.* (1888) 258 A tying Coller, a paire of Pastornes, and a Cranell. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* II. ix. 104 [Some] will..put a verie strong pasterne vpon one of the horses hinder feete, then passing the other end of the corde thorowe the pasterne, bring it againe to the saddle pommell. *Ibid.* VII. lxxxii. 78 Shackle gall is any sore got by wearing pasternes, shackls, or other fetters. 1611 COTGR., *Empas*, shackles, fetters, or pasternes for vnruliie, or vnbroken horses. a 1625 FLETCHER *Chances* I. ix, Ye found an easie foole that let you get it [a child]; Sh' had better have worne pasterns. [1824 BARETTI *Ital.-Eng. Dict.* (ed 7), *Pastoja*, a pastern, a shackle for a horse.]

2. That part of a horse's foot between the fetlock and the hoof, corresponding in extent to the two pastern-bones.

1530 PALSGR. 252/2 Pastron of an horse, *pasturon*. Pastren, *pasturian*. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* CXXX. 477 The bloode of them that were slayne, ranne in the strettes to the horse pastours. 1636 MASSINGER *Gt. Dk. Flor.* III. i. Wks. (Rtldg.) 177/2 He treads weak in his pasterns. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I III. i. 347 A tail which hangs down to the pastern. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* vii. (1878) 43 A strong hackney, whose flat rib and short pastern showed his old Irish breeding.

b. The corresponding part in other quadrupeds; also *transf.* the human ankle.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 260 There are also Alces muche lyke vnto hartes, with..longe legges withowt any bowinge of theyr houx or pasternes. a 1625 FLETCHER *Hum. Lieut.* II. iii, Let me see your legs;—she treads but low in the pasternes. a 1700 DRYDEN *Wife of Bath's T.* 52 So straight she walk'd, and on her pasterns high. 1845 YOUATT *Dog* ii. 33 The low placing of the pastern.

3. = Pastern-bone (see 4 b).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pastern* (*talus*), the ankle or huckle-bone of a Beasts foot. 1840 BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* (1870) § 633 The lesser pastern or coronary bone .. receives the great pastern below.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pastern artery*; **pastern-deep** *adv.*, so deep as to cover the pasterns; **pastern-joint**, the joint or articulation between the cannon-bone and the great pastern-bone.

1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1747/4 A black Gelding, .. standeth cripled with his pastern joynts. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 451 There is a dryness of the hoof, throbbing of the pastern arteries. 1863 MISS BRADDON *J. Marchmont* II. vi. 135 Pools of water through which the wretched animals floundered pastern-deep.

b. **Pastern-bone**, each of the two bones (*upper* or *great*, and *lower* or *small p.*) between the

cannon-bone and the coffin-bone, being the first and second phalanges of the foot of a horse.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 351 The Once .. hath that which somewhat resembles a pasterne bone. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* xx. 367 Where to the pastern-bone.. The well-horn'd foot indissolubly join'd. 1855 HOLDEN *Hum. Osteol.* 170 The three joints of this finger answer to those called 'great pastern bone', 'little pastern bone', and 'coffin bone' in the horse.

Hence † **Pa·stern** *v.*: see quot.; **Pa·sterned** *a.* [-ED 2], furnished with or having pasterns: in parasynthetic compounds, as *short-*, *thick-pasterned.*

1598 FLORIO, *Pastoiare*, to fetter, to clog, to shackle, to pastern, to giue. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* I. i. (1668) 2 Short pastern'd, strong joynted. 1898 MISS YONGE *Founded on Paper* xxi, Poor broken-kneed, thick-pasterned Jack [an old horse].

Pastery, obs. form of PASTRY.

† **Pa·steth.** *Obs.* Also **pastyth, pastheth.** [perh. an alteration of OF. *pasté*, mod.F. *pâté*, PASTY: cf. *bounteth, dainteth*, etc.] = PASTY *sb.*

c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 661/22 *Hic pastillus*, .. pastyth. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 271/1 A Pasteth, *pastellus.*

Pasteur (pastör), *v.* [From the name of the French scientist Louis Pasteur (1822–95).] *trans.* = PASTEURIZE 1.

1892 *Chambers' Ency. L.* X. 685 This effect of time may .. be imitated by art—by Pasteuring the wine.

Pasteurian (pastö·riăn), *a.* [See prec. and -IAN.] Of or belonging to Pasteur.

1888 *Scott. Leader* 23 Aug. 4 The latest extension of the Pasteurian system. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* vii. 138 Protective inoculations..prepared on the Pasteurian system of attenuation.

Pasteurism (pa·stóriz'm). [f. the surname *Pasteur* (see above) + -ISM.] A method of treatment, devised by Pasteur for preventing or curing certain diseases, esp. hydrophobia, by successive inoculations with attenuated virus gradually increasing in amount.

1883 J. H. CLARKE (*title*) Physiological Fallacies. The Millennium of Pasteurism. 1894 CANON WILBERFORCE in *Westm. Gaz* 26 Feb 2/1, I do not believe in Pasteurism. On the contrary, I think it is the greatest delusion of the age.

Pasteurize (pa·stóraiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To sterilize by Pasteur's method; to prevent or arrest fermentation in (milk, wine, etc.) by exposure to a high temperature so as to destroy contained microbes or germs.

1881 *Pharmaceut. Jrnl* 29 Oct. 358 Beer..previously 'pasteurized'—and exposed to direct sunlight. ..At the end of three weeks the non-pasteurized beer .. commenced to lose its clearness; but the pasteurized sample remained quite bright. 1896 *19th Cent.* Sept. 458 Cream should be pasteurised before being sent out from the dairy.

2. To treat by the method of PASTEURISM.

1886- [implied in PASTEURIZATION: see below].

Hence **Pa·steurized** *ppl. a.*; **Pasteuriza·tion,** the action or process of Pasteurizing (in sense 1 or 2); **Pa·steuriser,** an apparatus for Pasteurizing milk.

1885 *Times* 21 Oct. 4/6 Hydrophobia mortality fluctuates widely. ..What value then for or against Pasteurization can attach to the returns of a single year? 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Sept. 1/3 The Pasteurisation of beer has..become a phrase. 1897 *Melbourne Argus* 2 Mar. 6/7 The pasteuriser is a circular tank of tin into which the milk is received.

Pastey(e, obs. form of PASTY *sb.*

‖ **Pasticcio** (pastí·ttjo). [It *pasticcio* 'any manner of pastie or pye' (Florio), in med.L. *pasticium*, deriv. of Com. Romanic *pasta* PASTE.] A medley of various ingredients; a hotchpotch, farrago, jumble; *spec.* **a.** An opera, cantata, or other composition, made up of various pieces from different authors or sources, a pot-pourri; **b.** A picture or design made up of fragments pieced together or copied with modification from an original, or in professed imitation of the style of another artist; also, the style of such a picture, etc.

[1706 *Art of Paint* (1744) 67 Those pictures that are neither originals nor copies, which the Italians call *Pasticci* ..because as the several things that season a pasty are reduc'd to one taste, so counterfeits that compose a *pasticci* tend only to effect one truth.] 1752 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* 1 Nov., Our operas begin to-morrow with a pasticcio, full of most of my favourite songs. 1785 R. CUMBERLAND *Natural Son* I. i. 7 What a pasticcio of gauzes, pins, and ribbons go to compound that multifarious thing, a well-dress'd woman. 1787 P. BECKFORD *Lett. Italy* (1805) I 7 My Letters will be a *pastic.io*, a mere hotch potch. 1880 W. S. ROCKSTRO in Grove *Dict. Music* II. 668 *Pasticcio.* .. A species of Lyric Drama, composed of Airs, Duets, and other movements, selected from different Operas, and grouped together. In such a manner as to provide a mixed audience with the greatest possible number of favourite Airs in succession. 1893 *Nation* (N.Y.) 12 May 349/2 His pasticcio, or remembrance, rather, of Ronsard, is fairly delightful.

‖ **Pastiche** (pasti·ʃ). [F. ad. It. *pasticcio*: see prec.] = prec.

1878 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball.* Ser. II. 129 (*title*) Pastiche. 1892 *Nation* (N.Y.) 24 Nov. 396/2 Mr. Burne-Jones is not accused..of plagiarism, but of *pastiche*, which is a very different thing. 1899 E. GOSSE *Life Donne* I. 62 It was left to his [Donne's] Caroline disciples to introduce..a trick of pastiche, an alloy of literary pretence. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Nov. 3/1 It is an extraordinarily clever and unabashed lightning pastiche of Sir Thomas Lawrence.

Pastil, pastille (pa·stil, pæstil), *sb.* Also 7 **pasteel,** 7–8 **pastill,** 8 **pastel,** 8–9 **pastile.** [a. F. *pastille* (1561 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *pastillus, -um* a little loaf or roll of bread, a round lozenge, a troche, esp. an aromatic lozenge: a word of dim. form of which the primitive is uncertain, but which in Romanic was app. associated with *pasta* PASTE; cf. It. *pastilli* 'little pasties, pastelets, chewets' (Florio 1611); Sp. *pastillas* 'kindes of mixtures or pastes for to perfume withal' (Minsheu 1599).]

1. A small roll of aromatic paste prepared to be burnt as a perfume, now esp. as a fumigator, deodorizer, or disinfectant.

[1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* IV. iv, To know how to make Pastillos of the Dutchesse of Braganza, Coquettas.] 1658 tr. *Porta's Nat. Magic* VI. ii. 179 Artificers call those pellets which are made of the salts, and the forenamed powder and water, Pastils. 1690 SHADWELL *Am. Bigot* III, I'le get some Pasteels and stiffen my Whiskers. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Pastilli*, are Odoriferous Tablets, or Trochisks made up of Perfumes or Odorous Bodies, with Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth. 1715 tr. *C'tess D'Aunoy's Wks.* 422 Certain Spanish Pastils spread a fragrant Odour round the Room. 1835 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 19 Burning pastilles before a statue of Jupiter. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 791 Pastilles of benzoic acid or of the chloride of ammonium are also of service.

2. A kind of sugared confection of a rounded flat shape (often medicated); a troche, lozenge.

a 1648 DIGBY *Closet Open.* (1677) 104 Put into the sack some ambergreece or ambered-sugar or Pastils. *a* 1692 BOYLE *Hist. Air* (1692) 205 Divers pastils or lozanges that he was wont to carry in his pockets. 1706 PHILLIPS s. v., Among Confectioners, Pastils are a kind of perfum'd Sugar-paste of several Colours, .. as Apricot-Pastils, Cinnamon-Pastils, Orange-flower-Pastils, etc. 1888 F. ANSTEY *Black Poodle* etc., *Sugar Prince* 47 Rows of glass jars, containing pastilles and jujubes of every colour, shape, and flavour.

3. = PASTEL 2 1, q. v.

4. A paper tube containing the composition which, when ignited, causes a pinwheel or similar firework to rotate. In recent Dicts.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1833 T. HOOK *Parson's Dau.* I. ix. 95 His pastile-burning dragons. 1835 WILLIS *Pencillings* II. xlv. 58 Incense-wood for my pastille lamp. 1853 MISS E. S. SHEPPARD *Ch. Anchester* I. (1875) 7 The bronze pastille-box. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Pastille Paper*, paper prepared with an odoriferous composition.

Hence **Pastil, pastille** *v. trans.*, to fumigate with pastils.

1846 in WORCESTER (citing *Q. Rev.*).

† **Pasti·licate,** *v. Obs. rare*—°. [f. L. **pastillicāre*, inferred from *pastillicans* of globular shape.] (See quot.) Hence † **Pastilica·tion.**

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pastilicate* (*pastilico*), to make in form of little round Balls, to minister Pills. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Pastilication*, a making any thing into the form of a pill or round ball.

Pastime (pa·stəim), *sb.* Forms: 5 **pase tyme,** 5–6 **passe tyme,** 6 **passe-tyme** (**past-tyme, paste-time, past-time**), 6–7 **passe-time,** 7 **pas-time,** 7–9 **pass-time**; 5– **pastime** (5–6 **passetyme, passetime, pastyme**). [f. PASS *v.* + TIME: in sense 1, tr. F. *passe-temps*: see PASTANCE. Sense 2 may be an independent formation.]

1. *gen.* That which serves to pass the time agreeably; recreation, diversion, entertainment, amusement, sport; occas. † occupation (*obs.*). (No *pl*)

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xii 43 The fayr pase-tyme that they take therat. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. lx. 104 b/1 [They] came thyder euery daye in maner of passe tyme. 1526 TINDALE *Heb.* xiii 9 Which have not proffeted them that have had their pastyme in them. 1572 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 139 For pastyme in beyttyng of a bulle. 1635 QUARLES *Emblem.* I. x. (1718) 41 Brave pastime, readers, to consume that day, Which without pastime flies too swift away. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 119 P 2 Huge Leviathans .. take their Pastime as in an Ocean. 1870 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 2) I. App. 746 On the road, seemingly by way of pastime, he ravages Gaul.

b. With *a* and *pl.*: A specific form of diversion or amusement; a recreation; a sport, a game.

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xxiii. 76 Tournoynge and behourdyng are my passe tyme. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 1052 The elder prynce. Vsed haukynge, huntyn e, for a past-tyme. 1562 ROWBOTHUM *Playe Cheasts* ♦ iij b, The same game being a pastime w'out all tediousnes, malice, ..gyle, or deceit. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 121 The Wood-Nymphs deckt with Daisies trim, Their merry wakes and pastimes keep. 1722 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. III. 204 He could not go to bowls or any other pastime. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* I. i, The sports and pastimes of the inhabitants.

† **2.** A passing or elapsing of time; a space of time; an interval between two points of time. *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 645 In whiche passetyme the kynge sent..vnto the forenamed John and hym by many meanys instaunsyd to leue the company of the lordys. *Ibid.* 666 In the whiche passetyme dyed innumerable people in the sayd cytie. 1529 RASTELL (*title*) The pastyme of people. The Cronycles of dyuers realmys and most specyally of the realme of Englond. *Ibid.* (1811) 161 In this pastyme [*i. e.* during this campaign] dyed Geffrey Plantagenet. [1875 PARISH *Sussex Gloss.*, *Passtime*, time passed.]

3. *attrib.*, as *pastime-ground, -reading, -student.*

1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* III. iv, The stranger of the pastime-ground was before her. 1900 *Daily Chron.* 22 Jan. 7/2 No sensible person in search of pastime-reading will waste time and attention upon the ponderous problem-novels.

Pa·stime, *v.* Now *rare.* [f. prec. sb.]

† **1.** *intr.* To pass one's time pleasantly; to take one's pleasure; to divert, entertain, or amuse oneself; to play. *Obs.*

1523 *IX Drunkardes* title-p., Storyes ryght pleasaunte and fruitefull for all parsones for to pastyme with. 1548 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 25 They pastyme in theyr prelacies with galaunte gentlemen. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 77 The Cat.. vseth to pastime or play with the Mouse ere she deuoureth hir. 1592 KYD *Sol. & Pers.* I. ii. 6 When did Perseda pastime in the streetes, But her Erastus ouer-eied her sporte?

† **b.** *trans.* To divert, amuse. *Obs.*

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1663) 162 He being..linked with malefactors to pastime and sport the people. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 324/1 Then must they goe to play & pastime them selues.

2. *trans.* (*nonce-use.*) To make a diversion of, to amuse oneself with, to find amusement in.

a 1860 J. A. ALEXANDER *Gosp. of Jesus* iv. 50 The man who pastimes Christ and His religion, who allows the Church a place among his sources of amusement..may imagine that he really respects religion.

Hence † **Pa·stiming** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also † **Pa·stimer,** one given up to pastimes, one engaged in sport.

1573–80 BARET *Alv.* P 179 Pastiming, or sporting, ..*esbatement.* 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Esbatement*, pastiming. 1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* Ded., In all campestrial prowes and pastyming exploits. 1608 SIR J. HARINGTON *Nugæ Ant.* (1804) I. 382 Some idle pastimers did diverte themselves with huntinge mallards in a ponde.

† **Pastina·ceous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L *pastinăca* parsnip + -EOUS.] Of the nature of or akin to the parsnip.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 246 Its root is carnous..of a pastinaceous sapour.

Pastinacine (pæstinæ·sein). *Chem.* [f. L. *pastinăca* parsnip + -INE 5.] The name given by Wittstein to a volatile alkaloid distilled from the seeds of the parsnip; also found in the root of the broad-leaved water-parsnip (*Sium latifolium*).

1866–77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 357. 1881 *Ibid.* 3rd Suppl. 1497.

† **Pa·stinate,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *pastināt-us*, pa. pple. of *pastināre* to dig: see PASTINE *v.*] Of land: Dug, prepared for planting.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 50 This mon ek al thy soyles pastynate With wynes wold be filde. *Ibid.* IV. 177 Now melon seed..is sette In places wel ywrought or pastynate.

So † **Pa·stinate** *v. trans.*, to dig, loosen by digging; † **Pa·stinated** *ppl. a.*, dug, delved; † **Pastina·tion** [ad. L. *pastinātiōn-em*], digging.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 130 In thi pastinated lond. 1623 COCKERAM II, To Delue, *Pastinate.* A Deluing, *Pastination.* 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pastinate*, to delve or dig in a Garden. 1708 KERSEY, *Pastination* (in *Husbandry*), the opening, breaking fine, and laying loose of earth in order to be planted. 1721 in BAILEY. 1745 tr. *Columella's Husb.* III. xvi, The pastinated ground is proper for planting, when it is a little moist.

† **Pa·stine,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *pastinum* a two-pronged dibble; the digging and trenching of ground; also *pl.* ground so prepared (Palladius 4th c.).] Ground prepared for planting by digging and trenching.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 429 This mone in places temporate, oliue In pastine or in tables brynkes sette. *Ibid.* XII. 86 Now ther is hoot The pechis boon in pastyne is to sette.

† **Pa·stine,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L *pastin-āre* to prepare ground (for planting) by digging and trenching (Pliny, Columella).] *trans* **a.** To dig and trench (ground) for planting, etc. **b.** To plant in prepared soil. Hence † **Pa·stining** *vbl. sb.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 772 Lete delue hit deepe Thre foote or iiij in wise of pastynyng, That hit may in hit silf his moystour kepe. *Ibid.* II. 77 With diche or forgh to pastyne hit, no drede is. *Ibid.* III. 651 Pasneppes seed or plauntes faat & rare, Pastined depe, ysette in this mone are.

Pastiness (pē·stinés). [f. PASTY *a.* + -NESS.] Pasty quality, condition, or consistence.

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 783 Insnarled with the binding pastinesse, and tenacious glewish substance of the Web. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 433 They assume the condition of intermediate pastiness. 1872 *Echo* 4 Oct. 6 The diamonds were conspicuous by their pastiness.

Pasting (pē·stiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PASTE *v.* + -ING 1] The action of the verb PASTE.

1. Sticking or fastening with paste. Also *attrib.*

1596 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 271 For making a new borde, and pasting on of the table of Consanguinitie and Affinitie set up in the church, ii.*jd.* 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag* v. xii. 63 Allow..more than 3 diameters for the pasting. 1871 G. MACDONALD *Wilf. Cumb* I. vii. 47 There I carried on my pasting operations. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, *Pasting Lace*, a narrow kind of Coach Lace, used to conceal rows of tacks. 1883 *Goole Weekly Times* 14 Sept. 5/2 A patent paper pasting machine.

2. The process of reducing to a paste.

1884 WATT *Soap-making* v. 42 Well-prepared soft soda .. is employed to produce the pasting in the first operation.

3. *slang.* A beating, a basting.

1852 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 415 He..gave me a regular pasting

Pastique, var. PASTEQUE *Obs.*, water-melon.

Pastisar, var. PATISSER *Obs.*, pastry-cook.

† **Pa·stle.** *Obs. rare.* [corrupt. or altered form of *pastour*, PASTERN. (Cf. PESTLE.)] = PASTERN.

1552 ELYOT, *Astragalus*,..the pastle bone in a beast. 1611 COTGR., *Clappoumiere*, the huckle, pastle, or pasterne, bone of a beast.

† **Pa·stler.** *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 **pasteler(e**, 5 **pastlere**, **-iller**, 6 **pastlar**, **pastelar**, **paistler**, 6–7 **pastler.** [ME. and AF. *pasteler* = OF. *pastellier*, *pastiler* (Godef.), Sp. *pastelero* 'a man that maketh pies or pasties' (Minsheu 1599), in med.L. *pastillarius*; f. OF. *pastel* little pie, pasty.

OF. *pastel* was cognate with Sp. *pastel* 'a little pie made of small meat' (Minsheu), It. *pastello*, in pl. *pastelli*, *-egli* 'fine little pasties or paste-meates, tartes, pyes' (Florio); all:—L. *pastillus* (see PASTEL¹, PASTIL), but in sense associated with Com. Romanic *pasta* paste.]

A maker of pastry; a pastry-cook; a baker.

1390–1 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camd.) 64 Pro xliij shephell farine frumenti..emptis de Hankyn Edeyne, pasteler, pro diuersis pastelleriis in domo suo factis. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 1 Pasteler. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 5442 Charyte gan neyhen ner, And wolde be-come a pasteler,.. Off that flour to make her bred *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 385/2 Pastlere,. *pastillarius*. 1530 PALSGR. 252/2 Pastler that baketh, *pastisier*. 1552 HULOET, Paistler, or maker of fyne paist, *dulciarius*. 1598 STOW *Surv.* x. (1603) 82 Cookes or Pastelers for the more part in Thames streete. 1657 HOWELL *Londinop.* 307 Which Cooks (or Pastlers) were admitted to be a Company.

Past-master, past master (pɑ·stˌmɑ·stəɹ).

1. One who has filled the office of 'master' in a guild, civic company, freemasons' lodge, club, etc.

1762 *Key to Free-Masonry* (1785) 7 (*Plan*) Past-Master, with the Sun and Compasses, and a String of Cords. 1785 *Laws Soc. Royal Arch Masons* 15 That the three Principals, and all Past-masters are stiled, *most excellent*. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Past-master*, one who has been master of a civic company, or has filled the chair of freemason's lodge. *Past-master's Jewel*, a freemason's honorary distinction or decoration, worn .. by one who has filled the master's chair. 1874 *Fraser's Mag.* 245 Past-master of the Alpine Club.

2. One who is thoroughly proficient or has ripe experience in any subject or sphere of action; a thorough 'master' (of a subject). Const. *in*, *of*.

App. this use has arisen partly in allusion to the efficiency which results from having passed through such an office as that of master of a freemasons' lodge, etc.; sometimes it alludes to the efficiency resulting from having 'passed' the necessary training or examination to qualify as 'master' in any art, science, or occupation; see also PASSED-MASTER.

1868 [implied in PAST-MISTRESS]. 1877 BESANT & RICE *Son of Vulc.* I. xiv. 149 He was Past-Master, Right Worshipful Grand, *Frère Vénérable*, in every kind of vice. 1882 H. C. MERIVALE *Faucit of B.* I. 42 He was a past master in the art. 1890 *Spectator* 13 Sept. 334 A past-master of electioneering tactics. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 46 They are past masters in extras at some of the largest hotels. 1894 LD. WOLSELEY *Life Marlborough* II. lvi. 117 Marlborough was a 'Past-Master' in fluency of speech.

Pa·st-mi·stress. [After prec.] A woman well skilled in some accomplishment or study.

1868 MISS BRADDON *Dead Sea Fr.* (ed Tauchn.) II. vi 90 The lovely proprietress .was past-mistress in the art. 1892 *Athenæum* 23 July 129/1 Her portrayal of Grimalkin in his fiercer mood proves her a past-mistress of cat character.

Pa·stness. *rare.* [f. PAST *ppl. a.* + -NESS.] The state or condition of being past.

1829 JAS. MILL *Hum. Mind* (1869) II. 119 To our conclusion, that 'Time' is the equivalent of Pastness, Presentness, and Futureness, combined, it may be objected that the word 'Time' is applicable to all three cases. 1873 WHITNEY *Orient Stud.* 260 He will thus at a blow..reduce to a state of irretrievable pastness, a host of..philosophical systems.

Pastophor (pæ·stŏfɔɹ), ‖ **pastophorus** (pæstɒ·fŏrĕs). *Archæol.* [a. F. *pastophore*, ad. L. *pastophor-us*, pl. *-phori*, a. Gr. παστοφόρος, f. παστός a shrine, + -φορος carrying. More usually in L. form.] One of the order of priests who carried shrines of the gods in procession, as frequently represented in Egyptian art.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Pastophores*, (Greek) the most honourable order of Priests among the Egyptians. 1706 — (ed. Kersey), *Pastophori*, certain Priests, whose Business it was, at solemn Festivals, to carry the Shrine of the Deity. 1753–97 [see below]. 1891 tr. *De La Saussaye's Hist. Sc. Relig.* I. 437 Singers, pastophores, hierodules and others.

So ‖ **Pastopho·rium** [L., a. Gr. παστοφόριον or παστοφορεῖον], the apartment of the pastophori in the temples of the gods; applied to a similar division of the Temple at Jerusalem (LXX, Jer. xlii. 4). Hence, Each of the two apartments, one on each side of the bema, in ancient churches, retained in the Greek Church.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Pastophoria*, in antiquity, the apartments near the temples where the *pastophori* were lodged. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIV 6/1 The cells or apartments near the temples, where the pastophori lived, were called *pastophoria*. 1839 YROWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* xii. (1847) 133 It has an outbuilding which accords with the descriptions of the ancient pastophorium.

Pastor (pɑ·stəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 4–7 **pastour**, 6 **-oure**, **-ure**, 6– **pastor.** [ME. and AF. *pastour*, = OF. *pastor*, *pastur* (12th c. in Littré), ad. L. *pastōr-em* shepherd, lit. 'feeder, giver of pasture', agent-n. from *pasc-ĕre* to feed, give pasture to. In 16th c. the ending was changed to *-or* after L.]

1. A herdsman or shepherd. Now *unusual*.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. xi. 300 Pore peple as ploumen and pastours of bestis. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* iii. i, Of the pastour or herdman. 1596 FITZ-GEFFREY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 19 Above the pitch of pastors rurall reede. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ezek.* xxxiv. *comm.*, Pastors do lawfully eate of the milke of their flock. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot. in* 1772. 107 Flocks of sheep, attended by little pastors. 1885 A. H. KEANE in *Jrnl. Anthrop. Inst.* XV. 225 Of these nomad pastors there are two classes: 1. Those who always stay with their herds. .. 2. Those who .. migrate to the coast.

2. A shepherd of souls; one who has the spiritual oversight over a company or body of Christians, as bishop, priest, minister, etc.; *spec.* the minister in charge of a church or congregation, with particular reference to the spiritual care of his 'flock'.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 488 [pei wil]ne] a name, To be pastours and preche. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 80 Fayne wald I wyte,.. Quha is fader of all foule, pastour and pape. 1548 9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer*, *Catech.*, To submitte my selfe to all my gouernours, teachers, spirituall pastours, and maisters. *Ibid.*, *Order. Priests*, To be the messengers, the watchemen, the Pastours, and the stewardes of the Lorde, to teache, to premonisshe, to feede, and prouyde for the Lordes famylye. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Eph.* iv. 11 He..gaue some to be Apostles,.. and some Pastours [*earlier versions* shepherds] and Teachers. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* viii. 90 Robert Schau, quha pastour was of the parischone of Minto. 1627 *Cosin's Collect. Priv. Devot.*, *Prayer Ember Weeks* 3 6 So rule and gouerne the hearts and minds of thy seruants, the Bishops and Pastors of thy Flocke, that they may lay hands suddenly on no man, but [etc.]. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I. iv. Wks. (1851) 112 Wherein .. is the office of a Prelat excellent above that of a Pastor? 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* III. x. 233 Each city was to have its own pastor. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Three Ages* II. 36 A young Presbyterian clergyman, the beloved pastor of a large congregation. 1878 R. W. DALE *Lect. Preach.* viii. 224 Most of you .. are to be pastors of churches, not missionaries or evangelists.

3. One who exercises protecting care or guidance over a number of people.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 94 Kynge ys be Pastour of Barouns. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Bk. Three Fools* Wks. 1843 I. 203 Romulus and Remus .. were pastours, for they establyshed lawes in the citie. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxi. § 8 A Moses or a David, pastors of their people. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* XIV 612 His people's pastor, Hyperenor fell. 1897 *Daily News* 6 July 4/1 Two good 'Unionists' told against their pastors and masters on the Treasury bench.

4. *Ornith.* A genus of starlings (Temminck, 1815) of which the species *Pastor roseus* (see OUZEL 2 b) is an occasional visitor to the British islands.

1825 SELBY *Illustr. Brit. Ornith.* I. 94 The Rose-coloured Pastor, the Rose-coloured Ouzel..of different ornithologists. 1837 SWAINSON *Nat. Hist. Birds* II. 100 In the genus Pastor, the bill is compressed. 1894 R. B. SHARPE *Handbk. Birds Gt. Brit.* I. 26 In addition to its brilliant plumage, the Pastor has an enormous crest.

5. 'A small tropical fish (*Nomeus Gronovii*) that lives among the tentacles of the hydrozoan *Physalia* or Portuguese man-of-war; hence called Portuguese man-of-war fish' (Webster *Suppl.* 1902).

6. *Comb.*, as *pastor-like* adj.

1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. Wks. (1851) 68 The Pastorlike and Apostolick imitation of meeke and unlordly Discipline. 1670 — *Hist. Eng.* III. ibid. 97 To the ignominy and scandall of thir pastorlike profession. 1851 I. TAYLOR *Wesley* (1852) 240 The less skilful, or the less pastor-hearted, minister.

Hence **Pa·storess**, a female pastor; **Pa·stor-hood**, a body of pastors: = PASTORATE 2; **Pa·storize** *v. trans.*, to provide with a pastor or pastors; **Pa·storless** *a.*, lacking a pastor; **Pa·storling**, a feeble or incompetent pastor.

1887 *Amer. Missionary* (N. Y.) Mar. 75 The industrial training is now under the direction of the *pastoress, Mrs. M——. 1839 *Times* 15 July, The political brawlings of the dissenting pastorhood. 1882 *Guardian* 5 July 933/3 Difficulties of *pastorising small scattered bodies. *a* 1721 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 30 *Pastorless the Flock remain'd. 1624 R. HALL tr. *Bp. Hall's Noah's Dove* 7 Negligent *pastorlings .. which haue more heed to their owne hides, than to the soules of their people.

Pastor (pɑ·stəɹ), *v.* [f. prec. sb.: cf. *to herd*, *to shepherd*.]

† 1. *trans.* To take care of (beasts); to shepherd.

1587 CHURCHYARD *Worth. Wales* (1876) 97 Nor heard of Beasts, to pastor and to feede.

2. To take charge of (a spiritual flock) as pastor.

1872 J. ROSS *Ministry of Reconcil.* 47 When any church is pastored by a minister as his sole work. 1884 *Regions Beyond* Mar., The flock .. which he lovingly pastored.

Hence **Pa·storing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1623 AILESBURY *Serm.* 5 But I..repaire, for the Catholike veritie, to the Church, where the pastoring eagle are. 1894 *Kingdom* (Minneapolis) 20 Apr., Having given half his life to pastoring and preaching.

Pastor, obs. form of PASTURE.

‖ **Pasto·ra.** *Obs.* [It., Sp. *pastóra*, in OF. *pastore* shepherdess; fem. of *pastore*, *pastor*.] A shepherdess.

1612 SHELTON *Quix.* II. iv. (1620) 81 She that goes vp and downe these plains and hils among vs in the habite of a *Pastora*. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 354 The Princesse of Rhodes was like a Pilgrime, of Lemnos like a Pastora.

Pastorable, variant of PASTURABLE.

Pastorage (pɑ·stŏrĕdʒ). *rare.* [See -AGE.]

† 1. The function of a pastor, spiritual oversight or guidance. *Obs. rare*—¹.

1662 PETTY *Taxes* in *Tracts*, etc. (1769) 2 A third branch of the public charge is that of the pastorage of men's souls.

2. A pastor's house; a parsonage or manse.

1883 B. HARTE *Carquinez Woods* ii. 39 The 'pastorage', as it was .. called, .. [was] built of brick. 1897 P. WARUNG *Tales Old Regime* 226 The Protestant chaplain in the pastorage.

Pastoral (pɑ·stŏrăl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 *erron.* **pastural.** [ad. L. *pastōrāl-is*, f. *pastōr-em*: see PASTOR *sb.* and -AL. Cf. F. *pastoral*, in 12–13th c. *pastural*, Sp. *pastoral*, It. *pastorale*.] **A.** *adj.*

I. 1. Of or pertaining to shepherds or their occupation; of the nature of a shepherd; relating to, or occupied in, the care of flocks or herds.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 229 Tubal exercisede firste musike to alleuiate the tediosenes pastoralle [L. *tædium pastorale*]. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 43 Pastoral and rustical occupatione. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* IX. xxxvi. 340 They were clad in pastoral weeds like heardmen. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 345 Or sound of pastoral reed with oaten stops. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* vi. Fruits, cream, and all the pastoral luxury his cottage afforded. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 613 Inhabited by pastoral tribes, who live in tents. 1849 H. STEPHENS *Bk. of Farm* (ed. 2) I. 532/1 Pastoral farms, devoted to sheep. 1859 CORNWALLIS *New World* I. 108 The Green Hills, a pastoral station, and twenty-five miles from Melbourne.

2. Of land or country: Used for pasture. Hence of scenery or its features: Having the simplicity or natural charm associated with such country.

1790 COWPER *Mother's Pict.* 53 Once we call'd the past'ral house our own. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* i, The pastoral landscapes of Guienne and Gascony. 1814 WORDSW. *Yarrow Visited* vi, The grace of forest charms decayed, And pastoral melancholy. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xxiv. III. 564 Epirus is essentially a pastoral country. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 42 The scenery round Esthwaite Water is purely pastoral.

3. Of literature, music, or works of art: Portraying the life of shepherds or of the country; expressed in pastorals.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 43 Is it then the Pastorall Poem which is misliked? 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. Introd., Wks. (1847) 43/2 The Scripture..affords us a divine pastoral drama in the Song of Solomon. 1751 MRS. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 52 Pretty pastoral music. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Phillips* Wks IV. 193 The Italians so it transferred Pastoral Poetry into their own language, and all nations of Europe filled volumes with Thyrsis and Damon, and Thestylis and Phyllis. 1850 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. IX i. 108 Pastoral, .. consisting usually of simple landscape, .. with figures, cattle, and domestic buildings. 1895 C. H. HERFORD *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Introd. 27 Drama and romance, dialogue and lyric, satire and epigram, had all invested themselves in pastoral disguise. Nay, there were examples even of the pastoral sermon and the pastoral prayer.

II. 4. Of or pertaining to a pastor or shepherd of souls; having relation to the spiritual care or guidance of a 'flock' or body of Christians.

Pastoral epistles, a collective name given to the epistles of Paul to Timothy and Titus, which deal largely with the work of a pastor. *Pastoral staff* = CROZIER 3.

1526 BP. TUNSTALL *Proclam.* in FOXE *A. & M.* (1583) 1017/2 By the duty of our pastorall office. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* Cert. Notes Ministr. Thinges, His pastorall staffe in his hande. 1607 *Statutes* in *Hist. Wakefield Gram. Sch.* (1892) 63 Not called to a pastorall charge. 1640 WHITE in R. Baillie *Canteb. Self-Convict.* 75 Some private forme of pasturall collation with their flock. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxxii. III. 184 The pastoral labours of the archbishop of Constantinople. 1836 ARNOLD in Stanley *Life* (1845) II. 22, I am engaged upon the three Pastoral Epistles. 1858 J. PURCHAS *Direct. Angl.* 18 The Pastoral Staff in form somewhat resembles a shepherd's crook.

B. *sb.* (Elliptical uses of the adj.)

I. † 1. A person of pastoral occupation, a shepherd or herdsman. *Obs. rare*—¹.

1607 *Barley-Breake* (1877) 5 Old Elpin with his sweete and louely May Would oft prepare (as Pastorals vse to doe) To keepe their sheep.

† 2. *pl.* Pastoral games or pastimes. *Obs. rare*—¹.

a 1585 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1590) M v, To know whether it were not more requisite for Zelmanes hurt to rest, then sit vp at those pastimes; and she..earnestly desiring to haue Pastorals, Basilius commanded it should be at the gate of the lodge.

3. A poem, play, or the like, in which the life of shepherds is portrayed, often in an artificial and conventional manner; also extended to works dealing with simple rural and open-air life.

1584 in Cunningham *Accts. Revels* (Shaks. Soc.) 188 A pastorall of Phillyda and Choryn presented and enacted before her Matie by her highnes seruauntes on St Stephens daie. 1589 FLEMING (*title*) The Bucoliks of Publius Virgilius Maro, ..otherwise called his Pastorals, or Shepherds Meetings. *c* 1620 ROBINSON *Mary Magd.* Ded. 5 Some .. Cronicles and Warlicke strains admire; Others a deepe conceited Pastorall. 1706 WALSH *Let. to Pope* 24 June, In looking over my old Italian Books, I find a great many Pastorals and Piscatory Plays. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* v. viii, Persons of our rank do not marry like the Corydon and Phyllis of a pastoral.

b. A pastoral picture or scene in art.

1819 KEATS *Ode Grecian Urn* 45 O Attic shape! Fair attitude! with brede Of marble men and maidens overwrought, With forest branches and the trodden weed; Thou silent form ..Cold Pastoral! 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Nov. 2/2 The most striking of the Gainsboroughs..is the large 'pastoral' which hangs in the middle of the North Wall.

c. *Mus.* = PASTORALE 1.

1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* iv. (1853) 176 The pretty little personages of the pastoral..dance their loves to a minuet-tune played on a bird-organ.

4. Pastoral poetry as a form or mode of literary composition.

1598 MERES *Pallad. Tamia* 284 As Theocritus in Greeke, Virgil and Mantuan in Latine, Sanazar in Italian..are the best for pastorall. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 416 The best

Actors in the world, either for Tragedie, Comedie, Historie, Pastorall. 1713 POPE *Guard.* No. 40 P 2 The first rule of pastoral, that its idea should be taken from the manners of the golden age, and the moral formed upon the representation of innocence. 1829 HOOD in *The Gem* 181 The Golden Age is not to be regilt; Pastoral is gone out, and Pan extinct. 1895 C. H. HERFORD *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Introd. 36 Pastoral, from Vergil onward, has been persistently allegorical.

II. 5. a. 'A book relating to the cure of souls' (J.).

Cf. the title of St. Gregory's *Cura Pastoralis.*

1395 PURVEY *Remonstr.* (1851) 3 This article is taught bi seynt Gregori in his morals and in his pastoralis. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 87 b, So sayth saynt Gregory in his pastoralles. 1632 HERBERT *Country Parson* To Rdr., Others..may add to those points which I have observed, until the Book grow to a complete Pastoral. 1824 WATT *Bibl. Brit.* I. a v. *St. Gregory*, A Pastoral, or a Treatise on the Duties of a Pastor. 1892 C. G. M'CRIE *Publ. Worship Presb. Scot.* i. 20 Among the books are a Pastoral [etc.].

b. A letter from a spiritual pastor to his flock; *esp.* a letter from a bishop to the clergy or people of his diocese.

1865 LECKY *Ration.* (1878) I. 143 The pastorals of French bishops occasionally relate apparitions of the Virgin. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 17 Feb. 5/6 The Lenten pastoral was read in the Roman Catholic churches of the archdiocese of Dublin on Sunday.

c. *pl.* The pastoral epistles: see A. 4.

1901 DODS in *Expositor* July 71 In considering the authorship of the Pastorals. 1902 DENNEY *Death of Christ* III. 115 Leaving out the Pastorals, Paul wrote his other epistles within the space of ten years.

6. A pastoral staff, a crozier.

1658 *Hist. Queen Christina* 407 They showed her the rod of Moses, the pastorall of Aaron, *Arca Foederis* [etc.]. 1672 *Lond Gaz* No 670/4 The Officers at Arms carrying the Pastoral and Mitre. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 July 1/2 Twenty-eight tiaras ornamented with precious stones, .. sixteen pastorals in gold and precious stones.

7. *Comb.*, as *pastoral-maker, -monger.*

1713 STEELE *Guard.* No. 30 P 2 The generality of pastoral-writers. *a* 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) I. 146 Whose simple profession's a pastoral-maker. 1783 BLAIR *Rhet.* (1812) III. 113 Our common Pastoral-mongers.

Hence **Pa·storally** *adv.*: **Pa·storalness.**

1752 NEWTON *Milton, Lycidas* 193 *note*, Mr. Richardson conceives that by this last verse the poet says (pastorally) that he is hastening to, and eager on new work. 1887 'SARAH TYTLER' (Miss H. Keddie) *Disappeared* iv 72 There was a curious sort of gentle pastoralness tempering its profundity. ..There was not a don..that did not appear..intimate with wild flowers and wild birds. 1899 SOMERVILLE & ROSS *Irish R. M.* 232 A life pastorally compounded of Petty Sessions and lawn-tennis parties.

Pastoral (pa·stŏ·ăl), *v.* [f. prec.] *intr.* in phr. *to pastoral it*, To play the shepherd or shepherdess.

1828 *Lights & Shades* II. 298 Misses pastoraling it in their ..sausage curls. 1891 J. W. HALES in *Athenæum* 1 Aug. 159/3 Simichidas proposes that they shall pastoral it together:—Βουκολιασώμεσθα.

Pastoral, obs. variant of PASTURAL.

‖ **Pastorale** (pastorä·le). Pl. **-ali** (-ä·li), **-ales.** [It., sb. use of *pastorale* adj. PASTORAL.]

1. *Mus.* **a.** An instrumental composition in pastoral or rustic style, or in which pastoral sounds and scenes are represented; usually a simple melody in 6 8 time. **b.** An opera, cantata, or other vocal work, the subject of which is pastoral.

1724 *Short Explic. For. Wds. Mus. Bks*, *Pastorale*, is an Air composed after a very sweet, easy, gentle Manner, in Imitation of those Airs which Shepherds are supposed to play. 1782 *Char.* in *Ann. Reg.* 11/2 In Christmas time, all quarters of Naples resound with *Pastorali* or *Siciliane*, a kind of simple rural music, executed by shepherds, upon a species of bagpipes. 1866 ENGEL *Nat. Music* i. 9 The theme of the Pastorale in Handel's 'Messiah' has been derived from the Pifferari, Italian peasants. 1880 W. B. SQUIRE in *Grove's Dict. Mus.* II. 670 Pastorales had their origin in Italy, where..the study of the Eclogues of Theocritus and Virgil led to the stage representation of pastoral dramas.

2. = PASTOURELLE.

1864 TREVELYAN *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 197 When one couple is dancing 'Trélise', and another 'Pastorale'.

Pastoralism (pa·stŏrăliz'm). [See -ISM.] Pastoral quality or character; the action or practice of dealing with pastoral or rural life; the pastoral style in literature; a pastoral trait or affectation.

1854 RUSKIN *Lect. Archit.* iii. 167 Claude embodies the foolish pastoralism. 1873 MASSON *Drummond of Hawth.* iv. 38 There is something of the same sustained pastoralism, the same poetical tact. 1880 VERN. LEE *Stud. Italy* iii. 148 The effeminate pastoralisms of the dying seventeenth century.

Pastoralist (pa·stŏrălist). [See -IST.]

1. A writer of pastorals.

1793 *Drayton's Wks.* 588 Spenser is the prime Pastoralist of England. 1880 GROSART *Spenser's Wks.* III. p. liv. Quotations from representative 'Pastoralists' (if the name be allowable).

2. One who lives by keeping flocks of sheep or cattle; *spec.* (*Australia*) a sheep-farmer, a squatter.

1880 *Gentl. Mag.* CCXLVI. 62 The outside districts, occupied only by pastoralists. 1890 *Times* 14 Oct. 7/1 Representatives of the newly formed Pastoralists' or Squatters' Union.

Pastorality (pastŏræ·liti). [ad. med.L. *pastŏrālitās*, f. *pastŏrālis* PASTORAL: see -ITY.] Pastoral quality or character; *transf.* something pastoral; a little pastoral figure.

1821 T. G. WAINEWRIGHT *Ess. & Crit.* (1880) 190 Little china pastoralities. 1844 R. P. WARD *Chatsworth* I. 17 The cockney pastoralities of Wiesbaden. 1875 W. CORY *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 383 Even sentiment has a touch of natural pastorality in it.

Pastoralize (pa·stŏrălaiz), *v.* [See -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To make pastoral or rural.

1825 *Examiner* 34/1 A pretty little pastoralized edition of Kensington Gardens.

2. To put into or celebrate in a pastoral.

1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 536 It would never have answered to pastoralize the prattle which was heard in the streets and forums of Syracuse. 1842 *United Service Mag.* II. 6 Izaak Walton pastoralized the art into popularity. 1895 C. H. HERFORD *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Introd. 43 A somewhat clumsy attempt to pastoralise Bion's dainty myth.

3. To guide or take charge of pastorally.

1870 TYERMAN *J. Wesley* I. 420 The time of the two Wesleys was now employed in pastoralizing the societies they had formed.

4. *intr.* To 'do' the pastoral; to occupy oneself with pastoral music. *colloq.*

1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 39 A second set..pastoralising over the little musical pieces of the 'Vaudeville'.

Pastorate (pa·stŏrĕt). [ad. med.L. *pastŏrātus* office of pastor; in mod.F. *pastorat* (Littré).]

1. The office or position of a pastor; the tenure of such office.

a 1795 EZRA STILES cited in Webster 1828. 1828 WEBSTER, *Pastorate*, the office, state or jurisdiction of a spiritual pastor. 1892 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1897) IV. xi. 124 They insisted on his assuming the pastorate. 1901 *Scotsman* 9 Mar. 8/8 Recollections from a Border pastorate of twenty years.

2. A body of pastors, pastors collectively.

1846 WORCESTER, *Pastorate*, the office or body of pastors. *Ec. Rev.* 1878 BAYNE *Purit. Rev.* i. 23 The pastorate of Scotland, dependent..for its existence on its representing the ..national feeling. 1894 *Times* 14 Aug. 15/3 It is not..a question of celibate brotherhoods *versus* a married pastorate.

† **Pastorel.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. OF. *pastorel*, in mod.F. *pastoureau*, L. *pastŏrālis*: see PASTORAL.] A shepherd, a herdsman.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3121 Poueralle and pastorelles passede one aftyre, With porkes to pasture at the price 3ates.

Pastoress to **Pastorling**: see PASTOR *sb.*

† **Pasto·rical,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. PASTOR, after *oratorical*, etc.] = PASTORAL *a.*

1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 97 b, Pastorical songes of loue. 1603 H. CHETTLE *Eng. Mourn. Garm.* C iv, Euer to heare Pastoricall song against.

† **Pa·storist.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. PASTOR + -IST.] An actor of pastoral plays.

1626 MIDDLETON *Mayor Queenborough* v. i. 77 Comedians, tragedians, pastorists, humorists.

† **Pastori·tial,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *pastŏrīci-us, -itius* (f. *pastor* PASTOR) + -AL.] Of a pastoral sort or kind; pastoral.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. xiii. 160 Such rare straines, and so exactly sung, rais'd their opinion, (that it was not pastoritiall, nor any Dorus that sang). 1728 NORTH *Mem. Music* (1846) 8 Considering how usefull singing was in the pastoritiall life.

† **Pastori·tious,** *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] = prec.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pastoral, Pastoritious*, belonging to a Shepherd, or Pastor, Shepherdly, Rural.

Pastorly (pa·stŏrli), *a.* [f. PASTOR + -LY 1.] Of, pertaining to, or befitting a pastor; pastor-like.

1616 CHAMPNEY *Voc. Bps.* 222 A fatherly, or pastorlie admonition to the Emperour. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. Wks. (1851) 62 How he can reject the Pastorly Rod, and Sheep-hooke of Christ,..and not feare to fall under the iron Scepter of his anger. 1859 BUSHNELL in *Life* xx. 423, I shall look back..with longings..on these pastorly works and cares.

Pastorn, obs. form of PASTERN.

Pastorship (pa·stŏrship). [f. PASTOR + -SHIP.] The dignity, office, or function of a pastor; a pastorate.

1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 1353/1 He [Latimer] dyd of his own fre accorde resigne..his Pastorship. 1657 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispatch't* 53 The Pope's Universal Pastorship. 1684 BAXTER *Par. Congreg.* 32 They null not the Parochial Pastorship 1821 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag* LI. 35 It ..occasioned his being invited to a pastorship at Riga. 1882-3 W. M. TAYLOR in Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 932/1 An office which he held in conjunction with his assistant pastorship.

† **Pa·story,** *a.* [ad. L. *pastŏri-us* of or belonging to a shepherd, f. *pastor*: see -Y.] Pastoral.

1752 THYER in *Newton's Milton, Lycidas* 163 *note*, So the Pastory Elegy on Sir Philip Sidney.

Pastose (pæstō·s), *a. Painting.* [ad. It. *pastoso* pasty, 'full of paste, plum-fat; also soft and yet full in handling' (Florio), 'soft, plump, fat' (Baretti). Cf. IMPASTO.] Charged or loaded with paint. So **Pasto·sity.**

1784-98 J. BARRY in *Lect. Paint.* vi (1848) 223 To have a greater degree of pastosity or charging of colour on those parts. 1893 *Mag. Art* 237 That pastosity peculiar to the master. 1901 *Athenæum* 31 Aug. 293/2 The rich and liquid handling of the paint, the luminous shadows and pastose lights.

Pastour, obs. form of PASTOR, PASTURE.

‖ **Pastourelle** (pastureⁱl). [Fr., = little shepherdess, shepherdess's song, fourth figure in a quadrille; fem. of *pastoureau*; = It. *pastorella* 'a prettie Sheepheardesse' (Florio), fem. of *pastorello*, dim. of *pastore* shepherd.] One of the figures in a quadrille, resembling the dance of shepherds and shepherdesses. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pastport, obs. corrupt form of PASSPORT.

Pastren, -on, -one, obs. forms of PASTERN.

Pastry (pē·stri). Also 6 **pastrye, paistrie,** 6-7 **pasterie, -tery(e, -trie,** 7 **pastree,** 8 **paistrey.** [app. f. PASTE *sb.* + -ERY, -RY. Cf. OF. *pastaierie, -oierie, -eirie* in same sense, f. *pastaier, -oier, -eier, -eer* pastry-cook (L. type **pastātārius*, f. *pastāta*: see PASTY *sb.*).]

1. The collective term for articles of food made of paste (see PASTE *sb.* 1), or of which paste forms an essential part; now only applied to such articles when baked, as pies, tarts, etc.

1539 [see *pastry-house* below]. 1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1553) H iij, Beware of spicery, pastry, and bread not very well leuened. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *To his Books* xiii, Lest rapt from hence, I see thee lye Torn for the use of pasterie:..Or see the grocers in a trice, Make hoods of thee to serve out spice. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 343 Meats of noblest sort..In pastry built. 1842 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 124 The diet..includes a large variety of pastry. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xii, Tarts wherein the raspberry jam coyly withdrew itself, behind a lattice-work of pastry.

† **2.** A place where pastry is made. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 105/21 A Pastrye, *pistorium.* 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 10 b, Hereby is a Backhouse and a Pastrie with two Ouens. 1590 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* IV. iv. 2 They call for Dates and Quinces in the Pastrie. 1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 150 A Pastery or Larder. *c* 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 66 Their kitching, pastry, and pantry. 1883 A. DOBSON in *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Nov. 81/2 To the right..were..inferior buildings and offices, —kitchens, cellars, pastries, spiceries, bakehouses.

† **3.** The art and business of a pastry-cook. *Obs.*

c 1710 [see *pastry-school* below] 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 314 P 13 The whole Art of Paistrey and Preserving. 1752 J. MIDDLETON & H. HOWARD (*title*) Five Hundred New Receipts in Cookery, Confectionery, Pastry [etc.].

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pastry-board* (= PASTE-BOARD 4), *-cutter, -deity* (cf. *bread god*, BREAD *sb.*1 10), *-house* (cf. sense 2 above), *-making, -man* (= PASTRY-COOK), *-meat, -school, -shop, -slab, -vendor, -work.*

1902 *Daily Chron.* 25 Jan. 8/4 Strew fine bread crumbs over the *pastry-board. *Ibid.*, Stamp them into fancy shapes with a *pastry cutter. *c* 1625 BP. HALL *Serm. Def. Cruelty* Wks. 1837 V. 229 They fall down upon their knees, and thump their breasts; as beating the heart, that will not enough beleeve in that *pastry-deity. 1539 CROMWELL *Let.* 24 Apr. in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 220 Jennyns sergeant of your graces *pasterye house. 1742 SHENSTONE *Schoolmistress* xxxii, In *pastry kings and queens th'allotted mite to spend. 1682 G. ROSE (*title*) Perfect School of Instructions shewing the Whole Art of a Master of the Household,..Master Cook, and Master *Pastryman. 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No. 251 P 10 The Pastryman, commonly known by the Name of the Colly-Molly-Puff. 1691 tr. *Emtilianne's Frauds Romish Monks* 222 Confects, Neats-Tongues, Bononia Sausages, and fine *Pastry-meat *c* 1720 in Ashton *Soc. Life Q. Anne* (1882) I. 24 To all Young Ladies at Edw. Kidder's *Pastry School in Little Lincoln's Inn Fields, are taught all Sorts of Pastry and Cookery [etc.]. 1809 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIII. 281 The sewing-school, the pastry-school, were then essential branches of female education. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. xliv (1674) 59 The *Pastry-Shop in the corner of the Herb-market. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* ii, The propriety of enforcing the heated *pastry-vendor's proposition. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *c pus pistorium*, *pasterie woorke. 1705 *Pastry-Cook's Vade Mecum* title-p., Receipts for making all sorts of Pastry-work.

Pa·stry-cook. One whose occupation it is to make pastry or articles of food in which pastry is an essential part; now *esp.* one who makes such articles for public sale.

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 304 P 4 He may be allowed to sell them..to his good Customers the Pastry-Cooks. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* viii, As a ragged boy eyes the cakes in a pastrycook's window.

attrib. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 159 They..ought to give place to lac amygdalæ, pastry-cook-whey, or even common water. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Feb. 3/3 One of the most successful new notions for the toque is suggested by a chef's cap...The pastrycook crown is the name to which this very *sejant* toque answers.

Hence **Pa·strycookery.**

1860 SALA in *Cornh. Mag.* I. 275 This Arabian Nights' pastrycookery.

Pasttime, past-tyme, obs. forms of PASTIME.

Pasturable (pa·stiŭrăb'l), *a.* Also 7 **pastorable.** [f. PASTURE *sb.* or *v.* + -ABLE: cf. obs. F. *pasturable* (1534 in Godef., also in Cotgr.).] That may be pastured; fit for pasture; affording pasture.

1577 HARRISON *England* I. viii. in Holinshed *Chron.* I. 14/1 The South part is pasturable and breedeth Conyes. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 292 We pitched our Tents in a pastorable plaine. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. iii. 34 All these species, of pasturable common, may be and usually are limited as to number and time. 1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXII. 605 Some forty or fifty acres, arable or pasturable.

Hence **Pasturabi·lity.**

1879 *Athenæum* No. 2696. 817 According to the arability, or, if we may coin a new word, pasturability of the land.

Pasturage (pa·stiŭrĕd⁄). Also 7-8 **pastorage.** [a. OF. *pasturage* (12-13th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), mod.F. *pâturage*, f. *pasturer* to PASTURE: see -AGE.]

1. The action or occupation of pasturing; grazing.

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1656) 377 That they should..make the Countrey a Desart: so that it should never after serve for other thing, but for pasturage of Beasts. *a* 1656 BP. HALL

Rem. Wks. (1660) 257 The grasse in the Church-yard may not be used to any pasturage. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 161 P2 For the shelter of woods or convenience of pasturage. 1883 HT. MARTINEAU *Vanderpul & S.* vi. 100 [He] lamented that this soil was not already fit for pasturage.

2. Grass or other herbage for cattle to feed on; = PASTURE *sb.* 3.

1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c 7 § 1 Tithes of cornes, hay, pasturages. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* II. 47 Abounding in cornes, wines, bestiall and pastorage. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* ii. 124 The riches of the Country consisted chiefly in flocks and pasturage. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. xi. 379 A waste of barren rock, with pasturage only for a few goats.

transf. and *fig.* 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Mackery End*, She was tumbled .. into a spacious closet of good old English reading, .. and browsed at will upon that fair and wholesome pasturage. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 92 Pasturage.—Those who are desirous of profiting by their bees should plant, to a certain degree, for their provision.

3. Pasture-land; a piece of grazing land; = PASTURE *sb.* 4.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* cv. 351 A, ye vyllaynes, this pasturage is myn, ...in an yll houre ye put your beestes here to pasture. *a* 1623 W. PEMBLE *Zachary* in *Serm.* 1 *Cor.* xv. 18-19, etc. (1633) 159 Within their proper grounds and pasturages. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* in *Aliments*, etc. 254 The Flesh of Oxen, Sheep, and Deer in different Pasturage. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* i, The sheep-walks and hills .. annexed to the township, to serve as pasturage to the community. 1900 G. C. BRODRICK *Mem. & Impressions* 291 They are greatly inferior in forests, pasturages, and picturesque *chalets*.

4. *Sc. Law.* The right of pasture.

1693 STAIR *Inst.* (ed. 2) II. vii. § 14 Common Pasturage is ordinarly Constitute by the Charter of the Dominant Ground, expressing the Clause with common Pasturage. 1872 *Bell's Princ. Law Scot.* (ed. 6) 446 Pasturage is the right to feed cattle or sheep on another's ground, or on a common.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pasturage-land, -right.*

1897 PULLEN-BURRY *Blotted Out* xv. 98 Lovely woodland and pasturage land.

†Pastura·gious, *a* *Obs. rare.* [f. prec., or med. L. *pastūrāgi-um* + -OUS.] Devoted to pasturage.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 14 Playne and pastoragious fields.

Pastural (pa·stiŭăl), *sb.* and *a.* Also 6 *erron.* **pastorall.** [f. L. *pastūra* PASTURE + -AL.]

†A. *sb.* Pasture, pasture-ground. *Sc.* *Obs.*

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 12 Baith abundes in fertilitie of the ground, and nobill pastorall. *Ibid.* 19 Ane ample and plesand pastural called the forest.

B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to pasture.

1725 *MS Indenture* (Rotherham, co. York), All pastural tithes. 1854 CLOUGH *Poems*, etc. (1869) I 221 The pastural eminence of Primrose Hill. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Oct 4 Our most common pastural ornaments the daisy, buttercup, and primrose.

¶ An occasional error for PASTORAL, q. v.

Pasture (pa·stiŭ), *sb.* Also 4-6 -ur, -our, 5 -urre, 5-6 -or, -er. [a. OF. *pasture* (12th c. in Littré), mod.F. *pâture* = Pr. and It. *pastura* :—late L. *pāstūra*, lit. feeding, grazing, f. *pāst-*, ppl. stem of *pāsc-ĕre* to feed, graze, attend to the feeding of (beasts): see -URE.]

1. The action of feeding (said of animals); *spec.* the grazing of cattle. *rare.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 365 Leue I this Chauntecleer in his pasture. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E v b, Iff ye se where the haare at pasture hath bene. 1530 PALSGR 252/2 Pasture fedyng, *pasture*. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Pasture*, a feeding. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 318 The leaf, its [the worm's] plain of pasture.

†2. Food, nourishment, sustenance. *lit.* and *fig.*

?*c* 1400 LYDG. *Æsop's Fab.* I. 119 Among rude chaffe to scrape for my pasture. *c* 1430 — *Chichevache & B* Min. Poems (Percy Soc.) 133 By cause that pasture I fynde none, Therfor I am but skyn and boon. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. x. 59 Todes and frogs, his pasture poysonous. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxi. 162 Unto its conservation there is required a solid pasture, and a food congenerous unto the principles of its nature. 1786 JEFFERSON *Writ* (1859) II. 65 What effect changes of pasture and temperature would have on the fisheries.

3. The growing grass or herbage eaten by cattle.

Common pasture, the use of such by the cattle of a number of owners. *Common of pasture*: see COMMON *sb.* 6.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2145 (Cott.) To pastur commun þai laght þe land [*Trin.* To commune pasture þei took þe lond] þe quilk þam neiest lay to hand. *Ibid.* 2448 (Gött.) Bot fra þair stor bigan to sprede þair pastur gan to wax al nede [*Cott.* bigan to knede]. 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 45 Her londe is fruytefull ynough in pasture. 1525 TINDALE *John* x. 9 He shalbe safe and shall goo in and out and fynde pasture. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 28 We entered a Plain, which .. abounds in Pasture. 1700 PRIOR *Robe's Georg.* 17 Twenty acres . For pasture ten, and ten for plough. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf.* II. 283 Pasture has a great influence on the fineness of the fleece.

4. A piece of land covered with grass used or suitable for the grazing of cattle or sheep; grass land; a piece of such land.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 310 Þorgh pastours forto fare, for bestes to lardere. 14.. in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 97 To bryng the lost schepe ageyn Owt of desert unto hys pasture. *a* 1550 *Vox Populi* 718 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 293 Suche lyke comonwelthe wasters, That of erable groundes make pasters. 1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 238 And where may I the hills and pastures see, On which she useth for to feed her sheepe? 1776-96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II 432 Wild white Campion. .. Pastures, hedges, and fallow fields. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 618 Grass lands.. for the growing herbage, to support cattle, in which state they are called pastures. 1862 WHYTE MELVILLE *Ins. Bar* xi. 388 A low swampy pasture patched with rushes.

b. *fig.*

13.. *Cursor M.* 18449 (Gött.) Þat pastur es cald heuen blis, Þar till vs bring iesus wid his! *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xciv. 7 Folke of his pasture & shepe of his hend. 1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Familye of Loue* 42 They will..driue vs to poysoned pastures. 1712 ADDISON *Hymn*, The Lord my Pasture shall prepare. 1901 *Scotsman* 5 Mar. 9/3 The pleasant literary pastures of Oxford's bookshops.

5. *U. S.* (*a*) That part of a deep-water weir which the fish first enter (*Cent. Dict.* 1890). (*b*) An inshore spawning-ground for cod-fish (*Funk's Standard Dict.* 1895).

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pasture-field, -grass, -ground, -land, -man, -master, -right, -sheep, -sod.*

c 1830 *Glouc. Farm Rep.* 17 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III, The dry *pasture-field. 1806 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* IV. 53 Alternate frosts and thaws .. greatly injure the *pasture-grass. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* (1899) 130/1 The pasture grasses..burgeon with tropical rapidity of growth. 1578-9 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 79 Scotland upoun that Marche is ane *pastour ground. 1733 TULL *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* x. 104 One Acre of Turneps will then maintain more than Fifty of Meadow or Pasture-Ground. 1591 in A. MCKAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* (1880) 301 We give and grant all the meadows, pastures, and *pasture-lands. 1875 SWINBURNE in *Examiner* 6 Nov., The green pasture lands and golden harvest fields of that noble book of songs. 1621 CADE *Serm.* 11 Bootes, the heard or *pastureman. 1833 *MS. Indenture* (York city), *Pasture-master of Walmgate Ward. 1549-62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* c. ii, We are his owne flocke and *pasture sheepe.

Pasture (pa·stiŭ), *v.* [a. OF. *pasturer* to feed flocks (12th c. in Littré), mod.F. *pâturer*, f. *pasture*: see prec.]

†1. *intr.* To feed, to eat (said of animals). *Obs.*

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 118 The cok..began to crowe and pasture.

b. *spec.* Of cattle, sheep, etc.: To graze.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 140 So that he lich an Oxe schal Pasture. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxx 302 Thei sende forth tho Mares, for to pasturen aboute tho Hilles. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1003/1 Such cattell as were found pasturing abroad neere to the wals. 1694 ADDISON *Poems, Virgil* Misc. Wks. 1726 I. 16 Nor sheep nor goats must pasture near their stores. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* 53 The steeds that pastured in his uncle's domains. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (ed. 2) I 67 The springboks and wildebeests pastured before the door.

fig. 1590 SPENSER *Muiopot.* 176 He . pastures on the pleasures of each place. 1861 LYTTON & FANE *Tannhäuser* 56 Who hath embraced thee. And pastured on thy royal kiss.

†2. *trans.* To feed, supply with food. *Obs.*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5425 Þit ware þai pasturde of pepir .. Of gyloffre & of gingere. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. xxvi. 98 (Harl. MS.) To fede or to pasture him with pappe.

b. *spec.* To feed (cattle) by letting them graze on a pasture; to lead or put to pasture.

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxxvii 84 Alle suche labourers that trauaylen..in pasturynge of beestes. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xii. 14 [The country] pastoureth in the valley a great number of oxen. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* I. xxi. 33 Here Urziah pastured his cattel. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. xi. iii. (1869) I. 231 The land is manured..by pasturing the cattle upon it. 1877 BRYANT *Sella* 312 Whose flocks Were pastured on the borders of her stream.

transf. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 103 The coach leaves W. at five . and one must breakfast .. at .. four, .. the passengers being pastured gregariously.

†c. *intr.* To afford pasture. *Obs. rare.*

1651 R. CHILD in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 156 That the place might pasture the better for their young Cattle.

3. *trans.* (Of sheep or cattle) To graze upon (herbage, grass land), to eat down; (of persons) to put sheep or cattle on (grass-land, etc.) to graze.

1533-4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c 13 § 10 They shall permitte ..the lessees..to manure and pasture the saide quillettes. 1550 SIR R. BOWES in Hodgson *Hist. Northumb'd.* (1828) III. II. 211 Theire Cattell doe pasture & eate the said ground. 1604 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 435 No man shall pasture the stubbell while the corne is upon the ground. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* (ed. 2) II. 68 Do not mow it, but pasture it every summer. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (ed. 2) I. 178 The plains..were pastured short and bare by the endless herds of game.

Hence **Pa·sured** *ppl. a.*; **Pa·sturing** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the verb, also *concr.* pasturage, pasture-land; **Pa·sturing** *ppl. a.*, grazing.

1552 HULOET, *Pastured, *pastus*. 1777 R. POTTER *Æschylus* I. 28 Thy woes, beneath the sacred shade Of Asia's pastur'd forests. 1817 BOWEN *Virg. Ecl.* v. 24 None..their pastured oxen did lead, . to drink of the cold clear rivulet. 1538 ELYOT, *Pastio, onis*, *pasturinge, or fedinge of catell. 1759 T. SMITH *Jrnl.* (1849) 273 A fruitfull summer, especially in pasturing and hay. 1819 REES *Cycl.* s. v. *Pasture-land*, An increase of fertility is produced..by the pasturing of lands with sheep. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 1109 The Indian Herdsman shunning heate..tends his *pasturing Herds. 1842 J. AITON *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 183 A wholesome and acceptable food for every kind of pasturing animal.

Pa·sturer. *rare.* [f. prec. vb. + -ER 1.] One who pastures cattle, a herdsman or grazier.

1558 in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1598) I. 327 The people..are all men of warre, and pasturers of cattel. 1619 SIR J. SEMPILL *Sacrilege Handled* App. 38 Will any man say, that this one, or all Pharisees, were labourers or Pasturers? 1904 C. EDWARDS *Hammurabi Code* 69 If a man hire a pasturer for cattle and sheep.

Pasty (pa·sti, pē·sti), *sb.* Forms: 4-5 **pastee, paste**, 4-6 **pastey**, 5 **-eye, -ay**, 5-7 **pastie**, 6 **-ye**, 5- **pasty.** [ME. *pastee*, a. OF. *pastée*, adj. of ppl. form (L. type **pastāta*), from Rom. *pasta* PASTE, i.e. something made of or with paste. OF. had also the corresp. masc. *pasté* (L. type **pastātum*), whence perh. ME. *pasté*.]

A pie, consisting usually of venison or other meat seasoned and enclosed in a crust of pastry, and baked without a dish; a meat-pie.

a 1300 *Land Cokayne* 54 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 157 Al of pasteis beþ þe walles, Of fleis, of fisse, and rich met. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 644 Bred an chese, butere and milk, Pastees and flaunes. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Cook's Prol.* 22 Many a pastee hastow laten blood. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 208 And bad ordeine for here mete Two Pastes. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 490 Venesoun bake,..Kut it in þe pastey. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cxiii. 325 Botelles of wyne..and pastyes of samonde, troutes, and eyls. 1659-60 PEPYS *Diary* 6 Jan., The venison pasty was palpable beef, which was not handsome. 1727 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Abbé Conti* 17 May, Bakers..with cakes, loaves, pasties. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 432 A pasty of game and a flagon of hock. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Barbara* xliii. 295, I sold my comforter to Billy Blake for a whortleberry pasty.

†b. ? A confection: cf. PASTE *sb.* 1 b. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. cxvii. (Bodl. MS.) Of þis serpente Vipera beth made pasties þat beþ icleped Crosisti tiriaci of þe whiche is made triacle þat remedy ayens venym.

c. *Comb.*, as *pasty-crust, -lid, -maker, -wench.*

1321 *Letter Bk. D City of London* lf. 133 b, Ricardus filius Gregorii le Pastemakere attachiatus .. pro eo quod indictatur in Warda de Bisshoppesgate quod ipse est noctivagus. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 631 Open þe pastey lid. 1562 TURNER *Baths* 14 Beware of .. pies and pastiecrustes and all vnleuened breade. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* iv. (1636) 27 Hard crusts, and Pastiecrusts, doe engender adust choller. 1632 *Celestina* xv. 166 That old pasty-wench.

Pasty (pē·sti), *a.* [f. PASTE *sb.* + -Y.] Like or resembling paste; of the consistence, appearance, or colour of paste; *esp.* of the complexion: pale and dull.

1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* II. vii. § 13. 197 Supposing that the Soul's Centre of perception..could be..seated in such dull pasty Matter as the Pith of the Brain is. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 185 A soft pasty substance. 1864 H. AINSWORTH *John Law* III. iii. (1881) 163 His fat, pasty face. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 193 Little cavities..formed by the disengagement of gas or vapour when the matter is in a pasty condition. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 388 A white pasty fur on the tongue is looked upon as a sign of atony and weakness. *fig.* 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Apr. 2 His pasty sophistries concerning prison discipline.

b. Of or pertaining to paste jewellery.

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. x, A pasty sort of glitter.

c. *Comb.*, as *pasty-faced* adj.

1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Northw. Hoe* I. D's Wks. 1873 III. 10 You pasty-footed Rascalls. 1878 E. YATES *Wrecked in Port* vi. 51 Fat, pasty-faced, straight-haired.

Pastyme, Pasuolan, Paswax, obs. ff. PASTIME, PASSEVOLANT, PAXWAX.

Pat (pæt), *sb.*[1] Also 5 **patte**, 7-8 **patt.** [Late ME. *pat, patte*, was prob. onomatopœic, as an instinctive expression of the action by 'vocal gesture'. The later uses are to a great extent nouns of action from PAT *v.*[1] in its various applications.]

I. The action.

1. A stroke or blow with a flat or blunt surface. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

(Perh formed anew from the vb in 17th c.)

c 1400 *Laud Troy-bk.* 8841 He gaff hem a3eyn suche pattis That thei fel doun as dede cattis. *Ibid.* 16777 Sche 3aff him certis suche a pat That doun to grounde he fel flat. *a* 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 1241 Syr Egyllamowre turnyd hys swerde flatt, And gafe hys sone soche a patte, That to the erthe he 3ede gone. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. v. 66 The flat hand of Rhetorick..rather gives pats than blows. 1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* IV. i, Hit her a pat for me there. *a* 1764 LLOYD *Fam. Ep. to J. B. Esq.* Poems (1790) 207 He ..would not for the World rebuke, Beyond a pat, the schoolboy Duke. 1823 E. MOOR *Suffolk Words* s.v., A pat..is . the punishment inflicted by a pedagogue on the palm of unruly boys. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-bk* s. v., Hares and rabbits when caught..are..killed by a pat on the poll.

2. a. A stroke or tap with a flat surface, so as to flatten or smooth.

Mod. Give the earth a pat with your trowel.

b. *spec.* A gentle stroke or tap with the hand or fingers, esp. as a caress or in expression of soothing or approbation. Also *fig.*

c 1804 LADY HAMILTON in *G. Rose's Diaries* (1860) I. 241 Sir William..never got even a pat on the back. *c* 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg) 214 She..frequently gave him gentle pats with her hand. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. iv, To give him a kiss and a pat or two on the cheek. 1881 DORAN *Drury Lane* II. 213 A pat on the head from a master's hand is the supreme delight of the ever-faithful dog. 1898 QUILLER-COUCH *Stevenson's St. Ives* 306 A word of approbation—a little pat on the back, as I may say.

II. That which is formed by patting.

3. A small mass of some soft substance (*e.g.* butter), formed or shaped by patting.

1754 WHITAKER in *World* No. 83. III 116 He has produced a clap of thunder which blew out a candle, with a flash of lightening which made an impression on a pat of butter. 1788 COWPER *Let.* (*Sotheby's Catal.* (1897) 29 Apr. 20), One ounce of Castile soap scraped fine..with as much honey as will bring it to a consistency for rolling into pills. Liquorice powder is very proper to dust the patts with while forming it into pills. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* iii, The butter is served up in such very diminutive pats. 1892 LD. HORNHOUSE in *Law Times Rep.* LXV. 562/2 Butterine..was made up into pats and sold from the retail shop.

b. *transf.* Something of the shape and size, or appearance, of a pat of butter (or the like).

1892 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 93 Both volumes richly bound and lettered, with the Jawleyford crests studded down the backs, and an imminense pat of arms plastered on the side. 1888 C. F. WOOLSON in *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 776/1 It was raining, in torrents, with great pats of water coming over, almost like stones.

III. The sound. (Cf. PAD *sb.*[6])

4. The sound made by striking lightly with something flat; *esp.* that made by a light foot in walking or running; hence, rate of walking or running, pace.

1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* I. vi. 219 The least Noise is enough to disturb the Operation of his Brain. . The Patt of a shittle Cock, or the creaking of a Jack wi I do his Business. 1833 T. HOOK *Widow & Marquess* vii, Up hill and down hill..all at the same pat. 1889 MRS. OLIPHANT *Poor Gentleman* xvi. I 295 No sound but..the pat of those footsteps which scarcely touched the ground.

b Reduplicated, to express repetition.

1876 J. SAUNDERS *Lion in Path* xvii, The peculiar wooden-sounding pat-pat of a lady's fashionable boot. 1899 WERNER *Capt. of Locusts* 67 The pat-pat of bare feet on the matting.

Pat (pæt), *sb.*[2] [Abbreviation of the Christian name *Patrick*.] A nickname for an Irishman; cf. PADDY. Hence **Pa'tess**, an Irishwoman.

1825 SCOTT *Let. to Morritt* 3 Aug. in *Lockhart*, The habit of the more youthful Pats and Patesses is decent and comely. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. iv, Here's fun! let the Pats have it about the ears.

‖ **Pát, paut** (pāt), *sb.*[3] [Hindī *pāt* leaf, indigo plant, jute.] An East Indian name for a. Jute fibre; b. The leafy part of the indigo-plant, as cut off a foot from the ground, and made into bundles for delivery.

1801 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XIX. 235 Specimen of Paper from Paut fibre. 1881 JAS. PATON in *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 798/2 Importations of the substance [Jute] had been made at earlier times under the name of *pát*, an East Indian native term by which the fibre continued to be spoken of in England till the early years of the 19th century.

Pat (pæt), *v.*[1] [Related to PAT *sb.*[1], and perh. directly formed from it in senses 1 and 2.]

†**1.** *trans.* To cause (something) to strike or hit *upon* any surface; to throw (something) *upon* anything so as to strike it. *Obs. rare.*

1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* XII. 508 Like hayle stones from a tyled house, or as a man should pat Small stones vppon a dromslets head.

2. To hit, to strike, properly with a flat or blunt implement; also, to drive or impel by so striking, as a ball with the hand. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

In later use, perh. ironical from 5.

1591 R. TURNBULL *Exp. St. James* 196 Thus was the pryde of Goliah resisted, when..David..with his sling stone patted him on the pate. *a* 1604 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 166 One takes a sticke, and pats the Irish man on the pate, another..pricks him behinde with a pinne. *a* 1825 *Jew's Daughter* I. in Child *Ballads* v. (1888) 251/1 And all the boys and girls to-day Do play at pat the ball. *Ibid.* ii, They patted it into the Jew's garden. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-bk.*, *Pat on the poll*, phr., to kill by a blow such as would dislocate the neck.

3. *intr.* To tap or beat lightly (*upon* any surface).

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XII. i. 358 To heare the showers of raine to pat drop by drop, and rattle over his head upon the leaves. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 63 It is Childrens sport, to proue whether they can rub vpon their Brest with one hand, and pat vpon their Fore-head with another. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Print.* 447 Patting upon the Face of the Letter where it Hangs, with the Balls of the Fingers. 1861 G. F. BERKELEY *Sportsm W. Prairies* xxi. 349 Asked them who could 'pat' as an accompaniment to a dance and song. 1902 J. S. PHILLIMORE *Poems, Rain at Naples*, On dusty road and tree Drops, kicking up the faint smells where they pat.

4. *trans.* To strike (something) more or less gently with a flat surface, so as to flatten or smooth; to flatten down by such action.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* xii. (1664) 127 The Hyacinth . patted down to the Earth with suddain drops of Rain. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 67 Cover the loose ground about the tree, and pat it smooth with the back of your spade. 1801 in *Southey's Thalaba* III. Notes, Wks. 1838 IV. 111 After they have kneaded the cake..they pat it a little. 1901 H. MCHUGH *John Henry* 48 Clara Jane..patted her hat-pins and grabbed her gloves.

b. *Brickmaking.* To remove the rough edge of (green bricks) with a stamper.

1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

5. *esp.* To strike or clap gently with the inner surface of the fingers, esp. as an expression of approbation, encouragement, soothing, or sympathy; hence *fig.* to express such feeling to (any one), esp. in *to pat on the back.*

[1668 DRYDEN *Even. Love* II. 1, We love to get our mistresses ..and let them go a little way; and .. to pat them back again.] 1714 BYROM *Phœbe* v. in *Spect.* No. 603 Phœbe..to my dog said, Come hither, poor Fellow, and patted his Head. 1791 R. CUMBERLAND *Observer* No. 143 V. 198 'Brava!' quoth he, patting the neck of his mule. 1813 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Patron.* xiii, The child patted Caroline's cheek, played with her hair. 1821 *Examiner* 770/1 Thus is the already inflated faction patted up against the irritated majority. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 3. 363 She [Elizabeth] patted handsome young squires on the neck when they knelt to kiss her hand. 1884 *Chr. Commw.* 14 Feb. 424/3 We..pat every man on the back who has the courage of his convictions.

6. *intr.* To tap or strike lightly so as to produce a characteristic sound; *esp.* to walk or run with a light step emitting such sound. Cf. PAD *v.*[1] 2. Also reduplicated, *pat-pat.*

1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 135 A humming of mixed voices, and patting feet was heard. 1767 E. JERNINGHAM *Alisia* ix, She fondly cried—Oh that is he! While patted fast her heart. 1821 BLOOMFIELD *Rural T., Fakenham Ghost* vi, A short quick step she hears Come patting close behind. 1803 MARY CHARLTON *Wife & Mistress* IV. 91 It makes a body shiver to hear you pat-patting in those tiny slippers. 1889 *Spectator* 2 Nov., A small, white dog pats along..we can hear the beat of the four light paws upon the country-road.

b. *trans.* To beat with light-sounding steps.

1798 LANDOR *Gebir* VII. 205 When ye heard My feet in childhood pat the palace-floor.

7. The vb. stem used advb. or as an interj.

1681 OTWAY *Soldiers Fort.* v. i, What's that upon the Stairs? . Hist, hark, pat, pat, pat. 1821 BLOOMFIELD *Rural T., Fakenham Ghost* xiii, Still on, pat, pat, the Goblin went, As it had done before. *a* 1849 HOLMES *Spectre Pig* xxii, Little mincing feet were heard Pat, pat along the floor.

Hence **Pa'tting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1611 COTGR., *Marchis*, ..a path beaten out by often patting, or treading. 1726–31 WALDRON *Descr. Isle Man* (1865) 65 Smiles, pattings on the cheek, and all the marks of a most sincere and tender passion. 1727 GAY *Fables* I. xiii. 22 He stands, To feel the praise of patting hands. 1885 L. MALET *Col. Enderby's Wife* (ed. 3) II. iii. vi. 44 She .. slowly settled her mantle into its place, with sundry dainty pattings and smoothings.

†**Pat,** *v.*[2] *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. PAT *adv.*] *trans.* To bring out 'pat'.

1575 R. B. *Appius & Virg.* B j b, *Mansipulus.* By the gods how vngraciously the vicksen she chatteth. *Mansipula.* And he euen as knauishly my answer he patteth.

Pat (pæt), *adv.* and *a.* Also 6 **patte**, 7 **patt.** [app. closely related to PAT *sb.*[1], *v.*[1]: perh. immediately from the vb. stem, as in the expressions *to fall crash, come pop, go bang*, etc. A frequent early use was to *hit pat*, as if to hit with a pat, i. e. with a flat blow; hence with *fall, lie, come*, etc.

The predicative use (sense 2) was in origin adverbial; cf. *to lie pat, come pat, be pat*; but after *be* it had the same function as an adj. in the predicate; hence the transition to the attrib. or adj. use (sense 3), at first after a sb. was easy.]

1. *adv.* In a way that hits, and does not miss its object or aim; in a manner that fits or agrees to a nicety with the purpose or occasion; so as exactly to suit the purpose; appositely, aptly; in the very nick of time, opportunely; so as to be ready for any occasion, readily, promptly.

1578 WHETSTONE *1st Pt Promos & Cass.* IV. vi. I chaunst to light on one, Hyt me as pat as a pudding Pope Ione. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 296 When I heard my Physition so pat to hit my disease. 1592 *Confl. Conscience* II. iii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VI 62, I will pay them home pat. 1589 NASHE *Almond for Parrat* 6 b, Haue not I hit your meaning patte in this comparison? 1592 GREENE *Art Conny Catch.* III. Wks. (Grosart) X 151 Seeing things fadge so pat to his purpose. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 52 If they will hit the nayle on the head pat. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iii. 74 Now I might do it pat, now he is praying. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. xxi. (1840) 218 An unhappy nation whose heads lie pat for every one's hands to hit. 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 176 Camden..seems .. to have lighted pat upon the place. 1665–6 PEPYS *Diary* 20 Feb., I came just pat to be a godfather. 1733 SWIFT *On Poetry* 61 And here a simile comes pat in. 1882 MRS. RIDDELL *Pr. Wales's Garden-Party* 259 He .. had the whole story pat enough.

2. *predicatively*: as *adv.* or *adj.* (as in 1 or 3).

1638 WILKINS *New World* v. (1707) 41 Whose Words are more pat to the purpose. 1656 SANDERSON *Serm* (1689) 80 A passage . very pat to his purpose. 1710 in Hearne *Collect.* 7 Mar. (O. H. S.) II. 355 A Mitre may be pat to his Mind. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 124 To tell a rather broad story out of Joe Miller, that was pat to the purpose. 1903 *Sat. Rev.* 17 Oct. 482 He has pat .. the denunciations of sacerdotalism with which the same deputed ones will attack the Church of England.

3. *attrib.* or as *adj.* That comes or lies exactly to the purpose; exactly suitable or to the purpose, apposite, apt; ready or suitable for the occasion, opportune. (Said esp. of things spoken.)

1646 J. HALL *Poems, To young Authour*, With phansies queint and gay expressions pat. 1648 'MERCURIUS PRAGMATICUS' *Plea for King* 3 Having a pat occasion offered them. *a* 1677 BARROW *Wks.* (1687) I. Serm. xiv. 195 Sometimes it [facetiousness] lieth in pat allusion to a known story. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 47 Concerning .. these Winds, perhaps some others may give patter Guesses than my self. 1788 COWPER *Pity for Africans* 18 A story so pat you may think it is coined. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* III. ii, Backing his opinion with a score of pat sentences from Greek and Roman authorities.

b. *Pat hand* (in the game of Poker): see quot.

1889 FARMER *Americanisms*, *Pat Hand* (in poker), an original hand not likely to be improved by drawing, such as full, straight, flush, or pairs. 1903 *Architect* 24 Apr., Suppl. 28/2 Anybody's liable to play a pat hand too strong.

Pat, obs. f. PATE; var. PATTE; dial. f. POT; obs. or dial. pa. t. of PUT.

Pat-a-cake. The first words of a nursery rime, said or chanted to accompany the action of patting or gently clapping together the child's hands; hence, the game which the nurse plays with the child in doing this.

A usual form of the rime is: 'Pat a cake, pat a cake, baker's man! Bake me a cake as fast as you can, Shape it and prick it, and mark it with [B], And put it in the oven for [Baby] and me!'

1897 LD. TENNYSON *Life Tennyson* I. xviii. 371 [He] would play pat-a-cake with them.

Hence **Pat-a-cake** *v.*, *nonce-wd.*, to superintend or direct any one's action as the nurse does the baby's hands in this game.

1874 MRS. WHITNEY *We Girls* ii. 42, I can be contrary. I don't like to be pat-a-caked.

‖ **Pata'che.** Forms: (6 **pataxo**, 6–8 **patacho**), 7–8 **patach, petach, pattache**, 6– **patache.** [F. *patache* (pata·ʃ), or Sp. *patache* (pāta·tʃe), in Pg. *patacho*, †*patuxo*, It. *palacchia, patascia, patassio*, Du. and Ger. *patas*; of uncertain origin.]

†**1.** A small ship used for communication between the vessels of a fleet; an advice-boat. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1589 GREENE *Span. Masq.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 274 Hee had in his Fleete, of Gallions, Hulkes, Pataches, Zabres, Galeasses, and Gallies 130. 1596 in *Cecil Papers* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) VI. 61 By the help of two patachoes which they had with them, they took a small English bark. *Ibid.* 62 Patacheoes. 1598 W. PHILLIP *Linschoten* 192/2 Other smal ships Pataxos, y' came to serue as messengers from place to place. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* III. vii. (1821) 551 There was a Spanish patach landed the night before. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No 98/3 A Genouese Petach is arrived here with Oyls. 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 729/2, 6 *Patache's* or Yachts. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. iii. 20 A Patache of twenty guns. 1887 R. WILFORD *Hist. Newcastle* III. 321 The St. Peter, a Spanish patache,..entered the harbour of the Tyne.

2. *transf.* A small kind of public conveyance used in France.

1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 20 Little country carriages . called pataches (which in general are nothing more than a cart covered with leather, like a cabriolet).

†**Patacoo'n.** *Obs.* Also 6 **patachine**, 7 **patagon**, 7 **pattacoone**, **-ooon.** [a. Sp. *patacon*, in It. *pataccone*, also *patacchina*, a. Pg. *patacão*, augment. of *pataca* piece of eight, dollar.] A Portuguese and Spanish silver coin, worth, in the 17th c., about 4*s.* 8*d.* English.

1584 in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1811) II. 411 There is also a sort of silver money, which they call Patachines and is worth 6 Tangas. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 31 Unless souldiers would be contented to take cloves and peppercorns for patacoons and pistolls. 1665 G. TURNBULL *Diary* (S. H. S.) 315 We hired two wagons for 10 patagons. 1679 OATES *Narr. Popish Plot* 5 The Letter..was carried by a special messenger, for which he had 10 Pattacoones. 1749 *Wealth Gt. Britain* 30 The Dutch oblige themselves to pay..800,000 patacoons.

‖ **Patagium** (pætādʒəi·ĕm). *Zool.* Pl. **-ia.** [med.L., from ancient L. *patagium* a gold edging or border on a Roman lady's tunic = Gr. παταγιον.]

a. A fold of skin or membrane extending along the side of the body of certain flying mammals and reptiles, capable of expansion so as to act as a parachute; the wing-membrane of a bat or similar animal. **b.** *Ornith.* The fold or integument occupying the angle between the upper arm and the forearm of birds. **c.** *Entom.* The name for each of a pair of processes or appendages on the pronotum and thorax of certain Lepidoptera.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 368 *Patagia*...Two corneous scales observable in Lepidoptera, fixed on each side of the trunk, just behind the head, and covered with a long tuft of hair. *Ibid.* IV. 381 The patagia or tippets that adorn their evanescent thorax. 1872 NICHOLSON *Paleont.* 374 An expanded flying membrane or 'patagium'. 1899 *Cambridge Nat. Hist.* VI. 311 The patagia..are of some interest in connection with the question of wing-like appendages on the prothorax of Palaeozoic insects, and they have been considered by some writers to be the equivalents of true wings. *Ibid.* 312 These appendages are frequently erroneously called patagia, but have also been called scapulae, pterygodes, parapteria, and shoulder-tufts, or shoulder-lappets.

Hence **Patagial** (pătē·dʒiăl) *a.*, of, pertaining to, or connected with a patagium; **Pata'giate** *a.*, formed into or furnished with a patagium.

1887 *Science* 5 Aug. 71/1 Dorsal View of the Patagial Muscles of a Woodpecker. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 607 Garrod devoted much labour to the elucidation of these patagial muscles. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Patagiate.

†**Pa'tagon.** *Obs.* [a Sp. *patagon* large clumsy foot.] A member of a tribe of South American Indians, whence Patagonia received its name.

1579 in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1812) IV. 257. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii III *Law* 211 A Pagan (a proud Infidell, A Patagon, that tasted nought so well As Israel's blood). 1698 FROGER *Voy.* 75 The famous Patagons whom some Authors avouch to be eight or ten feet high..: However .. the tallest among them was not above six Foot high. 1773 JOHNSON *Hebrides, Ostig in Sky*, If we have not searched the Magellanick regions, let us however forbear to people them with Patagons. [1871 G. C. MUSTERS *At Home w. Patagonians* 162 Hide overshoes are worn besides, and the footprints thus made are really large enough to convey the idea of giants' feet, and partly explain the term 'Patagon', or large feet, applied to these Indians by the Spanish discoverers.]

Patagon, obs. form of PATACOON.

Patagonian (pætăgōu·niăn), *a.* and *sb.* [See PATAGON and -AN.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Patagonia or its inhabitants (see B); hence, formerly, †Gigantic, huge, immense.

1767 *Jrnl. Byron's Voy. rd World* 24 + 5 The Patagonian system of education is quite gymnastic. 1786 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Farew. Odes R. Acad.* viii. 26 This year, of picture, Master West is quite a Patagonian maker. 1818 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* II. 101 Seeing a number of ants carrying off a Patagonian centipede. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xvii. 202 Their numbers were not as great, nor their size as Patagonian as some of us had been disposed to fancy.

B. *sb.* A South American Indian of a race inhabiting southern Patagonia, said to be the tallest known people (their stature, however, being much exaggerated by 17th and 18th c. travellers and romancers); hence, *fig.* † a giant, a gigantic specimen.

1767 *Jrnl. Byron's Voy. rd. World* 24+15 A petty Patagonian, not seven and a half feet high. 1786 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Jrn. to Boswell* 63 Two huge Patagonian pockets.. Which Patagonians. Would fairly both his Dictionaries hold. 1871 G. C. MUSTERS (*title*) At Home with the Patagonians.

Patail, obs. form of PATEL.

Patamar(e, Patan(d: see PATTAMAR, PATTEN.

‖ **Patana** (pattāna). Also *erron.* **patena, -ina.** [Sinhalese *patana*, f. Skr. *pat* to descend, fall.] A glade in the jungle-covered mountainous districts of Ceylon, usually with sloping sides.

1854 BAKER *Rifle & Hound in Ceylon* viii. 218 Instead of taking across the patinas (plains), she [the elk] doubled back to an immense pathless jungle. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* I. 24 These verdant openings to which the natives have given the name of patenas generally occur about the middle elevation of the hills. 1880 MRS. E. H. EDWARDS *Tessari* in *Macm. Mag.* No. 253. 79 In a small store standing alone on the patina.

Patant, obs. f. PATENT. **Patararo, -r(r)ero,** obs. var. PEDRERO, a small gun.

Patarin, -ene (pætarin, -rīn), *sb.* and *a.* Also 9 **Paterin(e.** [ad. med.L. pl. *Patarini, Patarēni*, F. *Patarin, Paterin* (13th c. in Littré), commonly understood to be derived from *Pattaria*, name of a low quarter of Milan (see Du Cange s. v. *Paterini*), or to be identical with It. *pat(t)arino* 'a Porter or day-labourer, a base mecanicall fellow' (Florio 1611), which had prob. the same origin.]

A. *sb.* A name which began to be applied at Milan in the middle of the 11th century to the deacon Arialdi and his followers who opposed the marriage of priests; also applied in the 12th c. and later to the Albigenses, Cathari, and others; and generally employed as a term of opprobrium, identified with Manichæan, etc.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Albigenses*, They were also known by various other names; as Arnoldists, Cathari, Patarins, Publicans, Passagers, etc. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* VI. iii. III. 63 The Lombard Clergy affected to treat their adversaries as Paterines or Manicheans. 1855 *Ibid.* IX. viii IV. 189 In the twelfth century Manicheism is rampant. Everywhere are Puritans, Paterines, Populars. 1867 H. C. LEA *Sacerdot. Celibacy* 221 The meetings of Landolfo and Arialdo [at Milan 1044] were held in a spot called Pataria, whence they soon became known as Paterins—a term which for centuries continued to be of fearful import as synonymous with Manicheans.

B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Patarins.

Hence **Pa'tarinism,** the doctrine of the Patarins.

1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* VI. iii. III. 84 The lowest rabble, infected with Paterinism, .. furtively placed female ornaments in the chambers of priests.

† **Pata'rt.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *patart, patard*, med.L. *patardus, patarus* (Du Cange).] A former coin of Flanders, Picardy, etc.: see quots.

1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Low C.* III. 85 b, A Proclamation made, that no Butcher shoulde sell a pounde of the best Beefe aboue a patart. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Patart*, a Low countrey coyn worth a *Sol tournois*, or the Stiver. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Patart*, a Dutch coin, five whereof amount to six pence. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Coins*, Flemish Coins .those of copper, patards. *Ibid.*, Patard or penny.

‖ **Patas** (patā·). [F. *patas*, from a dialect of Senegal.] The red monkey (*Cercopithecus patas*) of West Africa.

1745 *New Collect. Voy.* (Astley) II. 68 The Sieur Brue, on his anchoring at Tuabo [in 1698], found a new kind of monkeys, of so lively a red, that they seemed painted..The Negros call them Patas. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. VII. i. 505. 1790 BEWICK *Quadrupeds* (1824) 406 The Patas, or Red Monkey, .. inhabits the same country [Guinea, Congo, &c.]. 1893 *Royal Nat. Hist.* (Lydekker) I. 98 The West-African patas, or red monkey, from Senegambia.

Patata, obs. f. BATATA, POTATO.

Patavinity (pætăvĭnĭti). [ad. L. *patavinitās*, f. *Patavin-us* of or pertaining to *Patavium*, now Padua, the birth-place of the Roman historian Livy.] The dialectal characteristics of Patavium or Padua, as shown in Livy's writings; hence *gen.* Provincialism in style; also an instance of this, a provincial word or usage. (Cf. PADUANISM.)

1607 R. C[AREW] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* P iij b, Find Solœcismes in Tullie, and I know not what Patauinitie in Livie. 1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr* (ed. 2) s. v., Livy was censured by Asinius for Patavinity in his writings, by which was meant that he had too much used the phrases or affectations of Padua, and neglected those of Rome. 1745 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 54 None of the critics could make out what Livy's Patavinity is. *a* 1814 J. RAMSAY *Scot. & Scotsmen in 18th C.* (1888) II. xvi. 544 If a few Patavinities in phraseology or pronunciation .. escaped them. 1830 MACKINTOSH *Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 140 Such critics as those who exulted over the Patavinity of the Roman historian.

Pataxo, Patayn, obs. ff. PATACHE, PATTEN.

Pat-ball (pæ·tbōl). [f. PAT *v.*[1] + BALL *sb.*[1]] The game of rounders.

1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* vii. (1783) I. 96, I might go home, and play at pat-ball with my sister. 1891 F. W. NEWMAN *Cdl. Newman* 3 We had cricket and rounders,.. patball and trapball,..and multiform games of marbles. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 May 3/1 Facetious Undergrad (at tennis, to his partner): Our opponent isn't much good at pat-ball, I take it.

Patch (pætʃ), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4 **pacche,** 4-6 **patche,** 5 **pahche, pacch,** 5-6 **pache, pachch(e,** 6- **patch.** [ME. *pacche, patche*, of unascertained origin. If native, its OE. form would be **pæcce.*

Some have conjectured an earlier **platche*, with subsequent loss of *l*, comparing mod.Sc. PLATCH, q. v., but for this there is no evidence. Ger. dial. *patsche* puddle, mire, 'mess', also instrument of striking, hand, *patschen* to splash, dabble, dash, clap, tap, suits the form but not the sense.]

1. A piece of cloth, leather, wood, metal, or other material put or fastened on to mend a hole or rent in something, or to strengthen a weak place.

1382 WYCLIF *Mark* ii. 21 No man seweth a pacche [1388 patche] of rude..clothe to an old clothe. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 17172 A garnement..Wych she werede vp-on hyr bak: Gret noumbre ther-on I tolde Off cloutys and off pachchys olde. 1481 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 320 A brasen krocke of ij galons and more, a pache clowted in the brem wt luten. 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. ii. 32 As patches set vpon a little breach, Discredite more..Then did the fault before it was so patch'd. 1675 HOBBES *Odyssey* (1677) 294 A foul coat full of patches. 1787 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 152 The hole and the patch should be commensurate. 1875 HELPS *Ess., Pract. Wisd.* 6 To prefer a good open visible rent to a time-serving patch. 1898 *Sun* 23 Mar. 4/1 The 'patch' included in the 'ordinary [bicycle] outfit' is by no means large enough for an ordinary burst.

b. A piece of court-plaster or the like put over a wound or scar.

1591 LODGE *Catharos* (Hunter. Cl.) 6 Better to weare patches on my cloake, than to beare the patch on my head. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, v. i. 93 Patches will I get vnto these cudgeld scarres. 1875 HAZLITT *Dodsley's Plays* XI. 140 *note*, Feesimple alludes also to the patch on the face of Tearchaps.

c. A pad or piece of cloth worn to protect an injured eye.

1598 CHAPMAN *Blind Beggar* Wks. 1873 I. 10 Though he.. want an eye, Wearing a veluet patch upon the same. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3847/4 [He] had a Patch on his right Eye. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr., Fire & Ale* IX, Over the horse's left eye was a patch, To keep it from burning the manger. *a* 1901 BESANT *Five Years' Tryst*, etc. (1902) 221 You can change your face,. put a patch over one eye.

d. A piece of cloth sewn upon a garment as an ornament, badge, etc.

1898 *Daily News* 22 Oct. 6/3 Spots, such as black silk on scarlet velvet, black or coffee-brown on blue, pale blue on green.. These 'patches' are now the very height of the fashion. 1900 *Ibid.* 22 Aug. 5/1 One juvenile wearer of the 'patch', belonging to H.M.S. Aurora, was in the thick of the fire carrying messages to and fro.

e. *Not a patch on* (*colloq.*), in no way comparable to, nowhere near.

1860 READE *Cloister & H.* xxxvii, He is not a patch on you for looks. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* xii. 85 A fine handsome-looking young man,..but not a patch upon his father. 1880 *Sat. Rev.* 18 Dec. 779 The adventures with savages .and so on, are, to speak familiarly, not a patch upon the adventures which Captain Mayne Reid would have made out of the same materials. 1889 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Feb. 10/1 We have some strange weather in England..but it is doubtful whether we are a patch upon Australia. On December 6 the thermometer in many places there fell over 40 deg. within six hours.

2. A small piece of black silk or court-plaster, often of fanciful shape, worn on the face either to hide a fault, or, more usually, to show off the complexion by contrast. (Fashionable, esp. among women, in 17th and 18th centuries; cf. PATCH-BOX.)

1592 LYLY *Midas* III. ii, *Licio.* Take Masticke else. *Pet.* Mastick's a patch. Masticke does many a foole's face catch. 1601 ? MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* v. 220 Blacke patches are worne, Some for pride, some to stay the Rhewme, and Some to hide the scab. 1611 COTGR., *Moucheron*, .the little blacke patch thats glued by Masticke, etc., on the faces of many. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Elder Bro.* III. v, Your black patches you wear variously, Some cut like stars, some in half moons, some lozenges. *c* 1706 PRIOR *Phillis's Age* 6 Her patches, paint, and jewels on. 1715 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Town Ecl., Saturday* 49 Hours, pass'd in deep debate, How curls should fall, or where a patch to place. 1876 PLANCHÉ *Cycl. Costume* I. 388. 1897 RHOSCOMYL *White Rose Arno* 23 The patch that lent piquancy to the cheek of beauty.

3. A portion of any surface markedly different in appearance or character from what is around it; a large or irregular spot.

1573 TUSSER *Hush.* (1878) 118 Reward not thy sheepe (when ye take off his cote) With twitchis and patches, as brode as a grote. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3745/4 A Patch near the Flank on the near Side [on a horse]. 1810 *Edin. Rev.* XVII. 196 Those detached and unmeaning patches of different colours, which compose what opticians call an *anamorphosis*. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* II. i. (1875) 50 The sky will not come right..it is all spots and patches. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 818 The Surf-Duck..with a white patch on the crown and another on the nape.

b. A small piece or area of undefined shape, of ground, or of anything lying or growing on it.

1577 HARRISON *England* II. iv. (1877) I. 98 In..Buckinghamshire .there is a piece of Hartfordshire .. this patch is not above three miles in length, and two in breadth. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. iv. 18 We go to gain a little patch of ground That hath in it no profit but the name. 1684 *Contempt. St. Man* II. iii. (1699) 154 Why doth he content himself with some patch of the Earth, when he may be Lord of the whole Heavens? 1742 SHENSTONE *Schoolmistress* v, A patch so green, On which the tribe their gambols do display. 1807 WORDSW. *Wh. Doe Ryl.* IV. 66 Like a patch of April snow. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. XXVI. IV. 35 Patches of cultivable soil. 1894 HOWELLS *Traw. fr. Altruria* 103 The chief crop was hay, with here and there a patch of potatoes or beans.

c. An area of floating pieces of ice, joining and overlapping one another, of more or less circular or polygonal form.

1817 SCORESBY *Nat. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 531/1 If it assume a circular or polygonal form, the name of patch is applied. 1820 *Ibid.* II. 1324 A *patch* is a collection of drift or bay-ice of a circular or polygonal form. In point of magnitude, a pack corresponds with a field, and a patch with a floe. 1890 *Natural Phenomena* 106 If the field [of ice] is broken up into a number of pieces, none of which are more than forty or fifty yards across, the whole is called a *pack*; if the pieces are broad they are called a *patch*; and when long and narrow a *stream*.

d. *Anat.* and *Path.* A small well-defined area of the skin, etc. distinct in colour or appearance.

Peyer's, Peyerian patches, the agminate glands in the small intestine.

1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 153 In other cases, there are many circular gangrenous patches, on the surface of the intestines. 1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 132 As the patch expands, the centre of it gradually assumes the natural colour of the skin. 1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 839/1 Each Peyerian patch consists of but a single layer of gland-vesicles. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 226 It undergoes a process of division whereby it is converted into the embryonic patch or cicatricula. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 296 A patch of softening was found in each hemisphere.

4. A piece of cloth sewed together with others of varying shape, size, and colour to form patch-work or to adorn a garment.

a 1529 SKELTON *Bowge of Courte* 358 His cote was checked with patches redde and blewe. 1560 DAUNTR *Sleidane's Comm.* 424 The other two had as it were sowed together certen fragmentes and patches. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm., Pot-poet* (Arb.) 45 His Verses are like his clothes, miserable Cento's and patches. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. XIX (1695) 400 A pie-bald Livery of coarse Patches and borrowed Shreds.

5. A small scrap, piece, or remnant of anything.

a 1529 SKELTON *Replyc.* 3 A lytell ragge of rethorike..A pece or a patche of philosophy. 1579 FULKE *Heskins's Parl.* 81 They reade but patches out of other mens notes. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 102 A King of shreds and patches. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 9 And fills up the time with ..some..patch of poetry. 1782 MME. D'ARBLAY *Lett., to Mrs. Thrale* Apr., This letter is written by scraps and patches. 1835 ARNOLD *Let.* in Stanley *Life & Corr.* (1845) I. 415 Much of ancient history consists apparently of patches put together..without any redaction.

6. Applied to various things suggesting a patch (sense 1) in the way they are fastened, or in shape or size, or otherwise: **a.** The operculum of a periwinkle; **b.** A greased piece of cloth, leather, or other material used as the wadding for a rifle-ball; **c.** 'A projection on the top of the muzzle in some guns, doing away with the effect of dispart in laying' (Smyth *Sailor's Word bk.* 1867); **d.** *Printing*: A piece of thin paper used to fill up low places in the impression; = OVERLAY *sb.* 2; **e.** 'A small square of thick leather sometimes used in the grinding of small tools to press the work on the stone, in order to protect the fingers from abrasion' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. ix. 279 We find the mouth of its [periwinkle's] shell closed by a horny organ called the *patch*. 1835-40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 439 Something that will go down the throat like a greased patch down a smooth rifle. 1846 GREENER *Sci. Gunnery* 375 The use of patches..on the score of protecting the ball, and also cleansing the tube. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 93/2 [These] contained balls and patches, two sharp clasp-knives, a compass, flint and steel.

7. Patch-up [f. the phrase *to patch up*: see PATCH *v.*] An act of patching up, or repairing in an imperfect fashion.

1819 *Metropolis* III. 178 He is returned from a patch up abroad. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Dec. 1/3 We must avoid any speedy patch-up which would bring us to another letter of resignation twelve months hence. 1901 MISS E. HOBHOUSE *ibid.* 10 June 9/1 It is all only a miserable patch-up on a great ill.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **† patch-coat,** a patched coat; **† patch-grease:** see quot.; **patch-ice,** pieces of ice overlapping so as to form a patch (Webster 1864); **patch-leather,** leather used in patching; **patch-ornament,** an ornament resembling a patch in shape or otherwise; **patch-polled** *a.*, having a patch of colour on the head, esp. in *patch-polled coot* = PATCH-HEAD. Also PATCH-BOX, etc.

1902 *Daily Chron.* 7 Jan. 6/3 The jacket..with two *patch breast pockets with pleats. 1658 LEMNARD tr. *Charron's Wisd.* I. Pref. (1670) 111 See then how strange and monstrous a *patch-coat man is. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* I. (1668) Table Hard Wds., **Patch-grease*..is that tallow which is gotten from the boyling of Shoo-makers shreads. 1807 P. GASS *Jrnl.* 188 Each man has also a sufficient quantity of *patch-leather. 1878 JEWITT *Ceramic Art* I. ii. 27 These dots are arranged so as to form bands; and in others simply '*patch' ornaments.

Hence **Pa'tchwise** *adv.*, in the manner of a patch.

1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) II. XXXIX. 684 Statute law stuck patchwise on a body of judiciary.

Patch (pætʃ), *sb.*[2] [According to T. Wilson 1553, and Heywood 1562, orig. the name or rather nickname of Cardinal Wolsey's domestic 'fool' or jester, his real surname being *Sexton*.

Supposed by some to have been so called from his patched garb, or patched face; but perh. rather an anglicized form of It. *pazzo* fool. It seems however to have been later associated or taken as identical with PATCH *sb.*[4], as in Shakspere's 'patch'd foole'. The following quots. bear on the history of the word:

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 176 As to call one Patche or Coulson, whom we see to doe a thing foolishly, because these twoo in their tyme were notable fooles. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Epigr.* t. xliv. (1867) 106 A saiyng of Patche my lord cardinal's foole. Master Sexten, a parson of knowne wit, As he at my lord Cardinals boord did sit [etc.]. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* iv. i. 215 But man is but a patch'd foole, if he will offer to say, what me-thought I had. (See also WARTON *Hist. Poet.* (1840) III. 87; DOUCE *Illust. Shaks.* I. 258.)]

A domestic fool; a fool or foolish person generally; a clown, dolt, booby. Now only *dial.* or *colloq.* applied to an ill-natured or ill-tempered person, esp. a child. See also CROSS-PATCH.

1549 CHALONER *Erasm. on Folly* G ij, This kynde of men whom commenly ye call fooles, doltes, ideotes, and paches. 1561 PRESTON *Cambyses* E j, Hob and Lob, a ye Cuntry patches. 1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 3 M. Bridges was a verie patch and a duns, when he was in Cambridge. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* iii. ii. 9 A crew of patches, rude mechanicals. 1598 FLORIO, *Pazzo*, a foole; a patch, a madman. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* iv. i. § 19 (tr. *Gower*) But Jack the mad patch men and houses does snatch. 1830 SCOTT *Doom of Devorgoil* ii. i, Thou art a foolish patch. 1900 O'NEILL *Glens* 50 (E. D. D.) As ugly as need be, the dark little patch.

Patch (pætʃ), *v.* [f. PATCH *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To put a patch or patches on; of a thing, to serve as a patch to. *Patch up*, to mend or repair in some sort by putting patches on.

1516 [see PATCHED 1]. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 1209 With pitche she patchid her pitcher shuld not crase. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* v. 60 b, He renieth a newe vesture to patche vp an olde. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 239 Oh, that that earth, which kept the world in awe, Should patch a Wall, t'expell the winters flaw. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 236 It either makes a new web, or patches up the old one. *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* III. 77 Why patch up that tawdry gown? 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xv, Windows patched with rags and paper. 1838 F. HUME *Mme. Midas* i. Prol., It had one mast, and a small sail all torn and patched.

b. In pa. pple., said of a person in reference to his clothing, etc.

c 1500 *How Clown. lerned Patern.* 147 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 214 He was patched, torne, and all to rente. 1597-8 BP. HALL *Sat.* iv. ii. 9 Himself goes patched like some bare cottyer. 1612 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girle* D.'s Plays 1873 III. 214 Zounds I am so patcht vp, she cannot discouer me.

c. To fit (a bullet) with a patch (PATCH *sb.*[1] 6 b).

1877 C. HALLOCK *Sportsman's Gazetteer* 545 If the bullet is the right size and properly patched, the patch will not be torn in putting the cartridge into the chamber.

d. 'To overlay or bring up an impression sheet with pieces of thin paper' (Jacobi *Printers' Vocab.*).

1884 SOUTHWARD *Pract. Printing* 470 *Patching the Sheet.* 1890 JACOBI *Printing* 175 Where the type stands low it should be patched up with the very thin set-off paper.

2. To mend, repair, or make whole, in various *fig.* applications. (Usually with *up*, and implying a hasty, clumsy, imperfect, or temporary manner.)

1573-80 BARET *Alv.* P 184 To Patch, or make whole again: ..to botch: to make amends for that is done amisse. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, ii. iv. 252 When wilt thou leaue fighting ..and begin to patch vp thine old Body for Heauen? 1602 — *Twel. N.* i. v. 52 Any thing that's mended, is but patch'd: ..sin that amends, is but patcht with vertue. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 34 The Surgeon takes care to patch him up with Speed. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 40 You'll have to..patch up your quarrel.

3. To make up by joining pieces together as in patchwork; hence, to make up, put together, or frame hastily or insecurely; to botch *up*.

a 1529 SKELTON *Poems agst. Garnesche* Wks. 1843 I. 125 The nexte halter ther xall be I bequeth yt hole to the: Soche pelfry thou hast pachchyd. 1563 MAN *Musculus Commonpl.* 40 b, An aparne patched together of figge leaves. 1579 LODGE *Def. Poetry* in G. G. Smith *Eliz. Crit. Ess.* I. 84 Out of what booke patched you out Cicero's Oration? 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* i. xi. 34 The Samaritans quitted their.. Idols, and patched up a religion amongst themselves. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 23/2 Houses, which they patch'd up of Reeds and Bullrushes. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* iii. i. 146 Any formal, heartless matrimony Patched up by Court intrigues. 1879 BLACK *Macleod of D.* xxxii, To patch together a pair of homespun trousers.

4. To put on or in as a patch; to fit (a thing) into something so as to diversify it, as in patchwork. Also *fig.*; often depreciatory.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Gal.* v. 16 b, To haue newe clothe sowed or patched to an olde garmente. 1593 NASHE *Christs T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 186 It is so vgly daubed, plaistred, and patcht on. 1662 GERBIER *Princ.* 4 Things Patcht or glewed against a Wall. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia* s. v., He patched it upon me, who knew nothing of the matter. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* I. 19 The present windows have been patched into the wall in such a manner as to make it impossible to trace accurately the original state of it.

b. To join as one patch to another; to piece together.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Laugh & be fat* Wks. ii. 71/2 Thy person's odd, vnparallel'd, vnmatchd, And yet thy action's to the person patch'd. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. iv. 239 It is just possible to patch the two narratives together.

5. To mark (a surface) as patches of different colour or material do; to diversify or variegate with patches. (Chiefly in passive.)

1595 SHAKS. *John* iii. i. 47 If thou..wert grim.. Patch'd with foule Moles, and eye-offending markes. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 115 P 6 His Stable-doors are patched with Noses that belonged to Foxes of the Knight's own hunting down. 1774 PENNANT *Tour in Scot. in* 1772. 32 Grey rocks patched with moss. 1843 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlvi. (1856) 423 The slopes of the hills were heavily patched with snow. 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asph.* xxvi. 290 Yellow lamps..patching with faint light an isolated statue, or a pulpit.

b. *intr.* for *refl.* To become coloured in patches.

1896 G. L. BECKE *Pacific Tales, Hollis' Debt* (1897) 120 The red, bloated face of the skipper patched and mottled, and his breath came in quick, short gasps.

6. To adorn (a person, the face) with patches.

1674 R. NEWCOURT in *T. Flatman's Poems* 7 Which like their Misses Patch't and Painted are. 1704 STEELE *Lying Lover* iii. (1747) 46 But alas, Madam, who patch'd you today? 1768 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* iv, Their hair plastered with pomatum, their faces patched to taste. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* ii. i. (1883) 123 We now went..with faces patched, to the new church in Queen Square.

b. *intr.* for *refl.*

1702 FARQUHAR *Inconstant* ii. i, Your ladyship has patched and painted violently. 1729 LAW *Serious C.* ii. (1732) 18 She will find it as impossible to patch or paint, as to curse or swear.

7. *intr. Patch off*, to come off in patches. *rare.*

1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* vi, The plaster is patching off the..walls.

Patchable (pæ·tʃăb'l), *a. rare.* [f. PATCH *v.* + -ABLE.] That can be patched.

1849 CARLYLE *Irish Journ.* (1882) Pref. 6 Like a ragged coat; ..not patched or patchable any longer.

Patchaw, obs. variant of PADISHAH.

Pa·tch-box. [f. PATCH *sb.*[1] 2 + BOX *sb.*[2]] A box for holding patches for the face.

1674 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 859/4 Lost.. two silver powder Boxes, and a patch Box. 1712-14 POPE *Rape Lock* iv. 162 Thrice from my trembling hand the patch-box fell. 1758 H. WALPOLE *Let. to H. S. Conway* 16 June, If they send a patch-box to Lord George Sackville, it will hold all his laurels. 1876 MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard's Daus.* xi. 157 The poets of a patch box and powder period.

† **Pa·tchcock, pa·tchock.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [Known only in the passage cited; in which also the reading is uncertain. The first element is app. PATCH *sb.*[1] (or ?[2]); the second may be COCK, or the dim. suffix -OCK. See note below.]

A term used by Spenser of the degenerate English in Ireland, either in reference to their character and habits, their mongrel breed, or their costume: ?a base or mean fellow, ?a ragamuffin.

1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* (Wks. Grosart IX. 104; Globe 636/2), The rest which dwell aboue in Connagh(t) and Munster,.. and some in Leinster and Vlster, ar degenerate and growen to be as very Patchcockes [*v. r.* Patchock(e)s] as the wild Irishe.

[The Lambeth MS. 510, which was the copy submitted to the Abp. of Canterbury for licence, dated by Spenser and initialled E. S., from which Grosart prints his text, reads, ff. 39, *Pa'chcockes*; but three other MSS., B. M. Add. 22022 (printed in the Globe text), Harl. 7388, Camb. Dd. 10. 60 have *Patchockes, -ocks.* Camb. Dd. 14. 28 has *Rakehells.* If the word was *patchockes*, it was perhaps the same as Shakspere's 'very PAIOCKE', if this is read *pajocke.* Cf. same play iii. iv. 102 'a King of shreds and patches'.]

Patched (pætʃt, pæ·tʃed), *ppl. a.* [f. PATCH *v.* + -ED[1].] In senses corresponding to those of the verb: Mended with patches; made up of pieces as in patchwork; mended, made up, or put together hastily, clumsily, or insecurely. Also *patched-up.*

1516 in *Myrr. our Ladye* (1873) p. l, In dede for very voluntary pouerte she had broken patchyd sleuys. *a* 1591 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 405 Mahomet's religion is a patched religion, mixed partly with Judaism, partly with Gentilism, partly with Papism, partly with Christianism. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 42 With it..the patchedest leather pilche *laboratho* may dine like a Spanish Duke. 1764 *Mem. G. Psalmanazar* 152 When he .. heard my patched up story. 1798 *Anecd. W. Pitt* III. xxxix. 38 Let us have peace,.. but let it be honourable, let it be secure. A patched up peace will not do. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxvi, The patched woolen trousers.

b. Adorned or marked with patches.

1667 PEPYS *Diary* 1 May, Peggy Pen .. with only her husband's pretty sister with her..both patched and very fine, and in much the finest coach in the park. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* ix, A painted, patched, fucused, periwigged, bolstered, ..Lamia!

† c. *Patched work* = PATCHWORK. *Obs.*

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 51 Such Bitts and Scraps of patcht Work-Citations.

Hence † **Pa·tchedly** *adv.*, in manner of a patch.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Gal.* v. 16 b, Nor can he beare with to haue .. olde clothe be patchedlye sowed into a newe.

Patcher (pæ·tʃəɹ). [f. PATCH *v.* + -ER[1].] One who patches: see the verb. Also *patcher-up.*

1528 TINDALE *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) I. 135 He is no patcher; he cannot build on another man's foundation. 1552 HULOET, Bodger, botcher, mender, or patcher of olde garmentes. 1611 COTGR., *Renoueur de vieilles causes*, .. a peecer or patcher vp of ruinous causes. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. (1737) 214 Patchers, Clowters, and Botchers of old trumpery Stuff. 1841 EMERSON *Misc., Conservative* (1884) 259 A timid cobbler and patcher. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 295 A mender of old shoes, or patcher up of clothes.

Patchery[1] (pæ·tʃəɹi). [f. PATCH *sb.*[1] or *v.* + -ERY.] The action of patching or mending clumsily or hastily; anything made up of pieces or fragments put together; a patchwork (usually *fig.*).

1579 FULKE *Heskins's Parl.* 239 The Greeke Article is so placed, as it can abide no such patcherie. 1623 R. BERNARD *Looke beyond Luther* Ep. Ded. 2 A new vpstart Religion, a patcherie of Iudaisme, Paganisme and Heresie. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. ii. xxiii. (1852) 467 Vile human inventions..and patcheries stickt into the service of the Lord. 1834 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) III. 31 Designating such performances as jargon and patchery. 1880 SWINBURNE *Stud. Shaks.* (ed. 2) App. 232 A thin sample of poetic patchery cobbled up and stitched together.

† **Pa·tchery**[2]. *Obs.* [f. PATCH *sb.*[2] + -ERY.] The conduct of a 'patch'; roguery, knavery.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* ii. (Arb.) 64 From the fathers sermons shal such fond patcherye flicker? *Ibid., Conceits* (Arb.) 140 Cleaue toe the sound *Castè*, flee from thee patcherye *Cautè*. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* v. i. 99 You beare him cogge, See him dissemble, Know his grosse patchery.

¶ In the following the sense is uncertain.

1553 *Respublica* (Brandl) v. ix. 79 Tis a bagg of Rye in dede: vsiree, periurce, pitcheree, patcherie, pilferie, briberee, snatcherie, catcherie.

Pa·tch-head. A local name in Maine, U.S., for the surf-scoter (*Œdemia perspicillata*), a kind of duck, from the white patches on its head.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Patchiness (pæ·tʃinĕs). [f. PATCHY *a.* + -NESS.] Patchy quality or condition.

1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* ii. xix. § 150 (1875) 407 Irregularities of distribution..would produce that patchiness which distinguishes the heavens. 1887 R. GARNETT *Carlyle* vii. 128 Nothing seems to have struck him so much as the general patchiness of the country.

Pa·tching, *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. PATCH *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the verb PATCH, in various senses; also, the condition of being patched, or an instance of this. Also *patching-up.*

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 452 It is evyll patchynge of that is torne. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 47 An olde sacke aveth much patchyng. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 98 That patching and botching with Solder that appears upon all the Cast-lead Coverings. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* ii. A little patching up would make it comfortable enough. 1832 JAMES *H. Masterton* xxiii, The eye detected some rather anomalous patchings and darnings. 1893 *British Printer* 157 Underlay wherever possible, as the less patching there is on the cylinder the less chance is there of wrinkling.

2. The putting of patches on the face by way of adornment.

1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 78 They forbid all painting, patching, and powdering. 1765 GOLDSM. *Double Transform.* 40 Skill'd in no other arts was she, But dressing, patching, repartee. 1885 *Trans. Lanc. & Chesh. Antiq. Soc.* III. 35 The custom of patching amongst ladies.

3. The wadding for a bullet (cf. PATCH *sb.*[1] 6 b).

1887 E. EGGLESTON *Graysons* xiii. (1888) 144 Taking a bullet from his pouch, he felt in his pocket for the patching.

4. *Comb.*, as *patching-cloth, -rubber, -work*

c 1680 *Rorb. Ball.* VII. 468 The Taylor .. had patching-work for a whole season. 1896 *Godey's Mag.* (U. S.) Apr. 374/1 A circle of patching-cloth pushed through to the bottom of the tire. 1898 *Sun* 23 Mar. 4/1 Always carry in your tool-bag a fairly large piece of patching rubber.

† **Pa·tching**, *vbl. sb.*[2] *Obs.* [f. PATCH *sb.*[2] + -ING[1].] The behaviour of a 'patch'; = PATCHERY[2].

a 1550 *Image Ipocr.* in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 446 With pelinge and polchinge, With findinge and fatchinge. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 171 After catching and snatchyng, Pyllyng and pollyng, we fall..to patchyng.

† **Pa·tching**, *ppl. a.*[1] *Obs.* [f. PATCH *sb.*[2] + -ING[2].] Acting like a 'patch'; deceiving, knavish. Hence † **Pa·tchingly** *adv.*, deceitfully.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1491/2 Others .. dyd .. dissemblingly and patchingly vse some part of them. 1591 GREENE *Disc. Coosnage* Wks. (Grosart X. 33 These conycatchers, geuing to diuers vile patching shiftes, an honest and godly title. 1642 J. TRAPPE *Theol. Theet* iii. 127 Some slippery persons or patching companions. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 37, I am not without some contrivalls in my patching braines.

Patching, *ppl. a.*[2] [f. PATCH *v.* + -ING[2]] That patches or covers with patches.

1855 BROWNING *Love among Ruins* iv, The patching housleek's head of blossom winks Through the chinks.

Pa·tch-leaf. Also **putch-, putcha-leaf.** [A part-transl. of Bengālī *pacha pāt*, f. Bengālī *pāt* leaf.] = PATCHOULI.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 209 Goods from Acheen .. Patch Leaf, 1 Bahar Maunds 7 20 *Seer.* 1886 YULE & BURNELL *Anglo-Ind. Gloss* 517 Patchouli, Patch-leaf, also Putch- and Putcha-leaf.

† **Pa·tchment.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. PATCH *v.* + -MENT.] A patchwork.

a 1623 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 205 A patchment of untruthes.

Patchock: see PATCHCOCK.

Patchouli (pæ·tʃuli, pătʃū·li). Also 9 **pach-, pāch-, patschouli, patchouly, paccioli.** [a. *patchouli*, 'the vernacular name over the greater part of the Madras Presidency' (Sir G. Birdwood in *Athenæum* 22 Oct. 1898), the elements of which are referred by some to Tamil *pach, pachai-* green and *ilai* leaf: cf. the Bengālī *pacha-pāt* (*pāt* leaf), and Eng. *putcha-leaf*, or PATCH-LEAF.

The spelling *patchouli* appears to be French, and may have arisen in the French possessions on the Coromandel coast. If there is anything in the conjecture in Hatz.-Darm. that it is a phonetically-spelt adaptation of Eng. *patch-leaf*, this would necessarily carry back the name in Fr. to a period anterior to the earliest Eng. examples. But in

French dictionaries it was entered as a neologism by Littré in 1875, and was admitted by the Académie in 1878, long after it was known in English.]

1. An odoriferous plant (*Pogostemon Patchouli*, N.O *Labiatæ*), native to Silhat, Penang, and the Malay peninsula, the dried leaves of which are used for various purposes in the East; it yields an essential oil, from which the scent (see 2) is derived.

1851 Forbes in *Art Jrnl. Illustr Catal.* II. p. vii/1 The ..aromatic herbs, the lavenders and rosemarys, hyssop and peppermints, patchouli and thyme, all yielding volatile oils. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Pachouly*, an Indian herb. 1866 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 357 Patchouli, Pachupat or Patscha pat. 1872 *Ibid.* VI. 902 Volatile oil of patchouli gradually deposits a camphor.

2. A penetrating and lasting perfume prepared from this plant.

1845 Alb Smith *Scattergood Fam.* I. vii, Evening-party odours .. patchouli, white-wine vapours, and cut oranges. 1856 C. Hiring *Homœop. Dom. Phys.* p. xi, Perfumery, particularly musk, hartshorn, camphor, paccioli. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 910/1 Ill effects, such as loss of appetite and sleep, nervous attacks, etc., have been ascribed to the excessive employment of Patchouli as a perfume.

3. *attrib.*, as *patchouli camphor, oil.*

1881 Watts *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 1197 *Patchouli camphor*, $C_{15}H_{26}O$ .. forms regular hexagonal crystals. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Patchouli oil*, is a viscid oil, boils at 282°–294° F., and separates out on standing as *Patchouly camphor.*

† **Pa·tch-pa·nel**, *sb.* and *a. Obs.* [f. Patch *v.* + Panel *sb.*[1]]

A. *sb.* One who patches panels; ? a jobbing or botching carpenter: an abusive appellation.

1593 G. Harvey *Pierc's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 280 The starkest Patch pannell of them all, or the grossest hammer-drudge in a county. 1602 Dekker *Satiromastix.* Wks. 1873 I. 219 [Woman to retired Captain] Hang thee patch-pannell, I am none a thy Charing-Crosse.

B. *adj.* Fit for patching panels or putting into patchwork; of little value as material.

1605 *Wily Beguiled* Prol., Why, noble Cerberus, nothing but patch pannel stuff, old gallimawfries, and cotten candle eloquence.

Patchwork (pæ·tʃ,wɜ·k). [f. Patch *v.* or *sb.*[1] + Work *sb.*]

1. Work composed of pieces or fragments put together, esp. in a makeshift or incongruous manner; a thing patched up; a medley, jumble. Now often viewed as *fig.* from 2.

a 1692 Pottenger *Disc. Trade* (1697) A iv, It cannot be expected they should have any effect for common Good, at best, but Patch-work. 1739 *Wks. of Learned* I. 103 He that thinks the Iliad and Odysses the Patchwork of a Beggar's Rhapsodies. 1872 Geo. Eliot *Middlem.* lxxiv, This imperfectly-taught woman, whose phrases and habits were an odd patchwork. 1887 W. S. Pratt in W. Gladden *Parish Probl* 457 Latin and German hymns—clever patchwork often resembling real poetic creations.

b. Work of patching up: see Patch *v.* 2. *nonce use.*

1712 Swift *Jrnl. to Stella* 12 Dec., I should ruin myself with endeavouring to mend them, ..and I have been too much engaged in patchwork already.

2. *spec.* Work consisting of small pieces of various kinds of cloth, differing in colour and pattern, and sometimes in size and shape, sewed together by the edges, generally with ornamental effect, so as to form one article, as a counterpane, cushion, tea-cosy, etc. *Crazy patchwork*, that in which the pieces are quite irregular in shape and size: cf. Crazy 5.

1726 Swift *Gulliver* I. vi, My clothes, looked like the patch-work made by the ladies in England, only that mine were all of a colour. 1803 W. Irving *Knickerb.* III. iv, Every woman .. wore pockets fashioned with patch-work into many curious devices. 1872 G. Macdonald *Wilf. Cumb.* I. iii. 17 The bed was covered with an equally charming counterpane of silk patchwork. 1892 Mrs. Alexander *Mammon* xix. 268, I wish, Claude, you would do a little of my crazy patchwork, you work so beautifully.

b. Any surface divided into many small compartments of various shapes and kinds.

1865 E. Burritt *Walk Land's End* 243 A glorious little world of Devonshire scenery, carpeted to the rim with the picturesque patchwork of Devonshire verdure. 1880 Mrs. Parr *Adam & Eve* xii, A patchwork of fields spread out and ran down to the cliffs.

3. *Mining.* (*local*) See quot.

1897 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Mar. 177 The ironstones were formerly dug out in extensive open-air workings [in S. Wales] known as 'patchworks'.

4. *attrib.* a. Made up of miscellaneous pieces or fragments; composed of a combination of odds and ends.

1713 Gay *Guard.* No. 149 P 17 What Horace [*Ars Poet.* ll. 15–16] says of his patch-work poets: 'Purpureus late qui splendeat unus et alter, Assuitur pannus—'. 1814 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* LXXIII. 463 Those second-hand minds and patch-work intellects. 1876 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXIII. 420 The patchwork rubric of the English church.

b. Made of, or of the nature of patchwork: see 2.

1840 Hood *Kilmansegg. Dream* vi, No patchwork quilt, all seams and scars. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. xv, There was the old patch-work counterpane. 1880 Mrs Parr *Adam & Eve* i, A low chair with..a patch-work cushion.

5. *Comb.*

1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 234 Spread with clean calico and adorned with patchwork-covered pillows.

Patchy (pæ·tʃi), *a.*[1] [f. Patch *sb.*[1] + -y.] Abounding in or diversified with patches; consisting of patches or small separate areas or tracts; resembling patchwork in appearance or structure.

1798 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XVI. 185 [A crop] in many places patchy, with intervals of four or five feet without any plants at all. 1845 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VI. i. 84 The land is patchy and of different qualities. 1872 Huxley *Phys.* iii. 65 The layer appears patchy or spotted. 1882 *Gardener's Chron.* 4 Mar. 295 A stone or tile edging is certainly preferable to a patchy Box one. 1895 Kegan Paul in *Month* Aug. 458 Such a Life is often patchy and scrappy.

Hence **Pa·tchily** *adv.*, in a patchy manner.

1903 *Daily Mail* 7 Sept. 5/4 Ships.. started with some dim idea of being beautiful, have finished by becoming patchily tin.

Pa·tchy, *a.*[2] *colloq.* or *dial.* [f. Patch *sb.*[2] + -y.] Of the nature of a 'patch'; cross, ill-tempered, fractious.

1862 Trollope *Orley F.* II. iii 20 He'll be a bit patchy.. just for a while ..To morrow morning maybe he'll be just as sweet as sweet.

Pate[1] (pēt). (Also 7, 9 pat.) [In common use from *c* 1300: origin unknown.

Some have conjectured it to be a by-form of *plate*, comparing med.L. *platta* the clerical tonsure, and Du. and Ger. *platte* a shaven or bald head. But evidence is wanting.]

1. The head, the skull: more particularly applied to that part which is usually covered with hair. (In modern use, more or less ludicrous or humorous; not in serious or dignified use.)

c 1305 *Judas* 83 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 109 He smot him wip a ston behynde in pe pate Pat al pe sculle to-daschte pe brayn ful out berate. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 839 He mipte no maistre ben kald (for Crist pat defended), Ne puten no pylion on his pild pate. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Jack Hare* Min. Poems (Percy Soc.) 54 Now weseil N. unto thi jonsy pate, Unthrift and thou to-gidre be mett. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* vii. 16 His vnhappynes shall come vpon his owne l eade, and his wickednes shall fall vpon his owne pate. 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, v. i. 135 He is a Traitor, let him to the Tower, And chop away that factious pate of his. *a* 1604 Hanmer *Chron. Irel* (1809) 325 A foole .. gave him such a blow upon the pat, that the blood ran downe his eares. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* III. 969 Some curle their pates to make their lookes more faire. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* IX. 396 An Fagle taking his bald pate for a white rocke, let a shell-fish fall on it. 1810 Cock *Strains* I. 136 (E. D. D.) Wi' powdered pats; The auld blue Bonnet's laid aside, They maun ha'e Hats. 1883 *19th Cent.* Dec. 1092 The stubbles are close shaven as a monk's pate.

2. The head as the seat of the intellect; hence put for skill, cleverness, 'brains', and formerly sometimes for a person possessed of such.

1610 Shaks. *Temp* IV. i. 244 Steale by line and leuell, is an excellent passe of pate. 1614 Sylvester *Bethulia's Rescue* I. 109 The Able-most For Pate, Prowess, Purse. 1627–77 Feltham *Resolves* I. xliii. 70 To lay the plot at first, well; is matter of more pate. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw* 39 The greatest Sages of the kingdome,.. and the best pates of Spaine. 1727 Prior *Alma* III. 355 An old conceit, As ever enter'd Frenchman's pate. *c* 1730 Young *Ep. to Pope* 65 Each shallow pate, that cannot read your name, Can read your life, and will be proud to blame. 1899 E. J. Chapman *Drama Two Lives, Amph. & Ascid.* 88 Made manifest to meanest pates.

3. The skin of a calf's head.

1587 *Lond. Gaz.* No 2225/4 Prohibiting the Exportation of all sorts of Linen Rags, Glovers Clippings, Parchment Shreads, Calves Pates. 1881 *Sci. Amer.* XLIV 408 [The hide] is sold to the salters with the pates and tails on.

b. In the fur trade. The fur from a black patch on the head of a rabbit or hare.

1878 *Ure's Dict. Arts* IV. 381 At present hare wool is not sorted, but formerly it was divided into *black back, brown back, sides, pate* (useless), *cheeks* and *tail*, as in the case of rabbit wool.

Pate[2] (pēt). *north. dial.* Also 7 payte, paite, 8 pait. [Of obscure origin.

Perhaps from piec., in reference to the white top of its head, suggesting a bald pate.]

A badger. Also in *Comb.*, *pate-head.*

1628 *Vestry Bks* (Surtees) 91 Whosoever shall take any fox, or pate, or badger, in this parish and bring the heade to the church, shall have twelve pence paid by the churchwardens. 1653 *Ibid.* 104 To George Burne for a pate head, 6*d* 1718 *Finchall Church-w. Acc.* (MS.), For 3 Pait Head, 1*s.* 1788 W. Marshall *Yorksh.* II Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Pait*, a badger. 1883 T. & K. Macquoid *About Yorksh.* 126 The last pate is said to have been killed hereabouts some twenty-eight years ago.

‖ **Pâté** (pāte). Also 8 patee. [F. *pâté*:—OF. *pasté*: see Pasty *sb.*, Patty.]

1. A pie, pasty, or patty. *Pâté de foie gras*, pie or pasty of fatted goose liver, Strasburg pie.

1706 Phillips, *Petty Paters* .., a sort of small Pyes made of Ma ch-pane, and fill'd with Sweet-meats. 1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ., Le Patissier*, A chevalier de St. Louis selling *pâtés*. 1813 *Sk. Character* (ed 2) I 117, I .. sent off the woman with an oyster pâté. 1813 Moore *Post-bag* iii. 4 His pâtés superb—and his cutlets sublime! 1827 Lytton *Pelham* viii, To help myself to the *pâté de foie gras.*

2. *Fortif.* See quot. (Erroneously written *pote.*)

1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Pate*, in Fortification, is a kind of Platform like what they call an Horseshoe, generally oval, encompassed only with a Parapet... It is usually erected in Marshy Grounds to cover a Gate of a Town. 1802 James *Milit. Dict.*, *Pate*, Fr.

Paté, patee, -ée, var. Pattée (in Heraldry).

Pated (pē·téd). *a.* [f. Pate[1] + -ed[2].] Having a pate (of a specified kind).

1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 439 Grose and dull pated. *a* 1613 Overbury *A Wife*, etc. (1638) 210 Let him be found never so idle pated. 1756 Toldervy *Hist. 2 Orphans* III. 173 So jealous pated a fellow. 1834 H. Bulwer *France* II. iii. 144 The emptiest-pated of the male creatures that she meets.

Patedelion: see Pedelion.

† **Patefa·ction.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *patefactiōn-em*, n. of action from *patefacĕre* to Patefy.] The action of making open, visible, or known; a disclosing, manifestation, revelation, declaration.

1553 Bale *Vocacyon* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 364 The patefaction of Christe in the gospel. 1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 11 The like patefaction was to Peter; he 'saw heaven opened'. 1659 Pearson *Creed* I. ii. 44 God hath also made frequent patefactions of his Deity. *a* 1703 Burkitt *On N. T., Acts* xiii. 26 By way of patefaction and discovery. 1872 F. Hall *Recent Exempt. False Philol.* 27 And now for—not to shock a clergyman by profanely applying the term revelation,—the new *patefaction.*

† **Pa·tefy**, *v. Obs.* Also 6–7 -ify. [ad. L. *patefac-ĕre* to make open, to open, f. *patē-re* to be open + *facĕre* to make: cf. *liquefy*, and see -fy.] *trans.* To make open; to disclose, manifest, reveal to the eye or mind.

1533 Cranmer *Let. to Bp. of Hereford* in *Misc. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) II. 203 When the verity and truth of them shall be patified and made open unto you. 1591 R. Bruce *Serm.* (1843) 282 He hath patefied himself to us by an heavenly light. 1667 Waterhouse *Fire Lond.* 63 Thus God patefies the way to his displeasure. 1788 *Trifler* No. 25. 323 It dimoves every discruciating pain from the stomach, adjuvates digestion, and patefies obstructions.

† **Patel**[1], **-ell(e.** *Obs.* Also 5 -yl, 6 pattle. [ad. L. *patella* pan, knee-pan, F. *patelle* knee-pan.]

1. A pan, a frying-pan. b. The paten or shallow dish used with the chalice at Communion.

1481 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 97, ij friyng patyls ferr. 1546 *Confut. N. Shaxton* Eviij b, Three crosses, one wyth your thombe in your forheade, an other vpon your crowne wyth the patell of the chalice.

2. The patella or knee-pan; also *patel-bone.*

1578 Banister *Hist. Man* I 35 This Patell was ordained to couer the ioynt betwene the thighe and legge. 1598 Florio, *Rotola del ginocchio*, the whirle bone ordained to cover the ioint of the knee, the ele-bone, .. the pattle-bone.

‖ **Patel**[2] (pa·tél). *East Ind.* Also 9 patell, -eil, -ail, pattel, potail. [a. Marāthī *patil*, Hindūstānī *patel*, app. f. Marāthī *pat* 'roll or register' (Yule).] The head-man of a village in India: the title used in the Central and Western Provinces, and frequently in S. India, but not in the Gangetic Provinces.

1802 *Chron.* App. in *Ann. Reg.* 526/2 The potail or killedar of Tirnakull has been hanged. 1826 'Quiz' *Grand Bias* cr VII. 12 All his attempts could not compel The village rascally patel To get him a few fowls and rice. 1875 G. S. Forbes *Wild Life in Canara* 16 Village constables under the potails, or heads of villages. 1954 *Daily News* 4 Sept 5/2 The patel decoyed him out of his house at night, and hacked him to pieces with a hatchet.

Patelet, variant of Patlet, a ruff.

‖ **Patella** (păte·lă). [L. *patella* pan, knee-pan, dim. of *patina* pan, Paten.]

1. *Anat.* A small movable bone, flattened and convex in shape, covering the front of the knee-joint; the knee-pan or knee-cap.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Mola, Patella*, or *Rotula*, a round and broad Bone, at the joynting of the Thigh and Leg. 1706 Phillips, *Patella*,..Among Anatomists, the round, broad Bone, at the joynting of the Thigh and Leg; the Whirl-bone of the Knee. 1840 G. V. Ellis *Anat.* 622 On each side of the patella is the condyle of the femur. 1854 Owen *Skel. & Teeth* in *Cyc. Sci., Organ. Nat.* I. 252 The patella [of the lion] is well ossified. 1881 Mivart *Cat* 109 The knee-pan, or Patella, is a small bone of an elongated oval shape.

b. *transf.* In insects, the first joint of the coxa.

2. *Archæol.* A small pan or shallow vessel; the vessel so called by the Romans.

[1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxxviii. (1495) nn j/2 *Patella* is a panne as it were an open cooke.] 1851 D. Wilson *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I iii. 80 Two brass vessels which.. appear to have been Roman Patellæ. 1857 Birch *Anc. Pottery* (1858) II. 331 One is a dish, patera, or patella.

3. A natural formation of the form of a shallow pan. a. In animals: A cup-like formation; a cotyle. b. In plants: see quot.

1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2165, I have often observed on Plumb trees and Cherry trees; also on the Vine and Cherry-Laurel certain patellae or flat Husks containing worms.

4. *Zool.* A genus of Mollusca, containing the common limpet.

1753 in Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*

Patella·ceous, *a. Zool.* Allied to the limpet.

1857 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.*

Patellar (pæ·tĕlăr, păte·lăr), *a.* [f. Patella + -ar[1]. Cf. F. *patellaire* (Littré).] Of or pertaining to the patella or knee-pan.

1886 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1893 A. S. Eccles *Sciatica* 25 Some writers on sciatica have mentioned the absence of the patellar reflex as occurring in this malady. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 367 The physiological deep reflex called the 'knee-jerk' or 'patellar reflex' is sometimes exaggerated. 1899 *Ibid.* VI. 707 The patellar tendon reactions were lost.

Patellaric (pætĕlæ·rik), *a. Chem.* [f. mod. Bot. L. *Patellaria* a genus of lichens, deriv. of *patella*: see above.] In *Patellaric acid*, an acid ($C_{17}H_{20}O_{10}$) obtained by Weigelt from the lichen *Patellaria scruposa.*

1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 902 Patellaric acid .. yields with cold baryta-water a salt having a transient blue colour.

Patellate (pæ·tĕlĕt), *a.* [f. PATELL-A + -ATE[2] 2.] Furnished with, or formed into or like, a patella.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 325 *Patellate* .. when the whole joint is dilated and shaped something like a patella or platter. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 370 *Patellaria melaxantha*. Fries. Sessile, waxy, dry, patellate.

Pate·llidan. *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Patellidæ* the limpet family (f. *Patella* limpet) + -AN.] A member of the limpet family; in pl. = *Patellidæ*.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. ix. 272 Lamarck proceeds immediately from the Chitonidans to the Patellidans or Limpets. [1855 W. S. DALLAS *Zool.* in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Syst. Nat. Hist.* I. 443 The *Patellidæ*, or Limpets .. are inclosed in a conical shell.]

Patelliform (păte·lĭfōim), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *patelliformis*, f. *patella*: see above and -FORM.] Having the form of a patella; shaped like a shallow pan, knee-pan, or limpet-shell.

1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 158 Patelliform tarsi. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 352 The embryo of *Flagellaria indica* is patelliform. 1841 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 9. 263 The shell spiral, sometimes patelliform. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 80 Cups scattered or gregarious, patelliform, fleshy, pale buff.

Patelline (pæ·tĕlēin), *a. Zool.* [f. L. *Patella*, in Zool. 'limpet' + -INE[1].] Of or pertaining to the *Patellidæ* or limpets. So **Pa·tellite** [-ITE[1]], a fossil limpet; **Pa·telloid** [-OID], *Conch.*, *a.* of the form of a patella, limpet-shaped; *sb.* a patelloid shell.

1828 WEBSTER, *Patellite*, fossil remains of the patella, a shell. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. (1855) 243 Some shells have a patelloid form. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Patelline*.

‖ **Pate·llula.** [mod.L. dim. of *patella*.] A small patella; one of the sucking disks or cups on the tarsus of water-beetles (*Cent. Dict.* 1890). So **Pate·llulate** *a.*, furnished with or formed into a patellula (*ibid.*); **Pate·llule**, a sessile receptacle in some lichens (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1857).

Paten (pæ·tĕn). Forms: 4 **pateyn(e**, 4, 7–9 **patin**, 5 **payten**, 5–6 **patyn**, 5–7 **patent**, 5–8 **patten**, 5–9 **patene**, 7 9 **-ine**, 5– **paten**. [ME. *patene*, *-eyn(e*, a. OF. *patène* (1380 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *patena*, *patina* wide shallow vessel, pan, basin; cf. Gr. πατάνη a kind of flat dish. Cf. It. *pa·tena* 'any kind of dish, platter, or charger, a treene dish or wooden tray', *pa·tina* 'a dish or platter, a great charger' (Florio).]

1. The plate or shallow dish, usually circular and of silver, on which the bread is laid at the celebration of the Eucharist.

c 1300 *Havelok* 187 A wol fair cloth bringen he dede, And þer-on leyde þe messebok, þe caliz, and þe pateyn ok. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* (E. E. T. S.) 52/1444 He takþ þe chalys wyþ þe wyne, And brede of þe pateyne. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 648/8 *Hec patena*, patent. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxx. 245 Charlys leyde his right hond on the paten with goddes body, and his lift hond on the missale and said we sweren on goddes body and the holy gospels. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Commun.* Rubric, Layng the breade upon the corporas, or els in the paten, or in some other comely thyng, prepared for that purpose. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II Ad § 12. 06 The bread of the Paten, and the wine of the Chalice. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Commun.* Rubric, Here the Priest is to take the Paten into his hands 1718 HICKES & NELSON *J. Kettlewell* II. xxxii. 136 The Vessels..(being a Patten, two Chalices, a Flagon and a Bason). 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) II. xxii. 238 In full canonical attire, with the chalice and paten in his hands.

b. Used as a cover for the chalice.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 99 For to make a declaracioune, On the chalice patyn. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 385/2 Patene, or pateyne of a chalys [*v. rr.* patent, paten, payten], *patena*. 1509 *Invent.* in Hearne *Collect.* (O. H. S.) V. 366 A Gret chal s wt the patent gilt. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 259 The chalice [betokeneth] the sepulcre, the paten the stone that couered the sepulcre. 1611 COTGR., *Patine*, the Patine, or couer of a Chalice. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Paten*, .. a little flat saucer used by the Priests with the chalice at Masse. 1801 A. RANKEN *Hist. France* I. i. v. 468 Sixty chalices and fifteen patens or covers of pure gold.

2. *gen.* A shallow dish or plate. *arch.* or *Hist.*

[*c* 1340 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 203 In coquina.. a patene bone.] 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. vii. (B. M. MS.), Ydo in concaues of yre and a paten or a shelle ydo þer vnder. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pa·tin*, .. a great Platter, a Charger, a Bason to wash in. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Pati·u*, .. a sort of Vessel wherein the Priests used to bring their sodden Meat to Table. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Praise of Poverty* Wks. 1730 I. 103 A little silver patin, peculiarly dedicated to the Gods. 1865 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball.*, *Masque Q. Bersabe* 13 Fed from the gilt patens fine. 1883 SOLON *O. E. Pottr* i. 8 [Articles found in mounds] are jugs, pipkins, piggins, patens or bowls, .. all articles made for the poor.

3. A thin circular plate of metal; anything resembling or suggesting this.

(In later writers after the Shaks. quot., in which the Qq. and Fol. 1 have *pattens*, the later Folios *patterns*. Levins 1570 has both *patten* and *pattern* as = L. *prototypon*. But cf. OF. *paternne* = *lame* plate, 'un bras de bois couvert de patennes d'argent', Godef.)

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* v. i. 59 Sit Iessica, looke how the floore of heauen Is thicke inlayed with pattens of bright gold. 1870 KINGSLEY *At Last* vii. The Ipomœa Bona-nox, whose snow-white patines, as broad as the hand, open at night-fall on every hedge. 1888 *Archæol. Rev.* MAR. 72 Patins of gold on both sides of the back of his head to confine his hair.

4. *attrib.* † **paten-bred** (see BRED *sb.*); **paten-cover**, a paten forming the cover of a chalice.

1501 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* II. 73 Item..for ij patene-breddis of Iwory bane to the Gray Freris of Strivelin .. iiij*s.* 1880 *Archæol. Cantiana* XIII. 417 The silver Communion cup, of date 1693–4, has a paten-cover.

Paten, obs. form of PATENT, PATTEN

Patency (pē·tĕnsi). [f. PATENT: see -ENCY.]

1. The state or condition of being open or exposed to view; openness; manifestness, obviousness.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Patency*, a lying open, or uncovered. 1658 OSBORN *Adv. Son* Wks. (1673) 202 From this patency, his Policy was not only enervated, but rendred more destructive. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 525 The patency of error is ever a sure prelude to its extirpation. 1886 J. E. C. WELLDON *Aristotle's Rhet.* 142 The patency and notoriety of the facts.

2. The condition of being open, expanded, or unobstructed, as a passage. (In scientific use.)

1845 G. MOORE *Power of Soul* (1846) 149 The patency of his bowels. 1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 302 Unless the patency of the canal be kept up. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 700 Complete patency of the foramen ovale.

Patener (pæ·tĕnəɹ). [ad. L. *patenārius*, f. *patena* PATEN: see -ER[2].] In the mediæval Church, An acolyte who held up the empty paten during a part of High Mass.

[1439 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 232 Uni subdiacono, uni thuribulario, uni patenario.] 1853 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* IV. xii. 194 This offertory-cloth was not as now cast about the shoulders of the 'patener'..but folded round the paten itself. 1897 MICKLETHWAITE *Ornam. of Rubric* 35 The patener or third minister when he brought in the chalice and when he held up the paten.

Patent (pē·tĕnt, pæ·tĕnt), *a.* Also 5 **patant**, 5–8 **pattent**, 6 **patentt**, **paytent**, **paten**, 6–7 **patten**. [In branch I, a. F. *patent*, *-ente*, ad. L. *patēnt-em* open, lying open, pr. pple. of *patēre* to lie open, esp. in *lettres patentes* (1292 in Britton), med.L. *litteræ patentes*; in II, directly from L. (For the analogy of pronunciation, cf. *lātent*, *pārent*; (pæ·tĕnt) prevails in U. S. So in the derivatives. In official use in England, branches I and II are sometimes differentiated as (pæ·tĕnt) and (pē·tĕnt).]

I. 1. In *letters patent* (Lat. *litteræ patentes*, Fr. *lettres patentes*, whence, 15–18th c., *letters patents*; also, in 14th c., *lettre patent*: An open letter or document (see quot. 1891), usually from a sovereign or person in authority, issued for various purposes, e. g. to put on record some agreement or contract, to authorize or command something to be done, to confer some right, privilege, title, property, or office; now, especially, to grant for a statutory term to a person or persons the sole right to make, use, or sell some invention.

[1292 BRITTON i. i. § 10 Nous les maunderoms par nos lettres patentes.] 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 55 Kyng William scip in his own lettre patent [L. *litteris suis patentibus*. 1432–50 letters patent] þat he and his successoures and men of Scotlond schulde doo homage legeaunce and feaute to the kynges of Engelond. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. lxi. (1495) 898 Letters ben sealyd wyth wexe closyd and patent. 1486 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 3 Thomas Roger to whome it pleased the Kyng by his letters patentes vnder his grete seall to graunte thoffice of keper and clerk of his Shipps. 1530 PALSGR. 252/2 Patent letters, *lettres patentes*. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 153 In testimony whereof we haue caused these our letters to be made patents. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. (1787) 6 He gave license by his letters patent. 1707 CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* II. ii. 79 The King..By his Letters Patent may erect new Universities, Boroughs, Colleges, Hospitals [etc.]. *Ibid.* xiv. 189 Here [High Court of Chancery] are sealed and enrolled Letters Patents. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. vii. 65 Richard II was the first to confer the peerage by letters-patent. 1891 SCARGILL-BIRD *Guide to P. R. O.* 32 The Letters Patent were..written upon open sheets of parchment, with the Great Seal pendent at the bottom [while] the 'Litteræ Clausæ', or Letters Close, ..being of a more private nature, and addressed to one or two individuals only, were closed or folded up and sealed on the outside.

fig. *a* 1592 GREENE *Jas IV*, II. i. Wks. 108 Living by your wit as you do, shifting is your letters-patents. *a* 1625 BOYS in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xix. Introd., It is a letter patent, or open epistle for all. 1660 GAUDEN *God's Gt. Demonstr.* 56 By the Letters pattents of the holy Scriptures, whereof no man..can without sin be ignorant. 1721 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 338 What party by..virtue of any immediate testimonial from heaven are thus intitled? Where are the letters-patent? the credentials?

2. Conferred by letters patent; endowed with a patent. Of a person: Appointed by letters patent.

1597–8 *Act* 39 *Eliz.* c. 4 § 2 All .. Proctors, Procurors Patent Gatherers or Collectors for Gaoles Prisons or Hospitalles. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 4 May, In case the King do restore every man to his places that ever had been patent. 1707 CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* III. 501 Patent-Officers [of the Customs] in the Out-Ports. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* IV. ii, Lord Deloraine..held a good patent place which had been conferred on his descendants by the old chancellor. 1891 *Daily News* 23 Feb. 3/2 The three great patent houses—Her Majesty's, Drury Lane, and Covent Garden—which enjoy the proud privilege of opening their doors without seeking the permission of the Lord Chamberlain. 1897 L. EDMUNDS *Law Letters patent* 18 The subject of a patent privilege.

† b. *Joint* or *joined patent*: sharing by letters patent in some privilege or office: cf. PATENT *sb.* 1, quot. 1450. Also *fig.* *Obs.*

1552 HULOET, Ioynt patent with another, as where, II. men haue one office ioyntly, *duumuir.* *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1622) 207 So incredibly blinded..that hee could thinke such a Queene [Artaxia] would be content to be ioyned-patent with another [Erona] to haue such an husband. 1608 D. T[UVIL] *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 37 Where Prayse and Honour haue been ioyn'd patent with Exercise.

3. Of an invention: Protected or covered by letters patent; appropriated by letters patent to one or more persons for manufacture, use, or sale.

Also in the names of inventions formerly patented, for which the patent has expired, as *patent fuel* (quot. 1894); *patent inside* (or *outside*), a newspaper supplied to local publishers printed only on one side, the blank side being left to be filled with local matter; *patent leather*: see LEATHER *sb.* 1.

1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* I. ix. 124 Madder. in King Charles the First's time. was made a Patent Commodity. 1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsemen* (1809) 34 Provide yourself with a pair of patent stirrups. 1799 *Europ. Mag.* XXXVI. 179 The venders of patent or quack medicines. 1824 BYRON *Juan* XVI. XXVI, He read an article the king attacking, And a long eulogy of 'Patent Blacking'. 1852 MORFIT *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 453 Glazed or Varnished Leather. known in commerce as *patent leather*, is very largely used for dress boots and shoes. 1887 *Spectator* 24 Sept. 1283 No greater proof of credulity than the belief in patent medicines. 1894 *Patent Specification* No. 13299. 1 By patent fuel we mean ..any kind of small coals, or any mixture of various kinds thereof..moulded or compressed into blocks or briquettes of various shapes and sizes. 1900 *Daily News* 5 Nov. 7/1 Thousands of country weekly papers fill up their pages by what are known as 'patent insides'.

b. *fig.* and *transf.* To which one has a proprietary claim; also, special for its purpose; sovereign, superlative.

1797 NELSON in Nicolas *Lett.* II. 346 There is a saying in the fleet too flattering for me to omit telling—viz. 'Nelson's Patent Bridge for boarding First Rates', alluding to my passing over an enemy's 80-gun ship. 1807–8 SYD. SMITH *Plymley's Lett.* II. 80 That patent Christianity which has been for some time manufacturing at Clapham. 1819 CRABBE *T. of Hall* III. 94 He claims a right on all things to decide; A kind of patent-wisdom. 1838 DICKENS *Pickw.* XXXVIII, Put your hand into the cupboard, and bring out the patent digester [a black bottle half full of brandy].

II. 4. Open as a door, gate, or aperture, so as to allow free passage.

1563 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 240 Sall mak the house of the Armytage patent at all tymes to hir Hienes. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S) I. 16 [He] gave command how oft scho pleisit to haue entres to the castell that it sould be patent. 1584 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1848) II. 52 At the quhilk patent portis thair sall be ane daylie wache. 1639 in Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (Spald. Cl) II. 36 How muche he is obliged to respect and give a patent eir heirefter to there faider grievances. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* II. xi. § 3. 231 Throwing them [the fluids] off by the safest and most patent Outlets. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Oct. 4/2 One extremity of the tube is sealed, the other end is patent.

5. Open as to situation; not shut in; unenclosed; of unobstructed access; freely accessible. Now *rare*.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I 61 And also for the patente magnitude felethe by more efficacite the strenghte of þe moone then a see coartate. *Ibid.* 179 [Constantinople] Whiche is patente on euery syde to men saylenge from Asia and Europa, compassede alle moste with the grete see. 1566 *Acts & Constit. Scott.* To Rdr. ✠ iij, The Romanis..had thair statutis..writtin in Tabillis, and fixit in the maist publique and patent placis. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xix. (1852) 285 A circular temple, patent to the sun. 1867 CARLYLE *Reminn.* II. 137 Nith valley lay patent to the S.

6. Spreading, expanded; *spec.* † a. *Her.* Applied (in early works) to a cross having expanded extremities; = PATTÉE. *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans*, *Her.* C ij b, An oder cros. straythyr in the myddis then thenddys with opyn corneris .. hit is calde a cros patent. And ye shall say..He berith Sable a cros paty of Siluer. *Ibid.* C iv, Hit is calde a cros flurri patent for he hath his endis opyn. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. vii. 68 This is called a Crosse Patee ..because the ends are broad and patent.

b. *Bot.* Spreading, opening wide, as petals; diverging widely from the axis, as branches or leaves; = OPEN *a.* 6. *Zool.* Patulous; having a wide aperture, or a shallow cavity.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Leaf*, *Patent Leaf*, one which stands almost strait out from the stalk, or nearly at right angles with it. 1819 CRABBE *T. of Hall* IX. 288 Long were the learned words, and urged with force, Panduriform, pinnatifid, premorse, Latent, and patent, papulous and plane. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 178 Branches of cyme patent or reflexed after flowering.

7. Open to view, exposed to sight; hence, exposed to the mental view; clear, plain, evident, manifest, obvious: = OPEN *a.* 5, 12.

1508 in *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 330 Stone, with a scriptor to be paytent uppon the same. 1528 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, IV. 538 Yat ye King oure broyeris gude mynd may be maid patent to oure derrest son. 1639 N. N. tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* I. C iij, That which is patent even to our senses, cannot be proved but very hardly with the force of our reason. 1857 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* iii. 136 The geologic evidence is so complete as to be patent to all. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 39 A patent fact, as certain as anything in mathematics. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* I. v. 56 The disadvantages of the American plan are patent.

8. Open to general knowledge or use; generally accessible or available for use; public.

1566 *Acts & Constit. Scott.* To Rdr. ✠ iij, To cause publis and make patent the Lawis. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XII. lxx. (1612) 294 For Guinie, in her highnesse raigne acquir'd and patent made. 1834 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 474 The Colleges would be equally patent to such dissenters

as were not averse from their observances. 1838 — in *Reid's Wks.* II. 683 *note*, The greater number of those [works] now extant were preserved and patent during the two centuries and a half intervening between the death of Aristotle and their pretended publication by Tyrannion.

9. *Comb.*, **as patent-winged** (cf. 6 b), having wings spreading widely apart.

1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 79 The patent-winged Phalaena.

Pa·tent (see prec.), *sb.* Forms: see prec. [orig. short for *letter(s) patent*: see prec. So F. *patente* (for *lettre patente*), med. (Anglo-)L. *patens* (1367 in Du Cange), It., Sp. *patente*.]

1. A document conferring some privilege, right, office, etc.; = *letters patent*: see PATENT *a.* 1.

[1347 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 169/2 Que les poveres..approchent au Tresorer, & monstrent lour Patentes & Obligations.] *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxv. (*Julian*) 160 Þare-one gaf þame his patent [L. *scripsit*] þat quha-euir ware traweland by þat sted..þai suld helpe þame. 1399 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 452 That all the Patentes and Charters that they, & any of hem hath..he golden uppe into the Chauncellerie. 1423 *Ibid.* IV. 256/1 The Officers made by his patentes roials. 1429 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 60 Alsoe for ye seale of owre greate patente £8 5 0. 1450 *Paston Lett.* I. 129 As for the Duche on this side Trent, Sir Thomas Tudenham had a Joynte patent with the Duke of Suffolk. 1451 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 221/1 The annuell xx marcs graunted..in theire Patentes of their creation. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1245/1 The kings patent, or open writ, or commandement, vnder the seale of Edward the kings eldest son. 1589 *Pasquil's Ret.* D iij, I meane to be Clerke of their Audit.., my Paten is already sealed. 1695 SIBBALD *Autobiog.* (1834) 132, I..was examined..and gott my patent of Doctor ther. *a* 1725 BURNET *Own Time* (1760) I. 270 They thought fit to take out a patent, which constituted them a body, by the name of the Royal Society. 1881 J. MARSHALL *Const. Opin.* (1839) 243 The grant by a state of a patent of nobility. 1896 *Law Times* C. 357/1 An outgoing Irish Attorney-General received a patent of precedence entitling him to take work at the bar immediately after the Law Officers of the Crown.

† **b.** A papal licence or indulgence: = INDULGENCE 3. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. vii. 104, I sette 3owre patentes and 3owre pardounz at one pies hide! *Ibid.* xiv. 191 Ac þe perchemyn of þis patent of pouerte be moste. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. Prol.* 9 Thanne my bulles shewe I alle and some Oure lige lordes seel on my patente.

† **c.** An official certificate or licence generally; *esp.* a health certificate. *Obs.*

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 226 Every ship had a neat Patent to shew that those places from whence they came were free from the infection. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* vii. 336, I am.. newly come from Ierusalem..; and los there is my Patent. 1638 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 37 It being not lawfull for them, to commerce or trafficke without their patent of health, from the place whence they parted. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 48/1 But he..immediately departed..without Patent..and is gone Westwards.

2. A licence to manufacture, sell, or deal in an article or commodity, to the exclusion of other persons; in modern times, a grant from a government to a person or persons conferring for a certain definite time the exclusive privilege of making, using, or selling some new invention.

c 1588 G. LONGE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 157 Dollyne and Carye obtained the Patent for making of Glass in England in September the ix^th^ yeare [1566-7] of the Queene's Majesties raigne for xxj. years ensueinge which Patent was fully expired a yeare ago. 1597 in D'Ewes *Jrnls.* 573 Abuses practised by Monopolies and Patents of priviledge. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* § 799 The community..is never well provided for, if monopolies or patents bee permitted. 1701 J. PETER *Truth* 23 This Invention being limited by the Patent, to the Patentee, or his Assigns. 1791 'G. GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsem.* i. (1809) 69, I shall be able to get a patent for it, which cannot but prove very lucrative. 1800 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Will* v, He advises me to take out a patent for the dye. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 618 The term of the patent being now expired, many other manufactories of this cement have been established. 1876 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xvii. (ed. 3) 226 The law protects inventors and authors by patents and copyright. 1897 L. EDMUNDS *Law of Letters patent* 2 In consequence of the very numerous grants of patents for inventions, the word 'patent' has, in common parlance, come to suggest a patent for an invention only.

3. A process or invention which has been patented, or for which a patent has been taken out.

1862 *Illustr. Catal. Exhib.* I. Class viii. 8 The great distinctive feature of this Company's patent. 1867 J. HATTON *Tallants of B.* i. He secured shares in several important patents. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 90/2 The word *patent* is taken to signify either the letters patent by which the monopoly is granted, or the subject-matter of the grant.

b. Elliptically for some patent commodity the name of which is understood from the context.

1888 J. INGLIS *Tent Life in Tigerland* 26 A handsome Ivory-handled Thomas's patent lying on the table...It carries a heavy bullet. 1898 *Daily News* 5 Apr. 9/5 An improved demand prevailed for flour...In American brands, patents ruled at 31s. to 31s. 6d. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 10 Mar. 4/5, I say..it's rather rash to do gardening in patents, isn't it?

4. A territory, district, or piece of land conferred by letters patent. *U. S.*

1632 in Winthrop *Hist. New Eng.* (1853) I. 93 *note*, [Stephen Batchelor was, at a court, 3 October, 1632] required to forbear exercising his gifts as a pastor or teacher publicly in our patent. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* i. i, It is not my intent to wander far from our Patent. 1823 F. COOPER *Pioneers* viii, This term, Patent..meant the district of country that had been originally granted to old Major Effingham, by the 'King's letters patent'.

5. *fig.* A sign or token that one is entitled to something; authority or commission to do something; leave or title to possess something.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. i. 80 So will I grow, so liue, so die my lord, Ere I will yeeld my virgin Patent vp Vnto his Lord-ship. 1604 — *Oth.* iv. i. 209 Giue her pattent to offend, for if it touch not you, it comes neere no body. 1645 G. DANIEL *Poems* (Grosart) II. 34 Nature's Patent, Stampt with Heaven's Great Seale. 1836 H. ROGERS *J. Howe* x. (1863) 273 Dr. Crisp had a patent for nonsense and vulgarity, which defied successful imitation. 1874 MRS. OLIPHANT *Rose in June* i, That hand was in itself a patent of gentility.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, **as** *patent age, -infringer, law, -monger, solicitor*; **patent office**, an office from which patents are issued and where the claims to patents are examined; **patent-right**, the exclusive right conferred by letters patent; **patent-roll**, a parchment roll containing the letters patent issued in Great Britain (or formerly in England) in any one year: see quot. 1888.

1819 BYRON *Juan* I. cxxxii, This is the *patent-age of new Inventions For killing bodies, and for saving souls. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 June 11/1 To prevent cutting by wicked *patent infringers and others. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* Introd. (ed. 3) 8 The important subject of the *Patent-laws. 1803 *Poet. Petit. agst. Tractorising Truwipery* 40 While a spruce young *patent-monger Contrives to wheedle simple ninnies. 1882 W. H. PREECE in *Standard* 29 Aug. 2/4 It had checked the rapacity of Company promoters and patent-mongers. 1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3248/4 The *Patent Office is removed from Symond's Inn to Sir Richard Pigott's House. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* vii. 129 The patent-office, where are the models from which every hint is taken. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 651 The principle upon which his *patent-right is founded. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3) s. v., In the United States an inventor takes out a 'patent right' in England, 'letters patent'. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 802 The *Patent-Rolls of this Year. 1838 W. RYE *Rec. & Rec.-searching* xiii. 68 The Patent Rolls extend from 3 John (1201), and contain innumerable grants of offices and lands, fairs and markets, confirmations, licenses to crenellate or fortify, licenses for the election of bishops, abbots, &c., creations of peers, pensions, &c., and of later years the patents for inventions.

Patent (pē·tĕnt, pæ·t-), *v.* [f. PATENT *sb.* and *a.*]

1. *trans.* To grant a patent to; to admit to some privilege or rank by letters patent. *rare.*

1828-32 WEBSTER, *Patent*, to grant by patent. To secure the exclusive right of a thing to a person; as, to patent an invention to the author. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 186 An oval link with a stay in it..had been before patented to captain Brown. 1881 G. W. CABLE *Mme. Delphine* ii. 10 They would have been patented as the dukes of Little Manchac and Barrataria.

2. To take out or obtain a patent for; to obtain by letters patent the sole right to produce and sell.

1822 *Technical Repository* II. 214 He patented many different modes of carrying his invention into effect. 1876 ROUTLEDGE *Discov.* 14, 20 years before, Watt had patented—but had not constructed—a locomotive engine.

b. *fig.* To originate and be proprietor of. (*familiar.*)

1900 *Academy* 21 July 49/1 A tendency..to fall into a style patented by Ouida.

3. To obtain a patent right to land. *U. S.*

1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 519 Several lodes are held in common, and are so situated that they may be patented in common or worked in common. 1883 *American* VI. 19 Another very large quantity [of public land] has been voted to the railroads, and, although much of it is not yet patented, it is open to their claims as fast as they construct their roads.

4. [from PATENT *a.* 7.] To make patent or open to sight or notice. *rare*—[1].

1889 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 2 Feb. 66/1 The charming fair one has unwillingly patented upon the snow the hideous fact that she wears high-heeled boots.

Hence **Pa·tented** *ppl. a.*; **Pa·tenting** *vbl. sb.*

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII, 98 The patented invention of Arkwright. 1868 *Daily News* 2 Nov., His excessive anxiety to anticipate the free decision of the colonies by occupying them with a staff of patented bishops. 1883 *Ibid.* 25 Sept. 3/1 Patenting was unnecessarily and unwisely expensive, and the poor patentee was left almost without any aid or guidance.

Patent, obs. f. PATEN, PATTEN; erron. form of POTENT, staff.

Patentable (pē·tĕntăb'l, pæt-), *a.* [f. PATENT *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be patented, capable of being patented. Hence **Pa·tentabi·lity**, capability of being patented.

1847 in WEBSTER. 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVI. 499 The sense in which patentable inventions can be adopted. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 90/2 The kinds of inventions that are patentable. 1883 H. C. MERVIN (*title*) The Patentability of Inventions.

† **Pa·tentary**, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. PATENT *sb.* + -ARY.] Of or pertaining to a patent.

1734 FALLE *Jersey* iii. (ed. 2) 192 Here then lay the Point in dispute, whether the Ordinance of Henry VII, .. or the Patentary Clause, should stand.

Patentee (pæt-, pē·tĕntī'). Also 7 **patenty, pattentie.** [f. PATENT *sb.* + -EE[1]: cf. *mortgagee*; perh. first in an AngloFr. form *patenté*. (Mod.F. *patenté* in same sense is only of 19th c.)] One to whom letters patent have been granted; **b.** now *esp.* one who has taken out a patent for some new invention, or the like: cf. PATENT *sb.* 2.

1442 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 62/2 Delivered by the Fermours, Patentees, Tenaunts and Occupiours. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 16 The Kinges Committees or his patentees for the kepyng of the seid Town as afore is said. 1583 in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1600) III. 189 With expresse prohibition, against all others, which shall go thither without the licence of the patentee or his assignes first obteined. 1622 E. MISSELDEN *Free Trade* (ed. 2) 72 The question is, who is then the Monopolian, whether the Patentees, or their Assignes? 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* v. § 330 In all Publick Acts..they were desired to be admitted joynt Patentees with his Majesty in the Regality. 1724 SWIFT *Prometheus* Wks. 1755 III. ii. 130 Wood the patentee's Irish half-pence. 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass* I. i. 2 The patentees of the Northern colony. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1747, David Garrick, having become joint patentee and manager of Drury-lane theatre. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 492 John Hawkins, the heir of the said Joan,..upon a *scire facias* against the patentee, had judgement to recover the lands.

b. 1691 T. H[ALE.] *Acc. New Inuent.* p. 1, The Patentees of these New Lights. 1701 [see PATENT *sb.* 2]. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 452 Patentees of a new invented Plough. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 91/1 Provided the patentee is the first person who has produced the substance in a sufficient quantity to make it a marketable article.

c. *fig.* † One to whom something has been granted (*obs.*); an inventor and proprietor of something.

1626 B. PARSONS *Mag. Charter* 15 So God..Joyneth them patentees heere together. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Aug. 2/2 Mr. Plunkett is the patentee of the policy of killing Home Rule by kindness. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 9 Dec. 4/3 Mr. Spencer..may indeed be called the inventor and patentee of evolution.

Hence **Patentee·d** *ppl. a.*, made a patentee, provided with letters patent.

1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 144 *note*, Since the patenteed race of Daublers set foot in their land.

† **Pa·tenter.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. PATENT *sb.* + -ER[1].] A patentee.

1641 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1817) V. 585/1 Þe saidis patenters be þe forsaid act obleist them thair aires,..not to..seik any greater dewetie.

Pa·tentizing, *vbl. sb. nonce-wd.* [f. PATENT *sb.* + -IZE + -ING[1].] The granting and taking out of patents.

1889 *Westm. Rev.* Apr. 417 It is a strange disease in England, the said patentizing.

Patently (pē·tĕntli, pæ·t-), *adv.* [f. PATENT *a.* + -LY[2].] In a patent manner; openly, obviously, manifestly, plainly, evidently, clearly.

1863 D. G. MITCHELL *Farm of Edgewood* 245 So patently and egregiously wrong. 1879 STEVENSON *Trav. Cevennes* 171, I saw with regret my revolver lying patently disclosed.

Pa·tentor. [f. PATENT + -OR.]

1. One who grants a patent: correlative to *patentee.*

2. One who takes out a patent, a patentee.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* (no quotation).

Pateno·ternate, *a. rare.* [f. *patento-*, irreg. combining form of L. *patent-em* PATENT *a.* + TERNATE.] Patently or widely ternate.

1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* 390 The large patentoternate spicula.

Patenty, obs. form of PATENTEE.

Pateque, var. PASTEQUE *Obs.*, water-melon.

‖ **Pater.** [L. *pater* father.]

1. (pē·tə) = PATERNOSTER 1 (being the first word of the Lord's Prayer in Latin).

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 341 Þat for him with devocioun said *pater* & *aue.* 13 *E. E. Allit. P.* A 484 Neuer nauper pater ne crede. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* ix. 411 Pattering an abridged Pater. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. II. *Ingol. Penance*, Let a mass be sung, and a *pater* be said. 1896 *Dublin Rev.* Apr. 278 Saying a *pater* perhaps in silence for St. Edythe's intercession.

† **2** A priest, a monk; = FATHER 6 b. Also in *Comb.* **pater-guardian** (see quot.). *Obs.*

c 1630 *Scot. Pasquil* 7 A sprinkle..held in hand of vested Pater. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pater-guardian*, a Father-guardian; a title given to the chief of the Franciscan Friers in their Monasteries.

3. (pē·tə) Familiarly used for *father*; chiefly in schoolboys' slang.

1728 RAMSAY *Monk & Miller's Wife* 25 A youth sprung frae a gentle pater. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* xiv, You are not afraid of your *pater* being caught by her elderly wiles. 1893 F. F. MOORE *Gray Eye or So* II. 202 Don't let us get into a sentimental strain, pater. 1900 G. SWIFT *Somerley* 126 The pater will say I'm a fool, the mater'll say the girl isn't good enough for me.

‖ **Patera** (pæ·tĕ ă). Pl. **-æ.** Also 9 **patera.** [L. *patera*, f. *patēre* to be open. Cf. *patina, patella.*]

1. *Rom. Antiq.* A broad flat saucer or dish, used esp. in pouring out libations at sacrifices.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* iii. 39 Sacrificing patera's, and vessels of libation. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* II. *Herts.* 5 Many Urns, and Pateras of fine red Earth. 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* (ed. 2) 190 Some hold in their right hand a drinking-cup, and in their left a patera.

2. *Arch.* An ornament resembling a shallow dish; any flat round ornament in bas-relief.

1776 H. WALPOLE *Let. to W. Mason* 29 Feb., A sphinx, masks, a patera, and a running foliage of leaves. 1784 J. BARRY in *Lect. Paint.* v. (Bohn 1848) 198 The trig'yphs and paterns ordinarily used. 1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 50/2 The ceiling is divided into compartments, and ornamented with enriched mouldings and *pateræ.*

Pateraro, -ero, var. PEDEREO, a small gun.

Patercove, Paterer: see PATEREOO, PATTERER.

† **Pa·terfami·liar,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. next, after *familiar.*] Of or pertaining to a pater-

familias; paternal, patriarchal. Hence † **Paterfamiliarly** *adv.*

c 1650 NEEDHAM *Case of Commw. Stated* 6 The Paterfamiliar way of Government being insufficient to correct those grand enormities, there was need of some one more potent than the rest. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. viii. 117 They..send for their friends of both sexes, and very pater-familiarly, advice them [etc.].

‖ **Paterfamilias** (pē·tər-, pæ·tərfămĭ·lĭăs). [L. *paterfamiliās* the father or head of a household (*familiās*, archaic genitive of *familia*).]

1. *Rom. Law.* The head of a family or household having the authority belonging to that position over the persons composing it; also, a person of either sex and any age who is *sui juris* and free from parental control.

1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I i 20 The colonies of Roman citizens planted in the provinces .. held the position of the son towards the paterfamilias. 1859 T. SANDERS *Justinian* (ed. 2) 99 The head was the *paterfamilias*, a term not expressive of paternity.., but merely signifying a person who was not under the power of another, and who, consequently, might have others under his power. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* xiii. 379 The authority of the Patriarch or Paterfamilias over his family is .. the element .. out of which all permanent power of man over man has been gradually developed.

2. The (male) head of a family or household.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 170 Paterfamulias, wise and expert of olde. 1609 DEKKER *Gvlls Horne-bk.* (1812) 163 It would make the vintners believe you were *pater familias*, and kept a house. 1688 SIR F. HERBERT *Hales' Case* 21 In this Notion the Estate of every Paterfamilias may be said to be *pro bono communi* of his Family. 1754 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn Jrnl.* (1756) II. 188, I am here a Kind of *Pater-familias* with all my little Brood of Hens and Chickens around me. 1860 THACKERAY *Round. Papers, Letts's Diary* (1862) 136 The habit of running up bills with the milliners, and swindling paterfamilias on the house bills. 1891 MRS. RIDDELL *Mad Tour* 69 The inevitable English party .., paterfamilias, materfamilias, and many daughters.

fig. 1628 VENNER *Baths of Bathe* (1650) 356 The stomach which is, as I may so say, the *Paterfamilias* of the body. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1687) I. xxiv. 326 The bounty and munificence with which this great *paterfamilias* hath provided for the necessary sustenance .. of his creatures.

Pateriform (pæ·tĕrĭfōrm), *a.* [f. PATERA + -FORM.] Of the shape of a patera.

1886 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 325 *Pateriform*,..when the joints are somewhat dilated and very short, shaped somewhat like a shallow bowl.

Paterin, -o: see PATARIN.

Paterish (pē·tĕrĭʃ), *a. local.* [Origin obscure; the word appears in some districts as *patherish* or *potherish*.] Of a sheep: Affected with water on the brain, causing giddiness and stupidity.

1794 YOUNG *Ann. Agric.* XXII. 225 The disorders that attack [ewes] are the red-water, and being paterish, which last disease is never cured. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* (1807) II. 706 Sheep in this situation among South Down sheep-farmers are said to be *paterish*. 1808 A. YOUNG jr. *Agric. Surv. Sussex* 335 A paterish sheep appears to be deprived entirely of its senses, and is continually turning round instead of going forward.

Patern, -ize, obs. forms of PATTERN, -IZE.

Paternal (pătē·rnăl), *a.* [f. late L. or Com. Rom. type *paternāl-is* (med.L. 1438 in Du Cange), It. *paternale*, Sp., Pt. *paternal*, F. *paternel* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. L. *patern-us* fatherly (f. *pater* father): see -AL.]

1. Of or belonging to a father or to fathers; characteristic of a father; fatherly.

Paternal government, government as by a father, paternalism.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I i. 115 Heere I dischaine all my Paternall care, Propinquity and property of blood. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist World* II. (1634) 350 The government which this Nation underwent was first paternall. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 351 God .. stil compassing thee round With goodness and paternal Love. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xliv. IV. 203 The Roman legislators had reposed an unbounded confidence in the sentiments of paternal love. 1843 MILL in *Nonconf.* III. 744 Report .. that our government, grown suddenly paternal, were about to abandon their prosecutions in Ireland. 1885 R. BUCHANAN *Annan Water* xix, He kissed her on the forehead with almost paternal gentleness.

b. Of or belonging to one's father; (one's) father's.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 219 Th' Omnific Word .. on the Wings of Cherubim Uplifted, in Paternal Glorie rode Farr into Chaos. a 1901 BESANT *Five Years' Tryst* (1902) 46 Throwing himself at the paternal feet.

c. That is a father.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 750 The Chariot of Paternal Deitie. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* II. ii. (1715) 185 Cyrus .. sacrificeth to Paternal Jupiter. a 1721 KEN *Christophil* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 432 Paternal God in Filial shines, And in our Bliss with Filial joyns.

2. Inherited or derived from a father; related through a father or on the father's side.

1611 MUNDAY *Brief Chron.* 240 He affecting his paternall Kingdome forsooke Poland. a 1700 DRYDEN *Horace Ep.* ii. 9 Who plow'd with oxen of their own, Their small paternal field of corn. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 176 P8, I have a good Fortune, partly paternal, and partly acquired. 1886 RUSKIN *Preterita* I. iii. 94 My paternal grandmother .. ran away with my paternal grandfather when she was not quite sixteen.

Hence **Paternally** *adv.*

1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* ii. (1892) 28 Paternallye descended .. of that Ancient Brittishe line. 1817 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) I. 17, I am descended paternally from the family of Ross of Kilravoc. 1892 A. E. LEE *Hist. Columbus* (Ohio) I. 67 The Lenapes .. paternally styled the other Algonquins..children or grandchildren.

Paternalism (pătē·rnălĭz m). [See -ISM.]

1. The principle and practice of paternal administration; government as by a father; the claim or attempt to supply the needs or to regulate the life of a nation or community in the same way as a father does those of his children.

1881 *Chicago Times* 11 June, There is nothing in the proposal that looks in the direction of paternalism, or the ownership and administration of industrial enterprises by the government. 1888 *Co-operative News* 7 Apr. 324 Kindly paternalism has resulted in a perfect understanding between employer and workers. 1898 *Atlantic Monthly* LXXXII. 563/2 Luther..was in questions of government the most pronounced advocate of paternalism.

2. The principle of acting in a way like that of a father towards his children.

1893 *Standard* 13 Apr., The old spirit of paternalism which induced the British lender to place the Australian States on a higher footing than foreign borrowers.

Paternalistic (pătē·nălĭ·stĭk), *a.* [f. as prec.: see -ISTIC.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of paternalism.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 *Voice* (N. Y.) 23 Mar., There is a 'paternalistic' law on the statute books of Minnesota to which the coal combination has made itself liable.

Paternality (pætərnæ·lĭti). *rare.* [f. PATERNAL + -ITY.] Paternal quality or condition; a paternal personality.

1854 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 269 Worth all the accidental paternalities and passing patriarchs, whom..absolutism has contributed to the 'stream of time'. 1877 T. SINCLAIR *Mount* (1878) 20 Absolute human paternalities.

Paterne, obs. form of PATRON, PATTERN.

Pate·rnian. *Ch. Hist.* [ad. L. *Paternĭāni*: see Du Cange.] A member of a Manichæan sect (condemned in a council held at Rome in 367), who held that God made the upper and Satan the lower parts of the body.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* (Rolls) II. 500 The sect of Paternyanys, which helden that the louyer parties of a mannys bodi weren maad of the feend. 1659 HOWELL *Vocab.* Sect. x, Paternians. 1882 in OGILVIE (Annandale).

Paternity (pătē·rnĭti). [a. F. *paternité* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *paternitātem*, f. *paternus*: see PATERNAL and -ITY.]

1. The quality or condition of being a father; the relation of a father; fatherhood.

1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* II. 6 This truth maketh hir to feele that there is in thee true paternitie. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Eph.* iii. 15 The Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, of whom al paternitie in the heauens and in earth is named. a 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* III. iv (R.), Where a spiritual paternity is evident: we need look no further for spiritual government. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* 23 Having been spared the cares as well as the honour of paternity. 1869 GOULBURN *Purs. Holiness* vii. 57 That most comfortable truth, the Paternity of God.

† b. The rule or government of the father; patriarchal rule. *Obs.*

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. (1634) 159 That he [Nimrod] first brake the rule of Eldership and Paternity. 1711 HICKES *Two Treat. Christ. Priesth.* (1847) II. 287 It is not only an empire but a paternity.

2. The quality or personality of an ecclesiastical father: used as a title, *Your, His Paternity*; also, † an ecclesiastical father, a monk or priest (*obs.*).

1432–43 *Petit. to Bp. of Bath* in *Cal. Proc. Chanc. Q. Eliz.* (1827) I Introd. 24 Please on to you gracyous lord of your reverent paternyte, and of youre hye gracyous lordschip to considere [etc.]. 1629 WADSWORTH *Sp. Pilgr.* iii. 11 Thay tooke their leaue of them and the rest of the paternities, and returned into their owne Couents. *Ibid.* 16 Whether their paternities had better eate flesh or fish. 1855 R. BOYLE *Boyle versus Wiseman* 47 His Paternity coincides with the opinion which I had entertained.

3. The paternal relation viewed from the standpoint of the child; paternal origin or descent.

1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* v. (1870) 137 The foreign paternity of a group of distinguished men who had cast their lot in that country. 1882 'OUIDA' *Maremma* I. iii. 69 She resolved..to keep the secret of the baby's paternity from all.

4. *fig.* Authorship, source, origin (of a work).

1827 SCOTT *Introd. Chron. Canongate*, These Novels of Waverley, the paternity of which was likely at one time to have formed a controversy of some celebrity. 1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Quot. & Orig.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 215 Many of the historical proverbs have a doubtful paternity.

Paternoster (pæ·tərnŏ·stər), *sb.* Also 6 **-nostre.** [a. L. *pater noster* 'our Father', the first two words of the Lord's Prayer in Latin; in OF. *paternostre* (11th c.), *patrenostre* (12th c.), later *patenostre*, mod.F. *patenôtre* in same uses.]

1. The Lord's Prayer, esp. in the Latin version.

a 1000 *Sal. & Sat.* 39 (Gr.) Þæt ze-palmtwigede Pater Noster heofonas ontynes. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 25 Þu singest þe salm þat is cleped paternoster. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 20 Euery brother & sister shul seyn .. xx. sythes ye pater noster. c 1450 *Bk. Curtayse* 145 in *Babees Bk.* 303 Þy pater noster he wille be teche. 1532 TINDALE *Exp. 1 John* (1537) 16 Christ teacheth us to praye in oure Pater noster. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. xiv. 309 Queen Marie, who got the crown by *Our Father*, and held it by *Pater noster*. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. ii, Peg had taken a fancy not to say her Paternoster. 1803 SOUTHEY *Alderman's Funeral*, The multiplication-table was his Creed, His Pater-noster, and his Decalogue. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* II. xxx. 248 She could repeat the paternoster fluently enough, but not quite correctly.

fig. 1898 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* x. (1891) 228 Look at Nature. She never wearies of saying over her floral pater-noster.

b. A repetition or recital of this as an act of worship. † *The space of a paternoster* (obs.): = *paternoster-while*: see 6.

c 1300 *Havelok* 2997 Seye a pater-noster stille, For him þat haueth þe rym(e) maked. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. xi. 300 Souteris & seweris suche lewide iortis Percen wiþ a pater noster þe paleis of heuene. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4275 And o pater noster more weygh in swete devocyonne Than a sautrere with sleuth. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 3 Let it so abyde the space of halfe a Pater-noster. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iii. 13 Nine hundred Pater nosters every day, And thrise nine hundred Aves she was wont to say. 1681 GREW *Museum* I. 175 The Worm will die within the space of a Pater Noster. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 472 They do not play here for money, but for *ave-maria's, pater-noster's*, and other prayers. 1856 J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* (1885) 330 He said out his seven pater nosters as he walked.

2. *transf.* a. Any form of words repeated or muttered by way of a prayer, imprecation, or charm. *Black P., White P.*, names given to specific charms. *Devil's P.*, a murmured or muttered imprecation; a low murmuring or grumbling to oneself. *Ape's P.*, a 'dithering' or chattering with the teeth: see APE *sb.* 6.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 299 Ihesu Crist and seint Benedight Blesse this hous from euery wikked wight Ffor nyghtes uerye, the white pater noster. — *Pars. T.* P 434 Yet wol they seyn harm and grucche and murmure priuely for verray despit, whiche wordes men clepen the deueles Pater noster. 1530 PALSGR. 642/1, I murmure, I make a noyse, I bydde the dyuels Paster noster. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 32 Pattryng the diuels Pater noster to hir selfe. 1610 J. WHITE *Way True Church* To Rdr. § 13. c ij, White Pater noster, Saint Peters brother .. Open heauen yates, and stenke hell yates: And let euery crysom child creepe to it owne mother: White Pater noster, Amen. 1687 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* iv. vi, A prayer-book! Ay, this is the devil's pater-noster. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* II. ii, This is the Black Pater-noster.. Open, open, hell's gates! Shut, shut, heaven's gates! All the devils in the air The stronger be, that hear the Black Prayer. 1880 'OUIDA' *Moths* v, *Noblesse oblige*, ..that paternoster of princes.

b. A long nonsensical or tedious recital or utterance; a 'homily' or 'preachment' a prating.

1663 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* I. ii, Hold your prating, Frances; or I'll put you out of your Pater Nosters, with a sorrow to you. 1822 GALT *Provost* xxxi. (1868) 94 When the bailie had made an end of his paternoster.

3. A special bead in a rosary indicating that a paternoster is to be said, usually occurring every eleventh bead and of different size or material from the rest. b. Also applied to the whole rosary.

c 1250 *Lutel Soth Serm.* 67 in *O. E. Misc.* 190 Atom [= at home] his hire pater noster biloken in hire teye. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xviii. 197 The Kyng .. hathe abouten his Nekke 300 Perles oryent, gode and grete, and knotted, as Pater Nostres here of Amber. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 36 A peyre of bedys with pater nostris of gold, and on eche syde of the pater nostris a bede of coral, and the Aue Maryes of colour affir marbil 1615 tr. *De Monfart's Surv. E. Ind.* 28 A certaine kind of wood called Calamba: for which the Portugalls pay 100. crownes a pound, to make Pater-Nosters with. 1724 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 59 Pater-Nosters woodden. 1870 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* xxxiv. XII. 334 In her hand she held a crucifix of ivory, and a number of jewelled paternosters was attached to her girdle.

4. Applied to things resembling a rosary: a. in *Fishing*, = *paternoster-line*: see 6.

1851 KINGSLEY *Yeast* iii, Here's your gudgeons and minnows, sir, .. and here's that paternoster as you gave me to rig up. 1861 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* lxiv, He..saw, through the osiers, the hoary old profligate with his paternoster pulling the perch out as fast as he could put his line in. 1894 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 407/1 Fishing with an ordinary two-hook paternoster will catch many more fish.

b. *Arch.* A row of bead-like ornaments.

In Chambers' *Cycl.* from Fr., and repeated in some later works, but app. never in Eng. use.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Pater-nosters, in architecture; a sort of ornaments cut in form of beads, either round, or oval; used on baguettes, astragals, etc. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 589. 1842–76 in GWILT *Archit.* (ed. 7) Gloss.

† 5. *Paternoster of flax*: see quots. *Obs.*

1658 *N. Riding Rec.* VI. 14 [A woman presented for stealing three pounds of] paternoster flacks. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 106/2 *Pater Noster*, ten handfulls [of flax] in a strick, is 2 pounds.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *paternoster-maker, -man, -monger, -ring*; **paternoster-line**, a line used in fishing, to which hooks or groups of hooks are attached at intervals, and also weights to sink it; **paternoster-pea**, the seed of jequirity (*Abrus precatorius*), often used as beads; **paternoster-pump**, a chain-pump: see quot.; **paternoster-tackle**, the tackle appertaining to a paternoster-line; **paternoster-wheel**, 'a water-raising device having a number of buckets on a chain' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **paternoster-while**, the time it takes to say a paternoster.

1676 COTTON *Walton's Angler* xvi. (Cassell) 153 [Bleak] may be caught with a *Paternoster line: that is, six or eight very small hooks tied along the line, one half a foot above the other. 1718 JACOB *Compl. Sportsman* 148. 1889 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 388 A paternoster line, with a good-sized bullet above the highest hook. 1598 STOW *Surv.* 274 (*Pater*

Noster Rows) There dwelled also, turners of Beades, and they were called *Pater Noster makers. 1681 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 26 (1713) I. 172, I believe e'er long plotting .. will be no Treason in a *Pater-noster Man. 1684 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 349 Praiers .. far more prevalent, than those Verball *Pater-noster-Mongers utter over a Beadroule. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 520/1 (*Chain-pump*) When packed pistons are used, they are termed **paternoster pumps*, from the resemblance of the chain and buttons to the rosary. 1502 *Will of Bradmere* (Somerset Ho.), A *Pater noster ryng with a diamonde. 1894 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 427/2 Two rods, on both of which was light *paternoster tackle. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 192 He pissede a potel In a *pater-noster while. 1448 *Paston Lett.* I. 74 Al thys was don, as men say, in a Pater Noster wyle. 1600 J. PARTRIDGE *Treas. Hid. Secrets* xxvii, Let them seeth three or four Pater noster whiles. *a* 1658 FARINDON *Serm.* (1849) IV. 241 We may do it in a *Pater noster-while. 1888 STEVENSON *Black Arrow* 84 As though the bearer had run for a pater-noster-while.

Paternoster (pæ·tənɔ·ˈstəɹ), *v.* [f. prec. 4 a.] *intr.* To fish with a paternoster-line. So **Paternostering** *vbl. sb.*

1859 F. FRANCIS *Newton Dograne* (1888) 19 An adept in trolling, paternostering, fly-fishing. 1867 — *Angling* iii. (1880) 96 Paternostering .. is a very skilful .. branch of angling. 1891 *Field* 21 Nov. 774/2 He paternostered while I spun.

Paternosterer (pæ·tənɔ·ˈstərəɹ). [In 1, a. OF. *patenostrier* (13th c. in Littré), in mod.F. *patenôtrier*; in 2, f. PATERNOSTER *v* + -ER[1].]

†**1.** A maker of paternosters or rosaries. *Obs.*

1277–8 in Riley *Mem. London* (1868) 20 [Roger de Bury] paternostrer. 1311 in *Cal. Let. Bk. D Lond.* (1902) 154 [Sewel, late apprentice of Richard de Godesname] paternostrer [admitted].

2. One who fishes with a paternoster-line.

1891 *Field* 28 Nov. 824/3 To be a good paternosterer much practice is required.

Pateroon, paterroon, obs. forms of PATROON.

Paterophobia (pæ·tĕrɔfōˈ·biă) *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *pater* or Gr. πατήρ father + *-phobia.* (The proper form would be *patro-*.)] Dread or fear of the Fathers (of the early Church).

1840 G. S. FABER *Christ's Disc. Capernaum* Ded. 20 In despite of the judgment of the Anglican Church, his distressing Paterophobia so confuses his discriminating powers, as to make him fancy, that [etc.].

Paterro, obs. form of PEDRERO.

Patesing, var. PATISING *Obs.*, bargaining.

Pateyn, -e, obs. forms of PATEN, PATTEN.

Path (pɑþ), *sb.* Pl. **paths** (pɑþs, pɑðz). Forms: 1 (**paat**), **pæþ**, (*pl.* **paþas**), 1–4 **paþ**, 3 *pl.* **paðes, peðes**; 4– **path** (4–5 **paþþe**, 4–6 *Sc.* **peth**, (5 **peththe**, 6 **paith**), 4 7 **pathe**, 5 **payth**, 6 **patth**, -e). [A Com. WGer. word: OE. *pæþ* corresponds to OFris. *path, pad* (WFris. *paed*, EFris. *pad, path, pat*, Satl. *pad*, Wang. *path*), OLG. *pad*, MDu., MLG. *pat* (*pad-*), Du., LG. *pad*, OHG. *phad, phath, pfad, fad*, MHG. *phad, phat, pfat*, Ger. *pfad*:—WGer. *paþ*; not in ON. nor Goth. The forms show that the word must have been in WGer. before the Christian era. Ulterior origin uncertain.

WGer. *paþ* has naturally been compared with Gr. πάτος 'trodden or beaten way', and with Zend *paθ* (*paθan, panθan*) 'way'; but to these it could be related only as a borrowed term, which with a word of such a sense is most unlikely. On the other hand, the occurrence of original initial *þ* in Teutonic is uncertain; if this is an example, *paþ* would correspond to pre-Teut *bat-*, which has suggested the root of L. *batuĕre* to beat.]

1. A way beaten or trodden by the feet of men or beasts; a track formed incidentally by passage between places, rather than expressly planned and constructed to accommodate traffic; a narrow unmade and (usually) unenclosed way across the open country, through woods or fields, over a mountain, etc.; a footway or footpath, as opposed to a road for vehicles; hence applied also to a walk made for foot-passengers, in a garden, park, wood, or the like. Sometimes said more vaguely of any way or road: cf. sense 3.

c 700 *Kentish Charter of Wihtred* in *O. E. T.* 428 Terminos, id est, bereuez et meguuines paeð et stretlez. *c* 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 429 (O. E. T.) *Callis* paat. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 146/35, 36 *Semita*, manna pað. *Callis*, deora pað. 1045 *Charter of Eadward* in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 98 Andlang ðæs wuduweges on ðone grene pað; of ðam paðe on ðane greatan þorn. *c* 1205 LAY. 1120 Leode nere þar nane ne wepmen ne wifmen bute westiȝe pæðes [*c* 1275 bote weste þaþes]. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8432 Of þe Walsche, he tok to companies, Paþes to waite, & stretes, & styes. *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* Prol., As diuerse pathes leden diuerse folke the rihte wey to Roome. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 114 He thought yt was a longe way to the pathes end. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. vii. 26 The horsemen .. fast forth sprentis to weil beknawin pethis. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 11 That path they take that beaten seemd most bare. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 37 Their way Lies through the perplex't paths of this drear Wood. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* xxix, Slow through the church-way path we saw him borne. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* ii, Paths can't be made without feet. 1837 LYTTON *E. Maltrav.* I. i, There is no path across it that I can discern.

b. A track specially laid for foot or cycle racing. **c.** A track constructed for some part of machinery to run upon.

1883 [see *cinder-path*, CINDER *sb.* 7]. 1887 *Times* 31 Oct. 9 H. has achieved many excellent performances on the cinder-path. 1888 *Daily News* 16 July 3/1 The turret paths of the Inflexible. .. These paths—that is, the circular planes on which the rollers for the revolving of the turrets travel—are of cast iron. 1901 *Oxford Mag.* 24 Apr. 291/1 The path [for foot-racing] .. after the recent frosts was loose and crumbling.

2. a. In Old Northumbrian used to render L. *vallis* vale, dene, and *chaos* abyss, gap; hence, *north. dial.*, A hollow or deep cutting in a road. Locally pronounced, and often written, *peth.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke iii. 5 Eghuelc pæð *vel* dene [*vallis*] ȝetylled bið. *Ibid.* xvi. 26 Bituih iuih & usih dene *vel* pæð [*chaos*] micel ȝefæstnad is. 1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scott.* B ij, We marched an viii. mile til we came to a place called ye Peathis [i.e. Cockburnspath]. It is a valey .. a xx. skore [yards] brode from banke to banke aboue .. So steȝ e be these bankes on eyther syde and depe to the bottom [etc.]. 1855 *N. & Q.* 1st ser. XII. 74, I was told that a fatal accident had occurred to a person 'going down the peth', a hollow wooded part of the road [near Durham]. 1904 J. T. FOWLER in *Let.*, Two of the main roads leading into and out of Durham are in cuttings through hills and are called respectively 'Crossgate Peth,' or 'The Peth', and 'Shincliffe Peth'.

b. In Sc. and north. Eng., A steep road or path; a steep ascent or hill on a road.

(Common name of a steep ascent in a road, and hence occurring in many names of places and of steep streets or lanes in towns, in Scotland, Northumberland, Durham, etc.)

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVIII. 366 Ane cruggy bra .. And a gret peth wp for to gang. 1496 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 297 To draw the gunnis in peththis and myris. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI x. 68 Him self ascendis the hie band of the hyll. Tharfor a prattik of weir devys will I, And ly at wait in quyet embuschment At athir pethis hed or secrete went. [1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. x. 55 A little path, that was both steepe and long.] 1808 JAMIESON s. v. *Peth*, A peth is a road up a steep brae but is not necessarily to be understood to be a narrow or foot-path. On the contrary .. the most of *peths* are on public roads, as *Kirkliston peth* on the highway between Edinburgh and Linlithgow; [the *Peth* and *Peth-head* near Kirkcaldy, etc.]

3. The way, course, or line along which a person or thing moves, passes, or travels (not necessarily a made or marked way, but more usually the imaginary line described or indicated by the moving body).

a 1000 *Cædmon's Exod.* 487 Ne mihton forhabban helpendra pað, merestreames mod. 1388 WYCLIF *Ps.* viii. 9 The .. fischis of the see that passen bi the paþis of the see. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxvi[i]. 19 Thy waye was in the see, and thy pathes in the greate waters. 1680 FLAMSTEED *Doctr. Sphere* I. iii. 6 Every Point on the Globe, describes a Circle about its Axis, which I call the Path of the Vertex. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in Azt.* xiv, The populace follow to the palace in his path. 1879 SIR R. BALL *Mechanics* 138 The curved path in which the ball will move.

4. *fig.* A course of action or procedure, line of conduct, way of behaviour; less commonly, a course or line of thought, argument, or the like.

a 900 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) xxiv. 3 [xxv. 4] ȝedo me þine weȝas cuðe, and lær me þine paðas. *c* 1070 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1067 (MS. D) Forþan þe heo sceolde .. þone kyng ȝerihtan of þam dwelandan pæðe. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom* 131 Godes paðes þen ure gode dedes .. þe us shule leden to eche liue. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Reas. & Sens.* 2113, I shal folwen and pursywe Your pathis pleynly and doctryne. 1539 BIBLE (Great) *Ps.* xvi. 11 Thou shalt shewe me ye path of lyfe. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 97 The paithis of the Iust, God dois direct. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. xix. 340 Seldome two successive Kings tread in the same path. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* ix, The paths of glory lead but to the grave. 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd.* I. 29 The true path of expediency is the path of right.

5. *Comb.*, as *path-deep* adj. (DEEP *a.* 2), *-side*, *-walker*; **path-cleaver**, one who cleaves or cuts a path, e.g. through a forest; *fig.* one who strikes out a new track, a pioneer; **pathfarer** [after *wayfarer*], a traveller along a path; **path-finder**, one who discovers a path or way, an explorer; †**path-fly**: see quots.; **path-hewer** = *path-cleaver*; **path-racer**, a bicycle made for racing upon a prepared path or track; so **path-racing**.

1896 *Godey's Mag.* (U. S.) Apr. 360/1 The indefatigable *path-cleaver [Fremont] who crossed mountains even the Indians believed impassable. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* vi. (1892) 88 One who knew how to outstrip *path-farers. 1840 J. F. COOPER (*title*) The *Pathfinder. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* I. ii. 32 A great forerunner among the pathfinders across the continent. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Aug. 14/1 The higher capacities of the mountaineer, the instinct of *path-finding. 1634 MOUFET *Insect. Theat.* I. xii. 75 In semitis invenitur .. unde ab Anglis vocatur *The gray *path flye*. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Path-fly*, the name given by us to the fly called in Latin *humisuga*; it is found in foot-paths, and supposed to live by sucking the ground. 1877 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc., Sc. & Man*, Two great *Path-hewers, as the Germans call them. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Nov. 7/2 His prettiest machine being a fine *path racer. *a* 1862 THOREAU *Yankee in Canada* iii. (1866) 42 A little one-story chapel-like building .. close to the *path-side. 1887 *Century Mag.* Sept 704/1 The *path-walker is .. plugging the smallest holes with sod. .. In ordinary times each walker has a stretch of fourteen miles to watch.

†**Path,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *þæþþan, þeþþan*, f. *þæþ*, PATH *sb.*: cf. MLG. *pedden* to tread. But the vb. may have been formed anew in ME. and 16th c.: cf. MHG. *pfaden* to make a path.]

1. *trans.* To go upon or along, to 'tread' (a way, etc.). *lit.* or *fig.*

a 1000 *Riddles* lxxi. 10 Ic .. mearcpaðas Walas tred, moras þæðde. *a* 1000 *Beth. Metr.* xxxi. 10 Sume fotum twam foldan peðþaþ, sume fierfete. 1577 WHETSTONE *Life Gascoigne* xiv, I left this vaine to path the vertuous waies. 1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* xiv. 91 Pathing young Henries unadvised wayes. 1612 — *Poly-olb.* ii. 24 Where, from the neighbouring hills her passage Wey doth path. 1788 RAMSAY *Robt., Ricky, & Sandy* 32 My tup that bears the bell And paths the snaw. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* v. 48 The dales disclose Their meadows path'd with files of savage foes.

2. To tread, beat down by treading, as a path; usually *fig.*

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 423 [They] become more pathed in their sinnes by much beating upon. *a* 1653 BINNING *Serm.* (1845) 138 They choose the way that is best pathed and trodden. 1765 J. BROWN *Chr. Jrnl.* (1814) 287 What a mercy for weak and halt me that the way is here pathed.

3. *intr.* To go in or as in a path; to pursue one's course. Also *refl.* in same sense.

1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.*, *Rosamond to Hen. II* Notes, Poems (1605) 5 This Riuer did so strangely path it selfe, that the foote seemed to touch the head. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. i. 83 For if thou path thy natiue semblance on, Not Erebus it selfe were dimme enough, To hide thee from preuention.

4. *trans.* To pave. (Perh. prop. *pathe.*)

[App. either a simple phonetic substitution of *ð* for *v*; or from the association of a *path* with *paving*; or due to the two causes combined. Cf. PATHING, PATHMENT.]

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxxi. 307 The stretes also ben pathed of the same stones [*Roxb.* xxxiv. 152 þe stretes er paued, *Fr.* les rues sount bien paues de tiels pierres]. *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* v. 285 A strete whiche was pathed with stoon. *c* 1475 *Crabhouse Reg.* (1889) 60 The Prioresse .. set vp the ymagis and pathed the chirche and the quere. 1507 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* III. 411 To the masons of Linlithqw that pathit the chapell. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. vii. 9 The large stretes pathit by and by.

†**Pathai·re.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [Origin uncertain: Mr. Gollancz conjectures a variant of *patar, petar*, PETARD (*Lamb's Specimens* (1893) I. 1. 297).] ? A passionate outburst.

1592 *Arden of Feversham* III. v. F iv, Such depe pathaires lyke to a cannons burst, Dischargde against a ruinated wall, Breakes my relenting hart in thousand pieces.

Pathed (pɑþt), *ppl. a rare.* [f. PATH *v.* or *sb.* + -ED.] †**a.** Beaten or trodden down as a path. *Obs.* **b.** Having or furnished with a path.

1597–8 BP. HALL *Sat., Defiance Envie* 22 Nor suttle Snake doth lurke in pathed wayes. *c* 1614 SIR W. MURE *Dido & Æneas* I. 5 Path'd wayes I trace, as Theseus in his neid. 1900 *Daily News* 21 July 3/2 A huge hayfield, not fenced-in, geometrically bisected, pathed hayfield, but a hayfield run wild.

Pathematic (pæþˈmæ·tik), *a. rare.* [ad. Gr. παθηματικ-ός liable to passions or emotions, f. πάθημα what one suffers, suffering emotion, f. stem παθ-: see PATHETIC.] Pertaining to the passions or emotions; caused or characterized by emotion.

1822 GOOD *Study Med.* IV. 203 In the Pathematic variety [of complicated labour], the joint emotions operative upon the patient's mind, ... are bashfulness .. and apprehension for her own safety. 1830 MACKINTOSH *Eth. Philos.* Wks 1846 I. 161 We find no trace .. of any distinction between the percipient, and what perhaps we may venture to call the emotive, or pathematic part of human nature. 1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Jan. 384 Which .. accounts for the loss of hair as a pathematic symptom.

So **Pathema·tically** *adv.*; **Pathe mato·logy,** the doctrine of passions or affections of the mind.

1811–31 BENTHAM *Logic* Wks. 1843 VIII. 230/1 Pathematically passive, corresponding to those corporeal impressions which are accompanied either with pleasure or pain. *Ibid.* App. 288/1 Pathematology: by this name may be designated the science of psychology, in so far as pleasure or pain are taken for the subject of it. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pathematologia*, term for the doctrine of passion or affection of the mind: pathematology.

Pathetic (păþe·tik), *a.* (*sb.*). Also 6–7 **pathetique.** [ad. late L. *pathĕtic-us*, a. Gr. παθητικός sensitive, f. παθητός liable to suffer, f. παθ-, root of πάσχειν to suffer and πάθος suffering. Cf. F. *pathétique* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), It. *patetico.*]

1. Producing an effect upon the emotions; exciting the passions or affections; moving, stirring, affecting. †**a.** In general sense. *Obs.*

1598 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* x. H iij b, Some new pathetique Tragedy. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reft.* iv. ix. (1848) 224 The more Instructive and Pathetick passages. 1762 SYMMER in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 450 A very proper speech, delivered in a noble and pathetic manner.

b. In modern use: Affecting the tender emotions; exciting a feeling of pity, sympathy, or sadness; full of pathos.

1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. i. 232 The Boys and Girls whom charity maintains, Implore your help in these pathetic strains. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XIV. vi, Mrs. Miller .. saying, in the most pathetic voice, 'Good Heaven! let me preserve one of my children at least.' 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* vi. 174 There is one passage .. which the circumstances of Sterne's death render pathetic. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* I. ii. Our parting with our uncle was quite pathetic. 1885 CLODD *Myths & Dr.* II. x. 212 Indian mothers in pathetic custom drop their milk on the lips of the dead child.

c. Used *adverbially.*

1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 149 Thus pathetic to the Prince he spoke. 1792 *Munchausen's Trav.* xxvi. 219, I spoke as pathetic as possible.

†**2.** Expressing or arising from passion or strong emotion: passionate, earnest. *Obs.*

1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* II. cxc, Her cordial Thanks and her pathetick Vows. 1681 D'URFEY *Progr. Honesty* viii, She out of patience grows, And quells the little Rebel with

pathetick blows. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* v. Wks. 1757 IV. 241 Heaven..joins my pathetic wish.

†3. ? Causing a physical sensation or affection; affecting the bodily senses. *Obs. rare.*

1653 R. MASON *Let. to Auth.* in *Bulwer's Anthropomet.*, The stem, bark, leaves, and fruit are of such various.. pathetique qualities.

4. Pertaining or relating to the passions or emotions of the mind. (In early use applied to bodily movements expressive of emotion.)

1649 BULWER *Pathomyot.* I. iv. 16 That species of motion which they call Pathetique. 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks., Five Treat.* xvii. 117 This Nerve..serves also for the producing some pathetick motions of the Eye. 1719 SWIFT *To Yng. Clergym.* Wks. 1755 II. ii. 7 Tully considered the dispositions of a..less mercurial nation, by dwelling almost entirely on the pathetick part. 1886 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. iv. xii. § 5. 160 All violent feelings..produce..a falseness in..impressions of external things, which I would generally characterize as the 'Pathetic fallacy'.

5. *Anat.* A name for the fourth pair of cranial nerves, also called *trochlear*. So *pathetic muscle*, the superior oblique muscle of the eyeball, connected with the trochlear nerve.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Pathetic*, to passion belonging, nerves so called by Dr. Willis [Cf. quot. 1681 in 4, and PATHETICAL 4.] 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Pathetick Nerves*, are the Fourth pair arising from the Top of the Medulla Oblongata. 1842 DUNGLISON *Dict. Med. Sc.*, *Pathetic*, a name given to the superior oblique muscle of the eye, and, also, to a nerve. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 271 The fourth pair of nerves, called also the Trochlear or Pathetic. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pathetic muscle*, the *Obliquus superior* muscle of the eyeball, ..fancifully supposed to express, by its action, the passions and affections.

B. *absol.* or as *sb.*

1. *absol. The pathetic*: that which is pathetic; pathetic quality, expression, or feeling.

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 339 P 1 The Pathetick may animate and inflame the Sublime, but is not essential to it. 1858 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 50, I very much doubt the Irish capacity of receiving the pathetic.

2. †a. *sing* Pathetic language, feeling, etc.; pathos, or the expression of pathos. *Obs.*

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 84 Holy Job's pathetique is upon a like dismal accident. *a* 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) II. 218 What a contrast to the drunken pathetic of his weeping client!

b. *pl.* Pathetic expressions or sentiments: cf. *heroics*.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1810) I. xxxiii. 248 Miss Pert, none of your pathetics, except in the right place. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* ii, [He] went at once into such deep pathetics, that he knocked the first speaker clean out of the course. 1854 D. C. MURRAY *Making of Novelist* 212, I find pathetics among them, and quaint humours.

3. *pl.* The study of the passions or emotions.

1896 *Id'er* Mar. 263/2 Pathological Pathetics..had almost monopolised the conversation. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Jan. 1/3 Pathetics is, or should be, the name of a study of the effects on a personality caused by an artistic appeal to the emotions.

4. *Anat.* Short for *pathetic nerve*: see A. 5.

Pathetical (păθe·tikăl), *a.* Now *rare*. [f. as prec. + -AL.] 1. = PATHETIC A. 1.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 32 Certain loud pathetical exclamations, and broad hyperboles. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. ii. 103 Sweet inuocation of a childe, most pretty and pathetically. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 129 They..play on flutes doleful and pathetical straines, to excite devotion. 1712 HUGHES *Spect.* No. 541 P 7 That pathetical Soliloquy of Cardinal Wolsey on his Fall. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) I. 64 In one page..., Elizabeth is a fool for listening to these pathetical 'love letters'; in the next she is hard-hearted for not listening to them.

†2. = PATHETIC A. 2. *Obs.*

1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Patheticall*, vehement, full of passions, or mouing affections. 1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* (1650) 13 The pathetical words of a Psalme can be no certaine decision to a poynt. 1662 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 18. I. viii. (1669) 347/2 Thou may'st pray much in these pathetical Sallies of thy Soul to Heaven.

†3. = PATHETIC A. 4. *Obs.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 67 Prudence and wisedome reduceth the power of this sensuall and pathetical part, unto a civill and honest habitude.

†4. = PATHETIC A. 5. *Obs.*

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks., Five Treat.* xiv. 110 Wherefore from this..conjecture..concerning the use of these Nerves, we have called them Pathetical.

Pathetically (păθe·tikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a pathetic manner.

1. So as to excite passion or emotion; movingly, affectingly. †a. In general sense. *Obs.*

1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* iii. Wks. (Grosart) I. 195 Pathetically intermixt with sundry dolefull pageantes. 1662 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 247 Some devout composures are so pathetically penned, that [etc.]. *a* 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II* (1847) I. viii. 243 This Mr. Pelham answered finely, seriously, and pathetically.

b. So as to excite pity or other tender emotion; in a way full of pathos.

1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) II. 99 Wilks..seem'd more pathetically to feel, look, and express his calamity. 1824 GALT *Rothelan* I. ii. x. 232 Pathetically ruminating on the vanity of human wishes. 1896 MRS. CAFFYN *Quaker Grandmother* 269 Her lips drooped pathetically; ..her eyes filled with real tears.

†2. With passion or strong emotion; passionately, vehemently; feelingly, earnestly. *Obs.*

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* IV. ii, I do hate a foole most most pathetically. 1663 BLAIR *Autobiog.* viii. (1848) 105 A gracious woman pathetically pouring out her heart to God. 1712 PARNELL *Spect.* No. 460 P 12 The Duty of the Place [Church]..being..pathetically performed.

†3. So as to express emotion. *Obs.*

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks., Five Treat.* xvii. 120 The parts of the Face, usually moved pathetically and unthought of. [Cf. PATHETIC A. 4, 5, PATHETICAL 4.]

Pathe·ticalness. Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] = PATHETICNESS.

a 1607 BRIGHTMAN *Bright. Rediv.* ii. (1647) 26 He doth with great Patheticalnesse of affection breake forthe to the prosecuting of the Doctrine of Scandall in generall. 1725 BLACKWALL *Sacred Classics* (1727) I. 339 The patheticalness, grace and dignity of the sentence.

Pathe·ticate, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. PATHETIC + -ATE 3: cf. *authenticate*.] *trans.* To make pathetic.

1885 *Academy* 3 Oct. 221/1 To see how Bishop Percy sentimentalized and patheticated the old ballad.

†**Pathe·ticly,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] = PATHETICALLY.

1616 J. LANE *Cont. Sqr.'s T.* v. 596 The motives weare vrgd so patheticklie. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. x. 105 His Orator that speaks patheticly.

Pathe·ticness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Pathetic quality or character.

1874 'OUIDA' *Two Wooden Shoes* v. 98 The familiar history had a new patheticness for her.

Pathetism (pæ·θetiz'm). ? *Obs.* [f. Gr. παθητ-ός passive + -ISM.] A name for mesmerism or animal magnetism. So **Pa·thetist,** a mesmerist.

1852 A. BALLOU *Spir. Manifestations* ix. 131 Placing the phenomena [of spiritualism] on the same footing with those of Pathetism, Biology [etc.]. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Pathetist.*

Pathic (pæ·θik), *sb.* and *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [ad. L. *pathic-us*, a. Gr. παθικός suffering, remaining passive, f. stem παθ- suffer.]

A. *sb.* 1. A man or boy upon whom sodomy is practised; a catamite.

1603 B JONSON *Sejanus* I. i, He..was the noted Pathick of the time. 1728 PRIDEAUX *Connection O. & N. Test.* II ii. 101 The first was his pathic, the second his concubine. 1795 MACKNIGHT *Apost. Epist.* (1820) I. 495 The persons who suffered this abuse were called pathics, and affected the dress and behaviour of women.

2. One who suffers or undergoes something.

1636 MASSINGER *Bash. Lover* v. i, A mere pathic to Thy devilish art. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* I. Disc. iii. 92 Pathicks in Devotion, suffering ravishments of Senses. 1860 *Illustr. Lond. News* 26 May 506/2 The pathic looks like an especial goose during the operation.

B. *adj.* 1. That is the subject of sodomy; being, or pertaining to, a catamite.

1657 THORNLEY tr. *Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* 196 To become Gnatho's Pathic-boy. 1693 TATE in *Dryden's Juvenal* ii. (1697) 26 Thy Form seems for the Pathick Trade design'd. 1802 GIFFORD tr. *Juvenal* ii. 144 A mirror—pathic Otho's boast.

2. Undergoing something, passive. *rare*—°.

1857 MAYNE, *Pathicus*, remaining passive: pathic.

3. Pertaining to suffering or disease; morbid.

1853 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hence **Pathicism** (pæ·θisiz'm), the practice of a pathic.

1879 LEWIS & SHORT *Lat. Dict.*, *Patientia*..B. In particular, submission to unnatural lust, pathicism.

†**Pa·thing,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. PATH *v.* 4 + -ING 1.] = PAVING *vbl. sb.*

1428-9 *Norwich Sacr. Roll* (MS.), Duobus Masons pro pathyng juxta Sanctum Willelmum. 1491-2 *Ibid.*, Roberto Blome pro le pathyng in parte boriali summi altaris. 1504-5 *Ibid.*, Pro petalis, [glos.] anes pathyng stones. 1541 in Kirkpatrick *Relig. Ord. Norwich* (1845) 52 [Seventeen loads of small] pathyng tyle [or pavements as we now call them].

Pathless (pa·θlĕs), *a.* [f. PATH *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no path through or across it; destitute of paths; untrodden, trackless. Also *fig.*

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. v. 199 What Guide conducteth..your Legions Through path-less paths in unacquainted Regions? 1631 CHAPMAN *Cæsar & Pompey* Plays 1873 III. 170 Striving to entangle men In pathless error. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 14 Having travelled 7 miles in those wild pathless Woods. 1734 THOMSON *Liberty* III. 42 Orbs, Myriads on Myriads, thro' the pathless Sky, Unerring roll. 1873 J. GEIKIE *Gt. Ice Age* v. 52 In the silent and pathless desolations of central Greenland.

Hence **Pa·thlessness.**

1851 HAWTHORNE *Snow Image*, etc. (1879) 92 The street..resolved into a drearier pathlessness than when the forest covered it. 1889 *Spectator* 13 Apr., An African forest..may stretch, like the forest of Aruwhimi, in unbroken gloom and pathlessness over an area equal to five Englands.

Pathlet (pa·θlĕt). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -LET.] A little or diminutive path.

1796 W. MARSHALL *W. England* II. 325 This pathlet was formed with the frame level in hand. 1896 A. J. C. HARE *Story of my Life* (1900) VI. xxv. 175 An old man..guided me up a steep pathlet in the rocks.

†**Pa·thment.** *Sc. Obs.* Also 4 payth-, 4-5 paith-, 5 pathe-, 6 paithe-, paithtment. [app. an alteration of *pavement* (*pament*, *payment*) after *path*, due to similarity of sound and association of meaning: cf. PATH *v.* 4.] = PAVEMENT. (In quot. *c* 1470, the ground.)

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Kejpciane*) 719 Þan done I fel one þe paythment. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* v. xi. 3704 To stampe on halowyd pathement. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* viii. 936 The paithment was cled in tendyr greyn. 1538 *Aberdeen Regr.* XVII. (Jam.), The paithtment of the kirk. 1644 in W. ROSS *Pastoral Wk. in Covenant. Times* ii. 27 Sums of money..for pathment-stones.

Patho- (pæ·θo, păθo·), repr. Gr. παθο-, comb. form of πάθος suffering, disease, etc. (see PATHOS), used in scientific and technical terms, for the more important of which see their alphabetical places.

Pa·tho-anato·mical *a.*, pertaining to morbid anatomy. **Pathobiolo·gical** *a.*, relating to living organisms (e. g. bacteria) which cause disease; so **Pa·thobiolo·gist,** one who studies these. **Pa·thogerm,** a germ that causes disease; hence **Pathoge·rmic** *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a pathogerm. **Patho·graphy,** the, or a, description of disease (Dunglison *Med. Lex.* 1853); hence **Pathogra·phical** *a.*, pertaining to pathography (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1857). ‖ **Pathoma·nia**: see quot. **Patho·meter,** a (hypothetical) instrument for measuring the passions or emotions. **Patho·metry,** (*a*) the measuring, estimation, or diagnosis of different diseases; (*b*) measurement of the passions or emotions. **Pathomyo·tomist** *nonce-wd.* [f. *Pathomyotomia*: see quot. 1649], one who studies the muscles concerned in the expression of emotions. ‖ **Pathopho·bia,** (*a*) morbid dread of disease, hypochondria; (*b*) morbid fear of any kind. **Pathopho·ric, Patho·phorous** *adjs.* [Gr. -φόρος bearing], conveying or causing disease. ‖ **Pathopœ·ia** [Gr. -ποιία a making], (*a*) *Rhet.* a speech or figure of speech designed to arouse passion or emotion; (*b*) *Path.* production of disease; so **Pathopœ·ous** *a.* [Gr. -ποιός making], producing disease.

1888 *Amer. Nat.* Feb. 113 Frank P. Billings, Director of the *Patho-Biological Laboratory of the State University of Nebraska. *Ibid.* 117 It is far more practical for *pathobiologists to stick to the name cocci for all round objects (not spores) 1897 *Daily News* 9 Dec. 8/5 It was the *pathogerm which was deadly,..the microbe was inimical to the pathogerm. 1887 A. M. BROWN *Anim. Alkal.* 158 Dr. Koch thought he had found the *pathogermic entity. 1853 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Pathomania, a morbid perversion of the natural feelings, affections, inclinations..and natural impulses, without any remarkable disorder..of the intellect. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Jan. 1/3 We believe that machines (which should naturally be called *pathometers) for registering the physical effect of music on hearers..have been planned. 18 . MOXON in *Lancet* (O.), The poor little thing..who, only seven years old and having tubercle in the brain, said it wasn't headache he suffered from, it was pain in the head. Pitifully accurate *pathometry for such a time of life. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Jan. 1/3 A..rough-and-ready observation in pathometry. [1649 BULWER (*title*) Pathomyotomia: or a Dissection Of the significative Muscles of the Affections of the Minde.] 1657-83 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 234 Passions..with the *Pathomyotomists are, as it were, the muscles of the soul. 1856 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 854 The name hypochondriasis..has very little significance as indicating the character..of the affection. The name *pathophobia is much more expressive. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 750 *Pathophoric bacilli. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Pathopœa, an Expression of a Passion, in Rhetorick it is a figure by which the mind is moved to hatred, anger, or pity. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pathopœia*, term for the induction, production, or formation of affections or diseases. *Pathopœus*, inducing or creating..diseases: *pathopœous.

Pathogen (pæ·θodʒen). Also **-gene.** [f. PATHO- + -GEN.] A micrococcus or bacterium that produces disease.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) VI. 647 Pathogen [the micrococcus of] contagion.

Pathogenesis (pæθodʒe·nĕsis). *Med.* and *Path.* [f. PATHO- + GENESIS.] Production or development of disease; the process or manner of origination of a disease or bodily affection. Also **Pathogenesy** (-dʒe·nĕsi), **Pathogeny** (păθo·dʒĕni), in same sense. So **Pathogenetic** (-dʒĭne·tik), **Pathogenic** (-dʒe·nik), **Pathogenous** (păθo·dʒĭnos) *adjs.*, producing, or relating to the production of, disease or bodily affection; hence **Pathogenicity** (-dʒĭni·sĭti), quality or capacity of producing disease.

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 235 Not more certainly known is the *pathogenesis of the..acute dropsies ..in tropical countries. 1897 *Trans. Amer. Pediatric Soc.* IX. 168 *j*, Heredity is a most potent factor in all pathogenesis. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 1015 A contracted mitral orifice, evidently of slow pathogenesis. 1888 A. C. POPE *Homœopathy* 41 A medicine, the *pathogenesy of which may bear a likeness to several forms of disease. 1887 *Homœop World* 1 Nov. 490 The medicine has in its pathogenesy many symptoms of a neuralgic character. 1838 H. DUNSFORD (*title*) The *Pathogenetic Effect of some of the Principal Homœopathic Remedies, translated from the German. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 249 Infective emboli containing pathogenetic bacteria. 1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xx. 246 In the torrid zone..the people multiply *pathogenic causes at will. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 70 Under ordinary pathogenic conditions suppuration is induced by the growth of micro-organisms within the tissues. 1899 A. C. HOUSTON in *Nature* 7 Sept. 434/2 Allowing..virulent bacilli..to develop and display their full power of *pathogenicity. 1886 *Sci. Amer.* 4 Dec. 354/3 The distinction of the bacteria into *pathogenous and non-pathogenous is here unimportant. 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Pathogeny, the branch of pathology, which relates to the generation, production, and development of disease. 1898 J. HUTCHINSON in *Arch. Surg.* IX. No. 36. 352 It would be unwise to assume that in that fact its whole pathogeny is included.

Pathogerm, -germic: see PATHO-.

Pathognomic (pæθˈpɡnɒˈmik), *a.* [f. PATHOGNOMY + -IC (παθογνωμικός in Gr. is said to be 'a false form').]

1. Of or pertaining to pathognomy, or to the signs and expression of the passions or feelings.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Pathognomic*, that moveth the affections. *c* 1714 POPE, etc. *Mem. M. Scriblerus* i. xi, He has the true pathognomic sign of love. 1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* I. 178 Count Ernst had a fine pathognomic eye. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* (1847) III. 403 The possession of speech, the pathognomic countenance, the efficiency of the hand, a longevity beyond the lower animals.

2. = PATHOGNOMONIC.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* vi. 185 The Pathognomick Symptome of this Disease, and that which first invaded the Patient. 1766 *Nat. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 100/1 Its most pathognomic symptoms. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* viii 205 Constant tremulous agitation..pathognomic of the earlier stages of general paralysis.

So **Pathogno·mical** *a.* = prec. 1 and 2.

1643 T. GOODWIN *Trial Christian's Growth* 128 Such symptomes as are Pathognomicall, and proper and peculiar to them. 1874 *Edin. Rev.* July 198 With the advance of power of pathognomical expression, coincides a certain loss of grandeur.

Pathognomonic (păθˈpɡnɒmɒˈnik), *a.* (*sb.*). *Med.* and *Path.* [ad. Gr. παθογνωμονικ-ός (Galen) skilled in judging of symptoms or diseases, f. παθο-, PATHO- + γνωμονικός able to give an opinion, f. γνώμων judge, knowing person.] Applied to a sign or symptom by which a disease may be known or distinguished; specifically characteristic or indicative of a particular disease.

1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* I ii 19 The..absolute knowledge of the disease, by meanes of the signes Pathognomonicke, proper and peculiar to euery disease. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 720 This..hath no Pathognomonic Sign by which it is distinguish'd from other Fevers besides its Duration. 1758 MUNCKLEY in *Phil. Trans.* L. 613 It hath been thought, that a quick pulse is so essential..as to be a pathognomonic symptom of it. 1878 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* iii. 77 The black pigment [in malaria] is a pathognomonic..feature.

B. *sb.* A pathognomonic sign or symptom.

[1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* I. ii. 14 Ioyne .as most pregnant.. testimonies of the disease, these inseparable accidents of the same, commonly called *pathognomonica*.] 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Pathognomonick*, a Term in the Art of Medicine, is a proper inseparate Sign [etc.]. 1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 87 Those inseparable Symptoms we call its Pathognomonics or distinguishing Characters. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 674 It is not a symptom to be depended on as a pathognomonic.

So **Pathognomo·nical** *a. rare.*

1538 A. READ *Chirurg.* x. 70 The only pathognomonicall signe of a true convulsion.

Pathognomy (păθˈpɡnɒmi). [f. as prec., after *physiognomy*, from Gr. φυσιογνωμονία.]

1. The knowledge or study of the passions or emotions, or of the signs or expressions of them.

1793 HOLCROFT *Lavater's Physiog.* ii. 24 Pathognomy is the knowledge of the signs of the passions. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 651 Physiognomy takes cognizance of the shapes, and pathognomy of the motions of the features. 1874 *Edin. Rev.* July 172.

2. The knowledge of the signs or symptoms by which diseases may be distinguished. *rare.*

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 546 A voluminous ..classification of pulses..This branch of pathognomy.

Patho·gony. *rare*$^{-0}$. = PATHOGENY.

1882 in OGILVIE (Annandale).

Pathographical, -graphy: see PATHO-.

Pathologic (pæ|θɒlˈɒdʒik), *a.* [ad. Gr. παθολογικ-ός, f. παθο-, PATHO-: see -LOGIC: cf. F. *pathologique* (Cotgr. 1611).] Of or belonging to pathology.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pathologick*, pertaining to Pathologie. 1852 TH ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xxiv. 500 That vague feeling of debility..produced by want of nutrition, and by other pathologic causes.

Patholo·gical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. Pertaining to or dealing with pathology; relating to or treating of diseases or bodily affections.

1688 BOYLE *Final Causes Nat. Things* iv. 159 The Physiological and Pathological parts of Physick. 1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 297 He .. has given up all hopes of any thing important being discovered .from pathological anatomy. 1834 J FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* x. (ed. 4) 347 Noticed by almost every pathological anatomist. 1879 CALDERWOOD *Mind & Br.* iv. 80 The interest in it was stimulated and guided by pathological observations.

b. That is or may be the subject of pathology; involving or of the nature of disease; morbid.

1845-6 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 166 In certain pathological states of the system. 1858 BUCKLE *Civilis.* (1869) II. vii. 381 The laws of their normal and pathological development. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent of Man* 122 Conditions which are pathological in one animal are natural in others.

2. Pertaining to the passions or emotions. *rare.*

1800 COGAN *Passions* ii. § 2 Its pathological effect [*i.e.* of surprise] is that of a simple stimulus whose sole object is to arouse the attention. 1894 LITTLEWOOD *Personality* iv 205 It is not the physical effect of the desire, the mere pathological feeling, but the metaphysical action of the mental image that ultimately determines my action.

Patholo·gically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. In relation to pathology, or to its subject-matter, disease.

1828-32 in WEBSTER. 1868 D. COOK *Dr. Murphrett's Patients*, etc. 228 His book..on the Heart—physiologically and pathologically considered. 1879 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) II. xiii. 335 The bacterium of splenic fever..[Pasteur's] investigations regarding the part it plays pathologically.

2. In relation to the passions or emotions. *rare.*

1824 DE QUINCEY tr. *Kant's Idea Univ. Hist.* Wks. XIII. 133 A social concert that had been pathologically extorted from the mere necessities of situation. 1833 CHALMERS *Const. Man* (1834) II. ii iii. 237 The objects which he chooses to entertain, and .. the emotions which pathologically result from them.

Patholo·gico-, combining form of Gr. παθολογικός PATHOLOGICAL, used in the sense 'relating to pathology and . . .'; as *pathologico-anatomical* (relating to pathology and anatomy), *-clinical*, *-histological*, *-psychological* adjs.

1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) V 167 The branch of the pathologico-psychological system here in question. 1855 tr. *Wedl's Rudim. Pathol. Histol.* (Syd. Soc.) Pref. 5 The pathologico-histological course pursued in this work. 1876 tr. *H. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XI. 28 Pathologico-anatomical changes in the nerves. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 408 Pathologico-clinical groups.

Pathologist (păθˈɒlŏdʒist). [f. PATHOLOGY + -IST.] One versed in pathology; a student of or writer upon diseases.

1650 CHARLETON tr. *van Helmont's Incongruities Defluxr.* Translator to Rdr., No one among the numerous swarm of Pathologists, has discoursed of the nature and causes of such Diseases. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civilis* (1869) III. v. 417 The philosophic pathologist is as different from the physician, as a jurist is different from an advocate.

Patho·logize, *v. rare.* [See -IZE.] *trans.* To treat pathologically; to treat the pathology of.

1649 BULWER *Pathomyot.* Pref 7 Neither the great Parents of Physick, nor their Learned Off-spring had pathologized the Muscles.

Pathology (păθˈɒlŏdʒi). [ad. mod. or med.L. *pathologia*, f. Gr. παθο-, PATHO- + -λογία, -LOGY: cf. F. *pathologie* (*c* 1600)]

1. The science or study of disease; that department of medical science, or of physiology, which treats of the causes and nature of diseases, or abnormal bodily affections or conditions.

[1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 1 b/1 *Pathologia* treatethe of the cause and occasione of the sicknesses.] 1611 COTGR., *Pathologique*, of, or belonging to, Pathologie. *a* 1662 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 76 This, in the Pathology of Plants, may be the Disease of φυλλοῤῥοια. 1783 W. CULLEN *First Lines* Pref., Wks. 1827 I. 470 The many hypothetical doctrines of the Humoral Pathology. 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys Anat.* I. 28 Pathology is the physiology of disease. 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* ix. 274 Greek medicine rather started from hygiene than from pathology.

b. *transf.* The sum of morbid processes or conditions.

1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Lett. Friend* § 14 If Asia, Africa, and America should bring in their List [of diseases], Pandoras Box would swell, and there must be a strange Pathology. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) p v, We shall add to our knowledge of the pathology of the body. 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 211 Among the variety of diseases.. few are involved in more obscurity as to their pathology.. than.. tetanus. 1881 *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* Oct. 17 The pathology as indicated in the changes which took place in the body.

c. Extended to the study of morbid or abnormal mental or moral conditions.

1842 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 114 Understand the pathology of the human soul, and be able to cure its diseases. *a* 1878 LEWES *Study Psychol.* i (1879) 35 Mental Pathology .. has run a course parallel to that of Mental Physiology.

2. The study of the passions or emotions. *rare.*

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Pathologie*, the doctrine of the passions. 18 . BENTHAM *Princ. Civil Code* I vi. Wks. 1843 I. 304/2 Pathology is a term .. not hitherto .. employed in morals, but .. equally necessary here. .. Moral pathology would consist in the knowledge of the feelings, affections, and passions. 1817 — *Table Springs of Action* ibid 205 Psychological dynamics .has for its basis psychological pathology. 1833 CHALMERS *Const. Man* (1834) II. ii. ii. 180.

Pathomania to **Pathopœous**: see PATHO-.

Pathos (pē·ˈpɒs). [mod. a. Gr. πάθος suffering, feeling: so F. *pathos* (Molière 1672).]

1. That quality in speech, writing, music, or artistic representation (or *transf* in events, circumstances, persons, etc.) which excites a feeling of pity or sadness; power of stirring tender or melancholy emotion; pathetic or affecting character or influence.

1668 DRYDEN *Dram. Poesy* Ess. (Ker) I. 81 There is a certain gaiety in their comedies, and pathos in their more serious plays. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* ix. 1632 There dwells a noble pathos in the skies, Which warms our passions. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. ii. xi. 263 He descanted on the woes of the land with a pathos which drew tears from every eye. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 6. 399 The tale of Protestant sufferings was told with a wonderful pathos..by John Foxe.

b. A pathetic expression or utterance. *rare.*

1579 E. K. *Gloss Spenser's Sheph Cal.* May 189 *And with*) A very Poeticall πάθος [*ed.* 1592 pathos]. *a* 1644 WESTFIELD *Eng. Face* (1646) 127 'Lord.. If thou wilt pardon this people!' It was a vehement pathos. 1853-8 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1879) II. 294 Little pathoses..are abundant enough.

2. Suffering (bodily or mental). *rare.*

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Pathos, vide Pathema* [*Pathema*, all preternatural Contribution wherewith our Body is molested]. 1842 TENNYSON *Love & Duty* 80 Shall sharpest pathos blight us, knowing all Life needs for life is possible to will? 1853 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Pathos*, Affection, Disease.

3. In reference to art, esp. ancient Greek art: The quality of the transient or emotional, as opposed to the permanent or ideal: see ETHOS 2.

1881 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 542 The real is preferred to the ideal, transient emotion to permanent lineaments, pathos to ethos.

Pathway (pa·ˈθwē). A way that constitutes or serves as a path; a way by or along which one may walk or go; a path, track, way. (Often *fig.*)

a 1536 TINDALE *Pathway* Wks (1573) 377, I supposed it very necessary to prepare this Pathway into the Scripture for you, that ye might walke surely and euer know the true from the false. 1546 BALE *Eng Votaries* I. I viij b, Iohan Baptyst . prepared a playne pathwaye to Christ and hys kyngedome 1555 EDEN *Decades* 87 A patheway in the myddest of a fycld. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. xiii. 270 There was but one path-way which led through the woods. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. iv, High in his pathway hung the Sun. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 388 The great, black, winding river with a pathway in its midst of frosted silver where the moonlight struck it. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 250 If its channels be constricted the blood takes the pathway through the locomotor organs.

Hence **Pathwayed** (pa·ˈθwēd) *a.*, furnished with a pathway.

1839 CLOUGH *Early Poems* iii. 4 Again in vision clear thy pathwayed side I tread.

-pathy, repr. Gr. -πάθεια, lit. 'suffering, feeling', the second element of the word HOMŒOPATHY (Gr. ὁμοιοπάθεια the quality of suffering or feeling alike, the having of like affections, sympathy), extended to ALLOPATHY, and applied, with the sense 'method of cure, curative treatment', to other compounds, as *hydropathy*, *kinesipathy*, *electropathy*, etc.

1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* iv, [They tried] Hydropathy.. Pyropathy, as successfully employed by the old inquisitors to cure the malady of thought.. Geopathy, or burying him. Atmopathy, or steaming him...With all other ipathies and opathies which Noodle has invented, and Foodle tried. 1888 *St. James's Gas.* 20 Sept., Pelopathy, or treatment by means of mud baths... Raxopathy, or the grape cure, is more favoured in vine-producing countries than it is in England. Glossopathy is now added to the list..[to express] the good effects which dogs can produce upon suffering humanity by applying their tongues to wounds and sores. This gentleman is now collecting a staff of suitable dogs, with a view to opening a glossopathic establishment in the neighbourhood of Zurich. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 June 10/1 Never before.. has light treatment taken definite shape as it is undoubtedly doing now in a distinct 'pathy', which our contemporary christens 'photopathy'.

† **Pa·tiate,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [irreg. f. L. *pat-i* to suffer + -ATE 3.] *trans.* To suffer.

1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.*, *Moles* 7 Though he patiate infirmities, yet he shall recover.

† **Pa·tible,** *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *patibulum* a fork-shaped yoke placed on the necks of criminals, a fork-shaped gibbet, etc., f. *patē-re* to lie open + *-bulum*, forming names of instruments or utensils.] A gibbet, a cross; the horizontal bar of a cross.

1428-9 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (E. E. T. S.) 70 Also payd for a patyble to serle.. Also payd for iij Ewangelistes, makyng & keruyng. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4127 The patible of the crosse for sheeld and targe hadde hee. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 74 On the aultare was a deske or halpace, whereon stoode a patible of the Crucifix of fine golde. 1745 BLOMEFIELD *Norfolk* II. 638 The Patible over the Perke [Rood-loft]. *attrib.* 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. vii. (1660) 79 This manner of bearing of the patible Cross is warranted by Rolls of greatest Antiquity.

† **Patible** (pæˈtib'l), *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *patibil-is*, f. *pat-i* to suffer: see -IBLE.]

1. Capable of suffering or undergoing something; liable to undergo something; subject to something.

1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* 115 The deuil looked like a patible old Coridon, with a payre of hornes on his heade and a cowes tayle at his breech. 1656 R. ROBINSON *Christ All* 134 [Light] is an accidental form or a patible quality. *a* 1834 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1839) IV. 211 [Man] is a passive as well as active being: he is a patible agent.

b. Capable of or liable to suffering; passible.

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 48 The patible and withall impatible body of our Saiuiour Christ. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst* I. v. 813 The Demoniack Bodies. have.. Gross Matter in them, and are Patible. 1691 BAXTER *Kept. Beverley* 6 The raised wicked have not bodies less sensible, patible, or that need less food.

2. 'Capable of being suffered, endurable, tolerable'. (In Dictionaries.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Patible*, to be suffered. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Patible*, to be suffered or indured. 1731 BAILEY, *Patible*,.. sufferable. 1755 JOHNSON, *Patible*, sufferable; tolerable.

Patibulary (pătiˈbiżŭlări), *a. rare.* [f. L. *patibul-um* PATIBLE *sb.* + -ARY 1. Cf. F. *patibulaire* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] Of or pertaining to the gallows; resembling the gallows; suggesting the gallows or hanging. Chiefly *humorous*.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xxi. (1686) 216 Some patibulary affixion after he was slain. 1697 DENNIS *Plot & no Plot* v, I never saw a more patibulary phyz. 1802 *Sporting Mag.* XVII. 135 A certain Corn-Buyer, which had .. undergone the discipline of a patibulary suspension on a gallows. 1837 CARLYLE *Diam. Necht.* xvi. Ess. 1888 V. 193 Yes, infinitely terrible is the Gallows; it bestrides with its patibulary fork the Pit of bottomless Terror! 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 767 The 'I ad Grecum Pl!' of the German students (in allusion to the patibulary form of that letter).

So **Pati·bulate** *v. trans.* [cf. L. *patibullāt-us* gibbeted], to hang. *humorous nonce-wd.*

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Patibulated*, hanged on a Gibbet, Gallows or Cross. 1881 *Society* 11 June 3/1 That distinguished burglar after he had been duly patibulated. 1882 Ogilvie, *Patibulated.*

Patience (pē·ʃĕns), *sb.* Forms: 3–6 paci-, 4–6 pacy-, -ence, -ens(e, 6– patience. [ME. a. OF. *patience, pacience* (12th c.), ad. L. *patientia*, f. *patient-em* suffering, Patient: see -ence.]

I. The practice or quality of being patient.

1. The suffering or enduring (of pain, trouble, or evil) with calmness and composure; the quality or capacity of so suffering or enduring.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 180 Þe uttre temptaciun is neod pacience, þet is þolemodnesse. 1340 *Ayenb.* 33 Ase he ne may no þing bere be boysamnesse, he ne may bolye be paciense. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* II. pr. vii. 93 (Camb. MS.), Yif þat he wolde han suffred lyhtly in pacience the wronges þat weeren don va to hym. *c* 1440 Love *Bonavent. Mirr.* v. (Sherard MS.), 3if we cowde wel kepe pacience in tyme of aduersite. 1553 Dk. Northumbld. in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* (1880) 22 God grant me pacyence to endure. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, I. i. 126 *Rich.*..How hath your Lordship brook'd imprisonment? *Hast* With patience (Noble Lord) as prisoners must. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* ii. § 5 Patience..is nothing else, but a willing and quiet yielding to whatever afflictions it pleases God to lay upon us. 1784 Cowper *Task* IV. 339 That thus We may with patience bear our moderate ills. 1849 M. Arnold *To Gypsy Child by Sea Shore* 13 Drugging pain by patience. 1808 Swinburne *Blake* 63 He endured all the secret slights and wants..with a most high patience.

b. Forbearance, longsuffering, longanimity under provocation of any kind; *esp.* forbearance or bearing with others, their faults, limitations, etc.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B xiv 99 Þere parfit trewthe and poure herte is, and pacience of tonge; þere is charitee. 1481 Caxton *Reynard* xxiv. (Arb.) 73 He shold the better haue pacience and pyte on Reynarte. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* iv. iv. 116, I doe intreat your patience To heare me speake. 1598 — *Merry W.* I. iv. 5 Here will be an old abusing of Gods patience, and Kings English. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* ii. vi. § 13 The patience and long suffering of God, leading men to repentance. 1764 Foote *Patron* II. Wks. 1799 I. 348 *Bev.* I am happy, Sir Thomas, if—. *Sir Tho.* Your patience. There is in you, Mr. Bever, a fire of imagination [etc.]. 1873 Morley *Rousseau* II. 93 His disciplular patience when Rousseau told him that his verses were poor, .. is a little uncommon in a prince.

c. The calm abiding of the issue of time, processes, etc.; quiet and self-possessed waiting for something; 'the quality of expecting long without rage or discontent' (J.).

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (*Andreas*) 405 Þet wil I with paciens a quhil here þe. 1382 Wyclif *Luke* xxi. 19 In 3oure pacience 3e schulen welde 3oure soulis [1526 Tindale, With your pacience possesse your soules]. 1475 Sir J. Paston in *P. Lett.* III. 130, I besoche yow off pacyence tyll the begynnyng of the next yere. 1526 Tindale *Jas.* v. 7 The husbande man wayteth for the precious frute offe the erth, and hath long pacience there vppon, vntill he receave the yerly and the latter rayne. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 153 He had not the patience to expect a present, but demanded one. 1654 Whitlocke *Jrnl. Sw. d. Emb.* (1772) II. 401 Their ambassador..was put to the patience of staying an hower and a halfe, before he was called in to his highnes. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 87 Behold the fruits of eleven years patience. 1866 Ruskin *Eth. Dust* iv. 61 Patience is the finest and worthiest part of fortitude,—and the rarest, too.

d. Constancy in labour, exertion, or effort.

1517 Torkington *Pilgr.* (1884) 55 The same nyght, with grett Diffyculty and moche paciens, we war Delivered a borde into ower Shippe. *a* 1774 W. Harte *Eulogius* Poems (1810) 382/2 He learnt with patience, and with meekness taught. 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* II. 190 We, in the fight opposed, to the exasperate patience of the foe, Desperate endurance. 1871 Darwin *Desc. Man* III. xix. (1874) 565 Genius has been declared by a great authority to be patience; and patience, in this sense, means unflinching, undaunted perseverance.

e. Personified, or represented in a figure.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xiii. 23 Pacience in þe paleis stode in pilgrymes clothes, And preyde mete for charite. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xx. (Percy Soc.) 96 To wofull creatures she is goodly leche, Wyth her good syster called Pacyence. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* II. iv. 117 She sate, like Patience on a Monument, Smiling at greefe. 1884 Henley & Stevenson *Three Plays, Beau Austin* I. ii, I cannot away with your pale cheeks and that Patience on-a-Monument kind of look.

f. Phrases and locutions:

† *Patience perforce*, patience upon compulsion, i. e. when there is no other course (*obs.*). *My patience!* an ejaculation of surprise (*colloq.*). *Patience! Have patience!* be patient; wait a little; give or allow sufficient time. *To have patience with* († *in, toward*), to show forbearance toward; so, *to have no patience with* (colloq.), to be unable to bear patiently, to be irritated by. *Out of patience*, advb. phr. (sometimes adj.), provoked so as no longer to have patience (*with*). † *To take in patience*, to receive or accept with resignation (*obs.*).

1575 Gascoigne *Weedes* (*title*) 'Patience Perforce. Content thyselfe with patience perforce. 1607 Heywood *Wom. Killed w. Kindn.* Plays 1874 II. 138 Here's patience perforce, He needs must trot afoot that tires his horse. 1670 Ray *Proverbs* 130 Patience perforce is a medicine for a mad dog. 1873 Murdoch *Doric Lyre* 33 *Ma patience, that beats a'! *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* i. 58 My dere moder *haue a lytyll pacyence. 1705 Vanbrugh *Confed.* III. ii, *Flip.* Have patience, and it shall be done. 1765 Gray *Shakespeare* 1 A moment's patience, gentle Mistress Anne. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* Concl. 72 'Have patience', I replied, 'ourselves are full Of social wrong'. *Ibid.* 78 This. world of ours is but a child Yet in the go-cart. Patience! Give it time To learn its limbs. 1382 Wyclif *Matt.* xviii. 26 *Haue pacience in me, and alle thingis I shal yeelde to thee. 1526 Tindale 1 *Thess.* v. 14 Forbeare the weake, have continuall pacience towarde alle men. 1845 Thackeray *Newcomes* lxiv, I have no patience with the Colonel. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 341 Archias beeyng throughly *out of pacience thretened to pull hym parforce out of the temple. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 34 Which put the Vizier so out of Patience. 1804 M. G. Lewis *Bravo of Venice* (1856) II. iv. 316 [He] was out of all patience with himself. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 226 *Taak al in pacience Oure prisoun, for it may noon oother be.

g. *Muscle of patience, patience muscle*: the levator muscle of the shoulder.

1730–6 Bailey (folio), *Patientiæ musculus* (with Anatomists), the muscle of patience, so called from the great service of it in labour. It is the same as *Levator Scapulæ.*

2. With *of*: The fact or capacity of enduring; patient endurance *of*. Cf. Impatience 1 b. *rare.*

1530 Tindale *Answ. More* III. xiii. C iij b, Why setteth he not his eyes on the thankes geuynge for that pleasure and on the pacience of other displeasures? 1718 Prior *Solomon* II. 890 Patience of toil, and love of virtue fails. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* II. x. 366 Patience of injuries. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 44/1 That patience of hunger, and every kind of hardship.

† **3.** Sufferance; indulgence; leave, permission; chiefly in *by* or *with your patience. Obs.*

1558 Fraunce *Lawiers Log.* Ded. Ij b, By your patience be it spoken. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 66 And thus much with their patience be it spoken briefly hereof. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, II. iii. 78 Nor other satisfaction do I crave, But onely with your patience, that we may Taste of your Wine. 1610 — *Tempest* III. iii. 3, I can goe no further, Sir,..by your patience, I needes must rest me.

II. Special senses.

4. Name for a species of Dock, called by the old herbalists *Patientia* (*Rumex Patientia* Linn.), formerly used in Britain instead of spinach, in salads, etc. Sometimes extended to other species of Dock: Wild Patience, *Rumex obtusifolius.* See also Patience-dock, Passions, Dock *sb.*[1] 1 b.

[The origin of this name has not been traced.]

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 376/1 Pacyence, herbe, *paciencia.* *c* 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* II. 69 Take Colys, .. Betus and Borage, auens, Violette, Malvis, parsle, betayn, pacience, þe white of the leke is, and þe croppe of þe nettle. 1538 Turner *Libellus* B ij, *Hippolapathon*, officine *patientiam* uocant, vulgus *Patience.* 1548 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 37 Let pacience growe in your gardein alwaie. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. lxxviii. § 7. 314 The Monkes Rubarbe is called in Latine *Rumex satiuus*, and *Patientia*, or Patience, which worde is borrowed of the French, who call this herbe *Pacience.* 1611 Florio, *Lapato*, the wild Dock or Patience. 1629 Parkinson *Paradi. in Sole* II. xiv. 483 Garden Patience is a kinde of Docke. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 44 The Leaves are like enough those of Wild Patience. 1882 J. Smith *Dict. Econ. Plants*, Herb of Patience (*Rumex Patientia*). 1886 G. Nicholson *Dict. Gard.*, *Patience* or *Herb Patience*, a hardy perennial..the leaves of which were formerly much used in the place of Spinach.

5. A game of cards (either ordinary playing cards, or small cards marked with numbers), in which the cards are taken as they come from the pack or set, and the object is to arrange them in some systematic order; usually for one person alone (in which case also called *solitaire*).

1816 W. Warden *Lett. Conduct Napoleon* (ed. 4) 198 He is sent to the sideboard to play at Patience until the new pack would deal with more facility. 1882 Lady Granville *Lett.* (1894) I. 220 We were occupied all yesterday evening with conjuring tricks and patiences of every kind. 1861 Dickens *Gt. Expect.* xl. Playing a complicated kind of Patience with a ragged pack of cards. 1874 Lady Cadogan (*title*) Illustrated Games of Patience. 1901 *Munsey's Mag.* (U. S.) XXIV. 873/1 This is a difficult Patience to get; its solution depends on watchfulness and luck.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *patience-trying* adj.; (sense 5) *patience card, case, pack, player.*

1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 119 It was tiresome, patience-trying work and reminded me of the old dissected puzzles of my boyhood. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Jan. 2/1 Always, like a skilful patience player, leave vacancies for last chances. 1901 *Munsey's Mag.* (U. S.) XXIV. 872/1 It is much more satisfactory to use a regular Patience pack than to play with ordinary cards. The Patience cards are only two and a half by one and three fourths inches.

Pa·tience, *v. rare.* [f. prec.]

† **1.** *trans.* To endow with patience, make patient; *refl.* to be patient, have patience. Cf. Patient *v.* 1.

1605 *Play Stucley* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 159 Patience but yourself awhile.

2. *intr.* To have or exercise patience.

1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* D ij, To warne the blue-coate Corrector when he should patience and surcease. 1835 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIV. 337, I had 'swam on a gondola at Venice, and 'patienced' in a punt at Putney.

Patience-dock. *Herb.* Also 9 patient-dock. [f. Patience *sb.* 4 + Dock *sb.*[1]]

1. Properly, The dock called Patience, *Rumex Patientia.*

1884 Miller *Plant-n.*, Patience-Dock, *Rumex Patientia.* *Ibid.*, *Rumex Patientia*, Monk's Rhubarb, Patience, or Patient Dock.

2. In the north of England, applied to the Bistort (*Polygonum Bistorta*), there also called Passions, Passion-dock, of which 'the leaves are by some boiled in the Spring, and eaten as greens' (Lightfoot *Flora Scot.* 206).

1776–96 Withering *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 383 *note*, The young shoots are eaten in herb pudding in the North of England, and about Manchester, they are substituted for greens under the name of *Patience Dock.* 1885 *Science Gossip* 36 (E. D. D.) In Cheshire the edible qualities of the plant are well known, but it is there called 'patient dock'. 1891 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Sept. 631/1 The young shoots are eaten under the name of Patience Dock.

Patiency (pē·ʃĕnsi). *rare.* [f. Patient (after *agency*): see -ency.] The quality or condition of being patient or passive: see Patient *a.* 3, *sb.* 4.

1697 J. Sergeant *Solid Philos.* 217 Which..has the truest Notion of Agency in it, without any Mixture of Patiency; because the Body moved cannot re-act upon it. 1822–32 Bentham *Ontology* Wks. 1843 VIII. 207/2 They are each one of them agent and patient at the same time. No one exhibits more of agency, no one more of patiency, than any other. *a* 1832 — *Logic* ibid. 228/2.

Patient (pē·ʃĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4–6 pacy-, 4–7 paci-, 6– patient, (6 paty-). [a. OF. *pacient, passient* (13–14th c.), later *patient*, ad. L. *patient-em*, pr. pple. of *pati* to suffer.]

A. *adj.*

1. Bearing or enduring (pain, affliction, trouble, or evil of any kind) with composure, without discontent or complaint; having the quality or capacity of so bearing; exercising or possessing patience.

c 1320–40 [implied in Patiently]. *c* 1370 *Hymns Virgin* 106 In peyne be meke and pacient. 1382 Wyclif *Rom.* xii. 12 Ioyinge in hope, pacient in tribulacioun. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xvi. 18 Studie to be pacient in suffring. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* I. iii. 110 Many a time..you haue rated me..Still haue I borne it with a patient shrug. 1643 Milton *Divorce* I. viii. Wks. (1851) 39 Job the patientest of men. 1784 Cowper *Task* IV. 407, I praise you much, ye meek and patient pair, For ye are worthy. 1842 Tennyson *St. Sim. Styl.* 15 Patient on this tall pillar I have borne Rain, wind, frost, heat, hail, damp, and sleet, and snow.

b. Longsuffering, forbearing; with *to, towards*, lenient towards, bearing with (others, their infirmities, etc.).

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 195 Pacient of tonge, And boxome as of beryngе to burgeys and to lordes. 1382 Wyclif 1 *Thess.* v. 14 Reseeyue 3e syke men, be 3e pacient to alle men. 1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. iv, You'ld mad the patient'st body in the world, to heare you talke so, without any sense or reason. 1606 Chapman *Gentlem. Usher* Plays 1873 I. 325 Thou weariest not thy husbands patient eares. 1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* I, Ellena was the sole support of her aunt's declining years; ..patient to her infirmities. 1852 Bright *Hymn*, '*And now, O Father*', Most patient Saviour, who dost love us still.

c. Calmly expectant; not hasty or impetuous; quietly awaiting the course or issue of events, etc.

1382 Wyclif *Eccl.* vii. 8 Betere is a pacient man than the enhauncende hymself. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 41 b, Better it is to haue a pacyent soule, than to do myracles. *a* 1550 in *Dunbar's Poems* (S. T. S.) 312 Gif 3e wald lufe and luvit be, In mynd keip weill thir thingis thre, .. Be secreit, trew, and pacient. 1598 Chapman *Blind Beggar* Plays 1873 I. 33 Be patient my wench and He tell thee. 1791 Mrs. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* i, The ruffian .. bid him be patient awhile. 1866 Ruskin *Eth. Dust* iv. 61, I know twenty persevering girls for one patient one; but it is only that twenty-first who can do her work, out and out, or enjoy it. 1883 R. M. Benson *Spir. Read.* Advent 115 We must form a habit of patient expectation.

d. Continuing or able to continue a course of action without being daunted by difficulties or hindrances; persistent, constant, diligent, unwearied.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. viii. 45 Take to you wonted strength, And maister these mishaps with patient might. 1611 Bible *Rom.* ii. 7 Who by patient continuance in well doing seeke for glory, and honour, and immortalitie. *a* 1727 Newton (J.), Whatever I have done is due to patient thought. 1764 Goldsm. *Trav.* 283 Methinks her [Holland's] patient sons before me stand. 1886 Shorthouse *Sir Percival* ii. 55 So many years of patient labour.

e. *fig.* of things.

1820 Keats *Hyperion* I. 353 And still they were the same bright, patient stars. *Ibid.* III. 98 The most patient brilliance of the moon! *a* 1861 Mrs. Browning *Little Mattie* iii, Smooth Down her patient locks.

2. With *of*: Enduring or able to endure (evil, suffering, etc.); endurant of. (Cf. *impatient of.*)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 376/1 Pacyent of sufferynge. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* IX. 338 Neither are they so patient of hunger as of thirst. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* X. 145 Old man, that never tak'st repose, Thou art too patient of our toil. *a* 1706 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 227 Plants least patient of Cold. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* iv. 3 Thine Ear is patient of a serious Song. 1780 Cowper *Table Talk* 224 Patient of constitutional control, He bears it with meek manliness of soul. 1826–34 Wordsw. *To May* x, Streams that April could not check Are patient of thy rule.

b. Of words, writings, etc.: Capable of bearing or admitting of (a particular interpretation).

1638 Chillingw. *Relig. Prot.* I. Pref. to E. Knott § 20 That their xxxix Articles are patient, nay ambitious of some sence wherein they may seem Catholique. 1651 Jer. Taylor *Serm. for Year* II. xxiii. 297 A way open for them to despise the law which was made patient of such a weak evasion. 1879 Ld. Coleridge in *Law Rep.* Com. Pleas Div. IV. 304 His language is at least patient of such an interpretation. 1894 Illingworth *Personality Hum. & Div.* vii. (1895) 169 The picture is patient of various interpretations.

3. Undergoing the action of another; passive. (Correlative to *agent.*) *rare.*

c 1611 Chapman *Iliad* To Rdr. (1865) 78 [Translators] apply Their pains and cunnings word for word to reader Their patient authors. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) I. 293 This motion betwixt the agent spirit, and patient matter, produceth an actual heat.

B. *sb.*

1. A sufferer; one who suffers patiently. Now *rare.*

1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xix. 99 So þat poure pacient is parfitest lif of alle, And alle parfite preestes to poueste

sholde drawe. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Dk. Clarence* xxi. The pacienes grief and Scholers payne. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 547 No payne was in her that hee was not a patient of. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* iv. xxii. 275 Nor would the Jewes, who did all in disgrace of the blessed Patient. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 486 P 2 Let them not pretend to be free ..and laugh at us poor married Patients. 1795 SOUTHEY *Vis. Maid Orleans* ii. 217 A scoffing fiend,..Mock'd at his patients, and did often strew Ashes upon them, and then bid them say Their prayers aloud.

† b. *esp.* One who suffers from bodily disease; a sick person. *Obs.* (exc. as involved in 2).

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonce* i, Whan the pacyent or seke man sawe her. 1530 PALSGR. 250/2 Pacyent a sicke body, *pacient.* 1632 JORDEN *Nat. Bathes* xvi. (1669) 150 Those patients which think to cure themselves,..are oftentimes dangerously deceived.

2. One who is under medical treatment for the cure of some disease or wound; one of the sick persons whom a medical man attends; an inmate of an infirmary or hospital.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* i. 1034 (1090) And, as an esy pacient, þe lore Abit of hym þat goþ aboute his cure. *c* 1386 — *Melib.* P 46 To vs Surgiens aperteneth .. to oure pacientz that we do no damage. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 39 The physicien Is not sure, for amongis his pacientis he may take sekenesse. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* Pref. 3 b, Chierurgions ought .not to be boystiouse about his pacientes, but lovyngly to comforte theym. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, III. ii 41 He brings his Physicke After his Patients death. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 345 As house-surgeon, he must have attended the patient. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 96/1 He endeavoured .. to practise medicine, but could nowhere find patients.

† **3.** A person subjected to the supervision, care, treatment, or correction of some one. *Obs.* (exc. as *transf.* from 2).

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 341 Scharpe correccion and hasty movethe the paciente raþer to vice þen to vertu. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 2415 *Red.* Syr, is your pacyent any thynge amendyd? *Good.* Ye, syr, he is sory for that he hath offendyd. 1657 *Penit. Conf.* ix. 287 The Priests may rather justly complaine..of the scarcity of their Patients.

4. A person or thing that undergoes some action, or to whom or which something is done; 'that which receives impressions from external agents' (J.), as correlative to *agent*, and distinguished from *instrument*; a recipient.

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 404 The eye of the man is the arrow, the bewtie of the woman the white, which shooteth not, but receiueth, being the patient, not the agent. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 72 The mutuall touching of the agent, and patient, *id est*, of the fire heating, and thing heated by it. 1725 WATTS *Logic* I. ii. § 4 When a smith with a hammer strikes a piece of iron..the iron is the patient, or the subject of passion, in a philosophical sense. *a* 1791 WESLEY *Serm.* lxvii. 1. 4 Wks. 1811 IX. 224 He that is not free is not an Agent, but a Patient. 1870 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 54 To you he [Shakespeare] leaves it..to love or hate, applaud or condemn, the agents and the patients of his mundane scheme.

† **Pa·tient,** *v. Obs.* [f. PATIENT *a.*: cf. F. *patienter* intr. (16th c. in Littré).]

1. *trans.* To make patient; esp. *refl.* to calm or quiet oneself, be patient.

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* I. (1895) 76 'Patient iourself, good maister Freare' (quod he), 'and be not angry'. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. i. 121 Patient your selfe, Madam, and pardon me. 1619 W. SCLATER *Exp. 1 Thess.* (1630) 185 It should patient vs a while. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. 2 Thess.* i. 4 Faith patienteth the heart.

2. *intr.* To be patient, to show patience.

1561 NORTON & SACKV. *Gorboduc* iv. ii. F iij b, Pacient your grace, perhappes he liueth yet. 1644 DIGBY *Immort. Souls* (1645) 128 An overflowing reward for thy enduring and patienting in this thy darksome prison.

Patientless (pē·ʃĕntles), *a.* [f. PATIENT *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no patients, without patients.

1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 310 Any young aspiring surgeon, or patientless physician. 1850 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* xxiv. (1862) 257 Patientless physicians,..and half-starved editors.

Patiently (pē·ʃĕntli), *adv.* [f. PATIENT *a.* + -LY 2.] In a patient manner; with patience. (See the adj.)

c 1320 *Cast. Love* 1157 He suffred hit alle pacyently. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 38 How oure Lorde sufferde vs pacyently in oure syne and tuke na vengeance of vs. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xxvi. 3 For which thing, I biseche, heere me paciently. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* xi. (Arb.) 25, I can not bettre it, I shal take it paciently. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* (1551) 74 The other besought his lord.., saying; deale paciently with me. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. v. 118 Since patiently and constantly thou hast stucke to the bare Fortune of that Begger Posthumus. 1682 NORRIS *Hierocles, Gold. Verses* 20 Bear patiently what Ill by Heaven is sent. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlii. (1869) II. 580 He patiently endured the hardships of a savage life. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 7. 149 He listens patiently to the advice of his friends.

b. Hyphened to adj. (before its sb.).

1892 PATER *Wks.* (1901) VIII. 209 Wave upon wave, of patiently-wrought stone. 1900 *Daily News* 21 May 3/3 The steps of the patiently-pursued policy.

Pa·tientness. Now *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being patient; patience.

c 1470 G. ASHBY *Active Policy* 326 Do it with plte & pacientnesse, With no vengeance. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxviii. 492 Who hath not cause here to honour the patientnes of God? 1609 TOURNEUR *Fun. Poem on Sir F. Vere* 301 Hee..with a most un-weari'd patientness Would labour to .. impresse His demonstrations. 1892 LD. LYTTON *King Poppy* vii. 279 Suffer it with queenly patientness.

† **Pa·tientry.** *Obs. rare.* [f. PATIENT *sb.* + -RY: cf. *tenantry.*] The body of patients or persons under medical treatment.

1632 T. POWELL *Tom All Trades* (1876) 161 To see how pretily these young gamesters, Male and Female, lay about them, and engrosse the greater part of Patientrie in all places wheresoeuer.

† **Patif, -yf(e,** *a. Obs. rare*−1. Of uncertain origin and sense; possibly a scribal error; perh., in *cross patif,* = (cross) of (Christ's) suffering or passion.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CIV. ix, For there he [Egbert] had the felde and victorye. .. By vertue of the crosse patyfe [*v.rr.* patife, patyff, *MS. Harl.* 661 patife and] precyous; For whiche alwaye [after] in hys banner, Of azuer whole the crosse of golde he bear..in mynde of Christes lore, His crosse, his death, and his holy passyon.

Patin, obs. form of PATEN, PATTEN.

Patina (pæ·tinä). [In sense 1, a. L. *patina, -ena,* a broad shallow dish or pan, in med.L. the plate used in the Eucharist. In sense 2, ad. F. *patine* (18th c.), of uncertain origin, but prob. from the L. word.]

† **1. a.** *Archæol.* The ancient Roman vessel so called (see above). b. *Eccl.* = PATEN 1.

1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) II. 317 The *patina* was flat, and held soup; and was the generic name for a dish. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* 85 The patina and chalice were taken from his hands.

2. A film or incrustation produced by oxidation on the surface of old bronze, usually of a green colour and esteemed as an ornament. Hence extended to a similar alteration of the surface of marble, flint, or other substances.

1748 H. WALPOLE *Let. to H. S. Conway* 6 Oct., Squibs.. bronzed over with a patina of gunpowder. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 509 The vase is of bronze, covered by a *patina* of very fine green. 1876 MATHEWS *Coinage* Introd. 5 The thin green coating .. called the *patina*, which occurs on coins which have been long buried. 1892 PATER *Wks.* (1901) VIII. 227 The old black front, with its inestimable *patina* of ancient smoke and weather and natural decay.

Hence **Pa·tinated, Pa·tinous** *adjs*, covered with a patina (sense 2); **Patina·tion,** formation of or incrustment with a patina.

1848 DE QUINCEY *Sortilege & Astrol.* Wks. 1862 VIII. 274 Rather more patinous, if numismatists will lend me that word. 1880 *Times* 29 Nov. 10 The little bronze head of Zeus..finely patinated. 1888 J. D. BUTLER in *N. & Q* 7th Ser. V. 364 A *virtuoso*, valuing a coin at ten times its intrinsic worth for time-blackened patination. 1898 *Nat. Science* Feb. 106 The origin of the patination of flints has been frequently discussed.

‖ **Patine** (patī·n). [F. *patine*] = prec 2.

1883 G. H. BOUGHTON in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 388/2 Like an old bronze with a most valuable 'patine' on the surface.

Patine, var. of PATEN; obs. form of PATTEN.

Patined, *ppl. a. rare*−1. [f. *patin*, var. of PATEN, after the Shaks. passage in sense 3.] Set like inlaid 'patens'.

1894 *Persian Pict.* 89 Night, revealing the great depths of heaven and the patined stars.

‖ **Patio** (pä·tiō). [Sp., = court of a house.]

1. An inner court, open to the sky, in a Spanish or Spanish-American house.

1828 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) II. 287 The patios planted with orange and citron trees and refreshed by fountains. 1887 J. BALL *Nat. in S. Amer.* 161 The building included three small courts, or patios. 1895 *Outing* (U. S.) XXVII. 38/2 The typical Mexican house is built in the form of a hollow square...In the unroofed quadrangle, or *patio*, as it is called, is spent the greater portion of what open air life the women..enjoy. 1900 ST. BARBE *Mod. Spain* 48 Crowding round the *patio* door each morning.

2. *Mining.* (See quot. 1881.)

1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 343 Amalgamating-ore, which has been worked by the old Mexican process on the patio. 1881 — *Mining Gloss.*, *Patio*, the yard where the ores are cleaned and assorted; also, the amalgamation floor, or the Spanish process itself of amalgamating silver ores on an open floor. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U. S.* 388 Our Spanish-American neighbors, by the patio produced a very slow and incomplete contact.

† **Pa·tis, patise,** *sb*1 *Obs.* In 5–6 **pa·tis, patyse.** [a. OF. *patis, -is*, later *pactis*:—L. *pactitium, -ĭcium*, sb. use of *pactĭcius* agreed upon, stipulated, f. *pactum* PACT.] Terms (of peace); a bargain or treaty; tribute.

c 1500 *Melusine* 301 The patiz or trybut, that thou takest thrugh thy grete pryde, of my lord, my faders peple. *Ibid.* 324 To treate with hym for som patyse or for som peas.

† **Patise,** *sb*2 *Obs.* A kind of red pigment: see quots. Also *patise-red.*

1598 FLORIO, *Sandice*, patisered or arsenike, a kinde of stone, or colour made of ceruse and red okre burned together. 1603 I. H. *Mirr. Worldly Fame* in *Harl. Misc.* (1811) VIII. 42 The patise, and arsenick red, must be ground for colours. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* (1661) 156 Patise, or a kinde of red or Arsenick colour.

† **Patise, patish,** *v. Obs.* Also 5–6 **-yse,** 6 **-es, -yshe, pattish.** [a. OF. type **patiser*, in mod.F. *pactiser* to make a pact, f. *pactis* PATIS *sb.*1 or *pacte* PACT. Cf. It. *patteggiare, -iggiare*, to covenant, bargain, f. *patto* :—L. *pactum.*]

1. *intr.* To make a covenant or agreement, make terms, treat, bargain, covenant, agree.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 73 Many of theym duelling upon the marches patised to youre adverse partie also to dwelle in rest. 1530 PALSGR. 655/1, I patyse, as one frontyer towne dothe with an other in tyme of warre to save them bothe harmlesse. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 5 She would readely patyshe and couenant with God. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 144/33 To Pattish, *paciscl. Ibid.* 148/21 To Patise, *paciscl, conspirare.*

b. *trans.* To covenant or stipulate for.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 263 Upon the bryngyng of the money whiche the pirates patyshed for his raunsome.

2. *trans.* To exact tribute from, to tax.

c 1500 *Melusine* 304 This fals traytour geaunt shal neuer more patyse you, For he as now..hath neyther lust nor talent to aske ony tribut of you.

Hence † **Pa·tising** (**patesing**) *vbl. sb.*, making of terms, bargaining, treating; † **Patisement,** a private or underhand pact.

1529 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, II. 150 Imposicions,..that at an entre or exployte shalbe imponed or had, by way of patysment or agrement, upon thenemyse. 1530 PALSGR. 252/2 Patisyng a treatie of peace, as frontier townes take one of another, *patisaige.* 1560 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (Parker Soc) 124 To hurt the state of our churches by exercising any extraordinary patesing for packing and purchasing.

† **Pa·tisser, pa·stisar.** *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 **patesar, patticear, pottisear.** [a. F. *pâtissier*, in OF. *pasticier, pastisser*, = It. *pasticciaro, pasticciere*:—L. type **pastĭcĭārius* (in med.L. *pasticerius*), f. med.L. *pasticium* pasty, f. *pasta* PASTE.] A seller of pastry, a pastry-cook.

1567 in Chalmers *Mary Q. Scots* (1818) I. 177 Ane Pastisar, callit Patrick Rannald. *c* 1575 in *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 72 It is not leasum to any Fleshour to be ane Patticear. *Ibid.* 585 Ony Cuikis or Pottisearis, quha bakis pyis. 1588 *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* XXI. 368 Jhon Rannald, aid to the baxter and patesar.

‖ **Patisserie** (patī·sori). Also 8 **patisoery.** [F. *pâtisserie*, f. as prec. + *-erie*, -ERY.] Articles of food made by a pastry-cook; pastry.

[1768 STERNE *Sent Journ., Le Patissier*, He had a little wife, he said, whom he loved, who did the *patisserie.*] 1784 in Warrender *Marchmont* (1894) 160 [She] became the best Confectioner and Pastrycook, by making patisserry for him which he liked. 1828 *Harrovian* 44 (Staff) The young gourmands appeared to be luxuriating in a vision of 'patisserie'. 1899 MALLOCK *Individualist* xix 187 Confiding to Lady Cornelia that 'she never touched *pâtisserie*'.

Pa·tlander. *slang.* [f. *Patland*, slang for Ireland, f. PAT *sb* 2] An Irishman.

1820 *Sporting Mag.* VI. 271 The game of the Patlander claimed the praise of all present. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise 'Midge'* i. (1836) 4 There spoke your mother, you Patlander, you—there shone out Kilkenny. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 259 Their success against brother Patlanders seemed doubly welcome.

† **Patlet.** *Obs.* Also 5 **patelet,** 6 **patlett, -led,** *Sc.* **paitlet(t, -lat,** 8 **-lich.** [app. a. OF. *patelette* 'band of stuff' (Godef.), '*patelette de la testiere* 'the head-dag, the broad pece of leather that runnes ouer-crosse, or through, the top of a head-stall' (Cotgr.); dim. of *patte* paw, flap. The sense-history is obscure] An article of attire; the same as PARTLET 2 (of which it was the original form).

a 1500 HENRYSON *Garment gude Ladeis* 27 Hir patelet of gude pansing. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xiv. 64 Sic skaith and scorne, so mony paitlattis worne Within this land was nevir hard nor sene. 1522 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 153 A patlett of velvett. *Ibid.* 154 My velvett jacket, to make his childer patlettes and cuyffes. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 2100, I plucked her by the patlet. 1585 *Burgh Rec. Edin.* (Rec. Soc.) IV. 445 Cumand to ony nichtbouris howsis to offer to thair seruands any clayth, paytlets, slevis, gownis. 1786 *Har'st Rig* lxxxvi. (1801) 28 They sair bemane some paitlich gown.

Patly (pæ·tli), *adv.* [f. PAT *a.* + -LY 2.] = PAT *adv.*

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 133 This businesse, so patly proposed. *a* 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1765) 317 Hetem Demetrius and they most patly agree. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xxvi, The mere idea, which he talked about as patly as if it were a settled thing.

Patness (pæ·tnĕs). [f. PAT *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being pat or to the point; suitability to a purpose or occasion; aptness.

1653 WATERHOUSE *Apol. Learn.* 116 Till the patnesse of the Conviction assured them [etc.]. 1710 *Life Bp. Stillingfleet* 86 A closeness of reference, and patness of similitudes. 1888 CLARK RUSSELL *Death Ship* I. 245, I could not but admire the patness of the mechanism to the condition of the ship.

‖ **Patois** (patwa). [F.; 'origin unknown' (Hatz.-Darm.), see conjectures in Diez and Littré.] *Properly*, a dialect (esp. in France or French Switzerland) spoken by the common people in a particular district, and differing materially from the literary language. In England, sometimes used *loosely* as a contemptuous designation for a provincial dialect or form of speech.

French scholars distinguish *dialects* as the particular forms presented by a language in different regions, so long as there does not exist a common written language. When a common language has become established as the medium of general literature, the dialects lose their literary standing and become *patois.*

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. § 8 The *Jargon* and *Patois* of severall Provinces. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France*, etc. I. 314 At Venice, the sweetness of the patois is irresistible. 1832 tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* iii. 65 The Italian language, spoken at his court, first rose above the *patois* in common use throughout Italy. 1852 MAYNE REID

Scalp Hunt. xx. 142 Their language was a Spanish *patois*. 1893 SELOUS *Trav. S. E. Africa* 7 The Dutch patois spoken in South Africa.

b. *transf.*

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 297 Their language is in the *patois* of fraud. 1880 *Standard* 10 Dec., A fashion..of introducing children in novels who talk an impossible gibberish utterly unlike real baby *patois*.

c. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a patois or illiterate dialect.

1789 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Ethelinde* (1814) III. 138 'Alas' cried she, in a *patois* dialect, between French and Spanish. 1799 HAN. MORE *Fem. Educ.* (ed. 4) I. 103 To ascertain that she has nothing *patois* in her dialect. 1809–12 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Mme. de Fleury* x, She..remembered his *patois* accent. *a* 1894 MRS. DYAN *All in a Man's K.* (1899) 90 His powers of conversation in patois Pushtoo.

Paton, obs. Sc. form of PATTEN.

Patonce (pǎtǫ·ns), *a. Her.* [Of uncertain origin: app. first in Leigh, wrongly attributed to Harding (who has *crosse patifé*); perh. a mistaken use of F. *croix potencée*: see POTENCE.] In *cross patonce*, a cross with its arms usually expanding in a curved form from the centre, having ends somewhat like those of the cross fleury.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 59 He bereth Geules, a crosse patonce [*so edd.* 1568–97; *ed.* 1612 crois patee] Or. Harding writeth, yt kynge Egberte bare this crosse in his left hand, in battayle, and in his banner like wise. *Ibid.* 63 b, Crosses floures,.. and Crosses Patonces [*edd.* 1591, 1597, 1612 Potonces]. 1638 *Guillim's Heraldry* II. vii. (ed. 3) 92 The Field is Iupiter, a crosse Patonce Sol. 1658 PHILLIPS s.v., A crosse *l'atonce*, i.e. whose ends are both broad and as it were three wayes hooked. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xii, Whose [Abbot of Abingdon's] arms..I have seen over a stone chimney in the hall,—a cross patonce [*pr.* patonee, *ed.* 1843 patoncée] betwixt four martlets. 1868–82 CUSSANS *Her.* iv. 62 The Cross Patonce resembles a Cross Fleurie with the extremities expanded.

Patorne, obs. form of PATRON, PATTERN.

†**Patoun.** *Obs. rare.* [Origin and meaning uncertain. Possibly = F. *pâton* lump or bolus of dough, pellet of paste to feed chickens, f *pâte* paste.

In the Ben Jonson passage some compare PETUN, obs. name of tobacco. Gifford suggests 'moulding of the tobacco, which was then always cut small, into some fantastic or fashionable form for the pipe'. The word in quot. 1495 may be different.]

1495 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1844) I. 57 Thare salbe gevin to our souerane In xxiii in wyne, xix of patoune iiii lib. 10s., xii lib. skorcheatis, xxxvi s.] 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* IV. iv, His villainous Ganymede and he have been droning a tobacco-pipe there ever since yesterday noon... They have hired a chamber and all, private, to practise in, for the making of the patoun,..and a number of other mysteries not yet extant.

†**Pa·trate,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *patrāt-us*, pa. pple. (in active sense) of *patrāre* to effect, conclude.] In *father-patrate*, tr. L. *pater patrātus*, 'the fetial priest who ratified a treaty with religious rites' (Lewis & Short).

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. ix. (S. T. S.) 55 The fader patrat was ordanit to strenth & corroborat bandis and contractis with maist solempne faith.

†**Patra·tion.** *Obs. rare*—°. [ad. L. *patrātiōn-em*, n. of action from *patrāre* to accomplish, effect.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Patration* (*pa·ratio*), the finishing and perfecting a thing; a doing or making a thing.

Patre, Patrel, Patremoyne, Patriak, obs. ff. PATTER, PEITREL, PATRIMONY, PATRIARCH.

Patrial (pē·triăl), *a.* (*sb.*) *rare.* [f. L. type **patriāl-is*, in obs. F. *patrial*, *-el* (16th c. in Godef.), It. *patriale*, f. L. *patria* fatherland.]

1. Of or belonging to one's native country.

1629 MAXWELL tr. *Herodian* (1635) 206 The Image of his patrial god, whose Priest he was. 1755 J. SHEBBEARE *Lydia* (1769) II. 332 Honour, the contempt of riches, and patrial love, were strenuously inculcated. 1806 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 237 Bequeathing the language and customs of their patrial mountains to another transatlantic country.

2. *Gram.* Applied to a word denoting a native or inhabitant of the country or place from the name of which it is derived; also to a suffix forming such words. Also as *sb.* A word of this class.

1854 ANDREWS & STODDARD *Gram. Lat. Lang.* § 100 A *patrial* or *gentile* noun is derived from the name of a country, and denotes an inhabitant of that country... Most patrials are properly adjectives, relating to a noun understood. 1870 MARCH *Comp. Gram. Ags. Lang.* (1883) 125 Patrial *isc*..connotes origin from a place or stock: *Lundenisc*, Londonish; *Engl-isc*, English.

Patriarch (pē·triăik), *sb.* Also 3–4 **-arc**, 3–7 **-ark**, (4 **-ak**, **-eke**), 4–6 **-arche**, 4–7 **-arke**, **-arck**(e; 4–6 **patry-**. [ME. a. OF. *patriarche* (11th c. in Littré), ad. L. *patriarcha* (Tertull.), ad. Gr. πατριάρχης chief or head of a family, f. πατριά family, clan + *-αρχης* in comb. 'ruler'.]

1. The father and ruler of a family or tribe; *spec.* (*pl.*) in N.T., and uses thence derived, the twelve sons of Jacob, from whom the tribes of Israel were descended; also, the fathers of the race, Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, and their forefathers. *Antediluvian patriarchs*, the line extending from Adam to Noah.

In the Septuagint πατριάρχης is applied to a head of a family or division of a tribe of Israel (2 Chron. xix. 8, xxvi. 12; cf. 1 Chron. ix. 9 ἄρχοντες πατριῶν, v. r. πατριάρχαι), also to the heads of the tribes themselves (πατριάρχαι τῶν υἱῶν Ἰσραήλ, 2 Chron. xxvii. 22); in the Jewish Book 'The Testaments of the Twelve Patriarchs', of 2nd c. B.C., and by St. Stephen in Acts vii. 9, to the twelve sons of Jacob; in 4 Macc. vii. 19 (cf. xvi. 25), to Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob. In Acts ii. 29, applied to King David; but rarely to any one later than the 'Twelve Patriarchs'.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 81 Þes patriarches, alse abel and noe and abraham. *Ibid.* 153 He sende his patriarken & propheten for to bodien his tokume. *c* 1200 ORMIN 7680, & Aaræ wass, þatt witt tu wel, An off þe Patriarrkess. *c* 1290 *Becket* 2301 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 172 Of Aungles and of patriarks [*v. r.* -arcs] and of apostles al-so. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9047 (Cott.) Þe patriarches [*v. rr.* patriarkes, -is] þai com wit-al Be-for þair fete he let him fal. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* ii. 29 To seye to 30u of the patriark Dauith. *Ibid.* vii. 9, 10 Ysaac gendride Iacob, and Iacob the twelue patriarkis. And the patriarkis hauynge enuye to Ioseph, solden hym into Egipt. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 221 Adam deide and was i-buried in Ebron, þat is i-cleped also Cariatharbe,..þe cite of foure, þat beþ patriarkes þat beeþ i-buried þere, þat beþ Adam, Abraham, Ysaac, and Iacob. *a* 1529 SKELTON *PA. Sparrow* 256 Noe the patryarke, That made that great arke. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 376 So spake the Patriarch of Mankinde, but Eve..though last, repli'd. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. i. (1840) 8 Such a degree as was ordinary to the patriarchs of the antediluvian age. 1852 LONGF. *Jew. Cemetery at Newport* 50 In the background figures vague and vast Of patriarchs and of prophets rose sublime.

b. By extension, One occupying a similar position in the history of any race.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 78 That God created other men to be the patriarchs of the Europeans, Africans, and Americans.

2. In later Jewish history, applied (as repr. Heb. נָשִׂיא *nāsī* prince, chief) to the Chief or President of the Sanhedrim in Palestine, established under Syrian rule *c* 180 B.C., and ending with the death of the last of the Gamaliels A.D. 429. Sometimes incorrectly applied to the Exilarch or Head of the Jewish college in Babylon.

Both the Patriarch or Prince in Palestine and the Head of the college in Babylon had to be of Davidic descent. (H. Gollancz.)

1795 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIV. 37/1 Jewish Patriarch, a dignity. [The article is erroneous.] 1880 *Smith's Dict. Chr. Antiq.* II. 1573/2. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) XVIII. 410/2 The head of the synagogue at Babylon appears also to have been known as patriarch until 1038.

3. *Eccl.* a. In reference to the primitive Church, before the rupture of East and West: In earliest use, a rhetorical or honorific designation of bishops generally, which became at length the official title of the bishops of the great sees of Antioch, Alexandria, and Rome, also (from the 4th c.) of Constantinople, and (from 5th c.) of Jerusalem. b. Hence, in the *Orthodox Eastern Ch.*, The title of the bishops of the four patriarchates of Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch, and Jerusalem, the Patriarch of Constantinople being the Head of the Church or *Œcumenical Patriarch*. Also the title of the heads of the other Eastern Churches, as the Abyssinian, Armenian, Jacobite, and Coptic. c. In the *R. C. Ch.*, A bishop second only to the Pope in episcopal, and to the Pope and Cardinals in hierarchical rank, and next above primates and metropolitans. The title of the Latin bishops of Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch, and Jerusalem; also, of those of the three minor patriarchates, the Indies, Lisbon, and Venice.

For various other ancient or mediæval uses of the term (in its Greek or Latin form, whence occasionally in historical use in Eng.) see *Dict. Chr. Antiq.* II. s.v. 'It was sometimes given to any metropolitan who had other metropolitans under him' (cf. b below). 'It was adopted as the designation of their chief bishop by the Vandals'; also under the Lombard kings of Italy as the title of the bishop of Aquileia, whose patriarchate was subsequently transferred to Grado, and is now represented by that of Venice.

1297 R. GLOUC. *Chron.* (Rolls) 9869 Þe king of ierusalem sir guy was þer inome, & þe patriarc aslawe, & þe cristine ouercome. *c* 1300 *Haveloh* 428 Haue he þe malisun to-day Of alle þat eure speken may! Of patriark, and of pope! *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. Prol.* 15 Bulles of popes and of Cardynales Of Patriarkes & bishoppes I shewe. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) iii. 18 Here Patriark hath as meche power ouer the See, as the Pope hath on this Syde the See. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* (Rolls) II. 416 Aboue alle patriarkis is oon pope for to reule and amende the gouernauncis of patriarkis. 1517 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 12 The Duke..with all the Senyorye..rowed in to the see, with the assistens of ther Patriarche, And ther Spoused the see with a ryng. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* i. (1870) 119 There was a patriarke of Ierusalem, ther is a patryarke at Constantinople, & there is a patryarke at Venis. 1698 A. BRAND *Emb. Muscovy to China* 5 Russia has its own Patriarch, who exercises the same Authority..., as the Pope does in..Roman Catholick Countries. 1710 WHITWORTH *Acc. Russia* (1758) 47 The present Czar, on the death of the late Patriarch, sequestered the office. 1847 MRS. A. KERR tr. *Ranke's Hist. Servia* 36 These events determined the Porte not to suffer the election of another Servian Patriarch. 1850 NEALE *East. Ch.* I. 126 In correctness of speech, we are assured by Theodore Balsamon, the Patriarch of Antioch is the only Prelate who has a claim to that title: the proper appellation of the Bishops of Rome and Alexandria being *Pope*, of Constantinople and Jerusalem, *Archbishop*. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3) s.v., The Sixth Canon of the first Nicene Council recognises an ancient, customary, and legitimate authority in the Bishops of the three sees of Alexandria, Rome, and Antioch (named in this order) over their respective provinces. The title of 'Patriarch', however, is not given; the thing is recognised, but not the word. The title came into use in the fifth century. *Ibid.*, Since the..Greek schism, &c. severed all these four sees from Catholic unity, the Popes have continued to nominate bishops to the lost Patriarchates; but these bishops have resided at Rome, except lately in the case of Jerusalem, the Patriarch of which..commenced to reside at his see in 1847. Besides the Latin Patriarch of Antioch, the Holy See admits a Maronite, a Melchite, and a Syrian Patriarch of the same see, a Patriarch of Cilicia of the Armenian, and a Patriarch of Babylon of the Chaldaic, rite.

b. *transf.* Applied unofficially to the chief dignitaries of other Churches; † formerly also to the heads of other religious systems (*obs.*).

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 99 The patryarkes & prelates that were for that tyme cam and sayd to hym God hath yeue to the [Alexander] lordship upon many royames. 1563 WINJET *Four Score Thre Quest.* To Chr. Rdr., Wks. 1888 I. 56 Deliuerit thame..to Iohne Knox, as to him, quha wes haldin in tha partis principal Patriark of the Caluiniane Court. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* VIII. 301 A certaine craftie Mahumetan patriarke made the rude people beleeve, that [etc.]. 1637 HEYLIN *Brief Answ.* 64 The learned workes ..of Dr. Adrian Saravia against your Patriarke Theodore Beza. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. 187 The Lord Keeper's Letter sent to that Worthy Patriarch of the North [Abp. Toby Matthew]. 1733 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* II. 156 He [Laud] was ambitious of being the Sovereign Patriarch of three Kingdoms.

4. One who is regarded as the father or founder of an order, institution, or tradition, or (by extension) of a science, school of thought, or the like.

1566 *Pasquine in Traunce* 56 b, Among these Patriarches are accompted..Saint Dominicke, who instituted the order of preaching... Why are they called Patriarches?..Bycause they are the chiefe of the Fathers,..that is to say of the Friers who call themselues Fathers. 1622 W. M. (*title*) The Life of the Holy Patriarch S. Ignatius of Loyola. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 135 The Turk's Patriarch Mahomet Was the first great Reformer. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 2 St. Benedict, the patriarch of the monks among the western Christians. 1758 H. WALPOLE *Catal. Roy. Authors* (1759) I. 162 He was the Patriarch of a race of genius and wit. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* xxx, For John Hawkins, Admiral of the port, is the Patriarch of Plymouth seamen, if Drake be their hero. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* viii. 158 The patriarch of political economy, Adam Smith. 1872 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xxi. 1 Sire and prince-patriarch of hungry starvelings.

5. A venerable old man; *esp.* the oldest man, the 'father' of a village or neighbourhood; the veteran or oldest living representative of a class, profession, art, or the like.

c 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* (1837) I. 310, I was rather viewed as their chief, next at least to the patriarch. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk., Rip Van Winkle*, He..was reverenced as one of the patriarchs of the village. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. viii. 291 The patriarch of that great house was now a knight so poor that he craved leave of his lord to leave his service. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* I. iii. 28 Mr. George Bancroft, now the patriarch of American literature.

b. *transf.* The head of a flock or herd; of trees, etc., the oldest and greatest; *gen.* the most venerable object of a group.

1700 DRYDEN *Palamon & Arc.* III. 1058 The monarch oak, the patriarch of the trees. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. viii, A goat, the patriarch of the flock. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (ed. 2) I. 243, I shot the patriarch of the herd, which as usual brought up the rear.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *patriarch age*, *-pupil*, *-throne*, *-wit*; **patriarch's age**, the lifetime of a patriarch (sense 1), a very long time.

1693 *Humours Town* 107 Some old, nonsensical Translations..which have serv'd a Patriarch's Age to the Library of Moore-fields. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 479 That golden age ..When Patriarch-wits surviv'd a thousand years. 1868 J. H. NEWMAN *Verses on Var. Occas.* 129 Till thou didst quit Thy patriarch-throne at length. 1889 R. B. ANDERSON tr. *Rydberg's Teut. Mythol.* 95 Then the second mythic patriarch-age begins.

Hence **Pa·triarch** *v. nonce-wd.*, in *to patriarch it*, to play the patriarch; **Pa·triarched** *a.*, having or containing a patriarch.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 237 Hebrons Patriarch'd Tombe. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. xliv. 103 Whilest Heraclius did Patriarch it in Jerusalem, one Haymericus had the same honour at Antioch. 1766 STERNE *Lett.* 25 May (1775) II. 160 A delicious Chateau..where I have been patriarching it these seven days with her ladyship.

†**Patria·rchacy.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. prec. + -ACY, after *papacy*.] The see of a patriarch; a patriarchate.

1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* vi. Notes 272 Urum Papai.. may indigitate. the Patriarchacy of Constantinople.

Patriarchal (pē·triā·rkăl), *a.* Also 6–7 **-chall**, 7 **-call**. [ad. late L. *patriarchāl-is* (Alcimus *c* 500), f. *patriarcha* PATRIARCH: see -AL. Cf. F. *patriarcal* (14–15th c. in Godef. *Compl.*).]

1. Of or belonging to a patriarch; of or characteristic of the patriarchs or their times.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Patriarchal*, of or belonging to a Patriarch. 1687 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.*, *To Dr. Plot* ii, Who could to Patriarchal years live on. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* (1729) 160 Here might we attest the Patriarchal World. 1727 DE FOE *Hist. Appar.* iii. (1840) 24 Some are of the opinion, by the sons of God, there is meant the patriarchal heads of families. *a* 1763 BYROM *Disinterested Love of God* iv, This Love the patriarchal Eye, And that of Moses could descry. 1884 J. HALL *Chr. Home* 110 Servants, indeed, do not now stand to their masters as they did in patriarchal times.

2. *Eccl.* Of or belonging to a hierarchical patriarch; ruled by a patriarch; of the nature or rank of a patriarch.

Patriarchal church, a title of the five great Roman basilicas: viz. St. John Lateran, St. Peter's, St. Paul's, St. Mary the greater, and St. Lawrence extra muros.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) II/2 The cause why the sea of Rome, emong all other patriarchall seas, is numbred for the first sea by the auncient fathers. 1579 FULKE *Confut. Sanders* 545 The Pope did erect patriarchal Seas at Aquileia, and at Senis. 1670 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 162 [St. Lawrence] is one of the five Patriarchal churches, and therefore is not titular of any Cardinal. 1870-4 ANDERSON *Missions Amer. Bd.* III. iii. 42 Letters were addressed from Rome to the Patriarchal Vicar of Mount Lebanon.

b. *Her. Patriarchal cross*, one with two transverse pieces, the upper being the shorter: an emblem of the patriarchs of the Greek Church.

1682 GIBSON *Introd. ad Latin. Blason.* 78 *Cross Patriarchal*...As the Staves of the Popes are thrice crossed, so those of Patriarchs and Cardinals are but twice. 1882 CUSSANS *Her.* iv. (ed. 3) 60 The Patriarchal Cross is a Greek Cross, the upper limb of which is traversed by a shorter.

3. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a patriarchy.

1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxviii. To testify their acceptance of the patriarchal chief who claimed their allegiance. 1844 EMERSON *Lect., Yng. Amer.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 298 The patriarchal form of government readily becomes despotic. 1883 MAINE *Early Law* vii. 196 The Patriarchal theory of society is..the theory of its origin in separate families, held together by the authority and protection of the eldest valid male ascendant. 1900 A. MACHAIN in *Skene's Highlanders Scot.* 402 The succession among the Scots was Patriarchal.

4. Resembling a patriarch, venerable, aged; like that of a patriarch.

1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* (1851) II. ii. 34 The Selectmen of Boston, plain, patriarchal fathers of the people. 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* i. 43 The patriarchal head of an agreeable and elegant household 1898 *Voice* (N. Y.) 21 Apr. 1/2 Abraham..is a splendid figure with his long, white, patriarchal beard.

b. *transf.* Of an animal, tree, etc.: Oldest of a flock or group, aged, ancestral; of things generally: Ancient, primitive.

1837 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* i. (1844) 15 To limp ..through primitive ruts and patriarchal bridle-paths. 1839 LONGF. *Voices Nt.* Prel. iii, Beneath some patriarchal tree. 1890 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 141/1 Along the spoor of the patriarchal old black buck.

Hence **Patria·rchally** *adv.*, in a patriarchal way.

1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 482 Why might not [they] have continued to flourish patriarchally in the woods of Virginia?

Patria·rchalism. [See -ISM.] A patriarchal system of society or government.

1847 BARMBY in *Tait's Mag.* XIV. 267 Small farms would also be a return to Patriarchalism. 1854 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIX. 649 A sort of midway state between the heaven-derived patriarchalism of Russian theory, and the anarchy of democracy. 1887 *Athenæum* 1 Jan. 27/2 His own hypothesis as to the devolution of mother-right into patriarchalism.

Patriarchate (pē·triărkĕt). [ad. med.L. *patriarchātus*, in F. *patriarcat* (*c* 1500 in Hatz.-Darm.), It. *patriarcato*: see -ATE 1.]

1. The office, dignity, or jurisdiction of an ecclesiastical patriarch.

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 76 After that the Patriarchate of Aquilegia in Histria, was by the Popes authority translated thither. 1640 R. BAILLIE *Canterb. Self-Convict.* (1641) 41 His ancient right to the patriarchat of the whole Isle of Britaine. 1709 J. JOHNSON *Clergym. Vade M.* II. p. lxxxv, 'Tis the prevailing opinion that at the time of the Synod of Nice Patriarchates were not set up. 1885 [see PATRIARCH 3]. 1895 *Daily News* 11 Feb. 6/3 Mardin (the modern seat of the Syrian Patriarchate).

b. The province or see of a patriarch.

1640 R. BAILLIE *Canterb. Self-Convict.* 36 They will have us to believe..that within the bounds of his owne Patriarchat he [the pope] is a prince. 1681 BAXTER *Answ. Dodwell* 140 [He] forbad the Orthodox to Preach in his Patriarchate. 1875 MERIVALE *Gen. Hist. Rome* lxxiv. (1877) 610 The great Eastern patriarchates of Antioch, Alexandria, and Jerusalem had all held themselves equal or superior to Rome.

c. The residence of a patriarch; the administrative office or official staff of a patriarch.

1860 *All Year Round* No. 73. 537 Leaving the Armenian patriarchate, you perceive, in a narrow lane to the right, the remnant of an old wall. 1897 *Daily News* 13 July 5/4 It appears the Patriarchate was unwilling to make any representations to the Porte.

2. The rank or authority of a patriarch of a tribe; a patriarchal system; = PATRIARCHY 2.

1651-3 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* I. xvii. 220 To have great families, that their own relations might swell up to a Patriarchat, and their children be enough to possesse all the regions that they saw 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. iv. (1840) 98 An ark for every family, or patriarchate, or tribe. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 87 Never two dwellings of mankind within sight of each other; only, at long distances, often several miles asunder, these isolated plantation patriarchates. 1896 F. B. JEVONS *Introd. Hist. Relig.* xiv. 180 The patriarchate with monogamy prevailed.

Patriarchdom (pē·triărkdəm). *rare.* [See -DOM.] The state or office of patriarch; patriarchate, patriarchship.

1572 R. T. *Discourse* 21 The Pope in his supremacie, is Abell,..in Patriarchdome Abraham. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* I. Wks. (1851) 7 The Bishops..fall to scrambling, catch who may, hee a Patriarch-dome, and another what comes next to hand.

Patriarchess (pē·triărkĕs). *rare.* [ad. med.L. *patriarchissa* (Du Cange), OF. *patriarchece*, *-esce*, *-esse* (Godef.).] The wife of a patriarch; a female patriarch; a woman of patriarchal age; the oldest woman of a community.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. xxxix. (1840) 102 She was generally saluted the patriarchess. 1645 J. BOND *Occasus Occid.* 19 Sarah (if I may so call her) the Patriarchessa. 1730 *Hist. Litteraria* III. 199 The History of the Patriarchess of Constantinople is not so improbable. 1882 *Echo* 14 Apr. 4/2 Yesterday..the patriarchess of the district, attain[ed] her 100th year, being born on the 12th April, 1782.

Patriarchic (pē·triăr·kik), *a. rare*[-1]. [ad. late L. *patriarchic-us*, a. late Gr. πατριαρχικ-ός, f. πατριάρχης PATRIARCH: see -IC.] = next, 2.

1776 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* III. 47 The term of Nimrod's life, extend it to the utmost of Patriarchic age..., could not have sufficed for this.

Patriarchical (pē·triăr·kikăl), *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

†**1.** Of, belonging to, of the nature of, an ecclesiastical patriarch or patriarchate: = PATRIARCHAL 2.

1606 J. DOVE *Def. Ch. Govt.* 23 In that Councel, were prouincial, Diocesan, and patriarchicall Bishops. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. iii. 84 It was establish'd, that in every Patriarchical Church in Rome, there should be two Priests.

2. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of the ancient patriarchs, or of the patriarchal system of government; like a patriarch, venerable. ? *Obs.*

1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* III. 116 Whose government was at first Paternall and Patriarchicall. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch.* iv. xvii. 519 The Patriarchicall Tradition and Practise before the Law of Moses. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 56 His Meen was Patriarchical.

Hence **Patria·rchically** *adv.* = PATRIARCHALLY.

1887 *Spectator* 20 Aug. 1112 It is no use to take a little bit from despotically or patriarchically ruled countries and apply it to ours.

Patriarchism (pē·triăriz'm). [See -ISM.] The patriarchal system of social or ecclesiastical organization, government, etc.

a 1666 A. BROME *To his Rev. Friend Dr. S.* 18 Who split the Church into so many Schismes, The zeals of these eats tothers Patriarchismes. 1839 YROWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* i. (1847) 6 Their form of government was pure patriarchism; that is, they were all subject to the heads of their respective families. *a* 1867 J. HAMILTON *Moses* (1870) xxi. 332 We call Paganism a corruption of Patriarchism.

Pa·triarchize, *v. rare.* [See -IZE.] *intr.* To follow or practise a patriarchal system.

1818 G. S. FABER *Horæ Mosaicæ* II. 222 To convince the patriarchizing children of Israel that they might safely and piously receive a new legislator.

Pa·triarchship. *rare.* [See -SHIP.]

1. The office or dignity of an ecclesiastical patriarch; a patriarchal see, a patriarchate.

1566 STAPLETON *Ref. Untr. Jewel* iv. 188 His owne dyocese, or patriarkeshipp of Rome. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2654/1 The King [of Spain] has given the Patriarchship of the Indies to Don Pedro de Porto Carrero. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 113 Prelacies, may be termed the greater Benefices; as that of the Pontificate, Patriarchship,..and the like.

2. The position or authority of an ancient patriarch.

1619 SIR J. SEMPILL *Sacrilege Handl.* App. 10 Shall we daunde Abrahams Patriarchship from his Promises?

Patriarchy (pē·triăr·ki). [ad. Gr. πατριαρχία office of a patriarch (cf. *monarchy*, *tetrarchy*). Cf. also med.L. *patriarchia*, F. *patriarchie* a patriarchal church, *patriarchium* patriarchal residence or dignity (Du Cange).]

†**1.** The dignity, see, or jurisdiction of an ecclesiastical patriarch; = PATRIARCHATE 1. *Obs.* b. The government of the Church by a patriarch or patriarchs.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iv. vii. (1634) 551 All the old Synodes command bishops to be consecrate by their owne Metropolitanes; and they never bid the bishop of Rome to be called unto it, but in his owne Patriarchie. 1641 'SMECTYMNUUS' *Answ.* (1653) Post. 86 Whence perhaps it is that the Sea of Canterbury hath affected a Patriarchy in our dayes. 1657 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispach't* 148 To limit the Pope's Patriarchy to a particular Province of Italy.

2. A patriarchal system of society or government; government by the father or the eldest male of the family; a family, tribe, or community so organized.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav* v. 215 The posterity of which Patriarchy continued in bondage two hundred and fifteene yeares. 1855 J. HARRIS (*title*) Patriarchy: or, the Family: its Constitution and Probation. 1894 *Daily News* 14 Nov. 6/4 'Hierarchy and patriarchy'..summed up Alexander III.'s Slavonic policy.

†**Patri·ce.** *Obs. rare*[-1]. [a. F. *patrice* (12-13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) = It. *patrice*, ad. L. *patrīcius* belonging to the rank of the *patres*, 'fathers' or senators of Rome; as sb., a member of the ancient Roman nobility: see PATRICIAN *sb.*[1] 1.] = PATRICIAN *sb*[1] 1.

1520 RASTELL *Pastyme, Rome* (1811) 27 Made him a patrice, and Consull of Rome.

Patrice, Patrich, var. PATRIX, PARTRIDGE.

Patrician (pătri·şăn), *sb.*[1] and *a.*[1] Also 7 -tian. [f. L. *patrīci-us* (see PATRICE) + -AN; cf. F. *patricien* (14th c.), which was perh. the model.]

A. *sb.*

1. A person belonging, or reputed to belong, to one of the original citizen families or *gentes* of which the ancient Roman *populus* consisted, and out of whom, in the first ages of the republic, the senators, consuls, and pontifices were exclusively chosen; a Roman noble. Opp. to PLEBEIAN *sb.*

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* iv. (1822) 317 No plebeane will tak the dochter of ane patriciane but hir consent. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* iv. iii. 15 There hath beene in Rome strange Insurrections: The people, against the Senatours, Patricians, and Nobles. 1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* Life 25 He also design'd upon the Lives of several others of the Patritians. 1782 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xvii. (1846) II. 24 The proudest and most perfect separation..between the nobles and the people, is perhaps that of the Patricians and the Plebeians, in the first age of the Roman republic. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* vi. 54 He [Sulla] was a patrician of the purest blood.

b. In the later Roman Empire, A member of a new noble order nominated by the Emperor at Byzantium; also, an officer, orig. a member of this order, sent or appointed as representative of the Emperor to administer the western provinces of Italy and Africa. The title was afterwards assumed by Charlemagne and his successors.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 271 Nichoforus the patricion, honorede and luffede moche of the seide Yrene. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* I. 13 The Emperour Justine..sent Probus, Sisters son to the late Emperour Anastasius, a Patritian, with money to raise an army of Hunnes for his ayd. 1782 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xvii. (1840) II. 25 He [Constantine] revived ..the title of Patricians, but he revived it as a personal, not as an hereditary distinction. 1788 *Ibid.* xlix. IV. 486 The importance and danger of those remote provinces [Italy and Africa] required the presence of a supreme magistrate; he was indifferently styled the exarch or the patrician. 1861 J. G. SHEPPARD *Fall Rome* vi 287 Theoderic set forth to take possession of his new inheritance, in the character of 'Patrician by the emperor's appointment'. 1872 [see EXARCH 1]. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 411/1 It was as patrician of Rome that the emperor Henry IV claimed the right to depose Pope Gregory VII. The title was abolished by Pope Eugenius III. in 1145.

c. Applied to the hereditary noble citizens of some of the mediæval Italian republics, as Venice, Genoa, etc. (= Ital. *patrizio*, †*patricio*), and to the higher order or 'gentlemen' of the Free Cities of the German Empire (= Ger. *patricier*).

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 125 Some worthy Duke or Patritian of Venice. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 93 [tr. Latin INSCT.] To Lodwick Ariosto Poet, a Patrician of Ferrara. *Ibid.* III. 239 The Patritians [of the Imperiall Free Cities] hue vpon their reuenues, as Gentlemen. *Ibid.* 240 (*Nurnberg*) The Senate consists of forty persons, whereof thirty foure are Patricians or Gentlemen. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* I. ii. 50 The sentence pass'd on Michel Steno, born Patrician. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 318/1 At Venice, the name of patrician was given to the members of the great council, and their descendants. *Patrizio Veneto* was a title of nobility, considered equal to that of any feudal noble not of a sovereign house. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 169.

d. *gen.* A person of noble birth or rank; a nobleman, aristocrat. Opp. to *plebeian*.

1631 T. POWELL *Tom All Trades* (1876) 148 If you sue to a [City] Company consisting of many persons Tradesmen, you must enquire who bee the most potent Patritians..amongst them. 1841 EMERSON *Lect., Conservative* Wks. (Bohn) II. 264 The battle of patrician and plebeian, reappears in all countries and times. 1861 THACKERAY *Four Georges* iii. (1862) 126 At the accession of George III. the patricians were yet at the height of their good fortune.

2. One versed in the writings of the Fathers; a patristic scholar. *rare.*

c 1810 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 279 So great a scholar, so profound a Patrician, as Jeremy Taylor was. *a* 1834 *Ibid.* (1839) IV. 47 Luther was no great Patrician.

B. *adj.* Of, belonging to, or composed of the patricians of ancient Rome: see A. 1. Opp. to PLEBEIAN *a.*

1620 BARRET *Ded. Southwell's Poems* 70 Sulpitius, a Gentleman of Patrician blood. 1723 ADDISON *Cato* I. i, His horse's hoofs wet with Patrician blood. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 59 The power thus vested in the senate truly belonged to the patrician order; because the senate was originally composed entirely of that class. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* viii. 85 He had a patrician disdain of mobs and suffrages and the cant of popular liberty.

b. *gen.* Of or belonging to the Patricians in Italian or German cities, etc.; of noble or high birth or rank; noble, aristocratic. Opp. to *plebeian*.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* Ep. Ded., Let Death then reave My life now lost in our patrician loves. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 193 In fiee Cities, here the Patritian Order, there the common people, and otherwhere both with mixed power gouerne the City. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* II. i. 75 You have strange thoughts for a patrician dame. 1830 J. G. STRUTT *Sylva Brit.* 143 The dignity of ages afforded by the Oak, that truly patrician tree. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* XII. xxxiii, His handsome countenance, his patrician air.

c. Applied to various aristocratic or non-popular parties in later times.

1812 *Gen. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 205/2 The patrician body of troops..turned out the whole of their officers from the barracks. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) II. ix. 3 The Earl in his quarrels..with the patrician party rapidly forming against him in the States.

Hence **Patri·cianate,** bad form for PATRICIATE; **Patri·cianhood,** the condition or rank of a patrician; also, patricians collectively; **Patri·cianism,** patrician quality, style, or spirit; also, patricians collectively; **Patri·cianly** *adv.*, in a patrician manner, aristocratically; **Patri·cianship** = *patricianhood.*

1859 HOBHOUSE *Italy* II. 225 It was the endeavour of the people and nobles to deprive Leo III. of all temporal power, that made him apply to Charlemagne, and merge both the republic and the *patricianate in the imperial title of the Frank. 1885 A. FORBES *Souvenirs Continents, Amer. Society* 226 In Virginia, there was a good deal of ancestral *patricianhood. 1886 *Blackw. Mag.* XIX. 123 To claim it at the feet of *Patricianism. 1864 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 230 Honest dice, uncogged by those three hoary sharpers, Prerogative, Patricianism and Priestcraft. 1898

GOWTER *Miss Dividends* 117 Trying to take her 'patricianly gloved hand in his. 1844 *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 266 Estimating the *patriciate*, or 'patricianship—an aristocracy of a different kind..from that of feudal nobles—as the most powerful and enlightened party. 1867 FREEMAN in Stephens *Life & Lett.* (1895) I. 376 Burghership and patricianship being hereditary.

Patri·cian, *sb.*[2] *Ch. Hist.* [ad. L. (pl.) *Patriciāni*, f. the name of their founder, Patricius, preceptor of Symmachus the Marcionite.] A member of a heretical sect which arose in the fourth century, and held that the substance of the flesh was the work of the devil, not of God.

1659 HOWELL *Vocab.* x, The Patricians, Heronians, Proclianits. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*

Patri·cian, *a.*[2] *rare.* [f. L. *Patrīci-us*, proper name (see PATRICK) + -AN.] Pertaining to, or founded by, St. Patrick.

1882-3 in Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1113 The Patrician Church was independent of Rome. 1890 J. HEALY *Irel. Anc. Sch.* 67 The history of the Patrician Church in Ireland.

Patriciate (pătri·shiĕt). [ad. med.L. *patriciāt-us*, f. *patrīcius*: see PATRICIAN *sb.*[1] and -ATE[1]. So F. *patriciat* (1690 in Furetière)]

1. The position, dignity, or rank of a patrician; nobility of rank.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Patriciate*, the dignity and estate of them that descend of Senators. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Patrician*, This new patriciate..was erected by Constantine, who conferred the quality on his counsellours. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* VIII. ii. III. 292 The Patriciate and Defensorship of the city of Rome. *Ibid.* VIII. ix. 544 The republic..recognised the sovereignty of the Pope; the patriciate was abolished, a prefect named with more limited powers.

b. The term or period of holding the dignity of a patrician (see PATRICIAN A. 1 b).

1875 FREEMAN *Sk. Venice, Spalato* (1881) 145 The villa near Salona where the deposed Emperor Nepos was slain, during the patriciate of Odoacer.

2. A patrician order or class; the aristocracy.

1795 tr. *Mercier's Fragm. Pol. & Hist.* I. 331 The patriciate was the gangrene of the republic, and had attacked the Senate itself. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) II. xi. 32 No aristocracy was ever more shortsighted at the crisis of its fate than the once glorious patriciate of Rome. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. v. 338 The English inhabitants formed a dominant class or patriciate.

Patricidal (pætrisəidăl), *a.* [f. next + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling a patricide; parricidal; in quots. *fig.* involving treason or faithlessness to one's country or fatherland.

1821 JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 73 The States General, indignant at this patricidal conduct, applied to France for aid. 1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXII. 613 They acted in the most wild, unconstitutional, and patricidal manner.

Patricide[1] (pæ·trisəid). *rare.* [f. L. type **patricida*, f. L. *patr-em* father + *-cida* killer, in most cases a later alteration or MS. variant of *pāri-*, *parricida* PARRICIDE, associating the word more explicitly with *pater*, *patrem* father (or, sometimes, with *patria*).

In one place, Cicero *De Domo* 10 § 28, where the word is conjoined with *frātricida*, *sorōricida*, Müller's text keeps *patricida*, which occurs in 1 MS., while 3 have *parricida*.]

A murderer of a father (or of some one so regarded); = PARRICIDE[1].

1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 2 We cannot thinke that Brute was a patricide. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* IX. 436 Touching Patricides, Solon..made no law to punish such, as thinking it not to be possible in nature to produce such a monster. 1649 ORMOND *Let. to Col. Jones* in *Milton's Wks.* (1851) II. 543 They have..murthered Gods Anointed, and our King, not as heretofore some Patricides have done, to make room for some Usurper. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. liii. (1737) 219 Worse than Patricides.

Pa·tricide[2]. *rare.* [ad. L. type **patricidium*, after prec.: see -CIDE 2.] The action of killing one's father; = PARRICIDE[2].

1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* III. iii. 156 My Father..should die by my patricide. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 217 Patricide, Matricide and Regicide. 1707 LD. BELHAVEN *Sp. Union w. Engl.*, Patricide is worse than parricide. 1902 B. KIDD *West. Civilis.* vii. 236 Their patricides, fratricides, and murders.

b. *attrib.* (In quot. associated with *patria* fatherland: cf. PATRICIDAL.)

1901 *N. Amer. Rev.* Feb. 212 That..they should have..covered their country with insults, while her sons were exposed to the enemy's bullets. This patricide policy will appear unpardonable in the eyes of future generations.

†**Patrick.** *Obs.* [From the Christian name *Patrick* = L. *Patrīcius*, name of the patron saint of Ireland. Cf. *Paddy*, *Pat.*] An Irish coin of the value of a halfpenny, current in the 17th century.

1673-4 *Cal. St. Papers Dom.* 160 The priest says Mass, for which he demands and receives from all the communicants 4 patricks which makes 2*d.* English. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 30/2 A Patrick of Ireland..worth an half penny,..was Coined in the time of King Charles the Second Excile.

Patrick, Sc. and dial. variant of PARTRIDGE.

Patrico (pæ·trikō). *Vagabonds' Cant.* Also 6 (patriarch-co), pater-, patter-, patring cove. [First element uncertain: ? *pater* or *patter* + Co[2], lad.] A priest or parson; *esp.* a bedge-priest.

a 1550 *Hye Way to Spyttel Hous* 1047 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 69 The patryng coue in the darkman caso. 1561 AWDELAY *Fract. Vocab.* 6 A Patriarke Co doth make mariages [etc.]. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* xv. 60 For as much as these two names, a Iarkeman and a Patrico, bee in the old briefe of vacabonds..There is a Patrico, and not a Patriarcho. 1624 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* II. vi, You are the Patrico, are you? the patriarch of the cut-purses? 1641 BROME *Jovial Crew* IV. ii, Where's the old Patrico, our Priest, my Ghostly Father? 1782 *Gentl. Mag.* LII. 16 Patrico, or patercove,..stroling priests that marry under a hedge. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* LXXX, My idea at the moment was to disguise myself in the dress of the pater cove. *a* 1875 in *C. Kingsley's Life & Lett.* XXVIII. (1879) II. 347 The gipsies of Eversley Common..used to call him [Kingsley] their 'Patrico-ral' (their Priest King).

Patridge, dial. form of PARTRIDGE.

†**Pa·trie.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. F. *patrie*, ad. L. *patria* fatherland, prop. fem. of *patrius* adj., of one's father, paternal (sc. *terra*), f. *patr-em* father.] Fatherland, native country.

1589 JAS. I in *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 407, I could have abstenit langair nor the weill of my patrie could have permitted.

Patrimonial (pætrimōu·niăl), *a.* [ad. L. *patrimōniāl-is*, f. *patrimōnium*: see next and -AL. Cf. F. *patrimonial* (in Palsgr. 1530).] Pertaining to or constituting a patrimony; inherited from ancestors; hereditary.

1530 PALSGR. 320/1 Patrymonyall, belongyng to a mannes enherytaunce or patrymony, *patrimonial.* 1640 *Consid. touching Ch. of Eng.* 17 Their Office is elective and for life, and not patrimoniall or hereditary. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* lxi. (1869) III. 550 Their patrimonial estates were mortgaged or sold. 1863 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Gen.* xlvii. 22 The surrender of their patrimonial rights.

Hence **Patrimo·nially** *adv.*, in the way of patrimony, hereditarily, by inheritance from a father.

1641 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* V. 125 All..which did patrimonially belong to him in Aniou and Maine. 1700 C. DAVENANT *Disc. Grants* Introd., A distinction between what was their own patrimonially,..and what the state had an interest in.

Patrimony (pæ·trimăni). Forms: 4 patre-, patrymoyne, patrimoigne, 4-5 -moygne, 4-7 patrimonie, -ye, 5- patrimony, (5-7 patrymonie, -y). [a. F. *patri-*, *patremoine* (12-13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *patrimōnium* paternal estate, patrimony, f. *patr-em* father: see -MONY.]

1. Property, or an estate, inherited from one's father or ancestors; heritage, inheritance.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XX. 233 For þei ain poure,..For patrimoigne hem failleth. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 3760 Plato, his patrimoygne and his contree Lefte and forsook, and dwelte in wildernesse. 1513-14 *Act* 5 *Hen. VIII*, c. 1. *Preamble*, To recover the Royalme of Fraunce his very true patrimonye and enheritaunce. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, v. i. 187 To reaue the Orphan of his Patrimonie. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 534 The Shepherd..with him all his Patrimony bears: His House and Houshold Gods. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 153 ¶ 3 The second son of a gentleman, whose patrimony had been wasted. *a* 1854 H. REED *Lect. Brit. Poets* vii. (1857) 260 He spent his whole patrimony in the hapless cause of his king.

b. *transf.* The estate or property belonging by ancient right to an institution, corporation, or class; *esp.* the ancient estate or endowment of a church or religious body. *Patrimony of St. Peter*, a name for the Papal States, or territory formerly held by the Pope in Italy.

1340 *Ayenb.* 41 Þo þet þe guodes of holy cherche, þe patremoyne of Iesu crist despendeþ ine kueade us. 1496 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S) 24 [He] held a grete part of the patrymonye of haly kirk on force. 1582 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 496 The patrimony of the said bischoprik. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 112 The patrimony of S. Peter, bequeathed to the church by the countesse Matilda. 1682 BURNET *Rights Princes* V. 192 That the Goods of the Church were the Patrimonies of the Poor. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 432 Viterbo, Perugia, and the mountainous parts of St. Peter's patrimony. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civilis.* (1869) III. ii. 89 In a really Christian land, the patrimony of the Church would be left untouched.

c. *fig.* Applied to things (usually immaterial) received or 'inherited' from ancestors or predecessors; 'heritage'.

1582 MULCASTER *Positions* XXXVII. (1887) 155 Learning..is the patrimonie to wittie pouertie. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* ii. (1627) 10 To see their children to have the best education,..which is the chiefe patrimonie. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. x. II. (1869) I. 128 The patrimony of a poor man lies in the strength and dexterity of his hands. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* XXIX. 601 The Gospel, the especial patrimony of the poor and the illiterate.

†2. The fact of inheriting from an ancestor, inheritance. *Obs.*

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonce* iii, It was come to hym by inherytaunce and by patrymony. *c* 1489 — *Sonnes of Aymon* xiv. 327, I was crowned Kynge accordynge to the right of my patrymonye. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) D v, The Emperour to inherite the empyre by Patrimonie. 1580-1 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 364 The lands..pertening to his Majestie in proper patrimony.

‖ **Patrin** (pæ·trin). *Gipsy Cant.* Also *erron.* patteran. [Romany *pa·trin*, in Turkish Gipsy *patri·n*, orig. 'leaf' (cf. Skr. *patra*), but now known to Eng. Gipsies only in the sense explained.] An indication which gipsies leave of the way they have travelled, by throwing down handfuls of grass or leaves pointing in the direction taken.

1873 *Slang Dict.*, *Patteran*, a gipsy trail, made by throwing down a handful of grass occasionally. 1876 WHYTE-MELVILLE *Katerfelto* xi, 'Your *patrin*? What is that?' asked my lord. 'The sign that none of our people will pass unnoticed.' 1877 BESANT & RICE *Son of Vulc.* I. xi, Maybe it's the gipsy's patteran they mean. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 617 A handful of grass or leaves,..or some such mark (*patrin*, 'leaf') to guide the stragglers of the band. 1898 WATTS-DUNTON *Aylwin* 71/2 I've bin there the last three weeks on the patrin-chase, and not a patrin could I find.

†**Patrinite** (pæ·trinəit). *Min. Obs.* [Named after E. L. M. Patrin: see -ITE.] An obsolete synonym of a. laminar felsite, b. Aikinite.

1811 PINKERTON *Petrology* I. 161 *note*, It is probably of the same nature with patrinite, or laminar felsite. 1896 CHESTER *Dict. Names Min.*

Patriot (pē·triŏt, pæ·t-), *sb.* (*a.*) Also 6-7 -ote. [a. F. *patriote* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. late L. *patriōta* fellow-countryman (in St. Greg. *Epist.* 6th c.), ad. Gr. πατριώτης, f. πάτριος of one's fathers, πατρίς one's fatherland: see -OT[2].]

†1. A fellow-countryman, compatriot. *Obs. rare.*

1596 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (ed. 2) 246 Tenham..where our honest patriote Richard Harrys..planted..the sweete Cherry. 1611 COTGR., *Patriote*, a patriote, ones countrey-man. 1629 H. BURTON *Truth's Triumph* 285 If hee..finde ..kinde vsage of the natiues and patriots of the country.

2. One who disinterestedly or self-sacrificingly exerts himself to promote the wellbeing of his country; 'one whose ruling passion is the love of his country' (J.); one who maintains and defends his country's freedom or rights.

In this use, at first, as in French (see Littré), with 'good', 'true', 'worthy', or other commendatory adjective: cf. 'good citizen'. 'Patriot' for 'good patriot' is rare before 1680. At that time often applied to one who supported the rights of the country against the King and court.

1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* IV. i, Such as were known patriots, Sound lovers of their country. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 8 Was Catiline therefore an honest man, or a good Patriot? *a* 1642 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* ii. (1642) 147 Nehemias, a true and faithfull Patriot. *a* 1643 LD. FALKLAND, etc. *Infallibility* (1646) 176 The Catholiques were knowne good Patriots under our former Kings. 1699 DRYDEN *To J. Driden* 171 A patriot both the King and Country serves, Prerogative and privilege preserves. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Patriot*, a Father of his Country, a great Benefactor to the Publick. 1716 POPE *Epist. on Trumbal's* An honest Courtier, yet a Patriot too, Just to his Prince, and to his Country true. 1738 GLOVER *Leonidas* I. 262 So spake the patriot, and his heart o'erflow'd. 1750 BERKELEY *Patriotism* § 24 A patriot is one who heartily wisheth the public prosperity, and doth also study and endeavour to promote it. 1814 SCOTT *LA. of Isles* III. XXVII, His was the patriot's burning thought, Of Freedom's battle bravely fought. 1853 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. II. x. 255 A band of patriots ready to do battle for the liberties of their country.

b. The name has been at various times borne or assumed by persons or parties whose claim to it has been disputed, denied, or ridiculed by others. Hence the name itself fell into discredit in the earlier half of the 18th c., being used, according to Dr. Johnson, 'ironically for a factious disturber of the government'. So sometimes, at a later date, 'Irish Patriot'.

1644 MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* 117 The specious and spurious pretences of our glorious Reformers, and zealous Patriots today. 1677 G. HICKES in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 42 Encouraged..by their foresaid patriots, whereof some wish the ruin of the Church, and all of them the ruin of my Lord Duke. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* 965 Gull'd with a Patriots name, whose Modern sense Is one that wou'd by Law supplant his Prince: The Peoples Brave, the Politicians Tool; Never was Patriot yet, but was a Fool. 1771 EARL MALMESBURY *Lett.* (1870) I. 218 [This country] does not wish a war, whatever wicked patriots may endeavour, or lying newspapers print. 1780 COWPER *Table-t.* 143 A band, called patriots for no cause But that they catch at popular applause. 1798 CANNING & FERRE *New Morality* 113 in *Anti-Jacobin*, A steady patriot of the world alone, The friend of every country—but his own. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1842) II. 405. 1833 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *H. Walpole* (1865) I. 281/1 The name of patriot had become [c 1744] a by-word of derision. Horace Walpole scarcely exaggerated when he said that..the most popular declaration which a candidate could make on the hustings was that he had never been and never would be a patriot. 1888 *Times* 17 Aug 7/2 Much to his credit, he refused to interfere in favour of the Irish patriots.

¶ c. Erron. (with *of* or possessive) as if = lover, devotee, upholder (? confused with *patron*). ? *Obs.*

1632 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 440 A carefull Patriot of the State. 1633 PRYNNE *Histriomastix* 389 Adulterers, Whore-masters, Whores, &c. are the greatest Patriots,..frequenters, upholders of these lascivious Stage-playes. *Ibid.* 826 Advancers and chiefest patriots and propugners of Monarchy. 1641 H. L'ESTRANGE *God's Sabbath* Ep. Ded. A iij b, The Truth which it professeth will gain it some measure of acceptance with so profest a Patriot of Truth.

B. *attrib.* or as *adj.* That is, or has the character of, a patriot; belonging to or characteristic of a patriot; patriotic.

1732 J. HAMMOND *Love Elegies* xiv, My Patriot Breast a nobler Warmth shall feel. 1738-49 BOLINGBROKE (*title*) Letters, On the Spirit of Patriotism: on the Idea of a Patriot King. 1759 DILWORTH *Pope* 95 So truly patriot an attachment to the manufactures of Old England. 1823 EUSTACE *Class. Tour* (1821) I. iv. 163 The same patriot passion,..that characterized..the ancient Romans. 1896 *Harper's Mag.* XCII. 761/2 The growing activity of the German patriot guerilla.

Pa·triotess. *rare.* [See -ESS.] A female patriot.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. IV. ix, A Patriot (or some say, it was a Patriotess, and indeed the truth is undiscoverable).

1894 *Daily News* 12 June 5/4 The inevitable 'patriotesses' ..were present.

Patriotic (pēˈtriɒˈtik, pæt-), *a.* [ad. late L. *patriōtic-us* (Cassiodorus), a. Gr. πατριωτικ-ός, f. πατριώτης PATRIOT: see -IC. Cf. F. *patriotique* (Rabelais, 16th c.).]

†1. Of or belonging to one's country. *Obs.*

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. vi. 31 Whilest we prestolate the coming of the Tabellaries from the Penates and patriotick Lares [F. *lares patriotiques*].

2. Having the character of a patriot; worthy or characteristic of a patriot; marked by devotion to the wellbeing or interests of one's country.

1757 *Herald* No. 6 (1758) I. 82 Dastardy! in not daring to hazard..a patriotic service to their king and country. 1771 JOHNSON *Falkland's Isl.* Wks. X. 64 During the protectorship of Cromwell, a time of which the patriotick tribes still more ardently desire the return. 1774 — *Patriot* ibid. 88 By the howling of patriotick rage, the nation was for a time exasperated to such madness, that [etc.]. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Charmed Sea* i. 3 The exiles uplifted one of the patriotic chaunts. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* v. (1880) 85 The threatened invasion of England .. roused the patriotic feeling of all classes. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. vii. 79 The predominance of the patriotic party.

b. quasi-*sb.* in *pl.* Patriotic songs or utterances. *nonce-use.* (Cf. *heroics.*)

1899 F. HARRISON *Tennyson*, etc. I 48 A real lover of high poetry..can take delight in .. the patriotics of Burns, the war-songs of Campbell.

So **Patrioˈtical** *a.* (*rare*) = prec.; hence **Patrioˈtically** *adv.*, in a patriotic manner.

1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 179 Speeches .. against the Bishops were much applauded among the patriotical Party. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 277 The opposition, whether patriotically or factiously, contending that the ministers had been oblivious of the national glory. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* IX. 63 Like patriotical folks, all for the good of their country. 1884 SIR H. JAMES in *Law Times* 122/1 This sacrifice, which had been so patriotically made. 1898 *19th Cent.* Apr. 523 The so called patriotical assumption, that France can never be in the wrong.

Patriotism (pēˈtriăˌtiz'm, pæ t-). [f. PATRIOT + -ISM: cf. F. *patriotisme* (1750 in Hatz.-Darm.).] The character or passion of a patriot; love of or zealous devotion to one's own country. Sometimes ironically: see PATRIOT 2 b.

Local patriotism, devotion to the wellbeing of one's own locality, as distinct from that of the country or nation.

1726 BAILEY (ed. 3), *Patriotism*, the acting like a Father to his Country, public Spiritedness. 1738 BOLINGBROKE *Patriot.* ii. (1749) 200 Patriotism must be founded in great principles, and supported by great virtues. 1750 BERKELEY (*title*) Maxims concerning Patriotism. *Ibid.* § 2 Being loud and vehement either against a court, or for a court, is no proof of patriotism. 1775 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 7 Apr., Patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. 255 He .. continued his exertions with the courage and patriotism of a Wallace. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 270 Patriotism—too often the hatred of other countries disguised as the love of our own. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. xviii. 146 It shows the strength of local, as distinguished from national, patriotism; the ideas of municipal freedom which were growing up.

†**Paˈtriotly,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. PATRIOT + -LY 1.] Of the nature of, or characteristic of, a patriot; patriotic.

1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. liii, Some such Patriotly Hero. *Ibid.* p. lix, To account it a Patriotly thing to promote its preservation.

†**Paˈtriotship.** *Obs rare*—°. [See -SHIP.]

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Patriotship*, Office, Dignity, or Quality of a Patriot.

Patripassian (pætripæˈsiăn), *sb.* and *a. Ch. Hist.* Also 8 *erron.* patro-. [ad. late L. (4th c.) *patripassiān-us*, f. *pater, patri-* father + *passus* having suffered: so mod.F. *Patripassien.*]

A. *sb.* One who held, as certain early heretics, that God the Father suffered with or in the person of the Son for the redemption of man.

1579 FULKE *Heskins's Parl* 61 Vnlesse M. Heskins will be a Sabellian and a Patripassian, to confound the persons of the Godhead, and say, that God the father, yea, the whole Trinitie is likewise transubstantiated in the Sacrament. 1701 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* (1702) 318 The Patripassians, or Disciples of Noëtus,..distinguished no Hypostases in the Deity, and . maintained that the Father had suffered as well as the Son. 1831-3 E. BURTON *Eccl. Hist.* xxi. (1845) 454 The doctrine of Praxeas .. must lead us to believe that the Father himself was born of the Virgin Mary, that he suffered on the Cross...The name of Patripassians was given to persons who held this belief.

B. *adj.* Belonging to, or involving the doctrine of, the Patripassians.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The Patripassian heresy was first broached by Praxeas ..at the beginning of the third century. 1882 CAVE & BANKS tr. *Dorner's Chr. Doctr.* 209 Even the Patripassian mode of thought had something attractive, because it, at any rate, comprehended the presence of God himself in Christ.

Hence **Patripaˈssianism,** the doctrine of the Patripassians; **Patripaˈssianly** *adv.*, in the way of Patripassianism.

1847 BUCH tr. *Hagenbach's Hist. Doctr.* I. 49 Praxeas .. being charged by Tertullian with Patripassianism. 1876 A. PLUMMER tr. *Döllinger's Hippolytus & Call.* iv. 268 A little while ago she [the Church] was in general Patripassianly disposed.

Patrist (pēˈtrist, pæt-). *rare*—°. [prob. a back-formation from next, as if f. Gr. πατρ- father + -IST.] One versed in the lives or writings of the Fathers of the Christian Church.

1882 in OGILVIE (Annandale).

Patristic (pătriˈstik), *a.* and *sb.* [mod. f., as if from *patrist, patrism* (f. L. *patr-*, Gr. πατρ- father) + -IC: cf. mod.F. *patristique* (neologism in Littré, 1875), Ger. *patristisch* (Engelhardt 1822).]

A. *adj.* a. Of or pertaining to the study of the writings of the Fathers of the Church, as in *patristic learning* or *scholarship*; b. hence, loosely, of or pertaining to the Fathers themselves, or their writings, as in *patristic works, writings, doctrines.*

a. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. iii. § 9. 404 Theological controversy..became..more patristic, that is, appealing to the testimonies of the fathers. 1844 GLADSTONE *Gleam.* V. xxiv. 99 A diligent student and a master of patristic learning.

b. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 1. 123 The chief works of Latin Literature, patristic or classical. 1875 SCRIVENER *Lect. Text N. Test.* 10 Since each primitive version was first made, or each Patristic work first published. 1885 CLODD *Myths & Dr.* II. ix. 202 A doctrine..due to Patristic theories of incorporeal souls.

B. *sb.* 1. A student or adherent of the doctrines or opinions of the Fathers.

1842 G. S. FABER *Prov. Lett.* (1844) II. 149 The .. system of the schoolmen..was..opposed by the old-fashioned Biblicists and Patristics.

2. *pl.* The study of the lives, writings, or doctrines of the Fathers. [Ger. *patristik* (1846 in Brockhaus *Convers. Lex.*), F. *patristique.*]

1847 [see PATROLOGY]. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1765 Patristics and Patrology are the names of that department of theology..concerning the lives, writings, and theological doctrines of the Church Fathers.

Hence **Patriˈstical** *a.* = PATRISTIC *a.* (hence **Patriˈstically** *adv.*, **Patriˈsticalness**); **Patriˈsticism** (-siz'm), properly, a system founded upon the study of the Fathers; loosely, the doctrine or mode of thought of the Fathers themselves.

1831 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) I. 251, I have .. received a..present of books..consisting of thirty-six volumes of the Fathers]. I am now set up in the *patristical line. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. ii. § 27 Chillingworth was ..a man versed in patristical learning. 1849 CUREETON *Corpus Ignat.* 291 Ὁ λόνος Θεός, so frequently occurring in the earliest Patristical writings. *a* 1855 J. J. BLUNT *Right Use Early Fathers* Ser. I. i. (1857) 6 Consistent with ancient patristical precedent. 1882 OGILVIE, *Patristically*, in a patristic manner. 1836 PUSEY *Let. to Newman* in Liddon *Life* (1893) I. xviii. 421 There is a good deal of close argument from the text of Scripture: no imaginativeness, or *patristicalness. 1864 DRAPER *Intell. Devel. Europe* x I. 305 *Patristicism, or the science of the Fathers, was thus essentially founded on the principle that the Scriptures contain all knowledge permitted to man. 1899 *Speaker* 30 Dec. 338/2 High-pitched devotional patristicism.

Patrix (pēˈtriks). Also **patrice.** Pl. **patrices.** [mod. f. L. *pater, patr-* father, as a correlative term to *matrix*; in Ger. *patrize* (Brockhaus *Convers. Lex.* 1846)] A die, punch, or pattern used to form matrices in type-founding, etc.

1883 *Times* 24 Mar. 12 First making a model in wax or clay, and then cutting a similar model in relief in steel, which is hardened and tempered, and is known as the hub or patrice...If an article has to be reproduced, it furnishes itself the model from which a patrice is made in cast iron. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 22 June 5/7 The edges are filed off, and the patrix removed from the matrix.

†**Paˈtrizate,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also 7 -issate. [f. L. *patrizāt-*, ppl. stem of *patrizāre*, in cl. L. *patrissāre* to act like or take after one's father, as if from a Gr. type *πατρίζειν (the actual Gr. being πατριάζειν).] *intr.* To take after, imitate, or follow the example of, one's father (or ancestors).

1623 COCKERAM, *Patrissate*, to resemble ones father. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Hartford.* (1662) 22 In testimony of his true affection to the dead Father in his living Son..[he] presented it to the young Earl, conjuring him, by the cogent arguments of example and rule, to patrizate. [1696 M. HENRY *Life P. Henry* Wks. 1853 II. 619/2 Some of the branches of the family, who did not *patrizare*, were uneasy at his being there.]

So †**Patrizaˈtion,** imitation of one's father or ancestors; †**Patrize** *v.* = PATRIZATE.

a 1626 W. SCLATER *Exp. 4th ch. Rom.* (1630) Ep. Ded., The Son..moulded..into the like forme of piety, by a zealous *patrization. 1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 32 So did they preserve this Memory of their Ancestors, to excite them to a patrization. 1624 GEE *Foot out of Snare* xii. 78 His worthy (truly *patrizing) Sonne. *a* 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* IV. (1704) 446/1 They do Patrizize [*sic*] and follow the steps of their Predecessors.

†**Patroˈcinate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *patrōcināt-*, ppl. stem of *patrōcinārī* to patronize, defend, related to *patrōn-em* PATRON. Cf. F. *patrociner* (1367 in Hatz.-Darm.), It. *patrocinare*, Pr., Sp., Pg. *patrocinar.*] *trans.* To defend, champion, maintain, patronize (a cause, etc.).

1611 COTGR., *Patrociner*, to patrocinate, maintaine, defend, protect, support, vphold. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* Ep. Ded. 29 Not cald out to patrocinate euery lesse necessary opinion. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. v. 1822 MRS. E. NATHAN *Langreath* III. 290 Oh! that I had the eloquence of a Cicero..to patrocinate that glorious freedom.

†**Patrocinaˈtion.** *Obs. rare.* [n. of action from L. *patrōcinārī*: see prec. and -ATION.] The action of supporting, maintaining, or patronizing.

1640 BP. HALL *Episc.* I. xi. 42 To maintaine our owne Truths, without all feare of the patrocination of Popery. 1647 M. HUDSON *Div. Right Govt.* Ep. Ded. 10 This trifling Treatise, for the Patrocination whereof I have presumed to make my addresses to Your most Sacred Majesty.

†**Paˈtrocine,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *patrocine* (1409 in Godef.), ad. L. *patrōcinium* patronage, protection: see PATROCINY.] Protection, patronage; = PATROCINY.

1596 R. BRUCE *Let.* in Maitland *Hist. Edin.* I. iii. 49 The godly Barons had taken on them the Patrocine of the Church. 1644 MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* Ep. Ded. 12 The love and zeale which have necessited me to take recourse to Your Honours patrocine.

†**Paˈtrocine,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [a. F. *patrocin-er*, or ad. L. *patrōcinā-rī.*] = PATROCINATE *v.*

1680 E. F. *Hist. Edw. II* (Octavo ed.) 75 When it is..not only vicious and ill affected, but doth patrocine [*Folio ed.* patronize] and maintain it in others.

†**Patrociny** (pătrɒˈsini). *Obs.* [ad. L. *patrōcini-um* patronage, defence, f. *patrōcinārī*: see PATROCINATE *v.*] Patronage, protection, defence, countenance, support (of a person or cause).

a 1450 *Mankind* (Brandl) 891 Mankynd ys deliueryd by my suuerall patrocynye. 1529 WOLSEY *Let. to Gardener* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xxxiii. 92 To take hym and his pore causis into your patrocynye and protection. 1589 R. ROBINSON *Gold. Mirr.* Ep. Ded., That your honour will vouchsafe to take on you the Patrosinie of this Treatise. 1629 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. II. III. 23 Sir Johne.. takes upoun him the patrocinie and defence of the said James. 1675 BURNET *Serm. Roy. Martyr* (1710) 47 It gave a Patrociny to those Practises.

Patrogony (pătrɒˈgŏni). *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. πατήρ, πατρ- father, after *theogony.*] A genealogy of the Fathers (of the Christian Church).

1857 J. W. DONALDSON *Christian Orthod.* 231 The 'Book of Generations of the Fathers', a sort of Patrogony.

‖ **Patroillart.** *Obs.* [OF., also *patroul(l)-, patrullart*, f. *patrouil* puddle, mud: see PATROL *v.*] Corrupt or 'muddled' language.

1340 *Ayenb.* 211 Huo þet bit god wyþ-oute deuocion of herte: he spekþ to god patroyllart [F. *il priedieu patroullart*], ase þe ilke þet spekþ half englis and half urenss.

Patrol (pătrōˈl), *sb.* Also 7-9 **patrole,** (7 **petrol**(1), 8 **patrouille, petrouille, -oville, padrole, patroll, patroul.** [a. F. *patrouille* (1539 in R. Estienne, 1611 in Cotgr. 'a still night-watch in warre; *faire la patrouille*, to be driuen to linger, and spend his time idly, as one thats forced to watch'), vbl. sb. from *patrouiller*: see next. Hence, also It. *pattuglia*, Sp. *patrulla*, Pg. *patrulha*; Du. *patrouille*, Ger. *patrolle*, Da. *patrol*, Sw. *patrull*, Russ. патруль *patruʲlʲ*. In Eng., as app. in some of the other langs., the sb. appears before the vb.]

1. The action of going the rounds of a garrison, camp, etc. for the purpose of watching, guarding, and checking irregularity or disorder; the perambulation of a city, town, or district by a police constable or detachment of police for the protection of life and property.

1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii. 801 These consecrated Geese in Orders, .. being then upon Petroll, With noise alone beat off the Gaul. 1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 245 His majestie has ordered a nightly patrole. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4419/5 The Dragoons..kept Patroles all Night. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. vii. § 98 (1740) 550 The Sherriffs .. rode the Petroville about the City almost all Night, and no one attempted to make a Bonefire. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugger* I. v. 91 You are dreading your patrol to-night because it is beginning to snow. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* xv, The same vigilant patrol was kept up.

b. *fig.* and *transf.*

1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 1605 Send forth the saving virtues round the land In bright patrol. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 23 The fox is loth to 'gin a long patrole. 1883 B. HARTE *Carquines Woods* iii. 61 Mr. Brace had begun his fruitless patrol of the main street.

2. 'Those that go the rounds' (J.); a detachment of the guard told off for the purposes above mentioned; also, a police constable, or a detachment of such, told off to the beat of a particular district for its protection, the prevention of disorder, etc.

1670 G. H. tr. *Hist. Cardinals* III. II. 289 He sends Petrols of Souldiers constantly about. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Patrouille*, or *Patroul* as we generally pronounce it, is a Round of Soldiers, to the Number of Five or Six, with a Serjeant to command them. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg.*, *Misc. Tr.* 229/2 The patrole of the city consists of 12,000 men, who receive a daily allowance of one fanam each. 1826 *Times* 5 Jan., 'This here man' (pointing to the patrol), .. 'has told a false affidavit'. 1868 *Regul. & Ord. Army* P 903 Regiments encamped near villages are to send frequent patrols into them, to apprehend any Soldiers who may be there.

3. A detachment of troops sent out in advance of a column, regiment, etc., to reconnoitre the country and to gain information of the presence and movements of the enemy.

1702 *Lond. Gaz* No. 3825/1 One of our Parties met with their Patrole near Pradella. 1710 *Ibid.* No. 4719/2 Our Patrouilles met with two of the Enemy's Parties. 1799 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1823) 273 Patroles must examine all villages, hollow ways and woods, that lie in the direction of their march, taking care to reconnoitre from the heights, the country below. 1827 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* II. 513 The French pushed their patroles of cavalry near the town. 1853 STOCQUELER *Mil. Encycl.* s. v., Patrols are also sent out to gain intelligence of the position and force of an enemy

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *patrol boat, box, duty, flotilla, jacket, tent, vessel*; **patrol-wagon**, *U. S.* (*a*) a wagon in which the police convey prisoners, a prison-van; (*b*) 'a light open wagon used by the underwriters' patrol in hastening to fires to protect insured goods' (Funk 1895). Also PATROLMAN.

1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Africa* II. 67 These patrole tents .. made of light canvas, .. weighed about twenty five pounds. 1892 *Welsh Rev.* I. 724 A solution .. would be for certain ranges to be kept clear by official patrol boats. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 May 1/3 For the protection of her coasts .., America will depend mainly upon her monitors and emergency patrol vessels. 1899 *Atlantic Monthly* LXXXIII. 770/1 With clamor of urgent gong, the patrol wagon rounds the corner, carrying two policemen. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Nov. 11/2 Some gendarmes on patrol duty.

Patrol (pătrōu·l), *v.* Infl. **patrolled, -olling.** Forms: 7-8 patroll, 7- patrol, (8 -rouille, -roul, 8-9 -role). [a. F. *patrouill-er*, in same sense, orig. to paddle or puddle in the mud, altered from earlier *patouiller* 'to padle, or dable in with the feet, to stirre vp and downe, and trouble, or make foule, by stirring' (Cotgr.): cf. OF. *patoueil* pool, puddle, mire (1473 in Godef.), mod.F. dial. *patrouil* mire; also *patouillas* 'a plash or puddle' (Cotgr.), mod.F. dial. *patouillat* a puddle or pool in the road. The military use (already in Cotgr. in *patrouille* sb.) was prob. at first a piece of French camp slang, patrolling consisting often of tramping through mire and wet. After its recognition, it passed into most of the western langs., Sp. *patrullar*, Pg. *patrulhar*, It. *pattugliare*; Du. *patrouilleeren*, Ger. *patrouill-, patrolliren*, Da. *patrollere*, Sw. *patrullera*]

1. *intr.* 'To go the rounds in a camp or garrison' (J.), to go on patrol, to act as patrol; to reconnoitre as a patrol. b. To traverse on duty a particular beat or district as constable or patrolman.

1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2702/2 They lay there undiscovered till a Trooper that was Patrolling first saw them. 1701 *Ibid.* No. 3722/1 Several Boats with Soldiers were ordered to Patroul on the River. 1709 E. WARD tr. *Cervantes* 219 They .. left him to take his rest with Martinez and twelve Men to Patrouille about. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* II. vii. 284 The appointment of a considerable number of persons .. to patrole as watchmen during the night. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* II. 57 Numbers of armed guards patrolled around them. 1855 CARLYLE *Misc.*, *Prussenraub* (1857) IV. 360 Patrolled-over by mere irrational monsters. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* viii. 215 Finding the Europeans on the alert, and the native guard valiantly patrolling and shouting out their national war-cries.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1791 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Magpie & Robin* 17 Leaving behind their bodies for rich mould, That pliable from form to form patroles, Making fresh houses for new souls. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 94 The labouring mice To sheltering hedge and wood patrole.

2. *trans.* To go over or round (a camp, garrison, town, harbour, etc.) for the purpose of watching, guarding, or protecting; to perambulate or traverse (a beat or district) as constable or patrolman; to traverse leisurely in all directions.

1765 R. ROGERS *Jrnls.* (1883) 80 We were continually employed in patrolling the woods between this fort and Ticonderoga. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne*, etc., *Eng. Hist.* 241 A strong body of horse patroled the streets. 1822 W. IRVING *Bracebr. Hall* xx. 171 Christy often patrols the park with his dogs. 1835 *Manch. Exam* 12 May 5/1 Armed boats will be provided for patrolling the Nile.

Hence **Patro·lled** *ppl. a.*, **Patro·lling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1758 LD. SACKVILLE *Let. to Ld. Egremont* 12 Oct. (in *Pearson's Catal.* (190-) 68), We have detached Posts all along the Lippe, .. and even Patroling Parties as far to our right as Bentheim. 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 105 Silence [is] indispensable in patrolling. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Jan. 9/1 A patrolling policeman heard cries for help. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 11 Feb. 3/5 A few yards away was the busy and patrolled Strand.

Patrolatry (pătrǫ·lătri). *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. πατήρ, πατρ- father + -λατρεία -LATRY.] Worship of, or excessive reverence for, the Fathers (of the Church).

1846 HARE *Mission Comf.* (1850) 237 Now that our church is threatened with a revival of patrolatry, .. notice should be drawn to the defects, as well as to the excellences of the Fathers.

Patro·ller. *rare.* [f. PATROL *v.* + -ER 1.] One on patrolling duty.

1879 TOURGEE *Fool's Err.* xxxviii. 281 He ordered .. some patrollers to ride up and down the streets and prevent any interruption.

Patrollotism (pătrōu·lǫtiz'm). *nonce-wd.* [repr. F. nonce-wd. *patrouillotisme*, f. *patrouille*, after *patriotisme*.] The system of patrols.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. vii. i, The Caricaturist promulgates his emblematic Tablature: *Le Patrouillotisme chassant le Patriotisme*, Patriotism driven out by Patrollotism. *Ibid.* iii, Sullen is the male heart, repressed by Patrollotism; vehement is the female, irrepressible.

Patrolman (pătrōu·lmăn). Also **patrolsman.** Chiefly *U. S.* A man who is on patrol. *spec.* a. A police constable attached to a particular beat or district of a city or town.

1879 in WEBSTER *Suppl.* 1880 *Scribner's Mag.* Jan. 323 At the beginning of each watch two men set out from the station on patrol duty and follow their beats to the right and left respectively until they meet the patrol-men from the adjacent stations. 1893 STEAD *If Christ came to Chicago* (1894) 266 The nearest patrolman who sees it [a fire] hastens to his patrol-box and sends in a fire alarm.

b. A man told off to watch and inspect a line of electric wires, etc., to insure their continuing in good order.

18.. *Electric Rev.* (U.S.) XVI. 16 (Cent.) The chief lineman should .. also have charge of the carbon-setters and arc-patrolmen.

Patrology (pătrǫ·lŏdʒi). [mod. f. Gr. πατήρ, πατρ- father + -λογία -LOGY. Cf. mod.L. *patrologia* (16th c.), F. *patrologie* (1878 in *Dict. Acad.*).] The study of the writings of the Fathers (of the Church), patristics; a treatise on these writings.

1600 NORTHBROOKE *Poor Man's Gard.* Ep. Ded. 3 May rather therefore be called Patrology, then Theology. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 49 To lay open .. the least Deformity .. they could discover or search out in the earliest Patrology. 1847 BUCH tr. *Hagenbach's Hist. Doctr.* I. 7 *note*, The distinction made by some writers, .. between Patristics and Patrology, appears to us .. unfounded.

Hence **Patrologic** (pætrǫlǫ·dʒik), **-ical** *adjs.*, belonging to patrology (whence **Patrologico-apostolical** *a.*, pertaining to the Apostolic Fathers); **Patro·logist**, one versed in patrology.

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 12 The last mention'd genuiner kind of Patrologico-Apostolical Epistles. 1716 *Ibid.* II. 278 The Patrological Memoirs .. of those earliest .. Post-Nicen Centuries. *Ibid.* III. 39 Printed .. by the erudite Protestant Patrologists. *Ibid.* 49 Well read in all the Patrological Prints. 1890 E. JOHNSON *Rise Christendom* 359 The Basilian and Benedictine patrologic mythology.

Patron (pē·trən), *sb.* Forms: 3-6 patroun, 4-7 patrone, 5 patorne, 3- patron. [ME. *patroun*, a. OF. *patrun* (12th c.), *patron* (13th c.), = Pr. *padron, padro*, Cat. *padró*, Sp. *patron* (*padron*), Pg. *patrono*, It. *padrone* (†*patrone*), ad. L. *patrōn-us* protector, defender, patron, deriv. of *pater, patr-em* father.

L. *patronus* had the senses of protector and defender of his clients (viz. of individuals, of cities, or provinces); also, the former master of a freedman or freedwoman; an advocate or defender before a court of justice, or, generally, of any person or cause. In med.L. and Romanic it acquired the senses of patron saint, patron or advowee (*advocatus*) of a church, and that of lord or master, in many specific connexions; also that of exemplar, pattern. Most of these senses are represented in Eng. *patron*, but the order in which they were taken into Eng. does not correspond to that of their appearance in Latin and Romanic, sense 4, 'patron of a church', being the earliest to be adopted. The order here followed is one of convenience; the chronological order may be seen from the quotations. The sense PATTERN is now differentiated in spelling, and is treated as a distinct word.]

I. Senses connected with ancient L. *patrōnus*.

1. One who stands to another or others in relations analogous to those of a father; a lord or master; a protector; †a lord superior; † a founder of a religious order.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 6 Hit watz Ennias þe athel, & his highe kynde, þat siþen depreced prouinces, & patrounes bicome Welneȝe of al þe wele in þe west iles. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 285 Also crist & his apostlis techen vs to lyue beter þanne þes patrouns of þes newe ordris. 1402 *Jack Upland* (Skeat) l. 33. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 110 'Syr', she sayd, 'ye be ower lord, ower patron, and ower precedent'. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xii. 6 Unto that doughtie Conquerour they came, And .. Their Lorde and Patrone loud did him proclame. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 444 The Patrone of so great a Monarchy. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 25 The Dominion for all that remaining to another Patron. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. i. 1 While you, great Patron of Mankind! sustain The balanc'd World, and open all the Main. 1809 BAWDWEN *Domesday Bk.* 415 In these wards there are 77 mansions belonging to sokemen who have their own lands in demesne, and who may choose a patron where they will. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. 321 Sparta .. could not easily bring herself to think of the son of Amyntas, as a patron, or a master.

2. *Rom. Antiq.* One who had manumitted his slave, and who retained legal claims, of a paternal nature, upon him as freedman. Also, b. A person of distinction who gave his protection and aid to a client (see CLIENT 1) in return for certain services. Hence used allusively.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 72, I shoulde gyve an occasion unto Clientes to offende against their patrones. 1623-34 FLETCHER & MASSINGER *Lover's Progr.* v. i, It is the client's duty To wait upon his patron. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., The principal right which patrons had, was that of being the legal heirs of their freed-men, if they died without lawful issue born after their enfranchisement, and intestate. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 260/1 Patron and client were not permitted to sue at law, or give evidence against one another. Originally patricians only could be patrons. 1843 MACAULAY *Lays Anc. Rome, Virginia* 78, I wait on Appius Claudius, I waited on his sire: Let him who works the client wrong beware the patron's ire!

c. *Rom. Antiq.* A defender before a court of justice; an advocate, a pleader; hence *fig.* In reference to ancient Greece, used to render προστάτης, as applied to a citizen under whose protection a resident alien (μέτοικος) placed himself, and who transacted legal business for him and was responsible to the state for his conduct.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 219 Iulius Cesar, þat was his patroun and his vorie, .. pleted for hym. 1485 CAXTON *St. Wenefr.* 14 He shold to them be a patrone in heuen. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* i. vi. 25 Conscience as a Witnesse, Patron, or Judge within us, accuseth, excuseth, condemneth, or absolveth. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 219 On mans behalf Patron or Intercessor none appeard. 1875 WOOLSEY *Introd. Internat. Law* (1879) § 67 At Athens .. domiciled strangers—*metoeci*,— .. needed a patron for the transaction of legal business.

3. 'One who countenances, supports, or protects' (J.); one who takes under his favour and protection, or lends his influential support to advance the interests of, some person, cause, institution, art, or undertaking; *spec.* in 17th and 18th c. the person who accepted the dedication of a book. (Always implying something of the superior relation of the wealthy or powerful Roman patron to his client.) Now a chief sense.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xii. 227 Ac kynde is þe pyes patroun and putteth it in hire ere. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 254 þe world is his patroun, and þe fadir of pryde also. 14.. *Tundale's Vis.* (Wagner) 2159, I was some tyme thy patroun fie, To whom thou shuldest buxsum be. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lviii. 13 Off sic hie feistis of saintis in glorie, .. Quhair lordis war patrones, oft I sang thame *Caritas pro Dei amore*. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 770 As though God and Saint Peter were the Patrones of vngracious liuyng. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iii. § 9 Books (such as are worthy the name of books) ought to have no patrons but truth and reason. 1735 POPE *Prol. Sat.* 249 May some choice patron bless each grey-goose quill! 1778 JOHNSON *Van. Hum. Wishes* 160 There mark what ills the scholar's life assail, Toil, envy, want, the patron, and the jail. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* Concl. 88 A great broad-shoulder'd genial Englishman, .. A patron of some thirty charities. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. i iv. 213 Kings .. at various periods have been most effective patrons of art and science.

fig. *c* 1760 SMOLLETT *Ode to Sleep* 2 Soft Sleep .. Sweet patron of the peaceful hour.

b. A supporter, upholder, advocate, or champion of a theory or doctrine. Now *rare.*

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 10, I was a great and continual patron of paradoxis. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* II. vi. 103 Patrons and favourers of the circular motion of the blood, as Harvey. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 424 Those very Epistles, where the main Strength of the Patrons for a naked and unfruitful Faith is supposed to lye. 1796 BP. WATSON *Apol. Bible* 42 This fancy has had some patrons before you.

c. One who countenances or supports a practice, a form of sport, an institution, or the like. Also (in tradesmen's language), One who supports with his custom a commercial undertaking, a shop, store, etc.; a regular customer; one who uses or frequents any institution or place of resort.

1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* II. i, [Volpone, disguised as a mountebank Doctor addressing the crowd gathered before him] Most noble gentlemen, and my worthy patrons! 1892 *Falkirk Herald* 18 July 1/5 The Proprietor .. thanks his Patrons for the support they have extended to him for the past 11 years. *Mod.* A great patron of the turf and the prize-ring. The patrons of the public-house, the gin-shop, etc.

II. Senses arising in mediæval Latin.

4. One who holds the right of presentation to an ecclesiastical benefice; the holder of the advowson: so called from his original function of advocate and defender: see ADVOCATE 2, ADVOWEE 2. (The earliest sense in Eng. use.)

[1278 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 5/1 Les eyres Wauter Ledet sunt verres patrons de la dite Eglise.] *c* 1300 *Beket* (Percy Soc.) 570 And that he, other the patroun, furst the ȝift ȝeve. *c* 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II* 56 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 326 Sone so a parsoun is ded and in eorthe i-don, Thanne shal the patroun have ȝiftes anon. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. vi. 78 Popes and patrones poure gentil blod refuseþ. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 42 The knight was lorde and patron of the chirche. 1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* To Gentlem. Eng. (1590) 60 iv b, They should defend and tender the estate of the Churches whereof they bee patrons. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* iv. 1357 Lawes danger to prevent, The patron with the parson will indent That he shall have the living. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xviii. 276 The right of presentation to a church accrues to the ordinary by neglect of the patron to present. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s. v. *Patronage*, It would appear that patrons were originally merely the guardians of the temporal property of particular churches. 1878 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* xix. III. 311 In 1253 .. he [Innocent IV] recognized in the fullest way the rights of patrons, and undertook to abstain from all usurped provisions.

5. 'A guardian saint' (J.); the special tutelary saint of a person, place, country, craft, or institution. (Now usually *Patron saint*: see 12 c.)

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 73 Neiber þei make Baptist ne Jesus Crist þer patroun. 1511 GUYLFORDE *Pilgr.* (Camden) 11 Many relyques, as the bed and the arme of seynt Blase, which is there patron. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 437 b, S. James the Patrone of Spain. 1646 CRASHAW *Deo Nostro* (1652) 196 Ah, then, poor soul! what wilt thou say? And to what patron choose to pray? 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 16 P 4 Saint Nicholas is the great Patron of Mariners. 1828 K. DIGBY *Broadst. Hon.* (1846) II. *Tancredus* 89 [St. George] was the patron of England as early as the time of Richard I. He is also patron of Malta, of Genoa, of Valentia and Arragon.

†b. A tutelary (pagan) divinity. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 4 You fiers god of armes Mars the rede That .. Honured art as patron of that place. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* XII. 596 Then to the patron of his art he [the physician Iāpis] pray'd.

† c. *ellipt.* for *patron day* (see 11): = PATTERN *sb.* 12. *Obs.*

1890 J. HEALEY *Insula Sanct. et Doctor.* 82 A holy well where a 'patron' was formerly held on the last Sunday of July.

III. Senses repr. modern Romanic uses.
(=It. *padrone, patrone*, Sp. *patron, padron*, F. *patron*.) Cf. PADRONE, PATROON 2–3.

6. The captain or master of a galley, or of a coasting vessel in the Mediterranean; also, the steersman of a longboat. Now *rare*.
[1392–3 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 232 Item pro vino .. empto per manus Johannis Payn in galeia de Gilberto famulo patroni] 14.. In *Hist. Coll. Citizen London* (Camden) 115 Certayne lordys faughtyn whithe carykys of Gene, ..and toke iiij of..them and hyr patronys. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Poge* ix, Ther was a carryk of Jene..of the whiche carrick the patrone bare in his sheld painted an oxe hede. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 464 Three of the greatest Caricks wkh their patrones, and Monsire Iaques de Burbon their Admirall were taken. 1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1066/3 These particulars,..come from Naples, brought thither by the Patron of a Felucca. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., *Patron* . is a name given in the Mediterranean, to the person who commands the vessel and seamen; sometimes to the person who steers it. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* I. ii. 294 How I did you say the patron of a galley?

† **b.** Extended to the captain of an ancient ship.
1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxvii. 95 Eneas .. called to hym all the patrons & all the maystres of the shipes. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. iv. 5 That the patrone Gyas, amyd the flude,.. Callis on his steris man, hait Meneit by name.

† **7.** A master or owner of slaves or captives (in the Levant and Barbary states). *Obs.*
1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 19 [They] gaue me leaue to carrie away all the English captiues that remained here (which were near 50), paying onely the money they cost vnto their patrones. 1697 tr. *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 2:7 Heretofore .. a Patron might have killed his Slave as he might have killed his Dog. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. ii, My new patron or master had taken me home to his house.

‖ **8.** The host or landlord of an inn (in Spain): cf. PADRONE d.
1878 LADY BRASSEY *Voy. Sunbeam* x. 170 [They] carried it to the inn, where I had to explain to the *patron*, in my best Spanish, that we wanted a carriage to go to the baths.

IV. Applied to things.

† **9.** The earlier form of the word PATTERN, q. v. for illustrations of this form. *Obs.* (in this spelling).

† **10.** A case for holding pistol-cartridges: see quot. 1834. (F. *patron, patronne*.) Also, A cartridge (Ger. *patrone*). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*
1683 SIR J. TURNER *Pallas Armata* 173 All Horse-men should always have the charges of their Pistols ready in Patrons, the Powder made up compactly in Paper, and the Ball tyed to it with a piece of Packthread. *Ibid.* 176 He hath no more to do but to bite of a little of the Paper of his Patron. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 375/2 The *Patron* was an upright semi-cylindrical box of steel, with a cover moving on a hinge, filled with a block of wood with five perforations to hold as many pistol-cartridges. 1850 FAIRHOLT *Cost. Eng.* (ed. 2) Gloss. 1862 *Cat. Spec. Exh. S. Kens.* No 4731—2 Steel patron for holding cartridges, with embossed figures in front. Sixteenth century. Leather patron, with steel mountings and cover, and ball bag attached. Seventeenth century.

V. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

11. *attrib.*, as *patron business, -worship*; **patron call** (*Sc.*), see quot.; **patron day**, the day of a patron saint, esp. in Ireland: see PATTERN *sb.* 12; † **patrontashe** *Mil.* [Du. *patroontasch*, Ger. *patronentasche*], a cartridge-case or ammunition-pouch.
1825–80 JAMIESON, **Patron-call*, the patronage of a church, the right of presentation. 1710 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 599 In the act .. is a clause against papists frequenting their saints wells on particular *patron days. 1841 S. C. HALL *Ireland* I. 280 The patron-day .. attracts crowds of visitors. 1689 *Acts Parl. Scot.* (1802) IX. 30/2 Money was given .. for buying baggenots and *patrontashes to ther Captaines of every Company. 1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng.* 280 Not only in the line of public service, but in every other line, even in the line of *Patron-worship, will exertions cease.

12. In appositive construction or combination: often equivalent to an adj. **a.** That is a patron.
1781 COWPER *Hope* 414 Just made fifth chaplain of his patron lord.

b. Tutelary, as *patron deity, god, martyr*, etc.
1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* III. 502 The bloody colours of his patron god. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XIX. 468 Hermes, his Patron-god, those gifts bestow'd. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* (1877) I. iii. 464 Almost every hamlet soon required a patron martyr and a local legend. 1895 SAYCE *Egypt of Hebr. & Herodotus* 122 Its [Thebes] patron-deity was Amon.

c. Patron saint: = sense 5.
1727 FENTON *Ep. T. Lambard* Poems 213 By France the Genius of the Fight confest, For which our Patron-Saint adorns his Breast. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 176 The festival of Justus, the patron saint, had attracted crowds to the village. *transf.* 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Manners* Wks. (Bohn) II. 50 Sir Philip Sidney is one of the patron saints of England.

Pa·tron, *v. rare.* [cf. mod.F. *patronner*, med.L. and It. *patronare*, f. L. *patrōnus* PATRON.] *trans.* To act as patron to, to champion or favour as a patron; to patronize.
c 1624 CHAPMAN *Batrachom.* xxii, This Dedication calls no greatness, then, To patron this greatness-creating pen. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. § 3 Wiser Princes Patron the Arts. 1662 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* 186, I..am not likely to Patron them. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. xiv, Why am I to be patroned and patronessed as if the patrons and patronesses treated me?

Patronage (pæ·trŏnēdʒ), *sb.* [a. F. *patronage* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) = It. *patronaggio*, in med.L. *patrōnāticum, -āgium*, f. L. *patrōn-us* PATRON: see -AGE.] The office or action of a PATRON: in various senses of the word.

1. *Eccl.* The right of presenting a qualified person to an ecclesiastical benefice; advowson. Originally, the protection and defence of the rights of a church, which carried with it the right of presentation.
1412 in *Laing Charters* (1899) 24 He..sal noth iniure na diuese the place throuch na titil of patronage bot as it is granttit..in this indenture. 1513–14 *Act 5 Hen. VIII*, c. 11 § 2 The said Erle .. [shall] have and enjoye all and singler Advousons and Patronages of Churches. 1578–9 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 99 The patronage of the said bischoprik of Glasgow. 1730–6 BAILEY (folio) s. v., *Lay Patronage* .. is a right attach'd to the person either as founder, or heir of the founder; or as possessor of the see to which the patronage is annexed, and is either *real* or *personal*. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. x. 246 Patronage was introduced in the fourth century. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiv. 501 In either case, patronage involved, what in later times has come to be its whole substance, a right of nomination. 1883 *Chambers' Ency.* I. VII. 328/1 By an act of parliament in 1874, patronage was abolished [in the Church of Scotland].

2. Guardianship, tutelary care, as of a divinity or a saint. *arch.* or *Obs.*
1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II (Arb.) 49 And so to bee shielded yet agayn with patronage antique. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Gen.* xlviii. *Comm.*, The ancient Fathers teach the patronage and Invocation of Angels. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* ii. Wks. (Bohn) I. 295 Among the Roman Catholics every vessel is recommended to the patronage of some particular saint. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in Azt.* x. 139 His the other pile, By whose peculiar power and patronage Azilan was blest, Mexitli, woman-born.

3. The action of a patron in giving influential support, favour, encouragement, or countenance, to a person, institution, work, art, etc. Originally implying the action of a superior.
1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* Ep. (1567) A j b, I therfore commende to youre Lordeschyppes tuition and patronage this traictise of Rhethorique. 1557 DRANT *Horace* Ded. vij b, Nor any thing doth add more estimation to true nobilitye, then patronage of learning. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 194 ¶ 4 My fears of losing the patronage of the family. 1813 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Patron.* xiv, Obtain for your girls what I call the patronage of fashion. 1839 KNIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 75 Henry's patronage of letters was highly commendable. 1860 C. KNIGHT *Pop. Hist. Eng.* VI. vi. 91 Thanks to the example of the 'poor author' who threw the tardy patronage of lord Chesterfield in his face. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* i, Harold had gone with the Embassy to Constantinople, under the patronage of a high relative, his mother's cousin.

b. *spec.* Protection, defence; protectorship. ? *Obs.*
1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. viii. 26 Leave unto me thy knights last patronage [*i. e.* of his dead body] *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* VI. 463 Lest, of a father's patronage, the bulwark of all Troy, Thou leav'st him a poor widow's charge. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Patronage*, Protection, Defence. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. 369 Without having been able to effect anything..for..the newly expelled Spartan exiles, who had likewise reckoned on his patronage.

† **c.** Advocacy, countenance, support. *Obs.*
1610 A. WILLET *Hexapla Dan.* 114 The multitude of those that erre, is no patronage for error. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 12 This place rightly interpreted, yeeldeth no patronage to that deuise of Vniuersall election. 1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1693) 10 He doth therein undertake our Patronage, as our Advocate.

d. Countenance or favour shown with an air or assumption of superiority; patronizing.
1829 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 279 A distinct patronage both of Providence and the Devil. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* ii, With a pleasant air of patronage, the Dean as nearly cocks his quaint hat as [etc.]. 1883 JOS. QUINCY *Figures of Past* 61 If there was a little savor of patronage in the generous hospitality she exercised among her simple neighbors, it was never regarded as more than a natural emphasis of her undoubted claims to precedence.

e. In commercial or colloquial use: The financial support given by customers in making use of anything established, opened, or offered for the use of the public, as a line of conveyances or steamers, a hotel, store, shop, or the like.
1804 *Ann. Rev.* II. 187/1 That the institution has all that claim to general patronage..we are disposed to deny. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 76 The appearance of the other public-house indicated that it expected a less select patronage. *Mod.* 'Messrs. A. and B. have opened a new establishment for the supply of.., and hope for a share of public patronage'.

4. The right or control of appointments to offices, privileges, etc., in the public service.
1769 *Junius Lett.* iii. 18 Is the command of the army, with all the patronage annexed to it, nothing? 1792 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 259 The ministers possess more patronage than any monarch since Louis the Fourteenth. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Proc. E. Ind. Ho.* 116/1 Why had they confined their inquiry to one individual charge of the abuse of patronage—that of the sale of writers appointments? 1886 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXLII. 577 The senators of each State divided their patronage to suit themselves, fulfilling the pledges of the last election and bribing voters for the next.

5. *Arms of Patronage* (*Her.*): see quots.
1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., *Arms of Patronage*, in heraldry, are those, a top whereof are some marks of subjection and dependance..The cardinals on the top of their arms bear those of the pope, who gave them the hat, to shew that they are his creatures. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Patronage, Arms of* (*Her.*), those arms which governors of provinces, lords of manors, patrons of benefices, add to their family arms to betoken their right and jurisdiction.

6. *attrib.* (chiefly in senses 1 and 4), as *patronage reform*, etc.; **Patronage Secretary** (in Great Britain), the Secretary of the Treasury through whom the patronage of that department of the government is administered and appointments to departments under its control made.
1875 LE FANU *Will. die* xxix, That judicious rewarder of public virtue, and instructor of the conscience of the hustings, the patronage Secretary of the Treasury. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 4 Mar. 2 Whether it was with the Sanction of the Government that certain draft Editorials .. have been forwarded to organs of the press by the noble lord the Patronage Secretary. 1897 *Daily News* 21 Oct. 8/7 Archbishop Benson..was..greatly disappointed at his failure to get his patronage reforms, as embodied in the Benefices Bill, through.

† **Pa·tronage,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.; perh. influenced by It. *patroneggiare* to patronize.] *trans.* To give patronage to; to countenance, uphold, protect, defend; to PATRONIZE.
1587 GREENE *Euphues' Censure* Ep. Ded., For that the goddesse [Pallas] did most patronage learning and souldiers. 1592 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 48 Yes, as an Out-law in a Castle keepes, And vseth it, to patronage his Theft. 1596 *Edward III*, III. iii, To patronage the fatherless and poor. 1598 R. HAYDOCKE tr. *Lomazzo* To Rdr., To patronage them from the insolent increaching of men of no desert. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* Aaaa ij, That I may charge you to Patronage no more than you had.

Hence † **Pa·tronaged** *ppl. a.*; † **Pa·tronaging** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a. Obs.*
1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 124 That it should be rackt to the patronaging of Temo's cosenage. ?1650 *Don Bellianis* 254 The quiet shore of your most gentle and patronaging favours. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 421 The Patron ought..to have Honours done him in such patronag'd Church, as the best seat therein and the like.

Patronal (pæ·trŏnăl, pē·t-), *a.* [a. F. *patronal* (1611 in Cotgr.), ad. L. *patrōnāl-is*, f. *patrōn-us* PATRON: see -AL. For the pronunciation cf. *personal*; but some say (pătrō·năl); cf. DOCTRINAL.] Of or pertaining to a patron or patron saint; of the nature of a patron.
1611 COTGR., *Patronal*, patronall; of, or belonging to, a Patron; done in remembrance, or solemnized in honour, of a Patron. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 12 Their Penates and Patronall gods. 1755 JOHNSON, *Patronal*, Protecting; supporting; guarding; defending; doing the office of a patron. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Seine* (1835) 229 One might have thought..that it was the patronal fête of the town. 1868 SMITH *Smaller Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* (ed 7) s. v. *Patronus*, It was the duty of the patron to support his freedman in case of necessity, and if he did not, he lost his patronal rights.

Patronate (pæ·trŏnĕt, pē·t-). *rare.* [ad. L. *patrōnāt-us*, f. *patrōn-us* PATRON: see -ATE[1].] The position, right, or duty of a patron; the jurisdiction or possession of a patron.
1694 FOUNTAINHALL in M. P. Brown *Suppl. Decis. Crt. Session* (1826) IV. 143 The Lords found the Bishop's presenting, as patron, made it a patronate, but not a patrimonial mensal kirk. 1865 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 75 That was the idea which the master of Rosso and Cellini formed of his patronate of letters. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* 563 *Patronate* was the relationship that existed between a freedman, and his *patronus*.
attrib. 1879 P. LORIMER *Lechler's Wiclif* I. 46 The Curia..encourages all who have patronate rights to make pastoral appointments of a like kind.

Pa·trondom. *nonce-wd.* [See -DOM.] The estate or order of patrons.
1878 P. LORIMER *Lechler's Wiclif* I. 36 To that end .. behoved to be subservient both priestdom and patrondom, bishopdom and popedom.

† **Patro·ne.** *Obs.* Also patronne. [a. F. *patronne* (= *galère patronne*), fem. of *patron*.] The galley which carried the lieutenant-general (= vice-admiral) of a squadron of galleys, and was usually the second galley of the squadron (the first being the *capitana* or CAPTAINESS, in the French squadron the *réale*).
1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xx. 25 b, About the euening were brought intoo our Patrone..the Gouernour Vallier and the Spanish Argosin. *Ibid.* I. xxii. 28 There died also two gallie slaues and foure in the patrone. *Ibid.* II. iii. 33 b, We began to way out the basket..in the Patronne there was scarce lefte for foure dayes.

Patrone, obs. form of PATRON, PATROON.

Patronee·. *nonce-wd.* [See -EE.] A recipient of patronage, a presentee to a benefice.
c 1807 SYD. SMITH in Lady Holland *Mem.* (1855) II. 32 My request to him..was, if any patronee of his preferred the North to the South, that I might be allowed to gratify so singular a wish by exchanging with him.

Patroness (pē·trŏnĕs, pæ·t-), *sb.* Also 5 **-nysse**, 5–7 **-nesse, -onnesse.** [ad. med.L. *patrōnissa*, fem. of *patrōnus* (after *basilissa*: see -ESS); cf. mod.F. *patronnesse* (1878 in *Dict. Acad.*), Du. *patrones*.]

1. A female patron (in senses 1–3 of PATRON); in modern usage, *esp.* one who promotes and takes a lead in social functions, as balls, bazaars, etc.
c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 386/2 Patronesse, *patronissa* (P. *patrona*). 1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 301 All the lerned men of Englonde to whome she was a verray patronesse. 1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* (in *Archaica* (1815) II. 10), The excellent gentlewoman my patroness, or rather championess in this quarrel. 1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Cæsar* 56 The Church of England no Patroness of Novell opinions. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* i. 12 Margaret Queen of Navarre..patroness of literary men. *c* 1820 BYRON *Charity Ball* note, Lady Byron had been patroness of a ball. 1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Mkt. Harb.* xxiv. 192 After much discussion by stewards and lady

patronesses. 1875 Poste tr. *Gaius* III. § 49 Patronesses.. had only the same rights as patrons under the statute of the Twelve Tables.

2. A female patron saint.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 57 b, Take her for thy chefe patroness & advocatryce. 1555 Eden *Decades* 73 To take vnto hym the holy virgin..to bee his patronesse. 1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2979/2 That the Relicts of St. Genevieve, Patroness of this City [Paris], should be carried in..Procession. 1828 Scott *Chron. Canongate* Ser. II. Introd., The venerable guardian of St. Bridget probably expected the interference of her patroness.

b. A female tutelary deity; said also *fig.* of personified principles, etc.

c 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 376 Dame Venus..Patronesse of pleasaunce, be namyd well she myght. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 342 b, Minerva was thought the patronesse of al witte. *c* 1630 Milton *Passion* v, Befriend me Night best Patroness of grief. 1784 Cowper *Task* IV. 780 Hail, therefore, patroness of health and ease And contemplation,.. Hail, rural life!

3. A female holder of an advowson.

1538 Cranmer *Let. to Cromwell* in *Misc. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) II. 362 The bishop of London..gave the institution unto the said sir Heugh Payne, leaving the patroness in suit at the common law for the same. 1818 in Todd; and in later Dicts.

†**4.** A woman who is a pattern or model to her sex: see Patteren. *Obs.*

c 1430 Lydg. *Reas. & Sens.* 6833 Which ys Merour and patronesse, To yive example of stedfastenesse To women throgh hir noble fame.

5. *Comb.*, as *patroness saint* = sense 2.

1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Sept. 2/1 The image of Ste. Anne, the patroness-saint of Brittany.

Hence **Pa·troness** *v.*, to play the patroness to; **Pa·troness-ship**, the position or office of patroness.

1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XLI. 8 The intrigues of Almack's —the petty partisanship of patronessing. 1840 Mrs. Gore *ibid.* LX. 51 In London life, patronesship is a matter of election. 1846 — *Eng. Char.* (1852) 79 Her ladyship refused the patroness-ship last season. 1865 Patronessed [see Patron *v.*].

Patronization (pætrŏnəizē·ʃən). [f. next: see -ization.] The action or fact of patronizing.

1794 *Char.* in *Ann. Reg.* 295/1 He received his first patronization under lord chief justice Singleton. 1892 Hake *Mem. Eighty Years* 77 Pope was made a fashion through patronization.

Patronize (pæ·trŏnəiz), *v.* [f. Patron *sb.* + -ize: cf. OF. *patroniser* (1456 in Godef.), med.L. *patronizāre* (1382 in Du Cange) to lead a galley as patron.]

1. *trans.* To act as a patron towards, to extend patronage to; to protect, support, favour, countenance, encourage: orig. as the act of one in a superior or influential position.

1589 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 166 Lordes on both sides, that Patronise good causes. *a* 1610 Parsons *Leicester's Ghost* (1641) 4 Some others tooke mee for a zealous man, Because good Preachers I did patronize. 1621 T. Williamson tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* A ij b, A good Booke in these dayes had need of a good man to Patronize it. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 469 P 2 He patronizes the Orphan and Widow, assists the Friendless, and guides the Ignorant. 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* Introd. 12 Henry the Seventh patronized the gentlemen and officers of his court in the practice of military Exercises. 1859 Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* v, It will hardly do for me to patronise a Methodist preacher, even if she would consent to be patronized by an idle shepherd.

absol. 1742 Pope *Dunc.* IV. 102 There march'd the bard and blockhead, side by side, Who rhym'd for hire, and patronizd for pride. 1878 E. Yates *Wrecked in Port* x. 98 Silly heads are apt to take airs at the mere idea of being in a position to patronise.

†**b.** Said of a patron saint or tutelary deity. *Obs.*

1595 Spenser *Epithal.* 391 And thou, great Iuno! which.. The lawes of wedlock still dost patronize. *a* 1604 Hanmer *Chron. Irel.* (1809) 117 At Gemblacum in Flanders, where the Church (say they) is patronized by Saint Machutus, alias Maclovius. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* I. 28 Vnto this falsely patronized Chappell, they offer yearely many rich gifts.

†**c.** To defend, support, stand by; to advocate; to justify; to countenance. *Obs.*

1595 W. W. tr. *Plautus' Menechmus* in Nichols *Plays* (1779) 133 Facing out bad causes for the oppressors, and patronizing some Iust actions for the wronged. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* I. iv. 18 Christ patronizeth his Disciples, plucking the eares of Corne. 1670 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. 1872 5 II. 327 Elect such an High Steward..as may always be ready..to..patronize the justice of your actions. 1705 Stanhope *Paraphr.* III. 348 Nor..may we patronize our Sloth or our Sullenness, by a pretence of incapacity to do the publick Service. 1785 Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) I. 485 Appointed by their country to patronize their rights.

†**d.** Said of things. *Obs.*

1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 4 That which is patronized by usualness, slips into the opinion of lawfulness. 1693 J. Edwards *Perfect. Script.* 40 It is so corruptly translated that it is made to patronise several of their superstitious follies. *a* 1720 Bp. Bull *Serm.* xviii. Wks. 1827 I. 436 There is no action so foolishly done, but that the examples of wise men may be alleged to patronise the folly of it.

†**2.** With *upon*: To lay the responsibility for (a thing) *upon* some one; to make or declare a person responsible for; to father *upon* any one. *Obs.*

1626 J. Pory in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 246 For all the Kinges Royall bounty amongst them,..they patronized upon the Queen debtes to the value of above £19000. 1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 2 Let this teach..You of the laity, not to patronize your sins upon the example of others. 1649 Howell *Twelve Treat.* (1661) 205 That waste (which some by a most monstrous impudence would patronize upon their Majesties).

3. To assume the air of a patron towards; to treat with a manner or air of condescending notice.

1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* i, The musical genius whom she patronised. 1820 Hazlitt *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 10 Feeling much the same awkward condescending disposition to patronise these first crude attempts at poetry and lispings of the Muse. 1845 Disraeli *Sybil* I. ii, Spruce..had a weakness for the aristocracy, who..patronized him with condescending dexterity. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* II. xiv, I don't want to be patronized.

4. In commercial or colloquial use: To favour or support with one's expenditure or custom; to frequent as a customer or visitor; to favour with one's presence, resort to, frequent.

1801 Mar. Edgeworth *Out of Debt* iii, 'Positively, ma'am, you must patronize my spring hat', said the milliner. 1890 R. G. Cumming *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 24/1 One side of it was..patronized by several flocks of Egyptian wild geese. 1885 *Daily Tel.* 17 Sept. (Cassell), Chop-houses, patronized by the clerk and the apprentice.

Hence **Pa·tronized** *ppl. a.*, **Pa·tronizing** *vbl. sb.*; also **Pa·tronizable** *a.*, capable of being patronized or treated patronizingly.

1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* Apol. 547 Rather the taking of it away then the Patronizing of it. 1837 Arnold *Lett.* in Stanley *Life* (1845) II. 72 A..friend..made the same objection to Victor Cousin's tone: 'It was', he said, 'a patronizing of Christianity'. 1884 'Basil' *Wearing of the Green* II. xviii. 23 Norah's modest dress made her seem more patronizable than ever. 1897 D. Smeaton *Smollett* v. 62.

Patronizer (pæ·trŏnəizəɹ). [f. prec. vb. + -er 1.] One who patronizes.

1596 J. Trussell in Southwell *Trl. Death* Ep. Ded., I..haue darde, To make you Patronizer of this warde. 1649 Blithe *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) To Husb. etc., Though some esteem it matter of greatest moment, yet you will not all be found patronizers hereof. 1709 Sacheverell *Serm.* 5 *Nov.* 20 The Author, and Patronizer of Lyes. 1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LVI. 574 His youthful protégés were glad to..become patronizers in their turn.

Pa·tronizing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That patronizes, esp. with an air of superiority; ostentatiously condescending or superior.

1727 Bailey vol II, *Patronizing*..acting the Part of a Patron. 1827 Lytton *Pelham* ii, No patronising condescension to little people. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* viii, The knight..received them with a mixture of courtesy and patronising condescension. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. p. xviii, The patronizing style of Protagoras.

Hence **Pa·tronizingly** *adv.*, with the condescension or air of a patron.

1837 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* I. 64 'A man of sense' (as Mrs. Buller..said patronisingly of the Apostle Paul). 1883 A. Dobson *Fielding* vi 165 The hitherto unfriendly *Gentleman's* patronisingly styles [it] an 'excellent piece'.

Pa·tronless, *a.* [f. Patron *sb.* + -less.] Without a patron.

1647 Fuller *Good Th. in Worse T.* Pref. (1841) 74 If any wonder that this treatise comes patronless into the world. 1710 Shaftesb. *Adv. to Author* II. i, The Arts and Sciences must not be left Patron-less. 1867 J. Macfarlane *Mem. T. Archer* IV. 71 He was penniless and patronless.

Patronly (pē·trənli), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ly 1.] Of, pertaining to, or befitting a patron.

1832 *Examiner* 433/2 The ermine is surely not more liable to patronly impression than the epaulette! 1879 A. Reed *Alice Bridge* 193 He protected little boys from bullies with patronly kindness.

Patronomato·logy. *rare*—°. [f. Gr. πατήρ, πατρ- father + ὀνομα(τ-) name + -λογια -logy.] The study of the origin of personal names.

1847 in Webster; and in later Dicts.

†**Patronou·r.** *Sc. Obs. rare.* [Answers to an OF. type **patroneor, -eur*, f. *patroner*, L. *patrōnāre*; see Patron *v.*] = Patron *sb.* 5.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (*Ninian*) 934 Sa byrd al galouya hym honoure, Pat to pame is sic patronoure.

Patronship (pē·trənʃip). [f. Patron *sb.* + -ship.] The office of a patron (in various senses of the word); † patronage.

1549 Latimer *5th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 148 Patrons be charged..not to seke a lucre and a gaine by his patronship. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* III. xx. (1634) 431 For whereas the Scripture is full of many formes of praier, there is no example found of this patronesship [of saints]. 1688 *Emperor's Answ. to Fr. King's Manifesto* 12 His Imperial Office, and the Patronship of all Churches, thereunto annexed. 1875 Merivale *Gen. Hist. Rome* li. (1877) 13 The patriciate and patronship belonged more or less to all the nations which surrounded Rome.

Patronym (pæ·trŏnim). *rare.* [f. Gr. πατρώνυμος named from the father, f. πατήρ, πατρ- father + ὄνομα, Doric ὄνυμα name: cf. πατρωνυμία a patronymic.] = next, B.

1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XL. 506 Not over-enamoured of my monosyllabic patronyme.

Patronymic (pætroni·mik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *patrōnymic-us*, a. Gr. πατρωνυμικ-ός derived from or like a father's name, f. πατρώνυμ-ος: see prec. and -ic. Cf. F. *patronymique* (Cotgr. 1611), It. *patronimico* (Florio 1598).]

A. *adj.* Of a personal or family name: Derived from the name of a father or ancestor, esp. by addition of a suffix or prefix indicating descent. Also said of such a suffix or prefix.

1669 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* I. I. xi. 39 Abraham..was called an Hebrew; by which Patronymic name, he and his Posterities were distinguished. 1880 Earle *Philol. Eng. Tongue* (ed. 3) § 328 It is sometimes patronymic, that is to say, it was the name of a family from a common ancestor. 1894 O. F. Emerson *Hist. Eng. Lang.* ix. 157 The English patronymic suffix corresponding to the Danish *-sen* is *-ing*.

B. *sb.* A patronymic name; a name derived from that of a father or ancestor; a family name.

1612 Selden *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* viii. 132 To some of these, other Patronymiques are giuen. *a* 1639 B. Jonson *Eng. Gram.* II. iii, When the proper name is used to note one's parentage; which kind of nouns the grammarians call patronymics. 1658 Phillips, *Patronymicks*, those names which men derive from their fathers or ancestours with some little addition, as *Aeneades* from *Aeneas*. 1832 Scott *Rob Roy* Introd., Their original patronymic is MacAlpine. 1870 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. App. 563 Glæstingabyrig, a genuine patronymic, has been corrupted into Glastonbury.

So **Patrony·mical** *a.* = prec. A; hence **Patrony·mically** *adv.*, by, or in relation to, a patronymic.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Patronymical.* 1781 Macfarlane *Genealog. Collect.* (1900) II. 306 He Assumed..the Designation of Dominus De Strowan, And Patronimicallis in the Irish way, Robertus filius Duncani Dominus de Strowan. 1759 Robertson *Hist. Scot.* I. Wks. 1813 I. 21 Distinguished by some common appellation, either patronymical or local. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Race* Wks. (Bohn) II. 25 Every one of whom is named, and personally and patronymically described.

Patroon (pătrū·n). Also 7-8 **pateroon**, (8-9 -tt-, -rr-), 8 **patrone**. [A variant form of *patron*, chiefly in some foreign applications of the word. In senses 1-3, ad. F. *patron*, Sp. *patron*, etc.; in sense 4, a. Du. *patroon* (patrō·n), as used in the former Dutch colony of New Amsterdam. In the former case, of phonetic origin, *-oon* being an Eng. imitation of the Fr. or Romanic sound, as in *baboon*, *dragoon*, *harpoon*, *maroon*, *saloon*; in the later case a retention of the Du. spelling with the Eng. pronunciation of *oo*.]

†**1.** = Patron *sb.* 3. *Obs.*

1662 J. Wilson *Cheats* IV. i, And do you now forget your Patroon, sirrah? Do you forget your Patroon? 1697 *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 28, I could never have imagin'd that you could have been Patroon of so foul a cause.

†**2.** A master (esp. of a slave); = Patron 7. *Obs.*

1677 W. Hubbard *Narrative* (1865) II. 105 He was forced to travel with his Pateroon four or five Miles overland to Damaniscottee, where he was compelled to row, or paddle in a Canoo about fifty five Miles farther to Penobscot. 1704 J. Pitts *Acc. Mohammetans* i. (1738) 10 In this Town I lived many Years with my second Patroon.

3. The captain, master, or officer in charge of a ship, barge, or boat; the coxswain of a long-boat; = Patron 6. Now *rare.*

1743 Bulkeley & Cummins *Voy. S. Seas* III Mr. C—l the Patroon prevail'd on 'em to return to Captain C—p. *Ibid.* 166. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Maître de chaloupe*, the coxswain, or patroon of the long-boat. 1775 Romans *Florida* 186 The vessel draws one third, the patroon or master, two shares of the remaining two thirds. 1898 Stevenson *Catriona* xxii. 261 Both our master and the patroon of the boat scrupled at the risk.

4. In *U. S.* A possessor of a landed estate and certain manorial privileges, granted under the old Dutch governments of New York and New Jersey, to members of the (Dutch) West India Company.

The New Netherlands Co., in 1629, issued a charter providing that whoever brought 50 permanent settlers should be invested with an estate of 16 miles frontage on the Hudson, extending back indefinitely. The patrons held manorial courts. Their privileges were finally abolished about 1850.

1758 L. Lyon in *Mil. Jrnls.* (1855) 13 Marched into the Paterroon Lands to Landlord Lovejoys. 1776 C. Carroll *Jrnl.* (1845) 42 Vast tracts of land on each side of Hudson's river are held by the proprietaries, or, as they are here styled, the Patrones of manors. 1790 R. Tyler *Contrast* I. i. (1887) 5 To see the world and rub off a little of the patroon rust. 1797 Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) IV. 186 What with the English influence..and the Patroon influence.. little is to be hoped. 1826 J. F. Cooper *Mohicans* (1829) I. xiii. 183 Tracts of country wider than that which belongs to the Albany Patteroon. 1839 Marryat *Diary Amer.* Ser. I. I. 213 Mr. Van Ransalaer still retains the old title of Patroon. 1870 Burrill *Law Dict., Manor*, in American Law..is a tract held of a proprietor by a fee-farm rent in money or in kind, and descending to oldest son, who in New York is called a patroon. 1883 J. Fiske in *Harper's Mag.* 921/1 The patroons brought many colonists with them.

Hence **Patroo·ness**, 'a woman with the rights or privileges of a patroon; a female patroon' (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1895). So **Patroo·nry**, the system of patroons; **Patroo·nship**, the position, or estate, of a patroon.

1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* II. ix, Magnificent dreams of foreign conquest and great patroonships in the wilderness. *Ibid.* III. v, The patroon Killian Van Rensellaer, who had come out from Holland to found a colony or patroonship. 1858 *N. York Tribune* 30 Jan. 5/3 Another Blow at Patroonry.—The land-holders of Rensselaer county..had a meeting at West Sandlake on the 27th. 1884 *Mag. Amer. Hist.* (N. Y.) Jan. 11 His estate would be constituted a manor, or in Dutch parlance a patroonship, with privileges similar to those of a baron in England.

†**Patroo·na.** *Obs.* [ad. Sp. or obs. It. *patrona*, fem. of *patron*, *patrone*, with Eng. *-oo* for Romanic *ō*; cf. prec.] A mistress of slaves, in the Levant.

1704 J. Pitts *Acc. Mohammetans* 47 By the sollicitations of the Patroonas, or Mistresses themselves. *Ibid.* ix. (1738)

217, I was in hopes that my Patroona.., would now have given me my Freedom.

Patrosinate, -sinie, Patrouille, -roul, Patroun, obs. ff. PATROCIN-, PATROL, PATRON.

†Patruel. *Obs. rare*—°. [ad. L. *patruēlis* a father's brother's (or sister's) child, a cousin-german, f. *patru-us* father's brother, paternal uncle; cf. med.L. *patruolus* brother's son, nephew (Du Cange).]

1623 COCKERAM, *Patruels*, Brothers Children.

Patruity (pătrū'ĭti). *rare.* [f. L. *patru-us* father's brother, paternal uncle, f. *patr-em* father.] The position or relationship of an uncle.

1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* xxxvi, Visible signs of paternity, or patruity.

Patryarch, -ark, obs. forms of PATRIARCH.

†Patt, *sb.* (*a.*) *Chess. Obs.* [= Du. and Ger. *patt*, F. *pat* (in *jeu des eschets de Greco*, 1669), all in same sense, ad. It. *patto* 'covenant, agreement, PACT'; hence, in Chess, 'a draw by consent', and, by extension, 'a drawn game' generally.

So used already in 1511 in Chachi's MS. collection of Chess Problems (MS., Casanatense Lib., Rome, 791, lf. 28 a) 'li andati ad fronte et sera pacta'. Specialized in F., Ger., Du., and Eng. to denote a particular kind of draw.]

The position of stale-mate. b. as *adj.* In this position.

1735 BERTIN *Chess* 67 Situation of the Game named Patt. *Ibid.* 68 And the white loses the game, the black king being Patt. *Ibid.* 71 And if the white queen takes the black queen, it loses the game by the Patt. [1904 H. J. R. MURRAY in *Let.*, In England from 1612 to *c* 1750, and in out-of-the-way places till *c* 1805, the player who put his opponent into 'patt' lost the game. Why, no one knows: but as the same rule held in certain continental varieties of chess which appear to have a Tatar rather than an Arabic origin, I suspect it was an innovation brought from Russia by some Elizabethan traveller. The rule, so far as book evidence goes, was never followed in France or Southern Europe, where 'patt' was always = a draw.]

Pattable (pæ'tăb'l), *a. rare.* [f. PAT *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be patted.

1892 *Spare Moments* 2 Jan. 7/3 It was a plump, pretty and pattable hand.

Pattacoon(e, obs. forms of PATACOON.

‖Pattamar, patamar (pæ'tămăr). *E. Ind.* Also 7 **patte-**, 8–9 **patti-**, **pattymar, -maur,** 9 **pstamare.** [a. Pg. *patamar*, a. Konkani *pātamār* courier, *pātamāri*, Malayāl. *pattamāri*, Marāthī *patēmāri*, Gujarātī *phatēmāri* dispatch-boat, f. Marāthī *patta* tidings + *-māri*, in Marāthī, carrier.]

†1. An express foot-messenger, a courier. *Obs.*

1598 W. PHILLIP *Linschoten* 73/2 There are others that are called Patamares, which serue onlie for Messengers or Posts, to carie letters from place to place by land. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 111 The Pattamars, the only Foot-posts of this Country, who Run so many Courses every Morning. 1757 J. H. GROSE *Voy. E. Ind.* x. 192 Betwixt Surat and Bombay there is a constant intercourse preserved .. by Pattamars, or foot-messengers, over land. 1782 *Char.* in *Ann. Reg.* 50/1 This mendicant order of religious often supply our patty-maurs with provisions on their journeys.

2. An Indian advice-boat or dispatch-boat; *spec.* a lateen-rigged sailing-vessel, with one, two, or three masts, used on the west coast of India.

1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 740/2 *Patamars* are Indian Advice-boats cover'd all over for the Carriage of Letters. 1800 WELLINGTON *Suppl. Desp.* (1858) II. 341, I take the opportunity of the dispatch of a Pattamar boat from hence. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 101 To engage a pattamar, or large sea-going boat. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* II. 103 Among the vessels at anchor lie the dows of the Arab, the petamares of Malabar, the dhoneys of Coromandel.

Pattane, Pattararo, obs. ff. PATTEN, PEDRERO.

‖Patte (pat, pæt). Also 8 **pat.** [F. *patte* paw, familiarly hand, also as in sense 2.]

†1. A paw; *humorously*, a hand. *Obs. rare.*

1797 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ode to Livery of London* 11 And on his honest earnings lay his pats [*Wks.* 1812, pattes].

2. A short band or strap of cloth or stuff, attached by one end, and buttoning at the other, used to 'button' a coat, etc., whose edges do not overlap; also a similar band or strap attached at both ends for holding a belt or sash in place; or sewn on as a decoration or trimming of a dress.

1835 *Court Mag.* VI. p. xvii/2 There are some also closed, and these latter are trimmed with *pattes* of a very novel kind. 1859 *Latest News* 5 Sept. 7 Two long pattes, rounded and trimmed with lace, fall on each side.

Pattée, patée (pate, pæ'ti), *a. Her.* Forms: 5-7 **paty,** 5–8 **patee,** 7–9 **patée,** 8 **pattee,** 9 **pattée, paté.** [a. F. *patté, pattée* 'pawed', in *croix pattée* 'a cross of which the extremities are widened in form of an open paw' (Littré).

But in *Bk. St. Albans*, *cros patee* or *paty* is taken as repr. L. *crux patens* 'cros patent': see PATENT. And in ed. 1612 of Leigh's *Armoria*, *crois patee* is substituted for the *cross patonce* of edd. 1562–97.]

Applied to a cross the arms of which are nearly triangular, being very narrow where they meet and widening out towards the extremities, so that the whole composes nearly a square.

Pattée-fitchée: applied to a cross having three arms as above, but the lowest sharpened to a point (see FITCHÉE).

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* C ij b, Crucem argentatam patentem..vng cros patee dargent. Anglice sic. He berith Sable a cros paty of Siluer. *Ibid.*, This cros patent is made dyuerse in the foote of the same as hit apperith here. And then hit is calde a cros patee fixible. *c* 1500 *Sc. Poem Heraldry* 137 in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* 99, xv maner of crocis armis here:..the iiij. paty in feir...x fovrmie. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* 120 The fielde is Gules, a Cheuron betweene three crosses pattie [*printed* partie] dargent. 1616 MIDDLETON *Civitatis Amor* Wks. (Bullen) VII. 285 The pectoral of black leather, with a cross paty of silver thereon. 1766 PORNY *Heraldry* (1787) Dict., *Patee*, or *Pattee*, ..This is said of a cross which is small in the center, and so goes on widening to the end. 1868 CUSSANS *Her.* iv. 59 The Maltese Cross differs from the Cross Paté in having the extremities of each of its limbs indented or notched. 1892 'PHIL' *Penny Postage Jubilee* 74 The next issue [of penny stamps] was in 1864...Instead of the upper angles having crosses pattée, letters were inserted.

Pattel, variant of PATEL[2].

Patten (pæ't'n), *sb.* Forms: 4 **patayn,** 4–7 **-en,** 5 **-eyne,** 5–6 **-yn, -an,** 6 **-in, -ent,** 6–9 **-ine,** 9 *Sc.* **paton,** 6– **patten** (also 6 **pattyn,** 6–8 **-in,** 7 **-ent, -ane**). [ME. a. F. *patin* (13th c. in Littré), in med.L. *patinus* (14th c. in Du Cange), It. *pattino* 'wooden pattin or choppin' (Florio 1611); origin uncertain; perh. a derivative of *patte* paw.]

1. A name applied at different periods to various kinds of foot-gear, either to such as the feet were slipped into without fastening, to wooden shoes or clogs, or to the thick-soled shoes, 'chopins', or 'corks', formerly worn by women to heighten their stature. Still sometimes applied to the thick-soled or wooden shoes of the Chinese or other foreign peoples; but now, in Great Britain and America, only in sense b.

1390 in *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 243 Omnes ministri Ecclesiæ..utuntur in Ecclesia et in processione patens et clogges contra hone-statem Ecclesiæ. 1397 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* II. 575/4, 2 pr: patayns (@ /4. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 385/2 Pateyne, fote vp berynge (pateyne of tymbyre, K. or yron, to walke with, P.), *calopodium*, *ferripodium*. 1473 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 29 To Caldwele of hire chalmire, to pay for patynis and corkis.. xij *s.* 1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 119, ij pair patyns of leder, price the pair xij *d.* 1522 MORE *De Quat. Noviss.* Wks. 94/1 Wretches yt scant can crepe for age..walk pit pat vpon a paire of patens. 1530 PALSGR. 252/2 Paten for a fote, *galoche*. *c* 1530 *Crt. Love* 1087 See, so she goth on patens faire and fete. 1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 69 b, Some go on treen shoes or Pattyns. 1565–73 COOPER *Thesaurus* s. v. *Crepida*, Patents or shooes hauing little or no vpper leather, but a latchet. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. vii. 37 b, Their hosen and pattins [of Sciote ladies] are of colour white. 1611 COTGR., *Galoche*, a woodden Shooe, or Patten, made all of a peece, without any latchet, or ty of leather, and worne by the poore clowne in Winter. 1623 tr. *Favine's Theat. Hon.* II. xiii 224 The Romane Ladies doe yet weare their high Patines and Pantoflies. 1654 tr. *Martini's Conq. China* 35 They [Chinese ladies] seldom were Shoes..; but they often use fair Pattins, which they make three Fingers high. 1698 J. CRULL *Muscovy* 80 A Kind of Shooes or Pattins, made of Bark of Trees. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 621 Without doors they use a kind of wooden patten, neatly ornamented with shells. 1872 G. W. CURTIS *Howadji in Syria* III. iv. 308 (Funk) They all walk upon pattens four or five inches high, of ebony inlaid with pearl.

b. *spec.* A kind of overshoe or sandal worn to raise the ordinary shoes out of mud or wet; consisting, since 17th c., of a wooden sole secured to the foot by a leather loop passing over the instep, and mounted on an iron oval ring, or similar device, by which the wearer is raised an inch or two from the ground.

1575 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 153 He was fajnt to cum on pattins, bycause of ye great wett. 1594 GREENE & LODGE *Looking Glasse* G.'s Wks. (Rtldg.) 133 A womans eyes are like a pair of pattens, fit to save shoe-leather in summer, and to keep away the cold in winter. 1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 55 When night-wandring Witches put on their pattins. 1659–60 PEPYS *Diary* 24 Jan., My wife..in the way being exceedingly troubled with a pair of new pattens, and I vexed to go so slow. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 14/2 Pattanes are Irons to be tied under shooes, to keep out of the Dirt. 1714 GAY *Trivia* I. 212 Good housewives.. Safe thro' the Wet on clinking Pattens tread. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 84 She tramps it in her pattens. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* III. v. 137 She heard the clatter of pattens in the room below.

c. *To run on pattens* (said *fig.* of the tongue): to make a great clatter.

a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* I. iii. (Arb.) 20 Yet your tongue can renne on patins as well as mine. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 118 Some talkes as thoughe their tongue went of patyns. 1575 *Gamm. Gurton* II. iv. in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 209 The tongue it went on patins, by him that Judas sold! 16.. *Taming of Shrew*, But still her tongue on pattens ran.

2. A round plate of wood fastened under the hoof of a horse to prevent it from sinking in boggy ground. Cf. *patten-shoe.*

1815 DICKSON *Agric. Lancash.* 183 Horse-Pattens..are used for the hind feet of horses in first breaking up and cultivating the more soft moss lands in this country. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 165 Pattens are not necessary for the fore feet of horses, but are often required for the hind feet, more especially when the moss is first ploughed.

3. Applied to snow-shoes, used by northern races in winter. [So F. *patin.*]

1555 EDEN *Decades* 298 In the wynter they [of Permia] iorney in Artach as they doo in many places of Russia. Artach are certeyne longe patentes of woodde of almost syxe handfuls in length, whiche they make faste to theyr fiete with latchettes. 1875 *Wonders Phys. World* II. iii. 267 Furnished with wooden pattens such as the Lapps use.

4. A skate. (*local* or *alien.*) [= F. *patin.*]

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 94 They [waters frozen over] will beare some hundreths of young men and women, sliding vpon them with pattins, according to their custome. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 12/2 A sort of wooden pattens with a very fine thin bottom of steel, in which..they slip over the ice with so much swiftness. 1754–5 tr. *Negotiations Comte d'Avaux* III. 132 With iron pattins on her feet. 1887 FENN *Dick o' the Fenns* (1888) 17 We shall get no ice for our pattens. 1893 BARING-GOULD *Cheap Jack Z.* I. xii. 184 Skates are termed *patines* in the Fens.

5. In various architectural uses = Base or foot: the base of a column; the sole for the foundation of a wall; a bottom plate or sill. [So F. *patin.*]

[1449 in Blore *Monum. Rem.* xxiii. (1826) 17 (*Contract Monumt. R. Beauchamp*) Reredoses of timber, with patands of timber, and a crest of fine entail.] 1643 *Boston Rec.* (1877) II. 74 To give notice to all men that have set up pattens, and shores against their fences in the common streets to the annoyance of the wayes. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Patten* or *Pattin*, ..also that part of a Pillar, on which the Base is set. [1845 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.*, *Pataud*, the bottom plate or sill of a partition or screen. (See quot. 1449.)]

6. *attrib* and *Comb.*, as *patten-nail, -ring, -sandal, -string*; **†patten-shoe,** a shoe designed for a lame horse: see quot. 1819. Also PATTEN-MAKER.

1545 *Rates of Customs* c iij, *Patten nayles the some ii *s.* 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1638/4 Stolen..a dark Brown Nag,.. marked on the near Shoulder with a *Paten-Ring. 1785 *Ibid.* No. 6388/7 Samuel Gower, late of Birmingham, Pattin-Ring-maker. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 547 Of patten-rings I mark the track along. 1639 T. DE GREY *Compl. Horsem.* 306 Putting a *patten-shoe upon the contrary foot. 1754 BARTLET *Farriery* 224 The..setting on a patten shoe, to bring the lame shoulder on a stretch, is a most preposterous practice. 1819 *Pantologia*, *Patten-shoe*, .. a horse-shoe so called, under which is soldered a sort of half-ball of iron, hollow within..a patten-shoe being only necessary in old lamenesses, where the muscles have been a long while contracted. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* II. iii. 89 Hardly worthy to tie her *patten-strings.

Patten (pæ't'n), *v.* [f. prec. sb. Cf. F. *patiner* to skate (1732 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *intr.* To walk or go about on pattens.

1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xxvii, These household cares involve much pattening and counter-pattening in the back yard.

2. To skate. (*local.*)

1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xii, He..questioned me about the way 'Lunnon folks' lived, and whether they got any shooting or 'pattening'—whereby I found he meant skating.

Patten, obs. f. PATEN, PATENT, PATTERN.

Pattened (pæ't'nd), *a* [f. PATTEN *sb.* + -ED[2].] Wearing pattens.

1798 JANE AUSTEN *Northanger Abbey* xxiii, Wherever they went some pattened girl stopped to courtesy. 1823 in Joanna Baillie *Collect. Poems* 295 By sloven footboy, paces slow, With patten'd feet and hooded brow. 1889 A. MARY F. ROBINSON *Middle Ages*, *Ladies Milan* 313 The long train of brocade..so carefully arranged not to encumber nor hide those little pattened feet, that were so fain of dancing and seem so ready to awake and dance again.

Pattener. [In sense 1, a. AF. *patiner*, OF. *patinier* (1416 in Godef.), f. *patin* PATTEN: see -ER[2]. In sense 2, f. PATTEN *v.* + -ER[1].]

†1. A patten-maker. *Obs.*

1466–7 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 390 My mastyr paid to the patyner fore patyns, xv. d. 1664 in Holmes *Pontefract Bk. Entries* (1882) 372 Ordinances..for the good governance..of the..cowpers, patenners, turners, sawers.

2. A skater. (*local.*)

1893 BARING-GOULD *Cheap Jack Z.* I. xii. 185 They passed many 'patiners', men and boys.

Patten-maker. A maker of pattens: now esp. as the name of one of the London City Companies.

[1406 *Close Roll* 7 *Hen. IV* (dorso), Johannes Child, paty-maker.] 1416 [see CLOG *sb.* 6]. 1464 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 567/2 The Crafte of Patynmakers of the Cite of London. 1552 HULOET, Patten maker, *solearius*. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxxi. 235 The cutting knife, used by druggists and pattenmakers, to cut the woods they use. *a* 1845 HOOD *Turtles* i, Two London Aldermen, no matter which, Cordwainer, Girdler, Patten-maker, Skinner.

Pattent, Pattentie, Patte-pan, obs. ff. PATENT, PATTEN, PATENTEE, PATTYPAN.

Patter (pæ'tər), *sb.*[1] [f. PATTER *v.*[1], sense 3.]

1. The cant or secret language of thieves or beggars, 'pedlars' French'; the peculiar lingo of any profession or class; any language not generally understood.

1758 *Jon. Wild's Adv. to Successor* (Hotten's Slang Dict.), The master who teaches them [young thieves] should be .. well versed in the cant language commonly called the slang patter. 1781 PARKER *Life's Painter* 136 Gammon and Patter is the language of cant. 1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Gamon and Patter*, common-place talk of any profession; as the gamon and patter of a horse-dealer, sailor, etc. 1875 WHYTE MELVILLE *Katerfelto* x. (1876) 110 'That's my name in your patter', said the gipsy. 1884 MAY CROMMELIN *Brown-Eyes* vi. 57 It was so delightful to walk demurely.. and talk a patter not understood of the other children.

b. The slang or cant name for the oratory of a Cheap Jack in disposing of his wares, a mountebank, conjurer, or the like; also, for talk, 'jaw', 'speechifying' of any kind.

1781 PARKER *Life's Painter* 163 *Gammon and Patter*, Jaw talk, etc. 1800 *Sporting Mag.* XVI. 26 [He] was obligated to tip them a little patter. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*

Patter'd, tried in a court of justice; a man who has undergone this ordeal, is said to have *stood the patter*. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 222, I heard, also, ..of boys having of late 'taken to the running patter' when anything attractive was before the public. 1873 BESANT & RICE *Little Girl* II. xiii. 139 'He ain't no good, that teacher', said the boy. 'You go on with your patter. We're a listenin' to you'. 1880 J. A. FULLER-MAITLAND in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 673/2 'Patter' is the..slang name for the kind of gabbling speech with which a cheap-jack extols his wares or a conjurer distracts the attention of the audience while performing his tricks.

c. *colloq.* A contemptuous designation of 'talk'; mere talk; chatter, gabble.

1858 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* I. xlix. 191 There had been a patter too, about religion, which had strengthened the belief that justice was the glory of a nation. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 664, I think you might have saved her from the chatter and patter of Mr. Watson; I can only stand it when I am in the strongest health. 1887 *North Star* 2 May 3/3 All this, of course, was mere platform patter.

2. Rapid speech introduced into a song; also, *familiarly*, the words of a song, comedy, etc.

1876 *Athenæum* 4 Nov. 603/2 He speaks admirably what is called 'patter', and he delivers a jargon in ridicule of scientific terminology. 1880 J. A. FULLER-MAITLAND in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 673/2 MOZART and many other composers often introduce bits of 'patter' into buffo solos, as for instance the middle of 'Madamina' in 'Don Juan', etc. 1885 J. K. JEROME *On the Stage* 53 In the provinces, I have known a three-act comedy put on without any rehearsal at all, and with half the people not even knowing the patter.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *patter-allusion*, *-speech*; **patter-song**, a humorous song in which a large number of words are fitted to a few notes and sung rapidly.

1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho* xxxix, Little Swills, in what are professionally known as 'patter' allusions to the subject, is received with loud applause. 1880 J. A. FULLER-MAITLAND in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 673/2 The operettas of Messrs. Burnand, Gilbert, and Sullivan, in all of which patter-songs fill an important place. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Nov. 3/2 Foote's patter-speech beginning 'So she went into the garden to cut a cabbage leaf to make an apple-pie'.

Patter (pæ·tɔɪ), *sb.*[2] [f. PATTER *v.*[2]] The action or fact of pattering; a quick succession of pats, taps, or similar slight sounds.

1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* lv, The patter-patter of horses' feet. 1863 LD. LYTTON *King Arthur* II. II. III. ii. 192 The dead leaves..kept up a continual patter on the window panes, like the tapping of elfin fingers. 1883 LD. R. GOWER *My Remin.* II. xxi. 28 The patter of little feet, and the unconscious joyousness of children.

Patter (pæ·tɔɪ), *v.*[1] Forms: 4–5 **patre(n**, 6 **pattur**, (*Sc.* **-ir**), 6– **-er**. [f. PATER I = Paternoster: from the rapid and mechanical way in which the Latin prayers were often repeated.]

†1. *intr.* To repeat the Paternoster or other prayer, esp. in a rapid, mechanical, or indistinct fashion: to mumble or mutter one's prayers. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6794 For labour might me neuer please I. haue well leuer, sooth to say Before the people patter and pray. *Ibid.* 7241 Vs that stynten neuer mo to patren while that folk may vs see. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1672 He saw him wende into the water Nakyd and thar in stande and pater In his prayers. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xiii 18 Sum patteris with his mowth on beidis, That hes his mynd all on oppressioun. 1530 PALSGR. 655/1, I patter with the lyppes, as one dothe that maketh as though he prayed and dothe nat, *je papelarde*. 1612 *Trav. four Englishm.* Pref. 12 Others pattering on beades, and making large vowes. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 333 How shall we speake to the purpose but patter?

2. *trans.* To say over, repeat, or recite (prayers, charms, etc.) in a rapid mechanical manner.

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 6 A and all myn A b. c. after haue y lerned, And patred in my pater-noster iche poynt after oper. 1530 TINDALE *Answ. More* Wks. (1573) 271/2 While the Priest pattereth S. Iohns Gospell in Latine ouer their heades. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iv. 132 They can no thyng dow but pattur vp theyr matyns and mas. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 32 Pattryng the diuels Pater noster to hir selfe. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. 411 For want of pattering an abridged Pater. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 980 To patter out prayers, *recitare*. 1710 RUDDIMAN *Gloss. Douglas' Æneis* s. v. *Patteraris*. In some places..they yet say..to patter out Prayers, i. e. mutter or mumble them. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* II. vi, For mass or prayer can I rarely tarry, Save to patter an Ave Mary. 1856 BRYANT *Ages* xx, The well-fed inmates pattered prayer, and slept.

3. *intr.* To talk rapidly, fluently, or glibly, without much regard to sense or matter; to chatter, jabber; to prattle. b. In *Pedlars' slang*, To talk, to speak; to 'speechify' as a Cheap Jack does in extolling his wares, or a conjurer while performing his tricks. c. To talk the slang or 'patter' of thieves, beggars, etc.

c 1420 LYDG. *Story Thebes* Prol. 163 Shet your portoos a twenty deuelwaye! Is no disport so to patere and seie. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxv. 266 Me thynke he patris like a py. 1589 NASHE *Month's Mind* Wks. (Grosart) I. 173 See how like the old Ape this young Monkey pattereth. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 344 You were as good hold your tongues as patter about them. a 1814 C. DIBDIN *Poor Jack* i, Go patter to lubbers and swabs, d'ye see. 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 131, I pattered in flash, like a covey knowing. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 309/2 Those who sell something, and patter to help off their goods; those who exhibit something, and patter to help off the show. 1897 *Sporting Times* 13 Mar. 1/3 She did it in a sort of 'It's of no consequence' way that fairly amazed the learned counsel who was pattering on her behalf.

4. *trans.* (*slang.*) To speak or talk (some language). *To patter flash*, to speak slang.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Patter*, to talk, as He patters good flash. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. i, You all patter French more or less. 1872 *Punch* 6 July 2/1 A gentry cove of the ken does not patter family lingo.

Hence **Pattering** *vbl. sb.*[1] and *ppl. a.*[1]

a 1536 TINDALE *Exp. Matt.* vi. Wks. (1573) 232/1 How blinde are they which thinke prayer to be the pattering of many wordes. 1557–8 PHAER *Æneid* VI. P iij, Whan furst her [the Sibyl's] patring mouth and raging limmes wer left at rest, Eneas prinse began. 1665 BRATHWAIT *Comment Two Tales* 16 What a pattering with their Lips, as if they would cry out! 1850 W. R. WILLIAMS *Relig. Progr.* i. (1854) 22 Leaving the nursery and its pattering by rote of elementary truths.

Patter (pæ·tɔɪ), *v.*[2] [Dim. and frequent. of PAT *v.*[1]: see -ER[5].]

1. *intr.* To make a rapid succession of pats, taps, or slight sounding strokes, such as those of rain-drops against a window-pane; often referring mainly to the sound produced.

1611 COTGR., *Pestiller*, to paddle; or, as *Petiller*; or to patter; to beat thicke and short. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 980 They come pattering down as thick as hail. 1728 46 THOMSON *Spring* 176 The stealing shower is scarce to patter heard. 1818 MRS. SHELLEY *Frankenst.* v. (1865) 65 The rain pattered dismally against the panes. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 79, I heard the sound of little feet pattering outside of the door. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 82/1 The acorns patter at their feet.

2. *intr.* To run with a rapid succession of short quick sounding steps.

1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) xx. xiii. 269 Hearing a large party pattering up stairs, and all talking at once. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* viii, Away she pattered full speed. 1854 TENNYSON *Grandmother* xx, Pattering over the boards, she comes and goes at her will. 1895 F. E. TROLLOPE *F. Trollope* II. ix. 162 She pattered downstairs and bestowed a silver sixpence on the..old pauper.

3. *trans.* (*causal.*) To cause to come or fall with a rapid succession of short slight sounding strokes.

1819 KEATS *St. Agnes* xxxvi, The frost-wind .. pattering the sharp sleet Against the window-panes. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 29 Tempest, beetling loud, Pattering the acorns from the cups adown. 1884 J. R. DRAKE *Culprit Fay* in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 156/1 And the fluttering scallop behind would float, And patter the water about the boat.

b. To pelt or bespatter as with a shower.

1879 STEVENSON *Trav. Cevennes* 62 The trees would patter me all over with big drops from the rain of the afternoon.

Hence **Pattering** *vbl. sb.*[2] and *ppl. a.*[2]

1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* IX. 910 Patt'ring Hail comes pouring on the Main. 1792 MME. D'ARBLAY *Lett.* 2 Oct., In the midst of pattering showers and cloudy skies. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* I. xlviii, The pattering of the shower. 1884 MAY CROMMELIN *Brown-Eyes* ii. 14 Eager to hear the little pattering feet. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 288 Cliffs, with a pretty pattering stream at the bottom. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* (1900) 116/2 A pattering of hoofs on the soil of the field.

Patter (pæ·tɔɪ), *v.*[3] *Austral.* '*pigeon-Eng.*' [App. from a native lang. In Collins *Vocab. Port Jackson Dialect*] *trans.* To eat.

1833 STURT *S. Australia* II. vii. 223 He himself did not patter (eat) any of it. 1881 A. C. GRANT *Bush Life* xvii. 172 'You patter (eat) potchum?' 'Yohi' (yes), said John, .. not sure how his stomach will agree with the strange meat.

Pattera, Patteran, var. PATERA, PATRIN.

Patteraro(e, var. PEDRERO, a small gun.

Patterer (pæ·tərəɪ). [f. PATTER *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] One who patters. a. One who says paternosters, or mechanically repeats prayers, formulæ, etc.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII Prol. 105 Preistis [quha] suld be patereris and for the peple pray. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 108/1 This pale-faced patterer of prayers and retailer of grave sayings. 1889 J. S. NICHOLSON *Dreamer of Dreams* I. i. 4 Enthusiasts for freedom and patterers of creeds.

b. One who speaks rapidly or glibly with little regard to sense or matter; one who 'speechifies' like a Cheap Jack; one who speaks the 'patter' or cant of a set of people.

1552 HULOET, Superfluous patterer of wordes, *battologus*. 1849 H. AINSWORTH *Rookwood* Pref. (1878) 30 Its meaning must be perfectly clear and perspicuous to the practised patterer of Romany, or Pedlar's French. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 213/1 The class of street-orators, known in these days as 'patterers' and formerly termed 'mountebanks',—who..strive to 'help off their wares by pompous speeches in which little regard is paid either to truth or propriety'. 1870 F. JACOX *Rec. of a Recluse* I. i. 17 The street patterers of London, and those who buy their wares.

Pattern (pæ·tərn), *sb.* Forms: α. 4–8 **patron**, (5 **patroun**, 4–6 **patrone**). β. 6 **patarne**, 6–7 **-erne**, **-ern**, **patterne**, 6– **pattern**. γ. 6 **patten**. [ME. *patron*, a. F. *patron*, which still means both 'patron' and 'pattern'. In 16th c. *pa·tron*, with shifted accent, evidently began to be pronounced (pa·'tɪn, pa·tərn) as in *apron* (ē·pərn), and spelt *patarne*, *paterne*, *pattern*. By 1700 the original form ceased to be used of things, and *patron* and *pattern* became differentiated in form and sense.]

1. 'The original proposed to imitation; the archetype; that which is to be copied; an exemplar' (J.); an example or model deserving imitation; an example or model of a particular excellence.

a. c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 910 Truely she Was her chefe patron of beaute, And chefe ensample of al her werke. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxviii. 31 O! towne of townes, patrone and not compare: London, thou art the floure of Cities all. 1581 J. MELVILL *Diary* (1842) 114 An exemple and patron of guid and godlie order to uther Nationnes.

β. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* x. 64 These haue in them an ensample of innocencie and simplicitie, after the patarne wherof, proude malicious persones must be forged a newe. 1587 FLEMING *Contin. Holinshed* III. 1344/1 His gouernement, which he would fashion out after the paterne of his predecessors and great vncles. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, v. v. 23 She shall be .. A Patterne to all Princes liuing with her, And all that shall succeed. a 1745 SWIFT *Portr. fr. Life* Wks. 1841 I. 768/1 A housewife in bed, at table a slattern; For all an example, for no one a pattern. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. 183 A pattern of the domestic virtues.

γ. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 61/10 LÄtten, *aurichalcum*. A Pätten, *prototypon*. [Cf. *Ibid.* 82/6 A Pasterne..A Paterne, *prototypon*,. A Tauerne.]

†b. *transf.* An image. *Obs. rare.*

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 49 Vlisses Attempted lewdly fro the church to imbeazel an holy Patterne of Pallas.

2. Anything fashioned, shaped, or designed to serve as a model from which something is to be made; a model, design, plan, or outline.

a. [1352 in Brayley & Britton *Westminster* (1836) 183 To John Lambard, for two quatern' of royal paper for the painter's patrons 1s. 8d. *Ibid.* 185] 1387 *Contract* in *Registr. Cart. Ecclesie S. Egidii de Edinb* (Bann. Cl.) 25 Voutyt on the maner and the masounry as the voute abovyn Sant Stevinys auter. the qwhylk patronne thay haf sene. Also..a wyndow with thre lychtys in fourme masonnelyke the qwhilk patrone thai haf sene. ?1421 *Lett. Marg. Anjou & Bp. Bechington* (Camden) 20 The fundament of youre chappell .. wherof I send yow the patrone. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 386/1 Patrone, forme to werk by. 1481 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 321 As hit apereth by patrons of blacke paper in our Comen Kofer of record. 1526 TINDALE *Heb.* viii. 5 For take hede..that thou make all thynges accordynge to the patrone [1611 paterne] shewed to the in the mount. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Def., Thereof doe masons, and other worke menne call that patron, a centre, whereby thei drawe the lines [etc.].

β. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) R ij, Those that you haue taken vp wilde, and be well framed, and proporcioned, according to my paterne. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. ii. § 5 That Law which hath been the Pattern to make, and is the Card to guide the World by. 1606 CHAPMAN *Gentleman Usher* Plays 1873 I. 316 He was a patterne for a Potter, Fit t' have his picture stampt on a stone Jugge. 1644 *Direct. Publ. Worship* 19 A Pattern of Prayer. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* II. ii, That proper orders should be .. transmitted .. with one of Evelyn's dresses, as a pattern for .. length and breadth. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* iv. 37 Almost all the common things we use now..are made by machinery, and are copies of an original pattern.

fig. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 393 By th'patterne of mine owne thoughts, I cut out The puritie of his. 1655 tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* I. 8, I promise to shape my assistance by the Patterne of your commands.

3. *spec.* in *Founding.* †a. A matrix, a mould. *Obs.* b. A figure in wood or metal from which a mould is made for a casting.

1508 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 109 Item, for making of ane patroun to cast gun pellokis in, iij *s.* 1821 TREDGOLD *Ess. Cast Iron* (1824) 10 In making patterns for cast iron, an allowance of about one-eighth of an inch per foot, must be made for the contraction of the metal in cooling. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) II. 471 Before metals can be cast..patterns must be prepared of wood or metal, and then moulds constructed of some sufficiently infusible material capable of receiving the fluid metal. 1884 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. III. 18/1 The workman places the plaster statuette, which is now his 'pattern', on a bed of soft moulding-sand.

†4. Something formed after a model or prototype, a copy; a likeness, similitude. *Obs. rare.*

a. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Heb.* viii. 5 Priestes serue unto the patrone and shadowe of heauenly thynges. 1709 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 141 Visible figures are patrons of, or of the same species with, the respective tangible figures represented by them.

β. 1570 *Homilies* II. *Wilful Reb.* III. F j b, The rebels them selues are the very figures of feends and deuyls, and their captayne the vngratious paterne of Lucifer & Satan, the prince of darknesse. 1611 BIBLE *Heb.* ix. 23 It was therefore necessary that the patternes [WYCLIF saumpleris, TINDALE—*Genev.* similitudes, *Rheims* examplers] of things in the heauens should bee purified with these, but the heauenly things themselues with better sacrifices then these. 1714 STEELE *Lover* 15 Feb. (1723) 4 Mr. Severn has at this time Patterns sent him of all the young Women in Town.

5. 'A specimen; a part shown as a sample of the rest' (J.); a sample. Also *fig.*

1644 G. PLATTES in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 252 If..I could have his knowledge of that seed, a pattern of it, and ten or fifteen pound weight of it by, or before April. 1648–60 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.*, *Een Staal ofte Monster*, a Patron or a Proofe of any marchandize or wares. a 1745 SWIFT (J.), A gentleman sends to my shop for a pattern of stuff; if he likes it, he compares the pattern with the whole piece, and probably we bargain. 1752 YOUNG *Brothers* III. i, For thee, Demetrius, did I go to Rome, And bring thee patterns thence of brothers love. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* II. i, A tailor, with his books of patterns just imported from Paris.

6. An example, an instance; *esp.* a typical, model, or representative instance, a signal example.

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* Pref. 12 The first paternes of mankind (Adam and Eue). 1612 BP. HALL *Contempt., O. T.* II. iii, What a liuely patterne doe I see in Abraham..of a strong faith. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* Apol., It is another pattern of this answerer's fair dealing. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 249 Instead..of descending into a minute discrimination of every species, let us take one for a pattern, to which all the rest will be found to bear the strongest affinity. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Mod. Gallantry*, The only pattern of consistent gallantry I have met with.

†7. A precedent, an instance appealed to. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* v. iii 44 A patterne, president, and liuely warrant, For me, ..to p rforme the like. 1595 — *John* III. iv. 16 Well could I beare that England had this praise, So we [the French] could finde some patterne of our shame. 1630 EARL MANCHESTER in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 272 It would be a good pattern for other places. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 167 There is not a scold at Billins gate but may defend herself by the patern of King James and Archbishop Whitgift.

8. A decorative or artistic design, as for china, carpets, wall-papers, etc.; hence, this design carried out in the manufactured article, fabric, etc.; style, type, or class of decoration, elaboration of form, or composition of parts.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 38 Of plate great cupboords, thee gould embossed in antique Patterns. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 13 P 7 To direct their operations and to draw patterns. 1783 JUSTAMOND tr. *Raynal's Hist. Indies* VIII. 235 Paris surpassed Persia in her carpets, ..in the elegance of her patterns, and the beauty of her dyes. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* xl, 'Ah!' cried I, ..'what a pretty Manchester pattern this is'. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. II ii. 359 The forms and patterns of the various weapons. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* Prol. i, The pattern of his check shirt being larger.

b. *transf.* Applied to a style of figuring or marking of natural or fortuitous origin.

1849 JAMES *Woodman* vii, Forming a sort of pattern or figure inside and out. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* xii, The broken frames cast patterns on the ground. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 937 In other cases, the lesions display a 'pattern'. *Mod.* The patterns made by the frost on the window panes. Butterflies of the same general type, but the markings showing different patterns.

9. A specimen model of a proposed coin, struck by a mint, but not subsequently adopted for the currency. Distinguished from a *proof*.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 330/1 Henry VIII struck some patterns for a silver crown; but the first crown for currency was struck by Edward VI. 1879 H. PHILLIPS *Notes Coins* 12 A fine Gothic pattern crown of Queen Victoria never adopted for the national coinage. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 June 8/2 A pattern farthing of 1661 was sold at Sotheby's on Saturday for £78.

10. A sufficient quantity of material for making a garment, esp. a dress; a dress-length. *U. S.*

1847 in WEBSTER.

11. *Gunmaking.* The marks made by the shot from a gun on a target, in respect of their closeness together and evenness of distribution within a certain radius from the central point.

Declared pattern: a statement by the maker of the number of pellets a shot-gun will deliver and distribute within a given radius under specified conditions, as in quot. 1892.

1881 GREENER *Gun* 303 Sportsmen cannot attach too much importance to regular and uniform patterns, especially in pigeon shooting, where one thin pattern will probably cause a shooter to lose a match. 1892 — *Breech-Loader* 124 When a gun is said to make a pattern of 200, it means that 200 is the average number put within a circle 30 in. in diameter on the target, the butt of the gun being forty yards from the target, the load being 3 drams of black powder, or the equivalent in nitro powder, and 1⅛ ounces of No. 6 shot, 270 to the ounce (304 pellets to 1⅛ ounces), which is called the standard load, and originated at the Field Gun Trials of 1875, when the charge of shot was first counted. *Ibid.* 140 Sportsmen seem slow to grasp the fact that pattern is the all-important factor in the killing range of the gun. 1886 *Badminton Libr., Shooting* I. 98 The coarse grain burns evenly all along the barrel, and hence gives a better pattern in regard to the shot.

12. In Ireland, A patron saint's day; the festival of a patron saint; hence *transf.* the festivities with which it is celebrated: cf. PATRON *sb.* 5 c.

1745 *Season. Adv. Protest.* 19 The Papists will squander their Substance at Fairs and Patterns. 1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 383 The usual fair day or '*patron*', or, as it is usually pronounced, *pattern* or *patten*, is a festive meeting to commemorate the virtues of a patron saint. 1892 *Spectator* 22 Oct. 560 'Patterne'.. primarily meant the day of the patron saint. Then it came to mean the dance on the festival day, and now is used of a dance on any holiday. 1893 W. C. BORLASE *Age Saints Cornwall* 44 Observances practised in the names of Patrick, or Bridget, or Delcan..on their pattern or festival days.

13. a. *attrib.*, passing into *adj.* Serving as a pattern or model; typical, archetypal; 'ideal', 'model'. Sometimes hyphened to following sb.

1809–12 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Vivian* iii, I..never set myself up for a pattern man. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 272 This pattern-convict is now in the service of a dissenting clergyman in the colony. 1840 J. BUEL *Farmer's Companion* 24 The average annual profit of the pattern-farm. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* xxii, Two pattern young ladies, in pattern attire, with pattern deportment. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Barbara* xvi, He felt himself a pattern father.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pattern-cutter, -engraver, girl, paper, ring, store, suit, tile, trade, -work*, etc.; *pattern-like, -phrased* adjs.; *pattern-wise* adv.; **pattern-book**, (*a*) a book of (industrial) patterns or designs, as of fabrics, lace, wall-papers, etc.; (*b*) a blank book of cardboards to hold patterns; **pattern-box**, *Weaving*, (*a*) a box containing several shuttles, any one of which may be sent along the 'shed' as required by the pattern in colour-pattern weaving, a shuttle-box; (*b*) 'the box perforated for the harness-cards in the Jacquard loom' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **pattern-card**, (*a*) a sample-card (of cloth, etc.); also, a book of such cards, a pattern-book; (*b*) *Weaving*, in a Jacquard attachment = CARD *sb.*[2] 10; also attrib., as *pattern-card cutter, maker, mounting*, etc.; **pattern-chain**, *Weaving*, a device for bringing the shuttles automatically from the pattern-box to the picker in the required sequence; **pattern-cylinder**, 'a means of operating the harness of a loom by means of a cylinder with projections which come in contact in due order of time with the respective levers which work the shed' (Knight); **pattern-designer, -drawer**, a workman who designs or draws patterns; so *pattern-designing, -drawing*; †**pattern-line**, in earthworks, a narrow bank of earth whose height serves as a guide for raising a piece of ground: cf. LINE *sb.*[2] 20; **pattern-maker**, one who makes patterns; *spec.* (*a*) 'one who arranges textile patterns for weaving' (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858); (*b*) *Founding*, one who makes patterns for iron castings; so *pattern-making*; **pattern-moulder**, 'a designer and maker of patterns for cast-iron foundries' (Simmonds); **pattern-reader** = *pattern-maker* (*a*); **pattern-room** = *pattern-shop*; **pattern-setter**, a workman or workwoman who decides upon the manner of filling up a lace or other pattern already designed and stamped; **pattern-shop**, that part of a factory or foundry in which patterns are prepared; **pattern-wheel**, (*a*) a count-wheel (see COUNT *sb.*[1] 9) or locking-plate, whose notches determine the striking of a clock (Knight); (*b*) = *pattern-cylinder*; (*c*) 'a pricking-wheel for marking out a pattern' (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1895).

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Pattern-book*, a book with designs for selection. 1876 J. HASLEM (*title*) Old Derby China Factory..facsimiles copied from old Derby pattern books. 1822 W. IRVING *Bracebr. Hall* (1823) I. 98 [Commercial travellers] changing the lance for a driving-whip, the buckler for a *pattern card. 1847 MRS SHERWOOD in *Life* vi. (1854) 95 Pictet Pere was the very pattern-card of an old French courtier. 1851 in *Illustr. Lond. News* (1854) 5 Aug. 119/2 Occupations of People Pattern-card maker. *Mod. Advt.*, Pattern Card Mounters, Cutters, and Gummers wanted. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1637/2 The *pattern-chain..has links of varying hight, which, as they pass beneath the roller on lever *I*, raise it to a greater or lesser hight, and so bring the required shuttle in position to be struck by the picker. 1851 in *Illustr. Lond. News* (1854) 5 Aug. 119/2 *Pattern-designer, -cutter. 1899 MACKAIL *Life W. Morris* I. 78 Morris was a pattern-designer and decorator. 1881 W. MORRIS (*title*) Some Hints on *Pattern-Designing. *Ibid.* 1 By pattern-design, ..I mean the ornamentation of a surface by work that is not imitative or historical; at any rate, not principally or essentially so. 1756 ROLT *Dict. Trade*, **Pattern-Drawer*, is a person employed in drawing patterns for silk weavers, callico-printers, embroiderers, lace-workers, quilters [etc.]. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 48 The Kaleidoscope .. an assistant to pattern-drawers of every description. 1864 A. MCKAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* 249 He has become skilled in 'pattern-drawing. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 171 There is a wide gap between an ordinary mill hand and a 'pattern-engraver. 1838 SYD. SMITH *Let. to Ld. J. Russell* Wks 1859 II. 299/1 They preserve a childish and *pattern-like uniformity in Cathedrals. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 106 These 'Pattern-Lines may be from twelve Inches to two Foot broad. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Pattern maker*, *Pattern-reader*. 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 37 [Alder] works very smoothly, and is much used by turners and pattern-makers. *Ibid.* § 623 *Pattern-making. is rather an important branch of the wood-working art. 1895 *Model Steam Engine* 95 Beeswax, melted and mixed with brick-dust, is very useful in pattern-making, to stop up holes, cracks, &c. 1879 GEO ELIOT *Theo. Such* xv. 264 The safe and *pattern-phrased style [of literary criticism]. 1867 *Criminal Chronol. York Castle* 111 Thomas Stenman..a *pattern-ring maker. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* vii. 224 When the stamper has imprinted on the net the outlines of the device, a '*pattern-setter' decides on the manner in which the pattern shall be filled up. 1900 *Electr. Rev.* (U. S.) 17 Aug., Our *pattern stores, which were built next the wall, were completely demolished. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4062/8 A *Pattern-Suit, to contain Five Yards of Cloth, dark-grey. ; a Pattern-Shirt. ; a Pattern Hat. 1899 MACKAIL *Life W. Morris* II. 43 *Pattern tiles, chiefly meant for use in fireplaces, went on being produced. 1878 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf. P.* 93 Not any letters of the alphabet Wrought syllogistically *pattern-wise. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Nov. 3/1 He had designed some of the best *pattern-work of our time.

Pattern, *v.* Also 6–7 **patern, patterne.** [f. prec. Cf. F. *patronner* (1437 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

I. †**1.** *trans.* a. To make a pattern for; to design, sketch, plan. *Obs.*

1582 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 34 That way of patterning a Common-wealth was most absolute, though hee [Sir T. More] perchaunce hath not so absolutely perfourmed it.

†b. To be a pattern for; to give an example or precedent for; to prefigure. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* iv. i. 57 See, see, I such a place there is, ..Patern'd by that the Poet heere describes, By nature made for murthers and for rapes. 1593 — *Lucr.* 629 When patterned by thy fault fowle sin may say, He learnd to sin, and thou didst teach the way. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* II. i. 30 When I, that censure him, do so offend, Let mine owne Iudgement patterne out my death, And nothing come in partiall. 1654 R. BOREMAN *Panegyr. Dr Comber* 2 A duty, which is patterned to us by the practice of Heathens, Jewes, and Christians in all ages.

2. To make (something) after a pattern or model, or according to some fashion; to model, fashion. Const. *after, on, upon*; †also *by, from, to*.

1608 HIERON *Defence* II. 151 The Lord doth teach us to patterne our obedience to the holy Angels. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 163 [A temple] patterned from that which Adam reared in Paradise. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* xii. 249 All the rest of the language should come to be patterned after that model. 1890 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Apr. 301/1 He has patterned his conduct on the example of his father.

†b. *Pattern out*: to work out or construct according to some pattern. *Obs.*

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. iii, For men, by their example, pattern out Their imitations. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* I. Wks (1851) 10 Judge whether that Kings Reigne be a fit time from whence to patterne out the Constitution of a Church Discipline.

3. To match, to parallel, to equal; to compare (a person or thing *to, with* another). *Obs.* or *arch.*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1590) 109 The likeness of our mishaps makes me presume to patterne my selfe vnto him. 1589 NASHE *Almond for Parrat* 19 Such a packet of male and female professors, as the world might not patterne. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* III. ii 37. 1622 WITHER *Mistr. Philar.* Juvenilia (1633) 609 By her self must therefore she, Or by nothing patterned be. 1843 SYD SMITH *Let. Amer. Debts* Wks. 1859 II. 327/2 History cannot pattern it.

4. To take as a pattern; to imitate, copy. *rare.*

1601 DOLMAN *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1618) III. 735 The fire here beneath doth aptly patterne him. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I. iii. Wks. (1851) 110 This very word of patterning or imitating excludes Episcopacy from the solid and grave Ethicall law. 1827 HOOD *Mids. Fairies* lvi, So the spider spins, And eke the silk-worm, pattern'd by ourselves. 1902 *Dundee Advertiser* 23 Apr. 4 The Highland Board has 'patterned' the Irish method in buying and allocating pure-bred animals.

†**5.** To exemplify, afford an example of. *Obs.*

1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Ivstine* XXIII. 86 To patterne and manifestly shew in him, the frailties that man's life is subiect vnto. 1620 FORD *Lines V.* in *Ined. Tracts* (Shaks. Soc.) 48 What-oeuer, in those collections is inserted to patterne and personate an excellent man.

6. *intr.* To take example (*by* something). *rare.*

18 . MRS. DODGE *Tale of Thanks* 14 (Funk) Not a charm of earth or sky But comes for my girl to pattern by.

II. 7. *trans.* To work or decorate with a pattern, to work over with artistic designs; also *transf.* to adorn with light and shade, or with variegated marking or colouring. *To pattern out*: to lay out in a pattern.

1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* ii. (1868) 120 But we let the walls fall that Giotto patterned. 1862 W. W. STORY *Roba di R.* vii. (1863) I. 155 One of the Roman kitchen-gardens, patterned out in even rows and squares of green. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xxi. 659 The same kind of cartonnage, patterned in many colours on a white ground. 1880 BLACKMORE *Mary Anerley* II. v. 94 Patterned with the same zigzag. 1898 MRS. H. WARD *Helbeck of Bannisdale* 397 The damson trees were all out patterning the valleys.

8. *intr.* Of a gun: To distribute the shot in a pattern: see PATTERN *sb.* 11.

Hence **Pattering** *vbl. sb.*, the production or arrangement of patterns; *concr.* work done according to a pattern, design, or fashion; also **Patterner**, one who draws or composes patterns.

1862 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon.* I. vi. 388 The patterning of the pillars with chevrons is..remarkable. 1882 F. WEDMORE in *Academy* 14 Jan. 32/3 The upholders of beautiful patterning, who..say that exquisite painting is the first and last business of a painter. 1889 RAWLINSON *Phœnicia* 203 This sarcophagus, the edges of which are most richly adorned with patterning. 1889 *Standard* 13 May 3/1 Human emotion—the force which a mere patterner of spaces, a mere contemner of 'subjects', would banish from pictorial art—plays a great part in the piece.

† **Pa·tternable,** *a.* *Obs.* [f. PATTERN *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being matched or paralleled.

1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* XX. cclvii, Our Souls it would not torture to be ty'd In patternable slavery.

Pa·tterned, *ppl. a.* [f. PATTERN *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.] Having a pattern or patterns; decorated or worked with a pattern or design. Often with defining word, as *large-, small-, fancy-patterned.*

1797–1805 S. & HT. LEE *Canterb. T.* V. 94 Neat window curtains, pretty-patterned sopha, and unsoiled carpet. 1876 J. MARTINEAU *Hours Th.* 292 The horizontal sun..piercing the forest with a patterned glory. 1882 *Archæol. Cant.* XIV. 104 A pavement..of coloured and patterned tiles.

Pa·tternize, *v. rare.* [See -IZE.]

†**1.** *trans.* To conform to a pattern. *Obs.*

1615 JACKSON *Creed* IV. viii. § 6 In our works patternized to His image, renewed in our minds, as towardly children express their noble ancestors' worth, by lively resemblance of their personages, and real imitation of their virtues.

2. To reduce to or arrange in a pattern.

1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XL. 551 When human eyes shall be happily gifted with a Kaleidoscope power to patternize all confusion, ..then will Turner be a greater painter than ever the world yet saw.

Pa·tternless, *a.* [f. PATTERN *sb.* + -LESS.]

†**a.** Unmatched, peerless. *Obs.* b. Void of pattern or design; plain, undecorated.

1613 HEYWOOD *Silver Age* III. i. Wks. 1874 III. 128 Thy curtesie equals thy actiue power: And thou in both art chiefe and patternelesse. 1861 DUTTON COOK *P. Foster's D.* v, Turkey carpets..trodden patternless and threadbare with the use of years. 1878 H. S. WILSON *Alp. Ascents* iv. 131 A room with blank patternless walls.

Pa·tterny, *a. rare.* [f. PATTERN *sb.* + -Y.] Characterized by the (obtrusive) presence of pattern; having too much pattern.

1885 MRS. CADDY *Footsteps Jeanne d'Arc* (1886) 130 An

enchanting church outside, but..within, how coloured and patterny. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Apr. 3/1 A patterny element like lace.

Patteroon, obs. form of PATROON.

Pattimar, Pattin, obs. ff. PATAMAR, PATTEN.

Pattinsonize (pæ·tinsənəiz), *v.* [f. name of H. L. Pattinson of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, by whom the process was described at the meeting of the British Association in 1838: see *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 372/1.] *trans.* To extract silver from (argentiferous lead-ore) by the Pattinson process. Hence **Pattinsoniza·tion** or **Pattinsona·tion.**

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Pattinson process*, a process in which lead containing silver is passed through a series of melting-kettles, in each of which crystals of a poorer alloy are deposited, while the fluid bath, ladled from one kettle to the next, is proportionately richer in silver. In *mechanical pattinsonation* the operation is performed in a cylindrical vessel, in which the bath is stirred mechanically, and from which, as the richer alloy crystallizes, the poorer liquid is repeatedly drained out. 1882 OGILVIE, *Pattinsonize.* 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, *Pattinsonization.*

Pattipan, Pattish, var. PATTYPAN, PATISE.

Pattle, pettle (pæt'l, pe·t'l), *sb. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 4 5 pat(t)yl, 5 patil(l, 6 patle. [Origin obscure; app. another form of PADDLE *sb.*[1], with which it partly coincides in meaning.]

1. A tool like a small spade with a long handle, used chiefly to remove the earth adhering to a plough; a plough-staff.

α. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxv. (*Julian*) 130 A housband a-gane oure lay Telyt his land one sownday; ..þe patyl his hand clewyt to, þe muldebred quhen he suld mvk [*rime* tuk]. 1404 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 399, ij plogh pattyl. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* x. (*Fox & Wolf*) ii, The husband .cryit, and caist his patill and grit stanis. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xii. 72 Hirdmen sall hunt 3ow vpthrow Garranis gyll, Castand thair Patlis, and lat the pleuch stand still. 1785 BURNS *To Mouse* i, I wad be laith to rin an' chase thee Wi' murd'ring pattle. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xi, If he liked a book ill, he liked a plough or a pattle worse.

β. 1786 BURNS *Earnest Cry & Prayer* xv, Or faith! I'll wad my new plough-pettle, Ye'll see't or lang. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* Let. x, A hand that never held plough-stilt or pettle. 1858 M PORTEOUS *Souter Johnny* 24 Pettle or plough staff, with which he cleaned the ploughshare.

†2. = PADLE *sb. Obs.* (See PATTLE *v.*)

3. *Comb.*, as **pattle-shaft, -tree,** the shaft or handle of a pattle.

1868 D. GORRIE *Summers & Winters in Orkneys* viii. (1871) 298 Using a pattle-tree to clear away clods. 1872 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* xv. (1873) 92 Nae the vera pattle shafts but was broken.

†**Pa·ttle,** *v. Sc. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. 2.] *trans.* To scrape with a hoe (*Sc.* padle) or mud-scraper.

1553-4 *Burgh Rec. Edin.* (Rec. Soc.) II. 351 Item . for ane patill to patil the kirk with. 1554-5 *Ibid.* 296 To Thomas Hallis servand for paittelling and dichting of all the steppis of the turngryss of the tolbuith, viij *d.*

†**Pa·ttle-bone,** *Obs.*, the knee-pan: see PATEL *sb.*

Pa·ttock. *local.* Also **puttock.** [? Altered from *mattock*] A grubbing mattock: see quots.

1728 JAS. DOUGLAS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 572 To take up the Saffron Heads, or break up the Ground, .. they sometimes plough it, sometimes use a forked Kind of Hough called a Pattock. [So 1766 *Complete Farmer* s.v. *Saffron.*] 1903 WRIGHT *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, *Puttock*.. Manufacturers of tools, whose works are in Birmingham, have frequently had the grubbing or stocking mattock asked for under this name.

Pattrell, obs. form of PEITREL.

Patty (pæ·ti). Also 9 pattee. [Alteration of F. *pâté*, OF. *pasté* PASTY.] A little pie or pasty.

1710 P. LAMB *Cookery* 75 Your Mushroom Patty..is proper for second Course. *a* 1756 MRS. HAYWOOD *New Present* (1771) 171 To make Veal Patties. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 25 Lay over it fried oysters, or oyster patties. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* v, I see cold fowls—ham—patties—salad—lobster. 1870 RAMSAY *Remin.* iv. (ed. 18) 72 His mistress .dabbed her fork into the pattee.

Pa·tty-cake. [f. PATTY + CAKE.]

1. A patty.

1865 HOLLAND *Plain T.* viii. 293, I will make patty-cakes and pastry.

¶ 2. Error for PAT-A-CAKE.

1889 C. F. WOOLSON in *Harper's Mag.* June 119 He played patty-cake steadily with Porley, looking at the others out of the corner of his eye.

Pattymar, -maur, obs. forms of PATTAMAR.

Pattypan (| æ tipæn). Also 7 pateepan, patti-, 8–9 patte-, pattipan. [f. PATTY + PAN *sb.*]

†1. A pasty baked in a small pan; = PATTY. *Obs.*

1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xxxvi. 142 Lin'd with a great number of Forrest-Puddings, heavy Patti-pans [*Goudiveaux massifs*], and Horse Sawsages. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Pateepan*, a little Pye, or small Pasty.

2. A small tin pan or shape in which patties are baked.

1710 P. LAMB *Cookery* 67 It is proper you bake your Oysters on a Mazarine you serve it in, or a little Patty-pan. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. ii. 109 First lay a thin Crust into your Pattipan. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 259 To make Bread Cheese-Cakes .. bake them in raised crusts, or patte-pans. 1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* II. i. (1862) 93 The iron tray of nicely laden patty-pans goes into the oven. *attrib.* 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Sol.*, *Eloquence* Wks. (Bohn) III. 24 One man is brought to the boiling-point by the excitement of conversation in the parlour...He has a two-inch enthusiasm, a patty-pan ebullition.

Pa·tulent, *a. rare.* [app. f. L. *patul-us* spreading, PATULOUS, with ending as in *patent.*] Open, expanded, gaping.

1709 P. BLAIR in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 72 The Hairs are more loose and the Pores more patulent and obvious. 1803 *Medical Jrnl.* X. 435 Pressure would approximate the sides of the uterus, and close these patulent vessels.

†**Pa·tulicate,** *v. Obs. rare*—°. [f. ppl. stem of med. or mod.L. *patulicāre* to open, spread out, f. *patul-us* PATULOUS.] Hence †**Patulica·tion.**

1656 BLOUNT *Glos.*, *Patulicate*, to be opened, or made wide. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Patulication*, a being opened, or made wide.

Pa·tulipa·llate, *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Patulipalla* (f. *patulus* open + *palla* mantle), Latreille's name for an order of Conchifera having an open mantle deficient in siphons: see -ATE.] Having the characters of the *Patulipalla.*

1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Patulous (pæ·tiŭləs), *a.* [f. L. *patul-us* standing open, spread out, spreading, f. root of *patēre* to be open: cf. *bibulus*, *crēdulus*, etc.]

1. Open; expanded; opening rather widely.

1616 T. ADAMS *Taming of Tongue* Wks. 1862 III. 15 The ear yet hears more than ever the eye saw, and by reason of its patulous admission, derives that to the understanding whereof the sight never had a glance. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 407 The Mouth was a very large patulous opening. 1778 DA COSTA *Brit. Conch.* 16 On the under side it is quite patulous, or wide open. 1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II 60/2 By elasticity the proper patulous condition of certain canals and outlets is secured.

2. Spreading: said esp. of the boughs of a tree, after Virg. *Ecl.* I. 1.

1682 GIBSON *Introd. ad Latinam Blasoniam* 84 This Cross..is always made patulous at its ends. 1790 *Bystander* 72 Reclining..under the umbrage of a patulous beech. 1875 R. F. BURTON *Gorilla L.* (1876) I. 39 His hands and feet are large and patulous. 1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell* xv. (1882) I. 227 The boughs of the patulous tree .. afford a noble amplitude.

3. a. *Bot.* (See quots.)

1756 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 815 The rigid leaved Bell-flowers, with a diffusive panicle and patulous flowers. 1806 GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 11 Calyx setaceous, patulous, longer than the spikelets. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 243 The sepals are..spreading outwards..divergent or patulous.

b. *Entom.* (See quot.)

1826 KIRBY & SP *Entomol.* IV. 337 *Patulous*..when wings at rest partly cover each other.

Hence **Pa·tulously** *adv.*, **Pa·tulousness.**

1881 WATSON in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XV. 274 Inner lip spreads patulously. 1872 COHEN *Dis. Throat* 4 Exposed to atmospheric influences .. in consequence of its permanent patulousness. 1876 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* V. 329 Patulousness of the fetal openings is a not infrequent consequence of extensive congenital atelectasis.

Paty, obs. form of PATTÉE.

Patyent, Patyl, obs. ff. PATIENT, PATEL[1].

Patyn, Patyse, var. PATEN, PATTEN, PATISE.

Pauash, obs. form of PAVIS.

†**Paucht,** *v. Sc. Obs.* [f. the stem of *pauchty*, PAUGHTY; or a back-formation from that word.] *trans.* To fill with pride, elate, uplift.

c 1602 JAMES VI *Let. Q. Elis.* (Camden) 145, I ressaued your letter, quhiche hath so pauchtid my hairte with contentment, as nather my tongue nor my penne is able to expresse.

Pauchty: see PAUGHTY.

Pauci- (pō·si-), comb. form of L. *paucus* few, little, used in *Zool.* and *Bot.* to form adjs., as **Pauciarti·culate, -ated,** having few joints, in *Bot.*, slightly or loosely jointed; **Paucide·ntate,** having few teeth, slightly dentated (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1857); **Paucifło·rous,** having few flowers (ibid.); **Paucifo·liate,** having few leaves or foliole; so **Paucifo·lious; Paucilo·cular,** having few loculi; **Paucine·rvate,** slightly veined, said of a leaf, etc. (Mayne); so **Paucine·rvious; Paucipi·nnate,** pinnate with few leaflets; **Paucira·diate, -ated,** having few rays, as the fin of a fish, or the umbel of a plant (Mayne); **Paucispi·ral,** having few whorls, as a shell; so **Paucispi·rated.**

1852 DANA *Crust.* II. 1312 A *pauci-articulate flagellum. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pauciarticulated. 1895 *Cambridge Nat. Hist.* III. 433 Holohepatica—Cerata mediodorsal, retractile or not, usually *paucifoliate, liver never ramified. 1872 PEASLEE *Ovar. Tumors* 31 *Paucilocular, in opposition to polycystic. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 386/1 Operculum..*paucispiral on the left border. 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 102 The operculum is described as Paucispiral, or few-whirled, as in Litorina.

†**Pau·cify,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *paucus*, *pauci-* few, little: see -FY.] *trans.* To make few, diminish.

1648 *Brit. Bellman* in *Harl. Misc.* (ed. Park) VII. 626 To paucify the number of those you conceived would countervote you. 1792 COWPER *Let. to W. Hayley* 26 Dec., My opportunities of writing are *paucified*, as perhaps, Dr. Johnson would have dared to say.

Pauciloquent (pōsi·lŏkwĕnt), *a rare*—°. [f. PAUCI- + L. *loquent-em* speaking, pr. pple. of *loquī*: cf. next.] Uttering few words; speaking briefly. Hence **Pauci·loquently** *adv.*, with few words.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pauciloquent*..that speaketh little. 1882 WALLACE *Reporters* (ed. 4) 340 The paucilocquently praising Eldon.

Pauci·loquy, *rare.* [ad. L. *pauciloqui-um* a speaking but little (Plautus), f. PAUCI- + *-loquium*, f. *loquī* to speak.] The utterance of few words; sparingness of speech.

1623 COCKERAM, *Pauciloquie*, few words. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* xv. ccii, Fear no Discredit by Pauciloquie. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Pauciloquy*, a speaking few words, little talk. 1721 in BAILEY. 1755 in JOHNSON.

Paucity (pō·sĭti). Also 5 paucyte. [a. F. *paucité* (14th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), or ad. L. *paucitās*, f. *paucus* few: see -ITY.]

1. Smallness of number; fewness; a small number.

c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E.E.T.S.) 35 Whom the grace of God from the forseyd paucyte encreid yn to .xxxv.[ti]. 1566 *Form Com. Prayer* in *Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz.* (Parker Soc.) 534 That they, neither respecting their own weakness and paucity .. may by thy power obtain victory. 1709 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 70 The greater paucity of rays arriving at the eye. 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd.* I. 235 In danger of having to capitulate owing to..the paucity of its defenders.

2. Smallness of quantity; scantiness.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 230 Smal Feet argue paucity of matter. 1680 BOYLE *Produc. Chem. Princ.* ii. 64 It afforded so little oil, that the paucity seemed strange. 1858 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1873) II. viii. 434 From paucity of evidence, we are unable to measure them with precision.

Paueillon, -elo(u)n, -eylon, obs. ff. PAVILION.

Paueiss, -es(se, -ews, -eye, obs. ff. PAVIS

Paughie: see PAUGIE.

Paughty, pauchty (pō·ti, *Sc.* pāxtĭ), *a. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also Yorksh. **pafty.** [Origin unknown.] Haughty, proud; saucy, insolent, impertinent.

1572 A ARBUTHNOT *Mis. pure Scolar* in Pinkerton *Anc. Sc. Poems* (1786) 153 Pauchtie pryd richt sair do I detest. 1637–50 ROW *Hist. Ch. Sc.* (Wodrow Soc.) 395 Maxwell, Bishop of Rosse, (that proud and paughtie peece). 1720 RAMSAY *Wealth* 99 Even handycraftsmen..strut fou paughty in the alley. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxvi, The disgust which the paughty Hieland varlet had always shown for my honest trade. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Pafty*, impertinent. 1890 EDWARDS *Mod. Scot. Poets* 169, I never fleetch the paughty fair.

Paugie (pō·gi). *local U. S.* Also **paughie, porgy.** [From the ending of the Narragansett Indian name *mishcuppaug*, pl. of *mishcup*, literally 'thick-scaled', from *mishe* large, and *cuppi* scale.] Local name of a North American fish, of the bream kind, *Pagrus argyrops*, also called *scuppaug.*

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Porgy* or *Paugie*..a fish of the *sparus* family, common in the waters of New England and New York...It is singular that one half the original name, *scup*, should be retained for this fish in Rhode Island, and the other half, *pang*, changed into *paugie* or *porgy*, in New York. 1864 WEBSTER, *Paugie*...A kind of fish; the porgy. 1870 *Putnam's Mag.* VI. 525 Porgy, Scup, and Scuppaug, names .. in different sections of the Northern States. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Paughie*, same as *porgy.*

†**Pauh,** *int. Obs. rare.* Variant of PAH *int.*

1693 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* ii. i, Egad he's a brave Fellow—Pauh, I am quite another thing, when I am with him.

Pauhaugen (pōıhō·gĕn). *local U. S.* Also **pauhagen, poghaden, pohagan, pookagan,** etc. [Abnaki (dial. of Algonkin) *pukangané* (Rasles).] Local name of the menhaden, a N. American fish.

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* s.v. *Menhaden*, Also known by the names Bony-fish, White-fish, Hardhead, Mossbonker, and Pauhagen *Ibid.*, *Pohagen*, or *Pauhagen.* 1864 WEBSTER, *Pauhaugen.* 1890 *Century Dict.*, *Poghaden*..the menhaden. Also *pauhagen*

Pauice, pauish, obs. forms of PAVIS.

Pauilion -il(l)on, -ilun, etc., obs. ff. PAVILION.

Pauk, Pauky, etc.: see PAWK, PAWKY, etc.

Paul (pōl). Also 4 Poul, Poule; *genitive* 4 Powlys, 4–6 Poules, 5–7 Paules, 6 Pawles, Powlles, 6 7 Powles, 6 8 Pauls, 7- Paul's. [a. OF. *Pol*, mod.F. *Paul* = It. *Paolo*, Sp. *Pablo*:—L. *Paulum*, in nom. *Paulus.*]

1. The English form of the Latin personal name *Paulus*, well known as that of the 'Apostle of the Gentiles' (Acts xiii. 9). Used in proverbial phrases in conjunction with PETER, q. v.

2. [tr. It. *Paolo*, Paul.] The PAOLO, an obsolete Italian silver coin, worth about fivepence sterling.

1767 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* IX. xxiv, I paid five Pauls for two hard eggs. 1854 LOWELL *Jrnl. in Italy* Pr. Wks. 1890 I. 191 You give the *custode* a paul for showing you the wolf that suckled Romulus and Remus.

3. **Paul Pry:** name of a very inquisitive character in a comedy of the same name by John Poole, 1825; often used allusively (also *attrib.*).

1829 MACAULAY *Southey's Colloq. Soc.* Ess. (1887) 118 The magistrate. ought to be a perfect jack-of all-trades..a Paul Pry in every house, spying, eaves-dropping, relieving, admonishing (etc.). *a* 1845 HOOD *Tale of Trumpet* xi. She had much of the spirit that lies Perdu in a notable set of Paul Prys. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *Rob. Lynne* II. i. 4 It will cure her of her Paul-Pry tricks. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 695/2 Paul Pry,..always his [Liston's] most popular part, soon became to many a real personage. 1897 *Pall Mall Mag.* Nov. 311 Some of the Paul Prys of the parish had intercepted the flyman.

b. Hence **Paul-Pry** *v. intr.*, to behave like Paul Pry; to be impertinently inquisitive or prying.

1839 MARRYAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. 1. I. 110 Others mounting ..and Paul Prying into the bed-room windows. 1865 H. KINGSLEY *Hillyars & Burtons* xxx, Who the deuce are you, cross-questioning and Paul-Prying?

†4. **Paul's:** popular name of St. Paul's Cathedral in London; in 16–17th c. a favourite resort of loun-

gers, gossips, etc. *Obs.* (Now always *St. Paul's.*) Hence *attrib.* in *Paul's Alley, Paul's Chain,* now London lanes, *Paul's Cross,* etc.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 65 þis freke bifor þe den of poules Preched of penaunces. [1393 *Ibid.* C. XVI. 70 At seint paules by-for þe peuple what penaunce þei suffreden.] *a* 1460 *Gregory's Chron.* (Camden) 98 Powlys Crosse. The whiche was pronounsyd at Powlys Crosse. 1573 BARET *Alv.* To Rdr., The right Worshipfull M Nowell, Deane of Pawles. 1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Familye of Loue* 29 b, Protesting the truth of HN. his bookes openly at Paules crosse. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II iv. 576 This oyly Rascall is knowne as well as Poules. 1597 — 2 *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 58, I bought him in Paules. 1613 — *Hen. VIII*, v. iv. 16 We may as well push against Powles as stirre 'em. 1623 MIDDLETON *Triumphs of Truth* B ij, The Angell and Zeale..conduct him to Paulschaine. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) IV. 83 While you adorn your Churches there, we destroy them here: Among other, poor Pouls looks like a great Skeleton. ..Truly I think nor Turk or Tartar..would have us'd Pauls in that manner.

5. Phrases and Combinations with *Paul's*: **Paul's betony** (erron. *St. Paul's betony*), name for a species of *Veronica*, the Wood Speedwell (*V. officinalis*), described by Paulus Ægineta as a betony; improperly applied to *V. serpyllifolia*; **† Paul's foot**, a lineal foot, the standard of which was the foot of Algar carved on the base of a column of old St. Paul's, London (*Gent. Mag.* July 1852, 57); **† Paul's man** (see quot.); **Paul's pigeon** (see quot. *a* 1661); **† St. Paul's tide**, the season about the festival of the Conversion of St. Paul (Jan. 25); **† Paul's walk**, the nave of St. Paul's Cathedral as a resort of loungers, newsmongers, etc. in 16th and 17th c.; so **† Paul's-walker**, one who frequented St. Paul's as a lounger or gossip; **† Paul's-walking** *a.*; **† Paul's work**, (?) botched work, a 'mess'.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 19 *Betonica Pauli aeginete* ..maye be called in englishe *Paules betony or wodde Penyryal. 1551 — *Herbal* I. F iv b, Paulis betony is myche dyfferyng from Dioscorides betony, as Paulus witnesseth hys selfe. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. vi. 101 Betonica Pauli, or Pauls Betony, hereof the people have some conceit in reference to S. Paul, whereas indeed that name is derived from Paulus Ægineta, an ancient Physitian of Ægina. 1879 PRIOR *Plant-n.* (ed. 3) 178 Paul's Betony, ..*Veronica serpyllifolia.* 1886 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, Paul's Betony, *Veronica officinalis.* [1429 *Liber Albus* (Rolls) I. 279 Paiement..vii pees et demy en longur, et de l' pee de Seint Poul.] 1442 *Rolls of Parliament* V. 44/1 The seide newe brigge so to be made with a draght lef contenyng the space of iiii fete called *Paules fete in brede. 1447 *Will of Sharyngton* (Somerset Ho.), Height of two poules fete. 1616 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* Dram. Pers., Cap. Bobadill, a *Paules-man. 1816 GIFFORD *B. Jonson's Wks.* I. 6 *note*, A Paul's man, i.e. a frequenter of the middle aisle of St. Paul's cathedral, the common resort of cast captains, sharpers, gulls, and gossipers. *a* 1662 FULLER *Worthies, London* (1811) II. 65 One of St. Anthonies Pigs therein so were the Scholars of that School commonly called, as those of St. Paul's, *Paul's Pigeons) [cf. STOW *Surv.* (1603) 75]. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3718/4 The Fairs held at the City of Bristol at St. James-Tide, and at St. *Pauls-Tide. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* (Arb.) 73 *Paules Walke is the Lands Epitome. 1658 OSBORN *Jas. I* Wks. (1673) 477 Edward Wimark the *Pauls-walker. *Ibid.* Index 20 The *Pauls-walking News-mongers—report Northumberland too..intimate with P. Henry. 1602 DEKKER *Satiromastix.* Wks 1873 I. 212 And when he had done, made *Poules worke of it. 1620 in *Court & T. Jas. I* (1848) II. 203 But I doubt, when all is done, it will prove, as they say Paul's work. 1673 *Stoo him Bayes* 15 But I must dispatch, for I see He's making Paul's work on't already.

Paul, -e, paulle, obs. forms of PALL, PAWL.

Pauldron, another form of POULDRON, a piece of armour covering the shoulder, a shoulder-plate.

1594, 1834, etc. [see POULDRON].

Paulfrey, obs form of PALFREY.

Paulian (pɔ̄ liăn), *sb.* and *a.* [f. L. *Paul-us* Paul: cf. *Christ-ian.*] **A.** *sb.*

1. *Ch. Hist.* One of a sect who rejected the personality of the Logos and the Holy Spirit, and denied the pre-existence of Christ as 'the eternal Son of God'; founded by Paul of Samosata in the 3rd century.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* (Rolls) II. 498 The sect of Paulianys, which belden that Crist was not bifore Marie, but took his bigynnyng of Marie. 1764 MACLAINE tr. *Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* (1844) I. 83/2 Paul of Samosata..left behind him a sect, that assumed the title of Paulians, or Paulianists. 1877 McCLINTOCK & STRONG *Cycl. Bibl. Lit.* VII. 835 One of the canons of Nice required the Paulians to be rebaptized.

2. A follower or disciple of St. Paul. *nonce-use.*

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Deut.* XXV. *comm.*, They are called Christians, not Paulians, whom S. Paul converted.

B. *adj* That is a follower of St. Paul. *nonce-use.*

1638 FEATLY *Strict. Lyndom.* I. 213 The Iesuit should have said, a Paulian heretique, for Clemanges and Wickliffe professe with Paul, Act 24. 14.

So **Pau·lianist, Pau·lianite** = A. 1.

1696 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* I. II. 6 The errors of the Ebionites, Paulianites, Sabellians and Arians. *Ibid.* 44 The Paulianists, who distinguish'd the Word from the Son of God, and the Paraclete from the Holy Spirit. 1764 [see PAULIAN A. 1]. 1831-3 E. BURTON *Eccl. Hist.* XXVIII. (1845) 591 His [Paul's] followers, who were known by the name of Paulianists, continued..till the beginning of the fifth century.

Paulician (pɔ̄li·ʃiăn), *sb.* and *a. Ch. Hist.* [ad. L. *Pauliciāni*, a. Gr. Παυλικιανοί, of obscure origin, thought by some to be from *Paulus* PAUL.]

A. *sb.* A member of a sect which arose in Armenia in the 7th century, holding modified Manichæan opinions. **b.** *adj.* Of or belonging to this sect. Hence **Pauli·cianism,** the doctrine of the sect.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Paulicians*, ..so called from their chieftain, one Paulus, an Armenian, in the seventh century. 1764 MACLAINE tr. *Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* (1844) I. 211/2. 1840 MACAULAY *Ranke* Ess. (1887) 575 The Paulician theology ..spread rapidly through Provence and Languedoc. 1883 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2407/1 The Bulgarians finally united with the Eastern Church; and only a small body of Paulicians are now Catholics.

Paulie, pallie (pɔ̄·li, pa·li), *a.* (*sb.*) *Sc.* Also **pawlie, paule, paley.** [Origin not ascertained.]

a. *adj.* Undersized, weakly, impotent: applied e.p. to the smallest or poorest lambs of a flock, also to a poor weakly child. **b.** *sb.* An undersized lamb, one of the smallest lambs of a flock.

1818 HOGG *Brownie of B.* I. ix. 158 There was Geordie ..the flesher,..that took away the crocks and the paulies, and my brockit-lamb. 1822 W. J. NAPIER *Pract. Sheep-farming* 251 The gimmer-lambs throughout, bear a proportion to the 'second' lambs and palies as two to one. *a* 1835 HOGG *Tales* (1866) 360 As for your paulie toop lamb, what care I for it? 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep Farming* 19 Deformed and crippled specimens in Scotland are termed 'pallie lambs'.

Paulin. [app. second element of TARPAULIN.] A trade name for waterproof coverings of the nature of tarpaulin, whether tarred, oiled, or painted.

[1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Paulin*, a covering for a cart or waggon. *Linc.*] 1882 *Englishman* 2 Dec. 4/5 These Paulins are prepared from the best English Tarpaulin Canvas. *Ibid.*, Tarred, Oiled and Painted Paulins.

Pauline (pɔ̄ lăin), *a.* and *sb.* Also 8 **-in.** [ad. L. *Paulin-us* adj., f. *Paulus* Paul: see -INE 1.]

A. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of St. Paul, his writings, or his doctrines.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog Lit.* II. xxiii. 307 Passages..thoroughly Pauline. 1860 WESTCOTT *Introd Study Gosp* iv. (ed. 5) 243 For him [Marcion] the Pauline narrative was the truest picture of the life of Christ. 1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* (ed 2) 36 Selections..from the Pauline Epistles.

B. *sb.*

1. A member of certain religious orders so named.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. II. 76 In witnesse of whuche þing, wrong was þe furste, Pers þe pardoner, Paulynes doctor. 1393 *Ibid.* C. III 110 Of paulynes quoste. *c* 1483 *Chron. London* (1827) 43 In the same yere [1310] began the ordre of Paulyns, that is to say Crowched Freres. *a* 1550 *Image Ypocrisie* III. in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 441 Some be Paulines, Some be Antonynes, Some be Bernardines, Some be Celestines.

2. A follower of St. Paul. *nonce-use.*

1740 J. DUPRÉ *Conform. Anc. & Mod. Cerem.* 32 The Primitive Christians..never called themselves Johnians, Paulins, nor Barnabites.

3. A scholar of St. Paul's School, London.

1867 *Athenæum* 30 Nov. 715/1 [Sir Philip] Francis was a London boy by education, and a Pauline. The Paulines were especially famous for caligraphy. 1897 ABBOTT & CAMPBELL *Life Jowett* I. ii. 41 He returned to London, bringing with him the 'blue ribbon of Oxford, an honour which at that time no Pauline had won.

Hence **Paulinian** (-i·niăn), *a.* = PAULINE *a.*; *sb.* = PAULINIST; **Pau·linism** (-iniz'm), the doctrine of St. Paul, Pauline theology; **Pau·linist,** an adherent of St. Paul or his doctrine; **Paulini·stic** *a.*, of or pertaining to a Paulinist or Paulinism; **Pau·linize** *v. intr.*, to follow the doctrine of St. Paul; *trans.*, to make Pauline, imbue with Paulinism (in quot., to represent as Pauline).

1874 *Supernat. Relig.* II. II. v. 5 The rapid growth..of *Paulinian doctrine. 1883 LOOS & BEHRINGER tr. *J. Grob's Life Zwingli* xvi. 136, I preach..as Paul writes; why do you not rather call me a Paulinian? 1857 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) II. 234 The antithesis of Petrinism and *Paulinism. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 92 Christians who wished to stand aloof alike from *Paulinists and Judaists. 1860 *Lit. Churchm.* 16 Nov. 427/1 Too much inclined to see..sharp distinctions between the Jewish-Christians and the heathen converts..,attributing a 'Paulinistic tendency to the latter. 1898 W. M. RAMSAY *Was Christ born at Bethlehem?* 51 Luke's view has..a strong Paulinistic character. 1865 tr. *Strauss' New Life Jesus* I. 178 The account..given in Luke with its *Paulinizing sections. 1885 *Athenæum* 3 Oct. 429/1 St. Luke's Gospel..is Paulinized too much.

Paulism (pɔ̄·liz'm). *nonce-wd.* [f. PAUL + -ISM.] The doctrine of St. Paul; Paulinism.

1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul* 367 Whatever is in Paul, and is not..in any one of the four Gospels, is not Christianity, but Paulism.

Paulist (pɔ̄ list). [f. as prec. + -IST.]

1. (See quots.)

1678 J. PHILLIPS tr. *Tavernier's Voy.* II. I. xiii. 77 The Jesuites at Goa, are known by the name of Paulists. 1757 J. H. GROSE *Voy. E. Ind.* 79 The Jesuits, who are better known in India by the appellation of Paulists, from their head church and convent of St. Paul's in Goa.

2. A member of a Roman Catholic association, the Congregation of the Missionary Priests of St. Paul the Apostle, founded at New York in 1858.

1883 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1778.

† Paulistine. *Obs.* = PAULIST 1.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 70 A College..belonging to the Jesuits here, more commonly called Paulistines. *Ibid.* 150 St. Paul's was the first Monastery of the Jesuits in Goa, from whence they receive the Name of Paulistins.

Paulite[1] (pɔ̄·lət). *Ch. Hist.* [f. name of *Paul*, L. *Paul-us* + -ITE 1 1.]

1. One of an order of monks, also called Hermits of St. Paul, founded in 1215, at Budapest. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.* Of or belonging to this order.

1884 G. B. MALLESON *Battle-Fields of Germ.* vii. 221 Priests and monks of all denominations, the Benedictines, the Jesuits, the Carmelites, the Paulites. 1888 H. C. LEA *Hist. Inquisition* I. 418 He..retired to a Paulite monastery.

2. *nonce-wd.* One who is 'of Paul': see 1 Cor. I. 12.

1839 WHATELY *Dangers Chr. Faith* III. iv. (1857) 74 The Sects of Paulites, and Apollonians and the rest, would have gradually diverged more and more in doctrine.

Paulite[2]. *Min.* [ad. Ger. *Paulit*, name given by Werner, 1812, from St. Paul Island, Labrador: see -ITE 1 2.] A synonym of HYPERSTHENE.

1814 T. ALLAN *Min. Nomencl.* 24 Hypersteine, Labrador hornblende..Paulite. 1852 C. U. SHEPARD *Min.* (ed. 3) 199.

Paulle, obs. form of PALL.

‖ **Paullinia** (pɔ̄li·niă). *Bot.* [mod.L. (Linnæus, 1737), from the name of C. F. Paullini, a German botanist.] A genus of tropical American and West African climbing shrubs (N.O. *Sapindaceæ*); a plant of this genus.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Paulinia.* 1833 WHITTIER *Toussaint l'Ouverture* 16 The lithe paullinia's verdant fold.

Paulmer, obs. form of PALMER.

Paulo-post-future (pɔ̄·lo,pɔ̄st,fiū·tiŭr), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod.L. *paulo post futurum*, the current rendering, from the time of Lascaris 1494, of the Greek name ὁ μετ' ὀλίγον μέλλων, the future after a little, in Sp. *el futuro de aquí a poco.* In 16th c. called also *mox futurum* 'immediate future'; and in 19th c. Grammars, 'third future', 'futurum exactum', 'futurum perfectum', 'future perfect'.]

1. A name of a tense of the passive voice of Greek verbs, the chief use of which was to state that an event will take place immediately.

[A good example of the Greek use is in Aristoph. *Plut.* 1027 Ψράξε, καὶ πεπράξεται, Speak and it shall be done at once, or as soon as said.]

1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. II. vi. 161 Some grammarians have alleged, that..we should also admit the dual number, the paulo-post future tense, the middle voice.. found in Greek.

2. *allusively.* A future which is a little after the present; a by-and-by; belonging to an immediate or proximate future.

[1822 SHELLEY *Lett.* Pr. Wks 1880 IV. 260 My post..must be transformed by your delay into a *paulo post futurum.*] 1848 LOWELL *Fable for Critics* 936 Here comes Dana, abstractedly loitering along, Involved in a paulo-post-future of song, Who'll be going to write what'll never be written Till the Muse..gives him the mitten. 1887 DOWDEN *Life Shelley* I. vi. 246 Shelley's..anticipated profits were in the paulo-post-future. 1901 *Scotsman* 9 Sept. 7/4 An accumulation like this of time-expired men has a paulo-post-future effect on the working of the short-service system.

Hence **Paulo-post-futu·ratively** *adv.*, as belonging to the near future. So **Pau lo-po·st** *a.* [L. *paulo post* a little after], a little subsequent; also **Pau·lo-pa·st** *a.*, a little past, relating to something lately finished. (All *nonce-wds*)

a 1843 SOUTHEY *Doctor* Interch. xx. (1848) 494 While I am treating of it paulo-post-futuratively, as of a possible case. 1849 THOREAU *Week Concord Riv.* Wed 265 Our to-morrow's future should be at least paulo post to theirs. 1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 289 Conversing with little knots of his paulopost congregation. 1892 STEVENSON *Across Plains* 106 All that I say in this paper is in a paulo-past tense.

‖ **Paulownia** (pɔ̄lɔ·vniă, pɔ̄lɔū·niă). *Bot.* [Named, 1835, after Anna Paulovna, daughter of the Tsar Paul I.] A genus of *Scrophulariaceæ*, comprising the single species *P. imperialis*, a Japanese ornamental tree with purplish trumpet-shaped flowers blossoming in early spring; cultivated in some parts of Europe and America.

1847 J. MITFORD *Lett. & Rem.* (1891) 206, I prefer them [myrtles] to Victoria Reginas or Paulonias, or other things with hard names and gigantic leaves. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 730/1 This golden Catalpa I purpose cutting down every year..,as is done with the paulownia.

Paulsgrave, obs. form of PALSGRAVE.

Pault, Paulter, etc.: see PALT, PALTER, etc.

Paum(e, Paumer(e, obs. ff. PALM, PALMER.

Paument, obs. form of PAVEMENT.

Paun, variant form of PAGNE, a loin-cloth.

1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 223 The native dress for men and women alike is the cloth or paun.

Paun, var. PAN *sb.*[b], obs. f. PAWN *sb.* and *v.*

Paunage, obs. form of PANNAGE.

† Paunce. *Obs.* Also **4 pauns, 6 pans, pawnce.** [var. of *panche*, PAUNCH *sb.*[1]: cf. PAUNCER; also, obs. F. *panse* 'the paunch..; also the fashion of a great bellied doublet, or the great bellie of a doublet' (Cotgr.).]

1. = PAUNCER 1.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10028 Breche of maille, wyþ pauns non liche. [1369 *Test. Karlsel.* (1893) 92 Item lego..Johanni fratri meo unum par de pauncе et de braces et j jac.] 1384-5 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 594 In j pauncs, vs. 1411 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 19 An holle brestplate, a paunce of stele. 1498 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 226 Item, iij quarteris of satyne to lyne his pans. 1541 *Ibid.* in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. *317 Twa Pansis of mailje.

2. = PAUNCER 2.

a 1500 *Medulla* in *Cath. Angl.* 42 *note*, *Renale*, a breke gyrdyl or a paunce.

3. *Comb*, as *paunce-cloth*.

1552 in *Surrey Ch. Goods* 16 Item a pawnce cloth of blewe.

Pauncе, obs. form of PANSY.

† Pau·ncer, pau·ncher. *Obs.* In 5 pancere, panchere, pawnchere, (pawun-), pauntcher, pa(w)ncherde. [a. OF. *panciere*, *panchiere* fem. (also *pancier* masc.) = It. *panniera*, *panciera*, med.L. *pancerea*, *-eria*; thence also MHG. *pansier* (Ger. *panzer*), MLG. *pantser*, *panscher*, *panser*, MDu. *pantsier*, Du. *pantser*; f. OF. *pance*, *panche*, now *panse*, It. *pancia* PAUNCH *sb.*1]

1. Part of the armour of the 14th and 15th centuries, which covered the lower part of the body.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 4960 Nymes of 3our nethirgloue & nakens 3oure leggis, Pesan, pancere, & platis, all to 3oure prette clathis. 14.. *Metr. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 629/17 Panchere, *epifemur*.

2. A belt or girdle for the breeches, a breech-belt.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 387/2 Pawnchere, ..*lumbare*, *renale*. *c* 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 8/38 Upon the keuerchief Chertes, briches, With the pauntcher. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 272/1 A Pawncherde (*A.* Pancherde), *renale*, etc. 1 *vbi* a brekebelt.

Pauncн (pɔ̄n'ʃ, pān'ʃ), *sb.*1 Forms: 4–6 panche, paunche, 4–8 panch, (5 pawnche, pownche), 6– paunch. Also *Sc.* and *north. dial.* 6 penche, painche, 8–9 pench, 9 pensch, painch. [ME. a. ONF. *panche* = OF. *pance*, now *panse* = Pr. *pansa*, Cat. *panxa*, Sp. *panza*, Pg. *pança*, It. *pancia*:—Com. Rom. type **pantica*, f. L. *pantex*, *pantic-em* paunch, bowels.]

1. The belly, abdomen; the stomach, as the receptacle of food (= BELLY *sb.* 5).

Now, as said of the human subject, usually dyslogistic, and implying prominence, gluttony, etc.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 398 Our lordis of france, that ay With gud morsellis farsis thair panch. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 87 He shal haue a penaunce in his paunche. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E iij b, All thyng with in the wombe saue onli the gall The paunche also. 1548 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 26 So troubeled wyth Iordelye lyuynge..pamperynge of theyr panches. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* Pref. 124 Packand thair penche lyk Epicurians. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* Introd., The lowest belly, commonly called Abdomen or the Paunch. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* II. 68 He..had a most portly paunch. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xxxix. 11 A frugal Umbrian body, Tuscan huge of paunch. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. XXII. 196 Spider's foot and paunch of toad.

fig. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 84 Deadlye Charybdis..In to gut vpsouping three tymes thee flash water angrye, From paunch alsoe spuing toe the sky the plash hastlye receaued. 1596 NASHE *Saffron-Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 163 Throughout the whole pawnch of his booke, hee is as infinite in commending her. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* I. Wks. 1856 I. 17 Straight chops a wave, and in his shiftred panch Downe fals our ship.

2. The first and largest stomach of a ruminant; the rumen.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 955 A rammes paunche. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 94 In place of potis and sik seithing vesselis, the painches of ane ox or ane kow thay vset. 1715 CHEYNE *Philos. Princ. Relig.* I. (1716) 36 As in Beasts, the Panch, the Read, and the Feck. 1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 11/1 The .food..is received into the first stomach..which is termed the .paunch.

b. *pl.* Entrails, viscera. (Now *Sc.* and *north.*)

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 172 b, The kyng in huntyng tyme hath slain iii. C. dere, and the garbage and paunches bee cast round about in euery quarter of the Parke. 1789 DAVIDSON *Seasons, Spring* 3 Himself wi' penches staw'd, he [an eagle] dights his neb.

c. esp. as used for food; tripe.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 7 Trype de Motoun.—Take be powiche of a chepe. 1500 20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxii. 35 Panches, pudingis of Iok and Jame. 1665 LD. FOUNTAINHALL *Jrnl.* (1900) 79 We have eaten panches heir. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 91 Well scraped paunches. 1825 BROCKETT *N.C. Gloss., Painches*, tripe. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* lxiii, I would sooner feed my poodle on paunch and liver.

3. *Comb.*: **† paunch-bellied** *a.*, big-bellied, pot-bellied; **† paunch-clout**, the membrane enveloping the bowels, the omentum; **† paunch-gut** *sb.*, a big belly, a pot-belly; *a.* = *paunch-bellied* (also **† paunch-gutted** *a.*); **paunch-kettle**, the paunch of an animal used like a kettle to boil flesh in; **† paunch-porer** (tr. L. *extispex*), an augur who divined by inspecting the entrails of animals; so **† paunch-poring**; **† paunch-pot**, ? a pot of a bulging shape; **paunch-swollen** *a.*, having a swollen paunch; **paunch-wrapt** *a.*, wrapped in the paunch (in quot., *in utero*).

c 1672 *Roxb. Ball.* (1888) VI. 500 A *paunch-belly'd Hostiss. 1733 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 179 She [female beaver] was very thick, paunch-bellied. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 387/1 *Pawncheclowt, or trype. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 599/2 *Omentum, anc*[*e*] a pauncheclout. 1683 KENNETT tr. *Erasm. on Folly* 17 O swinish *paunch-gut God (say they). 1742 JARVIS *Quix.* II. III. xi. (1749) 247 All that paunch-gut and little carcase of thine. 1726 ARBUTHNOT *Diss. Dumpling* (ed. 3) 6 These *Paunch-gutted Fellows. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* ix. 268 The Asiatic *paunch-kettles. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* § 599. 183 Their *Extispicium*, or *panch-poring, where the extispex, or *panch-porer, did it by viewing the entrails of the sacrifices. 1600 *Will of Sir R. Bedingfield* (Somerset Ho.), [The] parcell guilt *paunche pot given at her Christening. 1638–48 G. DANIEL *Eclog* iii. 156 Till *panch-swolne Bromius sleeps. *a* 1592 MARLOWE *Ovid's Eleg.* II. xiv, She that her *paunch-wrapt child hath slain.

Hence **Pau·nchful**, bellyful.

1824 *New Monthly Mag.* X. 307 Four times can an active fellow Eat his paunchful in a day.

Paunch, panch (pɔ̄n'ʃ, pān'ʃ), *sb.*2 *Naut.* Also 8 pantch. [app. the same word as prec., and PAUNCH *sb.*; in sense prob. derived from the latter.]

a. A thick strong mat, made of interlaced spun yarn or strands of rope, employed in various places on a ship to prevent chafing. b. A wooden covering or shield on the fore side of a mast (*rubbing paunch*), to preserve it from chafing when the masts or spars are lowered or raised.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 13 Paunches, and such like. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* v. 25 That which we call a Panch, are broad clouts, wouen of Thrums and Sinnet together, to saue things from galling about the maine and foie yards at the ties, and also from the masts [etc.]. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 13 The front-fish, or paunch, is a long plank of fir, hollowed to the convexity of the mast, and fastened on the foreside of the mast over the iron hoops. 1848 G. BIDDLECOMBE *Art Rigging* 23 *Panch*, a covering of wood, or thick texture made of plaited ropeyarn, larger than a mat, to preserve the masts, &c., from chafing. 1888 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 9 *Rubbing paunch*, a batten up and down the forepart of a lower mast, to keep the lower yards clear of the hoops when going up or down.

c. *Comb.*, as *paunch-mat*, *paunch-piece* (= b).

c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech* 16 Bowsprit, paunch piece, or gammoning fish. *Ibid.* 31 Describe a paunch mat and its use. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Paunch-mat*, a thick and strong mat formed by interweaving sinnet or strands of rope as close as possible; it is fastened on the outside of the yards or rigging, to prevent their chafing.

Paunch (pɔ̄n'ʃ, pān'ʃ), *v.*1 Also 6–7 panch(e, Now *rare* or *dial.* [app. f. PAUNCH *sb.*1 Palsgr. translates the English verb by a F. *pancer* which is not otherwise known; but Florio has It. *panciare* 'to paunch or vnbowell'.]

1. *trans.* To stab or wound in the paunch; also *loosely*, to stab.

1530 PALSGR. 652/1, I panche a man or a beest, I peryashe his guttes with a weapen, *je pance*. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* 5 b, Other had .. their bellies paunched. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. ii. 98 Batter his skull, or paunch him with a stake. 1699 GARTH *Dispens.* v (1706) 91 One Pass had paunch'd the huge hydropick Knight. 1819 KEATS *K. Stephen* I. ii 42 He flung The helt away..It paunch'd the Earl of Chester's horse. 1848 [see PAUNCHING below].

2. To cut open the paunch of (an animal) and take out the viscera; to disembowel, eviscerate.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 22/35 To Panche, *euiscerare*. 1598 FLORIO, *Viscerare*, to panche, or pull out the bowels. 1677 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* 80 Then he is to pounch [*ed.* 1721 paunch] him, rewarding the Hounds therewith. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 135 When you have paunched and cased your hare. 1884 R. JEFFERIES *Red Deer* v. 99 When a stag is killed and paunched.

† 3. To stuff the stomach with food; to fill the belly, to glut. (Also *intr.* for *refl.*) *Obs.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* II. 344 b, Now ye see hym ful paunched, as lyons are. And in deede the lyons are more gentle when their bealyes are well filled. 1597–8 BP. HALL *Sat.* II. ii. 62 Rather..pale with learned cares, Than paunched with thy choyce of changed fares. 1612 tr. *Benvenuto's Passenger* I. 139 If you did but see him..in what sort he vseth to glut and panch himselfe. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* I. ii. (1718) 10 Now glutt'ny paunches.

4. To swallow hastily or greedily. *rare.*

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 279 The Fisherman .. pauncht him vp at a mouthfull. 1892 *San Francisco Examiner* 28 Aug., Paunching blobs and dollops of fat.

Hence **Pau·nching** *vbl. sb.*

1592 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Desolladura*, paunching, *Eulceratio*. 1848 CHAMBERS *Inform. for People* I. 599/1 When ..the [cow's] stomach [is] so much distended with the air, that there is danger of immediate suffocation or bursting—in these instances the puncture of the maw must be instantly performed, which is called paunching. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Mar. 2/1 The least pleasant part of the luncheon hour is the paunching of the birds..which is often a disgusting evidence of the slaughter.

† Paunch, *v.*2 *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *pancher*, obs. form (16–17th c. in Littré and Cotgr.) of *pencher* to incline.] *intr.* To incline, lean, have a *penchant*, physically or mentally.

1577 *F. de L'isle's Leg.* G iv, They determined a while to let her paunch some times one way, and some times another, curiously watching to what ende her behauiours would come. 1595 HUBBOCKE *Apol. Infants Unbapt.* 14 The ground and foundation is weeake: their building also vpon it, paunchеth.

Paunched (pɔ̄n'ʃt, pān'ʃt), *a.* [f. PAUNCH *sb.* + -ED 2.] Having a large paunch; big-bellied, paunchy. Also in *comb.*, as *full-paunched*.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Hen. V*, lix, These .. full-paunch't Boetians, Contemne all Bodies bred in purer Ayre, As Atticke leanness. 1805 *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* IX. 251 The band of paunch'd Helluos.

Pauncher, variant of PAUNCER *Obs.*

Paunchway, variant of PANCHWAY.

Paunchy (pɔ̄n'ʃi, pān'ʃi), *a.* [f. PAUNCH *sb.* + -Y.] Having a large paunch; big-bellied.

1598 FLORIO, *Ventroso*, panchie, that hath a great belly. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 99 The mayors and sheriffs, in paunchy order,..will go down. 1861 *Jrnl. Roy. Agric. Soc.* XXII. I. 141 Calves which are in the habit of drinking too fast are..detected by a glance at their 'paunchy' condition.

Hence **Pau·nchiness.**

1879 *Scribner's Mag.* Dec. 178 All had grown..rivals in pious paunchiness.

Paund, obs. f. PAWN *sb.*2; obs. pa. pple. PAWN *v.*

Paune, obs. form of PAWN.

† Pauned, obs. form of PANED.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 69 Long and large garmentes of Blewe satten pauned with Sipres.

Paunflet, obs. f. PAMPHLET.

Paunse, -sie, Paunt, obs. ff. PANSY, PANT.

Pauoise, -oyse, obs. forms of PAVIS.

Pauper (pɔ̄ pəɹ), *sb.* [a. L. *pauper* poor: its English use originated in the legal phrase *in formâ pauperis*, in the form or character of a poor man or woman: see sense 1.]

1. A poor person.

a. In *Law*: One allowed, on account of poverty, to sue or defend in a court of law without paying costs (*in formâ pauperis*: see ‖ IN 4): cf. also DISPAUPER.

[1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 12 (*heading*) An Acte to admytt such persons as are poore to sue in formâ pauperis.] 1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 73 My Lord Keeper pronounced this order, that the plaintiff should continue pauper. 1641 *Spiritual Courts Epit.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 420 *Busy-body*, Many of them were *in formâ pauperis*. *Scrapeall*, ..I had rather the judge would have given sentence against my client, than bestowed a *pauper* on me. *a* 1688 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 252 No Court allows..two single Paupers, T'encounter Hand to Hand at Bars, and trounce Each other Gratis in a Suit at once. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xxiv. 400 Paupers, that is, such as will swear themselves not worth five pounds, are by statute 11 Henry VII. c. 12. to have original writs and subpœnas gratis, and counsel and attorney assigned them without fee. *Ibid.*, It seems however agreed, that a pauper may recover costs, though he pays none; for the counsel and clerks are bound to give their labour to him, but not to his antagonist.

b. In general sense: A person destitute of property or means of livelihood; one who has no means, or who is dependent on the charity of others; a beggar. (Now associated with c.)

[1493 H. PARKER (*title*) Dines and Pauper.] 1516 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 396 No lazer nor infecte paupers or poore shall come..within the town. 1818 CRABBE *Tales in Verse* XVII. *Resentment* 274 And he, a wand'ring pauper, wanting bread. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* iv, He classes me with the paupers and mendicants from Scotland, who disgrace his court in the eyes of the proud English—that is all. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Barbara* xlvi. 315 You would have found me a disgraced man,..a pauper without a chance of fortune. 1893 in *Daily Paper* (Stead) 4 Oct. 11 We [the British Aristocracy] are, many of us little better than splendid paupers. 1894 W. T. STEAD (*title*) The Splendid Paupers: a Tale of the coming Plutocracy.

c. *spec.* A person in receipt of poor-law relief.

1775 T. MENDHAM (*title*) A Dialogue, in two Conversations, between a Gentleman, a Pauper, and his Friend; intended as an Answer to a Pamphlet published by the Rev. Mr. Potter, entitled, Observations on the Poor Laws. 1788 W. MASON (*title*) Animadversions on the present Government of the York Lunatic Asylum; in which the case of Parish Paupers is distinctly considered. 1800 SOUTHEY *Eng. Ecl., Wedding* 110 A parish shell at last, and the little bell Toll'd hastily for a pauper's funeral! 1842 T. NOEL *Rymes & Roundelays*, *Pauper's Drive*, Rattle his bones over the stones; He's only a Pauper, whom nobody owns! 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Ability*, The pauper lives better than the free labourer; the thief better than the pauper.

2. *attrib* and *Comb.* a. *attrib.* (in apposition) or as *adj.* That is a pauper; destitute.

1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 185 To have pauper patients committed to him. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Berkeley the Banker* I. i. 10 Our pauper-labourers have taken his work from him. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 11 The favourers of emigration ought to begin by educating pauper children for that purpose. 1869 LD. LYTTON *Orval* 34 A pauper prince Paid from the plunder of a pauper people.

b. *attrib.* Of, belonging or relating to, or intended for a pauper or paupers, as *pauper-asylum*, *-coffin*, *-grave*, *-list*, *-palace*, *-rate*, *-system*; also in objective and instrumental comb., as *pauper-breeding*, *-making*, *pauper-fed* adjs.

1823 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 305 Here has been the pauper-making work! 1834 HT. MARTINEAU in *Tait's Mag.* I. 209/1 The result of introducing a legal pauper-system into Ireland. 1837 — *Soc. Amer.* III. 190, I was grieved to see the magnificent pauper asylum near Philadelphia, made to accommodate luxuriously 1200 persons. 1845 J. E. CARPENTER *Poems & Lyrics* 97 Poor-law minions, pauper-fed. 1854 WHYTE MELVILLE *Gen. Bounce* xix, Her child is in that pauper-coffin which she is following to the grave.

Hence **Pau·per** *v. trans.* = PAUPERIZE; **Pau·perage** = *pauperdom*; **Pau·perate** *v. trans.* = PAUPERIZE; **Pau·perdom,** (*a*) the condition of a pauper, destitution; (*b*) the realm of paupers, paupers collectively; **Pau·peress,** a female pauper.

1879 TENNYSON *Falcon* I. i, Why then, my lord, we are *pauper'd out and out. *a* 1847 in Medwin *Shelley* I. 301 Those who had just risen above *pauperage. 1850 LD. OSBORNE *Gleanings* 76 This seething mass of female pauperage. 1866 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) I. 404 We would not rob you [England] of a single one of your valuable institutions—state-church, peerage, and pauperage. 1839 J. ROGERS *Antipopopr.* XIV. ii. 306 It has *pauperated many a lawful heir. 1870 *Contemp. Rev.* XIV. 491 Its duties towards *pauperdom and those on the verge of pauperdom. 1882 *Leisure Hour* July 424/2 The rules under which their pauperdom places them. 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* iii, The wards-woman; an elderly, able-bodied *pauperess.

Pauperism (pɔ̄·pəriz'm). [f. PAUPER *sb.* + -ISM. Hence mod.F. *paupérisme* (Dict. Acad. 1878), mod.Ger. *pauperismus*.] The condition of

paupers; the existence of a pauper class; poverty, with dependence on public relief, as an established condition or fact among a people. Hence *concr.* the pauper class, paupers collectively.

1815 W. Clarkson (*title*) An Inquiry into the Cause of the Increase of Pauperism and Poor's Rates. 1818 in Todd. 1825 Cobbett *Rur. Rides* 273 Be astonished, if you can, at the pauperism and the crimes that disgrace this once happy and moral England. 1827 Whately *Logic* (1837) 229 An increase of pauperism, i.e. of the habit of depending on parish-pay. 1857 Toulmin Smith *Parish* 145 Thenceforth 'pauperism' became a caste in England. 1876 Fawcett *Pol. Econ.* II. viii. 232 Pauperism is still one of the most formidable social and economic difficulties.

Pauperization (pɔ̄·pərəɪzē·ʃən). [f. next + -ation.] The action of pauperizing or condition of being pauperized.

1847 in Webster. 1849 Bright *Sp., Ireland* 2 Apr. (1876) 274 Demoralisation and pauperisation will go on in an extending circle. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* x. § 4. 805 The pauperization of families who relied on them for support.

Pauperize (pɔ̄·pərəɪz), *v.* [f. Pauper + -ize.] *trans.* To make a pauper of; to reduce to the condition of a pauper, or to poverty or destitution; *esp.* to make dependent on public relief.

1834 Ht. Martineau *Moral* II. 47 The indigent who have been pauperized by the undue depression of wages. 1857 Smiles *Huguenots Eng.* vi. (1880) 99 Though they were poor, they were not pauperised, but thrifty and self-helping. 1902 A. M. Fairbairn *Philos. Chr. Relig.* I. iv. 141 There is nothing so fatal to the manhood of a people as the charity that pauperizes.

Hence **Pau·perised, Pa·uperizing** *ppl. adjs.*; also **Pau·perizer,** one who pauperizes.

1834 Ht. Martineau *Moral* II. 75 The dreary haunts of our pauperized classes. 1844 Tupper *Heart* I. 9 When did heart ever gain money?—bah! heart indeed—pauperizing bit of muscle! 1883 V. Stuart *Egypt* 60 Arabi drove out these pauperizers of the people. 1886 in J. F. Maurice *Lett Donegal* 4 Pauperising charity..produces the ordinary fruits which all the best friends of the poor have preached that it does...The people become regular acting beggars.

† **Pau·perous,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. Pauper + -ous.] Relating to or connected with the poor.

1621 S. Ward *Happ. of Practice* (1627) 47 Haue a stocke imployed in Gods Bankes, to pauperous and pious vses.

Paupire, obs. form of Paper.

Paurometabolous (pɔ̄ rɒmɒtæ·bɒ̄ləs), *a. Entom.* [f. Gr. παῦρο-ς little, small + Metabolous.] Having, or of the nature of, slight or imperfect metamorphosis, as in orthopterous insects.

1895 *Cambr. Nat. Hist.* V. 199 The changes of form [in the *Orthoptera*] are much less abrupt and conspicuous than they are in most other Insects. The metamorphosis is therefore called Paurometabolous.

Pauropod (pɔ̄ rɒ̄pɒd). *Zool.* [Anglicized sing. of mod L. *Pauropoda*, f. Gr. παῦρο-ς little, small + -ποδος footed, f. πούς, ποδ- foot.] A myriapod of the order *Pauropoda*, resembling centipedes, but of very minute size.

1897 *Amer. Nat.* XXXI. 71 It may be added that the pauropods can climb, though scarcely as well as *Polyxenus*.

† **Pau·sably,** *adv. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. **pausable* (f. Pause *v.* + -able in a vague use) + -ly [2].] In the way of pausing or dwelling upon something; deliberately, without haste; pausefully.

a 1632 G. Herbert *Country Parson* vi. (1830) 13 Answers [in church]..are to be done not in a hudling or slubbering fashion,..but gently and pausably, thinking what they say.

Pausal (pɔ̄·zăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. *pausa* Pause *sb.* + -al: cf. *causal.*] Of or pertaining to a pause or the pause in a sentence; in *Heb. Gram.* applied to the form which a word receives in the pause, in which, in certain cases, a vowel is changed (usually lengthened), or a weakened vowel reappears in full.

1877 C. T. Ball *Merch Taylors' Heb. Gram.* 76 In the pausal forms an original vowel, shortened to *sh'wa* out of pause, is preserved. 1882-3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 928/1 יְהוָה, probably the Pausal of יַהְוֶה.

† **Pausa·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. late L. *pausātiōn em* (St. Jerome, in sense 'death'), n. of action from *pausāre* to Pause.] The action of pausing; a pause, intermission.

14.. Lyng. *Ball. commend. Our Lady* 61 To wery wandred tent and pavilioun, The feynte to fresshe, and the pausacioun. *c* 1460 *Play Sacram.* 603 Haue do faste and mak no pausacyon. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* v. 463 Ther make a pawsacion.

Pause (pɔ̄z), *sb.* Also 5-7 **pawse,** 6 **paws.** [a. F. *pause* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *pausa* halt, stop, f. Gr. παῦσις, f. παύ-ειν to cease, stop; in the musical sense, immed. ad. It. *pausa.*]

1. An act of stopping or ceasing for a short time in a course of action, esp. in speaking; a short interval of inaction or silence; an intermission; sometimes *spec.* an intermission arising from doubt or uncertainty, a hesitation.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 387/2 Pawse, of stynty(n)ge, or a-bydy(n)ge, *pausacio, pausa.* 1513 Douglas *Æneis* I. xi. 57 Eftir the first paws, and that cours neir gane,..The goblettis greit with mychty wynis..Thai fillit. 1528 Gardiner in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. l. 96 At this point, His holiness making a pause, I. said [etc.]. 1595 Shaks. *John* iv. ii. 231 Had'st thou but shooke thy head, or made a pause When I spake darkely. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* iv. 627 A Pause in Grief; an interval from Woe. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 94 ¶ 5 It cures or supplies all Pauses and Hesitations in Speech. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* Prol. 2,8 Like linnets in the pauses of the wind. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* xxiv, There was a pause before the preacher spoke again.

b. (Without article.) Intermission, delay, waiting, hesitation, suspense

1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 277 Sad pause and deep regard beseem the sage. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* iv. iv. 37 Imurie of chance Puts backe leaue-taking, iustles roughly by All time of pause. 1683-4 Wood *Life* 14 Feb. (O.H.S.) III. 89 He told me after a great deal of paus and shifting, that [etc.]. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Aug. 2/1 Here speech is the one thing needful—pause the one thing damned.

c. Phr. *To give pause to, to put to a pause*: to cause to stop or hesitate; to check the progress or course of; to 'pull up'. *In* or *at pause* († *under a pause*): pausing, not proceeding, temporarily inactive or motionless; hesitating, in suspense.

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* III. i. 68 For in that sleepe of death, what dreames may come, Must giue vs pawse. *Ibid.* iii. 42, I stand in pause where I shall first begin. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 8 ¶ 7 The Air was hushed, the Multitude attentive, and all Nature in a Pause. 1715 Jane Barker *Exilius* II. 84, I was under a little Pause, not knowing readily what to reply. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. xii, These considerations..put me to a pause. 1792 S. Rogers *Pleas. Mem.* I. 102 When the slow dial gave a pause to care. 1863 Cowden Clarke *Shaks. Char.* x. 271 One of those profound reflections that give one pause in studying these fine pictures of human nature. 1866 Ruskin *Crown Wild Olive* (1873) 154 You stand there at pause, and silent.

2. *spec.* One of the intermissions, stops, or breaks made, according to the sense, in speaking or reading; in *Prosody*, such a break occurring according to rule at a particular point in a verse, a cæsura; also, a break of definite length in a verse, occupying the time of a syllable or number of syllables. Also *transf.* in a piece of music.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 387/2 Pawse, yn redynge of bokys, *periodus.* 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* II. v. (Arb.) 87-8 Three maner of pauses..The shortest pause or intermission they called *comma*...The second they called *colon*...The third they called *periodus*, for a complement or full pause. *Ibid.* 88 In a verse of seauen [sillables the Cesure ought to fall] either vpon the fourth or none at all, the meeter very ill brooking any pause. *a* 1704 Locke (J.), Those partitions and pauses which men, educated in the schools, observe. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 90 ¶ 2 The variety..of the pauses with which he has diversified his numbers. 1795 Mason *Ch. Mus.* i. 16 Where Rhythm, Pause, and Accent are peculiarly attended to by the Composer. 1819 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* II. i. 143 A you speak, your words Fill, pause by pause, my own forgotten sleep With shapes. 1824 L. Murray *Eng. Gram.* (ed 5) I. iv. i. 364 Pauses or rests, in speaking and reading, are a total cessation of the voice during a perceptible space of time.

3. *Mus.* † a. A character denoting an interval of silence; a rest. *Obs.*

1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 9 *Phi.* What strokes be these? *Ma.* These be called rests or pauses. 1674 Playford *Skill Mus.* I. viii. 26 Pauses or Rests are silent Characters, or an artificial omission of the Voyce or Sound, proportioned to a certain Measure of Time.

b. The character 𝄐 or 𝄑 placed over or under a note or rest to indicate that its duration is to be lengthened indefinitely. (Also placed over a double bar at the conclusion of a piece, and rarely over a single bar in the course of it to indicate a short but indefinite interval of silence.)

1806 Callcott *Mus. Gram.* vi. 73 The Pause is placed over a Note to signify that the regular time of the Movement is to be delayed. 1880 in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 676/1 Pauses at the end of a movement, over a rest, or even over a silent bar, are intended to give a short breathing space before going on to the next movement.

4. *Heb. Gram.* In the expressions *in pause* (orig. in sense 2), *into pause*: the form that a word or vowel takes before one of the chief stops: cf. Pausal.

1874 A. B. Davidson *Introd. Heb. Gram.* (1880) 27 In general only the two greatest Prose accents (viz. *Silluq*, marking the end, and *'Athnaḥ*, marking the middle of the verse)..throw vowels into pausa. 1877 [see Pausal].

5. *Comb.*

1880 Masson *Life Milton* VI. 517 The pointing is a mere empirical compromise, for the reader's convenience, between pause-marking and clause-marking.

Pause (pɔ̄z), *v.*[1] Also 6-7 **pawse.** [f. Pause *sb.*, or ad. L. *pausāre* to halt, cease, or F. *pauser* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), both derived from the sb. L. *pausāre*, as a living word, became in It. *posare*, F. *poser*, whence Pose, q.v.]

1. *intr.* To make a pause; to cease or intermit action (esp. movement or speech) for a short interval; to stop (temporarily), to wait; to stop for the purpose of deliberation, or on account of doubt or uncertainty; to hesitate, hold back.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 158 b, In the psalmody.. Begin al at ones, & ende all at ones, pause all togyder. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 289 b, After he had paused and taken deliberation. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* iv. i. 335 Why doth the Iew pause? take thy forfeiture. 1601 — *Jul. C.* III. ii. 36 If any, speake..I pause for a Reply. *c* 1655 Milton *Sonn. to Cyriack Skinner*, Let Euclid rest and Archimedes pause. 1667 — *P. L.* v. 64 This said he paus'd not, but with ventrous Arme He pluckt, he tasted. 1781 Cowper *Expostulation* 605 If Business..Can pause one hour to read a serious rhyme. 1815 Shelley *Alastor* 347 The little boat..Now pausing on the edge of the riven wave. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* III. 140 Decide not ere you pause. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xviii. 124 We paused upon the summit to look upon the scene.

† b. *refl.* in same sense. *Obs. rare*—[1].

[Cf. F. *il se pausoit* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, iv. iv. 9 Wee..pawse vs, till these Rebels..Come vnderneath the yoake of Gouernment.

2. To stop for a time over some particular word or thing; to dwell, rest, linger *upon.*

1530 Palsgr. Introd. 21 There is no worde of one syllable ..that they use to pause upon. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, v. v. 15 Other Offenders we will pause vpon. 1646 Crashaw *Delights of Muses* 88 Trips From this to that, then..pauses there. 1863 Mrs Oliphant *Salem Ch.* xvii. 304 The eyes.. paused at him for a moment. *Mod.* He paused upon the word. The singer paused upon the closing note.

† b. To stay, remain, or continue temporarily in some place or state; to stop; to rest. *Obs.*

1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 881 There they commoned and paused that night. 1571 Campion *Hist. Irel.* xv. (1633) 52 While the Princes and Potentates pawsed in this good mood.

Pause (pɔ̄z), *v.*[2] *dial.* [Derivation uncertain; connexion with F. *pousser* has been suggested, but neither the vowel nor sound of the *s* agrees.] *trans.* To kick, repulse with a kick.

1673 O. Heywood (of Bolton, Lancash.) *Diaries*, etc. (1883) III. 204 He..paused her with his feet. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pause*, to kick with the foot. [In Eng. Dial. Dict. from Yorksh. and Notts.]

Pauseful (pɔ̄·zfŭl), *a. rare.* [f. Pause *sb.* + -ful.] Full of or abounding in pauses.

1877 Furnivall *Introd. Leopold Shaks.* p. xcviii, Professor Spalding contrasts the broken and pauseful versification of Shakspere with Fletcher's smoother end stopt and double-ending lines. 1892 *Gd. Words* Oct 658/2 Pauseful harmonies.

Hence **Pau·sefully** *adv.* (in quot., so as to cause a pause).

1866 M. Arnold *Thyrsis* xiv, I feel her finger light Laid pausefully upon life's headlong train.

Pauseless (pɔ̄·zles), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -less.] Having no pause, uninterrupted, ceaseless.

1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XL. 684 Richard's course had been busy, hurrying, pauseless. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Feb. 2/1 The dusky giants, sweltering naked or half naked at their pauseless task.

Hence **Pau·selessly** *adv.*, without stopping.

1839 Bailey *Festus* xi. (1852) 142 This heart let cease from prayer, these lips from praise, Save that which life shall offer pauselessly. 1883 Stevenson *Silverado Sq* ii. 24 A broad cool wind streamed pauselessly down the valley.

† **Pau·sement.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. Pause *v.*[1] + -ment.] The act of pausing; pause. *To take pausement*, to pause.

1599 Porter *Angry Wom. Abingd.* (Percy Soc.) 58 Go too, take pausment, be aduisde.

Pauser (pɔ̄·zəɹ). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -er [1].] One who pauses.

1605 Shaks. *Mach.* II iii. 117 Th' expedition of my violent Loue Out-run the pawser, Reason.

‖ **Pausime·nia.** *Physiol.* [mod. L. f. Gr. παῦσι-ς cessation + μήν month: cf. Catamenia.] Cessation of menstruation; menopause.

1857 in Dunglison *Med. Dict.* 687

Pausing (pɔ̄·zin), *vbl. sb.* [f. Pause *v.*[1] + -ing [1].] The action of the verb Pause; stopping, intermission, hesitation.

1530 Palsgr. 252/2 Pausyng, *interpos.* 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 80 After long pausing thus she sayd elflyke. 1624 Wotton *Archit.* in *Relig.* (1651) 214 Such pausings are well reproved by Palladio. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) IV. xxi. 118 Thy tearful pausings shall not be helped out by me. *attrib.* 1807 Crabbe *Par. Reg.* III. 796 Thrice they sound, with pausing space.

Pau·sing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing [2].] That pauses: see the verb.

1719 Tickell *On Death Addison* 16 The slow solemn knell ..The pealing organ, and the pausing choir. 1844 Browning *Boy & Angel*, With that weak voice of our disdain, Take up creation's pausing strain. 1885 Ruskin *Præterita* I. iii. 97 Lawn and lake enough..I had, in the North Inch of Perth, and pools of pausing Tay.

Hence **Pau·singly** *adv.*, with pausing.

1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, I. ii 168 With demure Confidence, This pausingly ensu'de.

Pauste, -ti, -ty, var. Poustie *Obs.*, power.

Paut (pɔ̄t), *v.*[1] *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [Origin obscure.] *intr.* Of a horse: To paw the ground, stamp with the foot. Also said of a person.

1697 Cleland *Poems* 66 [He] did not cease to cave and paut, While clyred back was pickt and gald. ? *a* 1800 *Lord John* ix. in Child *Ballads* I. 397 O whare was ye, my gude grey steed..That ye didna waken your master? I pautit wi' my foot, master, Gard a' my bridles ring. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Paut*, to paw...'To paut off' t' happin', to kick off the bed clothes. [In *Eng. Dial. Dict.* from Scotl. to Lincolnsh.; also in various more or less allied senses.]

† **Paut,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare*—[1]. App. a var. of Palt *v.*, to pelt.

1611 Cotgr., *Espautrer*, to paut, pelt, thrash [etc.].

Paut, variant of Pat *sb.*

† **Pautener,** *sb.*[1] (*a.*) *Obs.* Also 4 **-ere,** *Sc.* **paytener, -tynere,** 5 **pawtener, pautonere.** [a. AF. *pautener* = OF. *pautonier* (so in Gower), earlier *paltunier* (12th c., Godef.), 'a lewd, stubborne, or saucie knaue' (Cotgr.); in med. L. *paltōnārius*, in It. *paltoniere* 'a paltrie, cheating, loitring companion, also a carier or drouer' (Florio); deriv. of It. *paltone* 'varlet, knaue, rascall' (Florio),

Pr. *paltom* (Diez). Referred by Diez to a L. type **palito*, *-ōnem* vagabond, vagrant, f. *pālitārī* (Plautus), iterative of *pālārī* to wander up and down. A possible source has also been sought in I.G. *palt* bit, piece, e. g. of bread, whence 'beggar', *Sc.* 'gie's-a-piece'.] A vagabond, rascal.

In numerous places modern editors have misread and misprinted *pauteuer*. This is here corrected.

13.. *Cursor M.* 5143 (Cott.) Þou lighes now, eber pautener! *Ibid.* 16075 Vp þar stert tua pauteners. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 859 Þou ne askapest noȝt ous, pautener, bot her riȝt þou schalt dye. 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 16 Apon his parté pautener ys apayd. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 268 A full fell pawtener is he that twies this day thus hath yow smyten to grounde. [1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. xii, The Norfolk barrator and paltener.]

B. *adj.* [So in OF.] Rascally, wicked.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 320 A boye fulle pautenere he had a suerd that bote, He sturte vnto þe Cofrere, his handes first of smote. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 194 Thar wes nane off lyff sa fell, Sa pautener, na sa cruell. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (*Ninian*) 1111 Ȝet was he þe mast fellone man þat mycht be, & cruel and paytyneie.

† Pautener, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also 4-5 **pawtener,** 5 **-ere, -yner, pawtnere, pauteneere,** 6 **pawtenar, pautner.** [a. OF. *pautonniere* (1419 in Godef.), a purse, 'a shepheard's scrip' (Cotgr.).] A small bag, a wallet, scrip, purse.

c 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II* 86 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 327 He put in his pautener an honne and a komb. 1395 *Will of Leyghton* (Somerset Ho.), My pawtener wt Rynge of siluer & gylde pawtener. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xxii. (1869) 148 Cloutes and pauteneeres and bagges. 1463-4 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 505/2 For weryng eny Purces, Pawteners, or Crounes of Cappes for Children. *c* 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 41/5 Lyon the purser hath purses and pauteners. 1530 PALSGR. 252/2 Pautner, *malette.*

† Pau·tre. *Obs.* [app. a. F. *poutre* (OF. *poultre, poustre*, 1332-85 in Godef. *Compl.*).] A beam.

c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 667/20 Nomina pertinencia domorum. . . *Hec fama*, pautre. *Hec trabes*, balk. 1538 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 376 Tymbar for groynseles and pautres.

Pauvilon, pauylion, obs. forms of PAVILION.

Pauwau, obs. form of POW-WOW.

‖ Pauxi (pō·ksi). *Ornith.* [a. Sp. *pauxi*, now *pauji* (pau·xi), a. Mexican *pauxi* (pau·ʃi); in Pg. *pawxi* (pau·ʃi), F. *pauxi*, mod.L. *Pauxis*. See also altered forms under POWESE.] The Galeated Curassow (*Pauxis galeata*): see CURASSOW.

[1651 HERNANDEZ *Animal. Mexican. Hist.* ccxxii, De Pauxi vocata ave.] 1753 CHAMBERS (*yel. Supp.*, *Pauxi*,.. the name of an American bird. 1827 GRIFFITH *Cuvier's Anim. K.* VIII. 119 It possesses all the characters of a genuine Pauxi. 1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xviii. 151 The *pauxi* and the *guacharaca*, which may be called the turkeys and pheasants of those countries.

Pauyce, -yse, pavache, obs. forms of PAVIS.

[Pavade, pauade, misprint by Thynne of PANADE[1] in Chaucer's *Reeve's T.* 9 and 40, followed by Levins, Camden, Tyrwhitt, etc.; also an erroneous reading for *pauys*, PAVIS in Lydg. *Troybk.* III xxii. (1555).

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 8/40 A Paunde, *pagio.* 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1657) 209 Lesser weapons, both defensive and offensive of our nation, as their pauad, baselard, launcegay.]

Pavage (pæ·vedʒ). Also 5 **pavag, pawage,** 6 **pavadge,** 7-8 **-iage,** 9 **-eage.** [a. F. *pavage* (1331 in Hatz.-Darm.), in med.L. *pavagium*, f. F. *paver* to PAVE: see -AGE.]

1. A tax or toll towards the paving of highways or streets; also, the right to levy such a tax or toll.

[1305 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 163/1 Quod velit ei concedere muragium & pavagium in villa Warr[ewic]. 1324-5 *Ibid.* 423/1 Par quai il prient pavage & murage a dorer par VII anns.] *a* 1500 tr. *Charter Kich. II* in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 22 Quyt for euer of pauage pontage and murage. *c* 1500 *Robin Hood & Potter* xiii. in Child *Ballads* III. 110/2 Wed well y non leffe, seyde þe potter, Nor pavag well y non pay. 1628 COKE *On Litt* 58 b, Consuetudo..signifieth also tolls.. pavage, and such like. 1707 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* III. i. 240 The goods of Clergymen are discharged .. from Tolls and Customs of Average, Pontage, Murage, Pavage. 1883 PICTON *L'pool Munic. Rec.* I. 10 Paveage conceded to the town of Liverpool. 1902 SHARPE *Cal. Let. Bk. D.* 279 Allow citizens of York to pass free from payment of murage, pavage,..and other customs.

2. The action of paving, the laying of a pavement. Also *attrib.*

1553 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 414 Massons workinge .. uppon the workes of muradge and pavadge. 1853 *Turner's Dom. Archit.* II. iii. 110 The Roadway was kept in repair..by pavage rates. 1860 *Biog. & Crit. fr. 'The Times'* 272 Street regulations as to pavage.

Pavais, -e, variants of PAVIS.

Pavan (pæ·vän). Forms: (6 **pavion, -yon**), 6 9 **pavane, -in, -en,** 7 **-ian, -ine,** 9 **-aun,** 6- **pavan.** [a. F. *pavane* (1524-30 in Godef. *Comp.*), ad. It. *pavana* (Florio), or Sp. *pavana, pabana* (Minsheu): of disputed origin. See note below.]

A grave and stately dance, in which the dancers were elaborately dressed; introduced into England in the sixteenth century.

[1530 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xx, We haue nowe base daunsis,.. pauions, turglons, and roundes.] 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 3652 We sall leir ȝow to dance .. Ane new pavin of France. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xxiii. (Arb.) 61 Daunced by measures as the Italian Pauan and galliard are at these daies in Princes Courts. 1602 MIDDLETON *Blurt, Master-Const.* IV. ii, He dances the Spanish pavin. 1632 *News fr. Lewe-Countr.* 7 Can any dance The Spanish Pavin, tricks of France 1776 HAWKINS *Hist. Music* IV. iv. I. 387 The Pavan..derived from the Latin Pavo..a kind of dance, performed..with such circumstances of dignity and stateliness as shew the propriety of the appellation. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxi, Your leg would make an indifferent good show in a pavin or a galliard. 1893 MCCARTHY *Red Diamonds* I. 254 Those beautiful old fashioned dances, pavanes, and minuets, and gavottes.

b. Music for this dance or in its rhythm, which is duple and very slow.

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 39 Whether these gallardes, pauanes and dauuces..be lyker the Musike of the Lydians or the Doriana. *a* 1619 FLETCHER *Mad Lover* II. i, He pipe him such a Paven. 1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* III. v. 293 Dance-tunes such as the pavan and passamezzo. 1887 W. K. SQUIRE in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* IX. 96/2 The only extant compositions of his..are some instrumental pavans.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1611 COTGR., *Pavanier*, a pauine-maker; a daunceer of Pauines. 1636 BUTLER *Princ. Mus.* 8 The triple is oft called Galliard-time, and the duple, Pavin-time.

[*Note.* According to the Spanish Academy, *pavana* (found in D. Pisada 1552) is a derivative of Sp. *pavo* peacock, 'in allusion to the movements and ostentation of that bird'; so Chambers 1727, from *Dict. Trévoux* 1721, 'a grave kind of dance, borrowed from the Spaniards, wherein the performers make a kind of wheel or tail before each other, like that of a peacock: whence the name'; so in M. Compan, *Dict. de la Danse* 1787, Littré, etc. See also Elyot's *Governor*, ed. Croft, I. 231, 241 notes, *Gloss.* II. 580; and cf. the German name *Pfauentanz* 'peacock-dance'. Others have attributed to the dance an Italian origin, and viewed *pavana* as reduced from *Padovana* 'Paduan' (which occurs in A. Rotta 1546); a 17th c. MS. collection of airs and dances by Dowland, Holborne, and others, in Camb. Univ. Lib., Dd 4. 23 contains (near the end) a piece entitled *Padouana de la Milanessa.* But the phonetic difficulties in identifying the two words are serious; and they are prob. distinct terms, which may afterwards have sometimes been confused by those who knew the history of one of them only: cf. e. g. J. B. Besardus *Thesaur. Harmon.* (Cologne 1604) Pref.]

Pavas, pavashe, obs. forms of PAVIS.

Pave (pēv), *v.* [a. OF. *paver* (12th c. in Littré and Hatz.-Darm.), either from L. *pavire* to beat, strike, ram, with changed formative suffix and sense, or (as Darmesteter thinks more likely) a back formation from F. *pavement* PAVEMENT.]

1. *trans.* To lay or cover with a pavement (a street, road, court, yard, floor; hence, a town, house, etc.): see PAVEMENT 1.

c 1310 *Flemish Insurr.* in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 190 The barouns of Fraunce thider conne gon, Into the paleis that paved is with ston. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conse.* 8910 Alle þe stretes of þe cete and þe lanes War even paved with precyouse stanes. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1661 A flore þat was fret all of fyne stones, Pauyt prudly all with proude colours. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xvi. 17 b, The court is pavid with Mosaique stone. 1600-1 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 483 Flaunders tyles to paue the chimney in the..great chamber. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 399 The Tomb is pav'd with Tiles of Cheney. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 104 Some pave their Walks all over with large Pibbles or Flint-stones, and lay their Gravel on the Top of them. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* ii, The roads even within twelve miles of London were,..ill paved. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 23 Aug. 6/1 The area—one and a quarter acres—is tar-paved.

b. To overlie or cover as a pavement.

1600 ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours Blood* i. 47 They had more Rubies than wold paue Cheap-side. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. lx, The slab which paves the princely head.

2. *fig.* a. To cover or overlay as with a pavement.

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 7214 Priamus wolde, that Troye hadde be paued With hethen hond and euery a membre. 1509 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. vii. 87, I will trot to morrow a mile, and my way shall be paued with English Faces. 1611 BIBLE *Song Sol.* iii. 10. 1647 TRAPP *Comm.* 1 *Cor.* i. 26 Hence it grew to a Proverb.., That Hell was paved with Priests shaven crowns, and great mens head-pieces 17.. 1771 Hell is paved with good intentions [see INTENTION *sb.* 5]. 1810 SOUTHEY *Curse of K.* xiv. v, Their self-devoted bodies there they lay To pave his chariot-way. 1887 I. R. *Lady's Ranche Life Montana* 154 Van grumbles,.. and says 'the ground is *paved* with pigs'.

† b. To render (a surface) hard or callous as if paved. *Obs. rare.*

1635 QUARLES *Emblt.* I. viii. (1718) 34 But when the frequent soul-departing bell Has pav'd their ears with her familiar knell. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 9 How can you drink your Tea so hot? Sure your Mouth's pav'd.

3. Phrase. *To pave the way*: to prepare the way (*for, to* something to come); to facilitate or lead on to a result or an object in view.

a 1585 CARTWRIGHT in R. Browne *Answ. Cartwright* 86 The way will bee paued and plained for mutuall entercourse. 1658 OSBORN *Adv. Son* IV. xxvi. (1896) 99 More able to have paved a Way to future Felicity. 1747 BERKELEY *Let. to Hales on Tar-water* Wks III. 490 This may pave the way for its general use in all fevers. *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* V. 92 One lie always paved the way for another. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* I. 250 Addressing audiences to pave the way to the great work they ultimately accomplished.

Pave (pēv), *sb.* Chiefly *U. S.* [app. f. PAVE *v.*, or ?short for *pavement.*] = PAVEMENT.

1889 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 192/1, I fancy them on every pave in Rome Toward the palace faced. 1902 H. MCHUGH *John Henry* 45 Pounding the pave in front of Booze Bazaar. *fig.* 1881 W. WILKINS *Songs of Study* 42 The Pit and the horseshoes o'er it Had smiles for their happy pave.

‖ Pavé (pave). Also 9 **pavée.** [F. *pavé*, sb. use of pa. pple. *pavé* paved.]

1. A paved street, road, or path: = PAVEMENT 1, 1 b. *On the pavé*: see *on the* PAVEMENT.

1764 in J. H. Jesse *G. Selwyn & Contemp.* (1843) I. 272, I am in no danger of being on the *pavé*! 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ., Nampont*, The postillion .. set off upon the *pavé* in full gallop. 1815 SCOTT *Paul's Let.* (1839) 287 The old dame of Babylon..is in some measure reduced to the *pavé*. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lxix, He has walked the Pall Mall *pavé* long enough. 1888 PENNELL *Sent. Journ.* 29 We went up *pavé*, and down *pavé*, and over long stretches of *pavé*..its vileness went beyond our expectation.

2. A setting of diamonds or other jewels placed close together like the stones of a pavement, so that no metal is visible. Hence *attrib.*, as *pavé-design, -effect, -setting.*

1871 *Daily News* 25 Aug., The stones surmounted with the legend, 'Ni obliviscaris' on a pavé of diamonds. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Dec. 4/2 The *pavé* setting makes a mosaic of the stones.

Paveage, obs. form of PAVAGE.

Paved (pēvd), *ppl. a.* [f. PAVE *v.* + -ED 1.]

1. Laid with a pavement; having a pavement; † set or laid together as a pavement (*obs.*).

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* II. 33 (82) And fond two obere ladyes sette and she Wip-Inne a paued parlour. 1422 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 16 The glasse wyndows, the bynkes, the paved flore. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xii. 13 The joyous people ..with their garments strowes the paved street. 1611 BIBLE *Exod.* xxiv. 10 There was vnder his feet, as it were a paued worke of a Saphire stone. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 125 Surrounded with a paved area. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* x, He..arrived in a square paved court.

2. Compactly set so as to form a structure resembling a pavement: said of the teeth of some fishes.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

† Pa·vefy, *v. Obs. rare*—°. [ad. L. *pavefacĕre* to frighten, f. *pavēre* to be afraid + *facĕre* to make: see -FY.] Hence † **Pavefa·ction.** *rare*—°.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pavefie*, to make afraid, to fright. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Pavefaction*, a terrifying or making afraid.

Paveice, -eise, obs. forms of PAVIS.

Paveleon, pavelon, obs. forms of PAVILION.

Pavement (pē·vment), *sb.* Forms: α. 3- **pavement,** (3-5 **paui-,** 3-6 **pauy-**). β. 4-5 **paw-,** (5-6 **pau-**), 4-6 **pa-,** 5 **pay-,** 8-9 (*dial.*) **pamment.** [a. OF. *pavement* (12th c. in Littré) = Pr. *pavamen*, Sp. *pavimiento*, It. *pavimento*, ad. L. *pavimentum* a beaten or rammed floor, f. *pavire* to beat, ram, tread down.]

1. A piece of paved work, a paved surface; the superficial covering or layer of a floor, yard, street, road, or area, formed of stones, bricks, tiles, or, in later times, blocks of wood, fitted closely together, so as to give a compact and more or less uniform and smooth surface; also, an undivided hard surface of cement, concrete, asphalt, or other material, used for the same purpose. *Mosaic* or *tessellated pavement*: see these words.

(The original sense of 'hard floor formed by beating or ramming' had become obs. before the word became English.)

α. *c* 1290 *Beket* 2122 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 167 With þulke stroke þut brain ful on þe pauement. *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* (MS. A) 4384 Þourȝ is bodi wente þe dent, Ded a fel on þe pauiment. 1400 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxvii. 101 Som..he shal doo cast out of y' windowes doun to y' pauement. 1539 CROMWELL *Let.* 18 Oct. in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 237 That you shuld cause the stretes and Lanes there to be viened for the pauementes. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy* I. vi. 4 b, The pauement..was of Marber stone. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* x. 307 The pavement rings With imitation of the tunes she sings. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XXI. 44 With polish'd oak the level pavements shine. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xliv. (1790) VIII. 36 The works of Justinian represent a tesselated pavement of antique and costly, but too often of incoherent fragments. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 435 Floors constructed of stone are more particularly denominated pavements. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 35/2 The wooden pavement, properly so called, seems to have been first used in Russia.

β. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conse.* 9180 Þa pament of heven may lykened be, 'Tille a pament of precyouse stanes and perré. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* CXVIII[i]. 25 Myn soule cleuede to the pament [1388 pawment]. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xviii. 188 The paumentes of halles and chambres ben all square, on of gold and another of syluer. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* (E. E. T. S.) 64 [She] putt assh opon hur head, & laid hur down on þe payment & wepid bitterlie vij dayes. 1530 PALSGR. 251/2 Pamente of a strete, *pavement, pave.* *Ibid.* 252/2 Paument.., *pavé.* 1895 PATTERSON *Man & Nat.* 73 (E. D. D.) Red handkerchiefs dot the hard cold pamments.

b. The paved part of a public thoroughfare (*obs.* in general sense); now *spec.* the paved footway by the side of a street, as distinct from the roadway. *On the pavement* (after F. *sur le pavé* 'on the street'), walking the streets, without lodging, abandoned.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 270 Þe Turbeuile..Drawen is a while on London pauiment, & siþen was he hanged as thef for treson. *c* 1400 *Sege Jerus.* 1244 (E. E. T. S.) Myȝt no man stonde in þe stret for stynke of ded corses; þe peple in þe pauyment was pite to byholde. 1602 *and Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* I. i. 119 In a sinne-guilty coach not closely pent, Iogging along the harder pauement. 1725 B. HIGGONS *Rem. on Burnet* Hist. Wks. 1736 II. ii. 104 They, who had lavish'd their own in his [the King's] Defence, were suffered to starve on the Pavement. 1793 Gouv. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 296 His retreat must be slow till he gets to the pavement within about a league of Antwerp. *a* 1818 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) I. 28, I was left completely on the pavement. 1874 *Graphic* 5 Sept.

926/1 The humble 'artist on stone' has found a convenient 'patch', and with his stubby bits of various coloured chalk he is rapidly making sketches on the pavement. 1879 BLACK *Macleod of D.* v, The crowd of footmen who stood in two lines across the pavement in front of Beauregard House. 1900 SHAW *Plays for Purit.* p. xii, They insisted..as pitifully as a poor girl of the pavement will pretend to be a clergyman's daughter.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

a 1592 GREENE *Selimus* 498 Were his light steeds as swift as Pegasus, And trode the ayrie pauement with their heeles. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 162 Or like a gallant Horse fallne in first ranke, Lye there for pauement to the abiect reele. 1647 H. MORE *Cupid's Conflict* lxxx, Gathering my limbs from off the green pavement. 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* VI. 58 Stars, walking on the pavement of the sky. 1887 HALL CAINE *Deemster* x. 65 Large white patches came moving out of the surrounding pavement of deep black,.. where the vanishing ripples left the dark sea smooth.

d. The floor of a mine (Raymond *Mining Gloss.* 1881). e. A seam of fire-clay underlying a seam of coal.

2. *Anat.* and *Zool.* A structure or formation resembling a pavement; a level hard surface formed by close-set teeth, bony plates, or the like.

1847 ANSTED *Anc. World* xii. 279 The flat pavement of palatal bones with which these animals were provided. 1857 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* i. 62 A palate covered with a dense pavement of crushing teeth. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xii. 0 [The] teeth are broad and flat, forming a pavement.

3. A stone, brick, or tile suitable or made for paving. *local.*

1787 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk* (1795) II. Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Pavements*, square paving-bricks; flooring-bricks; paving-tiles. a 1800 *Thomas Stukely* in Child *Ballads* (1857–9) VII. 309 At last he sold the pavements of his yard, Which covered were with blocks of tin. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Pamment*, a square paving brick.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pavement-dealer*, *-floor*, *-side*, *-stone*, *-tile*, etc.; **pavement-artist**, one who draws figures or scenes on the flagged pavement in coloured chalks or pastils in order to get money from passers-by: cf. quot. 1874 in 1 b; **† pavement-beater** (see quot.); **pavement-epithelium**, epithelium in which the cells are flattened and arranged in layers like the tiles of a mosaic pavement; lamellar, squamous, or tessellated epithelium; **pavement-rammer**, a power machine used to ram down the blocks with which a road is paved; **pavement-tooth**, a broad flat tooth forming with others a pavement in sense 2, as in the Port Jackson shark.

1899 *Daily News* 1 Aug. 6/4 No one but the *pavement-artist can have any notion of how great the amount of dust is in London's streets. 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Pavé*, *Batteur de pavés*, a pauement-beater; a rakehell, vnthrift, loose youth, dissolute or debocht fellow 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 129 An internal layer of *pavement epithelium. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* VI. xxxiii, But flounder'd on the *pavement-floor The steed, and down the rider bore. 1608 MACHIN & MARKHAM *Dumb Knight* III. i.in Hazl *Dodsley* X. 159 Thus are the *pavement-stones before the doors..worn smooth With clients dancing fore them. 1845 *Gentl. Mag* XXIV. 43/1 The ancient *pavement tiles found in this neighbourhood.

Pavement (pē·vmĕnt), *v.* [f. prec. sb; cf L. *pavimentare* to cover with a pavement, to pave, OF. **pavementer*, in pa. pple. *pavementé*, It. *pavimentare* to pave, all from the sb.] *trans.* To lay with a pavement; to pave. Chiefly in *pa. pple.*

1634 BP HALL *Contempl., N. T.* iv. vi, The pavemented waves yielded a firm causey to thy sacred feet to walk on. 1648 — *Select Th.* i. vii. 23 What an house hath he put him [man] into! how gorgiously arched, how richly pavemented! 1839 *Hist. Reveries* 33 All pavemented with stone and shell.

Pavemental (pē·vmĕntăl), *a.* [f. PAVEMENT *sb.* + -AL.] Of the nature of a pavement; consisting of pavement-teeth.

1880 MACDONALD in *Trnl. Linn Soc.* XV. 166 The dentition is typically pavemental in the Monoecious and ribbon-like in the Dioecious Gasteropoda.

Paven (pē·vĕn), *ppl. a.* Chiefly *poetic.* [irreg. f. PAVE *v.*, after *shaven*, etc.] = PAVED *ppl. a.*

1634 MILTON *Comus* 886 Rise,.. From thy coral-pav'n bed 1762 *St James's Mag.* I. 60 Beating the panic-paven ground. a 1822 SHELLEY *Sp Plato* 2 To what sublime and star-y paven home Floatest thou? 1869 STEVENSON *Let. to Mother* 18 June in *Scribner's Mag.* (1899) XXV. 42/1 One catches a cool glimpse of a paven entrance-court.

Paven, variant of PAVAN.

Paver (pē·vəɹ). Also 6 **pavore.** [f. PAVE *v.* + -ER 1. (The 16th c. example of *pavore* seems to be imitative of words of Fr. origin; = F. *paveur*)]

1. One who paves, a paviour.

1477 in *York Mynst.* Introd. 21 *note*, Kidberers, Garthyners, erthe wallers, pavers, dykers. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 271/2 A Pavere, *pavimentor*. 1597 in Ferguson & Nanson *Munic. Rec Carlisle* (1887) 276 We desyere yor worshipe and yor brethren to let us haue an able suffycient man for or hurd, . and so lykwysse for or pavore. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 342/1 A Pavers Pick hath a long head and back part, that it may strike deep into the ground. 1706 *Churchw. Acc. Holy Cross, Canterb.* (MS.), Pd for Lowances for the pauir. 00.02 07. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 89 Pavers' work is done by the square yard.

2. A paving-stone or -tile.

1696 A DE LA PRYME *Diary* (Surtees) 79 The pavement.. consisting of larg four square pavers all leaded. 1802 W. BOWLER *Lettering of an Engraving*, A representation of Norman Pavers on the floor..at Harrington. 1894 *Athenæum* 29 Sept. 427/2 The altar face [at Walton Priory] was still tiled with yellow and black pavers arranged diamond fashion.

3. The bed-stone of a porcelain mill.

1881 *Guide Worcester Porcel. Wks* 12 The particles are abraded..between the runners and pavers.

Hence **Pa·vership,** the office of paver.

1597 in Ferguson & Nanson *Munic. Rec. Carlisle* (1887) 274 Dissiring yor worshipe to concider of me..concerning the paverships of the citie.

Paves, Pavesade, -ado: see PAVIS, etc.

Pave-stone. [f. stem of PAVE *v.* + STONE *sb*] = PAVING-STONE.

1852 *Ecclesiologist* XIII. 312 The pavement is full of pave stones with the merchants' marks of the old burghers of the town. 1894 H. SPEIGHT *Nidderdale* 380 Remains of this old thoroughfare..in the shape of large pave-stones.

‖ **Pavia** (pē·viă). *Bot.* [mod.L.: named by Boerhaave 1720, in honour of Peter Paaw (Pavius), Professor of Botany at Leiden 1589–1617.] A genus of trees and shrubs (N. O. *Sapindaceæ*) closely allied to the Horse-chestnut, from which they are distinguished by having a smooth, not prickly, capsule; hence called Buck-eye, or Smooth-fruited Horse-chestnut. *Pavia rubra*, the Red Horse-chestnut, a slender tree, twenty or thirty feet high, a native of the mountains of Virginia and Carolina, is a well-known ornamental tree.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Pavia*, in botany, the name of a genus of plants described by Boerhaave and Linnæus. 1766 J. BARTRAM *Jrnl.* 27 Jan. in W. Stork *Acc. E. Florida* 54 Now the ash, maple, elm, and pavia, are all green. 1882 *Garden* 24 June 447/2 The Pavias constitute a group of trees allied to the Horse Chestnuts.

Paviage, Pavian, Pavice, obs. forms of PAVAGE, PAVAN, PAVIS.

Pavid (pæ·vid), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *pavid-us* fearful, trembling, f. stem of *pavēre* to quake with fear.] Fearful, timid.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pavid*, fearful, timerous, quaking, starting. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 92 That Dread and pavid manlessness, that seised the Inhabitants. 1847 THACKERAY *Contrib. to Punch* Wks. 1902 VI. 468 The pavid matron within the one vehicle. shrieked and trembled. a 1863 — *Round. Papers*, *Medal Geo. IV* 355 Eagles go forth and bring home to their eaglets the lamb or the pavid kid.

Hence **Pavi·dity,** fearfulness, timidity. *rare*—0.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pavidity*, dread, fear, timerousness.

Pavie (pē·vi). *Sc.* [Origin unascertained.] A clever or nimble movement of the body, as of a juggler in performing a trick; hence, a trick.

1598 BIRRELL *Diary* in Dalyell *Fragm. Sc. Hist.* (1798) 47 A juglar playit sic sowple tricks upon ane tow.. the lyk wes nevir sene in this countrie, as he raid doune the tow and playit sa maney pavies on it. 1681 COLVIL *Whig's Supplic.* i. 72 For some of such had play'd a pavie. 1697 CLELAND *Poems* 47 Well versed in Court Modes, In French Pavies, and new Com'd Nods. 1801 LEYDEN in *Compl. Scot.* Gloss., *To play sic a pavie*, or *paw*, is a common expression in the south of Scotland. 1808–18 JAMIESON, *Pavie*, *Paw*, s., Lively motion of whatever kind

Pavie, obs. f. PAVIS. **Pavier,** obs. f. PAVIOUR.

Paviin (pē·vi,in). *Chem.* [f. PAVIA + -IN 1.] A fluorescent substance, $C_{18}H_{18}O_{10}$, existing in the bark of *Pavia* and other trees; also called *Fraxin.*

1864–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 708 Stokes in 1858..gave the name *paviin* from the genus *Pavia*, in all species of which it appears to exist in greater abundance than in the genus *Æsculus*. 1873 *Fownes' Chemistry* (ed. 11) 639.

Pavilion (păvi·lyən), *sb.* Forms: 3–5 **paulon, -un, (pauy-, paue-, pauey-, -lon, -loun, -lun, -lown(e), 4–5 pauilioun, 5–7 -ion, (5–6 pauy-, paue-, -lio(u)n, -lyo(u)n, -lyun, -leon(e, -llion, -llyon, -lleon), 5–6 pauillon, (-yllo(u)n, -eillon, pafelioun, pauvilon), 6–8 pavillion, 7 pavilloun, 7– pavilion.** *β. Sc.* 4–5 **pailȝoun, -yeoun, 5–6 pailȝo(u)n, -ȝown, pailȝon, 6 pailȝeon; paill-, pallie-ȝ(e)oun; pailȝoun(e, -ȝeo(u)n, -youn, -ione; palloun, -ion(e; pallieȝiecun, paylion.** [ME. a. F. *pavillon*, OF. *paveillun* (12th c.), 'tent, pavilion, canopy', also 'standard':—L. *papilĭōn-em* 'butterfly, moth', transf. 'tent, pavilion' (Lampridius *a* 1300), 'a similitudine parvi animalis', Papias; in Pr. *papallo*, *pabalho*, *pav-*, Cat. *pabello*, *pav-*, Sp. *pabellon*, It. *padiglione.* The Sc. forms arose from vocalization and loss of the *v.*]

I. 1. A tent: chiefly applied to one of a large or stately kind, rising to a peak above.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1116 Þe emperour adde ipiȝt his paulons [*v.rr.* paulon, -ylon]. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8195 (Cott.) Ilkan to sett þair paulun [*v.rr.* paulyun, -ylion, -yloun]. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 169 Cirus sette his paulouns wiþ ynne þe lond. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxvi. 121 þai cary þaire houses with þam apon cartes, as men in oþer cuntreez duse tentes and pafelioun[s] [*MS. Cott.* pavyllouns]. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 129 Al the campany of the londe wolde not Suffice har tentes and Paueillons to Piche. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* xxvi. (Arb.) 59 He hath gunnes, bombardes, tentes and pauyllyons. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* xx. 12 Whan Benadab herde yt (euen as he was drynkinge with the kynges in yn pauylion). 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* III. 165 His owne great tent is pitched in a fower square forme like vnto a castle... This royal pauilion hath fower gates. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. vi. 220 This mountaine.. resembling perfectly the fashion of a pavilion, or of a sugar loafe. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 54 A mile from this Towne we see threescore blacke Pauillions...These are a people, who live wholly in Tents, and obserue the customes of the Tartars. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1840) I. Diss. iii. p. cxc, The royal pavilion, or booth, which stood in the fair about 1280. 1851 LAYARD *Pop. Acc. Discov. Nineveh* iv. 65 Amongst them rose the white pavilions of the Turkish irregular cavalry. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. IX. 269 Atrides brought the assembled elder chiefs To his pavilion.

β. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XI. 139 Sum lugit without the townys In tentis and in paliȝeownys. *Ibid.* XIX. 542 Þat thai the pailȝownys mycht ma To fall on thaim that in thaim war. c 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 312 Thai plantit doun ane paliȝeoun, vpone ane plane lee. 1501 DOUGLAS *Æn. Hon.* II. xliv, Law in the meid ane Paliȝeoun picht I se, Maist gudliest, and richest that micht be. a 1590 MONTGOMERIE *Mindes Melodie* Ps. xix. 18 There he a throne Set for the sunne, And paylion pight, his mansion to abide. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VII. 4 Edward. cumis in Scotl. with ane armie, and stentis his pallounis att Renfrow. ?a 1700 *Battle of Otterburn* xv, They lighted high on Otterbourne, And threw their pallions down.

b. *Her.* A tent as a heraldic bearing.

1725 COATS *Dict. Her.* s. v., The Pavillions as we generally represent them are round at the Top,. as we see in the Company of Merchant Taylors of London. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., The pavillion consists of two parts: the top, which is the chapeau, or coronet; and the curtain which makes the mantle.

† c. A canopied litter. *Obs.*

1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* § 439. 127 Closely covered a litter; borne up above ground, a sedan; having a delicate cover besides, a pavillion. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus* (1732) 127 A large Pavilion of black Silk, pitch'd upon the back of a very great Camel, and spreading its Curtains all round about the Beast.

2. *fig.* Anything likened to a tent.

1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sam.* xxii. 12 He made darknes his pauylion rounde aboute him, thicke water in the cloudes of ye ayre. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* i. (1590) 9 b, Flowers, which being vnder the trees, the trees were to them a Pauilion, and they to the trees a mosaical floore. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XIX. 516 The warm pavilion of a dreadful boar. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 134 ¶ 8 The call..of conscience will pierce the closest pavilion of the sluggard. 1822–56 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (1862) 269 The blue pavilion stretched over our heads.

II. In transferred or technical uses, chiefly from French.

† 3. A covering or canopy. *Obs.*

1381 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 233 [A] palyoun [of cloth of gold]. c 1468 [see PAVILION *v.* 1 b]. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xxii 60 b, This vessel thus garnished is.. couered with a rich pauillion of veluet or crimson satten set with gold and siluer.

† b. The velarium or awning of an amphitheatre.

1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 320 Workmen, who.. went to the top of the Building, to manage the Curtain or Pavilion. *Ibid.* 347 This Pavilion was called *Vela*, or *Velarium* by the Latins.

4. A French gold coin struck by Philip VI of Valois in 1329, the obverse of which represented the king seated under a canopy or *pavillon.* Also applied by collectors to the *royal d'or*, struck by the Black Prince for use in Guienne, etc.

1755 DUCAREL *Anglo-Gallic Coins* v. (1757) 25 A Royal or Pavillion, the prince appears bare-headed under a magnificent pavilion. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 331/1 Edward the Black Prince added the hardi of gold and the pavilion. 1894 C. F. KEARY in S. Lane Poole *Coins & Medals* v. 111.

† 5. An article of apparel worn by lawyers; ? a gown or cloak. *Obs*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IV. 452 Shal no seriaunte for þat seruyse were a selk houe, Ne pelour in hus pauelyon [*v.r.* pauiloun; B. III. 294 no pelure in his cloke] for pledyng at þe barre.

6. A light ornamental building or pleasure-house, such as those common in parks and public gardens, used generally for purposes of temporary shelter; also, a building attached to a cricket, football, or other ground, for the convenience of spectators and players.

The name is also sometimes given to a building appropriated to purposes of amusement. The *Marine Pavilion* at Brighton was begun in 1784 as a summer seaside residence for the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV; it is now used as a museum and place of entertainment.

1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 23 On the side of the Port, over against Galata, there is a Kiousk or Pavillion upon the Key. 1695 MOTTEUX *St. Olon's Morocco* 72 That Palace. consists of a great number of Pavillions, or small distinct Buildings. *Ibid.* 76 Some little Pavillions or Summer-Houses,..in each of which is a Fountain and a Watering-place for Horses. 1748 LADY LUXBOROUGH *Lett. to Shenstone* (1775) 38 My pavilion, when almost finished, was pulled down again in part, to add to it a shrine for Venus. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) III. xxviii. 205 The Marchioness came to them..from one of the pavillions in the garden. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 449 [Description of rotunda in Vauxhall-gardens.]. The pavillions or alcoves are ornamented with paintings...Each pavillion has a table in it, that will hold six or eight persons. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XIV. lxxxiii, Shut up—no, not the King, but the Pavilion, Or else 'twill cost us all another million. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Stonehenge* Wks. (Bohn) II. 127 We came down into the Italian garden and into a French pavilion, garnished with French busts, and so, again to the house. 1872 *Builder* 1 June 424/3 The proposed new pavilion at the Trent Bridge cricket-ground, Nottingham. a 1873 LYTTON *Pausanias* I. i. (1876) 30 In the centre of the deck was a wooden edifice or pavilion having a gilded roof and shaded by purple awnings. 1891 W. G. GRACE *Cricket* 207 The handsome pavilion which was recently built [at Lord's]... It is capable of accommodating 3,000 people.

7. A projecting subdivision of a building or façade, distinguished by more elaborate decoration,

or by greater height and distinction of sky-line, forming a connecting part, an angle, or the central feature of a large pile.

c 1676 WREN in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 534 The building next the court with the pavillions for the staircases. 1721 *New Gen. Atlas* 207 Each Corner of this main Building has a fair Pavillion, one for the Governor's Lodging and Council-Chamber. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Pavillions are sometimes also projecting pieces, in the front of a building, marking the middle thereof.—Sometimes the pavillion flanks a corner, in which case it is called an angular pavillion. 1901 RUSSELL STURGIS *Dict. Archit.* II. Pl. 27 (s.v. *Louvre*) The whole front including the end pavilions, is nearly 600 feet long.

b. One of the several detached or semi-detached blocks or buildings into which a hospital is sometimes divided. (See 14, quots. 1885, 1903.)

1858 FLOR. NIGHTINGALE *Notes on Hospitals* (1859) 8 The example which France and Belgium have lately set us of separating their hospitals into a number of distinct pavilions. 1863 *Ibid.* (ed 3) iii. 56 By a hospital pavilion is meant a detached block of building, capable of containing the largest number of beds that can be placed safely in it, together with suitable nurses' rooms [etc]. 1864 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* 298 The hospitals are to be formed by detached buildings, or pavilions arranged in line, or side by side.

c. *Bee-keeping.* 'The middle hive in a collateral system' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

†8. A flag or ensign, *esp.* the flag carried by a ship to indicate her nationality. *Obs.*

1661 CHAS. II in Julia Cartwright *Henrietta of Orleans* (1894) 111 Certainly never any ships refused to strike their pavilion when they met any ships belonging to the Crowne of England. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Pavilion*, ..the Flag of a General Officer in a Fleet. 1778 J. ADAMS *Diary* 29 Mar., Wks. 1851 III. 113 The pilot says war is declared, last Wednesday, and that the pavilions were hoisted yesterday at every port and lighthouse.

†9. *Bot.* The spreading part of the corolla of a flower; the *vexillum* or standard in a papilionaceous flower. *Obs.*

1730 MARTYN in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 386 The *Musa* is a Lilaceous Plant, with a monopetalous, irregular Flower,.. composed of a Tube, which is filled with the Ovary, and a Pavilion divided into several Lobes, and forming a kind of Mouth. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 108 You distinguish in them [papilionaceous flowers] a pavilion, two wings, and a ridge.

10. The part of a brilliant-cut diamond between the girdle and the collet.

1751 D. JEFFERIES *Treat. Diamonds* (ed 2) Explan. Techn. Terms, Pavilions are the under sides and corners of the Brilliants and lie between the girdle and the collet. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 25 1889 *Century Dict.* s.v. *Brilliant*, The girdle..forms the junction-line between the upper part, called the crown, and the lower part, called the pavilion.

11. *Anat.* a. The pinna or auricle of the ear.

1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* s.v., The Pavilion of the Ear is seated behind the cheeks, beneath the temple and anterior to the mastoid process. 1854–67 C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol.*, *Pavilion of the ear*, the expanding portion of the ear.

b. The fimbriated extremity of a Fallopian tube.

1857 BULLOCK *Caseaux' Midwif.* 66 The existence of supernumerary pavilions, or fimbriated extremities, upon the same tube. 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

12. = PAVILLON.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1642/1 The insertion of the hand into the pavilion of the French horn regulates the inflection of the sounds.

13. *Chinese Pavilion*, a musical instrument consisting of little bells attached to a frame which are rung by striking the staff of the frame on the ground.

1837 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XIV. 617 The Chinese pavilion, the trianqle [etc.] are almost entirely confined to military music, though..sometimes used in theatrical orchestras.

14. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pavilion place, principle, room, system, pavilion-maker*; *pavilion-like* adj., *-wise* adv.; **pavilion-bed**, a bed with a pavilion-roof or canopy, a tent-bed; **pavilion-facet**, any one of the four largest facets in the pavilion of a brilliant-cut diamond; **pavilion-roof**, 'a roof sloping or hipped equally on all sides' (*Gwilt's Archit.* 1876); **†pavilion-tow**, *Sc.*, a tent-rope.

1704 *Lond. Gaz* No. 4033/4 A *Pavilion Bed of strip'd Worsted Stuff. 1632 LITHGOW *Travv.* x. 429 There Fabrickes are aduanced three or foure yardes high, *Pauillion-like incircling. 1900 COLQUHOUN *'Overland' to China* viii. 173 In the red lacquered pillars, curved roofs, and pavilion-like character of the buildings. 1624 WEBSTER *Monuments Hon.* Wks. (Rldg.) 366/2 John of Yeacksley, King Edward the Third's *pavilion-maker. 1594 *Balfell of Balrinness* in *Scot. Poems 16th C.* (1801) II. 350 He said, ere he should cease The standing stonnes of Strathbolgie Schould be his *paltione place. 1835 *Mech. Exam.* 6 July 5/4 The new hospital is built on the *pavilion principle. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 15 Oct. 5/1 The *pavilion system—of which St. Thomas's is the only example in London—is .. the ideal. a 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 175 [He] desyrit thame to tak ane of his awin *pallieçoun towis ..and bind his handis. 1725 DE FOR *Voy. rd. World* (1840) 237 Beds, made *pavilion-wise, after the Spanish custom.

Pavilion (păvĭ·lyən), *v.* [f. prec. sb]

1. *trans.* To set or place in or as in a pavilion; to enclose in or as in a pavilion; to canopy.

13.. *K. Alis.* 2038 Daries folk is all ordeynt, And y-pavylounded in a pleyn. 1715–20 POPE *Odyss.* xx. 9 Thus pavilion'd in the porch he lay. 1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* (1808) 105 The moon Pavilioned in dark clouds. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* ii. 56 A wild rose tree Pavilions him in bloom. 1839 SIR R. GRANT *Hymn*, '*O worship the King*' i, Our Shield and Defender, The Ancient of Days, Pavilioned in splendor And girded with praise.

†b. To cover (a dish): cf. PAVILION *sb.* 3. *Obs.*

c 1468 in *Archæol.* (1846) XXXI. 335 Apone the saide table xvi dishes, every dishe pavilioned, one every pavillion a penon of armes. And whan the Duke was sett, the tentes and pavilions were takine from the messes.

2. To furnish or set (a field, etc.) with pavilions.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 215 The field Pavilion'd with his Guardians bright. 1824 *New Monthly Mag.* X. 494 The pavilioned shores of the Thames.

Hence **Pavilioned** *ppl. a.*

1798 J. FAWCETT *Art of War* 5 See yon pavilion'd Council sitting round. 1824 [see 2].

†**Pavilioner.** *Obs.* [See -ER[1], -ER[2].] A maker or constructor of pavilions; a tent-maker.

c 1600 in *Housch. Ord.* (1790) 4 Coupers, Smythes, Ingyners, Pavilioners, Marynors, Armorers. 1601 F. TATE *Housch. Ord. Edw. II* (1876) 11 The tailour, armorer, pavilioner.

‖ **Pavillon** (pavĭ·lyon). [F. *pavillon* pavilion; in mod.F. also as below.] The bell-shaped mouth of a trumpet or similar musical instrument.

1879 STAINER *Music of Bible* 79 This last instrument [the English horn] does not terminate in a direct bell or *pavillon*.

Pavilyeas, obs. Sc. form of PAILLASSE.

Paviment, obs. form of PAVEMENT.

†**Pavimented**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. It. *pavimentato*, pa. pple. of *pavimentare* to pave.] Pavemented.

1717 TABOR in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 560 The Pavimented Piazza was Magnificent.

Pavin, -ine, variants of PAVAN.

Paving (pē·viŋ), *vbl. sb.* [See -ING[1].] The action of the vb. PAVE; *concr.* the product of this action, a pavement; the material of which a pavement is composed.

1406–7 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (E.E.T.S.) 67 Payd for certeyne pavynge & mevynge of pewes in the cherche. 1448 HEN. VI *Will* in Wil is & Clark (*Cambridge* (1886) I. 355 The cloistre to..be sette but .ij. fete lower than the pavyng of the chirch. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 230 Makyng of ij overmes & payvyng the Kychyn. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 554 A stone worke, such as they use in pauings. 1807 tr. *Three Germans* III. 59 The clattering hoofs..were heard upon the paving of the outer courts. 1363 H. COX *Instit.* III. ix. 731 Local Acts for paving, lighting, &c. of boroughs.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *paving-beetle, -brick, -flag, -hammer, -machine, -ram, -rammer, -rate, -roller, -sand, -slab, -wood*, etc.

1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 89 Paving rammers of tymbre. *Ibid.* 94 Paving rammes of tre. 1538 ELYOT, *Pauicula*, a pauyng bytell. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 40 Paving-bricks, are by some call'd Paving-Tiles. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 314 Paving-sand, upon which, as good a foundation, most of the houses in Amsterdam are built, piles being first driven into it. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 41 With paving Hammers we chipped off so much more of the Bank. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 544 Paving-slabs and chimney-pieces are found by superficial measure. 1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* II. 319 These paving-flags form a staple of Oland commerce. 1869 E. YATES *Wrecked in Port* vii. 66 Men who pay for the paving-rate.

Paving-stone. A stone prepared for paving.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 386/2 Pavynge stone, or pathyn ,e stone, *petalum*. 1520 in Gross *Gild Merch.* II. 122 Morters of Marbill et Pavyngstonys of marbyll. 1563 SHUTE *Archit.* B j b, Couered the basket with a square pauing stone. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Irish Bulls* viii. 190 One of the combatants threw a small paving-stone at his opponent. 1884 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* (1892) 34 In tearing up the foundations of human belief, idealists have prepared paving-stones as missiles of anarchy and bloodshed.

Paving-tile. A tile used for paving floors, yards, courts, foot-pavements, etc., often glazed, and sometimes bearing an ornamental design on its surface.

1406 7 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (E. E. T. S.) 64 Payd for xj[xx] pavyng tyle..iij.s. iiij*d*. 1573–80 BARET *Alv.* P 194 Pauing tiles of diuers colours, fine.e set with figures of birds, or other things, or having like pictures wrought vpon them. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 40 Paving-Tiles are of several Sizes, viz 6. 8, 10. and 12 in. square. 1771 WOULFE in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 126 The composition, which is used for making paving-tiles, answers very well.

Pavion, obs. form of PAVAN.

Paviour, -ior (pē·viər). Forms: 5–9 **pavier**, (6 **payyer**), 7– **-ior, -iour.** [f. PAVE *v.*; the later form *paviour, -ior*, was an alteration (perh. after *saviour*) of earlier *pavier, -yer*, which again appears to have been altered from PAVER, after other sbs. in -IER 1, q. v.]

1. One who paves or lays pavements.

1406–7 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (E. E. T. S.) 66 A pavier and his man to paue in foue lane. c 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B* 9 Pauyers, bell makers, and brasyers. 1579 FULKE *Confut. Sanders* 671 The pauier hath made the lyke worke of historie vppon the pauemente. a 1649 *Poem attrib. to Chas. I* (L.), The corner-stone's misplaced by every paviour; With such a bloody method and behaviour Their ancestors did crucify our Saviour. 1662 GERBIER *Princ.* 33 The Paviors (after the Bricks are laid) throw sharp Sand over them. 1743 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (ed. 3) I. lxxxviii. 307 He may be reduced to turn pavior. a 1845 HOOD *To M'Adam* ii, Thou stood'st thy trial, Mac! and shaved the road..So well, that paviours threw their rammers by.

fig. 1853 MRS DE QUINCEY in *Friendships of Mitford* (1882) II. vii. 107 A great pavior in the way of good intentions.

b. A rammer for driving paving-stones.

1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1882 in OGILVIE.

2. A paving-stone: = PAVER 2. In quot. 1611 *collectively* (or ? ad. OF. *paveure* pavement).

1612 CORYAT *Crudities* 185 The walke a little without paued with Diamond pauier Contrived partly with free stone, and partly with red marble. 1809 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 88 Flags or paviers, and slate or tile stones. 1843 *Mech. Mag.* XXXIX. 192 The difference between malm paviors and stocks was fifteen..shillings per thousand.

Pavis, pavise (pæ·vis), *sb.* Now *Hist.* Forms: 4–6 **paueys**, (4 *erron.* **-ews**), 5–6 **pauis**, (**pauys, -es, -yes**, 5–6 **-eis**, 6 **-iss, -yss, -eiss, -ois, -oys, -ash**, *Sc.* **pawes**, 6–7 **pauish, paluoise**), 5–7 **pauise, -ice**, (5 **-yce, -yse, -ysse, payuesse**, 5–6 **pauisse, -esse, -eice**), 7 **pavyse, -ese**, 7–8 **pavice**, 7– **pavis, -ise**, (8 **pavois, -ache, -ashe**, 8–9 **-ais**, 9 **-isse, -esse, -oise, -as**). *Pl.* orig. (*a* 1500) same as sing. **paveys, -is**, etc. (hence new sing. 6 **pavie**); but in 5 **pauys(s)es**, 5–6 **-esses**, 6 **-oises**, 6–7 **pavishes**, 8 **pauashes**; 7- **pavises**, etc. [ME. *paveys, -eis*, a. OF. *pavais* (1337 in Hatz.-Darm.), now *pavois*, ad. It. *pavese*, in Sp. *paves*, med.L. *pavensis* or *pavense* (1299 in Du Cange), also (from It., etc) *pavēsis, pavēsius, pavēsium, pavēsus, -um, pavexius, pavissis*; app. f. the name of *Pavia* in Italy, where these bucklers were originally made (Hatz.-Darm.). Obs. in actual use since 17th c., and without any fixed current spelling. A final *e* is not etymological, but taken over from the pl. *pavises*, or the obs. *pavice* for *pavis* (cf. *mice, twice*).]

1. A convex shield, large enough to cover the whole body, used in mediæval times as a defence against archery, and esp. in sieges; the term has also been extended to denote any large shield.

The pavis of a knight or archer was usually carried by his valet, page, or attendant, and was deep enough to shelter him in front of his master.

1300 [see p]. ? c 1400 TREVISA *Vegecius* II. xxiv. (Roy. MS. 18. A. XII) lf. 47 Foot man with ;aves and shelde. ? c 1400 LYDG. *Æsop's Fab.* iii. 141 Agayne sharpe quarels helpith a pavice. 1418–20 — *Chr. Troy* III. xxii. (1513) N ij b, Some wyll haue a target or a spere And some a pauys his body for to were. c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 784/10 *Hec sestus*, a pavis. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 271/2 A Pavysse, *castrum*. c 1500 *Melusine* 362 Thenne they retourned to Lusynen where geffray dide doo hang the paueys, that he had wonne. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. xiii. 67 A ballen pavis coueris thair left sydis, Maid of hart skynnis and thik oxin hydis. 1530 PALSGR. 252/2 Paves to defend one with, *panais*. 1598 FLORIO, *Pauese, Pauesce*, a kinde of target or shield called a paluei-e. a 1600 *Floddan F.* ix. (1664) 83 No shield nor pavish could prevaile. 1658 PHILLIPS, A *Pavese*, or *Pavice*, a large shield which covereth the whole body. 1786 GROSE *Anc. Armour* 27 The Pavais, Pavache, or Tallevas, was a large shield, or rather a portable mantlet, capable of covering a man from head to foot. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VIII. 345 The knights below, Each by his pavais bulwark'd. 1860 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* I. 312 In battle they carry the Pavoise, or large hide shield, affected by the Kafirs of the Cape. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* viii. 137 The knight had his pavise carried before him by a page or valet. Square in outline, and convex in form, this pavise was sufficiently large to shelter both the page and his master.

β. *Plural.* 1390 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 23 Johanni Peyntour pro xxviij paueys domini de Willeby. ? c 1400 TREVISA *Vegecius* IV. vi (Roy. MS. 18. A. XII) lf. 101 Good plentie of targes, pauysses, and sheldes. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 7264 Pavys also that wer stronge 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 95 Trestelles for hakbusses.. iiij[xx], Pavesses for the same..iiij[xx]. a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 42 The shotte.. they defended with Pauishes. 1617 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 432 Payde for the payntting and guylding of three pavyses collloured in oyle. 1808 SOUTHEY *Chron. Cid* 15 King Don Ferrando, ordered mantles to be made, and also pavalses to protect his people. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxix, Preparing to cover themselves by large shields, called pavesses.

γ. Curtailed sing. *pavie.*

c 1575 *Balfour's Practicks, Sea Lawis* c. 91 (1754) 631 The Admiral.. may alswa put pulderis, paveis, and speilis.., to wit..ane pavie and a fyre speir for three tunnis.

†b. As used on board a ship (being ranged along the sides as a defence against archery). Cf. sense 2 and PAVISADE. *Obs.*

? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3626 Ledys one lombardie, lordys & oper, Pyghte payvese one porte, payntede scheldes. 14.. LYDG. *Siege Harfleur* in Arb. *Garner* VIII. 16 These goodly ships lay there at road..On every pavis a cross red. 1512–13 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 473 Item, for vj dusan of slottis and bundis for the pavesis of the James. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 41 Paueis veil the top vitht pauesis and mantillis. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 35.

†c. A soldier bearing a pavis. *Obs. rare.*

c 1500 *Melusine* 142 Thanne had the sawdan .o deyned his bataylles, and his Crosbowes & paueys [F. *pavilliers*].

2. A screen of pavises; a pavisade; any screen or shelter used in fighting.

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* XVII. cxlix. T vj/2 Of thornes men makith hegges and pauyses [*Bodl. MS.* fippes]: wyth whyche men defende and sccoure themselfe and theyr owne. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. lxiv. 130 b, Carrieng his boats with him well armed and fenced, with certeine paueises made of Boordes, and sette with Flagges. *Ibid.* 135 b, With the paueices of our boates, the which were made of boards of two fingers thicke..we did..defend them of[f].

†3. *fig.* A defence, protection. *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 233 Jhesus..Ageyn al enmyes sheeld, pavys, and diffence 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxvii. 36 He wes our mychte paviss, and our scheild. a 1529 SKELTON *Death Earl Northumb.* 48 He was their bulwark, their paues, and their wall. 1534 MORE *Comf.*

agst. Trib. Wks. 1180 Clipped in on euery syde wyth the shielde or pauice of God.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pavis-shield.*

†*a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 3460 And one he hentiis a bode of scharlette fulle riche, A pauys pillione hatt. 1894 C. N. Robinson *Brit. Fleet* 210 Sheltering behind their leather-covered wooden pavis shields.

Pavis, pavise (pæ·vis), *v. Obs.* or *Hist.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To cover, shelter, or defend with a pavis. Hence **Pa·vised** *ppl. a.*

1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* I. xxiv. 76 One syde of them shelded or paueysed with hylles. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 167 There was the Captaynne of the place & his peple wel paueysed. 1582 N. Lichefield tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. lxi. 125 If so be y' our boates had not ben paueised or fenced with their shields. 1589 Warner *Alb. Eng.* II. Prose Add. 156 The Troians laboured in trimming, pauishing [1612 -ishing] and furnishing theyr Nauie. 1805 Southey *Madoc in Az.* xxv. 90 And shower'd, like rain, upon the pavised barks, The rattling shafts.

†**2.** To act as a shelter against. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1567 G. Fenton *Trag. Disc.* 134 b, The shade and shadowe of the trees pauisinge the vyolence of the sun.

Pavisade, pavesade (pæ·visēˈd). Now *Hist.* Also 6–8 **pavoisade.** [a. F. *pavesade, pavisade* (1550 in Hatz.-Darm.), *pavoisade* (Cotgr.), ad. It. *pavesata* (Florio), in Sp. *pavesada* (Minsheu), f. It. *pavese*: see Pavis and -ade 1.] A defence or screen made of pavises or other shields joined in a continuous line, used both in land warfare and on board ship: hence, a screen of canvas run round the sides of a ship in order to defend the crew from missiles, and hide the operations on board from the view of the enemy.

1600 Holland *Livy* x. 373 The pavoisnde or tortuse-fense. 1655 Blount *Glossogr.* (from Cotgr.), *Pavoisade*, any Target-fence, that of Galleys, whereby the slaves are defended from the small shot of the Enemy. 1685 Cotton tr. *Montaigne* III. vi. (1711) III. 159 A Number of Harquebusiers, drawn up ready, and charg'd, and all cover'd with a Pavesade like a Gallot. 1708 Kersey, *Pavoisade* or *Pavesado.* 1823 Crabb *Technol. Dict.*, *Pavesade* (Mil.), *pavoisade*, or *pavisade*, French for a sail cloth hung round a galley during action to cover the slaves that row on the benches.

†**Pavisa·do, pavesa·do.** *Obs.* Forms: 7 **pavoisado, -esado,** 7–8 **-esado,** 8 **-isado.** [Altered form of prec., after Sp. *pavesada.*] = prec.

[1599 Minsheu *Sp. Dict.*, *Pavesada*, a battell of targettiers, or a battell at sea with some defence, that they be not seene of their enemy.] 1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell.* 178 Aquileia was compassed about with a double pavoisado of shields. 1611 Florio, *Pauesáta*, a pauesado or arming of a ship with cloth and cannase to hide the Mariners from sight of the enemie. 1775 Ash, *Pavisado*

Paviser, -or (pæ·visəi). Forms: see quots. [Altered from OF. *paves(s)ier, -vissier, -vaisier, -voisier*, etc. (14th c. in Godef.), also *paviseur* (15–16th c., also *-vaiseur, -voiseur, -vesceur*, Godef.), f. *paveis, pavois* Pavis *sb.*: see -er 2.] A man armed with or bearing a pavis.

†*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2831 His pelours and pauysers passede alle nombyre. *Ibid* 3005. 1743 in Mores *Nomina* 90–101 (transl. Acts of Edw. III) Pauisors .. pauizors .. pavesours. 1826 W. C. Stafford *Sir Everhard* 188 These pavisers bore a large shield, somewhat resembling a boat with the stern cut off, which they raised as a bulwark before the archers when in battle. 1846–60 Fairholt *Hist. Costume Eng.* Gloss., *Pavise*, a large shield..managed by a pavisor or soldier, who attended to it, and who was placed in front of an archer.

Pavois, -e, variants of Pavis.

[**Pavon,** a spurious word, originating in a misreading by Meyrick, *Ancient Armour* III. Gloss., of OF. *panon*, Pennon.

Hence accepted by Fairholt *Costume Eng.* (1860) 97, new ed. (1885) (where a supposed figure is given), by Cussans *Handbk. of Heraldry* (1882) 275, Pieble *Hist. Flag* (1887), in Ogilvie's *Imperial*, Cassell's *Encyclopædia*, Webster's, *Century*, and Funk's *Standard* Dictionaries.]

†**Pavona·ceous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [Cf. Pavonazzo.]

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 313/1 *Pavonaceous*, Pea-cock colour, a shining bluish green.

Pavonated (pæ·vŏ.ĕtĕd), *ppl. a. rare.* [f. L. *pāvo, pavōn-em* peacock + -ate 3 + -ed 1.] Coloured like a peacock's feather, as peacock copper-ore.

1798 G. Mitchell tr. *Karsten's Min. in Leskean Mus.* 243 Very beautifully pavonated copper pyrites. *Ibid.* 291 Hæmatites pavonated in the most lively manner.

‖ **Pavonazzo** (pavona·ttsō), *a.* and *sb.* Also 9 **-azza.** [It. *pavonazzo*, also *pavonaccio* 'of the colour of a peacock' (Florio), 'of a violet or purple colour' (Baretti):—L. *pāvōnāceum*, f. *pāvōn-em* peacock: see -aceous.] Peacock-coloured: applied to a kind of red or purplish marble or breccia, often veined with a fine variety of colouring. So ‖ **Pavonazzetto** [It. dim.], a similar stone.

1816 J. Dallaway *Stat. & Sculp* vi. 346 A Sarcophagus ..of pavonazzo marble. 1890 *Century Dict.* s.v. *Marble*, *Pavonazzo* and *pavonazetto* are various red and purplish marbles and breccias..The most beautiful pavonazetto is that called Phrygian marble. 1891 *Daily News* 27 Jan. 6/1 Pavonazza marble lines the walls of this saloon—a fine dado of rouge jaspe running beneath it. 1901 J. M. M. Charleson *Eain Macarthon* Introd. 3 A golden cross, flanked with white roses and lilies in vases of pavonazzetto.

†**Pavone** (pæ·vōən). *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. It. *pavone*:—L. *pāvo pavōnem.*] A peacock.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. xi. 47 More sondry colours then the proud Pavone [*rimes* stone, alone, shone] Beares in his bowsted tan.

Pavonian (pæ·vōˈniən), *a.* [f. L. *pāvo, pavōn-em* peacock + -ian: cf. F. *pavonien* (Littré).] Of or pertaining to a peacock; pavonine.

1793 Young in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 179 [He] has described this phantom as of pavonian colours. 1839 Bailey *Festus* xxxi. (1852) 206 O'er her head attendants Pavonian canopy of azure held. 1870 E. Peacock *Ralf Skirl.* III. 97 The pavonian shriek of the Justice's voice.

Pavonine (pæ·vŏuəin), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *pāvōnin us*, f. *pāvōn em* peacock: see -ine 1.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to, resembling or characteristic of a peacock.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Pavonine*, of or belonging to a Peacock or a Peahen. 1848 Thackeray *Bk. Snobs* xx, The lanky, pavonine strut, and shrill genteel scream. 1851 Ruskin *Stones Ven.* (1874) II. ii. 20 Groups of peacocks and lions..not expressive of very accurate knowledge either of leonine or pavonine forms.

b. *Zool.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Pavo* or sub-family *Pavoninæ*, including the peafowl.

1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

2. Resembling the neck or the tail of the peacock in colouring.

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 313/1 *Pavonine*, Peacock colour, or Peacock like. 1813 J. Forsyth *Italy* 162 Plain marbles were stained or inlaid: hence their pavonine beds. 1851 S. Judd *Margaret* xvi. (1871) 135 Everything became a sort of pavonine transparency. 1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Pavoninus, Bot.*, having the eye-like spots resembling those seen on the peacock's tail, as the *Achernus pavoninus*: pavonine.

B *sb.* **1.** An iridescent lustre found on some ores and metals; peacock-tail tarnish.

1805–17 R. Jameson *Char. Min* (ed 3) 80 *Pavonine*, or *Peacock-tail tarnish.* This is an assemblage of yellow, green, blue, red, and brown colours, on a yellow ground... Example, Copper-pyrites. 1825 W. Hamilton *Dict. Terms Arts & Sc.*, *Pavonine*..In *Painting*, peacock tail tarnish.

2. *Zool.* A bird of the sub-family *Pavoninæ.*

1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

Pavo·nious, *a. rare.* [f. L. *pāvōn em* peacock + -ious.] 'Ocellated, like a peacock's tail' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Pa·vonize, *v. rare.* [f. L. *pavōn-em* peacock + -ize: cf. It. *pavonegiare* 'to peacockize it' (Florio).] *intr.* To comport oneself as a peacock; to strut. 1882 in Ogilvie.

‖ **Pavor.** *Obs. rare*—[0]. [L. *pavor* quaking fear.]

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Pavor*, great fear and dread.

Pavore, obs. form of Paver.

Pavy (pē·vi). [a. F. *pavie*, from *Pavie* Pavia.] A hard clingstone peach or nectarine.

1675 *Phil. Trans.* X. 373 Plums, Peaches, Pavyes, Apples and Pears. 1685 Temple *Gardening* Wks. 1720 I. 183 Of the Pavies or Hard Peaches, I know none good here but the Newington. 1766 *Complete Farmer* s.v. *Peach-tree*, The French distinguish those we call peaches into two sorts, viz. pavies, and peaches. 1892 *Chambers' Encycl.* VII. 824.

Pavyer, Pavyon, Pavyse, obs. forms of Paviour, Pavan, Pavis.

Paw (pō), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4–5 **powe,** 4–6 **pawe,** 5–6 *Sc.* **pow,** (**poll**), 6– **paw.** [ME. a OF. *powe, poue*, var. of *poe* (*pooe*) = Pr. *pauta*; app. of Frankish origin, pointing to an Old Low Ger. (Niederrhein.) **pauta*, whence MDu. *pōte*, Du. *poot*, 14th c. Niederrhein. *pōte*, whence HG. *pfote* paw. F. *patte* is generally supposed to be related.

The ulterior history and relationship of OLG. **pauta* is unknown. Franck has suggested the existence of a Germanic ablaut series *peut-, paut-, put-* (*pot-*) in the sense 'poke, stir', to which he would refer the frequentatives, Du. *peuteren* to finger, pick, LG. *pōteren*, and Eng. *potter*.]

1. The foot of a beast having claws or nails. (Distinguished from *hoof.*)

13 *Cœr de L.* 1082 Fast aboute on the wowes, Abrod he [the lion] spredde alle hys powes. *a* 1400 *Isumbras* 181 So come a lyoun .. And in hir pawes scho hent the childe. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* xi. 249 The wod lyoun .With his rude pollis in the mantill rocht sa. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* xi. xiii. 70 Ane hydduus wolfis..With chaftis braid, quhyte teith, and bustuus powis. *a* 1529 Skelton *P. Sparrow* 268 The lyons in theyr rage, Myght catche the in theyr pawes, And gnawe the in theyr iawes! 1530 Palsgr. 251/2 Pawe of a beest, *patte*. 1611 Bible *Lev.* xi. 27 Whatsoever goeth vpon his pawes, among all maner of beasts. 1698 Fryer *Voy.* 159 An old Monkey with a great piece of Bacon in his Paws. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 28 The squirrel..sits up on its hinder legs, and uses the fore paws as hands. 1871 L. Carroll *Through Looking-Glass* I, Kitty sat on her knee, now and then putting out one paw and gently touching the ball [of worsted].

b. The foot of any animal; *esp.* the claw of a bird. *rare.* Cf. F. *patte* (not however said of birds of prey).

c 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* II. 33 And with hys grym pawes stronge..Me..be [the engle] hente. 1573 L. Lloyd *Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 95 The griping paws of a hungry Sparhawk. 1607 Heywood *Wom. killed w. Kindn.* Wks. 1874 II. 99 Mine..seisd a Fowle Within her talents; and you saw her pawes Full of the Feathers. 1814 Mme. D'Arblay *Wanderer* V. 138 Where not even a bird could find a twig for the sole of his paw. 1843 Marryat *M. Violet* xliv, The mud vampire, a kind of spider leech, with sixteen short paws.

c. ? Short for Cat's-paw.

1824 Galt *Rothelan* III. 225 His money became as paws to my vices.

2. Contemptuously or jocularly applied to the hand, esp. when clumsy, or awkwardly used. *colloq.*

1605 Chapman *All Fooles* Plays 1873 I. 141, I made no more adoe, but layd these pawes Close on his shoulders. 1711 Swift *Midas* 70 Midas' dirty paws. 1742 Richardson *Pamela* III. 323 He held both Hands out, and a fine pair of Paws shew'd he. 1826 Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 219 He..laid his hand upon my knee! 'Take away your paw', said I. 1887 Miss E. Money *Dutch Maiden* (1888) 331 He stuck out his paw, and said Good-bye.

b. *transf.* 'Hand' in the sense of handiwork; handwriting, 'fist'; signature.

1628 Prynne *Cens. Census* 3 You may discouer the Authors qualities and conditions, by this his Paw, and Handyworke. 1702 C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* VII. (1852) App. 610 To this instrument were set the paws of Edgeremet and five more of their sagamores. 1784 Mme. D'Arblay *Diary* 17 Apr., The sight of your paw..would be well worth all the pence I have.

3. [f. Paw *v.*] The action, or an act, of pawing.

1611 Cotgr., *Onglade*, a scratch, or paw with, or the print, or marke of, nayles; a nayle-marke. 1847 Whittier *Drovers* vi, With toss of horn and tail, And paw of hoof,..They leap some farmer's broken pale.

4. *Comb.*

1849 Rock *Ch. of Fathers* II. 256 The artist's beautiful handiwork..upon its paw-like feet. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Dec. 6/2, I examine the powder round the doors for foot-marks or paw-treads. 1902 J. Conrad *Heart of Darkness* 119 Playful paw-strokes.

Paw (pō, pâ), *sb.*[2] *Sc.* [Origin unknown: identity with F. *pas* 'step', and Paw *sb.*[1], has been suggested; but there are difficulties with both.] In the phrases, *to play a paw*, to play a trick; *to play one's paws*, to play one's part in acting or in life; (*not*) *to play paw*, (not) to make the slightest movement with hand or foot.

c 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S. T. S.) xxv. 14 Remane with me and tary still And se quha playis best thair pawis. 1690 *Killiecrankie* in *Jacob. Songs* (1887) 39 They thought the devil had been there, That played them sic a paw then. †*a* 1700 *Jock o' the Side* xiv. in Child *Ballads* (1889) III. 480/1 His neck in twa I wat they hae wrung, Wi hand or foot he neer playd paw. 1823 Hogg in *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 313/2 Some day when ye couldna play paw to help yoursels.

†**Paw,** *sb.*[3] *Obs.* An anglicized representation of F. *pas* 'step'. *Grand paw*, F. *grand pas.*

1660 Waterhouse *Arms & Arm.* 30 They indeed allowed to merits rewards and admissions to honour by grand paw's and deliberate steps of ascent. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 139 They are taught little more than the Grand Paw, and to make a Salam.

†**Paw** (pō), *a. slang* or *colloq. Obs.* [app. a variant of *pah* 'nasty, improper, unbecoming', adj. use of Pah *int.*, q. v. Cf. Paw *int.*] Improper, naughty, obscene. See also Paw paw.

1668 Davenant *Man's the Master* IV. i Wks. 1874 V. 72 This Tarquin-steward would have kist me by force. *Steph.* Kiss you! fye, that's a paw-word. 1695 Congreve *Love for L.* v. iv, O fie, marrying is a paw Thing. 1706 E. Welis *Ausm. Dowley* 46 A paw word which is not fit to be written. 1730 I. Cibber *Lover* II. 23 *Lat.* So you hold it politick to be a Rogue? *Gran.* Oh, that's a paw Word.

Paw (pō), *v.* [f. Paw *sb.*[1] Cf. *to claw.*]

1. To touch or strike with the paw.

a. *trans.* Also with adv. expressing the resulting condition (quot. 1891).

1611 Middleton & Dekker *Roaring Girle* III. iii, I ha sent for a couple of beares shall paw him. 1695 Blackmore *Pr. Arth.* II. 161 The sporting Lyon Paws the wanton Bear. 1791 Cowper *Odyss.* x. 264 [Circe's lions and wolves] Paw'd them in blandishment. 1891 Miss Dowie *Girl in Karp.* xiii. 177 One of his eyes was pawed out by a bear.

b. *intr.*

1657 Milton *P. L.* VII. 464 The Tawnie Lion, pawing to get free His hinder parts. 1707 Hearne *Collect.* 1 Nov. (O. H. S.) II. 67 A Lyoness, pawing upon ye arms of France. 1713 Steele *Guard.* No. 146 P 5 He [a young lion] did some mischief by pawing and playing with people.

2. To strike or scrape the ground with the hoofs: said of a horse, etc. **a.** *intr.*

1611 Bible *Job* xxxix. 21 He paweth in the valley, and reioyceth in his strength. 1690 *Newsletter* 30 Aug. in Wood *Life* (O. H. S.) III. 349 The two horses pawed over the iron spikes with their forefeet. 1704 Pope *Windsor For.* 152 Th' impatient courser..pawing, seems to beat the distant plain. 1877 Talmage *Serm.* 8 The horses paw and neigh to get into the stream.

b. *trans.* (the ground, etc.). Also *transf.* of a man (quot. 1887). Also with adv. (quot. 1891).

1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 749 He paws the Ground. 1735 Somerville *Chase* II. 92 With Ears And Tail erect, neighing he paws the Ground. 1877 J. A. Allen *Amer. Bison* 468 The bulls are..fond of pawing the ground. 1887 Hall Caine *Deemster* xii. 78 He listened with..his foot pawing the mat. 1891 Mrs. L. Adams *Bonnie Kate* II. iii. 77 No more roans would paw up the roadway.

3. **a.** *trans.* To pass the hand over, touch with the hand, handle; esp. awkwardly, coarsely, indelicately, or rudely. *colloq.*

1604 T. M. *Black Bk.* in *Middleton's Wks.* (Bullen) VIII. 27 His palm shall be pawed with pence. 1641 Milton *Reform.* I. Wks. 1851 III. 17 The obscene, and surfeited Priest scruples not to paw, and mammock the sacramentall bread, as familiarly as his Tavern Bisk-it. 1701 Farquhar *Sir Harry Wildair* II. i, Have you been pawing me all this morning with them dirty fists of yours? 1847 Tennyson *Princess* I. 20 Our great court-Galen..paw'd his beard, and mutter'd

'catalepsy'. 1889 A. R. Hope in *Boy's Own Paper* 3 Aug. 699/3, I wish she would not *paw* me so.

b. *intr.* To pass the hand clumsily, awkwardly, or rudely. *To paw on* or *over*, to handle, feel, or finger awkwardly.

1848 Kingsley *Saint's Trag.* iv. iv. 134 You will not let the mob..paw over all my limbs. 1876 T. Hardy *Madding Crowd* viii, A hand pawing about the door for the bobbin. 1886 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 22 Dec. 2/4 Those young ladies who paw upon the pianoforte.

Hence **Paw**'ing *vbl. sb.* and *ppl a.*

1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* I. 96/2 Under Horses, make ..planks of Holm or Oke, that..by their pawing they may not spoyl both their hoofs and the pavement. 1798 Coleridge *Anc. Mar.* v. xxii, Like a pawing horse let go, She made a sudden bound. 1880 M. Arnold *Ess. Crit.* Ser. ii. *Keats* (1888) 104 Admirers whose pawing and fondness does harm to the fame of Keats.

Paw, *int.* variant of Pah.

1678 Dryden *Limberham* iv. i, Paw, paw! that word honour has almost turned my stomach.

Pawage, Pawaw, obs. f. Pavage, Powwow.

Pawed (pōd), *a. rare.* [-ed 2.] Having paws.

1611 Cotgr., *Empieté*, pawed, pounced, clawed, talented. *Ibid.*, *Patté*, pawed, broad-footed.

Pawen, variant of Pawn *sb.*4 *Obs.*

Pawes, obs. Sc. form of Pavis.

Pawk1, **pauk** (pōk). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 6 palk, (?palk). [Derivation unknown.] Trick, artifice, cunning device.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* viii. Prol. 81 Prattis ar reput policy and perellus paukis [*rimes* walkis, talk is, baulkis]. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* III. 274 Grett wounder had quha playit had that palk. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 255 Maid to be punisit for his palk [*printed* paik]; But he was stubburne in his talk. *Ibid.* 8,8 Ane vther Lunden paik he playit. *a* 1600 Montgomerie *Misc. Poems* xviii 68 Throu pearking of a pyet Besyde thame, vhilk thair palks espyde. 1768 W. Wilkie *Fables* 118 Pawks and wiles whar pith is wantin. 1811 Macneill *Bygane Times* 18 (E. D. D.) Wi' saftening sound, And pawks, to bring ilk project round.

b. In north. Eng. dial. (Yorkshire): Impertinence, forwardness, sauciness; also, an impertinent or saucy person. See *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

Hence **Paw'kery**, trickery, cunning.

1820 Hogg *Wind. Even. T.* II. 41 Onye sikkan wylld sneekdrawinge and pawkerye. 1830 Galt *Laurie T.* i. viii. (1849) 79 Pawkrie is no' an ill nest-egg to begin with!

Pawk2. *local.* A small lobster.

1768 Travis in Pennant *Zool.* (1777) IV. 10 If they be under four inches, they are called [at Sea borough] *pawks*, and are not saleable to the carriers.

Pawky (pōki), *a. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 8 paukie, 9 pauky. [f. Pawk 1 + -y.] Tricky, artful, sly, cunning, crafty, shrewd; esp. humorously tricky or sly, 'arch'.

1676 W. Row *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 407 [Leighton] carrying like a pawky prelate, refused the title of Lord. 1721 Ramsay *Maggy Johnstoun* viii, The pawky knack Of brewing ale amaist like wine. 1785 Burns *To James Smith*, Dear Smith, the sleeest, paukie thief That e'er attempted stealth or rief. 1867 F. Francis *Angling* ix. (1880) 310 A story told of a pawky old Scot. 1870 Ramsay *Reminis.* (ed. 18) p. xvii, This quiet pawky style. 1884 *Athenæum* 28 June 819 A new school,..marked..by the same pawky humour.

b. In north. Eng. dial.: see quots.

1825 Brockett *N. C. Gloss.*, *Pauky*, saucy, squeamish, scrupulously nice—also proud, insolent, artful. 1828 *Craven Glos.* (ed. 2), *Pauky*, proud: it does not signify here, arch or cunning, as asserted by Grose, or, sly and artful, as Dr Jamieson explains it.

Hence **Paw'kily** *adv.*, cunningly, artfully, slyly; **Paw'kiness**, artful character, slyness.

1714 Ramsay *Elegy on J. Cowper* vii, He pawkily on them could steal, And spoil their sport. 1823 Galt *Entail* III. xxxii. 299 'Indeed!' said Walkinshaw pawkily: 'that's a very important circumstance'. 1883 A. Forbes in *19th Cent.* Oct. 724 For the pawkiness of this proposal, the man should have been a Scotsman. 1886 *Athenæum* 6 Feb. 193 Pawkiness and poetry seem to meet and mingle in most of these Highland stories.

Pawl (pōl), *sb.*1 Also 7 pawle, 7–9 paul, 8–9 pall. [Derivation uncertain: perh. = F. *pal* stake, L. *pālus* stake, prop, stay; cf. Du. *pal*; also Welsh *pawl* pole, stake, bar. But the early history of the word in Eng. is unknown.]

1. *Naut.* Each of the short stout bars made to engage with the whelps, and prevent a capstan, windlass, or winch from recoiling.

In a capstan the pawls are now usually attached to a part of the barrel called the *pawl-head*, and engage with the whelps in a *pawl-rim* attached to the floor or platform on which the capstan works; in a windlass, etc. (formerly also in capstans) the *pawl-rim* forms part of the barrel, and the pawls are attached to the separate *pawl-bitt* or *-post*.

1626 Capt. Smith *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 13 The Capsterne, the pawle, the whelps. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 8 The Paul is a short piece of iron made fast to the Deck, resting upon the whelps to keepe the Capstaine from recoiling. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I. s.v., They say, *Heave a Pawle!* That is, Heave a little more for the Pawle to get hold of the Whelps: And this they call *Pawling the Capstan*. 1776 *Phil. Trans.* LX. 88 The palls or stops..of the windlass. 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xxiv, By the force of twenty strong arms, the windlass came slowly round, pawl after pawl. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xi. (1856) 83 'All hands' walking round with the capstan-bars to the click of its iron pauls. 1886 J. M. Caulfeild *Seamanship Notes* 3 *Parts of the Capstan.* Drum head,..pauls, paul rim, paul stops, paul beds, whelps.

2. A bar pivoted at one end to a support, and engaging at the other with the teeth of a ratchet-wheel or ratchet-bar, so as to hold it in a required position; a lever with a catch for the teeth of a wheel or bar.

1709 Desaguliers in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 197 Such a Contrivance, that the Pall or Lever..does so communicate with the Catch, that..the Catch always takes. 1798 *Trans. Soc. Arts* (ed. 2) III. 159 A pall or stop, which prevents the crane running back. *c* 1865 Lethbey in *Ctrc. Sc.* I. 137/1 The latter carries a double paul, which locks into the cogs. 1884 C. G. W. Lock *Workshop Receipts* Ser. iii. 80/2 A ratchet and pawl keeps the plates in position.

3. *Comb.*, as **pawl-bitt, -post** (*Naut.*), a strong vertical post in which the pawls of a windlass are fixed; **pawl-head** (*Naut.*), the part of the capstan to which the pawls are attached: see sense 1; **pawl-press**, a press used in bookbinding, having ratchet-wheels and pawls (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **pawl-rim** (*Naut.*), a notched cast-iron ring for the pawls to catch in: see sense 1; **pawl-stone**, a stone placed at the base of a pillar, wall, or fence, to protect it from damage by wheels.

1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Paul bitt*.. *Paul rim.* 1874 Thearle *Naval Archit.* 109 Mast and pall bitt beams, and beams under the heel of bowsprit,..must not be less in size than the midship beam. 1897 Kipling *Captains Courageous* 80 Under the yellow glare of the lamp on the *pawl-post. *c* 1860 H. Stuart *Seaman's Catech.* 54 Parts of a Capstan. The bed, *paul rim,. drum-head, palls and bars. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk Farm* I. 151 A *pawl-stone should be placed on each side of every pillar.

Pawl, pāl, *sb.*2 *East Ind.* Also pāl, pal. [Hindī *pāl.*] A small tent with two poles and steep sloping sides.

1811 Kirkpatrick tr. *Tippoo's Lett.* 49 Where is the great quantity of baggage belonging to you, seeing that you have nothing besides tents, *pawls*, and other such necessary articles? 1872 E. Braddon *Life in India* v. 185 Public and private tents, shamianahs, and servants' pāls or canvas wigwams. *Comb.* 1884 F. Boyle *Borderland* 403 A pal-shaped tent, bellying on its ropes.

Pawl, *v.* Chiefly *Naut.* [f. Pawl *sb.*1]

1. *trans.* To stop or secure (a capstan, ratchet-wheel, etc.) by means of a pawl or pawls.

1704 [see Pawl *sb.* 1] 1706 Phillips, *To Pawl the Capstan*, to stop it with the Pawl. 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xv. 41 We manned the windlass..he..ordering us when to heave and when to pawl. 1890 Clark Russell *Shipmate Louise* III. xii. 286 We could 'heave and pawl' no further. *fig.* 1706 E. Ward *Wooden World Dis.* (1708) 91 He e'en paul'd Capston, and turn'd a sociable Sot.

b. *intr.* for *passive.*

1819 *Pantologia* s.v. *Windlass*, If, in heaving the windlass about, any of the handspikes should happen to break, the windlass would pall of itself.

2. *fig.* (*colloq.* or *slang.*) a. *trans.* To bring to a standstill, stop, check, 'bring up short', 'pull up'. b. *intr.* To stop, cease; *esp.* to stop talking.

c 1825 Choyce *Log Jack Tar* (1891) 55 This pawled us. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Paul there, my hearty.* Tell us no more of that.

[**Pawl** in *cross-pawl*, error for Spall, Spawl.]

Pawle, Pawlfre, Pawltre, obs. ff. Pall, Pawl, Palfrey, Paltry.

Pawm(e, obs. f. Palm *sb*2 and *v.* **Pawment**, obs. f. Pavement. **Pawmer(e, Pawmpelion, -pilyon**, obs. ff. Palmer, Pampilion.

Pawn (pōn), *sb.*1 Forms: 4 poun, 4–5 poune, 5 pown(e, pon, 5–7 pawne, 6 paune, 5– pawn. [ME. a. AF. *poun*, OF. *poon*, *paon*, var. of *peon*, earlier *pehon*, *pedon* foot-soldier, pawn at chess (Godef.), = Pr. *peo*, Sp. *peon* footman, pawn, It. *pedone* footman, *pedona*, *pedina* fem. a pawn:—L. *pedo*, *pedon-em*, in med.L. a foot-soldier, f. *pēs*, *ped-* foot. The chess sense was in OF. in 13th c.] One of the pieces of smallest size and value in the game of chess.

There are eight pawns on each side, set at the beginning of the game in the rank or line immediately in front of the other pieces, and named each from the piece in front of which it stands (*king's p.*, *queen's p.*, *king's bishop's p.*, etc.). *Three pawns gambit*, an opening at chess, now generally called from its supposed inventor *Cunningham's gambit.*

c 1369 Chaucer *Dethe Blaunche* 661 (Fairf.) Mate in the myd poynt of the chekkere With a poune errante. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I. xxii. (1859) 27 Whan that a pown seyth to the kyng chekmate! 1474 Caxton *Chesse* III. i, The fyrst pawne, that is in the playe of the chesse. 1562 Rowbothum *Play Cheasts* A vij b, The marchynge forthe of the Paune, for the fyrst tyme, is to make two assaultes or leapes, yf he wyll. 1656 F. B[eale] tr. *Bicchino's Key. Game Chasse-Play* 4 If any Pawne can arriue unto any house of the uppermost ranke of the adversary, you may..make him a Queen. 1735 Berin *Chess* v, The king's pawn, the bishop's pawn, and the queen's pawn must move before the knights. *Ibid.* 5 Another defence of the three Pawns gambit. 1859 Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* v, To show you..what a foolish move you made with that pawn.

b. *fig.* (usually of a person).

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* 3 For a seaddle pawne, to crosse a Bishop in his owne walke. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* I. iii, Councillors of State..playing their high chess-game, whereof the pawns are Men. 1874 Mrs. Whitney *We Girls* xi. 245 She had put forward a little pawn of compliment toward us. 1884 Labouchere in *Forth. Rev.* Feb. 210 The constituencies had been but pawns in the game of rival politicians.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

a 1500 *MS. Ashmole* 344 (Bodl.) If 3 b, Chek wt thy Roke in thy Pon Ward. 1672 Barbier *Saul's Fam. Game Chesse play* iv, The..King..must eyther remoue himselfe out of the saide Pawnes checke, or if he cannot, it is Pawne-mate. 1883 G. A. MacDonnell *Chess Life-Pict.* 51 A strong pawn-and-two-move player.

Pawn (pōn), *sb.*2 Forms: 5–6 (8) paun, 6 paune, 6– *Sc.* and *Ir.* paund, pand, 6–7 pawne, 7–pawn. [a. OF. *pan* (rarely *pand*, *pant*) 'pledge, security, surety'; also 'booty, plunder, spoil taken from the enemy', app. the same word as OFris. *pand*, MDu. *pant* (*pand-*), Du. *pand*, OLG. **pand*, OHG., MHG. *pfant*, Ger. *pfand* pledge, pawn, security, surety. The Sc. form *pand* may have come from LG., Du., or Flemish.

The ulterior history of the word is uncertain: F. *pan* pledge, was in form identical with *pan* cloth, piece, portion, pane, etc.:—L. *pannus* a cloth, a rag: some take it as the same word, and as the source of the WGer. forms (in which however the final *-d*, already in OHG., *-t*, makes a difficulty); others think the WGer. **pand* to be the source of F. *pan* pledge, and see in it also the primitive of *panding*, *pending*, Penny. See Diez II. c. (in favour of Romanic source), Kluge (doubtful), Franck (inclined to Teutonic; so Skeat *Concise D.* 1901).]

1. A thing (or person) given, deposited, or left in another's keeping, as security for a debt or for the performance of some action; a pledge, surety, gage. (Now *rare*, the ordinary word being *pledge*.) a. *lit.*

[c 1145 *Charter David I* in *Charters of Edinb.* (1871) 8 Prohibeo ne aliquis capiat pandum super terram Sanctæ Crucis.] 1496 *Galway Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 386 Who so ever takith anny manys pledge or paun with his own proper hande. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* xi. vii. 164 Livinia, the schene may, Quhilk is the pand or plege,..Of peax to be kept inviolate. 1568 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* iv. vii, We haue no store of monie..but you shall haue good pawnes,..this Iewell, and this gentlemans silke stockins. 1692 Dryden *Cleomenes* iii. i, He must leave behind, for pawns, His mother, wife, and son. 1736 Berkeley *Querist* ii. § 62 Wks. 1871 III. 521 Whether this bank doth not lend money upon pawns at low interest? 1875 Poste *Gaius* iii. Comm. (ed. 2) 369 If the pawnee buy in the pawn by means of a collusive bidder, the sale is void.

b. *fig.* = 'Pledge.'

1573 *Epitaph* in Wood *Oxford* (O. H. S.) III. 152 Ten tender babes on me be gate, the pawnes of mariage bed. *a* 1586 in Pinkerton *Anc. Sc. Poems* (1786) 265 My hairt..Quhilk is the gadge and pand Maist suir that I can geif. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* v. iv. 370 The pretious ashes of the Saints (the pawn for the return of their souls). *a* 1677 Manton *Exp. Isa.* liii. 8 Wks. 1871 III. 352 By Christ's resurrection God giveth us a pawn and earnest, as it were, that we may expect the raising of our own bodies. 1848 R. W. Hamilton *Pop. Educ.* vii. 174 As the schoolhouse rises..at the very base of the Rocky Mountains,—there is the emphatic pawn, which that great Republic gives,..of enlightened freedom, extending civilization, and pure religion.

†c. A pledge or gage of battle; = Gage *sb*1 2.

1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, I. i 74 If guilty dread hath left thee so much strength, As to take vp mine Honors pawne, then stoope.

d. A person held as a pledge or security for debt, and used as a slave.

1837 J. J. H. Burgoyne in R. R. Madden *Life Lady Blessington* (1855) III. 519 Every English merchant on that coast [Cape Coast Castle] was possessed of a retinue of 'pawns' or slaves. 1887 A. B. Ellis *Tshi-speaking Peoples* xvii. 237 Careful to recount the names of his pawns and slaves, the amounts for which he holds the former.

2. The condition of being deposited or held as a pledge; state of being pledged (*lit.* and *fig.*). Almost always in phrases *in pawn*, *at pawn*, *to pawn*. (The usual current sense.)

1554 *Galway Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS Comm.* App. v. 415 Whatsoever platte or silver is lefte or put in paund. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, II. i. 293 Redeeme from broaking pawne the blemish'd Crowne. 1597 — *2 Hen. IV*, II iii. 7 My Honor is at pawne, And but my going, nothing can redeeme it. 1642 Milton *Apol. Smect.* vii. Wks 1851 III. 294 To lay the integrity of his Logick to pawn. 1667 Pepys *Diary* 3 Oct., Her plate and jewels are at pawne for money. 1698 South *Serm.* III. x. 381 He gives his veracity in pawn to see it fully performed. 1721 Pocket *Club* (1817) 69 My poor wedding-ring and best petticoat in pawn for forty shillings. 1814 Cary *Dante's Inf.* xi. 62 All who..set their honesty at pawn.

b. The action of pawning or pledging.

1824 Galt *Rothelan* I. i. vi. 57 Certain trinkets which I have here for sale, or pawn. 1883 F. Turner (*title*) The Contract of Pawn as it exists at Common Law.

3. Short for *pawnbroker*. (*vulgar colloq.* or *slang.*)

1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1861) II. 109 Perhaps they comes to sell to me what the pawns won't take in.

4. *Comb.*, as †*pawn-keeper*, *-slave* (cf. 1 d), †*-taker*; †**pawn-laid** *a.*, 'laid to pawn', deposited as a pledge, pledged; **pawn-ticket**, a ticket issued by a pawnbroker in exchange for a pledge deposited with him, and bearing particulars of the loan. Also **Pawnbroker, Pawnshop.**

1552 Huloet, *Pawne keper, *depositarius.* 1597–8 Bp. Hall *Sat.* iv. ii 25 Bearing his *pawn-laid lands upon his backe As snailes their shells. 1899 Mary Kingsley *W. African Stud.* xviii 435, I have known of several men who, in order to save their family from ruin..have given themselves up as *pawn slaves to their accusers. 1697 *View Penal Laws* 31 Goods..sold to such Brokers, Frippers or *Pawn-takers. 1848 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* iv. v. I. 431 Holding such a *pawn-ticket. 1875 Jevons *Money* xvii 201 The..kind of promissory document..represented by bills of lading, pawn-tickets, dock-warrants [etc.]. *a* 1652 Brome

Eng. Moor III. i, Take my keys of all; In my *pawn Wardrobe you shall find to fit you.

† **Pawn** (pɑun), *sb.*[3] Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* Forms: 5-6 **povne, 6 powin, pown, -e, paun,** 6-7 (9) **pawn, -e.** [a. OF. *poun, poon* (Godef.), F. *paon* (= Pr. *pao, paho, paon*, Sp. *pavo, pavon*, Pg. *pavão*, It. *pavone*):—L. *pāvo, pāvōn-em* peacock.] A peacock.

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 614 The plesand Povne. 1530 LYNDESAY *Test. Papyngo* 728 The plesand Pown, mosie angellyke of hew. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 337 Thair was of meittis.. pertrick and plever, duke, Brissill cok and powins. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* (revision) ii, The paynted pawn with Argos eyis. 1627 DRAYTON *Moncalf* in *Agincourt* etc. 158 As pyde and garish as the Pawne. [1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* x. 64 A Peacock or Pawne, having its tail displayed, is 'in its pride'.]

† **Pawn,** *sb.*[4] *Obs.* Forms: 6-7 **pawne,** (6 **pawen**), 7 (9) **pawn.** [= Du. *pand*, in Plantijn 1573 '*pandt* vn pan de muraille, ou vne gallerie ou cloistre, lieu où on vend quelque marchandise, ou où on se pourmeine, *xystus, peristylium, ambulacrum*'; so Kilian 1599; Hexham 1678 *pandt*, 'covert-walking-place, or gallery where things are sould; place or court environed with pillars, as in cloisters'; in mod.Du. Dict. 'a stor. house, magazine'; a Du. development of F. *pan*: see PANE *sb.*[1] senses 3, 4.]

A gallery or colonnade, a covered walk or passage, especially one in a bazaar, exchange, or arcade, alongside of which wares are exposed for sale.

1575 SIR T. GRESHAM in *Wills Doctors' Comm.* (Camden) 59 The bildings called the Royall Exchange, and all pawnes and shopes adjoyninge. *Ibid.* 60 The saide bildinges.. pawens, shopes. 1579 TWYNE *Phisicke agst. Fort.* II. iv. 166 Martes and pawnes stored with outlandish marchandize. 1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* xvii. 95 If thou but please to walke into the Pawne, To buy thee Cambricke, Callico, or Lawne. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 261 (*Pegu*) This house is fiue and fifty paces in length, and hath three pawnes or walks in it, and forty great pillars gilded, which stand betweene the walks. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 342 To crie out along the Burses, Lombards and Pawnes, That the Commonwealth and all were lost. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2404/4 The West-Pawn of the Royal Exchange, being the Place now prepared for the purpose aforesaid. 1888 BESANT 50 *Yrs. Ago* 35 Jerman's Exchange had an inner cloister and a 'pawn', or gallery.. for the sale of fancy goods.

† **Pawn,** *sb.*[5] *Obs. rare.* [Erroneous back-formation from PANNAGE; perh. an error of Spelman.] Mast of trees.

1664 *Spelman's Gloss.*, *Pannagium.* Quasi *Pannagium*, silvestrium enim arborum fructus & glandes quidam *pawns* vocant. Hence 1672 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Pannage* or *Pawnage*, *Pannagium*, Which is that Food that the Swine feed on in the Woods, as Mast of Beech, Acorns, etc. which some have called Pawnes.

Pawn (pɔ̄n), *v.* Forms: 6 *Sc.* **pand,** 6-7 **pawne, paune,** (*pa pple.* **paund**), 7- **pawn.** [f. PAWN *sb.*[2]: cf. Du. *panden* to pawn, Ger. *pfanden* to distrain upon, pawn.] *trans.* To give or deposit as security for the payment of a sum of money or for the performance of some action (something to be forfeited in case of non-payment or non-performance); to pledge; to stake, wager; to risk. **a.** *lit.*: *esp.* to deposit with or hand over to some one (usually a pawnbroker) as security for the repayment of a loan.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 44/26 To Paune, *pignorare.* *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 340 The king..gart her pand ane hunder crouns and ane tune of wyne wpoun the Inglischemens handis. 1592 GREENE *Groat's W. Wit* (1617) 28 His lands solde, his Iewels pawnde. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. vii. (1840) 128 The island he pawned to the Templars for ready money. 1711 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 253 He is over head and ears in debt, and has pawned several things. 1847 EMERSON *Poems*, *To Rhea*, These presents be the hostages Which I pawn for my release. 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsmith* ii. 36 Obliged to raise funds.. by pawning his books.

b. *fig* (e. g. one's life, honour, word, etc.).

1567 EDWARDS *Damon & Pithias* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 55 My life I pawn for his. 1606 CHAPMAN *Monsieur D'Olive* Plays 1873 I. 218 If I knew where I might pawne mine honor, For some odd thousand Crownes, it shalbe layd. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* i. (1653) 17 He will not Pawne his credit for many things that he therein delivers. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xvi. 28, I will pawn my life for her, she will never be pert to your honour. 1810 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. vii. 385, I dare pawn my soul.

† **c.** *slang* (See quot. *a* 1700.) *Obs.*

1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 72 This poor man finding himself pawn'd, and not having..money to discharge the reckoning. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s. v., *To Pawn any Body*, to steal away and leave him.. to Pay the Reckoning. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.*

¶ *Errors.* (Confused with PALM *v.* 4.)

1787 *Minor* I. xi. 40 Those qualities which we desire to pawn upon the credulous world. 1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* xxxviii, He has sent out his..daughters to me—pawned them off upon me.

Hence **Pawned** *ppl. a.*, **Paw·ning** *vbl. sb.*

1607 MIDDLETON *Michaelm. Term* II. iii. 314 The pawning of thy horse. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6153/2 That the Borrowers do make full Payments..in Money upon the pawned Stock. 1886 *Athenæum* 6 Mar. 333/3 The business-like air which belongs to continental pawning. 1903 *Times* 29 Sept., The fact that the account..was then light did not prevent the flood of pawned stock—especially 'gilt-edged' securities—that has been poured on the market since then.

Pawn, obs. f. PAN *sb.*[5], betel-leaf; var. PAND.

Pawnable (pɔ̄·nǎb'l), *a.* [f. PAWN *v.* + -ABLE.] That can be pawned.

1742 JARVIS *Quix.* I. III. xxiii. (1885) 131 A thing neither pawnable nor saleable. 1886 G. R. SIMS in *Daily News* 9 Dec. 5/7 They have nothing pawnable to fall back upon. Pawning is the first thing to which the poor resort when the wolf comes to the door.

Pawnage (pɔ̄·nĕdʒ). *rare.* [f. PAWN *v.* + -AGE.] The action or object of pawning.

1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Immed. Addr.* 20 No Man so dearely payed the pawnage of folly. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* II. xiv. (1872) I. 129 Sigismund..pawned the Newmark too,—the second Pawnage of Brandenburg.

Pawnage, obs. form of PANNAGE.

Pawnbroker (pɔ̄·nbrōˑkəɹ). [f. PAWN *sb.*[2] + BROKER 2.] One engaged in the business of lending money upon interest on the security of articles of personal property pawned or pledged.

1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2305/3 Encouragement and Connivence..from Petty-Tradesmen, Pawn-Brokers, and others. 1730 FIELDING *Author's Farce* I. iv, Fetch my other hat hither. Carry it to the pawn-broker's. 1786 *Ir. Act* 26 *Geo. III*, c. 43 *title*, An Act to establish the Business of a Pawnbroker. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugger* II. v. 86 All the knives and scissors were at the pawnbroker's.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Paw·nbrokerage, Paw·nbrokering,** the business of a pawnbroker, pawnbroking; **Paw·nbrokeress,** a female pawnbroker; **Paw·nbrokery,** (*a*) a pawnbroking establishment, (*b*) pawnbroking.

1896 *Century Mag.* Feb. 540 Every Jew..must have a notarial authorization for *pawnbrokerage. 1833 LAMB *Let. Moxon* Lett. 1888 II. 292, I..wrote for the *Pawnbrokeress's album. 1893 *N. & Q.* 8th Ser. III. 4/1 Employed in various *pawnbrokering establishments. 1821 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XCIV 403 Madame Necker..founded a charitable *pawnbrokery at Paris. 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 84 Pawnbrokery is a rational proceeding, for the pledge always retains the value for which it is engaged.

Paw·nbroˑking, *vbl sb.* [f. prec.: see -ING[1]. Cf. *broaking pawne* in Shaks. *Rich. II*, II. i. 293, BROKING *vbl. sb.* 3.] The action or business of a pawnbroker; the occupation of lending money on the security of articles pawned.

1811 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXI. 6 Pawnbroking is regulated by law. 1875 T. A. TROLLOPE *Diamond cut Diamond* (1876) 338 There is always an especial run on the Government pawn-broking establishment. 1884 HORNER *Florence* (ed. 2) I. App. 506 The Monti di Pietà..were rather pawnbroking carried on by the Municipality.

So **Paw·nbroˑking** *ppl. a.*, that carries on the business of a pawnbroker.

1765 FOOTE *Commissary* I. Wks 1799 II. 7 That canting, couzening, money-lending, match-making, pawnbroking—.

† **Pawnde,** obs. form of PANED: cf. PAUNED.

1552 in Dillon *Calais & Pale* (1892) 97 One of Clothe of golde and blewe velvet pawnde with flowers of golde.

Pawne, obs. form of PAN *sb.*[5], PAWN.

Pawnee (pɔ̄nī·). [f. PAWN *v.* + -EE.] The person with whom something is deposited as a pawn or pledge. (Correlative to *pawner*.)

1683-5 tr. *Croke's Rep.*, *Jac.* 245 *marg.*, Tender of the money to the executrix of a pawnee, and her refusal to restore the goods, revests them in the owner. 1745-1875 [see PAWNER] 1875 POSTE *Gaius* III. (ed. 2) 369 The pawnee could not become the purchaser.

Pawner (pɔ̄ nəɹ). Also (in legal works) **-or.** [f. PAWN *v.* + -ER[1], -OR.] One who pawns; one who deposits something as a pledge, esp. with a pawnbroker.

1745 *Gent. Mag.* 412 The pawner, or his assignee, have no other security for the return of their goods but the honour of the pawnee. 1853 WHARTON *Pennsylv. Digest* 211 A pawnee has no better title than the pawnor. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* III. § 204 The owner or pawnor who steals a pawn is liable for theft by the pawnee. 1902 *Times* 22 Mar. 4/5 Not recording the full name and address of the pawner upon the tickets.

Pawnshop (pɔ̄ nʃɒp). [f. PAWN *sb.*[2] + SHOP.] A pawnbroker's shop or place of business.

1849 J. P. ROBSON in *Bards of Tyne*, *The Pawnshop in a Breeze*, The world was better far an sure When pawnshops had ne neym [= no name]. 1855 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* I. xx. 246 For these..there seems no other resource now that their weekly wages are stopped, but the pawn-shop. 1891 E. KINGLAKE *Australian at H.* ii. 10 Pawnshops, with their three golden balls dangling in front.

Paw-paw (pɔ̄·ˈpɔ̄·), *a. slang* or *colloq.* ? *Obs.* [Reduplication of PAW *a.*] A nursery expression for 'nasty, improper, naughty', used euphemistically for 'indecent, obscene, immoral'.

1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulgar T.* (ed. 3), *Paw paw Tricks*, naughty tricks: an expression used by nurses, &c. to children. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) IV. 338 Administering a little fatherly or motherly correction..for paw-paw tricks. 1812 G. COLMAN *Br. Grins*, *Two Parsons* vii, All proprietors of paw-paw houses. 1825 T. H. LISTER *Granby* ix. (1826) 55 Then went to say paw-paw things of Lady Mary Wortley Montague. 1830 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 9 July, Touching the songs, an old *rond* must own an improvement in the times, when all paw-paw words are omitted.

Hence **Paw·-paw·ness.**

1888 *Examiner* 434/1 Churches will cover a multitude of actresses. Our paw-pawness hedgeth with sacred stone, and abundantly excuseth itself with Glebe Houses. 1889 *Ibid.* 40/2 Proposals for the better rewarding of paw-pawness.

Pawpaw, var. PAPAW. **Paws, pawse,** obs. ff. PAUSE. **Pawsey,** obs. f. PALSY *sb.*

† **Paw·son.** *Obs.* Shortened form of DIAPASON.

1606 J. RAYNOLDS *Dolarney's Prim.* (1880) 71 His nimble hand, guided by supple veynes, With heauenly pawsons, clos'd his doleful streynes.

Pawtenar, -er, pawtnere, var. PAUTENER *sb.*[2]

Paw-waw, variant of POWWOW.

Pax[1] (pæks). Also 6 **pex.** [a. L. *pax* peace, in Christian L. also the kiss of peace.]

‖ **1.** The Latin word meaning 'peace'. *Obs.*

The Latin word is familiar in certain legal phrases, as *Pax Dei, Ecclesiæ, Regis*, the peace of God, the Church, the king's peace; so *pax Romana*, the peace which reigned between nationalities within the Roman empire; so *pax Britannica*, the peace imposed by British rule.

a 1485 FORTESCUE *Wks.* (1869) 476 We shulde firste have unite and pax within our land. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 72 Ane man he wes of policie and pax. 1664 *Spelman's Gloss.*, *Pax Dei, Pax Ecclesiæ, Pax Regis.* 1872 WHARTON *Law Lex.* (ed. 5), *Pax regis*, the king's peace—verge of the court. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Dec. 2/2 The wonderful lion which figured in the Poet Laureate's 'Pax Britannica' poem.

b. *Eccl.* In Latin salutations and blessings, as *Pax vobis* peace be with you! (see quot. 1885).

1593 PEELE *Edw. I*, Wks. (Rtldg) 381/2 *Pax vobis, Pax vobis!* good fellows, fair lad ye. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. I. *Grey Dolphin*, 'Of course I shall', said St. Austin, '*Pax vobiscum!*'—and Abbot Anselm was left alone. 1885 *Cath. Dict.* (ed. 3), *Pax vobis* is said by bishops after the 'Gloria in Excelsis'. If the 'Gloria' be not said, then the bishop's salutation is the same as the priest's—viz. 'Dominus vobiscum'. The fact that 'Pax vobis' was our Lord's Easter greeting to the Apostles made it unsuitable for penitential days.

c. quasi-*int.* (in schoolboy slang). 'Keep quiet!' 'Truce!'

1852-82 ROGET *Thesaurus* § 403 *Silence.. Int.* hush! silence! soft! whist! tush! chut! tut! pax! 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 615/1 There's been a sort of 'pax' called all round. 1899 KIPLING *Stalky, In Ambush* 4 'Pax, Turkey. I'm an ass.

2. *Eccl.* The kiss of peace: see PEACE *sb* 4; the ceremony of kissing the pax: see sense 3. *rare.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 388/1 Pax, of kyssynge (*v. r.* or kyssynge), *osculum, vel osculum pacis.* *a* 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Rich. III* 26 The Cardinall song the masse, and after paxe, the kynge and the quene discended. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 802 The sate still vntill the Paxe was geuen. 1853 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* IV. xii. 160 The Salisbury rubric was to send, just before the communion, the 'Pax' all about the church. This was conveyed from one to another by a kiss upon the cheek.

3. *Eccl.* A tablet of gold, silver, ivory, glass, or other material, round or quadrangular, with a projecting handle behind, bearing a representation of the Crucifixion or other sacred subject, which was kissed by the celebrating priest at Mass, and passed to the other officiating clergy and then to the congregation to be kissed; an osculatory.

It came into use during the 13th c. as a symbolic substitute for the kiss of peace: see PEACE *sb* 2. In England its use died out after the Reformation; in the Roman Church it is now used in certain monastic communities on special occasions.

c 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B.) 514 Pere when bo prest [bo] pax wil kis, knele bou & praye ben bis. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 331 And eek he waiteth or desireth to sitte or elles to goon aboue hym in the wey or kisse pax, or been encensed or goon to offiyng biforn his neighebore. *a* 1450 LYDG. *Vertue of Masse* (*c* 1505) c j b, The people of loue and hyghe degre Kysse the pax a token of vnyte. 1528 TINDALE *Doctr. Treat.* (Parker Soc.) 279 Yea to kiss the pax, they think it a meritorious deed. 1545 *Rates of Customs* c iij, Paxes the groce xiis. 1588 CROWLEY *Delib. Answ.* 4 b, Innocent the first.. inuented the kissing of the Paxe at Masse. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* Democr. to Rdr. (1676) 17/1 Had he been present at a Masse, and seen such kissing of Paxes, Crucifixes, Cringes, Duckings [etc.]. 1670 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 389 A rich *Pax* of Mother of Pearle. 1826 MRS. BRAY *De Foix* x (1884) 107 He was next presented with the Pax, which he also solemnly kissed. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 343.

fig. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI. xxxi. 136 Her lippes meane while my Pex: Ply Sir (quoth she) your busie trade, you are besides the Tex.

4. *transf.* (Public School slang.) A friend; good friends. *To be good pax*, to be good friends.

1781 BENTHAM *Mem. & Corr.* Wks. 1843 X. 100 If anything should happen to jumble us together, we may perhaps be good pax. 1900 C. B. MOUNT *Let. to Editor*, At Winchester (*c* 1840) we used to talk of 'making *pax*' with some one, in sense of establishing a friendship: we even used 'Pax' in sense of 'friend':—'a great pax of mine'.

† **Pax**[2]. *Obs.* A corrupt form of POX. In phr. *Pax on* (*him, it*, etc.)!

1641 BROME *Jov. Crew* IV. i. Wks. 1873 III. 422 Pax o' your fine Thing. 1663 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* II. i, Pax on't! 1716 ADDISON *Drummer* III. i, Pax on him, what do I give him the hearing for!

† **Paxboˑard,** obs. var. of next, after BOARD *sb.*

1481 LITTLETON *Will* in *Test. Vetusta* (1826) I. 364 A paxeborde, two cruetts, and a sakering-bell. 1500 *Inv. St. Dunstan's, Canterb.* ibid., A pax borde off latin, a crucyfyx for a pax borde off coper & gyltt.

† **Paxbred.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 **paxbreyd,** 4-5 **-bredɜ, -bred,** 6 **-bredd.** [f. PAX[1] + BRED *sb.* board.] = PAX[1] 3.

1350 in Riley *Mem. Lond.* (1868) 263 Paxbred. 1395 in *R. E. Wills* (1882) 5, I bequethe a chalis and a paxbred. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 388/1 Pax brede, *osculatorium.* 1478 in *Wilts. Archæol. etc. Mag.* (1868) XI. 337 A pakisbrede of yvere wth a ymage of our lorde as he swette blode. 1509 in *Suss. Archæol. Coll.* XLI. 27, iij paxbredd. [1881 *Academy* 16 Apr. 284 A 'paxbrede' representing the crucifix with Mary and John.]

‖ **Paxilla** (pæksi·lă). *Zool.* Pl. **-æ.** [mod.L., from classical L. *paxillus* small stake, peg.] A pillarlike pedicel in echinoderms, surmounted by a tuft of minute calcified spinelets attached to the integument.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 142 The spines..may carry a coronet of numerous calcified setae on their apices when they are called 'paxillae'. 1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 206 The incompletely calcified stalk of the pedicellaria corresponds to the stalk of the paxilla of the Asterida.

Hence **Paxi·llar** *a.*, of or pertaining to paxillæ; **Paxi·llate** *a.*, having paxillæ; **Paxilli·ferous** *a.*, bearing paxillæ; **Paxi·lliform** *a.*, having the shape of a paxilla.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 892/1 Having the body furnished with appendices,..paxilliferous. 1889 SLADEN in *Challenger Rep., Zool.* XXX. 286 Plates of the abactinal area more or less truly paxilliform 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Paxillate.

†**Paxillary**, *a. Obs.* Erroneous form of BASILARY, applied to the sphenoid bone.

Med.L. *basilus* appears to have been written *passillus*, and associated with *paxillus*, giving *passillare, paxillaric.* [c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 110 (Ashm.) þe.vij boon is clepid passillare, þe which is not of þe boones of þe heed, but he susteyneþ alle þe opere boonys of þe heed. [*Add. MS.* 10440 lf. 2, adds] & he is vnterberynge in þe hynder partie al þe bones of þe heued, & perfore he is clepid þe..paxi lus.] 1548-77 VICARY *Anat.* iii. (1888) 28 The seuenth and last [bone]..of the head is called Paxillarie, or Bazillarie; the whiche bone is, as it were, the wedge vnto all the other seuen bones of the head, and doth fasten them togeather. And thus be all numbred: the first is the Coronal bone,.. the seuenth is Paxilari, or Bazillari.

Pa·xillo·se, *a.* [f. L. *paxillus* or mod.L. *paxilla* (see above) + -OSE] **a.** *Geol.* Resembling a small stake (Ogilvie, Annandale, 1882). **b.** Of or pertaining to the *Paxillosæ*, a group of echinoderms bearing paxillæ (Funk 1895).

‖ **Paxi·llus.** *Zool.* [L. *paxillus* small stake, peg.] = PAXILLA (Webster 1890).

Paxwax (pæ·ksˌwæks). Now *dial.* and *colloq.* Also 5 **paxwex, paswax,** 7 **pax-waxe,** 7-9 **pack-wax,** 9 **paxywaxy.** [A word used in many dialect forms, e.g. FIX-FAX, *fic-fac, fig fag*, etc., the earliest known being *fax-wax* or *fex-wex* (W. de Bibbesworth 13..), which appears to contain OE. *feax*, ME. *fex, fax* (see FAX), the hair of the head, and OE. **weax* growth, from *weaxan* to grow, wax; cf the parallel Ger. synonym *haarwachs* sinew, f. *haar* hair + *wachs, wax-*, growth; cf. also MDu. *geel haar* 'yellow hair' = tendon.

In German, Grimm instances the second element in various forms, e.g in OHG *uualto-uuahso, uuinuuahs*, nerve, etc.]

A name for the stout elastic tendon extending from the dorsal vertebræ to the occiput, and serving as a support for the head, in various mammals, as the horse, ox, sheep, etc.; in others, as in man, existing in less developed form; the nuchal ligament, fixfax, whitleather.

[13.. *Gloss W. de Bibbesw.* (MS. Camb. Gg. 1. 1 lf 280 b/2), E si ad derere le wen an col (*gloss* fax wax [*v.r.* fex wex)].] *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 383/1 Paxwax, synewe (*Pynson* paxwex). 14.. *Arund. MS.* 42 lf. 44 b, Delle .. helpeþ for brussures of þe paxwax and of þe brawn. *Ibid.* 90 b, It [*Galbanum*] is gode for .. þe shote in þe lacertys, i. in þe paswaxis. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. iii. 219 This [sinew] of the common Farriers is called pax-waxe. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* viii. Wks. 1836 IV. 205 Words of no general reception in England, but of common use in Norfolk, or peculiar to the East Angle countries; as *bawnd, bunny, thurch,..paxwax*. 1691 RAY *Coll. Words* Pref., Paxwax.. is a word not confined to Norfolk or Suffolk, but far spread over England; used, to my knowledge, in Oxfordshire. 1691 — *Creation* I. (1692) 150 Which Aponeurosis..is taken notice of by the Vulgar by the name of Fixfax, or Packwax, or Whit-leather. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* (1723) 323 That strong..ligament..called the Whiteleather, Packwax,..and Fixfax. 1848 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* 33 The ligament of the neck of many quadrupeds, commonly known as the paxywaxy. 1865 BANKS *Wakefield Wds*, As tough as pax-wax.

Pay (pē), *sb.* Also 4 **pai, payȝ,** 4-7 **paie, paye,** 5 **pey.** [a. OF. *paie* = Pr. *paia, paga*, Sp., Pg., It. *paga* f. the vb. *pagare. payer* to PAY.]

†**1.** Satisfaction, contentment, pleasure, liking. *To pay*: to a person's satisfaction, acceptably. Chiefly with possessive: *to, at* (a person's) *pay*, as he likes, so as to please him. *Obs.*

c 1300 *Body & Soul* in *Maps' Poems* (Camden) 334 A body .. That havde ben a mody knyȝt, and lutel served God to payȝ. 13.. *K. Alis.* 3796 Yut ye schole, of myn paye, Or Y go hennes, more assay! 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1164 Hit wat not at my pryncez paye, Hit payed hym not þat I so flone. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A vi. 39 For þauh I Sigge hit myself, I serue him to paye, I haue myn hure of him wel, and oþerwhile more. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 22939 (Fairf) A potter..quen he his new vessel for-dos & hit be noȝt vn-to his pay. *a* 1425 *Ibid.* 3655 (Trin.) Venisoun þou hast him nomen Deyntily dijte to his pay [*earlier MSS.* behoue]. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 5665 Of hors and armes at his pay The Soudon yave in the same day. *a* 1529 SKELTON *E. Rummyng* 395, I dranke not this sennet A draught to my pay. 1602 *Archpriest Controv.* (Camden) II. 4 He answered him not to his pay.

2. The action of paying, payment (esp. of wages or hire); with *pl.*, one of the periodical payments of wages to workmen or others.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 377/1 Pay, or payment, *solucio.* *c* 1570 R. TURPYN in *Chron. Calais* (Camden) Introd. 19 Payenge to the said victuallers from paie to paie that was made ther by the quenes majestie their saide sommes of money. 1608 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* IV. v, At the fixed day of pay. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxiv. (1739) 133 Rather to score it up against the future, than require present pay. 1859 KINGSLEY *Herew.* iii, 'No pay no play' is as good a rule for priest as for layman. 1872 *Daily News* 2 Oct. 5 The 'pays' are the markers in the chronological table of the miner. He refers to a past event as having occurred so many pays back.

b. The condition of being paid, or receiving wages or hire: chiefly in phr. *in pay*, in receipt of wages; *in the pay of*, in the paid employment of.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 126 Like enough,. To fight against me vnder Percies pay. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 168 Armed troopes which he keepeth in continuall pay and action. 1671 R. MONTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 509 His provisions for sea were already made, his men raised and in pay. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* Pref. 13 When they were out of Pay, they look'd upon themselves as their own Masters. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. 197 Unless we should suppose that the murderers were in the pay of Sparta. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. xv, People in your pay or employment.

3. *concr.* Money paid for labour or service; wages, hire, salary, stipend.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 262 The kyng þis pay has nomen, and in cofres has. *c* 1430 *Freemasonry* (Halliw.) 23 Whenne the mason taketh hys pay of the mayster. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* Ded. 7 To terrifie their soldiers from demanding of their paies due. 1657 EARL MONM. tr. *Paruta's Pol. Disc.* 172 They take their lands and possessions..making *Timari* thereof..which are Pays or Revenues assigned over to the Soldiers. 1757 JOS. HARRIS *Coins* 41 Is not their pay..scanty enough already? 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* II. iii, I take the Queen's Pay in Quin's Regiment.

†**b.** *Dead pay*: see DEAD PAY. *Obs.*

†**c.** (?) A soldier in receipt of pay. *Obs.*

1523 WOLSEY in *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VI. 189 That the lanceknygtes being not past with the Countie Felix 7000 pays, wer at Porte Sus la Sone.

4. *fig.* Payment, or that which is paid, in any metaphorical sense; retaliation, punishment or blows inflicted; penalty or retribution suffered; recompense, etc. bestowed. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

c 1300 *Body & Soul* in *Maps' Poems* (Camden) 335 Seot se saltous come..and I the with, for to kepen oure harde pay. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 2476 The geant gaf he ful gude pay, He smate oway al his left cheke. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III x 31 Fame is my meed, and glory vertues pay. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 80 But when her lips were ready for his pay, He winks, and turns his lips another way. 1602 — *Ham.* I. iii. 106 That you haue ta'ne his tenders for true pay.

5. *To be good* (etc.) *pay*: to be sure to pay one's debts (colloq.); *fig.* to be profitable, afford profit.

1727 GAY *Fables* I. x. 64 If you'd employ your pen, Against the senseless sons of men,..No man is better pay than I am. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* III. iii. P 3 Great men are good pay in the long run, they often marry rich heiresses, and then old scores are wiped off. 1842 POE *Murders Rue Morgue* Wks 1864 I. 187 They were excellent pay.

†**b.** *Better pay*, something more profitable or advantageous; an advantage. *Obs.*

13.. *Coer de L.* 364 [He] came agayn by another way. And thought to make a better pay. *a* 1330 *Roland & V.* 840 Mine worþ þe raþer pay. 14.. *Sir Beues* (MS. M) 501 He sye, it was no better paye, But shifte hym in the beste way.

6. *Mining.* A remunerative yield of metal in a bed of ore: cf. PAY- 2.

1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 91 It is in this stratum of 40 feet where the rich pay will be found. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Proc. Met. U. S.* 105 Brown & Co work a sluicing claim with good results. William George, just below, has lately got good pay. *Comb.*: see PAY- in combination, 2.

Pay (pē), *v.*[1] Pa. t. and pple. **paid** (pēd). Forms: 3-5 **paie(n, paye(n,** (3 **paiȝe,** 4 **pai,** 5 **payȝe,** 5-6 **pey**), 4-7 **paie, paye,** 4- **pay.** *Pa. t.* **paid,** in senses 13, 14 **payed**; 3-6 **payde, paide,** 4-6 *Sc.* **payit.** *Pa. pple.* **paid,** in senses 13, 14, **payed**; 4 **paiȝd,** 4-6 **payde,** 5 **-id,** 5-6 *Sc.* **-it**; also 3-4 with prefixed i-, 3-6 y-, (5 **ypayt**). [ME. a. F. *payer* (12th c. in Littré) to pay, in OF. also to appease, satisfy, please (so in Cotgr. 1611) = Pr., Sp, Pg. *pagar*, It. *pagare*:—L. *pācāre* to appease, pacify, reduce to peace, in med.L. also 'to pay', f. *pāx, pāc-em* peace. The sense 'pacify', applied specifically to that of 'pacify or satisfy a creditor', came in Com. Romanic to mean 'to pay a creditor', and so 'to pay' generally. In some of the Romanic langs. the vb. has still both senses; but in Fr. as in Eng. the sense 'satisfy, please' is now obs.]

†**1.** *trans.* To appease, pacify, satisfy, content, please, gratify; to be acceptable to, gain or meet with the approval of: = AIAY 1. Most freq. in *pa. pple.* Satisfied, content, pleased; also strengthened by *well*; so *ill paid*, displeased, dissatisfied. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 179 And þet ne wile þe louerd ben paid mid his rihcte mol. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 318 þus I souhte delit: hwu I mest muhte paien mine lustes brune. *c* 1275 LAY. 10535 Þis ihorde þe kaiser And him paide awiwe wel. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7814 Wel he wend wit his tiþing For to pai dauid þe king. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1379 How payez yow þis play? *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 7558 The long terme did hir not pay To abide so long the mariage. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 377/2 Payyd, and qvemyd, or plesyd, *placatus.* *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* ii. 244 Luke well ..that thou negh not the tree of life; for if thou do, he bese ill paide. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) VII. iv. 280/2 Poore folke be not payed with suffycyent lynynge but couete more than theym nedeth 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* II. vii, I held me payit of thair estait.

†**b.** *intr.* To be satisfactory or pleasing (*to*). *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 49 þat spirit..þe which is verrili kyndelid wiþ be fiir of þe Holy Goost, to þe which.. no passing þing paleþ, but al fleshli lust. loþiþ and is vlile to it. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xx. 198 My profer may both pleas and pay To all the lordys.

2. *trans.* To give to (a person) what is due in discharge of a debt, or as a return for services done, or goods received, or in compensation for injury done; to remunerate, recompense.

c 1250 *Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 33 Se sergant..so paide þo werkmen and yaf euerich aine peny. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. iv. 61 Him for his handidandi Rediliche he payede. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 135 The marchand salbe payit of his hors. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. ii. 36 Sixe pence that I had..To pay the Sadler for my Mistris crupper. 1625 MASSINGER *New Way* IV. ii, I will pay you in private. 1720 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 69 Tell me how accounts stand between us, that you may be paid. 1813 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Patron.* iii, He had been..paid by the job. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* v. 62, I expect they will pay me..for the outlay.

b. *To pay off* (rarely *up*): to pay in full and discharge; to give all that is owing to and thus settle accounts with; *spec.* to pay and discharge the crew of (a ship) upon completion of a commission. *To pay out*: to get rid of by paying.

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 143 P 1, I..desired her to pay off her Coach, for I had a great deal to talk to her. 1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 93 They shall..be paid off, and discharged. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* III. ix. P 1 The establishment was paid up and discharged. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xi, The ship to which he had been appointed was paid off. 1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Broker's Man*, The money was raised, and the execution was paid out. 1887 D. C. MURRAY *Old Blazer's Hero* ix, The Man in Possession had been paid out.

c. *To pay off* (intr. for passive, of a ship: see b).

1891 *Daily News* 27 July 5/4 The Thrush..will then go to Cowes and afterwards to Chatham, where she will pay off. 1896 *Ibid.* 21 Aug. 2/5 The Meteor..is to pay off immediately and proceed to lay up.

3. *fig.* or *gen.* To reward, recompense, requite, give what is due or deserved to (a person). **a.** in good or neutral sense.

a 1425 *Cursor M.* 5789 (Trin.) Say I shal hem soone pay. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* I. xix, Thenne is the tyme come that he must be payed of his Werkes and dedes. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i 37 So: you'r paid. *a* 1754 GOLDSM. tr. *Scarron's Com. Romance* (1775) II. 232 He was sure to be paid on the double in treats for his condescension. 1898 H. PAUL *Men & Lett.* (1901) 170 Mr Place and his associates, to adopt a French phrase, payed themselves with words.

b. *in malam partem*: To give (one) his deserts, visit with retribution, chastise, punish. Formerly often *pay home* (HOME *adv.* 5): later also *pay off*, and in mod. colloq. use *pay out*. *To pay any one in his own coin*: see COIN *sb.* 7 b.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 90, Y canne not telle you the halff of her cruelte. But she was paied atte the last. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 101 b, If any man come neare hir behinde she payeth him home. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. xlvi. 102 b, He would paye him for all his faigned lyes. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 242 He pays off Aristotle and his Folk wers with too violent a Zeal. 1863 [see BACK *adv.* 8]. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* viii. 198 They, in return, (as the vulgar phrase has it,) 'pay him out'. 1888 J. HAWTHORNE *Trag. Myst.* i i, They would bear Hamer a grudge..and would plot together to pay him off 1893 EARL DUNMORE *Pamirs* II. 252 The only way. was to pay them back in their own coin.

c. *spec.* To inflict bodily chastisement upon, beat, flog. Now *dial.* or *slang.*

1581 W. FLETWOOD in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 285 Yet were they all sowndly payed, and sent home to there masters. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 22 Apr., Thence home, and find the boy out of the house and office..I did pay his coat for him. *a* 1800 in R. Jamieson *Pop. Ball* I. 329 There I paid her baith back and side, Till a' her banes play'd clatter. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Pay*, to beat, to drub. 'The rascal pays his wife'. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Log Sea waif* 312 He had been paying somebody with the 'fore-topsail sheet'.

4. To give a recompense for, to recompense, reward, requite (a service, work, or action of any kind): in a good or bad sense. Also, of a thing, To yield a recompense for, to reward

14.. *Sir Beues* 158/3381 + 2 (MS. M) Youre service I wyll well payn! *c* 1586 COUNTESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXII. v, Lord,.. each mans work is paid by thee. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 415 Haste still paies haste. 1610 — *Temp.* v. i. 70, I will pay thy graces Home both in word, and deede. 1642 J. SHUTE *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 178 The Sin of Oppression, sure enough, will be payed home, either here, or in hell, or in both. 1748 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1774) I. 347 It will more than pay the trouble I have taken to write it. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. i, 'I hope it's a good business?'. 'No. Poorly paid'. 1868 G. MACDONALD *Gospel Women* ix. i, Enough he labours for his hire; Yea, nought can pay his pain.

5. To give, deliver, or hand over (money, or some other thing) in return for goods or services, or in discharge of an obligation; to render (a sum or amount owed). Also with double obj. or dat. of person ('I paid him the money'), and hence in indirect passive ('he was paid the money' = 'the money was paid to him'). Also *transf.*: cf. 6 b.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 290 Hire wurð þet he þaide uor hire. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10244 Sixe & sixti þousend marc

hil paiden him atten ende. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6745 Qua stelis scep, or ox, or eu,..Oxen fiue for an he pai. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 381 He profred to paye A peny or tweyne More þan it was worth. *c* 1410 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* ix. (Shelard MS), Whan Joseph hadde payed þe money for hym. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xviii. 29 Have pacience with me, and I will paye the all. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, III. iii. 201 The Moone is paid backe againe. *a* 1692 POLEXFEN *Disc. Trade* (1697) 12 He will pay but Sixteen Shillings of the Pound. 1772 *Junius Lett.* xlix. 256 Every shilling of it was scrupulously paid. 1848 THACKERAY *Ch. Haggarty Diamond* xii, That in which poor Mr. Tidd invested his money did not pay 2*d.* in the pound. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 11 Sept. 9/2 Irish wool that had never 'paid the King a farthing'.

b. With advbs. *To pay away, in, over, out*, etc. *Pay down*: to lay down (money) in payment; to pay immediately or on the spot (also *fig.*: see 7).

1557 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 265 Payeng vij^{li} done. 1623 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 383 Alexander Staples shalbe made burgesse paying x^{li} downe in hand. 1668 in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS Comm.* App. v. 61 Paying over the third part of the profits. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 60 He had paid in all the money. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 95, I was to have paid away your note tomorrow. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* VI. § 41. 50 He has already paid out a large sum as wages. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 21 July 5/2 They had to pay down one fourth of the price in ready cash. *a* 1901 BESANT *Five Years' Tryst* (1902) 38 Now, sir,..I pay over to you..the sum of £178. 4*s.* 10*d.*—here it is.

6. To give or hand over the amount of, give money in discharge of (a debt, dues, tribute, tithes, ransom, fees, hire, wages, etc.).

c 1380, etc. [see DEBT *sb.* 1]. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt* xvii. 23 Youre maister payeth nat tribute? *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 519 Hise tithes payde he ful faire & wel. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) IV. xiii. 63 It passeth his power to payen his raunson. 1448 *Paston Lett.* I. 69 He hath payd hys feys. 1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 245 They were nat paid their hyre. *Ibid.* 250 Theyr wages were nat payde. 1611 BIBLE *Ezra* iv. 13 Then will they not pay tolle, tribute, and custome. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xxxv, I have..paid scot and lot and the King's taxes. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. II. ii. 180 The prices which we paid for everything were preposterous. 1889 *Harper's Weekly* XXXIII. 984/2 The Company..was able to pay dividends.

b. *transf.* Of a thing: To furnish or yield (money, etc.) for the discharge of (a debt or other obligation); also said of goods on which duty, toll, or the like is paid.

1656 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* (1659) 204 Parliament . gave him but two subsidies; which would hardly pay Advance money to the Officers and souldiers. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 468 That this estate should be liable to pay these debts. 1840 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* (Rthly.) 325 Everything must pay toll. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. 555 Cups that had paid the Cæsar's debt Could he have laid his hands on them.

c. With advbs. *Pay off*: to pay in full, and thus discharge the obligation; to clear off (a debt or claim) by payment (also *fig.*, see 7). *Pay up*: to pay the full amount of (what is) owing up to the time; to make up arrears of payment.

1434 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 437/2 The residue to be paied up to the Kyng. 1711 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 150 P 9 I'll pay off your extravagant Bills once more. 1766 W. GORDON *Gen. Counting-ho.* 27 If..he should voluntarily pay up the abatement. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV 71 Arrears were paid up. 1885 *Law Rep.* 29 Chanc. Div. 459 To enable the directors to pay off pressing liabilities.

7. *fig.* (or in figurative expressions): To give or render (anything owed, due, or deserved); to discharge (an obligation). (Also, with double obj. or dat. of person, and hence in indirect passive: cf. 5.)

a. To give, render (something that is due, or that the other person has a right to); to discharge, perform (a vow); to give up, surrender (something figured as owed, *e.g.* one's life). *To pay one's debt to nature*, or *nature's debt*: (*spec.*) to die: see DEBT *sb.* 4 b.

1340–70 *Alex & Dind* 716 A fair pokok of pris men paien to iuno *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 804 Whan he wolde paye his wyf hir dette. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 162 A-mendes th be-hovythe to pay. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* v. i. 3 You haue ..indeed pay'd downe More penitence, then done trespas. *c* 1612 CHAPMAN *Iliad* II. 247 Nor would [they] pay Their own vows to thee. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 10 Our stomachs told us, it was full high time to pay Nature her due. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* vi. 40 To you the promis'd Poem I will pay. 1707 WATTS *Hymn*, Praise, everlasting praise, be paid To him that earth's foundation laid. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 117 Paying piteous duty, what seemed you have we consigned [to the grave].

b. To inflict, bestow, give (punishment, a blow, etc.) as being deserved, or in return for the like; to render in retribution or retaliation.

13.. *Coer de L.* 4028 Kyng Richard hys ax in hond he hente, And payde Sarezynys her rente. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxiv. 265 Y° traytours were payed ther desertes. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiii. 60 Hee payes vs shot for shot. *a* 1726 SOUTH *Serm.* (1727) V. xii. 482 If Popery ever comes in by English Hands..it will fully pay the Scotes of those who brought it in. 1888 J. HAWTHORNE *Trag. Myst.* iii, To pay off some grudge.

c. To suffer, undergo (a punishment, penalty, etc., figured as a price paid to the person or authority that inflicts it; also, pain or trouble, as a price paid for some advantage); to suffer in retribution or requital, or as the price of anything gained.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 77 But he hadde i-leide doun his knyf,..bope schul have i-payde þe payne. 1587 *Mirr. Mag., Rimar* vi, Made mee pay the price of pillage with my bloud. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* v. Argt., Ulysses builds A ship;..Pays Neptune pains. 1674 BREVINT *Saul at Endor* 214 Christ..took and paied fully all the punishment due for our sins. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1727) V. i. 5 Inflaming themselves with Wine, till they come to pay the Reckoning with their Blood. 1890 *Spectator* 15 Feb., To forget the pain he paid for his discoveries.

d. *Arith.* In Subtraction, To compensate for 'borrowing' (see BORROW *v.*[1] 1 c) by mentally adding a unit to the subtrahend of the next higher denomination (an easier practical equivalent for the more logical process of subtracting the unit which has been 'borrowed' from the minuend). Usually *to pay back*.

1897 *Daily News* 3 June 5/4 When some of us were boys at school we knew no other way of doing a sum in subtraction but the way of borrowing and paying back.

8. (With the notion of debt weakened to that of duty or fitness, or lost.) To render, bestow (something considered as due, deserved or befitting, *e.g.* attention, heed, respect, court, a compliment, a visit, etc.). Usually with *to* or simple dat.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. i. 99 Not paying me a welcome. 1654–66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 381, I went..to pay her a visit. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 122 P 5 After having paid their Respects to Sir Roger. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xvi, Farmer Williams..had paid her his addresses. 1796 MRS. E. PARSONS *Myst. Warning* II. 222 The Gentlemen paid her many compliments 1866 DK. ARGYLL *Reign Law* vii. (1871) 386 Too little attention being paid to the progress of opinion. 1882 BESANT *Revolt of Man* vi. (1883) 152 They paid little heed to the sermon.

9. *absol.* or *intr.* To give money or other equivalent in return for something or in discharge of an obligation; also *fig.*: see prec. senses.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14040 Pai had noght quar-of for to pai. *c* 1380 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 213 Get vs som mete and drynke, . And we wil payen trewely atte fulle. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xxxvii[i]. 21 The vngodly borroweth and paieth not agayne. 1650 N. WALLINGTON *Hist. Notices* (1869) I. Introd. 49 Serve honesty ever, .she will pay, if slow. 1657 HEVLIN *Undeceiv. People* 4 If any. desired not to pay in kinde. *a* 1786 COWPER *Yearly Distress* 19 He that takes, and he that pays. 1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* II. xiii, 'Now, then!..Pay up!' 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 205, I will pay when I have the money.

10. *absol.* or *intr.* Of a thing or action: To recompense one's expense or trouble; to yield an adequate return; to be profitable or advantageous.

1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr., Rebuilding*, The workmen .thought it would not pay To dig him out. 1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 200 If land is uncultivated, it is because it will not pay. 1885 ANSTEY *Tinted Venus* iv. 44 You won't find it pay in the long run.

b. *trans.* To be profitable to, profit (a person).

1883 *Manch. Exam.* 19 Dec. 5/2 A practice of insuring with a view to wreck would not pay the shipowning community.

11. *Pay for*: To give money or other equivalent value for; to hand over the price of (a thing); to bear the cost of; to recompense (labour or service) in money or otherwise. Also *transf.* Of a thing, sum of money, or other thing of value: To furnish or constitute an equivalent for; to be sufficient to buy or defray the cost of.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. III. 132 Heo..leteþ passe prisons, and payeþ for hem ofte. Heo 3eueþ þe layler Gold and grotes.., To vn-fetere þe False. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 834 [He] shal pave for al þat by the wey is spent. 1534 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* II. vi. (1847) 105 To take no thought, but make merry..and then let Christ's passion pay for all the shot. *a* 1616 BEAUMONT *To J. Fletcher*, It was thy hap to throw away Much wit, for which the people did not pay. 1804 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Pop. T., Will* ii, The bonnet's all I want, which I'll pay for on the nail. *Mod.* Half a crown will pay for a front seat. The fowls will soon pay for themselves in eggs.

b. *fig.* To make amends for, atone for; more usually, To suffer or be punished for (cf. 7 c).

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVII. 31 *Operis satisfactio* bat for synnes payeth. 1533 GAU *Right Way* 69 God..laid al our sinnis apone hime and he payit for thayme. 1612 BP. HALL *Contempl., O. T.* II v, Lot payes deare for his rashnesse. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 94 He's resolv'd never to be a Rogue, when he's sure to pay for it. 1900 *London Letter* 23 Feb. 286/2 An attendant ., who wantonly prodded it with a fork..paid for his cruelty, as he was knocked down, trampled upon, and ripped open by the elephant.

12. *trans.* = Pay for: see 11.

1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* II. lxi. (1674) 213 Their Liberty. cannot be paid by Mountains of Gold. 1744 SARAH FIELDING *David Simple* II. v. 79 She immediately paid her Lodging. 1842 *Trnl. R. Agric. Soc.* III. II. 185 Chalking land..costs little more than 2*d.* per acre; pays itself often in the second year.

b. *fig.* To compensate, make up for. ? *Obs.*

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 5 The beimes of the Sone..the hail nychte ar aein, the space of twa monethis. ..Contrare in winter,..the lenth is payed with the schortnes. 1625 USHER *Answ. Jesuit* 171 If Montanus comes short in his testimonie, Origen. payes it home with full measure. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 31 Miss says nothing; but I warrant she pays it off with Thinking. 1790 *Bystander* 246 Hermocrates was..silent, but. he paid it off with thinking.

13. *Naut.* (*trans.*) To let out (a rope or chain) by slackening it, to allow or cause to run out. (Also in reference to something let out by the rope.) Now always with *out* or *away*.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* vii. 30 Pay more Cable, is when you carry an Anchor out in the boat to turne ouer. Pay cheap, is when you ouer set it, or turne it ouer boord faster. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II. s.v., Seamen say *Pay more Cable*, that is, let out more Cable. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Pay away the Cable!* slacken it, that it may run out of the ship. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 143 We paied out the Hawser by which we were riding; at the same time paying out the hawser of the catch-anchor. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xv. 41 'Pay out chain', shouted the Captain, and we gave it to her. 1872 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* (1894) iii. 84 By..throwing all my weight on to the rope, I gradually got myself paid slowly out.

b. *intr.* for *passive*.

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxiii. 68 We paid out on the chain by which we swung.

14. *Naut.* (*trans.*) To cause (a ship) to fall to leeward, or fall away from the wind. Now always with *off*.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 42 As she turnes wee say shee is payed. 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* xiii, The commander. payed his vessel off before the wind. 1884 SIR J. HANNEN in *Law Times Rep.* L. 127/2 Her master was vainly trying to pay her head off to the eastward.

b. *intr.* for *passive*. To fall to leeward.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 19 The Chase pays away more room. [Cf. *infra*, The Chase goes away room.. she is right before the Wind.] 1825 H. B. GASCOIGNE *Naw Fame* 51 By slow degrees her head to Port Pays round. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xxvi. The frigate flew round, describing a circle, as she payed off before the wind. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Log Sea-waif* 213 There was a great bustle to get sail off her, but unfortunately she paid off rather smartly.

15. In various phrases, as *the* DEVIL *to pay*, GOD *pays* or *to pay*, *to pay through the* NOSE, *to pay the* PIPER, *to pay one's* WAY: see these sbs.

Pay (pē), *v.*[2] Chiefly *Naut.* Pa. t. and pple. **payed (paid).** [a ONF. *peier* (= Central F. *poier*, *poyer*) = Pr., Sp. *pegar*:—L. *picāre*, f. *pix*, *pic-em* pitch; cf. It. *pecciare*.] *trans.* To smear or cover with pitch, tar, resin, tallow, or the like, as a defence against wet, etc.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 13 Okum..being well payed ouer with hot pitch, doth make her more tight. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* ii. (1840) 30 Hemp, pitch and tar, to calk and pay her seams. 1831 W. IRVING *Columbus* (abr. ed.) 307 Drawing his canoe on shore..he then payed it with a coat of tar. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* 180 Above these were laid stalks of the cotton-plant and loose grass; the whole being payed over with clay.

b. With the covering substance as object.

1894 C. N. ROBINSON *Brit. Fleet* 231 Broad-headed nails hammered in close together, on which was paid a compost of tallow and resin.

Pay- in combination. [PAY *sb.*, or, in some cases, the stem of PAY *v.*[1]]

1. In sbs. denoting persons or things connected with the payment of money, esp. as wages. a. Charged with the payment of workmen, employees, or subordinates; as *pay-agent*, *-clerk*, *-commander*, *-corps*, *-director*, *-inspector*, *-sergeant*; PAYMASTER, PAYMISTRESS. b. Indicating, or containing a statement of amounts to be paid or the persons to whom they are to be paid; as *pay-bill*, *-book*, *-list*, *-roll*, *-sheet*, *-ticket*; containing pay or wages, as *pay-envelope*. c. At, from, or on which payment is made, esp. of wages to employees; as *pay-box*, *-car*, *-gate*, *-office*, *-place*, *-room*, *-shed*, *-table*, *-train*, *-wicket*; PAY-DAY, *-night*, *-week*. d. For which payment is charged (opp. to *free*); as *pay-bridge*, *-hospital*, *-meal*; that pays for something (*e.g.* education) instead of getting it free; as *pay-boarder*, *-boy*.

1879 E. J. CASTLE *Law Rating* 98 Payments were made by the *pay agent of the troops. 1828 WEBSTER, *Pay-bill*, a bill of money to be paid to the soldiers of a company. 1897 *Rep. Comm. Welsh Education*, Howell schools..Amongst the *pay boarders,..numbering in all thirty, there were six Nonconformists. 1669 W. PENN in *St. Papers, Dom.* 286, I send the master and *pay books for the 'Harp'. 1896 *Idler* Mar. 251/2 We checked my figures in the pay-book with the money. 1771 in J. Phillips *Hist. Inland Navig.* (1792) 374 That..the *pay-clerk..do attend on the canal..to receive the returns..of the number of labourers..and to pay them..the amount of their several returns. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Pay-corps*, in the United States navy, the corps of paymasters. *Ibid.*, *Pay-director*, in the United States navy, an officer of the pay-corps, ranking with a captain. 1892 *Daily News* 25 Apr. 2/7 The Hampstead Home Hospital,.. although a *pay hospital, has a free accident ward. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Pay-inspector*, in the United States navy, an officer of the pay-corps, ranking with a commander. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, 'Pay-lines,..tickets..issued a day before pay day to each workman stating the particulars of his pay, thus allowing him time to make any complaints as to amounts, etc., before being paid. 1797 *Act* 31 *Geo. II* c. 10 Abstract § 3 Every inferior Officer or Seaman..shall be paid by Proper *Pay Lists, all the Wages due to him. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Mar. 5/2 Very few officers or non-commissioned officers could keep a pay list or a pay and mess sheet. 1892 T. HARDY *Tess* xlii, 'This is *pay-night', she said. 1707 CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* III. xi. 384 The Navy-Office, Excise-Office, *Pay-Office [etc.] are of lesser note. 1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII. 173 The plaintiff expected..to receive his money..at the usual *pay-place. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxix. 103 When the crew were paid off..the owners..generously refused to deduct the amount from the *pay-roll. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 July 6/1 An employer with a total pay-roll of £30,000. 1831 *Lincoln Herald* 23 Sept. 4/4 An attempt was made to break

into the *pay-room of the workhouse. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* x. 365 Jarvis Matchaun was *pay-sergeant in a regiment. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Aug. 3/2, I have before me a *pay-sheet of a Trinidad cocoa estate for the month of May. 1890 T. McCRIE *Mem. Sir A. Agnew* vi. (1852) 134 Saturday-night *pay-tables established in public-houses to tempt the tradesman. 1781 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5931/3 Several Blank Seamens *Pay-Tickets. 1766 W. GORDON *Gen. Counting-ho.* 364 The acceptation of bills..in the second or third *pay-week. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 June 5/1 The manager..was at the *pay-wicket.

2. *Mining.* Containing precious metal or other mineral in sufficient quantity to be profitably worked; as *pay-channel, -chimney, -chute, -dirt* (also contemptuous, for 'money'), *-dust, -gravel, -lead, -ore, -rock, -shoot, -streak, -vein, -zone.*

1857 Pay dirt [see DIRT *sb.* 3 c]. *a* 1872 B. HARTE *Her Let.* ix, O, why did papa strike pay gravel In drifting on Poverty Flat? 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 87 An exception to the general rule of the 'pay' dirt lying nearest the bed-rock. In this claim the pay-lead is many feet above the bed-rock. 1874 *Ibid.* 327 The pay-vein is narrow, and the lode probably only a spur. 1877 *Ibid.* 40 Golden Gate mine .length pay-zone, 100 feet. *Ibid.* 107 The gold is. evenly distributed through the pay chimneys. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 3 Dec., Towns which depend upon 'bonanzas' and lodes of pay ore. 1884 *Century Mag.* Nov. 60/2 He lives..in a style that proves that he has lots of pay dirt somewhere.

3. The verb-stem in combination with object; as **pay-all**, he who or that which pays all, or bears the whole charge; **pay-rent** *a*, serving, or furnishing money, to pay the rent; **†pay-way** *a.* (*Sc.*), 'valedictory; given when one is leaving, or for the purpose of bearing one's expenses on the road' (Jam.).

a 1652 BROME *Damoiselle* iv. i. Wks. 1873 I 436 You were not wont To be a Boordsend-King; a *pay-all in a Tavern. 1796 COLERIDGE *Watchman* No. 1. 29 The sum of Five Thousand Pounds, to be paid on the first day of April next, at the office of John Bull, Esq Pay-all and Fight-all to the several High contracting Powers. 1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* IV. i. 39 A *pay-rent crop of turnips. 1764 *Mus. Rust.* III. xxxii 144 Horse-beans will..yield a pay-rent crop. 1823 GALT *R. Gilhaize* II. xiii. 131 After partaking of Captain Hepburn's *pay-way supper.

Payability (pēˈăbiˈlĭti). *rare.* [f. PAYABLE + -ITY.] **a.** Ability or willingness to pay (*nonce-use*). **b.** Capability of being profitably worked, as a mine: see next, 3.

1826 *Blackw. Mag* XIX. 351 Let me say one word for ..his payability. He [Sheridan] is..written down as little better than a very pleasant swindler, whose purpose was to pay no man a shilling, whom he could put off with a joke. 1834 *N. B Daily Mail* 21 Aug. 5 The payability of the Denny-Dalton field has been proved.

Payable (pēˈăbˈl), *a.* [f. PAY *v.*[1] + -ABLE. Cf. F. *payable* (13th c. in Godef.), It. *pagabile.*]

1. *Comm.* Of a sum of money, a bill, etc.: That is to be paid; due, owing; falling due (usu. *at* or *on* a specified date or *to* a specified person).

1447-8 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 400 Item paiable of the seid assignement at the festes of the Annuc' of oure lady..and saint michell [etc.]. 1590 SIR F. WALSINGHAM in *Wills Doctors' Com.* (Camden) 70 After the satisfyinge of all things paieable by her as executor. 1688 *Col Rec. Pennsylv.* I 233 Drew a bill payable to ye Chief Proprietor. 1725 BERKELEY *Let to T. Prior* 3 June, Wks. 1871 IV. 111 A bill of forty pounds, payable here at the shortest sight. 1887 R. BUCHANAN *Heir of Linne* iv, To whom can I make the cheque payable?

b. Of a person: That is to be paid; whose services or salary is to be paid. *rare.*

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 52 Diuers Officers payable out of the reuenues.

2. That can be paid; capable of being paid. *rare:*

a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (J.), Thanks are a tribute payable by the poorest.

3. *Mining.* (In active sense.) Of a mine, a bed of ore, a vein of metal, etc.: That can be made to pay, or yield an adequate return for the cost of working; capable of being profitably worked. Hence *transf.* in general sense: Capable of yielding profit, commercially profitable; paying.

1859 CORNWALLIS *New World* I. 361 Positive individuals there are, who still assert that gold will one day be discovered in this region, in payable abundance. 1879 ATCHERLEY *Borland* 117 Never again did we hit upon payable gold, although we burrowed..like rabbits. 1887 MRS. D. DALY *Digging & Squatting S. Austr.* 266 The Northern Territory only requires capital..to become a fine and payable country. 1901 *Scotsman* 5 Mar. 7/1 An opportunity..to put the Tay ferries on a more payable basis.

Hence **Pay·ably** *adv.* (cf. sense 3).

1878 *Ure's Dict. Arts* IV. 427 Their lower beds have been found to be payably auriferous.

Payage, obs. var. of PEAGE, toll.

Payane, variant of PAYEN *Obs.*, pagan.

Payce, variant of PEISE *Obs.*, weight.

Pay-day. [PAY- 1.] The day on which payment is, or is to be, made; *esp.* a periodically recurring day (e.g. weekly or monthly) on which wages are, or are arranged to be, paid; on the *Stock Exchange*, the day on which a transfer of stock has to be paid for.

1829 J. WHALLEY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. II. 162 The next pay day the whiche shalbe apon Satterdaye come senyght. *a* 1634 CHAPMAN *Rev. for Hon.* Plays 1873 III. 289 Where in the Satlers palace on pay-day We may the precious liquor quaff. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* III. 108 Our Day of Dissolution! —Name it right! 'Tis our great Pay-day. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* I. xv. 122 He had..been known to be without a shilling for the last week before pay-day. 1899 *Daily News* 27 Feb. 6/4 On the Saturday following a Stock Exchange pay-day.

Payee (pēˈiˈ) [f. PAY *v.* + -EE: cf. F. *payé* paid.] The person to whom a sum of money is, or is to be, paid; *esp.* the person to whom a bill or cheque is made payable.

1758 LD. MANSFIELD in *Burrow's Rep.* II. 676 As soon as a note is indorsed by the payee, the indorser is the drawer. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxx. 467 The third person, or negotiator, to whom it is payable..is called the *payee.* 1866 CRUMP *Banking* iii. 83 It is always advisable to cross cheques..if the name of the payee's banker be known.

Payelle, obs. form of PAIL *sb.*

†Pa·yeme. *Obs.* Erron. form of PAYEN, or PAYNIM. So **†Payemy** for PAYENY.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 103 Ageyn þe paemy þe Cristendam to saue. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii. (*Machor*) 877 A man þat..was payeme and richt crafty. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2162 Fro the parties of payeme present at home.

†Payen, *sb.* and *a. Obs* Forms: 3-4 paen(e, paeyn, payene, payn, pain, 3-5 paien, 3, ?6 payne, 4 paian, paiene, 4-5 payen, 4-6 payane. [a. OF. *paien* (11th c.), *paian, payen,* mod F. *païen* = Pr. *paian, pagan,* Sp., It. *pagano,* Pg. *pagão*:—L. *pāgānus*: see PAGAN.] = PAGAN (*including* Mohammedan).

A. *sb.* = PAGAN A. 1.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 84/20 Among þe paeyns euerechone. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2536 He was cristine, & 30 [*v. rr.* heo, sche] payene [*v. r. c* 1390 a paynen] was. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 59 Þe pains come to londe. *Ibid.* 85 Payns him wolde slen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7440 To-quils come in philistiens, þair felun faas þat war paens [*v. r.* payens]. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xiii. (*Marcus*) 175 Þe paianis vald haf bryne His cors. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 193, I am paien, that other seith. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 115 This childe, that mightily maintened Goddes lawe ayenst the payent. *a* 1550 in *Skelton's Wks. Epit. Dk. Jaspar* (1843) II. 393 Katyffes vnkind thou leuest behind, paynis, Turkes, & Iewis.

B. *adj.* = PAGAN B. 1.

a 1300 *K. Horn* 147 Seie þe paene kyng..þat ich am hol and fer On his lond uriued her. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7365 Þis ar Godes of oure paen lay. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1512 To doon his sacrifise With alle the ryites of his payen wyse. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol 466 Calliope nor payane goddis wyld May do to me no thing bot harme, I wene.

Hence **†Pa·yenhode, pai-** *Obs.*, paganism.

c 1470 [see PAYNIMHOOD].

†Pa·yeny, -ie. *Obs.* In 4 paeni, -y, paygne, paynye, -ie, peyni, pani, 4-6 pany. [ME. a. OF. *paenie, paienie, painie, payenie* (in It. *paganía* (Florio)), f. *paien* PAYEN + -IE = -Y. Cf. *German-y.*] The lands of pagans; the heathen (in the Middle Ages including the Saracen) part of the world; heathendom.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19992 (Edin. MS.) Þe first passage þat þapostlis in partie made to suile fole as of pani [*v. rr.* paeni, paeny]. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 5243 A noþer sarasyn of paynye. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 3746 Þe soudan haþ his folk y-sent: Into al peyni his sond is sent. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 122 In al payniye nys prynce ne kyng, þat berþ so gret a name. *a* 1530 *Sir Beues* (Pynson) 2409, I wolde not for al pany Se the deuyl, that made that crye!

Payer (pēˈəɹ). Also 4 paiore, 4-5 payere, 5 payare, paier, 9 payer. [f. PAY *v.*[1] + -ER[1]: cf. F. *payeur* (in 13th c. in regimen *paiere*), perh. the origin.] One who pays (in senses of the verb); *esp.* one who pays a sum of money. (As correlative to *payee* occas. spelt *payor*: see -OR 2 d.)

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. vi. 41 He is þe presteste payere [at pore men hableþ]; He with halt non hyne his huire. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 377/1 Payare, *solutor.* 1472-3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 39/2 The same sommes..to the paiers of the same shuld be restored. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 25 In the handes of the payers of the sayd pencion. 1619 FLETCHER, etc. *Knt. Malta* v. i, Ingrateful payer of my industries. 1752 E. ERSKINE *Wks.* (1871) III. 486 Fear not: though drowned in debt Thy husband is the payer. 1880 S. D. HORTON *Gold & Silver* 172 Can payees demand, or can payors give in payment, whatever merchandise they prefer?

Payer, Payes, obs. ff. PAIR *sb.*[1] and *v.*[2], PEACE.

Paygane, -end, obs. ff. PAGAN, PAGEANT.

Paying (pēˈiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. PAY *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of PAY *v.*[1]

†1. Pleasing, indulgence. *Obs.*

c 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) I. lxiii, Vayne gladnes & well payeng of thiselfe.

2. The action of recompensing (a person) with money, or giving (money) for something; payment; also *fig.*: see senses of PAY *v.*[1]

1456 SIR G HAYE *Law Armis* (S. T. S.) 174 He is nocht..to put him self in povertee..for his tynaunce paying. *c* 1530 L. COX *Rhet.* (1899) 58 While this summe was in payenge. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 60 They are to manuage the paying of their own workmen. 1759 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1812) XIV. xxviii. 13 The paying of court..to the haughty cardinal. *Mod.* Can't we go in without paying?

b. With adverbs: see PAY *v.*[1] Also *attrib.*

1890 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Oct. 7/1 Keeping a watchful eye on..the indicator on the paying-out drum;..he knew..the amount of cable paid out. 1896 *Stand Mag.* XII. 349/1 The life-line and pipe are attached,..and the diver is ready to step over the side...There is a great splash,..a rapid paying out of life and pipe lines. *a* 1901 BESANT *Five Years' Tryst* (1902) 89 Market day is also the one busy day at the Bank. All day long there is paying-in; all day long there is paying-out.

Paying, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. PAY *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] The action of PAY *v.*[2], q. v.

1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 36 The only..Defence of Ships against the Worm..was the paying the Hulls from the Waters edge downwards with Stuff. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s. v., A new Coat of Tallow and Soap, or one of Train-Oil, Rosin and Brimestone,..is put upon her, that is called *Paying of a Ship.* 1882 MORRIS *Hopes & Fears for Art* iv. 137 A mere paying it over with four coats of tinted lead-pigment.

Paying, *ppl. a.* [f. PAY *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] That pays; remunerative: see the verb.

1882 DE WINDT *Equator* 123 The latter is the most paying [crop] of all. 1893 SELOUS *Trav. S. E. Africa* 1 It was a very paying business. 1900 *Lancet* 15 Sept. 900/1 Some few of her young men 'paying-guests'..appeared to recognise the drug.

Payir, obs. f. PAIR *sb.*[1] **Pay-jacket,** obs. f. PEA-JACKET. **Payl(e, Paylays, -eysse,** obs. ff. PALE, PAIL, PALACE. **Paylet, payllet,** obs. ff. PALLET *sb.*[2] **Paylion,** obs. Sc. f. PAVILION. **Payllard, -art,** obs. ff. PALLIARD.

Payman, var. PAIN-DEMAINE *Obs.*, fine bread.

Paymaster (pēˈmɑːstəɹ). [f. PAY- 1 + MASTER.] An official (*esp.* an officer in the army or navy) whose duty it is to pay troops, workmen, or other persons. Also *fig.*

a 1550 *Vox Pop Vox Dei* 719 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 293 Paymasters suche as by the With Trappes your golden smythe. 1591 *Garrard's Art Warre* 71 The captaine and the other officers, as the treasurers, paymasters, comissaries. 1615 BP. HALL *Contempl., O. T.* x. iv, Both good and euill are sure paymasters at the last. 1643 *Plain English* 24 Let the Parliament. appoint pay-masters to every Regiment. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* vi. (1841) I. 37 If he comes to deal with the same tradesman again, he is treated like one that is but an indifferent pay master. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvi. III. 618 All the paymasters of regiments were directed to send in their accounts without delay. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v § 1. 218 Edward [III] became the paymaster of the poorer princes of Germany.

b. *Paymaster-general*: the officer at the head of the department of the Treasury through which payments are made: see quot. 1863.

1702 *Lond Gaz.* No. 3825/3 Receiver and Paymaster-General of Her Majesty's Forces. 1703 MARLBOROUGH *Lett. & Disp.* (1845) I. 92 The paymaster-general of the States. 1710 WALPOLE *Off Not* 25 July in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4724/3 Which is to be paid. by the Pay-Master-General. 1846 S. SHARPE *Hist. Egypt* ix. 307 Auletes..at first gave Rabirius the office of royal *dioiketes*, or paymaster-general. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* III. vii 697 All payments for civil salaries, allowances, and incidental charges payable in England, and all payments for the army, navy, and ordnance, are made upon the special authority of the Treasury by the Paymaster-General.

Hence **Pay·mastership,** the office of a paymaster; so **Pay·master-generalship.**

1809 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) II. 398 One Paymastership of the Forces is vacant. 1898 *Daily News* 9 Dec. 5/1 Through the transference of the Earl of Hopetoun from the Paymaster-Generalship to the office of Lord Chamberlain.

Payment[1] (pēˈmĕnt). Also 4-5 paiement, 5 pament, 5-6 paymente, payement(e, 6-7 paiment, (6 -e). [a. F. *paiement* (12-13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *payer* to PAY: see -MENT. Cf. Pr. *pagament*, Sp., It. *pagamento.*]

1. The action, or an act, of paying; the remuneration of a person with money or its equivalent; the giving of money, etc. in return for something or in discharge of a debt.

†*Bills of payment*: vouchers or receipts for moneys paid, receipted bills. *Equation of payments*: see EQUATION 4.

13 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 597 And þou to payment com hym byfore. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 297 The juder anon forth fette The gold and made his paiement. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 153 Good paiment to al men he makyd. 1465 J PASTON in *P. Lett* II. 219 He must inquere, what mony he hath payd to all men..and see his billes of payment, and take therof a trelyng. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Warwick* xv, Their paimentes wer delayd. 1686 tr *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 9 The Sellers would take their Pieces of Five Sous in payment. *a* 1732 GAY *Fables* II. iii. 98 Twas agreed ..His payments should in corn be made. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 28 July 2/1 It was Mr. Lowe who first introduced the great principle of payment by results. 1893 BITHELL *Counting-ho. Dict.* s. v., When goods are offered in exchange for goods, it is popularly distinguished as 'payment in kind'.

b. Const. *of* the thing given or discharged (money, a debt, etc.).

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 43 If payment of dette be so remewed. 1503 *Prov. Purse Exp. Eliz. York* (1830) 92 Payement of a bill. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* III. i. 130 The paiment of a hundred thousand Crownes. 1828 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 325 Before the day of payment of the half year's rent.

c. Const. *of* the person who is paid.

1838 *People's Charter* (in *Chartist Circular* 5 Oct. 1839, 7/2), Payment of Members. 1. Be it enacted that every Member of the House of Commons..shall be paid £500 per annum.

†d. Const. *of* the thing bought (cf. PAY *v.*[1] 12).

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 2168 They..pynche at the payment of a poddynge prycke.

2. A sum of money (or other thing) paid; pay, wages; price.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* (Rolls) II. 392 Tithis and offringis and other like paymentis. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* v. iv, He demaunded his sallary and payment. 1660 F. BROOKE

tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 44 Most of those payments fall to the Officers and receivers shares. 1728 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 45 Two or three small payments of money, which lay by themselves. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* vi. § 43. 53 Wages..are the payments received by a labourer in return for his labour.

† b. *To run for good payment* (fig.): to 'pass current', be generally accepted or believed. *Obs.*

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1656) 851 Every man thought he had beene slaine, and it ran for good payment among all the Grecians.

3. *fig.* The action, or an act, of rendering to a person anything due, deserved, or befitting, or of discharging an obligation; the infliction of punishment or retribution, the giving of reward or satisfaction, a yield in return for labour, etc.; the thing so rendered or given.

13.. *Coer de L.* 6297 Whenne the Sarezynes hadden syghte, Hou plente was hys payment, Non ther durst abyde hys dent. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* vi. 148 [Bruce] sa gud payment can thaim ma, That fiff-sum in the furd he slew. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* vi. x, Syre launcelot..clafe his hede and neck vnto the throte. Now hast thou thy payement that long thou hast deserued. 1581 W. FLEETWOOD in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. II. 284 We examined all the seyd roogs and gave theym substanciall payment. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* v. iii. 466 The Countrey is so fertile, that at what time soeuer corne be put into the ground, the paiment is good with increase. 1738 C. WESLEY *Hymn.* 'Father of Lights, from Whom proceeds' ii, Blessings, the Payment of the Poor, Our Lips and Hearts return. 1884 PAR *Eustace* 76, I never forget payment for a blow.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1581 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III 386 To stay all payment-making. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Proc. Parl* 2 3/2 On the payment side, the customs and freight are calculated.. on the quantity of goods expected. 1892 *Daily News* 26 Mar. 3/1 A House of Commons elected under a payment system.

Payment[2]. *rare.* [f. PAY *v*[2] + -MENT.] The action of paying a ship's bottom, etc. (see PAY *v.*[4]); *concr.* the composition used for this.

1778 PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* Contents i. iii, No payment, however poisonous, will prevent the Teredo-worm from boring ships bottoms.

Payment, obs. form of PAVEMENT.

Paymistress (pē'mi strĕs). [f. PAY- + MISTRESS, after *paymaster.*] A woman who superintends or manages the payment of persons or services; also *fig.* something, personified as female, that pays or remunerates a person.

1583 T. WATSON *Centurie of Loue* fin., The Labour is light, where Loue is the Paiemistres. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 115 Thow shalt finde..folly the paymistris that rewards all amorous trauels. 1651 *Relat. Poysoning Sir T. Overbury* 20 He charged..Mrs. Turner to be the pay-mistresse of the Poysoners rewards. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Mar. 329/1 Hissing the Attorney-General's Sovereign and paymistress.

Payn, -e, obs. ff. PAIN, PANE; var. PAYEN *Obs.*

Paynot, obs. form of PAINT *v.*

† **Paynon**, obs. variant of PAYEN, PAYNIM.

13 *Cursor M.* 7440 (Göttt.) þair feloun fas, þat were paimens [*v. rr.* paens, payens, paynymes]. *c* 1390 [see PAYEN A. quot. 1297].

Paynonier, obs. form of PANNIER.

Paynim (pē'nim), *sb.* (*a.*) *arch.* Forms: 3-6 painime, 3-7 pay-; 4 peynim, -yme, 4-5 paynyme, (-en, -yn, painen), 4-7 paynym, 4-8 painim, 5 paynem(e, -eymo, painem, -ym, 5-6 panym, 6 -im, 6-7 -yme; 3 - paynim. [ME. a. OF. *paienime, pain-, paenimme*, from earlier *paien-, paenisme*:—late L. *pagānism-us* (Augustine), 'the religious system of the pagans, heathenism', later 'the lands or countries in which this prevailed, heathen lands': see PAYEN, PAGAN, and -ISM.]

† 1. Pagan or non-Christian lands collectively; pagandom, heathendom. *Obs.*

c 1250 *O. Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 28 Ihesu crist..amured þo þrie kinges of paimme. 13 . *Coer de L.* 612 They were redy for to wende, As palmers were in Paynym. 1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* ii. i (Skeat) I. 49 These thinges were figured..by the sterre to paynim kinges. 14 . *Sir Beues* 3887 (MS. M) In payneme ne in Surry, I-wys, Ys none the lyke of loue ne of price.

2. A pagan, a heathen; a non-Christian; *esp.* a Mohammedan a Saracen. *arch.* and *poetic.*

1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* v. 48 Whether and paynymmys don nat this thing? *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxix. 205 Job, that was a Paynem. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* iii. xxiv. 225 They that were paynemys & of euyl byleue. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* iii. iii, Apollo, whome the paynimes honoured for god of wisedome. 1637 R. HUMPHREY tr. *St. Ambrose* Pref., The Goths .burnt as many books of the ancient Paynimes as they could find. 1713 TICKELL *Prospect of Peace* Poems (1790) 159 Where . one champion's arms..Slay paynims vile, that force the fair. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* vii. iii, The godless paynims! muttered the Norman.

B. *adj.* (orig. *attrib.* use of A.) Of pagans; pagan, heathen; non-Christian; chiefly = Mohammedan or Saracen. In modern writers *poet.* or *Hist.*

c 1320 *Sir Beues* 496 (MS. A) 3if ȝe seþ schipes of painim londe. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 28 To dwelle amonge Sarazynes or oþir paynym sectis. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 75 Pompeus . that was so chevalrous a paynym knighte amongis the Romains. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* i. xi. (1634) 34 It is much shame, that the panime writers are better expounders of the law of God than the Papists are. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 765 Champions bold Defi'd the best of Panim chivalry To mortal combat, or carieer with Lance. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* ii. 615 By Genius unawak'd, Painim or Christian. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* i. xxxiv, The Paynim turban and the Christian crest. 1899 E. J. CHAPMAN *Drama Two Lives, Snake-Witch* 41 When he returned..From Paynim lands beyond the sea.

Hence † **Paynimhood** *Obs.*, the condition of being a paynim, paganism (incl. Islamism). **Paynimry**, paynims collectively, pagandom, heathenry. † **Paynimy** (**panemye**) *Obs.*, pagandom.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* xciii. iii, Wher thei the kyng Kynygill of 'paynymode [*v. r.* paienhode], Baptized, and made a Christen manne full fyne. 1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* Prol 300 The vices of hir 'paynymrie rathere myndende. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 266/1 Paynymery, *gentilitas, paganismus.* 1835 A. FLEMING in *Harp Kenfiewshire* Ser ii. (1873) 184 Paynimry's bravest and best are arrayed. 1886 FREEMAN *Methods Hist. Study* vi. 249 Robert son of Godwine, who cut a path..through the ranks of opposing paynimrie. 1481 CAXTON *Godeffroy* xcix. 150 It was anon knowen in the 'panemye.

Paynize (pē' naiz), *v.* [f. *Payne*, name of the inventor of the process. Cf. KYANIZE.] *trans.* To impregnate (wood) with a solution of calcium (or barium) sulphide followed by one of calcium sulphate, so as to harden and preserve it.

1844 *Mirror* 7 Sept. 158/1 Wooden Rail 5280 cubic feet, 2s per foot Paynizing..Wedges, labour, and carriage. 1850 G. GODWIN in Cunningham *Handbk London* 240/2 All the wood employed in the construction is Paynized.

Paynman, -mayn(e, var. PAIN-DEMAINE *Obs.*

Paynt, etc., obs. ff. PAINT, etc. **Paynye, Paynym(e, -yn**: see PAYENY, PAYNIM. **Payor**, occas. var. PAYER. **Payr(e**, obs. ff. PAIR, PEAR. **Pays**, obs. f. PEACE; var. PEISE *Obs.*

‖ **Paysage.** *Obs.* exc. as Fr. (pe'izäʒ). Also 7-8 paisage, 7 piesage. [F. *paysage*, f. *pays* country: see -AGE.] a. A representation of rural scenery. b. A rural scene, landscape.

1611 COTGR., *Paisage*, Paisage, Landskip, Countrey-worke; a representation of fields, or of the countrey, in painting, &c. 1653 *Gloria & Narcissus* i. 248 A delightfull piesage, where many flockes of sheep seemingly, pastured by a goodly river side. 1661 EVELYN *Diary* 9 Aug., Some incomparable *paisages* done in distemper. 1720 POPE *Iliad* xviii. V. 1454 (*Observ. Shield Achilles*) Between the Siege in the fourth Picture, and the Battel in the sixth, a piece of Paisage is introduced. [1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* Introd., The *paysage* was rather like Fontainebleau than the wilds of Callander. 1883 H. JAMES *Portr. Places* xviii. 344 A *paysage* which is two thirds ocean.]

Hence **Paysagist** (pe'izädʒist) [F. *paysagiste*], a landscape-painter.

1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII. 78 Few Paysagists of the present school handle the brush, with less quackery. 1886 *Art Age* IV. 4/2 (Cent.) The Lists are now open to some clever paysagist to prove that his art is the supreme flower of all.

Paysan, obs. or alien form of PEASANT.

Paysand, variant of PEISANT *Obs.*, weighty.

‖ **Paysanne** (peizan'n). Also 8 paisanne. [F. *paysanne*, fem. of *paysan*: see PEASANT.] A peasant-woman; a countrywoman. (Properly, in reference to France, or a French-speaking country.)

1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Random* xlii, The young *paysanne* had no reason to complain of my remembrance. 1791 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Celestina* (ed. 2) I. 190 Their only servant is a mere West country paisanne. 1816 BYRON *Let* Wks. 1899 III. 352 On the steps of a cottage I saw a young paysanne, beautiful as Julie herself. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* Introd., A lively French *paysanne*, with eyes as black as jet.

Paysant, -yne, obs. forms of PEASANT.

Payse, Paysible, obs. ff. PEACE, PACEABLE.

Payse, paysse, variant of PEISE *Obs.*

Paysen, obs. form of *peasen*, pl. of PEASE.

Paytamine (pē'tămin). *Chem.* [f. *Payta* + AMINE.] An amorphous alkaloid, obtained from *Payta bark*, a pale variety of cinchona bark, shipped from Payta in Peru. So **Paytine** (pē'tain), a crystallizable alkaloid obtained with paytamine.

1875 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 2nd Suppl. 347 Paytine, $C^{21}H^{21}N^2O$, has a bitter taste. From alcohol it crystallises in beautiful colourless rhombic crystals. 1879 *Ibid.* 3rd Suppl. 497 *Paytine*, $C_{21}H_{20}N_2O.H_2O$... *Paytamine* is an amorphous alkaloid accompanying paytine.

Payte, Payten, Paytener, Paytent: see PATE[2], PATEN, PAUTENER *sb.*[1], PATENT.

Payt el, -ell(e, etc., var. PEITREL, POITREL.

† **Payttrure.** *Obs.* Altered form of PEITREL, q.v.

13 . *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 168 Þe pendauntes of his payttrure, þe proude cropure,..& alle þe metail anamayld was henne. *Ibid.* 601 Þe apparayl of þe payttrure, & of þe proude skyrtes.

Payuese, Payze, obs. var. PAVIS, PEISE.

Pazan, variant of PASAN, the bezoar goat.

† **Pazar**, obs form of BEZOAR [Pers. *pād-zahr*] q. v. a. = BEZOAR 2. b. = BEZOAR 3. (In the latter use app. confounded with *pazan*, PASAN.)

1563 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* ii. 7 b, Two graines of Pazar, whiche is a stone that commeth out of Portugal, and is grene & tawnie. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 508 The Bezar-stones are likewise taken out of the maw of a Persian or Indian Goat, which the Persians call *Pazar.* 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 75 The word bezoar is supposed to take its name either from the pazan or pazar, which is the animal that produces it; or from a word in the Arabic language, which signifies antidote, or counter-poison.

Pazarse, variant of PASSARSE.

Pe, variant of PEE *Obs.*, coarse coat, pea-coat.

Pea[1] (pī). [A new singular evolved from the earlier sing. and pl. *pease*, by writing this *peas* and treating the final *-s* as a plural inflexion. For earlier history see PEASE.]

I. The seed or plant.

1. The round seed of *Pisum sativum* (see 2), a well-known article of food.

Also occasionally applied to the similar seeds of other leguminous plants (see 3), esp. when used for food.

1611 BEAUM. & FL. *King & No K.* ii. ii. (1619) 30 Did not his Maiestie say, he had brought vs home Peses for our money? 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* vii. iii. (1667) 170 A little vegetable bud..not so big..as a Pea. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* v. § 85 Much smaller, not exceeding the Rouncival pea..in bigness. 1711 GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 49 Some words are used in both numbers, as Sheep..Pease, but it is better to say in the Singular *Pea*, in the Plural *Peas.* 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Peas-cod*, the shell or husk of a pea. 1851 BORROW *Lavengro* lviii, To find the pea, which I put under one of my thimbles. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 282 The peculiar form of these peas [seeds of the chick-pea] has given rise to the specific name of the plant *arietinum.*

b. *Green peas*: peas gathered for food while still green, soft, and unripe.

[*c* 1440-1833: see PEASE *sb.* B 2 b.] 1789 *Bath Jrnl.* 8 June, Green peas begin now to come to market. 1883 LADY GREGORY in *Portn. Rev* 1 Oct. 575 A liberal dish of green peas.

c Proverbial phr. *As like as two peas*, etc.

[1580, 1681: see PEASE *sb* B 2.] 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* xxi, As like . as two peas are to one another. *a* 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. iii. *Bros. Birchington* xiii, A Brother, As like him in form as one pea's like another. 1864-8 BROWNING *Jas. Lee's Wife* ix iii, We both should be like as pea and pea. 1889 MISS TYTLER *Buried Diamonds* xix, As like papa as two peas.

2. The plant *Pisum sativum*, a hardy climbing leguminous annual, which has long been cultivated in many varieties; it has large papilionaceous flowers succeeded by long pods each containing a row of round seeds (see 1). Usually distinguished as *pea-plant.*

1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* 136 Another Process for the raising early Peas and Beans. 1731-3 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v *Pisum*, 1 *Pisum hortense majus* the greater Garden Pea with white Flowers and Fruit. *a* 1770 M. BRUCE or LOGAN *Cuckoo* v, What time the pea puts on the bloom. 1871 BLACKMORE *Maid of Sker* xliii, To go away from my home and garden ..with no one to..sow a row of peas

b. With defining words distinguishing species and varieties. (In quot. *a* 1812 = SWEET PEA.)

1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 106 The common sort of white Pea doth best in a light Land that is somewhat rich. 1731-3 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Pisum*, The Species are [sixteen] . 2..Hot-spur Pea. .3 .Dwarf Pea...6..Sickle Pea...8.. Green Rouncival Pea. 9 .Grey Pea...11..Rose Pea... 14. Union Pea. 15..English Sea Pea. 16..Pig Peas. 1765 *Mus. Rust.* III. Index, Grey Peas not to be harrowed in on a chalky soil. *a* 1812 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ode on Crim. Con.*, The fragrant pea with blooms so thick, That curls her tendrils round a rotten stick. 1858 HOMANS *Cycl. Comm.* s. v. *Peas*, The common garden pea (*Pisum sativum*), and the common gray or field pea (*Pisum arvense*), are the most generally cultivated. 1888 *Garden* 15 July 38/2 From the Isle of Wight comes the pretty Blue Pea. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, *French-Peas*, an old name for garden Peas.

3. Applied with defining words to leguminous plants more or less akin to the common pea: as

Angola Pea = *Congo Pea*; **Beach-pea** = *Sea-pea*; **Butterfly-pea**, (*a*) *Clitoria Mariana* of S. America and India; (*b*) *Spurred Butterfly-pea*, the genus *Centrosema* (chiefly American), having a short spur on the standard of the corolla; **Congo Pea**, a variety (*bicolor*) of *Cajanus indicus* (see CAJAN), with yellow flowers marked with crimson; **Desert pea**, *Clianthus Dampieri*, a native of the desert parts of Australia, with bright scarlet flowers (Miller *Plant-n.* 1884); **Earth-pea**, *Lathyrus amphicarpus* of Syria, which bears its pods under ground (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); **Earth nut Pea**, *Lathyrus macrorhizus* (J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* (1768) App. 322); **Egyptian Pea**, the CHICK PEA, *Cicer arietinum*; **Everlasting Pea** (see EVERLASTING A. 4 b), *Lathyrus latifolius*, a variety of *L. sylvestris*, cultivated for the beauty of its variously-coloured flowers; also extended to other species resembling this; **Flat Pea**, the Australian genus *Platylobium*, from its flat pods (*Treas. Bot.*); **Hoary Pea**, the genus *Tephrosia*, which has leaves covered with a grey down (Miller 1884); **Meadow-pea**, the Meadow Vetchling, *Lathyrus pratensis* (ibid.); **Milk-pea**, the N. American genus *Galactia* (*Treas. Bot.*); **No-eye Pea**, a variety (*flavus*) of *Cajanus indicus* (see CAJAN), with pure yellow flowers; **Painted Lady Pea** (see PAINTED 4); **Poison-pea** = *Swainson Pea*; **Sea-pea, Sea-side Pea**, *Lathyrus maritimus* (*Pisum maritimum*), a sea-coast species rare in England; **Sensitive Pea**, *Cassia nictitans* of N. America, with sensitive leaves; also *C. Chamaecrista*, partridge-pea (PARTRIDGE 5 c); **Swainson Pea**, the Australian genus *Swainsona* (Miller 1884); **Sweet-scented Pea** = SWEET PEA; **Tangier Pea**, *Lathyrus tingitanus*; **Tuberous(-rooted) Pea** = HEATH-PEA (Miller 1884); **Winged Pea**, the genus *Tetragonolobus*, having quadrangular winged pods; **Wood-pea**, (*a*) *Lathyrus sylvestris*, a British wild plant, the original of the Everlasting pea; (*b*) = HEATH-PEA. See also CHICH, CHICK PEA, CHICKLING[2], COW-*pea*, GLORY-*pea*, HEART *pea*, HEATH-PEA, MOUSE-*pea*, PARTRIDGE-*pea*, PIGEON-*pea*, SWEET PEA.

1783 JUSTAMOND tr. *Raynal's Hist. Indies* V. 319 This shrub is called the "Angola pea. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 300 The "Butterfly Pea, *C[litoria] Mariana*,..is a slender twining plant with ..flowers of a light blue colour. *Ibid.* 189 *C[ajanus] indicus*..is now naturalised and cultivated in the West Indies, [etc.]. .. The variety *bicolor*.. is called the "Congo pea in Jamaica. The variety *flavus*. is called the No-eye pea. *Ibid.* 282 *C[icer] arietinum* is the Chick-pea, or "Egyptian Pea of the English. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* 1054 The first is called *Lathyrus*,..in English

*Pease everlasting, great wilde Tare, and Cichling. 1705 Everlasting pease [see EVERLASTING A. 4 b]. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 379 Tangier Pea, Everlasting Pea, and sweet-scented Pea. 1866 *No-eye Pea [=see *Congo Pea*]. 1633 JOHNSON *Gerarde's Herbal* Table Eng. Names, Norfolke *sea Pease. 1731-3 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Pisum*, English Sea Pea. is found wild upon the Shoar in Sussex, and several other Counties. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 180 The Sea-Pea is a native of this country... During a famine in ..1555, the application of the seeds..as an article of food was extensively..practised. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.*, *Lathyrus distoplatyphyllos*..commonly called *Sweet-scented Peas. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 362 Hardy annual Flowers, as..*Tangier Peas, sweet-scented Peas. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* XXV. (1794) 357 Tangier Pea, another of the biflorus section. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* App. s.v. *Winged-Pea*, a name by which some call the Lotus. 1856 *Treas. Bot.* 1135 *T[-tragonolobus] edulis* or *purpureus*, the Winged Pea, a native of Sicily. 1633 JOHNSON *Gerarde's Herbal* 1237 *Astragalus sylvaticus*, *Wood Pease, or Heath Pease. 1711 PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 386 Its Flowers and Pods resemble our Wood-Pea. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* II. 129 *Vicia Orobus*...This Wood-vetch or Wood-pea.

II. Something small and round like the seed.

4. The eggs, roe, or spawn of certain fishes.

1758 *Descr. Thames* 172 The Female [Salmon] discharges her Pea or Spawne. 1773 *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 120 A roe, which is here called a pea. 1808 SAMPSON *Statist. Surv. Londonderry* 330 The ova, or pea [of salmon], continue in the sand or gravel for three months.

5. Applied to a small point of flame. Cf. PEAK *sb.*[4]

1890 BARING-GOULD *Pennycomequicks* 43 There was gas in the room, turned down to a pea when not required for light.

6. See ISSUE-*pea*, ORANGE-*pea*.

III. 7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pea-bloom* (also *attrib.* in reference to form or colour), *-blossom*, *-crop*, *-flour*, *-hull* (HULL *sb.*[1] 1), *-picker*, *-picking*, *-plant*, *-pudding*, *-rick*, *-root*; also *pea-like*, *-picking*, *-sized* adjs.; **pea-bean** (see BEAN 3); **pea-beetle** = *pea-bug*; **pea-blower** = *pea-shooter*; **pea-bone**, the pisiform bone of the wrist, resembling a pea in shape and size; **pea-bough**, the same as *pea-stick*; **pea-bug**, a small coleopterous insect (*Bruchus pisi*), a native of North America, now found also in Southern Europe and Britain, which infests peas, to which its larva is very destructive; also called *pea-beetle*, *-chafer*, *-weevil*; **pea-bush**, an Australian heath-like leguminous shrub, *Burtonia scabra*, with purple papilionaceous flowers; **pea-chafer** = *pea-bug*; **pea-coal** (*U. S.*), coal in very small pieces like peas (Raymond *Mining Gloss.* 1881); **pea-cod** = PEASECOD (*obs.* exc. *dial.*); **pea-comb**, a triple comb occurring in some varieties of the domestic fowl (from its fancied resemblance to a pea-blossom); **pea-crab**, a small crab of the genus *Pinnotheres*, commensally inhabiting the shell of a bivalve mollusc, as a mussel or oyster; **pea-dove**, a species of pigeon, *Zenaida amabilis*, found in W. Indies and Florida; **pea-dropper**, a contrivance for sowing peas singly (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **pea-finch**, local (midland) name of the chaffinch; **pea-flour**, flour made of peas, pease-meal; **pea-green** *a.* and *sb.*, (of) a colour like that of fresh green peas, a nearly pure but not deep green; **pea-grit** (see quots.); **pea-gun** = *pea-shooter*; **pea-hook**, a hook for reaping peas; **pea-maggot**, a caterpillar which infests peas, the larva of the *pea-moth* (Ogilvie 1882); **pea-make** (*dial.*) = *pease-make* (see PEASE *sb.* 5); **pea-meal** = *pease-meal* (ibid.); **pea-measle**, a 'measle' or hydatid which infests the rabbit and other animals, being the larva of the tapeworm of the dog; **pea-moth**, a small moth (*Tortrix pisi*) which lays its eggs on pea-pods; **pea-ore** (see quot.); **pea-rake** (see quot.); **pea-rifle**, a rifle with a thick barrel and a small round bullet like a pea; **pea-rise**, a branch of the pea-plant, esp. as a heraldic bearing; **pea-shell** = PEA-POD; **pea-sheller**, (*a*) one who 'shells' peas, i. e. takes them out of the pods; (*b*) an instrument for shelling peas; **pea-shod** *a.*, having peas in the shoes, as a pilgrim doing penance; **pea-shooter**, (*a*) a toy weapon, consisting of a long tube from which peas are shot by the force of the breath; (*b*) a person who shoots with this; so **pea-shooting** (whence **pea-shoot** *v.*); **pea-spawn** = sense 4; **pea-stake**, **pea-stick**, a stake or stick upon which a garden pea-plant is trained; **pea-straw**, the stalks and leaves of the pea-plant, used as fodder; **pea-stubble**, the stubble of pea-plants left standing after gathering the crop; **pea-urchin**, a very small species of sea-urchin of rounded form, *Echinocyamus pusillus*; **pea-weevil** = *pea-bug*. See also PEABERRY, PEA-FLOWER, PEANUT, PEA-POD, PEA-SOUP, PEASTONE, PEA-TREE, PEA-VINE.

1815 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* ii. (1818) I. 32 A cargo, or even a sample, of peas from North America might present us with that ravager of pulse, the *pea-beetle (*Bruchus Pisi*, L.). [1675: see *pease-bloom*, PEASE *sb.* 5.] 1763 MILLS *Pract. Husb.* III. 238 The flowers..are of the *pea-bloom, or butterfly, kind. 1766 W. GORDON *Gen. Counting-ho.* 321, 1 piece peabloom [cloth]. [1590: see *pease-blossom*, PEASE *sb.* 5.] 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* I. 79 The delightful fragrance of their smell, somewhat resembling the *pea-blossom. 1882 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) II. 59 The three eldest boys kept the house in misery for two or three days by *pea-blowers. 1885 *St. James's Gas.* 2 Jan. 6/1 'Branchy' pieces..are sorted into' 'pea-boughs' and fagot-wood. 1841 T. W. HARRIS *Insects Injur. Veget.* (1862) 62 This little insect..the *Bruchus Pisi* of Linnæus..., the..pea-weevil,..is better known in America by the incorrect name of *pea-bug. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 May 3/2 Another horror has supervened in the shape of a pea bug..which attacks market gardens. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, *Pea-bush, Burton's, *Burtonia scabra*. 1882 OGILVIE s.v., *Pea-beetle*..Called also *Pea-bug*, **Pea-chafer*, and *Pea-weevil*. 1778 H. BROOKE *Contending Bros.* II. ii, A mere niggardly good for nothing, with a heart as squeez'd and narrow as a young *peacod. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xix, They are as like thine own, as one green pea-cod is to another. 1872-4 L. WRIGHT *Bk. Poultry* 247 This triple or *pea-comb has been found..on the pure Malay breed. *Ibid.* 249 The comb—known as a pea-comb—is..described as resembling three small combs joined into one, the centre one being higher than the two outside. 1836 THOMPSON in *Entom. Mag.* III. 85 (*title*) The Metamorphoses and Natural History of the Pinotheres, or *Pea-Crabs. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 583 *Pea crops. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. of Farm* II. 371 The produce of the pea-crop is either in abundance or a complete failure. 1847 GOSSE *Birds Jamaica* 308 The *Pea-dove is frequently seen in the middle of dusty high-roads. 1860 — *Romance Nat. Hist.* 17 The peadove from the neighbouring woods commenced her fivefold coo. 1766 J. W. BAKER in *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Turnip*, [The bullock] took kindly to the turnips; and on the sixteenth I began to give him, with his turnips, *pea-flower [= pea-flour]. 1752 FOOTE *Taste* II. Wks. 1799 I. 22 Japan of the *pea-green kind. 1861 L. L. NOBLE *Icebergs* 99 All the adjacent deep is a luminous pea-green. 1859-65 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms*, **Pea-grit*, a coarse pisolitic limestone..composed of concretionary bodies. 1885 *J. Phillips' Man. Geol.* I. 48 The Pea-grit at the base of the inferior Oolite in which the grains are as large as peas. 1823 SCOTT *Let. to Terry* 14 Feb. in *Lockhart*, The *pea gun principle. 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* July 454/2, I gave my pea-gun. [1674-1769: see *pease-hook*, PEASE *sb.* 5.] 1833 *Wauldby Farm Rep.* 110 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III. They are cut down either with the scythe, or the *pea-hook. [1377-1664: see *pease-hull*, PEASE *sb.* 5.] 1717 RAMSAY *Elegy on Lucky Wood* v, Poor facers now may chew *pea hools, Since Lucky's dead. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Pea-hulls*, the shells of green peas. [1629-1725: see *pease-like*, PEASE *sb.* 5.] 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* VI. 163 The chrystaline humour in fishes..., being that little hard *pea-like substance which is found in their eyes after boiling. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 248 *Centrosema*. ..The large and elegant pea-like flowers. 1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XLII. 421 The poachers had armed themselves with *peamakes (a long staff with a curved knife at the end, with which they are cut). [1820-: see *pease-meal*, PEASE *sb.* 5.] 1830 *Kyle Farm Rep* 45 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III, Chaff or cut hay..enriched with a few potatoes, or a little *pea-meal. 1879 J. WRIGHTSON in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV 352/2 The sides and hams are powdered over with pea-meal, and are then hung in the smoke. 1840 W. HUMBLE *Dict. Geol., etc.*, **Pea ore*..is the pisiform iron-stone of Kirwan. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Aug. 3/1, I came across a party of *pea-pickers. 1898 J. ARCH *Story of Life* x. 250 *Peapicking gangs were generally very large. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 7 Aug. 7/7 Instances in which children had started to work pea picking as early as two o'clock in the morning, and then had put in a full day at school. [1758-: see *pease-pudding*, PEASE *sb.* 5.] 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. of Farm* II. 239 An excellent leg of pickled pork, served with *pea-pudding. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Pea-rake*, a rake adapted for gathering the field pea. [1530: see *pease-rick*, PEASE *sb.* 5.] 1766 J. W. BAKER in *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Turnip*, I gave my sheep access to some *pea-ricks. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. xi. 21 *Pea rifles for rabbit and sea-fowl shooting. 1780 EDMONDSON *Her.* II. Gloss., **Pea rise*, a name given by Heralds to a Pea-stalk leaved and blossomed. 1755 JOHNSON, *Peascod*, **Peashell*, the husk that contains peas. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Pea-sheller*, an implement for taking garden pease from their pods. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 May 3/2 The pea-shellers look as if they have been at work for hours. 1902 *Ibid.* 29 Sept. 3/1 At the Exhibition was a pea-sheller which will shell fourteen tons in ten hours. 1882 SOPHIA E. DE MORGAN *Mem. A. de M.* 8 The two pilgrims who went *pea-shod to Loretto. 1861 KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* xxxvi, Dick Ferrers..carried a peashooter, and *pea-shot the noses of the leading horses of a dragful of Plungers, which followed them. 1899 A. LUBBOCK in *Daily News* 2 June 8/4 It was a favourite pastime,..for the boys, whenever the room was a bit dark, to pea-shoot at his bald, shining head. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. iv, With their *pea-shooters, and long whips. 1883 'ANNIE THOMAS' *Mod. Housewife* 100, I..became the object of the attentions of a party of young pea-shooters fresh from the excitement of a 'wake'. 1873 W. CORY *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 332 Two girls within *pea-shooting..distance. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 773 *Pea-sized, smooth, white bald spots. 1840 *Cottager's Man.* 41 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III, Onions protected..by *pea-stakes or bushes, from being injured by frosty winds in the spring. 1855 DELAMER *Kitchen Gard.* (1861) 170 Secure a supply of *pea-sticks for early spring. [c 1385-: see *pease-straw*, PEASE *sb.* 5.] 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 184 The small *pea-straw or haulm, is commonly used as rack-meat for horses. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 171 Give them..as much clover and green pea straw as they will eat up. [1523: see *pease-stubble*, PEASE *sb.* 5.] 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 184 The *pea-stubbles are dressed with six or eight hogsheads of lime per acre, and sown with wheat. 1843 EMBLETON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 11. 51 Green *Pea Urchin. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. ix. (ed. 2) 237 The pea-urchin is particularly common in Herm. 1841 *Pea-weevil [see *pea-bug*]. 1882 *Garden* 8 Apr. 231/2 The common Pea weevil..is very injurious to young Pea and Bean plants.

† **Pea**[2]. *Obs. rare.* [A parallel form of *paa*, PO, OE. *pâwa* and *pêa* peacock: in late use perhaps deduced from the compounds: see PEA-CHICK, PEACOCK, PEAFOWL, PEAHEN] A peafowl.

a 1000 *Phœnix* 312 Se fugel is on hiwe..onlicont pean. 1658 tr. *Porta's Nat. Magic* II. xiv. 46 The Indian-hen, being mixt of a Cock and a Pea, though the shape be liker to a Pea than a Cock.

Pea[3] (pē). Also **pee.** [Said to be shortened from *peak*: cf. PEAK *sb.*[2] 4 c.] The peak or bill of the fluke of an anchor.

1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 505/1 The bill or peak. (*Note*, Seamen by custom drop the k in *peak* and *fluke*, which they pronounce *pea* and *flue*.) *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 53 The parts of an anchor. The ring or shackle, the shank, crown, arms, palm, pee or bill, and stock. 1885 *Times* 3 Dec. 3/4 The pea of the fluke had penetrated.

Pea[4]. *local.* [prob. shortened from *pease*, *peis*, PEISE, weight, mistaken for a plural: cf. history of PEA[1].] The sliding weight used on a steelyard, safety-valve, etc.

1761 *N. Jersey Archives* XX. 329 To be sold..a large quantity of old refuse cast Iron,..Sash-weights, Stove-plates, Steelyard-peas, &c. 1838 HOLLOWAY *Dict. Provincialisms*, *Pea*...The weight which is used in weighing anything with the steel yards. *Hants.* 1847-78 in HALLIWELL. 1874 J. RICHARDS *Mech. Humour* 43 The boilers..had a single safety-valve..with a large rectangular block of cast iron as a weight, or 'pea', as it was termed.

† **Pea** (pē), *int.* ? *Obs.* An exclamation of contempt; = pooh!

1608 MIDDLETON *Mad World* I. ii. B ij b, Oh fie, fie, wife! Pea, pea, pea, pea, how haue you lost your time?

Peaberry (pī·beri). [f. PEA[1] + BERRY *sb*[1]] Name for the single round seed of the coffee-plant, occurring towards the end of the branches, through abortion of one of the usual two seeds in the fruit.

The peaberries have a higher commercial value, and are sifted out from the ordinary beans.

1879 SPON *Encycl. Arts, Manuf.*, etc. I. 691 The 'beans', usually a pair of oval, plano-convex seeds, though sometimes there is but one seed, called, from its shape, 'peaberry'. 1893 SIR G. WATTS *Dict. Econ. Prod. India* s. v., There are three commercial types as to form: Mocha, small round peaberry; Bourbon, pointed and medium-sized; and Martinique, large and flattened.

Pea-bird, pee-bird. A local name for the Wryneck, from its note.

1838 MARY HOWITT *Birds & Flowers, Cuckoo* I, 'Pee! pee! pee!' says the merry Pee-bird. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Brit. Birds* 103 Wryneck (*Jynx torquilla*)..Pea bird. From its sharp utterance of the word 'pea-pea'.

Peable, obs. form of PEBBLE.

Peace (pēs), *sb.* Forms: 2-4 **pais**, 2-6 **pes**, (3-5 **pays**, **peys**, 3-6 **peis**, 4 **payes**, 4-5 **payse**, **pese**, **pees**, *Sc.* and *north.* **peas**), 4-6 **pece**, (5 **peese**), 5-6 **peas**, **pease**, (**pesse**, *Sc.* **peice**, 5-7 **peax**, 6 *Sc.* **peiss**, **pace**), 6- **peace.** [Early ME. *pais*, a. OF. *pais* (11th c. in Littré), mod.F. *paix* (= Pr. *patz*, Sp., Pg. *paz*, It. *pace*):—L. *pac-em* (nom. *pax*) peace. The vowel has passed through *ai*, *ei*, *ē*, to *ea* (meaning successively ai, -ē, ē, ī), final *-ce* represents earlier final *-s* as in *advice*, *mice*, etc.]

I. 1. Freedom from, or cessation of, war or hostilities; that condition of a nation or community in which it is not at war with another.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1322 Þe prinse..nis to preisi nost þat in time of worre as a lomb is bobe mek and milde And in time of pes as leon bobe cruel and wilde. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 80 At that tyme was pees and rest Betwyx Scotland and Ingland. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* II. viii, After grete werre cometh good pees. *c* 1489 — *Blanchardyn* I. 11 The Right happy wele of peas flowrid..in alle Cristen realmes. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* xlvii. 16 Because of his peace he was beloued. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. i. 24 In this weake piping time of Peace. 1652 MILTON *Sonn. Cromwell*, Yet much remaines To conquer still; peace hath her victories No less renownd then warr. 1748 GRAY *Alliance Educ. & Govt.* 41 Fix and improve the polish'd Arts of Peace. 1804 MRQ. WELLESLEY in Owen *Desp.* (1877) 443 Peace is the fairest fruit of victory. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ix. § 10. 713 In vain..Walpole battled..against the cry for war...He stood alone in his desire for peace.

b. (With article.) A ratification or treaty of peace between two powers previously at war. († Also, formerly, a temporary cessation of hostilities, a truce.) In *Hist.* often defined by *of* with the name of the place at which it was ratified.

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 17536 He..had hem mak Be-twene hem of Grece—iff thei moste—A fynal pes, what-so it coste. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10133 When paste was the pes,..stuernly þai foghtyn. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* III. 333 With thair consent Wallace this pece has tayne,..till x moneth war gayne. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 344 b, Thambassadours of England and Fraunce..at the last conclude a peace. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xiii. 42 He would not..break the peace, which his ancestors had made with the Christians of Malaca. 1713 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 10 Mar., They are not sure the peace will be signed next week. 1803 CANNING *Sp.* 24 May, Supporters and approvers of the Peace of Amiens. 1877 T. H. DYER *Mod. Europe* xl, The advisers of the Peace of Utrecht.

† c. With *possessive* or *of* (the peace *of* any one, *his* peace, etc.): A state or relation of peace, concord, and amity, with him; *esp.* peaceful recognition of the authority or claims, and acceptance of the protection, of a king or lord. *Obs.*

(Has affinities with senses 2, 4, 9 a.)

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1857 And granted hym þat kinedom and þat pes of rome. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 424 To the

kingis pees he brocht The forest of selcryk all hale. *Ibid.* IX. 540 Sum of the men of the Cuntre Coin till his pess, and maid him ath. *c* 1425 *Eng. Cong. Irel.* 86 Aftyr al be trauayl þat þe kynge hadde,..come þe sonnes to þe fadyres pees, & maden asseth, falsly. *Ibid.* 92 Obren, the kynge of Thomon, ayeyne hys trouth & ayeyn the kynges pees, began to withdrawen hym from the kynge. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 3219, I beseche you g[ra]unt nov youre pees Vnto oure felow [Generides]. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. clxxx. 215 The prouost of the marchantes of Parys hadde gette hym his peace of the duke. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxiii. 28 Thow knawis thy self gif he was diligent To get thy peax, and slaik the of that weir. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 183 The Bishops and Noble men (for verie feare) became petitioners to the King for his peace, and in the ende procured it.

2. Freedom from civil commotion and disorder; public order and security. (See also 9.)

c 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1135 Durste nan man mis don wiðæðer on his time. Þais he makede men & dæsr. *Ibid.* an. 1140, & hit ward sone suythe god pais. *c* 1275 LAY. 2580 Al Brutaine ȝeo wiste..In gripe and paise [*c* 1205 in friðe] 13.. *Solom. Coronat.* 54 in *Adam Davy*, etc. (1878) 98 Good pais þere was in hil londe, þer while he kyng was. 1422 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 176/1 Execution of lawe, and kepyng of Pees, stant miche in Justice of Pees. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxvi. 228, I haue..maynteyned the countre in peace & rest and good iustyce. 1670 CLARENDON *Ess.* Tracts (1727) 209 Peace is that harmony in the state, that health is in the body. 1794 tr. *Brissot's 'To his Constit.'* Pref. 24 Roland and the Brissotins..endeavouring to preserve peace. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 47 [In the Steelyard] Peace and order were maintained by police regulations of German minuteness and strictness.

3. Freedom from disturbance or perturbation (esp. as a condition in which an individual person is); quiet, tranquillity, undisturbed state. Also emphasized as *peace and quiet(ness)*. *Bill of peace*: see quot. 1848.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 92 Siggeð..þe oþer viue [psalmes] uor þe peis of holi churche. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 21/70 Seint Dunston cam hom a-ȝen:..And hadde his Abbeye al in pays. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xi. 21 Whanne a strong armed man kepith his hous, alle thingis that he weldith ben in pees. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* clxxiii. 156 The poure comons were in pees and in rest. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* I. ii. Sometimes the worde *Peace* is taken for *Protection*, or *defence*: as where M. Bracton calleth the Writtes of Protection, *Breuia de pace*. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. 127 The king commanded that Sherborn shold hold his land in peace. 1758 GRAY *Child* 6 Let him sleep in peace. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Peace, bill of*, a bill brought by a person to establish and perpetuate a right which he claims, and which from its nature may be controverted by different persons at different times, and by different actions...The obvious design of such a bill is to secure repose from perpetual litigation. 1859 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 6. I shall breakfast here in peace, and quietness. 1864 TENNYSON *Enoch Arden* 147 And pass his days in peace among his own.

b. In and after Biblical use, in various expressions of well-wishing or salutation.

Following L. *pax* and Gr. εἰρήνη, 'peace' often represents Heb. שָׁלוֹם *shālōm*, properly = safety, welfare, prosperity.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17648 (Cott.) Ioseph sli greting þam gaf, 'Godds peis mot yee all haf'. 13.. *Ibid.* 5333 (Gött.) þus Iacob his tale bigan, Pes haue Pharao þe king. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 19 Ga, he said, wonman in pes. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* x. 5 In to what euere hous ȝe schulen entre, first seye ȝe, Pees to this hous. 1526 TINDALE *John* xv. 19 Cam Iesus and stode in the myddes, and sayd to them: peace be with you [WYCLIF Pees to ȝou; 1530, 1611 peace be vnto you]. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, III. iii. 26 Peace to his soule, if God's good pleasure be. 1611 BIBLE *1 Chron.* xii. 18 Peace, peace, be unto thee, and peace be to thine helpers. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* vii. Farewell! and peace attend you. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxiii. Ah! rare Ben Jonson! long peace to thy ashes! 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* iv. 118 Peace be with her. She is dead.

4. Freedom from quarrels or dissension between individuals; a state of friendliness; concord, amity. (See also 10 a, 14.)

Kiss of peace: a kiss given in sign of friendliness; *spec.* a kiss of greeting given in token of Christian love (see PAX) at religious services in early times; now, in the Western Ch., usually only during High Mass.

a 1225 *Juliana* 74 Ha..custe hain a cos of pes. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 8 To alle cristenei men beren pais and luue bitwene. 1382 WYCLIF *Eph.* iv. 3 Bisy for to kepe vnite of spirit in the bond of pees. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 3416 The pese shall sone be twix vs twoo. 1534 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 396 All malice and evill will being..expulsed..., good amyte peax & quyetnes may take place. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 611 But that this question..might well be omitted for Peace sake. 1794 COLERIDGE *Domestic Peace*, Tell me, on what holy ground May Domestic Peace be found, Halcyon daughter of the skies. 1852 [KISS *sb.* 1]. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. iii, We should have no peace in our place if that got touched upon.

†b. *transf.* An author or maintainer of concord.

1382 WYCLIF *Eph.* ii. 14 He is oure pees, that made both oon. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 5386 Crist þus seid hir vnto, I am pees verray. 1503 DUNBAR *Thistle & Rose* 181 Our princes [i.e. princess] of honour,..Our peax, our play, our plane felicite. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Micah* v. 5 And he shalbe our peace.

c. = *Kiss of peace*, PAX[1] 2: see 4 above.

1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* iii. (1611) 114 The Peace giuen to the Bishop, was not a little Table of Siluer or somewhat else, as hath beene vsed in the Church of Rome, but a very Kisse indeed.

†d. *With the peace of* (repr. L. *pace*): = without offence to; begging pardon of. *rare*[−1].

1669 FLAMSTEED in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 80 With the peace of that industrious deceased astronomer,.. I dare affirm [etc.].

5. Freedom from mental or spiritual disturbance or conflict arising from passion, sense of guilt, etc.; calmness; *peace of mind, soul*, or *conscience*.

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 59 Siec ðat tu haue pais ȝeanes gode. 1340 *Ayenb.* 162 Þet non ne may habbe pays of herte ne stedeuest inwyt. 1382 WYCLIF *Phil.* iv. 7 The pees of God, that passith al witt, kepe ȝoure hertis. 1500 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* III. xxxiii. 102 Lete not þi pes be in þe mouþes of men. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* Collect 21st Sund. Trinity, Graunt to thy faithfull people pardon and peace. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1334 *Off.* Regard thy self...*Sam.* My self? my conscience and internal peace. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist* II. ii. 65 He stuck to poverty with peace of mind. 1851 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xi. 138 Peace then, is the opposite of passion, and of labour, toil and effort. Peace is that state in which there are no desires madly demanding an impossible gratification. 1879 B. TAYLOR *Stud. Germ. Lit.* 92 Peace of soul comes only through Faith and Obedience.

6. Absence of noise, movement, or activity; stillness, quiet; inertness. (See also 12.)

13.. *Coer de L.* 3341 Beth in pes, lystenes my tale! 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* XIX. 149 The lewes preyed hem pees. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxvii. 273 The See..is never still ne in pes. *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 13 They banysshed prayer, peas, and sadnes: and toke with them myrthe, sporte, and gladnes. 1620 MELTON *Astrolog.* 68 In the peace of midnight. 1750 SHENSTONE *Rur. Elegance* 5 Oh! peace to yonder clam'rous horn! 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* (1851) II. III. I. vi. § 2 Not like the dead and cold peace of undisturbed stones and solitary mountains. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xi, Calm and deep peace on this high wold.

b. *ellipt.* as exclamation: see PEACE *v.* 1.

7. In generalized sense including several of the above.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 371 Þer ben two peesis, verri pees and fals pees...Verry pees is groundid in God.. and to þat pees sueþ pees wiþ alle creaturis..And þis pees stondiþ in pacience, and mekenes, and oþer vertues..Fals pees is groundid in reste wiþ oure enemys, whanne we assente to hem wi'outen ȝeansonding. ? 1630 MILTON *On Time* 16 When every thing that is sincerely good..With Truth, and Peace, and Love shall ever shine. 1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1694) I. 194 God is the God of Peace; and the greatest Peace, that which passes all Understanding, is called the Peace of God. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xx. (1852) 354 Peace is the end of all things, tearless Peace. 1857-8 SEARS *Athan.* xvii. 130 Peace is not rest or repose. It is the highest activity, the activity of concording elements.

II. Phrases.

8. Phrases belonging to 1. a. *Peace at any price.*

[1645 LD. DIGBY 27 Aug in *St. Papers, Dom.* (1891) 87 Demonstrations that they will purchase their own, and.. the Kingdom's quiet, at any price to the King, to the Church, and to the faithfulest of his party.] 1823 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* (1843) Suppl. III. 455 Hannibal..probably felt, that, by purchasing peace at any price his countrymen might again find an opportunity to recover their losses. 1887 G. W. SMALLEY *Lond. Lett.* I. 153 Palmerston sneered at him [John Bright] as a peace-at-any-price man. 1894 LUBBOCK *Use of Life* xi. 165 Though not a 'peace-at-any-price' man, I am not ashamed to say I am a peace-at-almost-any-price man. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Jan. 2/2 Men who are neither faddists in general nor peace-at-any-pricers in particular.

b. *Peace with honour.*

[1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. ii. 49 That it [your policy] shall hold Companionship in Peace With Honour, as in warre. *Ibid.* v. vi. 79.] 1650 WELDON *Crt. Jas I* 185 [Jas. I] had rather spend 100,000 li. on Embassies to keep or procure peace with dishonor, then 10,000 l. on an army that would have forced peace with honour. 1770 GEO. III *Sp. open. Parlt.* 13 Nov., The hope of being able to continue to my subjects the enjoyment of peace with honour and security. 1822 [see HONOUR *sb.* 1c]. 1878 LD. BEACONSFIELD *Speech* 16 July, Lord Salisbury and myself have brought you back peace—but a peace I hope with honour, which may satisfy our Sovereign and tend to the welfare of the country. 1887 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. III. 96/1.

9. Phrases belonging to 2.

a. *The king's peace* [= OE. *cyninges grip*]: *orig.* The protection secured to certain persons by the king, as those employed on his business, travelling on the king's highway, etc.; hence, the general peace of the kingdom under the king's authority.

[12.. *Flores Historiarum* (Rolls) II. 180 Cepit, unum de Justiciariis regis in pace regis per stratam regiam itinerantem. 1292 BRITTON I. i. § 4 En dreit des Justices..de terminer apeaus et autres trespas fetz encountre nostre pes. 1327 *Proclam. Edw. III* in Walsingham *Hist. Angl.* (Rolls) I. 187 Ne quis dictam pacem nostram infringere seu violare præsumat.] 1428 in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 3 He suld bere þe kynge's pease to John Holgate mersshall. 1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 479/1 Any affray in offence of the Kynges pees. 1467 *Ord. Worcester* in *Eng. Gilds* 398 That no man go armed..in distorbynge of the kynges pease and people. 1485 *Act 1 Hen. VII*, c. 7 § 2 To eny of youre Counsell or to eny of the Justices of youre peax of the Countie. 1558 Q. ELIZ. in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1824) I. App. i. 389 We straightly charge..our said subjects of every degree, to kepe themselves in our peax. *c* 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 106 At the peax of our soverane Lord. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Suyte of the Kings peace*..is the persuewng a man for breach of the K. peace. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. (1787) 85 The Irish, which were not in the King's peace, are called enemies. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. ix. 350 The king's majesty is..the principal conservator of the peace within all his dominions;..hence it is usually called the king's peace. 1769 *Ibid.* IV. xiv. 198 To kill an alien, a Jew, or an outlaw, who are all under the king's peace or protection, is as much murder as to kill the most regular born Englishman. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* x. (1862) 136 He [the King] could grant 'his peace', that is, a protection from the pursuit of enemies, to any one. 1883 GREEN *Cong. Eng.* v. 212 The public peace, or observance of the customary right by man towards man, has become the king's peace, the observance of which is due to the will of the lord. 1890 SIR F. POLLOCK *Oxford Lect.* 88 By the end of the thirteenth century..the king's peace had fully grown from an occasional privilege into a common right.

b. *The peace* = the king's peace, in its wider sense; the general peace and order of the realm, as provided for by law.

Hence many phrases, as *to keep the peace* (see 13), *break the p.*, *breach of the p.*, *bound* or *holden to (keep) the peace*; *to swear the peace against* (any one), to swear that one is in bodily fear from another, so that he may be bound over to keep the peace; also, *commission of the peace, conservator, constable, justice, officer, sergeant of the peace*; *precept of the peace, sessions of the peace*; *to be sworn of the peace*, to be made a justice of the peace or magistrate.

[1328 *Act 2 Edw. III*, c. 3 Burghaldres, conestables, & gardeins de la pees deinz lour gardes. 1341 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 134/1 Felonie ne Trespas fait contre la Pees.] 1386 *Ibid.* III. 225/1 In the same yere, the forsaid Nichol', withouten nede, ayein the pees, made dyverse enarmynges. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xxii, [He] Is halden to the pees. 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 110/2 Every chief Conestable of the peas of the seid Shires. 1499 *N. Riding Rec.* (1894) 180 Ther was a precept of the peax made. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Conventus*, *Minores conventus*, sessions of the peace. 1575 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 361 The peace might be broken. 1595 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* (1635) 10 At this day, conservators of the peace are out of use; and in lieu of them, there are ordained justices of peace. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. iii. 54 *Shallow.*— I am sworn of the peace. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* III. 21 They may sweare the peace against them. 1682 OTWAY *Soldiers Fort.* III. i, I'll have him bound to the Peace instantly. 1755 BURN *Justice of Peace* (1764) II. 477 *Surety for the peace* is the acknowledging a recognizance, or bond, to the king,..for the keeping the peace. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. vii. 180 *note*, The peace is the relation in which all stand whilst and in so far as all continue in the union and in the right on which the community rests. He who acts against this commits a breach of the peace.

c. In analogous senses: e.g. the peace of any territorial lord; *God's peace*, God's requirement of peace and good order; the *Roman peace* (*pax Romana*), the *British peace* (*pax Britannica*), that established within the Roman empire or the British dominions. Cf. PAX[1] 1.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6803 Swych ryche men þat aie ȝens Goddys pes. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, I. iii. 74 All manner of men, assembled here in Armes this day, against Gods Peace and the Kings. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. Introd. iv. 117 Offences were said to be done against his peace in whose court they were tried: in a court-leet, *contra pacem domini*. 1897 *Daily News* 23 Apr. 6/2 As time passed, the English peace annoyed them exceedingly. 1900 *Ibid.* 16 July 6/3 In Durham,..it was correct to speak, not of the king's peace, but of the bishop's peace.

10. *At peace.* a. In a state of concord or friendliness; not at strife or at variance; † *at* (any one's) *peace*, at peace with him (*obs.*). b. In a state of quietness, quiet, peaceful. (See AT *prep.* 20, 21.)

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 68 Þei obliged þam to gyue, Fourti þousand pound, at his pes to lyue. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 4974 (Trin.) Fro þis tyme forþ. Wiþ ioseph were þei neuer at pees. 1560 BECON *Common-pl. of Script.* Wks. III. 68 To set at peace by hym through the bloude of hys crosse both thinges in heauen and thinges in earth. 1568 BIBLE (Bishops') *Job* xxii 21 Reconcile thee vnto God, and be at peace. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. ii. 2 Nor Heauen, nor Earth, Haue beene at peace to night. 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* iii. 173 Being so at peace with God, we have peace with our selves. 1853 A. J. MORRIS *Business* i. 7 Those who are never at peace but when they are at war. 1860 WARTER *Sea-board* II. 115 He is at peace with this world and the next!

† **11.** *On, o, of peace*: in peace, in quiet. *Obs. rare.*

? *a* 1400 *Arthur* 505 Þe walsch man..cleþeþ vs Sayson, And seyþ: taw or Peyd, Sayson brount [*Marg.* þat ys.. Stynkyng Saxone, be on pees]. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 3920 In his harnes slepyng still opence. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 933 Ȝeit still off pees the o-t lugyt all nycht.

12. *To hold*, (less usually *keep*) *one's peace*: to remain quiet or silent; to keep silence, refrain from speaking. *arch.*

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 42 Holdeth nou or pees. 13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 65 When this was said he held his pe e. 1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xiv. 14 The Lord shal fiȝt for ȝow, and ȝe shulen hoold ȝoure pees. 1423 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) II. lxv. (1859) 59, I held my pees, and wold no more seye. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* vii. 157 He had grete luste to speke, for yf he had keped his peas [etc.]. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Matrimony*, Let him now speake, or els hereafter for euer holde his peace. 1672 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* III. ii. (Arb.) 81 Pr'ythee hold thy peace. 1745 G. WASHINGTON *Rules Civility* vi, Speak not when you should hold your peace. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 346 If we hold our tongues upon this subject, let us, for decency's sake, keep our peace as to the dependence of Canning. 1890 CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean Trag.* xxvi. III. 16, I held my peace on this new craze.

13. *To keep the peace* († *keep peace*): to refrain, or prevent others, from disturbing the public peace (see 2, 9); to maintain public order; to prevent, or refrain from, strife or commotion.

1422 [see sense 2]. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 9689 (Trin.) Wher of seruep any assise..But for to kepe pes [*Cott.* to yeme þe pes] in londe? 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 123/2 Thei shall well and truly kepe the pees within the seid Toun. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 162 Caused him to be newely sworne to kepe the peace of the lande. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. ii. 51 Keep peace vpon your lines, he dies that strikes againe. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 710 To keep the Peace 'twixt Dog and Bear. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. xliii. 411 To provide a determinate quantity of such arms as were then in use, in order to keep the peace. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 294 Dragoons..stationed near Berwick, for the purpose of keeping the peace among the mosstroopers of the border. *Mod.* The defendants were bound over to keep the peace.

14. a. *To make peace*: to bring about a state of peace, in various senses: (*a*) to effect a reconciliation between persons or parties at variance; to conclude peace with a nation at the close of a war; (*b*) to enter into friendly relations with a person, as by a league of amity, or by submission; (*c*) to enforce public order; † (*d*) to enforce silence.

c 1154 [see 2]. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 141 Sunnedei makede ure drihten þes bitweone heouene and eorðe. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. iii. 214 Þe kyng Meedeþ his Men, to maken pees in londe. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxii. 234 Thei seyn to certeyn Officeres, .. Maketh Pees. And than seyn the Officeres, Now Pees! lysteneth! 1535 COVERDALE *Josh.* x. 1 They of Gibeon had made peace with Israel. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xxvii. 5 He shall make peace with me. 1654 CROMWELL *Sp.* 4 Sept. in *Carlyle*, It is a Maxim not to be despised 'Though peace be made, yet it's interest that keeps peace'. 1863 [see MAKE *v.* 9 c].

b. *To make* one's, or a person's, *peace*: to effect reconciliation for oneself or for some one else; to come, or bring some one, into friendly relations (*with* another). (In quot. *c* 1400, to admit a person to friendly relations with oneself.)

c 1315 SHOREHAM (Percy Soc.) 39 Thos þe mote Make thy pes wyth alle thie, Sorwe, schryfte, and edbote. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2552 This bargeyn ende may never take, But if that she thi pees wille make. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3779 Dame Calistride .comes with hire ladis, Mas hire pes with pure prince. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xxi 62 By his meanes my peace was made with the kynge. 1600 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* iii. iv. 295, I will make your peace with him, if I can. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* ii. xix. 120 Those who have made their peace with God. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* lv, Mrs. Furnival had gone to make her peace in Red Lion Square.

III. 15. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** attrib., as *peace army, belt, congress, hero, party, principle*; †*peace-breach, -cry, -day, -haven, -mistress, -pæan, -plant, -tax, -time*, etc. **b.** objective and obj. gen., as *peace-breathing, -bringing, -giving, -inspiring, -loving, -preaching, -procuring, -restoring* adjs.; *peace-bearer, -bringer, -concluder, -crier, -looker, -lover, -prater, -preserver.* **c.** locative, instrumental, etc., as *peace abiding, -blessed, -enamoured, -like, -lulled, -trained* adjs. **d.** Special Combs.: **peace establishment**, the reduced amount of troops under arms and of military supplies maintained in a standing army in time of peace; **peace-guild** (*Hist.*), a guild established for the maintenance of peace (= *frith-guild*: see FRITH *sb.*[1] 3); **peace-parted** *a*, that has departed this life in peace; **peace-pipe**, the tobacco-pipe of the N. American Indians, used as a token of peace (see CALUMET); **peace-pledge** = FRANK-PLEDGE, OE. FRITHBORH; **peace-warrant**, a warrant for arrest, issued by a Justice of the Peace; **peace-wright**, one who arranges a peace. Also PEACE-KEEPER, -MAKER, etc.

1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 July 3/3 Should not our brave and patient *peace army [the police force] be considered? *c* 1630 *Rolls of Parl.* II. 435/2 His ship called the Portpays or *Peace Bearer. 1836–48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph., Acharnians* i. v, Nor had this peace-bearer then skipped away. 1758 *N. Jersey Arch.* XX. 297 Peace was solemnly ratified by a large *peace belt. 1779 CLARK *Campaign Illinois* (1869) 45. *c* 1620 in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* 315 Your wisdome, bountie, and *peace-bless'd raygne. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* i. 370 For Robbery, *peace-breach and Foristell. 1826 A. A. WATTS *Bachelor's Dilemma* vii, Pensive and *peace-breathing beauty. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* i. xx. 62 This day was not to be honoured as a *peace bringer. 1677 GUTRIE *Demonol.* (1867) 466 The comfortable and *peace-bringing promises of the gospel. 1643 [ANGIER] *Lanc. Vall. Achor* 5 Had not God .moved them to be the Peace-keepers, which were not the *peace-concluders. 1852 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxix. X. 360 The *peace-congress at Delphi. 1860 LONGF. *Wayside Inn, K. Olaf* xxii. vi, Love against hatred, *Peace-cry for war-cry! 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 June 11/1 A fall in Kaffirs is the fact which fell to be recorded in the closing hours of *Peace-Day. 1800 CAMPBELL *Pleas. Hope* ii. 11 Triumph not, ye *peace-enamour'd few! 1803 *Edin. Rev.* II. 6 A *peace-establishment of 500,000 men. 1833 H. BLUNT *Hist. St. Paul* ii. 126 To receive in all its *peace-giving blessedness, the gospel. 1873 E. BRENNAN *Witch of Newi*, etc. 223 Pleasure-bound and *peace inspiring days. 1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* i. lxxv, *Peace-lover Wealth, hating a troublous State. 1877 TENNYSON *Harold* i. ii. 113 Peace-lover is our Harold. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. iv. 719 Sea's Soveraintes, .. *Peace loving Queen. 1836 J. H. NEWMAN in *Lyra Apost.* (1849) 122 Peace-loving man, of humble heart and true! 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. i. v. 67 *Peace-lulled seas. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 6 Our most roiall *Peace-Mistres holds the sceine. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 261 To sing sage Requiem, and such rest .. As to *peace-parted Soules. 1880 GLADSTONE *Sp. at Edinb.* 17 Mar., What is called the Manchester School, or sometimes the *Peace party. 1779 G. R. CLARK *Campaign in Illinois* (1869) 45, I told them I would defer smoking the *Peace Pipe until I heard that they had called in all their Warriors. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* II. xxxiii. 330 Four old men advance .bearing the peace-pipe, brilliant with many colored plumes. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. III. *Law* 1314 The *peace-plant Olive. 1857 TOULMIN SMITH *Parish* 123 All were annually thus personally bound in '*peacepledge'. 1882 GRATTAN *Beaten Paths* II. 306 The *peace-preaching politicians. 1715 *Peace-preservers (see PEACEMAKER). 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* i. 7 What are called *Peace principles. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* i. (ed. 2) Pref. A ij b, State-securing, *Peace-procuring verities. 1780 COWPER *Table-t.* 79 To touch the sword with conscientious awe, .. To sheathe it, in the *peace-restoring close, With joy. 1888 J. B. NORTON *Topics* 236 They have seen an income-tax take the successive forms of a *peace-tax, a war-tax, and then a peace-tax again. 1631 MASSINGER *Believe as You List* iii. ii, You keepe in pay .. some *peace-trayn'd troopes. 1886 *Sunday Times* 27 Aug. 3/5 [He] was .. brought before M. Swabey Esq. at the instance of his wife, on a *peace-warrant. 1833 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* vi. iii. (1866) 814 The *peace-wrights of Cologne.

† **Peace,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. PEACE *sb.*] Peaceful, quiet, silent, unmentioned.

c 1440 *Generydes* 320 But ye must kepe this mater husht and pece. *a* 1500 *Childe of Bristowe* 11 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 111, Y pray yow in this place of your talkyng that ye be pes.

Peace (pēs), *v.* Forms: 4–5 **pees**, 5 **peass(e**, 5– **peace**, (6 *Sc.* **pece**, **peiss**). [f. PEACE *sb.* The earliest examples are in the imperative, and may have begun as interjectional uses of PEACE *sb.* (The ME. vb. was PEASE (cf. APPEASE), found in some senses after 1600. Modern editors have in various places (e.g. Parker Society's Publ.) erroneously substituted *peace* for the original *pease*.)]

1. *intr.* In the imperative as exclamation: Be silent; keep silence. (Cf. *silence!*) *arch.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 838 What amble or trotte or pees or go sit doun. *Ibid.* 850 Oure hoost cride pees and that anon And seyde lat the womman telle hire tale. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xvi. 234 'Pees!' quaþ patience, 'ich praye þe, syre actyf!' *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* ii. 400 Peasse, man, for Godis payn! 1526 TINDALE *Mark* iv. 39 He sayde vnto the see: peace and be still [σιώπα, πεφίμωσο]. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 359 Peace brother, be not over-exquisite To cast the fashion of uncertain evils. 1735 POPE *Donne Sat.* iv. 256 Peace, fools, or Gonson will for Papists seize you. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* III. 230 Peace, you young savage of the northern wild!

† **2.** *intr.* To be or become still or silent; to refrain from, or cease, speaking; to keep silence.

1450 *Paston Lett.* I. 180 Heruppon the people peacyd, and stilled. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxiii. 1 Peasse! I byd eurerich Wight! *Ibid.* 13 Will ye not peasse when I bid you? 1563 SACKVILLE *Induct. Mirr. Mag.* lxxii, He peaste and couched while that we passed by. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 204/47 To Peace, *tacere, silere.* 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, v. ii. 80 *Yorke.* Peace foolish Woman. *Duk.* I will not peace. 1605 — *Lear* iv. vi. 104 When the Thunder would not peace at my bidding. *a* 1633 AUSTIN *Medit., Whitsunday* (1635) 154 When to speake, and when to peace.

† **3.** *trans.* To reduce to peace; to still, calm, appease; = PEASE *v.* 4. *Obs.*

(Often a later alteration of *pease*.)

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. ii. 110 Quhen he spak, all cessit: The hevynly heich hous of Goddis was pecit [*ed.* 1553 pessit]. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* xiv. (1535) H, This good emperour laboured to pease [*so* 1536; *edd.* 1546, 1559 peace] this furie of the people, and to sette peace among the neybours of Rome. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen VI* 98 For the peacyng [*other ed.* peasynge, GRAFTON peasing] of the saied quarelles and debates.

Peace, var. PEISE *Obs.*; obs. form of PIECE.

† **Peaceability.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 **pesibleto(e, pesyblete**, 5 **pesabilyte, pesibylite.** [ME. a. OF. *paisibieté* (12th c. in Godef.), f. *paisible* PEACEABLE: see next.] Peaceableness, tranquillity, calm.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* ii 23 The Lord maad helpful to hem, with al pesibletee. — *Luke* viii. 24 The tempest .. ceesside, and pesyblete was maad. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 114 Many heres and softe by toknys pesabilyte and coldnesse of þe brayn. *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) ii. xxxviii, Vertues of pacyence & myldenes peasibylite and louerd to his euencristen.

Peaceable (pī'săb'l), *a.* (*sb., adv.*) Forms: α. 4–5 **peisible**, 4–6 **pais-, pesible**, (also with *y* for either *i*, and *-el* or *-il* for *-le*; also 4 **peyseble, -belle, payzible**, 4–5 **peesible**, 5 **peseble, pesybyl**); 4 **pecible**, 6 *Sc.* **pecibil, (peiceabil)**; 5–6 **peasible, -yble**, (5 **-oble, peass-**); 6 **peacible, (-eble, -ebil)**; *Sc.* **pacibil, (-ebil).** β. 4–6 **peasable**, (4–5 **-bil, -byl**(le, 5 **peseable, -bel**); 6 **peciable, -bil, (peeseable)**; 5–6 **peasable**, (6 **peass-, peac-, peasx-, peaciable**, *Sc.* **paciable**); 6– **peaceable.** [ME. a. OF. *paisible* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), *peis-, pesible* (= Pr. *pazible, paizible*), f. OF. *pais* PEACE: see -BLE. Subseq. conformed in pronunc. and spelling to *pece*, PEACE, and to words in -ABLE (cf., for sense, *comfortable, favourable, serviceable*).]

1. Disposed to, or making for, peace; avoiding, or inclined to avoid, strife; of a peaceful character, disposition, or tendency; not quarrelsome or pugnacious. (Of persons, actions, etc.)

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4040 Pesable he was. 1340 *Ayenb.* 96 Yblissed byeþ þe paysyble nor hi ssolle by ycleped godes zones. 1386 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 225/1 Bi gode and paisible avys of the wysest and trewest. *a* 1450 *Knt de la Tour* (1868) 117 She .. made hym paisible vnto her and vnto alle other peple. 1535 COVERDALE *Zach.* vi. 13 A peaceable councell shalbe betwixte them both. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* ii. vi. (1612) 56 Those gallants, in times .. of warre, prone .. peaceabler and calmer then they should be. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 284 P 6 She shall give Security for her peaceable Intentions. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 94 The Stag is one of those innocent and peaceable animals that seem made to embellish the forest. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) 173 The inhabitants are shepherds, .. simple, peaceable, and inoffensive.

† **b.** Not talkative, taciturn; not noisy, violent, or restless; calm; quiet in behaviour. *Obs.*

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 74 Our lorde accepteth him for noble, that doth goode werkis though he be peasible of litle wordes. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Pogge* iv, He begganne to be peasyble and gate his wyfe ageyne. 1821 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 49 To make the horse peaceable enough to enable me to keep on his back.

2. Characterized by peace; free from disturbance; quiet; = PEACEFUL 2 (now the usual word).

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conac.* 7833 Þare es peysabelle loy and lastand. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* ix. xxviii. (1558) 32 In full peasyble and hole possession. 1522 MORE *De quat. Novissimis* Wks. 98 Salomon saith of vertue thus: her wayes are al full of pleasure, & her pathes are pesable. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 4 Remaining peaceable Lord of the Realme. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. Introd. iii. 73 To make a particular custom good .. It must have been peaceable, and acquiesced in: not subject to contention and dispute. 1894 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 15 To do one's duty thoroughly is not easy in the most peaceable times.

† **b.** In physical sense: Peaceful. *Obs.*

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 73 Þe wyndes litel blowyn, þe see ys paisyble. *c* 1491 *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 11 Whan there is no tempest in a pesible weder. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 220 The sayde sea cauled *Pacificum* that is peaceable. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 717 This Inkie Sea through which I vndertake a Pilots office to conduct my Readers, is more peaceable then that.

3. *Comb.*

1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1692) 178 This peaceable-minded news. *a* 1716 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 89 A peaceable-minded Man, shews his .. Desire of Peace all manner of ways.

† **B.** as *sb.* (only in *pl.*, repr. L. *pacifici, pacifica* of the Vulgate). **a.** A peaceable or friendly person. **b.** A peace-offering. *Obs.*

13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xxxii. 675 Blesset be þe pesybles i-tald, Godus children schul þei be cald. 1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xlvi. 2 Prestis shuln do his brend sacrifice and his pesibles. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Z v, He hath conquered realmes, altered [= vexed harassed] peasibles, dystroyed cities. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Jer.* xx. 10 The men that were my peaceables.

† **C.** as *adv.* Peaceably. *Obs.*

1478 SIR J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 222 That it was peasyble my Lordys off Suffolk. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Iustine* xxxviii. 122 Colchos, Paphlagonia, and Bosphorus, which he now peaceable held. 1738 tr. *Guazzo's Art Conversation* 221 They cannot live peaceable together.

Peaceableness (pī'săb'lnĕs). Forms: see prec. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality, character, or condition of being peaceable: **a.** Disposition to peace; **b.** Freedom from strife or disturbance, tranquillity.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conac.* 7832 Þare es alkyn delyces and ease, And syker peysibilnes and pese. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* viii. 26 He rysynge comandide to the wyndis and the sea, and a grete pesiblenesse is maad. 1530 PALSGR. 253/2 Pesablenesse, *tacturnité.* 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 50 Our heaven hath not floorishid so mutch heretofore thorouh peasablenes .. as it is like shortly to decaie thorouh contentiusnes. 1612 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* vi. xliv. (1614), Carausius .. gouerned the Province with exceeding peaceablenesse. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xxxiii. 332 That City was able to govern it self in much honesty, justice, peaceableness and religion. 1834 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (1837) I. iii. 37 The spread of knowledge, bringing in its train .. a selfish peaceableness.

Peaceably (pī'săbli), *adv.* Forms: see PEACEABLE. [See -LY[2].] In a peaceable manner.

1. With peaceful or friendly disposition, intention, or behaviour; amicably; so as to make for or maintain peace; without making strife, opposition, or disturbance; without quarrel or dispute.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7300 Syf swylk be comen, & peysibly þe hauene han nomen, In pes lat þem take þer rest. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 52 Honestliche and peysiblyche to gon to þe forseyd church. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. xiii. (Rolls) 363 Reguiden in successioun euermore oon emperour after an other peisibili to gidere. 1535 COVERDALE *Zach* viii. 16 Execute iudgment truly and peaceably. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. ii. 72 Thou and I are too wise to woo peaceablie. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 228 Not any where is .. a warlike people peaceablier demeanoured. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 96 P 2 Good Subjects, that pay their Taxes, and live peaceably in their Habitations. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 190 With assurances that the city should be peaceably surrendered.

2. Without being subject to disturbance or opposition; in peace, quietly; tranquilly, peacefully.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 231 It anoyis me .., That the clyfford sa pesabilly Brukis and haldis the seynory That suld be mine. 1471 FORTESCUE *Wks.* (1869) 527 Kynge Knoght kepte and occupied the same lande .., and died peasibly seased tharof. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, iii. iii. 25 Disturbe him not, let him passe peaceably. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* i. iii. (1840) 72 We come to desire your leave, that we may go peaceably, and do the duty of our worship. 1824 MACKINTOSH *Speech* 15 June, They saw the laws obeyed, justice administered, .. and the revenue peaceably collected.

3. *Comb.*

1692 *Wicked Contriv. Steph. Blackhead* in *Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 512 Some other good and peaceably-minded man. 1782 COWPER *Conversation* 90 The clash of arguments and jar of words, .. Divert the champions prodigal of breath, And put the peaceably-disposed to death.

Peace-breaker (pī'sĭbrēkə). [f. PEACE *sb.* + BREAKER[1] 2.] One who breaks or violates peace; one who causes or stirs up strife; one who commits a breach of the peace, a violator of public order and security.

1552 LATIMER *Serm., Matt.* v. (1562) 75 b, These whisperers bee peacebreakers, and not peacemakers. 1578 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 38 The saidis thevis and peace brekaris. 1642 J. SHUTE *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 173 Are the peacemakers blessed? Then, certainly, the peace-breakers are

cursed. *a* 1716 Blackall *Wks.* (1723) I. 90 So far from being a Peace-maker..he is a Peace-breaker. 1883 *Manchester Guard.* 15 Oct. 5/3 The police had a lively time of it in bundling out the peacebreakers.

Peaceful (pī·sfŭl), *a.* Forms: see Peace *sb.* [f. Peace *sb.* + -ful.]

1. Disposed or inclined to peace; aiming at or making for peace; friendly, amicable, pacific. (Now *rare*, in this sense *peaceable* being usual.)

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxix. [cxx.] 7 With þa þat pais hated ai, Was I paisfull. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17646 Paisful bi þi cuming hider. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 107 Snyb he þe idul, solace hem of litul hert, and be pesful to all. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 283 b, Blessed be the peacefull, for they shall be called the chyldre of god. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. vi. 31 Good fortune bids vs pause, And smooth the frownes of War, with peacefull lookes 1667 Milton *P. L.* x. 946 He..thus with peaceful words uprais'd her soon. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 125 The Armadillo..; a peaceful harmless creature.

2. Full of or characterized by peace; free from strife or commotion; undisturbed, untroubled, calm, tranquil, quiet. (Now the usual sense.)

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* Prol. 3 Drouyd and stormy saules it bryngis in til clere and pesful lyf. *c* 1580 Sidney *Ps.* iv. vii, I in peace and peacefull blisse Will lay me down and take my rest. 1632 Milton *Penseroso* 168 And may at last my weary age Find out the peaceful hermitage 1697 Dryden *Eneid* VII. 65 That rous'd the Tyrrhene realm . And peaceful Italy involv'd in arms. 1717 Pope *Eloisa* 197 Ere such a soul regains its peaceful state. 1869 Mrs H. Wood *Roland Yorke* III. xi, His face looks as peaceful as if it were sainted.

3. Belonging to a time or state of peace.

c 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* LXXII. iii, During his rule. shall ..peacefull plenty join with plenteous peace. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 105 Peacefull Commerce from dividable shores. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* I. i. 18 Those who applied themselves to the peacefull studies, and the management of civil affairs. 1863 Mary Howitt *F. Bremer's Greece* II. xiv. 109 An unarmed population, accustomed only to peaceful occupations.

Peacefully (pī·sfŭli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a peaceful manner. a. So as to make for peace; with friendly behaviour, amicably, peaceably (now *rare* or *Obs.*). b. In peace, tranquilly, quietly.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxxiv. [xxxv.] 20 Summe . Paisfulike þat spekes. 1411 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 650/2, I am a Justice that..scholde have had me more discretly and peesfully. 1665 Dryden *Ind. Emp.* II. i. Our lov'd earth, where peacefully we slept. 1864 Miss Braddon *H. Dunbar* xix. An old man who ended a good and prosperous life peacefully.

Pea·cefulness. [f. as prec. + -ness] The quality, character, or state of being peaceful; disposition or inclination for peace (now *rare*); quietness, tranquillity; undisturbed condition.

1651 Jer. Taylor *Serm. for Year* II. viii. 94 Humility, Peacefulnesse and Charity. 1755 in Johnson. 1813 Shelley *Q. Mab* IV. 157 To turn The keenest pangs to peacefulness. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 103 The quiet stillness and peacefulness of nature. 1863 Kinglake *Crimea* I. xxviii. 487 The steps by which England was brought from her seeming peacefulness into a temper impatiently warlike.

Pea·ce-kee·per. One who keeps or maintains peace; one who 'keeps the peace' or refrains from strife (?*obs.*); one who prevents or averts strife; a guardian of the peace.

1579-80 North *Plutarch* (1656) 56 Those which the Grecians call *Irenophylaces*, as who would say, peace-keepers. 1643 [Angier] *Lanc. Vall. Achor* 5 Had not God .. moved them to be the Peace-Keepers .. they had been satisfied with blood. 1883 *Times* 6 Sept., Germany, as our Berlin correspondent said yesterday, is the peacemaker and the peace-keeper of Europe.

Peaceless (pī·sles), *a.* [f. Peace *sb.* + -less.] Devoid of peace; not peaceful; unquiet.

1522 Skelton *Why not to Court* 72 Pratyng for peace peaclesse. 1640 G. Sandys *Christ's Passion* IV. 254 Terrours ..affright Our peacelesse souls. 1792 J. Learmont *Poems* 211 In peaceless paths of Sin. 1884 M. Rule *Pref. Eadmeri Hist.* (Rolls) p. cvii, The peaceless peace concluded between king and primate in..1095.

Hence **Pea·celessness.**

1852 *Meanderings of Mem.* I. 20 Coins that were tinkled, ever shook In pouch of peacelessness. 1892 Stopf. Brooke *Short Serm.* 70 Anxiety is a fruitful source of peacelessness.

Peacemaker (pī·smēkər). [f. as prec. + Maker.] One who makes or brings about peace; one who allays strife or reconciles opponents.

1436 *Libel Eng. Policy* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 203 Pease makers, as Mathew writeth aryght, Shull be called the sonnes of God allemight. 1534 Tindale *Matt.* v. 9 Blessed are the peacemakers [1526, 'maynteyners of peace']. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* v. iv. 108 Your If is the onely peace-maker. 1715 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II 57 If peace-makers be blessed, peace-preservers will not want their own share. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. v. 315 The Roman Bishop appears in his proper character of a common peacemaker.

† b. In the colony of Pennsylvania, the name for a Justice of the Peace. *Obs.*

1683 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 66 The Question was asked in Councill whether Peace Makers should sitt once a month.

c. Humorous term for a revolver, gun, or warship, as decisively settling a dispute.

1841 Lever *C. O'Malley* vii. 40 The small mahogany box, which contained his peace-makers. 1861 Lowell *Biglow P.* Poems 1890 II. 226 A feller.., Lep' up an' drawed his peace-maker, an', 'Dash it, Sir', sez he. 1880 (*title*) Dr. J. H. McLean's Peace Makers. A description of the Guns, &c, manufactured by McLean and Coloney.

So **Pea·cema·king** *sb.*, the action of making or bringing about peace; reconciliation of opponents; conclusion of peace; **Pea·cema·king** *a.*, that makes or brings about peace.

1556 Olde *Antichrist* 62 b, The great and peacemaking Emperour. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 375 Certen articles of ye same peacemaking. 1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* li. 19 Christ with the true..peacemaking or atonement. 1643 Milton *Divorce* I. vi, That the law should be made more provident of peacemaking then the Gospel! 1878 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 226 The peacemaking duke who fell at Northampton. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Jan. 1/2 It may seem like fiddling while Rome is burning to talk of peacemaking at such a moment.

Pea·ce-man.

† 1. A man who is at peace with (the king), or under the king's peace. *Obs.*

c 1425 *Eng. Conq. Irel.* 132 To harme of pees-men, & nat of fomen. 1473 *Waterford Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 310 None of the Kyngs liegmen nor peasmen.

2. A man who favours or advocates peace. (Now usually as two words, pī·s mæ·n.)

1848 Lowell *Biglow P.* Poems 1890 II. 125 I'm a decided peace-man, tu, an' go agin the war. 1872 Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxviii 30 God's people were peacemen, and only desired the crushing of oppressive nations, that war might not occur again. 1899 *Daily News* 26 Jan. 5/1 Labelling some Liberals as 'peace men' and others as 'war men'.

Peacemeale, obs. form of Piecemeal.

Peacemonger (pī·smʌŋgər). [See Monger.] A hostile term for a peacemaker, or for one who aims at or advocates peace in a way which the speaker reprobates. So **Pea·cemongering** *adj.*

1808 Southey *Let to Rickman* 13 Sept., The peacemongers were ready to have sacrificed the honour of England. — *Let. to H. H. Southey* 14 Nov., That peacemongering squad who would lay us at the feet of France. 1871 Blackie *Four Phases* I. 115 Do you really mean to stand up as a universal peacemonger? 1880 *Sat. Rev.* 24 July 124/1 Elihu Burritt's chief object in life, the great enthusiasm that inspired and possessed him.., was that of the peacemonger 1900 *Daily Tel.* 10 May 8/7 A peace-mongering sentimentalism.

Pea·ce-o·ffering. [f. Peace *sb.* + Offering.]

1. In the Eng. Bible, as a term of the Levitical law, An offering or sacrifice presented as an expression of thanksgiving to God.

In Heb. זבח ושלמים *zebaḥ haḵshĕlāmīm*, or simply שלם *shĕlem*, pl. שלמים *shĕlāmīm*, prob. more accurately, 'thank-offering'.

1535 Coverdale 1 *Maccab.* I. 45 Antiochus..forbad ether burntofferynge, meatofferynge or peaceofferynge [*R. V.* whole burnt offerings and sacrifice and drink offerings] to be made. 1539 Bible (Great) *Lev.* vii. 11 This is the lawe of the peaceoffringe [Coverd. healthoffringe]. *Ibid.* 15 The flesh of the thankoffrynge in hys peaceoffringes [Coverd. The flesh of the thankofferynge in his healthofferynges; *Bishops'*, the fleashe of his peace offeringes for thankesgeuing; *Geneva*, the flesh of the peace offerings for thankes-giuing; 1611, the flesh of the sacrifice of his peace offerings for thanks-giuing]. 1611 Bible *Lev* iii. 1 And if his oblation be a sacrifice of peace offering [*R. V.* (1885) peace offerings; *marg.* Or, thank offerings]. 1698 Br. Patrick *Comm. Lev.* iii. 1 They seem to me to have given the best account of this, who . think these were called Peace-offerings, because they were principally thankful acknowledgments of Mercies received from God's Bounty. 1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 198 Peace-offerings, as tokens of the willing thankfulness of souls at peace with God.

2. An offering made to make or obtain peace; a propitiatory sacrifice or gift.

a 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Staffs.* (1840) III. 133 They [Dudley and Empson] were made a peace-offering to popular anger 1510, and were executed at Tower-hill 1776 Burney *Hist. Mus.* I. 275 *note*, According to Homer's account it was given by..[Mercury] to Apollo, as a peace-offering, and indemnification for the oxen which he had stolen. 1848 Thackeray *Bk. Snobs* xxiv, An elegant little present, which I had brought. as a peace-offering to Mrs. Ponto.

Pea·ce-o·fficer. A civil officer appointed to preserve the public peace, as a constable.

1714 *Act* 1 *Geo.* I c. 5 § 3 High or Petty-constable and other Peace-officer. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* ii, The assistance of several peace officers.

Peach (pīʃ), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4-6 peche, 5 peshe, pesshe, (peske, peesk), 6 peache, 6 peach. [ME. a. F. *pêche*, OF. *peche*, earlier *pesche*, in ONF. *peske* (= Pr. *persega*, It. *persica*, *pesca*):—late L. *persica* (med L. in Du Cange), for cl. L. *persicum*, ellipt. for *Persicum mālum* lit. Persian apple: so *Persica mālus* or *arbor*, peach-tree.

The phonetic development in Romanic was *persica*, *persca*, *pesca*, *peske*, *pesche*, *pêche*.]

1. The fruit of the tree *Amygdalus persica* (see 2), a large drupe, usually round, of a whitish or yellow colour, flushed with red, with downy skin, highly flavoured sweet pulp, and rough furrowed stone; cultivated in many varieties.

The varieties are classed as Clingstone or Freestone according as the pulp adheres to or separates from the stone. The Nectarine is a variety with smooth skin and different flavour.

?*a* 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 1373 And many hoomly trees ther were, That peches, coynes, and apples bere. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 395/1 Peske, or peche, frute [*w er.* peesk, peshe], *pesca*, *pomum Persicum*. *c* 1483 Caxton *Dialogues* 13/7 Cheryes, .. strawberries, .. peshes, medliers. 1542 Boorde *Dyetary* xxi. (1870) 283 Peches doeth mollyfy the bely, and be colde. 1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. iii. 569 The velvet Peach, gilt Orenge, downy Quince. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* vii. 114 Peaches and Aprecocks are of one and the same nature. 1730-46 Thomson *Autumn* 676 The downy peach, the shining plum, The ruddy, fragrant nectarine. 1884 Miss Braddon *Ishmael* xxxvi, A gray velvet bodice that fitted the plump, supple figure, as the rind fits the peach.

2. The tree *Amygdalus* (*Prunus*) *persica*, N.O. *Rosaceæ*, a native of Asia, introduced in ancient times into Europe; the peach-tree.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 83 (Ashm. MS.) Þe ius of þe leeues of peche. 1530 Palsgr. 252/2 Peache, tree, *peschier*. 1663 Cowley *Disc., Garden* x, He bids the rustick Plum to rear A noble Trunk, and be a Peach. 1796 C. Marshall *Garden.* xvii. (1813) 284 Peach . succeeds better than the nectarine, as to bearing and ripening. 1898 *Johnson's Gard. Dict.* 720/2 Do not brush off the foliage of peaches in the autumn.

3. Applied to other edible fruits resembling the peach, or to the plants producing them: a. *Sarcocephalus esculentus*, a climbing shrub of West Africa (*Guinea*, *Negro*, or *Sierra Leone Peach*), bearing a large juicy berry arising from the fused ovaries of a cluster of flowers; b. the Quandong, *Fusanus acuminatus* or *Santalum acuminatum*, of Australia (*Native Peach*); c. *Prunus caroliniana*, the Carolina cherry-laurel (*Wild Peach*), also called *wild orange*; † d. *Wolf's peach*, the tomato (*Solanum Lycopersicum*).

1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 322 Peach, Wolf's, *Solanum*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 854 Peach, Guinea,.. Native, of Australia, of Sierra Leone *Ibid.* 1020 *S[arcocephalus] esculentus* has pink flowers and an edible fruit, of the size of a peach, whence it has been called the Sierra Leone Peach.

4. Short for *peach brandy*: see 6. (*U. S.*)

1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp* xxxiv. (1856) 302 There the air, pure and sharply cold, braces you up like peach and honey in a Virginia fog. 1880 *Barman's Man.* 55 *Peach and Honey*, one table-spoonful of honey; one wine-glass of peach brandy. Stir with a spoon.

5. = *Peach-colour*: see 6; also *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1848 Dickens *Dombey* xxxvii, The diamonds or the peach-velvet bonnet. 1882 *Garden* 16 Sept. 260/1 Blooms of rosy peach. 1900 *London Letter* 26 Jan 133/1 Outlined in varying shades of roses from palest peach to deepest puce;.. pleatings of white chiffon edged with peach ruches.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *peach-bud*, *-down*, *-flavour*, *-flower*, *-graft*, *-kernel*, *-orchard*, *-stone*; *peach-fed*, *-like* adjs.; **peach-bells**, a name for the peach-leaved bellflower (*Campanula persicifolia*); **peach-black**, a black pigment made from calcined peach-stones; **peach-blight**, **peach-blister**, diseases of peach-trees caused by the fungi *Monilia fructigena* and *Taphrina deformans* respectively; **peach-borer**, a name of insects whose larvæ bore through the bark of the peach-tree: *spec.* a moth, *Ægeria exitiosa*, and a beetle, *Dicerca divaricata*; **peach-brake**, a dense thicket of the 'wild peach' in Texas (see 3 c); **peach-brandy**, a spirituous liquor made from the fermented juice of peaches; **peach-colour**, (*a*) the colour of a ripe peach, a soft pale red; (*b*) the colour of Peach-blossom, a delicate rose or pink; also *attrib.* or as *adj.*; so **peach-coloured** *a.*; **peach-house**, a building in which peaches are grown under glass; **peach-leaved** *a.*, having leaves like the peach; **peach myrtle**, name for the Australian myrtaceous shrubs of the genus *Hypocalymma*, with rose-coloured flowers; **peach-oak**, name given to two N. American species of oak, *Quercus densiflora* (also *chestnut oak* or *tan-bark oak*), and *Q. Phellos* (*willow oak*); **peach-palm**, a species of palm (*Guilielma speciosa*) found in tropical South America, bearing a large egg-shaped red-and-orange fruit with firm flesh which becomes mealy and edible when cooked; **peach-pip**, **-pit**, a peach-stone; **peach-water**, a flavouring extract obtained from peach-leaves, having a flavour of bitter almonds; **peach-wood**, a dye-wood (also called *Nicaragua wood*) resembling brazil-wood, supposed to be that of some species of *Cæsalpinia*; **peach-worm**, one of various caterpillars which infest the leaves of peach-trees, chiefly in America; **peach-yellows**, a destructive disease affecting cultivated peach-trees in the United States, in which the leaves become dwarfed, distorted, and yellowish, and the tree dies in a few years.

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II cxi. 366 Of *Peach bels, and Steeple bels. 1611 Cotgr., *Campanettes blanches*, White Peach-bels, or Steeple-bell-flowers. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 854 *Peach-blister*, an affection to which peach-leaves are subject, the leaves becoming thick, bladdery, and curled. 1814 Scott *Diary* 10 Aug. in *Lockhart*, They could get from an American trader a bottle of *peach-brandy or rum. 1881 E. E. Frewer tr. *Holub's Seven Years S. Afr.* I. xi. 420 The next farm..was that belonging to Martin Zwart, whom we found engaged in distilling peach-brandy. 1666 Boyle *Formes & Qual.* 1 iii. Wks. 1772 III. 72 A *peach-bud does ..change the sap that comes to it into a fruit very differing from that which the stock naturally produceth. 1599 J. Rider *Bibl. Schol.* 1709 A *peach colour, *persicus color*. 1605 *Lond. Prodigal* I. Bijb, A peach colour satten shute, Cut vpon cloath of siluer. 1735 *Dict. Polygraph.* s. v. *Glass*, To make a Peach colour in Glass. 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. ii. 19 Take note how many paire of Silk stockings thou hast? (Viz. these, and those that were thy 'peach-colour'd ones.) 1852 *Bech's Florist* June 131 *Daphne Mezereum*..pretty peach-coloured blossoms. 1894 Mrs. Dyan *All in a Man's*

K. (1899) 170 She smoothed one *peach-down cheek with complacency. 1796 *New Ann. Reg.* 165 Not the shade Ambrosial, waving its *peach-flowers that blow To pearly grapes, and kiss the turf below. 1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 29 Peach-flower red—pale whitish red. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. cxi. 366 *Campanula Persicifolia.* *Peach-leaf'd Bell flower..hath a great number of small and long leaues, rising in a great bush out of the ground, like the leaues of the Peach tree. 1834 M. Scott *Cruise Midge* (1863) 169 His downy cheeks as *peach-like and blooming as ever. 1882 *Garden* 9 Sept. 230/3 The *Peach Myrtle..is one of the many beautiful Australian plants. 1863 Bates *Nat. Amazon* x. (1864) 325 The celebrated '*peach-palm', is a common tree at Ega. The name, I suppose, is in allusion to the colour of the fruit, and not to its flavour. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Peschenoix*, a *Peach stone. 1889 R. Brydall *Art in Scot.* xiv. 288 [Nasmyth] used largely a colour he called peach-stone grey, made from calcined peach stones. 1822 Imison *Sc. & Art* II. 186 *Peach-wood gives a colour inferior to Brazil.

Peach, *sb.*[2] *Min. local.* [f. prec.: see quot. 1811.] Cornish miners' term for chlorite slate (see Chlorite[1] 2); also distinguished as *green peach. Blue peach*: see quots. 1877, 1881.

1778 Pryce *Min. Cornub.* 325 When a load is composed mostly of this sort of stone, it is called a peach. 1811 Pinkerton *Petral.* I. 128 Chlorite .. is the green talc of Born, and the Samnterde of old German writers, perhaps from its velvety appearance. To the Cornish miners...it is also known by the name of *peach.* 1877 *Min. Mag.* I. 75 The green peach of the Cornish tin mines is undoubtedly chlorite...Blue peach..is probably a bluish-gray variety of Tourmaline. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss.*, *Blue peach*, Corn., a slate-blue, very fine-grained schorl-rock.

‖ **Peach,** *sb.*[3] *Obs.* Also **peech.** [a. Russ. печь *petch'* oven, stove.] A (Russian) stove.

1591 G. Fletcher *Russe Commw.* xxviii. (Hakl. Soc.) 147 All the winter time..they heat their peaches, which are made lyke the Germane bathstoaves, and..so warme the house. 1778 *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 327 A number of billets of wood are placed in the peech or stove.

Peach (pīʃ), *v.* Forms: 5 6 **peche,** 6– **peach.** [Aphetic form of *a-peche*: see Appeach, and cf. Impeach.]

†1. *trans.* To accuse (a person) formally; to impeach, indict, bring to trial. *Obs.*

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xix. 239 At the day of dome I shall thaym peche. 1534 Wriothesley *Chron.* (Camden) I. 25 The Lord Dakers..was pechid of high treason. 1693 Tate in *Dryden's Juvenal* ii. (1697) 27 Shou'd Verres peach Thieves, Milo Murderers, Clodius tax Bawds, Cethegus Catiline. 1727 Gay *Begg. Op.* I. x, Have him peach'd the next sessions. *fig.* 1638 Chillingw. *Relig. Prot.* I. Pref. § 18 Does he not in the same place peach Tertullian also?

b. To give incriminating evidence against, inform against (an accomplice or associate); to 'round upon'. Now *rare.*

1570 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1401/1 The sayd Frier..secretlye practised to peach him by letters sent vnto the Clergie here in England. 1607 Middleton *Phœnix* v. i. 246 Let me have pardon, I beseech your grace, and I'll peach 'em all. 1690 Mrs. Behn *Widow Ranter* iv. ii, Wilt thou betray and peach thy friend? 1722 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 77 He has peached me and all the others, to save his life. 1903 A. Lang in *Pilot* 20 June 591/2 Godfrey could not peach Coleman without peaching himself.

†c. *fig.* To betray. *Obs.*

1641 Evelyn *Diary* 2 Jan., I did not amidst all this peach my liberty nor my vertue with the rest who made shipwreck of both.

d. *transf.* To blab, divulge. *colloq.*

1852 Thackeray *Esmond* III. ix, What! the *soubrette* has peached to the *amoureux.* 1883 Hasland *Yet Not I* 105 I'm so thankful this has all come out without my peaching a word.

2. *intr.* or *absol.* To inform against an accomplice; to turn informer. Const. *upon, against.* Now chiefly *slang* or *colloq.*

1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. ii. 47 If I be tane, Ile peach for this. 1632 B. Jonson *Magn. Lady* iv. ii, Will you go peach, and cry yourself a fool At grannam's cross! be laugh'd at and despised! 1727 Savage *Love in Veil* iii. iii, Save my life, and I'll peach. 1816 *Trial Berkeley Poachers* 34 An oath not to peach upon each other. 1847 James *Convict* xxxvii, He might have got off himself if he had peached against others. 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xii. (1889) 110 I'm not going to peach if the proctor don't send again in the morning.

Hence **Pea·ching** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

a 1460 *Gregory's Chron.* in *Hist. Coll. Citizen London* (Camden) 186 There was a pechyng i-made uppon the Erle of Ormounde..for certayne poyntys of treson. 1519 Horman *Vulg.* 216 b, In Tyberis dayes many stode in leopardy of pechyng or of theyr lyfe. *a* 1625 Fletcher *Bloody Bro.* III. ii, You chip pantler, you peaching rogue, that provided us These necklaces! 1818 Moore *Fudge Fam. Paris* vi. 82 Give me the useful peaching Rat. 1859 Green *Oxf. Stud.* ii. § 7. 92 By peaching, our hero obtained a pardon.

Peach, obs. form of Pech *v. Sc.*

Pea·ch-bloom. a. The delicate powdery deposit on the surface of a ripe peach (Bloom *sb.*[1] 4); hence, in reference to complexion, a soft pink flush like that of the peach. b. = next, 1.

1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Race* Wks. (Bohn) II. 30 A clear skin, a peach-bloom complexion, and good teeth, are found all over the island. 1884 Black *Jud. Shakes.* ix, The peach-bloom of health on her cheek.

Pea·ch-blossom.

1. The blossom of the peach-tree.

1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 198 *March*..Grape Flowers, Almonds and Peach Blossoms. 1718 Quincy *Compl. Disp.* 174 Peach-blossoms.—These are us'd only in a Syrup.

2. *attrib., esp.* Of the colour of a peach-blossom, a delicate purplish pink.

1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3835/4 Lin'd with a Peach-Blossom Silk. 1836–42 Brande *Chem.* (ed. 5) 889 The cobalt ore, called peach-blossom cobalt, is a hydrated diarseniate of cobalt. 1901 *Daily News* 19 Jan. 6/7 A soft, pale tone of mauve, almost peach-blossom colour.

3. Name for a species of moth (*Thyatira batis*), from the colour of the spots on its wings.

1819 G. Samouelle *Entomol. Compend.* 250 Peach blossom moth. 1859 W. S. Coleman *Woodlands* (1862) 109 On the leaf of the Bramble feeds the caterpillar of..the Peach-blossom Moth. 1860 Gosse *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 25 What is this approaching, with its ten patches of rosy white on its olive wings? The lovely 'peach-blossom', certainly.

Pea·ch-blow. [See Blow *sb.*[3]] A delicate purplish-pink colour; cf. prec., 2. b. A glaze of this colour on some Oriental porcelain. c. A variety of potato of this colour (*Cent. Dict.*).

1852 L. L. Noble *Icebergs* 176 The berg is immersed in almost supernatural splendors...The blue and the purple pass up into peach-blow and pink.

attrib. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Apr. 5/1 The little peachblow or crushed strawberry vase which sold for over £4,000...The peculiar peach-bloom colour of the vase is what gives it its value. 1896 *Godey's Mag.* (U. S.) Feb. 212/1 The colorings are exquisite; peach-blow pink and lime green.

Peachen (pīʧĕn), *a. rare.* [f. Peach *sb.*[1] + -en[4].] Of or resembling a peach; having a surface like that of a peach; peachy.

1825 Hogg *Q. Hynde* 26 That full set eye, that peachen chin. 1883 L. Wingfield *A. Rowe* I. viii. 171 Wrinkles mar a peachen cheek.

Peacher (pīʧəɹ). *rare.* Also 6 **pecher.** [f. Peach *v.* + -er[1], or aphetic f. *apecher*, Appeacher.] An accuser, indicter, informer.

1570 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 548/2 Named *Appellatores*, (accusers or pechers of others y[t] were gilties). 1675 Cotton *Burlesque on B.* i, Who, I be judge against my Father! Thy peacher and thy Hangman rather.

†**Pea·chery**[1]. *Obs. rare.* [f. Peach *v.* + -ery.] The action or practice of 'peaching'.

1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* III. viii. 118 The latter, (being base Peachery) brings anothers life to a Halter.

Peachery[2] (pīʧəɹi). [f. Peach *sb.*[1] + -ery.] A place where peaches are grown; a collection of growing peach-trees.

1811 L. M. Hawkins *Ctess & Gertr.* I. 47 The product of his graperies, pineries, peacheries, cherryries 1844 J. T. Hewlett *Parsons & W.* xxxi, Hothouses for peacheries, pineries and graperies.

Pea·-chick. [f. Pea[2] + Chick.] The young of the pea-fowl.

1542 Boorde *Dyetary* xv. (1870) 270 Yonge peechyken [*plural*] of a halfe a yere of age be prayed. 1634 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* (1860) App. p. xviii, To Mr. Prestwood for 1 peacock and a pea hein 00 13 00..To him for 3 peachickes 00 07 06. 1878 J. Inglis *Sport & W.* xi. 120 The peachicks, about seven or eight months old, are deliciously tender and well flavoured.

b. Applied to a young and vain person.

a 1746 Southerne (J.), Does the snivelling peachick think to make a cuckold of me? 1848 Kingsley *Saint's Trag.* I. i. 134 How these young pea-chicks must needs ape the grown peacock's frippery!

Peachify (pīʧifəi), *v. nonce-wd.* [f. Peachy *a.* + -fy.] *trans.* To make 'peachy', give a 'peachy' complexion to.

1853 Reade *Chr. Johnstone* 55 A race of women that the northern sun peachifies instead of rosewoodizing.

Peachiness (pīʧinĕs). [f. Peachy *a.* + -ness.] The quality of being 'peachy'.

1880 C. R. Maturin *Melmoth* xxvi. (1892) III. 88 The rose-leaf tint and peachiness of their delicate cheeks. 1869 *Contemp. Rev.* XI. 357 Appreciating critics who write about its [a picture's] fruitiness, and juiciness, and pulpiness, and downiness, and peachiness.

Pea·chlet. *nonce-wd.* [f. Peach *sb.*[1] + -let.] A small or undeveloped peach; a tiny peach.

1877 Besant & Rice *Harp & Cr.* xii. 115 The cold wind has..killed every little peachlet which was beginning to swell out on its tiny stalk

†**Pea·chment.** *Obs. rare.* [Aphetic f. *apechement*, Appeachment.] Accusation, charge. *Peachment of waste*: see Impeachment *of waste.*

1559 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 131, I gyve also to my younger sone Jhone Wandisford, all my landes in Thymlybye for the terme of hys natural lyte and after hys deithe to returne to my son Christopher Wandisford and hys hayers without any pichement of wayst.

Pea·ch-tree. The tree *Amygdalus persica* which bears peaches.

c 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xii, Ye shall put in pe wounde pe lus of pe leves of a peche tree ymenged wt quyckelyme. 1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 48 b, The peche tre flourcth with the almond tre. 1774 J. Bryant *Mythol.* II. 63 Perseus..is said..to have planted the peach tree at Memphis. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 361/1 Peach-trees ripen their fruit very well as standards in the open air.

Peachwort (pīʧiwĕit). [f. Peach *sb.*[1] + Wort, tr. the med.L. name *persicária*, f. *persica* peach, from the resemblance of the leaves to those of the peach-tree.] The plant *Polygonum Persicaria.*

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. cix. 361 Dead Arsmart is called *Persicaria* or Peachwoort, of the likenesse that the leaues haue with those of the Peach tree. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 854.

Peachy (pīʧi), *a.* [f. Peach *sb.*[1] + -y.] Of the nature or appearance of a peach, esp. in colour or texture; chiefly of the cheeks: Round, soft, and having a delicate pink flush like a peach; also *transf.* of a person: Having 'peachy' complexion.

1599 T. M[oufet] *Silkwormes* 28 No peachy marke to signifie disdaine No greene to shew a wanton mind and vaine. 1775 Barry *Obstruct. Arts Eng.* vii. 102 A delicate, peachy, bloom of complexion, very common in England. 1877 Blackie *Wise Men* 332 When I was a youth, Some twenty summers on my peachy cheeks. *Comb.* 1852 Dickens *Bleak Ho.* lviii, One of the peachy-cheeked charmers.

Pea·chy, *sb. rare.* [f. Peach *sb.*[1], after *perry.*] A fermented liquor made from peaches.

1781 S. Peters *Hist. Conn.* 245 They make peachy and perry; grape, cherry, and currant wines.

Peacible, obs. form of Peaceable.

Pea·-coat. [f. after *pea-jacket.*] = Pea-jacket.

1845 R. Brown in *Mem.* ii. (1866) 24 Most of the pea-coats have been laid aside. 1848 Clough *Bothie* v, In heavy pea-coat his trouserless trunk enwrapping. 1861 Dickens *Gt. Expect.* liv, We had our pea-coats with us, and I took a bag.

Peacock (pīkɒk), *sb.* Forms: α. 4–6 **peock,** -e, (4–5 **pekok,** 5–6 **-cock(e,** 5 **-cokk(e),** 6–7 **peacocke,** (6 **peocock, pyckock**), 6– **peacock.** β. 4 **poucok,** 4–5 **pocok,** -**koo, pokok(e,** 5 **pokokke, poocok.** γ. 4–6 **pacok,** (4 **-cokke,** 4–5 **-kok(e,** 5 **-koo**). [f. ME. **pē*:—OE. *pēa* + Cock; beside which ME. had *pocock*, f. *pō, poo*, and *pacock*, f. (northern) *paa, pa-*, both repr. OE. *pāwa*, a. L. *pāvo*; see Po. Cf. the parallel fem. Peahen, formerly *pohenne, pehen*; Peafowl is modern.]

1. The male bird of any species of the genus *Pavo* or peafowl, especially of the common species *P. cristatus*, a native of India, now everywhere domesticated, and well known as the most imposing and magnificent of birds; from this and its strutting gait it is treated as a type of ostentatious display and vainglory.

α. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xii. 240 Þat is þe pekok [*v. rr.* pacok, -kok, pocok, -kok] & þe pohenne, proude riche men þei bitokneth, For þe pekok, and men pursue hym, may nouȝte fleighe heighe. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Reeve's T.* 6 As eny pecok he was proud and gay. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 389/1 Pekokke, byrde, *pavo, pavus.* 1553 Eden *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 7 Gold, Siluer, Apes, Peacockes, & Elephantes teeth. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 119 They are as bragge and as proude as pecockes, and lette vp and downe in all places. 1598 Davies *Immort. Soul* xxxiv. viii, Take heed of ouer-weening, and compare Thy peacock's feet with thy gay peacock's traine. 1782 Cowper *Truth* 58 The self-applauding bird, the peacock, see— Mark what a sumptuous Pharisee is he! 1819 Keats *Lamia* I. 50 Eyed like a peacock, and all crimson barr'd. 1883 Stevenson *Silverado Sq.* 142 Happy and proud like a peacock on a rail. 1891 *Chambers' Encycl.* VII. 824/2 Peacock (Pavo)..including at least two species—the Indian and Singhalese *P. cristatus*, domesticated in Britain and other countries, and the Malayan *P. muticus*, inhabiting Java, Borneo, and similar regions.

β. *a* 1300 *Sat. People Kildare* v. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 153 F[o]lure and xx[ti] wild ges and a poucok. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 716 A fair pokok of pris men paien to iuno. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 610 The pocok me may rere vp esely. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 760/38 *Hic pavo*,..a pocokk.

γ. *c* 1374 [See b] pakoc. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) vii. 25 He has on his heued a creste as a pacok, bot it es mykill mare þan þe create of a pacok. *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 81 That is the plesant Pacok, precious and pure. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xlvi. 14 A nychtingall .. Quhois angell feideris as the pacok schone.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*, esp. referring to the vainglorious habits and ostentation attributed to the bird. *To play the peacock*, to comport oneself vaingloriously.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* I. 154 (210) And yet as proud a pekok [*v. r.* pakoc] can he pulle. 1538 Balk *Thre Lawes* 5.6 Thre syppes are for the hyckock, And six more for the chyckock, Thus maye my praty pyckock, Recouer by and by. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* iv. iii. 81. *a* 1592 Greene *Alphonsus* v. 1780 Nay then, proud pecock, since thou art so stout [etc.]. 1656 Earl Monm. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* 84 Proudly playing the Peacocks, and publikely professing severity. 1745 G. Washington *Rules of Civility* liv, Play not the Peacock, looking everywhere about you, to see if you be well deck't. 1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXII. 134 Ben Champion, a peacock of fox-hunters. 1866 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* v, How came he to have such a nice-stepping long-necked peacock for his daughter?

c. The bird or its flesh as an article of food.

c 1460 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* 605 For a standard, venison rost, kyd, fawne, or cony,..pe ok in hakille ryally. *c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 318 He..serued the kynge. With deynty meates that were dere, With Partryche, Pecoke, and Plouere. *a* 1845 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. III. *Blasphemer's Warn.*, There were peacocks served up in their pride (that is tails). 1872 Tennyson *Gareth & Lynette* 828 A feast..Held in high hall..And there they placed a peacock in his pride Before the damsel.

2. One of the southern constellations (*Pavo*).

1674 Moxon *Tutor Astron.* I. iii. § 10 (ed. 3) 19 Twelve Constellations..posited about the South Pole,..3 The Indian, 4 The Peacock, 5 The Bird of Paradise. 1868 Lockyer *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 335 The Phœnix, below which, returning to the horizon, and to the meridian, are found Toucan, the Crane, the Indian, and the Plouere.

†3. *Peacock of the sea, Sea P.* = Peacock-fish.

c 1500 Andrewe *Noble Lyfe* III. lxvii, *Pauus maris* is the Pecocke of the Se, & is lyke the pecocke of the londe, bothe his backe, necke, & hede, & the nether body is fisshe.

4. Short for *peacock-butterfly, peacock-moth.*

1827 *Butterfly Collector's Vade M.* 112 *Vanessa Io*, Peacock. 1832 Rennie *Consp. Butterfl. & Moths* 143 The Peacock (*Macaria notata*) appears the end of May and beginning of June. 1869 E. Newman *Brit. Moths* 87 The Peacock. *Ibid.*, The Sharp-angled Peacock.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** Of, belonging to, like, or of the nature of a peacock or peacocks; that is (*fig.*) a peacock; as *peacock-behaviour, -Christian, colour, -fool, -green, -justiciary, pride, ritualism, -slave, -train, -yewtree; peacock-spotted, -voiced, -witted* adjs.; *peacock-pluming* vbl. sb.

1894 Miss Cobbe *Life* I. 174 Watching their victim and exploding with glee at his *peacock behaviour. 1642 J. Eaton *Honey-c. Free Justif.* 454 Ape-Saints, and *Peacock-Christians (as Luther truly calleth them). 1611 Cotgr. s. v. *Gemmé, Couleur gemmee*, a pearle, or *peacocke colour. 1662 Peacham *Compl. Gent.* (1661) 136 Peacocke colour, *i. e.* changeable blew, or red blew. 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* June 768/1 Their exquisite pale peacock color is without equal among the eggs of our Eastern birds. 1575 Gascoigne *Wks., Weedes* vi. 281 For thou hast caught a proper paragon A theefe, a cowarde and a *peacocke foole. 1895 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 204 The fore wings are *peacock-green, black in the centre. 1642 J. Eaton *Honey-c. Free Justif.* 206 Apish Saints, and painted *Peacock-Justiciaries. 1596 Nashe *Saffron-Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 179 His *peacocke-pluming her like another Pandora..through his incredible praising of her. 1580 Sidney *Ps.* xl. ii, Who bendes not wand'ring eyes To greate mens *peacock pride. 1860 Emerson *Cond. Life* vi. (1861) 142 In creeds never was such levity; witness the heathenisms in Christianity, .. the *peacock ritualism. 1609 Markham *Fam. Whore* (1663) 24 Cheaters, braggarts and the *peacock slaue, whose words and cloathes are all the welth they haue. 1820 T. Mitchell *Aristoph.* I. 72 A plague upon these envoys, I hate their *peacock trains. 1883 Helen F. Martin in *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 10 [Cymbeline's Queen's] handsome *peacock-witted son Cloten. 1864 Tennyson *En. Ard.* 609 The *peacock-yewtree and the lonely Hall.

b. Special combs.: **peacock arrow,** an arrow furnished with a peacock's feather; **peacock-bittern,** a name of the South American sun-bittern, *Eurypyga helias*; **peacock-blue,** the peculiar lustrous blue of a peacock's neck; **peacock-butterfly,** a European butterfly (*Vanessa Io*) with ocellated wings; **peacock-coal,** iridescent coal; **peacock-copper,** an early name for bornite, from its iridescent colours: cf. *peacock-ore*; **peacock-eye,** the ocellus on a peacock's feather: also *attrib.*; **peacock-fan,** a fan made or trimmed with peacock's feathers; **peacock-fly, -hackle,** an artificial fly dressed with a peacock's feather; **peacock-flower,** a name applied to two leguminous trees, (*a*) *Poinciana regia* (*Royal peacock-flower*), and (*b*) *Caesalpinia* (*Poinciana*) *pulcherrima* (also *Flower-fence*) (Miller *Plant-n.* 1884); **peacock flower-fence,** a leguminous tree, *Adenanthera pavonina* (*ibid.*); †**peacock-hatter,** 'in the Middle Ages, a plumist or milliner' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **peacock-iris,** a bulbous plant of South Africa, *Moræa* (*Vieusseuxia*) *glaucopis*, also known as *Iris Pavonia*; also applied to other species of *Vieusseuxia*; **peacock-moth,** *Macaria notata* and *M. alternata*, of family *Geometridæ*; **peacock-ore,** iridescent copper ore; **peacock-stone** (see quots.); **peacock-throne,** the former throne of the Kings of Delhi, now in the possession of the Shah of Persia; adorned with the representation of a peacock's tail fully expanded, composed of precious stones; **peacock treasure-flower,** a S. African composite plant, *Gazania pavonia*, with large orange-coloured flower-heads.

c 1385 Chaucer *Prol.* 104 A sheef of *pecok [*v. r.* pocok] arwes bright and kene Vnder his belt he bar ful thriftily. 1886 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, *Peacock-blue. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* xxiv. 553 The butterflies . show themselves off in the sunlight, in their canary-coloured, crimson, and peacock-blue liveries. 1802 Bingley *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 209 The *Peacock Butterfly. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. xxx. 214 The black spinous caterpillars of the common peacock-butterfly (*Vanessa Io*). 1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 126 The *Peacock-coal, is much softer than the Cannel, . most vividly representing all the colours of the most glorious feathers in a Peacocks trayne. 1830 *Cent. Dict.* s. v. *Peacock*, *Peacock-eye marble*, an Italian marble of mingled white, blue, and red color. 1893 *Spectator* 3 June 731 Ornaments..on the train of the peacock, .best described as the 'peacock-eye'. *a* 1861 Mrs. Browning *Christmas Gifts* viii, The eyes in the *peacock-fans Winked at the alien glory. 1676 Cotton *Walton's Angler* vii. 325 There is also .. the *Peacock-fly: the body made of the whirl of a peacock's feather. 1860 W. A. Miller *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 2) II. 658 The copper pyrites .. or ordinary ore of copper, consists of a double sulphide of copper and iron... The variety, called variegated or *peacock ore, contains a larger proportion of sulphide of copper. 1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 310 A large body of fine 'peacock' ore. 1890 Vogan *Black Police* xix. 352 [Australian], The prismatic tints of a mineral sulphide known to miners by the name of 'peacock ore'. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Pavonius-lapis*, the *peacock-stone, a name given by Ludovicus Dulcis.. Probably it was one of the variegated agates. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 467/1 The cartilages of some large shells..are sold by the jewellers under the name of *Peacock-stone*, or *black opals*. 1823 Jas. Forbes *Oriental Mem.* xxix. III. 84 The most superb article of this imperial spoil was the Tucht-Taoos, or *peacock-throne, in which the expanded tail of the peacock, in its natural size, was imitated in jewellery. 1895 *Outing* (U. S.) XXVII. 53/1 In 1739..Nadir Shah, the Persian ruler, then left Delhi, carrying immense treasures..including the renowned and beautiful peacock throne.

Peacock (pī·kɒk), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To make like a peacock; to render vain or conceited, to puff up with vanity; *esp. refl.* to strut about or pose in order to display one's beauty, elegance, or accomplishments; to make a display; to plume oneself.

a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* (1622) 56 A desire onely to please, and as it were, peacock themselues. 1834 Mar. Edgeworth *Helen* xiv, *Pavoneggiarsi!* untranslateable. One cannot say well in English, to peacock oneself. 1872 Tennyson *Gareth & Lynette* 702 He was tame and meek enow with me, Till peacock'd up with Lancelot's noticing. 1883 Mrs. Lynn Linton *Ione* xviii, He 'peacocked himself' not a little on the deftness of his manipulation. 1888 — *Thro' Long Night* III. v, It is no longer a matter for vanity, for self-gratulation, for self-peacocking.

2. *intr.* **a.** To strut about ostentatiously; to make a vainglorious display, pose. Also *to peacock it.* **b.** *Anglo-Ind.*: see quot. 1888.

1818 Keats *Lett.* Wks. 1889 III. 112 Every man has his speculations, but every man does not brood and peacock over them till he makes a false coinage and deceives himself. 1826 Scott in *Q. Rev.* XXXIII 310 How a modern drawingroom would look if filled with courtiers peacocking it about in long sweeping trains. 1867 Ruskin *Time & Tide* xvii, You working men have been crowing and peacocking at such a rate lately. 1888 Sir R. Burton in Lady B. *Life* (1893) I. vii. 136 Some preferred 'peacocking', which meant robing in white grass clothes and riding ..to call upon regimental ladies 1890 J. Middlemass *Two False Moves* II. vii. 89 People of various nationalities.. peacock about in fine feathers.

Hence **Pea·cocking** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 17/2 This sort of peacocking in borrowed plumes is no less dangerous than despicable. 1870 *Daily News* 19 Apr., When the 'peacocking business' (to use a slang term of military art) was over, the 3rd and 4th divisions..continued their march round the curve of the horse-shoe. 1873 Miss Broughton *Nancy* I. 227 Alas! never again shall I see him mount that peacocking steed. 1891 *Wheeling* 25 Feb. 4/9 He felt that 'peacocking' at the Military Exhibition had taken the place of real work on many Saturdays last year.

Pea·cockery. [f. Peacock *sb.* + -ery.] The practice of the (human) peacock; foppery.

1872 Besant & Rice *Ready-money Mortiboy* i, Francis Mellship is the greatest Peacock in Market Basing. I—hate—Peacockery in man or woman! 1882 Besant *All Sorts* Prol. ii, There were none of the peacockeries, whims, and fancies, ..gimcrackeries..which proclaim the chamber of a young man. 1883 S. W. Beck *Gloves* 5.

Pea·cock-fi·sh. A European labroid fish, the blue-striped wrasse, *Crenilabrus pavo*: from its brilliant colouring, green, blue, red, and white.

1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min* 234 Peacock-fish. .. Is an insipid and ignoble fish. The flesh is fat and gentle. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* App., *Peacock-fish*, the English name of a fish of the Turdus, or wrasse-kind.

Peaco·ckica·ly, *nonce-wd.*: see Peacockishly.

Peaco·ckish (pī·kɒkiʃ), *a.* [f. Peacock *sb.* + -ish [1].] Of the nature or character ascribed to a peacock; like a peacock or that of a peacock. Hence **Pea·co·ckishly** *adv.*; **Pea·co·ckishness.**

1550 Bale *Eng. Votaries* II. 104 The kynge not beynge so Pecockysh as he iudged hym, dyscretely and wysely deferred the tyme. 1834 Southey *Doctor* (1848) Pref. 9 This is to write *pavonesquement*, in English peacockically or peacockishly, whichever the reader may like best. 1864 *Spectator* 27 Feb. 240 An ardent, almost peacockish vanity. 1892 W. W. Peyton *Mem Jesus* xiii 360 An ostentatious variation, ..a peacockishness of modern philosophy.

Pea·cockism. *rare.* [See -ism.] = Peacockery.

1861 J. Hollingshead in *Gd. Words* 198 Peacockism in dress has increased to an alarming extent.

†**Pea·cockize,** *v. Obs. rare.* [See -ize.] *intr.* To act the peacock; to peacock oneself.

1598 Florio, *Zazzeare*, to go ietting idly or loytring vp and downe peacockising and courting of himselfe. *Ibid.*, *Zazzeatore*, peacockising stroker vp of his owne haire.

Pea·cocklike, *a.* and *adv.*

A. *adj.* Like a peacock or that of a peacock; peacockish.

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist* 290 Som swelling in arrogancie and pecoklike pride. 1587 Turberv. *Epit. & Sonn.* (1837) 366 O dames, I would not wish you peacocklike to looke. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 May 3/2 The model makers.. are now providing us with these extensive peacock-like tails to our bodices.

B. *adv.* After the manner of a peacock.

1587 Turberv. *Frag. T., Hist.* i. *Lennoy*, You stately Dames, that peacocklyke do pace 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. i. iv. *Handie-Crafts* 179 And Peacock-like himselfe [Adam] doth often view.

†**Pea·cockly,** *a.* and *adv. Obs.* [See -ly [1] and [2].] **a.** *adj.* Peacocklike. **b.** *adv.* In the manner of a peacock, with vainglorious display.

1580 Lupton *Siugila* 20 There is..such gawdie going, and such pecockly and new fashions euery day. *Ibid.*, Why should we that are earth, ashes and dust, pricke vp ourselues so Peacockly? 1608 Tarlton *Cobler Canterb.* (1844) 113 When Gentlemen leaue of their peacockly sutes.

Peacock's feather, peacock feather.

1. A feather of the peacock; *spec.* one of the long feathers forming the tail coverts, adorned with iridescent ocelli or 'eyes', and used for various ornamental purposes. Hence, **b.** Taken as a symbol of vainglory, or a decoration of rank or station; **c.** (in reference to the fable of the jay decked with peacock's feathers) A 'borrowed plume'; a borrowed ornament of style or passage in a literary composition.

c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxiii. 106 Made of gold and precious stanes and pacok fethers. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxviii. 8 The sasoun soft and fair, Come in als fresche as pacok feddir. . 1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 129 At a short but, .. ye Peacok fether doth seldome kepe vp ye shaft eyther ryght or leuel. 1560 Pilkington *Exp. Aggeus* (1562) 167 It wouldc make our proude peacockes feathers too fall. 1575–85 Abp. Sandys *Serm.* vii. § 37 If wee did looke upon our blacke feete, our faire Peacocke fethers would soone fall downe. 1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 17/2 We meet with a peacock's feather of some length in the following passage. 1848 Thackeray *Bk. Snobs* xx, All these people might be so happy, and easy, and friendly,..but for an unhappy passion for peacocks' feathers in England.

2. Name for a small moth, *Yponomeuta cognatella.*

1832 Rennie *Conspl. Butterfl. & Moths* 198.

Hence **Pea cock-feathered** *a.*, fitted or adorned with peacock's feathers.

1429 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) I. 419 Pakok-federid arrows. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Nov 2/1 The famous peacock-feathered cap began to show above the floor of the platform.

Peacock's tail.

1. The tail-coverts of the peacock collectively, which the bird is able to erect in a resplendent vertical circle behind its body.

1570 Dee *Math. Pref.* b ij, As with a Pecockes tayle. 1653 Walton *Angler* v. 117 The Black-fly,..the body made of black wool, and lapped about with the fibrel of a peacock's tail. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* II. 16 The luminous and coloured circle, tinged like the peacock's tail. *Mod. Proverb* (Sc.), When March comes in with an adder's head, it goes out with a peacock's tail.

2. Hence in various transferred applications:

†**a.** An old name for the eighth proposition of the third book of Euclid, in reference to the figure.

1570 Billingsley *Euclid* III. viii 88 This Proposition is called commonly in old bookes amongest the barbarous, .. the Peacockes taile.

b. The beautiful seaweed *Padina pavonia*, having broadly fan-shaped fronds marked with concentric fringed lines.

1857 Wood *Comm Obj. Sea-shore* 50 The name of it is the Peacock's-Tail, deriving its title from its shape. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 835/1 *Padina pavonia*, our Turkey-feather Laver or Peacock's Tail, is one of the most remarkable species.

†**c.** A colour in alchemy. *Obs.*

1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* II. ii, Your seuerall colours, sir, Of the pale citron, the greene lyon, the crow, The peacocks taile.

d. (See quot.)

1744–50 W. Ellis *Mod. Husbandm.* VII. i. 84 [Maple] wood is of more value than ordinary woods are, for their diapered knots and curled grain, that have given it the name of the peacock's tail.

e. A kind of pyrotechnic shower.

1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* I. 9 This shower is commonly called the peacock's tail, on account of the various colours that appear in it.

f. *Peacock's tail* (*Peacock tail*) *tarnish*: the iridescent lustre found in some ores and metallic products; = Pavonine B. 1 (see quots. s. v.).

Pea·cockwise, *adv. rare.* [f. as next + -wise.] After the manner of a peacock.

1577 Stanyhurst *Descr. Irel.* i. in Holinshed *Chron.* (1587) II. 17/2 He .. that .. peacockwise setteth himselfe foorth to the gaze.

Peacocky (pī·kɒki), *a.* (*adv.*) [f. Peacock *sb.* + -y.] Suggesting a peacock in walk, bearing, self-display, or showiness; assuming airs, showy: said of a person, or of a horse in reference to its bearing.

1866 Ruskin *Crown of Wild Olive* iii. 192 You fancy, perhaps, that there is a severe sense of duty mixed with these peacocky motives? 1871 *Daily News* 23 Sept., There was a peacocky jauntiness about the whole regiment that is in keeping with the traditions of the light dragoon. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 16 Mar. 326/1 The handsome, if somewhat peacocky chestnut stallion, Trocadero. 1898 J. Arch *Story of Life* ii. 31 These peacocky youngsters would check the lads in smock-frocks, whenever they got a chance.

B. as *adv.* In the manner of a peacock; with a showy air.

1861 G. Meredith *Evan Harrington* II. ix, She's grown since she's been countessed, and does it peacocky.

Pea-cod to **Pea-dropper**: see Pea [1].

Pea·-flower. **a.** The flower or blossom of the pea, or any large papilionaceous flower resembling this. **b.** Name for several West Indian leguminous plants having such flowers, as *Vilmorinia multiflora*, and species of *Centrosema* and *Clitoria.*

1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* I. 90 Elegant orange-coloured pea-flowers, on singular Australasian evergreen shrubs. 1884 Miller *Plant-n.*, Pea-flower, Vilmorin's Purple, *Vilmorinia multiflora.*

Hence **Pea·-flowered** *a.*, having papilionaceous flowers like those of the pea.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 299 *Clitoria*, a large genus of pea-flowered plants.

Peafowl (pī·foul). [f. Pea [2] + Fowl.] A bird of the genus *Pavo*; a peacock or peahen.

1804 Williamson *Oriental Field Sp.* 98 There could not be less than twelve or fifteen hundred pea-fowls... within sight of the spot where I stood. 1888 Mrs. B. M. Croker *Diana Barrington* ix, Twilight was falling, and the cries of the jungle-cock and pea-fowl were hushed. 1896 *List Anim. in Zool. Gardens, London* 493–4 *Pavo cristatus*.. Common Peafowl: *Hab.* India... *P. nigripennis*.. Black-winged Peafowl: *Hab.* Cochin China(?)... *P. spicifer*.. Javan Peafowl: *Hab.* Burmah and Java.

Peag (pīg), **peak** (pīk). Also 7 **peage, peauge, peake.** [Orig. *pē-ag*, ad. Massachusetts Indian *piak*, pl. of *pi* (= Abnaki *biak, bi*), a strung bead of shell-money; found in *wampumpeag* (in Rasles

Abnaki Dict. 1691 *wanbanbi-ak*); f. Massach. Ind. *wompi* (Delaware *wapi*) white + *piak*] Beads made from the ends of shells, rubbed down and polished, strung together into belts, necklaces, etc.; formerly used as a currency by the North American Indians; wampum.

Two qualities were distinguished, *white peag* (see WAMPUMPEAG) and *black* (or purple) *peag*, the latter being reckoned double the value of the former.

1649 *Rhode Isl. Col. Rec.* (1856) I. 217 Noe person..shall take any black peage of the Indians but at four a penny. 1664 *Providence* (R. I.) *Records* (1894) V. 305 He saw Sachatup..receive a considerable Some of peauge of William Harris. 1676 T. GLOVER in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 633 Their mony is of two sorts, one made of a white kind of shell..they put them on a string after the manner of Beads; this they call Peacke. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* 108 Having fetched out of a Swamp hard by, a large Belt of Peag. 1705 BEVERLEY *Hist. Virginia* 58 The peak is of two sorts, or rather of two colours, for both are made of one shell, though of different parts;..the wampumpeak at eighteenpence the yard, and the white peak at ninepence. *Ibid.* III. i. (1722) 141 Upon his Neck, and Wrists, hang Strings of Beads, Peak and Roenoke. 1832 J. DUPEE *What Cheer* III. xxii, 'Tis not the peag, said the sagamore, Nor knives, nor guns, nor garments red as blood, That buy the lands I hold dominion o'er. 1875 JEVONS *Money* iv. 27 A foot of black peag being worth two feet of white peag.

† **Pe·age.** *Obs.* Also 5-8 **payage, 6- paage.** [a. F. *péage*, in OF. also *paage* (12th c.), *paege*, *paiage*, *payage*, etc.:—*pedage* = Pr. *pezatge*, It. *pedaggio*, med.L. (f. F.) *pedāgium*, *peāgium*, *pāgium* (Du Cange):—late pop. L. *pedāticum*, f. *pēs*, *ped-em* foot: see -AGE.] Toll paid for passing through a place or country; = PEDAGE. *Obs.* (exc. *Hist.* or only in reference to France, etc.).

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 238 Thai suld nouthir pay..custume, na payage, quhill thai ar on thair voyage. 1563 tr. *Emperor's Safe Conduct* in FOXE *A. & M.* 191/2 Without paying of any maner of imposition or dane mony, peage, tribute, or any other manner of tolle. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 168/1 The Bull fearing neither Payage or Poundage for his Trespass. 1706 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 21 Quitt of all custome, toll and payage. 1714 *Pr. Bk. of Rates* 106 All Duties of Importation, Octrois, Peages, and all others, which used to be levied upon the said Grain by the Cities, Communities, and particular Lordships. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* III. Wks 1812 V. 609 The payment of tolls, passages, paages, pontages and innumerable other vexatious imposts. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* v. i. (1869) II. 403 The turnpike tolls in England, and the duties called *peages* in other countries. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Paage*.. Obsolete.

Hence † **Pe·ager** *Obs.* [F. *péager*, OF. *peagier* (13th c. in Littré)], a collector of toll, a toll-keeper.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. vii, The peagers ner they that kepe passages ought not to take other peage ne passage money but suche as the prynce or the lawe have established.

Peag'e, Peagoose: see PAIGLE, PEAK-GOOSE.

Peahen (pīˈhen). Forms: α. 5-6 **pehen, -henne,** (6 **peyhen**), 7 **pea-henne,** 7- **pea-hen.** β. 4-5 **pohenne, -hen, poohenne.** [f. ME. *pē-*, OE. *pēa* + *henne* HEN. Collateral form *po-hen*(*ne*, f. Po, *pāo*:—OE. *pāwa* + *henne*.] A female peafowl, the female of the peacock.

α. *c*1400 [see 1377 in β]. *c*1440 *Promp. Parv.* 390/1 Pehenne, *pavona*. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 146 All clouen footed foules wyll syt but thre wekes, except a peyhen. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 61/11 A Pehen, *paua*. 1645 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. vii. 121 The daily Incubation of Ducks, Peahens, and many other. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* III. viii, His daughters who tossed then heads like pea hens. Lady Joan and Lady Maud. 1874 *Chambers's Encycl.* VII. 341/1 The Peahen is much smaller than the male bird, has no train, and is of dull plumage, mostly brownish.

β. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xii. 210 þe pekok & þe pohenne proude (*v. rr.* pehen, pohen). 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xii. xxxii. (Bodl. MS.), þe poohenne sitteth abrode xxx. daies and a litel what more.

‖ **Peai** (pāiaiˈ), *sb.* Also 7 **peeai, peei,** 8 **piaye,** 8-9 **peii,** 9 **paye, piai.** [ad. Carib *piai* (Tamanac *piache*); in F. *piaye* (A. Biet *Voyage en Cayenne* (1664) III. 385).] A medicine-man or witch-doctor among the Indians of Guiana and other parts of South America: cf. PIACHE.

1613 R. HARCOURT *Guiana* 26 Their Peeaios, Priests, or Southsayers, at some special times haue conference with the diuell. 1667 G. WARREN *Surinam* 26 Their impostors, or, as they call them, Peeies. 1732 BARBOT *Guiana* in *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) V. 553 A Piaye, or Doctor among them. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* (1806) I. 414 Exorcised by the Peii or priest. 1881 W. H. BRETT *Mission Work Guiana* 53 These Piai sorcerers of the aborigines.

b. Now usually **peai'-man** (also **pee-ay-, pe-i-, piai-, pee-ay-, pee-a-, paiman**).

1825 WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* iii. 191 They have a kind of a priest called a pee-ay-man. 1854 H. G. DALTON *Brit. Guiana* (1855) I. 83 After application to a Pe-i-man or Piai-man or conjurer. 1893 *Academy* 8 Dec. 375/3 The peaimen, or tribal medicine men. 1899 REDWAY *Guiana Wilds* 119 In the opinion of his friends some enemy was at work, and the Peaiman would drive him away.

Hence **Peai'** *v. trans.*, to practise the arts of a peai-man upon; to treat by witch-doctoring; **Peai'ing, Peai'ism,** the practice and system of a peai-man.

1876 C. B. BROWN *Brit. Guiana* vi, Peai-ing. 1881 W. H. BRETT *Mission Work Guiana* 53, I was warned that they were going to piai me, that is to cause sickness or death. 1882 IM THURN in *Jrnl. Anthrop. Inst.* 366 To explain the system of peaiism. 1896 A. LANG *Cock Lane* 30 We are fortunate in finding an educated observer who submitted to be peaied.

Pea-ja·cket. Also 8 **pay-,** 9 **pea-, P-jacket.** [The first element is evidently the same as PEE *sb.*[1] (*pe*, *pey*, *P*), (which however is not evidenced after the 17th c., but may have come down later in the comb. *pe-* or *py-gown*). *Pea-jacket* may have been on the analogy of the latter, or may have been formed direct from Du. *pij-jakker*. It is very common in the New Jersey Archives, 1725-40.

Marryat's notion that the original form was *P-jacket*, for *pilot-jacket*, appears to be a mere gratuitous surmise.]

A stout short overcoat of coarse woollen cloth, now commonly worn by sailors.

1725 *N. Jersey Archives* (1894) XI. 97 Run away,..a Servant Lad Named Philip Dawsitt, he..had on a Kersey Pea-Jacket. 1727 *Ibid.* 124 Run away..a Servant Man,..he has on..a dark Drugget Pea Jacket. 1757 *Mem. of Last War in N. America* 8 The Consumption..made of their coarse Woollens by the Men employed in the Fishery, reckoning for each a Blanket, Watch Coat, Rug, Pea-Jacket, etc. 1786 *Francis the Philanthropist* I. 77 He ventured to remark, that no other coat than a pay-jacket could become a sea-boy. 1798 *Hull Advertiser* 24 Nov. 2/4 He had on a sailor's blue pea jacket. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Glossy.*, *Pea*, or *Pea-ja.ket*, a loose rough jacket or short covering; much used in severe weather by mariners..It was formerly the holiday outer-dress of the keelmen. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* x, The men..wore pea jackets, which are very short great coats made of what they call Flushing. 1840 — *Poor Jack* XXII, A short P-jacket (so called from the abbreviation of *pilot's* jacket) reached down to just above his knees.

Peak (pīk), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 **Péac** (in Anglo-L. records 1-2 **Pech,** 2 **Pec**); 3-4 **pek,** 6 **peke,** 7 **peake,** 7- **peak.** [OE. *Péac* (only in comb. *Péaclond*) of unknown origin: perh. British.

The name Peak's Arse (OE. *Peaces æs*, Domesday *Pecheseis*), applied to the Peak Cavern, has suggested a conjecture that *Peac* may have been a name for a demon (cf. the later *Devil's Arse*) cognate with OE. *Púca*, PUCK. Cf. other place-names, as OE. *Péaces-del* (Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* dccxxii), *Pechesdon* (Domesday) now Pegsdon, Bedfordshire. From the 17th c. the name has naturally been associated with PEAK *sb.*[2]; but the history of the latter makes any etymological connexion impossible.]

1. The name of the hilly district in the north-west of Derbyshire, England; divided into the High Peak and the Low or Lower Peak, approximately corresponding to the modern Hundreds of High Peak and Wirksworth respectively.

In 12-13th c. the word seems to have been apprehended as the proper name of the Castle Hill at Castleton, under which is the Peak Cavern. The post-Conquest use of *Peak* in the sense of OE. *Péaclond* seems to have arisen through the application of the name of Peverel's castle to the district thence governed. The Ordnance Map, without any warrant in local usage, gives the name 'The Peak' to an elevated plateau or mountain mass in the High Peak Hundred (see quot. 1874), in which it is followed by geography books, etc.

924 *O. E. Chron.* (Parker MS.), Eadweard cyning..for þa þonan on Peac lond to Badecan wiellon. *c*1130 HEN. HUNT. *Hist. Angl.* i. § 7 Quatuor autem sunt, quæ mira videntur in Anglia. Primum quidem est, quod ventus egreditus de cavernis terræ in monte vocato Pec, tanto vigore ut vestes rejectas repellat et in altum elevatas procul rejiciat. [a 1135 *Charter of Hen. I* in Dugdale *Mon.* VI. 1272 Ea die qua Willelmo Peverell dominium meum de Pecco dedi.] 1173-4 *Pipe Roll* (Pipe Roll Soc.) XXI. 61 In operationibus Castellorum de Pech & de Bolesoura. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 164 Pat oþer wonder is Vpe the hul of þe pek, þe wind þeire iwis Vp of þe erþe ofte comp of holes. [*c*1350 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 391/1 Le Roi granta..la Franchise..de l'haut Pek en le Counte de Derby.] 1560 BECON *Jewel of Joye* Wks. ii. 6, I trauayled into Darbyshere and from thence into the Peke. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.*, *Derbyshire*, The western part beyond Derwent..riseth high and peaketh vp with hils and mountaines, whence in old time it was called in the old English tongue Peac lond, and is at this date..named the Peake. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* XXVI. 453 Yet for her Caves and Holes, Peake only not excells, But that I can again produce those wondrous Wells, Of Buckston. 1636-66 HOBBES (*title*) De Mirabilibus Pecci. (1678 *transl.* The Wonders of the Peake.) 1667 LACY *Sauny the Scott* v. (1698) 43 We'll put her doon intill a Scotch Coalepit, and she shall rise at the Deel's arse o' Peake. 1802 LAMB *Let. to Manning* 24 Sept., To visit the far-famed peak in Derbyshire, where the Devil sits, they say, without breeches. 1874 *Murray's Hand-bk. Derby* etc. (ed. 2) 53/2 The great block of mountain called in the Ordnance Map 'the Peak' is really an extensive plateau comprising the several summits of Kinderscout, the Edge, Fairbrook Naze, etc.

† 2. *transf.* A cave. *Obs. rare*—[1]. Cf. PEAKISH *a.*[2] quot. 1600.

So called app. from the famous Peak Cavern.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* x. i. 351 Into this cave or peake [*spelunca*] the Romanes entred with their ensignes displaied.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *Peak country, hill, lead, scenery*; in quot. 1659 for *Peak-stone* = millstone grit from the Peak as material of millstones; † **Peak's arse,** a former name for the Peak Cavern (later *the Devil's arse in the Peak*); **Peak-castle,** the castle at Castleton in the Peak; † **Peak-wheat** (*pecke-*), a poor variety of wheat mentioned in the 16th c.

1086 *Domesday Bk.*, *Derbyscire*, Terra castelli in Pechesers Willielm Peurel tenuer. Germebern & Hundinc. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 13 Bere-barleye..hathe an eare thre yneches of lengthe or more, sette foure-square, lyke pecke-whete, small cornes, and lyttel floure, and that is the worste barley. *Ibid.* § 34 Englyshe wheate hath a dunne eare, fewe aule or none, and is the worste wheate, saue peake-wheate. Peake-wheete hath a red eare, ful of aule, thyn set, and ofte tymes it is flyntered. *Ibid.* § 39 The poore man of the peeke countreye, and suche other places, where as they vse to mylke theyr ewes. 1620 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 265 The Lead Mines in Ireland doe containe more siluer than these Mines of Darbieshire and Somersetshire called Peake and Mendippe Leade. 1659 HOWELL *Vocab.* I, Cullen meal the purest, peak or French grinding. 1681 COTTON *Wond. Peak* 47 Under this Castle yawns a dreadful Cave. [*Note*] Peake's-Arse, the sixth Wonder. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 45, I never saw any of them but on the barren peak Hills. 1749 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4540/7 To be Lett some very good Mills at Kidlington,..one pair of Peck Stones, one pair of French Stones. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 405/2 The Peak castle is now an 'ill-shapen ruin', situated on the verge of the rocky precipice that forms the roof of the Peak cavern at Castleton.

Peak (pīk), *sb.*[2] Forms: 6 **pek, peke,** 6-7 **peake,** 8 **peek,** 7- **peak.** [Known from 16th c. as a later equivalent of PIKE *sb.*[1]; in 15th c. the deriv. *peked*, PEAKED, appears as an equivalent of PIKED. The phonetic relations are difficult to understand; but cf. MLG. *pēk*, *peik*, 'pick, pike, pointed iron instrument'. It is notable that in sense 1, *peak* is identical with *beak*. (Ir. *peac* is from Eng.).

The connexion between PIKE *sb.*[1] and *peak* appears in the adjs. *piked*, *peaked*. From *pike*, the long point of a 14th c. shoe, instanced in Wyclif *c*1380, we have *piked schoue* in Langland *P. Pl.*, 1377. These appear *c*1450-60 as *pekyd*, *pekeit schone*, being the first appearance of the *peke-*, *peak-* form. *Peake* itself is exemplified in Palsgr., 1530. In the 16th c. the forms *pike* and *peak* appear to have gone apart in sense, *pike* being confined more to a sharp piercing or pricking point (perhaps under the influence of PIKE *sb.*[1], the weapon, introduced early in that century), while *peak* is more associated with the notion of a projecting point, not specially sharp or acuminate. *Peak* as a pointed mountain-top, or conical mountain (sense 5) is a still later (17th c.) substitution for an earlier *pike*.]

I. 1. A projecting point; a pointed or tapering extremity; † a beak or bill. Now *rare* (cf. 5 c).

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xxxii. 45 The floures are smal, of a pleasant light redde: after these floures followeth certayne small narrow peakes or beakes as in the others. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 405 There breed in Trees certaine small beasts almost like to Weeuils,..certaine of them haue long and sharpe pointed peakes or bills, these doe great harme to grafts and other young Trees. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Peak*, the sharp Point of any thing. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* iv. 497 The moon put forth a little diamond peak, No bigger than an unobserved star.

† b. In specific applications: The projecting front of a head-dress, formerly *esp.* of a widow's hood. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 253/1 Peake of a ladyes mourning heed, *bigoquet*. 1611 COTGR., *Bigoquet*, the peake of a Ladies mourning hood. 1706 ADDISON *Rosamond* III. iv, Widow Trusty, why so Fine? Why dost thou thus in Colours shine? Thou should'st thy husband's death bewail In Sable vesture, Peak and Veil. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* II. 11 The Buxom Widdow with Bandore and Peak.

† c. Any pointed projecting part of a garment or article of apparel. *Obs.*

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* Wks (Grosart) V. 145 A close-bellied dublet comming downe with a peake behinde as farre as the crupper. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 170 The colours of their coates weare raised with a peake behind to keepe the necke warme. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. vi. 114 Frontlets were worn betwixt their eies, hanging down on a peak from their foreheads. 1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3234/4 A Childs Peak with a Scarlet Riband,..a red Riband Stomacher. 1795 ANDERSON *Brit. Embassy China* 108 The women of Pekin..wear a sharp peak of black velvet or silk, which..descends from the forehead almost between their eyes. 1808-18 JAMIESON, *Peak*, a triangular piece of linen, binding the hair below a child's cap or woman's toy.

d. The point of a beard; = a pointed beard.

1592-3 NASHE *Four Lett. Confut.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 220 A folly long red peake, like the spire of a steeple hee cherisht continually without cutting. 1619 H. HUTTON *Follie's Anat.* A viij, Hauing his beard precisely cut ith' peake. *c*1620 FLETCHER & MASSINGER *Double Marriage* III. i, How he has..run your beard into a peak of twenty! 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 390 His Beard is Cut neatly, and the Whiskers in fashion of an Half-Moon on the upper Lip, with only a decent Peak on the under.

e. The projecting part of the brim of a man's cap or the like.

1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 136 A Cap of Crimson Tissu, with a Chapplet of gold, that hath a peake before, not unlike the Flower-Deluces. 1866 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 356 A cap is best for the head, and it is not a bad plan to line the peak inside with green. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* i, The rain that fell off the peak of his sailor's cap.

† f. An advancing or retreating point formed by the hair on the forehead. *Obs.*

1833 BRAY *Tamar & Tamy* (1836) III. xxxviii. 193 Wishing that he should have..a pair of fine *peaks*, as they were called, one being on either side the forehead, she caused the hair to be regularly shaved off. 1849 LONGF. *Kavanagh* viii, She had on her forehead what is sometimes denominated a 'widow's peak',—that is to say, her hair grew down to a point in the middle.

2. A promontory or point of land; a headland. Now *local*.

The lofty headland at Ravenscar, forming the southern extremity of Robin Hood's Bay, is stated in the Whitby guide book to be called 'The Peak'.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* xiii. 46 Barnabas and Saul went to Seleucia, whiche is a great promontorye, or peake on the weste parte of Antioche.

† 3. Lace; also *spec.* a lace-ruff (quot. 1591). *Obs.*

1591 LODGE *Catharos* (Huntterian Cl.) 57 Our picked

yongsters hauing their peakes starched for feare of stirring. 1692 COLES, *Peak*, (old word) lace. *a* 1700 B. E., *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Peak*, any kind of Lace. [Hence in Grose, Halliwell, etc.]

4. *Naut.* **a.** The narrowed extremity of a ship's hold at the bow, the FOREPEAK; also the corresponding part at the stern, the *after-peak*.

1693 [see FOREPEAK]. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s.v., There is also a Room in the Hold of a Ship, that is called the Peek: 'Tis from the Bitts forward to the Stem. Here Men of War usually keep their Powder; and Merchant-men, Outward-bound, place their Victuals here. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *After-peak*, the contracted part of a vessel's hold, which lies in the run, or aftermost portion of the hold, in contradistinction to *forepeak*. 1895 SUFFLING *Land of Broads* 25 Forward in the peak is a small American cooking-stove.

b. 'The upper outer corner of those sails which are extended by a gaff' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867); also, the upper end of a gaff. Hence *gaff peak*, *mizzen peak*.

1711 [implied in *peak-brail*: see 6]. 1762–9 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 387 The head .. In balance near the lofty peak they bound; .. The halyards throat and peak are next applied. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson* 75 Nelson directed his fleet to hoist four lights..at the mizen peak. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* ix, A long, sharp brig, .. with .. English colours at her peak. 1894 *Times* 16 June 12/2 Healy had to gybe, but, though warned to lower his peak, he performed the operation with unshortened sail.

c. The point at the end of a fluke of an anchor; = PEA *sb.*[3]

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 143 The anchor..became suspended by the bowsprit, with the Peak upwards. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Peak of an anchor*, the bill or extremity of the palm, which, as seamen by custom drop the *k*, is pronounced pea: it is tapered nearly to a point in order to penetrate the bottom.

II. Later form of PIKE, as used of a mountain.

This comes up in 17th c., and first in uses representing Sp., Pg. *pico*. (But in the names of mountain summits in the NW. of England PIKE remains unchanged.)

5. The pointed top of a mountain; a mountain or hill having a more or less pointed summit, or of conical form.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 112 The top of the high Peake of Damoan .. like a Sugar-loafe. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav* II. 181 We were some three Leagues off of Sannas, it makes a Peak, but the Hill is higher than the Peak [*Fr.* il fait un pico, mais la montagne est plus haute que le pico]. 1718 PRIOR *Cloe hunting*, On Meander's bank, or Latmus' peak. 1759 tr. *Adanson's Voy. Senegal* 8 The Peak of Tenerif [*F. le Pic de l'Enerif*]..appeared to us in the form of a pyramid, or more properly, of a sugar-loaf. 1789 STOCKDALE *Phillip's Voy. Botany Bay* iii, Travellers have delighted to speak of the Peak of Teneriffe as the highest mountain in the ancient world. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 92 This mountain is called the Three Paps, because it's three peaks have that form. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* i. ii. 76 The next day we ascended the highest peak of the Sinai range. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod Paint.* IV. v. xiii. § 6 The notable range of jagged peaks which bound the horizon to the North East of Mont Blanc. 1877 LADY BRASSEY *Voy. Sunbeam* ii, We all rose early..to catch the first glimpse of the famous Peak of Teneriffe.. It was quite ten o'clock before we saw the Peak, towering above the clouds, right ahead, about fifty-nine miles off.

b. *fig.* Highest point, summit.

1784 COWPER *Task* iii. 157 Some..travel Nature up To the sharp peak of her sublimest height, And tell us whence the stars. 1820 SHELLEY *Hymn Apollo* v, I stand at noon upon the peak of Heaven. 1822 — *Triumph of Life* 222 The peak From which a thousand climbers have before Fall'n, as Napoleon fell. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent of Man* 233 Every summit in Evolution is the base of some grander peak.

c. *transf.* The pointed top of anything.

(Appears to combine sense 1 with 5.)

1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* iv, It was .. a shy, blinking house, with a conical roof going up into a peak over its garret window of four small panes of glass. 1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* III. v, Roland's forehead was singularly high, and rose to a peak in the summit. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. vi. i, The budded peaks of the wood are bow'd, Caught and cuff'd by the gale.

d. 'The high sharp ridge-bone of the head of a setter-dog' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890, citing *Sportsman's Gazetteer*).

III. 6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *peak-cap* (sense 1e), *-climber* (sense 5); *peak-capped*, *-like*, *-nosed*, *-roofed* adjs.; **peak-arch**, a pointed or Gothic arch (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **peak brail** *Naut.*, a brail attached to the peak of a sail; **peak downhaul** *Naut.*: see quot.; **peak halyard** *Naut.*, a rope or tackle for hoisting the peak of a gaff; **peak piece** *Naut.*, a piece of canvas used to strengthen the peak of a sail; **peak purchase** *Naut.*: see quot.; **peak tye** *Naut.*, a tye used for hoisting the peak of a heavy gaff (Ogilvie 1882).

1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild Assist.* 129 *Peek-brails. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 16 Apr. 5/1 *Peak caps are coming into fashion .. Every second young man, and every third man of years, was wearing a cap in the pattern of those used for motoring. 1897 *Edin. Rev.* July 56 Let the *peak-climber reflect that there are between fifty and sixty heights in the chain. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Peak downhaul*, a rope rove through a block at the outer end of the gaff to haul it down by. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Ship*, Plate Fig. i. 8 *Peak Hallyards. 1836 [see HALYARD 1 b]. 1871 MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1899) I. 260 Just as this little *peak-nosed parson does. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 93 Mizens .. have a nock-piece and a *peek-piece. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Peak purchase*, a purchase fitted in cutters to the standing peak-halliards to sway it up taut.

†**Peak,** *sb.*[3] *Obs.* Also 6 **pek, peke.** [Origin unknown: chiefly used in the combination *hody-peke*, HODDYPEAK, q. v., also *peke hoddie*, *noddie*.] A dolt, noodle, silly creature. Cf. PEAK-GOOSE.

a 1529 SKELTON *P. Sparowe* 409 The doterell, that folyshe pek. — *Col. Clouts* 264 Of suche Paternoster pekes All the worlde spekes. 1549–89 [see HODDYPEAK] 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Niais*, an idiote, a peke hoddie [1593 noddie], a simple soule, a snekesbie.

Peak, *sb.*[4], **peck.** *Sc.* [Of uncertain origin: in Sc. dialects distinct in pronunciation (pīk) from PEAK *sb.*[2] (pēk), to which otherwise it might be referred.] A small point of flame. Hence **Peekie** *dim.*

1887 DONALDSON *Suppl. Jamieson*, *Peak*, *peek*, a very small quantity, a mere pick; as, 'a peak o' licht, a peek o' fire'. *a* 1893 J. SMITH in R. Ford *Harp Perth.* 306 Richt eerie at nicht Was yon peekie o' licht. 1903 *Dundee Advertiser* 22 Dec. 7 By the feeble light of the gas jet, which was burning at a 'peak'.

Peak, *sb.*[5], variant of PEAG, wampum.

Peak (pīk), *v.*[1] Also 6 **peeke, peke, pecke,** 6–7 **peake.** [Found early in 16th c.; origin uncertain.

It is not even certain that all the senses here collected have the same origin. Sense 1, and esp. 1 b (which also appears as *pecke*), may be related to PECK *v.*[2] 3; sense 3 is possibly related to PEAK *sb.*[3]: cf. PEAKING *ppl. a.* 1, PEAKISH *a.*[1] 1; sense 4 is usually taken as referring to the sharp or emaciated features of a sick person; but this may be a later association with PEAK *sb.*[1]: cf. PEAKING *ppl. a.* 2, PEAKISH *a.*[1] 3, PEAKY *a.*[2]]

†**1.** *intr.* ? To fall, drop, sink. *Obs.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xvi. xxvii, Alas! I wretche and yet unhappy peke Into suche trouble, misery, and thought.

†**b.** *To peak over the perch*: *lit.* to topple or tumble off the perch, *fig.* to die. *Obs.*

App. orig. a phrase of hawking. See PERCH for various parallel phrases, e.g. *to tip over the perch*, *hop the perch*, etc.

1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 219 If it continewe three or foure dayes, moste assuredlie the hawke wyll pecke ouer the pearch, and dye. 1633 HEYWOOD & ROWLEY *Fortune by Land* III. H.'s Wks. 1874 VI. 398 If he should peak over the pearch now, and all fall to our elder Brother.

†**2.** *intr.* To shrink, to slink. *Obs.*

[1550 J. PROCTOR *Hist. Wyat's Reb* 70 Wyat him selfe and v C. men..peked on styll all alonge vnder saiinct Iames parke wall, vntyll he came to charinge crosse.] 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 325 This done, our Lady shranke againe into her shrine, and the Clerke peaked home to patch up his broken sleepe. 1598 TOFTE *Alba* (1880) 70 Not like vaine pleasure, who away doth peake, When he his Bark through want perceiues to leake. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 42 He over-rules him in his journey, that hee might not peake aside into this corner or that.

†**3.** To move about dejectedly or silently; to mope; 'to make a mean figure, to sneak' (J.). *Obs.*

1568 *Jacob & Esau* II. ii, Fye brother Esau, what a foly is this? About vaine pastime to wander abrode and peake, Til with hunger you make your selfe thus faint and weake. 1594 CAREW *Tasso* II. xvi, And she or scorne, or seeth not, or gaue No semblance, so till then par [? poor] thrall he peakt [*il misero ha servito*]. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 594 Yet I, A dull and muddy-metled Rascall, peake Like John a-dreames,..And can say nothing. *a* 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* Pref. (1618) 29 How much more would they..let him goe peaking alone after he hath been so corrupted.

4. ? To droop in health and spirits, waste away; 'to look sickly' (J.) or emaciated. Chiefly in *peak and pine*, a Shaksperian expression repeated by many later writers, chiefly as emphasizing *pine*.

[1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 158 Poore sillie hen, long wanting cock to guide, Soon droopes and shortly then beginnes to peake aside.] 1605 SHAKS. *Macb* I. iii. 23 Wearie Sev'nnights, nine times nine, Shall he dwindle, peake, and pine. *a* 1652 BROME *Eng. Moor* I. i, What! suffer you to pine, and peak away In your unnatural melancholy fits 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 29. 3/1 This is no Pin-buttock'd Wench, That Peaks as if she'd took a Drench. 1789 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Ethelinde* (1814) V. 191 After pining and peaking away twelve or fourteen years of your best-looking days. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two V. Ago* xiv, If he will but go right on about his business,.. instead of peaking and pining over what people think of him. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Peak*, to waste and dwindle in flesh.

Hence **Peak and pine** as *sb.*, *nonce use*, for *peaking and pining*.

1868 BROWNING *King & Bk* v. 1603 The Babe's face, premature with peak and pine, Sank into wrinkled ruinous old age.

Peak (pēk), *v.*[2] Also 6 **peke,** ? **peeke,** 6–7 **peake.** [f. PEAK *sb.*[2]]

1. *intr.* To project or rise in a peak. Now *rare*.

1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* iii. in *Holinshed* (1577) I. 14/2 To eschew the daunger of the craggy rokes there on euery side of the shore peaking. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I (1879) 51 Another sort, are content with no kind of Hatt, without a great bunche of feathers, peaking on the toppe of their heades. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* xv. x. 47 In these Cottian Alpes,..there peaketh up a mightie high mount, that no man almost can passe over without danger. 1610 — *Camden's Brit.* I. 556 The Western part [of Derbyshire] riseth high and peaketh up with hills and mountaines. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 330 The woolly hair .. peaks down over the low forehead.

2. *trans.* To bring to a head; *fig.* to accentuate.

1887 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec 770 The accumulation of the national wealth..serves mostly to heighten and peak the great social inequalities as between the capitalist and the jobbing day labourer.

Peak, *v.*[3] *Naut.* Also 7 **pike,** 7–8 **peek.** [f. *pike* or *peak* in the adv. *a-pike*, A-PEAK, vertically, straight up and down, or aphetic from the adv. itself; cf., in same sense, F. *apiquer* (1751) from *à pic* advb. phrase, vertically.] *trans.* To place, put, or raise a-peak or vertically.

a. To tilt up a yard vertically, or nearly so, by the mast; to top a yard; esp. *to peak the mizen*.

[Cf. F. *Apiquer*, Disposer les vergues d'un bâtiment à peu près verticalement.]

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 30 When you ride amongst many ships, pike your yards. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 45 To ride apike is to pike your yards when you ride amongst many ships. 1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* xvi. 79 *Peek* [printed *Speek*] *the Mizon*, that is, put the Yard right up and down by the Mast. 1729 CAPT. W. WRIGHTSWORTH *MS. Log-bk. of the 'Tyell'* 18 Nov., At night it blowing hard with Rain, Peeked the Yards, and hauled up a Range of the Sheet Cable. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Apiquer une vergue*, to top a sail-yard, or peek it up. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 242 They peek the yard against the mast to shift the sail. *Ibid.* II. 255 *To Peek the Mizen*, to put the mizen-yard perpendicular by the mast. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, To *Peak*, to raise a gaff or lateen yard more obliquely to the mast.

b. *To peak the oars*: see quots. (Cf. A-PEAK d.)

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Peak*,..to raise the oars upright amidships. 1888 CHURCHWARD *Blackbirding* 227 Sharp, man! Peak your oars, and sit down tight on the bottom. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v. *Oar*, *To peak the oars*, to raise the blades out of the water and secure them at a common angle with the surface of the water by placing the inner end of each oar under the batten on the opposite side of the boat.

c. Of a whale: To raise (his tail or flukes) straight up in diving vertically. Also *intr.*

1839 T. BEALE *Sperm Whale* 44 The flukes are then lifted high into the air, and the animal..descends perpendicularly . this act. is called by whalers 'peaking the flukes'. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* vi, How could he go down head-foremost without peaking his tail in the air? 1885 WOOD in *Longm. Mag.* V. 537 A whale had..dived perpendicularly—'peaked' in whaling language.

Peak, *adv.* (*sb.*) *Naut.* [Aphetic f A-PEAK *adv.*, which, by separation of its elements, appears sometimes to have been treated as *a peak*, indef. article and sb.]

†**a.** In reference to the yards: (from *ride* †*a-pike* or *a-peak*: see A-PEAK *adv.* c), *to ride a broad peak*. *Obs.*

1706 PHILLIPS s.v. *Peek*, To *Ride a broad Peek*, is much after the same manner [as to *ride a peak*], only the Yards are raised up but half so high.

b. In reference to the cable and anchor: *To stay peak*, *to ride a short stay peak* = short stay a-peak; *a long peak* = long stay a-peak: see A-PEAK.

1841 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* 117 A *stay-peak* is when the cable and forestay form a line. A *short stay-peak* is when the cable is too much in to form this line. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word bk.* s.v., *To stay peak*, or *ride a short stay peak*, is when the cable and fore-stay form a line: *a long peak* is when the cable is in line with the main-stay.

Peak, obs. or dial. var. PIQUE.

Peak: see PEEK *sb.*[1], *v.*[1] and [2].

Peaked (pīkt, pīkĕd), *a.* Forms: 5 **pekyd, peked,** 6–8 **peeked,** 7– **peaked.** [f. PEAK *sb.*[2] + -ED[2]. Cf PICKED, PIKED. In sense 2, app. connected with PEAK *v.*[1] 4]

1. Having a peak; pointed, acuminated; cut, trimmed, or brought to a peak or point; cf. PICKED *ppl. a.*, PIKED.

c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* xxv. (Shaks. Soc.) 241 Off ffyne cordewan a goodly peyre of long pekyd schon. *c* 1467 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 251 With youre longe peked schone, Therfor your thrifte is almest don. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. vi. 320 The clapper or pestill .. is long and thicke, and sharpe poynted peeked lyke to a horne. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 177 The Gentlewomen. weare vpon their heads a black valle of Cipers, peaked at the forehead, with a velvet hood hanging downe behind. 1640 SOMNER *Antiq. Canterb.* 171 The ocular and peeked or pointed form of the arch. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* I. xiv, Her chin was peaked. 1749 W. ELLIS *Sheph. Guide* 193 (E. D. S.) [Adder's tongue has] a peeked leaf or stalk. 1787 MME D'ARBLAY *Diary* June, Enumerating various changes in the modes, from square shoes to peaked. 1825 MACAULAY *Milton* Es. (1887) 19 [Charles the first] his Vandyke dress,..and his peaked beard.

b. *spec.* Of a mountain, hill, etc.: Having, or rising into, a peak. Also in comb., as *two-*, *twin-peaked*, etc. So of a roof.

1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. late Voy.* I. (1694) 39, I went..to the peeked Rock. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* x ii, Its peaked head towered far above every neighbouring summit. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xiv. § 10 It is curious how rarely. an instance can be found of a mountain ascertainably peaked in the true sense of the word—pointed at the top, and sloping steeply on all sides. 1868 MISS BRADDON *Dead Sea Fr.* I ii. 18 The quaint peaked roofs and grand old churches. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng Lakes* (1879) 325 The bulky mass of Helvellyn and the peaked summit of Catchedecam.

2. Sharp-featured, thin, pinched, as from illness or want; sickly-looking, 'peaky'. Chiefly *colloq.*

1835–40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 38, I am dreadfully sorry, says I, to see you..lookin so peecked. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* II. 979 The dumb derision of t' at gray peaked face. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.-t.* ix, He looks peakeder than ever. 1883 J. HAWTHORNE *Dust* xxxvi. 295 As pale and peaked as a charity-school-girl. 1892 *Sporting Life* 26 Mar. 7/5 He still loses weight, and the peaked look in his face is ominous.

3. *Comb.*, as *peaked-nosed*, *-roofed* adjs.

1842 MIALL in *Nonconf.* II. 865 Going about the world, like a very peaked-nosed woman. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 197/2 A peaked-roofed construction.

Hence **Pea'kedness**, a. the quality or condition of being peaked or pointed; b. (in sense 2 above).

1832 J. P. KENNEDY *Swallow B.* iii. (1860) 43 The peculiar peakedness of her nose. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xiv. § 11 No mountain in the Alps produces a more vigorous impression of peakedness than the Matterhorn. 1884 J. C. HARRIS in *Century Mag.* Nov. 121 Her general aspect of peakedness.

Peake-devant, variant of PIKEDEVANT *Obs.*

† **Peak-goose, pea-goose.** *Obs.* Also 6 **peek-, pick-**, 7 **pe-goose.** [app. f. PEAK *sb.*[3] + GOOSE.] A dolt, simpleton, ninny, poor creature.

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* i. (Arb.) 54 To laughe, to lie, to flatter, to face: Foure waies in Court to win men grace. If thou be thrall to none of theise, Away good Peek goos, hens Iohn Cheese. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierces Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 64 The Book-woorme was neuer but a pick-goose. 1606 CHAPMAN *Mons. D'Olive* iii. Plays 1873 I. 223 Courtesies a verie peagoose. 1622 FLETCHER & MASSINGER *Prophetess* iv. ii, Come, march on and humour him for his mirth... Tis a fine peak-goose. 1694 CROWNE *Married Beau* iii. 28 I'm a pe-goose with a Lady, but I'm the devil with a chamber-maid. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Pea-goose*, a silly Creature. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Peagoose*, one who has an aspect both sickly and silly.

Peaking (pī'kiŋ), *ppl. a.* Now *dial.* Also 7–9 **peeking.** [f. PEAK *v.*[1] + -ING[2].]

1. Sneaking, skulking; mean-spirited; (sometimes, app. = prying: but in that sense app. belonging to PEEKING).

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iii. v. 71 The peaking Curnuto her husband .. dwelling in a continual larum of ielousie. 1622 MASSINGER & DEKKER *Virg. Martir* ii. i, I stole but a durty pudding..and the peaking chitface page hit me ith' teeth with it. 1650 T. BAYLY *Herba Parietis* 51 That peaking devill, jealousie. 1668 TEMPLE *Let. to Ld. Arlington* Wks. 1731 II. 169, I mean not Virtue, in a peaking, formal Presbyterian Sense. 1639 HICKERINGILL *Ceremony-Monger* Concl. iii. Wks. 1716 II. 470 Not every sneaking Register and peaking Surrogate could send a Soul to Satan. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* xiv. (1873) 84 What Tam had said was..that 'Benjie was an orpiet, peeakin, little sinner'.

2. Emaciated, sickly, drooping, pining, peaky.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Peeking fellow*; a thin weazel faced fellow. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Peaking*, that is of a sickly Constitution. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 8 Aug., Let i, Poor Liddy is in a peaking way. I'm afraid this unfortunate girl is uneasy in her mind. 1823 LADY L. STUART *Lett.* (1901) 325 She looks but peeking and has had a good dead of illness. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropshire Word-bk.*, *Peaking*, sickly; drooping: said of young poultry for the most part. 'A wet May's bad for turkies; I've lost several, an' ther's more looks very peakin'.

Hence **Pea'kingly** *adv.*, in a pining or poor way; **Pea'kingness**, sickliness, pining condition.

1611 COTGR. s. v. *Ceincture*, They thinke their wiues liue peakingly at home, and pull strawes .or blow their fingers. 1727 BAILEY, vol. II, *Peakingly*, sicklily, wearily. *Peakingness*, Sickliness, Unthrivingness.

Peakish (pī'kiʃ), *a.*[1] [In sense 1 app. f. PEAK *sb*[3] (also in Skelton), perh. associated with PEAK *v*[1] 3; in sense 2 f. PEAK *sb.*[2]; sense 3 goes with PEAK *v.*[1] 4, PEAKING *ppl. a.* 2, PEAKY *a.*[2]: see -ISH[1].]

† 1. Slothful, spiritless (L. *ignavus*); stupid; ignorant, silly: an epithet of contempt, of which it is difficult to ascertain the exact meaning. *Obs.*

(In quot. *a* 1560 with play on PEAK *sb*[1]; cf. PEAKISH *a.*?)

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* vi. 61 He is shame faste but nat pekysshe, *verecundus est sine ignauia*. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Ware Hauke* 225 The pekysh parsons brayne Cowde not rech nor attayne What the sentence ment. *a* 1560 BECON *Jewel of Joye* Wks. ii 6 *Philem.* I traunyled into Darbyshere and from thence into the Peke... *Theoph.* I thynke you founde there verye peakeish people. *Phi.* Not so, I confesse to you that I founde there very good wyttes and apte vnto learnynge. 1568 *Jacob & Esau* ii. i, I will see, if any [meat] be ready here at home, Or whether Iacob haue any, that peakishe mome. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 145/40 Peakish, *mimicus*, *a.* *a* 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 512 These dreamers dreame night and day,—otherwise to proue a sect or peakish order of Franciscans, etc.

2. Somewhat peaked or pointed. *dial.*

1749 W. ELLIS *Sheph. Guide* 151 A peekish Head and Tail.

3. Somewhat 'peaky' (PEAKY *a* 2).

1836 SMART, *Peakish..colloq.* having features that seem thin or sharp, as from sickness. 1900 BARRIE *Tommy & Grizel* xxvii. 327 He was rather peakish but he had not complained.

Hence † **Pea'kishness** *Obs.*, spiritlessness.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* v. 55 He rebuked hym of hys dastardnes and pekishnes [*ignauia*]. *a* 1575 PILKINGTON *Exp. Nehemiah* iv. 11–15 Wks. (Parker Soc.) 436 God requireth not such peakishness in a man, that he suffer himself to be wounded, that by the law of nature alloweth every man to defend himself.

† **Peakish,** *a*[2] *Obs.* [f. PEAK *sb.*[1] + -ISH[1].] Of, pertaining to, or resembling that of the district of the Peak in Derbyshire.

In quots. 1592 and 1646 the sense may be 'rude, outlandish, remote as in the Peak'.

1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* viii. xlii. (1612) 201 Once hunted he, vntill the Chace, long fasting, and the heate Did house him in a peakish Graunge within a Forrest great. 1593 DRAYTON *Sheph. Garl.* iv. Her skin as soft as Lemster wooll, As white as snow on Peakish Hull, Or swanne that swims in Trent. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxxviii. xlix. 1015 To preuent those Thracian theeves that they should not hide themselues within their peakish holes [*notis sibi latebris*] and ordinarie couert musets. *Ibid.* xlv. xxvii. 1219 After bee had seene the mouth of that peakish caue [*os speccus*] into which they use to descend that would haue the benefit of the Oracle. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xi, From thence he [Mersey] getteth Goyt down from her Peakish spring. 1646 BP. HALL *Balm Gil.* xiv. iii, A plain villager in the rude Peak..returns him this answer in his peakish dialect, Nay even put fro thee, my son.

Hence † **Pea'kishly** *adv.*, ? obscurely, ? remotely.

1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* vi. (1593) 144 [He] led her to a pelting grange that peakishly did stand In woods forgrowne [*silvis obscura vetustis*].

Peakless (pī'klĕs), *a. rare.* [f. PEAK *sb.*[2] + -LESS.] Without a peak.

1859 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XI. 296 Turning his peakless cap hind before.

Peakrel (pī'krĕl). Also 7–8 **-rill**, 8 **-ril.** [f. PEAK *sb.*[1]: cf. *cockerel*, *mongrel*.] An inhabitant of the Peak district in Derbyshire; also applied to horses, sheep, etc.

1681 COTTON *Wond. Peak* (1682) 18 Two hob-nail Peakrills, one on either side, Your arms supporting, like a bashful bride, ..And thus, from Rock to Rock they slide you down. 1769 *De Loe's Tour Gt. Brit.* III. 78 The Peakrills, as they are called, are a rude boorish Kind of People; but bold, daring, and even desperate in their Search into the Bowels of the Earth. 1808 W. MARSHALL *Review* I. 523 The stock of the more southerly heathlands are native mountain sheep, of a light frame..and bear the name of 'Peakrils'. 1899 *Daily News* 31 July 8/7 The credulous tourist..fails to perceive at a glance the purport of the Peakrels humour.

b. *attrib.* Of or belonging to the Peak district.

1779 *Archæol.* V. 375 The weight of this pig [of lead] ..is..a proper load for a small peakril horse to travel with.

Pea'kward, *adv.* [See -WARD.] Towards the peak (of a mountain).

1881 W. WILKINS *Songs of Study* 65 Look on the eagle wheeling up peakward.

Peaky (pī'ki), *a.*[1] [f. PEAK *sb.*[2] + -Y.]

1. Abounding in, or characterized by having, peaks.

1832 TENNYSON *Palace of Art* xxix, Hills with peaky tops engrail'd. 1855 J. D. FORBES *Tour Mont Blanc* viii. 182 The peaky ridge just described. 1858 *Chamb. Jrnl.* X. 227 The sun approached the edge of the peaky horizon.

2. Peaked, pointed; peak-like.

1869 MACDONALD *Settlement* (1877) 47 (E. D. D.) A .. face, with a peaky little bit of a nose. 1878 LADY BURTON *Arabia*, etc. xii. 270 The Konkanis [wear] peaky slippers. 1887 HALL CAINE *Deemster* xxxviii. 251 A poor mongrel dog, ..with ragged ears, a peaky nose. 1889 DOYLE *Micah Clarke* 209 The peaky thoughtful countenance.

Pea'ky, peeky, *a.*[2] *colloq.* and *dial.* [Connected with PEAK *v.*[1] 4, and with PEAKED *a.* 2, PEAKING *ppl. a.* 2, PEAKISH *a.*[1] 3.] Sickly, feeble, wasted, puny; = PEAKING *ppl. a.* 2.

1853 [implied in PEAKYISH]. 1873 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* xxvi. III. 16 A poor peeky, little sprouting crocus. 1881 E. J. WORBOISE *Nissie* ix, The second child has sickened, and the third is reported to be looking 'peeky'. 1889 BLACKMORE *Kit* viii, Peaky.

Hence **Pea'kyish** *a.*, somewhat 'peaky'.

1853 'C. BEDE' *Verdant Green* i. viii, Peakyish you feel, don't you?

Peaky, var. form of PECKY *a.*

Peal (pēl), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4 **6 pele**, (5 **peell**, **peyll**, 5–6 **peel(e**, **6 peeyle**, **pelle**), 6–7 **peale**, (7 **pale**), 6– **peal.** [ME. *pele*; in sense 1, aphetic f. *apele*, APPEAL; in branch II, supposed to be the same word, but the evidence is not irrefragable; no other origin, however, has suggested itself.]

I. † 1. = APPEAL *sb.* *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xvii. 302 For þere þat partye pursueth, þe pele [C. xx. 284 apeel, *v.r.* peel] is so huge, þat þe kynge may do no mercy til bothe men acorde. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxiii. 78 (Harl. MS.) Þou shalt come afore my lord, and avow thi pele. 1471 *Paston Lett.* III. 19 Whech woman seyd to me that che sewyd never the pele.

II. † 2. (?) A call or summons (e. g. to prayers, to church) made by ringing a bell; a stroke on a bell, or the ringing of a bell, as a call or summons. *Obs.*

a 1380 *St. Augustine* 1642 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 89 To euensong Men rongen þe þreo peles long. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 391/1 Pele of bellys ryngynge (or a-pele of belle ryngynge), *classicum*. 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 125/1 That the Bailliffs. make ryng the comune belle iii pele, to gedre the Comunes togedre. 1561 BP. PARKHURST *Injunctions*, This shal be doon immediatlye after the last peale to euening praier. 1675 KEN *Man. Scholars Winch. Coll.* 4 Go into the Chappel between first and second Peal in the morning, to say your Morning Prayer.

3. The loud ringing of a bell, or of a set of bells; *spec.* a series of changes rung on a set of bells: see BOB *sb.*[6], CHANGE *sb.* 8 b, GRANDSIRE 6.

1511 FABYAN *Will* in *Chron.* Pref. 8 Ringyng at the said obite, soo that oon pele over nyght be rong wt all the bellys, and oon pele upon the mornyng. 1512 in *Southwell Visit.* (Camden) 115 At my buriall a peeyle with all the bells. 1530 PALSGR. 253/2 Peele of belles, *son de cloches*. 1572–3 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 287 Ringers yt Ringed iij pelle when Mr. Hooper was buried. 1671 *Tintinnalogia* 102 This Peal of Grandsire. is the absolute foundation from whence the excellent Peal of Grandsire bob..had its beginning and method. 1672–1883 [see GRANDSIRE 6]. 1787 *Europ. Mag.* XII. 434 The bells of the churches rung their dead peals during the day. 1818 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* iv. 444 The bells ring quick a joyous peal. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxxvii, George had the satisfaction, as the bell rang out its farewell peal, to see Marks walk..to the shore. 1879 in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 334/2, 12 [bells], the largest number ever rung in peal.

transf. and *fig.* *a* 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV* 193 To haue her fauor and folowe her desire..rather then to haue a lowryng countenaunce, and a ringing peale, when he should go to his rest and quietnes. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* iii. ii. 43 Ere..The shard-borne Beetle, with his drowsie hums, Hath rung Nights yawning Peale. 1636 MASSINGER *Gt. Dk. Flor.* iii. i, My pockets ring A golden peal. 1781 WESLEY *Husb. & Wives* vii. 2 Wks. 1811 IX. 86 The husband may..ring his wife a peal concerning her duty.

4. A set of bells tuned to one another; a ring of bells.

1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* 321 The day of the arrival of this tuneable peal was observed as an high festival by the village. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* xxx. VI. 33 First began St. Paul's,.. then, one by one, every peal which had been spared caught up the sound. 1872 ELLACOMBE *Ch. Bells Devon*, etc. i 208 Sometimes a peal of bells is cast in harmony, in which case it is called a maiden peal, and no tuning is required.

transf. 1894 FENN *In Alpine Valley* III. 61 A tiny campanula whose lavender bells clustered in a peal about the stem.

† 5. A discharge of guns or cannon so as to produce a loud sound; esp. as an expression of joy, a salute, etc. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

c 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 13 A pele of gonnes gan they rynge. 1577 in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1589) 157 The Castle discharged a peale of ordinance. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1341/1 The duke of Brabant..caused a peale of a twentie or thirtie thousand harquebuses to be shot off. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. II*, Wks. (1711) 36 The king..caused discharge a pale of ordnance together. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Three Ages* ii. 68 The best part of this day's entertainments. was the peals of ordnance both from the vessels and the shore. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 347 The peal of a musket. was the signal.

6. A loud outburst or volley of sound.

1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* iv. 19, I haue herde the crienge of the trompettes, and peales of warre. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iii. ii. 146 Still garing in a doubt Whether those peales of praise be his or no. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Urania* xii. (1656) 137 At whose command clouds peales of Thunder sound. 1670 DRYDEN *and Pt. Conq. Granada* v. ii, Like the hoarse peals of vultures,..When ever fighting fields they beat their wings. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 233, I my self,.. vanquisht with a peal of words..Gave up my fort of silence to a Woman. 1697 DRYDEN *Alexander's F.* 126 Break his bands of sleep asunder, And rouse him, like a rattling peal of thunder. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 63 ¶ 7 Which very often produced great Peals of Laughter. 1848 GALLENGA *Italy, Past & Pr.* I. 121 A peal of the organ is antiphonal to a flourish of trumpets.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *peal-book*, *-ringer*, *-ringing*.

1872 ELLACOMBE *Ch. Bells Devon*, etc. iii. 236 The peal book contains a record of peals.

Peal, peel (pēl), *sb.*[2] Forms: 6 **pele**, **peall**, *Sc.* **peill**, 6–8 **peale**, 7– **peal**, 8– **peel.** [In 1533 *salmon pele*: origin unascertained.] A name given to, a. A grilse or young salmon (now esp. one under two pounds in weight); b. A smaller species of salmon, *Salmo cambricus* (or *S. trutta*). (Cf. Günther *Introd. Study of Fishes* (1880) 644 Note 2.)

a salmon peal.

1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 7 The yonge frye,.. called lakspynkes smowtis or salmon pele. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 220 The Salmon peales or Sea Trouts, are a more light, wholesome, and well tasted meat. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II ii. 341 Salmon Peel are taken by dropping your Line, baited with a Brandling, gradually into the Hole. 1758 *Descr. Thames* 171 Salmon Peale..seems to be a Species of the Salmon.

β. peal, peel.

1577 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 657 Ten thowsand peill fischeis, killing and ling. 1587 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1009 Plentifull of samon, trout, peale, dace, pike, and other like freshwater fishes. 1623 R. CARPENTER *Conscionable Christian* 89 The line sometimes breaketh too, when a Peale or great fish is to be drawne vp. 1758 JAGO in Borlase *Nat. Hist. Cornwall* 271 The Black-fish. head and nose like a peal or trout. 1851 NEWLAND *Erne* 33 *note*, Graul, called in the north a grilse and on the Shannon a peel. 1861 *Act* 24 & 25 *Vict.* c. 109 § 4 Migratory fish of the genus salmon,. known by the names forktail, mort, peal, herring peal, may peal, pugg peal, harvest cock. *Comb.* 1903 *Longm. Mag.* May 41 When a man goes peel-fishing all day.

Peal, *v.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: (1 **pilian** (?)); 5 **pele**, *pa. t.* **pelyde**, **-id**, 6 **peil**, 7–8 **peal**, 9 *dial.* **peyl**, **peighl.** [Origin uncertain.

Cotgr. uses *peale* to render F. *piler* to pound or bruise as in a mortar:—L. *pilare*, already in OE. as *pilian*; but *peal* could not answer phonetically to *piler*, esp. as it seems to be the same word that is often written in mod. dial. *pail* or *pale* (pēl). The inclusion here of sense 1 is therefore provisional. (See also PELL *v.*, PAIL *v.*[2], PALE *v.*[3])]

† 1. *trans.* To pound or bruise as in a mortar.

[*c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 114/25 *Pilurus*, uel *pistor*, se þe pilaþ, *uel* tribulaþ.] 1611 COTGR., *Pilé*, pealed, beaten, bruised, crushed, pounded, stamped. *Ibid.*, *Pilement*, a pealing, pounding, stamping, braying, beating: a crushing, or bruising. *Ibid.*, *Piler*, to peale, pound, stampe, to bray, beat, or breake, in a morter.

2. To strike or beat with repeated blows, to batter, to pelt.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 3042 Paysede and pelid downe playsterede walles. 1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Low C.* iii. 86 Fiftie or three score of them lustily charged then betweene the gates, and valyantly pealed them with harquebuze shot. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie*, *Ld. Chandos* 54 Some one did weild A mightie stone, that head a peeces peild Of Lord Mucedent. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. i. 144 Is it certain then that our Aspect is able to..Peal us with a Showr? 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* iv. 150 [A ram] Shall..with his curl'd hard Front incessant peal The panting Wretch. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Peyl*, to beat, to strike. [Cf. 1854 BAMFORD *Dial.* (Lancash.) (E. D. D. s. v. *Pail*), Awv pailt him weel.]

b. *intr.* To shower blows, to hammer *on*; *fig.* to 'pitch *into*'.

c 1430 *Chev. Assigne* 304 Þene plukke out þy swerde, & pele on hym faste. 1874 Waugh *Chim. Corner* (1879) 215 [Lancash.] They thunge't an' peel at one another full bat. 1884 Cudworth *Dial. Sk.* 125 (E. D. D.) Just let me finish this bird cage, an I'll peyl intut an reight an' all! 1895 Clegg *Sketches* 429 Aw've had to peighl away like a nowman.

†3. *intr.* Of blows: To come or fall in a shower.

c 1400 *Rowland & O.* 502 So thikke þaire dynttis to-gedir pelyde, Thaire armours howenn laye in þe felde.

Hence †**Peal** used advb. in *peale pelted*; **Pea'ling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl a.*[1], **a.** see sense 1; **b.** battering, beating, pelting.

1588 Stanyhurst *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 56 Now be we peale pelted from top of barbican hautye. *Ibid.* II. 59 Pyrrhus ..Downe beats with pealing thee doors. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 379 Apples must be gathered. in faire weather, ..and that by hand without any pole or pealing downe. 1740 Somervile *Hobbinol* II. 155 On her pale Cheeks Ghastly he gaz'd, nor felt the pealing Storm.

Peal (pēl), *v.*[2] Now *dial.* Also 5 **pele.** [Aphetic f. *apele*, Appeal *v.*: cf. Peal *sb.*[1] 1.] *trans.* and *intr.* = Appeal *v.* (in various senses).

c 1400 *Langl.'s P. Pl.* C. III. 186 On poure prouysors & on a-pelesin [*v. r.* þat peleth to] þe arches. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 391/1 Pelyn or apelyn, *appello.* c 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 594 in *Babees Bk.* 318 To A baron of chekker þay mun hit pele. 1648 *Chis. P's Messages for Peace* 120 What reason these men had thus to peale him. 1655 Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* verse II. i. i. 53 They peale one of another, shifting the sin rather than suing for mercy. 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Peal*, to appeal, a shortened form. *Ibid.*, *Peel off*, to appeal off. A happy man was he who could peel off from the militia.

Peal (pēl), *v.*[3] [f. Peal *sb.*[1]]

1 *intr.* To sound forth in a peal; to resound.

1632 Milton *Penseroso* 161 There let the pealing Organ blow, To the full voic'd Quire below. 1719 Tickell *On Death Addison* 16 The pealing organ, and the pausing choir. 1728 Pope *Dunc.* II. 258 There, Webster! peal'd thy voice, and, Whitfield! thine. 1841 H. Ainsworth *Old St. Paul's* II. 102 A loud clap of thunder pealed overhead. 1849 Macaulay *Hist Eng.* x II. 602 Behind it rode the body guards with cymbals clashing and trumpets pealing.

† 2. *trans.* To storm, din, or assail (the ears, or a person) *with* (loud noise, clamour, etc.). *Obs.*

Perh. with admixture of sense of Peal *v.*[1] to batter.

1641 Milton *Ch. Gov.* Concl. 62 They never lin pealing our eares that unlesse we fat them like boores, all learning and religion will goe underfoot. 1667 — *P. L.* II. 920. 1727 Fenton *Homer in Milton's Style, Odyss.* XI. Poems 114 To Woman's Faith Unbosom nought momentous; tho' she peal Your Ear .. Unlock not all your Secrets. 1719 J. T Philipps tr. *Thirty-four Confer.* 158 Priests and People pealed me with Maledictions and Abusive Words.

3. To give forth in a peal or peals; to utter loudly and sonorously.

1714 Garth *Dispens.* v. (ed. 7) 64 Pestles peal a martial Symphony. 1745 T Warton *Pleas. Mel.* 198 The many-sounding organ peals on high The clear slow-dittied chaunt, or varied hymn. 1887 Bowen *Virg. Æneid* I. 90 Loud thunder is pealed from the skies.

Hence **Pea'ling** *ppl. a.*[4]

1632, 1719 [see sense 1]. 1794 Mrs. Radcliffe *Myst. Udolpho* xxix, The pealing thunder rolled onward 1824 W. Irving *T. Trav.* I. 115 The pealing notes swelled through the lofty aisles.

Peal (pēl), *v*[4] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Origin uncertain. ? Related to Peel *sb.*[2]] (See quots.)

1674 Ray *N. C. Words*, *Peale* the pot; cool the pot. 1703 Thoresby *Let. to Ray* (E. D. S.), 'Peel the pot', cool it with the ladle, taking out and pouring in again. 1755 Johnson, *Peal*, .. 2. To stir with some agitation: as, to peal the pot, is when it boils to stir the liquor therein with a ladle. 1890 *Gloucestersh. Gloss.*, *Peal*, to pour out a liquid.

Peal, obs. form of Pall, Peel.

Peale meale, obs. form of Pell-mell.

Pea'ler. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Aphetic f. *appealer*: cf. Peal *v.*[2]] = Appealer, in various senses.

1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. XXI. 39 Thenne put hym forth a pelour by-for pilat, and seyde. *a* 1425 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 519 Gunnilda noy karf the fals pelours hamme. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xxxii. (Percy Soc.) 159 Vyle peller, in lykewyse also, His tonge was scraped that he suffered wo. 1894 *Northumbld Gloss.*, *Pealers*, appealers, applicants.

Pealite (pēlait). *Min.* [Named after A. C. Peale: see -ite 1.] A variety of geyserite, containing only 6 per cent. of water.

1873 F. M. Endlich *Let. to A. C. Peale* in 6*th Rep U. S. Geol. Surv. of Territories* 154, I wish to distinguish it as a well-defined sub-species of opal, and propose to name it 'Pealite', as you were the first to find and collect the mineral.

Peall, Pealok, Pealt, obs. ff. Pell *sb.*, Pellock[1], Pelt *sb.*[1]

Pean (pēn). *Her.* [Origin uncertain: identity with Pane *sb.*[2] has been suggested, but evidence is lacking.] One of the furs; represented as Sable powdered with 'spots' of Or.

1562 Leigh *Armorie* 121 The sixth doublyng, is called Pean, whiche is the field, Sable, and the pouders Or. 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* I. iv. 14 This is blacke powdered with yellow; and in Blazon is termed Pean. 1864 Boutell *Her. Hist. & Pop* iv. (ed. 3) 20, 4 Pean: Gold spots on a black field.

Pean, Peane, obs. ff. Pæan, Pain; var. Peen.

Peanut (pī'nʌt). [f. Pea[1] + Nut.] The fruit or seed of *Arachis hypogæa*, or the plant itself, a native of the West Indies and West Africa, much cultivated in warm climates; the fruit is a pod ripening underground, containing two seeds like peas, valued as food and for their oil. (Also called *ground-nut* or *ground-pea.*) Also applied to allied plants of similar character (or their fruit), as *Voandzeia subterranea* of Madagascar, Africa, and S. America, and *Amphicarpæa monoica* of N. America (*hog-peanut*: see Hog *sb.*[1] 13 d).

1835 C. F. Hoffman *Winter in West* II. 206 Wrenching it from its roots as a Lilliputian would a peanut! 1886 A H. Church *Food Grains Ind.* 127 Half the weight of pea-nuts is oil. *Ibid.*, Pea-nuts..yield a cake well adapted for feeding cattle.

b. *attrib.* *Peanut politics* (*U.S. slang*), 'underhand and secret tactics' (Farmer *Americanisms*).

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, Peanut-digger..Peanut-picker. 1887 *N. York Mail & Express* 27 May (Farmer *Amer.*), If the Governor would consent not to play peanut politics.

Peaon, variant of Peon.

Pea'-pod. [f. Pea[1] + Pod.]

1. The pod or legume of the pea-plant, which contains the peas. (Earlier name Pease-cod.)

1882 Ogilvie, *Pea-pod*, the pod or pericarp of the pea. 1884 Browning *Ferishtah, Two Camels* 7 Horse, ass, and mule consume their provender Nor leave a pea-pod.

2. Local name of 'a "double-ended" rowboat used by the lobster-fishermen of the coast of Maine' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

3. *attrib.* **Pea-pod argus,** collector's name for the butterfly *Lampides bœtica.*

1898 *Daily News* 22 Aug (?) The pea-pod argus..is so very scarce in this country that its title to rank as a British butterfly at all is doubtful. 1900 *Ibid.* 6 Mar. 8/7 Monotonous shades of an unpleasant pea-pod tint.

Peapon, variant of Peron.

Pear (pēə[1]), *sb.* Forms: 1 **peru, pere,** 3 **peore,** 4–6 **peere,** 4–7 **pere,** (5 **peyr(e,** ? 5 **pyre**), 5–6 **peer,** 6 *Sc.* **peir,** 6–7 **peare, pare,** 6– **pear.** [OE. *pere, peru* = MDu., MLG. *pere*, Du. *peer*, LG. *peer, pēr*:—WGer. *pera*, a. late L. *pira, pēra* fem. sing., for L. *pira* pl. of *pirum* pear. From *pēra* come also It., Sp., Pg. *pera*, F. *poire.*

The mod. bot. L. *Pyrus*, is a med.L corruption, connected by false etymology with Gr. πῦρ fire (Isidore) and *pyramid.*]

1. The fleshy fruit of the pear-tree (see 2), a pome of a characteristic shape, tapering towards the stalk; in the very numerous cultivated varieties much esteemed as a dessert fruit, or for stewing, etc.

c 1000 Ælfric *Gram* vii. (Z) 20 *Hoc pirum* seo peru. c 1290 *Beket* 1191 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 140 Applene, & peoren, and notes also. 1340 *Ayenb.* 208 God ..nele þe yeue pere ne eppel ase me deþ ane childe. c 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 43 Appeles and peres that semen very gode, Ful ofte tyme are roten by the core. 1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* II. vii. (1541) 21 Peares are muche of the nature of appulles, but they ar heuier. 1634 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *The Washingtons* (1860) App. p. xvi, A journey to Windsor for pares. 1730–46 Thomson *Autumn* 631 The juicy pear Lies, in a soft profusion, scattered round 1859 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* i. (1873) 27 No one would expect to raise a first-rate melting pear from the seed of the wild pear.

b. In various similes and allusions; formerly as a type of something of very small value.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5722 Of byne ne schalt þow lese noȝt, þe worthy of a pere. 1399 Langl. *Rich Redeles* Prol. 73 It shulde not apeire hem a peere. 1503 Hawes *Example Virt.* VII. lxii, Nor fortune without me auayleth not hym a pere. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* IV. v. 103 As crest falne as a dridepeare. 1700 T. Brown *Amusem. Ser. & Com* 93 His Body was as Rotten as a Pear. 1845 Disraeli *Sybil* IV. xi, 'But is the pear ripe?' said the diplomatist. 'The pear is ripe if we have courage to pluck it', said Lord Marney.

2. The tree *Pyrus communis* (N.O. *Rosaceæ*), or other species with similar fruit; found wild in Europe and Asia, and widely grown in many varieties for the fruit (sense 1), which under cultivation becomes edible and rich-flavoured. More usually Pear-tree, q. v.

a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 82 þe popeiayes .. On peren and pynappel þei ioyken in pees. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* XVII. cxxiv. (W. de W.) 685 Pirus, pyre is a tree that beryth fruyte. 1785 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* vii. (1791) 73 The pear and apple are..two..species of the same genus. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 200 In raising of standard pears for the orchard.

3. Applied, with defining words, to various other fruits or plants in some way resembling the pear: as Alligator *Pear*, Anchovy-pear, Avocado *Pear*, Garlic *Pear*, Grape *Pear*, Prickly Pear, Strawberry *Pear* (see these words); also **Hard Pear** (S. Africa), *Olinia cymosa*; **Vegetable Pear** = Chocho; **Wild Pear** (W. Indies), *Clethra tinifolia*; **Wooden Pear** (Australia), *Xylomelum pyriforme* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot* App. 322 Batchelor's Pear, *Solanum.* 1880 *S. Africa* (ed. 3) 127 In these kloofs grow.. the Hard Pear..the White Pear. 1887 *Standard* 16 Sept. 5/2 The chocho of Jamaica, .. the pipinella, chayota, or vegetable pear of Madeira. 1889 in *Boston* (Mass.) *Trnl.* 25 May 6/6 The vegetable pears are an excellent substitute for butter.

4. *transf.* Applied to things resembling a pear in shape; *e g.* the fruit or hip of the rose; a pear-shaped pearl used as an ornament. † *Pear of confession*, a pear-shaped instrument of torture (cf. G. *folterbirne*).

1576 Baker *Jewell of Health* 4 The seedes within the peares of the Rose are astringent. 1630 F. Constable *Pathomachia* III. iv. 29 Vnlesse thou confesse, .. the Scottish Bootes, the Dutch Wheele, the Spanish Strappado, Linnen Ball, and Peare of Confession shall torment thee. 1690 Evelyn *Mundus Muliebris* 4 Diamond Pendants for the Ears, .. or two Pearl Pears. 1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind* II. xlv. 150 Some beautiful Pearls. among them a Pair of Pears worth 50L. Sterl. 1857 Gosse *Creation* 223 From the side of this 'pear' [*Botryllus*] another was developed by gemmation.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pear-bin, -bud, -eater, -hoard, -leaf, orchard, -pearl* (cf. 4), *-stock, -wood*; *pear-growing, -like, -shaped* adjs.; † **pear-apple,** a rough variety of apple: see quot. 1707; † **pear-bit,** a kind of bit for a horse (? shaped like a pear); **pear-blight,** (*a*) a destructive disease of pear-trees, caused by a bacterium (*Micrococcus amyloverus*) which turns the leaves rapidly brown; (*b*) a disease of pear-trees caused by a beetle (*Xyleborus*) which bores into the bark (*pear-blight beetle*, also called *pin-borer*); **pear-drop,** (*a*) a pear-shaped sweetmeat, usually flavoured with jargonelle-pear essence; (*b*) a pear-shaped jewel used as a pendant: see Drop *sb.* 10 c, a; **pear-encrinite** († -enorinus), an encrinite of the genus *Apiocrinus*, from its shape; **pear-gauge,** a gauge invented by Smeaton, consisting of a pear-shaped glass vessel and a hermetically closed tube, for measuring the degree of exhaustion of air in an air-pump (see quot. 1822); **pear-haw** = *pear-thorn*; † **pear-jonet, -jenet,** an early-ripening kind of pear (cf. Jenneting); **pear-louse,** a kind of plant-louse (*Psylla pyri* or *pyrisuga*) which infests the leaves and young shoots of the pear-tree; **pear oyster scale,** a scale-insect (*Aspidiotus ostreæformis*) infesting the pear-tree; **pear-plum,** name of several varieties of plum (? somewhat pear-shaped); **pear-quince,** a kind of quince with pear-shaped fruit; **pear-shell** (see quot.); **pear-slug,** the slug-like larva of a saw-fly, *Selandria cerasi* (*Eriocampa limacina*), which infests the leaves of the pear and other fruit-trees; also called *plum-slug, slug-worm*, etc.; **pear sucker** = *pear louse*; **pear-thorn,** an American species of hawthorn (*Cratægus tomentosa*); † **pear-warden,** a kind of pear: see Warden; **pear-wise** *adv.*, in the form of a pear; **pear-withe,** a West Indian and South American climbing shrub, *Tanæcium Jaroba.* Also Pear-monger, -tree.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 394/1 *Peere apple, *pirumpomum.* 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) II. 293 The Pear Apple is a curious pleasant Apple of a rough Coat. 1607 Markham *Caval.* II. (1617) 57 That byitt which is called the *peare bytt. 1881 Miss Ormerod *Man. Injur. Insects* (1890) 330 In America this species of beetle, ..known under the name of *Xyleborus pyri*, popularly as the '*Pear Blight' is..injurious both to Pear and Apple 1658 J Rowland *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 1034 Such Caterpillars as have sayl-yards, such as are called *Neustria*, *Pear-eaters. 1816 W. Smith *Strata Ident* 30 That extraordinary fossil zoophite the *pear encrinus. 1843 Humble *Dict Geol & Min.* s v. The pear encrinite is confined to the middle oolite. 1783 *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 436 The degree of rarefaction shewed by what is called the *pear-gage. 1822 Imison *Sc. & Art* I 155 The pear-gage..shows the true quantity of atmospheric air left in the receiver. 14. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 603/10 *Piracium*, a *Perehorde. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. XIII. 221 Pees-coddes and *pere-lonettes. *c* 1475 *Songs & Carols* 15*th C.* (Warton Cl) 35 It wele non pere bern but a pere jenet. *a* 1822 Shelley *Ps. Wks.* (1888) I. 408 Her pointed and *pear-like person. 1881 Miss Ormerod *Man. Injur. Insects* III. 288 *Pear Oyster Scale of the same nature as the Mussel Scale of the Apple. 1647 R Stapylton *Juvenal* vi. 96 Those mighty *peare-pearles that waigh down her eares. 1600 Surflet *Countrie Farme* III. iii. 427 The stone of the *peare-plum-tree must be set in a cold place. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) II. 265 Plumbs are..commonly cleft-grafted..one of the best sorts to graft them on is the Pear-Plumb. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I 436 A smaller sort..called Struthea (i. *Peare quince) and these do cast a more odoriferous smell. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Quince tree*, Several kinds, as the pear-quince, the apple-quince, and the Portugal quince. 1758 Ellis in *Phil Trans.* L. 446 This Toxicodendron, with the *pear-shaped fruit. 1815 J. Smith *Panorama Sc & Art* II. 7 A pear-shaped glass vessel. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 227 It [gall-bladder] will have a smooth pear-shaped outline. 1884 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* (1888) I. 352 The species of *Ficula* are known from their shape as fig or *pear shells. 1887 G. Nicholson *Dict Gard.* III. 57 *'*Pear Slug*, the larva of *Eriocampa limacina.* 1707 Mortimer *Husb* (1721) II. 251 *Pear-stocks may also be raised of Suckers, but those that are raised of Seeds or Stones are esteemed much better. 1881 Miss Ormerod *Man. Injur. Insects* III. 286 Jumping Plant-louse. *Pear-sucker. 1882 *Garden* 28 Jan. 61/2 As soon as the buds begin to burst in the spring, the Pear suckers leave their winter quarters. 1884 Miller *Plant-n.*, *Cratægus tomentosa.* American Black-thorn or *Pear-thorn. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 12 Take *Pere Wardonys, an sethe hem in Wyne. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* vii. 111 Peare-Wardons.. are of all sorts of Peares the best and wholsomest. 1866 *Treas Bot.* 855/1 *Pear-withe*, a West Indian name for *Tanæcium Jaroba.* 1862 H. Marryat *Year in Sweden* II. 81 The pulpit of black *pear-wood. 1879 Baring-Gould *Germany* II. 359 Most of the carving was done in pearwood, which readily attracts the worm.

Pear, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 4–6 **pere,** 5 *Sc.* **per, peir, peyr,** 5–7 **peere,** 6 **peer,** 6–7 **peare,** 7 **'pear.** Aphetic form of Appear.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxx. (*Theodora*) 440 Þane god..Gert til hyme ane angele pere. *c* 1450 *Coventry Myst.* xiv. (Shaks. Soc.) 131 Loke ye fayl, for no dowte, at the court to pere. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* XI. 438 And sternys wp peyr began in to thair sycht. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lix. 204 There

was not so hardy a paynym that durst pere before the castell. 1568 T. Howell *Newe Sonets* (1879) 153 When Primrose gan to pêre, on Medows bancke so green. 1599 Minsheu *Sp. Dict.*, *Assomar*, to peere vp, to appeere, to looke vp. 1623 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *The Washingtons* (1860) App. p. xlviii. To the shepard at Elkington for moying, making, and ining all the hay..as peares by his bill 17 03 08. 1642 H. More *Song of Soul* i. ii. ii, They 'pear and then are hid. [1900 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* from Scott., Cumberland, s. w. of Engl., U. S.]

¶ See also Peer *v.*, which in some uses continues this.

Hence † **Pea'rand** (**perand**) *ppl. a.*, appearing, apparent; *perand are*, heir apparent: cf. Parent *a.*[1]; † **Pea'randly** (**peirandlie**) *adv.*, appearingly, apparently; also † **Pea'rance** (**peirans**), appearance.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xiv. (*Cristine*) 7 Scho vas his perand are. 1382 Wyclif *Job* xxx. 8 In the lond not fulli perende [1388 apperynge]. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 273 Ane..quhoine they thocht maist peirandlie to haue bene the King. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxx. (*Theodera*) 132 For þu..in þis toun has rentis fare, And til haf mare has peraus of are. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* v. 1004 Off mwne nor stern gret perans was thar nayne.

Pearce, obs. form of Parse *v.*, Pierce *v.*

Pearch, obs. form of Parch, Perch, Pierce.

Peare, obs. form of Pair *v.*[2], Pear, Peer.

Pearie, obs. form of Perry, pear-tree.

Pearie, variant of Peery, a peg-top.

Peark, obs. form of Perch, Perk.

Pearl (pɔ̃ɹl), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4-6 **perle**, **peerle**, 5 **perl**, (**perll**, **perell**, **-ill**, **perril**, 6 **pearel**, *Sc.* **peirl**(**e**, **peirll**), 6-7 **pearle**, 5- **pearl**. [ME. a. F. *perle* (also *pesle*, *pelle*, *peele*, *pele*, 13-14th c., Godef.) = Pr., It., Sp., Pg. *perla*, Pg. also *perola*, med.L. *perla* (J. de Vitry, *a* 1244), *pella*, *perula*, *perulus*. From Romanic also OHG. *perala*, *berla*, MHG. *perle*, *berle*, Ger. *perle*, MLG. *perle*, *parle*, MDu. *pārele*, Du. *paarl*. Ulterior etymology unsettled.

Many identify the word with med.L. *pĕrula*, in Isidore *pirula*, dim. of L. *pirum*, Com. Rom. *pĕra* Pear, used in reference to shape. Others think *perla* altered from *perna*, the form in Neapolitan and Sicilian dial., and found in Sicilian Lat., in *Constitut.* of Frederick King of Sicily, early 13th c. (Du Cange), which they would identify with L. *perna*, ham, leg of mutton, also a leg-of-mutton-shaped marine bivalve, mentioned by Pliny. A dim. of the latter, **pernula*, conjectured in Du Cange (ed. 1762) is favoured by Gröber. Another suggested source is L. *pilula* globule, whence, by dissimilation of *l*..*l* to *r*..*l*, **pirula* (for which Littré compares Venetian and Veronese *pirola* from *pilula*). See Diez, Littré, Körting, etc.]

I. 1. A nacreous concretion formed within the shell of various bivalve molluscs around some foreign body (e. g. a grain of sand), composed of filmy layers of carbonate of lime interstratified with animal membrane; it is of hard smooth texture, of globular, pear-shaped, oval, or irregular form, and of various colours, usually white or bluish-grey; often having a beautiful lustre, and hence highly prized as a gem; formerly also used in medicine. See also Mother-of-pearl, Seed pearl.

The chief source is the Pearl-oyster, *Meleagrina margaritifera*, of the Indian Seas, but pearls are yielded by many other marine, as well as by some freshwater shells, the pearl-mussels, *Unionidæ*.

[*a* 1259 Matt. Paris *Chron. Maj.* (Rolls) V. 489 Erat quidam lapis preciosus, qui dicitur vulgariter Perla.] 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1 Perle plesaunte to prynces paye, To clanly clos in golde so clere. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. xi. 12 Drnf weore hem leuere þen al þe preciouse Peerles þat in paradys waxen. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* Prol. 153 (221) Of o perle fyn & oryental Hyre white coroun was I-makyd al. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xiv. 158 The fyn Perl congeleþ and wexeþ gret of the dew of heuene. 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 2 A margerye perle aftyr the phylosophyr Growyth on a shelle of lytyl pryhs. 1526 Tindale *Matt.* xiii. 46 When he had founde one precious pearle [Wyclif, oo preciouse margarite]. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 290 A Chapelet of fine Perles that he ware on his hed. *a* 1600 Montgomerie *Sonn.* xlix, Thoght peirlis give pryce, and diamonds be deir. 1607 Dekker & Webster *Sir T. Wyatt* D.'s Wks. 1873 III 129 Cheekes purer then the Maiden orient pearle. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 320 The Pearl is a Jewel supposed to be the Geniture of a Shell-fish congealed into a very fair, transparent, Diaphanous, beautiful Stone. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* VII. 54 Whether pearls be a disease or an accident in the animal is scarce worth enquiry. 1883 *Fish. Exhib. Catal.* 77 Fancy Pearls, such as black, pink, yellow, grey: from Australia, South Pacific Islands, &c.

b. (without *a* or *pl.*) As name of the substance.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 207 Hise pynakled of cler quyt perle. *Ibid.* 255 Set on hyr coroun of perle orient. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 45 The Sadles..With Perle and gold so wel begon. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccxli. 273 A croune of gold pyght with ryche perle and precious stones. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* v. i. 77 Why sir, what cernes It you, if I weare Pearle and gold? 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 380 There hath been a tradition, that pearl, and coral, and turquoise-stone, that have lost their colours, may be recovered by burying in the earth. 1717 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to Cless Mar* 1 Apr., A large *bougnet* of jewels, made like natural flowers: that is, the buds of pearl..the jessamines, of diamonds,..etc. 1841-4 Emerson *Ess., Compensation* Wks. (Bohn) I. 50 Like the wounded oyster, he mends his shell with pearl.

c. = Mother-of-pearl. Chiefly *attrib.*: see 17 a.

d. *Artificial pearl*, an imitation of the natural gem, made of glass, etc. *Blister pearl*, a flattish excrescence of pearl adhering to the shell.

Essence of pearl, an imitation of mother-of-pearl prepared from the scales of the bleak.

1638 Baker tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 114 Whether my pearles be Orientall, or but of Venice. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Reft.* iv. ii, The artificial Pearl made at Venice, consisting of Mercury and Glass. 1791 Mach in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 379 By adding the alkali to the bit of Tabasheer in exceedingly small quantities at a time, this substance was converted into a pearl of clear colourless glass. 1832 G. R. Porter *Porcelain & Gl.* 236 He then proceeded to line the interior surface of these with the powdered fish scales, which he called essence of pearl, or *essence d'Orient*. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 518 Italy also manufactures pearls by a method borrowed from the Chinese: they are known under the name of Roman pearls, and are a very good imitation of natural ones.

2. *Her.* In blazoning by precious stones, the designation of the tincture *argent* or white.

1572 Bossewell *Armorie* ii. 56 b, The fielde is of ye Diamond, a Bonaze Perle, Unguled topaze. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. i. 5/1 He beareth Pearl, a Chaplet garnished. 1725 Coats *Dict. Her.*, *Pearl*, being White, is us'd instead of Argent, by those who blazon the Arms of Great Men by Precious Stones instead of Colours and Metals. *c* 1828 Berry *Encycl. Her.* I. Gloss.

3. *fig.* Something especially precious, noble, or choice; the finest or best member or part; a fine or noble example or type.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 242 Art þou my perle þat I haf playned? 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 85 Also þis 3ere kyng Egelbrede wedded Emme, þe perle and þe precious stone of Normanes. 1503 Dunbar *Thistle & Rose* 180 Welcome to be our princes of honour, Our perle, our plesans and our paramour. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* vii. 71 Our prettie Prince, the peirle of all this land. 1605 Shaks. *Mach.* v. viii. 56. 1639 Shirley *Gentlem. Venice* i. 11 He is the very pearl Of curtesie. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* xxxv, Ah, *benedicite*! how he will mourn over the fall of such a pearl of knighthood. 1859 Tennyson *Elaine* 114 Guinevere, The pearl of beauty.

b. Prov. *To cast pearls before swine*, to offer or give a good thing to one who is incapable of appreciating it, but may defile or abuse it. (From Matt. vii. 6.)

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. xi. 9 *Noli mittere* Margeri perles Among hogges. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 110 þus comaundeth crist þat men schulden not 3eue holy þingis to hondis & putten precious perlis to hoggis. 1526 Tindale *Matt.* vii. 6 Nether caste ye youre pearles [Wyclif margaritis] before swyne. 1533 Gau *Richt Way* 104 As the swine trampis the precious peirlis onder thair feit. 1645 Milton *2nd Sonn. Tetrach.*, This is got by casting Pearl to Hoggs. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* xxiii, Oh I do a thankless thing, and cast pearls before swine!

II. In transferred senses.

† 4. a. The pupil of the eye; the crystalline lens.

1340 *Ayenb.* 158 Ase a-ye mi wyl me be-honeþ to zyenne and o[n]deruonge ine þe perle of þe eye þe esseþe of þe þinge þet is him be-uore. 1604 Wright *Passions* ii. 148 If. some darknesse fall vpon the eyes, a dimme cloud is cast before the pearles thereof.

† b. A thin white film or opacity growing over the eye; a kind of cataract. *Obs.* or *dial.* [med.L. *perula*, Du Cange.]

[*c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 251 þou schalt se þan vpon his ize a whit þing as it were a peerle.]

1382 Wyclif *Lev.* xxi 20 If crokid rigge, or bleer eyed; if whijt perle hauinge in the eye. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 394/1 Peerle, yn the eye, *glaucoma*. 1584 Cogan *Haven Health* cxxvi. (1612) 109 A certaine experiment to take away a fleame or pearle from the eye. 1599 A. M. tr *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 55/1 For Catarractes or Pearles of the Eyes. 1666 Spurstowe *Spir. Chym.* 21 Physicians..who call..the white film which taketh away the delightful sight a Pearl in the Eye. 1747 Wesley *Prim. Physic* (1762) 62 It cures Pearls, Rheums, and often Blindness itself. *c* 1820 in *Sheffield Gloss.* (1888), *Pearl*, a cataract in the eye.

5. A small and round drop or globule resembling a pearl in shape or aspect; e. g. a dewdrop, a tear.

c 1460 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* 283 Pike not youre nose, ne þat hit be droppynge with no peerlis clere. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* xii. Prol. 134 The plane pulderyt with semely settis sovnd, Bedyit full of dewy peirlis rovnd. 1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 1213 Shee wip't the brinish pearle from her bright eies. 1696-7 Lister in *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 373 Small Transparent Pearls or Drops of a liquid Gum. 1704 Pope *Pastorals*, *Winter* 31 Now hung with pearls the dropping trees appear. 1852 R. S. Surtees *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 337 'Don't know', replied the boy, ..as he rubbed a pearl off his nose on to the back of his hand.

6. Rhetorically applied to white glistening teeth. Also collective: cf. 'ivory'.

1586 Pettie tr. *Guazzo's Civ Conv.* 34 Calling..her teeth Pearles, her lips Corall. 1648 Herrick *Hesper*, *Hymne to Venus*, Goddesse, I do love a girle, Rubie-lipt and tooth'd with pearl. 1775 Sheridan *St. Patr. Day* i. i, I believe I have drawn half a score of her poor dear pearls. 1824 Byron *Juan* xvi. cxxi, A red lip, with two rows of pearl beneath.

7. One of the bony tubercles encircling the bur or base of a deer's antler.

1575 Turberv. *Venerie* 54 That which is about the crust of the beame is termed pearles. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Pearls*, the little Knobs on the Bur of a Stag. 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* xxv, You will discourse to your friends of the span, and the pearls of the antlers, and the crockets.

† 8. a. *Pearls of Spain*: the white grape-hyacinth (from the shape of its flowers). *Obs. rare.*

1597 Gerarde *Herbal*, Table Eng. Names, Pearles of Spaine. 1629 Parkinson *Parad in Sole* 115 Some English Gentlewomen call the white Grape-flower Pearles of Spaine.

b. An oat-like grass (*Arrhenatherum avenaceum*) with knotted or tuberous base: = Pearl-grass 2.

1886 S. A. Stewart in Britten & Holland *Plant-n.* 224 It [*Avena elatior*] is known in Co. Antrim as *Pearl*; the knobs at the base of the stem are the pearls. I have been informed that these 'pearls' are of great value as a cure for inflamed eyes.

9. One of several small white or silver balls set on a coronet; a similar ball as a heraldic bearing; also, a small white circle on a coloured ground.

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. i. 4/1 The top of the circle set close together with Pearls or Buttons of Silver. 1707 Chamberlayne *Pres. St. Eng.* III. iii. 273 His [Marquis's] Coronet hath Pearls and Strawberry Leaves, intermixt round of equal height. 1725 Coats *Dict Her.*, *Viscounts Coronet* has neither Flowers, nor Points rais'd above the Circle..but only Pearls plac'd on the Circle itself. 1882 Cussans *Handbk. Her.* xiv. (ed. 3) 179. 1897 W. Morley *Cat. Stamps Gt. Brit.* 19, 1*d.* pale lilac, 14 pearls..5*s.* 1 *d.* dark lilac, 16 pearls..6*d.*

10. *Printing.* Name of a size of type, formerly the smallest used, now intermediate between agate and diamond. This is a specimen of the type called Pearl.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.* s.v. *Character*, The Printers..names of their several sorts of Letters are 1. Pearl, which is the least. 2. Non-Pareil [etc.]. 1660 Fuller *Mixt Contempl.* ix. (1841) 223 The pearle Bible printed at London, 1653. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* ii. 72. 1824 J. Johnson *Typogr.* II. v. 83 As this was..a greater advance to perfection, it..was designated Pearl. 1887 T. B. Reed *Hist. Lett. Foundries* 40 Pearl, though an English body in Moxon's day, appears to have been known both in France and Holland at an earlier date.

11. *Eastern Ch.* (rendering μαργαρίτης). A small particle of the consecrated bread: = Particle 2 c.

1847 Col. Wilkman *Unreality Angl. Belief* Ess. 1853 II. 406 In the Coptic Liturgy..after the division of the Host, the priest shall take one pearl (or particle) of the three above named. [1876-80 Smith & Cheetham *Dict. Chr. Antiq.*, *Margarita* is a term for the particle of the bread which is broken off and placed in the cup as a symbol of the union of the Body and Blood of Christ.]

12. A small fragment or size of various substances: e. g. one of the pear-shaped granules into which molten metal cools when poured in drops into cold water; a small piece of clean coal; a name for a small pill or pilule, *esp.* a gelatinous capsule employed for administering liquid medicines in the form of pills.

1873 E. Spon *Workshop Receipts* Ser. i. 191/2 Small articles are brightened in a long narrow bag, where they are put with copper pearls. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 230 Phosphorus, gr. ⅛ in pearls of which three to six are to be taken daily. 1901 *Scotsman* 15 Oct. 4/8 (Of small coal) After being washed, the pearls are drained and elevated by conveyers to a hopper.

13. A degree of condensation and stickiness reached by clarified syrup when boiled for confectionery: see Pearled *ppl. a.*[1] 4.

1883 R. Haldane *Workshop Receipts* Ser. ii. 152/1 There are 7 essential degrees in boiling sugar:..They are:—(1) small thread, (2) large thread, (3) little pearl, (4) large pearl. *Ibid.* 162/2 Boil some clarified loaf sugar to large pearl.

14. Short for *pearl-moth*: see 18.

1832 J. Rennie *Conspl. Butterfl. & Moths* 151-2 *Margaritia* (Stephens). The Variegated Pearl..Very rare..The Long-winged Pearl..The Sulphur Pearl [etc.].

15. Name of a kind of firework.

1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 13 June 10/2 The display included.. discharges of rockets and shells..and a cloud of pearls.

16. The colour of a pearl, a clear pale bluish-grey. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.* = *pearl-coloured*.

1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2366/4, 6 pair of womens silk [hose] pearl, blew and green. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Dec. 1/3 He watched the first streak of dawn change from a thin grey line of pearl into a broad band of pink and amethyst.

III. *attrib.* and *Comb.* 17. a. attributive: (*a*) of pearl or pearls, adorned with pearls, as *pearl-bead*, *-broker*, *-chain*, *-collar*, *-colour*, *-sword*, *-wreath*; (*b*) made of mother-of-pearl, as *pearl spoon*; (*c*) in sense 5, as *pearl-cup*, *-dew*, *-drop*. b. objective and obj. genitive, as *pearl-cutter*, *-driller*, *-worker*; *pearl-bearing*, *-producing*, *-yielding* adjs. c. instrumental, as *pearl-besprinkled*, *-bordered*, *-crowned*, *-encrusted*, *-gemmed*, *-handled*, *-headed*, *-lined*, *-lipped*, *-set*, *-studded*, *-wreathed* adjs. d. parasynthetic, as *pearl-coloured*, *-hued* adjs. e. similative, as *pearl-blue*, *-grey*, *-pure*, *-round* adjs.; also *pearl-like* adj.

a 1821 Keats *Hyperion* ii. 284 Like *pearl-beads dropping sudden from their string. 1667 H. Oldenburg in *Phil. Trans.* II. 431 *Pearl-bearing Oysters are not good to eat. 1887 *Butterfly Collector's Vade Mecum* 100 *Melitæa Euphrosyne*, *Pearl-bordered Fritillary. *c* 1610 Lady Compton in *Antiq. Rep.* (1808) III. 438, I would have..6000*l.* for a *Pearl Chain. ..I am so reasonable. 1795 Coleridge in Cottle *Reminn.* (1847) 15 Benevolence is the silken thread that runs through the pearl chain of all their virtues. 1821 Cotgr. s.v. *Gemmé*, *Couleur gemmée*, a *pearle, or peacocke colour. 1655 Moufet & Bennet *Health's Improv.* (1746) 209 The best Milk is of a Pearl Colour. 1604 T. M. *Black Bk.* in *Middleton's Wks.* (Bullen) VIII. 40 His *pearl-coloured silk stockings. 1855 Bailey *Fairy Tale* in *Mystic*, etc. (ed. 2) 151 O'er the fields a *pearl-dew glistened. 1709 *Eng. Post* 21 Mar. Advt., Known to be a *Pearl-Driller by Trade. 1722 R. Beverley *Hist. Virginia* iii. i 141 At his Ear is hung a fine Shell with *Pearl Drops. 1824 Sir J. Bowring & H. S. Van Dyk *Batavian Anthol.* 143 Dews..on the Roses lie, Whose leaves beneath the pearl-drops bend. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 520 A turtle-dove of Africa, ..her *pearl-gray plumage. 1901 *Wide World Mag.* VIII. 156/1 A *pearl-handled penknife. 1839 Bailey *Festus* xix. (1852) 275 Violet, rose or *pearl-hued. 1846 Browning *Lett.* 27 June (1899) II. 274

All your kindness is pure, entire, *pearl-like for roundness and completeness. 1879 Dowden *Southey* iv. 87 It is October that brings most often those days faultless, *pearl-pure, of affecting influence. 1552 Huloet, *Pearle seller, *margaritarius*. 1609 Markham *Fam. Whore* (1868) 45 That *pearl-set mouth. 1577 in *Archæologia* XIX. 296 Mending my *Pearle Spoons..ijs. vjd. 1642 H. More *Song Soul* II. App. xcix, Fair comely bodies,..rose-cheek'd, ruby-lip'd, *pearl-teeth'd, star-eyn'd. 1896 *Westm. Gas.* 4 Jan. 3/2 The City of London..contributing..the famous *pearl-sword with its splendid scabbard which Queen Elizabeth presented to the Corporation. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, **Pearl-worker*, a workman who cuts up mother-of-pearl shell, or forms it into buttons, papier mâché [etc]. 1839 Bailey *Festus* xxi. (1852) 377 Like the pure *pearl-wreath which enrings thy brow.

18. Special combs.: **pearl-berry**, the fruit (a small drupe) of an evergreen rosaceous shrub (*Margyricarpus setosus*) often cultivated on rockwork; also the shrub itself; **pearl-bird**, (*a*) the guinea-fowl, so called from its white-spotted plumage; (*b*) the pearl-spotted barbet, an African bird of genus *Trachyphonus*; **pearl-bush**, a large handsome Chinese shrub (*Spiræa* or *Exochorda grandiflora*), bearing racemes of white flowers; **pearl button**, (*a*) a button made of a pearl; (*b*) a button made of mother-of-pearl or an imitation of it; **pearl-coated** *a.*, (*a*) *dial.*: see quot. 1828; (*b*) covered, as a pill, with a smooth pearly-white coating; **so pearl-coating**; **†pearl-cordial**, a cordial containing powdered pearl; **pearl-disease**, tuberculosis of the serous membranes in cattle; **pearl-everlasting**, the common white Everlasting, *Gnaphalium margaritaceum* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); **pearl-eye**, **†**(*a*) cataract in the eye (*obs.*); (*b*) an eye of a pigeon or other bird, resembling a pearl; **so pearl-eyed** *a.*; **pearl-fish**, **†**(*a*) a shell-fish producing pearls; (*b*) a fish (*e.g.* the bleak) from the shining scales of which artificial pearl is made (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1895); **pearl-fly**: see quot; **pearl-fruit** = *pearl-berry* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); **pearl-glimmer** = *pearl-mica*; **†pearl-gooseberry**, a variety of gooseberry; **pearl-grain**, the grain or unit of weight by which the value of pearls is estimated; a carat-grain, one fourth of a carat; **pearl-hardening**, a preparation of gypsum used to give body and substance to poor paper; **pearl-hen**, the guinea-fowl; **†pearl-julep**, a sweet drink made with sugar of pearl; **pearl-lashing** *Naut.*, 'the lashing which holds the jaws of the gaff' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **†pearl-mica**, an obsolete synonym of Margarite; **pearl-moss**, a name for carrageen (*Chondrus crispus*); **pearl-moth**, a pyralid moth of the genus *Botys* or *Margaritia*, so called from its shining appearance; **pearl-mussel**, a species of mussel bearing pearls; **pearl-nautilus**, the pearly nautilus; **pearl-onion**: see Onion 2; **pearl-opal** = Cacholong; **pearl-perch**, a sea-fish of New South Wales (*Glaucosoma scapulare*, family *Percidæ*), excellent for food; **†pearl-plant**: see quots.; **pearl-pottery**: see quot.; **pearl-powder**, a cosmetic used to impart whiteness to the skin; = *pearl-white*; hence **pearl-powdered** *a.*; **pearl-sago**, sago in small hard rounded grains; **pearl-side**, the name of a fish, the Sheppey argentine (*Scapelus Pennanti* or *Humboldtii*), having pearly spots on the sides; **pearl-sinter**, a synonym of Fiorite; **pearl-snail**, the pearly nautilus; **pearl-spar**, 'an early name for crystallized dolomite showing a pearly lustre, including also some ankerite' (Chester *Dict. Names Minerals* 1896); **†pearl-spice**, spice in small rounded grains; **pearl-tea**, gunpowder-tea (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **pearl-tree**: see quot.; **pearl-tumour**, (*a*) an encysted tumour, the surface of which is covered with white pearly scales; (*b*) a tumour in the brain, containing small calcified particles resembling grains of sand; (*c*) in cattle = *pearl-disease*; **pearl-weed** = Pearlwort; **pearl-white** *a.*, pearly white; *sb.* = *pearl-powder*: see quots. Also Pearl-ash, -barley, -diver, etc.

1884 Miller *Plant-n.*, *Pearl-berry. 1882 *Garden* 3 June 384/2 The *Pearl Bush, one of the finest of the Spiræa tribe. 1717 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to C'tess Mar* 1 Apr., The..waistcoat..should have diamond or *pearl buttons. 1851 in *Illustr. Lond. News* (1854) 5 Aug. 119/2 Occupations of People .pearl-button maker 1869 E. A. Parkes *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 97 The makers of pearl buttons, also suffer from chronic bronchitis. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), **Pearl-coated*, a sheep with a curled fleece... The small globules of the wool are supposed to resemble pearls. 1895 *Westm. Gas.* 27 June 2/2 A pill is a pill, no matter how beautifully it is '*pearl-coated'. 1833 *Daily News* 18 Sept. 8/4 Pill-making.—Wanted, a Person, who understands *Pearl-coating. 1750 Mrs. Delany *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 550 Your letters..have been my castor, *pearl cordial, and sal volatile. 1877 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XVI. 770 The *pearl disease of cattle was recognised as a disease equivalent to tuberculosis. 1844 Horlyn *Dict. Terms Med.*, **Pearl-eye*,..old..name of cataract. 1891 *Daily News* 13 Nov. 7/1 The points were..good profile, the cere or ring round the eye, pearl eye, compactness, and good colouring. 1755 Johnson, **Pearl-eyed*, having a speck in the eye. 1864 Webster, *Pearl-eyed*..affected with the cataract. 1592 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. v. 370 While the *Pearl-fish gaping wide doth glister, Much Fry (allurd with the bright silver lustre Of her rich Casket) flocks into the Nacre. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIV. 72/2 Very little is known of the natural History of the pearl fish. 1847 Johnston in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 5. 226 The grub[s] or larvæ of the Hemerobiidæ or *pearl-flies. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) IX. 486 Margarite, or Pearl Mica, called also corundellite,..*pearl-glimmer. 1769 Mrs. Raffald *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 321 To make Pearl Gooseberry Wine. Take as many of the best *pearl gooseberries when ripe as you please. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 279/1 The troy ounce contains 600 *pearl grains, and hence one pearl grain is 4 5ths of a troy grain. 1871 *Specif. Dann's Patent* No. 2237. 2 To obtain *pearl-hardening..for the manufacture of paper or papier mâché. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 340/1 Numida Meleagris..the..*Pearl Hen, Guinea Hen, [or] common Guinea Fowl..is..well known. 1710 T. Fuller *Pharm. Extemp* 401 Its use is for the making up of *Pearl Juleps. 1820 F. Mohs *Charact. Nat. Hist. Syst. Min* 53 *Pearl-Mica. Rhomboehedral. 1880 [see *pearl-glimmer*]. 1832 *London's Gardener's Mag.* VIII. 94 Sold in Covent Garden Market under the names of oak lungs, carrageen, or Irish *pearl moss. 1600-10 Sylvester *Woodmans Bear* lvii, Her knuckles dight With curled Roses, and her nailes With *pearle-muscles' shining scales 1854 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* x. (1858) 201 When the river was low, I used to wade into its fords in quest of its pearl muscles 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II civ. 290 Cromel,..some name it also *Pearle plante. 1864 Prior *Plant-n.* (1879) 179 Pearl-plant, from its smooth hard pearly seed, the gromwell, *Lithospermum officinale*. 1885 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 483 The *pearl pottery is a superb kind for elegant and tasteful ornaments, and is so much valued, that the workmen are usually locked up, and employed only on choice articles. The components of the clay are blue and porcelain clay, Cornish-stone, a little glass, and red-lead. 1632 Sherwood, *Pearle-powder, *margariton*. 1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Mor. T., Gd. Fr. Governess* (1832) 125 Ladies..who..wear pearl powder, and false auburn hair. 1826 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 294 Plumed, and trained, and spangled, *pearl-powdered, or rouged. 1883 *Truth* 31 May 757/2 The face of a lady properly pearl-powdered. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 313/1 Of this granulated sago there are two varieties, the common or brown sago, and *pearl sago. 1859 Yarrell *Brit. Fishes* (ed. 3) I. 331 The designation of *Pearl-side is now substituted for that of Argentine. 1821 Ure *Dict. Chem.*, **Pearl Sinter*, or *Fiorite*, a variety of siliceous sinter. Colours white and grey. 1868 Dana *Min.* (ed. 5) 192. 1731 Medley *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 211 The shells of the *Pearl-snails are frequently cast ashore by the sea. 1807 Aikin *Dict Chem.* II. 205 *Pearl-spar. 1843 Portlock *Geol.* 208 Calcedony, disposed on pearl spar. 1854 J. Scoffern in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 19 The primitive angle of pearl-spar is 106° 5′ 1470-1 *Mem. Kilpon* (Surtees) III. 216 *Perle-spice, 6d. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 620 *Pearl-Tree of Surinam, which is a kind of Euonymus. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Pearl tumour*, a name for *Cholesteatoma*; also, for *Psammoma*; also, for *Pearl disease*. 1887 Nicholson *Dict. Gard.*, *Sagina* .*Pearl Weed; Pearlwort. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med* (ed. 4) I 148 The white oxide of bismuth, now more generally known as a cosmetic under the name of *pearl-white. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, *Pearl-white*, a colour; a powder made from nitrate of bismuth, and sometimes used by ladies as a cosmetic. 1872 Symonds *Introd. Study Dante* 171 The pearl-white rose that opens to the rays of God's immediate glory.

†Pearl, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [Goes with Pearl *v.*[2] q v.] A clearing preparation for wine.

1682 *Art & Myst. Vintners & Wine-Coopers* 3 If your Canary hath a flying Lee, and will not find down, draw him into a fresh Butt or Pipe with fresh Lees, and give him a good pearl with the whites of 8 Eggs, and beat them with a handful of white Salt. *Ibid.* 16 A Pearl for Muskadine. *Ibid.*, Then beat your Butt an hour; then put in your Pearl. *Ibid.* 43 The same Pearl serves for White Wine.

Pearl (pɔil), *sb.*[3] ? *Obs.* [perh. a transposed form of *prill*, *pryll*, a 15th c. var. of Brill[1]; but prob. associated in colour or otherwise with Pearl *sb.*[1]] A local name of the fish Brill.

a 1672 Willughby *Icthyogr.* (1686) Tab. F. 1 Rhombus non aculeatus Squamosus, a *Pearle* Londinensibus. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Pearl*, in ichthyology, a name given by us in the parts about London, to that fish which is called in..the west of England, *lug-a-leaf*. 1762 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 118 Fish brought..867 Brill or Pearl. 1803 Rees *Cycl.* s. v *Bret*, The pearl likewise obtains the name of bret in some parts of the country.

Pearl (pɔil), *sb.*[4] [app. another form of Purl, q. v.] One of a row of fine loops forming a decorative edging on pillow-lace, braid, ribbon, gold-lace, etc. Chiefly in Comb., as *pearl-edge*, *-loop*, *-purl*, *-tie*: see quots.

The oldest spelling seems to be Purl, app. connected with Purl *v.*[1], but whilst this has become established technically in the machine-made lace trade, popular etymology seems to favour the spelling *pearl*, prob. because the ornamental loops somewhat resemble an edging of pearl-drops.

1824 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 214. I could not always control a certain wandering inclination for figured patterns and pearl edges. If Mossy had an aversion to any thing, it was to a pearl edge. 1831 Porter *Silk Manuf.* 230 Ribands are frequently ornamented by having what is called a pearl-edge given to them. 1844 G. Dodd *Textile Manuf.* vii. 228 A 'pearl edge', or something similar, is sewn on by hand round every edge. 1869 Mrs. Palliser *Hist. Lace* iii. 26 The flowers are connected by irregular threads overcast (buttonhole stitch), and sometimes worked over with pearl loops (*picot*). To these uniting threads, called by our lace-makers 'pearl ties'—old Randle Holme styles them 'coxcombs'—the Italians give the name of 'legs', the French that of 'brides'. 1880 Jamieson, *Pearl*, a kind of ornamental lace used for edging; called also *pearl-lace*. 1886 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, *Pearl-purl*, a gold cord of twisted wire, resembling a small row of beads strung closely together. It is used for the edging of bullion embroidery.

Pearl (pɔil), *v.*[1] [f. Pearl *sb.*[1] or immed. a. F. *perler*, f. *perle*. Both in Fr. and Eng. the first part found is the pa. pple. (*perlé*, *pearled*), which may have been formed directly from the sb.]

1. *trans.* To adorn, set, or stud with or as with pearls, or with mother-of-pearl. (Only in *pa. pple.*)

c 1386 Chaucer *Miller's T.* 65 A purs of lether Tasseled with grene [*v. r.* 5 *MSS.* silk] and perled with latoun. 1538 Elyot *Dict.*, *Clauus* is a garment pirled [1545 pyrled] or powdred with spangles, lyke nayles heedes. 1564 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* I. 308 Ane cowip..with ane cover peirlit with cristallyne within. 1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 144 Women (seeing them so sumptuously pearled & bespangled). 1839 Bailey *Festus* iii. (1852) 25 The pictured moon Pearled round with stars.

2. To sprinkle with pearly drops.

1595 B. Barnes *Spir. Sonn.* lxxx, A morning-dew perling the grasse beneath. *c* 1595 Southwell *St. Peter's Compl.* 21 You..trees, With purest gummes perfume and pearle your ryne. 1632 Quarles *Div. Fancies* I. xviii, The Dew that pearls the morning grass. *a* 1821 Keats *Calidore* 90 The evening dew had pearl'd their tresses.

3. To furnish (a stag's horns) with pearls. Only in *pa. pple.*

1575 Turberv. *Venerie* 53 When the beame is great, burnished and well pearled.

4. To make pearly in colour or lustre; to suffuse with a pearly light or hue.

18.. Moir *Snow* xi, Chain up the billows as they roll, And pearl the caves with light. 1846 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* (1851) I. II. II. § 14 All the other whites of his picture are pearled down with grey or gold. 1874 Symonds *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. iv. 71 The peaked hills, blue and pearled with clouds.

5. To convert or reduce (barley, sago, etc.) into the shape of small round pearls.

1600, etc. [see Pearled *ppl. a*[1] 3]. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 1080 s. v. *Sago*, The starchy matter, is pressed through a metal sieve to corn it (which is called *pearling*), and then dried. 1883 C. H. Farnham in *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 383/2 The barley for soup is pearled in a large wooden mortar with a pestle shaped like a pickaxe.

6. To cover (comfits) with a coating of 'pearl' sugar: see Pearl *sb.*[1] 13. Also *intr.* for *refl.*

1883 R. Haldane *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 162/2 They will be whiter and better, if partly pearled one day and finished the next. *Ibid.*, Put some of the prepared comfits in the pan, but not too many at a time, as it is difficult to get them to pearl alike.

7. *intr.* To form pearl-like drops or beads.

1595 Spenser *Col Clout* 507 With siluer deaw vpon the roses pearling. *c* 1626 *Dick of Devon.* iv. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* II. 62 A cold sweat pearld in dropps all ore my body. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Brewing*, It flushes violently out of the Cock, and then stops on a sudden and pearls and smiles in a glass like any bottled beer. 1891 *Cornh. Mag.* Apr. 379 The perspiration pearls down your face.

8. *intr.* To seek or fish for pearls.

1639 [see Pearling *vbl. sb.* 1]. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Aug. 11/1 An Act specially dealing with the natives pearling. 1896 Kipling *Seven Seas*, *Lost Legion* (1897) 97 We've pearled on half-shares in the Bay.

†Pearl, *v.*[2] *Obs.* [Goes with Pearl *sb.*[2]; app. from Pearl *sb.*[1], in reference to clearness and pellucidness.] *trans.* ? To render clear and pellucid; to clarify (wine) with a clearing preparation.

1682 *Art & Myst. Vintners & Wine-Coopers* 10 As you pearl your Muskadine, so you must your Malmosey, but use not the Whites of Eggs.

Pearl, *v.*[3] [cf. Purl *v.*[1]] 'To edge with lace' (Jamieson 1880). See Pearled *ppl. a.*[2]

Pearl, variant of Purl *v.* and *sb* in knitting.

Pearlaceous, occasional var. Perlaceous.

Pearl-ash (pɔ̃ilæʃ). The potassium carbonate of commerce, so called from its pearly hue. Orig. only in pl *pearl ashes*.

α. 1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Ashes*,..divers sorts of ashes imported from abroad: as pot-ashes, pearl-ashes. 1776 J. Clegg in T. Percival *Ess.* III. App. 335 Into one vessel I put a small quantity of pearl ashes. 1811 A. T. Thomson *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 321 It assumes a spongy texture, with a bluish or greenish colour, and is then denominated pearl-ashes.

β. 1765 Croker, etc. *Dict. Arts & Sc.* s.v. *Pot-ash*, The purity of pearl-ash points out the method in which it has been prepared. 1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 269 Take one part of the roasted Ore, 3 of Pearl Ash. 1866 Roscoe *Elem Chem.* 160 This is the crude potassium carbonate, called, when purified by re-crystallization, *pearl-ash*.

Pearl-barley. [Cf. Pearl *v.*[1] 5.] Barley reduced by attrition to small rounded grains; used in making barley-water, broths, and soups.

1710 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 112. 2/2 The Pearl-Barley bears the Preference. 1812 Sir J. Sinclair *Syst. Husb. Scot.* II. App. 50 Pot or pearl Barley. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 376/2 Barley..prepared by grinding off the outer cuticle, which forms 'pot barley'. When the attrition is carried farther, so that the grain is reduced to small round pellets, it is called 'pearl barley'.

Pearl-diver. One who dives for pearl-oysters. So **Pearl-diving.**

1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 863 The greatest length of time, that Pearl-Divers in these parts can hold under water, is about a quarter of an hour; and by no other means but Custome: For Pearl-diving lasteth not above Six weeks. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. viii. 217 The fish that is said frequently to destroy the pearl-divers. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 392 Diemerbroeck relates the case of a pearl-diver, who, under his own eye remained half-an-hour at a time under water, while pursuing his hunt for pearl muscles.

Pearled (pɜ̃ːld, *poet.* pɜːlɛ́d), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. PEARL *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] + -ED.]

1. Furnished, set, or adorned with pearls; composed of or fitted with pearl or nacre. Chiefly *poet.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 126 Many a perled garnement Embroudred was ayein the dai. *a* 1568 *Wald my gud Ladye that I luif* 43 in *Bannatyne Poems* 658 With peirlit prenis of pacience, For hir wirschop to weir. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 834 The water Nymphs. Held up their pearled wrists and took her in. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* viii. (1852) 94 Within some pearled and coral cave. 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes* iii. (1868) 31 Galatea..in her car of pearled shells.

† b. Containing or yielding pearls. *Obs.*

1601 DOLMAN *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* iii. (1618) 853 This pearled fish maintaineth the kinde thereof by the egges which it breedeth. 1619 T. MILLES tr. *Mexia's*, etc. *Treas. Anc. & Mod. T.* II. 976/4 Taking pearled Oysters.

2. Formed into pearly drops; dew-besprinkled.

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* cx. ii, As thickly sett..As pearled plaine with dropps is wett. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. ii. iii. *Colonies* 427 To pearl'd Auroras saffron colour'd bed. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Pisc. Ecl.* vii. 1 Her weeping eyes in pearled dew she steeps. 1753 WARTON *Ode Approach Summer* 161 From pearled bush The sunny-sparkling drop I brush. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* v. (1875) 219 That lay of pearled tears is the wide-famed Lament.

3. Formed into small rounded grains; granulated.

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* xviii. xxiv, The Manna on each leafe did pearled lie. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 476/2 This pearled Nitre is good in all hot Diseases. 1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Jan. xviii, A honey-cake Of pearlèd barley mix'd with hydromel.

4. In boiling of sugar for confectionery: Brought to the degree called 'pearl'; see quots. and PEARL *sb.*[1] 13.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), Pearled Boiling of Sugar (among Confectioners) is when after having dipt the tip of one's Fore-finger into the boiling Sugar and applied it to the Thumb, a small Thread or String continues sticking to both. ..This degree of Boiling may also be known, by a kind of round Pearls that arise on the top of the Liquor. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Sugar.* 1742 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* i. i 92 Boil four Pounds of Sugar till it be pearled.

5. Like pearl in colour or lustre; pearly.

1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 209 The red, and pearled, or white sort, called in English, Currans, produce Bunches, which are ripe in July. 1868 KINGSLEY *Christmas Day* 5 Red sun, blue sky, white snow, and pearled ice.

† 6. Covered with a pearly scurf. *Obs.*

1627 S. WARD *Woe to Drunkards* 6 To whom are all kinds of diseases, deformities, pearled faces, if not to drunkards?

Pearled, *ppl. a.*[2] [(? f. PEARL *sb.*[4]] 'Having a border of lace; ornamented with a worked border' (Jamieson 1825).

a 1670 SPALDING *Troub Chas. I* (Spald. Cl.) II. 388 Haddoche prepairit him self noblie for de.th... He had on his heid ane white perllit mytche. He had no cot, bot ane pair of blak breikis. 1885 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, *Pearled*, having a border of or trimmed with pearl-edge.

Pearler (pɜ̃ːlər). [f. PEARL *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] A trader engaged in pearl-fishing; an employer of pearl-divers; also, a small vessel employed in this trade.

1887 *Standard* 30 Apr., Unless the Colonial authorities look very sharply after the pearlers, they will soon exhaust the banks. 1902 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr 534/1 He..had been in his time soldier, sailor, missionary, pearler, outlaw and mail carrier.

Pea·rlet. *rare.* Also 6 perllet, 9 pearl-let. [dim. of PEARL *sb.*[1]: cf. F. *perlette* (*a* 1560 in Littré), It. *perletta* seed-pearl.] A little pearl.

c 1559 in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* (1823) I. 271, 6*l.* for her half yeres wages for translating the Quenes perllets. 1842 T. J. OUSELEY *Eng. Melodies* 64 The infant dew..on every blade, Like pearl-lets shower'd. 1847 J. HALLIDAY *Rustic Bard* 38 Who circled his brow with pearlets white?

Pea·rl-fi·sher. One who fishes for pearls.

1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii. viii. 218 Great heaps of shells..left by the pearl-fishers from Panama. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Cinnamon & Pearls* i. 4 He had practised it as a preparation for becoming a pearl-fisher.

So **Pea·rl-fi·shery,** a. the occupation or industry of fishing for pearls; b. the place where this is carried on, with all its apparatus. **Pea·rl-fi·shing** = *pearl-fishery* a.; also *attrib.*

1667 SPRAT *Hist. Roy. Soc.* 169 The Pearl-fishing is dangerous, being the Divers commonly make their Will, and take leave of their Friends, before they tread the Stone to go down. 1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 659 A Letter from Sir Robert Redding..concerning Pearl-Fishing in the North of Ireland. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii. viii. 218 Having mentioned the pearl-fishery, I must..recite a few particulars relating thereto. 1765 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 131/2 A very profitable pearl fishery..in the river Spey in Scotland. *c* 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 123, I then engaged myself, with the other merchants, in a pearl-fishery, in which I employed many divers on my own account. 1900 *Daily Chron.* 2 Oct. 6/4 The pearl fishing trade of Northern Australia.

Pea·rl-grass. [f. PEARL *sb.*[1] + GRASS.]

1. The large quaking-grass, *Brisa maxima.* [From the shape and aspect of its spicules.]

1633 JOHNSON *Gerarde's Herbal* i. lxiv. 87 In English they call it Pearle-Grass, and Garden-Quakers. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* xiii. xvi. 1166 The greatest white Spanish Quakers, or Pearle grasse.

2. = PEARL *sb.*[1] 8 b. Also *pirl-grass.*

1794 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XI. 374 Over-run with the creeping wheat-grass, known by the vulgar name of felt, or pirl-grass.

Pearliness (pɜ̃ːlinɛ̃s). [f. PEARLY *a.* + -NESS.] Pearly quality or character.

1860 W. COLLINS *Wom. White* (1861) 121 Let me teach you to understand the heavenly pearliness of these lines. 1884 *St. James's Gas.* 5 Dec. 6/2 That pearliness in which lies the greatest beauty of the human skin. 1893 J. PULSFORD *Loyalty to Christ* II. 145 Let..our whole spirit, soul, and flesh, be sacred to His Humanity..; that through His Pearliness in us we may become His incorruptible and eternal race.

Pearling (pɜ̃ːliŋ), *sb. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 7 -ine, 7-9 -in. [Goes with PEARL *sb.*[4], PEARLED *ppl. a.*[2]: see -ING[1].] A kind of lace of thread or silk, for trimming the edges of garments: also called *pearling-lace.* In pl. *pearlings*, edgings of this lace; also *transf.* clothes trimmed with it.

1621 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 625/2 That no persoun of whatsoeuir degrie salhave pearling or Ribbening vpoun þair Ruffes, Sarkis, Neipkines, and Sokkis, except þe persounes before priuileddged; and þe pearling and Ribbening..To be of those made within the kingdome of Scotland. 1644 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1819) VI. 76/2 On everie elne of imported pearline of threid or silke betuix three and six punds.. 00 12 00 *a* 1700 *Coch Laird* iii. in *Ramsay's Wks.* (1877) II. 222, I maun hae pinners With pearling [*ed.* 1829 purlins] set round. 1724 in Ramsay *Tea.-T. Misc.* (1733) I. 89 Sae put on your pearlins, Marion, And kyrtle of the cramasie. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* ix, Let Jenny Dennison slip on her pearlings to walk before my niece and me. 1818 — *Hrt. Midl.* xxvi, Pearlin-lace as fine as spiders' webs.

Pearling (pɜ̃ːliŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PEARL *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of PEARL *v.*[1], in various senses.

1. Seeking or fishing for pearls. Also *attrib.*

1639 *Sc. Acts Chas I* (1817) V. 259/1 The patent..to James Bannatyne for the peirling. *Ibid.* 261/1 The article against Mr. Mellwills patent of pearling. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Aug. 11/1 Their rations consist of only a little flour when they are engaged in pearling. 1887 *Standard* 30 Apr. 5/2 The most important of the Australian pearling grounds.

2. a Formation into pearl-like grains or pellets; b. Coating of comfits with 'pearl' sugar: see PEARL *v.*[1] 5 and 6. Chiefly *attrib.*

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Caramel*, The Fruits being thus dispos'd on the Bottom and Sides of the China-Dish, a Pearling-Pot is to be used. 1839 [see PEARL *v.*[1] 5]. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Pearling-mill*, a mill for preparing hominy, pearling barley, etc. 1883 R. HALDANE *Workshop Receipts* Ser. ii. 161/1 A ladle..and a 'pearling cot'...This last somewhat resembles a funnel without the tube.

3. (See PEARLY *a.* 5 b.)

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Jan. 4/1 The perfect pearling of her runs equalled the perfection of a musical box.

Pea·rling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].]

† 1. Forming pearls or pearl-like drops. *Obs.*

1595 SPENSER *Epithal.* 155 Her long loose yellow locks lyke golden wyre, Sprinckled with perle, and perling flowres a tweene. 1596 — *F. Q.* v. ix. 50 But rather let.. to fall Few perling drops from her fair lampes of light.

2. Fishing for pearls.

1894 G. BOOTHBY *In Strange Company* ii. iv. (1896) 48/2 Numbers of white-sailed pearling craft dotted the bay.

Pearlish (pɜ̃ːliʃ), *a.* [f. PEARL *sb.*[1] + -ISH[1].] Slightly pearl-coloured or pearl-like.

1835 CLARK RUSSELL *Strange Voy.* I. xviii. 260 The bluish and pearlish tints you notice in oyster-shells. 1890 — *Ocean Trag.* II. xviii. 96 The pearlish gleam of canvas.

Pearlite (pɜ̃ːlɛit). [f. PEARL *sb.*[1] + -ITE[1].]

1. *Min.* Variant form of PERLITE, = PEARL-STONE.

2. *Metallurgy.* One of the forms in which carbon and iron are combined in cast steel: see quots.

1889 *Nature* 14 Nov. 37/2 Prof. Howe, of Boston, even suggests mineralogical names, such as 'cementite', 'perlite', 'ferrite', for the various associations of carbon and iron. 1900 *Engineering Mag.* XIX. 752/1 This substance, which has received the name of pearlite, is an intimate mixture of thin lamellæ of ferrite and yet thinner lamellæ of a chemical combination of iron and carbon, Fe_3C, which bears the name of cementite. Low-carbon irons and steels are composed of a conglomeration of ferrite and pearlite, but when the carbon reaches about 0·8 per cent. the ferrite granules disappear, and only the pearlite remains.

Pea·rl-oy·ster. A pearl-bearing bivalve mollusc of the family *Aviculidæ*; *spec. Meleagrina margaritifera* of the Indian seas.

1693 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Nat. Hist.* 169 The Pearl-Oysters are so very hard and tough, that they always throw them away. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii. viii. 219 The pearl oyster..was incapable of being eaten. 1863 C. R. MARKHAM in *Intell. Observ.* IV. 422 The pearl oyster..is not in reality an oyster at all, but is more allied to a mussel; having, like the latter animal, a byssus, or cable by which it secures itself to the rocks.

Pea·rl-she·ll.

1. A shell having a nacreous coating; mother-of-pearl as naturally found. Also *rhetorically*, something resembling such a shell.

1614 SYLVESTER *Bethulia's Rescue* iv. 379 Her soft sleek slender hands..With purest Pearl-shell had each finger tipt. 1887 GUILLEMARD *Cruise of Marchesa* II. 321 To send schooners to the northern coast for pearl-shell and gum-dammar. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 30 Oct. 5/4 The pearl-shell from which mother-of-pearl ornaments are made.

2. Any shell producing pearls; a pearl-mussel.

1788 REES *Chambers' Cycl.*, *Pearl shell* or *gaper.* See Mya. [*Mya* a bivalve shell gaping at one end..On being squeezed, they will eject the pearl.] 1818 JAS. ARBUTHNOT *Fishes Buchan* 32 *Mytellus Margaritifera*, Pearl Muscle, vulgarly called Pearl Shell.

3. *attrib.* Of or resembling a pearly shell.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Ode Astræa* xvi, Those five nimble brethren small Arm'd with Pearl-shell helmets all. 1894 S. FISKE *Holiday Stories* (1900) 215 Hattie, listening with all her pearl-shell ears.

Hence **Pea·rl-she·ller,** one who fishes for pearl-shells; **Pea·rl-she·lling** *sb.*, the collecting of pearl-shells: *adj.* engaged in this.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Oct. 11/1 Its timber and pearl-shelling industries. *Ibid.* 12/2 Cossack is the great rendezvous of the pearl-shelling fleet. *Ibid.* 28 Nov. 12/1 Pearl shellers..working on the north-west coast of Australia with twelve schooners, seventy-five luggers, and 642 men. 1889 H. H. ROMILLY *Verandah in N. Guinea* 23 He has been everything—overlander, explorer, gold-digger, pearl-sheller. *Ibid.*, Reports of pearl-shelling and Bêche de Mer fishing.

Pea·rl-stone. The same as PERLITE

1800 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 364 The same skilful analyst has found potash in Hungarian pearl-stone. 1852 TH ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* I. ii. 102, I consider even the pearlstone as an unvitrified obsidian.

Pea·rlwort. A book-name for the genus *Sagina* of caryophyllaceous plants.

1660 RAY *Catal. Plantarum* 151 *Saxifraga Anglica Occidentalium*..Pearlwort, Chickweed-Breakstone. 1787 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 215 *Sagina*...Chickweed-Breakstone. Trailing Pearlwort. 1854 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* (ed. 4) III. 186 Pearlworts, inconspicuous plants, with narrow leaves.

Pearly (pɜ̃ːli), *a.* (*adv.*, *sb.*) [f. PEARL[1] + -Y.]

1. Round and lustrous like a pearl, as a dewdrop, etc.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 242 Whan Aurora, ..Sent on herbys the peerly dropys shreene. 1508 DUNBAR *Go'dyn Targe* 14 The perly droppis schake in silvir schouris. 1646 CRASHAW *Poems* 113 The treasure of thy pearly dew. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. xi. 342 The little pearly globe which we call a dew-drop.

b. Like pearl in appearance or lustre.

1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* vi. xviii, The siluer-Trent on pearly sands dooth slide. 1652 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* II. xi. 136 Casting its pearly seeds for the young to breed, it [the silk-worm] leaveth its silk for man. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xl. (1869) I. 232 Her teeth were of a pearly whiteness. 1811 PINKERTON *Petrology* I. 380 Lustre, from glimmering to shining; between pearly and vitreous. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* 393 A tough, pearly opaque membrane, termed the sclerotic coat. 1873 *Daily Tel.* 26 May 4/1 The pearliest complexions did not shrink from exposure to the morning air.

2. Abounding in, having, or bearing pearls.

1619 T. MILLES tr. *Mexia's*, etc. *Treas. Anc. & Mod. T.* II 977/2 The flesh..or body of the Pearly Oyster. 1714 GAY *Ep. to Lady* 24 Here I..call'd the Nereids from their pearly cells. *a* 1821 KEATS *Hyperion* i. 355 Like to a diver in the pearly seas.

b. Abounding in, or characterized by, mother-of-pearl; nacreous.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 407 Through Groves Of Coral stray..Or in thir Pearlie shells at ease, attend Moist nutriment. 1714 GAY *Trivia* iii. 197 The man..that on the rocky shore First broke the oozy oyster's pearly coat. 1776 DA COSTA *Conchol.* 286 The Pearly Chambered Nautilus, or Sailor. 1822 OWEN (*title*) Memoir on the Pearly Nautilus.

3. Made of, set with, adorned with pearls or pearl.

1742 COLLINS *Ode to Liberty* 44 Deck'd with pearly pride. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* ii. 117 The pearly cup Meander gave me *Ibid.* iii 212 Beside this old man lay a pearly wand. 1853 C. F. ALEXANDER *Hymn*, '*The roseate hues*', Oh! for the pearly gates of heaven! Oh! for the golden floor!

4. Of the clear greyish- or bluish-white colour of pearl.

c 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* II. 61 Beneath the eyes, the pleasing pearly tints are to be preserved, composed of verditer and white 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Each & All* iv. 53 The dressing room lamp shed a pearly light through the room. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxix, A costume of pearly grey.

5. *fig.* Exceedingly precious (like a precious pearl); of supreme (spiritual) purity or lustre.

1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 69 You are too much, too pearly, too precious a treasure. 1893 J. PULSFORD *Loyalty to Christ* II. 148 We begin to long.. that we may be pearly and Christ-like throughout.

b. Having a clear, round, sweet tone.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

6. Comb., as *pearly-coated*, *-coloured*, *-teethed* adjs.

1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. III *Schism* 401 By night, the Moon denies to fading Flowrs Her silver sweat, and pearly-purled showrs. 1776 DA COSTA *Conchol.* 30 A pearly-coated Shell.

B. as *adv.* After the manner of, or in respect of, pearl or pearls.

1818 KEATS *Endym.* iii. 760 Here is a shell; 'tis pearly blank to me. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 193 The little bell-flowers, pearly blue. 1883 R. HALDANE *Workshop Receipts* Ser. ii. 361/1 A pearly-lustrous material.

C. *sb.* in *pl.* Clothes adorned with pearl-buttons, such as are worn by costermongers. (*vulgar colloq.*)

1886-96 MARSHALL *Pomes fr.* '*Pink 'Un*', *Bleary Bill* 60 (Farmer) Oh! why are your pearlies so bright, bleary Bill? 1897 *Daily News* 27 Jan. 7/5 A sharp-looking urchin, wearing a complete suit of coster 'pearlies'.

Pearmain (pɛ̃ːrmɛ̃n). Forms: 5 **parmayn, permayn**(e, **parment**; 6-7 **pearemain**(e, 7-**pearmain**, (7 **per-, pear**(e-, **pair-, pare-, peer-main**(e, **-mane, -mayn**, 7-9 **permain**). [ME. a. OF. *par-, permain*, app. ad. L. **parmānus* of Parma: see W. Foerster in *Zeitschr. f. Rom. Phil.* 1899, XXIII. 423. In mod. Ger. *parmäne.*]

† 1. A variety of pear; app. the same as the WARDEN. *Obs.*

[1285 *Ld. Treas. Roll* 14 *Edw. I* m. 1 Walterus de Burgo..reddidit ad Scaccarium cc. pira parmennorum et duo modia vini pro se et Galfrido de Fontibus, et Waltero de Billingeye, pro manerio de Runham quod de Rege tenent.] *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 647/29 *Nomina fructuum*..*Hoc uolemum*, permayne. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 270/1 A Parmayn, *volemum*, Anglice a warden. 1611 [see 3].

2. Name of a variety of apple, of which there are many sub-varieties.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* III. xcv. 1274 Of the apple tree . The sommer Pearemaine. .. The winter Pearemaine. 1608 in *Lyly's Wks.* (1902) I. 492 Wee haue jenitings, paremayns, russet coates, pippines. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xviii. 675 The Pearemaine, which to France long ere to us was knowne. 1663–4 WOOD *Life* 2 Jan. (O. H. S.) II. 1 For a peck of peermanes, *6d.* 1 given to Mary to fetch them, *1d.* 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 287 The Russet Pearmain ..partakes both of the Russeting and Pearmain in colour and taste, the one side being generally Russet, and the other streak'd like a Pearmain. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 190/1 Hubbard's pearmain .. Autumn pearmain .. Adam's pearmain . Lamb-Abbey pearmain. 1875 BLACKMORE *A. Lorraine* III. vi. 81 A tempting and beautiful apple, a scarlet pearmain.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 646/10 *Hec uolemus*, permayntre. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 270/1 A Parmayn tre (*A.* parment tre), *volemus* .. a wardentre. 1611 COTGR., *Poire de parmain*, the Permaine Peare. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 395 It is grafted..vpon the Thorne or Quince tree, and vpon the Peare-maine-tree. 1679 BLOUNT *Anc. Tenures* 69 It is worth the observing that in King Edward the firsts time Permain-cider was called wine.

Pearmonger (pē·ɪmɒ ŋgəɹ). [f. PEAR *sb.* + MONGER.] A dealer in pears. Usu. in alliterative phrase *as pert as a pearmonger.*

1565 J. HARDING *Confut. Jewell's Apol.* v. v. 247 Here pricketh forth this hasty Defender, as peart as a peare-monger. *a* 1732 GAY *New Song on New Similes* 9 Pert as a pear-monger I'd be, If Molly were but kind. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 69 You are as pert as a Pearmonger this Morning.

Pears(e, obs. forms of PIERCE.

Peart (pi·ət), *a.* Also 6 **peirt**, 6– **piert**, 9 **peert.** A variant of PERT *a.*, with lengthened vowel, found already in 15th c., and formerly occurring in all the senses; still widely used in the dialects, and sometimes as a literary archaism or localism in senses no longer expressed by *pert*; esp. **a.** Lively, brisk, sprightly, active; **b.** Clever, intelligent, sharp of comprehension. See PERT.

Pea·r-tree. Forms: see PEAR *sb.* and TREE.

1. The tree which produces pears: see PEAR *sb.* 2.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 37 Of gode pertre coms god peres. 1469 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 46 The frute of the seid pertre and of an appultre. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Mar. 111 Crowes.. That in our Peeretree haunted. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 214 He knew..For Fruit the grafted Pear-tree to dispose. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 945 The Common Pear-tree, *Pyrus communis* .. The branches are thorny..Under cultivation the thorns disappear.

2. The wood of this tree: pear-wood.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II xvi. 92 Smooth dry Box Wood or Pear-tree *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 134 Pieces of pear-tree or box.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 701 The pertre plaunte is sette in places colde. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* Q, Old seasoned Peare-tree-wood.

Peary, variant of PEERY, a peg-top.

Peas, obs. form of PEACE.

Peasant (pe·zănt), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 5 **paissaunt**, 6 **paisaunte**, **peisa nt**, **peysant**, **-aunt**, **pesent**, **-aunt**, **pessant**, 6–7 **paysant**, **pesant**, **pesant**, 6–8 **paisant**, 6– **peasant.** *β.* 6 **paysan**, **-yne**, **peysan**, 7 **paisan**, **peasan.** [*α.* AF. *paisant*, in OF. *païsent*, *paisant*, *paysant* (12th c. in Godef.), mod.F. *paysan* (13th c. in Littré), f. *pais*, *pays* country:—L. *pāgensis*, sc. *ager*, the territory of a *pāgus* or canton, the country. Cf. It. *paesano*, Sp. *paisano.* The *β* forms here are conformed (more or less) to later Fr.

The OF. ending, *-ant*, *-ent*, is difficult. It cannot represent L. *-anus*; French etymologists incline to refer *paisent* to an earlier *paisenc*, formed with the German suffix *-inc*, *-ing*.]

1. One who lives in the country and works on the land, either as a small farmer or as a labourer; the name is also applied to any rustic of the working classes; a countryman, a rustic.

In early use, properly only of foreign countries; often connoting the lowest rank, antithetical to *noble*; also to *prince.*

α. [1341–2 *Year-bks.* 16 *Edw. III*, Hill. No. 13 (Rolls) 65 Vostre tenant .resceit la rente par mayne des paisanz [*v. rr.* paysayns, paysains] et villeyns.] 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 73 The pore comons, laborers, paissaunttes of the saide duchie of Normandie. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* 46 The comen people and peysantz of the countree assembled in greate nombre. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 57 The Peasant he should labor for their ease. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron* III. 1199/1 The pezzants about gathered themselves togither, and set vpon him and his souldiers. 1598 DALLINGTON *Meth Trav.* K iv b, There is also the 'Subiect', that is, the poore paisant that laboureth and tilleth the fiefs. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 275 Heaven lies no more open to a Noble mans performances and merits, then a pezants. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* I. xxii. 85 There being a like fear of it.. in Princes and Peasants, in Gentle and simple. 1678 LOCKE in Ld. King *Life* 77 In Xantonge, and several other parts of France, the paisants are much more miserable. 1762 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 61/2 An address lately presented to the king of Sweden, by the speaker of the house of Peasants, assembled in diet. 1807 WORDSW. *Wh. Doe* VII. 323 Help did she give at need, and joined The Wharfdale peasants in their prayers. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* III. iii, What can it signify..whether a man be called a labourer or a peasant? 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* (1877) I. i. 146 Had the Irish peasants been less chaste, they would have been more prosperous. 1878 SEELEY *Stein* I. 433 Famished drudges.. who, if they cannot be called serfs, can still less be called peasants, for a peasant properly so called must have a personal interest in the land.

β. 1511 GUYLFORDE *Pilgr.* (Camden) 64 They herde of the peysans and suche as they mette that alle thre Galeys were reiecte. 1523 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 39 Victuaylys .. that .. by the diligence of the paysans myght be convaide to the next strong holdys. 1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Heralds* § 66 (1877) 79 We knowe your commons be vylaynes paysynes, not able to abyde the countenaunce of an Englysheman. 1642 HOWELL *Twelve Treat.* (1661) 5 In France you shall see the poor Asinin Peasan half weary of his life. *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 91 A few miserable boors, or paisans. 1690 LD LANSDOWNE *Brit. Enchanters* (1779) 177 A rural dance of Pai ans.

† **b.** With various inferential connotations: = Serf, villein; also boor, clown. *Obs.*

1550 LATIMER *Last Serm. bef. Edw. VI* F 3 They oppressed the poore. They made them slaues, pesauntes, villains and bondmen vnto them. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 25/16 A Pesant, *verna, servus.* 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 344 Defaced by a companie of bussardly pezantes. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 19 A number of pesants and varlets. 1613 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Pesant*, clowne.

† **c.** Hence, as a term of abuse (cf. *villain*): Low fellow, rascal. *Obs.*

c 1550 *Disc. Common Weal Eng.* (1893) 94 The subiectes of france, in reproche of whome we call them paisantes. 1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 28 Base heardgroom, coward, peasant, worse than a threshing slaue. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii 294, I will predominate ouer the peyzant, and thou shalt lye with his wife. 1601 YARINGTON *Two Lament. Traj.* III. ii, Thou weathercocke of mutabilitie, White-livered Paisant.

2. *attrib.* **a** Appositive, That is a peasant, as *peasant-proprietor*; † formerly, sometimes passing into adj.: Of peasant nature, base. Also derivatives of these, as *peasant proprietorship*, *peasant-proprietary* adj.

c 1550 CROWLEY *Way to Wealth* B iij b, The pore men (whom ye cal paisaunte knaues) haue deserued more then you can deuise to late vpon them. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 576 Oh what a Rogue and Pesant slaue am I. 1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* iv. i. 162 The Peasant-Hind, begot and born to Slavery 1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* II. 321 A peasant-boy loved the daughter of a rich Odalbonde. 1878 JEVONS *Primer Pol. Econ.* x. 88 One of the best modes of holding land .. is . peasant proprietorship 1896 *Daily Tel.* 5 Feb. 6/7 This hardy race of peasant-farmers 1903 *Westm Gaz* 25 Mar. 2/1 The peasant-proprietary clauses did not work; rackrenting continued, evictions increased.

b. Of or pertaining to a peasant or peasants.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV* Induct. 33 This haue I rumour'd through the peasant-Townes. 1813 W. S WALKER *Poems* 84 Recent from toil, the weary peasant-train Reclined their languid limbs along the plain. *c* 1820 S. ROGERS *Italy*, *Virgina* 34 Where in his peasant-dress he loved to sit. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 171 The Tuscan peasant-plays still performed in various parts of the province.

3. *Comb.*, as *peasant-shooting*, *peasant-born* adj.; *peasant-like* adj, like or proper to a peasant.

1600 HEYWOOD *2nd Pt. Edw. IV*, Wks. 1874 I. 118 Pesant-like, vnheard of treachery. 1703 STEELE *Tend. Husb.* II. i, What a Peasant like Amour do these course Words import? 1844 P HARWOOD *Hist. Irish Reb.* 145 To check the system of torture, house burning, and peasant-shooting. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 303 The room was partly peasant-like in its appurtenances and partly burgher-like. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Nov. 2/1 A grind of Greek grammar by night will not eliminate the peasant in the peasant-born.

Hence **Pea·santess,** a female peasant; **Pea·santhood,** peasant quality or condition; **Pea·santship,** peasanthood; a peasant community, a commune (Ger. *bauerschaft*).

1841 H. F CHORLEY *Music & Manners* (1844) III 88 Here were *peasantesses, presiding over their homely wares in enormous winged caps. 1889 tr. *Mme. Carette's Empress Eugénie* vii. 223 A handsome and strong peasantess was selected to nurse the Prince. 1830 *Examiner* 773/1 The homely dress she wore in the days of her *peasanthood. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* IV. 339 These prefecturates consist of parishes, and the parishes in them of *peasantships, which are properly small villages..in which many peasants reside together.

† **Pea·sant,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To make a peasant of; to subject as a peasant, bondman, or serf.

1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* I ii, But now (sad change!) the kennell sincke of slaues Pesant great Lords, and seruile seruice craues. *Ibid.* III. xi, That now poore Soule (Thus pesanted to each lewd thoughts controule).

Peasantly (pe·zănt̬li), *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. PEASANT *sb.* + -LY 1.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a peasant or peasants.

1569 STOCKER tr. *Diod. Sic.* II. ix. 52 To pray and require suche paysauntlie slaues of passage and recourse. 1598 DALLINGTON *Meth. Trav.* S j b, Vertue makes Nobility, for, there are noble Peasants, and peasantly Nobles. 1611 COTGR., *Coteret*, .. a kind of peasantlie weapon vsed in old time. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* v. § 17 An opinion that it is a mean and peasantly thing for a gentleman to give himself the trouble of looking after his fortune. 1697 COLLIER *Immor. Stage* v. § 3 (1730) 145 This Peasantly Expression [Sack-wine] agrees neither with the Gentleman's figure, nor with the rest of his behaviour.

Peasantry (pe·zăntri). [f. as prec. + -RY.]

1. Peasants collectively; a body of peasants.

a 1553 EDW. VI in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* (1681) II. Collect. Records 70 The Gentlemen and Servingmen .. ought not .. to have so much as they have in France, where the Peasantry is of no value. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 74 In France, and Italie, and some other Parts abroad, where in effect all is Noblesse, or Peasantrie. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 55 A bold peasantry, their country's pride, When once destroy'd, can never be supplied. 1817 COBBETT *Taking Leave* 6 The Labouring classes..are called, now-a-days, by these gentlemen, 'the peasantry'. This is a new term as applied to Englishmen. 1841 JAMES *Brigand* iii, His garb was unlike that of the peasantry of Savoy. 1903 W. RALEIGH *Wordsworth* 172 The peasantry—if that word may be used without prejudice to designate all those who live on the land by their own labour.

2. The condition of being a peasant; the legal position or rank of a peasant (or German *Bauer*); the conduct or quality of a peasant, rusticity.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. ix. 46 (Qo. 1) How much low Peasantry would then be gleaned From the true seede of honour? and how much honour Pickt from the chaff..of the times. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* II. ix. § 2. 74 Colours so borne, shew Bastardy, peasantry, or dishonor. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 332 Else, as a Gentleman, you could have never descended to such Peasantry of Language. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* IV. 208 Whoever would appear at the Diet, must previously become a country-man, or assume the peasantry. 1824 LAMB *Elia* Ser II. *Blakesmoor*, Till, every dreg of peasantry purging off, I received into myself Very Gentility.

† **b.** A small territorial division in Germany (= Ger. *bauerschaft*); a commune. *Obs. rare.*

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* IV. 348 One hundred and twenty-one villageships [= *dorfschaften*] and peasantries [= *bauerschaften*].

Peascod: see PEASECOD.

Pease (pīz), *sb.* Forms: 1 **pise**, (**piose**), 1, 4–5 **pyse**, 4 **peose**, 4–6 **pese**, **peese**, **pees**, 5 **pes**, *Sc.* **pess**, 5 (6 *Sc.*) **peise**, 6 *Sc.* **peis**, 6–7 **peaze**, 5–8 (9 *arch.*) **pease**; 6 **peas**, **peas** (also 7–9 in comb., and as pl. of PEA). *Pl.* *α.* 1 **pisan**, **pysan**, 2–6 **pesen**, 4 **peosen**, **-un**, 4–5 **pesyn**, 5 **pesone**, 5–6 **peson**, 6 **peesen**, **peasyn**, (**paysen**), 6–8 (9 *dial.* and *arch.*) **peasen**, **peason.** *β.* 4 **peses**, **-is**, 6 **peeses.** *γ.* 5–6 **pese**, 6– **pease** (as in sing.). [OE. *pise* (*piose*, *pyse*) wk. fem., pl. *pisan*, a. L. *pisa* (pl. *-æ*), late collateral form (4th c. in Palladius) of *pisum*, pl. *pisa*, a. Gr. *πίσον*, earlier *πίσος*, pulse, pease. In ME. *pēse*, pl. *pēsen*; 16th c. *pease*, pl. *peasen*, *peses*, *pease.* Through this reduction of the pl. to *pēse*, *pease* (identical with the sing.), which became at length in pronunciation equivalent to *pēs*, *peas*, the final sibilant was *c* 1600 taken for the plural *s* (*z*), and a new singular PEA 1 arose, q. v.]

A. Illustration of Forms. **1.** Singular.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss* (O. E. T.) 1208 *Lenticula*, piose. *c* 1000 *Sax Leechd.* II 190 Sum pyse cyn hatte lenticulas. *c* 1050 *Cotton Cleop. Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 432/25 *Lenticula*, pise. 13 K. *Alis* 5959 A pese nys worth thi riche slaunder. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 155 A wastour. countede pers at a peose [1377 B. VI. 171 pees] and his plouh bope. *c* 1380 *Sir Fernumb.* 5847 By Mahoun y nolde 35 ue a pyse, for cryst ne al ys myzte. 1390, *c* 1400 Pese [see B. 2]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 273/1 A Peise, *pisa.* 1530 PALSGR. 158 *Vne poyx*, a pees 1580, etc. Pease [see B. 2]. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. iv. § 2 Of the bigness of a great Peaze.

2. Plural (and collective).

α. *c* 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (O. E. T.) 1586 *Pisum*, piosan. *c* 1000 *Sax Leechd.* II. 180 Pisan..gesodena on ecede and on wætre. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virt.* 43 To eten benen and peyen. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII 176 A potful of peosun. *Ibid.* 285 Poretes and Peosen. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 648 *Cleopatra*, He pouryth pesyn vp on the hachis. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 45 Take boyled water . Seithe in py pesone. 1523 in *Visit. Southwell* (Camden) 121 My tuffall of paysen. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* II. (1541) 25 b, Peasyn are muche in the nature of beanes. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 90 To take up peasen out of ye potte. 1545 Pesen [see B. 2]. 1553, 1573 Peason [see B 1]. *c* 1578 FROBISHER in *Proc. Rec. Comm.* (1833) 561 But one hoggsed of rotten pesons wch hogges wolde not eytte. 1777 *Poor Robin* (N.), Cherries, gooseberries, and green peasen. 1829 HONE *Poor Humphrey's Cal.* May, This month Mackerel comes in season; And also reckon upon peason. 1880 BROWNING *Pietro of Abano* xliii, A taste .. which—craving manna—kecks at peason.

β. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. VI. 189 A potful of peses. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II 71 Pesis ben divers from whete. *c* 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 915 Peeses, *pois.*

γ. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xi. 129 Thare groweth . ne benes, ne pese. *Ibid.* (Roxb.) xxvi. 123 Þai hafe nowper peise ne wortes. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 19 Take whyte pese and wasshe hom wele. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* (E. E. T. S.) 241 If ye fynd þar cale & peas & benys, & no noder meatt. 1479 *Acta Dom. Concil.* (1839) 46/1, iiij bolle pess. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting w. Kennedie* 115 Thow lay full prydles in the peise. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 10 Thy beanes .. wolde ranker grounde than pease. *Ibid.* § 12 Two busshels of gray pees. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 89 Sum vset breid of ry,..sum of peise or beanes. 1681 [see B. 2]. 1849 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 2456 Pease are sown by hand.

B. Signification. The earlier form of PEA 1, q.v.

1. The plant, PEA 1 2. With defining word, applied also to other leguminous plants, as *Everlasting Pease*, etc.: see PEA 1 3.

c 1000 [see A. 1]. *c* 1380 [see A. 2 *β*]. 14.. *Metr. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 615/13 Ordium, faba, pisa, [*glossed*] barlyche, beone, pyse. *c* 1425 *Voc.* ibid. 664/22 *Hec pisa*, pese. *Hec faba*, bene. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. viii. 80 In this contree [Perse] groweth a pese whiche is so hoot that it skaldeth the handes of them that holde it. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. P iij b, The herbe whiche groweth in woddes..with floures lyke vnto a pease. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 54 It yeldeth nothing els but Wheate, Barley, Beanes, and Peason. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 182 Carauances or Indian Pease. 1676 GREW *Anat. Leaves* ii. § 9 The Leaves of Beans and Peasen. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4) s. v., That sort called Pease

Everlasting, hath a very fine flower or blossom. 1795 BURKE *Th. Scarcity* Wks. VII. 408 My ground under pease did not exceed an acre.. but the crop was great.

2. A single seed, a pea (PEA[1] 1). *Obs.* or *arch.*

Often used as a standard in comparison of size.

c 1000, *c* 1200, 1362, *c* 1385 [see A. 2 a]. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 275 He wol ayeinward take a bene, Ther he hath lent the smale pese. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xiv. 158 Men fynden summe [Dyamandes] as grete as a pese. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 69 Make pylles of them to the byggenesse of pesen. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* Ep. Ded. (Arb.) 215 As lyke as one pease is to an other. 1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* v. v, I'll cleanse him with a pill, as small as a pease. 1649 A. ROSS *Alcoran* 406 A Pigeon being by him taught to come and pick a Pease out of his ear. 1678 J. PHILLIPS *Tavernier's Trav.* II. xv. 183 A few flat Peason, bruis'd, and steep'd half an hour in water. 1681 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 37 (1713) I. 240 Rebellion and Witchcraft are as like as two Pease. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* VIII. vi. (1727) 387 *note*, It grows bigger, to the size of a large white Pease. 1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Sept. ix, A little bleb, no bigger than a pease.

† **b.** As a type of something of very small value or importance. *Obs*

13.., 1362, *c* 1380 [see A. 1]. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 2370 Loke quare it profet þam a peese, all þaire proud strenth. 1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* II, Al our pennance without Christes passion wer not worth a pease. *c* 1550 R. BIRSTON *Bayte Fortune* A iv, Not worthy two peason. 1598 T. BASTARD *Chrestoleros* (1880) 52 He learned Logicke and Arithmetique. Yet neither brauls nor ciphers worth a peaze.

c. *Green pease*, † *peasen = green peas*: see PEA[1] 1 b. Also the name of a variety green when ripe.

c 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 426 Take yonge grene pesen, and sethe hom. 1496 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 166 Green pesyn at viij[d] the bussell. 1600 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 133 There are three sorts of Pease.. the white-Pease, the gray-Pease, and the greene-Pease. The two first are vsually eaten greene before they be ripe. 1651-7 T. BARKER *Art of Angling* (1820) 4 About the bigness of a green pease. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* II. 191 Scarce have you tasted green pease or strawberries, before they are out of season. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Berkeley the Banker* i. v. 98 They were quite used to pluck green pease.

† **3.** *pl.* The eggs or spawn of fishes: see PEA[1] 4.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xiii. xxvi. (Bodl. MS.), þe female leyeþ egges oþer pesen. *Ibid.*, Alle þe egges oþer pesen [that beþ touched wiþ þe mylke of þe male schal be fisch.

† **4.** = *Issue-pea*: see ISSUE *sb.* 15. *Obs.*

1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* iii. (1713) 718/2 *Pisa Rubra*, Red Pease. These are stronger than the former, and attract Humors more powerfully.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pease-bannock*, *-bloom*, *-blossom* (also *attrib.*), *-cart*, *-earth*, *-field*, *-haulm*, *-hull* (*-hole*, *-hele*, *-hule*, HULL *sb.*[1] 1), *-porridge*, *-pottage* (also *attrib.*), *-pudding*, *-rick*, *-stack*, *-swad*; *pease fed*, *pease like* adjs.; **pease-bolt** = *pease-straw* (*obs.* or *dial.*); † **pease-bread**, bread made of pease-meal; † **pease-earthnut**, the HEATH-PEA; † **pease-eddish**, **pease-etch**, pea-stubble: see EDDISH 2, ETCH *sb.*; **pease-hook** = *pea-hook* (PEA[1] 7); † **pease-hooker** = prec. (*obs.*); † **pease-loaf**, a loaf of pease-bread (*obs.*); **pease-make**, **-meak** (*dial.*), an implement with a long handle and a crooked iron at the end, used to pull up peas, = MEAK *sb.*; **pease-meal**, meal made by grinding peas; also *fig.* a medley, 'mess' (quot. 1820); † **pease-rise**, **-straw**, **-stubble** = *pea-rise*, etc.: PEA[1] 7. Also PEASECOD.

1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xvii, Breaking them [long fasts] with sour milk and *pease bannock. 1675 LISTER in *Phil. Trans.* X. 391 They call the second sort the *Pease-bloom Damp*, because, as they say, it smells like Pease-bloom. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* iii. i. 189 *Bot.* Your name honest Gentleman? *Peas.* *Pease blossome. [1774: see *pea-blossom*, PEA[1] 7]. 1807 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 355 Airing their .. pease-blossom breeches. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 45 With strawisp and *peasebolt, with ferne and the brake, For sparing of fewel, some brewe and do bake. 1674 RAY & E. C. *Words* 74 *Pease-bolt*, i. e. Pease-straw, *Ess.* *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 657/28 *Panis pisacius*, *peshred. 1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 91 Hee [the covetous man] will eat pease bread, and drinke small drinke. 1593 NASHE *Four Lett. Confut.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 232 They mounted into the *pease-cart in Cheape-side and preacht. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 550 Neither is it ever sown upon the fallowes, but upon the *Pease-earth. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 18 Astragalus..may be called in english *peaserthnut. 1693 ROBINSON in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 826 *Lathyrus tuberosus*, call'd .. Pease-Earthnut, digg'd up and eaten by the poor People. 1804 DUNCUMB *Herefordsh.* Gloss., *Peas-eddis*, pea-stubble. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Pease-errish*. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 47 White wheat vpon *peasectch doth grow as he wold, But fallow is best. *Ibid.* 45 Fat *peasefed swine. 1716 B. CHURCH *Hist. Philip's War* (1865) I. 31 They..got..unto the Fence of Capt. Almy's *Pease-field. 1432 in Gross *Gild Merch.* II. 233 *Peschalme *id.* 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 197 Cover with dry Straw, or Pease hame. 1858 GLENNY *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 223/2 Peas-haulm makes an excellent litter. 1674-91 RAY *S. & E. C. Words*, *Meag*, or *Meat*, a *pease-hook. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* II. 209 They are now lost, or converted to other Uses, even literally to Plough-shares and Pease-hooks. [1833: see *pea-hook*, PEA[1] 7.] 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 57 Then doe wee seeke out our *pease-hookers, grinde them [etc.]. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. vii. 194, I sette ȝowre patentes and ȝowre pardounz at one *pies hele! [*v. rr.* pese hule, peese hole]. 1664 J. WILSON *Projectors* iii, From the Pease-Hulls in the Kennel, the Invention of Shiping. [1717-: see *pea-hull*, PEA[1] 7.] 1629 PARKINSON *Parad. in Sole* 338 Purplish *pease-like blossomes. 1785 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Lupin*, The Pease-like Sort of Seeds. [1774-: see *pea-like*, PEA[1] 7.] 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. vii. 166 Hongur..beot so þe boyes, he barst neih heore ribbes, Nedde Pers wiþ a *peose lof I-preyed him to leue. 1765 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 217/1 They fell upon [them] with such arms as they had, *pease-makes, hedge-stakes, etc. [1834: see *pea-make*, PEA[1] 7.] 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 469 Nothing but a *peasemeal of clishmaclavers. [1830: see *pea-meal*, PEA[1] 7.] 1842 J. AITON *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 235 Give barley-meal or pease-meal, but not bean-meal. 1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 1566 They loue no *pese porrege, nor yet reade hearynges in lent. 1587 HARRISON *England* ii. vii. (1877) i. 172 Hewes .. as..pease porrige tawnie. 1669 PEPYS *Diary* 7 Apr., This house being famous for good meat, and particularly pease-porridge. 1605 ARMIN *Foole upon F.* (1880) 38 In Lent, when *pease pottage bare great away. *Ibid.*, Thus simple Iohn, dyed the inside of his pocket, pease pottage tawny. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 20 [He] had much better chuse to live with nothing but beans and pease-pottage. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 33 ¶ 20 *Pease-pudding not boiled enough. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* I. 163 The roads were better, and not so much like peas-pudding. 1530 PALSGR. 252/2 *Pease reke, *pesiere*. [1766: see *pea-rick*, PEA[1] 7.] *c* 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 154 *Unwarroh de peys*, a *pese rya. [1780: see *pea-rise*, PEA[1] 7.] 1546-7 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 254 The *pese stacke that I have bought. *c* 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 156 *De pessas*, *pese stree. 1580 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 134 Choose skilfullie Saltfish..goe stack it vp drie, With peasestrawe betweene it, the safer to lie. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 375 An ox will eat pease-straw as greedily as he will hay. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 34 In some places they sowe theyr wheate vppon theyr *pees stubble. [1807: see *pea-stubble*, PEA[1] 7.]

† **Pease,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 3-5 paise(n, payse(n, 3-6 peyse(n, 4-5 pese(n, pees, 5 peese, (pesse), 5-6 pease, 6-7 pease, (7 peece). [ME. *paise-n*, a. OF. *paise-r*, *paisie-r*, f. *pais*, PEACE *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To make peace between, reconcile (two persons, or one person *with* another).

c 1275 LAY. 8783 Þenche of mine neode And paise [*c* 1205 sæhtine] me wiþ Romleode. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 12029 Vor þis trespas He ȝef þe king tuelf hundred marc & ipaised was. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17083 Ur blised leuedi nu be And pais us wit þi suet sun. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 5362, I prai þe..pease now my childiie. *Ibid.* 5379 Þus ware þai bath peised. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 215 He peased them & accorded. *a* 1652 BROME *Mad Couple* i. i. Wks. 1873 I. 2 He has..peec'd me with my Unkle.

b. *intr.* To make peace, be reconciled.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3371 Þo he adde dizt al þat he wolde & ypaised [*v. r.* paysed] wiþ is fon. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. vii. § 17 The two Kings peaced againe, and setled a new..league.

2. *trans.* To quell the wrath or hostility of, to appease (a person); to satisfy, content. Also, to calm the feelings of, quiet, pacify.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 12060 Shryfte..peseth God whan he ys wrope. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 395/1 Peesyn, or styllyn of wrethe. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* vii. (1520) 157/1 For to pees the comyns the Duke of Suffolke was exyled. 1525 TINDALE *Matt.* xxviii. 14 And yf this come to the rulers eares, we wyll pease him, and make you safe. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* Pref. 5 Whiche doeth so peyse the minde that it be not tossed. 1561 NORTON & SACKV. *Gorboduc* iii. i, Their death and myne must peaze the angrie Gods.

3. To make satisfaction or amends for. *rare.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 5570 And þey mowe peyse here dedys ylle.

4. To reduce to peace, set at rest, still, quell, appease (strife, wrath, etc.). Also, to quiet, calm, still, pacify (sorrow or violent feeling).

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 97 Þus gate was þat werre peised. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Manciple's Prol.* 98 (Harl. MS.) For þat wol torne rancour and desese To accord and loue and many rancour pese [so *Corp.*, *Lansd.*; *Ellesm. etc.* apese]. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 427 b/2 To pease alle dyscordaunce and stryf. 1541 BECON *News out of Heaven* Early Wks. (Parker Soc.) 43 Able to pease the divine wrath.

5. To reduce (a country or community) to a state of peace or tranquillity; to pacify.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 8372 (Gött.) þe kingriche þu had gret malese For to stabil it and to pese [*other MSS.* in þin pes]. 1497 BP. ALCOCK *Mons Perfect.* C iij b, Obedyence..peasith all yᵉ worlde. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* 70 (*Art. Peace* c. 7) That realme..to be defended, peased and gouerned after right and equitie.

6. To reduce to stillness or silence; to quiet.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11549 When þe noyse was wel peised. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conc.* 4320 He sal trobel the se..And pees it and make it be stille. *c* 1450 *Ihesu, Mercy* 113 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 106 Ful gret clamour þan gon þou pese. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xv. 12 The multitude was peased and gaue audience.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become still.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4159 Sone as þe wedire wex wele & þe wynde peisid.

Hence † **Pea'sing** *vbl. sb. Obs.*

c 1275 LAY. 11664 þe wise of þisse londe Makede paisinge [*c* 1205 hustinge]. 1425 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 268/2 For þe pesinge of diverse cleymes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 395/1 Peesynge, or qwemynge, *pacificacio*. 1609 WOTTON *Let. to Sir E. Bacon* in *Reliq.* (1672) 445 The King of Spain, upon the peazing of his affairs in Italy..was resolved [etc.].

Pease, obs. f. PEACE, PEISE *v.* and *sb.*, PIECE.

Peasecod, peascod (pīˑzkɒd). Now *arch.* or *dial.* Forms: 4 pees-, 4-6 pese-, 4-7 pes-, 5 peys-, 4-6 -codde, -code, 5-7 -cod, 6- pease-cod, 7- peascod. [f. PEASE *sb.* + COD *sb.*[1]] The pod or legume of the pea-plant; a pea-pod.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. vii. 279 Al þe pore peple pese-coddes fetten. 1415 HOCCLEVE *To Sir J. Oldcastle* 466 The worm for to sleen in the pesecod. 1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 108 They may garlycke pyll..Or pescoddes they may shyll. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* iii. iv. 52, I remember the wooing of a peascod instead of her. 1758 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) IV. 72 A post that will not afford victuals, is not worth a pease-cod. 1794 COLERIDGE *Parl. Oscill.*, One peascod is not liker to another. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 200 The pea that may be extracted from a ripe peascod.

† **b.** In mock imprecations. *Obs.*

1606 DAY *Ile of Guls* v. i. (1881) 98 Not come! a pescod on him! 1628 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 218 Ho now! pescods on it, Crauford Lord Lindsay puts me in minde of him.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *peasecod-cart*; † **peasecod ale,** (?); **peasecod-bellied** *a.*, epithet of a doublet fashionable about the end of the 16th century, having the lower part stiffly quilted and projecting; shotten-bellied; (also **peasecod-doublet**); **peasecod boat,** a boat resembling a peasecod (cf. PEA-POD 2); **peasecod-cuirass,** a cuirass made like the *peasecod-bellied doublet*; † **peasecod-plum,** name of some variety of plum; † **peasecod-time,** the season for peas; † **peasecod-tree,** the BEAN-TREFOIL or *Anagyris.*

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 144 Thy tales taste all of ale. Not of *pescod ale, syr, my tales are not stale. 1846 FAIRHOLT *Costume* 263 The long-breasted doublets..were carried down to a long peak in front, from whence they obtained the name of '*peascod-bellied' doublets. 1898 VISCT. DILLON in *Archæol. Jrnl.* Ser. ii. V. 313 The peasecod-bellied doublet is reproduced in steel. 16.. DAVENANT, Step into one of your *peascod boats, whose tilts are not so sumptuous as the roofs of gundaloes. 1715 tr. *C'tess D'Anois' Wks.* 374 You would have thought him some Draught-Horse taken from a *Pease-cod Cart. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, ii. iv. 413, I haue knowne thee these twentie nine yeeres, come *Pescod-time. 1611 COTGR., *Anagyre*, the plant called Beane Trifolie, or *Pescod tree.

Peason, peason, obs. or dial. pl. of PEASE.

Peaseweep: see PEESWEEP.

Pea-soup. Also **pease-soup.** [f. PEASE *sb.*, PEA[1] + SOUP.] A soup made from peas. Also *attrib.* (chiefly in reference to its usual dull yellow colour and thick consistency).

1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 21 Apr., I refused ham and pigeons, pease-soup, stewed beef. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 205 With a sort of pea-soup complexion. 1835 *Gentl. Mag.* Dec. 629/2 Mr. Effingham Wilson's pea-soup and porter dinners. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Mar. 2/3 A peasoup fog in March is going a little too far in the way of meteorological jokes.

Hence **Pea'-soupy** *a. colloq.*, resembling pea-soup (said esp. of a thick yellow fog).

1850 RUSSELL *Diary in India* II. i. 6 Half-an-hour or so had passed away in a sort of dreamy, pea-soupy kind of existence. 1883 W. SHARP in *Gd. Words* Nov. 723/2 The 'pea-soupy' character so distinctive of those [fogs] in cities.

Peasse, variant of PEISE *Obs.*

Peastone (pīˑstōn). [f. PEA[1] + STONE *sb.*] A variety of limestone consisting of large rounded grains like peas; also called PISOLITE.

1821 URE *Dict. Chem.*, *Peastone*, a variety of Limestone. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xvii. 311 Pisolite or peastone when the grains are large and pea-like.

Peasy (pīˑzi), *a.* [f. PEASE *sb.* + -Y.]

1. *Sc.* Abounding in or composed of peas, as *peasy bannock.*

2. a. Of the size of peas. **b.** Of the appearance, colour, etc. of peas or pease-meal.

1778 PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* Gloss. s.v. *Jigging*, In the Lead Mines, the Jigged Ore goes by the name of *Peasy*. 1812 SOUTER *Surv. Banffsh.* 57 A granite, called *peasywhin*, is found in large blocks near the surface of the moors.

Peat[1] (pīt). Forms: 3-6 pete, (5-6 pett, 5-7 pet), 5-9 peet, 6-7 *Sc.* peit(t, 6- peat. [In 13th c. *pete*, in Anglo-L. *peta*, known from *c* 1200 in Scoto-Latin documents, where, like the associated *turba* 'turf', it was app. from the vernacular. Origin unknown: see *Note* below.]

1. (With *a* and *pl.*) A piece of the substance described in sense 2, cut of a convenient form and size for use as fuel, usually roughly brick-shaped. (Chiefly *Sc.* and *north. dial.*)

[*c* 1200 in *Liber de Melros* (Bann. Cl.) 76 Tantum terre mee ..ubi sufficienter possint exsiccare petas suas et..liberum transitum. ad ipsas petas abducendas. 1262 in *Charters &c. of Peebles* (1872) 5 Jurati dixerunt quod burgenses de Peblys foderunt petas suas in petaria de Waltamshope. 1278 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 488 Henrico de Horneby et Emerico ad petas fodiendas et cariandas, 60s. 1299 *Ibid.* 500 In 163 carratis petarum cariandis 39s. 8d.] 1333 *Patent Roll* 7 *Edw. III*, i. m. 24 Redditum octo carectarum turbarum que dicuntur petes cum pert' in Skypwyth. *c* 1400 *Burgh Laws* c. 35 (*Sc. Stat.* I) Na man aw to punde..þaim at bryngis wodd or petys bot for wodd or petys. 1497 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 344 Item, for petis and cofis to the schip..viijs. vjd. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* V. 91 Oftentimes in diggin in this Mosse for Petes or Turves they finde the hole Trees. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxii. 19 With Peittis, with Turuis, and mony turse of Hedder. 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial* 182 Those that are first cut vp, are called *Turffes* of the vpper part, and such as are taken downward, are called *Peates*. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* i. 542 It yeeldeth Pets in the mores. 1710 in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 300 It does now afford good Peats. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxix, I often wish there was a het peat doun their throats. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* i, He stirred up the blazing peats in the fire-place. *Ibid.* xviii, I asked you to bring one peat, and of course you brought two.

† **b.** A turf or sod in general. *Obs.*

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 212/16 A Peate, *cespes*. 1612 HEYWOOD

Apol. for Actors i. 22 Of turfe and heathy sods to make their seates, Framed, in degrees, of earth and mossy peates. 1638-48 G. Daniel *Eclog.* i. 314 Their Corps are Covered with green Peats, The place full sett with flowers.

2. Vegetable matter decomposed by water and partially carbonized by chemical change, often forming bogs or 'mosses' of large extent, whence it is dug or cut out, and 'made' into peats (in sense 1).

1428 in Sir W. Fraser *Wemyss of W.* (1888) II. 56 To wyn and ger laboure..turfe pete and hathir. quharsumeuir thai may be fundin wythin the said landis. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 775 Turfe and Peat and Cow sheards are cheape Fuel. 1652 French *Yorksh. Spa* i. 2 An unctuous bituminous earth, which the country People cut.., making Turfe, and Peate thereof. 1754 Burt *Lett. N. Scott.* xviii, In digging of Peat, there have been found Fir-trees of a good magnitude. 1803 Walker in *Trans. Highl. Soc. Scot.* II. 3 Peat is a word used in Scotland and the north of England, but seldom to be found, till of late years, in English authors. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 233 Accumulations of partially decomposed vegetable matter form the substance known as peat or turf.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a** attributive, as *peat-barrow*, *-bed*, *-brick*, *-charcoal*, *-coke*, *-creel*, *-dealer*, *-earth*, *-fire*, *-fuel*, *-gas*, *-ground*, *-knife*, *-marsh*, *-moor*, *-mould*, *-mud*, *-pit*, *-smoke*, *-soil*, *-swamp*, *-wain*, *-water*; **b.** objective and obj genitive, as *peat-caster*, *-casting*, *-cutter*, *-cutting*, *-digger*, *-fitter*, *-making*; **c.** instrumental, as *peat-coloured*, *-roofed*, *-smoked* adjs. For other combinations, with many illustrative examples, see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

1886 A Winchell *Walks Geol. Field* 245 Spread it over the whole vast *peat bed. 1897 R Munro *Prehist. Probl.* 254 A machine for making *peat-bricks. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 353/1 Incorporating pitch or rosin melted in a cauldron with as much of the *peat-charcoal ground to powder as will form a tough doughy mass, which is then moulded into bricks. 1870 (*title*) On the Economical Production of Peat and Peat-Charcoal. 1889 Doyle *Micah Clarke* 228 *Peat-coloured streams splashed down these valleys 1579 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 192 Breking of thair *peit creillis and sleddis. 1756 Collet in *Phil. Trans.* L. 114 No body happened to be there at that time but the *peat-cutters. 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* ii. (1723) 127 The said Trees are .. found very seldom unless in this *Peat-Earth. 1754 Burt *Lett. N. Scot.* xvi, My Landlady sat..by a little *peat-fire in the middle of the Hutt. 1866 Kingsley *Herew.* xix, Over the peat fire sat a very old man. 1807 Vancouver *Agric. Devon* (1813) 103 Digging and curing *peat-fuel upon Dartmoor. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits* iv. 64 Oars, scythes, harpoons, *peat-knives, and hay-forks. 1884 A. Campbell *Rec. Argyll* 310 The people would be all off at *peat-making. 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* ii. (1723) 82 The squamose Covers of the Germina or Buds. are found in .many *Peat Marshes. 1832 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* II 215 In June, 1747, the body of a woman was found six feet deep, in a *peat-moor in the Isle of Axholm. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* ii. xxvi. 372 It appeared as if *peat-mould had been strewn over it. 1814 Scott *Waav.* lxvii, Poor old Janet, bent double with age and bleared with *peat-smoke. 1896 N. Munro *Lost Pibroch* 19 The step-mother . with hate in her *peat-smoked face. 1578 *Knaresborough Wills* I. 133 Thre *peate waynes.

d. Special Comb.: **peat-ash**, the ash of burnt peat; **peat-bank**, a bank from which peats are cut; **peat-bog**, a bog composed of peat; **peat-coal**, a soft earthy lignite; **† peat-cote**, = *peat-house*; **peat-flannel**, flannel with peat in its contexture; **peat-hag**, broken ground whence peats have been dug: see Hag *sb.*[4]; **peat-house**, an out-house in which peats are stored; **peat-machine**, a machine for grinding peat and pressing it into 'bricks' for fuel; **peatman**, a man who digs, dries, or sells peats for fuel; **peat-marl**: see Marl *sb.*[1] 1 c; **† peat-mire**, a miry peat-bog; **peat-pan**: cf. Pan *sb.*[1] 8, quot. 1875; **peat-pot**, a hole out of which peats have been dug and in which water has collected; **peat-road**, a rough track on a mountain-side for the hauling down of peats; **peat-spade**, a spade made of a shape for cutting and 'casting' peats; **peat-stack**, a stack of peats built up to dry for fuel; **peat-wool**, wool impregnated with peat; also *attrib.* Also Peat moss, -reek.

1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 70 Turf and *Peat-ashes must needs be very rich. 1887 Mrs. Saxby *Lads of Lunda* 1888) 138 A snow-wreath .. filled one of the *peat-banks, a pit some six feet deep. 1775 Lightfoot *Flora Scot.* 219 Andromeda . in *peat-bogs in the Lowlands not unfrequent. 1832 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* II. 213 A considerable portion of the European peat bogs are evidently not more ancient than the age of Julius Cæsar. 1859-65 Page *Geol. Terms* 282 Lignite beds. others soft and earthy, and known as '*peat-coal'. 1898 *Chamb. Jrnl.* Mar. 187/2 '*Peat flannel'—for so it is called—is a fine, delicately shaded flannel, containing a considerable portion of peat in its contexture. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xii, Warsling wi' hunger and cauld. upon wet brae-sides, *peat-hags, and flow-mosses. 1842 G. Turnbull in *Proc. Berw Nat. Club* II. No. 10. 8 Brown barren moors, varied with peat-hags and covers of whins and of broom. 1339-40 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 538 Super reparacione del *Pethouse. 1580 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 320 Within the peithous of the neddir bailye. 1899 Crockett *Kit Kennedy* 149 Betty Landsborough .. set him to chop wood, and stack it in the little peat-house. 1821 *Examiner* 1 Apr. 207/2 As James Johnstone, *peatman, was levelling moss. 1479 *Priory of Hexham* (Surtees No. 46) 51 Habent communam de *Petmyre .. ad fodiendum et capiendum inde petas. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *'*Peeat pan*, a very hard stratum below the peeat, impregnated with iron, impervious to water.

c 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* viii. xxiv. 46 And hyd thame in a *pete-pot all 1721 Kelly *Sc. Prov.* 268 Out of the Peat-Pot into the Mire. 1800 A. Carlyle *Autobiog.* 28 Their eldest son..having missed the road.., fell into a peat pot, as it is called, and was drowned. 1872 Jenkinson *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 121 Mount the hill by a *peat-road, which leads to Eel Tarn. 1573 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 242 A gavelocke, ij hacks, iij *peatspades, ij flainge spades, a garthe spade, vijs. 1802 C. Findlater *Agric. Surv. Peebles* 208 The peat-spade is furnished with a triangular cutting mouth, as also, with a cutting wing on the right side, .. to cut the half decayed wood found mixed with the moss. 1583 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 577 Certane houssis, barnis and *peitstakis. 1802 Scott *Let. to Ellis* in *Lockhart*, The formidable hardships of sleeping upon peat stacks. 1898 *Chamb. Jrnl.* Mar. 187/1 *Peat-wool dressing. This surgical wool is extremely absorbent..; its deodorising power is great.

[*Note.* As *pete* has from the beginning been applied in the north, not to the substance, but to a shaped and prepared piece of it (cf the expressions 'to make peats', 'peat-making'), the suggestion is offered that we may have in it one of several instances in which a word orig. meaning 'piece' has become at length the term for a piece of some particular substance. If this be so, there may be etymological connexion with the stem *pette-* which gave med.L. *petia*, *pecia* (—*pettia*), It. *pezza*, F. *pièce*, 'piece', and is held to be of Celtic origin (Thurneysen *Keltoroman.* 20). The Old Celtic entries in the *Book of Deer*, have *pet*, genit. *pette*, in sense 'portion, piece', with which Stokes, *Goidelica* (ed. 2) 120, compares O Ir. *pit* portion of food (in *tere-fit*, *leth-fit*). (This word is supposed to have passed into Goidelic from a Brythonic dialect: cf. Welsh *peth* portion.)]

Peat[2] (pēt). *Obs.* or *arch.* [Common from *c* 1570 to 1640; re-introduced by Scott. Origin uncertain. (Not Sc., exc. in sense 3.)

Cf. MDu. *pēte*, in Kilian 1599, 'god-mother', also = *petken*, god-daughter, 'lustrica filiola, filia initialis, *vulgo* profilia'. (See also Pet.)]

† 1. Used as a term of endearment to a girl or woman = pet of a woman; hence with various shades of meaning = girl simply, light or merry girl, fondled or spoilt girl, etc. *Obs.*

1568 T. Howell *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 103 Alas good simple peate, Of dull and feeble braine. 1576 T. Newton *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 215 To invite and call into their companies some beautifull Damosels, and pleasant Peats to passe away the time more merrily. 1581 Rich *Farew. Milit. Prof.* (1846) 172 Being halfe convicted by the confession of the gentle peate, his new wife. 1593 Drayton *Man in Moon* ix. G iij, Here might you many a Shepherdess have seen, .. Lettice and Parnell prety lovely peates. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* i. i. 78 A pretty peate, it is best put finger in the eye, and she knew why. 1605 Jonson, etc. *Eastw. Hoe* v. i, God's me life, you are a peat indeed! 1632 Massinger *Maid of Hon.* ii. ii, Of a little thing You are a pretty peat, indifferent fair too.

b. Applied to a pet animal.

a 1577 Gascoigne *Praise P. Sparrow* Wks. (1587) 285 As if you say but *fend cut* Phip, Lord, how the peat will turne and skip.

2. As a term of obloquy for a woman: esp. in *proud peat*. *Obs.* in 17th c., but revived by Scott.

1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* Dram. Pers., Fallace. Delirio's wife and Idoll, a proud mincing Peat, and as perverse as he is officious. *a* 1623 Fletcher *Wife for Month* i. 1, And ye proud peat, Ile make you curse your insolence. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xvii, Ere he [Rothsay] takes back yonder proud peat to his table and his bed,.. Douglas must be King of Scotland. 1895 Miss Tytler *Macdonald Lass* xii. 164 You were always a proud, undaunted peat of a lass.

b. Applied as a term of dislike to a man.

[By Scott and his imitators.]

1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl* li, 'I have angered the proud peat now', he said to himself, 'by finding out a likeness'. 1866 *Gl. Words* 2 Apr. 267/2 The presumptuous peat! the light-headed auld fule! to mint sic madness.

† 3. 'Formerly, a lawyer, supposed to be under the peculiar patronage of any particular judge, was invidiously termed his peat or pet' (Scott *Redgauntlet* Let. xiii, note). Hence **† Peatry**, **† Peatship**, the personality or office of a peat.

c 1680 *R. Cook's Petit. gest the Peats* in Maidment *Scot. Pasquils* (1868) 224 Now humbly doth shew to the Lords of the Seat, That he's likely to starve unlesse made a Peat. *Ibid.* 225 Old Nevoy by all is judged such a sott, That his peat-ship could never be thought worth a groat. Yet John Hay of Murie, his peatry, as I hear, By virtue of his daughter, makes thousands a year. Newbyth heretofore went snips with the peats, But haveing discovered them all to be cheats, Resolves for the future, his sone Willie Baird, Shall be Peat of his house, as well as Young Laird. *c* 1680 *Scot. Pasquils* (1827) xxii. 49 *Sat. on Fam. of Stairs*, His mother's tongue learn'd him his father's law; Lyke prentice taught the trade by ear, but book. In seaven years petship e'er he wrote or spoke. 1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* Let. xiii, As like being akin to a peatship and a sheriffdom, as a sieve is sib to a riddle.

Peatery (pē·tori). [f. Peat[1] + -ery; in the forms *petary*, *peatary* after med.(Anglo-)L. *petāria*, f. *petā* peat.] A place from which peats are dug or 'cast'; a peat-bog or -bank.

[*c* 1200 in *Liber de Melros* (Bann. Cl.) 76 Sciatis me dedisse ..quandam partem petarie mee in territorio de faringdun. 1337 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 536 *note*, In peteria de Beaurepaire, pro focali pro Abbatha.] 1810 C. Chalmers *Caledonia* II. iii. viii 338 [He] granted them a peatary. 1853 G. Johnston *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 175 Gathered specimens of a Callitriche in the peatery at Grant's-house. 1872 Cosmo Innes *Scott. Legal. Antiq.* 227 They say upon their oath that the burgesses cut their peats in the petary of Waltamshope. 1873 J. Geikie *Gl. Ice Age* xxiii. 308 Petaries became frequent objects of grant to the abbots and convents during the Scoto-Saxon period. 1901 *Dundee Advertiser* 5 June 5 Here also are the peatries, where no end of that valuable commodity may yet be had.

Peat-moss. [f. Peat[1] + Moss.]

I. 1. A peat-bog: the regular name in the North.

c 1260 *Newminster Cartul.* (Surtees) 71 Per viam que vocatur Petemosway. 1543 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 39 My peat mosse at ye Stonyford bryge, and ye peat cote there bulded. 1765 Douglas in *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 187 In almost every peat-moss, there are the remains of oak trees. 1832 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* II. 213 Gradual conversion of a dry tract into a swamp, and lastly a peat-moss.

b. Without *a* or *pl.*: The substance peat.

1830 *Kyle Farm Rep.* 42 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III, Peat moss was .. regularly mixed with it in layers. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. xx. 202 The fires were of peat-moss greased with the fat of the bird-skins.

II. 2. The bog-moss (*Sphagnum*); *pl.* the family of mosses that grow in peat-bogs. *rare.*

1880 Braithwaite (*title*) The Sphagnaceæ or Peat Mosses of Europe and North America.

Pea-tree. Name for several leguminous trees or shrubs with flowers resembling those of the pea. **a.** The genus *Caragana*, of Siberia, China, etc. **b.** The tropical genus *Sesbania*. **c.** *Æschynomene* (*Agati*) *grandiflora*, of the East Indies, cultivated in tropical countries. **d.** *Adenanthera pavonina* of the East Indies (Coral Pea-tree), called also Red Sandal-wood. **e.** The Common Laburnum. *Sc.*

1822 Pollok in D. Pollok *Life* 157 The pea tree bended its modest head, covered with locks of lovely yellow. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 219 *Caragana*, the Siberian Pea Tree. *Ibid.* 855 Pea-tree, *Sesbania*. 1884 Miller *Plant-n.*, Pea-tree, Chinese,..Coral,..West Indian.

Peat-reek. [f. Peat[1] + Reek *sb*[1], smoke.]

1. The smoke of a peat-fire. Also *attrib.*

1803 Sir A. Boswell *Spirit of Tintoc* Poet. Wks. (1871) 120 He smelt like a peat-reek warming pan. 1860 G. H. K. in *Vac. Tour.* 164 They aver that it is the loss of the peat-reek and its creosote, which now goes up the grand stone chimney. 1872 Black *Adv. Phaeton* xxii. 308 There was a scent of peat-reek in the air.

2. A cant name for whisky distilled over a peat-fire and so supposed to be flavoured with peat-smoke; orig. the produce of a moorland illicit still, 'mountain dew'; also loosely, Highland whisky generally.

The 'peat-reek' flavour is really that of amyl alcohol, due to imperfect rectification.

1824 Macteggart *Galloway Encycl.* (1876) 91 A male o'sic food, washed down by a few glasses of peatreek. 1862 R. H. Story in *Athenæum* 30 Aug. 270 We sat till twelve o'clock, paying our devotions to the peat reek. 1870 J. K. Hunter *Studies* 131 A shoemaker, who .. had imbibed strongly of peat-reek whisky.

Peaty (pē·ti), *a.* [f. Peat[1] + -y.] Of the nature of peat; abounding in peat.

1765 Douglas in *Phil. Trans* LVIII. 183 To free the blue from the peaty matter. 1776 Withering *Brit. Pl.* (1796) III. 813 On Hampstead Heath near London, in dry peaty places. 1875 Croll *Climate & T.* xv 244 A thin seam of peaty matter, along the bottom of a bed of clay.

Peaucellier cell (pōselye·sel). [From name of the inventor, Lieut. Peaucellier, 1864.] A plane linkage consisting of a jointed rhombus fixed by three bars to two distinct centres, so that when it oscillates about these, its angle opposite to the centres describes a straight line, thus developing a rectilineal out of a circular motion.

1875 Cayley *Coll. Math. Papers* IX. 317 The assumed transformation .. can be effected immediately by a Peaucellier cell.

‖ **Peau-de-soie** (pō dəswā·). [F. *peau de soie*, lit. 'silk skin, silk kid', introduced in the second half of the 19th c. as a trade name, referring to the somewhat leathery consistence of the silk; perh. suggested by the earlier term (for a different material) *pou-de soie*: see Paduasoy, Poult-de-soie.] A rich and somewhat thick silk with a dull satin face on both sides; also applied to various inferior imitations of this, and now (1904) chiefly used in the trade to designate those called 'Rhadzimirs'.

1866 Reade *Griffith Gaunt* xvii. II. 56 Mrs. Gaunt..gave her the promised petticoat, and the old Peau de soie gown. 1902 *Civil Service Supply Ass. Price List* Nov. 340 Silks, Satins, etc.—22 in. Peau de Soie 2/4 to 2/11.

Peauter, obs. form of Pewter.

Peavey, pevy (pē·vi). *U.S.* [From the surname, *Peavey*, of the inventor.] A lumberer's cant-hook having a spike at the end of the lever.

1878 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 16 Mar., The best cast steel Pevy made in the world. 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* June 714/2 The banking-ground swarms with men armed with pevies (which are cant-hooks furnished with strong pikes in the end). 1902 *Nation* (N.Y.) 9 Oct. 289/3 Our hands are hard-callused by peavies and poles.

Pea-vine. *U.S.* [f. Pea[1] + Vine.] **a.** The 'vine', or climbing stem, with its foliage, of the pea-plant, or of any plant called 'pea'. **b.** Name for two leguminous plants: (*a*) the Hog-peanut (see Hog *sb.*[1] 13 d); (*b*) an American vetch, *Vicia americana*, Pea Vine of California.

1766 J. Bartram *Jrnl.* 6 Jan. in W. Stork *Acc. E. Florida* 25 The last frost killed the .. pea-vines, sun-flowers, [etc.]. 1835 W. Irving *Tour Prairies* 47 The horses banqueted luxuriantly on the pea-vine. 1841 Catlin *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. xxxiii. 17 The grass is filled with wild pea-vines.

† **Peaw**, dialectal var. of Po, peacock. *Obs.*

1719 STRACHEY in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 970 Next under the three Coal Veins is the Peaw Vein, so denominated because the Coal is figured with Eyes resembling a Peacock's Tayl, ..which Bird in this Country [Somerset] Dialect is called a Peaw. [Cf. *peacock-coal*, s.v. PEACOCK *sb.* 5 b.]

Peawe, obs. f. PEW. **Pea-weevil**: see PEA[1] 7. **Peax**, obs. f. PEACE, PIECE. **Peaze**, obs. f. PEASE, PEISE.

‖ **Peba** (pē·ba). *Zool.* [Shortened from Tupi *tatu-peba*, i. e. *tatu* armadillo, and *peba* low.] An American species of armadillo, *Tatusia* (*Dasypus*) *peba*, found from Paraguay to Texas; the Seven- or Nine-banded Armadillo.

[1648 MARCGRAVE *Hist. Nat. Bras.* 231 Tatu peba Brasiliensibus, armadillo Hispanis.]

1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 352 The *peba*..called by the Guaranis *tatouhou*, or *black tatu*, is extremely common in Paraguay. *Ibid.*, The length of the peba, from the snout to the origin of the tail, is about sixteen inches, that of the tail fourteen...It is commonly called in Brazil, tatu-peba. 1893 MIVART *Types Anim. Life* (1894) 259 The peba or nine-banded armadillo ranges from Paraguay to Texas. 1896 *List Anim. Zool. Soc.* 195 Peba Armadillo...South America.

Pebble (pe·b'l), *sb.* Forms: α. 1 **papol-**, **popel-stán**, 6 **pipple-**, **pypple-**, **pibple-stan(e)**; also 6 **poppell**, 7 **pipple**. β. 4 **pobble**; 3–6 **puble-**, 4 **pibbil-**, 6 **pybble-ston**; 6 **pyble**, 6–7 **pible**, 6–7 (*dial.* –9) **pibble**; 6– **pebble**, (6–7 (*dial.* –9) **peable**, **peeble**, 7–8 **peble**). [Existing in many forms, some going back to OE., the phonetic relations of which are obscure, and as yet undetermined.]

1. A stone worn and rolled to a rounded form by the action of water; usually applied to one of small or moderate size, less than a *boulder* or *cobble*. Also, a stone similarly rounded by attrition of ice or sand. (OE. examples, see PEBBLE-STONE.)

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.*, *Magdalena* 469 Huy i-seiȝen bi þe stronde: a luytel child gon pleye with publes on is honde. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 117 For vche a pobble in pole þer pyȝt Watz Emerad, saffer oþer gemme gent. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* x. (1870) 253 Ryuer or broke water,. ronnyng on pibles and grauȝl 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 47/7 A Pebble, stone, *calculus*. 1624 BP. HALL *Serm. at Re-edified Chapell of Earle of Exceter* in *Var. Treat.* (1627) 531 A pibble out of the brook. 1635–56 COWLEY *Davideis* I 677 The chaste stream that 'mong loose peebles fell 1695 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel* (1857) III. 515 There being two great guns, they charged them with pibbles instead of bullets. *c* 1760 SMOLLETT *Ode to Leven-Water* 10 With white, round, polish'd pebbles spread. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot. in* 1772, 22 June, At Feorling another stupendous cairn..formed of rounded stones or pebbles brought from the shore. 1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* ii. 52 Rounded fragments from the magnitude of a pea to that of a melon are generally called pebbles. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 132 [The fragment of rock] may ultimately be rubbed into the form of smooth round pebbles.

† b. (without *a*) Used collectively, or as a material; a bed, deposit, or heap of pebbles.

1574 W. BOURNE *Regiment for Sea* xxii. (1577) 60 You shall finde 38. fadom, and poppell as bigge as beanes. 1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1607) 10 Precious Diamonds are cut.., when despised peable lye safe in the sand. 1592 LYLY *Gallathea* i. i. 13 A heape of small pyble. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. xii. 54 The proper Stone for this purpose is Marble, Pibble, Blew hand Stone.

c. *fig.* (*Australian slang.*) A person or animal very hard to deal with.

1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* vi. (1890) 49 He was a regular pebble, and the old cow hadn't been in the yard since he was branded.

2. A name for various gems or valuable stones. † a. Applied to a pearl (quot. 1600). b. A colourless transparent kind of rock-crystal, used instead of glass in spectacles; a lens made of this. c. An agate or other gem found as a pebble in streams, esp. in Scotland (*Scotch pebble*); also, various kinds of agate, as *Egyptian pebble*, *Mocha pebble*. d. Applied rhetorically to the magnetic 'stone' or 'loadstone' (quot. 1856).

1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Metam.* xi, The pearly pibble which the Ocean keepes. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 39/2 The Christal, and Bristow Stone, or Pipple. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat Hist. Earth* iv. (1723) 200 Flints, Agates, Onyxes, Pebles, Jaspers, Cornelions. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl. in* 1772, 23 June, Sardonyxes; and other beautiful stones, indiscriminately called Scotch pebbles. 1793 W. & S. JONES *Catal. Optical* etc. *Instr.* 1 Best double-jointed standard gold spectacles with pebbles. 1847–8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* xiv. (1857) 233 Like one of our Scotch pebbles, so common ..in their rude state. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Ability* Wks. (Bohn) II. 37 More than the diamond Koh-i-noor,.. they prize that dull pebble.. whose poles turn themselves to the poles of the world. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 59 Those spectacle lenses which are said to be made of 'pebbles'. 1889 *Cent. Dict.* s.v. *Brazilian*, *Brazilian pebbles*, lenses for spectacles ground from pure, colorless rock-crystal obtained from Brazil.

e. A kind of earthenware invented by Wedgwood; see *pebble-ware* in 5 b.

1768 WEDGWOOD *Let. to Bentley* 21 Nov. in *Life* (1866) II. 97 We can make things for mounting with great facility and dispatch, and mounting will enhance their value greatly. . Pebble will in this way scarcely be discover'd to be counterfeit. 1776 — *Let.* 27 Jan. in Eliza Meteyard *Wedgwood & Wks.* (1873) 44, I observe what you say about Pebble vases...If we mean the general complexion of the pebble to be light, and they meet with a heavy fire in the biskit oven, the..tints will be many shades darker than intended.

3. a. Short for *pebble-leather*: see 5 b. Also, the rough irregular grain produced on leather by pebbling: see PEBBLE *v.* 3.

1875 [see PEBBLE *v.* 3]. 1885 C. T. DAVIS *Leather* xxix. 500 The waxed or colored split is stained on the flesh side, and it is strictly known as the 'colored pebble'.

b. Short for *pebble-powder*: see 5 b.

1880 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) XI. 328/1 Large cannon powder, such as 'pebble'..is..enclosed in cases.

4. A collector's name for certain Cuspidate moths (so called from the wavy markings on their wings resembling those of agate). a. The *Pebble* or *Pebble Prominent*, *Notodonta ziczac*. b. The *Pebble Hook-tip*, *Platypteryx falcula*.

1838 RENNIE *Conspectus Butterfl. & M.* 33 The Pebble (*N. siczac*). 1869 NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 231 The Pebble Prominent. *Ibid.* 207 The Pebble Hook-tip.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple *attrib.* Of or pertaining to a pebble or pebbles; made or consisting of pebbles, or of agate or 'Scotch pebble'.

1725 RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* III. i, Round the figur'd green and pebble walks. 1796 W. COMBE *Boydell's Thames* II. 279 Four large stones..which seem to be of the pebble kind. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* II. 112 My veined pebble floor. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lviii, Her mamma's..large pebble brooch.

b. *Comb.*, as *pebble-beach*, *-bead*, *-bed*, *-crystal*, *-paving*, *-ridge*; *pebble-covered*, *-paved* (poet. *-paven*), *-strewn* adjs.; **pebble-cast**, the casting or throwing of a pebble or pebbles, or a mass of pebbles cast up, *e.g.* by the sea; **pebble-dashed** *a.*, treated with **pebble-dash** or **-dashing**, i. e. mortar with pebbles incorporated in it; **pebble-hearted** *a.*, hard-hearted, stony-hearted; **pebble-leather**, pebbled leather (see PEBBLE *v.* 3); **pebble powder**, a slow-burning gunpowder prepared in the form of cubes or prisms of the size of pebbles; **pebble-vetch**, a cultivated variety of *Vicia sativa* (Britten & Holl); **pebble-ware**, a kind of Wedgwood ware in which clays of different colours are incorporated in the paste. Also PEBBLE-STONE

1818 KEATS *Endym.* II. 149 Free from the smallest *pebble-bead of doubt. 1868 FITZGERALD tr. *Omar* (ed. 2) xlvii, As the Sea's self should heed a *pebble-cast. *a* 1728 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Fossils of Eng.* (1729) I. 32 A Peble, about the bigness of a Wallnut. 'Tis wholly pellucid...This kind the Lapidaries call *Peble-Crystal. 1899 SIR E. BURNE-JONES in Mackail *W. Morris* I. 51 Tumbly old buildings, gable-roofed and *pebble-dashed. 1816 SCOTT in *Q. Rev.* Oct. 198 Like Lance's *pebble-hearted cur. 1887 F. T. MARZIALS *Dickens* v. 64, I am afraid I must be rather pebble-hearted. 1885 C. T. DAVIS *Leather* xviii. 357 In the manufacture of *pebble and grain leathers. 1841 BRYANT *Poems* 41 The rush of the *pebble-paved river. 1821 SHELLEY *Epipsych.* 546 The *pebble-paven shore. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 391/2 Constant repairs being required to the *pebble paving of the stables. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Pebble-paving*, pavement laid with pebbles from 3 to 4 inches deep. When larger stones are used, it is known as *bowlder*-paving. 1871 E. CARDWELL in *Daily News* 3 Jan., We..set to work to adapt our machinery for the use of *pebble powder. 1880 *Times* 27 Dec. 9/4 The powder charge..consists of 425 lb. of pebble, or 450 lb. of prismatic powder. *a* 1722 LISLE *Observ. Husb.* (1757) 125 The *pebble-vetch is a summer-vetch, different from the goar-vetch and not so big; they call it also the rath-ripe vetch. 1763 MILLS *Pract. Husb.* I. 475 The small black-seeded vetch, which some call rathripe, and others pebble, or summer vetch.

Hence **Pebbleless** *a.*

1894 *Naturalist* 297 The unaltered pebbleless laminated shale below.

Pe·bble, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To pelt with (or as with) pebbles.

1605 B. JONSON, etc. *Eastw. Hoe* III. i, We'd so pebble them with snowballs as they come from Church! 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xviii, The peasants..betook themselves to stones, and having pebbled the priest pretty handsomely, they drove him out of the parish. 1818 — *Hrt. Midl.* iv, When we had..parliament men o' our ain, we could aye peeble them wi' stanes when they werena gude bairns.

2. To pave with pebbles.

1835 BECKFORD *Recoll.* 9 For the wise purpose of pebbling alleys in quaint Mosaic patterns.

3. *Leather Manuf.* To produce a rough or indented surface, such as might be produced by the pressure of pebbles, upon (leather), by a special kind of graining, done by means of a roller having a pattern upon it. Hence **Pebbling** *vbl. sb.*; also *attrib.*, as *pebbling-machine*.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1616/2 *Pebbling*, an operation to bring out the grain of leather and give it a roughened or ribbed appearance...In the *pebbling machine*, the skin is subjected to the action of a roller with a surface the reverse of the grain or pebble to be produced. 1885 C. T. DAVIS *Leather* xxvi. 454 In currying it [Martin's Machine] will 'set out', pebble, 'stone out'..entirely without hand labour. *Ibid.* 467 Patents..for Pebbling Leather.

Pebbled (pe·b'ld), *a.*

1. [f. PEBBLE *sb.* + -ED[2].] Covered, strewn, or heaped with pebbles; pebbly. (Chiefly *poetic.*)

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lx, Like as the waues make towards the pibled shore. 1720 GAY *Dione* III iii, Each..pebbled brook that winds along the dale. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 852/1 The pebbled terraces of the beach.

2. [f. PEBBLE *v.* + -ED[1].] Of leather: Treated by the process called pebbling: see PEBBLE *v.* 3.

Pe·bble-stone. Forms: see PEBBLE *sb.* and STONE *sb.* = PEBBLE *sb.* 1.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 64 Gaȝ to ðære sæ-strande, and feccaȝ me papolstanas. *c* 1000 *Aldhelm Glosses* 1815 (Napier 1900) *Lapillusce*, i. parvus lapides, popelstanas. 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xx. 17 And aftir shal be fulfild the mouth of hym with a litil pibbil ston. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 353 Whan oþer wepene failleþ þey [the Irish] haueþ good publestones redy at hond. 1530 PALSGR. 259 Puble stone, *caillou*. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 12 Two pybble stones of goulde weighinge an vnce. *Ibid.*, Pypple stones of gold. *Ibid* marg., Pipple stones of golde. 1573 TWYNE *Æneid* x. (1584) Pvj b, On tother side, where as the streame of peablestones great store Togither rouled had. 1653 WALTON *Angler* iv. 63 Opposed by rugged roots and pibble stones. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 391/2 The pebble stones.. firmly fixed in a matrix of concrete, are..found to answer completely. *fig.* 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. iii. 11 Yet did not this cruell-hearted Curre shedde one teare: he is a stone, a very pibble stone.

b. As a material: = PEBBLE *sb.* 1 b.

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* (1664) 90 Pavement with Pibble-stone, fifteen and eighteen pence the yard, square.

Pebbly (pe·bli), *a.* [f. 1 PEBBLE *sb.* + -Y.] Abounding in pebbles; covered or paved with pebbles.

1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* II. xlii. 269 Hounds-toong groweth in peblie and vntilled grounde. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxvii 4 Riuers rushing downe ..Vpon their peably sholes. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot. in* 1772, 10 July, A small bay with a pebbly beach. 1847 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* v, We went up a broad pebbly path.

‖ **Pébrine** (pēbri·n). [mod.F. ad. Prov. *pebrino*, f. *pebre* pepper, in reference to the black spots.] A destructive epidemic disease of silkworms, characterized by black spots and stunted growth.

1870 TYNDALL in *Nature* 7 July 181/2 The name *pébrine*, first applied to the plague by M. de Quatrefages, and adopted by Pasteur. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 946 [The transmission] of the sporozoa of pebrine from the silk-worm moth to its eggs and caterpillar.

Pecadile, obs. form of PICKADILL.

Pecan (pĭkæ·n). Also 8 **paccan**, 9 **pecanne**, **peccan(e)**, **pekan**. [In 18th c. *paccan* = F. *pacane*, Sp. *pacana*, from the native name of the nut in various Algonkin dialects, e. g. Cree *pakan*, Ojibway *pagan*, Abnaki *pagann*.

'The common hickory nut was called *Pacan*, a general name for all hard-shell nuts, meaning that which is cracked with an instrument, by a stone or hammer. Strachey's Virginian vocabulary has *Paukauns* for walnuts. Baraga, for the Chippeway, *Pagan*, nuts, walnuts, hazel-nuts. At the West and South, this name, as *Pacanes* and modern *Pekan*,..has been applied to a single species, the fruit of the Carya Olivæ-formis'. Trumbull *Trans. Amer. Philol. Soc.* 1872, 25.]

The nut or fruit, olive-shaped and finely flavoured, of a species of hickory (*Carya olivæformis*) common in the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, often attaining a very great height; also, the tree itself, the pecan-tree.

1773 P. KENNEDY *Jrnl.* in T. Hutchins *Descr. Virginia*, etc. (1778) 52 The timber, Bois Connu, or Paccan, Maple, Ash, Button Wood. 1812 BRACKENRIDGE *Views Louisiana* (1814) 61 The pecanne. found on the low grounds..is a large tree resembling somewhat the hickory, but has a more delicate leaf. 1876 *Forest & Stream* 13 July 376/2 Spending a few days at Congo, gathering pecans.

b. *Bitter pecan*, bitter-seeded hickory (*Carya aquatica*), a smaller species native to the southern States. Also called *water-* or *swamp-hickory*.

c. *Comb.*, as *pecan-nut*, *-tree*.

1786 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) I 506 To procure me two or three hundred paccan-nuts from the western country. *Ibid.* II. 74 The paccan-nut is, as you conjecture, the Illinois nut. The former is the vulgar name south of the Potomac. 1827 J. COLDSTREAM in Balfour *Biogr.* ii. (1865) 23 Amongst them is a peccan nut-tree 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Sept. 4/2 He buried her under a big pecan tree [in California].

Pecari, **-y**, variants of PECCARY.

Peccability (pekăbĭlĭti). [i. as next + -ITY.] Capability of sinning, liability to sin.

a 1632 DONNE *Six Serm.* i. (1634) 34 The peccabilitie, that possibilitie of sinning, which is in the nature of the angels of heaven. 1721 J. CLARKE *Moral Evil* 44 Finite intelligent beings necessarily suppose peccability. 1855 MISS COBBE *Intuit. Mor.* 98 *note*, Our imperfection and peccability.

Peccable (pe·kăb'l), *a.* [a. F. *peccable* (13th c. in Littré) or ad. med.L. *peccābĭlis*, f. *peccāre* to sin, after L. *impeccābĭlis* sinless (cited from Gellius).]

1. Capable of sinning, liable to sin.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. § 4. 210 All men by nature are sinners, are peccable, the iust offend often. 1741 BERKELEY *Let. to Sir J. James* 7 June, Wks. 1871 IV. 272 We hold all mankind to be peccable and errable, even the Pope himself. 1857 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* iii. 154 Fitting and preparing peccable, imperfect man, for a perfect impeccable future state.

† 2. Sinful, wrongful. *Obs.*

1633 PRYNNE *Histriom.* 563 Is not the selfe same sinne as sinfull, as peccable?

† **Peccadi·lian.** *Obs.* Also **-dulian**, **-duliun.** Early corrupt forms of PECCADILLO (prob. from It. *peccadiglio*).

1589 MORE *Suppl. Soulys* Wks. 310/1 He calleth them al smal enormities, and as a man woulde say lytle prety peccadulians. 1532 — *Confut. Tindale* ibid. 423/2, I founde in the tone some prety peccadulians. 1567 DRANT *Horace, De Arte Poet.* B iij. Certayne Peccadilians which scape, yea in the beste. 1569 CROWLEY *Soph. Dr. Watson* ii. 145 Such as the Italians call Peccadulians, little pretie sinnes.

† **Peccadill.** *Obs.* [a. F. *peccadille* (16th c., in early examples *peccadillo*, *peccatile*), ad. It. or Sp.: see below.] = PECCADILLO.

1621 T. Williamson tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 61 The slipps and peccadills of their youth. 1675 Cotton *Burlesque on B.* 16 For so small a Peccadill To send a man up Holborn-hill [i.e. to Tyburn]. 1736 J Sencks *Popery an Enemy to Script.* 63 The Faults..are but peccadilles.

Peccadill, -dilly, -dillo: see Pickadill, etc.

† Peccadi·llie, anglicized form of next.

1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 52 'Tis but a peccadillie for a Master to lye with his slave.

Peccadillo (pekădi·lo). Also 6 **peccadilia,** 7 **-dil(l)io, -diglio,** 8 **-dilla;** 7 **peccha-, peca-, piccadillo; picadillio, pickadilla,** 8 **pecadiglio.** [a. Sp. *pecadillo* (-dīlʸo), dim of *pecado* sin, or It. *peccadiglio* (Florio, 1611)] A small or venial fault or sin; a trifling offence.

1591 Harington *Apol. Poet Orl Fur.* P iv, I omit as his *peccadilia*, how he nicknameth priests. 1600 O E. *Repl. Libel* i viii. 205 The Spaniard is saide to account it but a *Peccadillo* or little fault. 1607 Sir J. H. in *Harington's Nugæ Ant.* (ed. Park 1804) II. 7 Some peccadillos of yours. 1637 Bastwick *Litany* i. 19 Accounted..but peccadiglios. 1647 Sir R. Stapylton *Juvenal* vi. 85 Lust appeares a peccadillio *Ibid.* xiii. 241 Yet these are peccadillo's. 1658 Brooks *Precious Remedies* (1653) 29 When this *peccadillo*, and a hot fiery furnace stood in competition. 1670 Sir J. Bramston *Autobiog* 143 This is but a picadillo. 1697 Vanbrugh *Relapse* v iii, Mr Bull said it was a Peckadilla. 1708 Nelson *Lat. Hanger* in Secretan *Life* (1860) 102 Never reckon an excess in drinking a small fault, a *pecadiglio*. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) III. 206 She'll know enough of me, not to wonder at such a peccadil'o. *a* 1845 Hood *Ode R. Wilson* xiv, Schemes That frown upon St Giles's sins, but blink The peccadilloes of all Piccadilly.

attrib. 1600 tr. *Amiraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* iii. vi. 421 Those which they lookt upon as picadillo sins. 1797 Mrs. M. Robinson *Walsingham* II. 221 The amours of him whose peccadillo follies are the subject of universal ridicule.

† Pecca·minous, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. late L. *peccāmen, -āmin-* (in Christian writers) + -ous.] Full of sins, sinful.

1656 in Blount *Glossogr.* 1668 H. More *Div Dial* ii. vii (1713) 109 In regard of our peccaminous terrestrial Personalities here.

Peccan(e, variants of Pecan.

Peccancy (pe·kănsi). [ad. L. *peccāntia* (Tertull. 3rd c.), f. pr. pple. of *peccāre* to sin: see -ancy.] The quality or condition of being peccant.

1. Moral faultiness, sinfulness.

1656 Heylin *Surv France* 41 The peccancie of an old English Doctor. *a* 1679 T. Goodwin *Election* iv. xii, Sins of commission have more of peccancy in them than sins of omission. 1784 Cowper *Task* ii 72 Where all deserve And stand exposed by common peccancy To what no few have felt. 1902 W. James *Varieties Relig. Exp.* 267 As if our tears broke through an inveterate inner dam, and let all sorts of ancient peccancies and moral stagnancies drain away.

b. A sin, offence, transgression.

1648 W. Mountague *Devout Ess.* i. xii. § 2 This distorting of equivocall words, which passeth commonly for a triviall peccancy. 1672 *True Nonconf.* 39 Waving the immodest terme of impudence and other arrant peccancies against truth. 1879 G. Meredith *Egoist* xxxiv, Above most human peccancies, I do abhor a breach of faith.

† 2. Faultiness, incorrectness. *Obs. rare*—[1].

c 1611 Chapman *Iliad* iii. Comm., But to make a fool *non peccans verbis*, will make a man nothing wonder at any peccancy or absurdity in men of mere language.

3. Corruptness or disorder of the humours, etc.

1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 178 To cure the manifold peccancy of this juyce by Evacuations. 1747 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 105 The saliva is impregnated with a general peccancy.

Peccant (pe·kănt), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *peccānt-em*, pr. pple. of *peccāre* to sin; in sense 3, a. OF. *peccant* (13-14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. That commits or has committed a fault or moral offence; sinning, offending.

1604 R. Cawdrey *Table Alph.*, *Peccant*, offending, doing amisse. 1610 G. Fletcher *Christ's Vict.* ii. xxi, The shadows err'd Of thousand peccant ghosts, unseen, unheard. 1642-3 Earl of Newcastle *Declar.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1721) V. 134 To prove them to be peccant against any authentick Rule. 1690 South *Serm.* (1697) II. vii. 295 That a peccant Creature should disapprove, and repent of every Violation of, and Declination from the Rules of Just and Honest. 1862 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* xiii. iii. (1872) V. 39 The peccant Officials, fell on their knees.

b. Said of things.

1633 Prynne *1st Pt. Histrio-m.* iii vi. 123 [Our own statutes] precisely prohibit the satyrically depraving, traducing, or derogation of..the Sacrament of th Lords Supper in any Enterludes, Playes or Rimes (in which kinde Playes had beene formerly peccant) 1874 W. E. Hall *Rights & Duties Neutrals* iii. iii. 127 He seizes the peccant property.

2. Offending against or violating some rule or principle; faulty, incorrect. ? *Obs.*

1624 F. White *Repl. Fisher* 116 This Sillogisme is peccant in forme. 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 177 If the Citation be evidently peccant in point of Form or Matter. 1841 D'Israeli *Amen. Lit., Hum. B. Jonson*, If true learning in the art of the drama be peccant, our poet is a very saintly sinner.

3. Causing disorder of the system; morbid, unhealthy, corrupt: used esp in the humoral pathology; also, inducing disease.

1604 T. Wright *Climact. Years* 15 Some few peccant humours. 1661 Hickeringill *Jamaica* 103 Adjourning Plagues they use to bring, In Peccant Autumns or the Spring. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 621 It was not at all probable that his blood was peccant in the quantity. 1706 Phillips, *Peccant*,..among Physicians, the Humours of the Body are said to be Peccant, when they contain some Malignity, or else abound too much. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI 742 The patient..pointing to the peccant tooth as the source of his woe. *Ibid.* VIII. 495 Purgatives and diuretics may be given to eliminate any peccant matter.

b. In figurative use.

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* i. iv. § 12 Thus I have gone over these three diseases of learning: besides the which there are some other rather peccant humors, than fourmed diseases. 1727 Pope, etc. *Art of Sinking* iii, A discharge of the peccant humour in exceeding purulent metre. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* Wks. 1808 V. 58 The change is to be confined to the peccant part only. 1860 Emerson *Cond. Life, Power* Wks. (Bohn) II. 333 Where is great amount of life, though gross and peccant, it has its own checks.

B. *sb* A sinner; an offender.

1621 I. C in T. Bedford *Sin unto Death* P v b, No time nor age..hath beene more likely to bring forth plenty of peccants in this kinde. 1803 C. K. Sharpe *Let.* 3 Apr. in *Corr.* (1888) I. 165 A swinging blow on some peccant's rump from the cudgel of the serjeant!

Hence **Pe·ccantly** *adv.*; **Pe·ccantness.**

1847 Webster, *Peccantly.* 1727 Bailey vol. II, *Peccantness*, offensiveness, hurtfulness.

Peccary (pe·kări). Forms: 7 **pakeera,** 7-8 **pecary,** 7- **peccary,** (8 **picary,** 9 **picaree, peo(c)ari).** [ad. *pakira, paquira*, the name in Carib of Guiana.

Spelt by the Spaniard Oviedo 1535 *baquira* or *vaquira*; *paquira* is used by the Frenchmen Biet (*Dict. des Galibis*) 1664, and Breton 1665, and is frequent in Fr. and Sp. writers of 18th c. In It., Claviger spells *pachira*. G. Warren in 1667 has *pakeera*, and the form is still current in the Apalai and Ouayana dialects of Guiana. An English writer in 1613 spells *pockiero*, which is also in the 17th c. Dictionarium Galibi; Dutch 18th c voyagers have *peequiera*. *Pecary* appears in 1699. Buffon has *pakira* and *peccary*, Cuvier *pecari*. (Jas. Platt Junr. in *Athenæum* 8 June 1901, 727/3; *Bibliothèque Linguist. Amer.* XV. 1892.)]

A gregarious quadruped of South and Central America, allied to the swine, of which there are two species, the *collared peccary* extending north to Texas, and the *white-lipped p.* of South America.

1613 R Harcourt *Voy. to Guiana* 29 Swine in great numbers, whereof there are two kinds, the one small, by the Indians called *pockiero*, the other is called *puingo*. 1667 G. Warren *Descr. Surinam* 11 Of the hogs there are three kinds. One lives like an otter the other two are called the Pakeera and Pinko. 1697 Dampier *Voy. round World* (1699) 9 He..hunts about for Peccary. 1699 L. Wafer *Descr. America* 104 The country has of its own a kind of hog, which is called Pecary. 1769 E. Bancroft *Ess. Nat. Hist. Guiana* 125 The Picary is considerably smaller than the ordinary European Hogs. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* III. 183 That animal which of all others most resembles an hog..is called the Peccary, or Tajacu 1807 Home in *Phil. Trans.* XCVII. 154 The stomach of the pecari differs from that of the common hog. 1807 H. Bolingbroke *Voy. Demerary* 227 There are two kinds of hogs..numerous in all parts of Guyana, the picaree and the waree 1846 G. A. McCall *Lett. fr. Frontiers* (1868) 440 The Mexican wild boar, the Peccary,..has no tail, and it has a musk-pouch on the after-part of the back, which exudes a strong smell of musk.

Peccation (pekē·ʃon). *rare.* [ad. L. *peccātiōn-em*, n. of action from *peccāre* to sin] The action of sinning, sin.

1862 Thackeray *Philip* vi, Though he roared out *peccavi* most frankly when charged with his sins, this criminal would fall to peccation very soon after promising amendment.

‖ **Peccavi** (pekā·vəi, pekkā·vī). Also 7 **peccavie.** [L. *peccāvī* 'I have sinned'.] 'I have sinned', in the phrase 'to cry *peccavi*'; hence an acknowledgement or confession of guilt.

So *peccavimus* 'we have sinned'; *peccavit* 'he has sinned'. [1509 Fisher *Fun. Serm. Hen. VII* Wks. (1876) 272 Kynge Dauid that wrote this psalme, with one worde spekynge his herte was chaunged sayenge *Peccaui*.] 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (158.) 65 Much soner shall al other be subiect vnto him, and crie *Peccaui*. 1592 G. Harvey *Four Lett.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 19) That he, which in the ruffe of his freshest iollity, was faine to cry..a mercy in printe, may be orderlie driuen to crie more peccauies, then one. 1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 179 Then were the seculars not onely bound to obey and surcease, but also to cry *peccauimus* and submit themselues to doe such penance as [etc.]. 1616 J. Lane *Cont. Sgr.'s T.* xl. 115 'Dread Dame' (quoth shee) 'because hee cries "peccauit", Wee bothe will sue his speciall supplicauit'. 1681 Baxter *Acc. Sherlocke* i. 160 A true information and conviction, which may bring me to the most open *peccavi* or confession. 1730 Swift *Sheridan's Submission* Wks. 1755 IV. 1 259 Now lowly crouch'd, I cry peccavi, And prostrate, supplicate *pour ma vie*. 1814 Mrs. J. West *Alicia de Lacy* II. 291 Her ears were alternately assailed by the peccavis of penitence, and the well-a-days of love. 1862 [see Peccation].

Pecco, variant of Pekoe.

† Pece. *Obs.* Also 5 **pyece, pese,** 6 **peece,** *Sc.* **peis, peys.** [ad. med.L. *pecia*, 'vas, calix, cyathus' (Du Cange).

In other uses, *pecia* represents F. *pièce*, e.g. *pecia terræ* = F. *pièce de terre*; but the sense 'cup', 'vase', is not known for F. *pièce*. In Eng. however *pece* is a common early spelling of *piece*, and this may be a sense of English development. Cf. 'piece of plate'.]

A cup (*esp.* a wine-cup); a drinking-vessel.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. iii. 23 Coupes of clene Gold and peces of seluer. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 760 A pot with riche wine And a pece to fil it yne. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 433 After that he hade drunke wyne sende to hym by the kynge, he putte the pece [Higd. *vas*, Trevisa the vessel] in his bosom. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 388/1 Pece, cuppe, *pecia, crater.* 1470-85 Malory *Arthur* viii. ii, He tooke the pyece with poyson and dranke frely. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iii. 535 Felle a pese, taverner. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* vi. iv. 27 The warme new blude keppit in coup and peis. 1594 Plat *Chem. Concl.* 20 Putting them into a little pewter peece.

b. ? A wine-cask or butt.

1608 Sylvester *Du Bartas* ii. iv. iii. *Schism* 545 As Claret wine from a pearc't Peece doth spout.

Pece, obs. form of Peace, Piece.

Pech (pĕχ, pēχʸ). *sb. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 7-9 **pegh.** [Goes with Pech *v*] A short laboured breath, a pant after exertion.

1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* xiii. 53 Ȝung monkis..thair hait flesche dantis, Full fiderlyk, with pechis and pantis. 1572 *Lament. Lady Scot.* 400 He gaif ane greit pech, lyke ane weill fed stirk. *a* 1624 Dr. M. Smith *Serm.* xiv. (1632) 557 He made but a pegh at it, saying, She gaue me, that, that without cruelty she could not take from me. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 89 Don't conclude your draught with a pegh like a paviour. 1884 *Ibid.* Feb. 231 With a 'pech' of satisfaction.

Pech (pĕχ, pēχʸ), *v. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 6 **peigh,** 7 **peach,** 8-9 **pegh,** (9 **peich,** *north. Eng. dial.* **peff, peck**). [app. onomatopœic, with the *p* of *puff, pant* and other explosive words, and the imitative ending found also in *hech, stech.*] *intr.* To breathe hard from exertion, to fetch the breath short, to pant.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xl. 84 For pechyng als pilgrymes that putte are to pees. 1572 *Lament. Lady Scot.* 269 Now mon thay wirk and labour, pech and pant. 1595 Duncan *App. Etymol.* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Ankelo*, to peigh or pant. *a* 1598 Rollock *On the Passion* xx. (1616) 188 He will tye the burthen of them on their owne backes, whilest they grone and peach. 1721 Ramsay *Prospect of Plenty* 73 Peching fou sair. 1780 Mayne *Siller Gun* ii. v, They wha had corns, or broken wind, Begood to pegh and lip p behind. 1786 Burns *Holie Chalmers* i, My Pegasus I'm got astride, And up Parnassus pechin [*rime* brechan]. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Peff*, to breathe with difficulty. 1894 Crockett *Raiders* (ed. 3) 199 At a pace that made me pech..like a wind-galled nag.

Pechan (pe·χăn, pe·χʸăn). *Sc.* [Derivation uncertain: cf. prec.] The stomach.

1786 Burns *Twa Dogs* 62 Yet e'en the ha' folk fill their pechan [*v. r.* peghan] Wi' sauce, ragouts, and sic like trashtrie 1862 Hislop *Prov. Scotland* 82 He puts it in a bad purse that puts it in his pechan.

Pechar, -er, obs. forms of Pitcher, Peacher.

Pechblende: see Pitchblend.

Peche, obs. f. Peach. **Pecht,** var. Pict.

† Pecify, obs. Sc. form of Pacify.

1533 Bellenden *Livy* i. viii. (S. T. S.) 46 Al nychbouris liand bame about war mesit and pecifyit.

Peck (pek), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4 **peo,** 4-6 **pek, pekke,** (5-6 **peko**), 5-7 **peoke,** (7 *Sc.* **peot**), 5- **peck.** [ME. *pek*, = OF. *pek* (13th c. in Godef., only one instance), frequent in AF., also latinized as *peccum* (or ?-*us*), *pekka*; ulterior history unknown.

Godefroy's OF. instance refers to oats for horses, which was also a chief use of *pek* in ME. In this respect *pek* was synonymous with F. *picotin* 'a pecke or the fourth part of a boisseau, used only in the measuring of oats' (Cotgr.), a horse's feed of oats (Scheler); in med L. *picotinus*. But the latter was evidently a deriv. of med.L. *picotus, -ta* a liquid measure, in OF *picote* a wine-measure (14th c. in Godef.). The radical part of these words may be cognate with *pek*. The formal resemblances of *picote* to F. *picoter*, 'to prick often, to peck as a bird', and of *pek, peck* to *pek, pekke*, Peck *v.*[1], is notable; but *peck* sb. is known long before the vb., and cannot easily be derived from it.]

1. A measure of capacity used for dry goods; the fourth part of a bushel, or two gallons. The imperial peck contains 554 548 cubic inches, that of the United States 537·6.

The Scottish peck was the fourth part of the firlot and contained 4 lippies 553·5625 cubic inches for wheat, but 807·55 for barley, rye, pulse, salt, and other commodities. In England, the peck formerly varied greatly according to locality and to the commodity measured. See *O. C. and Farm. Words* (E. Dial Soc.) 173.

c 1300 *Battle Abbey Customals* (1887) 14 Et debet cariare j ambram, j bussellum, et pek salis. 1338 in Dugdale *Monasticon* (1846) II. 584/1 In j. pekko salis. *Ibid* 584/2, xiiij. [equi] quorum quilibet j. pekka. 1351-2 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 240/1 Soient les Mesures, c'est assaver bussell, demi bussell, & pec, galon, potel, & quarte, en chescun Countee ..acordantz a l'estandard. 1352 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) I 236 Cuidam leproso unum pek frumenti. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Reeve's T.* 90 The Millere shold nat stele hem half a pekke Of corn by sleighte. 1390 *Earl Derby's Exp* (Camden) 6 Pro iijbus bussellis et j pecco auenarum, xixd. ob. *Ibid.* 29. 1464 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* (Roxb.) 545 Paid for a pekke of otemelle, iiid. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) ii. 30 How, hosteler, how, a peck of otys. 1526 Tindale *Matt.* xiii 33 Hid in 3 peckes off meele. [So Coverd., *Great B.*, *Geneva*, *Rheims*; Wyclif mesuris, 1611 measures.] 1534 *Ord. Govt Irel.* in *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, II 210 They [Irish lords] toke a pecke of cotes of every plough in the sede tyme, called the greatte horse, or chefe horsis pecke. 1537 *Ibid.* 495 Item, that the greate peckes of otes..and suche other nedeles extortions .be clerly abolysheid. 1603 in *Rec. Old Aberdeen* (1899) 33 That na darer draiff be sauld..nor four d. ilk peot. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Gallon*, In Liquids two Pottles make one Gallon..But in dry Measure, two Gallons, which is six Pottles, make one Peck. 1789 Burns *Happy Trio* i O, Willie brew'd a peck o' maut. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 272 Nine imperial pecks to the statute acre, of good and clean Riga seed.

b. In various proverbial expressions.

1603 Dekker *Grist's* (Shaks. Soc.) 6, I think I shall not eat a peck of salt: I shall not live long, sure. 1720 Palmer *Proverbs* lxxix. 221 *title*, Every man must eat a Peck of ashes before he dies. *Ibid.*, Every man must eat a peck of dirt in his life! 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2) s.v., 'To measure to another a peck out of one's own bushel', to think or treat others like himself. 1862 Hislop *Prov. Scot.* 32 Before ye choose a friend eat a peck o' saut with him. 1901 *Daily*

Chron. 23 Aug. 5/2 'A dry summer never made a dear peck', says an old weather proverb.

c. A swarm of bees such as would fill a peck: cf. *peck-swarm* in 5.

1713 WARDER *True Amazons* (ed. 2) 37 Put a Swarm of Bees of a Peck, in May, into a Hive of Glass. *Ibid.* vi. (ed. 2) 77 One Peck of Bees in one Hive, will get much more Honey than two half Pecks will do in two Hives.

d. A liquid measure of two gallons. *dial.*

1886 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Work-bk.* s. v., *Peck* is a measure of liquids = two gals. 'I do hear how Farmer Burge is rillin' o' very good cider vor a shillin' a peck'.

2. A vessel used as a peck measure.

1392–3 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 158 Et pro j pecco ligneo pro mensura auenarum, iiij*d.* 1404 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 397, j pek pro præbenda. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. v. 113 Next to be compass'd like a good Bilbo in the circumference of a Pecke, hilt to point, heele to head. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 109 Yow must take a spade and a pecke,..and goe twice a day to the aunt-hills..take up the moules and alltogether, and putte into the pecke. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* IV. Wks. 1716 III. 229 Can a Peck contain all the Water in the Sea? 1878 MACKINTOSH *Hist. Civilis. Scot.* I. xi. 458 In 1492 three men were put in the pillory..for having pecks of too small measure.

b. In the Isle of Man: see quot. 1903.

1887 HALL CAINE *Deemster* iii. 12 The bread-basket known as the 'peck'. 1894 — *Manxman* 32 The peck, the parchment oat-cake pan. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, *Peck*, .. A wooden hoop, about 3 or 4 inches deep, and about 20 inches in diameter, covered with a sheep's skin, and resembling the head of a drum, it is used to keep oaten cakes in.

3. *loosely.* A considerable quantity or number, a great deal, a 'quantity', 'heap', 'lot'. Chiefly *fig.* in phr. *a peck of troubles.*

c 1535 in *Archæologia* XXV. 97 The said George .. told hym that Mr. More was in a pecke of troubles. 1539 *Aberdeen Regr.* (Spald. Cl) I. 159 Calling of hir commond vyld fieris hvyr that scho wes, that hes ane pek of lyiss betuix thi shoulderis. 1664 [SCUDAMORE] *Homer à la Mode* 2 Did bring upon the Græcians, double Foure or five hundred pecks of trouble. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. viii, A pretty peck of troubles you'll get into.

†4. An ancient measure of land. *Obs.*

1442 *Rolls of Parlt* V. 59/1 A pek of Londe, Paster, Hethe and Maresse. *Ibid.*, Half a pek and a nayle of Londe, Pasture and Hethe.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **peck loaf**, a loaf made from a peck of flour; †**peck-swarm**, a swarm of bees that fills a hive of the size of a peck: see 1 c.

1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* IV. ii, I never durst eat oysters, nor cut *peck-loaves. 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* I. 196 The lord mayor ordered the price of bread to be raised one penny in the peck-loaf. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon* v. Liv, All *pecke-swarmes, and other single swarmes after Mid-Cancer [are fitted] with the least, or halfe-bushell hiue.

Peck, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* or *local.* [app. a local variant of PICK *sb.*, PEAK *sb.*]

1. A local name of various tools: see quots.

1485 *Norwich Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 72 Gonne hamurs .. iij, Gonne pekkes .viij. 1514 *Lett. & Pap. Hen. VIII*, I. 5721 (P. R. O.) xxii pekes for to hewe gounys stonys. 1544 *Knaresb. Wills* (Surtees) I. 47 One Carlille axe, one pekke. 1784 YOUNG *Ann. Agric.* II. 50 (*Essex*) They cut their beans with a tool they call a peck, being a short handled scythe for one hand, and a hook for the other. 1813 — *Agric. Essex* I. 163 The Flemish scythe is used in Foulness for cutting beans: it is called a bean peck. 1883 *Hampsh. Gloss.*, *Peck*, *sb.* a pick-axe. 1884 *Upton-on-Severn Gloss.*, *Pick*, or *Peck*, (1) A pick-axe; . (2) A pointed hammer for breaking coal. *Ibid.*, *Peck-shaft*, the handle of a pick-axe.

2. A peak.

1481–90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 139 For ij. coschyn clothis with peckkes xxiiij.*s.* 1884 *Upton-on-Severn Gloss.*, *Peck*, a point (peak): 'The peck of the shou'der'.

Peck (pek), *sb.*[3] Also 6 **pekke**, 6–7 **pecke.** [f. PECK *v.*[1]]

1. An act of pecking; a stroke with the beak or bill; (humorously) a snappy kiss: cf. PECKY *a.*[2] 2.

1611 COTGR., *Becquade*, a pecke, iob, or bob with a beake. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 17 The robin redbreast and the wren .. would stop for two pecks. 1859 M. NAPIER *Life Visct. Dundee* I. ii. 314 Argyle's .. audacious but feeble peck at the throne in Scotland. 1893 SALTUS *Madam Sapphira* 84 Bending toward his wife he received from that lady a rapid and noiseless peck.

2. The impression or mark made by pecking; a prick, hole, or dint; a dot; a slight surface injury.

1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Picado*, a pricke, a pecke, *morsus, punctura.* 1676 J. BEAUMONT in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 727 These [Trochites] have also a small peck in the middle making but very little impression in the stone, and seldom passing through it. 1740 DYCHE & PARDON s. v., A little hole made in fruit as it hangs upon trees, is called a bird *peck.* 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VI. 671/1 In engraving the flesh, the effect may be produced in the lighter parts and middle tints by long pecks of the graver, rather than by light lines. 1852 WIGGINS *Embanking* 15 Raising a bank of great bulk, turfing or gravelling the sea face, and mending every little 'peck' or injury as it occurs.

3. *slang*, orig. *Thieves' Cant.* Food, meat, 'grub'; provender.

Peck-alley, the throat. *Peck and perch*, board and lodging. *Peck and tipple* (*booze*), meat and drink.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 86 She hath a Cacling chete, a grunting chete, ruff Pecke, cassan, and popplarr of yarum. 1641 BROME *Jovial Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 388 Here, safe in our Skipper, let's cly off our Peck. 1706 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Basset Table* Prol., Poor House-keeping, where Peck is under Locks. 1732 MRS. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* I. 346 We went to supper, and had a profusion of peck and boos. 1869 *Lights & Shades* II. 206 What's peck and perch, and a pound a-week? 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* iv. vii, The serving of the 'peck' was the affair of a moment. 1893 *Kennel Gaz.* Aug. 221/2 He [a dog] wants a little more peck.

Peck (pek), *v.*[1] Also 4–5 **pekke**, 4–7 **pek, pecke.** [app. a collateral form of PICK *v.*[1], with which it formerly often interchanged, as it still does dialectally. Cf. MLG. *pekken*, to peck with the beak.]

I. 1. *trans.* To strike with the beak, as a bird; to indent or pierce by thus striking. Often with advb. extension; esp. *peck out*, to put or pluck out by pecking.

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xxx. 17 The eye that scorneth the fader, and that dispiseth the birthe of his moder, pecken hym out crowis of the stremes [1388 crowis of the stronde picke out thilke iye]. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. viii. (Bodl. MS.), þe rauen..fondeþ wiþ his bille to pecke oute his iyen. [*Ibid.*, Smal briddes þat reseþ on hym to picke out his iyen.] 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 71 b, She fleeth and flacketh about his eies and face, and pecketh and scratcheth out his eien. 1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebastian* I. i, These parrots peck the fairest fruit. 1795 COWPER *Pairing Time Anticl.* 57 Soon every father-bird and mother Grew quarrelsome, and pecked each other. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* vii, All the other scaul-crows set upon her, and pecked her to death.

b. To make (a hole, etc.) by pecking: cf. PICK *v.*[1]

1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 640 The beetle .. lies sprawling upon his back; until the little tit-mouse comes, pecks a hole in his side. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 160 A truce to pecking holes in the coat of this gentleman's book.

2. *intr.* To strike with or use the beak, as a bird.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. viii. (Bodl. MS.), 3if þe asse haue a sore..þe sparowes lepiþ þeron & peckeþ wiþ here billes. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 71 b, They neuer leaue off pecking til they haue made it verie sore. 1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1607) 27 He that striueth against Loue,..with the Cockatrice pecketh against the steele. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 15 They peck and combat with their claws. *trans.* 1902 in *Publ. Circ.* 7 Sept. 227/2 The modern printer merely pecks on a key-board.

b. *Peck at*: to aim at with the beak, to try to peck; also *trans.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. i. 65 'Tis not long after But I will weare my heart vpon my sleeue For Dawes to pecke at. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* XV (1677) 229 Better in close fight to die ..Than peck in vain at a weak enemy. 1687 *Lond Gaz.* No. 2251/4 Finding we slighted him, [he] stretched to Windward, and there lay pecking at us. 1831 CARLYLE in Froude *Life* (1882) II. 175 The more the Devil pecks at me, the more vehemently do I wring his nose. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. i 9 It was .. the greatest of triumphs when birds..pecked at the grapes in a picture.

c. *Peck at* (*fig*): To try to 'pick holes' in, or 'pick to pieces'; to carp, cavil, or nag at.

1642 'SMECTYMNUUS' *Vind. Answ.* v. 70 The Scripture hee pecks at. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 4, 5 Without pecking at the Bible, they can find matters to joke upon elsewhere. 1872 BESANT & RICE *Ready Money Mortiboy* viii, She had pecked at him so long, he could not have digested his dinner without his usual dessert.

3. *trans.* Of birds: To take (food) with the beak; esp. in small bits at a time. Often with *up.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 147 Pekke [*v. rr.* pek, peke, *Camb.* pikke, *Harl.* pike] hem vp right as they growe and ete hem yn. 1623–4 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Sp. Gipsy* II. i. 50 Grain pecked up after grain makes pullen fat. 1798 WORDSW. *Old Cumbld Beggar* 20 The small mountain birds Not venturing yet to peck their destined meal. 1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* 460 Where little birds Light on the floor, and peck the table-crumbs. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 324 The fowls were left to peck up anything they might find. *fig.* 1669 F. VERNON in A. Lang *Valet's Trag.* etc. (1903) 51, I fear you can peck but little satisfaction out of it.

b. *intr.*

1798 *Sporting Mag.* XI. 220 The pigeon..is still alive, and pecks as well as usual.

4. *trans.* and *intr.* Of persons: a. To eat, to feed. *colloq.* (orig. *Thieves' Cant*). b. To bite, to eat daintily or in a nibbling fashion.

a 1550 *Hye Way to Spyttel Hous* 1050 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 69 Thou shalt pek my jere In thy gan for my watch it is nace gere. 1620 ROWLANDS *Martin Mark-all* (Hunter. Cl.) 39 Pecke is taken to eate or byte: as *the Buffa pecks me by the stamps*, the dogge bites me by the shinnes. 1665 HEAD *Eng. Rogue* I. iv. (1680) 33 Most part of the night we spent in Boozing, pecking rumly. 1703 *Levellers* in *Harl. Misc.* (ed. Park) V. 454 So they all fell heartily to pecking till they had consumed the whole provision. 1824 BYRON *Juan* XV. lxx, The ladies with more moderation mingled In the feast, pecking less than I can tell. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Peck for one's self*, to gain one's own livelihood. 1893 BARING-GOULD *Mrs. Curgenven* liii, Thanks, I'll peck a bit.

II. 5. *trans.* To strike (something) with a pick or other pointed tool, so as to indent, pit, pierce, or break it up; also, to mark with short strokes. Often with advb. complement, as *peck down*, *peck in*, *peck up*, etc.

a 1530 HEYWOOD *Weather* (Brandl) 752, I haue peckt a good peckynge yron to naught. 1573–80 BARET *Alv.* P 219 A stone pecked, or dented in as a millstone. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* 79 Because they cannot make their mills grow, as they daily decay by grinding; they are fain to supply that want by often pecking their milstones. 1702 S. SEWALL *Diary* 20 Jan., The Father was pecking Ice off the Mill-wheel. 1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. ii. 537 [Soil] stony or gravelly, so as to require..to be pecked with a mathook or pick. 1854 BARTLETT *Mex. Boundary* II. xxix. 195 Boulders covered with rude figures of men, animals &c. all pecked in with a sharp instrument. 1874 WOOD *Out of Doors* 213 The best way to dig for insects is to peck up a circular patch about eighteen inches in diameter, throw aside the frozen clods, and then to work carefully downwards. 1894 J. K. FOWLER *Rec. O. Country Life* xvii. 204 Part of a wall was pecked down and carted away.

†b. *intr.* To strike with a pick or the like; to pick. Also *fig. Obs.* or *dial.*

1632 T. JAMES *Voy.* 78 A happy fellow,..pecking betwixt the Ice, strooke vpon it. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 379 His Genie being more prone to easier and smoother studies, than in pecking and hewing at Logick. 1883 *Folk-Lore Jrnl.* I. 317 Away they pecked at it hard and fast.

†6. *trans.* To dig or root up with something sharp. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1764 *Mus. Rust.* III. lxxvi. 338 When harvest is done, the stubble may be got up at one shilling per acre,..this is called pecking the haulm, from the method of performing the work. 1898 G. W. E. RUSSELL *Collect. & Recoll.* xxiii 298 He..wandered about the lanes..pecking up primroses with a spud.

III. 7. Phrases: † *To peck mood*, to change one's tune (*obs.*). *To peck a quarrel*: see PICK *v.*[1]

13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 262 And sone sche gan to pekke mod. c 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg Princ.* 4347 But or þei twynned þens, þei pekkid moode.

¶ For other occasional obs. uses: see PICK *v.*[1]

Hence **Pecked** (pekt) *ppl. a.* *Pecked line*, a line formed by short strokes thus ------.

1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xvii. § 2 (ed. 3) 270 A millstone arg., pecked sa. 1866 *Spectator* 26 May 567/1 An aggressive game cock..sent him in with a pecked and bleeding face. 1874 *Usef. Knowl. Soc. Atlas*, Map of World *margin*, Pecked lines are the co-tidal lines, or the series of points on the surface of the ocean where high water takes place at the same instant.

Peck, *v.*[2] Now chiefly *dial.* Also 6 **peke**, 7 **pecke.** [Variant of PICK *v.*[2] = PITCH *v.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To pitch, cast, fling, throw; to jerk, move suddenly. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1611 COTGR., *Vergette*, .. a boyes play with rods or wands pecked at a heape of points. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, v. iii. 94 You i' th' Chamblet, get vp o' th' raile, Ile pecke you o're the pales else. 1667 DRYDEN *Maiden Queen* v. i, I can..walk with a courant slur, and at every step peck down my head. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* xvi. 217 'Pecking back' her elbows (as they call it) from the waist upwards. 1890 *Glouc. Gloss.*, *Peck*..2 To pitch, fling.

†2. *intr.* To have a pitch, to incline. *Obs.*

1639 LD DIGBY, etc. *Lett. conc. Relig.* (1651) 118 He that would reduce the Church now to the form of Government in the most primitive times would be found pecking toward the Presbytery of Scotland. 1696 LORIMER *Goodwin's Disc.* vii. 50 Such a Man seems to be pecking towards the Socinians.

3. *intr.* To pitch forward; *esp.* of a horse: to stumble in consequence of striking the ground with his toe instead of coming down on the flat of his foot. *dial.* and *colloq.*

[When said of a horse, often associated with PECK *sb.*[2], *v.*[1] 5.]

c 1770 *MS. Addit.* in Grose *Provinc. Gloss.* (1790) (E.D.D.). 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Peck*..(4) To stumble. *Yorksh.* 1881 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Peck*, *pick*, to pitch forward, to go head first; to over-balance. 'Mind the child dunna peck out on 'is cheer'. 1881 MRS. P. O'DONOGHUE *Lanes on Horseback* I. iii. 42 Your horse..might be apt to peck, and so give you an ugly fall. 1898 A. HOPE *Rupert of Hentzau* vi, The horse pecked and stumbled, and I fell forward on his neck. 1899 PREVOST *Cumbld. Gloss.* (E. D. D.) s. v., A horse that goes rather 'close to the ground' with his fore feet, will frequently touch the ground with his toe and make a stumble—such an one pecks from want of vigour.

†4. *Peck over the perch*: see PEAK *v.*[1]

†**Peckage** (pe·kédʒ). *Obs. Cant.* Also **peckidge.** [f. PECK *v.*[1] + -AGE.] Food, victuals.

1610 ROWLANDS *Martin Mark-all* (Hunter. Cl.) 40 *Peckage* meat or *Scroofe* scraps. 1621 B. JONSON *Metam. Gipsies* Wks. (1692) 615 With the Convoy, Cheats, and Peckage. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Peckidge*, Meat.

Pecked, *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* = PEAKED *a.*

1744–50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* IV. i. 92 This we shoot down in our fields in a round pecked heap. *Ibid.* 129 (E. D. S.) A ram that is pecked-arsed. 1884 *Upton-on-Severn Gloss.* s. v., A boat is pecked at both ends, and a trow is round at both ends.

Pecked (pekt), *ppl. a.*: see PECK *v.*[1]

Peckedeuaunted, var. of PIKEDEVANTED *Obs.*

Pecker (pe·kəɹ). [f. PECK *v.*[1] + -ER[1].]

1. One who, or that which, pecks; a bird that pecks; the second element in various bird-names, as FIG-*pecker*, FLOWER-*pecker*, NUT-*pecker*; also short for WOODPECKER.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 18 The Titmouse, and the Peckers hungry Brood. 1727 GARTH tr. *Ovid's Met.* xiv, 'Twas here I spy'd a youth in Parian stone: His head a pecker bore [orig. *in vertice picum*]: the cause unknown To passengers. 1883 J. S. STALLYBRASS tr. *Grimm's Teutonic Mythol.* III 973 The pecker was esteemed a sacred and divine bird. 1884 G. ALLEN in *Longm. Mag.* Jan. 294 By far the greater number of modern birds belong to the.. orders of the perchers, the peckers, and the birds of prey.

b. An eater, feeder (with qualifying adj.). *slang.*

1861 C. C. ROBINSON *Dial. Leeds* (E. D. D.), He's a rare pecker. 1873 *Slang Dict.* s. v. *Peck*, A hearty eater is generally called 'a rare pecker'.

2. a. An implement for pecking; a kind of hoe.

1587 T. HARIOT *Virginia* in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1600) III. 271 The women with short peckers or parers,..of a foot long, and about fiue inches in breadth, doe onely breake the vpper part of the ground to raise vp the weeds, grasse, and olde stubbes of corne stalks with their roots. *Ibid.*, For their corne,..with a pecker they make a hole, wherein they put foure graines. 1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. ii. 551 A small narrow hoe or pecker. .. A small hand-pecker.

†b. *Telegraphy.* An obsolete type of relay. *Obs.*

In the old 'pecker' the end of the lever was V-shaped, and its up-and-down motion resembled the pecking of a bird.

1858 H. C. F. JENKIN *Papers*, etc. (1887) I. p. lxxxvi, Click, click, click, the pecker is at work.

c. *Weaving.* A shuttle-driver: = PICKER *sb.*

1831 G. R. PORTER *Silk Manuf.* 216 The ends of this shuttle-race are prolonged by boards, which form troughs or boxes, in each of which is placed a piece of wood or thick leather, called a pecker or driver, and these drivers are made to traverse on small guide wires fixed between the side rails and the ends of the troughs. 1878 BARLOW *Weaving* x. 136 When the shaft [of the draw-boy] rocks from side to side of the machine, it will carry the pecker..with it.

3. *slang.* Courage, resolution. (? *orig.* beak or bill.) Chiefly in phr. *to keep (one's) pecker up.*

1853 'C. BEDE' *Verdant Green* I. xii, Keep your pecker up. 1857 DICKENS *Lett.* 17 Aug., Keep your pecker up with that. 1873 *Slang Dict., Pecker,* 'keep your Pecker up', .. literally, keep your beak and head well up, 'never say die'. 1875 W. S. GILBERT *Trial by Jury* 4 Be firm, my moral pecker.

4. *Comb.* **Pecker-mill**: see quot.

1808 J. DRAYTON *View S. Carolina* 121 Rice mills, called pecker, cog, and water mills... The first.. so called, from the pestle's striking in the manner of a wood pecker.

Pe·cket, *v.* [frequent. of PECK *v.*[1]; perh. after F. *picoter,* or *béqueter.*] *trans.* and *intr.* To peck repeatedly, to continue pecking.

1862 MISS THACKERAY *Story Eliz.* II. in *Cornh. Mag.* VI. 490 Empty stables, with chickens pecketting in the sun. 1866 *Village on Cliff* iii, The great carved cupboard, with the two wooden birds pecketting each other's beaks. *Ibid.* ix, Cocks and hens are pecketting the fallen grains. 1896 BARLOW *Martin's Company* 176 (E. D. D.) Equally fatal would have been the pecketing of poultry.

Pe·ckful. [See -FUL.] As much as fills a peck.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. vi 64 One of my Karsuk brutes [dogs] has eaten up two entire birds'-nests.. a peckful at least.

Peckhamite (pe·käməit). *Min.* [Named 1880 after J. S. Peckham, an American chemist: see -ITE [1].] A greenish-yellow meteoric silicate of iron and magnesium.

1881 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XVIII. 861 Professor J. Lawrence Smith has found a new meteoric mineral in the analysis of the great meteorite which fell in Emmett County, Iowa, in May, 1879, and has named it Peckhamite.

Peckho, variant of PEKOE, a kind of tea.

Pe·cking, *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. PECK *v.*[1] + -ING [1].]

1. The action of PECK *v.*[1]; an instance of this; also *fig.* fault finding.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. viii. (Bodl. MS.), þe asse may vnneþe defende hym se fe agens his [sparowes] rese peckinge and bitinge. 1589 R. HARVY *Pl. Perc.* (1860) 10 If thy mill stones be not worne too blunt, for want of pecking. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* III. 105 Superstitious Observation of the pecking of Chickens. 1757 BURKE *Abridgem. Eng. Hist.* Wks. X. 199 The Druids..attended with diligence the flight of birds, the pecking of chickens. 1883 W. CORY *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 515 The gossip and the pecking of country towns.

2. *concr.* †a. A piece pecked or picked off, as in dressing stone. *Obs.* b. (See quot. 1875.)

1600 in Hakluyt *Voy.* III 619 You shall finde it [white sand] like shauings and peckings of free stone. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1647/1 *Peckings, Place-bricks,* from the outside of the kiln and insufficiently burned.

Pecking, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. PECK *v.*[2] + -ING [1].]

1. The pitching or throwing (e.g. of stones). Hence *pecking-bag.*

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. iv, He..strides away in front with his climbing irons strapped under one arm, his pecking-bag under the other. *Ibid.,* There close to them lay a heap of charming pebbles. 'Look here', shouted East, 'here's luck! I've been longin; for some good honest pecking this half-hour. Let's fill the bags'.

2. A tossing or jerking (as of the head).

1890 CLARK RUSSELL *Shipmate Louise* I. xi. 241 With a pecking, so to speak, of her face at the gangs of men on the quarter-deck.

Pe·cking, *ppl. a.* [f. PECK *v.*[1] + -ING [2].] That pecks.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Pecking,* striking with the Bill as Birds do. 1827 MONTGOMERY *Pelican Isl.* IV. 200 She.. drove him from her seat With pecking bill, and cry of fond distress.

b. *fig.* (cf. *hacking*).

1865 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Ser. II. I. ii. 289 Troubled with a short 'pecking' cough.

Peckish (pe·kiʃ), *a. colloq.* [f. PECK *v.*[1] + -ISH [1].] Disposed to 'peck' or eat; somewhat hungry.

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue, Peck,* victuals;..peckish, hungry. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Peckish,* hungry; disposed to be pecking. 1837 T. HOOK *Jack Brag* xv, I get peckish at night somehow. 1858 J. K. JEROME *Second Thoughts* 279 You're a bit peckish too, I expect.

b. Appetizing. *rare.*

1845 *P. Parley's Ann.* VI. 238 This perch has been kept in a small garden pond..; biting at everything peckish that comes in his way.

Hence **Pe·ckishness,** hungriness, hunger.

18.. *Phases Bradford Life* 111 (E. D. D.), In a state of considerable peckishness.

Peckle (pe·k'l), *sb. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Reduced from *speckle*; but cf. PECKLED.] A spot, a speckle. Also attrib., as *peckle-head,* a partridge.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 47/19 A Peckle, *macula. Ibid.* 125/29 A Peckil, *macula.* 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 311/1 A Partridge [is called], first a Peckle-Head. 1884 *Chesh. Gloss., Pecka* or *Peckle,* a freckle.

Peckle (pek'l), *v.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. as prec.] *trans.* To speckle.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 47/23 To Peckle, *maculare.* 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Picoter,* to peckle, to pricke thicke, to specke. 1611 COTGR., *Grivoler,* to peckle, or speckle; to spot with diuers colours. [Still in Cheshire and South Lancash. *Eng. Dial. Dict.*]

Peckle (pek'l), *v.*[2] *rare.* [dim. or freq. of PECK *v.*[1]] *trans.* To peck slightly or repeatedly.

[*a* 1500 *Colkelbie Sow* 912 (Bann. MS.) Hir best brod hen callit lady Pekle pes.] *a* 1820 in Cromek *Rem. Nithsdale Song* 245 (Jam.) Come, byde wi' me, ye pair o' sweet birds, ..Ye sall peckle o' the bread an' drink o' the wine. 1827 HOOD *Mids. Fairies* v, And all [birds] were tame And peckled at my hand where'er I came.

Peckled (pek'ld), *a.* Now *dial.* Also 6 **peould,** 7 **peackled,** 8-9 **pecklt.** [f. PECKLE *sb.* or *v.*[1] + -ED: or perh. directly from SPECKLED.] Spotted, variegated, speckled; parti-coloured. Also *comb.*

1552-3 *Inv. Ch. Gds., Staffs.* in *Ann. Lichfield* (1863) IV. 20 Item. iiij albes, on cope of saten bruges, & on of peould silke. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 138 You must looke beside, than his toong bee not black, nor peckled. 1611 COTGR., *Gelinote de bois,* the pied, or peckled Pheasant, or wood Henne. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 2 When Summer cloathes your borders with greene and peckled colours. *c* 1746 COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *View Lancs. Dial.* 5 The pecklt jump [coat]. 1858 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIX. II 380 The 'peckled-faced' ones are rejected as breeding sheep. [Still in many English dialects.]

Hence **Pe·ckledness,** spottedness, speckledness.

1611 COTGR., *Grivelenre,* pecklednesse, or speckledness.

Pe·ckly, *a. rare.* [f. PECKLE *sb.* + -Y.] Characterized by speckles or spots, 'peckled'.

1839 *All Year R.* No. 29. 58 Shropshire and Stafford hire [had] the once famous peckly-faced breed. *Ibid.* 61 The 'peckly' face which once distinguished the hill sheep of Shropshire has become an uniform grey.

†**Pe·ckman.** *Obs.* ? An officer of the royal stables.

1525 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 201 The six sumpter men and one Besage man, The Peckman, The King's Foole. 1684 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* I. (ed. 15) 185 A Yeoman Peckman, a Yeoman Bitmaker.

†**Pe·ck-point.** *Obs.* [f. PECK *v.*[2] + POINT *sb.*] 'A boyes play with rods or wands pecked at a heape of points' (Cotgrave (1611) s. v. *Vergette*).

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. xviii, Panurge..played away all the points of his breeches at *primus secundus,* and at peck point (in French called *Lavergette*).

Pe·cksniff. [A proper name of fiction: the *Warwickshire Wordbk.* of G. F. Northall 1896 has '*Picksniff,* paltry, despicable; an insignificant, paltry, contemptible person'.] The name of a character in Dickens' novel 'Martin Chuzzlewit' (1844), represented as an unctuous hypocrite, habitually prating of benevolence, etc. Used allusively. Hence **Pecksni·ffery, Pe·cksniffism,** conduct or utterance resembling that of Pecksniff; **Pecksni·ffian** *a.*, resembling Pecksniff; whence **Pecksni·ffianism** (*nonce-word*).

1874 J. HATTON *Clytie* (ed. 10) 101 It seemed to smile a Pecksniffian smile of pity upon her. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Mar. 3/1 This odious compound of Tartuffism, Pharisaism, and Pecksniffery. 1888 TALMAGE in *Voice* (N. Y.) 2 Feb. 7 Ask Thackeray to express your chagrin, or Charles Dickens to expose Pecksniffianism. 1893 *Athenæum* 8 Apr. 430/3 He lectures Pepys for winebibbing, and we feel very much disposed to take him to task for Pecksniffism. 1901 *Scotsman* 4 Mar. 6/2 A fine benevolence of phraseology..which, we fear, is not free from a Pecksniffian twang.

Peck stone, Peck-wheat: see PEAK *sb.*[1] 3.

Pecky (pe·ki), *a.*[1] *U. S.* Also **peeky, peaky.** [app. f. PECK *sb.*[3] + -Y.] (See quots.)

1848 DICKESON & BROWN *Rept. on Cypress Timber of Miss. & La.* 8 That species of decay to which it [the cypress] is most liable, shows itself in partial and detached spots at greater or less distances, but often in very close proximity to each other.. Timber affected in this way is denominated by raftsmen *Pecky.* 1876 *Gwilt's Archit.* Gloss., *Pecky,* timber in which the first symptoms of decay appear. An American term.

[BARTLETT 1859-60 s. v. *Peaky,* or *Peeky,* misquotes Dickeson as using *peeky*; thence, Webster 1864, *Peeky*; Century *Peaky* (also *peeky, pecky*), Funk *peaky*; associated with PEAKY *a.*[2], PEAK *v.*[1]]

Pecky (pe·ki), *a.*[2] *colloq.* [f. PECK *v.*[1, 2] + -Y.]

1. [PECK *v.*[2]] Pitching; choppy; apt to stumble.

1864 BLACKMORE *Clara Vaughan* lxi, Knocking about on a pecky sea. 1893 *Wiltsh. Gloss., Pecky,* inclined to stumble. 'Th' old hoss goes terr'ble pecky'.

2. [PECK *v.*[1]] Like the peck of a bird.

1886 F. C. PHILIPS *Jack & Three Jills* I. vii. 90 My sisters..administered flabby, pecky kisses.

Peco, variant of PEKOE (tea).

†**Pe·corous,** *a. Obs. rare*—°. [ad. L. *pecorōs-us,* f. *pecus, pecor-* cattle.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Pecorous* (*pecorosus*), full of Cattle, or where many Cattle are.

†**Pect,** obs. form of PECKED *ppl. a.*: see quot.

1633 GERARD *Descr. Somerset* (1900) 132 Their markett is..full of pect eles as they call them because they take them in those waters by pecking an eale speare on them.

Pect, obs. Sc. f. PECK *sb.*[1]

Pectase (pe·ktēis). *Chem.* [f. PECT-IN or PECT-OSE, after *diastase.*] A ferment supposed to exist in fruits, etc., and having the property of converting pectin into pectic and other related acids.

1866-77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 363 According to Frémy, all vegetal tissues which contain pectose..contain also a kind of ferment called pectase, comparable in its mode of action to..diastase. 1893 [see PECTIC].

Pectate (pe·ktēt). *Chem.* [f. PECT-IC + -ATE [1].] A salt of pectic acid.

1831 T. THOMSON *Chem. Inorg. Bodies* (ed. 7) II. 122 Braconnot is of opinion that the soluble pectates constitute a complete antidote against all metallic poisons. 1866-77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 368 The pectates of the alkali-metals are soluble in water, the rest insoluble and gelatinous.

†**Pe·cteale.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. ? (app. some kind of wild fowl; but cf. *pect eles* in PECT *ppl. a.*)

1579 E. HAKE *News out of Powles Ch.-yd.* iv. D iij b, Stonetiuets, Teale, and Pecteales good, with Busterd fat and plum.

Pecten (pe·kten). *Anat.* and *Zool.* Pl. **pectines** (pe·ktinīz), **pectens.** [a. L. *pecten, pectin-* a comb, a heckle or card, a rake, the pubic hair, an instrument for striking the strings of a lyre, a scallop-shell, etc.; f. *pec-t-ēre* to comb, cognate with Gr. πέκ-ειν to comb. In earlier use generally with L. plural *pectines.*]

†1. The set of bones in the hand between the wrist and fingers; the metacarpus. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 157 þe boonys of þe hand þat ben clepid pecten. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* G iij, In the thyrde coniunction be foure bones.. That coniunction is called the brest of the hande or pecten.

2. The pubes; also, the pubic bone or share-bone. ? *Obs.* [prop. L.]

[*c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 176 þat boon þat goiþ ouerþwert vndir þe ars aboue þe 3erde, & is clepid os pectinis.] 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 15 Applied to the pecten and genitalls in a plaister it helpeth the Gonorrhea. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II, *Pecten,* in Anatomy, is the same with the *Regio Pubis.* 1855 RAMSBOTHAM *Obstetr. Med.* 5 The smallest of the three divisions of the os innominatum is the os Pubis, Pecten, or Share Bone, situated anteriorly.

3. Applied to various comb-like structures in animal bodies. a. A pigmented vascular process which projects from the choroid coat of the eye into the vitreous humour in birds, and in certain reptiles and fishes; also called *marsupium.*

1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* IV. ii. 104 In birds..the Choroeides hath a curious pectinated work seated on the optick nerve. The structure of this Pecten is very like that of the *Ligamentum Ciliare.* 1856 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* II. 23 In birds, there is a remarkable plicated, comb-like process of the choroid,..termed the pecten.

b. Each of two comb-like appendages behind the posterior legs in scorpions.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* XXXV. III 540 The poisers of Diptera and the pectens of scorpions. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvii. 126. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 523 Class Arachnida..The abdomen has appendages only in *Scorpionidæ,*..the pectines or combs, organs probably of touch.

c. A comb-like organ, usually formed of small stiff hairs, on the legs of certain insects, as bees.

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xviii. (1818) II. 118 [Humble-bees] the males.. Their posterior tibiæ also want the corbicula and pecten that distinguish the..other sex.

d. The pectinated structure on the claws of certain birds. e. The CTENOPHORE or comb-row of a ctenophoran.

4. A genus of bivalve molluscs, having a rounded shell with radiating ribs suggesting the teeth of a comb; an animal of this genus, a scallop.

1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Let.* 15 Mar., Wks. 1836 I. 336 The pectines or skollops. 1778 KING in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 40 Pectens, cockles, limpets. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. viii. 264 Those elegant shells the Pectens or Comb Shells. *attrib.* 1835-6 TODD (*cyl. Anat.* I. 711/2 In the Pecten family. 1849 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* xi. (1874) 202 Layers of mussel and pecten shells.

Pectic (pe·ktik), *a. Chem.* [ad. Gr. πηκτικ-ός, f. πηκτ-ός congealed, curdled, f. stem πηγ- of πηγνύειν to make firm or solid.] In *pectic acid,* a transparent gelatinous substance formed by chemical action from PECTIN, and forming an important constituent of fruit-jellies.

(By further transformation it is converted into *parapectic acid* (PARA- 2 a) and *metapectic acid.*) *Pectic fermentation,* the fermentation supposed to be produced by PECTASE, which converts pectin into pectic and other related acids.

1831 T. THOMSON *Chem. Inorg. Bodies* (ed. 7) II. 120 Braconnot gave it the name of pectic acid, from the great tendency which it has to form a jelly with water. 1863 MITCHELL *Farm of Edgewood* 225 Pears have a modicum of pectic acid at a certain stage of their ripeness. 1866-77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 363 Under the influence of acids or alkalis, pectin is gradually modified, and ultimately transformed into a strongly acid compound called metapectic acid, passing however through a series of intermediate modifications called by Frémy parapectin, metapectin, pectosic acid, pectic acid, and parapectic acid. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Pectase,* an organic albuminoid ferment found in unripe fruits and roots, which determines the *Pectic fermentation.*

Pectin (pe·ktin). *Chem.* [f. stem *pect-* of PECTIC + -IN [1].] A white neutral substance, soluble in water, formed from PECTOSE by heating with acids, or naturally in the ripening of fruits, and constituting the gelatinizing agent in vegetable juices; in the further process of ripening, it is converted into *parapectin* (PARA- 2 a), *metapectin,* and other related substances (see PECTIC).

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 146 Vauquelin, who found pectin in the tamarind, considered it as the same with pectic acid. 1866-77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 364 Green fruits..do not contain pectin ready formed, but only pectose. ..When the fruit is ripe, the juice..contains a large quantity of pectin, and still more of parapectin...Lastly, fruits in the over-ripe state no longer contain a trace of pectin, that substance having been converted into metapectic acid.

Hence **Pectinaceous** (-ē·ʃəs) *a.*, related to or containing pectin.

1844 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* s. v. *Pectineus*, A pectinous or pectinaceous vegetable principle. 1887 tr. *Sachs' Physiol. Plants* 328 The share in metabolism taken by some other organic compounds, such as pectinaceous substances.

Pectinal (pe·ktinăl), *a.* (*sb.*) ? *Obs.* [ad. med. L. *pectinālis*, f. L. *pecten*, *pectin-*: see -AL.]

1. *Anat.* Belonging to the 'pecten' or pubes; *pectinal bone*, the pubic bone, sharebone.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirur.* I iv, Two great bones..th it be coniuncte wt this spondyle of the holowe bone behynde and before in makynge the pectynall bone.

2. *Nat. Hist.* Of the nature of or resembling a comb; applied by Sir T. Browne to flat-fish, from the resemblance of the spine with its apophyses to a comb. Also as *sb.*, in *pl* flat-fish.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. i. 181 Other fishes..as pectinals, or such as have the Apophyses of their spine made literally like a combe. *Ibid.* x. 203 Pectinall [fishes], whose ribs are rectilineall. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pectinals* .. their back-bone, and ribs do in some sort resemble a comb. 1705 EVELYN *Sylva* II. iii. (1729) 119 The Silver-Fir..is distinguished from the rest by the pectinal Shape of it.

Pectinate (pe·ktinēt), *a.* Chiefly *Nat. Hist.* [ad. L. *pectināt-us*, f. *pecten* comb: see -ATE 2.] = PECTINATED.

1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.*, *Pectinatum folium*, a pectinate leaf. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 321 *Pectinate*. .. Antennæ furnished on one side with a number of parallel stiff branches, resembling somewhat the teeth of a comb. 1833 A. EATON *Man. Bot. N. Amer.* II. (ed. 6) 129. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* 594 Margin of the pinnules pectinate. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 189 Bracts with..pectinate tip and margins.

Pectinate (pe·ktinēt), *v.* [f. L. *pectināt-*, ppl. stem of *pectināre* to comb, f. *pecten* comb.]

†1. (See quot.) *Obs. rare*—0.

1623 COCKERAM, *Pectinate*, to comb. 1656 in BLOUNT.

2. To fit together in alternation like the teeth of two combs; to interlock. †a. *trans. Obs. rare.* b. *intr.* in reciprocal sense: = INTERDIGITATE.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xxii. 266 To sit crosse legg'd, or with our fingers pectinated or shut together is accounted bad. 1834 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 234 The bundles..are separated from one another by other bundles, which pass between them, and pectinate with them.

Pectinated (pe·ktinēted), *ppl. a.* Chiefly *Nat. Hist.* [f. as PECTINATE + -ED.] Formed like a comb; having straight narrow closely-set projections or divisions like the teeth of a comb.

1671 RAY in *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2278 The Tongue was of an equal breadth to the very tip, which was toothed or pectinated about the edges. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) I. 200 The edges of the toes [of Grouse] pectinated. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* I. 4 A pectinated leaf is one whose narrow segments resemble the teeth of a comb.

Pe·ctinately, *adv.* [f. PECTINATE *a.* + -LY 2.] In a pectinate manner; like the teeth of a comb.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 652 Branchlets, long and pectinately arranged. 1875 C. C. BLAKE *Zool.* 333 The tentacles are set pectinately on two arms.

Pectination (pektinē·ʃən). [n. of action from *pectināre* to PECTINATE: see -ATION.]

†1. The action of combing (the hair). *Obs.*

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., Frequent pectination is recommended by many physicians..as an exercise.

2. The action of interlocking or condition of being interlocked like the teeth of two combs. ? *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xxii. 266 The complication or pectination of the fingers was an Hieroglyphick of impediment.

3. The condition or character of being pectinated; *concr.* a pectinated or comb-like structure.

1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 248 Antennæ..with a double series of pectinations. 1874 COUES *Birds N.-W.* 513 Absence of pectination of the middle claw. 1876 F. BRODIE in G. F. Chambers *Astron.* I. i. 15 The pectinations which fringe the whole of the edge of the umbra.

Pectinato- (pektinē·to), combining adverbial form of L. *pectinātus* PECTINATE *a.*, prefixed to other adjs. in the sense 'pectinately'..., or 'pectinate and...'; as in *pectinato-denticulate*, *pectinato-erose*, *pectinato-fimbricate*, *pectinato-pinnate*.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 210 Lamellæ..deeply pectinato-erose, or penetrated by oblong cellules. *Ibid.* 232 Lamellæ ..finely and elegantly pectinato-denticulate.

Pectineal (pekti·ni,ăl), *a. Anat.* [f. mod.L. *pectine-us*, f. *pecten* comb + -AL.] Pertaining to the pecten or pubic bone: applied to certain parts of this bone and connected structures: see quots.

1840 G. V. ELLIS *Anat.* 650 The *pectineus* muscle..arises from the pectineal line of the pubes between the spine and pectineal eminence. 1875 SIR W. TURNER in *Encycl. Brit.* I 828/2 The pectineal border..forms part of the line of separation between the true and false pelvis.

‖ **Pectineus** (pekti·ni,ŭs). *Anat.* erron. -eus. [mod.L., f. *pecten*, *pectin-* comb; cf. *flumineus*, *virgineus*, etc.] For *pectineus musculus*, name of a flat muscle arising from the pectineal eminence of the pubic bone and inserted into the thigh-bone just behind the small trochanter.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Pectineus*, is a Muscle on the Thigh. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 346 The pectineus and adductors of man.

Pectini-, before a vowel **pectin-**, combining form of L. *pecten* comb, used in the formation of scientific words. **Pe·ctinibranch** (-brəŋk), **-bra·nchian**, **-bra·nchiate** [BRANCHIA] *adjs.*, belonging to the *Pectinibranchia* (or *-branchiata*), a family of gastropod molluscs having comb-like gills, or ctenidia (also called *Ctenobranchia*); also as *sb.*, a mollusc of this family. **Pe·ctinicorn** [L. *cornu* horn] *adj.*, having pectinate antennæ, as the division *Pectinicornia* of lamellicorn beetles (also **Pe·ctinico·rnate**); *sb.*, a beetle of this division. **Pectini·ferous** *a.* [L. *-ferus* bearing], bearing a pecten or comb-like structure. **Pe·ctiniform** *a.*, (*a*) comb-shaped; (*b*) of the form of a scallop (PECTEN 4). **Pectinilinc** (-i·liŋk) *a.* = ILIO-PECTINEAL. **Pe·ctiniro·strate** *a.* [L. *rostrum* beak], having a comb-like beak or snout (Mayne).

1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 556/1 The *Pectinibranchiate Mollusks. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pectinicornis*, applied to an insect having pectinated antennæ..*pectinicornate. *Ibid.*, *Pectiniferus*, having combs...*pectiniferous. 1831 J. DAVIES *Man. Mat. Med.* 135 This salt..crystallizes in *pectiniform needles. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pectiniform septum*, the median..connective tissue septum between the two corpora cavernosa of the penis.

Pectinid (pe·ktinid). *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *pectinidæ*, f. PECTEN: see -ID 3.] A mollusc of the family *Pectinidæ* or Pecten family; a scallop.

Pectinite (pe·ktinəit). *Palæont.* [f. L. *pectin-* PECTEN + -ITE 1.] A fossil pecten or scallop.

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* v. § 72 Stones resembling escallops.. the next following Pectinites. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 81 Impressions or petrifactions of muscles, snails, corals, pectinites. 1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Travv.* I. v. 184 The oysters and pectinites.

Pectinoid (pe·ktinoid), *a. Zool.* [f. as prec. + -OID.] Resembling a pecten or scallop. (Mayne.)

Pectinous (pe·ktinəs), *a. Chem.* [f. PECTIN + -OUS.] Of the nature of or related to pectin: = PECTINACEOUS, PECTOUS b.

1844 [see PECTINACEOUS]. 1892 *Chambers' Encycl.* IX. 788/1 The juice of the [beet] root contains..albuminous, pectinous, and other substances.

Pectize (pe·ktəiz), *v.* [f. Gr. πηκτ-ός fixed, congealed (cf. PECTIC) + -IZE.] *trans.* and *intr.* To change into a gelatinous mass; to congeal.

1882 OGILVIE, *Pectize*,..to congeal; to change into a gelatinous mass. *H. Spencer.* 1885 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. IV. 10/1 The zinc compound does not.. sufficiently pectise cellulose. *Ibid.* 10/2 The film of pectised cellulose. *Ibid.*, Pectising is brought about by the copper solution.

Pectolite (pe·ktŏləit). *Min.* (Also **pek-**.) [Named (*pectolith*) 1828 by Von Kobell, f. Gr. πηκτ-ός congealed + -LITE.] A whitish or greyish hydrous silicate of calcium and sodium, found in close aggregations of acicular crystals, usually fibrous and radiated in structure.

1828 *Edin. Jrnl. Sc.* IX. 367 Pektolite..a mineral which is found on natrolite. 1899 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* VIII. 275 Experiments relative to the constitution of pectolite.

Pectoral (pe·ktŏrăl), *sb.* and *a.* Also 6 **pecturall**, 6 7 **pectorel**(l, -all. [As sb., in sense 1, a. OF. *pectoral* (1355 in Du Cange), ad. L. *pectorāle* breast-plate, sb. use of neuter of *pectorālis* adj., f. *pectus*, *pector-* breast; as adj., direct from the L. adj., or a. F. *pectoral* adj. (15th c. in Littré). Senses 2–4 of the sb. are absolute uses of the adj.]

A. *sb.* 1. Something worn on the breast.

a. An ornamental plate, cloth, or other decoration, worn on the breast; an ornamental breast-plate; *spec.* (*a*) that worn by the Jewish High Priest (= BREAST-PLATE 2); (*b*) *R. C. Ch.* that formerly worn by a bishop in celebrating mass.

c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 389/1 Pectoral of a vestyment, or other a-rayment, *pectorale*, *racionale*. 1445 *Instr. Queen's Coronat.* in Rymer *Fœdera* (1710) XI. 83 A Pectoral of Gold garnished with Rubees, Perles. 1506 GUYLFORDE *Pilgr.* (Camden) 7, xij crownes of fyne golde, and xij pectorals and a riche cappe. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* I. 16 The twelve stones in Aaron's pectoral. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 84. 1894 *Times* 26 May 10/1 A Royal pectoral, on which two crowned hawks support the cartouche of Usertasen II.

b. A piece of armour for the breast: = BREAST-PLATE 1.

1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 31 b, Lighting vppon their shafrons, cranets, or steele pectorells. 1706 PHILLIPS, A *Pectoral*, a Breast-plate, Armour, or Defence for the Breast. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit Costume* 29 A border of metal to the collar, which acted as a pectoral.

†c. An ornamental cloth for the breast of a horse: cf. PEITREL, POITREL. *Obs.*

1608 SEGAR *Hon. Mil. & Civ.* II. xi. 71 His horse sadled with blacke leather,..the pectorel of blacke leather with a crosse paty of gold, hanging before the horse feete. 1653 GREAVES *Seraglio* 11 The Bridles, Pectorals, Crippers, Saddle-clothes. set so thick with jewels of divers sorts, that the beholders are amazed. 1668 *Act* 14 *Chas. II*, c. 3 § 23 A Bitt and Bridle with a Pectorell and Crupper.

d. A chest-protector.

1881 *Pop. Sc. Monthly* XIX. 150 The great majority.. still stick to coarse linen next the skin, and use woolen pectorals only as counter-irritants.

2. A medicine, food, or drink, good for affections of the chest, i. e. the lungs and other respiratory organs (or, loosely, the internal organs generally).

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. Explan. Wds. Art, *Pectorals*, f. such medicines as bee fit for the breast and lungs. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* 89 There are Pectorals for the Breast and Bowels. 1749 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 22 June, They recommend an attention to pectorals, such as sago, barley, turnips. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 91 The roots of the liquorice contain..a sweet subacid mucilaginous juice, which is much esteemed as a pectoral.

3. *Anat.* Short for *pectoral muscle*, *pectoral fin*.

1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 157 The Ball.. came out under the Pectoral. 1888 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 164 Dorsal fin conical, situated above the pectorals. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* (1864) 203 The great pectoral bringing the arm forward, the deltoid lifting it away from the side.

†4. (See quot.) *Obs. nonce-use.*

1617 *Janua Ling.* Advt., To render the volume as portable . and if not as a manuall or pocket-booke, yet a pectorall or bosome-booke, to be carried twixt ierkin and doublet.

B. *adj.*

1. Of, pertaining to, situated or occurring in or upon, the breast or chest; thoracic. Chiefly *Anat.* *Pectoral arch* or *girdle*, the shoulder-girdle (see GIRDLE *sb.*[1] 4 b). *Pectoral fins*, the pair of lateral fins attached to the pectoral arch in fishes, usually thoracic in position, corresponding to the fore limbs of other vertebrates. *Pectoral muscles*, the muscles of the chest, esp. the *pectoralis major*, 'a large fan-shaped muscle forming the main fleshy mass of the chest on either side', and the *pectoralis minor*, 'a flat triangular muscle situated beneath the *p. major*' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893). *Pectoral respiration* (see quot. 1834, and cf. COSTAL *a.* 1). *Pectoral ridge*, the outer edge of the bicipital groove of the humerus, into which the *pectoralis major* muscle is inserted.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 21 The produced partes of the pectorall Spondilles. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 352 The rheume or catarrhe that hath taken a way to the brest or pectorall parts. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 776 The first is called *Pectoralis* the Petorall Muscle, so named from his situation, because it occupieth the forepart of the Chest. 1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 84 The pectoral fins are very large. 1782 MONRO *Anat.* 167 The eight upper ribs were formerly classed into pairs, with particular names.., the crooked, the solid, the pectoral, the twisted. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 33 In general, the pectoral cavity is symmetrical. 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis Chest* (ed. 4) 13 If the abdomen dilates with comparatively much greater force than the chest, the respiration is named abdominal; if the contrary obtains, it is called pectoral. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 341 All Vertebrata possess typically two pairs of limbs—the pectoral and pelvic.

2. *Med.* Of a medicine, food, or drink: Good for diseases or affections of the chest (or, loosely, the internal organs generally).

1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* II. lxxxvi. 85 A pectorall water, or water for the breast,.. that especiallie availeth in the weakenesse of the stomacke. 1637 BRIAN *Pisse-Proph.* (1679) 23 Some pectoral physick to ease his cough. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* I. in *Aliments*, etc 246 Peaches are cordial and pectoral. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 314 The leaves [of Ferns] generally contain a thick astringent mucilage, with a little aroma, on which account many are considered pectoral and lenitive. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pectoral Moss*, a common name for the *Lichen pulmonarius*.

3. Worn, or intended to be worn, on the breast.

1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos.*, *Pectorall*, belonging to the breast, or which hangeth before the breast. 1727-35 CHAMBERS *Cy. l.* s. v., In the Romish Church Bishops and regular Abbots wear a pectoral Cross. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* II. vi. 175 We are led to believe that the formal use of the pectoral cross, as now worn over the chasuble, goes no farther back than the middle of the sixteenth century.

4. *fig.* Proceeding or derived from the 'breast' or 'heart', i. e. from one's internal feeling or consciousness.

1630 DONNE *Serm. Matt.* xxviii. 6 Let..no Angell of the Church,... proceed upon an *ipse dixit*, upon his own pectorall word and determination. 1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 184 At this time a good mans tongue is in his breast, not in his mouth, his words are then so pithy and so pectorall 1865 tr. *Strauss' New Life Jesus* I. i. viii. 44 The inflated language here used betrays already the pectoral colouring which Keim expressly claims for his work. 1890 J. F SMITH tr. *Pfleiderer's Developm. Theol.* III. iii. (1891) 281 Neander's pectoral theology involved a serious lack of historical criticism. [Cf. next.]

Pe·ctoralist. [f. prec. + -IST.] (See quot., and cf. prec. B. 4.)

1886 FARRAR *Hist. Interpr.* viii. 415 [Neander's] motto was, *pectus facit theologum*, and many sneered at his followers as pectoralists.

Pe·ctorally, *adv rare.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a pectoral manner or position: in quots., a. in relation to one's inward feeling, at heart; b. on a 'pectoral' diet: cf. PECTORAL B. 4, 2.

1662 M. MASON *Friendly Admon. Rom. Cath.* 4 Would you not then have been pectorally glad of that Indulgence? 1749 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 21 Aug., Be regular, and live pectorally.

Pectoriloquy (pektŏri·lŏkwi). *Path.* [ad. F. *pectoriloquie*, f. L. *pectus*, *pector-* breast + *-loquium* speaking.] The transmission of the sound of the voice through the wall of the chest to the ear in auscultation; usually a sign of a cavity or some other affection in the lung.

1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest.* (ed. 4) 36 This peculiar phenomenon (which I have denominated Pectoriloquy). 1853 MARKHAM tr. *Skoda's Auscult.* 290 The pectoriloquy is..much clearer and louder..in a gangrenous excavation, than in one formed by pulmonary abscess.

So **Pectoriloquial** (pektŏrilō·kwiăl), **Pectoriloquous** (pektŏri·lŏkwəs) *adjs.*, of, or of the nature of, pectoriloquy; **Pectori·loquism**, pectoriloquy.

1846 WORCESTER, *Pectoriloquial*, relating to pectoriloquy. *Museum.* 1834 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 524 To this

apparent transfer of the voice to the chest..[Laennec] has given the .. name of *pectoriloquism, or mediate auscultation of the voice. 1834 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* III. 472 There was no metallic tinkling, *bourdonnement*, or pectoriloquism. 1862 H. W. FULLER *Dis. Lungs* 111 The production of *pectoriloquous resonance.

Pectose (pe·ktōōs). *Chem.* [f. stem *pect-* of PECTIC + -OSE.] An insoluble substance related to cellulose and occurring with it in vegetable tissues, esp. in unripe fruits and fleshy roots; by the action of acids, etc. it is converted into PECTIN.

1857 W. A. MILLER *Elem Chem.* III. 83 The cellular tissue of many fruits, and of turnips, carrots, parsnips, &c., contains a substance which he [Frémy] terms *pectose*, and which is quite insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether. 1866–77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 363 Pectose .. gives the hardness to unripe fruits. It is probably isomeric with cellulose, or differs from it only by the elements of water.

Hence **Pectosic** (pektǫ·sik) *a.*, in *Pectosic acid*, an acid formed immediately from pectin by the action of pectase or alkalis, and converted by further action of the same into pectic acid.

1866–77 [see PECTOUS].

Pectostracan (pektǫ·stiăkăn), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod. Zool. L. *Pectostraca* (f. Gr. πηκτ-ός congealed + ὄστρακον tile, potsherd, shell) + -AN.] **a.** *adj.* Belonging to the division *Pectostraca* of *Crustacea* in Huxley's classification, a synonym of *Cirripedia*. **b.** *sb.* A crustacean belonging to this division, a cirriped. So **Pecto·stracous** *a.*

Pectous (pe·ktəs), *a Chem.* [f. Gr. πηκτ-ός congealed + -OUS.] **a.** Congealed, solidified: said of modified forms of substances ordinarily fluid. **b.** Related to pectin. *Pectous acid*, name of a particular acid related to pectic acid (cf. -OUS c).

1861 GRAHAM in *Phil Trans.* 184 Fluid colloids appear to have always a pectous modification. 1856–77 WATTS *Dict. Chem* IV. 364 Pectase immersed in water for two or three days, is decomposed and is then no longer capable of acting as a pectous ferment. *Ibid.* The conversion of the pectin into pectosic and pectous acids 1875 B. W. RICHARDSON *Dis. Mod Life* 104 In course of time .. the vital tissues become thickened, or, to use the technical term, 'pectous'.

†Pe·ctron. *Obs.* [An erroneous formation (thought by Barret to be French), app. derived in some way from L. *pectus*, *pector-* breast.] = PEITREL, POITREL.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres*, Gloss 252 *Pectron*, a French word, is the arming of the brest of the horse 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* v. ii. § 4. 166 The Horses head, necke, brest, and buttocke barbed with Pectron, Trappings, Crimer, and Chieffront.

†Pectuncle. *Obs.* Anglicized form of L. *pectunculus* a small scallop (dim. of *pecten*: see PECTEN 4), a name formerly given to the cockles.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp* s v. *Pecten*, The genus of pectuncles, or cockles, has been made by all authors a very extensive one 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIV. 80/2 There are shells universally allowed to be pectens or scallops, which have no ears, and others as universally allowed to be pectuncles or cockles which have.

Pectunculate (pektʌ·ŋkiŭlĕt), *a Entom.* [f. mod.L. type **pectunculāt-us*, f. *pectuncul-us*, dim. of *pecten*: see prec. and -ATE 2] Having a row of minute spines or bristles; finely pectinate.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 310 Under Jaws.. Pectunculate ..When the stipes below the feeler has a row of minute spines set like the teeth of a comb.

‖ **Pectus** (pe·ktŭs). *Anat.* and *Zool.* Pl. **pectora.** [L., = the breast.] **a.** The breast or chest. **b.** *Ornith.* The thoracic region of the under surface of the body of a bird; usually, the anterior protuberant part. **c.** *Entom.* The lower surface of the thorax or prothorax of an insect.

1693 tr. *Blanchard's Phys. Dict.* (ed 2), *Pectus*, the foremost part of the Thorax reaching from the Neck-bone, down to the Midriff 1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 450 In the other Nemocera, the proboscis is..directed perpendicularly or curved on the pectus.

†Pecua·rious, *a. Obs. rare*—°. [f. L. *pecuāri-us* of or belonging to *pecu* cattle + -OUS]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pecuarious*, serving for, or belonging to Beasts or Cattle. 1658 in PHILLIPS.

Pecudiculture (pe·kiudikʌ·ltiŭi, -tʃəi). *rare.* [f. L. *pecud-em* a beast, in pl. cattle + CULTURE: after *horticulture*, etc.] The rearing of cattle.

1885 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 363 Agriculture and Horticulture Pecudiculture.

Pecul, variant of PICUL; obs. form of PECKLE.

†Pe·culate, *sb. Obs.* Also 7 -at. [ad. L. *pecūlāt-us* embezzlement, f. *pecūlārī*: see next. In F. *peculat* (1568 in Hatz.-Darm.), It. *peculato*, Sp. *peculado*] = PECULATION.

a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. II*, Wks (1711) 24 Articles being forged and urged against them, especially of peculate, as sale of crown-lands, waste of the king's treasure, ..transporting lands to themselves and their friends. 1656 J. HARRINGTON *Oceana* Wks. (1700) 159 Such as were arrain'd or try'd for Peculat, or Defraudation of the Commonwealth. 1686 BURNET *Trav.* iii. (1750) 153 One of the Nobles was accused of Peculat. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Peculator*, one who is guilty of the crime called *peculate*.

Peculate (pe·kiŭlĕt), *v.* [f. L. *pecūlāt-*, ppl. stem of *pecūlārī* to embezzle, f. *pecūlium* private property, orig. in cattle, f. *pecu* cattle, money.]

†1. *trans.* To rob (the state or country) by peculation. *Obs.*

1749 W. DOUGLASS *Brit. Settlem. N. Amer.* II. 17 In Massachusetts. they peculated the Country by ruinous unnecessary Expence of Money.

2. To embezzle or pilfer (money).

1802 H. MARTIN *Helen of Glenross* III. 223 Two thousand pounds what she justly charges me with having peculated from her Father. 1827 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* II. 619 The people .accused them of having peculated the public money. 1884 *Manchester Exam.* 1 Oct. 4/5 Several millions of taels, which they have..peculated from the Imperial funds.

3 *intr.* To practise peculation.

1861 LOWELL *E Pluribus Unum* Pr. Wks. 1890 V. 45 They..have peculated in advance by a kind of official post-obit 1876 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xi. 135 The honesty of a servant or manager, who does not embezzle or peculate.

Hence **Pe·culating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl a.*

1783 BURKE *Sp Fox's E. Ind. Bill* Wks. IV. 93 An oppressive .. rapacious, and peculating despotism, with a direct disavowal of obedience to any authority at home..is..the state of your charter-government over great kingdoms. 1895 *Athenæum* 7 Sept. 328/1 [The endowments have] long since vanished, no doubt, into the pockets of peculating pashas.

Peculation (pekiŭlē·ʃən). [n. of action f. L. *pecūlārī* to PECULATE (put for L. *pecūlātus* PECULATE *sb.*): see -ATION.] The appropriation of public money or property by one in an official position; the embezzlement of money or goods entrusted to the embezzlement of money or goods entrusted to the.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Peculation*, a robbing of the Prince or Common-wealth. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 667 The family of plagues That waste our vitals;—peculation, sale Of honour, perjury, corruption, frauds. 1822 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (ed. 15) III. VII. 181 To be tried for peculation. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ix. § 9. 700 Marlborough was dismissed from his command, charged with peculation, and condemned.

Peculator (pe·kiŭlē·təi). [a. L. *pecūlātor* an embezzler, agent-n. f. *pecūlārī* to PECULATE.] One who peculates; an embezzler, esp. of public money or property.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Peculator*, that robbeth the Prince or common treasure. 1783 BURKE *Sp. Fox's E. Ind. Bill* Wks. IV. 77 The supposed peculators and destroyers of Onde repose in all security in the bosoms of their accusers. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* II. v. (1866) 217 An infamous peculator rolling up a fortune with great rapidity by his shameless traffic in benefices, charges, offices.

Peculiar (pĭkiū·liăi), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5 -ier, 6 -er, -yer, -eer, -yar, 6–7 -iare. [a. obs. F. *peculier* (16th c. in Godef.), or ad. L. *pecūliār-is* of or relating to private property, f. *pecūli-um* property in cattle, private property, that which is one's own, f. *pecu* cattle. Cf. also OF. *peculiaire* (15th c.) in same sense.]

A. *adj.*

1. That is one's own private property; that belongs or pertains to, or characterizes, an individual person, place, or thing, or group of persons or things, as distinct from others. Const. with preceding possessive (*my own*, *the king's own*), or with *to*.

Peculiar to now always denotes 'belonging exclusively to'; formerly it might denote 'belonging specially to'.

†a. Of property, material possession, etc. *Obs.*

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* ix. (1885) 130 How necessarie it is pat the kynge haue grete possessions, and peculier livelod fior his owne sunte. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VI* 151 The Duke of Gloucester had not so muche aduaunced..the common wealth and publique vtilite, as his awne priuate thinges & peculier estate. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 6 The Sun, Aer, Water, Nature did not frame Peculiar; A Public gift I claim. *a* 1668 DAVENANT *Man's the Master* iv. i, Now even all peculiar fields are turn'd to common roads about this populous town. 1724 DE FOE *Tour Gt. Brit.* I. 123 Sturbridge Fair. .. This square ..is separate and peculiar to the wholesale dealers in the woollen manufacture.

b. In general sense, esp. of qualities, features, characteristics, etc.

† *Peculiar institution*, a cant phrase in U S. for negro slavery, formerly often spoken of in the Southern states as 'the peculiar domestic institution of the South'. *Obs.*

1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 294 The dayes that by the chirche were appoynted she kept them diligently and sereously, & in especyall the holy lent.. besyde her other peculer fastes of deuocion, as saint Anthony, mary Maudeleyn. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* I. (1895) 51 There is an other [cause] which as I suppose is proper and peculiare to yow Englishe men alone. 1555 *Fardle of Facions* II. v. 148 It was a peculier maner of the Kynges of the Medes, to haue many wiues. 1708 POPE *Jan. & May* 52 All other goods by fortune's hand are giv'n, A Wife is the peculiar gift of heav'n. 1721 BAILEY, *Birch*, a Tree peculiar to Great Britain. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) II. xiii. 222 A timidity peculiar to your sex. 1826 DISRAELI *Vivi. Grey* VI. ii, Imitating the peculiar sound of every animal that he met. *c* 1852 *S. Carolina Gaz.* (Farmer *Dict. Amer.*), The dangers which at present threaten the peculiar domestic institutions of the South.

†2. Of separate or distinct constitution or existence; independent, particular, individual; single.

1507 FISHER *Fun. Serm. Hen. VII*, Wks. (1876) 272 He sente money to be dystrybuted for .x. M. masses peculeer to be sayd for hym. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* II. Introd., Minding to reserue the proofes to a peculiar boke which I will..set forth. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iii. 11 The single and peculiar life is bound..To keepe it selfe from noyance. *a* 1712 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 155 Ev'ry Thorn gave a peculiar Wound. 1799 W. TOOKE *View Russian Emp.* II. 50 The Khanate of Kazan subsisted as a peculiar state till the year 1552.

3. Distinguished in nature, character, or attributes from others; particular, special.

1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 2 Detracting..the excellent effects of our peculiar and singular weapon the Long Bowe. 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xxxi, We seldome find any, without a peculiar delight in some peculiar thing. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* To Rdr., Sermons are more peculiar for the suppressing of vicious manners 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* v. ii. (1869) II. 437 A more proper subject of peculiar taxation. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. xlvii. VI. 66 The position of the Corinthians was peculiar. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. iv. 35 This latter point..is one of peculiar interest.

4. Having a character exclusively its own, *sui generis*; unlike others, singular, uncommon, unusual, out-of-the-way; strange, odd, 'queer'.

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 598 The tongue of a serpent is peculiar; for..it is also cloven at the tip. 1726 BUTLER *Serm. Forgiveness* Wks. 1874 II. 113 We are in such a peculiar position, with respect to injuries done to ourselves, that we can scarcely see them as they really are. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* III. (1818) 445 The odour is peculiar and aromatic; the taste gratefully acid. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xx, Mr. Weller's knowledge of London was extensive and peculiar. 1888 MISS BRADDON *Fatal Three* I i, She is a girl of peculiar temper. *Mod. colloq.* He was always thought a little peculiar.

5. *Peculiar jurisdiction* (*authority*, etc.), in *Canon Law*, a jurisdiction proper to itself, exempt from or not subject to the jurisdiction of the bishop of the diocese. Cf B. 5.

c 1525 ABP. WARHAM *Let to Wolsey* in Ellis *Orig Lett.* Ser. III. cxxxv, The value of the benefices within the diocesse of Canterburie and the iurisdiction peculiar of the same. 1555 J. PHILPOT in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) 1799, I haue not offended in your Dioces. For that whiche I spake .. was in Paules Churche, which..is a peculiar iurisdiction belonging to the Deane of Paules. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 94 The Archbishop whereof has also a peculiar Jurisdiction in thirteen Parishes within the City of London [etc.]. 1822 D. & S. LYSONS *Brit., Devon*, Colyton. .. The Dean and Chapter of Exeter are patrons of the Vicarage...The Church is in their peculiar jurisdiction. 1840 *Penny Cycl* XVII. 103/2 The living of Dorchester [Oxon.] is a perpetual curacy, in the jurisdiction of the peculiar court of Dorchester.

6. *Peculiar People.* **a** a name applied to the Jews as God's own chosen people; hence *transf.* in religious sense. (Also *p. race*, *nation*, etc.)

1494 FABYAN (*Chron.* VII. 550 Of his great mercy he hath visyted vs, I truste, his peculier people. 1535 COVERDALE *Deut.* xiv. 2 The Lord hath chosen the to be his awne peculier people from amonge all the nacions — *Titus* II. 14 To pourge vs to be a peculiar people vnto himselfe. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxxi. 187 Having chosen out one peculiar Nation for his Subjects. 1738 WESLEY *Ps.* LI xxi, The dear peculiar Race Their grateful Sacrifice shall bring.

b. A modern religious sect (called also the *Plumstead Peculiars*) founded in 1838, and most numerous about London.

They have no preachers, creeds, ordinances, or church organization, and they rely wholly on prayer for the cure of disease, rejecting medical aid; this last is the feature which brings them specially under public notice.

1875 *Punch* 19 June 267/1 Of course the Peculiar People have the right to believe in miracle and also the right to disbelieve in medicine. 1892 *Spectator* 19 Mar. 391 Drugs may be dispensed with altogether, as by the Peculiar People or the Faith Healers. 1901 *Essex Weekly News* 29 Mar. 2/4 'Peculiar' parents censured at Barking.

†7. *In peculiar*, as a peculiarity: in particular.

1607 TOPSELL *Fourf Beasts* 315 Egipt had this in peculiar, that no other order, no not a senator, might be president or govern among them. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* I. xi. § 162 One may as well say,..this Dominion was to belong in peculiar to one of his Issue. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. xii. 435 As for Truth he must be a great stranger to her and to himself too, that shall look upon it as a possession in peculiar.

B. *sb.* (absolute uses of the adj.)

I. In general senses.

1. a. A peculiar property or possession; a property or privilege exclusively one's own.

1650 T. B. *Worcester's Apophth* 105 Leave was obtained ..that he might be buried in Windsor Castle (where there is a peculiar for the family). 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Hist.* v. xi. § 2 They would preserve..that temple which was their peculiar. 1846 GROTE *Greece* II. vi. II. 543 How far the peculiar of the primitive Sparta extended we have no means of determining. 1865 — *Plato* I. xiv. 451 A peculiar appertaining to philosophers, distinct from though analogous to the peculiar of each several art.

†b. = *peculiar people* (A. 6 a): said of the Jews, and of Christian believers. *Obs.*

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Mal.* iii. 17 And they shal be to me .. to my peculiar, and I wil spare them, as a man spareth his sonne. *a* 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 116 Beleevers are a peculiar to God, are set apart. *a* 1638 MEDE *Wks.* (1672) 181 We who are God's peculiars, must demean our selves peculiarly both toward God and man. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps* cvi. 40 He would own them for ever as his peculiar.

†c. One's own wife or mistress. *Obs.*

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 66 Yet are they [Turks] to meddle with none but their owne peculiars: the offending woman they drowne, and the man they ganah. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Peculiar*, a Mistress.

†2. *One's peculiar*, one's private interest or special concern. *Obs.*

1625 in *Cosin's Corr.* (Surtees) I. 60 In respect of my peculiar I am better. 1637 R. ASHLEY tr. *Malvezzi's David Persecuted* 54 Hee is governed by that which appertaines to the King, and not by his owne peculiar. 1720–2 *Lett. fr. Mist's Jrnl.* (1722) II. 256 The Concern they will learn for the Affairs of the Universe, will naturally lead them to a close attention to their own Peculiar.

†3. A peculiar attribute or quality; a peculiarity; a special or exclusive characteristic. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. ii. (Arb.) 21 A peculiar, which our speech hath in many things differing from theirs. 1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Cæsar* 231 Omnipresence is the absolute Peculiar of the Almighty. 1657 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* 150 Peradventure [those Stigmata, or insensible parts] might . belong to some peculiar of that disease which is termed Elephantiasis. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* 206 There is this peculiar in vision that is not in our other senses, that it includes an outward objective perception. *a* 1750 A. HILL *Wks.* (1753) II. 396 Your poetry is a peculiar, that will make it impossible, you should be forgotten.

†4. An individual member of a class or part of a collective whole; a particular, item, or detail.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* VII. ii. (1620) 247 Why .. could not he .. extend his generall power through each peculiar? 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* VI. v. 305, I shall .. speak only of two peculiars more.

II. Specific and technical senses.

5. *Eccl.* A parish or church exempt from the jurisdiction of the ordinary or bishop in whose diocese it lies, either as a *royal peculiar* (*i. e.* a chapel exempt from any jurisdiction but that of the sovereign) or as subject to the jurisdiction of a bishop of another diocese, or to that of a dean, chapter, prebendary, etc.

Court of Peculiars, a branch of the Court of Arches having jurisdiction over the peculiars of the archbishop of Canterbury. (Peculiars were, for most purposes, abolished by Act 10 & 11 Vict. c. 98.)

1562 BP. W. ALLEY in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. xxxi. 310 That Bishops may have jurisdiction to call all criminal causes before them, and to reform other disorders in all Peculiars, and places exempt, which be *spelunæ latronum*. 1631 WEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 309 Shorham is but a Peculiar to the Archbishop, who holds his prerogatiue wheresoeuer his lands do lie. 1658 PHILLIPS, *The Court of Peculiars*. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Peculiar*, signifies a particular Parish or Church that hath Jurisdiction within itself, for Probat of Wills, &c exempt from the Ordinary, and the Bishops Courts. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. v. 65 The court of peculiars is a branch of and annexed to the court of arches. It has a jurisdiction over all those parishes dispersed through the province of Canterbury in the midst of other dioceses, which are exempt from the ordinary's jurisdiction, and subject to the metropolitan only. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Aug. 9/1 Burian, the royal deanery, has been a peculiar since the days of Athelstan, and kept its privileges when other peculiars were abolished. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Mar. 10/2 The Dean of the Arches took his title from the old Court of Peculiars of the Archbishop of Canterbury, who formerly exercised jurisdiction over thirteen exempt parishes in the diocese of London and fifty-seven parishes called 'peculiars' in other dioceses. These 'peculiars' were abolished about fifty years ago, and the Court of which the Dean of the Arches was Dean went with them.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* A place, district, office, etc., exempt from ordinary jurisdiction.

1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commw.* (Hakl. Soc.) 37 Out of the province .of Vagha, there is given him for a peculiar exempted out of the Chetfird of Posolskoy, 32,000 rubbels. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 4 That Scotland was by them accounted an exempt kingdome, and a Peculiar properly appertaining to the Roman Chappell. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. iv. (1739) 21 It [the Chancery] soon becomes a kind of Peculiar, exempting it self from the ordinary course in manner of Trial, and from the ordinary rules of Law.

†6. In the colonies and provinces of New England: A district, or piece of land, not included in any 'town', nor as yet incorporated as a 'town'.

1720 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1872–4) VI. 210 Resolved .. That Mr. John Read, who dwells between Fairfield and Danbury, be likewise annually listed, as a peculiar to Danbury. 1737 *Ibid.* VIII. 133 All peculiars, or lands not as yet laid within the bounds of any town, .. shall be assessed by the rates of the next town unto it. 1739 *Ibid.* 230 Being informed that a certain piece of land in the county of Windham is not in any town but still remains a peculiar, .. Be it enacted .. That the said tract of land be annexed to the town of Voluntown. 1779 *Vermont State Papers* (1823) 297. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* I. ii. 17 Precincts or peculiars are in some cases ordered to be rated at or in certain towns, and in such cases are rated and governed by the town.

7. a. A nickname in Oxford (*c* 1837–8) for members of the 'Evangelical' party. (Cf. A. 6 a.)

1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Let.* in Purcell *Manning* (1895) I. 224 The amusing thing is that the unfortunate Peculiars are attacked on so many sides. 1838 BP. WILBERFORCE *Diary* in Ashwell *Life* (1879) I. 119 [He] had all the faults of the low tone of the Peculiars strongly marked. 1895 PURCELL *Manning* I. 114 'Puseyites and Peculiars' stood shoulder to shoulder.

b. One of the Peculiar People: see A. 6 b.

1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 175 (heading) The Plumstead 'Peculiars'. *Ibid.* 176 The risk of having a .. contagious disease spread. by the manipulations of these 'Peculiars'. 1893 in *Daily News* 8 Apr. 7/4 All you who mean to follow in the same old way and be Peculiars follow me.

†**Pecu·liarism.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ISM.] The doctrine or practices of 'Peculiars' (B. 7 a).

1836 NEWMAN *Let.* in Liddon, etc. *Life Pusey* (1893) I. xvi. 368 London is overrun with peculiarism. 1838 BP. WILBERFORCE in Ashwell *Life* (1879) I. iv. 119 A good man, but a poor creature, evidently set up by Peculiarism.

Peculiarity (pĭkiūliæ·rĭti). [f. PECULIAR + -ITY; cf. late L. *peculiāritās* (St. Gregory).] The quality or condition of being peculiar.

†1. The condition or fact of belonging exclusively to oneself; exclusive possession; private ownership.

1610 BP. HALL *Epist.* V. ii. 24 What neede we to disclaime all peculiarity in goods?

†b. *spec.* The condition of being God's peculiar people. *Obs.*

1661 BAXTER *Mor. Prognost.* II. xlviii. 62 Some of them [Jews] Re-established in their own Land: But not to their antient peculiarity, or policy and Law. 1777 FLETCHER *Bible Calvinism* Wks. 1795 IV. 255 If God had made his covenants of peculiarity with all mankind, would they not have ceased to be peculiar?

2. The quality of being peculiar to or characteristic of a single person or thing; also, an instance of this, that which is peculiar to a single person or thing; a distinguishing or special characteristic.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 90 That a piece of opium will dead the force and blow [of a bullet] .. I finde herein no such peculiarity, no more then in any gumme or viscose body. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 78/2 We shall speak first of those things wherein they agree; and of their peculiarities afterwards. 1850 MCCOSH *Div. Govt.* II. i. (1874) 114 The peculiarity of a miracle is, that it has not a cause in the natural powers operating in the Cosmos. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. i. ii. 61 It is a peculiarity of Asia that its regions are either very hot or very cold.

†3. A particular liking or regard; a partiality.

1687 BOYLE *Martyrd. Theodora* xi. (1703) 152 He could discern in her Breast such a resentment of his Services, as .. imply'd a peculiarity for his Person. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Shaks.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 362 Shakespeare has no peculiarity, no importunate topic; but all is duly given.

†b. Special attentiveness to a person; cf. PARTICULARITY 7. *Obs.*

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* iii, I had not value enough for him to treat him with peculiarity either by smiles or frowns.

4. The quality of being *sui generis* or unlike others; singularity, uncommonness, oddity; also, an instance of this, an odd trait or characteristic.

1751 LD. ORRERY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 17 She died towards the end of January absolutely destroyed by the peculiarity of her fate. 1777 BOSWELL *Johnson* 17 Sept., I said, in writing a life, a man's peculiarities should be mentioned, because they mark his character. 1817 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) II. i. 18 There is another very singular peculiarity about Mr. Talfourd; he can't spell. 1865 R. W. DALE *Jew. Temp.* xvi. (1877) 179 You will have noticed the peculiarity of the expression.

†5. = PECULIARISM: cf. PECULIAR B. 7 a. *rare.*

1838 BP. WILBERFORCE in A. R. Ashwell *Life* (1879) I. iv. 114 They will disgust some well-intentioned Churchmen by a fanciful imitation of antiquity, and drive them into lower depths of 'Peculiarity'.

Peculiarize (pĭkiū·liărəiz), *v.* [f. PECULIAR *a.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To make peculiar.

†1. To appropriate exclusively *to*. *Obs.*

1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* III. 140 He onely peculiarised to himselfe a fift part of the people, and the rest were imployed in agriculture and tillage. 1653 SCLATER *Fun. Serm.* 25 Sept. (1654) 15 Χάρισμα, .a word not used in any Heathen Author, but peculiarized to the inspired penmen of Holy Writ. 1704 NELSON *Fasts & Fest.* xi. 112 There was to be no more Distinction betwixt the Children of Abraham and other People, and no one Land more peculiarized than another.

2. To give or impart peculiarity to.

1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* 75 Touching that Title, which doth peculiarize Drumn's Monarch from all other. 1796 COLERIDGE *Lett., to J. Thelwall* (1895) 197 This, I think, peculiarises my style of writing. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* IX. 515 Those distinguishing marks which peculiarize the Latin original. 1852 STOWE *Ballou's Spir. Manifest.* i. 15.

Peculiarly (pĭkiū·liărli), *adv.* [f. PECULIAR *a.* + -LY 2.] In a peculiar manner.

1. In a way that is one's own, and not another person's; as regards oneself; individually.

1573–80 BARET *Alv.* P 220–1 Things that were his owne peculiarly. 1685 BOYLE *Effects of Mot.* vii. 89 Any Vault that were exquisitely built, would peculiarly answer to some determinate Note or other. 1726 *Nat. Hist. Irel.* 86 A certain sort of sea-coal .. wonderful small, and peculiarly called comb. 1815 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 12/1 He would bring him to account for his conduct to himself peculiarly. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 6 Many of his ideas were in the air, and did not belong to him peculiarly.

2. In a way distinct from others; particularly, especially; also *colloq.*, more than usually.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. vi. § 1 Wherby the faithfull haue alway been peculiarly seuered from the prophane nations. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxx. 13 The very course of the woords requireth, that hee should make mention here peculiarly of his own dewtie. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* 391 Table of shew-bread .. made of that gold, which his Father David had peculiarly prepared for that purpose. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* v. vii, To render the lot of one man more peculiarly unhappy than that of others. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 51 A little air of which her husband was peculiarly fond. 1891 HELEN B. HARRIS *Apol. Aristides* i. 5 The Arabs regard the spot as peculiarly sacred.

3. In a way unlike others; unusually, strangely, oddly, queerly.

1847 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xix, If you knew it, you are peculiarly situated: very near happiness; yes; within reach of it. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 16 July 5/1 [He] is one of those peculiarly-constituted Englishmen who rather enjoy the West Coast climate than otherwise.

Peculiarness (pĭkiū·liămnĕs). Now *rare.* [f. PECULIAR *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being peculiar; peculiarity.

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 110 b, Their peculiarnesse or diuersitie is, that Sathan hath sowen sundry heresies in the Church [etc.]. *a* 1638 MEDE *Wks.* (1672) 5 Things sacred .. which have upon them a relation of peculiarness towards God. *a* 1658 J. DURHAM *Exp. Rev.* I. (1680) 25 Done to shew a peculiarness in that day and the meetings on it.

†**Pecu·liate,** *v. Obs. rare*—0. [f. L. *peculiāre* to provide with a peculium] So †**Peculiation.**

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Peculiate* .. to punish by the purse, to take away a mans goods; also to enrich. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Peculiation*, a taking away a mans goods.

‖**Peculium** (pĭkiū·liŏm). [L. *peculium* private property; deriv. of *pecu* cattle.]

1. *Rom. Law.* The property which a father allowed his child, or a master allowed his slave, to hold as his own.

1706 in PHILLIPS. 1767 SIR J. D. STEUART *Pol. Econ.* I. ii. vi. 193 Why was a *peculium* given to slaves, but to engage them to become dextrous? 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* III. v. (1864) II. 26 The peculium over which full power was vested in the son was extended by Augustus, to all which he might acquire in military service.

2. A private or exclusive possession, property, or appurtenance.

1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* II. 167 They know the Soul survives the Body, and therefore make their bargain sure for the possession of it as their Peculium after death. 1720 WATERLAND *Eight Serm.* ii. 51 They [the Jews] were his *peculium*, his chosen People, and .. He was in a more eminent manner their God. 1772 BURKE *Lett., to Bp. Chester* (1844) I. 297 This is the peculium of blame, which your lordship has portioned out to me, and separated from the common stock. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud Chr.* (1873) 348 Believe not .. they have snatched it [this planet] as their peculium quite out of the Supreme Hand. 1883 *Spectator* 3 Nov. 1406 The office has thus come to be regarded as a peculium for the youthful sons or personal friends of Judges.

†**Pecu·nial,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *pecūniāl is*, f. *pecūnia* 'money'; in earlier sense 'property', f. *pecu* cattle; cognate with OTeut. **fehu*, Goth. *faihu*, OE. *feoh*, *fēo*: see FEE.]

1. Consisting of or exacted in money; = PECUNIARY *a.* 1. b. Having to do with pecuniary penalties.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 16 If any persone wolde vp-on hem pleyne Ther myghte asterte hym no pecunyal peyne. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* (1550) 57 Englishmen dyd litle passe vpon the obseruacion and kepynge of penall lawes or pecuniall statutes. 1582–8 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 174 They should offer him a certane pecuniall sum in recompence. 1594 T. BEDINGFIELD tr *Machiavelli's Florentine Hist.* (1595) 46 Condemned in pecuniall punishment. 1724–26 in *Mem. Gideon Guthrie* (1901) 54 We were all sentenced, they to penal and pecunial mulcts and I to banishment.

2. Of or pertaining to money; = PECUNIARY *a.* 2.

1508 *Kalender Sheph.* (1892) III. App. 180 Cease of your pecunyall pensement. 1530 PALSGR. 320/1 Pecunyall, belongynge to money, *pecunial.*

†**Pecu·niar,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. OF. *pecuniaire.*] = PECUNIARY *a.* 1. Hence †**Pecu·niarly** *adv.*, pecuniarily.

1530–1 *Act* 22 *Hen. VIII*, c. 15 All and singular .. peynes of death, peynes corporall and pecunyar. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* II. vi. (1674) 145 They should make poor mens faults pecuniarly punishable.

Pecuniarily (pĭkiū·niărĭli), *adv.* [f. next + -LY 2.] In a pecuniary manner; in respect of money; † by exaction of money (*obs.*).

a 1614 DONNE *Βιαθανατος* II. iii. § 2 (1644) 94 Salique law punishes a witch, which is convict to have eaten a man, pecuniarily, and at no high price. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) III. 196 There was no foundation .. to charge him criminally or pecuniarily, to which he had not answers incontrovertible. 1879 M. PATTISON *Milton* 9 Milton's father's circumstances were not such as to make a fellowship pecuniarily an object to his son. 1885 *Law Times* 28 Mar. 389/2 P. and N. .. became pecuniarily embarrassed.

Pecuniary (pĭkiū·niări), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *pecūniari-us*, f. *pecūnia* money: see -ARY 1. In F. *pécuniaire* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.)]

1. Consisting of money; exacted in money.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. xxi. 238 Or doth punycyons pecuniaries pryncypally by his auaryce. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* I. 46 He .. inflicted both corporall smart and pecuniary mulcts upon them. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. vi. 151 Whether they received any pecuniary reward for pleading. 1766 tr. *Beccaria's Ess. Crimes* xvii. (1793) 68 There was a time when all punishments were pecuniary. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xiv. 138 The many pecuniary aids that he has been obliged to ask for.

b. Of an offence or law: Having a money penalty, entailing a fine.

1610 DONNE *Pseudo-martyr* 211 Hee cast in a dead sleepe all bloudy lawes, and in a slumber all pecuniarie lawes which might offend, & aggrieue them. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. ix. (1739) 54 Having learned how to make capital offences pecuniary.

2. Of, belonging to, or having relation to money.

1623 COCKERAM, *Pecuniarie*, of or belonging to money. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. iii. 11 Their Impostures .. deluding not onely unto pecuniary defraudations, but the irreparable deceit of death. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* I. xxi. 333 The legacy of £ 10000 .. had amply supplied his pecuniary wants. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess., Prudence* Wks. (Bohn) I. 98 Imprudent genius, struggling for years with paltry pecuniary difficulties.

3. Having regard to money; of which money is the object. ? *Obs.*

1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Let. Friend* § 20 Strong and healthful Generations, which happen but contingently in mere pecuniary Matches. 1775 FALCK *Day's Diving Vessel* 2 His disposition penurious; his views pecuniary.

†B. *sb.* Money; in *pl.*, resources in money; money matters. *Obs.*

1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Pecuniarie*, coyne. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1810) III. ix. 63 Old Antony has already given the mother a hint which will make her jealous of pecuniaries. 1767 J. PARSONS *Rem. Japhet* 36 To pecuni-

aries, the Earl of Hillsborough hath wisely added the means of instruction.

Pecunious (pĭkiū·niəs), *a.* Now *rare.* Also 6 peownios. [ad. L. *pecuniōs-us* abounding in money, moneyed, f. *pecūnia* money: see -OUS. Cf. obs. F. *pécunieux* (Oresme 14th c.), perh. the immediate source. The negative *impecunious* is much more used.]

1. Well provided with money; moneyed, wealthy.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XIII. 11 Freres wollen þe louye, And . praye for þe, pol by pol, yf þow be pecunyous. 1535 W. STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) III. 523 Trowand that tyme tha war peowinos. 1632 SHERWOOD, Pecunious (or full of money), *pecunieux, qui a beaucoup d'argent.* 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pecunious*, Moneyed, or full of Money. 1886 *Nat. Rev.* II Dec. 78/1 She succumbed to the blandishments of a pecunious squireling.

†2. Money-loving, avaricious. *Obs. rare*—[1].

a 1529 SKELTON *Bk.* 3 *Folis* Wks. 1843 I. 200 Pecunyous fooles, that bee auaryce, . weddeth these olde wyddred women, whych hath sackes full of nobles.

So **Pecunio·sity**, the state or fact of being supplied with money.

1883 G. A. MACDONNELL *Chess Life-Pict.* 166 A Frenchman, whose be-ringed fingers .. betokened a certain amount of pecuniosity.

†**Pe·cuny.** *Obs.* Also 5 -unie, -uyne. [a. NF. and AF. *pecunie* = Central OF. *pecune*, ad. L. *pecūnia* money.] Money.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IV. 203 Be þe pecunie y-payed þauh parties chide. *c* 1450 *Life St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 8041 And noght for na pecuyne Mending of pair lyues proloyne. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonse* ii, The second fable is of the commyssion of pecuny or money.

Ped[1]. Also 4 6 pedde, 7 pedd. See also PAD *sb.*[4] [Of unknown origin.] A wicker pannier; a hamper with a lid.

Chiefly in use in the Eastern Counties from Northants to Essex, and in Devon and Somerset.

1390-1 in W. Hudson *Leet Jurisd. Norwich* (1891) 73 Thomas Pennyng assuetus est accipere equos cum peddys, diversorum extraneorum et ducere in domum suam, unde Balhvi amittunt custumam suam; et est communis forstallator piscium. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 390/1 Pedde, idem quod *panere.* 1473 SIR J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 102 Whyche I praye yow and Berney to gedre joyntly, . to truse in a pedde, and sende them me hyddre. 1565 T. JERMY *Let. to W. Paston* 31 Jan. (MS.), To the peadelers packe or the botom of his pedde or hamper. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Dorset* I. (1662) 278 Dorsets are Peds or Panniers carried on the backs of Horses, on which Huglers use to ride and carry their Commodities. 1691 SHADWELL *Scourers* IV. i, I .. flung down all the peds with pippins about the Streets. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Ped*, .a large wicker basket with a lid. Two are commonly used, . one on each side of a horse, in which pork, fowls, butter, and eggs, are carried to market, and fish hawked about the country. 1831 *Standard* 29 July 5/8 The fish are packed in 'peds' or small boxes.

b. *Comb*, as *ped-belly, ped-market.*

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Ped-belly*, .a belly round and protuberant like a ped. 1865 WAY in *Promp. Parv.* 389 *note*, The market in Norwich, where wares brought in from the country are exposed for sale, being known as the ped market. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word bk.* s. v., There is a large ped-market at Taunton every Saturday.

Ped[2]. Abbreviation of PEDESTRIAN. *slang.*

1863 *Tyneside Songs* 87 White and Rowan, champion peds, bangs a' the lot for racin'. 1881 *Sportsman* 31 Jan. 4 6

Pedage (pe·dedʒ). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [ad. med. L. *pedāgium* (11th c. in Du Cange), for earlier L. *pedāticum*; see PEAGE.] Toll paid for passing through a place or country: = PEAGE.

1382 WYCLIF *Ezra* iv. 13 Tribute, and pedage [1388 tol, *Vulg.* vectigal], and ȝeris rentus þei shul not ȝiue *c* 1425 *MS. Cott. Claud. A.* 2 lf. 124 b, Alle þat vnrythefully settyth tallages vppon men of holy chiche, as pedage [*pr.* podagel, gwyage, or any oþur vnskylful thraldom. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Pedage* (*pedagium*) signifieth money giuen for the passing by foote or horse through any countrey. 18 tr. *Charter to New Salisbury* an. 1228 in *Q. Rev.* (1826) XXXIV. 327 Its citizens should be quit, throughout the land, of toll, pontage, passage, pedage [*orig.* piagio], lastage, .. carriage, and all other customs. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* III. 396 The abbot was to wall the town, and receive pedage.

Pedagogal (pedăgō·găl), *a. rare.* [l. L. *pædagōg-us* PEDAGOGUE + -AL.] Of or belonging to a pedagogue.

1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* xlviii. (1783) II. 19 The threatening tone, the brow austere, Bespoke pedagogal tyranny. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VII. 386 He. .smirked his way to a pedagogal desk.

Pedagogic (pedăgŏ·dʒik), *a.* and *sb.* Also pæd-. [mod. f. L. *pædagōgic-us*, a. Gr. παιδαγωγικ-ός, f. παιδαγωγ-ός pedagogue: see -IC. So F. *pédagogique* (1722 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

A. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a pedagogue or pedagogy; having the office or character of a pedagogue.

1781 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* I. III. 259 In the pedagogic character he [Higgins] also publish'd Holcot's [Hubert's] *Dictionarie*, newly corrected .. &c. 1833 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 558 Paedagogic and didactic theory. 1856 MASSON *Ess.* 393 The pedagogic era of the worthy and long dead Mr. Luke Fraser. 1881 *Nature* XXIII. 615/1 A Pedagogic Congress. 1885 J. PAYN *Talk of Town* I. 41 The pedagogic tone in which he had spoken.

B. *sb.* (usually *pl.* **Pedagogics.**) The science, art, or principles of pedagogy.

1864 WEBSTER, *Pedagogic*, . (Ger *pedagogik.*) The science or art of successful teaching; . *Pedagogics*, . The same as *Pedagogic.* 1888 *Jrnl. Educ.* 1 Aug. 269 Pedagogics can no more than theology be put on the shelf.

Pedagogical (pedăgŏ·dʒikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = PEDAGOGIC.

1619 HALES *Lett. Synod Dort* 1 Jan. in *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 413 The putting of Interrogatories, which thing they much disdained as Pedagogical. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* XLVIII. 314 Voltaire .. was in a thousand degrees superior to the pedagogical fanatic. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* xxviii. (1857) 410 He relinquished his pedagogical charge for a chapel in Kilmarnock.

Hence **Pedagogically** *adv.*, in the manner of a pedagogue; in relation to pedagogy.

1877 *Echo* 31 July 2/4 'The results have been most favourable', says one, 'spiritually, morally, and pedagogically'. 1884 *Athenæum* 26 Jan. 117/1.

Pedagogism: see PEDAGOGUISM.

Pedagogist (pe·dăgŏdʒist). [f. PEDAGOGY + -IST.] One versed in pedagogics.

1894 *Educ. News* (U. S.) 14 Apr. 230 To profess one's self a Herbartian is not to reject any of the truths discovered by previous pedagogists. 1895 *Educ. Rev.* Sept. 164 Considering the meager attention that .. pedagogists have given to the principles.

Pedagogue (pe·dăgŏg), *sb.* Forms: 4-6 **pedagoge**, 6-8 **pedagog**, 6-8 (9 in sense 1) **pædagogue**, 7 **pædagog**, 6- **pedagogue** [a. OF. *pedagoge* (Oresme 14th c.), also *pedagogue* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *pædagōgus*, a. Gr. παιδαγωγός a trainer and teacher of boys, f. παῖς, παιδο- boy + ἀγωγός leader.]

1. A man having the oversight of a child or youth; an attendant who led a boy to school. *Obs.* exc. in reference to ancient times.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 191/1 He durst not for his pedagoge or his governour whyche was wyth hym. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 183 Alexander .. had many paedagogues, nourturers and schoole maisters. 1637-50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 206 The careles education of the children of noble men, .. the shemes them out of the countrey, under the charge of pædagogues suspect in religion. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 203/1 The office of a pedagogue of old was .to attend the children. *a* 1855 J. J. BLUNT *Right Use Early Fathers* Ser. I. ii (1869) 29 The *Paedagogue* of Clemens Alexandrinus contains a number of precepts which the *Paedagogue* (who gives a name to the treatise) is supposed to impart to his pupil as he takes him to school.

†b. *fig.* (chiefly in reference to St. Paul's use of παιδαγωγός in *Gal.* iii. 24.)

1538 STARKEY *England* II. iii. 206 The law .. as Sayn Poule sayth dymely, .. ys the pedagoge of Chryst. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Gal.* iii. 24 The Law was our Pedagogue in Christ. [WYCLIF vndirmaister, TINDALE scolemaster, 1611 Schoolmaster.] 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 *Kings* Comm., S. Paul teaching that the whole law was a pedagogue guiding men to Christ. *a* 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 268 The Law .. is but the Pedagogue to the Gospel. 1653 BINNING *Serm.* (1845) 22.

2. A man whose occupation is the instruction of children or youths; a schoolmaster, teacher, preceptor. Now usually in a more or less contemptuous or hostile sense, with implication of pedantry, dogmatism, or severity.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 7 Sigebertus .. ordeyned scoles of lettrure , and assignede pedagoges and maistres for children. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. CXXXIII. 117 [He] ordeygned ouer them scole masters and pedagoges. 1596 NASHE *Saffron-Walden* Epistle Dedicat. 1613 SIR E. HOBY *Counter-scarle* 39 As if I were now to learne of such an Hipodidascalian Pedagogue to measure my phrase by his rule and line. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 25 July, A Welsh schoolmaster, a good scholar but a very pedagogue 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 96 Cow'd by the ruling Rod, and haughty Frowns Of Pedagogues severe. 1875 GLADSTONE *Glean.* VI v. 145 Without any assumption of the tone of the critic or the pedagogue.

†b. An assistant teacher; an usher. *Obs.*

1563-7 BUCHANAN *Reform. St. Andros* Wks. (1892) II The studentis .. salbe .. onder cure of the principal or sum regent or pedagogis lernit and of jugement, quha sal haif cure of thayr studie and diligens. 1613 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 4), *Pædagogue*, vsher to a Schoole-maister.

†3. A schoolroom or school building. *Obs.*—[1]

1745 POCOCKE *Descr. East* II. II. 231 Another part [of the university of Halle] is what they call the pedagogue, which is for noblemen and gentlemen; there are six youths in each room, with a master over them.

Hence **Pe·dagogue** *v. trans.*, to instruct as a pedagogue; **Pedagoguery** (pe·dăgŏgri), (*a*) a pedagogic establishment; (*b*) the occupation of a pedagogue; **Pedagoguing** (pe·dăgŏgiŋ) *vbl. sb.*, the acting as, or following the occupation of, a pedagogue (*attrib.* in quot.); **Pedagoguish** (pe·dăgŏgiʃ) *a.*, characteristic of a pedagogue.

1689 PRIOR *Epist. F. Shepherd* 82 This may confine their younger Stiles, Whom Dryden *pedagogues at Will's. 1724 WELSTED *Wks* (1787) 130 To pedagogue a man into this sort of knowledge. 1820 SYD. SMITH *Ess.* (ed. Beeton) 209 The children are. to be taken from their parents, and lodged in immense *pedagogueries. 1883 T. C. HADDON in W. R. W. Stephens *Life Freeman* (1895) I. 8 In a long life of pedagoguery. 1803 A. WILSON in *Poems & Lit. Prose* (1876) I 103 The same routine of *pedagoguing matters. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 482 A climax of *pedagoguish vanity. *a* 1878 MOZLEY *Lect.* I. (1883) 15 Those narrow and pedagoguish tactics of law.

Pedagoguism, pedagogism (pe·dăgŏgiz'm, -gŏdʒiz'm). [f. PEDAGOGUE (or its Gr. original) + -ISM. Cf. obs. F. *paidagogisme* (16th c. in Littré).] The character, spirit, or office of a pedagogue; the system of pedagogy (quot. 1836).

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* vii. 34 German rutters, of meat and of ink, which .. may prove good to heale this tetter of Pedagoguisme that bespreads him. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pedagogism*, the office of a Pedagogue. 1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XL. 594 Pedagogueism should be made so universal .. that every mental study .. should be included and confined within the schools. 1838 *Ibid.* XLIII. 768 Literature and pedagogism are in Germany identic in spirit.

Pedagogy (pe·dăgŏdʒi, -gŏudʒi, -gŏgi). Also 6-7 **peda-, pædagogie**, 7- **pædagogy.** [a. F. *pédagogie* (Calvin 16th c.), ad. Gr. παιδαγωγία office of a παιδαγωγός: see PEDAGOGUE. So mod.Ger. *pädagogie.*]

1. The function, profession, or practice of a pedagogue; the work or occupation of teaching; the art or science of teaching, pedagogics.

1623 COCKERAM II, Skoole-masters-ship, *pedagogie.* 1659 HEYLIN *Certamen Epist.* 334 Prince Charles .. was committed to the Pedagogy of M. Thomas Murrey, a Scot by Nation. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 219 He continued, notwithstanding in his beloved Faculty of Pedagogy. 1858 BUSHNELL *Nat. & Supernat.* xii. (1864) 379 With disquisitions, theories, philosophies, pedagogies, schemes of reformation. 1900 G. C. BRODRICK *Mem. & Impr.* 12 An excellent old-fashioned teacher blissfully ignorant of 'pædagogy'.

2. *fig.* Instruction, discipline, training; a means or system of introductory training. (In 17th c. frequently used of the ancient Jewish dispensation, in reference to *Gal.* iii 24: cf. PEDAGOGUE 1 b.)

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 37 He would that this their meane and base attyre should be as a rule, or pedagogie, vnto vs. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II iv. § 5 The law of Moses .. was .. ordained to last untill the time of the Pædagogie of Gods people, or introduction to Christ, should be expired. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T., Acts* x. 2 Proselytes of the covenant, that is, such Gentiles as submitted themselves to. the whole Mosaical paedagogy.

3. A place of instruction; a school or college. (Also *fig.*) *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

c 1625 DONNE *Serm. Ps xxxii.* 1, 2 S. Paul was in a higher Pedagogy, and another manner of University. caught up into the third Heavens, . and there he learnt much. 1783 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* II. 151 An incredible number of colleges, gymnasia, pedagogies. 1895 H. RASHDALL *Univ. Eur. Mid. Ages* II. II 609 The poorest students could not afford the cost of residence in a Pædagogy. *Ibid* 611 The Proctors should go to the Colleges or Pædagogies of the offenders.

Pedagrew, obs. form of PEDIGREE.

†**Pedai·le.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 **pedaile, -aille, pytaille, pitaile**, 4-5 **pedale**, 5 **pedayle, pedel, petta ll, pitall.** [a. AF. *pedaile* = OF *pietaille, pitaille*, f. *pié pied* foot, with collective suffix *-aille*: cf CANAILLE.] Foot-soldiery, infantry.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 191 Þe duke at þat bataile lost sex & þritty knyghtes, þre hundieth of pedaile — *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 895 Wyþoute serjauntz & oþer pytaile [*v. r.* pedale]. *a* 1352 MINOT *Poems* vii. 56 Of pitaile was þare mekill more. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 4867 A thousand knyghtes, With alle the pedel better and weire. *Ibid.* 17055 Thousandes ten Off men of Armes & doghti men, With-oute comune & other pedale.

Pedal (pe·dăl), *sb.* [app. a. F. *pedale*, used by Rabelais in the sense 'feet' or 'trick with the feet', by Oudinot 1642, of the pedals of the organ, ad. It. *pedale* a foot, foot-stool, footstalk, stock of a tree, etc. (Florio), *pedale d'organo* 'the low key of organs' (Baretti); f. L. *pedāl-is* adj.: see next. The English use of the word by Cotgrave in 1611 before this sense is recorded in Fr. is notable.]

1. A lever worked by the foot, in various musical instruments, and with various functions.

a. In the organ: (*a*) Each of the (wooden) keys played upon by the feet, resembling those of the manuals in form and arrangement, but much larger, together constituting the *pedal keyboard* or *pedal-board*, and usually operating upon a separate set of pipes of bass tone (*pedal-pipes*) forming the *pedal organ* (see ORGAN *sb.*[1] 2 d). (*b*) A foot-lever for drawing a number of stops out or in at once (COMBINATION-*pedal* or COMPOSITION-*pedal*). (*c*) The foot-lever by which the swell-box is opened and shut (SWELL-*pedal*) (*d*) Any one of various foot levers occasionally used, e.g. for coupling two keyboards. (*e*) Short for *pedal organ* or *keyboard.*

1611 COTGR., *Basses marches*, pedalls; the low keyes of some Organs to be touched with the feet. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xx. (1737) 88 The Pedals of Turbith, and the Clavier .. of Scammony. 1776 SIR J. HAWKINS *Hist. Mus.* IV. I. 150 The German organs have also Keys for the feet called Pedals. 1829 *Specif. Organ, St. James's, Bermondsey* in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 599 Three Composition Pedals to Great, . Pedal to couple Swell to Great. 1863 J R. GREEN *Lett.* (1901) 121 A. is learning the organ .. and is already great in the pedals. 1880 E. J. HOPKINS in Grove *Dict. Mus* II. 606 The 'Sforzando coupler' is a movement worked by a pedal, by the aid of which the Great Organ is suddenly attached to the Swell. It reinforces the strength of the Swell to a far greater extent than by the 'crescendo' pedal. . . Other subsidiary pedals are occasionally introduced.

b. In the pianoforte, etc.: (*a*) A foot-lever for raising the dampers from the strings, thus sustaining the tone and rendering it fuller (*damper pedal*, often loosely called *loud* or *forte pedal*). (*b*) One for softening the tone (*soft* or *piano pedal*), either by shifting the hammers so as to strike only one or two strings instead of three for each note, or by diminishing their length of blow, or by interposing a strip of cloth between them and the strings (*celeste pedal*). (*c*) Any one of various others occasionally used; e.g. the *sustaining-pedal* for sustaining a particular group of notes after they are struck; and several in late harpsichords and early pianofortes for modifying the tone, or for special effects. (*d*) Each of the keys of a pedal-board like that of an organ, sometimes attached to a pianoforte or harpsichord.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 141 In foreign piano-fortes we find many pedals, but in the English we have scarcely ever more than two—one for piano effects, and the other for forte. *Ibid.*, Fig. 5...*k*, Damper pedal lifter. 1861 WYNTER *Soc. Bees* 432 There was something .. so innocent in her bearing, that you instinctively put down the soft pedal in your voice when addressing her. 1880 A. J. HIPKINS in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 678 J. S. Bach had a harpsichord with two rows of keys and pedals.

c. In the harp: Each of a set of seven foot-levers by which the pitch of the notes may be raised either one or two semitones by stopping the strings at different points, thus enabling the performer to play in any key.

1772 BURNEY *Pres. St. Music* (1775) I. 59 *note*, This method of producing the half-tones on the harp, by pedals, was invented at Brussels, about fifteen years ago, by M. Simon. 1880 A. J. HIPKINS in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II 683 In the Harp the pedals are not keys .. but it is their province to alter the pitch in two gradations of a semitone each.

d. Sometimes applied to the treadles by which the bellows are worked in a harmonium or reed-organ.

1882 OGILVIE s. v., On the harmonium and parlour-organ, the pedal works the bellows.

2. A lever worked by the foot in various machines or mechanical contrivances; a treadle: *esp.* in a bicycle or tricycle.

1789 E. DARWIN *Bot Gard* II. (1791) 56 Inventress of the woof, fair Lina flings The flying shuttle through the dancing strings: .. Quick beat the reeds, the pedals fall and rise. 1859 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 477 The Pedals or stirrups [of a bicycle] are made of various shapes. 1885 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. iv. 288/1 When the pedal is depressed, the rod is raised. 1888 J. & ELIZ. PENNELL *Sent. Journ.* 182 Every turn of the pedals I felt must be the last. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Aug. 8/1 Von Baader first constructed a velocipede with pedals in 1820

†**3.** A footstalk, pedicel. *Obs. rare.*

1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 33 The best generall token of maturity is its looseness from the pedall by which it is joined to the stock *Ibid.* 117 To serve as a foundation to the pedal of the blossom.

4. *Mus.* A note (regularly either tonic or dominant) sustained (or reiterated) in one part, usually in the bass, through a succession of harmonies some of which are independent of it; in organ-music usually sustained by holding down a pedal.

Also called *pedal-point* (see 7) or *organ-point*. *Double pedal*, two notes (regularly tonic and dominant) so sustained simultaneously. *Inverted pedal*, a note so sustained in any other part than the bass, esp. in the highest part.

1854 tr *Cherubini's Counterpoint* 66 The pedal is a note prolonged and sustained during several bars. 1856 MRS C. CLARKE tr. *Berlioz' Instrument.* 5 The bass string can cross an upper open string..while the open string remains as a pedal. 1869 OUSELEY *Counterp.* xxii 177 Towards the end of a fugue it is usual to place a dominant pedal.

5. *Geom.* A curve or surface which is the locus of the feet of the perpendiculars let fall from a fixed point (the *pedal origin* or *pole*) upon the tangents to a given curve or surface.

Negative pedal: that curve or surface of which a given one is the pedal. *Oblique pedal*: the locus of the feet of lines drawn from a fixed point to the tangents at a constant angle with them other than a right angle. *Second pedal*: the pedal of the pedal (of a curve or surface): so *third pedal*, etc. (the pedal itself in relation to these is the *first pedal*).

1863 CAYLEY *Coll. Math. Papers* V. 114 If rays proceeding from the point S are reflected at the given curve, then the epicycloid (or pedal) in question is the secondary caustic. 1873 B. WILLIAMSON *Diff. Calc.* (ed. 2) § 183 If perpendiculars be drawn to the tangents to the pedal, we get a new curve called the *second pedal* of the original: and so on. With respect to its pedal, the original curve is styled the *first negative* pedal, etc. 1885 A. G. GREENHILL *Diff. Calc.* (1886) 24 The locus is called the pedal of the curve with respect to *O*, and *O* is called the pole of the pedal.

6. Humorously or affectedly used for 'foot'.

1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIII. 884/2 [At Shanghai] I did see the celebrated shrunk or dwarfed feet. .The first two or three pairs of these stunted pedals that I noticed excited my pity.

7. *attrib* and *Comb.* Of, belonging to, connected with, worked by, having, or constituting a pedal or pedals (in sense 1 or 2), as *pedal action*, *clavier*, *coupler* (†*copula*), *harp*, *key*, *keyboard*, *mechanism*, *pallet*, *pipe*, *rod*, *soundboard*, *stop*, *tracker*; played upon the pedals of an organ, or constituting or involving a pedal (in sense 4), as *pedal bass*, *note*, *passage*; in *Geom.* relating to a pedal curve or surface (see PEDAL *sb.* 5, *a.* 3); **pedal-board** (see 1 a); **pedal-check**, a device for preventing the pedals of an organ from being pressed down; **pedal-piano**, a pianoforte fitted with a pedal-board like that of an organ; **pedal-point** = sense 4.

1784 E. JONES *Mus. Rel. Welsh Bards* (1794) 105 Sometimes the Pedal Harp is called the German Harp 1829 in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 597 Pedal Organ. ..Double Pedal Pipes. 1834 *Ibid.* 600 Manual and Pedal couplers. Radiating Pedal-board. 1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 33 The pedal-keys are generally made of oak. *Ibid.* 70 The pedal-copula is a contrivance by which..the manual may be joined or coupled to the pedale. 1869 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 475 Ornamental caps to keep the pedal-stays [of a bicycle] firmly in their places. 1880 F. CORDER in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 678 *Pedal point*, .. is the sustaining of a note by one part while the other parts proceed in independent harmony...The sustained, or pedal note, when first sounded or finally quitted, must form part of the harmony. *Ibid.* 681 The following passage is so far a pedal passage...Songs and short pieces have been occasionally written entirely on a Pedal bass. 1896 *Godey's Mag.* Apr. 369/2 A bicycle of peculiar pedal-mechanism. 1898 *Cycling* 6 The pedal dismount..is effected by waiting till the left pedal is at its lowest and throwing the right leg over the saddle and back wheel.

Pedal (pe·dăl, pī·dăl), *a.* [ad. L. *pedāl-is* of or pertaining to the foot, of the size or dimension of a foot, f. *pēs*, *ped-em* foot: see -AL. (The pronunciation pī·dăl is restricted to sense 1, 1 b.)]

1. Of, pertaining to, or connected with the foot or feet. **a.** *gen. rare.*

1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. vi (1635) 150 The Nadir is directly under our foote, and therefore may be called the Pedall point. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* II. ii. 71 Places appropriated to pedal races. 1883 CHILDERS *Sp. Ho. Comm.* 10 May, A bicycle would be held to be propelled by..pedal power.

b. *Anat.* and *Zool.*: usually in reference to the 'foot' or *podium* of a mollusc.

1852-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 187 Mouth small, proboscidiform, retractile into the pedal notch. 1866 TATE *Brit. Mollusks* ii. 18 The pedal muscles retract the foot.

†**2.** Of the length or measure of a foot. *rare.*

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1658 in PHILLIPS.

3. *Geom.* Relating to the feet of perpendiculars; of or pertaining to the pedal of a curve or surface.

Pedal curve or *surface* = PEDAL *sb.* 5. *Pedal line*, the line through the feet of the perpendiculars on the sides of a triangle from any point on the circumscribed circle. *Pedal origin*, *pole*: see PEDAL *sb.* 5.

1863 CAYLEY *Coll. Math. Papers* V. 113 If the given curve be a parabola, then the locus or pedal curve is a curve of the third order. 1873 B. WILLIAMSON *Diff. Calc.* (ed. 2) § 184 The tangent at any point on the pedal locus. 1877 — *Int. Calc.* (ed. 2) § 144 In this case, the pedal area is a minimum...The distance between the pedal origins.

4. *Mus.* That is, or relates to, a pedal or pedals: see PEDAL *sb.* 1, 4, 7.

Pedal (pe·dăl), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* **a.** To play upon the pedals of an organ. **b.** To work the pedals of a bicycle, etc. so as to propel it; also *trans.* with the bicycle, etc. as object. Hence **Pe·dalling, pe·daling** *vbl. sb.*; also **Pe·daller, pe·daler**, one who pedals.

a. 1866 [To pedal on the organ is remembered]. 1889 *Athenæum* 9 Feb. 188/1 [Organ-music] having the best method of pedalling indicated for all the difficult passages.

b. 1888 *Art Jrnl.* LI. 125/2 There the travellers ceased to pedal [on a bicycle] 1888 P. FURNIVALL *Phys. Training* 7 One of the difficulties of pedalling at a high speed. 1892 *Harper's Weekly Mag.* 9 July 667/3 To do what?..Pedal a bicycle or swing a tennis racket? 1892 *Wheeling* 11 Mar. 465/2 The peddlers of the big wheel.

Pedalian (pĭdē·lĭăn), *a rare.* Also 7 **-ean.** [f. L. *pedāli-s* of or pertaining to a foot, of a foot long + -AN: cf. *sesquipedalian.*]

†**1.** Of a foot long; ? lengthy, tedious. *Obs.*

1634 in *Antid Sabbat. Err.* (1636) A iv b, His Pedalean penne delivered us a Theological decision.

2. = PEDAL *a.*

1830 MAUNDER *Dict. Eng. Lang.*, *Pedalian*, pertaining to the feet.

Pedalier (pedălī·er). [a. F. *pédalier* (1881 in Littré *Supplement*), f. *pédale* PEDAL *sb.*] The pedal keyboard of an organ; a similar set of pedals attached to a pianoforte or harpsichord; 'an independent bass pianoforte to be played by pedals only' (Grove *Dict. Mus.*).

1881 *Daily Tel.* 14 Feb., The lowest key on the pedalier of a large organ. 1835 J. H. MEE in Grove *Dict. Mus.* IV. 324 While learning the organ his step-father let him have a pedalier attached to his harpsichord.

Pedalism (pe·dălĭzm). *nonce-wd.* [f. PEDAL *a.* + -ISM.] Pedal agency, action of the feet.

1863 DE MORGAN *Pref.* in *From Matter to Spirit* 41 Mrs. Hayden was seated at some distance from the table, and her feet were watched by their believers until faith in pedalism slowly evaporated.

Pedalist (pe·dălĭst). [f. PEDAL *sb.* + -IST] One skilled in the use of the pedals (of an organ, or of a bicycle, etc.).

1880 A. J. HIPKINS in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II 678 An eminent pianist and remarkable pedalist 1896 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Disp.* 26 Sept., Instead of silk waist, like her sister pedalist, she has a belted blouse.

†**Peda·rity.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. PEDAL *a.*: see -ITY.] The fact or quality of being pedal, going on foot, or having feet, the possession of feet.

1656 [?J. SERGEANT] tr. *T. White's Peripat. Inst.* 216 Cloven-footednesse includes pedality. 1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Pedality*.., ableness of foot; a measuring by or going on foot. 1692 COLLS, *Pedality*, measuring by, or able going on foot. So 1775 ASH.

Pedament, obs form of PEDIMENT.

†**Peda·neous,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *pedāne-us* of the dimension or size of a foot, petty (f. *pēs*, *ped-* foot: see -ANEOUS) + -OUS. In F. *pedané* (16th c.).] Of low standing, of small account, petty.

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. viii. 321 What pedaneous author haue not they made a father of? [1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pedaneous* (*pedaneus*), that goeth on foot]

Pedant (pe·dănt), *sb.* (*a.*) Also 7 **pædant.** [a. F. *pédant* (1566 in Hatz.-Darm.) or its source It *pedante* teacher, schoolmaster, pedant.

The origin of the It. is uncertain. The first element is app. the same as in *pedagogue*, etc.; and it has been suggested that *pedante* was contracted from a med.L. *pædagogānt-em*, pr. pple. of *pædagogāre* to act as pedagogue, to teach (Du Cange); but evidence is wanting.]

†**1.** A schoolmaster, teacher, or tutor (= PEDAGOGUE 2, but often without implication of contempt; in quot. 1662 = PEDAGOGUE 1). *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* III. i. 179, I that haue beene..A domineering pedant ore the Boy. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* II. i, Hee loues to haue a fencer, a pedant, and a musician, seene in his lodgings a mornings. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. ii. 80 Like a Pedant that keepes a Schoole i'th Church. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 145 From a Countrey Pedant, he became..a Peer of the Realm. 1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 48 He kept a small school in Rome, which he left to serve Cardinal Maffeo Barberino, to wait upon his nephews as a pedant.., conducting them every day to school to the Roman College and bringing them back again. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Eng. Sat.* Wks. 1730 I. 27 Oldham ow'd..nothing to his birth, but little to the precepts of pedants.

2. A person who overrates book-learning or technical knowledge, or displays it unduly or unseasonably; one who has mere learning untempered by practical judgement and knowledge of affairs; one who lays excessive stress upon trifling details of knowledge or upon strict adherence to formal rules; sometimes, one who is possessed by a theory and insists on applying it in all cases without discrimination, a doctrinaire.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 43 O, tis a precious apothegmaticall Pedant who will finde matter inough to dilate a whole daye of the first inuention of *Fy, fa, fum.* 1663 BUTLER *Hud* I. i. 94 A Babylonish dialect, Which learned Pedants much affect. 1721 ADDISON *Sp. Ct.* No. 105 P 4 A Man who has been brought up among Books, and is able to talk of nothing else, is..what we call a Pedant. But, methinks, we should enlarge the Title, and give it every one that does not know how to think out of his Profession and particular way of Life 1812 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) I. vi. 172, I mean your learned young ladies—pedants in petticoats. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 2. 465 He [Jas. I] had the temper of a pedant;..a pedant's love of theories, and a pedant's inability to bring his theories into any relation with actual facts.

3. *attrib.* or as *adj.* That is, or has the character of, a pedant; of or pertaining to a pedant; pedantic.

1616 R. C. *Times Whistle* vi. 2505 Each pedant Tutour. 1670 DRYDEN *2nd Pt. Conq. Granada* III ii, It points to pedant colleges, and cells. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit* v. i, The pomp of words, and pedant dissertations. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) IV. 71 Respectable Pedant persons. 1875 L. MORRIS *Evensong* cliii, The pure thought smirched and fouled, or buried in pedant lore.

4. *Comb.*

1611 COTGR., *Pedantesque*, pedanticall, inkhornizing, pedant-like. 1884 SYMONDS *Shakes. Predec.* vii. 263 The honours of that pedant-rid Parnassus.

Hence **Pe·dantess**, a female pedant; **Pe·dant-hood**, the condition or character of a pedant.

1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* I. 75 Unfeeling pedantess, says I..thou art no wife for me. 1843 CARLYLE in *Last Words of T. C.* (1892) 217 Hard isolated Pedanthood.

†**Peda·nte, -a·ntie, -a·nty.** *Obs.* Also 6-7 pæd-, 7 -ti, -tee. [app. a. It. *pedante* PEDANT (cf. *county*[2]); the ending being afterwards assimilated to Eng. *-ie*, *-y*, whence app. sense 2.]

1. = PEDANT.

1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 9 Why should not a Moonke be as credible as a Pædanty? 1605 BACON *Adv Learn* I. ii. § 3 So was the state of Rome..in the handes of Seneca a *Pedanti*. 1625 J. PHILLIPS *Way to Heaven* A iij b, Rated, as if it had beene a Schoole-boy, by some austere Pedantee. 1630 LENNARD tr. *Charron's Wisd.* (1658) 142 The Pedantie or houshold school master.

2. A company of pedants. *rare*—[1].

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* i. 56 You cite them to appeare.. before a capricious Pædantie of hot-liver'd Grammarians.

Pedanterie, -ery, obs. forms of PEDANTRY.

Pedantic (pĭdæ·ntĭk), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. PEDANT or It. *pedante* + -IC. Of English formation: the corresp. It. adj. is *pedantesco*, F. *pédantesque*. So mod.G. *pedantisch*, Da. and Sw. *pedantisk*] Having the character of, or characteristic of, a pedant; characterized by or exhibiting pedantry; exaggeratedly, unseasonably, or absurdly learned. (In first quot., Pedagogic, schoolmasterly.)

?*c* 1600 DONNE *Sunne Rising* i, Busie old foole, unruly Sunne,..Sawcy pedantique wretch, goe chide Late schooleboyes. *c* 1632 T. CAREW *On Death of Donne* 25 The Muses garden with Pedantique weeds O'spread, was purg'd by thee. 1788 REID *Aristotle's Log* vi. § 1. 138 He was without pedantry even in that pedantic age. 1825 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Milton* 1 He does not sacrifice sense and spirit to pedantic refinements. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* III. i (1866) 338 Rather a pedantic than a practical commander, more capable to discourse of battles than to gain them. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lvii. 7 Bookish brethren, a dainty pair pedantic.

†**B.** *sb.* A pedantic person, a pedant. *Obs.*

1607 R. CAREW tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* V iij b, That proud pedanticke..., who promised immortalitie to those to whom he dedicated any of his works 1658 FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1694) 27 This Age degenerates from Potentates to Pedanticks.

Peda·ntical, *a.*[1] Now *rare.* [f. as prec. + -AL: see -ICAL.] = PEDANTIC *a.* (Rare after 17th c.)

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 406 Three pil'd hyperboles,.. Figures pedanticall. 1603 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 1003 This banished pedanticall companion Seneca (so did she [Agrippina] qualifie him). 1756 BURKE *Vind Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 29 Without a pedantical exactness. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. iv. 301 Fisher..was weak, superstitious, pedantical; but he was a singlehearted man.

†**Peda·ntical,** *a.*[2] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. after It. **pedante*, ppl. sb. from *pedare* 'to foot it' (Florio).] Travelling on foot, pedestrian.

1622 MALYNES *Anc Law-Merch.* 53 A way one Road broad, is called a high-way for passengers Pedanticall.

Peda·ntically, *adv.* [f. PEDANTICAL *a*[1] + -LY[2].] In a pedantic manner; with pedantry.

1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimsies, Almanack-maker* 14 Some stolen shreads he hath raked out from the kennell of other authors which most pedantically he assumes to himselfe. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist Lit.* III. i. § 7 A profusion of learning is scattered all round, but not pedantically or impertinently. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Fate* Wks. (Bohn) II. 314 'Tis frivolous to fix pedantically the date of particular inventions.

So **Peda·nticalness.**

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. viii. § 2. 204 Narrowness, Pedanticalness, Littleness of Mind.

Pedanticism (pĭdæ·ntisiz'm). [f. PEDANTIC *a.* + -ISM.] A pedantic expression or notion; a piece of pedantry.

18.. *Portfolio* No. 235 129 (Cent.) Perhaps, as Cuninghame suggests, Inigo's theory was simply an embodiment of some pedanticism of James I. 1897 *Naturalist* 270 Not so larmoyant..as the first-named pedanticism.

Peda·nticly, *adv.* Now *rare.* [f. as prec. + -LY[2].] = PEDANTICALLY. So **Peda·nticness.**

1647 H. MORE *Cupid's Conflict* xxxviii, What thou dost Pedantickly object Concerning my rude rugged uncouth style. 1653-4 WHITELOCKE *Jrnl. Swed. Emb.* (1772) I. 388 He spake latin fluently, but not pedantickly. 1830 W. D. COOLEY *Mar. & Int. Disc.* (1846) III. v. xviii. 274 He does not pedantickly shun theories.

1656 EARL MONM tr. *Boccalini's Advts fr. Parnass.* I. xxiii. 35 Moral Sciences are reputed meere pedanticknesse.

Pedantie: see PEDANTE *Obs.*

Pedantism (pe·dăntiz'm). Now *rare.* [f. PEDANT + -ISM. Perh. immediately a F. *pédantisme* (Montaigne, 16th c., in Hatz.-Darm.).]

†1. The office or authority of a schoolmaster; the state of being under a schoolmaster or teacher, pupillage. Also *fig. Obs.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xxv (1632) 78 The first fifteene or sixteene yeares of his life, are due unto Pedantisme, the rest unto action. 1611 COTGR., *Pedagogie,* th' Office of a Teacher; also Pedantism. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 232 Nor have not since my pedantisme and junior practise in the medical profession. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Pedantism,* the Office or Function of a Pedant. 1658 in PHILLIPS.

2. The character or style of a pedant; pedantic phraseology, treatment, or method; pedantry.

1593 NASHE *Four Lett. Confut.* Ep. Ded., Wks. (Grosart) II. 180 Loue poetry, hate pedantisme. 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xlii, They conversing onely among bookes, are put into affectation and pedantisme. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 32 How unutterably frivolous this apotheosis of pedantism would appear to a serious-minded Jew.

3. With *a* and *pl.* A piece of pedantry. †a. The proceeding of a pedant or dogmatic pedagogue; b. A pedantic expression or characteristic.

1656 J. HARRINGTON *Oceana* Wks. (1700) 59 To make a man engage to believe no otherwise than is believ'd by my Lord Bishop, or Goodman Presbyter, is a Pedantism, that has made the Sword to be a Rod in the hands of Schoolmasters. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt* VIII. i. (1872) III. 1 These confused Prussian History-Books, opulent in nugatory pedantisms and learned marine stores.

Pedantize (pe·dăntəiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE, or a F. *pédantiser, -izer* (Cotgr.).]

1. *intr.* To play the pedant; to speak or write pedantically. Also *to pedantize it.*

1611 COTGR., *Pedantizer,* to pedantize it, or play the Pedant; to domineere ouer lads. 1657 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispach't* 8 That I..am a detestable person, one of the δάϊκοι (as he pedantizes it). 1783 AINSWORTH *Thesaurus* (ed. Morell), To pedantize, or play the pedant, *literaturam ostentare, vel venditare.* 1852 *Sat. Rev.* 4 Jan. 22/1 To vegetate and pedantize on the classics.

2. *trans.* To turn into a pedant; to make pedants.

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1890) III. 89 That have reading without practice, which pedantizeth a student but never makes him a clever lawyer. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 18 July 88/2 The cramping and pedantizing influence of a pseudo-system.

Pedantocracy (pedăntɔ·krăsi). [f. PEDANT + -OCRACY. App. first used in French form *pédantocratie* by J. S. Mill writing to Comte.] A system of government by pedants; a governing body of pedants. So **Pedantocrat** (pĭdæ·ntokræt), a ruler who governs on pedantic principles; **Pedantocra·tic** *a.*, characterized by 'pedantocracy'.

[1842 MILL *Lett. à A. Comte* 25 Feb (1899) 28 Il ne pourrait en résulter que ce qu'on voit dans la Chine, c'est-à-dire une *pédantocratie.* 1842 COMTE *Let. to Mill* 4 Mar. ibid. 35 Votre heureuse expression de *pédantocratie.*] 1859 MILL *Liberty* v. 203 If we would not have our bureaucracy degenerate into a pedantocracy. 1872 FARRAR *Wittn. Hist.* v. 134 A Pedantocracy of unpractical Philosophers. 1883 F. HARRISON in *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 314 He [Gambetta] was not a corrupting pedantocrat like Guizot. 1886 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* (1888) III. 214 The fastidious or pedantocratic school of government.

Pedantry (pe·dăntri). Also 7 **pedantorie, -ery.** [ad. It. *pedanteria* (used by Sidney), f. *pedante*; or its F. repr. *pédanterie* (Pasquier, 1560 in Hatz.-Darm.): see PEDANT and -ERY, -RY.]

1. The character, habit of mind, or mode of proceeding, characteristic of a pedant; mere learning without judgement or discrimination; conceit or unseasonable display of learning or technical knowledge.

1612 DONNE *Progr. Soul* ii 291 When wilt thou shake off this pedantery Of being taught by sense and fantasie? 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. vi. 24 A practise that savours much of Pedantery. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 244 P7 Pedantry proceeds from much Reading and little Understanding. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) I. vii. 298 That men are frighted at Female pedantry is very certain. 1802-85 SYD. SMITH *Ess.* (ed. Beeton) 95 Pedantry is an ostentatious obtrusion of knowledge, in which those who hear us cannot sympathise. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 100 The pedantry of mixing Greek and Latin terms in the vernacular language is ridiculed by Rabelais.

b. with *pl.* An instance of this: a piece of pedantry, a pedantic form, expression, etc.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 19 Skill of gouernment, was but a Pedanteria in comparison. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Pedanteries,* pedantick humors, phrase affectings, Inkhorn terms. *Hr.* 1778 WARTON *Hist Eng. Poetry* xxv. II. 133 The narrow pedantries of monastic erudition. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. i. 19 A series of feudal pedantries.

2. Undue insistence on forms or details; slavish adherence to rule, theory, or precedent, in connexion with a particular profession or practice.

[1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* v, The pedantry of a drapier in the terms of his own trade.] 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 124 Even Erasmus, spite of the favour he enjoyed at court, found no mercy from monkish pedantry. 1863 P. BARRY *Dock and Exon* 119 He who slavishly adheres to rule displays pedantry at every turn. *a* 1869 VISCT. STRANGFORD *Sel. Writ.* I. 92 Pedantry, we take it, signifies undue stress laid on insignificant detail, and overvaluation of petty accuracy. 1902 FAIRBAIRN *Philos. Chr. Relig.* II. ii. 410 To require that every element in a figurative word be found again in the reality it denotes, is not exegesis but pedantry.

† **Peda·nty.** *Obs. rare*[-1]. [ad. It. type **pedante* from *pedare* to foot it (Florio).] '? Running footman' (Latham).

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xiv. xci. 369 For most, like Iehu, hurrie with Pedanties two or three.

Pedanty: see PEDANTE *Obs.*

Pedarian (pĭdē·rĭăn), *a.* and *sb. Rom. Antiq.* [f. L. *pedari-us* of or belonging to a foot, of a foot long, also in *pedarii senatores* (see below); f. *ped-em* foot: see -ARY[1] and -AN.]

a. *adj.* Applied to Roman senators of an inferior grade, who 'had no vote of their own, but could merely signify their assent to that of another'. b. *sb.* A pedarian senator.

The reason of the appellation is not rightly known: see the Latin Dictionaries.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Pedarian,* in antiquity, those senators who signified their votes by their feet, not their tongues; that is, such as walked over to the side of those whose opinion they approved of, in divisions of the house.

† **Pe·dary,** *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *pedārius*; see prec. and -ARY[1].]

1. Of or relating to a foot or to the feet; in quot. used absol. or ellipt. with pl. = A pardon or indulgence for a pilgrim (who had vowed to perform a pilgrimage on foot).

1537 tr. *Latimer's Serm. bef. Convoc.* D j b, Some brought forth Canonizations, some pardons and those of wonderful varietie, some Stationaries, some Iubilaryes, some Pocularyes for drinkers, some manuaries for handles of reliques, some pedaries for pilgrimes, some oscularies for kyssers.

2. *Rom. Antiq.* = PEDARIAN *a.*

1598 GRENEWAY *Tacitus, Ann.* III. xiv. (1622) 84 Also many pedary Senators rose vp & stroue, who should propound things most base and abiect.

3. *fig.* Second-class, second-rate, inferior.

1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Koiwn* Def. xi. 128 All the School (*omnes qui de hac re meminerunt*—saith no pedary schoolman) [Vasquez].

Pedate (pe·dĕt), *a. Nat. Hist.* [ad. L. *pedāt-us* having feet, f. *ped-em* foot; see -ATE[2].]

1. Having divisions like toes, or like the claws of a bird's foot; *spec.* in *Bot.* applied to a compound or lobed leaf having a slender midrib passing through the central leaflet or lobe, and two thicker lateral ribs which branch at successive points to form the several midribs of the lateral leaflets or lobes (instead of these all arising from a common central point as in a *palmate* leaf). Applied also to the venation of a simple leaf when thus arranged. Also † **Pedated** (in same sense).

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, Botany Table 2, Distinctions of the Leaves of Plants..Pedated. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* II. xxxi. (1765) 152 *Arum,* with pedate Leaves. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 359. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* § 95 *Palmate* (or *digitate*) leaves are such as have a number of distinct leaflets arising from one point.. The only true modification appears to be the *pedate* leaf, analogous to the pedatisect simple leaf, but with distinct leaflets. 1895 KERNER & OLIVER *Nat. Hist. Plants* Index, Pedate venation.

2. *Zool.* Furnished with or having feet, footed.

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxii. (1818) II. 272 Two classes ..*Apodous* larvæ, or those that move without legs,—and *Pedate* larvæ, that move by means of legs. 1826 *Ibid.* xlvii. IV. 365 In proportion as pedate animals approach to the human type, their motions are accomplished by fewer organs.

3. *Anat.* Expanded (at the end) like a foot.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 27 (Common Fowl). The similarly-expanded, or 'pedate' extremity of the external hyposternal process overlaps the posterior sternal ribs.

Hence **Pe·dately** *adv.*, in a pedate manner.

1821 S. F. GRAY *Nat. Arrangem. Brit. Pl.* 71 [Leaves] pedately cut. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 10 Helleborus. .. Leaves palmately, pedately or digitately lobed.

Pedati-, combining form of L. *pedātus* PEDATE, in botanical terminology in adjs. relating to leaves: **Pedatifid** (pĭdæ·tifid) [L. *-fidus* split], pedately cleft or divided at least half-way to the base; **Pedatiform** (pĭdæ·tifōəm), approaching a pedate form, or having the ribs pedately arranged; **Pedatilo·bate, Peda·tilobed** (pĭdæ·ti-), pedately divided with rounded divisions or lobes; **Peda·tinerved** (pĭdæ·ti-), having the nerves or ribs pedately arranged; **Pedatipa·rtite** (pĭdæ·ti-) [see PARTITE], pedately divided nearly to the base; so **Peda·tisect, Pedatise·cted** (pĭdæ·ti-) [L. *sectus* cut].

1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.*, *Pedatifidum folium,* a pedatifid leaf, the parts of the leaf not being separate; but connected, as in the feet of water fowl. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* § 93 The general prefix *pedati-* may be used in the words *pedatifid, pedatisect,* or *pedatipartite.* 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* Pedatifid,..pedatilobate,..pedatipartite,..pedatisected. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 855 *Pedate, Pedatifid, pedatiform, pedatilobed,* or *pedatilobate, pedatinerved,..pedatipartite,* or *pedatisect,* when a pedate leaf has segments separated into so many distinct leaflets.

Peda·tion. *rare.* [In sense 1, ad. L. *pedātiōn-em,* n. of action f. *pedāre* to furnish with feet or props; in sense 2, n. of condition f. *pedāt-us* PEDATE.]

†1. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Pedation,* a staking, propping or setting up of vines. 1658 in PHILLIPS.

2. *Zool.* Condition as to feet. (Cf. *dentition.*)

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Pedatio,* term employed by Fabricius to denote the manner in which the feet of insects are developed, the number of articulated pieces.., the form of the different parts [etc.]: pedation.

† **Pe·dature.** *Obs. rare*[-0]. [ad. L. *pedātūra* space or extent of a foot, f. *ped-em* foot.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Pedature* (*pedatura*), a proportion of digging, building, etc. of so many foot assigned to Souldiers or workmen. Hence in PHILLIPS.

† **Pe·ddelapo·tecary.** *Obs. rare*[-1]. [?f. PEDDLE *v.*] ? A peddling apothecary, an itinerant medicine-vendor.

1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 17 b, I my selfe haue sene a strange peddelapotecary minister to the commun people, that two or thre dyed of it.

Peddelar, obs. form of PEDLAR

Pedder (pe·dər). Now *Sc.* and *dial.* Forms: 3 **peoddare,** 4-6 (9 *dial.*) **pedder,** 5 **ped·dare, peder,** 8 **peddar,** 9 *dial.* **pether, -ur.** [app. a derivative of PED, pannier, basket, although *ped* has not yet been found so early. Cf. also PEDLAR.] One who carries about goods for sale (? in a 'ped' or pack); a pedlar. (But in one MS. of *Promp. Parv.* app. 'a maker of panniers, a basket-maker'.)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 66 þe wrecche peoddare more noise he maked to ȝeien his sope, þen a riche mercer al his deorewurðe ware. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 12 Pedderis beryngе.. precious pellure and fourours for wymmen. 14. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 685/18 *Hic revelus,* a peder. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 380/2 Peddare, *calatharius* (K. *qui facit calathos*), *quassillarius, quassillarius,* (P. *piscarius*). *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 41 Fullerys, mercerys, grocerys, vynterys, pedderys, owyn to payin þe tythe of here getyng be here craft. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 272/2 A Pedder (*cf.* A Pedare or A Pedlare), *revolus, negociator.* 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII Prol. 55 The pirat pressis to peyd the pedder his pak. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Pede-pulverosus,* Ane pedder, is called an marchand, or creamer, quha bearis ane pack or creame vpon his back. 1764 *J. Kirby's Suffolk Trav.* (ed. 2) 53 It is no unusual thing for Peddars to attend the Tides regularly, receive and pack up the Fish, on the common Key. 1807 HOGG *Mountain Bard* 188 To guard the door, An' bark at pethers, boys, an' whips. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia,* *Pedder,* one who carries wares in a *ped,* pitches it in open market, and sells from it. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Pedder, Pether,*..a pedlar—a travelling merchant.

b. *Comb.*, as *pedder coffe* (COFFE *sb* 2), *-man.*

c 1550 LYNDESAY (*title*) Ane Discriptioun of Pedder Coffeis, having na regaird till honestie in thair vocatioun. *Ibid* 3 This hole perfyte genologie Of pedder knavis superlatyve. 1552 HULOET, Pedderman, *institor.* 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxxv, The pedder-coffe who travels the land.

Peddle (pe·d'l), *v.* [Of obscure history: probably I and II are historically distinct words.

Branch I (exemplified 1532 in PEDDING *ppl. a.*) was app. a back-formation from *pedler,* PEDLAR, taken as *peddl-er* implying a verb *peddle.* Branch II (1597-8 in PEDDING *ppl. a.*) appears to be an alteration of PIDDLE *v.* (evidenced from 1545). The two seem subsequently to have acted upon each other, esp. in the derivatives. In both branches a derivative in *-ing* is known much earlier than the finite verb; cf. the relation of *gardening, tailoring,* formed on the sbs., to the rare finite vbs. *to garden, to tailor.*]

I. 1. *intr.* To follow the occupation of a pedlar; to go about carrying small wares for sale.

1532 [-ee PEDDLING *ppl. a* 1]. 1591 [see PEDDLING *vbl sb.* 1]. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Lev.* xix. 16 As a pedlar that first fil's his pack with reports and rumors, and then go's pedling up and down. 1651 OGILBY *Æsop* (1665) 30 To deal with those [that] bear packs and peddle. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* II. iv, To go hawking and peddling about the streets, selling knives, scissars, and shoe-buckles. 1792-1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.*, *The Rump,* The most innocent..those whose talents had been limited by Nature to peddle and purloin.

2. *trans.* To trade or deal in as a pedlar; to carry about and offer for sale. Chiefly *U.S.*

1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-T. T.* (1851) I. xvi. 249 Going to peddle out a lot of huckleberries. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 630 Many negroes were in town, peddling eggs, nuts, brooms, and fowls. 1866 WHITTIER *Snow-bound* 455 To peddle wares from town to town. 1880 L. OLIPHANT *Gilead* ix. 281 He had peddled sacred relics through Russia.

b. *fig.* To deal out, or offer for acceptance, in small quantities; to 'retail'.

1837 EMERSON *Amer. Scholar* Wks. (Bohn) II. 175 This

original unit..has been so minutely subdivided and peddled out. 1864 Bowles in *Century Diag.* (1889) Sept. 703/2 Going around peddling his griefs in private ears. 1892 A. Birrell *Res Judic.* v. 132 The usual fortune of those who peddle new ideas.

II. 3. *intr.* To busy oneself with trifles; to work at something in a trifling, paltry, or petty way; to trifle, dally. (Cf. Piddle.)

1597-8 [see Peddling *ppl. a.* 2]. 1755 Johnson, *To Peddle, v. n.* To be busy about trifles.. It is commonly written *piddle.* 1812 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* VIII. 658 The court of Directors must be prevented from meddling with or peddling in the discipline of the Army. 1865 Lowell *Ode Harvard Commem.* ii, No science peddling with the names of things..Can lift our life with wings Far from Death's idle gulf. 1867 J. Hatton *Tallants of B.* xv, It doesn't suit me to be peddling about in the old style of farming. 1877 Symonds *Renaiss. It.* vi. 367 Coteries..peddling with the idlest of all literary problems.

b. *trans.* with *away*: To fritter away on trifles.

1880 Jefferies *Hodge & M.* I. 290 The squire's time..was peddled away.

Peddler: see Pedlar.

Peddling (pe·dliŋ), *vbl. sb.* [See Peddle *v.* and -ing 1.] The action of the verb Peddle.

1. The occupation of a pedlar; the carrying about of small goods for sale. *Peddling out*, dealing out or retailing in petty quantities.

1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Regatonia*, pedling, buying of small wares. 1688 J. Clayton in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 792 The best of Trade that can be driven is only a sort of Scotch Pedling. 1760 C. Johnston *Chrysal* (1822) II. 109 That lower species of trade called Pedling. 1862 Trollope *Orley F.* vi, I call it hawking and peddling, that going round the country with your goods on your back. It ain't trade. 1878 Kipling *Fleet in Being* ii 22 A slow peddling-out of Admiralty allowance for the month.

attrib. 1641 Evelyn *Diary* 8 Oct., Little wagons..full of pedling merchandises, drawne by mastive dogs. *a* 1697 Aubrey *Nat. Hist. Surrey* (1719) III. 227 Here are two Fairs, viz. on September 12th, and Whit-Tuesday; (a Pedling Fair). 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* I. ii. 515 Neither on peddling voyage am I come.

b. *concr.* Pedlars' wares; small goods. *nonce-use.*

1737 Jas Murray *Lett.* (1901) 37 We..send our peddling to the neighbouring colonies, for which we have European or other goods at their price.

†c. *Peddling French* = Pedlar's French (Pedlar 3 b). *Obs.*

?*a* 1550 *Hye Way to Spyttel Hous* 1054 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 69 Thus they babble,..I wote not what with theyr pedlyng frenche

2. The action of dealing with trifles, or in a paltry trifling way. (Cf. Piddling *vbl. sb.*)

1868 Farrar *Seekers* Concl. (1875) 332 The 'moral peddling', the pedagogic display we have had to point out. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 120 What can be done quickly and thoroughly will probably be beneficial, and prolonged peddling the reverse.

Pe·ddling, *ppl. a.* [See Peddle *v.* + -ing 2.]

1. Of persons. Plying the trade of a pedlar; going about with small goods for sale.

1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 639/1 Yet se we wel ynough how gredely the pedelyng knaues that here bring ouer theire bookes, gispe aboute an halfepeny. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 24 There was a passage . from the Castle to the Church, along which came first several pedling Merchants, who sold wax Candles. 1728 Morgan *Algiers* Pref. 11 The peddling Traders; which the wealthy Dons deem Interlopers. 1834 James *J. Marston Hall* xii, I began conversing with him as a peddling Jew.

2. *a.* Of persons: Busying oneself with trifles, or in a trifling way; occupied with petty details, or characterized by such occupation. b Of things: Of small consequence; trifling, contemptible, petty, mean, paltry, trashy. (Cf. Piddling *ppl. a.*)

1597-8 Bp. Hall *Sat.* II. iii. 25 Since pedling barbarismes gan be in request. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 274 Three-coie and eight sects of name, besides other pedling factions. 1693 *Apol. Clergy Scot.* 37 Our Pedling little Reformers. 1759 Franklin *Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 500 The province was to receive it in so pedling a way, as rendered it in a manner useless. 1828 (*raven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Peddling*, trifling, of little value. 1845 Carlyle *Cromwell* (1871) I. x Poor peddling Dilettantism. 1885 Clodd *Myths & Dr.* I. i. 9 We find place given to mane peddling details.

Hence **Pe·ddlingly** *adv.*, in a peddling way.

1892 *Graphic* 22 Oct. 478/3 A Minister who..is peddlingly unambitious.

Pede (pīd). [f. L. *pēs, ped em* foot: cf. It. *piede.*] A foot or base. Only *attrib.* as in **pede-cloth, an altar-carpet; pede-window,** a term formerly applied to the west window of a cruciform church (being at the foot of the cross).

1842 *Ecclesiologist* I. 209 Two specimens of a *pede cloth* or Altar carpet. 1846 *Ibid.* V. 187 It struck us that lychnoscopes help to explain, and were themselves explained by, pede-windows. 1870 Rock *Text. Fabr.* I. 66 A carpet.. for covering the top of the higher step at the altar, called by some a pede-cloth.

Pedee, pedie (pī·di). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 7 **paddee, pedee, pedy,** 7-9 **peedee** (pī·dī), 9 **P.D.** [Derivation uncertain: several early writers associate the word with L. *pēs, pedem* foot, *pede* on foot.] A serving-lad, footboy, groom; in 19th c., on the River Tyne, the boy on board a keel.

1642 Lo. Essex in *Antiq. Rep.* (1807) I. 391 No Trooper.. shall suffer his Paddee to feed his Horse in the Corne, or to stealne men's hay. 1646 *Sc. Acts Chas. I*, VI. 233/2 No allowance.. is to bee given.. for the tenth man, or the Pediese or Boys and Horse. 1658 J. Jones tr. *Ovid's Ibis* 160 *note*, Who can blame Dolon, a poor Pedee, for adventuring his life for Gold? 1662 Blount *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Pedee* (from *pes*), a commanders) Foot-boy. 1676 W. Row *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* x. (1848) 160 About 30,000 men beside boys, pedies, lackies, &c. 1706 Phillips, *Pedee*, an ordinary Foot-boy, a Drudge; as 'What must I be your Pedee upon all Occasions?' ?*a* 1800 in Gilchrist *Songs* (1824) 11 So P. D. and his marrow were o'en pawk'd ashore. 1825 Brockett *N. C. Gloss.*, *Pee-dee*, a young lad in a keel, who has charge of the rudder. 1863 in *Tyneside Songs* 6 Wor blagaired lad, the young Pee Dee. 1894 Heslop *Northumbld. Gloss.* s.v., The crew of a keel consisted of the skipper, two bullies, and the pee-dee, who was generally a boy from twelve to fourteen years old.

b. *Comb.*, as *pedee solicitor.*

1675 A. Huyberts *Corner-Stone* 3 A junior Doctor of the gang they employed to be their Pedee-Solicitor.

†**Pe·degorize,** *v. Obs. rare*—. [app. rudely f. *pedegree*, Pedigree + -ize.] To make a pedigree; to derive through a pedigree.

1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 135 Abuzvez Deilamshaw,.. the hundredth in descent from Adam as they pedegorize.

Pedegre(e, -grewe, -grow, etc., obs. ff. Pedigree. **Pedel, Pedeler**: see Pedail, Pedlar.

†**Pedelion.** *Herb. Obs.* Also 6 **patedelion, 6-7 padelion, -lyon.** [a. F. *pied* (or †*piè*) *de lion* 'Lions foot, Lions paw, Ladies mantle,..Padelion' (Cotgr.). Also F. *pas de lion* in same sense, and *patte de lion* 'Bastard blacke Ellebore, Beares-foot, Setterwort.. also, as *Pied de lion*' (Cotgr.); Littré has *pied de lion* and *patte de lion* both as = *alchémille*, lady's mantle.] A name of certain plants: a. Black Hellebore; b. ? *Leontopodium*; c. Lady's Mantle: cf. *Lion's foot, Lion's paw*, Lion *sb.* 11 b.

14 *Stockh. Med. MS.* i 108 in *Anglia* XVIII. 297 Late take a gres . Pat men clepe pedelyoun. ?1516 *Gerte Herball* clviii K ij b, *De elleboro nigro*, Pedelyon, or lyons fote. 1578, 1611 [see Padelion]. 1589 J. Ridge *Lat. Dict.* 1751 An hearb called patedelion or pied de lion... *Leontopodium.* 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* App., Pedel on is *Helleborus niger.* 1640 Parkinson *Theat. bot.* 538 We in English [call it] Padelyon, after the French. 1864 Prior *Plant-n.* (1870) 175 *Padelion*,..from the resemblance of its leaf to the impress of a lion's foot, the lady's mantle.

Pedement, obs. form of Pediment.

†**Pe·dera, Pe·derote.** *Obs.* [cf. obs. It. *pedero, pederetti, pederite* the opal.] Old names of the opal.

1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* iv. xi. 123 b, In this place are also found..the Pederote, which Plinie calleth Opalus. 1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* I. iii. 5 The purple Amethyst, greene Emeraulds, and Opall Pederas.

Pederast, etc.: see Paederast, etc.

Pederero, variant of Pedrero, a small gun.

†**Pe·descript.** *nonce-word.* [f. L. *pede* with the foot + *scriptum* written, writing; after *manuscript.*] Something written by the foot; humorously used for the imprints of kicking.

1652 Shirley *Honoria & Mammon* iv. i, I tell you, sir, *verbatim*: for a need, I have it all in pedescript.

Pedeshaw, obs. form of Padishah.

‖ **Pedesis** (pĕdī·sis). [a. Gr. πήδησις leaping.] A name given by Prof. Jevons to the *Brownian movement* of minute particles: see Brownian *a.*

1878 Jevons in *Q. Jrnl. Sc.* Apr. 170/1 Some writers have called it the Brownian movement... I have ventured to coin .. a new word, and call the motion *pedesis*, from Gr. πήδησις leaping or bounding. 1892 *Nature* XLV. 430/1 The fact that pedesis is stopped by the addition of an electrolyte would appear to indicate that the water complexes are disintegrated in the presence of ions.

Pedestal (pe·dĕstăl), *sb.* Forms: α. 6- **pedestal** (also 6 **-alle, -ale, pettestale,** 6-7 **pedestall,** 7 **-estell, -istal**). β. 6-8 **piedestal(l,** 7 **piedstal(l, -stoole, piedistal.** [ad. F. *piédestal* (1547 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. It. *piedestallo*, †*piedistallo*, i. e. *pie di stallo* foot of a stall, 'the base of any frame or engine' (Florio 1611), f. *piè, piede* foot + *stallo* stall, hovel, shed, stable. In Eng. *pied-* became *ped-*, conformed to L. *ped-em* foot.]

1. The base supporting a column or pillar in construction; the base on which an obelisk, statue, vase, or the like is erected; also, each of the two supports of a knee-hole writing-table, usually containing drawers.

α. 1563 Shute *Archit* C ij b, If ye will set Stylobata, or Pedestal, vnder your pillor,..you shall make a foure square, . one ende shalbe the height of the square or body of the Pedestall. *Ibid.*, Thus endeth the Pedestale or Stylobata. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* II. xi (Arb.) 110 The Piller.. is considered with two accessarie parts, a pedestall or base, and a chapter or head; the body is the shaft. 1599 Dallam *Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) 63 Tow rankes of marble pillors; the pettestales of them ar made of brass. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 30 It seldom happens that a Pedestal is put to the Tuscan Order. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1707) 20 This serv'd for a Pedestal to a Throne erected upon it. 1718 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to C'tess Bristol* 10 Apr., An obelisk..is placed..upon a pedestal of square free-stone, full of figures in bas-relief on two sides. 1845 Parker *Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 4), *Pedestal* or *Footstall*, a substructure frequently placed under columns in Classical architecture. 1866 Carlyle in *Mrs. C.'s Lett.* III. 234, I have discovered in drawers of pedestal these mournful letters. 1879 Sir G. Scott *Lect. Archit.* I. 87 The singular ornamentation of the pedestal or basement of the doorways.

β. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Piedestal d'vne colonne*, the foote of a piller, a piedestall. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1277 Little statues upon great bases and large piedstals. 1798 *Resid. in France* (1797) I. 348 His bust erected on the piedestal.

2. A base, support, foundation (material or immaterial).

1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. iii. 1027 Heav'n's chastest Spouse, supporter of this All, This glorious Building's goodly Pedestall. 1638 Drumm. of Hawth. *Irene* Wks. (1711) 165 Obedience being the strongest pedestal of concord, and concord the principal pillar of state. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Let. Exemp.* I. Disc. iv. 120 Self-denial and Mortification, which are the Pedestal of the Crosse. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* viii. 492 Fain would he make the world his pedestal. 1849 Emerson *Repr. Men, Uses* Wks. (Bohn) I 276 The true artist has the planet for his pedestal; the adventurer..has nothing broader than his own shoes.

b. Humorously applied to the foot or leg.

1812 Sir R. Wilson *Priv. Diary* I. 13, I wish my fairer countrywomen would..adopt the exterior neatness, even if nature should not..be as gracious in moulding the shape of the pedestal. 1827 *Mirror* II. 387/1 My now knock-knee pedestals bend to the bandy.

3. In technical uses: †a. On a railway, the 'chair' used to support the rails, or a base to support the chair (*obs.*); b. an axle-guard or horn-plate; c. the standard or each of the standards or supports of various machines or pieces of mechanism, e.g. the upright standard of a boring-machine or similar tool, that of a pillow-block which holds the brasses in which the shaft turns, etc.

1776 M. Mackenzie *Maritime Surv.* iv. 43 Set the Brass Pedestal on a firm Support...Then hang the Quadrant on the Pillar, and by the Spirit-level and Screws in the Feet, the Pillar may be set perpendicular. 1816 *Specif. of Losh & Stephenson's Patent* No. 4067. 2 The joinings of the rails with the pedestals or props which support them. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 653 A chair is..placed on a pedestal at every three or four feet distance,..according to the length of the cast iron rails. 1835 *Mech. Mag.* XXIII. 228 The pedestal for the joint..to be fastened to the sleeper with cotter bolts. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 202/1 *Axle-guard*, one of the pedestals in which the boxes of an axle play vertically as the springs yield and recoil.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pedestal-dance, -dancer, trunk*; **pedestal-box,** a journal-box (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **pedestal-coil, -coiler,** an upright coil of steam-pipe for use as a radiator (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1895); **pedestal-cover,** the cap of a pillow-block; **pedestal-rail** (*Naut.*), see quot.; **pedestal-table,** one with a massive central support or foot.

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1704/2 (figure of Pillow-Block), *c.* *pedestal-cover. 1895 *Daily News* 23 Jan. 6/7 The fancy trick and burlesque bicycle act and *pedestal dance. *Ibid.*, On the authorised printed programme..the Dunedin Troupe were duly put down for two performances as bicyclists, and Mdlle. Donegan..as a *pedestal dancer. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 136 *Pedestal-rail*, a rail about 2 inches thick, that is wrought over the foot space rail, and in which there is a groove to steady the heels of the balusters of the galleries. 1896 Olmsted *Slave States* 383 Cypresses, with great *pedestal trunks, and protuberant roots.

Pe·destal, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To set or support upon a pedestal; to furnish with a pedestal. *lit.* and *fig.*

1648 Earl of Westmorelland *Otia Sacra* (1879) 77 All the fabrick Is pedestall'd upon those precious piles. 1725 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* I. 185 The Theater is Grounded, Pedestal'd and Carpetted over. 1802 H. Martin *Helen of Glenross* II. 255 There is nothing I detest more than being pedestaled for a genius. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Apr. 3/3 He seems to us to miss the significance of the true Imperialism which pedestals itself on Nationalism.

2. To form a pedestal for, to support as a pedestal.

1890 Hosmer *Anglo-Sax. Freedom* 121 Every convenient stump pedestalled its orator.

Pe·destalled, -aled (-ăld), *a.* [f. prec. sb. or vb. + -ed.] Provided with, set upon, or having a pedestal.

1889 *Athenæum* 14 Dec 825/3 The clay counterparts of the 'cordoned' or pedestalled vases. 1893 Saltus *Madam Sapphira* 38 The pedestalled lamps, the yellow shaded candles. 1901 A. J. Evans in *Oxf. Univ. Gaz.* 12 Feb. 340/1 A pedestalled cup and small bowls of marble.

Pede·strial, *a.* [f. L. *pedester* on foot, going on foot (f. *ped-em* foot, *pedes* footman) + -al.]

†1. On foot, going on foot, Pedestrian. *Obs.*

1611 Coryat *Crudities* 289 Statues of worthy personages, partly equestriall, partly pedestriall. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* vi. 232 All..being mounted on Mules saue onely pedestriall I. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 29 Not a stones cast further, sleepes Tom Coriats bones, consumed in his pedestriall, ill contrived Pilgrimage.

†2. Of archery: Performed with the bow drawn against the foot. *Obs.*

1792 Mosely *Ess. Archery* iv. 86 A curious expedient of this pedestrial Archery, used by the Ethiopians in hunting Elephants. *Ibid.* 93 The facts relating to pedestrial Archery.

3. Fitted for walking; as, the pedestrial legs of a crab. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Hence **Pede·strially** *adv.*, on foot.

1632 W. Lynnesay in Lithgow *Trav.* B iij, A length of so such course, by ten to one, Which thou thy selfe pedestrially hast gone. 1864 in Webster.

Pedestrian (pĭde·striăn), *a* and *sb.* [f. L. *pedester* (see prec.) + -an.]

A. *adj.* 1. On foot, going or walking on foot; performed on foot; of or pertaining to walking.

1792 Wordsw. in Chr Wordsw. *Mem.* (1851) I. 71 Your wish to have employed your vacation in a pedestrian tour.

1829 LYTTON *Disowned* i, A greater degree of respect than he was at first disposed to accord to a pedestrian traveller. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xvii, Grinder, used his natural legs for pedestrian purposes. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* xvi, By the aid of a common stout pedestrian stick.

b. Of a statue: Representing a person on foot, as distinguished from *equestrian*.

1822 *Gentl. Mag.* XCII. i. 268 The statue .. is to be pedestrian.

2. Applied to plain prose as opposed to verse, or to verse of prosaic character; hence, prosaic, commonplace, dull, uninspired; colloquial, vulgar. [L. *pedester* = Gr. πεζός in prose, prosaic, plain, commonplace. Sometimes contrasted with the winged flight of Pegasus.]

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 139 The rest moulded upon Lucretius's Sylvy-footed numbers, with some pedestrian spoilings out of Horace's Epistles. 1805 ROSCOE *Leo X* Pref. (1827) 28 Burcardus .. his diary is written in a pedestrian and semi-barbarian style. 1819 BYRON *Juan* Ded. viii, Who wandering with pedestrian Muses, Contend not with you on the winged steed. 1888 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XIII. 11/2 Crane's verse is of a very pedestrian order.

B. *sb.* One who goes or travels on foot; a walker; *esp.* one who walks as a physical exercise or athletic performance.

1793 (*title*) The Observant Pedestrian, or Traits of the Human Heart; in a Solitary Tour from Caernarvon to London. 1802 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXII. 338 Pedestrians (under which name the moralizing travellers of the present day are well described). 1812 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 129/1 A well-known pedestrian who had been in the habit of supplying the Counties of Devon and Cornwall, with ballads. 1813 [see PEDESTRIANISM]. 1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* i, As happy as a pedestrian who had accomplished his thousand miles in a thousand hours. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Mar. 9/2 Professor Blackie in his younger years was a great pedestrian, and he used to boast that there was not a mountain in Scotland on the top of which he had not been.

Pedestrianate (pĭdĕ·strĭănēĭt), *v.* [f. prec. + -ATE[3] 7.] = PEDESTRIANIZE.

1864 *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. VI. 118/2, I have been pedestrinating through a corner of Oxfordshire. 1889 *Sci. Amer.* 29 June 402/2 The trial court had held that bicycling was a form of pedestrianating. 1890 B. W. RICHARDSON in *Asclepiad* VII. 37 The poor wretches who have to pedestrinate slowly on.

Pedestrianism (pĭdĕ·strĭănĭz'm). [f. as prec. + -ISM.]

1. The practice of travelling on foot, walking; walking as an exercise or athletic performance.

1809 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIV. 162, I do not intend to level the least sarcasm at pedestrianism. 1813 W. THOM (*title*) Pedestrianism; or, An Account of the Performances of celebrated Pedestrians during the last and present Century. 1843 B. COOPER *Life of Sir A. Cooper* (L.), Captain Barclay's famous feat of pedestrianism—a thousand miles in a thousand hours. 1882 *Saia. Amer. Revis.* (1885) 400 Comfortable pedestrianism in the greater number of young American towns is next door to an impossibility.

2. Prosaic or commonplace quality of style.

1892 *Sat. Rev.* 21 May 602/1 An almost Wordsworthian pedestrianism of style.

Pedestrianize (pĭdĕ·strĭănəiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *intr.* To act the pedestrian; to go or travel on foot; to walk. Also *to pedestrianize it.* Hence **Pede·strianizing** *vbl sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1811 SHELLEY in Hogg *Life* (1858) I. 399, I intend to pedestrianize. 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 10 You must pedestrianize it for a few unmeasured miles over hill and dale. 1834 A. WALTON *Tour Banks Thames* 141 Setting forth the advantages of pedestrianising. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Sept. 275 Englishmen are distinguishable among the nations of the earth as pedestrianising animals.

† **Pede·strious,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *pedester* on foot, going on foot + -OUS.] Going on foot, esp. as opposed to flying or swimming.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. i. 105 Men conceive they never lie down, and enjoy not the position of rest, ordained unto all pedestrious animals. 1755 JOHNSON, *Pedestrious*, not winged, going on foot. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 335 The mortal genus of bodies is divided into the terrene and terrestrial or pedestrious) [etc.].

Pedetentous (pĕdĭte·ntəs), *a. rare.* [f. L. *pedetent-im, -tempt-im* step by step, cautiously (f. *pede-m* foot + *tend-ĕre, tent-* to stretch) + -OUS.] Proceeding step by step, advancing cautiously.

1837 SYD. SMITH *Let. to Archd. Singleton* Wks. 1859 II. 286 That pedetentous pace and pede entous mind in which it behoves the wise and virtuous improver to walk. 1862 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 65 Their admission to political privileges should be one of gradual and pedetentous elevation.

Pedetic (pĭdĕ·tĭk), *a.* [ad. Gr. πηδητικ-ός, f. πηδητής leaper: cf. PEDESIS.] Of or pertaining to pedesis. *Pedetic movement* = Brownian movement.

1878 JEVONS in *Q. Jrnl. Sc.* Apr. 171 The pedetic movement cannot be better seen than by taking a drop of old common ink which has been exposed to the air for some weeks, and examining it under thin glass with a magnifying power of 500 or 1000 diameters. 1892 *Nature* XLV. 429/2 The pedetic or Brownian motion of small particles.

Pedi-, the usual Latin and Eng. combining form of L. *pēs, ped-em* foot, used in numerous compounds, as L. *pedisequus*, Eng. *pedicure, pediform, pedipalp*, etc. q. v.

Pediad (pĕ·dĭăd), *a. Cryst.* [ad. Gr. πεδιάς, -άδα adj. flat, level, f. πεδίον a plain.] Of or pertaining to pedia, consisting of pedia: see PEDION.

1899 W. J. LEWIS *Crystallogr.* xi. 148 The class may be called the pediad class of the anorthic system.

‖ **Pedia·lgia.** *Med.* Also **-algy.** [f. Gr. πεδίον the metatarsus + -αλγία ache, pain.] Neuralgia in (the sole of) the foot.

1853 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Pedialgia*. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pedialgia*, .. pedialgy. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pedialgia*, pain in the sole of the foot. As a neuralgia of the foot .. this occurred on a large scale in 1762 at Savignano in Piedmont.

Pediatric, var. of PAEDIATRIC: see PAEDO-. So **Pe·diatry** = PAEDIATRICS; **Pedia·trist,** a paediatric practitioner.

1884 *Archives of Pediatrics* I. No. 1 Important contributions to pediatrics. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Pediatria, Pediatry*, same as *pediatrics*. 1897 *Trans. Amer. Pediatric Soc.* IX. 44, I wish to speak more especially to the general practitioner and pediatrist.

Pedicel (pĕ·dĭsĕl). Also 7 **pedicil(l.** [f. mod. Bot. L. *pedicell-us* (Linnæus *Philos. Bot.* § 82 'Pedicellus est Pedunculus partialis'), dim. of *pedĭcul-us* little foot, footstalk, dim. of *pēs, ped-em* foot. In mod. F. *pedicelle.*]

1. *Bot.* A small stalk or stalk-like structure in a plant; applied by Grew to the filament of a stamen; in mod. use *esp.* each of the secondary or subordinate stalks which immediately bear the flowers in a branched inflorescence (the main stalk being the *peduncle*); also, a single main flower-stalk when short or slender; a small peduncle.

1676 GREW *Anat. Flowers* iii. § 2 That Sort of Attire, which may be called Seminiform; being .. a little Sheaf of Seed-like Particles; standing on so many Pedicills. *Ibid.* § 4 Standing sometimes double upon each Pedicil. Sometimes fastned to their Pedicils at their middle. 1821 S. F. GRAY *Arrangem. Brit. Pl.* 105 Flowers either sessile or upon pedicells. 1854 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* 11 The stalk of the flower is its peduncle; and if the latter is divided into many small stalks, its divisions are called pedicels. 1862 DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* Introd. 7 The pedicel, or prolongation of the rostellum, to which in many exotic Orchids the pollen-masses are attached.

2. *Zool.* and *Anat.* Applied to various small stalk-like structures in animals (most of which are also called PEDUNCLE).

a. In insects, the third joint of an antenna, esp. when geniculate and forming a base for the succeeding joints; also, the basal joint of the abdomen when long and slender. b. The stalk on which the eye is supported in some Crustacea, etc.; an eye-stalk. c. The stalk by which a brachiopod, cirriped, etc. is attached. d. Each of the ambulacral feet of an echinoderm. e. The PEDICLE of a vertebra.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 366 *Pedicellus* (the *Pedicel*). The second joint of the Antenna. 1830 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 26 Others, have compound eyes supported upon a moveable pedicel. 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 25 The pedicel of terebratula. *Ibid.* 104 *Strombidæ.* Animal furnished with large eyes, placed on thick pedicels. 1854 [see *eye pedicel*, EYE *sb.*[1] 28]. 1883 G. J. ROMANES in *Athenæum* 17 Mar. 349/1 The righting movements of a sea urchin when inverted on its aboral pole (which are performed by means of the pedicels). 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 546 The tube feet or pedicels.

3. *attrib.*, as *pedicel-cell*, a cell forming a pedicel, e. g. that supporting the antheridium in *Characeæ.*

1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 238 Beneath the pedicel cell of the ascus shoot out filaments which form the envelope of the fructification. 1884 *Trans. Victoria Inst.* 86 These twenty-four cells, together with the pedicel cell of the globule.

Hence **Pedice·llar** *a.*, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a pedicel; **Pe·dicelled, -eled** *a.*, having a pedicel, pedicellate; **Pedice·lliform** *a*, of the form of a pedicel.

1806 GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 11* *Ruppia*...Seed 4, pedicelled. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 154 Fertile flowers subsessile, males pedicelled. 1871 COOKE *Brit. Fungi* II. 618 Ramuli pedicelliform, ascending, septate. 1900 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 287 *Bursula carinatus*...There are 5 pedicellar pores on each side of subanal area.

‖ **Pedicellaria** (pĕdĭsĕlē·rĭă). *Zool.* Pl. **-ae.** [mod.L., f. *pedicell-us*: see prec.] In Echinoderms, Each of a number of small pincer-like organs, with two, three, or four valves, on the outside of the body, usually among and around the spines.

1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 114 The modified pincer-like spines .. known by the name of 'pedicellariæ'. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 193 The stalk of the Asteroid, unlike that of the Echinoid pedicellaria, is formed entirely of soft structures. *Ibid.* 558 (*Echinoidea*).

Pedicellate (pĕdĭsĕlĕĭt), *a. Bot.* and *Zool.* Also **pedicillate.** [f. mod.L., *pedicell-us* + -ATE[2].] Having a pedicel or pedicels; *spec.* in *Zool.* belonging to the division *Pedicellata* of Echinoderms.

1828-32 in WEBSTER. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 174 Flowers usually sessile, sometimes pedicellate. 1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 302/2 The true or pedicellate Echinodermata. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 194 Pedicellate eyes. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* 81 In Wallflower, the peduncle .. gives off successively a number of short-stalked (pedicellate) flowers.

So **Pe·dicellated** *a.* = prec.; **Pedicella·tion,** the condition of having a pedicel or pedicels.

1848 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 6. 302, 6th [joint] .. terminated with a pedicellated vesicle. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 30 In the cells of many plants .. pedicellated concretions occur.

Pedicle[1] (pĕ·dĭk'l). *Nat. Hist.*, etc. [ad. L. *pedicul-us* footstalk, dim. of *pēs, ped-em* foot, or ad. F. *pedicule* (1557 in Hatz.-Darm.): see -CULE.]

1. *Bot.* A small stalk, footstalk, pedicel; formerly, the stalk of a leaf (= *petiole*), or of a flower or fruit (= *peduncle*); now usually, a minute stalk-like support, as those of seeds, glands, etc.

[1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. G v b, Y° floures grow .. vpon a long small pediculo, that is a footlyng or footstalcke.] 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 592 The close and compact substance of their leaves and the pedicles of them. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 210 The flowers stand on long pedicles, affixed several together to one common peduncle. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* II. 466 Leaf-stalk .. beset with minute glands on pedicles. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 158 The funicle (the pedicle by which the ovule is attached to the placenta).

2. *Zool.*, etc. A small stalk; a pedicel or peduncle.

spec. a. *Path.* A stalk by which a tumour or morbid growth is attached to a part of the body. b. *Anat.* Each of the two narrow thickened parts of a vertebra connecting the centrum with the lamina, and forming part of the neural arch. c. *Zool.* The process of bone supporting the horn of a deer or any animal of the family *Cervidæ.*

1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* 39 A whitish Eschar .. held by several little Pedicles, (or stringy Fibres, like a Cancer). 1808 BARCLAY *Muscular Motions* 249 [The cerebrum and cerebellum] may each be divided .. into similar halves. ; each of the halves sends forth a pedicle, pedunculus, or crus. *Ibid.* 473 We observe the eyes, on moveable pedicles, .. as in crabs and lobsters. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 348 Tribe .. Stylegides .. base of the abdomen narrowed into a long pedicle. 1831-9 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 23 This vertebra has a small rib-like bone placed transversely before the pedicle, which connects the processes to the body. 1841-72 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 552 In .. *Orbicula*, the pedicle is wanting, the lower valve of the shell being fixed immediately to the rock. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* in. 53 Garnets .. projecting from pedicles of feldspar. *attrib.* 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 249 Cardinal and pedicle impressions conjoined.

Hence **Pe·dicled** *a.*, having a pedicle, pediculated.

1880 SIR J. PAGET in *Mem. & Lect.* vi. 305 The pedicled exostoses which are common on the femur and humerus.

† **Pedicle**[2]. *Obs rare*—[1]. [f. L. *pedica* shackle for the feet; cf. *manicle*, MANACLE (L. *manicæ*.] A shackle for the feet, a fetter.

1627 E. KELLET *Ret. fr. Argier* 39 What .. they could not effect upon you .. by manicles and pedicles of iron.

Pedicru, obs. form of PEDIGREE.

Pedicular (pĭdĭ·kĭŭlăr), *a.* [ad. L. *pedicŭlār-is*, f. *pedĭcul-us* louse. Cf. F. *pédiculaire.*] Of or pertaining to a louse or lice; lousy.

1660 HOWELL *Parly of Beasts* 26, I am not subject to breed Lice and other Vermin; And whereas this pedicular disease [etc.] attend Mankind. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Pedicularis morbus*, Herod is said to have died of the pedicular disease. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Doctor* cxxii. (1848) 573 The souls of their friends who are undergoing penance in the shape of flies, or in loathsome pedicular form. 1876 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 343 Impetigo in children limited to the back of the head is often of pedicular origin.

Hence **Pedicularity** (*nonce-wd.*), the nature or personality of a louse.

1876 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* lxvi. 183 Is there .. a Divine Pedicularity?

Pediculate (pĭdĭ·kĭŭlĕĭt), *a.* (*sb.*) *Nat. Hist.* [f. L. *pedĭcul-us* footstalk + -ATE[2].] **1.** = next.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pediculatus, Bot.* having footstalks: pediculate.

2. Belonging to the group *Pediculati* of teleost fishes, characterized by the elongated basis of the pectoral fins, resembling an arm. Also as *sb.* A member of this group.

1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* viii. 469 Pediculates are found in all seas.

Pediculated (pĭdĭ·kĭŭlĕĭtĕd), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ED[2].] Having, or borne upon, a pedicle; stalked. (Chiefly in *Path.* of morbid growths.)

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 469 We observe on the surface of the lungs single vesicles .. apparently pediculated. 1846 BRITTAN tr. *Malgaigne's Man. Surg.* 359 Cancer of the tongue .. sometimes .. is a pediculated tumour. 1856-8 *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 58 Phalanx.—Body pediculated.

Pedicula·tion. *Path.* [ad. late L. *pedĭculātiōn-em*, f. *pedĭculus* louse: see -ATION.] Infestation with lice: = PEDICULOSIS.

1719-26 QUINCY *Med. Dict.* (ed. 3), *Pediculation*, is a particular Foulness of the Skin very apt to breed Lice. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pediculatio*, .. pediculation: otherwise called *Morbus pedicularis* and *Phthiriasis.*

Pediculule (pĕ·dĭk.ŭl). *Nat. Hist. rare*—[0]. [a. F. *pédicule* (1557 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *pedĭculus* PEDICLE.] A pedicel, pedicle, or peduncle.

In modern Dicts.

Pediculine (pĭdĭ·kĭŭlĭn), *a. Entom.* [f. L. *pedĭcul-us* louse + -INE[1].] Belonging to the group *Pediculina* of heteropterous insects, comprising the true lice. 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pedi·culo-, comb. form from L. *pedĭcul-us* footstalk; in **pedi·culo-fro·ntal** *a.*, (a section) through the base of the frontal convolution; so **pedi·culo-pari·etal** *a.* **Pedi·culopho·bia**: see quot.

1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pediculophobia*, term for a morbid dread of *Pediculosis*, associated with the delusion of its being present when it is not so in reality. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 328 The second section through the base of the frontal convolutions forms the pediculo frontal section. *Ibid.*, The fifth [section] is formed by dividing the hemisphere three centimetres posterior to the fissure of Rolando and .. constitutes the pediculo-parietal section.

‖ **Pediculo·sis.** *Path.* [f. L. *pedĭcul-us* louse + -OSIS.] Infestation with lice; a diseased condition marked by the presence and multiplication of lice upon the skin; phthiriasis.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 701 Vagabond's disease.. an extensive pigmentation of the skin due to the combined effects of pediculosis, scratching, and exposure.

Pediculous (pĭdi·kiŭləs), *a.* [ad. L. *pediculōs-us*, f. *pediculus* louse.] Infested with lice, lousy; also, of or pertaining to a louse, or characterized by lice (= PEDICULAR).

a 1550 *Image Hypocr.* iv. 540 in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843), Proude and pestiferous Pold and pediculous. 1602 DEKKER *Satiromi.* Wks. 1873 I. 200 Like a lowsie Pediculous vermin th'last but one suite to thy backe. 1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Jas. I & Casaubon* Wks. 1853 I. 32/2 Your pediculous friars and parti-coloured bald-coot priests. 1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* 291 Seized.. with a pediculous malady.

Pedicure (pe·dikiuəɹ), *sb.* [a. F. *pédicure* (1781 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. L. *pēs, pedi-* foot + *curāre* to take care of, cure.]

1. One whose business is the surgical care and treatment of the feet; a chiropodist.

1842 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1889 *Science* XIV. 308/1 Dentists, pedicures, trained nurses, and veterinarians.

2. The surgical treatment of the feet, esp. in the removal or cure of corns, bunions, and the like.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

So **Pe·dicurism,** the practice or art of a pedicure; **Pe·dicurist** = PEDICURE 1.

1363 SALA in *Temple Bar* VIII. 73, I am afflicted with corns defying the most recondite efforts of pedicurism. 1870 W. CHAMBERS *Winter. Mentone* v. 61 The pedicurist.. takes his stand behind a table and chair.

Pedicure (pe·dikiuəɹ), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To cure or treat (the feet) by the removal of corns, etc. Hence **Pe·dicuring** *vbl sb.*

1894 *Mute's Chron.* (Columbus, O.) 5 May, Two hot foot-baths a week and a little pedicuring will remove the cause of much discomfort. 1895 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Disp.* 6 Mar. 4/4 One's lower extremities are pedicured without cost.

Pedie, Pediment, obs. ff. PEDEE, PEDIMENT.

Pediferous (pĭdi·fĕrəs), *a. Bot.* and *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *pedifer* (f. *pēs, pedi-* foot + *-fer* bearing) + -OUS.] Having feet or foot-like parts; pedigerous.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pediferus*,.. provided with feet, ..pediferous.

†**Pe·difoot.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *ped-em* foot + FOOT.] A tendril (rendering L. *pediculus*).

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 375 To kepe hem long also, Let pic-he her pedifeet [L. *pediculos*] & honge hem hie.

Pediform (pe·dĭfɔm), *a.* [f. L. type **pediform-is*, f. *pēs, pedi-* foot; see -FORM.] Having the form of a foot: said chiefly of the organs of insects.

1825 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 311 Feelers.. Pediform, when they resemble the legs in structure or use. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 13 The jointed or pediform portion of the mandibles. 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* 100 The pediform maxillary palpi.

Pedigerous (pĭdi·dʒĕrəs), *a.* [f. mod.L. type **pediger* (f. L. *pēs, pedi-* foot + *-ger* carrying) + -OUS.] Bearing feet or legs.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxv. 581 In the hexapods.. there are usually three pedigerous segments. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 279 Of the twenty pedigerous segments, the first eleven have each one pair of appendages.

Pedigraic (pedigrē·ĭk), *a. rare.* [irreg. f. PEDIGREE + -IC.] Of or pertaining to a pedigree.

1872 R. C. JENKINS in *Archæol. Cant.* VIII. 60 Pedigraic matter to be collected from the above Will and Probate. 1908 *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. IX. 430/1 A pedigraic account.. of this historical family.

Pedigree (pe·dĭgrī). Forms: see below. [In 15th c. *pedegru, pee de-grew*, etc., app. AF. forms = F. *pié* (*pied*) *de grue* crane's foot; so called 'from a three-line mark (like the broad arrow) used in denoting succession in pedigrees' (Prof. Skeat), 'a conventional mark consisting of three curved lines, which bears a distinct resemblance to the claws of a bird' (C. Sweet in *Athenæum* 30 Mar. (1895) 409, where information is given as to the appearance of old MSS. genealogies in pedigree form).]

A. Illustration of Forms.

α. 5 **pedicru; pedegru, -greu, -grewe, -grw; pedygru; pee de grew(e, 6 pede-, pedagrew; pedigrue, 6–7 -grewe.**

α. 1410 in Madox *Formul. Anglic.* xxviii (1702) 15 Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos præsens Pedicru pervenerit. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* Epil. (1550), Who so lyst loke and doe vnfolde The pee de Grewe of these cronicles olde. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 390/1 Pedegru, or petygru, lyne of kynrede, & awncetrye. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* i. 14 Genealogies and pedegrewes. 1607 SIR J. H. in Harington *Nugæ Ant.* (ed. Park 1804) II. 224 The true memories and pedigrews of their auncestors.

β. 5 **pe de gre, pedigre,** (?) **peedeugre; 5–6 psedagre; pedegre, 6–7 -degree; 6– pedigree.**

β. 1426 LYDG. in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 131 A remembraunce of a peedeugre how that Henry the sext, is truly borne her unto the corone of Fraunce. *Ibid.* 135 The peedegre doth hit specifie, The figure lo of the genelagye. 1433 — *S. Edmund* III. 299 Doun fro the stok off kynges descendyng The pe de gre by lyneal conueyyng. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* Prol., If the owner make a true peedegre or conueyaunce by discente or by purchace vnto the said landes. 1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scottes* B viij b, Some fetchyng their pedegre from the Goddes, and some from the deuils. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 144 Seeing Pedegrees change.. together with mens fortunes. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. iv. 90 Willing you ouer-looke this Pedigree. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* ii, Godfrey Bertram.. succeeded to a long pedigree and a short rent-roll.

γ. 5 **petiegrew; petygru, -grwe; pytagru, -grwe; 5–6 petegreu, petigree; 6 pete-, peti-, petie-, pety-, pette-, petti-, petty-, -greu, -gru(e, -grew(e, -gre(e, -grye; (peti degree, petit(e degr e); 6–7 pete, peti-, pettigre(e.**

γ. 14.. in *Chron. R. Glouc.* (1724) 585 A Pete-reu, fro William Conqueiour .vn to kyng Henry the vi. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* [see α]. *c* 1486 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 47 As he can and woll more largely show unto you by petiegrew. 1499 *Promp. Parv.* 402/1 (Pynson), Pytagrwe or lyne or kinrede. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* i. 124, I entende to make playne descrypcyon .. Also of her petygre the noble excellence. 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme, Hist. Flem.* (1811) 60 As the lyne and petegre aboue showyth. 1530 PALSGR. 253 Petygrewe, *genealogie.* 1565 in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1904) VI. 340 They instruct in al the petigrues of princes. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 33/2 To fetch their petit degrees from their ancestors. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1370/2 Twelue petidegrees of the descent of the crowne of England, ..by the bishop of Rosse. 1652 H. L'ESTRANGE *Amer. no Jewes* 58 So shall wee all at last be of one Petigre.

B. Signification.

1. A genealogical stemma or table; a genealogy drawn up or exhibited in some tabular form.

1410 in Madox *Formul. Anglic.* xxviii. (1702) 15 Nos.. sigilla nostra.. huic præsenti Pedicru apposuimus. 1425 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 267/1 My Lordes Counsell Marchall ..had yeven in to yat high place of Record a Pedegrewe. *Ibid.* 268/1 Yeving in a Pedegree in writyng 1465 *Paston Lett.* II. 210 Be the pedegre mad in the seyd last Dewkis fadirs daijs. *c*1660 WOOD *Life* an. 1634 (O.H.S.) I. 45 To appeare before the said officers or heralds with his armes and pedegree. 1711 MRS. LONG in *Swift's Wks.* (1841) II. 477, I wish too at your leisure you would make a pedigree for me. 1870 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 2) I. App. 703 The family of which he had just given the pedigree.

2. One's line of ancestors; an ancestral line; ancestry; lineage, descent.

*c*1440 LYDG. *Hors, Shepe & G.* 9 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 15 Be dissent conveyed the pedegrewe Frome the patryarke Abrahame. 1465 *Paston Lett.* II. 210 As for the pedegre of the seyd Dewk, he is sone to William Pool, Dewk of Suffolk. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* Prol. 15 The nativitie and petigrewe of Christe. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Heb.* 10 Melchisedech.. had neither father, nor mother, nor pedigrew. 1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* xxvi. lxix, As one that thence deriv'd his pedegrew. *a* 1683 SIDNEY *Disc. Govt.* II. § 24 Who had no better cover for his sordid extraction than a Welch Pedegree. 1700 DRYDEN *Ajax & Ulysses* 231 From Jove like him I claim my pedigree, And am descended in the same degree. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiii. 331 Men had forgotten a pedigree which had to be traced through a long line of foreign princes in Flanders.

b. Of animals.

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 79 The true younger bees derive their originall and petigree from the kingly stocke. 1818 [see PEDIGREED]. 1889 LYTTON *Devereux* II. i, To vouch for the pedigree..of the three horses he intends to dispose of. 1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* I. ii. 51 The pedigree of a race-horse is of more value in judging of its probable success than its appearance. 1870 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* vi. 282 The modern Horse, whose pedigree [i.e. from the Eocene *Hipparion*] has been..traced by Professor Marsh.

c. *transf.* Origin and succession, line of succession; derivation, etymological descent.

1566 BARTHELET (*title*) The Pedigrewe of Heretiques, wherein is truly and plainly set out the first roote of Heretiques begon in the Church. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* To Rdr. (Arb.) 14 Attempt too fetche thee petit degree of woordes, I know not from what auncetoure. 1628 PRYNNE *Lowe-lockes* 3 That which had its birth, source, and pedegree from the very Deuill himselfe, must needes be odious. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 1 [Of the word 'Pamphlet'] His Pedigree can scarce be trac'd higher than the latter end of Queen Elizabeth's Reign. 1833 CHALMERS *Contr. of Man* II. ix, The origin and pedigree of our moral judgments. 1839 H. ROGERS *Ess.* II. iii. 127 Both words may very probably have had the same pedigree—perhaps the same parentage.

3. (Without article.) Descent in the abstract; esp. distinguished or ancient descent; 'birth'.

*c*1460 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (ed. 2) 292 Sewte and servise we owe..To yi hignesse..As royall most by pedigre. 1579 LYLY *Euphues, Let. to Alcius* Wks. 1902 I. 317 If thou clayme gentry by petegree, practise gentlenesse by thine honestie. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* xx. 235 Though Vertue lieth not in Pedigree. 1701 DE FOE *True born Eng.* 351 Yet she boldly boasts of Pedigree. 1826 SCOTT *Mal. Malagr.* i, I am by pedigree a discontented person. 1896 SIR W. LAWSON in *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Sept. 8/2 He did not want them to despise pedigree, because pedigree was the pedestal of the British Constitution.

4. A race or line; a family; a line of succession; *loosely*, a long series, list, or 'string' of people.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 617/1 [To] iest and rayle vpon the whole pedegre of Popes. 1596 H. CLAPHAM *Briefe Bible* i. 26 Sheths Petygre marrieth with them. 1604–13 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Pettigree*, stocke, or off-spring. 1837 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* (1844) 81 They are all alike, 'the whole pedigree on 'em—Radical or Conservative, Whig or Tory'.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Of, pertaining to, or having a pedigree or recorded line of descent, as *pedigree cattle, cereal, stock, wheat*; *pedigree-hunting, -implying, -making, -monger, -sheet.*

1863 *Gard. Chron.* 23 May, I was induced last autumn to sow a considerable breadth of land with Pedigree Wheat. 1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* 34 Just as pedigree mongers nowadays invent pedigrees. 1897 *General Mag.* Oct. 339 Pedigree-making is to genealogy what classification is to geology, botany or zoology. 1901 *Daily News* 22 Jan. 5/2 He may go pedigree-hunting for himself, or he may employ a pedigree-hunter. 1901 *Scotsman* 28 Feb. 6/2 The Perth sale of pedigree shorthorn cattle.

Pedigreed (pe·dĭgrīd), *a.* [f. prec. + -ED[2].] Having a recorded pedigree: said esp. of cattle.

1818 *Sporting Mag.* II. 215 A pedigreed horse.. whose pedigree was, probably, made out only by the horse-dealer. 1893 RUSKIN *Poetry Archit.* i. i. 14 In France, there prevail two opposite feelings,..that of the old pedigreed population ..and that of the modern revolutionists.

Pe·digreeless *a.* Having no pedigree.

1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 May 2/2 A pedigreeless animal.

†**Pe·digrist.** *Obs. rare.* [f. PEDIGREE + -IST.] A maker of pedigrees. (Implied in next.)

†**Pedigri·stical,** *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -ICAL.] Hence †**Pedigri·stically** *adv.*, after the manner of a maker of pedigrees or genealogist.

1630 T. WESTCOTE *Devon* (1845) 247 This line..might.. have been pedigristically delineated.. but that of right belongs to..the heralds.

†**Pe·dilave.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *pediluvium* (see below), or f. *pediluvē*, assimilated to *lave*, L. *lavāre* to wash; or ? error.] = PEDILUVIUM.

1710 J. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 281 A Pedilave that is potentially Cold..useth to bring great Relief.

‖**Pediluvium** (pedilū·vĭəm). Pl. **-ia.** Also in anglicized form **pediluvy.** [med. or mod.L., f. *pēs pedi-* foot + *-luvium* (in comp.) washing, f. *lu-ĕre* to wash.] A foot-bath; a washing of feet. Also *attrib.*

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Pediluvium*, a sort of Bath for the Feet. 1782 W. HEBERDEN *Comm.* xviii. (18. 6) 101 Warm pediluvia. 1828 WEBSTER, *Pediluvy.* 1868 AGNES STRICKLAND *Queens Eng.* I. 90 Perhaps he [King David I] was conscious of his want of skill at a *pediluvium* party; or, had seen too much of such scenes during the life of his pious mother Queen Margaret. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxxvii. 140 Hot mustard pediluvia..are in constant use.

Hence **Pediluvial** *a.*, of or pertaining to the washing of feet, or to a foot-bath; in quot *sb. pl.* ceremonies connected with the washing of feet (as a religious act).

1828 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Leo XII & Gigi*, After which holy function, go and prepare for the pediluvials.

Pedimane (pe·dĭmē·n). *Zool.* [a. F. *pédimane* (Cuvier 1797), f. L. *pēs, pedi-* foot + *manus* hand.] A pedimanous quadruped: see next.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xxiv. 491 They [the Opossums] have been called Pedimanes.

Pedimanous (pĭdĭ·mănəs), *a. Zool.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Having feet like hands: applied to the lemurs and opossums in reference to their hind feet.

1839 47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 290/2 None of the..pedimanous Placentals present this condition of the hind leg. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pedimanus*,.. applied by Vicq d'Azyr and Blainville to a Family (*Pedimana*..) of the Mammifera,.. of which the feet, having the thumb opposite, are thus converted into a kind of hand: pedimanous.

†**Pedime·chan.** *Obs.* [f. L. *pēs, pedi-* foot + Gr. μηχανή machine, engine.] A kind of velocipede in which the motive power was applied by means of a spring and ratchet.

1844 *Mech. Mag.* XLI. 369 Hankins's Pedimechan or Spring Propeller.

Pediment[1] (pe·dĭmĕnt). Forms: *α.* 7 **peremint, peri-, perriment.** *β.* 7 **peda-, pede-,** 8 **pedie-, piedment,** 8– **pediment.** [An alteration of *perriment, peremint*, said to be a workmen's term, and 'corrupt English'; of obscure origin: see *note* below.]

1. A word applied since the 17th c. to the triangular part, resembling a low gable, crowning the front of a building in the Grecian style of architecture, especially over a portico. It consists of a flat recessed field framed by a cornice and often ornamented with sculptures in relief. Also applied to similarly-placed members in the Roman and Renaissance styles, whether triangular, semicircular, or of other form, also to those of similar shapes placed over niches, doors, or windows. Hence, in *Decorative art*, Any member of similar form and position, as one placed over the opening in an ironwork screen, etc.

α. 1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 92 b, The Coronices..were correspondent and agreeing with the falling out of the whol worke, the Stilliced or Perimeter [*Margin.* A periment in corrupt English], or vpper part of the vppermost Coronice [orig. *il stillicidio della suprema cornice*] onely except. 1601–2 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 451–2 Item to John Hill Joyner for xiiij yeardes of wanscott over the high table in the Colledge hall at iiⁿ vi^d the yeard 35^s: ..and for a periment in the middest of the same wanscott xx^s. *Ibid.* II. 629 A phaine for the peremint of the Coundite. 1603–4 *Ibid.* 575 A Perriment on the topp of the Organs wth the scrowles and 7 bowles for the same.

β. 1664 EVELYN *Acc. Architects*, etc. 140 Those Roofs which exalted themselves above the Cornices had usually in face a Triangular plaine or Gabel (that when our Workmen make not so acute and pointed they call a Pedament) which the antients nam'd Tympanum. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 400/2 He beareth Argent, a Gate or Port in a Wall, with a Pedement Imbattelled between two round Towers. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Pediment*, a Term in Architecture; the same with *Fronton.* 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Pediment*, an ornament that crowns the ordonnances, finishes

the fronts of buildings, and serves as a decoration over gates, windows, niches, etc. It is ordinarily of a triangular form, but sometimes makes an arch of a circle. 1737 CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. xi. 272 Clarendon Printing-House [Oxford]. On the Tops of the South East, and West Pediments, are the Tunnels of all the Chimneys. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 373 On one side of the pediment which crowns it is stretched along an ancient River-god. 1836 R. CHAMBERS *Ess.* Ser. II 110 Presenting, on the pediments of the windows, the letters S. P. T. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* vi, The carved and gilded pediments over the doors.

2. Referred to L. *pēs, pedem* 'foot', and used for: A base, foundation; a pavement. (Cf. next.)

1726 DART *Canterb. Cathedr* 14 The Pedement of St. Thomas's Altar. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 362 His Neapolitan majesty has paved several parlours of his new palace, with mosaic and other pediments taken up entire. 1880 W. GRANT *Christ our Hope* 1 Three pediments support the viaduct of life along which Christians pass to glory.

3. *Comb.*, as *pediment-like* adj., *pedimentwise* adv.

1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II App C 338 At the gable ends, the trunks [of which the walls were built] rose gradually pedimentwise to the height of fourteen feet. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* iii 45 An elevated visor or frontlet of a triangular pediment-like form.

[Note. *Pediment*, in Evelyn *pedament*, in Randle Holme *pedement*, has the appearance of a derivative in *-ment*, of L. *pēs, pedi-* 'foot'. But L. *pēdāmentum* was a 'vine-stake' or 'prop', It. *pedamento* 'any foundation, ground-worke, base, or footing' (Florio): senses with which the modern 'pediment' has no connexion. Evelyn's word was evidently an attempted improvement upon the workmen's *periment* or *peremint*, which the translator of *Hypnerotomachia* considered to be 'corrupt English' for *perimeter*. But the corruption of *perimeter* to *periment* is difficult to imagine, and the connexion of sense (see Willis *Archit. Nomencl. Middl. Ages* 37 *note*) is far-fetched; and it seems more likely that *peremint* was a workman's corruption of *pyramid*, which a triangular gable sometimes resembles in section, and which is actually pronounced *periment*, or *purriment* by the illiterate in some districts of England (e.g. in West Somersetsh.) at the present day. This would also better explain 'the peremint of the Coundite' in 1601-2 above, since the Fountain in question had no 'pediment', but a curved roof in form of an ogee cupola. If this is the derivation, we have the series *pyramid, peremint, periment, peda-, pede-, pediment*.]

†**Pediment**[2]. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [irreg. ad. L. *pedimentum*, f. *pedāre* to prop (a vine); see -MENT.] A stake or prop for vines.

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Chesnut*, It makes the best Stakes and Poles for Pallisades, Pediments for Vine Props and Hops.

Pedime·ntal, *a.* [f. PEDIMENT[1] + -AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to a pediment, of the nature of a pediment.

1851 C. NEWTON in *Ruskin's Stones Ven.* I App. xxi. 406 The necessities of pedimental composition first led the artist to place the river-god in a reclining position. 1864 *Athenæum* 27 Feb. 304/2 Externally, the ends of the naves and transepts will present eight pedimental façades flanked by supporting turrets.

b. Shaped like a pediment, rising to a vertical angle; applied esp. to the 'diamond-shaped' head-dress worn by women in the 16th century.

1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., Commonly called by writers on costume the pedimental head-dress 1895 *Traill's Soc. Eng.* III 158 The butterfly and steeple head-dresses died out with Henry VII, and a head-covering, called the kennel, pedimental, or diamond-shaped head-dress, took its place.

2. Of or pertaining to a pedestal: see PEDIMENT[1] 2.

1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Conq.* xxxvi, She rend off the honorific pedimental letters of a handsome statue, for a sign to herself that she passed it.

Pedimented (pe·dimĕntĕd), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ED[2].] Having a pediment; formed with or made like a pediment.

1845 PETRIE *Eccl. Archit. Ire.* 248 The only example of a pedimented lintel, which I have met with in Ireland. 1866 *Athenæum* No. 1999 241/2 The pedimented windows. 1875 J. C. COX *Churches of Derbysh.* I. 245 Two female figures kneeling at desks wear pedimented head-dresses. *Ibid.* 340 A plain incised cross with a pedimented base.

Pedimeter, another form of PEDOMETER. Hence **Pedime·tric, Pedi·metry.**

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pedion (pe·dipn). *Cryst.* Pl. **pedia.** [a. Gr. πεδίον a plain, a flat surface.] A term introduced to denote any face of an anorthic crystal; each face being bounded by a set of faces of which no two are necessarily parallel, and which are connected only by a law of rational indices.

1899 W. J. LEWIS *Crystallogr.* xi. 118 Each form consists of a single face, and will be called a *pedion*.

Pedionomite (pedip·nŏmait). *rare.* [f. Gr. πεδιονόμ-ος plain-dweller + -ITE.] An inhabitant of a plain, a dweller in a plain.

1876 BURTON *Etruscan Bologna* 16 They would overspread the surrounding lowlands, and become pedionomites.

Pedipalp (pe·dipælp). *Zool.* Also in L. form **pedipalpus**, pl. **-i.** [f. mod.L. *Pedipalpi* sb. pl. (Latreille, 1806), f. L. *pēs, pedi-* foot + *palpus* feeler, PALP.]

1. An arachnid of the group *Pedipalpi*, distinguished by large pincer-like palps; formerly including the true scorpions, now restricted to the *Phrynidæ* and *Thelyphonidæ*, or *whip-scorpions*.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvi. 89 In the Pedipalps..the first pair of legs of Octopods seem to wear the form and in some measure to discharge the functions of antennæ.

2. Each of the pair of palps or feelers attached to the head just in front of the ambulatory limbs in most Arachnids; in some cases, as in scorpions, large and pincer-like or chelate.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxv. 684 The first pair of pedipalps are not chelate. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 184 Processes behind representing jaws and pedipalpi. 1884 A. SEDGWICK *Claus' Text-Bk. Zool.* 510 [Scorpions] seize their prey..with their large chelate pedipalps.

Hence **Pedipalpal** (pedipæ lpăl) *a.*, pertaining to a pedipalp; **Pedipa·lpate** *a.*, provided with pedipalps; **Pedipa·lpous** *a.*, belonging to the group *Pedipalpi* (see 1); having large pedipalps.

1864 WEBSTER, *Pedipalpous*, pertaining to, or resembling, the pedipalps. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vii. 384 The pedipalpal portion of the proboscis.

Pedipulate (pĕdi·pĭŭlĕt), *v. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *pēs, pedi-* foot, after *manipulate*.] *trans.* To work with the feet. So **Pedipula·tion, Pedi·pulator.**

1889 *Sat. Rev.* 26 Jan. 97/2 Pedipulation, on the analogy of manipulation, clearly means doing something with the feet. 1892 *Longm. Mag.* Dec. 208 My very first attempt to manipulate, or rather pedipulate those slippery engines [snow shoes]. 1895 *Globe* 19 Feb. 1/4 Who..ever saw a [football] player of any note incapable of using both 'pedipulators'. 1900 O. ONIONS *Compl. Bachelor* xi. 158 Bassishaw must have been as busy in his pedipulations as an organist.

Pedireme (pe·dirēm). *Zool.* [f. PEDI- + L. *rēm us* oar.] Proposed name for a crustacean whose feet serve for swimming; a copepod.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvii. 133 The tribe of crabs termed swimmers, these I would call Pediremes.

†**Pedi·ssequent.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *pedissequ-us* following on foot, a foot-follower, f. PEDI- + *-sequ us* following, *sequī* to follow, the ending conformed to L. *sequent-em* following.] A follower, an attendant. So †**Pedi·ssequous** *a.*, following, attendant upon something.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 107 Untill he [a deer] be forced to offer up his bloud and flesh to the rage of all the observant pedissequants of the hunting Goddess Diana. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 565 The melancholical Captain humour..also the Bilious which is pedissequous.

Pedistal, obs. form of PEDESTAL.

Pedlar (pe·dlăr), *sb.* Forms: 4 5 **pedlere**, 5 **pedlare**, 5–6 **pedeler**, 6 **peddelar**, 7 (9 in Dicts.) **peddler**, 6– **pedler, pedlar.** [Origin obscure.

The 14th c. *pedlere* has the form of an agent-noun, but occurs long before there is any trace of the vb. *pedle*, PEDDLE, in any sense, from which therefore it cannot be assumed to be derived. It is apparently synonymous with PEDDER, and may possibly have been a modification of that word (cf. Scotch *tinkler* for *tinker*), or formed on the same basis *ped*. But the Promptorium (c 1440 has both *pedder* and *pedlere* with distinct explanations, and without any reference to each other.]

1. One who goes about carrying small goods for sale (usually in a bundle or *pack*); a travelling chapman or vendor of small wares. (Now technically distinguished from HAWKER, q v.)

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v 258, I haue as moche pité of pore men as pedlere hath of catte, þat wolde kille hem, yf he cacche hem myste, for coueitise of here skynnes. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 30 Now coorbed is thi bakke; Or sone shal bene as pedeler to his pakke. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* May 238 All as a poore pedler he did wend, Bearing a trusse of tryfles at hys backe 1660 MILTON *Grifith's Serm.* Wks. 1851 V. 390 Not unlike the Fox, that turning Pedlar, open'd his pack of War before the Kid. 1800 SMILES *Self-Help* ii 40 Articles of earthenware were..hawked about by pedlers, who carried their stocks upon their backs.

b. *fig.* One who 'deals in' something in a small way, a 'retailer'.

1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* II. (1726) 454 My Zeal against those Pedlers of Wit. 1870 LOWELL *Study Windows* 152 The pedlers of rumor in the North.

c. A female pedlar, a pedlaress.

1705 VANBRUGH *Confederacy* I. ii, The rogue had a kettle-drum to his father,..and has a pedlar to his mother.

2. A contemptuous designation [app. f. PEDDLE *v.*] for: One who peddles, or works in a petty, incompetent, or ineffective way.

a 1585 POLWART *Flyting w. Montgomery* 153 Pedler, I pittie thee sa pinde. 1825 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 41 The poor deluded creature..who knew nothing..about such matters ..was a perfect pedlar in political economy.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

a 1553 EDW. VI in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* (1681) II. Collect. Rec. 71 The Farmer..will be a Pedlar-Merchant. 1592 tr. *Junius on Rev.* xiii. 16 Pedlerlike abuse of indulgences. 1598 E. GILPIN *Skiad.* (1878) 4 To reade these pedler rimes. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* III. iv. (1869) I. 418 In pursuit of their own pedlar principle of turning a penny wherever a penny was to be got. 1842 THACKERAY *Sultan Stork* Wks. 1900 V. 739 An old pedlar-woman, who was displaying her wares.

4. Combinations with *pedlar's*. **a. Pedlar's basket**: a local name for the Ivy-leaved Toadflax, *Linaria Cymbalaria*; also for *Saxifraga sarmentosa* (Britten & H.); **pedlar's pad**: see quot.

1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pedlar's Basket*, Ivy leaved snap-dragon. .. *Pedlar's-Pad*, a walking stick.

b. Pedlar's French: the language used by vagabonds and thieves among themselves; rogues' or thieves' cant; hence, unintelligible jargon, gibberish. (In quot. 1610 *transf.* A rogue, vagabond.)

1530 PALSGR. 727/1 They speke a pedlars frenche amongest them selfe. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 23 Their languag—which they terme peddelars Frenche or Canting. 1620 *Histriomastix* IV. i, When euery Pedlers-French is term'd Monsignuer. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Pedlars-French*, a sort of Gibrish..used by Gypsies, &c. Also the Beggers Cant. 1887 HALL CAINE *Deemster* xxxii, Kidnapped? No such matter. .. What pedlar's French!

Hence †**Pe·dlar** *v. trans.*, to make a pedlar of; *intr.* to act as a pedlar; **Pe·dlaress**, a female pedlar; **Pe·dlaring, Pe·dlarism**, the occupation of a pedlar, itinerant retail trade, petty dealing; **Pe·dlarly** *a.*, belonging to or befitting a pedlar.

1661 I. B. in *A. Brome's Songs* etc. 176 Why *pedler's thus thy Muse? Why dost set o'pe A shop of wit, to set the fidlers up? *a* 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 128 Some foule sunne-burnt Queane that, since the terrible statute, recanted Gypsisme, and is turned *Pedleresse. 1862 *Athenæum* 30 Aug. 266 *Pedlaring did not continue to be a pretty thing. 1892 W. W. PEYTON *Memorab. Jesus* I. 22 This is historical pedantry and critical pedlaring. 1699 T. BROWN in *Fam. & Courtly Lett.* (1700) 182 If they are not at last reduc'd to their old ancient *Pedlarism. 1617 COLLINS *Def. Rp. Ely* I. iv. 182 You long to be vntrussing your *pedlerly fardles.

Pedlary (pe·dlări), *sb.* (*a.*) Also 6 **-arie**, 6–7 **-erie**, 6–9 **pedlery**, 9 **peddlery.** [f. PEDLAR + -Y: cf. *boggary*.]

1. The business or practice of a pedlar. Also *fig.*

1604 HIERON *Answ. Popish Rime* Wks. 1613 I. 569 Those sacraments, which holy be, You stayn'd haue with your pedlery. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 119 P 6, I..might..have been doomed, to the grossness of pedlary, and the jargon of usury. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II 320 Those 'small wares', the sale of which constituted..the staple of ancient pedlery.

b. Small goods sold by pedlars: pedlars' wares.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* Wks. (Gros) IV. 142 The third time..they shall haue baser commodities: the fourth time Lute strings and gray Paper... When thus this young Vsurer hath thrust all hys pedlary into the hands of notice heyres,..he [etc.]. 1759 *Bk. of Fairs* 9 Mwrras, Carmarthenshire, Aug. 21, for cattle, sheep, and pedlary. 1858 MRS. OLIPHANT *Laird of Norlaw* I. 290 An unbelievable accumulation of pedlery. 1890 HALLETT *Miles in Shan States* 4 You may see..parties of Shans..with sundry articles of peddlery.

2. Trifling or contemptible practices or things; trumpery, trash, rubbish.

1530 TINDALE *Answ. More* (Parker Soc.) 170 To confirm his preaching of ear-confession and pardons, with like pedlary. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 252 More ridiculous pedleries then the pageantries and puppetries of Bartholmew Faire. 1816 COLERIDGE *Lay Serm.* 341 Wandering..with its pack of amulets, bead-rolls,..fetisches, and the like pedlary.

B. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1. *lit.* Belonging to a pedlar or his occupation; pedlar's.

1550 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. 99 Sayntе Godrycke..went first abroade with pedlary wares, and afterwardes on pilgrimage. 1587 HARRISON *England* III xv, Little else..than good drinke, pies, and some pedlerie trash. 1630 *Tinker of Turvey, Tinker's T* (1859) 18, I would have pawn'd all the pedlary packes that ever I carried. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* III. let. 2. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 216 Solid old-fashioned silken pincushions, such as Autolycus might have carried about amongst his pedlery-ware.

†**2.** *fig.* Fit for a pedlar; pedlar-like, peddling, trashy, 'trumpery', 'rubbishy'. *Obs.*

1555 R. TAYLOR in Foxe *A. & M.* (1570) 1705/1 Hys pedlary pelle packe is contrarye to the playne simplicitie of Christes supper. 1563 BECON *Displ. Pop. Mass* Wks. III. 43 Your petishe, Popish, priuate pedlary peltyng Masse. 1674 EVELYN *Navig. & Commerce* Misc. Writ. (1805) 634 Condemning the pedlary and sordid vices of retailers.

Pedling: see PEDDLE, PEDDLING.

Pedo-: see PEDO-.

Pedœuvre (pĕdŭ·vrə). *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *ped-em* foot, after *manœuvre*.] A planned movement or performance with the feet.

1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1873) 193 The bees had recourse to the same manœuvre (or rather pedœuvre).

†**Pedo·graphy.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. Gr. πέδον the ground + -γραφία -GRAPHY.] (See quot.)

1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. ix. (1635) 140 This description of the dry-land separated from the Waters, we haue termed Pedographie.

Pe·domancy. *nonce-wd.* [Hybrid f. *pedo-* for PEDI- foot + Gr. -μαντεία -MANCY.] A jocular term of Gabriel Harvey's for divination by the soles of the feet: taken by some later authors seriously.

1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* (1593) 132 Pedomancie [is] fitter for such Coniurers, then either Chiromancie, or Necromancie, or any Familiar Spirite, but contempt. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 165. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pedomancy*, a kind of divination by the lines of the sole of the feet. 1709 Pedimancy [see -MANCY]. 1883 *N. Brit. Advert.* 19 May 5/5 Pedomancy, or divination by the soles of the feet, may also in these times become as interesting and useful a study [as palmistry].

Pedometer (pĕdo·mĭtăr). [ad. F. *pédomètre* (Bion 1723), hybrid f. *pedo-* for L. *pedi-* foot + Gr. μέτρον measure, -METER. French had also the etymologically more correct form *podomètre* (1712 in Hatz.-Darm.). In sense 2, the first element might be πέδον ground.]

1. An instrument for recording the number of steps taken, and thus approximately measuring the distance travelled on foot: usually somewhat resembling a watch in size and appearance, having

a dial-plate marked with numbers, round which a pointer or index-hand travels.

[1712 HAUTEFEUILLE *Machine arpentante* 10 Le podomètre ou conte-pas. 1723 BION *Instr. de Mathém.* 96 Cet instrument se nomme Pedometre ou Compte-pas.] 1723 E. STONE tr. *Bion's Math. Instr.* III. ii. 88 Construction of the Pedometer or Waywiser. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Pedometer*, or *Podometer*, way-wiser; a mechanical instrument, in form of a watch; consisting of various wheels..which by means of a chain or string fastned to a man's foot..advance a notch each step. 1783 J. FISCHER *Patent Specif.* No. 1377. 6 The pedometer or pace- and step-teller. 1786 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (ed. Ford) IV 194. 1876 *Handbk. Sci. App. S. Kens.* 25. 1880 MARK TWAIN *Tramp Abr.* xi. 85 Harris carried the little watch like machine called a 'pedometer', whose office is to keep count of a man's steps and tell how far he has walked.

2. (See quot.)

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Pedometer is sometimes also used for a surveying wheel, an instrument chiefly used in measuring roads; popularly called the way-wiser. *Ibid.*, *Perambulator*, in surveying,..called also pedometer.

So **Pedome·tric, Pedome·trical** *adjs.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a pedometer; serving to measure a distance travelled on foot; hence **Pedome·trically** *adv.*; **Pedometrician** (-ĭ·shăn), a maker of pedometers; **Pedo·metrist**, one who uses a pedometer.

1783 J. FISCHER *Patent Specif.* No. 1377. 6 A pedometrical watch can be made also with two dyal plates. 1885 ALEX. STEWART *Twixt Ben Nevis & Glencoe* ix, A method of pedometrically ascertaining the maximum and minimum of spring temperatures. 1887 *Blackw. Mag.* XXII. 465 No Pedometrician will ever make a fortune in a mountainous island. *Ibid.*, One tolerable pedestrian who is also a Pedometrist.

Pedomotive (pĕdŏmō·tĭv), *a.* and *sb.* [erron. f. *pedo-* for PEDI- + MOTIVE, prob. after *locomotive.*] **a.** *adj.* Actuated by the foot or feet. **b.** *sb.* A vehicle worked by the foot or feet; a velocipede.

1824 *Mechanic's Mag.* II. 81 Pedomotive Carriage. 1830 *Ibid.* XIII. 34 The pedomotive-carriage..seems to require rather too much labour. 1843 *Ibid.* XXXIX. 389 We have two or three elegantly-formed pedomotives in Birmingham now, that work upon the simplest plan possible. 1884 *Cycl. Tour. Club Monthly Gaz.* Dec. 360/2 A sociable is the steadiest of all pedomotive machines.

Pedomotor (pĕdŏmō·tŏr). [erron. f. *pedo-* for PEDI- + MOTOR.] A contrivance or device for the application of the foot as the driving power in a machine, as a treadle, pedal, etc.; esp. a pedomotive vehicle, as a bicycle, etc.

1844 *Mech. Mag.* XLI. 370/1 The numerous velocipedes, pedomotors, manumotors, &c., which have been brought before the public during the last thirty years. 1884 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 665/2.

Pedopleu·ral = PLEUROPEDAL (a ganglion in mollusca). 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pedotrophic, etc.: see PEDO-.

‖ **Pedregal** (pĕdrĕgăl, pĕdrĕgăl). Also erron. pedragal. [Sp. *pedregal* 'a stonie place' (Minsheu), f. *piedra* stone = L. *petra.*] In Mexico and south-western U. S., A rough and rocky tract, esp. in a volcanic region; an old lava-field. Also *transf.* An ice-field resembling such a tract.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxiii. (1856) 289, I am struck more and more with the evidences of gigantic force in the phases of our frozen *pedragal.* 1856 — *Arct. Expl.* I. 197 An area more like the volcanic pedragal of the basin of Mexico than any thing else I can compare it to. 1881 BRYANT & GAY *Pop. Hist. U. S.* IV. xiv. 378 His [Santa Anna's] position was flanked on the west by a rugged field of broken lava, called the Pedregal, and on the east by marshy ground.

Pedrero (pĕdrē·rō). Now *Hist.* Forms: α. 6 pedrera, 8 peder-, pidr, pedrero. β. 6–7 petrera, 7 petrara, peterera, petarrero, 8 peteraro, 8–9 pet(t)erero. γ. 7–9 paterero, 8 patar-, paderero, pattararo, (paterro), 8–9 pat(t)er-, patararo, patter-, patarrero. [a. Sp. *pedrero* 'a murthering peece vsed in warres, to shoot chaine-shot or stones from' (Minsheu) = Cat. *pedrer*, Pg. *pedreiro*, It. *petriere*, Pr. *peirier*, F. *pierrier*, formerly *perrier*, all repr. L. type **petrārius*, *-um*, in med.L. *petrāria* a stone-throwing engine (Du Cange), from *petrārius* adj., f. *petra* stone: cf. PETRARY, PERRIER. The English forms show many corruptions of the original, the later ones being app. influenced by PATTER *v.*] A piece of ordnance originally for discharging stones; formerly also used to discharge broken iron, partridge-shot, etc.; and for firing salutes.

α. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. 124 The Cannon and double Cannon; the Pedrera, Basilisco, and such like. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Pedrero*, or as it is usually called by the Seamen, *Petterero*, is a small piece of Ordnance, most used on board of Ships to fire Stones, Nails, broken Iron, or Partridge-shot. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pederero.* 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 346 A Ship..carrying 20 Guns, and 20 Brass Pedreros. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. viii. 380 The galeon..had..twenty-eight pidreroes in her gunwale. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Clef de pierrier*, the forelock of a pedrero or swivel-gun.

β. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Afr.* Introd. 40 Stricken with a little gunne called Petrera. 1675 in J. EASTON *Narr.* (1858) 104, [I] will gett and fitt up a Petrara for Capt. Chambers. 1675 TRONGE *Diary* (1825) 65 Our greate gunns..and our petarreros humming. 1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1130/4 Three Guns, and one Peteiera. 1739 FALCONER *90-Gun Ship* 47 While peterareos swell with infant rage. 1827 SIR J. BARRINGTON *Pers. Recoll.* (1876) 9 The hereditary peterereos scarcely ceased cracking all the evening.

γ. 1689 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 620 A French privateer of 22 guns and 16 patereroes. 1693 R. LYDE *Retaking of Ship 'Friend's Adventure'* 2 A Privateer of St. Malloes, of twenty-two Guns, eight Pattereroes. 1726 SHELVOCK *Voy. round World* 274 This ship..of 700 tons, 8 guns, and 10 patareroes. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* I. xii. 86 He directed the Grenadiers..to march with Paterro's, and some Field-pieces to follow. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* V. xix, Had it been his last crown, he would have sat down and hammered it into a paderero, to have prevented a single wish in his master. 1823 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* 527 They fired a four pound patterero. 1844 TUPPER *Crock of G.* liii. 337 The patereroes on the lawn thunder a salute. 1886 V. LOVETT CAMERON *Cruise 'Black Prince'* xix. 230 The fort..mounted twenty-two iron guns besides patareroes.

Peduncle (pĭdŭ·ngk'l). *Nat. Hist.* [ad. mod. Bot. L. *pedunculus* footstalk (Linnæus *Philos. Bot.* § 82 D, *Pedunculus*, truncus partialis elevans Fructificationem nec folia), dim. of *ped-em* foot.

In L. only as a late variant of *pediculus*, *pediculus* louse. In F. *pedoncule* (1765 Encycl.), *pédoncule* (Dict. Acad. 1835.)]

A comparatively long and slender part forming a support or attachment for some other part or member in a plant or animal body; a footstalk.

1. *Bot.* The stalk of a flower or fruit, or of a cluster of flowers or fruits; the primary or main stalk, or one of the general stalks, of an inflorescence, which bears either a solitary flower, a number of sessile flowers, or a number of subordinate stalks (*pedicels*) directly bearing the flowers. (Distinguished from a leaf-stalk or *petiole.*) Also sometimes applied to other stalks, as those that bear the fructification in some fungi.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Peduncle*, among botanists, expresses that little stalk which grows from the trunk or branches of a plant, and supports the parts of fructification, the flower and the fruit, or either. 1762 *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 83 Of equal length with the peduncle. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 139 Leaves either opposite or alternate; in the latter case opposite the peduncles. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 39 In all the Pucciniæi, the peduncles are permanent.

2. *Zool.*, etc. A stalk or stalk-like process in an animal body, either normal or morbid.

spec. **a.** The stalk by which a cirriped, brachiopod, actinozoon, etc. is attached to some foreign body: = PEDICEL 2 c. **b.** A slender part or joint by which some part or organ is attached to another, as that of the abdomen in some insects, and the eye-stalk in some crustaceans: = PEDICEL 2 a, b. **c.** *Anat.* Applied to several bundles of nerve-fibres in the brain, connecting one part of it with another (some of which are also called *crura*: see CRUS 2 b). **d.** *Path.* A stalk or slender process by which a tumour or morbid formation is attached to some part: = PEDICEL 2 a.

1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 348 Attached to..the inner surface of the tunica vaginalis testis, by very small processes or peduncles. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 123 Lamarck divides the class Cirripeda into .. *Pedunculata.* Body supported by a tubular moveable peduncle, of which the base is fixed upon marine bodies; .. *Sessilia.* Body destitute of peduncle, and fixed by the shell. 1840 G. V. ELLIS *Anat.* 29 The crura cerebelli, or anterior peduncles of the cerebellum. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 405 Peduncles of eyes slender. 1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* xxx. 573 The abdomen is..attached to a slender footstalk or peduncle. 1886 A. WINCHELL *Walks Geol. Field* 193 Living species of Lingula..clinging by their fleshy peduncles to the wharves.

3. *Comb.*

1849–52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1210/2 The peduncle-like post-abdomen forms a receptacle for the ova.

Hence **Pedu·nculed** *a.*, furnished with or having a peduncle or peduncles, pedunculate.

1806 GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 1* Spikes peduncled. 1821 S. F. GRAY *Nat. Arrangem. Brit. Pl.* 247 Fruit oblong, peduncled. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 299 Umbels peduncled.

Pedunculär(pĭdŭ·ngkiŭlăr), *a. Nat. Hist.* [ad. mod.L. *pedunculār-is*, f. *pedunculus*: see prec. and -AR[1].] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a peduncle (in any sense).

1806 GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 51* Verticils peduncular, many-flowered: dichotomous. 1822 34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 407 To restrain polypus, as a..term, to peduncular excrescences in the nostrils. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 694 The body of the Brachiopod lies at the..peduncular end of the shell. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 325 The corpus callosum is a decussation of the peduncular fibres.

Pedunculate (pĭdŭ·ngkiŭlăt), *a. Nat. Hist.* [ad. mod.L. *pedunculāt-us*, f. *pedunculus*: see above and -ATE[2]. In mod.F. *pédonculé* (1798 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Furnished with or having a peduncle or peduncles; supported by a peduncle; stalked.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* I. xx. (1765) 61 When many pedunculate Flowers are produced out of one common Calyx. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlvi. IV. 306 *Pedunculate*,..when the head is constricted behind into a distinct neck. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 7 The species with pedunculate eyes. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 298 A typical pedunculate Cirripede.

Pedu·nculated, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] = prec.

1792 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 97 The angular-bodied Sepia, with long pedunculated tentacula. 1815 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* ix. (1818) I. 264 The singular pedunculated eggs from which these larvæ proceed. 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 517/2 The eyes are..either pedunculated or sessile.

Pedunculation (-ē·shŏn). *Nat. Hist.* [n. of condition f. mod.L. *pedunculāt-us*: see above and -ATION.] The formation of a peduncle; the condition of being pedunculate.

1847–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 129/2 Pedunculation (single or multiple) is not uncommon (in lipomata).

†Pedware. *Obs.* [Origin obscure.

Perh. from PED, basket, though this hardly accounts for the sense, or perh. an error in Googe for PODWARE, copied by Worlidge and Phillips; but *podware* is itself of doubtful history, since *pod* = *cod* has not been found till about a century later than *podwarn* and *podware.*]

Pulse; pease or beans: cf. CODWARE[1] 1, PODWARE.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* 24 Fruites of the earth..that beareth Coddes, as all kinde of Pulse, or pedware. *Ibid.* 25 If after two seasons of Corne, you sowe Pulse or Pedware, the barrenner ground must rest three yeeres. *Ibid.* 26 Wheate, Barley, Pedware. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 329 *Pedware*, Pulse. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Podware*, a Country-word for Pulse, as Pease, Beans, etc.

Pedygru, obs. form of PEDIGREE.

†Pee, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 5–7 pee, 5–6 *Sc.* pe, (*pl.* peys), 5–7 pie, 6 P, 7 py. [In 15th c. *pee*, *pe* = late MDu. *pie*, now *pij*, *pije* 'coat of coarse woollen stuff'; found from 14th c. in comb. *courtepy* = Du. *korte pie* short coat of this kind. Ulterior history obscure: see Franck. Now only (in the spelling *pea*) in PEA-COAT, PEA-JACKET, q. v.] A coat of coarse cloth worn by men, esp. in the 16th century.

1483 *Acta Domin. Auditorum* (1839) 112/1 Twa pee gownis ane of franch blak ane vpir of tanny, price of pe blak pee v*li.* 1490 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 191 Item, to Dave Caldwell,..Jame Dog and Wille Balfowre, x elne of russat to be thaim peys. 1494 *Ibid.* 233, viij ellis of chamlet, rede and quhite, to be ilkain of thame a liffray pe. 1498 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 427 To Mabuys belman xxs. to by him ane pee for to pass ilka Mononday throucht the toune. *a* 1598 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 174 Couchrane..was clad in ane ryding pie of blak wellvet. 1585–6 *Will of R. Thorpe* (Somerset Ho.), One grene P or maundilion. *a* 1623 FLETCHER *Love's Cure* II. i, Your lashed shoulders [covered] with a velvet pee. 1635 D. DICKSON *Pract. Wks.* (1845) I. 127 A soldier's pie was put upon him.

b. *Comb.*, as *py-doublet*, *pee-*, *py-gown.*

1483 Pee gownis [see above]. 1648–78 HEXHAM, *Pije*, Py-gown, or Rough-gown, as Souldiers and Seamen wear. 1673 *Wanderburn's Vocab.* 23 (Jam.) *Pectorale*, a py-doublet.

Pee (pī), *sb.*[2] *Mining.* [History unknown.] The portion common to two veins which intersect.

1653 MANLOVE *Lead Mines* 44 (E. D. S.) Some take me for one thing, some for other free, As New thing, Old thing, Crosse-vein, Tee or Pee. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* O iij, If one Miner have a right to this Vein,..and another has a Right to a Vein which crosses it, and makes the *Pee*; he that comes to the Pee first takes it. 1851 *Act* 14 & 15 *Vict.* c. 94 § 13 If any Vein shall cross another Vein, the Miner who comes to the Pee or Intersection first shall have such Pee or Intersection.

Pee, *sb.*[3] *Mining.* [Origin uncertain: ? = PEA[4].] A small piece of ore.

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* S j, The first pee or bit of Ore that the Cavers find in a Morning by Purchassing. 1824 MANDER *Miner's Gloss.* (E. D. D.), 'Pee of ore', a piece of ore gotten from the vein free from all spar, kevel.

Pee, *sb.*[4] Abbreviation of CALIPEE.

1764 FOOTE *Patron* I. i, Not the meanest member of my Corporation but can distinguish the pash from the pee.

Pee, variant of PEA[3].

Pee (pī), *v. north. dial.* [Origin unascertained: cf. PEEK *v.*[1]] *intr.* To look with one eye (as in taking aim); to squint; to peer.

1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 37 He pees: He looks with one eye. 1703 THORESBY *Let. to Ray* (E. D. S.), *Pee*,..is also to look near and narrowly. 1818 TODD, *To Pee*,..to look with one eye. In use to this day in Cumberland. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Pee*, to squint, to spy with one eye—to look through contracted eye-lids. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Pee*,..to look with one eye, to squint, to take aim.

Hence **Pee-pee** *a.*, peering, squinting.

1804 *Europ. Mag.* XLV. 20/2 Says I, that can't be Hoga's head, for Hoga had little pee pee eyes.

Pee, Pee and kew: see P, the letter.

Peeble, Peece, obs. forms of PEBBLE, PIECE.

Peed (pīd), *a. north. dial.* [f. PEE *v.* + -ED[1].] Blind of one eye.

1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 37 *Peed*, blind of one eye. 1891 RIGBY *Midsummer* xix 197 He had evidently..got to the 'peed'..side of Mr. Tinklemere.

Peedegre, -eugre, -igree, obs. ff. PEDIGREE.

Peek (pīk), *sb.*[1] Also **peak.** [f. PEEK *v.*[1]] A peep, a glance, a 'keek'.

1884 ROE *Nat. Ser. Story* vi, Their father gave them a peek into the..brooding-room. 1893 F. ADAMS *New Egypt* 54 Eyelid closing indolence, varied by sudden peaks of wide-staring alertness.

Peek (pīk), *sb.*[2] [f. PEEK *v.*[2]] The shrill note or pipe of a small bird.

1834 MUDIE *Brit. Birds* (1841) I. 291 The birds [meadow-pipits]..continue uttering their feeble and complaining peek.

Peek (pīk), *v.*[1] Forms: 4–5 pike, pyke, 6–7 peke, 6 peake, peeke, 7– peak, peek, (9 *dial.* pick). [In ME. *pike*, *pyke*: origin obscure.

The verbs *keek*, *peek*, and *peep* are app. closely allied to each other. *Kike* and *pike*, as earlier forms of *keek* and *peek*, occur in Chaucer; *pepe*, *peep* is of later appearance (15th c.). *Kike*, *keek*, has Teutonic cognates (see KEEK) which are wanting for *peek* and *peep*; whether the latter have in some way arisen out of *keek*, or are distinct in origin, is unknown. Quot. 1530 gives a F. *piper* = *pekie*; but this sense of *piper* has been found nowhere else, and is app. an error of Palsgrave. The phonetic relations between the forms *pike*, *peek*, *peak*, are as yet unexplained.]

intr. To look through a crevice, or out of or into a recess, etc.; to peer, peep, pry, look *in*, or *out.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 11 (60) And Pandarus. Come nere, and gan yn at þe curtyn pike [*Camp-all MS.* pyke], And seid God do bote on al syke! 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 667 Why, can ye not put out that foule freke? No, in euery corner he wyll peke. 1530 PALSGR. 655/2, I peke or prie, *je pipe hors.* 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 68 That one eye winks, as though it were but blynd, That other pries and peekes in euery place. 1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* vi. in *Holinshed* VI. 50 If he once but frowne at them, they dare not be so hardie as once to peake out of their cabbins. 1632 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Iron Age* III. i. Wks. 1874 III. 312 We shall haue him. come peaking into the Tents of the Greeks. 1681 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 39 (1713) I. 255 As like one of your Smithfield Lions, as ever he can peke out of his Nyes. 1739 'R. BULL' tr *Didekindus' Grobianus* I. iv. 36 He [Crocodile] gapes: the wing'd Inhabitant of air Does to his mouth in hopes of prey repair, In ev'ry hollow Tooth securely peak, And pick from thence th'Incumbrance with his Beak 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* ii. (1859) 18 You see a feller peekin' out. 1885 MORSE *Jap. Homes* vii. 317, I was guilty of the impertinence of peeking into the cupboards. 1893 *Field* 27 May 770/3 Salmon were reported as showing, or rather 'picking', to use the local phrase.

Hence **Pee'king** *ppl. a*, prying.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Peeking Fellow*, a meer Sneaks, one that peeps in every Hole and Corner. 1855 *Worcester Transcript* Apr. (Bartlett), The members . behaved in such an undignified, ludicrous, peeking, bombastical manner, that they obtained the appellation of the 'smelling committee'.

Peek (pīk), *v.*[2] *dial.* Also **peak.** [? Echoic.] *intr.* To speak in a thin piping voice; to peep, squeak; to utter the slightest sound.

1808-25 JAMIESON, *To peak, peek*, to peep, to speak with a small voice resembling that of a chicken. 1810 COCK *Strains* II. 135 (E. D. D.), I winna hear my frien's misca't, Sae dinna ment to peak 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Peak*,.. to cry like a young bird; squeak like a young mouse, etc.

Peek, obs. form of PEAK, PIQUE.

Peek-bo, peek-a-boo. Now chiefly *U. S.* [f. PEEK *v.*[1]: cf. *keek-bo*, KEEK *v.* 3] = BO-PEEP, PEEP-BO. (See *N. & Q.* 10th ser. II. 85, 153.)

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* iv. ii. (fol. 1616), Nay, neuer play peeke-boe [*fol* 1640 bopeep] with me. c 1880 *American Song* (in N & Q, as above), Peek-a-boo! Peek-a-boo! I see you hiding there. 1903 C. COPELAND *School of Woods* (U. S.) 29 Like a mischievous child playing at peek-aboo.

Peekie: see PEAK *sb.*[1] **Peeky,** var. PEAKY *a.*[2]

Peel (pēl), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4-5 **pel,** (4 **peyl**), 4-9 **pele,** (5 **pell, -e**), 5 6 *Sc.* **peill, -e,** (**peyll**), 6 *Sc.* **peil,** (**piel, paile**), 6-7 **peele,** 4, 8- **peel.** [Known *a* 1300 in latinized form *pēlum* (later sometimes *pēla*), in AF. *pel, piel*, in 14th c. ME. *pel, pele*, whence 15-16th c. Sc. *peil.* In sense 1 = OF. *pel, piel* (mod. F. *pieu*) stake:—L. *pāl-us, pāl-um* stake. The development of sense 2 is parallel to that of the cognate PALE *sb.*[1]; that of senses 3 and 4 is more obscure, but cf. the synonymous PILE.

For a detailed historical examination of the word, see *Peel: its Meaning and Derivation*, by Geo. Neilson F.S.A. Scot. 1893.]

†**1.** A stake. [The usual sense in OF.] *Obs. rare.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 2120 He 3ede and clambe vpp on a pele [*v. rr.* pel, peyl; *rime* eche dele; F. *encuntre vn pel se ad.tresce*], And lyng þeron by þe hond. *Ibid.* 2166 Þou art a-cursed, þou woste weyl, And hange were wurþy on a peyl. c 1330 — *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4611 Longe pyles [*MS. Petyt* peeles] Wace *pens ferres*] & grete dide þey make; Faste yn Temese dide þey hem stake, Euerylkon wyþ iren schod. *Ibid.* 4637 Iren-schod was ilka peel [*rime* ilka del].

†**2.** A palisade or fence formed of stakes; a stockade; a stockaded or palisaded (and moated) enclosure, either as the outer court of a castle, or as an independent fort or defensible position. *Obs.*

[1298-9 *Accts.* in Jos. Stevenson *Hist. Docum. Scott* II. 361 Pro vadiis xlvij operariorum venientium de Westmerland et Cumber and usque Loghmaban .. ad faciendum pelum ibidem...Et pro vadiis [iv sarratorum] euntium apud Loghmaban ad sarranda ligna pro constructione peli ibidem per ij dies...Et pro vadiis carpentariorum missorum apud Loghmaban . pro factura peli ibidem per ij dies. 1299 *Let. Pat. Edw I, Ibid.* II 404 Ad ordinandum et providendum de secura custodia clausi extra castrum de Loghmaban palitio firmati. 1300 *Indenture* 2 Jan, *Ibid.* 408 Et qe les meisons quil [Robert de Clifford] ad fait en le piel de Loghmaban lui demoeigent pur luy et pur ses gentz. 1300 (Sept.) *Liber Quotidianus Contrarot Garderobæ* 165 Carpentariis facientibus pelum in foresta de Ingelwoode assidendum circa castrum de Dumfres. 1300 (Oct.) *Letter fr. Edward I.* Stevenson II. 296 Cest a savoir, que nostre seignour le roi est ale a Dounfries pour lever son pel e efforcer le chastel. 1301 *Let fr. R. de Tilliol gard. yn de Longchmaban to Edw. I.* 10 Sept. in Stevenson II. 432 Sachez, sire, qe .. sire Johane de Soules, sire Ingram de Humfranville .. nous ardyient nostre vile et assalyrent nostre pele demyway prime dekes a houre de noune. c 1430 FORDUN & BOWER *Scotichr.* XII. i. (1759) 220 Hoc in anno [1301] municipium de Linlithgw, quod Anglicè *Pele* vocatur, per regem Angliæ constructum est.]

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 15912 Ful baldely & stille Dide he vitaille þe toun ful wel, Defensable wyþ bretaxes & pel. — *Chron.* (1810) 157 Þe Romancer it sais, R[ichard] did mak a pele, On kastelle wise alle wais, wrouht of tre fulle welle. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 137 And at lythkow ves than a peil, Mekill, and stark, and stuffit weill Vith ynglis men. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. 6141 The Pele..off Lyddale. c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 1693 The peyll thai tuk, and slew that was tharin. 1528 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, IV 492 One strong pele of ill Will Armistraunges, buylded aftur siche maner that it couth not be brynt ne distroyed, unto it was cut downe with axes. 1535 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* (1814) II. 346 That euery landit man dueilland in þe Inland or vpon þe bordouris, hauand þare ane hundreth pund land. sall big ane sufficient barmkyn apoun his..landis..of Stane and lyme. for þe Ressett and defens of him his tennentis and þer gudis in trublous tyme wt ane toure in the samin for him self gif he thinkis it expedient: And þat all vther landit men of smallar Rent ..big pelis and gret strenthis as þai ples for saifing of þare selis men tennentis and gudis: And þat all the saidis strenthis barmkynnis and pelis be biggit and completit within twa yeris vnder þe pane. 1579 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 236 For pulling doun of a peill of the said George Chaleris..and sta and awaytuke xl ky and oxin. 1589 in *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* XXII. 25 The fewmailis of the park and peil of Linlithquew. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 98 But thay far starker do make, four nuiked, of earth only, quhilke nathir can be burnite, nor wout a gret force of men of weir doune can be castne thir ar thair pailes.

†**3.** A castle; esp. a small castle or tower; = PILE *sb.*[2] *Obs* (app. only in English writers.)

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 220, I gan to romen til I fonde The castel yate on my ryght honde. . . Ther mette I cryinge many oon, A larges, larges, hald vp wel, God saue the lady of thys pel. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 27 1/2 A Peille ..A castelle. 1573 CHURCHYARD in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* (1823) I. 399 A littell Bastilion, builded on a hil .. to the which piel the soulders of the main fort did repayre. 1679 [see PILE *sb.*].

4. The general name, in modern writers, for the small towers or fortified dwellings built in the 16th c. in the border counties of England and Scotland, for defence against hostile forays; consisting of a massive square edifice, the ground-floor of which was vaulted, and used as a shelter or refuge for cattle, while the upper part (the access to which was by a door on the level of the first floor, with external ladder or movable stair) was the abode of the owner and his family.

(In this sense, probably orig. short for *peel house* (see 6), i. e. house defended by a peel (in sense 2). But the name is now applied in many cases in which it has no historical support.) It is evidently akin to sense 3.

1726 GORDON *Itin. Septent.* 54 At this Town [Kirkintilloch] there is another Fort upon the Wall, called the Peel. 1792 *Archæologia* X. 102 This kind of building was called in Scotland a *peel*, and in England, a keep or dungeon. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* I. xxv, He passed the Peel of Goldiland. *Ibid.* IV. iii, The frightened flocks and herds were pent Beneath the peel's rude battlement. 1846 BROCKETT *N. C. Glos.* II. 63 The 'peel' was a square tower strongly fortified, where cattle were secured in the bottom story at night, and the family occupied the upper part. 1882 J. HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* IX. No. 3. 425 The mansion .. is an adaptation .. of an old fortified peel to modern requirements 1894 R. S. FERGUSON *Westmorland* xviii. 280 These peels..are small and massively built towers of stone, with high-pitched roofs of slate.

5. Hence, the proper name of a place in the Isle of Man. (Cf. *Castl town* in the same island.)

[1399 *Charter of Hen. IV* in Rymer *Fœdera* VIII. 95/1 Concessimus eidem Comiti Northumbriæ Insulam, Castrum, Polam, et Dominium de Man.] a 1718 in Keble *Life Bp. Wilson* vi. (1863) 199 The Ordinary hath used to send for aid unto the Constable of the Castle, or of the Peel. 1765 *Act* 5 *Geo. III*, c. 26 *Preamble*, All the islands, castle, pele, and lordship aforesaid.

6. *attrib.*, as **peel-dike,** the wall or rampart of a peel; **peel-house, -tower** = sense 4.

1505 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* III. 84 To bigging of the peil dik s of Linlithqw. 1586 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 106 Ane peill house, with byre, hall and berne. 1814 SCOTT *Waav.* xli, Had you put this gentleman i.to the pit of the peel-house at Balmawhapple. 1851 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* I. i. 11 In the border countries these towers, commonly called Pele towers, are very usual. 1856 J. C. BRUCE *Bayeux Tap. Elucidated* ii. 36 The ancient 'peel houses' of the North of England. 1874 HARE *Story of my Life* (1900) IV. xvii. 258 An occasional peel-tower stands like a milestone of history.

Peel (pēl), *sb.*[2] Forms: 4-7 **pele,** 5-7 **peele,** 5- **peel,** (6 **piele,** 6-7 **peale,** 8-9 **peal,** 9 *dial.* **pale**). β. 5, 9 *dial.* **pyle.** [ME. a. OF. *pele* (mod.F. *pelle* shovel):—L. *pāla* spade, shovel, baker's peel. Cf PALE *sb.*[3]]

1. A shovel or shovel-shaped implement: now locally or dialectally applied to a fire-shovel, and in some technical uses: see quots.

Some of the early quots may belong to 2.

14 . *Voc.* in Wr.-Wulcker 599/36 Pala—Item dicitur latum instrumentum ferreum ad opus ignis, a pele. 1572 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) I. 349 The Kitching. One Raking croke, one Iron por, one pele, one iron coulrake ij^s viij^d. 1626 in *Nayworth Househ. Bks.* (Surtees) 237 Mending a shovell and a peale, v^s. 1685 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 81 This Past is very white. . They serve it upon little Woodden Peels made on purpose. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II 9 Two men set a stirring of it with wooden peels. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* iv. (ed. 2) 257 [They] burn it 12 Hours into a Coak..which they break and divide into pretty large Pieces with an Iron-Peal. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 214 The cream..may be removed .into an open vessel, and there moved by hand with a stick about a foot long, at the end of which is fixed a sort of peal, ..with which about 12 lbs of butter may be separated from the butter-milk at a time 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 360 At the top of the table is a large triangular iron peel or shovel, with its fore part bearing upon the edge of the table. 1828-32 WEBSTER, *Peel*,..in popular use in America, any large fire-shovel.

2. *spec.* A baker's shovel, a pole with a broad flat disk at the end for thrusting loaves, pies, etc., into the oven and withdrawing them from it.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 155 þis boon is lich to a pele wiþ þe whiche men setten breed into þe ouene. c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wulcker 8 8/33, 34 *Hoc furnorium, Hec pi a*, pyle. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 154 b, Sette in the bredde with a pele. c 1537 *Thersites* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 424 The backster of Bal[d]ockbury with her baking peel. 1552 HULOET, Pile for an ouen. Loke in piele. 1596 *Union Inv.* (1841) 2 On iron peale, ij searces, j great bread giate. 1614 B. JONSON *Bart. Fair* III. ii, A notable hot Baker 'twas when hee ply'd the peele. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 8 1/2 A Baker, with a Peel in his both hands. 1750 W. ELLIS *Country Housew.* 75 Set them on a peal, and lay them to bake at the oven's mouth. 1885 T. HARDY *Mayor Casterbr.* (1895) 310 (E. D. D.) Hearing a noise, out ran his wife with the oven pyle. 1887 *S. Cheshire Gloss.* s v., We have two varieties of peels, viz. bread-peels and pie-peels. 1890 *Glouc. Gloss.*, *Pale*, or *Peel*, a flat, spade-shaped tool used by bakers, to take dishes, etc., out of the oven.

3. *Printing.* A T-shaped instrument used to hang up damp freshly printed sheets to dry.

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* XXV. P 1 He Loads and unloads his Peel again successively, till he have Hung up the whole Heap. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Print.* 487 He takes the Handle of the Peel in his left hand, and lays the top part flat down upon the Heap. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Peel*,..a printer's tool for hanging up damp printed sheets on a line to dry.

4. The blade or wash of an oar *U. S.*

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Peel*..3 (*Nautical.*) The *wash* of an oar. 1890 WEBSTER, *Peel.* Also, the blade of an oar.

5. *attrib.*, as in *two-peel, three-peel machine*, sizes of the cutting-machine in biscuit-making; **peel-end,** the portion of a biscuit- or cracker-machine beyond the cutter.

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl.

Peel (pēl), *sb.*[3] Also 6-7 **peele,** (7 **peil**). See also PILL *sb.*[1] [Appears first in 16th c., as a collateral form of the earlier PILL *sb.*[1] (still widely used in the dialects) after PEEL *v.*[1] (Cf. also OF. *pel*, mod.F. *peau* skin, rind, peel:—L. *pell em* skin.]

The rind or outer coating of any fruit; esp. in *orange-, lemon-, citron-peel*; **candied peel,** the candied rind of various species of *Citrus*, esp. the citron, used as a flavouring in cookery and confectionery.

[1383-18 : see PILL *sb.*[1]]

1583 in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1599) II 260 For churned milke we gaue them bread and pomgranat peeles, wherewith they vse to tanne their goats skinnes which they churne withall. 1611 COTGR., *Follicule*,. a huske, hull, peele, or skin inclosing seed. 1615 [see ORANGE-PEEL]. 1672 Lemmon peil [see LEMON *sb.*[1] 5]. 1712 tr *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 143 A Nut, having a green Bark or Peel. *Ibid.* 151 Candied Orange Peel. 1861-80 MRS. BEETON *Housek. Managem.* § 1871 Ingredients 2 oz. of sweet almonds, 1 oz. of candied peel..; cut the peel into neat slices. *Ibid* § 1878 Add the sugar, peel, ginger, spice, and treacle. 1875 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims* viii. 192 The rich feed on fruits and game,—the poor, on a watermelon's peel.

b. *Comb.*, as **peel-maker,** one who prepares candied peel.

1851 in *Illustr. Lond News* 5 Aug. (1854) 119/3 Occupations of People...Peel-maker.

Peel, *sb.*[4] *Sc.* [Goes with PEEL *v.*[2]] A match, an equal.

1722 W. HAMILTON *Wallace* VII. ii, In time of peace, he never had a peel, So courteous he was, and so genteel. 1813 PICKEN *Poems* II. 131 (Jam.) She fush him John Gilpin, nae sang is its peil. For a pattern to work by. 1882 'STRATHESK' *More Bits* xiv, When time was called, the numbers on each side were equal, or *peels*, in curling phraseology.

Peel, *sb.*[5], collateral f. PILLOW, now *dial.*

Peel (pēl), *v.*[1] Forms: (3 **peolien**), 4-5 **pelen, -yn,** 5-6 (9 *Sc.*) **pele,** 6 **peele, piel,** (6-8 *Sc.* **peil, (peill, peile),** 7 **peal,** 7- **peel** [A collateral form of PILL *v.*[1], formerly used in all the senses of the latter; in later use, in Standard English, appropriated to the sense 'decorticate' and uses thence derived. For the phonology see PILL *v.*[1] (It seems possible that the comparatively modern sense-differentiation of *pill* and *pele, peel*, may have been influenced by the example of F. *piller* to pillage, rob, and *peler* to deprive of hair, to strip of skin, to peel.)]

I. To pillage, rob.

†**1.** *trans.* To plunder, pillage, spoil, rifle, strip of possessions (a person or place); = PILL *v.*[1] 1.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 2357 Certys þefte ryst wykked ys .. Namly, pore men for to pele Or robbe or bete with-oute skyle. *Ibid.* 6790 Lordel how shal these robbers fare That the pore pepyl pelyn ful bare c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 693 What seie we than of hem that pelyn & don extorcions to holy chirche? 1450 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 204/2 Hit [the said Isle] hath be so pelyd and oppressid. a 1600 *Yoh Up-a-lands Compl.* in *Evergreen* (1701) I. 2, 1 Pure Commons pre-entlie ar peild. 1648 SYMMONS *Vind. Chas. I* 161 All the people..who have been wronged, peeled and oppressed. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* I, Archigallo.. by peeling the wealthier sort, stuff'd his Treasury. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* III. § 11 Would it not be a disagreeable Sight to see an honest Man peeled by Sharpers?

†**b.** *transf.* To exhaust or impoverish (soil); = PILL *v.*[1] 1 b. *Obs.*

1620 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. ix. 35 Oates doe well in a leane dry Clay, though they peele a better and prepare a moist.

†**2.** To seize or take by violence or extortion; to make a prey of; = PILL *v.*[1] 3. *Obs.*

[c 1350-1618: see PILL *v.*[1] 3.]

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 91 A man gais

to the were for covatis to pele and rub gudis. ?1507 *Comunyc.* (W. de W.) A iij, What shall than profyte thy good in plate Or poundes that thou of the people pele? 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 280 b, His soudiours..pieled all that euer thei could fyngre.

II. To decorticate, strip.

3. To strip (anything) of its natural integument or outer layer, as an orange, potato, or the like of its skin or rind, a tree of its bark; to remove the peel of; = PILL *v.*[1] 5.

[1225–1879: see PILL *v.*[1] 5.]

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 8 Take oynonys and schrede hem, and pele hem. 1460 in *Finchale Priory* (Surtees) 95 To fele, pele, occupie, and carie away wod and barke. 1464 *Mann. & Household. Exp.* (Roxb.) 280 Roste an egge hard and pele it. 1698 FROGER *Voy.* 129 An Herb that can be peeled in the same manner as Hemp with us. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* 11 To dress Potatoes. Boil them..then peel them. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 263 A sweet apple, peeled and cut. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* Introd., The basket-maker peeling his willow-wands in the sunshine. 1877 BRYANT *Planting of Apple-tree* v, Girls..Shall peel its fruit by cottage-hearth.

b. Usually *peel off*: To strip off or pare off (skin, bark, etc.); = PILL *v.*[1] 5 b.

[*c* 1440–1604: see PILL *v.*[1] 5 b.]

1573–80 BARET *Alv.* P 358 To Pill off, or rather peele, as it were to pull off the skin, rinde, or the barke of a tree. 1687 A LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I 124 They peal off the Rind of them, then cut them into quarters. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 154 They peeled it off thicker or finer as they had occasion. 1790 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VIII. 27 Earth that has been peeled and burnt. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 116 The thickened capsule cannot readily be peeled from the surface of the liver.

c. To make or form by peeling; = PILL *v.*[1] 5 c.

1885 BIBLE (R.V.) *Gen.* xxx. 37 And Jacob took him rods of fresh poplar..and peeled [1611 *and earlier vv.* pilled] white strakes in them.

d. To bare (land) of its herbage, as by shaving off, cutting down, or eating down crops, etc. close to the ground; = PILL *v.*[1] 5 d.

[1555–1903: see PILL *v.*[1] 5 d.]

1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* (ed. 2) II. 107 His pastures and clover crops were peeled to the earth.

4. *intr.* Of trees, animal bodies, etc.: To become bare of bark, skin, etc.; to cast the epidermis (as after a fever). Of skin or bark: To become detached, scale off. Also b. To admit of being peeled or barked. = PILL *v.*[1] 6.

[*c* 1000–1886: see PILL *v.* 6.]

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 183 The rinde or skin peeles off most easily. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 15 A meanes to make them peele better. 1712 SWIFT *Tale of Midas* 36 Against whose torrent while he swims, The golden scurf peels off his limbs. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xix, 'This is delightful!' said Mr. Pickwick, the skin of whose expressive countenance was rapidly peeling off with exposure to the sun. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xx. 143 Its outer surface appeared to be peeling off like a crust. *Mod.* I have been sunburnt, and my face is peeling.

5. *intr.* or *absol.* To take off one's clothes or outer garments; to strip, as in preparation for some exercise. (Orig. a term of pugilism; later of athletics; now *slang* or *colloq.*)

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. T.*, *Peel*, to strip: allusion to the taking off the coat or rind of an orange or apple. 1800 HURDIS *Fav. Village* 51 The swain Who, to his fair shirt peeled, from dusky dawn To latest twilight gathers the full ear. 1818 *Sporting Mag.* II. 231 He peeled in Tothill-fields with the utmost *sang froid*. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* xvi, He began to peel, as the boxers call it. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* i, What resplendent beauty that must have been which could have authorized Phryne to 'peel'! 1892 FURNIVALL in *Hoccleve's Wks.* I. p. xlvii. *note*, He peeled to scull bow down-stream.

b. *trans.* To strip wholly or partly of clothing; to take *off* (clothes). *colloq.*

1820 CORCORAN *Fancy* Note 89 [Randull's] figure is remarkable, when peeled, for its statue-like beauty. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 147 Jack was in the act of 'peeling' himself, as he called it. 1872 C. KING *Mountain. Sierra Nev.* x. 217 Sarah Jane—arms peeled—cooking up stuff. 1888 *Detroit Free Press* 20 Oct. (Farmer), She peeled off her wedding dress and boots.

c. *To peel it*, to run at full speed. *U. S. slang.*

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* s.v., To run at full speed. 'Come, boys; peel it now, or you'll be late.'

d. *dial.* Of a dog, etc.: To show its teeth.

1890 P. H. EMERSON *Wild Life* xxvi. 109 Lor, that peeled and showed his ivories at us.

†6. Phrases. a. *To pack and* (*or*) *peel*, ? to pack and unpack (or unwrap); to deal in any way; to have dealings. *Sc. Obs.*

Peel prob. meant 'divest of its wrapping or covering', but its sense is uncertain, and was a matter of forensic dispute already in 1680.

1503 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV* (1814) II. 245/2 And þt na man pak nor pele in leithi nor vþeris placis vtouth þe kingis burrowis vnder þe pane of eschacting of þe gudis to þe kingis vse, þt he tappit said pakkit or pelit agane þis statute. 1506 *Burgh Rec. Edin.* (Rec. Soc.) I. 109 We ar greittumlie defraudit in our cystomes throw pakking and peling of merchand gude in Leith to be had furth of our realme. 1540 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* (1814) II. 375/2 It is statute and ordanit þat na persoun vse pakking nor peling of woll hidis nor skynnis lois' nor land outwt fre burgh and priuilege Therof. 1680 in Fountainhall *Decisions* (1759) I. 81 By the 84th act Parl., 1503, and 24th act, 1633, the merchants must only *pack and peil* at free burghs: Now loading and unloading is the same thing with packing and peiling. This was denied by the Dukes Advocates, who called 'packing' the stowing of goods in packs, and 'peiling', they did not agree what it meant. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. x, I am not a person to pack or peel with Jacobites.

b. *Peel and poll*: see PILL *v.*[1] 7.

Peel, *v.*[2] *Sc.* Also 8–9 peal, 9 peil. [Goes with PEEL *sb.*[4]: origin unascertained.] *trans.* To equal, to match.

a 1700 in *Poems Comp. Archers* (1726) 62 When Ardrose was a Man, He cou'd not be peal'd. 1825 JAMIESON, To *Peel, Peal, Peil*,..to equal, to match, to produce anything exactly like another.

Peel-crow, obs. variant of PILCROW.

Peele, obs form of PEAL, PEEL, PELL *sb.*[1]

Peeled (pĭ·ld), *ppl. a.* [f. PEEL *v.*[1] + -ED[1]. See also PILLED.]

1. Stripped of possessions, plundered, reduced to destitution. (Now as *fig.* of 3 or 4.)

1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 241 Mauch muttoun, vyle buttoun, peilit gluttoun, air to Hilhouse. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* iv. 673 For laik of pith he is sa puir and peild. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch.* 355 The indigent and peeled Clergy. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 136 Is thy land peeled, thy realm marauded?

2. Deprived or bereft of hair, bald; tonsured; = PILLED *ppl. a.* 2.

[1386–1682: see PILLED *ppl. a.* 2.]

c 1470 HENRYSON *Three deid Powys* Poems (ed. Laing) 31 So sall ye ly ilk ane with peilit powys. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. Prol. 33 Vpgois the bak wyth hir pelit ledderyn flycht. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. iii. 30 Piel'd Priest, doo'st thou command me to be shut out? 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xi, He..cared as little for the peeled as for the shaven.

3. Worn threadbare, as a garment; bare of pasture or herbage, as ground. b. *transf.* Beggarly, mean, wretched. (Cf. BALD *a.* 4, 6.)

a 1510 DUNBAR *Petition of Gray Horse* Poems lxi. 38 Pastouris that ar plane and peild. *c* 1530 REDFORDE *Play Wit & Sc.* etc. (Shaks. Soc.) 63 We have so manye lasshes to lerne this peelde songe, That I wyll not lye to you now and then among. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 117 Pynd and puir like ony peild tramort. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 88 b, Some rich Gentlemen..goe with a peeld threed bare cloke on their backe. 1625 LISLE *Du Bartas, Noe* 123 The mount of Emeraudes which is very high, bare and peel'd, without any herbe or tree growing thereon.

4. Stripped of skin, bark, rind, etc.; decorticated, excoriated. [1382–1828: see PILLED *ppl. a.* 4.]

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. 7 Fij/2 Compotes of peel'd Verjuice. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 353 This peeled [oak] copse-wood makes excellent fuel. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* VII. v, Each had had..his 'white palace' of peeled willow wands. 1894 K. GRAHAME *Pagan P.* 22 Pleasures of the mind whereof..the men of muscle and peeled faces are only just beginning to taste. 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Peeled grain*, a tree branch stripped of its bark.

b. *fig.* Of the eyes: Open, on the alert: in phr. *to keep* (*one's*) *eyes peeled. U. S. colloq.*

1833 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* viii, 'Keep your eye peeled there, will you?' the Duke shouted. 1889 FARMER *Americanisms, To keep one's eyes peeled*, ..to keep a sharp look out; to be careful. A variation of 'to keep one's eyes skinned'. 1901 *Munsey's Mag.* XXIV. 568/1, I kept my eyes peeled, but I didn't see her in the afternoon crowd.

5. In the following passage *scattered and peeled* is a doubtful translation; but the expression has become a literary commonplace, *peeled* being vaguely associated with one or more of the senses above.

1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xviii. 2 Goe yee swift messengers to a nation scattered and peeled [*marg.* Or, outspread and polished; *Vulg.* convulsam et dilaceratam; 1382 WYCLIF al to-pulid and torn; 1388 drawun up and to-rent; 1535 COVERDALE a desperate and pylled folke; 1885 *R. V.* to a nation tall and smooth (*marg.* Or, dragged away and peeled)]. *Ibid.* 7. 1732 BERKELEY *Serm. to S. P. G.* Wks. III. 247 They lay under the curse of God,..peeled and scattered in a foreign land. 1744 WESLEY *Addr. to King* in Overton *Evangel. Revival* ix. (1886) 162 A people scattered and peeled and trodden under foot. 1782 COWPER *Expost.* 246 If Heaven spared not us, Peeled, scattered, and exterminated thus. 1883 J. MACKENZIE *Day-dawn in Dark Places* 63 The harmless vassalls..are then scattered and peeled, driven hither and thither, and mercilessly killed. *fig.* 1892 *Daily News* 7 Mar. 3/5 The utter rout of the Reactionaries has made the peeled and wasted remnant that remain utterly incapable of hindering the work.

Hence **Pee'ledness** (also **pielde-**).

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Escorchcure du siege*, the pieldenesse of the seate. 1620 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* II. 143 From a disease, scab and peeledness.

Peeler[1] (pĭ·lə). Forms: 4–5 peler, 5–6 -our, -owr, 6 *Sc.* pelor, pellour, peiler, pieller, pealler, 7 pieler, 6– peeler. [f. PEEL *v.*[1] + -ER[1]. See also PILLER.]

†1. A plunderer, spoiler, robber, thief; = PILLER[1] 1.

a 1352 MINOT *Poems* (ed. Hall) ii. 15 Now haue þai, þe peelers, priked obout. 1436 *Libel Eng. Policy* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 164 These false coloured pelours, Called of Seynt Malouse. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 70 How that thow, poysonit pelor, gat thy parkis. *a* 1510 — *Poems* xviii. 12 Than every pelour and purspyk Sayis, Land war bettir warit on me. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 2469 Put thir thrie pellours into pressoun strang. 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* xi. AA vij b, A vyle couetouse extortioner and pieller of the people. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 639 Apollodorus, the Theef, Pieler, and spoiler of the Cassandrines.

b. A plant that robs or impoverishes the soil.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 49 Graie wheat is the grosest, ..and a peeler of ground. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 152 Hemp..as 'tis esteemed a Peeler of Land, 'tis best to sow it upon Lands that are rank. 1744–50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* II. i. 38 All the oat tribe are great peelers or robbers of the goodness of the earth.

2. One who peels, strips, or pares off the skin or rind of fruit, the bark of trees, etc.; also, an instrument or machine for peeling.

1597 *Sc. Acts* 5 (Heading of Act Jas. I, c. 33) Steallers of greene woodde..peallers of Trees. 1755 JOHNSON, *Peeler*, one who strips or flays. 1848 H. MARSHALL *Ceylon* 11 Peelers who failed to produce monthly above 30 lbs. of cinnamon, were liable to be flogged. 1881 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Oct. 14/1 The peelers [of peaches] earn from sixty cents. to two dollars per day. 1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Aug. 528/1 The [coffee] beans again thoroughly dried and the parchment skin removed by a 'peeler'.

b. *Sc.* and *north. Irel.* A name given to a crab when it peels or casts its shell or 'peel'.

1866 W. GREGOR *Dial. Banffshire*, *Peeler*, the Shore-crab when casting its shell. 1880 in *Antrim & Down Gloss.* 1883 *Century Mag.* July 378/2 Large craw-fish, which were about to shed their outer cases, or shells, and which for this reason are called 'shedders', or 'Peelers'.

Peeler[2] (pĭ·lə). A nickname given to members of the Irish constabulary, founded under the secretaryship (1812–18) of Mr. (afterwards Sir) Robert Peel; hence subsequently also to policemen in England: see quot. 1858. See BOBBY 2.

1817 GEN. MATHEW in *Parl. Deb.* 1386 The Irishman..was liable to be carried off without a moment's warning, by a set of fellows well known in Ireland..by the name of Peelers. 1828 SIR R. PEEL *Let. to Gregory* 14 Apr., We must not make the Peelers unpopular, by maintaining them against the declared and unequivocal sense of the county in which they act. 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXV. 569 The 'Peelers' (by which significant term the whole constabulary force appointed under Mr. Goulburn's bill, as well as those by Mr. Peel's act, are known in the vernacular). 1890 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xxxv, He's gone for a peeler and a search warrant to break open the door. 1858 *Penny Cyct.* 2nd Suppl. 494/1 Mr. Peel, as Home Secretary, introduced the new Metropolitan Police Act [1829] which provided London with its efficient body of 'Peelers', subject to the Home Office, in lieu of the old 'Charlies'. 1881 'RITA' *My Lady Coquette* xvi, The peelers ain't after him.

Peeler[3]. *local.* [Origin unknown.] In Kent: An iron bar used for drilling holes for hop-poles or wattles

1796 J. BOYS *Agric. Kent* (1813) 56 A large iron peeler to make holes in the land for the [hop] poles, costs 6s. or 7s. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* (1807) I. 45 Hop-peeler.—The peeler is made use of for forming holes for the hop-poles.

Peel-garlic: see PILGARLIC.

Peeling (pĭ·lĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PEEL *v.*[1] + -ING[1]. See also PILLING *vbl. sb.*]

1. The action of PEEL *v.*[1], in its various senses.

†a. Plundering, spoliation, robbery. *Obs.*

[1350–1627: see PILLING *vbl. sb.*]

1649 HOWELL *Pre-em. Parl.* 11 This illegal peeling of the poor Peasan.

b. The stripping or removal of bark, rind, skin, or external layer.

1564 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 279 The peling of the bark of the standand treis. 1704 *Collect Voy.* (Churchill) III. 788/1 Workmen employ'd in peeling of the Cinnamon. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scott.* (1806) III. 353 Some people..in barking trees,..peeled many of them down to the ground. This..is..called peeling below the axe.

c. The coming off of bark, skin, etc.; *esp.* the scaling off of skin after fever.

1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 554 The peeling off and decay of the outermost layers. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 130 The patient's release will be dependent on the end of peeling.

d. The putting off of clothes; stripping. *colloq.*

1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* xvii, The operation of *peeling* was all this while going on amongst the gingham-coated gentry. 1879 *Daily News* 7 Apr. 3/2 The process of 'peeling' had to be gone through. All outer garments were soon taken off, and..deposited on board the umpire's steamer.

e. *Peeling and polling*: see PILLING *vbl. sb.* 1 b.

2. *concr.* That which is peeled or peels off; a strip of bark, etc.; *esp.* the rind, skin, or outer layer of fruits or roots, which is peeled off when they are prepared for food.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 49 b/2 Conserve of Roses, Marmalade, Citron peelinges. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 85/1 The rind, peeling, or skin of any Fruit. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xiv. 162 Boil the peeling of the apples and the cores in some fair water. 1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* x, A kid of potato-peelings. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 461 The outer bark comes off ..in thin silvery peelings.

†b. *spec.* A thin skin or fabric formerly used as a dress material. *Obs.*

[1611 COTGR., *Canepin*,..th' outward thinne, and white pilling, of a dressed sheepes skin.] 1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2837/4 A white Peeling Mantua flowered, lined with Green Damask. 1693 SOUTHERNE *Maid's last Prayer* III. iii. 31, I did but stay to chuse some white Peeling for a pair of Breeches. 1769 *Dublin Mercury* 16–19 Sept. 2/2 Cardinal silks, sarsnets, peelings, and persians.

3. The name of a variety of apple. ? *Obs.*

1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 210 The Peeling is a very good lasting apple. 1731 BAILEY (ed. 5), *Peeling*, a lasting Sort of Apple that makes excellent Cyder.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *peeling-ax, -iron, -mill.*

1792 *Trans. Soc. Arts* IX. 175 They bring the Coffee to a machine called a peeling-mill, where it is divested of its outside skin and pulp. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Peeling-iron*, a shovel-shaped thrusting-instrument whereby bark is loosened and pried away from the wood. 1884 *Ibid.* Suppl., *Peeling-axe*, a double-bitted axe used in barking trees. 1887 *Daily News* 3 Nov. 5/3 Another member of the family..had had the fever and was in the 'peeling stage'.

Peeling (pĭ·lĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [*f.* PEEL *v.*[1] + -ING[2]. See also PILLING *ppl. a.*] That peels, in the senses of the vb.

1897 J. HUTCHINSON in *Arch. Surg.* VIII. No. 31. 219 Patches of a peeling and desquamating psoriasis on his left hand and arm. 1900 *Ibid.* XI. No. 41. 61 Peeling patches in the palms being coincident with papules. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Sept. 8/1 The decorative beauty of the leaves and the peeling stems.

Peelite (pĭ·lɔit). [See -ITE[1].] In British politics, A name given to those Conservatives who sided with Sir Robert Peel when he introduced his measure for the repeal of the Corn-laws in 1846, and who continued for some years to form a group intermediate between the Protectionist Tories and the Liberals, to the latter of whom most of them at length united themselves. So **Pee'lism.**

1853 *Ecclesiologist* XIV. 41 His views are moderately Conservative: in fact he is an ecclesiological Peelite. 1858 TROLLOPE *Dr. Thorne* i, There was a taint of Peelism in the latter [the western moiety of the County]. 1895 *Edin. Rev.* July 266 The Peelites..were soon merged indistinguishably in the Liberal party.

Peell, obs. form of PELL *sb.*[1]

Peen (pīn), *sb. dial., techn.,* and *U.S.* Also 7 **pen,** 9 **pean, pene.** [Of uncertain origin: app. a northern and Sc. form of PANE *sb.*[3], perh. influenced in form by PEEN *v.* But cf. Norw. *pen, pæun* 'the hinder sharpened part of a hammer' (Aasen), referred by some to Sw. dial. *pen, pän* (Rietz), Da. *peen* fine, neat (? orig. 'thin').] The sharp or thin end of a hammer-head, opposite to the face; = PANE *sb.*[3]

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xi. P 20 The Hammer ..hath no Claws but a Pen. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 321/2 Smiths..Hammers have no claw or slit in the Pen, as those that are for drawing out of Nails. *Ibid.,* The Pen is the small end of [a hammer]. 1825 JAMIESON, *Peen,* the sharp point of a mason's hammer. 1881 [see PANE *sb.*[3]]. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v. *Peen* vb., Striking regularly all over with the peen of a hammer. 1900 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* from Sc. and north. Counties.

b. *Comb.,* as *peen-end* (of a hammer); *peen-ended* adj. (hammer); **peen-hammer,** a hammer having a peen or sharpened end; a shoemaker's hammer.

1885 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 558/1 The differences between peen-hammers and bush-hammers.

Peen, pene, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [app. of Norse origin: cf. Ihre Sw. *pæna ut en ting* to extend or beat out in length and breadth; Sw. dial. (Rietz) *pena, päna,* e. g. *päna ut järnet* to beat iron thin, to hammer out in length and breadth; Da. dial. (Molbech) *pene, pæne, pene ud* to beat out; Norw. dial. (Ross) *penna, pænne ut* to hammer out flat.] *trans.* To beat thin with a hammer, to hammer *out.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. xi. 72 The sickyr helmis penis and forgis out. *Ibid.* VIII. Prol. 93 Sum penis furth a pan boddum to prent fals plakkis. *Ibid.* VIII. vii. 128 The glow-and irne to well and peyne anon. [In Eng. Dial. Dict. from Shetland and Orkney, Cumbld., N. E. Lancs. in Westmld. and N. Yorksh., as a shoemaker's term, 'to beat the edge of a sole with the peen of the hammer'.]

Peeng, variant of PING, sound of a bullet.

1890 *Illustr. Lond. News* Christm. No. 2/3 The high soprano 'peeng' of a small hail of Minié bullets.

Peenge (pīndʒ), *v. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also **pinge.** [Formed perh. on *whinge,* under the influence of *peep, peek, peevish,* or the like.] *intr.* To whine, complain in a whining voice.

†15 . in *Evergreen* (1824) I. 51 A Bytand Ballat on warlo Wives, That gir thair Men live pinging Lives. 1791 J. LEARMONT *Poems* 377 The unhappy ne'er shall peenge to me in vain. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxxix, That useless peenging thing o' a lassie there at Ellangowan. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss., Peenging, Pinging,* uttering feeble, frequent and somewhat peevish complaints. 'A peenging bairn'—a whining child. 1900 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* from Scotland and Northumb.

Peeoy (pīō i). *Sc.* Also **peeoye, peeoe, pioy(e, pee-o-ie, pyowe.** A boy's firework, consisting of a small cone of damp gunpowder, which is lighted at the top; also called a 'spitting devil'.

1822 GALT *Provost* xxvi, He was apt to puff and fiz, and go off with a pluff of anger like a pioye. 1825 JAMIESON, *Peeoy, pioye, peeoe, s.,* a small quantity of moistened gunpowder, formed into a pyramidal shape, and kindled at the top. 1886 A. STEWART *Remin. Dunfermline* 62 Pee-o-ies made of wet powder kneaded into a paste in the hand. 1889 STEVENSON *Master of B.* ii. 22 Chapping at the man's door, ..and puttin' poother in his fire and pee-oys in his window.

Peep (pīp), *sb.*[1] Forms: 5 **pepe,** 5–6 *Sc.* **peip,** 6–7 **peepe,** 7– **peep.** [*f.* PEEP *v.*[1]]

I. 1. An imitation or representation of the feeble shrill sound made by young birds, mice, etc.

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* lvii, Now, suete bird, say ones to me 'pepe'. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. xlv. 364 (Add. MS.) The Cate come beside, and herde the mouse Crie in the barme, pepe! pepe! *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* II. (*Town & C. Mouse*) xxi, How fair ye sister? Cry peip, quhair euer ye be! 1636 PRYNNE *Unbish. Tim.* Ep. (1661) 16 As a Poppet, which springeth up and down, and cryeth peep, peep. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Praise Chimneysw.,* Their little professional notes sounding like the *peep-peep* of a young sparrow. 1825 JAMIESON s. v., 'He darna *play peep*', he dare not let his voice be heard. 1880 JEFFERIES *Gt. Estate* 91 Then the hedge-sparrows..cry 'peep-peep' mournfully.

II. *sb.* **2.** A name for this sound; a cheep or faint squeak. Now *arch.* or *local.*

c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* XIII. (*Frog & Mouse*) i, Scho [the mouse] ran, cryand with mony pietious peip. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. v. 106 The todir ansues is with a petuus peip. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Epigr.* I. xxviii, I neuer heard.. So muche as one peepe of one mouse. 1884 ROB *Nat. Ser. Story* vi, The first faint peep that should announce the senior chick.

†**3.** A fancy name for a company or brood of chickens. *Obs. rare.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vij, A Pepe of chykennys.

4. A popular name of certain birds.

†**a.** A young cock. *Obs.* **b.** *U.S.* A name given to several species of sandpiper; also to a species of rail, *Rallus carolinus.* **c.** A local name of the Meadow-pipit.

a. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 311/1 A Cock first [called] a Peep.

b. 1794 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* 168 Peep, *Rallus Carolinus.* 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 27 July, A 'Peep' is a very abject and idiotic little bird found in New England... He is given to staggering about in an imbecile and helpless manner... The..New England mind..has long since endorsed the locution 'as tight as a peep', to express an utter state of tipsification. 1873 LONGF. *Wayside Inn* III. Prel. 77 The plover, peep, and sandpiling. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 702.

c. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 45 Meadow Pipit (*Anthus pratensis*)...Peep (Forfar.).

Peep (pīp), *sb.*[2] Also 6 **pype,** 6–7 **peepe.** [f. PEEP *v.*[2]]

1. An act of peeping; a look or glance as through a narrow aperture or from concealment; a surreptitious, furtive, or peering glance.

1730 SWIFT *Traulus* II. 33 Hence that wild suspicious peep, Like a rogue that steals a sheep. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 779 He contrives A peep at Nature, when he can no more. 1786 MME. D'ARBLAY *Let. T. Twining* 10 July, When I come to town I shall never get a peep at you. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* iv, Snawley .. took another peep at the little boy on the trunk. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xix. 172 You've only seen a peep through the curtain. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* vii. 124 The nearer gorge ..afforded a magnificent peep.

b. *fig.* Said esp. of the first appearance of daylight, as in *peep of dawn, of the morning,* PEEP OF DAY. Also, A tiny speck of light.

1530 PALSGR. 804/1 At daye pype, *a la pipe du jour.* 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* XIII. (1599) 608 He came by the peepe of the morning to the top of the mountaine. 1616 LANE *Contn. Sgr.'s T.* viii. 101 From mornings peepe till high midd noone. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 98 Oft have we seen him at the peep of dawn. 1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts* (1884) 246 There was no light..but a little peep from a lamp.

c. = PEEP-BO. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 423 When Satan makes nice with men..He plays at peep with them, that he may make them more earnest to follow him. 1903 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* (cited from N. W. Derbyshire).

2. *transf.* **a.** A small aperture. **b.** A crevice for looking through; *spec.* the slit in the leaf-sight of a rifle: see *peep-sight* in 4. **c.** *dial.* An eye.

a 1825 *Balankin* iii. in Child *Ballads* iv. xciii (1886) 323/1 At the sma peep of a window Balankin crap in. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Peep,* an eye. *Somerset.*

†**3.** A mode of cheating at dice: see quot. *Obs.*

1711 PUCKLE *Club* 22 Gamesters have the top, the peep, eclipse, thumbing. *Note.* Shaking the dice so forward in the box, that by an apparent face, they know when to clap down, so as to throw the reverse

4. *attrib.* and *Comb* [some of these are from the verb-stem, PEEP *v.*[2]]: *peep by-play, -glass, -stone;* **peep hawk** (*dial.*), a kestrel; **peep nicking-machine:** see quot.; **peep-sight,** a backsight for rifles with a peep for bringing the foresight into line with the object aimed at: see 2 b.

1659 R. WILDE *Poems* (1870) 10 Dark-lantern language, and his *peep by-play. 1892 LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* 106 Can ye wi' thy *peep-glass explore The all eterne? 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.,* *Peep hawk, the kestrel. 1884 KNIGHT *Mech. Dict.* Suppl., *Peep Nicking-Machine,* a special gun tool which forms the peep in the leaf of a rifle sight. 1888 GREENER *Gun* 151 An elevating Vernier *peep-sight attached to the stock of the rifle.

Peep, *sb.*[3] Early form of PIP *sb.*[2]

Peep (pīp), *v.*[1] Now *arch.* or *local.* Forms: 5–6 **pepe,** 6 *Sc.* **peip,** 6–7 **peepe,** (6 **pyep,** 8–9 **piep**), 7– **peep.** [Late ME. *pēpe-n,* which began *c* 1400 to take the place of the earlier *pīpe-n, pype-n,* found in same sense *a* 1250 (see PIPE *v.*[1]) = OF. *piper* (12th c. in Godef. *Compl.*): cf. L. *pīpāre,* also *pipiāre, pipīre,* It. *pipare* and *pipiare,* all said of birds, also F. *pipier,* '*pépier* to peepe, cheepe, or pule, as a young bird in the neast' (Cotgr.) Cf. also Du., LG., mod.Ger. *piepen,* Lith. *pýpti,* Czech *pípati,* in same sense; also Gr. πίπιος, L. *pīpio* a young 'peeping' bird, Ger. *piepvogel;* all of echoic origin. *Pepe(n, peep,* corresponds in vowel to F. *pépier,* but whether connected with it, or independently formed in Eng., is not clear: see PIPE *v.*[1]]

1. *intr.* To utter the weak shrill sound proper to young birds, mice, and some kinds of frogs; to cheep, chirp, squeak.

c 1403 LYDG. *Temple of Glas* 180 Maydens yung of age, That pleined sore with peping & with rage. *a* 1530 HEYWOOD *Love* (Brandl) 108 Were it but a mouse, lo, sholde pepe in your ere. 1552 HULOET, Pyep like a chycken, crane, or fawcon, *pipio.* 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 72 The yonge larkes..peping and chirping about their mother. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 298 By the 20 day..ye shall heare the chick to peepe within the verie shell. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* x. 14 There was none that moved the wing, or opened the mouth, or peeped [1885 *R. V.* chirped]. 1648–78 HEXHAM, *Piepen als een muys,* to Peep like a mous. 1706 PHILLIPS, To *Piep,* to cry like a chicken. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 378/2 A brood of chickens peeped in a coop in one corner. 1885 *Scribner's Mag.* XXX. 730/1 Sometimes a nest of young chimney-swallows..would fall upon the hearth, 'pieping' for human sympathy.

†**b.** To sound shrilly; said of music. *Obs.*

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. 361 Proportion sounding dulcest, hard I peip.

2. *transf.* Of persons etc.: To speak in a weak, querulous, shrill tone; to squeak; to 'sing small'. (Chiefly contemptuous.)

c 1550 LYNDESAY *Pedder Coffeis* 23 Peipand peurly with peteouss grunts. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1904/1 Frier Buckingham was so dashed, that neuer after he durst peepe out of the Pulpit agaynst M. Latymer. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* viii. 19 Wizards that peepe [*R. V.* chirp] and that mutter. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* II i, O, the only oracle That ever peep'd or spake out of a doublet. 1736 *Disc. Witchcraft* 12 These Oraclers, when they pretended to receive Answers from the Dead, would piep like Chickens. 1737 RAMSAY *Sc. Prov.* xlv. (1750) 123 Ye're no sae poor as ye peep. 1801 LEYDEN *Ld. Soulis* xlvi, Young Branxholm peep'd and puirly spake, 'O sic a death is no for me!' 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* vi. 136 No one has ever peeped or muttered.

Peep (pīp), *v.*[2] Forms: 5–6 **pepe,** 6–7 **peepe,** 7– **peep.** [Not known till late in 15th c.; not in Promptorium or Catholicon. The earlier synonyms were *keke* (Promp.), and *peke,* in 14th c. *kike* and *pike,* to which *pepe* had probably some phonetic analogy: see PEEK *v.*[1]]

1. *intr.* To look through a narrow aperture, as through the half-shut eyelids or through a crevice, chink, or small opening into a larger space; hence, to look furtively, slyly, or pryingly.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii 581 *Mak.* Nay, do way: he slepys *tijus pastor.* Me thynk he pepys. 1535 COVERDALE *Song Sol.* II. 9 He loketh in at the wyndowe, & pepeth thorow the grate. — *Eccles.* xxi. 23 A foole wyll pepe in at ye wyndow [1611 peepe in at the doore] into the house. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 70/15 To Pëepe, *inspicere.* 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* IV. i. 89 When thou wak'st, with thine owne fooles eies peepe. 1596 — *Merch. V.* I. i. 52 Some that will euermore peepe through their eyes, And laugh like Parrats at a bag-piper. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* viii. 241 Those remote and vast bodies were formed, not merely upon our account to peept at through an optick glass. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 126 We had an opportunity just to peep into it. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xi. I began to take Courage, and to peep abroad again. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lit. Nat.* (1834) II. 319 The little bird that peeps in at the window. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. vi, One peeps direct into the very bosom of that Twelfth Century. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life* v. (1861) 108 We must not peep and eavesdrop at palace doors.

fig. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 39 And low, where dawning day doth never peepe, His dwelling is.

†**b.** *Obs. slang.* (See quot. and cf. PEEPY *a.*)

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, As the Cull Peeps let's Mill him,* when the Man is a Sleep, let's Kill him.

2. *fig.* To emerge or protrude a very short distance into view (as from concealment); to begin to appear or show itself: chiefly said of natural objects, as daylight, flowers, distant eminences, etc. Often more distinctly *fig.* from 1: To appear as if looking out or over something.

1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* vi. 1 A plage and a greate misery pepeth out [WYCLIF is seen, 1611 appeareth, 1885 *R. V.* looketh forth] from the North. 1595 GOODWINE *Blanchardyn* II. 1 ij, When the day began to peepe, they tooke their horses and rode to Tornaday. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. iv 53 No Vessell can peepe forth; but 'tis as soone Taken as seene. 1628 GAULE *Pract. The.* (1629) 25 So was it the same Christ that peeped in the Law, through Types and Figures. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 140 Ere..The nice Morn on th' Indian steep From her cabin'd loop hole peep. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 232 Hills peep o'er hills, and Alps on Alps arise. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 330 Sweet as the primrose peeps beneath the thorn. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 6 The steeple peeping o'er the wood's dark brow. 1857 W. COLLINS *Dead Secret* vi. i, The stem of a pipe peeped out of the breast-pocket of his coat

b. Of a plant, seed, etc.: To begin to show its lf above the soil; to sprout.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 185 Those blossomes which peepe foorth in the beginning of the Spring, are frost-bitten and die. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 9 When your Plants begin to peep, Earth them up. 1765 EARL HADDINGTON *Forest trees* 16 It [hornbeam] lies as long in the seedbed before it peeps as the ash. 1873 BRYANT *New & Old* i, Flowers, that were buds but yesterday, Peep from the ground where'er I pass.

c. Of a mental characteristic or the like: To show itself a little unintendedly, to come slightly into view unconsciously.

1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Familye of Love, Brief Descr.,* The doctrine of H.N. began to pepe out. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV iii. 148 Your youth And the true blood which peepes fairely through 't. 1826 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Genteel Style Writ.,* The way the retired statesman peeps out in his essays. 1881 LADY HERBERT *Edith* 8 Little indications of selfishness and heartlessness would peep out now and then.

3. *trans.* To cause to appear slightly; to put forth or protrude (the head, etc.) *out* from a hiding-place. **b.** To cause or allow (the eye) to peep. *rare.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* I. ii. 238 There is not a dangerous Action can peepe out his head, but I am thrust vpon it. 1669 DRYDEN *Tyran. Love* III. i, This love..Peaps out his

coward head to dare my age. 1768 *Disinterested Love* I. 115 Hiding himself in the belfry, and occasionally peeping a bit of his head out. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 871 A well Whose patient level peeps its crystal eye Right upward.

4. *trans.* To spy *out* by peeping. *rare.*

1817-18 COBBETT *Rural. U. S.* (1822) 235 Telling them the story of Baker's peeping out the name, marked on the sack, which the old woman was wearing as a petticoat.

Peepal: see PIPPUL.

†Peep-arm. *Obs. rare.* [f. PEEP *v.*[2] + ARM: cf. next.] In *phr. To play peep-arm*, to let the arm be seen as briefly as possible.

1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* I. i, A broken (i.e. worn out at the elbow] sleeve keeps the arm back..And thence we say, that such a one plays at peep-arm.

Peep-bo (pīˈpibōu). *colloq.* = BO-PEEP. Cf. PEEK-BO.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* x, Small restless black eyes, that kept winking and twinkling on each side of his..nose, as if they were playing a perpetual game of peep-bo with that feature. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Peep-bo*,..the term is extended to the occasional obscuration of a debtor, or of one accused of anything rendering his visibility inconvenient. 1889 J. S. WINTER *Mrs. Bob* (1891) 40 The afternoon sun playing peep-bo among his thick golden curls.

Peeper[1] (pīˈpəi). [f. PEEP *v.*[1] + -ER[1].]

1. One who or that which peeps or cheeps.

1611 COTGR., *Pepieur*, a peeper, cheeper; puler.

2. *spec.* **a.** A young chicken or pigeon.

1591 LYLY *Endym.* v. iii, I preferre an ancient henne before a younge chicken peeper. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trium. Hen. V*, cclvii, But nobly cover with a Wing wide Spread; Feathers above 'em to Surround them All, Amated peepers. 1733 BRAMSTON *Man of Taste* 14 Snails the first course, and Peepers crown the meal 1755 JOHNSON, *Peeper*, a young chicken just breaking the shell.

b. *U. S.* A name given to various tree-frogs, esp. the Hylodes.

1884 ROE *Nat. Ser Story* vi, He said they were peepers. 1889 G. H. ELLWANGER *Garden's Story* i. 19 The chorus of the *Hylodes*, or peepers, . that piercing treble .. that nothing even the katydid—can equal in strident intensity.

Peeper[2] (pīˈpəi). [f. PEEP *v.*[2] + -ER[1].]

1. One who peeps or peers; *esp.* one who looks or pries furtively, a prier, a 'Paul Pry'.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 375 He..had his eyes put out; an apt punishment for all peepers and star-gazers. 1663 KILLIGREW *Parson's Wed.* v. iii in Hazl. *Dodsley* XIV. 519 What would not I give for a peeper's place at the meeting? 1711 STEELE *Spectator* No. 53 P 8, I doubt not but you will think a Peeper as much more pernicious than a Starer. 1795 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Convention Bill* Wks. 1812 III. 380 Then let the bullet..Dismiss the saucy Peeper to the dead.

2. *slang.* An eye. Chiefly *pl.*

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Peepers*, Eyes. 1755 J. SHEBBEARE *Lydia* (1760) II. 181 An understanding as much distorted and awry as his two peepers. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. T.*, *Peepers*, eyes; *single peeper*, a one eyed man. 1819 *Sporting Mag.* V. 6 A slight cut on the right peeper. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xiv. A secret invisible..to the stupid peepers of that young whiskered prig.

3. **a.** *Cant.* A looking-glass; also (quot. 1785) a spyglass. *pl.* a pair of spectacles. **b.** A small window (*nonce use*).

1694 *Ladies Dict.* 380 *Peeper*, a Looking-glass. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Queere-peepers*, c. old fashion'd, ordinary, black-framed, or common Looking glasses. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. T.*, *Peeper*, a spying glass; and also a looking glass, (cant). 1825 JAMIESON, *Peepers*,..a cant term for spectacles, *Roxb.* 1899 BARING-GOULD *Bk. of West* I. ii. 30 The windows are small, and the brown thatch is lifted above these peepers.

4. As a local name of animals and plants: **a.** A species of Tub-fish, *Trigla cuculus* (Cornwall) (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*). **b.** A local name of the Pimpernel (Lees *Flora W. Yorksh.* (1888) 795).

Peep-eye (pīˈpiai). *rare.* = BO-PEEP, PEEP-BO.

1887 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 79/1 The baby made futile efforts to play 'peep-eye' with anybody jovially disposed in the crowd.

Peep-hole (pīˈpihōəl). A small hole through which one can peep.

1681 OTWAY *Soldiers Fort.* I. i, And then for a peep-Hole, odds fish I have a peep-Hole for thee. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let to Pope* 14 Sept., The Comedy..began with Jupiter's falling in love out of a peep-hole in the clouds. 1857 J. H. NEWMAN in J. Jennings *Life* (1888) 119 We see each other as through the peep-holes of a show. 1890 F. W. ROBINSON *Very strange Family* 3 Mr. Barnett had..put up the shutters, and had glass peep-holes made in every one of them

Peeˈping, *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. PEEP *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of PEEP *v.*[1]; cheeping.

c 1403 [see PEEP *v.*[1]]. 1552 HULOET, Pipynge or pienynge of byides or fowles. 1709 *N.* DERHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 491 The Peeping of Chickens in the Egg, . I have my self divers times heard that. 1863 T. W. HIGGINSON *Army Life* (1870) 71 No sound but the peeping of the frogs in a marsh. 1868 A. K. H. BOYD *Less. Mid. Age* 353 The feeble peeping of two weak..voices singing a long duet.

Peeˈping, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. PEEP *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] The action of PEEP *v.*[2]; looking through a narrow opening, peering, prying; emergence into view.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 185 If at the first peeping out of the shell, a young Student sets not a grave face on it..he is cast of and discouraged. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1089 Why pryst thou through my window? leave thy peeping. 1653 WALTON *Angler* xvi. 210 In a morning up we rise Ere Auroras peeping. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* v, No one has paid for peeping since Tom of Coventry's days.

attrib. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* civ. 98 The Fox spy'd him .. through a Peeping Hole. 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 8. 49 A next Room, into which there were the peeping Holes frequent in Taverns. 1880 BROWNING *Muleykeh* 65, I have found me a peeping-place.

Peeˈping, *ppl. a.*[1] [f. PEEP *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] That peeps or cheeps; cheeping.

1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 76 The Robine small, and peeping Wren. 1614 SYLVESTER *Bethulia's Resc.* ii. 455 The peeping chicken. 1643 HORN & ROE *Gate Lang. Unl.* xiv. § 147 Young chicks, callow and unfledged .called peeping chicks. 1894 R. B. SHARPE *Handbk. Birds Gt. Brit.* I. 107 The Meadow-Pipit..uttering a 'peep'-ing note.

Peeˈping, *ppl. a.*[2] [f. PEEP *v.*[2] + -ING[2].] That peeps or peers; that peeps forth or emerges slightly into view; †(*slang*) drowsy, nodding, 'winking'. *Peeping Tom*: see quot. 1837; hence allusively.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 13 Putting foorth a little cressant, or a peeping mollet. *c* 1617 MIDDLETON *Witch* v. ii, Whilst we show reverence to yond peeping moon. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Peeping*, Drowsy, Sleepy. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 34 The first peeping red Buds and Leaves. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 235 Ere he yet begin To show the peeping down upon his chin. 1796 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. T.*, *Peeping Tom*, a nick name for a curious prying fellow. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 118/1 The story [of Godiva] is embellished with the incident of Peeping Tom, a prying inquisitive tailor, who was struck blind for popping out his head as the lady passed. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 14 June 779/2 A mossy recess surrounded by peeping flowers.

Peeple: see PIPPUL.

†Peeˈpling. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. PEEP *v.*[1] + -LING.] A little 'peeping' animal; a chicken.

1594 O. B. *Quest. Profit. Concern.* 29 She returnes into the house to her peepling, singing, I haue her, I haue her.

Peep of day. [See PEEP *sb.*[2] I b.]

1. The first appearance of daylight, the earliest dawn.

[1530: see PEEP *sb.*[2] I b.] 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1138/1 The morrow..,by the peepe of daie, all the batteries began. 1882 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* I. 118 The first sacrifice was offered at the very peep of day. *fig.* *a* 1836 MRS. T. MORTIMER *title*) The Peep of Day; or a Series of the earliest religious Instruction the Infant Mind is capable of receiving. *attrib.* 1852 SMEDLEY *L. Arundel* 612 Always supposing our peep-of-day amusement goes as it should do.

2. *Peep-of-day boys*, a Protestant organization in the North of Ireland (*c* 1784-95), whose members visited the houses of their Roman Catholic opponents (see DEFENDER I d) at daybreak in search of arms. So *Peep-of-day clergyman*, *principle*; also **Peep-o'-dayism.**

1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 468 The insurgent banditti of Tories, Hearts of Steel, Peep-o'day Boys, White Boys, &c. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *English Spy* I. 267 [He] joined the peep of day boys in full cry. 1845 SYD. SMITH *Fragm. Irish Rom. Cath. Ch* Wks. 1859 II. 340/2 A peep-of-day clergyman will no longer preach to a peep-of-day congregation. 1890 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* xxvi. VII. 20 A corps of volunteers which had been originally raised on Peep of Day principles

3. A local name of the plant Star of Bethlehem, *Ornithogalum umbellatum* (*Shropsh. Wordbk.* 1879).

Peep-show (pīˈpiʃōu). [f. PEEP *v.*[2] or *sb.*[2] + SHOW *sb.*] A small exhibition of pictures, etc., viewed through a magnifying lens inserted in a small orifice. Also *fig.*

1861 in Mayhew *Lond. Labour* III. 88/1 Being a cripple, I am obliged to exhibit a small peep-show. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* iv. vi, A Peep-show which had originally started with the Battle of Waterloo, and had since made it every other battle of later date. 1869 SPURGEON *J. Ploughm. Talk* 18 As boys see sights in a peepshow at our fair. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 25 The peep-shows which Nature provides with such endless variety for her children.

‖ Peepul, pipal (pīˈpəl). Also 8 **9 people, pippal, peepal, pepal, -ul, pipul.** [Hindi *pīpal*:—Skr. *pippala*] An Indian species of fig-tree (*Ficus religiosa*), regarded as sacred; = BO-TREE. Often *attrib.*, *peepul-*, *pipal-tree.*

1788 *Asiatick Res.* I. 390 An excavation..in the ground, filled with a fire of pippal wood. 1798 W. TENNANT *Ind. Recreat.* (1803) II. 356 The seeds of the peeple tree..as often as they fall upon an old edifice spring up into trees with great rapidity. 1831 TRELAWNEY *Adv. Younger Son* II. 162 A large pepul tree grew near. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 241 The country is often scattered with old mango trees and lofty tamarinds and pipals. 1887 LANG *Myth, Ritual & Relig.* II. 235 The village Gods which in India dwell in the peepul or the bo tree. 1891 KIPLING *Life's Handicap* Pref. 7 Great pipal trees overhung the well-windlass.

Peepy (pīˈpi), *a. dial.* and *colloq.* [f. PEEP *v.*[2] or *sb.*[2] + -Y] **a.** Drowsy, sleepy. (Cf. PEEP *v.*[2] I b.) **b.** Characterized by peeping.

1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Peepy*, sleepy, drowsy. Go to peepy-by, i.e. to sleep. *Var. dial.* 1896 SNOWDEN *Web of Weaver* 8 (E. D. D.), With long waiting we fell peepy. 1898 M. P. SHIEL *Yellow Danger* 150 Peepy little bewitching eyes.

Peer (pīəi), *sb.* (*a.*) Forms: 3-5 per, 3-6 pier, 4 peor, 4-5 pare, peyre, 4-6 pere, 4-7 peere, 4-8 peir, 5 pir, pyere, peyr, pyre, peree, 5-7 piere, 6 peare, 4- peer. [ME. a. OF. *per*, *peer* (10th c. in Littré), since 16th c. *pair*, = Pr., Sp. *par*, It. *pare*, L. *par-em* equal. In OF. *per* was both adj. and sb.; in English the adj. use is quite subordinate, and only in the expression *peer to*, where it might also be viewed as the sb.]

1. An equal in civil standing or rank; one's equal before the law.

[1215 *Magna Carta* xxi, Comites & barones non amercientur nisi per pares suos. *Ibid.* xxxix, Nullus liber homo capiatur, vel imprisonetur, ..nisi per legale judicium parium suorum, vel per legem terrae.] 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6076 Men..Þat mow weyl, at alle ȝers, lyue as lordes, and be here pers. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 168 By his side He set him doun as pier and pier. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xxi. 89 Whether he suffre of his prelate or of his piere, or of his lower. 1587 HARRISON *England* II. xi (1877) I. 222 Whosoever anie of the nobilitie are conuicted of high treason by their peeres, that is to saie equals. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 16 Nor must Strafford suffer by an ordinary way of judicature by his peers,..he must die by Act of Parliament. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. xii. 403 As the lords, though different in rank, yet all of them are peers in respect of their nobility, so the Commoners..all are in law peers, in respect of their want of nobility. 1868 SCOTT *Marm.* I. xxviii, He..strode across the hall of state, And fronted Marmion where he sate, As he his peer had been. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* iii. 79 The sacred chain of friendship links together those who are unequal in rank as well as those who are each other's peers.

2. One who takes rank with another in point of natural gifts or other qualifications; an equal in any respect. Said also of things.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 453/166 Seint Martin was apostlene pier: for þe holie gost a-lighte In him nas in þe Apostles. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7970 Of al þe psalmes o þe sauter þis psalme o penance has na per. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 30 Chaunticleer In al the land of crowyng nas his peer. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xv. vi, I knowe wel thow hast not thy pyere of ony erthely synful man. 1482 CAXTON *Godfrey* clxiv. (1893) 242 He had moche leyd doun his pryde..he wende to haue faughten peer to peer. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* vi. 15 A faithfull frende hath no peare. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* I. § 36 Fidelity, Bounty and generous Honesty..wherein..the true Heroick English Gentleman hath no Peer. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* II. 491 Ulysses..Jove's peer in wisdom. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* v. § 158 (1870) 134 When we wish to overcome molecular forces, we must attack them by their peers. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* lxxiv. (1890) II 607 Some of those men were the peers of the best European statesmen of the time.

†3. One who is associated or matched with another; a companion, mate; a rival. In quot. *c* 1330 = wife. *Obs.* or *arch.*

13.. *K. Alis.* 1576 Damoselis plaien with peoren alle. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 105 Malde þe quene his pere in God scho did endyng. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xi. 16 Children sittynge in cheepynge, cryinge to her peeris [etc.] *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3673 Pollux the pert kyng and his pere Castor. 1467 *Wateryf. Arch.* in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 300 Every Maire and Maires pare, shal have his own voice to thelect on of the Maire. 1591 SPENSER *Vis. Worlds Van.* vi, An hideous Dragon..Strove with a Spider his unequall peare. 1657 COWLEY *Death Will. Harvey* ii, My sweet Companion, and my gentle Peere. 1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 493 O, glorious he, beyond His daring peers! 1817 KEATS *Endym.* iv. 271, To stray away into these forests drear, Alone, without a peer.

4. A member of one of the degrees of nobility in the United Kingdom; a duke, marquis, earl, viscount, or baron.

Peers are of three classes: *peers of the United Kingdom* or *of the realm* (up to 1707 called *peers of England*, from 1707 to 1801 *peers of Great Britain*), all of whom, when of age and not otherwise disqualified, may sit in the House of Lords; *peers of Scotland*, of whom sixteen are elected to each Parliament as representative members to sit in the House of Lords; *peers of Ireland*, of whom twenty-eight representatives are elected for life to the House of Lords. By a declaration of the House of Lords in 1692, Bishops are only lords of Parliament, and not peers.

[1321-2 *Act* 15 *Edw. II*, Nous piers de la terre, Countes & Barouns, en la presence notre Seigneur le Roi, agardoms que Sir Hugh le Despenser le fitz et Sir Hugh le Despenser le piere soient desheritez. 1332 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 68/2 Le Seigneur de Wake & autres Pierres de la terre.] 1382 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 514 By counsail of peeres of þe rewme. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 15 Thai..Besocht him fair, as a peyr off the land, To cum and tak sum governaill on hand. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Rich. II* 5 The Piers and Lordes that did his cause vphold. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, iv. vii. 127 The proudest Peere in the Realme shall not weare a head on his shoulders vnlesse he pay me tribute. 1654 VILVAIN *Epit. Ess.* II. i. 26 Kings rule is good, were the Peers optimacy. 1707 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* III. iii. 276 All Peers of the Realm being look'd on as the King's Hereditary constant Counsellors. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* II. viii, The neighbouring peer, full of grace and gravity. 1900 *Whitaker's Alm.* 120 The House of Lords..consists of the Spiritual Lords of England..the Temporal Peers of England, Great Britain, and the United Kingdom, and, in addition, 16 Hereditary Peers of Scotland selected to each Parliament, and 28 Hereditary or created Peers of Ireland elected for life.

b. In reference to France: (*a*) One of the twelve peers of France: see DOUZEPERS; (*b*) One who possessed a territory which had been erected into a lordship, and who had a right to sit in the Parliament of Paris; (*c*) A member of the Upper Legislative Chamber, 1814-1848.

[*c* 1205, *c* 1310: see DOUZEPERS.] *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* x. 911 The peryss off France was still at thair parlement. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xx. 453 Rowlande was a ferde for his vncle chaulemagn..wherfor he went anone nyghe hym and soo dyde oliver, ogyer, & all the xii peres. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* I. clv. 143 [Charles Martel] chase xii peryss, which, after some wryters, are callyd dozeperys. 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Pair*, *La Cour des Pairs*,..the Parliament of Paris wherein the Peeres of France may sit as Assistants. 1690 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 178-9 The Twelve Peeres of France have the precedence before all the rest of the Nobility...Of these Peeres, there be six of the Clergie. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., The title peer, in France, is bestowed..on every lord or person, whose fee is erected into a lordship or peer-ship. 1868 SCOTT *Marm.* vi. xxxiii, When Rowland brave and Oliver, And every paladin and peer, On

Roncesvalles died! 1848 W. H. Kelly tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* I. 131 Measures..directly opposed to the constitutional charter, to the constitutional rights of the chamber of peers, to the laws of the French.

c. Applied to the ὅμοιοι of Sparta, *i.e.* those citizens who had equal right to hold state offices.

1838 Thirlwall *Greece* IV. 373 All who were unable to defray this expense, were .. degraded into a lower class, from the rank of Peers to that of Inferiors, or Commoners. 1852 Grote *Greece* II. lxxiii. IX. 344 A Spartan citizen, but not one of that select number called The Equals or The Peers.

5. In generalized sense: A man of high rank, in any country, state, or organization; a noble.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3976, & alle þe lordes of þat lond..& þe best burgeys..& be pers of spayne þat were to prison take. *c* 1440 *Bone Flor.* 233 Go we to owre cowncell perys. 1549 Coverdale, etc. *Erasm. Par. Heb.* xii. 25 An vnnumerable syght of angels the heade peares & inhabitaunces thereof. *c* 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* lxviii. xi, Egipts greate peeres with homage shall attend. 1665 Nerdham *Med Medicina* 21 Summoning all the Peers of the Faculty to a solemn Assembly. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 417 P 8 The Statute and Behaviour of Satan and his Peers.

fig. 1701 De Foe *True-born Eng.* 27 Pride, the first Peer, and President of Hell.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** *attrib.* That is a peer.

1693 G. Stepney in *Dryden's Juvenal* viii. (1697) 209 A Peer Actor is no monstrous thing, Since Rome has own'd a Fidler for a King. 1889 *Daily News* 31 Jan. 3/6 Their peer critic had expressed his willingness [etc.]. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Aug. 1/3 The fashion of Peer Mayors..delights provincial townsfolk and their womenkind. 1901 *Daily Tel.* 8 July 11/4 Lord Cardigan was the first peer-prisoner to be defended by members of the Bar.

b. *Comb.*, as *peer-maker*, *-making*; *-ridden* adj.

1884 Chamberlain *Sp. at Denbigh*, The cup is nearly full. We have been too long a peer-ridden nation. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Mar. 6/3 Mr. Gladstone has been the greatest peer-maker of this, or perhaps of any, century. 1900 *Ibid.* 29 May 2/2 Peer making used to be considered a dearly cherished prerogative of the Crown.

B. *adj.* or quasi-*adj.* Equal (*to*).

[*a* 1300 *Cursor M* 450 To godd self wald he be pere. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 49 As'a is most in quantite, Europa is lasse, and pere [Higden *par*, 1432-50 egalle, Caxton lyke] in noumbre of peple. *Ibid.* 179 þe grete Constantinus bulde and made þis citee enene and pere to Rome [*æquam Romæ*] 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* vi. 36 Your strength to thairis on na way mycht be peir. [1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 23 He is Peer to the great Lords of the Countrey. 1881 *Atlantic Monthly* XLVII. 296 More than one artist whose hand has not been peer to his feeling]

Hence **Peerhood**, the condition of being a peer, peership. Also (*nonce-wds.*) **Peerish** *a.*, of or pertaining to a peer; **Peerling**, a peer's son, an embryo peer; **Peery** *a.*, abounding in peers (so *peeriness*).

1888 *Sat. Rev.* 9 June 704 His flourishing period of peerhood and *peerhood when Louis Philippe was king. *a* 1734 North *Examen* I. ii. § 141 (1740) 109 Any other Peer .. might have been taken and made a *Peerish Example of. 1793 J. Williams *Life of Ld. Barrymore* 62 The gay *Peerling, who is barely entitled to the honors and immunities of manhood. 1865 *Spectator* 25 Nov. 1304/2 A monopoly of power can no more be safely allowed to peers, peerlings, and peers' sons-in-law, than to artizans. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 July 2/2 The new Cabinet is *peery to the end no one less than an earl gets anything this morning.

Peer (pī·ər), *v.*[1] Forms: 4-5 pere(n, 5 peere, peyre, *Sc.* peir, 6- peer. [a. OF. *perer*, var. of *pairier*, *parer*:—L. *paridre* to make equal, f. *par-em* equal, Peer.]

†**1.** *trans.* To make equal; to class as equal; to put in the same rank or on an equal footing *with*.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* ix. 666 [Bruce] To quhom, in-to gude cheuelry I dar peir nane. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Egipciane*) 1312 To þe quhilk ..al þe warld ma nocht be peryd. *c* 1610 Sylvester tr. *Mathieu's Mem. Mortal.* xxxii, Man..Presume not yet to peer thee with thy God. *a* 1662 Hevlin *Hist Presbyt.* x. (1670) 347 Being now Peered with the Lord Chancellor, and the Earl of Essex.

2. To equal, to rank with.

a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1887 Was never perus myȝth hym peyre By resone ne ryȝth. 1614 T. Adams in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps cxix. 162 Of Homer it is said that none could ever peer him for poetry. *a* 1796 Burns *'O wha is she that lo'es me'* (Chorus), O that's the queen o' womankind, And ne'er a ane to peer her. 1826 Mary Howitt *Surrey in Captiv.* v, Young Surrey,—that brave heart That knighthood might not peer.

3. *intr.* To be equal, to rank on an equality.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xv 410 Ancres and hermytes, and monkes and freres Peren [*v. rr.* peeren, peres] to apostles þorw her parfit lyuynge. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 62 He wolde haue peerid with god of blis. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 147 b, Hertford may well with the best peere. *a* 1847 Eliza Cook *Old Mill-stream* ii, The Thames of Old England..Could not peer with the mill-streamlet close to my home.

4. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To make (a man) a peer; to raise to the peerage, to ennoble. *colloquial.*

1753 *Dedication on Dedication* 11 He was to be peered and pension'd. 1883 Tennyson in *Life* (1897) II. xv. 300 Her Majesty must decide as to when I am to be peered.

Peer (pī·ər), *v.*[2] Also 6-7 peere, (8 pier). [Known from *c* 1590: of uncertain origin and history.

Exactly the same sense as 1 below was expressed in the 14th c. by Pire *v.* (app. = LG. *pīren*); and *peer* has accordingly been assumed to be merely a later form or spelling of *pire*. But, besides that there was a clear chronological gap between the two words, *peer* is not a phonetic development of *pire*, and cannot, so far as is at present known, be formally identified with that word; whether there was any irregular or ulterior connexion does not appear. In 15-16th c., *pere*, *peere*, were also ordinary spellings of Pear *v.* = *appear*; and, in many instances (see senses 2, 3 below) the use of *peer* comes so close to that of *pear* (*appear*), that it is difficult to believe that there was not some blending of the two words, attributable to the fact that when *peer*, to look out, is said of inanimate things, the meaning is that they *appear* as if they were looking out. In several of the Shaksperian uses of *peer* it is difficult to determine whether the things are thought of as looking out, or as just appearing.]

1. *intr.* To look narrowly, esp. in order to discern something indistinct or difficult to make out.

1591 *1st Pt. Ieronimo* I. i. 109 One peeres for day, the other gapes for night. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* I. i. 29, I should be still..Peering in Maps for ports, and peers, and roades. 1623 Jas. I in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 139, I have bene trowbled with Hamilton, quho. wold needs peere over my showlder quhen I was reading thaime. 1722 De Foe *Moll Flanders* (1840) 275, I walked about peering and peeping into every door and window I came near. 1831 Foe *Raven* v, Deep into that darkness peering, long I stood. 1838 Dickens *Nick. Nick* xxxi, How dare you pry, and peer, and stare at me, sirrah?

b. *trans.* To search *out*, to pry *out*.

1838 *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 181 We did not want him to go and peer out all the gossip concerning them.

2. *intr.* (*fig.*) Said of inanimate things figured as looking out: To 'peep out' so as just to be seen; to appear slightly or in a half-hidden manner.

1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* I. i. 126 An houre before the worshipt Sun Peer'd forth the golden window of the East. 1596 — 1 *Hen. IV*, v. i. 1 How bloodily the Sunne begins to peere Aboue yon busky hill. 1820 Southey *Kehama* xv. viii, Domes, and pinnacles, and spires were seen Peering above the sea. 1830 Tennyson *Dirge* vi, The frail bluebell peereth over Rare broidry of the purple clover. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* III. xi, Already streaks of blue peer through our clouds. 1841 W. Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 30 Towns and villages..peer out from amidst vineyards, or clumps of the dark flat-topped pine.

3. *intr.* (*transf.*) To show (itself); to come in sight; to be seen, to appear: nearly = Pear *v.*

1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 86 Like a dive-dapper peering through a wave, Who, being look'd on, dives as quickly in. 1594 Plat *Jewell-ho.* III. 91 One inch of the neck [of the viol] only to peer aboue ye ashes. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, IV. vii. 88 For yet a many of your horsemen peere, And gallop ore the field. 1611 — *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 3 No Shepherdesse, but Flora Peering in Aprils front. 1756 Home *Douglas* II. (1757) 28 Darkly a project peers upon my mind 1822 B. Cornwall *Flood of Thessaly* II. 314 The horrid rocks peered up as black as death. 1850 Blackie *Æschylus* II. 124, I spy the ship; too gallantly it peers To cheat mine eye.

†**4.** *trans.* To make to appear or peep out, to show a little. *Obs. rare.*

1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 472 Who ore the white sheet peers her whiter chin, The reason of this rash alarme to know.

Peer (pīər), *v.*[3] *Sc.* and *dial.* Also 6 peir, pore. [Origin unknown.] *trans.* To pour.

('We commonly use *pour*, when greater quantities issue forth; and *pere*, when the liquor trickles down by drops, or as it were small threeds' Ruddiman *Gloss.* to Douglas.)

1513 Douglas *Æneis* VI. iv. 37 The fat ole did he ȝet and peir [*ed.* 1553 pere] Apoun the entraillis, to mak thaim bin cleir. 1863 Monckrieff *Dream* 37 (E D D) She was hundred on peering the flick. 1881 *I. of Wight Gloss.*, *Peer*, to pour out lard.

Peer, obs. f. Pear *sb.*, Pear *v.*, Pier.

Peerage (pī·ərēdʒ). [f. Peer *sb.* + -age.]

1. The body of peers. **a.** in the United Kingdom.

1454 *Rolls of Parlt* V 242/1 The..obeissaunce that I owe to doo..to you the Perage of this lande. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. § 11 Having so great an Influence upon the Body of the Peerage, that [etc.]. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. ii. 157 A bill passed the house of lords, and was countenanced by the then ministry, for limiting the number of the peerage. 1848 Thackeray *Bk. of Snobs* xxi, We have said Bull knows nothing: he knows the birth, arms, and pedigree of all the peerage.

b. in reference to France.

1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 586 When Charlemain with all his Peerage fell By Fontarabbia. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* II. xv. 173 The very limited peerage which in France co-existed with an enormous mass of privileged nobility.

c. in generalized sense: Nobility, aristocracy.

1725 Pope *Odyss.* I. 355 Convoke the Peerage, and the Gods attest. 1817 J. Taylor in Paulding *Lett. fr. South* (1835) I. 213 The peerage of knowledge or abilities..can no longer be collected and controlled in the shape of a noble order. *a* 1854 H. Reed *Lect. Brit. Poets* vi. (1857) 229 The peerage of Pandemonium stood mute in expectation of Satan's voice.

2. The rank or dignity of a peer.

1671 F. Phillips *Reg. Necess.* 434 The Viscounts, a Title no longer ago than the Reign of King Henry the sixth, .. turned into a Dignity Titular, or Peerage. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lxvii. (1772) II. 308 My humble congratulations upon the glorious success of peerages and pensions, so lavishly distributed. 1841 Peel in *Croker Corr.* II. 410 The satisfaction of answering a letter which..does not apply for a baronetage or a peerage. 1885 Freeman in *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 458/2 The peerage differs from nobility strictly so called, in which the hereditary privileges..pass on to all the descendants of the person first created or..acknowledged as noble. 1892 Gladstone *Let. to Lyon Playfair* 13 Aug., If it is agreeable to you I should have sincere pleasure in submitting your name to her Majesty for a peerage.

fig. 1692 R. L'Estrange *Fables* clxxxviii. (1714) 202 When a Reasonable Soul descends to Abandon the whole Man to the Sensuality of Brutal Satisfactions, he forfeits his Peerage, and the very Privilege of his Character and Creation.

†**b.** The territory or fief of a peer: = Peerdom 2.

1759 Robertson *Hist. Scot.* VII. Wks. 1813 I. 539 Many of the abbeys and priories had been erected into temporal peerages.

3. A book containing a list of the peers, with their genealogy, history, connexions, titles, etc.

[1709 A. Collins (*title*) The Peerage of England.] 1766 A. Jacob (*title*) A Complete English Peerage, containing a Genealogical and Historical Account of the Peers of this Realm, together with the different branches of each family. 1856 Whyte Melville *Kate Cov.* xvii, His name was in the Peerage.

†**4.** Equality. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1681 Flavel *Meth. Grace* xiv. 279 He had a peerage or equality with his father in glory.

5 *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *peerage-book*, *-maker*.

1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v, The twelve peers created at once in the late reign, was a main argument in behalf of the peerage bill. 1736-7 Savage *Volunteer Laureat* No. 6, Wks. 1775 II. 224 No - trust to honour! that you ne'er will stain From peerage-blood, which fires your filial vein. *a* 1823 J. Penney *Lindithgowshire* (1832) 90 *note*, His peerage-maker, is however, mistaken. 1863 Thackeray *Round. Papers*, *Carp at Sans Souci*, A pedigree as authentic as many in the peerage-books.

Peerch, obs form of Perch.

Peerdom (pī·ərdəm). [f. Peer *sb.* + -dom.]

1. The condition or rank of a peer; = Peerage 2.

1603 Florio *Montaigne* I. xli. (1632) 138 The women that succeeded in the Peeredomes of France, had right to assist and privilege to plead. 1895 Chamberlain *Sp. Ho Comm.* 13 May, Wherever the suspicion of peerdom attached, a Committee must be appointed to inquire into the case.

†**2.** The territory or fief of a French peer. *Obs.*

1611 Cotgr., *Pairie*, a Peeredome; the estate or dignitie of a Peere. 1670 Cotton *Espernon* I. iii. 128 This Castle with the demean and territory belonging to it..was soon.. advanc'd into a Dutchy, and Peerdom, under the Title of the Dutchy de la Valette. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* IV. 297 Menin is one of the twelve peerdoms or *Patriatus*.

3. The condition of being peer or equal; equality.

1891 W. O. Newnham *Arlesford Ess.* 102 Terms of perfect loving intimacy and equality, perhaps I may be allowed to coin a word and to add 'peerdom', with our Father 1898 *Dublin Rev.* Apr. 405 Supremacy. could not thus efface the peerdom of those over whom it was exercised.

Peere, obs. form of Pear *sb* and *v.*, Pier *sb.*

Peeress (pī·ərɛs). [f. Peer *sb.* + -ess.] The wife of a peer. *Peeress in her own right*, a woman having the rank of a peer by creation or descent.

1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2441/4 Tickets for the Peers and Peeresses Servants to attend at the Coronation. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. xii. 402 A peer, or peeress (either in her own right or by marriage) cannot be arrested in civil cases. 1878 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* III. xx 439 There are instances of countesses, baronesses, and abbesses being summoned to furnish their military service, but not to attend parliament as peeresses. 1898 *Whitaker's Titled Persons* 18 The rank of a Peeress in her own right is inherited by her eldest son, ..or, in default of a son, by a daughter.

Peerie, var. Perry *sb.*, peg-top.

Peering (pī·ərin), *ppl. a.* [f Peer *v.*[2] + -ing[2]] That peers; looking narrowly and curiously; 'peeping', just appearing.

1629 Milton *Nativity* 140 Hell it self will pass away, And leave her dolorous mansions to the peering day. 1765 Foote *Commissary* I Wks 1799 II. 15 The ten bags of tea, and the cargo of brandy, them peering rascals took from me in Sussex, has quite broken my back. 1802 *Noble Wanderers* II. 83 A tender plant, whose peering blossoms have been blighted by some chilling blast. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 236 Down on the sea-farers did he gaze now With curious peering eyes.

Hence **Peeringly** *adv.*

1840 *Tait's Mag.* VII. 503 Jack..squinted peeringly at his revered father. 1876 G. Meredith *Beauch. Career* I. viii. 115 An Austrian sentinel looked on passively, and a police inspector peeringly.

Peerl(e, obs. form of Pearl.

Peerless (pī·ərlɛs), *a.* [f. Peer *sb.* + -less.] Without peer; unequalled, matchless.

c 1320 R. Brunne *Medit.* 1141 To þat pes pereles we prey þou vs bryng. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 285 His doghter, which was pereles Of beaute. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. ccxl 281 He [Henry II] was pereles in chyualry, in waire, and in lechery. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* June 32 Such pierlesse pleasures haue we. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 608 The moon, Rising in clouded Majestie, at length Apparent Queen unvaild her peerless light. 1715 *Wodrow Corr.* (1842) II. 691 A person wonderful for his peerless industry. 1871 Macduff *Mem. Patmos* xix. 268 It stands out by itself with peerless grandeur, in annals sacred and profane.

b. in advb. constr.

1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VII. 4 Sa peirles proud, as na toung of man is able to discriue.

Hence **Peerlessly** *adv.*, **Peerlessness**.

1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* IV. iv, The Gentlewoman .. is not so peereless ly to be doted vpon. 1611 Cotgr., *Singularité*, singularitie, excellencie, peerlesnesse. 1656 Trapp *Comm. 2 Thess.* II. 3 That breathing devil, so portentously, so peerlessly vicious. 1855 Kingsley *Herew.* xviii, She is peerlessly beautiful. 1894 *Chicago Advance* 8 Feb., To exhibit the peerlessness of Christian Theism.

Peerly, *adv. rare.* Also 5 perelich. [-ly[2].]

†**1.** In the manner of a peer or equal. *Obs.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. i. (Bodl. MS.) 3if man is defouled wiþ luste,..þan man is made pere & vnwise perelich to vnresonable bestes.

2. In the manner of a peer. *humorous nonce-use.*

1888 W. S. Gilbert *Yeomen of Guard* I. 13 The song of a merry maid, peerly proud, Who loved a lord, and who laughed aloud.

Peerse, obs. form of Pierce.

Peership (pī·ərʃip). [f. Peer *sb.* + -ship.]

1. The status of a peer; = Peerage 2.

1577 *F. de L'isle's Legendarie* C iij b, Parliament did also ..expulse the Duke of Guise..from his fore sitting, which by reason of his Peereshippe he chalenged aboue a prince of France. 1817 BENTHAM *Parl. Reform* (1818) 52 Say whether Peership is honesty.

† b. The fief of a (French) peer; = PEERAGE 2 b.

1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Leys le Roy* 55 b, Dukedoms, Principalities, and Peereships patrimoniall. 1727-41 [see PERR *sb.* 4 b].

2. Parity, equality.

1641 *Lords Spiritual* 15 There is much more parity or peer-ships betweene the Lords Spirituall and Temporall,.. then betweene the Commons and any one of them. 1884 W. C. WILKINSON *Edw. Arnold* II. vi. 156 He claims that Buddha raised woman to peership with man.

Peert, obs. or dial. form of PERT.

Peery (pī·ri), *sb. Sc.* and *north.* Also **piry, peary, peerie.** [perh. dim. of *pere*, PEAR, from its shape.] A peg-top, made to spin with a string.

1805 MCINDOE *Moses's Compl.* Poems 40 Bowls, and ba's, and taps, and pirys. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xx, Mony's the peery and the tap I worked for him langsyne. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 106 It is the case of a common spinning-top (peery), spinning on a very fine point. 1882 *Life J. Clerk Maxwell* iii. 51 He..took some interest in the spinning of 'pearies'.

Peery (pī·ri), *a.*[1] [f PEER *v.*[2] + -Y.] Inclined to peer; given to peering or looking narrowly or curiously; hence, prying, inquisitive, suspicious.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Peery*, fearful, shy, sly. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V. 71 They engaged a peery servant .. to watch all her motions. 1822 SCOTT *Kenilw.* ix, Two peery gray eyes, which had a droll obliquity of vision. — *Pirate* xxxi, And here..we have been wasting our precious time, till folk are grown very peery. 1891 *Temple Bar Mag* July 365 Eyes small, bright, 'peery', and quick glancing.

b. *Rogues' Cant.* Knowing, sly.

a 1757 CIBBER *Refusal* III. (1777) 47 Are you peery, as the cant is? In short do you know what I would be at now? 1804 COLLINS *Scripscrap* 24 An old peery Sharper, deep versed in the game.

Peery, *a.*[2]: see under PEER *sb.*

Pees, obs. ff. PEACE, PEASE, PEISE, PIECE.

Peesk, obs. form of PEACH.

Peesweep, peaseweep (pī·zwīp). *Sc.* and *dial.* Also 9 **peese-weep, peeswip, peaseweep.** [From the cry of the bird.] The lapwing or pewit.

1796 *Statist Acc. Scott.* XVII 251 *Tringa vanellus*,.. Lapwing, Teuchit, peeseweep. *a* 1810 TANNAHILL *Poems* (1846) 18 The peeswip's scrighin' owre the spankie-cairn. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 568 In pursuit of the Whaup and the Peaseweep. 1891 BARRIE *Lit. Minister* xxxv, The plaintive cry of the peeseweep as it rose in the air.

b. A local name of the Greenfinch.

1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Brit. Birds* 19 Greenfinch.. Peaseweep. Because one of its notes, sounding thus, closely resembles that of the peewit.

Peet, Peeter, obs. form of PEAT, PETER.

Peetweet (pī·twī). *U.S.* [Echoic: cf. *peewit*] A popular name of the spotted sandpiper or sand-lark of N. America (*Tringoides macularius*).

1844 J. E. DE KAY *Zool. New York* II. 247 The Spotted Sand-Lark..known among the people by the name of Peetweet, in allusion to its notes. 1858 THOREAU *Maine W.* ii. (1864) 135 A company of peet-weets were twittering and teetering about over the carcass of a moose. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 811 The Common Sandpiper...In America its place is taken by a closely-kindred species,...the 'Peetweet' or Spotted Sandpiper, so called from its usual cry.

Peevish (pī·vish), *a.* Forms: 4 **peyuesshe,** 5-6 **peuysh,** 6 **peuis(s)h(e, -ische, -ys(s)he, -yche, -ess, pluish(e, -isshe, pyuysshe, pieuish(e, pewech, peeuish(e, -esh,** 7 **pevish, piovish,** 7- **peevish.** [First evidenced in end of 14th c., but rare before 1500. Derivation unknown. The exact sense of the adj. in many of the early quots. is difficult to fix, and the following treatment is in many respects only provisional.

None of the etymological conjectures hitherto offered are compatible with the sense-history.]

† **1.** Silly, senseless, foolish. *Obs.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. ix. 151 And bad hym 'go pisse with hus plouh, peyuesshe shrewe!' [A. vii. 143 pilede screwe; B. vi. 157 for-pyned schrewe]. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 21 b, Some make serche and dyuynacion by water, some by basyns,..some by coniuryng of a soule, and suche other: and al be acurst or pyuysshe [*partim execrabilia, partim mera ludibria*]. 1529 MORE *Dyalogs* iv. Wks. 271/1 The piuishe pleasure of the vayne prayse puffed oute of poore mortall mens mouthes. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 94 b, To laugh such a peuishe trifleyng argument to skorne. 1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1567) 669 That whole tale..is nothing els, but a peeuishe fable. *c* 1586 COUNTESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* xxxix. v, These, whose race approves their peeuish waie [1621 This their way is their folly]. 1633 FORD *'Tis Pity* v. 1 i, This is your peevish chattering, weak old man! 1676 *Doctrine of Devils* 56 Christ did his Miracles among a peevish, foolish, sottish people, (as the World accounted them).

† **b.** Beside oneself; out of one's senses; mad.

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 266 Some tremblid, some grind, some gaspid, some gasid, As people halfe peuysshe, or men that were masyd. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* xii. 15 [They] aunswered to the mayden, Surely thou arte peuysshe. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. lxxvii. 426 Suche as by taking of poyson, are become peeuishe or without vnderstanding. 1592 LYLY *Endym.* I. i, There was neuer any so peeuish to imagin the Moone eyther capable of affection, or shape of a Mistris.

† **2.** Spiteful, malignant, mischievous, harmful.

1468 [implied in PEEVISHNESS 2]. † *a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* viii. 317 Alas! what presumption shold move that peeuish page, or any eluish gedling to take from me my crowne? 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. xiv. 111 This ilk Aruns..thys pewech man of weir, schuke in hand hys oneschewabill speir. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* Ep. Ded. 2 b, Their peuish peltinge and pickinge practyses. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 176 In derision of the king, they made certaine peeuishe and mocking rymes which I passe ouer. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 145/42 Peuish, *pianus.* 1601 ? MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* II. 245 This crosse, this peeuish hap, Strikes dead my spirits like a thunder-clap.

b. In *mod. dial.* Of the wind: Piercing, 'shrewd'.

1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Peevish*, piercing, very cold; a peevish wind. 1863 MRS. TOOGOOD *Yorksh. Dial.*, The wind is very peevish to night.

† **3.** An epithet of dislike, hostility, disparagement, contempt, execration, etc., expressing the speaker's feeling rather than any quality of the object referred to. *Obs.* Cf. mod. *plaguy, wretched*, etc.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. viii. 78 For thou sal neuer los.. Be my wappin nor this richt hand of myne, Sik ane peyuche and cative saule as thyne [*Nunquam animam talem dextra hac..amittes*]. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccclxi. 587 Sirs, howe is it thus..that this peuysshe douehouse holdeth agaynst vs so longe? 1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* Wks. 1185 The wolf..spyed a fayre cowe in a close, as for yonder peeuish cowe semeth vnto me in my conscience worth not half a grot. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 115 Such.. craftie imageners, as this peuishe painted Puzel was.

† **4.** Perverse, refractory, froward; headstrong, obstinate; self-willed, skittish, capricious, coy. *Obs.*

1539 CRANMER *Great Bible* Pref., Not onely foolyshe frowarde and obstinate but also peuysshe, peruerse and indurate. *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* ad fin., These women be all suche madde pieuish elues, They wyll not be woonne except it please them selues. 1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* 39 Nothing is so great an enemie to a sounde iudgment, as the pride of a peeuish conceit. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* v ii. 49 This it is to be a peeuish girle, That flies her fortune when it followes her. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 515 Diana, evermore a peevish angry goddesse. 1623 WEBSTER *Duchess of Malfi* III. ii, We read how Daphne, for her peevish flight, Became a fruitless bay-tree. *a* 1655 VINES *Lords Supp.* (1677) 269 It would be unnatural and pievish in a child to forsake his mother. 1671 H. FOULIS *Hist. Rom. Treas.* (1681) 23 Birds were not so shie and peevish formerly.

5. Morose, querulous, irritable, ill-tempered, childishly fretful. **a.** Of persons.

In early quots. often referred to as the result of religious austerities, fasting, and the like

c 1530 *Hickscorner* D iij, And I sholde do after youre schole, To lerne to patter to make me peuysshe. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. i. 86 Why should a man whose blood is warme within, Sit like his Grandsire, cut in Alabaster?..and creep into the laundies By being peeuish? 1653 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* xxxix, Some men fast to mortifie their lust: and their fasting makes them peevish. 1708 SWIFT *Abolit. Chr.*, Excellent materials to keep children quiet when they grow peevish. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 175 Body and soul, like peevish man and wife, United jar, and yet are loth to part. 1862 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol Inq.* II. iii. 77 One whose state of health renders him fretful and peevish in his own family.

b. Of personal qualities, actions, etc.: Characterized by or exhibiting petty vexation.

1577 FULKE *Answ. True Christian* 89 Without any contention of peuishe enuie. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. iii. 57 Gods providence on purpose permitted Moses to fall into this peevish passion [at Kadesh]. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 107 P 1 Unapt to vent peevish Expressions. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* II. iv. 73 With a peevish whine in his voice like a beaten school-boy.

† **6.** Const *to, with. Obs rare.*

1655 in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) III. 128 He is very peuish to Mr. Ouerton and will tell him very litle. 1697 FLOYER *Cold Baths* I. iii. (1700) 61 The People grew peevish with all Ancient Ceremonies.

† **6.** See quot. (Perhaps some error.)

1674 RAY *N. C. Words, Peevish*, witty, subtill.

7. in advb. constr. = PEEVISHLY.

a 1529 SKELTON *El. Rummyng* 589 She was not halfe so wyse As she was peuysshe nyse [= foolishly particular]. [1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, iv. iv. 417 (*Qo.* 1, 1597) Be not pieuish, fond in great designes. *Qo.* 2 peeuish, fond; *Qos.* 3-8 peeuish fond; *Folios* peeuish found; *Malone conjectured* peevish-fond, *the reading adopted in mod. edd.*]

Peevishly (pī·vishli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a peevish manner; † foolishly, spitefully, perversely, skittishly (*obs.*); with petty vexation or discontent; morosely, querulously, petulantly.

1530 PALSGR. 840/2 Pevysshely, *vergonneusement.* 1566 T. STAPLETON *Rel. Untr. Jewel* I. 17 You do but peuishly, to builde your untruth upon that reason. 1580-3 GRENE *Mamillia* Wks. (Grosart) II. 219 An iniurious Gentleman.. who with despightfull taunts hath abused the Gentlewomen of Sicillia, most peeuishlie describing their apparell, and presumptuoushe decyphering their nature. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. ii. 14 Come sir, you peeuishly threw it to her: and her will is, it should be so return'd. *a* 1638 MEDE *Wks.* (1672) 1 If they should unwisely disvalue and peevishly reject the whole for some passages not agreeing to their particular Sentiments. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pardoned* III. iii. (1713) 310 Men will be always sighing and complaining and peevishly refuse consolation. *a* 1680 ROCHESTER *Song* iv. Poems (1790) 17 Then if, to make your ruin more, You'll peevishly be coy. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 209 Ratcliffe replied peevishly, 'Tell him he may do any thing with it but paint it'. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ireland* iii. 46 Peevishly complaining of manifold evils that it was impossible to remedy.

Peevishness (pī·vishnes). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being peevish.

† **1.** Silliness, foolishness, folly; madness. *Obs.*

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 637 With a pellit of peuisshenes they had suche a stroke. 1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* II. lx. (1557), The more wee mocke you.. and geue vnto you aboundantly that peuishenes [*incptias illas*], which you call honour. 1552 HULOET, Peuishnes, *insania.* 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 45 Were the peeuishnesse of my conceits correspondent to those vaine-glorious humours of yours.

† **2.** Perverse, refractory, obstinate, or spiteful character or behaviour; malignity, perversity. *Obs.*

1468 *Paston Lett.* II. 326 To be depryved *de omni beneficio ecclesiastico* for symony, lechory, perjory, and doubble variable pevyshnesse. 1582 G. MARTIN *Discov. Corrupt.* To Rdr. § 11 Why do they change the title, striking out S. Paules name..? what an heretical peeuishnes is this. 1601 F. GODWIN *Bps. Eng.* 223 [A] sumptuous toombe.. which by the barbarous and doltish peeuishnes of some body, is pittifully defaced. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* II. II. xxii. 468 Undoubtedly our Heroical Reformers did not ..act out of peevishness and spight, and please their own humour and impetuosity of spirit.

3. Disposition to be vexed at trifles; moroseness, querulousness; fretfulness, petty or childish ill-temper.

1562 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xx. § 29 Parents shew themselves so hard..that with their peeuishnesse [*morositate*] they doe unmeasurably wearie them. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. Disc. ix. § 33 Some dispositions we have seen, assaulted by peevishnesse through immoderate fasting. 1726 BUTLER *Serm. Resentm.*, That which in a more feeble temper is peevishness, and languidly discharges itself upon everything which comes in its way,..in a temper of greater force and stronger passions, becomes rage and fury. 1857-8 SEARS *Athan.* xiv. 122 What we call the moroseness and peevishness of age are none other than the real disposition, coming forth without disguise. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* iv, Timid people always wreak their peevishness on the gentle.

Peewee, pee-wee (pī·wī). [Echoic, from the cry of the bird.]

1. *Sc.* A lapwing: = PEWIT.

1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* xxii. 213 The moorfowl and the peewees crying upon it. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 384 The spotted eggs o' the pee-wees.

2. 'A name in New S. Wales for the Magpie Lark, *Grallina picata*' (Morris *Austral Eng.* 1898).

3. Applied to a small child.

1894 H. GARDENER *Unoff. Patriot* 169 She can play with those two peewees of Miller's, while he and I look over the stock and drive about the place a little.

4. See PEWEE.

Peeweep, peweep (pī·wīp), **piewipe** (pəi·wəip). *local.* [Echoic, from the bird's cry.] A lapwing: = PEWIT 1.

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Pie-wipe*, the pewit or common lapwing. 1888 FENN *Dick o' the Fens* 87 I'll show you where there's more piewipes' eggs. 1892 STEWART *Shetland Tales* vi. 65 Listening to the murmuring waves and the faint cry of the 'peeweep'.

Peewit, another form of PEWIT, the lapwing.

Peeyle, Peezle, obs. forms of PEAL, PIZZLE.

Peff, dial. variant of PECH, PEGH *v.*

Peg (peg), *sb.*[1] Forms: 5-7 **pegge,** 5 **pege,** 7-8 **pegg,** 6- **peg.** [First mentioned in Promp. Parv. *c* 1440; of obscure history, but app. of LG. origin; cf. dial. Du. *peg* plug, peg, small wooden pin (Franck), LG. *pigge* peg (Kluge); also MDu. *pegel* 'little knob used as a mark':—ODu. **pagil* little peg, pin, or bolt, esp. as a mark (Franck); also dial. Du. *pēgel* icicle, LG. *pēgel* stake. Some also compare Da. *pig*, Sw. *pigg* pike, point, spike.]

1. A pin or bolt made orig. of wood, also of metal or the like, usually of a cylindrical or slightly tapering shape, and used to hold together portions of a framework, parts of machinery, etc., or for stopping up a hole, as the vent of a cask; also, a similar pin driven into or fastened in a hole in a wall, board, etc., or into the ground, and left projecting to serve for hanging up hats clothes, etc., for holding the ropes of a tent, etc., or for marking boundaries, the level of a surface, the score in cribbage, etc. Also short for *clothes-peg.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 390/1 Pegge, or pynne of tymbyr, *cavilla.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 272/2 A Pege (*A.* Pegge). 1530 PALSGR. 253/1 Pegge of woode, *cheville.* 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 53/23 A Pegge, *clauus.* 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 276 To take a Iunyper sticke, or suche like drye tymber, and thereof to make a small sharpe pegge. 1593 NASHE *Christs T.* 24 May it be as a pegge in a vessell, to broche blood with plucking out. 1598 FLORIO, *Cauiglia*, any ring or peg fastned in the wall to tie horses to. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 39 As it is with an Archer..when he hath hit the white or cloven the peg. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* i. (1682) 8 A tapering Peg of brass. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 27 Oak is excellent for..pinns and peggs for tyling. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 403 P 10 His Hat that hung upon a wooden Pegg by him. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 593 There are pegs and pins in a building as well as beams and columns. 1854 in C. Robinson *Kansas Conflict* (1892) 76 A great many Missourians have already set their pegs in that country. 1857 *Chambers' Inform. People* II. 718/2 A cribbage-board, possesses holes for the scoring of each party, and the scoring is effected by means of pegs. 1858 GLENNY *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 239/1 Lay a verge of turf close to these pegs, and thus permanently mark one side of the road. 1875 J. D. HEATH *Croquet Player* 19 The recognised method of naming the hoops is by threes,. first hoop, second hoop, third hoop, hoops three to peg [or *post*], two to peg, one to peg, &c. 1879 MCCARTHY *Own Times* II. xxvii. 317 The tents were torn from their pegs and blown away.

b. Phrase. *A round peg in a square hole* (or *vice versa*), a man placed in a station unsuited or uncongenial to his peculiar capacities or disposition.

1836 FONBLANQUE *Eng. under Seven Administr.* (1837) III. 342 Sir Robert Peel was a smooth round peg, in a sharp-cornered square hole, and Lord Lyndhurst is a rectangular square-cut peg, in a smooth round hole. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Dec. 2/2 Was there ever a more glaring case of square peg in round hole and round peg in square?

† c. A broach of a deer's horn: = BROACH *sb.* 7.

1611 COTGR., *Chevillenres*, the broches of a Deeres head; all the pegs above the two lowest.

d. Applied to something resembling or suggesting a peg: see quot.

1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Pegs*, small pieces of dough rolled up, and crammed down the throats of young ducks and geese.

2. In special applications.

a. In stringed musical instruments, A pin of wood or metal to which the strings are fastened at one end, and which is turned to adjust the tension in tuning; a tuning-pin. Often in fig. expressions (with some of which cf. 3).

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 2 2 Oh you are well tun'd now: But I'le set downe the pegges that make this Musicke. 1745 BP. HALL *Remedy Discontents* iv. 14 Like to a skilfull Musitian, that can let down his strings a peg lower when the tune requires it. *a*1677 BARROW *Pope's Suprem.* Introd. x. (1687) 18 Popes of high spirit and bold face..did ever aspire to screw Papal authority to the highest peg. 1693 SOUTHERNE *Maid's Last Pr.* iv. Wks. 1721 II. 65 He takes a Base-Viol, and while he is Tuning, one of the Bullies unwinds the Pegs over his Head. 1842 TENNYSON *Vision of Sin* 87 Let me screw thee up a peg, Let me loose thy tongue with wine. 1885 STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* v, My love of life screwed to the topmost peg. 1898 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms* s.v. *Tuning*, String instruments of the violin, guitar, and pianoforte class are tuned by altering the tension of the strings at the end where they are carried round a moveable peg.

b. One of a set of pins fixed at intervals in a drinking vessel as marks to measure the quantity which each drinker was to drink.

See STRUTT *Compleat View* (1775) I. 48.

1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 183 The first person that drank was to empty the tankard to the first peg or pin; the second..to the next pin, etc. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* iv. *Refectory*, Come, old fellow, drink down to your peg! But do not drink any farther, I beg! 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* iv, We ourselves drink here by the peg at midday.

c. The metal pin on which a peg-top spins.

1740, 1812 [see PEG-TOP]. 1828 *Boy's Own Bk.* 12 A top with a long peg is best at this game.

d. *Shoemaking.* A pin of wood or (latterly) of brass or condensed leather, used to fasten the uppers to the sole, or the lifts to each other.

[1765 ? implied in *pegging-awl*: see PEGGING *vbl. sb.* 3] 1823 JAMIESON, *Peggen-awl*, a kind of awl used by shoemakers for entering the pegs or wooden pins driven into the heels of shoes. 1872 *Japanese in Amer.* 206 Shoes are fastened on the bottom by wooden pegs, thereby creating peg factories.

e. A wedge-shaped piece of wood projecting from a jeweller's board.

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 319/1 In the centre of the hollow is a small wedge-shaped projecting piece of wood, called the *peg*, on which he performs all his operations.

3. *fig.* ? The interval between two successive pegs; a step, degree. Chiefly in phr. *to take, bring, let* († *pull*) (a person) *down a peg* (*or two*), *a peg lower*, etc., to lower him a degree in his own or the general estimation, to humble, snub, mortify. Also, passively, *to come down a peg.* Cf. 2 a.

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* 10 Huffe, Ruffe, etc., Now haue at you all my gaffers of the rayling religion, tis I that must take you a peg lower. 1625 in *Cal. & Times Chas. I* (1848) I. 58 Talking of the brave times that would be shortly.. when the Bishop of Chester, that bore himself so high, should be hoisted a peg higher to his little ease. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. ii. 522 We still have worsted all your holy Tricks,..And took your Grandees down a peg. 1707 HEARNE *Collect.* 24 Feb (O. H. S.) I. 336 You'll bring me down a peg lower in my Conceit. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* vi. § 18 He is a peg too high for me in some of his notions. 1781 C. JOHNSTON *Hist. J. Juniper* II. 247 An opportunity for letting him down a peg or two. 1809 *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 32 Chance..has raised these gentlemen a peg higher. 1894 MRS H. WARD *Marcella* II. 324, I must take that proud girl down a peg.

4. *To move, start, stir a peg*, to make a move.

1810 SIR J. BARROW in *Croker Papers* 27 July, Our whole squadron in the Downs, not one of which attempted to move a peg. 1841 *Punch* I. 24/1 You'll not stir a peg. 1852 MRS STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* vii, You've got to fork over fifty dollars, flat down, or this child don't start a peg. 1855 SMEDLEY *H. Coverdale* iii. 18 One condition without which I don't stir a peg.

5. *fig. A peg to hang* (a discourse, opinion, etc.) *upon*, an occasion, pretext, excuse, or theme for.

1812 J. NOTT *Dekker's Gull's Horn-bk.* 30 *note*, The remark of a St. James's-street chairman, that 'a crust of bread and cheese was an excellent peg to hang a pot of porter upon'. 1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* i, [A] quarrelsome fellow, who merely wanted a peg to hang a grievance upon. 1891 *Lancet* 3 Oct. 750 The chief use of a fact is as a peg to hang a thought on.

6. A drink; esp. of brandy and soda-water. Chiefly in Anglo-Indian slang. (Cf. 2 b.)

1864 TREVELYAN *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 158 Brandy and belattee pawnee, a beverage which goes by the name of a 'peg' (according to the favourite derivation, because each draught is a 'peg' in your coffin). 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Mr. Isaacs* 7 Trial..who could absorb the most 'pegs'—those vile concoctions of spirits, ice, and sodawater. 1896 A. FORBES *Camps, Quarters, &c.* 263 [She] brewed him a mild peg with her own fair hands.

7. a. A tooth, esp. a child's tooth. Now *dial.* and *nursery prattle.*

1597–8 BP. HALL *Sat.* VI i. 290 Her grinders..shall..waxe as ill As old Catullaes, which wont euery night Lay vp her holly pegs till next day-light. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pegs*, teeth.

b. A wooden leg (*colloq.*); also, a leg (*humorous*). Cf. *peg-leg* in 11.

1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* iii 73 It had been left three inches too long, so he had to jerk himself up to the top of his peg at every step. *a*1845 HOOD *Faithless Nelly Gray* iii, 'The army-surgeon made him limbs: Said he,—'They're only pegs'. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Peg*..(4) a leg, or foot.

8. An implement furnished with a pin, claw, or hook, used for tearing, harpooning, etc.: a. a prong or tine fastened to a pole or string, used for harpooning turtles, a turtle-peg; b. a husking-peg.

1731–48 CATESBY *Nat. Hist. Carolina* (1754) II. 9 Turtle are most commonly taken at the Bahama Islands..by striking them with a small iron peg of two inches long; this peg is put in a socket at the end of a staff twelve feet long..[and] fastened by a string to the pole. 1827 G. A. MCCALL *Lett. fr. Frontiers* (1868) 178 The Colonel had directed Maximo to bring with him his turtle-seine, his 'peg' and all other appliances for hunting the green turtle. 1846 [see *peg-striker* in 11]. 1872 TALMAGE *Serm.* 162 Corn-husker's peg never ripped out fuller ear.

9. a. A thrusting blow. *dial.* or *slang.*

1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xxvii, Many cross buttocks did I sustain, and pegs on the stomach without number. 1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulg. T.* (ed. 3) s.v., A peg is also a blow with a straight arm. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Peg*, a blow or thump.

b. An act or effort of 'pegging on' (PEG *v.* 10); a stiff effort to make one's way. *rare.*

1894 *Outing* (U. S.) Apr. 36/2 From there to the next mark was a dead peg to windward.

10. Short for PEG-TOP 1. *rare. Peg in the ring*: see quot. 1847–78.

1835 MARRYAT *Jacob Faithf.* v, In playing at marbles, and peg in the ring. 1840 *P. Parly's Ann.* I. 85, I wish you would change tops with me. I'll give you my two pegs for your boxer. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Peg-in-the-ring*, at top, is to spin the top within a certain circle marked out, and in which the top is to exhaust itself, without once overstepping the bounds prescribed. 1885 *New Bk. Sports* 311 If the full game of peg-in-the-ring be played, [there is] a good deal of excitement and varied interest.

11. *attrib* and *Comb.*, as *peg-hole, -maker*; *peg-like* adj.; **peg-board**, a board with holes and pegs used in some games; **peg-cutter, peg-float**: see quots.; **peg-ladder**, a ladder, usually fixed, with a single standard having rungs fixed through it, or to one side (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **peg leg**, a wooden leg (see sense 7 b); one who has a wooden leg; **peg-man**, a tent-pegger; **peg-pole**, an upright pole pierced with peg-holes, for ascent by a gymnast having two pegs in his hands which he inserts alternately; † **peg-roots**, local name of the Green Hellebore (*Helleborus viridis*); **peg-striker**, one who catches turtles with a peg (sense 8 a); **peg-strip**, a strip or ribbon of wood from which pegs are split off in the pegging-machine; **peg-tankard**, one with pegs inserted at regular intervals to mark the quantity each person is to drink (see sense 2 b); **peg-tooth**, a peg-shaped tooth, a canine tooth; **peg-wattled**: see quot.; **peg-wood**, dogwood used in small splinters by jewellers for cleaning the pivot-holes of watches.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 246 We can merely mention bean bags, *peg boards, size and form boards, as some of the apparatus found useful for the purpose [of amusing and instructing the weak-minded]. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1643/1 **Peg-cutter*, an instrument or machine for removing the ends of pegs from the insides of boots and shoes. A float. *Ibid.*, **Peg-float*, an implement for rasping pegs from boots and shoes. 1872 HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* 48 (E. D. D.) Besides, he's a *peg leg. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Aug. 3/1 The days of the old 'peg' legs have gone by. 1903 *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. XI. 404/2 A wooden leg, in the sense of a peg leg, Lord Uxbridge never wore. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6193/3 Thomas Atkines, *Pegmaker. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* (1862) 35 Pole-men, *peg-men, and unpackers of tents. 1737 S. DALE *Pharmacologia* (ed. 3) 177 Dein fibros radicum hujus per vulnus transadigunt, unde *Peg-roots dicuntur. 1846 WORCESTER, **Peg-striker*, one who catches turtles by striking them with an iron peg having a string attached to it. *Hobbrook*. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1650/1 **Peg-strip*, .. invented by Sturtevant, 1858. 1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 183 *Peg-Tankards, of which I have seen a few still remaining in Derbyshire, .. hold two quarts, so that there is a gill of ale, i.e. half a pint Winchester measure, between each pin. 1884 *Leisure Hour* May 299/2 The peg-tankard..had pegs in it, dividing the height into eight half-pints. 1681 GREW *Museum* I. 43 The Teeth are about threescore, thirty in each Jaw;..*Peg-Teeth, not much unlike the Tusks of a Mastiff. 1765 *Treat. Dom. Pigeons* 82 The wattle..ought to be broad across the beak; short from the head towards the apex, or point of the bill, and tilting forwards from the head; for if otherwise, it is said to be *peg-wattled, which is very much disesteemed. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 184 A watch maker would be quite at a loss without a stock of *peg wood. 1885 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. iv. 327/1.

Peg (peg), *sb.*[2] [An alteration of *Meg* = *Margaret*; cf. *Polly* = *Molly*, *Mary*.]

1. A pet form of the female name *Margaret*; cf. also PEGGY. Hence in proverbial nicknames: *Peg Trantum* a romping, hoydenish girl. † *Gone to Peg Trantum's* (*Crancum's*), dead (*obs. slang*).

1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v vii. (1737) 30 That will sink you down to Peg-Trantums, an hundred Fathom under Ground. *a*1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, Gon to *Peg Trantums*, Dead. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Dis.* (1708) 8 He fulfills to a Tittle the never-failing Proverb, 'Set a Beggar on Horse-back, and he'll ride to Peg Crancums'. *a*1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Peg-trantum*, a galloping, rantipole girl; a hoyden sh mauther.

2. *Old Peg* (*dial.*): Skim-milk cheese.

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. T.*, *Old Pegg*, poor Yorkshire cheese. 1796 *Ibid.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Peg*, Old Peg; poor hard Suffolk or Yorkshire cheese. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Old-peg, And-peg*, an inferior sort of cheese made of skimmed milk. It is also called, not inaptly, *leather hungry.*

Peg (peg), *v.* [f. PEG *sb.*[1]]

I. Uses in which an actual peg is in question.

1. *trans.* To fix or make fast with a peg; to fasten with or as with a peg or pegs. Also with *down, in, out, up*, etc.

1558 FLORIO, *Canicchiare*, ..to peg or pin in. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 295, I will rend an Oake, And peg thee in his knotty entrailes. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 13 Peg it [branch] down with a hook or two. 1718 *Entertainer* No. 19. 127 After he has mounted his Box, and methodically peg'd his Cloak. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 23 The plants..must be trained close to the wall, or pegged to the bank as they grow. 1857 F. L. OLMSTED *Journ. Texas* 96 When the corners [of the tent] are pegged out by the flat iron pegs attached, our night quarters are ready. 1859 W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1866) 10 Framed of oak trunks split through the centre and roughly pegged together. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 416 Sometimes boots are not sewn, but pegged. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* v. 86 They..left him a whole day under a broiling sun pegged to the ground.

b. *fig.* To confine; to tie or bind *down*, to restrict.

1824–9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.*, *Milton & Marvel* Wks. 1846 I. 123, I will not be pegged down to any plot. 1829 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 17 Mar., Here are two pleasant and pretty women pegged up the whole day 'In the worst inn's worst room'. 1872 BAGEHOT *Physics & Pol.* (1876) 219 Before he is pegged down by ancient usage.

c. *fig.* To fix the market price; to prevent the price from falling by buying freely at a given price, or to prevent it from rising by selling freely. *Stock Exchange slang.*

1882 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Apr. 6/1 Arbitrarily raising prices against them—'pegging prices up', it is called. *Ibid.*, No doubt there will be new 'peggings up'. 1891 *New York Herald* 31 May 6/2 (Farmer) Portuguese have been well pegged, but other 'Internationals' have been featureless.

2. To insert a peg into, provide with a peg.

† a. To insert or thrust a peg in the nose of (a swine, etc.) to prevent it from rooting. *Obs.*

1543 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 17 § 15 Unlesse the same swyne be sufficiently ringed or pegged. 1632 R. BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb.* 100 He intended to pegge or ring an hog. [*Ibid.*, He put the pegge into the nose of the swine.]

† b. To plug; to spike (a cannon). *Obs.*

1551 CRANMER *Answ. Gardiner* III. Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 200 And I trust I have either broken your pieces, or pegged them, that you shall be able to shoot no more. 1583 STOCKER *Civ. Wars Low. C.* iv. 60 b, Then..broke one peece of Ordnance, and pegged or poysoned an other. 1747 MRS GLASSE *Cookery* x. 117 Take a live lobster, boil it in salt and water, and peg it that no water gets in.

c. † (*a*) To broach (a cask, etc.) (*obs.*). (*b*) To provide with a vent and peg.

1721 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* No. 34 (1754) 181 He peg'd several buts, and gave me a glass of each to taste. 1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* I. (ed. 4) 69 There should be first an Examination made by pegging the Vessel to prove, if such Drink is fine, the Hop sufficiently rotted, and it be mellow and well-tasted.

3. To strike or pierce with a peg; to strike with the pike of a peg-top; to transfix with a turtle-peg (PEG *sb.*[1] 8 a); to harpoon. b. *intr.* To aim *at* with a peg or a peg top; to use the turtle-peg.

1740 DYCHE & PARDON, *Peg*, also to strike or hit any thing with the iron point that is fastened or put into children's toys, called castle-tops. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) III. x, Attempting to peg it [a top] down into the ring. 1815 *Misc. in Ann. Reg.* 547/2 Turtle abound amongst the islands. we could neither peg any from the boat, nor yet catch them on shore. 1828 *Boy's Own bk.* 12 The moment it [a peg-top] rolls out, he may take it up, and peg at those which still remain inside. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. vi, Silas pegged at him with his wooden leg. 1884 BARING-GOULD *Mehalah* xi 156 She turned sharply round, [and] pegged at him with the umbrella.

4. *Cribbage.* To mark (the score) with pegs on a cribbage-board (also *absol.*); rarely, to mark the score of (a person); hence *transf.* to score (a given number of points).

1821 [see PEGGING *vbl. sb.* 1]. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 217 Dear Mossy could neither feel to deal and shuffle, nor see to peg. 1868 PARDON *Card Player* 22 You must be careful how you peg your opponent. 1870 HARDY & WARE *Mod. Hoyle* 76 The Cribbage-board, which contains sixty-one holes, divided into compartments of five each, in which each player pegs or marks the game as follows. *Ibid.* 77 Suppose your opponent leads off with a nine, you play a six and cry 'fifteen', and peg two holes.

5. To mark with pegs; *esp.* to mark the boundaries of (a piece of ground, a claim for mining or gold-digging, etc.) with pegs placed at the corners: usually *peg out.*

1852 W. H. HALL *Pract. Exp. Diggings Victoria* (ed. 3) 23, I..selected an unoccupied spot, pegged out eight square feet, paid the licence-fee, and returned to my mates. 1858 GLENNY *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 239/1 Ranging its [a line's] further progress with the work already pegged in. 1861 BERESF. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* vii. 256 An electrotype would be cast straight from the master's clay, while the stone or marble has been pegged and roughed out by his journeyman. 1890 *Goldfields of Victoria* 17 Several other claims have been pegged out and registered. 1894 A. ROBERTSON *Nuggets*, etc. 102 He pegged the ground, and applied for a lease.

II Transferred and figurative senses.

†6. To cram, gorge, glut. *Obs. rare*—[1].
(It is uncertain whether this is the same word.)
a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4278 Surfet vs wlattis, To pegge vs as a peny hoge þat prayse noȝt oure layes.

†7. To drive *in* as a peg by repeated blows. *Obs.*
1614 D. DYKE *Myst. Self-Deceiving* 354 Vnlesse wee.. doe so pegge and hammer them [holy thoughts] in. a 1618 — *Two Treat.* II. *Schoole Afflict.* (1618) 340 No doctrine can enter, unless it be pegged, and hammered, and knocked into vs by the fists of this sowre and crabbed schoolmaster [affliction]. 1647 TRAPP *Comm.* 2 *Pet.* iii. 1 So must Ministers with one Sermon peg in another.

8. *intr.* To aim with, or at, with, a weapon *at* (or *for*); to drive *at*. b. *trans.* To aim (a missile) *at*.
a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Peg at Cocks*, to throw at them at Shrovetide. 1830 *Boston Gaz.* 26 Oct. 4 Roe continued 'pegging' at Heardson. 1875 F. I. SCUDMORE *Day Dreams* 155 He 'pegs' for larks but is not disdainful of sparrows. 1895 FRANCIS *Daughter of Soil* iii. 34 She pegged a stone at me.

c. *Peg it*: to let drive, to 'pitch' *into*. *colloq.*
1834 DOWLING *Othello Travi.* II. v, You peg it into him, and pray don't spare him. 1889 *Lit. Vict. Gaz.* 18 Jan. (Farmer), Peg it into him, snacks.

d. *trans.* Of a pointer or setter: To point at, set (a game bird).
1892 *Field* 7 May 695/1 Then Satin found birds, and directly after pegged a single bird that Crab had passed. *Ibid.* 695/3 Directly after he pegged birds properly, making a good point.

9. *intr.* To make one's way with vigour or haste. Also with *away*, *off*, etc. *dial* and *colloq.*
1808-18 JAMIESON, *To Peg off*, or *away*, to go off quickly. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Peg away*, to move hastily. 1859 *Blackw. Mag.* M ir. 305/2 Fleeing..with a 'rapidité sans égal', pegging away with a unanimity that was really delightful. 1880 Miss BRADDON *Just as I am* iii, Geoffrey Blake pegged along the hard road of industrious poverty till he came to the Temple of Fortune. 1884 LE FANU in *Temple Bar Mag.* Aug. 484 Away with me out of the hall-door..and down the street I pegged like a madman.

10. *intr.* To work on persistently, to 'hammer' away; esp *peg away*; also *peg on*, *along*. *colloq.*
1805 STAGG *Misc. Poems* 132 I' th' meanteyme th' fiddlers changt an playt As hard as they cud peg. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* iv. xi. P 6 Slices of roast meat, at which we began pegging with all possible pertinacity. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxv, The particular friends resumed their attack upon the breakfast. .'Peg away, Bob', said Mr. Allen to his companion, encouragingly. 1862 THACKERAY *Philip* vii. 1854 ABR. LINCOLN in Leland *Life* xi 196 [Lincoln, when asked what we should do if the war should last for years, replied] 'We'll keep pegging away'. 1867 J. R. GREEN *Lett.* ii (1901) 174 It is no good pegging away at one little point. 18 . *Amer. Hebrew* XXXIX 52 (C. D.) We have gradually worked and pegged along year by year. 1892 *Spectator* 16 July 83/2 Mr. Field pegged on 'till the annual value of the paper..had become £160.

11. *trans.* (See quot.) *slang.*
1819 MOORE *Tom Crib* 8 I first was hir'd to peg a Hack. *Note*, To drive a hackney coach.

12. *intr.* To consume pegs (PEG *sb.*[1] 6), tipple. *slang*
1873 in *Slang Dict.* 1901 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 601/1 Samuel has an bad an liver. He pegs.

III. 13. **Peg out**: see also 1, 5.
a. *trans.* (?) To exclude entirely. *Obs.*
1672-3 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II. 262 You have made my Lord Summus Pontifex and Pontifex Maximus to..the pegging out of the Prince.

b. *Croquet.* To put (a ball) out by making it hit the winning-peg.
1875 J. D. HEATH *Croquet Player* 48 A rover may be pegged out by the adversary, but only if he be a rover also.

c. To pay or give out (a line, etc.). *dial.*
1895 NICHOLSON *Kilmuddie* 160 (E. D. D.) Let her gang—Grannie! peg out the line.

d. *intr. Cribbage.* To win the game by reaching the last holes before the 'show' of hands.
1870 HARDY & WARE *Mod. Hoyle* 81 He may with a very poor hand be just able to 'show' or peg out.

e *intr.* To peg or pitch one's tent.
1898 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Rom. Canvass Town* 5 The bright idea of 'pegging out' struck some smart pilgrim.

f. To die; to be ruined. *slang.*
1855 *Herald of Freedom* (Lawrence, Kansas) 29 Sept. 2/5 Both parties are badly cut, and we are happy to state that the free-soiler is in a fair way to 'peg out', while the pro-slavery man is out and ready for another 'tilt'. 1870 *Echo* 10 Mar. (Farmer), Then, the heart-broken man exclaimed, 'Oh, George, George, why did you peg out?' 1882 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* I. xxii, When old Tabanaka pegs out, you'll be chief for certain. 1899 MARY KINGSLEY *W. African Stud.* i 7 Then follows full details of the pegging-out of J. and his funeral, &c.

‖ **Pegall** (pegō l). Also **peggall**, **peckall**. [a. Du. *pagaal*, ad. Carib *pagila*.] A basket of native make used by the Indians of Guiana.
[1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* (1806) I. xv. 404 A few baskets called pagala.] 1823 WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* iii. 193 Hither the Indians come with monkies, parrots, bows and arrows, and pegalls. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Peckall*, *Pagila*, a kind of basket made of the outer rind of the Ita palm (*Mauritia flexuosa*). 1899 RODWAY *Guiana Wilds* 107 They..placed these articles carefully away in their pegalls, or wicker trunks.

Pegall, variant of PEGGLE.

Peganite (pe·gănəit). *Min.* [Named 1830 (in Ger. *peganit*) f. Gr. πήγανον rue (the herb), in reference to its colour: see -ITE[1] 2 b.] A hydrous phosphate of aluminium, of a greenish colour, usually occurring in incrustations on quartz.
1832 SHEPARD *Min.* 178. 1868 DANA *Min.* 582 *Peganite*... Lustre greasy to vitreous. Color deep green, greenish-gray, greenish-white.

Pegasus (pe·găsŏs). [L., a. Gr. Πήγασος, f. πηγή spring, fount, named from the πηγαί or springs of Ocean, near which Medusa was said to have been killed. Formerly also, as in Fr., **Pe·gase**, in ME. **Pegasee**.]

1. *Gr.* and *Lat. Mythol.* The winged horse fabled to have sprung from the blood of Medusa when slain by Perseus, and with a stroke of his hoof to have caused the fountain HIPPOCRENE to well forth on Mount Helicon. Hence, by modern writers (first in Boiardo's *Orlando Innamorato*, c 1490), represented as the favourite steed of the Muses, and said allusively to bear poets in the 'flights' of poetic genius.
a. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* iv. (1570) C vj b/2 Against the Chimer here stoutly must he fight, Here must he vanquish the fearefull Pegasus. a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* (6 Then entred a person called Reaport, sitting on a flyeng horse wt wynges & fete of gold called Pegasus. 1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* 1 vii. (1714) 21 When she, without a Pegasus, doth fly. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* iii. Wks. 1856 I. 35 The soules swift Pegasus, the fantasie. a 1657 LOVELACE *Falcon* 44 The heron mounted doth appear On his own Pegasus a lancer. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charact.* v. iii. 1 (1737) II. 382 For this purpose I will allow you the pegasus of the poets. 1809 BYRON *Bards & Rev.* ix, Each spurs his jaded Pegasus apace. 1846 LONGF. (*title*) Pegasus in Pound.
β. c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 199 Lyk the Pegasee The hors þat hadde wynges for to flee. c 1439 LYDG. *Lyfe St. Albon* (1534) A ij, With full swyfte wynges of the pegasee. c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* v. (*Parl. Beasts*) xiv, The wat-wolf and the pegase perilous.
a trib. and *Comb.* 1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 8 Th' amber-weeping Pegase-hoofe-made-fount. 1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* viii, The spirits Pegase Fantasie Should boyse the soule from such base slauery. 1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Metam.* i, Awake sad Mercurie And Pegase-winged pace the milkie way. 1639 SIR W. ALEXANDER *Comm. Verses* in *Drumm. of Hawth.'s Wks* (1711) p iv, Ne're did Apollo raise on pegase wings A muse more near himself.

b. *Her.* A winged horse as a bearing, etc.
1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 202 b, He beareth Azure, A Pegasus Argent, called the horse of honour. 1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1332/4 For his crest an helmet mantled, a Pegassus holding in his mouth an oaken branch. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 251 Supporters. Two Pegassuses argent, wings, crests, tails, and hoofs, or. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xx § 2. 334.

c. *Astron.* One of the northern constellations, figured as a winged horse, containing three stars of the 2nd magnitude forming with one star of Andromeda a large square (the *square of Pegasus*).
1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Pegasus*, Perseus's winged Horse, a Celestial Constellation. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* § 355. 165 The square of Pegasus is a very marked object.

2. *Zool.* A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Pegasidæ*, of peculiar form, with body somewhat like a horse's head, and one dorsal and one anal fin, suggesting wings; also called *flying sea-horses*.
1835 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XII. 227/2. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 518 The Pegasus, the pectoral fins are large, and are spread out in a wing-like manner; whence these curious Fishes have derived their name, which signifies Flying Horses.

Hence †**Pegasa·rian**. **Pegase·an** (-ē·an, -ei·an), **Pega·sean** (-a·sian) *adjs.* [L. *Pegasēi-us*, *Pegaseus*], pertaining to, connected with, or resembling Pegasus; swift; poetic; †**Pe·gase** *v. trans* (*nonce-wd.*), to serve as a Pegasus to; **Pe·gasid** *Zool.*, a fish of the family *Pegasidæ* (see 2); **Pe·gasoid** *a.*, resembling Pegasus; belonging to the *Pegasidæ*.
1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 253 The *Pegasarian couriers of France, by the like change of Horses, run from Lyons to Rome in five or six days. 1614 C. BROOKE *Ghost Rich. III*, Poems (1872) 140 My winged horse did *pegase my desire. 1590 T. WATSON *On Death Sir F. Walsingham* Poems (Arb.) 153 Weepe yee sisters of the learned hill: That your *Pegasean springs may leap their bound. 1626 WALLER *Navy* 16 We, who can fear no Force But winged Troops, or Pegasean Horse. 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xxxii. 101 Death, with a Pegasean speede, flyes vpon vnwarie Man. 1647 H. MORE *Cupid's Confl.* iii, An unexpected Pegasean song. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 4 Above th' Olympian Hill.., Above the flight of Pegasean wing. 1717 *Belgrade* 6 Pardon, that thus my Pen Should strive to raise its Pegasean Flight. 1762-9 FALCONER *Shipwr.* III. 26 From earth uplorne on Pegasean wings. 1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* v, How now? What droupes the newe *Pegasian Inne? 1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. ii, Ye Sisters of the Mountaine, Who waile his loss from the Pegasian Fountaine.

†**Pe·ggage**. *Obs. rare*—[0]. [f. PEG *v.* + -AGE.] The action of fastening with pegs.
1611 COTGR., *Chevillage*, a pegging, or pinning; peggage, pinnage.

Pegged (pegd), *ppl. a.* [f. PEG *v.* + -ED[1].] Made fast, fixed, or fastened together with pegs.
1611 COTGR., *Cheville*, ..pegged, pinned; fastened with pegs. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Pegged Boots*, boots with wooden pegs in the soles, instead of metal nails or brads. 1893 SELOUS *Travi. S. E. Africa* 135 Judging by the length of the pegged-out skin [of a lion].

Pegger (pe·gəi). [f. PEG *v.* + -ER[1].]

1. One who pegs: in the senses of the verb.
1611 COTGR., *Chevilleur*, a pegger. 1818 TODD, *Pegger*, one who fastens with pegs. Not now in use. 1873 *Slang Dict.*, *Piggers*, people who constantly stimulate themselves by means of brandy and soda-water. 1901 *Scotsman* 11 Nov. 2/6 The pegger of a block of claims.

2. = PEGGING-*machine*. (*Cent. Dict.* 1890.)

Pegging (pe·gin), *vbl. sb.* [f. PEG *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the vb. PEG in various senses.
1611 COTGR., *Chevilleure*, a pegging: a fastening with pegs. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* cii, 317 Called..Bearefoot, Setterwort, and Settergrasse, because Husbandmen use to make a hole, and put it into the Eare or Dewlap of their cattle, which they call Pegging or Settering. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. 1 *Mrs. Battle*, The pegging [at cribbage] teased her. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 446 The poor animal has..to undergo the painful operations of pegging, blistering, swimming, and firing. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.* s. v. *Peg*. 1884 SYMONDS in *Pall Mall G.* 22 Feb. 2/2 Propelling his toboggin with the sticks—or 'pegging', as it is technically called. 1885 *New Bk. Sports* 311 A great many boys never master the true overhand fashion of pegging. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* iii. 32 The adjacent lot..was to be had for the pegging-out first.

2. *concr.* Pegs collectively, material for pegs.
†b. *dial.* (see quots.).
1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* VI. iii. 60 This we call Peggings, being composed of those Corals that were swept off that Heap of Wheat after Throwing. 1750 — *Country Housew.* 2 What we in Hertfordshire call Peggings ..being what comes from the Underline or Blighted, or other Wheat Ears, most of which contain in them very thin little Kernels, that will easily part from their Chaff.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **pegging-awl**, an awl for drilling holes for the pegs of shoes; **pegging-jack**: see quot.; **pegging-machine**, a machine for driving in the pegs of shoes; **pegging-rammer**: see quot.; **pegging-top** = PEG-TOP.
1765 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 158/2, 85 pair of shoemakers nippers and pincers, 33 pegging-awls, 37 awls of other sorts. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 88 *Pegging-awl*..has 4 sharp edges towards the point, and is smaller than a stabber. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1648/2 *Pegging-jack*, an implement for holding a boot or shoe and varying its position while being pegged. *Ibid.* 1656/1 *Pegging-rammer* (*flounding*), a pointed rammer for packing the sand in molding. 1899 *Century Mag.* Oct 956/1 The poor boy's comin' roun' as fast as a peggin'-top.

Peggle (pe·g'l), *sb. dial.* Also **pegall**, **pigall**. [Origin unknown: by some associated with *pig*.] A local name for the fruit of the hawthorn; a haw.
1827 HONE *Every-day bk.* II. 1598 'Haws'..in the west are called *pigalls* or *pigalls*. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. Co.* xi. 223 Pigeons feed on the peggles which cover the great hawthorn bush so thickly as to give it a reddish tint.

Pe·ggle, *v. local.* [Variant of PECKLE *v.*[2]] *intr.* To peck, continue pecking.
1868 FENN in *Aunt Judy's Mag.* 1 Aug. 241 Thrush.. comes to dig and peggle away at the plums. [General in midland counties: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*]

Peggy (pe·gi), *sb.* [Altered from *Meggy*, *Maggie* = MARGARET, of which it is a familiar equivalent (cf. PEG *sb.*[2]); hence in various local and dialectal uses.]

1. A man of feminine habits, a molly, a simpleton.
1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Peggy*, a simpleton.

2. A local name of various species of the Warblers (*Sylvia*) and allied genera of birds; also of the Pied Wagtail. See quots.
1848 *Zoologist* VI. 2137 (Leicestersh.) The whitethroat [is] a 'peggy', which term includes also the garden warbler. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s. v., The Willow Warbler; .. the Chiff chaff; and the Wood Warbler, are respectively and alike called *Peggy* and *Peggy-Whitethroat*. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Peggy*, a name given to the garden warbler, the black-cap, both the whitethroats, the sedge-warbler, and probably others of the family. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 44 *Pied Wagtail*..Peggy dishwasher (Kent). 1887 *Kentish Gloss.*, *Peggy*.., Peggy-wash-dish.

3. = DOLLY *sb.*[1] 4 a. Hence **peggy-tub**.
1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 153 Family linen or home-made cloths may be bleached with much less..wear-and-tear, than is experienced in the use of the Yorkshire Peggy-tub. 1860 BRIERLEY *Tales Lancs. Life*, *Traddlepin F.* ii. 144 How well she looked at a tub—how dexterously she twisted her fat red arms about when..plying the 'peggy'. 1885 FENN *Patience Wins* (1866) 169 Clothes were washed in the peggy tub, and kept in motion by a four-legged peggy ..with a cross handle.

4. *Peggy-with-(her-) lantern* = JACK-A-LANTERN.
1855 *Sherwild Ann.* 9 (E. D. D.) As bad as follerin Peggy wit lantern. 1869 *N. & Q.* 4th Ser. IV. 508/2 Occasionally in the plashy meadows 'Jack or Peggy-with-lanthorn' was visible after dark. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* II. 31 Dazed..so as not to discern the flicker of a peggy wi' her lantern from the light of day.

Peggy (pe·gi), *a.* [f. PEG *sb.*[1] + -Y.] Of the form of or resembling a peg.
1882 QUAIN *Med. Dict.* 1595/1 The lower incisors are peggy and pointed.

†**Pe·ggy-mast**. *Sc. Obs.* Forms: 5 **pegy mast**, **pygy mast**, 6 **pege mast**. *ellipt.* (*pl.*) **piggeis**. A yard to which a pennon was attached.

1494 *Acc. L.d. High Treas. Scot.* I. 253 Ane gret mast, ane ra, ane swken, a pygy mast. 1496 *Ibid.* 300 A barel of pyk and a pegy mast to the said schip. 1505 *Ibid.* III. 86 To Robert Bertoun..for ane mozan mast and ane pege mast. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. vi. 4 For the south wyndis blast Our piggeis and our pinsalis wavit fast.

Pegh, Feght, variants of PECH, PICT.

Pe·gless, *a.* [See -LESS.] Not having a peg.

1896 *Daily News* 25 Nov. 6/5 [The bullet with a peg] its effect is much more deadly than the pegless one.

Pe·glet. [See -LET.] A little peg.

1890 *Temple Bar Mag.* Mar. 416 A couple of tent-pegs, which..he tightens by driving in supplementary peglets.

† Pe·gma, pegme. *Obs.* [a. L. *pēgma*, a. Gr. πῆγμα framework fixed together, movable stage or scaffold in a theatre, f. πηγ-νύειν to fasten.] A kind of framework or stage used in theatrical displays or pageants, sometimes bearing an inscription; hence *transf.* the inscription itself.

1603 B. JONSON *Jas. I's Coronat. Entertainm.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 529/1 In the centre of the pegme, there was an aback or square, wherein this elogy was written. 1612 CHAPMAN *Widowes T.* II. Plays 1873 III. 34 We shall heare ..what Reuells: what presentments are towards: and who penn'd the Pegmas. 1623 MIDDLETON *Triumph Integr.* Wks. (Bullen) VII. 386 Four other triumphd pegmes, are ..planted to honour his lordship's progress through the city. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 26 The Verses are even enough for such odde pegma's.

Pegmatite (pe·gmătəit). *Min.* [f. Gr. πῆγμα, πηγματ- in sense of 'thing joined together or conglutinated' + -ITE[1].] A coarsely crystallized kind of granite, containing little mica. Hence **Pegmatitic** (-ti·tik), **Pe·gmatoid** *adjs.*, resembling or having the structure of pegmatite.

1832 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* I. 238 At Bahia the pegmatite and gneiss in beds had the same direction. 1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xxiv. 460 The pegmatites, or graphic granites. 1864 WEBSTER, *Pegmatite*, a variety of granite, in which the quartz, as seen over the surface, has some resemblance to Oriental writing;—called also *graphic granite*. 1896 *Natural Science* Aug. 86 The pegmatitic structure of so many igneous veins.

Pegomancy (pĭ·gomænsi, pe·go-). *rare.* [f. Gr. πηγή spring + -MANCY: in mod.F. *pégomancie* (Littré).] Divination by springs or fountains.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1824 MCCULLOCH *Scotland* IV. 43 Omens are obtained .by the mode in which the air bubbles rise. This was the Pegomancy of the Greeks.

Pe·goose, obs. form of PEAK-GOOSE.

† Pe·grall, *a. Sc. Obs.* Also **peggrell, pygrall.** [Origin unascertained.] Petty, paltry, trifling.

1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 2653 Ane peggrell theif that steillis ane kow. 1555 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxvi. 126 That fals and degenerat seid Of Douglassis .That of his bluide resavit þe pygrall pryce. 1567 *Ibid.* iii. 121, I did reid,. How Acan tuik the excommunicat guid:..Gif God was wraith at ane small pegrall stouth [etc.].

Pe·g-top, pegtop. [f. PEG *sb.*[1] + TOP *sb.*]

1. A pear-shaped wooden spinning-top, with a metal pin or peg forming the point, spun by the rapid uncoiling of a string wound about it.

[1740 DYCHE & PARDON, *Peg* also the name of a small piece of steel or iron put into childrens toys, called castle-tops.] 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* IV. iv. 341 The peg-top, I believe, must be ranked among the modern inventions. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr., Baby's Debut* iii, Quite cross, a bit of string I beg. And tie it to his peg-top's peg. 1834 CAUNTER *Orient. Ann.* VIII. 110 Here we saw several Hindoo children spinning tops, precisely like the common peg-top used by children in Europe. 1887 JESSOPP *Arcady* VIII. 238 If there are two men in my parish who can spin a peg-top, I don't know the second.

b. A game of spinning peg-tops.

1828 *Boy's Own Bk.* 12 Regular games at peg-top are played. The object of each player being to split the tops of his companions. 1841 T. A. TROLLOPE *Summ. W. France* I. VIII. 122 The pupils and their ecclesiastical masters began playing peg-top together. 1885 *New Bk. Sports* 313 Peg-top, like marbles, appears to have very much gone out in London.

2. *pl.* = *peg-top trousers*: see 3.

1859 FARRAR *Julian Home* xx, Cut-away coat, and mauve-coloured pegtops. 1862 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* lxvi, Better than pegtops and a black bowler hat, which strike no awe into the beholders.

3. *attrib.* Having or suggesting the shape of a peg-top, as *peg-top form, vase, whisker*; **peg top trousers,** a form of trousers very wide in the hips and narrow at the ankles, in fashion *c* 1838–65.

1858 TREVELYAN *Cambr. Dionysia.* Nor picked a pocket; nor worn peg-top trousers. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 415 The much-laughed-at pegtop trousers seem to be, in fact, the proper shape. 1894 *Daily News* 12 Oct. 7/3 The form of trousers inclines to change to the peg-top style. 1898 *Ibid.* 17 Jan. 8/6 'The early sixties'—or 'Crinoline and peg-top trouser period'. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 26 Apr. 8/3 The sleeve .shows a new pattern, called 'the peg-top', which is pleated above, and at the wrist. is banded with taffetas, fixed with buttons.

Hence **Pe·gtopped** *ppl. a.*, having peg-top trousers.

1861 *Illustr. Lond. News* 15 June 549/1 Two white-hatted and pegtopped ineffables.

Pegyll obs. form of PICKLE.

Pehlevi, Pehlvi: see PAHLAVI.

Peioe, obs. f. PIECE; obs. Sc. f. PACE *sb.*[2], PASCH, PEACE. **Peioh, peigh,** var. PECH. **Peiede, Pei·re,** obs. ff. PAID, PAIR.

‖ **Peignoir** (pęnʸwār). [F., in 16th c. *peignouoir* (in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *peigner* to comb.] A loose dressing-gown worn by women while their hair is being combed; a kind of linen or flannel gown put on on coming out of a bath; misapplied to a woman's morning-gown.

1835 *Court Mag.* VI. p. xxii/1 Peliss robes, or peignoirs of light materials..are now universally adopted in promenade dress. 1837 THACKERAY *Ravenswing* i, I shall have on my peignoir. 1880 MISS BROUGHTON *Sec. Th.* II. x, Coolly wrapped in a white *peignoir* by her window.

Comb. 1880 'OUIDA' *Moths* I. 12 The last bathers, peignoir-enwrapped, were sauntering up from the edge of the sea.

Peignt, obs. f. PAINT. **Peil, peill(e, Peiler,** obs. Sc. ff. PALE *v.*, PEEL, PEELER.

† Pei·mander. *Sc. Obs.* [app. corrupt ad. OF. *pimentier*, med.L. *pigmentārius*, f. *piment*:—L. *pigment-um* a spiced drink.] A preparer of or dealer in spices or perfumes; a perfumer.

1630–36 GORDON *Hist. Earldom Sutherland* (1813) 438 Their owne claime from Gulielmus de Sancto Claro, the king's peimander.

Pein, Peine, obs. forms of PANE, PAIN.

Peinct, peint, obs. forms of PAINT.

‖ **Peine** (pēin). [F. *peine* (pęn), PAIN.] Pain, punishment. In phrase *peine forte et dure* (†occas. partly anglicized): 'severe and hard punishment', a form of punishment, formerly inflicted on persons arraigned for felony who refused to plead, in which the prisoner's body was pressed with heavy weights until he pleaded or died; pressing to death. Also used allusively. (Cf. PENANCE *sb.* 5.)

1554 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. xli. 133 He shal haue paine fort and dure (that is to say) he shalbe pressed to death, and he shall there forfait his goods, and not his lands. [So 1721 *St. German's Doctor & Stud.* 277.] 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* XXXVII, I hope she has had the conscience to make her independent, in consideration of the *peine forte et dure* to which she subjected her during her life time. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 416 The 'peine forte et dure'.. was not abolished till the middle of the 18th century. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) XXIII. 465/2 A case of *peine* occurred as lately as 1726. At times tying the thumbs with whipcord was used instead of the *peine*.

Peion, -ou·n, -onie, obs. ff. PIGEON, PEONY.

Peip, Peiple, obs. Sc. forms of PEEP, PEOPLE.

Peir, obs. Sc. f. PEAR *sb.* and *v*; obs. f. PIER.

Peirameter (pəirǽmĭtər). [mod. f. Gr. πεῖρα trial, attempt, endeavour + -METER.] (See quots.)

1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts*, etc., *Peirameter*, an instrument, invented by Mr. J. Macneil, which indicates the amount of resistance offered by the surfaces of roads, of different constructions, to the passing of wheel carriages, etc. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Peirameter*, a clumsy form of dynamometer, being dragged along on the ground. The power required to move it is indicated by a finger on a dial.

Peirandlie (*Sc.*), apparently: see PEAR *v.*

Peirastic (pəiræ·stik), *a. rare.* Also **pir-.** [ad. Gr. πειραστικ-ός of the nature of trying, tentative, f. πειρᾶν to try.] Involving, or performing, an attempt or experiment; experimental, tentative. So † **Peira·stical** = *peirastic*; **Peira·stically** *adv.*, in the way of attempt or experiment, tentatively.

1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 175/1 Of Plato's Dialogues are Physick..Logick Ethick..Politick..*Pirastick. 1800 *Monthly Mag.* IX. 582 This work is wholly of the pirastic kind. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc., Tennyson* I. 215 One .. belonging to a merely speculative and peirastic school. *a* 1647 SIR R. FILMER *Disc. Taking Use for Money* (1678) 4 A Father to stir up. the industry of his Son, doth lend him an hundred pound with a *peirastical Covenant for gain not intending to take any interest at all. 1817 T. L. PEACOCK *Melincourt* xviii, Proceeding *pedetentim*, and opening the subject *peirastically.

Peirce, Peire, obs. forms of PIERCE, PAIR.

Peirl(e, Peirrie, obs. forms of PEARL, PERRY.

Peirs, var. PERSE *a. Obs.*; obs. f. PIERCE, PARSE.

Peirt, obs. form of PERT.

Peis, obs. f. PEACE, PEASE, PEISE, PIECE.

† Pei·sage, pesage. *Obs.* [ME. a. OF. *pesage*, f. *peser* to weigh, PEISE + -AGE.] A duty paid for the weighing of goods.

[1321 *Rolls Parlt.* II. 39 Concessimus Ricardo de Byflet custodiam Pesagii in Portu et Villa Suthantonie.] 1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 311 Profittes and Emolumentes of Waters, Fisshynges, Mylnes, Cranages, Stallages, Peisages, Passages. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pesage*, a Custom or Duty paid for the weighing of Merchandizes or Wares. 1894 MRS. GREEN *Town Life in 15th C.* I. v. 183 'Pesage',..[a] toll.. for the weighing of goods.

† Pei·sant, pe·sant, *a. Obs.* Forms: 5–6 **pesaunt,** 6–7 **peisant,** 5 **peysaunt,** 6 **peysant, pessant,** 7 **peizant**; (also 5–6 *Sc.* **paisand, paysand**). [ME. a. OF. *pesant*, pr. pple. of *peser* to weigh, PEISE; in spelling *peisant* assimilated to the Eng. form of the vb.; the Sc. *paisand* was prop. pr. pple. of *paise*, PEISE, = *peising*.]

Heavy. **a.** *lit.* Having great weight, ponderous. **b.** Forcible, as a blow given with a heavy body. **c.** *fig.* That weighs or presses heavily upon one; oppressive; toilsome. **d.** Weighed down, oppressed, as with drowsiness, etc.

a. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 119 Thei smote on his helme grete strokes and pesaunt. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* CXXXIV, The hede was ryght pesaunt and heuy. 1520 *St Papers Hen. VIII*, VI. 55 He had seen Your Grace weldde one [sword] more pesaunt then the same. 1584 HUDSON *Du Bartas' Judith* II. in *Sylvester's Du Bartas* (1621) 700 Yet like the valiant Palme they did sustaine Their peisant weight, redressing vp againe. 1600 ROWLANDS *Knave of Clubs* (Percy Soc.) 5 Misers..Which with their moyling care and peisant paines, Had scraped thousands.

b. *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 463 Pellokis paisand to pase, Gapand gunnys of brase. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. vi. 61 Vnder the paysand and the hevy charge.

Hence † **Pei·santly** *adv.*, heavily.

1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* VII. viii, His strokes..were so peysantly on hym sette.

Peisant, obs. form of PEASANT.

Peisoush, variant of PESHOUSH.

Peise (*pēiz, pīz*), *sb. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 4–5 **peys,** 4–6 **peis,** 5 **pees,** 5–6 **peyce; peyse,** 5–7 **peise;** 6 **peasse, peysse, pece, pese, pease;** 6–7 **prise, peyse, pease.** *β.* 4 6 **pa·s,** 5 **payce, paiss, payasse, pass(e,** 5–6 **pais; payse,** 5–7 **paise,** *Sc* **pace,** 7 **paise.** [ME. *peis, peys*, in 16th c. (pēs), a. early OF., ONF. and AF. *peis* (central Fr. *pois*, now *poids*) = Pr. *pens, pes*, Cat. *pes*, Sp. and It. *peso*:—L. *pensum* something weighed, weight, sb. from neut. pa. pple. of *pendĕre* to weigh. The forms in *-e* when early, represent OF. *peise*, med.L. *pensa, pēsa*, fem. weight, of same derivation: see Du Cange. In 16th c. the two forms ran together as (pēz).]

† 1. The quality of being heavy; heaviness, weight. Also in sem. *concr.* sense, said of that which is heavy: cf. *weight, load, burden.* *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8792 Þo stanes.. Ar so heuy, & of swylk peys. 13.. *Cœur de L.* 4095 Be pays it closes togeder agen. 1398 TREVISA *Bar. h. De P. R.* II. xviii. (1495) c iij/1 Angels be not greuyd wyth wyghte nother pees of body. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 237 An holy ston Rvth sad of weyth and heuy of peys. 1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* III. xxvii. (1847) 312 Lift up and let hang with the peise of all his body, bearing down upon the..wounded places. 1582 T. WATSON *Centurie of Loue* XXVII, When Charons boate hath felt her peaze [*prime* ease]. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XII. 167 A stone of such a paise, That one of this times strongest men, with both hands, could not raise. 1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Immed. Adv.* 33 Where each part sustaineth the peise alone.

† **b.** In various fig. uses of 'weight': Gravity, importance; burden of blame, punishment, responsibility); steadying weight, 'ballast'. *Obs.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 1441 All the haill pa[i]ss [*v. rr.* pes, pais] apon him self he sal tak. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Fables* XII. (*Wolf & Lamb*) VIII. (Bann. MS.), Off his awin deid ilk man salbeir the paiss. *c* 1500 *Three Kings Sons* 100 He thought the matier was of grete peyce, wherfore he wolde make no sodeyn answere. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 621, xv thousand men, in whom consisted the waight and peyse of the whole enterprise. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II (Arb.) 144 Full beauie is the paise of Princes ire. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* II. Prol., That with unused paize of stile and sense, We might waigh massy in judicious scale.

† 2. Definite or specified weight; the amount that a thing weighs. *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Jer.* lii. 20 Ther was no peis [1388 weiste] of the bras. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 38 Candils brennyng abouten his corpse of xij. *lib.* peys. 14 in *Hist. Coll. Citizen London* (Camden) 106 Newe nowblys . of lasse wyght thenne was the olde nobyle by the paysse of an halpeny wyght. 1540 *Rec. of Elgin* (1903) 48 That the leif Laksteris observe and keip the peis and weych[t] giffin to tham. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* II. 59 He tooke the peise of some of them by hand.

fig. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Prince* 1689 Aduoutrie and periurie, and wylful slaghtre,..lik ben, and o peys bei weye. 1555 J. PROCTOR *Hist. Wyat's Reb.* 45 And thereby outweye the iuste peize of bounden duetye.

† b. A definite measure of weight. *Obs.*

1419 in *Fabric Rolls York Minst.* Surtees) 37 Et in iij sem' et in iij pais' albi vitri. 1552 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. p. xxvii, For euery peyse [of tallow] sold contrary to this [order].

† c. (*Of peise*, or *attrib.*) Used to distinguish certain coins of special weight, as distinguished from others of the same name but lighter. *Obs.*

1451 *Sc. Acts Jas. II* (1814) II. 40/1 Þe Inglis new noble callit of paise sal half cours i an for xi *ss.* iiij*d.* 1456 *Ibid.* 46/1 Þe henry Ingliss noble of paiss 1463 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 35, I .be qwethe to Seynt Edmond and his schryne my hevy peys noble, wich weyeth xxx. 1469 in *Somerset Medieval Wills* (1901) 215, 20*s.* of peise grotta.

3. *concr.* A weight; a piece or lump of some heavy substance used in some way on account of its weight; *spec.* (*a*) a standard weight by which to weigh goods; (*b*) one of the weights of a clock, by which its mechanism is moved. Now *dial.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 5049 Fals peys and fals mesure 13.. *K. Alis.* 1620 (Bodl. MS.) Wiþ peises [*v. r.* peys] stones and Gauelok Her lon hij gynnen fast to knok. *Ibid.* 1630 Summe wiþ peys was to ffrusshi Summe wiþ gauelok to deþ lusshi. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 246, I hadde neuer, ..out of þe popis 3ifte Saue a pardoun with a peys of led. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 246 Lyk an horloge whan the peys is goo. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 300/1 Peys of a welle, *telo*, in K. kyptre (*ciconia*). 1479 *Vat on Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 113 Makyng of the peysys of lodde upon the belowys. 15 *Aberdeen Reg.* (Jam.), To wend [wind] the peassis thairof [of the clock]. 1600 R. CAWDREY *Treasurie* 60 A Clocke can neuer stand still from running, so long as the peases and plummets doo hang thereat. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* I. CXXXI. (1664) 235 The wheels, paces and motions of this poor Church 1670–90 in EDGAR *Old Ch. Life Scotl.* (1885) 35 [Getting cords for the] paises. 1880 *W. Cornw. Gloss.*, *Paysen, peisen*, weights.

†b. *fig. Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 321 Þe peys of Goddis riȝt mut nedis wey after mennys werkes. c 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 60 Best is I stryue nat Agayne the pays [*v.r.* peys] of fortunes balaunce. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 208 The peize and weight which this carnall world hangs upon a Religion of form.

†4. Forcible impact, as of a heavy body; momentum, impetus; a heavy blow or fall. *Obs.*

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* lii. 201 Alle at one peyse cam and spored their horses nyghe vnto the ooste of Subyon. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 35 With a grete peyse they let the crosse and the body fall downe togyder in to the mortesse. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ii. 20 He [Ptolemy] with a peaze it [the glass tower] brake. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* v. i, That she may fal with a more waightie paise.

5. Balance, poise, equilibrium; suspense; the act of balancing or holding poised. Now *dial.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3260 Houande here a hand-qwile and hingand in payse [*Dubl. MS.* on payse]. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 263 Their forces may..bee saide to be ballanced with a just and equall peyze. 1609 *Ev. Woman in Hum.* II. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, Let your faire hand be beame unto the ballance And with a stedded peyze lift up that beame. 1867 ROCK *Jim an' Nell* xxx. (E. D. D.), I've lost ma paise.

Peise (pēˑiz, pīz), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 4–7 **peise, peyse, payse,** 5 **peysse,** 5–6 **pase,** 5–7 **paise,** 6 **payze,** (**peace**), *Sc.* **paisse,** 6–7 **peize, peyze, pease, paize,** 7 **peis, peayse, peaze, pese.** [ME. *peise*, repr. the stem-stressed form of OF. *peser* (3rd sing. pres. *peise*) = Pr. *pessar, pezar*, Sp. *pesar*, It. *pesare*:—L. *pensāre* to weigh, freq. of *pendēre* to weigh. In 14th c. OF., *peise* often became *poise*, and this vocalization was sometimes extended to the inf., etc., e. g. *poiser, poisé, poisons, poiserois.* Cf. the mod.Eng. form POISE.]

†1. *trans.* To weigh, measure the weight of, as in a balance. Also *absol. Obs.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 131 Þe pound þat heo peysede by. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xlvi. 6 Ȝe that..siluer with a balaunce peisen. c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 190 Al my body peyssed in balaunce, Weiethe not an unce. 1572 DIGGES *Pantom.* III. xv. S iij, It mought be paised or waighed in Ballance. 1585 BRIGHT *Melanch.* xiv. 72 The ballance peaseth all kinde of waighty thinges alike. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 28 To weigh and peise the mountaines.

†b. *fig.* Of non-material things. *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 179 Graunt vs .. Geyn our trespas gracious indulgence, Nat lik our meritis peised the qualité. a 1557 GRIMALDE *Song, Prayse of Measurekepyng* 18 Stands largesse iust, in egall balance payzd. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Hen. VI*, x, Our wit and willing power are paysed by his will.

c. To estimate the weight of, as by lifting or poising in the hand. In quot. 1390 with obj. cl.: to estimate or guess by doing this. Now *dial.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 314 Th's Maister to the Cofre is coine, He peiseth ther was somwhat in. 1539 TAVERNER *Gard. Wysed.* II. 9 b, The seruaunt peysynge now this, nowe that boxe at laste chase that whiche conteyned the lead. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 34 Pearles, the bignesse and weight whereof he was wont to peise and trie by his hand. 1870 PEARD *Mother Molly* xi. 138 She had just 'pesed' it in her hand, and the weight was nothing.

†2. *fig.* To weigh in the mind; to deliberate upon, consider, ponder; to estimate. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xxi. 2 The Lord forsothe peiseth the hertis. 14.. HOCCLEVE *Min. Poems* (1892) 57 Þat he peise and weye What myn entente is. a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 145 Peisyng..the inconueniences, and harme that might fal. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. ii. 1191 Lett's peiz and ponder Th' Almighties Works. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* VIII. xvi, Those vaunts in balance peysing, Which farre their deeds outweigh'd.

†3. To place or keep in equilibrium; to hold suspended or supported; to balance, poise; also (quot. 1594), to cause to sway to and fro (like something suspended) while supported in the hand.

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* viii. 29 Whanne he peiside the foundementis of erthe. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. vii. 84 Eneas Pasis thair wecht als lychtlie as a fas. 1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* VIII. (1593) 188 The workeman .. Did peise his bodie on his wings, and in the aire on hie Hoong wauering. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1860) 21 She peaseth the sword of Iustice with an vprighte hand. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* II. 47 Hee..caused an egge to stand alone by peyzing it to and fro betweene his handes. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* II. vii, Upon this base a curious work is rais'd,..Though soft, yet lasting, with just balance pais'd.

†b. To bring into or hold in mutual equilibrium, as in the scales of a balance; to balance (two things) against each other, or (one thing) against another; to make equal in weight. Usually *fig.*

1450–80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* xx. 17 The wisdome of god peysith euenly, and ordeyneth alle thingis forto serve to his creaturis. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 230 The citie of Lubecke..doth in so euen a ballance peayse the differences of these twoe nations; as it suffereth not the one to practise against the other. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 183 The needle, being a bodie indued with two seuerall properties, the one of Grauitie, and the other of Leuitie, which being equally peized, forceth him to abide in the Horizon.

†c. To be of equal weight with, weigh as much as, balance, counterbalance. *Obs.*

1577 WHETSTONE *Remembr. Gascoigne* liv, You, in Ballance of deceit wil Lawyers payze, I feare with ouer waight. 1607 MIDDLETON *Family of Love* II. iv. 232 Whose want of stoare..could not peis thvnequall scale of auarice.

†4. To put a weight upon, add weight to; to weight, load, burden; to weigh down; to oppress; to furnish with weights (quot. 1573). *lit.* and *fig.*

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 199 He became mournynge and Sorefull and hugely hym peyset that he had god so mych y-grewid. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clxx. [clxvi.] 497 He were worthy to peyse the gybet. 1573–4 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Accts.* (1896) 122 For ij li. of Iron to payse the clocke iiij*d.* 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 851/2 It would helpe to peize the ballance on his side. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, v. iii. 105 Lest leaden slumber peize me down. 1627 H. BURTON *Baiting Pope's Bull* To Rdr. 4 The wise Pilot, that can make vse of baser earth for balasse, to peize the vessell.

†b. *intr.* To press downwards by its weight.

1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 849 The cold began to covet heat, And water fire; the light to mount on hie, And th' heavie downe to peize.

5. *trans.* To drive, bear down, etc. by impact of a heavy body, or (generally) by force; to force. Now *dial.*

?a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3038 Thane boldly þay buske, and bendes engynes, Payses in pylotes. *Ibid.* 3043 Paysede and pelid downe playsterede walles. c 1570 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 116 Thou harlott preist I peiste thou me? I will be here when I lyst, in spite of thy teithe.

b. To force (open, up, loose, etc.) by weight or pressure. *dial.*

1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss., Pase*,..to raise, to lift up, to open with violence. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s. v., 'Paze it loose, the lock is blunder'd'. 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss., Paise*, to weigh up, as with a crowbar. 'Paise-up that flag-stone'.

6. *intr.* To have weight, be of a specified weight, weigh (so much). Now *dial.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 131 Þe pound þat heo peysede by peisede a quartrun more þen myn Auncel dude. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 135 Hou that it peiseth Above al other metall most. c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 160 A purs that peiseth lihte. a 1470 TIPTOFT *Cæsar* xii. (1530) 15 Litell ryngys of yren paysing a certayn weyght. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 28 To vse sinister meanes to make it pease well in waight. 1882 *Reports Provinc.* 19 (E. D. D.) This will paze more than you think.

†b. *intr.* To press heavily, to weigh. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Merlin* 37 When thei fele that the werke peyseth hevy vpon them.

Hence **Peised** *ppl. a.*; **Peiˑsing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1382 WYCLIF *Eccl.* vi. 15 Peising of gold and of siluer. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. v. 12 Furth of plaitis gret Wyth paissit flesche plenist the altaris large [L. *cumulantque onerantis lancibus aras*]. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* I v, Whose well pais'd action ever rests upon, Not giddie humours, but discretion. a 1628 F. GREVIL *Mustapha* Chorus i, Wks. (1633) 95 As equall peising liberality.

Peise, obs. form of PEACE, PEASE, PIECE.

†**Peiˑseless,** *a. Obs.* In 7 **peiselesse.** [f. PEISE *sb.* + -LESS.] Without weight; very light.

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. III. *Magnificence* 978 Like peiselesse plume born vp by Boreas breath.

†**Peiˑser.** *Obs.* [f. PEISE *v.* + -ER[1]: cf. OF. *peseor, -eur*, in regimen *peserе*.]

1. One who weighs, ponders, or estimates.

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xvi. 2 Of spiritis the peisere is the Lord [1388 the Lord is a weiere of spiritis]. 1611 COTGR., *Peseur*, a peiser, weigher; ponderer.

2. An officer appointed to weigh goods, spec. the tin from the Cornish mines.

1485 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 366/1 The Office of Peyser, within oure Towne and Porte of Suthanton. *Ibid.* 383/1 The Offices of Peiser and Gaoler of oure Towne of Lestwithiell. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 14 The officers deputed to manage this Coynage are, Porters to beare the Tynne, Peizers to weigh it.

Peishwa, -wah, variants of PESHWA.

†**Peisy,** *a. Obs.* In 6 **peisie.** [f. PEISE *sb.* + -Y.] Weighty, heavy.

1599 R. LINCHE tr. *Fount. Anc. Fiction* G, Compacted of solide and peizie lead.

Peit, obs. form of PEAT.

†**Peiˑtrel, peytrel, petrel,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 4 (9) **peytral,** 4–5 **-elle,** 4–7 **-el,** 5–6 **-ell**; 6 **-erel,** 7 **-il**; 6–7 **peit(t)rel(l**; 4 **paytrel,** 5–6 **-ell(e, -yll(e, paitrell, patrelle,** 6 **pattrell**; (5 **pettryll**), 6 **petrel(l, -il, -al, peterell,** 6–7 **pet(t)rel(l,** (6 **pewtrell, peutral, -il**). [ME. a. AF. *peitrel* = OF. *peitral* (mod.F. *poitrail*) = Sp. *petral*, It. *petrale* :—L. *pectorāle* breast-plate, neuter of *pectorālis* adj., f. *pectus, pector-* breast: see PECTORAL.] A piece of armour to protect the breast of a horse (often richly ornamented, and retained for ornament after its defensive use had passed away); occas. also applied to a breast-collar: = POITREL.

13.. *Coer de L.* 5713 Hys crouper heeng al full off belles, And hys peytrel, and hys arsoun. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3665 Brydel & paytrel & al þe gere Wiþ lyn gold y-harneysed were. c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 11 Aboute the peytrel stood the foom ful hiye. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 271/2 A Patrelle, *antela, pectorale.* 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. v. 194 Thair brusit trappouris and patrellis. 1552 HULOET, Pewtrell for a horse, *antela.* 1555 EDEN *Decades* 271 When theyr peitrels or drawynge collers are put on them. 1556 WITHALS *Dict.* (1568) 39 a/1 A peterell, *antilena.* 1558 PHAER *Æneid* VII. T ij, Horses . Their brestes embroydryd gylt, their paitrells pendant compassfolde. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1629) 272 His petrell and raines, were embrodered with feathers suitable vnto it. 1600 F. WALKER *Sp. Mandeville* 143 b, Besides the ordinary gyrths and peutrals, comming ouer their breast and belly. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 240 That neither girths, peytrl, sturrops, trappings, or crupyard, fall betwixt the Back and Saddle. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. v, It is enough to break both girths and pettrel. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Petrel*, see *Pectoral. Ibid., Pectoral*, a breast-plate or defence for the brest, a Peitrel, Poitrel, or Stomacher.

Hence †**Peiˑtrel** *v. trans.*, to put a peitrel on. *Obs.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. v. 93 Sette my sadel vppon soffre-til-ich-see-my-tyme; Let peitrel hym and pole hym. 1668 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xix. (Roxb.) 165/1 Mounted on a Pettrelled or Barded courser.

Peisant, Peise, variants of PEASANT, PEISE.

†**Pejerate,** *v. Obs. rare*—[0]. [f. L. *pējerāt-*, ppl. stem of *pējerāre* (from *per-jūrāre*) to swear falsely.] *intr.* To forswear, commit perjury. So †**Pejeraˑtion** [ad. L. *pējerātiōn-em*], a false swearing, forswearing.

1692 BRINSLEY *Antidote* 7 When the Titles of God are abused,.. by way of Pejeration .. or by way of wicked swearing. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Peierate*, to forswear, not to do that he hath sworn to do. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Pejeration*, a forswearing.

Pejorate (pīˑdʒŏrēˑt), *v.* [f. L. *pējōrāt-*, ppl. stem of *pējōrāre* to make worse, f. *pējōr-em* worse.] *trans.* To make worse, deteriorate, worsen.

1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn., Moles* 12 If black, it pejorateth these his good fortunes. a 1701 SEDLEY *Grumbler* I. i, Instead of meliorating, it pejorates. 1751 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 II. 316 Slaves also pejorate the families that use them. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* iv. 39 You do not appear to me to recognise the gravity of your situation or you would be more careful not to pejorate the same.

Pejoration (pīˑdʒŏrēˑʃən). [ad. med.L. *pējōrātiōn-em*, n. of action from *pējōrāre*: see prec.] A making or becoming worse, a worsening, deterioration; depreciation (of property).

1658 PHILLIPS, *Pejoration*, a making worse. 1699 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch.* I. xiv. 131 Which pejorations, as to the piety, peace and honour of this Nation, no man..can behold, without sad and serious deploring. a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1890) III. 59 Everyone chose rather to pay for amelioration than receive for pejoration. 1831 BROUGHAM in Wilson & Shaw *Lords' Repts.* V. 295 What ameliorations and what pejorations are to be taken into the account?

Pejorative (pīˑdʒŏrēˑtiv, pīdʒˑrətiv), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. type **pējōrātīv-us*, f. ppl. stem of *pējōrāre*: see PEJORATE and -IVE: so mod.F. *pejoratif*.]

a. *adj.* Tending to make worse; depreciatory; applied especially to a derivative word in which the meaning of the root word is lowered by the addition of a suffix or otherwise. b. *sb.* A word of this character, as *poetaster, poeticule, poetling.*

1882 OGILVIE (Annandale) s. v., Poetaster is a pejorative of poet. a 1888 G. MASSON *Sel. Tales Mod. Fr. Writers* (1892) 252 This substantive has now a pejorative meaning. 1892 F. ADAMS in *N. & Q.* 8th Ser. II. 151/2 The Italian *boccaccia* is a pejorative form of *bocca*, a mouth, equivalent to the modern colloquial English 'ugly mug'. 1895 F. HALL *Two Trifles* I. *A Rejoinder* 35 Horne Tooke's pejorative *grammatist*, based on the unclassical Latin *grammatista*, was..formerly in some vogue.

Hence **Pejoratively** *adv.*, in a depreciative or deteriorated sense. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pejorism (pīˑdʒŏriz'm). *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *pējor, pējōrem* worse + -ISM, after *pessimism*.] The belief that the world is becoming worse.

1878 MAX MÜLLER *Hibbert Lect.* vii. 371 Man has believed in pessimism, he has hardly ever believed in pejorism.

Pejority (pīdʒˑrīti). [f. as prec. + -ITY.] The state or condition of being worse; worseness.

1615 T. ADAMS *Blacke Devill* 72 'The last state of that man shall be worse than the first'... This pejority of his state may be amplified in six respects.

Pek, obs. form of PECK *sb.*[1], *v.*[1], PICK *v.*[1]

Pekan (peˑkăn). [Canadian Fr. *pekan*, ad. Abnaki (Eastern Algonkin) *pékané* (Rasles).] A carnivorous beast (*Mustela pennanti*) of the weasel family, a native of the northern parts of North America, valuable for its fur; called also Pennant's marten; = FISHER 2 b; also, the fur of this beast.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 200 Fisher. In Canada he is called Pekan. 1877 COUES *Fur Anim.* iii. 65 The Pekan is much the largest of the genus, and indeed of the whole Weasel kind.., excepting only the Wolverene and Grison.

Pekan, variant of PEGAN.

Peke, obs. form of PEAK *v.*, PECK *sb.*[1], PEEK *v.*

‖**Pekea** (pĕkīˑă). Also **piqui, pikia.** [The native name in Tupi. W. Piso *De Rebus Nat. Indiarum*, Amsterdam 1658, 141, has '*Pequea* sive *Pekia*'.] A tree (*Caryocar butyrosum*) of the tea family (*Ternstrœmiaceæ*), native to Guiana, valuable for its timber, and producing nuts resembling the souari- or butter-nuts, but more oily.

1820 SOUTHEY *Brasil* III. 758 The piqui is of more importance to a country like Piauhy where drought is the great evil. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* viii, The pikia..bears a large eatable fruit. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 229/1 C[*aryocar*] *butyrosum*..is called Pekea by the natives,..its timber..is valuable for ship-building, mill-work, etc.

Pek-ax, obs. form of PICK-AX.

Pekin (pīˑkiˑn, -kiˑŋ). [a. F. *Pékin*, the Jesuit Missionaries' spelling of the Chinese *Pē-king* (pĕˑkĭˑŋ), lit. 'northern capital' (opposed to *Nānkīng* 'southern capital'), the name of the capital of China; hence, applied attrib. or elliptically.]

1. A kind of silk stuff.

1783 JUSTAMOND tr. *Raynal's Hist. Indies* III. 193 Valencia manufactures Pekins superior to those of China. 1835 *Court*

Mag. VI. p. ii/1 Some of the most novel promenade robes are composed of pekin. 1891 *Daily News* 24 Feb. 5/3 The material was..striped brocade or pekin, having on the silken stripes flowers in old rose. *attrib.* 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* iv, The most superb Pekin bandannas.

‖ 2. Fr. *pékin, péquin* (pekqĕ): A name originally given by the soldiers under Napoleon I to any civilian; occasional in English use.

[Referred by Littré to sense 1, trousers of pekin being much worn under the Empire. Hatzfeld and Darmesteter consider this derivation doubtful.]

1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* III. 70 These professional troops.. were quite ready to correct the insolence of the pekins (a word of contempt, used by soldiers to those who did not belong to their profession). 1870 *Spectator* 19 Nov. 1371 Study was actually discouraged as fit only for pékins, and diplomatists often knew little more than soldiers. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 81 There was hardly such a thing as a *pekin*. 1899 *Speaker* 16 Sept. 282/2 The pekin, even when he sits in the Court of Cassation, is treated with contempt.

Pekk, -e, obs. forms of PECK *sb.*[1]

Pekoe (pe·ko, pī·ko), *sb.* Also 8 peco, pecko, peokho. [From Chinese: in Amoy dialect *pek-ho*, in Cantonese *pak-ho*; from *pek, pak* = Mandarin *peh, pai* white + *ho*, Mandarin *hao* down, hair.] A superior kind of black tea, so called from the leaves being picked young with the down still on them.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 328 Coffee, Chocolate, Green, Imperial, Peco, and Bohea-Tea seem to be Trifles. 1771 J. R. FORSTER tr. *Osbeck's Voy.* I. 250 Back-ho, or Pack-ho, is that which we call Peckho, which has leaves with dots. 1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 141 The huge tea warehouses, where .. the flowery Pekoe or the family Souchong, slumbers in tin-foiled chests.

Hence **Pe·koe** *v. trans.*, to mix with pekoe tea.

1892 WALSH *Tea* (Philad.) 182 A choice or 'pekoed' Formosa will be found the most desirable and valuable. *Ibid.* 184 If the Assam be 'pekoed' so much the better.

Pekul, variant of PICUL, a weight.

‖ **Pel.** *Obs.* [Anglo-Fr., = OF. *pel*, mod.F. *pieu* :— L. *pālus* stake: see PEEL *sb.*[1]] A stake at which swordsmanship was practised in the 14th century.

1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. i. § 3 (paraphrasing AF. MS. of 14th c.) The author .. strongly recommends a constant and attentive attack of the pel .. for so he calls the post-quintain...The practitioner was then to assail the pel, armed with sword and shield, in the same manner as he would an adversary.

Pel, obs. form of PALL, PEEL *sb.*[1], PELL *sb.*[1]

‖ **Pela, pé-la** (pē·la). [Chinese *pai, pe-, peh-* white + *la* wax.] The white wax obtained in China from the wax insect (*Coccus pela* or *sinensis*); Chinese or China wax.

1794 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 383 The Chinese collect a kind of wax, much esteemed by them, under the name of Pé-la, from a coccus deposited..on certain shrubs.

‖ **Pelada** (pĭlā·dă). *Path.* Also in Fr. form **pelade.** [F. *pelade* a disease that causes falling off of down or hair, f. *peler* to deprive of hair.] (See quots.) Hence **Peladic** (pĭlæ·dik) *a.*, of or pertaining to pelada.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Pelada*, a kind of alopecia, or distempered state of the body, occasioning the shedding of the hair, arising from a venereal cause. 1857 in MAYNE. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 905 Microbacillus of the 'peladic utricle'...Found in the ampulliform dilatations of the hair follicles .in enormous numbers.

† **Pelado·r, -ore.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. Sp. *pelador* 'one that pilleth, maketh bald, or bare' (Minsheu), f. *pelar* :—L. *pilāre* : see PILL *v.*] A depilatory.

1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* iv. iv, To know how to make Pastillos of the dutchess of Braganza,..The peladore of Isabella.

Pelage (pe·lēdʒ). [a. F. *pelage* (16th c. in Littré), the hair, wool, or fur of an animal, in reference to its kind or colour, f. OF. *peil, pel*, F. *poil* hair, down + -AGE. (Cf. *peler* to deprive of hair.)] A general and collective term for the fur, hair, wool, or similar covering of a quadruped. (Parallel to *plumage*.)

1828–32 WEBSTER, *Pelage*, the vesture or covering of wild beasts, consisting of hair, fur or wool. *Bacon.* 1848 S. W. WILLIAMS *Middle Kingd.* I. iv. 156 Bear, wolves, tigers, deer, and numerous fur-bearing animals are hunted for their pelage. 1865 HUXLEY *Preh. Rem. Caithn.* 132 The ass and the zebra are far more strikingly differentiated by their pelage than by their skulls. 1877 J. A. ALLEN *Amer. Bison* 456 A young male in summer pelage.

Pelage, obs. form of PILLAGE.

Pelagial (pĭlē·dʒĭăl), *a.* [f. L. *pelagi-us*, a. Gr. πελαγι-ος of the sea (f. L. *pelag-us*, a. Gr. πέλαγος the sea) + -AL.] Of or belonging to the open sea; = PELAGIAN *a.*[2] 2, PELAGIC *a.*

1899 J. A. THOMSON *Sci. of Life* xiii. 179 The distinctive population of the littoral, pelagial, abyssal, fluvial, and terrestrial areas.

Pelagian (pĭlē·dʒiăn), *a.*[1] and *sb.*[1] [f. L. *Pelagiān-us* (Augustine), f. *Pelagius*, latinized form (see prec.) of the name of a British monk of the 4th and 5th centuries, whose doctrines were fiercely combated by St. Augustine, and condemned by Pope Zosimus in A. D. 418.

1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1662) 229 Pelagius..his name in Welsh was Morgan, which signifies the sea.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Pelagius or his doctrines.

Pelagius denied the Catholic doctrine of original sin, asserting that Adam's fall did not involve his posterity, and maintained that the human will is of itself capable of good without the assistance of divine grace.

1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Familye of Love, Brief Descr.*, Many a simple soule hath hee shamefully. deceiued with his foule Pelagian opinion. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 263 Origen..being a leader and Patron of the Pelagian error. 1697 SOUTH *Serm.* (1698) III. 45 Throughout all this Pelagian Scheme, we have not so much as one Word of Mans Natural Impotency to Spiritual Things. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 216 *note*, The Pelagian [theory] treats Adam's sin as a mere bad example.

B *sb.* A follower of the doctrines of Pelagius.

1532 MORE *Confut. Dr. Barnes* VIII. Wks. 798/2 Saynete Austin wrote. those woordes against. the Pelagians and the Celestians. 1553 *Articles of Religion* ix, Originall Sinne standeth not in the following of Adam, as the Pellagianes doe vainelie talke,..but it is the fault, and corruption of the nature of euery manne, that naturallie is engendred of the offspring of Adam. 1706 J. BINGHAM *Fr. Ch. Apol.* III. x, None ever disliked the use of the Lord's Prayer but only the Pelagians. 1814 RUSKIN *Pleasures of Eng.* 16 The Pelagian's assertion that immortality could be won by man's will.

Pelagian (pĭlē·dʒiăn), *a.*[2] and *sb.*[2] [f. L. *pelagi-us* (see PELAGIAL) + -AN.]

A. *adj.* †1. Of or pertaining to the *pelagiæ conchæ* or sea shells whence purple dye was obtained. (Cf. L. *pelagium* purple colour.) *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 259 The Tyrians make their deep red purple, by dipping their wool first in the liquor of the Pelagian purples.

2. Of, pertaining to, or inhabiting the open sea or ocean; pelagic.

1746 DA COSTA in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 400 They are no pelagian Shells, as those are; Bays and Harbours are the Places where they are fish'd. 1776 — *Conchol.* 66 Some [shell-fish] are pelagian, or inhabit only the deeps of the sea. 1832 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 126 A line of shoals may be as impassable to pelagian species, as are the Alps and the Andes to plants and animals peculiar to plains.

b. Inhabiting islands in the open sea or ocean.

1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* (ed. 2) 346 Pelagian Negroes have long been well known as inhabitants of the interior of the Penang Islands.

B. *sb.* An inhabitant of the open sea or ocean.

1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 75 The Mediterranean pelagians (or open sea-fish) have neither brilliancy of colour, nor delicacy of flesh.

Pelagianism (pĭlē·dʒiăniz'm). [f. PELAGIAN *a.*[1] + -ISM.] The doctrine of Pelagius and his followers: see PELAGIAN *a*[1]

1583 FULKE *Defence* viii. (Parker Soc.) 342 While you would seem to fly from Pelagianism, you fall into flat Phariseisin. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 313 This doctrine which hangs the efficacy of the Holy Ghost upon man's Will,..is downright Pelagianism. *a* 1744 BOLINGBROKE *Let. to Pope* Wks. 1754 III. 312 To assert Antipodes might become once more as heretical as arianism, or pelagianism. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* xiv. iii (1864) IX. 145 The Pelagianism charged against Scotus is .. purely metaphysical.

Pelagianize (pĭlē·dʒiănəiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *intr.* To act the Pelagian; to hold or give expression to the views of Pelagius.

1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *App Cæsar* 83 In the point of Free-will the Church of Rome absolutely and wholly Pelagianizeth. 1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 31 Doth not Arminius Pelagianize in this?

Hence **Pela·gianizing** *ppl. a.*; **Pela·gianizer.**

1629 H. BURTON *Truth's Triumph* 315 Those Pelagianizing enemies of the grace of God. 1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 215 To let the new Pelagianizers see, there was no quarter for them in Oxford. *a* 1861 W. CUNNINGHAM *Hist. Theol.* (1864) II. xxv. 376 The latter class they were accustomed to call Pelagianizing Remonstrants.

Pelagic (pĭlæ·dʒik), *a.* [ad. L. *pelagic-us*, a. Gr. *πελαγικός, f. πέλαγ-ος the sea.] Of or pertaining to the open or high sea, as distinguished from the shallow water near the coast; oceanic; now *spec.* living on or near the surface of the open sea or ocean, as distinguished from its depths.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pelagick*, of the Sea, or that liveth in the Sea. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim Biog.* (1813) III. 420 The Pelagic Nereis. 1832 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 280 Littoral and estuary shells are more frequently liable..to be intermixed with the exuviæ of pelagic tribes. 1843 *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 13 Seamen are .. well acquainted with the general forms of the pelagic fish. 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 150 The pelagic shells, or those which during life rove freely through the sea. 1888 *Nature* XXVI. 559 Used technically by naturalists, the term *Pelagic* applied to living things, denotes those animals and plants which inhabit the surface waters of the seas and oceans.

b. Of sealing: Carried on or performed on the high seas. So *pelagic sealer.*

1891 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 609 'Pelagic' sealing as at present carried on, cannot long be continued. 1897 *Daily News* 27 Jan. 6/6 The Commission was sent out in consequence of the statements made by the United States and Russia that the seal herd was being wiped out by pelagic sealing. 1901 *Munsey's Mag.* (U. S.) XXV. 358/1 The pelagic sealers kill the animals with guns, spears, or any effective weapon while they are in the water.

† **Pela·glous,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *pelagi-us* (see PELAGIAL) + -OUS.] = PELAGIC.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Fishes, which are, 1. Marine, and these are either *pelagious*, living in the main sea,..or *littoral*. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pelagius*, ..of swimming birds, comprehending those that frequent the sea, where they find their food: pelagious.

Pelagite (pe·lădʒəit). *Min.* [f. Gr. πέλαγος sea + -ITE[1] 2 b.] A name given to nodules of oxide of manganese and iron obtained in deep-sea soundings in the Pacific Ocean.

1876 A. H. CHURCH in *Min. Mag.* I. 52 The singularity of the mode of formation, of the occurrence, and of the composition of these concretions should constitute no bar to their recognition as a distinct mineral species under such a name as *Pelagite*. It would at present be impossible to assign a formula to this 'pelagite'.

Pelagosaur (pe·lăgoso̅r). *Palæont.* [ad. mod.L. *pelagosaurus*, f. Gr. πέλαγο-ς sea + σαῦρα lizard: see SAURIAN.] A genus of fossil crocodiles with amphicœlian vertebræ, found in strata of the Jurassic age. 1888 in OGILVIE (Annandale).

Pelagra, variant of PELLAGRA.

Pelamyd, -mid (pe·lămid). Also 6 **palmita**; 7- (in L. form) **pelamis, -mys,** pl. **pelamides**; 8–9 **palamede.** [ad. L. *pēlamys, -myd-, pēlamis*, a. Gr. πηλαμύς, -υδα. The form *palamede* represents F. *palamide* 'a young Tunnie' (Cotgr.); *palmita* = It. *palamita* 'a fish called a tunnie before it be a yeere old, a sommer whiting' (Florio).]

1. A small Mediterranean fish; a young tunny.

1598 *Epulario* G j b, To dresse a Palmita, which is a kind of Tonny. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 243 The old Tunies and the young, called Pelamides, enter into great flotes and skuls into the sea Pontus. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 259. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xvii. (1788) III. 13 *note*, Among a variety of different species, the Pelamides, a sort of Thunnies, were the most celebrated. 1810 ANNE PLUMPTRE *Resid. France* II. vi. 76 The palamede..seems so much of the same nature, that some persons have supposed it only the young thunny. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 188 After passing the anniversary of their first birthday, these pelamyds attained maturity, and were dubbed thunnies in consequence. 1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) II. 289 A pelamys or tunny.

2. Applied to the genus *Pelamys* (Cuvier 1831) of scombroid fishes.

1863 COUCH *Brit. Fishes* II. 102 Pelamid.

Pelare, obs. form of PILLAR.

Pelargic (pĭlä·rdʒik), *a.* [ad. Gr. πελαργικ-ός of the stork, f. πελαργός stork: see -IC.] Of or pertaining to the storks.

1830 tr. *Aristophanes, Birds* 217 O thou hawk of Sunium! Hail, Pelargic King!

Pelargonic (pelaigg·nik), *a. Chem.* [f. PELARGON-IUM: see -IC.] Of or derived from the genus *Pelargonium*; esp. in *Pelargonic acid*, a fatty acid, $C_9H_{18}O_2$, prepared from the volatile oil of plants of this genus; nonylic acid. So **Pela·rgonate,** a salt of pelargonic acid; **Pe·largone,** a crystalline substance, soluble in ether, obtained by the dry distillation of barium pelargonate; **Pela·rgone·ne,** a hydrocarbon obtained among the products of the dry distillation of hydroleic or metoleic acid; **Pe·largyl,** the radical of pelargonic acid ($C_9H_{17}O$).

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 396 Pelargonic Acid..was originally extracted from the leaves of the geranium, by distilling them with water. *Ibid.*, Pelargonic anhydride..is obtained by acting upon pelargonate of baryta with oxychloride of phosphorus. 1866–77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 370 Pelargonic acid is a colourless oil..which solidifies in the cold, melting afterwards at 10°. *Ibid.* 371 Pelargonate of Ethyl..Pelargonic ether. *Ibid.*, Chloride of Pelargyl, $C_9H_{17}OCl$, is obtained by the action of pentachloride of phosphorus on pelargonic acid.

‖ **Pelargonium** (pelăigō·niŭm). *Bot.* [mod.L. (L'Heritier 1787), f. Gr. πελαργός stork: app. modelled on the earlier γεράνιον, *geranium*.] An extensive genus of plants of the N.O *Geraniaceæ*, chiefly natives of the Cape of Good Hope, having showy flowers and fragrant leaves, commonly cultivated under the name of *geranium*.

1819 *Pantologia, Pelargonium*, Crane-bill, in botany. 1835 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XI. 686/2 Pelargoniums are of easy culture, propagating readily by cuttings. 1861 *Times* 23 May, The azaleas, pelargoniums, and other spring flowers being in particularly good condition. 1890 *Golden South* 155 Pelargoniums grow three or four feet high.

Pelasgian (pĭlæ·zdʒiăn), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 **-ien.** [f. L. *Pelasgi-us*, a. Gr. Πελασγι-ος of or pertaining to the Πελασγοί or Pelasgi: see b.] **a.** *adj.* = next. **b.** *sb.* One of the *Pelasgi*, an ancient race of doubtful ethnological affinities, widely spread over the coasts and islands of the Eastern Mediterranean and Ægean, and believed to have occupied Greece before the Hellenes.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. ix. 43 The first Inhabitants of [Lesbos] were the Pelasgiens. *Ibid.*, Priape, king of the Pelasgiens. *Ibid.*, After the pelasgiens, succeeded the Eolliens. 1785 T. ASTLE in *Archæol.* VII. 348 On the radical Letters of the Pelasgians and their derivatives. 1822 MITFORD *Hist. Greece* I. i. § 2. 29 Strabo assures us, that the Pelasgians were antiently established all over Greece. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* II. 93 Situated in the midst of the great Pelasgian nation.

Pelasgic (pĭlæ·zdʒik), *a.* [ad. L. *Pelasgic-us*: see prec.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Pelasgi or Pelasgians.

Pelasgic architecture, building, the oldest form of masonry found in Greece and the neighbouring lands, constructed of rough or unhewn stones piled up without cement.

1785 T. ASTLE in *Archæol.* VII. 361 Homer was a native of Ionia, where the Pelasgic alphabet was first improved. 1815 H. MARSH *Horæ Pelasgicæ* title-p., A Description of

the Pelasgic or Æolic Digamma. 1831 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) III. 413/1 *margin*, Pelasgic architecture. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 377/2. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Power* Wks. (Bohn) II. 337 With all his hairy Pelasgic strength directed on his opening sense of beauty.

Pelaw, Pelch, variants of PILAU, PILCH.

Peldon (pe·ldǎn). *Coal-mining.* [Origin unknown.] 'Hard and compact siliceous rock' (Gresley *Gloss. Terms Coal-mining* 1883).

Pele, obs. form of PEAL, PEEL, PELL.

Pelecan, obs. form of PELICAN.

Pe·lecanine, *a. Ornith.* [f. L. *pelecān-us* PELICAN + -INE 1.] Of or pertaining to the genus *Pelecanus* of birds.

1860 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 330 The tongue [of Balæniceps] is extremely small, an important Pelecanine character.

Pelecoid (pe·lĭkoid), *a.* and *sb. Geom.* Also 9 *erron.* **peli-.** [ad. Gr. πελεκοειδής, f. πέλεκυς ax, hatchet + -ειδής -form, -shaped.] **a.** *adj.* Hatchet-shaped. **b.** *sb.* A figure bounded by a semicircle, and two concave quadrants meeting in a point, and so resembling the blade of a battle-ax.

[1706 PHILLIPS, *Pelecoides*, a Name which some give to a certain Geometrical Figure, that somewhat resembles a Hatchet.] 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Angle, Pelecoid Angle*..is that in figure of a hatchet. 1864 WEBSTER, *Pelicoid.* See *Pelecoid.*

Pelecypod (pĭle·sipǫd), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. Gr. πέλεκυς hatchet + -ποδος -footed.] **a.** *adj.* Having a hatchet-shaped foot, as a bivalve mollusc; pertaining to such a mollusc. **b.** *sb.* A pelecypod mollusc. Hence **Pelecy·podous** *a.*, in same sense.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pelecypodus*, applied .. to .. Mollusca that have a foot in form of a club or of a tongue: pelecypodous. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Pelecypod.* 1897 B. WOODWARD in *Concise Knowl. Nat. Hist.* 619 In the higher Pelecypods they are filibranch. *Ibid.*, Diagram illustrating successive development of pelecypod gills.

Pelegrim, -grine, obs. ff. PILGRIM, PEREGRINE.

Pêle-mêle, variant of PELL-MELL.

Pelemele, obs. f. PALL-MALL, PELL-MELL.

Peler, obs. form of PEELER, PILLAR.

†Pe·lerin. *Obs. rare.* Also 5 **pilleryn.** [a. F. *pèlerin* PILGRIM.] A pilgrim.

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 96 Gif pilleryns may be maid prisoneris. *c* 1614 SIR W. MURE *Dido & Æneas* i. 777 We straying Pelerins will ne'r assay't.

†Pelerinage, pelrinage. *Obs. rare.* [ME. a. F. *pèlerinage* PILGRIMAGE.] A pilgrimage.

c 1300 *Beket* 5 Gilbert..mid on Richard ..to Ierusalem com. There hi dude here pelrynage. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 69 The noble wommen of the toun Most comunliche a pelrinage Gon forto preie thilke ymage. *Ibid.* II. 385 Forth comth Paris with glad visage Into the temple on pelrinage.

Pelerine (pe·lĕrin, -ī n). Also 8 **pelorine,** 8-9 **pelerin.** [a. F. *pèlerine*, transferred use of fem. of *pèlerin* PILGRIM = pilgrim's mantle or cape.] A name applied from time to time to various fashions of mantles or capes worn by women; in recent use, a long narrow cape or tippet, with ends coming down to a point in front, usually of lace or silk, or of the material of the dress.

The name appears to have been in vogue 1740-50 (it was obsolete to Fielding in 1752); again about 1764; also 1825-35, 1855-68, 1884-1904: the shape or material being probably more or less new each time.

1744 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Female Spect.* No. 5 (1748) I. 237 Her neck suffers for it, and confesses, in scarlet blushes ..: this misfortune, however, she conceals under a handkerchief or pelerine, and high tucker. 1745 *Gentl. Mag.* 272 In pelerin clad, or silk manteal. 1752 FIELDING *Covent Gard. Jrnl* 9 May, Within my memory..this [cloak]..was succeeded by the pelorine, the pelorine by the neckatee. 1764 *Mem. G. Psalmanazar* 118 A short leathern or oil-cloth cloak, not unlike what the women call a pelerine. 1827 *Souvenir* I. 21 (Stanf.) A half high canezou..composed of their Jaconet muslin, and trimmed round the bust with a row of deep points, which form a pelerine. 1831 *Lincoln Herald* 9 Sept. 3/5 The triple lappel forms a square pelerine behind. 1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* II. ix, 'Arthur', whispered Flora, 'would you object to putting your arm round me under my pelerine?' 1868 *Express* 30 Mar., The petticoat or underskirt being of silk, the upper one of cachemire of the same shade, and the costume completed by a short pelerine tied behind. 1884 *Girl's Own Paper* 28 June 618/1 'Pelerine' is now the usual name for the shoulder cape. 1898 *Daily News* 2 Apr. 6/5 The pelerine is to be a favourite form of mantle, many of the new capes being finished in front with long, rounded pelerine ends.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1835 *Court Mag.* VI. p. ix/2 The corsage..is trimmed with a mantilla, or else in the pelerine stile, with blond lace. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Feb. 3/1 The deep pelerine-like collar of lace or mixed lace and chiffon.

Pele's hair (pī·lēz hē·u). [transl. of Hawaiian *ranoko o Pele*, hair of Pelé, the goddess of the volcano Kilauea.] Volcanic glass from the volcano Kilauea, found in fine hair-like threads.

1849 DANA *Geol. Pacif.* 200 Pele's Hair. 1861 BRISTOW *Gloss. Min.* 276 *Pele's Hair*, lava blown by the wind..into hair-like fibers.

Pelestre, peletre, -tur, var. PELLETER 1 *Obs.*

Pelet, -ette, obs. ff. PELLET. **Peletone,** erron. f. PELOTON. **Pelewe,** obs. f. PILLOW.

Pelf (pelf), *sb.* Also 6 **pylfe,** 9 *dial.* **pilf.** [ME. a. ONF. **pelfe*, instanced 1370 as *peuffe*, mod. Norman *peufe*, var. of OF. *pelfre* (11th c. in Godef.), *peufre* spoil; ulterior derivation uncertain; perh. related to L. *pilāre* in sense 'to pillage', F. *piller*.]

†1. Property pilfered or stolen, spoil, booty. *Obs.*

a 1350 *S. Nicholas* 444 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 16 Als þe theuis..Partid þaire pelf bi a wud side. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5989 Þair schipp, with all þair pelf, To þe thynaster þai [pirates] betake, Full amendis forto make. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* ix. (*Wolf & Fox*) xiv, Schir.. and we get of yone pelf, Ye man tak trauell and mak ws sum supple.

†2. Property, possessions, goods, 'gear'. *Obs.*

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7166 Þe monkes duelt be þaim self, Sa did þe nonnes, with all þair pelf. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 122 Go muster thy servants, be captaine thy selfe, Prouiding them weapon and other like pelfe. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* II. Prol. 35 All perishen, of man, of pelfe, Ne ought escapend but himselfe. 1847 *Mischief of Muses* 17 And who, from managing his master's pelf Had now begun to manage for himself.

3. Money, wealth, riches; now depreciatory: 'filthy lucre'.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lviii. 25 Thay panss nocht off the parrochin pure, Had thai the pelfe to pairt amang thame. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Jas.* iv. 38 You..whiske about by sea and by lande to get pelfe for your olde age. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 278 Why do they uphold their pylfe with such outrage and tirannye? 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxii. (Arb.) 266 'A misers mynde thou hast, thou hast a Princes pelfe.' A lewd terme to be giuen to a Princes treasure. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ix. 4 But all his minde is set on mucky pelfe. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 223 Ye rich men cannot think to carry your pelfe with you into Heaven. 1720 WELTON *Suffer Son of God* II. xvi. 422 The Covetous Man looks upon his Pelf, and adores it as his God. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 137. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Charmed Sea* ix. 130 Too busy after his pelf to bestow any thought on the first marriage celebration. 1874 L. MORRIS *Professor* iii, As blind to all that passes self As any churl that slaves for pelf.

†4. Trumpery, trash, rubbish: frippery. *Obs.*

1555 BRADFORD *Let. to Rawlins* in FOXE *A. & M* (1583) 1632 Forked cappes, typettes, shauen crownes, or such other baggage and Antichristian pelfe. 1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* To Rdr. (1611) 3 It is not sufficient..to condemne our Bookes for pelfe, and trash, and fardles of lies, before he see them. 1596 GOBSON *Quip for Gentlewomen* xiv, All this new pelfe now sold in shops, in value true not worth a louse. 1632 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. IV. (ed. 4) 286 Which to her guests she shews, with all her pelfe.

b. Refuse; now *dial.*, vegetable refuse, weeds.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiii. (Arb.) 281 Pelfe is properly the scrappes or shreds of taylors and skinners. 1600 S. NICHOLSON *Acolastus* (1876) 7 We of all people once that were the pelfe, .. Almighty Ioue hath chosen to himselfe. 1646 TRAPP *Comm. John* xv. 20 Our memories are as..nets that keep the pelf, let go the clean water. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Pelf*..in Faulconry, is the refuse and broken remains left after the Hawk is relieved. 1828 *Farm. Jrnl.* 21 Jan. (E. D. D.), Which is the best means of clearing a wood from roots and pelf? 1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss.*, *Pilf*, light grass and roots raked together to be burnt.

c. Dust; fluff. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1584 COGAN *Haven Health* ccxxiv. (1636) 259 Gather it..picke it cleane from dyrt and pelfe. 1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss.*, *Pilf*, *Film*, *Pillom*, light dust or fluff.

d. A worthless person, a good-for-nothing. Now *dial.*

1551 SIR J. MASON *Let.* (S. P. Foreign, Edw. VI, VI. lf. 287) The olde worne pelff [Diane of Poictiers] fearing ther by to lefe some parte of her credite. 1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (ed. 2) Gloss., *Pelfe*, a bad, or good-for-nothing person. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Pelf*, a term bestowed on a worthless person.

5. *Comb.*, as *pelf-licker*; *pelf-spurning* adj.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. liv, Here enter not base pinching Usurers, Pelf-lickers, everlasting gatherers. 1870 J. HAMILTON *Moses* iv. 78 The high-souled, pelf-spurning Abraham.

†**Pelf,** *v. Obs.* [ME. a. OF. *pelf-er* (also *pelf-ir*), var. of *pelfrer* to pillage, rob, f. *pelfe*, *pelfre* spoil: see prec. sb., and cf. PILFER *v.*] *trans.* and *intr.* To spoil, rob.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6149 (Cott.) For to pelf þat folk vnlel And help his folk of israel. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 95 Infangthef pelfynde inward. 1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 617 If ye knewe how he coulde pelfe.

Pelfer, obs. form of PILFER.

†**Pe·lfish,** *a. Obs.* [f. PELF *sb.* + -ISH 1.] Of the nature of pelf, rubbishy, paltry.

1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* Ep. Ded. in *Holinshed* I. 1 b/2 That I may the sooner vnbroyde yᵉ pelfish trash, that is wrapt wythin thys Treatise. — *Contin. Hist. Irel.* Ded. *ibid.* 76/1 Hee shall bee sure, to fynde them that wyll bee more prest to blabbe forth his pelfish faultes, than they will be ready to blaze out his good desertes.

†**Pelfry.** *Obs.* Forms: *a.* 5 **pelfere,** 6 **-fre, -frey, -fray, -fery, -fary, pelfry.** *β.* 5-6 **pil-, pylfre.** [a. ONF. **pelferie*, instanced 14-15th c. in forms *peuferie*, *peufferie*, mod. Norm. *peuferie*, *peufrie* (Godef.) frippery. See also PILFERY.]

1. Things pilfered; booty, spoil.

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* v. 11 Alle that other pilfre he yaf unto other folke of the hoost. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* VII. i. 277/1 Open theft is whan the theef is taken with his pelfere. 1539 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, III. 155 Owt of whyche countre the sayd Scottys fled, and left mych corne, butters, and other pylfre, behinde theim, whyche the ost hadde. 1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 642 The gaines and pelferies that the Phariseis made of the people.

2. Trumpery, rubbish, trash; = PELF *sb.* 4.

a 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Garnesche* Wks. 1843 I. 225 Soche pelfry thou hast pachchyd, And so thyselfe houyr wachyd. 1538 BP. SHAXTON in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* (1715) III. Collect. Rec. 146 Lockes of Heere, and filthy Ragges, Gobbetts of Woddes, under the Name of Parcells of the Holy Cross, and such Pelfrie. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxophil.* (Arb.) 83 He..setteth out much rifraffe, pelfery, trumpery, baggage and baggerie ware. 1551 CRANMER *Answ. Bp. Gardiner* Pref. A iij, Indulgences, Beades, Pardons, Pilgrimages, and suche other pelfray.

Pelham (pe·lăm). [From the surname Pelham.] In full, *Pelham bit*, a form of bit combining the snaffle and the curb in one. So *Pelham bridle.*

1849 YOUATT *Horse* 190 If the curb-bit is in fault, a snaffle or Pelham-bit should be used. 1851 'CECIL' *Stud Farm* 139 The Pelham, is a species of hybrid between a curb and a snaffle. 1875 WHYTE MELVILLE *Riding Recoll.* iii. (1879) 48 A light-mouthed horse steered by a good rider, will cross a country safely and satisfactorily in a Pelham bridle. 1894 GEO. ARMATAGE *The Horse* vi. 87 The Pelham..is a curb-bit with a joint in the middle, instead of a port. It forms a double-rein bridle.

Pelican (pe·likăn). Forms: 1-7 **pellicane,** 3-8 **-ican,** (5 **-ycan(n,** 6 **-ycane, pillycane**); 5- **pelican,** 7 **pelicane, -ecane,** 7-9 **pelecan.** [(Like F. *pélican* (1210 in Hatz.-Darm.), Pr. *pelican*, Sp. *pelicano*, It. *pellicano*) ad. late L. *pelicān-us*, more correctly *pelecānus*, ad. Gr. πελεκάν, applied by Aristotle (in part at least) to the pelican (οἱ πελεκᾶνες οἱ ἐν τοῖς ποταμοῖς γινόμενοι); app. closely related to πελεκᾶς, -ᾶντα woodpecker, perh. f. πελεκᾶν to hew or shape with an ax, πέλεκυς ax, hatchet, from the appearance or action of the bill.

Πελεκάν was also used by the LXX to render the Heb. קאת *qāāth*, in two (or three) of the places in which it occurs (in Eng. versions 'pelican'); in the two others, Isa. xxxiv 11, Zeph. ii. 14, different Greek words were used, and there the version of 1611 has 'cormorant', but the Revisers of 1885 restore 'pelican' as in Coverdale.]

I. The bird.

1. The name now appropriated to a genus, *Pelecanus*, of large gregarious fish-eating waterfowls, remarkable for an enormously distensible membranous pouch which depends from the lower mandible of the long hooked bill and is used for the storing of fish when caught. Two species, *P. onocrotalus*, the Common or White Pelican, and *P. crispus*, the Crested Pelican, are found in South-eastern Europe and adjacent regions, and are the original 'pelicans'; to these the North American species *P. trachyrhynchus* is very closely allied. Other species are found in the West Indies, Africa, India, the Malay Archipelago, and Australia.

In all the quotations down to 14th c., and many later, the identification is vague, the bird being itself unknown in England, and the word merely a reflex of *pelicanus* of the Vulgate in Ps. ciii. 7, *pelicano solitudinis* 'the pelican of the wilderness', which was app. not the pelican of naturalists. In the four other places where the same Heb. word occurs, the Vulgate has *onocrotalus*, a L. name of the modern 'pelican'. Elsewhere (*Comm.* in *Sophon.*, op. ed. Villarsi VI. 709) St. Jerome makes two kinds of *onocrotalus*, one the water-bird, the other that of the wilderness ('onocrotalorum, duo genera, aliud aquatile, aliud solitudinis'). So Isidore (*Orig.* XII. vii. 32). These appear in the pseudo-Jerome *Brev. in Psalt.* (Villarsi VII. Appx. 271) as two kinds of *pelicanus* (here identified with *onocrotalus*); whence, ultimately, in Trevisa, quot. 1398 below.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) ci. 5 [cii. 6] Ic geworden eom pellicane gelic, se on westene wunaõ. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 142 Dauid, anon efter þet he heuede iefned ancre to pellican, he efnede hire to mht fuel. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* ci. 7 Like am I made to pellicane of annesse. 1382 WYCLIF *ibid.*, Lic I am maid to a pellican of wildernesse. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxviii. (Bodl. MS.), So doþ þe pellican þat hat also porphirio. *Ibid.* XII. xxx, Þere beþ twei manere of Pellicans; one woneþ in watres and eteþ fische and þe oþer woneþ in lond & loueþ wildernesse. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 762/15 *Hic pelicanus*, a pelycan. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xxxiv. 11 But Pellicanes, Storkes, great Oules, and Rauens shall haue it in possession, & dwell there in. 1604 DRAYTON *Owle* 135 The Pellican in Desarts farre abroad, Her deare-lov'd issue safely doth vnload. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 28 A Museum, and therein..a Pelecan's Skin and Bill. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 13/1 Diverse names ascribed to the Devil..as an Owl, a Kite, a Raven, a Pellicane, from his ravening, and unsatiable desire of Devouring, Isa. 34. 11, 15. *a* 1721 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 74 Complaining Pelicanes themselves bemoan. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* vi. 139 We see a top-heavy pelican balancing his huge yellow bill over the edge of the stream, and fishing for his dinner. 1883 *Chambers's Encycl.* VII. 362/1 They often fly in large flocks, and the sudden swoop of a flock of pelicans at a shoal of fish is a striking and beautiful sight.

b. In reference to the fable that the pelican revives or feeds her young with her own blood.

This is given by Epiphanius and St. Augustine; it appears to be of Egyptian origin, and to have referred originally to another bird.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XII. xxix. (Tollem. MS.), The serpent hateþ kyndely þe pellican..and styngeþ and infecteþ þe briddes: þan sche smiteþ here selfe in þe breste, and spryngeþ blood up on hem, and rereþ hem fro deeþ to lyf. *a* 1400 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 172 Þe pelicane his blod did blede þer-with his briddus for to fede. 1530 LYNDESAY *Test. Papyngo* 1100 My birneist beik I laif, with gude entent, Onto the gentyll, pietesous Pillycane, To helpe to peirs hir tender hart in twane. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. v. 811-32. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. i. 126 That blood already (like the Pellican) Thou hast tapt out, and drunkenly carouss'd. 1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart.*, *Dial.* CLXXX, The Pellican..resuues her tender yong, And with her purest bloud-shed doth assuage Her yong ones thirst. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* II. vii, What, would'st thou have me turn Pelican, and feed thee out of my own Vitals? 1848

Mrs. Jameson *Sacr. & Leg. Art* I. Introd. 36 The Pellican, tearing open her breast to feed her young with her own blood, was an early symbol of our redemption through Christ.

† 3. Hence *fig.*, applied to Christ as reviving the dead in spirit by His blood. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 107 b, Ye moost piteous pellycane & heuenly phisycyon, our sauyour Iesu. *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 25/1 Ungrateful soul! that .. did-st not think at all, or thoughtst not right, On this thy Pelican's great love and death. 1814 Cary *Dante, Paradise* xxv. 113 [St. John] who lay Upon the bosom of our pelican.

2. A representation of the pelican in art or heraldry.

Pelican in her piety (in Heraldry), a pelican represented as vulning (*i. e.* wounding) her breast in order to feed her young with her blood.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5129 Rekanthes of rede gold railed of gemmes, With pellicans & pape-ioyes polischt & grauen. *c* 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 807 On hys helme on hygh a pelican he bare. 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* III. xvii. (1611) 162 He beareth Gules, a Pellican in her nest, with wings displaied, feeding of her young ones, Or, vulned proper. 1643-4 in G. A. Poole *Churches; their Structure*, etc (1845) vi. 56 A glorious cover over the font,..with a pelican on the top picking its breast. 1672 J. Davies *Anc. Rites Durham* 17 A goodly fine Lantern, or Letteron, of Brass..with a great Pelican on the height of it, finely gilt..her wings spread abroad, whereon did lye the Book. 1885 *Times* 30 Apr. 7/6 Delicately engraved representations of the Agnus Dei and the Pelican in her piety. 1897 J. Wells *Oxford & Coll.* 199 *note*, The Corpus tradition is that Keble..was once known to have thrown bread at the Pelican.

II. Transferred applications.

3. An alembic having a tubulated head, from opposite sides of which two curved tubes pass out and re-enter at the body of the vessel; used in distilling liquors by fermentation.

1559 Morwyng *Evonym.* 102 Let it be put into a pellicane, that is a vessell with eares or handles on ether syde one. 1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* II. iii, The Retort brake, And what was sau'd, was put into the Pellicane. 1683 Salmon *Doron Med.* I. 307 Being permixt together in a Pellican let them remain in digestion. 1706 Phillips, *Pelican* or *Blind Alambick*.

4. An instrument having a strong curved beak, formerly used for extracting teeth.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 27/1 We cut them [extra teeth] of[f] with our cutting pellicane. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 398/1 A Single Beak Pellican with a screw, is an instrument to draw out corrupt and faded teeth. 1846 Brittan tr. *Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 73 Amongst the multitude of instruments invented..some are absolutely bad, and ought to be rejected; such are the 'pied de biche', and the 'pelican'.

b. 'A hook somewhat in the shape of a pelican's bill, so arranged that it can be easily slipped by taking a ring or shackle from the point of the hook' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

5. An ancient piece of artillery; also, the shot from it.

1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., Pellican, again, is the name of an ancient piece of ordnance, carrying a ball of six pounds. 1754 H. Walpole *Lett. H. Mann* 6 Oct., When your relation, General Guise, was marching up to Carthagena, and the pelicans whistled round him, he said, 'What would Chloe [the Duke of Newcastle's cook] give for some of these to make a pelican pie?' 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Pelican*,..the old six-pounder culverin.

III. 6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pelican brood, daughter, oil, pie; pelicanwise* adv.; **pelican-fish**, an eel-like fish (*Eurypharynx pelecanoides*), dredged from a great depth near the Canary Islands: so called from its enormously developed jaws and large gular pouch; **pelican-flower**, a West Indian evergreen climbing plant (*Aristolochia grandiflora*); Poisonous Hogweed (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); **pelican ibis**, an Asiatic wood-ibis (*Tantalus leucocephalus*); **pelican lectern**, a lectern of the shape of a pelican; **pelican's foot**, a gastropod shell (*Aporrhais pes-pelecani*), so called from its digitate outer lip; **pelican's head**, a wooden battle-club with a rounded head and a projecting beak, used by the natives of New Caledonia.

1828 Keats *Endym.* I. 815 Nurtured like a *pelican brood. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* III. iv. 77 'Twas this flesh begot Those *Pelicane Daughters. 1883 *Leisure Hour* 312/2 The characters of the *Eurypharynx* (wide-throated *pelican fish) are so divided. 1881 *Field* 13 Aug. 267/1 Conspicuous next in order..were numbers of *pelican ibises. 1898 J. T. Fowler *Durh. Cath.* 57 The modern .. *Pelican lectern. 1862 H. Aidé *Carr of Carrlyon* III. 39 Their doubts feed themselves, *pelican-wise, from their own breast.

Pelicanry (pe·likănri). [f. prec. + -ry: cf. *heronry*.] A place where pelicans breed.

1864 Jerdon *Birds India* II. II. 860, I have visited one pelicanry in the Carnatic, where the Pelicans have (for ages, I was told) built their rude nests on rather low trees in the midst of a village.

Pelice, obs. form of Pelisse.

Pelicoid, variant of Pelecoid.

† **Pe·liom.** *Min. Obs.* [mod. (Ger. 1818) ad. Gr. πελιωμα livid spot, in reference to its greyish blue colour.] A synonym of Iolite.

1820 in Mohs *Char. Nat. Hist. Syst. Min.* 68.

Pelisse (pĕlī·s). Also 8 **pellice**, 8-9 **-ise**, 9 **-isse, pelice.** [a. F. *pelisse*, formerly *pelice* = It. *pelliccia* 'any kind of furred garment' (Florio):—med.L. *pellicia* (Papias), for L. *pellicia* (or *-icea*) *tunica* or *vestis*, a coat or garment of skins or fur, f. *pell-is* skin.]

1. † **a.** A garment of fur. *Obs.* b. A long mantle or cloak lined with fur.

1718 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to C'tess Mar* 10 Mar., One of her slaves immediately brought her a pellice of rich brocade lined with sables. 1789 Wesley *Will* in Coke & Moore *Life* III. iv. § 2 (1792) 515 My pellice I give to the Rev Mr. Creighton. 1804 Cr. Rumford in *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 181 We might naturally expect, that a pelisse would be warmest when worn with the hair outwards, as I have found it to be in fact. 1806 A. Duncan *Nelson* 104 A pelice of sable fur. 1874 Boutell *Arms & Arm.* ix. 182 Prototypes of more recent hussar pelisses with their fur lining.

2. A long mantle of silk, velvet, cloth, or other material, worn by women, reaching to the ankles, and having arm-holes or sleeves.

1755 Mrs. Delany in *Life & Corr.* (1862) 321, I don't know what you mean by a pompadour, unless it is what we call in this part of the world a pelisse; which in plain English is a long cloak made of satin or velvet, black or any colour; lined or trimmed with silk, satin, or fur, according to the fancy. 1801 *Sporting Mag.* XIX. 115 The ladies were principally dressed in sarsnet pelisses. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* v, A tall bony woman—straight all the way down—in a coarse blue pelisse, with the waist an inch or two below her arm-pits. 1893 Georgina Hill *Hist. Eng. Dress* II. 216 The women of the last generation all wore pelisses. 1898 Lady Mary Loyd tr. *Usanne's Fashion in Paris* ii. 39 [*c* 1800-4] Pelisses were coming into general use. They were worn long, almost reaching the ground, with wide sleeves turned back over the wrists, and round cape collars.

b. A garment worn out of doors by young children over their other clothes.

1852 [Remembered in use] 1879 *Madame Bayard's Bouquet of Fashion* No. 32 Children's Dresses. No. 911. Infant's Pelisse. 1894 L. T. Meade *Iron Grip* II xxxi. 159 She dressed the baby in his white hat and white pelisse.

c. Used for the ecclesiastical cassock.

1877 J. D. Chambers *Div. Worship* 26 The Pelisse or Cassock was the ordinary clerical gown or under garment.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pelisse-robe*; **pelisse-cloth**, a twilled woollen fabric, used for pelisses.

1835 *Court Mag.* VI. p. x/2 Pelisse robes, both of satin and velvet, have been during the last week very much adopted.

‖ **Pelisson.** *Obs.* In 5 **pely-, pellycon.** [OF. *pelisson*, in 14th c. *pelicon* (*f*) 'a furd petticoat or frocke' (Cotgr.), AF. *pellicoun*, in med.L. *pellicion-em*, It. *pelliccione* 'a great furred gown' (Florio), med.L. *pelliciōn-em*, deriv. of *pellicia* Pelisse.] A furred gown; = Pelisse 1.

1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xxxvii. 43 b, His clothynge was oonly of a sacke, and a mantell of pellycon. *Ibid.* 50 His Frocke, his Pelycon and his Gospellis. [1876 Planché *Cycl. Costume* I. 391 King John orders a grey pelisson with nine bars of fur to be made for the queen.]

Pelite (pī·lait). *Geol.* [f. Gr. πηλ-ός clay, earth, mud + -ite 1.] A rock composed of an argillaceous sediment.

1879 Rutley *Study Rocks* xiv. 299 The psammites and pelites..are respectively represented by the various sandstones, arkose, etc., and by the tuffs.

Pelitic (pĭlĭ·tik), *a. Geol.* [f. prec. + -ic.] Of the nature of pelite; composed of fine sediment.

1879 Rutley *Study Rocks* xiv. 299 The clastic rocks..he divides into the psephitic, the psammitic, and the pelitic.

Pelitory, obs. form of Pellitory.

Pell (pel), *sb. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 4 **pel**, 5 **peall, pele, peele, peell, pelle**, 6 **pyll**, 6- **pell.** [ME. a. AF. *pell, peal* OF. *pel* (13th c. in Littré), mod.F. *peau* (= Pr. *pel, pelh*, Cat. *pell*, Sp. *piel*, It. *pelle*):—L. *pell-em* skin, leather, parchment.]

† **1.** A skin or hide; *esp.* a furred skin used as or forming the lining or trimming of a cloak; a cloak so lined or trimmed, a fur. *Obs.*

13.. *K. Alis.* 6697 Y wol chargen al the bestis With pellis, and siglatouns honeste. *c* 1325 *Lai le Freine* 172 Therin she leyed the child, for cold, In the pel as it was bifold. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst* (Shaks. Soc.) 246, ij doctorys with him arayd with pellys aftyr the old gyse. 1596 Dr. W. Barlow *Three Serm.* ii. 88 Our flesh swelleth, and like Sathyrions pelles or skinnes..we are of vnquiet and restlesse minds.

† **b.** The skin with which the deciduous horns of deer are at first covered; the 'velvet'. *Obs.*

In quot. 1575 app. associated with Pill, Peel *sb.*

1575 Turberv. *Venerie* 242 His heade when it commeth first out, hath a russet pyll vpon it, the whiche is called Velluet. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, To Pray*,..when Deer rub..their Heads against Trees to get the pells of their new Horns off.

2. A skin or roll of parchment, a parchment; *spec.* each of the two pells, of receipt (*pellis receptorum*) and disbursement (*pellis exituum*), kept at the Exchequer. b. In *pl.* The Office of the Exchequer in which these were kept. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1454 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 249/1 That it be entred in the pele of your receipt. *Ibid.* 272/2 Which may appere in the peele of the Resceyt of youre Eschequer of Record. 1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 7 As in the Peall of Michelmasse Terme..playnely doth apiere. 1577-87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 1245/1 In which Easter tearme was William bishop of Yorke also made treasuror, as is prooued by the pell of *Exitus*. 1681 Neville *Plato Rediv.* 197 No Sanctuary to fly to, but a peice of Parchment kept in the Pells. *c* 1802 Canning *Grand Consult.* Poet. Wks. (1823) 40 But our frugal doctor..Gives his pills to the public, the Pells to his Son.

c. *Clerk of the Pells*, an officer formerly charged with the entry of receipts and disbursements on the parchment rolls in the Exchequer. So *Master of the Pells. Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

a 1603 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 244 Clark of the pell; fee—£17. 10. 0. 1657 Howell *Londinop.* 370 Touching..the Clerk of the Pell; his duty is, to enter every Tellers bill into a Roll call'd *Pellis Receptorum*. 1665 Pepys *Diary* 29 Sept., Mr. Warder, Master of the Pells. 1834 *Act* 4 & 5 *Will. IV*, c. 15 § 1 The Offices of Auditor, and of each of the Four Tellers of the Exchequer, and of the Clerk of the Pells, are hereby abolished. 1846 *Blackw. Mag.* LIX. 464 His party ..acknowledged his services by a retiring pension, which Mr. Pitt..exchanged for the clerkship of the pells.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pell-office* (sense 2); † **pell-monger**, a dealer in skins and furs; † **pell-wool**, wool plucked from the skin of a dead sheep; = Pelt-*wool*.

1676 Nedham *Pacquet Adv.* 31 May they leave off barking when he comes into the City; and not do as dogs do at a *Pell-monger. 1697 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 311 Mr. Lemar, a clerk in the *pell office in the exchequer. 1429 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 360/2 Þat no man make noon iwynde withynne þe flese,..ne þerynne to putte lokkys, *pellewolle, terre,..ne noon oþer filthe. 1442 *Ibid.* V. 61/1 That ther be put in noon of thoo Worstedes, eny Lambe woll, nor Pell woll.

Pell, *v. Obs* exc. *dial.* [Origin uncertain: cf. Peal *v.*1; also L. *pellere* to drive.]

1. *intr.* To hurry, rush.

c 1300 *Havelok* 809 Shal ich neuere lengere dwelle, To morwen shal ich forth pelle. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, *Pell.*, to dash, drive or strike violently; to walk with a heavy dashing step.

2. *trans.* To beat or knock violently, esp. *down*.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 117 How þe powere out of Persy pellid doune his knyȝtis. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 431 Beat and pell them downe with perches and poles. 1606 — *Sueton.* 156 The buffons and jesters about him made good sport, pelling him with olive and date-stones. ?*a* 1750 *Battle Sheriff-Muir* in Child *Ballads* (1857) VII. 260 For well I wat I saw them run, Both south and north, when they begun, To pell and mell, and kill and fell.

Pell, obs. form of Pall, Peel *sb.*1

Pellac, pellack: see Pellock 1 and 2.

† **Pellage.** *Obs.* [f. OF. *pel* Pell *sb.* + -age.] A duty or impost formerly levied on skins exported.

[1409-10 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 625/2 [Le] Subside & Custumes des Layns & Pealx lanutz, outre le Pondage, Tonage, Aunage, Pellage, & d'autres Marchaundises.] 1691 *Blount's Law Dict.* (ed. 2), *Pellage*.., the Custom or Duty paid for Skins, Pelts or Leather.

‖ **Pellagra** (pelē·gră, -æ·gră). *Path.* [It. and mod.L. (F. *pellagre*), said to be f. *pell-is* + ?*-agra* in *chiragra podagra* (gout in the hands, the feet); but perh. orig. It. *pelle agra* 'rough skin'.] An endemic disease (frequent among the peasantry of Southern Europe, esp. Lombardy, often attributed to eating diseased maize), in which the skin reddens, dries, and cracks, and the epidermis peels off in bran-like scales; the digestive organs and central nervous system are affected, and the disease often ends in insanity.

1811 Hooper *Dict. Med.* s.v., The disease called the pelagra does not appear to have been noticed by any of our nosologists. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 388/1 Pellagra is a disease chiefly affecting the skin, and particularly prevalent amongst the peasantry of the north of Italy. 1864 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med. & Surg.* 176 *m*, The endemic pellagra of Aragon ..is absolutely identical with the endemic pellagra of Asturias. 1865 *Chambers's Encycl.* VII. 363/1 Pellagra, at one time the name of a .. skin-disease .. is now employed to designate a group of phenomena, of which the most prominent and significant are mental. 1874 Bucknill & Tuke *Psych. Med.* (ed. 3) 364 The first descriptions of pellagra appear about the year 1770.

Hence **Pellagrage·nic** *a.*, engendering pellagra; **Pella·grin**, a person affected with pellagra.

1865 *Chambers's Encycl.* VII. 363/1 Of 500 patients in the Milan Lunatic Asylum in 1827, one third were pellagrins. 1903 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 11 July 86 Alcoholism renders the organism more prone to suffer from pellagragenic poison.

Pella·grous, *a. Path.* [ad. It. *pellagroso*, F. *pellagreux, -euse*, f. Pellagra: see -ous.] Of the nature of or pertaining to pellagra; affected with pellagra. So (in latter sense only) **Pe·llagrose** *a.*

1864 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med. & Surg.* 176 *k*, Phthisis and scrofula do not appear to be at all prevalent among the pellagrose. *Ibid.* 176 *m*, The endemic pellagrous affections of Spain are absolutely identical with those of the Landes district [of France], and those of Italy with the sporadic pellagrous diseases of France. 1874 Bucknill & Tuke *Psych. Med.* (ed. 3) 364 Pellagrous Insanity. *Ibid.*, The total number of pellagrose in the Milanese provinces in 1856 was ..16·3 per 1000 of the population. Of these,..9 per cent. were insane.

† **Pellamou·ntain.** *Obs.* Also 6 **pullall-, 6-7 pela-, -mountayne.** [app. a popular corruption of some med.L. herbalists' name, e.g. *Pulegium montanum*, or *Serpyllum montanum*: cf. also Pelleter 1. The OF. name was *poliol, poulieul*.] A name of Wild Thyme.

1575 Turberv. *Faulconrie* 223 Sage, Mints, Pelamountaine, Cloues, Cynamon, and such other sweete comfortable deuises. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II. xliv. 231 This herbe is now called, in English wilde Tyme, Pullall mountayne, Pellamountayne, and running Time. 1602 Carew *Cornwall* 19 Natures liberall hand decketh many of the sea cliffes with wilde Hissop, Sage, Pelamountayne.., and such like well-sauouring herbes. 1677 N. Cox *Gentl. Recreation* II. 248 Take

Germander, Pelamountain, Basil, Grummel-seed, and Broom-flowers, of each half an ounce.

Pellar, -er. *dial.* (Cornwall). [? f. PELL *v.* + -AR 3, -ER 1.] An exorcist; a wizard, conjurer.

1865 R. HUNT *Pop. Rom. W. Eng.* Ser. II. 81 She and her friends were satisfied that she had been ill wished. So she went to the 'Peller'... The spell was taken off, and the old woman grew strong. *Ibid.* 77 His wife then stated that the virtue was in her and not in him; that she was of the real 'Pellar' blood. 1893 *Longm. Mag.* Feb. 389 She was going to the 'peller' to get a 'charm' said for him.

† **Pellard.** *Obs.* or *Hist.* [ad. med.L. *pellarda* (1388 in Du Cange), of uncertain origin: perh. a derivative of L. *pellis*, It. *pelle* skin.] A kind of cloak or tunic: see quots.

1846 FAIRHOLT *Costume in Eng.* Gloss., *Pellard*, a garment like a super-tunic. 1876 PLANCHÉ *Cycl. Costume* I. 391 *Pellard*, another name for the houpeland.

Pellatory, Pellatur: see PELLITORY, PELLETER.

Pelle, obs. f. PALL, PEAL. **Peller,** obs. f. PEALER, PILLAR; var. PELLAR. **Pellere,** var. PELURE 1 *Obs.*

Pellet (pe·let), *sb.*1 Forms: 4–5 **pelet,** (5 -e.te), **pelote,** (5 -ot), **pylote,** 6 **pellete,** -ette, -ot, -otte, -it, -yt, -at, 6– **pellet.** [a. F. *pelote* (11th c.) = Pr., Sp. *pelota*, Pg. *pellota*, It. *pillotta* 'any round bundle or bal' (Florio), med.L. *pelōta, pilōta*, deriv. of It. *pila*, L. *pila* ball.]

1. Any globe, ball, or spherical body, usually one of small size; a ball of some plastic or soft substance, esp. of medicine or food, a bolus, a pill.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 306 Of pich sche tok him a pelote, The which he scholde into the throte Of Minotaure caste rihte. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 183 Grinde hem & temper hem vp wiþ ius of louis barba, & make þerof pelottis. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks* 39 Take þan þin fleysshe..make þer-of pelettys, as it were Applys. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. xv. 48 God fourmed the world alle rounde, lyke as is a pelette. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Hallulla*, pellets to cram pullen. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 419 The little berries or pellets which are within the Pomgranate. 1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* (J.), I dressed with little pellets of lint. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lit. Nat.* (1834) II. 589 We are citizens of the universe, inhabitants of the little corner thereof, the dirty pellet where we are now stationed. 1829 SOUTHEY *All for Love* II. xxxix, As when an electric pellet of light Comes forcibly out at a touch. 1852 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. IV. iii 260 The most primitive of Scottish coinage is the simple gold pellet. 1853 SOYER *Pantroph.* 161 The poultry.. are made to swallow pellets.. composed of two parts of barley flour, and one of maize.

2. *spec.* A ball, usually of stone, used as a missile during the 14th and 15th centuries, and shot from mangonels, mortars, etc.; a cannon-ball; in later use, a bullet; now applied to small shot.

[1339 Peletæ de plumbo: *c* 1370 Pelottes de fer: see GUN *sb.* 1.] 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 61 As pale as a pelet in a palesye he seemede. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 553 Thrugh out euery Regioun Went this foule trumpes soun As swifte as pelet out of gonne. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3037 Thane boldly þay buske, and bendes en ynes, Payses in pylotes and proues theire castes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 391/1 Pelot, rownde stone of erthe, or other mater (*H.*, *P.* pelet), *pileus, vel piliolus, rutus.* 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xx. 135 Dyuers other small gonnes castyng pyllettes of leed and comon stones 1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 274 Pyllettes of le le & dyce of yron. 1497 *Ibid* 95 Pellettes of leed for Serp ntynes. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 180 A great and verye rounde pearle,..as bygge as a smaule pellet of a stone bowe, and of the weight of xxvi. carattes. 1577 DEE *Relat. Spir.* I. (1659) 78 An yern, like a pair of tongs; in form of a Mould to cast Pellets in. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 329 To cure a wound made with harquebush-shot... First seek with an instrument whether the pellet remain within or not. *a* 1668 DAVENANT *Siege* Wks (1673) 68 These Cannon Pellets will bruise me shrewdly. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) V. 137 For these Guns are such pestilent Things, To put a Pellet in one's Brow. 1841 GREENER *Sci. Gunnery* vii. 251 There are many parts about the body of a bird, wherein a pellet of No. 7 will affect its vitality equal to a pellet of No. 2. 1880 JEFFERIES *Gr. Ferne F.* 252 The pellets hissing past his ears. *fig.* 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 637 With a pellit of peuisshenes they had suche a stroke, That all the dayes of ther lyfe shall styck by ther rybbis. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* 34 It will stand long enough against the battery of their paper pellets. *a* 1764 LLOYD *Poet* Poems (1790) 185 Around the frequent pellets whistle From Satire, Ode, and pert Epistle. 1862 TYNDALL *Mountaineer.* i. 7 The heavy rain-pellets..rattle with fury against the carriage.

b. A toy bullet of clay, wood, paper, etc., used in sport or play, esp. as the charge of a pop-gun.

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 23 To blowe them oute of a trunke as we doe pellets of claye. *c* 1626 *Dick of Devon.* II. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* II. 26 And my Devonshire blade, honest Dick Pike, Spard not his Sugar pellets among my Spanyards. 1657 W. MORICE *Cœna quasi* Κοινή XXIX. 287 Childrens guns, to shoot the pellets which they put into them. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. vi. 56 Our rifle-balls reverberated from their hides like cork pellets from a pop-gun target.

3. *Her.* A roundel sable: = GUNSTONE 2.

[1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 150 b, He beareth Or, iii Ogresses in Fesses. These are Pelletes of gunnes, and are neuer other colour, then Sable.] 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 81 b, Th' Ogresse is the same that we call a Pellet of a gonne. *a* 1652 FULLER *Worthies, Northampton.* II. (1662) 299 This Sir John bare, for his paternal Coat, Argent on a Bend Gules, three Swans proper, between as many Pellets. 1766 PORNY *Heraldry* (1777) Dict., *Pellets*, the name given to the Black Roundlets, by English Heralds alone. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xv. § 15 (ed. 3) 203 Lord Latymer charges a pellet upon his silver saltire.

4. A circular-boss or raised part, rounded or flat, in coins or decorative work.

1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts* etc., *Pellet*, a Gothic architectural ornament, consisting of plain, flat, circular pieces or pellets, arranged along a fascia or band, at equal distances. 1864 J. EVANS *Coins Anc. Britons* iii 45 When a central pellet is surrounded by a circle of smaller pellets or ovals, I have called it a 'rosette' or 'star of pellets'. 1875 FORTNUM *Majolica* xv. 168 The shallow bowl..marked at the back with the crossed circle, having a pellet in one of the quarters.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pellet ornamentation* (see 4), *system*; *pellet-like* adj.; **pellet bow**: see quot. 1852; **pellet moulding** *Arch.*, a moulding consisting of a flat band on which are circular flat disks (Gwilt *Archit.* Gloss. 1876); **pellet powder,** gunpowder compressed in moulds into pellets of defined quantity and form.

1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII. 244 Killing fourteen pheasants with a *pellet bow or air gun. 1852 R. F. BURTON *Falconry in Valley Indus* i. 7 The pellet-bow..is made of a slip of bamboo, bent in the shape of our ancient weapon;..it has two strings stretched parallel to each other from horn to horn. About the centre a bit of canvas or coarse cloth, an inch or an inch and a half in length, is sewn tightly to the two cords, and against it the pellet, a lump of hard clay, about the size of a 'taw', is firmly held by the thumb and forefinger, which draw the bow. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. x. 65 All the way home we were battered by this *pellet-like rain. 1838 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 2), *Pellet Moulding*, an ornament in Norman architecture. 1870 *Engineer* 16 Sept. 184/1 *Pellet powder was recommended for adoption with heavy guns by the Gunpowder Committee of 1866.

† **Pe·llet,** *sb.*2 *Obs.* Forms: 5 **pilet, pylet, pellet,** 6 **pellot.** [a. OF. *pelete, -ette, pellete, -ette*, dim. of *pel*:—L. *pell-em* skin.]

1. A pellicle, a thin or fine skin or membrane.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 590 And other while an hen wul ha the pippe, A whit pilet that wul the tonge enrounde. *Ibid.* VI. 144 Oon of hem chese, Or that pellet that closeth euery half The chike and pyiouncrawe, hool either half.

2. The pelt or skin of a sheep or other animal.

[1298 *Bolton Priory Compotus* lf. 21 De lana domus..De lokettis et pelettis.] *c* 1440 LYDG. *Hors, Shepe & G.* 358 (MS. Lansd.) Of sheepe al-so comyth pilet [*MSS. Harl. & Lamb.* pelt, CAXTON pellet] & eke fell,..Caried ovir see where men may it sell. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 398/2 Pylet, skyn, *pellis* (P. *cutis*). *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* IX. (*Wolf & Fox*) xviii, Thair sall na pedder..pyke your pellet fra me; I sall of it mak mittenis to my lufis. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 12 Plucking the pellotis or euer the scheip be slane.

Pe·llet, *v.* [f. PELLET *sb.*1; cf. F. *peloter.*] *trans.* † a. To form or shape into pellets; to send as a pellet (*obs.*). b. To hit with (paper) pellets, small shot, etc.

1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 18 Laundring the silken figures in the brine That seasoned woe had pelleted in tears. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* III. xiii 165 Till by degrees the memory of my wombe,..By the discandering of this pelleted storme, Lye grauelesse. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Nov. 7 A newspaper correspondent, who, treating himself to a battue in the Emperor's preserves, delivered an erratic charge and pelleted a beater's finger. 1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Conq.* XXXVI, The English kick at the insolence, when they are not in the mood for pelleting themselves.

Pe·lleted, *ppl. a.* [f. PELLET *v.* or *sb.*1 + -ED.] Marked or charged with (heraldic) pellets.

1623 MIDDLETON *Triumph Integr.* Wks (Bullen) VII. 389 This Chariot drawn by two pelleted lions. 1766 PORNY *Heraldry* (1787) Dict., *Pelleted, Pellisted*, term used to denote any Charge or Bearing marked with Pellets.

† **Pelleter**1, **peletre.** *Herb. Obs.* Forms: 4–5 **pelestre,** 5 **pelotre, -thre, -tur, pelletre, -etur, -atur, -eter,** 5–6 **peletyr.** [ME. *peletre, -ethre*, a. AF. *peletre, -estre*, f. (by dissimilation of *r..r*) OF. **peretre, piretre* (Cotgr.) = Sp. *pelitre* (:—**peritre*):—L. *pyr-, pyrethrum*:—Gr. πύρεθρον fever-few; cf. πυρετός fever. See also PYRETHRE. The history of sense 2 is obscure.]

1. = PELLITORY 1, the Pyrethrum of the ancients.

a 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 34 *Piretrum*, pelestre idem. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 262 Seed of rosis & peletre & zinzibere *a* 1450 *Stockh. Med. MS.* 184 Longwourt or pelethre of Spanye (*Eleborus*). *Ibid.* 214 Peletre: *peretrum domyticum.* *c* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 145 *Piretrum*, herba..satis communis, radix eius multum est acuta in sapore qua utimur gall. et a°. pelestre. 1530 PALSGR. 253/1 Peletyr an herbe.

2. Wild Thyme (*Thymus Serpyllum*), or Garden Thyme (*T. vulgaris*). Cf. PELLAMOUNTAIN.

a 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 39 *Serpillum* et *herpilium* idem sunt, a. pelestre, tamen herpillum quandoque sumitur pro poligonia. *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 116 Daysye and Ditoyne, Ysope and Aueroyne, Peletre [*v. rr.* pelettre, -tur] and Plauntoyne. *c* 1420 *Pallad on Husb.* I. 1024 Of tyme is wex and hony maad swettest; Of tymbra, peletur and origon. 14.. *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 441 Take..myntes, and peletur, and costmaryn, and sauge. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 273/2 Pelleter..,*serpillum*, herba est.

† **Pelleter**2. *Obs.* In 6 **pellytour.** [ad. OF. *peletier* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), mod F. *pelletier* (16th c. in Littré), f. OF. *pel*, L. *pell-em* skin, fur.] A fellmonger.

1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 12 Thin skynnes sent to the furryers and pellytours of Fraunce.

Pelletierine (peletie·rein). *Chem.* [f. name of the French chemist Bertrand Pelletier (1761–97) + -INE 5.] A colourless alkaloid ($C_8H_{13}NO$) obtained from the bark of the pomegranate.

1881 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 3rd Suppl. 1498 *Pelletierine*, the alkaloid of the pomegranate. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1021 In toxic doses the action of pelletierine resembles that of curare.

Pe·llety, *a. Her.* [f. PELLET *sb.*1 3 + -Y for F. *-é* = *-ed.*] Charged with pellets; pelleted.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 110 b, An head de cheual rased de Argent, pellitie, betwene two winges Sable, brydelled golde, set on a wrethe Argent and Vert, manteled Gules, doubled Argent. 1869 W. S. ELLIS *Antiq. Her.* viii. 163 *note*, Their robes decorated with paly and pelletty patterns.

Pellian (pe·liăn), *a. Math.* [f. the name of John Pell, an English mathematician (1610–85): see -IAN.] Applied to a particular kind of indeterminate equation: see quot.

1878 CAYLEY *Coll. Math. Papers* IX. 477 The Pellian equation is $y^2 = ax^2 + 1$, *a* being a given integer number, which is not a square (or rather, if it be, the only solution is $y = 1$, $x = 0$), and x, y being numbers to be determined: what is required is the least values of x, y, since these, being known, all other values can be found.

Pellibranchiate (pelibræ·ŋkiĕt), *a.* (*sb.*) *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Pellibranchiāta* neut. pl., f. L. *pell-is* skin + *branchiæ* gills: see -ATE 2.] Belonging to the *Pellibranchiata*, or nudibranchiate gastropods (of J. E. Gray), which have no distinct gills but breathe by means of the skin. b. as *sb.* A mollusc of this group.

Pellican(e, Pellice, obs. ff. PELICAN, PELISSE.

Pelliceous (peli·ʃiəs, -i·ʃəs), *a. rare*−1. [f. L. *pellice-us, -i-us* made of skin + -OUS.] Of the nature of a thin skin, membrane, or pellicle.

1731 GALE in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 160 Made of a Plant that had many pelliceous Tunicles.

Pellicle (pe·lik l). Also 6 **-ycle, pel(l)ikel.** [ad. L. *pellicula* small or thin skin, dim. of *pell-is* skin.] A small or thin skin; a fine sheet or layer of some substance, either covering a surface or (less usually) enclosing a cavity; a membrane, cuticle, film. Chiefly in scientific use, and applied to natural formations, as a thin membrane in an animal or plant body, a fine scum on a liquid, etc.

1542 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* F ij b, It hath collygaunce with the bely by his outwarde pellycle. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* x. 10 b, Ioynynge to the pellicles of the kydnes. 1548–77 VICARY *Anat.* viii. (1888) 61 The Lunges is deuided into flue Lobbes or Pellikels of flue portions. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 466. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 276 The newly ingendred juyces, in their own pellicles or membranes. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 136 We need only Evaporate the humidity..till there appear a little Pellicle on the Water. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 17 A pellicle of iron may be taken from a surface of a 100 square inches by the Chisel. *Ibid.* II. 112 Having observed how thin the pellicle of oil poured out upon water will become, without losing its effect in depriving the wind of its influence. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) II xiii. 324 A thin pellicle of india-rubber..surrounding a pea keeps it hard in boiling water. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* iv. 78 The blood in each capillary of the lung is separated from the air by only a delicate pellicle.

Pellicule (pe·likiul). *rare.* [ad. L. *pellicula*; cf. F. *pellicule* (1505 in Hatz.-Darm.).] = prec.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 32 Boonis, pelliculis, gristlis, ligamentis & skyn. 1542 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* F ij b, His webbe withinforth is conteyned with the sayd pellicule. 1684 T. GODDARD *Plato's Demon* 93 Over which a Pellicule, or kind of Skin, in most places was spread. 1741 HANKEWITZ in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 829 The Water, being evaporated to a Pellicule, deposits saline Crystals. 1903 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 14 Mar. 617 A bacillus slightly motile producing a pellicule in bouillon.

Pellicular (pelli·kiŭlăr), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *pelliculāris*, f. *pellicula* PELLICLE: see -AR 1.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a pellicle; having or characterized by a pellicle; membranous, filmy.

1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1899 SEMPLE *Diphtheria* 42 Found to have no effect against the pellicular inflammation of the gums. 1883 *Hardwich's Photogr. Chem.* (ed. Taylor) 366 Substitution of Gelatine for Collodion as the agent for presenting the sensitive Bromide of Silver in a pellicular form. 1893 *Brit. Jrnl. Photogr.* XL. 745 Having developed and washed his pellicular negatives.

† **Pellipar, -per.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *pelliparius, -perius*, f. L. *pellis* skin + *parāre* to prepare.] A dresser of skins or hides; a skinner.

[1390 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 91 Cuidam pellipario pro j pilche de beuere.] *a* 1420 *York Myst.* Introd. 24 *note*, The Pellipers and other craft-men of this city. [1754 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* II. App. iii. 687/2 Richard Knight Fishmonger, John Pasnur Pellipar.]

Pellise, Pellit, obs. forms of PELISSE, PELLET.

Pelliteri, obs. form of PELTRY *sb.*1

Pellitory (pe·litəri). Forms: 6 **peli-, pely-, pellatory, pellytorie, -ye, pille-, pillitorie, -tore,** 6–7 **pellitorie,** 7 **-tarie,** 6– **pellitory.** [Found first in 16th c.: partly (in sense 1) an alteration of the earlier *peletre, peletyr*, PELLETER 1, with changed suffix; partly (in sense 2) an alteration of **peretarie, paretarie*, PARIETARY, L. *parietāria*, It. *paretaria*, F. *pariétaire, paretaire* (f. L. *parietem* wall), by dissimilation of *r..r* to *l..r*.

It is not clear whether these two changes of the earlier words were independent of each other, or whether one influenced the other; but the result was that by 1550 or thereabouts both words had become *pellitory*.]

1. A composite plant, *Anacyclus Pyrethrum*, the *Pyrethrum* of the ancients, and *peletre*, PELLETER of Middle English, called distinctively *Pellitory of Spain*, a native of Barbary, the root of

which has a very pungent flavour, and is used in medicine as a local irritant and salivant and as a remedy for toothache. Also applied to the root (*radix pyrethri*) as thus used.

Called by Lyte *Bastard Pellitory*: see also b.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* iv. ii. (1541) 84 b, Them that be vexed with toothe ache..Take Pelytory of Spayn one ducat [etc.]. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 105/22 Pellitorie, *pyretrum*. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. xix. 342, I thinke we may wel cal it bastard Pellitory or Bertram. 1598 LYLY *Midas* III. ii, O! what will rid me of this paine? Some Pellitory fetcht from Spaine. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. ccl. 619 Pellitorie of Spaine is called in Greeke πυρεθρον..in Spanish *Petitre*..in high and lowe Dutch *Bertram*. 1611 COTGR., *Pirethre*, Hearbe Bertram, bastard Pellitorie, right Pellitorie of Spaine. 1705 TATE tr. *Cowley's Bks. Plants* IV, The Pellitory healing Fire contains, That from a raging Tooth the Humour drains. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 439 The root of pellitory of Spain..should be held in the mouth often. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med* (ed. 6) 535 Pellitory is a native of the north of Africa, whence it has been introduced into the south of Europe.

† b. Applied, usually with qualifying words, to other plants in some way resembling this: *esp.* (*a*) Masterwort, *Peucedanum* (*Imperatoria*) *Ostruthium*, an umbelliferous plant with a pungent root (also *Great* or *False Pellitory of Spain*); (*b*) Sneezewort, *Achillea Ptarmica* (also *Wild* or *Bastard Pellitory*). *Obs.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xix. 299 Of great Pellitorie of Spayne, Imperatoria, or Masterwort. *Ibid.* III. xx. 342 Of wilde Pellitory..the whole herbe is sharpe and biting, almost in tast like Pellitory of Spayne, and for yt cause men cal it also wild Pellitory. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. clxxviii. 484 *Ptarmica*. Sneesewoort...The whole plant is sharpe, biting the toong and mouth like Pellitorie of Spaine, for which cause some haue called it wilde Pellitorie. *Ibid.* ccclxxii. 848 Imperatoria. Masterwoorts, or False Pellitory of Spaine. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 103 If there be put unto it wilde Pellitory, it will also distract and dissipate them [serpents] again. 1738 DERING *Cat. Stirp.* 179 *Ptarmica*..Sneezewort. Bastard-pellitory. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 312 Pellitory of Spain, False, *Chrysanthemum*.

2. A low bushy plant (*Parietaria officinalis*, N.O. *Urticaceæ*) with small ovate leaves and greenish flowers, growing upon or at the foot of walls. Commonly distinguished as *Pellitory of the wall*. Also extended to the whole genus *Parietaria*. (See also PARIETARY *sb.*)

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 41 Helxine or pardition is called in englishe Parietorie or Pelletorie of the wal. in frenche Du parietaire. 1562 — *Herbal* II. 13 Parietorie or Pilletorie of y' wall. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *De l'Apparitoire*,..an herbe called Parietory, commonly Pellitorie. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* III. iv, A good old woman..did cure me With sodden ale, and pellitorie o' the wall. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 57 A Pint of juice of Pellitory of the Wall bruised in a Marble Mortar. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 220 Where the mouldering walls are seen Hung with pellitory green. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, Pellitory, American, *Parietaria pensylvanica*...New Zealand, *Parietaria debilis*.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1713 PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 187 These Leaves are green, and in their Segments resemble the *Pyrethrum Canariense* or Pellitory Dasie. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 322 Pellitory-tree, *Zanthoxylum*. 1797 DOWNING *Disorders Horned Cattle* 57 Give the beast a quart of pellitory tea two or three times a day. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. v. ii, As if they had been chewing pellitory root.

Pell-mell (pe·lme·l, *with shifting stress*), *adv.* (*a.*, *sb.*, *v.*) Also 6 **peale meale, peale-meale**, 6–7 **pel mell, pel mel, pel-mel**, 6–8 **pelmell, pesle mesle, peale-mesle**, (8 **pezle mezle**), 6–9 **pell mell** (7 **pel-mell, pell-mel, pelmel**, 7–8 **pall-mall**), 7–9 **pellmell**, 8–9 **pêle mêle**, 9 **pêle-mêle**. [a. F. *pêle-mêle*, in OF. *pesle mesle* (12th c.), *pelle-melle* (14th c), for which also *mesle-pesle*, *melle-pelle*, *mesle-mesle*, *brelle-mesle* (12th c.). The element *mesle*, *mêle* was app. the stem of the vb. *mesler*, *mêler* to mix, mingle; the origin of *pêle* is uncertain; Diez queried *pelle*, *pêle* shovel, or *paele* pan, as if mixed together with a shovel, or in a pan; but the various forms in OF. suggest merely riming combinations formed on *mesle*, *mêle*, as in *tire-lire*, Eng. *namby-pamby*, etc.]

1. With disorderly or confused mingling; in a confused medley; together in disorder, without any order; in mingled confusion, promiscuously.

1596 Z. I. tr. *Lavardin's Hist. Scanderbeg* 162 The men lay wallowing all along vnder their tentes, pell mell amongst their horses. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* viii (1642) 540 Nor were men and women intermingled pell mell in their Synagogues. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 283 Then the Guns went off Pell Mell on all hands. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 448 Assuming the shape of a wedge ..for they [wild geese] cut the air the readier in that form than if they flew pelmell. 1814 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 242 We should now have been all living, men, women, and children, pell-mell together. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* ii. (1858) 233 Shoulder-blades of mutton, flung pellmell into a chest. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. xxxviii. V. 34 After whom, with an interval of two furlongs, the remaining host followed pell-mell. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* x. 267 The dead and the dying were huddled pell-mell together.

b. Said of pursuers and pursued.

1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 129 He entred amongst them that fled into their Camp pelmell, or hand over head. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 91 Fearing lest the enemie in that hurly burly should pell mell enter in with the rest. 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1181/4 [They] were so closely followed, that our Soldiers entred with them pell-mell into the City. 1713 *Ibid.* No. 5106/2 The Turks and Tartars entred Pellmell among the Swedes. 1859 GREEN *Oxf. Stud.* i. (O. H. S.) 14 [They] rushed pell-mell with the fugitives into the city.

c. Of combatants: Without keeping ranks; hence, at close quarters, hand to hand, man to man; in a mêlée.

1579 DIGGES *Stratiot.* 105 If at anye time they should come to the sword, or loyne pesle meale with their Enimies. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* Gloss. 251 *Pel mell*, a French word, and signifieth the mingling of men together, buckling by the bosome one with another. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I iii. 506 To come pell-mell to handi-Blows. 1733 FIELDING *Don Quixote in Eng.* III. xi, There they are at it pell-mell; who will be knocked on the head I know not. 1767 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* IX. xxvi, To attack the point of the advanced counterscarp, and *pêle mêle* with the Dutch to take the counterguard of St. Roch sword in hand.

† 2. Without discrimination, indiscriminately; in the mass. *Obs.*

1585 HOLINSHED *Chron.* (1808) IV. 912 To be an actor in a tragedie of bloudshed and slaughter universallie, pesle mesle to be perpetrated. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXIV. liv. 883 These plaies and games haue been beheld and looked upon pell mell, without any such precise difference. 1606 BP. W. BARLOW *Serm.* 21 Sept. Div, Bishops were not made χυδην pell-mell, at all aduentures. 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi* Κοινή v. 50 Their way of excluding men pell-mell, and in the lump. *a* 1659 BP. BROWNRIG *Serm.* (1674) I. x. 133 God sometimes punishes a Nation pell mell.

3. In disorder and hurry; with vehement onset; with a rush; in headlong haste; headlong, recklessly: often referring to the action of a single person.

1594 KYD *Cornelia* v. 266 The murdring Enemie Peslemesle pursued them like a storme of hayle. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 97 One Master Heath..set vpon it and answered it in Print pell mell. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 104 Two Books which were so fitted to the Countrey-mans capacity, that he fell on Pell-Mell. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) III. 109 Finding his brother falling thus pell-mell into affairs of trade. *Ibid.* 372 Their university learning fell in pesle mesle with their prescriptions. 1784 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 3 Nov., I have not had an unpleasant thought that I have not driven away pellmell. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 223, I went to work pell-mell, blotted several sheets of paper with choice floating thoughts. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xii. (1856) 90 We were an absurd party of zealots, rushing pell mell upon the foes with vastly more energy than discretion. 1878 *Masque Poets* 97 'Repent yourself', the Nephew sneers, And at it goes pell mell.

B. *adj.* (pe·lmel) Disorderly and violent, tumultuous; confused, promiscuous, indiscriminate.

1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 17 Syne Phifers, Drummes, and Trumpets cleir do crave: The pelmell chok with larum loude alwhair. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, v. i. 82 Moody Beggars, starving for a time Of pell-mell hauocke, and confusion. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* Pref., The thundring and pell-mell Granadoes of impertinent contradiction. 1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revisited* (ed. 4) 157 The pell-mell rout of the French has been described in a variety of publications. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 935 This is a pell-mell classification.

C. *sb.* Promiscuous or indiscriminate mingling; confusion, disorder; a confused mixture or crowd, a medley; a hand-to-hand fight, a mêlée.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* III. i. 36 The dagger is a weapon of great aduantage in Pell mell. 1600 E. BLOUNT *Gamboni's Hosp. Inc. Fools* 2 b, Lord, what a pell-mell of conceit and inuention you shall discouer. 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi* Κοινή v. 50 The old impure way of Pell mell tends to many evils. 1831 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX 307 Thunderbolts pursue the pell-mell of the panic. 1849 CLOUGH *Dipsychus* II. iv. 68 High deeds Haunt not the fringy edges of the light But the pell-mell of men. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* Prol., The Church in the pell-mell of Stephen's time Hath climb'd the throne and almost clutch'd the crown.

D. *vb. trans.* To mingle confusedly or indiscriminately; to mix up in disorder. *rare.* Hence **Pell-melling** *vbl sb.*

1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 31 They pel mell the dead with the living all in one kirk. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Fam. Epist.* Wks (1711) 147 The game ended, kings, queens, bishops, knights, pawns, pell-melled are confusedly thrown into the box. 1792 BRACKENRIDGE *Mod. Chivalry* (1846) 23 In times of chivalry though there was a great deal of pell-melling, yet no such disorderly work.

Pell mell, obs. form of PALL-MALL.

Pe·llock[1], **-ack, -och** (pe·lək, -ɒx). *Sc.* Forms: 4 **pelok**, 6 **pellok**, (6 **-at**), 7 **pealok**, 7–9 **pellack**, 8 **-uck, pallach**, (9 **palach**), 9 **pelloch, -ock**. [In 14th c. *peloh*, latinized *peloca*. Origin obscure: the Gael. *peileag* appears to be from Lowland Sc.] The porpoise (*Phocæna communis*). But in quots. 1331, 1541, app. some other species.

1331 in *Exch. Rolls Scott.* I. 397 Et eidem, per vnam petram de porpoys et tres pelokis, xvs. [*Ibid.* 363 Per vnam pelocam, missam camerario, vs.] 1511 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 337 Item, to Robert Buttone katour for ane selcht and ane pellok and salt to thaim. 1541 BELLENDEN *Descr. Alb.* ix. in *Cron. Scot.* B vj b, This firth [of Forth] is rycht plentuus of cockis, osteris, muschellis, selch, pellok, merswyne & quhalis. 1645 *Shetland Witch Trial* in Hibbert *Descr. Shetl. Isl.* (1822) 599 Being transformed in the lyknes of an pellack quhaill. 1710 SIBBALD *Hist. Fife* 53 A Palach, a great Destroyer of Salmond. 1792 *Statist. Acc. Scott.* IV. 22 A species of sea animals..called buckers, pellocks, or porpoises. 1818 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* iii, Gambolling like a pellack amongst the waves. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 219 Like a school of pellocks in the Firth.

fig. 1755 FORBES *Jrnl. to Portsmouth* in *Ajax* etc. 28 The second chiel was a thick, setterel, swown pallach.

† **Pe·llock**[2]. *Sc. Obs.* [app. f. PELLET *sb.*[1], with exchange of dimin. suffix: see -OCK.] A ball thrown as a missile from a cross-bow, hackbut, cannon, etc.; a bullet; = PELLET *sb.*[1] 2.

c 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 463 Thai bend bowis of bras braithly within; Peliokis paisand to pase, Gapand gunnys of brase. 1496 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 320 Giffin to a man to tak mesour of muldis of diuers gunnys, to send in Frans to mak pellokis of irne, xvj*d*. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. xii. 111 Wyth leyd pellokis from engynis or staf slyng..thair fa men doun to ding. 1540 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* (1814) II. 371/2 Euery landit man within pe samin Sall haue ane haghute of founde ..with bare calmis bullettis and pellokis of leid..or Irne.

b. *Comb.* † **Pellock-bow** *Obs.*, an arbalest.

1538 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. *293 Ane irne of ane Pellok-bow.

Pellot, -otte, obs. forms of PELLET.

Pellour, obs. f. PEELER[1]; var. PELURE *Obs.*

Pellow, obs. variant of PILAU.

† **Pellu·ce.** *Obs. rare.* [app. a. obs. F. *pelusse* (Cotgr.), collateral form of *peluche* shag, plush, cf. Sp. *pelusa* down, It. *peluzzo* fine hair, soft down: see PLUSH.] Plush.

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 98 The rich Tartars somtimes fur their gowns with pellucе or silke shag [tr. L. *de stuoa seta*, Rubruquis, 1253], which is exceeding soft, light, & warme.

Pellucent (pĕlū·sĕnt), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *pellūcēnt-em*, pr. pple. of *pellucēre*, *perlūcēre*, f. *per* through + *lūcēre* to shine: cf. *lucent.*] = next.

1886 BIGG *Bampton Lect.* 191 As the pellucent alabaster vase shows the fire within.

Pellucid (pĕlū·sĭd), *a.* (*sb*) [ad. L. *pellūcid-us*, f. *pellucēre*, *perlūcēre* to shine through: cf. *lūcidus*, f. *lucēre* to shine. Frequent in scientific and literary use, but not colloquial.]

1. Having the property of transmitting, or allowing the passage of, light; translucent, transparent; clear. *Pellucid zone*: see ZONE.

1619 BAINBRIDGE *Descr. Late Comet* 10 That the Comets taile is nothing else but an irradiation of the sunne through the pellucide head of the Comet. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. *Psychathanasia* I. ii. 5 A lamp armed with pellucid horn. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* I. iii 6 A Bee hath four dye pellucid skinny wings. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II xxiii. (1695) 161 Thus Sand, or pounded Glass, which is opaque, and white to the naked Eye, is pellucid in a Microscope. 1715 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* I. i. iii. 10 [It] is diaphanous or pellucid, transmitting (like Glass) all Forms and Shapes. 1810 WORDSW. *Scenery of Lakes* I. (1823) 27 The water is perfectly pellucid, through which..are seen, to a great depth, their beds of rock or of blue gravel. 1840 G. V. ELLIS *Anat.* 37 The inner wall, or septum, between the ventricles, is thin, almost pellucid. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* iv. § 127 (1870) 109, I will..send the rays.. through this slab of pellucid ice.

2. *fig.* † a. Easy to 'see through' or detect; 'transparent'. *Obs* b. Showing the sense clearly, clear in style or expression. c. Perceiving clearly, mentally clear.

1644 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Jrnls.* II. 150 Their craft was pellucid. 1661 K. W. *Conf. Charact.* 23 The higher he thinks to soare, the more he unvailes his own imbecility, and renders himself pellucid. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Confess of Drunkard*, To muddle their faculties, perhaps never very pellucid. 1861 J. PYCROFT *Ways & Words* 237 Writers of the school of Addison were smooth, measured, and pellucid.

† B. *sb.* A pellucid body or substance. *rare.*

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* II. vii. 73 Some are diaphanous, others opake, but in pellucids, as Helmont saith, that *cœlestium vitæ* reverberates it self.

Pellucidity (pĕlūsi·dĭti). [ad. L. *pellūcidĭtās*, f. *pellūcidus*: see prec. and -ITY.] The quality or condition of being pellucid; transparency or translucency; clearness. Also *fig.*

1642 H. MORE *Song Soul* I. III. lxv, Nor did 't take in through pellucidity The penetrating light. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 35 Our Thames, preserves her purity and pellucidity. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* xviii. 463 With an incomparable ease and pellucidity of language.

Pellu·cidly, *adv.* [f. PELLUCID + -LY[2].] In a pellucid manner.

1824 WIFFEN *Tasso* xv. lix, The waves that played Round her, each limb beneath pellucidly arrayed. 1868 *Contemp. Rev.* IX. 76 Blake is uniformly pure, sweet, pellucidly perfect in form.

Pellu·cidness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Pellucid quality, pellucidity.

1684 BOYLE *Porosum. Bod.* vi. 96 The Pellucidness which the Stone acquires in Water. 1771 PENNANT *Tour Scot.* (1790) 97 Its pellucidness is like that of brown crystal. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 89 Distances are lessened by the pellucidness of the medium through which they are seen.

Pellu·cido-, used as combining adverbial form of L. *pellucidus* PELLUCID, as in **Pellu·cido-pu·nctate** *a*, marked with pellucid dots.

1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med* (ed. 6) 519 The leaves are alternate, ..the younger ones pellucido-punctate.

Pelluck, Pellure, obs. ff. PELLOCK[1], PELURE.

Pellycan, -cane, obs forms of PELICAN.

† **Pe·lly me·lly**, *adv. phr. Obs. rare.* Also 5 **pelley melley**. [ad. OF. *pêle-mêle*, with final *e* pronounced, or with Eng. advb. suffix -LY[2]. Found a century earlier than the simple PELL-MELL.] = PELL-MELL *adv.*

c 1450 *Merlin* 301 Thei..smyten thourgh the peple of kynge Bohors all pelly melly. *Ibid.* 307 That oo peple smyte thourgh the tother all pelley melley full desirouse eche other to a-paire. 1602 BP. W. BARLOW *Defence* 66 We..grant this prerogatiue..not to euerie man pelly melly.

Pellyson, variant of PELISSON *Obs.*

Pellyt, Pellytorie, obs. ff. PELLET, PELLITORY.

Pe·lmatogram. *rare*—°. [f. Gr. πελματο- sole of the foot + -GRAM.] A foot-print.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pelmatozoan (pelmătozōu·ăn), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Pelmatozōa*, neut. pl. (f. Gr. πελματο- (see prec.) + ζῷον animal) + -AN.]

a. *adj.* Belonging to the division *Pelmatozoa* of Echinoderms, characterized by a stalk by which they are fixed, and comprising the Crinoids and the extinct *Blastoidea* and *Cystoidea*. **b.** *sb.* An echinoderm of this division. So **Pelmatozo·ic** *a.*, belonging to or characteristic of the *Pelmatozoa*.

1891 *Athenæum* 24 Jan. 125/2 Gross errors, such as putting ..the pelmatozoic crinoids among the 'Stellerida'. 1900 *Lankester's Treat. Zool.* III. 19 Assumed..to be homologous with the original three radii of the primitive Pelmatozoan. *Ibid.*, The Holothurians..are primitive as regards Pelmatozoic structure.

Pelmel, obs. form of PALL-MALL, PELL-MELL.

Pelo-, combining form of Gr. πηλός clay, mud, occurring in a few rarely used scientific words, chiefly zoological. **Pelobatid** (pīlobæ·tid), an amphibian of the family *Pelobatidæ*, typified by the genus *Pelobates* [βάτης walker]; so **Pelobatoid** (pīlo·bătoid) *a.*, belonging to or resembling this genus or family. **Pelobiid** (-bōi·id), a beetle of the family *Pelobiidæ*, typified by the genus *Pelobius* [-βιος living]; so **Pelobioid** (pīlo bīoid) *a.* **Pelodytid** (-di·tid), an amphibian of the family *Pelodytidæ*, typified by the genus *Pelodytes* [δύτης diver]; so **Pelodytoid** (pīlo·ditoid) *a.* **Pelolithic** (-li·þik) *a. Geol.* [λίθος stone], applied to rock-strata consisting of clay. **Pelomedusid** (-mĕdiŭ·sid), a tortoise of the family *Pelomedusidæ*, typified by the genus *Pelomedusa*; so **Pelomedu·soid** *a.* **Pelophilous** (pīlo·filəs) *a.* [-PHILOUS], clay-loving.

1888 *Athenæum* 3 Mar. 279/2 He [Prof. G. B. Howes] regarded their total absence in Pelobates and Pelodytes as fresh evidence of the *pelobatoid, rather than the discoglossid affinities of the last-named genus. 1884 *Geol. Mag.* 526 The Coral Rag is only an episode in the *pelolithic series; it is absent throughout a distance of nearly 120 miles, and over this tract there is a complete passage from the Oxford into the Kimmeridge Clay. 1888 F. A. LEES *Flora W. Yorks.* 80 The chief *pelophilous species in the [West] Riding.

Pelo(e, Peloer, obs. var. PILAU, PELURE.

‖ **Pelo·n,** *a.* (*sb.*) [Sp. *pelon*, pl. *pelones*, bald, hairless.] Bald, hairless: said in Spanish America of nearly hairless races of animals there developed. **b.** *sb.* An animal of such a race.

1879 tr. *De Quatrefages' Hum. Species* 51 In America, where the oxen have a European origin, the hair commences with becoming very fine and few in number with the pelones, and disappears entirely with the calongos. 1882 A. E. SWEET *Sketches fr. Texas Siftings* 61 The pelon dog is a great favorite with the Mexicans in Texas.

† **Pelo·pium.** *Chem. Obs.* [mod L. (H. Rose, 1846), f. *Pelops*, name of the mythical son of Tantalus: see -IUM.] Name given to a supposed new metal found in the mineral tantalite: afterwards discovered to be identical with niobium (columbium). Hence † **Pelopate** [-ATE 4], a salt of 'pelopic' or niobic acid.

1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 277 Pelopium is the other new metal discovered by M. Rose in the Bavarian tantalites. *Ibid.* 278 Pelopates are formed by similar processes to the tantalates.

Pelore, variant of PELURE *Obs.*, fur.

‖ **Peloria** (pĭlō·riă). *Bot.* [mod.L., f. Gr. πέλωρ-ος monstrous, f. πέλωρ prodigy, monster; used first as a specific adj. in the name *Linaria Peloria*] Regularity or symmetry of structure occurring abnormally in flowers normally irregular or unsymmetrical.

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* v. 145 In irregular flowers, those nearest to the axis are oftenest subject to peloria, and become regular. 1885 *Science Gossip* 184 Peloria, or the regular form of flowers normally irregular, seems to be most common among flowers with spurred petals.

Hence **Pelo·rian, Pelo·riate, Peloric** (pĭlo·rik) *adjs.*, affected with or characterized by peloria; **Pelorism** (pe lōriz'm) = peloria; **Pelorize** (pe·lōrəiz) *v. trans.*, to affect with peloria (whence **Pe·lorization**).

1896 HENSLOW *Wild Flowers* 164 In the *pelorian variety the complete number, five, may be restored. 1889 *Sci. Amer.* 11 May 293/2 In *Linaria cymbalaria* *peloriate flowers and other changes were found. 1847 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pelorius*, that which is of unnatural size; monstrous: *peloric. 1860 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 290 There is, I believe, only one case on record of a peloric flower being fertile. 1868 — *Anim. & Pl.* xiii. II. 58 *Pelorism is not due to mere chance variability, but either to an arrest of development or to reversion. 1876 BALFOUR in *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 129/2 In some instances, by *pelorization, it is found that tetradynamous plants become tetrandrous. 1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* xxvi. II. 346 The most perfectly *pelorised examples had six petals, each marked with black striæ like those on the standard-petal.

Pelosine (pe·lōsəin). *Chem.* Also **pelo·sia.** [Arbitrarily f. (*Cissam*)*pelos* (name of the genus of which *C. Pareira*, the Velvet Leaf, is a species) + -INE 5.] An alkaloid found in pareira root: = CISSAMPELINE.

1866–77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 371 Pelosine or Cissampeline. 1874 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 723 An amorphous alkaloid, cissampelin or pelosia. 1880 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* 187.

Pelot, pelote, obs. forms of PELLET.

‖ **Pelota** (pĕlō·tà). [Sp. *pelota* ball, augmentative of *pella*:—L. *pila* ball: cf. PELLET.] A game of Basque origin, somewhat resembling tennis or rackets, played in a large court with a ball, which is struck with a kind of racket made of wicker-work and fastened on the hand by means of a leather glove attached to it.

[1891 T. CHILD in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 511] 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 May 8/2 A new outdoor game, played in the Basque provinces and at Buenos Ayres, will be seen in London this summer. It may be roughly described as a combination of racquets and tennis, and it goes by the name of pelota. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 26 June 4/3 We want to see the sturdy Basque at his pelota play.

‖ **Peloto·n.** Also 8 **peleton(e.** [F. *peloton* (pəlotoñ), deriv. of *pelote* (11th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) ball, heap, platoon, Pr., Sp. *pelota*, It. *pillotta*:—pop.L. *pilotta*, dim. of *pila* ball.]

† **1.** A small ball or spherical mass. *Obs. rare.*

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 93 To pelter him with Heaps and Clouds of those Historical Balls or Librarian Bullets, or Pelotes or Peletons. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Presage*, Other Presages of Rain are, the falling down of Chimney-Soot all on a sudden..; the heaping of Ashes into Peletones.

2. A small body of soldiers; = PLATOON.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Peloton*, see Plotton. 1744 TINDAL tr. *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* III. *Contin.* 209/1 Before he suffered any peloton of his battalion to discharge. 1883 A. FORBES in *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Nov. 664 A brilliant officer in command of anything from a peloton to an army corps.

Pelour, obs. f. PEALER, PEELER, PILLAR; var. PELURE *Obs.* **Pelowe,** obs. f. PILLOW, PILAU.

Pelrimage, early form of PILGRIMAGE.

Pelrinage: see PELERINAGE.

Pe·lsy, *a.* Now *dial.* [f. dial. *pelse* (also *pelsh*) refuse, trash + -Y.] Of little value, trashy.

1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* iv. 28 A kind of light Pelsie corne, inclosed in certaine eares, which are long and swampe, and full of awnes. 1808 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pels*, mean, worthless.

Pelt (pelt), *sb.*[1] Also 7 **pealt.** [Appears early in 15th c. Evidently related to PELL *sb.*[1], but actual formation obscure.

It may perhaps have been syncopated from PELLET *sb.*[2], with sense 2 of which it agrees, though such a syncope is very unusual. It may also have been a back-formation from PELT-RY (analogical to *paste, pastry*, etc.); *peltry* being = OF. *peleterie*, app. from *pelete*, PELLET *sb.*[2]]

1. The skin of a sheep or goat with short wool on; also, the raw or undressed skin of a fur-bearing animal; a fell.

1425 in Kennett *Par. Ant.* (1818) II. 250, xiv peltys bidentum. *c* 1440 [see PELLET *sb.*[2] 2]. *c* 1550 *Disc. Common Weal Eng.* (1893) 56 Haue not ye graisers raised the price of youre wolles and peltes? 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 746/2 Some others of them [Saints] went about in peltes and goates skinnes. 1579 TWYNE *Phisicke agst. Fort.* II. xciii. 284 Thou hast not the skynne of a Bucke, nor the pelt of a Lambe, nor the case of a Foxe. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XI. lxvi. (1612) 281 Their store of Sables, Furres, and Pealts. 1662 FELTHAM *Resolves* (ed. 8) II. lii, God .. out of pity to his creature,..put him into pelts. 1808 *Compl. Grazier* (ed. 3) 43 The whole [sheep's] body [should be] covered with a thin pelt. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Pelt*, a sheep's skin with the wool on. 1837 WHITTOCK, etc. *Bk. Trades* (1842) 256 (*Furrier*) Preparing the skins or pelts of furred animals, and converting them into muffs and tippets.

2. *spec.* A raw skin of a sheep, goat, or other animal stripped of its wool or fur; the commercial name for a skin in this state before tanning.

1562 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* c. 22 § 1 It shall not bee laufull..to make any Peltes, that is to saye, to pull, sheare, clippe or take away the Woull of any Sheepe-skinne or Lambe-skinne.. unles suche person .doo make or cause to bee made therof.. laufully tanned leather or Parchement. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 29 The skinnes of fatte sheepe .. put forth more woll, and alsoe the pelts are better, for that there is more substance to worke upon. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 86/2 *Pelts*, are the skins when the Woull is taken off. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* iii, A thin membrane like the pelt of a drum stretched across this passage. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 335 The skin of the grey rabbit is cut—that is, the 'wool' is pared off the pelt, as a material for hats. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Peltries, Pelts*, the commercial name given to the skins of animals before tanning. *fig.* 1634 BP. HALL *Contempl., N. T.* iv. xi, The church is fleeced, and hath nothing left but a bare pelt upon her back. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 149 Folk that are aye taking their nap off other folks are the thinnest in the pelt themselves.

† **b.** The skin of a fish. *Obs. nonce-use.*

1584 HUDSON *Du Bartas' Judith* v. in *Sylvester's Wks.* (1621) 739 Ye Carmans bolde that all on fish do feede, And of their pelts do make your warlike weede.

3. Applied to the human skin. *humorous* or *dial.*

c 1605 ROWLEY *Birth Merl.* v. ii, Flay off Her wicked skin, and stuff the pelt with straw. 1652 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 144 The profuse sweat, that rills through the creeks of the Pelt, the pores. 1892 M. C. F. MORRIS *Yorks. Folk-talk* Gloss. s. v., They're thick i t' pelt. 1903 *Public Opinion* 8 Oct. 472 How delightful the feel of the briny breeze and the boisterous wave on the bare pelt!

4. † **a.** A skin of an animal worn as a garment; a garment made of a skin or fell. *Obs.*

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Diphtera*, a sheepardes pelte or garment made of sheepe skinnes. 1580 LUPTON *Siqilla* 21 Our father Adam..had but a leather Pelte to cover his nakednesse. 1585 HIGINS tr. *Junius' Nomenclator* 161/1 *Mastruca*..a pelt, or garments made of wolues and beares skins, which Nobles in old time vsed to weare in winter. 1649 C. WALKER *Hist. Independ.* II. 239 Some of them lead Dray-horses, wore Leather pelts.

b. Untanned sheepskin used to form a printer's inking-pad; an inking-pad so formed, a pelt-ball.

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* 386 *Pelts*, Sheep Skins untan'd, used for Ball Leathers. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. xxi. 655 *Pelts*, untanned sheep skins used for balls.

† **5.** Applied opprobriously to a person compared to a dried skin; (*a*) a miserly close-fisted person; a niggard, a skinflint; (*b*) a withered or wizened person. *Obs.*

1545 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Aridus homo*, a drye felowe, of whom nothyng may be gotten, som do call hym a pelt, or a pynche-beke. 1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) I. 18 A diabolical, miserable pelt of an old maid called Melpomene.

6. The dead quarry of a hawk, esp. when mangled. See also quot. 1674–91.

1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 11 Put on her Hood: then lure her againe unto the dead pelt. *Ibid.* Gloss., *Pelt*, is the dead body of any fowle howsoever dismembred. 1674–91 RAY *N. C. Words* 54 *Pelt* is a word much used in Falconry for the skin of a Fowl stuft, or the Carcase it self of a dead Fowl to throw out to a Hawk. 1852 R. F. BURTON *Falconry in Valley of Indus* v. 60 If two [hawks] are flown .., the falconer is always flurried by their violent propensity to crab over the 'pelt'.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as † *pelt-skin*; **pelt-ball** = sense 4 b; **peltmonger,** one who deals in skins; **pelt-rot,** a skin-disease in sheep due to damp; **pelt-shaker,** *Hatmaking*, one of the workmen who prepare the pelts for the making of hats; so *pelt-shaking*; **pelt-wool**: see quot. 1753.

1822 BRWICK *Mem.* 238 The common *pelt-balls then in use..daubed the cut and blurred and overlapped its edges. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Pellio*, a skinner: he that maketh thynges of skinnes: a *peltemunger. 1755 JOHNSON, *Peltmonger*, .. a dealer in raw hides. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 54 There is an other rotte, whiche is called *pelte-rotte, and that commeth of greate wete, specyally in woode countreyes. 1736 W. ELLIS *New Exper. Husb.* 42. 1902 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* No. 2146. 378 Muscular tremors ('hatter's shakes') are most often observed in those engaged in dusty post-carrotting processes (for example cutters, lockers, and *pelt-shakers). *Ibid.* 377 The various processes include (1) cleaning the skins..(7) locking, (8) *pelt-shaking. 1621 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 80 Item for a *pelt skian receyved from Lud[worth]: ij d. 1543 tr. *Act* 8 *Hen. VI*, c. 22 That no man..put in the same [fleece], lokkes, *peltwol, taire, sand, yerth, grasse, nor no dyrt [*orig.* lokkes pelwoll taire peers sablon terre ne herbe, ne nulle autre orde']. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Pelt-wool*, wool stripped of the skin or pelt of a dead sheep.

Pelt, *sb.*[2] [f. PELT *v.*[1]: cf. PILT *sb.*]

1. An act of pelting; a vigorous blow or stroke, as with a missile; the act of pelting with missiles or (*fig.*) with obloquy.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. ii. 15 Wyth mony pelt scheddand thar purpour blude. *c* 1570 *Marr. Wit & Science* v. iv. in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 391 Here is a pelt to make your knave's heart fret. 1632 VICARS tr. *Virgil* IX. 280 Troyes Ilioneus brave With a huge stone a deadly pelt him gave. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 4 July Let. i, The cripple..gave him such a good pelt on the head with his crutch, that the blood followed. 1819 *Blackw. Mag.* IV. 727 Divers digs and many a ponderous pelt. *a* 1839 GALT *Demon of Destiny* III. (1840) 26 Adversity assails with pelt and scorn The would be great. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 28 May 6/3 Amusing pastimes, winding up with a general pelt of flowers.

b. The beating of rain or snow; a pelting storm.

1862 SHIRLEY *Nugæ Crit.* vii. 301 Not the rain of the temperate zone, but a down-pour, a pelt, a water-spout. 1880 BLACKMORE *Mary Anerley* xl, For all things now were in one indiscriminate pelt and whirl of white. 1887 D. C. MURRAY *One Trav. Returns* vi. 92 The swish and pelt of the rain were heard in pauses.

2. An outburst of temper, a rage. Cf. PELT *v.*[1] 6. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 98 Saiing further in a great pelt, that he mindid not in deed to deni me him self. 1655 FULLER *Ch Hist.* III. v. § 30 The Pope being in this pelt, Ægidius a Spanish Cardinall thus interposed his gravitie. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Pelt*, a Heat or Chafe. 'Wha' a Pelt you are in!' 1880 MRS. PARR *Adam & Eve* xxix. 399 Back he comes in a reg'lar pelt: and says, '..I'm not goin to force [force] myself where I'm told I shan't be wanted'.

3. The action of pelting (PELT *v.*[1] 7); esp. in *full pelt*, (at) full speed.

1819 'R. RABELAIS' *Abeillard & Heloisa* 230 To prison pelt—away we should go. *a* 1845 HOOD *Tale of Trumpet* xxvii, Just fancy a horse that comes full pelt. 1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* I. 148 Two postboys gallop up full pelt, without either saddles or stirrups. 1885 J. PAYN *Talk of Town* II. 196 The others..ran on full pelt behind them.

Pelt, *sb.*[3] Now only *dial.* [app. a parallel form to *palt*, found in mod.Eng. dial. in the same sense, and assumed as the stem of PALTRY *sb.*, which see for foreign cognates. To this apparently belong PELTING *a.*, and PELTRY *sb.*[2]; but the phonetic history of the group is very obscure] Trash or rubbish in the way of clothes, rags (*obs.*); also in *mod. dial.*, Refuse, waste or dirty matter.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* xxiv. 76 [At night] many wyll plucke of their smockes, and laye the same vpon them in stede of their vpper sheete, and all her other pelte and trashe vpon

her also. *a* 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 266 This prouerb, foule pelt, to thee is applyit. [Cf. 1851 T. SIBBERBERG *Dial. Northamptonsh.* s.v., The refuse of corn that rises to the top of the sieve after reeing, is also termed *pelt*.] 1866 W. GREGOR *Dial. of Banffsh.* 124. 1880 JAMIESON, *Pelt.* 1. A piece of strong, coarse cloth, or of a thick, dirty dress; a rag, *Banffsh.* 2. Anything that is waste or dirty, trash.

†Pelt, *sb.*[4] *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *pelta*: see PELTA.]

1. A light shield of leather or hide: = PELTA 1. But in quots. 1617–33 the sense may be as in PELT *sb.*[1] 4.

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 267 The poorer sort haue only helmets of iron, and thick leather pelts in stead of armor. 1633 J. FISHER *True Trojans* II. v, Under the conduct of Demetiaes prince March twice three thousand, arm'd with Pelts and Glaues. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Peltiferous*...that carrieth a Pelt which is a kind of Target made of skins.

2. *Bot.* = PELTA 2.

1758 *Phil. Trans.* L. 680 On the edges..the parts of fructification are placed, in the form of flattish oblong bodies, in these mosses called shields or pelts.

Pelt (pelt), *v.*[1] [Known from end of 15th century: origin uncertain.

Thought by some to be the same word as ME. PILT, *pult* to thrust, push, which also had the spelling *pelt*. But the difference of sense, and the chronological break between the two, make this origin very doubtful.]

1. *trans.* To strike with many or repeated blows (now, in Standard Eng., with something thrown); to assail with missiles.

(The wider sense is still Sc. and north. Eng.)

a 1500 in *Ashm. MS.* 61 No. 16 Wherefore seyd ye belte Wt grete strokes I schall hym pelte. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 372/2 The Christians inuadyng and entring into the munition incircumspectly, were pelted and pashed with stones by them which stode aboue. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 12 The chidden Billow seemes to pelt the Clowds. 1621–3 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Changeling* II. i. 55 I'll stand this storm of hail, though the stones pelt me. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 159 A crowd..pelting one another with Cudgels. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. ix, They stood pelting us..with darts and arrows. 1782 Miss BURNEY *Cecilia* VI. v, There came a violent shower of hail. Cecilia was..pelted. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 295 The soldiers ..were..insulted and pelted by a mob armed with clubs, sticks, etc. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. 2nd Voy.* xlvi. 602 Make snowballs and pelt each other. 1884 Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 370 We were literally pelted with small nosegays, till the carriage was full of them.

b. *fig.* To assail with reproaches or obloquy.

1658 J. HARRINGTON *Prerog. Pop. Govt.* (1700) 231 But Macchiavel..is deservedly pelted for it by Sermons. 1710 *Tatler* No. 190 P 1, I..have had the Honour to be pelted with several Epistles. 1775 JOHNSON in Boswell *Life* (1831) III. 183 No, sir, if they had wit, they should have kept pelting me with pamphlets. 1864 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* IV. 200 The surrounding multitude..pelted the Prelates with opprobrious epithets.

2. To drive by force of blows, missiles, etc.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I (Arb.) 34 Too soyl vnacquaynted by tempest horribly pelted. *Ibid.* IV. 96, I thinck, that the Godhead,..Thee Troian vessels too this youre segnorye pelted. 1886 BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (Abr. ed.) I. Foreword 7 Lads and lasses, driving, or rather pelting, through the gloaming their sheep and goats.

3. *intr.* To go on striking vigorously; to deliver repeated strokes or blows. Also *fig.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 603 The Scottis..Than peltit on thair powis ane lang space, Quhill tha war slane ilkone in that same place. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* 2, I still was waiting, when these light arm'd refuters would have don pelting at thir three lines. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* Ep. Ded., They play'd the Men only, when they had done, in pelting on't with the distaff. *c* 1827 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* II. 173 The smith..pelting away at his hot iron. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 134 Sanct Salvador's lang strappan steeple Had peltit five hours to the people.

b. Of rain, snow, the sun's rays: To continue to beat with force or violence.

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 152 The storm pelted down with all his might. 1879 ATCHERLEY *Borrland* 168 The rain began to pelt. 1889 *Repentance P. Wentworth* I. ix. 176 There was a big unshaded window..through which the sun still pelted freely.

4. *intr.* To strike *at* vigorously with missiles; to go on firing, 'fire away'. Also *fig.*

1565 BP. JEWEL *Let. to Bullinger* in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. xlv. 457 Here I am again pelted at. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 82 The Bishop, and the Duke of Glosters men, Haue fill'd their Pockets full of peeble stones; And..Doe pelt so fast at one anothers Pate. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 45 Besides innumerable [shot] in her Rigging, Masts and Sails, from those [ships] that pelted at a distance. 1848 WHATELY *Let.* in *Life* (1866) II. 133, I will not set up any proposal like a Shrove-Tue-day cock for you to pelt at.

5. *trans.* To go on throwing (missiles) with intent to strike. Also *fig.*

1683 WOOD *Life* 11 Apr. (O. H. S.) III. 42 The rout followed, and pelted stones. 1745 H. WALPOLE *Let. to H. S. Conway* 1 July, When all the young Pitts and Lyttletons were pelting oratory at my father. 1862 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xxxiii, Will somebody hand me anything hard..to pelt at her?

†6. *intr.* To throw out angry words. *Obs.* Cf. PELT *sb.*[2] 2: PELTING *ppl. a.* 2.

[1566: see PELTING *ppl. a.* 2.] 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1418 Another smother'd seems to pelt and sweare. 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xvi 281 Like Children in their minoritie, that pelt it, and pule, and cry, for one toy they want. 1673 MILTON *True Relig.* 15 If they who differ in matters not essential to belief,..shall stand jarring and pelting at one another, they will be soon routed and subdued. 1706 PHILLIPS, To *Pelt*...Also to be in a Chafe or fit of Anger, to fret and fume.

7. *intr.* To beat the ground with rapid steps; to move at a vigorous and rapid pace.

1832 S. WARREN *Diary Physic.* xvi. (1832) I. 382, I heard the report of a gun..and pelted away. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* xxxv, Two or three hundred cars, all going as fast as they can pelt. *a* 1845 HOOD *To Mary* III. i, I too longed much to pelt—but my small-boned legs falter'd. 1872 BAKER *Nile Trib.* xix. 332, I saw the rhinoceros pelting away.

Hence **Pe·lted** *ppl. a.*

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* III. 97 My Phyllis Me with pelted Apples plyes. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 July 2/3 A pelting bombardment of ice lumps,..the pelted district must have had an exciting time.

Pelt, *v.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. PELT *sb.*[1]] To strip or pluck off (the pelt or skin) *from*; to skin, fleece.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 87 He..presently vntrusseth and pelts the out-side from the lining. 1641 SPELMAN *De Sepult.* 31 These..doe so shave and pelt the people, that the cry thereof is very grievous.

†b. To pluck the feathers from. *Obs. rare.*

1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cvii. (1694) 101 A Man took an Eagle, Pelted her Wings, and put her among his Hens.

†Pelt, *v.*[3] *Obs.* [Cf. PALTER *v.* and PELTING *a.* In form, this looks like the verb whence PELTING *a.* is derived, but the connexion of sense is not obvious.]

intr. ? To parley or bargain; to haggle in bargaining; = PALTER.

1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Familye of Loue* 41 Those men which sell by whole sale haue a quicker dispatch,..than those which stand pelting out untill the end of the market. 1620 *Mirr. Mag.* 166, I found the people nothing prest to pelt, To yeeld, or hostage giue, or tributes pay.

†Pelt, *v.*[4], a form of ME. PILT, to thrust, q. v.

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* I. i. 77 Whereas you patch, and pelt, and clowt euery thing into euery place that you can, like a beggers coate.

‖ **Pelta** (pe·ltă). Pl. **peltæ** (-tī). [L. *pelta*, a. Gr. πέλτη a small light shield of leather.]

1. *Antiq.* A small light shield or buckler used by the ancient Greeks, Romans, etc.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXVIII. v. 670 The *Peltæ* are certaine small bucklers or targuets, nothing unlike unto the Spanish Cetræ. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* Wks. 1736 III. 137 On the left arm of Smyrna, is the *Pelta* or Buckler of the Amazons. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. xlix. VI. 234 Lightly armed with javelins,..and the pelta or small shield.

2. *Bot.* Applied to various shield-like structures; *spec.* the apothecium or spore-case of a lichen when without an excipulum or rim, as in the genus *Peltigera* (*Peltidea*); also, a bract or scale attached by the middle like a peltate leaf.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* I. iii. (1765) 9 The Peltæ are the Fructification of the Lichen. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxxii. (1794) 499 Ash-coloured Ground Liverwort [*Lichen caninus* Lin.] ..is..veined underneath, and villous, with a rising *pelta* or target on the edge. 1848 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 756 This head consists of a central disk, termed the *pelta*, or shield, on which the spore cases are arranged in a radiating manner, like the spokes of a wheel.

†Pe·ltage. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. PELT *sb.*[1] + -AGE] Pelts collectively; peltry.

1698 G. THOMAS *West-New-Jersey* 32, I shall begin with Burlington-County, as for Peltage, or Beaver Skins [etc.].

Peltast (pe·ltæst). *Gr. Hist.* [ad. L. *peltasta*, ad. Gr. πελταστής, f. πέλτη: see PELTA.] A kind of foot-soldier: see quot. 1849.

[1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXI. XXXVI. 794 Certaine targatiers, whom they call Peltastæ.] 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 67 In the meane time Cherisophus..sent the Peltasts, and Slingers, and Archers ouer to Xenophon. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. 269 It was with no more than 1000 Phocian peltasts. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. xlix VI. 258 Peltasts, a species of troops between heavy-armed and light-armed, furnished with a pelta (or light shield) and short spear or javelin.

Peltate (pe·lte't), *a. Bot.* and *Zool.* [ad. L. *peltāt-us* armed with the PELTA.] Shield-shaped; usually of a leaf: Having the petiole joined to the under-surface of the blade at or near the middle (instead of at the base or end); hence, said of other stalked parts having similar attachment.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* III. vii. (1765) 190 *Peltate, Shield-fashioned*, when the Petiole is inserted into the Disk of the Leaf, and not into its Base or Margin. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 10 Herbs, with peltate or cordate fleshy leaves. 1852 DANA *Crust.* II. 865 The large peltate plates on either side of the body posteriorly. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 372 The pedicel of the hexagonal peltate scale.

So **†Pe·ltated** *a. Obs.* = PELTATE; **Pe·ltately** *adv.*, in the manner of a peltate leaf; **Pelta·tion,** peltate condition, or a peltate formation.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Leaf, Peltated leaf*,..the petiole of which is affixed to the disk. 1828–32 WEBSTER, *Peltately*, in the form of a target. *Eaton.* 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 254 Nutlets..peltately attached to a thickened conical receptacle. 1881 *Jrnl. Bot.* X. 135 A similar peltation towards the extremity of the proximal expansion occurs in many of the leaves of *Nepenthes phyllamphora*.

Pelta·ti-, Pelta·to-, mod. combining forms of L. *peltātus* PELTATE, as in **Peltatifid** (-tæ·tifid) *a.* [after *pinnatifid*]; **Peltato-digitate** *a.*: see quot.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 858 *Peltatifid* is applied to a peltate leaf cut into subdivisions; and *pelta·o-digitate* to a digitate leaf with the petiole much enlarged at the setting on of the leaflets.

†Pe·lter, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* [Agent-noun belonging to PELTING *a.*] A paltry or peddling person.

a 1577 GASCOIGNE *Flowers* Wks. (1587) 41 Yea let suche pelters prate, saint Needam be their speede, We neede no text to answer them but this, The Lord hath nede. 1577 T. KENDALL *Flowers of Epigr.* 4 The veriest pelter pilde maie seme, to haue experience thus. [Cf. 'pilde peltinge prestes', PELTING *a.* 1553.]

Pelter, *sb.*[2] [f. PELT *v.*[1] + -ER[1].]

1. One who pelts, esp. with missiles.

1828–32 WEBSTER, *Pelter*, one that pelts. 1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 276 To ask why the pelters should not be put into the stocks. 1881 P. ROBINSON *Under Punkah* 186 The driver and guards..have no time to get down and catch the pelters, and therefore it is safe to pelt.

b. *humorously.* A gun or pistol; also, a small ship carrying guns.

1827 BARRINGTON *Personal Sk.* II. 10 Our family pistols, denominated pelters, were brass. 1890 *Daily News* 2 Dec. 5/3 The old 'donkey frigates' and 'ten-gun pelters' which were an old theme of jocularity in the service.

c. A pelting shower. *colloq.*

1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. II. *Dead Drummer*, In vain sought for shelter From..'a regular pelter'. 1901 G. DOUGLAS *House w. Green Shutters* 145 The storm's at the burstin'..we're in for a pelter.

d. One who or that which 'pelts' or goes rapidly: in quot. a swift horse. *colloq.*

1901 *Munsey's Mag.* (U. S.) XXIV. 484/1 It ain't the first time the pelter's carried double.

2. A rage, 'temper'. *dial.*

1861 BARR *Poems* 9 (E. D. D.), I couldna speak a single word, I was in such a pelter. 1888 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* iii. 19 Nobody ever seemed to be able to get into a pelter with Jim.

[**Pelter,** *sb.*[3], 'a dealer in skins or hides'.

In *Cent. Dict.*, etc. without quot. The historical words are PELLETER and PELTIER; in mod. use also PELTERER. *Groome Pelter* in *Household Ordinances* (1790) 41 from *Liber Niger* of Edw. IV is a misreading of *groome pulter* of the MS.]

Pe·lter, *v.* Chiefly *dial.* [Iterative of PELT *v.*: cf. *patter.*] *trans.* To go on pelting or striking (also *fig.*); *intr.* to patter (as rain).

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 2 Now Giles the Footman pelters him with Sentences out of the Holy Fathers and Scholastick Divinity. 1716 *Ibid.* III. 93 [see PELTOTON 1]. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pelter*, to patter, or beat. 1858 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* xiv. 131 Now, rising to pace the room, or drawing nigh the window to curse the peltering rain without. [In *Eng. Dial. Dict.* from Cumberl. to Notts.]

Pe·lterer. [f. PELTRY + -ER[1]: cf. *fruiterer, fripperer*, etc.] A dealer in peltry, a fellmonger.

1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Pelterer*, a dealer in skins or 'peltry'. A furrier. 1886 E. GILLIAT *Forest Outlaws* (1887) 295 The booths of the pelterers with their smelling hides.

Pelti-, combining form of PELTA, in a few rarely used scientific terms, chiefly botanical.

†Pelti·ferous *a.* [L. *peltifer*], bearing a pelta or small shield. **Peltifo·lious** *a.* [L. *folium* leaf], having peltate leaves. **Pe·ltiform** *a.*, shield-shaped; of a peltate form. **Peltigerine** (peltidʒĕrəin) *a*, belonging to, resembling, or characteristic of, the genus *Peltigera* of lichens, having large shield-shaped apothecia. **Pelti·gerous** *a.* [L. *peltiger*], shield-bearing (Mayne *Expos. Lex.*). **Peltine·rvate, Pe·ltinerved** *adjs.*, having the nerves or veins radiating from the centre as in a peltate leaf.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Peltiferous*, that weareth or bears a Target like a half moon. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Peltifolius*..having peltate leaves: *peltifolious. *Ibid.*, *Peltiformis*..applied to *apothecia* in form of a shield..: *peltiform. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Peltiform*, applied..in Mineralogy, to *couches* or beds that are convex, and inclined on the slope of a mountain. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Peltigerine. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 858 *Peltinerved, having ribs arranged as in a peltate leaf.

†Peltier. *Obs.* In 4 -yer. [a. OF. *peletier* (12th c.), in mod.F. *pelletier* (peltye), app. f. OF. *pelete, pellete, -ette*, PELLET *sb.*[2]] A furrier.

1389 *Gild of Peltyers, Norwich* in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 29 Peltyers and opere god men be-gunne bis gilde and bis bretherhod of seynt Willyam be holy Innocent and marter in Norwyche.

Pe·lting, *vbl. sb.* [f. PELT *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of PELT *v.*[1]; beating with missiles; persistent striking or beating.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. iv. 29 Poore naked wretches, where so ere you are That bide the pelting of this pittilesse storme. 1830 CUNNINGHAM *Brit. Paint.* II. 120 To avoid the pelting of the storm of invective. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* ii, The rude buffets of the wind and pelting of the rain.

Pe·lting, *a. arch.* [Known from *c* 1540, and very frequent to *c* 1688. Occasional in modern authors as a literary archaism. App. related to PELT *sb.*[3], and PELTRY *sb*[2] A variant PALTING occurs 1579–80, and in mod. dialect: cf. also PALTRY.

Its form suggests that *pelting* is the pr. pple. of PELT *v.*[1]; the difficulty is that this vb. is very rare, is not found so early, and does not yield the required sense, unless it is held that *pelting* began with some such sense as 'haggling or shuffling', and passed through 'peddling', to that of 'petty, trashy, contemptible'; a sequence not proved.]

Paltry, petty, contemptible; mean, insignificant, trumpery, inconsiderable; worthless.

1540 R. WISDOME in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. cxv. 319 The putting away of pelting perdons and the roting out of famous idols. 1553 BALE *Vocacyon* 43 They are but pilde peltinge prestes. 1556 OLDE *Antichrist* 133 So beggarly a suburbe, or so pelting a village. 1565 CALFHILL *Answ. Treat. Crosse* (1846) 10 Like a pelting pedlar, putting the best in your pack uppermost. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 12 Inforcid rather to bungle up a pelting historl then to write a set epistle. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. i. 60 This Land of such deere soules..Is now Leas'd out..like to a Tenement or pelting Farme. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* II. ii.

112 Every pelting petty Officer Would vse his heauen for Thunder. 1634 Bp. Hall *Contempt., N. T.* iv. xxvii, To tender a trade of so invaluable a commodity to these pelting petty chapmen for thirty poor silverlings. 1688 *Gracian's Courtiers Orac.* 186 Sometimes a little pelting fret costs a repentance, that lasts as long as life. 1820 Shelley *Philos. View Reform* in Dowden *Life* II. 293 A set of pelting wretches, in whose employment there is nothing to exercise .. the more majestic forces of the soul. 1873 Trench *Plutarch* ii. (1874) 37 Greece was a province :.. Her flourishing cities .. had dwindled into pelting villages.

Hence **†Pe·ltingly** *adv.*, in a mean or paltry manner.

c 1592 Babington *Notes on Gen.* xxi. 22 Wks. (1622) 73 It is not euer by and by well spared, that pinchingly and peltingly is spared. 1602 *Contention betw. Liberality & Prodigality* ii. iv. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 350 For thy pains I will not grease thy fist Peltingly with two or three crowns.

Pe·lting, *ppl. a* [f. Pelt *v.*[1] + -ing [2].]

1. That pelts; chiefly of rain, hail, etc.: driving, beating, lashing. Also *fig.*

1710 Philips *Pastorals* ii. 99 The pelting show'r Destroys the tender herb and budding flow'r. 1817 Coleridge *Sibyl. Leaves, to Rev. G Coleridge*, Chance-started friendships. A brief while Some have preserved me from life's pelting ills 1851 Helps *Comp. Solit.* x. (1874) 164 There is a pitiless, pelting rain this morning.

2. Violent, passionate, hot. Chiefly in *pelting chafe Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1570 Foxe *A. & M* (ed. 2) 1645/1 *margin*, [Bp.] Boner in a pelting chafe 1584 Lyly *Campaspe* v. iii, Good drinke makes good bloud, and shall pelting words spill it? 1624 Heywood *Gunaik.* 309 This young man .. being (as our English phrase sayth) in a pelting chafe. 1634 Bunyan *Pilgr.* ii. 66 When they were come to the Arbour they were very willing to sit down, for they were all in a pelting heat.

†Pe·ltish, *a. Obs. rare*[-1]. [f. Pelt *sb.*[2] + -ish [1].] Irritable; angry, enraged.

1648 Herrick *Oberon's Pala e* 17 And flings Among the elves, if mov'd, the stings Of pettish wasps.

Pe·ltless, *a. rare.* [f. Pelt *sb.*[1] + -less.] Without having a pelt or fur.

1897 *Outing* (U. S.) May 122 Every man in the hunt cannot kill a fox, and yet there will not be one to grumble because he returns peltless at night after a hard day's run.

‖ **Peltogaster** (pelto,gæ stər). *Zool.* [mod.L., f. Gr. πέλτη shield (see Pelta) + γαστήρ stomach.] A genus of degenerate cirripeds, having simple bag-shaped bodies, parasitic upon hermit-crabs

1876 *Benedeu's Anim. Parasites* 38 The result of a retrogressive development like that of the peltogasters, which.. lose all the attributes of their class.

Pe·ltoid, *a. rare.* [mod. f. Gr. πέλτη shield (see prec.) + -oid.] Shield-like.

1857 Mayne *Expos Lex., Peltoides*, .resembling a shield: peltoid. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Peltoid*, .shield-like.

Peltry (pe·ltri), *sb*[1] Also 5 6 peltre, 5 -ie, pelliteri. [In ME. a. AF. *pelterie* (Gower) = OF. *peleterie* (13th c. in Littré), mod.F. *pelleterie* (in prose pronounced pɛltri), deriv. of *peletier, pelletier*, furrier, Peltier, deriv. of OF. *pel*, L. *pell-em* skin. So It. *pellettaria* 'the skinners or furriers trade' (Florio), f. It. *pelle* skin. In mod. use app. a new adoption, ? from the French in North America.

Not exemplified from *c* 1525 to 1700; and then first in reference to the North American fur trade. Not in Bailey, Johnson, Ash. In Todd, with quot. 1771.]

1. Undressed skins, esp. of animals valuable for their furs: fur-skins, pelts collectively.

1436 [see *peltry-ware* in 3]. *a* 1451 Fortescue *Wks* (1869) 553 They brynge .all maner of .. Peltry. 1474 Caxton *Chesse* III. iii, Perchymyn velume peltrie and cordewan

1701 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* II. 16 That the said Indians shall not sell or dispose of any of their Skins, Peltry or furr. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* 26 Oct., A little traffic he drove in peltry during his sachemship among the Miamis. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 25 Norway exports great variety of peltry, consistin; of skins of bears, lynxes, wolves, ermine, grey squirrels, and several sorts of foxes. 1861 Wilde *Catal. Antiq. in R. Irish Acad.* 278 The peltry of hares, rabbits, dogs, and other small animals, being highly decorative as well as useful. 1880 Ld. Dunraven in *19th Cent.* Apr. 651 Formerly the Hudson's Bay Company transported all the peltry—that is, furs and skins—collected over a vast area, to Lake Winnipeg.

b. *pl* Kinds or varieties of peltry.

1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* vii, Giving them gin, rum, and glass beads, in exchange for their peltries. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 23/1 Canoes..loaded with packs of beaver-skins and other valuable peltries. 1884 S. E. Dawson *Handbk. Dom Canada* 154 The fleets of canoes went out [from Montreal] with supplies or returned with peltries.

†2. A place or room for keeping fur-skins or pelts. *Obs. rare.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 274/1 A Peltry (*A.* A Pelliteri) or a skynnery, *pelliparium*. [1861 *Our Eng. Home* 95 In the baronial mansion..there was also..the peltry for his furs.]

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *peltry-man, manufacture, trade, traffic*; **†peltry-ware** = sense 1.

1436 *Libel Eng. Policy* in *Pol. Poems* (Roll.) II. 171 Osmonde, coppre, bow-staffes, stile, and wex, Peltre-ware, and grey, pych, terre, borde, and flex. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. clxx. 480 Laden with clothe of Brusselles, or peltre ware, comynge fro the fayres. 1746 W. Horsley *Fool* (1748) I. 129 The Peltry or Fur Trade. 1763 Justamond tr. *Raynal's Hist. Indies* VII. 8 The peltry trade was a very inconsiderable object. 1854 R. G. Latham *Native Races Russian Emp.* 51 They preserved..their original character of huntsmen, fishers, .and peltry-men.

†Pe·ltry, *sb.*[2] Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* Also 6–7 -ie, 6 -ye, -ei. [app. another form of Paltry *sb.*, of about the same age, agreeing in the vowel with Pelt *sb.*[3], and with Pelting *a.*] Refuse, rubbish, trash; a piece of rubbish.

1550 Crowley *Epigr.* 1366 Forsakinge the Pope wyth al his peltrye. 1553 Bale *Vocacyon* Pref. 6 b, Hys vayne beleue of purgatorye, and of other Popysh peltryes. 1566 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 48 A corporax a crwet wth diuerse other popishe peltrie. *a* 1567 *Gude & Godlie B., With Huntis up* xiii, At the last, he salbe downe cast, His peltrie, Pardonis, and all. 1619 A. Duncan *Admon.* in Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 322 Better be pyned to death by hunger, nor for a little peltrie of the earth to perish for ever. 1755 Forbes *Jrnl. Portsmouth* in *Ajax*, etc. 29 You ne'er saw silk peltry i' your born days. 1808 Jamieson, *Peltrie, peltry, paltrie*,..vile trash; a term of contempt applied to any thing that is worthless or troublesome.

†Peltry, *a. Obs.* By-form of Paltry *a.*

c 1587 Montgomerie *Sonn.* xxiv, A peltrie pultron poysond vp with pryde.

‖ **Pelu** (pe·lu). [Native name.] A small leguminous tree (*Sophora tetraptera*), having very hard wood, growing in South ern Chili and Patagonia.

1884 Miller *Plant-n.*, Pelu-tree, *Sophora tetraptera*.

‖ **Peludo** (pɪlū·do). [Sp., sb. use of *peludo* hairy, f. *pelo*:—L. *pilus* hair.] The hairy armadillo (*Dasypus villosus*) of S. America.

1845 Darwin *Voy. Nat.* v. (1873) 96 Of armadilloes three species occur, namely,. the Dasypus villosus or peludo.

†Pelu·re[1], **pe·llure.** *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 pellure, pelure, pellour, pelour(e, pelur, (4 peolour, pelore, pellere, 5 peloer, pillour). [a. AF. *pellure* (14th c.), in OF. *peleure, pelure*, f. *pel*, in mod.F. *peau*:—L. *pell-em* skin, fur: see -ure.] Fur, esp. as used for the lining or trimming of a garment: furred garments collectively, furs

c 1325 in *Rel. Ant.* II. 19 Hir wede, Purfiled with pellour doun to the teon. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11195 Oþer pelure ynowe þer were..Lomb or boge, conyng or hare. ? 1370 *Robt. Cicyle* 267 Ther was never 3yt pellere half so fyne. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 3928 A mantell I-furred with peloure. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 80 The usaige of pellure and furres they have expresselie put away.

Hence **†Pelured** *a. Obs.*, adorned with fur, furred; **†Pelury** *Obs.* = *pelure*

c 1400 *St. Alexius* (Laud 622) 398 Ciclatounes þat weren of pruis, Pelured wiþ Ermyne and wiþ grijs, Alle she cast away. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 875 Her mantyll was rosyne, Pelvred wyth ermyne. *c* 1460 *Launfal* 237 Har manteles wer of grene felwet,..I-pelured with grys and gro. *c* 1470 Harding *Chron.* lxxiv. xiii, All in graye of pelury preordinate, That was full riche, accordyng to their estate.

‖ **Pelure**[2] (pɛlū·r). [F. *pelure*, OF. *peleüre*, f. *peler* to peel, lit. peeling.] Paper as thin as an onion peeling. Usually *pelure-paper*.

1887 *Postage Stamps of Australia & Oceania* 78 New Zealand..Issue III. Upon very thin greyish paper (the pelure of catalogues). *Ibid.*, Issue IV. The paper..is sometimes as thin as the so-called pelure-paper of Issue III. 1891 'Phil.' *Penny Postage Jubilee* xiii. 204–5 Then we have ribbed, quadrillé, pelure, bâtonné, etc., papers...Pelure is somewhat of a thin hard and crisp texture.

Pelvi-, combining form (not in ancient L.) from L. *pelvis* basin, Pelvis, in scientific terms. **Pelvi·ferous** *a.* [-ferous], bearing or having a pelvis. **Pelviform** *a* [-form]. basin-shaped. **Pelvi·meter** [-meter, F. *pelvimètre*], an instrument for measuring the diameters of the pelvis; so **Pelvi·metry,** measurement of the diameters of the pelvis. **Pelvimyon** (-mai·ɒn), pl. *-ons* or *-a* [see Myon], a 'myon' or muscular unit of the pelvis (distinguished from *pectorimyon*). **Pelvio·tomy** [irreg. after words from Gr: see -tomy], the operation of section of the pelvic bones, usually through the *symphysis pubis* (*symphysiotomy*), esp. in obstetric practice. **Pelvire·ctal** *a.*, belonging to the pelvis and rectum. **Pelvisa·cral** *a.*, belonging to the pelvis and sacrum. **Pelvi·scopy** [-scopy], examination of the pelvis (in quot., of the kidney). ‖ **Pelviste·rnum** *Comp. Anat.*, an element of the pelvic arch supposed to be homologous to the *omosternum* of the pectoral arch; hence **Pelviste·rnal** *a.*, of the nature of or pertaining to a pelvisternum.

1839–47 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* III. 906/1 The whole chain of *pelviferous vertebrata. 1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 898/2 *Pelviform. 1856 *Treas. Bot.* 859 *Pelviform*, like Cyathiform, but flatter. 1823 Crabb *Technol. Dict.*, *Pelvimeter. 1828–32 Webster, *Pelvimeter*, an instrument to measure the dimensions of the female pelvis. *Cone.* 1863 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med. & Surg.* 337 The practice of internal *pelvimetry. 1888 Cours in *Auk* Jan. 105 These are, namely, five pectorimyons, five *pelvimyons. .. The five pelvimya discussed are the ambiens, and those other four [etc.]. 1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Pelvotomy. 1880 Allbutt & Playfair *Syst. Gynæcology* 634. 1887 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 28 May 1163/2 Originating in the *pelvi-rectal space. 1900 *Ibid.* 3 Feb. 248 Renal *pelviscopy.

Pelvic (pe·lvik), *a.* [irreg. f. L. *pelvis* + -ic: cf. the better-formed F. *pelvien*.]

1. Of, pertaining to, contained in, or connected with the pelvis (Pelvis 1).

Pelvic arch, pelvic girdle: the girdle formed by the bones of the pelvis, the hip-girdle. *Pelvic limbs*: the limbs supported by the pelvic arch; as the legs of a man, the hind legs of a quadruped, the ventral fins of a fish.

1830 R. Knox *Béclard's Anat.* 44 The trunk .. presents two extremities, the one superior or cephalic, the other inferior or pelvic. 1857 H. Miller *Test. Rocks* ii. 83 Without thoracic or pelvic arches. 1872 Nicholson *Palæont.* 303 The hind-limbs are .. connected with the trunk by means of the 'pelvic arch'.

2 Of or pertaining to the pelvis of a crinoid.

1849 Murchison *Siluria* x. 223 In most Encrinites the arms issue immediately from the edge of the pelvic cup.

Pelviferous to **Pelvisternum**: see Pelvi-.

‖ **Pelvis** (pe·lvis). *Anat* and *Zool.* Pl. **pelves** (pe·lvīz). [L. *pelvis* basin, laver; the anatomical sense is mod.L.]

1. The basin-shaped cavity formed (in most vertebrates) by the right and left haunch-bones or *ossa innominata* (consisting of the *ilium, ischium*, and *pubis*, on each side) together with the *sacrum* and other vertebræ; being the lowest or hindmost cavity of the trunk. Also applied to these bones themselves collectively, constituting the girdle which supports the hind limbs.

True pelvis, that part of the (human) pelvis below the ilio-pectineal line; *false pelvis*, the space above this between the iliac fossæ.

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 118 These bones together with the holy-bone, make that *pelvis* or Dish which containeth part of the guts, the bladder and the womb. 1688 T. Gibson *Anat.* (1685) vi. xvi. 1754–64 Smellie *Midwif.* I. 81 The brim of the Pelvis is wider from side to side than from the back to the fore-part. 1850 Lyell *2nd Visit U. S.* II. 196 Part of a human pelvis. 1865 *Reader* 28 Jan. 107/1 A good collection of pelves of individuals of both sexes.

2. The basin-like cavity of the kidney, into which the uriniferous tubules open.

1678 Tyson in *Phil. Trans.* XII. 1035 Anatomical Observations..; an unusual Conformation of the Emulgents and Pelvis. *Ibid* 1038. 1688 T. Gibson *Anat.* (1697) 127 Within the Kidney there is a membranous Cell or Sinus, called Pelvis, which is nothing but an extension or dilatation of the head of the Ureter. 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2) s. v. *Choanæ*, The Pelvis of the Reins. 1857 G. Bird *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 316 A concretion in the pelvis of a kidney.

3. The basal part of the calyx of a crinoid.

1849 Murchison *Siluria* x. 223 In this remarkable Encrinite the upper edge of the pelvis is seen to be surmounted by at least twenty or twenty five arm-joints. 1872 Nicholson *Palæont.* 125 A series of plates..termed 'basal' from their position, and which constitute the 'pelvis' of Miller.

4. A basin. *rare.*

1727 Dart *Canterb. Cathedr.* 13 Archbishop Islip .. left them .four silver Pelves with four Lavatories of the same.

Pelyco- (peliko), combining form of Gr. πέλυξ, πέλυκ- bowl, cup, taken as = Pelvis 1, in a few rare scientific words. **Pelycography** (-ɒ·grăfi) [-graphy], description of the pelvis. **Pelyco·logy** [-logy], the anatomy of the pelvis. **Pelyco·meter** [-meter] = Pelvimeter. **Pelycosaurian** (-sɔ̄·riăn) *a.*, belonging to the division *Pelycosauria* of extinct saurian reptiles of the Carboniferous epoch, having two or three sacral vertebræ; *sb.*, a reptile belonging to this division.

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Pelycometer*, a Pelvimeter. 1880 *Athenæum* 6 Nov. 612/1 Mr. Cope's group of Pelycosaurians in North America. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pelycography*..*Pelycology*..*Pelycometer*.

Pelycon, obs. form of Pelisson.

Pelyon, Pelyr, obs. forms of Pillion, Pillar.

Pelytory, obs. form of Pellitory.

†Pe·mblico. *Amer. Obs.* Also 7 pembly-, pemli-, pimpli-, pimlico. A name given to the dusky shear-water or cohoo (*Puffinus obscurus*), from its cry.

1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* v. 171 Another small Bird there is, because she cries Pemblyco they call her so; she is seldome seene in the day but when she sings..; too true a Prophet she proves of huge winds and boysterous weather. *c* 1630 *Hist. Bermudaes* (Sloane MS 750, lf 4 b: cf. Hakl. Soc. 1882, 4), Another smale Birde ther is, the which, by some Ale-banters of London sent ouer hether, hath bin tearmed pimplicoe, for so they Imagine (and a little resemblance putts them in mind of a place so dearely beloued) her note articulates. 1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* i. ii. 3 The Crow, Cock, Peacock, the Pimlico.

Pe·mbroke. Name of a town and shire in Wales and of an earldom in the British Peerage. Hence **Pembroke table,** or *ellipt.* **Pembroke,** a table supported on four fixed legs, having two hinged side portions or flaps, which can be spread out horizontally, and supported on legs connected with the central part by joints.

1778 *Seducers* 5 A pembroke table should this corner grace. 1790 Mme D'Arblay *Diary* Jan., Dr. Fisher says he hopes it was not a card-table, and rather believes it was only a pembroke work-table. 1792 *Elizabeth Percy* I. 58 These Inlaid Pembrokes of wonderful workmanship. 1870 Mrs. Whitney *We Girls* vi. 105 The little pembroke was wheeled out again.

Pemmican (pe·mikăn), *sb.* Also **pemican.** [a. Cree *pimecan, pimekan*, f. *pime* fat.]

A preparation made by certain North American Indians, consisting of lean meat, dried, pounded, and mixed with melted fat, so as to form a paste, and pressed into cakes; hence, beef similarly treated, and usually flavoured with currants or the like, for the use of arctic explorers, travellers, and soldiers, as containing much nutriment in little bulk, and keeping for a long time.

1801 Sir A. Mackenzie *Voy. St. Lawrence* Pref. 121 The

provision called Pemican, on which the Chepewyans and other savages in the N. of America chiefly subsist in their journeys. 1887 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 58/1 Pannican, a concentrated essence of meat dryed by a fire of oak and elm wood, so as to reduce 6 lb. of the best beef to 1 lb. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* xi. 31 Then on pemican they feasted, Pemican and buffalo marrow. 1869 L. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 245 The Pemmican of the arctic voyagers is a mixture of the best beef and fat dried together.

b. *fig.* Extremely condensed thought, or literary matter containing much information in few words.

1870 HUXLEY *Lay Serm* xii. (1874) 257 A sort of intellectual pemmican. 1888 *Spectator* 8 Sept. 1211/2 It [Sir F. Bramwell's Address] is really a wonderful specimen of thought and knowledge, reduced to pemmican.

c. *attrib.*

1831 *Westm. Rev.* XIV. 441 Who will give us a chance.. of getting rid of the soup and pemmican diet we have so long been doomed to. 1895 *Daily News* 16 Oct. 5/7 Their big pemmican cache, 124 miles distant. 1900 *Athenæum* 8 Dec. 749/2 A certain tendency to what may be described as the pemmican style.

Hence **Pe·mmican** *v. trans.*, to condense, compress, 'squeeze'. So **Pe·mmicanize** *v.*; whence **Pemmicanisa·tion.**

1837 T. HOOK *Jack Brag* vi, As if he had seen all the dæmons of the Hartz Forest pemmican'd into one plump lady. 1839 — in *New Monthly Mag.* LV. 1 So elaborated a history, which..might be Pemmicanned into a comparatively few pages. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Sept. 3/2 The modern man is but rarely inclined to read his history in many volumes. He much prefers it pemmicanized. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Dec. 4/2 What one may call the era of the Pemmicanisation of life is rapidly approaching.

Pemphigoid (pe·mfigoid), *a.* [f. PEMPHIG-US + -OID; cf. Gr. πεμφιγώδης (Hippoc.)] Resembling or of the nature of pemphigus.

1882-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 384 Hippocrates.. as well as Galen, speaks of pemphigoid fever, as pestilential and malignant. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 671 Pemphigoid eruptions.

Pemphigous (pe·mfigǫs), *a.* [f. next + -OUS] Of the nature of, or affected with pemphigus.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 899/1 Pemphigous. 1864 W. T. FOX *Skin Dis.* 31 Pustular, and pemphigous dermatoses.

‖ **Pemphigus** (pe·mfigǫs). *Path.* [mod.L. (M. de Sauvages, 1763), f. Gr. πέμφιξ, πεμφίγ- bubble.] An affection of the skin characterized by the formation of watery vesicles or eruptions (*bullæ*) on various parts of the body. Also in *Comb.*

1779 D. STEWART in *Duncan's Med. Commentaries* VI. 84. 1787 S. DICKSON in *Trans. R. Irish Acad.* I. 47 Observations on Pemphigus. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 265 Transparent vesicles of the size of a pea, similar to those which rise in *pemphigus.* 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 206 A bulla like a pemphigus blister. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxxvii. 566 Large pemphigus-like blebs.

‖ **Pemphix** (pe·mfiks). *Path.* = prec.

1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Pemphix*, Pemphigus. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 743 The facial affections of smallpox, chicken pox and pemphix.

Pemptarchie, obs. erron. f. PENTARCHY.

Pen (pen), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 **penn,** 4 *pl.* **penes,** 4-7 **penne,** 7-9 **penn,** 7- **pen.** [OE. *penn* of uncertain origin: cf. PEN *v.*[1]]

1. A small enclosure for domestic animals, as cows, sheep, swine, or poultry; a fold, sty, coop, etc. (The OE. instances are of uncertain meaning.)

[957 in Birch *Cart. Sax.* No. 1009 III. 212 Of þam penne on hean æsc. 968 *Ibid.* No. 1217. 438 And lang þæra heafda on etta penn.] 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 322 Bote boskez & bourez & wel bounden penez. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 38 Bynde her heed with a hye rope, or a corde, to the syde of the penne. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 60/33 A Penne, or coup, *caula.* 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. iv. 41 Tel.. how my Father stole two Geese out of a Pen. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 363 Making of a large pen to drive the Cattle into. 1726 46 THOMSON *Winter* 266 Now, shepherds fill their pens With food at will. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugger* i. vi. 93 They will wake up all the sheep in the pens for a mile round. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Oct. 2/1 On some French estates the partridges are confined in large pens.

b. *transf.* A number of animals in a pen, or sufficient to fill a pen.

1873 C. ROBINSON *N. S. Wales* 31 Pens of oxen, fattened on the natural grasses. 1888 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xii, Father opened his eyes at the price the first pen brought. 1904 *Daily News* 2 July 6 Her fowls were a pen of pure Minorcas and a pen of Plymouth Rocks.

2. Applied to various enclosures resembling these: see quotations.

c 1620 FLETCHER & MASSINGER *Double Marriage* v. i, He's taken to the tower's strength..We have him in a pen, he cannot 'scape us. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Bouchots*, crawls, pens, or places inclosed by hurdles, for fishing on the sea-coast. 1829 HALIBURTON *Nova-Scotia* II. ix 392 In winter they [the moose-deer]..describe a circle, and press the snow with their feet, until it becomes hard, which is called by hunters a yard, or pen. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount. & Mere* v. 38 Put them into the penns made within the bow of a net. 18.. T. C. CRAWFORD *Eng. Life* 57 (Cent.) The place [in the House of Lords] where visitors were allowed to go was a little pen at the left of the entrance. 1888 E. EGGLESTON *The Graysons* xxx 326 Building some rail pens to hold the corn when it should be gathered and shucked. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Pen*[1], *n.* ..3. In the fisheries, a movable receptacle on board ship where fish are put to be iced, etc.

b. *spec.* in the West Indies: A farm, plantation, country house, or park. (Often spelt *penn.*)

1740 [implied in *pen-keeper*: see 4]. 1790 *Gentl. Mag.* LXII. 515 A pen in Jamaica is a farm or plantation. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 763 (Jamaica), 400 breeding farms or pens, of 700 acres each. 1844 MRS. HOUSTON *Yacht Voy. Texas* I. 92 The pens, or villas of the rich inhabitants, who go there occasionally to enjoy health or coolness. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 222 The garden..is surrounded by a park, or 'pen', as it is called here.

3. A contrivance for 'penning' or confining the water in a river or canal, so as to form a head of water; a weir, dam, or the like. ? *Obs.*

1585 *Act* 27 *Eliz. c.* 19 Such old and former Bayes or Pens whereupon hath lately beene..standing some iron milles. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s. v. *Bay, Bay* or *penn*, is a Pond-head made up of a great heighth, to keep in store of Water. 1721 PERRY *Daggenh. Breach* 58 Any Sluice, Dock-Gates, Dam, or Penn of Water. 1805 Z. ALLNUTT *Navig. Thames* 43 The Banks are sufficiently high to admit of Four Feet pen without overflowing Lands. 1840 *Rudd. Hull Docks Com.* 140 There is a pen at the mouth of the Hull.

4. *Comb.*: **pen-branded** *a.*, (of an animal) branded with a mark denoting the particular pen to which it belongs; **pen-fed** *a.*, fed in a pen, or in confinement; **pen-head,** the dam or weir at the head of a mill-lead; **pen-keeper** (*W. Indies*), the overseer of a plantation or farm; **pen-pond,** a pond formed by a 'pen' or dam; **pen-pot,** a cage or 'pot' for keeping crabs or lobsters in confinement; **pen-wet** (see quot.).

1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 232 Cows, unbranded calves, and *pen-branded bullocks. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 57 My polyle þat is *penne-fed & partrykes bote. 1805 *State, Fraser of Fraserfield*, etc. 229 (Jam.) They take in water from the river Don, at the intake or *penhead of the meal-mill. 1740 *Hist. Jamaica* vii 237 If any Person refuse, either by himself, Overseer, or *Penn-keeper, to discover..the true Number of their Slaves, Horses, &c. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 31 Mar. 6/2 Herons..bringing their young little fishes captured from the *pen-ponds close by. 1750 COLLINSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 41 That the crab will subsist in the fishermens *pen-pots, for the space of some months. 1831 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* (ed. 2) II. 365/1 Rain..would easily find its way, were the sheaves inclined downwards to the centre of the stack. The sheaves that are so spoiled are said to have taken in *'pen-wet.*

Pen (pen), *sb.*[2] Also 4-7 **penne,** (6 **pene**), 7 **penn,** (*Sc.* **pend**). [ME. a. OF. *penne* (*pene, pan(n)e*), 12th c. in Godef.; = It. *penna* feather, plume, quill, pen:—L. *penna* feather (pl. pinions, wings), in late L. pen for writing (Isidore).

In OF. *penne* had senses 1, 1 b (from Vulgate), and 4 below; in mod.F. it has only those of 'long feather of the wing or tail (*remex* and *rectrix*), large feather of a bird of prey (in Falconry), feather of an arrow, plume on a heraldic crest'. Fr. and Eng. usage have thus gone widely apart, Fr. having substituted *plume*, where Eng. has retained *pen*, while *vice versa* Eng. uses *plume* in Heraldry for Fr. *penne.*]

I. A feather, a quill, and connected senses.

1. A feather of a bird, a plume. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xii. 247 Rijt as þe pennes of þe peook peyneth hym in his flijte. 1393 *Ibid.* C. xv. 180 Ac for hus peyntede pennes þe pocok is honoured. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xi. iii. (Tollem. MS.), Also þe souþerne wynde..changeþ in foules and briddes olde pennes and feberis [orig. *pennarum veterum et plumarum*] *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 4988 All þe body & þe brest..Was finely florischt & fa re with frekild pennys. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 63 The rauen wyll not gyue her blacke pennes for the peeockes paynted fethers. 1585 JAS. I *Bass Poesie* (Arb.) 43 In Arabie called Farlix was she bredd This foule..Whose taill of coulour was celestiall blew, With skarlat pennis that through it mixed grew. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* v. vi, The proud Peacocke, ouer-charg'd with pennes, Is faine to sweepe the ground, with his growne traine, And load of feathers. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pen*, feather. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 860 Hector is here chicken-hearted—crowed-down—cool in the pens—*fugy*, as the cockers say.

b. In *pl.* The flight-feathers (*remiges*) or pinions of birds regarded as the organs of flight; hence, like 'pinions', put for 'wings'. Orig. a literalism of translation after L. *penne* of the Vulgate: so in OF. *pennes* (Godef.). Now a poetic archaism.

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* ciii. 3 [Thou] that gost vp on the pennys of windis [1388 on the fetheris of wyndis, Vulg. *super pennas ventorum*]. 1382 — *Ezek.* i. 5 And four faces to oon, and four pennys to oon [1388 foure wyngis weren to oon, Vulg. *quatuor pennæ uni*]. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xii. v. 79 The lycht thai [fowlis] dirkin with thar pennys thik. 1611 SIR W. MURE *Misc. Poems* iv. 5 The tragic end of Icarus Lyk as he did presume, too hie wt borrowed pends [*rime* endis]. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 421 Featherd soon and fledge They summ'd thir Penns soaring th' air sublime. 1800 tr. *Haydn's Creation*, On mighty pens uplifted soars the eagle aloft. 1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Sept. xvi, He flasht his pens, and sweeping widely round Tower'd to air.

c. A short rudimentary feather or quill just breaking through the skin of a bird; = PEN-FEATHER 2, PIN-FEATHER. Chiefly *dial.*

1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2) s. v., This chicken's full o' pens. 1880 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Pens, sb. pl.* the rudimentary quills of feathers, as of fowls, ducks, &c. *a* 1900 *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, In W. Yorksh. a young bird is first 'nakt', then in 'blue pen', then 'flegged'.

2. *spec.* The quill or barrel of a feather; the quill of a porcupine. *Obs.* or *dial.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 89 A calose hardnesse..as it were a goos penne or ellis a kane. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxvi. 269 Griffounes..of hire ribbes and of the pennes of hire wenges men maken bowes. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* iv. liv. 514 With the fourth men did write..as they do now vse to do with pennes and quilles of certayne birdes. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 117 The Porcupine, who casteth her sharp pens into the mouth of all Dogs. 1871 COWIE *Shell. Isl.* xv. 89 Having no catheter, he relieved the patient with a 'haigrie's pen' (*i.e.* a heron's quill).

3. Transferred senses.

† a. A quill-like pipe or tube. *Obs. rare.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* ix. 186 The water that gooth thorgh the leden penne [L. *conduite*]. 1582 BATMAN *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* v. xxxv, By gendring of humours in the wosen and pennis of the lunges [L. *in pennis pulmonis*].

b. A quill shaped like a spoon, for taking snuff; hence, a snuff-spoon of any sort. *Sc.* and *dial.*

1790 SHIRREFS *Poems* 29 Now, o' the snish he's for a dose; Wi' pen just rising to his nose. 1890 HALIBURTON *In Scottish Fields* 98 The pinch was conveyed to the nose by means of a bone snuff spoon or *pen*, as it was called.

c. The internal, somewhat feather-shaped shell of certain cuttle-fishes, as the squids.

[1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1670) 342 The Calamary is sometimes called the Sea-clerke, having as it were a knife and a pen.] 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 295 *Teuthidæ.*—Shell consisting of an internal horny 'pen' or 'gladius', composed of a central shaft and two lateral wings. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* viii. 510 There is always an internal shell, which is either a pen, a sepiostaire, a phragmocone, or a combination of the latter with a pen.

d. The rigid petiole or midrib of a leaf. *dial.*

1818 *Edin. Mag.* Oct. 330 (Jam.) A beggar received nothing but a kail-castock, or pen, that is, the thick rib up the middle of the colewort stalk. 1885 REA *Beckside Boggle* 2,0 Her hands get cut with sharp stones and bracken pens.

II. A writing tool, and derived senses.

4. A quill-feather or part of one, with the quill or barrel pointed and split into two nibs at its lower end, so as to form an instrument for writing with ink; a quill-pen. Hence, (*b*) in modern use, a small instrument made of steel, gold, or other metal, pointed and split like the lower end of a quill-pen (or formed from a quill itself, a 'quill-nib'), and used, when fitted into a pen-holder, for writing with ink or other fluid; the whole contrivance, pen and pen-holder, is also collectively called a pen, the writing-part being often distinguished as a 'nib' or 'pen-nib'. Also (*c*) by extension, any instrument adapted for writing with fluid ink. (The chief current sense.)

With words expressing special purpose, as DRAWING *pen*; *geometric pen* (for tracing curves); *lithographic pen*; *music pen*; *right-line* or *straight-line pen* = drawing-pen; or special construction, as FOUNTAIN *pen*, STYLOGRAPHIC *pen*, q. v.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24075 (Edin.) Es na tung mai spek wit word, Ne writer write wit pennis orde. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. ix. 39 Þough he couth write neuere so wel, 3if he had no penne, þe lettre..I leue were neuere ymaked. *Ibid.* xvii. 13 Þe glose was gloriously writen with a gilte penne. 1382 WYCLIF 3 *John* 13, Y wolde not wrijte to thee bi ynke and penne. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 77 On his eere a penne to wryte with. *c* 1530 L. COX *Rhet.* (1899) 88, I wolde that they wolde set the penne to the paper. 1600 ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours Blood* 5 Gracing his credite with a golden Pen. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* xlv. 1 The penne of a ready writer. 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* iii. ii. 225 Lawyers' pens; they have sharp nibs. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* I. 52 With a Quill the one halfe cut away, or a Pen of steele (made thin for the purpose). 1672 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 735/4 One Pocket book covered with Vellum, with Silver Clispes and Silver Pen, and several Writings in it. *c* 1678 MARY HATTON in *H. Corr.* (Camden) I. 169 It comes in my mind to aske you if you have, in England, stel penns; because, if you have not, I will indevour to gett you some [in France]. 1710 M. HENRY *Exp. Bible, Zech.* iv. 2 So that without any further Care they received Oil as fast as they wasted it, (as in those which we call Fountain-Inkhorns, or Fountain Pens). 1748 LADY LUXBOROUGH *Lett. to Shenstone* 18 Dec., A curse against crow-pens! 1750 *Found. Knowl. Brit. Legacy* 20 The expeditious or Fountain pen is so contrived as to contain a great quantity of ink and let it flow by slow degrees. 1786 S. TAYLOR *Shorthand Writing* 98 [For Short-hand] a common pen must be made with the nib much finer than for other writing..with a small cleft...But I would recommend a steel or a silver one that will write fine without blotting the curves of the letters. 1789 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary & Lett.* (1854) V. 39 And then I took a fountain pen, and wrote my rough journal for copying to my dear Sorelle. 1810 BYRON *Let. to H. Drury* 3 May, I am.. writing with the gold pen he gave me. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxxiii, A hard nibbed pen, which could be warranted not to splutter. 1894 J. C. JEAFFRESON *Bk. Recoll.* I. i 20 Marvellously skilful in cutting quills and nibbing pens. 1899 *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. III. 365/2 Quills as pens remained in use in some houses as the only writing tool up to a dozen or twenty years ago. Nowadays..the word 'pen' has almost dropped out of usage, except to express the pen and holder.

b. Viewed as the instrument of authorship; hence, the practice of writing or literature; † literary ability; manner, style, or quality of writing.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 10 Vouchesaf. My wyt and my penne so to enlumyne With kunnyng and eloquence. 1583 EARL NORTHAMPTON (*title*) A Defensative against the Poyson of supposed Prophecies; not hitherto confuted by the penne of any man. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. vii. § 2. 25 To me..that do desire as much as lyeth in my penne, to ground a social intercourse between Antiquitie and profitience. 1708 ECHARD *Eccl. Hist.* (1710) 401 The writings of this author..shewing a very fine and polite pen. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 84 Men of the pen..have strong inclination to give advice. 1820 COBBETT *Gram. Eng. Lang.* i. (1847) 12 Tyranny has no enemy so formidable as the pen. 1839 LYTTON *Richelieu* II. ii. 308 The pen is mightier than the sword. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii I. 403 The drama was the department..in which a poet had the best chance of obtaining a subsistence by his pen.

c. Including, and hence put for, the person who uses the pen, a writer or author. Now *rare.*

1563 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Rivers* vii, What harme may hap by helpe of lying pennes. 1605 B. JONSON *Sejanus* Pref., [A book] wherein a second Pen had a good share. 1693-4 GIBSON in

Lett. Lit. Men (Camden) 217 An inequalitie of wille and composition..the necessary consequence of different pens. 1792 A. Young *Trav. France* 113 You hear of the count de Mirabeau's talents; that he is one of the first pens of France, and the first orator. 1821 *Trav. Cosmo III* 1 The translation has been faithfully made..by a distinguished pen.

5. Applied to other things having the function of a writing pen. †a. An instrument for cutting or pricking designs or letters; a stylus; a graver. *Obs.*

13 . *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1724 Þe fiste wiþ þe fyngeres..þat rasped renyschly þe wo3e with þe ro3 penne. 1560 Bible (Genev.) *Job* xix. 24 Oh that my wordes were..grauen with an yron pen in lead. 1640 Glapthorne *Hollander* iii. Wks. 1874 I. 119 Rare Paracelsian, thy Annals shall be cut in Brasse by Pen of steele. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 236 Both men and women paint and embroider their skins with iron Pens.

b. A black-lead or other pencil. Now *dial.*

1644 Evelyn *Diary* 2 Nov., I with my black lead pen tooke the prospect. 1684 T. Goddard *Plato's Demon* 22 To read those places, which are marked with the red lead Pen. 1755 Johnson, *Pencil*..2. A black lead pen, with which cut to a point they write without ink. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xxxix, The Duke of Argile..wrote your name down with a keelyvine pen in a leathern book.

c. *Electric pen, Pneumatic pen*, modern inventions which perforate the lines of writing in fine dots, whence copies are made in ink by stencilling.

1876 *Jrnl Soc. Teleg. Engin.* V. 180 Mr. Sivewright in describing the Electric Pen said: .The object of this pen is to pierce fine holes in sheets of paper, forming stencils, from which impressions are taken.

6. Phrases. *Pen and pencil* (*attrib.*), using both pen and drawing-pencil or brush; *pen-and wash*, using both pen and brush; also Pen-and-ink.

[1658 W Sanderson *Graphice* 1 The most excellent use of the Penn, and Pensil, is illustrated .By Mathematicall.. Charts, Mapps, etc.] 1896 *Idler* Mar. 242/1 There are many well known pen and pencil men of to-day who can scarcely obtain sufficient commissions. 1893 W. G. Collingwood *Ruskin* I. 122 We have no pen-and-wash work of his before 1845. 1900 *Westm. Gaz* 12 Nov 2/1 The interesting pen-and-wash revivalist experiments of Mr. Roger Fry.

III. 7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attrib., as *pen-box, -draughtsman, -drawing, -powder, -rack, -sac* (from 3 c), *-scratch, -sketch, -slip, -steel, -stroke, -work, -wright, -writing*. b. in reference to the pen as an instrument of authorship (cf. 4 b), as *pen-agility, -combat, -cuff, -errantry* (after *knight-errantry*), *-fellow, -fencer, -fighting, -gossip* vb., *-life, -pains, -prattle, -scolding, -slave*. c. objective and obj. gen., as *pen cleaner, -cutter, -driver, -pusher; pen-holding, pen-bearing, -nibbing* adjs. d. instrumental, etc., as *pen-worker, pen persecuted, -written* adjs.; also *penlike* adj.

1887 Heilprin *Distrib. Anim.* iii. i. 268 *Pen-bearing cuttlefishes or calamaries. 1642 Hales *Schism* 3 As long as the disagreeing parties went no further than Disputes and *Pen-combats. 1893 *Bookworm* 316 Prynne and he came to *pen-cuffs. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6222/10 David Shepard, ..*Pen-Cutter. 1889 J Pennell (*title*) *Pen Drawing and *Pen Draughtsmen, their work and their methods. 1878 Browning *Poets Croisic* cii, Our middle-aged *Pen-driver drudging at his weary work. 1825 Waterton *W'and. S. Amer.* iv. i 295 If..thou wouldst allow me to indulge a little longer in this harmless *pen-errantry, I would tell thee [etc.]. 1582 N. T. (Rhem) Pref. 8-9 Of which sort Calvin himselfe and his *penfellows so much complaine. 1654 Baker tr. *Balzac's Lett.* IV. To Chancellor 3 These *Pen-fencers onely begge the Seal of your Authority. 1818 Southey *Lett.* (1856) III. 85 If I were not rather disposed at this time to *pen-gossip with your worship. 1871 Ruskin *Fors Clav.* vi. 5 My hand is weary of *pen-holding. 1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* x. lxii, Infuse ye *Penn-life .. into ore taken Fames by death. 1581 Mulcaster *Positions* v. (1887) 32 The pen or some other *penlike instrument. 1844 J. T. Hewlett *Parsons & W.* liv, A pent-up, emasculated, *pen-nibbing menial. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) III. 262 Practical policy .beating *pen-pains out of distance in the race of preferment. *Ibid.* I. v. 21 Much *pen-persecuted, and pelted at with libellous pamphlets. 1593 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 17 Such a Bombard-goblin..With drad *Pen-powder, and the conquerous pott. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* V. xxi. 121 The design of my *pen-prattle. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, *Pen-rack*, a support for pens. 1883 Hyatt in *Proc. Amer. Assoc. Adv. Sci.* (1884) 338 A flap or hood like prolongation of the mantle, forming a *pen-sac. 1884 *Chicago Advance* 6 Mar., We have not a *pen-scratch in our statute founded in such reason. 1887 *Athenæum* 29 Jan. 166/3 Some *pen-sketches with tinted shadows. 1597 J. Payne *Royal Exch.* 32 The devill hathe his seducing secretaries or *pennslaves. 1659 Fuller *App. Inj. Innoc* (1840) 290, I hope that memory-mistakes and *pen-slips in my book will not be found so frequent. 1898 *Cycling* 44 Covered with a *pen-steel shell or bush. 1843 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* I. i. 1. ii. § 7 Three *penstrokes of Raffaelle are a greater..picture than the most finished work that ever Carlo Dolci polished into inanity. 1712 Pope *Let.* Wks. 1751 VII. 245, I will not encroach upon Ray's province and *pen-whispers. 1644 Sir E. Dering *Prop. Sacr.* b ij, Can a leisure be found for *pen-work? 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Sept. 3/3 The last pen-work of Charlotte Brontë. 1901 *Daily News* 14 Feb. 9/3 *Penworkers were only being paid six to twelve shillings per week. 1870 H. Campkin in *Trans. Lond. & Middlesex Archæol. Soc.* III. 232 The Grub Street *penwrights.

8. Special Combs.: **pen-master**, a master of the pen, a skilful writer, a calligraphist; **pen-name** [tr. pseudo-F. Nom-de-plume, q. v.], a fictitious name assumed by an author, a literary pseudonym; **pen-picture**, a picture drawn with the pen; usually *fig.* a picturesque description; **pen-plume** = Pen-feather; **pen-point**, (*a*) the point of a pen; (*b*) *dial.* a steel pen or nib; (*c*) literary 'point' or effectiveness; **pen-portrait** (cf. *pen-picture*); **pen-tray**, a long narrow tray for pens (often forming part of an ink-stand). Also Pen-cane, Pen-clerk, Pencraft, etc.

a 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Hereford* (1662) 40 Two such Transcendent *Pen-masters may even serve fairly to engross the will and testament of the expiring Universe. 18 B. Taylor cited in *Webster* (1864) for *Pen-name. 1882 J. A. Noble *Sonnet in Eng. &c.* ii. (1893) 69 Christina Rossetti .. contributing, under the pen-name of Ellen Alleyne, a number of tenderly beautiful poems. 1853 *Zoologist* II. 4054 The desultory manner in which Mr. — has arranged his *pen-pictures. 1899 *Daily News* 16 Sept. 7/2 Ostrich feathers or painted *pen-plumes are the principal trimming. 1884 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 25 Oct. 686/1 Hitherto, iridium has been used solely for *pen-points. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 27 Mar. 3/3 If one [plot]..were reclaimed, liquefied into words and given pen-point. 1884 E. Yates *Recoll. & Exp.* II. 227 To visit and make a *pen-portrait of him. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, *Pen tray*, a small wooden tray for holding pens. 1882 *Catal. Dk. Hamilton's Collect.* 231 A Persian lacquer pen-tray.

Pen, *sb.*[3] Also 7 **penne.** [Origin unascertained.] A female swan.

(In Order of 1524 (*Archæol.* XVI. 156) the male and female are distinguished as 'sire and dam'.)

c 1550 *Order for Swannes* § 27 in *Archæol. Inst. Lincoln* (1850) 309 The cignettes shalbe seazed to the King, till due proof be had whos they a e, and whos was the swan that is away, be it cobb, or penne. 1641 H. Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 122 The hee swanne is called the cobbe, and the shee-swanne the penne;..the owner of the cobbe is to have the one halfe, and the owner of the penne the other halfe. 1882 P. Robinson *Noah's Ark* x. 340 The female bird—technically called 'the pen'—has equal claims to notice both for personal bravery and parental solicitude.

Pen, *sb.*[4] *local.* [a. Brythonic (Welsh, Cornish) *pen* head.] A word originally meaning 'head', frequent in place names in Cornwall, Wales, and other parts of Britain, as Penzance, Penmaenmawr, Penrith, Pencaitland; in some localities, esp. in the south of Scotland, used as a separate word in names of hills, e. g. Eskdalemuir Pen, Ettrick Pen, Lee Pen, Penchrise Pen, Skelfhill Pen, etc.; rarely as common noun, 'the pen'.

[1602 Carew *Cornwall* 55 Most of them begin with Tre, Pol, or Pen, which signifie a Towne, a Top, and a head: whence grew the common by-word By Tre, Pol, and Pen, You shall know the Cornishmen. 1628 Coke *On Litt.* 5 b, *Pen* signifieth a hill.] 1715 Pennecuik *Descr. Tweeddale* Wks. (1815) 49 Lee Pen is a high and pointed hill of a pyramidical shape. ..Cairn Hill..is a stupendous mountain like Lee Pen. 1775 Armstrong *Comp. to Map of Peebles* (Jam.), Hills are variously named. as Law, Pen, Kipp, Coom, Dod, Craig, Fell, etc. 1805 Scott *Last Minstr.* i. xv, From Craik-cross to Skelf-hill pen. 1890 *Gloucester Gloss.* (E. D. S.) s. v., I live just under the Pen to which Pen lane leads.

Pen, *v.*[1] Forms: 1 *pennian; 3-7 penne, (7 penn), 6- pen. Pa. t. **penned** (pend); also 7 pend. Pa. pple. **penned** (pend); also 6-7 pend, (6 *arch.* ypend). See also Pend *v.*[2], Pent *ppl. a.* [ME. *pennen*, repr. OE. **pennian* (evidenced only in *onpennad* unpenned, opened), app. f. *penn*, Pen *sb.*[1] Connexion with LG. *pennen, pannen* to bolt (a door) and *penn* pin, peg, is not clear, as these words seem to be related to OE. *pinn* Pin, peg.]

†1. *trans.* To fasten, make fast (?as with a bolt or the like; to bolt). *Obs.* (See Pin *v.*)

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 181 Hie tuned to hire fif gaten, and penned wel faste. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B xx. 296 Conscience..made pees porter to pynne [*MS. B* penne] þe 3ates.

2. To enclose so as to prevent from escaping; to shut in, shut up, confine. Often with *up*; also *in*. (See also Pent *ppl. a.*)

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 43 3if ure ani is þus forswolzen, and þus penned, clupe we to ure louerd [*a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 94 Þet heo beoð her so bipenned.] 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. vii. 219 Ich putte hem in pressours and pynned [*MS. M* pennede] hem þerynne. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Oct 72 Sonne-bright honour pend in shamefull coupe [*gloss* Pent, shut vp in slouth, as in a coope or cage]. 1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 681 For with the nightlie linnen. He pens her piteous clamors in her head. 1602 *and Pt Return fr. Parnass.* iii. ii. (Arb.) 40 Weede pen the prating parats in a cage. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 185 It is a custom..to Pen them up in too streight Swathing-bands. 1687 B. Randolph *Archipelago* 34 The Venetian armada..have a custom never to be in any haven or port where they may be penn'd in. 1692 Dryden *St. Evremont's Ess.* 8 This constraint of Humours so long pen'd up. 1706 A. Boyer *Ann. Q. Anne* IV. 3, I narrowly missed being penn'd up in the bay of Gibraltar. 1899 S. R. Gardiner *Cromwell* 95 Fairfax after a magnificently rapid march penned them into Colchester.

3. *spec.* a. To confine (the water) in a river or canal by means of a weir, dam, or the like, so as to form a head of water; to dam up. Also *absol.* (quot. 1791). Now *rare.*

1576 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 384 They ..do..penne away the water in sommer. 1791 R. Mylne *Rep. Thames & Isis* 51 This weir may be taken away if Godstow lock pens sufficiently high. 1840 *Evid. Hull Docks Com.* 41 This mode of penning up the river so as to convert it into a dock. 1859 Lewin *Invas. Brit.* 90 At Wye is a mill-dam by which the water is penned back.

b. To confine or shut up (cattle, poultry, etc.) in a pen; to put into or keep in a pen.

c 1620 *Women Saints* 60 He pend them [the wild geese] all fast in a house. 1667 Milton *P. L.* iv. 185 Where Shepherds pen thir Flocks at eave In hurdl'd Cotes. 1792 S. Rogers *Pleas. Mem.* ii. 245 And on the moor the shepherd penned his fold. 1807 Crabbe *Par. Reg.* iii. 846 Drive that stout pig and pen him in thy yard. 1891 *Times* 6 Oct. 9/6 The number of sheep penned showed an increase of 540 British and 830 foreign.

†**Pen,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [f. Pen *sb.*[2] 1.] *intr.* To develop feathers, to become fledged.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B viij b, When she [an hawk] begynnyth to penne, and plumyth, and spalchith and pikith her seife.

Pen, *v.*[3] Forms: 5-7 **penne,** (6 **penn**), 6- **pen.** Pa. t. and pple. **penned** (pend); also (*pa. pple.*) 6 **pende,** 7 **pend.** [f. Pen *sb.*[2] 4.] *trans.* To write *down* with a pen; to put into writing, set down in writing, write down, write out, write; to put into proper written form, draw up (a document); to compose and write, to indite.

1490 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 100, I have bene with Thomas Horton..& pennyt ij inquisicions of dyverse wayes. 1530 Palsgr. 523/2, I can devyse a thing wel, but I can nat penne it. 1563 *Mirr. Mag., Rivers* x, The playntes alredy by the pende are brief enough. 1683 (*title*) Panegyrick upon Folly, penn'd in Latin by Erasmus, rendered into English by White Kennett. 1709 Hearne *Collect.* (O. H. S.) II. 209 They .. penn'd down the words they were to speak. 1808 Scott *Marm.* vi. xv, Thanks to St. Bothan, son of mine, Save Gawain, ne'er could pen a line. 1880 Miss Braddon *Just as I am* xii, I thought of penning a letter to the *Times*.

† b. To write of or about, to set forth or describe in writing. *Obs.*

c 1555 Harpsfield *Div. Hen. VIII* (Camden) 283 These ..calamities, if they should be penned and set forth as the matter craveth. 1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 25 Philammones penned the birth of Latona..in verse. 1659 Pearson *Creed* i. (1839) 95 Moses, who first penned the original of humanity.

Pen, variant of Pend *sb.*[2] and *v.*[4]

Penache, obs. form of Panache.

Penacute (pĭnăkiū·t), *a.* (*sb.*) *Heb.* and *Gr. Gram.* [f. L. *pēne* (more correctly *paene*) 'almost, nearly', before a vowel *pēn-* + Acute. In this instance formed directly after *penultimate*.] Having an acute accent on the penultimate syllable; paroxytone. b. *sb.* A word so accented. Hence **Penacu·te** *v. trans.*, to accent acutely on the penultimate syllable.

1751 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) XIV. 80 If [a word has an acute] on the last [syllable] but one, [it is termed] a penacute. 1764 W. Primatt *Accentus redivivi* 111 The Dorians penacuted verbs ending *ov*, ..that is, provided they were third persons plural. 1874 A. B. Davidson *Heb. Gram.* vii. 15 *note*, In continuous discourse small words or words penacute are often attracted to the end of preceding ones.

Penadjacent, pen- (pĭnăd,ʒĕ·nĕnt), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *pēne, pēn-* (see prec.) + Adjacent.] Next to adjacent.

1888 Sollas in *Challenger Rep.* lxiii. 157 The cladi of adjacent or pænadjacent fibres are given off at about the same levels.

Penæid (pĭnī·id), *sb.* and *a. Zool.* Also **peneid.** [ad. mod.L. *Penæidæ* pl., f. *Penæus*, name of the typical genus: see -id 3.] a. *sb.* A member of the family *Penæidæ* of decapod crustaceans, allied to shrimps. b. *adj.* Belonging to this family. So **Penæidean** (pĭnĭ·idĭăn), **Pene·oid, Peneoi·dean** *adjs.* and *sbs.*

1852 Dana *Crust.* ii. 1594 The animal is probably the larva of some Penæidean. 1877 W. Thomson *Voy. Challenger* II. iii. 193 Some scarlet caridid and peneid shrimps.

Penal (pī·năl), *a.*[1] Forms: 5 **penale, -alle,** 5-7 **penall,** 6-7 **pœnal, -all,** 6- **penal.** [a. F. *pénal* (12-13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *pœnāl-is*, prop. *pœnālis* of or belonging to punishment, f. *pœna* penalty, ad. Gr. ποινή quit-money, fine.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or relating to punishment.

a. Having as its object the infliction of punishment, punitive; prescribing or enacting the punishment to be inflicted for an offence or transgression.

Penal Laws: 'those laws which prohibit an act and impose a penalty for the commission of it' (Wharton); esp. in Engl. and Irish history, 'penal laws in matters ecclesiastical' (quot. 1687); *spec.* the laws inflicting penalties upon Nonconformists and Papists. *Penal Code* (in Ireland), a name applied to the successive penal statutes passed in 17th and 18th centuries against Papists. (See *Dict. Eng. Hist.* 1884 s. v.)

1439 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 8/2 Notwithstondyng full noble Ordinances penales, that have ben mad therof. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 403 Alle the articles penalle, ordeyned and affermed by the same. 1533 More *Debell. Salem* Wks. 1033/2 Neuer can al the wittes..make any one penal law, such that none innocent may take harme therby. 1687 Jas. II *Declar. Lib Conscience* 4 That..the Execution of all..Penal Laws in Matters Ecclesiastical..be immediately Suspended. *a* 1720 *Song, Vicar of Bray*, When royal James obtained the crown..The penal laws I hooted down And read the Declaration. 1764 Goldsm. *Trav.* 385 When I behold..Each wanton judge new penal statutes draw. 1782 Burke (*title*) Letter to a Peer of Ireland on the Penal Laws against Irish Catholics. 1845 Stephen *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) II. 20 Penal provisions intended for the better preservation of game. 1874 Froude *Eng. in Irel.* ix. iii. (1881) 350 The House of Commons was indignant..and clamoured for the reimposition of the Penal Laws. 1884 *Dict. Eng. Hist.* 809/2 The Penal Code, in Ireland, was first felt under James I. *Ibid.*, [The Irish Parliament] set to work [1695] upon the legislation known to infamy as the Irish penal code. *Ibid.* 810/2 The great Roman Catholic Emancipa-

tion Act of 1829, by which the last relics of the abominable Penal Code were swept away.

b. Of an act or offence: Liable to punishment; causing a person to incur punishment; punishable, esp. by law.

1478-3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 60/1 Which eschaunge [of foreign for English money] shuld be unto them, by dyvers other Statutes, to excessivly grevous and penall. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 743 He..began to serch out the penall offences, as well of the chiefe of his Nobilitie, as of other Gentlemen. 1673 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II. 291 Here is a Law, that not to kneel at the Lords Supper shall be more Penall than Murther. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xv. 217 There is..one species of battery, more atrocious and penal than the rest. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 276 A second edict made it penal to pay more.

c. Having the nature or character of punishment; constituting punishment; inflicted as, or in the way of, punishment.

Penal servitude, a term introduced into British criminal law in 1853, to designate imprisonment with hard labour at any penal establishment in Great Britain or its dominions; then substituted for transportation.

1600 J. HAMILTON *Facile Traictise* 276 This chaingement suld be maid with..a penal satisfaction for sinnes committit. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. v. 300 Wee..might conceave the Deluge not simply penall, but in some way also necessary. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 48 In Adamantine Chains and penal Fire. *a* 1826 HEBER tr. *Pindar* II. 106 In chambers dark and dread Of nether earth abide, and penal flame. 1858 LYTTON *What will he do?* VII. ix, His father's misfortune (he gave that gentle appellation to the incident of penal transportation). 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-Bk Prop. Law* xxii. 171 The punishment of a guilty person is..penal servitude for three years.

d. That is payable or forfeitable as a penalty.

1623 in *N. Shaks. Soc. Trans.* (1885) 505 The said Christopher Hutchinson..and the Complt John Comber entred into one bond or obligacion vnto the said William Jorden in the penall somme of sixty three poundes. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 508 Let another hand, not thine, exact Thy penal forfeit from thy self. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VIII. 314 Free from shame Thy captives; I ensure the penal claim. 1882 OGILVIE s. v., *Penal sum*, a sum declared by bond to be forfeited if the condition of the bond be not fulfilled. If the bond be for payment of money, the penal sum is generally fixed at twice the amount.

e. Used or appointed as a place of punishment.

1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 141/1 Penal settlements are designed for the punishment of criminals convicted of very grave offences in the penal colonies. 1851 WHITTIER *Chapel of Hermits* 167 Lord, what is man?..chance-swung between The foulness of the penal pit And Truth's clear sky. 1876 MATHEWS *Coinage* xxii. 229 Cayenne is..that whole district of French Guiana within which is the penal colony of France.

f. Involving, connected with, or characterized by, a penalty or legal punishment. g. Of, pertaining to, or subject to the penal laws, penal servitude, etc.

1647 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 495 They..have ingadged themselves by their penall boundes for the payment of the forsaid summes. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2662/4 Lost..a last Year's Almanack, having in the Cover some Penal Bills for Money. 1851 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 626/2 An action is said to be penal when the conclusions of the summons are of a penal nature; that is, when not merely restitution and real damages, but extraordinary damages and reparation, by way of penalty, are concluded for. 1886 J. C. MONAHAN *Rec. Ardagh & Clonmacnoise* 37 In those penal times, Dr. O'Flynn was compelled to administer the Sacrament of Confirmation under very distressing circumstances. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Oct. 8/3 The prisoners are divided into three classes,..those of the first-class, known as the penal class [etc.].

†2. Painful; severe, esp. in the way of punishment. *Obs.* (Cf. PENALLY 1, PENALITY 2, PENALTY 1.)

1490 *Act 4 Hen. VII*, c. 20 Whiche accions be verry penall to alle mysdoers and offenders in suche accions condempned, and moche profitable aswell to the Kyng as to euery of his Subgettes. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Breathings Devout Soul* xlix. (1851) 205 Either he [Elijah] knew that chariot..was only glorious, and not penal. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref* I. xxvi. 279 A law was passed for sharpening laws against Papists: wherein some difficulty had been, because they were made very penal.

Hence †**Penal-law** *v.* (*Obs. nonce-wd.*) *trans.*, to execute a penal law against.

1689 HICKERINGILL *Ceremony-Monger* v. Wks. 1716 II. 439 No man more zealously cries up the..Acts of Uniformity, when he gets a Nonconformist thereby upon the Hip, and to Penal-Law him.

Pe·nal, *a*[2] *Anat. rare.* [f. PEN-IS + -AL.] Pertaining to the penis: = PENIAL *a.*

1857 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Ser. II. III. ii. 499 The penal portion of the urethra.

Penality (pĭnæ·lĭti). Now *rare.* [a. F. *pénalité* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) or ad. med.L. *pœnālitās* penalty, mulct (Du Cange), f. L. *pœnāl-is*: see PENAL[1] and -ITY. Cf. It. *penalità* 'penaltie, forfeiture' (Florio).]

†1. Painfulness; pain, suffering: = PENALTY 1.

c 1495 *Epitaffe*, etc. in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II 391 Your plesures been past vnto penalyte. 1508 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* II. xii. 194 In greuouse temptacions & tribulacions, & penalite of lyfe. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* II. 1060 Commyng surgeans..To cure this gentylman from penalite.

†2 = PENALTY 2. *Obs.*

1532 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 101 Suche penalytes as hathe ben..accustomyd to be payed. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen VII* 34 b, [They] banyshed oute of their landes and seigniories all Englishe..commodities vpon great forfeytures and penalities.

3. The character or fact of being penal.

1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. vi. (ed. 2) 18 Many of the Ancients denied the Antipodes, and some unto the penality [*so ed.* 1658; *edd.* 1646, 1676 penalty] of contrary affirmations. 1808-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) II. 415 Respect..to the general nature, to the penality or non-penality, of the suit. *Ibid.* III. 253 Offences occupying a high rank in the scale of criminality or penality.

Penalize (pĭ·năləiz), *v.* [f. PENAL *a.*[1] + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To make or declare (an action) penal or legally punishable.

1879 ESCOTT *England* I. 260 The law..prohibits and penalises the employment of all children under ten years of age. 1890 *Tablet* 17 May 765 The Ecclesiastical Titles Act..penalising the assumption of territorial titles by Catholic Bishops. 1892 *Law Times* XCII. 141/1 It was not the intention of the Act to penalise such 'mere blunders'.

2. *Sport.* To subject to a penalty (see PENALTY 2 c); hence *generally*, to subject to some comparative disadvantage, to handicap.

1888 *Morn Star* 8 June, The best two-year-old field..the winner is pretty sure to spring from the penalised lot. 1888 *Times* 31 Aug. 7/1 The principle of 'penalizing' bounty-fed sugar has been adopted by all the Powers. 1893 *Ibid.* 12 June 7/2 The Duke of Portland's Schoolbook (penalized 10 lb.) and Lord Cadogan's Stowmarket are the best of the public performers. 1896 *Cape Argus* 7 Nov., We have no income tax, and in order to raise revenue..the poor man is penalized at almost every point of the Customs compass.

Hence **Penalization**, the action of penalizing. (In quots. *attrib.*)

1888 *Times* 31 Aug. 7/2 The penalization policy is supported strongly by Germany, Russia, Italy and Spain. 1895 BERRY in *E. London Dispatch* (S. Afr.) 24 Apr, Insisting in the Agreement..a penalization clause.

Penally (pĭ·năli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY[2].] In a penal manner.

†1. Painfully, severely. *Obs.*

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xxx. 99 Pese miseries þat penaly greueþ þe soule of þy seruant.

2. In the way of punishment or penalty. (In quot. 1651, ? Under a penalty.)

1647 TRAPP *Comm. Rev.* xviii. 2 They have fallen culpably, and shall fall penally. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 26 Though charity towards our neighbour be pœnally commanded. 1690 SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) II. vii. 283 The State, and Condition penally consequent upon these Sinners. 1827 G. S. FABER *Sacr. Calend. Prophecy* (1844) I. 119 Penally given up to this second Little Horn by reason of the Apostasy in question. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LII. 359/1 The respondent ought not to be affected penally by the omission of the board to take the prescribed steps.

So **Pe·nalness**, 'liableness to a penalty'.

1727 BAILEY, vol. II.

Penalty (pe·nălti). [Not found till after 1500; ultimately ad. med.L. *pœnālitās*, f. *pœnālis* PENAL; cf. the doublet PENALITY. The reduction of *-ity* to *-ty* suggests an AF. origin.]

†1. Pain, suffering. *Obs. rare.*

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 3080 To dyssolve her wo and great penalte. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. ii. xiv, It breaks and tears and puts to penalty This sory corse.

2. A punishment imposed for breach of law, rule, or contract; a loss, disability, or disadvantage of some kind, either ordained by law to be inflicted for some offence, or agreed upon to be undergone in case of violation of a contract; sometimes *spec.* the payment of a sum of money imposed in such a case, or the sum of money itself; a fine, mulct.

1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 6 § 2 The one moitie of every of the said penalties to be to the Kyng. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 193 b, A penaltie was set for suche as obeyed not the decree of Spier. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 248 The intent and purpose of the Law Hath full relation to the penaltie, Which heere appeareth due vpon the bond. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq., Apol.* viii. 541 He would submit himself to any equitable Mulcts or Penalties. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 545 In the day thou eat'st, thou di'st; Death is the penaltie impos'd. 1758 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. Introd. ii. 59 These prohibitory laws do not make the transgression a moral offence, or sin: the only obligation in conscience is to submit to the penalty, if levied. 1789 *Bath Jrnl.* 27 July Advt., The Act inflicts a penalty of Ten Pounds on persons letting out News-papers to read for hire. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* ii, The pains and penalties of exile did not press very hardly upon him.

b. *fig.* Suffering, disadvantage, or loss, resulting directly from some course of action, esp. from an error or fault, or incident to some position or state.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xix. 72 With them Marriage cannot be omitted without very high penalties inflicted by that Nemesis interwoven with the law of Nature. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 135 You..in doing it have incurred the penalties you well deserve to suffer. 1837 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. VI. 273 It was the heavy price which he had to pay for his conquests: the penalty, perhaps we may add, of suspicions too lightly indulged. 1875 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* xix. (ed. 5) 350 It is the penalty of greatness that its form should outlive its substance.

c. *Sport.* A disadvantage imposed upon a competitor or a side (usually in the form of an advantage given to the opposite side) as punishment for a breach of rules; also, a disadvantage imposed on a competitor who has been a winner in some previous contest in order to equalize the chances; a handicap. (See also 5.)

1885 *Daily Tel.* 28 Sept. (Cassell), The conditions of the race include neither penalties nor allowances.

d. Phr. *On, upon, under* (†*in*) *penalty*: with the liability of incurring penalty in case of not fulfilling the command or condition stated. †*Upon his penalty*: at his peril (quot. 1653).

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 23 b, Commaunding al men to eschew his..company, under the lyke penaltie. 1600 *Child-Marriages* 176 Patrick Foord is also bounden for him as his surety, in the like penalty vnto her maiestie for his apperaunce. 1653 *Clarke Papers* (Camden) III. 8 That [he] upon his penalty forbeare to sit or act there longer. 1783 WATSON *Philip III* (1839) 209 To quit the Spanish dominions, under the penalty of perpetual servitude. 1898 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* viii. 71 Many minds must change their key now and then, on penalty of getting out of tune or losing their voices.

†3. A condition imposed; a liability, obligation.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commu.* (1603) 172 Hee..denuded his dominion amongst them,..only with this penalty, to find alwnies in readiness a certaine number of footmen and horsemen.

†4. An act liable to punishment, a penal offence.

1596 *Edw. III*, II. i, It is a penalty to break your statutes.

5. *attrib.* (esp. in sporting phraseology, as in *penalty goal*, *kick*: see 2 c).

1889 *Daily News* 28 Nov 6 6 Each side had a penalty kick. 1891 *Ibid.* 30 Nov. 4/7 Yorkshire beat Lancashire..by the narrow margin of a penalty goal to nothing. 1897 *Ibid.* 31 May 2/6 All their resources will be taxed to the utmost to get their orders completed before 'penalty-day'. 1895 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Oct 9/1 It is..impossible that they could have done anything with their penalty handicaps against such a return as this.

Penance (pe·năns), *sb.* Forms: 3-7 **penaunce**, (4 **penaunse**, **-ans**, **-ance**, **-anx**, **-ence**, **panance**), 4-6 **pennaunce**, (**-ans**), 4-8 **pennance**, (5 **penawnce**, **-awunse**, **panans**, 6 **panence**, **pennence**, **-ens**, **pænance**), 3- **penance**. [a. OF. *peneance*, *-aance*, *-ance*, *pennance* (12th c. in Godef.):—L. *pœnitēntia*, f. *pœnitēnt-em* PEN TENT: see -ANCE. This popular OF. form was gradually ousted from French by the ecclesiastical form *pénitence*, a new adaptation of the L.]

†1. Repentance, penitence. *To do penance* [L. *agere pœnitentiam*, OF. *faire penance*], to repent.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18489 Bot loues nu vr laueid dright,..and dos yur penans quils yee mai. *Ibid.* 26771 To crist þou hald þi penance fast. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Egipciane*) 549 Thesu cryste, þus lang in me has penans socht. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* iii. 8 Therfore do yee worthi fruytis of penaunce. *Ibid.* xxi. 29 Afterward he stirid by penaunce [*gloss* or forthenkynge], wente. 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg.* 20/1, I cam not for to calle rightful men but synners to penaunce. 1535 COVERDALE *Bible* Prol., That his people be not blynded in theyr understondyng, lest they beleue pennaunce to be ought saue a very repentaunce, amendment, or conuersyon vnto God. 1548 9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Collect St. John Baptist's Day*, To prepare the way of thy sonne our saiuour by preaching of penaunce [1662 repentance]. 1632 SANDERSON *Serm.* 518 It is but an hypocriticall semblance of Pennance..where is no care, either endeavour of reformation. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* xxv. (1700) 273 Penance, or Penitence, is formed from the Latin Translation of a Greek word that signifies a change, or renovation of mind.

b. In the Roman and Greek Churches, reckoned as one of the seven sacraments, and as including contrition, confession, satisfaction, and absolution.

c 1325 SHOREHAM *Poems* (E. E. T. S) i. 843-6 Penaunce hyt hys a sacrement þat men scholde fonge And mote. Penaunce heþ maneres þre, þorȝ sorȝe, schryfte, and edbote. 1553 *Articles of Religion* XXV, Those fiue commonly called Sacraments, that is to say Confirmation, Penance, Orders, Matrimonie, and extreme Unction, are not to be counted for Sacraments of the Gospell. 1657 *Penit. Conf.* iv. 49 That the Sacraments of Penance will supply all other defects. 1884 *Catholic Dict.* s.v., Lastly, penance is a sacrament of the new law instituted by Christ for the remission of sin committed after baptism.

2. The performance of some act of self-mortification or undergoing of some penalty, as an expression of penitence; any kind of religious discipline, whether imposed by ecclesiastical authority, or voluntarily undertaken, in token of repentance and by way of satisfaction for sin; penitential discipline or observance; *spec.* in *Eccl.* use, such discipline or observance officially imposed by a priest upon a penitent after confession, as an integral part of the sacrament of penance: see 1 b. *To do penance*, to perform such acts or undergo such discipline. (The main current sense.)

c 1290 *Beket* 8 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 106 Gilebert him bi-þouȝte þe Croiz for-to fo In-to þe holie lond his penaunce þe bet to do. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 303 Per penance was, þei auld go in pilgrimage. 13.. *Cursor M.* 26617 (Cott.) O sin þat opin es and kid Tak open penance and vn-hid. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (*Andreas*) 155 Sa suld þat ald his penance mak In prayer, almus, and in wakk. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 30 Hooly chirche by luggement destreyneth hym for to do open penaunce:—as for to goon peraueuture naked in pilgrimages or bare-foot. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb) viii 30 þai [monks] liffez in grete abstinence and in grete penaunce. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* XXI. vii, Grete penaunce she toke as euer dyd synful lady in thys londe. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* I ij b, She was thyrtty yere and more in a deserte makyng there her penaunce. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 92 There was v. men..dyd opyn pennans..this was their pennans: furst to come owte of the vestre with shettes apone ther backes, and eche of them a rodde in their honddes wyth a taper lych [etc.]. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* vii. 21 He shut himself up for fourteen days, by way of pennance, in a Pagod of an Idol. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Penance*, In our canon-law, is an eccle-

siastical punishment, chiefly adjudged to the sin of fornication. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) II. 463 Not to mention the excessive penances of the Brachmans. 1797 *London Courier* 29 Nov., On Sunday last the Parish Church of St. Mary, Lambeth, was..unusually crowded..to see Mr. John Oliver..do penance in a White Sheet, for calling Miss Stephenson, the domestic female of a neighbouring Baker, by an improper name. 1884 *Catholic Dict.* s. v., Penance came to mean the outward acts by which sorrow for sin is shown, and the word was supposed by St. Augustine to come from *pœna*.

b. Sufferings after death as a punishment for sins; the sufferings of purgatory, or the like. ? *Obs.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. XI. 301 Lewide iottis Percen wiþ a pater noster þe palais of heuene Wiþoute penaunce, at heie partynge in-to heiȝe blisse. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn. T.* 16 Trentals seyde he deliueren fro penaunce Hir freendes soules. 1656 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes* Notes (1669) 9 The opinion..that souls past still from one body to another, till by length of time, and many penances, they had purged away all their imperfections. 1664 JER. TAYLOR *Dissuas. Popery* I. ii. § 4 According to the old penitentiary rate, you have deserved the penance of forty thousand years. 1697 DRYDEN *Eneid* VI. 452 A hundred years they wander on the shore, At length, their penance done, are wafted o'er.

3. *transf.* in various allusions to sense 2; in later use often coinciding with sense 4.

c 1305 *Land Cokayne* 178 Whose wl com þat lond to, Ful griete penance he mot do. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 347 But as þe swane..Ageynist his dethe shall synge his penaunce. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 146 Thu must of rihte yeve hym is penaunce, With this flagelle of equité and resoun. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. i 115 He keepe what I haue sworne, And bide the pennance of each three yeares day. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 240 We..made our horses do penance for that little rest they had. 1825 B'NESS BUNSEN in Hare *Life* (1879) I. vii. 248 A person used to Dutch neatness must, I fear, be in hourly penance when waited upon by Italians. 1865 PARKMAN *Champlain* ii. (18/5) 215 But rest was penance to him.

† b. Poor fare, sorry cheer (as of one fasting or doing penance); *to take penance*, 'to take pot-luck'. *Obs rare.*

[So F. *faire pénitence*, Sp. *hacer penitencia*, to make sorry cheer, dine or fare poorly. Used, by way of modesty, in inviting any one to join at a meal at which no special preparation is supposed to have been made for him.]

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* XXVII. 246 Sir, we you pray, .This nyght penance with vs to take, With sich chere as we can make. *Ibid.* 289 It is bot penaunce, as we saide, That we haue here. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 89 For Youngth is a bubble blown vp with breath,..Whose way is wildernesse, whose ynne Penaunce.

† 4. Pain, suffering, distress, sorrow, vexation. (In quot. 1390, the outward expression of sorrow, mourning.) *Obs.* (exc. as involved in 3).

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 113 Þo þat þe casteles kept, in penance þei soiorned. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 269 Seint Paul after his penaunce in watir and in lond. 1390 GOWER *Conf* III. 291 Thei toke upon hem such penaunce, Ther was no song, ther was no daunce. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6355 He moght noght opyn his mouth..he suffird slyke penaunce. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xciii. [lxxxix.] 278 Thei by the penaunce of Sir Wylliam Helmon was greatly asswaged.

† 5. Punishment. *Obs.*

Specifically applied by 17–18th c. legal writers to *peine forte et dure*, prob after Britton; but his use seems quite general = 'their punishment'.

[1292 BRITTON I. v. § 2 Et si il ne se veulent aquiter, si soint mis a lour penaunce jekes autaunt qe il le prient.] 13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 1520 Gelteles he suffred this pennaunce. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIX 51 Soyne eftir he wes sent Till his penans till dumbertane, And deit in that tour of stane. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* III xxi. 220 So were it thenne wel a harde thynge that they shulde bere penaunce of that that they ought to be Innocent of. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* 127 That fire might be fet Wherein the wench to frie, To ferle the penance of her fact. *c* 1630 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I App. 32 Upon his arraignment he stood mute, therefore the Roll is, that he was put, to pennance, that is, to strong and hard pain. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 550 To aggravate Thir penance. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xxv. 320 He shall, for his obstinacy, receive the terrible sentence of *penance*, or *peine forte et dure*.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *penance-doing* sb. and adj., *-fire*, *-gold*, *-pain*, *-sheet*, *-time*.

c 1425 *Orolog. Sapient.* iii. in *Anglia* X. 349/5 Confessours & virgyns, þat suffred heer in penaunce doynge. 1668 R. WILD *Poems* (1870) 85 And turn this surplice to a penance-sheet. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* III. xv, Some slight mulct of penance-gold. 1848 G. B. CHEEVER *Wand. Pilgrim* lix. 310 Multitudes of penance-doing people. 1866 J. H. NEWMAN *Gerontius* v. 41 The chill of death is past, and now The penance-fire begins.

Pe·nance, *v.* [f. prec. sb.: cf. *to sentence.*] *trans.* To subject to penance; to impose or inflict penance on; to discipline, chastise.

a 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VI. iv. § 6 He speaketh of them which sought voluntarily to be penanced, and yet withdrew themselves from open confession. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. li. (1612) 230 They pennance thee and take thy goods away. 1661 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lii. (1677) 263 Design'd..as a Hair-shirt to pennance him for his folly in offending. 1713 *Gentleman Instr.* III. lii. (ed. 5) 397 I might bring you upon your Knees, and penance your Indiscretion. 1872 R. B. VAUGHAN *St. Thomas Aquinas* I. 195 The little cell in which Abelard prayed and penanced himself. 1888 H. C. LEA *Hist. Inquisition* II. 10 They penanced a dozen citizens by ordering them to Palestine.

Hence **Pe·nanced** *ppl. a.*; **Pe·nancing** *vbl. sb.*

1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* III. 422, I saw The pictured flames writhe round a penanced soul. 1869 *Life M. M. Hallahan* (1870) 229 His facetious threats of scolding, and penancing.

Pe·nanceless, *a. rare.* [f. PENANCE *sb.* + -LESS.] Without doing or undergoing penance.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 462 Suche lewed lottes..passen purgatorie penauncelès at her hennes partynge, In-to þe blisse of paradys.

† **Pe·nancer.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *penean-*, *penancier*, in both senses (13th c. in Godef.), ad. med.L. *pœnitentiari-us* (Du Cange): see PENITENTIARY.]

1. One who imposes penance; *spec.* a priest specially appointed to hear confession and impose penance in extraordinary cases, a penitentiary. (See also PENITENCER.)

13.. *Cursor M.* 26165 Nan mai al asoil bot pape allan..and vnder him his penancer. *Ibid.* 26341 Oþer cases..þat biscop til him seluen sere Haldes or til his penancer. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 317 Persoun or parisch prest, penytancere [*v. r.* penauncer] or bisshop. [1865 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) III. 314, 1397. 23rd May. Letter..authorising a marriage..by the authority of the papal penancer.]

2. One undergoing penance. *rare*—0.

c 1490 *Promp. Parv.* 391/2 Penawnte (*H.* penaunscer.. *P.* penauncer'), *penitenciatus.*

† **Pe·nancy.** *Obs. rare.* [f. PENANCE, with altered suffix, after L. *-entia*: see -ANCY.] a. Penitency, repentance. b. Punishment; suffering (after death); = PENANCE *sb.* 5.

1612 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxi. § 93 Her penancy was seene, in her sorrowes conceiued. 1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 73 That the Penancies of Reprobates are endless, I shall ever thus persuade myself.

Pen and ink, pen-and-ink, *phr.*

A. as *sb.*

1. *lit.* The instruments of writing: see PEN *sb.*[2] 4 and INK *sb.* (Hyphened when this helps the sense.)

1463 G. ASHBY *Poems* i. 68 Hauyng pen and Inke euyr at my syde. 1517 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 51 He askyd pene and ynke, and wrotte hys sonne. 1762 GRAY *Let to J. Brown* 19 July, There is but one pen and ink in the house. 1809 BYRON *Eng. Bards & Sc. Rev.* 402 Oh, Amos Cottle! for a moment think What meagre profits spring from pen and ink! 1869 *Daily News* 14 Dec., Here..we meet with a man of pen-and-ink.

2. Short for *pen-and-ink drawing*: see B.

1830 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Mar. 3/1 Three pen-and-inks by Sir John Millais. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Oct. 3/2 Some good drawings..especially a pen-and-ink, 'Les Halles, Malines'.

B. as *adj.* (properly hyphened).

1. Using pen and ink; occupied in writing; clerkly. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* v. 1, What, and the Pen and Ink Gentlemen taken too! 1745 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 80 The Duke of Bedford..says he is tired of being a pen and ink man. 1819 *Edin. Rev.* XXXII. 112 One of these mercantile pen and ink emperors.

2. Done, made, or executed with pen and ink: usually of a drawing or sketch; also, done or described in writing (Hyphened)

1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* ix. (1850) 99/1 A crooked pen-and-ink outline of a great turtle. 1861 CRAIK *Hist. Eng. Lit.* II. 193 The last blow struck in the pen-and-ink war. 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* I. ii. 137 His pen-and-ink drawing from memory of that object is surprisingly accurate. 1897 *Academy* 3 Apr. 381/2 It [Cowper's correspondence] is the best pen-and-ink conversation that we have.

C. as *vb. intr.* (*nonce-use.*) To use a pen and ink, to write. (Hyphened.)

1801 SOUTHEY *Let. to G. C. Bedford* 19 Aug in *Life* (1850) II. 159, I am..pen-and-inking for supplies, not from pure inclination.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Pen-and-inkage, Pen-and-inkmanship,** the use of pen and ink, the occupation of writing.

1804 SOUTHEY *Let. to J. Rickman* 20 Jan. in *Life* (1850) II. 250 If I regarded pen-and-inkmanship solely as a trade, I might soon give in an income of double the amount. 1894 *Temple Bar Mag.* Mar. 337 The sunk rock of pen-and-inkage so often the outcome of a plethora of leisure.

So † **Pen and inkhorn,** as writing instruments, carried by clerks, etc; usually *attrib.* or as *adj.* (with hyphens): Using or carrying a pen and inkhorn, engaged in writing, clerkly; learned, pedantic (cf. INKHORN 2 b).

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. ii. 117 Hang him [the Clerk of Chatham] with his Pen and Inke-horne about his necke. 1599 JAS. I *Basil. Δωρον* (1682) 86 Booke language and penne and inke-horne tearmes. 1601 CHETTLE & MUNDAY *Downf. Earl Huntington* I. iii in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 118 A paltry pen-and-inkhorn clerk. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* II. 38 Let no man thinke, Ile racke my memory For pen-and-inkehorne termes, to finihe My blunt invention. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist* IV. i. § 18 They..projected the general destruction of all that wore a pen-and-ink-horn about them.

Penang, var. PINANG, areca-nut or -tree.

Penang lawyer: see LAWYER 4.

Penannular (pīnænīʼlăr), *a.* [f. L. *pœne*, PENE-, nearly, almost + ANNULAR.] Nearly annular; of the form of an almost complete ring; circular with a small part of the circumference wanting.

1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* II. vi. 313 The Dilated Penannular Rings (as I would propose..to call this class of relics). 1885 J. R. ALLEN in *Mag. Art* Sept. 458/1 Armlets..of penannular form, with expanded circular ends.

† **Penant.** *Obs.* Also -aunt(e. [ME. a. OF. *penant*, earlier *peneant*, *-eant*:—L. *pœnitent-em*, PENITENT (by which *penant* was superseded *a* 1500).] A penitent; one doing penance; in last quot., one suffering in purgatory.

a 1300 *St. Gregory* 944 in Herrig's *Archiv* LVII. 69 Penaunt he semeþ wel of sijt. 13.. *Cursor M.* 26857 (Cott.) For fals penantes men sal þam tak. *c* 1400 26 *Polit. Poems* (E. E. T. S.) XXV. 476 Thys maketh me to drowpe and dare That I am lyke a pore penaunte. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. XXIX. (1869) 20 Vnshette þe doore, and make your penauntes [Fr. *penans*] entre in.

Penant, variant of PENNANT[2], kind of stone.

† **Pena·rious,** *a. Obs. rare*—0. [f. L. *penāri-us* of or pertaining to victuals, f. *pen-us* provision.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Penarious*, of or belonging to provision for victuals. 1658 in PHILLIPS.

† **Pe·nary,** *a. Obs. rare.* Also **poenary.** [ad. L. *pœnāri-us* (Quint.), f. *pœna* penalty, punishment: see -ARY.] Pertaining to punishment, penal.

1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* xiv. § 7. 217 The second [part of the Law] which is styled vindicative, or poenary, is mandatory. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch.* I. ix. 76 Not always for penary chastisments, but oft for triall of graces.

Penashe, obs. form of PANACHE.

‖ **Penates** (pĭnē·tēz), *sb. pl.* [L. *Penātēs* pl., perh. f. *penus* innermost part of a temple of Vesta, sanctuary.] In ancient Roman mythology, The guardian deities of the household and of the state, who were worshipped in the interior of every dwelling-house; often coupled with *Lares* (see LAR); household gods. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII x. 81 Penates, or the Goddis domesticall. 1549 THOMAS *Hist. Italie* 8b. 1616 B. JONSON *Forest* ii, They saw thy fires Shine bright on every hearth, as the desires Of thy Penates had been set on flame, To entertain them. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* (1769) 27 The Penates of Laban. 1775 [see LAR 1]. 1792 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 1 (1794) I. 9 My mother had a pious regard for this relick, which was always one of her little *penates*, or pocket-gods. 1824 BYRON *Def. Transf.* II. i. 103 Yet once more, ye old Penates! Let not your quench'd hearths be Ate's! 1882 PEBODY *Eng. Journalism* xv. 109 John Walter broke up his household..in Printing House Square, set up his penates at Bearwood.

‖ **Pe·nbard.** [mod. Welsh *penbardd*, f. *pen* head + *bardd* BARD *sb.*[1] (The older W. form was *pennbeirdd*, 'chief of the bards', applied to Taliesin in *Kulhwch and Olwen*, *Ab. inogion* (Rhys and Evans) 10.)] A head or chief bard.

1779 *Ann. Reg.* II. 144 He becomes a Penbardd or Pencerdd, chief of the faculty he was candidate in. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* VII v, Still the penbard bent over his bruised harp.

Pe·n-case. [f. PEN *sb.* + CASE *sb.*[2]] A case or receptacle for a pen or pens. (Cf. PENNER[1].)

1599 MINSHEU II, A penner or pencase, *vide Caxa de escrivanias.* *a* 1805 A. CARLYLE *Autobiog.* 96 He made me a present of a pen-case of his own turning.

† b. By extension, A case or receptacle generally. *Obs. rare*—1.

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 110 But exhalations, which in the account of the Schooles, are the daily matter of Windes, Mists, Comets, Mineralls, Rockie Stones, saltness of the Sea, Earth-quakes, and of all Meteors, seeing they have no pen-case or receptacle in nature [*orig.* cum pennarium in natura non habeant], nor matter sufficient for so great daily things,..are wondrous dreams.

Pence (pens), collective plural of PENNY, q. v. for forms and simple senses. Used also in a few compounds, as *pence-collection*, *-dealing*, etc.; *pence-encumbered*, *-paying* adjs.; † **pence-lack,** lack of pence, want of money; **pence-table,** an arithmetical table indicating the number of shillings or pounds equivalent to given numbers of pence.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXII. 378 Somme þorw pans-delynge [B. XIX. 374 penyes delynge] 1399 — *Rich. Redeles* III. 142 For þey makeþ þe peple ffor pens lac in pointe ffor to wepe. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 43/1 Entertainments got up for the relief of pence-encumbered pockets. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* ix, [He] put me through my pence-table from 'twelve pence make one shilling'. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Sept. 2/1 Their painful pence-collection likened itself in my mind to O'Connell's repeal-rent. 1899 *Athenæum* 21 Oct. 548/1 Two insular and pence-paying realms.

Pencefu̇l, obs. form of PENSIFUL.

Pencel, pensel, -il (pe·nsĕl). Now only *Hist.* or *arch.* Forms: 3 (7, 9 *arch*) **pensile,** 4 **pensal, -cele, -cell,** 4–6 **pencel, -celle, -selle,** 4–7 **-sell,** 5 **-salle,** 6 **-syll**; *Sc.* **pin-, pynsal**; 6 (9 *Hist.*) **pensall,** 6–7 (9 *arch.*) **pencil, pensel, -sil,** 7 **-cill,** *Sc.* **pinsell.** [a. AF. *pencel* (Du Cange), reduced from *penoncel*, PENNONCEL, dim. of *penon*, PENNON. Intermediate forms are seen in the OF. dial. *pannecel*, *pannechel*, *paignichel*, *pengnoceal*, *penecheal*, *pencheal* (Godef.), also in med.L. *pennucellus*, *penicelius*, *pencellus* (Du Cange), indicating a phonetic series *penoncel*, *penocel*, *pene-* or *penicel*, *pencel*. The spelling *pensil* found in some writers suggests a fancied connexion with *pensile* from L. *pendēre*, *pensum* to hang.]

A small pennon or streamer.

c 1275 LAY. 27183 Þe king heom sette vp on an hulle mid mony pensiles [*c* 1205 mid feole here-marken]. 13.. *K. Alis.* 2688 Armed alle in gyse of Fraunce, With fair pencel and styf launce. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 169 In Philip nauie of France a pencelle þei put oute, His armes on a lance ouer alle þe schip aboute. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XI. 193 Pensalis to the vynd vaffand. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 14391 With many a louely fair pensel Off gold, of Inde, of fair sandel. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. vi. 4 The south wyndis blast Our piggeis and our pinsalis wavit fast. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 1 b, The chariot was garnished

with banners and Pencelles of tharmes of his dominions. *a* 1575 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bann. Cl.) 158 Ane pensall quhairin wes contenit ane reid lyoun. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie, Ld. Chandos* 33 Banners, pensils, streamers, waving bright. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xviii. (Roxb.) 122/2 Six speares or pikes, garnished with penoncells or pencills dawelopped. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* XIV. xxvii, Pensils and pennons wide were flung. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 38 With pensiles flutteri ng in the breeze 1864 GREENSHIELDS *Ann. Lesmahagow* 80 Agreeing to serve under his pensall or banner.

† b. *transf.* A knight carrying a pennon. *Obs.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cexxxvii. 339 All the Companyons, to the nombre of xii. hundred pensels, And they were right hardy and valyant knightes. *Ibid.* cccl.xi. 586 The names of the baners and pensels that were with the erle.

† c. A lady's token worn or carried by a knight.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 1043 She made hym were a pencel of here sleue. *c* 1400 *Rowland & O.* 1073 For þ' lufe of his leman fayre of face A glofe to his pensalle he hase. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* x. xlvii. 488 This damoysel..sent to hym a pensel, and prayd hym to fyghte with sire Corsabryn for her loue.

Pencel, -ell, obs. forms of PENCIL.

Penceless (pe·nsĭlĕs), *a.* [f. PENCE + -LESS.] Destitute of pence, or of money.

1638 BRATHWAIT *Barnabees Jrnl.* III. G ij, Ancient Stamford.. Where are pencelesse purses many. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* IV. vii, My father's son stands landless and penceless.

Pencey, variant of PENSY *a.*, pensive.

Pench'e, Sc. form of PAUNCH; obs. f. PINCH.

‖ **Penchant** (pänʃäṅ). [F. *penchant*, sb. use of pr. pple. of *pencher* to slope, incline = Pr. *pengar, penjar* :—L. type **pendicāre* from *pendēre* to hang.] A (strong or habitual) inclination; a favourable bias, bent, liking.

1672 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* v. i, I have so great a tendre for your per on, and such a penchant to do you service. 1698 VANBRUGH *Prov. Wife* II. ii, He has a strange *penchant* to grow fond of me. 1752 FRANKLIN *Let.* Wks 1887 II. 259, I own I have too strong a *penchant* to the building of hypotheses. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 215 She had a *penchant* for brown, and to brown I had a repugnance. 1839 LONGF. *Hyperion* IV. iv, The others showed a most decided *penchant* for the ancient Greek music.

Penched, obs. form of PINCHED.

Penchute (pe·nʃūt). *rare*—°. [f. PEN *sb.*[1] 3 + CHUTE] = PENTROUGH.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1657/1 *Penchute*, a trough conducting the water from the race to the water-wheel.

Pencif, Penciful: see PENSIVE, PENSIFUL.

Pencil (pe·nsĭl), *sb.* Forms: 4-7 **pensel**, 5-6 **pencel, pinselle**, 6 **penoille, -ile, pensyle, pincel, pynsil, -ell, pinicill**, 6–7 **pensil, -ill, -ell, pencill, -ell**, 7 **pensal, -ile**, 7– **pencil**, *Sc.* **pincel.** [ME. a. OF. *pincel* (13th c. in Littré), mod.F. *pinceau* = Pr. *pinsel*, Sp. *pincel* :—pop.L. **pēnicellum*, for cl. L. *pēnicillum* paint-brush, pencil, dim. of *pēniculus* brush, dim. of *pēnis* tail.]

I. 1. An artist's paint-brush of camel's hair, fitch, sable, or other fine hair, gathered into a quill; esp. one of small and fine make, suitable for delicate work. Now *arch* † Formerly also applied to a large brush, e. g. for spreading varnish, etc. over a surface (*obs.*).

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* v. 157 Taak rubryk poured in sum litel stelle, And therwithal the bak of euery bee A pensel touche as they dryuke at the welle, And note hem after whiderward they fle. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 371/2 Pencel, for portrayynge, *peniculus*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 280/2 A Pinselle, *pinsella*. 1534 MORE *Treat. Passion* Wks. 1297/2 We shoulde with a bundel of humility, as it were with a paynters pensell, dypped in the redde bloude of Christe, marke one selfe on euerye syde. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 88 The lenes [of the Pine tree] grow in tuftes together, not vnlyke vnto .som great pinselles that paynters vse. 1591 R. FITCH in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1599) II. i. 263 All the Chineans, Iaponians, and Cauchin Chineans do write right downwards, and they do write with a fine pensill made of dogs or cats haire. 1605 PLAT *Delightes for Ladies* xxxviii, Laye some gumme with a pensill upon your past[e]. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 515 Plasterers Pencils, wherewithal they rub walls. 1672 SALMON *Polygraph.* III. i. 165 Pensils are of all bignesses, from a pin to the bigness of a finger, called by several names, as Ducks quill fitched and pointed. Jewelling pensils and bristle Pensils. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Abbé Conti* 29 May, The walls almost covered with little distiches of Turkish verse, written with pencils. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* I. (1828) IV. 542 With a camel's hair pencil take them out of the water. 1842 TENNYSON *Gardener's Daw.* 26 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint* 205 The smaller kinds of brushes are still sometimes termed 'pencils'; but the use of the word 'pencil' instead of 'brush' as distinctive of and peculiar to water-colour painting, has become obsolete.

b. As the instrument of art in painting, put for the painter's art, skill, or style; and transferred to word-painting or descriptive skill. Cf. BRUSH *sb.*[2] 2 b.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1190 With soutil pencel [*v. rr.* pensel, -ell] was depeynted this storie. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* ci, Truth needs no colour, with his colour fix'd; Beauty no pencil. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXV. ix. 534 He and none before him brought the pencill into a glorious name and especiall credit. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 1 Of my rude pensil look not for such art. 1752 GRAY *Bentley* 4 Bentley..bids the pencil answer to the lyre. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* I. vi. 41 The rich and solemn pencil of Tacitus 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. xvi. 274 The grandeur..of the views..beggar[s] both the pencil and the pen. 1837–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. vii § 31 His descriptions are vivid .i his characters are drawn with a strong pencil.

c. *fig.*

1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 156 b, By the pensill of your iudgement to draw foorth those parts out of euerie of those customes. 1595 SHAKS *John* III. i. 237 They were besmear'd and ouer-slaind With slaughters pencill. 1655 tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* IV. 6 Apelles did never paint a Man better than I did set forth my Master by the pensil of my Eloquence. 1755 GRAY *Progr. Poesy* III. i, This pencil take, whose colours clear Richly paint the vernal year. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* III. iv, I tinted by the golden pencil of autumn.

2. An instrument for marking, drawing, or writing, formed of some solid substance which leaves a coloured mark upon a surface over which it is drawn; formed of such materials as black-lead, white or coloured chalk, charcoal, soft slate, aniline, etc., and having a tapering point for its application to the surface; *spec.* a thin cylinder or strip of such substance enclosed in a cylinder of soft wood, or in a metal case with a tapering end; usually, when not otherwise expressed, applied to one of black-lead (plumbago or graphite) so prepared. (Now the prevailing sense.)

In pencil, in pencilled writing (cf *in ink*). *Knight of the pencil*, one whose business is done with a pencil; in racing slang, a bookmaker.

1612 BRINSLEY *Lud Lit.* v. 47 Note them with a pensil of black lead. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min., Fss. Words Mct.* s.v., Black Lead of late. is curiously formed into cases of Deal or Cedar, and so sold as dry Pencils. 1708 *Lond. Gaz* No. 4404/3 Lost , a Pocket-Book.., with a Silver Clasp, and Wooden Pencil, tip'd with Silver at both ends. 1799 *Hull Advertiser* 23 Mar 2/3 Velvet Writing Paper, and Metallic Pencils. 1842 ABDY *Water Cure* (1843) 52 He gave me his card, with a few words in pencil, for Priessnitz. 1880 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* XXXI. 24 Conrade Gesner in 1565, says that people had pencils for writing consisting of a wooden handle with a piece of lead. 1885 *Punch* 7 Mar. 109/1 The Knights of the Pencil, Sir, hold that backers, like pike, are more ravenous in keen weather. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Metallic pencil*, a pencil made of an alloy of tin, lead, and bismuth. The paper to be written on with it is prepared with bone-ash.

b. In Scotl. and north of Engl. *spec.* = Slate-pencil. Hence, a fine clay-slate or other laminated shale, of which slate-pencils are made.

1878 *Borings* I. 264 (E. D. D.). 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Pencil*, shale, or 'plate' of a somewhat compact nature, used for coarse slate pencils.

c. A kind of crayon or pencil-like stick of colouring matter, for tinting the eye-brows, eye-lashes, or lips, for theatrical or cosmetic purposes (*eyebrow-pencil, lip pencil*, etc.).

II. 3. A small tuft of hairs, bristles, feathers, or the like, springing from or close to a point on a surface. Now only in *Nat. Hist.*

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* IV. i, Sir, you with the pencil on your chin. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) IV. 267 Pileus bright bay, set with dark triangular pencils of hair. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 224 Campanulaceæ.. Anthers naked or tipped with a pencil of hairs.

4. *Optics.* A set of rays converging to or diverging from a single point, or such number of them as may fall upon any surface or be considered collectively.

1673 GREGORY in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 253 Pencils of the same angles are more truly reflected by a concave than refracted by a lens. 1705 C. PUKSHALL *Mech. Macrocosm* 255 'Tis possible for any .Pencil of Rays to be so Refracted by a Concave Glass, that..they shall proceed from it in Parallel Lines. *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* I. 95 *Pencil*, the appearance of electric light issuing from the point of a body electrified positively. 1837 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microgr.* 180 The extreme or marginal rays of the pencil will undergo greater refraction than those..nearly coinciding with the axis of the pencil. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* ix. 80 A convergent pencil of polarised light.

b. *Optic pencil*, the rays that pass from any point through the crystalline lens, and are again brought to a focus on the retina, thus forming a double cone with the crystalline as common base.

1704 J. NORRIS *Ideal World* II. vii. 360 Called the optick pencil, as being the instrument whereby the pictures or images of things are delineated to the eye. 1727–41 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s v. *Optic.* 1786 W. HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVI. 500 That Indistinctness of Vision which has been ascribed to the smallness of the Optic Pencil. 1819 in *Pantologia*.

5. *Geom.* The figure formed by a set of straight lines meeting in a point. Also extended to a set of curves of a given order, passing through a number of points corresponding to such order; and to a set of planes or curved surfaces passing through one line or curve.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 402/1 A pencil of lines is a number of lines which meet in one point. 1849 CAYLEY *Coll. Math. Papers* II. 577 A system of points in a line is said to be a range, and a system of lines through a point is said to be a pencil. 1865 *Ibid.* V. 484 (*title*) On the intersections of a pencil of four lines by a pencil of two lines. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v., *Axial pencil*,..the figure formed by a number of planes passing through a given line, which is called the basis or axis of the axial pencil.

6. Applied to objects resembling a pencil in shape. a. (More fully *pencil diamond*.) A glazier's diamond; = DIAMOND *sb.* 4. *rare.*

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 475/2 The pencil diamond used by glaziers to cut glass with is a small fractured piece of diamond..of a trapezoidal shape, weighing about the 60th part of a carat, and set in a wooden handle. ..Two pencil diamonds are now in use, the old and the new or patent pencil.

b. A belemnite. *rare.*

1843 HUMBLE *Dict. Geol. & Min.*, *Pencil*, a name given to the belemnite.

c. A small medicated bougie.

1890 in WEBSTER.

III. 7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pencil-brush, -clasp*, † *-daubing*; 'made or written with a pencil', as *pencil-drawing, -line, -mark, -note, -sketch*; objective and obj. gen., as *pencil-maker, -scrubber, -seller, -sharpening*; *pencil selling* adj.; instrumental, as *pencil-mark* sb. and vb., *pencil-written* adj.; similative, etc., as *pencil formed, -like, -shaped* adjs.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 67 To apply it with a pencil-brush to the gums. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Pencil-clasp*, a device to hold a pencil to the lappel or breast of the coat. 1873 E. SPON *Workshop Receipts* Ser. I. 4/1 The whole of the *pencil-construction should be most accurately made in the finest faint lines with a hard pencil. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 491 No such harsh Noise, as hobling Musick, or such an offensive Sight as *Pencil-dawbing. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot* 57 Stigmata.. papulose or *pencil-formed. 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, **Pencil-like* [or] styloid processes. 1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Bot.* (1877) 33 The outgrowth of pencil-like bunches of branches. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1658/2 The Florida cedar is used by all of the principal *pencil-makers in the world. 1835 JANE MARCET *Mary's Gram.* 1 The *pencil-marks on the page. 1858 W. CORY *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 71 Such books as he must buy to pencil mark for future reference. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 305, I got a *pencil note, with my letter of introduction delivered. 1774 FOOTE *Cozeners* I. Wks. 1799 II. 152 That *pencil-selling, mongrel Manasses! 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) I. 310 Appendages to the keel (generally) 2 *pencil shaped substances, with 3 divisions, fixed towards the end of the keel. 1901 *Harper's Mag.* CII. 798/1, I think he considered my *pencil-sharpening a greater accomplishment. 1851 HAWTHORNE *Ho. Seven Gables* viii (1852) 91 The *pencil-sketches that pass from hand to hand, behind the original's back.

b. Special Comb.: **pencil-blue**, a particular shade of blue obtained from indigo, formerly used in calico-printing, for painting in parts of a design; **pencil cedar**, a name given to several species of juniper, the wood of which is used for the casing of lead-pencils; **pencil-compass**, a pair of compasses, one leg of which bears a pencil; **pencil diamond**: see sense 6 a; **pencil fever**: see quot. 1873; **pencil flower**, a name for the genus *Stylosanthes* of leguminous plants (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); **pencil-lead** (see LEAD *sb.*[1] 3), black-lead or graphite as used for making pencils; a slender stick of this for fitting into a metallic pencil-case or an ever-pointed pencil; † **pencil man**, a man of the 'pencil' or brush, an artist; **pencil-piece**, a piece of pencil-lead of proper length for making a pencil; **pencil-sharpener**, an instrument for sharpening a black-lead or slate pencil by pushing or rotating it against a cutting edge; **pencil-stone**, the mineral PYROPHYLLITE; **pencil-tree**, the groundsel-tree (*Baccharis halimifolia*); **pencil-vase**, a vase in which the pencils or brushes, used by the Chinese and Japanese for writing, stand upright; **pencil-wood**, the wood of the pencil cedar.

1860 O'NEILL *Calico Printing* 337 *Pencil Blue..receives its name from the manner in which it was applied to the cloth, viz., by means of a fibrous matter like an artist's pencil... Pencil blue consists of indigo in the deoxidised and dissolved state. 1825 *Gentl. Mag.* XCV. I. 318 The *pencil, a juniper cedar, is scarce here; it grows much like the fir-tree in every respect. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 642/1 *Juniperus bermudiana*, Pencil Cedar; *J. virginiana*, Red Cedar. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 197/2 The trees [of Ladak] are the pencil cedar (*Juniperus excelsa*), the poplar and willow [etc.]. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1659/2 *Pencil-compass, one having a pencil-end at one leg; or a compass to which an ordinary pencil may be attached. 1873 *Slang Dict.*, *Pencil-fever, a supposititious disease among racehorses..sets in when, despite the efforts of the 'marketeers', a horse can no longer be kept at a short price in the lists, through his actual condition being discovered, and when every layer of odds is anxious to write his name down. 1883 *B'ham Weekly Post* 18 Aug. 8/5 Among the latest victims of 'pencil' fever is Elzevir, who has been doing so badly of late that the horse-watchers advise their clients to have nothing to do with him. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1658/2 The *pencil-leads as sold by stationers and jewelers for pencil-cases and ever-point pencils are little cylinders made of graphite and clay kneaded with water until it assumes the consistency of putty. 1589 LODGE *Scillaes Metam.* etc. (Hunter. Cl.) 33 The *pencile man that with a careles hand Hath shaddowed Venus. 1710 SHAFTESB. *Charact., Adv. to Author* i. § 3 As in our real portraitures, particularly those at full length, where the poor pencil-man is put to a thousand shifts, whilst he strives to dress us in affected habits, such as we never wore. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 947 The ends of the *pencil-pieces become dry first, and by their contraction in volume get loose in the grooves. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 165 1/2 *Pencil-sharpener, a device against which a lead or a slate pencil is drawn or rotated in order to sharpen the point. 1886 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, *Pencil-stone. 1896 CHESTER *Dict. Names Min.*, *Pencil-stone*, a popular name for pyrophyllite, because slate pencils are made from it. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, *Pencil-tree. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Pencil-tree*, so named from the long brush of pappus borne by the fruiting head. 1859 DICKINSON *Song Sol.* I. 17 (E. D. D.) T' main timmers of our house is *pencil wood.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Pe·ncillous** *a.*, of the form of a pencil; **Pe·ncilly** *a.*, like or of the nature of a pencil or pencilling; † **Pe·ncilry**, pencil-work.

1620 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *World Tost at Tennis* 345, I [Time] cannot set impression on their [women's] cheeks.. But 'tis wip'd off with gloss and pencilry. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* XVIII. (1848) 174 Oh! gaze on her ringlets of raven-black hair, And her delicate eyebrow's soft pencilly line. 1857 BULLOCK *Caseaux' Midwif.* 70 The little vessels..subdivide into very delicate ramuscules, assuming a pencillous arrangement.

Pencil (pe·nsil), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To paint with a 'pencil' or brush (*obs.* or *arch.*); now, usually, to colour, tint, or mark with or as with a black-lead pencil. Also *fig.*

c 1532 in E. Law *Hampton Ct. Pal.* I. 364 Redd ocker for pensellying of the new tennys play. 1642 MILTON *Ch. Gov.* II. Pref., Time enough to pencil it over with all the curious touches of art. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) I. XXXVIII. 586 The sun..pencils with beauty the violet and the rose. 1863 SIR J. B. BURKE *Vicissi. Fam.* Ser. III. 290 Trial and hardship had pencilled their features with the lines of care. 1902 ELIZ. L. BANKS *Newspaper Girl* 242 The editor continued blue pencilling other pages.

b. To depict or represent with the pencil or brush; †*transf.* to depict or paint in words (*obs.*); also (in later use), to outline, sketch, or delineate, in pencil. Also *fig.*

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 631 Lanthony..the situation of which Abbay Giraldus Cambrensis..shall pensile it out unto you for mee. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 98 Horace in his art of Poetrie doth pensill and picture out an old man in this manner. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 372 These words thereupon being most artificially pensild. 1644 [H. PARKER] *Jus Pop.* 49 The Scripture pensils the great Monarchies under the lineaments of Lions. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lit. Nat* (1834) I. 78 Some very learnedly insist that the image pencilled on the backside of our eye is the object we behold. 1774 M. MACKENZIE *Marit. Surv.* 74 Then sketch the Curvature between C and B, and pencil it. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* XV, Shaded towers and sunlit pyramids of ice pencilled their fantastic outlines against the sky. 1873 E. SPON *Workshop Receipts* Ser. I. 3/2 Drawings are first pencilled and then inked.

2. To write or jot down with a pencil.

1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 25, I have..pencilled, for your use, an abstract. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 124 The first marginal note I had pencilled on Leighton's pages. 1851 WILSON & GEIKIE *Mem. E. Forbes* XII. 427 He would..pencil down in verse the ideas as they rose in his mind.

b. To enter (a horse's name) in a betting book.

1871 'M. LEGRAND' *Cambr. Freshm.* 35 'Well, then, I've been told of an outsider', mentioning an animal whose name he had not had the pleasure of pencilling.

3. *intr* To form into pencils (of light).

a 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) II. 293 Every visible point..may be considered as a candle sending forth its ray, which splits and pencils out into several other rays before it arrives at the eye.

4. *trans.* To treat or 'paint' (a wound, etc.) *with* something applied with a fine brush.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 268 Penciling the wound with lunar caustic. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* XXVI. 331 Pencilled over with Plenk's liniment. 1876 tr. *H. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* IV. 80 The Application of Fluids [to the Larynx] (a) Penciling.

Pensil, variant of PENCEL.

Pencil-case (pe·nsil,kēs). A holder for the reception of a pencil or pencil-lead (or of a similar slender stick of prepared aniline, etc.), usually of metal, and sometimes highly ornamented; also, a case of wood, leather, etc., for keeping pencils of any kind in.

1552 HULOET, Pensyle case, *graphiarium.* 1712 J. JAMES tr *Le Blond's Gardening* 84 This Tracing-Staff,..'tis the very Pencil Case of him that traces Things upon the Ground. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Portcrayon*, a *pencil-case*, an instrument serving to inclose a pencil, and occasionally also used as a handle for holding it. It is usually four or five inches long, and contrived so as the pencil may be slid up and down it by means of a spring and button. 1869 WINSOR & NEWTON *List of Water Colours*, etc. 58 Round Pencil Cases. Flat leather Pencil Cases, etc. 1879 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* XXIX. 15 A large and massive gold pencil-case, a masterpiece of mechanical ingenuity.

Pencilled, -iled (pe·nsilld), *ppl. a.* [f. PENCIL *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.]

I. 1. Having or furnished with a pencil.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 163 In a third place is there a grosse-pencild Painter.

II. 2. Painted with a 'pencil' or fine brush; depicted with or as with a 'pencil'; now, usually, drawn or sketched 'in pencil'.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1497 So Lvcrece set a worke, sad tales doth tell To penceld pensiuenes, & colour'd sorrow. 1604 DEKKER *King's Entertainm.* Wks. 1873 I. 318 Crownes on their heads, and scepters with pensild scutchions in their hands. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 417 Satisfied with only pencill'd scenes. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 349 Her china closet..For woman's wonder held her pencilled ware.

3. Marked with or as with a pencil; delicately marked or streaked with thin concentric lines (instead of masses) of colour or shading.

1592 KYD *Sol. & Pers.* IV. i. 79 Small pensild eye browes, like two glorious rainbowes. 1829 LYTTON *Disowned* ii, His brows finely and lightly penciled. 1875 W. HOUGHTON *Sk. Brit. Insects* 89 The wings [of the insect] are often delicately pencilled. 1890 *Century Mag.* 31/2 The remainder of the plumage being penciled, or marked transversely, with narrow black lines at right angles to the shaft of the feather.

4. Written with a pencil.

1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* I, The pencilled lines on the wainscot met her eye. 1875 HUXLEY in *Life* (1900) I. XXX. 448 A pencilled request that I would call on him.

5. Having or formed into pencils of rays; radiate.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* XXXIII (1856) 287 Its pencilled rays could be seen reaching nearly to the horizon.

6. *Zool.* and *Bot.* Tufted; brushy; penicillate.

1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 304 The various rich-coloured stripes..of a fine tulip, should..terminate in fine broken points, elegantly feathered or pencilled.

Pe·nciller, -iler. [f. PENCIL *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. One who pencils; a draughtsman, a writer; *spec.* in *Calico-printing*, an artist who painted in part of the design, before the introduction of blocks.

1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* II. 36 Eighteen bleachmen..Six pencillers. 1836 LANDOR *Pericl. & Asp.* Epil., No penciller of similar compositions. 1883 ROSS *Busby & its Neighbourhood* iv. 104 A good deal of the colouring was done by the hands of 'pencillers', as they were called.

2. a. *Racing slang.* A bookmaker's clerk.

1879 *Daily News* 24 Oct. 2/1 Ten races were set for decision, business was brisk among the pencillers. 1887 *St. James' Gaz.* 2 June, When the favourite won, the accused and his clerk, or 'penciller', promptly changed their clothes and decamped.

b. A reporter. *rare.*

1897 *Chicago Advance* 22 July 111/1 Your penciller..has tarried a day to gather these scattered hints of a meeting.

Pe·ncilling, -iling, *vbl. sb.* [See -ING 1.]

1. The action of the vb PENCIL in various senses; *esp.* fine colouring or drawing; also *transf.* the fine tinting or marking of natural objects resembling that executed by a pencil.

1706 *Art of Painting* (1744) 389 A harsh way of pencilling. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* xii. 96 Whether they are..made by the pencilings of art or nature. 1831 N. P. WILLIS *Poem at Brown University* 178 Beneath The spreading trees, fine pencillings of light Stay. 1861 BERESF. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* 54 Delicate pencilling replaced strong horizontal lines. 1878 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks* 83 The linear foldings or pencilling of frequent occurrence in gneiss.

2. *concr.* A drawing or sketch with a pencil; a jotting or note, made in pencil; *fig.* a literary sketch or portrait.

1830 CUNNINGHAM *Brit. Paint.* I. 331 He used to sit and fill his copybook with pencillings of flowers. 1886 RUSKIN *Preterita* I. iv. 124 Two little pencillings from Canterbury south porch and central tower. 1886 SYMONDS *Renaiss. It.* (1898) VII. viii. 24 Ariosto's bright and many-coloured pencillings, were..distinguished by..firmness of drawing.

3. (See quot.)

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1659/1 To draw a line of white paint along a mortar-joint in a brick wall, to render the joint more conspicuous and contrast with the colour of the bricks. This is termed *penciling.*

Pe·ncilling, *ppl. a.* [f. PENCIL *v.* + -ING 2.] That pencils, or uses a pencil.

1887 *Daily Tel.* 12 Mar. 5/2 A registration fee is extracted from every member of the pencilling fraternity [= bookmakers].

Poncion, -oyon, obs. forms of PENSION.

†**Pe·n-clerk.** *Obs.* [f. PEN *sb.*2 + CLERK.] A 'clerk' whose scholarship extended merely to the use of the pen (as distinguished from *clerk* = clergyman or scholar); a clerk, a secretary; also *fig.* In quot. 1575, a user of the pen, writer.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 246 Pei wolen not preesente a clerk able of kunnynge, but a kechen clerk as a penne clerk. 1560 PILKINGTON *Expos. Aggeus* (1562) 181 If he be but a pen-clarke. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 56 Az bad a penclark az I am. 1602 R. T. 5 *Godlie Serm.* 175 The holy prophets and Apostles, the penclearkes and secretaries of the spirit of God. 1634 W. TIRWHIT tr *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. I) 239 None could therein any way compare with our Practitioners and Pen-clarkes.

Pencraft (pe·n,kraft). *rare.* [f. PEN *sb.*2 + CRAFT *sb.*] The craft or art of the pen; the occupation of, or skill in, writing; the business of a writer, writing, penmanship, authorship.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* IX. xlvi. 349 The same yeare, C. Flavius..sware an oth, that he would no longer be a notarie and use pencraft. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. iv, I would not give a groat for that man's knowledge in pen-craft. 1831 SCOTT *Ct. Robt.* Introd., To think that I merit not the empty fame alone, but also the more substantial rewards of successful pencraft. 1894 F. S. ELLIS *Reynard Fox* 255 But by good pencraft was the story Told.

Pencyle, Pencyfull, obs. ff. PENSIVE, PENSIFUL.

†**Pend,** *sb.*1 *Sc Obs.* [Derived, in some way, from F. *pendre* or L. *pendēre* to hang: cf. PAND.]

1. = PENDANT *sb.* 2.

1488 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 82 Item, a brasselat of gold with hede and pendes of gold. 1507 *Ibid.* III. 263 Item, for j pair of silver bukkilles with pendes gilt for the Kingis schone. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. xiv 132 On Turnus schuldir, lo! The fey gyrdill hie set dyd appeyr, With stuthis knaw and pendeis schynand cleyr. a 1568 'Wald my gud Ladye that I luif' 47 in *Bannatyne Poems* (Hunter. Cl.) 658 Hir belt suld be of bowsumnes, Baith heid and pendes with hartlines, Inemmellit weill with all.

2. A hanging; a valance of a bed; = PAND.

1578 in Hunter *Biggar & Ho. Fleming* XXVI. (1862) 332 Ane pend of purpour weluot pasmentit wt siluer.

Pend, *sb.*2 *Sc.* Also 9 pen(n. [f. F. *pendre* or L. *pendēre* to hang.] An arch; an arched or vaulted roof or canopy; the vaulted ground-floor of a 'peel' or bastel-house; an archway; an arched or covered-in passage or entry.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. viii. (S. T. S.) 50 He ordanit twa preistis to be caryit in ane chariot, maid in maner of ane pend abone pare hede [*curru arcuato*]. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II. 441 On Forth thair wes ane brig of tre, But pend or piller, vpone trestis hie. a 1568 *Lichtoun's Dreme* 18 in *Bannatyne Poems* (Hunter. Cl.) 289, I tuke..and kest my self rycht with ane mychtie bend Outthruch the volt and percit nocht the pend. 1626 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1848) II. 338 Twa pilleris and thrie bowis, fynelie wrocht with chapture heidis at the beginning of the symmeris of the pendis. 1635 PERSON *Varieties* I. 33 Mahomet his Chest of Iron..doth hang miraculously unsupported of any thing, because either the pend or some verticall stone of the Vault..is of Loadstone. a 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (Spalding Cl.) I. 313 At the wastend of the pend, quhairon the gryte stepill stands. 1770 BR. FORBES *Jrnl.* (1886) 307 Join'd to the north wall stood the building now called the College,..the Pend still entire. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* i, We took shelter under a pend at the head of a close or alley. 1893 CROCKETT *Stickit Minister* 199 A low 'pend' or vaulted passage.

b. The vault of heaven.

1663 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Religious Stoic* I. (1685) 2 The stately fabrick of Heavens arched Pend. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 43 Throu' Aurora's gildet gate,.. And up the pend, at furious rate.

c. An arched conduit; 'a covered sewer, small conduit; also, the entrance to, or the grating over, a conduit or sewer' (Jamieson 1880).

1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl., Penn*, a sewer. 1834 MRS. MAXWELL *Let.* 5 Apr. in *Life J. C. Maxwell* ii. 27 The water gets from the pond through the wall and a pend or small bridge.

d. *attrib.* Pend-close, an arched passage.

1535 *Aberdeen Regr.* XV. (Jam.), Fyw scoir of pendstanis & vj scoir xv. laidis of wall stanis. 1880 JAMIESON, *Penmouth*, the entrance of a pend or covered gateway.

† **Pend,** *sb.*3 *Obs. rare.* [app. f. PEND *v.*3 3.] Leaning, inclination, tendency, impetus.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 65 But we are at no such pend, as we should be fain to fly to either the one or the other. *Ibid.* 119 A pend or earnest strift fromwards, which we call springsommes.

Pend, *sb.*4 *Obs.* or *dial.* [Variant of PEN *sb.*1: cf. PEND *v.*2]

†1. = PEN *sb.*1 1. *Obs.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 120 b, The facion or lykenesse..of a pende, wherein to kepe other beastes.

2. *dial.* Pressure; punch, straits.

1823 E. MOOR *Suffolk Words* 272 'There's the pend': the point of pressure. 1879 in *Arch.* VIII. 172 (E. D. D.) He helps me in a pend.

† **Pend,** *sb.*5 *Sc.* obs. variant of PEN *sb*2

† **Pend,** *v.*1 *Obs.* Also 4 pent. Pa. t. pended; also 5 pent. [Aphetic f. *apend*, APPEND *v.*1, OF. *apendre.*] *intr.* To belong, pertain *to.*

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1090 A word bat pended to pride Tristrem bo spac he. *Ibid.* 1383 Alle þing..þat pende to marchandis. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1270 [Þat] pyled Alle þe apparement þat pented to þe kyrke. ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1612 O payne and o perelle that pendes there-too. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* XXII. 100 Herode..coud fynd with nokyns gyn Nothyng herapon that pent to any syn.

Pend, *v.*2 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [An extended form of PEN *v.*1: cf. PEND *sb.*4 and PENT *ppl. a.*] To pen or shut in; to confine, to limit. Often *pend up.*

c 1400 *Plowman's T.* 650 Wel worse they woll him tere, And in prison woll him [1561 him] pend. c 1450 *Castle Persev.* 1247 My prowd power schal I not pende, tyl I be putte in peynys pyt. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 120 Suche frowarde creatures as many women are ought rather to bee pended up in a cage of iron. *Ibid.* 237 b, Antipater [was]..chaced into Lamia..& there pended up. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* XXI. 12 God wil pend them up in some corner.

b. *dial.* (See quot.) Cf. PEND *sb.*4 2.

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Pend, v.* 1. To press or pinch. Commonly said of apparel which does not fit.

Pend, *v.*3 [app. a. F. *pend-re*:—late L. *pend-ēre* for *pendēre* to hang. But in some cases aphetic f. *apend*, APPEND *v.*2, or short for *depend*]

†1. *trans.* To hang; to append. *Obs.*

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xliii. 40 Thair seilis ar to pendit. 1660 BONDE *Scot. Reg.* 112 The Cynical Puritan would hang him..the Independent would pende him if he did not solely depend on him as on God almighty.

2. *intr.* To hang; to depend. a *fig.* (now *dial*)

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* XXXIX. 19 So that woorshipfulnes: and honestnes, Do pende ech on other. 1642 H. MORE *Song Sont* III. i. xv, But if we grant,..that the souls energie 'Pends not on this base corse. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* XX. (1848) 256 Principles and doctrines pending not Upon the action of the poem here. 1859 HUGHES *Scour. White Horse* viii, 'Pend upon it, a good-bred girl like Lu wouldn't stand it.

b. *literal.* (literary affectation.)

1802 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Gaston de Blondeville* Posth. Wks. 1826 II. 149 To that great tower, still called of Cæsar, which was the keep; on it pended the prison-turret of the merchant. 1857 BNESS TAUTPHŒUS *Quits* I. vii. 100 A bunch of ponderous seals pending over his portly paunch.

3. To hang over, impend, incline, lean. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Cf. PEND *sb.*3

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 121 It asks some time to heave or pend in, before it actually starts. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Pend, v.*..To incline or lean. 'The wall pends this way.'

Pend, *v.*4 *Sc.* Also 7 pen. [prob. f. PEND *sb.*2 (though evidenced somewhat earlier).] *trans.* To arch, arch over, vault. Hence Pe·nded *ppl. a.*, arched; Pe·nding *vbl. sb.*, an arching.

1491 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 181 Item, to the massonis of the Palis..for the pendin of thre voutis. 1497 *Ibid.* I. 342 Item,..giffin to Wat Merlioune, for his task of Dunbar, that is the pending of the hall, bigging of Hannis toure [etc.]. 1499–1500 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 656 Pro le pendyng ad stagnum molendini. a 1684 LAW *Mem.*

(1818) 216 Major Learmont..was taken..in a vault which he diged under ground, and pennet for his hiding. 1823 Hogg *Tales* (1866) 209 Ane could hae gaen oure it like a pendit brigg. 1823 W. Tennant *Cdl. Beaton* iv. iii. 113 A gousty lump o' black pended stanewark.

Pend, obs. pa. t. and pple. of Pen *v.*

†Pendace. *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 -ase, -ass. [A deriv. of F. *pend-re* or L. *pend-ēre* to hang: cf. OF. *pendace* hanging pap.] = Pendant 2.

1502 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* II. 348 In paint of payment for bedis and pendases for harnessingis,..xxviij *s.* 1511 *Ibid.* IV. 196 For the haill harnesing ungilt [of the king's mule] in bukkillis, pendasis, juncturis, naillis and utheris necessaris thairto, ..iij *li.* xij *d.* 1539 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 159 Quhar thou tynt the pendace of thi belt in the hie publict gett.

Pendale, obs. form of Pendle *sb.*[2]

Pendall, in *Her.*: see Spindle-cross.

Pendant, -ent (pendănt, -ĕnt), *sb.* Forms: 4-6 pendaunte, (4-5 -aunt, 5 -awnt), 4-5 pendande, (4-aunde, 5-6 -and, 6 -on), 5 pennaunt, 7 -ant, 5- pendant, -ent. [a. F. *pendant* (13th c. in Littré), sb use of pr. pple. of *pendre* to hang.]

I. = F. *pendant* = *pente*, slope.

†1. Slope, declivity, inclination (of a hill, etc.). *Obs.* (So in OF.) Cf. Hanging, Hang *sb.*

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 109 þe water, þat falleþ downward and soupward wiþ þe pendaunt toward Ierusalem, takeþ no defoul. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. xcviii. (1869) 111 Up on þe pendaunt of a hidous valey, fol il and deep and derk. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* i. lxxxiii. 123 Lowe moyst wooddes, standing in the pendant or hanging of hilles. *c* 1600 Norden *Spec. Brit., Cornw.* (1728) 98 The towne seateth nere the nauigable Tamar, on the bendinge or pendent of a hill. 1641 Heylin *Help to Hist.* (1671) 358.

II. Something that hangs or is suspended.

2. A loose hanging part of anything, usually of an ornamental character, as a knob, bead, tassel, etc.; now, chiefly, an ornament of some precious metal or stone, attached to a bracelet, necklace, etc.; rarely, an ornamental fringe.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 168 þe pendauntes of his payttrure. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 7 As persones in pelure with pendauntes of syluer. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 994 He tuke þe pendande in his hande 14 *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 735/10 (*Nomina Vestimentorum*) *Hoc pendulum*, a pendand. 1555 Eden *Decades* 79 Hauginges made of gossampine silke.. hauing golden belles and suche other spangles and pendauntes as the Italians caule *Sonaglios.* 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xxix. 419 A litter well furnished with curtins and pendants of diverse fashions. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. iii. iii. (1651) 473 Why do they..deck themselves with pendants, bracelets, ear-rings, chains [etc.]? 1695 J. Edwards *Perfect. Script* 212 Rebekah was presented..with this forehead-pendant as a pledg. 1876 Planché *Cycl. Costume, Pendants*, ..the ornaments appended to necklaces. 1877 J. D. Chambers *Div. Worship* 52 Stoles and Maniples, all with pendants of gold and gems.

†b. *spec.* The end of a knight's belt or lady's girdle which remained hanging down after passing through the buckle, and was usually fashioned as an ornament. *Obs.*

13.. *Gaw & Gr. Knt.* 2038 Bot wered not þis ilk wyze for wele þis gordel, For pryde of þe pendauntes, þaȝ polyst þay were. 1420 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 45 A gurdill of blake sylke.., with a gode bokyll & a pendaunt, & in þe same pendaunt an ymage of seynt Christofre. 1463 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 16 To John Hert my gyrdyll with a bokyll and pendaunth of siluir, *Grace me gouerne* wretyn ther in. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 219 The buckles and pendentes were all of fyne golde. 1577 Dee *Relat. Spir.* ii. (1659) 24 She hath a girdle of beaten gold slackly buckled unto her with a pendant of gold down to the ground.

c. *spec.* The pendant part of an ear-ring, an ear-drop. (Common in 17th c.)

1555 Eden *Decades* 161 The men and the women haue pendauntes of gold and precious stones hanginge at their eares. 1564 A. Jenkinson in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1598) I. 346 His earerings had pendants of golde, a handfull long. 1589 Nashe *Returne of Pasquill* Wks. (Grosart) I. 138 By Gods helpe, I will hang such a payre of pendents at both your eares. *a* 1657 Lovelace *Poems* (1863) 232 Hang a poetick pendant in her ear. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2340/2 His Eldest Daughter not delivering her Pendants quickly they cut off her Ears with them. 1738 Glover *Leonidas* iii. 284 Their ears grac'd with pendants. 1824 W. Irving *T. Trav.* I. 56 A plump Flanders lass, with long gold pendants in her ears. 1882-3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 501 So-called ear-pendants..were also attached to the ear-rings.

d. Transferred applications.

c 1586 M. Roydon *Elegie Astrophel* i, The garnisht tree no pendant stird. 1631 Brathwait *Eng. Gentlew.* (1641) 295 The poynt or pendent of her feather wags out of a due posture. 1746-7 Hervey *Medit.* (1767) I. 128 Not a Blade of Grass, not a single Leaf, but wears the watery Pendants. 1841-4 Emerson *Ess.* Ser. ii. iii. (1876) 78 Man, ordinarily a pendant to events, only half attached.

†3. A natural hanging part. *Obs.*

†a *pl* = Testes. *Obs.* (So in OF.)

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 55 He schar al awai ful rathe His members and his pendanz bathe. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 15 They gird themselues with a piece of raw leather, and fasten a square peece like the backe of a Gloue, to it, which alinost hangs so low as their pendants. 1638 Ford *Fancies* i. ii, Twit me with the decrements of my pendants? Though I am made a gelding [etc.].

†b. *Bot.* An anther. *Obs.*

1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* i. 51 The chives which grow out of red Pinks, and which are tipped with red Pendents, besmeared over with a small Mealy Powder. 1727-41 Chambers *Cycl., Pendants*, among florists, a kind of seeds, growing on stamina, or chives. 1790 Bailey, *Pendants* (in *Botany*) are the male Part of a Flower called *Apices*, placed on the Top of those Threads which are termed by Botanists *Stamina.*

4. Applied to mechanical constructions.

†a. A plumb-line. *Obs. rare.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 392/1 Pendawnt, of wrytys craftc, or masunry, *pendicula.* 1530 Palsgr. 253/1 Pendant for carpenters, *niueau*

†b. A pendulum. *Obs.*

1644 Digby *Nat. Bodies* ix. 74 Galileo..sayth that to make the same pendant goe twice as fast as it did, .. you must [etc.]. 1653 Gauden *Hierasp.* 253 Like weighty Pendants once violently swayed beyond the perpendicular line and poyse, they are a long time before they recover the point of fixation and consistency.

c. A hanging chandelier or gaselier.

1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Pendant*, a hanging burner for gas. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 20 Jan. 8/1 An escape of gas from a sliding pendant in the room.

†d. A pendent escutcheon, a hanging shield.

1629 Dekker *Londons Tempe* Wks. 1873 IV. 125 On the four angles, or corners over the termes, are placed four pendants with armes in them. *Ibid.* 127 At the four angles of it, four pendants play with the wind. 1727 Bailey vol. II, *Pendants* (with *Heralds*), pendant escutcheons.

5. *Arch.* a. In the Decorated and Perpendicular styles: A knop or other terminal (often richly carved) together with the stem suspending it, hanging from a vault or from the framing of an open timber roof. b. In *Carpentry*, A similar object, usually less ornate, on the lower end of the newel at the angle of a staircase when this projects below the string. c. A carved (chiefly in bas-relief) or pictorial representation of fruit, flowers, etc., in a hanging position, as an ornamental or decorative feature.

1322 *Ely Sacrist Roll* in Willis *Archit. Nomencl.* (1844) 45 In cariagio et excisione petr' empt' apud Swaffham quæ vocatur pendaunt. 1427-8 *Ibid.*, Un arche d'alabastre .. avec pendants et knottes. 1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1315/2 In the top of this house was wrought .. upon Canuas, works of iuie and hollie with pendents made of wicker rods. 1620 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1890) 171 Turninge of Banisters and pendantes, 8*s.* 1662 Gerbier *Princ.* 6 Pendants, Garlands,..and an infinite number of Ornaments, which are put on the Frize. 1838 Parker *Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 2), *Pendant, Pendent*, a sculptured ornament hanging from a Gothic roof, either of stone or wood; chiefly used in the latest, or Perpendicular style. 1842-76 Gwilt *Archit.* Gloss. s. v., The pendent was also used very frequently to timber-framed roofs, as in that of Crosby Hall, which has a series of pendents along the centre of it. 1859 Parker *Dom Archit.* III iii. 59 Pendants are more commonly used in the roofs of halls than in those of churches. 1868 *Chambers' Encycl.* IX. 76/2 Staircases .. had usually massive oak balusters .. and were ornamented with carved panels, pendants, &c.

6. *Arch.* In open timber roofs: a. A wooden post placed against the wall, usually resting on a corbel, its upper end secured to the hammer-beam or to the lower end of the principal rafter; also called *pendant-post.* b. A spandrel formed by the side-post, the curved brace, and the tie-beam or the hammer-beam. c. In stone-work: A shaft worked on the masonry of the wall, supporting the ribs of a vault or an arch or the pendant-post of an open timber roof, and resting on a corbel or terminating in a decorated boss.

[1359: see *pendant-post* in 14.] 1452 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 282 Principal Bemys with braces and pendauntes..Item, atte euery end of the pendaunt shalbe a angell. 1579 *Ibid.* 310 Pendons to the principals, eche of vj foote longe. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* iv x. 6 It was a bridge ybuilt in goodly wize With curious Corbes and pendants graven faire. 1706 Phillips, *Pendent*, a Supporter of Stone in Building. 1875 Parker *Gloss. Archit* (ed. 4), *Pendant* This name was also formerly used for the spandrels very frequently found in Gothic roofs under the ends of the tie-beams, which are sustained at the bottom by corbels or other supports projecting from the walls. In this position it is usually called a *Pendant-post.* 1879 Sir G. Scott *Lect. Archit.* II. 206 These columns being converted into pendants, the structural arches supply the support demanded.

7. *Naut.* (*Rigging pendant.*) A short rope hanging from the head of a (main or fore) mast, yard-arm, or clew of a sail, and having at its lower end a block or a thimble spliced to an eye for receiving the hooks of the fore and main tackles. Also a similar device used in other parts of a ship. Also called Pennant.

Often with qualification, defining position or purpose, as *brace-, fish-, reef-tackle-, stay-tackle-, yard tackle-, rudder-pendant.*

1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 36 Double pendaunts.. viij, Single pendaunts .. viij. *Ibid.* 37 Pendaunts with double poleis [= pullies]..ij. *Ibid.*, Brasse pendaunts for the mayne yerdes ..ij. 1495 *Ibid.* 255-6. 1497 *Ibid.* 327 Pendantes for Bower takles 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* v. 20 A Pendant is a short rope made fast at one end to the head of the Mast or the Yards arme, hauing at the other end a blocke with a shiuer to reeue some running rope in. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6129/3 Eleven Inch Cable laid Pendant. 1776 Falconer *Dict. Marine, Pendent, pantoire*, is also a short piece of rope, fixed under the shrouds, upon the head of the main-mast and fore-mast, from which it depends as low as the cat-harpings, having an eye in the lower end which is armed with an iron thimble...There are ..many other pendents..which are generally single or double ropes, to whose lower extremities is attached a block, or tackle. *c* 1825 Choyce *Log Jack Tar* (1891) 4 We..secured it [the rudder] to the stern post by means of pendants and tackles. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. xii. 5 The pendants..are unwound evenly as the boat descends into the water.

b. *Irish pendant* (jocular), any rope yarn, reef-point, gasket, etc., hanging loose.

1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xxii. (1854) 124 There was no rust, no dirt, no rigging hanging slack, no fag ends of ropes and 'Irish pendants' aloft.

†8. Used by confusion for Pennon. *Obs.*

1552 Huloet, Banners, pendauntes, or Standers, splayed in battayle, *signa infesta.* 1632 Sherwood, A Penon (or Pendant) in a ship, or on the top of a horsemans staffe. 1644 Evelyn *Diary* 20 Oct., Over which hang divers Banners and pendants, with other trophies taken by them from the Turkes.

b. A pennon-shaped wind-vane. [mod. F. *penon.*]

1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 25 A .. roof .. surmounted by an iron weather pendant.

9. *Naut.* A tapering flag, very long in the fly and short in the hoist; *spec.* that flown at the mast-head of a vessel in commission, unless distinguished by a flag or broad pendant (see b).

The flying of the pendant at half-mast denotes the death of the captain, its absence that the vessel is out of commission. [In this sense presumably a corruption of Pennon (q. v.); perhaps by assimilation to sense 7 above; but *pendant* has been in official use from the earliest date to which the name has as yet been traced, though the accepted pronunciation is *pennant*, which has also been the most common non-official spelling since *c* 1690.]

1485 *Nav. Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 40 Gittons of Say; Standardes of Say;..Stremers of Say; Pendauntes of Say for the Crane lyne. 1495 *Ibid.* 260 Baners of say..Gyttornes of say..Pendantes of say with Rede Crosses and Roses. *Ibid.* 273. 1588 *Survey of the 'Ark Royal'* in *Defeat of Armada* II. 246 Streamers xiiii; Pendants xvi; .. Flaggs of St. George iii 1599 Minsheu *Sp. Dict.*, *Gallardétes*, streamers or pendents in ships. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. xv. (Roxb.) 48/2 Pendant or Streamers, are those colours, which are hung out on the yard Armes, or from the head of the masts, to beautifie the ship. 1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5051/3 The Contractors for furnishing Her Majesty's Navy with Colours (as Ensigns, Jacks, Pendants and Fanes). 1712 E. Cooke *Voy. S. Sea* 4, I will hoist a Pendant at my Mizen-Peak 1797 Nelson in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II. 346, I hoisted my Pendant on the Irresistible. 1825 H. B. Gascoigne *Nav. Fame* 59 Our warlike Pendant, master of the seas. 1854 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 268 With vigorous stroke of oar and pendant flying fair.

fig. 1687 *Advise to Testholders* ix. in *Third Coll. Poems* (1689) 21/2 Herbert, whose fall a greater blow did feel, From topmast pendant to the lower Keel. 1711 Shaftesb. (*Charact., Moralists* ii. iv, Consider where we are, and in what a universe!..when instead of seeing to the highest pendants, we see only some lower deck, and are..confin'd even to the hold and meanest station of the vessel.

b. *Broad pendant*: a short swallow-tailed pendant flown as the distinctive mark of a commodore's ship in a squadron.

1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5485/3 The Swedish Fleet with two Flags and seven broad Pendants. 1743 Burkeley & Cummins *Voy. S. Seas* 2 The Commodore hoisted his broad Pendant, and was saluted by every Ship in the Squad on. 1813 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* XI. 244, I beg leave to congratulate you upon your hoisting a broad pendant. 1882 *Navy List* July 451 Table Money is..payable only while Flag or Broad Pendant is flying within the limits of Station.

c. A ship-of-war with pendant flying.

1802 G. Rose *Diaries* (1860) I. 480 There were..101 sail of pendants.

†10. *Her.* = Lambeau. *Obs. rare.*

1634 Peacham *Gentl. Exerc.* iii. 151 It [a label] is a kind of fillet, it is the difference of the elder brother, the father being alive, it is drawne of two, three, four, or five pendants, not commonly above. 1727-41 Chambers *Cycl., Pendant*.. a term applied to the parts hanging down from the label.

III. 11. That by which something is hung or suspended: in quot. 1580, a ring or the like for a bunch of keys; now *spec.* that part of a watch by which it is suspended, consisting of the pendant-shank or stem and the pendant-ring or bow.

1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Pendant de clefs*, a pendant or thing that hangeth. 1611 Cotgr., *Pendant*, a pendant; a hanger; any thing that hangeth, or whereat another thing hangs. 1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1361/4 Lost.. a gold Chain Watch,.. the Christal and Pendant Ring broken off. 1721 *Ibid.* No. 6002/3 Lost.., a Gold repeating Watch, Name, engraved on the inner Case under the Pendant. 1824 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1825) 50 John Sheen made such a desperate tug at his watch, that the pendant broke. 1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 24 In the rack with pendant up for twelve hours it [a watch] is found to have lost 8 *s.*..With pendant down for twelve hours it is found to have lost 2 *s.*

b. Anything suspended or hung up: in quot. a votive offering. *rare.*

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II i. III. i. (1651) 225 Æsculapius.. his temple was daily full of patients, and as many severall tables, inscriptions, pendants, donaries, &c...as at this day at our Lady of Loretta's.

12. A thing, esp. a picture, forming a parallel, match, or companion to another; a match, companion-piece. Also said of a person. Often pronounced as French (pănděh).

['Il se dit de deux objets d'art à peu près pareils, et destinés à figurer ensemble en se correspondant' (Littré).]

1788 W. Eden in *G. Rose's Diaries* (1860) I. 78 It [a mere red ribbon] certainly would be considered as a *pendant* or companion to the Duke of Dorset's blue ribbon. 1809 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* IV. 565, I think the chace out of Portugal is a *pendant* for the retreat to Corunna. 1848 Mrs. Jameson *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 287 When St. Catharine is grouped with other saints, her usual pendant is St. Barbara. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* lxii, The figure of Mirah..made a strange pendant to this shabby, foreign-looking, eager, and gesticulating man.

b. An additional statement, consideration, etc. which completes or complements another; a complement, counterpart.

1841 Miss Sedgwick *Lett. Abr.* I. 93 Mr. B. told a pendant to this pretty story. 1862 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* lxii. (1865) VII. 401 The narrative of the historian forms a fitting pendant to that of the satirist. 1884 *Standard* 4 Mar 5/2 The article called 'Rich Men's Dwellings' was avowedly a pendant to the paper..of Lord Salisbury on 'Labourers and Artisans' Dwellings'.

†13. *pl* Pending or unsettled matters; 'unpaid claims' (Jam.). *Obs.*

1492 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 206 Sowme of thir pendentis .v^c.xv*li.* v*s* viij*d.* Of the quhilkis the comptare sais he has obligacionis and in his bukis.

IV. 14. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pendant ring, -shank* (see sense 11); *pendant-like, -shaped* adjs.; *pendant-wise* adv.; †**pendant-bearer**, pennon-bearer, ensign; **pendant-bow**, the ring or 'bow' of a watch-stem (Bow *sb*[1] 11); **pendant-fittings**, hanging fittings for electric light; **pendant-post** *Arch.* = sense 6 a; **pendant-tackle**: see quot.; **pendant-winding** *a.*, said of a keyless watch which is wound by rotating the pendant-shank or stem; called also *stem-winding.*

1552 Huloet, *Pendant bearer, signifer. 1901 Waterhouse *Conduit Wiring* 39 Using *pendant-fittings in place of ceiling roses. *a* 1711 Ken *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 183 In Stars .by the Seraphs in Mosaick wrought, Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews, Wav'd *pendent-like. 1359 *Ely Sacrist Roll* in Parker *Gloss. Archit.* (1850) 346 In xii lapidibus pro *pendant postes portandis, ... In viii magnis arboribus quercinis pro postes pendaunts. 1850 Parker *Gloss Archit.*, *Pendant post*, in a mediæval principal roof truss, is a short post placed against the wall, the lower end rests upon a corbel or capital, the upper end is fixed to the tie-beam 1875 [see sense 6]. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 108/1 The *pendant-shank or push-piece. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 July 8/1 Four large *pendant-shaped pearls set in diamond cups. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 666/1 **Pendant Tackle*, ... a tackle rigged from the masthead pendant. 1875 *Ibid* 1660/1 **Pendant-winding Watch.* 1545 Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* 14 How be it the myddle parte .onely heldith 'p.ndand wise or lokith downwarde.

Hence **Pendanted** *a.*, having or furnished with pendants; **Pendanting** *sb.*, pendants collectively, or as a kind of work.

1664 Evelyn *Acc. Archit* in *Freart's Archit.* etc. 131 The Masonry at the front of these [Arches] being cut by a peculiar slope of the Stone is call'd Pennanted, till it come to joyn with the *mensula.* 1815 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 163 A regular and valuable series, from the plain Norman round arched roof, to the elaborate pendanted roof of Henry the VII's chapel. 1851 Ruskin *Stones Ven.* I. xxix § 4, I would rather have a plain ridged Gothic vault, with all its rough stones visible..than all the fanning and pendanting and foliation that ever bewildered Tudor wight.

Pendant, *a.* (*prep.*), the earlier but now less usual spelling of Pendent *a.*

A. = Pendent *a.*, q. v.

†B. quasi-*prep.* = Pending *prep.* [= F. *pendant.*] *Obs. rare.*

1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* ix. § 598. 259 Issue in taile bringeth a Formedon against the discontinuee, and pendant the suit sheweth the deed of entail [= 'the suit being pendant'].

Pendase, -ass, variants of Pendace *Obs.*

‖ **Pendaul,** variant of Pandal.

1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 20 A magnificent pendaul..to accommodate 10,000 people.

Pendaunde, -aunt(e, -awnt, obs. ff. Pendant.

Pendecagon (pende·kăgŏn). *rare.* [Short for **pentedecagon*, f. Gr. πέντε five + δέκα ten + -γωνος -angled.] A plane figure having fifteen angles and fifteen sides: = Quindecagon.

1695 Alingham *Geom. Epit.* 95 It is also necessary to inscribe a pentagone in a Circle, as also a pendecagone.

Pendecule, -ekle, obs. forms of Pendicle.

Pendele, obs. form of Pendle *sb.*[2]

‖ **Pendeloque.** [F. *pendeloque* (pãndəlo·k), also *pendeloche*, f. *pendeler* to dangle.] A pendant, of jewellery or the like, used as an ornament.

[1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Pendiloches* (Fr.) jags, danglings, or things that hang danglingly; with Jewellers they are the lowest part of Jewels, which hang in that manner.] 1864 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* xvi vii. (1872) VI. 214 Seven pieces of jewelry, pendeloques, &c., with price affixed.

† **Pendence.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [Cf. OF. *pendance* slope, inclination (Godef.), It. *pendenza* 'a downe-hanging' (Florio): see Pendent and -ence.] Slant, inclination; pitch (as of a roof).

1624 Wotton *Archit.* in *Reliq.* (1651) 269 The Italians are very precise in giving the Cover a gracefull pendence of sloapnesse.

Pendency (pendĕnsi). Also 7 -ancie. [f. Pendent: see -ency.]

1. The state or condition of being pending or continuing undecided, or awaiting settlement.

1637 J. Williams *Holy Table* 43 They would not serve his turn even in that pendancie. 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 79 Nor can the Appellant alledge Pendency of Suit before the Judge *a Quo.* 1848 Arnould *Mar. Insur.* I. iii. (1866) I. 102 At any time during the pendency of the risk.

2. Pendent position; droopingness, droop. *rare.*

1770 T. Whately *Mod. Gardening* 142 Two or three groupes of large trees, feathering down to the bottom, and by the pendency of their branches favouring the declivity. 1831 S. Warren *Diary Physic.* vii, Her head covered with a velvet cap, over which drooped in snowy pendency, an ostrich feather.

Pendent, -ant (pendĕnt, -ănt), *a.* (*prep.*) [orig. *penda(n)t*, a. F. *pendant*: see Pendant *sb.* About 1600, this began to be written *pendent*, after L. *pendens, -entem*, and this has now become the more frequent spelling, though *pendant* is often used, esp. in senses associated with those of the sb.]

1. Hanging; suspended from or as from the point of attachment, with the point or end hanging downwards; dependent. Of a tree: having down-hanging branches. Formerly often following its sb., esp. in Heraldic use.

† *Letters pendants* (so OF.): letters having seals attached.

c 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 423 Gownes of scarlet, . with pendant sleues downe On þe grounde. 1481 Caxton *Godeffroy* cxlii. 171 He sente lettres pendantes oueral his londes. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B j. The pendaunte federis. 1593 Nashe *Four Lett. Confut.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 220 A iolly long red peake..whereat a man might hang a lewell, it was so sharpe and pendant. 1598 Shaks *Merry W.* iv. vi. 42 Loose en-roab'd, With Ribonds-pendant, flaring 'bout her head. 1602 — *Ham.* iv. vii. 173 There on the pendant boughes, her Coronet weeds Clambring to hang. 1625 in Rymer *Foedera* (1726) XVIII. 237 One emrauld Pendent, one blewe Saphire, and three Pearls Pendent. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Barometer, Pendant Barometer* is a machine rather pretty, and curious, than useful. 1807 Wordsw. *Wh. Doe* iv. 91 The pendent woodbine. 1858 Lytton *What will he do* i. v, The boat gently brushed aside their pendant boughs.

b. *Pendent with*, hanging with, hung with.

1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* viii. (1856) 60 Their tunnel-like roofs were often pendant with icicles.

2. Overhanging; jutting or leaning over; also, descending in a steep slope; slanting; placed or hanging on a steep slope.

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 9244 With swerdes gode that were trenchaunt Faust thei to gedur by that hil pendaunt. 1515 Barclay *Egloges* iv. (1570) C vj b/1 A mountayne .. With pendant cliffes of stones harde as flint. 1587 Fleming *Contin. Holinshed* III. 1 08/2 The whole countrie .. is pendent towards the south and west parts. 1613–39 I. Jones in Leoni tr. *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 51 The top .. is pendent, to throw the Rain-water off. 1644 Evelyn *Diary* 22 Oct., Another pendant towre like that at Pisa. 1708 J. Philips *Cyder* i. 109 On .that cloud-piercing hill Plinlimmon, from afar the traveller kens Astonish'd, how the goats their shrubby browze Gnaw pendant. 1847 Emerson *Poems* (1857) 40 By the pendent mountain's shade.

b. *fig.* Overhanging; impending. *rare.*

1805 Eugenia di Acton *Nuns of Desert* I. 28 The clouds blackened, the tempest was pendant. 1877 Tennyson *Harold* II. ii, Having .. fled like a lad That dreads the pendent scourge.

3. Hanging or floating unsupported in the air or in space; supported above the ground on arches, columns, etc. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

c 1600 *Timon* iv. iii. (Shaks. Soc.) 67, I hearde from Pseudocheus..that the moone was an ilande pendante in the air. 1601 Holland *Pliny* xxxvi. xii. II. 578 The pendant gallery and walking place at Gnidos. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* iii. i. 126 To be imprison'd in the viewless winds And blowne with restlesse violence round about The pendant world. *c* 1790 Imison *Sch. Art* i. 247 An inverted image of the object will..seem to hang pendant in the air. 1813 Eustace *Tour Italy* (1815) II. 15 Strabo .. represents it as a pendent garden raised on lofty arches of white stone, planted with evergreen shrubs.

4. Hanging in the balance, remaining undecided or unsettled, pending.

1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Lent* v, Those same pendant profits, which the spring And Easter intimate. 1829 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XLI. 412 Our then pendant disputes in America. 1832 — *Hist. Penins. War* III. 204 To wait the effect of a treaty then pendent with Spain. 1880 Muirhead *Ulpian* ii. § 2 So long as the condition is pendent he remains a slave of the heir's.

5. *Gram.* Of which the grammatical construction is left incomplete.

1849 W. Fitzgerald tr. *Whitaker's Disput.* 150 Though there be in the holy scriptures some pendent sentences, and inversions. 1859 tr. *Bengel's Gnomon* I. 526 The construction of the language is pendent. 1884 Farrar *Camb. Grk. Test., Luke* xxi. 6 ἐφ' ὃ & θεωρεῖτε. It is what is called the 'pendent nominative'.

‖ **Pendente lite.** *Law.* [L. *pendente*, ablative of *pendens* hanging, pendent, *lite*, abl. of *lis* lawsuit; lit. 'with the lawsuit pending'.] While a suit is pending; during litigation: a Latin phrase of the Roman Law, often used in English context.

a 1736 W. P. Williams *Rep.* II 580 The ordinary should have power to grant administration during absence, as well as..*pendente lite.* 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 340/1 The court will, generally speaking, allot alimony to the wife *pendente lite*, or during the continuance of the litigation 1872 *Wharton's Law Lex.* (ed. 5) 719/1 Administration *pendente lite* is sometimes granted when an action is commenced in the Probate Court touching the validity of a will.

Pendentive (pende·ntiv), *sb.* (*a.*) [ad. F. *pendentif, -ive* (1567 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. L. *pendent-em* hanging: see -ive.]

1. *Arch.* Each of the spherical triangles (or triangular segments) formed by the intersection of a hemispherical dome (or in extended use, a conical surface) by two pairs of opposite arches springing from the four supporting columns; *orig.* (as in the Byzantine and derived architectures) supporting an independent dome, cupola, or the like. Also (as in Gothic architecture) extended to each of the similar segments constituting that part of a groined vault resting on a single impost.

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., The pendentives are usually of brick, or soft stone. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 148 Pendentives are either spherical, spheroidal, or conical. 1840 *Penny Cycl* XVII. 402/2. 1842–76 Gwilt *Archit.* § 2091 To cover the ceiling of a square room with conical pendentives. 1849 Freeman *Archit.* 168 Four columns..served to support the cupola...Being raised on a square ground plan, the angles were connected by pendentives, whose ingenious and varied combinations are especially remarkable.

¶ 2. Incorrect use: = Pendant 5, 6.

1845 Ford *Handbk. Spain* I. iii. 374 The honeycomb stalactical pendentives..are all constructed on mathematical principles; they are composed of numerous prisms, united by their contiguous lateral surfaces. 1861 Miss E. A. Beaufort *Egypt. Sepulchres* I. ii. 16 The high flat walls are unrelieved by any architectural ornament, save one invariable line of cornice along the top of the wall, formed of simple pendentives of three bricks in the upper row, two bricks in the second, and one brick below these. 1893 H. G. Keene *Hist. India* I. ii. § 1. 60 It is now in five storeys, the two lower divided from the rest by balconies, supported on rich pendentives going all round the circumference.

B. *adj.* Of or belonging to pendentives; of the form of or having pendentives.

1790 W. Wrighte *Grotesque Archit* 8 The dome was .. ornamented with pendentive shell and frosted work. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 578 *Pendentive cradling*, is a cove bracketing, springing from the rectangular walls of an apartment upwards to the ceiling, so as to form the horizontal part of the ceiling into a complete circle or ellipsis. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 402/2 The dome of the hall or principal office of the London and Westminster Bank is a pendentive one. 1879 Scott *Lect. Archit.* xvi. II. 242.

Pe·ndently, *adv. rare.* Also -antly. [f. Pendent *a.* + -ly[2].] In a pendent manner; in quot. 1662, in dependence.

1662 Gurnall *Chr. in Armr.* verse 19. iii § 4 (1669) 491/2 If any in the World need walk pendantly upon God, more than others, the Minister is he. 1847 Webster, *Pendently*, in a pendent manner.

Pendice, obs. var. *pentise*, Penthouse.

Pendicle (pendik'l). Chiefly *Sc.* Also 6 -ikle, -ikill, -ekle, -eoule. [f. L. type **pendicul-um*, f. *pendere* to hang + *-culum*, suffix forming names of instruments, also often diminutive. Cf. L. *pendicul-us* (in med.L. *pendiclum*) a cord or rope to hang with.]

1. A hanging ornament, a pendant. Now *rare.*

1488 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 85 Item, a ruf and pendiclis of the same. 1560 in *Registr. Cart. Ecclesie S. Egidii* (Bann Cl.) p. xlvii, Sanct Gelis coitt, and the litill pendekle of reid veluett that hang at his feit. 1642 R. Baillie *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1775) I. 251 All casts him out of their thoughts, as a pendicle at the Lieutenant's ear. 1878 H. M. Stanley *Dark Cont.* 59 The natives dress their hair in long ringlets, adorned with pendicles of copper.

2. Something dependent on or pertaining to something else, as a subordinate part or adjunct; an appurtenance, appendage, dependency.

1533 Bellenden *Livy* I. ii. (S. T. S.) 16 Fra þe begynnyng of lavyne to þe begynnyng of Alba þe colony and pendikillis thereof war xxx zeris. 1577–98 *Descr. Isles Scotl.* in Skene *Celtic Scotl.* III. App. 428 The remanent .Iles were reknit but as pertinents and pendicles of the said four Iles. 1609 *Sc. Acts Jas VI* (1816) IV. 448 The keeping of the saidis signettis shall be. a particular pendicle of the said office of secretarie. 1792 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* III. 330 The Parsonage of Stobo having four churches belonging to it, which were called the Pendicles of Stobo 1883 Stevenson *Silverado Sq.* 107 A pendicle of Silverado mine.

b. *spec.* A small piece of ground, a cottage, etc. forming a dependent part of an estate; in later use *esp.* such a part separately sublet.

1546 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 43 The said castell, .. parkis, medowis, pairtis and pendeculis thairof and thair pertinentis. *a* 1649 in *Drumm. of Hawth.'s Wks.* (1711) 157 That none of them trouble or molest Mr. William Drummond of Hawthornden his said lands, with houses, biggings, yards, parts, pendicles, and pertinents thereof. 1791 Newte *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 129 These feudal vassals let smaller lots..to the husbandmen; and these again sub-let pendicles to the great body of the labouring people. 1814 Scott *Waav* xlii. 1881 in *Edin. Rev.* July 279 To roll into one conveniently-sized farm, several of the small, often scattered, parts, pendicles, and pertinents.

Pendicler (pendiklə). *Sc.* [f. prec. + -er[1].] The holder of a pendicle; an inferior tenant.

1791 Newte *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 130 Neither the grant of the extensive domain to the immediate tenant of the Crown, ..nor that of the husbandman to the pendicler and cotter, was..absolute and perpetual. 1794 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XI. 357 The parish also abounded with pendiclers, or inferior tenants 1893 J. Skinner *Autobiog. Metaphysician* xxxviii. 202 The antipathy of the large farmers to the pendicler class.

Pendiculation, obs. form of Pandiculation.

1611 Cotgr., *Pendiculation*, a pendiculation; or, a stretching in th' approach of an Ague.

† **Pendi·latory,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. F. *pendiller* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), corresp. to a L. type **pendillāre*, dim. or freq. of *pendēre* to hang: the Eng. formation is Urquhart's, after the frequent ending *-atory*: see -ory[2].] Pendulous.

1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* i. xlii, In his dangling and pendilatory swagging [F. *en pendillant*].

Pending (pendiŋ), *ppl. a.* and *prep.* [Formed after F. *pend-ant*, L. *pend-ens* hanging, in suspense, suspended, not decided, with Eng. ppl. ending -ing[2]. Cf. Pend *v.*[3]]

A. *ppl. a.*

1. Remaining undecided, awaiting decision or settlement. Orig. of a lawsuit; cf. L. *pendente lite*.

1797 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II. 372, I have to thank you for your account of Prizes pending in the Admiralty Court. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. i. i. 13 A treaty was then pending with Spain. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. iii. 185 To abide the issue of the pending negotiations. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 381 While this little, but interesting, debate was pending between the prosecutor and the prisoners.

2. Hanging, overhanging. *rare.*

1756 AMORY *Buncle* (1770) I. 221 The pending rocks in view inclosed a space of four acres.

b. Impending, imminent. *rare.*

1806 *Glencore Tower* I. 181 A dreadful blow pending over thee. 1833 MRS. BROWNING *Prom. Bound* 52 Innocent of all These pending ills.

B *prep.* or quasi-*prep.* The pres. pple., in Fr. *pendant*, Eng. *pending*, was used in a construction corresp. to the L. ablative absolute; thus L. *pendente lite*, F. *pendant le procès* (= *le procès étant pendant*), *pendant* or *pending the suit* (while the suit is pending): see PENDANT *a.* B. When the pple. stood before the sb., having the same function as a prep., it came gradually to be viewed as such, = During, throughout the continuance of, in the process of. Cf. DURING, NOTWITHSTANDING.

1642 J. M. *Argt. conc. Militia* 18 The King may dissolve a Parliament when he pleaseth, but, pending Parliament unadjourned, the King can not retarde their proceedings. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* (J.), A person, pending suit with the diocesan, shall be defended in the possession. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 194 The daughter, brought a formedon for the recovery of the estate tail; pending which all the proclamations were made. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* I. iii. (1866) 106 Pending the peace negotiations, Philip had been called upon to mourn for his wife and father.

b. While awaiting, until the occurrence of, until.

1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxi, Pending his return, Kate and her mother were shown into a dining-room. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 5 Sept. 15/1 Pending further emigration or clearances. 1894 C. N. ROBINSON *Brit. Fleet* 149 Pending the completion of the new building.

Pendis, -ise, -ize, obs. var. *pentise*, PENTHOUSE.

Pendle[1] (pe·ndl'l). *Obs.* or *dial.* Also 7 **pendill, -all, -el,** 9 **-il.** [From L. *pendēre* or F. *pendre* to hang: for sense 1 cf. F. *pendille* 'a thing that hangs danglingly' (Cotgr.), and mod.F. *pendeloque* hanging ornament; cf. also PENDULE.]

†1. A hanging ornament, a pendant. *Obs.*

1653 GERBIER *Counsel* 69 Heads and Pendills four inches Diameter, at four pence a head, six inches Diameter, six pence a head. 1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 66 Posts, Rails, Bannisters, Pendalls, and Balls for conveniency and ornament. *?a* 1670 in W. Hunter *Biggar & Ho. Fleming* xxvii. (1862) 342 The Lady gaed up the Parliament Stairs, Wi' pendles in her lug sae bonnie. 1720 RUDDIMAN *Douglas' Æneis* Gloss. s. v. *Pendes*, Pendants we call them pendles.

†2. A screen hanging from the front of an altar; an altarcloth. *Obs.*

1501 *Acc. Id High Treas. Scot.* II. 65 For xij elne iij quarteris wellus to be offreis and crucis to the vedestand and to the pendale and antependale of the altair. 1512 *Ib.d.* IV. 358 For ane chessable with orphis, ane albe amyt, altar towellis, ane pendele to the altar, ..v *li.* viij *s.* ix *d.*

†3. An overhanging part, natural or artificial: cf. JETTY *sb.* 2. *Obs.*

1582 STYWARD *Mart. Discipl.* II. 125 Some large riuer, or some deepe dale, hauing high pendles ouer it, either cast there by Art, or fortified by nature. 1663 *Boston Rec.* (1881) VII. 17 Ordered that noe Jettie nor pendill y^t shall be erected but shall be full 8 foot in height from the ground.

4. A pendulum. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1742 *MS. Church Acc. Glaston* in *Rutland Gloss* (E.D.S.) s. v., Allowed fox [the carpenter] for cutting way for the pendle 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pendil*, the pendulum of a clock.

Pe·ndle[2]. *local.* Also **pendal.** [Derivation obscure.] A local term for various kinds or beds of stone as occurring in quarries. Also *pendle-rock, -stone.*

a 1808 in Batchelor *Agric. Bedford* iv. 8 Under which is a small stone, short, thick, and hard, called the pendle rock. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. ii. 18 '*Pendle*'. Brownish hard calc grit, jointed and fissured. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Pendle-rock*, the top stratum in the stone-quarry at Islip, co. Oxon, is called the *pendle rock.* 1854 MISS BAKER *Northamp. Glossary*, s. v., *Pendle*, a name given by quarry-men to the upper course in a stone-pit, whether of the upper or lower Oolite or Fuller's earth. 1900 *Stone Trade Jrnl.* Aug. (E. D. D.), The upper eight or ten feet of loose stuff [are] cleared away, thus 'ridding' the ground for the 'pendal', as the slates are called. .. The frost swells the bed of natural moisture in the 'pendal', and in a thaw the layers may be separated by a few blows with a hammer.

Pendragon[1] (pendhæ·gən). [Welsh = chief leader in war, *dux bellorum*, f. *pen* head + *dragon* dragon, the dragon symbol or standard, a leader in war, f. L. *draco, dracōnem* dragon, the standard of a cohort. Cf. the appellation *Insularis Draco*, with which Gildas addressed Maglocunus or Maelgwn.] A title given to an ancient British or Welsh prince holding or claiming supreme power; chief leader or ruler.

In English, chiefly known as the title of Uther Pendragon, in the *Morte Arthur.*

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I. i, Hit befel in the dayes of Vther pendragon when he was kynge of all Englond. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 95 Once I read, That stout Pendragon, in his Litter sick Came to the field, and vanquished his foes. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 415/2 After he [Arthur] became Pendragon. 1859 TENNYSON *Lancelot & Elaine* 423 The dread Pendragon, Britain's King of kings.

Hence **Pendra·gonish** *a.*, characteristic of a Pendragon, tyrannical; **Pendra·gonship,** the rank or position of Pendragon.

1650 B. *Discolliminium* 31 It is past my skill how to get money, till these Pen-dragonish Assessments be over. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 415/2 Ambrosius, his [Arthur's] predecessor in the Pendragonship. 1859 TENNYSON *Guinevere* 395 Till yet once more ere set of sun they saw The Dragon of the great Pendragonship.

†**Pen-dragon**[2]. *Obs.* [f. PEN *sb.*[2] + DRAGON[1].] A winged dragon.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XII. xix. I. 372 Certaine marishes, guarded and kept with a kind of cruell Bats..and with certain flying Pen dragons [*aligerisque serpentibus*].

†**Pe·ndugum.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. Meaning unknown. (Some have conjectured = PENGUIN.)

a 1529 SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 210 For Parot is no churlish chowgh, nor no fiekyd pye, Parrot is no pendugum, that men call a carlyng.

Pendulant (pe·ndiŭlănt), *a.* Also 7– **-ent.** [f. L. type **pendulānt-em*, pr. pple. of **pendulāre*: see PENDULATE. Cf. It. *pendolante* 'downe-hanging or dangling' (Florio).] Pendulous, pendent.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* xxi. 232 [He] brought his legs to be very big..the humours descending upon their pendulent instability. 1804–5 *Miniature* (1806) I. 59 To snatch the pendulant chemise From gossamery lines. 1868 DILKE *Greater Brit.* I. i. x. 120 Its leaf is thin and spare; and its buds pink and pendulent.

Pendular (pe·ndiŭlăi), *a.* [f. PENDUL-UM + -AR[1].] Of or pertaining to a pendulum; resembling that of a pendulum, as a simple vibration.

1878 MAYER *Sound* 152 A simple sound is only given by a pendular vibration. 1881 BROADHOUSE *Mus. Acoustics* 157 The form of vibration known as 'pendular'.

Pendulate (pe·ndiŭlĕit), *v.* [f. L. type **pendulā-re* = It. *pendolare* 'to hang sloping, to dangle downe' (Florio), f. *pendulus* PENDULOUS: see -ATE[3].]

intr. a. To dangle, sway to and fro, swing like a pendulum, oscillate, undulate. b. *fig.* To fluctuate or oscillate between two opposite conditions; to be in suspense or undecided.

1698 *Christ Exalted* cv. 85 He had a good steddy pair of Ballances that did not pendulate an Hairs breadth. 1828 *Westm. Rev.* Apr. 442 As his [an auctioneer's] hammer pendulates. 1837 CARLYLE *Diam. Neckl.* XVI. Ess. 1872 V. 193 The ill-starred Scoundrel pendulates between Heaven and Earth. 1847 GILFILLAN in *Tait's Mag.* XIV. 69 Some pendulate perpetually between the grave and the gay. 1865 *Spectator* 14 Jan. 49 Here we have a surrounding envelope of photogenic matter, which pendulates with mighty energies, and..produces heat and light in far distant worlds.

Pe·ndule. Now *rare.* Also 7 **pendul.** [In sense 1, app. ad. L. *pendul-us* PENDULOUS; cf. It. *pendulo* 'downe-hanging or dangling' (Florio); in senses 2, 3, a. F. *pendule* (1664 *pendulle*).]

1. Something pendulous or suspended. †a. *gen.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* VII. 90 A round, long, and litle thicke pendule, called..Vuula.

b. A hanging ornament, a pendant; an ear-pendant. *rare.* (Cf. obs. F. *pendille*.)

1683 in A. Shields *Faithful Contend ngs* (1780) 108 Yea, one pendule of his crown should not be yielded. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* XXVIII. (1856) 230 [He] rejoiced in a couple of barbaric pendules, doubtless of bad gold, but good conducting power.

†2. A pendulum. [F. *pendule* masc.] *Obs.*

1665–6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 114 The use of Pendules for knowing by their means the State of one's Health from the different beatings of the Pulse. *a* 1683 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 12 Moved by a spring, pendule, or poise, which first gives motion to the first wheel. 1798 FREERE & CANNING *Loves of Triangles* 13 in *Anti-Jacobin* No. 23 Let playful Pendules quick vibration feel.

3. A time-piece having a pendulum; a clock, usually small and ornamental. Now only as Fr. *pendule* (pãndü·l) fem. †b. Short for *pendulum-watch*: see PENDULUM 4 b (*obs.*).

1661 EVELYN *Diary* 3 May, I return'd by Fromantil's the famous clock-maker to see some pendules. 1664 5 *Phil. Trans.* I. 14 The difference will not be at all perceived in the Penduls. 1670 *Ibid.* V. 2149 Directions how to find the Longitudes by the Pendul. 1825 *Cornh. Mag.* July 10 The little pendule on the chimney piece struck the half-hour. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 264 Escape wheels of French pendules make two revolutions a minute.

4. *attrib.*

1661 EVELYN *Diary* 1 Apr., That great mathematician and virtuoso [Huyghens], inventor of the pendule clock. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 152 They sow also a Wheat about Weston on the Green, which from the hanging of its ear they call Pendule Wheat. [Cf. *pendulum-wheat* s. v. PENDULUM 4 b.]

Penduline (pe·ndiŭlăin), *a.* (*sb.*) [a. F. *pendeline* (Buffon) = It. *pendolina* 'a kind of birde' (Florio), mod.L. *pendulīn-us*, f. *pendul-us*: see PENDULOUS and -INE[1].]

1. Applied to a bird that builds a pendulous nest, esp. the *penduline titmouse* of Southern and Eastern Europe (*Ægithalus pendulinus*).

1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) II. 196 The Penduline Titmouse. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 6/1 Penduline Titmouse and nest. 1888 WOOD *Homes without H.* xi. 212.

2. Pendulous, as a bird's nest.

1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Brit. Birds* 31 Long-tailed Titmouse. ..The penduline form of the nest, and the feathers which compose the lining, have obtained for the bird the names of Jack in a bottle..Bottle tit..Feather poke.

B. *sb.* A titmouse of the genus *Pendulinus* (a synonym of *Ægithalus*), or allied to this.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1902 *Speaker* 19 Apr. 76/1 The Gold Crest should surely be ranked as a Penduline.

Pe·ndulograph. [f. PENDUL-UM + -GRAPH.] A curve representing a combination of musical sounds, traced by an instrument which combines the vibrations of two or more pendulums, as in the HARMONOGRAPH.

1881 J. ANDREW *Pendulograph* 18 These Pendulographs are pictures or portraits of the intervals, concords, and discords of the Musical System. They are produced by a pen placed under the control of two pendulums, which are tuned to swing..the ratios of the musical intervals. 1894 *New Sci. Rev.* Oct. 169 A pen..writes a portrait of the chord which two corresponding strings of a sounding harp would utter to the ear. This spiral writing is a pendulograph.

Pendulosity (pendiŭlp·sĭti). *rare.* [f. type **pendulose* for PENDULOUS + -ITY.] The quality or condition of being pendulous; pendulousness; hanging position.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xiii. 254 He had slender legs, but encreased them by riding after meals; that is, the humours descending upon their pendulosity, they having no support or suppedaneous stability. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xxx. ii, 'I'm sure I beg pardon', Benson murmured, arresting his head in a melancholy pendulosity.

Pendulous (pe·ndiŭlŏs), *a.* [f. L. *pendul-us* hanging down, pendent (f. *pendēre* to hang) + -OUS. For element *-ul-* cf. *credul-us, garrul-us*, etc.]

1. Supported or attached above so as to hang downwards; suspended; hanging down, pendent, drooping. Freq. in *Nat. Hist.*, e. g. of the nests of certain birds, the ovules, flowers, etc. of plants.

1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 218 Gorgareon is a pendulous kernel. 1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect. Script.* 242 This was no ear-ring, but a pendulous jewel upon her face. 1782–3 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* I. 232 Ears long, broad and pendulous. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* vi. 204 On the few straggling trees..appeared the pendulous nests of the loxia and weaver-bird. 1859 W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1866) 40 Some varieties have the branches quite pendulous like the weeping willow. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 8 (ed. 6) 277 Ovules are pendulous, when more or less hanging or declining from the side of the cell.

†b. Supported or poised so as to project or overhang; suspended overhead; overhanging. (Cf. HANGING *ppl. a.* 2.) Also *fig.* Impending. *Obs.*

c 1605 ROWLEY *Birth Merl.* v. i. (1662) G iij, I will erect a Monument upon the verdant Plains of Salisbury..with pendulous stones that I will hang by art. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. iv. 69 All the plagues that in the pendulous ayre Hang fated o'er mens faults. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. 260 The pendulous gardens of Alcinous. *c* 1705 BERKELEY *Desir. Cave of Dunmore* Wks. 1871 IV. 510 A third [cave] ..stopped up by the fall of such pendulous rocks as are above mentioned.

c. Hanging or floating in the air or in space. (In quot. 1638 with *fig.* allusion.) Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1638 FENTON *Transub.* 9 And you he hath placed in a pendulous Bishopricke adjoyning to Mausolus his sepulcher in the ayre. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iii. 72 The like doth Beda report of Bellerophons horse which framed of iron and placed betweene two Loadstones with wings expansed, hung pendulous in the ayre. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 1000 Wherein all things created first he weighd, The pendulous round Earth with balanc't Aire In counterpoise. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* (1722) 19 Globes of Fire and Light pendulous in our Air. *a* 1849 POE *City in Sea* 27 So blend the turrets and shadows there That all seem pendulous in air.

2. *spec.* Suspended so as to swing, oscillating; hence, of movement: Of, or resembling that of, a pendulum; oscillatory, undulatory; consisting of simple vibrations.

1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 288 The Velocities of a Pendulous Body describing different Arcs. 1728 PEMBERTON *Newton's Philos.* 87 The greater the arch the pendulous body moves through, the greater time it takes up. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. iv. § 7 (1864) 270 In walking there is a pendulous swing of the leg. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 99 [If] the plate has a simple pendulous motion.

3. *fig.* Hanging in suspense or wavering between two opinions, purposes, or tendencies; vacillating, undecided, unsettled, uncertain, doubtful. Now *rare.*

1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 572 The third [opinion] is pendulous, with shew of Limitation, and Mitigation. 1644 PRYNNE *Rome's Master-P.* (ed. 2) 16 The Kings mind was wholy pendulous for doubtfull. 1677 R. CARY *Chronol.* II. ii. III. xi. 245 He farther shews how Various and Pendulous Eusebius is, in making forth his Reckonings. 1779 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 4 Oct., In this doubtful pendulous state of the distemper, advice may do much. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Sonn. fr. Portuguese* XXXVI, A love set pendulous between Sorrow and sorrow.

†b. Dependent, contingent, conditional (*on* or *upon* something else). *Obs.*

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 60 They are not souldered by any magnetique of Love, but pendulous upon the variety and mutation of affaires. 1692 *Cont. Grace Conditional* 2 Arminians maintain Conditions, so as if the Efficacy of Christ's Death were pendulous thereon.

Pe·ndulously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a pendulous manner; so as to hang or swing; with a swaying movement. Also *fig.* Waveringly, undecidedly.

1633 PRYNNE *Histriomastix* 152 Mans corrupt nature is

farre more pendulously propense to vitious, than to good examples. 1697 DERHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 2, I left an Eye in the Wire, to suspend the whole Barometer..that it might hang pendulously. 1873 L. WALLACE *Fair God* vii. vii. 474 Between the work of yesterday and that to come his mind played pendulously. 1882 O'DONOVAN *Merv Oasis* I. x. 175 The fruit hanging pendulously above the heads of the passers-by.

Pe·ndulousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being pendulous; *in quot. fig.* Undecidedness, wavering.

1641 SYMONDS *Serm. bef. Ho. Comm.* Bijb, There is either reluctance, .. or pendulousnesse of heart. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Pendulousness*, pendentness. 1755 in JOHNSON.

Pendulum (pe·ndiŭlŏm). Pl. **-ums**, formerly (rarely) **-a.** [a. mod.L. *pendulum* (1643 in Watt *Biblioth.*), sb. use of neut. of L. *pendul-us* PENDULOUS, lit. a pendulous or free-hanging body; in It. *pendolo* (Galileo *Operazioni Astronomiche*, 1637).]

1. A body suspended so as to be free to swing or oscillate; usually, an instrument consisting of a rod, with a weight or *bob* at the end, so suspended as to swing to and fro by the action of gravity, and used for various mechanical and scientific purposes; esp. as an essential part of a clock, serving (by the isochronism of its vibrations) to regulate and control the movement of the works, so as to maintain a constant rate of going, and enable it to keep regular time.

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys Mech.* xxvi. 202 We thought it not amiss to try if a Pendulum would swing faster, or continue swinging longer in our Receiver. *Ibid.* xxxvii. 316 We conveyd into our Receiver .. the Pendula formerly mention'd. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. iv. 152 The late discovery of the Motion of the Pendulum. 1685 BOYLE *Effects of Mot.* vi. 69 The great swing that may be given to Pendulums by a very languid force, if it successively strike the swinging body. 1785 SARAH FIELDING *Ophelia* II. i, She was as regular as a pendulum. 1844 HERSCHEL *Ess.* (1857) 583 Two pendula, a copper and an iron one, .. were furnished by the Society. 1879 A. M. CLERKE in *Encycl. Brit.* X. 31/1 The experimental verification of this fact led him [Galileo] to the important discovery of the isochronism of the pendulum.

b. With qualifying word.

Compound pendulum, (*a*) a pendulum consisting of a number of weights at fixed distances; an actual material pendulum regarded theoretically, as opposed to a *simple pendulum* (see below); (*b*) a compensation pendulum whose rod consists of bars of different metals. **Conical pendulum,** a pendulum so contrived that the bob revolves in a circle, the rod thus describing a cone. **Mercurial** (or **†Quicksilver**) **pendulum,** a compensation pendulum with a cylindrical bob containing mercury, whose upward expansion by heat counteracts the lengthening of the rod. **Seconds pendulum,** a pendulum of such a length as to oscillate once every second; a pendulum 'beating seconds'. **Simple pendulum,** (*a*) a theoretical or ideal pendulum consisting of a particle having weight but no magnitude, suspended by a weightless inextensible rod, and moving without friction; (*b*) a pendulum consisting simply of a bob suspended by a cord or wire, without any special contrivance, as for compensation of the effects of heat; (*c*) a pendulum unconnected with any mechanism. **Spherical pendulum,** a pendulum so contrived that the bob can move in any circle on a given spherical surface (the same as *conical pendulum*). See also BALLISTIC *p.*, COMPENSATION *p.*, CYCLOIDAL *p.*, GRIDIRON *p.*, HYDROMETRIC *p.*

1726 GRAHAM in *Phil Trans.* XXXIV. 42 The Irregularity of the Clock, with the Quicksilver Pendulum, .. exceeded not .. a sixth Part of that .. with the common Pendulum. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., *Simple Pendulum. Compound Pendulum.* 1795 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* II. 207 The length of a Pendulum, so measured, .. that it will perform each vibration in a second of time, thence called the second's Pendulum. *Ibid.* 210 Simple Pendulum, and Detached Pendulum, are terms sometimes used to denote such Pendulums as are not connected with any clock, or clock-work. *Ibid.*, The Mercurial Pendulum was the invention of the ingenious Mr. Graham .. in 1715. 1819 *Pantologia* s.v., The conical or circular pendulum, is so called from the figure described by the string or ball of the pendulum. 1862 CAYLEY *Coll. Math. Papers* IV. 525 That the motion of the spherical pendulum is sensibly affected by the rotation of the Earth is the well-known discovery of Foucault. 1871 TAIT & STEELE *Dynamics of Particle* (ed 3) § 208 The Conical Pendulum, as it is called, when the particle moves in a horizontal plane and therefore in a circular path, the string describing a right circular cone whose axis is vertical.

2. *fig.* In reference to oscillation (of a person, or of opinion, etc.) between two opposites.

1769 *Junius Lett.* xv. (1771) 72 Is this the wisdom of a great minister? or is it the vibration of a pendulum? 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. cix, Man! Thou pendulum betwixt a smile and tear. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 430/1 The pendulum of opinion swings to the side opposite to that on which it has been unduly brought out of its position of equilibrium. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Nov. 4/2 The moral of the Canada elections is that there is no swing left in the Pendulum anywhere.

b. *To play pendulum*: to swing or oscillate like a pendulum (*lit.* or *fig.*).

1893 SALTUS *Madam Sapphira* 171 Beyond asking him to play pendulum I see nothing. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* iv. 77 Great rollers, make the vessels lying broadside on to them play pendulum to an extent that precludes the discharging or taking on of heavy cargo.

†3. A clock that goes by means of a pendulum, a pendulum-clock; also, a pendulum-watch (4 b).

1664-5 *Phil. Trans.* I. 14 The same Objection, against the exactness of these Pendulums, hath also been made here. .. This difference .. will not be at all perceived in the Pendula. 1696 DERHAM *Artif. Clockm.* 62 For the use of such as would convert old Ballance Clocks into Pendulums. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Royal Pendulums*, are those Clocks whose Pendulum swings Seconds, and goes eight Days, shewing the Hour, Minutes and Seconds.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attrib., Characterized by oscillation, or by regular movement from side to side.

1800 *Sporting Mag.* VII. 108 The pendulum shake [of the hand] may be mentioned next. 1865 *Englishm. Mag.* Jan. 13 The popular mind in England has swayed from side to side in a somewhat pendulum-fashion.

b. *Comb.*, as *pendulum-rod*; *pendulum-like* adj., *pendulum-wise* adv.; **†pendulum-balance,** the balance-wheel of a watch, acting as a pendulum; **pendulum-ball, -bob,** the heavy ball or bob forming the lower end of a pendulum; **pendulum-clock,** a clock that goes by means of a pendulum; **pendulum-cock** [COCK *sb.*[1] 16] (see quot.); **pendulum governor** [GOVERNOR 8], a governor consisting of two equal pendulums attached to and revolving with a spindle driven by the engine or machine to be controlled, and operating by 'centrifugal force'; **pendulum-hausse,** a hausse or breech-sight for a gun, so contrived as to remain vertical when the wheels of the gun-carriage are not on a level; **pendulum-level,** a plumb-level: see quot.; **†pendulum-piece,** a time-piece having a pendulum, a pendulum-clock; **pendulum-press,** a punching-press in which the punch is driven by a swinging treadle; **pendulum-pump,** (*a*) 'a pump in which a pendulum is employed to govern the reciprocating motion of the piston'; (*b*) 'a direct-acting donkey-pump in which the fly-wheels have an oscillatory motion in a vertical plane'; (*c*) 'a pump the handle of which swings each side of its center of suspension' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*); **pendulum-spindle,** a spindle having a pendulum attached, which it causes to revolve; **pendulum-spring,** †(*a*) the coiled hair-spring connected with the balance-wheel (*pendulum-balance*) of a watch (*obs.*); (*b*) the spring to which the pendulum of a clock is attached; **†pendulum-watch,** a watch of the modern type, with a balance-wheel provided with a spring and oscillating regularly, thus having the function of the pendulum of a clock (*obs.*); **†pendulum wheat** (see quot.); **pendulum-wheel,** (*a*) the escapement-wheel of a clock; (*b*) the balance-wheel of a watch (*?obs.*); **pendulum-wire,** flat steel wire used for the pendulum-springs of clocks.

1878 ABNEY *Photogr.* (1881) 255 The *pendulum apparatus, which in general outline consists of a pendulum swinging in front of sensitised paper in such a manner as to give a gradation of exposure to it, and a consequent variation in tint. 1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1538/4 Lost.., a Silver Watch with the Hours and Minutes, a *Pendulum Ballance, without String or Chain. *a* 1688 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Militant Couple* Wks (1775) 128 Sir John pushes my lady against a fine new *pendulum-clock. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* XIV. 226 The sounds of the heart are, like the beats of a well-hung pendulum-clock, evenly spaced. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 62 In clocks, the *pendulum cock is the bracket supporting the pendulum. *a* 1859, 1887 *Pendulum Hausse [see HAUSSE]. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Plumb*, or *Pendulum Level*, that which shews the horizontal line, by means of another line perpendicular to that described by its pluminet, or pendulum. *a* 1721 KEILL *Maupertuis' Diss* (1734) 2 In the year 1672, Mr. Richer going to Cayenne .. observed that the *Pendulum-piece he had carried with him, retarded considerably in respect of the Sun's mean Motion. 1752 ELLICOTT in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 480 Holes drilled in the broad part of the *pendulum-rod. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 82 A pendulum rod is longer in warm than in cold weather. 1727 *Phil. Trans* XXXV. 304 A very irregular Motion .. like the *Pendulum-Spring of a Watch. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 192 In small clocks the pendulum spring is often too stout. 1664 *Phil. Trans.* I. 13 Concerning the success of the *Pendulum-Watches at Sea for the Longitudes. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4) *Pendulum Watch*, .. newly invented by Monsieur Christian Hugens of Zuhichem, in which by a Pendulum or Regulator, the time is more exactly proportioned than ever hitherto. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 127 In Berkshire is a Wheat called *Pendulum Wheat, from its hanging of its Ear much like the Cone-wheat [cf. quot. 1677 in PENDULUM 4]. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 492 Affected by any unequal impulse of the *pendulum-wheel upon the pallets. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Feb. 4/2 One of the electric lights that swung *pendulum-wise from the ceiling arrested the attention of the House.

Pene, obs. form of PAIN, PEN[2]; variant of PEEN.

Pene- (pĭnē), *prefix*, repr. L. *paene* 'nearly, almost, all but', before a vowel *pæn-*, *pen-*, in a few words of rare occurrence or nonce-words, as **Pe·necontempora·neous, Pe·ne-felo·nious, Pe·ne-i·nfinite** (also peninfinite), **Pe·ne-omni·potent** *adjs.*; in some cases formed after *peninsula*, as **†Pe·ne-i·sle** = PENINSULA: see PENILE *sb.*; **†Pe·ne-la·ke,** a piece of water almost surrounded by land (*obs.*); **Pe·neplai·n,** a nearly flat region, a tract of land almost a plain.

1901 S. BUCKMAN in *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* LVII. 144 Brought about by what may be called *penecontemporaneous denudation. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1892) 82 'Lots', said the *pene-felonious traveller—'good place to camp'. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 47 These *pene-Infinite [*later edd.* pen-infinite] In-solencies, which are the most finite Infinites of misery to men. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 54 *Pene-lake, Haven, Harbour, Port, Key. 1894 *Blackw. Mag.* June 822 That *peneomnipotent thing, public opinion. 1894 *Nation* (N. Y.) 9 Aug. 99/2 A lowland of moderate relief close to sea level—a *peneplain, as I should term it.

Penede, var. PENIDE. **Penegrysse,** obs. f. PENNY-GRASS. **Peneid,** var. PENÆID. **Penele, Penelle:** see PANELE, PANEL. **Peneles,** obs. f. PENNILESS.

‖ **Penelope** (pĭne·lŏpē). [a. Gr. Πηνελόπη (Herodotus), in Homer's *Odyssey* Πηνελόπεια.]

1. Name of the wife of Ulysses in ancient Greek legend, who, during her husband's long absence, unravelled every night the web she had woven during the day, and thus put off the suitors whose offers she had promised to entertain when the web should be finished; hence (after Latin), allusively for 'chaste wife'.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 374 b, A Strumpet doth behave her selfe more modestly amongest us Osorius, then Penelope doth amongest you. 1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 136 b, My concubine is a great deale more modest, than thy Penelope. 1835 J. BATMAN in Cornwallis *New World* (1859) I. App. 378 Our absent Penelopes were, doubtless, dreaming.

2. *Zool.* A genus of gallinaceous birds of Central and South America, typical of the subfamily *Penelopinæ* or Guans: so named 1786 by Merrem.

[Cf. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 375 The common Wigeon or Wheweer: *Penelope* Aldrovandi, tom. 3. p. 218, lin. 30.] 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xxiv. 388 There is a great variety of gallinaceous birds..such as the turkey, the hocco or curassow, penelopes and pheasants.

Hence **Penelopean** (pĭnelōpī ăn) *a.*, of or pertaining to, or resembling the web or weaving, or time-gaining policy of Penelope; **Penelopine** (pĭne·lŏpoin) *a. Zool.*, belonging to the subfamily *Penelopinæ* of gallinaceous birds; **Pene·lopize** *v.* (*nonce-wd.*), *intr.* to do like Penelope.

1837 BRODIE *Let.* May, Poems (1851) p. ciii, And so I weave my *Penelopean web, and rip it up again. 1903 *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 590 The deliberate and Penelopean acts of many of his advisers. 1853 MORLEY in O. W. Holmes *Life* x. (1878) 72 There is nothing for it but to *penelopize, pull to pieces and stitch away again.

Pener, Penerial, -all, obs. ff. PENNER[1], PENNYROYAL. **Penerth,** obs. f. *penn'orth*, PENNYWORTH.

Penes, pl. of PENIS.

Penest (pĭne·st). *Greek Hist.* [ad. Gr. πενέστης.] A Thessalian serf; a bondsman; a labourer.

1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. x. 437 The vast estates of these nobles were cultivated..by their serfs, the Penests. 1846 GROTE *Greece* II. iii. (1862) II. 60 The Free Agora could not be trodden by any Penest.

Penestone, obs. form of PENISTONE.

Penetauncer, variant of PENITENCER *Obs.*

Penetrability (pe·nĭtrăbi·lĭti). [f. PENETRABLE: see -ITY. Prob. ad. mod.L. **penetrābilitās*; cf. F. *pénétrabilité* (Huygens 1690, in Hatz.-Darm.).] The quality of being penetrable.

†1. Capacity of penetrating; penetrativeness.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 *Kings* Comm., The foure dowries of glorified bodies. Impassibilitie..Agilitie and Penetrablitie. 1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* I. ii. § 11 The Immediate Properties of a Spirit or Immaterial Substance are Penetrability and Indiscerpibility. 1687 — *Answ. Psychop.* (1689) 112 Now for the Penetrability of Spirits, it is evident..that they can wholly penetrate one another.

2. Capability of being penetrated; *spec.* in *Nat. Philos.* The (conceived) capacity of simultaneously occupying the same space as something else (cf. PENETRATION 1 b, IMPENETRABILITY 2).

a 1648 DIGBY *Closet Open.* (1677) 161 According to the thickness and firmness of the piece [of meat] and penetrability of it. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir.* (178.) I. iii. 32 Impenetrability being as much a property as penetrability. 1875 LEWES *Probl. Life & Mind* II. iv. § 46. 282 All the facts which seem to prove penetrability only prove that the particles are mobile and separable, not that the particles themselves are penetrable.

Penetrable (pe·nĭtrăb'l), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *penetrābilis*, f. *penetrāre* (see PENETRATE and -BLE), perh. through F. *pénétrable* (Oresme *a* 1400).]

†1. Having the quality or capacity of penetrating; penetrative, penetrating (*lit.* and *fig.*). *Obs.*

1412 20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* III. xxvii. (MS. Digby 230) lf 134/1 Bawme natural That ran. Thorus necke & hede in to many place, Penitrable by veynes of the face. 1430-40 — *Bochas* III. (MS. Bodl. 263) lf. 193/2 Ther poynant poison is so penetrable. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 187 b, His graces sight was so quike and penetrable that he saw him, ye and saw through him. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 51 b/2 The penetrable coulde is allsoe a sore enimye to all woundes in the Heade. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial., Schol.* (1713) 536 A Substance..most perfectly penetrable, which entirely passeth through every thing.

2. Capable of being penetrated or pierced; into or through which access may be gained. a. *lit.* (also in reference to sight).

1538 ELYOT, *Perusus*..that maye be gone in, penetrable. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 86 It is not penetrable by the eye of man. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 12 Thick Woods so entangled with Undergrowth that..they are scarce penetrable. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. 300 Our destination was to the highest penetrable point of Baffin's Bay.

b. *fig.* Capable of being penetrated by something immaterial, as reasoning, feeling, or thought; capable of being affected, susceptible; capable of being mentally seen into or through, discoverable.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 559 His heart granteth No penetrable entrance to her playning. 1594 — *Rich. III*, III. vii. 225, I am not made of Stones, But penetrable to your kinde entreaties. 1602 — *Ham.* III. iv. 36. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* iii. Wks. 1757 IV. 186 Such a groan. It would eccho for ever in a penetrable ear. 1840 *Tait's Mag.* VII. 275 The heads of the peasantry may be thick, but they are penetrable. 1869 RUSKIN *Q. of Air* § 5 Involved in great, though attractive and penetrable, mystery.

B. *sb.* (*pl.*) Penetrable bodies or substances.

1658 BROMHALL *Treat. Specters* IV. 277 The water .. doth purge and water all penetrables.

Hence **Pe·netrableness**, penetrability; **Pe·netrably** *adv.* † a. penetratingly (*obs.*); b. so as to be penetrable.

1594 NASHE *Terrors of Nt.* Wks. (Grosart) III. 274 To make their prayers more penetrably enforcing. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I v. 769 That which is Extended also, but Penetrably and Intangibly. 1684 BOYLE *Porousn. Solid Bod.* v. 41 The penetrableness of Membranes to Fumes.

Penetral (pe·nĭtrăl). Now *rare*. Also 6 -traile, 7–9 -trale. [a. L. *penetral*, *-trāle* (usually in pl. *penetrālia*: see next), from *penetrāl-is* interior, innermost, f. stem of *penetrā-re* to PENETRATE.] The innermost part; of a temple, the sanctuary: usually in *pl.*: = next.

1589 A. M[UNDAY] tr. *Palmendos* xxi. (1653) 125 The penetrails..of the stomack. 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Kowη* vi. 64 Like Ægyptian Temples, specious in the Frontispiece, and a Calfor an Ape in the Penetral. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* v. xi. 163 Piercing to the inmost penetrals of the heart. 1875 G. MACDONALD *Malcolm* III. x. 151 It was now impossible to leave the cavern... He returned into its penetral.

β. with final *-e* (Lat. or Eng.).

a 1561 FULLER *Worthies, Cheshire* I. (1662) 180 To pierce into the Penetrales of Learning. 1787 MATY tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.* lvii. III. 102 After waiting therefore some time the penetrale was opened, and I beheld my hero. 1827 G. S. FABER *Sacr. Calend Prophecy* (1844) III. 72 Seated upon his throne, the mercy-seat, in the penetralè of the Temple. 1871 G. MACDONALD *Sonn. concerning Jesus* iii, When from the penetrale she filled the fane.

‖ **Penetralia** (pe·nĭtrē·lĭ.lă), *sb. pl.* [L., pl. of *penetral* or *penetrāle*: see prec.] The innermost parts or recesses of a building; *esp.* of a temple, the sanctuary or inmost shrine; hence *gen.* and *fig.* Innermost parts, recesses.

1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1823) 92 From the penetralia—the secret chambers of the soul. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 274 Admitted into the inmost *Penetralia* of the Lungs. 1779 W. ALEXANDER *Hist. Women* iv. (1782) I. 118 So little do..[they] know what passes in all the penetralia of the harams of the East. 1849 MISS MULOCK *Ogilvies* xi. (1875) 86 But the *sanctum sanctorum*, the *penetralia* of the city, is a small region surrounding the cathedral, entitled the Close. 1876 HOLLAND *S'w Oaks* xxiii. 323 They followed the boy into the penetralia of the great office.

Hence **Penetra·lian** *a. rare*, of or pertaining to the penetralia.

1892 LD. LYTTON *King Poppy* xi. 254 Within thy spirit's penetralian shrine.

† **Pe·netrance.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *penetrānt-em* PENETRANT: see -ANCE.] The action of penetrating; penetration.

1642 H. MORE *Song Soul* I. II. xii, Sith that this withouten penetrance Of bodies may be done.

† **Pe·netrancy.** *Obs.* [f. as prec.: see -ANCY.] Penetrating quality; penetrativeness. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. ii. 163 Powerful Menstruums, which by their activeness and penetrancy, are to unlock other Bodies. 1692 RAY *Disc.* 251 Considering the Penetrancy of such Vapours.

Penetrant (pe·nĭtrănt), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *penetrānt-em*, pr. pple. of *penetrāre* to penetrate, or F. *pénétrant* ppl. a. (13–14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] That penetrates; penetrating.

1. *lit.* Having the property of penetrating, piercing, or making its way into anything.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* II. iv. i 68 Thys Apostemie is penetrant or persynge. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 87 Their sent is piercing and penetrant. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* 29 It's Rays would be less penetrant. 1887 R. GARNETT *Carlyle* vii. 126 The hit was fair and penetrant.

2. *fig.* in reference to the mind, intellect, etc.: Having or showing mental penetration or insight; acute; subtle: = PENETRATING *ppl. a.* 3.

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 41 So searching and penetrant is the cunning of that Sea [=See]. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 188 Whose penetrant and powerful arguments defeat not God's enemies. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) II. 145 His skill was more p dantic than penetrant. 1836 W. A. BUTLER in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIX. 455 He who hath The vision penetrant of Poesie.

† B. *sb.* A person of penetration or insight. *Obs. rare.*

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I ii. § 173 (1740) 121 Our Penetrants have fancied all the Riddles..which in the Reign of King Charles II. were many, came N. N. E.

Penetrate (pe·nĭtrēt), *v.* [f. L. *penetrāt-*, ppl. stem of *penetrāre* to place within, enter within, pierce, etc.; related to *penitus* interior, inmost, to the inmost recesses. Cf. F. *pénétrer* (13–14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), and see -ATE[3] 7. (Pa. pple. **penetrated**, † rarely **penetrate** = L. *penetrātus*.)

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. iv. (Arb.) 159 Also ye finde these words, *penetrate*, *penetrable*, *indignible*, which I cannot see how we may spare them, whatsoever fault wee finde with Ink-horne termes: for our speach wanteth wordes to such sence so well to be vsed.]

1. *trans.* To make or find its (or one's) way into the interior of, or right through (something): usually implying force or effort; to pass into or through; to gain entrance or access within; to pierce. (Said also of the sight.)

In quot. 1541 To cause (a thing) to enter, insert (as in L.).

1530 PALSGR. 655/2, I penetrate, I perce or thrill thorowe a thyng, *je penetre*, and *je tresperce*. 1542 COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Civ b, The synewes be nat penetrate but in y° teth [L. *ad dentes vero implantari videntur*]. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* cclxxix. 93 Coleryke humours .. penytractyng the fleshe a lytel. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III* 56 With out resistence [we] haue penetrate the ample region. of Wales. 1610 WILKER *Hexapla Dan* 282 One bodie doth not penetrate or pierce another. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* VIII. 97 Verse breaks the Ground, and penetrates the Brake. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* v, Be more cautious how you penetrate the depths of this forest. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* iv. 76 Those strata..were also penetrated by powerful eruptions. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. iii. 245 A cloud which it was almost impossible to penetrate. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 64 The light instead of penetrating the snow, is thrown back from the ice-walls of each little air-cell or cavity. *Med.* The darkness was so dense that the eye (or sight) could not penetrate it.

b. To enter and diffuse itself through; to permeate. Also with personal subj.: To cause to be permeated; to imbue (*with* something).

1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 43 The fixed purity thereof being ever penetrated by the presence of the seven Lamps of Fire. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 131 Gibbons, whose art penetrated all materials, carved that beautiful pedestal. 1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 227 Organic remains..of large vegetables, completely penetrated with silex. 1815 WORDSW. *Sonn.*, 'The Shepherd, looking eastward' 4 That little cloud. penetrated all with tender light. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I i. 49 A vast organization which once penetrated the entire trading life of England. 1887 *Spectator* 5 Nov. 1512 The reader .. should have penetrated himself—so to speak—with the atmosphere of the times.

2. *intr.* To make its (or one's) way *into* or *through* something, or *to* some point or place (with implication of remoteness or difficulty of access); to get in or through, to gain entrance or access.

1530 PALSGR. 655/2 A dangerouse weapen that is able to penetrate thorowe so stronge a harnesse. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* I. xii. 40 Through which distance neither her sight nor hearing can ever penetrate. 1732 POPE *Ep. Cobham* 142 Born where Heav'n's influence scarce can penetrate. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne, Cert. Varieties Man* 211 After the natives of Europe began to penetrate into the east. 1841–71 T. R. JONES *Anim Kingd.* (ed. 4) 430 A wide slit that allows the water freely to penetrate to the interior.

3. *fig.* (*trans.*) To pierce the ear, heart, or feelings of; to affect deeply; to 'touch'.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. i. 231 Sad sighes, deepe grones, nor siluer-shedding teares Could penetrate her vncompassionate Sire. 1641 *Descr. Familie of Love* 3 He [Cupid] penetrateth the intrals of the most magnanimous. 1720 OZELL *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* II. x. 145 Like a Man penetrated with the utmost Grief. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* x. x, Cecilia, astonished and penetrated, opposed the alteration. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* CXXXIX. (1862) 347 Certain philosophers..have been, to use the French-English of the day, deeply penetrated with this truth. 1878 R. W. DALE *Lect. Preach.* vii. 184 Men may still be penetrated with awe by the Divine Righteousness.

b. *intr.* To touch the heart, affect the feelings.

1621 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. iii. 14, I am aduised to giue her Musicke a mornings, they say it will penetrate.

4. *fig* (*trans.*) To gain intellectual access into the inner content or meaning of; to get or have insight into; to see into or through; to attain knowledge of; to find out, discover, discern.

1560 tr. *Fisher's Treat. Prayer* To Rdr. A iv b, Who..so profoundely doth penetrate the comfort, ioy, and consolation comming by true prayer. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* v. § 19 If it be thoroughly penetrated, it will appear no less opposite to contentment than the former. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VII. XVII. 259 Seleucus penetrated his scheme. 1828 JAS. MILL *Brit. Ind.* II. iv. v. 163 Clive penetrated and disappointed his designs. 1880 E. WHITE *Cert. Relig.* 53 Men are left to penetrate their meaning by study and discovery.

b. *intr* To gain intellectual or spiritual access, insight or knowledge; to 'see' *into* or *through*.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. iv. (Arb) 25 They . yet penetrated further to know the diuine essences and substances separate. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. v. § 2 In philosophy, the contemplations of man do either penetrate unto God, or are circumferred to nature. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* Wks (1841) 205 Thus it is that it [the mind] penetrates into the recesses of all things. 1866 R. W. DALE *Disc. Spec. Occas.* vii. 233 We have not yet penetrated into all the secrets of nature.

Hence **Pe·netrated** *ppl. a.*; **Pe·netrating** *vbl. sb.* (also *attrib.*; often in reference to optical instruments: cf. PENETRATION 2 b).

1636 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* II. liv. (1674) 204 Mistaken in their penetrating into the hidden sense of their actions. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 87 Divers passages of Holy Scripture. afford out of their penetrated bowels, rich and precious mysteries of divinity. 1799 SIR W. HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* (1800) 49 The power of penetrating into space by telescopes is very different from magnifying power. 1837 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microgr.* 111 An instrument whose light or penetrating power was superior to the other.

Penetrating (pe·nĭtrēt·ĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. PENETRATE *v.* + -ING[2].] That penetrates; penetrative.

1. That pierces, or makes its way into or through something; *spec.* Having the quality of permeating the bodily system, or of strongly affecting the senses, esp. smell, taste, or hearing; sharp, pungent; shrill or far-sounding.

1598 FLORIO, *Oxipori*, a kinde of piercing or penetrating medicine. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii 58 Effluxions, their penetrating natures. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 197 A strong penetrating Smell. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 319 The Penetrating Flea, or Chigoe. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. iii. § 22. 47 Liberty is more penetrating and more extensive than elsewhere.

2. *fig.* That touches the heart or feelings intensely; deeply affecting.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 107 Courteous penetrating lenity. 1851–5 BRIMLEY *Ess., Tennyson* 77 From the penetrating tenderness..of his love for the young girl.

3. *fig.* Having power to search with the mind into a thing; having or showing insight; acute, discerning.

a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 4 And bent his penetrating Brow, As if he meant to gaze her through. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 62 P 8 The most penetrating of all the French Criticks. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 89. 237 Their Judgment grows clear and penetrating. 1795 BURKE *Lett., to Hussey* (1844) IV. 276 A wise person, of a penetrating and sagacious mind. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* IX, Acute features, and a penetrating look. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* IX 174 It takes a more penetrating and enlightened study to pick out the signs of original unity.

Hence **Pe·netratingly** *adv.*; **Pe·netratingness.**

1662 H. STUBBE *Ind. Nectar* iii. 55 The strength and penetratingness of their smell. 1670 COTTON *Esperanto* II. VII 332 Even the most penetratingly inquisitive began to grow weary of their suspicion. 1885 J. HAWTHORNE *Miss Cadogna* XVI. 206 Eyeing him penetratingly in her turn.

Penetration (pe·nĭtrē·ʃŏn). [ad. late L. *penetrātiōn-em*, n. of action from *penetrāre* to PENETRATE; cf. F. *pénétration* (Oresme, 14th c.)]

1. The action, or an act, of penetrating or piercing; the passage of anything into or through a body; also, mutual permeation as of two fluids.

1623 COCKERAM, *Penetration*, a piercing. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 58; His Magnetic beam, ..to each inward part With gentle penetration, though unseen, Shoots invisible vertue even to the deep. 1800 WOLLASTON in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 241 Two fluids of unequal density are brought into contact, and unite by mutual penetration. 1803 *Ibid.* XCIII. 112 Mr. Brisson..has observed, that a mutual penetration takes place, when eleven parts of gold are alloyed with one of copper. 1826 R. SCOTT *Hayling Island* 95 Curiosity .. has never induced the proprietor to descend below the penetrations of the ploughshare. 1856 KANE *Arct Expl.* II. App. 301 It became my duty..to attempt the penetration of this ice.

b. *Nat. Philos.* Used for a supposed or conceived occupation of the same space by two bodies at the same time: formerly *penetration of dimensions* (Scholastic L. *penetratio dimensionum*). Cf. IMPENETRABILITY 2.

1661 BOYLE *Spring of Air* II iii. (1682) 44, I see not how the examiner's condensation can be performed without *penetration of dimensions*: a thing that philosophers in all ages have looked upon as by no means admitted by nature. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Penetration of Dimensions*, is a Philosophical way of expressing, That two Bodies are in the same Place, so that the Parts of one do every where penetrate into, and adequately fill up the Dimensions or Places of the Parts of the other; which is manifestly impossible, and contradictory to Reason. 1830 KATER & LARDNER *Mech.* i. 5 There are many instances of apparent penetration; but in all these, the parts of the body which seem to be penetrated are displaced.

2. Power of penetrating, as a measurable quantity or quality. a *Gunnery*. The depth to which a bullet or other projectile will penetrate any material, as earth or metal, against which it is fired.

1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 336 Mr. Robins found this penetration, by experiment, to be only 5 inches. 1892 GREENER *Breech Loader* 125 The rack is placed about 4 ft. from the ground, and fired at from the standard distance (40 yards); the number of sheets pierced by one or more shots is the penetration. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 25 May 3/2 The more penetration shells have the better.

b. *Optics.* The power of an optical instrument to enable the observer to see into space, or into an object.

(*a*) In a telescope: Power of rendering distant objects visible or distinct, considered in relation to their distance; 'space-penetrating power'. It is measured by the number of times that the distance of an object would have to be increased in order that it should appear, when viewed through the telescope, exactly as it does to the naked eye at its actual distance. (*b*) In a microscope: Power of the object-glass to give distinct vision for some distance both beyond and within its exact focus.

1799 SIR W. HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* (1800) 82 My telescope..possessed a power of penetration, which exceeded that of natural vision 61 18 times. *Ibid.* 84 We did not stop at the single stars..when the penetration of the natural eye was to be ascertained. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. ii. 72 *Penetration*, or that power which enables the observer to see deep into the structure of objects without any alteration of focus.

3. *fig.* The action, or capacity, of penetrating

something with the mind; ability to see mentally into or through a thing; keenness of perception or understanding; insight, acuteness, discernment.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. To the King § 2, I have been .. possessed with an extreme woonder at .. the penetration of your Iudgement. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 57 P 2 You can pretend to be a Man of Penetration. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xv. (1772) 73 Common sense foresees consequences which have escaped your..penetration. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. v, Mrs. Lammle [was] a woman of penetration and taste.

4. *attrib.*, as *penetration tariff*: see quot.

1890 *Times* 24 Dec. 3/4 M. Noblemaire .. has in this pamphlet defended .. 'penetration tariffs'. By this expression is meant tariffs which diminish with the distances over which goods are conveyed.

Penetrative (pe·nĭtrĕtĭv), *a.* [ad. med.L. *penetrātīv-us*, f. ppl. stem of L. *penetrāre*: see -ATIVE. In F. *pénétratif, -ive* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] Having the quality of penetrating.

1. Having the quality of piercing, entering, or making its way into anything; *spec.* Having the property of entering through the senses, or of keenly affecting the sense organs; sharp, pungent. Also said of the eye or sight in reference to its piercing quality. Cf. PENETRATING *ppl. a.* 1.

1477 NORTON *Ord Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 69 Wherefore it [sweet smell] is in Aier more penetrative. 1528 LYNDESAY *Dreme* 73 The air was rycht penetratyve. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. lxxix. 253 The whole herbe is of a strong, and penetratiue sauour. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. ix. 30 Cold is .. Active and Biting, Penetrative through Glass it self. 1819 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XLVII. 401 The churches of England and Scotland so nearly agree in doctrine, that their ordinations might be rendered reciprocally penetrative. 1853 TRENCH *Proverbs* 140 'Where the devil cannot come, he will send'; a proverb .. which excellently sets out the penetrative character of temptations.

2. *fig.* That penetrates to the seat of the feelings.

1603 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. xiv. 75 Bending downe His corrigible necke, his face subdu'de To penetratiue shame.

3. *fig.* Having the power of mental penetration; characterized by or showing insight; intellectually acute: = PENETRATING *ppl. a.* 3.

a 1727 SWIFT *Lib. to T. Snow* 9 O thou, whose penetrative Wisdom found The South-Sea Rocks and Shelves where Thousands drown'd. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. III. II. iii § 1 *margin*, Imagination penetrative is concerned not with the combining but apprehending of things. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 6 So vigorous and minutely penetrative was the quality of his understanding.

Hence **Pe·netratively** *adv.*, in a penetrative manner, with penetration; **Pe·netrativeness**, penetrative quality, power of penetration.

1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* viii. 71 Because of its wonderfull penetrativeness leaving no part or places of the body unsearched. 1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 456 Got by looking more penetratively into those Distinct Natures in our Mind. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 165 By his incomparable lucidity and penetrativeness. 1878 GROSART in *H. More's Poems* Mem. Introd. 29/1 Of it Principal Tulloch writes penetratively.

Penetrator (pe·nĭtrĕtəɹ). [a. late L. *penetrātor*, agent-n. from *penetrāre*: see PENETRATE and -OR.] One who penetrates (*lit.* or *fig.*).

1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 209 A digger of Greek roots, or a penetrator of pyramids. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* IV. v, He is a perfect penetrator into human vices.

†**Pe·netre**, *v. Obs. rare*—°. [a. F. *pénétre-r*] To penetrate.

c 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr* 945 To penetre, *fausser* [= to pierce]. 952 *Penetrer*, to penetre or throwe.

†**Pe·netrive**, *a. Sc. Obs.* Also **penitrive**. [f. stem of F. *pénétr-er* + -IVE. Cf. *penser, pensive*.] = PENETRATIVE.

c 1480 HENRYSON *Prayer for Pest* 26 in *Bannatyne Poems* (Hunter. Cl.) 62 Slaik thy plaig that is so penetryve. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. x. (S. T. S.) 56 Thir sex bethr..ruschit with maist penetrive and awful wapynnys like be bront of twa armyis togiddir. 1536 — *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. vii, For stormis cauld and frostis penitrive.

Penett(e, obs. form of PENNET.

Pen-feather (pe·nĭfe·ðəɹ). [f. PEN *sb.*[2] + FEATHER.]

1. A quill-feather of a bird's wing.

1602 *Withal's Dict.* 17/2 The great feather of a bird called a pen feather, *penna*. 1692 RAY *Disc.* II. iv. (1732) 192 How happens it that we find none of their Pen-feathers? 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* Introd., Take care your own pen-feathers are strong enough to support you. 1899 *Daily News* 19 Aug. 7/5 Pen-feathers are seen on cycling hats.

2. A young undeveloped feather; a PIN-FEATHER.

1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Pen-feathers*, small, undeveloped feathers. 1900 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* (S. Nott.), 'A dont like pluckin this fowl; it's all pen-feathers'. *Ibid.* (Reported from many districts, northern and midland.)

Pen-feathered (pe·nĭfe·ðəɹd), *a.* [f. PEN *sb.*[2] + *feathered*, in the sense 'feathered with "pens" only'. Cf. the synonymous PIN-FEATHERED.]

1. Having the feathers undeveloped, or showing the quills or barrels only, without vanes (see PEN-FEATHER 2), as a young bird; half-fledged; not fully fledged; also *fig.* immature, 'callow'.

1628 EARLE *Microcosm., Attorney* (Arb.) 65 His hatching [was] vnder a Lawer; whence though but pen-feather'd, hee hath now nested for himselfe. 1699 R. WILD *Poems* (1870) 36 Not a pen-feathered lark who ne'er tried wing. 1708 PRIOR *Turtle & Sparrow* 263 My children then were just pen-feather'd, Some little corn for them I gather'd. 1858 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* L. liii. 208 The most extraordinary argument, worthy of being set down in any pen-feathered logician's list of fallacies.

2. Said of a horse or his hair when rough and bristly.

1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. 346 So that the Hair stare, and is (what some term) pen-feather'd. 1868 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pen-feathered*, when the skin or hair of a horse is rough, he is said to be pen-feathered. His hair is so sticky that it resembles pens or feathers. 1874 W. WILLIAMS *Princ. Veterinary Med.* (1888) 389 The hair stands on end 'pen-feathered'.

Pen-fish. [f. PEN *sb.*[2] + FISH *sb.*[1]]

1. A squid or calamary (cf. PEN *sb.*[2] 3 c).

1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 321/2 The common Calamary or Pen-fish.

2. The sparoid fish *Calamus penna* of the Caribbean Sea: called in Spanish *pez de pluma*.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Penfold (pe·nĭfōld), *sb.* [f. PEN *sb.*[1] + FOLD *sb.*[2]] A fold for penning sheep or cattle; also, an enclosure for stray cattle, etc., a pound: = PINFOLD *sb.* (Also *fig.*)

1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1817) 154 Who is betrapt in penfold close is sure At neede to want both ayde and skoutes. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. xlvii. (1674) 62, I never had in my Penfolds above 500 Sheep. 1832 *Act* 2 & 3 *Will. IV*, c. 64 Sched. O. 30 Thence in a straight line to the southern extremity, close by a penfold, of the fence which divides the two fields. 1872 SWINBURNE *Songs bef. Sunrise, Hail bef. Rome* 275 The sheep of the priests, and the cattle That feed in the penfolds of Kings.

Pe·nfold, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* a. To divide into or as into penfolds. b. To confine in or as in a penfold: = PINFOLD *v.*

1830 I. TAYLOR *Unitar.* in *Logic in Theol.* etc. (1859) 82 The whole area is penfolded by pews. 1852 — *Wesley* (1852) 105 Those partitionments within which soulless religionists are content to be penfolded.

Penful (pe·nful). [f. PEN *sb.*[2] 4 + -FUL 2.] The quantity (of ink) taken up by a pen at one dip; *transf.* as much as one can write with this

1555 R. BRAHAM *Lydgate's Chron. Troy* To Rdr, I shulde neuer then haue dared, to haue bestowed hereof one penful of yncke. *a* 1662 HEYLIN *Laud* (1668) 479 An Act which he had also signed with the same Penful of Ink. 1772 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Cless Ossory* 27 June, I have not picked up a penful [of news] since I wrote to my lord.

Pengolin: see PANGOLIN.

Penguin (pe·ngwin, pe·ŋgwin). Also 6-7 **pengwin, -gwyn, -guyn**, 7 **-guine**, (8 **pin-**). [Origin obscure: see Note below. It appears that the name was first given to the Great Auk or Gare-fowl of the seas of Newfoundland, still called in F. *pingouin* or *pinguin* (1600 in Hatz-Darm.). But it was soon applied also to the birds now called *penguins*, in F. *manchots* (found by Drake at Magellan's Straits in 1578), which have a general external resemblance to the northern bird, though, in the opinion of zoologists, widely removed in structure. In this sense, also, Du. and Ger. *pinguin*, Da. and Sw. *pingvin*, all from English.]

†1. A former name of the Great Auk or Gare-fowl (*Alca impennis*). *Obs.*

1578 PARKHURST *Let.* 13 Nov. in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1600) III. 133 Newfoundland is in a temperate Climate... There are.. many other kind of birdes store, too long to write, especially at one Island named Penguin, where wee may drue them on a planke into our ship as many as shall lade her. These birdes are also called Penguins, and cannot flie. 1582 *Ingram's Narrative* in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 560 The Countrey men call them *Penguins* (which seemeth to be a Welsh name). *a* 1589 *M. Hore's Voy. Cape Breton* in 1536, ibid. 518 They came to part of the West Indies about Cape Breton, shaping their course thence Northeastwards, untill they came to the Island of Penguin,..whereon they went and founde it full of great foules white and gray, as bigge as geese. 1620 J. MASON *New-found-land* 4 The sea fowles, are Gulles, white and gray Penguins. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 60 And were invented first from Engins, As Indian Britans were from Penguins. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 322 The Bird called Penguin by our Seamen, which seems to be Hoiers *Geifugel*. 1792 G. CARTWRIGHT *Jrnl. Resid. Labrador* III. 55 (5 July 1785) A boat came in from Funk Island laden with birds, chiefly penguins. [1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* ii. 15 Among the bones of birds, scarcely any are more frequent than those of the auk or penguin (*Alca impennis*).]

2. Now, The general name of birds of the family *Spheniscidæ*, including several genera of sea-fowl inhabiting the southern hemisphere, as near Cape Horn, the Falkland Islands, the Cape of Good Hope, etc., distinguished by having the wings represented by scaly 'flippers' or paddles with which they swim under water.

1588 T. CANDISHE in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 809 The Port of Desire...In this place we had gulles, puets, penguyns, and seales in aboundance. *Ibid.*, We put into the Streight of Magelan, and on the 8 [Jan. 1587] we came vnto the Islands named by Sir Francis Drake the one Bartholomewe Island, ..and the other Penguin Island. 1591 J. JANE *Last Voy. Candish* ibid. (1600) III. 85 This Penguin hath the shape of a bird, but hath no wings, only two stumps in the place of wings. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 13 Here ['Pengwin' or Robben Island, near Cape Town] are also birds cal'd Pen-gwins (white-head in Welch) like Pigmies walking upright. 1655 E. TERRY *Voy. E. India* 26 There are very many great lazy fowls upon and about this Island [Robben Island] with great cole-black bodies and very white heads, called Penguins. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 322 The Birds of this kind..the Hollanders from their fatness called Penguins. 1775 CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 103 There are four kinds; the yellow, or king penguin; the red; the black or holey, from their burrowing under ground; and the jumping jacks, from their motion. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* II. 167 The penguin as a rule swims under water, rising now and then and resting on the surface. 1885 NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 45 Under the name *Impennes* we have a group of Birds, the Penguins...The title of an Order can scarcely be refused to them.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *penguin kind*; **penguin duck**, a variety of the common duck having the feet placed far back so as to induce a nearly erect attitude like that of a penguin; **penguin grass**, the Tussock-grass of the Falkland Islands, *Poa flabellata*; **penguin rookery**, an assemblage of penguins, a penguinery.

18.. TEGETMEIER *Poultry* 310 (Cass. Suppl.) The colours of the *Penguin duck are varied. 1775 CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 100 Near the shore, where-ever there is a sandy soil, a species of grass grows, called *Penguin grass. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 49 Those of the *Penguin kind..with round bills, legs hid in the abdomen, and short wings. 1885 NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 491/2 The habit of the helpless birds, when breeding, to congregate by hundreds and thousands in what are called '*Penguin-rookeries'.

[*Note.* Our earliest examples of the name *penguin* are due to Hakluyt. His account of Hore's Voyage to Cape Breton was taken down by him, some fifty years after the event, from the mouth of Thomas Buts, a survivor of the voyage. If we could be sure that the name 'Penguin Island' dated back to 1536, this would be the earliest occurrence of the word, as it is certainly the earliest English notice of the bird. Ingram's *Narrative*, if reliable, would be evidence for the name in 1568-9; but his tale is discredited, and is thus evidence only that he had heard of the penguin by 1582, four years later than Parkhurst's letter to Hakluyt. The southern fowl, found by Drake (as by Magalhaens before him) at Magellan's Straits, is fully described in *The World Encompassed by Sir Francis Drake*, published by his nephew in 1628, 'out of the Notes of Mr. Francis Fletcher', Drake's chaplain (ed. Hakl. Soc., 1854, p. 75), but no name is there given to it. The name occurs however in a MS of 1677, stated to be a transcript of Fletcher's original Notes of 1578: 'infinite were the number of fowles, which the Welsh men named Penguin, and Magilanus tearmed them geese' (*ibid.* 72); but the absence of the name from the printed work of 1628, and from three other 16th c. accounts of the voyage (*ibid.* Appendix 217, 237, 270), in which the bird is described, makes the occurrence of *penguin* in Fletcher's original Notes somewhat doubtful. The name certainly occurs in the narrative of Candishe or Cavendish, 1588; though his statement that Drake named one of the isles 'Penguin Island' is at variance with that of the eye-witnesses Fletcher and Winter (*ib.d.* 76, 279), who both state that he named it *St. George's Island* 'in honour of England'. The attribution of the name *penguin* to 'the Welsh men', and its explanation as Welsh *pen gwyn* 'white head', appears also in Ingram, and later in Sir Thomas Herbert's *Travels*—in ed. 1634 as a surmise, in ed. 1638 as an accepted fact. But, besides that the Great Auk had not a white head (though it had white spots in front of the eyes), there are obvious historical difficulties, which some would remove in part by supposing the name to have been originally given by Breton fishermen. Other suggestions that the name is derived from L. *pinguis* 'fat', or is an alteration of 'pin-wing', referring to the rudimentary wings, are merely unsupported conjectures.]

Penguin, var. PINGUIN, a West Indian plant.

Penguinery (pe·ngwinəri). [f. PENGUIN + -ERY.] An assemblage or colony of penguins; a place where penguins congregate and breed.

1839 FITZROY *Narr.* 'Adventure' I. 388 The old bird gets on a little eminence, and makes a great noise..holding its head up in the air, as if it were haranguing the penguinnery.

Pen-gun. *Sc.* [f. PEN *sb.*[2] + GUN *sb.*] A toy air-gun made from a quill; a pop-gun. '*To crack like a pen-gun*': to be very loquacious' (Jamieson).

1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xvii, This mad quean, after cracking like a pen-gun, and skirling like a pea-hen for the haill night. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 35 (Jam.) Pen-guns are made and fired at the season when the turnip first comes to market; which turnip, cut in thin slices and bored through with the quill, forms the charge. 1835 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 37 He sang, talked like a pen-gun.

Penholder (pe·nhōldəɹ). [f. PEN *sb.*[2] + HOLDER[1].] A holder for a (steel or other) pen, consisting of a cylindrical rod of wood, ivory, metal, or other material, with a metal barrel or other device at the end into which a pen or 'nib' (see PEN *sb.*[2] 4) may be fixed; the pen and penholder together forming a writing instrument or 'pen' of which the penholder forms the handle.

1815 WELLINGTON *Let. to Sir C. Flint* 19 June (in *Westm. Gas.* 12 Apr. (1904) 9/2, A small silver or thick glass inkstand, with one of Braham's patent penholders and one of his pens. 1859 *Handbk. Turning* 37 Any long slender piece of work, as a screen handle or a pen holder.

Peni, obs. form of PENNY.

Penial (pī·niăl), *a. Anat.* [f. PENI-S + -AL.] Belonging to or connected with the penis.

1877 COUES & ALLEN *N. Amer. Rod.* 535 A dependent lobe, occupying the site of the penial sheath of the male. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 33 Mammals of the Rodent and other orders..possess a penial ossicle.

†**Pe·nible**, *a. Obs.* Forms: 4 **peyneble**; 4-5 **peyn-, penyble**; 5 **pein-**, 7 **penible**. [a. F. *pénible* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *peine* pain: see -BLE.]

1. Painstaking, careful; putting forth effort, hard-working.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 658 The moore trewe if bat it were possible She was to hym in loue and moore penyble.

— *Monk's T.* 310, I seye, so worshipful a creature..So penyble in the werre, and cortes eke. 1482 CAXTON *Godfroy* 209 The horses .were in this bataylle more stronge and more penyble than were the horses of the turkes.

2. Causing or involving pain or trouble; painful.
1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 6634 With many woundys ful terrible, And rebukys ful penyble. 1430-40 — *Bochas* I. xi. (1554) 22 b, Tell on anon, if it be possible, Which of their sorowes is fond most penible. 1633 HART *Dict of Diseases* Introd. 21 His [Physician's] profession being in it selfe so penible and laborious.

Hence † **Pe·nibly** (peynybly) *adv.*, painstakingly.
1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 5802 A trew man þat wyl serne þe to pay, Peyneble, al þat he may. *Ib d.* 10339 But euery tyne was redy And seruede hym peynybly.

Penicil (pe·nisil). [ad. L. *pēnicill-us* PENCIL.]
1. *Nat. Hist.* A small bundle or tuft of slightly diverging hairs, resembling a paint-brush.
1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlvi. 277.
2. *Med.* 'A tent or pledget for wounds or ulcers' (Webster 1828-32).

Penicillate (pe·nisilĕt), *a. Nat. Hist.* [f. L. *pēnicill-us* (see prec.) + -ATE[2]. Cf. mod F. *pénicillé.*] **a.** Furnished with a penicil or penicils; having a small tuft or tufts of hairs, scales, etc. **b.** Formed into or forming a small tuft or brush. **c.** Having markings like those made with a pencil or brush; streaked, pencilled.
1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol Compend* 147 Joints [of tarsi] penicillate—dilated. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvi 66 The penicillate family. is remarkable for several pencils or tufts of long and short scales, which distinguish the sides of the body. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 310 Rumex . stigmas penicillate.

So **Pe·nicillated** *a.* = prec.; **Pe·nicillately** *adv.*, in the form of a penicil; **Pe·nicillation,** a growth of hairs, etc., in the form of a penicil
1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 556 The black points sometimes present a stellated or penicillated arrangement. 1846 DANA *Zoöph.* (1848) 127 The inner row [of tentacles], furnished with a short fibrous pencillation at the ends 1872 H. C WOOD *Fresh Water Algæ* 22 Filaments in filiform fasciculi, which are often much elongate and penicillately exserted from the open common sheath.

Penicilliform (penisi·lifōrm), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *pēnicilliformis*, f. *pēnicill-us*: see -FORM.] Of the form of, or resembling, a hair-pencil; 'arranged in a brush or tuft' (*Syd. Soc. Lex*).
1811 in HOOPER *Med. Dict.* 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 405 Fasciculate, penicilliform filaments, folded in the direction of their length. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Penicilliformis*, resembling a hair-pencil..: penicilliform.

‖ **Penicillium** (pensi·lĭŭm). [mod. Bot.L., f. L. *pēnicill-us, -um.*]
1. *Bot.* A genus of ascetomycetous fungi, including several of the common moulds
1857 J. HOGG *Microsc.* ii. i. 298 Portions of penicillium and aspergillus moulds 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 3 The spores of Penicillium are capable of being transformed into yeast.
2. *Nat. Hist.* and *Anat.* = PENICIL 1, PENICILLUS 1.
1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Penicillium*, term for a tuft-like mass of vessels or fibres spreading out from one point.

‖ **Penicillus** (pensi·lŭs). Pl. **-i.** [L.: see PENCIL, PENICIL.]
1. *Anat.* Each of the tufts formed by the ramifications of the portal vein in the liver, and of the minute arteries in the spleen.
1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed 4) I 332 Absorbed from the penicilli or pores of the liver. 1878 tr. *H. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* VIII. 353 Each penicillus [in the spleen] with the corresponding veins, forms a closed and independent vascular system.
2. = PENICIL 2.
1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Penicillus*, among chirurgeons is used for a tent, to be put in wounds or ulcers. 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pe·nide. ? *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 **penyde,** 5-7 **penede,** 6 -idie, 6-7 -idee, 7 **penid,** 5-9 **penide.** See also PENNET. [a. F. *pénide* (15th c. in Godef.), ad. med.L. *penidium*, usually pl. *-ia* (Constantinus After *a* 1100), a. med.Gr. πενίδιον, *-ια* = 'spuma sacchari' (frequent in Byzantine medical writers, e. g. Actuarius and Nicolaus Myrepsus); supposed to be ad. Pers. پانيد *pānīd* refined sugar, in Arab. *al-fānīd*: see ALPHENIC. (Thence also *Diapenidion.*) Cf. Dozy & Engelmann *Glossaire* s. v. *Alfenique*, and Devic (Littré *Suppl.*).] A piece or stick of barley-sugar, or of a similar preparation of sugar, used as a remedy for colds. (Usually *pl.*)
1390 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 19 Pro ij lb. penydes, ij *s.* *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 219 Sethe it wib a litil salt & ȝeue it þe pacient & do þeron penidis. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 81 If there be no feuer, penidees, malowes, orage, gourdes. *c* 1623 LODGE *Poore Mans Talents* (Hunter. Cl.) 28 Take..of sugar penedes to the quantity of them all. 1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* I. 177 With sugar Penids make a Bolus for one dose. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 204 If the boiled and yet soft sugar be rapidly..extended, and pulled over a hook, it becomes opaque and white, and then constitutes *pulled sugar*, or *penides.*

† **Peni·diate,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. med.L. *penidium*: see -ATE[2].] In *sugar penidiate*, app. = prec.
1696 RIDGLEY *Physick* 258 Sugar Penidiate, three ounces.

Peniform (pe·nifōrm), *a.* [f. L. *peni-s* + -(I)FORM.] Of the form of, or resembling, a penis.
1875 tr. *H. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* X. 76.

Penigrasse, -gres (se, obs. ff. PENNY-GRASS.

Penil (pī·nil). [a. F. *pénil* (12-13th c.):—L. type **pectinīculum*, dim. of *pecten* 'comb', in sense 'hair of the pubes'.] The suprapubic or hypogastric region; the pubes.
1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Penil.* mons veneris. 1857 BULLOCK *Cæsar's Mulvof.* 45 Found on the penil, the labia majora, and the genito-crural folds.

† **Pe·nile, pe·nisle,** *sb. Obs.* Also **pene-isle.** [f. L. *pæne-* almost (see PENE-) + *ile*, ISLE, after *peninsula.* Cf. F. *presqu'île.*] = PENINSULA.
1621 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xii. (1623) 703 A great Cape of Land or penile in Normandy. 1628 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 280 From thence he suddenly escaped to the penile of Pharus. 1647 SPEED *England* I. § 6 Britaine thereby is of a supposed Penisle made an Iland. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. ii. § 3. 53 Promontory, Cape,. Point, Pene-isle. 1726 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Diss Physick* 39 Podalirius .. had her, endow'd with the Penisle call'd Chersonesus, for his Pains.

Penile (pī·nil), *a. Anat.* [ad. mod.L *pēnil-is*, f PENIS.] = PENIAL.
1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 319. 1889 TREVES *Man. Surg.* III. 633 If the calculus be in the penile part [of the urethra]. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1081.

Penillion: see PENNILL.

Peninsula (pĭnĭ·nsiŭlă). Pl. **-as** (-ăz), formerly **-æ** Also 7 in anglicized form (or from Fr.) **peninsul, -e.** [a. L. *pæninsula*, f. *pæne-*, PENE- almost + *insula* island: in F. *péninsule* (1544 in Hatz.-Darm.). *Pæninsula* in Livy and Pliny is translated by Holland *demie island.*]
A piece of land that is almost an island, being nearly surrounded by water; by extension, any piece of land projecting into the sea, so that the greater part of its boundary is coast-line; e. g. Hindostan, the Balkan Peninsula.
1538 LELAND *Itin.* III. 21 This Peninsula to compace it by the Rote lakkith litle of a Mile. 1577 HARRISON *England* I viii. in *Holinshed* I. 14 b/2 None Islandes at all but one lytle Byland, Cape or Peninsula 1612 CAPT. SMITH *Map Virginia* 4 Their corne-fields being guided therein in a manner as Peninsulaes. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 220 A promontory in forme of a pene-insula 1633 T STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* II xviii. (1821) 434 That Pen-insula being strong in its owne nature). 1754 POCOCKE *Trav. Eng.* (Camden) II. 108 Crossing over in a boat to the peninsula of Selsey 1807 PINKERTON *Geog.* II. 203 The Moldavian peninsula. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. i. 7 The Spanish and Italian Peninsulas have had a different history.
fig. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VIII. xiv. (1614) 816 Next is that necke or narrow extent of Land . knitting the two great Peninsuls of the North and South America together. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I 257 A Hill like a Peninsul. *Ibid.* 274 The region or Country called Fife which is a Peninsule . lying between two creeks of the Sea called Frith and Taye. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 351 A Pen-insule some call it and no Isle.

b. *The Peninsula* (*spec.*): Spain and Portugal.
1775 R. TWISS *Tran. Port. & Sp* 8 This peninsula (as the natives call Portugal and Spain). 1812 SCOTT *Let. to Miss J. Baillie* 4 Apr, My thoughts are anxiously turned to the Peninsula 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* (1861) II. 290 The romantic race which had once swayed the Peninsula.

Peninsular (pĭnĭ·nsiŭlă(r)), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. type **pæninsulār-is*: cf. F *péninsulaire* (1556 in Hatz.-Darm.): see prec. and -AR.] Of, belonging to, or of the nature of a peninsula.
1612 BREREWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* 82 Inclosed after a peninsular figure between Danubius and the sea. *a* 1771 R. WOOD *Ess. Homer, Troade* (1775) 312 Its compact peninsular form. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq* (1876) III. xii. 123 An insular or peninsular site was specially sought out.
b. *spec.* (usually with capital.) Of or pertaining to the peninsula of Spain and Portugal, or (*esp.*) the war carried on there in 1808-14 between the French under Napoleon and the English, Spanish, and Portuguese under Wellington.
1812 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 21 Sept. 504/2 The main objects of the peninsular War. *a* 1863 THACKERAY *Mr. & Mrs. Berry* ii, He is an old Peninsular man 1891 *Chambers' Encycl.* VIII. 26/1 Peninsular and Oriental Company .. in 1840 .had then had an existence of three years' duration as the Peninsular Company, which carried mails to Portugal and the South of Spain. 1899 SIR H. MAXWELL *Wellington* I. xiv. 373 The Peninsular Campaign.
B. *sb.* **a.** An inhabitant of a peninsula. **b.** A soldier of the Peninsular war.
1888 *Q Rev.* CLXVII. 156 He [Besant] speaks of the ruffling captain, who was no doubt 'an old Peninsular'. 1889 *Nation* (N. Y.) 17 Oct. 319/2 The Arabs traded with the far-off peninsulars.

Peninsularity (pĭnĭnsiŭlæ·rĭti). [f. prec. + -ITY: cf. INSULARITY.] **a.** The condition of being a peninsula. **b.** The character or habit of mind resulting from living in a peninsula, and thus having little contact with people of other nations.
1888 G. ALLEN in *Pop. Sc. Monthly* XX. 599 Amusing chat about the peninsularity of the Spaniards. 1891 J. WINSOR *Columbus* xviii. 426 There is no proof that he ever suspected the peninsularity of Cuba.

Peninsulate (pĭnĭ·nsiŭlĕt), *v.* [f. PENINSULA + -ATE[3] 7; after *insulate.*] *trans.* To make into a peninsula; to surround (a piece of land) almost completely, as water; to divide into peninsulas.
1538 LELAND *Itin.* II. 52 Newton Water and Avon ren so nere togither in the botom of the West Suburbe of Malmesbyri, that there within a Barbolt-shot the Toun is peninsulated. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot. in* 1772, 20 A detached tract peninsulated by sea, lake or river. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 534 There are six considerable rivers which, with their numerous branches, peninsulate the whole state 1902 W. CROSSING in *Devon N. & Q.* July 98 The tongue of land ..peninsulated by the Swinconbe river and the West Dart.
fig. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1866) 338 The..stream may ..appear to comprehend and insule some particular department of knowledge which even then it only peninsulates.

Hence **Peni·nsulated** *ppl. a.*
1781 WYNDHAM *Tour* (ed. 2) 36 The bold craggy shore, and the broken peninsulated knoles. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 53 The coast of Caernarvonshire, southward from Menai Straits, is formed by the peninsulated hundred of Lleyn 1870 W. CHAMBERS *Winter. Mentone* i. 16 The picturesquely peninsulated shores of the Mediterranean.

† **Peni·ntime,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *pæne-* almost, PENE- + *intim-us* innermost.] Inmost but one.
1686 *Phil. Trans.* XVI. 81 The second or penintime Satellite of Saturn. 1718 J. POUND *ibid.* XXX. 771 The Radix of the penintime or second Satellite.

Peninvariant (pĭnĭnvē·riănt). *Math.* [f PENE- + INVARIANT.] = SEMINVARIANT.
1860 CAYLEY *Coll Math. Papers* IV. 606 The leading coefficient of a covariant .. in any covariant of a binary quantic . has been termed a *peninvariant*, but a more appropriate term is *seminvariant.*

Penirial(l, **-ryal,** obs. forms of PENNYROYAL.

‖ **Penis** (pī·nis). Pl. **penes** (*-nēz*). [L *pēnis* orig. = *cauda* 'tail', afterwards as here.] The intromittent or copulatory organ of any male animal (in Mammalia also traversed by the urethra).
In *Zool.* sometimes extended to organs which deposit spermatozoa without intromission. In *Entom.* formerly used to include in addition accessory structures, as claspers.
1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2) *Penis*, the Yard, made up of two nervous Bodies, the Channel, Nut, Skin, and Fore-skin, &c. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 325 An itching in the top of the penis. 1831 R KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 339 Becoming incorporated with the fibres of the symphysis pubis, and the suspensory ligament of the penis. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 169 In *Planaria tremellaris*, the penis is a white contractile body, enclosed, when in a retracted state, in a small oval pouch.
b. *Comb.*, as *penis-bone*, an ossification occurring in the penis in certain Mammalia.
1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 725/1 The repetition in the clitoris..of the penis-bone of the male.

Penis, obs. pl. of PENNY.

Penisle: see PENILE *sb.*

Penistone (pe·nistŏn). Forms: 6 **pen(n)e-, pennie-,** 6-8 **penny-,** 6-9 **pennistone,** 7 **peny-ston,** 7-8 **pen(n)iston,** 7- **penistone.** [Name of a small town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, where the cloth so named was made.]
† **1.** A kind of coarse woollen cloth formerly used for garments, linings, etc. *Obs*
1551-2 *Act* 5 & 6 *Edw. VI*, c. 6 § 1 Clothes commonlye called Pennystones or Forest Whites . shall conteyne in lengthe beinge weit betwixt twelve and thirtene yardes. 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 21 A Bagge of whyte woollen cloth (whether the same be Pennystone or Karsie). *a* 1600 T. SMITH *Vet* in Strype *Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. v. xix. 401/2 Coarse Cloths made in the North Parts, as Northern Cottons . Checks, and Penistones. 1616 in *Rep. Comm Inq Charities* (1834) XXIX. 741, 40s. to be laid out in red peniston for four petticoats. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Sturbridge*, Abundance of cloths,..kerseys, cottons, penistons, and fustians, are brought to it from Yorkshire and Lancashire.
attrib. 1656 *New Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* (1850) IV. 125 It is my will yt my cousine Elizabeth fich have my searge gowne, and my Read penniston petticote. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1859) 387 Poor drenched stormstaid devils in their blue pennistone great coats shivering on the opposite bank.
2. *Penistone flags*, sandstone flags from the Coal Measures around Penistone, used for paving-stones.
1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 111/1 Rough Stone, or Penny Stone. are rough cut out of the Quarry. 1878 A. H. GREEN, etc. *Geol. Yorksh. Coal-field* ii § 3. 77 The Penistone Flags are a group of very variable sandstones, with a few thin and poor coals. They are best developed around Penistone, and may be traced thence southwards to Sheffield.

Penitauncery, obs. form of PENITENTIARY.

Penitence (pe·nitĕns). Also 4-5 **penytence,** (7 pœni-), 5 **penitaunce.** [a. OF. *pénitence* (11th c. in Littré), ad. L. *pœnitentia* (later *pœni-, pœni-*), n. of condition f. *pœnitēns*: see PENITENT and -ENCE. OF. *pénitence*, as the learned form in ecclesiastical use, gradually displaced the popular *peneance*, PENANCE.]
1. The undergoing of some discipline or exercise, voluntary or imposed by spiritual authority, in outward expression of repentance, and expiation of an offence; = PENANCE *sb.* 2. Now *rare*, and usually including sense 2.
c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 61 Swo ure louerd ihesu crist fette adam ut of helle, þo þe hedde his penitence enden, and swo he wile us ec, þanne we hauen ure penitence fulended. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 348 Efter schrifte, hit falleð to speken of Penitence, þet is dedbote. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 11 Penitence is the waymentynge of man that sorweth for his synne and pyneth hym self for he hath mysdoon. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* I v, And whanne thow hast accomplyshed the penytence whiche the preest hath gyuen to the. *a* 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* vi. iv. § 2 The course of discipline in former Ages reformed open Transgressors by putting them unto offices of open penitence: especially Confession. 1796 BURNEY *Mem. Metastasio* I. 206, I shall undertake this business, as a penitence for my sins. 1802 K. DIGBY *Broadst. Hon.* (1809) I. *Godafridus* 290 The ruins of Chantilly where

the great Condé ended his days in retirement and the practice of penitence. 1882 'OUIDA' *Maremma* I. iii. 66 His very priests were sent to Santa Tarsilla as a penitence.

2. The fact or state of being penitent; contrition or sorrow for sin committed, with desire and intention of amendment; repentance. (The prevailing sense.)

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* v. iv. 81 By Penitence th' Eternalls wrath's appeas'd. *a* 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VI. iii. § 4 The question why David's confession should be held for effectual penitence, and not Saul's. 1658 BRAMHALL *Schism* I. viii, The degree of the delinquents penitence or impenitence. 1741-2 GRAY *Agrippina* 179 In lieu of penitence and vain remorse. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxiii, Is this the way you show your penitence? 1881 TROLLOPE *Dr. Wortle's School* I. ii, He was one who thought that there should be a place of penitence allowed to those who had clearly repented of their errors.

3. *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *penitence-garment.*

1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2471/1 [Waldenses] Travelling two and two together, clad in woollen penitence-garments.

†**Pe·nitencer.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 **penet-**, 4-5 **pent-**, 4-6 **penyt-**, 4-8 **penit-**; 4-5 **-ancer(e**, 4-6 **-auncer**, 5 **-encere**, 5-7 **-en..er**, 6 **-enser**, **-ar**, (7-8 **-entier**). [a. F. *pénitencier*, ad. med.L. *pœni-*, *pœnitentiarius*, which took the place of the popular F. form *peneancier*, PENANCER.]

1. In the mediæval Church, a priest appointed to hear confession, assign penance, and give absolution in extraordinary cases; a penitentiary.

a 1350 *S. Andrew* 309 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 8 Ledes hir to mi penitancere, For of me has he plyn powere. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 151 A Frere Preshoure cleped Raymund. He was Penytauncere undir the Pope. 1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 1478 *Hypocrisis* I am a great penytensar, And syt at the pardon. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Inuent.* VII. iv. 136 Of them sprong the bastard penitencers in the daies of Ihon the XXII. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Penitencer*, .. the Priest, &c. that enjoyns the offendor his penance. [1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. I. *St. Nicholas*, There is Mess Michael, and holy Mess John, Sage Penitauncers I ween be they.]

2. One undergoing penance; = PENANCER 2. *rare.*

c 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd 3 *Tr. at. Wyclif* (1851) 152 And for her wenches and for her children, hem bei wolen not prisoun, but make hem pentauncers. [So OF. *penitencier*.]

Penitency (pe·nitĕnsi). Now *rare.* [ad. L. *pœni-*, *pœnitentia*: see PENITENCE and -ENCY.] The quality or condition of being penitent.

1. Penitence as a state; repentance.

c 1450 *Seven Deadly Sins* 117 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 218 The rote of an erbe I sholde vp hale, Men call it chastite; and pounde it with penytencie. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxii. § 7 Their Fastings were partly in token of penitencie. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Unnat. Father* Wks. II. 139/1 Hee dyed with great penitency and remorse of Conscience. *a* 1708 BLYTHEDGE *Thes. Theol.* (1710) II. 275 Works of penitency. Humbling ourselves for sin, setting ourselves against it, turning ourselves from it. 1863 KEBLE *Lp Wilson* xix 641 The penitency, of so conspicuous an adversary could not but encourage any favourable change ..taking place in men's minds towards the Bishop.

†2. A penitential practice or discipline; = PENITENCE 1, PENANCE. *Obs. rare.*

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxii. § 13 Two kinds ther wer of publike penitencie, the one belonging to notorious offenders..the other appertaining to the whole church and vnto euery seuerall person whome the same containeth. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* III. I. 217 Ecclesiasticks who formerly imploy'd their whole times in heaping up Penitencies and Fastings. 1676 *Warn. for Housekeepers* 5-6 For to take our penitency, And boo·e the water cold.

Penitent (pe·nitĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 4 **penytaunt**, 4-6 **penytent.** [a. OF. *pénitent* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *pœnitĕnt-em*, pr. pple. of *pœnitēre* (*pœn-*, *pœn-*) to repent; this as a learned form, in ecclesiastical use, gradually displaced the popular OF. *peneant*, *-ant*, and ME. PENANT. In *pœnitēre* and its derivatives, the original L. form is held to have been with *pœ-*, but in med.L. *pœ-* was usual; in Romanic *pe-*.]

A. *adj.* 1. That repents, with serious purpose to amend the sin or wrongdoing; repentant, contrite.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxiv (*Pelagia*) 190 [I pray] þat þu me penytent wald take & to Iesu reconforte me. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 13 He shal be verray penitent. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 461 (Titus) seide that he didde never that thynge in his lyfe whereof he was soory and penitente. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Absolution*, To declare and pronounce to his people, beinge penitent, the absolution and remission of their synnes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 1097 So spake our Father penitent, nor Eve Felt less remorse. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 46, I made him take two of those penitent mutineers with him. 1840 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* III. viii, A penitent prodigal who has squandered God's gifts. 1902 W. E. NORRIS *Credit of County* ii, She was in short penitent, but scarcely to the extent of being remorseful.

b. *transf.* of things: Expressive of repentance.

1723 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 224 Though she wrote me several penitent letters, acknowledging her crime, and begging me to forgive her.

†2. Regretful, grieved; relenting, sorry, vexed. Const. *of*, *upon*. *Obs. rare.*

1533 ELYOT *Liuy* v. (1822) 439 Ye sal nocht be penitent of oure faith, nor we sal nocht be penitent of youre empire. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Manasseh*, Thou art our Lord, most high, benigne, long-suffering, and very merciful, and penitent upon the wickednes of men.

3. Undergoing penance. In quot. 1613 *transf.* Proper to penance or fasting days: cf. PENANCE *sb.* 3 b, LENTEN *a.* 2.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. ii. 52 But we that know what 'tis to fast and pray, Are penitent for your default to day. 1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Coxcomb* II. ii, Not a doore open now, but double bard,..the very smithes that were halfe venturers, drink penitent single ale.

B. *sb.* 1. One who repents; a repentant sinner.

1434 MISYN *Mending of Life* 108 Emonge þis þe penitent manly hym-self bus vse & gostely armore take. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 525/1 For penitentes are accompted among the good. 1680 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 53 The earl of Rochester is lately dead, ..and though he lived but a debauch'd kind of life, yet he died a great penitent. *a* 1740 WATERLAND *Serm.*, 1 *John iii.* 9 (1742) II. 23 The question was not about dying Penitents. 1849 DICKENS *Dav. Copp.* lxi, The only unchallengeable way of making sincere..penitents.

2. A person performing (ecclesiastical) penance; one under the direction of a confessor; also, in the early church, a member of one of four ranks into which those guilty of any of the mortal sins were divided (see quot. 1850).

1418-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xiii. (1513) H vj, As a penitaunt in contritioun Ye you dismaye. *a* 1425 *Langl. P. Pl.* C. v. 130 Prouisour oþer prest oþer penitaunt [*Camb. MS. Ff.* 5. 35, penytaunt] for his synnes. 1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* I. 42 Guenhera..was after hys death deuoutely receyued into ambesburye nondrye, as a penitent. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* III. v. 97 Of inioyn'd penitents There's foure or fiue, to great S. Iaques bound, Already at my house. 1662 *Jesuits Reasons* (1675) N iv, Who having been..Scholars of the Jesuits, were actually, when they dyed, Penitents of the Jesuits. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* II. (1739) 437 A Penitent, who after Baptism having committed some grievous Sin, was excluded the Assemblies of Christians. 1850 NEALE *East. Ch.* I. II. ii. 208 The four orders of penitents were..the *Flentes*, whose place was in the porch; the *Audientes*, in the narthex; the *Consistentes* and *Substrati*, in the lower part of the nave. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* VII. ii, The King..clad only in the thin white linen dress of the penitent.

3. *pl.* A name designating various Roman Catholic congregations or orders, associated for mutual discipline, the giving of religious aid to criminals, etc., or forming refuges for reformed prostitutes. Rarely in *sing.*, a member of such an association.

1693 tr. *Emiliannne's Hist Monast. Ord* xix. 221 Henry the III..having seen..the Procession of the White Penitents at Avignon. 1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th C.* II. iv. xi. 449 Those of the Third Order of St. Francis, who are called *Penitents*, were at first only a Congregation of Seculars of both Sexes. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Penitents*, .. certain fraternities, or societies of persons who assemble together for prayers, make processions bare-footed, their faces covered with linen, and give themselves discipline, &c. There are *white penitents* in Italy, at Avignon, and at Lyons...There are also *blue penitents*, and *black penitents*, which last assist criminals at their death, and give them burial. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* Prol. (1826) 3 A church belonging to a very ancient convent of the order of the Black Penitents. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 124. 1871 HOOK *Ch. Dict.* 577.

†4. Puttenham's name for the rhetorical figure, by which the speaker or writer subsequently retracts or corrects a term used by him. *Obs*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 224 Otherwhiles we speake and be sorry for it, as if we had not wel spoken, so that we seeme to call in our word againe, and to put in another fitter for the purpose: for which..the Greekes called this..the figure of repentance.. I following the Greeke originall, choose to call him the penitent, or repentant.

5. *attrib.* **Penitent-form**, a form or bench for penitents; the 'stool of repentance'.

1887 HALL CAINE *Deemster* iii. 45 The Testament falling open on to the penitent-form. 1896 ACKWORTH *Clg Shop Chron.* 305 (E. D. D.) An' yond's the penitent-form.

Penitential (penite·nʃăl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6-7 **-all**, 6 **penytencyal**(l, 7 **pœnitential.** [ad. med. L. *pœnitĕntial-is*, f. *pœni-*, *pœnitĕntia*: see PENITENCE and -AL. Cf. F. *pénitentiel*; in 14-15th c. *penitencial*, *-tial* (in Godef.).]

A. *adj.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or expressive of penitence or repentance.

1592 *Nobody & Somch.* 942 in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 313, I know his penitentiall words proceede From a remorcefull spirit. 1638 COWLEY *Love's Riddle* III, When you have shed some penitential tears For wronging of Palæmon. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 139 P 9 Samson, touched with this reproach, makes a reply equally penitential and pious. *c* 1845 FABER *Hymn*, 'My God, how wonderful Thou art', I. worship thee with trembling hope And penitential tears. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xx. 263 The gloom of penitential life.

b. *Penitential Psalms*: A name given to seven psalms (vi, xxxii, xxxviii, li, cii, cxxx, cxliii) which give especial expression to the feelings of penitence. (The earliest use of the adj. in Eng.)

1508 FISHER (*title*) The fruytful saynges of Dauyd the kynge & prophete in the seuen penytencyall psalmes. *Ibid.* Wks. (1876) 22 *Beati quorum.* This psalme of a good congruence..is called a penytencyal psalme bycause penaunce is so dylygently treated and spoken of in it. 1658 *Whole Duty Man, Prin. Devot.* 611 This Penitential Psalm [li.] may also fitly be used. 1720 J. BINGHAM *Ch. Antiq.* XIII. x. § 13 The common Psalm of confession, or the Penitential Psalm..being no other but the fifty-first Psalm. 1885 *Cath. Dict.*, *Penitential Psalms*...Possidius tells us that St. Augustine, when dying, caused the penitential psalms, which are few in number, to be fixed on the wall opposite his bed. Probably our penitential psalms are meant.

2. Pertaining to, expressive of, or constituting ecclesiastical penance; of the nature of a penance. *Penitential robe*, a robe worn by a public penitent.

a 1535 FISHER *Spir. Consolat.* Wks. (1876) 362 Doe you these suffrages for your owne soule, whether they be praiers or almes deedes, or any other penitentiall paynefulnesse. 1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* I. 37 Theodorus. publyshed a serten boke of hys owne makynge, called A penytencyall summe. 1685 MEADE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 200 The Popes Legate, who came thither to impose upon her I know not what penitential Confession for sixteen..days, for consenting to marry our King without the Popes dispensation. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 95 Of all his conduct this the genuine sense—My penitential stripes, my streaming blood, Have purchas'd Heaven, and prove my title good. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* iii. 83 In penitential robes, with candle in his hand, and words of submission in his mouth. 1885 *Cath. Dict.* (ed. 3) 652/2 From the latter part of the tenth century flogging was added to the other penitential exercises.

fig. 1885 H. JAMES *Lit. Tour* xxx. 192 Streets..paved with villainous little sharp stones, making all exercise penitential.

B. *sb.* 1. A person performing or undergoing penance, a penitent. Also, in humorous allusion (quot. 1664), a prisoner. *rare.*

1607 E. F. *Hist. Edw. II* (1680) 16 Such melancholy Meditations are deemed a fit food for Penitentials, rather than a necessary reflection for the stomack of Regal authority. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 819 Then in their Robes the Penitentials Are streight presented with Credentials. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 413 A cathedral in which a hundred thousand penitentials might have prayed.

2. A book containing in codified form the canons of the Church relating to penance, its imposition, etc.; a penitentiary manual; = med.L. *pœnitĕntiāle*, *liber pœnitĕntiālis.*

1618 SELDEN *Hist. Tithes* vii. 169 A Penitential made for direction of Priests in auricular Confession. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Dying* v. v. (1719) 216 This Advice was inserted into the Penitential of England in the time of Theodore Archbishop of Canterbury. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* lviii. (1790) XI. 16 This mode of legislation was invented by the Greeks: their *penitentials* were translated, or imitated, in the Latin Church. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. vii 204 The Anglo-Saxon Canons and Penitentials of the tenth century are in great part translations.

3. *pl.* Short for *Penitential Psalms*: see A. 1 b.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* II. 143 That of David in the chiefe of his Penitentialls, Wash mee with hyssope, &c. 1672-5 COMBER *Comp. Temple* (1702) 14 The..words of the I.I Psalm, or some other of the Penitentials.

4. *pl.* The signs, manners, utterances, demeanour, or behaviour of a penitent; apologetic demeanour, appearance, or behaviour. *? Obs.* b. Mourning garments; black clothes (*colloq.*).

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1810) V. iii. 19 How odious does sorrow make an ugly face!—Thine, Jack, and this old bedlam's, in penitentials, instead of moving compassion, must evermore confirm hatred. 1751 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Betsy Thoughtless* III. xviii. 222 (*heading*) Displays Miss Betsy in her penitentials. 1805 EMILY CLARK *Banks of Douro* II. 146 During this interval Lord Oswell was quite in his penitentials, intreating..his dear angel to return. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* iv, Joe..emerged from his room..in a full suit of Sunday penitentials.

†5. *pl.* The members of some monastic order: = PENITENT B. 3. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 15 At St. Peters Pallace .there meete 21. pilgrimes; 14. from the Trinity. and seuen from St Peters Penitentials.

Hence **Penite·ntially** *adv.*, in a penitential manner, in the manner of a penitent.

1648 JENKYN *Blind Guide* iv. 68 You. acknowledge it [the charge] true, though not penitentially, but impudently. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 97 The soul may be sorrowfully and penitentially sensible of its sins.

Penitentiary (penite·nʃări), *a* and *sb.* Also 5-7 **-enci-**, 7 **pœni-**, **pœni-**. [ad. med.L. *pœnitentiāri us* adj. and sb., f. L. *pœni-*, *pœnitentia* PENITENCE: see -ARY [1]. The sb. senses represent various ellipt or absolute uses of the L. adj., viz. med.L. *pœnitĕntiārius*, *pœnitĕntiāria*, **pœnitĕntiārium*; also = med.L. *pœnitĕntiāle* = *liber pœnitĕntiālis.* These are thus in their proximate derivation independent formations, though all going back to the adj. in L., Fr., or Eng. On this account the adj. is here placed first, though some of the sb. senses, taken direct from L. or Fr., were earlier in Eng. use.]

A. *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to penance; administering, or undergoing, penance.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 576 He did quite take awaie the office of that penitentiarie Priesthood. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 145 Standyng. in dispayred case, is enforced dayly to runne to the second table of Penitentiary Confession for relief 1626 JACKSON *Creed* VIII. ii 11 His entertainement..more despicable than the lodging or entertainement of Pœnitentiary Pilgrimes 1689 in Cramond *Ann. Banff* (1893) II. 27 He would be enjoyned to satisfie in sacccloth vpon the penitentiarie seat. 1678 *Lively Orac.* VII. ix, The penitentiary books and canons 1845 J. H. NEWMAN *Ess. Developm.* 413 The schism .. led to the appointment of a penitentiary priest in the Catholic Churches.

2. Pertaining to, or expressive of, penitence; repentant. *rare.*

1791 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 15/2 To publish what .might be considered as a penitentiary declaration. *a* 1806 C. J. FOX *Reign Jas. II* (1808) 169 After the death of his friends he ..wrote a penitentiary letter to his father. 1817 CHALMERS *Astron. Disc.* vii. (1830) 285 At one with the humblest and most penitentiary feeling which Christianity can awaken.

3. Intended for or relating to the penal and re-

formatory treatment of criminals. *Penitentiary House* = PENITENTIARY B. 7. *Penitentiary Act*, the Act 19 Geo. III, c. 74.

1776 BENTHAM *Fragm. Govt.* (ed. 2) Pref., The Penitentiary system had for its first advocates Mr. Eden..and Sir William Blackstone. 1777 HOWARD *Prisons Eng.* iii. (1792) 42 The highwayman..the footpad..the habitual thief..should end their days in a penitentiary house, rather than on the gallows. 1779 *Act 19 Geo. III*, c. 74 § 5 They..shall erect..two plain strong, and substantial Edifices or Houses, which shall be called The Penitentiary Houses, for the purpose of confining and employing in hard Labour..such..Convicts as..shall be ordered to Imprisonment and hard Labour. 1791 BENTHAM *Panopt.* Wks. 1843 IV. 144 *House of hard labour*, it was suggested..is a name by which no house will ever be called, and the well imagined word *penitentiary-house* was put in its stead. 1818 SOUTHEY *Ess.* (1832) II. 176 Let the prison-fare be a penitentiary regimen. 1877 tr. *H. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* VI. 770 Autenrieth drew attention to the frequency of scrofulosis in penitentiaries (so-called penitentiary scrophula).

4. Of an offence: Punishable by imprisonment in a penitentiary (*U. S.*).

1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 440 As it is a penitentiary offense, the culprit spares no pains or expense to avoid conviction. 1896 *Daily News* 13 Dec. 8/1 Recall the state of affairs at the end of the war..up to then it had been a penitentiary offence to teach a black to read and write.

B. *sb.* **I.** = med.L. *pœnitentiarius.*

1. A person appointed to deal with penitents or penances; *spec.* in R. C. Ch., an officer vested with power to deal with cases which the ordinary parish priest may be incompetent to determine.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 274/2 A Penytenciary, *penitenciarius.* a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 51 b, On the Sondaye folowynge the Chauncelier commaunded the Penytensary of Poules, too goo vp to hym and saye a Gospell. 1679 J. SMITH *Narr. Pop. Plot* 6 Two Jesuits were..advanced to be the Popes Penitentiaries. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIV. 124 *Penitentiary*, in the ancient Christian church, a name given to certain presbyters or priests, appointed in every church to receive the private confessions of the people. 1883 *Cath. Dict.* (ed. 3) 764/1 This [public penance], in the case of secret sins, came to an end in the Church of Constantinople soon after the abolition of the presbyter ἐπὶ τῶν μετανοιῶν, or penitentiary, at the close of the fourth century.

b. *Grand, High* (*Chief, Great*) *Penitentiary*, a cardinal who presides over the office called 'penitentiary' (see 4), and has the granting of absolution in cases reserved for the papal authority.

[1581 MARBECK *Bk of Notes* 803 The most high penitenciarie, Christ.] 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* i. iii. 84 The office of chief Penitentiary is given by the Pope to a Cardinal always. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 143 [The] Great Penitentiary, ..together with his Counsellors, prescribes the measure of Pennance. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., In some places there is a *grand penitentiary*, and a *sub-penitentiary*. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc. s.v., Briefs granted by the grand penitentiary are at the present time entirely gratuitous, and headed with the words 'pro Deo'.

†**2.** = PENITENT *sb.* 1 and 2. *Obs.*

1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 61 *Flagellatores*... They doe beate them selues with scourges...These be admitted by the bishop of Rome as penitentiaries. 1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Penitentiarie*, one repenting, or doing pennance. 1627 JACKSON *Creed* XI. xliii § 2 Manasses ..died a Penitentiary. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 52 To take revenge on a feeble, wounded, dying Penitentiarie, weeping, and bleeding for his crimes.

3. A member of a religious order so called: cf. PENITENT *sb.* 3.

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 139 Many other reformations haue beene from time to time of the Franciscans, as by the Minims, Recollects, Penitentiaries, Capuchins, &c. 1683 LORRAIN *Muret's Rites Pun* 234 In the Chappel of St. Petronilla [Rome], when they were digging a Grave for a Penitentiary then lately deceased.

II. = med.L. *pœnitentiaria*, F. *pénitencerie.*

4. *R. C. Ch.* The office or dignity of a penitentiary; an office or congregation in the Papal Court, presided over by the Grand Penitentiary (see 1 b), and forming a tribunal for deciding upon questions relating to penance, dispensations, etc.

1558 PHILIPS, *Penitentiary*, also a place in Rome, where Priests sit and hear the confessions of those that come unto them to that end. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Penitentiary*, ..an office, or tribunal in the court of Rome; wherein are examined and delivered out the secret bulls, graces, or dispensations relating to conscience, confession, &c. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 31 Dec. 5/5 A prelate of the Apostolic Penitentiary, the Congregation that deals with matrimonial questions.

III. = OF. *pen(e)anceria*; in mod.F. *pénitencierie* obs., *pénitencier.*

†**5.** A place of penitential discipline or punishment for ecclesiastical offences. *Obs.*

?1421 BECKINGTON in *Lett. Marg. of Anjou & Bp. B.* (Camden) 27 Of which lesings one is, that he shulde have made a letter ysett upon Faukener is gate, thanne maire of London, and [he is] cast into the Penitauncery of Poules. 1644 H. VAUGHAN *Serm.* 13 There is an inestimable disproportion betwixt the afflictions of the severest Penitentiarie and celestiall Blisse.

6. An asylum or house of refuge for prostitutes resolving on amendment of life.

1806 *Evangelical Mag.* XIV. 616 The Friends of the intended London Female Penitentiary are respectfully informed that a General Meeting will be held on Thursday the 1st day of January 1807. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* III. iv. (1864) I. 422 The feeling which induced the degraded and miserable victim of the lusts..of men to found, perhaps, the first penitentiaries for her sisters in that wretched class.

1873 LIDDON *Penit. Wk. in Ch. Eng.* Pref., The nearness of a House of Refuge or Penitentiary. 1892 *Daily News* 25 Sept. 5/4 The change of title..from the 'London Female Penitentiary Society' to the 'London Female Guardian Society' has been universally approved of .. When the society was founded eighty-four years ago the term 'Penitentiary' was well understood to mean a voluntary asylum for the reception of those resolving on amendment of life.

7. A reformatory prison; a house of correction: see *Penitentiary House* A. 3. In *U.S.* 'The place of punishment in which convicts sentenced to confinement and hard labour are confined by the authority of the law' (Bouvier).

1816 *Ann. Reg.* 368 The General Penitentiary, Milbank, contained 52 males and 76 females..on the 22d May. 1825 JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 47 Its principle was adopted by Latrobe..by the erection of what is now called the Penitentiary. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 152/1 The act 52 Geo. III., c. 44, was framed in conformity with the committee's recommendation, by which act the Penitentiary at Millbank was commenced in 1813. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 748 The great penitentiary still standing after many vicissitudes, but practically unaltered, at Millbank. [Demolished in 1891.] 1898 *Bouvier's Law Dict.* (by F. Rawle) II. 645 There are two systems of penitentiaries in the United States ..the Pennsylvania system and the New York system.

IV. 8. = PENITENTIAL *sb.* 2, *Penitentiary book*: cf. A. 1, quot. 1678. *rare.*

1853 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* IV. xi 62 Theodore Archbishop of Canterbury and Egberht of York had, severally, drawn up a hand-book known as the penitentiary.

†**Penite·ntiaryship.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -SHIP.] The office of penitentiary (see prec. B. 1).

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 2034/2 In the end the bishop [i.e. the Pope] gratifiyng D. Cranmer wyth the office of the Penitenciarship, dismissed them. 1591 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 192 Afterwards he obtained..the Penitentiaryship or the Prebend of St. Pancras in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 213.

†**Penitentionary.** *Obs.* = PENITENTIARY *sb.* 2.

1577 FULKE *Confut. Purg.* 173 There were small patience, mekenes, or loue, in some of the purgatory penitentionaries.

†**Penite·ntious,** *a. Obs. rare*—[0]. [ad. F. *pénitencieux, -euse.*]

1611 COTGR., *Penitencieux*, penitentious, verie penitent.

Pe·nitently, *adv.* [f. PENITENT *a.* + -LY [2].] In a penitent manner, repentantly, contritely.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1170/1 The sayd Baynham..to submitte hym selfe penitently to the iudgement of the Church. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas for M.* iv. ii. 147 Hath he borne himselfe penitently in prison? 1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 100 Capt. Winter was yesterday executed: He died very penitently. 1854 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* viii-ix. 486 He, Whom they first pierced and then penitently gazed on, was God.

Pe·nitentness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being penitent; penitency.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1775 in ASH.

†**Peni·tion.** *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 **-issione.** [ad. late L. *pœnitio* = *pœnitio*.] Punishment.

1547 *Burgh Rec. Stirling* 28 Apr. (1887) 48 Marioun Ray ameciat for trubling of Agnes Hendersoun ..ordanis for pentioun that .scho be put in the creile and hyng thair during the will of the provest and baillies. 1551–2 *Burgh Rec. Prestwick* 30 Jan. (1834) 62 Je ourisman of Je gud towne accusyt Alle.. Browne baige for Je breken of ane ac ..and raferys Je penissione to Je inquest.

†**Peniti·ssim,** *a. nonce-wd.* [ad. L. **penitissimus*, superl. of *penitus* interior.] Innermost.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 243 Being convoyed into the penitissim corners of their souls.

†**Pe·nitive,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. med.L. type **pœnitivus* = *pœnitivus*.] Punitive, penal.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) v. iv. 388 The Iustyce pentiue sholde be to moche vnlawtully dymynysshed.

Penitote, erroneous f. PERIDOT, q. v.

†**Pe·nitude.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. In 7 **pœni-.** [ad. L. *pœnitūdo* (early and post-cl.), f. *pœnitēre* to repent. So OF. *pénitude* (Oresme, 14th c.)] Repentance.

1657 *Penit. Conf.* i 7 Μετάνοια which a learned Interpreter [Beza] always translates *Resipiscence*, and μετάμελεια in like manner always by him rendred *Pœnitude.*

Penk, orig. form of PINK *sb.* [1], a minnow.

Penknife (pe·nnəif). [f. PEN *sb.* [2] + KNIFE.] A small knife, usually carried in the pocket, used originally for making and mending quill pens. (Formerly provided with a sheath; now made with a jointed blade or blades which fit inside the handle when closed.)

14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 682/21 *Hic artavus*, a penknyfe. c 1450 *Medulla* in *Cath. Angl.* 50 *note*, *Scalprum*, a penne knyf. 1481–90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 514 Item, payd for a penknyff j.*d.* 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xxxvi. 23 He cut the boke in peces with a penne knyfe. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* iii. 26 Cesar..gat xxii. straikis vithe pen knyuis in the capitol. 1658 W. SANDERSON *Graphice* 81 Sharpen then with a pen-knife. 1800 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Belinda* xv, She shut the penknife which lay upon the table. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xvii, Was it [crack] sufficiently wide to permit the blade of my penknife to enter it?

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1611 COTGR., *Ganivetier*, a pen-knife-maker. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 621 Your penknife sheath for him to pull open and shut again.

Pen-maker (pe·nmēikəɹ). [f. PEN *sb.* [2]]

1. A person who makes pens; formerly, one engaged in making and mending quill pens.

1779 in J. O. Payne *O. Eng. Cath. Missions* (1889) 78 Charles [Stewart], a penmaker. 1854 KNIGHT *Once upon a Time* II. 202 The steam-engine is now the pen-maker.

2. A machine for cutting pens from quills.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Pen-maker*, a tool formed like a pair of pinchers for making quill-pens.

Penman (pe·nmăn). Pl. **penmen** (pe·nmĕn). [f. PEN *sb.* [2] + MAN *sb.*]

1. A man employed to use the pen for another; one whose business is to write or copy documents, etc.; a clerk, secretary, notary, scrivener. Now *rare.*

1612 ROWLANDS *Four Knaves* (Percy Soc.) 109 But Plutoe's pen-man you did late mistake, The Devil's errand, for your maisters sake. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 120 Clerk a pen-man who getteth his living in some court or otherwise by the use of his pen. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxii. 150 The Banyans..are either Merchants, Bankers, Brokers or Pen-men. 1858 MASSON *Milton* I 20 Scriveners, as the name implies, were orig nally penmen of all kinds of writings. 1885 *As it was Written* in *Cassell's Rainbow Ser. Orig. Novels* 138 A penman's palsy shakes my wrist.

b. *fig.* Applied to the writers of Scripture (*penmen of God* or *of the Holy Ghost*) regarded as writing from divine dictation or command. But in later use, with *holy, sacred, divine, inspired*, etc. = 'writer', prob. taken in sense 3.

1601 HAKEWILL *Van. of Eye* viii. (1615) 45 Moses, the pen-man of God. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 3 The authour being God, not man; the enditer, the holy spirit..; the Penmen such as were sanctified from the wombe, and endewed with a principall portion of Gods spirit. a 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 2 St. Paul, one of the first Pen-men of the Holy Ghost. a 1659 BP. BROWNRIG *Serm.* 1674 II. xv. 186 Moses, the first Pen-man that God ever imployed. 1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat* II. 480 The inspired Pen-men 1875 SCRIVENER *Lect. Text N. Test.* 7 In the case of the classical writings, so with those of the sacred penmen.

2. A man skilled in penmanship; a skilful writer; one who writes a good hand; a calligraphist. (With qualifying adj., as *good expert, swift*, etc.)

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. iv. 416 Smooth Orator, swift Pen-man. 1607 DEKKER *Westw. Hoe* II. i. Wks. 1873 II. 295 We lacke painfull and expert pen-men amongst vs. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pen-man*, a Person skill'd in fair Writing. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* lxxv, Completed lay thy piece, swift penman Paul!

3. A writer or composer of a book or other writing; an author, a writer.

1592 GREENE *Def. Conny Catch.* (1859) 6 That palpable asse, that would make any penman privy to our secret sciences. 1673 KIRKMAN *Wits* Pref., The most part of these Pieces were written by such Penmen as were known to be the ablest Artists that ever this Nation produced, by Name Shakespear, Fletcher, Johnson, Shirley, and others. 1710 SHAFTESB. *Charact.* III. II. i. (1737) I. 224 Able Penmen rais'd to rehearse the Lives, and celebrate the high Actions of great Men. 1886 DOWDEN *Shelley* I. iv. 135 The grand ball..taxing to the utmost the powers of the penman who described the event next day in the *Morning Herald.*

b. Const. *of* (that which is written). Now *rare.*

1610 *Mirr. Mag.* 604 The pen-man of my historie. 1624 GATAKER *Good Wife* 1 The penman of it was Salomon. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 217 So doth the Penman of the Epistle to the Hebrewes. 1706 A. EDFORD *Temple Mus.* vii. 154 The Pen Men of the Holy Scriptures. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 329 The inspiration of the Holy Spirit was not a mechanical dictation, which makes a man the pen rather than the penman of sacred utterance.

4. *Comb.*, as *penman-like* adj. (in quot., like the work of a penman).

1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. II. i. vii. § 30 A violent, black, sharp, ruled penmanlike line.

Penmanship (pe·nmănʃip). [f. prec. + -SHIP.] The practice or performance of a penman.

1. The art of using a pen, *i.e.* of writing; the action of writing; skill in writing; style of writing, handwriting; calligraphy.

1695 AYRES (*title*) The Tutor to Penmanship, or The Writing Master..Shewing all the Variety of Penmanship and Clerkship as now practised in England. 1727 W. MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp.* 52 Learn the Command of Hand by frequent Use, Much Practice doth to Penmanship conduce. 1838 JAS. GRANT *Sk. Lond.* 9 So closely is the handwriting imitated, that even the parties themselves can scarcely detect the imposture, in so far as mere penmanship is concerned. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* v. 291 A clever youth..can discuss as many of the questions mooted by the paper, as three hours of rapid penmanship permit.

2. The action, or style, of penning, *i.e.* wording or composing, a document; literary composition.

1793 BENTHAM *Mem. & Corr.* Wks. 1843 X. 292 The penmanship of the statutes..has, every now and then, become the subject of a dissatisfaction. 1828 — *Ch. Eng., Catech. Exam.* 329 The men of law..by whom a part was taken in the penmanship of this Act. 1828 BROUGHAM in *Parl. Deb.* 1129 He remembered that lord Kenyon had once called the composition of an auctioneer his 'penmanship', for he did not think that it deserved the appellation of 'style'.

Penn, obs. form of PEN.

Pennaceous (pene·ʃəs), *a. rare.* [f. mod.L. *pennāce-us* (f. *penna* feather, pen) + -OUS: see -ACEOUS.] **a.** *Ornith.* Having the structure of a pen-feather or quill-feather. **b.** *Entom.* and *Bot.* Applied to markings resembling feathers, or to surfaces or structures having such markings.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pennaceus*, ..having the surface marked with lengthened stains, ..compared to feathers..: pennaceous. 1890 WEBSTER, *Pennaceous* (*Zool.*), like or pertaining to a normal feather. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Pennaceous*..; having the structure of a penna or contour-feather; not plumulaceous. ..In *entom.*, resembling the web of a feather; having fine, close, parallel lines springing diagonally from a single line. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pennaceous*, in Botany, marked with longitudinal stains looking like feathers.

Pennache -ed, obs. forms of PANACHE, -ED.

†Pe·nnage. *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *pennage* (Amyot, 16th c.), f. *penne* plume: see -AGE.] = PLUMAGE.

1502 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 287 This very bird .. is .. for the more part of her pennage, blew, intermingled yet among with white and purple feathers. 1752 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* III. 376 This nobleman's staff, lighting on the King's head-piece and taking away the pennage fastened to it with iron. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pennage*, .. a term the same as plumage.

Pennal-, obs. form of PENNER [1].

‖ **Pennal** (pe·nǎl). [Ger. *pennäl* pen-case, school-boy, a. med.L. *pennāle* pen-case, f. *penna* pen.] Formerly, in German Protestant Universities, a slang name for a freshman, from their carrying about with them their pen-cases for use at lectures.

1882 in OGILVIE, and in later Dicts.

Hence **Pe·nnalism** [Ger. and mod.L. *pennalismus*], an oppressive system of fagging practised upon freshmen in German Universities in the 17th century. (Abolished about the end of the 17th c.)

1863 DOWDING *Life G. Calixtus* iv. 24 Pennalism was a fightful system of 'bullying'. *Ibid.* v. 31 It was they who held pennalism, with its terrors, in check. *Ibid.* xx. 183.

Pennance, -ans, obs. forms of PENANCE.

Pennant [1] (pe·nǎnt). [app. a compromise between PENDANT and PENNON, representing the usual nautical pronunciation of these words, of which it is now the most usual form.]

1. = PENDANT *sb.* 7; a rigging pendant.

1611 COTGR., *Palenc*, the Pennant; a rope which helpes to hoise vp the boat, and all heauie marchandise, aboord a ship. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Pendants* in a Ship, are short ropes made fast at one end either to the head of the mast or to a yard, or to the clew of a sail. 1755 JOHNSON, *Pennant*, .. a tackle for hoisting things on board. 1841 DANA *Seaman's Man.*, *Pendant*, or *Pennant*, a rope to which a purchase is hooked. A long strap with a hook or block at the other end, for a brace to reeve through, or to hook a tackle to.

b. (See PENDANT 7 b.)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Irish pennants*, rope-yarns hanging about on the rigging. Loose reef-points or giskets flying about, or fag-ends of ropes.

2. PENDANT *sb.* 9. PENNON 3: see quot. 1867.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 1 His Majesty, Charles II, was pleased to grant Letters of Mart: Which impowered them to wear the King's Jack, Ancient, and Pennant, and to act as Men of War. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 213 A small .. vessel, under Spanish colours, pennant flying. 1755 JOHNSON, *Pennant* (pennon, Fr.), a small flag, ensign or colours. 1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* i. 24 A pennant at the peak appears, To shew the fleet they're at their pray'rs. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Pennant*, a long narrow banner with St. George's cross in the head, and hoisted at the main. It is the badge of a ship-of-war. Signal pennants are 9 feet long, tapering from 2 feet at the mast to 1 foot... Broad pennant denotes a commodore, and is a swallow-tailed flag, the tails tapering. 1872 [see b]. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, *Pennant*, .. a small flag .. flown during the performance on a naval vessel of some public function; as, a church-pennant, meal-pennant, etc.

b. = PENNON 1. Also *fig.*

1815 *Paris Chit-chat* (1816) I. 26 Myriads of pennants and white flags .floated in the air. 1853 BARING-GOULD *Iceland* 105 He put up the little pennant which adorned the tent top. 1872 PREBLE *Hist. Flag* (1880) 11 A squire's mark was a long pennant similar to the coach-whip pennant of modern ships of war. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* II. xiii. 374 Quivering flaming pennants of flame.

3. *Music.* A hook of a quaver, semiquaver, etc.: = HOOK *sb.* 10 c. *U. S.*

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

4. *Comb.*, as *pennant-bearer*; **pennant-ship**: see quot.

1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. xx, Then must the pennant-bearer slacken sail, That lagging barks may make their lazy way. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Wd.-bk.*, *Pennant-ship*, generally means the commodore, and vessels in the employ of government.

Pennant [2] (pe·nnǎnt). [a. Welsh *pennant*, lit. 'dale-head', f. *pen* (*n*) head + *nant* valley; also a frequent place-name in Wales.] Now usually *Pennant grit*: the name applied to an unproductive series of gritty strata lying between the Upper and Lower Coal-measures in South Wales, whence extended to analogous strata in the Bristol Coal-field. Also *Pennant flag, rock, stone.*

1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 224 This bath was paved with pennant flag .. a stone that divides into slates of about two inches thick. 1769 STRACHEY in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 972 A Rock of Paving-Stone, call'd Penant, .. which Rock is sometime twenty Feet thick, or more. 1792 *Gentl. Mag.* LXII. i. 222 The stone of these two crosses is of a very hard and durable kind, usually called pennant, of a close gritty nature, and dug every where in the mountainous parts of Glamorgan. 1876 WOODWARD *Geol. E. Somerset & Bristol Coalfields* 31 [The Coal Measures] are divided into three series, an Upper productive Coal Series, a Middle and nearly unproductive series called the Pennant Grit, and a Lower productive series. 1886 JUKES-BROWNE *Hist. Geol.* 186 The Pennant Grits. This series forms the fine range of escarpments, which enclose the central table land of the county [Glamorgan]. 1888 PRENTWICH *Geol.* II. 95.

Pennar(e, -ard(e, obs. forms of PENNER [1].

Pennate (pe·nǎt), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *pennāt-us* winged, f. *penna* feather: see -ATE [2].]

1. *Nat. Hist.* = PINNATE.

[1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Pennata folia*, winged Leaves.] 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pennate.*

2. = PENNIFORM.

1877 ROSENTHAL *Muscles & Nerves* 91 The fibres are attached at an angle to a long tendon, from which they all branch off in one direction (semi-pennate muscles), or in two directions like the plumes of a feather (pennate muscles).

3. Winged; *fig.* very swift.

1870 R. R. COVERDALE *Poems* 35 On pennate feet they tread the way.

Pennated (pe·nǎtéd), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ED.]

†1. *Bot.* = PENNATE 1, PINNATED. *Obs.*

1727 BAILEY vol. II, A *Pennated* Leaf .. or feather Leaf, .. in which the Parts of which the Leaf is compos'd, are set along the middle Rib; either alternately or by Pairs, as in .. Vetches, &c. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1802-3 tr. *Pallas' Trav.* (1812) I. 538 The stalk branches out with pennated leaves.

2. Feathered; having slender lateral ribs like the vane of a feather; also = PENNIFORM.

1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 267 Antennæ pennated in the males: serrated in the females. 1836-9 TODD *Cyl. Anat.* II. 593/2 Some appearance of a pennated muscle.

Pennati-, combining form of L. *pennātus* PENNATE, as in **Pennatifid, Pennatilobate, Pennatipartite, Pennatisect, -sected** *adjs.* = PINNATIFID, etc., q. v.

1783 JUSTAMOND tr. *Raynal's Hist. Indies* I. 293 Large pennatified [*sic*] leaves. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 900/2 Pennatifid .. Pennatipartite Pennatisected. 1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 130/1 The tentacles become flattened and serrated at the edges, or take on a .. pennatifid character.

Pennatulacean (penætiulē·ʃiǎn), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Pennatulacea* neut. pl., f. *Pennatula*, the typical genus.] a. *adj.* Belonging to the order *Pennatulacea* of alcyonarian polyps. b. *sb.* A polyp of this order. So **Pennatula·ceous** (-ē·ʃǎs) *a.*, **Pennatula·rian** *a.* and *sb.*, **Pennatula·rious** *a.* = prec.; **Pennatulid** (penætiulid), a polyp of the family *Pennatulidæ*, of which *Pennatula*, the sea-pen, is the typical genus; **Pennatuloid** *a.*, resembling or allied to this genus.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 900/2 A Family (*Pennatularia*) of Zoophytes, having the *Pennatula* for their type: pennatularious. 1885 *Athenæum* 30 May 699/2 On a pennatulid obtained .. in the Japanese Sea at a depth of seventy-one fathoms.

Pennaunce, Pennaunt, obs. forms of PENANCE, PENDANT *sb.* **Penne**, obs. form of PEN.

Penneard, obs. f. *penn orth*, PENNYWORTH.

Penned (pend, *poet.* pe·ned), *a.* [f. PEN *sb.* [2] + -ED [2].]

1. Having 'pens', i.e. wing-feathers, or quills; winged; feathered, fledged; quilled, as a porcupine. In *Her.* Having feathers of a specified tincture. ? *Obs.*

c1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* v. (*Parl. Beasts*) xvi, Baith otter and arp, and pennit porcupyne. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xciv. (W. de W.) ffvj/2 The lesarde .. is not fetheryd nother pennyd. 1552 HULOET, Penned, *pennatus*, *plumatus*. Penned or franked, *altilis*, *ut al. ilis cygnus* 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 46 b, S. beareth Sable, a Sphinx d'argent, crined, and penned d'Or.

2. In parasynthetic comb. a. from PEN *sb* [2] 1, as *hard-penned, tender-penned, weak-penned*; b. from PEN *sb.* [2] 4, as *angry-penned*, having or using an angry pen, *i. e.* writing angrily.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A viij b, As longe as an hawke stondeth vnder the nombre of vii. barris .. she is bot tender pennyd. *Ibid.*, She is not harde pennyde no more than a soore hawke. 1596 W. SMITH *Chloris* (1877) 4 My maiden verse .. Whose weake pend muse to flie too soone doth proue. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 62. 3/1 Angry-pen'd Maid.

Penned (pend), *ppl. a.* [1] [f. PEN *v.* [1] + -ED [1].] Shut up in a pen; confined, as water, by a weir or lock: see the verb. Also with *in*, *up*, etc.

1794 W. VANDERSTEGEN *Pres. State Thames* 29 The practicability of rendering the rapid river Severn a penn'd navigation. 1840 *Evid. Hull Docks Com.* 138 The further your penned-up dock went up the river the better.

Penned (pend), *ppl. a.* [2] [f. PEN *v.* [2] + -ED [1].]

1. Written (with a pen); set down in writing. Also with adv., as *well-penned.*

1567 DRANT *Horace, Epist.* xix. F viij, That they shoulde for very spyte My penned poems teare. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 147 Nor to their pen'd speech render we no grace. 1757 FOOTE *Author* I. Wks. 1799 I. 132 A well penn'd address.

†2. Done or worked with a pen or quill. *Obs.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg* 15/2 Called the penned stitchinge, because it is done with little quilles or shaftes of a penne.

†**Penneech.** *Obs.* Name of an old game at cards: see quots.

1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* xxi. 104 A Game called Penneech... If the Seven of Diamonds be turn'd up, that is Penneech. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xvi. (Roxb.) 73/1 Penneech, this game hath 7 cards apece, and a card turned vp which is Trump. Then play and he that wins the first trick turns vp another card and that is trump; and so euery trick produceth a new trump till all the seaven are playd. 1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 347.

†**Pennell**, obs. Sc. form of PANEL.

1586-7 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 150 Fra all comperance thairin upoun pennell inquisitis or assyiasis.

Penner [1] (pe·nəɹ). *Obs.* or *dial.* Also 4-5 **-ere**, 5 *Sc.* **-air**, 5-6 **pener, pennare**, 5-8 **-ar**, 6 **-or, -ard(e.** [ad. med.L. *pennārium*, f. *penna* pen: see -ARIUM, -AR.] A case or sheath for pens, of metal, horn, leather, etc., formerly carried at the girdle, often together with an inkhorn; a pen-case; in later use, sometimes, a writing-case.

c1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 635 Priuely a penner gan he borwe, And in a lettre wroot he al his sorwe. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* II. iv. (1495) b iij/1 Aungels .. bere pennars and ynke hornes and other instrumentes of wryttes. 14.. *Lat. Eng. Voc.* in WR.-Wülcker 601/34 *Pennarium*, a Punnere. c1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* VII. (*Lion & Mouse*) Prol. vi, Ane inkhorne, with ane prettie gilt pennair. 1520 WHITINTON *Vulg.* (1527) 27 One hath pyked out all the pennes from my pennarde. 1541 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. *321 For ane Pennare of silver, to keip Pyke-teithe in, to be Kingis grace. 1591 FLORIO *2nd Frutes* 89 *S.* Glue me my penknife, to make a pen. *D.* It is in your penner, you doe nothing but write. 1611 COTGR., *Escriptoire*, a Penner. 1659 HOOLE *Comenius' Vis. World* xci. (1672) 187 We put up our Pens into a Pennar [*calamario*]. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 193/2 The Eagle holdeth a Writers penner and Ink-horn in her Beak, by the strings of it. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* ix. (ed. 3) 40 The Penner and Inkhorn. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* xlii. (1873) 235 The lid o' the penner.

Penner [2] (pe·nəɹ). [f. PEN *v.* [2] + -ER [1].] One who pens or words a writing, document, statement, etc.; a writer *of* something (either the original composer, or a copier). Almost always with *of.*

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 162 If Edmund Hadhenham, the penner of the Chronicles of Rochester, lye not shamefully. 1612 SIR G. PAULE *Abp. Whitgift* (1699) 40 The authors and penners of some of these libels were, John Penry and John Udall. a1635 CORBET *Poems* (1807) 24 A Ballad late was made But God knowes who'es the penner. 1758 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. Introd. i. 11 The penners of our modern statutes. 1817 CANNING in *Parl. Deb.* 1869 With regard to the address before the House; the numerous penners of it should not have launched into affirmations. 1829 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maximised, Indic.* (18.0) 49 The penner of this same Act of Lord Eldon's.

† **Penner** [3]. *Obs. rare*-[1]. See quot.

1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik* VII. 355 A bodkin or penner which she wore in her haire for an ornament.

Pennerth, penn'eth, obs. ff. PENNYWORTH.

Penneryall, obs. form of PENNYROYAL.

Pennestone, obs. form of PENISTONE.

Pennet (pe·net). *Obs.* exc. *local.* Forms: 5 **penett(e**, 6 **pennutte, pennite**, 6- **pennet.** [f. as PENIDE with change of suffix. Cf. OIt. *peneto*, It. *pennito* barley-sugar, OF. *penites* (1359 in Godef.).] A piece or stick of barley-sugar (or some similar confection); = PENIDE.

(Now a trade term for a sweetmeat of the toffee kind, flavoured with lemon, peppermint, etc.: see quot. 1883.)

1470-1 in *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 216 Penettes, 4*d.* 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 93 b, Take of Dates, of Reysins, of Pennites of Sugar, of eche six ounces. 1611 COTGR., *Penide*, a Pennet; the little wreath of sugar taken in a cold. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 371 It seruetb .. for the making of Almond milke, Potage, Pennets, Marchpanes, and other such daintie deuises. [1883 *Hudderaf. Gloss.*, *Pennett*, a kind of sweet, of the humbug species, cut in form like a double pyramid. 1887 *Label from Confectioner's Shop, Durham*, Lemon Pennets.]

Pennied (pe·nid), *a.* [f. PENNY + -ED [2].] Possessed of a penny. Chiefly in comb., as *one-pennied.*

1806 WORDSW. *Power of Music* vii, The one-pennied Boy has his penny to spare. 1901 *Westm. Gaz* 4 July 2/3 While you dispensed the fragile chocolate To pennied youngsters.

Penniferous (peni·fĕrəs), *a. Nat. Hist.* [f. L. *pennifer* (f. *penna* feather + *-fer* -bearing) + -OUS.] Bearing or producing feathers; feathered.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 14 Belly and tail penniferous. 1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXV. 319 The giant Scotch firs, with the shrill sough of their penniferous branches. 1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 900/2.

Penniform (pe·nifōm), *a. Nat. Hist.* [ad. mod.L. *penniform-is*, f. L. *penna* feather: see -FORM.] Having the form or appearance of a feather; having a central axis with diverging lines or fibres on each side, like the barbs of a feather; *spec.* applied to a muscle whose fibres are obliquely arranged on each side of a central tendon.

1713 CHESELDEN *Anat.* II. i. (1726) 73 The fibres of the penniform muscles. 1808 BARCLAY *Muscular Motions* 414 The carneous fibres by their lateral attachments shorten the tendons of penniform muscles. 1846 DANA *Zoöph.* (1848) 594 Penniform or plume-shape. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 128 Sometimes the fasciculi radiate from a central band of dense fibrous tissue in a penniform or semi-penniform manner.

Hence **Pe·nniformi-ra·diated** *a.*, radiated like the barbs of a feather; **Pe·nniformwise** *adv.*, in a penniform manner.

1793 YOUNG in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 173 Three penniformi-radiated muscles. 1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 287 The fibres converge penniformwise to a strong .. tendon.

Penniferous (peni·dʒĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. *penniger* (f. *penna* feather + *-ger* -carrying) + -OUS.] Feather-bearing, feathered.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvii. 151 The various piligerous, plumigerous, pennigerous and squamigerous animals.

Penniless (pe·nilĕs), *a.* Also **penny-**, †**peny-**, etc.: see PENNY. [f. PENNY + -LESS.] Not having a penny; having no money; poor, destitute.

c1310 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 255 For thef is reve, the lond is penyles. 1406 HOCCLEVE *Mirrule* 130, I were nakidly bystad By force of the penylees maladie. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* I. xxiv. (1867) 98 Thou art penilesse. 1592 GREENE *Art Conny Catch.* II. 11 He was .. turned to walke penny-lesse in Mark-lane, as the prouerb is. 1699 GARTH *Dispens.* 12 Or where ill Poets Pennyless confer.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Penniless.* 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 172 ¶ 10 At length I became absolutely pennyless. 1824 BYRON *Def. Transf.* (1837) i. ii. 132 Though pennyless all. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ix. § 8. 680 Either course must end in leaving the Government penniless.

† b. *Penniless bench*: name of a covered bench which formerly stood beside Carfax Church, Oxford; and app. of similar open-air seats elsewhere; prob. as being the resort of destitute wayfarers. Hence allusively. *Obs.*

1560-1 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 284 Item, to..Sylvester Kechyn, for mending the peneles benche ..ij *s.* iiij *d.* 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 244 Every stoole be sate on was Penniles bench. 1596 BP. W. BARLOW *Three Serm.* i. 120 By which..they bring both their parentes and themselves vnto Peniless bench. *c* 1600 L. HUTTON *Antiq. Oxford* in *Elia. Oxford* (O. H. S. 1886) 86 On the left hand, under the East end of St. Martins Church, yee see that Seate, which is called Pennelesse Bench, builded by the Cittie, as well for their solace and prospect every waie, as for the conveniencie of the Market Women in the tyme of Raine. 1613 SWETNAM *Arraignm. Wom.* (1880) p. xxiv, Ashamed to returne home againe.. by weeping crosse and pennyles bench. 1629 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, For mending of pennye-less bench halfe a dayes worke. *a* 1672 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) I. 139. 1860 WARTER *Sea-board* II. 43 Though he have sometimes to sit on the Penniless Bench.

Hence **Pe·nnilessly** *adv.*; **Pe·nnilessness.**

1871 SALA in *Belgravia* XIV. 421 The pennilessness of their spouses. 1890 SAINTSBURY *Ess. Eng. Lit.* (1891) 308 Did he really journey pennilessly down to Eton?

‖ **Pennill** (pe·nil[h]), usually in pl. **pennillion** (peni·l[h]ɪǫn). [Welsh *pennill* verse, stanza (f. *penn* head), pl. *penn-, penillion.*] A form of improvised verse adapted to an air played on the harp, sung by the Welsh at the Eisteddfod and on other occasions; a stanza of such verse.

1784 E. JONES (*title*) Musical and Poetical Relicks of the Welsh Bards with a select collection of the Pennillion. 1829 T. L. PEACOCK *Misfort. Elphin* 175 The bards..struck up a sort of consecutive chorus in a series of pennillion or stanzas in praise of Maelgon and his heirship. 1887 J. THOMAS in Grove *Dict. Mus.* IV. 438 The singers continue to take up their Penill alternately with the harp.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1784 E. JONES *Mus. Rel. Welsh Bards* (1794) 61 There are several kinds of Pennill metres... The skill of the pennill-singers in this is admirable. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 19 Aug. 15/3 Sir J. H. Puleston informed the Prince of the rules of pennillion singing. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 June 5/2 Eos Dâr, the leading penillion-singer, sang to the accompaniment of the harp the traditional penillion sung at Welsh weddings.

Pennine (pe·nəin). *Min.* [Named 1840 by Fröbel and Schweizer, because found in the Pennine Alps.] = PENNINITE.

1844 DANA *Min.* 318 The name Pennine is derived from its locality. 1878 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 22 Pennine, Ripidolite and Chlinochlore are minerals resembling chlorite.

Penninerved (pe·nin5ɪvd), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *penni-*, comb. form of *penna* feather + NERVE + -ED [2].] Of a leaf: Having nerves or veins diverging on each side of a midrib; feather-veined, pinnately veined. Also **Pennine·rvate** *a.*

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Penninervis, Bot.*.. penninervate. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 4 (ed. 6) 93 Pinnately or Feather-veined (or Penninerved) leaves are .. those of which the veins and their subdivisions are side branches of a single central rib.

Penning (pe·niŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. PEN *v.*[1] + -ING [1].] The action of PEN *v.*[1]; enclosing, confining, etc.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 152 The penning and enclosure of the air, in the concave of the well. 1751 *Act* 24 *Geo. II*, c. 8 § 2 Locks, Weirs..and the Shutting, Penning, Opening, Drawing, Use..thereof. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 201 In penning, the dog works closely to the sheep.

Pe·nning, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. PEN *v.*[2] + -ING [1].] The action of PEN *v.*[2]; writing, inditing.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw IV* 227 A letter .. bothe for the stile & the pennyng excellently endited. 1687 *Royal Proclam* 18 Nov. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2297/1 The Doubtful Penning of some Parts of the said Act. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II 154, I suppose it is of my Sisters Penning, and he, poor Man, is the humble Copier. 1849 STOVEL *Introd. Canne's Necess.* 63 The treatment of words, and the penning of signatures, in that way was rather unusual.

Pe·nning, *ppl. a.* [f. PEN *v.*[1] + -ING [2].] That pens (see PEN *v.*[1]); enclosing, shutting in.

1854 SYD. DOBELL *Balder* xxiii. 124 Herdsman's evening call, And bells of penning folds.

Penninite (pe·ninəit). *Min.* [Altered from PENNINE: see -ITE [1].] A mineral of the chlorite group; a hydrous silicate of aluminium, magnesium, and iron, occurring in rhombohedral crystals.

1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 495 Penninite...Pennine...Hydrotalc of Necker is penninite from the Binnen valley, in the Valais. 1882 *Min. Mag.* IV. 47.

Pennipotent (peni·pǫtĕnt), *a. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *pennipotens, -potent-em*, f. *penna* feather, plume (see PEN) + *potens* powerful.] Strong on the wing; strong-pinioned, powerful in flight.

1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Roode* (1878) 15/2 Vnplume their wings in flight pennipotent. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Pennirial(l, obs. form of PENNYROYAL.

Pennis, obs. pl. of PEN, PENNY.

† **Pe·nnish,** *a. Obs.* ?*nonce-wd.* [f. PEN *sb.*[2] + -ISH [1].] Pertaining to a pen, or to writing.

1646 *Vox Populi* 17 Your Pulpit worke, and your pennish paines.

† **Pe·nnisome,** *a. Obs.* ?*nonce-wd.* [f. PENNY + -SOME.] Furnishing 'pence', i. e. money; lucrative, profitable.

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 229, I finde little of any.. charitie this Bishop performed..with all these his pennisome preferments.

Penniston(e, obs. form of PENISTONE.

Pennite (pe·nəit). *Min.* [Named by Hermann, 1849, from Pennsylvania, where found: see -ITE [1].] A greenish variety of Hydrodolomite (see HYDRO-), containing nickel.

1850 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. II. IX. 217 Hermann has made a new mineral which he calls Pennite. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 708 *Pennite* of Hermann, from Texas, Pa., is in apple-green to whitish crusts.

Pennite, obs. form of PENNET.

Penniveined (pe·nivēind), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *penni-*, comb. form of *penna* feather, PEN + VEIN + -ED [2].] = PENNINERVED.

1855 *Macgillivray's Nat. Hist. Dee Side* (ed Lankester) 179 Pale green and nearly opaque beneath, penniveined with reticular venules. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 253 [Palms] are usually either of the radiate- or penni-veined type.

Pennon (pe·nən). Forms: 4 8 penon, 4 5 penoun, 4 pen(n)own(e, 5 pynoune, -youn, ‖ pynon, *Sc.* pannoun, 5- pennon. [ME. a. OF. *penon* (also *penn-, pan-, pannon*) = Pr. *peno, penon*, OCat. *pano*, It. *pennone*, generally held to be a Romanic deriv. of L. and It. *penna*, F. *penne* feather, plume, wing (Diez, Littré, Darm.). It. had the sense 'plume of feathers', and OF. that of 'feather of an arrow', as well as that of 'streamer'. Sp. has *pendon*, Pg. *pendão*, mod.Cat. *pendó*, with intrusive *d*, perh. by association with *pender* to hang; cf. Eng. *pendant* for *pennon.*]

1. A long narrow flag or streamer, triangular and pointed, or swallow-tailed, usually attached to the head of a lance (or a helmet), formerly borne as a distinction by a knight under the rank of banneret, and sometimes having his cognizance upon it; now a military ensign of the lancer regiments.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 227 Thair speris, thair pennownys, and thar scheldis Of licht Illumynit all the feldis. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Kntl's T.* 120 Pyhis Baner born in his penoun. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 121 In the baners and penons of his knyghtes. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 56 Of his contre the signe was Thre fisshes, whiche he scholde bere Upon the penon of a spere. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 141 He tynis his pannoun and his haubergeoun. 14.. *Lamd. MS.* 225 lf. 431 in *Promp. Parv.* 392 *note*, A guydon to be in length ij. yardes and a half, or iij. A pennon of armes round att the end, and to be in length ij yardes. *c* 1500 *MS. Harl.* 838 lf. 5 Euery baronet shal haue hys baner displeyd in ye feild yf he be chyef capteyn, euery knyght his penoun, euery squier or gentleman hys getoun or standard. 1591 *Garrard's Art Warre* 141 A litle Phane or Penon of silke upon a wyre... They must weore this either upon their burgonets, or upon their hats if they will. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 104 At the end of this Carrere there are men who have several Arrows ready, with little penons hanging at them. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arcite* I. 115 High on his pointed lance his pennon bore, His Cretan fight, the conquer'd Minotaur. 1786 GROSE *Milit. Antiq.* I. 205 *note*, The pennon was the proper ensign of a bachelor or simple knight. Du Fresne shews that even the esquires might bear pennons, provided they could bring a sufficient suite of vassals into the field. 1801 *Ibid.* (ed. 2) II. 52 The pennon was..like a banner, with the addition of a triangular point. By the cutting off of this point, on the performance of any gallant action by the knight and his followers, the pennon was converted into a banner; whereby the knight was raised to the degree of a banneret. 1865 WAY in *Promp. Parv.* 392 *note*, A pennon was a small flag attached to the lance, whereby the rank of the bearer was known. Wace appropriates it to the knight, and the gonfanon to the baron, but at a later time it seems to have designated the bachelor. ..In Harl. MS. 358, f. 5, may be seen sketches of all these ensigns; the getone being swallow tailed, the penon triangular, and charged with the armorial bearing, the former being appropriated to the esquire or gentleman, the latter to the knight. 1882 CUSSANS *Her.* (ed. 3) 274 The Pennon .. was usually affixed to the end of a lance, from which..it depended; and the Charges thereon were so emblazoned as to appear correctly when the lance was held in a horizontal position.

b. In wider or vaguer use: Any flag or banner.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2918 Thane sir Priamous þe prynce, in presens of lordes, Presez to his penowne, and pertly it hentes. 1530 PALSGR. 253/1 Penon a lytell baner in a felde, *pennon.* 1563 GOLDING *Cæsar* VII. (1565) 200 b, Cesar .. rolled up his banners, and hid the penons and antesignes of his souldiers. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. v. 49 Barre Harry England, that sweepes through our Land With Penons painted in the blood of Harflew. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 408/2 The drapery of a trumpet was in early times, as now, the pennon-quarrée of a banner. 1880 'OUIDA' *Moths* II. 234 The soft wind would blow brightly on the pretty pennons of the Kermesse pavilions.

c. *fig.* Applied to things of the shape of a pennon.

c 1618 MORYSON *Itin.* IV. iv. i. (1903) 332 Rowles baked like dry Fritters, and sett forth with Penons of Cutt paper, in the forme of Apes, Birdes, and like thinges. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* XXIV, A pillar of dark smoke, which .. spread its long dusky pennon through the clear ether. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1879) 158 Little factory villages.. with their tall chimneys, and their pennons of black smoke.

d. *Her.*

1586 FERNE *Blas. Gentrie* 197 The field is Gewles, a banner of three pennons or. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xviii. (Roxb.) 122/1 He beareth a speare Or, garnished or adorned with a penon or penoncell Argent.

† 2. a. A knight-bachelor; b. An ensign-bearer.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 15 For he [Sir John Chaundos] had in his retenu M[l]. ijc. penons armed & x M[l]. horsmen. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 239 The Duke of Brabant had xxiiij. Banners and lxxx. Pennons, and in all xvij. thousand men. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Hartford.* II. (1662) 32 Surely he was a man of merit, being Penon or Ensign-bearer to one, Esquire of the body to three successive Kings, and Mr. of the Horse to one of their Queens.

3. The long pointed streamer of a ship; also called PENDANT and PENNONCEL.

1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* lxvii, A ship most neatly that was fim'd, In all her Sailes with flags and Pennons trim'd. [In Chalmers's *Poets*, pennants, whence in Richardson.] 1632 SHERWOOD, A *Penon* (or *Pendant*) in a ship. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Penon*, .. also a streamer in a ship 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* II. 354 O hapless day!.. That saw my wandering pennon mount the tide. 1852 LONGF. *Warden of Cinque Ports* ii, Flowing flag and rippling pennon. 1884 MRS. C. PRAED *Zéro* xiv, Yachts with pennons flying lay at anchor in the harbour.

† 4. Erroneously put for PENDANT *sb.* 1, a hanging ornament. *Obs. rare.*

1546 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 63 Also I give to my dowghter..a girdle with penons and buckle of silver.

5. *poet.* Used by Milton, and others after him, for: A wing, pinion.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 933 Fluttring his pennons vain plumb down he drops Ten thousand fadom deep. *Ibid.* VII. 441. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* II. 190 The..Wasp .in the viscous Nectar plung'd, His filmy Pennons struggling flaps in vain. 1796 COLERIDGE *Ode Departing Year* Epode ii, I hear the famish'd brood of prey Flap their lank pennons on the groaning wind. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* I. 204 Again the Coursers of the air Unfurled their azure pennons.

Pennoncel (pe·nənsel). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 4 penonceal, 5, 9 -cell, 5 penoun-, 7, 9 -cel, 9 -cele, 8- pennoncel, (9 -cello). [a. OF. *penoncel* (= It. *pennoncello*, 'a little plume or bunch of feathers, also a little streamer or banderoll' (Florio), med.L. *penuncellus, penonsellus*, Du Cange), dim. of *penon*, PENNON. See also the reduced form PENCEL, which is found earlier.] A small pennon borne upon a helmet or lance, a PENCEL; a pennon or pendant of a ship.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 308 Than sen thei stonde on every side, Endlong the schipes bord to schewe, Of Penoncels a riche rewe. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* vi. 153 The kyng fonde her bess aboute a penouncell of a spere that she made full fayr for the knyghte Reynawde. *c* 1489 — *Blanchardyn* xviii 56 Many a highe mast that bare grete sayles And many penoncelles, baners, and standardes that the wynde shok here and there. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* IV. xiv. (1611) 224 These penoncels are made of certain smal pecces of Taffeta or Sarcenet, cut after the forme of a pennon, wherewith martiall men doe oftentimes adorne their speares and launces. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xviii. (Roxb.) 122/2 He beareth a speare Or, garnished or adorned with a penon or penoncell Argent. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Pennoncels.* 1814 SCOTT *Chivalry* (1874) 33 Whom they were entitled to muster under a Penoncele or small triangular streamer somewhat like the naval pennant of the present day *a* 1835 MOTHERWELL *Madman's Love*, The fluttering of each penoncel By knightly lance upborne.

Pennoncier (penənsi·ə). *rare*—[0]. [a. OF. *penon-, pennoncier* (Froissart 14th c.), f. *penon* PENNON.] A knight bachelor (as distinguished from a knight banneret).

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pe·nnoned (-ənd), *a.* [See -ED [2].] Having, bearing, or furnished with a pennon. Also *fig.*

1849 THACKERAY *Atra Cura* iii, No knight am I with pennoned spear. 1868 LOWELL *Invita Minerva* 2 The Bardling came, where by a river grew The pennoned reeds 1882 FREEMAN *Reign Will. Rufus* II. vi § 2. 209 He would show himself before their gates with a hundred thousand pennoned lances. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 July 3/1 Behind this line we get a glimpse of plumed helmets and pennoned lances of some of the cavalry.

Pennor, obs. form of PENNER [1].

Penn'orth, colloq. contraction of PENNYWORTH.

Pennutte, obs. form of PENNET.

Penny (pe·ni). Pl. **pennies** (pe·niz), **pence** (pens). Forms: see below. [OE. *pening, pending, penning*, later *penig* = OFris. *panning, penning, -ig*, OS. *penning* (MLG., LG. *pennink*; MDu. *penninc, -ing-*, also *pēni(n)c*; Du. *penning*), OHG. *pfenning* (*phantinc, phenting*), *pfenting* (MHG. *pfenninc, -ic, -ig-*, Ger. *pfennig*), ON. *penninger* (mod. Icel. *peningr*, Sw., ODa. *penning*, Da. pl. *penge* = ON. *pengar* 'money'); not recorded in Goth. (which has *skatts* for δηνάριος in N. T.). In early ME., Ormin had still *peninng*; but the usual ME. form after 1200 was *peni, peny*, from OE. *penig*. The forms with double *n* in OE. were chiefly Northumbrian; in ME. *pennie, penny*, with *nn*, was app. not used till the 15th c. OE. and early ME. had also, less usually, like OFris., forms in *pan-*. In ME. the plural *panejes, penejes*, passed through *panes, pannes, peniis, penis*, to the 14th c. *pans, pens*, the latter duly spelt in 16th c. *pence*. But, beside this, the fuller *penys, pennys, pennies*, continued in restricted use: see the forms in A. 2 β, and signification in B. 1 c.

The OE. and cognate forms point back to the types **pening*, **panding*, **panning*, a series which does not conform to any phonetic law, but suggests that the word was foreign and of unsettled form. But it was evidently of WGer., or even (unless the ON. was borrowed from OE.) of Common Germanic age. No foreign source however is known; and the suffix *-ing*, occurring in other names of coins, as *shilling*, *farthing*, OHG. *cheisuring*, etc., bespeaks at least a Teutonic formation on a radical element *pand* or *pan(n)*. This has been sought in WGer. **pand*, OHG. *pfant*, PAWN, with reference to a possible use of the *panding*; and in WGer. *panna*, Ger. *pfanne* PAN, with possible reference to shape. Of these words themselves the Germanic origin is uncertain.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

1. *Sing.* α. 1 **pending, pening, -ine, penning;** 3 (*Orm.*) **peninng.** β. 1 **peniz, paniz, peni,** 1–2 **peniz,** 2–4 **peni,** 4 **pane-** (in comp.), 4–8 **peny,** 5 **penye, -ey,** 5–7 **penie,** (6 **peany**); 5–8 **pennie,** (6 **-ye**), 5– **penny.**

α. 835 Pending (see B. 1). *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxii. 19 gebrohtun him penning [*Ags G.* anne peninc, *v. r.* anne peniz; *Hatton* enne paniz]. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* XXV. (Z.) 50 *Hic as*, þes peninge [*v. rr.* peniz, panii]. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xx. 9 þa onfengon hig ælc his pening [*Hatton* paniz; *Lindisf.* suindrigo penning a]. *c* 1200 ORMIN 3281 Illc mann an peninng ȝefe. *Ibid* 3287.

β. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xx. 2 He sealde ælcon ænne peniz [*Hatton* ænne pæniz]. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* Matt. xx. 9 þa onfengen hi ælch hys paniz [*Ags. Gosp.* peniz, peniz]. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 67 He alse mid his penne se þe ower mid his punde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 22328 For a peni [*Fairf.* peny] hit sal be salde. *c* 1450 *Merlin* x. 142 For a penny that ye lese on this side, ye shall wynne tweyne. 1530 PALSGR. 253/1 Penny coyne, *denier*. 1584 POWEL *Lloyd's Cambria* 71 To gine them a penie for enerie man. 1590 RECORDE, etc. *Gr. Artes* (1640) 326 That a sterling peny, round without clipping, did then weigh 32 cornes of wheat dry. 1668 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 186 The taking of an half-peny and a peny. 1673 C. HATTON *H. Corr.* (Camden) 118 To be shewn as a sight, peni apiece.

2. *Plural.* α. 1 **peningas, peudingas, pen-(d)i(n)oas.** β. 1–2 **penezas, pan-,** 2–3 **penezes, panezes, -as,** 3 **panewes, pone-, -wes; peniis, -ijs,** 3–4 **panes,** 4 **pannes, penis,** 4–5 **penyes,** 4–6 **penies,** *Sc.* **pennyse,** (5 **peyneyes, pennis**), 5–6 **penys, pennys, -is,** (*Sc.*) **-eis,** 6 (*Sc.*) **pennyis,** 6– **pennies.** γ. 4–5 **pans,** (4 **pons**), 4–6 **pens,** 5–6 **pense,** 6– **pence.** δ. 5 **pens, -ys.**

α. 835 *Will* in Thorpe *Charters* 474 Se mann se to londe þe ȝefe hine eirfehonda xiii. pund pendingæ. *c* 890 K. ÆLFRED *Laws* c. 3 (Schmid 72) gebete..þæs borges bryce mid v pundum mærra pæninga. *c* 897 — *Gregory's Past. C.* l. 391 We wiernaþ urum eildum urra peninga mid to plegianne. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xx. 9 Onfengon suindrigo penningas.

β. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xx 10 þa onfengon hig syndrige penegas [*Hatton* sindrie paneges]. *Ibid.* Luke x. 35 [He] brohte oðrum dæge twegen penegas [*Lindisf.* tuoege peñd, *Hatton* panages]. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 85 þa twein peneges. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 79 Befasted here paneges ðe haðene menn. *c* 1205 LAY. 2369 Pielles and purpras And guldene ponewæs [*c* 1275 panewes]. *Ibid.* 14684 Twalf panewes. *a* 1250 *S. Eustace* 6 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 211 Of gold and ponewes [*v. r.* penyes] rounde. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 263/93 A man, þat ȝaf hine þreo rounde panes. *a* 1300 *Fall & Passion* 58 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 14 For xxx penis he him sold. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4835 (Cott.) Al redi penijs [*Gött.* penis] for to tell. *Ibid.* 13483 Qua had o penis thre hundreth Bred for to bi. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vii. (*Jacobus*) 738 For pennyse thretty. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 345 Also þis [Saturn] ordeyned pannes of bras. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 52 Of hem þat ȝeuen a peney, or peyney s, to prestis. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 13483 (Trin.) Who so had penies þre hundrebe. 1426 LYDG *De Guil. Pilgr.* 18037 The pennis that iudas toke. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6316 Penys foure or fyue. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxiv. 63 Gif I ten dayis wan penyis thre. 1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, c. 19 § 14 All manner of pennys beyng silver. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. I*, Wks. (1711) 3 Twelve pennies of the pound.

γ. *c* 1305 *Judas Iscariot* 133 in *E. E. P* (1862) 110 þe teoþing þerof was prettie pans. 1340 *Ayenb.* 23 Þri maneie of guodes..þet þe dyeuel wyle begge inid his pans. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. Prol. 86 Seruaunts . Pleden for pons and poundes þe lawe. 1377 *Ibid.* B v. 243 To wey pens with a peys. 1382 WYCLIF *John* xii. 5 Whi is not this oynement seeld for thre hundrid pens? 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 17732 The pound for xx^{ti} pans I selle. ?*a* 1500 in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. iv. 424/1 21 pense in pense and half pense. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xviii. 28 Wone off his felowes which ought hym an hundred pence. 1549 *Braseneose Coll. Muniments* 18. 59, Fore pense.

δ. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 52 Tho fyrye pensys y was compellyd to deuoure with an opyn mowthe. 1495 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 463/1 Receptes of Penses to the same Elizabeth.

B. Signification. **I.** Original senses.

1. An English coin of the value of $\frac{1}{12}$ of a shilling, or $\frac{1}{240}$ of a pound; originally and for many centuries of silver, in later times of copper, now (since 1860) of bronze. Denoted (after a numeral) by *d.* (for *denarius*, *denarii*); thus, 5*d.*, fivepence.

The coining of silver pennies for general circulation ceased with the reign of Charles II; a small number have since been regularly coined as Maundy money. Copper pennies began to be coined in 1797; copper halfpence and farthings having been used from the time of Charles II.

a 725 *Laws of Ine* c. 59 (from Ælfred's compilation, earliest MS. *c* 925) Oxan horn bliȝ x peninga [*v. rr.* peninga, peninga, pening] weorð. 835 in Thorpe *Diplom. Æví Sax.* (1865) 47 And him mon forgefe ȝeran ȝreotene hund þendinga[s]. *a* 1000 *Ecgbert. Pænit.* iv. lx. (Thorpe *Laws* II. 228) Se riht scylling byþ a be xii penegum. *a* 1131 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1124 Se peniȝ was swa ifel þæt se man þa hæfde.. an pund he ne mihte cyxten þær of for nan þing twelfe penegas. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 238 Edward did smyte rounde peny, halfpeny, ferthyng,.. þe kynges side salle be þe hede & his name writen, þe croyce side what eite it was in coyned & smyten. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 245, liij pens of money courait yerely. *Ibid.* 246 They shold wyth a good wylle pay the penyes. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iii. ii. 85 Nay by S. Iamy, I hold you a penny, A horse and a man is more then one, and yet not many. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Penny*, a small Coin..; its Weight is 32 Grains of Wheat well dried. 1720 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II, *Penny, Denarius*, was the first coined piece of Silver we have any account of; and for many Years the only one. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., The penny sterling is now nigh disused as a coin; and scarce subsists, but as a money of account. 1797 *Proclam.* 26 July in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 14031/1 We have thought fit to order, that certain Pieces of Copper shall be coined, which should go and pass for One Penny,..and that each of such Pieces of One Penny should weigh One Ounce Avoirdupois. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 330/2 The first English [silver] pennies weigh 22½ grains troy. Towards the close of Edward III the penny weighs 18 grains, and in the reign of Edward IV it fell to 12, after previously sinking to 15. In..1551, the penny was reduced to 8 grains, and after the 43rd of Eliz. to 7$\frac{11}{12}$ grains, at which weight it still continues.

b. Applied to local or other varieties of this coin, sometimes of different value.

Irish penny, *Manx penny*, copper pennies of the same value as the penny sterling with a different design on the reverse, formerly coined for Ireland and the Isle of Man; *Scots penny*, a coin or monetary unit, equal in 17th c. to one-twelfth of the English penny; † *Penny deble*, † *Penny force*: see quot. 1598.

1538 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1844) I. 158 Dauid Bruce..promittit to pay me the soume of thretty poundis in penny and penny-worthi Scottis. 1598 STOW *Surv.* 43 The penny weyght [to weigh] 24. graynes (which 24. by weight then appointed, were as much as the former 32. graynes of weight), a pennie force, 25. graynes and a halfe, the pennie deble, or feeble 22. graines and a halfe. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I 263 The Scots haue of long time had .. Plackes, which they esteemed for 4 pence, but 3 of them make an English penny; also Hardheads, esteemed by them at one penny halfe-penny, whereof eight make an English penny. *Ibid.* 284 They [the Irish] had little brasse pence, and pence of a second kinde, called Harpers, being as big as an English shilling. They had also brasse farthings, called smulkins, whereof foure made a penny. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III 25/1 An Irish Penny .. hath the Stamp of the Harp and Crown upon it. 1786 CARDONNELL *Numism. Scot.* 24 Table I. In which is shown how many numeral pounds, shillings, and pennies Scots were coined out of one pound weight of gold. *a* 1850 JAS. GRAY *Introd. Arith.* (ed. 100) 11 (Scotch Money), 2 Pennies = 1 Bodle = ½*d.* Sterling. 2 Bodles = 1 Plack = 1*d.* 3 Placks or 12 Pennies = 1 Shilling = 1*d.* [sterling]. 1898 G. B. RAWLINGS *Brit. Coinage* 135 The last Irish coinage took place under George IV, when pennies and halfpennies were struck..1823. *Ibid.* 192 George III. coined pennies and halfpennies for Man in 1786...*Rev.*, Three legs conjoined at the hip. *Ibid.*, Queen Victoria coined a Manx penny, halfpenny, and farthing, in 1839 only. ..This is the last coinage for the Isle of Man. *Ibid* 210 In 1870 a series of nickel pennies, halfpennies and farthings was begun for Jamaica.

c. The full plural, *pennies* (A. 2 β), is now used only of the individual coins; *pence* (A. 2 γ) is usually collective, expressing the amount, however made up; but it is sometimes used of individual coins, when no stress is laid upon their being such. *Pence* is especially used after numerals, where from *twopence* to *elevenpence* (rarely *twelvepence*) and in *twentypence*, it is stressless (tʊ'pĕns, etc.) and now written in combination. See these words. With other numbers *pence* is written separately (or hyphened) and has a separate stress, as *eighteen pence* (ē'tēn|pĕns).

When such a combination means a single coin, or even a single amount, it is treated as a single substantive, and may have a plural, e. g. 'a new sixpence', 'two sixpences'; 'the school-children's twopences', 'how many eightpences are there in ten shillings?' See TWOPENCE, THREEPENCE, etc. To such combinations, *halfpenny* and *farthing* are added without *and*, e. g. 'postage twopence-halfpenny', 'the early penny-farthing foreign post-card', 'a sixpence-halfpenny shop'. These phrases may also take a plural: see quot. 1724. Adjective or attributive uses of these combinations are formed with *-penny*, e. g. *twopenny*, etc.: see 10.

c 1000– [see examples under A. 2 β]. *c* 1305– [see under A. 2 γ]. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 36 To curse a man for sixe pans. 1436 *Libel Eng. Policy* in *Pol. Songs* (Rolls) II. 175. xij pens in the golden pounde. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* i. ii. 55 Oh sixe pence that I had a wensday last. 1590 — *Mids. N.* iv. ii. 22 Sixpence a day for playing Piramus. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* iii. Wks. 1755 V. ii. 50 We have many sorts of small silver coins,..such as the French three-pences, fourpence half-pennies, and eight-pence farthings, the Scotch five-pences and ten-pences, besides their twenty-pences and three and four-pences. 1726–31 TINDAL *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* (1743) II. XVII. 157 Six-pences, Two-pences, Pence, and Half-pence. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 329/2 From Egbert's time, with very few exceptions, the series of English pennies is complete. *Ibid.*, Pence, halfpence, and farthings are extant of John, all struck in Ireland. 1865 *Reader* No. 148. 493/2 A large hoard of short-cross pennies. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* x. 206 Coinage of England: Athelstan A. D. 925 to Henry II A. D. 1189, silver pennies only.

2. Rendering L. *denarius* (see DENARIUS); also occasionally *argenteus* ('piece of silver'), and *nummus* (= *nummus sestertius*, SESTERCE). Chiefly, now only, in Biblical use and allusions thereto.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark xii. 15 Brenges me peniȝ [L. *denarium*] þætte ic ȝesili. *c* 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* John vi. 7 Tu hund peninga [L. *ducentorum denariorum*] to hlafum ne ginyhtsumaþ him. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke x. 35 And brohte oðrum dæge twegen penegas [L. *duos denarios*, WYCLIF twey pens, *v. r.* pans]. *c* 1275 *Passion of our Lord* 119 in *O. E. Misc.* 40 If ich so lapede þat ich bitraye theȝu, hwat schal been my mede? Þrytty panewes, hi seyden. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm. Sel.* Wks. I. 32 He toke two pens, and ȝaf hem to þe hosteler. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 273 Þey schulde euery ȝere offre foure pans [L. *quatuor nummos*] to þe churche work of Seynt Denys. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xi. 40 Þai saide Crist for xxx. penys. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xxxii. 9 Seuen sycles and tea syluer pens [L. *decem argenteos*]. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 303 Antonius the Triumvir his pennies were mixed with iron. 1646 BP. HALL *Balm of Gil.* (1650) 134 Even the eleventh houre carried the peny as well as the first. 1720 OZELL *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* I. VII. 424 *note*, The Penny of Gold among the Romans was worth a Thousand Sesterces. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St-Pierre's Stud Nat.* (1799) III. 480, I do not speak of the penny paid to Cesar by St. Peter. 1881 N. T. (R.V.) *Luke* xx. 24 Shew me a penny. Whose image and superscription hath it? And they said, Cesar's.

b. Sometimes applied to the French *denier* or 10 centime piece; also, to the now obsolete coin of Jersey of that value (*Jersey penny*), superseded in 1877 by a coin = $\frac{1}{13}$ shilling. Formerly also used to render the name of the Dutch *penning*, the German *pfennig*, the Low German *pennig*, and other foreign coins corresponding in name. In U. S. *colloq.*, a cent.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., The French *penny*, or denier, is of two kinds; the Paris *penny*, called *denier Parisis*; and the *penny* of Tours, *denier Tournois*...The Dutch *penny*, called *pennink*, is a real money, worth about one fifth more than the French *penny Tournois*...At Hamburg, Nuremberg, &c. the *penny* or *pfennig* of account, is put equal to the French *penny Tournois*. 1862 ASTED *Channel Isl.* iv. App A (ed. 2) 561 Thirteen Jersey pence are equivalent to an English shilling. 1889 FARMER *Dict. Amer.*, *Penny*, a cent, and thus about half the value of an English penny. 1898 G. B. RAWLINGS *Brit. Coinage* 194 No coins were struck for Jersey till 1841,..the English shilling at that time being valued in Jersey at thirteen pence...The penny is as follows.

II. From the fact that the (silver) penny was for many hundred years the chief or only coin in circulation, the name became to a great extent synonymous with 'coin', 'piece', or 'unit of money', whence the following uses:

3. = A coin: applied with a defining or descriptive adjunct to various coins of the British Isles, of distinct origin from the ordinary penny. Now *Hist.*

Penny of twopence, a silver coin of the value of twopence, a half-groat; *gold penny*, a gold coin of the value of 20 shillings issued in 1257.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 274/1 A Peny of twa Pens (*A.* Pennys), *didragma*. 1523 *Act* 14 & 15 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 As many halfe grotes called pens of two pens. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 54 Peny grasse. hath a leafe as brode as a peny of two pens, and neuer beareth floure. 1565 in Keith *Hist. Scot.* (1754) App. 118 That thair be cunyeit ane Penny of Silvir callit the Mary Ryall,..of Weicht ane Unce Troce-weicht. 1578 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 31 Thair salbe ane penny or pece of gold prentit and cunyeit of twentie ane carret fine. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. (975) This Year [1257], according to the MS. Chronicle of the city of London, the King Coined a Penny of Pure Gold of the Weight of Two Sterlings, and commanded that it should go for Twenty Shillings. 1895 W. A. SHAW *Hist. Currency* i. 4 Five years later (1257) Henry III of England imitated the florin in his gold pennies.

4. Used as a general or vague word for a piece of money; hence, a sum of money, money.

Now chiefly in phr *a pretty penny*: see 9 e.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 64, & alle þat he mot gete, he robbed & reft, Peny no penyworth, no þing he no left. 1340 *Ayenb.* 23 Ydeleblisse..Þet is þe dyeules peni, huermide he bayþ alle þe uayre pane-worþes ine þe markatte of þise wordle. *a* 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. iv. 514 Go vp to him with ful good-wille, And þi peny, him profre. *c* 1384 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 377 Þei done þis to wynne þe penye. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 199 They hym bisoght Of herberwe and of ese as for hir peny. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xx. 57 b, They may..there be lodged . without paying of any pennie. 1623 COCKERAM *Eng. Dict.* III. s. v. *Maximilean*, The Emperour gaue him a small penny. 1649 in J. Harrington *Def. Rights Univ. Oxford* (1690) 26 They living wholy upon the penny, buying all commodities but having nothing to sell. 1657 HEYLIN *Undeceiv. People* 20 The Minister hath neither corn nor hay, nor any provision for expence of houshould, but what he buyeth by the penny. 1764 H. WALPOLE *Let. G. Montagu* 24 Dec., I shall put your letter to Rheims into the foreign post with a proper penny. 1790 BURNS *'What can a young lassie'* i, Bad luck on the pennie that tempted my minnie To sell her poor Jenny for siller an' lan'! 1822 LOCKHART *A. Blair* 139 A braw little penny to her tocher.

b. In *pl.* = money: orig. as consisting ordinarily of (silver) pennies; in later use, often depreciative, 'small money', 'coppers', 'small earnings'.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 26/8 To þe apostles he wende anon and to heore fet þe panes caste. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5507 Wit þair penis bought was he. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 692 Pryce off pennys may mak wa no ramed. 1621 COTGR. s. v. *Sien*, Who looseth his pence forgoeth his sence. 1642 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. Wks. 1851 III. 139 Dispensers of treasure.. without price to them that have no pence. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* L. xlv. 203 He..gave unto each of them a horse.. together with some pence to live by. 1883 G. B. GOODE *Fish. Indust.* 6 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.), Their descendants.. are to-day hauling pence up out of the water faster than their forefathers ever learned to do.

† c. (*Singular.*) With ordinal numeral, expressing an aliquot part of a sum of money, as *the fifth penny*, *i. e.* every fifth penny in any number of pennies; = one-fifth of the whole amount.

1038 *Charter of Harold Harefoot* in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.*

IV. 37 [He] bæd hine fultumes to þam hirode ambe þone þriddan penig. *c* 1300 *Song Husbandm.* 8 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 149 Ever the furthe peni mot to the kynge. 1581 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 427 All and haill the erldome of Gowry, with the teind penny of all wardis. 1585 *Ibid.* 743 The first fructis and fylt penny of the same beneficeis. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Prerog. Parl.* (1628) 8 In the 14. yeare he [Henry III] had the 15. penny of all goods given him vpon condition to confirme the great Charter. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. xli, None can hire or build a House, but he must pay the tenth penny. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1654/2 The Nations of this City have declared their willingness to give twice the 20th penny, which..will raise a Million and a halfe. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. ix. (1869) I. 95 In 1720 interest was reduced from the twentieth to the fiftieth penny, or from five to two per cent. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* v. 168 Remunerated by what was termed 'the fourth penny', that is, each journeyman received as his wages..the fourth part of the gross sum for which such cloth was sold.

† **d.** *First penny* = prime cost, cost price. In quot. 1674, perh. = first amount, amount starting a contribution, testimonial, etc.; a handsel. *Obs.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 63 Seuen Buts of Sack, which cost the first pennie seuenteen Duckats the But. 1620 CAPT. SMITH *New Eng. Trials* (Arb) 242 Her fraght, which she sold at the first penny for 2100 pounds. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 48 Her cargazon of broad cloth was worth the first peny neer upon 300*ol.* 1674 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 424 E. of Pembroke married to Madame Qerronal's [*sic*] sister. The King gives 1000 first peny.

e. The particular sum of money or amount of some tax, impost, or customary payment. With defining adjunct, as *Borchel-penny, cock-p., common penny, earnest-p., fire p., gauge-p., God's-p., hanse-penny, homage-p., Peter's-penny* (*-pence*), *Rome-p., scot-p., teind-p., tithing-p., ward-p.*, etc. See these.

c 1194 in *Reg. of Wetherhal* (1897) 30 Sint quiete de averpeni et de blodwita..et de hundredpeni et de thethingepeni. 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 117/1 Þat the peny which is called the Gauge peny, be not paied to the Gaugeour. 1461 *Ibid.* 476/1 A summe of money claymed at two lawdayes in the yere, called Tithyng peny, otherwise Tottyngpeny. 1479-81 *Rec. St Mary at Hill* 102 The ernyst penys and potacions at diuerse tymes amonge the workemen. 1508- [see EARNEST-PENNY] 1562 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 222 Without payment of any compositioun or teind penny. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 79 At Regensburg, in the year 1471—the allied powers..attempted to impose a sort of property tax on the whole empire, called the Common Penny. *Ibid.* 213 The scheme of a Common Penny was now resumed. 1890 GROSS *Gild Merch.* I. 31 There were dues at Andover called 'scot-pennies', 'hanse-pennies', and 'sige-pennies'. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Mar. 12/1 The church was built in the old feudal days when the Bourchiers..held estate in Chingford, and..in 1220 an agreement was entered into between the Abbot of Waltham and the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's by which the latter were exempted from the payment of 'Borchel Peny' and 'Ward Peny'.

5. As the type of a coin of small value, or of a small amount of money. Often in contrast with *pound* (see also 9 f, h); with a negative, as *not a penny* = not the least amount, no money at all; so *never a penny, not worth a penny.*

a 1200 [see A. 1 B]. ? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 451 Povert al aloon, That not a peny hadde in wolde. 1414 BRAMPTON *Penit. Ps.* 46 There schal no man, for peny ne pounde, Have 'Ne reminiscaris, Domine?' 1457 *Paston Lett.* I. 414 A peny yn seson spent wille safe a pounde. 1530 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 74 Clare had never peny for hyt. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 589 Hauing onely the name and style of the same, without any peny profite, or foote of possession. 1570 T. WILSON *Demosthenes* 97 *margin*, It is the well spent penny that saveth the pound. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 12. v. § 3 (1669) 85/1 Wilt thou stand with God for a day or two, huckle with him for a penny? 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* v. 1, Never knew a man worth a penny with such a coat as that on. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. I. *Jackd. Rheims* vi, Never was heard such a terrible curse! But..Nobody seem'd one penny the worse!

III. Transferred uses: chiefly elliptical.

† **6.** = PENNYWEIGHT. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 298 Pund eles gewihð .xii. penezum lesse þonne pund wætres. & pund ealoð gewihð .vi. penezum mare þonne pund wætres. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. CXXXI. (1495) III ij/2 Dragma is the eyghte parte of Vncia and weyeth thre Pans of syluer. Scrupulus..is acountyd for ten Pans. 1579 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 139 Tuicheing the reductioun of our Soverane Lordis cunyie to ellevin penny fyne. 1590 RECORDE, etc. *Gr. Artes* (1640) 127 Whereas..the weight is called by the name of a penny, it is not meant a penny of silver money, but a penny of Gold-smiths weight, which containeth 24 Barly Corn.

† **7.** The amount bought for a penny, a pennyworth. *Obs.*

1564 *Child-Marriages* 208 All iij went to Richard Barkers house, and dronke, eithe[r] of them a peny. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 523 Whereas thou maist compound a better penie.

8. = PENNYLAND, q. v.

IV. 9. Phrases and Proverbs.

a. *A penny for your thoughts*: I would give something to know what you are thinking about (addressed to one in a 'brown study'). † **b.** *A penny in the forehead*: in allusion to a playful nursery joke, in which a cold coin is pressed on the forehead so as to be felt as if still there after its removal: see *Notes and Q.* 9th s. VIII. 189. *Obs.* **c.** *A penny saved is a penny gained* (*got, earned*). **d.** *A penny soul never came to twopence.* **e.** *A pretty* (*fine*, etc.) *penny*: a considerable sum (in the way of gain or cost). **f.** *In for a penny, in for a pound*: having entered upon a matter one must carry it through whatever it involves. † **g.** *No penny, no paternoster*; a saying referring to priests insisting on being paid as a condition of performing services; hence = nothing for nothing; if you want a thing you must pay for it. So *no paternoster, no penny* = no work, no pay. *Penny nor paternoster* (quot. 1566), neither pay nor prayers; neither love nor money. *Obs.* **h.** *Take care of the pence, and the pounds will take care of themselves.* † **i.** *To think one's penny* (*good*) *silver*: to have a good opinion of oneself. *Obs.* **j.** † *To make penny of*, to turn into money, to sell (*obs.*); *to make a* (*good*, etc.) *penny of*, to make profit by (*obs.*). (See also **e.**) † **k.** *To turn* (*wind*) *the* (*a*) *penny*: to employ one's money profitably; or, to gain money. *Obs.* exc. in *to turn an honest penny* (see HONEST *a.* 4 b). See also PENNY-WISE.

a. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* II. iv. (1867) 50 Wherwith in a great musyng he was brought. Frèend (quoth the good man) a peny for your thought. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 8 *Neverout.* Come: a Penny for your thoughts. *Miss.* It is not worth a farthing: for I was thinking of you. 1765 BICKERSTAFF *Maid of Mill* I. viii. 17 My lord, a penny for your thoughts.

b. 1658-9 *Burton's Diary* 9 Mar. (1828) IV. 106, I am not bound always to look you in the face like children, to see if you have a penny in your forehead. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II v. § 15 (1740) 324 We may hope better of their Abilities than to be wheedled as Children with a Penny in the Forehead.

c. 1695 RAVENSCROFT *Canterbury Guests* II. iv, This I did to prevent expences, for..A penny sav'd, is a penny got. 1811 BYRON *Hints fr. Horace* 516 A penny saved, my lad, 's a penny got. 1838 *Chamb. Edin. Jrnl.* 45 A penny saved is a penny gained. 1899 *Pall Mall Mag.* Sept. 107 A penny saved is a penny earned.

d. 1844 *Chamb. Jrnl* II. 225 A penny soul never came to twopence. 1859 SMILES *Self-Help* ix. (1860) 235 Narrow-mindedness in living and in dealing..leads to failure. The penny soul never came to twopence.

e. 1768 J. BYRON *Narr. Patagonia* (ed. 2) 209 By which the soldiers made a pretty penny. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* IX. iv, If a man makes a fair penny, he has as much title to enjoy his pleasure as the Chief Justice. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* vii. 131 By that time the..ingredients are reckoned, the partridges will come to a fine penny. 1885 B. HARTE *Maruja* i, Then the captain might still make a pretty penny on Anita. 1889 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 12 Jan., Uncle Sam's navy is costing him a pretty penny these days.

f. 1695 RAVENSCROFT *Canterbury Guests* v i, Well than, O'er shooes, o'er boots. And In for a Penny, in for a Pound. 1823 BYRON *To Kinnaird* 23 Dec. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* lxvi, Being in for a penny, I am ready, as the saying is, to be in for a pound.

g. 1546 *Suppl. Commons* (1871) 87 Theyr couetouse is growne into this prouerbe, 'No peny, no pater noster'. 1566 GASCOIGNE *Supposes* I. i, Pitie nor pencion, peny nor pater noster shoulde euer haue made Nurse once to open hir mouth in the cause. 1640 BASTWICK *Lord Bps.* vi E iv b, No penny, no Pater noster; they looke more to their tithes, then to their taske. 1707 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* II. ii. 22 Once was—No Pater Noster, No Penny; now—No Sermons, not a Penny, not a Farthing.

h. *a* 1724 LOWNDES in Chesterf. *Lett.* 5 Feb. an. 1750 [Old Mr. Lowndes, the famous Secretary of the Treasury..used to say] 'take care of the pence, and the pounds will take care of themselves'. 1854 R. S. SURTEES *Handley Cross* xiii, 'A real out-and-out workin' chap, that will look sharp after the pence, without leavin' the pounds to take care of themselves'.

i. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 13/2 Suche as..thought their penie good siluer. 1594 GREENE & LODGE *Looking Glasse* Lodge's Wks. (Hunter. Cl.) 17 Tho she say that she is fairest, I think my penie siluer by her leaue. 1603 BRETON *Packet Mad Lett.* liv. (1879) 20/1 There are more Batchelors than Roger, and my penny is as good siluer as yours.

j. 1512 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I 76* To mak penny of pair landis and gudis. 15 . *Aberdeen Regr* (Jam.), The prouest, &c., chargit the officiaris to mak penny of the claith prisit. 1726 BERKELEY *Let. to T. Prior* 1 Dec., Wks 1871 IV. 139, I gave him old clothes, which he made a penny of. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* v. viii, Warrant Master Harrel's made a good penny of you.

k. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* II. viii. (1867) 75 Towne ware was your ware, to tourne the peny. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1754) 76 There is no State that winds the Penny more nimbly, and makes quicker Returns. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 452 P 4 A Projector, who is willing to turn a Penny by this remarkable Curiosity of his Countrymen. 1887 MISS E. MONKY *Dutch Maiden* (1888) 5 LUCAS had been sent across the seas to turn the 'honest penny' and pick up some gold.

V. 10. With prefixed numerals, forming adjectives of price or value: see FIVEPENNY, FOURPENNY, SIXPENNY, etc. Applied to nails, such adjectives denote the original price (in 15th c.) per hundred; as *fivepenny nail*, a nail which cost 5*d.* a hundred, *tenpenny nail*, a nail costing 10*d.* a hundred. (These names persisted after the prices fell, as they began to do in some places before 1500, and they are now used to designate *sizes* of nails.)

1426-7 *Rec St. Mary at Hill* (E. E. T. S.) 67 Also for iiij^e x penynayl to be vyse, ij s vj d. Also for iiij^e vj peny nayl, ij s. 1427-8 *Ibid.* 69 Also for ij^e x peny nayl to be same werk, xx d. Also for iiij^e vj peny nayl..ij s. Also for a c. of ij peny nayl, ij d. 1484 *Ibid.* 120 Item, for ij c di. iiij penye nayle, x d. Item, for di. c v d nayle, ij d ob. Item, for di. a c iij penye nayle, j d ob. 1494-5 *Ibid.* 208, Item, iij c vj d naile, xv d. *Ibid.* 210 Item, iij c di. v. peny Naile, xiij d. 1481 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 320 Unum centum et dimidium de *threpenny nayl*, ad valentiam iiij d.; et de dimidio centum de *fourpeny nayl*, ad valentiam de ij d. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 135 Nails of sorts are, 4, 6, 8, 10, 24, 30, and 40-penny nails, all of different lengths.

11. *attrib.* or as *adj.* **a.** Of the price or value of a penny, costing a penny, as *penny brick* (BRICK *sb.*[1] 3), *bun, commons* (COMMONS 3 b), *cord, dreadful* (DREADFUL C), *hen, horrible* (HORRIBLE B), *knife, loaf, mass, newspaper, paper, pie, roll, stamp, whistle*, etc.; for the use of or admission to which the charge is a penny, as *penny boat, bus, club, concert, gaff* (GAFF *sb.*[4]), *gallery, lecture, lodging, reading, show, steamer, tram*, etc.; (of a game) at which the stake is a penny, as *penny-nap, -ombre*; (of a person) that sells something or does some work for a penny or at a cheap rate; hence, engaged in mean or inferior work; as *penny-barber, foot-post, poet, wit.* Here *penny* (though sometimes hyphened) may be considered as an adj.: cf. *penny loaf* with *twopenny* or *sixpenny loaf.* **b.** Of or pertaining to a penny, as *penny-breadth*, † *-brede* (BREDE *sb.*[2]).

a 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. on Fr. King* Wks. 1730 I. 61, I hope thou'lt in the Friars take a shop, Turn *penny-barber there. 1835 THACKERAY *Newcomes* XXXVI, We came by the steamer, and I prefer the *penny boat. 1862 *Routledge's Pop. Guide Lond.* 44 The Penny boats go to and from London Bridge and Hungerford..about every five minutes. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* I. 7 Kyt it in smale pecys of the *peny brede. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 3576 The Saviour of men, In all this warld hes nocht ane penny braid Quhairon he may repois his heavinlie head. *a* 1550 *Wardr. Acc. Hen. VIII* in *Archæol* IX. 250 Syxe pecis of Venysse reabande, pennye bredith of div'se colours. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V*, xvi, One Day writes an Age; Though a Good hand, pussle an Eye to Read't A Pater-Noster, in a Penny Breadth. 1735 *Penny brick [see BRICK *sb.*[1] 3]. 1806 A. HUNTER *Culina* (ed. 3) 152 Then pour in beef gravy with the soft part of a penny brick. 1862 MRS. SEWELL *Patience Hart* XXX. 227, I went into a baker's shop and bought a *penny bun. 1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* IV. i, Keep they their *penny club still? *a* 1613 OVERBURY *Charact., Meere Fellow* Wks. (1856) 105 At meales, he sits in as great state over his *penny-commons, as ever Vitellius did at his greatest banquet. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. vi. 50 Let not Bardolphs vitall thred bee cut With edge of *Penny-Cord, and vile reproach. 1873 *Slang Dict.*, *Penny dreadfuls, .. those penny publications which depend more upon sensationalism than upon merit, artistic or literary, for success. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Chances* v. ii, A *penny foot post Compell'd with cross and pile to run of errands. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond Labour* I. 40/1 There are shops which have been turned into a kind of temporary theatre (admission one penny)...These places are called by the costers '*Penny Gaffs'. 1866 *Daily Tel.* 16 Oct. 2/4 She wished to go into the penny gaff a second time, and said she had no money. 1337-8 *Durham Acc Rolls* (Surtees) 33 In v^ts. vij. *p ny-hennys emp.. viij s. xj d. 1899 F. H. DODD in *Daily News* 13 June 8/5 '*Penny horribles' always have a public, though it is questionable if dime novels are now as prominent as they once were. 1852 *Eliza Cook's Jrnl.* 22 May 57/2 The power of the Penny has only been discovered of late years. The Penny Magazine, and the Penny Cyclopædia, fairly inaugurated the discovery. *Penny Lectures are the necessary corollary from it; and before long the Penny Newspaper may fairly complete it. 1418 *Malton, Essex, Court-Rolls* (Bundle 11, no. 3), Panis frumenti vocat. *penylof. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* I. x. (1636) 31 If a penny-loafe must weigh two pound, Wheat being at three shilling a bushell. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xlv, A penny loaf was all they had had that day. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Swift* Wks. III. 373 At night he would go to a *penny lodging, where he purchased clean sheets for sixpence. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 452 Their *penie masses and their complynes meete. 1852 *Penny Newspaper [see beside *penny lecture* above]. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Feb 154 A halfpenny or penny newspaper. 1710 SWIFT *Let. to Sterne* 26 Sept., Looking over while you lost a crown at *penny-ombre. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I 423/1 A set of idle *penny-page men. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 124 P 2 Many a bulky Author would make his Appearance in a *Penny Paper. 1700 KEMP *Nine Dans Wond* D iij b, A *penny Poet; whose first making was the miserable stoine story of Macdoel, or Macdobeth, or Macsomewhat. 1804-6 SYD. SMITH *Mor. Philos.* (1850) 100 That race of penny poets who lived in the reigns of Cosmo and Lorenzo di Medici. 1860 GLADSTONE *Diary* 3 Oct. in Morley *Life* II. 184 Some of the *penny press which has now acquired an enormous expansion go great lengths in my favour. 1858 *Brit. Q. Rev.* LVI 341 This lecture is profusely illustrated, as the *penny publishers say, with cuts. 1859 *Suffolk Chron.* 13 Sept (*heading*), *Penny Readings for the Working Classes. 1861 C. SULLEY (*title*) Penny Readings in Ipswich and Elsewhere. 1883 P. E. GIBBONS in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 661/1 Penny readings are entertainments at which each who enters pays a penny. 1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph., Knights* I. iii, I will hack you like a *penny roll. 1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart.* etc. (1878) 179 The cause of all our monstrous *penny-shows. 1839 ROWLAND HILL *Memorandum* 13th June, The stamp-office would charge the nominal value..(a penny a sheet for *penny stamps, twopence a sheet for twopenny stamps, etc.). 1881 *Stamp Collector's Ann.* 38 (Postage stamp Savings Bank) Slips of paper..with spaces below marked out for affixing twelve penny stamps. 1881 H. JAMES *Portr. Lady* xv, They ..went on a *penny-steamer to the Tower. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* x, Pipes! they look more like *penny-whistles. 1879 STAINER *Music of Bible* 94 Comparing a penny whistle with a common bandsman's fife. 1619 H. HUTTON *Follies Anat.* (Percy Soc.) 7 Times puny 'penny-wits I loathing hate.

12. *Comb.* **a.** Objective and obj. gen., as *penny-catching, pinching* adjs., *-collector.* **b.** similative, etc., as *penny-brown, -grey, -sized* adjs. **c.** Special Combs.: † **penny-ale**, ale sold at a penny a gallon, thin ale (*obs.*); **penny-bank**, a savings bank at which a sum as low as a penny may be deposited; † **penny-bean**, ? a kind of bean with a flat round seed (*obs.*); **penny-bird**, local Irish name for the Little Grebe (also called *drink a-penny*); † **penny-bred** (**-brede, -breyde**), ? a baker's moulding-board for penny-loaves (see BRED *sb.*); **penny bridal** = *penny wedding*; **penny-cress**, the plant *Thlaspi arvense*, or some other cruciferous plant with flat round pods; † **penny-dale, -deal, -dole** [see DALE[2], DEAL *sb.*[2], DOLE *sb.*[1]], the dealing or distribution of a penny to each of a number of

persons; in phr. *by penny-d.*: hence as *adv.* at the rate of a penny each; **penny-dog**, (*a*) a kind of dogfish, also called *miller's dog* or *tope*; (*b*) *Sc.* and *north. dial.* 'a dog that constantly follows his master' (Jam.); a dog of an inferior breed; **†pen·y-earth**[1] [ME. *penierbe*], a villainage service of ploughing, for which one penny was paid by the lord (*obs.*); **penny-earth**[2], local name of the Fuller's Earth of the Oolitic group of strata, which abounds with the round shells of *Ostrea*; **†penny-farm** (**-ferme**), a money rent, instead of services; **penny-fee** *Sc.*, a payment of a penny; 'wages paid in money' (Jam.); **penny-fish**, the John Dory (see quot.); **†penny-flower**, the plant 'Honesty' (*Lunaria biennis*), from its flat round pods (*obs*); **†penny-full** *a.*, (of the moon) round like a penny, 'full' (*obs.*); **†penny-gavel** [GAVEL *sb.*[1]]: see quot. 1872; **†penny-grave**, a local manorial collector of money payments and dues; **penny-in-the-slot** *a.* [from the direction 'Put a penny in the slot'], (of machines and mechanical devices for putting weighing machines into action, for automatic supply of various commodities, etc.) actuated by the fall of a penny inserted through a slot or narrow opening; also *fig.*; **penny-leaf**, **-leaves**, a name for navelwort or wall pennywort (*Cotyledon Umbilicus*), from its round leaves; **†penny-mail** *Sc.*, a small money payment in acknowledgement of feudal superiority; **†Pennyman**, (*a*) an impersonation of money, also called Sir Penny; (*b*) see quot. 1610; **†pennymeal** *sb.* and *adv.*, by pence, a penny to each, = *penny-dole*; **penny-motion**, ? a penny puppet-show; **penny piece**, a piece of any commodity sold for a penny; **penny-piece**, a piece of money of the value of a penny, a penny; **penny pies** = *penny-leaf*; **penny-pig** *Sc.*, an earthenware pot with a slot for collecting pence saved or received as gratuities; **†penny-pouch**, a pocket or bag for coin; **†penny-pound-like** *adv.*, at so much in the pound; **†penny-purse**, (*a*) a purse for pence or small coins; (*b*) *fig.* a penurious fellow, a niggard; **†penny-rife** *a.*, as rife or common as pennies, very common or prevalent; **†penny-room**, a place (*e.g.* in a theatre) to which the price of admission is a penny; **†penny-toller** (**penitoller**), an official who takes a toll of a penny; **penny-trumpet**, a toy trumpet costing a penny; also *fig.* in reference to petty boasting; so **penny-trumpeter**; **penny wedding**, a wedding at which each of the guests contributes money to the expenses of the entertainment and to the setting up of the newly-married couple; formerly customary among the poorer classes in Scotland, Wales, etc.; **penny-whip**, **-wheep**, *Sc.*, small beer sold at a penny a bottle; **†penny-white** *a.*, whitened or rendered fair with (silver) pennies, i. e. with wealth: said of a rich woman, esp. one who is not naturally beautiful (*obs.*). Also PENNY-A-LINE to PENNYWEIGHT, q. v.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 134 *Peni Ale and piriwhit heo pourede to-gedere For laborers and louh folk. 1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1560) B ij, To drynke onely pennye ale, or suche small drynke. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* (1865) 557 A *Penny Bank, for savings of amounts too small to be received at the ordinary savings banks, was opened in Jersey on the 1st of January, 1862. *c* 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* Bv, The Bianne of Lupines or penny beane layd on the hearye place, wyl make the heare to fall. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Brit. Birds* 216 Little Grebe . *Penny Bird (Lough Morne; Carrickfergus). *c* 1375 *Sc Leg. Saints* vi. (*Thomas*) 339 Gyfe he be no-ht *penny bowne, Lat it til vs bath be commowne. 1390 *Nottingham Rec.* I. 244 Unum *penybreyde ad iiijd. 1411 *Ibid* II. 84, J. penybrede, iij*d*. 1624 in Cramond *Ann. Banff* (1893) II. 23 Anent the great abuses of *pennie brydells in aill houses. *a* 1829 *Sir Hugh* x. in Child *Ballads* (1889) III. 281/1 The nexten steed that he drew out, He was the *penny-brown. 1805 H. K. WHITE *Rem.* I. 154 *Penny-catching pamphlets. 1713 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 200 Broad-leaved yellow *Penny-Cress. *Alyssum luteum, Polygoni folio.* 1832 G. TRAVERS *Mona Maclean* (1893) I. 215, I found a plant of penny-cress in a piece of waste ground. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 457 b, What shall we say of the Maunger? which is shewed at Rome in the Cathedrall Church of Mary Maior, not without *pennycrooching? 1495 in *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) IV. 26 To poore people be *penydale, iiij*d*. iij*s*. iiij*d*. 1521 *Ibid.* VI. 6, I will that my executors dispose oppon my beriall daye to poore people penny deale. 1530 in Weever *Wells Wills* (1890) 25, xv*d* to be delte penydole. 1540 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 108, I will that no penny doll be delte for me. *c* 1680 [F. SEMPILL] *Bawishin. Poverty* 6 in *J. Watson's Coll. Sc. Poems* (1706) I. 11 His wink to me hath been a Law, He haunts me like a *penny-dog. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* II. 390 The Tope is a common species along the southern coast, where it is known by the names of Penny Dog and Miller's Dog. *a* 1300 *Gloucester Cart.* (Rolls) III. 134 Faciet unam aruram quae vocatur *penilherbe, et valet tres denarios, quia recipiet de bur-a domini quartum denarium. 1892 VINOGRADOFF *Villainage in Eng.* 282 When the ploughing-work is paid for, it may receive the name of *penyearth*. 1712 J. MORTON *Northampt.* I. ii. 65 That here call'd *Penny-Earth*, a Stoney Earth with a great Number of Sea-shells in it. Some of those Shells being flat and roundish, ..haue occasion'd it that Name of *Penny-Earth*. 1356 in *Yarrow Compots* (Surtees) 37 Quia dimittuntur ad *penyferme per Priorem. 1782 BURNS *My Nannie, O'* vi, My riches a's my *penny-fee. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* viii, For the penny-fee and a' that I'll just leave it to the laird and you. 1857 C. BRONTE *Professor* II. xviii. 1 The others she had purchased with her own penny-fee. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* iii. 99 The fish called .. by some, a Peter or *Penny-fish: which having two remarkable round spots upon either side, these are considered to be the marks of St. Peter's fingers. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. vi. 154 The Brabanders..do call it Pennincklbloemen, that is to say, *Penny floure, or mony floure. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. cxvii. 377 We cal this herb in English Pennie flower or money flower. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* x. (*Fox & Wolf*) xxiii, The micht was licht, and *penny full the mone. 1440 in Somner *Gavelkind* (1660) 26 Per redditum & servitium vocatum *Peny gavel, viz. reddendo annuatim eisdem Abbati & Coventui & eorum Successoribus de qualibet swillinga .. decem & novem solidos & octo denarios. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 133 The system of penny-gavel, in accordance with which the land was measured into carucates or ploughlands, and a tenth of its estimated value paid to the overlord. 1579 in *Trans. E. Riding Yorks. Antiq. Soc.* (1901) VIII. 12 'Pennygrave [or collector of fines and tolls]. 1741 *Copy Court-Roll, Manor of Burstwick, Holderness, Yorks.*, Ralph Burnsall, deputy penny-grave to the Lord. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Feb. 3/2 *Penny-in-the-slot machine. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Apr. 3/3 The idea occurred to a Mr. Brownhill, of Birmingham, of adapting the penny-in-the-slot system to the gas meters... The demand for these penny-in-the-slot meters has been of an extraordinary character. 1900 SHAW 3 *Plays for Puritans* p. xxvi, That is why your penny-in-the-slot heroes, who only work when you drop a motive into them, are so oppressively automatic and uninteresting. 1828 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX 348 *Penny leaf..*Cotyledon umbilicus.* 1886 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Eng Plant-n.*, Penny Leaves,.. from its round, flat leaves. 1491 *Act. Audit.* (1839) 146/2 Pe said James allegiis pat he has be said landis in tak for *penny male alanerly. *a* 1585 in Pinkerton *Anc. Scot. Poems* (1786) 321 Sum with deir ferme ar hirreit haill, That wount to pay bot penny maill. *c* 1440 *Castle Persev.* 2767 *Penyman is niekyl in mynde: my lone in hym I leye & laue. *Ibid* 2779 Nyth & day, mydnyth & morn, in Penyman is al his trust. 1610 in *Cutr. Doncaster Borough Rec.* (1902) IV. 18 That no butcher dwelling within this towne call'd a penny-man shall take for wages of any other butcher for killing of meat above *ad* for every beast. 1480 CAXTON *Contn. Trevisa's Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 556 Enleven schyllynges eyght pens, to be delyd *penymele. 1542-5 BRINKLOW *Lament.* 8 Vnholpen .except it be on the Sondayes. by peany meale. 1601 SIR W. CORNWALLIS *Ess.* xii, Like the *penny motions able to stirre, and stare, and downe againe. 1601 STOW *Ann.* 9 7 The butchers of London sold *penny pieces of beefe for the reliefe of the poore, euery piece two pounde and a halfe. 1797 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 14031/2 Such Penny Pieces [shall be received] as of the Value of One Penny. 1899 CROCKETT *Ione March* xiv, 'Don't you give in, or take a penny-piece from one of them!' she said. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 341 Its orbicular concave peltate exceedingly succulent leaves, called by children Penny-pies. 1673 *Wedderburn's Vocab.* 13 (Jam.) *Capsella fictilis*, a *penny pig. 1827 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 24 Feb., Your penny-pig collections don't succeed. 1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* xli. 35 Neither was this a *penny-pouch, but a bag so big, as needed a bearer. *c* 1650 in Keble *Bp. Wilson* vi. (1863) 197 [The Lord's debt is first to be paid; secondly, orphans' goods; and afterwards the claimer's] *penny pound like. 1473 *Paston Lett.* III. 83 Raff Blaundrehasset wer a name to styrte an hare ; ware that *jd. perse. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* vi. xvii. (1650) 204 His heart was shrivelled like a Leather peny-purse when he was dissected. 1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* (1834) 16 This superstition is .. becomme most *penny-rife Papistry. *a* 1619 FLETCHER *Wit without M.* iv. v, Till you break in at plays like prentices, and crack nuts with the scholars In *penny rooms. 14.. *Voc.* in WR.-Wülcker 598/13 *Numarius*, .. a *penitollere. 1783 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Odes Roy. Acad.* vi, Sound their own praise from their own *penny trumpet. 1827 *Hansard's Parl. Deb.* XVI. 1249 Drums, and the abomination of penny trumpets were in request among the younger inhabitants. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 367 Having acted as his own *penny-trumpeter. *c* 1730 BURT *Lett. N. Scotl.* xi. (1754) I. 261 They have a *Penny-Wedding: that is, when a Servant-Maid has served faithfully, and gained the good will of her master and mistress, they invite their Relations and Friends, and there is a Dinner or Supper on the Day the Servant is married... In the End every Body puts Money into a Dish..for the new Couple. *a* 1845 HOOD *Kilmansegg, Honeymoon* vi, Love .. will fly away from an Emperor's match To dance at a Penny Wedding! 1785 BURNS *Holy Fair* xix, Be 't whisky gill, or *penny wheep, Or ony stronger potion. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 671 (Jam.) To get desirably tipsy upon penny-whip for twopence. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 95 [Her] estate was now such..that..she was *penny-white (as we say), and so was married in the end. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Penny white*, said of her, to whom Fortune has been kinder than Nature.

Pe·nny-a-li·ne, *a.* [The phrase (*a*) *penny a line* used attrib.] Of writing or a writer: Paid at the rate of a penny a line; of cheap and superficial literary quality. (Cf. PENNY-A-LINER.)

1833 *Westm. Rev.* XVIII 199 The penny-a-line men are generally persons who are by no means qualified to report common proceedings. 1849 THACKERAY *Lett.* Feb, [It] will afford matter to no end of penny-a-line speculation.

So **Pe·nny-a-li·ne** *v. trans.* (*nonce-wd.*), to write at a penny a line; to review in the style of a penny-a-liner (see next).

1897 HARE *Story of my Life* (1900) VI. xxx. 467 Reviews, whose writers can scarcely even glance at the books they are penny a-lining.

Pe·nny-a-li·ner. [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] A writer for a newspaper or journal who is paid at a penny a line, or at a low rate (usually implying one who manufactures 'paragraphs', or writes in an inflated style so as to cover as much space as possible); a poor or inferior writer for hire; a hack-writer for the press. (*contemptuous.*)

1834 H. AINSWORTH *Rookwood* III. v, Penny-a-liners and fashionable novelists; so many damned dramatists, and damning critics. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sketch.* Wks. 1900 V. 44 This country is surely the paradise of painters and penny-a-liners.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Pe·nny-a-li·nerism**, an expression in the style of a penny-a-liner; so **Pe·nny-a-li·ning** *sb.*, the practice or work of a penny-a-liner; *adj.*, writing, or written, at a penny a line, or in the style of a penny-a-liner.

1870 JACOX *Rec. of Recluse* II. iii. 52 A story, originally due to the fancy of a penny-a-liner. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lxxii, Dr. Johnson has been down the street many a time with ragged shoes, and a bundle of penny-a-lining for the *Gent's Magazine*. 1852 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 172, I must positively interrupt this penny-a-lining, and go to bed. 1872 *Punch* 5 Oct. 143/2 The note of preparation, to use a penny-a-linerism, is now sounding for the winter theatrical campaign. 1876 STUBBS *Lect. Study Hist.* (1886) 129 The very penny-a-lining letters of inferior men.

†Pe·nny-father. *Obs.* [f. PENNY + FATHER.] A man who is too careful of his pence; an old miser, a niggard, skinflint, penurious fellow.

1549 CHALONER *Erasmus on Folly* K iij, That pennie-father skrapeth it togethers bothe by God and by the diveil. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* II. (1895) 183 Knowing them to be suche nigeshe penny fathers, that they be sure.. not the worthe of one farthinge of that heape of gold shall come to them. 1594 DRAYTON *Idea* 128 The Sonne of some rich Penny-father, Who..Leaves to his Sonne all he had heap'd together. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais, Pantagr. Prognost.* v. 234 Pinch-crusts, Hold-fasts, Michers, and Penny-fathers.

Pe·nny-grass. [f. PENNY + GRASS.] Popular name of three different plants: **a.** Navelwort or Wall Pennywort, *Cotyledon Umbilicus*; **b.** Marsh Pennywort, *Hydrocotyle vulgaris* (in both cases from the round leaves); **c.** Yellow-rattle, *Rhinanthus Crista-galli* (from the flat roundish pods).

a 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 43 *Umbilicus veneris*, .. penigrasse. *c* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 44 *Cotiledon siue simbalion*, umbilicus ueneris idem..penygras. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 54 Peny grasse .. groweth lowe by the erthe in a marsshe grounde, and hath a leafe as brode as a peny of two pens, and neuer beareth floure. 1613 MARKHAM *Eng. Husbandman* II. ii. vii. (1635) 84 If.. the Penigrasse be hard, dry, and withered, then. your Meddow is ripe. 1757 DYER *Fleece* I. 690 Nor taintworm shall infect the yeaning herds, Nor penny grass, nor spearwort's pois'nous leaf 1886 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Eng. Plant.-n.* App., Grass, Penny. (3) *Cotyledon Umbilicus.*—*Irel.*

Pe·nnyland. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 3 **penilond.** [f. PENNY + LAND; app. the vernacular form of med.L. *denariata* (*denarata*, *denerata*) *terræ* (see DENARIATE), and possibly also of *nummata terræ*, the rent of which was (sometimes at least) a penny.

Cf. 'duodecim tamen nummatas..singulos annos reddentes et 12 denarios' (Madox *Exch.* I. 155).]

A portion or measure of land valued at a penny a year; a DENARIATE.

Its extent may have varied in different localities; one quotation in Du Cange refers to a tenement of half a rood and three denariates, whence it appears that there were more than three pennylands in half a rood. If there were four, the pennyland would be $\frac{1}{32}$ of an acre, or 5 sq. poles, enough for a house and small yard. In some parts of France the *denrée* (= *denariata*) is still a measure of 4·73 perches (Godef.). But the pennylands of Orkney and Shetland may have been of greater extent.

a 1300 *Gloucester Cart* (Rolls) III. 134 Tenentes. Penilond ad vitam et ad voluntatem domini. 1774 G. GIFFORD in Low *Orkney* (1879) 145 The term Pennyland in Orkney signifies simply quantity .. in Schetland it likewise marks the quality, and according to the value of the land every Mark contains more or fewer Pennies. 1882 PATERKIN *Notes Orkney & Zetl.* 6 (E. D. D.) None of these pennylands, or other terms, indicate any definite extent of ground; and they are of different extent in different towns. But all the pennylands, marks or cowsworths in the same town are of equal extent. 1875 W. M'ILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire* 39 The penny-land of the smith. 1898 *Shetland News* 30 Apr. (E. D. D.), Shetland, as part of the earldom of Orkney, must have been originally divided into ounce and pennylands.

Penny post, penny-post. [See POST *sb.*] An organization for the conveyance of letters or packets at an ordinary charge of a penny each; *esp.* (in early use) that established *c* 1680 for London and its environs within a radius of 10 miles, and (in mod. use) that introduced on 10 Jan. 1840 (on the initiative of Rowland Hill) for the United Kingdom, and extended to nearly all British colonies and possessions in and after 1898.

1680 J. STOKES *Let. fr. London* 3 July in *Rhode Isl. Hist. Soc. Coll.* (1902) X, My note came by the peny post, that is a post office, which for a peny wee cann have a letter carried to any part of the citty. 1682 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 244 Mr. Do[ck]wray and partners, the inventers of the penny post here in London, are putt down..but..the duke hath thought fitt to sett it up again, and 'tis managed by the cheif postmaster of the generall post office. 1685 P. HENRY *Diaries & Lett.* (1882) 347 Write a line or two now and then by the Peny-post. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Penny-Post*, a Post-Office that conveys Letters and Packets under a Pound-weight, paying one Penny for each to all Parts of the City of London, and ten Mile-round about. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 457 P 2 Proposals for a printed News-paper, that should

take in the whole Circle of the Penny-post. 1794 *Gentl. Mag.* LXIV. ii. 666 The extension of the penny-post hither [to Enfield] took place [on June 23]. 1845 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 28 Dec., A sly rogue..requested of me, through the penny-post, the loan of £50. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 455 Between 1814 and 1839..The Postmaster-general had authority to establish penny posts for letters not exceeding in weight four ounces, in, from, or to, any city, town, or place in the United Kingdom. ..There is a penny post for Dublin, the limits of which the Postmaster-general has authority to alter. 1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ash Mamma* lxxviii. 342 The penny post was one of the few things that came without being long called for. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 9 Jan. 5/1 To-morrow is the sixty-fourth birthday of the Penny Post, inaugurated January 10, 1840.

b. *attrib.*, as *penny-post letter*, *penny-postman*, *penny post office*.

1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2188/4 The General Penny-Post Office is removed from Crosby-House, to Star-Court in Cornhill. 1688 ASHMOLE *Let.* in *Mem.* (1717) 97 Which the Civility of a Penny-Post Letter would have cleared and prevented. 1690 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 118 His majestie hath granted Mr. Dockwra £500 per ann. out of the penny post office, in consideration of his being the first projector thereof. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 358 [Busy bodies] have their stages about the town as regular as a penny postman. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 101 The penny-postman finds no perplexity in his walks to any part of it [London]. 1864 TENNYSON *Let. to W. C. Bennett* 22 Oct., Believe me, tho' penny-post maddened, yours ever, A. Tennyson.

So **Pe·nny-po·stage**, the postage of letters, etc. at a charge of a penny each.

1847 *Ocean Postage Envelope* Inscr., Britain! from thee the World expects an Ocean Penny Postage. 1863 *Chambers' Bk. Days* I. 89/2 A memorable day..on which the idea of a Penny Postage was first exemplified. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Jan 7/1 The Jubilee of the Penny Post. Fifty years ago to-morrow, by virtue of a warrant published in the *London Gazette* on the 28th December, 1839, was inaugurated our system of penny postage.

†**Pe·nny-prick.** *Obs.* An old game of which the nature is uncertain.

It appears to have consisted in aiming at a penny, perhaps placed originally as the PRICK or mark for shooting at; see also quots. c 1770, 1829.

1421 *Maldon, Essex, Court-Rolls* (Bundle 12, No. 8) Cum hominibus utentibus ludos illegitimos, viz. alias scaccarulos et penypryke ad gravitatem proximorum suorum. 1447 *Shillingford Lett.* (Camden) 101 Yong peple within the saide Cloistre have exercised unlawfull games as the toppe, queke, penny prykke and most atte tenys, by the which the walles of the saide Cloistre have be defowled and the glas wyndowes all to brost. 1552 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 102 Dyce, slyde grote, penypricke, caylles, tennes. 1610 T. SCOTT *Philomythie*, etc. (1616) M j b, Their idle houres ..They spend at shoue-boord, or at penny pricke, At dice, cards, tennis. [c 1770 in *Grose's Provinc. Gloss.* MS. Add. (P.) (E. D. D.) *Penny prick*, a sport, throwing at halfpence placed upon sticks which are called Hobs. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* IV. iv. 353. 1829 J. HUNTER *Hallams. Gloss.*, *Penny-prick*, a game consisting of casting oblong pieces of iron at a mark.]

Hence †**Pe·nny-pricker** *Obs.*, one who played at penny-prick.

c 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 11 Tyburne collopes, and peny pryckers; Bowlers, mas shoters, and quayters.

Pe·nny-re·nt. ? *Obs.* [See RENT.] Rent paid (or received) in money; annual (or periodical) payment in cash; income in money, revenue. b. A quit-rent of a penny.

1512 *Will of Westburn* (Somerset Ho.), In Penny-rent. 1611 COTGR., *Denier de seruice*, Pennie rent, a quit or chiefe rent: or, the reseruation of a single pennie in lieu of all other rents and seruices (homage excepted). a 1619 FLETCHER *Wit without M.* III. i, What jointure can he make you? Plutarch's Morals? Or so much penny-rent in the small poets? 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VI. v. 344 The Pensions were but bare Penny-Rent, whilst Abbey-Lands were lowly rated farre beneath their true valuation. 1673 WYCHERLEY *Gentleman Dancing-M.* III. i, Though he has two thousand five hundred seventy-three pounds sterling, twelve shillings and twopence a year penny-rent. 1729 *Season. Rem. Trade* 24 This drains from thence the Penny-rents of most of the great Estates of that Kingdom [Ireland]. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* 31 Mar.–1 Apr., He proposes a jointure of £1200 a year penny rents, and 400 guineas a year for her [Miss Mansfield's] private purse.

Pe·nny-ro·t. [See ROT *sb.*] A name for Marsh Pennywort, from its round leaves, and supposed property of causing rot in sheep.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cxliii. 424 *Cotyledon palustris*: in English Sheepes killing Pennygrasse, Penny rot, and in the north countrie White rot.

Pennyroyal (peni,roi·äl). Forms: **penny** (in its var. forms) with α. 6 **7 ryal**(l, **rial**(l, etc. (rarely two words or hyphened; 10 varr.), β. 6–8 **royal**(l, etc. (as one word, two words, or hyphened; 13 varr.); 7– **pennyroyal**. [app. an alteration (? corruption) of the earlier *pulyole ryale*, in AF. *puliol real* = OF. *poliol*, *pouliol*, *poulieul* thyme (:–L. type **pulegiōl-um*, dim. of L. *pulegium* thyme) + *réal*, *royal* royal. Intervening stages between *poliol* and *pen(n)y* have not been found; mod. Walloon dialects have *poli*, *pouli*; mod. F. *pouliot*.]

1. A species of mint (*Mentha Pulegium*), with small leaves and prostrate habit; formerly much cultivated and esteemed for its supposed medicinal virtues.

α. 1530 PALSGR. 253/1 Penneryall an herbe, *poulliot*. 1538 TURNER *Libellus*, Origanum..est herba quam vulgus appellat Penryyall. c 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* Q iv, Leaues of Rue, Tyme, Organe, Pennyrial. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 94 Peneriall. 1657 C. BECK *Univ. Char.* I vij b, Penirial herb. β. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 58 b, Maiorain, Penyroyall. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccxxi. 671 Our common Pennie Royall. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 107 One ounce of Thyme, one ounce of Penny-royal. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xxii. 422 Penyroyal .. good against cold and affections of the Nerves and Joynts. 1736 BAILEY *Housch. Dict.* 459 Penny royal is of a sharp bitter taste. 1853 SOYER *Pantroph.* 73 They may be seasoned with pepper, pennyroyal, honey, or sun-made wine.

2. Applied, usually with qualifying words, to other aromatic labiates, or other plants. †a. *Wood Pennyroyal*: a name proposed by Turner for the Wood Speedwell, *Veronica officinalis*. *Obs.* †b. *Wild Pennyroyal*: Basil Thyme, *Calamintha Acinos*. *Obs.* c. In North America, applied to the fragrant labiate *Hedeoma pulegioides* (or other species). d. *Bastard* or *False Pennyroyal*: names for two N. American labiates, *Trichostemma dichotomum* and *Isanthus caeruleus*. e. = *Pennyroyal-tree*: see 3.

1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Tragoriganon*, an herbe whiche I suppose, is callyd Peny royalle growyng wylde. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 19 It maye be called in englishe Paules Betony or wodde Peny ryal. 1552 HULOET, Peny royall, or puhel royall wyld, *calamintha*, *tragoriganon*. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. lxxv. 247 There be three sortes of Calamynt.. The second kinde which is called wild Pennyryall, hath also square stalkes couered with softe Cotton, and almost creeping by the ground. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 322 Virginian Penny-royal, *Satureia*. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* 350 *Hedeoma pulegioides* is the Penny-royal of the United States. 1858 LONGF. *M. Standish* VIII, Over the pastures..made fragrant by sweet penny-royal.

3. *attrib.* **Pennyroyal-tree**, *Satureia viminea* (*Treas. Bot.*, 1866); **pennyroyal-water**, a liquor distilled from the leaves of pennyroyal, formerly used in medicine.

1761 MRS. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 629 [She] took a cup with pennyroyal water in her own hand. 1855 DEFAMER *Kitch. Gard.* (1861) 134 Pennyroyal water was formerly much distilled as an antidote to spasmodic, nervous, and hysterical affections.

Pennys, obs. pl. of PEN, PENNY.

Pe·nny-stone. [f. PENNY + STONE.]

1. *Sc.* and *north.* A flat round stone used as a quoit; also, the game played with these.

1375 [see b]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 274/2 A Penystane, *discus*. 1519 *Priory of Hexham* (Surtees) II. 157 Ludi inhonesti.. viz. tuttes, et handball ac Pennyston. 1772 PENNANT *Tour Scot. in* 1769, 167 Antient sports of the Highlanders.. Throwing the penny-stone, which answers to our coits. 1807 J. STAGG *Poems* (Cumbld. Dial.) 12 Some play'd at pennice steans for brass. 1895 'SARAH TYTLER' *Macdonald Lass* xiv. 186 Do you mind yon game of penny-stanes?

b. *attrib.* in *penny-stone cast*, the distance to which such a stone is or can be thrown.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVI. 383 The vay Wes nocht a pennystane cast of breid. 1752 D. KENNEDY in *Scots Mag.* (1754) July 336/2 Being..about two pennystone cast before the said Mungo. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* 52 That's but a penny stonecast from Rankeillor's house.

2. A kind of ironstone, occurring in nodules, found in the Coalbrookdale coalfield, in Shropshire.

1803 J. PLYMLEY *Agric. Shropsh.* 54 Penny-measure; a pale-blue clod, in which lies a large quantity of small balls of ironstone, called pennystone. 1868 PARTON *Notes on Shropsh. Coal field* in *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s.v., The Penny Stone is the most remarkable and productive iron-stone in Shropshire. It is composed of a series of nodules.

Pennystone, obs. form of PENISTONE.

Pennyweight (peniwēt). [f. PENNY + WEIGHT *sb.*] A measure of weight, equal to 24 grains, $\frac{1}{20}$ of an ounce Troy, or $\frac{1}{240}$ of a pound Troy. (Formerly = $\frac{1}{240}$ of a Tower pound, i.e. 22½ grains, which was the actual weight of a silver penny.) Abbreviated *dwt.*

[c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 248 genim of þam lichoman þysse ylcan wyrte mandragore, þreora peneza gewihte.] 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. lxxi. (Bodl. MS.) A peny weiȝt of þe rote þerof [*sc.* of ferula] idronke in twei ciates of wyne. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 62 Make of hem smale ballys þat weyȝen j. penye wyȝt. 1590 RECORDE, etc. *Gr. Artes* (1640) 133 As 24 Barley-corns dry, and taken out of the middest of the Ear, do make a penny weight, 20 of those penny weights make an ounce. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. II. i. (1651) 377 To give Hellebor in powder to iii weight. 1789 W. MERREY *Coinage Eng.* 8 The silver penny was about twenty-two grains and a half of Troy-weight, but called a pennyweight Tower. 1877 BLACKMORE *Erema* li, In that letter the Major mingled a pennyweight of condolence with more congratulation than the post could carry for the largest stamp yet invented.

b. A proportional measure of one-twelfth used in stating the fineness of silver; see quots., and cf. CARAT 3.

1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 74 Silver..is supposed to be divided into twelve parts only, which are called pennyweights: so that when absolutely pure it is said to be twelve penny-weights fine; when it contains $\frac{1}{12}$ of alloy, it is then called eleven penny-weights fine. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 763 If the mass of silver be pure, it is called silver of 12 penny-weights.

Pe·nny-wi·se, *adj. phr.* or *a.* [cf. PENNY 5.] Wise or prudent in regard to pence, *i.e.* careful (*esp.* over-careful) in small expenditures; usually in phr. *penny-wise and pound-foolish*, thrifty in small matters while careless or wasteful in large ones.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 609 If by covetousnesse or negligence, one withdraw from them their ordinary foode, he shall be penny wise, and pound foolish: that is, suffer a great losse in his cattel, for saving from them a little meat. 1607–12 BACON *Ess.*, *Riches* (Arb.) 238 Be not penny-wise; Riches have winges, and sometymes they fly away of themselves. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 295 P 6, I think a Woman who will give up her self to a Man in Marriage, where there is the least Room for such an Apprehension,.. may very properly be accused..of being Penny Wise and Pound foolish. 1842 THACKERAY *Miss Lowe* Wks. 1886 XXIII. 272 What a miserable penny-wise economist you have been!

Hence **Penny-wisdom**, the quality of being 'penny-wise'; **Penny-wi·se-pound-foo·lishness.**

1829 BENTHAM *Justice & Cod. Penit.* 116 That humanity which has penny wisdom for its counsellor. 1850 *Athenæum* 23 Feb. 211/2 This seems to us the very quintessence of penny wisdom and pound folly in management. 1860 SALA *Lady Chester.* V 8 Penny-wisdom, and pound-foolishness are now as prevalent as ever. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Dec. 2/2 It is folly, to cripple and maim our own people by the penny-wise-pound-foolishness of 'twopenny-halfpenny' education.

Pennywort (pe·niwɜt). [f. PENNY + WORT.] Name for several plants with rounded leaves.

1. (Distinctively *Wall Pennywort*) *Cotyledon Umbilicus* (N.O. *Crassulaceæ*), a common plant in the west of England and in Wales, having peltate leaves of a rounded concave form, and growing in the crevices of rocks and walls; Navelwort.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 55 Putte to þis medicyn þe ius of sum cold erbe: as morel, penywort, virge pastoris. c 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 41 *Cimbalaria*, umbilicus veneris idem. angl penigies uel penywyt. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xxv. 37. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 474 Wall Peniwort is good against all inflammations and hot tumors, S Antonies fire, and kibed heeles being applied. 1736 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 832 Wall Penny-wort, Kidney-wort: Leicestriensibus Navel-wort. 1858 LEWES *Sea-side Stud.* 189 From the crevices peep the stone-crop, the leaves of the foxglove, pennywort, and.. other wall loving plants.

2. (*Marsh Pennywort* or *Water Pennywort.*) *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*, a small umbelliferous herb with rounded peltate leaves, growing in marshy places. Also extended to other species.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xxv. 37 Bycause of a certayne similitude..that it hath with Pennywurte of the wall, we do call [it] water Pennywurte. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cxliii 424 Water Pennywoort is called in English, Sheepes killing Pennygrasse, Penny rot. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 600 *H[ydrocotyle] vulgaris*, common Pennywort, is one of the few British plants which have peltate leaves it possesses no noxious properties, and sheep moreover refuse to eat it.

†3. (*Mountain Pennywort.*) *Saxifraga cuneifolia* (Dr. Stapf). *Obs.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xxv. 37-8 Thicke Pennywurte... Mountayne or Syngreene Pennywurte, is a rare plante, it groweth in some places of the Alpes and other mountaynes beyond the Sea.

4. *Obolaria virginica* (N.O. *Gentianaceæ*), a small North American herb with roundish upper leaves.

Pennyworth (pe·niwɜip), contr. **penn'orth** (pe·nɜip). Forms: α. 1 **peniz weorð**, **peningwurð**, 4 **paneworþ**, 4–5 **pene-**, 4–7 **peni-**, 4–8 **peny-**, 6–8 **penni-**, **-worþ**, **-worth**, etc., 6– **pennyworth** (also as two words, or with hyphen). β. 6 **penerth**, 6–7 **penworth**, 7 **pennerth**, **pen'worth**, **penn'worth**, (**penneard**, **penn'eth**), 7– **penn'orth**, (8 **pen'orth**, 8–9 **pennorth**). [f. PENNY + WORTH.]

1. The amount of anything which is or may be bought for a penny; as much as is worth a penny.

α. a 1000 *Charter of Orcy* in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 278 An peningcwurð werxes. c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John vi. 7 Nabbað hi genoh on twezera hundred peneza wurþe blafes. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 38 An peniz weorð swefles. 1340 *Ayenb.* 37 Hi habbeþ þri paneworþes of worke uor ane peny. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. III. 256 It is a permutacioun apertly, a penyworth for an other. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 274/2 A Peny worthe, *denariatum*. 1559 *Fabyan's Chron.* 705 The maior wente to the woode warfes, and solde to the poore people billet and faggot, by the peniworthe. 1573 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 153, xviii. peyneworthe of appyles. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 35 P 8 She..will never buy any thing by single pennyworths. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* VII. 69 Ordering..two pennyworth of ale, and bread and cheese.

β. 1566 *Churchw. Acc. St. Dunstan's, Canterb.*, One penerth of vd nayles. 1617 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, For thre penneard of wax candelles iij*d*. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* XXXVIII, She had colloquies with the greengrocer about the pennorth of turnips.

b. Of land. (Cf. PENNYLAND.)

c 1398 *Knaresborough Wills* (Surtees) I. 215 One pennyeworthe of land lyinge at Norwood Edge.

c. *fig.* Amount, sum; *esp.* a very small, or the least, amount; often with negative = not the least bit, none at all; *ironically*, 'a deal', 'a lot'.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VIII. 49 Of þe pore peple no peneworþ to take. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 155 All that I may..I sald tak fra him, and never geve him a penyworth tharof. 1590 NASHE *Pasquil's Apol.* I. B b, [She] had requited euery penni-worth of duetie with many a pounde of fauour. 1616 SIR R. DUDLEY in *Fortescue Papers* (Camden) 16, I have never accepted from any Prince or Prelate one peniworth of Entertaynement. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii. 57 This was the Pen'worth of his thought To pass time and uneasie trot. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 26 Apr., It [a dose of medicine] worked Mrs. Gwyllim a pennorth. 1894 BLACK *Highland Cousins* I. 18 There will not be a pennyworth of grudging in her welcome.

† 2. That which is or may be bought for a given sum, in contrast to the money itself. (Often in *pl.*)

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 64 Alle þat he mot gete, he robbed & reft, Peny no penyworth, no þing he no left. 1465-6 *Mann. & Housch. Exp* (Roxb.) 175 To pay me..viij. li. in mony, or in klothe, swche peneworthes as I schal holde me plesed. 1516 *Will R. Peke of Wakefield* 4 June, To pay..iiij markes in money or ells in such convenient pennyworth as they will taike for the said money. *a* 1591 H. Smith *Serm.* 1 *Tim.* vi. 6 When he hath bought it,. he boasteth of his pennyworths, and saith, it is better than his money. 1656 H. Phillips *Purch. Patt.* (1676) B iij b, No man will take a Lease of an house,..but he hath some reason..to ..provoke him thereunto, either by the worth of the penyworth, or the conveniency for his Trade and Living.

3. Money's worth, value for one's money; a (sufficient) return for one's payment or trouble; a bargain; † profit, advantage obtained. Usually with qualifying adj. (*good, great, fair, rich, cheap*; *bad, dear*, etc.); also *absol.* A good bargain; something obtained at a cheap rate, or fully worth what is given for it. (Often *fig.*)

a. 1340 *Ayenb* 23 Þet [ydeleblissc] is þe dyeules peni huermide he bayþ alle þe uayre pane-worl es ine the markatte of þise wordle. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xxvii. (1869) 150 Riht ofte she sheweth good penyworthes. *a* 1553 Udall *Royster D.* iv. vii. (Arb.) 75 Haue once more with haile shot, I will haue some penyworth, I wil not leese all. 1592 Shaks *Rom. & Jul.* iv. v. 4 You take your peniworths now. Sleepe for a weeke. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* iv. xv. (1840) 205 To sell his life at such a rate that the buyer should little boast of his penny worth. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* v. xviii, If a witness prove a better pennyworth than the Judge, subornation shall do the business. 1661 Baxter *Mor. Prognost.* II. xix. 49 Cheap Food and Rayment is every ones Penny-worth. 1667 Primatt *City & C. Build.* 55 They do sometimes buy very great pennyworths in old Rubbish. 1702 S. Parker tr. *Cicero's De Finibus* II. 101 That he only design'd to make his own Pennyworths and Advantages. 1772 Mrs. E. Montagu in Doran *Lady of last C.* vii (1873) 173 If a blue tafety .should come in your way and seem a pennyworth, please to add it. 1819 Scott *Fam. Lett.* (1894) II. 44 The armour, which I have no doubt is a great pennyworth. 1868 Holme Lee *B. Godfrey* xii. 62 You will not find it a dear pennyworth.

B. 1664 5 Pepys *Diary* 3 Feb., Mrs. Turner . is vexed because I do not serve her in helping her to some good penn'eths 1678 Dryden *Œdipus* Prol. 33 You needs will have your pen'worths of the Play. 1716 M. W. Montagu *Bassette-table*, With fifty guineas (a great penn'orth!) bought.

† b. Price in proportion to value; (cheap, etc.) rate. Usually in phr. *at a* (*good*, etc.) *pennyworth.*

1641 Earl Monm tr *Biondi's Civil Warres* v. 103 They had it at a dearer penny-worth 1704 Swift *T. Tub* Wks. 1760 I. 57 This tract of land he bought at a very great penny-worth from the discoverers themselves. 1729 *N. Jersey Archives* XI. 107 Which said Plantation will be sold at extraordinary Penniworth.

† c. In appositive or adverbial construction: As a bargain, as good value for the money; cheap. (With or without qualifying adj.) *Obs.*

1466 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* (Roxb) 171 We pray 3ow that ye wol lete heme have them the bett[er] peneworthe fore howere sake. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1780/4 A very well made Brewing Copper .may be had a very great Pennyworth. 1733 4 Berkeley *Let. T. Prior* 7 Jan., Wks. 1871 IV. 210 Perhaps the house and garden may be got a good pennyworth 1772 Foote *Maid of B.* iii. Wks. 1799 II. 231 Rich cloaths, which he has promis'd to sell me a pennorth.

† d. *Robin Hood's pennyworth*: a thing or quantity sold at a robber's price, i. e. far below the real value. *Obs.*

1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 117 Walton the Bayliffe leavyed of the poore mans goods 77[1] att Robinhood's penworths. 1677 W. Hughes *Man of Sin* II. viii 122 In Germany, there is a Robin-Hood's pennyworth to be had, ..8000 years of Pardon both from punishment and fault.

† e. *To cast* (*one's*) *pennyworths*: to reckon up what one gets for one's expenditure; to estimate the advantages and disadvantages of an undertaking; to count the cost. *Obs.*

c 1530 Tindale *Pract. Prelates* Wks. (1573) 370 When the prelates of both parties had cast their peniworthes against all chaunces. 1548 Udall *Erasm. Par. Luke* xiv, He wyll ..cast his peniworthes in his minde what charges wyll be requisite for the finishyng of such a toure. 1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 72 Democles .. began to cast ouer his bad peniworths, in whose face age had furrowed her wrinckles. 1594 Carew *Tasso* (Grosart) 78 He casts his penworths by some queint deuice.

† f. *To have* (*get*, etc.) *one's pennyworths of* (*out of, on*): to have one's repayment or revenge on, be revenged on. *Obs.*

1567 Edwards *Damon & Pithias* in Dodsley *O. P.* XI. 263, I wyll have my penyworthes of thee therefore if I die. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* III. xiii. (1840) 137 Leopold .. meaning now to get his pennyworths out of him, for the affront done unto him in Palestine. 1707 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 207 They take out their Penny-worths in Satyr, and Slander.

Penolo·gic, *a. rare.* [f. Penology + -ic.] = next.

1900 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Feb. 468 The results of modern.. penologic research.

Penological (pĭnŏlŏ·dʒĭkăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ical.] Of, pertaining or relating to, penology.

1847 in Webster. 1881 *Philad. Record* No. 3466. 4 Studies for penological students. 1888 W. Tallack (*title*) Penological and Preventive Principles, with special Reference to Europe and America. 1892 *Daily News* 11 Nov. 5/4 The deliberations of the Penological Commission in Russia appointed last year have now been concluded.

Penologist (pĭnŏ·lŏdʒĭst). [f. Penology + -ist.] One who studies or is versed in penology.

1898 Lieber *Ess. Penal Law* 62 All penologists of note.. are agreed .. that insulation of the criminal is the only possible means: 1. To avoid contamination, etc. 1883 W. H. Jerrold *Signals Distress* 1 Penologists..will not be prepared to maintain that [etc.]. 1886 *American* XII. 313 [It] has now the approbation of American penologists.

Penology (pĭnŏ·lŏdʒi). [f. Gr. ποινή fine, penalty, L. *pœna* penalty, punishment + -o-logy.] The scientific study of the punishment and prevention of crime; the science of prison and reformatory management.

1838 Lieber *Ess. Penal Law* 77, I..know that sentimentalism in penology is, in its effects, cruel towards the offender as well as society. 1851 W. L. Clay *Mem. J. Clay* vi. 35 Penology has become a more complex, not a more simple science. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 21 May 2/2 A study in comparative morality or comparative penology.

Penoscrotal (pĭ·nŏskrōu·tăl), *a. Anat.* and *Path.* [irreg. f. L. *pēnis* + Scrotal.] Of or pertaining to the penis and scrotum.

1874 Van Buren *Dis. Genit. Org.* 33 When it gets fairly past the peno-scrotal angle. 1900 *Lancet* 23 June 1814/1 Evident cases of peno-scrotal hypospadias.

† **Pe·nous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *pœnōs-us* (pseudo-Aug.) painful, f. *pœna* penalty, pain; cf. F. *peineux*, OF. *penus*, It. *penoso* painful.] Painful; of the nature of or belonging to punishment.

1627 W. Sclater *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 173 Ourselues must ..procure discharge from temporall punishments by our owne voluntary passions, and penous good workes. *Ib d.* 291 Ἐπιτιμία or ἐπιτίμησις; a penous kinde of warning ioyned with reprehension.

Pens, obs. form of *pence*, pl. of Penny.

Pensal, variant of Pencel; obs. f. Pencil.

† **Pe·nsative,** *a. Obs.* Also *erron.* -itive. [ad. Sp. *pensativo* 'pensive, full of thought, or of care' (Minsheu 1599), f. *pensar* to think: see Pensive and -ative.] Full of thought, pensive, anxious.

1574 Hellowes *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 317 We see no other thing, but that the idle woman goeth alwayes pensitiue. 1582 N. Lichfield tr. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* I. liv. 130 b, After that he understoode how small a fleete there was left to defend his countrie withall, he could not bee but verye pensatiue. 1612 Shelton *Quix.* I. Pref. 9 My friend seeing me so pensative, demanded of me the Reason of my musing. 1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* iv. v. 201 Sancho rested much confounded and pensative of that which he heard they say, that Books of Chivalry only contained follies and lies.

Pensch, Sc. form of Paunch.

† **Pense,** *sb. Obs.* Also 6 **penss.** [a. OF. *pense* thought, f. *penser* to think; cf. Panse, Pansy.]

1. *Sc.* Thought.

a 1568 *Considder, Man, all is bot Vanitie!* 9 in *Bannatyne Poems* (Hunter. Cl.) 1 6 Will we nocht prent in to oure mynd and penss That it is bot richt schort tyme we haif heir.

2. A Pansy.

1588 Greene *Alcida* Wks. (Grosart) IX. 72 *Mer.* Then Madam, blame me not if I like Penses well...*Eriph* Not Sir, as it is called a Pense, or as you descant a fancie: but as we homely Huswives call it, Heartsease.

† **Pense,** *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6 **pens(e.** [a. F. *penser* to think, be thoughtful (11th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *pensāre* to weigh, ponder, consider, freq. of *pendēre* to hang, weigh. See also Panse.

(OE. had adopted the L. vb. as *pinsian* to weigh, estimate, consider; but this app. did not come down into ME.)]

a. trans. To think of, call to mind. *b. intr.* To think. *c. trans.* (with compl.) To cause to be thought. *d. (dial.) intr.* To be fretful.

c 1500 *Lancelot* 1431 Than arthur..In to his wit memoratyve can seik Of euery gift wich that he can pens, Done fome he passith the 3eris of Innocens. *a* 1520 Johnston *This Dreid Pollis* 34 (Bann. MS.) With humil hairt vpoun our pollis penss. 1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* II. 953 Thy Actis pensit the far mair precious. [*a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Pense*, to be fretful. *Jam.* to be thoughtful.]

Pense, obs. form of *pence*, pl. of Penny.

‖ **Pensée.** Also 5 **pencé.** [In sense 1, a. OF. *pensee* (12th c.); in sense 2, only as Fr.]

† 1. Thoughtfulness, anxiety, care; a thought, fancy. *Obs.*

c 1410 *Sir Cleges* 177 They thanked God with god entent, And put away pencé. 1474 Caxton *Chesse* III. v, The pensee or thought is envoluped in obscurete. *c* 1477 — *Jason* 28 Contynuyng in his amorouse pensees & thoughts.

‖ 2. (pänse) A thought or reflection put in literary form. (Consciously Fr.)

1885 Byrner *A Surriage* xxxi. 386 There's another *pensée* for you. 1895 *Daily News* 30 Nov. 3/1 The author was greatly addicted to what is called pensée writing.

Pensee, obs. form of Pansy.

Penseful: see Pensiful.

Pensel, -ell(e, var. Pencel; obs. ff. Pencil.

† **Pe·nsement.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *pensement* = It. *pensamento* thinking, thought, f. *penser*, *pensar* to think. Cf. *pansement* (Panse *v.*).] Anxious thought, care, solicitude.

1508 *Kalender of Sheph.* (1892) III. App. 180 Cease of your pecunyall pensement, The whiche defyleth your entendement.

Pensero·so, *a. rare.* Anglicized form of next.

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 751 His lordship in..penserose and sentimental beyond conception. *Ibid.* IV. 325 The expression of his countenance in repose is generally penserose and meditative.

‖ **Penseroso** (pensĕrō·so), *a.* and *sb.* [From the title of Milton's poem *Il Penseroso* (1632), a. obs. It. *penseroso* (1578 in Tasso *Dialoghi* 1), now *pensieroso* (Florio 1598), f. *pensiere* thought.] a. *adj.* Meditative, brooding, melancholy. b. *sb.* A brooding or melancholy person, or personality.

1765 J. Adams *Diary* 23 Dec., The Il Penseroso, however, is discernible on the faces of all four. 1790 R. Tyler *Contrast* II. i. (1887) 24 How I should like to see that pair of Penserosos together. 1831 *Society* I. 78 But the penseroso humour lasted not long.

Pe·nship. *rare*[−1]. [f. Pen *sb.*[2] + -ship.] Use of the pen; writing; = Penmanship.

1806 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Tristia* Wks. 1812 V. 272 Out flames a paragraph of pretty penship.

[**Pensible,** misprint for Pensile: see *List of Spurious Words.*]

† **Pensi·culate,** *v. Obs. rare*[−0]. [f. L. *pensiculāre*, *-āt-*, dim. deriv. of *pensāre* to weigh, ponder.] To consider, ponder. Hence † **Pensiculatiion,** † **Pensi·culative** *a.*

1623 Cockeram II, Carefully to Consider of, *pensiculate. Ibid.* I, *Pensiculatiue*, diligently considering of. 1658 Phillips, *Pensitation* or *Pensiculation*, a diligent considering.

Pe·nsiful, pe·nseful, *a. Obs.* exc. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 5 **pense-, penceful(l,** 5–6 **pensi-, penci-, pencyfull, pensyfull,** 5– **pensiful,** (*Sc.* 8–9 **pencefu',** 9 **pensefu').** [f. Pense *sb.* or Pensée + -ful.]

1. Thoughtful, meditative, pensive; anxious, brooding; melancholy, sorrowful. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

a 1450 [implied in next]. 1485 Caxton *Paris & V.* 7 Seyng hys doughter ful tryste and pensyful for thys. *c* 1489 — *Sonnes of Aymon* iv. 120 She was contynuelly pencyfull & sory by cause that she myghte not here noo tydynges of her children. *c* 1489 — *Blanchardyn* xxiii. 74 He went homward..all penseful of the wordes that he had herde of the pucelle. *Ibid.* l. 193 Wherof he had no grete loye, but became pencefull. 1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1011/2 He..was verie carefull and pensifull how to recouer his countrie againe. 1865 Young *Pictures* 165 (E. D. D.) Chairs that when pensefu' ye may rock in. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Pensiful*,..sorrowful.

2. *Sc.* Conceited, giving oneself airs.

1788 Picken *Now-a-days* Poems 62 Fash't wi' three or four Sic penceful' breed. 1825 Jamieson, *Pensefu'*, *Pencefu'*, *adj.*, Proud, self-conceited, Ayrs[hire].

Pe·nsifulness, pe·nsefulness. Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. prec. + -ness.] a. Thoughtfulness, meditation; anxiety, brooding, care, melancholy. b. *Sc.* Self-conceit, affected haughtiness.

a 1450 *Fysshynge w. angle* (1883) 2 With owt stody pensifulnes or trauel. 1542 Boorde *Dyetary* Pref. (1870) 228 Myrth is one of the chefest thynges of Physycke, the which doth aduertyse euery man..to beware of pencyfulness. 1543 Grafton *Contn. Harding* 461 After dismissed [he] dyed shortely for thought and pensifulnes of mynde. 1825 [see Pensiness 2].

Pensil, -ile, -ill, var. Pencel; obs. ff. Pencil.

Pensile (pe·nsil, -sail), *a.* Also 7 **pensil(l.** [ad. L. *pensil-is* hanging down, pendent, f. *pendēre*, *pens-* to hang: see -ile.]

1. Suspended from above, hanging down, pendent, pendulous.

1603 B. Jonson *Coronat. Entertainm.*, Ouer her state two crowns hanging, with pensile shields thorow them. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 364 It is report of some good credit, that in Deepe Caues, there are Pensile Crystall, and Degrees of Crystall that drop from Above. 1666 J. Davies *Hist. Caribby Isles* 310 Those pensile Beds which they call Amacs. 1772 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint* IV. ii. 41 Gothic architecture, with all its airy embroidery and pensile vaults. 1854 Hooker *Himal. Jrnls.* I. ii. 39 The pensile nests of the weaver bird were abundant.

b. Steeply overhanging; 'hanging' or situated on a steep declivity.

c 1750 Shenstone *Ruined Abbey* 6 His azure stream, with pensile woods enclos'd. *c* 1750 — *Elegies* xxi. 11 Or pensile grove or airy cliff ascend. 1832 J. Bree *St. Herbert's Isle* 69 No pensile wood that on thy hills recline.

2. Hanging in the air or in space; suspended on arches, with void space beneath; vaulted.

1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 56, I might here also tell of those Pensile gardens, borne vp on arches, foure square, each square contayning foure hundred foote. 1703 *Univ. Dict.* s.v. *Babylon*, Babylon..was then the wonder of the world for its walls and pensile gardens. 1728 Prior *Solomon* I. 256 How the pensile ball Should never strive to rise, nor fear to fall. 1830 W. Phillips *Mt. Sinai* I. 678 Pensile upon space Hang countless planets.

3. That constructs a pensile nest.

1802 Bingley *Anim. Biog.* (1813) II. 187 The Pensile Warbler is nearly five inches long. 1868 Wood *Homes without H.* x. 194 Pensile Mammalia. There are not many mammalia which make pensile nests. 1901 *Daily News* 19 Feb. 4/7 Another pensile bird, the Baya sparrow of India.

Hence **Pe·nsileness, Pensi·lity,** the quality or state of being pensile. *rare.*

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. vi § 10 In that excellent Booke of Iob, wherein the pendileneese of the earth,..and the.. conuexitie of Heaven are manifestly touched. 1727 Bailey vol. II, *Pensilness*, hanging Quality. 1640 G. Watts tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* iv. i. 183 The fluctuation or pensility of the Bowells.

Pe·nsily, *adv. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. Pensy *a.* + -ly 2.]

1. Pensively, anxiously, sadly.

1469 Marg. Paston in *P. Lett.* II. 365, I pray 3ow and

requer ȝow that ye take yt not pensyly, for I wot wele yt gothe ryth ner ȝowr hart.

2. *Sc.* 'In a self-important manner' (Jam.).

1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* I. ii, His blue bonnet..Whilk pensylie he wears a thought a-jee.

Pe·nsiness. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. PENSY *a.* + -NESS.]

1. Pensiveness, anxiety.

c 1485 *Digby Myst* (1882) III. 606 A! how pynsynesse potyt me to oppresse, that I haue synnyd on euery side.

2. *Sc.* (See quot.)

1825 JAMIESON, *Pensieness, Pensfuness*, self-conceitedness and affectation, S.

Pension (pe·nʃən), *sb.* Forms: 4-6 **pensioun**, (4 -oi-, -sy-), 4-7 **pencion**, 5 **pensone**, **pencyown**, 5-6 **pencyon**, (6 -sy-), 6-7 **pention**, 5- **pension.** [a. F. *pension*, *-un* (*c* 1225 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *pensiōn-em* payment, rent, f. *pens-*, ppl. stem of *pendēre* to weigh, to pay: see ION.

With the various senses cf. those of L. *pensio* in Du Cange.]

†**1.** A payment made by, or exacted from, a person or persons; a tribute, tax, charge, imposition; a contribution; a price paid or received; an expenditure, expense, outlay. Also *fig.* *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 419 He hilde Edwardes lawe wiþ þe amendynge þerof; he forȝaf þe grevous pencioun [Higden *pensiones noxias remisit*]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 391/2 Pencyone, dette to be payed, *pensio*. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 397 He made hym fre of al maner of tributt & pension. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Col. Clout* 454 He payd a bitter pencyon for mannes redemcyon. 1572 R. T. *Discourse* 49 Paul the third pope of that name had registred fiue and forty thousand whores that payed euery moneth a pension or tribute to the pope, which did rise yerely to fortie thousand ducites. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 36 Both rich and poor by their good husbandry do gather good customes and pensions by them [Bees]. 1627 SPEED *England* xxxviii. § 3 Humber.. into which all the Riuers.. emptie themselues.. as into the common-storehouse of Neptune for all the watery Pensions of this Prouince. *a* 1638 MEDE *Wks.* (1672) 6/4 With some of them [Arabs] he is fain to be at a Pension for the safer passage of his Caravans.

2. *Eccl.* A fixed payment out of the revenues of a benefice, upon which it forms a charge.

[1316 *Act* 9 *Edw. II*, Stat. 1. c. 11 Pro corrodiis, pensionibus, vel prehendinationibus. Cf. 1327 *Act* 1 *Edw. III*, Stat. II. c. 10.] *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Last Age of Church* (1840) 31 Goodis of holy Chirche þat prelatis wiþ holdeþ to hem, as pensioun, firste frutis [etc.]. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xviii (1885) 153 Yff hit woll lyke the kynge to yeve no corodie nor pencion, wich he hath be ryght off his corowne, off euery abbey, priory, and oþer howses. *c* 1525 ABP. WARHAM *Let. to Wolsey* in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. II. 31 The value of the benefices within the diocesse of Canterburie.. with portions and pensions appropried and assigned to Monasteries and other religiouse places. 1627 W. BEDELL in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 137 Pensions upon Churches, &c., granted to Religious Houses. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Pensionary*, In the Romish countries it is frequent to have pensions on benefices.. Pensions are now only creatable by the pope; and are never to exceed one third of the revenue. 1885 *Cath. Dict.* (ed. 3) 654/1 At the Council of Chalcedon, Maximus requested the sanction of the Fathers to his assigning a pension out of the revenues of the see sufficient for the support of Domnus.

†**3.** Any regular payment made to a person for present services; stipend, salary, wages; fee. *Obs.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. viii. 48 Men of lawe. Of princes and Prelatus heor pencion schulde aryse, And of þe pore peple no peneworþ to take. 1451 *Yatton Churchw. Acc.* (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 94 To John Sloo for his pension. 1479 *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 423-4 The Pencions to be paide quarterly. Imprimis to the Maire. Item for his pencion, xx. *li*... Item to the Recorder... Item for his pencion, x. *li*... Item to the Towne Clerke for his pencion, ii j. *li*.. Item to the Stewarde for his pencion, liij. *s*. iiij. *d*. 1549 LATIMER *1st Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 40 The vicar that serueth, hath but .xii. or .xiiii. markes by yere, so that of thys pension he is not able to by him bokes, nor geue hys neyghboure drynke. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Esdras* iv. 56 He commanded to giue to all that kept the city, pensions and wages. 1636-7 DAVENANT *Rutland Ho* Dram. Wks. 1873 III. 226 Your servants, being confined within the narrow bounds of pension, are accomptable for all the orts by weight. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* II. ii. (1869) I. 288 If a guinea be the weekly pension of a particular person, he can in the course of the week purchase with it [etc.].

In uses which approach 4:

b. Such a payment made to one who is not a professed servant or employee, to retain his alliance, good will, secret service, assistance when needed, etc.; a subvention, a subsidy, a fixed allowance. c. A regular payment to persons of rank, royal favourites, etc., to enable them to maintain their state; also to men of learning or science, artists, etc., to enable them to carry on work which is of public interest or value.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxiii. 27 Welcum, my pensioun most preclair; Welcum, my awin Lord Thesaurair! *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* 39 b, If the Frenche pencions be the susteiners of the Scottishe nobilitee.. then plucke away Fraunce, and the courage of the nobles of Scotland shal be sone daunted. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 348, I meane, that your maiestie, of your owne accorde, giue many pensions to the maintenaunce of learning. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xix. 53 He.., augmenting her estate and pention, accounteth her amongst the number of his wiues. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. xxxvi. (1647) 91 King Almerick..proffereth him a pension of forty thousand Ducates yearly for his behooffull assistance. 1653 WALTON *Angler* i. 4 All men that keep Otter dogs ought to have a Pension from the Commonwealth to incourage them to destroy the very breed of..Otters. 1671-2 SIR C. LYTTELTON in *Hatton Corr.* (Camden) 74, I heare my Lady Anne's pention was in ye banquiers hands. 1718 SWIFT *Abstr. Hist. Eng.* Lett. etc. 1768 IV. 259 The king of England agreed to deliver him [William the Lion, king of Scotland] up those twelve towns (or manours) in England which Malcolm had held under William the Conqueror; together with a pension of twelve thousand marks. 1755 JOHNSON, *Pension*, an allowance made to any one without an equivalent. In England it is generally understood to mean pay given to a state hireling for treason to his country. 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Eng.* Wks. (1841) 548 [Peter the Great] invited foreign professors not only to Petersburgh..but to his ancient capital Moscow; at both which places these professors were maintained with liberal pensions. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) II. 41 He holds some lands of the King, and receives a pension besides; in return, he is answerable for the safety of travellers in the Currapa Pass. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 309 To appear with his troops at Coblentz in the territory of Treves, immediately after the election, in order to earn the pension promised him by the king.

4. An annuity or other periodical payment made by a person or body of persons, now esp. by a government, a company, or an employer of labour, in consideration of past services or of the relinquishment of rights, claims, or emoluments.

Such pensions are provided in most civilized countries by the State or other public body, for its officers and servants on retirement from active service, and for soldiers, sailors, and others on being disabled in the public service, or for their wives and families in the case of death; they are also frequently granted, as a matter of bounty, to aged artists, authors, etc., in recognition of eminent achievements, or to their widows or orphans when left in straitened circumstances. *Old age pension*, a pension or payment of so much per week or month paid to a workman or poor person (or, as some advocate, to every one) on reaching a specified age; as is done in some foreign countries and British Colonies, and as has been proposed in Great Britain.

1529 WOLSEY *Let. to Gardiner* in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 11 That I may have summe conveniyent pencion reservyd unto me, suche as the Kyngs hyhnes of hys nobyl charite shal thynke mete. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. v. 197. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 290 They who are maimed in the warres..haue from them a Pension for life, or the value of the Pension in ready mony. 1702 J. JACKSON in *Pepys' Diary* (1879) VI. 232 The King has granted pensions to those poor families who suffered by this disaster. 1706 Q. ANNE *Message to Commons* 9 Jan., It would be very agreeable to her Majesty, if the Pension of 5000*l.* per ann. be continued and limited by Act of Parliament to his [the Duke of Marlborough's] Posterity, for the more honourable Support of their Dignities. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 348 We have Chelsea and Greenwich hospitals for the sick and maimed, pensions for the widows of such as have been slain. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xxiv, Mr. Jolaffe not only obtained his promotion, but a pension for his wounds. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 15 Shamshir Bahadur was content to desist from opposition, and to accept a pension for himself and for his family, with permission to reside at Banda. 1858 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* Add. ii, It ought to be quite as natural and straightforward a matter for a labourer to take his pension from his parish, because he has deserved well of his parish, as for a man in higher rank to take his pension from his country, because he has deserved well of his country. 1878 BLACKLEY *Ess. Prev. Pauperism* (1880) 28 The cost..*£*14..would entitle the insurer to receive 8*s.* a week, whenever sick, till the age of 70, after which time he would draw a pension of 4*s.* per week as long as he lived. 1892 *Academy* 2 Jan. 12/3 [He] retires on a pension after forty years' service. 1892 C. BOOTH *Pauperism* II. iv. 60 The father of the movement in favour of old-age pensions is Canon Blackley. With him must always remain the credit of whatever good may finally come out of any of these proposals. 1898 in *Bouvier's Law Dict.* II. 647 'Pensions are the bounties of the government, which Congress has the right to give, distribute, or recall at its discretion' (107 U.S. 68). 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVIII. 468/2 (France) The State has to contribute to the old-age pensions, fixed, at not less than 90 and not more than 200 francs per person in favour of people aged seventy and upwards.

†**5.** The annual (or other periodical) payment made by each member of a gild, college, or society, towards its general expenses; *esp.* that levied upon each member of an Inn of Court to defray the standing charges of the Inn (e.g. maintenance and repair of buildings and gardens, salaries of officers, wages of servants, etc.). *Obs.*

Appears in the *Black Book* of Lincoln's Inn from 1433.

1432 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 275 At ech of these ij. morowe spechis, euery brothir & sustir schall payen to y' costage, for his pensyon, ij. denar. 1446-7 *Black Bks. Lincoln's Inn* (1899) I. 17 It is ordeyned..that no man be behynde of his pencyon ouer a yeer. 1569 *Pension Bk Gray's Inn* (1901) 2 Hy hath one Chamber..chargeable with payment of pencion. 1630 *Ibid.* 299 It is ordered..that the steward from henceforth shall receive all pencions wch shalbe due for the persons of every gentleman in this Societie. 1680 DUGDALE *Orig. Jurid.* 212/2 *Pensions* are certain monys paid yearly by every one of the Society [Middle Temple]; viz. vi*s*. viii*d*. per annum. *Ibid.* 290 That no Officer compound for personal Pensions, but by authority from the Pension Councel. 1838 *Black Bks. Lincoln's Inn* IV. 108 To consider the propriety of discontinuing the words 'Preacher' and 'Pensions' as two items of the bills for dues. 1901 R. J. FLETCHER in *Pension Bk. Gray's Inn* 1 *note* Pension, variously spelt in the MS. as Pencon, Pencion, Pencin or Pention, means a payment.

†**6.** Payment for board and lodging, or for the board and education of a child, etc. *Obs.*

[1611 COTGR., *Pension*,..also, money payed for the tabling, or boording of children.] 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Pension*,.. a Sumn pay'd by any Person for Dyet and Lodging. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. vi, The pension from each family for the education and entertainment of a child..is levied by the emperor's officers. 1796 MRS. E. PARSONS *Myst. Warning* III. 5 A sum sufficient to pay for my pension in a convent for two or three years. 1803 MARY CHARLTON *Wife & Mistress* II. 269 A household where she was to be tolerated for the pension she paid.

b. A boarding-house, a lodging-house at a fixed rate; occas. a boarding-school; † also formerly a tavern, an ordinary. Now only as Fr. (pãsyɔ̃), and usually in reference to France or other Continental country.

1644 EVELYN *Diary* 8 Sept., I settled them in their pension and exercises. *a* 1652 BROME *Damoiselle* iv. i, *Bumb.* He make one w'ye at your new *Ordinary*.. *Val.*..There's no such Pension in all this City. 1654 FLECKNOE *Ten Years Trav.* 66 There being no Innes nor Pensions to lodge or eat at, as with us. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 18, I then went to lodge in Galata, at a Flemand's House..who kept a Pension. 1778 J. ADAMS *Diary* 12 May, My little son, and the other young Americans, at the *Pension*, dined with us. 1833 R. PINKERTON *Russia* 152 There is also a respectable *Pension* or Boarding-school for Young Ladies. 1837 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* xxxvii, The price demanded is the same as at the pensions, viz. 200 francs..per month. 1845 TALFOURD *Vac. Rambles* I. 155 Gay toy-shops, and flowering shrubs, and green-shuttered white 'Pensions'.

†c. *To be* or *live in pension*: to live as a boarder in lodgings, to board. So *to put in* (*to*), *place on pension*. *Obs.* (Now usually F. *en pension*.)

1598 DALLINGTON *Meth. Trav.* B iv b, I would not haue him at his owne prouision. Let him be still in pension with others. 1665 *Verney Mem.* (1899) IV. 121 We are 16 of my uncle and aunts family, and all in pention att 10*s*. a weeke for owr selves, and 7*s*. for owr servants with lodgens in. 1672-3 DRYDEN *Ass gnation* iv. i, My two nieces..are to be placed on pension there. 1714 MRS. MANLEY *Adv. Rivella* 96 She was put for sometime to Pension..at a poor Woman's House. [1816 SHELLEY *Lett.* Pr. Wks. 1880 III. 353, I wish you to look out for a home for me and Mary and William, and the kitten who is now *en pension*.]

7. [from 5.] A consultative assembly of the members of Gray's Inn, one of the Inns of Court in London: cf. PARLIAMENT 5 b.

1570 *Pension Bk Gray's Inn* 7 At this pencion yt is ordered that all suche persons [etc.]. 1604 *Ibid.* 419 It is ordred yt Mr. Beale shall bee summoned to attend ye next pencion. 1663 in Waterhouse *Comm. Fortescue's De Laud. Leg.* 546 Every quarter,..the Readers and Benchers cause one of the Officers to summon the whole Company openly in the Hall at dinner, that such a night the Pension, or as some houses call it, the Parliament, shall be holden, which Pension, or Parliament in some houses, is nothing else but a conference and Assembly of their Benchers and Utter-Barresters onely. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* s.v., That which in the Two Temples, is called a Parliament, in Lincolns-Inn, a Council; in Gray's-Inn, is called a Pension; that is, an Assembly of the Members of the Society, to consult of the Affairs of the House. 1897 *Daily News* 30 Jan. 8/5 At a pension held yesterday Mr. Matthison, Q.C., Recorder of Blackburn, was elected treasurer of the Honourable Society of Gray's Inn for the ensuing year.

¶**8.** Put for PENSIONER. *Obs. rare.*

1544 *Suppl. to Hen. VIII* C j b, The greate burden wherwith this your realme..is ouercharged through the greate multytude of chaunteryprestes, soule prestes..muncke pencyons, morowe mas prestes.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 4) *pension age, book, law, money*; *pension fee, -list, -monger, -schemer*, etc.; (senses 5-7) *pension book, house, roll, room, writ*; (sense 6) *pension-boarder, -keeper, principle, school*; *pension dwelling, -paying, -proof* adjs.; **pension-parliament**: see PARLIAMENT 8.

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 July 3/1 The cost..is roughly estimated at *£*2,400 if the 'pension age is sixty, and *£*1,455,000 if the pension age is sixty-five. *Ibid.* 26 Feb. 2/1 The villa folk..meet the 'pension-boarders on terms of slight superiority. 1557 *Order of Hospitalls* F v b, Yow shall also keepe a 'Pencion-Booke whiche shall declare the Number of the poore in this Citie, relieud by this Hospitall. 1569 *Pension Bk. Gray's Inn* 2 That all thys graunt may be entred into the pencion booke. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 170 [Siccius Dentatus was honoured] with a stipend or 'pension-fee out of the Exchequer & chamber of the city. 1577 *Pension Bk. Gray's Inn* 30 A good and substantiall chist, to remayne in the 'pencion house..for the keping of the bookes of account and pencion Roles. 1601 *Ibid.* 153 Mr Necton beinge warned to come to the pencion house hath refused to come. 1816 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVI. i. 116 The 'Pension-list was full. 1663 in Waterhouse *Comm. Fortescue's De Laud. Leg.* 544 The four houses of Court...every one that is admitted fellow, after that he is called to the Masters Commons, payeth yearly 3. shillings 4. pence which they call the 'pension mony. *a* 1843 ROSE in *Byron's Wks* (1846) 230/2 *note*, My trade of place and 'pension-monger. 1901 *Empire Rev.* I. 427 Habitual drunkards and convicted criminals are to be rejected in Victoria as in the other 'pension-paying colonies. 1807 E. S. BARRETT *Rising Sun* I. 189 Quirk was 'pension-proof against all this womanish artillery. 1508-9 *Black Bks. Lincoln's Inn* (1899) I. 159 Item, to the Botillers for wrytyng the 'Pencion Roll ijs. vii*d*. 1651 *Ibid.* II. 392 The Butler is every term to make up a Pencion Roll. 1721 *Ibid.* III. 261 Over the 'Pention Roome and under the Library of this Society. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 May 2/1 The 'pension-school life of Hanover, Dresden and Leipzig..seems a harmless enough amusement for an ordinary girl of seventeen or eighteen with some money and sufficient good sense. 1537 *Cal. Inner Temple Rec.* (1896) I. 115 Yt is also agreed..at the said parliament that a 'pencion writt shalbe served, wherby the dettes of the Howse may the soner be paid. 1576 *Pension Bk. Gray's Inn* 27 It is agreed that a pencion writt be forthwyth suede. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Pension-Writ*. When a Pension-Writ is once issued, none, sued thereby in an Inns of Court, shall be discharged or permitted to come in Commons, till all duties be paid.

Pension (pe·nʃən), *v.* [f. PENSION *sb.*; in sense 2 corresp. to F. *pensionner* (1465 in Hatz.-Darm.), med.L. *pensiōnāre* (1382 in Du Cange).]

1. *intr.* To live or stay in a pension or boarding-house; to board and lodge.

1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 27 When they meet with any person of note..and journey or pension with him any time. 1649 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) I. 129 For you to pension, unless there were company suitable for you, would not I conceave be agreeable. 1714 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to W. Montagu* 9 Aug., It is the same thing as pensioning in a nunnery. 1879 W. CORY *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 450 The small country house where we pensioned.

2. *trans.* To grant a pension to, bestow a pension upon; also (contextually), to retain or buy over with a pension. *To pension off*, to dismiss with a pension, to pension on retirement.

1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* iii. Wks. 1736 III. 161 One might expect, methinks, to see the Medals of that nation in the highest perfection, when there is a society pensioned and set apart on purpose for the designing of them. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. i. 387 The hero William, and the Martyr Charles, One knighted Blackmore, and one pension'd Quarles. 1800 WELLESLEY in Owen *Desp.* 657 The adoption of a plan for pensioning public officers incapable of service is required. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 208 He bribed and stimulated both parties in turn, pensioned at once the ministers of the crown and the chiefs of the opposition. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. xv, You have taken it into your head that I mean to pension you off.

Pensionable (pe·nʃənăb'l), *a.* [f. PENSION *v.* + -ABLE.] a. Qualified for, or entitled to, a pension. b. Of service, or injuries sustained in it: Entitling to a pension. Hence **Pensionably** *adv.*

1882 *W. Chester* (Pennsylv.) *Local News* II. No. 19. 1 Those who incurred pensionable disabilities. 1892 *Guardian* 22 June 937/3 A teacher arrives at pensionable age. 1893 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Dispatch* 5 Oct., His claim had been rejected because he was not 'pensionably disabled'.

Pensionary (pe·nʃənări), *sb.*[1] [ad. med.L. *pensiōnāri-us*: see PENSION *sb.* and -ARY[1] B. 1; cf. F. *pensionnaire* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. One who receives a pension; often with sinister implication: One who is attached by a pension to the interest of a person or persons (expressed or implied); a creature, hireling: = PENSIONER 1.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 236 Many other of his Counsaill, had been in fee and pencionaries, of the Frenche kyng. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 182 A sure enemie to the Spaniards, and to all his Favorites, partizans, and pensionaries. 1613 SHERLEY *Trav. Persia* 33 The Tartars ..through their dependance vpon the Turke, whose religion they professe..and whose pentionaries they were. 1698 [R. FERGUSON] *View Eccles.* 84, I will not discover at present whom I know Court Pensionaries among the Presbyterian Ministers. 1874 MOTLEY *Barneveld* I. viii. 343 A traitor to his country and a pensionary to her deadliest foe. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* x. § 2. 759 The Nabob sank into a pensionary.

† b. The recipient of an ecclesiastical pension.

1536 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 28 All persones and vicares and other beneficed men and pensionaries within this deanry not being resident upon their benefices.

† c. A soldier, etc., receiving pay. *Obs.*

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* I. iv. C vj (Ethiope), Ther are througheout the whole nacion certeine houses and stockes, that are pencionaries at armes. 1582 *Bps.' Transcripts of Norton in Kent* (MS.), Was buried Juiij 6 John Quylter, one of y pensionaries of Deale castle.

d. One maintained by charity or in a charitable institution: cf. PENSIONER 1 c.

1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* 1 That Species of Squinacy, which reigned last Year..amongst the Pensionaries of the Visitation of St. Mary in the Back-Street.

2. [= Du. *pensionaris.*] Formerly, the chief municipal magistrate of a Dutch city, with the function of a legal adviser or speaker. *Hist.*

1587 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1411/1 Iosse de Menin, councellor and pensionarie of Dordreght. 1727 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Pensio[n]ary*, is the first minister of the regency of each city, in the province of Holland...His office is to give his advice in matters relating to the government, either of the city in particular, or of the state in general; and in assemblies of the states of the province is speaker in behalf of his city. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, Netherl.* I. 287 [Dunkirk] is governed after the manner of Flanders by a burgomaster or mayor, echevins or aldermen, and a pensionary or recorder. 1854 KIRK *Chas Bold* II. iii. i. 45 A deputation, headed by Jean Sersanders, the pensionary of Ghent.

b. *esp.* (properly *Grand Pensionary* = Du. *Groot Pensionaris*): The first minister and magistrate of the state or province of Holland and Zealand in the Seven United Provinces of the Netherlands (1619–1794), who was by virtue of his office president of the legislature of the province, and permanent deputy to the States General.

The dignity was first created by Johan van Olden Barneveldt, under the title of Advocate of Holland and West Friesland; it attained to great distinction when held by Johan de Witt 1653–72.

1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II 232 Shee sent to Mr. Oudart, who was at the Hage, and commanded him to goe to the Pensionary de Witte and assure him [etc.]. 1668 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 283/3 The Heer de Wit is still to continue Pensionary, and for an acknowledgement of the good services he has done, his Salary is raised to 3000 Guilders per annum. 1762–3 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. lx. 539 They immediately dispatched Paw, pensionary of Holland [1632–36], as their ambassador extraordinary to London. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 337 Grand Pensionary, formerly called the advocate of the republic. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xi. III. 68 The office of Pensionary, always important, was peculiarly important when the Stadtholder was absent from the Hague. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* VI. xii. 235 The commercial treaty between France and the United States was, about the same time, delivered to the Grand Pensionary and to the Pensionary of Amsterdam.

c. *transf.* Applied as a satirical nickname to English statesmen.

1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 2 June, Ha! there's the other great phænomenon, the grand pensionary [Pitt], that weather-cock of patriotism, that veers about in every point of the political compass, and still feels the wind of popularity in his tail. 1836 DISRAELI *Runnymede Lett.* (1885) 206 This grand pensionary of bigotry and sedition presumes to stir up the people of England against your high estate.

3. = PENSIONER 5. (In quot., a church or chapel charged with an annual payment to a mother church.)

1891 P. G. STONE *Archit. Antiq. I. Wight* III. 5 The Parish of Brighstone..a chapel was built here...Being built after the foundation of Calbourne church, this latter claimed it as a pensionary.

Pensionary, *sb.*[2] [f. PENSION *sb.* + -ARY[1] B. 2; on L. type **pensiōnāria* or *-ārium.*] A dwelling or place of residence for pensioners: formerly, at Cambridge, a residence for undergraduates not on the foundation of a college.

1582–3 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 248 For thatchinge the barne and stable in Pensionary..xlvj[s]. 1621 *Ibid.* I. 186 The chambers in y[e] late pensionary. 1698 *Ibid.*, Y[e] Battlements in y[e] Pensionarie towards the Street. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 41. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* II. 248 Accommodation [for more students] was provided [*c* 1590] in some houses opposite the college [St. John's], on the site of which the New Divinity School partly stands. This was called 'The Pentionary'.

Pensionary (pe·nʃənări), *a.* [ad. med.L. *pensiōnāri-us*: see PENSION *sb.* and -ARY[1] A.]

1. That is in receipt of a pension or bounty; in the pay of a person or persons expressed or implied; hence, mercenary, hireling, venal.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 236 To thintent to bragge another day, that the kynges Chamberlain of Englande, hath been pencionary, with the Frenche kyng. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. iii. 136 Fraunce, and Flanders, too full of his pencionary troupes. 1679–88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden) 124 To Mary, widow of Henry Peacock, pencionary trumpeter to King Charles the Second, bounty..20 0 0. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 268. 1825 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* CVI. 488 An extensive pensionary clergy. 1837 [see PARLIAMENT *sb.*[1] 8]. 1880 MASSON *Milton* VI. 221.

2. Consisting, or of the nature, of a pension.

1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimsies, Launderer* 59 Her age receives for her long service a pencionary recompence. 1771 *Ess. fr. Batchelor* (1773) II. 127 They even obtained pensionary favours for years. 1889 *Times* 19 June, The pensionary aid is insignificant.

† 3. Characterized by an ecclesiastical pension or endowment. *Obs.*

1569 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 684 He is lauchfullie providit of auld in and to the vicarag pensionarie of the samyn.

Pensioned (pe·nʃənd), *ppl. a.* [f. PENSION *v.* + -ED[1].] In receipt of a pension; now *esp.* retired on a pension; in earlier use often implying venality.

1611 COTGR., *Pensionné*, pensioned, stipended, hired by pension, that takes an yearelie stipend. 1733 POPE *Hor. Sat.* II. i. 111 Could pension'd Boileau lash in honest strain Flatt'rers and Bigots ev'n in Louis' reign? 1815 L. HUNT *Feast of Poets*, etc. 78 Mr. Southey, who is one of the pensioned reviewers in the Quarterly, does not blush to tell those who are acquainted with his former opinions, that a mere stickler for Reform .. is little better than a 'house-breaker'. 1837 *Daily News* 26 Feb. 7/4 Among the others engaged .. are twelve pensioned policemen, six army pensioners, and two pensioned firemen.

Pensioner (pe·nʃənəɹ). Also 5 pensener, 6-7 pence-, pentioner. [a. AF. *pensionner* = OF. *pensionnier* (1365 in Godef.) = med.L. *pensiōnārius*; f. *pension*, PENSION: see -ER[2].]

I. One who receives a pension or payment.

1. One who is in receipt of pension or regular pay; one who is in the pay of another; in early use, a paid or hired soldier, a mercenary; in 17–18th c. often with implication of base motives: a hireling, tool, creature.

1487 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 396/2 The said Wages, Fees and Rewardes, of the said Capitayne, Lieutenaunte and Souldeours, Artificers, Pensioners and Feodaries, of the said Towne of Caleis and Castel ther. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xx. 106 ȝe ar be cum sodiours & pensionaris to ȝour enemeis. 1673 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 76 All which gives me ground to suspect he is a Pensioner of France. *a* 1693 LD. DELAMER *Chas. II.'s Pensioners* Wks. (1694) 116 The Name of a Pensioner is very distastful to every English Spirit. 1732 POPE *Lt. Bathurst* 394 In Britain's Senate he a seat obtains, And one more pensioner St. Stephen gains. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 5 June, If all the clerks of the Treasury, of the Secretaries, the War-office and the Admiralty, should take it in their heads to throw up their places, in imitation of the great pensioner [Pitt]. 1863 *Annals of Engl.* III. 63 (an. 1668) Charles [II.] became the pensioner of the French king. 1874 MOTLEY *Barneveld* I. ix. 365 A tool of the court and a secret pensioner of Spain.

b. *spec.* One who is in receipt of a pension or stated allowance, in consideration of past services or on account of injuries received in service; formerly applied esp. to the inmates of Chelsea and Greenwich Hospitals.

1706–1849 [see OUT-PENSIONER]. 1721 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* No. 44 (1754) 234 If the single article of losing an arm or a leg gives a man the precedence of Æneas, many a poor pensioner of Chelsea college hath an equal right to it with his lordship. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* 196/2 The office of Comptrollers of Army Accounts is to be abolished, and the in-pensioners of Kilmainham are to be removed to Chelsea. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 408 Greyhended old pensioners who crept about the arcades and alleys of Chelsea Hospital.

† c. One maintained by public charity or in a charitable institution. *Obs.*

1557 *Order of Hospitalls* C j, The Number of children remaining and Pencioners relieved at the Cities charge.

† d. The recipient of an ecclesiastical pension; a beneficed clergyman: = PENSIONARY *sb.*[1] 1 b.

1578 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 22 Gif ony beneficit man or pensionare sall happin to be slayne,..the narrest qualifiit persoun of his kin sal have the presentatioun and provisioun of his benefice and gift of his pensioun. 1581 *Ibid.* 422 Parson of Eglischame and vicar pensioner of Kilmarnok.

e. *fig.*

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* I. 67 And can Eternity belong to me, Poor Pensioner on the Bounties of an Hour? 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* I. i. 17 We, Earth's pensioners, Expect less bounty when her store is scant.

† 2. *spec.* One of a body of gentlemen, instituted by Henry VIII in 1509, as a body-guard to the sovereign within the royal palace; a gentleman-at-arms: = GENTLEMAN 2 b. *Obs.*

Originally called *Spearmen*, in 1539 *Pensioners*, later *Gentlemen-Pensioners*; now *Gentlemen-at-arms.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 239 The kyng rode to the last ende of the ranke where the Speares or Pencyoners stoode. 1573–80 BARET *Alv.* P 253 Pensioner, a Gentleman about his Prince alwaie redie, with his speare: a spearer. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 79. 1601 STOW *Annals* 973 (an. 1539) In the moneth of December, were appointed to wayte on the kings person 50. Gentlemen, called Pencioners or Speares, like as they were in the first yeere of the king. 1603 LD. G. HUNSDEN *Let. to Jas. I* in Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* (1737) 230 It pleased Her Majesty..to grace me with the Captain-ship of Her Band of Gentlemen-Pensioners. 1630–1706 [see GENTLEMAN 2 b]. 1737 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. 229 His Majesty's Honourable Band of Gentlemen-Pensioners. *Ibid.* 231 The Band of Pensioners have the Honour to bear the King's Royal Banner.

† b. *transf.* A member of a body-guard, an attendant, a retainer. *Obs.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 417 When his guard and pensioners were come to thus cottage where he [Antiochus] had beene lodged. 1632 — *Cyropædia* 173 Hereupon he draweth out of them a guard of ten thousand Pensioners, who night and day should watch..his Palace.

fig. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 10, I serue the Fairy Queene, ..The Cowslips tall, her pensioners bee. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 10 Hovering dreams, The fickle Pensioners of Morpheus train.

3. The officer in the Inns of Court who collected the pensions, kept the pension-book or pension-roll, and accounted for the moneys received (cf. PENSION *sb.* 5). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1429–30 *Black Bks. of Lincoln's Inn* I. 4 Pensener. 1481–2 *Ibid.* 74 To maister Lovell, at y[e] tyme Pensionar. 1507 *Inner Temple Rec.* 9 On part to remayne in the seid chest and the other with the pencyoner. 1570 *Pension Bk. Gray's Inn* I There shalbe provided 3 dozen of sasers be the pencioner. 1651 *Black Bks. Lincoln's Inn* II. 393 It is ordered .. that there shalbe a Pencioner yearely chosen. 1663 in Waterhouse *Comm. Fortescue's De Laud. Leg.* 544 Of these [Benchers] is one yearly chosen, which is called the Treasurer, or in some house Pensioner, who receiveth yearly the said pension money. 1903 *Staple Inn & its Story* 54 The pensioner, corresponding much to what we term the bursar of a college, was elected by the ancients.

† 4. A PENSIONARY of a Dutch city or province; the (Grand) Pensionary of Holland. *Obs.*

1652 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Hist. Relat.* 5 The greatest is usually compos'd of one or two Burgomasters, some Sheriffs, one Scout Master, one Treasurer, and one or two Pensioners. 1669 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 428/4 The Heer Iohan de Witt Counsellor of Dordrecht, and a neer kinsman of the Pensioner of that name. 1673 TEMPLE *Observ. United Prov.* Wks. 1731 I. 32 The Pensioner..is a Civil-Lawyer, vers'd in the Customs, and Records, and Privileges of the Town, concerning which he informs the Magistracy upon Occasion, and vindicates them upon Disputes with other Towns. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, Netherl.* I. 19 The pensioner of Holland, who sits with the nobility, delivers their vote, and assists at all their deliberations.

II. One who makes a stated periodical payment.

† 5. A tributary. *Obs. rare.*

1590 R. HICHCOCK *Quintess. Wit* 60 A State..her neighbours, to haue her their fieende, doo make them seiues her Pencionares. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* iv. 210 In the meine tyme the Britanis quha now x ȝeiris had bene pensioneris to the Scottis, quyetlie, throuch counsel of Conan..conspyre against the Scottis and Peychtes.

6. At Cambridge University: An undergraduate student who is not a Scholar on the foundation of a college, or a Sizar; one who pays for his own commons and other expenses; = *Commoner* at Oxford.

c 1450 in *Cole's MS.* (B. M. Addit. 5845) lf. 179 b, Item, the Monkys pay to the Bedellys in Quinquagesima Dominica, every Monke that is a Pensyoner—XXd...except that he be a Graduatt, then he shall not pay. 1570 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 3 The Pensionars were also forthwith propounded. 1775 MASON *Mem. Gray* Gray's Poems 3 From thence he removed to St. Peter's College, Cambridge, where he was admitted a pensioner in the year 1734. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 111 The greater pensioners are sons of the nobility..dine with the fellows .. the lesser pensioners dine with the scholars that are on the foundation, but live at their own expense. 1888 A. DOBSON *Goldsmith* 20 He [Goldsmith] had hoped to go to Trinity College as a pensioner. 1900 *Camb. Univ. Cal.* 5 Orders in the several Colleges: 1. Head, 2. Fellows, ..6. Scholars, 7. Pensioners, who form the great body of the Students, who pay for their commons, chambers, &c., 8. Sizars.

†7. One who lives in a house or institution paying for lodging and board; a boarder; *esp.* a girl or woman living *en pension* in a convent or school in France, Belgium, etc.; = F. *pensionnaire. Obs.*

1672 DRYDEN *Assignation* IV. iv, We are the two new pensioners, Laura and Violetta. 1692 tr. *Emiliannes Observ. Journ. Naples* 137 All of them take in Pensioners, and there is never a Religious House, that hath not at the least Threescore or Fourscore of them. 1745 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Female Spect.* No. 10 (1748) II. 187 She entered into a monastery, where she still lives a pensioner. 1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* ii. Wks. 1870 IX. 397 *note*, The .. convent .. where Josephine was .. a pensioner or boarder.

8. *attrib*, as *pensioner guide, messenger*; *Pensioner parliament* (see PARLIAMENT *sb.*[1] 8).

1678 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* 9 Nov. (1857) I. 3 It was a parliament that gave those vast summs of money, and therefore called the pensioner parliament. 1711-12 STEELE *Spect.* No. 326 P 2 A Band of Pensioner-Matrons, and an old Maiden Relation. 1836 RUSKIN *Harbours Eng.* Pref., My pensioner guide .. at Greenwich Hospital. 1898 *Daily News* 22 Mar. 5/2 Wherever there are park-keepers wanted, customs watchers, prison warders, inland revenue, or pensioner messengers, there the retired soldier has his chance.

Hence **Pe·nsionership**, the office or position of a pensioner (in quot. in sense 3).

1569 *Pension Bk. Gray's Inn* (1901) 3 Mr. Stanhope for hys dilligence used in thoffice of the pentionershipp shalbe allowed on varlett.

Pensionless (pe·nʃonles), *a.* [f. PENSION *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a pension, unpensioned.

1832 *Examiner* 834/2 Pensionless and placeless aristocrats. 1881 S. LANE-POOLE in *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 221/1 The pensionless discharged soldier.

‖ **Pensionnaire** (pãnsyǫne·r). [F. (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) = med.L. *pensiōnārius*, and Eng. PENSIONARY, PENSIONER.] a. One in receipt of a pension; a pensioner, a paid retainer. *rare.* b. One who boards in a French lodging-house, institution, or family. c. A junior member of the *Comédie Française.*

1598 DALLINGTON *Meth. Trav.* M iij b, Of his [King of France's] Expence, .. it is very hard to relate an exact proportion, considering .. the vncertainty of the numbers of Pensionaires, or prouisioned. *a* 1794 GIBBON *Autobiog. & Corr.* (1869) 73, I now entered myself as a *pensionnaire*, or boarder, in the elegant house of Mr. De Mesery. 1833 L. RICHIE *Wand. by Loire* 46 The pensionnaires of the nuns of Saint Ursula were next. 1897 *Daily News* 1 Jan. 2/3 The average age of the new pensionnaires is seventy. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Sept. 5/2 Some young people who were staying in his house as pensionnaires. 1901 *Scotsman* 16 Apr. 8/7 The distribution of rôles among sociétaires and pensionnaires—full members of the company and salaried aspirants.

† **Pe·nsionry.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. PENSIONER: see -RY.] A body of pensioners or paid retainers.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II Wks 1851 III. 177 He should need no other pretorian band nor pensionry then these, if they could once with their perfidious preachments aw the people.

† **Pe·nsitate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *pensit-āre*, iterative of *pensāre* to weigh carefully, consider, freq. or intensive of *pendēre, pens-* to weigh: see -ATE[3].] *trans.* To consider, ponder. So † **Pensitation** [ad. L. *pensitātiōn-em*], consideration, pondering.

1623 COCKERAM, *Pensitate*, to consider, to ponder. *Pensitation*, a considering. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* CXVI. 562 He that will well pensitate what precedes, may frame a considerable judgment. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 152 A judicial and serious pensitation.

Pensitive, erron. form of PENSATIVE *Obs.*

Pensive (pe·nsiv), *a.* (*sb.*) Forms: 4-6 **pensyf,** (-yfe, -yff), 5-6 **pensif,** -cyf; 5-6 **pensyve,** (5 **pensiwe,** 6 -seue, 6-7 *Sc.* **pansiue**), 6- **pensive.** [a. F. *pensif, -ive* (11th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *penser* to think: see -IVE.]

1. Full of thought; plunged in thought; thoughtful, meditative, musing; reflective: often with some tinge of seriousness or melancholy (cf. 3).

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VIII. 133 Ful pensyf in myn herte; For [1377 of] þat I saiih slepynge, 3if hit so be mihte. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 3853 Pensyfe thaughtfull alle day sytteth he. 1563 B. GOOGE *Eglogs* vi. (Arb.) 54 With pensyfe heart full fraight with thoughts, I fled from thence away. 1639 N. N. tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* I. 34 He had a greater feare of those who were pensive as Brutus. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* i, The sweet expression of her pensive face. 1863 I. WILLIAMS *Baptistery* II. xxxi. (1874) 172 Lost in Bewildrings of his pensive mind.

† 2. Thoughtful or meditative as to plans and future events. Passing into b. Full of anxious thought or foreboding; anxious, apprehensive. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. (*Petrus*) 320 Symon and Nero ay Ar full pensyve how þat may Confownd þe. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 138 He sholde be Purveyaunt and Pensyfe of thynges that may come afterwarde. 1477 EARL RIVERS *Dictes* 109 He abode in his hous right pensyf and ful of thoughte how he might escape fro this perille. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par.* 2 *Cor.* vii. 54, I .. was so pensyfe .. leste this infeccion myghte crepe among you. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 178 What pensive care he tooke, as touching his health and safetie. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 13, I owe not Misery the service to meet it, by pensive fears.

3. 'Sorrowfully thoughtful, sorrowful; mournfully serious; melancholy' (J.); gloomy, sad.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxx. (*Theodora*) 129, I pray þe, sir, þu tel me quhy þu art nov pensiwe & mad, & wont wes to be blith & glad. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 206 Suche as be pensyff make hem glad and murye. 1598 DRAYTON *Legends* II. 583 The heavie burthen of my pensive brest. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq., Apol.* viii. § 12 For the cherishing and comforting the innocent, serious and pensive. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 64 She sat down weary and pensive at so sad a disappointment. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* I. ii, Seeing her mother's emotion, [she] kissed away the tears from the pensive eyes. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xcvi. 3 When to a love long cold some pensive pity recals us.

† b. Const. *of, for*, or *infin.*: Sorry. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Merlin* i. 6 My suster is so hevy and pensif of our mysshappes. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* (1807) II. 137 King Henrie doubtlesse was right pensive for his [Becket's] death. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 32 Pensiue still To doe whats good, but frohke to doe ill.

4. *transf.* Of things: Suggestive of, associated with, or implying thought, anxiety, or melancholy. † b. Carefully considered (*obs.*).

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* xxi. 34 With the other pensife cares of this present life. *a* 1560 ROLLAND *Cr. Venus* II. 539 Sine to counsall thay passit all belive. Considerit weill the sentence was pensiue. 1633 MAY *Hen. II*, VI. 439 They .. thither pensive sackcloth brought. 1685 LADY RUSSELL in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 341, I have now left the country and the pensive quiet of it. *a* 1732 GAY *Fables* II. vii. 46 Would that avert one pensive hour? 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* II. 2-7 Pensive Twilight in her dusky car 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* viii. 246 How have I sate while piped the pensive wind. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* (Tauchn.) II. iv. 45 Adam .. never knew the shade of pensive beauty which Eden won from his expulsion.

5. *absol.* as *sb* Pensive manner or mood.

1775 C. JOHNSTON *Pilgrim* 122 The Archbishop and he have parted not the best pleased with each other, which has put my friend a little in the pensives. *a* 1814 *Manœuvring* II. i. in *New Brit. Theatre* II. 89 Fold your arms as if you were musing—no, not so—more on the pensive.

Hence † **Pe·nsived** *a., nonce-wd.*, ? rendered pensive or sad, saddened.

1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 219 These trophies of affections hot, Of pensiv'd and subdued desires the tender.

† **Pe·nsivehead.** *Obs. rare.* [See -HEAD.] Pensiveness.

?*a* 1412 LYDG. *Two Merchants* 874 And seide, 'Freend, your pensifheed asswage'. *a* 1450 — *Mertia Missæ* in *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* 392 Now hope, now drede, now pensyffhede, now thought, Al thyse yfere palen myn chere and hewe.

Pe·nsively, *adv.* [f. PENSIVE *a.* + -LY[2].] In a pensive manner: a. With meditation; meditatively, thoughtfully, musingly; b. With serious or melancholy thoughtfulness.

1569 SPENSER *Vis. Petrarch* in *Theat. Worldl.* B vj b, On herbes and floures she walked pensively. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II. ii. *Stage direct.*, The King drawes the Curtaine and sits reading pensively. *Suff.* How sad he lookes; sure he is much afflicted 1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* Pref., Whilest I contrive, order, pensively and slowly compose these matters. 1791 MRS RADCLIFFE *Rom Forest* viii, She sat for some time leaning pensively on her arm. 1879 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1893) IV. v 374 He had walked down the bank pensively while I was in the difficulty.

Pensiveness (pe·nsivnes). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being pensive; thoughtfulness, usually tinged with melancholy; heaviness of mind or heart, sadness, melancholy; † anxious thought as to coming events, apprehensiveness (*obs.*).

1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xiv. (1555), Now ye are gone, pensyfnesse me sleath. 1515 BARCLAY *Ecloges* iii. in *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) p. lvii, The pensiveness and payne Of courtiers or they their wages can obtayne 1582 N LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* I. xxix. 73 The rest of the Fleete was so cast away before their eyes, wherewith they were stroken into a very great pensiuenesse. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 8 He deliuered the army from all pensiueness and feare. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 22 For him that rives blocks or carries packs, there is no great expence of pains, no anxiety of mind, no great intellectuall pensiveness. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 204 P 7 The moments crept imperceptibly away through the gloom of pensiveness 1827 J. W. CROKER *Diary* 17 Feb., There was not only no grief, but not even a decent pensiveness. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-Bks.* II. 31 The divine pensiveness of a Madonna's face.

Pensone, obs. form of PENSION.

Penstemon, var. spelling of PENTSTEMON.

Penster (pe·nstǫɪ). *rare.* [f. PEN *sb.*[2] or *v.*[3] + -STER.] One who uses a pen in a small way; a petty writer; a literary hack.

1611 COTGR., *Plumeteur*, a Scribe, Clerke, Penne-man, Scriuener, Penster. 1871 G. MEREDITH *H. Richmond* I. 311 Oh! the poor penster! 1902 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Feb. 224/1 The enterprising penster who acted for a daily paper.

Penstock[1] (pe·nstǫk). [f. PEN *sb.*[1] + STOCK *sb.*]

1. A sluice or flood-gate for restraining or regulating the flow from a head of water formed by a 'pen' (see PEN *sb.*[1] 3), as in a water-mill.

1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s. v. *Bay*, Water comming out of them by a passage or flud gate (called the penstocke). 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6420/3 A Penstock of a Pond. 1801 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XIX. 268 The penstock, which regulates the quantity of water running to the wheel. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 26 July, There are sixteen openings .. through which the sewage flows into the reservoirs as regulated by the penstocks—or floodgates.

attrib. 1791 R. MYLNE *Rep. Thames & Isis* 52 Two ten ft. Bridges to a Penstock ditch. 1861 *Times* 7 Oct., The penstock-chamber, tide flaps, and overflow channel at the junction of the High Level, the Middle Level, and the Outfall Sewers are works of magnitude and interest.

2. (*U. S.*) The channel or trough in which a penstock (in sense 1) is placed: = PENTROUGH. b. A tube by which water is conveyed from a head of water into a turbine. c. Also applied to the barrel of a pump, through which the water passes up.

1828 WEBSTER, *Penstock*, a narrow or confined place formed by a frame of timber planked or boarded, for holding or conducting the water of a mill-pond to a wheel, and furnished with a flood gate which may be shut or opened at pleasure. 1864 *Ibid.*, *Pen-stock* ... 2. The barrel of a wooden pump. 1894 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XLV. 613 A penstock .. is a great tube, usually, .. of boiler plate .. conveying water under head into the wheel-case in which the turbine revolves.

Pe·nstock[2]. *rare*[−0]. [f. PEN *sb.*[2] + STOCK *sb.*] A penholder.

1864 WEBSTER, *Pen-stock* ... 3. The handle used with a metallic or other pen.

‖ **Pensum** (pe·nsŭm). *rare.* [L. *pensum* weight, charge, duty, in F. an 'imposition' at school; f. L. *pendēre* to weigh.] A charge, duty, or allotted task; a school-task or lesson to be prepared; also (*U. S.*) a lesson or piece of work imposed as a punishment, a school 'imposition'.

1705 J. HOWE *Wks.* (1831) 298/1 (Stanf.) Every one hath his *pensum*, his allotment of work and time assigned him in this world 1880 J. W. SHERER *Conjuror's Daughter* 91 John Dowse .. worked at his daily task as a schoolboy sat down to his pensum. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pe·nsy, *a.* Now *Sc.* and *dial.* [f. OF. *pensif*, in nom. sing. and pl. *pensis*; cf. *hasty, jolly, tardy.*]

1. = PENSIVE.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2990 With princez in hys palays all pensey [*v.r.* pense] he sittes. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 80 Or he passyd any forther or made ane ende, he began to wax hevy & pensie for his thoght. 1831 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* xxix (1856) III. 177 It's an inspirin retreat .. for the mithin o' a bit cheerful' or pensie sang! 1876 WHITEHEAD *Daft Davie*, etc. 270 Her that was now so quiet and pensy.

2. a. Giving oneself airs, self-conceited. b. Spruce, neat.

1715 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr.* II. ix, Furth started neist a pensy blade. *a* 1806 in *Jamieson's Pop. Ball* I. 292 There, couthie, and pensie, and sicker, Wonn'd honest young Hob o' the Heuch. 1830 J. MCDIARMID *Sk. Nat.*, *Jeanie Deans* 382 Many of the neighbours regarded her [Helen Walker] as 'a little pensy body'—that is, conceited or proud.

3. a Fretful, peevish (of children). b. Fastidious (of appetite).

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Pensy*, fretful; uneasy. Chiefly applied to wayward children. 1866 *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. X. 67/1 Another person, speaking of a little dog that has been much petted, says 'he is so pensy, he will not touch new milk'. 1893 in Cozens-Hardy *Broad Norfolk* 99 She is a poor 'pensey little thing'.

Pensy, Pensyful, Pensyl, -syll, obs. ff. PANSY, PENSIFUL, PENCIL, PENCEL.

† **Pent,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* [app. from PENT *ppl. a.*: cf. *bent* ppl. a. and sb.[2]]

1. A place in which water is pent up; a reservoir or enclosed pool. (Cf. PEN *sb.*[1] 3.)

1570 6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 134 A Pent and Sluyce hath been made, which both open the mouth, and scowre the bottome of the haven. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1537/2 The harborough was become a pent, out of the which nothing could passe out or in. 1674 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 940/4 The Sea has broke into the Pent against the Bench, and above it towards Moots Bulwark [at Dover]. 1721 PERRY *Daggenh. Breach* 123 At the place called the upper Pent.

2. ? State of being pent; pressure. Cf. PEND *sb.*[3] and 4.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 72 In the middlemost, where the pent or bear of it beneath was nothing at all.

Pent (pent), *sb.*[2] [Short for PENTHOUSE, or assumed as the first element of it.] A sloping roof or covering, a PENTHOUSE. (In quot. 1760 app. repr. F. *pente* sloping surface.)

[1647 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Hen. V* CXXXVII, As all the Toyle of Princes had beene Spent To force a Lattice, or Subdue a Pinte.] 1754 *Remembrancer* (1778) V 487/1 A pent over the base story, and shops, and a little slip of a window to light a closet by the side of the chimnies. 1760 H WALPOLE *Let. to Earl of Strafford* 7 June, Four chambers practised under the pent of the roof. 1883 HOLME LEE *Loving & Serving* I. ii. 22 The pent over it to throw off the rain. 1895 *Jnl. R. Instit. Brit. Archit.* 14 Mar. 350 It is well either to have a porch or pent.

Pent (pent), *pa pple.* and *ppl. a.* Also 6 **pente,** *arch.* **ipent,** 6-8 *arch.* **ypent.** [In form, pa. pple. of † PEND *v*[2] var. of PEN *v.*[1], and so primarily = † *pended, penned*; but in its sense-development somewhat independent of the vb.]

1. Shut up within narrow limits; closely confined, imprisoned: = PENNED *ppl. a.*[1] Also *fig.* (in quot. 1811, Restricted in action, 'straitened'). Const. (*a*) as pple., (*b*) as adj.

(*a*) 1555 W. WATERMAN *Fardle Facions* II. ix. 190 This people .. pente within narowe boundes. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal* Jan. 4 His flock, that had bene long ypent. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 445 Long in populous City pent. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* III 185 But who is he, in closet close y-pent? 1802 *Brookes' Gazetteer* (ed. 12) s.v. *Lidford*, The bridge is thrown over a part of the river that is pent between two high rocks. 1811 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* (1843) II. 350 Since our American losses, we have been habitually pent to live. 1872 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. viii. 118 What bliss within this narrow den is pent.

(*b*) 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* v. iii, The States of Venice Like high-swoln floods drive down the muddie dammes Of pent allegeance. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 232 The

mingling of Open Air with Pent Air. 1764 GOLDSM. *Traveller* 291 The pent ocean, rising o'er the pile. 1852 M. ARNOLD *Empedocles on Etna* I. ii. 182 In vain our pent wills fret.

b. With *in*, *up*, as pple. or adj.

a 1550 *Merie Tales* in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) I. p. lxxii, I haue ben pent in .. at Westminster in prison. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 187 Content to be pent vp within priuate dores. 1622 CAILLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 54 A River .. is a running Stream, pent in on either side with Walls and Banks. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* 15 A stagnating, confined, pent-up Air. 1866 J. B. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Met.* 86 The pent-in wave, Chafed by obstruction. 1879 McCARTHY *Own Times* II. xxvii. 322 A relief to perplexed, pent-up emotion.

2. Of a place, room, etc.: Shut *up*, confined. (Const. as pple. or adj.)

1594 *1st Pt. Contention* viii. 21 Go get thee gone,..And in thy pent vp studie rue my shame. 1853 *Med. Trnl.* IX. 187 The pent up bed-house, the clothes of infection unventilated and unwashed 1872 LONGF. *Wayside Inn* II. *Finale* 39 All left at once the pent-up room, And rushed into the open air.

†3. Having something pent or closely confined within it; distended or strained by being overfull of something. (Const. as pple. or adj.) *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 20 All parchments and such like bladders or skinnes are so pent and stretched with spirit and wind, that they burst withall. 1667 N. FAIRFAX in *Phil. Trans.* II. 546 She .. found some relief by it, but was after much pent in her wind. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* vi. 30 Thro' dreadful silence the pent heart might break.

Pent, obs. or dial. form of PAINT.

Penta- (pentă), before a vowel **pent-**, a. Gr. πεντα-, combining form of πέντε five, occurring in many words in Greek as a variant of the earlier πεντε-, and forming the initial element in various modern technical words adopted from Greek, or formed from Greek elements or on Greek analogies. In *Chem.* it indicates the presence of five atoms of some element, as in *pentacarbon*, *penta compound* (see below), *pentachloride*, *pentafluoride*, *pentasulphide* (*-sulphuret*), *pentoxide*, and in many-worded descriptive names without number, as *penta-nitro-diazo-amido-monoxy-homo-fluorescein*.

Pentabasic (-bē'sik) *a. Chem.*, having five atoms of a base, or of replaceable hydrogen. **Pentacanthous** (-ăkă'nθŏs), *a. Nat. Hist.* [Gr. ἄκανθα thorn], having five spines. **Pentaca'psular** *a.*, having five capsules. **Pentaca'rbon** *a. Chem.*, containing five atoms of carbon: cf. PENTANE. **Pentaca'rpellary** *a. Bot.*, consisting of five carpels. **Pentachromic** (-krō'mik) *a.*, of five colours, capable of distinguishing (only) five colours in the spectrum. †**Pentaco'ccous** *a. Bot.* [mod.L. *coccum* carpel, f. Gr. κόκκος grain, seed] = *pentacarpellary*; or, having five seeds, or five cells each containing a seed. **Pe'nta-co'mpound**, a chemical compound of the pentacarbon series: see PENTANE. **Pentacro'stic** *sb.* and *a.*: see quots. **Penta'ctine, Penta'ctinal, -acti'nal** *adjs. Zool.* [Gr. ἀκτίς, ἀκτίν- ray], having five rays, as a sponge-spicule. **Pentacy'clic** *a. Bot.* [Gr. κύκλος circle], said of a flower having the parts in five cycles or whorls. **Pentadelphous** (-ăde'lfŏs) *a. Bot.* [Gr. ἀδελφος brother], (of stamens) united by the filaments in five bundles; (of a plant) having the stamens so united. **Pe'nta-dodecahe'dron**, a dodecahedron contained by twelve pentagons, a pentagonal dodecahedron. **Pe'ntadrachm** (-drăm) [DRACHM], an ancient Greek coin of the value of five drachmas. **Pe'ntafid** *a. Bot.* [L. *-fidus* split], cleft into five, = QUINQUIFID. **Penta'gamist** [after BIGAMIST], a person who has been married five times. **Pe'ntaglot** [Gr. γλῶττα, -σσα tongue; cf. *polyglot*]: see quot.; so †**Pentaglo'ttical** *a.* **Pentaha'loid** *a. Chem.*, containing five atoms of a halogen in the molecule. **Pe'ntahexahe'dral** *a. Cryst.* [see HEXAHEDRAL], having five ranges of six facets each; so **Pe'ntahexahe'dron**, a figure of this form. **Pentale'mma** *Logic* [after DILEMMA], an argument analogous to a dilemma, involving five alternatives. **Pe'ntalogue** (-lǫg) [after DECALOGUE], a set of five rules or laws. **Penta'logy** [cf. TRILOGY], a combination of five mutually connected parts; a pentad. **Pentalo'phodont** *a.* [Gr. λόφος ridge, ὀδούς, ὀδοντ- tooth], having five-ridged teeth, as a mastodon of the genus *Pentalophodon* (*Cent. Dict.*). **Pentape'talous,** †**-pe'talose** *adjs. Bot.*, having five petals. **Pentaphonic** (-fǫ'nik) *a. Mus.* [Gr. φωνή sound] = PENTATONIC. **Pentaphyllous** (-fi'lŏs) *a.* [Gr. φύλλον leaf], five-leaved. So †**Pentaphylloi'deous** *a.* **Penta'pterous** *a. Bot.* [Gr. πτερόν wing], having five wings, as certain fruits. **Pe'ntaptote** *Gram.* [ad. Gr. πεντάπτωτος adj. (Priscian)], a noun having five cases. **Pe'ntaptych** (-ptik) [Gr. πτυχή fold, after DIPTYCH, TRIPTYCH], an altar-piece or the like consisting of five leaves, i.e. a central piece and two folding pieces on each side. **Penta'rsic** *a. Pros.* [ARSIS], having five stresses. **Pentase'palous** *a. Bot.*, having five sepals. †**Pe'ntaspast** [Gr. -σπαστος from σπά-ειν to draw, pull]: see quot. **Pentaspe'rmous** *a. Bot.* [Gr. σπέρμα seed], having five seeds.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pentacanthus*, applied to a fish with five spinous rays to one of its fins,..*pentacanthous. 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), **Pentacapsular*, having five seed pods. 1775 in ASH. 1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* v. 108 *Pentacarbon molecules such as amido-valeric acid or phocine. 1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 290 *Pentachloride of antimony, SbCl5. 1880 CLERMINSHAW *Wurtz' Atom. The.* 227 Phosphorus and antimony can unite with five atoms of chlorine to form the pentachlorides. 1900 *Lancet* 4 Aug. 323/1 Intermediate between normal and dichromic colour vision there are those whose vision is *pentachromic, tetrachromic, and trichromic. 1900 *19th Cent.* Apr. 607 Those who see five colours may be termed pentachromic. 1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. 209 It [the fruit] is *pentacoccous, or divided into five Cellulæ, containing each a blackish Seed. 1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* iv. 66 Of tri-, tetra-, and *penta-compounds, including glycerine, the lactic, butyric.. and valeric acids. 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), **Pentachrostick*, a set or series of verses so disposed, that there are always found five acrosticks of the same name in five divisions of each verse. 1828 WEBSTER, *Pentacrostic*, *a.*, containing five acrostics of the same name in five divisions of each verse. 1887 SOLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 417/1 Modifications of the triaxon hexactine type. *a*, dagger;..*e*, *pentactine. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 548 The flowers of Gramineæ and Orchideæ can be traced back to the trimerous *pentacyclic type. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 36 They [the Cotton Tree tribe] are also known by their *pentadelphous stamens. 1847 HENFREY *Bot.* § 212 In Hypericaceæ we have triadelphous, and pentadelphous states; but these.. are generally denominated polyadelphous. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* x. 273 These five types of form, all regular,..and all parts of one equi-axed system, may be named and employed to designate crystals,..the cube, octahedron,..*penta-dodecahedron. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* v. xxvi. 548 Besides the tetradrachm .were coined *pentadrachms and hexadrachms. 1882 OGILVIE, **Pentafid*. 1880 CLERMINSHAW *Wurtz' Atom. Theory* 113 This also applies to phosphorus *pentafluoride. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, **Pentagamist*, one that hath had five wives. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* IX. 483 Her father, the worthy Pentagamist. 1882 OGILVIE, **Pentaglot*, a work in five different languages. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, **Pentaglottical*, that hath five Tongues, or is skilled in five several Languages. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* V 516/2 The compounds containing more than five atoms of halogen behave as mixtures of the *pentahaloid compounds with halogens.. they furnish the products of the decomposition by water of the pentahaloid compound, and also the free halogen. 1805–17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 204 *Penta-hexahedral when the crystal's surface consists of five ranges of planes, disposed six and six above each other. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, **Pentahexahedron*. 1797 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXIV. 555 This *pentalogue is chiefly objectionable on account of the vague drift of the fifth commandment. 1853 FURNEAUX (*title*) The Poultry Pentalogue, or Five Rules for Fancy Fowls and Fowl Fanciers. 1904 *Athenæum* 18 June 788/2 It is easy to see that the desire to find a *pentalogy in everything has led to somewhat fanciful distinctions. 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* (ed. 4) v. 188 These observers discovered cadaverin (*pentamethylendiamine) in the urine. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 684 The Flowers grow in Clusters like those of the Vine, are *pentapetalose. 1706 PHILLIPS, **Pentapetalous Plants*. 1719 QUINCY *Lex Physico-Med.* (ed. 2) 347 The Umbelliferous Plants, which have a pentapetalous Flower. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* vi. (1858) 104 c, Corolla monopetalous, or pentapetalous. 1881 MACFARREN *Counterp.* iii. 5 A scale.. is *pentaphonic when the 4th and 7th degrees from the key note are omitted. 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), **Pentaphyllous*, having 5 leaves. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pentapterus*,.. having five expansions in form of wings, as the capsule of the *Evonymus latifolius*, ..*pentapterous. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, **Pentaptotes*, nouns declined onely by five Cases. 1854 FAIRHOLT *Dict. Terms Art* 336 **Pentaptych*, an altar-painting having many leaves. 1899 *Speaker* 16 Dec. 270/2 The *pentarsic line must consist of five bars, and at least two of the stresses must be strong and full upon the last syllables of a bar. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pentasepalous. 1870 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (ed. 2) 216. 1702 RALPHSON *Math. Dict.*, **Pentaspast*, an Engine consisting of five Pullies, viz. three above and two below. 1828–32 WEBSTER, **Pentaspermous*, containing five seeds. *Encycl.* 1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 311 Yellow precipitate, which is the *pentasulphide of arsenic (sulpharsenic acid). 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 473 *Pentasulphuret of antimony, otherwise called sulpho-antimonic acid.

Pentace, obs. form of PENTHOUSE.

Pentachord (pe'ntăkǫid). *Mus.* [f. PENTA- + Gr. χορδή string, CHORD.]

1. A musical instrument with five strings.

1721 BAILEY, *Pentachord*, any musical instrument that has five strings. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The invention of the pentachord is referred to the Scythians. 1759 in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 4 A piece composed on purpose for an instrument newly-invented in London, and called the pentachord. 1825 FOSBROKE *Encycl. Antiq.* 629 *Pentachord*, strung with ox leather, and touched by a goat's foot.

2. A system or series of five notes.

1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed 3), *Pentachord*,..among the ancients, sometimes signified .. an order, or system, of five sounds. 1880 W. S. ROCKSTRO in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 341 Each of these [ecclesiastical] Modes is divisible into two members, a Pentachord, and a Tetrachord.

†3. The interval of a fifth. *Obs. rare.*

1694 W. HOLDER *Harmony* (1731) 66 (Table of Intervals) 5th. Diapente, Pentachord.

Pentacle (pe'ntăk'l). [In med.L. *pentaculum*, app. f. PENTA- five + *-culum*, dim. or instrumental suffix, but actual history obscure. It. had *pentacolo* 'any thing or table of five corners' (Florio), F. had (16th c.) *pentacle*, something used in necromancy (Godef. says 'a five-branched candlestick').

As applied to something worn round the neck as an amulet, some would connect it with F. *pentacol*, *pendacol* (14th c. in Godef.) a jewel or ornament hung round the neck, f. *pend-* hang, *à* to, *col*, *cou* neck.]

A certain figure (or a material object, e.g. something folded or interlaced, of that shape) used as a symbol, esp. in magic; app. properly the same as PENTAGRAM; but also used for various other magical symbols, esp. the *hexagram* or six-pointed star formed by two interlaced triangles. (See also PENTANGLE 1.)

The *pentacle of Solomon*, in H. More 1664, is the same as the *pentangle of Solomon* of *Sir Gawayne c* 1340, Sir Thomas Browne 1646, and others.

1594 CHAPMAN *Shadow Nt.*, *Hymnus in Cynthiam* Wks. (1875) 16/2 Then in thy clear and icy pentacle, Now execute a magic miracle. 1607 DEKKER *Wh. of Babylon* Wks. 1873 II. 200 Take Periapts, Pentacles, and potent Charmes To coniure downe foule fiends. 1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* I. ii, They haue..Their rauens wings, their lights, and pentacles, With characters; I ha' seene all these. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* I. xviii. § 3 Their Pentacles which they hang about their necks when they conjure (which they forsooth ..call the Pentacles of Solomon) are adorned and fortified with such transcriptions out of holy Scripture. [1668–70 M. CASAUBON *Credulity & Incred.* (1672) 71 By certain *pentacula*, and seals and characters to fence themselves and to make themselves invisible against all kinds of arms and musquet bullets.] 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* III xx, His shoes were marked with cross and spell; Upon his breast a pentacle. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* I, You observe two triangles interlaced and inserted in a circle? The Pentacle in short. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 19 Sept. 380/2 The sacramental [charm] bore a figure that looked like a rough copy of the pentacle.

Hence **Penta'cular** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a pentacle. In mod. Dicts.

Pentacrinin (pentæ'krinin). *Chem.* [f. mod. L. *Pentacrin-us* (see next) + -IN 1.] A colouring matter found in *Pentacrinus* and other crinoids.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 575.

Pentacrinite (pentæ'krinəit). *Palæont.* [f. mod.L. (Oken 1815) *Pentacrin-us* 'sea-lily' (f. Gr. πεντα- five + κρίνον lily) + -ITE 1 2 a.] An encrinite or fossil crinoid of the genus *Pentacrinus* or family *Pentacrinidæ*, having a pentagonal column.

1818 W. PHILLIPS *Outl. Min. & Geol.* (ed. 3) 141 Petrifactions of marine animals, as corallites, encrinites, pentacrinites, entrochites, and trochites. 1854 BAKEWELL *Geol.* 49 Another fossil abundant in the lias is the pentacrinite.

Pentacrinoid (pentæ'krinoid), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. as prec. + -OID.] a. *adj.* Allied to or resembling the genus *Pentacrinus* or family *Pentacrinidæ* of crinoids (chiefly extinct, and found as fossils). b. *sb.* = A pentacrinoid crinoid.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* ix. 551 A striking resemblance to the oral end of the young Pentacrinoid larva of Comatula. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 571 In the pentacrinoid, i.e. stalked *Antedon*.

Pentactinal to **Pentacyclic**: see PENTA-

Pentad (pe'ntăd). [ad. Gr. πενταί, -άδα, later forms of πεμπάς, -άδα a group of five: see -AD 1 a.]

1. The number five (in the Pythagorean System); a group of five.

1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 153 So manifest is it what special reason Pythagoras had to mention the Tetrad, rather than the Pentad, or any other number, in that form of swearing by Him that first imparted the Cabbala. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* IX (1701) 382/2 The Pentad is the first complexion of both kinds of number, even and odd, two and three. 1891 DRIVER *Introd. Lit. O. Test.* (1897) 48 The laws appear often to be arranged in Pentads, or groups of five.

2. A period of five years. (Cf. DECADE 2.)

1880 J. D. WHITNEY *Climatic Changes* vii. 337 The means of the last two pentads, 1866–70 and 1871–75, were almost exactly the same as the grand mean.

3. *Chem.* An element or radical that has the combining power of five units, i.e. of five atoms of hydrogen. Also *attrib.* or *adj.*

1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* I. 460 Vanadium was, till lately, regarded as a hexad metal..; but Roscoe has shown that it is a pentad. 1880 *Athenæum* 11 Dec. 781/3 The authors.. conclude that in that substance phosphorus is a pentad.

Hence **Pentadic** (-æ'dik) *a.*, of the nature of a pentad (sense 3), pentavalent; whence **Pentadicity** (-di'sĭti), the fact of being a pentad.

Pentadactyl, -yle (pentăde'ktil), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 **pente-**. [ad. L. *pentadactyl-us*, a. Gr. πενταδάκτυλ-ος five-fingered or -toed; f. PENTA- + δάκτυλ-ος finger. In mod.F. *pentadactyle*.]

A. *adj.* Having five toes or fingers.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 111 *Phalangista*,..feet pentadactyle..; anterior toes separate. 1854 R. OWEN in *Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 226 The toe answering to the fifth, in lizards and other pentadactyle animals. 1887 *Athenæum* 23 Apr. 548/1 It is shown how primitive is the plantigrade pentadactyle foot of man.

B. *sb.* †1. tr. L. *pentadactylus* (Pliny), 'a kind of shell-fish' (Lewis & Short) *Obs.*

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., The turbines, are great,..tuberous,..muricate, or pentedactyls.

2. A person with five digits on each limb.

1880 PROCTOR *Rough Ways* 213 George, who was a pentadactyle, though somewhat deformed about the hands and feet. *Ibid.*, Marie, a pentadactyle with deformed thumbs, gave birth to a boy with six toes.

So **Pentadacty'lic** *a.* = prec. A; **Pentada'ctylism**, the condition of being pentadactyl.

1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* II. 300 The original parent-form of the entire group had anteriorly and posteriorly five digits (Pentadactylism). 1880 PROCTOR *Rough Ways* 213 A girl hexadactylic on the right side of the body, and pentadactylic on the left side. 1886 GÜNTHER in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 454/2 The digital elements seem to indicate more than pentadactylism, as in the extinct *Ichthyosauri*.

Pentadactylous (pentădæ·ktiləs), *a.* [f. L. *pentadactyl-us* (see PENTADACTYL) + -OUS.] Having five digits (fingers or toes), or five processes resembling fingers, as a star-fish. *Obs.*

1683-4 ROBINSON in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 480 This appear'd to me a-kin to..the *Stellæ Marinæ*, being Triangular, and sometimes Pentadactylous. 1836-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* II. 609 Feet short, pentadactylous. 1875 SIR W. TURNER in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 830/1 The human foot, therefore, is a pentadactylous, plantigrade foot.

Pentadecane (pe·ntădĭ·kān). *Chem.* [f. late Gr. πενταδεκα- (in comb.) for πεντεκαίδεκα fifteen + -ANE 2 b.] The paraffin of the 15-carbon series, $C_{15}H_{32}$. So **Pe·ntadecine** (-dĭsain), the corresponding hydrocarbon of the ethine series, $C_{15}H_{28}$; **Pentade·cyl**, the radical $C_{15}H_{31}$.

1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 903 *Pentadecane*,..obtained from American petroleum...With chlorine it yields pentadecyl chloride.. *Pentadecine*,..homologous with ethine or acetylene.

Pentadelphous to **Pentagamist**: see PENTA-.

Pentageron: see PENTAGONON 1. **Pentagle**: see PENTANGLE. **Pentaglot**: see PENTA-.

Pentagon (pe·ntăgŏn), *a.* and *sb. Geom.* Also 7 -one. [In A, ad. L. *pentagōn-us*, a. Gr. πεντάγων-ος pentagonal, five-cornered, f. πεντα- PENTA- + -γων-ος from stem of γωνία angle. In B, ad. L. *pentagōn-um*, Gr. πεντάγωνον, the neuter adj. used as sb. Cf. F. *pentagone* sb. (13th c. in Littré), whence the Eng. form in *-gone*.]

† **A.** *adj.* Having five angles; pentagonal. *Obs.* (or regarded as *attrib.* use of the *sb.*).

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* IV. xi. 118 In a circle geuen to describe a Pentagon figure equilater and equiangle. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* IV. xi, A Pentagone figure. 1659 STAYNRED *Fortification* 11 The Front A K in the Pentagon Fort.

B. *sb.* A figure, usually a plane rectilineal figure, having five angles and five sides. In *Fortif.* A fort with five bastions.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom., Math. Treat.* Def. ix. T ij, Euery equilater triangle, square, or Pentagonum. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* VII. 41 A Fort..built in the forme of a Pentagon. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* IV. xii, About a circle given to describe an equilateral and an equiangular pentagone. 1760 GRAY *Notes Walpole* Wks. 1843 V. 201 A man.. holding a pair of compasses, and by his side a Polyedron, made up of twelve pentagons. 1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg., Misc. Tracts* 214/2 The castle of Belgica; an old pentagon with round tow rs at the angles. 1870 *Illustr. Lond. News* 29 Oct. 446/2 The fort is built in a pentagon.

b. *Comb.* **Pe·ntagon-dodecahe·dron**, a dodecahedron contained by twelve pentagons.

1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* § 183 The pentagon-dodecahedron approximates, to the regular dodecahedron of geometry in proportion as the dihedral angles. approach equality...The regular dodecahedron. , impossible as a crystallographic form, is the limiting figure between the two classes of pentagon-dodecahedra.

Pentagonal (pentæ·gŏnăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. prec. + -AL: cf. F. *pentagonal* (1533 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *Geom.*, etc. Of or pertaining to a pentagon; of the form of a pentagon, having five angles and five sides, five-cornered or five-sided.

Pentagonal figure in quot. 1612 = PENTAGONON 1.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* II. ix M iv b, The Area of this pentagonall superficies. 1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* ix. 154 The supposed..Druttenfuss, *i.* a Pentagonall figure, ingrauen with Ὑγιεία or Ὑγιεια,..in Germany they reckon it for a preseruatiue against Hobgoblins. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xvi. (1794) 172 The species is distinguished by its pentagonal calyx. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 110 Order II. Asteroidea,..the body is star-shaped or pentagonal, and consists of a central 'disc', surrounded by five or more lobes or arms'. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 136/1 The Italian engineers..adopted the pentagonal or bastion shape.

b. Applied to a solid figure or body of which the base or section is a pentagon; having five edges or dihedral angles.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* XI. Def. x. 314 If the base be a Pentagon, then is it a Pentagonall or fiueangled Pyramis. 1771 PENNANT *Tour Scot. in* 1769 (1790) 68 Great columns of stone..regularly pentagonal or hexagonal. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 232 A regular pentagonal pyramid.

c. Contained by pentagons, as a solid figure.

1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* v. (1855) 91 The pentagonal dodecahedron may likewise be formed on the cube. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* § 177 The pentagonal icositetrahedron (or twenty-four-pentagonohedron).

2. *Arith. Pentagonal numbers*: the series of POLYGONAL numbers 1, 5, 12, 22, 35, 51, 70, 92, etc. formed by continuous summation of the arithmetical series 1, 4, 7, 10, 13, 16, etc.

1670 COLLINS in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 196 It is likewise a pentagonal number, or composed of two, three, four, or five pentagonal numbers. 1795 HUTTON *Math. Dict.*, *Figurate Numbers*, such as do or may represent some geometrical figure,..as triangular, pentagonal, pyramidal, etc., numbers.

b. as *sb.* A pentagonal number.

1795 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* s. v. *Polygonal Numbers*, The angles, or Numbers of Angles, are the same as those of the figure...So the angles..of the pentagonals are 5, of the hexagonals 6, and so on. *Ibid.*, Formulæ for the sums of *n* terms of the several ranks of Polygonal numbers...Pentagonals, $\frac{3n^2+3n+0}{6}n$.

Hence **Penta·gonally** *adv.*, in a pentagonal form; so † **Penta·gonary**, † **Pentago·nian** *adjs.* = PENTAGONAL; **Pentagonohe·dron** [after *rhombohedron*, etc.], a solid figure contained by pentagons; **Penta·gonoid** *a.*, resembling a pentagon, somewhat pentagonal.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii, The flowers before explication are *pentagonally wrapped up with some resemblance of the *blatta* or moth. 1658 R. WHITE tr. *Digby's Powd. Symp.* (1660) 72 The *pentagonary figure of every one of those stones. 1598 R. HAYDOCKE tr. *Lomazzo* i. 111 Their circular, *pentagonian, hexagonian, octagonian, square and crosse ones. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* § 183 The pentagon-dodecahedron...The twelve-*pentagonohedron is a very characteristic form of certain mineral species. 1882 SLADEN in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XVI. 203 Marginal contour *pentagonoid.

‖ **Penta·gonon.** *Obs.* [a. Gr. πεντάγωνον, sb. use of neuter of πεντάγων-ος: see PENTAGON.]

1. = PENTAGRAM, PENTANGLE 1.

The forms *pentaganon*, *pentagoron*, *pentageron*, here cited, appear to be corruptions or scribal errors.

c 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* ii. (1594) B ij, The great archruler, potentate of hell, Trembles, when Bacon bids him, or his fiends How to the force of his Pentageron. *Ibid.* xiii. H ij, Conjuring and adjuring diuils and fiends, With stole and albe and strange Pentaganon. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* Wks. (Grosart) II. 126 Some of old time put great superstition in characters, curiously engraued in their Pentagonon, but they are all vaine, and will do no good. c 1605 ROWLEY *Birth Merl.* v. i. (1662) G ij b, He binde you up with exorcisms so strong, that all the black pentagoron of hell, shall ne're release you.

2. = PENTAGON B.

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* I. v. xiii 698 A faire and strong Castle, a regular *Pentagonon* well fortified.

† **Penta·gonous**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *pentagōn-us* (see PENTAGON) + -OUS.] = PENTAGONAL.

1662 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Amongst Fishes, The Cartilagineous, are plaine or long: The heart is pentagonous. 1673 *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 6188. 1761 ELLIS *ibid.* LII. 358 It is formed of pentagonous joints, or vertebræ.

Pentagoron: see PENTAGONON 1.

Pentagram (pe·ntăgræm). [mod. ad. Gr. πεντά-, πεντέγραμμον sb. from neuter of πεντέγραμμ-ος adj., formed or consisting of five lines, f. πέντε five + γραμμή line, mark.] A five-pointed figure

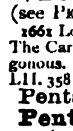

formed by producing the sides of a pentagon both ways to their points of intersection, so as to form a five-pointed star; the 'five straight lines' of which the figure consists form one continuous line or 'endless knot'. Formerly used as a mystic symbol and credited with magical virtues. (Also called *pentalpha*, *pentacle* (*pentagle*, *pentangle*), † *pentagonon* (*-goron*, *-geron*).)

1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VII. 547 The pentagram was a pentagonal figure, supposed to possess the same kind of power which, amongst us, used popularly to be attributed to the horse-shoe. 1855 TENNYSON *Brook* 103 Sketching with her slender pointed foot Some figure like a wizard pentagram On garden gravel. 1878 A. W. WARD *Greene's Fr. Bacon* ii. 51 Notes 209 The pentagramma, pentageron or pentalpha is the mystic figure 'produced by prolonging the sides of a regular pentagon till they intersect one another. It can be drawn without a break in the drawing'. 1895 Miss A. M. STODDART *J. S. Blackie* viii. 176, I found a hindrance—a pentagram—in my way, like Mephistopheles.

Pentagraph, erron. form of PANTOGRAPH.

‖ **Pentagynia** (pentăd·ʒĭnĭă). *Bot.* [mod.L., f. PENTA- + Gr. γυνή woman, female, taken in sense 'female organ, pistil'.] An order of plants in many classes of the Linnæan System, comprising those having five pistils. Hence **Pe·ntagyn** (*rare*), a plant of this order; **Pentagy·nian**, **Pentagy·nious**, **Penta·gynous** *adjs.*, belonging to this order, having five pistils.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* ii. viii. (1765) 92 *Pentagynia*, comprehending such Plants as have five Styles. 1828-32 WEBSTER, *Pentagyn*,. a plant having five pistils. *Pentagynian*, having five pistils. 1829 LOUDON, *Pentagynous*, having five styles. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 902 Pentagynous.

Pentahedral (pentăhē·drăl, -he·drăl), *a.* Also **pentaedral.** [f. PENTA- + Gr. ἕδρα seat, base + -AL: cf. HEXAHEDRAL.] Of a solid figure or body: Having five faces; *esp.* having five lateral faces, five-sided (as a prism of pentagonal section). So † **Pentahe·drical**, **Pentahe·drous** *adjs.* in same sense; **Pentahe·dron**, a solid figure having five faces.

1804 WATT in *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 310 *note*, Hexaedral and *pentaedral prisms are most abundant; then the tetraedral, the triedral, heptaedral, and octaedral 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 266 *Pentaedral*, that hath five sides. 1658 PHILLIPS, **Pentahedrical* figure,..a figure which hath five sides. 1661 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1775 ABII, **Pentahedron* (a different spelling), the pentaedron. *Ibid.*, *Pentaedron*, a pillar with five sides *a* 1728 WOODWARD *Fossils* (1729) I. 120 The *pentaedrous Columnar Coralloid Bodies are compos'd of Plates set lengthways.

Pentahexahedral, -hedron: see PENTA-.

Pental (pe·ntăl). [f. stem of PENT(ANE, etc. + *-al*, app. after *chloral*.] A name for trimethylethylene (C_5H_{10}) when used as an anæsthetic.

1891 *Lancet* 3 Oct. 789 A new anæsthetic called pental, which does not produce total unconsciousness, but only a kind of hypnosis. 1893 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 18 Mar. 44/1 Velez thinks pental may with advantage replace chloroform and ether in many operations of short duration. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pental.* C_5H_{10}. Trimethylethylene...It has been used as an anæsthetic, but is not a safe drug.

Pentalemma to **Pentalogy**: see PENTA-.

‖ **Pentalpha** (pentæ·lfă). [a. Gr. πένταλφα, a synonym of πεντάγραμμον PENTAGRAM, f. πέντε five + αλφα the letter Alpha or A; from its presenting the form of an A in five different positions] = PENTAGRAM, PENTANGLE 1.

1818 HOBHOUSE *Hist. Illustr.* (ed. 2) 344 We often see English shepherds cutting the pentalpha..in the turf, although they never heard of Antiochus, or saw his coin, and although they are ignorant of its mystic power. 1880 D. TURNER *Tour Normandy* I. 179 The produced pentagon, or combination of triangles, sometimes called the pentalpha. 1855 E. SMEDLEY *Occult Sciences* 61 The salutary 'pentalpha'..should be written on the stable doors.

Pentamerous (pentæ·mĕrəs), *a.* [f. PENTA- + Gr. μέρος part + -OUS.] Having, consisting of, or characterized by, five parts or divisions.

1. *Bot.* Having the parts of the flower-whorl five in number. (Often written 5-*merous*.)

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 316 *Pentamerous*, if a flower consists of organs in fives. 1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* 2 2 Trees or shrubs with an imbricated 5-merous calyx and corolla. 1879 BENNETT in *Academy* 11 Jan 33/2 The four stamens of Scrophulariacene and Labiatae are admitted to result from a degradation from the pentamerous type.

2. *Zool.* a. Consisting of five joints, as the tarsi of certain insects; also applied to such insects themselves, as the beetles of the group *Pentamera*. b. Having five radiating parts or organs, as a star-fish or other echinoderm.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxv. 683 Pentamerous insects are those which have five joints in all their tarsi. 1828 *Ibid* IV. xlvii 370 *Tarsi* pentamerous. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd 143 Echinodermata Animals..which.. combine with a radial and, ordinarily, pentamerous arrangement, traces of a bilateral symmetry.

So **Penta·meral** *a.* = prec.; **Penta·meran**, a pentamerous beetle (see 2 a, above); **Pe·ntamere** (-mĭər), each of the five divisions of a pentamerous animal; **Penta·merism**, the condition or character of being pentamerous; **Penta·meroid** *a.*, allied to the extinct genus *Pentamerus*, of the family *Pentameridæ* of brachiopods, having somewhat pentagonal shells; *sb.* a brachiopod of this family.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Pentamerans*, *Pentamera*.. a section of Coleopterous insects, including those which have five joints on the tarsus of each leg. 1899 *Nature* 14 Sept. 465/1 Theories of stalked-ancestry, pentameral symmetry, and the like. 1900 LANKESTER *Treat. Zool.* III. 19 Variation from pentamerism may arise suddenly (discontinuous meristic variation). *Ibid.* 99 The whole animal can be divided into 5 corresponding and almost symmetrical sections, 'pentameres', by 5 imaginary 'perradial planes'.

Pentameter (pentæ·mĭtər), *sb.* and *a. Pros.* [a. L. *pentameter* sb., ad. Gr. πεντάμετρος adj. consisting of five measures, sb. a verse or line of five measures; f. πεντα- five + μέτρον measure. Cf. F. *pentamètre* sb. (c 1500 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

A. *sb.* A verse or line consisting of five feet.

1. In Greek and Latin prosody: A form of dactylic verse composed of two similar halves (penthemimers), each consisting of two feet and a long syllable (thus equivalent to a dactylic hexameter with the second half of the third and of the sixth foot omitted); in the first penthemimer each of the two feet may be either dactyl or spondee, in the second they must both be dactyls. Most commonly used in alternation with hexameters, constituting *elegiac* verse: see ELEGIAC A. 1.

The name arose from a mistaken analysis of the verse as two dactyls (or spondees), a spondee, and two anapæsts.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* i. xxiv. (Arb.) 64 Elegie.. was in a pitious maner of meetre, placing a limping Pentameter, after a lusty Exameter, which made it go dolourously more then any other meeter. 1725 WATTS *Logic* III. ii § 3 Certain Latin words should be framed in the form of hexameters or pentameters; and this may be done by those who know nothing of Latin or of verses. c 1805 COLERIDGE *Misc. Poems, Eleg. Metre*, [Example] In the hexameter rises the fountain's silvery column, In the pentameter aye falling in melody back. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol* ix. 384 The charm of the Latin pentameter is enhanced by the rhyming of the last syllables of the two penthemimers.

2. Applied to lines of verse consisting of five feet in other languages; e g. the English 'heroic' or iambic verse of ten syllables.

1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* vi. 114 Odes and Hymns.. in several kinds of Verse..some were Pentameters. 1749 *Power Pros. Numbers* 30 The Cæsura falling constantly on the fourth Syllable in the English Pentameters or Heroicks, creates a dull Uniformity in the Flow of the Verse. 1886 BRIGGS *Messianic Proph.* xi. 340 The pentameters use quite frequently the divine name 'Adonay Jahveh.

B. *adj.* (Now attrib. use of sb.) Consisting of five metrical feet; having the form of a pentameter (see A), esp. of the dactylic pentameter.

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* i. viii. 17 Of the nomber of the fete, as Exameter and Pentameter which is also called Elegiacal. 1782 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* x. II. 211 Like Ovid's Fasti, in hexameter and pentameter verses.

1844 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Poet. & Imag.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 171 Those weary pentameter tales of Dryden and others.

Hence **Penta·metered** *a.*, written in pentameters; **Penta·metrist**, a writer of pentameters; **Penta·metrize** *v. trans.*, to make into, or like, a pentameter.

1599 *Preserv. Hen. VII* i. (1866) 5 This trew kinde of hexametred and pentametred verse. 1803 TODD *Spenser's Wks.* I. p. xxii. *note*, English hexametrists and pentametrists. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Doctor, Fragm.* (1848) 674/2 Horace has been made to say the same thing by the insertion of an apt word which pentametrises the verse. 1898 W. E. HEITLAND in *Jrnl. Philol.* XXVI. 10 There was not the same risk of pentametrizing the hexameters.

‖ **Pentandria** (pentæ·ndriă). *Bot.* [mod.L. (Linnæus 1735), f. mod.L. *pentandr-us*, f. Gr. πεντ(α- five + ἀνδρ-, stem of ἀνήρ man, male, taken in sense 'male organ', stamen: see MONANDRIA.] The fifth class in the Linnæan Sexual System, comprising plants having five stamens not cohering. So **Penta·nder** (*rare*) [F. *pentandre*], a pentandrous plant; **Penta·ndrian, Penta·ndrious**, and, (usually) **Penta·ndrous** *adjs.*, belonging to the class *Pentandria*; having five free stamens.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* II. xix. (1765) 113 *Pentandria*, comprehending such Plants as have five Stamina. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* ix. (1794) 88. 1806 GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 25 Tamarix. Flowers pentandrous. 1828–32 WEBSTER, *Pentander*, .. *Pentandrian*. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 220 The pentandrous corolla and 5 lobed calyx. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 902/2 Pentandrious, or pentandrous. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 531 The same probably also happens in the pentandrous Hypericineæ.

Pentane (pe·n ē n). *Chem.* [f. Gr. πέντε five + -ANE 2 b.] The general name of the paraffins of the pentacarbon series, C_5H_{12}; also called *Quintane* and *Pentyl hydride*. Three such hydrocarbons are known (see quot.), all colourless mobile fluids, occurring in petroleum, etc. Also *attrib.*, as *pentane lamp, vapour*, etc.

So **Pentene** (pe·ntīn), an olefine of the pentacarbon series, C_5H_{10}; comprising four known forms, one of which is AMYLENE; **Pentine** (pe·ntain), also **Pe·ntinine, Pe·ntylene**, the hydrocarbon C_5H_8, of the same series, homologous with acetylene or ethine; of this eight forms are possible, and six known, the chief being VALERYLENE; **Pe·ntinyl**, the radical C_5H_7, as in *pentinyl ethyl oxide*, $C_7H_{12}O$; **Pento·ic** *a.*, applied to fatty acids, aldehydes, etc of the same series, as *Pentoic* or Valeric acid, $C_5H_{10}O_2$; **Pe·ntone, Pe·ntonene**, a hydrocarbon of the formula C_5H_8: **Pe·ntyl**, the radical C_5H_{11}, of which one form is AMYL; hence **Penty·lic** *a.*

1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* II. 48 Pentanes, C_5H_{12}. Of these hydrocarbons there are three modifications, viz.: 1. Normal Pentane [$CH_3(CH_2)_3CH_3$]. 2. Isopentane [$(CH_3)_2CH(CH_2)_2$]. 3. Neopentane [$C(CH_3)_4$]. *Ibid.* 58 Pentenes, C_5H_{10}. Of the four possible modifications.. *Normal Pentene*, or Ethyl-allyl, $C_2H_5.C_3H_5$, boils at 37°... *Isopentene*, or Amylene, is obtained, together with isopentane, by distilling..amyl alcohol with sulphuric acid. *Ibid.*, Tertiary pentyl iodide. *Ibid.* 63 *Valerylene* or *Pentine*, C_5H_8. Of this hydrocarbon two modifications are known. *Ibid.* 64 *Valylene* or *pentone*, C_5H_8, is formed by the action of alcoholic potash on valerylene dibromide. *Ibid.* 148 Pentyl alcohols and ethers. The formula $C_5H_{12}O$ may include eight different alcohols... [1] Butyl Carbinol or Normal Primary Pentyl Alcohol. [2] Isobutyl Carbinol, Isopentyl Alcohol, or Amyl Alcohol the ordinary amyl alcohol produced by fermentation. *Ibid.* 292 Pentoic or Valeric Acids... These acids admit of four metameric modifications... The first and second are obtained by oxidation of normal pentylic and isopentylic or amylic alcohol respectively. 1892 ROSCOE *Elem Chem.* 286 Pentyl alcohol, $C_5H_{12}O$, is obtained from pentylic acid by reducing first to the aldehyde and then to the alcohol. 1892 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict.* III. 807/2 *Pentonene* .. occurs in oil deposited by compressed gas derived from bituminous shale.

attrib. 1895 *Daily News* 23 July 5/5 The pentane-air flame..is produced by burning a mixture of air and pentane vapour from a suitable argand burner. 1896 *Ibid.* 30 Jan. 3/1 Mr. A. Vernon Harcourt's pentane standard had again been vindicated as a reliable and exact standard, while in practical use in gas testing the pentane-argand, proposed by Mr. Dibdin in 1886, had been chosen as a suitable substitute for candles in daily work.

Pentangle (pe·ntæng'l). Also 7–9 **pentagle**. [In form a hybrid f. Gr. πεντα- PENTA- + ANGLE; but, in sense 1, perhaps an accommodated form of *pentagle*, in origin a variant of PENTACLE.]

1. = PENTACLE, PENTAGRAM, PENTALPHA.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 620 Then þay schewed hym þe schelde þat was of schyr goulez, Wyth þe pentangel de-paynt of pure golde hwez; Hit is a syngne þat Salamon set sumquyle, In bytoknyng of trawþe, bi tytle þat hit habbez, For hit is a figure þat haldez fyue poyntez, And vche lyne vmbe-lappez and loukez in oþer, And ay quere hit is endelez, and Englych hit callen Oue-al, as I here, þe endeles knot. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep.* I. x. 42 They are afraid of the pentangle [*ed.* 1650 pentagle] of Solomon [*margin* (*ed.* 1650), 3 triangles interserted and made of five lines]. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Impr.* (1746) 67 Diet is defined .. an exact Order in Labour, Meat, Drink, Sleep, and Venery: for they are thought to be Pythagoras his Pentangle or five squar'd Figure. 1827 W. G. S. *Excurs. Vill. Curate* 128 Had I but shown him the pentagle of Solomon, or the Chaldee Tetragrammaton, .. how the fiend would have howled at me in vain.

2. = PENTAGON. *rare.*

1658 ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 997 The water Grashopper of Rondoletius, whose head is like a pentangle, having as it were five corners. 1701 MOXON *Math. Dict.*, *Pentagon*..is a Geometrical Figure having five Angles. .. *Pentangle*, the same, only a Greek and Latin word joyned.

Pentangular (pentæ·ngiŭlăr), *a.* [f. as prec. + *angular*.] Having five angles or angular points; pentagonal.

1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* I. 44 The Mullet points are all strait and pentangular. 1673–4 GREW *Anat. Trunks* I. i. § 10 Through a Glass, some appear Pentangular, others Sexangular, and Septangular. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) xviii. 189 Those pentangular divisions which characterize the back of the sea-tortoise. 1872 W. S. SYMONDS *Rec. Rocks* x. 381 It was of a pentangular shape with a bastion tower at each angle.

Pentapetalose to **-phyllous**: see PENTA-.

Pentapody (pentæ·pŏdi). *Pros.* [ad. Gr. type *πεντάποδία, f. πεντάπους of five feet, f. πεντα- + πούς foot: cf. DIPODY.] A verse or line consisting of five feet, or a sequence of five feet in a verse.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1884 ALLEN *J. Hadley's Greek Gramm.* § 1072 A single foot, taken by itself, is called a monopody; two feet, taken together, a dipody; three feet, a tripody; four, five, six, &c., a tetrapody, pentapody, hexapody, &c. 1891 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 570/1 Even the pentapody exists in song and dance. *Ibid.*, Hundreds [of folk-songs] in Hungarian music consisting of dipodies, tetrapodies, tripodies, pentapodies, and hexapodies. 1900 H. W. SMYTH *Greek Melic Poets* 280 He [Pythermos] borrowed from Sappho the logaœdic pentapody (hendecasyllabus).

‖ **Pentapolis** (pentæ·pŏlis). [L. a. Gr. πεντάπολις a state of five towns, f. πεντα- five + πόλις city, town.] A confederacy or group of five towns: applied in ancient times to several such groups.

[*c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* I. 1137 Pentapolis next is syne, For v. citeis þar ar fyne. 1608 SHAKS. *Pericles, Dram. Pers.*, Simonides, king of Pentapolis.] 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xii. 89 These six colonies formed an association, .. distinguished by the name of the Dorian *pentapolis*. 1882 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1653 Nicholas III compelled Rudolph of Hapsburg to cede the pentapolis and the exarchate of Ravenna to the papal see.

Hence **Pentapo·litan** *a.*, of or pertaining to a Pentapolis, spec. to that of Cyrene in Lybia.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Patripassian*, Because Sabellius was of Pentapolis, and the [Patripassian] heresy spread much there, called the Pentapolitan doctrine. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* xxi, Did the Pentapolitan wheat-ships go to Rome?

Pentapterous to **Pentaptych**: see PENTA-.

Pentarch (pe·ntatk), *sb.* [ad. Gr. type πένταρχος (used in Byzant. Gr.), f. πέντ(ε five + -αρχος ruler: cf. *tetrarch*. In mod.F. *pentarque* (Littré).]

a. The ruler of one of a group of five districts or kingdoms. **b.** One of a governing body of five persons.

[1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pentarch*..a Captain of five men.] 1793 HELY tr. *O'Flaherty's Ogygia* I. 62 None of the pentarchs under that title assumed the dominion of the whole island [Ireland]. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVII. 500 To substitute a monarch for the pentarchs of the present constitution.

Pentarch, *a. Bot.* [mod. f. Gr. πέντ(ε five + ἀρχή beginning.] Arising from five distinct points of origin, as the woody tissue of a root.

1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 348 The xylem is triarch to pentarch and octarch.

Penta·rchical, *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. as next + -ICAL.] Of or belonging to a pentarch or a pentarchy: in quot. *fig.* (cf. next, 2 b, quot. 1633).

1641 J. JOHNSON *Acad. Love* 3 Thus was the sentinell of my pentarchical souldiers permitted to rest.

Pentarchy (pe·ntărki). Also 7 *erron.* **pempt-**. [ad. Gr. πενταρχία a rule of five, a quinquevirate, f. πέντε five + -αρχία rule.]

1. A government by five rulers; a group of five districts or kingdoms each under its own ruler.

In quot. 1871 applied to the European system of the 'Five Great Powers'.

1587 HOLINSHED *Chron., Hist. Eng.* I. 15/1 The monarchie or sole gouernement of the Iland became a pentarchie, that is, it was diuided betwixt fiue kings. 1612 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. vi. § 47 Dermot Mac Murgh (in that time of the Irish Pentarchie, or fiuefold Kingdome) hauing secretly stolne away the wife of Rothericke. 1799 S. TURNER *Anglo-Sax.* I. ii. vi. 253 East Anglia made it a tetrarchy: Essex a pentarchy. 1871 *Echo* 27 Jan., Some writer lately deplored the dissolution of the great European Pentarchy.

2. The government of a country or district by a body of five persons; a governing body of five.

1661 *Sir A. Haslerig's Last Will & Test.* 3 Though I stood ever a profest enemy unto Monarchy, I appeared a constant Zealot for a Pentarchy. 1711 SWIFT *Examiner* 25 Jan., A picture, representing five persons as large as the life, sitting in council together like a pentarchy. 1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* ii, The inconvenience of this pentarchy.

b. *fig.*

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* v. xxxviii, *Auditus*, second of the Pemptarchie. *Ibid.* vi. xlii, Those five fair brethren [the senses] which I sung of late, For their just number called the Pemptarchie. 1652 BIGGS *New Disp.* 33 The Pentarchy of sences. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* xiv. iii. (1864) IX. 119 What may be called the Supreme Pentarchy of Scholasticism [Aquinas, Bonaventura, Albertus Magnus, Duns Scotus, Ockham].

Pentarsic to **Pentaspermous**: see PENTA-.

Pentastich (pe·ntăstik). [ad. mod.L. *pentastich-us*, a. Gr. πεντάστιχ-ος adj. of five lines, f. PENTA- + στίχος row, line.]

1. A group of five lines of verse.

[1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pentastich*, .. that consists of five verses.] 1658 PHILLIPS, *Pentastichs*, .. Stanza's, consisting of five verses. 1882–3 in *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1945 In the few instances of pentastichs..the last three lines usually unfold the reason of the thought of the first two. 1891 [see OCTASTICH].

† 2. (See quot.) *Obs. rare*⁻°.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pentastichs* (*pentastichæ*), porches having five rowes of Pillars.

Pentastichous (pentæ·stikəs), *a. Bot.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Arranged in five rows, five-ranked; *esp.* of a stem: having five leaves in the spiral row, and thus five vertical rows or orthostichies in the phyllotaxis.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pentastichus*, .. disposed in five rows, .. pentastichous. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 139 This arrangement of cycles of five..is termed the quincuncial, pentastichous or five-ranked arrangement.

Pentastom, -e (pe·ntăstŏm, -oum). *Zool.* Also in L. form. [ad. mod.L. *Pentastomum*, f. PENTA- + Gr. -στομος adj. formative f. στόμα mouth; so called from the appearance of the mouth and the two pairs of chitinoid hooks adjacent to it. (So in mod.F.)] An animal of the genus *Pentastomum* or *Pentastoma*, comprising internal parasites infesting man and other animals; an aberrant group of *Arachnida*, formerly classed as trematode worms.

1857 tr. *Kuchenmeister's Parasites Hum. Body* (Syd. Soc.) II. 7 People took these four feet for the same number of oral orifices, so that counting in the true mouth, five such openings were obtained and the animal received the name of *Pentastomum*. 1872 AITKEN *Sc. & Pract. Med.* (ed. 6) I. 196 Pruner..pointed out, in 1847, the existence of the pentastoma as a parasite in the human subject. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 298 This is most marked in Pentastomum, when the ovary is attached to a circular canal. 1890 *Century Dict.*, Pentastome.

So **Penta·stomoid** *a.*, resembling the genus *Pentastomum*; or belonging to the group *Pentastomoidea*, represented by this genus; *sb.* an animal of this group. **Penta·stomous** *a.*: see quot.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pentastomus*, having five mouths or openings: pentastomous. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Pentastomoid.

Pentastyle (pe·ntăstəil), *a.* and *sb. Arch. rare*⁻°. [f. PENTA- + Gr. στῦλ-ος pillar. (So in mod.F.)] **a.** *adj.* Having five columns in front or at the end, as a building. **b.** *sb.* A building or portico having five columns.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Pentastyle*, in architecture, a work wherein are five rows of columns. 1794 *Rudim. Anc. Archit.* (1810) 122 *Pentastyle*, an edifice having five columns in front. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 590. 1882 OGILVIE, *Pentastyle*, ..having five columns.

Pentasyllabic (pe·ntăsilæ·bik), *a.* [f. L. *pentasyllab-us*, a. Gr. πενταούλλαβ-ος five-syllabled + -IC, after SYLLABIC.] Consisting of five syllables. So **Pentasy·llabism** (*nonce-wd.*), pentasyllabic condition; **Pentasy·llable**, a word of five syllables.

a 1771 GRAY *Observ. Eng. Metre* Wks. 1843 V. 257 Pentasyllabic and Tetrasyllabic [lines of verse] These are rarely used alone. 1816 *Q. Rev.* XV. 369 It could not be done in less compass than a pentasyllable. 1892 F. HALL in *Nation* (N. Y.) 25 Aug. 145/1 'Literarian', however, if we can excuse its pentasyllabism, seems to recommend itself as supplying a desideratum.

Pentateuch (pe·ntătiŭk). [ad. L. *pentateuch-us*, *-um* (Tertullian *c* 207), sb. f. Gr. ἡ πενταέτευχ-ος the pentateuch (Let. of Ptolemæus Gnosticus *c* 160, in Epiphanius *Adv. Hæres.* xxxiii. § 4), sb. use (sc. βίβλος) of πενταέτευχος adj. 'of five books', f. πεντα- five + τεῦχος 'implement, vessel', in post-Alexandrian Gr. 'book'. In F. *Pentateuque*.]

1. Name for the first five books of the Old Testament (Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy) taken together as a connected group, traditionally ascribed to Moses (hence called 'the five books of Moses').

1530 PALSGR. 253/1 Penthatheukes, fyve bokes of Moyses lawe, *pentatheuon*. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 343/2 That after these bokes well learned, we bee mete for Tyndales pentateukes, and Tyndales testamente. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* Ep. Ded., Then he and Iosua..did deliuer vnto them the whole Pentatychon of Moses to be dailie read & taught. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 15 Long before his time was the Pentateuch turned into Greek. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. i. 276 Jerome professeth, in his translation he was faine sometime to relieve himselfe by the Samaritane Pentateuch. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 410 The Israelite had nothing more to do than open his Pentateuch. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* viii. 210 They were shown the oldest known copy of the Pentateuch.

2. *transf.* A volume composed of five books, etc.: see quots. *rare.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pentateuch*, a volume of five Books. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Pentateuch*, ..also any volume consisting of five books. 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* s. v., By analogy some surgeons have given the name *Surgical Pentateuch* to the division of external diseases into five classes:—wounds, ulcers, tumours, luxations and fractures. 1891 CHEYNE *Orig. & Relig. Cont. of Psalter* I. i. 6 The Hebrew Psalter came together not as a book but as a Pentateuch. 1892 BLADES (*title*) The Pentateuch of Printing, with a Chapter on Judges.

Hence **Pentateuchal** (pentăti·ŭkăl) *a.*, of, pertaining to, or contained in the Pentateuch.

a 1846 WILLIAMS cited in Worcester. 1863 DARWIN in *Life* (1892) 257, I have long regretted that I..used the Penta-

teuchal term of 'Creation'. 1890 GLADSTONE *Impregnable Rock* (1892) 176 The spirit..of the Pentateuchal laws.

Pentathionic (pentăθəi·ŏ·nik), *a. Chem.* [irreg. f. PENTA- + Gr. θεῖον sulphur + -IC: see DITHIONIC.] In *pentathionic acid*, an acid containing five atoms of sulphur in the molecule, $H_2S_5O_6$, colourless, inodorous, and of bitter taste. Hence **Pentathionate** (-θəi·ŏnēt), a salt of pentathionic acid.

In quot. 1849, applied to the anhydride or oxide (S_5O_5).

1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 58 *Pentathionic acid*, S_5O_5..This acid is in solution when an excess of sulphide of hydrogen gas is passed into a saturated solution of sulphurous acid. 1881 *Athenæum* 29 Jan. 169/1 Obtaining beautifully crystallized barium and potassium pentathionates. 1881 *Nature* XXIII. 615/2 Mr. V. Lewes..describes..several potassium pentathionates... These experiments appear to establish beyond doubt the existence of pentathionic acid.

Pentathlete (pentæ·θlēt). [ad. Gr. πενταθλητής, f. πένταθλον: see next.] An athlete who contended in the pentathlon.

1828 E. H. BARKER *Parriana* I. 522 *note*, Between Porson and Parr..the difference was as great as between..a pugilist and a pentathlete. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* iii. (1877) 87 You give all kinds of honours..to runners, boxers, pentathletes, &c.

‖ **Pentathlon** (pentæ·θlŏn). Also in Lat. form **pentathlum.** Pl. **-a.** *Gr.* and *Rom. Antiq.* [a. Gr. πένταθλον, f. πέντε five + ἆθλον contest.] An athletic contest consisting of five exercises (leaping, running, throwing the discus, throwing the spear, and wrestling), all performed on the same day and by the same athletes.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Pentathlum.* 1711 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 161 P7 The Commonwealths of Greece; from whence the Romans afterwards borrowed their *Pentathlum*, which was composed of Running, Wrestling, Leaping, Throwing, and Boxing. 1776 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Greece* iv. 15 Telamon and Peleus..challenged their half-brother Phocus to contend in the Pentathlum. 1852 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxx. X. 437 The pentathlon, or quintuple contest, wherein the running match and the wrestling match came first in order. 1868 W. SMITH *Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* s. v., The pentathlon was introduced in the Olympic games in Ol. 18.

Pentatomic (pentătŏ·mik), *a. Chem.* [mod. f. Gr. πέντε five + ἄτομος ATOM + -IC: cf. *atomic.*] Containing five atoms of some substance in the molecule; *spec.* containing five replaceable hydrogen atoms; also = PENTAVALENT.

1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 72 Pentatomic Alcohols. Pinite and quercite, two saccharine bodies having the composition $C_6H_{12}O_5$, probably belong to this class of bodies. 1873 J. P. COOKE *New Chem.* 290 No definite pentatomic hydrate is known. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 633 Glucoses may..be expected to act as pentatomic alcohols.

Pentatomid (pentæ·tŏmid), *a. Entom.* [f. mod.L. *Pentatomidæ* pl., f. *Pentatoma*, name of the typical genus (Olivier, 1789), f. Gr. πεντα- PENTA- five + -τομος cut, in reference to the 5-jointed antennæ.] Belonging to the family *Pentatomidæ* of plant-feeding heteropterous insects, mostly of warm climates, and often brilliantly coloured. So **Penta·tomine** *a.* in same sense; **Penta·tomoid** *a.*, related to, or resembling, the *Pentatomidæ*.

1890 *Cent. Dict.* *Pentatomine..Pentatomoid.* 1900 *Ibis* VI. 260 Innunculus Amurensis..Its stomach contained 18 large pentatomid bugs.

Pentatone (pe·ntătōn). *Mus. rare*—0. [f. PENTA- + TONE, after *tritone.*] 'An interval of five whole tones, an augmented sixth' (Stainer & Barrett).

Pentatonic (pentătŏ·nik), *a. Mus.* [mod. (Carl Engel, 1864), f. PENTA- + Gr. τόν-ος TONE + -IC: cf. TONIC.] Consisting of five notes or sounds; *esp.* applied to a form of scale without semitones (equivalent to the ordinary major scale with the fourth and seventh omitted), used by various ancient nations, and by modern semi-civilized races, as well as in the popular melodies of different countries (often called the *Scotch scale*).

1864 ENGEL *Mus. Anc. Nat.* 124 A scale..consisting of only five tones, wherefore I have given it the name of *Pentatonic Scale.* 1887 L. SCOTT *Tusc. Stud.* II. iv. (1888) 222 The ancient scale being pentatonic, *i. e.* five notes, leaving out our fourth and seventh. 1891 *Athenæum* 12 Dec 807/2 India..differs, as Europe differs, from the pentatonic and heptatonic scales of the Chinese and Indo-Chinese.

Pentatremite (pentătrī·mət). *Palæont.* Also contracted **pentremite.** [ad. mod.L. *Pentatrēmites*, f. PENTA- + Gr. τρῆμα hole, aperture: see -ITE[1] 2.] An echinoderm of the genus *Pentatrēmites*, belonging to the extinct class *Blastoidea*, allied to the crinoids. So **Pentatrematoid** (-trĭ·mătoid) *a.*, belonging to or resembling the *Pentatremitidæ*, typified by *Pentratremites*; *sb.* an echinoderm of this family.

1864 WEBSTER, *Pentremite*, a fossil crinoid. 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* vi. 153 One curious group, that of the *Pentremites*, a sort of larval form. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Pentatrematoid..Pentatremite.*

Pentauncer, obs. form of PENITENCER.

Pentavalent (pentæ·vălĕnt), *a. Chem.* [f. PENTA- + L. *valēnt-em* having power or value.] Having the combining power of five atoms of hydrogen or other univalent element; quinquivalent.

1871 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 174 The elements of the nitrogen group possess a peculiarity by which they frequently appear as if they were pentavalent. 1881 A. W. WILLIAMSON in *Nature* XXIV. 418/1 An atom of nitrogen or of antimony is only known to be trivalent in combination with hydrogen; but each of them occurs in form of a pentavalent compound with chlorine.

Pente, obs. and dial. form of PAINT.

Penteconta- (pentĭkpntă), before a vowel **-cont-**, combining form, repr. Gr. πεντήκοντα fifty, in a few rare words. † **Penteco·ntarch** [ad. Gr. πεντηκόνταρχος], a commander of fifty men. **Penteco·ntadrachm** (-dræm) [ad. Gr. πεντηκοντάδραχμον], a Cyrenaic coin worth fifty drachmas. **Pentecontaglo·ssal** *a.* [Gr. γλῶσσα tongue], written in fifty languages. **Penteco·ntalitre** [ad. Gr. πεντηκοντάλιτρον], a Sicilian coin worth fifty *litræ* or ten drachmas.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Macc.* iii. 55 After these thingus Judas ordeynyde duykis of the peple, tibunys [*gloss* that oon ledde a thousand], and centorionus [or ledinge an hundrid], and pentacontarkes [leders of fyfty]. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pentecontarch*, a Captain of fifty men. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* v. xxvi. 548 In some authors we find the word pentecontadrachm, or fifty drachms. 1846 J. B. LINDSAY (*title*) Pentecontaglossal Paternoster, or the Lord's Prayer in 50 Languages. 1850 LEITCH tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 132 The costly master-pieces of Sicilian engravers, the great Syracusan pentekontalitres at the head.

‖ **Penteco·nter**[1]. *Gr. Antiq.* [a. Gr. πεντηκοντήρ.] A commander of a troop of fifty men.

1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 54 The Coronels..framed six Companies, every one consisting of an hundred men, and appointed Captaines ouer them, and Penteconters, and Enomotarches. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lvi. VII. 159 The Pentekontêr and the Lochage were responsible also each for his larger division.

Penteco·nter[2]. *Gr. Antiq.* [ad. Gr. πεντηκοντήρης.] A ship of burden with fifty oars.

1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. xxxiv. 346 Dexippus,..who was sent out with a penteconter..sailed away to Byzantium. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. iv, Danaos placed his fifty daughters on board of a penteconter (or vessel with fifty oars).

Pentecost (pe·ntĭkpst). Also 5 **pentoost, pencost,** 5-6 **penthecost(e,** 6-7 **penticost(e,** 7 **pentycoost.** [a. Christian L. *pentēcostē* (Tertullian), a. Gr. πεντηκοστή (sc. ἡμέρα or ἑορτή) fiftieth (day or feast), in Tobit ii. 1, 2 Maccabees xii. 32.]

1. A name of Hellenistic origin for the Jewish harvest festival (called in the Old Testament the Feast of Weeks) observed on the fiftieth day of the OMER (q. v.), i. e. at the conclusion of seven weeks from the offering of the wave-sheaf, on the second day of the Passover.

The first day of the Passover is always the 15th Nisan; the 16th Nisan is the First Day of the Omer or wave-offering; seven weeks from which, on the 6th Sivan, is the Feast of Weeks. Thus, in 1900, the 16th Nisan coincided with Sunday 15th April, and the 6th Sivan with Sunday 3rd June, which were also, that year, Easter Sunday and Whit-Sunday; but the Jewish festivals, being regulated solely by the moon, may fall on any day of the week: see 2.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 312 On ðam ealdan Pentecosten sette God æ ðam Israhela folce. *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 89. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* xii. 32 After Pentecost [Vulg. *post Pentecosten*, LXX μετὰ δὲ τὴν λεγομένην πεντηκοστὴν], thei weniten aȝeins Gorgias, prepoost of Ydume. — *Acts* ii. 1 Whanne the dayes Pentecostes, [*gloss* that is, fyfti; 1388 daies of Pentecost] weren fulfillid, alle disciplis weren to gidere in the same place. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Tobit* ii 1 In the feast of Pentecoste which is the holy (feast) of the seuen wekes [so in 1611; LXX ἐν τῇ πεντηκοστῇ ἑορτῇ ἡ ἐστιν ἁγία ἑπτὰ ἑβδομάδων]. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Jewish War* II. iii. § 1 That feast which was observed after seven weeks, and which the Jews call Pentecost. 1900 G. T. PORTER in Hastings *Dict. Bible* III. 741/1 It is certain that the Jews celebrated the sheaf-waving on Nisan 16, and Pentecost on the fiftieth day after (Sivan 6), without regard in either case to the day of the week.

2. A festival of the Christian Church observed on the seventh Sunday after Easter, in commemoration of the descent of the Holy Spirit upon the disciples on the day of Pentecost (Acts ii.); the day of this festival, Whit-Sunday; also, the season of this festival, Whitsuntide. *arch.* or *Hist.*

The Resurrection of Christ is recorded to have taken place on the second day of the Passover, being that year the first day of the week. Seven weeks after that (and so again on the first day of the week) was the Feast of Weeks or Pentecost. In commemoration of this, these two Christian festivals are always held on the first day of the week (Sunday), and so in most cases do not coincide with the Jewish festivals.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 312 Þes dæȝðerlica dæȝ is ure Pentecostes, þæt is, se fifteoȝoða dæȝ fram ðam Easterdæȝe. *c* 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 311 Wel ȝelǫme byð pentecosten on him ȝeendod. *a* 1100 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1086 Þriwa he bær his cynehelm ælce ȝeare..On Eastron he hine bær on Wincestre, on Pentecosten on Westmynstre. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 347 Þat ȝere about Pentecoste, þat is Witsontide, þe apostles ordeyned þe lasse James, Alpheus his sone, bisshop of Ierusalem. 1481 CAXTON *Godeffroy* clxv. 244 There helde they theyr penthecost or wytsontyde. 1598 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. v. 38 Come Pentycost as quickely as it will. 1726 [see PENTECOSTAL *sb.*]. 1841 LONGF. *Childr. Lord's Supper* 1 Pentecost, day of rejoicing, had come. The church of the village Gleaming stood in the morning's sheen.

attrib. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 934 Vpon the Tuesday in Pentecost weeke. 1664-5 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 398 Mr. Kent penticost mony 6*s.* 8*d.* [Cf. PENTECOSTAL *sb.*]

3. *fig.* in allusion to the gift of the Holy Spirit, or the circumstances attending it recorded in Acts ii.

1576 WESLEY *Serm.* lxviii. § 20 Wks. 1811 IX. 241 The grand pentecost shall 'fully come': and 'devout men in every nation'..shall 'all be filled with the Holy Ghost'. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Problem*, Ever the fiery Pentecost Girds with one flame the countless host. 1901 W. SANDAY in *Expositor* May 327 Calvary without Pentecost is not yet in vital relation with ourselves.

Pentecostal (pentĭkpstăl), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. L. *pentēcostāl-is* adj. (Tertullian), f. *pentēcostē*: see PENTECOST and -AL. In A, ad. med.L. *pentēcostālia* (neuter pl. of adj.) pentecostal (payments).]

A. *sb.* (usually *pl.*) Offerings formerly made in the Church of England at Whitsuntide by the parishioners to the priest, or by an inferior church to the mother-church. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1549 LATIMER *3rd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 83, I should haue receyued a certayne dutye that they cal a Pentecostal. 1609 in W. Money *Hist. Newbury* (1887) 529 Pd for Pentecostalles, otherwise called smoke farthings. 1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* ix. 597 This old custome gave birth and name to the Pentecostals or Whitsun-contributions. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 434 Pentecostals, otherwise called Whitsun-Farthings, were Oblations made by the Parishioners to the Parish-Priest at the Feast of Pentecost.

B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Pentecost; like that of the Day of Pentecost in Acts ii.

a 1663 SANDERSON (J.), The collects adventual, quadragesimal, paschal, or pentecostal. 1836 KEBLE in *Lyra Apost.* LXXXIV. iii, The sacred Pentecostal eve. *a* 1842 A. REED *Hymn*, '*Spirit Divine, attend our prayer*' vi, Come as the wind—with rushing sound And pentecostal grace. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. ix. 116 These are the pentecostal hours of our existence.

‖ **Pentecoster.** *Gr. Antiq.* [a. Gr. πεντηκοστήρ, false reading for πεντηκοντήρ.] = PENTECONTER[1].

1808 MITFORD *Greece* I. iv. 216 The officers of each mora of infantry..were one Polemarch, four Lochages, eight Pentecosters, and sixteen Enomotarchs.

‖ **Pentecostys** (pentĭkpstis). *Gr. Antiq.* Also irreg. anglicized as **pe·ntekosty** (-kpsti). [a. Gr. πεντηκοστύς (pl. -ύες) a number or company of fifty, f. πεντηκοστ-ός fiftieth.] A body of fifty men, as a division of the Spartan army.

1808 MITFORD *Greece* I iv. 216 Each Lochus consisted of four Pentecostyes, and each Pentecostys of four Enomoties. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lvi. VII. 111 Each lochus comprised four pentekosties..each pentekosty contained four enômoties. 1869 W. SMITH *Dict. Grk. & Rom. Antiq.* (ed. 2) 483/1 An enomotia, pentecostys, &c.

Pentegraph, erron. form of PANTOGRAPH.

Pentela·teral, *a. rare*—[1]. [f. Gr. πέντε five + LATERAL.] Five-sided, quinquelateral. So † **Pentelater** *a.* (erron. **penti-**) in same sense.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom., Math. Treat.* Hh iv b, A pentilater Prisma, hauing for..the syde of his pentagonall equiangle basis the first lyne. 1728 NICHOLS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 483 Two equal pentelateral Pyramids.

Pentelic (pĕnte·lik), *a.* Also 6 *erron.* **pentlike.** [ad. L. *Pentelic-us*, a. Gr. Πεντελικός, f. Πεντελή name of a deme of Attica.] Of or from Mount Pentelicus, near Athens; esp. applied to the famous white marble there quarried.

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1895) I. 266 The pillers..are cut out of a quarrie of marbell, called pentlike marbell. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* I. viii. (1715) 39 If [the Stadium] was built of Pentelick Marble. 1881 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.*, *Pentelic Marble*..is still used (1878) as for the new academy at Athens.

So † **Penteli·cian, Pente·lican** *adjs.*

1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. ii. 135 The Mercuries..of Pentelician marble, with brazen heads. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men*, *Plato* Wks. (Bohn) I. 204 They [the Greeks] cut the Pentelican marble as if it were snow.

Pentene, *Chem.*: see under PENTANE.

Penter, obs. form of PAINTER.

† **Pe·ntereme,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. πέντε five + L. *rēmus* oar.] See quot. 1656.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pentireme*, a Galley that has five Oares in a seat or rank, or a Galley wherein every oar hath five men to draw it. See *Quinquereme.* 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. lxiv. 266 A fleet of sixty pentereme galleys.

Pentes, -esse, obs. forms of PENTHOUSE.

† **Pe·ntest.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. Name of some kind of precious stone.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5268 Pix fulle of pentests and ȝbire proude stanes.

Penteteric (pentĭte·rik), *a. Gr. Antiq.* [ad. Gr. πεντετηρικός.] Occurring every fifth year (according to modern reckoning, every fourth, both of two consecutive occurrences being counted), as the greater Panathenæa at Athens.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Penthemimer (penθĭmi·mər). *Anc. Pros.* [ad. Gr. πενθημιμερής consisting of five halves, f. πέντε five + ἡμιμερής halved (ἡμι- half + μέρος part).] A group or catalectic colon of five half-feet; esp. as constituting each half of a pentameter, or the first part of a hexameter when the cæsura occurs in the middle of the third foot. (Cf. HEPTHEMIMER.) Hence **Penthemi·meral** *a.*, applied to a cæsura occurring in the middle of the third foot.

1586 WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 80 The shortnesse of the seconde Penthimimer will hardly be framed to fall together in good sence. 1795 PARR in E. H. Barker *Parriana* (1829) II. 623 Content to consider the shorter verse as composed of two penthemimers. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* ii, I had replied to Robin now, with all the weight and cadence of penthemimeral cæsura. 1871 *Public Sch. Lat. Gram.* 467 The Pentameter..consists of two Dactylic Penthemimers, which must be kept quite distinct. 1888 *Athenæum* 24 Nov. 704/3 The treatment of the weak and the strong penthemimeral cæsura of the dactylic hexameter.

Penthouse (pe·nt,haus), **pentice** (pe·ntis), *sb.* Forms: see below. [ME. *pentis*, rarely *pendis*, app. aphetic from OF. *apentis*, *apendis*, *-ideis*: cf. med.L. *appendicium* in Promp. Parv. and Cathol. Angl. = pentyce, pentis; also *appenditium* in Du Cange 'a small sacred building dependent upon a larger church', post-cl. L. *appendicium* an appendage, f. *appendĕre* to hang something on another, to attach in a dependent state. As a small building, erected as a 'lean-to' to another, has usually a roof with one slope only, the word was evidently from an early period (esp. in the aphetic form) associated with F. *pente* slope, declivity, 'hang', which became at length a regular element of the sense; hence the later popular etymology *pent-house* for *pentis*: cf. *work-house*, vulgarly *workis*.

The OF. *apendis* and *apentis* appear to represent L. *appendi.ium* and **appenditicium*. But the early history of the word offers difficulties, esp. that in OF. the short forms without *a-* are very rare, while in Eng they are the earliest, *appentice* not being known before Caxton.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

α. 4 **pendize**, 6 **pendis**, 7-8 **pendice**.

c 1325 Pendize [see B. 1]. 1592 *Manch. Court Leet Rec.* (1885) II. 60 Settinge vpp a houell .or slated pendis 1656 Pendice [see B. 1 b]. 1749 *Fairfax's Tasso* xi. xxxiii, O'er their Heads an iron Pendice [*earlier edd.* pentise, -ice] vast.

β. 4 **pentis**, 4-6 **pentis**, **pentys**, (5 **penttis**, **pentace**), 5-7 **pentise**, 5-6 **pentyse**, (**-yce**, **-ese**, **-osse**, 6 **-isse**, **-ische**, **-ose**, 7 **-ese**, **pantise**), 6-8 (9 *arch.*) **pentice**.

c 1325 Pentiz [see B. 1]. 1381-2 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 389 Pro coopertura del pentys scaccarii. *c* 1420 *Wyclif's Bible, Neh* vii 4 *marg. gloss*, Hulkis and pentisis weren maad bisidis the wallis. 1435 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 359 Undder ye penttis. *c* 1440 *Promp Parv.* 307/2 Pentyce, of an howse ende, *appendicium*. 1449-50 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 239 Pro factura ij pentacez. *a* 1500 Pentice, 1523 Pentesse [see B. 1] 1530 Pentes, Pentys [see B. 2]. 1579 *Nottingham Rec* IV. 152 Makyng of..ij. pentyces. 1598 Q. ELIZ *Plutarch* xiii. 29 Though pentische Like the windowe built. *a* 1599, 1600 Pentise [see B. 1, 2]. 1625 *Manch. Court Leet Rec.* (1885) II 306 Erectinge certen postes and coveringe them wth Large penteses. 1640 SOMNER *Antiq. Canterb.* 204 The long low Entry in the Division called the Pantise. 1804 R. ANDERSON *Cumbld Ballad.* 105 She sticks out her lip leyke a pentes. 1884, 1901 Pentice [see B. 1, 4]. 1885 JULIA CARTWRIGHT in *Portfolio* 114 The poor..were fed daily.. under a pentise, or covered way.

γ. 6- **penthouse**, **pent-house**, (6 **penthehouse**, 7 **paint-house**).

1530 PALSGR. 253/1 Penthouse of a house, *appentis*. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 267 He caused all the Penthehouses of the Towne of Parys to be pulled downe. 1573-1883 Penthouse, Pent-house [see B. 1, 2]. 1606 CHAPMAN *Mons. D'Olive* Plays 1873 I 211 Faith Sir I had a poore roofe, or a paint-house To shade me from the Sunne.

B. Signification.

1. A subsidiary structure attached to the wall of a main building and serving as a shelter, a porch, a shed, an outhouse, etc. **a.** Such a structure having a sloping roof, formerly sometimes forming a covered way between two buildings, or a covered walk, arcade, or colonnade, in front of a row of buildings; a sloping roof or ledge placed against the wall of a building, or over a door or window, for shelter from the weather; sometimes also applied to the eaves of a roof when projecting considerably.

c 1325 *Metr Hom.* 63 Thar was na herberie To Josep and his spouse Marie, Bot a pendize that was wawles, Als oft in borwis tounes es. *Ibid.* 66 In a poner pentiz, I wys. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IV. xxvi. 2648 Betwene howsis twa Quhare men gert a pentys ma. 1467-8 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 328 Owyr that to make a pentyse and a fyttyng place undre, for the wyrship of the citte marchaundes..to sat thereupon for ther eyse. *a* 1500 in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 92 Yf ony other pentice [AFr. in *Liber Albus* I. 336, *appentices*] porche or gate be ouyr lowe lettynge the people coming or ryding. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxxv. 150 Than kyng Philyppe. or he went caused all ye pentessys in Parys [*les appentis de Paris*] to be pulled downe. 1573-80 BARET *Alv.* P 254 Penthouse, or the house eauings. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. vi. 1. *a* 1599 in *Hakluyt's Voy.* II. ii. 70 In ech side of the streetes are pentises or continuall porches for the marchants to walke vnder. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Reliq.* (1672) 48 Those Climes that fear the falling of much Snow, ought to provide more inclining Pentices. 1668 PEPYS *Diary* 15 June, [At Marlborough] Their houses on one side having their pent-houses supported with pillars, which makes it a good walk. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. ix, It cast off the Rains like a Penthouse. 1735 JOHNSON, *Penthouse*, a shed hanging out aslope from the main wall. 1816 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XVI. 372 Under the pent-house of a cottage. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 5 July 13/2 The projecting corbels..show that a pentice ran along that side.

† **b.** Without reference to a sloping roof: Any smaller building attached to a main one, an annex; *spec.* at Chester; see quots. 1810, 1886.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 275/1 A Pentis (*A.* Pentesse), *appendix*, *appendicium*, *appendiculum*; *appendicius*. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1895) IV. 249 He built that famous stately Theater ..and joyned unto that also another House, as a Penthouse [ὥσπερ ἐφέδριόν τι] to his Theater. *c* 1650 in R. H. Morris *Chester* (1895) 200, 1497 the North syde of the Pentice was new buylded, and, 1573, the Pentice was enlarged, and the Inner Pendice made higher, the nerer made lesser. The Sheriffs Court removed to the Comon Hall. 1656 W. WEBB *W. Smith's Vale-Roy. Eng.* 39 S. Peters [Chester].. underneath the church in the street is the Pendice, a place builded of purpose, where the Major useth to remain. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4409/2 Chester, Febr. 7...The Mayor entertain'd several Gentlemen and Citizens in the Pent-house. 1810 LYSONS *Cheshire* 580 An ancient building called the Pentice,..called in some old Charters the *appentice*, was formerly the place in which the Sherriffs' courts were held, and banquets given. *Note. Appentitium*,..a smaller building annexed to a larger one. 1886 R. HOLLAND *Chester Gloss.* s. v., The Pentice at Chester was an ancient building attached to St. Peter's Church, which was taken down about the year 1806.

c. A shed having a sloping roof, as a separate structure.

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) I. xiv. 432 Without other abodes than natural caverns or miserable penthouses of bark. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lx, Fleet Market..was a long irregular row of wooden sheds and pent-houses.

2. Applied to various structures or contrivances of the nature of or akin to a sloping roof, whether attached to something else or independent; as an awning over a stall or a window; a canopy; a shed for the protection of besiegers, or a covering formed of the soldiers' shields held over their heads (L. *pluteus*, *testudo*). **b.** *spec.* The corridor with sloping roof round three sides of a tennis-court.

1530 PALSGR. 253/1 Pentes or paves, *estal*, *soubtil*. *Ibid.*, Pentys over a stall, *auuent*. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XVII. x, He on his Throne was set,..Under a Pentise wrought of Silver bright. *Ibid.* XVIII. lxxiv, Their targets hard aboue their heads they threw, Which ioynd in one an iron pentise make. 1608 WILKET *Hexapla Exod.* 603 It might serue as a pentice to defend the vaile. 1611 COTGR., *Auuent*, a penthouse of cloth &c., before a shop window, &c. 1651 *Rec. Dedham, Mass.* (1892) III 187 The shingling of the penthouse ouer ye Bell. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 265/1 *Pent-house*, the place on which they first cast out the Ball [at Tennis]. 1847 LONGF. *Evang.* I. i, Hives overhung by a penthouse. 1863 WHYTE MELVILLE *Gladiators* I. 23 Under cover of a moveable pent-house, the head of the column had advanced their battering-ram to the very wall. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Terms Coal Mining*, *Penthouse* or *Penthus*, a wooden hut or covering for the protection of sinkers in a pit bottom.

3. *fig.* Applied to things, material or immaterial, likened to a penthouse, as serving for defence, or as projecting above something (*e.g.* the eyebrows).

1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* B iij, A pretence of puritie, a pentisse for iniquitie. 1639 SHIRLEY *Ball* I. ii, Not above your forehead, When you have brush'd away the hairy pentehouse, And made it visible. 1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* Misc. (1711) 253 Like a shriveled Beau from within the Pent-house of a modern Peruke. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* ii, There..lurked under the pent-house of his eye that sly epicurean twinkle. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 657 He dragg'd his eyebrow bushes down, and made A snowy penthouse for his hollow eyes.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *penthouse cornice*, *-roof*; also *fig.* (see 3), as *penthouse brows*, *hat*, *lid* (= eyelid); *penthouse-like*, † *-steep* adjs.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* III. i. 17 With your hat penthouse-like ore the shop of your eies. 1605 — *Mach.* I iii 20 Sleepe shall neyther Night nor Day Hang vpon his Pent-house Lid. 1681 COTTON *Wond. Peak* (ed. 4) 43 The first steps .Were easie,..Scarce pent-house-steep. 1691 DRYDEN *K. Arth.* III. ii, My pent-house eye-brows, and my shaggy beard. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xxiv, His huge penthouse hat. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt.-Royal* II. viii 163 This worldly dowager, with keen eyes glittering under penthouse brows. 1901 S. K. LEVETT-YEATS *Traitor's Way* x. 124 A thin slit of sky was visible between the pentice roof.

Penthouse (pe·nt,haus), *v.* Also 8 **pentise**. [f. prec. sb.] (Almost always in pa. pple.)

1. *trans.* To furnish with a penthouse.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav* 32 The inferior [Mosques] are..pent-housed with open galleries. 1777 W. GOSTLING *Canterb.* (ed. 2) 29 A stone wall..pentised over head, was called by the poor people their cloisters.

2. *fig.* To cover or shelter as with a penthouse; to overhang as a penthouse.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 23 The Glow-worm or Glaswoorm. Her Eyes..are pent-hous'd under the broad flat cap or plate which covers her head. 1833 WORDSW. *Wren's Nest* v, Others [nests] are pent-housed by a brae That overhangs a brook. 1845 TALFOURD *Vac. Rambles* I. 91 The little old, odd, town of Cluses stands actually pent-housed by the mountain sides.

3. To make like a penthouse; to cause to project.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. viii. § 6 It being pen(t)-housed out beyond the foundation, and intent of the Statute. *a* 1661 — *Worthies, Oxfordsh.* (1662) 329 With these Verdingales the Gowns of Women beneath their wastes were pent-housed out far beyond their bodies.

Pentice, earlier form of PENTHOUSE.

† **Pe·nticle**. *Obs. rare*—[1]. Used by E. Fairfax, app. *metri gratiâ*, as = PENTICE, PENTHOUSE.

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XVIII. lxxiv, Their targets hard above their heads they threw, Which join'd in one an iron pentise make,..For that strong penticle protected well The knights, from all that flew and all that fell.

[**Pentile**, mis-spelling of PANTILE, in Johnson, copied in subsequent Dicts. (Misquoted by J. from Moxon, who has *pan-tiles*.)]

Pentine, etc. *Chem.*: see under PENTANE.

Pention, **-er**, obs. ff. PENSION, PENSIONER.

Pe·ntionary, erron. form of PENITENTIARY.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* VIII. 156 b, Than go they to the master of the Peutionaries [*ad pœnitentiæ præfectum*] and fyne with him for a pece of money.

Pentis, **-ise**, **-isse**, obs. forms of PENTHOUSE.

Pentlandite (pe·ntländəit). *Min.* [Named by Dufrenoy, 1856, after its discoverer Mr. Pentland: see -ITE [1].] A native sulphide of iron and nickel, of a bronze-yellow colour.

1858 GREGO & LETTSOM *Min.* 473. 1893 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. III. XLV. 494.

Pentlike, obs. erron. f. PENTELIC. **Pentograph**, erron. f. PANTOGRAPH. **Pentoio** *a.*, **Pentone**, etc. *Chem.*: see under PENTANE.

Pentose (pe·ntōus). *Chem.* [f. Gr. πέντε five + -OSE [2].] 'A name given to compounds resembling glucose, but having only five atoms of carbon in the molecule; e. g. tetra-oxy-valeric aldehyde.'

1892 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem.* III. 807/2. 1899 CAGNEY *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* vii. 327 The quantitative determination of the pentose group of sugars. *Ibid.* 334 It appears that pentoses are frequently contained in beer.

Pentoxide (pentɒ·ksəid). *Chem.* [PENTA-.] A binary compound containing five equivalents of oxygen.

1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 324 Pentoxide of Antimony, Antimonic Oxide..Sb_2O_5. 1881 *Athenæum* 24 Dec. 896/3 The author has prepared. a pentoxide of didymium.

Pentremite: see PENTATREMITE.

Pent-roof (pe·nt,rūf). [mod. f. *pent-* in PENTHOUSE + ROOF *sb.*] A roof like that of a penthouse, sloping in one direction only; a shed-roof.

1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 66/2 Her masts struck, her rigging down, and her hull covered in with a pent-roof thatch, from stem to stern 1894 H. SPEIGHT *Nidderdale* 373 A peculiar feature of this old homestead is an open pent-roof or arcade.

Pentrough (pe·n,trɒf). [f. PEN *sb.*[1] 3 + TROUGH.] A trough, channel, or conduit, usually of planks or boards, constructed to convey the water from a head of water formed by a 'pen' (see PEN *sb.*[1] 3) to the place where its force is applied, as in a water-mill. (Cf. PENSTOCK [1].)

1793 *Trans Soc Arts* XI. 163 A Pentrough for equalizing the water falling on water-wheels. 1853 GLYNN *Power Water* 43 There is a sluice to regulate the supply at top, fixed in the pentrough, and another at bottom which regulates the expenditure.

Pentstemon, **penstemon** (pen(t)stī·mən). *Bot.* [mod.L. *Pentstēmōn* (Mitchell, 1748), irreg. (for **pentastēmōn*) f. Gr. πέντε five + στήμων, taken as = stamen; from the rudimentary fifth stamen in addition to the four perfect ones characteristic of the order. The spelling and pronunciation *penstemon* are common in popular use.]

A genus of herbaceous plants of the N.O. *Scrophulariaceæ*, natives of America, cultivated for their showy clustered flowers, which are usually tubular and two-lipped, and of various colours.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 322 Pentstemon, *Chelone*. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed 4) I. 325 Penstemons may be raised from slips struck in heat. 1881 CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean Free-L.* viii, Beds of dahlias, lilies..roses, pentstemons.

Pentyce, **-ys**, **-yse**, obs. forms of PENTHOUSE.

Pentyl, etc. *Chem.*: see under PENTANE.

† **Pe·nuary**. *Obs. rare.* [f. late L. *penuārius* adj. = *penārius* of or for provisions, f. *penus* store or provision of food; cf. *penārius*, *-ia* sb. storehouse, granary.] A storehouse.

1607 BP. J. KING *Serm.* 5 *Nov.* 31 A whole penuarie and store-house of sin. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* ii. 1 How would they..fill their barns, their granaries, penuaries. *Ibid.* 6 Their vault was a penuary and storehouse of destruction.

Penuchle, **penuckle**, var. PINOCLE, card-game.

Penult (pĭnʌ·lt), *a.* and *sb.* [Originally an abbreviated way of writing the word PENULTIMA.]

A. *adj.* Last but one, penultimate. (Common in *Sc.* in 16-17th c., mostly in reference to the day of the month; in later use chiefly scientific.)

1539 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot* in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. 299 *New3eris Gultis, be pennult and last dayis of December. 1589 R. BRUCE *Serm., Isa.* XXXVIII. (1843) 164 The penult verse of the chapter. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 76 In your penult and antepenult notes, you stande still with your descant. 1636 W. SCOT *Apol. Narr.* (1846) 127 Moderator of the penult General Assembly. 1675 GREGORY in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II 266 De Beaune hath that method of removing the penult term .. without fractions. 1695 SIBBALD *Autobiog.* (1834) 132, I came over the fells to Jedburgh..the penult day of October 1662. 1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* xviii. (1833) 308 In the penult line, the proper place of the musical pause is at the end of the fifth syllable. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 160 Lateral appendages of the penult segment fleshy. 1838 SIR W. HAMILTON in *Reid's Wks.* II. 690/1 The penult note applies to these. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 70 The penult joint of the eight posterior legs.

B. *sb.* † **1.** The last day but one (of a month). *Sc.*

a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 144 The Cardinall ..caused all Bis hoppis..to be convocat to Sanctandrose against the penult of Februare. *a* 1630 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* VI. (1677) 351 They came to London the penult of the moneth. *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (Bann. Cl.) 90 Upon Thursday the penult of January.

2. *Gram.* The last syllable but one.

1868 in WEBSTER 1871 *Public Sch. Lat. Gram.* 6 Words of more than two syllables have their Accent on the Penult when long. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* vii. 126 The penult of 'rædde' had a long vowel before a doubled consonant.

† Penu·ltim, -ime, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *pænultim-us*: see next. Cf. F. *pénultième* (13th c. in Littré).] Last but one; = PENULTIMATE.

c 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 931 The tone hath an *a* in the penultyme syllable. 1538 SIR B. TUKE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. III. 223 At London, the penultyme of August, 1538. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* vi. iii. 324 A second Race succeeded, derived from Norman Darcy the Penultim Lord in the last Pedigree. 1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 196 The two first and last pairs [of legs] being two inches long, the Penultime not much more than half so much.

‖ **Penultima** (pĭnʌ·ltimă). [Lat., properly *pænultima*, fem. of *pænultimus* PENULTIMATE (sc. *syllaba* or *nota*), f. *pæne* almost + *ultimus* last.] The last syllable but one (of a word or verse). In quot. 1776, the last but one of a series of notes.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. iv. (Arb.) 85 The sharpe accent falles vpon the penultima or last saue one sillable of the verse. 1749 *Power Pros. Numbers* 26 It is plain he read it thus ειμαρμένην, without any Regard to the Accent on the Penultima (με). 1776 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* I. 9 *Paranete Synemmenon*, penultima of this tetrachord.

Penultimate (pĭnʌ·ltimĕt), *a.* and *sb.* [f. PENE-, L. *pæne* almost + ULTIMATE, after L. *pænultim-us*: see prec.]

A. *adj.* Last but one; next before the last of a series of things. (Chiefly in scientific and technical use.) **b.** Occurring on the last syllable but one: cf. B. a.

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh* 15 They [sounds of an echo] next strike the ultimate secondary object, then the penultimate and antepenultimate. 1709 BARNES in Hearne *Collect.* 8 Feb. (O. H. S.) II. 167 Thanks for your penultimate rhapsody. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Penultima*, or *Penultimate*, in grammar, denotes the syllable, or foot, immediately before the last..Hence antepenultimate is that before the penultimate, or the last but two. 1813 BYRON *Br. Abydos* II xx. *note*, One more revise—positively the last..—at any rate, the *pe*nultimate. 1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 249 The penultimate whorl forms..a depression which gives the aperture more or less of the figure of a crescent. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 99 The penultimate phalanx of each digit..is hollowed out on its outer side.

b. 1852 MARSH *Lect. Eng. Lang.* 380 The great frequency of ultimate and penultimate accentuation.

B. *sb.* The last member but one of a series: *spec.* **a.** *Gram.* The last syllable but one of a word. **b.** *Whist.* The lowest card but one of a suit. **c.** *Math.* (see quot. 1872).

[1727-41: see A.] 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Penultimate*, the last syllable but one in a word 1846 in WORCESTER. 1872 CAYLEY *Coll. Math. Papers* VIII. 526, I have had occasion to consider..the form of a curve about to degenerate into a system of multiple curves; a simple instance is a trinodal quartic curve about to degenerate into the form $x^2y^2 = 0$, or say a 'penultimate' of $x^2y^2 = 0$. 1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 313 He..also leaned to long penultimates in Phrygia and Libya. 1876 A. CAMPBELL-WALKER *Correct Card* Gloss. (1880) 13 *Penultimate, the*—Beginning with the lowest card but one of the suit you lead originally, if it contains more than four cards.

Penultimatum (pĭnʌltimē·tŭm). *nonce-wd.* [after PENULTIMATE and ULTIMATUM.] A demand amounting almost to an ultimatum, or sent immediately before an ultimatum.

1882 *Daily Tel.* 29 May 5 The Consuls-General hand in an ultimatum, or penultimatum, to a recalcitrant Ministry. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Nov. 3/1 Nearly three weeks after the rejection of the 'penultimatum'.

‖ **Penumbra** (pĭnʌ·mbră). [mod L. (Kepler, 1604), f. PENE-, L. *pæne* almost + UMBRA shadow. Cf. F. *pénombre* (1671 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The partially shaded region around the shadow of an opaque body, where only a part of the light from the luminous body is cut off; the partial shadow, as distinguished from the total shadow or *umbra*; *esp.* that surrounding the total shadow of the moon, or of the earth, in an eclipse, producing respectively a partial (or annular) eclipse of the sun, or a fainter obscuration bordering the full shadow on the disk of the moon.

[1604 KEPLER *Ad Vitell. Paralipom.* 239 Quod est inter KL,NM penumbra dicatur, LN vero umbra. 1709 M. G. HANSCHIUS (in Kepler's Wks. ed. Frisch III. 516) Umbræ penumbræque (quam primus ipse in astronomiam introduxit).] 1666 *Phil. Trans.* I. 348 The Moon was not at all obscured by the true shadow, but entred only a little into the *Penumbra*. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 745 The *Penumbra* towards the perfect Shadow, does, little by little, grow more and more obscure. 1769 HIRST in *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 231, I saw a kind of penumbra or dusky shade, which preceded the first external contact two or three seconds of time. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* xxxv. 366 The time at which the Moon first enters the Earth's penumbra. 1869 TYNDALL *Notes Lect. Light* § 12 If the source of light be a *point*, the shadow is sharply defined; if the source be a luminous *surface*, the perfect shadow is fringed by an imperfect shadow called a *penumbra*.

b. The lighter outer part or border of a sun-spot, surrounding the darker central nucleus or *umbra*.

1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Conn. x. Phys. Sc.* xxxvii. (1849) 425 One of these spots..with its penumbra, occupied an area of 3780 millions of square miles. 1868 LOCKYER *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 48 If the spot and its penumbra are formed by a conical opening, the sloping sides of which reveal to us the thickness of the envelopes.

c. *Painting.* (See quot.)

1826 ELMES *Dict. Fine Arts, Penumbra*, in painting, drawing, &c., that point of a picture or drawing where the shade blends itself with the light...These gradations should be nearly imperceptible.

2. *fig.* A partial shade or shadow (in various metaphorical applications), esp. regarded as bordering upon a fuller or darker one.

1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Angelina* iv, I will defend him, madam,..against every shadow, every penumbra of aristocratic insolence. 1836 J. ABBOTT *Way to do Good* vi. 187 It is but a penumbra, a twilight of virtue and happiness. 1862 MASSON in *Macm. Mag.* Aug. 319 Those who can surround a definite designation with the due penumbra.

Penumbral (pĭnʌ·mbrăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by a penumbra or partial shadow. Also *fig.*

Penumbral eclipse, a lunar eclipse in which only the penumbra falls on the moon's disk.

1768 *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 331 It was remarkably distinct from the penumbral shade. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 443 Places which fall within this penumbral cone, and are out of the dense shadow. 1856 KANE *Arct Expl.* II. i. 14 We are looking forward to this more penumbral darkness as an era. It has now been fifty-two days since we could read such type. 1884 TYNDALL *Let.* in *Times* 26 Nov., Between truth and untruth there lies a penumbral zone which belongs equally to both; and I have often admired the adroitness with which Mr. Chamberlain sails within the 'half-shadow'.

Penu·mbrous, *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [See -OUS.] = prec.

1887 W. HOLMAN HUNT in *Contemp. Rev* July 24 In the penumbrous dulness I discerned a mass of white rock leading to the higher level.

† Penur. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [For **penure*, ad. L. *penūria* (cf. *provincia*, province).] = PENURY 1. So **† Penured** *a. rare*$^{-1}$ [-ED ^{1}], reduced to destitution.

c 1461 *Paston Lett.* II. 74 He is a gentylman, and of is kyne, and in gret penur. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 166/2 The people penured with famine woulde go xl. together vpon the rockes,..and..throw them selues down to the sea.

Penurious (pĭnĭu·rĭŏs), *a.* [= obs. F. *penurieux* (15th c.), It. *penurioso* (Florio), med.L. *pēnūriōs-us*, f. L. *pēnūria*: see PENURY and -OUS.]

† 1. In want; needy, beggarly, indigent, poverty-stricken (also *fig.*); with *of*, lacking, wanting in.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. v 46 Die rather would he in penurious paine,..Then his foes love or liking entertaine. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* iv. iii. 92 1614 DYKE *Myst. Self-Deceiving* (1615) 57 Dives, rich in this world, became exceeding penurious in the other. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Advice of Son* (1651) 5 God is not so penurious of friends, as to hold himself and his Kingdome saleable for the refuse and reversions of their lives, who have sacrificed the principal thereof to his enemies.

† b. Of things, circumstances, material conditions: Of, pertaining to, or associated with want; poor, scanty, exiguous; barren, unfertile. (In the effect upon persons, passing into a fig. sense of 2.)

1621 DONNE in *Fortesc. Papers* (Camden) 157 Neyther..knowes how narrow and penurious a fortune I wrestle with in thys world. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 93 It is certain, that White is a penurious Colour, and where moisture is scant..Blew Violets if they be starved, turn Pale and White. 1633 PRYNNE *Histromastix* 3.2 In these penurious times, who can hardly spare..halfe so much? *a* 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* III. xxxix. (1640) 12 Seven most scant and penurious yeares of great famine. 1775 JOHNSON *West. Isl. Scot.* Wks. X 438 But where the climate is unkind and the ground penurious. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* (1853) 3 Swell to a lake the scant penurious rill.

2. Niggardly, stingy, parsimonious, grudging; hence *transf.* indicative of stinginess, meagre, slight, mean, 'shabby'.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 726 As a grudging master, As a penurious niggard of his wealth. 1778 JOHNSON *Let. to J. Nichols* 26 Nov., I am very well contented that the Index is settled for. Though the price is low it is not penurious. 1796 BURKE *Let. Noble Ld.* Wks. VIII. 29, I ever held a scanty and penurious justice to partake of the nature of a wrong. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. viii. 163 The most affluent of our nobility, was penurious in his loans to the King.

fig. 1894 MARQ. SALISBURY *Address to Brit. Assoc.* 8 Aug., Lord Kelvin limited the period of organic life upon the earth to a hundred million years, and Professor Tait in a still more penurious spirit cut that hundred down to ten.

† 3. Fastidious, dainty: see quot. *Obs. rare.*

1721 BAILEY, *Penurious*, covetous, niggardly, stingy; also nice. 1730 SWIFT *Panegyrick on Dean* 144 She's grown so nice, and so penurious, With Socrates and Epicurius. (*note*, Ignorant ladies often mistake the word *penurious* for *nice* and *dainty*.)

Penu·riously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a penurious manner; † indigently, starvingly, poorly (*obs.*); grudgingly; scantily; meanly.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* II. ii, Unlesse 'twere Lent, Ember-weeks, or fasting dayes, when the place is most penuriously emptie of all other good outsides. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 15 Nor is it enough to clear thee, that thou didst not injuriously get what thou hast penuriously kept. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* v. ii, Her mother was determined..to live as penuriously as ever. 1786 W. GILPIN *Lakes Cumbld.* (1808) II. xxix. 228 A river, considerable in its dimensions; tho penuriously supplied with water. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) II. xviii. 447 Elizabeth..shrank penuriously from the expenses of war.

Penu·riousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] **† a.** Poverty, want, scantness, dearth (*obs.*) **b.** Niggardliness, stinginess, meanness. Also *fig.*

c 1629 DONNE *Serm., John* x. 10 (1640) 72 With what penuriousnesse..of devotion..of reverence do you meet him [Christ] here? 1631 *Ibid., Job* xvi. 17. 132 The penuriousnesse of my fortune contracted by my sins. 1672 WILKINS *Nat. Relig.* 334 Those, that out of penuriousness can scarce afford themselves the ordinary conveniences of life out of their large possessions, have been always accounted poor. 1759 DILWORTH *Pope* 126 To shew the waste of some, and the sordid penuriousness of others. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* II. vii. § 3 (1876) 173 They are oftener accused of penuriousness than prodigality.

† Penu·rity. *Sc. Obs.* [f. L. *pēnūria* PENURY, with change of suffix: see -ITY.] = PENURY 1, 2.

c 1480 HENRYSON *Test. Cres.* 321 Greit penuritie Thow suffer sall, and as ane beggar die. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol. 386 Tuichand our longis penurite. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. v. (S. T. S.) 144 Na penurite of vittalis suld follow. 1577 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1848) II. 30 The exorbitant dartht of victuall and penurite thairoff. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 35 In vthir places, for the penuritie of wodis, out of the 3eard we cutt peates.

† Pe·nurous, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. PENUR or PENURY + -OUS.] Lacking, wanting.

1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 50 Who list not peace, warre take he as his owne, For store of brawles was neuer penurous.

Penury (pe·niŭri). Also 5 **pennury, penowry, (punyrie).** [ad. L. *pēnūria* or *pænūria* want, need; perh. through F. *pénurie* (15th c. in Littré).]

1. The condition of being destitute of or straitened in the necessaries of life; destitution, indigence, want; poverty.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 51 Origenes, lefte in grete pennury [*in summa penuria*], helde a scole of grammar at Alexandrye. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* iv. 121 Late vs goo agenst her..and tell her our grete penurye and our nede. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* xxi. 4 But she of her penury [so 1611; 1881 *R.V.* want] hath cast in all the substaunce that she hadde. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. i. 42 Shall I keepe your hogs, and eat huskes with them? What prodigall portion haue I spent, that I should come to such penury? 1624 DONNE *Serm., Isa.* vii. 14 (1640) 13 The sheaves in harvest, to fill all penuries. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 51 Chill Penury repress'd their noble rage. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 237 Penury with love, I will not doubt it, Is better far than palaces without it. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ix § 5 645 Shaftesbury's course rested..on the belief that the penury of the Treasury left Charles at his mercy.

2. Lack, dearth, scarcity, scantness, insufficiency, want (*of* something material or immaterial).

1447 in *Epist. Acad. Oxon.* (O. H. S.) I. 261 Pe gret..multitude of scolars, and the gret penury of boks þat ben amang us. 1454 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 272/1 The greet punyrie and scarsite of money. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 97 In a marvellous penury of water. 1699 GARTH *Dispens.* v. 65 You owe..to your stars your penury of sense. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* (1789) I. viii. 50 There is an absolute penury of public news. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Recoll. Lakes* Wks. 1862 II 127 In early youth I laboured under a peculiar embarrassment and penury of words.

3. Penuriousness, miserliness, parsimoniousness. Now *rare.*

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm for Year* II. x 130 God sometimes punishes..idlenesse with vanity, penury with oppression. 1685 DRYDEN *Thren. August.* 500 Let them not still be obstinately blind,..with malignant penury To starve the royal vertues of his mind. 1754 FOOTE *Knights* I. Wks. I. 99 I. 62 He is a thrifty, wary, man...The very abstract of penury! 1806 METCALFE in Owen *Wellesley's Desp.* 810 When, by a cold penury, I blast the abilities of a nation, the ill I may do is beyond all calculation 1871 R ELLIS *Catullus* xxiii. 4 A father and a step-dame Each for penury fit to tooth a flint-stone.

Penwiper (pe·nwəipəi). [f. PEN *sb.*^{2} 4 + WIPER.] A contrivance for cleaning a pen by wiping the ink from it; usually consisting of one or more pieces of cloth folded or fastened together, but also made in other forms (specified as 'brush penwiper', 'tassel penwiper', and the like); often of ornamental or fanciful design.

1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xxiv, The penwiper..was the imitation of a..dahlia. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. i, I only make pincushions and pen-wipers to use up my waste.

fig. 1900 T FOWLER in *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. VI. 74 The 'penwiper', a small piece of folded silk which is attached to the back of the proctor's gown [at Oxford].

Penwoman (pe·nwu mǎn). [f. PEN *sb.*^{2} 4 + WOMAN, after *penman*] A woman skilled in the use of the pen; a female writer. (Usually with qualifying adj.)

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. xlii. 329 O what a ready penwoman! 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxxix, I am mae great pen-woman, and it is near eleven o'clock o' the night. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* lix, Mrs. Neuchatel was a fine penwoman; her feelings were her facts, and her ingenious observations of art and nature were her news.

Hence **Pe·nwomanship** [after *penmanship*], the practice or art of a penwoman; feminine writing.

1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* (1783) III 144 She began again to indulge her favourite pleasures of penwomanship. 1803 SOUTHEY *Lett* (1856) I. 221 Senhora, it is a handwriting of the feminine gender—it is penwomanship.

Penworth, obs. f. *penn'orth*, PENNYWORTH.

Peny, Penyde, obs. forms of PENNY, PENIDE.

Penyriall, Penyston, obs. ff. PENNYROYAL, PENISTONE.

Penytancer, e, -enser, etc., var. PENITENCER.

Peolour, variant of PELURE ^{1} *Obs.*, fur.

Peon (pī·ŏn). Also (in sense 1) 7 **pion, pyone, pe-une, peun.** [In sense 1, ad. Pg. *peão* pedestrian, foot-soldier, day-labourer, and F. *pion*, foot-soldier, footman, servant on foot, whence in some E. Indian vernaculars *piū·n*; in sense 2, a. Sp. *peon* in same senses; = OF. *peon*, It. *pedone*, med.L.

pedōn-em foot-soldier, f. L. *pēs*, *ped-em* foot. A doublet of PAWN *sb.*[1], OF. *paon*.]

1. In India: a. A foot-soldier. b. A native constable. c. An attendant or orderly; a footman or messenger.

1609 W. FINCH in Purchas *Pilgrims* (1625) iv. iv. § 3. 421 The first of February, the Captaine [Hawkins] departed with fiftie Peons, and certaine Horsemen. 1613 *ibid.* iv. viii. § 3. 484 Dispeeded one of my Pions to Lowrihander with a Letter. 1632 R. CARTWRIGHT in *St. Papers, Col., E. Indies* 290 His poor man..was met with by the Governors 'pyones' ..and clapt up in prison. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 35 With some Pe-unes (or black foot-boyes who can praile some English) we rode to Surat. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* III. i. i 2 These Pions of the Custom-house [in India]. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy. round World* (1699) 507 At this Moors Town they got a Peun to be their Guide to the Moguls nearest Camp. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* July 341 The whole French garrison of Pondicherry, consisting of about 1000 regular troops, 200 trained p ons, and many others. 1840 MALCOM *Trav. Hindustan* Gloss., *Peon* (pronounced Pune), a Hindu constable. 1896 CROKER *Village Tales* 2 Body-servants, peons, syces, and all the barrack dhobies.

2. In Spanish America: A day-labourer; in S. America, a man or boy leading a horse or mule; in Mexico, *spec.* a debtor held in servitude by his creditor till his debts are worked off.

1828 C. BRAND *Jrnl. Voy. Peru* v. 104 The mules were straying about..and our wild, uncouth-looking peons were assembled round a fire, under the lee of a large rock. 1860 TYLOR *Anahuac* xi. (1861) 291 If a debtor owes money and cannot pay it, his creditor is allowed by law to make a slave or *peon* of him until the debt is liquidated. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* xxiii. 257 The mule owner brought with him a strong lad as peon, to assist in loading and unloading the beasts.

attrib. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt* x. 76 We see the clumsy hoe in the hands of the peon serf. 1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 332 Peon labor was but a trifling expense to the employer

Peonage (pī·ŏnedj). [f. prec. + -AGE.] The work or service of a peon; the system of having or using peons or enslaved debtors.

1. In S. America, attendance upon a horse or mule; in Mexico *spec.* the condition of a peon serf, servitude for debt; the system of holding peons.

1850 G. A. MCCALL *Lett. fr. Frontiers* (1868) 500 The greatest lever that could be used in overturning the present system of peonage. 1880 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* xii. (1887) 134 The master who held her in peonage. 1870 J. ORTON *Andes & Amazons* iv. (1876) 79 Horse hire, peonage, and most mechanical work must be paid for in advance. 1903 *Times* 25 Nov. 5/6 The peonage system in the South practically amounts to an attempt to restore slavery under another name.

2. In India: The service or employment of peons as messengers, etc.: see prec. 1.

1900 *Indian Engineering* 24 Feb. 115 The hourly post.. a far more satisfactory agency for the spread of their price-lists than the old cumbersome and unreliable peonage.

Peonick, obs. form of PÆONIC.

1706 HEARNE *Coll. cl.* (O. H. S.) I. 171 Dr. Eaton writ a Discourse of ab[t] a sheet on Peonick verse.

Peonied: see PIONED.

Peonism (pī·ŏniz'm). [f. PEON + -ISM.] = PEONAGE 1.

1864 WEBSTER cites D. WEBSTER.

Peony (pī·ŏni). Forms: α. 1 **peonie**. β. 3 **pyone**, (**pioine**), 4 **piane**, 4-5 **pione**, 5 **pyon**, **-oun**, **-an**, (**pyione**). γ. 5-6 **pyonie**, **-ony**, **-onye**, **pionye**, **pyany**, **-ye**, 6 **pionee**, 6-7 **pionie**, **peionie**, **peonie**, 6-9 **piony**, 7 **peiony**, **pæonie**, 8 **pioney**, 6-**peony**, 7-**pæ ny**. [In OE., *peonié* wk. fem., ad. late L. (and It.) *pēonia*, L. *pæōnia* (Pliny); in ME., *pione*, a northern F. (Norm. and Picard) *pione* = OF. *peone*, *peoine*, *pioine*, mod.F. *pivoine*, in 15th c., *pyonie*, *piony*, *peony*, *pæony*, conformed to L. *pæōnia*, a. Gr. παιωνία the peony, f. Παιών, Pæon, the name of the physician of the gods, a physician; cf. παιώνιος healing, medicinal.]

1. A plant (or flower) of the genus *Pæonia* (N.O. *Ranunculaceæ*), comprising stout herbs, or rarely shrubs, with large handsome globular flowers of various shades of red and white, often becoming double under cultivation; *esp.* the commonly cultivated *P. officinalis*, a native of central Asia and southern Europe, with flowers usually dark red.

The root, flowers, and seeds were formerly used in medicine, and the seeds also as a spice (quots. 1299, 1362, etc.).

Male and *Female Peony*, old names for *P. corallina* and *P. officinalis* respectively. (These names are erroneously reversed in Miller's *Gardener's Dict.* and *New Syd. Soc. Lex.*) *Tree Peony*, the shrubby species *P. Moutan*, a native of China.

α. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 168 Þeos wyrt ⁊e man peonian neminð wæs funden fiam þconio þam ealdre. β. *c* 1265 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 557/28 *Pionia* i. pioine. 1299 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 495, iij li. de pyone, iij*s.* ij*d.* ob. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 155, I haue peper and piane [B. v. 312 piones; C. vii. 359 pionys] and a pound of garlek. *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 108 þe persel, þe passenep, þe pyon, þe peere. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 22 Here is peper, pyan, and swete lycorys. γ. 14.. *Stockh. Med. MS.* ii. 336 in *Anglia* XVIII. 315 Take v greynes of pionye. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 395/2 Pyany, herbe, *pionia*. *Ibid.* 401/1 Pyony, herbe, *idem quod* pyanye. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* iii. v. (1539) 60 b, Pourgers of choler..Pyonie. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 59 Peony the female groweth in euery countrey, but I neuer saw the male sauing only in Anwerp. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. iii. 712 About an Infants neck hang Peonie, It cures Alcydes cruell Maladie. 1620 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* i. ii. 38 Dry earth for Peionie, with sand for Paunces. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pæonia*, the Peony or Piony, a Flower, the Roots of which are of great Use in Physick. 1784 COWPER *Task* i. 35 There might ye see the pioney spread wide, The full-blown rose, the shepherd and his lass. 1867 PEARSON *Hist. Eng.* I. 56 It is even possible that to Rome we owe the rose, the lily, and the pæony.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Resembling a peony-flower, dark red; esp. of the cheeks, plump and rosy. b. *Comb.*, as *peony-bush*, *-root*, *-seed*; *peony-faced* adj.; †**peony-kernel**, a peony-seed; †**peony-water**, a drink made from the peony.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 59 Peony roote is hote in the fyrst and dry in the thyrde degree. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 16/2 You may give it either alone, or in Black-cherry-water, or Peony-Water 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xxi. 327 Stick the cream with piony kernels. 1810 *Splendid Follies* III. 48 Mopping their piony cheeks with a handkerchief. 1892 T. HARDY *Well-Beloved* i. v, The beating of the wind and rain and spray had inflamed her cheeks to peony hues. 1895 *Daily Chron.* 28 Aug. 3/5 Rose-flowered, pæony-flowered, and Japanese asters.

People (pī·p'l), *sb.* Forms: α. 3-6 **peple**; (3-5 **pepule**, 4-6 **-ul**, 5-6 **-ull**(e; 4-5 **pepille**, 4-6 **-ill**, 5-6 **-il**; 5 **pepylle**, 5-6 **-yll**; 6 *Sc.* **peiple**, 7 **peeple**). β. 4-5 **poeple**, (5 **-ul**), 5-**peple**, (5 **peopel**, **-ull**). γ. 3-5 **puple**, (5 **pupile**, **-ill**, **-yll**, **-ull**); 4-5 **peuple**. δ. 4-5 **pople**, (4 **-ille**, 5-6 **-il**). [a. AF. *poeple* (Britton), *people* (Rolls of Parlt.) = OF. *pople*, *poeple*, *pueple*, *peuple*, *puple* = Pr. *poble*, *pobol*, Sp. *pueblo*, It. *popolo*:—L. *populum*, acc. of *populus* the people, the populace.]

1. A body of persons composing a community, tribe, race, or nation; = FOLK 1. Sometimes viewed as a unity, sometimes as a collective of number. a. In singular, as a collective of unity.

[1292 BRITTON i. Introd., Edward..Roi de Engleterre. Desirauntz pes entre le poeple qe est en nostre proteccioun.] 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 1089 So. se bi-set in an yle, þat þer may comen in 3our kip non vnkouþe peple. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (*Paulus*) 461 þu [Rome] art digne callit to be now haly folk and pepill chosyn. *Ibid.* iv. (*Jacobus*) 16 þis James,..þe wa can ta to spanze..þat puple to cristyne trentht to bryngе. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 180 Til so befell, ..That god a peple for himselve Hath chose *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 3412 Ilk a pepill his possession in pes mogt þe browcke. 1502 WINJET *Cert. Tractatis* i. Wks. (S. T. S.) I 7 Setting vp ane peple heidlles left of God. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *King & no K.* i. i, I were much better be a king of beasts Than such a people. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* ii. vi, Rienzi addressed the Populace, whom he had suddenly elevated into a People 1852 TENNYSON *Ode Dk. Wellington* 151 A people's voice! we are a people yet. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. v. 87 Whatever history exists is the history of a man,. but not of a people.

b. In sing. form, construed as a plural.

13 *Cursor M.* 7323 (Cott.) Omang þir puple [*G.*, *Tr.* þis folk, *F.* þaire folk] sal þou latt A stalworth man þat saul haitt. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 4 Pere wilde contre was wist & wondurful peple, þat weren proued ful proude. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* Introd. 41 Ouer against which cape do inhabite the people called Bramas 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* viii. 19 Should not a people seeke vnto their God? 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* i. 13 This people are Christians, and have been subject to the King of Persia. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilis.* I. xiii. 745 Every people worthy of being called a nation possess in their own language ample resources for expressing the highest ideas.

c *pl.* **peoples**, nations, races (= L. *populi*, *gentes*).

This plural form was avoided in 16th c. Bible versions, and by many 17th and 18th c. writers: see d. It was thought to require defence or explanation even in 1817 and 1830.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Former Age* 2 A Blysful lyf, Ledden the peoples in the former age. 1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* x. 11 It behoueth thee eftsoone to prophecie to hethen men, and to puplis [TINDALE to *Geneva* people, *Rhem.*, 1611, *R. V.* peoples], and to langagis, and to many kingis. [So xvii. 15 in the same versions.] 1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* ii. i (1554) 33/b, Obedience..combineth the true opinions In hertes of peoples. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* i. (1895) 26 So many e strange and vnknowne peoples and countreis. 1582, 1611 [see 1382 above] Before nations and peoples. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* v. xiii. (1840) 266 Saladin answered him, that he also ruled over as many peoples. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reft.* v. i. (1848) 298 A Throne, to which above an hundred other Peoples paid homage. 1778 BP. LOWTH *Transl. Isa.* xxxiv. 1 Draw near, O ye nations, and hearken; And attend to me, O ye peoples! 1806 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* IV 218 The moral habits of the several peoples of the earth. 1817 G. S. FABER *Eight Dissert.* (1845) I. iii. 208 Gen. xlix. 10.. *people.* In the original Hebrew the word is plural. If therefore the delicacy of our ears be offended by the uncouth sound of *peoples*: let us at least..substitute the more euphonic word *nations*. 1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 261 To say 'The Representative of the *peoples*' [as trans. *Le Représentant des Peuples*] would not be understood at all. Such, however, is the idiom of the original. 1853 WHEWELL *Grotius* II. 2 The peoples who had been under his authority will be their own masters. 1864 H. SPENCER *Princ. Biol.* ii. viii. § 80 I. 241 The characters of neighbouring peoples. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Sec. ii. 345 All our English-speaking peoples.

†d. In the sense 'nations' the form *people* was also used unchanged: constantly so for the Gr. and Heb. pl. in Tindale and Coverdale and other 16th c. Bible versions founded on them (but not in Rhem.); nearly always so in Geneva, and in 1611 (where the Revisers of 1881-5 have uniformly substituted *peoples*). Also in many 18th c. writers.

1526 TINDALE *Luke* ii 31 For myne eyes have sene the saveour sent from the Which thou hast prepared before the face of all people [τῶν λαῶν; so COVERD to *Geneva*, and 1611; WYCLIF peplis, *v. r.* puplis; *Rhem.* and *R. V.* peoples]. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxvii[i]. 3 Let the people prayse the (O God), yee let all people prayse the. [*So other versions to* 1611; WYCLIF puplis, *R. V.* peoples.] — *Dan.* iv. 1 Nabuchodonosor kynge, vnto all people, kynreddes and tunges [WYCLIF peplis, *v. r.* puplis, 1611 people, *R. V.* peoples]. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* Ps. ii (S. T. S.) 85 All nationis..The Kingis, and the peple, with ane consent, Resistis the, thy power and thy gloir 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* ii. 4 Hee shall iudge among the nations, and shall rebuke many people [WYCLIF puples, *R. V.* peoples]. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* ii. xiii. (1635) 214 Leaters and discipline were first borrowed from the easterne people. 1793 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 20 It will prove that the agents of the two people [the U. S. and France] are either great bunglers or great rascals.

e. *transf.* Of animals (in quot., after the Vulg. and Heb.). Cf. FOLK 1 b.

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xxx. 25 Amptis, a feble puple, that greithen in rep time mete to them [1388 Amtis, a feble puple; 1535 COVERDALE, The Emmettes are but a weake people; 1560 (Genev.), The pismires a people not strong; 1611 The Ants are a people not strong].

2. The persons belonging to a place, or constituting a particular concourse, congregation, company, or class. Construed as *plural*.

As said of a congregation or body of worshippers, it sometimes approaches the sense of 'lay people', 'laity': see 4 b.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8651 (Cott.) All folud him,..O þe peple [*F.* poeple] of ilk tun. *c* 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 2101 Child Amoraunt stode the pople among. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. Prol. 56, I font þere Freres..Prechinge þe peple. *c* 1400 *St. Alexius* (Laud 622) 563 Ffor lightynges grete, & ponder blast, Wel sore þe peple was agast. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxlii. (1482) 282 Was thei a rumour..that kyng Richard come to westmynstre, and the peuple of london ranne thyder. 1548-9 (MAY.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Morn. Prayer*, Then shalbe read iii. lessons distinctely with a loude voice, that the people maye heare. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* v. 184 Monasteries, the people whereof liue vnder the order of Saint Basile. 1711 MRS. LONG in *Swift's Wks.* (1841) II. 477, I wish..you would make a pedigree for me; the people here want sadly to know what I am. 1739 GRAY *Lett., to Ashton* 21 Apr., The Abbés indeed and men of learning are a People of easy access enough. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 163 The people of Cavan migrated in one body to Enniskillen.

†b. As *collective sing.* A body or company of persons; a company, a multitude. Also with *pl. Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1655 The paleys ful of peples vp and doun, Here thre, ther ten. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 82 He spilleth many a word in wast That schal with such a poeple trete. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1034 He [Hercules] Assemblid of Soudiours a full saude pepull. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* iv. viii. 464 Whenne the Pepls weren clepid to gidere to him. 1482 WARKW. *Chron.* (Camden) 8 He gaderyd a grete peple of menne. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Chron.* xxx. 13 There came together vnto Ierusalem a greate people, to kepe the feast of vnleuended bred. 1662 tr. *Schol.* to *H. More's Antid. Ath.* iii. ix § 2 (1712) 171 Who affirms that Witches have no more to do with the Devil than other wicked peoples.

3. Persons in relation to a superior, or to some one to whom they belong. Chiefly with possessive.

a. The liege or subjects of a king or other ruler, spiritual or temporal; the subjects or servants of God, of Christ, or of a Saint (quot. *c* 1450) considered as their personal sovereign or lord; the parishioners of a parish priest or parson, the congregation or 'flock' of a pastor, etc. Const. as *pl.*

[1292 BRITTON i. v. § 2 En de pit et damage de nous et de noster poeple] *a* 1300 (*Cursor M.* 18371 Þou es þe lanerd..of hele, Til all þi peple for to bring Vte of thralhed til þi chosling *c* 1430 LYDG *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 4 Beseeching [God] to send yow prosperite and many yers, to the comfort of alle youre loving peple. 1444 *Rolls of Parlt* V. 8/1 Ye King..hayyng compassion of his peoples compleynt. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5231 þe pepil of þe sayntt Fledd away with þair gude, And to durham all þai 3ode. 1556 (*Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 31 For cruelnes that he dyd unto hys perys and hys pepull. 1611 BIBLE *Dan.* ix 26 The people of the Prince that shall come, shall destroy the citie. 1733 POPE *Ess. Man* iii. 214 'Twas Virtue only. A Prince the Father of a People made. 1851 TENNYSON *To the Queen* vi, She wrought her people lasting good. *Ibid* ix, Some august decree, Which kept her throne unshaken still, Broad-based upon her people's will. 1897 Q. VICTORIA *Message* 22 June, From my heart I thank my beloved people. May God bless them. 1902 K. EDWARD VII *Let. to his People* 7 Aug., The prayers of my People for my recovery were heard.

transf. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 182 Who [king bee] must himselfe also bee depriued of his wings, if he bee to busie headed, and will alwaies be carrying his people abroade.

b. The body of attendants, armed followers, retainers, retinue, workpeople, servants, slaves; also (now less usual), crew (of a ship), troops, soldiers, 'men' (in relation to their officers). Const *pl.*

13 . *Coer de L.* 1652 Also Robert Tourneham Gret peple with hym cam. 13 . *K. Alis.* 1032 (Bodl. MS.) All þe innes of þe toun Hadden litel foysoun þat day þat com Cleopatras So mychel people wip her was. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xxviii. 566 The kynge Bandemagn assembled his peple that he hadde xx[ml]. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* I 42 And on a tyme goyng on huntyng, when he had lost his people, he was destroyed of Wolues. 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Mien*, *Il est des miens*, he is one of my seruants, people, followers. 1679 CLAVERHOUSE *Let. Earl of Lindithgow* 1 June, I mad the best retraite the confusion of our people would suffer. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 51 Commissioned the *Trial's* prize with the same Commander, Officers and People. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xii, The Douglas people are in motion on both sides of the river. 1847 G. R. GLEIG *Battle of Waterloo* ii. xxx. 245

Throughout this magnificent advance the Duke was up with the foremost of his people. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 659 Vegetables for the family, and for the supply of 'the people'.

c. Those to whom any one belongs; the members of one's tribe, clan, family, community, association, church, etc., collectively; esp. in public-school and university, and hence in general colloquial parlance. One's parents, brothers and sisters, or other relatives at home. *People-in-law*, the relatives of one's wife or husband (*colloq.*). Const. as *pl*

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxv. 8 Abraham..was deed in a good elde .. and he was gaderyd to his puple [1611 was gathered to his people]. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II. ii. 27 And so a Quene ought to be chaste, wyse, of honest peple. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 240, I have taught him the language of my people. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* II. vi. (1872) 139 Mrs Sterling and the family had lived with his Father's people through winter. 1890 WALFORD *Haven of Smile* II Youths whose 'people' are so sure to be met with in Piccadilly. 1894 MRS DYAN *All in a Man's K.* (1899) 202 John and I went down into Devonshire, for me to be introduced to my people-in-law, you know. 1897 MAX PEMBERTON in *Windsor Mag.* Jan. 209/2 A sense of freedom from the narrower control of home and people. 1902 *Eton Glossary* 25 Boys always speak of their relations as 'their people'. This of course is not by any means restricted to Eton. *Mod. (Oxonian)* 'I shall have my people up at the Eights'.

4. The common people, the commonalty; the mass of the community as distinguished from the nobility and ruling or official classes. Const. as *pl.*

[1306 *Rolls of Parlt* I 219/1 Pur eux & le Poeple aprendre de la foi Dieu, & faire oresons.] *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 127 To London bei him [Henry] brouht with grete solempnite. Þe popille him bisought her kyng forto be. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 35 Seuene persones whos dedes me writeþ in storiis, þat beeþ, kyng in his rewme, knyst in batailе, iuge in plee, bisshop in clergie, lawefulman in þe peple, housbond in hous, religious man in chirche. 1390 GOWER *Conf* II 317 If I among the poeple duelle, Unto the poeple I schal it telle. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb.) Pref. 2 Assemblee of þe pople [*MS. C* peple] withouten lordes þat may gouerne þam es as a flokk of schepe þat has na schepehird. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xxxi. 116 Amonge the knyghtes & peyll of Tourmaday. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, III iii. 35 Our People, and our Peeres, are both misled. 1650 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) I. 198 The People in England are universally discontented with the daily new Taxes imposed on them. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lix. (1772) II 2/4, I speak to the people as one of the people. *a* 1854 H. READ *Lect. Eng. Lit.* vii. (1878) 225 He caught the ear of the people by using the people's own speech 1879 M. ARNOLD *G. Sand* Mixed Ess. 339 *The people* is what interested George Sand. And in France *the people* is, above all, the peasant. 1892 ZANGWILL *Child Ghetto* I. 231 The Club was the People's Palace of the Ghetto. 1900 HOUTINGSHEAD *According to my Lights* 5 Thackeray..was not so well known in the streets as Charles Dickens—he was not so much of a 'people's man'.

b. *The people* is sometimes contextually equivalent to 'the lay people', 'the laity', as distinguished from the clergy; although in most such cases it can be explained as = 'the congregation' (sense 2), or 'the parishioners' or 'flock' (sense 3), in relation to the priest, clergyman, or minister.

1362, 1548-9 [see sense 2]. 1548-9 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, Then shall the Prieste [1552 minister] firste receiue the Communion in both kindes in vseliе, and next deliuer it to other Ministers, and after to the people. *a* 1633 G. HERBERT *Countrey Parson* vi, Both Amen and all other answers which are on the clerk's and people's part to answer. 1879 SIMMONS *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* Introd. 18 The Church ..having appointed simultaneous but separate devotions for the priest and people.

5. *Politics.* The whole body of enfranchised or qualified citizens, considered as the source of power; esp. in a democratic state, the electorate.

[*c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 2886 Ffor peples vois is goddes voys, men seyne.] 1646 T. EDWARDS *Gangræna* III. 15 That all Power, Places, and Offices that are just in this Kingdom, ought only to arise from the choise and election of the people. 1648-9 *Jrnl. Ho. Comm* 4 Jan., The Commons of England, in Parliament assembled, do Declare, That the People are, under God, the Original of all just Power. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* Ms's Wks. 1738 I. 516 Under the word People, we comprehend all our Natives, of what Order and Degree soever; in that we have settled one Supreme Senate only, in which the Nobility also, as a part of the People, may give their Votes. 1792 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 243 It is not possible to say, to the people or to the sea, so far shalt thou go and no farther. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* I. vii. 50 An example, I believe solitary in the statutes, of the use of the word *people* as a body possessed of civil rights. *a* 1849 EBEN. ELLIOTT *'God save the people'*, When wilt Thou save the people, O God of mercy, when? 1859 MILL *Liberty* i. 12 The will of the people .. practically means, the will of the most numerous or the most active part of the people;. the people consequently may desire to oppress a part of their number. 1884 *Spectator* 2 Aug. 998/2 He also accused the Government of not trusting the people, of shrinking from an appeal to the people. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* (1890) I. xxiii. 328 The supreme law-making power is the People, that is, the qualified voters, acting in a prescribed way.

6. Men or women indefinitely; men and women; persons, folk. Construed as *pl.*

13.. *Sir Beues* (A.) 2275 Þre kinges and dukes fiue His chenalrie adoun ginneþ driue, And meche oþer peple ischent. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. i. 7 Þe moste parti of þe peple þat passeþ nou on erþe. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxiii. 69 Lycence is nought easy to gete Spyrytes for to speken to dedely people. 1488 WARKW. *Chron.* (Camden) 5 Whereof the most peple were sory. 1603 SHAKS *Mach.* I. vii. 33, I haue bought Golden Opinions from all sorts of people. *a* 1617 HIERON *Penance for Sin* xv. Wks. 1619-20 II. 233 They become on a sudden to be (as it were) other kind of persons and people then before they were. 1666 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 293 The City was so depopulated, that there were not people enough left to fill the sixt part of it. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 59 A Nature which cannot bear its own, and much less other Peoples Burden. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 36 P3 'There are Some People who fancy, if Other People — ' Autumn repartees; 'People may give themselves Airs; but Other People, perhaps, who make less ado, may be, perhaps, as agreeable as People who set themselves out more'. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* iv, The scene of action, towards which crowds of people were already pouring from a variety of quarters.

b. Often with defining words, where the singular has the distinctive *man* or *woman*: e.g. *alms-people*, applicable to *alms-men* or *alms-women*, or to both; so *coloured people*, *country-people*, *labouring people*, *lay-people*, *towns-people*, *working people*, *work-people*, *old people*, *young people*; *people of colour*, *people of quality*, etc. For these, when specific, see the qualifying element. *Good people*, formerly a courteous form of addressing an assemblage: cf. GOOD *a.* 2 c.

1429 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 336/2 An hole Disme of your lay people. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondysshm.* (Percy Soc.) 5 We finde yonge people be moche improvydent. 1554 *Chron. Q. Jane* (Camden 1950) 56 Good people, I am come hether to die. *Ibid.* 57, I pray you all, good Christian people, to beare me witnesse that I dye a true Christian woman. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* IX. xii. § 2 They hold that Monkies in times past were men and women, and call them in their language 'The old people'. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 10 Apr., No more people of condition willing to live there. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 148 Freely ..eaten by People of Quality. 1766 GOLDSM. *Elegy Mad Dog* 1 Good people all of every sort, Give ear unto my song. 1879 SIMMONS *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* Introd. 18 It was a congregational service in which the lay people took their part in their own tongue. 1899 *Scribner's Mag.* XXV. 76/1 From daybreak foot-people and carriages began to take up a position on the downs.

c. *emphatically.* = Human beings.

c 1450 *Merlin* 534 Ffor thei be no peple as other be, but it be fendes of helle, ..ffor neuer mortail man myght do that these haue vs don. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xvii. (arb.) 191 *Raskall* is properly the hunters terme giuen to young deere, leane and out of season, and not to people. *Mod.* There were some sheep in the field, but no people.

d. *transf.* Living creatures. *poet.* or *rhet.*

a 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* (1678) II. xiii. 90 Joynts of a dead Man .. fit for nothing but for the little people that creep in Graves. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 523 We saw the dogfish hastening to their feast. Joy waked the voiceless people of the sea. 1899 GERTR. JEKYLL *Wood & Garden* vii, The flitting of butterflies, the hum of all the little winged people among the branches.

7. Unemphatically, *people* becomes quasi-pronominal (cf. *a man*, MAN *sb.* 4 g), equivalent in the nominative to F. *on*, Ger. *man*, but having a corresponding objective and possessive; e.g. 'people say that he is extravagant', 'cabs waiting to bring people back', 'to give people what they want', 'one who can read people's thoughts'. In this sense *people* has in colloquial use taken the place of *men* ('men say', etc.); but in early ME. *the people* (= F. *l'on*) seems to have had a similar use.

c 1275 *On Serving Christ* 62 in *O. E. Misc.* 92 Þer he þolede pyne as þe peple me tolde. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. II. 214 Ac marchantz..apparaillied hym as a prentice þe poeple to serue. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i 266 A man may liue as quiet in hell, as in a sanctuary, and people sinne vpon purpose, because they would go thither. 1600 — *A. V. L.* II iii 5 Why are you vertuous? why do people loue you? 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* I i. 54 Wee'l note The qualities of people. 1696 PRIOR *Secretary* 16 But why should I stories of Athens rehearse, Where people knew love, and were partial to verse? 17.. SWIFT *Misc.* (J.), People were tempted to lend by great premiums and large interest. 1843 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) II. 425 People cannot understand a man being in a state of doubt. 1871 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. *Carlyle* (1878) 163 Excess, on the other side, leads people into emotional transports.

8. *attrib* and *Comb.*, as *people-organ*, *-pleaser*, *-worship*; *people-blinding*, *-born*, *-devouring*, *-pestered* adjs.; **people-king** [tr. L. *populus rex*, F. *peuple-roi*], a sovereign people; **people-state**, a democracy.

1822 R. POLLOK in D. Pollok *Life* 151, I saw no *people-blinding farce kept up. 1848 BUCKLEY *Iliad* 9 A *people-devouring king art thou. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 113 That Great Britain should..bid with the rest, for the mercy of the *people-king. 1813 tr. *Pouqueville* 125 In the estimation of these barbarians, the name of Romans, of the *people-king*, is equivalent to that of vassal or slave 1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* II. p. vi, A dramatic tetralogue, developing, in the author's peculiar manner, his idea of a people-king. 1856 MOTLEY in *Corr.* (1889) II. 239 A Hapsburg is not like a People-King, which cannot, save by annihilation, die. 1852 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi W.* I. 814 This..teacher will..build the golden pipes and synthesize This *people-organ for a holy strain. 1557 GRIMALDE *Lover to his Dear* 15 in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 97 *Peeplepesterd London lykes thee nought. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1657) 31 He remaineth now no more a King or a Prince, but becometh a *People-pleaser, or a cruell tyrant. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. IV. *Captains* 1200 The *People-State, the Aristocracy, And sacred Kingdom, took authority A-like from Heav'n. 1881 C. WORDSW. in Overton & E. Wordsw. *Life* (1888) 332 A general fête of *people-worship, by the people themselves.

Hence **Peopleize** (pī'p'l-iz) *v. nonce-wd.*, to render popular in character; † **Peo'pleship** *Obs.*, the position of a commoner, plain citizenship; **Peoplet** (pī'plĕt), a small people, nation, or tribe.

1865 E. BURRITT *Walk Land's End* vi. 208 The Established Church could not do a better thing to begin with, than to *peopleize these magnificent edifices [the cathedrals] committed to its trust. I cannot say *popularise*, because a kind of flashy significance attaches to that word. 1650 B. *Discoliminium* 48 If I be an Esquire, I will sell my Esquireship to any honest man for a good *People-ship. 1872 R. BLACK tr. *Guizot's Hist. Fr.* I. 3 A *peoplet [Fr. *peuplade*] distinct from all its neighbours in features, costume, and especially language. 1880 *Episodes Fr. Hist.* 9 Charlemagne had still..much rigour to exercise in Saxony, including the removal of certain Saxon peoplets out of their country.

People (pī'p'l), *v.* Forms: see prec. [a. F. *peupler*, in OF. *popler*, *puepler*, *pupler* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *peuple*: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To furnish or fill with people or inhabitants; to populate.

c 1500 *Melusine* 18 And he began within her land..for to byld & make fayre tounes & strong Castels, and was the land within short tyme peupled raisonably. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. iii. 251 The world must be peopled. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. vi. 219 The force of Silver..hath peopled this mountaine more than any other place in all these Kingdomes. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* II. (1722) 137 The nearest Regions must have been first and most fully peopled. 1766 REID *Lect.* Wks. I. 47/1 Our College is very well peopled this session. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. lix. 369 Seleucus founded his new capital..Antiochia, peopling it with the inhabitants of Antigonia.

b. *transf.* To fill or stock (with animals, inanimate objects, etc.).

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) K k, O gybet..thou arte peopled with innocentis. 1644 G. PLATTES in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 247 It lasts three or four..years in the ground, according as the ground is good, and (at first) well peopled with it. 1837 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* 8 Feb., Our influenza..continues somehow to people the churchyards.

c. *fig.* To imagine, or represent, as peopled.

1817-18 SHELLEY *Ros. & Helen* 147 This silent spot tradition old Had peopled with the spectral dead. *a* 1854 H. READ *Lect. Brit. Poets* (1857) II. xi 87 That region which his genius has peopled with spiritual creations. 1879 PROCTOR *Pleas. Ways Sc.* x. 199 The fancies of men have peopled three of the four..elements with strange forms of life.

2. To fill or occupy as inhabitants; to inhabit; to constitute the population of (a country, etc.).

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* vi 150 Ye sholde have see come there knyghtes, gentylmen, burgeys, ..somen, so that this castell was peopled of all maner of folke. 1606 G. W[OOD]COCKE] *Hist. Justine* XXXVIII. 120 There is no difference between the Frenchmen that inhabit Asia, and the Frenchmen that people Italy. *a* 1727 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* i (1728) 106 The people of Caria .. began to frequent the Greek seas, and people some of the Islands therein. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 27 What vary'd Being peoples every star. 1854 BRIGHT *Sp., Russia* 31 Mar. (1876) 236 The thousand millions of human beings who..people this planet.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* of animals, inanimate objects, etc.

1593 SHAKS *Rich. II.* v. v. 9 These same Thoughts, people this Little World. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *King and no K.* I. i, I. have sent The pride of all his youth to people graves. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 8 As thick and numberless As the gay motes that people the Sun Beams. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 224 The variety of marine productions that people this element 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* viii, The heroes of Troy, Alexander and his generals, peopled her imagination.

† c. *absol.* To settle down as inhabitants or colonists; to form a settlement. *Obs.*

1596 RALEIGH *Discov. Guiana* 19 Ieronimo Ortal de Saragosa, with 130 soldiers..was cast with the currant on the coast of Paria, and peopled about S. Miguell de Neuri. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* VII. v. 508 Many talked of peopling there, and to passe no farther.

3. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become filled or occupied with people; to grow populous.

1659 HEYLIN *Examen Hist.* I. 108 The world had peopled very slowly..if Eve had not twinned at least at every birth. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 355 This state [Vermont] is rapidly peopling. 1892 *Home Missionary* (N. Y.) July 155 Not being on the line of a railroad, it has not peopled so fast as Creede.

Peopled (pī'p'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. vb. + -ED 1.] Occupied by people; full of inhabitants; inhabited. Also *fig.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xliv. (Percy Soc.) 217 Octavyan ..Throughe the worlde and the peopled preace Letters had sent. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* v. iv. 3 This shadowy desart . I better brooke then flourishing peopled Townes. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 5 The first peopled land that he had found since his departure from his owne dwelling. 1685 DRYDEN *Elegy Mrs. A. Killigrew* 126 When the peopled ark the whole creation bore. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 519 P2 Every part of Matter is peopled: Every green Leaf swarms with Inhabitants 1844 STANLEY *Arnold* (1858) I. vii. 324 To present to one's mind a peopled landscape.

b. with advbs.

1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 200 The suburbes ..was so well peopled. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. xix. 178 At this day we see it lesse peopled. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 191 England, the best-peopled part of the united kingdom. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 173 Cremona ..a large city not half peopled. 1879 JEPHSON *Brittany* xv. 251 The country..was hilly..and thickly peopled.

† **Peo'pledom.** *Obs.* [f. PEOPLE *sb.* after *kingdom*.] A province, commune, deme (usually with reference to ancient Greece); also, the dominion of a people, a democracy.

1657 Earl Monm. tr. *Paruta's Pol. Disc.* 119 Greece.. was divided into many several Peopledoms. 1659 J. Harrington *Lawgiving* III. iv. (1700) 460 The (δῆμοι) Peopledoms or Prytanys of Athens, which Theseus gather'd into one body. 1660 Bonde *Scut. Reg.* 333 It is the people now which make the King; if so, why ever had we any Kingdoms? why were they not called Peopledoms? 1711 E. Ward *Vulg. Brit.* vii. 80 And hope the Kingdom will become, In time, a glorious Peopledom.

Peo·pleless, *a.* [f. as prec. + -less.] Having no people or population; uninhabited.

1621 Lady M. Wroth *Urania* 115 Delos..once rich and populous, now poore and peopleless. 1643 T. Case *Serm.* in Kerr *Covenants & Cov.* (1895) 248 Thy sword hath made many a faithful minister peopleless. 1855 R. Chambers in *Chamb. Trnl.* IV. 185/1 All seemed as desolate and peopleless as when Ingolf first approached the island.

Peopler (pī·plər). [f. People *v.* + -er 1.] One who peoples or causes the peopling of a country; a colonizer; an inhabitant.

1604 E. G[rimstone] tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. ix. 149, I have knowne..the Gennerall Jerome Costilla, the auntient peopler of Cusco. *Ibid.* VII. ii. 498 The second peoplers.. came from other farre countries. 1692 O. Walker *Grk. & Rom. Hist.* 63 *note*, Cham, the Son of Noah, and Peopler of Africa. 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* III. 137 Where are the kings and the peoplers of the earth? 1872 Blackie *Lays Highl.* 96 Peoplers of the peaceful glen.

fig. 1821 *Examiner* 627/1 Greek mythology is the religion of our poetry, the peopler of our starry spheres.

Peopling (pī·pliŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing 1] The action of the vb. People; settling with or occupation by people or inhabitants.

1572 (*title*) A Letter sent by I. B.. wherin is conteined a large discourse of the peopling & inhabiting.. the Ardes, and other adiacent [countries] in the North of Ireland 1690 Locke *Govt.* II. v. § 36 In the .. first Peopling of the World. 1881 W. G. Marshall *Thro' Amer.* iv. 94 The peopling of America is proceeding at a great rate. 1885 J. Bail in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XXII. 23 The peopling of the Antarctic lands with their characteristic generic types [of plants].

b. *concr.* Population. *rare.*

1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XLI. 415 Next in degree amongst the rural peopling stands 'the bold yeoman'.

† **Peoplish,** *a. Obs. rare*−1. In 5 **pepelyssh, pooplissh.** [f. *people*, People *sb.* + -ish 1.] Plebeian, clownish, vulgar.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* iv. 1677 Euery thing þat souned into badde, As rudenesse an pepelyssh [*v. r.* poeplissh] appetit.

† **Peoplish,** *v. Obs. rare*−0. [f. People *sb.* + -ish 2.] *trans.* To people.

1530 Palsgr. 655/a, I peplysshe, I fyll or store with people, *je peuple*... The towne is nat all thynge so bygge as Yorke, but it is better peoplysshed.

Peose, obs form of Pease.

Peotomy (pīi·ptŏmi). *Surg.* [f. Gr. πέος penis + -τομια cutting.] Amputation of the penis.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Peow-wow, variant of Pow-wow.

† **Pepa·stic,** *a.* and *sb. Obs. rare*−0. [= F. *pépastique*, mod.L. *pepasticum*, app. for *pepantic-um*, fr. Gr. πεπαντικός having the quality of ripening or softening; but cf. Gr. πεπασμός (Hippocrates) = πέπανσις concoction.] a. *adj.* Having the quality of ripening or digesting; digestive. b. *sb.* A medicine that assists digestion, a digestive. So † **Pepa·stical** *a. Obs. rare*−1.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp* 699 The temperate Medicament is truly pepastical. 1706 Phillips, *Pepasticks*, Medicines that digest and allay Rawness in the Stomach, etc. 1842 Dunglison *Med. Lex.*, *Pepastic*, a medicine supposed to have the power of favouring the concoction of diseases; maturative.

Pepe, obs. form of Peep.

Peperine (pe·pĕrin), *a. rare.* Also **pip-.** [f. next] Consisting or composed of peperino.

1756 Watson in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 500 On the floor there were..bones, which were included in four pieces of the piperine stone. 1826 *New Monthly Mag.* XVI. 250 The beasts..had crept into every..peperine cave they could meet with.

‖ **Peperino** (pepĕrī·no). *Geol.* Also **piperno, piperino.** [It. *peperino*, in Florio *piperigno*, dial. *piperno*, f. *pepere* pepper: so called from its consisting of small grains] A light porous volcanic rock or tuff, usually of a brown colour, formed of sand, cinders, etc. cemented together: a name first given to the tufas of Monte Albano near Rome.

1777 Hamilton in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 3 The stone in general use for building here, is. a hard volcanic tuffa.. of the sort called Piperno in Italy. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* II. 197 Tufa, peperino, or piperno. 1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 415 *Piperino*.. seems a concretion of volcanic ashes. 1879 Rutley *Study Rocks* xii 233 The piperno of Pianura, near Naples. 1888 Geikie *Geol. Sk.* III We took refuge in a little cave in the calcareous peperino.

‖ **Peperomia** (pepĕrō·miă). *Bot.* [mod.L., f. Gr. πέπερι pepper.] A large genus of herbaceous plants of the pepper family (*Piperaceæ*), found in warm climates, bearing spikes of minute flowers, and in some species ornamental foliage.

1882 *Garden* 15 July 41/3 Very few of the Peperomias are worthy of general culture. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Feb. 3/3 Covered with soft green moss and quantities of peperomias, begonias, and ferns of all possible different shapes.

Pepin, obs. form of Pippin.

† **Pepinnier.** *Obs. rare*−1. Also **pepinnery.** [ad. F. *pépinière* = *pépinerie* (Cotgr.), f. *pépin* Pippin.] A place where plants are grown from seed; a nursery for seedlings.

1601 Holland *Pliny* XVII. x. I. 510 For to make a good pepinnier or nource-garden, there would be chosen a..special peece of ground. [1847–78 Halliwell, *Pepinnery*, that part of an orchard where fruit stones are set for growing.]

‖ **Pepita** (pepī·ta). Also anglicized as **pepit.** [Sp. *pepita* pip, kernel, whence F. *pépite*.] A lump, grain, or nugget of native metal.

1748 *Earthquake of Peru* Pref. 11 Lumps..of the purest gold unmix'd with any Dregs, as usually these Pepita's are. 1777 Robertson *Hist. Amer.* VII. II. 342 Gold..is often found in large *Pepitas*, or grains. 1811 Pinkerton *Petralogy* I. 243 Pepits of copper are intermixed, and the miners only use picks.

† **Peplo,** obs. anglicized form of Peplum.

1658 Phillips, *Peplo*,..a hood, or kerchief; also a kinde of imbroidered vesture.

Peple, obs. form of People.

† **Peplo·graphy.** *Obs. rare*−0. [ad. Gr. πεπλογραφία description of the peplos of Athene, or the mythological subjects represented on it (see next); name of a work by Varro.]

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Peplography*,..the description of the vail, called *Peplum*.

‖ **Peplos, peplus** (pe·plǫs, -ŏs). [a. Gr. πέπλος, in pl. πέπλα, whence L. *peplus*, *peplum*.] An outer robe or shawl worn by women in ancient Greece, usually of rich material and design, hanging in loose folds and sometimes drawn over the head; *spec.* that woven yearly for the statue of the goddess Athene at Athens, embroidered with mythological subjects, and carried in procession to her temple at the greater Panathenæa.

1776 R. Chandler *Trav. Greece* xx. 102 The procession of the Greater Panathenæa attended a peplus or garment, designed as an offering to Minerva Polias. 1850 Leitch tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 340 (ed. 2) 405 The Peplos, which was very much worn in early times, is recognised with certainty, in the statues of Pallas in the early style. 1875 Browning *Aristoph. Apol.* 4827 O child, put from thine eyes The peplos, throw it off, show face to sun!

Hence **Pe·plosed** (-pst) *a.* (*nonce-wd.*), clothed with the peplos.

1875 Browning *Aristoph. Apol.* 171 Peplosed and Kothorned let Athenai fall!

‖ **Peplum** (pe·plŏm). [L. *peplum*: see prec.]

1. = Peplos.

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 18. 342 Peplum is properly a womanish Pall or Veil, embroidered all over, and consecrated to Minerva. 1834 Planché *Brit. Costume* 99 The *peplum* or veil, and the wimple, was frequently of gold tissue or richly embroidered silk. 1891 E. Arnold *Lt. World* 192 Tyrian girls danced by,..Clad in the purple peplums.

2. In modern use: Name of a kind of overskirt, in supposed imitation of the ancient peplum.

1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Oct. 4/1 A handsome gown of crimson velvet, made with a very long train, and corsage with peplum front and a sable collar. 1896 *Daily News* 3 Oct. 6/5 The revival of the 'peplum' over-skirt, hanging in deep, bold points over an under-dress, is announced. *Ibid.*, The peplum in velvet over rich brocade.

‖ **Pepo** (pe·pǫ). *Bot.* [mod. Bot. use of L. *pepo*, *-onem* pumpkin, a. Gr. πέπων, short for πέπων σίκυος a gourd eaten when ripe, f. πέπων adj. ripened, ripe, mellow.] An inferior fleshy fruit, with numerous seeds attached to parietal placentæ, and a firm rind chiefly derived from the calyx; characteristic of the *Cucurbitaceæ*, as the gourd, melon, cucumber, etc.

[1706 Phillips, *Pepo*, the Pumpion, a large kind of Melon] 1861 Bentley *Man. Bot.* 323 The Pepo is an inferior, one- or spuriously three-celled, many-seeded, fleshy or pulpy fruit. 1880 Garrod & Baxter *Mat. Med.* 258 The fruit.. consists of a globular pepo, about the size of an orange.

† **Pe·pon.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *pepon-em* (see prec.) or F. *pepon* (15–16th c. in Godef.) 'a Pompion or Melon' (Cotgr.).] A pumpkin, the fruit of *Cucurbita Pepo*; also, the plant itself.

1382 Wyclif *Num.* xi. 5 The goordis, and the peponys [1388 & Coverd. melouns, *Genev.* pepons], and the leeke. 1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* II. vii. (1541) 19 b, Melones and Pepones be almoste of one Kynde.. the Pepon is moche greatter, and somwhat longe. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 164/15 A Peapon, *pepo*. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* v. xxix. 587 The great Pepon. 1608 Willet *Hexapla Exod.* 248 They preferred peppons, onyons, leekes and garlike before it. 1657 W. Coles *Adam in Eden* clxvi, To which may be added Melons, Pepons, Cucumbers, Artichokes.

Pepper (pe·pər), *sb.* Forms: 1 **pipor, piper,** 4 **peopur,** 4–5 **pepir,** (5 **pepyr**(e, **-ur, pepre**), 4–6 **piper,** 4–8 **peper,** 6– **pepper.** [OE. *pipor* = OLG. **pipar*, MLG., MDu. *pēper* (LG. and Du. *peper*), OHG. *pfeffar*, MHG. and Ger. *pfeffer*, ON. *piparr* (Norw. *pipar*, Sw. *peppar*, ODa. *piberr*, Da. *peber*); Com. WGer. a. L. *piper* = Gr. πίπερι, of Oriental origin: cf. Skt. *pippalī* long-pepper. The condiment must have become known to the Germanic peoples with its Latin name before the 4th c. From OE. *pipor*, through **piopor*, **peopor*, came ME. *peopur, pepur, peper*.

[L. *piper* gave Pr. *pebre*, OF. and AF. *peivre*, F. *poivre*.]]

1. A pungent aromatic condiment, derived from species of *Piper* and allied genera (see 2), used from ancient times for flavouring, and acting as a digestive stimulant and carminative; *esp.* the dried berries of *Piper nigrum* or an allied species, either used whole (Peppercorns) or ground into powder.

c 1000 Ælfric *Gram.* ix. (Z.) 44 *Piper*, piper [*v. r.* pipor]. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 24 Meng pipor wiþ hwit cwudu. *a* 1300 *Sirin* 279 in Mätzner *Altengl. Sprachpr.* 111/1 Pepir nou shalt thou eten, This mustart shal ben thi mete. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. v. 155, I haue peper [C. VII. 359 piper] and piane, and a pound of garlek. 1488 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 269 For d. a quarter of pepur. 1543–4 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 10 They..shal for euer yelde beare and pay yerely..one pounde of pepper, in and for the acknowledgyng hym. 1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 90 b, The vertue of all peppers in commun is to heat. *a* 1687 Petty *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 46 Sugar, Tobacco, and Pepper..custom hath now made necessary to all sorts of people. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xxxi. III. 223 *note*, Pepper was a favourite ingredient of the most expensive Roman cookery. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Wealth*, Finding that milk will not nourish, nor sugar sweeten,..nor pepper bite the tongue.

b. *Black pepper*, the most usual form of the condiment, prepared from the berries dried when not quite ripe. *White pepper*, a less pungent form, from the same berries dried when fully ripe, or from the black by removing the outer husk. (See also 3.) *Long pepper*, a similar condiment prepared from the immature fruit-spikes of the allied plants *Piper* (*Chavica*) *officinarum* and *P. longum* (*C. Roxburghii*), formerly supposed to be the flowers or unripe fruits of *P. nigrum*.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 186 genim langes pipores .x. corn. *Ibid.* 234 Wyrc him sealfe..of blacum pipore. 13.. *K. Alis.* 7032 (Bodl. MS.) Pe white Peper hijlibben by. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xv. 168 There is iij maner of peper alle vpon o tree, Long peper, blak peper, and white peper... The long peper comethe first, and it is lyche the chattes of haselle that comethe before the lef. 1546 [see 4]. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* Introd. 42 This tailed or long pepper so far excelleth the pepper of the east Indies, that an ounce thereof is of more force then halfe a pound of that other. 1769 Mrs. Raffald *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 343 Half an ounce of black pepper, the same of long pepper. 1857 Henfrey *Elem.* 383 Long Pepper is the dried spikes of *Chavica Roxburghii*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 264 The Long Pepper which is imported by the Dutch is said to be produced by an allied species, *C. officinarum*. 1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 434 Long Pepper has been employed by the Hindoos in medicine from the earliest times.

c. In extended use, including the pungent condiments yielded by other plants: see 3.

1838 Don *Gard. Dict.* IV. 446 *Capsicum frutescens*. .. The ripe pods are dried in the sun. ..It is then fit for use as a pepper. 1886 Hunter *Imp. Gaz. India* X. 277 Nepal.. Indian corn, rice, or pepper during the rains. 1904 *Army & Navy Store Cat.*, Coraline pepper, a kind of red pepper. Mignonette pepper, a whitish pepper.

2. The plant *Piper nigrum*, a climbing shrub indigenous to the East Indies, and cultivated also in the West Indies, having alternate stalked entire leaves, with pendulous green flower-spikes opposite the leaves, succeeded by small berries turning red when ripe. Also, any plant of the genus *Piper* (including *Chavica*) or (by extension) of the N.O. *Piperaceæ*.

1398 Trevisa *Barth De P. R.* XVII. cxxxi. (Bodl. MS.) Whan the wodes of peper beþ ripe. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xviii. 83 Pepre growez in maner of wilde wynes be syde þe treesse of þe forest, for to be suppoweld by þam. 1553 Eden *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 20 Pepper groweth in Calicut. 1693 Sir T. P. Blount *Nat. Hist.* 51 Pepper grows best in shady places; that it hath a weak Stem, to be supported like Vines. 1858 Hogg *Veg. Kingd.* 686 Order CXCIV. *Piperaceæ*. The Peppers are confined entirely to the tropics.

b. Applied to other plants, usually with qualifying words (see 3, 5), or, in particular localities, absolutely; in quots. = Pepper-tree a.

1893 Kate Sanborn *Truthful Woman S. California* 74 Marengo Avenue is lined on either side by splendid specimens of the pepper, the prettiest and most graceful of all trees here. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) Mar. 582/1 Four magnolias were planted at each cross street, and the inter-spaces filled with peppers.

3. With qualifying words, applied to various plants furnishing pungent condiments or to such condiments themselves; sometimes to plants having leaves of a pungent flavour.

African pepper, (*a*) *Habzelia* (*Xylopia*) *æthiopica* or other species (N. O. *Anonaceæ*); (*b*) *Capsicum frutescens*. **Anise pepper,** *Xanthoxylon mantschuricum* of China (*Treas. Bot.* 1866). **Ashanteo** or **West African pepper** = *African* Cubeb. **Bitter pepper,** *Xanthoxylon Danielli* of China (*Treas. Bot.*). **Boulon pepper** = *African pepper* (*a*) (*ibid.*). **Chili pepper,** (*a*) = Pepper-tree a; (*b*) erron. = Chilli. **Chinese pepper** = *Japanese pepper* (*Treas. Bot.*). **Clove pepper,** a local English name of All-spice. **Ethiopian pepper** = *African p.* (*a*). **Guinea pepper,** (*a*) species of *Capsicum*; (*b*) species of *Amomum*: see Guinea pepper; (*c*) = *African p.* (*a*). **Japanese pepper,** *Xanthoxylon piperitum* of Japan and China. **Java pepper** = Cubeb (*Treas. Bot.*). **Melegueta pepper** = *grains of Paradise*: see Grain *sb.*1 4a. **Monkey pepper** = *African p.* (*a*) (*Treas. Bot.*). **Mountain pepper,** the seeds of a species of caper, (*Capparis sinaica* (*Treas. Bot.*). **Negro pepper** = *African p.* (*a*) (*Treas. Bot.*). **Poor man's pepper,** (*a*) a name for species of cress (*Lepidium*: see Pepperwort 1); (*b*) common stonecrop, *Sedum acre*. **Spur pepper,** shrubby Capsicum, *C. frutescens* (Miller *Plant-n.* 1884). **Star pepper** = *bitter pepper* (*Treas. Bot.*). **Tasmanian** or **Victorian pepper** = Pepper-tree b, *Tasmannia aromatica* (Miller *Plant-n.*). † **White pepper,** an old name for salad rocket, *Eruca sativa*: see also 1 b. **Wild pepper,** (*a*) *Vitex trifolia* of the East Indies (*Treas. Bot.*)]

(*b*) locally, common yarrow, *Achillea Millefolium* (Britten & Holl., 1886). See also BELL-*pepper*, BETEL-*pepper*, BIRD-*pepper*, BONNET-*pepper*, CAYENNE *pepper*, CHERRY *pepper*, COUNTRY *pepper*, CUBEB *pepper*, GOAT-*pepper*, INDIAN *pepper*, JAMAICA *pepper*, RED *pepper*, WALL *pepper*, WATER *pepper*.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *African *Pepper*, the fruit of the *Xylopia aromatica*, which is used as pepper in Sierra Leone, and other parts of Africa. 1864 *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. VI. 216/1 In this part of Yorkshire, what is called 'clove-pepper' and known to the southerns as 'all-spice' is still largely used to season cheesecakes. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1240 The fruits of *X[anthoxylon] piperitum*, a Japanese species, are called *Japan-pepper. *Ibid.* 564 *H[abaelia] æthiopica* .. is often called *Negro-pepper, Guinea pepper, or Ethiopian pepper, and by old authors *Piper æthiopicum*. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 322 *Poor Man's Pepper, *Lepidium*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 862 Poor Man's P., the provincial name of *Lepidium latifolium*. 1886 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Eng. Plant-n.*, Poor Man's Pepper, (1) *Lepidium campestre*. Warw. (2) *Sedum acre*. Notts; Suss. Prior, p. 185. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 219 The shrubby Capsicum, or *Spur Pepper (*C. frutescens*), a native of the East Indies, has been in our gardens since 1656. 1834 MILLER *Plants.* 1538 TURNER *Libellus*, *Kuromon* siue *Eruca*. .. aliqui uocant *whyte pepper.

4. In allusive or proverbial expressions, usually referring to the pungent or biting quality of pepper.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6029 Ladyes shulle hem such pepir brewe, If that they falle into hir laas. *c* 1530 R. HILLES *Common-Pl. Bk.* (1858) 140 Though peper be blck yt hath a gode smek. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* II. iv. (1867) 51 Blacke like is as yll meate, as blacke pepper is good. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 158 Heere's the Challenge, reade it: I warrant there's vinegar and pepper in 't. *a* 1732 GAY *New Song New Similies* 52 Her wit like pepper bites. 1820 *Sporting Mag.* VI. 80 Spring..gave the big one pepper at the ropes. 1853 READE *Hard Cash* xvi, Jump, you boys! or you'll catch pepper. 1869 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 468 By loading it with slugs..he should be able to give the 'varmint' pepper. 1893 FENN *Real Gold* (1894) 20 Feeling what a lie it was, I grew pepper.

† **b.** *To take pepper in the nose*: to take offence, become angry. So *to snuff pepper* in the same sense. *To have pepper in the nose* (quot. 1377): to behave superciliously or roughly. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 197 Boxome as of berynge to burgeys And to lordes, And to pore peple han peper in pe nose. 1520 WHITINTON *Vulg.* (1527) 24 If ony man offende hym, he may not forthwith take peper in the no e, and show by rough wordes..that he is angied. 1602 *2nd Pt. Ret. fr. Parnass.* I. iii. 343, I tell thee this libel of Cambridge has much salt and pepper in the nose. 1624-61 R. DAVENPORT *City Nightcap* iv. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XIII. 166 Here are some of other cities..that might snuff pepper else. 1632 BUNYAN *Holy War* 267 The peevish old gentleman took pepper in the nose. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* iv. v. (1737) 20 Having taken Pepper in the Nose, he was lugging out his Sword.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pepper-berry*, *-field*, *-plantation*, *-seed*, *-vend*; *pepper-proof* adj.; **Pepper Alley**, name of an alley in London, hence allusively in pugilistic slang (cf. quot. 1820 in 4 and PEPPER *v.* 5); **pepper-bird**, a name for the toucan (see quot.); **pepper-bottle** = PEPPER-BOX 1; **pepper-brand**, a disease of wheat (= BUNT *sb.*[2] 2); † **pepper-bread**, gingerbread; **pepper-bush**, (*a*) the common pepper, *Piper nigrum*, or any bushy plant called *pepper* (see 3); (*b*) *Clethra alnifolia* (Sweet Pepper-bush), a fragrant-flowered shrub of the heath family growing in swamps in the east of N. America, or *C. tinifolia* of the West Indies; **pepper-cake** [cf. Du. *peperkoek* (in Kilian), Ger. *pfefferkuchen*], local (Yorksh.) name for a pungent kind of gingerbread; **pepper-cress**, (*a*) *Teesdalia nudicaulis* (see CRESS), (*b*) garden cress, *Lepidium sativum* (Cent. Dict.); **pepper-crop**, stonecrop, *Sedum acre* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); **pepper-dulse**, Scotch name for a pungent edible seaweed, *Laurencia pinnatifida*; **pepper-dust**, the sweepings of warehouses where pepper is stored, often used to adulterate black pepper; **pepper-elder**, name for plants of the genera *Peperomia*, *Enckea*, and *Artanthe*, allied to the common pepper; **pepper-gingerbread**, hot-spiced gingerbread (cf. *pepper-cake*); † **pepper-horn**, a vessel or box for holding pepper; **pepper-man**, (in quot.) a dealer in pepper; **pepper-mill**, a small hand-mill for grinding pepper (Simmonds 1858); **pepper-moth** = PEPPERED *moth*; † **pepper-nosed** *a. Obs.*, apt to take offence (cf. 4 b); **pepper-plant**, the plant *Piper nigrum*, or any plant producing 'pepper'; **pepper-pod**, the pod of any species of *Capsicum*; † **pepper-polk** *Sc. Obs.* [POKE *sb.*], a bag for pepper, a spice-bag; **pepper-porridge**, porridge flavoured with pepper; **pepper-posset**, posset flavoured with pepper; **pepper-rent**, rent paid in pepper: cf. PEPPERCORN *rent*; **pepper-rod**, a West Indian euphorbiaceous shrub, *Croton humilis* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); **pepper-root**, any species of *Dentaria*, esp. *D. diphylla* (= PEPPERWORT 1 b), so called from the pungent-flavoured root (*ibid.*); **pepper-sauce**, a pungent sauce or condiment made by steeping 'red peppers' (capsicum-pods) in vinegar; **pepper saxifrage**, book-name for the umbelliferous genus *Silaus*; **pepper-shrub**, any shrubby plant called 'pepper' (see 3: cf. PEPPER-TREE); **pepper-vine**, (*a*) the common pepper-plant, or any climbing plant called 'pepper' (see 2, 3); *spec.* (*b*) *Ampelopsis bipinnata*, a N. American plant allied to the Virginian Creeper; **pepper-weed**, any small wild plant allied to the common pepper, as species of *Peperomia*; **pepper-wheat**, wheat affected with *pepper-brand*; † **pepper-wine** (see quot.); † **pepper-worm**, a microscopic animalcule contained in pepper-water (see PEPPER-WATER 1). Also PEPPER-AND-SALT, PEPPER-BOX, etc.

1820 *Sporting Mag.* VII. 145 His mug, it was chaffed, had paid a visit to t *pepper alley'. 1821 *Ibid.* 274 It was Pepper alley on both sides. 1611 COTGR. s v. *Poyvre verd*, Some report that the ordinarie *Pepper-berrie gathered while tis greene, and vnripe .. is that which we call white Pepper. 1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 381 The Ramphastos, with a yellow rump The 'Pepper-bird. 1846 WORCESTER, *Pepper-brand*, a disease in grain. *Farm. Ency.* 1611 FLORIO, *Pepione*, ..Ginger or *Pepper-bread. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 358 *Piper nigrum*... This *pepper-bush is found native.. on the coast of Malabar. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 862 *Sweet Pepper-bush*, an American name for *Clethra*. 1648-78 HEXHAM, *Peper-koeck*, *Pepper-cake or Spice-cake 1818 TODD, *Pepper-gingerbread*, what is now called spice-gingerbread; and in the north pepper-cake. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.* s. v., All comers to the house are invited to partake of the pepper-cake and cheese. 1778 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* 953 *Fucus pinnatifidus*..This Fucus has a hot taste in the mouth, and is therefore called *Pepper Dulse by the people in Scotland, who frequently eat it as a salad. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* xxi, He..took *pepper-dust instead of brown Scotch snuff. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Pepper-elder*, a species of the pepper tribe, abundant in Jamaica, the aromatic seeds of which afford a good substitute for the black pepper of the East Indies. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 260 And leane in sooth, And such protest of *Pepper Ginger-bread, To Velvet-Guards, and Sunday-Citizens. *a* 1100 *Geresa in Anglia* (1886) IX. 264 Stiffodder, *piperhorn, cyste. 1648-78 HEXHAM, *Peperhuyvyen*, Small Pepperhorn to put spices in. *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* xiv. 258 'Weich, weigh I' cries This badger, this great *pepper-man. 1864 WEBSTER, *Pepper-moth*, a moth of the genus *Biston*, having small spots on the wings resembling grains of pepper. 1580 H. GIFFORD *Gillofloweres* (1875) 113, I know some *pepernosed dame, Will tearme me foole and sawcie lack. 1611 COTGR., *Poyvrette*, ..some also call so, the Guinnie *Pepper plant. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1126 *T[asmannia] aromatica* .. The colonists call it the Pepper-plant, and use its little black pungent fruits as a substitute for pepper. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scot.* v. (1855) 64 A senior major, hot as a *pepper-pod. *a* 1568 *Wowing of Joh & Jynny* vii. (Bann. MS.), Are *pepper polk maid of a padill. 1803 *Poet. Petit. agst. Tractorising Trumpery* 92 All piping hot, as *pepper-porridge. 1669 STURBE *Let.* 17 Dec. in *Boyle's Wks.* (1772) I. *Life* 91 It creates in the throat such a sense, as remains, after drinking *pepper-posset. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 142, I hope you are *Pepper-proof. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxv. 626 The general prevalence of *pepper-rents, (the term has survived to our time, but in the altered meaning of a nominal payment).. An obligation laid..upon the tenant to supply his lord with a certain quantity (generally a pound) of pepper at a given day. 1648-78 HEXHAM, *Pepersauce*, *Pepper-sauce. 1864 WEBSTER, *Pepper-sauce*. 1899 *Scribner's Mag.* XXV. 100/1 His skin is full of oil, and whiskey, and canvas-back ducks, and pepper-sauce. 1854 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* III. (ed. 4) 234 The *pepper saxifrage. is distinguishable by its yellow flowers. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 576 The seeds of Clove-Trees, and *Pepper seeds. 1693 *Phil. Trans* XVII. 687 It's Trunk is loaded with Snails, and the *Pepper-Shrub often climbs up it like Ivy. 1830 *Hobart Town Almanack* 65 in Morris *Austral Eng.* s v. *Pepper-tree*, A thick grove of the pepper-shrub, *Tasmania fragrans*. 1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. v. ix. 262/2 They petitioned..that no Pepper might be brought in for three Years into any of her Dominions, the Time of the *Pepper-vend requiring no less. 1801 *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* II. *Misc. Tracts* 78/2 The *pepper-vine..grows very well there, and produces a large corn. 1862 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* I. Introd. 11 The pepper-vine..entwines among the cocoas and other palms of the Malabar coast, and forms a considerable article of export. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1217 Vine, Pepper. *Ampelopsis bipinnata*. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, Pepper-vine, Two-winged Virginian Creeper. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* v, That one happens to be, a *pepper-weed, first cousin to the great black-pepper bush. 1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod Husbandm* II ii. 32 What we call *Pepper-wheat. 1764 *Museum Rust.* III. ii. 5 A good crop, clear from smut and pepper-wheat. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 421 We spice our wines now adaies also,..we adde pepper and hony thereto: which some call Condite, others *Pepper wines. 1657-83 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 31 The..mite or *peper-worm, (that dust of a creature, whereof fifty thousand are contained in one drop).

Pe·pper, *v.* [f. prec. sb. (OE. had *piporian*, *piprian*, *gepiperian*, in same sense (so ON. *pipra*, OHG. *pheffer*ôn, MHG. and Ger. *pfeffer(e)n*, Du. *peperen*); but the current verb seems to have been formed anew in 16th c.]

1. *trans.* To sprinkle with pepper; to flavour or season with pepper; to treat with pepper. Also *absol.*

[*c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 182 Sele þonne zepiporodne wyrtdrenc. *Ibid.*, zepipera mid xx corna *Ibid.* III. 76 Pipra hit sybban swa swa man wille.] 1581 and 1620 [see PEPPERED]. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 142 This Venison is plaguily pepper'd. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* x. 161 Dried salmon ..when laid on the gridiron should be moderately peppered. 1865 J. MACGREGOR *Rob Roy Baltic* (1867) 205 There is the blind that won't pull down or stop up, and the pepper-box that won't pepper.

b. *Falconry.* To wash (a hawk) with water and pepper, in order to cleanse her from vermin, etc. [So F. *poivrer*.]

1618 LATHAM *Falconry* II. 34 Hauing on euening your water with pepper prouided, and when you haue, according to the order and accustomed manner, well washed and peppered her, take off her rufterhood. *Ibid.* 81 Vpon the receit of such a Hawke from the Cage, suddenly to make her gentle, by peppering, watching, and other such like accustomed vses.

2. To sprinkle (a surface) as with pepper; to cover, or fill with numerous small objects, spots, or dots, likened to grains of pepper; to besprinkle, dot, stud. Also *fig.* (Mostly in *pa. pple*.)

1612 J. DAVIES *Wit's Pilgr.* (1878) 46/1 Note the Lyning of the roialst Robe; Its pordred Ermyne, peppered too with Stings. 1705 LADY WENTWORTH *Let.* 9 Mar. in *W. Papers* (1883) 40 Betty..affects to be afraid of the small pox, and thearfor I fear would be pepered with them should she get them. 1835 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* xxi, The neighbouring thickets were peppered with..small white-washed buildings. 1882 B. HARTE *Flip* ii, Her flushed face ..peppered with minute..freckles. 1896 *Moxon's Mech. Exerc., Printing* 422 Every page was peppered with italic.

3. To sprinkle like pepper; to scatter in small particles. Also *fig.*

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 197 As grinning north-winds.. pepper'd round my head their hail and snow. 1899 MISS E. TH. FOWLER *Double Thread* xii, People go peppering them [words] all over the place, utterly unconscious of the awful responsibility.

4. To pelt with shot or missiles. Also *fig.*

c 1644 J. SOMERVILLE *Mem. Somervilles* (1815) II. 347 First peppering them soundly with their shott. 1689 SHADWELL *Bury F.* I. i, There Faith I pepper'd the Court with libels and lampoons. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* I. xvi, I'll pepper you better than ever you was pepper'd by Jenny Bouncer. 1773 *Life N. Crowde* 135 She soon got into order and peppered us with her small Shot. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* ii, You may pepper the bishops a little. 1884 SALA *Journ. due South* I. xxiv. (1887) 327 Peppering the guide occasionally with Greek and Latin lore. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXX. 386/1 Galloping after us, and peppering us with shot-guns.

b. *intr.* To discharge shot or other small missiles (*at* something).

In quot. 1767 said of rain, to pour heavily: in quot. 1894 (*colloq.*) to 'go at it' vigorously: cf. *pelt*.

1767 GRAY *Let. to Mason* 11 Sept., We came peppering and raining back through Keswick to Penrith Next day,—raining still. 1890 W. A. WALLACE *Only a Sister* 37 He could not possibly be peppering away at the pheasants in Sir James's covers. 1894 MORRIS in Mackail *Life* II. 100 The nightingales, O my wig, they were peppering into it.

5 *trans.* To inflict severe punishment or suffering upon; to 'give it' (a person) 'hot'; to beat severely, trounce; also † *to pepper* (one's) *box* or *pans* (obs.). Hence, † **b.** To punish effectually or decisively; to give (one) his death-blow (*lit.* or by hyperbole), to 'do for', ruin. Now *rare*.

c 1500 in *Babees Bk.* 404 My master pepered my ars with well good spede. 1589 NASHE *Pasquil's Retorne* Wks. (Grosart) I. 97 Against the next Parliament, I wyll picke out a time to pepper them. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. i. 102, I am pepper'd I warrant, for this world. 1596 — 1 *Hen IV*, II. iv. 212. 1608 DAY *Hum. out of Br.* I. iii, And I were a man as I am no woman, I'de pepper your box for that least. 1609 ARMIN *Maids of More-Cl.* (1820) 89 Boy He pepper your pans 1631 HEYWOOD *2nd Pt. Maid of West* iv. Wks. 1874 II. 394 She's peppered by this. 1693 SOUTHERNE *Maid's Last Prayer* II. i. Wks. 1721 II. 28 If he finds out my haunts he swears he'll pepper me. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xxii, Well, signor, he's peppered now. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Pepper*..2 To beat, to thrash.

6. To give pungency, spice, or flavour to: † **a.** a person: to 'heat', to excite to anger or other strong feeling (*obs.*); **b.** to 'season', 'spice' (speech or writing). Also *absol.*

1600 ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours Blood* vii. 84 Parboild in rage, pepperd in heate of ire. 1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVII. 515 A novel..requires less intense, less fierce interest, than the acted drama, and, accordingly, the novelists do not pepper quite so high as the dramatists.

† **c.** To dose with praise or flattery. *Obs.*

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* 24 Our [mock] Emperour, having a spice of self conceit before, was soundly peppered now. 1774 GOLDSM. *Retal.* 111 'Till, his relish grown callous, almost to disease, Who pepper'd the highest, was surest to please. 1784 SIR J. REYNOLDS in Leslie & Taylor *Life* (1865) II. viii. 459 Vying with each other who should pepper highest.

† **7.** To infect with venereal disease. (F. *poivrer*.)

1607 DEKKER *Northw. Hoe* II. i. Wks. 1873 III. 21. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Ess. & Char.* iv. 28 And then you snarle against our simple French As if you had beene pepperd with your wench. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xxi. (1737) 93. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 44 3/1. 1723 *Pres. St. Russia* I. 277 A Woman of the Town..having peppered some hundreds of the Preobrazinsky Guards.

Pepperage, variant of PEPPERIDGE.

Pe·pper-and-sa·lt.

1. Name for a kind of cloth made of dark- and light-coloured wools woven together, showing small dots of black and white, dark grey and light grey, or the like, closely intermingled; also, a garment made of this. Usually *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1774 LADY M. COKE *Jrnl.* 28 Oct. (1896) IV. 420 To bring me six yards of a Cloth I saw..that is called pepper and salt. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* IV. 408 A strange looking *settee*..covered with pepper and salt cloth. 1844 THACKERAY *Little Trav.* i, Tall men in pepper-and-salt undress jackets. 1849 MARRYAT *Valerie* vi, A suit of pepper-and-salt. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Aug. 6/1 Flourishing the striking red handkerchief which furnishes an agreeable relief to his general pepper-and-salt exterior.

2. Name for the American plant called 'harbinger of spring' (*Erigenia bulbosa*); from the colour-contrast of its white petals and dark anthers. *U. S.*

Pe·pper-box.

1. A small box, usually cylindrical, with a perforated lid, used for sprinkling powdered pepper.

1546 *Inventories* (Surtees, No. 97) 86 A peper box, weying vj oz. iij quarters. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. v. 149 Hee cannot creepe into a halfe-penny purse, nor into a Pepper-Boxe. *a* 1782 R. GRAVES *Fable* in Dodsley *Coll. Poems* (1782) V. 70 The pepper-box..upon the table. 1865 [see PEPPER *v.* 1].

b. In allusive expressions. (Cf. PEPPER *sb.* 4, *v.* 5.)

1821 *Sporting Mag.* VII. 273 Both now began to slash away, and the pepper box was handed from one to another. 1901 *Daily News* 25 Feb. 6/2 The swarm of nonentities upon whom..the pepper-box of titles is shaken.

2. *transf.* Applied contemptuously to a small cylindrical turret or cupola.

1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xii, The monotonous stone pepper-boxes which, in modern Gothic architecture, are employed. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* xxii, There are a score [of pictures] under the old pepper-boxes in Trafalgar Square as fine as the best here.

3. At the Eton game of fives: see quot. 1902.

1865 *Etoniana Anc. & Mod.* 178. 1889 SKRINE *Mem. E. Thring* 17 Then, when the loose ball came, clapping it into the pepper-box, dead. 1902 C. R. STONE *Eton Gloss.* 25 *Pepper-box.*—One of the great differences between Eton fives and Rugby fives is the pepper-box, the irregular buttress sticking into the court..imitated from the original fives court in the side of Upper Chapel..Originally pepper-box was the name applied only to the Dead Man's Hole, but now generally to the whole buttress.

4. *fig.* A hot-tempered person.

1867 H. KINGSLEY *Silcote of Silcotes* xiii. (1876) 77 Make love to Dora, if the young pepper-box will let you.

5. *attrib.*

1825 in Hone *Every-day Bk.* I. 949 The pepper-box towers remind the spectator more of pigeon-houses than church steeples. 1836 MRS. SHERWOOD *Nun* i. 5 The pepper-box turret on each side of the gateway.

Pe·pper-castor, -caster. [See CASTOR [2].]

1. A small vessel with a perforated top, usually one of the castors of a cruet-stand, for sprinkling pepper at table.

1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1079/4 A Sugar Castar. A Pepper Caster. A Mustard Pot. 1836 [see CASTOR [2] 1]. 1861 ALB. SMITH *Med. Student* 42 The simple act of pouring the vinegar into the pepper-castor. 1891 A. LANG *Angling Sk.* 122 The happy-go-lucky disposition to scatter my Greek accents as it were with a pepper-caster.

2. *transf.* a. = *prec.* 2: also *attrib.*

1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* x. 174 That hideous tower with the pepper-caster on the top.

b. A slang term for a revolver.

1889 J. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* iii. 72 Badger and I would trudge to our room arm in arm, carrying our money in a shot-bag between us, and each armed with a Colt's patent 'pepper-caster'.

Peppercorn (pe·pəɹkɔ̄ɹn). Forms: see PEPPER. [f. PEPPER *sb.* + CORN *sb.*[1] 2 b.]

1. The dried berry of Black Pepper.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 24 genim eft scnepes sædes dæl.. & .xx. piporcorna. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 2025 How all þi soft grayns Sall vndite-put be all þe pake vn-to þir pepercornes. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen IV*, III. iii. 9 And I haue not forgotten what the inside of a Church is made of, I am a Pepper-Corne, a Brewers Horse. 1652 HOWELL *Giraffi's Rev. Naples* ii. (1663) 34 None might embeazle the value of a pepper corn. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 283 Mix them with..a blade or two of mace, a few pepper corns, and a little salt. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 525 As absurd as to suppose that a grain of sand should command the motion of a mill-stone, or a pepper-corn that of a mountain.

b. Formerly often, and still sometimes, stipulated for as a quit-rent or nominal rent: see quots.

1607 HIERON *Serm. 2 Tim.* iv. 7 Wks. I. 221 Some great man, out of his bounty, giueth thee an inheritance of some pounds by the yeare; thou must pay a pepper corne for thy rent. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* v. 2007 Sha't have a new lease for a hundred yeares,. and shalt yearly pay A pepper-corne, a nutt, a bunch of may, Or some such trifle. 1669 *Boston Rec.* (1881) VII. 50 He payeinge a pepper corne to the said Treasurer upon demand for ever on the said 29th September. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 379 The reservation of a peppercorn in the bargain and sale for a year is a sufficient consideration to raise a use in the bargainee, so as to make the release valid. 1898 *Encycl. Laws Eng.* s. v., In modern times building leases sometimes reserve a pepper-corn as rent for the first few years.

fig. 1646 EVANCE *Noble Ord.* 31 You can never have a firme possession, till you hold your Honours in this title, that God bestowes them, and untill you give a Pepper corne of honour unto God. 1780 COWPER *Table-t.* 110 True. While they live, the courtly laureat pays His quit-rent ode, his pepper-corn of praise.

2. *attrib.* a. Of or consisting in a peppercorn, as *peppercorn rent* (see 1 b); also *fig.* very small, insignificant, trivial.

1791 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Remonstrance* 83 Not peppercorn acknowledgment I owe 'em. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Worship* Wks. (Bohn) II. 306 After their peppercorn aims are gained, it seems as if the lime in their bones alone held them together. 1863 KEBLE *Bp. Wilson* xxi. 712 To whom and his heirs and assigns the property is granted for a thousand years at a peppercorn rent.

b. ? Of peppercorn colour; dusky black.

1893 SELOUS *Trav. S. E. Africa* 109 High cheek-bones, oblique eyes, and peppercorn hair.

3. *Comb.*, as *peppercorn-sized* adj.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 592 It is miliary to pepper-corn sized.

Hence **Pe·ppercornish, Pe·ppercorny** *adjs.*, of the nature of or resembling a peppercorn.

1762 J. H. STEVENSON *Crazy Tales* 24 First his acknowledgment being paid, A pepper-cornish kind of due. 1862 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* viii, Of a peppercorny and farinaceous character.

Peppered (pe·pəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. PEPPER *v.* + -ED [1].] Sprinkled or seasoned with pepper; sprinkled with small dots like grains of pepper; pelted with shot, etc.: see the verb.

1582 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xliv. 200 The peperit beif can taitle be the thrid. 1680 VENNER *Via Recta* (1650) 259 Salt and peppered meats. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. (1737) 217. 1795 *Sporting Mag.* V. 49 The peppered tails returned as they came. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.-t.* i, A shelf of peppered sheepskin reprints 1873 *Spectator* 22 Feb. 237/1 A bit of 'peppered tongue', not worth an answer, and hardly worth an action.

b. *Peppered moth*, collector's name of the Geometrid moth *Amphydasis* (*Biston*) *betularia*.

1832 RENNIE *Consp. Butterfl. & Moths* Index.

Pepperer (pe·pərəɹ). [In 1, f. PEPPER *sb.* + -ER [2]: cf. med.L. *piperārius* (Du Cange); in 2, f. PEPPER *v.* + -ER [1].]

1. A dealer in pepper and spices; a grocer. (The original name of the Grocers' Company of London: see quots.) *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

[1280 in Madox *Hist. Exchequer* (1711) 390 Gilda Piperariorum, unde Edwardus est Aldermannus.] 1309 *Hustings Rolls* No. 38. 102 in *Guildh. Rec.*, Ralph le Balancer, Pepperer. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 74 At the suit of the Pepperers, now called Grocers of London. 1633 *Stow's Surv.* 278 In the reigne of Henry the sixth..the Pepperers or Grocers had seated themselves in Bucklesbury. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* i. i, It was but a scurvy Pepperer who made that joke. 1904 J. A. KINGDON *Strife of Scales* 8 One Andrew Godard, a Pepperer, was appointed [6 Edw. II, 1312] Keeper of the King's Beam.

2. One who or that which peppers; *fig.* a hot-tempered person; something pungent or biting.

1711-12 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 20 Feb., A 'Representation of the state of the nation to the queen'..I believe it will be a pepperer. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* i. vi, But it's my way to make short cuts at things. I always was a pepperer.

Pe·pper-grass. a. Any species of *Lepidium*, as *L. sativum*, common garden-cress; from the pungent taste. b. = PILLWORT, *Pilularia globulifera*, N.O. *Marsileaceæ*: cf. PEPPERWORT 2.

c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wulcker 787/6 Nomina bladorum et arborum..*Hec salmea*, a pepyrgresse. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 322 Pepper-grass, *Pilularia*. 1828-32 WEBSTER, *Peppergrass*, also, a plant of the genus Lepidium. 1856 in Olmsted *Slave States* 708 A widow and her children living, for three days and nights, on boiled weeds, called pepper grass.

Pepperidge (pe·pəridʒ). Also -age; see also PIPPERIDGE.

1. A variant of PIPPERIDGE, local English name of the Barberry.

1823 in Moor *Suffolk Words.* *a* 1900 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* from Hertford, Suffolk.

2. *U. S.* The Black Gum, Sour Gum, or Tupelo, a North American tree of the genus *Nyssa*, having very tough wood.

1826 F. COOPER *Mohicans* (1829) I. vi. 77 A trencher, neatly carved from the knot of the pepperage. 1864 WEBSTER, *Pepperidge.* 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 798 *N[yssa] villosa*, the Sour Gum, Black Gum, Pepperidge, or Tupelo tree, common from New England to the Carolinas.

Pepperily, Pepperiness: see PEPPERY.

Peppering (pe·pəriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [See -ING [1].] The action of the verb PEPPER; sprinkling with, or as with, pepper; pelting with shot, missiles, etc.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Poivrade*, peppring. *a* 1814 *Cossanga* v. i in *New Brit. Theatre* III. 148 A British sailor always ready to give the enemy a peppering. 1845 *P. Parley's Ann.* VI. 356 The peppering of the rain on the tiles and windows. 1861 DUTTON COOK *P. Foster's D.* iii, With a plentiful peppering of blacks about their plumage.

Pe·ppering, *ppl. a.* [See -ING [2].] That peppers (see PEPPER *v.*); pungent, angry; falling heavily (as rain), 'pelting'.

1712 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 27 Mar., I sent him a peppering letter. 1827 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 30 July, One of the most peppering thunder-storms which I have heard for some time. 1878 MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1899) I. 361 We have just had a peppering little snow-shower.

Pepperish (pe·pəriʃ), *a.* [f. PEPPER *sb.* + -ISH [1].] Somewhat peppery; *fig.* somewhat testy or angry.

1808 SCOTT *Let. to Ellis* 18 Nov., Will not our editor be occasionally a little warm and pepperish? 1819 *Metropolis* I. 154, I remember your father..a little pepperish or so.

Peppermint (pe·pəɹmint). [f. PEPPER *sb.* + MINT *sb.*[2]: app. after Bot.L.]

1. A species or subspecies of mint (*Mentha piperita*), cultivated for its essential oil (*oil of peppermint*: see 2).

Also applied with qualifying words to other species of mint or other labiates having similar properties.

1696 RAY *Synopsis* (ed. 2) 124 Mentha..sapore fervido Piperis. Pepper-Mint found by Dr. Eales in Hartfordshire. 1783 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Mentha*,..16. The common thick spiked pepper Mint. 1755 JOHNSON, *Peppermint*, mint eminently hot. 1858 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 473 Oil of Peppermint..is extracted from the leaves of the ..common Peppermint. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 862 Australian Peppermint, *Mentha australis*. Small —, *Thymus Piperella*. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, Chinese Pepper-mint, *Mentha arvensis glabrata*. .. Japanese —, *Mentha arvensis* var. *piperascens*.

2. The essential oil of peppermint, or some preparation of it.

It has a characteristic pungent aromatic flavour leaving an after-sensation of coolness, and is much used for flavouring sweetmeats, etc., and in medicine as a digestive stimulant and carminative, and to qualify the taste of nauseous drugs.

1836 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 4) 987 It is insupportably bitter, with an aroma like peppermint. 1866-77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 187 (Oils, Volatile) The hydrocarbons from wormwood, anise, thyme, mint..group with ordinary turpentine; bay, myrtle, and rosemary stand alone. .. Peppermint is somewhat intermediate in its properties.

b. A lozenge flavoured with peppermint, a peppermint-drop.

1884 J. QUINCY *Figures of Past* 176 [He] produced just the stimulant required in the form of a package of peppermints. 1899 EARL ROSEBERY in *Daily News* 4 Nov. 3/2 You have an assortment of eloquent extracts like a box of peppermints to take away the taste of anything that fails to come up to the higher standard.

3. (In full, *peppermint-tree.*) Name for several Australian species of *Eucalyptus* (*E. amygdalina*, *piperita*, etc.), yielding an aromatic essential oil resembling that of peppermint.

1790 *J. White's Voy. N. S. Wales* App. 227 The name of Peppermint Tree has been given to this plant by Mr. White on account of the very great resemblance between the essential oil drawn from its leaves and that obtained from the Peppermint. 1880 SUTHERLAND *Tales Goldfields* 30 A woody gully, filled with peppermint and stringy-bark trees.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **Peppermint-camphor** = MENTHOL; **peppermint-drop, -lozenge,** a lozenge made of sugar, flavoured with peppermint; **peppermint-oil** = *oil of peppermint* (see 1, 2); **peppermint-tea,** an infusion of the leaves of the peppermint; **peppermint-tree** (see 3); **peppermint-water,** a cordial distilled from peppermint.

1865-68 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 881 *Peppermint-camphor is an alcohol containing the radicle $C_{10}H_{19}$ (menthyl). 1878 W. S. GILBERT *H. M. S. Pinafore*, A. 1 I've chickens and conies and pretty polonies, And excellent *peppermint drops. 1888 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Apr. 785 Peppermint-drops are made of granulated sugar and water heated to the boiling-point. 1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 660 The volatile oil..is what gives their flavour to *Peppermint lozenges. 1875 tr. *H. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* I. 460 Aromatic drinks, chamomile tea, *peppermint tea, &c. 1757 A. COOPER *Distiller* ii. v (1760) 126 The simple Waters now commonly made, are Orange-flower-water,. *Pepper-mint-water, etc.

† **Pe·ppernel.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [Origin obscure.] 'Apparently, a lump or swelling' (Nares).

1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. Burn. Pestle* II. ii, A has a Peppernel in 's head, as big as a Pullets egg.

Pe·pper-pot. 1. = PEPPER-BOX 1.

1679 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1381/4 One Mustard Pot and Pepper Pot of silver. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Beauty*, What! has my stove and pepper-pot a false bottom!

b. In various allusive and figurative uses: cf. PEPPER-BOX 1 b, 2, 4.

1838 JAMES *Robber* vi, Wiley would have been in the pepper-pot at Uppington by this time. 1886 *Cornh. Mag.* July 29 The old workhouse is gone, and a new one with golden vanes and pepper-pots has arisen in its stead. 1894 FENN *In Alpine Valley* I. 105 Apologise for saving that old pepperpot's life!

2. A West Indian dish composed of meat (or fish, game, etc.) and vegetables stewed down with cassareep and red pepper or other hot spices.

a 1704 T. BROWN *Lett. fr. Dead* II Wks. 1760 II. 215 That most delicate palate-scorching soop called pepper-pot, a kind of devil's broth much eat in the West Indies. 1792 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Rights of Kings* Ode ii, Terrenes of flatt'ry are prepar'd so hot By courtiers—a delicious pepper-pot. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* (1813) II. xxvi. 292 Pepper-pot is a dish of boiled fish and capsicum, eaten with roasted plantains. 1859 RODWAY *Guiana Wilds* 122 She quickly returned with a calabash of thin pepper-pot and a cake of cassava bread.

b. In Pennsylvania, a stew of tripe and dough-balls highly seasoned with pepper. (*Cent. Dict.*)

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1833 G. MACDONALD *Donal Grant* I. 34 One house with the pepper-pot turrets. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 27 A hill, on whose summit stands Fort William, a pepper-pot-like structure now used as a lighthouse.

† **Pe·pper-quern.** *Obs.* Forms: see PEPPER and QUERN [1]. A quern or hand-mill for grinding pepper; a pepper-mill.

1400-3 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 217, j par de pepir qwerns. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 393/1 Peppyr qwerne (K., *S.* pepirwherne), *fractillum*. 1564 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) I. 22 j, iiij stonepotts ij pep'quernes viijd. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Quern* (Belg.) a handmill; as a Pepper Quern, a Mill to grinde Pepper. 1825 JAMIESON, *Pepper-curne*, a hand-mill used for grinding pepper.

Pe·pper-tree. A name given to various trees: cf. PEPPER *sb.* 3. *spec.* a. An evergreen tree or shrub of S. America, *Schinus Molle* (N.O. *Anacardiaceæ*), having a pungent red fruit; cultivated for ornament in California and Australia; b. A tree of Australia and Tasmania, *Drimys* or *Tasmannia aromatica*, or other species (N.O. *Magnoliaceæ*) having small pungent fruit used as pepper.

1691-2 SLOANE in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 462 A Description of the *Pimienta* or Jamaica Pepper-Tree. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 36 Besides..there are..the Pepper Tree.

1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 208 The number of nutmeg-trees transplanted from the Indies, is less than even that of the pepper-trees. 1827 HELLYER in Bischoff *Van Diemen's Land* (1832) 175, I saw several pepper trees, and procured the berries. 1839 T. L. MITCHELL *Three Exped. E. Australia* II. xii. 280 We also found the aromatic tea, *Tasmania aromatica*...The leaves and bark of this tree have a hot biting cinnamon-like taste, on which account it is vulgarly called the pepper-tree. 1883 *Century Mag.* Dec. 201/1 Bright green pepper-trees..give a graceful plumed draping.

Pe·pper-wa·ter.

1. An infusion of black pepper, formerly used for microscopical observation of infusorian organisms.

1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 97 Minute bubbles (that move like Animals in pepper water). 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 159 Those Animalcula, not long since discovered in Pepper-water, by Mr. Lewenhoek, of Delft in Holland. 1766 BAKER in *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 71 The seeds of mushrooms, the feathers of butterflies, pepper-water, &c.

2. ? Some kind of soup flavoured with pepper.

1798 *Sporting Mag.* XI. 308, I supped..in his house on mulagatoney or pepper-water.

Pe·pperwood. Name given to several trees having pungent or aromatic wood or bark.

Among these are *Xanthoxylum Clava-herculis*, of West Indies, etc. (HOUGH *American Woods*, 1894, v. 30); *Umbellularia Californica* (*Ibid.* 1897, VII. 34); also, *Dicypellium caryophyllatum* Nees, Brazil Clove Bark *Pavarazo*, *Imyra Quiynha*), and *Licaria guianensis* (Carib *Licari-Kanali*), the Bois de Rose of Cayenne (*Treas. Bot.*, Suppt. 1874; MILLER *Plant-names*, 1884).

Pepperwort (pe·pəɹwɜ̃ɹt). [See WORT.]

1. A species of cress (*Lepidium latifolium*), formerly also called Dittander or Dittany; also applied to the genus *Lepidium* in general.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 34 b, Lepidium is called in Englishe Dittani, but foulishly and vnlearnedly; in Duche Pfeffer kraut that is peperwurt. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. lxvi. 631 Dittany whiche we may more rightly cal Pepperwurt, hath long brode leaues. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 420 The herb called Nard or Pepper-wort..will presently help any Beast which is bitten by the Shrew. 1676 T. GLOVER in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 629. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pepperwort*, a common name for the *Lepidium iberis*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Pepperwort, *Lepidium*.

b. Applied in N. America to *Dentaria diphylla*, also called *pepper-root*.

1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* I. 112 The root of..the Two-leaved Coral-root, is used by the Americans instead of mustard, and is called Pepper-wort. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 393 The roots of *D[entaria] diphylla* are used from Pennsylvania to Canada,..under the name of Pepperwort.

2. *pl.* A name for the N.O. *Marsileaceæ*, consisting of small aquatic plants allied to the ferns.

1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 71 *Marsileaceæ*.—Pepperworts. *Ibid.* 72 The main feature by which Pepperworts are known as an Order from Lycopodiaceæ. 1851 T. MOORE (*title*) A Popular History of the British Ferns..comprising the Club-Mosses, Pepperworts, and Horsetails.

b. Lindley's name for N.O. *Piperaceæ*.

1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 515 Order cxcvi. *Piperaceæ*—Pepperworts. *Ibid.* 516 Pepperworts are related to Buckwheats, Saururads, and Nettles.

Peppery (pe·pəɹi), *a.* [f. PEPPER *sb.* + -Y.]

1. Abounding in pepper; of the nature of or resembling pepper, esp. in pungency or irritating effect; pungent, 'hot'. (In quots. 1699, 1709, Consisting of small grains like pepper; in 1860, Characterized by small dots in engraving.)

1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. i. 9 There you have black Oaz and dark Peppery Sand. 1709 *Ibid.* III. ii. 182 Small Peppery Sand. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 170 It has a very bitter peppery taste. 1850 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.-t.* ii, Thy roses hinted by the peppery burn of Bartolozzi. 1900 *Daily News* 26 Oct. 3/2 You get a peppery feeling, a tickling, a dryness of the throat, an irritation of the mucous membrane.

2. *fig.* a. Of speech or writing: Sharp, stinging, pungent; 'highly spiced'. b. Of a person, his temper, etc.: Hot-tempered, irascible, irritable, testy.

1826 SCOTT *Diary* 28 Feb., Completed Malachi to-day. It is..in some places perhaps too peppery. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xvii, Some good, strong, peppery doctrine. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Sept. 268 The opponent may be a peppery, narrow-minded man. 1877 *N. & Q.* 8th Ser. XII. 343/1 Dash [a dog] was small, young and peppery.

Hence **Pe·pperily** *adv.*; **Pe·pperiness.**

1900 MISS BROUGHTON *Foes in Law* xxi. 305 The olive branch is..offered, accepted..or pepperily tossed back. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Pepperiness.

Pepsin (pe·psin). Also formerly **-ine.** [mod. (Schwann 1836, Poggendorff *Annalen* XXXVIII. 358), f. Gr. πέψ-ις digestion (f stem πεπ- to cook, digest, etc.) + -IN[1]] A ferment contained in the gastric juice, having the property of converting proteids into peptones in the presence of a weak acid; also used medicinally in cases of indigestion, etc.

1844 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1845 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 22 *Pepsin.* This name..was given by Schwann, to a substance which constitutes the most essential portion of the gastric juice. 1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem.* 129 Pepsin is a greyish-white powder, insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether, very soluble in dilute acids.

attrib. 1886 *St Stephen's Rev.* 13 Mar. 12/1 As good as a pepsine pill before dinner. 1894 S. FISKE *Holiday Stories* (1900) 213 He forgot his dyspepsia and his pepsin tablets.

Hence **Pe·psinate** *v. trans.*, to mix or treat with pepsin; **Pepsini·ferous** *a.*, producing pepsin (*Cent. Dict.*); **Pepsi·nogen**: see quot. 1893.

1882 QUAIN *Med. Dict.* 378/2 *Pepsinated pills of pounded raw beef. 1899 W. JAMES in *Talks to Teachers on Psychol.* 206 With our future food..pepsinated or half-digested in advance. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* II. i. § 2. 220 We have a certain amount of..evidence of the existence of a matter of ferment, or *pepsinogen, comparable to the pancreatic zymogen. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pepsinogen*, the *zymogen* which is continually being formed by the protoplasm of the gastric glands, and is converted, during secretion, into pepsin, and discharged from the gland-cells.

† **Pepst,** *ppa. pple.* or *a. Obs.* [Origin unknown.] 'Apparently a term for intoxicated' (Nares).

1577 KENDALL *Fl. Epigr.* Lviij, Thou drunken faindst thyself of late: Thou three daies after slept: How wilt thou slepe with drinke in deede, When thou art throughly pepst?

Peptic (pe·ptik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. πεπτικός able to digest, f. πεπτ-ός cooked, digested.]

A. *adj.* 1. Having the quality of digesting; belonging or relating to digestion: = DIGESTIVE A. 1; used *spec.* in relation to the digestion in which pepsin is concerned, as in *peptic digestion*, stomachic or gastric digestion; *peptic glands*, the glands which secrete the gastric juice.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* § 295. 218 Not by the intense peptick quality, but by the vigour of the digestible..ferment. 1660 GAUDEN *Sacrilegus* 13 Who have good stomachs to both, if they had but..some Peptick power. 1866 HUXLEY *Phys.* vi. (1869) 167 These peptic glands which, when food passes into the stomach, throw out a thin acid fluid, the gastric juice. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* II. i. (1879) 233 Peptic digestion is essentially an acid digestion. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 294 A peptic asthma due to indiscretions in diet.

2. Having the quality of promoting or assisting digestion: = DIGESTIVE A. 2.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 403 The *vertigo*, is helped by..peptick powders, if from the stomach. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 53 Thanks to a peptic pill of Doctor Kitchiner.

3. Able to digest; having good digestion: = EUPEPTIC A. 2.

1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* I. 63 A sound peptic stomach does not yield so tamely to the precepts of the head or heart.

4. ? Pertaining to or caused by suppuration. (Cf. DIGESTIVE A. 4.)

1884 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 167 Antemortem peptic softening can be the cause of the injury.

B. *sb.* 1. (See quot.)

1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Peptic*, a substance which promotes digestion, or is digestive.

2. *pl.* The digestive organs. *humorous.*

1842 TENNYSON *Will Waterproof x*, Is there some magic in the place? Or do my peptics differ? 1888 W. WALLACE in *Academy* 7 Apr. 235 To be taken, refrained from, or mixed, according to the constitution and condition of our peptics.

3. *pl* 'The doctrine of digestion' (Webster 1864).

Hence **Pe·ptical** *a.* = PEPTIC *a.*; **Peptician** (peptiʃən), a person who has good digestion; **Peptic·ity** (peptiʃiti), good peptic condition.

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 12 His..political, practical, and peptical Theory of the Universe. 1831 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) III. 1 The true Peptician was that Countryman who answered that 'for his part, he had no system'. 1838 — *Let.* 27 July in Froude *Life in Lond.* v. I. 141 A bit of brown bread, and peace and peptic·ity to eat it with.

Peptogen (pe·ptŏdʒen). [f. Gr. πεπτό-ς (see PEPTONE, PEPTIC) + -GEN.] A general name for substances which stimulate the formation of pepsin in the gastric juice. So **Peptoge·nic, Peptogenous** *adjs.*, having the quality of forming, or stimulating the formation of, pepsin; also, having the quality of converting proteids into peptones.

1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* vi. 129 The glands of the stomach of animals secrete pepsin as Schiff asserts, only after they have absorbed certain soluble substances, which he designates peptogenes. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Peptogenic*, pepsin-producing. Term used for those substances which, introduced into the stomach, stimulate the secretion of the pepsin of the gastric juice. 1900 *Lancet* 4 Aug. Advt. 43 Peptogenic Milk Powder..converts the casein into a condition corresponding..to the peptone-like albuminoids of breast milk.

Peptonate (pe·ptŏnēt). *Chem.* [f. next + -ATE[1] c.] An organic salt produced by the action of a peptone on an inorganic salt, in which the peptone-radical takes the place of the inorganic acid-radical.

1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 212 The salts of silver most probably enter the blood as albuminates and peptonates. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 934 Subcutaneous injection of the peptonate of mercury.

Peptone (pe·ptōun). [ad. Ger. *pepton* (C. G. Lehmann, 1849, in *Ber. Sachs. Gesellsch. f. Wissensch., Math.-Phys., Cl.* I. 12), ad. Gr. πεπτόν, neut. of Gr. πεπτ-ός cooked, digested; spelt *-one* in Fr. and Eng.] The general name for a class of albuminoid substances into which proteids (the nitrogenous constituents of food) are converted by the action of pepsin or trypsin (the digestive ferments of the gastric and pancreatic juices); differing from proteids in not being coagulable by heat, and in being easily soluble and diffusible through membranes, and thus capable of absorption into the system.

1860 *N. Syd. Soc. Year Bk. Med.* 76 Peptone has a very much higher endosmotic equivalent than simple albumen. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* vi. 147. 1881 DARWIN *Veg. Mould* 43 In such plants as Drosera and Dionæa;..animal matter is digested and converted into peptone not within a stomach, but on the surface of the leaves.

attrib. 1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 40 The peptone-substance is synthetically changed into solid albumin again. 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* vii. 311 The peptone precipitate is dissolved by the addition of water [etc.].

Peptonize (pe·ptŏnəiz), *v.* [f. PEPTONE + -IZE.] *trans.* To convert (a proteid) into a peptone; *esp.* to subject (food) to an artificial process of partial digestion (predigestion) by means of pepsin or pancreatic extract, as an aid to weak digestion. Hence **Pe·ptonised, Pe·ptonizing** *ppl. adjs.*; also **Peptoniza·tion,** the action or process of peptonizing; **Pe·ptonizer,** a peptonizing agent. Also *fig.*

1880 *Nature* XXIII. 169 Preparation of artificially-digested food, peptonised materials. 1881 *Ibid.* 235 In peptonisation of albuminoid substances. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 17/2 Preparations of the digestive ferments for peptonising..food. Peptonising apparatus. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 366 It has the power of peptonizing proteids. 1893 *Nat. Observ.* 5 Aug. 303/1 A good comedy is the best of peptonisers. 1895 *Athenæum* 21 Sept. 392/1 Wholesome food to the apparently large public which likes its science peptonized.

Pe·ptonoid. [f. PEPTONE + -OID.] Trade-name for a preparation containing peptones: see prec.

1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Peptonoids of beef.*

‖ **Peptonuria** (peptonū·riă). *Path.* [mod.L., f. PEPTONE + Gr. οὖρον urine: see -URIA.] The presence of peptones in the urine.

1891 *Lancet* 3 Jan. 63/2 Peptonuria occurred after the injection. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 560 Peptonuria may appear and towards the end a little albuminuria.

Peptotoxin (peptoʊtɒ ksin). [f. Gr. πεπτό-ς (see PEPTIC) + TOXIN.] 'A poisonous alkaloid formed from peptones during digestion, and becoming decomposed later on, as putrefaction takes place' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893).

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 815 In the case of gastric digestion we have a ptomaine peptotoxin. 1899 *Ibid.* VIII. 65 Certain toxic bodies of the nature of pepto-toxines have been found in the urine by Ewald.

Pepuzian (pĭpiū ziăn). *Ch. Hist.* Also **Pepusian.** [ad. med.L. *Pepusiani, -siani*, f. *Pepusia, -sia*, Πεπούζα.] A member of a sect of Montanists in the 2nd century, so called from Pepuza in Phrygia. Also † **Pepusite.**

1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 62 b, The Pepuzians would haue taught him that holy orders is no Sacrament. 1625 BP. HALL *No Peace w. Rome* § 3 One while, we are Pepuzians that ascribe too much to women; then, wee are Origenists, for holding the Image of God to be defaced in man. 1653 R. BAILLIE *Dissuas. Vind.* (1655) 23 Thus Phrygian pepusite had gotten the beginning of his way from the heretick indeed. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., They had their name *Pepuzians* from a pretence that Jesus Christ appeared to one of their prophetesses in the city Pepuza in Phrygia, which was their holy city.

Per, obs. f. PEAR *sb.*; var. PEAR *v. Obs.*

Per (pəɹ), *prep.* A Latin (Ital. and Old French) preposition, meaning 'through, by, by means of'; in med.L. and Fr. also in a distributive sense = 'for every..., for each...': used in Eng. in various Latin and OF. phrases, and ultimately becoming practically an Eng. preposition used freely before substantives of many classes.

I. In Lat. phrases (including med.L. and Italian).

1. **per accidens** († also quasi-anglicized as *per accidence*) [= Gr. κατὰ συμβεβηκός] by accident, by virtue of some accessory or non-essential circumstance, contingently, indirectly. Opposed to *per se.*

1528 PAYNEL tr. *Salerne's Regim.* (1541) 49 b, Water that is temperately colde, doth somtyme per accidence, stere one to haue an appetite. 1572 [see *per se*]. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* iii 46 (1870) Did not my conjuring speeches raise thee? speak. *Meph.* That was the cause, but yet *per accidens*. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 221 Causes *per se*, and Causes *per Accidens* working the same Effects. *a* 1680 CHARNOCK *Works* (1865) III. 230 This punishment is only accidental to the gospel, it becomes the savour of death *per accidens*, because of the unbelief of those that reject it.

b. In *Logic* applied to conversion in which the quantity of the proposition is changed from universal to particular: see CONVERSION 4.

Called by Boethius *Conversio per accidens*, because the particular affirmation in this case serves *indirectly* as converse for a universal affirmation with whose subaltern particular it is directly (*principaliter*) convertible. Aristotle's term was ἀντιστροφὴ κατὰ μέρος = 'conversion as to a part' because only part of the statement is converted.

[*a* 525 BOETHIUS *de Syllogismo Categorico* i. (ed. Basil. 1570, 539) *Per accidens* autem converti dicitur particularis affirmatio universali affirmationi, quia particularis affirmatio sibi ipsi principali convertitur.] 1677 T. GOOD *Brief Tract Logic* 27 Conversion *per Accidens* is a change of the Subject into the place of the Predicate, *et contra*, keeping the same Quality, but changing of Quantity. 1840 WHATELY *Logic* 78 This might be fairly named conversion by *limitation*; but is commonly called *Conversion per accidens*. 1843 MILL *Logic* (1856) II. i. § 2 This process, which converts an universal proposition into a particular, is termed conversion *per accidens*.

2. **per annum,** (so much) by the year, every year, yearly: almost always in reference to a sum of money paid or received.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 89 The professor in divinity, hath per annum 1125 florens. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 152 At present there is at least five hundred pounds *per Annum*, paid. 1886 D. C. MURRAY *Cynic Fortune* xii, An income of a hundred pounds per annum.

3. **per consequens** († also *per consequent* [= F. *par conséquent*], *per consequence*), by consequence, consequently.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn. T.* 484 An odious meschief This day bityd is to myn ordre and me And so per [*o.r.* par] consequens in ech degre Of hooly chirche. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxvi. 71 Than ben they al euene, and per consequens their wyttes shold ben euen. *c* 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 959 Howe one may make dyverse.. sentences with one worde, and perconsequent come shortely to the french speche. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. III. i, So *per consequens*, disturbing the Soul.

4. per contra [It.], on the opposite side (of an account, etc.); on the other hand; as a set-off. See CONTRA C. I.

1554 PRAT *Africa* Ep. A v b, Honour..doth the noble man ateyne; which..preferreth and aduanceth his pore seruauntes; *per contra* in how much displeasure with God,..doth he incur in whose seruyce his poore seruantes do not floryshe. 1588 J. MELLIS *Briefe Instr.* D vj, And when this [Creditor] side or the Debitor side is full written, that you mynde to make it euen with the Debitor syde *per contra*. 1750 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1774) II. 38 When I cast up your account.. I rejoice to see the balance so much in your favour; and that the items *per contra* are so few. 1820 J. SCOTT in *Lond. Mag.* Jan., Refer, as *per contra*, to MacIvor's ideas *a* 1832 BENTHAM *Deontol.* xi (1834) I. 157 This will be the account on the side of profit. Per contra, he will be led to estimate .. 1. Sickness [etc.]. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. I. *Acc. New Play, Per contra*, he'd lately endow'd a new Chantry.

b. as *sb.* The opposite side (of an account, etc.).

1804 MRS. E. MERRY *Let.* in *Mem. Moore* (1856) VIII. 52 Matter arises every instant that you would convert into amusement, but the *per contra* makes us both bear the deprivation of your society with resignation. 1846 MRS. GORE *Eng. Char.* (1852) 123 Without any per-contra of sums withdrawn therefrom. 1880 J. PAYN *Confid. Agent* III. 119 There must be something to the *per contra*.

5 per diem, (so much) by the day, every day, daily. (Cf. *per annum.*)

1520 *Rutland Papers* (Camden) 42 Labovrers heired, xi at vjd. per diem. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II vi. iv. 867 His entertainement was twentie fiue shillings *per diem*. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* I. viii, To attend twice *per diem* at the polite churches and chapels. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 348 The work-people were paid 1000*l.* per diem in these several factories.

b. as *sb.* An amount or allowance of so much every day. Chiefly *U. S.*

1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. App. 650 Members of the Legislature shall receive ..a per diem and mileage; ..such per diem shall not exceed eight dollars. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) June 281/2 In addition to the per diem above stated.

6. per mensem, (so much) every month: cf 2, 5.

1647 *Kingd. Weekly Intelligencer* No. 238. 758 (Stanf.) The addition of forty thousand pounds *per mensem* to the present sixty thousand pounds. 1810 F. WILLIAMSON *E. Ind. Vade-M.* I. 284 The manjy is usually paid from five to seven rupees per mensem.

7. per procurationem (commonly abbreviated *per proc., per pro, p. p.*; sometimes read as *per procuration*): by procuration, by the action of a procurator or official agent, by proxy or deputy.

1819 in Barnewall & Cresswell *Reports* (1828) VII. 280 Six months after date pay to my order 1560*l.*, for value received: *T. Burleigh.* Accepted *per* procuration of *G. G. H. Munnings.—S. Munnings.* 1882 BITHELL *Counting-ho. Dict.* (1893) 242 In commerce it is usual to employ the well-known Latin phrase 'per procurationem', to call attention to the fact that a signature is made by proxy. *Ibid.* 224 The phrase 'per procurationem' is commonly contracted into '*p. p.*' 1895 *Daily News* 9 Apr. 3/6 Owing to ill health, she allowed him to sign 'per pro'.

8. per saltum, by a leap, at one bound, without intermediate steps, all at once. (Rarely *attrib.*)

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 14 Others to be but doctors of clowns, *per saltum.* 1640 CHR. HARVIE *Synagogue* xii, To take degrees, *per saltum*, though of quick Dispatch, is but a truants trick. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pard.* II i. (1713) 151 In hopes to be made saints *per saltum.* 1842-3 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (1874) 150 To account for the *per saltum* manner in which chemical combinations take place.

9. per se, by or in itself (himself, herself, themselves); intrinsically, essentially; without reference to anything (or any one) else.

1572 WHITGIFT *Wks.* (1852) II 83 For they belong unto God properly and *per se*, to man *per accidens.* 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. ii. 15 They say he is a very man *per se* and stands alone. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s v., We say a Thing is considered *Per se*, when 'tis taken in the Abstract, and without Connexion with other things 1748 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks 1840 V. 211 Air is an electric *per se.* 1883 SIR J. C. MATHEW in *Law Rep.* 11 Q. B. Div. 392 It was very questionable whether the words used were defamatory per se.

† b. Formerly used in naming a letter which by itself forms a word (*A per se, I per se, O per se*), or a symbol which by itself stands for a word (*and per se* = &, AMPERSAND); hence allusively: see A, I, O (the letters).

c 1475 [see A (the letter) IV] *a* 1530 J. HEYWOOD *Weather* (Brandl) 104 Some saye I am I peise I. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 36, & per se, con per se [see CHRIST-CROSS 3].

10. In various phrases, as *per antiphrasin, per arsin et thesin, per deliquium* (see ANTIPHRASIS, ARSIS, DELIQUIUM 2); **per capita** (*Law*), 'by heads', applied to succession when divided among a number of individuals in equal shares (opp. to *per stirpes*); **per fas et (aut) nefas,** by right and (or) wrong, by means fair or foul; **per interim,** for the meantime, during the intervening time; **per minima,** through the minutest particles; **per pares,** by (his) peers; **per quod** (*Law*), 'whereby', a phrase formerly used, in order to maintain the action, in a declaration of special damage; **per stirpes** (*Law*), 'by stocks' or 'families'; applied to succession when divided in equal shares among the branches of the family, the share of each branch being then subdivided equally among the representatives of that branch (opp. to *per capita*).

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. lix. (1495) 1 v j b 1 A postume ..hyghte Herisipila, that is holy fyre per *Antifrasim, that is by contrary manere spekynge. 1670 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* I. 153 An Academy of Wits, called *Gli Otiosi*, or Idlemen,..*per antiphrasin*, because they are not idle. 1697 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* II. 114 If..you make a Canon *per *arsin & thesin*, without ante diuanceth in binding maner in it. 1682 WARBURTON *Hist. Guernsey* (1822) 90 Patrimonial estates are divided per stirpes; purchased estates, per *capita. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II xiv. 217 Their representatives.. became themselves principals, and shared the inheritance *per capita*, that is, share and share alike. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* II. iii, As neither oil of tartar *per *deliquium*, nor spirit of salt will dissolve silver, so both the one and the other will precipitate it. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 96 *margin*, To maintaine their reputation, *per *fas aut nefas* they care not how. 1772 *Junius Lett.* xliv. (1772) II. 153 Likely enough to be resisted *per fas et nefas.* 1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6315/1 The Director of Mentz is charged with the Vote of the Electo ate of Bohemia per *interim. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, If Silver and Lead be melted together, they will mingle and be united with one another *per *minima.* *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. ii. § 139 (1740) 120 His Lordship had stood his Trial *per *Pares.* 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. viii 124 It is necessary that the plaintiff should aver some particular damage to have happened; which is called laying his action with a *per *quod.* 1682 Per *stirpes [see *per capita* above]. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xiv. 218 The law of England.. would still divide it only into three parts and distribute it *per stirpes.* 1881 H. W. NICHOLSON *Fr. Sword to Share* xiv. 96 Intestate property goes to lineal descendants *per stirpes.*

II. 1. In OF. phrases, some of which occur also with the more usual form PAR, q.v., e.g. *per chaunce, per company*, etc.; others are **† per maistrie,** 'by mastery', by conquest; **per my et per tout** (*Law*), 'by half and by all', by joint-tenancy; **per pais, per pays** (*Law*), 'by the country': see PAIS. See also PERADVENTURE, PERCASE, PERCHANCE, PERFAY, PERFORCE, PERQUER.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 164 Bi pe se side he nam, & wan it per *maistrie. 1628 COKE tr. *Littleton* in *Inst.* 186a, Euery ioyntenant is seised of the land which hee holdeth ioyntly *Per *my & per tout.* 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s. v., A Joynt-Tenant is said to be seised of the Lands that he holds jointly *Per my & per tout*; that is, he is seised by every Parcel, and by the whole. 1828 *Edin. Rev.* Sept. 97 A province of literature of which they were formerly seised *per my et per tout.* 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 280 Speciall Bastardie is triable *per *Pais.* 1664, 1768 [see PAIS]. 1828 D. LE MARCHANT *Rep. Claims to Barony of Gardner* p. xxxvi, The tenant in possession offered issue, either in grand assize or per pays.

b. As a prefix in nonce-advbs. after *perchance, perhaps*, as **per-hazard, per-likelihood.**

1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* VI. 423 And some war minister *per-hazard* reads In what far field the tool of placemen bleeds. 1834-43 SOUTHEY *Doctor* ccxliv. (1848) 66 /1 Discourses which perchance, and (I fear) per-likelihood, it may be thy fortune to hear..at thy parish church.

2. In *Heraldry*, in phrases denoting partition of the shield in the direction of any of the principal ordinaries (per BEND, per CHEVRON, per CROSS, per FESSE, per PALE, per SALTIRE): see these words; also PARTED, PARTY *a.* Also *per long*: see quots. s. v. INDENTILLY.

III. As an English preposition.

1. By, by means of, by the instrumentality of; esp. in phrases relating to conveyance, as *per bearer, per carrier, per express, per post, per rail, per steamer*, etc. Also = according to, as stated or indicated by, as *per invoice, per ledger, per margin*, etc.; as laid down by (a judge) (quot. 1818). So, in humorous slang use, (*as*) *per usual* = as usual. Also (exceptionally) in other senses, as *per this time* = by this time, *per instance* = for instance (cf. F. *par exemple*).

1588 J. MELLIS *Briefe Instr.* G j b, And for euery Debitor yee shall say. *Per* such one N., as appeareth in my olde booke A in such a leafe. 1599 *Child-Marriages* 179 Receiued one pacquet of Lettres per posted vnrected to Mr. Maior. 1618 R. COCKS *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) II. 28 Yet, per the pleasure of God, got her affe. 1675 in J. Easton *Narr.* (1858) 103, I hope my Brother, Knapton, Sharpe, &c. will bee here per first. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No 231 P 4, I send you by this Bearer, and not *per* Bearer, a Dozen of that Claret. 1765 in *J. Hancock his Bk.* (1898) 80 My late Uncle (of whose sudden death you have undoubtedly per this time heard). 1770 T. DAVIES in *J. Granger's Lett.* (1805) 49 Send me, *per* return of the post, a proper acknowledgement. 1798 WORDSW. *Let. to Cottle* 28 Aug. (in *Sotheran's Catal.* (1899) 57), A very pleasant journey per foot, per waggon, per coach, per post-chaise. 1804 *Something Odd* I. 122 They're all ready and willing, per instance, Sir Somebody Something [etc.]. 1810 CAPT TUCKER in *Naval Chron.* XXIV 336 Men, selected as per margin. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 485 But, *per* Holt, the estate was limited by way of use to the issues female. 1874 W. S. GILBERT *Charity* IV, I shall accompany him, as per usual.

2. In distributive sense, following words of number or quantity in expressions denoting rate or proportion: For each..., for every...: = A *prep.*[1] 8 b, BY *prep.* 24 c. See also PER CENT, CENT[1] 2.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* 54, 7 rankes at 2 men *per* ranke in the fore angles. 1621 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xiii. (1623) 732 Euery one of ech sexe..should pay by the head, or *per Pol* as they call it, twelue pence. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 69 Three shillings *per* doozen. 1689 *Apol. Walker's Acc. Siege Londonderry* 24 Twenty pounds Fine *per* Month. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 67 It is ordinarily fourteen Dollars *per* head. 1734 *Builder's Dict.* I. F vij b (*Bricks*), Their usual Price is from twelve to sixteen Shillings *per* Hundred. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Hist. Ind.* 26/1 The allowance.. was one thousand rupees per day. 1828 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 546 To charge the work at per foot. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 151 It was worth from 4*s.* to 4*s.* 6*d.* per pound.

b. In nonce-vbs. formed on phrases belonging to this sense, as **per-sheet,** to charge at so much per sheet; PER-CENT *v.*, q. v.

1805 SOUTHEY *Let. to J. Rickman* 22 Mar. in *Life* (1850) II. 319 Per-sheeting was in use as early as Martin Luther's time, who mentions the price—a curious fact.

Per-, *prefix*[1]. The Latin preposition *per* (see prec.) used in composition with verbs, adjectives, and their derivatives. A large number of these have come down through Fr. into Eng.; others have been adopted directly from Lat., or formed in Eng. on Latin elements, or (as was frequent in 16–17th c.) on words already in Eng. use. The following are the chief uses in Latin and English.

I. As an etymological element. In the senses:

1. Through, in space or time; throughout, all over: with verbs (and their derivatives), as *perambulāre* to walk through, PERAMBULATE, *perforāre* to bore through, PERFORATE, *pervadēre* to go through, PERVADE, *pervigilāre* to watch through, PERVIGILATE; forming adjs., as *pervius* having a way through, PERVIOUS.

2. Through and through, thoroughly, completely, to completion, to the end: with verbs (and derivatives), as *perficēre* to do thoroughly, complete, PERFECT, *permutāre* to change throughout or completely, PERMUTE, *perpetrāre* to PERPETRATE, *perturbare* to PERTURB; so PERFUSE, etc.

3. Away entirely, to destruction, 'to the bad': with verbs (and derivatives), as *perdēre* to do away with, destroy, lose (PERDITION), *perire* to go to destruction, PERISH, *perverterē* to turn away evilly, PERVERT, *perimēre* to take away entirely, destroy, annihilate (PERIMPTORY).

4. Thoroughly, perfectly, extremely, very: with adjs. and advbs., as *peracūtus* very sharp, PERACUTE, *perdiligens* very diligent, PERDILIGENT, *perfervidus*, PERFERVID. Formerly also in Eng. with derived sbs. (or their analogues), in sense 'very great', 'extreme', as *perdiligence, peradventure.*

II. In *Chemical* nomenclature. (From 4 above.)

5. Forming sbs. and adjs. denoting the maximum (or supposed maximum) of some element in a chemical combination; esp.

a. With names of binary compounds in -IDE (formerly *-uret*), designating that in which the element or radical combines in the largest proportion with another element, e g. PEROXIDE, PERCHLORIDE (†*perchloruret*), PER-IODIDE, PERSULPHIDE (†*persulphuret*), q.v. Also **perbromide** (†**perbromuret**), a compound of bromine with another element or radical, in which the bromine is present in larger proportion than in other compounds: so *percyanide* (†*-cyanuret*), *perphosphide* (†*-phosphuret*), etc. Hence in derivative verbs, etc.: as PEROXIDATE, -OXIDIZE, *perphosphuretted*, etc.

This use of *per-* was introduced in 1804 by Dr. T. Thomson, in his *System of Chemistry*, ed. 2, for combinations of oxygen with a metal, *peroxide* being used to indicate 'that the metal is thoroughly oxidized', or 'combined with as much oxygen as possible': see PEROXIDE. It was subsequently extended to combinations of other elements, as PERCHLORIDE, etc. In strict chemical nomenclature names in *per-* have been to a great extent superseded by those with more definite numerical prefixes (e.g. *peroxide of manganese* by *manganese dioxide*), or by others in which the constitution of the substance is differently expressed (e g. *perchloride* and *peroxide of iron*, by *ferric chloride, ferric oxide*). But the *per-* compounds are retained in some cases, especially in pharmacy and popular use.

b. With adjs in -IC, naming oxides, acids, etc., designating that compound which contains the greatest proportion of oxygen (and, consequently, the least of the element named), as **perbromic** *acid*, hydrogen perbromate, $HBrO_4$; **perchromic** *acid*, $H_2Cr_2O_8$; **periridic** *oxide*, iridium trioxide, IrO_3; **pernitric** *acid*, HNO_4; **perosmic** *acid* (= *oxide*), OsO_4; **perruthenic** *acid* (= *oxide*), RuO_4, etc. See also PERCHLORIC, -IODIC, -MANGANIC, etc. Also in names of the salts of these acids, and analogous bodies, as PERCHLORATE, -IODATE, -MANGANATE, -SULPHATE, q v., *perchromate, periridiate, pernitrate, perphosphate, pertitanate*, etc.

Many of these also are now abandoned for names otherwise formed; e g. *pernitrate of iron, of mercury*, now *ferric* and *mercuric nitrate.*

Formerly *per-* was also prefixed to adjs. in *-ous*, where *hypo-* is now used, as *persulphurous* = HYPOSULPHOROUS; so *pernitrous, perphosphorous.*

1804 [see PEROXIDE]. 1823 [see PERSULPHATE]. 1818 [see PERCHLORIC, PERCHLORIDE]. 1818 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 8) I. 405 When 400 measures of nitrous gas and 100 measures of oxygen..are mixed together..we obtain 100 measures of a compound, called by Gay Lussac *per-nitrous acid.* Mr. Dalton has lately proposed to call it *sub-nitrous acid. Ibid.* II. 12 Hypo phosphorous or Per-phosphorous Acid. 1829 [see PERIODIDE]. 1826 *Henry's Chem.* II. 129 A solu-

tion is obtained, in which the metal is more highly oxidated, constituting per-nitrate of mercury. 1836 J. M. Gully *Magendie's Formul.* (ed. 2) 124 Perbromuret of Iron..is a brick-red salt, very soluble, deliquescent. 1836 Brande *Chem.* (ed. 4) *Index*, Perbromide, Perfluoride. *Ibid.* 771 The chromate of the peroxide of iron (perchromate) is soluble. 1842 Parnell *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 347 The soluble double compound of percyanide of cobalt and cyanide of potassium (cobalti-cyanide of potassium). 1849 D. Campbell *Inorg. Chem.* 272 [They] leave, on washing with water, a pertitanate of the alkali. 1854 J. Scoffern in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 449 Solutions containing perchromic acid possess a beautiful blue tint. 1866 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* 102 Perbromic Acid, or Hydric Perbromate..obtained by the action of bromine upon perchloric acid. 1868 Watts *Dict. Chem.* V. 138 Tetroxide of ruthenium, RuO_4, *Ruthenic tetroxide, Perruthenic acid.* 1873 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 436 A deep indigo-coloured solution of basic potassium periridiate. *Ibid.*, The trioxide, or Periridic oxide, is not known in the free state. 1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 85 Adding again half as much bromine, the perbromide is formed. *Ibid* 215 Iron combines with a portion of the nitric acid to form a soluble pernitrate. 1877 *Athenæum* 1 Dec 702/2 Mounting for the microscope specimens of small animals which have been hardened in perosmic acid. 1880 Cleminshaw *Wurtz' Atom. The.* 23 In perruthenic acid and in osmic acid ruthenium and osmium act as octovalent elements. 1882 *Athenæum* 13 May 607/1 They find that ozone prepared by the electrization of dry air is mixed with another gaseous compound, 'pernitric acid'. The formation of this acid is limited, like that of ozone, by a given temperature.

Per-, *prefix*[2], representing OF. *per* or F. *par* (see Par *prep*, Per *prep.* II), in phrases which have coalesced into single words, as Peradventure, Percase, Perchance, etc.; so also (with second element Eng.) Perhaps.

†Pera·cetate. *Chem. Obs.* [f. Per-[1] 5 b + Acetate.] A compound of acetic acid with a base, containing a maximum proportion of the acid.

Peracetate of iron, old name of Ferric acetate.

1836 Brande *Chem.* (ed. 4) 1118 Peracetate of Iron may be obtained by digesting turnings and clippings of iron in acetic acid. 1864 H. Spencer *Biol.* I 20 Prof. Graham remarks of the peracetate of iron, that it may be made a source of soluble peroxide.

Peract (pərǽkt), *v.* Now *rare.* [f. L. *peract-*, ppl. stem of *peragĕre* to perform, accomplish, f. *per-* (Per-[1] 2) + *agĕre* to drive, do] *trans.* To practise, perform; to accomplish, carry out.

1621 *Summary of Du Bartas* I. iii. 149 In certaine sports called *Floralia*, diuers insolence es..were peracted. 1642 H. More *Song of Soul* IV. xxxi, This faculty..Extends itself to whatsoever that The soul peracts. 1654 Vilvain *Epit. Ess.* I. li, Sundry ages after the Flood peracted. 1685 H. More *Paralip. Prophet.* xii. 89 For the more contentfully peracting this Tax. 1892 Stevenson *Pulvinia Lett.* xvii, Much waste of time,..and little transacted or at least peracted.

†Pera·ction. *Obs. rare*—°. [ad. L. *peractiōn-em*, n. of action f. *peragĕre*: see prec.] Performance, accomplishment.

1623 in Cockeram. So in Blount, Phillips, and Coles.

†Pera·ctor. [Agent-n. f. L. *peragĕre* to Peract.] Name of an obsolete surveying instrument.

1674 Leybourn *Compl. Surveyor* 237 An Instrument which he calleth a Peractor, which is no other than a Theodelite, only the Box and Needle is so fitted to the Center of the Instrument, that..the Index may be turned about, and yet the Box and Needle remain immoveable. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Surveying*, For the doing of this, there are several instruments very proper, especially Mr. Rathburn's quadrant upon the head of his peractor.

Peracute (pərǽkiūt), *a. Path.* Now *rare.* [ad. L. *peracūtus* very sharp: see Per-[1] 4 and Acute.] Of diseases: Very acute or severe; attended with much inflammation.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VII. xlix. (Bodl. MS.) Ilica passio..is icleped one of þe euels þat beþ icleped peracute.. for..it sleep in one daye oþer tweyne. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 4, 8 If simply acute they [the diseases] may be judged on the fourteenth day; if peracute on the seventh. 1870 S. Gee *Auscult. & Percuss.* 36 In peracute oedemia of the lungs. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 112 It has been proposed by Thierfelder to divide all cases into three groups; peracute, subacute and protracted.

Peradis, obs. form of Paradise.

Peraventure (perǽvəntiūr), *adv. arch.* Forms: see below. [ME. *per-, parauenture*, a. OF. phrase *per* or *par aventure*, by chance. On the one side this was syncopated to *per-, paraunture, perauenture*; on the other, the full form began in 15th c. to be conformed to L. spelling as *peraventure*, which in 16th c. superseded the earlier forms.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

α. 3–5 per auenture, 3–6 perauenture, (4 -ere, 5–6 -ur), 4–5 par auenture, 4–6 parauenture, (4–5 -ur, -our, 5 peraventor, -tre, puraventure).

c 1290 *Beket* 867 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I 131 Oþur þov schalt leone þine bischopriche: and per Auenture þi lif. *c* 1350 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 65 Þan par auenture send sall he Sum of his angels to þat tre. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B v. 638 Peraventure I be nouste knowe here. 1400 in *Roy. & Hist. Lett. Hen. IV* (Rolls) 24, I clayme to be of kyn tyll yhow, and it peraventour nocht knawen on yhour parte. 1430 in Rymer *Fœdera* (1710) X. 456 Betwix whom puraventure such division shal falle. 1437 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 439/1 Peraventre half ayenst half. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* I xiii. 72 Peraventur summe of the writingis. 14.. in *Babees Bk.* 356 Peraventor after A yere or tweyne. 1549 Latimer *4th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 106 But parauenture you wyll saye What and they preache not at all? 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 119 b, Peraueuture they wyll saye, it is the right of the churche. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 25 The pray quhilke peraueuntur, thay brocht far off.

β. 4 per aunter, 4–5 (9 *dial.*) peraunter, (4 -auntere, -ire, -ure; -antere, -tre. 4–5 -auntre, 4 6 -anter, 5 -awntyr); 4–5 par aunter, 4–6 paraunter, (4 -auntre, -tur, 4–5 -awntre, -ter, -antyr, 6 -anter).

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 2018 Þat þou miȝt peraunter rome winne. 13.. *Propr. Sanct.* in Herrig's *Archiv* LXXXI. 302/329 Not once par auntur in þe wike. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* liv, 13, I had hid me peraunntire fra him. 13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xxxii. 312 Paraunter go to dampnaciun. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 26136 (Fairf.) Suche man peraunture miȝt him bring in mistrouþ. 1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 1106 And thus peraunter stant the cas. 1426 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 410/1 Þ hagh perauntre thei plesed hym. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 393/1 Perawntyr. 1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 4474 Peranter ar as gauckit fulis as I. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xi. (Arb.) 173 To say paraunter for parauenture. 1888 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Peraunter*, peradventure.

γ. 5–7 peraduenture, 5– peradventure, (5 -our, 6 -ur; 6 paraduenture, -tter, -tuir).

1470–85 Malory *Arthur* x. lxxiii. 540 Peraduenture there wille be somme knyghtes ben displeased. 1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 50 Peraduenture I shall content your mynde. 1535 Joye *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 44 And paraduenture cal them theirs. 1563 Winȝet *Wks.* (S. T. S.) II. 30 Paraduenturr he hes spokin thir thingis raschelie. 1611– [see B. 3].

B. Signification.

†1. In a statement of fact: By chance, by accident; as it chanced, befell, or happened. *Obs.*

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 7710 Richard is o neuen brec þere is nekke þer to, As he rod an hontep & par auntre is hors sprunde. *a* 1624 Br. M. Smith *Serm.* vi. (1632) 115 God wrought so vpon ones conscience that peraduenture was priuy to the designe, but had been sworne before to keep it secret.

2. In a dependent clause expressing hypothesis or purpose (with *if, unless, that, lest*): By chance or accident, perchance; *if peradventure*, if it chance that.

13.. *Cursor M.* 28911 (Cott. Galba) If a doghty man for det, Par auenture be in presun set. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 121 He..hastily wente awey, þat here schulde no lettynge peradventure [L. *forsan*] come unto hym. 14.. Hoccleve *Compl. Virgin* 93 Lest þat somme folk par auenture No knowleche hadde of thy persone aright. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 739 Least he peraduenture should be noted with the spot of Nigardship. 1603 Shaks *Meas. for M.* IV. vi 5 He tells me, that if peraduenture He speake against me on the aduerse side, I should not thinke it strange. 1843 Lytton *Last Bar.* II ii, Unless, peradventure, their wives were comely and young. 1874 Monsignor Patterson in *Ess. Relig. & Lit.* Ser. III. 132 If, then, peradventure, (or rather *per impossibile*,) a young candidate for ordination has passed unscathed through the pestilent State hotbeds of infidelity to which he has been statutably assigned.

3. In a hypothetical or contingent statement; and, hence, making a statement contingent: Perchance, haply; maybe, perhaps; not improbably, belike.

Used with the subjunctive or its equivalent (*peradventure he may be, would be*), the future tense (*peradventure he will be*), and the pres or past indicative (*peradventure he is*, or *was there*); in the last = 'it may be the fact that...': cf. Perchance 3.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 7373 Paraunte [*v. rr.* peraueutere, par auenture] me him tolde more þan soþ were. *c* 1330 *Assump. Virg.* (B. M MS.) 9 Par auenture ȝe haue noȝt iherde How oure ladi went out of þis werde. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Merch. T.* 426 Paraunter [*v. rr.* peraunter, peraueuture] she may be youre purgatorie. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* II. iv. 81 Parauenture said Balyn it had ben better to haue hold yow at home. 1535 Coverdale *Tobit* x. 2 Peraduenture Gabelus is deed, and no man wyl geue him the money. 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 315 Peraduenture I will with you to the Court. 1611 Bible *Gen.* xviii. 24 Peraduenture there be [Coverd. maye be] fifty righteous within the citie. — 1 *Kings* xviii. 27 Peraduenture he sleepeth, and must be awaked. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* I. xiii. 63 It may peradventure be thought, there was never such a time. 1742 Fielding *J. Andrews* III. xii. 108 Peradventure I may be an hour later. 1859 Tennyson *Elaine* 868 Peradventure had he seen her first She might have made this and that other world Another world for the sick man.

b. Qualifying a word or phrase, usually by ellipsis.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 4204 He wole þe limemele To drawe & uorsuolwe par auenture at one mele. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 239 Fortune stant in aventure, Per aunter wel, per aunter wo. 1483 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 256/1 By cause peradventour of priuee and secrete Grauntes. 1575 *Gamm. Gurton* IV. ii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 232 Lo, where he commeth towards, peraduenture to his paine. 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* 1 Hee was no babe, but a great clearke, that gaue foorth ..., in passion peraduenture,..that hee had not seene any profit to come by any Synode. 1714 Gay *Sheph. Week* Proeme, I have chosen (paradventure not overrashly) to name mine by the Days of the Week.

Peradve·nture, *sb.* [sb. use of prec.

Johnson says 'It is sometimes used as a noun, but not gracefully nor properly'. But the use is well supported.]

1. The possibility of a thing being so or not; uncertainty, doubt; a contingency; a conjecture, chance, hazard.

[*a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 56 Thus she putte condicion in her ansuere, but oure Lorde putte there inne no condicion, nor no peraueuture.] 1627 Ussher *Lett* (1686) 384 This general peradventure might run in St. Hierom's memory. 1635 Brathwait *Rom. Emp.* 338 Upon better advice, and doubtfull peradventure of the successe. 1682 Sir T. Browne *Chr. Mor.* I. § 8 Covetousness..only affected with the certainty of things present, makes a peradventure of things to come. *c* 1790 Cowper *Wks.* (1837) XV. 335 Some to be saved infallibly, and others to be left to a peradventure. 1858 Mrs. Oliphant *Laird of Norlaw* I. 251 The Bush and all its peradventures of hardship and solitude. 1872 H. B. Forman *Living Poets* 292 The poem..ends with shadowiness and peraventure.

2. Phrases. **a.** *Out of, past, beyond, without (all) peradventure*, out of the realm of uncertainty, beyond question, without doubt.

1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 329 As soone as the matier was clere & out of parauentures. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* 71 b, To whome [the devil] they will without peraduenture, if Goddes grace be not greater. 1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 96 In course of time, the matter was past all paradventure. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 88 In his good time, without all peraduenture, the Lord will looke vpon him. 1639 T. de Gray *Compl. Horsem.* 155 This is an approved cure, and beyond all peradventure. 1739 Melmoth *Fitzosb. Lett.* (1763) 177 True beyond all peradventure it is. 1855 Motley *Dutch Rep* III. ii. (1860) 375 This was now proved beyond peradventure. 1865 Bushnell *Vicar. Sacr.* III. v. 271 A state of natural punition that is, without a peradventure, endless.

†b. *By, at (a) peradventure*, by haphazard, chance, or accident; at random, randomly. *Obs.*

[1603 H Crosse *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 53 Such things as are done by chaunce-medley, or peraduentue without a setled minde.] 1633 Br. Hall *Hard Texts* Prov. xvi. 33 The lots are throwne at randome and at peradventure. 1683 *Exhortation & Advices* 4 [It] is to choose a Persuasion at a peradventure. 1684–5 South *Serm.* (1727) I. 322 A Man by meer peradventure lights into Company.

¶ **3.** Used for Adventure.

1584 R. W. *Three Ladies Lond.* I A iij, Faith ile goe seek paraduentures and be a seruing-creature.

†Peradvertence. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. Per-[1] 4 + Advertence.] Thorough carefulness or attention.

1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 2407 Syrs, I am agreed to abyde your ordenaunce, Faythfull assuraunce with good peraduertaunce.

Peræon, another form of Pereion.

†Pera·ffable, *a. Obs. rare*—°. [Per-[1] 4.]

1623 Cockeram, *Peraffable*, easie to be spoken to.

Peraffetted, erron. f. *paraphed*: cf. Paraph *v.*

Peragall, Perago, obs. ff. Paregal, Parage.

†Pera·gitate, *v. Obs. rare*—°. [f. L. *peragitāre*: see Per-[1] 2.]

1623 Cockeram, *Peragitate*, still to move.

Peragrate (pe·rägre·it), *v.* Now *rare.* [f. L. *peragrāt-*, ppl stem of *peragrāre*, f. *per* through + *agrum* field, country.] *trans.* To travel or pass through (a country, space, stage). Also *fig.*

1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 266 b, When he had peragrated all the worlde as ferre as any lande went. 1665 Harvey *Advice agst. Plague* 10 The Pestilence..peragrates the four ordinary times:..First, the Commencement. ..Secondly, The Augment...Thirdly, The State..Fourthly, The Declination. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 11 Jan. 53/2 In such a book on such a subject, where the author is peragrating *loca arua Pieridum*, it is perhaps more difficult..to judge his handling.

Peragration (pe·rägre·ʃən). Now *rare.* [ad. L. *peragrātiōn-em*, n. of action from *peragrāre*: see prec.] The action of peragrating; a travelling through or travelsing.

1611 Cotgr., *Peragration*, a peragration, .. wandering through, trauelling ouer. 1676 Glanvill *Ess.* III. 49 What are Aristotle's peragrations of Asia, to all these? *a* 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. vii. 188 By the successive peragration of these Waters.

†b. *Month of peragration* (Astron.): the period of the moon's revolution from any point of the zodiac to the same point again; a sidereal (or tropical) month. (Cf. Consecution 2 d.) *Obs.*

1561 Eden tr. *Cortes' Arte Nauig.* II xi. 38 This is called the moneth of peragration. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 212 A month of Peragration..containeth but 27 dayes, and about 8. howres. 1694 Holder *Disc. Time* vi 69 The moon has two accounts of her circuit,..one her periodic month, or month of peragration:..the other is her synodic month.

Peragua, obs. f. Piragua, a W. Indian canoe.

Perai (pi·rai·, pi·rəi·), **piraya** (piā·yä). Also 8–9 peri, 9 pirai. Also Piranha. [ad. Tupi *pira·ya*, in Brazilian Tupi *pira·nʼa*, name of the fish, lit. 'scissors'.] A voracious fresh-water fish, *Serrasalmo piraya*, of the Orinoco and other rivers of tropical America, having a serrated belly and sharp lancet-shaped teeth.

[1648 Marcgrave *Brasil.* 164 Piraya et Piranha.] 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Piraya*, ..the name of a fish caught in the American rivers. 1769 E. Bancroft *Nat. Hist. Guiana* 189 The fish called a peri by the Indians and white inhabitants, is about 18 inches in length. 1826 Syd. Smith *Wks.* (1859) II. 75/2 The quivers were close by them, with the jaw-bone of the fish pirai tied by a string to their brim. 1862 Wood *Nat. Hist.* III. 329 The peraya, or pirai has been removed from the Salmonidae and placed in another family. 1879 — *Waterton's Wand.* Index, Perai..sometimes called the Blood-fish of the Orinoco, can make fatal attacks on human beings, its numbers compensating for its small size. 1883 C. F. Holder in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 107/2 In the Orinoco is found the perai, whose nest..hangs pendent from some..branch, drifting in the tide.

Peraill, peral, Peralous, obs. ff. Peril, -ous.

Peralatik, peralytyk, obs. ff Paralytic.

Peralin, -ing, obs. Sc. forms of Parelling.

†Pera·mble, *sb. rare.* [f. next: cf. Preamble.] A place for walking in; an ambulatory, a cloister.

1546 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. App. A. 7 At Windsor..Al

the church peramble, and the choir of the college hung and garnished as aforesaid.

†Pera·mble, *v. Obs.* Also 6 -bal, 6–7 -bule. [f. L. *perambulāre* (see PERAMBULATE), conformed to AMBLE *v.*] To walk about, to perambulate (*trans.* and *intr.*); also *fig.* to wander, ramble.

1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 337. I perambalit [1568 *MS. Bann* perambulat] of Pernaso the montayn. 1539-40 in *9th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 306 The same watche..In dew order to peramble the circuyte of the saide towne. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Penniless Pilgr.* Wks. i. 127/1 Thus I perambuling poore John Taylor Was giu'n from Mayor to Shriefe, from Shriefe to Jaylor. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* ix. 422 Ceasing to peramble through any more particulars.

Perambulant (pĕræ·mbiŭlănt), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *perambulānt-em*, pr. pple. of *perambulāre* to PERAMBULATE: see -ANT[1].] Perambulating, strolling, itinerant.

1865 LECKY *Ration.* II. vi. 331 2 The poor found congenial recreation in fairs, dances, perambulant musicians. *Ibid.* 333 Simply a perambulant flute player.

†Pera·mbulate, *ppl. a. Obs.* In 6 -at. [ad. L. *perambulāt-us*, pa. pple. of *perambulāre*: see next.] Perambulated; walked through, along, or around; trodden by walking; ascertained by perambulation.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* viii. v. (Percy Soc.) 30 That he walke not .. The perambulat waye 1575-6 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 490 The perambulat landis betuix the landis of Creychtmontgorth and Nethertoun.

Perambulate (pĕræ·mbiŭlēt), *v.* [f. L. *perambulāt-*, ppl. stem of *perambulāre* (f. *per* through, all over + *ambulāre* to walk): see -ATE[3] 5.]

1. *trans.* To walk through, over, or about (a place or space); formerly more generally, to travel or pass through, to traverse.

1568 [see PERAMBULE *v.* quot. 1508]. 1607 J. DAVIES *Summa Totalis* C iv, Eye once the Sunne his Round perambulate. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Law C. Warres* 414 The Seas, I cannot say, inhabited, but perambulated by the Samogitians 1763 JOHNSON 25 June in Boswell, There is a great deal of Spain that has not been perambulated. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV 96/1 He was wont to perambulate the garden and the hothouses, lantern in hand.

b. *fig.* To 'go round', surround in position.

1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1879) 168 In the centre of the grassy quadrangle about which the cloisters perambulate.

c. *intr.* To walk about; to travel or move about (quot. 1800).

1607 HEYWOOD *Faire Maide* Wks 1874 II 48, I am perambulating before a female. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 29 Perambulating about some of the principall streets of Paris. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* iii. 84 The boats perambulating [among the shipping] during the night. 1825 LYTTON *Falkland* i. (1827) 38 Persons who always perambulate with a book in their hands.

2. *spec.* a. *trans.* To travel through and inspect (a territory) for purposes of measurement and division; 'to survey, by passing through' (J.). b. To walk statedly or in procession around the boundaries of (a forest, manor, parish, etc.) for the purpose of formally determining or preserving them; to make perambulation of: see PERAMBULATION 3.

1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. 249 Commissions to view and perambulate those Irish territories, and thereupon to divide and limit the same into..counties. 1679-88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden) 179 A commission under the great seale, for perambulating the forest of Beare. 1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) I. 59 *note*, A certain annual festival [Ambarvalia], among the Romans, when they perambulated the bounds of their farms, and sacrificed to Ceres. 1799 S. FREEMAN *Town Off.* 35 The Selectmen appoint persons to perambulate, run and renew the dividing lines between the towns. 1883 *American* VI. 359 Boundary stones, which used to be annually perambulated by the mayor and corporation.

c. *intr.* To make perambulation; to beat the bounds.

1708 S. SEWALL *Diary* 12 Apr., Capt. Culliver and others perambulating for Braintrey and Milton, went with us.

Hence **Pera·mbulated** *ppl. a*; **Pera·mbulating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* (in quot. 1862 (*humorous nonce-use*) = being wheeled in a perambulator).

1675 OGILBY *Brit.* Pref. 1 Their Perambulated Projections .. being much inferior to what might have been done. 1824 T. THOMPSON *Hist. Ch Swine* 157 To confirm the custom of perambulating. 1829 H. HAWTHORN *Visit Babylon* 18 The perambulating bugs, that made every limb I had, a meal. 1862 CALVERLEY *Verses & Tr.*, 'Hic vir, hic est' v, Each perambulating infant Had a magic in its squall.

Perambulation (pĕræmbiŭlē·ʃən). [a. AF. *perambulation*, med.L. *perambulātio* (both in early use in England in sense 3), n. of action from *perambulāre*: see prec. and -ATION. Cf. It. *perambulazione* (Florio).]

1. The action of walking through; a walk, a journey on foot; formerly more generally, the action of travelling through or about; a tour.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) ii. 67, I shall..make perambulacion, Thorow oute damaske. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1895) II. 136 Then he sent out skowtes..to viewe the way of their perambulation. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* viii. 349 Whether discontent or curiosity droue me to this second perambulation. 1788 CUMBERLAND *Observer* No 96 IV. 25 The fatigue of so ill-timed a perambulation disabled me from expressing that degree of admiration, which seemed to be expected. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* ii. xi, I..venture to request you to seek some other spot for your nocturnal perambulations. 1877 'H. A. PAGE' *De Quincey* II. xvi. 29 In the course of his daily perambulations at Lasswade.

b. Const. *of* (the place).

1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 43 In the perambulation of Italy young Travellers must be cautious..to avoyd one kind of Furbery or cheat. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Milton* Wks. II. 91 He seems to have intended a very quick perambulation of the country [Italy]. 1861 LEWIN *Jerusalem* 110 In their perambulation of the walls both started in opposite directions.

2. The action of travelling through and inspecting a territory or region; a survey. b. *transf.* A written account of a survey or tour of inspection.

1576 LAMBARDE (*title*) A Perambulation of Kent: Conteyning the Description, Hystorie, and Customes of that Shyre. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. vii. § 6 Adrian spent his whole reign..in a perambulation or survey of the Roman empire. 1657 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) I. 215 Apr. 30. .. he began his perambulation of Oxfordshire: and the monuments in Wolvercot church were the first that he survey'd and transcrib'd. 1894 *Lancet* 3 Nov. 1069 The work will include a 'Perambulation', such as is found in the classic by Stowe and Strype.

3. The action or ceremony of walking officially round a territory (as a forest, manor, parish, or holding) for the purpose of asserting and recording its boundaries, so as to preserve the rights of possession, etc.; beating the bounds.

[c 1250 BRACTON iv. ix. (Rolls) III. 70 Fiat inde perambulatio et sic terminetur negotium.] 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 Discrete persons to make parambulacions & to appoint .. wher the boundes .. shal extend. 1563 *Homilies* ii. *Rogation Week* iv. (*title*), An Exhortation to be spoken to suche Paryshes where they vse theyr Perambulation in Rogation weke. 1590 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 515 Ane court of perambulationn haldin mair nor ane hundreth yeiris syne. 1654 *Boston Rec.* (1877) II. 119 Mr. James Oliver and Robtt Turner are appoynted to run the line betwixt Cambridge and Rocksbury, and the towne of Boston in perambulatyon. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Perambulation of the Forest*, is the Surveying or Walking about the Forest, or the Limits of it, by Justices, or other Officers, to set down the Metes and Bounds thereof. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xiv. 149 The perambulations necessary for carrying out the forest reforms were ordered.

b. *transf.* A record of a perambulation.

[1373 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 320/2 Qe les Chartre, Franchises, & Perambulation dont cestes Bille fait mention soient ratifiez.] 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* i. 497 King Henry the Second .. disforested it (as wee finde in an old Perambulation).

4. The boundary traced, or the space enclosed, by perambulating; circuit, circumference, bounds; district, precinct, extent. *lit.* and *fig.*

1601 JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 46 In that perambulation is contained the greater part of Hungarie. 1678 T. JONES *Heart & Right Sov.* 116 The one lying within the perambulation and jurisdiction of Divine soveraignty, the other of humane. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* iv (1721) 215 They were never quiet till they..enlarged the Perambulations of what they had. 1860 FORSTER *Gr. Remonstr.* 226 Extending the boundaries of the forests in Essex, and annihilating the ancient perambulations. 1892 *Daily News* 25 Jan. 5/4 Nominally the Forest has a perambulation of ninety-three thousand acres.

†5. *fig.* Comprehensive relation or description; also, circumlocution, 'beating about the bush'. *Obs.*

1509 HAWES *Joyf. Medit.* viii, What sholde I shewe by perambulacyon All this grete tryumphe. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. To King § 15, I will now attempt to make a generall and faithfull perambulation of learning. *a* 1652 BROME *Mad Couple* i. Wks. 1873 I 16 Leave these perambulations; to the point. [Cf. PREAMBULATION.]

6. *attrib.*

1670 in *Daily Chron.* 12 May (1904) 4/7 Spent on the perambulation dinner, £3 10s. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* I. Introd. 12 A sort of boulevard, or perambulation-road (*circuitus*).

Perambulator (pĕræ·mbiŭlētəɹ). [Agent-noun f. L. *perambulāre* to PERAMBULATE: see -OR 2.]

1. One who perambulates. a. *gen.* One who walks or travels through or about a place; a traveller, pedestrian. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* vii. ii. 259 Their Metropolitane Citie Canterbury, which was the paterne (saith that Countries Perambulator [Lambarde]) that this Sigebert followed in the erection of his. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* ii. 81 The Longing desire that America hath to entertaine this vnmatchable Perambulator. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. xix. 305 (Italy) Were it not for the canals, the element, water, would be altogether absent from the perambulator's view.

†b. One who performs a perambulation for determining boundaries: see PERAMBULATION 3. *Obs.*

1667 *Rec. Muddy River & Brookline, Mass.* (1875) 39 Mr. John Hull, ..Peter Aspinwall are chosen perambulators for the bounds between Muddy River and Roxbury. 1699 *Boston Rec.* (1881) VII. 234 The perambulators chosen by the Selectmen to run the line between Charlestown and Boston. 1815 SIR W. GRANT in *Cooper's Rep., Chancery* 315 The Course taken by the Perambulators..was such as to include the Whole of..what they claimed as Common belonging to the Parish.

†2. A machine for measuring distances, consisting of a large wheel trundled by a handle along the ground, with attached clockwork and dial for recording the revolutions; a hodometer. *Obs.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 374/2 A Perambulator..by which they measure the distances between place and place. 1752 W STUKELEY in *Mem.* (Surtees) III 465 The machine called perambulator, or way-wiser, which measures the road. 1792 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXII. 113 From the mouth of Cuddalore river to the north end of the base I measured, with a perambulator, just four miles and one furlong. 1828 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 57 The perambulator..has a wheel of 8½ feet, or half a pole, in circumference.

3. A hand-carriage, with three or four wheels, for one or two young children, pushed from behind. (The current sense; often colloquially abbreviated to *pram.*)

1857 MISS YONGE *Let.* 1 Oct. in C Coleridge *Life & Lett.*, Then little Constantia Wood arrived driven up in a perambulator. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 52. 35 Small perambulators for the weakly dolls to be trundled in.

†Pera·mbulatory, *sb. Obs.* [f. L. *perambulāre*, *-āt-*: see prec. and -ORY[1]. Cf. AMBULATORY.]

a. A place for walking about in; a walk. b. ?A record of a perambulation (PERAMBULATION 3).

1636 BRATHWAIT *Rem. Emp.* 233 Curious walkes and perambulatories befitting so great a Majesties residence. 1773 *Amherst Rec.* (1884) 61/2 That the Perambulatry of the Line between Hadley and Amherst Lately run..be accepted.

Perambulatory (pĕræ·mbiŭlătərĭ), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ORY[2].]

1. a. Given to perambulating; vagrant, wandering, strolling, itinerant. b. Pertaining to or characterized by perambulation.

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann Rev.* I. 425 It is probable that a perambulatory population would originate. 1805 E. HOPKINS (*title*) An Abstract of the particulars contained in a perambulatory survey of above 200 miles of turnpike road. 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 277 Such .. as you sometimes see in the scenery of a Perambulatory Theatre.

2. *nonce-use* Relating to perambulators.

1856 *Tait's Mag.* XXIII. 306 We introduced the..perambulatory patent, only to show the risk of dealing in patent rights.

‖ **Perameles** (perăme·lĭz). *Zool.* [mod.L. (G. St. Hilaire) f. Gr. πήρα bag, pouch + L. *mēles*, *mēlis* a marten or badger.] A genus of small marsupials of Australia and New Guinea, typical of the family *Peramelidæ*, or true Bandicoots. Hence **Perame·lid,** an animal of this genus, a perameles; **Perame·line** *a.*, belonging to the sub-family containing *Perameles*; **Pera·meloid** *a.*, akin to or resembling *Perameles*.

[1879 A. R. WALLACE *Australas.* iii. 55 The Peramelidæ, or bandicoots and rabbit-rats, are small animals..allied to the kangaroos.] 1886 P. ROBINSON *Valley Teet. Trees* 98 Here, too, is that other eccentricity, the 'rabbit eared Perameles', such a nondescript to look at that Nature herself must have been puzzled..to say what it was she had made.

†Perame·ne, *a. Obs. rare*[-1]. [ad. L. *peramœn-us*, f. *per-* (PER- 4) + *amœnus* pleasant.] Very pleasant.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 278 With a..red flower and peramene odour.

Peramount, Peramour: see PARAMOUNT, etc.

Perand, Perans, appearing, etc.: see PEAR *v.*

Peranter(e, obs. variant of PERADVENTURE.

Perantique (pĕrănti·k), *a. nonce-wd.* [See PER- 4.] Very antique or ancient.

1883 G. STEPHENS *S. Bugge's Stud. North. Mythol.* 66 Lines of verse..in a perantique dialect.

[Perareplum, error for *peare-plum*: see PEAR *sb.*

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 76 Perareplums, black and yelow.]

Perau, obs. form of PARA[1], Turkish coin.

Peraunter(e, -ire, etc., obs ff. PERADVENTURE.

Peravail, var. PARAVAIL *Obs.* **Perawick,** obs. f. PERIWIG. **Perayle,** obs. f. PAREL, PERIL.

Perbend, variant of *perpend*, PARPEN.

1858 in SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade* 1864 in WEBSTER.

Perboil(e, obs. form of PARBOIL.

†Perbole, obs. aphetic form of HYPERBOLE.

1678 DRYDEN *Kind Keeper* iv. i, Will you leave your perboles, and come then? *Ibid.* v. i, Nay an you are in your perboles again!

†Perbreak, -brake, *v.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 4-6 **perbrake** (4 pere-), 6 *Sc.* **perbraik.** Pa. pple. 6 *Sc.* **perbrekit.** [perh. f. L. *per* through + BREAK *v.*: cf. L. *perfringĕre*; but the early spelling *-brake* does not belong to the vb. *break* (cf. however BRAKE *v.*[1]), and the compounding of a native vb. with a L. prefix is unexpected in the 14th c. App. not to be identified with PARBREAK *v.*] a. *trans.* To make a breach in, break through, shatter. b. *intr.* To suffer a breach, to burst or break asunder.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7950 A strong castel þat non wyþ force mighte hit take, Ne wyþ engyns hit perebrake [*var.* non engine perbrake]. c 1420 LYDG. *Story of Thebes* iii. in *Chaucer's Wks.* (1561) 370/2 As he that hurteleth ayenst harde stones Broseth him self, and unwarly perbraketh. 1497 BP. ALCOCK *Mons Perfect.* C iij, Thy door is open and the seale is not perbraked. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* i. iv. 25 Perbrakit schippis but cabillis thair mycht ryde. *Ibid.* vi. vi. 63 Gan grane or geig ful fast the jonit barge .. and with lekkis perbraik, Scho suppit huge wattir of the laik.

†Perbrea·k, perbra·ke, *v.*[2], parallel form of PARBREAK *v.*, to vomit, to spue.

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xxvii. (W. de W.) 787 A hounde..etyth..ofte careyne so gredily that he perbrakyth [*MSS.* brakeþ] and castyth it vp. 1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* vi. (1593) 148 To perbreake up his meat againe. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xx. iv. II. 40 For them that would perbreake or vomit, the best way to take it [radish], is at the end of a meale.

Hence † **Perbreak·er**; † **Perbrea·king** *vbl. sb.*

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. XXVII. (W. de W.) 787 A hounde gadryth herbes. by whom he purgyth hymself wyth perbrakynge [*MSS.* brakynge] and castynge. 1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 175 In vomiting and perbraking. 1600 THOMAS *Lat. Dict.*, *Vomiter*, ..a vomiter, a spewer, a perbraker.

Percale (ˈpɜrkā·l, pɜrkā·l). Forms: 7-8 **percalla, -callis, -caula(h**; 8- **percale.** [app. orig. from some Eastern source: origin uncertain (cf. however Pers. *pargālah* a rag). The mod. use is an adoption (with the material) of F. *percale* (1723 in Hatz.-Darm.). In Sp. *percal*, It. *percallo.*] **a.** *orig.* A fabric imported from the East Indies in the 17th and 18th centuries: ? = BOOK-MUSLIN: cf. quot. 1696. **b.** In mod. use, A closely woven cotton fabric, orig. of French manufacture, with higher finishing than muslin, and without gloss.

a. 1621 R. COCKS *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) II. 160, 7 peeces white percallas. 1696 J. F. *Merchant's Ware-ho.* 33 A sort of fine Callico called Percallis, there being of it two sorts the one is much like Sallampores, and is made up much like it..; the next is made up like a Book; these sorts are indifferent fine, and are..much used for Shifts and Shirts, but the Book-Percallis is the strongest. 1757 *New Hist. E. Ind.* II. 143, 8100 pieces percales. 1813 W. MILBURN *Orient. Comm.*, II. 221 *Percaulahs*, Pieces Rs.60.

b. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk.* 6 A light bed which has a tall canopy of red *percale.* 1884 *Girl's Own Paper* Aug. 682/1 Quantities of cottons, chintzes, and percales are to be seen in the shops, in preparation for a hot summer. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., The soft finished percale is an English manufacture, of less body than the French percale.

attrib. 1880 'OUIDA' *Moths* I. 61 Look at our camelot and percale gowns that Worth sends us.

Percaline (pɜrkălīn, pɜ·rkălin). [a. F. *percaline*, dim. of *percale*: see prec.] A glossy kind of French cotton cloth, usually dyed of one colour.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Percaline* (French), fine cotton print. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 74/1 A gray calico skirt and coarse petticoat of percaline.

Percarbide (pɜrkā·bəid). *Chem.* [f. PER- 5 + CARBIDE.] A compound containing the maximum proportion of carbon with another element. Also **Perca·rburet.** So **Perca·rburetted** *a*, containing or charged with a maximum of carbon, as *percarburetted iron.*

1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. viii. 424 This gas..termed by them *Olefiant gas*..has since been called *bi-carbureted* or *percarbureted hydrogen.* 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 904/2 A percarburet. *Ibid. Percarburetus* percarbureted.

† **Perca·se,** *adv. Obs* (exc. *dial.*) Forms: see CASE *sb.*[1]; also 4-6 (9 *dial.*) **par-**; 5 *Sc.* **percass, -chass,** 6 **-cuiss, -kase.** [ME. a. AF. *par cas, per cas*, OF. *par cas*: see PER and CASE *sb.*[1] Cf. F. *par hasard*; for sematology, see PERCHANCE.]

1. In a statement of fact: By chance, as it chanced; = PERADVENTURE *adv.* 1, PERCHANCE 1.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 481 Then hapnyt at that tyme percass, That the Erle of the Leuenax was Amang the hillis. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 557 And with that word, it happed hym par cas To take the botel, ther the poyson was. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. vi. 75 Quhar as fast by The sterkis for the sacrifice, per cace, War newly brittnit.

2. *If* (*except, lest*, etc.) *percase*, if (lest, etc.) by chance, if the case or chance were that. Cf. PERADVENTURE *adv.* 2, PERCHANCE 2, PERHAPS 2.

c 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1471 If þat þou haddest per cas ben a preest. 1513 MORE *Rich. III*, Wks. 45/2 Yf shee bee percase so obstynate, and so precise elye sette vppon her own wyl, that [etc.]. 1571 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* VII. (1633) 20 If percase for advancement of their Cities, they straine a point of truth. 1575 *Mirr. Magg., Hastings* xi, Least thou differ, to thincke me kinde, per case.

3. In a hypothetical or contingent statement: It may (might) chance or be the case that...; maybe, perchance, peradventure, perhaps.

13.. *Cursor M.* 4002 (Gött.) If þu will þat sal passe. And cum nohut in his hand percas. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 14 The weies ben so slider, In which ne mai per cas so falle, That he schal breke his wittes alle. c 1440 LYDG. *Hors, Shepe & Goos* 535 (Lansd. MS.) That thou canst nat, parcas a-nothir can. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Pr. Pleas. Kenilw.* A v, Percase she came this worthy Queene to serue. 1605 M. SUTCLIFFE *Brief Exam* 91 They woulde percase say the same of Scotland but that theire conscience told them contrary. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Parcaas.* 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Perkeease*, or *Percase*, perchance.

b. Qualifying a word or phrase, usually with ellipsis: = PERADVENTURE B. 3 b, PERCHANCE 3 b.

[1377 *Act* 1 *Rich. II*, c. 7 Repreignantz vers eux la value de cel livere, ou per cas la double value, per tiel covenant; 1611 *transl.* taking againe towards them the value of the same Liuerie, or percase the double value.] 1523 WOLSEY in Fiddes *Life* II. (1726) 71 Reasonable offers..more regarded than percase the qualities of the person. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 53 Ye on plough land is lotted to the purparty of the one, as percase to the yonger sister. 1600 DARRELL *Detect. Harsnet* 99 The Bp. had seene him doe his tricks before that time, yea, percase, oftentimes.

Percaula h, obs. variant of PERCALE.

Percayue, Perce, obs. f. PERCEIVE, PIERCE.

Percesant (pɜ·rsănt), *a. poet. arch.* or *Obs.* Also 4-7 **persant,** 5 **perceaunt, persand,** 5-6 **persaunt.** [a. F. *perçant*, pr. pple. of *percer* to pierce.] Penetrative, keen, piercing. *lit.* and *fig.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. I. 155 And portatyf and persant as þe poynt of a nedle. c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 1. l. 47 He was a man of..persand vndirstandynge. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2809 Hir laughing eyen, persaunt and clere. c 1530 *Crit. Love* 849 Now am I caught, and unwar sodenly With persant streines of your yen clere. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. x. 47 All were his earthly eien both blunt and bad, ..Yet wondrous quick and persaunt was his spright. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. vi. 11 Pellucid, milde, subtill, cleare, sweet, persant, soone hot and colde. 1819 KEATS *Lamia* II. 301 The sophist's eye, Like a sharp spear, ..Keen, cruel, perceant, stinging.

Perceaue, -ceave, obs forms of PERCEIVE.

Perceauerance, var. PERCEIVERANCE *Obs.*

† **Percei·t.** *Obs. rare.* Also 4 **parceit,** 5 **perseyte.** [f. PERCEIVE, on the analogy of *deceit, receit*, etc.: cf. CONCEIT.] Perception.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* Prol. 17 It passid my parceit..How so wondirfull werkis wolde haue an ende. c 1400 *Beryn* 3785 Geffrey had ful perseyte of hir encombirment. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 1141 He hath very small perceit of what is past.

Perceivable (pəisī·văb'l), *a.* Now *rare.* [In ME. a. OF. *percevable* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.); in later times referred directly to PERCEIVE *v.*]

1. 'Perceptible; such as falls under perception' (J.). **a.** By the senses: Sensible.

c 1450 *Macro Plays* (E. E. T. S.) 55/598 It ys ioy of ioys inestymable, Io halse, to kys þe affyable; A louer ys sone perceyvable Be þe smylynge on me, wan þat doth remove. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* (1634) 5 He created, and was the sole cause of this aspectable and perceivable universal. 1788 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) II. 122 There was a perceivable smile upon the lips. 1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 4 Sept. 146/1 Filthy sewers..perceivable by the nose.

b. By the mind: Intelligible, appreciable.

1567 DRANT *Horace* To Rdr. a v, I being in all myne other speaches so playne, and perceaueable. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* II. vi, All perceivable Time is judged and perceived by the Mind only by the..successive Changes of its own Ideas. 1832 H. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* vi. 84 There were many perceivable reasons for this change.

† **2.** That may be gathered or collected (as taxes); = F. *percevable.* (Cf. PERCEIVE *v.* 8.) *Obs. rare.*

1569 *Act* 11 *Eliz.* in Bolton *Stat. Irel.* (1621) 300 As like forfeytures to your Majestie by the lawes of this Realme be leviable and perceivable.

Hence **Percei·vabi·lity, Percei·vableness.**

1641 GASCOIGNE in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 45 The perceivableness of this ceasing by the contraction. 1883 A. BARRATT *Phys. Metempirica* 76 The condition of the coexistence of a plurality of monads in mutual relation, and the consequent perceivability of a universe.

Percei·vably, *adv.* Now *rare.* [f. prec. + -LY[2]] Perceptibly, appreciably.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* I. v. Rule vii, When the judgment of the man is discernibly and perceivably little. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* IV. i, I..found myself perceivably to improve every time. 1772-84 *Cook's Voy.* (1790) VI. 2023 They were now greatly surprized to find the distance scarce perceivably diminished.

Percei·vance. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [a. OF. *percevance* (12th c. in Godef.), f. *percevant*, pr. pple. of *percevoir* to PERCEIVE: see -ANCE.] The capacity of perceiving, discernment, wisdom; the action of perceiving, perception (mental or physical).

1534 TINDALE *Eph.* i. 8 Which grace he shed on vs abundantly in all wisdome, and perceauaunce [1536 prudency, 1611 BIBLE prudence]. *a* 1552 G. CAVENDISH *Wolsey* (1893) 133 Havyng perceivaunce..that the truthe in this case is verydoughtfull to be knowen. 1694 R. BURTHOGGE *Reason & Nat. Spirits* 57 The Eye has no Perceivance of things but under Colours that are not in them. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia* s.v., 'The boy is a dunce, and has no perceivance'. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'I had no perceivance abo it it', knew nothing of the matter. 1893 COZENS-HARDY *Broad Norfolk* 85 If the man is occasionally the worse for drink, and not to be depended upon, they say he has no persayvance over hisself.

So † **Percei·vancy** *Obs. rare*, perception.

1649 J. FERGUSSON tr. *Behmen's Epist.* vi. 85 By the formation, or impression it hath brought it selie into the Perceivancy of the Essence. In which Perceivancy or Sensibility the Magneticall Desire is arisen.

† **Percei·vant,** *a. Obs. rare*[-1]. [a. F. *percevant*, pr. pple. of *percevoir*: see prec. and -ANT.] Perceiving, observant, understanding.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordship* 103 þat he loke to, and be persayuant, whenne nede shal fall.

Perceive (pəisī·v), *v.* Forms: 4-7 **perceyue, -ve, perceiue,** (4 **-cayue, -seiue,** 4-5 **-seyue, -sayue,** 5-6 *Sc.* **-sawe,** 6 **-saue, -saife, -saive,** 6 **-cive,** 6-7 **-ceaue, -ve**); 4- **perceive**; also 4-6 **par-,** 5 **pur-.** [a. OF. **perceiv-re*, northern form of *perçoivre*, now *percevoir* (stress ed stem *perceiv-* = *perçoiv-*); = Pr. *percebre*, Sp. *percebir*, Pg. *perceber*:—L. *percipĕre* to take possession of, seize, get, obtain, receive, gather, collect; also, to apprehend with the mind or senses, understand, perceive; f. *per* through, thoroughly + *capĕre* to take, seize, lay hold of, etc. Both branches of the L. sense were used in OF.; mod.F. has chiefly that of 'receive, collect', which is less important in Eng., and now obs. (*Perceive* may in some cases have been aphetic for *aperceive*, APPERCEIVE.)]

I. To take in or apprehend with the mind or senses.

1. *trans.* To apprehend with the mind; to become aware or conscious of; to observe, understand. Const. *simple obj., obj. clause*, or *obj.* and *inf.* or *compl.* Also *absol.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8625 (Cott.) At þe last..sco parceuid, þat sco was of hir child deceuid. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 16263 Þider cam nought þo Osewy;..When Penda hit perseiued, he made gret fare ffor þat Osewy was nought þare. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xx. 66 He perceyuede by his pous he was in peril to deye. c 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 2034 Sir Ywayn persayvid..That it was so ner the nyght That no ferrer ride he might. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* ii. 8 When Jesus perceaued in his sprete, that they so reasoned in them selves. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. i. 159 Doe you not perceiue the iest? 1681 P. RYCAUT tr. *Gracian's Critick* 143 He..perceived himself led another way. *a* 1733 MANDEVILLE *World Unmasked* (1736) 15, I perceive I shall soon have a very different opinion of that master than I have hitherto entertain'd. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* v. § 7 (1819) 65 If we perceive a useful end and means adapted to that end, we perceive enough for our conclusion. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 75 The courtiers and foreign ministers soon perceived that the Lord Treasurer was prime minister only in name. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* I. iii. § 20 If..the object perceived is self, what is the subject that perceives?

† **b.** Of an inanimate object: 'To be affected by' (J.). *Obs. rare*[-1].

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 818 The Vpper Regions of the Aire perceiue the collection of the matter of Tempest and Winds, before the Aire here below.

† **2.** To take in fully or adequately; to grasp the meaning of, comprehend, understand. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10785 (Cott.) Þe feind suld noght perceiue þat a maiden suld consaiue. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* vii. 92 Perceyf well what I shall say. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 32 b, It is requyred that he haue ..suche langage, as he may be perceyued of them to whome he precheth. 1559 *Prim. Hen. VIII* Pref. in *Priv. Prayers Q. Eliz.* (Parker Soc.) 12 That the youthe, vse the same, vntill thei bee of compitent vnderstandyng and knowledge to perceiue it in latin. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 35 *Forte grande est la pouuoyr qu'auoit la tresnoble Science de musique sur les esprites humains*: perceiue ye mie? I haue told ye a great matter noow.

3. To apprehend (an external object) through one of the senses (esp. sight); to become aware of by sight, hearing, or other sense; to observe; 'to discover by some sensible effects' (J.). Const. as in 1.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 18 Þat [*Y read* þan] perceyued Halidayn, þat bare þe croice on hie, Sex & þritty paiens enbussed priuelie. 13.. *K. Alis.* 1984 (Bodl. MS.) He haþ perceyued by his sisth, þat he ne haþ aseiin hym mith. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* ii. 14 Be this thing knowun to you, and with eeris perseyue my wordis. c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 264 Next vnto hym, as I perceiue mought, Sate the goddesse Diana. c 1440 *York Myst.* xl. 164 By no poynte couthe I parceyue hym passe. c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* III. 250 Na Sothren that tyme was persawyt in thai wars, Bot he tholyt dede that come in thar danger. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 206 They went awaye by nyght so prively, that the enemy perceived it not. 1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* xv. v. (1714) 70 Ev'n the Ears of such as have no Skill, Perceive a Discord. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* v. iii. 13 Are those my Tents where I perceiue the fire? 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 98 By the cries she perceived the troopes to bee in a hot conflict. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 132 No remarkable smell could be perceived from it. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.* xiii, [She] Protrudes her gloveless hand, perceives the shower. 1878 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf. P.* 220 Whatever sense perceives or thought divines.

† **4.** *refl.* (= F. *se percevoir, s'apercevoir*) and *pass.*, in senses 1 and 3. Const. *that, of.* **a.** *refl. Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 443 When he [Lucifer] parceued him be [*MS.* he] þis þat he was ouer all oþer in blis. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 7261 Gif him perceyued in þat stounde þat..þurch wepeny-grounde. No sloug him man neuer mo. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* lv. E v, A seruaunt of her lord..perceyued hym of it and told it to his lord. c 1489 — *Blanchardyn* XXI. 71 I haue not perceyued me of this that ye telle me.

† **b.** *pass. To be perceived*: to be aware. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1893 (Cott.) Quen noe sagh and was parseueid þat þis rauen had him deceueid. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 159 R[ichard] was perceyued, þei were renged redie. c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* XI. 106 Or thai com ner that place, Off thaim persawyt rycht weill was gud Wallace.

† **5.** *trans.* To apprehend what is not open or present to observation; to see through, see into. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* X. 37 The King..Persauit thair subtilite. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 10 Lest here ypocrisie be parceyued. c 1440 *Generydes* 3193 Whanne the Sowdon perseivid his entent. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 666/2 Here is it ethe to spye and perceyue hys iuglyng well inoughe. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxvii. 154 They think their designes are too subtile to be perceived. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. I. 35 For those who futures would perceave.

† **6.** To recognize. *Obs. rare.*

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 216 Not onely could they not perceiue theim by their faces, but also they could not discerne theim by any other marke..in all their bodies.

† **7.** *intr.* To discern *between.* *Obs. rare.*

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* VI. v. (W. de W.) 192 By voys and face we perceyue [*MSS.* men knowiþ] bytwene chyldren and men of full aege.

II. To take into possession. Cf. L. *percipĕre*, F. *percevoir*, in lit. sense, from L. *capĕre* to take.

† **8.** *trans.* To receive (rents, profits, dues, etc.).

1382 WYCLIF *Tobit* xiv. 15 Al the eritage of the hous of Raguel he perceyvede [*Vulg.* percepit]. 1472-3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 4/2 Every of the seid men Archers, to have and perceyve vi d. by the day oonly. 1512 *Knareb. Wills* (Surtees) I. 4, I will that my forsaid doghters have and persaive all the revenieuse. 1596 BACON *Max. & Use Com. Law* I. xx. (1636) 73. 1605 *Concession to Sir F. Crane* in Rymer *Fœdera* XVIII. 60 To have, houlde, perceive,

receive and take the said annuitie or yeerely pension of two thousand pounds.

†b. in gen. sense: To receive, get, obtain. *Obs.*

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 75 Gretely merueylde why he yat was so honeste of leuyng..had not yette perceiuyd fully reste and loye. 1540-54 CROKE *Ps.* (Percy Soc.) 19 Full spedely let me obteyne Thy socoure, and perceyue the same. 1592 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. i. 144 *Pro.* Why? could'st thou perceiue so much from her? *Sp.* Sir, I could perceiue nothing at all from her; No, not so much as a ducket for deliuering your letter. 1748 J. NORTON *Redeemed Captive* (1870) 22 Mrs. Smeed was at wet.. but through the good providence of God, she never perceived any harm by it.

Perceived (pəɹsī·vd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].]

†1. (Cf. PERCEIVE *v.* 4 b.) Having perception; aware; wary, circumspect, wise *Obs.*

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 14588 Thei sayde 'that Troyens were dissayued, And that thei were not persayued To graunte the trewes when thei it asked'.

2. Apprehended, seized with the mind, observed.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 382/2 Parceyvyd, *perceptus.* 1573-80 BARET *Alv.* P 264 Plainly perceiued, or knowen: manifest, euident, *perspectus.* 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. Pref. 11 The perceived agreement of thisidea with the extreams. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* xiv. 290 Available for perceived needs.

Hence **Perceivedly** (pəɹsī·vĕdli) *adv.*; **Perceivedness.** *rare.*

1625 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 189 Our Allies in those parts will be suddenly and perceivedly strengthened and enabled. 1871 *Athenæum* 24 June 779 Prof. Fraser stating as Berkeley's ultimate doctrine, that the condition of sensible things during the intervals of our perception of them was one of potential perceivedness or perceivability.

Perceiver (pəɹsī·vəɹ), *sb.* [f. PERCEIVE + -ER[1].]

1. One who perceives, a percipient; an observer, understander.

a 1550 R. WYER tr. *C. de Pisan's C. Hyst. Troye* A j b, And where mysordre, in thy translacion is Unto the perceyuer. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Introd., Under the appearance of a grave solidity, which estimation they have gain'd among weak perceivers. 1867 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims* vii. (1875) 177 Newton the philosopher, the perceiver, and obeyer of truth. 1893 PATMORE *Relig. Poetæ* 2 The Poet is, *par excellence*, the perceiver, nothing having any interest for him unless he can, as it were, see and touch it with the spiritual senses.

†2. One who obtains or receives; a recipient, participator. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 10 Þus þe apostil did alle þings for þe gospel þat he schuld be maad perseyuer þer of. *Ibid.* 28 Ili þat we schal be so perceyuers of cristis meritis. *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. viii, Of þe prysoner of helle makyth [it] a perceyuer of heuenly herytage. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* xxxii. 540 A quick and lively perceiver, a tender sence, and sprightly intelligence.

†**Perceiver,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also 5 **perseuer,** 6 **perceuere, perceyver.** [app. a. ONF. *perceivre, percevire* (13th c. in Godef.: see PERCEIVE) taken as the verb-stem: cf. *render, tender.*] *trans.* To perceive, make out.

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* III. xix. (W. de W.) 65 The witte of smellynge perseuerynth [*MS.* perseyueþ, perc-] and knowith smelles. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Vert.* x. xiii, Hard it wyll be loue so to couere [*f. e.* kever] But that som man shall it perceuere. 1509 — *Past. Pleas.* xix. xxii, Thoughe..wyth a stormy pery The fyre was blowen, yet we dyd it cover, Bycause abrode it should nothyng perceyver.

†**Perceiverance, -ance.** *Obs.* Forms: 5-7 **perseuer-, -ver-,** 6 **perceyuer-, -ver-, perceuer-, -ver-, perceauer-,** 6-7 **perceiuer-, -ver-;** 5-7 **-aunce, -ance.** [app. f. as prec + *-ance*, as an equivalent of OF. *percevance* (f. *percevant*, pr. pple. of *percevoir*: see -ANCE), of which the natural Eng. repr. was *percevance*, later PERCEIVANCE. Through the insertion of the *-er*, the word was brought into confusion with *perseverance*, already in the language and also stressed *perse·verance*.]

1. Faculty or capacity of perceiving; the act of perceiving; mental (rarely physical) perception, understanding: = PERCEIVANCE.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* li. 230 (Add. MS.) Foryetefull wille, or fleshly delectation, .. defouleth the myrrours, that is, conscience and perseueraunce..so that the soule may not se god. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* vi. iv, So by logyke is good perceyveraunce To devyde the good and the euyll asondre. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* xvii. 143 Lightenynge soodainlye flashynge foorthe.. before ye haue any perceiueraunce that any suche thing is to come. *a* 1592 GREENE *George a Greene* (1599) D ij, This is wondrous, being blinde of sight His deepe perseuerance should be such to know us. 1618 LATHAM *and Bk. Falconry* (1633) 45 Then you shall perceiue that shee will haue perceiueraunce and vnderstanding by the dogs remouing and giuing way with feare vnto her.

2. Perceived or perceptible appearance.

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Inuent.* II. xv. 61 God wyllyng..to shewe the grosse wyttes of men sowe perceiueraunce of hymselfe. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch, Paulus Æmilius* (ad fin.), He sodainly fell into a rauing (without any perseuerance of sickness spied in him before). 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* VI. x. 744 If..there be any perceiueraunce and shewe that the budde will likewise blossome and flowre.

So †**Perceiverant** *Obs. rare*[-1] = PERCEIVER *sb.* I.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xi. xxiv. (1554), For first doctrine, in all goodly wise The perseuerant [1555 perceyveraunt] trouthe [1555 trowthe], in his booth [1555 bote] of wil.

†**Perceivera·tion.** *Obs. rare*[-1]. [f. as prec. + -ATION.] = prec. 1.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* li. 230 (Harl. MS.) A shrewde or a froward wil, or a fleshli delectacion, that makith foule the conseienns and the perseueracion [*Add. MS.* perseverance], so that þe soule may not se god, ne his owne perill.

Perceiving (pəɹsī·viŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PERCEIVE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. PERCEIVE in its various senses: a. A becoming aware, observing, cognizance, perception; † a being perceived.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* ii. 15 The bruce..Gert priuely bryng Stedys twa. He and the clerk, for-owtyn ma, Lap on, for-owtyn persawyng. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 243 þai durst not cry in þe cetre for purseyvyng, & þai went vnto þe wuddis. 1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 292 To the vnderstondynge of latyn wherin she had a lytell perceyuynge. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xxii. 60 Without the knowledge or perceiuing of their husbands. 1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* (1833) 475 Perceiving is a general term for hearing, seeing, tasting, touching, smelling.

† b. The receiving (of rents, etc.) (*obs.*).

1485 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 319/2 The perceyvynge or taking of any issues or profittes therof. 1503 4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 27 § 1 Endentures to be made of all suche reteyndres receyvynges & perceyvynges.

Perceiving, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That perceives; percipient; formerly (now rarely) also, discerning, penetrating, sagacious.

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xi, A good mann and a perceyuande. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xxviii. 79 As sage and as parceyuing as any hyghe prince in his dayes. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 235 It must needs bee both unjoyous and injurious to any perceaving person so detain'd. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. i, Glasses..preparing objects for, and conveying them towards the perceiving power. 1868 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* I. iii. § 20 (1875) 65 The mental act in which self is known, implies a perceiving subject and a perceived object.

Hence **Perceiv·ingness,** the quality or state of perceiving; perception, discernment.

1897 F. THOMPSON *New Poems* 130 For I know, Albeit, with custom-dulled perceivingness.

Percel(l, -mel, obs. forms of PARCEL, -MEAL.

Percel(l, percely, etc., obs. forms of PARSLEY.

Percemonie, obs. form of PARSIMONY.

Per cent (pəɹ sen·t), *phr.* (*sb.*) Usually with full-stop (*per cent.*), as if an abbreviation of per centum, which is the form used in Acts of Parliament and most legal documents; but see CENT[1]. [See PER III. 2 and CENT[1].]

A. *Phrase.* By the hundred; for, in, or to every hundred: with preceding numeral, expressing a proportion, as of a part to the whole amount, or *esp.* of interest to principal. See CENT[1] 2.

Sometimes definitely = in a hundred pounds (of sterling money), as 'a shilling per cent' = 1*s.* in £ 100.

1568-1888 [see CENT[1] 2].

b. With numeral forming a phrase used *attrib.* ('four per cent loan'), or as *sb.* in *pl.* ('three per cents'), denoting public securities bearing such and such a rate of interest: see CENT[1] 2 b.

1822-88 [see CENT[1] 2 b].

B. *Per cents* (without preceding numeral) as *sb. pl.* Percentages: *spec.* in U. S. schools.

1850 MRS. BROWNING *Soul's Tragedy* 23 The trend of the business-men who must Count their per-cents by the paces they take. 1883 53*rd Rep. Cincinnati* (Ohio) *Schools* 71 No committing text-books to memory—no cramming for per cents.

Hence **Perce·nt** *v. colloq.* in U. S. schools. Also with a numeral, **-per-ce·nter** (one who lends at so much per cent); **-per-ce·nting** (paying so much per cent).

1883 *Student* (U. S.) III. 286 When students are found obtaining help of others they are not percented at all. 1883 53*rd Rep. Cincinnati* (Ohio) *Schools* 71 As in Physics so in United States History, there is no percented written examination. 1897 *Pall Mall G.* 2 June 2/2 He had been charged with lending money at 650 per cent charged with being a 650-percenter. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 192 What a succession of joyous, careless, dashing, sixty per centing youths we have had.

Percentage (pəɹsen·tĕdʒ). [f. prec. + -AGE.] A rate or proportion per cent; a quantity or amount reckoned as so much in the hundred, i. e. as so many hundredth parts of another, esp. of the whole of which it is a part; hence *loosely*, a part or portion considered in its quantitative relation to the whole, a proportion (*of* something).

1786-9 BENTHAM *Princ. Internat. Law* Wks. 1843 II. 548/2 The difference between the per centage gained in that trade and the per centage gained in the next most productive trade. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* IV. ii. P 4 Middle men in the trade..pocket a tolerable per centage 1834 MACAULAY *Pitt* Ess. (1887) 316 It had been usual for foreign Princes..to give to the Paymaster of the Forces a small per-centage on the subsidies. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. iii. 246 A certain per-centage of the heat will pass through the glass. 1886 F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.* i. 10 A serious per-centage of books are not worth reading at all

attrib. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 326 A Per Centage Duty on the true Value is also payable. 1842 PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 484 Calculating the Atomic Constitution of a Body from its Per-centage Composition.

Hence **Perce·ntaged** (-ĕdʒd) *a.*, expressed or stated as a percentage.

1884 *New Eng. Jrnl. Educ.* XIX. 376 To judge the teacher through his character and methods rather than by percentaged results.

Percentile (pəɹsen·tail, -il), *a.* and *sb.* [f. *per cent(um)*, app. after *bissext-ile*, etc.]

a. *adj.* Pertaining to percentage: reckoned as a percentage. b. *sb.* Each of a series of values obtained by dividing a large number of quantities into a hundred equal groups in order of magnitude; that value which is not exceeded by the lowest group is the *first percentile*; that not exceeded by the lowest two, the *second percentile*; and so on.

1885 F. GALTON in *Jrnl. Anthrop. Inst.* Feb. 276 The value which 50 per cent exceeded, and 50 per cent. fell short of, is the Median Value, or the 50th per-centile, and this is practically the same as the Mean Value; its amount is 85 lbs. 1889 — in *Nature* 24 Jan. 298/2 The data were published in the Journal of this Institute as a table of 'per-centiles'. 1890 *Cent. Dict., Percentile*, adj. In percentage; as, *percentile* measurement.

†**Perceptie·r.** *Obs.* [a. F. *perce-pierre*, lit. 'pierce-stone', a name of *Alchemilla arvensis* (and other plants).] The plant *Alchemilla arvensis.* (Cf. PARSLEY-PIERT.)

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 237 In the fields..is found Percepier, an herbe peculiar unto England. 1640 [see PARSLEY-PIERT]. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Percepier*, a certain Herb, growing in some parts of Somersetshire, it hath small flowrs of a greenish hew, and is good to provoke urine. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 322 Percepier, *Aphanes.*

Percept (pəɹsĕpt), *sb. Philos.* [f. L. *perceptum* (a thing) perceived, neut. of pa. pple. of *percipĕre* to PERCEIVE: after *concept.*]

1. The object of PERCEPTION.

1837 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* iii. (1866) I. 42 Whether it might not..be proper to introduce the term percept for the object of perception. 1880 SIDGWICK in *19th Cent.* VII. 355 In any act of perception the matter that is percept or object is commonly outside the organism of the percipient.

2. The mental product or result of perceiving as distinguished from the action.

1876 MAUDSLEY *Physiol. Mind* v. 273 A percept is the abstract of sensations, so a concept is the abstract of percepts. 1883 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 82 Has the mental percept been evoked without any antecedent sense-percept? 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 399 Word-images as integral components of percepts and concepts.

†**Perce·pt,** *v. Obs. rare*[-1]. [f. L. *percept-*, ppl. stem of *percipĕre.*] *trans.* = PERCEIVE.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 59 And is not the highest speculation of it percepted and perfected by manuall instruments, and those fallacious, too, as themselves complain?

Perce·ptful, *a. rare*[-1]. [f. PERCEPT *sb.* + -FUL.] Having a perception, perceptive.

1867 J. B. ROSETTI *Virgil's Æneid* 104 As when perceptful of the coming cold [iv. 403 *hiemis memores*] The frugal emmets pile their wintry grain.

Perceptibility (pəɹsĕptĭbi·lĭti). [f. next: see -ITY. Cf. F. *perceptibilité* (Diderot, 18th c.).]

†1. Capacity or faculty of perceiving; perceptivity. *Obs.*

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. II. li, That spright hath no perceptibility Of his impressions 1662 J. SPARROW tr. *Behme's Rem. Wks., Apol. conc. Perfect.* 31 Through which Voyce, the Will in the Impression generateth..also perceptibility and feeling, viz. the eternall Nature.

2. Capability of being perceived.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I v. 718 The very essence of truth here is this clear perceptibility or intelligibility. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 311 We must look for some other property in body rendering it perceivable, and this we may call perceptibility...Whether spirit has the like perceptibility too, we can never certainly know. 1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. II. v. i. § 6 According to the number of rays transmitted is the perceptibility of objects below the water.

Perceptible (pəɹse·ptĭb'l), *a.* [ad. late L. *perceptibil-is* (Cassiod., Boeth.), f. *percip-ĕre, percept-* to PERCEIVE: see -BLE. Cf. OF. *perceptible* (1372 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

†1. In active sense: Percipient, perceptive *of.*

1552-70 B. G. *Beware the Cat* (1864) 52 The cell perceptible of my brain intelligible was yet so gross. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* vii. § 6. 50 That..will not hinder them from being very hott to the sense of feeling (which is most perceptible of dense thinges). 1734 BP. T. GREENE *Disc. Four Last Things* (1753) 7 When this separation happens, of the soul from the body..(the soul). becomes.. more perceptible of happiness or misery. 1772 *Birmingham Country.* I. i. 19 Too perceptible of the tender emotions of love.

2. Capable of being perceived by the senses or intellect, cognizable, apprehensible; observable.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1032 The soule is not perceptible by any sense. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* I. (1700) 27 It is perceptible to every man that this is impossible. 1777 JOHNSON *Serm. for Dodd* in *Boswell*, Freed from their bonds by the perceptible agency of divine favour. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* v, With a perceptible flashing of the eyes.

b. quasi *adv.* Perceptibly, distinctly, clearly.

1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Printing* 241 After a *P*..the *A* separates itself more perceptible than from any other letter.

Hence **Perce·ptibleness** (*rare*), capability of being perceived.

1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 43. 2/1 The Perceptibleness of Motion

Perceptibly (pəɹse·ptĭbli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a perceptible manner; (now chiefly) in or to a perceptible degree.

a 1724 ABP. SHARP *Wks.* (1754) III. xiii. 238 Whether this change be not always performed so perceptibly, as that the man himself can give a particular account both of the time when, and the manner how, it was wrought in him? 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 379 The nearest of which [stars]..is not perceptibly altered in magnitude. 1884 F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig. & Sc.* iii. (1885) 76 Our separate acts are perceptibly subject to our own control.

Perception (pəɹsɛ·pʃən). Also 5 -sepcion, -ceptioune. [In earlier senses, a. OF. *perception* action of receiving (12th c. in Littré); in later, perh. directly ad. L. *perception-em*, lit. 'receiving, collecting', hence 'sensuous or mental apprehension, perception, intelligence, knowledge': n. of action from *percipĕre* to take, receive, PERCEIVE.] The action, faculty, or product of perceiving.

I. From the literal sense of L. *percipĕre*, to take, receive.

1. The collection or receiving of rents, etc. Now only in legal phraseology.

1493 *Acta Audit.* (1839) 184/1 The lordis .. delivereis þat..Alexr Inness of þe Ilk dois wrang in þe perceptioune vptakin; and withalde of þe maleg and gerssoumes of þe Landis of mendy. 1723 *Pres. St. Russia* I 60 Revenues.. which are the Czar's own both as to Propriety and Perception. 1769 *Aclome Inclos. Act* 7 Entry, distress, and perception of the rents and profits. 1847 ADDISON *Law of Contracts* II. i. § 1 (1883) 240 The lessee had the benefit of .. the perception of the profits for the whole term purported to be granted. 1885 *Law Rep.* 16 Q Bench Div. 62 There must have been something more than a mere perception of profits.

† **2.** The receiving or partaking of the Eucharist or sacred elements. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 435/1 Y masse may be comprysed in four partyes the third parte dureth fro the pater noster vnto the persepcion & the fourth parte dureth fro the percepcion vnto thende of the masse. 1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 105 What this potion and percention is (saith he) it is our part to learne. 1674 *Ch. & Court of Rome* 7 The .. entire perception of the holy Eucharist.

II. From the secondary or metaphorical sense of L. *percipĕre*, to be or become cognizant of.

3. The taking cognizance or being aware of objects in general; sometimes practically = consciousness. In Locke esp. as distinct from *volition*.

1611 COTGR., *Perception*, a perception; a perceiuing, apprehension, vnderstanding. 1632 SHERWOOD, A perceiuing or perception, *perception, appercevance*. 1665 GLANVILL *Disc. Van. Dogm.* 20 Perception of spirituals, universals and other abstracts from sense, as Mathematical lines,..self reflection, Freedom,..are not at all competible to body or matter. 1665 — *Scepsis Sci.* xii. 64 The Best Philosophy..derives all sensitive Perception from Motion, and Corporal impress. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II i § 9 Having Ideas and Perception being the same thing. *Ibid* vi. § 2 The two great and principal Actions of the Mind, are these two: Perception, or Thinking, and Volition, or Willing. 1725 WATTS *Logic* I i, First, the Nature of Conception or Perception shall just be mentioned Perception is that Act of the Mind (or as some Philosophers call it, rather a Passion or Impression) whereby the Mind becomes conscious of any Thing, as when I feel Hunger, Thirst, or Cold, or Heat; when I see a Horse, a Tree, or a Man; when I hear a human Voice, or Thunder. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* I. ii. (1780) 15 By the Powers of *Perception*, I mean the *Senses* and the *Intellect*.

† **b.** By Bacon used of the fact of being affected by an object without contact, though consciousness is absent. *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* ix. Pref., It is certaine, that all Bodies whatsoeuer, though they have no sense, yet they haue Perception:..and sometimes this Perception in some kinde of Bodies is farre more subtill than the Sense: a Weather-Glasse will finde the least difference of the Weathe in Heat or Cold, when Men finde it not *Ibid.* § 462 It is reported that..a Cucumber will, in 24 houres shoot so much out, as to touch the pot [of water]: which if it be true..discouereth Perception in Plants, to moue towards that which should helpe and comfort them. *Ibid* § 819 Great Mountaines haue a Perception of the Disposition of the Aire to Tempests, sooner than the Valley's or Plaines below.

4. The taking cognizance or being aware of a sensible or quasi-sensible object.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Perception*, is the clear and distinct apprehension of any Object offered to us, without forming any Judgment concerning them. 1736 BUTLER *Anal* I. i, The whole apparatus of vision, or of perception by any other of our senses. 1813 SIR H DAVY *Agric Chem.* (1814) 55 Vegetables are living structures distinguished from Animals by exhibiting no signs of perception. 1836 J. TAYLOR *Phys. The Another Life* 62 Now we think of five species of perception, hereafter we may become familiar with a hundred or a thousand. 1858 N. PORTER *Hum. Intellect* I. iii. § 107 (1872) 119 Perception, in the technical and limited sense of the term, is appropriated to the knowledge of material objects, and of the external world. This knowledge is gained or acquired by means of the senses, and hence, to be more exact, we call it sensible perception, or, more briefly, sense-perception. 1882 *Proc. Soc Psych. Research* I. 13 Gathering evidence on the obscure but important question of what may be termed supersensuous perception.

b. *loosely*. Personal observation; esp. sight.

1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* v. ii. II. 358 By withdrawing the pretended mother from the perception of disinterested witnesses. *Ibid.* v. viii. 630 His agents..did state whatever they chose, matters of hearsay, as much as of perception.

5. The intuitive or direct recognition of a moral or æsthetic quality, e.g. the truth of a remark, the beautiful in objects.

1827-48 HARE *Guesses* Ser. II. (1873) 162 When our feelings are the most vivid our perceptions are the most piercing. 1830 MACKINTOSH *Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 16 Other philosophers .. have concluded, that the utility of actions cannot be the criterion of their morality, because a perception of that utility appears to them to form a faint and inconsiderable part of our Moral Sentiments. 1840 WHEWELL *Philos. Induct. Sci.* (1847) II. 569, I should propose the term.. Callæsthetic, the science of the perception of beauty. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. ix. 270 Such pleasure the direct perception of natural truth always imparts. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 291 The ordinary prudences and severities of conscience might be calmly placed behind the perceptions. 1903 RALEIGH *Wordsworth* 158 Perception.. is a transaction between the outer powers that operate on the mind through the senses and the inner powers of the mind itself, which impose their own forms on the things submitted to it.

6. In strict philosophical language (first brought into prominence by Reid): The action of the mind by which it refers its sensations to an external object as their cause. Distinguished from *sensation*, *conception* or imagination, and *judgement* or inference.

1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* III. 379 External things and their attributes are objects of perception: relations among things are objects of conception. 1785 REID *Intell. Powers* I. i. (1803) 28 The perception of external objects by our senses, is an operation of the mind of a peculiar nature, and ought to have a name appropriated to it..I know no word more proper to express this act of the mind than perception. *Ibid.* 27 We are never said to *perceive* things, of the existence of which we have not a full conviction Thus *perception* is distinguished from *conception* or imagination. Secondly, Perception is applied only to external objects, not to those that are in the mind itself Thus *perception* is distinguished from *consciousness*. Thirdly, The immediate object of perception must be something present, and not what is past. We may remember what is past, but do not perceive it. And thus it is distinguished from *remembrance*. In a word, perception is most properly applied to the evidence which we have of external objects by our senses. But .. the word is often applied by analogy to the evidence of reason or of testimony, when it is clear and cogent. 1840 MILL *Diss. & Disc.* (1859) II. 91 The writer who first made *Perception* a word of mark and likelihood in mental philosophy was Reid, who made use of it as a means of begging several of the questions in dispute between him and his antagonists. 1848 SIR W. HAMILTON in *Reid's Wks.* I. 160/2 According, as in different senses, the subjective or the objective element preponderates, we have sensation or perception. 1843 MILL *Logic* I. iii. § 4 Besides the affection of our bodily organs from without, and the sensation thereby produced in our minds, many writers admit a third link in the chain of phenomena, which they call a Perception, and which consists in the recognition of an external object as the exciting cause of the sensation. 1855 MISS COBBE *Intuit. Mor* I. 46 Every *perception* necessitates this double element of sensation and intuition,—the objective and subjective factor in combination. 1856 FERRIER *Inst. Metaph* V. v. 149 *a* 1860 WHATELY *Commpl. Bk.* (1864) 83 We have a distinct view of the difference between the past and the present, because we have a perception of the latter, and only a conception of the former. 1860 MANSEL *Metaph.* I. 67-8 Perception.. has been used by various writers in a wider or a narrower sense—sometimes as synonymous with consciousness in general, sometimes as limited to the apprehensions of sense alone. Under the latter limitation it has been found convenient to make a further restriction, and to distinguish between sensation proper and perception proper. 1876 MAUDSLEY *Physiol. Mind* IV 221 *Perception* includes not only the internal feeling, but the reference of it to an external cause. 1884 J. SULLY *Outlines Psychol.* vi. 152.

7. The (or a) faculty of perceiving (in any of the preceding senses 3-6).

[1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 232 That faculty of Perception whereby I apprehend Objects, whether Material or Immaterial, without any Material Species.] 1712 ADDISON *Spect* No. 519 P 4 Existence is a blessing to those beings only which are endowed with perception. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess., Love* Wks Bohn) I 75 He is a new man, with new perceptions. *Ibid*, *Manners* 212 Defect in manners is usually the defect of fine perceptions 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. ii. 48 The organ may be so imperfect that the perception of colours may be in a great degree wanting. 1873 M ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* Pref. 25 Perhaps the quality specially needed for drawing the right conclusion from the facts is best called perception, delicacy of perception. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk Poets* vi. 182 Had the Greek race perceptions infinitely finer than ours? 1890 C. L. MORGAN *Anim. Life & Intell.* ix. 372, I regard the bees in their cells as workers of keen perceptions and a high order of practical intelligence.

8. The result or product of perceiving; = PERCEPT 2.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* I. iv. § 20 Whatever Idea is in the Mind, is either an actual Perception..or by the Memory it can be made an actual Perception again. *Ibid.* IV. xi. § 4 'Tis plain, those Perceptions are produced in us by exterior Causes affecting our Senses. 1739 HUME *Hum Nat* (1874) I. i. 311 All the perceptions of the human mind resolve themselves into two distinct kinds, which I shall call Impressions and Ideas. 1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* v. § 1 Pains and pleasures may be called by one general word interesting perceptions. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat Magic* vi. (1833) 148 Its invisibility to surrounding friends soon stamps it with the impress of a false perception.

† **b.** *transf.* A perceptible trace or vestige. *Obs.*

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 88 No tract at all nor any perception of hairs is to be seen either in the lips or chin.

Perceptional, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL] Of, pertaining to or of the nature of, perception.

1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 264 The mistake in question is not perceptional, but inferential. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* App. (1879) 721 Particular parts of the convolutions may be special centres of the classes of perceptional Ideas that [etc.].

Hence **Perceptionalism,** *Philos.*, the 'common sense' doctrine in philosophy, that what men call their perceptions are true perceptions of the very things they claim to perceive.

1891 E. J. HAMILTON *Modalist* 5 The philosophy from which the following chapters derive their force .. has been named *Perceptionalism*. .. This philosophy prizes highly the Aristotelian doctrine of 'common sense' or 'common perception', ..but differs from it in being a developed system.

Perceptionism. *nonce-wd.* [See -ISM.] The theory that derives all knowledge ultimately from sense-perception.

1882 BERESF. HOPE *Brandreths* II. xxv. 124 To curb the caprices of arrogant perceptionism.

Perceptive (pəɹsɛ·ptiv), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L *percept-*, ppl. stem of *percipĕre* to perceive + -IVE.]

1. Characterized by or capable of perceiving; pertaining to or having perception; instrumental to perception.

1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 145 They have more perceptive eyes than ever I had. 1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 10 A Body .. exquisitely Perceptive of the least Impressions. 1785 REID *Intell Powers* 279 Our active and perceptive powers are improved and perfected by use and exercise. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* v. 91 All monads are with Leibnitz perceptive beings. 1897 WATTS DUNTON *Aylwin* II. ii, Your mother's perceptive faculties are extraordinary.

b. Of ready perception, intelligent. Also with *of*.

1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V ix. xii. § 14 Its great men, whose hearts were kindest, and whose spirits most perceptive of the work of God. 1868 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II 396 With an audience so finely perceptive, the labour is much diminished.

† **2.** Perceptible, cognizable. *Obs.*

1754 EDWARDS *Freed Will* iv. ix. (ed. 4) 368 Contrary to the revealed or perceptive Will of God. 1813 T. BUSBY tr. *Lucretius* I. iii. 236 When rich wines their essences diffuse, —Or unguents :-no perceptive weight they lose.

B. *sb* † **1.** One who perceives, a percipient being. *Obs. rare.* Cf. INTELLIGENT B. 1.

1694 R. BURTHOGGE *Reas. & Nat. Spir.* VIII. ii 263 The Original Perceptive is sensible of all, and needs must, for he that made the Eye must needs see, and he that planted the Ear, must needs hear; and he that gave an heart unto man must needs understand)

2. *pl* The perceptive faculties or organs.

1858 H. SPENCER *Ess.* I. 254 The mind must keep its perceptives active enough to recognise the least easily caught sounds. 1879 G MEREDITH *Egoist* III. ix. 181 By the patient exercise of his quick perceptives.

Perceptively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a perceptive manner; in respect of perception.

1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 296 Our mental organization can [never] produce an actual perception without a perceptive substance within to discern them; which substance cannot be a compound, nor can perceptively reside unless in an individual. 1855 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) I. 413 Enormous effect at Sheffield. But really not a better audience perceptively than at Peterboro. 1899 E. S HALDANE *J. F. Ferrier* iii. 46 It is not an essential that feelings should be perceptively referred to an external object.

Perceptiveness. [f. as prec. + -NESS] The quality of being perceptive; readiness of perception; intelligence, insight.

1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* II. xv, Looking into Esmond's heart..with that perceptiveness affection gives. 1873 HELPS *Anim. & Mast.* VIII (1875) 207 Great intellectual gifts are not required on the part of the lesser personage of the two companions, but only perceptiveness and receptiveness.

Perceptivity (pəɹsɛptɪ·vɪti). [f. as prec. + -ITY.] = prec.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxi. § 73 *Perceptivity*, or the Power of Perception, or Thinking; *Motivity*, or the Power of Moving;..I crave leave to make use of these two new Words. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 460, I may believe myself a conscient, not a consciousness;..nor a perceptivity, but a perceptive spirit. 1809 *Edin Rev.* XV. 127 Dr Walker adduces this fact in proof of the perceptivity of plants. 1876 MRS WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* xxiv. 237 She impaneled a jury of her own clear, strong perceptivities.

Percepto-, combining form from L. *percept-um* (see PERCEPT), as **Percepto motor** *a.*, applied to action apparently automatic, but really due to mental perception and experience: e.g the blinking of the eye when any object comes close to it.

1878 tr *H. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV. 697 These 'percepto motor' reflex acts still exhibit a high degree of automatism.

Perceptual (pəɹsɛ·ptiuăl), *a.* [f. L. type **perceptu-s* (cf. *conceptu-s*), from *percipĕre* to PERCEIVE + -AL: cf. *conceptual*] Of or pertaining to perception; of the nature of percepts.

1889 MAX MÜLLER in *19th Cent.* MAR. 399 Our perceptual images 1890 *Athenæum* 25 Jan. 121/2 The origin of concepts or universals was traced to acts of attending to perceptual data for the purpose of harmonizing them with their perceptual context.

Percer, obs. f. PIERCER. **Perceueraunce, -everance,** var. PERCEIVERANCE *Obs.*

Percevere, Perceyue, -ceyve, obs. ff. PERSEVERE, PERCEIVE.

Perch (pɜ̃ɹtʃ), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4-6 perche, 7-8 pearch, 7- perch. [a. F. *perche*:—L. *perca* (Pliny), a. Gr. πέρκη: cf περκνός dark-coloured, περκάζειν to become dark.]

1. A common spiny-finned freshwater fish (*Perca fluviatilis*) of Europe and the British Isles, the flesh of which is used as food. Hence extended to the other species of *Perca*, as the common yellow perch of N. America (*P. americana* or *flavescens*), or to the family *Percidæ* in general. (Pl. now rare, the collective singular being used instead, as with other names of fishes.)

13.. *K. Alis.* 5446 Fleiseyng foules blake, ..of perches and savmouns, Token and eten grete foysouns. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 423 In þe oper [pond] is perche and trouyts. 1496 *Bk. St. Albans, Fishing* (1883) 28 The perche is a dayntevous fysshe & passynge holsom. *a* 1555

LELAND *Itin.* V. 70 Good Pikes, and Perches in greate Numbre. 1653 WALTON *Angler* ix. 179 The Pearch..Is one of the fishes of prey, that, like the Pike and Trout, carries his teeth in his mouth. 1704 POPE *Windsor For.* 142 The bright-ey'd perch with fins of Tyrian dye. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 296 Within the mill-head there the perch feed fat.

b. Applied on the Pacific coast of the United States to any fish of the viviparous family *Embiotocidæ* or surf-fishes; also locally to various other fishes, usually with qualifying word (see 2).

1888 J. E. TENISON-WOODS *Fish N. S. Wales* 31 *Lates colonorum*, the perch of the colonists .. really a fresh-water fish, but..often brought to the Sydney market from Broken Bay and other salt-water estuaries...The perch of the Ganges and other East Indian rivers (*L. calcarifer*)..extends to the rivers of Queensland. *Ibid.* 45 The genus *Chilodactylus* is .largely represented in Tasmania and Victoria, one species being commonly imported from Hobart Town in a smoked and dried state under the name of 'perch'. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s v. *Embiotocidæ*, Nearly all are marine, abounding on the Pacific coast of the United States, where they are among the inferior food-fishes, and are called perches, porgies, shiners, etc.

2. With qualifying word, applied (chiefly locally) to various fishes of the family *Percidæ*, and to some of other families, resembling the common perch or taking its place as food.

Black perch, a name for dark-coloured species of *Centropristis*, also called *black bass*; also for various other dark-coloured fishes allied to or resembling the common perch; **Blue perch**, (*a*) the BURGALL or CUNNER (*Ctenolabrus adspersus*, fam. *Labridæ*); (*b*) a Californian surf-fish, *Ditrema laterale* fam. *Embiotocidæ*); **Buffalo-perch**, (*a*) the fresh-water drum, *Haploditnotus grunniens*, fam. *Sciænidæ* (see DRUM *sb.*[1] 11); (*b*) a buffalo-fish, *Ictiobus bubalus*, fam. *Catostomidæ* see BUFFALO 2, 5); **Grunting perch** *buffalo-perch* (*a*); **Pearl perch**: see quot. 1898; **Red perch**, (*a*) the rose-fish *Sebastes marinus* of the North Atlantic; (*b*) in Australia and Tasmania, species of *Anthias*; (*c*) in California, *Hypsipops rubicundus*; **Sea-perch**, (*a*) a fish of the genus *Labrax*, a bass; (*b*) a fish of the genus *Serranus* or family *Serranidæ*; (*c*) = *red perch*; (*d*) = *blue perch* (*a*); **Tiny perch**, a fish of the family *Elassomidæ*, very small freshwater fishes of the Southern United States; **White perch**, (*a*) *Morone americana*, family *Labracidæ*; (*b*) a local name of the *Buffalo-perch* (*a*); (*c*) various species of the *Embiotocidæ* (see 1 b); **Yellow perch**, the common perch of North America (see 1). See also GOLDEN *perch*, GREY *p.*, LOG *p.*, MAGPIE *p.*, etc

1611 COTGR., *Perche de mer*, the sea Pearch; a wholesome, rough-find, and long relesse, rocke-fish 1661 LOVELL *Hist Anim. & Min.* 214 The Sea-perch...The head with honey helps pustules, &c. 1729 in *Dampier's Voy.* (ed. 3) III. ii. 415 The Red-listed Pearch. Is good to eat. 1818 RAFINESQUE *Let.* 20 July in Jordan *N. Amer. Ichthyol.* (1877) 13 Red Perch. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI 423/1 *Centropristes nigricans*, one of the species known by the name of the black-perch or black bass, is abundant in the rivers of the United States. 1355 LONGF. *Hiawa.* v. 47 He..Saw the yellow perch, the Sahwa, Like a sunbeam in the water. 1800 Blue perch [see BURGALL] 1879 GOODE *Fisheries U. S.* 34 *Sebastes Marinus*, .. Norway Haddock; Hemdurgan; Red Perch.—Polar Seas and South to Cape Cod 1882 J. E. TENISON-WOODS *Fish N. S. Wales* 48 *Sebastes percoides* ..In Victoria it is called the Red Gurnet perch. 1883 E. P. RAMSAY *Food Fishes N. S. Wales* 35 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) The most important of our freshwater fishes are..the two species of the Murray Cod (*Oligorus*), the Golden Perch (*Ctenolates*), 2 species, the Silver Perch and MacLeay's Perch (*Therapon*), the River Perch (*Lates*), 2 species. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.*, *Black-Perch*, a river fish of New South Wales, *Therapon niger*, family *Percidæ*. *Ibid.*, *Fresh-water Perch*, name given in Tasmania to the fish *Microperca tasmaniæ*. *Ibid.*, *Murray-Perch*, a fresh-water fish, *Oligorus mitchelli*, closely allied to .. the Murray-Cod. *Ibid.*, *Pearl Perch*, a rare marine fish of New South Wales, excellent for food, *Glaucosoma scapulare*, family *Percidæ*. *Ibid.*, *Sea-Perch*, a name applied..in Sydney, to the Morwong [*Chilodactylus*], and Bull's-eye [*Priacanthus macracanthus*]; in New Zealand and Melbourne, to Red Gurnard [*Sebastes percoides*].

3. *Comb.*, as *perch-like*, *-shaped* adjs.; **perch-backed** *a.*, resembling in shape a perch's back; **perch-pest**, a crustacean parasite of the perch; † **perch-stone**: see quot. 1658.

1658 PHILLIPS, The *Perch-stone*, a white stone found in the head of a Perch. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst Anim.* II. Index, Perch-pest. [Cf p. 31, Pest of the Perch..takes its station usually within the mouth, fixing itself, by means of its sucker, in the cellular membrane.] 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII 43/1 Perch-like fishes whose operculum is produced behind. 1872 EVANS *Anc Stone Implements* xxiv. 567 Lunate and perch-backed implements .. are very scarce. 1883 E. P. RAMSAY *Food Fishes N. S. Wales* 9 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) A more important fish ..is a fine perch-shaped *Glaucosoma*, ..named *G. scapulare*.

Perch (pɔ̃ːtʃ), *sb.*[4] Forms: 3-6 **perche**, 6 **pearche**, 6-8 **pearch**, 7 **peerch**, 5- **perch**. See also PERK *sb.*[1] [a. F. *perche* (13th c. in Littré) = Pr. *perja*, *pergi*, Cat. *perca*, Sp. *percha*, It. *pertica*: - L. *pertica* pole, long staff, measuring-rod.]

I. 1. A pole, rod, stick, or stake, used for various purposes, *e.g.* for a weapon, a prop, etc. *Obs.* or *dial.* in gen. sense.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 273/78 Cristofre bi-side bulke watere..In his hond a long perche he bar, is staf as bei it were. Swane any man wolde ouer bat watur, opon is rug he him caste And tok is perche and bar him ouer. [1429 *Liber Albus* III. ii. (Rolls) I. 260 Item, si ascun perche dascune taverner soit pluis large, ou soi pluis extendent que nest ordeigne.] c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 393/1 Perche, or perke, *pertica*. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. liv. 399 The tame Hoppe .. windeth it selfe about poles and perches. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* I. xxxv. 26 Scaffolds born up twelue foot high from the ground with forked perches or props. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Willow*, Within two years they will be gallant Perches. 1902 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 839 The men knock the fruit from the trees with long poles and perches.

† b. A heavy staff used in fulling or walking cloth by hand. *Obs.*

[1350-75: see PERK *sb.*[1] 1 b.] 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 409 *Pe* lewes stened bis lames .. and .. smyte out his brayn wip a walkere his perche [L. *pertica fullonis*].

c. A pole set up in a shallow or other special place in the sea, a river, etc., to serve as a mark for navigation.

1468 [see *perch money* in 6]. 1672 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 308 A Perch at the lower end of the Key. 1683 *Ibid.*, Wee order that the Perch bee..sett upp at the blacke rocke. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3781/4 A Perch with a white Brush upon it. 1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 175 There is a Bright Tide Light, and two perches on the western side. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* v. (ed. 2) 139 Perches with balls, cages, &c. will..be at turning points

d. The centre pole by which the hinder carriage is connected to the fore-carriage in wagons and in some kinds of coaches and other four-wheeled vehicles.

1668 9 PEPYS *Diary* 6 Feb., The bolt broke that holds the forewheels to the perch, and so the horses went away with them, and left the coachman and us. 1728 VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* II. i, Crack! went the Perch! Down goes the Coach! 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 45 Sometimes the perch is made of a bent form, called a compass perch. 1853 *Q. Rev.* CXIV. 313 It is difficult for us to understand how a four-wheeled plaustrum, without a perch, was ever coaxed round a curve—how it turned nobody knows.

II. 2. A bar fixed horizontally to hang something upon; a peg.; = PERK *sb.*[1] 2. *Obs.* or *Hist.*

† a 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 295 A mantyl henge hir fast by, Upon a perche, weike and smalle. c 1391 — *Astrol.* II. § 23 I how most haue a plomet hanging on a lyne heyer than thin heued on a perche. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* ix. 24 (Harl. MS.) [She] hongyd it vp on a perche in hire chambir. 1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Petiolus*, a lytle foote: also a perche whereon frutes or onyons be hanged. 1800 WEALE *Dict. Terms*, *Perch*, a small projecting beam, corbel, or bracket, near the altar of a church. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* xi, A 'perch' for hanging clothes..just such as would have been seen in a mediæval house in England.

† b. A bar to support a candle or candles, esp. as an altar-light: cf. PERCHER[2] and PERK *sb.*[1] 2 b.

[1302 *Reg. Palat. Dunelm.* (Rolls) III. 47 Pertica, super quam ponuntur cerei et candelæ.] 1499, 1532-3 [see *perch-candle* in 6]. 1565 CALFHILL *Answ. Treat. Crosse* 140 b, My Lord Maior hath a perch to set on hys perchers when hys gesse be at supper.

3. A bar fixed horizontally for a hawk or tame bird to rest upon.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1346 What haukes sitten on the perche aboue. — *Nun's Pr. T.* 64 As Chauntecleer among hise wyues alle Sat on his perche that was in the halle. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839 xxii. 241 [Ther] ben sett upon a perche 4 or 5 or 6 gerfaconns. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 115 So neare that they maye sit close togyther on the perache. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 504 The pearches whereon they set their Canarie birds, which else would be killed by Pismires. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 340 Standing upright upon the perch like a sparrow-hawk 1852 R. F. BURTON *Falconry Vall. Indus* vi. 64 She is placed, unhooded, on her perch. *Note*, The perch is a round rod projecting from the wall, garnished with cloth, which hangs beneath it like a towel.

b. Anything serving for a bird to alight or rest upon; also *transf.* for anything, or for a person. *To take one's perch*: to perch, to alight. *Peck and perch*: see PECK *sb.*[3] 3.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* vi. xvi, A Faucon came fleynge .. and she flewe vnto the elme to take her perche. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 156 She flyeth vp to a perche or braunche of a tree, and after her maner she syngeth full swetely. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II 1 4 We must not make a scar-crow of the Law, .. let it keepe one shape, till custome make it Their perach, and not their terror. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav* (ed 2) 11 Some Boobyes, weary of flight, made our Ship their pearch. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxvii 269 The tides rose over it, and the waves washed against it continually, but it gave a perfectly safe perch to our little boats. 1877 BRYANT *Odyssey* v. 405 The sea-nymph took her perch On the well-handed raft.

c. *fig.* An elevated or secure position or station. (Often with direct allusion to a bird's perch.)

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2 b, Euen so man..may ..flye vp neuer so hye. from perche to perche, from pleasure to pleasure, from honour to honour. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 87 Never did the Prerogative descend so much from perch to popular lure, as by that concession [of the Petition of Right]. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* III 14 They proudly mount To their spirit's perch. 1884 PAE *Eustace* 63 It gives me a lift to the perch that I'd long had an eye for.

d. *colloq.* A small seat on a vehicle, usually elevated, for the driver, or for a livery servant.

1841 LEVER *C. O'Malley* cviii, The postilion was obliged to drive from what (Hibernicè speaking) is called the perch, no ill-applied denomination to a piece of wood which about the thickness of one's arm, is hung between the two fore-springs and serves as a resting-place. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Perch*. (Vehicle)..An elevated seat for the driver.

e. In *fig.* phrases (*colloq.* or *slang*). *To throw, turn*, etc. *over the perch, to knock off one's perch*, etc.: to upset, vanquish, ruin, 'do for', put an end to, be the death or destruction of.

So *to tip over the perch, hop the perch*, etc.: to be ruined or vanquished; to die. *Cannot flutter above the perch* (quot. 1649): said of a young bird, hence of an inexperienced or ignorant person. *To peak* or *peck over the perch*: see PEAK *sb.*[1] 1 b.

[a 1529: see PERK *sb.*[1] 3 b] 1568 FULWELL *Like Will to Like* E iij, Charged to make privy serche, So that if we may be got, we shalbe throwen ouer the perche. 1587 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 400 Some drugge that should make men pitch over the perch. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 17 It was inough if a fat man did but trusse his points, to turne him ouer the perach [in the sweating sicknes]. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Hen. IV*, clx, As yet some cannot flutter 'bous the Perch. 1702 T. BROWN *Lett. fr. Dead* Wks. 1760 II. 237 For fear when I am once got into the grave, the grim tyrant should give me a turn over the perch, and keep me there. 1737 OZELL *Rabelais* III. Prol. 15 Either through Negligence, or for want of ordinary Sustenance, they both tipt over the Perch. 1791 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Celestina* (ed. 2) I. 132 The old girl must hop the perch soon. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* xl, Such a consummate idiot as to hop the perch so sillily. 1864 *Athenæum* 22 Oct. 523/3 Lord John Russell..took the Dean off his perch.

† f. [Obliquely derived from prec. phrases: cf. PERCH *v.* 6, to die.] Death. *Obs slang.*

1722 W. BROMLEY *Let. to J. Grahme* 22 Apr. in J. Bagot *Col. J. Grahme* (1886) 32 My letters yesterday put me into a very great quandary, upon hearing of your friend's perch [i. e. the death of the Earl of Sunderland]. *Ibid.* 6 May, I do not believe that any of my friends rejoice at the late perch, though I am told that others have shown very indecent joy.

4. A wooden bar, or frame of two parallel bars, over which pieces of cloth are pulled, in order to examine them thoroughly; formerly also used in dressing cloth, blankets, etc., with hand-cards: cf. PERCH *v.* 5. [So in French.] *Obs* or *dial.*

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Ce ij b, Ye haue strayned it on the tentours, and drawen it on the perche. 1666 W. SPURSTOWE *Spir. Chym* 118 Cloth that is drawn over the Perch. *Ibid.* 164 The circumspect Merchant contents not himself with the seeing and feeling of his Cloth .. but he puts it upon the Perch, and setting it between the light and himself, draws it leasurely over, and so discovers, not only the rents and holes that are in it, but the inequality of the threads, etc. 1883 *Almondbury & Huddersf. Gloss.*

III. 5. A rod of a definite length used for measuring land, etc.; hence a. A measure of length, esp. for land, palings, walls, etc.; in Standard Measure equal to $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards, or $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet, but varying greatly locally: see quots. Also called POLE or ROD.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. cxxix. (Add. MS. 27944) Þe pase contyneþ fyue feet and þe perche elleuene passe and ten feete. [Some error: L. has *passus p dex.* v. *pertica pedis* xx.] 1492 *Act 7 Hen. VII*, c. 14 Bounde to repaire cccl xvij perches, every perche of xvij fote, of the pale of the parke. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 12 An acre of grounde by the statute, that is to say xvi. fote and a halfe, to the perch or pole, foure perches to an acre in bredth, and fortye perches to an acre in lengthe. 1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1575) 207, 5 yardes and a halfe make a Perche. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 330 A Perch, or Lug is sixteen foot and a half Land-measure, but is usually eighteen foot to measure Coppice-woods withal. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 52 The Perch of Ireland is 21 Foot. 1763 *Museum Rust.* I lxxiii 315 Besides these statute measures, there are in England what may be called customary perches, differing one from the other in length in various counties. a 1850 JAS. GRAY *Introd. Arith.* (ed. 100) 8, *Tables*, $5\frac{1}{2}$ Yards = 1 Pole or Perch

b. A superficial measure of land, equal to a square of which each side is a lineal perch; a square perch or pole (normally $\frac{1}{160}$ of an acre).

1442 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 59/1 A quarter and an half of a perche, and a pek of Londe. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* II. xii. N iij, There is in that parke 1188 acres, and 24 perches. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 200 Not to lose a Pearch of my many Acres, through imperfect Survey. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s v. *Lucern*, A perch of transplanted lucern. 1836 LANDOR *Peric & Asp.* Wks. 1846 II. 371/1 Pindar! you have brought a sack of corn to sow a perch of land. 1863 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* in *O. C. & F. Words* (E. D. S.) 174 *Perch* (*Guernsey*) 7 yards squared for land measure, making $1\frac{3}{8}$ perches. (*Jersey* 7½ yards = 22 feet [squared], $\frac{1}{8}$ of an acre.

c. A solid measure used for stone, containing a lineal perch (see a) in length, and usually $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet in breadth and 1 foot in thickness; but varying locally, and for different materials.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build. Price-bk.* 90 An Irish rod or perch of stone-walling, is twenty-one feet in length, eighteen inches in breadth, and twelve inches in depth. 1849 D. G. MITCHELL *Battle Summer* (1852) 57 Will these blouse-men, who sup in Tuilleries today, hammer stone tomorrow at ten sous a perch? 1863 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* in *O. C. & F. Words* (E. D. S.) 174 (*Devon*) Perch of stone work, 16½ feet in length, 1 in height, and 22 inches in thickness [= 30½ feet]; of cob work, 18 feet in length, 1 in height, and 2 in thickness.

IV. 6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **perch-bolt** the bolt or pin upon which the perch of a carriage turns; † **perch-candle** = PERCHER[2] (*obs*); **perch-carriage**, a 'carriage', or framework of a vehicle (CARRIAGE 28), having a perch; **perch coach**, a coach having a perch; **perch-hoop**, in a vehicle, 'the hoop that unites the other timbers to the perch' (Felton); **perch-iron**, a general term for the iron parts of a carriage-perch (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1884); **perch-loop**, an iron fastened to a carriage-perch, having loops for the straps which pass to the bed, to limit the swing of the body (ibid.); **perch money**, money paid for the maintenance of perches (sense 1 c) in a harbour, etc.; **perch-plate**, an iron plate placed above, below, or at the side of a carriage-perch; **perch-pole**, a climbing-pole used by acrobats; **perch-stay**, one of the side rods which pass from the perch of a carriage to the hind axle as braces.

1794 W. Felton *Carriages* (1801) I. 40 The under carriage is the conductor, and turns by means of a lever, called a pole, acting on a centre pin, called a *perch-bolt. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 174/2 The perch-bolt, or centre-point on which the wheels lock round. 1499 *Promp. Parv.* 393 (Pynson) *Perche candell, *pertica*lis. 1532–3 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 265 Halfe dowzen of perche Candelles vij *d.* ob. 1800 *Hull Advertiser* 11 Oct. 2/4 A neat post chaise, with *perch carriage. 1815 *Paris Chit-Chat* (1816) I. 101 [He] paces along gravely with two enormous black horses, and in a *perch-coach. 1794 W. Felton *Carriages* (1801) I. 102 A *perch hoop, which unites the wings to the perch, by being tightly drove over them. 1465 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 323 Hit is ordeynet..that al.. pay *perche mony to the water baliffes of the havvyn of the seid citte. 1794 W. Felton *Carriages* (1801) I. 52 The side *perch-plates. [p. 45 Plating with iron the sides of perches is a great improvement.]

Perch (pəɹtʃ), *v.*[1] Forms: see Perch *sb.*[2] [a. F. *perche-r* (14th c. in Littré), f. *perche* Perch *sb.*[2]]

I. 1. *intr.* To alight or rest as a bird upon a perch, to settle, or to stand or sit, as a bird, properly upon a bar, bough, etc. with its feet grasping the support. Hence *transf.* of persons and things: To alight or settle, or to stand, sit, or rest, upon something (usually at a height above the ground, and affording narrow standing-room).

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C viij, She perchith when she stondyth on any maner bowe or perch. 1530 Palsgr. 650/1, I perche, as a hauke or byrde..on a boughe or perche, *je perche.* *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* II Poems 1873 II. 55 Her shoulders be like two white doues, Pearching within square royall rooues 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* v i. 80. 1663 Cheriton *Chor Gigant.* 29 Where ever the Roman Eagle pearch'd. 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* III ii, Thou wilt be hung up in chains, or thy quarters perching upon the most conspicuous places of the kingdom. 1804 J. Grahame *Sabbath* 410 Birds of dazzling plume Perch on the loaded boughs. 1862 Johns *Brit. Birds* (1874) 174 A long and almost straight [claw] is best adapted for perching on the ground.

2. *trans.* To set or place upon a perch, to cause to perch; to set up on a height, or as on a perch. Also *refl.*

1575 Turberv. *Faulconrie* 115 When you see them sit close that one to that other for warmth. pearche them and lewie them both together. *a* 1687 H. More (J.), If you could perch yourself as a bird on the top of some high steeple. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxxi. (1856) 205 The driving ice, and the grooming pressures which have perched us thus upon a lump of drift. 1883 Gilmour *Mongols* xviii. 217 Crows perch themselves on the top of loaded camels.

3. *pa. pple.* (from 1 and 2, being the result either of having perched or being perched). Standing, seated, or settled as a bird upon a perch; set up on an eminence, esp. with little standing-room.

c 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* III. 901 How that myn Egle fast by Was perched hye vpon a stoon. 1627 Drayton *Agincourt* lvix, Bedfords an Eagle pearcht vpon a Tower. 1633 *Battle of Lutzen* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 188 You shall find the heavenly benediction perched on the points of your swords 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 247 The most part of them are shot with a Fowling-piece, either perched by a Dog, or otherwise, or flying. 1835 Sir J. Ross *Narr. 2nd Voy.* vi. 83 A castle perched on its summit. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. ii. 19 Upon the moraine were perched enormous masses of rock 1862 Johns *Brit. Birds* 290, I have always failed to observe it actually perched and singing. 1877 Black *Green Past* xxxvii. (1878) 207 The Lieutenant, perched up beside the driver was furnished with a couple of umbrellas. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 13 May 5/2 The heights on which the old town is perched.

II. † 4. *trans.* To furnish with, or fasten to, a 'perch' or pole, for a prop or support. *Obs.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii clxxvii. (Add MS. 27,944) It [vine] hab vertue and might to hynde hemself togideres and beb perched & trayled and bounde to tryen þat ben nyze þerto.

5. To stretch (cloth from the loom) upon a perch (Perch *sb.*[2] 4), for the purpose of examining and burling, or detecting and removing imperfections, such as knots or holes, or (formerly) of raising the nap by hand-cards. (Now done by *gigging*; see Gig *v.*)

Hence, dial. *a.* To examine piecework of any kind before payment, or to submit such work for examination by the employer. *b.* To raise a nap on woollen cloth. (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*)

1552 *Act* 5 & 6 *Edw. VI*, c. 22 Certen Milles called Gigge Milles, for the perchinge and burlinge of Clothe, by reason whereof the true Draperie of this realme ys wonderfully empayred. 1892 *Chambers' Encycl.* X. 730/1 *Perching* consists in making a close inspection of the piece with the object of marking all defects.

6. [From the phrases *hop the perch*, etc.: Perch *sb.*[2] 3 e.] To die. *slang.* (Cf. Percher[1] 6.)

1886 *Sporting Times* 3 Aug. 1/3 (Farmer) 'Well, s'pose I perched first?' 'Well', replied Pitcher, 'I should just come in where you were lying' [etc.].

† Perch, *v.*[2] *Obs.* [Collateral form of Perk *v.*[1] The existence of *perk* as a northern form of Perch *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1], appears to have led to some confusion between Perch *v.*[1] and Perk *v.*[1], and given rise to this variant of the latter.]

intr. To raise or exalt oneself, to push or set oneself *up* aspiringly, self-assertingly, or presumptuously; = Perk *v.*[1] 1, 1 b.

1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 299 b, Contemning the authoritie of the higher powers..[they] will presume so proudly to pearch through intollerable pryde, to make themselves their coequalles. 1598 Drayton *Heroic Ep.* xiv. 143 Some..which proudly pearch so hie. 1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* C ij, In Anno 1240, It [Yarmouth] percht vp to be gouernd by balies. 1621 Hakewill *David's Vow* 211 It never leaves pearching and pushing forward, till it set it selfe higher than is meet.

Hence **† Perched** *ppl. a.* = Perked; **† Perching** *vbl sb* and *ppl. a.*, perking.

1575 Laneham *Let.* (1871) 51 More, fayr, eeuen, and fresh holly treez, for pearching and prouning, set within. 1598 *Herrings Tayle* D j b, His pearching hornes are ream'd a yard beyond assise. 1600 *Hosp Inc. Foolas* A iv, Those pearched Cuckoes that laugh at all the world. 1617 B. Jonson *Vision of Delight* 132 Nor purple Pheasant, with a pearched pride Wave his dis-coloured necke, and purple side.

Perch, obs. form of Parch *v.*

Percha (pɜ̃ːtʃā). Short for Gutta-percha.

1876 Preece & Sivewright *Telegraphy* 236 Unless they are quite loose they will damage the percha. *Ibid.* 238 One side of the percha should be well warmed for about two inches back, and then brought forward over the joint.

Perchance (pəɹtʃɑ̃ːns), *adv.* (*sb., a.*) *arch.* Forms: 4 **par chance, par chaunce, per chance,** 4–6 **parchaunce, perchaunce,** 5 **perchaunce, -chawnce,** 6 **parchance, perchanse,** 4, 6– **perchance.** [ME. a. AF. *par chance* (Gower *Mirour* 14876), f. OF. *par* by, and *chance* Chance: cf. F. *par hasard*, also Peradventure, Percase, and the later Perhaps.]

† 1. In a statement of fact: By chance; as it happens or happened: = Peradventure *adv.* 1, Percase 1. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

1340 Hampole *Pr. Conse.* 2489 For our gude dedys er ofte done wiang, Or parchaunce done oute of charité. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 358 It fell per chance upon a day A Rovere of the See was nome. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xlii. 15, I said, 'Is this your gouirnance, To tak men for thair luking heir?' Bewty sayis, 'Sa, schir, perchance ȝe be my ladeis presoneir'. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* I ii. 5–6 *Vio.*..Perchance he is not drown'd: What thinke you saylors? *Cap.* It is perchance that you your selfe were saued 1815 W. Ireland *Scribbleomania* 165 Descending astounded, asylum to seek, She pops, as perchance, upon kind Mistress Meeke.

2. In a conditional clause or the like (in quot. 1865, an interrogative sentence): By any chance; as may be, as is possible: = Peradventure *adv.* 2, Percase 2, Perhaps 2.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5042 If with childe they be perchaunce. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* v. i. 75 If they but heare perchance a trumpet sound. 1676 Lister in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 125 If perchance anything has escaped his diligence. 1791 Cowper *Odyss.* XXI. 458 Should ye hear perchance a groan. 1865 Swinburne *Poems & Ballads Hiert* 31 Sleep, is it sleep perchance that covers Each face? 1870 Bryant *Iliad* I. III. 102 Lest perchance He smite thee with his spear.

3. Qualifying a statement so as to express possibility with uncertainty: It may be that; maybe, haply: = Peradventure *adv.* 3, Percase 3, Perhaps 1. Used **a.** with the subjunctive mood or its equivalent (perchance there may, might, would be); **b.** with the future indic. (perchance there shall or will be); **c.** with the pres. and past tenses indic. (perchance there is, was, has been, etc.).

In a. the statement is already contingent, and *perchance* may be taken, as in 1 and 2, in its literal sense of 'by chance', 'there may, might, would by chance be'; but in c. the statement is made contingent by *perchance*, and we cannot there substitute 'by chance', the meaning being 'it may chance to be the fact that there is, was, or has been'. This is also true of b., but there the event itself being future and so subject to contingency, the use of 'perchance' is somewhat transitional between a. and c. The loss of the subjunctive inflexion in Eng., and the levelling of this mood in form under the indicative, makes some early examples, esp. of the past tense, doubtful between a. and c.; thus 'perchance they had' might mean 'perchance they might have'; and it may have been in this way that a phrase originally = L. *forte* has come to be used as = *forsitan*. Cf. also the development in 'it may be that he is here', 'may be he is here', and (*dial.*) 'he is maybe here'.

a. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 117 It mai par chance faile. *Ibid.* III. 10 Per chance in such a drunkeschipe I mai be ded. *c* 1570 *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 18 Perchaunce an issue hereon may be joynt. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) III. 159 Some perchance would assign another reason. 1719 Young *Revenge* II. i, Something perchance may happen To soften all to friendship, and to love. 1835 J. H. Newman *Par. Serm.* (1837) I. xxi. 320 They thought death perchance might be a change for the better. *a* 1848 R. W. Hamilton *Rew. & Punishm.* viii. (1853) 375 This view may perchance be discarded.

b. *a* 1400 *Evang. Nicod.* 377 in Herrig's *Archiv* LIII. 398 His blode mot on vs fall And on our childer bathe. Sir Pilate said: parchaunce so sall. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxxi. 130 Godd.. will perchaunce take wreke on þam. 1542–5 Brinklow *Lament.* (1874) 87 Perchaunce ye wyll saye, ye seke no soche thynge thereby? 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* II ii 17 Perchance he will not minde me. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* XVIII. 244 Panic-seized, perchance The Trojans shall from fight desist. 1822 Shelley *Calderon* II. 134 Many still Are mine, and many more, perchance shall be.

c. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 37 Frend, perchaunce þu hawtist to wete & enquire. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 110 The lond is good, the colour nought, perchaunce. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Warwick* xiii, Perchaunce thou thinkest. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* I. i. 20, 25 Fulvia perchance is angry. Perchance? Nay, and most like. 1740 C. Pitt *Virg. Æneid* I 779 Perchance, ..He roams the towns, or wanders thro' the woods. 1858 G. Macdonald *Phantastes* (1878) II. xiv. 37 This shadow was perchance my missing demon.

b. Qualifying a word or phrase, by ellipsis: = Peradventure 3 b, Percase 3 b, Perhaps 1 b.

1382 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 266 Er he a childe put hir withinne, And perchaunce two at ones. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 354 Noght al per chance as ye it wolden. 1522 Skelton *Why not to Court?* 634 Parchaunce halfe a yere, And yet neuer the nere. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* III. i. 65 To dye to sleepe, To sleepe, perchance to Dreame: I, there's the rub. 1683 Wood *Life* 22 May (O. H. S.) III. 55 The Laboratory, perchance one of the most beautiful and useful in the world. 1862 Longf. *Wayside Inn* Prel. 91 Let me in outline sketch them all, Perchance uncouthly.

B. quasi-*sb.*

† 1. *By perchance*: by chance. *Obs. rare.*

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* XVII. clxxv. (W. de W.) 717 By perchaunce it happyth that it crokyth and bendeth.

2. The word 'perchance', or a statement qualified by it; an expression of uncertain possibility.

a 1677 Barrow *Serm.* Wks. 1716 II. 178 Interposing.. now and then his may-be's and perchances.

C. quasi-*adj.* (in predicate.) Dependent on chance. *nonce-use.*

1891 J. Smith *Fellowship* iii. 40 There is no intention to show that the life in Christ is perchance, haphazard, something which may begin today and end tomorrow.

† Perchant. *Obs. rare*—°. [= F. *perchant* (in same sense) sb. use of pr. pple. of *percher* to perch.] (See quot.; app. never in Eng. use.)

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Perchant*, among fowlers, or decoy-bird, which the fowler has fastened by the foot, and which flutters about the place where it is tied, to draw other birds to it. [Hence in mod. Dicts.]

Perche, obs. form of Perch, Pierce.

Perched (pɜ̃ːtʃt, *poet.* pɜ̃ːtʃed), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. Perch *v.*[1] + -ed[1] and [2].]

1. Seated as a bird upon a perch; set up on a high point; *spec.* in *Geol.* applied [after F.] to a block or boulder left resting upon a pinnacle or other narrow support by the melting of the ice which carried it thither.

1884– [see Perch *v.*[1] 3]. 1859–65 Page *Geol. Terms, Perched Blocks.* 1863 Lyell *Antiq. Man* xv. 294 If the glacier is lowered greatly by melting, these circles of large angular fragments, which are called 'perched blocks', are left in a singular situation near the top of a steep hill or pinnacle. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 164 Such stones [poised perhaps on the very edge of a precipice, or balanced upon a mere point] known as perched blocks or *block perches.* 1883 R. W. Dixon *Mano* I. ii. 5 That blinking hood Which in the perched owl's orbs by daylight lies.

2. Furnished with a perch or perches: **a.** for birds. **b.** Of a carriage: cf. Perch *sb.*[2] 1 d.

1671 Milton *Samson* 1692 And as an evening Dragon came, Assailant on the perched roosts, .. Of tame villatic Fowl. 1794 W. Felton *Carriages* (1801) I. 57 Coaches and phaetons, either perched or crane-necked

Perched, *ppl. a.*[2]: see under Perch *v.*[2]

Percher[1] (pɜ̃ːtʃəɹ). [f. Perch *v.*[1] and [2] + -er[1]: cf. F. *perchoir*.] A person or animal that perches.

I. From Perch *v.*[2]

† 1. One who aspires to a high position; a self-assertive person. *Obs.*

1581 Mulcaster *Positions* iv. 16 So is it worthy praise to rest in some degree which declareth a pearcher, though abilitie restraine will that it cannot aspire wherunto it would.

II. From Perch *v.*[1] **2.** A bird that perches.

1775 White in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 260 [The young swallows] then are conducted to the dead bough of some tree, where ..they are attended with great assiduity, and may then be called *perchers.*

3. *spec.* A bird having feet adapted for perching; a member of the *Insessores* or perching birds.

1835–6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 267/1 The perchers..always live in pairs. 1873 W. Cory *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 304 Songers and perchers are scarce where the land is too dry for worms. 1884 *Century Mag.* XXVIII. 489 Entirely a ground bird and not a percher.

4. A person perched on a height or eminence.

1814 in C. W. Hatfield *Hist. Notices Doncaster* (1866) 86 The approach of the badger..was to be signalled by the percher [who has perched himself in a tree].

5. A workman employed in perching cloth (see Perch *v.*[1] 5); a burler. [OF. *percheur.*]

1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v. *Perch*[2], *v.*, The cloth is stretched in a frame, and the percher carefully examines the whole texture for imperfections, which may consist of burs and knots, which he carefully removes, or of holes, which he nicely darns.

6. *slang.* A dying person. (Cf. Perch *v.*[1] 6.)

1714 Vibet. Bolingbroke *Let. to J. Grahme* 21 Jan. in J. Bagot *Col. J. Grahme* (1886) 98 The Queen is well, though the Whigs giue out that she is, what they wish her, 'a percher'.

7. See quot. (Perh. a different word.)

1891 Wrench *Winchester Word-bk.*, *Percher*, a Latin cross laid horizontally against the name of an absentee on any roll. [Remembered by Rev. C. B. Mount in 1839.]

† Percher[2]. *Obs.* Also 5 **-ere, -or,** (**pier-chier**), 5–6 **perchour,** 6 **pearcher.** [f. Perch *sb.*[2] (sense 2 b), i.e. 'candle for placing on a perch'. The forms suggest an AF. **percher* = F. **perchier*, L. type **perticāri-us*, but examples are wanting.] A tall candle, of wax or tallow: see quot. 1706.

a 1332 *Mem. Multorum Hen. Prior Cantorb.* in *MS. Coll. Galba E.* iv. lf. 45 Item, candele que vocantur perchers continent in longitudine xv pollices; unde xviij perchers pond. j. lb. cere. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* iv. 1245 Ffor by þe percher [*MS.* morter] which þat I se brenne I knowe wel þat day is not fer henne. 1392–3 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 252 Pro iiij. torches et perchers [*MS.* pche] emptis. 1406–7 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 67 For a pound perchors for lyȝt to þe werke men i d ob. 1432 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 130 In torches .. priketes et piercheiers. *c* 1440

Promp. Parv. 393/2 Percher, candylle, .. *perticalis.* 1513 *Bk. Kerynge in Babees Bk.* 279 Drawe the curtynes, than se there be morter or waxe or perchoures be redy. 1562 A. Brooke tr. *Rom. & Jul.* Shaks. Wks. 1803 XX. 324 In her hand a percher light The nurce beares up the stayre. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* II. i. (1592) 103 Seneca sayth, Let..no man sette pearchers or taper light before the Gods. 1613–18 Daniel *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 104 Forty great long perchers of the Kings best candles. 1706 Phillips, *Perchers*, the Paris-Candles formerly us'd in England; also the bigger sort of Candles, especially of Wax, which were commonly set upon the Altars.

‖ **Percheron** (pɚʃɪoñ). [Fr. adj. from *le Perche*, a district of France comprising the departments of Orne, Eure-et-Loir, Sarthe, Loir-et-Cher.] A horse of a noted breed raised in le Perche, combining strength with lightness and speed, much used in France for artillery and for heavy coaches, and now largely bred in the western United States.

1875 S. Sidney *Bk. Horse* xi. 241 The Percheron is another breed of trotting cart-horses, which has in name a considerable reputation in England. ..These Percherons, in their best form, were the post-horses of France. 1901 *Scribner's Mag.* Apr. 414/2 Heavy wagons..all drawn by stocky Percherons and big Western grays or stout Canada blacks.

Perchess, obs. form of Purchase.

Pe·rching, *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. Perch *v.*[1] + -ing [1].] The action of the verb Perch (in various senses). In quot. 1483, provision of perches in a fairway or the dues paid for this: cf. Perch *sb.*[2] 1 c; in quot. 1818 = perching-place.

1483 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 364 All manner of men that occupieth shippes..shall pay to the Watyr-bailliff, for his perchyng, ii. d of silver, as oft tymes as thei comyth yn and out. 1552 [see Perch *v.*[1] 5]. 1818 Keats *Endym.* i. 515 Pluck down A vulture from his towery perching. 1892 S. Barber *Beneath Helvellyn's Shade* 46 The 'perching' of boulders by the agency of ice in the glacial period.

attrib. 1883 Martin & Moale *Vertebr. Dissect.* 132 This is the perching muscle, and is so arranged that when the bird flexes the leg upon the thigh..the flexor muscles of the toes are pulled upon and the foot made to grasp the perch. 1888 E. Eggleston *Graysons* in *Century Mag.* June 274 He managed to get perching-room on the window-sill. 1889 *Women's Union Jrnl.* 15 Nov. 87 Having their work carried to the perching room (to be examined: see Perch *v.*[1] 5).

Pe·rching, *ppl. a.*[1] [See -ing [2].] That perches; *spec.* in *Ornith.* applied to the Insessores or birds with feet adapted for perching; insessorial.

1774 Beattie *Minstr.* II. viii. The perching eagle oft was heard to cry. 1823 Vigors in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIV. 405, I wish..to designate this order by the title of *Insessores* or *Perching Birds.* 1880 A. R. Wallace *Isl. Life* iii. 35 The whole series of British Passeres or perching birds.

Perching, *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*[2]: see Perch *v.*[2]

Perchling (pɚ·ʧlɪŋ). [f. Perch *sb.*[1] + -ling [1] 2.] A small perch or percoid fish.

1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVI. 90 The small group of diminutive perchlings, of transparent bodies, called *Ambassis.*

Perchlo·r. Abbrev. of *perchloride* (of mercury).

1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 429 The thermometer placed in '$\frac{1}{20}$ carbolic' or '$\frac{1}{40}$ perchlor' for a few minutes.

Perchlor-, perchlo·ro-. *Chem.* Combining form of *perchloric, perchloride, perchlorinated*; chiefly indicating a compound in which there is the maximum replacement of hydrogen by chlorine, as in *perchloracetic, perchloraldehyde, -benzene, -ethane, -ethylic, perchloroquinone,* etc.

1857 Miller *Elem. Chem.* III. 182 These perchlorinated compound ethers, such as the perchloracetic ether..and perchloroformic ether..are very unstable. *Ibid.*, Amongst these products perchloraldehyd is always present. *Ibid.* 354 Perchlorokinone, chloranile ($C_{12}Cl_4O_4$) .. forms pale yellow flakes of pearly and metallic lustre. 1862 *Ibid.* (ed. 2) III. 409 Perchloroquinone. 1866 Odling *Anim. Chem.* 123 By treatment with chlorine, all four bodies yield ..chloranil $C_6Cl_4O_2$, or perchloroquinone. 1888 *Athenæum* 11 Nov. 632/1 Perchlorethane, perchlorbenzene, and nitrogen were obtained.

Perchlorate (pɚklō·rēʧ). *Chem.* [f. Per-[1] 5 b + Chlorate.] A salt of perchloric acid. Hence **Perchlo·rated** *ppl. a.* (see quot.).

1826 *Henry's Elem. Chem.* I. 537 Per-chlorate of potassa does not change vegetable colours. 1856 Miller *Elem. Chem.* II. 536 No insoluble perchlorate is known: the perchlorate of potash is the least soluble of these compounds. 1880 Cleminshaw *Wurtz' Atom. Tha.* 140 The alkaline sulphates, selenates, permanganates, and perchlorates are isomorphous with each other. 1897 Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 905/1 'Perchlorated ether has been employed to designate a body obtained either by combining directly chlorine with olefiant gas, or [etc.].

Perchloric (pɚklō·rik), *a. Chem.* [f. Per-[1] 5 b + Chloric.] In *Perchloric acid*, hydrogen perchlorate, $HClO_4$, the oxygen acid of chlorine containing more oxygen than Chloric acid ($HClO_3$).

1818 W. Henry *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 8) I. 437 The per-chloric acid will then consist of one atom of chlorine = 33·5, united with seven atoms of oxygen = 52·5. 1856 Miller *Elem. Chem.* II. 536. 1869 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* (1871) 115 Perchloric acid is one of the most powerful oxidizing agents known.

Perchloride (pɚklō·rəid). *Chem.* [Per-[1] 5 a.] A compound of chlorine with another element or radical, containing the maximum proportion of chlorine. (These are now usually otherwise expressed; e.g. perchloride of carbon (perchlorinated chloride of ethylene), *carbon tri-chloride* C_2Cl_4, perchloride of iron (trichloride of iron), *ferric chloride* Fe_2Cl_6, as distinguished from *ferrous chloride* (proto- or dichloride of iron) $FeCl_2$.) So **Perchlo·rinated,** combined or charged with the maximum proportion of chlorine; hence **Perchlorina·tion.** † **Perchlo·ruret** *Obs.* = *Perchloride.*

1818 W. Henry *Elem. Chem.* II. 15 In the chloride of phosphorus its elements are united atom to atom; while in the per-chloride two atoms of chlorine are combined with one of phosphorus. 1843 R. J. Graves *Syst. Clin. Med.* 32 Some denominate sublimate perchloride [of mercury]. 1881 J. Ridge in *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* XLVI. 83 He was placed on full diet, and was ordered perchloride of iron. 1857 Miller *Elem. Chem.* III. 180 An alcoholic solution of potash decomposes *perchlorinated ether. 1863–72 Watts *Dict. Chem.* I. 766 Several perchlorinated compound ethers ..yield trichloride of carbon, when similarly treated. 1888 *Athenæum* 11 Nov. 632/1 The authors have studied the effect of exhaustive *perchlorination ..on quinolin [etc.]. 1897 Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 905/1 A *perchloruret.

Percid (pɚ·rsid), *sb.* and *a. Ichthyol.* [f. mod. L. *Percidæ* pl., f. L. *perca* Perch *sb.*[1]: see -id [3].] **a.** *sb.* A fish of the family *Percidæ*, typified by the genus *Perca* or perch. **b.** *adj.* Belonging to the family *Percidæ.* Also **Pe·rcidal** *a.*

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Perciform (pɚ·rsifɔ̄ɪm), *a. Ichthyol.* [ad. mod.L. *perciformis*, f. L. *perca* Perch *sb.*[1]: see -form.] Of the form of, or resembling, a perch; *spec.* belonging to the division *Perciformes* comprising the *Percidæ* and several allied families.

1880 Day in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XV. 52 On the Coromandel coast ..I found the small perciform Therapons residing inside Medusae.

Percil(e, obs. forms of Parsley.

Percimonious, obs. form of Parsimonious.

Percine (pɚ·rsəin), *a.* and *sb. Ichthyol.* [f. mod.L. *Percinæ* pl., f. L. *perca* Perch *sb.*[1]] **a.** *adj.* Belonging to the subfamily *Percinæ* of the *Percidæ.* **b.** *sb.* A fish of this subfamily.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Percipience (pəɚsi·piĕns). [f. L. type **percipientia*, f. *percipient-em*, pr. pple. of *percipĕre* to Perceive: see -ence.] The action or condition of perceiving; perception, cognizance.

1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 313 Sense or percipience is the standing so circumstanced as that the impulse of objects striking upon us may be transmitted so as to raise perceptions. 1836 I. Taylor *Phys. The. another Life* (1838) 126 The mind's..percipience of sensitive pleasure. 1886 Gurney *Phantasms of Living* I. 406 An example of collective telepathic percipience. 1891 Hardy *Tess* (1892) 378 She lay in a state of percipience without volition.

Percipiency (pəɚsi·piĕnsi). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ency.] † **a.** = prec. (*obs.*). **b.** The quality of being percipient.

1662 H. More *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 13 A necessary requisite of that which is capable of the function of Common-percipiency. 1845 Mrs. Browning *Lett.* 3 Mar. (1897) I. 243 The review amused me, by its percipiency about your remembering me during your travels in the East.

Percipient (pəɚsi·piĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *percipient-em*, pr. pple. of *percipĕre* to Perceive.]

A. *adj.* That perceives or is capable of perceiving; conscious; observing; seeing; discerning.

1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* ii. 52 A percipient and rational Creature. 1764 Reid *Inquiry* vi. § 4. 137 It..can only be the act of a percipient or thinking being. 1802–12 Bentham *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) II. 497 Employed in the character of attesting (i. e. percipient and signing) witnesses. 1838–9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* III. iii. § 86. 73 The eternal basis of conviction, .. the consciousness of a self within, a percipient indivisible Ego. 1862 Maurice *Mor. & Met. Philos.* IV. ix. § 128. 648 The man becomes through a divine life percipient of God.

B. *sb.* One who or that which perceives.

1662 H. More *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 13 That vital Sympathy and Coactivity, that transforms objects in their exactest circumstances to the common Percipient. 1665 Glanvill *Scepsis Sci.* v, The Soul is the sole Percipient, which alone hath animadversion and sense properly so called. 1744 Harris *Three Treat.* ii. i. (1765) 56 Nature passes to the Percipient through all the Senses. 1867 Lewes *Hist. Philos.* (ed. 3) II. 301 In the very act of imagining it, you include an ideal percipient.

b. *spec.* in *Telepathy*, etc. One who perceives something outside the range of the senses, or 'on whose mind a telepathic impact falls'.

1885 *Proc. Soc. Psychical Research* III. 92 An apparition of a dead person whose death was unknown to the percipient. 1886 Gurney *Phantasms of Living* I. 6 We call the owner of the impressing mind the *agent*, and the owner of the impressed mind the *percipient*. 1898 *Month* Jan. 52 *note*, Intimate personal relations between the writer and the percipient of the vision.

Percive, obs. form of Perceive.

Perclose, obs. variant of Parclose *sb.*

† **Perclose,** obs. var. Parclose *v.*, to enclose; to close, conclude.

1535 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, II. 260 At Chester we receyved letters from Mr. Erabazon, whiche we send you herin perclosed. 1538 *Ibid.* III. 73 Which if we may have before the perclosing of this letter, your Lordship shall have them herin inclosed. 1542 *Ibid.* 437 At the perclosing of your saide Treasorers laste accompte. 1558 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 472 After the same..accompt perclosed and no surplusage fonde.

† **Percoa·rcted,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*–[0]. [f. Per- 2 + Coarcted.]

1623 Cockeram, *Percoarcted*, brought into a narrow roome.

† **Perco·ct,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *percoct-*, ppl. stem of *percoquĕre*, f. Per- 2 + *coquĕre* to boil, cook.] *trans.* To boil or heat through or thoroughly. So **Perco·ct** *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *percoctus* pa. pple.], *fig.* 'overdone', hackneyed.

1633 Swan *Spec. M.* vi. (1643) 302 The heat of the sunne percocting those waters which are extreamly salt. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 715 Turpentine..may be added when the Salve is percocted. 1879 G. Meredith *Egoist* II. xi. 246 To abstain from any employment of the obvious, the percoct, ..likewise..the overstrained.

Percoid (pɚ·rkoid), *a.* and *sb. Ichthyol.* [mod. f. L. *perca* + -oid: first in F., in pl. *Percoïdes*, Cuvier's name for the perch family of acanthopterygious fishes (*Percidæ*).] **a.** *adj.* Resembling or akin to a perch; belonging to the perch family of fishes. **b.** *sb.* A fish of the perch family. So **Percoi·dean** *a.* and *sb.*; **Percoi·deous** *a.*

[1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 431/2 *Percidæ*, or *Percoïdes* of Cuvier. *Ibid.*, The first division of the Percoïdes, according to Cuvier, comprises [etc.].] *Ibid.* 433/1 In the fifth division of Percoid fishes the ventral fins are placed in advance of the pectorals. 1846 Smart Suppl. s. v., Percoids are a tribe of acanthopterygian fishes, of which the perch is the type. 1851 Gosse *Nat. in Jamaica* 190 It was of a percoid form ..and about a foot in length. 1887 *Athenæum* 9 July 58/3.

Percolate (pɚ·rkŏlēʧ), *sb.* [ad. L. *percōlāt-um* strained, neuter pa. pple. of *percōlāre*: see next.] A product of percolation.

1885 C. G. W. Lock *Workshop Receipts* Ser. iv. 205/2 Each successive part of the percolate lessens the sugar in the percolator. 1898 *Rev. Brit. Pharm.* 7 The alcohol is recovered from the last two percolates, and the residual extract dissolved in the reserved percolate.

Percolate (pɚ·rkŏlēʧ), *v.* [f. L. *percōlāt-*, ppl. stem of *percōlāre*, f. *per* Per- 1 through + *cōlāre* to strain, f. *cōl-um* a strainer.]

1. *trans.* To cause (a liquid) to pass through the interstices of a porous body or medium; to strain or filter (naturally or artificially). Loosely, To cause (a finely divided solid) to trickle or pass through pores or minute apertures, to sift. Now *rare.*

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 296 Springs on the Tops of High-Hills are the best: For .. they..are more Percolated thorow a great Space of Earth. 1658 Evelyn *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 292 You shall percolat it through a sieve or course cloath. 1715 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* I. iv. x 190 Strainers, through which they percolated Snow to cool their Wines. *c* 1842 Lance *Cottage Farmer* 23 Oatmeal undressed, percolated between the fingers into boiling water.

b. *fig.*

a 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. i. 129 The Evidences of Fact are as it were percolated through a vast Period of Ages, and many very obscure to us. 1808 Bentham *Sc. Reform* 48 Double-refined, and treble-refined, by being percolated through the lips and pens of Commissioners and Commissioners' Clerks, and Agents, and Writers to the Signet.

2. *intr.* Said of a liquid: To pass through a porous substance or medium; to filter, ooze, or trickle through.

1684 Boyle *Porousn. Anim. & Solid Bod.* vi. 94 A tradition, that in..the West Indies they have..large Vessels, wherein they put water to percolate, as it were, through a strainer. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 62 Through these Jars the Water transpires and percolates into an earthen Vessel underneath. 1726 Swift *Gulliver* III v, Extracting the nitre, and letting the aqueous or fluid particles percolate. 1813 Bakewell *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 109 The caverns have been formed by the agency of water percolating through natural fissures. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 24 The water which has percolated through the sandy beds.

b. *fig.* (cf. *filter, trickle.*)

1867 Lewes *Hist. Philos.* (ed. 3) II. 399 That influence..has percolated down to the most ordinary intelligences. 1876 Gladstone *Homeric Synchr.* 251 The worship of Isis had percolated at several points into the Greek Peninsula.

3. *trans.* Of a liquid: To ooze or filter through (a porous body or medium); to permeate.

1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* I. 258 It suffers that rain to percolate the earth. 1799 Kirwan *Geol. Ess.* 118 Water percolating the pores of the basalt. 1885 R. Buchanan *Master of Mine* vii, It was actually percolated with sea-water oozing through the solid granitic mass.

fig. 1865 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxvii. 306 A senate ..so freely percolated by the blood of the lower classes.

Hence **Pe·rcolated** *ppl. a.*; **Pe·rcolating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1694 'S. S.' *Loyal & Impart. Satirist* 22 In you Socratick Wisdom do's survive And flow with purer percolated streams. 1864 W. K. Tweedie *Lakes & Rivers of Bible* i. 20 Like percolating water it [bitumen] exudes through the veins into the wells. 1872 C. King *Mountain. Sierra Nev.* ix. 191 Under the influence of the..constant percolating of surface waters. 1880 Geikie *Phys. Geog.* iv. 246 Limestone is liable to be dissolved and removed by percolating rain-water.

Percolation (pɚkŏlē·ʃən). [ad. L. *percōlātiōn-em*, n. of action from *percōlāre* to Percolate.] The action or process of percolating.

a. The action of straining or filtering a liquid through some porous material; filtration; *spec.* in *Pharmacy*, the process of obtaining an extract by passing successive quantities of a dissolving liquid through a pulverized substance until all the soluble matters are extracted (= Displacement 3 c).

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* v. xiii. 512 This freshnesse of the springes, may rather be ascribed to percolation and strayning through the narrow spongie passages of the earth. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 3 It seemeth Percolation or Transmission, (which is commonly called Straining) is a good kinde of Separation, Not onely of Thick from Thin..But of more subtile Natures. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 402 The..utility of Mr. Collier's new machines for percolation. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 207 She defecates, by percolation, the precious wine. 1885 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. iv. 198/1 Percolation..is a kind of filtration, commonly called 'by displacement', employed for extracting the essence from roots, herbs, seeds, barks, &c.

b. The action of passing, as a liquid, through the interstices of some porous body or substance; an oozing through.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 56 Petrifications, or Minerall indurations, like other gemmes proceeding from percolations of the earth disposed unto such concretions. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 378 Dense strata of clay..alone could detain the sea water, and prevent its percolation. 1841–71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd* § 838 (ed. 4) 315 The chyle or nutritive material extracted by the food exudes..by a species of percolation, through the walls of the intestine. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 662 The waters..reach the ocean only by percolation through the beach

†c. *Phonetics* Used of the emission of the breath through a narrow opening between two of the organs of speech, in producing vocal sounds. *Obs.*

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* III. x. 361 Percolation of the breath betwixt both the Lips contracted round-wise which makes the vocal whistling sound. *Ibid.*, Percolation of the breath between the top of the Tongue and the roots of the Teeth. 1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 254 Letters framed by a percolation or straining of the Breath through a kind of Chink betwixt the Tongue and upper Teeth.

d. *fig.*

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. ii rule ii. If we list to observe that Pythagoras and Socrates had great names amongst the leading Christians, it is no wonder if in the percolation something of the relish should remain. 1873 *Daily News* 27 Aug, People grow weary of waiting for the slow percolation of that doctrine through the official mind.

e. *attrib.*

1895 *Daily News* 8 Oct. 9/5 A paper was read..on 'The Relative Value of Percolation Gauges'. 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* i. 94 The greater ease with which watery blood neutralises the acid..in the percolation tests.

Percolative (pə̄·rkŏlĕtiv), *a. rare.* [f. PERCOLATE *v.*: see -ATIVE] Having the quality of percolating or allowing percolation.

1863 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXIV. II. 579 Separating the retentive soils from the percolative, water-bearing soils.

Percolator (pə̄·rkŏlĕtəɹ). [Agent-n., in L. form, from *percōlāre* to PERCOLATE.] a. One who or that which percolates. b. An apparatus for percolating or straining a liquid; a filter or strainer: (*a*) for straining coffee; (*b*) for obtaining an extract by percolation (see PERCOLATION a).

1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts, Percolator*, a filtering machine. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* § 653 Through these tissues the juices freely percolate..they act as percolators. 1872 'M. LEGRAND' *Cambr. Freshm.* xiv. 238 Taking occasional sips of black coffee—at making which, in a patent percolator, Mr. Samuel had become..quite a proficient. 1885 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. iv. 198/2 Gradually pour into the percolator sufficient of the..liquid to be filtered, to drive before it, or 'displace', the liquid contained in the mass.

Percollice, -collois, obs. ff. PORTCULLIS.

Percomorph (pə̄·rkŏmɔ̄ˈf), *a.* and *sb. Ichthyol.* [f. mod.L. *Percomorphi* pl., f. L. *perca*, Gr. πέρκη, PERCH *sb.*[1] + Gr. -μορφος, f. μορφή form.] a. *adj.* Belonging to the order *Percomorphi* of Cope, comprising most of the spiny-finned fishes. b. *sb.* A fish of this order. So **Percomorphic, Percomorphous** *a.*

1885 COPE *Orig. Fittest* xi. (1887) 330 The double bony floor of the skull of the Distegous percomorph fishes is a complication which places them at the summit of the line of true fishes.

Percontation (pə̄·rkŏntē·ʃən). *rare.* [ad. L. *percontatiōn-em*, n. of action from *percontāre*, *-ātī* to inquire, interrogate.] A questioning, inquiry. So **Percontatorial** (pə̄·rkŏntătō·ˈriăl) *a.*, given to, or pertaining to, questioning, inquisitive.

1623 COCKERAM, *Percontation*, an enquiry. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* VIII. (1701) 310/1 Percontation is a thing for which we cannot answer significantly, as Interrogation, *yes*: but as thus, *He aweileth in such a place.* 1835–8 S. R. MAITLAND *Dark Ages* ii. (1844) 24 Between a percontation and interrogation, the ancients made this distinction: that the former admitted a variety of answers, while the latter must be replied to by 'yes' or 'no'. 1853 THACKERAY *In United States*, This percontatorial foible has grown with the national growth. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 18 May 456 The forms of the house, on putting a question, do not admit the percontatorial process to be continued.

Percophid (pə̄·rkŏfid). *Ichthyol.* [f. mod.L. *Percophidæ* pl., f. *Percophis* (f. L. *perca*, Gr. πέρκη PERCH *sb.*[1] + Gr. ὄφις serpent): see -ID[3].] A fish of the family *Percophidæ* (typical genus *Percophis*), allied to perches, but with elongated body and pointed head. So **Percophoid** *a.*, belonging to this family; *sb.* = *Percophid.*

†**Percribrate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *percribrāt-*, ppl. stem of *percribrāre* to sift thoroughly, f. PER- 2 + *cribrāre* to sift, f. *cribrum* a sieve, f. root *cer-*, *cr-*, of *cernere* to sift + instrumental suffix *-brum.*] *trans.* To pass through or as through a sieve, to sift. So †**Percribration,** passage through or as through a sieve.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 59 The bloud is so divided by the minuteness of their Capillary Vessels, or percribration through the habit of the Parts. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* II. xviii. (1713) 145 Thy Brain thus blown up by the percribrated influence of thy moist Mistress, the Moon. 1682 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* II. (1726) 378 Instances of their easy percribration through porous bodies.

†**Percruciate,** *v. Obs. rare*–°. [f. L. *percruciāre*, f. PER- 2 + *cruciāre* to torment: see CRUCIATE.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Percruciate*, to torment greatly.

Perculace, -cullas, -cullice, etc., obs. ff. PORTCULLIS.

Perculsion (pəɹkʌ·lʃən). *rare.* [f. L. type **perculsiōn-em*, f. *perculs-*, ppl. stem of *percellĕre* to upset, strike with consternation, etc.] †a. Consternation, shock of mind or feeling. *Obs.* b. A physical stroke or shock. So †**Percu·lsive** *a. Obs.*, characterized by giving a shock.

1609 BP. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 20 As the paines are vnsufferable to flesh and blood, so haue they a very perculsiue force euen vpon the Soule. 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* Ep. Ded. 9 They are not yet come to her dejections, trepidations, perculsions. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 176 An ovulum, detached..by the force of the orgastic perculsion.

†**Percu·netorily,** *adv. Obs. nonce-wd.* [irreg. f. PER- + L. *cunctārī* to delay, loiter, after *perfunctorily.*] In a loitering manner, lazily.

1615 T. ADAMS *Blacke Devill* 27 This is he that makes men serue God percunctorily, perfunctorily—to go slowly to it, to sit idly at it.

Percur (pəɹkə̄·r), *v. rare.* [ad. L. *percurrĕre* to run through, f. PER- 1 + *currĕre* to run: cf. *concur.* Cf. F. *parcourir.*] *trans.* To run through, traverse (either of actual motion, or of extension).

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 285 A leaf..with three strokes percurring its longitude. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 384 The fan produces its greatest effect when the points of its wings percur in revolving about eighty feet per second.

†**Percurra·tion.** *Obs.* [erron. f. PERCUR *v.* + -ATION, for **percursion.*] A running through.

1785 *Gentl. Mag.* LV. i. 265, I have chosen the Empire of Russia as the theatre of my percurrations.

Percurrent (pəɹkʌ·rĕnt), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *percurrent-em*, pr. pple. of *percurr-ĕre*: see PERCUR.] Running through; continuing or extending throughout, or from one end to the other; *spec.* in *Bot.* said of a midrib or other nerve extending from the base to the apex of a leaf.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man.* I. 32 All the motions, excellently percurrent, and yet at length to cease, or end at these bones. 1882 OGILVIE (Annandale), *Percurrent*, running through from top to bottom. 1886 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, *Percurrent*, running through. Obsolete, except in botany.

Percursory (pəɹkə̄·rsŏri), *a. rare.* [f. L. *percursor* one who runs through: see -ORY 2] a. Characterized by running through something rapidly or hastily. b. *humorously.* Running or moving swiftly along.

1837 LOCKHART *Scott* vii. (1839) I. 289 He visited some of the finest districts of Stirlingshire and Perthshire; not in the percursory manner of his more boyish expeditions. 1864 J. LECH in J. Brown *Horæ Subs.* (1882) 40 Look at the tail of his descending friend's horse. Look at another's percursory 'Lincoln and Bennett' bowling along!

Percuss (pəɹkʌ·s), *v.* [f. L. *percuss*, ppl. stem of *percutĕre* to strike or thrust through, f. PER- 1 + *quatĕre* to shake, strike, dash, etc.]

†1. *trans.* To strike so as to shake or give a shock to; hence *gen.* to strike, hit, knock, give a blow to. Also *fig.* *Obs.* (in general sense).

1560 ROLLAND *Crt Venus* II. 136 Percust he was into perplexitie. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 6 Earth quakes percussed, men with the affright. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 117 Solid Bodies, if they be very swiftly percussed, give no Sound. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. (1737) 229 Our Auricles, percuss'd by Fame sonorous.

2. *Med.* To tap or strike gently (some part of the body) with the finger or an instrument, for purposes of diagnosis, or of therapeutics.

1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 17 When we percuss comparatively the two sides of the chest. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 382 The joints or muscles affected, may be percussed, pressed or moved with impunity.

b. *absol.* or *intr.*

1849–52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1034/1 Percussing over the 5th rib at its junction with its cartilage. 1883 T. L. BRUNTON in *Nature* 8 Mar. 437/1 Thus he percusses rapidly over a nerve when the pain is dull or grinding, and percusses slowly when the pain is acute.

Hence **Percu·ssed** *ppl. a.* (in *Her.* = PERCUSSANT); **Percu·ssing** *ppl. a.*

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 42 [Lions] are borne. Their tayles forked, descendante, percussed, and contercoloured. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 55 Storms, or Oars, or other percussing bodies. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 656 The sound produced by the impact of the percussing finger on the one percussed.

Percussant (pəɹkʌ·sănt), *a. Her.* [f. as PERCUSS *v.* + -ANT, after other heraldic adjs. as *passant, rampant*, etc.] Said of the tail of a lion or other animal when represented as bent round as if lashing its side: cf. *percussed* in prec.

c 1828 BERRY *Encycl. Her.* I. Gloss., *Percussant*, or *Percussed*,..sometimes applied to the tail of a lion, or other animal, when lying on the back or side, as if he were beating and striking himself therewith. 1889 in ELVIN *Dict. Her.*

Percussion (pəɹkʌ·ʃən), *sb.* [ad. L. *percussiōn-em*, n. of action from *percutĕre*: see PERCUSS. Cf. F. *percussion* (14th c. in Littré), perh. the immediate model.]

1. The striking of one body with or against another with some degree of force, so as to give a shock; impact; a stroke, blow, knock. Usually in reference to solid bodies; more rarely to liquids, or to air (as producing sound). Chiefly in scientific use. *Centre of percussion*: see CENTRE *sb.* 16.

1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* C vij, Sometyme the sayde payne (of the eye) commeth by percussion or strykynge. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1348 He saith: That we doe..heare by the percussion and beating of the aire. 1654 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Justine*, etc. 561 Antoninus Verus, did die by a percussion of blood in the head, which Disease the Greeks call the Apoplexy. 1669 *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1088 The Doctrine of Percussion on which depends that of the Cuneus or Wedge. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxxi. 259 Percussion puts all the parts of the wood into a tremulous motion. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 29 No heat seems to follow from the percussion of liquids in soft bodies. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 146/2 Fulminating silver, even when moist, will explode by percussion.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*: *e. g.* the striking of sound upon the ear; the ictus or rhythmic 'beat' in verse; the stroke of an 'evil eye', etc.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I iv. 59 With thy grim lookes, and The Thunder-like percussion of thy sounds Thou mad'st thine enemies shake. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Envy* (Arb.) 511 The Times, when the Stroke, or Percussion of an Enuious Eye doth most hurt, are, when the Party enuied is beheld in Glory. 1674 tr. *Ropin's Refl. Arist. on Aristotle's Treat. Poesie* Pref. 13 In the Italian and Spanish, all the Rimes are dissyllable, and the percussion stronger.

2. Specific applications.

a. The striking of a fulminating powder, or *percussion-cap* (see 5), so as to produce a spark and explode the charge in a fire-arm.

1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 273 He used one of Forsyth's gun-locks, which, flintless, goes off by percussion. 1829 tr. P. W. Schmidt (1824) in *Jrnl. Franklin Inst.* 100 On some kinds of fulminating powder inflammable by percussion and their use in fire-arms. 1846 GREENER *Sci. Gunnery* 90 Percussion has been for some years introduced into the service, for igniting the charge of all large guns.

b. *Med.* The action of striking or tapping with the finger, or with a small hammer (*percussion-hammer*) upon a part of the body, either to ascertain the condition of some internal organ by the sound produced, or for therapeutic purposes.

If the stroke is made directly upon the body, it is called *immediate percussion*; if upon something placed against the body (e. g. a finger of the other hand, or a small instrument made for the purpose), *mediate percussion.*

1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 471 Percussion of the thorax yielded a much clearer sound on the right than on the left side. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* Introd. Lect. 16 How much has the treatment of pectoral diseases been improved by the application of auscultation and percussion? 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v., Medical percussion was known to Hippocrates, but was only used in abdominal diseases. It was not until the time of Auenbrugger that its use was suggested for diseases of the chest.

c. *Instrument of percussion*: a musical instrument that is played by percussion or striking.

Mostly applied to those used chiefly or solely for marking rhythm, and either struck with a stick or the hand (as the drum, triangle, tambourine), or struck together in pairs (as cymbals); rarely to stringed instruments in which the strings are struck by hammers. Hence *percussion* is sometimes used collectively for the instruments of percussion in an orchestra, or their players (cf. *strings, wind, wood*).

1776 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (1780) I. 255 Musical instruments chiefly of percussion. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 498 *Instruments, Musical*, are, 1. *Keyed*, as the Organ, Piano-forte, etc.; 2. of *Percussion*, as the Drum, Cymbals, etc. 1904 *Daily News* 25 Feb. 8/5 Almost all the strings are pupils of the conductor, and the wind and percussion are prominent members of London orchestras.

d. A device in some reed-organs by which a small hammer is caused to strike the reed as the air is admitted to it, thus quickening the production of the sound.

1879 A. J. HIPKINS in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 667 Another major invention was that of Martin, who gave the harmonium ..'quicker speech', i. e. made the sound more quickly follow the descent of the key. The invention is known as 'percussion'.

3. *Mus.* The actual 'striking' or sounding of a note or chord, esp. of a discord, as distinguished from *preparation* and *resolution.*

1880 C. H. H. PARRY in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 685 *Percussion*..is the actual sounding of the discord.

†4. *Chiromancy.* A name for the outer edge of the palm of the hand: see quots. *Obs.*

1644 BULWER *Chirol.* 75 The hand thus closely shut and the fingers all turned in... The nether part. Chiromancers call the pomell or percussion. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 14 The percussion is the outer part, which moves when we strike anything. *Ibid.* 116 Such lines in the percussion of the hand denote drowning.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Of, for, pertaining to, or worked by percussion; *esp.* made or constructed so as to be ignited or exploded by percussion (cf. 2 a), as *percussion arm, bullet, fuse, gun, match, primer,*

tube; belonging to, used for, or produced by medical percussion (sense 2 b), as *percussion blow, dullness* (= dull sound), *hammer, massage, note, resonance, sound, stroke, thrill, tone*; **percussion cap**, a small copper cap or cylinder containing fulminating powder, exploded by the percussion of a hammer so as to fire the charge of a fire-arm; **percussion drill**, a drill worked by percussion; **percussion figure**, a characteristic figure produced by a blow with a pointed instrument on a thin plate of certain crystals; **percussion grinder**, 'a machine for crushing quartz or other hard material by a combined rubbing and pounding process' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*); **percussion instrument** = *instrument of percussion*: see 2 c; **percussion-lock**, a form of lock for a fire-arm in which the charge is fired by means of a *percussion cap*; **percussion powder**, the powder used in percussion caps, consisting, since *c* 1823, of mercury fulminate, previously composed chiefly of perchlorate of potash; **percussion-sieve**, an apparatus for sorting ores according to size by means of two inclined sieves which are agitated by levers (Knight); **percussion-stop**, a draw-stop in a reed-organ which puts the percussion (2 d) into action; **percussion-table**, an apparatus for sorting ores according to weight, consisting of a slightly inclined table or frame which is shaken intermittently by a mechanical appliance.

1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 104 The *Percussion Arm does not require so much repair as the Flint Musket. 1823 *Specif. J. Day's Patent* No. 4861 Nipple or spill to receive the copper *percussion caps 1895 Guttmann *Manuf. Explos.* II. 275 Percussion caps were first made by Joseph Egg, an English gun-maker, in 1815. 1890 Greener *Breech-Loader* 2 The percussion-cap gun was a great improvement on the flint-lock, and although its day was short, it may be regarded as the most durable gun ever made. 1890 W. J. Gordon *Foundry* 43 The hard whinstone is excavated by *percussion drills and dynamite. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 13 June 6/3 Special rules ..including one prohibiting the use of percussion rock-drills in hard stone 1875 Knight *Dict Mech.*, **Percussion-fuse*, a fuse in a projectile set in action by concussion when the projectile strikes the object. 1879 *Cassell's Techn Educ.* IV. 12/2. 1827 J. Shaw in *Jrnl. Franklin Inst.* 283 The slowest powder was much the safest in the *percussion gun. 1829 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXXVI. 80 *Percussion gun-lock. Silver medal voted to Mr. Collinson Hall 1893 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 212 Percussion..with a pleximeter and *percussion-hammer .. yields a clear metallic sound. 1872 Yeats *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 53 The Egyptians had many of the wind, stringed, and *percussion instruments at present known. 1845 Mrs Carlyle *Lett.* I. 356 A pair of pistols with *percussion-locks. 1887 D. Maguire *Art of Massage* (ed. 4) ii. 20 His *percussion massage is nothing more than that employed by the ancients. 1880 Barwell *Aneurism* 73 *Percussion notes were dull on the inner two inches of the clavicle and in a semicircle extending down to the first rib. 1829 P. B. Johnson *Shooter's Comp.* 102 *Percussion powder. ignites with a blow. 1825 Col. Hawker *Instr. Yng. Sportsmen* (ed 4) 77 Mr. Joyce . establishing a manufactory of this anticorrosive percussion powder in which he does away entirely with the oxymuriate. 1824 *Franklin Inst. Rep.* in *Mech. Mag.* III, Joshua Shaw's improved *percussion primers. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 358/1 When the percussion primer strikes 1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc.* IX. 110 Over the right side the *percussion-resonance was normal. 1868 *Rep. to Govt. U. S. Munitions War* 28 Full-cock the hammer, pull the trigger, causing the hammer to strike the *percussion-slide ., forcing it against the rim of the cartridge, and exploding it. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Percussion-stop*, a piano-forte stop to the organ, which renders the touch like the former. 1853 Markham tr. *Skoda's Auscult.* 21 The fluid in the cavity is disturbed by the *percussion-stroke, and a sound, similar to the movement of saliva in the mouth, is then produced. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Percussion-table*. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss.*, *Percussion table*. 1870–93 S. Gee *Auscult. & Percuss.* iii. (ed. 4) 75 *Percussion Thrill. A peculiar quivering sensation .. sometimes produced by percussion. 1839 J. Marsh in *Jrnl. Franklin Inst.* XXIII. 114 *Percussion tubes for cannon.

Hence **Percu·ssional** *a.*, of or pertaining to percussion; † **Percu·ssionist**, one who uses a percussion gun (*obs.*); **Percu·ssionize** *v.* = Percussion *v.*

1776 Hawkins *Hist. Music* I. iii. vii. 341 His [Cassiodorus'] division of instrumental music..into three parts, namely, percussional, tensile, and inflatile. 1817 *Sporting Mag.* L. 45 He deals in death blows as a percussionist, By his patent detonating, weather proof, water proof, fire proof guns. 1832 G. T. Vigne *Six Months in Amer.* II. 76 In New York..a gunmaker had put over his door, 'Flint and steel guns altered and percussionized'.

Percu·ssion, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* **a.** To fit (a fire-arm) for being fired by percussion (see prec. 2 a). **b.** To treat with percussion massage. Hence **Percu·ssioning** *vbl. sb.* (in both senses); **Percu·ssioner, a.** a workman employed in percussioning fire-arms; **b.** an instrument used in percussion massage.

a. 1846 Greener *Sci. Gunnery* 176 The percussioning of a gun, (as the fitting in of nipple, boring breeches, filing cocks, &c. is termed). 1882 — *Gun* 250 When percussioned the gun is shot at a target. *Ibid.*, In the days of muzzle-loaders the percussioner's branch was a very important one.
b. 1887 D. Maguire *Art of Massage* (ed 4) ii. 32 They use..the properly called percussioner, ..a bundle of birch branches. *Ibid.* iii. 47 That the part being percussioned should become accustomed .. to the manipulation. The ways of percussioning are numerous.

Percu·ssive (pəɹkʌ·siv), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. *percuss-*, ppl. stem of *percutĕre* (see Percuss) + -ive.] Having the property of striking; of, pertaining to, characterized by, or connected with percussion.

1793 Holcroft tr. *Lavater's Physiogn.* xiii. 69 Great original and percussive power. 1800 Vince *Hydrostat.* xi. (1806) 114 The same body will always give the same tone, whether the percussive stroke be greater or less. 1857 H. Spencer *Ess.* I. 94 The first musical instruments were without doubt percussive. 1876 Bristowe *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 415 The auscultatory and percussive phenomena..may differ little if at all from those which attend capillary bronchitis. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U. S.* 595 Percussive machinery that expends its force on metal.

B. *sb.* A musical instrument of percussion.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Hence **Percu·ssively** *adv.*, **Percu·ssiveness.**

1863 A. M. Bell *Princ. Speech* 162 In *upbraid, upborne, upmost*, ..&c., ..the *P* is a mere stop of the voice and loses its final percussiveness. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Percussively.*

Percu·ssor (pəɹkʌ·sə̆ɹ, -eɪ). [a. L. *percussor* a striker, etc., agent-n. from *percutĕre*: see Percuss *v.* Cf. mod.F. *percusseur* (Littré).] One who or that which percusses or strikes; *spec.* a small instrument for medical percussion, a percussion-hammer.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 374 Dr. Granville's percussor.

Percutaneous (pə̆ɹkiuté·niəs), *a.* [f. L. *per cutem* through the skin + *-aneous*, after *cutaneous*: cf *circumforaneous, subterraneous*.] Made, done, or effected through the skin. Hence **Percuta·neously** *adv.*, through the skin.

1887 *Amer. Jrnl. Psychol.* Nov. 184 Percutaneous stimulation .. gave results with somewhat greater irregularity. 1902 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 12 Apr. 929 A man, who injected something into the larynx percutaneously. 1904 *Ibid.* 17 Sept. 39 The so-called percutaneous sutures.

Percu·te, *v.* [a. F. *percute-r*, ad. L. *percutĕre*: see next.] *trans.* = Percuss *v.* 2; esp. in massage.

1887 D. Maguire *Art of Massage* (ed. 4) iv. 98 After having..frictioned and percuted the muscles of the neck.

Percutient (pəɹkiu·ʃĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* ? *Obs.* [ad. L. *percutient-em*, pr. pple. of *percutĕre* to strike through, etc.: see Percuss.] **a.** *adj.* Striking, percussive. **b.** *sb.* Something that strikes; the striking agent or body.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 190 Where the Aire is the Percutient, ..against a Hard Body, it never giveth an Exterior Sound. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 347 The velocity of the percutient is to be compared with the magnitude of the ponderant. 1666 *Phil. Trans.* I. 306 The Vehemence of the Percussion depends as much upon the length of the percutient Body, as upon the velocity of the Motion.

Percylite (pə̆ɹsiləit). *Min.* [Named by Brooke, 1850, after Dr. Percy, who analysed it: see -lite.] An oxychloride of lead and copper, found in minute sky-blue cubical crystals.

1850 *Philos. Mag.* Ser iii. XXXVI. 131. 1889 *Min. Mag.* VIII. 172 The crystals are..percylite.

Percyl(l, -cyly, obs. forms of Parsley.

Percynne, obs. form of Persian.

† **Perd.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [app., from the rime, for *pert, perte*, a. OF. *perde, perte* = It. *perdita* 'loss':—late L. or Romanic **perdita* sb. from pa. pple. of L. *perdĕre* to lose. (Of. had also a rare masc. form *perd, pert*:—L. type *perditum*.)] Loss.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3841 Non wolde helpe restore his perd [*rime* pouert].

Perdao, -au, -aw, var. Pardao *Obs.*, E. Indian coin. **Perde,** obs. form of Pard, a panther.

Perdicine (pə̆·disəin), *a. Ornith.* [f. mod. L. *perdicin-us* in *Perdicinæ* (sc. *aves* birds), f. L. *perdix, -icem* partridge.] Of or related to a partridge; pertaining to the subfamily *Perdicinæ* of the family *Phasianidæ*, of which *Perdix*, the partridge, is the typical genus. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

† **Perdiole.** *rare*—[0]. In 5 -yole. A name for some precious stone: app. aetites or eagle-stone.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 394/1 Perdyole, precyous ston, *ethites.*

‖ **Perdi·do.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [Sp. *perdido* adj. lost, used as subst.: see Perdue.] A desperado.

a 1734 North *Exam.* iii. vi § 70 (1740) 475 The Duke of Monmouth, with his Party of Perdidos, had a Game to play which would not shew in quiet Times.

Perdie († **perde, -ee**), var. Pardie, 'by God'.

† **Pe·rdifoil, pe·rdifol.** *Obs. rare.* [Anglicized from mod.L. *perdifolius*, f. *perd-ĕre* to lose + *folium* leaf.] A plant which annually loses its leaves; a deciduous plant. So † **Perdifo·lious** *a.*, deciduous; not evergreen.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 269 Its leaves are perdifolious; it germinates every year [*sed perdifolia et quotannis germinans*]. 1727 Bailey vol. II. *Perdifols*, Plants that shed their leaves. 1775 Ash, *Perdifol*, a plant that drops its leaves in winter. 1803 B. S. Barton *Elem. Bot.* ii. 66 The Passion-flower of America and the Jasmine of Malabar, are evergreens in their native climates, but become perdifoils when they are transplanted into Britain.

Perdigie, obs. erroneous form of Prodigy.

Perdigwena, variant of Perdrigon *Obs.*

† **Perdi·ligent,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *perdiligent-em*: see Per- [1] 4.] Very diligent. Hence † **Perdi·ligence,** thorough diligence.

1694 Motteux *Rabelais* v. xxiii. 105 Your..Industry intermeddled with perdiligent Sedulity, and sedulous Perdiligence.

† **Perdistu·rb,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. Per- 2 + Disturb *v.*] *trans.* To disturb or hinder greatly.

1538 Fitzherb. *Just. Peas* 103 Yf any perdisturbe or let the execution of this acte [etc.].

† **Pe·rdit, pe·rdite,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *perdit-us*, pa. pple. of *perdĕre* to lose: see Perdition.] Lost to virtue; abandoned, wicked.

a 1632 T. Taylor *God's Judgem.* ii. vii, A young man of a most perdit and debaucht course of life. 1645 Pagitt *Heresiogr.* (1662) 286 The most perdite sort of men.

Hence † **Pe·rditly** *adv.*, (*a*) in a wicked manner, abandonedly, (*b*) desperately [cf. L. *perdite amare* to be desperately in love].

a 1632 T. Taylor *God's Judgem.* ii. iv. (1642) 50 Omphale ..of whom he was perditly enamoured. 1637 Heywood *Dialogues* ii. Wks. 1874 VI. 118 A thousand times had rather wish to die, Than perditly to affect one base and vile.

Perdition (pəɹdi·ʃən). Also 4 -oyun, 4–6 -cion, -cioun, etc. [ME. a. OF. *perdicion* (11th c. in Littré), *perdicion*, F. *perdition*, ad. L. *perditiōn-em*, n. of action from *perdĕre* to make away with, destroy, lose; f. Per- 3 + *dare* to give, put.]

1. The fact or condition of being destroyed or ruined; utter destruction, complete ruin. Now *rare.*

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter*, etc. 500 (Deut. xxxii. 35) Bisyde is þe day of perdicyun. 1382 Wyclif *ibid.*, Nyȝ is the day of perdicioun [Vulg. *dies perditionis*; Coverd., the tyme of their destruccion is at honde]. — *Prov.* vi. 15 To this anoon shal come his perdicioun, and sodeynli he shall be to-treden [Vulg. *perditio sua*; Coverd. destruccion, 1611 calamity]. 1456 Sir G. Hayle *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 87 The parting of him and his company out of the ost, put all the lave in poynt of perdicioun. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VII* 27 b, What losse & perdicion of many noble Capitaynes and stronge souldiours must. ensue at the assaute. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* ii. ii. 3 Certaine tydings..importing the meere perdition of the Turkish fleete. 1643 tr. *Hildanus' Exper. Chyrurg.* iv. 9 A great Combustion..leaveth behinde it a . withered scarre, by reason of the perdition and contraction of the skin. 1658 Sir T. Browne *Chr. Mor.* ii § 7 A Man may be cheaply vitious, to the perdition of himself. 1829 W. Irving in *Life & Lett.* (1864) II. 371, I trust in a few days to finish the narrative of the invasion and perdition of Spain.

† **b.** In affected or rhetorical use: Loss, diminution, lessening. *Obs.*

1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, iii. vi. 103 The perdition of th'athuersarie hath beene very great, reasonnable great. 1602 — *Ham.* v. ii 117 Sir, his definement suffers no perdition in you. 1610 — *Temp.* i. ii. 30 There is no soule, No not so much perdition as an hayre Betid to any creature in the vessell.

† **c.** That wherein ruin or destruction lies; the 'ruin' of anything. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1625 Milton *Ode Death Fair Infant* x, To turn Swift-rushing black perdition hence. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* ii. Ad Sect. xii. 93 Free revellings, carnivals and balls, which are the perdition of precious hours. 1718 Rowe tr. *Lucan* x. 94 Thou lewd perdition of the Latian name!

2. *Theol.* The condition of final spiritual ruin or damnation, the future condition of the wicked and finally impenitent or unredeemed; the fate of those in hell, eternal death.

(A special theological application of the word, which has led to its disuse in the general sense.)

1382 Wyclif *John* xvii. 12 No man of hem perischide, no but the sone of perdicioun [Vulg. *nisi filius perditionis*]. — *Phil.* i. 28 The which is to hem cause of perdicioun [*gloss*, or of damnacioun, Tindale, a token of perdicion]. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 123 This Antecriste .. is callede the son of perdicion. 1563 *Homilies* ii. *Nativity* (1859) 407 Children of perdition and inheritors of hell fire. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* i. vi. § 3. 85 [They] daylie trauaile towards their eternall perdition. 1781 Cowper *Hope* 387 If appetite, or what divines call lust,..Be punished with perdition, who is pure? 1869 Browning *Ring & Bk.* xi. 2283 Would you send A soul straight to perdition, dying frank An atheist?

b. In imprecations. (Cf. *damnation.*)

1604 Shaks. *Oth.* iii. iii. 90 Excellent Wretch: Perdition catch my Soule But I do loue thee. *a* 1619 Fletcher *Bonduca* iii. v, Perdition Take me for ever, if in my fell anger, I do not out-do all example. 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* I. 106 'Perdition to unfaithful wives!' 1894 R. Bridges *Feast of Bacchus* ii. 566 Perdition take me now!

† **c.** The place of destruction or damnation. *Obs.*

In Wyclif, after the Vulgate, rendering Hebr. אבדון *abaddōn* the place of perishing, Hades; in Coverdale and 1611 rendered 'destruction'.

1382 Wyclif *Job* xxviii. 22 Perdicioun and deth seiden, With oure eris wee han herd the fame of it. — *Prov.* xxvii. 20 Helle and perdicioun nenere ben fulfild. — *Ps.* lxxxvii(i). 12 [11] Whether sum man shal telle in sepulcris thi mercy; and thi treuthe in to perdicioun. 1667 Milton *P. L.* i. 47 Flaming from th' Etherial Skie With hideous ruine and combustion down To bottomless perdition.

3. *Comb.* **Perdition-money**: see quot.

1683 Barnard *Heylin* lvi. 173 The exacting of Sconses or perdition mony, which he [as Treasurer of Westminster] divided among them that best deserved it, who diligently kept Prayers, and attended upon other Church Duties.

Hence **Perdi·tionable** *a.*, deserving perdition.

1827 Pollock *Course T.* iii. 529 Wild, blasphemous, perditionable thoughts, That Satan in them moved.

† **Perdi·tious,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [irreg. f. prec. after *ambitious*, etc.] Given over to perdition.

1609 Dekker *Raven's Alm.* D iij b, The faster that fire-

workes are throwne amongst these perditious children the lowder will grow their rage.

‖ **Perdix.** The Latin word for 'partridge', retained in the Douay Bible, and used in Ornithology as a generic name: see PARTRIDGE, PERDICINE.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 *Sam.* xxvi. 20 The king of Israel is come forth to seeke one flea, as the perdix is pursued in the mountaines. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII 415/2 The genus *Perdix*, Briss. ... is made to contain the subgenera *Perdix* .. *Chætopus* .. *Coturnix* .. *Ptilopachus* .. and *Ortyx*.

Perdon(e, -oun, obs. forms of PARDON.

Perdricide. *humorous nonce-wd.* [f. F. *perdrix* partridge + -CIDE 1.] A partridge-killer: in quots. appositive = Partridge-killing.

1886 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 79 The perdricide criminals are more numerous than the violators of all the branches of the Decalogue. 1837 C. LOFIT *Self-formation* II. 129 When I .. heard from my perdricide comrades there the tale of their September exploits. 1854 *Q. Rev.* CXVI. 203 No 'perdricide' gentleman could .. imagine that [etc.].

† **Perdrigon.** *Obs.* (Also 6 **perdigwena,** 8 **padrigon.**) [a. F. *perdrigon* (Littré), in 16th c. *perdigoine*, in Cotgr. *perdigonne*, in Pr. *perdigon*, *perdrigon*, properly 'young partridge', according to Littré and Hatz.-Darm. from its colour.] A variety of plum, black, violet, or white (Littré), formerly highly valued for its flavour.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 165 Of later time was procured out of Italy .. the plumme called the Perdigwena. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 233/2 Plums, Perdrigon, White, Blue, Primordial, Reine Claud. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Exposition to Sun*, The White perdrigon which we esteem one of our best plums. 1733 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Prunus*, The Violet Perdrigon Plum. 1770 FOOTE *Lame Lover* III. 62 A damascen plum .. does pretty well indeed in a tart, but .. to compare it with the queen mother, the padrigons .. the green-gages, or the orlines. 1884 HOGG *Fruit Manual* 730.

Perdu, perdue (pəɹdiū, pə̄ɹdiu, ‖ pɛɹdü), *a.* and *sb.* (Also 7 **pur-due** ; **par-, perdieu, -dew.**) [a. F. *perdu* 'lost, perished; forlorne, past hope of recouerie, cast away' etc. (Cotgr.); app. originally introduced in the Fr. military phrase *sentinelle perdue*, and so usually spelt *perdue*; in later times often (now usually) treated as an alien Fr. word, and written *perdu* or *perdue*, according to gender.]

A. *adj.* (or *pa. pple.*).

† 1. In *sentinel perdue*, *perdue sentinel* (called by Barret 1598 *forlorne sentinell*): a. The post of a sentinel (see SENTINEL *sb.* 1) in a very advanced and dangerous position, where he can hardly hope to escape death. b. A sentinel posted in such a position. *Obs.*

(Quot. 1591 is punctuated 'breaches in espials, in sentinels, perdues'; if this is right, the quot. belongs to B. 1.)

1591 *Garrard's Art Warre* I. 1 In Trenches, where perchance hee shall stand a number of houers in the water and myre vp to the knees: and besides vp on the Bulwarkes, breaches, in espials, in Sentinels perdues, and such like, when occasion requires and necessitie constraines. [1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* IV. ii, The proper *forlorne Sentinell* is that which is set either on horse-backe or foote .. neare vnto the enemies campe: .. so neare vnto the enemie, that being discryed and seene, he shall with great difficulty retire and escape.] 1628 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* Democr. to Rdr. (ed. 3) 32 So many .. desire to enter vpon breaches, lye sentinell perdue, giue the first onset [etc.]. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Life* (1764) 74 Sir Edward Cecill .. used often during this Siege, to go in person in the night time, to try whether he cou'd catch any Sentinells perdues. 1683 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xix. (Roxb.) 149/2 A Perdue sentinell is layd down in the open field, where he lyeth on his belly with his eare to the ground to heare what he can from the enemy.

2. In other connexions:

† a. Placed in an extremely hazardous position, such as that of a 'forlorn sentinel', or a 'forlorn hope'; hence, in a desperate case, lost. *Obs.*

1618 FLETCHER *Loyal Subj.* I. i, *Puff.* How stand you with him [the Duke], Sir? *Theod.* A perdue captain, Full of my father's danger. 1633 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 235 Where . peevish cavils and pertinacious calumnies, .. do but rally themselves, as in a case *perdue*, to see what can be done by volleys of rayling Rhetorick. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Perdu*, lost, perished, forlorn, past hope of recovery, cast away.

† b. Lying out, passing the night out of bed. *Obs.*

1634 CAREW *Coel. Brit.* Wks. (1824) 154 Though it be to the surprize of a perdu page or chambermaid.

c. Lying hidden; hidden, concealed; disguised. Now chiefly as Fr.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. ii. § 160 (1740) 113* The Trick of a Brace of perdue Witnesses, charged and primed in order to a short Turn. 1837 H. AINSWORTH *Crichton* II. ii, A Huguenot perdue in the Louvre.

3. In phrase *to lie perdu.* (Also, *to set, leave, stand*, etc. *perdu.*) Now chiefly as Fr.

a. In military usage: Placed as an outpost, sentinel, guard, scout, etc., in an exposed, hazardous position; hidden and on the watch; (lying) in ambush, in wait, in order to surprise or attack. Often *transf.* or *fig.*

1607 B. BARNES *Divils Charter* E iv b, This very night must I stand *Perdue* for this bloudy service. 1611 BEAUM. & FLETCHER *King & No King* I. i. 1614 MASSINGER *Bondman* II. i, There's a sport too, Named lying perdue .. 'tis a game Which you must learn to play at. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Woman's Prize* I. iii, I'll stand *perdue* upon 'em. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* IV. 761 Suggestion lay pur due by Contemplation, And sought to disadvantage Meditation. 1629 SHIRLEY *Wedding* IV. iii, Let's steal away before we be discovered. I do not like when men lie perdu. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. ix. 278 It is unlitting he should lie Perdue, who is to walk the round. *a* 1668 DAVENANT *Siege* Wks. (1673) 82 A Weesel That lies Perdue for a Hens Nest. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. iii. 34 This Hudibras .. by the Furies, left Perdue. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1727) VI. xii. 418 If a Man is always upon his Guard, and (as it were) stands perdieu at his Heart, to spy when Sin begins to peep out in these first Inclinations. 1767 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* IX. xvi, Bridget stood perdue within, with her finger and her thumb upon the latch, benumb'd with expectation. 1837 WHITTOCK, etc. *Bk. Trades* (1842) 287 Overtaken in his solitary career, lying 'perdue' behind some tree, or bush. 1884 *Manch. Weekly Times* 11 Oct. 4/6 Probably in the village inn a skilful penny-a-liner is lying *perdu* .. to get a scrap of their conversation.

b. Hidden away; concealed; out of sight, withdrawn from sight. Now usually as Fr., spelt *perdu* or *perdue* according to gender. (*a*) Of persons.

1701 J. PHILIPS *Splendid Shilling* (1715) 6 This Caitiff .. oft Lies perdue in a Nook or gloomy Cave. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) I. xxv. 174 Mr. Greville was not gone out of town, but intended to lie perdue. 1819 SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* xiv, Hold .. We must lie perdue, if possible. 1855 CARLYLE *Misc.*, *Prinzenraub* (1857) IV. 345 They seek shelter in a cavern, stay there perdue for three days. 1855 BROWNING *Instans Tyrannus* iii, All in vain! Gold and jewels I threw, Still he couched there perdue. 1870 MISS BROUGHTON *Red as Rose* xiv, She has been lying *perdue*, .. deeply buried in the unwonted luxury of a French novel.

(*b*) Of things, qualities, etc.

1758 *Misc.* in *Ann. Reg.* 373/2 The ingenious author tells us .. the general's intention remains *perdu*. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* III. ii. (1849) 150 A host of honest, good-fellow qualities .. which had lain perdue. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* Prol. i, Hidden in the belt of each, or carried *perdu* in the trouser's-pocket. 1893 SELOUS *Trav. S. E. Africa* 441 [It] had lain perdu in my head all that time.

† B. *sb. Obs.* [Partly short for *sentinel perdue* or F. *enfants perdus*, see below, 2c; partly elliptical or contextual uses of the phrases in A. 3: cf.

c 1600 BACON *Apol. conc. Ld. Essex* 61 Madame .. you haue put me like one of those that the Frenchmen call *Enfans perdus*, that serue on foote before horsmen.]

† 1. = *Sentinel perdue*, A. 1 a. *Obs. rare.*

1612 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* II. vi, I would you would reliene me, for I am So heauie that I shall ha' much adoe To stand out my perdu.

† 2. A soldier placed in a position of special danger, as an outlying sentinel, or ordered on some hazardous enterprise, as to act as scout or skirmisher, lead in an assault, etc., and hence considered as virtually lost or in a desperate case. *Obs.*

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. vii. 35 (Quarto) To watch, poor Perdu With this thin helme. 1614 C. BROOKE *Trag. Rich. III* xiii, The centynels are plac't; *perdu's* are sent. 1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* III. iv, Your old Perdues, who, after time, do think .. that they are shot-free. 1638 *Mass. Hist Collect.* Ser. III. VI. 6 Having laid out our pardues, we betook ourselves to the guard. 1648 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* IV. II. 1173 Our Purdues he so near the Enemy, as to hear them discourse. 1681 J. ADDISON *Disc. Tangier* 7 The Earl in person every night laid Perdues to prevent Surprisals. 1706 PHILLIPS, A *Perdue*, a Sentinel or Soldier plac'd in an advanced and dangerous Post.

fig. *a* 1641 SUCKLING *Completion Writing Sharks.* Poems (1646) 30 Out of the bed the other fair hand was On a green sattin quilt. There lay this pretty perdue, safe to keep The rest o' th' body that lay fast asleep.

† b. *collectively.* The body of troops on outpost duty; the watch, guard. *Obs.*

1622 T. SCOTT *Belg. Pismire* 31 Such are the Guard, the Sentinell, the Watch, the Perdu for the Common-wealth. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 69 During this siege, there was taken by the English perdu, a French man [etc.].

† c. *pl.* = FORLORN HOPE [F. *enfants perdus*]; a body of soldiers selected for a specially hazardous military duty. *Obs.*

c 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1683) 15 The King .. sent a number of Infantry Perdews to his Trenches, to bring on the Skirmish. 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Perdu*, *Enfans perdus*, perdus: or the forlorne hope, of a campe (are commonly Gentlemen of Companies). 1614 SYLVESTER *Bethulia's Rescue* v. 327 Two thousand Perduz first Give bravely th' Onset. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Perdues*, .. the forlorn hope of a Camp, .. are so called, because they are given for lost men, in respect of the danger of their service.

† d. *transf.* One who acts as a watcher, scout, or spy. *Obs.* (From 3 a.)

1639 FULLER *Holy War* v. xxii. 267 Poland .. lying constant perdue of Christendome against the Tartarian. 1650 — *Pisgah* II. 57 Shepheards lying constant Perdues in defence of their flocks. *a* 1661 — *Worthies*, *Northumbld.* II. (1662) 314 The Sheriffs .. who in effect, lay constant Perdues against the neighbouring Scots. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s. v. *Budge*, *Standing Budge*, c. The Thieves Scout or Perdu. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. iv. § 116 (1740) 292 Sir William Waller the Perdue, was the Discoverer .. and, by his Diligence, the Man taken and sent to Newgate.

† e. *transf.* A person in a lying or crouching posture. *Obs. rare.*

1681 COTTON *Wond. Peak* (ed. 4) 33 Eccho tir'd with posting, does refuse To carry to th' inquisitive Perdu's That couchant lye above, the trembling news.

† 3. A morally abandoned person; a desperado; a profligate, a roué. *Obs.*

1612 CHAPMAN *Widdowes T.* II. i. Wks. 1873 III. 23 Profane Ruffins, Squires to Bawds & Strumpets, .. Debaucht perdu's.

† **Perdu, perdue,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* (with *it*). To lie *perdu*, act the part of a *sentinel perdue*, act warily.

1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 33 Thus the Lord Fairfax did no wrong; but wisely Sentinel'd and Perdu'd it to prevent Surprisals, and the better to surprize his Surprizers.

2. *trans.* (*refl.*) To place in ambush, hide.

1658 R. FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1821) 61 An ordinary Artist may kill a trout, provided he purdue himself at a reasonable distance.

† **Perdu·ce,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *perdūc-ĕre* to lead, bring through, f. PER- 1 + *dūcĕre* to lead.] *trans.* To bring on, lead on; to induce.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1932/1 You might easely be perduced to acknowledge one Church with vs. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xvii. (1660) 205 By the motion of the Feet our bodies are perduced from place to place. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 298 Exsiccating ulcers and perducing them to a skar. 1665 HARVEY *Advice agst. Plague* 26 Carbuncles .. easily perduced to a laudable maturation.

So † **Perdu·ction** [ad. L. *perductiōn-em*, n. of action from *perdūcĕre*]. *Obs. rare*—°.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Perduction*, a bringing or leading through.

† **Perduell.** *Obs. rare*—°. [ad. L. *perduellis* a public or private enemy, f. PER through + *duellis* a warrior.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Perduell*, a strong stubborne enemie.

Perduellion (pə̄ɹdiu(e)liən). *Rom.* and *Sc. Law.* [ad. L. *perduelliōn-em*, f. *perduellis*: see prec.] Hostility against the state or government; treason. (*Obs.* in *Sc. Law.*)

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. x (S. T. S.) 60 This law of perduellioun was of maist horribil cryme. 1693 *Apol. Clergy Scot.* 61 On the 13th of October 1582. the Assembly of the Church at Edenburg, did by an Act approve of that perduellion [the Capture of the King]. 1774 BP. HALIFAX *Anal. Rom. Law* (1795) 130 The punishment of Perduellion was 1. *Ultimum Supplicium*, or Natural Death of the Criminal. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xii, I am of opinion .. that this rising to take away the life of a reprieved man, will prove little better than perduellion.

So † **Perdu·ellism** [a. Fr. *perduellisme* 'Treason against Prince or Countrey' (Cotgr.)].

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Perduellion*, or *Perduellism*, treason against the King or Country.

[**Perdulous** in Johnson, copied in later Dicts.; spurious word (misprint for PENDULOUS).]

Perdun(e, obs. form of PARDON.

Perdurability (pəɹdiū(ə)rəbi·lĭti). Also 5 **-blyte, -blete, -bylyte.** [In ME. a. OF. *par-*, *perdurablete* (12th c. in Godef.). The mod. word is a new formation from *perdurable.*] The quality of being perdurable; continuous duration; everlastingness; permanence. In mod. use chiefly in *Philos.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. pr. vii 45 (Camb. MS.) Natheless .. as many yeeres as ther-to may be multyplyed ne may nat certes hem comparysoned to the perdurablyte þat is endeles. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxiii. 69 This is nought in thyn choys, nouther qualite ne quantite, ne perdurablyte of thy peyne. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 345/2 That by that forme the perdurablete of theire Goddes sholde be shewed.

1865 MILL *Exam. Hamilton* 192 Something which is distinguished from our fleeting impressions by what, in Kantian language, is called Perdurability. *a* 1873 — *Ess. Relig.* (1874) 200 Substance is but a general name for the perdurability of attributes. 1877 BOWEN *Mod. Philos.* xv. 269 What is this necessary axiom .. but the perdurability of material substance?

Perdurable (pəɹdiū·rəb'l, pə̄ɹdiūrəb'l), *a.* Also 5–6 **par-.** [a. OF. *per-*, *pardurable* (12th c. in Godef.) = Pr. *perdurable*, It. *perdurabile*, ad. late L. *perdūrābilis* (Boeth.), f. *perdūrare*: see PERDURE and -BLE. Very rare from *a* 1660 to 1800, and by Johnson considered obs.; common again in 19th c.] Enduring continuously, lasting, permanent; everlasting, as measured by human life or human history.

c 1250 [implied in PERDURABLY]. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. met. iii 27 (Camb. MS.) Is it certeyn and establyssed by lawe perdurable þat nothinge þat is engendred nys stedefast ne estable. 1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* II. viii. (Skeat) I 87 The thank of a people .. procedeth of no wyse jugement; neve is it stedfast perdurable. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* VIII. Prol. (1558) 1 b, For to make our names perduable. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xiv. (1885) 142 Perdurable livelod ffor the sustentacion off his estate. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VI* 141 b, Gain is not alwaies perdurable, nor losse alwaies continuall. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. v 7 O perdurable shame, let's stab our selues. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. 1738 I. 305 What thing in the nature of a Covenant shall bind the other to such a perdurable mischiefe? 1806 H. SIDDONS *Maid, Wife, & Widow* I. 204 A friendship .. of a more perdurable nature than a thousand of those which are daily moulded out of bows, smiles, curtesies. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XVI. 287 Leaving a name perdurable on earth. 1865 MILL *Exam. Hamilton* 199 The existence of a perdurable basis of sensations. 1880 T. HODGKIN *Italy & Inv.* III. viii. II. 540 [That] so vast and perdurable a structure as the Roman Empire could utterly perish.

b. *esp.* (in theological lang.) Everlasting, eternal, as opposed to things of this world and of time.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 1 The blissful lif that is perdurable. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 93 In soche maner that thow lese not the lif perdurable. *a* 1536 *Calisto & Melib* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 64 The mighty and perdurable God be his guide. 1657–82 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. iii. § 5. 248 The material and perishing substance can never comprehend what is immaterial and perdurable. 1882–3 in *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2325/1 The separate and perdurable personality of man.

c. Of material things: Able to withstand wear or decay; imperishable; lasting indefinitely.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* i. pr. i. 2 (Camb. MS.) Hyr clothes weeren maked of riht delye thredes and subtil craft of perdurable matere. 1586 FERNE *Blas. Gentrie* II 20 Black . is the most perdurable of all other colours. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 343, I confesse me knit to thy deserving, with Cables of perdurable toughnesse. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* VI. 294 Having perdurable monuments raised to her as well in Babilon as in Athens. 1826 SOUTHEY *Lay of Laureate* xiv, Sculpture there had done her fitting part, Bidding the forms perdurable arise Of those great Chiefs. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* xix, I am of granite..hard and perdurable.

Hence **Perdurableness** (*rare*), the quality of being perdurable; perdurability.

1628 COKE *On Litt.* I. i. § 11 Our Author speaketh here of the amplenesse, and greatnesse of the estate, and not of the perdurablenesse of the same. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Mar. 259/1 One more proof of the perdurableness of aristocracies.

Perdurablete, obs. form of PERDURABILITY.

Perdurably (see prec.), *adv.* Also 3 par-. [f. PERDURABLE *a.* + -LY 2, or directly after the OF. adv. *pardurablement.*] In a perdurable manner; permanently, lastingly; everlastingly, eternally.

c 1250 *O. Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 31 Ne for þo litle sennen, þet no man hine ne mai loki nis noon deseu[e]rd pardurableliche fram gode, ne fram holi chereche. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. pr. iv. 128 (Camb MS.) Thilke saine symple forme of man þat is perdurablely in the dyuyne thoght. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 70 That she wolde not late hem reyne euer in that synne, to be loste perdurably. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* (Percy Soc.) 208 That after your lyfe frayle and transitory You may than live in joye perdurably. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i 115 If it were damnable,... Why would he for the momentarie tricke Be perdurably fin'de? 1872 P. BAYNE *Days of Jezebel* I. i. 3 Promise-words..should be like to those Left perdurably graven in the rock By Sidon's cunning workmen.

Perdurance (pəɹdiū·ĕns). Now *rare.* [a. obs. F. *par-, perdurance* (15–16th c.), f. *pardurant* pr. pple.: see -ANCE.] Permanence, duration.

1508 FISHER *Penit. Ps.* cii. Wks. (1876) 194 Fere aboue the perdurance of heuens, or of the erth 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie, Ld. Chandos* 30 We..high honors plant as if perdurance had promised continuall showring. a 1650 MAY *Satir. Puppy* (1657) 59 Or else erect new Castles in the Air, and strengthen their foundation with half an hours perdurance longer then the former. 1875 VEITCH *Lucretius* 76 Space, Time, Cause, Identity, Perdurance, and other notions.

Perdurant, *a. rare*—1. [ad. L. *perdūrānt-em,* pr. pple. of *perdūrāre* to PERDURE: see -ANT. Cf. obs. F. *perdurant* (16th c. in Godef.).] Lasting, continuous, permanent.

1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* 44 Nature hates perdurant peace.

† **Pe·rdurate,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *perdūrāre* (see next) + -ATE 3.] = PERDURE *v.*

15.. *Christmas Carols* (Percy Soc.) 37 Christe, Secret in forme of bread, In mydst of us shall perdurate.

Perduration (pəɹdiūrē·ʃən). *arch.* [Noun of action f. L. *perdūrāre* to PERDURE: cf. late L. *perdūrātio* (Gloss. Cyril. in Quicherat), and obs. F. *perduration.*] The action of enduring indefinitely; continuous duration, continuance.

1508 FISHER *Penit. Ps.* cii. Wks. (1876) 197 Almyghty god..hauynge euerlastynge perduracyon, without begynnynge, without ende. 1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* 110 To multiply the torments of helfire upon any Devil, unto immensity of weight and Infinity of Perduration. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Perduration,* . a lasting very long. 1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVIII. 186 Happily such perduration of good or ill can be inflicted only in a fairy tale.

Perdure (pəɹdiū·ə), *v.* Now *rare.* [a. obs. F. *par-, perdurer,* ad. L. *perdūrāre,* f. PER- 2 + *dūrāre* to harden, endure, f. *dūrus* hard.] *intr.* To continue, endure, last on.

c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 254 3e wole not redresse Be mowthe 3our dedys mortal but therin don perdure. 1590 GREENWOOD *Answ. Def. Read Prayers* 27 Yt was the chief part of their office, to perdure in the worde and prayer. 1854 HICKOK *Mental Philos.* 76 The mind perdures while its energizing may construct a thousand lines.

Hence **Perdu·ring** *ppl. a.,* lasting, enduring continuously.

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal Hon.* Epil 6 Thy Maiestie mot haue eternallie..Felicitie perdurand in this eird. a 1600 *Hodden F.* vii. (1664) 68 And in perduring peace remain. 1890 J. SKINNER *Dissert. Metaphysics* 109 The Soul is revealed intuitively as a perduring living agent or entity.

Perdy, -dye, obs. forms of *perdie,* PARDIE.

Pere, obs. f. PAIR, PEAR, PEER, PEREIE, PERRY 1, PIER.

Pereago, obs. form of PIRAGUA.

Peregal, variant of PAREGAL *Obs.,* equal.

Peregrin, variant of PEREGRINE.

† **Pe·regrinage.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. med. L. *peregrinagium* (1236 in Du Cange = *peregrinātio*), f. *peregrin-us* (see PEREGRINE) + *-āgium,* ad. Romanic *-aggio, -age;* see -AGE. Godef. gives one instance of *pèlégrinage* in F., but only of early 16th c.] = PEREGRINATION, PILGRIMAGE (q. v.).

1340 *Ayenb.* 187 Vele men makeþ to god sacrefices of uestinges, of peregrinages, of scarpenesses of bodye. [*Fr. orig.* (MS. Cott. Cleop. A 5 lf. 141), sacrifices de ieuner, de pelerinages.]

† **Pe·regrinancy.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *peregrīnānt-em,* pr. pple. of *peregrīnārī*: see next and -ANCY.] Sojourning; pilgrimage.

1674 STAVELEY *Rom. Horseleach* (1969) 280 The Church in this world is..in a state of peregrinancy and militancy.

Peregrinate (pe·régrinēit), *v.* (Also 6–7 *errom.* peri-.) [f. L. *peregrīnāt-,* ppl. stem of *peregrīnārī* to sojourn or travel abroad, f. *peregrīn-us* foreign, a foreigner: see PEREGRINE. Cf. F. *pérégriner,* Sp. *peregrinar,* It. *peregrinare,* to go on pilgrimage.] *intr.* To travel, journey.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 28 That Sepulcher .. which you perigrinate to adore. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 9 They haue perigrinated to know the life of States. 1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 39 (1794) II. 82 It is of late the custom to peregrinate by night. 1812 SCOTT *Let. to J. B. S. Morritt* 12 Oct. in *Lockhart,* We peregrinated over Stanmore, and visited the Castles of Bowes..and Brougham. 1854 *London Soc.* VI. 392 She peregrinated calmly in a pinched bonnet.

b. To sojourn in a foreign country.

1755 JOHNSON, *Peregrinate,*..to live in foreign countries.

c. *trans.* To travel along or across; to traverse.

1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 33 The path I was about to peregrinate was .. hackneyed beyond conception. 1878 BESANT & RICE *Celia's Arb.* II. xvii. 271, I pick up rags and tatters of information as I peregrinate the streets. 1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana of Crossways* II. ii. 55 He could have wished himself peregrinating a bridge.

Hence **Pe·regrina·ting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1611 COTGR., *Pelerinant,* peregrinating, wandering, or going on Pilgrimage. 1805 EUGENIA DE ACTON *Nuns of Desert* I. 293 Not one thought was bestowed upon the peregrinating culprits. 1862 *Westm. Rev.* Jan. 65 Peregrinating bishops produce no effect upon them.

Pe·regrinate, *a. rare.* [f. L. *peregrīnāt-us* having travelled or sojourned abroad, pa. pple. of *peregrīnārī.*] Foreign-fashioned, having the air of one who has lived or travelled abroad. (A purposely pedantic term put by Shakspere into the mouth of Holofernes; thence taken by Lytton.)

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. i. 15 *Ped.*..He is too picked, too spruce, too affected, too odde, as it were, too peregrinat, as I may call it. *Curat* A most singular and choise Epithat. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* I. iv, Imagine this figure, grotesque, peregrinate, and to the eye of a peasant, certainly diabolical.

Peregrination (pe·regrinē·ʃən). [a. F. *pérégrination* (12th and 16th c. in Littré), or ad. L. *peregrinātiōn-em,* n. of action from *peregrīnārī* to PEREGRINATE. Cf. It. *peregrinazione,* Sp. *peregrinacion.*]

1. The action of travelling in foreign lands, or of journeying from land to land; hence, by extension, of travelling from place to place.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV* 19 His daily peregrinacion in the desert, felles and craggy mountains of [Wales]. a 1550 in *Boorde's Introd. Knowl.* (1870) Forewords 23 The Peregrination of Doctor Boarde. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* VII. iv. 505 This going forth and peregrination of the Mexicaines, will happily seeme like to that of Egypt. 1650 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 11 Amongst those many advantages, which conduce to enrich the mind with variety of Knowledge, .. Peregrination, or Foraine Travell is none of the least. 1763 JOHNSON *Life Ascham* Wks. IV. 626 The purse of Ascham was not equal to the expence of peregrination. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* i, Before they had advanced far on their peregrination.

b. With *a* and *pl.* A course of travel (properly abroad); a journey, esp. on foot; a perambulation; in *pl.* = travels. Also, A narrative of travels.

1548 HOOPER *Ten Commandm.* x. 167 How light so euer this vngodlie people make there gaddynges or peregrinations: they shalbe culpable and accomptable for as many faultes, as is donne by his familie throwghe his absence. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. i. 1 The nauigations and peregrinations Orientals of Nicholas. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. xxvii. 202 The Peregrination which I have written. 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No. 130 P 4 The vicious Habits and Practises that he had been used to in the Course of his Peregrinat ons. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* I. 31 The wild fanaticism..first incited men to enter upon those long and dangerous peregrinations. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 151 My peregrinations about this great metropolis. 1853 8 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1879) II. 321 [He] recently published a book of his peregrinations.

† c. A going as a pilgrim; a pilgrimage. *Obs.*

1528 ROY *Rede me* (Arb.) 106 Hathe Englond soche stations Of devoute peregrinacions As are in Fraunce and Italy? a 1552 LELAND *Itin.* IV. 71 [Throgmorton] his Father..dyed in Peregrination going to Hierusalem. 1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 75 Workes of supererogation, meritis, pardones, perigrinationeis, and stationeis.

† d. The migration or transplantation of a plant, etc. *into* another country. *Obs. rare*

1679 EVELYN *Sylva* (ed. 3) xxv, Concerning the Peregrination of that tree [Elm] into Spain.

e. *fig.* A systematic going through a subject, writing, course of study, etc. f. The 'pilgrimage' or 'journey' of life: see 2 b.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 197 Being arriued at this place in the tract of my Anatomicall Peregrination. 1653 R. MASON *Commend. Let.* in *Bulwer's Anthropomet.,* When first I cast up this account of your ingenious peregrination through the world. 1717 L. HOWEL *Desiderius* (ed. 3) 126 Modesty..is absolutely necessary to be retain'd thro' the whole Course of our Peregrination till we arrive at the Love of God.

† 2. A sojourning in a foreign land; the condition of dwelling as a sojourner; sojourn. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1630 R. N. tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* 125 If he [the Czar] should..be constrained..to leave his country, she promised ..to receiue..him..with all honour worthy so great a Prince, ..to assigne unto him a convenient place for his perigrination. a 1638 MEDE *Wks.* (1672) 597 [The] 430 years of the Peregrination [in Egypt] Exod. 12. [40]. The 40 years travail in the Wilderness. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* vi. 191 Ἐνδημία ἐν ἀνθρώποις Θεοῦ, a Peregrination of a God among men. 1697 BP. PATRICK *Comm. Exod.* vi. 4 He thinks the Peregrination of the Fathers is attributed here to the Children.

b. *fig.* Man's life on earth viewed as a 'sojourn in the flesh'.

Often associated with the sojourn or 'tabernacling' of the Israelites in the desert; hence in later use passing into the notion of 'pilgrimage', and so of the 'journey' through life, as a fig. sense of 1. (In quot. 1523, prob. referring to Lydgate's transl. of *le Pelerinage de Vie humaine.*)

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 1221 Of Mannes Lyfe the Peregrynacioun, He did translate, enterprete, and disclose. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Prol. 18 The schort tyme of this oure fragil peregrinatione. 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* ix. P 19 The Israelites dwelt in tents, vncertaine of their abode, euer readie to shift: whereby they represent vnto vs our peregrination in this mortalitie. 1626 DONNE *Serm., Ps. xc.* 14 (1640) 808 The Saints..pray that God would powre down vpon vs graces for our Peregrination here, as He hath done vpon them in their Station there. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. ii. xxviii. (1852) 506 In the eighty third year of his peregrination 1733 P. SHAW tr. *Bacon's Philos. Wks., Wisd. Ancients* I. 573 Thro' all the Journey and Peregrination [*in itinere sive peregrinatione*] of human Life.

† c. *transf.* A place of sojourn. *Obs. rare*—1.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Wisd.* xii. 7 They might receive a peregrination [Gr. ἀποικίαν, *Vulg.* peregrinationem] worthie of the children of God, which is a land of al most deare to thee.

Peregrinator (pe·régrinēitəɹ). Now only *affected.* [a. L. *peregrīnātor,* agent-n. from *peregrīnārī* to PEREGRINATE.] One who peregrinates; a traveller in foreign lands, or (loosely) from place to place; a pilgrim; a wanderer.

1610 *Chester's Tri.* (1844) Address 10 Like a poore Peregrinator..contented to passe through the Purgatorie of the Printing-house. 1668 M. CASAUBON *Credulity* 66 He makes himself a great peregrinator, to satisfie his Curiosity. 1819 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXXVIII. 501 Careful to record facts of practical utility to future peregrinators. 1829 T. L. PEACOCK *Misfort. Elphin* xii, More materials for absorbing thought, than the most zealous peregrinator,..is likely to have at once in his mind.

Hence **Pe·regrina·tory** *a., rare,* characteristic of a peregrinator; moving from place to place.

1773 *Observ. Pres. St. Poor* 107 There are among them some unquestionably honest and commendably industrious.. accustomed to that peregrinatory mode of living.

Peregrine, peregrin (pe·régrin), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4–5 **peregryn(e,** (6 **pelegryne**), **perrygryne,** 7 **perigrine,** 6– **peregrine,** 7– **-grin.** [ad. L. *peregrīn-us* coming from foreign parts, foreign, a foreigner, f. *pereger* that is abroad or on a journey, *peregre* adv., abroad, to or from foreign parts, f. *per* through + *ager* field, territory, land, country; cf. F. *peregrin* adj., migratory, foreign (16th c.), sb. a pilgrim, in Oresme a 1400 (Godef.). In Eng. found first, and until the 16th c. only, in the name of the *faucon peregryn* or *peregrine falcon,* in OF. *faulcon pelerin* (under the influence of which Ld. Berners has *fawcon pelegryne*). The inherited form of L. *peregrīnus,* through Romanic and OF., is PILGRIM, q. v.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Foreign, belonging to another country; outlandish, strange; imported from abroad; also, † foreign, extraneous, or alien to the matter in hand (*obs.*). *Peregrine tone* (med.L. *tonus peregrīnus*), name of one of the Gregorian 'tones' or chants.

c 1530 L. COX *Rhet.* (1899) 52 Other prohemes (whiche..are not set out of the very mater it selfe)..are called peregrine or straunge prohemes c 1540 *Pilgr. T.* 188 in *Thynne's Animadv.* (1865) 82, I toke him to be a straunger; .we were both perrygryne. 1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 165 You aske me histories so straunge and peregrine, that my wittes may not in any wise but needes go on pilgrimage. 1585 SIR J. MELVIL *Let.* in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) I. 439 Mr. Craig to preach openly against the Peregrine ministers. 1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microl.* 35 There is another Tone, which many call the Peregrine, or strange Tone, it is very seldome vsed in our Harmony. 1679 EVELYN *Sylva* xxiv. (ed. 3) 119 Our Damasco-Plum, Quince, Medlar, Figue,..as well as. several other Peregrine trees. 1708 MORGAN *Algiers* I. Pref. 25 Matters of so peregrine and grotesk a Nature as this [History]. 1831 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 333 Some persons have declared the style of the author [Bentham] to be..occasionally peregrine and difficult. 1893 *Working Mens' Coll. Jrnl.* Oct. 259 In my own small garden I have four peregrine species of grass.

2. *Astrol.* Of a planet: Situated in a part of the zodiac where it has none of its essential dignities.

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 108 Jupiter..extolled, and preferred aboue Saturne, who at that instant is Peregrine, and out of all his essentiall dignities. 1663 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* Prol. 26 Venus, the lady of that house, I find Is Peregrine. 1706 PHILLIPS s. v., Among Astrologers, a Planet is said to be peregrine, when found in a Sign or Place of Heaven, where it has none of its five Essential Dignities, viz. House, Exaltation, Triplicity, Term, or Face. 1829 J. WILSON *Compl. Dict. Astrol.* 168 The lord of the house being combust, retrograde or peregrine.

† 3. Upon a pilgrimage; upon one's travels; travelling abroad. *Obs.*

1655 M. CARTER *Hon. Rediv.* (1660) 209 Certain peregrine Christians going to visit the Holy Sepulchre. 1658 OSBORN *Adv. Son* Wks. (1673) 55, I am *not* much unwilling to give way to peregrine motion for a time. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 95 (*Desobligeant*) The whole army of peregrine martyrs; more especially those travellers who set out upon their travels..under the direction of governors.

4. Peregrine falcon (also 4–5 faucon peregryn(e, 6 fawcon pelegryne, and see B. 3): a typical species of falcon (*Falco peregrinus*) of very wide distribution, and formerly held in the greatest esteem for hawking.

There are numerous local races, varieties, or sub-species, some of which, as the American peregrine or Duck-hawk (*Falco anatum*) and the Australian *F. melanogenys*, are by many ornithologists ranked as distinct species.

[The name is merely an Englishing of the med.L. *falco peregrinus* (used *c* 1250 by Albertus Magnus *De Animal.* XXIII. viii, Falconum genus quod vocatur peregrinum); the Fr. is *faucon pèlerin* (used *c* 1263 by Brunetto Latini); It. *falcone pellegrino* (13th c.); all meaning 'pilgrim falcon'; so called because the young were not, like the *nidaces*, *niais*, or EYAS hawks, taken from the nest (which is usually built on an inaccessible crag or precipice), but caught on their passage or 'pilgrimage' from their breeding-place: 'faucons que om apele pelerins, parce que mes ne trueve son nif, ains est pris aussi comme en pelerinage', Brunet. Lat. *Trésor* cl. (ed. Chabaille 202). Hence also the name *passage-hawk*; in Eng. transl. of Buffon, *pilgrim falcon* or *hawk*. (See also HAGGARD *sb*.)]

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 420 A flaucon peregryn [*v. r.* -gryne] thanne semed she Of fremde Land. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* D iij b, Ther is a Fawken peregryne. And that is for an Erle. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xlvi. 159 Fawcons pelegrynes, that haue stande and rested longe on the perche hath grete desyre to flye abrode. 1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 33 Of the Haggart Falcon, and why she is called the Peregrine, or Haggart. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* V. 121 The peregrine falcon does not moult till the middle of August. 1843 YARRELL *Hist. Birds* I. 32 The great docility of the Peregrine Falcon, and the comparative ease with which the birds are procured, has rendered them the most frequent objects of the falconer's care and tuition. 1875 W. M'ILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire* 139 These precipices are frequented by the peregrine falcon.

5. *Peregrin prætor* [L. *prætor peregrīnus*], a second prætor appointed at Rome B.C. 47, to administer justice between Roman citizens and peregrins, or between peregrins themselves: see B. 1.

1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* I. § 6 The two prætors, the urban and the peregrin.

B. *sb.* **1.** A sojourner in a foreign land; a person residing in a place where he is a stranger or foreigner; now only in *Rom. Antiq.* A resident in ancient Rome not having the rights of citizenship, an alien denizen.

1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 7 Isaac and Iacob soiourned as strangers and peregrines first in the land of Canaan. *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann.* VI. (1658) 430 They were peregrines and strangers in the land of the Jews. 1675 CROWNE *Country Wit* III. 47 b, The great favours and honours you were pleas'd to confer on me, who am but a peregrine. 1680 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* I. § 68 If a woman who is a Roman citizen has by mistake married a peregrin as if he also were a citizen, she is permitted to prove cause of error. *Ibid.* IV. § 37 In the same way a peregrin feigns citizenship when he is pursuer in the same action.

†2. A pilgrim; a traveller in a foreign land. *Obs.*

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 468/1 In the which yeare were numbred of peregrines goyng in, and commyng out euery day at Rome, to the estimation of fiue thousand. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* IX. vii. § 1 Here [Mecka] we found a maruellous number of Strangers, and Peregrines or Pilgrims. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. ii. 76 The story of an Outlandish Peregrine, or Traveller.

3. = *Peregrine falcon*: see A. 4.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 283 There are also ierfalcons sakers and peregrines whiche were vnknowen to the ancient princes. 1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* v. 85 Whether these here are the Haggarts (which they call Peregrin's), or Falcon-gentles, I am no such Falconer to argue; but this I know, that the reason of the name of Peregrin's is giuen, for that they com from remote and vnknowne places. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Shropsh.* 4 The Aryes of Pembrook shire, where Perigrines did plentifully breed. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* II. *Pembroke* 359 Excellent Faulcons, called Peregrins. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xx, Out of the reeds .. shot the peregrine.

Peregrinity (perĕgrĭ·nĭti). [ad. F. *pérégrinité* (Rabelais 16th c.), or ad. L. *peregrīnitās* the condition of a *peregrīnus* or foreigner: see -ITY.] The condition of being a foreigner or alien, esp. in *Roman Antiq.* (see quot. 1880); † the quality or fact of being foreign, foreignness, outlandishness, strangeness (*obs.*).

1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commw.* (Hakl. Soc.) 151 This causeth the Emperours to .. be very warie for excluding of all peregrinitie that might alter their fashions. 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* II. v. 33 The affected peregrinitie of his straunge attire. 1774 BOSWELL *Jrnl. Tour Hebrides* 29 Aug., He said to me .'these people, sir, .. may have somewhat of a peregrinity in their dialect, which relation has augmented to a different language'. I asked him if *peregrinity* was an English word. He laughed and said, 'No'. 1807 F. WRANGHAM *Serm. Transl. Script.* 21 Stamped with idiotism or with peregrinity. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* 566 *Peregrinity*, the condition of those who, being free, were neither citizens nor colonial or Junian latins, though possibly Roman subjects. 1900 *Jrnl. Educ.* Mar. 206/2 A mere concomitant of peregrinity.

b. A sojourn or journeying abroad. *rare.*

1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* II. iv, Five health-journeys which .. he had to make in all. 'Five forced peregrinities'. *Ibid.* vi, A new removal, what we call 'his third peregrinity', had to be decided on.

‖ **Pereion, perseon** (pĕrəi·ŏn, pĕrī·ŏn). *Zool.* [A factitious term intended to represent Gr. περαιών, περαιῶν, pr. pple. of περαιοῦν 'to carry across, transport', erron. taken as 'to walk about'. Later users of the term have more exactly transliterated the reputed Gr. source as *perseon*.] A name for the thorax in Crustacea, as bearing the ambulatory limbs. Cf. PLEON. Hence **Perei·o-, perse·opod, Pereio·-, perseo·podite**, one of the ambulatory limbs attached to the pereion.

1855 C. SPENCE BATE in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* (1856) 27 Thoracic segments, (*Pereion*, from περαιόω to walk about; *pereion*, part which supports the walking legs. This and the following [*pleon*] are suggested instead of the old and incorrect synonyms of *thorax*, *abdomen*, &c.). *Ibid.* 35 The *pereiopoda*, or walking feet.— This includes the five posterior thoracic feet of authors. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. ii. 131 At the base of the first segment of the pereion. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 635/2 In the adult *Mysis*, eight pairs of limbs (that is to say the five pairs of *pereiopodites* or 'walking-feet', and the three pairs of maxillipeds or 'jaw-feet') are all furnished with two branches. 1893 STEBBING *Crustacea* iv. 44 The trunk .. is often called the peræon, intended to signify the ambulatory part. *Ibid.* 45 The possession of chelæ is not confined to the first pair of so-called peræopods.

† Pere-jonette; in 5 **pereionet(t)e**, also **perionet** = *pear-jonet*: see PEAR *sb.* 5.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 62 She was ful moore blisful on to see Than is the newe pereionette tree. [*So* 4 *MSS.*; *Camb.* pere Ionete tre, *Lansd.* perionet tree.]

Perell, obs. form of PARREL, PEARL, PERIL.

Perella (pĕre·lă), **perelle** (pĕre·l). [ad. F. *perrelle*, var. of *parelle*, L. *parella*: see PARELLIC.] The lichen *Lecanora Parella*, or the dye obtained from it.

1783 JUSTAMOND tr. *Raynal's Hist. Indies* V. 230 The plant know'n by the name of Perella, which is made use of in dying scarlet. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Perelle*, a name for the crab's-eye lichen, .. found on rocks in mountainous countries, which yields a purple dye.

Peremint, Peremounte, obs. ff. PEDIMENT, PARAMOUNT.

† Pere·mpt, *v. Civil Law. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *perempt-*, ppl. stem of *perimĕre* to destroy, cut off, kill, etc.: see PEREMPTORY.] *trans.* To do away with, extinguish, quash (a legal process or suit). So **† Pere·mption** *Obs.*, quashing.

1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 82 Nor is it any Objection to say, That the Instance of the Cause of Appeal is perempted by the Desertion of an Appeal. *Ibid.* 151 This Peremption of Instance was introduced in Favour of the Publick, lest Suits should otherwise be rendered immortal and perpetual.

† Pere·mptor, *a.* (*sb.*) *Sc. Obs.* Forms: 6 -oir, -oure, 6–7 -our, 7–8 -or. [a. F. *péremptoire* (13th c. in Littré), ad. L. *perempt̄ōri-us* PEREMPTORY. Cf. F. *exception péremptoire* in Littré.] = PEREMPTORY. (Chiefly in Sc. Law.)

c 1470 [implied in PEREMPTORLY]. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Ep. 6 For falt of ane peremptoir conclusione. 1561 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 167 To propone all his defensis peremptouris and dilatouris, quhilkis thai will use. 1576 *Ibid.* II. 540 In respect .. that the samyn day wes peremptour. 1582 *Ibid.* III. 503 His Majestie hes ordanit and appointit his court of justiciarie to be haldin .. as secund court peremptoure to all personis arreistit to this present court. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj., Forme Proces* 111 This secund summons is peremptour. *Ibid.* 115 For ane peremptour exception proponed, and lawfully proven, causes the proponer therof, to be perpetually .. absolved. 1721 RAMSAY *Content* 193 The missive letter and peremptor bill Forbade them rest.

b. *ellipt.* as *sb.* A peremptory exception, defence, or plea: see PEREMPTORY A. 1.

1572 BANNATYNE *Jrnl. Trans. Scot.* (1806) 110 So am not I bound to answir thame, nor yit there accusatione, till that they give answir to my peremptour.

Peremptorily (pe·rĕmptərili), *adv.* [f. PEREMPTORY + -LY 2.] In a peremptory manner; so as to preclude debate, discussion, or opposition.

1. So as to fix or settle the matter; so as to decide the question; decisively, conclusively; so as to leave no doubt; definitely, positively.

1513 JAS. IV *Let. to Hen. VIII* 26 July in Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 29 b, The sayd metyng of our and your commissioners at the borders, was peremptorily appoynted betwyxt you and vs. 1596 BACON *Max. & Use Com. Law* II. (1635) 51 A fine .. barreth estates peremptorilie. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 500 What their sin was cannot be peremptorily determined. 1743 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* I. lxxiv. 266 Monday is fixed peremptorily. 1878 R. W. DALE *Lect. Preach.* vi. 165 The question cannot be determined peremptorily. 1882–3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2473/2 The worship of saints and the doctrine of purgatory were peremptorily rejected as opposed to Scripture.

b. In the way of a peremptory citation.

1591 GREENE *Disc. Coosnage* (1592) 18 The scitation shalbe peremptorily seiued in his parish Church.

c. In the way of 'peremptory challenge' (PEREMPTORY 1); without giving a reason for the objection.

1660 *Trial Regic.* 33 You may Challenge five and thirty Peremptorily. If you go beyond; you know the Danger. 1681 *Trial S. Colledge* 21 *Mr. Just. Jones.* Do you challenge him peremptorily, or with cause? 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. vi. (1737) 286 A prisoner may challenge 35 of the Juries peremptorily in High-Treason. 1874 *Chambers' Encycl.* VII. 354/2 Those who, on being arraigned for felony, .. peremptorily challenged more than twenty jurors.

d. As at a peremptory time or in obedience to a peremptory order: without fail.

1725 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 19 Every Councill man that does not attend at two o'clock, or within half an hour after two o'clock in the afternoon peremptorily.

† 2. Absolutely, without exception or question.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 400 Some Organs are so peremptorily necessary, that the Extinguishment of the Spirit doth speedily follow. 1683 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* III. i. (ed. 4) 25 This Song is peremptorily the very best that ever yet was Written. 1788 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Earl Strafford* 12 Sept., September .. has hitherto been peremptorily fine.

† 3. Determinedly; obstinately. *Obs.*

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 129 If he stood stiffly and peremptorily, he and his house lived ever after in perpetual and public ignominie. 1661 *Funerals Montrose* in *Harl. Misc.* (Park) VII. 299 One who stuck peremptorily to the present marquis.

4. In the way of positive belief or assertion; with full assurance; positively, dogmatically.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* ii. 18 He speaketh not peremptorily, as though God rejected the sacrifyses. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 472 1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 145 It is not fit .to affirme anything too peremptorily. 1752 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 457 Stone at first peremptorily denied having seen that book. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 341, I .. have not yet employed it on a scale that enables me to speak peremptorily.

5. In the way, or with an air, of positive command or the like; imperatively; imperiously.

1630 PRYNNE *Anti Armin.* 177 That which euery man is peremptorily bound to beleeue, must needs be true. 1677 HORNECK *Gt. Law Consid.* iii. (1704) 60 It is he that peremptorily commands this consideration. 1839 JAMES *Louis XIV*, I. 139 The Swedes .. peremptorily insisted upon taking their departure. 1896 GEN. H. PORTER in *Century Mag.* Nov. 29, I had to order him peremptorily to leave the battery.

Peremptoriness (pe·rĕmptərinĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or character of being peremptory; positiveness, absoluteness; conclusiveness, imperativeness, assurance, dogmatism, imperiousness; † fixed determination, obstinacy, etc.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 29 Finding by such peremptorinesse my sense to bee ouercome, you. cut me yet thirtie pound shorter. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* Epit. (1612) 375 This vnexpected peremptorinesse in him amazed and misliked not a few. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 413 The Peremptorinesse of Gods purpose to ruine Babylon. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* xiv. (1700) 134 Words .. delivered in the strain and peremptoriness of a Command. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1810) I. xvii. 114 No peremptoriness, Clary Harlowe: once you declare yourself inflexible, I have done. 1876 GREEN *Stray Stud.* 318 Her exhortations at the sick-bed have a somewhat startling peremptoriness about them.

† Peremptorize, *v. Obs. rare.* [a. obs. F. *peremptoriser* (16th c. in Godef.), or (in quot. 1644) f. PEREMPTORY + -IZE.] **a.** See quot. 1611. **b.** To make peremptory or absolute.

1611 COTGR., *Peremptoriser*, to peremptorize; to grant, or passe away peremptorily. 1644 J. GOODWIN *Innoc. Triumph.* (1645) 67 Authoritie .. to peremptorize by fire and sword all their limitations whatsoever, as agreeable to God's Word.

† Pere·mptorly, *adv. Sc. Obs.* [f. PEREMPTOR + -LY 2; cf. F. *péremptoirement* (1349 in Hatz.-Darm.).] = PEREMPTORILY.

c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* VI. (*Parl. Beasts*) lii, Summonit the scheip before the wolf, that he Peremptourlie . Compeir. 1564 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 292 His procuratour, quha proponit peremptourlie ane exceptioun. 1639 DRUMM OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. V*, Wks. (1711) 99 [Before 1530] suits of law were peremptorly decided by bailhes, sheriffs, and other judges.

Peremptory (pe·rĕmptəri), *a.* (*adv.*, *sb.*) Also 6 7 peremtory, -ie, (6 perentory, paremptory, parantarie, peremtorie, peremmatory, 7 parantory, perremtory). [ad. (through AFr *peremptorie*, F. *péremptoire*) L. *perempt̄ōri-us* destructive, deadly, mortal; that puts an end to, decisive; f. *perempt̄or* destroyer, *perempt-us*, pa. pple. of *perimĕre* to take away entirely, cut off, destroy (f. PER- 3 + *emĕre* to buy, purchase; orig., to take): see -ORY. Introduced into French and English as a term of Roman Jurisprudence, in which use retained in Scots Law (in 16–17th c. usually as PEREMPTOR); thence, in transferred senses, also in English Law, and at length in general use. (Sense 6 was taken later from the more literal L. sense.)]

I. **1.** In Roman Law, used in the sense 'that destroys, puts an end to, or precludes all debate, question, or delay', hence 'decisive, final', in *peremptory edict, decree, ordinance* (*peremptorium edictum*, Digest 5. 1. 70), and *peremptory exceptions, defence, plea* (*peremptoriæ exceptiones*, Gai Inst. 4 § 120, 121), viz. such as tend to quash the action (see EXCEPTION 4); hence, also, in Eng. Law, *peremptory challenge* (CHALLENGE *sb.* 3) or *exception* (quot. 1596), an objection without showing any cause, allowed to a prisoner against a certain number of jurymen; *peremptory mandamus*, a mandamus in which the command is absolute, usually issued after one found insufficient; *peremptory writ*, an original writ directing the sheriff to enforce the defendant's appearance in court without option; so *peremptory citation*, etc.

[*c* 1250 BRACTON IV. xx. (Rolls) III. 206 Sunt enim exceptiones, quæ competunt contra breve, & assisam differunt, sed non perimunt. .. Est etiam quædam peremptoria quantum ad personam unius & dilatoria judicii, & non peremptoria quantum ad personam alterius. 1292 BRITTON, Exceptioun peremptorie: see EXCEPTION 4.] 1530–1 *Act* 22 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 No person arraigned for any pety treason murder or felony be

from henceforthe admitted to any peremptorie chalenge aboue the nombre of .xx. [1561, etc.: see PEREMPTOR.] 1581 LAMBARDE *Eirenn.* iv. xiv. (1588) 557. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* (1871) 39 He hath his peremtory scitation rendy to scite him to the archdeacons or officials court. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 619/2 A fellon in his tryall..may have..thirty-six exceptions peremptorye agaynst the jurours. 1596 BACON *Max. & Use Com. Law* I. ii. (1636) 8 There is no reason..but it should be a peremptory plea to the person in a writ of error as well as in any other action. 1770 *Junius Lett.* xli. 216 By what law or custom you were authorized to make a peremptory challenge of a juryman. 1809 J. MARSHALL *Const. Opin.* v. (1839) 125 A peremptory mandamus must be awarded. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s. v. *Defences*, Peremptory defences..are positive allegations which enter into the merits of the cause itself, and have the effect either of taking away the ground of action, or of extinguishing its effects. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* iv. § 120 Exceptions..are peremptory that remain available always, and cannot be excluded; such are the exceptions of constraint or dole.

b. Hence, in ordinary language, †(*a*) Of a conclusion, statement, fact, etc.: Admitting no contradiction or denial, incontrovertible; settling the matter, conclusive, decisive, definite, final. (*Obs.*, or merged in 4.) (*b*) Of a command, order, etc.: Admitting no refusal; imperative.

(*a*) 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 465/1 The finall peremptorye stoppe against al contradiccion. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 174 He in no wise woll take the defiaunce doden by your Herault as a paremptory intimacion of warre. 1640 REYNOLDS *Passions* xxxviii, A mathematician's conclusions ought to be peremptory and grounded on principles of infallible evidence. 1718 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) VI. 367 The chief reason..was to get a peremptory Answer from the V. Chancellor whether I should print Neubrigensis. (*b*) 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 9 *margin*, Ouer the which he had peremptorie gouernment, and iudiciall authoritie. 1607 ROWLANDS *Diog. Lanth.* 11 The Theife..in the peremptory tearmes of 'Stand, deliuer your Purse'. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xxxiii, A peremptory command would have compelled obedience. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* iv. iii, New imperious peremptory necessities. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 405 The orders of the Senate were peremptory.

2. *Law.* Said of a day or time decreed or definitely fixed for the performance of some act, esp. in a court of law. Rarely in general use. ? *Obs.*

1513-14 *Act* 5 *Hen. VIII*, c. 1 The seid Chauncellor shall prefix and assign unto hym a convenyent peremptorie day to prove hys objeccion. 1579 in *Archæol. Cant.* II. 81 A parantarie daye for us to apper before the saied exchetor. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts fr. Parnass.* II. xciv. (1674) 247 They..prefixt five days for the first, five for the second, and five more for the last peremptory tearm, for every one to come in. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* IV. xxiv. 174, I may as well fix a peremptory day at once.

b. Hence, Positively fixed; absolutely determined or settled; absolutely requisite, essential.

1596 DRAYTON *Leg.* iv. 454 For ways there be the greatest things to hit, If Men could find the peremptorie gate. 1625 BACON *Ess., Seditions & Tr.* (Arb.) 411 [That] no Euill shall appeare so peremptory, but that it hath some Out-let of Hope. *a* 1721 KEN *Preparatives* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 85 Should Agony upon you seise, Pray not for peremptory Ease. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 346 It is a peremptory point of virtue that a man's independence be secured.

†c. *colloq.* 'Absolute', utter, thorough. *Obs.*

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. i, What would you doe, you peremptory gull?

†3. Precluding all doubt or hesitation in regard to action; resolute; resolved, determined (*to do* something, or *that* something be done); also, in a bad sense: Obstinate, stubborn, self-willed. (Of a person, or thing personified, or of purpose, action, etc.) *Obs.*

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 21 The ayre yeelding preiudiciall sauor, seemd to be peremptory in some fatall resolution. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 454 Not death himselfe In mortall furie halfe so peremptorie, As we to keepe this Citie. *a* 1642 SUCKLING *Let.* Wks. (1646) 85 Excuse me if I..continue peremptory in the resolution I have taken. 1659 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 301 He proved a peremptory fellow, and would not confess. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 183 When we are fickle and irresolute, we brag of being obstinate and peremptory. 1712 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* II. i. (1737) II. 230 There are hardly any-where at this day a sort of People more peremptory. 1759 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 279 The House is peremptory, and will admit of no alteration in their bill.

4. Of persons, or their words, actions, etc. (often in reference to manner): Positive in opinion or assertion; quite certain, fully assured; *esp.* in bad sense, Intolerant of debate or contradiction; overconfident, showing too much assurance, dogmatic.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 21, I am not a little grieued to think that you should in that peremptorie sort you do, attribute vnto me the name of so base and vnfit a dealing. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. i. 11 His humour is lofty, his discourse peremptorie. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1692) 94 In my denial of the Spontaneous Generation of Plants, I am not so confident and peremptory. 1706 ESTCOURT *Fair Examp.* III. i, They are able to put the peremptoriest Witness to a Nonplus. 1861 O. W. HOLMES *Bread & Newspaper* in *Old Vol. Life* (1891) 13 Say what you like,—only don't be too peremptory and dogmatic. 1862 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* IV. vii. § 1. 333 The dogmatism and peremptory propositions of Hobbes.

5. Intolerant of refusal or opposition; insisting on compliance or obedience; imperious, dictatorial. (New the most usual sense.)

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. iii. 71 To morrow be in readinesse, to goe, Excuse it not: for I am peremptory. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* IV. i, Iustice Overdo is a very parantory Person. 1773 GOLDSM. *Steeps to Conq.* v. i, Ha! ha! ha! the peremptory tone in which he sent forth his sublime commands! 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* ii, Tupman was somewhat indignant at the peremptory tone in which he was desired to pass the wine.

†II. 6. Deadly, destructive. *Obs.*

1567 FENTON *Trag. Disc.* 24 [She] doth threaten my yonge and tender yeares with more perentorye plages. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vii. § 3 Those Notions of Religion, policie and moralitie; which do preserve them..from all ruinous and peremptory errours and excesses. 1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 3 There are subjectory and pertinent peremptorie infirmities..therevnto belonging.

†B. as *adv.* a. *colloq.* Absolutely, entirely. b. By a peremptory order; without fail. *Obs.*

1533-4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 3 § 1 Every person and persones that..chalenge peremptorie above the nomber of xx. [Cf. quot. 1530-1 in 1.] 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. v, The most peremptory absurd clowne of christendome, this day, he is holden. [1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. ii. 64 That he [Boner] should make his answer by words on Wednesday next peremptory at nine of the clock.]

†C. *ellipt.* as *sb.* Short for *peremptory challenge, citation, command, rule, writ*, etc. *Obs.*

1606-7 BACON *Rep. Naturalisation* in *Lett. & Life* (1868) III. 327 If want of health may not excuse attendance, nor want of hearing answer for not reporting, he knew not what to say for himself. For others they have stood as peremptories, but to him they cannot serve as dilatories. 1644 PRYNNE & WALKER *Fiennes's Trial* 8 He procured sixe or seven successive adjournments of the day of triall (some of them after a perremptory)..thereby to tire out the Prosecutors. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 174 Two or three afternoons he allotted every week to hear peremptories. 1737 *Order of Cork Water Club* 21 Apr. in *N. & Q* 9th Ser. VII. 489 No man be allowed more than one bottle to his share, and a peremptory. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1810) II. xvi 172, I went up with my father's *peremptory*, as I may call it, to my sister.

Perende, appearing: see PEAR *v.*

Perendinate (pĕre·ndine|t), *v. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of med.L. *perendināre* (in cl. L. only in vbl. sb. *perendinātio*, Martial), f. *perendin-us* (the day) after to-morrow, f. *perendiē*; on the day after to-morrow (Gr. ἐπέραν beyond, L. *diē* on the day).]

a. *trans.* To put off till the day after to-morrow, to defer from day to day. *rare.* b. *intr.* To stay from day to day, to make an indefinite stay. So **Pere·ndinant** [ad. med.L. *perendinānt-em*, pr. pple.]: see quot.; **Perendina·tion**, *rare*, 'a putting off till the day after to-morrow'.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Perendinate*.., to put off for a day, or till the next day after to morrow. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Perendination*, a putting off for a day. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* I Introd. 88 The word perendinant (*perendinans*) was originally applied to persons who availed themselves of the hospitality of religious houses, by making long visits. *Ibid.* 89 The Master and Scholars are not to permit any one to perendinate within their walls for a longer period than a fortnight. *Ibid.*, The founder of Queen's College..prohibits his scholars to grant to any perendinating stranger a chamber for life.

Perendure (pərĕndiū·ə), *v. rare.* [f. PER- 2 + ENDURE.] *intr.* To endure or last through a long time, or throughout a process or course of action. Hence **Perendu·ring** *ppl. a.*

18 . *Encycl. Brit.* (O.), Perenduring Rome. 1896 *Chicago Advance* 26 Mar. 452/2 Self is not the 'I' as the perenduring subject of all its acts.

Perengale, variant of PAREGAL *Obs.*

†**Pere·nmity.** *Obs. rare.* [PER- 4.] Excessive enmity.

1585 GREENE *Planetomachia* Wks. (Grosart) V. 55 There had ben such a perenmitie betweene the house of the *Valdracchis* and the *Celij*, that [etc.].

†**Pere·nnal**, *a. Obs.* [Cf. OF. *perennel* (14th c. in Godef.), ad. L. type **perennāl-is* = L. *perennis*.] = PERENNIAL.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III 637 Good lord of loddes, my hope perhenuall [? perhennal.], With 'e to stond In grace and fawour to se. 1635 PERSON *Varieties* I. 5 In respect of the Heavens perennall and incessant rotation, and the Ayres continuall revolution. 1681 RYCAUT tr. *Gracian's Critick* 37 Those perennal Streams of Fountains.

Perennate (pĕre·nnet), *v. rare.* [f. ppl stem of L. *perennāre*, f. *per* through + *annus* year, or f. *perennis*: see next.] a. *trans.* To make perennial or lasting. b. *intr.* To last or live through a number of years, as a perennial plant. So **Perenna·tion.**

1623 COCKERAM, *Perennate*, to last many yeares. 1698 *Money Masters all Things* 16 So tho' Money can't perennate your days, Yet after Death, she hath the power to raise You into Bliss. 1888 I. B. BALFOUR in *Nature* 20 Dec. 188/2 Properly to understand perennation, the perennating portions must be examined at all periods of the resting season as well as when they are starting anew into vegetative activity.

Perennial (pĕre·niăl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *perenni-s* lasting through the year or years (f. *per* through + *ann-us* year) + -AL: cf. PERENNAL.]

A. *adj.* 1. Lasting, continuing, or extending throughout the year; said esp. of a spring or stream which flows through all seasons of the year.

(But both in this and b, the sense is capable of being understood as 'Lasting through successive years, never-failing, perpetual', as in 2, of which continuance through all the seasons of the year is the condition.)

1703 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) III. i. 296 Rivers, Brooks, and Perennial Springs. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* II. v. (1727) 90 *note*, There is such a Thing as Subterraneous Heat..As is manifest from the smoking of perennial Fountains in frosty Weather. 1879 A. R. WALLACE *Australasia* xvi. 309 Their rapid flow and perennial supply of water are excellently adapted for irrigation.

†b. Remaining green or leafy throughout the year; evergreen. (Of plants or their leaves.) *Obs.*

1644 EVELYN *Diary* 8 Nov., A row..covered over with the natural shrubbs, ivy, and other perennial greenes. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 127/1 Perenniel leaves. last all the year. 1762-9 FALCONER *Shipwr.* III. 363 Where round the scene perennial laurels bloom.

2. Lasting through a succession of years, or through a long, indefinite, or infinite time; enduring, lasting, permanent, never-failing, continual, perpetual; everlasting, eternal.

1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 72 P 3 A constant and perennial softness of manner. *c* 1750 SHENSTONE *Elegies* xiii. 19 Myriads in Time's perennial list enroll'd. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* iv. (1858) 17 A government and guidance of white European men which has issued in perennial hunger of potatoes to the third man extant. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. x, Perennial youth is in her artificial flowers.

b. Of plants, their roots, etc.: Remaining alive through a number of years; said esp. of a herb which dies down to the root and shoots up afresh every year: opp. to *annual* and *biennial*.

1672-3 GREW *Anat. Roots* I. i. § 16 In what particular way, some Roots become Perennial. Some are wholly so, as those of Trees, Shrubs, and divers other woody Plants. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* III. xxiii. (1765) 234 In warm Regions, Plants that are annual with us will become perennial or arborescent. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* vi. 299 The vegetation consists mainly of perennial herbs and shrubs. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* II. 433 The perennial sweet-pea which she had planted.

c. *Zool.* and *Anat.* Growing continually from persistent pulps, as the incisor teeth of a rodent.

d. *Entom.* (*a*) Living for more than one year, as an insect. (*b*) Forming colonies which are continued from year to year, as ants, bees, etc.

¶ e. *loosely.* Recurring year after year.

1845 M'CULLOCH *Taxation* I. iv. (1852) 124 The difference between A's actual income of 1000*l.* and the corresponding perennial income of 660*l.*, that is, 340*l.*, will, if accumulated for twenty-seven years and a half, at 4 per cent., produce 16,500*l.*

B. *sb.* 1. A perennial plant: see A. 2 b.

1763 MILLS *Syst. Pract. Husb.* II. 413 It may destroy annual plants, such as corn, entirely; but in perennials, like grass, it destroys only the leaves or blades. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xiv. (1876) 197 The cotton plant..grows freely as a perennial in all tropical climates; it flourishes as an annual over..the warmer part of the temperate zones. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 1. 32 Perennials are plants which live and blossom or fructify year after year. They may or may not have perennial roots.

2. Something that lasts, or remains fresh, through a succession of years. (Always with conscious allusion to sense 1.)

1771 MRS. GRIFFITH *Hist. Lady Barton* III. 65 She..told me that..the most constant lovers were not to be considered more than perennials. 1827 LAMB *Let. to H. C. Robinson*, His jokes..were old trusty perennials,..always as good as new. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 31 July 3/2 Belonging to the annuals rather than the perennials of poetry.

Hence **Perennia·lity**, the quality of being perennial; something that is perennial; **Pere·nnialize** *v. trans.*, to make perennial or permanent.

1841 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIX. 152 The truths to which they are so much attached have a perennialty of new aspects. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* x. ii. (1872) III. 212 Mere ephemera..not related to the Perennialities at all. 1868 *Speaker* 3 Sept. 287/1 Welling springs, converging to a hollow, have perennialised a wide shallow pool.

Perennially (pĕre·niăli), *adv.* [f. prec. adj. + -LY 2.] In a perennial way; throughout the year, or a succession of years; constantly, permanently, perpetually, eternally.

1764 *Parody* in Boswell *Johnson*, A captive in thy ambient arms, Perennially be thine. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. ix, Thou findest the Altar still there, and its sacred Lamp perennially burning. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* ix. 396 Duty or Obligation is submission to the authority of moral law, recognised by conscience as perennially binding.

¶ b. *loosely.* Year after year.

1861 SMILES *Engineers* II. II. v. 154 The attacks of the ague to which they were perennially subject. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* IV. xxiii. (ed. 2) 537 The contrôle, whose office is perennially vacant.

Perennibranch (pĕre·nibræŋk), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Perennibranchia* neut. pl., f. *perennis* PERENNIAL + BRANCHIA.] a. *adj.* Having permanent gills belonging to the division *Perennibranchia* (or *Perennibranchiata*) of Amphibians, which retain their gills through life. b. *sb.* An amphibian of this division. Also **Perennibra·nchiate** *a.* and *sb.* (opposed to CAUDIBRANCHIATE).

[1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xxii. 412 *Perennibranchia*, or the *Proteus, Siren, Axolot.*] 1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 186/2 Reptiles belonging to the perennibranchiate family. 1848 CRAIG, *Perennibranchiates.* 1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 762/1 It is probable..that no known Labyrinthodonts were perennibranchiate. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 404 In the perennibranch *Urodela* [the gills] are retained. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Perennibranch*, *a.* and *n.*

†Pere·nnious, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *perenni-s* + -OUS; cf. *illustrious*, etc.] = PERENNIAL.

1628 PRYNNE *Brief Survey* Epist., The perennious preseruation and propagation of that pure orthodox and sincere Religion. 1629 H. BURTON *Truth's Triumph* 328 From the perennious and pure fountaine of Gods will and pleasure, doe flow..the waters of life.

†Pere·nnity. *Obs.* [ad. L. *perennitās*, f. *perennis* perennial: see -ITY. Cf. OF. *perenneté* (Godef.) in Dict. Acad. 1878.] The quality of being perennial; continuance for several years, or through a long or indefinite time; permanence, perpetuity.

1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 107 Cesternes that are broken and cannot holde, I say not water of life and perennity, but no water at all. 1642 J TRAPPE *Theol. Theol.* Contents i. § 6 Of the perennity and perpetuity of the Scriptures. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* II. v. (1727) 51 *note*, The Perennity of divers Springs, which always afford the same Quantity of Water.

Perentele, Perentory: see PARENTELE, PEREMPTORY.

†Pere·qual. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. type **perequāl-is*, f. PER- 4 + *æquāl-is* equal; cf. PAREGAL, PERREGAL.] An equal, peer, match.

a 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot* (S. T. S.) I. 135 No man of hollsome judgement bot will grant we had no perequall in Ewrope.

†Perequa·tion. *Obs. rare*—0. [a. F. *perequation*, ad. L. *perequatiōn-em*, n. of action from *perequāre* to make quite equal, f. PER- 2 + *æquāre* to EQUATE.]

1611 COTGR., *Perequation*, a perequation; an equalling, or making euen.

Pere·quitate, *v. rare*—1. [ad. L *perequitāre*: see -ATE 3, f. PER- 1 + *equitāre* to ride.] *trans.* To ride through, traverse on horseback.

1780 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 15 June, Among the heroes of the Borough, who twice a-day perambulate or perequitate High Street. rides..Sir Richard Hotham.

†Pe·rer. *Obs.* Also 5 peryr. [a. AF. *perer* = OF. *perier*, F. *poirier* pear-tree, f. OF. *peire*, F. *poire* PEAR.] A pear-tree.

14.. *Pistill of Swean* 70 (MS. P.) The palme and þe popeler, þe perer [*other MSS.* perie] and the ploume [*MS.* plowine, *rime* sowme]. 14.. *Songs & Carols* XXXI. (Warton Cl.) 36 In the myddis of my gardyn is a peryr set.

†Pere·rrate, *v. Obs. rare*—0. [f L *pererrāre*.] 1623 COCKERAM, *Pererrate*, to wander vp and downe.

†Pererra·tion. *Obs.* [n. of action from L. *pererrāre*: see prec.] A wandering through various places; a rambling; a travelling about.

1608-11 BP. HALL *Epist.* v. ii, What need wee to spend our dayes in a perpetuall pererration? 1658 EVELYN *Let. to E. Thurland* 8 Nov., Unlesse .. noblemen make wiser provisions for their educations abroad, above the ordinary commerce and import of their wild pererrations.

Peresche, obs. f. PARISH, PERISH, PIERCE.

Peresil, obs. form of PARSLEY.

†Pe·retre. *Obs.* Also 5 peretyr, pertyr. [a. OF. **peretre*, Cotgr. *piretre*, ad. L. *pir-*, *pyrethrum*: see PELLETER, PELETRE, and PYRETHRE.] = PELLITORY 1, Pellitory of Spain.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 394/1 Peretre, herbe (*P.* peretyr), *peretrum*. *Ibid.* 395/2 Petyr, herbe (or peretre; *P.* pertyr).

Perewake, -wig, -wyke, obs. ff. PERIWIG.

†Pere·xcellently, *adv. Obs. rare*—1. [See PER- 4] Very excellently, very highly.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 2659 The king his Sugits luvid so perexcellently.

Pereye, obs. f. PERRIE, PERRY; var. PORREY *Obs.*

†Perfa·bricate, *v. Obs. rare*—0. [f. L. *perfabricāre* (see PER- 2 and FABRICATE).]

1623 COCKERAM, *Perfabricat*, to go through with building.

Perfay (pəɹfē'), *int. arch.* Forms. *α.* 4-5 parfay, 4 parfai, par-fai, 5 par-fay, -fey, par-fey(e, -faie. *β.* 5-6 per fey, 5 perfey(e, 4-6, 9 *arch.* perfay. [ME. a OF. *par fei*, AF. also *par fai*, *fay*, f. *par* by (PAR *prep.* 1) + OF. *feid*, *feit*, *fei*, mod.F. *foi*:—L. *fidē em* FAITH.]

By (my) faith; verily, truly: cf. FAY *sb.*1 6 b. (*Obs.* in ordinary use since 16th c., but revived by some modern poets.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 298 (Cott.) Pe erth it has na sun parfai [*G.* parfay, *F.* perfay, *Tr.* perfey]. *Ibid.* 597 Parfay [*v. rr.* parfai, forsoþe] þat es bot eth to rede. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 39 The land vj 3er, and mayr perfay, Lay desolat eftyr hys day. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 495 Som maner confort shal I haue parfay. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7838 Þai Did mare harme þan gude parfay. *a* 1550 *Image Hypocr.* III. 408 And then, my lordes, perfay.. Not all your gold so gay..Shall serve youe to delaye. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 196/47 Parfay, *medius fidius*. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 15 She had task't hersel, perfay, To work before a certain day A pair o' stockins. 1865 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball.* Ser. 1 *Masque Q. Bersabe* 117 This knave hath sharp fingers perfay. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. 1. 338 Perfay all goeth more than right.

Perfect (pə·ɹfĕkt,, *a.* (*adv.*, *sb.*) Forms: see below. [Orig. ME. *parfit*, *-fite*, a. OF. *parfit*, *-fite* (11th c. in Littré):—L. *perfect-um*, pa. pple. of *perficĕre* to accomplish, perform, complete, f. PER- 2 + *facĕre* to do, make. Subsequently influenced by OF. *parfet*, *-fete*, *-feit*, *-fait*, in which the radical part is *fet*, *fait* (pa. pple. of *faire*):—L. *factum*. At length gradually conformed (partly through *parfaict*, *perfaict*, *perfect*) to the L. original *perfectus*. The change of *par-* to *per-* went on from 14th to 16th c. In ME. and 16th c. the stress varied between *perfite* and *perfit*; in Scotch (pĕrfərt) is still prevalent in some senses, and in others displaced by (pe·rfit).]

A. Illustration of Forms.

1. *α.* 3-4 parfit, 4-5 -fit, 5 -fyght, 5-6 -fight. *β.* 4-5 perfit, 5-6 -fyght, 6 -fight, 7 -fyit.

α. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 58/160 Sif þou wolt parfijt beo, sul al þi guod. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *John* ii 5 Forsothe who kepith his word, verily in him is parfijt charite. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III 363 Þat parfijt welþe þat is nouȝt in worldly richesse. 1477 EARL RIVERS (CAXTON) *Dictes* 17 Wuhoute witte he may not be parfight in science. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 22 For pees and parfyght vnyon. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* LXXXV. 6 Our parfight sight from blindnesse standeth..in aduersite.

β. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 185 He hadde perfijt knowleche of sevene artis. *a* 1549 SKELTON *Prayer to Father* 4 Of all perfections the essencial most perfyght! 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* XVIII. 4 Both partes apeare of as pure perfight skill 1650 *Presbytery Ilk. Strathbogie* (1843) 137 For the making vp of a perfyit manse and gleib.

2. *α.* 3-5 pa fito, 4-6 -fyte. *β.* 4- perfite, -fyte.

α. *a* 1300 Parfite [see B. 3]. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. (*Petrus*) 256 For thefis amang þame pece parfyte vill have. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. iv. 6 Þe parfite bileueþ not lightly all þinges þat men telliþ. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* LXXXVIII. 278 Suche as he had parfyte trust in.

β. *c* 1340 Perfite [see B 3a]. 1432 50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 185 Perfite knowlege of the vij sciences liberalle. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlvii. 14 To wryte Quhat plesans is in lufe perfyte. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* I. (Arb) 40 A separate and perfite note. 1611 SIR W. MURE *Misc. Poems* i. 34 Once taist yat nectared delyte, Of all pleasoures y* most perfyte. *a* 1699 KIRKTON *Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1817) 301 Making the island happy by a perfyte union. [1808-25 JAMIESON, *Perfit*, *Perfite* ..The term is still used to denote one who is exact in doing any work, or who does it neatly. The accent is on the last syllable 1852 W. ANDERSON *Rhymes* (1867) 34 (E. D D) There's few sae perfite as we should be.]

3. *α.* 3-6 parfit, 4-6 -fyt, (6 -fytte). *β.* 4-7 (*dial.* -9) perfit, (6 -fitt, -fytt), 5-7 perfyt.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12483 (Cott) Maister es he self parfit [*v. rr.* parfite, -fitt, perfite]. 13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 573 Parfyt love is ther non. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 48 Pore in spirit, parfit in pacyence. 1450 1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 310 God .made them parfyt in kynde on the Saterday. 1555 HARPSFIELD in *Bonner's Homilies* 4 Her he made parfytte. 1560 WHITEHORNE *Ord. Souldiours* (1588) 45 b, If you will make it parfiter.

β. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. pr. ii. 51 (Camb. MS.) Blysfulnesse is a perfyt [*v. r.* perfit] estat. 1559 BP SCOT in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1824) I App. x. 444 The fawters therof contende, that it is most perfitt. 1603-38 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xl. (ed 3) 132 Sound, and in perfit health. [But FLORIO 1598-1611, COTGR. 1611 spell *perfect*.] 1610 J MELVILL *Autobiog.* (Wodrow Soc.) 259 The King efter his perfyt age of twentie and a yeirs. 1628 LE GRYS tr. *Barclay's Argenis* 222 That excellent old mans perfitest remission. 1645 J. DURYE [Scotchman] *Israel's Call* 31 Perfit holines. [1808-25 Perfit: see A. 2 *β*.]

4. *α.* 5-7 parfet, (6 -fett, -fayt(e). *β.* 6 perfait, -fayt, 6-7 perfet, (6 -fett).

α. 1419 SIR W. BARDOLPH in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II I. 76 God..geve 3ow ryght goode lyf and longe parfet helthe of body 1530 PALSGR. 780, I weare heare nexte my bodye as parfayte folkes do. *?* 1668 LADY LYTTELTON in *Hatton Corr.* (Camden) 54, I am infinitely reioyced to heare..of her parfet recovery.

β. 1526 TINDALE 2 *Cor.* xii. 9 My strengthe is made perfait throu weakines. 1536 R. BEERLEY in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* (1880) 34 An yf yt were never so perfett. 1538 STARKEY *England* I ii. 62 Euery thyng..more perfayt in hys nature. 1593 Q. ELIZ. tr. *Boeth.* v. pr. v. 115 With a steddyer & perfeter Judgement. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 415 Supream of things Thou in thy self art perfet, and in thee Is no deficience foun d. [The words *perfect* and *imperfect* occur 34 times in Milton's Poems, and in 22 instances the spelling is *perfet*, *imperfet* (A. J. Wyatt *Note to P. R.* iv. 468).]

5. *α.* 6 parfecte, -faict. *β.* 6 perfecte, perfaict(e, 6- perfect.

α. 1552-3 *Inv. Ch. Goods Staffs.* in *Ann. Lichfield* IV. 46 A juste true and a parfecte survey. 1593 Q. ELIZ. *Boeth.* I. pr. i. 3 Parfaict for fine workmanship.

β. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* v. 48 Ye shall therfore be perfecte, even as youre hevenly father is perfecte. [So 1535 COVERD] — *Luke* i. 3 Booth were perfect before God. — *Acts* XI. 24 He was a perfaicte man. 1530 PALSGR. 320 Parfyte.. Perfecte (Fr.) *perfect*..*parfect*. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 44 b, The perfect ende of all. [*Perfect* became the usual spelling *c* 1590.]

B. Signification. **I.** General senses.

†1. Thoroughly made, formed, done, performed, carried out, accomplished. *Obs.*

a. Of a legal act: Duly completed.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 254 To þat ilk scrite Edward set his seale, þat his gift was perfite, & with witnes leale. 1567 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1597) § 1 The acceptation of the said office of Regentrie..sall be halden, repute, and esteemed lawfull, sufficient, and perfite.

b. Of offspring: Fully formed.

Passing into sense 3: see esp. 3 c.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 107 Somtyme a womman conceyueth twey children and is but a litel tyme bytwene; and so þe children ben afterward i-bore oon after oþer, and beeþ perfit i-now. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 48 And the first Day next after men fynden in the askes a worm; and the secunde day next after men fynden a brid quyk and perfyt. 1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Abortio*..to bryngе forthe a chylde, or it be perfecte [COOPER perfite].

c. Of full age; either = grown up, adult, or of an age legally competent for a specified function.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Mace.* v. 24 Comaundynge to hym for to slea alle of perfit age. 1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scottes* A vj b, He shal at his perfect yeres bee restaured to the whole isle of Britayn. 1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 358 Thai may entir within thre termis nixt eftir thair perfyte age of xiiij yeris. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. ii. 77 Sonnes at perfect age, and Fathers declin'd. 1773 MONBODDO *Lang.* (1774) I. i. 11 When he comes to be of perfect age.

2. Fully accomplished; thoroughly versed, trained, skilled, or conversant. Const. *in*, *with*, †*of* a subject. *arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12483 Þou bioght me not a barn to lere But maister es he self parfit. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 219 Among alle he [Plato] is i-preysed for a parfite techere of philosofie. *Ibid.* VII. 71 By craft of þe sterres, in þe whiche craft he was perfit inow. 1450-80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 21 He that is a parfit studiaunt in that science. *c* 1510 MORE *Pico* Wks. 3/1 [He] was in dede, both a parfet philosophre, and a parfet diuine. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 212 They were very perfite with theyr bowes. 1590 GREENE *Disput.* 20 The Hawke that is most perfect for the flight. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. i. 155 Our Men more perfect in the vse of Armes. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 48 He deemed nothing lesse beseeming a perfit and accomplished Captaine, than hast-making and rashnesse. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I II. ix. 137 They..were admitted to the state of, τελείων, the perfect, and so made partakers of all Mysteries. 1831 SIR W HAMILTON *Discuss* (1853) 406 The Master, Doctor, or perfect graduate, was, in like manner..obliged immediately to commence, and to continue for a certain period publicly to teach. 1838 WHEWELL in *Life* (1881) 192 The other persons..not being very perfect in their duties.

†b. Completely prepared; made ready. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* vi. 7 Forsothe the hows..is beeldid of stonus ouer scorchid and parfite. 1568 BIBLE (Bishops') *ibid.*, The house..was built of stone perfite before it was brought.

c. Thoroughly learned or acquired, got by heart or by rote, 'at one's fingers ends'. Also of a person: Having learnt one's lesson or part thoroughly. (Cf. *letter-perfect*, *word-perfect*.)

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* v, That the learning to write be not left of, vntil it be verie perfit. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 562, I hope I was perfect. I made a little fault in great. [Cf lines 553-4] 1592 — *Ven & Ad.* 408 The lesson is but plain, And once made perfect, never lost again. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* v. i. 82 When you haue A businesse for your selfe: pray heauen you be perfect. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 21 Sept., To refresh myself in my musique scale, which I would fain have perfecter than ever I had yet. 1844 ATH. SMITH *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* (1847) II. ii. 174 MRS. Grimley kindly undertook to prompt, as the performers were not all very perfect. *Mod.* (School). Try to get this lesson perfect.

3. In the state proper to anything when completed; complete; having all the essential elements, qualities, or characteristics; not deficient in any particular.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11626 (Cott.) Ne haf yee for me na barnsite, For i am self man al parfite. *a* 1325 *Athanasian Creed* 30 in *Prose Psalter* 195 He is parfit God, parfit man, heand of resonable soule & of mannes fleshe. 1548 9 (Mar.) *Ibid.* in *Bk. Com. Prayer*, Perfecte God, and perfecte man. 1571 *Articles of Religion* ii, Two whole and perfect natures, that is to say, the Godhead and manhood.

b. Of actions, states, qualities, and the like

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* iii. 7, I had .na perfite contryeyone. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *John* iv. 18 Drede is not in charite, but parfijt charite sendith out drede [1526 TINDALE, Parfet love casteth out all feare]. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 538 He heeld opinion that pleyn delit Was verray felicitee parfit. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 3994 She allwais loued me with hert parfight. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer*, Communion, Who made a full, perfect, and sufficient sacrifyce, oblacion, and satysfaccyon, for the sinnes of the whole worlde. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. i. 301 It had been a perfect calm for some days. 1841 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. viii 124 That Mr. Newman is a man of..perfect sincerity, I have no doubt. 1869 TYNDALL *Notes Lect. Light* § 11 There is no such thing as perfect transparency or perfect opacity.

c. Of productions material or immaterial. (1 b may belong here.)

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) v. xiv. 107 Ther is no body parfit withouten thre dymensions. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 Lyke as the great worlde was made perfecte in vij dayes. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. i. 26 Three glorious Sunnes, each one a perfect Sunne. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 276 Aristotle is of opinion, that this onely is the forme or figure of a perfit Syllogisme. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 22 Sept., He did twelve feet under ground find perfect trees over covered with earth. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius Logic* I. xxiv. 98 Speech is either perfect or imperfect. Perfect is that that absolves the Sentence. 1872 J F. CLARKE *Self-Culture* xvi. (1889) 349 Nature finishes everything. .. Every little flower is perfect and complete, from root to seed.

†d. Sound; of sound mind, sane. *Obs.*

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* XVII. v. 695 Whanne he sawe the letters and vnderstood them, yet he entryd, for he was ryghte parfyte of his lyf. 1552 HULOET, Perfecte or sounde, *integer*. 1605 SHAKS *Lear* IV. vii. 63, I feare I am not in my perfect mind. *a* 1619 FLETCHER *Mad Lover* I. ii, What postures he puts on I I do not think he's perfect.

4. In the state of complete excellence; free from any flaw or imperfection of quality; faultless. But often used of a near approach to such a state, and hence capable of comparison, *perfecter* (= more nearly perfect), *perfectest* (= nearest to perfection).

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* x. 2 Þaim thynke þat þaire vndirstandynge and þaire conuersacioun is perfitere þan oþer. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 449 To teche a perfitere weie to heuene þan euere Crist dide him-self. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 129/2 Than had our lord not made hys order and coorse perfite in the begynnynge. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* ix. (1870) 251 Abstynence for this matter is..the parfytest medysone. 1565 *Satir. Poems Reform.* i. 80 My pen is not in perfytt plight her graces to displaie. 1590

R. Payne *Descr. Ireland.* (1841) 3 Most of them speaking good and perfit English. 1685 Temple *Ess. Gard* Wks. 1731 I. 185 The perfectest Figure of a Garden I ever saw ..was that of Moor-Park in Hertfordshire. 1784 Johnson *Let. to Sastres* 20 Oct., A perfect performance of any kind is not to be expected, and certainly not a perfect dictionary. 1841 L. Hunt *Seer* II. (1864) 64 The perfectest prose-fiction in the language. 1853 J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. iv. viii. 197 The barbarian, in his own estimate, is perfect already; and what is perfect cannot be improved. 1877 Morley *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 391 The only people whom men cannot pardon are the perfect.

b. *spec.* Of supreme moral excellence; righteous, holy; immaculate.

c 1290 [see A. 1]. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Conse.* 3766 For sum þat semes gude here and parfite,..after þe dede, er dampned als-tite. 1388 Wyclif *Matt.* v. 48 Be ye parfit, as your heuenli fadir is parfit. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 76 None maye wythstonde eny temptacyon be he neuer so parfyt, wythout specyall helpe, and grace of god. 1526 [see A. 5 b]. 1611 Bible *Ps.* xxxvii. 37 Marke the perfect man, and behold the vpright: for the end of that man is peace. 1743 Wesley *Serm. Chr. Perfect.*, Every one that is perfect is holy: and every one that is holy is, in the Scripture sense, perfect.

c. Of things: Marked by moral perfection.

1535 Coverdale *Ps.* xviii. 30 The waye of God is a perfecte waye. *Ibid.* xix. 7 The lawe of the Loide is a perfecte lawe. 1738 Wesley *Ps.* cxxxix. xiv, Guide me in thy perfect way.

5. Completely corresponding to a definition, pattern, or description.

a. Of a geometrical figure, a point of space or time, and the like: Exact, precise.

c 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* I. § 18 Som of hem semen perfit cercles, & somme semen inperfit. 1574 Bourne *Regiment for Sea* xvii. (1577) 46 The perfit houre and minute of the chaunges of the Moone. 1701 Norris *Ideal World* I. ii. 53 Other figures therefore I do see, and those perfect ones. 1823 H. J. Brooke *Introd. Crystallogr.* 62 It is capable of being reduced again to the perfect octahedron. 1850 Tyndall *Glac.* I. v. 65 Heavy hail had fallen, .. the stones being perfect spheres.

b. Of a copy, representation, etc.: Accurately reproducing or reflecting the original; exact, correct. † Of a notion, thought, etc.: Exactly corresponding to the facts, correct (*obs.*).

1540–1 Elyot *Image Gov.* 2 In this boke was expressed of governaunce so perfyte an image. 1592 T. Digges (*title*) A Perfit Description of the Celestiall Orbes. 1595 Shaks. *John* v. vi. 6 *Hub.* Whose there? Speake hoa.. *Bast.* Hubert, I thinke. *Hub.* Thou hast a perfect thought. 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* 4 That Translation was not so sound and so perfect, but that it needed in many places correction. 1790 Paley *Horæ Paul.* i. 6 A more perfect copy procured at Aleppo. 1867 Howells *Ital. Journ.* 209 The perfectest reproduction of the Greek theater in the world.

c. Fully answering to what the name implies.

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* II. xv. 233 Samaritanys weren not perfite and ful Iewis neither ther were perfite and ful heithen. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. IV* 10 b, Made hym as he surely coniectured his perfite frende, where in dede he was inwardly his deadly enemie. *a* 1613 Overbury *A Wife*, etc (1614) 286 The Devil is the perfectest Courtier. 1833 Keble *Serm.* vi. (1848) 142 That combination of sweetness with firmness .. which constitutes the temper of a perfect public man.

d. Entire, unqualified; pure, unmixed, unalloyed.

1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* I. ii. 98 Either your straw-colour beard, your orange tawnie beard, ..your perfect yellow. 1592 — *Two Gent.* IV. iv. 194. 1595 — *John* I. i. 90 Mine eye hath well examined his parts, And findes them perfect Richard. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 71 The walles, the towers, and the gates built all of perfect marble. 1648 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 217 My damaske sword, with the handle of perfect gold. 1699 Vanbrugh *False Friend* II. i, You talk..like a perfect stranger to that tenderness methinks every son should feel for a good father. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 6 To a perfect stranger..such a method of description would be unintelligible.

e. Mere, sheer; unmitigated, utter. (Qualifying something bad, repulsive, or disliked.) Chiefly *colloq.* or *dial.*

1611 Shaks. *Temp.* I. i. 32 His complexion is perfect Gallowes. 1714 Addison *Lover* No. 39 P 2 He. has..reduced himself to a perfect skeleton. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. viii. 79 The storm..proved a perfect hurricane. 1792 A. Wilson *Watty & Meg* in *Poems & Lit. Prose* (1876) II. 5 She's tired wi' perfect skelping. 1802 Mackeill *Poet. Wks.* (1856) 139 (E. D. D.) Worn to perfect skin and bane. 1804–6 Syd. Smith *Mor. Philos.* (1850) 187 A man whose chin terminated in a point..would be a perfect horror. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xxiv, The queen tore her biggonets for perfect anger. 1861 Quinn *Heather* (1863) 156 Gar a thief forget himself, An' blush for perfect shame. *Mod. colloq.* It is perfect nonsense to say that he cannot.

† 6. Completely assured, fully informed, certain: of a statement or speaker. *Obs. rare.*

1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 700 He had perfect worde that the Duke of Clarance came forwarde towarde him with a great armie. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* III. iii. 1 Thou art perfect then, our ship hath touch't vpon The Desarts of Bohemia. 1611 — *Cymb.* III. i. 73, I am perfect, That the Pannonians..for Their Liberties are now in Armes.

† 7. In a state of complete satisfaction; satisfied, contented. *Obs. rare.*

1605 Shaks. *Macb.* III. iv. 21 Then comes my Fit againe: I had else beene perfect. 1607 — *Timon* I. ii. 90 Might we but haue that happinesse my Lord..we should thinke our selues for euer perfect.

II. Technical senses.

8. *Arith.* Applied to a number which is equal to the sum of its aliquot parts. (Formerly in other senses: see quots. 1422, *c* 1440.)

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 214 Do thou that they bene ten, fore tene is a perfite nombyr, and hit contenyth in hym-sylfe foure nombres, that is to witte, one and two, and thre and foure. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xliv. 9 We are leued a-lyue, elleuyn,..Or we begynne vs muste be even,..For parfite noumbre it is none, Off elleuen for to lere. 1570 Billingsley *Euclid* vii. def. xxiii. 187 The partes of 6 are 1. 2. 3,..and mo partes 6 hath not:..wherefore 6 is a perfect number. So likewise is 28 a perfect number...This kinde of numbers is very rare. 1674 Jeake *Arith.* (1696) 5 Perfect Numbers are almost as rare as perfect Men. 1709–29 V. Mandey *Syst. Math., Arith.* 5 There are found but few Perfect Numbers..to wit, from 1 to 40,000000, only these: 6, 28, 496, 8128, 130816, 2096128, 33,550336;..all the Perfect Numbers begin by turns from 6 and 8. 1795 Hutton *Math. Dict.* s. v.

9. *Gram.* † a. Of verbs: Regular. *Obs.* b. Applied to the tense which denotes a completed event or action viewed in relation to the present; hence (with qualification) to any tense expressing action completed at the time indicated: see Pluperfect, *Future Perfect* (Future *a.* 2).

1530 Palsgr. Introd. 30 Verbes parsonall be of thre sortes, parfyte, anomales, and defectyves. *Ibid* 84 The preter perfit tens, as *je ay parlé* I have spoken. *Ibid.* 88 The preter parfit tens. 1581 E. Campion in *Confer.* II. (1584) N iv b, I pray you what *tempus* is it? *Campion.* The perfect *tempus*, euen as *clausis* the Latine worde is. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Perfect*, in grammar Preter or preterit-perfect tense, is an inflection, marking a time perfectly past. 1879 Bain *Higher Eng. Gram.* 166 The infinitive followed by a past participle forms a perfect infinitive active: 'to have loved', 'having loved'.

10. *Mus.* (Opp. to Imperfect *a.* 7.)

† a. In mediæval music, applied to a note when reckoned as three times the length of a note of the next lower denomination; and hence to those 'modes', etc. characterized by such relative value of the notes (answering to what is now called triple time or rhythm). *Obs.* b. *Perfect concord* († *cords*) or *consonance*: a name including the concords of a unison, fifth, and octave, and sometimes a fourth (as distinguished from the thirds and sixths). Hence c. Applied to the intervals of a fourth, fifth, and octave, in their normal form (opp. to *augmented* and *diminished*): now sometimes (like thirds, sixths, etc.) called *major*. So *perfect chord* or *triad*, a name for the common chord in its direct position (involving a perfect fifth), as opp. to the *imperfect* or *diminished triad*. d. *Perfect cadence*: a cadence consisting of the direct chord of the tonic preceded by a dominant or subdominant chord (authentic or plagal cadence), and forming a full close: opp. to *imperfect* and *interrupted cadence*.

1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 18 The Moode perfect of the lesse prolation is, when all go by two, except the Semibreefe: as two Longes to the Large:..three Semibreeues to the Breefe. *Ibid.*, The moode perfect of the more is, when all go by three; as three Longes to the Large: three Breeues to the Longe [etc.]. *Ibid.* 72 You must not rise nor fall with two perfect cordes togither *Ibid.* Annot., Why some of those consonants [– consonances] are called perfect, and othersome vnperfect, I can giue no reason. 1667 Perfect Concords [see Imperfect *a.* 7]. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Perfect Fifth*, the same with *Diapente*. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Perfect*, in music, denotes something that fills, and satisfies the mind, and the ear. In which sense we say, perfect cadence, perfect concord, &c. 1875 Ouseley *Harmony* xiii. 154 The perfect cadence corresponds exactly to a full stop in writing. 1880 W. S. Rockstro in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 766 Mode, Time, and Prolation were themselves capable of assuming a Perfect or an Imperfect form..Notes, even when Perfect by virtue of the Mode, Time, or Prolation in which they were written, could be made Imperfect.

11. *Physiol.*, *Anat.*, etc. Having its proper characteristics developed to the fullest degree; typical.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2) s.v. *Perfecta Crisis*, One Crisis is called perfect, another imperfect; perfect is that which frees the Patient perfectly and entirely from the Distemper; and it is either salutary or deadly. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 84 Inoculated cow pock, under its most perfect form. 1830 R. Knox *Bichat's Anat.* 244 Perfect cartilages also occur under the form of incrustation or plates. 1841–71 T. R. Jones *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 721 Most of the parts enumerated as entering into the composition of a perfect or typical skeleton. 1856 Grindon *Life* xxv. (1875) 322 'Perfect' is used by the naturalist to express the degree in which those peculiarities are developed which characterize a particular group. 1863 *Chambers' Encycl.* V. 580/2 The mouths of mandibulate Insects are sometimes called *perfect*, and those which exhibit a different character, *imperfect*.

† b. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Perfect*, in physiology. A *perfect* animal is used by some writers for that which is born by univocal generation; in opposition to insects, which they pretend to be produced by equivocal generation.

12. *Bot.* Having all four whorls of the flower (calyx, corolla, stamens, and pistils).

1706 Phillips, *Perfect flowers* (among Herbalists) are those that have the finely colour'd small leaves, call'd Petala, with the Stamina, Apices, and Stylus. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., *Perfect flowers* are such as have petala, pistil, stamina, and apices. 1861 Bentley *Man. Bot.* 557 *Cembretaceæ*...Leaves exstipulate, entire, without dots. Flowers perfect or unisexual.

13. *Ent.* In the most completely or finally developed form or phase of existence, as *perfect insect*, *state*, etc.

1834 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) IX. 86/2 Mouffet..mistook the aquatic larvæ of Libellulæ for creatures entirely distinct from the perfect insects. *Ibid.* 87/2 The imago or perfect condition. 1863 *Chambers' Encycl.* V. 591/1 The intermediate or pupa state often differs little from the perfect state.

14. *Physics.* Conceived as existing in a state of ideal perfection, as *perfect elasticity*, *gas*.

1849 Thomson in *Trans. R. Soc. Edin.* XVI. 545 A perfect thermodynamic engine..is a machine by means of which the greatest possible amount of mechanical effect can be obtained from a given thermal agency. 1850 Rankine *Ibid.* XX. 148 The elasticity of a perfect gas at a given temperature varies simply in proportion to its density. 1867 Thomson & Tait *Nat. Phil.* I. 514 That property of perfect elasticity towards which highly elastic bodies in nature approximate. *Ibid.* 592 A *perfect fluid*..is an unrealizable conception, like a rigid, or a smooth, body: it is defined as a body incapable of resisting a change of shape. 1867 Besant *Hydrodynamics* (ed. 2) 1 A perfect fluid is assumed to have no 'viscosity', no property of the nature of friction.

15. *Printing.* *Perfect ream*, a ream of 516 sheets, = *printer's ream*: see Ream *sb.*3

1888 Jacobi *Printers' Vocab.* 98 Reams of paper made up to a printer's ream, i. e. 516 sheets, are said to be 'perfect'.

C. as *adv.* = Perfectly. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* or *poet.*

c 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 1100 As I am cristynnit perfite. *a* 1550 in *Dunbar's Poems* (S. T. S.) 317 In the cuntre be and I Can nocht dwell baith perfyte. 1567 Turbervy *Ovid to T.* Epit. etc. 9 b, Men deemen may you are not perfite wise. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 61 Thay had the similitude of perfyte schapen foulis. 1682 Creech tr. *Lucretius* (1683) 214 No Compound's perfect solid, free from Pore. 1726–32 Tindal *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* (1743) II. xvii. 102 A perfect honest man. 1830 Tennyson *Madeline* ii, Frowns perfect-sweet along the brow.

D. quasi-*sb.*

1. That which is perfect, perfection. *rare*, *poetic.*

1842 Tennyson *Two Voices* 292 That type of Perfect in his mind In Nature can he nowhere find.

2. *Gram.* Elliptical for *perfect tense*: see B. 9 b.

1841 R. G. Latham *Eng. Lang.* § 180 One of two forms, sometimes..that of the Greek Perfect, and sometimes..that of the Greek Aorist. 1848 J. W. Donaldson *Grk. Gram.* § 425 The perfect expresses the state or condition consequent on an action. 1888 B. H. Kennedy *Shorter Lat. Primer* 72 The *Perfect* in the sense of *I have loved* is *Primary*; in the sense of *I loved* it is *Historic*.

¶ 3. *Ierfit*, *-fet*, *-fight*: an occasional copyist's error for Profit (due to confounding the MS. contractions for *per-* and *pro-*).

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* iv. ix. (W. de W.), Bothe for mede and for perfyghte [L. *utilitatem*].

Perfect (pə́ːfekt, pəfeˈkt), *v.* Forms: α. 5–6 parfyte, etc. (see prec.). β. 5 perfyght, 6–7 perfite, -fait, 6– perfect. [f. Perfect *a.*, in its various late ME. and early mod. Eng. forms. Less usually pronounced *perfe ct*, as if directly f. ppl. stem of L. *perficĕre* to accomplish, finish, complete.]

1. *trans.* To bring to completion; to complete, finish, consummate; to carry through, accomplish.

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* II. xxviii. 20 He began the .iiii. hyghe wayes of Bretayne, the whiche were fynysshed and parfyted of Belynus his sone. *Ibid.* vi. clxiv. 158 Whiche conclusyon perfyghted, Lewys..retornyd into Germany. 1512 *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1858) III. 30 After that the false olde woman had parfet and doone their treason. 1529 Cromwell in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 324 All which bokes be not yet..parfyted unto my mynde. 1562 Bp. Jewel *Apol Ch. Eng.* II i. Wks. (Parker Soc.) III. 59 There he..shall sit, till all things be fully perfitted. 1588 A. King tr. *Canisius' Catech.* in (*Cath. Tracts*) (S. T. S.) 193 The boilding of the walls of Ierusalem was perfaitit be Nehemia. 1596 Drayton *Leg.* iii. 347 To perfect my command. 1624 Quarles *Sion's Elegies* iii. 11 Labour perfected, with the evening ends. 1629 Sir W. Mure *True Crucif.* 2088 The Worke of Man's salvation to perfite [*rime* delite]. 1641 Milton *Reform.* I. (1851) 10 Exact Reformation is not perfited at the first push. 1644 — *Areop.* (Arb.) 39 The Councell of Trent..brought forth, or perfected those Catalogues. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* II. 125 Then urg'd, she perfects her illustrious toils. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* II. xv. 291 This design was perfected in 1295.

b. *Printing.* To complete the printing of a sheet of a book, etc. by printing the second side.

1824 J. Johnson *Typogr.* II. 661 When one side is printed, it revolves from one cylinder to the other, and is then perfected by the second form. 1888 Jacobi *Printers' Vocab.* 98 Perfect up..the printing of the second side of the paper in half-sheet or sheet work.

† 2. To bring to full development. *Obs.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xvi. (Add. MS. 27944) Pe sonne .ordeyneþ and disposiþ & parfitiþ alle þingis in þis worlde. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 259 The males are sooner perfited in the womb then the females.

3. To make perfect or faultless; to bring to perfection; *loosely*: To bring nearer to perfection; to improve.

c 1449 [see Perfecting *vbl. sb.*]. 1567 Drant *Horace, De Arte Poet.* B ij, Those verses reprehende..Correcting, and perfyting them with ouernotynge hande. 1575–85 Abp. Sandys *Serm.* xxii. § 12 Perfiting himselfe in Godlinesse. 1630 Lennard tr. (*Charron's Wisd.* III. xiv. § 22 (1670) 452 Learning marreth weak wits and spirits, perfitteth the strong and natural. *a* 1703 Burkitt *On N. T.* Heb. vii. 12 To perfect sinful man, is to free him from the guilt of sin,... and to make him..capable of communion with God. 1859 Thackeray *Virgin.* vi, George especially perfected his accent so as to be able to pass for a Frenchman. 1875 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* II. III. xxxvi. 289 When the art of the breeder has been greatly perfected.

4. To make (a person) perfect *in* some art, etc.; † to instruct or inform completely (*obs.*).

1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* iv. iii. 146 Her cause, and yours Ile perfect him withall. 1610 — *Temp.* I. ii. 79 Being once perfected how to graunt suites, How to deny them. 1628 Bp. Hall *Old Relig.* 154 That which can perfit the teacher, is sufficient for the learner. 1829 A. Balfour *Campbell* I. iii. 23 It will take five or six years to *perfyte* him in that language. 1823 Galt *Entail* I. xiii. 96 To send her for

three months to Edinburgh; there, and in that time, to learn manners, 'and be perfited', as her mother said, 'wi' a boarding-school education'.

5. *intr.* To come to perfection or maturity. *rare.*
1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* IV. Epil. 437 And all those images of love and pain, Wrought as the year did wax, perfect, and wane.

Perfectation (pəɹfɛ̈ktē·ʃən). *rare.* [f. PERFECT *v.* + -ATION.] The action or process of making or becoming perfect.
1832 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) II. 55 Man's perfectation is a flower that may be increased without the possibility of showing it in a state it cannot go beyond. 1874 W. R. GREG *Rocks Ahead* 8 The change is not a carrying out, a completion, a perfectation of our former system, but a reversal of it.

Perfected (see the vb.), *ppl. a.* [f. PERFECT *v.* + -ED [1].] Made perfect, completed.
1552 HULOET, Perfected and ended, *integer.* 1848 MAURICE *Serm. Lord's Prayer* i i. (1861) 28 They require that which is different in kind from anything which their eyes see, not merely *that* in an improved and perfected form.
Hence **Perfectedly** *adv.*, perfectly, completely.
1693 BEVERLEY *True St. Gosp. Truth* 18 When indeed with a Face perfectedly open, we shall behold as in a Mirror, .. Iesus Christ the Image of God in his own Glory. 1892 B. MATTHEWS in *Harper's Mag.* July 279/1 We might suppose that the present spelling of the English language was in a condition perfectedly satisfactory.

Perfecter (pē·ɹfɛktəɹ, pəɹfɛ·ktəɹ). Also 5 **perfiter**, (-our), **-fyter**, **parfiter**, **-fyzter**. [f. PERFECT *v.* + -ER [1]: cf. PERFECTOR.] One who or that which perfects, completes, or finishes; a consummator.
c 1410 EDW. DK. YORK *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) Prol. (cf. ed. 1904 pp. 6-7). He shal se, whiche houndes commeth in the vanchace and the myddell and whiche ben perfitours [*v rr.* parfiters, perfyters] after that that shall come. *Ibid.*, To loke .. which houndes ben vanchasours and perfiters [*v.r.* parfyzters]. 1611 COTGR., *Parfaiseur*, a perfecter, accomplisher, finisher. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 485 The Ancients .. supposing this God [Saturn] to be the Giver and Perfecter of all happiness to men. 1740 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. iv. v. 277 The Inventor and Perfecter of the Arts of Life. 1881 N. T. (R. V.) *Heb.* xii. 2 Looking unto Jesus the author and perfecter of our faith.

Perfectibilarian, Perfectibilian, *nonce-words* = PERFECTIBILIST: see next.
1816 T. L. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* i, These four persons were, Mr. Foster, the perfectibilian; Mr. Escot, the deteriorationist; Mr. Jenkison, the statu-quo-ite [etc.]. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* VI. 499 Every unwashed artisan has become a philosopher, a perfectibilian, and so forth. 1852 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXII. 278 We should have left it to the Perfectibilarian to show what probability there is that this ignorant and disorderly class will .. be absorbed in the higher.

Perfectibilism (pəɹfɛ·ktɪbɪlɪz'm). [f. as PERFECTIBLE + -ISM.] The doctrine of the perfectibility of human nature in this life. So **Perfecti·bilist**, one who holds this doctrine.
1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev* XXVII. 513 He had originally intended for them the name of Perfectibilist. 1852 *Tait's Mag.* XIX. 749 Satires of socialism and perfectibilism. 1883 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Dec. 725/1 We are *in rebus snobbicis* at any rate perfectibilists. The snob of this generation .. is a much more odious reptile than he of the last.

Perfectibility (pəɹfɛktɪbɪ·lɪti). [f. next: cf. F. *perfectibilité* (1771 in Hatz.-Darm.).]
1. Capability of being perfected or becoming perfect; the quality of being improvable to perfection; *spec.* the capacity of man, individual and social, to progress indefinitely towards physical, mental, and moral perfection; the doctrine of this capacity.
1794 MATHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 210 A most affectionate .. regard for the welfare of mankind, who are to exist some centuries hence, when the endless perfectibility of the human species (for such is their jargon) shall receive its completion upon earth. 1809 *European Mag.* LV. 18 A man who understood (to use an expression of the new school) the perfectibility of which our language was capable. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1038/1 'The religion of humanity', whose fundamental dogma is the spontaneous perfectibility of the human race without any human aid.
2. *loosely.* A state of perfection or improvement; *concr.* A person who has attained to this. *rare.*
1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* I. v. (1861) 29 Let us suppose that the inhabitants of the moon .. had arrived at .. such an enviable state of perfectibility, as to control the elements. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* Pref. 6, I do not arrogate to myself perfectibility in a literary sense. 1888 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 271 There was a 'Margaret' also in the female convict-ship .. who had attained to such religious and moral perfectibility, that [etc.]. 1872 LEVER *Ld. Kilgobbin* lxxiv, We live amidst human perfectabilities—all of Irish manufacture.
Hence **Perfectibilitarian**, an upholder or advocate of human perfectibility, a perfectibilist.
1873 MORLEY *Rousseau* II. 118 The intense exaltation of spirit produced both by the perfectibilitarians and the followers of Rousseau.

Perfectible (pəɹfɛ·ktɪb'l, pē·ɹfɛktɪb'l). Also 9 **-able**. [f. PERFECT *v.* or *a.* + -IBLE, as if from a L. type **perfectibilis*, perhaps used in med. or mod.L.: cf. It. *perfettibile* 'that may be perfected' (Florio 1611), F. *perfectible* (Diderot 1767, admitted by Acad. 1798).] Capable of being perfected or brought to perfection.
1635 PERSON *Varieties* II. 64 Every thing perfectible striveth to attaine to its own perfection. *a* 1839 GALT *Demon of Destiny* VII. (1840) 44 Superior beings shall hereafter rise, Made hence perfectable. 1898 L. STEPHEN *Stud. Biographer* I. vii. 250 Man, he [Godwin] thought, was perfectible, and a little calm argument would make him perfect.

Perfecting (see the vb.), *vbl. sb.* [f. PERFECT *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of the vb. PERFECT; carrying out, completion, consummation; also the fact of becoming complete or perfect.
[*c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr* v. xiii, For this cause of the more perfiting lordis and ladies it is alloweable .. hem to haue mansiouns conenable for them within the monasteries.] 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* II. an 1382 (R.) To mete for the perfyghting of this accorde. 1583 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 604 For heiring, futting, and perfyting of the compt of umqwhile Andro Buke. 1611 BIBLE *Eph.* iv. 12 He gaue some .. Pastors, and teachers: For the perfecting of the Saints. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 424 In order to the perfecting of a Christian's Salvation. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxi. 147 The gradual perfecting of the structure.
b. *attrib.* **Perfecting machine** or (U.S.) **press**, a printing machine, on which the sheet, as it passes through, is printed first on one side and then on the other. (Cf. PERFECT *v.* 1 b.)
1847 *Mech. Mag.* Jan. 36/1 Mr. Little .. has his perfecting machine (as those which print a sheet of paper on both sides before leaving the machine are called). 1858 *Printer* (N. Y.) I. 95 This wonderful achievement, the perfecting press.

Perfection (pəɹfe·kʃən), *sb.* Forms: 3 **perfectiun**, 4-5 **perfeccioun**, 4-6 **-yon(e, -ion(e**, 5-7 **perfectioun(e**, 5- **perfection**. [a. OF. *perfection* (12th c.), *perfeccion* (13-14th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. L. *perfectiōn-em*, n. of action f. *perficĕre, perfect-*: see PERFECT *a.*]
1. The action, process, or fact of making perfect or bringing to completion; completing, consummating, finishing, accomplishing.
1382 WYCLIF *Num.* vi. 21 Aftir that he hath auowid in thoʒt, so he shal do, to the perfecciouu of his holynes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 b, Euery religious persone sholde intende the perfeccyon of his soule. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* iv. i. 114 The auncients also had their superiours, which admonished them in the perfection of their dutie. 1678 TEMPLE *Let. to Ld. Treasurer* Wks. 1731 II. 479 After all the Applauses have been given me here upon the Perfection of the last Treaty. 1732 LAW *Serious C.* v. (ed. 2) 70 To make the most of a short life, to study your own perfection. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 10 For this process of perfection, we need first the meditative, doubting, critical type.
†2. The fact or condition of being perfected or completed; completion; completed state, completeness. *Obs.*
a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 372 Hundred is ful tel, & noteth perfectiun, þet is, ful dede. 1388 WYCLIF *Heb.* vii. 19 The lawe brouʒt no thing to perfecciouu. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* III. xiii. 197 The thynge shal be conducted and brought to a gode endynge and perfection. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Nativity* (1859) 402 'When the fulness of time was come', that is, the perfection and course of years appointed from the beginning. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* III. iv, Woman receiveth perfection by the man. 1679 G. R. tr. *Boaystuau's Theat. World* 1st Pref. 5 This work (which I thank God, I have now brought to perfection).
b. The full growth or development of anything; the maturity of a plant, animal, etc.
c 1566 J. ALDAY tr. *Boaystuau's Theat. World* Sij, Although somewhat maye be added to all other Artes .. this [printing] alone hath entred with such perfection into this worlde, that [etc.]. 1578-9 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* III. 113 Seing his majestie dalie growand to the gretar perfectiouu of aig. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* viii. 14 They bring no fruite to perfection. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts, Plants Script.* § 30 He planted many [Cedars] though they did not come to perfection in his days. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 204 They continue in the womb till they come to such perfection as to be able to burst from the shell. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* xiv. v, The creation, growth, perfection of new languages.
†c. *Mus.* The condition of being 'perfect', as a note, interval, etc. (see PERFECT *a.* 10). *Prick of perfection*: a dot used to make a note 'perfect', i. e. to lengthen it by one-half. *Obs.*
1614 T. RAVENSCROFT (*title*) A Briefe Discovrse Of the true (but neglected) vse of Charact'ring the Degrees by their Perfection, Imperfection, and Diminution in Mensurable Musicke. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus* viii, This prick of perfection or addition is ever placed on the right side of all notes .., for the prolonging the sound of that note it follows to half as much more as it is. 1880 W. S. ROCKSTRO in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 767 Ways in which the Perfection of certain notes may be changed to Imperfection, and *vice versa*.
3. The condition, state, or quality of being perfect or free from all defect; supreme excellence; flawlessness, faultlessness. But often treated as a matter of degree: Comparative excellence.
c 1315 SHOREHAM (E. E. T. S.) i. 1396 Þe ordre of deakne, þet hys of more perfecciouu þane hys ordre of subdeakne. 1460 CAIGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 82 In his tyme felle a grete debate betwix Iewis and hethen, which sect was of most perfecion. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* III. Introd. 81 Of al figures the circle is of most absolute perfection. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i 167, I would with such perfection gouerne Sir: T' Excell the Golden Age. 1711-12 SWIFT *Improv. Eng. Tongue* P 6 The Roman Language arrived at great Perfection before it began to decay. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxvii. 376 In different glaciers, .. these veins display various degrees of perfection.
b. *concr.* An embodiment of perfection; a perfect person, place, etc.
1594 SHAKS. *Rich III*, I. ii. 75 Vouchsafe (diuine perfection of a Woman) Of these supposed Crimes, to giue me leaue .. but to acquit my selfe. 1604 — *Oth.* I. iii. 100. 1611 BIBLE *Lam.* ii. 15 Is this the citie that men call the perfection of beauty? *c* 1830 SYD SMITH in Lady Holland *Life* I. 351 A beautiful girl .. exclaimed, 'Oh, Mr. Sydney! this pea will never come to perfection'. 'Permit me then', said he taking her hand, .. 'to lead perfection to the pea'. 1852 MISS SEWELL *Exper. Life* xviii. (1858) 128 This would be the very perfection of a dress for you.
4. The condition or state of being morally perfect; holiness; †in ME. *spec.* The austerity of monastic life, monastic discipline (*obs.*). *Christian perfection*, the relatively perfect holiness attainable by man, in distinction from the absolute divine perfection. *Counsel of perfection*: see COUNSEL *sb.* 2 b.
a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xiv. 5 Þis perfeccioun is þat þe deuel & be warld haf na pouste in vs. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 18 For ther ben somme, .. That god .. Hath cleped to perfeccioun In the manere as Aaron was. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xxi. ix 855 Therfore lady sythen ye haue taken you to perfeccion I must nedys take me to perfection. *Ibid.* x. 856 Whan they sawe syr Launcelot had taken hym to suche perfeccion they .. toke suche an habyte as he had. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* V. cxxxv. 121 Amonge theyse bretherne was one named Cedman, a man of great perfeccion. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 19 Matrimonye was degenerat fra the first perfectioun. 1554-9 *Songs & Ball.* (1860) 3 The lantarne to lead us in the pathe of perfectyon. 1743 WESLEY *Serm. Chr. Perfection* 8 Christian Perfection therefore does not imply an Exemption either from Ignorance or Mistake, or Infirmities, or Temptations. Indeed it is only another Term for Holiness 1789 — *Wks.* (1872) IV. 445 The doctrine of Christian Perfection, which God has peculiarly entrusted to the Methodists. 1882 A. M. FAIRBAIRN in *Contemp. Rev.* XLII. 868 The grand aim of the Buddhist is to attain a perfection like Buddha's.
5. The most perfect degree, the highest pitch (*of* a quality, condition, faculty, etc.); the extreme or height (*of* anything good or evil).
a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Prol. (1884) 4 Þis boke of all haly writ is mast oysed in halykyrke seruys, forbi þat in it is perfeccioun of dyuyne paeyne. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 306 Moyses lawe is moralle in þis poynte þat longeþ to þe perfeccyon of presthode. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* IV. 125 The other Salvages assaulted the rest and slew them. . But fearing this murther would come to light would now proceed to the perfection of villanie. 1729 BUTLER *Serm* XII. Wks. 1874 II. 154 The perfection of goodness consists in love to the whole universe. 1842 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. ix. 142 The perfection of cunning is to conceal its own quality.
6. Proficiency in some accomplishment or art.
a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 89 Whan .. tyme shall breed skill, and vse shall bring perfection. 1677 EVELYN *Diary* to Sept., Having the Latin, French, and Spanish tongues in perfection. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* (1733) 27 Fence, Dance, and Ride in some tolerable Perfection. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Ability* Wks. (Bohn) II. 40 Every man is trained to some one art or detail, and aims at perfection in that. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* v. 54 Such perfection has been reached in the manufacture of artificial eyes, that [etc.].
7. (With *a* and *pl.*) A quality, trait, feature, endowment, or accomplishment of a high order or great excellence.
1572 H. MIDDEMORE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II III. 8 Suerly Monsieur is a goodly gentilman, and hathe many perfections in him. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* VI. xvi. 466 The Indians of Peru had one perfection, which was, to teach their young children all artes and occupations necessary for the life of man. 1667 DRYDEN *Sir Martin Mar-all* III. i, I am not Master of any of those Perfections; for, in fine, Sir, I am wholly ignorant of Painting, Musick, and Poetry. 1784 J. POTTER *Virtuous Villagers* II. 111, I constantly discover new graces, new perfections, and new merits, unobserved before.
8. Phrase. *To perfection*: completely, perfectly.
1388 WYCLIF *Job* xi. 7 In hap thou schalt fynde Almyʒti God til to perfeccioun. 1611 BIBLE *ibid.*, Canst thou finde out the Almightie vnto perfection? 1751 R. PALTOCK *P. Wilkins* xxxiv, They were pleased with it [the fire] to perfection. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xvii, Olivia .. acted the coquette to perfection. 1898 MRS. ISAB. BISHOP *Korea* xviii, Nagasaki .. lighted, cleaned, and policed to perfection.

Perfe·ction, *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.: cf. F. *perfectionne-r* (Cotgr. 1611)] *trans.* To bring to perfection, to perfect. Hence **Perfe·ctioned** *ppl. a.*
1548 [see PERFECTIONING]. 1651 tr. *De-las-Coveras' Don Fenise* 305 We lived there in great repose, imploying the time, in perfectioning our loves. 1799 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* III. 243 All persons are interested in perfectioning these new bases of the conjugal connexion. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 700 This perfectioned model of a government.

Perfe·ctional, *a. rare.* [ad. med.L. *perfectiōnālis*, in OF. *perfectionnal*, f. L. *perfectiōn-em* PERFECTION + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of perfection.
1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* I. (W. de W.) A iv/1 The names whyche betoken or sygnyfye dyuyne or godly perfeccyon been callyd names perfeccionalles [*orig.* nomina perfectionalia, *Corbichon's Fr.* les noms perfectionnaulx]. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* xii. (1839) 549 Life eternal may be looked upon under three considerations: as initial, as partial, and as perfectional. .. I call that perfectional, which shall be conferred .. immediately after the blessing pronounced by Christ, 'Come, ye blessed children of my Father'.

†Perfe·ctionary. *Obs. rare*[-1]. [f. PERFECTION + -ARY.] ? = PERFECTIONIST b.
1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xix. 17 None but a proud Luciferian would have said, as Vega the Popish perfectionary, did.

Perfe·ctionate, *v.* Now *rare.* [prob. f. med. or mod.L. **perfectiōnāre*: cf. OIt. *perfettionare* (Florio 1598), F. *perfectionner* (Cotgr. 1611); or (in 16th c. writers) after the Fr.: see PERFECTION *v.*

and -ATE 3.] *trans.* To bring to perfection; to make perfect or complete; to perfect; †to make (a person) perfect *in* (a study, etc) (*obs.*).

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) Oo iij/1 Y• greatnes of my Priesthode: ..begon in Melchisedech: ..continued in the children of Aaron: perfectionated in Christ. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* I. ii. 13 Histories..sharpen and perfectionate the wits of man. 1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* 71 To augment the merit of our faith, and the more to perfectionate our Piety. 1695 DRYDEN *Parall. Poetry & Paint.* Ess. (Ker) II. 122 In this manner..painters and sculptors..perfectionate the idea, and advance their art even above nature itself. 1755 JOHNSON, *Perfectionate*...This is a word proposed by Dryden, but not received nor worthy of reception. 1784 J. BARRY in *Lect. Paint.* I. (1848) 66 Laws..for perfectionating human nature. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxiii, Every great artist..had need of solitude to perfectionate his works. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* iv. 102.

Hence **Perfe·ctionated** *ppl.a*, **Perfe·ctionating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Perfe·ctionator,** one who makes perfect.

1695 DRYDEN tr. *Du Fresnoy's Art Paint., Observ.* § 24 He has..founded an Academy for the Progress and Perfectionating of Painting. 1795 tr. *Mercier's Fragm. Pol. & Hist.* I 183 Nature..forms man precisely for a perfectionated Society. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 23 Poetry..is also a selective and perfectionating art. 1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LVI. 381 Man..is but a more complicated zoophyte, a perfectionated stomach. *a* 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) II. 119 Pope was not the founder, but head scholar and perfectionator of a school. 1867 J. LEGGE *Confucius* (1877) 28 A system of social perfectionating.

Perfectiona·tion. *rare.* [n. of action from prec.: see -ATION.] The action of bringing to perfection, perfectioning; the fact of being made perfect.

1812 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* XVI. 358 The new System of Anti-mnemonics, to the perfectionation of which the Chevalier has devoted the last fifty years of a long life. 1840 BLACKIE in Anna M. Stoddart *Life* (1895) I. viii. 194 The Law of the universe is Perfectionation—that is to say, progression from bad to good..and from better to best.

Perfe·ctioner. *rare.* [f. PERFECTION *v.* + -ER 1.] One who or that which brings to perfection.

1883 R. CUST *Mod. Lang. Afr.* Introd. 19 Language has been the handmaid of Religion, and Religion the herald, instrument, and perfectioner of Civilization.

Perfe·ctioning, *vbl. sb.* [f. PERFECTION *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of bringing to perfection.

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* xxiv. 186 Christe..taught the perfeccionyng of the lawe, whan he pronounced those straunge beatitudes neuer afore heard of. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard* II. 95 Culture really contributes to the Perfectioning of its new Productions. 1762 FOOTE *Orators* I. i, The perfectioning of our countrymen in..the right use of their native language. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv Anim.* i. 59 The gradual perfectioning of the respiratory machinery.

Perfe·ctionism. [f. after PERFECTIONIST: see -ISM.] A system or doctrine of religious, moral, social, or political perfection; *esp.* the theory that moral perfection can be or has been attained by man; *spec.* (with capital P) the system of the Perfectionists of Oneida Creek, N. Y.

1846 WORCESTER cites *Ch. Ob.* 1870 *Athenæum* 5 Feb. 187 Oneida Creek Perfectionism. 1890 *Spectator* 19 July, Professor Dicey does not arrive at his conclusions by any reference to abstract theories or appeals to political perfectionism. 1892 *Academy* 2 July 25/2 He [Tolstoy] continues to develope his cherished ideas on the subject of perfectionism and self-improvement.

Perfectionist (pəɹfe·kʃənist). [f. PERFECTION *sb.* + -IST] One who holds any theory or follows any practice as to the attainment of religious, moral, social, or political perfection.

1694 S. JOHNSON *Notes Past. Let. Bp. Burnet* I. 66 Must the Wise and Free and Great Men of a Nation be Slaves for Company with such Perfectionists in Church-Doctrine? 1892 W. B. SCOTT *Autobiog. Notes* I. 128 As a perfectionist in poetry, whose thought and rhythm were one, he [Leigh Hunt] seemed to hold Coleridge above all others.

b. *esp.* One who holds that religious or moral perfection may be attained: (with capital P) a name at various times assumed by or given to sects, parties, or persons, who held this doctrine, or claimed to have attained moral or spiritual perfection.

1657-83 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. p. xviii, Men of all religions..were protected and encouraged under notion of New Lights, Perfectionists, a Godly Party [etc.]. *a* 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 231 The apostle saying unto the Galatians, 'So that ye cannot do the things that ye would', is as a sword passing through the soul of those who are called perfectionists amongst us, casting down the crown of their conceit of perfection to the ground. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. xx. 124, I have read in some of our perfectionists enough to make a better man than myself either run into madness or despair. 1791 HAMPSON *Mem. J. Wesley* III. 197 Perfectionists and Anti-perfectionists were the grand divisions of methodism. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 408 *note*, Whether there is any special allusion to Gnostic Antinomian Perfectionists.

c. *spec.* (with capital P.) A member of the communistic community of Oneida Creek, N. Y.

1867 DIXON *New Amer.* (ed. 6) II. xx. 208 On the opposite verge of thought..stands a body of reformers who call themselves, in their dogmatic aspect, Perfectionists, in their social aspect, Bible Communists. 1874 J. H. BLUNT *Dict. Sects, Perfectionists*, a..sect of Antinomian Communists, established about the year 1845 by John Humphrey Noyes. 1875 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 927 The success that he ascribes to the Shakers, the Perfectionists, and the rest.

d. *attrib.* (in various senses).

c 1847 WHITTIER *Fame & Glory* Prose Wks. 1889 III. 389 There are..perfectionist reformers..who wait to see the salvation which it is the task of humanity itself to work out. 1896 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* x. i. Notes (1860) II. 307 Many were beginning to seek in this perfectionist doctrine a refuge from the exactions of the priesthood. 1867 DIXON *New Amer.* (ed. 6) I. xxii. 243 According to all the Perfectionist prophets, Holiness and Liberty are the two primary elements in the atmosphere of heaven,—that is to say of a perfect society

Hence **Perfectioni·stic** *a.*, of or pertaining to Perfectionists.

1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1841 Löscher ..rejected those chiliastic, terministic, and perfectionistic doctrines [of the pietists].

Perfe·ctionize, *v. rare.* [See -IZE.] *trans.* To bring to perfection; to perfectionate, perfect.

1839 MRS. SHELLEY *Notes Shelley's Prometh. Unb.* S.'s Wks. 1882 I. p. lxv, That man could be so perfectionized as to be able to expel evil from his own nature..was the cardinal point of his system. 1843 *Tait's Mag.* X. 617 Steam allows us leisure to examine into old abuses, and perfectionize new reforms. 1846 H. W. TORRENS *Rem. Milit. Hist.* 374 We must..endeavour to perfectionize our military system.

Hence **Perfe·ctioni·zing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Perfe·ctionizement, Perfe·ctionizer.**

1821 *Tales Landlord* New Ser. III. *Witch Glas Lyn* 18 From Italy and Greece he had brought with him an unquenchable thirst for perfectionizing. 1841 *Blackw. Mag.* L. 481 Ye accomplishment perfectionizers..this is the fate that awaits your daughters at last. 1844 *Ibid.* LV. 200 The theories of the perfectionizement of the fair sex now issuing from the press. 1851 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 4 The perfectionizing of the functions of nutrition and reproduction.

Perfe·ctionment. [f. PERFECTION *v.* + -MENT, after F. *perfectionnement* (1725 in Hatz.-Darm.).] The action of bringing to perfection; perfecting.

1827 I. TAYLOR *Transm. Anc. Bks.* xiii (1859) 160 The general perfectionment of reason and of taste. 1831 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XLV. 400 The whole profits being to be applied to the perfectionment of civilization. 1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* i. 27 [Of writing] there is the clearest proof of its human origin and gradual perfectionment.

†**Perfe·ctious,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. PERFECTION: see -OUS.] Of the nature of perfection.

1607 COKE *Charge at Norwich Assizes* 6 The glory of her dignity shall receiue perfectious Honor.

Pe·rfectism. [f. PERFECT *a.* + -ISM.] The doctrine or system of the Perfectists, esp. of the German Pietists.

1830 PUSEY *Hist. Eng.* II. viii. 225 These men..still continued incessantly to warn their congregations by name against Francke and Pietism and Perfectism.

Perfectist (pə·ɹfektist). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [f. as prec. + -IST.] = PERFECTIONIST: esp. applied to those of the 17th c., and to the German Pietists of the 18th c.

1618 *Barnevelt's Apol.* D, Winberger is principall of the Perfectists, and you of the Arminians. 1630 G. WIDDOWES *Schysmatical Puritan* F ij b, A Mechanicke..is receiued amongst the Perfectists for a lawfull preacher, if their non-Ecclesiasticall spirit calls him. 1641 D. CAWDREY *Three Serm.* 68 These late upstart Perfectists. 1830 PUSEY *Hist. Eng* II. viii. 197 In 1710 an edict was renewed forbidding the preaching against the Pietists. 'Since certain Lutheran preachers..toss about in many sermons..the false names of Pietists, Perfectists, new holy Quakers, and such like'. *Ibid.* 225 They warn incessantly against the Perfectists.

Perfective (pəɹfe·ktiv), *a.* (*sb.*) Now *rare.* [ad. L. type **perfectīv-us* (perh. in mod.L.: cf. It. *perfettivo*, Sp. *perfectivo*): see PERFECT *v.* and -IVE.]

1. Tending to make perfect or complete; conducive to the perfecting or perfection *of* anything.

1596 BACON *Mix. & Use Com. Law* I. xiv. (1636) 59 This enrolment is no new act, but a perfective ceremony of the first deed of bargaine and sale. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 31 That which is agreeable to, and perfective of his kind. 1693 TYRRELL *Law Nat.* 314 Causes (whether efficient, or perfective). 1771 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) V. 295 The far more excellent way, more perfective of the Soul. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xi. (1852) 134 The purifying wave, perfective fire. 1865 MOZLEY *Mirac.* i. Notes 219.

2. In process of being perfected, or of attaining the perfect state.

1848 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 6. 203 Dugès was..able to see..the eight legs in a perfective state. 1852 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) I. 274 Not knowing the immense resources and the gradually perfective machinery necessary to the production of such a journal.

3. *Gram.* Expressing completion of action: applied to that kind or species of verbal action (Ger. *aktionsart*) which is considered as completed or finished, and so to forms or modifications of the verb which express completed action: opposed to IMPERFECTIVE.

Originally applied to one of the branches or 'aspects' of the verb in the Slavonic languages; more recently to verb-forms in other Indo-European languages, esp. those compounded with a preposition, expressing the completion of the action expressed by the simple verb, as L. *edere* to eat, *comedere* to eat up; *suadere, persuadere*, etc.

1844 R. GARNETT in *Proc. Philol. Soc.* (1854) I. 268 In the Slavonic languages..a regular..distinction is made between perfective and imperfective verbs, that is, between those expressing an action completed at once and not repeated, and those denoting continuance or reiteration. 1887 MORFILL *Serbian Gram.* 32 The perfective aspect denotes either that the action has been quite completed or that it will definitely cease. 1895 P. GILES *Manual Compar. Philol.* § 545 When present and aorist are found in the same verb [in Greek], the former is the durative, the latter the perfective or momentary form.

B. *sb.* †1. A perfectionist. *Obs. rare.*

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 57 Vnworthie creatures to be iustly censured of by these worthie perfectiues [the Jesuits]. *Ibid.* 132 High conceited perfectiues.

2. *Gram.* A perfective use or form of a verb.

1904 J. H. MOULTON in *Expositor* Nov. 361 'Αγωνίζεσθαι is only used in the durative present, but καταγωνίσασθαι..is a good perfective.

Hence **Perfe·ctively** *adv.*, in a perfective way, in a way tending to completeness; **Perfe·ctiveness, Perfecti·vity,** the quality of being perfective; **Perfe·ctivize** *v. trans.*, to render perfective.

1702 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* II. vii. § 20. 73 As Virtue is seated Fundamentally, in the Intellect; so, Perfectively, in the Phancy. So that Virtue, is the Force of Reason. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. xii. 481 Their intrinsick excellency or essential perfectiveness of the understanding. 1774 FLETCHER *Grace & Justice* Wks. 1795 IV. 177 The gospel is found..perfectively in the Acts of the Apostles and the Epistles. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) III. 155 Plato..philosophized legitimately and perfectively, if ever any man did in any age. 1904 J. H. MOULTON in *Expositor* Nov. 360 In οἱ ἀπολλύμενοι, strongly durative though the verb is, we see its perfectivity in the fact that the goal is ideally reached. *Ibid.* 357 The compounded adverb. perfectivises the simplex, the combination denoting action which has accomplished a result, while the simplex denoted action in progress. *Ibid.* 358 The meaning of the Present-stem of these perfectivised roots naturally demands explanation.

†**Pe·rfectless,** *a. Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. PERFECT *a.* + -LESS.] Devoid of perfection, imperfect.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vii. 133 Fond epicure, thou ..Imaginedst a God so perfect-less.

Perfectly (pə·ɹfektli), *adv.* Forms: see PERFECT *a.* [f. PERFECT *a.* + -LY 2.] In a perfect manner or degree.

1. So that nothing is left undone and no part is wanting; completely, thoroughly.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 12093 He þat shryueþ hym parfytely, Asswyþe..He haþ forgyvenes of Goddys ȝyfte. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xv. 7 Perfitly may we noght be wipouten synn. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb) vii. 25 On þe secund day þat worme es turned till a fowle perfitely fourmed. 1530 PALSGR. Introd. 32 The thre generall distinctions of tyme, present, parfytly past, and to come. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 42 They were all perfitly reclaimed. *a* 1692 POLLEXFEN *Disc. Trade* (1697) A iv, Goods perfectly manufactured which hinder the consumption of our own.. ought to be discouraged. 1776 GIBBON *Decl & F.* xii. I 334 The troubles..had never been perfectly appeased. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 311 The large accumulations of perfectly-rolled shingle.

b. In full measure; to the fullest extent; without any shortcoming or failure.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cv. 24 He is maste at loue þat.. perfytliest lufis heuen. 1482 WARKW. *Chron.* (Camden) 16 There was suche a grete mynte, that nether of them myght see othere perfitely. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 232 In lyke maner shall we also..know more perfitly our parentes, wyues, children, and what so euer is besydes. 1653 WALTON *Angler* i. 4, I hate them [otters] perfectly, because they love fish so well. 1676 tr. *Guillatiere's Voy. Athens* 80 Osman..(who understood perfectly the humour of the Turks in those parts). advised him to threaten. 1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* v. 235 Affirming that that Universal is nothing which Reason thinks it so perfectly sees. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* i, I understand the difficulty perfectly, mother.

2. In a manner or way that is perfect or faultless in form, style, or nature; with perfect or complete exactness, correctness, fitness, or excellence; to perfection.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vi. (*Thomas*) 14 Gyfe he his varke dois parfytly. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 3400 Ffor .iij precious stonys been within the hafft Perfitlych I-couchid. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 183 Parfytlye thir Pikmawis.. With thar party habitis present tham thar. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xl. 132 Teche hyr to speake perfeyghtly the language of frenche. *c* 1540 HEYWOOD *Four PP.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 383 By the mass, learn to make courtesy..Nay, when ye have it perfitly, Ye shall have the devil and all of courtesy. 1596 DANETT tr. *Comines* (1614) 290 Whereof he discoursed perfectlier than my selfe that came from thence. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1754) 25 They cannot be so perfectly call'd the Fore-runners, or Fore-tellers, much less the Procurers of such Events. 1789 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) III. 9 Mr. Littlepage has returned..to Warsaw, where he has been perfectly received by the King. 1903 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec 772/2, I had trained it into being a perfectly mannered house pet. *Mod.* She acted the part perfectly. The dress fits perfectly.

†b. In a manner morally or religiously perfect; righteously. *Obs.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conse.* 3428 Swa parfitely may nane lyf here, With-outen veniel syns sere. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 111 He spak to hem that wolde lyue parfitly. *c* 1491 *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 13 Though I wyll but fayntly, my wylle is to wylle perfyghtly.

3. To the fullest possible degree or extent; entirely, quite: with an *adj.*, *adv.*, or *phr.*

[1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* 1 Restorid..and be mad hool parfitly.] 1555 EDEN *Decades* 32 The earth is not perfectlye rownde. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 25 When it is boyled enoughe, it wyll bee perfitely Redde. 1677 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 43 The D[uchess] is perfectly well again. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. ii, Whom I knew..perfectly well. 1722 — *Col. Jack* (1840) 327, I was perfectly easy. 1753 EARL OF BATH in *Worlds* No. 17 Every body is dressed so perfectly alike. 1790 MRS. INCHBALD *Wedding Day* I. ii, *Lady Contest.* Would not that do as well? *Lord Raheland.* Perfectly as well. The very thing. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 378 Take a quantity of fixed alkali perfectly dry. 1826 DISRAELI *Vis. Grey* v. v, But all looked perfectly *comme il faut*. 1846

RYLAND *Foster's Life & Corr.* II. 472 Unostentatious and perfectly simple address. 1896 *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 615/1 The railway line..was perfectly straight for a distance of over 700 yards.

b. *Physics.* See PERFECT *a.* 14.

1784 G. ATWOOD *Rectil. Motion & Rotation* 376 In the impact of perfectly elastic bodies. 1824 WHEWELL *Mechanics* (ed. 2) 248 Bodies are called perfectly elastic when the force of restitution is equal to the force of compression.

Perfectness (pəɹfektnɛs). Forms: see PERFECT *a.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being perfect (in the various senses of the adj.); perfection. (In early use chiefly in the religious sense of a perfect life.)

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Prol. (1884) 3 Þe sange of þis salmes ..does awey synne, it queries god, it enformes perfytnes. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 200 Poule preched þe peple þat perfitnesse loued. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 90 Boile alle þese to þe perfiztnesse of a sirup. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 59 Pristhode liiethe in perfitenesse, And can in lytel haue suffisaunce. 1464 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 562/1 That every of the seid Clothes..be sealed in witnes and record of the forseid true lengh, brede and parfitnes. 1526 TINDALE *Col.* iii. 14 Above all these thynges put on love, which is the bonde off parfectnes. [So later Eng vv.; WYCLIF and *Rhem.* perfection.] *a* 1529 SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 978 Theyr chambres thus to dresse With suche parfetnesse And all suche holynesse. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* ii. 9 Dost thou yet contynue in thy perfectnesse? curse God, & dye. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 173 *Pag.* One to behold with your Sunne beamed eyes, With your Sunne beamed eyes... *Bero.* Is this your perfectnesse? be gon you rogue. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* IV. (1617) 29 There is nothing..which brings a horse either to perfitnesse or imperfitnesse, but onely practise. 1795 COLERIDGE *Plot Discovered* 33 That Constitution, from whose present perfectness they derive their only possible justification. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. v. § 82 In this varied delineation of female perfectness, no earlier poet had equalled him [Spenser]. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 72 Home of the peace earth cannot give In her most perfect perfectness! [*Mod. Sc. Maxim*, Practice makes perfyteness.]

Perfector (pəɹfe·ktəɹ). [a. L. *perfector*, agent-n. from *perficĕre* to accomplish, etc.: see PERFECT.] One who perfects or completes; = PERFECTER.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* vi. 81 The Soule is..after a sort the perfection (or rather the perfector) of the body. 1836 LYTTON *Athens* (1837) II. 406 Men who form the first steps in the progress between the originator and the perfector. 1883 B. W. RICHARDSON *Cycling an Intell. Pursuit*, The perfectors of geographical research.

† **Perfe·ctory,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *perfect-*, ppl. stem: see -ORY.] = PERFECTIVE 1.

1693 BEVERLEY *True St. Gosp. Truth* 31 Any other Grace Preparatory, or Perfectory

Perfectua·tion. *rare.* [f. L. *perfectus* (*u*-stem) a perfecting or completing (Tertull.), f. *perficĕre*, *perfect-um* to complete: see PERFECT *a.*] Completion, consummation, accomplishment.

1883 *Mod. Thought* Jan. 27 A more rapid success and a readier perfectuation of desires.

† **Perfe·cture.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *perfect-*, ppl. stem (see above) + -URE: cf. *confectura*, etc.] The fact of being perfected or matured; perfection.

a 1552 LELAND *Itin.* VI. 53 [When] the Corne is mervelus faire to the Yee, and ready to shew Perfecture it decayith.

Perfe·rvent, *a. rare.* [f. PER- 4 + FERVENT.] Very fervent; of great fervour.

1888 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 158/1 Prompting others to gifts and alms by kindly poems, by perfervent essays.

Perfervid (pəɹfə·ɹvid), *a.* [ad. mod. L. *perfervid-us*, f. PER- 4 + *fervidus* FERVID; chiefly in the phrase *perfervidum ingenium Scotorum*, founded on Buchanan's *Scotorum præfervida ingenia* (*Rerum Scotic. Hist.* XVI. li.).

Perfervidus, though quite regular in form, is not recorded in ancient Latin; an instance of *perfervida* formerly cited from Columella v. 5 is an erroneous reading in Gesner's ed. (1737) for *præfervida*.]

Very fervid, glowing, or ardent.

1856 MASSON *Ess., Scot. Infl. Brit. Lit.* 395 Without maintaining at present that all Scotchmen are perfervid it will be enough to refer to the instances which prove at least that some Scotchmen have this character. 1875 HELPS *Soc. Press.* xxii. 339 The next generation has something in it of the brilliant nature of the Irish, or the perfervid nature of the Scotch. 1884 HOWELLS in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 115/2 With perfervid gratitude.

Hence **Perfervi·dity, Perfe·rvidness,** also **Pe·rfervour,** perfervid quality.

1861 J. BROWN *Horæ Subs.* Ser. II. 425 This perfervor of our Scottish love-songs. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 1 Nov. 559/2 We are disposed to regret these manifestations and consequences of the perfervidity of Birmingham. 1890 *Spectator* 4 Oct., The characteristic of the Scotchman is perfervidness, exhibiting itself in strenuosity, in enthusiasm, and in excess.

Perficient (pəɹfi·ʃĕnt), *a* (*sb.*) *rare.* [ad. L. *perficient-em*, pr. pple. of *perficĕre* to complete, finish, accomplish (see PERFECT *a.*).] **A.** *adj.* That accomplishes or achieves something; effectual, actual.

1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 269 The essential and perficient Act of Confirmation, *viz* Imposition of Hands. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. xviii. 481 The king being the sole founder of all civil corporations, and the endower the perficient founder of all eleemosynary ones, the right of visitation of the former results..to the king; and of the latter to the patron or endower. 1888 *Science* XII. 3/1 The perficient objection [to pronouncing grace] was probably the inconvenience to the service of the repast.

B. *sb.* One who perfects or completes.

1641 H. L'ESTRANGE *God's Sabbath* 11 Rest being..The perfection of the perficient and of the thing perfected. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* 106 Certain it is that practise and experience was its Nurse and perficient.

[WEBSTER 1828 (copied by later dicts.) gives the sense 'One who endows a charity'; app. founded upon quot. 1765 in A; but for this, as a sb, there appears to be no evidence.]

† **Pe·rfidently,** *adv. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. **perfident* adj., ad. L. *perfidens*, *-fident-em*, f. PER- 4 + L. *fident-em* trusting, confident, bold, pr. pple. of *fid ĕre* to trust: cf. *confident*, *diffident*.] With thorough trust or confidence; very confidently.

1650 B. *Discolliminium* 53 The Grand Cause of this Realme, so perfidently indeavoured, and highly applauded by some, so counter-wrought and condemned by others.

† **Perfi·diate,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *perfidia* PERFIDY + -ATE 2.] Marked by perfidy; = next, b

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 437 The notes of their abiured names, and perfidiat paines.

Perfidious (pəɹfi·diəs), *a.* [ad. L. *perfidiōs-us*, f. *perfidia* PERFIDY: see -OUS: cf. It. *perfidioso* = *perfido* (Florio 1598).] Characterized by perfidy; guilty of breaking faith or violating confidence; deliberately faithless; basely treacherous.

a. Of persons.

1598 FLORIO, *Perfido, Perfidioso*, perfidious, treacherous. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* v iii. 205 He's quoted for a most perfidious slaue. 1628 SIR R. BOYLE *Diary* (Grosart) II. 277 The former conveighances the perfiddeowsness Lo Beaumont deceased had made. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) V. xiv. viii. 402 He thought himself skilful in proportion as he was perfidious. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* xvii, I am the victim of a perfidious woman. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 266 The most covetous and perfidious of mankind.

absol. 1651 tr. *De-las-Cuevas' Don Fenise* 63 Don Pedro, so was this perfideous called.

b. Of actions, etc.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 208 The wicked author of that perfidious war. 1696 TATE & BRADY *Ps.* cxix 163 Perfidious Practices and Lies I utterly detest. 1759 DILWORTH *Pope* 63 A knowledge of his underhand and perfidious dealing. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* III. ii, The perfidious surrender of Alfred, Edward's murdered brother.

Perfidiously (pəɹfi·diəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a perfidious manner; with perfidy.

1589 RIDER *Bibl. Schol.* 1078 Perfidiously, *infideliter*. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* v. vi. 91 Perfidiously He has betray'd your business. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. § 57. 299 Zedekiah perfidiously and perjuriously maintained war against Nebuchadnezar 1787 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* (1869) III. lvv. 631 He perfidiously violated the treaty. 1864 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* xx (1875) 364 Austria at Campo Formio perfidiously exchanged the Netherlands for Venetia.

Perfi·diousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being perfidious; unfaithfulness; base treachery.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxii. § 17 The harme of other mens perfidiousnes it lay not in vs to auoide. 1652 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 202 Perfidiousness lies most in breaking Covenants and Oaths. 1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6114/5 Monsters of Ingratitude and Perfidiousness. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. iii. 411 Tyrants detested for their perfidiousness and cruelty.

† **Perfi·dity.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *perfid-us* (see next) + -ITY.] = next.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 530 In the male [hamster] there is this perfidity, that when they have prepared al their sustenance..hee doth shut out the female, and suffereth her not to approch nie it. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus, Antiq.* II xv, The very Fatigue of the Expedition would make them repent both the Perfidity and the undertaking.

Perfidy (pə·ɹfidi). [a. F. *perfidie* (16th c. in Godef. *Compl.*) = It. *perfidia* (Florio 1598), Sp. *perfidia* (Minsheu 1599), ad. L. *perfidia* faithlessness, treachery, f. *perfid-us* that breaks faith or promise, faithless, treacherous, f. PER- 3 + *fid-ēs* faith.] The deceitful violation of faith or promise; base breach of faith or betrayal of the trust reposed in one; teachery; often, the profession of faith or friendship in order to deceive or betray.

1592 HARVEY *Four Lett.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 200 The Athenians were noted for lauish amplifieng..the Carthaginians for deceitfull perfidie. 1607 SIR E. HOBY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III 86 Many other things he reporteth of the perfidy of the French nation. *a* 1776 HUME *On Morals* (1777) App. iv., These great virtues were balanced by great vices; inhuman cruelty; perfidy more than punic; no truth, no faith, no regard to oaths, promises or religion. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. ix 136 It was..a..deliberate act of perfidy. 1885 S. COX *Expositions* xxv. 331 The name of Judas has become a byword of covetousness and perfidy.

† **Perfi·nish,** *v. Obs.* [f. PER- 2 + FINISH *v.*, after obs. F. *par-*, *perfinir* (Palsgr.), or med.L. *perfinīre*.] *trans.* To finish thoroughly, complete.

1523 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 31 After this grete acte well and victoryously perfynysshed.

† **Perfi·x,** *v. Obs.* [f. PER- 2 + FIX *v.* (L. had *perfigĕre*, *perfix-*, in the sense 'transfix'. OF. had *parfix* adj., fixed (as a day)).] *trans.* To fix firmly or definitely; to determine.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* (Percy Soc.) 87 My mynde.. Bothe daye and nyght upon you hole perfyxte. 1612 *Two Noble K.* III. vi, Take heed..this quarrel Sleep till the hour perfixt. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* xix, The Jewish Religion had a Period perfixed, in which it was to come to an End. 1776 NIMMO *Stirlingshire* xi. 263 They surrendered before the day perfixed.

Hence † **Perfi·xed, perfixt** *ppl. a.* *Perfixed salt* = fixed salt (FIXED 4 b). † **Perfi·xtly** *adv.*, definitely, precisely.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* II. vi. 128 Whatsoeuer it contained of the volatile salt wil reside in the bottome with his perfixed salt. 1685 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 139 Six days before the perfixt day for holding the Court. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. III. *Law* 561 Sith the holy man Foretels perfixtly what, and where, and when.

† **Perfla·ble,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *perflābil-is* that can be blown through, f. *perflāre*: see PERFLATE.] That may be blown through; open or permeable to the wind; allowing of ventilation.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1002 But make hit high, on euery half perflable. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 288 Epicurus makes the Gods, bright-shining, transparent and perflable. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* Introd. 6 In an house, to the end it may be perflable, it is expedient to haue windowes on euery side.

† **Perflant,** *a. Her. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *perflānt-em*, pr pple. of *perflāre*: see next.] Blowing.

1678 JORDAN *Tri. London* 11 A shield, Argent, charged with the four Winds, Perflant.

Perflate (pəɹflē·t), *v.* Now *rare.* [f. L. *perflāt-*, ppl stem of *perflāre*, f. PER- 1 + *flāre* to blow. Cf. *inflate*.] *trans.* To blow through, ventilate.

c 1540 BOORDE *The boke for to Lerne* B ij b, Come thou south wynde and perflat my gardyn. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* Introd 5 They cannot be freely perflated and purified with the windes. 1798 W. BLAIR *Soldier's Friend* 55 The canvas should be drawn up every day, the straw well shaken, and perflated by the wind. 1832 JANE PORTER *Sir E. Seaward's Narr.* II. 123 We permitted it [the air] to perflate our dwelling by night as well as by day.

Hence **Perfla·ting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed 3) 128 In some systems, the perflating power of the wind has been used.

† **Perfla·tile,** *a. Obs.* [ad. post-cl. L. *perflātilis* that can be blown through, f. *perflāt-us* blown through, pa. pple. of *perflāre*: see prec.] Exposed to wind; subject to ventilation; airy.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 3 [We note] the more lofty, poor, and perflatile [places] for yew, box, and the like. 1667 C. MERRET in *Phil. Trans.* II. 465 [To] make that Story fitter for drying of Corn, and more perflatile. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* (1729) 157 Aery and moderately perflatile Grounds.

Perflation (pəɹflē·ʃən). [ad. L. *perflātiōn-em*, n. of action from *perflare* to PERFLATE. Cf. F. *perflation* (Paré *c* 1550).] The action of blowing through; free passage of wind or air; ventilation.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iv, They had the advantage of a fair perflation from windes 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* iv. (1723) 228 Which the Miners effect by Perflations with large Bellows. 1775 JOHNSON *Journ. Hebrides* 182 That [bath]..was so contrived as by perpetual perflation to prevent the mow from heating. 1816 A. C. HUTCHISON *Pract. Obs. Surg.* (1826) 206 Cleanse and thoroughly ventilate, by a perflation of air, the place from whence they came. 1901 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 9 Mar. 570/2 The alternative rooms must be situated, in such a manner as to secure perflation from opposite fronts.

† **Pe·rfluence.** *Obs* In 6 *Sc.* perfluens. [f. as next: see -ENCE.] The action of flowing through; flow (of words).

a 1520 MERSAR in *Bannatyne MS.* (Hunter. Cl.) 604/28 Be noght of wirdis our grit [= words over great] perfluens.

Pe·rfluency. *rare.* [f. PERFLUENT: see -ENCY.] Williams's rendering of *toddaid*, lit. 'a dissolving', name of a Welsh metre of 10 + 9 syllables. So **Perfluid** *a.*, 'dissolving': applied to the 'conveyed' word or words that follow the rime-word in the first line of the *toddaid*: as in

A vynno evo a *rydd*—yn ei vro
A'r hyn a vynno na bo ni *bydd*.

1856 J. WILLIAMS *Gram. Edeyrn* § 1761 The perfluency consists of nineteen syllables, having two homœorythms in the stave, with a perfluid word, like the recurrent word of a direct homœorythm systich, ending on the tenth syllable.

Perfluent (pəɹfli·ĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *perfluent-em*, pr. pple. of *perflu-ĕre* to flow through (in 16th c. F. *perfluer*), f. PER- 1 + *flu-ĕre* to flow.] Flowing through; having the quality of flowing through.

Perfluent battery, a kind of galvanic battery operated by a liquid flowing through.

1673 GREW *Veget. Roots* II. § 59 The Water being more perfluent than the rest, will..strain, with a lighter Tincture of them. 1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* I. (ed. 4) 16 Chalk.. administers nothing unwholesome to the perfluent Waters. 1809 COLERIDGE in *Sir H. Davy's Rem.* (1858) III Its inclosed stream or perfluent water-force. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Perfluent Battery*, one in which the exciting liquid flows through the cells or cell to keep it constant.

Perfoliate (pəɹfō·liĕt), *a. Bot.* and *Entom.* [ad. mod.L. *perfoliāt-us* (f. PER- 1 + *foli-um* leaf: see -ATE 2), used in 16th c. in *Perfoliata*, name of the plant *Bupleurum rotundifolium*.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (1881) 85 Perfoliata is an herbe...The Germans cal it Durchwassz. It maye be called in englishe Thorowwax, because the stalke waxeth thorowe the leaues. 1611 COTGR., *Perfoliate* [Fr.], Through-wax, through-leafe (an herbe). 1706 PHILLIPS, *Perfoliata*, (Lat.) the Herb Thorough-Wax.]

1. *Bot.* Having the stalk apparently passing through the leaf, the result of a congenital union of the edges of the basal lobes round the stem. Said orig. of a plant and its stalk; in later use *transf.* of the leaf.

1687 CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* (1739) XLI. 150 This Plant has several woody Stalks,..as I remember, perfoliat. 1788 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xix. (1794) 260 Known by its yellow corollas

and upright smooth perfoliate stalks. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Leaf*, *Perfoliate leaf*, that whose disk is pierced by the stalk. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* vi. (1858) 77 Leaves . perfoliate. 1859 W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1862) 132 The Perfoliate Honeysuckle. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 107 It is the stem which is literally *perfoliate*, i. e. which seemingly passes through the leaf; but it is customary, though etymologically absurd, to call this a perfoliate leaf!

2. *Ent.* Of antennæ: Having the joints dilated or expanded laterally all round, so as to appear like a series of round plates pierced by a shaft or stem. Also **Perfoliated.**

1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 52 The Dytiscus, with brown, perfoliated antennæ. The great Water Beetle. 1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 166 Perfoliate club of antennæ. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlvi. 323 Perfoliate Knob. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 261 Antennæ.. with the first three joints longer than the following, perfoliated, the last elongated and conical.

Perfoliation. [f. prec.: see -ATION] The condition of being perfoliate.

1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 4 (ed. 6) 107 Uvularia perfoliata .. reveals the explanation of the perfoliation: the base of the lower leaves conspicuously surrounds and encloses the stem: that of the upper is merely cordate and clasping; the uppermost simply sessile by a rounded base.

Pe·rforable, *a. rare.* [ad. L. type **perforābilis*, f. *perforā-re*: see -BLE.] That can be perforated.

1890 in *Century Dict.*

Perforant (pə·rfōrănt), *a.* [ad. L. *perforānt-em*, pr. pple. of *perforāre*, or a. F. *perforant*, pr. pple. of *perforer* to PERFORATE] Perforating.

1833 MRS. BROWNING *Prometh. Bound* 85 Heavily now Let fall the strokes upon the perforant gyves.

Perforate (pə·rfōrēt), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *perforāt-us*, pa. pple. of *perforāre*: see PERFORATE *v.*] = PERFORATED: construed as pple. and as adj.

1540-1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 40 Suche abuses can not be longe hidde from princes, that haue theyr eares perforate (as is the proueib). 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* C ij b/1 Applyede cleane through the perforate tonge. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 470 An Earthen Pot perforate at the Bottom to let in the Plant. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., The teeth are serrate and sharp, and two are .. perforate, by which they ejaculate their poyson. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 33 Alyssum .. septum entire or perforate.

Perforate (pə·rfōrēt), *v.* [f. L. *perforāt-*, ppl. stem of *perforāre* to bore through, pierce through; f. PER- 1 + *forā-re* to bore, pierce]

1. *trans.* To make a hole or holes right through; to pierce with a pointed instrument or projectile; to bore through; *spec.* to make rows or series of small holes or perforations separating coupons, stamps, etc., in a sheet.

1538 ELYOT *Dict., Inforo* .. to perforate or make a hole. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 26 b/1 We should perforate or thrust them throughe. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. vi. 194 We tooke out the guts and bladder, and also perforated the Cranium. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 407 Worms will perforate the Guts. 1772-84 *Cook's Voy.* (1790) V. 1799 Some of them .. perforate the lower-lip into separate holes. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1668/2 The machine will perforate 250 sheets [of postage stamps] per hour, and the punches and holes are adjustable for stamps of different sizes. 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* § 120 Key *a* causes 1, 2, and 3 to perforate the paper in one vertical line. 1891 'PHIL.' *Penny Post. Jubilee* 73 The red penny was first issued imperforated... Later [1854] it was perforated with fifteen oval holes. 1896 *Times* 16 Dec. 5/2 The wounds .. showed that the destruction of bone and tissue perforated by the new bullet was tremendous.

b. To make a hole or holes into the interior of (a thing); to bore into; to make an opening into.

1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* I. 20 Tell, what could drill and perforate the Poles, And to th' attractive Rays adapt their Holes? 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* ix. 337 Large caves .. still perforate the rocky sides of the hill. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* II. 96 The ground is perforated with the entrances to their subterranean galleries.

c. To 'pass through' in position (cf. PASS *v.* 1 d); to extend or be continued through the substance of.

1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 242 Dark passages, with which this old city is perforated, like an ancient cheese. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 510 [The nerve] descends obliquely outwards, perforates the gluteus maximus muscle, .. and expands upon its posterior surface. 1840 G. ELLIS *Anat.* 50 The divisions of the eighth nerve .. again perforate the dura mater through smaller openings.

2. To form (a hole, etc.) by boring or punching.

1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* § 120 The punches which perforate these holes in the paper.

3. *intr.* To penetrate, make its way *into* or *through* something; to make a perforation.

1775 *Sterne's Sent. Journ. Contin.* III. 179 Casting a most amorous leer through those beautiful eye-lashes, which penetrated farther than I thought it possible for a single look to perforate. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 975 The stomach .. may become adherent to the transverse colon into which the ulcer perforates.

b. In pass. sense: To suffer perforation, to become perforated.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 889 The cysts are apt to perforate and to burst.

Pe·rforated, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.]

1. Pierced with one or more holes: said esp. of a thing constructed with small holes, spaces, or openings passing through (as a wall or carved panel).

Perforated muscle, the short flexor of the toes, and the superficial flexor of the fingers, the tendons of which are perforated by those of the *perforating muscles* (see below).

1897 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 13 b/2 The bullet-drawer with the ring, or with the perforated spoon. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 96 A grater made of perforated Latten. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Chair*, The perforated Chair, wherein the new elected pope is placed. F. Mabillon observes, is still to be seen at Rome. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771), *Perforatus Musculus*, the Perforated Muscle. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 170 A series of perforated brass saucers or colanders. 1876 *Guilt's Archit.* § 2224 *l*, Perforated zinc .. is extensively employed in filling up squares in sashes, or panels in partitions, to assist ventilation. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 17 Dec. 1628 The occurrence of a perforated gastric ulcer.

b. *Her.* Said of a charge pierced with a hole or holes. See also quot. 1704.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* C v, Thys cros masculatit sum tyme is perforatit in the masculys as it is opyn in the persyng. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Perforated*... The Armorists use it to express the passing or penetrating of one Ordinary (in part) thro' another; as thus. He beareth Or, a Bend Ermine Perforated thro' a Chevron Gules.

c. *Nat. Hist.* Full of little holes or perforations, cribrose. *Bot.* Having translucent dots which resemble holes, as in species of *Hypericum*.

1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Perforated*, a term applyed to Herbs, as when the leaf of any Herb being held against the light, seemeth full of little holes.

d. *Conch.* Applied to a spirally wound shell of which the centre is hollow instead of solid.

1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 100 The axis of the shell, around which the whorls are coiled, is sometimes open or hollow; in which case, the shell is said to be perforated, or umbilicated (e. g. Solarium).

e. *Anat. Perforated space* or *spot*, *anterior* and *posterior*, small regions within the skull perforated by numerous holes for the passage of blood-vessels.

1886 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* s. v., The anterior perforated space or spot constituting a depression near the entrance of the Sylvian fissure, and the posterior forming a deep fossa between the peduncles at the base. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 608 In passing across the anterior perforated space it [the Sylvian artery] gives off a number of branches.

2. Made or outlined by perforations. *rare.*

c 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* II. 55 Then with some fine pounded charcoal .. rub over the perforated strokes, which will give an exact outline. 1891 'PHIL.' *Penny Post. Jubilee* 153 Perforated Initials on Stamps.

Pe·rforating, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That perforates; boring, passing through; *spec.* applied to certain arteries, nerves, etc., which pierce or pass through other structures; *fig.* of mind or intellect: Piercing, penetrating.

Perforating machine = PERFORATOR 1 b, c. *Perforating muscle*, the long flexor of the toes, and deep flexor of the fingers, the tendons of which perforate those of the *perforated muscles*; so *perforating arteries*. *Perforating ulcer*, an ulcer in any part which perforates the structure; *esp.* an ulcer commencing on the sole or palm and slowly extending so as sometimes to perforate the foot or hand.

1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac.* To Rdr. 1 To suppose .. that your penetrating and perforating intellectuals will extract some honey from this aloes. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Perforatus*, is a Muscle belonging to the Fingers, .. its Tendons are Perforated to admit those of the Perforating Muscles to pass thro' them to their Insertions. 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Perforating Arteries*, in the hand, .. in the thigh, .. in the foot. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 172 Perforating ulcer of the foot was so called by Vesigné of Abbeville in 1850. 1878 tr. *H. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* VIII. 102 A perforating ulcer of the œsophagus, analogous to 'perforating ulcer of the stomach'. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Sept. 3/2 One man had no less than three perforating wounds all in a perfectly clean condition.

Perforation (pə·rfōrē·ʃən). [ad. late L. *perforātiōn-em*, n. of action from *perforāre* to perforate; cf. OF. *perforacion*, *-ation* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), perh. the immediate source.]

1. The action of perforating, boring through, or piercing; the fact or condition of being perforated; *spec.* the making of a row or series of small holes in a leaf or sheet of paper, so as to enable a portion to be easily torn off.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* iv. 10 (Harl. MS.) Sir, .. some tyme is suche holiyng and perforacion goode, and not wikkide. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 500 The likeliest way [is] the perforation of the body of the tree in several places one above the other, and the filling of the holes [etc.]. 1836-41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 269 The mechanical force .. is shown by the perforation of paper. 1881 SPOTTISWOODE in *Nature* 6 Oct. 548/1 Gun-cotton itself .. merely shows signs of perforation like the card. 1891 'PHIL.' *Penny Post. Jubilee* 147 Next follows the perforation [of the sheets of stamps], which is performed by machinery.

b. *Surg.* The formation, through accident or disease, of a hole through the thickness of any structure, as through the wall of the intestine, etc.

1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* (1667) 16 Bloudy Fluxes occasion'd by the perforation of the Capillary Arteries. 1876 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 224 Perforation of the bowel may occur in patients of all ages. *Ibid.* 229 If signs of perforation manifest themselves, our only hope lies in keeping the patient under the influence of opium or morphia. 1882 *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* LI. 108 If perforation should take place let me have large and repeated doses of opium.

2. A hole made by boring, punching, or piercing; an aperture passing through or into anything; a passage, shaft, tunnel; each one of a row or series of small holes punched in a leaf or sheet of paper, or between postage or other stamps in a sheet, in order to facilitate their separation.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* IX. 241 For remotion of thys apostemes, ye muste make a new and larger perforation or borynge. 1899 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 34/1 Inoculated Pearles, or Pearles without perforationes. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 38 Pipes of Glass, with a very small perforation. 1783 POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 18 They have no perforations or apertures. 1870 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann., Suppl.* Mar. 4/1 [Stamps] with pin-pricked perforations. 1891 'PHIL.' *Penny Post. Jubilee* 150 A simple perforation is that which the perforating machine has produced by punching the paper completely out, leaving a regular series of small round holes between each row of stamps.

3. The natural orifice of an organ or part of the body.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 945 The first externall perforation .. is called by a proper name, *Meatus Auditorius, the hole of Hearing*. 1688 BOYLE *Final Causes Nat. Things* iv. 148 That admirable perforation of the uvea, which we call the pupil. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 417 The hymen is sometimes found without a perforation in it, so that the vagina is completely shut up at its external extremity.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *perforation-sound*; **perforation-gauge,** in *Philately*, a gauge or rule for readily counting the number of stamp-perforations in a given length (conventionally, two centimeters).

1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 788 On inflation, air passes into the tympanum without perforation sound. 1891 'PHIL.' *Penny Post. Jubilee* 152 In order to ascertain the various sizes of perforations a perforation gauge has been invented.

Perforative (pə·rfōrĕtiv), *a.* (*sb.*) [a. F. *perforatif*, *-ive* (in Cotgr.), f. L. *perforāt-*, ppl. stem of *perforāre* to perforate + -IVE] Having the character of perforating; tending to perforate.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 12/2 Settle the perforatiue trepane verye fast on the broken bone. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Trepanum*, There are also perforative trepans, and exfoliative ones. 1878 tr. *H. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* VIII. 238 According to another view, perforative peritonitis is to be regarded as a particular form of this disease. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 736 Perforative pericarditis may result from the bursting of any neighbouring abscess.

†**B.** *sb.* An instrument used to perforate; *spec.* the perforative trephine for piercing the skull. *Obs.*

1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 304, I performed the Puncture .., and having withdrawn the Perforative, a white Pus .. was discharged by the Canula.

Perforator (pə·rfōrē·tə1). [Agent-noun in L. form, from *perforāre* to PERFORATE. In mod.F. *perforateur* (Littré).]

1. An instrument or machine used for perforating.

a. *Surgery*, (*a*) a trephine; (*b*) an instrument for penetrating the fœtal skull. b. A power-machine for drilling rock in order to blast it, in tunnelling, etc. c. A machine for perforating postage-stamps, etc; also, that used for perforating the paper-ribbons used in some forms of telegraphy.

1739 S. SHARP *Surgery* xiii. 61 Withdrawing the Perforator, leave the Waters to empty by the Canula. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 245 After making many adjacent holes, with a drill or perforator, as far as the *meditullium*. 1790 R. BLAND in *Med. Commun.* II. 454 We are under the necessity of using the perforator and crotchet. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 152. 1871 *Daily News* 18 Sept., At the beginning of December we heard quite clearly the blows of the perforators against the rocks. 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* § 119 The [Wheatstone] apparatus consists of three parts: the *perforator*, which prepares the message by punching holes in a paper ribbon; the *transmitter* .. and the *receiver*. 1900 *Daily News* 13 Oct. 6/3 When the perforators have bored a hole some three feet deep, it is filled with dynamite and fired.

2. A boring organ possessed by some insects, variously used as a sting, an ovipositor, etc.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 335 Tenthredo .. Perforator not projecting beyond the anus. *Ibid.* 336 Some have the last half segment of the abdomen prolonged into a point, with a projecting perforator of three filaments.

Perforatory (pə·rfōrătəri), *a.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *perforāre* to PERFORATE: see -ORY 2.] Of or pertaining to perforation; perforative.

1867 *Philatelist* I. 64 Desiring specimens of perforatory varieties.

Perforce (pəɹfōˑɹs), *adv., sb.* Forms: 4 **par force**, 4-6 **parforce**, 6- **perforce**, (6 **perforse**, *Sc.* **perforss**, 7 **per force**). [ME. a. OF. *par force* by force (12th c.): see FORCE *sb.* 5 b.]

A. Phrase, adverb.

1. †a. By the application of physical force or violence; by violence; forcibly. *Obs.*

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 8040 (Kölbing), xv. bousinde [paiens], þat hadden born hem oþan Parfors in to Bedingham. 13 . *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 488 Par force he hadde me forth i nome. a 1400 *K. Alis.* 2533 (Bodl. MS.) Antioche & Tyberye also Abouten hij gonnen goo Par force smyten in to þe prenge And duden beastes from oþere drenge. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. cxxiii. 100 They encountred the sayde people yᵗ caryed the sayd treasoure and stuffe, & parforce toke it from the knyghtes. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xlviii. 162. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 73 It .. draweth out the secondine parforce. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* 62 The Salvages assayed to carry him away perforce. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* i. (1694) 110 Unless such Ships of force were to go thither and Trade per force.

b. In weakened senses: By constraint of circumstances or of the prospect of physical force; by moral constraint; compulsorily, of necessity.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 237 b, By this craftie meanes he constreigned Caesar in maner parforce to geue hym perdone. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 127 Floods of teares flowe in theyr stead perforce. 1675 HOBBES *Odyssey*

(1677) 231 Twelve days the wind continued at north, Which kept the fleet perforce within the bay. 1748 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) II. 109, I went, perforce, into the main street. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* III. x, He paused perforce, and blew his horn. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xxv. 606 The reader must perforce, on that one point, make his own inferences.

c. quasi-*adj.* Of necessity; necessitated, forced.

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 408 Which by so much the more is to be borne, by howe much the more it is perforce. 1895 J. SMITH *Perm. Message Exod.* ix. 123 Here we have no perforce succumbing to an irresistible decree.

d. *Patience perforce*: see PATIENCE *sb.* 1 f. So *to be patient perforce*, etc.

c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xx. 9 Perforss tak paciens, And dre thy destiny. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 746 She being..without comfort of defenders, by pacience perforce, was compelled to suffer and susteyne. 1575-1680 [see PATIENCE 1 f]. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. ix. § 28 The Papal party did struggle for a time, till at last they were patient per-force.

e. *Perforce of*, properly 'per force of', 'by force of', 'by dint of'.

1809 COLERIDGE *Lett., to D. Stuart* (1895) 549 Periods.. alarmingly long, perforce of their construction. 1868 TENNYSON *Lucretius* 167 Do they..so press in, perforce Of multitude?

B. quasi-*sb.* and *sb.*

1. quasi-*sb.* in phrases *by perforce*, by force or compulsion; *of perforce*, of necessity. Also *noncesuse* = necessitating cause or circumstance.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clxvi. [clxiii.] 459 Nowe by perforce they cause the cardynalles to entre into conclaue, and to chuse a Pope. 1871 MRS. WHITNEY *Real Folks* iii. (1872) 89 With this backing, and the perforce of there being nobody else, young Dr. Ripwinkley had ten patients within the first week. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Aug. 3/1 Of perforce he is an authority on the subject.

†2. *sb.* A military officer of inferior rank to a quarter-master, in the Scottish Army, 17th c. (Jamieson suggests A drum-major.) *Obs.*

1643 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1819) VI. 47/1 With power to the said Colonell To nominat and appoynt..a perforce. ..The pay of the perforce to be monethlie 18 lib.

†**Perfo·rce**, *v. Obs.* Also 5-6 **par-**. [a. OF. *parforcier*, *-forcer*, f. *par* through + *forcer* to FORCE.] *lit.* To force greatly.

1. *refl.* (= obs. F. *se parforcer*). To strive or endeavour to the utmost; to do one's best.

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* vi. 138 Yf ye wyll parforce yourselfe a lityll, this paynymes shall not holde afore vs. 1490 — *Eneydos* xix. 71 She parforseth hyr self, wyth hir grete teeth to ete the rotes vnder the grounde. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* R ij b, Yf God..gyue me good fortune I shall perforce me to make it hole complete.

2. *trans.* To force, constrain, oblige.

1509 in *Mem. Hen. VII* (Rolls) 442 The kynge..wyl not in no wyse be perforsyd forto confyrme the sayed maryaje. 1530 PALSGR. 652/2, I parforce a man, I constrayne hym to do a thyng. *a* 1541 WYATT *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 122 When other run, perforc'd I am to creep.

Perforcedly (pəɹfō·ɹsédli), *adv. rare*—[1]. [f. *perforced*, pa. pple. of prec. + -LY [2]; app. influenced by PERFORCE *adv.*] Under the constraint of force or necessity.

1855 BROWNING *An Epistle* 179 He holds on firmly to some thread of life (It is the life to lead perforcedly).

†**Perfored** (-éd), *a. Her. Obs.* [ad. F. *perforé* pa. pple., perforated.] = PERFORATED *ppl. a.* 1 b.

1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* II. i. 15 A Cross having the four ends..clamp'd..as the Milroin it self is..and is perfored as that is also.

Perform (pəɹfō·ɹm), *v.* Forms: *a.* 4-6 **par-, perfourme(n, parforme(n**, (6 **perfurme**), 4-7 **performe**, 5- **perform**. *β.* 4-5 **par-, perfourne(n, perforne(n**; **par-, perforny, perfourny**. [ME. a. OF. *par-, perfourmer, -furmer, -former* (rare, and chiefly AF.; 1291 in Godef.). This may have been originally f. *par-* (= PER- 2) + *former* FORM *v.*, or *forme* FORM *sb.*, so that the etymological sense would be 'to carry through in due form'; on the other hand, it may have arisen as an etymologizing or a merely phonetic alteration of the much more frequent OF. *parfournir* (in AF. also rarely *parfourner*, 1st conj.) to accomplish entirely, achieve, complete, f. *par-* + *-fournir* to FURNISH: see PERFURNISH *v.* Whatever the formal etymology may have been, the AF. *parfourmer* and its Eng. representative derive their meaning entirely from *parfournir*. In the last quarter of the 14th c., some Eng. writers substituted *par-, perfo(u)rn e*, in imitation of the form generally current in Fr., for the older *par-, perfo(u)rme*. The innovation, however, was soon abandoned: the forms with *n* occur in some 15th c. MSS. of Langland, Chaucer, and Gower, but our quotations exhibit no examples from works originally written later than 1400.]

†1. *trans.* To carry through to completion; to complete, finish, perfect (an action, process, work, etc.). *Obs.*

a. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 417 Þis grete emprise Parforme it out, for now is most nede. 1382 WYCLIF *Phil.* i. 6 He that bigan in ȝou a good work, schal performe til into the day of Jhesu Crist [1611 will performe it (*marg.*) or will finish it; 1881 *R.V.* will perfect it]. c 1440 *Alph. Tales* 159 Per chiftan..chargid hym to perform at he had begon. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. xx. 60 The sonne..hath perfourmed his cours round aboute therthe. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Chron.* xxvii. 24 Ioab..had begonne to nombre them, and perfourmed it not. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 32 Confirmed by appetite, or affection, performed by nature, and outward adiuuants.

β. c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 551 (Ellesm.) Parfourned [*so Heng.* 1 5 *MSS.* par-, perfo(u)rmed] hath the sonne his Ark diuine.

†b. To complete or make up by addition of what is wanting. Also with *up*. *Obs.*

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 10 Than shal the remenant þat leueth performe the howr inequal by nyght. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. lxxxiv. 62 Then to furnysshe or perfourme the Story of Vortiger, nedefull it is or necessary to retourne to the matier where we before laft. 1530 *Privy Purse Exp. Hen. VIII* (1827) 26 Delivered..to performe up A somme xlx. 1537 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. lxxxviii. 229 That the sacrament of Confirmation is a sacrament performing the sacrament of Baptism.

β. c 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn. T.* 553 (Ellesm. & Heng.) The Confessour..Shal parfourne vp the nombre of his Couent.

†c. To make up or supply (what is wanting).

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* cli. 577, I pray to god to parfourme that she wantethe. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. (1895) 170 The lacke of the one is performed and fylled vp with the aboundaunce of the other.

†2. To finish making, complete the construction of (a material object or structure). *Bed performed*, a bed fully furnished, a bed complete. *Obs.*

c 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* xliv. 191 And whanne the towr performed Is, thanne schal it be Clepid with-Owten Mys; 'the towr Of Merveilles'. c 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 33 Donaas the doblet maker Hath performed [*orig.* parfaicte] my doublet. 1494 in *Somerset Med. Wills* (1901) 323 To performe my bed abovesaid a paire of shetes owte of my cofer. 1531 in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 77 To my servante Margery,..a crocke, a flockebed performyd.

†b. *esp.* To complete by addition of ornament, to 'finish off', decorate, trim. *Obs.*

1420 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 46 Also a dosen of peutre vessell performyd. 1483 in *Antiq. Rep.* (1807) I. 40 The furr of the same trappour perfourmed with xxij ermyn bakks. 1530 in Weaver *Wells Wills* 18 Half a dossyn of pewter vessells performyd. 1612 *Wardr. Acc. P'cess Elizabeth's Marriage*, Rich white florence cloth of silver to make one goun for a bride maiden, and to performe another.

†3. To make, construct (a material object); to execute (a piece of work, literary or artistic). *Obs.*

1463 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 43 That my executours performe [*ed.* pfoorie] and do make Seynt Marie awter, Rysbygate, and ye croos beforn my gate. 1478 [see PERFORMING *vbl. sb.* 3]. 1505 in Gage *Hist Suffolk* (1838) 145 Paid to Oliver mason for..performing a dore. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* Prol., I laboured and dyd my best to perfourme this boke. 1610 *Map Nottinghams.*, Performed by Iohn Speede and are to be sold in Popes head Alley. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 6 A Ship..may be as well performed as such large Buildings. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 408 The goodness of the pavement, lately performed with Scotch stone. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 442 A garland..of Mosaic, or inlaid work, and not ill performed.

†b. *absol.* or *intr.* To compose a work or treatise; to write (*upon* a subject). *Obs. rare.*

1703 S. PARKER *Eusebius* VI. 107 Hyppolitus..another of the Writers of that time,..perform'd upon the Six Days-Creation, and upon part of the Sacred History immediately following it.

†4. To bring about, bring to pass, cause, effect, produce (a result). Also with obj. clause. *Obs.*

a. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 542 Lo! suche a wrakful wo.. Parformed þe hyȝe fader on folke þat he made. 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xvi. 30 That..thenketh shreude thingis... parformeth euel. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xvi 173 Al þe witt of þis worlde Can nat performen a pees..Profitable for bobe parties. 1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* in H. G. Dugdale *Life* (1840) App. I. 91 O holy Trinite performe that thys sacryfyce. may be acceptable to the. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 194 Hast thou, Spirit, Performd to point, the Tempest that I bad thee? 1700 MAIDWELL in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 313 This beneficial act..may perform the support of this..academy. 1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* Title-p., Altering..Chimneys..already Built, so that they shall perform the same Effects.

β. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. pr. ii. 67 (Add. MS.) Certys þer nys non oþer þing þat may so weel perfourny [*v. r.* performe] blisfulnesse as an estat plenteuous of alle goodes. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 78 Þis goddes gloton..he perforneth [*v. r.* performeþ; C. XVI. 87 perfourneþ] yuel. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 351 Ovide ek seith that love to parforne [*rime* Satorne] Stant in the hond of Venus the goddesse.

5. To carry out in action (a command, request, promise, undertaking, etc.); to carry into effect, execute, fulfil, discharge.

a. [1291 in R. de Avesb. *Mirab. Gesta* (1720) 18 Qil..eit la seisine de tut la terre & des chastiels Deslole tauntqe droit soit fait & performe.] c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1558 Wenestow þat i wold his wille now parfourme? c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* Prol, There ben some conclusions þat wole nat in alle thinges performen hir byhestes. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I. xxi. (1859) 22 Yf it so were that he had ony tyme perfourmed his promysse. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lx[i]. 8 Yt I maye daylie perfourme my vowes. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Law C. Warres* 385 He was not onely not able to perform his threats, but also unable to defend himself. 1728 YOUNG *Odes to King* 22 Our Fleet, if war, or commerce, call, His will performs. 1875 DASENT *Vikings* I. 148 Sigvald had..performed the first of the two conditions.

β. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIV. 290 Pore men perfornen [C. XIX 128 parfournen] þe comaundement. *Ibid.* XV. 320 Who perfourneth þis prophecye of the peple þat now lybbeth? ..If any peple perfourme þat texte, it ar þis pore freres! c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 355 Yf þou þyn auaunt perforny myȝt, a-rys vp anon and dit be. *Ibid.* 1994 By Mahoun,..parforny y wol þy red. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 131 Which of his kinde mot parforne The will of Marte and of Satorne. 1395 *E. E. Wills* 10 To parfourne trewly this testament.

6. To carry out, achieve, accomplish, execute (that which is commanded, promised, undertaken, etc., or, in extended sense, any action, operation, or process undertaken or entered upon); to go through and finish, to work out, do, make.

a. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 406 þenne al..Par-formed alle þe penaunce þat þe prynce radde. 1382 WYCLIF *John* v. 36 The workis that my fadir ȝaf to me that I performe hem, the ilke workis that I do. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 26 Than fynt he hymself More strong to performyn his journe. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 166, Let euery persone..go forth strongly..performynge his pilgrymage to our lorde god. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* VIII. 313 The inhabitants of Cairo. will promise much, but performe little. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. iv. 77 Murthers haue bene perform'd Too terrible for the eare. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 271 They performe this office for three yeeres. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 335 That Sea-Fight perform'd between the French Fleet..and the English Fleet. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 36 To perform the foregoing Problem Arithmetically. c 1750 in 'Bat' *Crick. Man.* (1850) 30 It [cricket] is performed by a person who..defends a wicket. 1797 MRS A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) V. 270 While this operation was performing [= being performed], another carriage was heard. 1799 *Hull Advertiser* 23 Mar. 1/4 The Lazaretto where the French were performing quarantine. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxvii, I have had to go up and perform the agreeable to most of them. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* ix. (1879) 312 The Moon's nodes perform a complete revolution in nineteen years.

β. [1325 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 351/2 Qe les busoignes tochauntes li et son Roiaume ne seient faites ne perfurnies sanz assent de li.] 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. V. 405, I parfourned [*v. r.* performed] neure penaunce as þe preste me hiȝte. c 1386 CHAUCER *Doctor's T.* 151 (Ellesm. & Heng) How þat his lecherie Parfourned sholde been ful subtilly.

†b. Loosely, in antithesis to *promise*, etc.: To grant, furnish, give, pay, that which is promised.

a 1569 [see PERFORMED *ppl. a.* below]. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *John* xii. 19 *note*, He [Holy Ghost] is promised and performed onely to the Church and chiefe gouernors and general councils thereof. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Sussex* (1662) 167 Performing Life to those to whom he promised it.

c. *absol.* or *intr.* To do or carry out what one has to do, or has undertaken; to discharge one's function, do one's part; to do, act (well, ill, etc.).

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* viii. 11 Now forsothe and in dede performe ȝe. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. i. 271 Though he performe To th' vtmost of a man. 1696 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 109 All their utensils and moulds..which performed with great dexterity. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 84 Horses..that would perform better upon a Journey than such as eat twice the Quantity. 1858 BUSHNELL *Nat. & Supernat.* ii. (1862) 29 Paul found it present with him to will, but could not find how to perform. 1886 *St Stephen's Rev.* 13 Mar. 11/2 Florin [racehorse] performed most moderately.

7. *spec.* To do, go through, or execute formally or solemnly (a duty, public function, ceremony, or rite; a piece of music, a play, etc.).

[c 1386 CHAUCER *Prioress' T.* 4 Noght oonly thy laude precious Parfourned is by men of dignitee, But by the mouth of children thy bountee Parfourned is.] 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 62 They abhorred the killing of Kine, but performed much worship to them. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 109 Four Churches..where Divine-Service is performed but once a year. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 4 P 4 The Opera of Pyrrhus and Demetrius was performed with great Applause. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 447 Several..songs are performed. 1771 T. HULL *Sir W. Harrington* (1797) III 102 All the time the ceremony was performing [= being performed] 1804-6 SYD. SMITH *Mor. Philos.* (1850) 175 Any air. performed upon such an instrument as the bagpipe. 1848 WHEWELL in Todhunter *Acc. His Writ.* (1876) II. 343 His brother..had then just written a play which was performing at the Français. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* iii, The funeral..having been *performed* to the entire satisfaction of the undertaker. 1872 J. L. SANFORD *Estimates Eng. Kings, Chas. I* 334 The mass performed by the priest at the altar.

b. To act, play (a part or character).

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. iii. 83 Brauely the figure of this Harpie, hast thou Perform'd (my Ariell). 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 141 P 2 In Acting, barely to perform the Part is not commendable, but to be the least out is contemptible. 1802 tr. *Ducray-Duminil's Victor* III. 272 One of my people in the habit of an ecclesiastic performed the hypocrite to admiration. 1805 W. COOKE *Mem. S. Foote* I. 67 Foote himself performed the character of Buck at Drury-lane.

c. *absol.* or *intr.* To act in a play; to perform music, play or sing; to go through a performance.

1836 LANE *Mod. Egypt.* (1849) II. vii. 113 Players of low and ridiculous farces..called *Mokhabbasee'n*..frequently perform at the festivals prior to weddings and circumcisions. 1842 MACAULAY *Ess., Fredk. Gt.* (1887) 695 He performed skilfully on the flute. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 23 Nov. 5/1 Much better adapted..to a soloist—whether performing on larynx, violin or piano.

†d. *trans.* To play upon, play (a musical instrument). *Obs. rare.*

1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3) s. v. *Master of Song*, To teach the children of the chapel-royal to sing, and to perform the organ.

Hence **Perfo·rmed** *ppl. a.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 383/1 Parformyd.., *perfectus, completus.* c 1530 *Pol., Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 31 A performyd towre & a boare cofyr make, ovyr late, the greate bilder wyse. 1538 ELYOT *Dict., Actus*.., performed. *a* 1569 KINGESMYLL *Man's Est.* ix. (1580) 51 The promise of the hoped and performed Saviour. [Cf. 6 b above.]

Performable (pəɹfō·ɹmăb'l), *a.* [f. PERFORM *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being performed; that may be carried out, executed, effected, or done.

1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* in H. G. Dugdale *Life* (1840) App. I.

93 An issue no lesse perfourmable then resonable. 1650 Dugdale *Just Re-prop.* 28 Nothing is farther required of them then what they proclaime themselves to be a performable duty. 1701-2 Locke *On Miracles* Wks. 1804 III. 455 Operations performable only by Divine Power. 1903 *Hibbert Jrnl.* Mar. 599 A rite not performable without the bishop.

† b. (A thing) To be performed or done. *Obs.*

1577 Hellowes *Guevara's Chron.* 35 Suche thinges as they should commaunde to be perfourmable. 1663 Boyle *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* I. iii. 62 The remembering of it they hold to be an act of Religion, performable by all Man-kinde.

Performance (pəɹfɔ́ːɹmăns). [f. Perform *v.* + -ance: perh. formed in Anglo-Fr. (It occurs as French in a memorandum by Mary Stuart of 14 Feb. 1571-2, in Godef.)] The action of performing, or something performed.

1. The carrying out of a command, duty, purpose, promise, etc.; execution, discharge, fulfilment.

Often antithetical to *promise*.

1531 *Dial on Laws Eng.* II. vi, The sayde executours defyuer the goodes of theyr testatour in perfourmance of the sayde bequest. 1598 *Child-Marriages* 162 The maior of the said Citie..shall Cause performans of this agrement to be had vpon either side. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* II. i. 205 Thy will by my performance shall be seru'd. 1611 Bible *Luke* i. 45 There shall be a performance of those things which were told her from the Lord. 1623 in *N. Shaks. Soc. Trans.* (1885) 503 Securitie..for the performance of the said intier pencion of three shillinges. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 154 Bail or security for the performance. 1785 Paley *Mor. Philos.* III. I. v. 111 Promises are not binding, where the performance is unlawful. 1814 Cary *Dante's Inf.* xxiv. 75 To fair request Silent performance maketh best return.

2. The accomplishment, execution, carrying out, working out of anything ordered or undertaken; the doing of any action or work; working, action (personal or mechanical).

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* IV. lxxv. 54 For the parfourmaunce of the rest or other dele of the same. 1578-9 in *Monthly Mag* (1813) 1 Aug. 44 The boy offendinge, by his father or mother whipped, the constable seeinge the performance therof. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 33 In performance of the last Problem,..the Lines A and C, must be set upon one and the same Line. 1766 A. Cumming *Clock & Watch Work* 161 Thus may the performance of watches be made..to approximate that of clocks. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 77 That there is a certain velocity..which will procure to an overshot-wheel the greatest performance. 1845 Stephen *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) II. 639 The performance of a *post mortem* examination. 1879 Haelan *Eyesight* iv. 46 In the performance of some experiment.

b. Something performed or done; an action, act, deed, operation. Often in emphatic sense: A notable deed, achievement, exploit.

1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, III. *Chorus* 35 Still be kind, And eech out our performance with your mind. 1605 — *Mach.* v. i 13 Besides her walking, and other actuall performances, what ..haue you heard her say? 1693 *Humours Town* A v b, I cou'd never much value their Performances. 1744 Eliza Heywood *Female Spect.* No 8 (1748) II. 62, I am not apt to be vain of my own performances. 1865 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* xi, He..had given especial attention to certain performances with a magnet.

c. A piece of work (literary or artistic); a work, a composition. Now *rare* or merged in b.

1665 Glanvill *Def. Van. Dogm.* 51 That great man, the excellence of whose philosophick genius and performances, the most improv'd spirits acknowledge. 1706 E. Ward *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) To Rdr. A iv b, As for the Performance itself, it is but an Essay. 1753 Hogarth *Anal. Beauty* xi. 89 In justice to so fine a performance [statue of Apollo]..we may subjoin an Observation or two on its perfections. 1818 Garrow *Hist. & Antiq. Croydon* 59 He published .lives of..Saints, and other performances. 1861 Craik *Hist. Eng. Lit.* II. 338 The celebrated performances of Robertson and Gibbon. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 46 His performances in prose are bad enough.

3. *spec.* The action of performing a ceremony, play, part in a play, piece of music, etc.; formal or set execution.

c 1611 Chapman *Iliad* xxiv. 707 While that work and all the funeral rites Were in performance. 1777 W. Dalrymple *Trav. Sp. & Port.* clxx, I saw..a French play represented here with some degree of performance. 1891 Martineau in *Law Times* XC. 250/2 It was a piece of music arranged for a band, and could only be of value for the purposes of public performance.

attrib. 1894 *Daily News* 23 July 5/5 An action..for infringement of copyright, or rather performance-right.

† b. A ceremony, rite, or public function performed. *Obs.*

1673 *True Worship God* 14 Enquiry..concerning the performances in use amongst the Heathens in the worship of their gods. 1758 S. Hayward *Serm.* p xiv, To think there is nothing in religion; by which means our public performances are despised.

c. The performing of a play, of music, of gymnastic or conjuring feats, or the like, as a definite act or series of acts done at an appointed place and time; a public exhibition or entertainment.

1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 4 P 4 A great Part of the Performance was done in Italian. 1836-9 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Priv. Theatres*, The hour fixed for the commencement of the performances. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 25. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 July 5/1 According to his evidence a performance was not a performance unless paid for and money was taken at the doors.

† 4. Trimming, or a set of (fur) trimmings. Cf. Perform *v.* 2 b; Performing *vbl. sb.* 2. *Obs.*

c 1525 *Skinner's Inv.* in *Codicil to Will of T. Burgh* (Somerset Ho.), Item a performaunce of fox poutes xv*d.* ..Item a performaunce of conye wombys xij*d.*

Hence † **Perfo·rmancer** *Obs.*, one who goes through a performance, a performer. So also † **Perfo·rmancy** *Obs.*, performance; **Perfo·rmant** *nonce-wd.* (cf. *informant*), a performer.

1621 Lady M. Wroth *Urania* 363 Cleare force must bee found in the best performancers of them. 1608 *Merry Devil of Edmonton* in Hazl. *Dodsley* X. 263 No conjurations, nor such weighty spells As tie the soul to their performancy. 1809 Coleridge in *Sir H. Davy's Rem.* (1858) 110, I contemplate Dr. Stock as the performant.

† **Performa·tion.** *Obs.* [f. Perform *v.* or AF. *performer*: see -ation. (It occurs in a Fr. letter of Mary Stuart, 14 Dec. 1584, in Godef.)] The action of performing; = Performance (in its various early senses).

1504 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 96 Item I wyll that all my londys and tenements..shall remayn to the performacion of the prestes seruyce duryng the seid xx^ti yeerys. 1505 in *Mem. Hen. VII* (Rolls) 251 The Kynge hymselfe atitthe in counsaile with hys lords abowte the performacion of the quynes wille. 1529 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 23 To be contynuall suter to your Highnes for the performacion of the saide cccc markes. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 164 This Indenture made..for the performation of y' thinges vnderwritten.

† **Perfo·rment.** *Obs.* [For **performment*, f. Perform + -ment.] Performance.

1527 in *Southwell Visit.* (1891) 130 For a performent of the same my wille. *Ibid.* 131 For a performent of my laste wille. 1624 Middleton *Game at Chess* Induct. 62 Pawns argue but poor spirits and slight performents. *a* 1641 Br. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* iii. (1642) 202 [He] enableth all unto endowments and performents beyond nature.

Performer (pəɹfɔ́ːɹmə(ɹ). [f. Perform + -er 1.] One who (or that which) performs.

1. One who carries out or fulfils a promise, undertaking, etc.; one who executes or does an action or piece of work; an agent, doer, worker.

1528-9 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 364 The partie observair and performair of the premissis. *a* 1592 Greene *Jas. IV*, II. ii, A fit performer of our enterprise. 1604 Shaks. *All's Well* III. vi. 65. 1655 Fuller *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 108 The 'undertakers' in our present age have happily lost their first name in a far better of 'performers'. 1866 J. G. Murphy *Comm. Exod.* xxxiii. 19 The Keeper of covenant, the Performer of promise.

b. Said of a horse in reference to its style of performance in racing, etc.: cf. quots. s. v. Perform 6 c.

1884 *Illustr. Sport. & Dram. News* 16 Feb. 563/2 What a pity it is that such a good-looking horse..should be such an uncertain performer!

2. One who performs a part in a play, a piece of music, athletic exercises, tricks, etc., as a public exhibition of art or skill; one who gives or takes part in a performance or public entertainment; an actor, player, singer, etc.

1721 Steele *Spect.* No. 141 P 2 In Theatrical Speaking, if the Performer is not exactly proper and graceful, he is utterly ridiculous. 1741 H. Walpole *Lett. to Mann* (1834) I. xvi. 58 We have got the famous Bettina to dance, but she is a most indifferent performer. 1776 Burney *Hist. Mus.* (1789) I. II. i. 280 Celebrated performers on the flute. 1836-9 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Mrs. J. Porter*, None of the performers could walk in their tights, or move their arms in their jackets. 1845 E. Holmes *Mozart* 5 An admirable performer on the violin

† 3. That which brings about or produces something. *Obs.*

1616 Anthony (*title*) The Apologie or Defence of a verity ..called Avrvm Potabile .. especially auaileable for the.. comforting of the Heart and vitall Spirits the performers of health.

Perfo·rming, *vbl. sb.* [f. Perform + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Perform, in various senses.

† 1. Finishing, completion, full accomplishment.

1388 Wyclif *Dan.* ix. 27 The desolacioun schal contynue til to the parformyng and ende. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 383/2 Parformynge, *complecio, perfectio.* 1563-7 Buchanan *Reform. St. Andrw* Wks. (1892) 16 Thre yeris efter the performing of thys reformation.

† 2. Finishing off, decoration, trimming. *Obs.*

1465 *Mann. & Househ. Exp. Eng.* (Roxb.) 491 Item, paid hym fore performynge of the valaunce, iij *s.* iiij*d.* 1467 *Ibid.* 411 Item, for di. a yerde of lynenge for performynge, vij*d.* 1503 *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz. York* (1830) 89 For half a furre of shankes for the perfourmyng of the same gown vj*s.* 1518 *Harl. MS.* 2284 lf. 14, v Mantelles of lyberdes wombes for performyng of a gowne of russet velute.

† 3. Making, construction; composition. *Obs.*

1478 Marg. Paston in *P. Lett.* III. 230 Chargyng yow that it be not solde to none other use than to the performyng of yowyr fadyrs toombe. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* III. i. 168 To thy helpe in the perfourmynge of this present boke.

4. Carrying out, execution, doing, performance.

c 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 837 Foryeuenes of Trespas, ..Performyng of Penaunce. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 63 b, From the performynge of his dutyes. 1575-85 Abp. Sandys *Serm.* xxii, The performing of my office amongest you, I must confesse, hath ben much unlike. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* c j, Men of parts endeavour the performing of their task.

b. *spec.* of a play, music, etc.: in quots. *attrib.*; **performing right,** the right of performing a piece of music, etc.

1889 *Daily News* 8 Feb. 2/2 If foreign authors really possess valuable performing rights, it is only just that they should be paid the moderate fees they demand. 1897 Hipkins in *Daily News* 2 July 6/5 The London Philharmonic pitch is now A = 439 for 20 deg. Centigrade,.. practically agreeing with the performing pitch of Vienna and also of Paris. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 June 6/3 The performing rights of a lyric.

Performing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.]

1. That performs, carries out, executes, or does something; acting, doing.

1707 Watts *Hymns* 'Begin, my tongue' ii, Sing the sweet promise of his grace, And the performing God. 1845 Browning *Soul's Trag.* II, But have there not been found, too, performing natures, not merely promising?

2. *spec.* Applied to animals trained to perform feats or tricks as a public exhibition.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 3 June 4/1 Performing lions, performing dogs, and performing leopards are common enough in the show business.

Perforne, -forny, -fornys, -fourne, etc.: see Perform, Perfurnish.

† **Perfo·ssion.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *perfossiōn-em*, n. of action from *perfodĕre* to dig through, f. Per- 1 + *fodĕre* to dig.] A digging or boring through; perforation.

1695 J. Edwards *Perfect. Script.* 249 The females underwent troublesome..perfossions in the lappets of their ears.

† **Perfra·ct,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *perfract-us*, pa. pple. of *perfringĕre* to break through, f. Per- 1 + *frangĕre* to break.] (?) That has broken through or transgressed laws or rules.

1616 R. Carpenter *Past. Charge* 42 The perfract and obstinate hath a portion, and that is reprehension.

† **Perfreta·tion.** *Obs.** [l. L. *perfretāre* to sail over, f. Per- 1 + *fretum* strait, channel.]

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Perfretation*, a passing over, or through the Sea.

† **Pe·rfricate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *perfricāt-*, later ppl. stem (beside *perfrict-*) of *perfricāre* to rub all over, f. Per- 2 + *fricāre* to rub.] *trans.* To rub thoroughly or all over.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 32 b/1 We first of all perfricate and rubbe the place. 1599 — tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 15/1 That it may be perfricated to poulder. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* (1650) 320 The belly and stomack must not be perfricated. 1755 Johnson s. v. *Rub*, To scour; to wipe; to perfricate.

Perfrication (pɔ̃ːfrikē·ʃən). [n. of action from prec. Cf. Perfriction 1.] Rubbing all over, thorough rubbing; vigorous friction, chafing.

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 196 Rub them therewith every day, and they are cured by that perfrication. 1658 Phillips, *Perfrication*, or *Perfriction*, a rubbing or chafing throughly. *c* 1817 Hogg *Tales & Sk.* II. 215 Severe perfrication was requisite. 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Perfri·ct,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *perfrict-us*, pa. pple. of *perfricāre* to rub all over; in allusion to the phr. *perfricāre frontem* (*faciēm, ōs*) to rub the blushes from one's face, i. e. to cast off all shame.] Unblushing, 'brazen'.

1660 Waterhouse *Arms & Arm.* 153, I have not so perfrict a forehead to justifie London in all her demeanors.

† **Perfriction** 1 (pəɹfri·kʃən). *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *perfrictiōn-em*, n. of action (in ancient L.) from *perfricāre* (ppl. stem *perfricāt-* and *perfrict-*): see Perfricate.] = Perfrication.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Perfriction*.. a rubbing, or fretting hard or throughly. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 94. 2/2 A Glass Tube.., violently heated by Perfriction.

† **Perfri·ction** 2. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *perfrictiōn-em* a chilling through, n. of action f. *perfrigēre* to be chilled through, f. Per- 2 + *frigēre* to be cold.] A thorough chill, a violent cold.

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 203 The body of the patient must be first washed or anointed with Acopus, so as all perfrictions by sweat may be avoided. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Perfriction*.., a great, through or quaking cold, a shivering for cold, which goeth before the fit.

† **Perfri·gerate,** *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *perfrigerā-re*, f. Per- 2 + *frigerāre* to make cool.] *trans.* To cool or chill through or thoroughly. So † **Perfrigera·tion** [also in mod.F.], the action of cooling or condition of being cooled through.

1585 Greene *Planetomachia* Wks. (Grosart) V. 104 The peculiar diseases to this starre are..windinesse, imbecillitie of heate, perfrigerations, and such others. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* x. 106 The heart-strings of these women must be very much perfrigerated, by reason of the inward defect of heat. *Ibid.*, The advenient perfrigeration of inspired aire. 1658 tr. *Porta's Nat. Magic* IV. xiv. 140 Perfrigerated Argil . will keep corn thirty or forty years from corruption. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Their breathing is not acknowledged by diverse, who acknowledg only perfrigeration.

† **Perfu·matory,** *a.* and *sb. Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *parfumatoire*, f *parfumer* (cf. obs. It. *perfumare, -alo*): see -ory.] **a.** *adj.* **b.** *sb.* (See quots. and cf. Fumatory.)

1611 Cotgr., *Parfumatoire*, perfumatorie, perfuming; vsed in, or for, perfumes. 1639 Leigh *Crit. Sacra* (1642) 451 A perfumatory or incense Altar. 1755 Johnson, *Perfumatory* adj., that which perfumes.

Perfume (pɔ̃ːfiūm, pəɹfiū·m), *sb.* Also 6 par-. [a. F. *parfum* (1528 in Laborde *Gloss.*), = obs. It. *perfumo*, Sp *perfumo*, sb. from obs. It. *perfumare*, Sp. *perfumar*, F. *perfumer*: see next.

Orig., like the vb., stressed *perfu·me*: so in 18th c. dicts., and in Webster 1828; usually in 17-18th c., and frequently in 19th c. poets; but Shaks. has *pe·rfume* 7 times against 3, and Walker 1791 considered the stress fixed on *per-*; on the other hand Todd, 1818, held it was 'sometimes though

rarely so stressed ': but during the 19th c. this became the predominating prose usage.]

1. a. *orig.* The odorous fumes or vapour given off by the burning of any substance, esp. by such as emit an agreeable odour, as incense. **b.** Hence, The volatile particles, scent, or odour emitted by any sweet-smelling substance; the fragrance diffused by liquid scent, exhaled by flowers, etc.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* IV. ii. (1541) 74 b, I toke for a parfume the ryndes of olde rosemary and burned them. 1538 — *Dict., Suffitio, & suffitus*, a perfume or fumigacyon. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 43 *Animæ album*, whose perfume is of most excellent effect to heale the reumes. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xii. 20 The parfume of the dryed leaues layde vpon quicke coles..helpeth suche as are troubled with the shortnesse of winde. *c* 1592 MARLOWE *Massacre Paris* I. iii, Methinks the gloves have a very strong perfume. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn* civ, Three April perfumes in three hot Junes burn'd. *c* 1620 ROBINSON *Mary Magd.* 1044 Perfumes, exhaled from yᵉ spicy beds. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 383 St. Antony's remains is said continually to emit a most fragrant perfume, which is chiefly smelt at a crevice behind the altar. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xxxv, The wild rose, eglantine and broom, Wafted around their rich perfume. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 208 The perfume of most flowers depends on the presence of a fragrant volatile or essential oil.

c. *fig.* Fragrance, savour; repute.

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* L. viii, My dearest worship I In sweete perfume of offred praise doe place. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 140 Perkin, for a perfume before him as he went, caused to be published a proclamation. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Detached Th.*, The sweetest names, and which carry a perfume in the mention, are Kit Marlowe, Drayton [etc.]. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 209 She..shed over the whole district the perfume of her sanctity.

2. A substance, natural or prepared, which emits, or is capable of emitting an agreeable odour; a fluid containing the essence of flowers or other odorous substances; scent. Orig. applied to such as diffuse a sweet-smelling odour when burned.

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xl. (1870) 302 A lytell of some perfume to stande in the mydle of the chamber. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 250 They are these folowynge..: Cinamome, .. Spekenarde, Cassia, sweete perfumes. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Exod.* xxx. 35 Thou shalt make of them perfume composed [1611 a perfume, a confection; *R. V.* incense, a perfume] after the arte of the apotecary. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* viii. § 1. 53 Perfumes..fill the ayre, that we can putt our nose in no part of the roome, where a perfume is burned, but we shall smell it. 1727 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Mrs. Thistlethwayte* 2 Apr., Little arches to set pots of perfume, or baskets of flowers. 1841 LANE *Arab Nts.* I. 69 Perfumes which are generally burnt in these performances. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. ii. 57 Patchouli acts more feebly on radiant heat than any other perfume yet examined.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *perfume-burner, -pot*; *perfume-laden* adj.

1836–48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph., Acharn.* IV. vi, Hold out your perfume-pot! 1837 H. AINSWORTH *Crichton* I. 298 By the faint light of the two perfume-distilling lamps. 1874 LISLE CARR *Jud. Gwynne* I. vii. 228 Perfume-laden buds. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 345 *Acacia Farnesiana*,.. cultivated on the perfume farms of the South of France.. for the perfume obtained from the flowers and known as Cassie.

Perfume (pəɹfiū·m), *v.* Also 6 **par-.** [a. F. *parfume-r* (1418 in Caumont *Voy. en Jhérusalem* 139; *gands parfumez*, 1528 in Laborde *Gloss.*), = obs. It. *perfumare*, Sp. *perfumar*, f. PER- 1, 2 + *fumare* to smoke, lit. to perfuse with smoke.]

1. *trans.* To fill or impregnate with the smoke or vapour of some burning substance; **†a.** of some substance for disinfecting or the like: to fumigate.

1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Suffio*.., to perfume. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 209 b, They fayne that she dyed of the plage, and perfume the house with the graines of Iuniper. 1582 HESTER *Secr. Philosoph.* I. xvii. 18 Then parfume hym with Cinaber fiue or sixe mornynges. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 273 Take a wreath of Pease-straw or wet hay, and putting fire thereunto, hold it under the Horses nose, so as the smoke may ascend up into his head; then being thus perfumed [etc.]. 1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6031/1 The Houses were disinfecting or perfuming.

b. of incense or other substance emitting an agreeable odour. (Now merged in 2.)

1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* I. (1560) 92 b, They are..Lighted, Processioned, Censed, Smoked, Perfumed and Worshypped. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 162 They perfume their temples with frankensence. *a* 1633 G. HERBERT *Country Parson* xiii, He takes order..that the Church be strewed, and stuck with boughs, and perfumed with incense. 1658 A. FOX *Wurts' Surg.* II. xviii. 126 Sometimes I perfumed these warm clothes with Frankincense.

†c. To cause to emit pungent or odorous vapour in burning; to use as a fumigating agent. *Obs. rare.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 188 With the hoofs of a Goat they drive away Serpents, and also with the hairs by burning and perfuming them in the place where the Serpents lodge. *Ibid.* 200.

2. To impregnate with a sweet odour; to impart a sweet scent to. (Now the ordinary sense.)

1539 in *Lit Rem. Edw. VI* (Roxb.) I. p. xxviii, Rayment ..brought of newe, to and for his Grace's bodye. shalbe purely brusshed, made clene, ayred at the fyer, and perfumed throughly. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. ii. 152 Take your paper too, And let me haue them verie wel perfum'd; For she is sweeter then perfume it selfe. 1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep., Q. Margaret to Dk. Suffolk* 89 My Daisie-flower, which erst perfumde the ayre 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess of Mar* 10 Mar., She is perfumed and dressed in the most magnificent and becoming manner. 1856 G. WILSON *Gateways Knowl.* (1859) 67, I am not aware that it is held essential to the anointing coronation-oil that it be perfumed.

fig. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 8 With losses so perfumid was neuer none aliue. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. 255 In all suiters presentes, a man of a bad scent may easily feele a smell of profit, which perfumeth those gifts. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 199 David and his princes.. perfum'd that vast offering..with this acknowledgment to God.

†3. *intr.* To exhale like incense or perfume. *Obs.*

1546 LANGLEY *Pol Vergs De Invent.* I. v. 12 Howe Iupiter and the other goddes..repared thyther to feele the fragrant odours that perfumed from the sacrifices.

Hence **Perfu·ming** *ppl. a.*

1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 176 Tarragon is one of the perfuming, or spicy Furnitures of our Sallets. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 205 To contribute towards the giving a perfuming relish.

Perfumed (pəɹfiūmd, pəɹfiū·md), *ppl. a.* [f. PERFUME *v* or *sb.* + -ED. (Cf. F. *parfumé*, 1528.)]

1. Impregnated with sweet odour; scented.

1538 ELYOT, *Dict.*, *Suffitus*, perfumed. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 36 His Samela, whose breath was perfumed aire. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 12 In the perfum'd Chambers of the Great. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XIII. § 33 A present of Plate, Jewels, and perfum'd Leather. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 103 Perfumed distilled waters. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 35 She has just been dancing with that perfumed piece of a man they call Mr. Ladywell.

2. Having a natural perfume; fragrant or sweet-smelling; scented.

c 1620 ROBINSON *Mary Magd.* 318 The Pinke, yᵉ Daffodill and Cheuisance, All in Perfumed sets, yᵉ fragrant heads aduance. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 73 The tail'd Pear by some esteem'd because it is much perfum'd. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 432/1 *C. Mahaleb*, the perfumed cherry.

†3. *fig.* 'Fragrant' to the mind. *Obs.*

1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* I. ii, Studied And perfumed flatteries. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. iii. (1851) 172 Perfumed baukets of Christian consolation. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Glostersh.* (1662) 362 Mutiel..left a perfumed Memory to all the Neighbourhood.

Perfumeless (pəɹfiūm-, pəɹfiū·mlés), *a.* [f. PERFUME *sb.* + -LESS.] Destitute of perfume or of perfumes.

1885 G. C. LORIMER in *Homilet. Rev.* (U. S.) Sept. 232 As perfumeless as the edelweiss. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 14 July 1/3 Another perfumer with a quick eye for business, grasped the situation of perfumeless Paris in an instant.

Perfumer[1] (pəɹfiū·məɹ). [f. PERFUME *v.* or *sb.* + -ER: perh. after F. *parfumeur* (1528 in Laborde *Gloss* 431), f. *parfumer* to perfume.]

1. One employed to fumigate or perfume rooms.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* I. iii 60 Being entertain'd for a perfumer, as I was smoaking a musty roome [etc.].

2. One engaged in making or selling perfumes.

1573–80 BAREY *Alv.* P 286 A perfumer or that maketh a perfume, *suffitor*. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xvii. (1592) 273 He dealt with reason as perfumers doe with Oyles. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 22 Their kitchins may be taken for perfumers shops so sweet and odoriferous. 1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6259/10 Perfumer of Gloves. 1828 I. HOOK *Punning* v, Perfumers men of *scents* must be.

Hence **Perfu·meress,** a female perfumer.

1631 *Celestina* I. 15 Shee was a Laundresse, a Perfumeresse, a Former of Faces.

†Perfumer[2]. *Obs.* Also 7 **-ier.** [ad. F. *parfumier* cabinet of perfumes, f. *parfum*, PERFUME *sb.*] A casket of perfumes; a vessel for perfuming.

1591 PERCIVALL *Spanish Dict.*, *Sahumador*, a perfuming pan, or a perfumer. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* VII. xxix, Hauing found among the spoils of Darius the king, his perfumier or casket of sweet ointments. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1585/4 Stolen.., two Silver hilted Swords,..a Silver Perfumer,.. a Drabdeberry Riding Coat.

Perfumery (pəɹfiū·məri). [f. PERFUMER[1]: see -ERY. In mod.F. *parfumerie* (in Littré).] **a.** The preparation of perfumes; the business of a perfumer. **b.** Preparations used in perfuming; perfumes as a class of substances. **c.** A perfumer's place of business.

1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 387 Fourcroy is of opinion that it might be employed in perfumery. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* v, Compromises between medicine and perfumery, in the shape of toothsome lozenges and virgin honey. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Consid.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 413 The service of a perfumery or a laundry. 1865 *Public Opinion* 7 Jan. 19 Perfume, as its name imports, was..originally incense, the earliest use of perfumery having been to offer sweet odours to the gods. 1893 F. G. KENYON *Hyperides* Introd. 16 Midas was employed by Athenogenes as manager of a perfumery. *attrib.* 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. IX iii. 341 Every department, from the Mint and the Treasury down to the fruit, perfumery, and flower offices.

Perfu·ming, *vbl. sb.* [See -ING[1].] The action of the verb PERFUME. **a.** Burning of incense, etc.; fumigation; disinfecting. **b.** Scenting.

1548 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Suffitio*.., a perfumyng or fumigacion. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 342 Smoking and perfuming with sensours [*orig.* fumigationes atque suffitus thuribulis]. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini, Pol. Touchstone* (1674) 260 The perfuming of Gloves with Ambergreese. 1873 E. SPON *Workshop Receipts* Ser. I. 383/2 Perfuming [of soap] is generally done when the paste is in the frame.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *perfuming-pan, -pot, -room, -vessel.*

1564–78 BULLEYN *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 49 Forgette not sweete perfumes of Rose water, cloues, maces, vinegar in a perfuming pan. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Acts* v. 41 The martyrs..released for a season, seemed to come..out of a perfuming-house rather than a prison-house. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 95 Boil it gently in a perfuming Pot with Spiknard and white Wine. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 2/1 Over their graves are generally little open stone-buildings, which have a niche for a perfuming vessel.

†Perfumist. *Obs.* [f. PERFUME *sb.* + -IST.] One who practises perfuming, or uses perfumes.

1603 *Mirr. Worldly Fame* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 529 Remember that perfumist, who being bedaubed with .. ointments,..when he should have thanked Vespasian..for an office received, was highly rebuked by him.

Perfumy (pəɹfiūmi), *a.* [f. PERFUME *sb.* + -Y.] Having or emitting perfume; fragrant.

1853 MISS YONGE *Heir of Redclyffe* vii, They basked in the fresh breezy heat and perfumy hay. 1876 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 714 Rich, perfumy wine.

†Perfu·nction. *Obs. rare*—°. [ad. L. *perfunctiōn-em*, n. of action from *perfungi*, *perfunct-* to fulfil, perform, go through, endure.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Perfunction*, a doing or enduring a thing to the end, an accomplishing or finishing a matter.

Perfunctionary (pəɹfʌ·ŋkʃənări), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ARY, after FUNCTIONARY.] Perfunctory, formal; suggesting or having the air of an official or functionary.

1838 *New Monthly Mag.* LIV. 206 A female voice, in a soft but somewhat perfunctionary tone, demanded 'Est ce qu'on peut allumer le feu?' 1864 *Gd. Words* 227/2 With the air, of a drill-sergeant, upright as a sign-post, grave and perfunctionary in guise.

Perfunctorily (pəɹfʌ·ŋktəɹili), *adv.* [f. PERFUNCTORY *a.* + -LY[2].] In a perfunctory manner; as a necessary duty to be got rid of; as a matter of mere form or routine.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvii (1887) 167 Not perfunctorilie taken knowledge of, but thoroughly examined. *c* 1616 S. WARD *Coal from Altar* (1627) 69 Why is it that some of vs pray..in publique so briefly, so perfunctorily, and feebly? 1768 74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 489 The office of a clergyman may be performed..either perfunctorily, as a task necessary for entitling him to receive his tithes or his stipend,..or carefully and conscientiously, as a trust reposed in him by God. 1885 *Law Times* 28 Feb 311/2 Loose law carelessly and perfunctorily administered.

Perfu·nctoriness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being perfunctory.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 454 The nimble Perfunctorinesse of some Commentators (that skip over hard Places). 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi* Κοινή Pref. 74 There will be less fear..of negligence and perfunctoriness. 1882 *Athenæum* 11 Mar. 314 Nor can Justin Martyr's testimony to the gospel be compressed into a few sentences without perfunctoriness.

†Perfuncto·rious, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *perfunctori-us* perfunctory + -OUS.] = PERFUNCTORY.

1609 *Hume's Admonitioun* in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 580 In executing your particular charges then, thair is a gryt negligence, a lothing, a perfunctorius doing. *a* 1653 BINNING *Serm.* (1845) 297 It must be a perfunctorious, superficial, and empty joy. 1819 MCCRIE *Melville* I. iii. 97 The perfunctorious performance of their official task.

†Perfuncto·riously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2]; answ to late L. *perfunctōrie*.] = PERFUNCTORILY.

1652 MARBURY *Comm. Habak.* i. 2 Prayers perfunctoriously vented in the church. 1724 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 155 As ignorantly and perfunctoriously gone about as any part of our worship. 1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Middleton & Magdabechi* Wks. 1853 I. 119/1 He was inclined to execute his duty too perfunctoriously.

Perfu·nctorize, *v. rare.* [f. PERFUNCTORY + -IZE.] *trans.* To perform in a perfunctory manner; to go through as a piece of routine.

1866 *Contemp. Rev.* II. 504 All heartiness..must be absent from services where the stalls are empty, and only one canon and one minor canon perfunctorize the duties.

Perfunctory (pəɹfʌ·ŋktəɹi), *a.* [ad. late jurid. L. *perfunctōri-us* 'done in a careless or superficial manner, slight, careless, negligent', lit. 'characteristic of one whose aim is to get through or get rid of a matter', f. *perfunctor*, agent-n. from *perfungī* to perform, discharge, go through, get done with, get rid of: see -ORY.]

1. Of a thing: Done merely for the sake of getting through the duty; done as a piece of routine, or for form's sake only, and so without interest or zeal; formal, mechanical; superficial, trivial.

1581 [implied in PERFUNCTORILY]. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* in *Archaica* (1815) II. 206 It is little of value .. that can be performed in such perfunctory pamphlets on either side. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. (1701) 120 Alexander had not been great, if Xenophon had not said, even the perfunctory actions of valiant Persons ought to be recorded. 1690 BOYLE *Chr. Virtuoso* I. 16 Divine Artifice..not to be discovered by the perfunctory looks of Oscitant or Unskilful Beholders. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* II. 101 Attendance at divine service, at times when the service is merely perfunctory. 1885 J. PAYN *Talk of Town* I. 254 [He] just glanced at the two documents in a perfunctory manner.

b. Of a person: Acting merely by way of duty; official; formal; lacking personal interest or zeal.

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 141 None but such as will be Iesuiticall wholly, and not perfunctory, may find any fauour there. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 58 The presumptuous rashnesse of a perfunctory licencer. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. v. 323 How many perfunctory inquirers there are that carelessly interrogate this Divine oracle. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 267 How little that perfunctory person dreamed of what was going on under his nose.

†2. Stated in formal terms, or with official formality. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VI. § 104 A formal, and perfunctory Message should be sent to his Majesty, whereby they thought a Treaty would be enter'd upon.

Perfu·nctúrate, *v. rare.* [f. L. type **perfunctūra*, f. *perfungī* (see PERFUNCTORY) + -ATE 6.] *trans.* To perform or do in a perfunctory manner.

1860 in WORCESTER (cited from *North Brit. Rev.*).

† Perfu·rnish, *v. Obs.* Chiefly *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: α. 4-5 **perfornys**, -yoe, 4-6 **perfurnis**, -ys, -ysoh, -isshe, 5 **perfournys**, (*Caxton* **parfor-**, -four-, -furny(s)she), 6 **perfurneis**(e, -eiss, 9 *arch.* **perfurnish.** β. 5 **perfourmys**, 6 *Sc.* **perfurmis**, -meis. [f. F. *parfourniss-*, lengthened stem of *parfournir*, in OF. to achieve, complete, accomplish, furnish completely, furnish with what is wanting to completeness (in Britton, Gower, etc.), f. *par* through = PER- 2 + *fournir* to accomplish, complete, supply, FURNISH, q. v. *Perfurnish* is connected with *perform* by the intermediate ME. *parfourne*, *parfourny* (see PERFORM), and 16th c. *perfurmis*, *perfourmys*, here.]

1. *trans.* To perform, carry out, execute: = PERFORM 5, 6.

α. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII. 61 This wes the first strak of the ficht, That wes perfornyst douchtely. 1442 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1844) I. 397 That sall fulfill and perfornyce his said werk efter the tenour of the endentour. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xliii. 169 To parfurnysshe her request. 1512 *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1828) III. 63 Then Helyas perfurnisshed his purpose. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 445 To perfurneise hir wicked interprises.

β. 1592 *Lyndesay's Monarche* 4151 Quhen thay had done perfurmeis [*ed.* 1552 perfurneis] his intents.

b. *intr.* for *pass.* To admit of being carried out.

1393 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) I. 186 In kase be that this wytword will noght perfurnysche, I will it be abrydged; for I will hafe of na mans part bot of myne aune.

2. To furnish, supply (orig. what was wanted to complete): = PERFORM 1 b. † Also with *forth.*

α. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* III. ii. (S.T.S.) 247 To perfurnis bis batall,..the latynis..war commandit to gif bair maist reddy support. 1536 — *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 469 Ane of thir clannis wantit ane man to perfurnis furth the nowmer. *a* 1557 *Diurn. Occurrents* (Bannatyne Cl.) 37 To perfurneiss ane thowsand horsmen for thrie monethis *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 288 Pulder and bullat sic as he might perfurneis at that tyme. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 178 That near him did perfurnish'd stand Wi' a' his battle-gear.

β. 1420 *Searchers Verdicts* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 15 Thay sall hafe all the lede that ys thare nowe, and perfourmys the remenand of thayr costes.

3. To decorate, trim, 'furnish': = PERFORM 2 b.

1375-6 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 582 In perfurnisyng capucium domini Prioris..ex furnia propria.

4. To finish, bring to completion: = PERFORM 1.

α. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7937 This thing to ende to perfournys. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xii. 304 Goo a side & lete vs parfornysshe our batayll. 1490 — *Eneydos* xvi. 62 To gyue hym commaundement .. that he parfournyshe hys vyage.

β. 1553 *Douglas' Æneis* III. viii. 82 Fra that perfurmist [*MS.* perfurnist] was our offerand day.

Perfuse (pəɹfiū·z), *v.* [f. L. *perfūs-*, ppl. stem of *perfundĕre*, f. PER- + *fundĕre* to pour out.]

1. *trans.* To overspread with any moisture; to besprinkle (*with* water, etc.); to bedew; to cover or suffuse with anything shed on (e. g. radiance, colour, grace, goodness).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 182 b, In mouth and lyppes, all perfused with grace. 1625 JACKSON *Creed* v. xii, Each as it were to perfuse itself with its own goodness. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. ii. 3 Some Creatures. perfusing themselves with water. 1732 J. WHALEY *Poems* 175 The Cheek with red perfus'd, the down-cast Eye. 1862 THOREAU *Excursions, Wild Apples* (1863) 297 Red inside, perfused with a beautiful blush.

2. To pour (something) through; to diffuse through or over; to cause to flow through. Also *fig.*

1666 HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* xii. 144 These clouds, as they are raised out of the Sea .. being perfused through the Air. 1857 *Truths Cath. Relig.* (ed. 4) 178 They have the devil infused, perfused, and transfused into them. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 17 Sept. 681 By perfusing Locke's fluid through the coronary system of the heart of cat or rabbit.

Perfusion (pəɹfiū ʒən). [ad. L. *perfūsiōn-em*, n. of action f. *perfundĕre*: see prec.]

a. The action of pouring (a fluid) on or over; shedding on; diffusion through.

1574 NEWTON *Health Mag* 9 There should ensue an oyntement or perfusion of temperate oyle. 1632 tr. *Bruel's Praxis Med.* 291 The perfusion of naturall heate .. doth glue life to the wormes. 1666 HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* iv. 47 A perfusion of a just proportion of gall. 1700 SIR J. FLOYER *Cold Baths* I. ii. 41 A large Perfusion of Cold Water recollects the heat. 1775 SIR E. BARRY *Observ. Wines* 294 Leave to others the active parts of the perfusions, detersions, &c.

b. *spec.* The pouring over of water in baptism, as opposed to immersion.

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. ii. 112 What, and serueth the signe of the water .. for the time only of the perfusion? 1711 J. GALE *Reft. Wall's Hist. Inf. Bapt.* 134 This rite was wont to be performed by immersion, and not by perfusion. 1889 DRYSDALE *Hist. Presbyt. Eng.* 439 Perfusion (pouring or sprinkling) was not accounted unlawful.

c. *concr.* That which has been poured over. *rare.*

1848 *Ecclesiologist* VIII. 99 Wine for the ablution of the chalice of the mass, and also another chalice to receive the perfusion of the fingers.

Perfusive (pəɹfiū·siv), *a.* [f. L. *perfūs-*, ppl. stem (see PERFUSE) + -IVE.] Having the character of being shed all over, or diffused all through.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 199 The perfusive and omnipresent grace which have preserved, as in a shrine of precious amber, the Sparrow of Catullus, the Swallow, the Grasshopper, and all the other little loves of Anacreon. 1869 W. G. T. SHEDD *Homiletics* iii. 85 Unity that is thorough and perfusive, and moulds the multitudes of materials.

Pergameneous (pəɹgămē·niəs), *a.* [f. L. *pergamēn-a* PARCHMENT + -EOUS.] Of the nature or texture of parchment; parchmenty.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxv. 606 Something between coriaceous and membranous, which I shall express by the term *pergameneous*. *Ibid.* IV. xlvii. 371 *Tegmina* generally pergameneous, reticulated with nervures. 1866-8 OWEN *Anat. Vertebr.* (L.), This is closed by a pergameneous expansion. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 708 The consistence of the skin is..somewhat pergameneous.

† **Pergamenous.** *Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. = prec.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pergamenous*, of or belonging to, or full of Parchment or Velum.

Pergamentaceous (pəɹgămentē·ʃəs), *a.* [f. med.L. *pergament-um* PARCHMENT + -ACEOUS.] Parchmenty; = PERGAMENEOUS.

1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 20/1 Polypary pergamentaceous or corneous. 1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 763/1 [They] are apt to become tough and almost pergamentaceous in spirit specimens.

Pergana: see PERGUNNAH.

† **Perge,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *perg-ĕre* to go on, proceed. Prob. founded on the use of the L. imper. *perge* (pē·rdʒē), 'go on, proceed', as in:

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 54 *Perge*, good M. Holofernes, *perge*.]

intr. To go on, proceed.

1607 WILKINS *Miseries Inforced Marr.* II, Thou art a good Frank, if thou pergest thus, thou art still a companion of gallants.

Perget(te, pergit, obs. forms of PARGET.

‖ **Pergola** (pē·rgōlă). [a. It. *pergola* 'any arbor, boure or close walke of boughes, namely of vines' (Florio):—L. *pergula* projecting roof, shed, vine arbour; f. *pergĕre* to proceed, come forward.]

1. An arbour formed of growing plants trained over trellis-work; esp. a covered walk so formed.

1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 39 Twixt East and North erect a *Pergola* or Shed, so contriv'd with a Cover, as to exclude or admit the Rain, snow and weather at pleasure. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* II. 43 In the cupola of the Duomo at Parma .. we might have taken the vines for a veritable pergola. 1866 SYMONDS *Sk. Italy & Greece* I. v. (1874) 95 Vines ..climb the six stories, to blossom out into a pergola upon the roof. 1896 M. D. FAIRBAIRN in *Daily News* 15 Sept. 6/1 The pergola, or vine-clad arbour, is before the door.

† 2. An elevated stand or balcony. *Obs. rare.* [Cf. It. *pergolo* covered balcony.]

1654 EVELYN *Diary* 20 July, Neere this [Wilton] is a pergola or stand, built to view the sports. 1656 FINETT *Ambassadors* 210 He was ordained his standing in the Pergola of the Banquetting House.

† **Pergracil,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [ad. L. *pergracilis* very slender.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Pergracill*, leane, slender.

† **Pergra·phical,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [f. L. *pergraphic-us* very skilful, very artful (f. PER- 4 + *graphicus*) + -AL.] Hence † **Pergra·phically** *adv.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Pergraficall*, cunning. *Ibid.* II, Very Cunningly done, *Pergrafically*. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pergraphical*.., very cunningly made or done, artificial, workmanlike.

† **Pergra·teful,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. PER- 4 + GRATEFUL, after L. *pergrāt-us* very agreeable.] Very agreeable to the mind or senses.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 338 They mutuate a flavour pergratefull to the stomach.

‖ **Pergunnah, pergana** (pəɹgo·nă). Also 8 **purgunnah**, 9 **pergunna.** [a. Pers. and Urdu پرگنه *parganah* district.] A division of territory in India, comprising a number of villages; a subdivision of a *sillah*.

1765 HOLWELL *Hist. Events* I. (1766) 217 The lands of the twenty-four Purgunnahs, ceded to the Company by the treaty of 1757. 1799 GRANT in R. Patton *Asiat. Monarchies* (1801) 208 *note*, The Moghul empire, in its greater divisions of soubahs, circars, pergunnahs, corresponding to our denominations of provinces, counties, hundreds, or parishes. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 536 The office of Kanungo in each Pergana, or district, was revived. 1895 MRS. B. M. CROKER *Village Tales* (1896) 117 The people of the pergunnah. do not know you.

attrib. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 464 Where the collections were regulated by pergunna or district rates.

† **Perha·p,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [A form parallel to PERHAPS, formed on the singular HAP, chance.] = PERHAPS; perchance.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 27/30 Perhappe, *forte, fortasse.* 1573 J. FOULER in *Sir T. More's Comf. agst. Trib.* To Rdr. ¶iv b, Though that perhap to other folke he seeme to liue in al worldly wealth and blisse. 1634 *Harington's Orl. Fur.* II. xxxviii, Perhap a man, or some infernall sprite.

† **Perha·ppen,** *adv.* ? *dial. Obs.* [app. an alteration of *perhaps* or *perhap*, after *may-hap*, dial. *may-happen*, *mappen*; cf. the similar W.Midl. dial. *behappen*.] = PERHAPS.

1756 TOLDERVY *Hist. 2 Orphans* II. 26 If .. you do these things here, perhappen you'll do the same at another place. *Ibid.* 56, I am not afraid to own my name, though perhappen you are. [So *passim*.]

Perhaps (pəɹhæ·ps), *adv.* (*sb.*) Also 5 **per happous** (?), 6 **perhapis, perhappes.** In vulgar or careless speech often shortened to **p'raps** (præps). [f. PER *prep.* II. 1 + *happes*, *haps*, pl. of *happe*, HAP *sb.*, chance, accident: cf. *on*, *upon*, *in happ(e)s* (HAP 4 b); *perhap* and *perhappes* appeared later than *peradventure*, *percase*, and *perchance*, which *perhaps* has now in great measure superseded. This later origination explains the absence of a sense-development parallel to that of the other words.

Perhaps occurs only thrice in the Bible of 1611, all in the N. T., and all originally in the Rhemish version.]

1. A word qualifying a statement so as to express possibility with uncertainty: It may be, possibly; = PERCHANCE 3 (and with the same constructions).

(The examples *c* 1430 are uncertain. The reading of the MS. (Harl. 372 ff. 45, 51) may be *per happous*, but it may just as well be *per happous*, or, in the second instance, *per happans*. In this uncertainty the quots. are left here, as being the earliest traces of any form of the word)

[*c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 34 She wol per happous (?) maken hir avowe. *Ibid.* 35 Per happous (?) one is loved that wol not fade.]

1528 ROY *Rede me* (Arb) 98 Savynge wother whyles perhapis They gett a feawe broken scrapis. 1546 *Supplic. of Poore Commons* (E. E. T. S.) 85 Perhappes some one of vs hath hylded c. shepe. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. i. 4 Perhaps some Merchant hath inuited him. 1598 MERES *Palladis Tamia* 286 To thinke on this, may pleasure be perhaps another day. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 110 Perhaps I haue seene a more sumptuous monument, but a more beautifull did I neuer see. 1677 JOHNSON in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 128 Perhaps I may give farther answer to this query. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. Wakef.* xix, Perhaps I shall never see him or happiness more. 1835 HOOD *Poetry, Prose, & Worse* v, He ..is p'haps the sole Bard at this present Whose Poems are certain to pay. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxxii, 'Very good, sir,' responded Mrs. Raddle, with lofty politeness. 'Then p'raps, sir, you'll' [etc.]. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* xxxiii, Mr. Julian says that perhaps he and his sister may also come for a few days before the season is over.

b. Qualifying a word or phrase, usually with ellipsis: cf. PERADVENTURE 3 b, PERCASE 3 b, PERCHANCE 3 b.

1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* III. xxiv. U j, But as it maie be, perhappes ye: so it may be, perhappes naye. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 6 The Towne .. stretcheth along .. perhaps a mile in length. 1712 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 297 Perhaps ab^{t} y^{e} time of Edw. I. or later. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* XII. i. (Rtldg.) 423 A little too broad, perhaps. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 29 Nov. 5/1 There are three, or perhaps four, courses open to us.

2. In a conditional clause: As may happen or be the case; as is possible; by any chance: = PERADVENTURE 2, PERCASE 2, PERCHANCE 2. Now *rare*, and chiefly in *unless perhaps*.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 405 Vnlesse (perhappes) you vse these or such lyke woords. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Acts* viii. 22 Pray to God, if perhaps this cogitation of thy hart may be remitted thee. — 2 *Cor.* ii. 7 Lest perhaps [so 1611; 1881 *R. V.* by any means] such an one be swallowed vp with ouer great sorow. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* VI. 281 Not one drop of water is to be found, vnlesse perhaps some raine falleth. *Mod.* You may take this, unless, perhaps, you would prefer to wait for a better.

B. *sb.* a. A statement qualified by 'perhaps'; an expression of possibility combined with uncertainty, suspicion, or doubt; an avowedly doubtful statement. b. Something that may happen (or exist), or may not; a mere possibility.

1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* III. xxiv. U j, All his forgeueness goeth, cosin, you se wel, but by perhappes. 1641 J. SHUTE *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 38 Often have we known those that have cast themselves upon this perhaps, to have been taken away suddenly. *a* 1680 CHARNOCK *Delight in Prayer* Wks. (1849) 241 Little comfort can be sucked from a perhaps. 1790 COWPER *Let. to S. Rose* 3 Jan, I always feel in my heart a perhaps importing that we have possibly met for the last time. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* III. i, We quietly believe this Universe to be intrinsically a great, unintelligible Perhaps. 1866 RUSKIN *Eth. Dust* iv. 60 We can make ourselves uncomfortable to any extent with perhapses.

Hence **Perha·ps** *v.* a. *intr.* To use the word 'perhaps'; to make expressly doubtful or conjectural statements; b. *trans.* to qualify with 'perhaps' as an expression of uncertainty.

1789 J. WHITE *Earl Strongbow* II. 95 He, probably, would have continued perhapsing against Ireland. 1792 *Elvina* L 77, I perhaps'd every thing.

† **Perhe·ndinancer.** *Obs. rare.* [For **perendinanc-er*, f. med.L. *perendinare* (erron. *perhend-*) to stay, sojourn, lit. to defer till the day after to-morrow: see PERENDINATE.] A sojourner, a lodger.

1489 *Injunct. Prioress Appleton* in Dugdale *Monast. Angl.* (1823) V. 654/2 Item that yee take noe perhendinauncers or sojorners into your place from hensforward, but if they be children or ellis old persons. 1736 F. DRAKE *Eboracum* I. ix. 385.

Perhenuall, obs. corrupt form of PERENNAL. [Cf. med. L. *perhennis* for *perennis*.]

† **Perhi·bit,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *perhibit-*, ppl. stem of *perhibēre* to hold out, ascribe, etc., f. PER- 2 + *habēre* to have, hold.] *trans.* To hold (to be), to repute.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 567 Galen is perhibited its Author..because he celebrated it.

† Perhi·emate, *v. Obs. rare*—°. [f. ppl. stem of L. *per-hiemāre*, f. *per* through + *hiems* winter.] *intr.* To spend or pass the winter.

1623 COCKERAM, *Perhiemate*, to winter at a place.

Perhorresce (pəɜhɒre·s), *v.* [f. PER- 2 + L. *horrēscĕre* to begin to shake, to shudder, etc.] *trans.* To shudder at.

1895 W. WALLACE in *Fortn. Rev.* Apr. 544 The subjective idealism Mr. B. perhorresces.

Peri (pĭ·ri). [mod. ad. (cf. Fr. *péri*) Pers. پری *pārī* or *pĕrī*, in Pehlevi *parīk* evil genius, malevolent elf or sprite, Avestan (Zend) *pairikā* one of several beautiful but malevolent female demons employed by Ahriman to bring comets and eclipses, prevent rain, cause failure of crops and dearth, etc.; in mod. Persian, poetically represented as a beautiful or graceful being (cf. *fairy* in Eng.); hence such combinations as *parī-rū* 'fairy-faced', *parī-paykar* 'fairy-formed', etc. (But the word has no etymological connexion with *fairy*.)]

In Persian Mythology, one of a race of superhuman beings, originally represented as of evil or malevolent character, but subsequently as good genii, fairies, or angels, endowed with grace and beauty. Hence *transf.* 'a fair one'.

1777–80 RICHARDSON *Persian Dict.* Diss. p. xxxv, Those beings, who inhabited the globe immediately before the creation of man, they call *Peris* and *Dives*. ..The Peris are described as beautiful and benevolent; and though guilty of errors which had offended Omnipotence, they are supposed, in consequence of their penitence, still to enjoy distinguished marks of divine favour. *Ibid.* xxxvi, The Peris and Dives are supposed to be formed of the element of fire. ..Perfume is the only food of the Peris. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 64 Are the Peries come down from their spheres? 1813 BYRON *Bride Abydos* I v, My Peri! Ever welcome here! 1817 MOORE *Lalla R., Paradise & Peri*, One morn a Peri at the gate Of Eden stood disconsolate. 1889 C. C. R. *Up for Season* 240 Peers, peasants, peris of opera and play, Lords, ladies, and louts.

Peri, obs. form of PERAI, South American fish.

Peri-, *prefix*, repr. Gr. περί prep. and adv., 'round, around, round about, about', combined in these senses with verbs and their derivatives, substantives and adjectives; (*a*) in adverbial construction, as περιβλέπειν to look around, περιστρέφειν to turn round, περίοδος a going round, περίπατος walking about, περίχρυσος gilded all over; from the sense 'all over', it was an easy extension to those of 'altogether, quite, very, exceedingly, beyond measure', as in περικαλλής right beautiful, very beautiful, and that of 'going beyond' or 'exceeding', as in περιτοξεύειν to overshoot. (*b*) In prepositional construction, forming parasynthetic adjs. and derived sbs., e.g. περικάρδιος 'situated περὶ καρδίᾳ, around or about the heart', thence τὸ περικάρδιον 'the membrane surrounding the heart, the pericardium'.

A small number of technical Greek words in περι- were adopted in ancient Latin; more were added in late and mediæval Latin; most of these are represented in the modern Romanic langs., and in English (see PERICARDIUM, PERICARP, PERIOD, PERIPATETIC, PERIPHERY, PERIPHRASE, PERIPLUS, PERISTYLE, PERITONEUM); and, on the model of these, adaptations of ancient Greek compounds in περι-, and new compounds from Greek elements (frequently also from Latin elements), have been introduced in great numbers in modern scientific Latin (esp. in biological nomenclature), and in the scientific terminology of the modern languages generally, in which *peri-* has been found to be a convenient prefix for denominating the structure or region lying round a defined organ or part. Most of these terms are (with the appropriate modification of form) of international currency, and it is often difficult to ascertain in which of several languages a particular term was first used.

The more important *peri-* words (including those of historical standing, and those in more or less general use) will be found in their alphabetical places; others of less importance or more exclusively technical use follow here.

1. In numerous scientific terms, chiefly anatomical and pathological.

In these *peri-* has a prepositional relation to the sb. implied in the succeeding element (see (*b*) above).

a. In adjs. = situated or occurring about or around, surrounding or enclosing (the part, organ, etc. denoted by the second element); sometimes also = pertaining to the part, or thing, denoted by a corresponding sb. (see b): as

Periadventi·tial, situated outside the *adventitia* or outer coat of a blood-vessel; **Periampu·llary,** around an *ampulla* or dilated mouth of a duct (in quot., that of the bile-duct); **Peria·nal,** around or about the anus (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Periarte·rial,** around an artery or arteries; **Periarti·cular** [L. *articulus* joint], around a joint; **Peria·xial,** around an axis; *spec.* around the axis-cylinder of a nerve; **Peribra·nchial** (-kiăl), around the branchiæ or gills; **Peribro·nchial** (-kiăl), around the bronchial tubes; **Peribu·rsal,** around a *bursa mucosa* in a joint; **Periscæal** (-sĭ·kăl), around the cæcum; **Perice·llular,** around a cell or cells; **Periceph·alic** [Gr. κεφαλή head], round the head, as the external carotid artery; **Perice·rebral,** around the brain, or the cerebral hemispheres; **Perichordal** (-kɒ·rdăl), around the notochord or spinal cord; **Perichoroi·dal** (-kor-), around the choroid coat of the eye; **Perico·rneal,** around the cornea of the eye (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Perico·rtical,** around the cortex (see CORTEX 3); **Pericystic** (-si·stik) [Gr. κύστις bladder], around the bladder, or a cyst; **Peride·ntal** [L. *dens* tooth] = *periodontal*; **Peridu·ral,** around the *dura mater*; **Perie·ndymal, Periepe·ndymal,** around the *ependyma* or lining membrane of the cerebral ventricles and spinal canal; **Perifasci·cular** [L. *fasciculus* bundle], around a bundle, e.g. of nerve-fibres; **Perifi·bral, Perifi·brous,** around a fibre, as the *perifibrum* of a sponge (see b); **Perifolli·cular,** around a follicle; **Periganglio·nic,** around a ganglion; **Periga·stric** [Gr. γαστήρ belly, stomach], around the stomach or alimentary canal; **Perigla·ndular,** around a gland; **Periglo·ttic** [Gr. γλῶττα tongue], around the base of the epiglottis; **Perignathic** (-gnæ·pik) [Gr. γνάθος jaw], around the jaws; **Perihepa·tic** [Gr. ἧπαρ liver], around the liver; **Peri-inte·stinal,** around the intestines; **Perilaryngeal** (-ri·ndʒiăl), around the larynx; **Perilenti·cular,** (the space) surrounding the crystalline lens of the eye; **Perilo·bular,** around the lobes or lobules (of the liver or lungs); **Perilympha·ngial** [L. *lympha* lymph + Gr. ἀγγεῖον vessel], around a lymphatic vessel; **Perimetrial** (-mĭ·triăl) [Gr. μήτρα uterus], around the uterus (= PERIMETRIC *a.*[2]); **Perine·phral, Perine·phric** [Gr. νεφρός kidney], around the kidney (so **Perine·phrial,** pertaining to the *perinephrium*: see b); **Perinu·clear,** around the nucleus; **Perio·cular** [L. *oculus* eye] = *periophthalmic*; **Periodo·ntal** [Gr. ὀδούς tooth], around a tooth, pertaining to the *periodontum* (see b); **Periœsophageal** (-ĭsofæ·dʒiăl), around the œsophagus; **Periœophoric** (-ĭ·ofɒ·rik) [Gr. ὠοφόρον ovary], around the ovary; **Periophtha·lmic** [Gr. ὀφθαλμός eye], around the eye; **Perio·ptic** [see OPTIC] = *periorbital*; **Perio·ral** [L. *ōs, ōr-* mouth], around the mouth; **Perio·rbital,** around the orbit of the eye; **Peripancrea·tic,** around the pancreas; **Peripapi·llary,** around the optic papilla; **Peripe·nial,** (muscular fibres) surrounding the penis; **Peripe·talous,** around the petals of a plant, or the petaloid ambulacra of an echinoid; **Peripharyngeal** (-fărĭ·ndʒiăl), around the pharynx; **Peripo·rtal,** around the portal vein (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Periprosta·tic,** around the prostate gland; **Peripylo·ric,** around the pylorus; **Perire·ctal,** situated around the rectum; **Perire·nal** [L. *rēn* kidney] = *perinephric*; **Perirhi·nal** [Gr. ῥίς, ῥιν- nose], around the nose (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Perisple·nic,** around the spleen; **Perisyno·vial,** around the synovial membrane; **Perithora·cic,** around the thorax; **Perito·nsillar,** around a tonsil or the tonsils; **Peritracheal** (-trē·kiăl), around the trachea of an insect; **Periu·ngual** [L. *unguis* nail], around the nail; **Periure·thral,** around the urethra; **Periu·terine,** around the uterus; **Periva·scular** [L. *vasculum* vessel], around a vessel or vessels (usu. blood-vessels); **Perive·nous** [L. *vēna* vein], around a vein; **Periventri·cular,** around a ventricle; **Perive·sical** [L. *vēsīca* bladder], around the bladder; **Perivi·sceral,** around the viscera; **Perivite·lline,** around the vitellus or yolk of an ovum. (See quotations after c.)

b. In sbs. (mostly in Latin form) denoting a part, organ, etc., surrounding or enclosing that denoted by the second element: as PERIANTH, -ANTHIUM, PERICARDIUM, etc.

‖ **Pericemen·tum,** the substance surrounding the cement of a tooth; **Pe·richord** [see CHORD], the sheath or investment of the notochord; ‖ **Peride·nteum** [f. L. *dens, dent-* tooth, after PERICARDIUM] (see quot.); ‖ **Peride·smium** [Gr. δεσμός band], 'the areolar tissue ensheathing a ligament' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); ‖ **Peridi·dymis** [after *epididymis*], the *tunica albuginea* enveloping the testicle (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); ‖ **Perifi·brum,** a sheath surrounding a fibre and other parts in a sponge; ‖ **Periga·mium** [Gr. γάμος marriage] *Bot.*, an involucre enclosing both male and female reproductive organs in mosses; ‖ **Periglo·ttis** [a. Gr. περιγλωττίς a covering of the tongue], the epithelium or skin of the tongue; also, the epiglottidean gland; ‖ **Perine·phrium** [Gr. νεφρός kidney], the connective tissue which envelops the kidney; ‖ **Periodo·ntum, -odo·ntium** [Gr. ὀδούς tooth], the periodontal membrane, which invests the fang of a tooth; ‖ **Periophtha·lmium** [Gr. ὀφθαλμός eye], the nictitating membrane of a bird's eye; ‖ **Periphora·nthium,** *Bot.* = PERICLINIUM; ‖ **Periste·rnum** [Gr. στῆθος breast], Kirby's name for a part of the thorax of an insect, now usually called *mesosternum*; ‖ **Peritendi·neum,** the connective tissue forming the sheath of a tendon (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); ‖ **Perithe·lium** [after *epithelium*], a layer of cells like epithelium, lining a vessel or cavity; vascular epithelium; ‖ **Periso·nium** [Gr. ζωνή belt] *Bot.*, a name for the thin non-siliceous membrane of a young auxospore in diatoms. (See quotations after c.)

c. *Path.* In sbs. in -ITIS (-əi·tis), denoting inflammation occurring in the parts around or about that denoted by the second element, or in the part denoted by a corresponding sb. (see b); with corresponding adjs. in *-itic* (-i·tik); as PERICARDITIS, PERINEURITIS, PERITYPHLITIS, etc., q. v., and many others, of which the following are examples.

Periadeni·tis [Gr. ἀδήν gland], inflammation of the connective tissue around a gland; **Periarteri·tis,** of the outer coat of an artery (hence **Periarteri·tic** *a.*); **Periarthri·tis** [Gr. ἄρθρον joint], of the tissues round a joint (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Peribronchi·tis,** of the peribronchial connective tissue; **Pericholecysti·tis** [CHOLECYST], of the peritoneum immediately covering the gall-bladder (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Pericoli·tis** (-coloni·tis), of the connective tissue round the colon; **Pericolpi·tis** [Gr. κόλπος bosom, taken as = vagina], of the connective tissue round the vagina (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Pericowperi·tis,** of the connective tissue around Cowper's glands; **Pericysti·tis** [Gr. κύστις bladder], of the connective tissue around the urinary bladder; **Pericystomati·tis,** 'of the surrounding coat or membrane of an ovarian cystoma' (Billings 1890); **Peridesmi·tis,** of the *peridesmium* (see b); **Perididymi·tis,** of the *perididymis* (see b); **Perienceph·ali·tis** [ENCEPHALON], of the membranes surrounding the brain, esp. the pia mater; **Perienteri·tis** [Gr. ἔντερον intestine], 'of the subperitoneal connective tissue surrounding the intestine' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Perigastri·tis,** 'of the peritoneal coat of the stomach' (Billings); **Perihepati·tis** [Gr. ἧπαρ liver], of the serous tissue forming the capsule of the liver; **Perilaryngi·tis,** of the connective tissue round the larynx (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Perilymphang(e)i·tis** [see *perilymphangial* in a], of the connective tissue around a lymphatic vessel; **Perimetri·tis** [Gr. μήτρα uterus], of that part of the peritoneum about the uterus (hence **Perimetri·tic** *a.*); **Perimyeli·tis** [Gr. μυελός marrow, taken as = spinal cord], of the membranes surrounding the spinal cord; **Perinephri·tis,** of the *perinephrium* (see b) or tissue surrounding the kidney (hence **Perinephri·tic** *a.*, relating to perinephritis; also erron. = *perinephric*: see a); **Periodonti·tis,** of the *periodontum* (see b); **Periœsophagi·tis,** of the connective tissue around the œsophagus (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Periœophoritis** (-oʊɪfŏrəi·tis) [Gr. ὠοφόρον ovary], of that part of the peritoneum contiguous to the ovary (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Periorbi·tis** [contr. for *periorbititis*], of the periorbital membrane (see a); **Periorchi·tis** (see quot.); **Peripachymeningitis** (-pæ·kimenindʒəi·tis), of the outer layer of the dura mater; **Periphacitis** (-făsəi·tis) [Gr. φακός lentil, taken as = lens], of the capsule of the crystalline lens of the eye (Mayne *Expos. Lex.*); **Periphlebi·tis** [Gr. φλέψ, φλεβ- vein], of the connective tissue forming the sheath of a vein (hence **Periphlebi·tic** *a.*); **Peripleuri·tis,** of the areolar tissue beneath the pleura; **Peripylephlebi·tis** [Gr. πύλη gate, φλέψ vein], of the connective tissue surrounding the portal vein (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Perisalpingi·tis** [Gr. σάλπιγξ trumpet, taken as = Fallopian tube], of that part of the peritoneum adjacent to the Fallopian tube (*ibid.*); **Perispleni·tis,** of the peritoneal tissue forming the capsule of the spleen (hence **Perispleni·tic** *a.*); **Peritonsilli·tis,** of the tissue surrounding the tonsil; **Periurethri·tis,** of the tissue surrounding the urethra; **Perivasculi·tis,** of the perivascular sheath (see a) of a blood-vessel, esp. of the retinal vessels (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Perivisceri·tis,** of the tissues round the viscera.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 143 In very severe cases [of Scarlatina] the Adenitis is often associated with a low form of *periadenitis. *Ibid.* III. 721 Carcinoma starting in the duodenum near the biliary papilla—juxta-ampullary or *peri-ampullary carcinoma, as it has been called. 1898 *Ibid.* V. 2 In each lobule the peribronchial tissue (as well as the *peri-arterial) is continuous with the perilobular tissue. *Ibid.* 313 Both the *periarteritic and peribronchial granulations may occur as separate nodules. 1880 A. Flint *Princ. Med.* 196 To inflammatory changes in the outer coat of the arteries the name **periarteritis* is applied. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 80 *Periarticular bony formations may cause entire dislocation of a joint. 1881 E. R. Lankester in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 548/2 The *Actinozoa*..exhibit a differentiation of this space into an axial and a *periaxial portion. 1878 Bell *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 400 A cavity formed around the branchial chamber by the lumen of these united sacs, the *peribranchial space (perithoracic chamber of authors). 1873 T. H. Green *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 297 The thickening of the *peri-bronchial tissue which sometimes occurs in chronic bronchitis. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 243 *Peri-bronchitis..is a term applied to inflammation of the outer halves of the bronchial wall. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 132 The redness, *peri-bursal swelling, and tenderness slowly disappeared. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 353 *Pericæcal inflammation. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 121 An extensive *pericellular cirrhosis in cattle. 1899 *Ibid.* VII. 537 The nerve-cells of the brain are placed within pericellular sacs. 1900 *Lancet* 18 Aug. 539/1 The *pericementum compressed between the root of the teeth and the alveolus very quickly became necrosed. 1890 Billings *Nat. Med. Dict.* II. 311 *Pericephalic artery. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 158 The peri-vascular lymphatic spaces communicate freely with the *peri-cerebral spaces. 1878 Bell *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 447 *Perichordal tissue. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 151 The *perichoroidal space and its efferent canals. 1883 *Standard* 3 Jan. 5/6 The cause of death was perityphlitis and suppurating *pericolitis. 1857 Dunglison *Med. Lex.* 694 **Pericolonitis.* 1889 G. A. Berry *Dis. Eye* I. ii. 72 *Pericorneal injection. 1878 A. Hamilton *Nerv. Dis.* 100 A *peri-cortical collection of blood. 1874 Van Buren *Dis. Genit. Org.* 78 The connective tissue around the gland is always largely implicated.., making the disease mainly a *peri-cowperitis. 1876 Gross *Dis Bladder* 31 The tumor may be a *pericystic accumulation of pus. 1874 Van Buren *Dis. Genit. Org.* 240 *Peri-cystitis is the formation of matter in the connective tissue around and outside of the bladder. 1889 J. M. Duncan *Clin. Lect. Dis. Wom.* (ed. 4) xliii. 377 Purulent *pericystomatitis .. usually leading to general peritonitis and death. 1859 J. Tomes *Dental Surg.* 90 The absorption being performed by the *peridental membrane. *Ibid.* 439 Two distinct structures..the *periden teum of the tooth and the periosteum of the bone. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Periosteum*, This [membrane] .when it covers..the ligaments [is called] **peridesmium*. 1853 in Dunglison. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 881 Secondary inflammatory processes..occurring in the *peridural cellular tissue. 1896 *Ibid.* I. 184 Considered as primary *periencephalitis. 1846 J. E. Day tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 500 Analysis of the fluid found in the peritoneum of a boy..who died from *perienteritis. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 22 Hallopeau..uses the word *peri-ependymal as synonymous with central. *Ibid.* VI. 704 Proliferation of the intra- and *peri-fascicular connective tissues. 1884 A. Hyatt in *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat Hist.* XXIII. 83 The threads are surrounded by a *perifibral membrane. *Ibid.*, This *perifibrum envelopes the spicules as well as the fibre. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 586 Confined to the immediate neighbourhood of the follicles, the sebaceous glands, and the *perifollicular papules. 1863 Berkeley *Brit. Mosses* Gloss. 312 **Perigamium*, the portion of the fertile reduced branchlets which contains the archegonia. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 733 Thickening of the *periganglionic tissue. 1856 Allman *Fresh-Water Polyzoa* 23 That the *perigastric fluid consists mainly of water which has obtained entrance from without. 1842 Dunglison *Med. Lex.*, **Perigl'ottis*, epiglottic gland. 1880 A. Flint *Princ. Med.* 590 Inflammation of the serous investment of [the liver]..is called *perihepatitis. 1856 Woodward *Mollusca* iii. 335 The lower part of the alimentary canal continues surrounded by . the '*peri-intestinal sinus'. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Perilaryngitis*..often ends in *perilaryngeal abscess. 1889 G. A. Berry *Dis. Eye* I. iv. 96 The intermediate free portion of the membrane fills in the *perilenticular space. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 840 Slight *perilobular cell infiltration in the portal canals. 1891 *Quain's Anat.* (ed. 10) II. i. 387 In the serous membranes, rounded nodules..are developed either around or at one side of an enlarged lymphatic (**perilymphangial nodule*). 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 439 [Lymphangitis] is practically always associated with inflammation of the tissues immediately surrounding the vessels—*peri-lymphangitis. 1859 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* V. 689/1 *Perimetrial inflammation occasionally reaches the suppuration stage. 1863 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med.* 402 The cellular tissue between the folds of the broad ligaments of the uterus is the primary seat of 'perimetritic exudations. 1875 Jones & Siev. *Pathol. Anat.* (ed. 2) 757 *Perimetritis is..inflammation of the peritoneal covering of the uterus. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 912 A marginal or *perimyelitis as it is called being the result. 1897 *Ibid.* IV. 342 A remarkable absence of *perinephric fat. 1877 tr. *H. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XV. 544 Inflammations of the Kidney .. and of the *Perinephritic Tissues. 1880 A. Flint *Princ. Med.* 907 Perinephritic abscess. 1842 Dunglison *Med. Lex.*, **Perinephritis*, inflammation of the external cellular and fibrous membranes of the kidney.. *Rayer.* 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 212 Shrunken nuclei lying in *peri-nuclear vacuoles. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Periocular space*, the space that surrounds the eyeball..between it and the wall of the orbit. 1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. ii. 308 The *periodontal covering to the tooth. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 743 Inflammation of the periodontal membrane. 1872 L. P. Meredith *Teeth* (1878) 93 More cases of root troubles, as abscesses, *periodontitis, etc., occur in teeth filled with amalgam. 1878 T. Bryant *Pract. Surg.* I. 557 The 'alveolo-dentine membrane', or *periodontium, invests the root of the tooth and lines the bony socket. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 369 *Periœsophageal abscess. 1900 *E. R. Lankester's Treat. Zool.* iii. viii. 22 A periœsophageal sinus..is completely..separated from [the body cavity]. 1889 J. M. Duncan *Clin. Lect. Dis. Wom.* (ed. 4) 214 The abscess is *peri-oophoric. *Ibid.* 180 Liability to oophoritis and to *peri-oophoritis. 1886 Tristram in *Ibis* Ser. v. IV. 42 The white *periophthalmic line reaching to the forehead. 1692 Ray *Creation* ii. (1692) 36 The nictating Membrane or *Periophthalmium. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Perioral*, surrounding the mouth. 1896 *Cambridge Nat. Hist.* II. 298 In the peri-oral region of *Spatangus purpureus*. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Periorbital membrane.* 1875 H. Walton *Dis. Eye* 50 *Periorbitis is meant to include inflammation of the orbital bones, and of their investing periosteum. 1890 Billings *Nat. Med. Dict.* II. 314 **Periorchitis*.., inflammation of the tunica vaginalis testis. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 881 External spinal pachymeningitis..is also designated '*peripachymeningitis'. 1897 *Ibid.* IV. 265 Inflammation, which becomes extended to the *peripancreatic tissue. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Peripapillary*, situated round the optic *papilla*. 1890 Billings *Nat. Med. Dict.* II. 314 *Peripenial muscle. 1895 Henslow *Dict. Bot. Terms*, **Peripetalous*. 1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Peripetalus*,. applied by Mirbel to nectaries which surround the corol or the petals..: peripetalous. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* ix. 574 Others surround the outer extremities of the petaloid ambulacra, and are termed peripetalous. *Ibid.* x. 602 A ciliated *peripharyngeal band. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 609 A *periphlebitic abscess. 1879 Bumstead *Ven. Dis.* 765 Schüppel has described .syphilitic *periphlebitis. 1893 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 18 Feb. 346/1 **Peripleuritis* is applied to an affection whose chief feature is suppurative cellulitis of the thoracic wall. It is not necessarily confined to the neighbourhood of the pleuræ. 1860 Sir H. Thompson *Dis. Prostate* (1868) 59 Deep perineal or *peripro-tatic [abscesses]. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 953 The *perirectal connective tissue. *Ibid.* 674 The *perirenal fat..normally tends somewhat in the same direction. *Ibid.* 574 *Perisplenic abscess . described in connection with malaria. 1899 *Ibid.* VI. 267 The most diagnostic value attaches..to a *perisplenitic friction rub. 1880 A. Flint *Princ. Med.* 590 *Perisplenitis signifies a local peritonitis about the spleen. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 150 Broad canals clothed with endothelium (or *perithelium), in the axis of which are found the blood vessels. 1878 *Perithoracic [see *peribranchial* above]. 1876 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* VI. 914 *Peritonsillar, or retrotonsillar abscess. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* IV. 752 Connection between acute lacunar tonsillitis, *peritonsillitis and acute rheumatism. 1899 *Cambridge Nat. Hist.* VI. 332 *Peritracheal spaces in which run tracheæ. 1899 Cheyne & Burghard *Surgical Treatment* ii. x. 171 *Peri-ungual onychia. 1874 Van Buren *Dis. Genit. Org.* 79 *Peri-urethral abscess. *Ibid.* 78 *Peri-urethritis. 1872 T. G. Thomas *Dis. Women* (ed. 3) 64 *Peri-uterine cellulitis or pelvic peritonitis. 1873 A. Flint *Nerv. Syst.* i. 56 The blood vessels here [in the cerebro-spinal centres] are surrounded by what have been called *perivascular canals. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep* IX. 149 The brain small,..the ventricles and perivascular canals increased in size. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 796 An aspiratory *periventricular effect caused by the adhesions. 1876 Gross *Dis Bladder* 262 Inflammation of the *perivesical and peri-prostatic, connective and vascular tissues. 1867 J. Hogg *Microsc.* ii. ii. 370 In the *perivisceral cavity of the earthworm. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 1036 The *perivisceritis of Huchard. 1890 *Quain's Anat.* (ed. 10) I. i. 10 Half of the germinal vesicle is extruded into the *perivitelline space. 1887 Garnsey & Balfour tr. *Goebel's* (1877) *Outlines* 19 The two cells..grow..alongside of one another to the normal size of auxospores, and on their outer surface..appears a membrane of cellulose, the *perizonium.

† 2. In *Crystallography*, used (orig. in Fr., by Hauy) to form adjs. applied to prisms derived from primary four-sided prisms, whose faces are increased to the number indicated by the names, by the development of secondary facets on their edges: as *peridecahedral, peridodecahedral, perihexahedral, perioctahedral*; so *peripolygonal*; also *periorthogonous*: see quots. *Obs.*

1805-17 R. Jameson *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 198 *Peri-hexahedral, peri-octahedral, peri-decahedral*, and *peri-dodecahedral*, when the primitive four-sided prism is changed by means of decrements into a six, eight, ten or twelve sided prism. *Ibid.* 207 *Peri-polygonal* (*F. peri-polygone*), when the prism has a great number of lateral planes, such as the peri-polygonal tourmaline. 1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Periorthogonus*, applied by Hauy to a variety of which the primitive form, which is a rhomboidal prism, changes into a rectangular prism by the effect of decreases: periorthogonous.

Periagua (also † **periaga**, **-go**(e, **-guay**, etc.), another form of Piragua.

‖ **Perialgia** (peri,æ·ldziă). *Path.* Also **perialgy.** [mod.L., f. Gr. περί exceedingly + ἄλγος pain.] Excessive pain. Hence **Peria·lgic** *a.*

1853 Dunglison *Med. Lex.*, *Perialgia*, a very violent pain. 1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Perialgia*,.. perialgy. 1890 in Billings *Med. Dict.* II. 311. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Perialgia, Perialgic.

Perianth (pe·ri,ænθ). *Bot.* Formerly in L. form **perianthium.** [app. directly after F. *périanthe* (Rousseau 1771-7), ad. mod.L. *perianthium* (17th c. in Ray), f. Gr. περί about + ἄνθος flower (after Gr. περικάρπιον: see Pericarp).]

1. A structure surrounding, or forming the outer part of, a flower; a floral envelope.

† a. In earlier use, a synonym of Calyx; and, like it, applied also to an Involucre or whorl of bracts, as that at the base of the flower-head in the *Compositæ*. *Obs.*

a. [1686 Ray *Hist. Plant.* I. 22 Semina..quæ nullo præter perianthium .. tegmine donantur.] 1706 Phillips, *Perianthium*, or *Calyx* (among Herbalists) the Flower-cup in most Plants. 1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 169 The Bud or Rudiment..appears in Autumn wrapped up in a conic scaly *Perianthium*. 1762 Ehret in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 82 At the base of this..petal is situated an irregular .. triphyllous periantheum. 1806 Galpine *Brit. Bot.* 44* Stratiotes. Spatha 2-leaved. Perianthium superior, 3-cleft.

β. 1785 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xxi, The early *Hepatica* .. has a perianth of three leaves, which being remote from the flower, is rather an involucre than a calyx. *Ibid.* xxvi, The calyx or perianth common to the whole flower.

b. Now, The outer part or envelope of a flower, which encloses the essential organs (stamens and pistils); either *double*, i.e. the calyx and corolla collectively, esp. when so much alike as to appear to constitute a single part; or *single*, when there is only one, which may be either green (*sepaloid*) like an ordinary calyx, or coloured (*petaloid*) like an ordinary corolla.

1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 477 The Dicotyledonous plants with a double perianth, but with the corolla formed of a single petal attached to the calyx. 1835 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 326 The word Perianth signifies the calyx and corolla combined. 1857 Henfrey *Bot.* § 189 A large number of the Monocotyledonous orders possess a petaloid perianth; that is, there are two circles of petaloid organs, which, from their resemblance, or their actual coherence, have the appearance of a single hexamerous whorl. 1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 1 (ed. 6) 164.

c. In liverworts, a leafy or membranous covering surrounding the archegonium; in mosses, the cluster of leaves surrounding the sexual organs in the 'flower'.

1857 Henfrey *Bot.* § 320 (Hepaticæ) The vaginule,..the circle of leaves, often confluent, surrounding it, form the *perigone*, *perianth* or *involucel*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 863 [In liverworts] the involucre and perianth coexist sometimes in the same plant. 1875 Bennett & Dyer tr *Sachs' Bot.* 293 Besides the envelopes just named [perichætium, etc.], there is also often in Hepaticæ (but not in Mosses) a so-called *Perianth*, which grows as an annular wall at the base of the archegonium, and finally surrounds it as an open sac.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *perianth-leaf*, *-segment*, *-tube*, *-whorl*.

1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 356 *Herminium* .. Perianth-segments incurved. *Ibid.* 362 *Trichonema*..spathe longer than the perianth-tube. 1875 Bennett & Dyer *Sachs' Bot.* 556 Both of the trimerous perianth-whorls petaloid.

Hence † **Peria·ntheous**, **Peria·nthial** *adjs.*, having, or pertaining to, a perianth.

1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Perianthens*, *Bot.*, applied to a flower provided with a perianth: perianthous.

Periapt (pe·ri,æpt). Also formerly in Gr. form **periapton**, pl. **-a.** [a. F. *périapte* (16th c. in Godef.), ad. Gr. περίαπτον, in same sense, f. περί about + ἅπτο-ς fastened, f. ἅπτειν to fasten.] Something worn about the person as a charm; an amulet.

1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witchcr.* xii. vii. (1886) 180 All their charmes, periapts, characters, amulets. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, v. iii. 2 Now helpe ye charming Spelles and Periapts. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min* 216 Some use it as a periapt against enchauntments. 1669 W. Simpson *Hydrol. Chym.* 74 Many periapts become effectual by being such polite bodies. 1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Periapton*, a kind of medicine..which being tied about the neck, is supposed to prevent, or cure diseases. 1816 Coleridge *Lay Serm.* 341 Superstition..goes wandering..with its pack of amulets, bead-rolls, periapts, fetisches, &c. 1861 Lady Llanover in *Mrs. Delany's Life & Corr.* II. 274 *note*, Dr. Graham .. mentions..a spider having been sewn up in a rag and worn as a periapt about the neck to charm away the ague.

Periaqua, obs. form of *periagua*: see Piragua.

Periarterial to **-articular**: see Peri- 4, c.

Periaster, periastron (peri,æ·stəɪ, -æ·stɪ,ɒn). *Astron.* Also **periastre.** [mod. f. Gr. περί close around + ἄστρον star, after Perihelion, Perigee.] That point in the orbit of a heavenly body revolving around a star (as a companion star in a binary system, a comet, etc.) at which it is nearest to the star. Also *attrib.* Hence **Peria·stral** *a.*, of or pertaining to the periastron.

1851 Nichol *Archit. Heav.* 293 The swiftness with which certain individuals of the Double Stars sweep past their *perihelia*,—or rather their periasters—is amazing. 1867-77 G. F. Chambers *Astron.* Vocab. 918 Periastre. 1872 Proctor *Ess Astron.* iii. 40 Twenty millions of years .. must have elapsed since those comets were last in periastral passage. 1876 *Athenæum* 16 Dec. 805/2 The small star is now at or near its periastron. 1887 Lockyer in *Proc R. Soc.* XLIII. 154 In some [variable stars]..the variation would seem to be partly due to swarms of meteorites moving around a bright or dark body, the maximum light occurring at periastron. 1890 J. Thornton *Adv. Physiog.* xiv. § 225.

Periauger, obs. f. *periagua*: see Piragua.

Periaxial: see Peri- 2.

Periblast (pe·riblæst). *Biol.* [f. Gr. περί around + -blast.] a. The main part of the substance of a cell, as distinct from the external cell-wall and the internal nucleus: = Periplast b. b. The outer layer of protoplasm in the egg of a teleostean fish, surrounding the central yolk.

1857 Dunglison *Med. Lex.* 694 *Periblast*.., the amorphous matter, which surrounds the *endoblast* .. or cell nucleus, and undergoes segmentation. 1889 H. V. Wilson *Embryol. Sea Bass* in *Bull U. S. Fish Comm.* (1891) IX. 216 Sections through this stage are the most important for the study of the formation of the periblast. *Ibid.* 217 The central periblast layer becomes thicker than in the earlier stages.

Periblastic (periblæ·stik), *a. Embryol.* [f. as prec. + -ic.] a. In Haeckel's nomenclature, Applied to a meroblastic ovum which germinates by segmentation of the superficial part, becoming

successively a *perimonerula*, *pericytula*, *perimorula*, *periblastula*, and *perigastrula*.

1876 LANKESTER in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* XVI. 62 The periblastic mode of development is most common in the Arthropods, in Tracheata as well as Crustacea; .. The essential point about the periblastic type is this, that the food-material collects at an early stage of development centrally, so as to be completely enveloped by the formative protoplasm.

b. Of or pertaining to the periblast (see prec. b).

1889 H. V. WILSON (as above) 216 They [the marginal cells] are even marked off from the surrounding periblastic protoplasm.

‖ **Periblastula** (periblæ·stiulă). *Embryol.* [mod. L., f. PERI- + BLASTULA.] The BLASTULA arising from a PERIBLASTIC ovum.

1876 LANKESTER in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* XVI. 63 In such cases the fertilised egg passes at once to the Periblastula stage, and cannot be said to exhibit either a *Peri*-monerula or *Peri*-cytula, or *Peri*-morula stage.

Periblem (pe·riblem). *Bot.* [mod. (Ger., Hanstein 1868) ad. Gr. περίβλημα anything thrown or put round, f. περιβάλλειν to throw round, put on (as a covering).] Term applied to the embryonic cells of the growing-point of Phanerogams from which the primary cortex is developed.

1873 MACNAB in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* XIII. 50 In the Periblem tissues the lateral branches and leaf-structures originate. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 8 The separation of plerome and periblem does not appear in all cases so sharply marked. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot* (1892) 155 In the earliest stage of its development the leaf is a mere papilla consisting of nascent cortex (periblem) and nascent epidermis (dermatogen).

‖ **Peribolus** (pĕri·bŏlŭs), **-os** (-ŏs). [a. Gr. περίβολος compass, circuit, enclosure (as of a temple), whence in eccl. L. *peribolus* (Vulgate); f. περί round + βολ-, from βάλλειν to throw: cf. prec.] In *Gr. Antiq.* An enclosure or court around a temple; the wall bounding such an enclosure. Hence applied to an exterior enclosure in early Christian churches.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Peribolus* (in Archit.) the outward Wall encompassing any Place; also a Park or Warren. 1776 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Greece* iii. 12 The temple was inclosed by a peribolus or wall. 1861 LEWIN *Jerusalem* 207 The old wall, the outer peribolus of the Temple platform.

attrib. 1891 A. B. EDWARDS *Pharaohs, Fellahs & Expl.* 43 The peribolos wall twenty four feet in thickness.

Peribranchial to **-oscal**: see PERI- a, c.

‖ **Pericambium** (periкæ·mbiŭm). *Bot.* [mod. L. (Nageli and Leitgeb 1868), f. Gr. περί around + CAMBIUM, q. v.] A term applied to the outer portion of the vascular cylinder or stele, lying between the vascular bundles internally and the innermost layer of the cortex externally. It was originally used with special reference to roots

The term has now been generally abandoned for PERICYCLE.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 144 The formation of lateral roots in a mother-root commences..in a layer of tissue which must be considered the outer layer of the plerome, and is called Pericambium. 1899 *Nat. Science* Dec. 458 Pericambium was given up for the better term, pericycle, because the form was apt to be confused with cambium.

† **Pericard**, *sb.* and *a. Obs.* [ad. F. *péricarde* (Paré, *c* 1560; in Cotgr.), ad. L. *pericardium*: see below.] A. *sb.* = PERICARDIUM.

1639 J. W. tr. *Guibert's Char. Physic.* iii. 143 If they desire to have the heart embalmed by it selfe, .make an Incision in the pericard. 1696 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 331 In the Pericard was little or no Serum.

B. *adj.* [ad. Gr. περικάρδιος: see PERICARDIUM.] Surrounding or enveloping the heart.

1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 31. 2/2 Contain'd in Membrane Pericard.

Pericardiac (perikā·ɹdiăk), *a.* [f. PERICARDI-UM, after *cardiac*.] = PERICARDIAL. Hence **Pericardiaco-phrenic** (perikaɹdɪnăkoˌfre·nik) *a.* [see PHRENIC], name of certain branches of the internal mammary artery which are connected with the pericardium and the diaphragm.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 562 Beneath the pericardiac covering of the heart. 1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* (1877) 133 The heart is a short, thick, somewhat hexagonal symmetrical organ lodged in the pericardiac sinus. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Pericardiaco-phrenic arteries.

Pericardial (perikā·ɹdiăl), *a.* [f. PERICARDI-UM + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, occurring in, or connected with the pericardium. (In quot. 1654 app. used for 'cordial'.)

Pericardial fluid, the serous fluid or lymph secreted by the inner layer of the pericardium.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* II. iv 51 Her breasts .. never leaves the trepidations, till she hath got a Pericardiall Julip, which she loves at her heart. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. ii, Without which Pericardial Tissue the Bones and Muscles (of Industry) were inert, or animated only by a Galvanic vitality. 1846 P. M. LATHAM *Lect. Clin. Med.* xxiii. 105 The effects of pericardial inflammation. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 151 The pericardial and peritoneal sacs.

So **Perica·rdian, Perica·rdic** [F. *péricardique* (Cotgr.)] *adjs.*, in same sense.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pericardian*, belonging to the *Perichard*, a membrane..involving the whole heart. *Ibid.* s.v. *Vein*, *Pericardick Vein*, the second branch of one of the two main ascendant branches of the hollow vein; whence it runnes to the Pericardium. 1868 DUNCAN tr. *Figuier's Insect W.* Introd. 13 By the aid of this..the blood can penetrate the heart from the pericardic chamber.

‖ **Pericarditis** (perikaɹdəi·tis). *Path.* [f. PERICARDI-UM + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the pericardium. Hence **Pericarditic** (-i·tik) *a.*

1799 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Pericarditis*, inflammation of the pericardium. 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 571 Cases of chronic pericarditis. 1854 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* (1875) 35 Cases of pericarditis of renal origin. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 907/2 Pericarditic.

‖ **Pericardium** (perikā·ɹdiŭm). *Anat.* Also 6 -don, 6-7 -dion, 7 anglicized **pericardie**; see also PERICARD. [Latinized form of Gr. (τὸ) περικάρδιον (the membrane) round the heart (Galen), neuter of περικάρδιος adj., f. περί around + καρδία heart.] The membranous sac, consisting of an outer fibrous and an inner serous layer, which encloses the heart and the commencements of the great vessels. Also applied to the sac enveloping or enclosing the heart or corresponding organ in certain invertebrates.

1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* 105 b, The pannicle or coffyn of the heart, called *Pericardion*. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* i. 24 b, *Pericardon* (whiche is the *Inuolucre* of the hart). 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 358 All that distance which is betweene the Basis or broad end of the heart and this *Pericardium*. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Pericardie*, (Greek) the film, or thin skin, wherein the heart is enwrapped. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 1/0 One, from his Pericardium streaming ey'd Both Blood and Water. 1860 ALFORD *Comm. N. T.* John xix. 34 The spear perhaps pierced the pericardium or envelope of the heart. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 133 Fresh-water Mussel. Next to the pericardium is the non-glandular thin-walled duct.

Hence **Pericardiotomy, Pericardotomy** (-ɹ·tŏmi) [TOMY], the operation of making an incision into the pericardium.

1900 *Lancet* 13 Oct. 1003/2 In 1898 Podrey did a pericardotomy for a bullet wound of the heart. 1901 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 9 Mar. 38/2 Reichard finds that resection of a rib is absolutely necessary in pericardiotomy.

Pericarp (pe·rikăɹp). *Bot.* [= F. *péricarpe* (1556 in Hatz.-Darm.), It. *pericarpio* (Florio), ad. 16th c. L. *pericarpium*, a. Gr. περικάρπιον pod, husk, shell, f. περί around + καρπός fruit. In earlier use in the L. form: see PERICARPIUM [1].] A seed-vessel; the case containing the seed or seeds, comprising the outer shell, rind, or skin, and the enclosed pulp, etc. if any; the wall of the ripened ovary or fruit of a flowering plant. (See ENDOCARP, EPICARP, MESOCARP.) Also applied to a special structure containing the spores in certain cryptogamous plants, as the cystocarp of florideous algæ.

1759 B. STILLINGFLEET *Misc Tracts*, *Biberg's Œcon Nat.* (1762) 63 Most of the pericarps are shut at top, that the seeds may not fall. [*Note*] Whatever surrounds the seeds is called by botanical writers a *pericarpium*, and as we want an English word to express this, I have taken the liberty to call it a pericarp. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* x. (1794) 99 A bilocular pericarp, or seed-vessel of two cells. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 3 Every fruit consists of two principal parts, the pericarp and the seed. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 236 Articulated branches, which .. form the peculiar 'Pericarp' of Lejolisia (a florideous algæ).

Hence † **Perica·rpic** *a.*, = PERICARPIAL; **Pericarpoi·dal** *a*, resembling a pericarp.

1819 LINDLEY tr. *Richard's Observ.* 37 The pericarpic direction of the embryo. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Pericarpoidal*.

Perica·rpial, *a.* [f. next: see -AL.] Of or pertaining to a pericarp.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* Introd. 30 An ovarium..consists of one or several connected pericarpial leaves, called carpella. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 381 The pericarpial coats being rejected.

‖ **Perica·rpium** [1]. *Bot.* Now *rare*. [mod. (16th c.) L., a. Gr. περικάρπιον.] = PERICARP.

1691 RAY *Creation* i. (1692) 99 Besides this use of the Pulp or Pericarpium for the guard and benefit of the Seed, it serves also..for the..Sustenance of Man and other Animals. 1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 565 Its Pericarpium is a round dry Capsule, slightly four-corner'd. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 124 Decandolle considers the rind of the Orange to be of a different origin and nature from the pericarpium of other fruit. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Pericarpium*, the peridium of certain fungals.

‖ **Perica·rpium** [2]. *Med. Obs.* [med. or mod. L., a. Gr. περικάρπιον bracelet, f. περί around + καρπός wrist.] A plaster applied to the wrist, formerly used as a cure for various affections.

1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. v. x. 212 Turpentine and Soot,. outwardly applyed are the main Ingredients of Pericarpiums, extoll'd against Agues. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. i. 80 An often try'd Pericarpium or Wrist-Plaister for Defluxions and Fumes of the Eyes.

Perice, obs. form of PERISH *v.*

Pericellular to **-cementum**: see PERI- a, b.

Pericentre (perise·ntəɹ). [f. PERI- + CENTRE, after *perihelion*.] That point, in the (eccentric) orbit of a body revolving around a centre, at which it is nearest to that centre.

1902 NEWCOMB *Study Univ.* 159 The point nearest the latter is called the periastron or pericentre, and corresponds to the perihelion of a planetary orbit.

So **Perice·ntral, Perice·ntric** *adjs.*, arranged or situated around a centre or central body.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pericentricus*, *Bot.*, applied by A. Richard to the insertion of stamens when the undivided part of the calyx being plane or only concave, the stamens appear to be disposed around the centre, as in the *Polygoneæ*: pericentric. 1889 BENNETT & MURRAY *Cryptog. Bot.* 192 These pericentral tubes are often connected with one another and with the axial cell by threads of protoplasm. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Pericentral tubes*, in *bot.*, in the so-called polysiphonous seaweeds, the ring of four or more elongated cells surrounding the large central elongated cells. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, *Pericentric*, accumulated or deposited around a central point: specifically, in geology, said of lava accumulated on the sides of a cone, either in streams or as falling fragments.

Pericerebral: see PERI- a.

Perichætial (perikī·tiăl), *a. Bot.* Also 9 **perichætal**. [l. next + -AL.] Belonging to or constituting the perichætium.

1821 S. F. GRAY *Nat. Arr. Brit. Pl.* I. 221 Perichætial leaves.—Imbricated leaf-like organs surrounding the reproductive organs [of Mosses]. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 107 [The sporangium] is..surrounded by leaves of a different form from the rest, and distinguished by the name of *perichætial* leaves.

‖ **Perichætium** (perikī·tiŭm). *Bot.* [mod.L. (in Linnæus *Gen. Plant.* (ed. 5, 1754) 487), f. Gr. περί around + χαίτη long hair, as of a mane, leaves, foliage; in modern use taken also as = 'a bristle'.

Perichætium (on the analogy of *perianthium*, *pericarpium*, etc.) ought to mean 'that which surrounds or encircles the hair or foliage', but is employed to express the hair or foliage that surrounds.]

A whorl or cluster of modified leaves at the base of a group of reproductive organs, or of the fructification, in mosses and some liverworts.

1777 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* II. 737 Haller ranks this moss [*Bryum cæspiticium*] among the *Hypnums* on account of the vagina or *perichætium* at the base of the filament. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I 364 An anther taken out of the Perichætium or leafy calyx. 1863 BERKELEY *Brit Mosses* Gloss. 312 *Perichætium*, the leaves immediately surrounding the base of the fruit stalk.

Perichætous (perikī·təs), *a. Zool.* [f. mod. L. *Perichæta*, a genus of worms having the segments surrounded by bristles (f. as prec.) + -OUS.] Surrounded by bristles; having segments surrounded by bristles, as earthworms of the genus *Perichæta*.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 125 The œsophageal or 'calciferous' glands, structures said to attain a great development in the Perichætous worms. 1896 *Cambridge Nat. Hist.* II. 268 The 'perichaetous' condition of some earth-worms.

Periche, obs. form of PERISH.

Pericholecystitis: see PERI- c.

‖ **Perichondrium** (periкɹ·ndriŭm). *Anat.* [mod.L., f. Gr. περί around + χόνδρος cartilage; after PERIOSTEUM. In mod.F. *périchondre*.] A membrane, consisting of fibrous connective tissue, enveloping the cartilages except at the joints.

1741 MONRO *Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 51 Cartilages are covered with a Membrane named *Perichondrium*, which is a kin to the *Periosteum* of the Bones. 1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 516 To take them off with a cutting instrument, destroying the periosteum and perichondrium. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 287 The mucous membrane is inseparably united with the periosteum and perichondrium of the different parts.

Hence **Perichondrial** *a.*, surrounding or investing a cartilage; of or pertaining to the perichondrium; ‖ **Perichondri·tis**, inflammation of the perichondrium (hence **Perichondri·tic** *a.*, pertaining to or affected with perichondritis); ‖ **Perichondro·ma, -ome**, a tumour growing from the perichondrium.

1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 1005/2 *Perichondrial lining of the cartilaginous passages. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 451 By investing or growing around the cartilage, forming a perichondrial ossification. 1846 tr. *Hasse's Descr. Diseases Circ. & Resp.* II. v. 276 No difference is observable between this disease and *perichondritis. 1880 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* 292 Inflammation of the tissues immediately surrounding the laryngeal cartilages is called *laryngeal perichondritis*. 1875 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* (ed. 2) 142 Cartilaginous tumours arise..more rarely on the outside, under or from the periosteum ('perichondroma).

Perichord to **-choroidal**: see PERI- a.

‖ **Perichoresis** (periкorī·sis). *Theol.* [a. Gr. περιχώρησις going round, rotation.] = CIRCUMINCESSION, q. v.

[1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxi. *note*, The περιχώρησις, or *circumincessio* is perhaps the deepest and darkest corner of the whole theological abyss.] 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* (1873) 79 Are we to understand the phrase three persons, to mean three beings united by 'perichoresis'? 1895 EDWARDS in *Expositor* Oct. 243 The perichoresis within the Trinity does not touch the Logos so far as He is incarnate.

‖ **Pericladium** (periklē·diŭm). *Bot.* [mod.L. (Link 1825), f. Gr. περί around + κλάδος branch.] The sheathing base of a leaf-stalk when expanded so as to surround the supporting branch.

1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* 95 When the lower part only of the petiole is sheathing, as in Umbelliferæ, that part is sometimes called the *pericladium*. 1856 in HENSLOW *Dict. Bot Terms.*

Periclase (pe·riklēˢ). *Min.* [ad. mod.L. *periclasia* (Scacchi, 1840), erron. f. Gr. περί- very, exceedingly + κλάσις breaking, fracture: intended to refer to its very perfect cleavage. (But Gr. περίκλασις means twisting or wheeling round; brokenness, ruggedness.)] A mineral consisting of magnesia with a small admixture of protoxide of

iron, found in greenish crystals or grains, in ejected masses of crystalline limestone at Vesuvius and elsewhere. Also called **Periclasite** (perikläsəit).

1844 DANA *Min.* 405 Periclase..occurs in the calcareous blocks of Mont Somma. 1868 *Ibid.* 134 Periclasite. 1872 *Nevill Catal. Min.* 28 Periclasite, small but perfect crystals in calcite.

Periclean (periklīăn), *a.* [f. proper name *Pericle-s* + -AN.] Of or pertaining to Pericles (B. C. *c* 495–429) and his age in Athenian history; the period of the intellectual and material pre-eminence of Athens. Also *transf.*

a 1822 SHELLEY *Ess. & Lett.* (Camelot ed.) 46 The Greeks of the Periclean age. 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* i. 2 If one of us were transported to Periclean Athens. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 4 Oct. 4/6 She..has striven towards the Periclean ideal of the woman least spoken of for good or evil among men. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Dec. 4/2 Raeburn..lived during what Sir Walter Armstrong quite justly calls the Periclean age of Edinburgh.

Periclinal (periklaĭnăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. Gr. περικλίν-ης (see next) + -AL: cf. *anticlinal.*]

1. *Geol.* Sloping in all directions from a central point: = QUAQUAVERSAL.

1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* iv. 84 They are found in dome-shaped positions, and sloping on every side from a common centre or apex, and then they are said to be periclinal, cyclocinal, or quaquaversal. 1881 JOHNSTON in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XIX. 53 The subjacent rock would thus have a quaquaversal or periclinal dip away on all sides.

2. *Bot.* [= Ger. *perikline* (Sachs 1878).] Applied to those cell-walls at a growing-point which run in the same direction as the circumference of the shoot. Also as *sb.* = periclinal wall or plane.

1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 951 The planes of the walls in a growing-point are classified thus: *a Periclinal*, those which are curved in the same direction as the surface (seen in longitudinal section). *b. Anticlinal. c. Radial. d. Transverse. Ibid.* If the outline (in longitudinal section) of the growing-point is a parabola, the periclinals will constitute a system of confocal parabolas of different parameter. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 382.

Hence **Periclinally** *adv.*, with a dip on all sides from a central point. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pericline (perikläin). *Min.* [mod. f. (Breithaupt 1823) Gr. περικλινής sloping all round, on all sides, f. περί around + -κλίνης sloping, f. κλίνειν to bend, lean; in reference to the great inclination between the terminal and lateral faces.] A variety of ALBITE found in large opaque white crystals in the chloritic schists of the Alps. Also *attrib.*, as pericline twin, a twin crystal in which the macrodiagonal axis is the twinning-axis, as is frequent in crystals of pericline.

1832 C. U SHEPARD *Min* 186 Perikline. Heterotomous feldspar. 1868 DANA *Min* (ed. 5) 350 Pericline is in large, opaque, white crystals. 1898 *Naturalist* 176 A zonal structure as well as twinning both on the pericline and albite plans.

‖ **Pericli·nium.** *Bot.* [mod.L. (Cassini 1818), f. Gr. περί around + κλίνη couch.] The involucre of *Compositæ.*

1826 G. N. LLOYD *Bot. Terminol.* 148 *Periclinium*, .. a term used by Cassini to denote the common calyx of compound flowers. 1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* 102 In Compositæ, the involucrum often consists of several rows of imbricated bracteæ. .. Linnæus called it *calyx communis*, .. Richard *periphoranthium*, Cassini *periclinium.*

† **Peri·clitancy.** *Obs. rare*⁻°. [f. L. *perīclitānt-em*, pr. pple. of *perīclitārī*: see below and -ANCY.] = PERICLITATION.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Periclitancy, Periclitation*, a proving, adventuring, jeoparding, or putting in hazard.

† **Peri·clitate,** *ppl a. Obs.* [ad. L. *perīclitāt-us* tried, tested, pa. pple. of *perīclitārī*: see next.] Exposed to peril, imperilled.

1525 *St. Papers Hen VIII*, VI. 481 The occasion of longer division in Cristendome, wherby the hole state of the same may be periclitate and put in extreme daunger.

† **Peri·clitate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *perīclitāt-*, ppl. stem of *perīclitārī* to expose to risk, danger, or peril, f. *perīculum*, *periculum* trial, risk, danger; cf. F. *péricliter* (1390 in Godef.)] *trans.* To expose to peril; to imperil, endanger, risk.

1623 COCKERAM, *Periclitate*, to hazard. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 300* They would periclitate their lives. 1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VIII. iii, Such a dose of opium I periclitating, pardi! the whole family of ye.

b. *intr.* for *pass.* In *pr. pple.* (also as *ppl. a.*).

1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. (1737) 232 Our State's naufrageous and periclitating. 1853 *Tait's Mag.* XX. 262 The policy of Metternich..would appear to be the one obligatory on the statesmen of that ever periclitating monarchy.

† **Periclita·tion.** *Obs.* [a. F. *péricliitation* (*a* 1530 in Godef.), ad. L. *perīclitātiōn-em*, n. of action from *perīclitārī*: see prec.]

1. The action of exposing or condition of being exposed to peril; peril, danger, hazard, jeopardy.

1527 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VI. 585 To the danger and periclitacion of Cristes feithe. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 49/1 It may without anye periclitatione be administrede to them. 1625 CHAS. I *Sp.* Wks. 1662 I. 361 Your own Periclitation necessitates an early Resolution. 1689 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 316 Corporal maladies, which are accompanied with great periclitation.

2. An experiment, esp. one involving risk; a trial, a venture. [So in L.]

1658 PHILLIPS, *Periclitation*, (lat.) an adventuring, hazarding, or endangering. 1670 MAYNWARING *Physician's Repos.* 81 This Prescription..is grounded upon some former periclitations. 1897 HOWELLS *Landl. Lion's Head* 227 During his social and financial periclitations in a region wholly inconceivable to her.

† **Periclita·tor.** *Obs.* [agent-n. in L. form from L. *perīclitārī*: see above.] One who makes a venture or experiment; an experimenter.

1600 F. HERING tr. *Obendörfer's Anat.* Ep. Ded. A ij, Bolde Periclitators in the Practise of Physicke. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 114, I will not relate stories..of these impious periclitators.

Pericolitis to **-colpitis**: see PERI- c.

Periconch (perikŏŋk). *Zool.* [f. Gr. περί around + κόγχη shell.] A shell growing around the body in the veliger or larval form of a mollusc.

1888 *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* XXIII. 542 Professors Hyatt and Brooks consider the protoconch in cephalous molluscs as .. probably derived from the periconch of Scaphopods.

‖ **Pericope** (pĕri·kŏpē). [Late L. *pericopē* (Jerome) section of a book, a. Gr. περικοπή a section, f. περί around + κοπή cutting, περικόπ-τ-ειν to cut round. In mod.F. *péricope.*] A short passage, section, or paragraph in a writing.

1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 59 You shall have the whole pericope, as it is in the Translation of Ptolemie from the Arabick. *Ibid.* 71 A corrected reading of the whole Pericope. 1884 *Edin. Rev.* Jan 137 The pericope of 'the woman taken in adultery' is entirely omitted from this work. 1889 LIGHTFOOT *Ess.* 'Supernat. Relig.' 203 This pericope is an interpolation where it stands.

b. *Eccl.* A portion of Scripture appointed for reading in public worship.

1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect. Script.* I. xiii. 566 Jerome speaks of a *Pericope* of Jeremiah. 1869 GINSBURG in *L'pool Lit. & Phil Soc. Proc.* XXIII. 313 Next in point of antiquity is the division of the Pentateuch into 175 Pericopes. 1884 D. HUNTER tr. *Reuss's Hist. Canon* i. 3 These passages.. were disconnected fragments, simply pericopes or lessons, as they were called afterwards in the Christian Church.

c. *Anc. Pros.* 'A passage consisting of strophe and antistrophe' (Liddell & Scott s. v. περικοπή).

Hence **Pericopic** (perikŏ·pik) *a.*, of, pertaining to, or connected with a pericope, esp. in relation to the lesson for the day.

1888 J KER *Lect. Hist. Preaching* vii 117 The passage for the day was called a Pericope or section, this gave rise to the Pericopic system of preaching, which prevails still on the Continent in many Protestant churches. *Ibid.* ix. 160 Every minister who cares to have an intelligent congregation should adopt some 'pericopic' system, reserving freedom for occasional divergence from it.

Pericorneal to **-coxperitis**: see PERI- a, c.

† **Pe·ricrane.** *Obs.* [a. F. *péricrâne* (1541 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. med. or mod L. *pericranium*: see next.] = PERICRANIUM (chiefly in sense 2).

1682 D'URFEY *Butler's Ghost* 159 For with all Calmness I'le maintain, Had Wisdom seiz'd your Pericrane, ..You would just Sentiments pursue, And grant my Depositions true. 1708 T. WARD *Eng. Ref.* III. (1710) 17 These issu'd out of Penrys Brain, And Vdal's fruitful Pericrane 1764 *Museum Rust.* II. lxxxi 280 Though no great scholar, [he] may have many things treasured up in his pericrane. 1804 HUDDESFORD *Wiccamical Chaplet* 158 Ajax a rock in's arms could take And hurl it at your pericrane.

‖ **Pericranium** (perikrē·niŭm). Also 6–7 in Gr. form **pericranion.** [med. or mod.L., a. Gr. περικράνιον, neuter of περικράνιος round the skull, = ἡ περικράνιος χιτών the membrane under the skin of the skull, f. περί around + κρανίον skull.]

1. *Anat.* The membrane enveloping the skull, being the external periosteum of the cranial bones

[1525 tr. *Brunswick's Surg.* A iv b/2 That panicle that is named of Galienus pericraneum dothe couere all the hole panne, and is somwhat lyke to senewes.] 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* D iv, Of what substaunce is the great pannacle that is called Pericranium, and wherof bredeth it? 1741 MONRO *Anat. Bones* (ed 3) 66 *Periosteum* (common to all the Bones, but in the Scull distinguished by the Name of *Pericranium*). 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 198 It is probable that the blood is effused beneath the pericranium.

2. *loosely* (usually in affected or humorous use): a. The skull, cranium; b. The brain, esp. as the seat of mind or thought. Now *rare.*

1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* I. iii, Cleave his pericranion with thy sword. 1621 FLETCHER *Isl. Princess* II. v, The clerk and he are cooling their pericraniums. 1630 DEKKER *2nd Pt. Honest Wh.* IV. i, We whose pericranions are the very limbecks and stillatories of good wit. 1700 T. BROWN *Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 10 The Capichio came Naturally into my Pericranium. 1816 T. L. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* i, Arguing .. various knotty points which had puzzled his pericranium. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* II. iv. 52 A possessor of oaks thick as his pericranium.

Hence **Pericra·nial** *a.*, of or pertaining to the pericranium (whence **Pericra·nially** *adv.*, in quot. *humorously* = so as to cover the skull); **Pericranics** (-kræ·niks), *humorous*, 'brains', wits; ‖ **Pericrani·tis**, inflammation of the pericranium.

1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Pericranial.* 1842 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIII. 220 My wife had taken..the hook, and..the wig, and, placing the latter pericranially where the former had been, she gave the volume to the countess. 1800 LAMB *Let. to Manning* 22 Aug., To speculate strangely on the state of the good man's pericranicks. 1892 J. MILLER *Pract. Surg.* iv. (ed. 2) 58 Idiopathic pericranitis is more frequently chronic than acute.

† **Pericrany.** *Obs.* In 7 -ie; pl. -ies. Anglicized form of PERICRANIUM.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Pericranie*, ..the hairy scalp, or skin that covereth the skull. 1708 OZELL tr. *Tournefort's Voy.* I. 103 The smoke..began to muddle the poor Peoples Pericranies. 1735 SWIFT *Poetry* Misc. V. 171 And when they join their Pericranies, Out skips a Book of Miscellanies.

Periculant (pĕri·kiŭlănt), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *perīculānt-em*, pr. pple. of rare L. *perīculārī*, f. *perīcul-um* danger + -ANT.] In danger, in peril.

1896 HOWELLS *Impressions & Exp.* 70 A Purgatory..out of which one can hopefully undertake to pray periculant spirits.

† **Peri·culous,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *perīculōs-us*, f. *perīculum* danger, peril: see -OUS.] = PERILOUS.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* Pref. 4 In periculus causes one Chirurgion ought to consult with an other. *a* 1552 LELAND *Itin.* III. 47 Driven toward the Mouth of this Water, wher is no Haven, but periculus Rokkes. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. xii. (1650) 187 Saturne..doth cause these periculous periods. 1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 20 Periculous tempestivities, hard Seasons. 1835 HOGG in *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 359 'Tis really ridiculous To turn into frolic a case so periculous.

Hence † **Peri·culousness** *Obs.*

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* cclxxxv. 94 b, Phlebothomy the whiche I dyd neuer vse in this matter, considerynge the periculisnes of it.

Pericycle (pe·risəik'l). *Bot.* [mod. (Van Tieghem, in Fr. 1882), ad. Gr. περικύκλος all round, spherical, περικυκλοῦν to encircle.] A term applied (instead of the earlier PERICAMBIUM) to the outer portion of the vascular cylinder, lying between the vascular bundles internally, and the endodermis or innermost layer of the cortex externally.

1894 SCOTT *Structural Bot.* 61 Surrounding the whole ring of vascular bundles on the outside is a layer of thin-walled cells, the *pericycle.* 1896 HENSLOW *Wild Flowers* 39.

Pericystic to **-denteum**: see PERI- a-c.

‖ **Pericytula** (perisi·tiŭlă). *Embryol.* [mod.L., f. PERI- + CYTULA.] The CYTULA arising from a PERIBLASTIC ovum.

1876 LANKESTER in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* XVI. 62 Haeckel is inclined from this to assert as a general rule that the Perimonerula acquires a nucleus, becomes a Pericytula, and then cleaves into two, four, &c., cells, to form the Perimorula.

Periderm (pe·ridəim). [mod. f. Gr. περί around + δέρμα skin: in mod.F. *périderme.*]

1. *Zool.* A hard or tough covering investing the body in certain Hydrozoa.

1870 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* 77 It is invested by a strong corneous or chitinous covering, often termed the 'periderm'.

2. *Bot.* A name introduced (in Ger. *peridermis*) by von Mohl (1836), to designate the corky layers of plant-stems; subsequently extended to include the whole of the tissues formed from the cork-cambium or phellogen.

[1839 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 3) 82 The *Epiphlœum* of Link, *Phlœum* or *Peridermis* of Mohl, consisting of several layers of thin-sided tubular cells.] 1849 J. H BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 85 After a certain period, ..the corky portion becomes dead, and is thrown off, leaving a layer of tabular cells or *periderm* below. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 81 The formation of cork is very frequently continuous, or is renewed with interruption; and when this occurs uniformly over the whole circumference, there arises a stratified cork-envelope, the Periderm, replacing the epidermis, which is in the meantime generally destroyed.

Hence **Peride·rmal** *a.*, of or pertaining to the periderm.

1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 545 The peridermal structures always arise in a layer of cells which has already been differentiated. *Ibid.*, The formation of bark is the immediate consequence of the internal formation of periderm, and the name is as a rule employed for the dried-up tissues and the adjacent peridermal layers conjointly.

Peridesmitis, -desmium: see PERI- b, c.

‖ **Peridiastole** (pe·ridəiæ·stŏli). *Physiol.* [mod. (Gendrin, in Fr.) f. Gr. περί over, beyond + DIASTOLE.] 'Term for the hardly appreciable interval of time between the diastole of the heart and the following systole' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Hence **Peridiastolic** (-dəiăstŏ·lik) *a.*, belonging to the peridiastole. (Cf. PERISYSTOLE, -IC.)

1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Diastole*, ..the almost inappreciable time, which elapses between the diastole and systole has been called *perisystole*, and that which succeeds to the diastole, *peridiastole.* 1875 HAYDEN *Dis Heart* 81 Peridiastolic phenomena are, complete relaxation of auricles and ventricles, and free entrance of blood from great veins into auricles, and from auricles into ventricles. 1876 tr. *H. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* VI. 56 It is a matter of choice if any one likes to imitate Gendrin, and distinguish a peridiastolic as well as a presystolic murmur, and a perisystolic one.

Perididymis, -didymitis: see PERI- b, c.

Peridinial (peridi·niăl), *a. Zool.* [f. mod. Zool. L. *Peridinium*, f. Gr. περιδινής whirled round, περιδινεῖν to whirl round.] Belonging or related to the genus *Peridinium* (wreath-animalcules), or family *Peridiniidæ* of infusorians.

‖ **Peridium** (pĕri·diŭm). Pl. **-ia.** *Bot.* [a. Gr. περιδιον, dim. of πήρα leathern bag, wallet.] The outer coat or envelope of certain fungi, which encloses the spores; it is variously shaped, and often partly gelatinous.

1823 in CRABB *Technol. Dict.* 1826 G. N LLOYD *Bot. Terminol.* 148 *Peridium*, a thin membrane in some Fungi, which separates in various ways, under which lie the seeds or seed-bearing bodies. 1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* I. iii. 207 *Peridium*, is also a kind of covering of sporidia; *peri-d'olum* is its diminutive. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot* 387. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 34 The peridia are seated upon this mycelium.

Hence **Peri·dial** *a.*, of or pertaining to the peridium; **Peri·diiform** *a.*, of the form of a peridium; **Peri·diole** [mod L. *peridiolum*, dim. of *peridium*], a small or secondary peridium, or the inner layer of a peridium when double.

1832 (see PERIDIUM). 1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot* 207 *Peridiole*, Fr.; the membrane by which the sporules are immediately covered. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Peri-diolum*, .. a peridiole. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 35 Externally there is a filamentous tunic, composed of interlaced fibres, sometimes called the peridiole. 1887 GARNSEY & BALFOUR tr. *De Bary's Fungi* lxxxix. 312 A very massive peridial wall.

Peridot (pe·ridɒt). Forms: 4 **peridod**, (**penitot**), 4–5 **peritot**(e, (**pelidod**(de), 5 **perydo**, **perydote**, **-tote**; 8–9 **peridot**(e, (9 **peritot**). [a. F. *péridot*, in OF. *perit-t* (1220 in Du Cange), *peridol*, *-don*, *peredo*, *pelido* (Godef.), in med. (Anglo-)L. *peradota* (1272 in Du Cange).

The uncertain forms and foreign appearance of the word have suggested an Oriental origin; but there appears to be no valid basis for the conjecture of its identity with Arabic *faridat* 'pearl, precious stone'.]

† **a.** In ME., A name of the chrysolite. *Obs.* (bef. 1500). **b.** (From Fr. after 1700.) A jeweller's term for the variety of chrysolite called OLIVINE.

[1265 *Wardrobe Acc.* on *Pipe Roll* 53 Hen. III m 2 *dorso*, j lapis cum cassa et j anulus cum peridota et j saphirus. 1348 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) I. 51 Unum anulum cum peridod imposito. 1358 *Ibid.* 70 Annulum meum aureum cum lapide vocato pelidod.] 13 . *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1472 Penitotes, & pynkardines, ay perles bytwene. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xx. 219 The grene ben of Emeraudes, of Perydos [F. *p rides*], and of Crisolytes. *c* 1400 *Siege of Troy* 1496 in *Archiv neu. Spr.* LXXII. 47 With Chalbundles that shynes bryght And Perytotes of moche myght. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xxxi. (Ireland MS.) His polans with his peridoddes were poudert to pay. *c* 1460 *Emare* 155 Diamondes and koralle, Perydotes and crystall, And gode garnettes bytwene.

b. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Peridot* (Fr.), a precious Stone of a greenish Colour. 1788 tr. *Cronsted's Min.* (ed. 2) I. 142 The oriental crysolite and peridot are the very same gem. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* II. 31 The common chrysolite, or peridot of the French. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 247 A gold ring with a stone called Peritot. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 534/1 *Peridote*, a name applied by jewellers to the green transparent varieties of olivine. When yellow, or yellowish-green, the stone is generally known as 'chrysolite'. *attrib.* 1874 DAWKINS in *Exs. Owens Coll. Manch.* v. 136 Identity of composition may be traced between the meteorite of Chassigny and the peridot rock of New Zealand.

Hence **Perido·tic** *a.*, pertaining to, of the nature of, or containing peridot; **Pe·ridotite** *Min.* [see -ITE 1 2 b], a mineral consisting of peridot (olivine) with admixture of various other minerals.

1897 GEIKIE *Anc. Volcanoes Gt. Brit.* I. 31 Picrites or other varieties of Peridotites.

Peridrome (pe·ridrōm). [ad. Gr. περίδρομ-ος running round, a surrounding rim or gallery, f. περί round + -δρομος running, δρόμος a race or course: in mod.F. *péridrome*.] (See quots.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Peridrome*, a gallery. 1876 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Peridrome*, the space, in ancient architecture, between the columns of a temple and the walls enclosing the cell.

Peridural: see PERI- a. **Perie**, var. PERRY *Obs.*, pear-tree. **Perieces**: see PERIŒCI.

‖ **Periegesis** (pe·ri,idʒī·sis). [a. Gr. περιήγησις, lit. the action of leading about as a guide, f. περί around + ἥγησις leading; hence, a description such as that given by a guide.] A description of a place or region. (In quot. 1820, A journey or progress about, a tour.) So **Periegetic** (peri,idʒe·tik) *a.* [ad. Gr. περιηγητικός befitting a περιηγητής or guide, descriptive], giving a description of a place or of objects of interest.

1627 B. JONSON *Underwoods* xvi, In thy admired Periegesis, Or universal circumduction Of all that read thy Poly-Albion. 1820 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Two Races of Men*, In his *periegesis*, or triumphant progress throughout this island. 1850 LEITCH tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* (ed. 2) § 35 Periegetic authors who described remarkable objects in places famed for art. 1857 J. W. DONALDSON *Chr. Orthod.* 228 The book of Joshua .. actually mentions (xviii. 9) a periegesis of the Holy land described by cities into seven parts in a book'.

‖ **Perielesis** (pe·ri,ilī·sis). *Mus.* [a. Gr. περιείλησις rolling round, convolution, f. περί round + εἴλησις whirling, f. εἑλεῖν to wind.] In mediæval music, A long ligature (LIGATURE *sb.* 4) or series of notes sung to one syllable, usually towards the end of a phrase or melody.

1880 W. S. ROCKSTRO in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 691 *Perielesis*, .. a long and sometimes extremely elaborate form of Ligature, sung towards the close of a Plain Chaunt Melody... Like the Cadenza in modern music, the Perielesis generally makes its appearance in connection with the penultimate or antepenultimate syllable of a final phrase.

Perieneepha·litis, etc.: see PERI- c.

‖ **Perienteron** (peri,e·ntĕrɒn). *Embryol.* and *Zool.* [mod.L., f. PERI- + Gr. ἔντερον intestine.] A space between the outer and inner layers (ectoderm and endoderm) of a gastrula, being the remnant of the blastocœle persisting after gastrulation, and forming a primitive body-cavity or perivisceral space, as distinct from the *archenteron* or primitive intestinal cavity. Hence **Perienteric** (-ente·rik) *a.*, of, pertaining to, or contained in the perienteron; perivisceral.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* xii. 685 The perienteron .. may give rise directly to the perivisceral space, or channels, of the adult. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 50 The body-cavity, or perienteric cavity.

Perier, perierer, variants of PERRIER *Obs.*

Periergy (pe·ri,ɔ̄ɪdʒi). *rare.* [ad. Gr. περιεργία, f. περίεργος over-careful, f. περί + ἔργον work.] (See quots.)

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxii. (Arb.) 265 Therefore the Greekes call it *Periergia*, we call it ouer-labor, iumpe with the originall: or rather (*the curious*) for his ouermuch curiositie and studie to shew himselfe fine in a light matter. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Periergy*, needless caution or trouble in an operation. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Periergy* (*Rhet.*), a bombastic or laboured style.

Perifascicular to **-gastric**: see PERI- a, b.

Periga·le, -a·l, variants of PAREGAL *Obs.*

‖ **Periga·strula** (perigæ·strulă). *Embryol.* [mod.L. (Haeckel 18 . .) f. PERI- + GASTRULA.] The GASTRULA arising from a PERIBLASTIC ovum. Hence **Periga·strular** *a.* So **Perigastrula·tion**, the formation of a perigastrula.

1876 LANKESTER in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* XVI. 63 The invagination of the Periblastula to form the Perigastrula. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. viii. 200 Surface cleavage results in a Bladder-gastrula (*Perigastrula*) .. the usual form among Articulated Animals.

Perigee (pe·ridʒī). *Astr.* Forms: see below. [In current form, a. F. *périgée* (1557 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. 15–16th c. L. *perigēum*, *perigæum* (cf. *musée*:—*musæum*, etc.), ad. late Gr. περίγειον, in Ptolemy, 'perigee', neuter of περίγειος adj., 'close around the earth', f. περί around + γέα, γῆ the earth. In earlier Eng. use the word was used in its Gr. or L. form (*-geon*, *-gæon*, *-geum*, *-gæum*).]

1. That point in the orbit of a planet at which it is nearest to the earth. In the Ptolemaic astronomy, applicable to any planet; now usually restricted to the moon; rarely used of the position of the sun when the earth is in *perihelion*. Opposed to APOGEE 1.

α. In form **perigeon**, **-gæon**, **-geum**, **-gæum**; pl. **-a**, † **-ons**, † **-ums**; phrase *in perigeo*.

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* VII. xliv. 344 b, His [the sun's] swift motion is when he is in the opposite point to the *Auge*, called *Perigeon*. 1603 SIR C HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* xi. 248 Those points which we call *Apogæa*, or *Perigæa*. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. iv. (1651) 284 The motion of the planets, their magnitudes, apogeums, perigeums, excentricities. 1682 *Phil. Trans.* XIII 82 The Satellite was then in *Perigæo*. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Perigæon*, or *Perigæum*, is a Point in the Heavens, wherein a Planet is said to be in its nearest Distance possibly from the Earth. 1715 CHEYNE *Philos. Princ. Nat. Relig.* I. 213 If the Moon is then in her *Perigeum*. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 393 When both luminaries are in the equator, and the moon in perigeo. 1799 W. TOOKE *View Russian Emp.* I. 56 Four [days] before the full moon, two after its transit through the perigæum 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1845) II. xi. 174 From Pliny, [they] inferred, that in the perigeum their velocity must be apparently increased.

β. In form † **perigé**, † **perige**, **perigee**.

1594 J. DAVIS *Seaman's Secr.* I. Wks. (Hakl. Soc.) 245 Her [the moon's] swift motion is in the opposite of auge or perigee. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. iv. *Columnes* 605 What Epicicle meaneth, and Con-centrik, With Apogé, Perigé, and Eccentrik. 1638 WILKINS *New World* I. (1684) 53 If there were any Light proper to the Moon, then would that Plannet appear Brightest when she is Eclipsed in her Perige, being nearest to the Earth. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. i. II. vi, As Cynthia in her stouping Perigee, That deeper wades in the earths duskish Cone. 1705 C. PURSHALL *Mech. Macrocosm* 119 The Moon is not .. always .. in Perigee, when in Opposition to the Sun. 1834 *Nat. Philos., Astron.* i. 35/1 (U. Kn. Soc.) The sun is in perigee about the 30th of December. 1834 MRS SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xiii. (1835) 115 The spring tides are much increased when the moon is in perigee, because she is then nearest to the earth.

† **2.** The point of the heaven at which the sun has the least altitude at noon; i. e. at the winter solstice. Opp. to APOGEE 2. *Obs.*

1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* 146 The *Apogée* or middle point; and *Perigée* or lowest point of heaven. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. v. 293 In the Apogeum or highest point (which happeneth in Cancer) it is not so hot under that Tropick on this side the Equator as unto the other side in the Perigeum or lowest part of the Eccentric.

3. *fig.* (Cf. APOGEE 3.)

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 155 Diseases in *Perigæo* or declination. 1668 GLANVILL *Lux Orient.* xiv. 119 They have had their Perigæ's as well as their Apogæ's; .. their Verges towards the body and its joys as well as their aspires to nobler objects. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 54 Sometimes he withdraws himself into the apogæum of doubt, sorrow, and despair; but then he comes again into the perigæum of joy, content, and assurance.

So **Perige·al**, **Perige·an** *adjs.* [f. L. *perigē-um* + -AL, -AN], of or pertaining to perigee.

1743 *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 166 A new method for measuring the difference between the apogeal and perigeal diameters of the sun. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* xxxiii. 313 The apogean and perigean lunar distances. 1867–77 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* II. i. 172 The Moon being .. in a perigean position.

‖ **Perigenesis** (peri,dʒe·nĕsis). *Biol.* [mod. L., f. Gr. περί round, about + GENESIS.] Haeckel's term for a theory of reproduction which attributes the phenomena to rhythmical vibrations of plastidules or protoplasmic molecules; 'wave-generation'.

1879 COPE *Orig. Fittest* I. vi. 229 The Dynamic Theory of reproduction I proposed in 1871, and it has been since adopted by Haeckel under the name of perigenesis.

Periglandular to **-gnathic**: see PERI- a, b.

† **Peri·gnous**, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. For **perineous* = PERINEAL.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* II v, Where oughte incysyon to be made for the stone in the bladder? At the necke without the seame perignous.

Perigon (pe·rigɒn). *Geom.* [irreg. f. PERI- + Gr. γωνία angle.] The angular magnitude traced out by a line in turning once completely around one end as centre; an angular quantity of 360 degrees, or four right angles.

1868 SANDEMAN *Pelicotetics* 304 A right angle is both one half of a hemiperigon or a hemisemiperigon, and one fourth of a perigon. 1892 G. B. HALSTED *Elem. Synth. Geom* 6 If we turn still more, until the moving ray has made a complete rotation, the angle is called a perigon.

Perigonal (pĕri·gŏnăl), *a.* [irreg. f. PERIGONE + -AL] = PERIGONIAL.

1881 CARPENTER *Microsc.* § 339 (ed. 6) 411 The antheridia or male organs of *Sphagnaceæ*, are grouped in catkins at the tips of lateral branches, each of the imbricated perigonal leaves enclosing a single globose antheridium on a slender footstalk.

Perigone (pe·rigoun). Also in L. form **perigo·nium**. [a. F. *périgone*, ad. mod.L. *perigonium*, f. Gr. περί round + γόνος offspring, seed.

Perigonium was introduced by Hedwig (1787) for the floral envelopes generally, and also used by him specially of Mosses; it was applied by Ehrhart in 1788 to the floral envelopes in Phanerogams: so *perigone* by De Candolle 1813.]

1. *Bot.* **a.** = PERIANTH I b.

1819 LINDLEY tr. *Richard's Observ. Fruits and Seeds* 13 *note*, That part in *Carex* which Linnæus called a nectarium .. is perhaps, as Mr Brown has observed, a true *perigonium*. 1832 — *Introd. Bot* 114 Some writers, among whom are Link and De Candolle, have substituted *Perigonium* for *Perianthium*. .. Ehrhart, with whom the name Perigonium originated, called it double when the calyx and corolla are .. distinct, and single if they are not distinguishable. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 1 ed. 6) 164 Floral Envelopes, Perianth, or Perigone, the floral leaves or coverings. *Ibid.*, *Perigonium*, a later term [than perianthium], has the advantage of meaning something around the reproductive organs.

b. The leafy investment of the male organs of mosses; the male 'perianth' (PERIANTH I c).

1863 BERKELEY *Brit. Mosses* Gloss 312 *Perigonium*, the male inflorescence. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr *Sachs' Bot.* 320 The male perianth (*Perigonium*) [in mosses] is of three different forms. 1889 BENNETT & MURRAY *Cryptog. Bot.* 142 The male perianth or *perigone* is usually composed of broader, shorter, and thicker leaves .. not unfrequently red.

2. *Zool.* A sac formed by the outer parts of the gonophore of a hydroid.

1871 G. J. ALLMAN *Monogr. Gymnoblastic Hydroids* I. p. xv, *Perigonium* .., the walls of a sporosac by which the generative elements are confined, and in which, when fully developed, three laminæ may be demonstrated. 1888 — in *Challenger Rep.* XXIII. II. p. xxxv, The *perigonium* or sac formed by the more external parts of the gonophore.

Hence **Perigonial** (perigō·niăl) *a.* [mod.L. *folia perigonialia* (Hedwig)], pertaining to a perigonium.

1870 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (ed 2) 366, 3 or 6 small leaves, .. termed perigonial, and constituting collectively a perigone.

‖ **Périgord** (perigōr). Also 8 (corruptly) **-gorde**, **-go**. Name of a district in the south-west of France, famous for its truffles. Hence **Périgord pie**, a meat pie flavoured with truffles; also applied to other rich or highly-seasoned pies.

1732 MRS DELANY in *Life & Corr.* 80 A perigord pie had been sent for on the occasion, to be directed to a merchant in Dublin. 1768 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 170/2 The bill of fare . Perigo Pye. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Jan. 2/1 Now, if there was one delicacy above another that Ralph prized it was a Périgord pie.

‖ **Perigordine** (perigordī·n). Also **-gour-**, **-jourdine**. [a. F. *périgordine*, fem. of *-in*, f. *Périgord*: see prec.] A country dance of Périgord, sometimes accompanied by singing; also, the music for such a dance, in lively triple rhythm.

1880 in Grove *Dict. Mus.*, Perigourdine.

‖ **Perigraphe** (pĕri·grăfi). *Obs.* [a. Gr. περιγραφή line drawn round, f. περί around + γραφή writing, line.] **a.** An inscription around something. **b.** (See quot. 1753.)

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 86 This piece of Coin .. shewed the Vessel in which the Manna was, inscribed with the Perigraphe *Shekel Israel*. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Perigraphe*, a word usually understood to express a careless or inaccurate delineation of any thing: but in Vesalius it is used to express the white lines or impressions that appear in the musculus rectus of the abdomen. [Copied by Webster 1828 with substitution of *Perigraph* for *Perigraphe*; whence in subseq. Dictionaries, with a derivative adj. *Perigraphic*.]

Perigrine, Perigua, obs. forms of PEREGRINE, PIRAGUA.

‖ **Perigynium** (peridʒi·niŏm). *Bot.* Rarely anglicized as **perigyne** (pe·ridʒin). [mod.L., f. Gr. περί round + γυνή woman, wife, in Bot. 'pistil'.]

Name introduced by Link for a structure surrounding the ovary. In current use: a. A membranous sac, investing the ovary in the Sedges (*Carex*); the utriculus. b. A part of the leafy investment of the female organs of mosses. c. The membrane investing the archegonium in some liverworts (= PERIANTH I c).

1821 in GRAY *Nat. Arr. Brit. Pl.* I. 163. 1863 BERKELEY *Brit. Mosses* Gloss. 312 *Perigynium*, the leaves encircling the fertile bud. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 398 Fruit in Carex enclosed in the perigynium. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 359 A perigynium grows round the archegonia as a special membranous envelope.

Perigynous (pĕri·dʒĭnəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *perigyn-us* (Jussieu 1789) (f. Gr. περί around + γυνή wife, female, pistil) + -OUS. In mod.F. *périgyne.*] Situated around the pistil or ovary: said of the stamens when growing upon some part surrounding the ovary (either the calyx, or the corolla, or the edge of the hollowed receptacle); also said of a flower in which the stamens are so placed. Opp. to EPIGYNOUS and HYPOGYNOUS.

1807 R. A. SALISBURY in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* VIII. 1 That insertion of the Stamina which the celebrated Jussieu has denominated Perigynous. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* Introd. 27 Or they [stamens] contract an adhesion .. with either the calyx or corolla, when they become *perigynous.* 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 200 The perigynous flower of a rose.

So **Perigyny**, the condition of being perigynous.

1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 3 (ed. 6) 183 The perigyny may be ..merely the adnation of petals and stamens to calyx, ..or..the adnation of the calyx. 1887 *Athenæum* 10 Dec. 787/3 The shortening of the axis within the flower, giving the transition from hypogyny through perigyny to epigyny.

‖ **Perihelion** (perihī·liən). *Astr.* Also 7-8 -ium. Pl. **-ia.** [A Græcized form of mod.L. *perihēlium* (f. Gr. περί close about + ἥλιος sun), the latter introduced by Kepler on the analogy of *perigēum*, περίγειον (see *Prodr. Dissert. Cosmographicarum*, 1596, and *Epitome Astronom. Copernic* 1618). Cf. F. *périhélie* (1740 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. That point in the orbit of a planet, comet, or other heavenly body, at which it is nearest to the sun. Opp. to APHELION.

1666 *Phil. Trans.* I 240 Not at present in the *Perihelium* of its Orbe, but nearer its *Aphelium.* 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 768 The *Aphelium* is P, and the *Perihelium* X. *Ibid* 773 In Figure XXXV *a* is the *Apheion*, *b* the *Perihelion* 1698 KEILL *Exam. The. Earth* (1734) 319 Comets after their return from the Regions beyond Saturn, before they arrive at their Perihelia again. 1714 DERHAM *Astro-Theol.* VIII. iv. (1726) 237 The Comet in 1680, in its Perihelion, was above 166 times nearer the Sun than the Earth is. 1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 147 In its ascent from the Sun, from the Perihelium to the Aphelium. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xii. (1845) 108 The return of comets to their perihelia. *Ibid.* xxxv. 374 When the comets are in perihelio. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* viii. 138 During the period we are now discussing the south polar area, having its winter in perihelion, would have had less ice.

attrib. 1676 HALLEY in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 233 The perihelion distance [of a planet]. 1867-77 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* iv. ii. 292, Dec 9, 1838, was the epoch of the next perihelion passage. 1881 PROCTOR *Poetry Astron.* xi. 397 Clouds of meteoric matter..making their perihelion swoop around the sun.

2. *fig.* Highest point, 'zenith'.

1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 232 Mr. Pitt was now in the perihelion of his popularity. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* ix. 239 From the perihelion of patriotism he is carried to the aphelion of anti-patriotism.

Hence **Perihe·lial, Perihe·lian** *adjs.*, of or belonging to perihelion. (Now *rare* or *Obs.*)

1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 772 As is the Aphelian Distance of the Planet to the Perihelian Distance. 1738 MACHIN in *Phil. Trans.* XL 220 The Perihelian Distance .. is many times less than the Semi-distance of the Foci. 1784 *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 144 To find the position of the axis and the perihelial distance.

Perihepatic, -hepatitis: see PERI- a, c.

Perihermenial (pe·rihəɹmī·niăl), *a.* [f. Gr. περὶ ἑρμηνείας: see below. Cf. med.L. '*periermenias*, Interpretationes' (Du Cange).] Pertaining to or characteristic of Aristotle's treatise Περὶ ἑρμηνείας ('concerning interpretation'); also, Of or pertaining to interpretation. Also (erron.) **Perihermi·acal.**

a 1589 SKELTON *Replyc.* Wks. 1843 I. 209 Surmysed vnsurely in their perihermeniall principles. [*margin*] Perihermenias, Latine interpretatio, &c. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 151 [He] could never be prevail'd upon .. by the Perihermiacal Innuendo's of both Universities..to undertake.. the History of the Reformation of the Church of England. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v., Aristotle's doctrine in this book [Περὶ ἑρμηνείας] does not precisely agree with that of his 'Analytics', and is called *perihermenial doctrine.*

Peri-intestinal: see PERI- a.

Perijove (pe·ridʒōův). *Astr.* [= F. *périjove* (1766 in Bailly *Essai* 80), in mod.L. *perijovium*, f. PE·RI- + L. *Jov-em* Jupiter, after *perigee*, *perihelion.*] That point in the orbit of any one of Jupiter's satellites at which it is nearest to Jupiter.

1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* VII. iv. II. 229 Determining the direction of the motions of the perijove and node of each satellite. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 385/2 The first satellite .. will either be moving from perijove towards apojove, or from apojove towards perijove. 1881 *Nature* XXIII. 298/2.

Peril (pe·ril), *sb.* Forms: 3- **peril**; also 3-5 **perile, -yl,** 4 **-ele,** 4-5 **-ille, -yle, -elle,** 4-6 **-el,** 4-7 **-ill,** 5 **-aill, -eill, -eyl(l,** 5-6 **-ylle, -ayle,** 5-7 **-ell, -yll**; 4-6 **paril,** etc.; 6 **perr-**; (also 5 **peral, -ol, pearl,** 6 **pearil, pearrell**). [a. F. *péril* (10th c. in Littré) = Pr. *peril, perilh*, Cat. *peril*, It. *periglio*:—L. *periculum, periclum* experiment, trial, risk, danger, f. root of *ex-perī-ri* to try, make trial of + *-culum*, suffix naming instruments.]

1. The position or condition of being imminently exposed to the chance of injury, loss, or destruction; risk, jeopardy, danger.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 194 Gostlich fondunge..mei beon, uor þe peril, icleoped breoste wunde. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2208 Of peril a se & eke a lond. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 24852 (Cott.) Þe mariners war neuer in parel [*v. r.* perel] mar. 1390 GOWER *Conf* II. 168 Saturnus after his exil Fro Crete cam in gret peril. ?*a* 1400 LYDG. *Chorle & Byrde* 183 Who dredeth no paryll, in paryll he shall falle. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxiii. 257 He was neuer in his lyfe in suche perell. 1575 *Mirr. Mag., Dk. Somerset* xliv, Constant I was in my Princes quarel, To dye or liue and spared for no parel. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. i. 295 The peril of our curses light on thee So heauy, as thou shalt not shake them off. 1749 SMOLLETT *Regicide* II. viii, Glory Is the fair child of peril. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* II. 166 Having commanded at Malaga during a time of peril and confusion. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 128 In the hour of peril.

b. Const. (*a*) *of* that which is exposed to danger (chiefly with *life*); (*b*) *of* the evil fate that threatens, or (*obs.* or *arch.*) *of* the cause of danger; † (*c*) *to* with *inf* (*obs.*).

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conse.* 161 In grete perille of saul es þat man þat has witt and mynde and na gude can. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1740 In perill of þair lyues þai stode. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. ii. 173 To be in peril of my life with the edge of a featherbed. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* Wks. 1825 III. 174 He acquitted himself of this commission at the peril of his life. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* ii, You were never in such peril of your life as you have been within these few moments.

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 26193 (Fairf.) Quen men is in perel [*Cott.* wath] of dede. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xiv. 301 Þorw þe pas of altoun Pouerte myȝte passe with-oute peril of robbynge. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. vi. 76 Kynge Alysaundre..eschewed the parell and daunger of thise olyfauntes. 1553 BALE *Vocacyon* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I 330 In parell of the sea, in parell of shypwrack. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 5 The..ship-boyes were in peril of those Sharkes. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* xlviii, A vessel in peril of wreck.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1277 *Dido*, There as he was in paril for to sterue. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* lii. 201 He was in pereyll to lose hym selfe and all his ooste. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* Induct. ii. 124 In peril to incurre your former malady.

2. (with *a* and *pl.*) A case or cause of peril; *pl.* dangers, risks.

Peril of the sea (Marine Insurance): see quot. 1872.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4051 (Cott.) O perils [*v. r.* perelis] þat he fell in Sum-quat to tell i sal bigin. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* xi. 26 In perelis of flodis, in perels of theues, in perelis of kyn, in perels of hethen men [etc.]. 1450-80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 21 Pereylis and diseis that are to come of werres, pestilencis [etc.]. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen IV* 15 b, To auenture themselfes on a newe chance and a doubtfull parell. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist* (1776) VI. 184 Scarce one in a thousand survives the numerous perils of its youth. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 893 It is the province of the jury to determine, whether the cause of the loss be a peril of the sea or not. 1872 *Wharton's Law Lex.* s. v., Perils of the sea..are strictly the natural accidents peculiar to the water, but the law has extended this phrase to comprehend events not attributable to natural causes, as captures by pirates, and losses by collision, where no blame is attachable to either ship, or at all events to the injured ship. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 93 Soldiers,..who are courageous in perils by sea. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 3 May 5/1 The certain perils of such an alliance.

3. Phrases. † a. *At all peril(s*: at whatever risk; be the consequences what they may. *By the* (*for, up*) *peril of my soul, upon my peril*, etc.: used as asseverations. *In peril of*: at the risk of, under the penalty of (see also 1 b). *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 85 At alle peryles, quoth þe prophete, I aproche hit no nerre. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. vi. 47 Nai, bi þe peril of my soule, quod pers. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 561 My gaye scarlet gytes, Thise wormes ne thise Mottbes ne thise mytes Vpon my peril frete hem neuer a deel. — *Merch. T.* 1127 Vp peril of my soule I shal nat lyen. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* IV. i 119 Ye lady, on my parel, ye shal see hit. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. iii. 102 Wee.. banish him our Citie In peril of precipitation From off the Rocke Tarpeian. [1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* I. ii, That I speak the truth, My peril be the proof.]

b. *At* († *on, to*) *your* (*his*, etc.) *peril*: you (etc.) taking the risk or responsibility of the consequences: esp. in commands, or warnings, referring to the risk incurred by disregard or disobedience.

1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 477/1 Such as they woll answere fore atte here perille. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxiv. 200 He sente hastely that they shold not fyght, and yf they dyd that they shold stonde to hir owne peryll. ?*a* 1550 *Freiris of Berwik* 541 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 303 Gif thow dois nocht, on thy awin perrell beid [= be it]. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 175 Disparage not the faith thou dost not know, Lest to thy peril thou abide it deare. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* IV. ii, Master Shrieve and Master Marshal, On your perils, do your offices. 1664 in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 541 As they will answer the contrary at their perils. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Peril*, .. sometimes used by way of threatning. Do such a thing at your Peril. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. xi, We..bade them keep off at their peril. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* iii. 46 Shew yourselves at your peril. 1881 R. BUCHANAN *God & Man* I. 141, 'I must do my master's bidding.' 'At your peril! I have but to give the word, and they would duck you in the horsepond.'

† c. *Without the peril of*: beyond the (dangerous) reach or power of: cf. DANGER *sb.* 1 b. *Obs. rare.*

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* IV. i. 158 To be gone from Athens, where we might be Without the peril of the Athenian Law.

† 4. A matter of danger; a perilous or dangerous matter. Const. *it is peril*, it is dangerous (to do something). *Obs*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6786 Þe helemen of þe lond wolde hom al day mene þat hii nadde non eir of him & þat gret peril it was Vor þer mizte com to al be lond gret wo uor such cas. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 89 Peril is bothe fyr and tow tassemble. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Rowb.) xxvi. 123 It es grete peril to pursue þe Tartarenes. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 60 Whedir it were perelle to do her counsaile or not. *c* 1540 *Pilgr. T.* 164 in *Thynne's Animadv.* 81 You know what perrele it is together to ley hyrdis fast vnto the fyer.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *peril-proof, -daring* adjs.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. II. *Pathers* 75 A broad thick breastplate..High peril-proof against affliction. 1807 MONTGOMERY *W. Indies* II. 141 The valiant seized in peril-daring fight.

Hence **Pe·rilless** *a.*, without or free from peril.

a 1614 SYLVESTER *Litt. Bartas* 313 In their chamber painless, peril-lesse.

Peril (pe·ril), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To put in peril, expose to danger; to imperil, endanger, risk, hazard.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 37 b, If..hir yong be hurt or perilled in their eiesight. 1586 JAS. VI in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 19 It micht perrell my reputation amongst my subjectis. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Rev.* i. 5 Jonathan perilled his life..for love of David. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Each & All* iii. 34 The world would be perilled by their coming together. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xv. 178 It threatened to encroach upon our anchorage, and peril the safety of the vessel.

2. To take the risk of, venture upon. *rare.*

1849 W. E. AYTOUN *Edin. after Flodden* x, Thou hast done a deed of daring Had been perilled but by few.

† 3. *intr.* To be in danger. *Obs. rare.*

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. iii. Wks. (1847) 50 To start back, and glob itself upward from..any soil wherewith it may peril to stain itself. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xiv 23 Whilst the disciples were perilling, and well-nigh perishing, Christ was praying for them.

Hence **Pe·rilled** *ppl. a.*, exposed to danger.

1845-6 TRENCH *Huls. Lect.* Ser. I. vii. 120 To do battle for some perilled truth. 1846 — *Mirac.* xxxii. (1862) 449 The natural instinct of defence and love to their perilled Lord.

Perilaryngeal, -laryngitis: see PERI- a, c.

† **Perile·ptic,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. Gr. περιληπτικός, f. περιλαμβάνειν to comprehend, f. περί around + λαμβάνειν to take, seize.] Comprehensive; characterized by comprehension.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I iii. § 37. 163 The things in the world, are not administred merely by Spermatick Reasons, but by Perileptick (that is, Comprehensive Intellectual Reasons).

Perill, obs. form of PEARL, PERIL.

‖ **Perilla** (pĕri·lă). *Bot.* [mod.L. (Linnæus, 1764); origin unknown.] A small genus of Labiates, natives of eastern Asia; esp. *P. ocimoides*, grown as a half-hardy ornamental plant on account of its deep-purple leaves.

1768 REES *Chambers' Cycl.*, *Perilla*, in Botany. ..There is only one species. 1887 *G. Nicholson's Dict. Garden.*, *Perilla*, a genus consisting of only two or three species.. natives of the mountains of India and China. 1900 *Echo* 12 June 1/5 Geraniums, calceolarias, perilla, and coleus were not allowed to intrude their weedy presence.

Perilobular: see PERI- a.

Perilous (pe·riləs), *a.* (*adv.*) Forms: see PERIL, and cf. PARLOUS. [a. AF. *perillous* = OF. *perillos, -eus*, mod F. *périlleux*:—L. *periculōs-um*, f. *pericul-um*: see PERIL and -OUS.]

1. Fraught with peril; causing or occasioning great danger; full of risk; dangerous; hazardous.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I 258/84 Heo come to a deop watur and perilous. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1191 Þere þe pres was perelouste, he priked in formest. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxix. (*Placidas*) 2 Lat penance is rycht perelouse. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 1104 Ane wounder peralous poynt. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* III. xx, To conuerse with folke of euylle lyf is a thyng moche perylous. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 62 This is the parellouste maner of byrth that is. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* I. (ed. 2) 21 Put to death as a perilous enemy to the Kingdome. 1789 BELSHAM *Ess.* I. viii. 165 Mr. Locke and his friends are reduced to a most perplexing and perilous dilemma. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* III. 165 The latter felt they were in a perilous predicament. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 32 The most arduous and perilous duties of friendship.

† 2. Capable of inflicting or doing serious harm; arousing a feeling of peril; greatly to be dreaded or avoided; dreadful, terrible, awful; = PARLOUS 2. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 269 Alayn auyse thee The Millere is a perilous man. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 119 A perilous clymbyng whan beggers up arise To hye estate. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cclxlii. [cccxxix.] 747 They are the peryloust people of the worlde, and most outragyoust if they be vp. 1530 PALSGR. 588/1 It is a

perylous noyse, I tell you, to here a bee hosse in a boxe. a 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III* 29 b, When any blusteringe wynde perelous thunder or terrible tempest, chanced. 1579 W. WELKINSON *Confut. Familye of Loue* 26 b, Instructed how with a malitious mynde and perilous wit, he might runne descant at will. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I iii. 53 It had vpon it brow..A perilous knock, and it cryed bitterly. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton* 134 With her perilous fingers..shee would not sticke to lay at the face and eyes of other small Children playing together with her.

† **B.** as *adv.* = PARLOUS B. *Obs.*

1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence, Heautont.* III iii, This is a perilous naughtie queane. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* XII, Lovel, you look perilous grim.

Perilously (pe·rilǝsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a manner involving peril; very dangerously.

1340 *Ayenb.* 254 Hy ulyzb perilousliche zuo þet hy hyre spilþ, and ualþ ofte into þe grimes of þe uoȝelere of helle. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 151 A cat of a courte..pleyde wiþ hem perilouslych. 1481 CAXTON *Godeffroy* clxxiv. 258 Wherof cam grete stenche .. wherof the ayer was corrupte ouer perylously. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xx. (1634) 740 Many herein do perilously erre. 1624 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 112 People, as they are suspicious, will be talking paridously. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xl. 413 The Queen fell perillously sick. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 596 Head man comes perilously near breaking his neck by frequent falls among the rocks

Pe·rilousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being perilous: dangerousness.

1572 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps* Ep. Ded. 3 The perilousnes of this present time. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1852 MISS YONGE *Camees* (1877) IV. iv. 45 A sense of the perilousness of the post to any honest man.

† **Pe·rilsome,** *a. Obs.* [f. PERIL *sb.* + -SOME.] Fraught with peril; perilous.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 239 They so poyson the ayre..that from them proceedeth thys perilsome contagion. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Remem.* III. 241 No time to come Can send me to a place, so perilsome, That I shall feare it. 1650 DAVENANT *Gondibert* Pref., The people be often the greater enemy, and more perilsome, being nearest.

Perilymph (pe·rilimf). *Anat.* [mod. f. PERI- + LYMPH.] The clear fluid contained within the osseous labyrinth of the internal ear, and surrounding the membranous labyrinth. (Distinguished from ENDOLYMPH.)

1836 9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 536/2 In birds the perilymph is in much less quantity than in the mammifera. 1879 CALDERWOOD *Mind & Br.* iii. 74 The vestibule..has a bony wall, and in its cavity is the fluid perilymph in which the membranous vestibule is suspended.

Perilymphangial, etc.: see PERI-.

Pe·rilymphaˈtic, *a.* [In 1, f. PERILYMPH + -ATIC; in 2, f. PERI- + LYMPHATIC.]

1. Pertaining to the perilymph.

1877 BURNETT *Ear* 145 The perilymphatic cavity is inserted into the lymphatic tract of all vertebrates. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 548 The peri-lymphatic space of the internal ear.

2. Situated around the lymphatic vessels.

1879 BUMSTEAD *Venereal Diseases* (ed. 4) 612 This perilymphatic inflammation is found in the thickness of the capsule of Glisson.

Perimancie, obs. form of PYROMANCY.

‖ **Perimeningitis** (peri,mĭnĭnjdʒai·tis). *Path.* [mod.L., f. *perimēninx* dura mater (f. Gr. περί around + μῆνιγξ membrane, pia mater) + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the *Perimeninx*, or dura mater of the brain and spinal cord: = PACHYMENINGITIS.

1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1892 GOWER *Dis. Nervous Syst.* I. 266. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 881 External spinal pachymeningitis.—This condition is also designated 'peripachymeningitis' or simply 'perimeningitis'.

Periment, obs. form of PEDIMENT.

Perime·ristem. *Bot.* [mod. (Rassow, in Ger. 1872) f. PERI- + MERISTEM.] The outermost layer of the meristem at a growing point, which develops into the outer cortex and dermatogen.

1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 294 Exomeristem ..is divided into the Mesomeristem and the Perimeristem, which is the outer zone, forming the external cortex and the Dermatogen. Endistem, Existem, Mesistem, and Peristem are abbreviated expressions for these successive layers.

Perimeter (pĕri·mĭtǝr). [ad. L. *perimetros*, a. Gr. περίμετρος circumference, f. περί around + μέτρον measure: cf. It. *perimetro* (Florio 1611), F. *périmètre* (1541 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The continuous line or lines forming the boundary of a closed geometrical figure (curved or rectilineal), or of any area or surface; circumference, periphery, outline; also, the measure or length of the circumference. (Cf. DIAMETER 1, 2.)

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 22 b, The Stilliced or Perimeter, or vpper part of the vppermost Coronice. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 173 A perimeter, which is the circuite, or compasse of a figure. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* I. (1722) 21 Of all Figures, whose Perimeters are equal, the Circle is the most capacious. 1776 *Kentish Trav. Comp.* 327 In less than three months, the whole perimeter .or inclusion of the harbour, was finished. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 102 The perimeter of the polygon will continually approach to coincidence with the circumference of the circle in which it is inscribed. 1881 CASEY *Sequel to Euclid* 16.

fig. 1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* Induct., He makes that his centre attractive to draw thither a diversity of guests, all persons of different humours to make up his perimeter.

† **b.** Applied to a space surrounding something.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. iii. (1851) 168 In respect of a woodden table and the perimeter of holy ground about it.. the Priest esteems their lay-ships unhallow'd and unclean.

2. An instrument for measuring the field of vision and determining the visual powers of different parts of the retina.

1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 1070 The perimeter brought out by C. C. Jeaffreson, seems to be the best. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 846 Their precise determination and localisation require the assistance of the perimeter.

attrib. 1889 G. A. BERRY *Dis. Eye* 553 The result of a perimeter examination..recorded on a chart.

Hence **Peri·meterless** *a.*

1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 380 Illimitable, perimeterless, immutable space.

Perimetral (pĕri·mĭtrăl), *a. rare.* [f. L. *perimetr-os* (see prec.) + -AL: cf. *diametral.*] = PERIMETRIC *a.*[2] 1.

1685 H. MORE *Paralip. Prophet* XXVII 290 The words.. relating to the..inner House, intimate a Perimetral dimension thereof.

Perimetrial, -metritis: see PERI- a, c.

Perimetric (perimĕ·trik), *a.*[1] *Anat.* and *Path.* [f. Gr. περί around + μήτρα uterus + -IC.] Situated or occurring around the uterus.

1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Clin. Lect. Dis. Wom.* XXVIII. 227 Lumps produced by perimetric inflammation and adhesions.

Perimetric (perime·trik), *a.*[2] [f. Gr. περιμετρ-ος PERIMETER + -IC: cf. METRIC.]

1. Pertaining to a perimeter or circumference.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

2. Pertaining to or obtained by a perimeter (PERIMETER 2) or perimetry.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 761 A perimetric chart.. shows merely a small central spot of clear vision around the point of fixation. *Ibid.* VIII 108 Perimetric observations show that frequently the fields of vision are narrowed generally for both eyes.

So **Perime·trical** *a.*; hence **Perime·trically** *adv.*

1882 OGILVIE (Annandale), *Perimetrical*, pertaining to the perimeter. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 763 Studying perimetrically a case of homonymous hemianopsia.

Perimetry (pĕri·mĕtri). [f. as PERIMETER + -Y: cf. *geometry*, etc.]

1. Measurement round; perimeter. Now *rare.*

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* a iij b, To be certified, either of the length, perimetry, or distance lineall. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* II. xiv. N iij b, The one is equall to the semidiameters, the other to the perimetrie or circumference. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Jan. 2/1 The contention..that cranial perimetry has but little relation to cerebral quality is no doubt well founded.

2. Measurement of the field of vision by means of the perimeter (PERIMETER 2).

1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Perimetry*, the measuring the dimensions of the field of vision by means of the *perimeter.* 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 847 It is unnecessary..to convert perimetry into a solemn function.

‖ **Perimonerula** (perimone·rĭŭlă). *Embryol.* [mod.L., f. PERI- + MONERULA.] The MONERULA arising from a PERIBLASTIC ovum.

1876 [see PERICYTULA].

Perimorph (pe·rimɔif). *Min.* [mod. f. Gr. περί around + μορφή form.] (See quot. 1882.) Hence **Perimo·rphic, Perimo·rphous** *adjs.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a perimorph; **Perimo·rphism,** perimorphic condition.

1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* II. ii. ii. 61 A mineral which encloses another has been called a Perimorph; one enclosed by another an Endomorph. 1888 TEALL *British Petrogr.* Gloss. 442 *Perimorphism.* Sheerer termed those crystals perimorphic which consist merely of a thin rind, the interior being filled with other minerals. 1888 A. HARKER in *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* XLIV. 453 Perimorphic hornblende..bordering augite-cores. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Perimorphous crystals*, crystals which are made up of a nucleus of one mineral surrounded by an envelope of another.

‖ **Perimorula** (perimɔ·rĭŭlă). *Embryol.* [mod. L., f. PERI- + MORULA.] The MORULA arising from a PERIBLASTIC OVUM. 1876 [see PERICYTULA].

† **Peri·mplish,** *v. Obs.* Also **-esh.** [f. OF. *paremplisse*, lengthened stem of *paremplir* to fulfil thoroughly, f. *par-* = PER- 2 + *emplir*:—L. *implēre* to fill up.] *trans.* To fulfil, accomplish, complete. Also † **Perimple·nish** *v.* Hence † **Peri·mplishment,** fulfilment, completion.

1499 *Will of Benjamen* (Somerset Ho.), Perimplenisshing my said testament. 1554 T. SAMPSON in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xviii. 48 The perimplishment of your justification. 1596 H. CLAPHAM *Briefe Bible* II. 141 The perimplishment of Daniels halfe weeke of yeares. 1621 BOLTON *Stat. Irel.* 9 (25 Hen. VI) Many times they do not perimplish the same.

Perimyelitis: see PERI- c.

‖ **Perimysium** (perimi·siŭm). *Anat.* [irreg. f. Gr. περί around + μῦς muscle (stem μυ-): cf. *pericarpium*, etc.] The sheath of connective tissue enveloping a muscle. Hence **Perimy·sial** *a.*, pertaining to the perimysium.

1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Perimysium*, Fascia. 1877 ROSENTHAL *Muscles & Nerves* 108 Their covering of muscle-sheath (perimysium). 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 215 The perimysium undergoes changes.

† **Perindu·lgent,** *a. Obs. rare*—°. [ad. L. *perindulgēnt-em*: see PER- 4 and INDULGENT.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Perindulgent*, very gentle, courteous.

Perine (pe·rein). *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *perinium* (Strasburger 1882), f. PERI-, app. after EXTINE, INTINE.] The outermost coat of a pollen-grain or spore when there are three (*intine, extine* or *exine* and *perine*).

1895 KERNER & OLIVER *Nat. Hist. Plants* (1902) II. 101 The wall of pollen-grains is, as a rule, three-layered. These three layers are:—the internal one or *intine*, the middle one or *extine*, and the external one or *perine*. .. The various sculpturings, prickles, and other unevennesses of the outer coat really appertain to the perine.

Perineal, -sal (perinĭ·ăl), *a.* [f. PERINE-UM + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or situated in the perineum. *Perineal body*: see PERINEUM.

1767 A. CAMPBELL *Lexiph.* (1774) 23, I suffered a total perineal excoriation. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 178/2 These muscles..have the effect of making tense the different perineal aponeurosis. 1868 SIR H. THOMPSON *Dis. of Prostate* 3 The posterior layer of the deep perineal fascia.

Perine·o-, used as combining form of PERINEUM, in a few terms of anatomy, pathology, etc.

Perine·ocele (-sēl) [Gr. κήλη tumour], perineal hernia; **Perine·oplasty,** a plastic operation on the perineum; so **Perineoplastic** *a.*; **Perineorrhaphy** (-ŏ·răfi) [Gr. ῥαφή sewing, suture], suture of the perineum when ruptured; **Perine·o-vaginal** *a.*, relating to the perineum and vagina (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Perine·o-vulvar** *a.*, relating to the perineum and vulva.

1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Perinæocele.* 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 911/1 A perineocele. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Perineoplastic operation*, perineorrhaphy. 1875 tr. *H. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* X. 555 The operation of perineoplasty. 1872 T. G. THOMAS *Dis. Women* (ed. 3) 129 The operation which is now generally adopted..has received the name of perineorrhaphy. 1857 BULLOCK *Caseaux' Midwif.* 48 The nerves are derived from the deep branch of the perineo-vulvar branch of the internal pudic.

Perinephral, -ic, etc.: see PERI- a, b, c.

Perinerve (pe·rinǝiv). *Anat.* [f. PERI- + NERVE.] = PERINEURIUM.

1873 A. FLINT *Nerv. Syst.* i. 28 They [capillaries] never penetrate the perinerve.

‖ **Perineum, perinæum** (perinĭ·ŭm). *Anat.* [Late L. (Cœl. Aurel. *c* 440) *perinæum, -nēum*, a. Gr. περίνεον, περίνεος, or perh. properly περιν-: cf. in same sense πηρίνα; also πηρίς or πηρίν, acc. πηρίνα scrotum.] The region of the body between the anus and the scrotum or vulva; denoting either the surface of this, or the mass of tissue (*perineal body*) of which this surface forms the base.

1632 SHERWOOD, The perineum, *perinde.* 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Perinæum*, the Ligamentous Seam betwixt the Cod and the Fundament. 1754-64 SMELLIE *Midwif.* I. 93 The perinæum. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 234, I made a division in the perinæum. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 193 The muscles of the perineum are situated in the outlet of the pelvis.

Perineural (perinĭiū·răl), *a.* [f. Gr. περί around + νεῦρον nerve + -AL: cf. *neural.*] Surrounding or investing a nerve, or a bundle of nerve-fibres.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 501 There is in all these cases..leucocytal infiltration of the perineural sheath

‖ **Perineuritis** (pe·rinĭurǝi·tis). *Path.* [mod. L., f. next + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the perineurium. Hence **Perineuritic** (-i·tik) *a.*, pertaining to or affected with perineuritis (in quot. misused for *perineural*).

1878 A. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 57 One a peri-neuritis, and the other an inflammation of the optic nerve itself. 1893 A. S. ECCLES *Sciatica* 13 Distension of the perineuritic lymph-spaces. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 58 Lepra-cells, which infiltrating the perineurium produce perineuritis.

‖ **Perineurium** (perinĭiū·rĭŭm). *Anat.* [mod. L., f. Gr. περί around + νεῦρον nerve: cf. *pericarpium*, etc.] The sheath of connective tissue enveloping a bundle of nerve-fibres. Hence **Perineu·rial** *a.*, of or pertaining to the perineurium.

1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Perineurion*, Neurilemma. 1893 A. S. ECCLES *Sciatica* 13 In the lymphatics of the epineurium and the lymph-spaces of the perineurium. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 637 The thickened perineurium and interstitial tissue.

Perinuclear, -ocular: see PERI- a.

Period (pĭ·riŭd), *sb.* Forms: 5 **peryod, paryode,** 6 **peryode, periode,** 6- **period:** see also PARODY *sb.*[2] [a. F. *période* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) = Sp. *período*, It. *periodo*, ad. L. *period-us*, a. Gr. περίοδος going round, way round, circuit, revolution, cycle of years, periodic recurrence, course, recurring fit of disease, orbit of a heavenly body, rounded sentence, f. περί around + ὁδός way; in ancient L. used only of the period or cycle of the four Grecian games, and of a complete sentence; in med.L. in other of the Gr. senses.]

I. A course or extent of time.

† **1.** The time during which anything runs its course; time of duration. *Obs.*

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxvi. 72 For the tyme and paryode before ordeyned of the first maker. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* V. iii. § 13. 424 Unto all Dominions God hath set their periods. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 587 How by Art to make Plants more lasting than their ordinary Period. 1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Let. Friend* § 11 Many Temples early gray have out-lived the Psalmist's period.

2. *Chronol.* A round of time or series of years,

marked by the recurrence of astronomical coincidences (e. g. the changes of the moon falling on the same days of the solar year), used as a unit in chronology; e. g. the *Callippic, Dionysian, Julian, Metonic period.* Cf. CYCLE *sb.* 2.

1613 [see JULIAN]. 1694 HOLDER *Disc. Time* (J.), A cycle or period is an account of years that has a beginning and an end too, and then begins again as often as it ends. 1696-1876 [see CALLIPPIC] 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Period*, in Chronology, signifies a Revolution of a certain Number of YEARS; as the *Metonick Period*, the *Julian Period*, and the *Calippick Period.* 1718 PRIDEAUX *Connect. O. & N. Test.* II. iv. 231 In the language of Chronologers a Cycle is a round of several years and a Period a round of several Cycles. 1727-1876 [see DIONYSIAN 3].

b. *Astron.* The time in which a planet or satellite performs its revolution about its primary.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The periods of the comets are now many of them pretty well ascertained. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. xvi. § 2 Tell these persons..that the earth, with all the planets, roll round the sun in their several periods. 1834 *Nat. Philos., Astron.* iii. 69/1 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) Her time of being again in the same direction with the sun, is called her *synodic period*, or *synodic revolution. Ibid.* 70/2 Her return to the same position with respect to the equinox, or her *tropical period*, will be shorter. 1854 BREWSTER *More Worlds* ii. 29 Its [Uranus'] year, or annual period, is eighty-four years.

† c. *Physiol. Period of the blood*: see quot.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., *Period of the blood*,..the circle of the blood, or the tour it makes round the body, for the support of life.

d. *Physics.* The interval of time between the recurrence of phases in a vibration, etc.

1865 TYNDALL *Radiation* xv. 52 The rays of light differ from those of invisible heat only in point of period. 1869 — in *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 230 The energy transmitted to the eye from a candle-flame half a mile distant is more than sufficient to inform consciousness; while waves of a different period, possessing many times this energy have no effect whatever. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. 1 § 54 The Period of a simple harmonic motion is the time which elapses from any instant until the moving point again moves in the same direction through the same position.

e. Any round or portion of time occupied by a recurring process or action, or marked by the regular recurrence of a phenomenon.

1850 McCOSH *Div. Govt.* II. i. (1874) 133 The tides of the ocean .. flow in periods. 1862 TYNDALL *Mountaineer.* xi, The heart beats by periods. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Aug. 8/1 This hypothesis is in full accord with the 'climate-period of thirty-five years' recently put forward by Professor Bruckner.

3. *Path.* The time during which a disease runs its course; that occupied by each attack of intermittent fever from its accession to its remission; also, each of the temporal phases distinguishable in the course of a disease.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* 50/2 Optalmia hath certaine paroxysmes or fyttes, and periodes or courses. 1726 QUINCY *Lex. Phys.-Med.* (ed. 3), *Period* is the Space in which a Distemper continues from its Beginning to its Declension; and such as return after a certain Space, with like Symptoms, are called *Periodical Distempers.* 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Period*, .the time during which a disease progresses from its accession to its declension; also, those marked changes that characterize the progress of a disease, of which there are said to be five,—the *invasion*, the *augment*, the *state*, or full development, the *decline*, and the *termination. Ib. d.*, The term period was also applied to the time between two attacks of intermittent fever. It was divided into two parts, the accession..and the remission.

b. *pl.* Also *monthly periods*: menses, catamenia.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 121 The exact day between any two periods of menstruation in which semination has taken effect 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 777 Her habit is for the periods to recur every five weeks, rather fie ly. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Periods.*

4. An indefinite portion of time, *spec.* of history, or of some continuous process, as life (generic or individual), distinguished and characterized by the same prevalent features or conditions

1712 ADDISON *Hymn*, 'When all thy Mercies' xi, Through every Period of my Life Thy Goodness I'll pursue. 1780 BURKE *Sp. at Bristol* Wks. III. 383 The Reformation, one of the greatest periods of human improvement, was a time of trouble and confusion. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 116 We have most of us, at some period or other of our lives, been amused with dialogues of the dead. 1865-6 H. PHILLIPS *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 148 The winter periods proved always trying to the American cause. 1870 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Relig.* (1873) 66 Niobe was, in a former period of language, a name of snow and winter.

b. *Geol.* One of the larger divisions of geological time; usually subordinate to an *era*: see EPOCH 5 c.

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 54 The period next antecedent we shall call Eocene. 1853 PHILLIPS *Rivers Yorksh.* iv. 124 All Holderness was a sea-bed in the 'glacial' period. 1863 [see CRETACEOUS 2]. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.* s. v., In the scheme of nomenclature proposed by the International Geological Congress *period* is the chronological term of the second order, to which *system* is the corresponding stratigraphic term; as, Silurian period or system.

c. Any specified portion or division of time.

a 1752 BOLINGBROKE *Stud. Hist.* (1752) I. vi. 236 The particular periods into which the whole period should be divided. 1793 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 141 Twenty years would be too long a period to fix for such an event. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 499 Where a person acquires a second right, he is allowed a new period of twenty years to pursue his remedy. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* xi. viii, The termination of a centenary period in the history of man. 1865 SWINBURNE *Anactoria* 302 Till time wax faint in all his periods.

d. *The period*: the time in question or under consideration; *esp.* the present day: cf. DAY *sb.* 13 b (*b*).

1868 MRS. LYNN LINTON in *Sat. Rev.* 14 Mar. 340/1 The girl of the period is a creature who dyes her hair and paints her face. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrq. & Merch.* II. i. 2 Some of them grow 'fast', and 'loud'—mere 'girls of the period'.

II. Completion, end of any course.

5. The point of completion of any round of time or course of action or duration; consummation, termination, conclusion, end. Phrases: *To put* († *give, set*) *a period to*, † *bring, come to a period*; † *to set down one's* (or *the*) *period* (perh. with some allusion to 11 b). Now *arch.*

[c 1374, 1430-40: see PARODY *sb.*?] 1590 GREENE *Mourn. Garm.* Wks. (Grosart) IX. 150 She glanced her lookes on all, ..but at last she set downe her period on the face of Alexis, thinking he was the fairest. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, iv. ii. 17 The period of thy Tyranny approacheth. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. iii, To end And give a timely period to our sports. 1601 R JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* Ded., I put a period to these lines. a 1636 LYNDE *Case for Spectacles* (1638) Ep. Ded., Death..sets a period to all suits in Courts. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VII. § 391 This Answer was return'd to his Majesty; which put a period to all Men's hopes. 1670 EVELYN *Let. Ld. Treasurer* 20 Jan. in *Diary*, The subject of it being..ye warr..not yet brought to a period. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 140 A thing past and now come to a Period. 1734 WATTS *Relig. Jud.* (1789) 86 Let us hold the period of life ever in our view. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 54 P 2 A man accustomed..to trace things from their origin to their period. 1814 CARY *Dante, Paradise* XVI. 137 The just anger that hath..put a period to your gladsome days. 1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 96, I mean to put a period to this prodigality.

† b. The final stage of any process or course of action; the concluding sentence, peroration; the finish, consummation, final event, issue, outcome.

c 1530 L. COX *Rhet.* (1899) 66 The periode or conclusion standethe in the bryefe enumeracyon of thynges spoken before, and in mouynge the affectyons 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 404 Mystres money made upp alwayes the peryode of the play. 1616 W. FORDE *Serm.* 64 So shall it be the period and end of my discourse. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* I. iii, O think what anxious moments pass between The birth of plots, and their last fatal periods. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, VII. III. 28 Conducting the deliberations to such a successful period.

† c. An end to part of a course; a stop. *Obs. rare.*

1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* I. iii, Yet shall my soldiers make no period Until Natolia kneel before your feet. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 101 All terrene joyes are mixt with discontent and periods.

† d. Death. *Obs. rare.*

a 1639 WOTTON *Parallel Essex & Buckhm.* in *Relig.* (1651) 34 Touching the Dukes [Buckingham's] suddain period. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* II. § 11 The Tragical Exits and unexpected periods of some eminent Persons.

† 6. The highest point reached in any course; the acme. *Obs.*

1595 MARKHAM *Sir R. Grinvile* (Arb) 78 Since last the sunne Lookt from the hiest period of the sky. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* II. vii. 98 When the sunne is in the period of his force in the burning Zone. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. xiv. 107. 1608 D. T[UVIL] *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 43 b, Nor was the massacre of this his warlike sonne the period of his furie.

† 7. A particular point in the course of anything; a point or stage of advance; a point of time, moment, occasion. *Obs.*

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 341 If you aske of the Mathematician, how to passe betwixt two periods, he will tell you that [etc.]. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. ii. 657 At fit Periods the whole Rout Set up their throats with Clam'rous shout. c 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* II. 82 Farenheit's scale is most generally in use, and the remarkable periods of heat are as follows: 212 water boils, 175 spirits of wine boils, 112 fever-heat, 98 blood-heat [etc.]. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 281 *note*, The work being now brought to such a period that it could go on with less interruption.

† 8. A limit in space, appointed end (of a journey or course). *Obs.*

1605 WILLET *Hexapla Gen.* 463, 50 miles beyond..which was the vtmost period of their journey. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* Ezek. i. 17 They moued all four together and went right on to the period appointed. 1789 in *Burke's Corr.* (1844) III. 87 Our best friends will not march, unless they can perceive a period to their journey.

† 9. *fig.* The end to be attained, the goal. *Obs.*

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* v. ii, If these had made one poem's period. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. iii. 47 This is the period of my ambition. *Ibid.* IV. ii. 237. 1613 — *Hen. VIII*, I. ii. 209 There's his period To sheath his knife in vs. 1618 M. BARET *Horsemanship, Cures* 18 When you haue gotten the period of your desire. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* Pref. (1851) 18 This therefore shall be task and period of this discourse. a 1674 CLARENDON *Surv. Leviath.* XXX. (1676) 184 Which without doubt must be the natural and final period of all his Prescriptions in Policy and Government.

III. In Grammar, Rhetoric, Music, etc.

10. A complete sentence. (Cf. Aristotle *Rhet.* III. ix.) Usually applied to a sentence consisting of several clauses, grammatically connected, and rhetorically constructed. Hence, in *pl.*, rhetorical or grammatical language.

(1533 MORE *Apol.* xiv. 103 b, A very colde skuse to a man lerned that wyll way the hole periodus togyther.] 1579 E. K. in *Spenser's Sheph. Kal.* Ep. to Harvey, The whole Periode and compasse of speache so delightsome for the roundnesse, and so graue for the straungenesse. 1593 NASHE *Four Lett. Confut.* 80, I know two seuerall periods or full pointes in this last epistle, at least fortie lines long a piece. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 585 Not a period Shall be unaid for me. 1678 TEMPLE *Let. to King* Wks. 1731 II. 330 He went on, and read a long Period in Cypher. 1764 GRAY *Corr. N. Nicholls* 19 Nov., If you will not take this as an excuse, accept it at least as a well-turned period, which is always my principal concern. 1782 COWPER *Table T.* 517 If sentiment were sacrificed to sound, And truth cut short to make a period round. 1859 HUXLEY in *Sci. Opin.* 21 Apr. 464 Those oddly constructed periods which seem to have prejudiced many persons against reading his works. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* x. 209 To put clauses together into periods.

b. In *Ancient Prosody*, A group of two or more cola (COLON 2 1); a metrical group or series of dicolic, tricolic, etc. verses.

1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. ii. § 6 He was the first..who replaced the rude structure of periods by some degree of rhythm. 1888 BLADES *Caxton* 126 The Greek grammarians ..called a complete sentence a period, a limb was a colon, and a clause a comma. 1883 [see COLON 2 1].

11. A full pause such as is properly made at the end of a sentence.

1587 GREENE *Penelopes Web* Wks. (Grosart) V. 151 She fell into consideration with her selfe that the longest Sommer hath his Autumne, the largest sentence his Period. [1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. iv. (Arb) 88 The third they called *periodus*, for a complement or full pause, and as a resting place and perfection of so much former speach as had bene vttered.] *Ibid* 89 Much more might be sayd for the vse of your three pauses, comma, colon, and periode. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. i. 96 Make periods in the midst of sentences. 1593 — *Lucr.* 565 She puts the period often from his place. a 1637 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* II. ix, The distinction of a perfect sentence hath a more full stay, and doth rest the spirit, which is a pause or a period.

b. The point or character that marks the end of a complete sentence; a full stop (.).

1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Roode* (1878) 20/2 No Commaes but thy Stripes; no Periods But thy Nailes. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 95 In reading, that he [the scholar] doe it distinctly, reading to a Period or full point, and there to stay. 1748 J. MASON *Elocut.* 24 A Comma stops the Voice while we may privately tell one, a Semi-colon two; a Colon three; and a Period four. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 405 When a sentence is complete and independent..it is marked with a Period. 1856 MASON *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 7) 121 Punctuation .4 The Full stop or Period.

12. *Mus.* 'A complete musical sentence' (Stainer & Barrett 1898).

1866 ENGEL *Nat. Mus.* iii. 83 A period, however, does not necessarily always embrace eight bars. 1880 C. H. H. PARRY in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 692 A Period is one of the divisions which characterise the form of musical works..the lesser divisions are phrases.

13. *Arith.* A set of figures in a large number marked off by commas placed between or dots placed over, as in numeration, circulating decimals, and the extraction of the square or cube root.

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 15 A Period is a comprehension of Degrees..as 123..12345, &c. a 1677 *Cocker's Arith.* i. § 10. 6 A Period..when a Number consists of more than three figures or places, whose proper order is to prick or distinguish every third Place..so..63 452 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 4 Numbers .. of Three Figures, or Places..may properly be called a Period. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s.v., A Period in Numbers, is a Distinction made by a Point, or Comma after every sixth Place or Figure; and is used in Numeration, for the readier distinguishing and naming the several Figures or Places. 1859 BARN. SMITH *Arith. & Algebra* (ed. 6) 76 The part [of a circulating decimal] which is repeated is called the Period.

14. *Math.* The interval between any two successive equal values of a periodic function, i. e. one whose values recur in the same order while that of the variable increases or decreases continually.

1879 CAYLEY *Coll. Math Papers* X. 468 The theta-functions have the quarter-periods (1, 1), the half-periods (0, 2), and the whole periods (4, 4). 1888 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 13 If $\phi(x+n\lambda) = \phi(x)$, n being any integer and λ a constant, $\phi(x)$ is a periodic function of x, its period being λ.

† **Period**, *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To bring to a termination, put a period to; to end, conclude; to dissolve.

1595 *Polimanteia* (1882) 46, I am loath to bee too long in my aduisements to you,. and therefore heere I period them. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. i. 99 Your. Letter he desires To those haue shut him vp, which failing, Periods his comfort. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 301 It will calmly period all thy troubles. 1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III 95 This ingenuous Concession. were sufficient to period our Controversie.

2. *intr.* To come to a conclusion, conclude.

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. lxi, You may period upon this; that where there is the most pitty from others, there is the greatest misery in the partie pitied. 1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 88 Here then I period. 16 BARTON *Holiday's Achmed.* (N.), 'Tis some poor comfort that this mortal scope Will period.

Hence † **Periodiing** *vbl. sb.*, finishing, concluding.

1659 RUSHW. *Hist. Coll.* I 39 This Parliament..to continue for the Enacting of Laws, and Periodiing of things of Reformation, as long as the necessity of the State shall require the same.

Periodate, per-iodate (pər,ai ŏleit). *Chem.* [See PER- 5.] A salt of periodic acid. (In Pharmacy, short for *calcium periodate*, an antiseptic.)

1836 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 4) 343 A sparingly soluble white salt is obtained, which is a periodate of soda 1871 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 122 Periodic Acid, or Hydrogen Periodate. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Jan. 2/3 A medical contemporary mentioned that one sniff of periodate crystals would cure an attack of influenza. 1892 *Times* 28 Oct. 3/5 It is claimed that in the early stage of cholera periodate is successful in 95 per cent of the cases.

So **Periodic, per-iodic** (pər,ai,ŏ'dik) *a.*, as in

Periodic acid, H_5IO_6, an acid containing a larger proportion of oxygen than iodic acid; **Peri·odide** or † **Perio·duret**, a combination of iodine with another element or radical in a larger proportion than in a simple iodide.

1819 Brande *Chem.* 138 Periodide of phosphorus is a black compound, formed by heating one part of iodine with rather more than 20 of phosphorus. 1836 *Ibid.* (ed. 4) 343 An aqueous solution of pure periodic acid is formed. 1853 W. Gregory *Inorg. Chem.* 117 Periodic Acid. $IO_7 = 183·1$. Analogous to perchloric acid. 1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 912/1 Periodurct. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 742 One sixteenth of a grain of periodide [i.e. of mercury] or of corrosive sublimate.

Periodeu·tic, *a. rare*—°. [f. late Gr. περιοδευτής a traveller; a physician, f. περι-οδεύ-ειν to travel about.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a quack.

1857 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Periodic (pĭəriɒ·dĭk), *a*[1] [a. F. *périodique* (14th c. in Hatz. Darm.), ad. L. *periodicus* (Pliny), a. Gr. περιοδικός coming round at certain intervals, f. περίοδος Period: see -ic.]

1. Of, pertaining, or proper to the revolution of a heavenly body in its orbit, as *periodic motion, time.*

1642 Howell *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 87 In as short a compas of time as the Sun finisheth his periodic annuall motion. 1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 192 If the Sun were retained by the same Force [Gravity], propagated so far as itself, the Cubes of the Distances of the Sun and Moon. would have the same Ratio as the Squares of their Periodic Times. 1833 Herschel *Astron.* viii. 248 A direct method of ascertaining the periodic time of each planet.

2. Characterized by periods; recurring at regular intervals; *spec* in *Path.* having regularly recurring symptoms, as *periodic fever.* Often *loosely*, Recurring or reappearing at intervals; intermittent.

Periodic function (*Math.*): see Period *sb.* 14. *Periodic inequality* (*Astron*): see Inequality 4. *Periodic law* (*Chem*): the statement of the fact (first pointed out by Mendeléeff in 1869) that the properties of the chemical elements are periodic functions of their atomic weights; i.e. that when arranged in the order of these weights, the elements fall into recurring groups or series, so that those having similar chemical and physical properties recur at regular intervals.

1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 365 The boulimos is a great periodick appetite, often ending in nauseousnesse. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* vi. 154 Periodic Potions for the Sick. 1750 H. Walpole *Lett. to Mann* (1834) II. 328, I have advised several who are going to keep their next earthquake in the country to take the bark for it, as it is so periodic. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 88 The fevers of the periodic class exhibit great variety of condition. 1822–36 De Quincey *Confess.* (1862) 25 The fretting..of anxiety, which..he kept alive by this periodic exaction. 1859 Parkinson *Optics* (1866) 104 The cylindrical beams transmitted through these annular lenses sweep the horizon and produce a revolving or periodic light. 1879 Cayley *Coll. Math. Papers* XI 529 The functions $\sin u$, $\cos u$, are periodic, having the period 2π, $\sin(u+2\pi) = \sin(u)$; and the half-period π, $\sin(u+\pi) = -\sin u$; the periodicity may be verified by means of the foregoing fractional forms 1880 Clerkshaw *Wurtz' Atom. The.* 154 A function of the atomic weights, which function is periodic. 1882 Stokes in *Nature* XXIV. 617/2 A system of any kind subject to periodic disturbing forces. 1882 Minchin *Unipl. Kinemat.* 13 A function of a variable, x, is said to be a periodic function .. if its values repeat themselves for values of the variable differing by a constant.

3. Of or pertaining to a rhetorical or grammatical period; characterized by or expressed in periods.

1701 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* (1702) 276 Those Letters are not writ in a Periodick Style, as the Orations. 1840–1 De Quincey *Rhetoric* Wks. 1859 XI. 52 The splendour of his periodic diction, with his fine delivery, compensated his defect in imagery. 1860 Marsh *Eng. Lang.* xvii. 361 The Italian resembles the Latin in independence of fixed laws of periodic arrangement. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 527 Anaxagoras never attained to a connected or periodic style.

4. = Periodical *a.* 5 *rare.*

1835 I. Taylor *Spir. Despot.* i. 19 The despotism of the Periodic Press. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Apr 5/2 There is in all these respects no better model for the journalist or periodic writer.

5. Relating to a period or space of time. *rare.*

1884 J. Tait *Mind in Matter* (1892) 168 A periodic conception of the [six] 'days' would at once suggest itself,..the divine rest embracing an indefinite period.

Periodic, *a*[2], **per·iodic**: see under Periodate.

Periodical (pĭəriɒ·dĭkăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. as Periodic *a.*[1] + -al]

1. = Periodic *a.* 1. † *Periodical month*: see quot. 1690.

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1024 Nature. determined motion with periodicall revolutions. 1690 Leybourn *Curs. Math.* 467 The Periodical Month is that interval of time, in which the Moon returneth to the same place in the Zodiack from whence she departed. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I. s. v., The Periodical Motion of the Moon, is that whereby she finishes her Course round about the Earth in a Month. *a* 1721 Keill *Maupertuis' Diss.* (1734) 37 The Periodical times of the Planets. 1846 Joyce *Sci. Dial., Astron.* xiv. 98 This is called the periodical month.

2. Recurring after more or less regular periods of time; characterized by periods (of occurrence, variation, etc.): = Periodic 2.

Periodical cicada, a species of N. American cicada (*C. septendecim*), the larva of which remains buried from 13 to 17 years underground. *Periodical river, stream*, etc., one that flows and dries up in successive periods.

1601 Holland *Pliny* xx. iii. 38 Intermittent fevers which the Greeks call Periodicall. 1611 Cotgr., *Periodic, -ique*, periodicall. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* iv. xii. 215 Plato, who measured the vicissitude and mutation of States, by a periodicall fatality of number. 1661 Blount *Glossogr.* (ed 2) s. v., An Ague is called a Periodical disease, because it keeps a just time of its return. 1783 Justamond tr. *Raynal's Hist. Indies* II. 224 The rains, as in the other countries situated under the tropics, are periodical. 1800 *Hist. Ind.* in *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 9/1 At the commencement of the northerly periodical winds. 1833 Herschel *Astron.* xii. 381 Among the stars are several which .. undergo a regular periodical increase and diminution of lustre...These are called periodical stars. 1850 R. G. Cumming *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 58/1 We encamped on .. a periodical stream, in the gravelly bed of which fine spring-water could be obtained by digging. 1882 Stokes in *Nature* XXIV. 613/2 These [sun] spots as to their frequency and magnitude appear to be subject to a periodical inequality. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v. *Cicadidæ*, Some species, like the seventeen-year locust or periodical cicada, are noted for their length of life underground.

b. Occurring in a regular succession.

Periodical colours: a series of coloured rings or bands due to the interference of light waves, in which almost the same colours are repeated several times in similar order, e. g. Newton's rings.

1830 Herschel *Stud. Nat. Phil* ii. ii. 100 Doubly refracting substances exhibit periodical colours by exposure to polarized light. 1831 Brewster *Optics* xiv. 125 The new series of periodical colours which cross both the ordinary and the lateral images.

3. *Arith.* Of, pertaining to, or expressed in, periods (sense 13). *rare.*

1674 Jeake *Arith.* (1696) 15 The Periodical Division shews the thousandth place of the Number.

4. = Periodic 3. ? *Obs.*

1683 Cave *Ecclesiastici* 335 Nazianzen's [style] is..more sententious and periodical. 1710 Addison *Whig Exam.* No. 4 ¶ 4 Your high nonsense .. is loud and sonorous, smooth and periodical. 1780 Harris *Philol. Enq.* ii. iv. 103 The author..would refer..to the beginnings of his Hermes and his Philosophical Arrangements, where some attempts have been made in this periodical style.

5. Of literary publications, magazines, etc: Published at regular intervals longer than a day, as weekly, monthly, etc. **b.** Written in or characteristic of such publications; writing for or connected with magazines, etc.

In b, rather an attrib. use of the sb., B. 1.

1716 Addison *Freeholder* No. 45 ¶ 7 No Periodical Author ..must effect to keep in vogue for any considerable time. 1766 W Gordon *Gen. Counting-ho.* 260 Magazines and such periodical writings. 1806 Southey *Lett., to Lieut. Southey* 5 Mar., He..knows good from bad, which is not very often the case with periodical critics. 1838–9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* iv vi. § 35 The Mercure Galant was a famous magazine of light periodical amusement. *a* 1854 H. Reed *Lect. Eng. Lit.* vii. (1878) 231 The periodical literature, destined to acquire such unbounded influence in the newspaper press, and the leading reviews 1882 Froude *Carlyle* I. 259 Some [literary men] were selling their souls to the periodical press.

6. Assuming a system of periods. (*nonce-use.*)

1825 Culbertson *Lect. Rev.* xiii. 184 All the periodical interpreters consider the Church of Ephesus as the hieroglyphic of the Universal or Catholic Church during the age of the Apostles.

B. *sb.* [elliptical use of the adj.]

1. A magazine or miscellany, the successive numbers of which are published at regular intervals (as weekly, monthly, etc.). Not applied to a book published in parts, nor usually to a daily, weekly, or monthly newspaper.

1798 J. Anderson in *Washington's Writ.* (1893) XIV. 53 *note*, It will be a monthly periodical 1839 Lowell *Lett.* (1894) I 46 [To] get paid for contributions to periodicals. 1878 Lecky *Eng. in 18th C.* I. iv. 519 The 'Gentleman's Magazine'..was speedily followed by..the 'London Magazine': and in 1750 there were eight periodicals of this kind.

2. *nonce-uses.* **a.** = Periodical motion; **b.** A periodical examination.

1892 *Ohio Statesman* 3 May, The superior planets..making their regular periodicals around the sun in their regular periods. 1897 Abbott & Campbell *Life & Lett. Jowett* II. v 136 They were examined at their various 'periodicals' to test their progress.

Hence **Perio·dicalness**, the quality of being periodical or recurring periodically. *rare.*

1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 2075 The opinion of Galen and others concerning the Periodicalness or Stated returns of that Flux. 1727 in Bailey vol. II, and in mod. Dicts.

Perio·dicalist. *rare.* [See -ist.] A writer for periodicals. So **Perio·dicalism, Perio·dicalize** *v.*

1824 *New Monthly Mag.* X. 223 We periodicalists who live to shoot folly as it flies. 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 540 It is a real injury to our literature when the slap-dash spirit of periodicalism comes into Cyclopædias. 1858 G. Gilfillan *Lett.* in Watson *Life* (1892) 224, I am preaching and periodicalising briskly.

Periodically (pĭəriɒ·dĭkălĭ), *adv.* [See -ly 2.] At regularly recurring or definite intervals; also *loosely*, from time to time, every now and then.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xvii. 149 They commonly doe both proceed unto perfection, and have legitimate exclusions, and periodically succeed each other. *a* 1745 W. Broome (J.), There will be a regular flux and reflux..every eight hours periodically. 1825 McCulloch *Pol. Econ.* ii. v. 198 It may even be doubted, whether Turkey and Egypt are upon an average much less populous for the plagues which periodically lay them waste. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* i. vii. 51 Over this summit the glacier is pushed, and has its back periodically broken.

b. *nonce-use.* In a magazine or 'periodical'.

1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 315 The crime is not the writing mischievously, or shamefully, but of writing periodically.

Periodicity (pĭəriɒdi·sĭti). [ad. F. *périodicité* (1796 in Hatz.-Darm., *Dict. Acad.* 1835), f. L. *periodic-us*: see Periodic and -ity]

1. The quality or character of being periodic; the quality of regular recurrence; tendency to recur at (more or less) regular intervals. (Chiefly in scientific use.)

1833 Herschel *Astron.* xii. 380 Wherever we can trace the law of periodicity—the regular recurrence of the same phænomena in the same times. 1868 Lockyer *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 27 We shall see..that the number of [sun] spots follows a certain periodicity. 1879 [see Periodic 2]. 1882 Vines *Sachs' Bot.* 755 A similar periodicity exists in the growth of leaves when day and night alternate normally.

2. *Physiol.* Recurrence of the 'monthly period'; menstruation: cf. Period *sb.* 3 b.

1848 [see Periodoscope]. 1875 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 187 In this harsh climate..in their case, periodicity, nervous system, intellect, and health require especial care.

Perio·ide: see under Periodate.

† **Pe·riodize**, *v. Obs.* [f. Period *sb.* + -ize.] *trans.* To bring to a period or end; to terminate.

1611 Sir W. Mure *Elegie* 22 The frouning faits, alwayes my fatall foes, Nocht bot our mynds permits to meet, to periodize our woes. 1658 Cokaine *Obstinate Lady* i. ii, Stir not then thou glorious Fabrick of the heavens, And periodize the Musick of the spheres. 1683 E. Hooker *Pref. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 98 For periodizing, or putting an end..to the. altercations, disputations and dubitations of.. Mystic Theologie.

Periodo·logy. [See -ology 1.]

1857 Dunglison *Med. Lex* 695 *Periodology*.., the doctrine of periodicity in health and disease. 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Periodontal, -um, etc.: see Peri- a–c.

Periodoscope (pĭəriɒ·dŏskōup). [See -scope.] (See quot. 1893.)

1848 W. T. Smith (*title*) The Periodoscope, with its application to Obstetric Calculations and the Periodicities of the Sex. 1857 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Periodoscope, Obstet.*, a dial, constructed to help in calculating the day on which labour will most probably occur, invented by Tyler Smith.

‖ **Perioeci** (pĕri·ĭ·sōi), *sb. pl.* In 6 sometimes **perieces.** [med L., a. Gr. περίοικοι, pl. of περίοικος, lit. dwelling round, neighbouring; also as below. In F. *périœciens*; in 16th c. *periéciens, periéces*: see quot. 1594.]

1. Dwellers under the same parallel of latitude, but opposite meridians. (Cf. Antoeci.)

1594 R. Ashley tr. *Leys le Roy* 123 b, In our time the Castilians haue sayled beyond the Canaries, and bearing towards the West, passed vnto our *Perieces*. 1652–62 Heylin *Cosmogr.* Introd. (1674) 20/1 'Perioeci' are such as dwell in the same Parallel, on the same side of the Æquator, how distant soever they be East and West. 1682 Sir T. Browne *Chr. Mor.* i. § 23 Fools, which are Antipodes unto the Wise, conceive themselves to be but their *Perioeci*, and in the same parallel with them. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I. s. v., *Perioeci*.. have the same Seasons of the Year. at the very same time; as also the same Length of Days and Nights. 1772 J. H. Moore *Pract. Navig.* (1828) 53.

2. *Gr. Hist.* The dwellers in the country round a city, or in the surrounding country towns and villages. Hence **Perioe·cic** (**-ō·kĭc**), **Perioe·cid** (**-ō·kĭd**) *adjs.*

1846 Grote *Greece* ii. vi. II. 483 The Perioekus was also a freeman and a citizen not of Sparta, but of some one of the hundred townships of Laconia. *Ibid*, The island of Cythéra..one of the Perioekic townships. *Ibid.* vii. II. 580 The dominion of Elis over her Perioekid territory. 1869 Rawlinson *Anc. Hist.* 127 The injudicious severity with which Argos treated her perioecic cities. 1873 Symonds *Grk Poets* iii. 85 The bitter hatred and contempt which the Greek nobles in a Dorian state felt for the *Perioeci*, or farmers of the neighbouring country.

Perioesophageal to **-orbitis**: see Peri- a–c.

Periogue, perioque, obs. forms of Piroque.

Perionet: see Pere-jonette, Pear *sb.* 5.

‖ **Perionychia** (pĕri,ŏni·kiă). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. περί around + ὄνυξ, ὀνυχ- nail.] Inflammation round the nails.

1879 Burnstead *Ven. Dis.* 579.

Periosteal (pĕriɒ·stĭăl), *a.* [f. Perioste-um + -al.] Surrounding or occurring around a bone; of. pertaining to, or connected with the periosteum.

1830 S. Cooper *Dict. Pract. Surg.* (ed 6) 465 These are the periosteal exostoses of Sir Astley Cooper. 1845 Todd & Bowman *Phys. Anat.* I 112 A layer of tissue..which may be called the periosteal layer. 1875 H. Walton *Dis. Eye* 53 A periosteal swelling.

Periosteo-, used as combining form of Periosteum, as in **Perio·steo-alve·olar** *a.* [see Alveolar], belonging to the periosteum (of the jaw-bone) and the sockets of the teeth; **Perio·steophyte** [Gr. φυτόν plant, growth], a bony growth from the periosteum; **Perio·steoto·me** [Gr. -τομος cutting], 'the special knife used for periosteotomy' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Perioste·otomy** [Gr. τομή a cutting], 'the operation of cutting through the periosteum' (*ibid.*).

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 932 Periosteo-alveolar swelling. 1889 Treves *Man. Surg.* II. 96 These periosteal new growths are known pathologically as *osteophytes*, or more correctly as *periosteophytes*.

Perio·steous, *a. rare.* [f. Perioste-um + -ous.] = Periosteal.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 58 The tendinous and periosteous variety [of whitlow].

‖ **Periosteum** (peri,ɒ·stiə·m). *Anat.* Also 6-7 -icum, 7 -ion. [mod.L., for ancient L. *periosteon* (Cœlius Aurelianus *c* 420), a. Gr. περιόστεον, neuter of περιόστεος adj. 'round the bones', f. περί round + ὀστέον bone. In F. *périoste* (Paré 16th c.).] The dense fibro-vascular membrane which envelops the bones (except where they are covered by cartilage), and from the inner (vascular) layer of which bone-substance is produced.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 2/2 That verye tender and sensible pellicle, *Periostium.* 1652 Bugg *New Disp.* 186 *Periostion* or Coat environing the Scull. 1741 Monro *Anat.* (ed. 3) 153 They are said to have no proper *Periosteum* within the Sockets. 1835-6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I 43 2/2 The periosteum is a fibrous membrane of a dull white colour. 1881 Mivart *Cat* 256 The periosteum of the neural canal

¶ b. = Periostracum.

1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* VII. 10 Shells..have an external crust, or periosteum, as Swammerdam calls it.

‖ **Periostitis** (peri,ɒstəi·tĭs). *Path.* Also more etymologically **periosteitis** (-tĭ,əi·tĭs). [f. prec. + -itis. In F. *périostéite, -ostite.*] Inflammation of the periosteum. Hence **Periostitic** (-i·tĭk) *a*, pertaining to or affected with periostitis.

1843 R. J. Graves *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxviii. 354 The others ..were labouring under ozæna and periostitic pains. *Ibid.* 361 Periostitis is one of the most common effects of mercurialization. 1854 Jones & Sievx. *Pathol. Anat.* (1875) 838 Simple periostitis is either suppuration or ossification

‖ **Periostracum** (peri,ɒ·străkə̆m). *Zool.* [mod. L., f. Gr. περί around + ὄστρακον shell of a mussel, etc.] The outer horny covering of the shell of a mollusc or brachiopod. Hence **Perio·stracal** *a.*, pertaining to the periostracum.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 452/1. 1841 *Ibid.* XXI. 373/1 The external coat or layer, Epidermis and Periostracum of authors, is of a somewhat horny or membranaceous character. 1870 Nicholson *Man. Zool.* 230 All living shells have an outer layer of animal matter, which is known as the 'epidermis', or 'periostracum'.

Periot, variant of Perit *Obs.*, minute weight.

Periotic (peri,ɒ·tĭk), *a.* (*sb.*) *Anat.* [f. Gr. περί around + οὖς, ὠτ- the ear, ὠτικός of the ear.] Surrounding the ear: applied to those bones of the skull (*prootic, epiotic,* and *opisthotic*) which constitute a protective case or capsule for the internal ear; usually confluent or entirely fused, forming the petrosal or petromastoid portion of the temporal bone. *ellipt.* as *sb.* A periotic bone.

1866 Brande & Cox *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Periotic Bones*.., the bones which surround the internal ear, or *labyrinth* 1870 Rolleston *Anim Life* 8 A conjugate foramen between the squamosal and the periotic. 1872 Mivart *Elem. Anat.* 106 These three bony barriers protecting the internal ear may be conveniently spoken of as the periotic mass.

Peripachymeningitis to **Peripapillary**: see Peri- a, c.

† **Peripatetian** (-tĭ·ʃăn). *Obs.* Also 6 **peripateciau, -etion, -iotien**, 7-8 **-ician**, (6 **paripatecian**, 7 **pyripatition**). [For **peripatetician*, ad. F. *péripatéticien*, f. L. *peripatētic-us* Peripatetic + *-ien*, -ian.]

A philosopher of the Peripatetic school.

a 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) B ij, Peripaticians, Academiens and Epicuriens. 1539 Aylmer *Harborowe* C j b, Stoickes, Academikes, Paripatecians. *c* 1590 Greene *Fr. Bacon* xi. 73, I will walk up and down, and be a peripatetian and a philosopher of Aristotle's stamp. 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xii. § 1. 108 Any Axiome of Aristotle amongst his Pyripatitions. 1753 tr. *Voltaire's Micromegas* 36 An old peripatician lifting up his voice, exclaimed..' The soul is perfection and reason'.

b. One who walks or travels about (with play on prec. sense).

1598 Bp. Hall *Sat.* v. iii. 33 Yet certes Mæcha is a Platonist, To all, they say, saue who so do not list; Because her husband a farre-trafiq'd man, Is a profest Peripatecian.

Peripatetic (peripăte·tĭk), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: (5 **perypatetik**), 6 **perrepatetiche, peripatetyche**, 6 7 **-tike, -tique**, 7-8 **-tick**, 8- **peripatetic**. [1. F. *péripatétique* (in 14th c. *pery-*, Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *peripatēticus* belonging to the peripatetic philosophy, a. Gr. περιπατητικός given to walking about, f. περιπατητ-ής one who walks about, f. περί about, around + πατεῖν to tread, to walk; in reference to the custom of Aristotle, who taught while walking in a περίπατος or place for walking in the Lyceum at Athens.]

A. *adj.* 1. Of or belonging to the school or system of philosophy founded by Aristotle, or the Aristotelian sect; Aristotelian; held or believed by this sect of philosophers. (With capital P.)

1566 Painter *Pal. Pleas* I. 63 Phocion a peripatetique philosopher. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 57 The Controversie 'twixt the Peripatetick and Atomical Philosophers. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 85 P 13 The old peripatetick principle, that Nature abhors a Vacuum. 1837 Whewell *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 193 The mixed Peripatetic and Platonic philosophy of the time.

2. Walking about or from place to place in connexion with some occupation or calling; itinerant. Often humorous, with a glance at sense 1.

1642 Howell *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 13 Peregrination..may be not improperly called a moving Academy or the true Peripatetique Schoole. 1662 S. P. *Acc. Latitude Men* 15 A certain Peripatetick Artificer..came that way, who undertook to mend it. 1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ.* 13. 1812 L. Hunt in *Examiner* 11 May 301/2 A persecuted and peripatetic lady. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* II. viii, His Peripatetic habits, favourable to Meditation. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 258 Peripatetic mountebanks used..to include a goat among their stage properties.

† b. *loosely.* Used for pacing up and down in, as a gallery or cloister. *Obs.*

1631 Brathwait *Whimzies, Exchange-man* 31 Entring now the long peripatetick gallery, they are encountred with volleyes of..questions.

c. *fig.* Of speech: Rambling. *rare.*

1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. xi, [He] prolonged to the utmost stretch of possibility a peripatetic account of an archery meeting.

B. *sb.* 1. A disciple of Aristotle; a member of the sect of philosophers who held the doctrines of Aristotle.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 47 Oon sect þat er namyd [per]ypatetiks affermes þat he steigh to þe emperien heuene yn þe semynge of fir. 1550 Bale *Eng. Vot.* II. 81 b, The peripatetyckes or naturall philosophers of Aristotle's secte. 1701 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* (1702) 5 The School-men, who were Peripatetick, explained Divinity by Aristotle's Principles. 1830 Mackintosh *Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 24 The mediocrity in which the Peripatetics placed Virtue.

2. One who walks about; a traveller; an itinerant dealer or trader. (Mostly *humorous.*)

1617 J. Moore *Mappe Mans Mort.* II. iv. 109 The Diuell is a Peripatetick,..alwaies walking and going about, seeking whom he may ensnare. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 376 P 1 It seems the peripatetic who walked before her was a watchman in the neighbourhood. 1798 Southey in Robberds *Mem. W. Taylor* I. 221, I have a traveller, and I am afraid I shall want another of these peripatetics. 1864 Lowell *Fireside Trav.* 195 John and Jonathan are always in a hurry when they turn peripatetics.

3. *pl.* Journeyings to and fro; movements hither and thither. *humorous.*

1769 Mrs. Griffith *Delicate Distress* I. 218 (F. Hall). 1811 L. M. Hawkins *C'tess & Gertr.* I. 41 You can divine their 'having friends to dinner' by the white-aproned satellites of the confectioner, and the preternatural peripatetics of pots and kettles.

Peripatetical (peripăte·tĭkăl), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. L. *peripatētic-us* (see prec.) + -al.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or relating to the Peripatetic philosophers or their system; also = Peripatetic *a.* 1. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1569 J. Sanford tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 67 b, These doth Thomas of Aquine follow fighting with a peripateticall argument. 1570 Dee *Math. Pref.* A iv, All maner of Philosophie, Academicall, or Peripateticall. *a* 1688 Cudworth *Immut. Mor.* iv. i. (1731) 147 Other Opinion called Peripatetical, that asserts the Eduction of Immaterial Forms out of the Power of Matter. 1692 Ray *Disc.* ii. (1732) 70 Unless we will grant a peripatetical condensation and rarefaction.

2. = Peripatetic *a.* 2. (Mostly *humorous.*)

1633 T. Adams *Exp.* 2 *Peter* iii. 8 He wearies..his indefatigable solicitor, and makes his peripatetical profession tedious to him. *a* 1634 Randolph *Pedlar* Poems (1652) 32 A Peripateticall Iourny-man that like another Atlas carries his heavenly shop on's shoulders. 1854 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 345 The British Association,..the Archæological Institute, and the other peripatetical gatherings.

† b. ? Of the nature of a formal or strutting walk.

1589 Nashe *Pref. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 10 Hauing starched their beardes most curiouslie, to make a peripateticall path into the inner parts of the Citie. 1607 Dekker *Westw. Hoe* II. i. Wks 1873 II. 293 A Constable new chosen kept not such a peripateticall gate.

Hence **Peripate·tically** *adv.*, in the course of walking about or moving on.

1837 Carlyle *French Rev.* I vii. vii, The tall Marquis.. looks peripatetically on this scene from under his umbrella. 1872 *Daily News* 18 Sept., [He] divided his attention between a homely breakfast, consumed peripatetically, the despatch of orderlies, and the elaboration of details.

† **Peripate·tican.** *Obs.* = Peripatetic *sb.* 1.

1559 Aylmer *Harborowe* A ij b, Philosophers, as Academians, Peripateticans, Stoikes, Epicures.

† **Peripate·ticate**, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. Peripatetic + -ate 3; cf. *rusticate.*] *intr.* with *it*: To 'do' the peripatetic, to walk on foot.

1793 Southey *Let. to G. C. Bedford* 31 July, I am here and there, and everywhere;..now peripateticating it to Cambridge, and now an equestrian in the land of cyder.

Peripateticism (peripăte·tĭsiz'm). [f. Peripatetic + -ism 2.]

1. The Peripatetic system of philosophy.

1662 Glanvill *Van. Dogm* xvi. 152 From this stock grew School-divinity, which is but Peripateticism in a Theological Livery. 1725 Watts *Logic* iv. ii. § 5 Reading over the mere dry definitions and divisions of Scheibler's Compendium of Peripateticism. 1837-9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* III. iii. § 4 The universities of Altdorf and Helmstadt were the chief nurseries of the genuine Peripateticism.

2. The habit or practice of walking about, or of travelling from place to place. (Mostly *humorous.*)

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 92 Fourth-rate drudgery, doomed to dwindle..into unfeed peripateticism in the outer house. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 6. 133 That sham peripateticism that the old traveller affects on board ship.

† **Peripate·tism.** *Obs. rare*−1. [a. F. *péripatétisme* (1670 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. Gr. περιπατητ-ής one who walks about + -ism.] = prec. 1.

1671 R. Bohun *Wind* 48 In the more flourishing raign of Peripatetisme.

Peripatize (peripătəi z), *v. rare.* [f. Gr. περιπατ-εῖν to walk about, περίπατ-ος a walk + -ize.] *intr.* To play the peripatetic; to walk about.

1641 J. Johnson *Acad. Love* 4 Here I began to peripatize and philosophate upon the force and efficacie of this passion. 1843 Lytton *Last Bar.* I. vii, The garden, in which..he was wont to peripatize.

‖ **Peripatus** 1, **-os** (pĕri·pătŭs, -ɒs). [L. *peripatus* = Gr. περίπατος, f. περί about + πάτος way, path.] The walk in the Lyceum where Aristotle taught; hence *transf.* the school of Aristotle, or Peripatetic school of philosophy (cf. 'the Porch').

1658 Sir T. Browne *Chr. Mor.* III. § 21 Sleep not in the Dogma's of the Peripatus, Academy, or Porticus. Be a moralist of the Mount. 1858 R. A. Vaughan *Ess. & Rem.* I 5 He sees them walking in the *peripatus*, or sitting in the shady retirement of the exedra. 1867 Lewes *Hist. Philos.* (ed. 3) I. 280 [Aristotle] simply received permission to teach in the morning and evening at the *peripatos*,..[of which] the shady walks offered facilities to his accustomed habit of walking to and fro during the delivery of lectures.

‖ **Peripatus** 2 (pĕri·pătŭs). *Zool.* [mod.L., a. Gr. περίπατος (one) walking about: see prec.] A remarkable genus of Arthropods, constituting the family *Peripatidæ* (sometimes considered as a separate order or class, *Protracheata*, held to represent a primitive ancestral type of both myriapods and insects). The species are worm-like creatures with a pair of antennæ, a pair of jaws, and numerous legs, inhabiting damp places among decaying wood and the like, in the West Indies and Central America, South Africa, Australasia, and New Zealand. Hence **Peri·patid, Peripati·dean, Peripatoid** *adjs.*, of, pertaining or allied to *Peripatus.*

The animal was found at St. Vincent by Rev. L. Guilding, and described by him under this name in *Zool. Jrnl.* II. 443 (1826) as a new genus of Mollusca.

1840 tr. *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 397. 1847 Carpenter *Zool.* § 839 Lastly, we may mention a very curious genus *Peripatus*, which is probably to be placed in this order [*Annelidæ*]. 1878 Bell *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 237 Peripatus has a simple form of body very similar to that of the Annulata. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 522.

Peripetalous: see Peri- a.

‖ **Peripeteia, -tia** (pe ripĕtəi·ă, -tĭ ă). Also anglicized as **peripety** (pĕri pĭti), in 8 -ie. [a. Gr. περιπέτεια a turn right about, a sudden change, esp. that on which the plot of a tragedy hinges, f. περιπετής, lit. 'falling round', f. περί around + stem πετ- of πίπτειν to fall. The form *peripety* is ad. F. *péripétie* (Vauquelin, 16th c.).] A sudden change of fortune or reverse of circumstances (in a tragedy, etc., or, by extension, in the actual course of affairs).

1591 Harington *Orl. Fur., Apol. Poet.* P vij b, They would haue an heroicall Poem (aswell as a Tragedie) to be full of *Peripetia.* 1652 Urquhart *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 230 In the peripetia of this dramatical exercitation. 1713 Swift *Freeny J. Dennis* Wks. 1755 III. i. 143 Here is no *peripet a*, no change of fortune in the tragedy. 1864 Kingsley *Rom. & Teut.* iv. 119 A strange peripetia for the Amal. 1877 Morley *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 120 It would take a volume to follow out all the peripeteias of the drama.

β. 1753 *Adventurer* No. 83 P 2 A fable is called complex, when it contains both a discovery and a peripetie. 1886 Symonds *Renaiss. It., Cath. React.* (1898) VII. xiv. 256 What peripeties of empire, may we not observe and ponder. 1904 *Sat. Rev.* 23 Jan 107 By no means..let us have a peripety caused by the casual overhearing of something in the nick of time.

Periphacitis, -pharyngeal: see Peri- a, c.

Periphead (pĕri·fĕnĕd), *adv. Anat.* [f. Peripher-y + -*ad*: cf. Centrad.] To or towards the periphery; outwards, or away from the centre.

1808 Barclay *Muscular Motions* 243 Cavities that have ducts or passages opening peripherad. *Ibid.* 443 Accessory ligaments peripherad of the capsules. 1845 Todd & Bowman *Phys. Anat.* I. 235 The mental stimulus is propagated no further peripherad than the point of section.

Peripheral (pĕri·fĕrăl), *a.* [f. Gr. περιφερ-ής (see Periphery) + -al.] Of, pertaining to, or situated in, the periphery; constituting or characteristic of the circumference or external surface; esp. in *Anat.*, etc., of the surface or outward part of an organic body, esp. in *peripheral neuritis*, inflammation of one or more nerves of both sides.

1808 Barclay *Muscular Motions* p. xxi, An aspect..towards the circumference of any part, peripheral; and if towards its centre, central. 1845 G. E. Day tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 123 The conveyance of arterial blood to the peripheral system. 1872 Darwin *Emotions* I. 35 Reflex actions..are due to the excitement of a peripheral nerve. 1881 *Census of Eng. & Wales, Prelim. Rep.* p. ix, The increase of population [in London] in the past..decade was entirely peripheral. 1882 Vines *Sachs' Bot.* 876 The ligulate peripheral flowers of *Bellis perennis.* 1893 Ross & Bury *Peripheral Neuritis* 1 Peripheral neuritis has..a clinical and an anatomical aspect.

Peri·pherally, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2] In a peripheral way or position; at or with regard to the periphery.

1855 H. Spencer *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. I. vi. 125 The feelings called sensations, of which the strong forms are peripherally initiated 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* Introd. 36 The peripherally-placed portions of the organs of special

sense. 1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner.* 304 Branches..may..anastomose peripherally or internally.

† **Pe·riphere.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. = Periphery.

1642 H. More *Song of Soul* II. iii. III. xxxix, Sith water in a wooden bucket born Doth fit itself unto each periphere.

Peripheria: see Periphery.

Peripherial (perifi·riăl), *a. rare.* [f. L. *peripherī-a* Periphery + -al.] = Peripheral.

1672-3 Grew *Anat. Roots* I. iii. § 28 The Peripherial Lines are in some [Roots] more entire Circles, as in Dandelion; in others, made up of shorter Chords, as in Potato. 1894 *Geol. Mag.* Oct. 438 In a length of 173 mm. along the periphery [of an ammonite] there are 21 peripherial ribs, which are connected with 7 primary ribs.

Peripheric (perifeˈrik), *a.* [mod. f. L. *peripher-ia* + -ic: cf. *astronomic, philosophic*, etc. In mod.F. *périphérique* (Littré).] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a periphery; = Peripheral.

1809 Coleridge *Friend* (1866) 284 *note*, Fiendish guilt when it makes itself existential and peripheric. 1835 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 387 The peripheric swelling ..quickly constitutes a kind of little utricle. 1870 tr. *Stricker's Man. Hum. Histol.* xv. (N. Syd. Soc.) 470 The peripheric layer of the dentine. 1880 *Times* 21 Dec. 3/4 All rapid exercise diminishes the peripheric temperature. 1888 E. R. Lankester *Adv. Sc.* (1890) 329 Von Baer..adopted Cuvier's divisions as the peripheric, the longitudinal, the massive, and the vertebrate types of structure.

Periphe·rical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -al.] = prec.

1690 Leybourn *Curs. Math.* 321 The Proportion of the whole Superficies of a Sphere, to the Quadrat of the Diametre, is the same with that of the Peripherical Quadrat to the whole Superficies. 1835 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 386 A slight peripherical and continuous swelling is seen. 1859 Todd *Cyc. Anat.* V. 441/2 Organs developed upon the nerve tubes, between their central and peripherical termination.

Hence **Periphe·rically** *adv.*

1850 Leitch tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* (ed. 2) § 104 In Ravenna there is the church of San Vitale, which is quite peripherically built, on an octagonal ground plan. 1869 C. Rabache in *Eng. Mech.* 17 Dec. 329/2 They gravitate peripherically..round their planet.

Peri·pherous, *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. as Peripheral + -ous.] Of the nature of, or forming, a periphery.

1816 G. S. Faber *Orig. Pagan Idol.* III. 240 Exhibiting to the eye seven peripherous steps or stages.

Periphery (pĕriˈfĕri, peˈrifĕri). Also 4-6 **periferie**; 7 in L. form **peripheˈria.** [= OF. *periferie, -pherie*, ad. late L. *peripheria* circumference, etc., a. Gr. περιφέρεια circumference, line round a circle, outer surface, deriv. sb. from περιφερής moving round, revolving round; f. περί round about + φέρ-ειν to bear, carry: cf. L. *circum-ferens* bearing or moving round.]

† 1. Each of the layers or strata (lower, middle, and upper) of the atmosphere enveloping the earth. (= med.L. *periferia* in same sense.) *Obs.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 93 This Air in Periferies thre Divided is.

2. The line that forms the boundary, esp. of any round or rounded surface. *spec.* in *Geom.* The circumference of a circle or of any closed curvilinear figure; also, the sum of the sides of a polygonal figure; a perimeter; † formerly *rarely*, an arc, a section of the circumference (*obs.*). Also *fig.*

1571 Digges *Pantom.* III iii. Q ij, The side of the Cone augmented in halfe the Peripherie of his base. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* II. xi. (Arb.) 114 The figure Ouall . keeping within one line for his periferie or compasse as the rounde. 1660 Barrow *Euclid* III. xxix, In equal circles equal right lines subtend equal peripheries. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 522/2 A spectator at rest, without the periphery of the moon's orbit. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 667 A locomotive steam-engine does not exert the same constant force on the peripheries of the wheels of the carriage, when it moves at different velocities. 1842 E. Wilson *Anat. Vade M.* (ed. 2) 5 In flat bones the osseous tissue radiates..from a central point towards the periphery. 1858 J. Martineau *Stud. Chr.* 270 Whose vision is bounded by the periphery of a given creed.

β. 1644 Evelyn *Diary* 12 Nov., The whole oval peripheria 28884 palmes. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 187 The Peripheria of the Breast is two Geometrical foot and two inches. 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Peripheria*, the Circumference of the Body, or any Entrail thereof.

b. More generally: The external boundary or surface of any space or body; something forming such a boundary.

1666 Harvey *Morb. Angl.* xxvi (1672) 61 Sufficient to exterminate noxious humours to the periphery or outward parts. 1803 Syd. Smith *Wks.* (1859) I. 38/1 We possess the whole of the sea coast, and enclose in a periphery the unfortunate King of Candia. 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* (1861) 60 Laying his hands on each side of his capacious periphery, and rolling his half-closed eyes around. 1841 Lever *C. O'Malley* xiii, In one instant he became the centre to a periphery of kicks: cuffs: pullings, and haulings. 1879 Calderwood *Mind & Br.* ii. 10 The periphery or external extremities of the system, where there is contact with the outer world. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 1 The lobules, which may be regarded as the pulmonary periphery.

c. *loosely*, A surrounding region, space, or area.

1759 B. Martin *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. *Middlesex* 261 Spacious Peripheries of Enrichment. 1822-29 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) II. 493 Some seem to dissolve..and hence spread their influence through very confined peripheries. 1872 tr. *Figuier's Hum. Race* i. 49 Throughout the whole periphery of this country there exists no identity either of customs, language or religion.

Periphlebitic, -itis: see Peri- c.

Periphractic (perifræˈktik), *a. Geom.* [mod. f. Gr. περίφρακτ-ος fenced round (f. περιφράσσειν, f. φράσσειν to fence) + -ic. (Orig. app. in Ger. by Listing.)] Said of a region having one or more internal bounding surfaces (or curves, when the region is plane) unconnected with the external boundary (e.g. a globe with an internal cavity, or a circular race-course round an enclosed space), so that a closed surface (or line, when the region is plane) may be drawn within the region, such that it cannot be contracted to a point without passing out of the region. (Cf. Cyclic 5.) Hence *transf.* as *periphractic number*, the number of independent internal boundaries in such a region.

1881 Maxwell *Electr. & Magn.* I. 17 When a region encloses within itself other regions, it is called a Periphractic region. *Ibid.* 24 The most familiar example of a periphractic region within which the solenoidal condition is satisfied is the region surrounding a mass attracting or repelling inversely as the square of the distance. *Ibid.* 23 The whole number of lines to be drawn to remove the periphraxy is equal to the periphractic number or the number of internal surfaces. 1895 H. Lamb *Hydrodynamics* 43 Let us suppose that the region occupied by the irrotationally moving fluid is periphractic, i.e. that it is limited internally by one or more closed surfaces.

Periphrase (peˈrifrēz), *sb.* [a. F. *périphrase* (1555 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *periphrasis*: see Periphrasis.] = Periphrasis.

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. vii. (Arb.) 166 Speaking . by periphrase or circumlocution when all might be said in a word or two. 1674 Boyle *Excell. Theol.* I. iii 85 The same infallible Teacher imploys the vision of God as an emphatical periphrase of felicity. 1727 Pope, etc. *Art of Sinking* 88 Periphrase is another great aid to prolixity. 1865 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* ii, Mr. Jermyn had a copious supply of words, which often led him into periphrase.

Periphrase (peˈrifrēz), *v.* [a. F. *périphraser* (Cotgr. 1611), f. *périphrase* Periphrasis.]

1. *trans.* To express by periphrasis.

1624 Quarles *Job* Pref., I commend to thee heere the Historie of Job, in part, Periphrased; in part, Abridged. 1814 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* LXXIII. 475 Delille thus paraphrases and periphrases the passage.

2. *intr.* To use circumlocution; to speak or write periphrastically.

1652 Gataker *Antinom.* 34 It would be over teadious .to be continually paraphrasing or periphrasing of them. 1828 Webster, *Periphrase*, v. i. to use circumlocution.

Periphrasis (pĕriˈfrăsis). Pl. **-ses** (-sēz). [a. L. *periphrasis*, a. Gr. περίφρασις circumlocution, periphrase, f. περιφράζειν to express periphrastically, f. περί round about, around + φράζειν to declare.]

1. That figure of speech which consists in expressing the meaning of a word, phrase, etc., by many or several words instead of by few or one; a roundabout way of speaking, circumlocution.

1533 More *Apol.* ix. Wks. 865/1 A fayre fygure,..that is I trowe called periphrasis. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xviii. (Arb.) 203 Then haue ye the figure Periphrasis, ..as when we go about the bush, and will not in one or a few words expresse that thing which we desire to haue knowen, but do chose rather to do it by many words. 1657 8 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 414 You do not express it but by periphrasis and circumlocution. 1759 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* I. xi, Yorick had no impression but one..which..he would usually translate into plain English without any periphrasis. 1864 *Theol. Rev.* Mar. 16 Some name is needful if we would avoid the loose clumsiness of perpetual periphrasis. 1880 McCarthy *Own Times* III. xxxii 60 The plain truth may as well be spoken out without periphrasis.

2. An example or instance of this figure; a roundabout phrase. (The pl. *periphrases* is not distinguished in writing from that of *periphrase*.)

1579 E. K. *Gloss Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Mar. 116 *Stouping Phœbus*, is a Periphrasis of the sunne setting 1612 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* ii. 9 The Gospel, which by a periphrasis is called the doctrine of Christ. *a* 1638 Mede *Wks* (1672) 6 Those divine Periphrases or circumlocutions which the Lord himself more than once makes of an *Holy People*. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* II. xxii § 7 And instead of either of those Names, use a Periphrasis to make any one understand their meaning. *Ibid.* III. x. § 31 He that hath complex Ideas without Names for them..is necessitated to use Periphrases. 1754 Sherlock *Disc.* (1759) I. xiv. 364 The exhortation is only a Periphrasis for Faith. 1865 *Reader* 1 Apr. 465/1 The Laplanders and Tunguy only speak of the bear and the tiger by a periphrasis.

† b. *fig.* An amplification, a larger expression.

a 1657 Lovelace *Poems* (1864) 205 Till he but one new blister is And swells his own periphrasis. *a* 1658 Cleveland *Hecatomb* 100 She, she it is that doth contain all Bliss, And makes the World but her *Periphrasis*.

Periphrast (peˈrifræst). *rare.* [ad. Gr. type *περιφραστής, agent-n. from περιφράζειν: see prec.] One who uses, or renders something by, periphrasis.

1879 F. Harrison *Choice Bits* (1880) 57 Edward Fitzgerald, the translator or periphrast of Omar Kayyam.

Periphrastic (perifræˈstik), *a.* [ad. Gr. περιφραστικ-ός periphrastic, f. περιφράζειν: see Periphrast and -ic. Cf. F. *périphrastique* (16th c. in Littré).] Of the nature of, characterized by, or involving periphrasis; circumlocutory; roundabout.

Periphrastic conjugation (in Grammar), a conjugation formed by the combination of a simple verb and an auxiliary, as distinct from a simple formation from the verb-stem. *Periphrastic genitive*, an equivalent of the genitive case, formed by aid of a preposition, as *of* in Eng., *de* in Fr.

1805 H. Tooke *Purley* II. 495 They borrowed the whole Latin or French words..instead of using their own periphrastic idiom. 1826 Scott *Woodst.* viii, The tongue poured forth its periphrastic language in such profusion. 1874 Sayce *Compar. Philol.* vii. 289 The periphrastic genitive .. must be referred to a later period. 1884 H. Swet *Addr. Philol. Soc.*, The periphrastic forms of the English verb.

† **Periphra·stical,** *a.* [See -ical.] = prec.

a 1638 Mede *Wks.* (1672) 54 Periphrastical, but evident sense. 1717 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 291 The language is become too periphrastical.

Periphra·stically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a periphrastic manner; by periphrasis.

1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* II. iv. 67 They may as well be expressed Periphrastically here as in all other Languages. 1792 Boswell *Johnson* 21 Mar. an. 1776, They [rats] are thus ..periphrastically exhibited in his poem ..: 'Nor with less waste the whisker'd vermin race, A countless clan, despoil the lowland cane'. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Nov. 10 It is impossible to translate the sentence except periphrastically.

Periphraxy (peˈrifræksi). *Geom.* [f. late Gr. περίφραξ-ις a fencing round: see Periphractic.] The condition of being periphractic.

1881 Maxwell *Electr. & Magn.* I. 23 [see Periphractic]. 1895 H. Lamb *Hydrodynamics* 70 For spaces of two dimensions, periphraxy and multiple-connectivity become the same thing.

Periphyll (peˈrifil). *Bot.* [ad. F. *périphylle*, adj. and sb., f. Gr. περί about + φύλλον leaf.]

1848 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 4) II. 307 In many plants ..glands are evidently provided for [secretion]. ..M. Trinchinetti..names them periphylls because they chiefly occur near the periphery [of the leaf].

‖ **Periphysis** (pĕriˈfisis). *Bot.* Also anglicized as **peˈriphyse.** [mod.L., a. Gr. περίφυσις, f. περί around + φύσις growth. In mod.F. *périphyse.*] 'A sterile capilliform hyphal branch projecting from the wall of the pyrenocarp of certain Fungi, when there is no hymenium in the cavity' (B. D. Jackson *Gloss. Bot. Terms* 1900).

1887 tr. *De Bary's Morphol. Fungi* 192.

Periplasm (peˈriplæz'm). *Bot.* [mod. (De Bary 1881) f. Gr. περί around + πλάσμα anything formed: see Plasm.] The portion of the protoplasm in the sexual organs of the *Peronosporeæ*, left over after the differentiation of the sexual cells.

1887 tr. *De Bary's Morphol. Fungi* v. 134 The space between the oosphere and the wall of the oogonium continues to be filled with a slightly granular hyaline protoplasm, the *periplasm*, which may easily be overlooked.

Periplast (peˈriplæst). *Biol.* [f. Gr. περί around + πλαστ-ός formed, moulded.]

† a. The intercellular substance or matrix in which the organized structures of a tissue are embedded (*obs.*). b. The main substance or body of a cell (esp. of a highly organized cell, as an ovum), as distinct from the external coating or cell-wall and the internal nucleus. c. A cell-wall or cell-envelope. Hence **Periplaˈstic** *a.*, of or pertaining to the periplast.

1853 Huxley in *Med.-Chirurg. Rev.* Oct. 297 To the former..we shall throughout the present article give the name of *Periplast*, or periplastic substance, ..to the latter, that of *Endoplast*...We regard it as quite certain, that that portion which corresponds with the periplast, forms a continuous whole through the entire plant. *Ibid.* 306 The periplast..which has hitherto passed under the names of cell-wall, contents, and intercellular substance. 1861 J. R. Greene *Man. Anim. Kingd., Cœlent.* 35 Its homogeneous periplast [is] traversed in all directions by a complex meshwork of threads, which remain quite distinct from the endoplasts about which they diverge. 1867 J. Marshall *Outl. Physiol.* II. 643 Animal cells in their most complete condition, as in the ovum, .. consist, like a vegetable cell, of a cell wall or envelope, the *periplast*; of fluid or semi-fluid contents, the *emioplast*; of a *nucleus*, and usually of one, two, or more *nucleoli*. 1870 Beale *Protoplasm* 34 His [Huxley's] 'endoplast' and 'periplastic substance' of 1853 together constitute his 'protoplasm' of 1869. 1901 G. N. Calkins *Protozoa* 113 Klebs (1892) distinguishes two types of peripheral structures, the periplasts and outer coats. ..The periplasts include all cuticular differentiations which are a living part of the organism.

Peripleuritis: see Peri- c.

‖ **Periplus** (peˈriplŭs). [L. *periplūs* (Pliny), a. Gr. περίπλους a sailing round, f. περί around + πλόος, πλοῦς voyage: in F. *périple*, It., Sp. *periplo.*]

1. The action of sailing round, circumnavigation; a voyage (or journey) round a coast-line, etc.; a circuit. b. *transf.* A narrative of such a voyage.

1776 R. Chandler *Trav. Greece* 221 The harbour of Epidaurus is long. Its periplus or circuit has fifteen stadia. 1853 De Quincey *Autobiog. Sk.* xv Wks. 1862 XIV. 455 My mother now entered upon a *periplus*, or systematic circumnavigation of all England. 1854 Thoreau *Walden* (1863) 319 It is wafted past the site of the fabulous islands of Atlantis and the Hesperides, makes the periplus of Hanno.

b. 1803 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* I. 438 Many a periplus, many an itinerary was published. 1869 Liddell & Scott *Grk. Lex.* s.v. Περίπλους, *Periplus* is the title of several geograph. works, still extant, by Scylax, Nearchus, Agatharchides, Hanno. 1904 W. H. Stevenson in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Jan. 139 *note*, This Greek original was made up from a periplus from the Pillars of Hercules to Gades.

2. A manœuvre in ancient Greek naval combats.

1850 Grote *Greece* II. lx. VII. 448 *note*, The periplus practised by a lighter ship to avoid direct collision against a heavier. *Ibid.* lxiv. VIII. 234 This diekplus and periplus were the special manœuvres of the Athenian navy.

Peripneumony (peripniū·mŏni), ‖ **peripneumonia** (-pniumō·niă). *Path.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [a. F. *péripneumonie* (Paré, 16th c.), in 14th c. *peripleumonie*, ad. L. *peripneu-, -pleumonia*, a. Gr. περιπλευμονία (Hippocr.), later περιπνευμονία, f. περί around, about + πλεύμων, later πνεύμων lungs: see PNEUMONIA.] The old name for inflammation of the lungs; = PNEUMONIA.

a. c1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* A vj, A sodeyne laxe folowing a pleurysie of a peripneumony [*misپr.* peripeunomy] is verye peryllouse. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 167 Excellent for the pleurisie and Peripneumony, *i.* the inflammation of the lungs. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 378. 1752 SHENSTONE *Wks. & Lett.* (1777) III. 191 The peripneumony under which he laboured..had terminated in an adhesion of the lungs to the pleura. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med* (ed. 4) I. 483 *note*, Hooping-cough complicated with bronchitis or peripneumony. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 251/2 His body, by the King's command, was dissected by Harvey, who attributed Parr's death to peripneumony.

b. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 745 The malady called *Peripneumonia*, that is to say, the inflammation of the lungs. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 106 A Nitrous Draught..is chiefly prevalent against.. Peripneumonia. 1876 tr. *H. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* V. 5 Among the Greek and Roman writers 'Pleuritis' and 'Peripneumonia' comprised the sum of their knowledge of this class of diseases.

Hence **Peripneumonic** (-mŏ·nik) [Gr. περιπνευμονικός] *a.*, pertaining to or affected with pneumonia; *sb.*, a person affected with pneumonia; †**Peripneumo·nical** *a.* = *peripneumonic* adj. (*obs.*).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Peripneumonical*, sick of a Peripneumony. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit* vi. 204 There arises every Year a Fever, with a great many Peripneumonick Symptoms *Ibid.* xi. 386 Shortness of breath, and other accidents, such as use to afflict Peripneumonicks. 1793 BRODDIS *Consump.* 133 Peripneumonic fevers, or inflammations of the lungs. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 134 Dissections of peripneumonic subjects.

Peripneustic (peripniū·stik), *a. Entom.* [mod. f. Gr. περί around, about + πνευστικ-ός of or fit for breathing, f. stem πνευ- of πνέ-ειν to breathe.] Of insect-larvæ: see quot. 1899.

1891 A. LANG *Comp. Anat.* i. vi 482 The tracheal system of peripneustic larvæ may be modified in various ways by adaptation to different modes of life. 1899 *Cambridge Nat. Hist* VI. 450 Some larvæ have stigmata arranged along the sides of the body after the fashion normal in Insect-larvæ; these are called 'peripneustic'.

Periportal to **-prostatic**: see PERI- a.

Periproct (pe·riprǫkt). *Zool.* [f. Gr. περί around + πρωκτ-ός the anus.] That part of the perisome or body-wall of an echinoderm which surrounds the anus: opp. to PERISTOME.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* ix. 569 In Echinus, the apical extremities of the ambulacra abut upon the five smaller of the ten single plates which surround the periproct.

So **Peripro·ctic, Peripro·ctous** *adjs.*, surrounding the anus; pertaining to the periproct; **Periproctiʼtis**, inflammation of the connective tissue about the anus; hence **Periproctiʼtic** *a.*

1877 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* VII. 377 During the course of the periproctitis. *Ibid.*, The periproctitic exudation is occasionally absorbed. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, Periproctic.

Peri·pter, -ere. ? *Obs. Arch.* [a. F. *péripière* (1559 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. med.L. *peripteron* (Vitruv.), a. Gr. περίπτερον, neuter of περίπτερος winged about, f. περί about + πτερόν wing.] A peripteral building. So ‖ **Peripteros, Periʼptery.**

1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Peripter*, a sort of Temple, which had Pillars on all the Four quarters [ed. 1706 *Peripteron* or *Peripterè*]. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Peripteres*, in Architecture, is a Place encompassed round with Columns. 1760 RAPER in *Phil Trans.* LI. 799 Temples of this form were usually peripteres..as the two temples of Vesta. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 500. 1826 ELMES *Dict. Fine Arts, Peripteral*, .. having columns all round. According to Vitruvius, the fourth order of temples. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* VII. 529 It was peripteral, with fluted granite pillars and Corinthian capitals. 1846 ELLIS *Elgin Marb.* I. 32 A peripteral hexastyle temple.

Peripylephlebitis, -renal, -salpingitis, etc.: see PERI- a, c.

Perisarc (peʳ·risāɹk). *Zool.* [f. Gr. περί around + σάρξ, σάρκ-α flesh, as if from a Gr. *περισάρκιον (cf. *pericarp-ium*): cf. Gr. περίσαρκος surrounded by flesh.] The horny or chitinous case investing the cœnosarc in some Hydrozoa. Hence **Perisaʼrcal, Perisaʼrcous** *adjs.*, pertaining to or consisting of the perisarc.

1871 ALLMAN *Monogr. Gymnoblastic Hydroids* i. p. xiv, Perisarc..The unorganized chitinous excretion by which the soft parts are to a greater or less extent invested. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iii. 133 It obviously answers to the perisarc of a Tubularian, and its presence in the embryo of the Hydra, in which no perisarc is developed by the adult, suggests [etc.]. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 245 The hydranths are lodged in perisarcal cups or *hydrothecæ* (= *calyces*). *Ibid.*, This hydrophyton consists of the cœnosarc..and its perisarcal investment.

‖ **Perisaturnium** (pe·ri,sătʉ·rniŭm). *Astr.* [mod.L., f. PERI- + *Saturnus* Saturn, after *perijovium* PERIJOVE, *perihelium* PERIHELION.] That point in the orbit of any one of Saturn's satellites at which it is nearest to Saturn.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 399/2 The rate of progression of the perisaturnium of any satellite. 1867-77 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* i. xiii. 152 The longitude of the peri-saturnium. 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* 556.

Perische, obs. form of PERISH, PIERCE.

Perisciaʼn (peri·siăn, -ʃiăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *Periscii*, a. Gr. Περίσκιοι (see next) + -AN: cf. F. *periscien* (1576 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

a. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Periscii (in quot. *fig.*). b. *sb.* (in *pl.*) = PERISCII.

1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Loys le Roy* 9 b, Periscians are they which haue their shadowes round about them in form of milstones. 1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos.*, *Periscians*, people dwelling so neere either of the two Poles, that their shadowes goe round about them like a wheele. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* iii. § 11 In every clime we are in a periscian state, and with our Light, our Shadow and Darkness walk about us. 1725 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 209 The Inhabitants of these Zones..are called Periscians, because the shadow (the Sun not setting) moves round about them.

‖ **Periscii** (pe·ri·si,ai, -ʃi,ai), *sb. pl.* [med.L., a. Gr. περίσκιοι, pl. of περίσκιος throwing a shadow all round, f. περί around + σκιά shadow.] Those who dwell within the polar circles, whose shadows revolve around them as the sun moves around the heavens on a summer day.

1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* i. x. (1635) 227. 1652-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* Introd. (1674) 20/1 Periscii are such as dwell beyond the Polar Circles,. because their shadows are on all sides of them. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I.

Periscope (peʳ·riskǫup). [f. Gr. type *περίσκοπ-ος looking round, a looker round (cf. κατάσκοπος), f. περί around + σκοπός look, σκοπεῖν to look.]

I. 1. A 'look round'; a general or comprehensive view, a survey. *rare*—[1].

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I 643 The following passage, in which he [Dr. Ferguson] is taking a medical periscope of the island of Antigua.

II. 2. Name of a variety of photographic object-glass.

1865 *Athenæum* 4 Nov. 617/1 Steinheil's periscope, a new photographic object-glass. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 129 Why the many styles of objectives..? 'Orthoscope, Tachyscope, Euryscope, Platyscope, Periscope.'

3. An apparatus used in a submarine boat, for obtaining a view of objects above the water by a system of mirrors.

1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Jan. 5/2 Various experiments are being carried out in order to provide these vessels with 'eyes', and notably with an apparatus known as the periscope, which is based on the principle of the dark room in photography, and which, by means of a tube, can be raised to the surface of the water. 1902 A. S. HURD in *19th Cent.* Feb. 226 The use of what is known as the periscope. This, by a system of mirrors carries to the officer below a reflection of what is occurring above.

Periscopic (peʳ·riskǫ·pik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC: cf. *telescopic*. In mod.F. *périscopique*.] Enabling one to see distinctly for some distance around the axis of vision: applied to a lens or eye-glass so formed as to give a wide field of view; also to concavo-convex lenses.

1804 WOLLASTON in *Nicholson's Jrnl.* VII. 241 Experiment proving the Advantage of Periscopic Spectacles 1812 — in *Phil. Trans.* 370 On a Periscopic Camera Obscura and Microscope. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 461 These glasses are called Periscopic spectacles, from their affording the opportunity of looking round. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1668/2 Dr. Wollaston's periscopic lens for microscopes had two plano-convex lenses ground to the same radius, and between their plane surfaces a thin plate of metal with a circular aperture. 1899 CAGNEY *Jaksh's Clin Diagn.* x. (ed. 4) 434 The periscopic eye-pieces..are very excellent.

So **Perisco·pical** *a.* = prec.

a 1846 *Eclec. Rev.* cited by WORCESTER.

Periscopism (peʳ·riskǫpiz·m). [f. as PERISCOPE + -ISM.] The capacity of seeing all round, or over a wide field of vision, without moving the eye; the faculty of periscopic vision.

1877 *Nature* 21 June 151/1 The purpose of the structure is to give periscopism to the eye. 1881 LE CONTE *Sight* i. ii. 37 This defect of a homogeneous lens, Dr. Hermann shows, is entirely corrected by the peculiar structure of the crystalline [lens]: therefore this structure confers on the eye the capacity of seeing distinctly over a wide field, without changing the position of the point of sight. This capacity he calls periscopism. *Ibid.* iii. 76 In the lower animals..in which periscopism is so important.

Perish (peʳ·riʃ), *v.* Forms: α. 3-5 **periss-en,** (3 -i, 4 -y), 4 5 **perisse,** 4-6 **peris,** (-ys(e, 4 **perijs,** 5 *Sc.* **perice,** 5-6 **perise**), 6 *Sc.* **periss,** (-eis, **perreis**(s). β. 4-5 **perisch-en,** (4 -i, **perriche-n,** 4-5 **periche-n**), 4-6 **perisch**(e,-**issh**e, -**yssh**e, (-**ysch**(e, -**issche**, 4 5 -**yssche**, 6 -**issshe**, *Sc.* **perrisch**), 4-6 **perishe,** (-**ysh**(e, 5 -**esch**(e, 6 -**esh**, -**essh**, **pearishe**), 4-7 **perisch,** 6- **perish.** γ. 4-5 **pers-en, -i, persh**(en, **persch**(e, **perch**(yn. δ. 4 **paris,** 5 -**ische**, -**yache**, 6 -**ich**, 9 *north. dial.* **par**(r)**ish.** [ME. a. OF. *periss-*, lengthened stem of *perir* to perish, = Pr. *perir*, It. *perire*: —L. *perire* to pass away entirely, come to nothing, be lost or destroyed, lose one's life, etc., f. PER- 3 + *ire* to go.]

1. *intr.* To come to a violent, sudden, or untimely end; to suffer destruction; to lose its life, cease to exist, be cut off. (Chiefly of living beings.)

c 1250 *O. Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 32 Hise deciples.. seiden to him, lord saue us, for we perisset[h]. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6936 Þat ich mote þoru þis fure Brenne bi nebe & perissy [*v. rr.* persi, perischi, perisshe]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20049 Womman sal peris o na barn, Ne nan wit mischiue be forfarn. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 452 For þei þat sailen on þe see..perichen ful ofte. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xv. 17 Forsothe I perische here thurȝ hungir. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 20 In point thay war to parische. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* v. viii, The mooste parte of the corne.. peryssbed that same yere by cause of the grete rayne that felle. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lii. 158 The shyppe.. pereshyd, and all my company. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* ix. 8 That all the house of Achab maye perisshe. 1542-3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 8 § 1 Many rotte, and perishe to deathe for lacke of helpe of surgery. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 676 The common rout, That..Grow up and perish as the summer flie. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. vi, I was ready to perish for Thirst. 1776 PAINE *Com. Sense* (1791) 7 [To] disable him from living, and reduce him to a state in which he might rather be said to perish than to die. 1793 SMEATON *Eddystone L.* Contents p. vii, The Lighthouse and all therein perished. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* II. 288 In danger of perishing with hunger. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* III. 252 Who..lingered in the wilderness to perish by the hands of savages. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* i. 1 His son Charles was now dead,—had perished by his own hand.

b. (Chiefly *Theol.*) To incur spiritual death, be lost. Of a nation or community: To suffer moral or spiritual ruin.

c 1250 *O. Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 33 Sigge we to him, lord saune us þet we ne perissi. *a* 1325 *Athanasian Creed* 2 in *Prose Psalter* 193 þe which [faith] bot ȝif ichon keps hole & nouȝt de-fouled, wyþ-outen drede he shal peris wyþ-outen ende [1548-9 *Bk. Com. Prayer* without doubt he shal perishe euerlastingly]. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 370 ȝif þe gospel is hid, it is hid to hem þat perschen [1382 2 *Cor.* iv. 3 perischen]. 1562 WINGET *Cert. Tractatis* i. Wks. (S. T. S.) I. 6 He . sall require the blude oute of ȝour handis of the smallaste ane that sall perise throw ȝour negligence. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* 1 The reforming of Education, for the want whereof this nation perishes. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 95 When nations are to perish in their sins, 'Tis in the church the leprosy begins. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. iii. 295 Jerom..thought that no christian would finally perish. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. v. § 4 Knowledge is good..yet man perished in seeking knowledge.

c. Of things material: *spec.* (*a*) as opposed to things spiritual or eternal; (*b*) as the effect of decay or exposure to destructive conditions; (*c*) to be lost, wasted, or squandered.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvi. (*Magdalena*) 76 Bot marthe, þat was rycht wyse, Wald nocht thole bare landis perice, Bot bathe þar partis wysly steryt. 1382 WYCLIF *John* vi. 12 He seide to his disciplis, Gedere ȝe the relyfs that ben left, that thei perischen not. *Ibid* 27 Wor he ye not mete that perischith. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 1455 Al þe vessel of þe abbay Aw hir to ȝeme in right aray, So þat non perise ne be lorn. 1434 MISYN *Mending of Life* ii. 108 Qwhy ȝernis þou with grete desire þingis þat sall peryss? 1533 GAU *Richt Way* 36 The kingis of the vardil ar vntit with olie quhilk perisis. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* ii. (1868) 120 Giotto's frescos at Assisi are perishing..for want of decent care. 1885 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. iv. 210/2 The joints are apt to 'perish' by the action of the acids.

d. Of things immaterial: To come to an end, pass away.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8789 Sir king..we dut vr dede Sal perijs. *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* xl[ii]. 5 He shalle dien, and his name shal peris. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 281 Valentinianus themperour. dredenge Aecius..causede hym to be sleyne at Cartago, with whom the fortune of the Weste peresche de. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 88 Saif vs, gude Lord, and succour send, For perysit is halynes. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* v. 78 Bards of ancient Greece, whose Songs have perished in the Wreck of Time. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* vi. (1858) 271 The Phœnician power which the Prophets denounced, has entirely perished.

e. In imprecations.

1526 TINDALE *Acts* viii. 20 Perish thou and thy money togedder. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, iv. iii. 72 Perish the man, whose mind is backward now. 1727 POPE *Elegy Unfort. Lady* 45 So perish all, whose breast ne'er learn'd to glow For others good, or melt at others woe. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* ii, Perish the baubles! Your person is all I desire. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* ii. xxxiv, Perish my name, if aught afford Its chieftain safety save his sword.

2. In *pa. pple.* with the auxiliary *be*, expressing the resulting state (as with OF. *perir*). Now chiefly said of the effect of exposure to weather, cold, hunger, etc.: cf. 1 c, 3 d, f.

The formal correspondence of this to the passive of a transitive verb led *c* 1400 to the transitive use of the simple tenses (sense 3), which has not been developed in French. (Some of these may be taken as passive of 3.)

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4648 Þe relikes nolde hii noȝt bileue ..Vor raþer hii wolde ymartred be þan hii yperissed were. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 70 þis sone of mayn was deed, and is quykened agen, and he was perished [1382 *Luke* xv. 24 he perischide], and is founden. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 117 If he dey, yat is for to say, if he be perished be water or be lond. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 75 A shyppe is soon perished and lost by a litil tempest. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* i. xvii, Nothinge was perisshed saauue a litle bagage. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 79 Yf the matrice be perysshed or otherwyse viciate. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1185/1 The spire of the steeple was so perished that not long after the same was taken downe. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 76 The poore sogers are almost perished . for want of schoes and clothes. 1667 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) II. 113 [Laid] in a by-place expos'd to weather, and thereby are much perish'd, and become not legible. 1795 BURKE *Scarcity* Wks. VII. 420 Several farmers

..cut the green haulm as fodder for the cattle, then perished for want of food in that dry and burning summer. 1845 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* I. 313 We were all perished with cold 1895 *Times* (weekly ed.) 23 Aug. 675/4 The rope was perished and should never have been used for the work.

3. *trans.* To bring to destruction, destroy; to put to death, kill (a person, etc.), wreck (a ship, building, etc.). *Obs.* or *arch.* (exc. as in d).

c 1400 26 *Pol. Poems* 131 These ben myn enemyes, lord, echone, Euer aboute to peryssh me. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11360 Thies wicked men bothe Haue purpost hom plainly to perisshe our londes. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 145 The dogges be so greete and feerse that thei .. peresche hyones. 1549 Wriothesley *Chron.* 23 Apr. (Camden) II. 10 A fire at Broken wherfe brent and perished aboue six howses. 1622 R. Hawkins *Voy. S. Sea* lxi. (Hakl. Soc.) 294 Anotner [wound] through the arme, perishing the bone, and cutting the sinewes 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* viii. 355 Their Burser .. had almost perished his owne life. 1790 Burns *Tam o Shanter* 168 For mony a beast to dead she shot, And perish'd mony a bonie boat. *a* 1845 Hood *The Mary* vii, Many foul blights Perish'd his hardwon gains.

† b. To destroy spiritually; to ruin morally.

c 1440 *Alph. Tales* 106 He bad so many thoghtis of syn in his mynde þat he was like to be perisshid þerwith. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxiii. 86 In my priue closet, where I was perisshed. 1555 Bonner *Homilies* ii. 11 When we were peryshed he saved vs. 1750 *Student* I. 299 Wishing God to perish his body and soul, if ever he appear'd on the scaffold to do the act or lift up his hand against him.

c. To lose (a possession); to waste, squander (property, etc.) *To perish the pack*, to spend all one has. Now only *dial.* and *Sc.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7614 To put hom in perell to peryssh þere lyues. *a* 1600 in *Hakluyt's Voy.* III. 845 This night we perished our maine tresletrees. 1638 Ford *Fancies* iv. i, If you have not perish'd all your reason. *c* 1656 Bramhall *Replic.* vi. 235 If a Merchant doe reckon only the price which his commodity cost him beyond Sea,..he will soon perish his Pack. 1691 J. Wilson *Belphegor* i. ii, One .that has perish'd his own Fortune, to save the Publick. 1822 Galt *Sir A. Wylie* xciii, Her son perished the pack, and they say has spoused his fortune and gone to Indy.

d. With material object: To destroy, cause to decay; esp. as the result of exposure to weather or injurious conditions. (See also 2.)

1547 Boorde *Introd. Knowl.* i. (1870) 121 There is no wynde nor wether that dothe hurte or peryshe them. 1613 Fletcher, etc. *Honest Man's Fort.* i. ii, His wants And miseries have perish'd his good face. 1778 [W. Marshall] *Minutes Agric* 28 Jan. an. 1775, Will the frost perish the exposed fibres?

† e. With immaterial object: To destroy, do away with, put an end to. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22250 O rome Imparre þe dignite Ne mai na wai al perist be 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* xvii. ix. 703 In suche a maner entred the sone of god in the wombe of a mayd mary whos vyrgynyte ne was peryssbed ne hurte. 1509 Barclay *Ship of Folys* (1874) II. 255 We coueyte nat to peryssbe theyr fame in any wyse. 1593 Bilson *Govt. Christ's Ch.* xiii. 265 The generall rage of ignorance and oblivion, that hath .. perished the best writers before our times. 1628 Feltham *Resolves* ii. [i.] ii, The best way to perish discontentments. 1643 Steer tr. *Exp Chyrurg.* xiii. 48 That they grow not..to a pin and webbe, or else cleane perish the sight.

f. Said of the effect of cold, hunger, or privation, in withering or shrivelling up, or reducing to a moribund condition. Now chiefly *dial.*

1719 De Foe *Crusoe* ii. i, Rains and Cold .benumb and perish their limbs. 1867 Baker *Nile Tribut.* iii. 61 The extreme heat of the sun and simoon perishes all vegetation. *Mod dial.* (Essex) The want of sleep perished me.

Pe·rish, *sb. rare*[−1]. [f. prec. vb.] The act of perishing: in phr. *upon the perish*, on the point or in process of perishing. (Cf. *on the wane.*)

1825 Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1830) I. 319 Everything seems upon the perish.

Perish, -e, obs forms of Pierce.

Perishability (perĭshăbi·lĭti). *rare.* [f. next: see -ity.] Perishableness

1811 Shelley in Dowden *Life* (1886) I. iv. 133 Inquiries into our intellect, its eternity or perishability. 1847 Lewes *Pist. Philos.* (1857) 61 The mutability and perishability of all individual things.

Perishable (pe·rĭshăb'l), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. Perish *v.* + -able; cf. F. *périssable* (*c* 1400 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Liable to perish; subject to destruction, decay, or death; *esp.* naturally subject to speedy decay, as organic substances, minerals which rapidly weather or become decomposed, and the like.

1611 Cotgr., *Perissable*, perishable. 1648 J. Goodwin *Young-ing Elder* 33 All books whatsoever are perishable. *a* 1687 Petty *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 18 Silver, Gold, and Jewels, .. are not perishable, nor so mutable as other Commodities. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* i xi. (1869) I. 238 Of all the productions of land, milk is perhaps the most perishable. 1790 Cowper *Adam* iv. vi, Thou perishable flesh and form of clay. 1839 Murchison *Silur. Syst.* i. xxvii. 341 Non-micaceous perishable shale. 1849 Helps *Friends in C.* (1851) II. 185 Systems, constitutions, and the like are perishable things. 1862 Dickens *Lett.* (1880) II. 172 It is not made of a perishable material.

2. a. *absol.* quasi-*sb. The perishable*, that which is perishable or transitory.

1821 Byron *Heav. & Earth* i. 28 Were I the Seraph, And he the perishable. 1843 J. Martineau *Chr. Life* (1867) 10 It is the Immortal against the Perishable. *a* 1854 H Reed *Lect. Eng. Lit.* ii. (1878) 61 In the elder literature, the perishable has passed away.

b. *sb. pl.* Things liable to decay: said chiefly of food-stuffs in transit.

1742 Richardson *Corr.* (1804) I. 83 The fall of the leaves fills the pools, the ponds, and the dikes..with particles, and animalcula, and perishables, of vegetable as well as animal nature. 1807 Moore *Mem.* (1853) I. 224 Recollections are too like the other perishables of this world. 1880 Muirhead *Gaius* ii. § 64 A procurator may alienate perishables belonging to his principal. 1895 *Spectator* 26 Oct. 553/2 Perishables like fish and flowers.

Hence **Pe·rishably** *adv.*, in a perishable manner, by being perishable.

1891 *Gd. Words* Aug 519 So strange it seems to me Beauty should perishably find its close.

Perishableness (pe·rĭshăb'lnĕs). [f. prec. + -ness.] The quality of being perishable.

1690 Locke *Govt.* ii. v. § 48 Supposing .. nothing in the island, either because of its commonness, or perishableness, fit to supply the place of money. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XVI. 479 A deep and melancholy sense of the perishableness of the noblest qualities. 1852 Lewis *Methods Observ. Politics* I. 221 They [written memorials] have a monumental character as opposed to the perishableness of mere speech.

Perished (pe·rĭsĭ), *ppl. a.* [f. Perish *v.* + -ed[1].] That has perished, in the senses of the vb.; decayed, wasted; dead or brought to the point of death with cold or privation.

1538 Elyot, *Perditus* .., loste, peryssbed, withoute recouerie, out of hope. 1579 Langham *Gard. Health* 587 The leaues & root boyled in water and Hony, & drunke, healeth the perished lungs. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1998/4 A brown bay Mare above 14 hands high,..a little perisht in her Wind. 1757 W. Thompson *R. N. Advoc.* 46 It is no longer a Wonder, such perished Stores should be bought up. 1823 Galt *Gilhaize* II. xxix. 282 The mourning women, and the perished child in the arms. 1883 A Lang in *Contemp Rev.* Dec. 842 The perished plays of Sophocles and Æschylus might any day be brought to light. 1888 'R. Boldrewood' *Robbery under Arms* xli, 'Dining at the camp!' says Aileen, looking regularly perished.

Perishen,-oner, obs. ff. Parishen Parishioner.

Pe·risher. [f. Perish *v.* + -er[1].] That which perishes or destroys. *slang.* An extreme (of any course of action); a 'plunger'; also applied to persons as a term of contempt.

1888 'R. Boldrewood' *Robbery under Arms* xli, He.. went in an awful perisher—took a month to it, and was never sober day or night the whole time. 1896 *Idler* Mar. 282/1 Those perishers in the gallery didn't know anything about Shakespeare.

Pe·rishing, *vbl. sb.* [f. Perish *v.* + -ing[1].] The action of the vb. Perish: a. A going to destruction, suffering death; † b. A destroying, causing destruction (*obs.*).

a. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xi. 4 Ilkan is cause of oþer perisching. 1382 Wyclif *Ezek* xxviii. 8 Thou shalt die in the perishynge of slayn men. 1643 Milton *Divorce* xiii. (1851) 54 Who shall answer for the perishing of all those souls? 1768–74 Tucker *Lt Nat.* (1834) I. 630 Painful perishings by fire. 1804 Skeat *Uhland's Poems* 74 Feuds and traitorous deeds And perishing of precious seeds.

b. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11986 Haue pytie .. of this pure maidon; Put hir in some place fro perisshyng of bondes. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb* § 62 Se the knyfe go no deper than the thycknes of the bone for perysshynge of the brayne. 1690 Locke *Govt.* ii v. § 46 The exceeding of the bounds of his just property..the perishing of anything uselessly.

Perishing (pe·rĭshĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing[2].] That perishes.

1. That goes to destruction; that passes out of existence, or suffers decay, dissolution, or death.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* i. i. 2 To seke perishyng ryches and to truste in hem is vanite. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* diva, The perishing Buildings of Mortalls. 1710 Swift *Tatler* No. 230 P 10 All new affected Modes of Speech..are the first perishing Parts in any Language. 1844 Willis *Psyche* 36 The glory of the human form Is but a perishing thing.

2. That causes destruction or death; deadly: said of cold, privation, or the like.

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 246 The colde, and moistnesse, wych is perissynge and contrarie to the lyfe. 1634 Rainbow *Labour* (1635) 22 It cannot be said to be causally perishing. 1813 T. Busby tr. *Lucretius* v *Comm.* p. vi, Destroyed by..the perishing power of frost. 1893 Earl Dunmore *Pamirs* II. 138 A night of perishing cold.

Hence **Pe·rishingly** *adv.*, so as to cause to perish; deadly.

1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 298 Perishingly cold with frosty Winds. 1876 Smiles *Sc. Natur.* vi. (ed. 4) 97 These sleeping places were perishingly cold.

Pe·rishment. Now *dial.* [f. Perish *v.* + -ment. Cf. F. *périssement* (16th c. in Littré).] † a. Destruction, damage, loss. *Obs.* b. *dial.* 'Starvation' by cold.

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* xii. 84 To bestowe life is no perishemente but auantage. *a* 1549 Latimer *Lett.* in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) 1755 Iustices that be to much naturall, to theyr owne perishment both Body and Soule 1822 Bewick *Mem.* ix. 116 Before she had waded through it, she got very wet and a *perishment* of cold. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss.*, *A Perishment*, a severe cold.

Perisome (pe·rĭsōm). *Zool.* Also **perisom**; also in L. form **perisoma** (perisō·mă). [= mod. F. *périsome*, and mod.L. *perisōma*, f. Gr. περί about + σῶμα body.] The integument or body-wall of an echinoderm, upon which the external calcareous skeleton is developed. Hence **Perisomal, Perisoma·tic, Perisomial** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to the perisome.

1872 Nicholson *Palæont.* 102 The class Echinodermata .. is distinguished by the fact that the external envelope of the body ('perisome') has the power of secreting calcareous matter to a greater or less extent. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* viii. 513 The genus Stylifer, which infests Star-fishes and Sea-urchins, sometimes imbedding itself in the perisoma. 1877 W. Thomson *Voy. Challenger* I. iii. 172 The perisom is divided into four muscular bands. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* ix. 594 Portions of the perisomatic skeleton of the aboral region. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Perisomal*,..*Perisomatic*,..*Perisomial*.

Perisperm (pe·rĭspŏm). *Bot.* [ad. F. *périsperme* ad. mod.L. *perisperm-um* (Jussieu 1789), f. Gr. περί around + σπέρμα seed.] The mass of nutritive tissue or 'albumen' outside the embryo-sac in some seeds (distinguished from the *endosperm* within the embryo-sac); also, the tissue of the nucellus, which sometimes persists in the ripe seed (Brongniart 1827). Formerly used for the 'albumen' generally; also for the *testa* or integument of the seed (Richard 1808).

1819 Lindley tr. *Richard's Observ. Fruits & Seeds* 84 Endosperm;..Jussieu called it *Perisperm*; Gærtner *Albumen.* 1835 Henslow *Descr. & Phys. Bot.* § 269 In many cases this nutriment, or 'amnios',..is not wholly absorbed by the ripening ovule; and it ultimately becomes the 'albumen' or 'perisperm' of the seed, and is then farinaceous, hard, or oily. 1852 Th. Ross *Humboldt's Trav.* I. vi. 214 The horned perisperm of the coffee-tree. 1885 Goodale *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 437 The food within the developing embryo sac is termed endosperm; if around it, perisperm.

Hence **Perispe·rmal, Perispe·rmic** *adjs.*, pertaining to, or having, a perisperm.

1819 Lindley tr. *Richard's Obs.* 23 The origin of the perispermic vessels. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Perispermic*. furnished with albumen. 1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 443 The husk and perispermal membrane are inert.

Perispheric (perĭsfe·rĭk), *a. rare.* [f. Peri- + Spheric.] 'Globular; having the form of a ball' (Webster 1828); spherical. Also **Perisphe·rical** *a.*

1828 Webster cites *Journ. of Science* for *Perispheric.* 1846 Worcester, *Perispheric, Perispherical*, spherical; round

Perisplenio to **Perisplenitis**: see Peri- a, c.

Perispome (pe·rĭspōm), *a.* and *sb. Gr. Gram.* [abbrev. of **perispo·menon** (also in use) = Gr. περισπώμενον, neuter pr. pple. passive of περισπᾶν to draw around, mark with the circumflex (any syllable).] a. *adj.* Having a circumflex accent on the last syllable. b. *sb.* A word so accented.

1818 Blomfield tr. *Matthiæ Gr. Gram.* II. 958 *Perispomena*, περισπωμενα, which have the circumflex on the last syllable, as φιλῶ, τιμῶ, ποῦς. 1845 Jelf *Gr. Gram.* i. iii 36 *Perispomena*—when the circumflex is on the ultima; as, κακῶς, πᾶς. 1867 tr. *Curtius's Grk. Gram.* (ed. 2) § 21 A word having a circumflex on the last syllable is called *perispomenon Ibid.* § 93 After a perispome the accent of the enclitic is entirely lost.

Hence **Pe·rispome** *v.*, to place a circumflex accent on the last syllable.

‖ **Perispora·ngium.** *Bot.* [f. Peri- + Sporangium.] A structure surrounding or investing the sporangium in cryptogams.

1856 in Henslow *Dict. Bot. Terms.* 1866 *Treas. Bot* 865 *Perisporangium*, the indusium of ferns when it surrounds the spore-cases or sori. 1867 J Hogg *Microsc* ii. i. 272 A number of sporidium-bearing filaments emanate from a kind of membrane at the base of a spheroidal cellular perisporangium.

Perispore (pe·rĭspōəɹ). *Bot.* [a. F. *périspore*, ad. mod.L. **perispo·rium** (Richard 1808; also in Eng. use), f. Gr. περί around + σπόρος seed: see Spore.] † a. Name for the hypogynous bristles of some sedges (see Perianth, Perigynium). *Obs.* b. The skin or integument of a spore.

1848 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 4) I. 313 These [hypogynous setæ] are probably of the nature of the hypogynous scales of Grasses, and have been named *perispores* [earlier edd. *perisporium*] by some French writers. 1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Perisporium*,..term applied by L. C. Richard and Persoon to the threads which surround the seed of the *Cyperaceæ*. Hedwig and some other botanists have substituted this term for that of *pericarp* in cryptogamious plants: a peri-pore. 1859 Todd *Cyc. Anat.* V. 217/1 The spores are developed each in the interior of a perispore.

Perissad (pĕrĭsăd), *sb.* (*a.*) [mod. f. Gr. περισσ-ός superfluous, redundant, in Arith. uneven, odd (f. περί in sense 'over, beyond') + -ad.]

1. *Chem.* An element or radical whose quantivalency is represented by an odd number, as a monad, triad, or pentad; opp. to Artiad. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1870 [see Artiad]. 1877 Watts *Fownes' Chem.* I. 257 Elements..of uneven equivalency,..are designated generally as perissads. *Ibid.* 258 In every saturated or normal compound..the sum of the perissad elements is always an even number. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Perissad*, *Chem.*, having a valency which is represented by an odd number.

2. *Zool.* = Perissodactyl (as *adj.*).

1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Perissad*..*Zool.*, belonging to the *Perissodactyla*.

Perisse, perisshe, obs. ff. Perish, Pierce.

Perissodactyl, -yle (pĕrĭsodæ·ktĭl), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *perissodactyl-us*, f. Gr. περισσό-ς uneven, odd + δάκτυλος digit.] a. *adj.* Having an odd number of toes on each foot, as an ungulate mammal; odd-toed; belonging to the division *Perissodactyla* of *Ungulata*. b. *sb.* A perissodactyl ungulate or hoofed animal: *pl.* in *-s* or *-a*. Opposed to Artiodactyl.

a. 1849–52 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 922/2 The elephant.. belongs to the..perissodactyle group of Pachyderma. 1872 Nicholson *Palæont.* 424 The three existing genera of Perissodactyle Ungulates.

b. 1854 Owen *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sc., Org. Nat* I. 242 The bony palate extends further back than in the perissodactyles. 1875 C. C. Blake *Zool.* 33 Three great divisions of Perissodactyla exist, of which the Rhinoceros, the Tapir, and the Horse form the existing types. 1877 Le Conte *Elem. Geol.* iii. (1879) 508 He .. divided all Ungulates into Perissodactyls (odd-toed) and Artiodactyls (even-toed).

So **Perissoda·ctylate, Perissodacty·lic, Perissoda·ctylous** *adjs.* = prec. a.

1889 *Nature* 28 Nov. 84/1 Two species of the remarkable Perissodactylate genus *Macrauchenia*.

Perisso·logy. *Rhet.* ? *Obs.* [ad. late L. *perissologia*, a. Gr. περισσολογία, f. περισσολόγος speaking too much, f. περισσός, redundant + λόγος speech.] Redundance or superfluity of speech; use of more words than are necessary; pleonasm.

1583 Fulke *Defence* (Parker Soc.) 136 Haue not the most elegant authors used hyperbatons, perissologies, and other figures that are counted faults of speech? [1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* iii. xxii. (Arb.) 264 *Macrologia*, or long language..: it is also named by the Greeks *Perissologia*.] 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Perissology*, superfluous speaking. 1776 Campbell *Philos. Rhet.* (1801) I. 359 If we should say *the alcoran* we should fall into a gross perissology.

Hence **Perissolo·gical** *a.* (*rare*—°), 'redundant in words' (Webster 1828).

Perissosyllabic (pĕri sŏ,silæ·bik), *a.* [f. Gr. περισσοσύλλαβ-ος having a syllable over (f. περισσός) + -ic.] Having a redundant syllable or syllables.

Perissosyllabic hexameter, a name for the 'greater Archilochian' measure, in which three trochees (or two trochees and a spondee) are substituted for the last two feet of the ordinary hexameter (as in Horace, Bk. i. Ode iv.).

Peristalith (pĕri stălĭp). *Archæol.* [irreg. f. Gr. περίστα(τος standing round + λίθος stone. Better *peristatolith*.] A ring or row of standing stones surrounding a burial-mound, or the like.

1882 C. Elton *Orig. Eng. Hist.* 131 Buried in the earth and surrounded by a ring of stones, or 'peristalith' of an oblong form. 1898 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 411 The rim of the stone-circle or 'peristalith'.

‖ **Peristalsis** (peristæ·lsis). *Physiol.* [mod. L., repr. a Gr. περίσταλσις, cf. περισταλτ-ικός in next.] Peristaltic movement: see next.

1859 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* V. 313/1 A peristalsis.. which sets out from the cardiac extremity. 1875 H. C. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 38 Diarrhœa, due to a violently increased peristalsis. 1878 Foster *Phys.* i iv. § 4. 142 In a twisted tube like that of the vertebrate ventricle, ordinary peristalsis would be impotent to drive the blood onward.

Peristaltic (peristæ·ltik), *a. Physiol.* [ad. Gr. περισταλτικ-ός (Galen), f. περιστέλλ-ειν lit. to send round, f. στέλλειν to set, place, array, make ready, dispatch, send. Cf. F. *péristaltique* (1680 in Hatz.-Darm.)] Applied to the automatic muscular (vermicular) movement which takes place in the alimentary canal and other hollow or tubular organs, consisting of rhythmic wave-like contractions in successive circles, by which the contents of the organ are propelled along it.

1655 Culpepper, etc. *Riverius* ix. vii. 266 This vomiting cometh by the Peristaltick motion of the Guts. 1676 Cole in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 609 Both these kinds of vessels seem to have a peristaltick contraction of their own. 1753 N. Torriano *Midwifry* 14 The inverting peristaltic Motion of the Fallopian Tube. 1881 Darwin *Veg. Mould* 116 When the earth was in a very liquid state it was ejected in little spurts, and when not so liquid by a slow peristaltic movement.

b. *transf.* (*Electr.*) See quot.

1856 Thomson *Math. & Phys. Papers* (1884) II. lxxv. 80, I venture to introduce the term *peristaltic* to characterize that kind of induction by which currents are excited in elongated conductors through the variation of electrostatic potential in the surrounding matter.

Hence **Perista·ltically** *adv.*, in a peristaltic manner; with peristaltic action or movement.

1859 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* V. 678/1 The food is propelled onwards peristaltically. 1858 Owen *Anat. Vertebr.* III. 501 Insulating the peristaltically winding intestines from the constant respiratory movements of the abdominal walls.

Peristaphyline (peristæ·filin), *a. Anat.* [ad. mod.L. *peristaphylin-us*, f. Gr. περί around + σταφυλινος adj., f. σταφυλή bunch of grapes, swollen uvula. Cf. mod.F. *péristaphylin* (Littré).] Situated about the uvula: applied to two muscles, the *external peristaphyline* (or *tensor palati*), and the *internal peristaphyline* (or *levator palati*).

[1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Peristaphilinus, internus & externus*, are Muscles of the Uvula.] 1840 G. V. Ellis *Anat.* 236 The *circumflexus palati*, or external peristaphyline muscle..consists of a vertical and a horizontal portion.

Peristerite (pĕri·stĕrəit). *Min.* [f. Gr. περιστερά pigeon, dove + -ite[1] 2 b.] A variety of Albite exhibiting a slight iridescence or opalescence like that of the plumage on a pigeon's neck.

1843 T. Thomson in *Lond. & Edin. Philos. Mag.* XXII. 189 *Peristerite*.. was sent me also from Perth in Upper Canada...It is light brownish red, and exhibits a play of colours, chiefly blue, on the surface. 1868 Dana *Min.* 356.

Peristeroid (pĕri·stĕroid), *a. Ornith.* [mod. f. Gr. περιστερά pigeon + -oid.] Of or pertaining to the *Peristeroidæ*, a group of birds in Sundevall's classification (1873) identical with the *Columbæ* or pigeons.

Peristeromorph (pĕri·stĕrŏmŏf). *Ornith.* [f. mod.L. *peristeromorphæ*, pl. fem. of *peristeromorphus*, f. Gr. περιστερά pigeon + μορφή form.] A member of the group *Peristeromorphæ* in Huxley's classification (1867), identical with the *Columbæ* or pigeons. So **Peristeromo·rphic, Peristeromo·rphous** *adjs.*, belonging to or having the characters of the *Peristeromorphæ*.

Peristeronic (pĕristĕ·rŏnik), *a.* [app. f. Gr. περιστερών, -ῶνα dove-cot (f. περιστερά dove, pigeon) + -ic.] Pertaining to or concerned with pigeons.

1868 *Rules Peristeronic Soc.* 1 That the Society be called the National Peristeronic Society. 1876 Fulton & Wright *Bk Pigeons* 386 Of the National Peristeronic Society it may be said that it holds the position of the first pigeon society of the day. 1893 *Ibid.* (ed. Lumley) vii. 58 Who would talk of a pigeon's 'eye-lids' that has any knowledge of matters peristeronic? 1904 *Times* 6 Jan. 8/5 The National Peristeronic Society was founded by the amalgamation of the National Columbarian and the Philo-Peristeronic Societies.

Peristeropod (pĕri·stĕrŏpŏd), *a.* and *sb. Ornith.* [ad. assumed Gr. *περιστερόποδ-ες, pl. of *περιστερόπους pigeon-footed.] a. *adj.* Belonging to the *Peristeropodes*, a section of *Alectoromorphæ* or gallinaceous birds in Huxley's classification (1868), having the toes arranged on a level as in pigeons. b. *sb.* A member of this group. So **Peristero·podan** *a.* and *sb.*; **Peristero·podous** *a.*

Peristethium: see Peri- b.

Peristomatic (pe ri,stomæ·tik), *a. Bot.* [f. Peri- + Stoma (pl. *stomata*).] Surrounding a stoma of a leaf.

1876 J. H. Balfour in *Encycl. Brit* IV. 90/1 In Ceratopteris thalictroides the stoma is bounded by three cells,—two of which..are crescentic and concave inwardly, while the third surrounds them,.. and has on this account been called peristomatic.

Peristome (pe·ristoum). Also in L. forms **peri·stema** (pl. **-ata**), **peristo·mium** (pl. **-ia**). [= F. *péristome* (18..), ad. mod L. *peristoma* (Hedwig 1782), f. Gr. περί around + στόμα mouth; altered (by Ehrhart 1787) to *peristomium*, after *pericarpium*, etc.]

1. *Bot.* The fringe of small teeth around the mouth of the capsule or sporangium in mosses.

1796 Withering *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 73 *Peristoma*, the fringe at the mouth of the Capsule of Mosses. 1818 Hooker & Taylor *Musc. Brit.* Introd. 4 The absence or presence of the fringe of the Peristome which Hedwig employed to so much advantage. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 320 One or more rows of cellular rigid processes, called collectively the peristomium, and separately teeth. 1875 Bennett & Dyer *Sachs' Bot.* 331 We must now examine somewhat more closely the origin of the Peristome.

2. *Zool.* a. The margin of the aperture of the shell of a mollusc. b. Any special structure or set of parts around the mouth or oral opening in various invertebrates, as insects, crustacea, hydrozoa, infusoria; in echinoderms, the part of the body-wall surrounding the mouth (opp. to Periproct); in certain worms, as earthworms, the first true somite, situated behind the *prostomium* or *præstomium*, and bearing the mouth.

a. 1851–6 Woodward *Mollusca* 101 The margin of the aperture is termed the peristome. 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* 47 The columella is seen in the angle..; its umbilicus is partly..concealed by the reflection over it of the peristome.

b. 1875 Huxley & Martin *Elem. Biol.* (1877) 93 (In *Vorticella*) a. The prominent everted rim (*peristome*) 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* v. 232 (*Chætopoda*) The first somite, which contains the mouth, is the peristomium. *Ibid.* ix 569 (*Echinodermata*) The ambulacral plates are continued on the peristome to the margins of the mouth. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 781 (*Hydrozoa Acraspeda*) The mouth..is situate in the centre of a disc or peristome of great mobility. 1896 *Cambridge Nat. Hist.* II. 481.

Hence **Peristo·mal, Peristo·mial** *adjs.*, surrounding the mouth, circumoral; pertaining to, of the nature of, or having a peristome.

1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 547 Peristomal gills of some *Echinoidea*. 1900 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 278 The peristomal plates..number in adults normally 9 in one row and 8 in the other row of the pair. 1870 Nicholson *Man. Zool.* 99 Between the mouth and the circumference of the disc is a flat space, without appendages of any kind, termed the 'peristomial space'. 1881 Sprick in *Jrnl. Bot.* X. 18 Recklessly bandied about among peristomial genera. 1896 *Cambridge Nat. Hist.* II. 313 There are four long peristomial cirri on each side. *Ibid.* 185 The peristomial depression.

Peristrephic (peri,stre fik), *a.* [irreg. f. Gr. περιστρέφειν to turn round + -ic. (The etymological form would be *peristrepticc*.)] Turning round, revolving, rotatory (as a panorama). Also **Peristre·phical,** *a.*

1807 *Blackw. Mag.* XXII. 385 The whole visible nocturnal sphere is peristrephical. 1838 *Ibid.* XLIII. 709 They accompany our ken like a peristrephic panorama. 1851 J. Cairns *Let.* in MacEwan *Life* (1895) 351 Opening up a peristrephic picture of the Christian world.

‖ **Peristrophe** (pĕri·strŏfi). *Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. Gr. περιστροφή.] A turning round, a revolution.

1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* III. 12 A strange Peristrophe of Policy and Religion.

Peristyle (pe·ristəil), *sb.* (*a.*) *Arch.* Also 7–9 in L. form **peristy·lium,** 9 in Gr. form **peristy·lon.** [a. F. *péristyle* (1554 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *peristȳlum, peristȳlium*, in Gr. περιστῶλον sb., neuter of περιστῶλ-ος having pillars all round, surrounded by a colonnade, f. περί around + στῦλος pillar.] A row of columns or colonnade surrounding a temple or other building, or a court, cloister, etc.; less properly, the court or space having round it such a row of columns.

1618 Peacham *Gentl. Exerc.* i. v. 17 All manner of compartments, bases, perystiles, plots, buildings, &c. 1673 Ray *Journ. Low C.* 268 A large square Court compassed about with the fairest *peristylium* or Cloyster that I ever saw. 1776 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xiii. I. 396 A *peristylium* of granite columns. 1833 Ellis *Elgin Marbles* (Libr Ent. Knowl.) I. 72 When the exterior of a temple was not surrounded by a peristyle or colonnade, the temple was said to be apteral. 1878 Smith *Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* 425/1 Round the peristyle were arranged the chambers used by the men.

¶ Erroneously applied to the columned porch of a church or other large building, to a pillared verandah, etc.

1694 Motteux *Rabelais* v. vii. 24 You go through a large *Peristile, alias* a long Entry set about with Pillars. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I. s.v., *Peristyle* is sometimes taken for a row or rank of Columns, as well without as within any Edifice;..Sometimes this was call'd *Antiprostyle*. 1863 Mary Howitt *F. Bremer's Greece* I. vii. 239 Crowding and crushing..about the peristyle and steps of the church. *Ibid.* II. xii. 27. 1866 Mrs Ritchie *Village on Cliff* xiii. 195 When the wedding-party came out into the peristyle of the church, the carriages had both disappeared.

B. *adj.* Surrounded by a colonnade.

1862 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Mar. 303 That the Mausoleum was composed of an oblong peristyle building.

Hence **Peristy·lar** *a.*, pertaining to, having, or of the nature of a peristyle.

1876 J. Fergusson *Hist. Indian Archit* iv. ii. 335 All round the court there is a peristylar cloister with cells.

Perisynovial, -tendineum: see Peri- a, b.

‖ **Perisystole** (perisi·stŏli). *Physiol.* [mod. L *perisystole* (Bartholine 1651), f. Gr. περί around + συστολή contraction; in F. *périsystole* (1762 in *Dict. Acad.*).] 'The short interval of time between the systole and the following diastole of the heart; inappreciable except when the heart's action is failing' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Hence **Perisystolic** (-sistŏ·lik) *a.*, belonging to the perisystole.

1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* i. 60 Without any interloping perisystole at all. 1668 Culpepper & Cole *Barthol. Anat.* ii. vi 104 They confound the Perisystole or quiet posture of the heart. [1651 Bartholinus ii. vi. 251 Confundunt perisystolen seu quietum.] 1758 J. S. tr. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) Dict., *Perisystole*, that Instant of rest between the Systole and Diastole of the Heart. 1853 Markham *Skoda's Auscult.* 213 A murmur arising at the root of the aorta, during the ventricular systole, is more perisystolic, than a murmur arising in the ventricles. 1875 Hayden *Dis. Heart* 81 The perisystolic phenomena.

†**Pe·rit.** *Obs.* Also 6 **peryott,** 6–7 **periot,** 8 **perrot.** [Origin unascertained.] A measure of weight equal to $\frac{1}{800}$ of a grain. (Cf. Droit[2].)

1564 *Conference of Weightes* (MS. Rawl D. 23 ff. 6) The mynters devyde a droyte into .20. peryottes, and a peryott into .24. blanckes. 1649 *Acts & Ordin. Parl.* c. 43 (Scobell) 65 Twenty Mites makes a Grain; Twenty four Droits makes a Mite; Twenty Perits makes a Droit; Twenty four Blanks makes a Perit. 1680–1725 [see Blank *sb.* 10]. 1838 *Murray's Hand-bk. N. Germ.* 40 These tulip roots were never bought or sold, but . The bulbs, and their divisions into perits, became like the different stocks in our public funds, and were bought and sold at different prices from day to day.

†**Perite,** *a. Obs.* Also 6 **peryt.** [a. obs. F. *perit*, -*ite* (c 1500), or ad. L. *perīt-us* 'experienced', properly pa. pple. of *perīrī* (in *ex-perīrī* to make trial of).] Experienced, expert, skilful, skilled.

1529 *Chart. Jas. V* in M'Crie *Life A. Melville* (1819) I. 459 Ye said Maister Hary..has made under him gude and perite scolaris. 1594 O. B. *Quest Profit. Concern* 10 No decree could demonstrate vnto them any thing sufficient to respect a more ciuill and perite life. 1652 Ashmole *Theat. Chem.* Prol. 11 Linus is said to be the most Perite of any Lyrick Poet. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 668 Friends who are in the habit of exercising a profuse rather than a perite hospitality.

Hence † **Peri·tely** *adv.*, skilfully. *Obs.*

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 158 This hath been so peritely adulterated.

‖ **Perithecium** (peri|θī siŏm). *Bot.* Pl. **-ia.** Also anglicized as **perithece** (pe·riθīs). [mod.L. (Persoon 1796), f. Gr. περί around + θήκη case: cf. *pericarpium*.] A cup-shaped or flask-shaped receptacle, usually with a narrow opening, inclosing the fructification in certain fungi, etc.; spec. in the *Pyrenomycetes*. Hence **Perithe·cial** *a.*, pertaining to the perithecium.

1832 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* 209 *Perithecium*, is a term used to express the part which contains the reproductive organs of Sphæria and its coordinates. 1839 *Ibid.* (ed. 3) 271 Lichens .. Perithecium is the part in which the asci are immersed. 1857 Berkeley *Cryptog. Bot.* § 274. 1875 Bennett & Dyer *Sachs' Bot.* 256 *Pyrenomycetes*.. The asci are formed in the interior of small flask-shaped or roundish receptacles, here termed *Perithecia*. 1889 Bennett & Murray *Cryptog. Bot* 355 The Ascomycetes may be classed in three divisions: ..the *Pyrenomycetes*, with *pyrenocarps* or *perithecea* (hymenia within flask-shaped bodies open at the neck). *Ibid.* 356 The perthece does not differ essentially from the apothece.

Perithelium, -thoracic: see PERI- a, b.

† **Peri·tion.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [n. of action from L. *perire, perit-um* to PERISH.] Perishing, destruction, annihilation.

1640 BP. HALL *Chr. Moder.* I. xiv. 168 Were there an absolute perition in our dissolution.

Peritomous (pĕrĭtŏmǣs), *a. Min.* [f. Gr. περί around + -τομός cut, cutting.] (See quot.)

1835 C. U. SHEPARD *Mineral.* I. xxiv, *Peritomous. Note,* Implying that cleavage takes place in more than one direction parallel to the axis, and that the faces are all of the same quality.

Peritomy (pĕrĭtŏmi). *Surg.* [f. Gr. περιτομή circumcision, f. περί around + τομή cutting.] Circumcision, esp. of the cornea.

1889 G. A. BERRY *Dis. Eye* I. ii 62 Performing the operation of peritomy or syndectomy. 1890 in BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*

Peritoneal, -seal (peritonī·ăl), *a.* [f. next + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, situated in, or affecting the peritoneum.

1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I 477 Each carrying along with it a peritonæal coat. 1797 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 205 There was..all the appearance of peritoneal inflammation. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 590 The peritoneal thickening and fibrous adhesions which result from circumscribed peritonitis.

‖ **Peritoneum, -æum** (peritonī·ŏm). *Anat.* [L. *peritonæum, -ĕum* (in Cæl. Aurel., *c* 420), a. Gr. περιτόναιον (-ειον), sb. from neuter of περιτόναιος adj., f. περίτονος stretched around or over, f. περί around + -τονος, from ablaut stem of τείνειν to stretch: cf. TONE. Formerly also **perytone·on** from Gr., and **peritone** = F. *péritoine* (1541 in Hatz.-Darm.).] The double serous membrane which lines the cavity of the abdomen, of large extent and complex form, having numerous folds (as the *omenta, mesenteries,* etc.) which invest and support the various abdominal viscera.

In vertebrates below mammals, which have no diaphragm, The membrane lining the whole body cavity, corresponding to the mammalian peritoneum and pleura combined (hence sometimes called *pleuroperitoneum*). Also applied to similar membranes lining the body-cavity and investing the alimentary canal in some invertebrates, as insects.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* H ij b, What is the perytoneon, and wher of is it dyryuate? 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* I. xv. (1552) 46 The kell called *Peritoneum.* 1594 T. B *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 318 There is an other coate or skinne called Peritone, because it is spread round about the lower belly. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 314 The wounds of the muscles of the lower belly and of the *Peritonæum* or rim are not mortall. 1671 RAY in *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2275 The Abdomen was compassed about with a strong Peritonæum. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s v., In the fish kind, the peritoneum is very variously coloured. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs* 8 The peritoneum. 1872 PEASLEE *Ovar. Tumors* 3 A peculiar epithelium, not a continuation of that of the peritonæum 1893 *Syd Soc. Lex.*, *Peritoneum* .. The structure in the *Brachiopoda* that holds the alimentary canal suspended in the perivisceral cavity. .. The outer layer of the digestive canal in the *Insecta.*

Hence **Peritone·o-** in *Comb.*, as *peritoneo-vaginal a.*, having relation to the peritoneum and vagina.

1898 G. S. HERMANN *Dis. Women* 843 The peritoneo-vaginal method.

Peritonism (peritoniz'm). *Path.* [f. as next + -ISM: in mod.L. *peritonismus.*] (See quots.)

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 625 The hæmorrhage may produce the symptoms of acute peritoneal damage which have been described under the title of 'Peritonism' *Ibid.* 795 The symptoms, which are mainly those of intense abdominal pain, and collapse, and usually with vomiting, have been described under the title of 'peritonism'.

‖ **Peritonitis** (peritonai·tis). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. περίτον-ος (see PERITONEUM) + -ITIS. In mod.F. *péritonite*] Inflammation of the peritoneum, or of some part of it.

1776 W. CULLEN *First Lines Physic* (1778) I vii 203 We have given a place in our Nosology to the Peritonitis; comprehending under that title not only the inflammations affecting the peritonæum..but also those affecting the extensions of this membrane in the omentum and mesentery. 1830 BEALE *Slight Ailm.* 90 The pain of peritonitis is one of the most terrible..that any human being can have to bear.

Hence **Peritonital** (-aităl), **Peritonitic** (-i·tik) *adjs.*, pertaining to or affected with peritonitis.

1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX 2 Peritonitic signs on admission. 1883 *Summary* 26 July 3/3 The Bishop is not out of danger, and .. cannot be considered so until the peritonital inflammation is subdued. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I 641 Various results of the peritonitic affection.

Peritonsillar to **Peritracheal:** see PERI- a, c.

Peritorie, -ye, var. PAHIETARY, pellitory.

Peritreme (peritrīm). *Zool.* Also in L. form **peritre·ma.** [a. F. *péritrème* (Audouin 18..), f. Gr. περί round + τρῆμα perforation, hole.] **a.** A small chitinous ring surrounding a breathing-hole in an insect. **b.** The margin of the aperture of a univalve shell: = PERISTOME 2 a (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1843 OWEN *Comp. Anat. Invertebr* Glos. 383 *Peritremata* .., the raised margin which surrounds the breathing holes of scorpions 1870 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* 203 Pulmonary sacs, opening upon the under surface..by..stigmata, each of which is surrounded by a raised margin, or 'peritrema'. 1888 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* iv. 274 The mouth or peritreme of the shell [of a snail].

So **Peritre·matous** *a.*, surrounding an aperture; belonging to the peritreme.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Peritrichan (pĕrĭ·trikăn), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Peritricha,* f. Gr. περί around + τριχ-, stem of θρίξ hair.] **a.** *adj.* Belonging to the division *Peritricha* of *Infusoria,* having a band of cilia around the body. **b.** *sb.* An infusorian of the division *Peritricha.* So **Peri·trichous** *a.*; hence **Peri·trichously** *adv.*, with a girdle of cilia.

1875 HUXLEY in *Med. Times & Gaz.* 5 May 495/1 According to the distribution of the cilia, Stein has divided them into the *Holotricha,*..the *Heterotricha,*..the *Hypotricha,* ..and the *Peritricha,* in which they [the cilia] form a zone round the body 1877 — *Anat Inv. Anim.* ii. 109 The process of sexual reproduction observed by Stein in the peritrichous Infusoria. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 831 The ring which supports the sucker of all the Peritrichan *Urceolarina* save *Licnophora. Ibid* 832 The perioral contractile collar of the Peritrichan, *Torquatella typica.* 1900 *Nature* 13 Sept. 465/2 Both are actively motile and peritrichously ciliated.

Peritroch (pe·ritrɒk). *Zool.* [ad. mod.L *peritroch-us,* a. Gr. περιτροχος circular, round, f. περί around + τροχός a hoop, a wheel, anything round; f. τρέχ-ειν to run.] A circlet of cilia resembling a wheel, as in a rotifer; an organism or embryo having such a circlet. Hence **Peri·trochal** *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a peritroch.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

‖ **Peritrochium** (peritrō·kiŭm). *Mech.* [mod. L., a. Gr. περιτρόχιον a wheel (see prec.); ἄξων ἐν περιτροχίῳ = *axis in peritrochio,* the wheel-and-axle.] A wheel, as constituting part of the mechanical power called the wheel-and-axle.

1704 J HARRIS *Lex. Techn* I. s v., The use of this *Peritrochium* is to make the Cylinder or Axis be turned the more easily by the means of Staves or Levers, which are fixed in its Circumference. See *Axis* in *Peritrochio.* 1796 [see AXIS[1] 1]. 1798 EDGEWORTH *Practl. Educ.* (1822) II. 121 This engine is usually called in mechanicks, *the axis in peritrochio,* ..the word windlass or capstan, would convey a more distinct idea to our pupils. 1866 in BRANDE & COX *Dict. Science,* etc. [See AXIS[1] 1.]

Peritropal (pĕrĭtrŏpăl), *a. Bot. rare.* [f. mod.L. *peritrop-us* (Jussieu) + -AL. In F. *péritrope* (Richard 1808)] Of an embryo or ovule: = AMPHITROPAL, HEMITROPOUS. Also **Peri tropous** *a.*

1819 LINDLEY *Richard's Observ. Fruits & Seeds* 22 If it [the seed] be attached to the axis, or to an axile trophosperm, by an hilum equi-distant from the two ends or occupying the whole length of the inner edge, it is called *peritropal. Ibid.* 86 Peritropal .. directed from the axis towards the sides of the pericarp 1835 — *Introd Bot* (1848) II 378 *Peritropal,* directed from the axis to the horizon, .. only applied to the embryo of the seed. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* viii. 313 Centrifugal (or peritropous), when [the radicle is] turned toward the sides.

¶ Erroneously explained by Worcester:

1846 WORCESTER, *Peritropal,* turning around; rotary. *Hooker.* (Hence in some later Dicts.)

‖ **Peritrope** (pĕrĭtropī). *rare.* [= Gr. περιτροπή turning round, revolution, circuit.]

a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* VI. (1658) 600 This Peritrope is worth the observation, That on the same day of the same moneth, that the Temple should happen to be taken, and that after 513 years.

Peritrophic (peritrɒ·fik), *a. Entom.* [ad. F. *péritrophique,* f. Gr. περί around + τροφή food, τροφικός feeding.] Surrounding the food: applied by Balbiani (died 1899) to a chitinous membrane lining the stomach in various insects.

1900 MIALL & HAMMOND *Harlequin Fly* ii 59 The peritrophic membrane has been found in nearly every Dipterous larva examined.

‖ **Perityphlitis** (peri,titflai·tis). *Path.* [mod. L., f. PERI- + Gr. τυφλόν the cæcum or blind-gut (Galen), neuter of τυφλός blind, after *typhlitis.*] Inflammation of some part (the connective tissue, the peritoneum, etc.) around or adjacent to the cæcum. (When seated in the *appendix vermiformis* of the cæcum, now distinctively called *appendicitis.*) Also loosely applied to inflammation of the cæcum itself (strictly called *typhlitis*).

1844 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Perityphlitis,* inflammation of the cellular substance surrounding the cæcum 1852 J. MILLER *Pract. Surg* (ed. 2) 333 Induced, on the right side, by irritation forming the perityphlitis of Burns and others. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 879 Fitz in 1886 placed the pathology of perityphlitis upon a sound basis. 1902 *Bulletin* 24 June, The King is suffering from perityphlitis 1902 *Westm. Gaz* 24 June 7/3 It is only in recent years that the word 'appendicitis' has been coined. Formerly all inflammatory affections of this part of the bowel were called perityphlitis.

Hence **Perityphlitic** (-i·tik) *a.*, pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with perityphlitis.

1894 *Lancet* 3 Nov. 1026 A perityphlitic abscess was opened, and the wound subsequently became diphtheritic. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* III. 887 The vermiform appendix, removed from the midst of a perityphlitic abscess.

‖ **Periura·nium.** *Astron.* [mod.L., f. PERI- + *Uranus*: cf PERIHATURNIUM] That point in the orbit of any satellite of Uranus, at which it is nearest to Uranus.

a 1900 (Noted by Assistant Secy. Royal Astronomical Society).

Periurethral to **Perivitelline:** see PERI- a, c.

Periwig (pe·riwig), *sb.* Now only *Hist.* Forms: *α.* 6 perwyke, perewyke; 6–7 perwick(e, 7 peri-, perawick(e; perewake; periwike. *β.* 6–7 perwig, perewig(e, perywygge, perrywig, -wigge, perriwigg(e, 6–8 periwigg(e, perriwig, perrewig, perywig, periwyg, -weg, 6– periwig. *γ.* 6 periwinke, pere- periwincle, 7–8 periwinkle. [In 16th c., *perrwyke,* alteration of *perruck, perug,* a. F. *perruque* (15th c.): see PERUKE. By corruption, or 'popular etymology', *perwyke* became *perewyke, perewig, perrywig, periwig,* whence by abbreviation, WIG.]

1. An artificial imitation of a head of hair (or part of one); worn formerly, first by women and then by men, as a fashionable head-dress; retained by judges, barristers, etc., as part of their professional costume; used by actors as a part of their make-up, and generally as a means of personal disguise, a concealment of premature grey hairs, or a covering for baldness; a WIG.

α. 1529 *Privy Purse Exp. Hen. VIII* (1827) 13 For a perwyke for Sexten the kinges fole. *c* 1532 DU WES *Introd. fr.* in *Palsgr.* 902 The perwyke, *la perruque.* 1568 SIR F. KNOLLYS *Let. to Cecil* in *Antiq. Rep.* (1808) II 304 She [Mary Seaton] did set sotche a curled Heare upon the Queen [Mary Stuart], that was said to be a Perewyke, that showed very delycately. 1648–60 HEXHAM, *Hoofd-hayr,* Head-haire, or a Perwick. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II 463 The sorts of perawicks are, a short bob, a long perawick with side hair.., a grafted wig [etc.].

β. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 116 Take from them their perywigges, their paintings [etc.]. and thou shalt soone perceiue that a woman is the least parte of hir selfe. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* v. iii § 5 He was .. glad to vse Perwigs of haire, and false beards of diuers colours. 1641 MILTON *Animadv* i. 7 To have the Periwigs pluck'd off that cover your baldnesse. 1656 WOOD *Life* 4 Sept (O. H. S) I 200, I bought me a perewige of my barber, 6r. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 29 Mar., To a periwigg maker's, and there bought two periwiggs mighty fine. 1710–11 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 15 Jan, It has cost me three guineas to day for a periwig 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev* 334 They took an old huge full-bottomed periwig out of the wardrobe of the antiquated frippery of Louis XIV. 1865 MISS BRADDON *Sir Jasper* i, It related to..a time in which men wore fantastically frized periwigs upon their heads.

γ. 1580 HOLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Perruquier,* he that maketh Perewincles 1598 BP. HALL *Sat.* III. v. 8 Th untuly winde blowes off his periwinke. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew,* *Periwinkle,* a Perruque or Periwig. 1730–6 in BAILEY (folio).

† **b.** *transf* and *fig. Obs.*

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* D, Martins conscience hath a periwig, therefore to good men he is more sower than wig. 1596 B GRIFFIN *Fidessa* (1876) 46 So soone as peeping Lucifer Auroraes starre, The skie with golden perewigs doth spangle. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* I. (1662) 77, I left a Vacuity for them For which Bald Place, the Reader (if so pleased) may provide a Perewake. 1703 T. N *City & C. Purchaser* 59 When a Place is bald of Wood, no Art can make it a Perriwig in hast.

† **2.** An alleged kind of marine animal: see quots.

1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* I. ix 36 The luscious Lobster with the Crabfish raw, The British Oyster, Muscle, Periwigge. *Ibid.* 39 The Perewig is a kind of fish that lyeth in the oaze like a head of haire, which being touched conveyes itself leaving nothing to bee seene but a small round hole. 1670 S. CLARKE *Four Chiefest Plant.* 37. 1672 JOSSELYN *New Eng Rarities* 29 Periwig,...Perwinkle or Sea Snail or Whelk. 1674 — *Voy New Eng.* (1675) 110 The Perriwig is a shell-fish that lyeth in the Sands flat and round as a shovel-board piece and very little thicker; these at a little hole in the middle of the shell thrust out a cap of hair, but upon the least motion of any danger it drawes it in again.

3. *attrib* and *Comb.*, as *periwig-company, -maker,* etc.; *periwig-pated* adj.

1598 FLORIO, *Perucchiera,* a periwig [1611 perwig] or gregorian maker. 1602 SHAKS *Ham.* III ii. 10 To see a robustious Pery-wig pated [*Qos.* Periwig-pated] Fellow, tearе a Passion to tatters 1663 *News* 4 Feb., George Grey, a Barber and Perrywigge-maker [notifies] that any one having long flaxen hayr to sell may repayr to him. 1744–50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* II I. 72 (E. D. S.) Thetches, when they are sown thick and grow well, commonly run into a periwig matting growth. 1813 *Examiner* 10 May 297/2 Young periwig-pated gentlemen. 1834 MACAULAY *Ess., Pitt* (1887) 306 The periwig-company.

Periwig, *v. arch.* [f. prec. sb.] **a.** *trans.* To put a periwig on; to dress, cover, or conceal with, or as with, a periwig. Often *fig.*

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. iv. *Handie-cr.* 187 To glaze the Lakes, and bridle up the floods And periwig with woolll the balde pate woods. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* iv. ii. 168 Map-makers, rather then they will haue their maps naked and bald, do periwig them with false hair, and fill up the vacuum with imaginary places. 1658 BROMHALL *Treat. Specters* iv. 254 Phœbus shall harbinger, did periwig the horizon with his silver'd locks. 1733 SWIFT *Legion Club* 91 Discord periwig'd with snakes. 1825 HONE *Every day Bk.* I. 50 The .. ginger-bread bakers periwig a few plum buns with sugar-frost. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* IV. 258/2 To lard a good story with prettinesses, were like periwigging and powdering the Apollo Belvidere.

† **b.** To make (hair) into a wig. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xvi. cii. 402 The haire .. was perwigged, once Hers.

Periwigged (pe·riwigd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. sb. and vb. + -ED.] Wearing or having on a periwig.

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xvi. cii. 403 The rude perwigged Drudge Salutes the Guests. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Wks.* (1687)

383 Yield Periwig'd Impostor, yield to Fate. 1892 *Athenæum* 21 May 670/1 The appropriate rendezvous for periwigged beaux.

Periwincle, periwink(e, obs. vars. PERIWIG.

Periwinkle[1] (pe·riwiŋk'l). Forms. α. 1 peruinceæ, 2-3 pervenke, 4 parvenke, -uinke, pervink(e, -vynke, 4, 5-venke, -uenk(e, -uinke, 5 -uynke. β. 5 per-, parwynke, 6 pyrwynke, 7 periwink. γ. 6 pervinkle, -uinkle, -uincle, -winkle, -wincle, -winckle, -wyncle, -wynckle, perywinkle, periuyncle, -wyncle, -winckle, 6-7 pervinole; 6- periwinkle, (7 perewinkle, 8 periwincle). [In OE. *peruince*, a. L. *pervinca* (App. Herb. 4th c.), earlier *vinca pervinca* (Pliny), whence also It. *provenca*, *-vinca*, F. *pervenche*, Norman F. *pervenke*. In ME., *pervinke* and (after AF.) *per-*, *parvenke*, late ME. *perwynke*, in 16th c. altered to *pervinkle*, *peruyncle*, and finally to *periwinkle*. usual since 1600. (See note to PERIWINKLE².)

The derivation of L. *pervinca* is not clear: some connect it with L. *pervincĕre* to conquer completely, with various suggested explanations. Cf. sense 2.]

1. The common name of plants of the genus *Vinca* (N.O. *Apocynaceæ*), esp. of the two European species, *V. minor* and *V. major*, the Lesser and Greater Periwinkle, evergreen trailing subshrubs with light blue starry flowers, varying in *V. minor* with pure white.

In early times a garland of this flower was placed on the heads of persons on their way to execution, with which some have connected the It. name *fiore di morte*, flower of death.

α. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 136/10 *Uinca*, peruinceæ. 11.. *Voc.* ibid. 544/39 *Uinca*, pervenke. *c* 1306 *Execution Sir S. Fraser* in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 218 Y-fetered were ys legges under his horse womb:.. A gerland of peruenke set on ys heved. *c* 1330 *Owayn Miles* (1837) 41 Rose and lili diuers colours Primrol and ... aruink. ?*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1432 Ther sprang the violete al newe, And fresshe pervinke, riche of hewe. 1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* vi. i. (1554) 144 Thou hast. Crow[n] one with laurer. Other with peruinke made for the gybet. *c* 1450 *Alphita* 144 Peruinca uel prouinca, ..gall. et a°. peru[illegible]

β. *a* 1450 *Stockh. Med. MS* ii. 395 in *Anglia* XVIII. 317 Parwynke is an erbe grene of colour. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 786/19 *Hec pervinca*, a perwynke. 1547 SALESBURY *Welsh Dict.*, *Gwichiad pysc*, pyrwynke. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 637 The Egyptian Clematis or Periwink.. is very good against the poyson of Asps.

γ. [1501 *Will of Hylle* (Somerset House), ij of my goblettes of pirwyncles.] 1538 TURNER *Libellus*, *Clematis daphnoides*, latinis *uinca peruinca*, anglis Periwyncle dicitur. 1551 — *Herbal* i. K v b, *Vinca peruinca*, ...called in Englyshe perwyncle, or periwyncle.. It hath prety blewe flowres and the herbe crepeth vpon the grounde very thyke. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 31 Peruincle hath many small and slender long branches. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXI. xi. 92 The Pervincle continueth fresh and greene all the yeare long. 1611 FLORIO, *Herba topiaria*, the herbe Perewinkle. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* ii. iii. 373 Double purple and large Periwinkle. 1798 WORDSW. *Lines Early Spring* iii, Through primrose tufts, in that green bower, The periwinkle trailed its wreaths. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 547 White periwinkles, flinging their light of blossoms and dark glossy leaves down the swift channels of the brawling streams.

† 2. *fig.* One who surpasses or excels; the fairest or choicest; the 'flower': cf. the 'pink of perfection'. *Obs.* [So OF. *pervenke*: De tous vins ce est le pervenke (Godef.).]

13 . *Song, Sir Piers Birmingham* in Ritson *Anc. Songs* (1792) 40 Pos knijtis euch-one of him mai mak mone as peruink of ham alle. *a* 1400 *Love Song* (Harl. MS. 2253, lf. 72 b/2), Heo is lilie of largesse Heo is paruenke of prouesse. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 730 Corteys lady and wyse,.. thou arte pervenke of pryse.

† b. Playfully applied to a girl or woman. *Obs.*

1633 SHIRLEY *Wittie Fair One* iv. G iv, (To a chambermaid) Quicke periwincle to thy mistris now. 1640 — *Loves Cruelties* ii. C iij b, Very good, I shall love this periwinke.

† 3. *Her.* In blazoning by flowers and plants, the designation of the tincture *azure* or blue. *Obs.*

1725 COATS *Dict. Her.*, *Periwinkle*,.. pitch'd upon by the Inventors of the new Way of Blazon by Flowers and Herbs ..to supply the word *Azure*. 1727 in BAILEY Vol. II.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Jan. 2/1 Ball frock .of pale chiffon, periwinkle-wreathed. *Ibid.* 4 Feb. 2/1 Wherever you stand ..you see the sea—the wonderful periwinkle blue, heaving slowly between the sparkling white sands.

Periwinkle[2] (pe·riwiŋk'l). Forms: 6 (?) pirwyncle, purwinkle, pur-, perwynkle; periwinkil, -wyncle; 6-7 perewincle; 7 perwinkle, -winckle, perewinkle, periwinckle, -winkel, 7- periwinkle, (7-8 -wincle, 9 perri-; *dial.* pennywinkle, -wilk). Also β. 6 periwinke, -winck.

[Known in this form only from 16th c.; but OE. had in the same sense a word variously read (in pl.) *pinewinclan* and *winewinclan* (owing to confusion of the letters p and p = w). The MSS. favour the latter, which may however be a scribal error, as *pinewincle* would explain the 16th c. literary, and mod. dial. forms. In any case the second element is the same. It is noteworthy that the first certain appearance of *per-*, *periwyncle*, agrees so closely with that of *perwyncle*, PERIWINKLE *sb.*[1], from ME. *parvenke*, *perwynke*, as if in some way **pinewincle* and *perwinke* had coalesced in the form *perwyncle*, *periwinkle*.]

1. The English name of a gastropod mollusc of the genus *Littorina*, esp. *L. littorea* the common European coast species, much used for food, having a dark-coloured turbinate shell. Formerly, and still sometimes, used in a wider sense.

1530 PALSGR. 253/2 Perivyncle a shellfysshe, *bigorneau*, *vinceau*. 1552 HULOET, Purwinkle fyshe, *cochlea*. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 209 Of the leaste of these welkes or perewincles they make certeyne lyttle beades of diuers sortes and colours. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 128/34 A Periwinkil. *Ibid.* 138/31 A Periwynkle, *cochlea*. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 218 In like manner do Perwinkles and Snailes. 1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* xxiv. (1614) 47/2 At Alderley.. upon the hilles to this day are found cockles, periwinckles and oysters of solid stone. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy* (1729) I. 173 A great many Perewincles and Muscles. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 174 On the Rocks, abundance of Periwinkles. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxxviii, [Sam Weller says] I merely quote wot the nobleman said to the fractious pennywinkle ven he vould'nt come out of his shell by means of a pin. 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 11 The limpet and periwinkle live between tide-marks, where they are left dry twice a day. [1863 *Tyneside Songs* 46 Sometimes pennywilks, crabs, an' lobsters aw bring. 18 . *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, Pennywinkle [Northumb. to Kent and Devon].]

β. 1545 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Coclea*, a snayle hauing a shell, also a fishe callyd a pyrwinke [1565 COOPER perwinke, 1573 perwinkle]. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 138/26 A Periwinke, *cochlea*. 1586 BRIGHT *Melancholy* vi. 27 Some are of harder shels, as oysters, periwincks, etc.

b. The shell of this mollusc. *rare*—[1].

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* ix. xii. § 4 The Manamotapa and his subjects, weare a white Periwinkle in the fore-head for a Iewell.

† 2. = COCHLEA 2 (of the ear). *Obs.*

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* v. 58 *note*. The last passage [of the ear] is called the Cochlea, Snail or Periwincle; where the nerves of hearing plainly appear.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1612 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* ii. iv. 124 A Ladie..vpon her head a Coronet of Periwinckle and Escallop shelles. 1836 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 101 An army of periwinkle pickers. 1841 *Ibid.* 203 Mobbed with periwinkle men to freight the crafts for Billingsgate.

Hence **Pe·riwinkled** *a.*, having or abounding in periwinkles; **Pe·riwinkler,** a gatherer or seller of periwinkles; **Pe·riwinkling** *vbl. sb.*, the gathering of periwinkles; † **Periwinkling** *ppl. a.*, winding like the cavity of a periwinkle shell: said of the cavity of the ear.

1883 A. STEWART *Nether Lochaber* xliii. 265 The 'periwinkled shore' is a thousand times better than the 'barren barren shore' of Tennyson. 1837 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 122 All the Billingsgate periwinklers are out to-day. 1841 *Ibid.* 199 Swarming with vessels for gunning, eel picking, and periwinkling. 1607 *Lingua* iv. ii, I set and frame all words and..make them fit For the perewinkling porch, that winding leads From my close chamber to your lordships cell.

Periwinkle, obs. variant of PERIWIG *sb.*

Perjink (pəɹdʒi·ŋk), *a. Sc.* Also 9 prejink, per-, prejinct. [Origin unknown. The word has the form of a Fr. or L. derivative; Jam. suggests a F. **parjoint* or L. **perjunctus*; but these words, even if they existed, would hardly give the sense.] Exact, precise, minutely accurate; prim, neat.

1808 JAMIESON, *Perjink*, 1. Exact, precise, minutely accurate; *prejink*, Fife. 2. Trim, so as to appear finical. 1821 GALT *Ann. Parish* xxxvii. 299 All my things were kept by her in a most perjinct and excellent order. 1843 BETHUNE *Sc. Fireside Stor.* 121 She was a perjink body, and carried her head our heigh. 1889 BARRIE *Window in Thrums* xiv, He was looking unusually perjink.

β. 1808 Prejink [see above] 1822 GALT *Provost* xxvii. 203 The exposure that prejink Miss Peggy had made of herself. 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI 242 A prim and prejink-looking fellow. 1839 MOIR *Mansie Wauch* xxiv. 306 Mr. Batter..looked as prejinct as a pikestaff.

Hence **Perji·nks** (pre-) *sb. pl.*, in phr. *on one's perjinks*, on one's good behaviour, careful of details; **Perji·nkety** (pre-) *a.* = *perjink*; **Perji·nkity** (pre-) *sb.*, in *pl.*, exact details, niceties, proprieties; **Perji·nkly** (pre-) *adv.*, with minute accuracy, primly.

1822 GALT *Sir A. Wylie* xl. II. 68 If we maun be on our prejincks, will you an' her baith rin awa thegither? 1822 — *Steam boat* ix. 180 A young genteel man, with a most methodical gravat, prejinctly tied. 1830 — *Laurie T.* v. iv. (1849) 205 Jointures, and tochers, and a' the other prejinkities of marriage-articles 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II 390 [She] had always what my mother called 'perjinketty' ways, which made her typically an old maid in later years.

Perjonet(te: see PERE-JONETTE, PEAR *sb.* 5.

† **Perjou·rney,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. PER- 1 + JOURNEY *v.*] *intr.* To pass through

1566 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1875) III. 218 Quhilk dur salbe patent to all the nychtbouris of this burgh, to periurnie, gang, rest, and pas thair tyme, in the yeard foirsaid gratis.

† **Pe·rjurate,** *v. Obs. rare*—[0]. [f. L. *perjūrāt-*, ppl. stem of *perjūrāre*: see PERJURE *v.*] = PERJURE *v.*

1603 COCKERAM, *Perjurate*, to forswear. 1606 MINSHEU *Ductor* (ed. 2), To Periurate or to Periure.

† **Perjura·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. med. (Anglo-) L. *perjūrātiōn-em* (12th c. in Du Cange), n. of action f. *perjūrāre*: see PERJURE *v.* Cf. obs. F. *parjuration* (15th c. in Godef.).] The action or an act of perjuring oneself; perjury.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1652/1 The Cardinall..forgaue them all theyr periurations, schismes, and heresies. 1603 COCKERAM, *Periuration*, a forswearing. 1706 FARQUHAR *Recruiting Officer* ii. iii, For me..to take such an oath, twou'd be downright perjuration. 1723 *Briton* No. 21 (1724) 93, 'I did shaave shaveral of our Friends from downright Parjuration, for all dey have taaken de Oatesh'.

† **Pe·rjurator.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [Agent-n. in L., form f. *perjūrāre*: see PERJURE *v.*] Perjurer.

1689 T. PLUNKET *Char. Gd. Commander* 55 False Jurymen, Perjurors, Perjurators, Have at the Court, found potent animators.

† **Pe·rjure,** *sb.*[1] (*a.*) *Obs.* Also 6 periur. [a. AF. *perjur* (Gower), *parjur*, in F. *parjure* (12-13th c.), or ad. L. *perjūr-us* one who swears falsely; an oath-breaker, a perjured person; cf. PERJURE *v.*] One who commits perjury; a perjurer.

[1341 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 130/1 Qar trop' y ad parjurs en son Roialme.]

a 1540 BALE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. iii. III. 153 Sum of them ar knowne for common perjurs. 1546 — *Eng. Votaries* i. (1550) 75 b, Callynge them all that nought was, As hypocrytes, dyssemblers, dodypolles, .. periures. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iv. iii. 47 He comes in like a periure, wearing papers. [See note, s. v. PERJURED 2.] 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 151 Vow-breaking periure, that her selfe adornes, With thousand fashions, and as many formes.

b. as *adj.* Perjurious, perjured.

c 1420 LYDG. *Siege Thebes* 2049 Thow art..deceyveable and falsly ek forsworn, And ek periur of thyn assured oath. *a* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. P.* xviii. 70 To tell the halk in haist sho hyde, The kyt wes paijard and perjure.

† **Perjure,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [prob. a. F. *parjure*, ad. L. *perjūrium* false oath.] = PERJURY.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 389 Of Covoitise and of Perjure, Of fals brocage and of Usure.

Perjure (pəɹdʒū), *v.* Also 5-6 par-. [a. OF. *parjure-r* (11th c. in Littré):—L. *perjūrāre* to swear falsely, break one's oath, f. PER- 3 + *jūrāre* to swear. In AF. in Britton; in Eng. found first in pa. pple., in 15th c.]

† 1. *intr.* To swear falsely, to commit perjury; to bear false witness while on oath; to be false to an oath, promise, etc. *Obs.*

[1292 BRITTON iv. ix. § 2 Et si acun soit fet parjurer a escient par acun sovereyn. *transl.* If any one be made to perjure knowingly by any lord superior.] 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. lxiv. (1739) 135 He procures a Dispensation from Rome to perjure and oppress without sin. 1731 SWIFT *Judas* Misc. 1735 V. 64 Some who can perjure thro' a two Inch Board; Yet keep their Bishopricks, and scape the Cord. 1788-9 GIBBON *Autobiog.* (1896) 388 Resolved to abjure and perjure, as occasion might serve.

† b. With obj. clause (or ? compl.). *Obs. rare.*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 249 Plentifully perjuring how extremely her son loved her.

c. *reflexive. To perjure oneself*: to forswear oneself. [So in F. *se parjurer*, from 11th c.] Now the usual const.

1755 JOHNSON, *Perjure*, *v. a.*..It is used with the reciprocal pronoun [1818 TODD *adds*: as, 'he perjured himself']. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 114 A person who has..perjured himself [is] the bane of society. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIV. 151/1 No man will perjure himself (says Aristotle) who apprehends vengeance from Heaven and disgrace among men.

d. quasi *passive* (see PERJURED). *To be perjured*: to be forsworn, to be guilty of perjury.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 11 Kepe you that ye be not pariured and let trouth be alwey in your mouthe. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* cxxxi. 487, I had rather be pariuryd then to fordo that thynge that god wyll haue done to punysshe the. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* i. Disc. ii. § 21 To be perjur'd for the saving ten thousand pounds. 1719 YOUNG *Revenge* i. i, And are you perjur'd then for virtue's sake? How often have you sworn? 1780 *New Newgate Cal.* V. 27 It is probable, that if Birch had been perjured, he would have been prosecuted.

† 2. *trans.* To prove false to or break (an oath, vow, promise, etc.). *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* D j b, Than she lyeth and periured her feith and trouthe. 1555 CHARNER *Let. to Q. Mary* in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) 1891 Which othes be so contrary y' the one must needs be periured. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 307 He could not foresee how Laomedon would perjure his promise. 1809 *Susan* I. 195 Even before the solemn vow had passed their lips, determined to perjure it.

† 3. To prove false to (a person) to whom one has sworn faith. *Obs. rare.* [In 15-16th c. Fr.]

1610 FLETCHER *Faithf. Shep.* iii. i, She..did pray For me that perjur'd her.

† 4. To make perjured, cause to commit perjury. *Obs. rare.*

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iii. xii. 30 Women are not In their best Fortunes strong; but want will periure The ne're touch'd Vestall.

Perjured (pəɹdʒūəd), *ppl. a* (*sb.*) [pa. pple. of prec. vb., after AF. *perjuré*, OF. *parjuré* pa. pple. of the intrans. vb., lit. (one) that has perjured or committed perjury. (From viewing it in Eng. as passive, app. arose the quasi-passive const. of the vb.: see prec. 1 d.)]

1. That has committed perjury; guilty of perjury; forsworn; deliberately false to an oath, vow, promise, etc.

1453 in *Trevelyan Papers* (Camden) 25 If he (the chaplain) be lecherus or perjured, a theaff, or a murderar. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 25 § 6 To call in the supposed perjured persones afore the seid Chauncellor. 1558 PHAER *Æneid* ii. D ij, By this deceit, and through the craft of Sinon false periewrd. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, i. iv. 55 Clarence is come, false, fleeting, periur'd Clarence. 1682 BURNET *Rights Princes* Pref. 37 In which Case he is in truth neither a Liar nor is he perjured. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 105 P 3, I hope

you won't be such a perjured Wretch as to forswear your self. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiii. V. 87 Perjured traitors who richly deserved axes and halters.

b. *absol.* and quasi-*sb.*

1526 TINDALE 1 *Tim.* i. 10 The lawe is..geven..to lyars and to perjured. 1604 T. M. *Black Bk.* in *Middleton's Wks.* (Bullen) VIII. 28 How many villains were in Spain,..how many perjurds in France. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. ii. 54 Thou Periur'd, and thou Simular of Vertue.

† 2. Characterized by perjury; perjurious. *Obs.*

In quot 1588 alluding to the former practice of attaching to a convicted perjurer a paper announcing his guilt: cf. quot. 1546 s. v. PERJURY, and PAPER *sb.* 7 b.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 125 O would the King, Berowne and Longauill, Were Louers too, ill to example ill, Would from my forehead wipe a periur'd note: For none offend, where all alike doe dote. *a* 1635 CORBET *Elegie on Dr. Ravis* Poems (1647) 18 Their hired Epitaphs, and perjur'd stone, Which oft belies the soule when she is gone. 1814 SCOTT *Ld of Isles* IV. xxvii, By her who brooks his perjured scorn, The ill-requited Maid of Lorn.

† 3. Falsely sworn; forsworn. *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. x. 40 The recompence of their perjured oth. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Ecl.* viii. 25, I my Nisa's periur'd Faith deplore; Witness ye Pow'rs by whom she falsly swore!

Hence **Pe·rjuredly** *adv.*, in the manner of one perjured; with perjury; perjuriously.

1553 BALE tr. *Gardiner's De Vera Obed.* Pref. A v, These incarnate Devilles, who coulde so advisedly saye yea than, and so impudently, so rashely, so periuredly..saye naye now. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 251/2 King Steuen ended hys lyfe after he had reigned XIX. yeares periuredly.

† **Pe·rjurement.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *par-, perjurement* (14–15th c. in Godef.), f. *parjurer*: see PERJURE *v.* and -MENT.] False swearing; perjury.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xxix. (1869) 151 For periurement may not be but if mensonge make him come foorth. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XXV. (*heading*), How dydo made her lamentacyons repreuynge the periurement of Laomedon.

Perjurer (pə̃ɹdʒə́ɹəɹ). Also 6 -our. [app. a. AF. *par-, perjurour*, f. *parjurer* to PERJURE: see -OR. (Few examples from 1650 to 19th c.)] One who commits perjury, *spec.* in the legal sense; one who proves false to an oath or solemn promise; one who is forsworn or has perjured himself.

1553 BALE tr. *Gardiner's De Vera Obed.* Pref, Couetous catchers, doublefaced periurours. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Parjure*, a forsworne man, a Periurer. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint., Rules & Lessons* viii, The perjurer's a devil let loose. 1755 JOHNSON, *Perjurer*, one that swears falsely. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 317 The perjurers were allowed to slip out of court without even a reprimand. 1878 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 40 He was a perjurer who on a false plea had raised the nation against Richard.

So **Pe·rjuress**, a female perjurer.

1898 *Sp aker* 8 Oct. 432/2 A perjuress cannot be flogged, and no one at present proposes to flog her.

Perjurious (pəɹdʒū·ɹiəs), *a.* Also 7 par-. [ad. L. *perjūriōs-us*, f. *perjūrium* PERJURY.]

† 1. Of persons: Guilty of perjury; false to an oath, promise, etc; perjured, forsworn. *Obs.*

c 1540 [implied in PERJURIOUSLY]. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 297 Shew thy power upon thy perjurious people, who in their deeds denie thee their God. 1699 POMFRET *Love Triumphant* 197 Trusting to perjurious woman's truth. 1889 J. DONOVAN tr. *Catechism of Trent* III. ix. Quest. 6 To the witness himself it is also most irksome to be known as false and perjurious.

2. Of actions, etc.: Characterized by, exhibiting, accompanied by, or resulting from perjury.

1602 WARNER *Alb Eng.* Epit 376 His [Harold's] periurious appropriating to himselfe of the kingdome. 1695 J SAGE *Article* Wks. 1844 I. 373 The Presbyterian preachers condemned the undertaking as unlawful and perjurious. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. iv. § 84 (1740) 272 The holy Reach, of this perjurious Scandal, was, that [etc.]. 1872 JEAFFRESON *Brides & Bridals* II. xxiii. 317 The old corrupt and perjurious suits for nullification of marriage.

Perjuriously (pəɹdʒū·ɹiəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 4.] In a perjurious manner; with perjury.

c 1540 tr. *Pol Verg. Eng Hist.* (Camden) I. 164 Penda, whome hee, breaking perjuriuslie his vow, afterwarde murthered. 1612 DEKKER *If it be not good* Wks. 1873 III. 315 One of you two is periuriously forsworne. 1698 [R. FERGUSON] *View Eccles.* 77 If.. he should perjuriously depose at the Kings Bench. 1884 A. A. PUTNAM 10 *Yrs. Police Judge* XXIV. 207 [To] enforce the law and punish those who perjuriously stand in the way of the enforcement.

Perjuriousness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being perjurious.

1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul* 257 Of the perjuriousness of Paul's intent, a short proof..is thus already visible, in the indignation excited.

† **Pe·rjurous,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *perjūr-us* (see PERJURE *sb.*1) + -OUS.] = PERJURIOUS.

a 1584 (*title*) Orations of Arsanes agaynst Philip the Trecherous Kyng of Macedone..and of Scanderbeg prayeng ayde of Christian Princes agaynst periurous murderyng Mahumet. 1609 SIR E. HOBY *Let. to T. H*[*iggons*] 18 Make him a sorrowfull witnesse of your periurous vow. 1634 S. R. *Noble Soldier* II. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* I. 287, I am cheated by a perjurous Prince. 1849 in Lee *Hist. Columbus* II. 410 Old Ananias..with Sapphira, his perjurous wife.

Perjury (pə̃ɹdʒúɹi). Also 5 6 par-. [a. AF. *perjurie*, (rare OF. *parjurie*,); in mod.F. *parjure*, ad. L. *perjūrium* false oath, oath-breaking, f. *perjūr-āre* to PERJURE.]

The action of swearing to a statement which is known to be false, or of taking an oath which it is not one's intention to keep; *spec.* in *Law*, The crime of wilfully uttering a false statement or testimony in reference to a matter material to the issue involved, while under an oath or affirmation to tell the truth, administered by a competent authority; the wilful utterance of false evidence while on oath.

In legal usage, perjury was first the offence of jurors in giving a wilfully false verdict, they being sworn to give a true verdict according to their knowledge; as an offence of witnesses it was apparently gradually evolved in connexion with the change in the nature of Trial by JURY (q. v.); there is no trace in the statutes, or in the reported proceedings of the courts, of any penal law against perjury in witnesses, as distinguished from that of jurors, earlier than the reign of Henry VIII (*Penny Cycl.* XVII. 459/2; but see quot. 1495. In this act 'false serement' appears to be the equivalent of 'perjury' in the modern sense).

[1292 BRITTON IV. ix. § 2 Parjurie est mensonge afermé par serment.] 1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. vii. l. 51 Every oath..muste haue these lawes, that is, trewe jugement and rightwysenesse;..if any of these lacke, the ooth is y-tourned in-to the name of perjury. 1436 *Rolls Parl.* IV. 501/2 The grete dredeles and unshamefast Perjurie, that orribley continueth, and daily encresseth in the commune Jurrours of y° said Roialme. 1477 EARL RIVERS *Dictes* 11 Enforce you not to cause them swere that ye knowe wil lye, lest ye be parteners to theyr periury. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 25 § 9 If pejury be commytted by proves in the Kinges Courte of the Chauncery or before the Kinges honorable Councell or elswhere, that..the..Chaunceller..make like proces to call in the supposed perjured persones. 1546 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 180 John Lewes shall for hys perjury..suffur xl dayes prysonment .., and also to ware a paper for perjury wythyn the seyd Cyty thre several market dayes. *a* 1548 [see PAPER *sb.* 7 b]. *a* 1634 COKE *On Litt.* III. lxxiv. (1648) 164 Perjury is a crime committed, when a lawfull oath is ministred to any person, in any judiciall proceeding, who sweareth absolutely, and falsly in a matter materiall to the issue. 1782 COWPER *Table T.* 418 When Perjury Sells oaths by tale, and at the lowest price. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 459/2 *Perjury*, by the common law of England, is the offence of falsely swearing to facts in a judicial proceeding. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* ed. 2) V 171 Where there would be a premium on perjury, oaths.. should be prohibited as irrelevant.

b. Applied also to the violation of a promise made on oath, the breaking of a vow or solemn undertaking; a breach of oath.

1532 MORE *Confut. Barnes* VIII. Wks. 792/2 That..running oute of religion in apostacy, breakynge of vowes, and freres wedding nunnes, and periury were no synne at all. 1550 BALE *Apol.* 47 He withdrewe hys anger, putte vp hys swearde, and neuer thoughte anye synne in that periury or breakynge of hys vowe. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II 7 6 The Ambassadours would not haue the truce proclaimed, thinking thereby, to saue the Duke from periurie, which had sworne, neuer to conclude a peace, till [etc.]. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Dowry* IV. i, No pain is due to lover's perjury: If Jove himself laugh at it, so will I. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 148 Lo they fear not promise, of oath or perjury reck not.

c. with *a* and *pl.*: An instance of the foregoing; a false oath; a wilful breach of oath.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxvi. 75 Loo! sir, þis is a periurye. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 25 § 1 The haynous and detestable perjuries daily commytted within this realme in enquestes and Juries. 1598 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. ii. 92 At Louers perjuries They say Ioue laughs. 1610 WILLET *Hexapla Dan.* 286 Their periuries,..profane oathes are notoriously knowne. 1719 YOUNG *Busiris* I. i, It is an oath well spent, a perjury Of good account in vengeance, and in love. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess., Clive* (1851) II. 540 The perjuries which have been employed against us.

d. *Comb.*, as *perjury-begetting, -mongering*, etc.

1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) II. 307 Judges, by whom evidence in these perjury-begetting shapes has exclusively been received. 1826 HOR. SMITH *Tor Hill* (1833) III. 153 An exclusive command of the perjury-market. 1877 TENNYSON *Harold* V. i. 178 The perjury-mongering Count Hath made too good an use of Holy Church!

Perk (pəɹk), *sb.*1 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5–7 perke, 6 pyrke, 6–7 pirke, 6–9 pirk. [A parallel form of PERCH *sb.*2, chiefly in northern, north midl., and East Anglian use. Cf. NFr. *perque*.]

I. † 1. A pole, stake: = PERCH *sb.*2 1. *Obs.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 276/1 A Perke, *pertica*. *c* 1490 *Promp. Parv.* 394/2 (MSS. K. & H.) Perke, or perche, *pertica*. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. ii. 65 He bad the capitanis and the dukis all..Gret perkis bair of trene saplyng To wryte and hyng tharon baith all and sum The namys of thar ennemys ourcum. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VIII. iv. 628 Cabans.. made with perkes, and covered with barkes of trees.

† b. A fuller's perch: = PERCH *sb.*2 1 b. *Obs.*

c 1350 *St. James* 255 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 56 A walker perk byside him stode..With þat perk his heued he brak. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vii. (*Jacobus Minor*) 215 Pane ane a walkare perk hynt And gafe sancte Iamis sic a dynte þat he þe harne pane brak in twyn.

II. 2. A bar fixed horizontally to hang something on or support something against: see quots. Chiefly *dial.* Cf. PERCH *sb.*2 2. Also *dial.* a rope used for the same purpose, as a clothes-line, etc.

1818 W. MUIR *Poems* 56 On every pirk the clouts are clashing. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Perk*,..a wooden frame against which sawn timber is set up to dry. 1825 JAMIESON, *Perk*,..a rope extended for holding any thing in a house. *Ayrs.* 1882 OGILVIE (Annandale), *Perk*, a pole placed horizontally, on which yarns, etc. are hung to dry; also a peg (perket) for similar purposes.

b. A bar or bracket to support candles (= PERCH *sb.*2 2 b) or an image. *Obs.* or *Hist.*

1475 *Will of Rightwise* (Somerset Ho.), Lumini de le perke alias le Rodelofte. 1794 *Gentl. Mag.* LXIV. i. 16/2 A perk or pedestal for an image. 1838 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 2), *Perch, Perk, Pearch*, an old term for a bracket. 1887 W. H. H. ROGERS *Mem. West* x. (1888) 178 On the right..is the perk or bracket on which the image..was..once stationed.

3. A perch for a tame bird, or anything on which a bird may alight and rest. Also *transf.* a seat for a person. PERCH *sb.*2 3–3 d. Now *dial.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xvi. 73 A speirhawke sittand apon a perke. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 47 Haukes of nobulle eyre, Tylle hir perke ganne repeyre. 1560 ROLLAND *Seven Sages* 98 This saw the Py on his Pirk quhair scho sat. 1602 F. HERING tr. *Obendorfer's Anat.* 15 Lyke a Daw vpon a Perke. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Peeark*, a pearch for fowls. 1863 MRS. TOOGOOD *Yorks. Dial.*, The hens have all gone up to their peark.

fig. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. vii (1739) 41 Their minds once..upon the Wing, can hardly settle any where, or stoop to the Perk again.

† b. In *fig.* phrases: *To prick, turn over the perk*: see PERCH *sb.*2 3 e. *Obs.*

a 1529 SKELTON *Garnesche* 157 He wyl..make youer stomoke seke Ovyr the perke to pryk. 1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 152 Then they will hoist a man, and turne him over the pirke.

4. A horizontal bar or frame over which cloth is drawn so as to examine it thoroughly; = PERCH *sb.*2 4. Also the act or process of perching or examining, as *to stand the perk. W. Yorksh. dial.* See Eng. Dial. Dict.

III. 5. A lineal measure: = PERCH *sb.*2 5. *dial.*

1825 JAMIESON, *Perk*, a pole, a perch. *Ayrsh.* 1879 in MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* 1900 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* from Glouc., Worc., Heref., Shropsh.

IV. 6. *Comb.* Perk-tree, a long pole; now *dial.*, a pole used to support a clothes-line.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xix. (*Cristofore*) 216 In-sted of staf, a ployk he had, Wele nere as a perktre mad. 1548 *Aberdeen Kegr.* (1844) I. 259 Item, perkis and perktrees xxxs.

Perk (pəɹk), *sb.*2 *slang.* Abbreviation of PERQUISITE. (Usually in plural, *perks.*)

1837 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Sept. 5/1 An order that free blacking is no longer to be among the 'perks' of Government office-keepers. 1891 *Daily News* 2 Mar. 2/1 In the good old days waste-paper went as the 'perks' of Government officers.

Perk (pəɹk), *a.* Also 6 perke, 7 peark(e. [Of uncertain origin: goes with PERK *v.*1 (which is known much earlier). The Welsh *perc* compact, trim, *percus* smart, are from Eng.] Self-assertive, self-satisfied, saucy, pert, 'cocky'; brisk, lively, in good spirits; smart.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 8 They wont in the wind wagge their wrigle tailes, Perke as Peacock. *a* 1640 W. FENNER *Cont. Christ's Alarm* (1657 10 It makes the heart peark, and brisk. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 52 To suffer us to wax pearke, and sawcy with him. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 124 The dew-rais'd flower was perk and proud. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Perk*, adj brisk; lively; proud. 1892 *Cosmopolitan* XII. 120/2 How perk and military the bearing of each.

Perk (pəɹk), *v.*1 Also 5 pyrk, 6 pirke, *Sc.* park, 6 7 peark(e), perke, 7 pirck, perck, peerk, pierk, 7–8 pirk. [Of uncertain origin: goes with PERK *a.* It has been suggested to be the same word as PERCH *v.*1 (cf. PERK *v.*2); but there are obvious difficulties. Welsh *percu* to smarten, trim, is from Eng. (cf. sense 2). The sense-development is also uncertain.]

I. *intr.* 1. To carry oneself in a smart, brisk, or jaunty manner; to assume or have a lively, self-assertive, or self-conceited attitude or air.

c 1380 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* liii. 81 þe popeiayes perken, and pruynen for proude. *a* 1550 *Pore Helpe* 344 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 264 But these babes be to yonge, Perkynge vpon theyr patins. 1632 QUARLES *Div. Fancies* I. iv, O! what a revishment 't had been to see Thy little Saviour perking on thy Knee! *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. ii. § 97 The Loyalists, who sneaked, and their Enemies insulted, while he sat pirking there. 1801 LAMB *Let. to Manning* Apr., By perking up upon my haunches, and supporting my carcase with my elbows, I can see the white sails.

b. To lift one's head, raise oneself, or thrust oneself forward, briskly, boldly, or impudently. Also with *up*.

a 1591 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1866–7) I. 35 When their father and mother fall out, they [children] perk up between them like little mediators, and with many pretty sports make truce. *a* 1624 BP. M. SMITH *Serm., Heb.* i. 1 (1632) 201 The snaile, when .. he will be peaking and peeping abroad. 1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* I. i, She shall..perk up i'the face of Quality. 1827 in Hone *Every-day Bk* II. 190 Chinese figures, their round, little-eyed, meek faces perking sidewise. 1839–40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* iii. (1855) 15 The loquacious cat-bird flew from bush to bush with restless wing, or perked inquisitively into his face. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. II. *Old Woman in Grey*, The old woman perk'd up as brisk as a bee. 1901 G. DOUGLAS *House w Green Shutters* 288 She tossed her head, and perked away from him on her little high heels.

c. *fig.* To exalt oneself or thrust oneself forward ambitiously or presumptuously; to behave impudently or insolently; to play the upstart. Also with *up*.

1529 LATIMER 1*st Serm. Card* P 26 These proude Phariseys which..wyll perke and presume to sitte by Christ in the Church. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* i. 4 Although y° vngodly persone perke vp like a highe tree. 1600 SANDERSON *Serm.*, 1 *Cor.* xii. 7 § 23 It is a very hard thing..to excell others in gifts, and not perke aboue them in self-conceipt. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Jas.* iv. 12 What dost thou then do pirking into his place? 1683 BUNYAN *Case Conse. Resolved* (1861) II. 673 That they should not give heed to women

that would be perking up on matters of worshipping God. 1686 F. Spence tr. *Varillas' Hs. Medicis* 33 Piero de Medici, whose father perk'd up onely out of the Order of bare Gentlemen. *a* 1703 Burkitt *On N. T.* 1 Cor. ix. 27 He knew that Hagar would quickly perk up, and domineer over Sarah. 1812 Southey *Omniana* I. 35 Be sure not to suffer your reason to perk up and be dictating therein.

d. Also *to perk it.*

1662 Feltham *Resolves* II. i. 176 Shall .. the worm offer to perk it up at the face of Man? 1683 Bunyan *Case Consc. Resolved* (1861) II. 673 When Miriam began to perk it before Moses. 1714 Pope *Epil. Rowe's J Shore* 46 That Edward's Miss thus perks it in your face. *a* 1734 North *Exam.* II v. § 14 Better .. to bogtrot in Ireland, than to purk it in Preferment no better dressed.

e. *fig.* Of a thing: To project or stick up or out, or to rise or lift itself, in a manner suggesting briskness or self-assertion.

1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 50 Hattes. .. Sometimes they were them sharp on the crowne, pearking up like a sphere [= spear]. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 63 We are like to light Corke, which .. (except a man hold it under by a strong hand) will pearke to the top. 1651 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. vi. (1739) 36 This Gourd .. might prove no less prejudicial by creeping upon the ground, than by perking upward. 1842 Dickens *Amer. Notes* xii. (1850) 120/2 Ancient habitations, with high garret gable-windows perking into the roofs. 1866 R. Chambers *Ess.* Ser. I. 43 Her neat apron, .. from the front of which perk out two smart, provoking-looking pockets.

f. With *up*: To recover from depression or sickness; to recover liveliness. *dial.*

a 1656 Ussher *Ann.* VI (1658) 542 Thus Asia, which before was plagued with the Publicans .. begins to pirck up again. *c* 1670 O. Heywood *Diaries*, etc. (1881) II. 346 To bow down his head as a bulrush, which in a wet day stoops, but in a sun-shine day perks up again. 1706 Phillips, To *Perk up*, or *Perk up again*, to recover after Sickness. 1892 *Gentlewoman's Bk. Sports* I. 163 You will soon perk up, quite ready to start again.

II. *trans.* 2. To make spruce or smart, to smarten; to prank, to trim, as a bird does its plumage. Also with *up*, *out*.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 358 Now I, prynse pyrked prykkyd in pryde. 1590 Lodge *Euphues Gold. Leg* (Cassell) 184 She looked like Flora perked in the pride of all her flowers. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, II. iii. 21 Tis better to be lowly borne, .Then to be perk'd vp in a glistring griefe, And weare a golden sorrow. 1753 *School of Man* 4 The She-Linnet . prunes her wings, cleanses her tail, and perks herself out to enjoy a fine day. 1838 J. P. Kennedy *Rob of Bowl* xiv. 148 You are not quite a woman yourself—though you perk yourself up so daintily. 1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr.* III. iii, His poor fraction of sense has to be perked into some epigrammatic shape, that it may prick into me. 1850 Hawthorne *American Note-Bks.* (1883) 374 Poor enough to perk themselves in such false feathers as these.

3. To raise briskly or smartly, to prick up; to hold *up* smartly or self-assertively; to thrust or poke *out*. Also *refl. To perk oneself.*

a 1591 H. Smith *Serm.* (ed. Tegg) I. 310 As the little birds perk up their heads when their dam comes with meat. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* I vi 469 You light skirt starres, .By glomy light perke out your doutfull heads. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 170 The spirit of presumption, which prides and pearks up it selfe. 1652 Culpepper *Eng. Physic.* 216 A Monster called Superstition perks up his head. 1784 Cowper *Task* vi. 318 The squirrel .. there whisks his brush, And perks his ears. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* II. 176 A flower .. Perks up its head. 1826 Scott *Jrnl.* 26 Apr., Those [papers] you are not wanting perk themselves in your face again and again. 1874 Burnand *My Time* xii. 104 'Dear me!' ejaculated her mother, pretending to perk herself up. 1879 Jefferies *Wild Life in S. Co.* 165 [The blackbird] perks his tail up, and challenges the world with the call already mentioned.

b. *pa. pple.* Raised, erect, sitting upright.

1797–1802 G. Colman *Br. Grins, Lady of Wreck* II. xvi, Perked on its haunches stood the .. reptile. 1879 Dowden *Southey* 7 The small urchin, long perked up and broad awake.

Hence **Perked** *ppl. a.*, **Perking** *vbl. sb.*

a 1624 Bp. M. Smith *Serm.*, 1 *Pet. v.* 6 (1632) 169 The kingdome of God is neither sitting, nor standing, nor perking, nor stouping. 1828 *Craven Glass.* (ed. 2), *Peearked*, perched, elated, proud. 1828 P. Cunningham *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 150 It is only our native coachman with his spread-out fan-tail and perked-up crest.

Perk, *v.*[2] Now *dial.* Also 6–7 **pearke.** [Collateral form of Perch *v.*[1], chiefly northern and E. Anglian. Cf. NFr. *perquer* = F. *percher*. Its later use sometimes approaches Perk *v.*[1]] *intr.* Of birds: To perch; also *transf.* of persons.

[1513 Douglas *Æneis* XII. Prol. 237 The cowschet crowdis and pickis on the rys.] 1588 Greene *Perimedes* Wks. (Grosart) VII. 72 The Eagle and the Doue, pearke not on one branche. *a* 1600 Montgomerie *Misc. P.* xviii. 41 This girking pearkit in a place, Quhairin ouer long he did delyt. 1797–1802 G. Colman *Br. Grins, Luminous Hist.* xxx, Beauties who on eminences perk. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Perk*, v., to perch.

† b. quasi-*passive* and *refl.* To set oneself or be set, esp. on some elevation. Chiefly in pa. pple., which prob. in origin belonged to the intr. use. *Obs.*

1513 Douglas *Æneis* III. iv. 72 Ane, on a rokkis [*printed* rolkis] pynnakle perkit hie Celeno clepit, a drery prophetes. *a* 1529 Skelton *Ware the Hawk* 70 On the rode loft She perkyd her to rest. 1588 Greene *Pandosto* Ded. (1607) 3 Cæsars Crowe durst neuer crie, *Aue*, but when she was pearked on the Capitoll. 1639 Sanderson *Serm., Rom.* xv. 6 § 20 One Man .. hath perked himself up at length in the Temple of God. 1794 U. Price *Ess. Picturesque* I. 215 The prim squat clump is perked up exactly on the top of every eminence.

Perk, perke, obs. or dial. forms of Park.

Perkily (pə̄·rkilī), *adv.* [f. Perky *a.* + -ly [2].] In a perky manner; self-assertively, with self-assurance; 'cockily'; pertly.

1876 *Tinsley's Mag.* XXIII. 186 Daisies and buttercups .. peer perkily at one another. 1886 J. R. Rees *Pleas. Bookworm* I. 32 How perkily, on the shelf, .does the little 12mo. .. shoulder it alongside his bigger brother in 4to. 1901 G. Douglas *House w. Green Shutters* 116 'Order, order!' cried Wilson perkily.

†**Perkin**[1] (pə̄·rkin). *Obs.* [A dim. form of the name *Pierre*, *Piers*, or *Peter*: cf. *Peterkin*.] From the name *Perkin Warbeck*, alleged to be that of the personage who professed to be the younger son of Edward IV, and as such claimed the crown in 1495: A pretender to the throne, or to any exalted position.

1685 Evelyn *Diary* 15 July, Yet this Perkin [the Duke of Monmouth] had ben made to believe that the King had married her [Mrs. Barlow]. 1715 Mrs. Centlivre *Gotham Election* I. Wks. 1760 III. 177 I'll undertake to prove this Fellow deep in the Interest of young Perkin. *Ibid.* 185 You'd spend every Shilling of my Portion in Defence of Liberty and Property, against Perkin and the Pope.

Perkin[2] (pə̄·rkin). [?f. Pure (or ?f. Perry [2]) + -kin: cf. Pompirkin.] (See quots.)

If the word was derived from *perry*, it must have been applied orig. to a weak kind of perry, analogous to *ciderkin* from cider; but of this evidence has not been found.

1785 Grose *Dict. Vulg. T.*, *Perkin*, water cyder. *c* 1791 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Husbandry* § 238 The liquor, called cyderkin, purre, or perkin, is made of the murk or gross matter remaining after the cyder is pressed out. 1863 Morton *Cycl. Agric.* II. 720–7 (E.D.S.) *Perkin* (Wilts, Glouc.), the washings after the best cyder is made.

Perkin, variant of Parkin, gingerbread.

Perkiness (pə̄·rkinēs). [f. Perky *a.* + -ness.] The quality of being perky; self-assertiveness; 'cockiness'; liveliness.

1883 Hall Caine *Cobwebs Crit.* v. 149 His [poetry] .. was more open to the charge of cheerful perkiness. 1885 Huxley in *Life* (1900) II. vii. 104 The perkiness of last week was only a spurt.

Perking (pə̄·rkiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Perk *v.*[1] + -ing [2].] That perks: in various senses of Perk *v.*[1]

1602 W. Bas *Sword & Buckler* B iij b, The pearking Citizen and minsing Dame of any paltrie beggerd Market toune. 1824 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 223 Mr Beck .. was a little insignificant, perking .. man. *a* 1851 Moir *Mayday* iii, The perking squirrel's small nose you see From the fungous nook of its own beech-tree.

Hence **Perkingly** *adv.*, in a perking manner.

1841 *Tait's Mag.* VIII. 618 He drew up his head perkingly.

Perkinism (pə̄·rkiniz'm). *Med.* Also † **Perkinsism.** [See -ism.] A method of treatment introduced by Elisha Perkins, an American physician (died 1799), for the cure of rheumatic diseases; it consisted in drawing two small pointed rods, one of steel and one of brass, called 'metallic tractors', over the affected region; tractoration. So **Perkine·an, Perkini·stic** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to this method; **Pe·rkinist,** a follower of the method of Perkins; **Pe·rkinize** *v.*, to practise Perkinism; **Perki·nsian** *a.*, pertaining to Elisha Perkins.

1798 C. C. Langworthy (*title*) A View of the Perkinean Electricity; or, an Inquiry into the Influence of Metallic Tractors. *Ibid.* App. 41 His father's discovery, which may with propriety be termed Perkinism, or .. Perkinean Electricity. 1803 Fessenden (*title*) Terrible Tractoration; a Poetical Petition against Galvanizing Trumpery and the Perkinistic Institution. *Ibid* 34 To crush the Perkinising faction. 1824 M'Culloch *Scotland* IV. 63 He who believes in Perkinism or Bletonism or Mesmerism. 1853 Dunglison *Med. Lex.*, *Perkinist*, .. *Perkinistic*. 1880 *Univ. Knowl.* (N.Y.) XI 515 The practice was called 'Perkinsism'. *Ibid.*, A Perkinsian institution .. was established [in London] for the benefit of the poor.

†**Perkinite.** *Hist. Obs.* Also -en-. A sympathizer with Sir Wm. Perkins, executed in 1696, for his share in a plot to murder William III; applied by enemies to Jacobites generally. Also *attrib.*

1705 Hickeringill *Priest-cr.* II. viii. 81 Bloody Jesuites, and the Tackers, and the Perkenites. 1709 *Let. to Ld. M[ayor]* 4 The Perkinite Faction. *Ibid.* 8 Men who hold no Correspondence with the Papists or Perkinites. 1711 E. Ward *Vulg. Brit.* xiv. 165 In all their Perkinite Addresses.

Perkish (pə̄·rkiʃ), *a.* [f. Perk *a.* + -ish[1] 3.] Somewhat perk or forward; rather perky.

1889 *Univ. Rev.* Mar. 365 A perkish young woman who takes her foibles from a mother who 'went wrong'.

Pe·rkness. *rare.* [f. Perk *a.* + -ness.] The quality of being perk or elated; 'cockiness'.

a 1640 W. Fennor *Cont. Christ's Alarm* (1657) 10 The law hath discovered his estate unto him, and pulled down the pearkenesse of his spirit.

Perky (pə̄·rki), *a.* [f. Perk *v*[1] or *a.* + -y.] Self-assertive, forward, somewhat obtrusive or assuming; self-conceited, 'cocky'; jaunty; smart.

1855 Tennyson *Maud* I. x. i, Seeing his gewgaw castle shine, .. There amid perky larches and pine. 1864 *Realm* 18 May 3 Those perky little magicians who manipulate and decipher the lightning with such autocratic unconcern. 1876 'P. Pyper' *Mr. Gray & Neighbours* I. 53 No fortress of daily prayers, set up by a perky young cleric. 1885 E. Garrett *At Any Cost* viii. 135 She gave a perky little cough, and opened her mission. 1887 A. Jessopp *Trials Country Parson* (1890) 22 They give utterance to perky platitudes about the clergy.

Perl, obs. form of Pearl.

Perlaceous (pəɹlē·ʃəs), *a.* [f. med.L. and Rom. *perla* Pearl + -aceous.] Resembling pearl in appearance; pearly, nacreous.

1777 Pennant *Zool.* (ed. 4) IV. 93 *Anomia Ephippium*, .. color of inside perlaceous. 1842 Johnston in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. 264 Aperture white, perlaceous.

Perlament, obs. form of Parliament.

Perlarian (pəɹlē·riăn), *a.* [f. mod.L. *Perlaria*, f. generic name *Perla*.] Of or pertaining to the genus *Perla* or family *Perlidæ*, or stone-flies.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Perla·rious, *a.*[1] *rare*—°. = Perlaceous.

1857 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Perla·rious, *a.*[2] *rare*—°. = Perlarian.

1857 in Mayne *Expos Lex.*

†**Perlassent,** *adv. phr. Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. OF. phr. *par l'assent*.] By mutual consent or agreement.

1548 Patten *Exped. Scott.* L v j, When thei [hostile borderers secretly in league] perceiued thei had bene spied, thei haue begun to run at [one] another, but so apparauntly perlassent as ye lookers on resembled their chasyng like ye running at base, in an vplondish toun.

†**Pe·rlate, Perla·ted,** *adjs. Chem. Obs.* [ad. mod.L. *perlāt-um*, f. *perla* Pearl: see quot. 1802.] In *perlate* or *perlated acid*, Bergman's name for acid phosphate of sodium.

1789 J. Keir *Dict. Chem.* 136/2 The substance to which Bergman has given the name of perlated acid. 1802 T. Thomson *Chem.* (1807) II. 569 Haupt described it in 1740 under the name of *sal mirabile perlatum*, or 'wonderful perlated salt'. It was called *perlated* from the grey, opaque, pearl-like colour which it assumed when melted by the blow-pipe. 1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Perlate Acid.*

Perle (pəɹ·l). *Pharm.* [a. F. *perle* pearl: cf. Pearl *sb.* 12.] A pellet: see quot. 1893.

1887 *Medical News* L 291 Whenever delirium is present, it is allayed with the ice bag to the head, or by the internal use of ether (in *perles*), or of the bromides. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Perle*, .. a globule coated with gelatine, and containing some liquid substance, either volatile or of unpleasant taste.

Perle, obs. f. Pearl; obs. var. Purl.

Perlection (pəɹlē·kʃən). *rare.* [ad. L. *perlectiōn-em* (*pell-*), n. of action from *perlegĕre* to read through.] The action of reading through.

1660 Waterhouse *Arms & Arm.* 135 Perlection of Authours, and perusal of Records and Entries. 1885 Burton *Arab. Nts.* (1887) III. 277 Readings and perlections of the Koran.

†**Pe·rlegate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. L. *perlegĕre* (see prec.) + -ate[3].] *trans* To read through.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* ev, To perlegate my scriptums and writinges.

Perleque, *Sc.*: see Purlicue.

Perles, Perlew, obs. ff. Pearless, Purlieu.

†**Perli·brate,** *v. Obs. rare*—°. [f. ppl. stem of L. *perlibrāre*, f. Per- 4 + *librāre*, f. *libra* balance.] To weigh exactly. So † **Perlibra·tion.**

1623 Cockeram, *Perlibrate*, to weigh. *Perlibration*, a weighing.

†**Perli·gate,** *v. Obs. rare*—°. [f. ppl. stem of med.L. *perligāre*, f. Per- 2 + *ligāre* to bind.] To bind hard. So † **Perliga·tion.**

1623 Cockeram, *Perligate. Perligation*, a hard binding.

Perligenous (pəɹlī·dʒĭnəs), *a. rare.* [l. med.L. *perla* pearl + *-genous*, in sense 'producing': cf. -gen 1.] Producing or causing the formation of pearls.

1803 Sym. Smith *Ceylon* Wks. 1859 I. 42 The secret of infecting oysters with this perligenous disease.

Perline (pə̄·rlăin), *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Perla*.] Belonging to the genus *Perla*, or family *Perlidæ* or stone flies. 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Perlite (pə̄·rlait). *Min.* Also **pearlite.** [= F. *perlite*, G. *perlit*, mod. f. F. and Ger. *perle* Pearl: see -ite [2].] A peculiar form of obsidian and other vitreous rocks, in which the mass sometimes assumes the form of enamel-like globules; pearlstone.

1833 Lyell *Princ Geol* III 222 Resinous silex .., pearlite, obsidian, and pitchstone abound. 1879 Rutley *Study Rocks* xi. 193 Perlite must be regarded as the vitreous condition of the felsitic rhyolites. 1888 Geikie *Text bk. Geol.* II. II. vi. 141 Perlite (Pearlstone) another vitreous condition of sanidine lava, .of vitreous or enamel-like globules.

Hence **Perli·tic** *a.*, of or pertaining to perlite.

1879 Rutley *Study Rocks* xi 183 Showing that the perlitic structure had no existence when the rock was in a state of fluxion. 1881 Judd *Volcanoes* 110.

†**Perlocu·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. med. or mod. L. *perlocūtiōn-em*, f. Per- 1 + *locūtio* speaking.] The action of speaking, utterance, elocution.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk Physicke* 29/2 It opitulateth the perlocuutione exceedingelye.

Perlocy, obs. form of Palsy.

Perlous, -ouse, obs. forms of Parlous.

Perlowre, Perloyn, obs. ff. Parlour, Purloin.

†**Perlu·cid** *a.*, obs. variant of Pellucid.

1695 Tryon *Dreams & Vis.* ii 14 More rare and perlucid Exhalations. 1713 A. Campbell *Doctr. Mid. State* (1721) 94 To make it Transparent or Perlucide.

Perlustrate (pəɹlə·strēt), *v. Obs.* exc. in techn. use. [f. ppl. stem of L. *perlustrā-re* to wander through, traverse completely, f. Per- 1, 2 + *lustrāre* to traverse, survey, review, examine. Cf. obs. F. *perlustrer* (15–16th c. in Godef.).]

trans. To travel through and view all over; to survey thoroughly. Also *absol.*

1535 Boorde in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. II. 298 Sens my departyng from yow I haue perlustratyd Normandy, Frawnce, Gascony, and Leyon. 1691 T. Jackson in *Thoresby's Corr.* (1832) I. 112 At nine also at night, they perlustrate to see that all the students be within the college. 1702 *Hawick Kirk Sess. Rec.* 25 May, The elders who perlustrate ye toun in time of public worship. 1891 *Oxford Mag.* 6 May 320/1 The Curators of the Bodleian are once a year to perlustrate all parts of the Library.

Perlustration (pəɹlʌstrē·ʃən). *Obs.* exc. in techn. use. [n. of action f. prec.: cf. L. *lustrātio* lustration.] The action of perlustrating; a going round and viewing or surveying thoroughly.

1640 G. Watts tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* v. ii. 220 The Art of Invention and Perlustration hetherto was unknown. 1648 Howell *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 70 By the perlustration of such famous Cities, Castles, Amphitheaters, and Palaces. 1657 — (*title*) Londinopolis; an Historicall Discourse or Perlustration of the City of London. 1817 T. L. Peacock *Melincourt* xxxii, They rose, as usual, before daylight, that they might pursue their perlustration.

b. *fig.* The action of going through and examining a document; *esp.* the inspection of correspondence while passing through the post.

1896 *Edin. Rev.* July 142 The 'perlustration' of papers he held to be quite as defensible as the bribing of office-clerks. 1902 *Ibid.* Oct. 536 The 'perlustration' of foreign correspondence in the post-office was an ordinary expedient in all countries.

So **Perlustrator** [late L.], one who perlustrates. 1807 J. Hall *Trav. Scotl.* I. 114 These morning and evening visits were called Perlustrations, and the Hebdomader, in reference to this..was called the Perlustrator.

† **Perlu·stre,** *v. Sc. Obs. rare.* [a. obs. F. *perlustrer*: see Perlustrate.] = Perlustrate.

1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 115 As he had perlustrit all the land. *Ibid.* III. 100 This nobill king perlustrit all his land.

Perlyment, obs. form of Parliament.

Permaceti, -cetty: see Parmacety.

† **Permain, -mane,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also 5 **permayne.** [a. F. *per-, parmaindre, parmenir, -oir*:—L. *permanēre*: see Permanent. (Cf. *remain.*)] *intr.* To remain, continue.

1456 Sir G. Hayle *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 225 Law of nature ..permaynis for ever undefoulit. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 386* The concreted liquor .. permanes very long suaveolent.

Permain, -man, obs. forms of Pearmain.

† **Pe·rmanable,** *a. Obs.* Also 5 **parm-.** [a. ONF. *permainable* (Ph. de Thaun), *permanable*, OF. *parmenable*, f. stem of *permanent, parmenant*: see Permanent.] Enduring, permanent.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) IV. xxix. (1859) 61 [To] stablysshe a thynge to be nought remeuyd oute of his place, but for to standen stedfastly, alwey permanable. *c* 1422 Hoccleve *Learn to Die* 767 Pat blisful hy contree which nat may varie, but is permanable. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxviii. 5, I se na plesure permanabill, Bot as the weid it widderis sone away.

Permanence (pə·ɹmănĕns). [ad. med.L. *permanēntia* (1319 in Du Cange), f. *permanēnt-em* Permanent (see -ence); perh. through F. *permanence* (Oresme, 14th c.), OF. *parmanance, -menance* (12–13th c.).]

1. The fact, condition, or state of being permanent; continued existence or duration; continuance, abiding.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 215 Assiduite of feyntenesse longethe to a man, impossibilite of permanence [Higden *impossibilitas permanendi*] lyghtenes to falle. 1556 Lauder *Tractate* (1864) 4 How kyngis hes no erthlie permanence. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* III. xxxiv. 213 Which place is manifest for the permanence of Evill Angels. 1660 R. Coke *Justice Vind.* 2 Memory cannot be, without permanence of the thing perceived. 1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* I. 111 The permanence of the snow..is partly due to the floating ice.

2. The quality of being permanent; permanency, abidingness.

a 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. iii. 73 That hath or may have such a kind of permanence or fixedness in being. 1775 Harris *Philos. Arrangem.* Wks. (1841) 299 With respect to all kinds of qualities..there is one thing to be observed, that some degree of permanence is always requisite. 1841–4 Emerson *Ess., Spir. Laws* Wks (Bohn) I. 66 The permanence of all books is fixed by..the intrinsic importance of their contents. 1874 Micklethwaite *Mod. Par. Churches* 243 The essential quality of a monument is permanence.

Pe·rmanency. [f. as prec. + -ency.]

1. The quality of being permanent; enduring nature or character; abidingness, lastingness

1555 Eden *Decades* 338 There are. but fewe which hold not sum smaul portion therof [gold], more or lesse according to the mixtion and permanencie of theyr substances. 1688 Norris *Hieracles* 87 The solidity and permanency of vertue. 1746 Hervey *Medit., Refl. Fl.-Gard.* (1767) L 127 They want nothing but Solidity and Permanency; to equal them with the finest Treasures of the Jeweller's Casket. 1865 *Reader* 7 Oct. 392/3 Recording their beauty .. in all the permanency of print. *Mod.* The position has no permanency; it may come to an end at any time.

2. A (concrete) example of something permanent; a permanent person, thing, position, etc.

1841–4 Emerson *Ess., Politics* Wks. (Bohn) I. 242 A mob cannot be a permanency. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xix. (1856) 149 A seeming permanency compared with the ephemeral ruins that beat against its side. 1884 *Truth* 13 Mar. 370/1, I only wish he might be considered a permanency. *Mod.* Only a temporary engagement, not a permanency.

Permanent (pə·ɹmănĕnt), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *permanēnt-em*, pr. pple. of *permanēre* to stay to the end, f. Per- 1, 2 + *manēre* to stay; perh. through F. *permanent* (14th c.), OF. *perma-, parmenant* (13th c. in Godef.).]

1. Continuing or designed to continue indefinitely without change; abiding, lasting, enduring; persistent. Opposed to *temporary.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 255 Other thynges be permanente as thei were [Higden *cætera autem permanent*]. 1481 Caxton *Myrr.* Prol. 1 Wordes ben perishyng vayne & forgeteful, And writynges duelle & abide permanent. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 16 We haue no dwellyng place ne Cite here permanent. 1620 Willet *Hexapla Dan.* 80 A stable and permanent knowledge. 1780 Harris *Philol. Eng.* Wks. (1841) 467 Human institutions perish, but nature is permanent. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Demerara* ii. 25 There was a permanent population of 300 slaves on the estate at that time. 1869 E. A. Parkes *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 117 In permanent barracks a man is allowed 600 cubic feet (of air).

† b. That remains fixed, motionless. *Obs rare*—[1].

1588 Greene *Perimedes* 32 Richesse is .. as brittle as Glasse, standing vpon a Globe that is neuer permanent.

c. *Bot.* = Persistent *a.* Opposed to *fugacious.*

1785 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* v. (1794) 53 These [styles] are permanent, or continue after the petals and stamens fall off. 1847 in Craig.

d. In special collocations: as *permanent alimony*, alimony granted for life to a woman who obtains legal separation from her husband: see quot. 1833; *p. blue*, artificial ultramarine; *p. gas*, a name formerly given to those gases which were supposed to be incapable of liquefaction, as oxygen, hydrogen; *p. magnet*, a magnet whose property continues after the magnetizing current has ceased to pass through it; *p. rank*: see quot. 1867; *p. tooth*, one of those which last during life, as opp. to a *milk-tooth*; *p. way* (*road*), the finished road-bed of a railway, as distinguished from a contractor's temporary way; *p. white*, 'sulphate of barium, used as a water-colour pigment' (Watts *Dict. Chem.* 1866–77).

1825 Tredgold *Railroads* 33 For permanent roads the rails are usually fixed by spikes driven into wooden plugs in the blocks of stone. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 340/1 It [alimony] may be either temporary or permanent:..in the second case, when a decree of divorce has been obtained, a permanent provision may be given to her [the wife]. 1836 *Ibid.* VI. 380/1 A calf has usually two front teeth when he is dropped, ..these milk-teeth..gradually wear and fall out, and are replaced by the second and permanent teeth. 1840 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. I. *Jackd. Rheims*, A Cardinal's Hat mark'd in 'permanent ink'. 1842 J. Pope in *Proc. Inst. Civ. Engg.* 72 Description of the permanent way of the South-eastern railway. 1842 Francis *Dict. Arts* etc., *Permanent White*,.. the sulphate of barytes, a valuable color for many purposes, as no chemical substance will decompose it or change its colours. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Permanent rank*, that given by commission, and which does not cease with any particular service. 1872 B. Stewart *Heat* § 65 The three permanent gases which have never been liquified. 1879 tr. *Du Moncel's Telephone* 53 Operated by permanent magnets in place of batteries. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v. *Cartilage*, Cartilage is..permanent when it remains such during life. 1888 *Times* 15 Oct. 10/2 A railway accident, causing great damage .to the permanent way.

† 2. Of persons: Continuing steadfast *in* a course.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 349 The sonnes and doghters of the seide Nicholas were permanente [*permanserint*] in chastite alle the tyme of theire life. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* 213 b, All the younes..wer permanent and stiffe on the parte of kyng Henry.

3. *absol.* or as *sb* a. *The permanent*, that which endures or persists. b. A permanent person or thing. c. See quot. 1882.

1826 Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. *Pop. Fallacies* ii, Sharp distinctions of the fluctuating and the permanent. 1856 Dove *Logic Chr. Faith* VI. § 6 413 This spiritual life is the permanent of humanity. 1882 Caulfeild & Saward *Dict. Needlework*, *Permanents*, these are cotton cloths, of a light description, similar in texture to Turkey Cambrics; some of them have a slight glaze. They are dyed in a variety of colours, and are much employed for the trimming of dresses. 1891 H. Jones *Browning* 220 If man be .a permanent that always changes from earliest childhood to old age.

Permanently (pə·ɹmănĕntli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly [2].] In a permanent manner; so as to last or continue; lastingly, enduringly; 'for good'.

1471 Ripley *Comp. Alch.* Pref. ii. in Ashm. *Theat. Chem. Brit* (1652) 127 That Mercury teynyth permanently. 1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* lxxviii. 145 The feare heeld not permanentlie. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* I. I. xiv 48 That Law which is writ in our hearts by the finger of God, durably and permanently. 1794 G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xx 371 The changes of colour, in permanently coloured bodies. 1880 Geikie *Phys. Geog.* iv. 196 In volcanic districts the water is often even at the boiling-point, and remains so permanently.

So **Pe·rmanentness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

Permanganate (pəɹmæ·ŋgănēt). *Chem.* [f. next: see -ate [4].] A salt of permanganic acid, as *potassium permanganate* or *p. of potash*, $Mn_2K_2O_8$.

1841 Brande *Chem.* (ed. 5) 725 Permanganate of Ammonia, .. Permanganate of Potassa. 1896 Miller *Elem. Chem.* II. 92 Most of the permanganates are freely soluble in water. 1871 tr. *Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* xxxvi. 130 A thin layer of potassium permanganate solution. 1885 C. F. Holder *Marvels Anim. Life* 128 Permanganate of potash is the best antidote to the poison of snakes.

Permanganic (pə·ɹmæŋgæ·nik), *a. Chem.* [f. Per- 5 b + Manganic.] In *permanganic acid*, the acid $Mn_2H_2O_8$, obtained from manganese.

1836 Brande *Chem.* (ed. 4) 635 *Permanganic Acid.* It is supposed by Mitscherlich, that the salt obtained by adding peroxide of manganese to fused chlorate of potassa, .. contains manganese in the highest state of oxidizement. 1865–72 Watts *Dict. Chem.* III. 819 Permanganate of Hydrogen, or Permanganic acid, $Mn_2H_2O_8$. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 255/2 The ores of manganese may readily be detected by the fine red colour of permanganic acid.

† **Permansible,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [prob. repr. an OF. **permansible*, or med.L. **permansibilis*, f. L. *permans-*, ppl. stem of *permanēre*: see -ible.] Enduring, permanent.

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xxxvii 31 [He] brocht the sawlis to joy euir permansible [rimes *terrible, horribile*].

† **Perma·nsion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *permansiōn-em*, n. of action from *permanēre* (see Permanent). Cf. obs. F. *permansion* (16th c. in Godef.).] Abiding, continuance; = Permanence 1.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. xvii, From female unto male, from male to female againe, and so in a circle to both without a permansion in either. 1659 Pearson *Creed* v. (1839) 331 This interpretation supposeth that..Hades signifieth not death itself, ..but the state and condition of the dead, or their permansion in death.

Permeability (pə·ɹmĭăbĭ·lĭti). [f. Permeable + -ity: in F. *perméabilité* (1625 in Hatz.-Darm.).] The quality or condition of being permeable; capability of being permeated; perviousness.

1759 Wilson in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 328 Confirmations of the permeability of glass. 1805 W. Saunders *Min. Waters* 487 The permeability of the skin to heat. 1888 Geikie *Text-bk. Geol.* III. ii. ii. § 2. 351 The permeability of subterranean rocks

b. *Magnetic* (etc.) *permeability*: see quot. 1872.

1872 Thomson in *Papers Electrostatics & Magn.* 484 We have thermal permeability, a synonym for thermal conductivity; permeability for lines of electric force, a synonym for the electro-static inductive capacity of an insulator; magnetic permeability, a synonym for conducting power for lines of magnetic force. 1896 Bedell *Princ. of Transf.* 40 The reluctance, R, or magnetic resistance..varies..inversely as the cross-section and permeability

Permeable (pə·ɹmĭăb'l), *a.* [ad. L. *permeābilis* that can be passed through, f. *permeā-re* to Permeate: see -ble. Cf. F. *perméable* (1587 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Capable of being permeated or passed through; permitting the passage or diffusion of something through it; penetrable; pervious. Const. *by, to.* (In first quot., That can be traversed or journeyed through, passable.)

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 63 The hilles callede Caspii ..vnnethe permeable with oxen [Higden *vix plausibiles permeabiles*]. 1658 Sir T. Browne *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 56 It slides down the softer and more permeable Orifice into the Omasus or third stomack. 1773 Franklin *Lett.*, etc. Wks. 1840 V. 454 Different kinds of glass, permeable or impermeable to electricity. 1858 Bushnell *Serm. New Life* ii. (ed. 7) 31 It is the grand distinction of humanity, that it is made permeable by the divine nature. 1893 Sir R. Ball *Story of Sun* 251 Cast steel is as permeable to ether as a grove of trees is permeable to wind.

† 2. Capable of permeating; penetrative. *Obs.*

1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., It generateth good, temperate, and permeable juyce. 1752 G. Randolph *Bath Water* 53 Bath water .. is withal so active and permeable as to reach the remotest parts.

Hence **Pe·rmeableness** = Permeability; **Pe·rmeably** *adv.*

1684 Boyle *Porosity Anim. & Solid Bod* viii. 128 The Permeableness of ordinary Glass Vessels to Chymical Liquors. 1847 Webster, *Permeably*, in a permeable manner.

Permeance (pə·ɹmĭ·ăns). [f. as next + -ance.] The fact of permeating or penetrating; in quot. 1845 *transf.* something that permeates. *spec.* in *Electr.*: see quot. 1893, and cf. Permeability b.

1845 Mozley *Ess., Blanco White* (1878) II. 139 A First Cause, an intellectual permeance, an Anima Mundi. 1853 E. J. Shepherd *Lett. to Dr. Maitland* iv. 24 The permeance of his writings throughout the Churches of Christendom. 1893 O. Heaviside *Electro-Magn. Thr.* I. ii. § 31. 29 Permeability gives rise to permeance... Permeance is the reciprocal of reluctance.

Permeant (pə·ɹmĭ·ănt), *a.* [ad. L. *permeānt-em*, pr. pple. of *permeāre* to pass through: see -ant [1].] Permeating; passing or diffusing itself through something.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 85 Gold..enteteth not the veynes with those electuaries, wherein it is mixed, but taketh leave of the permeant parts, at the mouthes of the miseraicks. 1839 Bailey *Festus* xix. (1852) 207 One divine all-permeant unity. 1877 Blackie *Wise Men* 65 The power Of that fine flowing permeant element [water].

Permeate (pə·ɹmĭ·ĕt), *v.* [f. L. *permeāt-*, ppl. stem of *permeāre* to pass through, f. Per- 1 + *meāre* to go, pass.] *trans.* To pass, spread, or diffuse itself through; to penetrate, pervade, saturate. (Of things material or immaterial.)

1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xvii. 120 Numbers of them [emanations] do always permeate our Air. 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* III. i. (1723) 136 This Heat .. permeating the Interstices of the Sand, Earth, or other Matter. *a* 1704 in Somers *Tracts* II. 234 All held a vital Principle that doth permeate the whole World. 1801 Southey *Thalaba* v. 1, He..felt the coolness permeate every

limb. 1875 *Lyell's Princ. Geol.* II. III. xii. 420 There are marvellously few species which permeate the whole of the archipelagoes. 1882 T. R. Spalding *Elis. Demonol.* 31 This intense credulousness..permeated all classes of society.

b. *intr.* with *through*, *into*, *among*, etc.: To penetrate, diffuse itself.

1656 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 211/1 Sublunary invisible Deities, which permeate through the Elements of Matter. 1788 T. Taylor *Proclus* I. 64 The reasons or proportions of abundance and sterility, permeate through all the mathematical disciplines. 1863 S. Wilberforce *Sp. Missions* (1874) 14 Producing its own proper effect upon the heathen among whom it permeates.

Hence **Pe rmeating** *ppl. a.*

1664 Evelyn *Sylva* xxx, [To separate] stony particles from that permeating water. 1684 Boyle *Porousn. Anim. & Solid Bod.* iv. 37 The Penetrant, or Permeating Fumes. 1810 Southey *Kehama* VII. v, The permeating light Shed through their substance thin a varying hue.

Permeation (pəɹmiˈeˈʃən). [n. of action from prec.: see -ation.] The action of permeating or fact of being permeated; penetration; pervasion.

1623 Cockeram, *Permeation*, a passing over. 1652 Br. Hall *Invis. World* I. ii, Not a meer involution only, but a spiritual permeation and inexistence. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 709 Oyl of Spike, which by its tenuity will cause better permeation for the rest. 1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* I. 90 The effect..of percolation by mineral waters, of permeation by elastic fluids. 1882 Geikie *Text-bk. Geol.* II. II. vi. 108 The permeation of water from the surface.

Permeative (pəɹmiˈeˈtiv), *a.* [f. L. *permeāt-*, ppl. stem of *permeāre* to Permeate + -ive.] Having the quality of permeating; penetrative; pervasive.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp* 572 Camphyre..makes the Electuary more grateful and its permeative quality more efficacious. 1885 M. Pattison *Mem.* vii. 305 [Due] to the silent permeative genius of science.

Permian (pəˈɹmiən), *a* (*sb.*) *Geol.* [Named by Sir R. Murchison (1841), from the province of *Perm* in Eastern Russia, where these strata are extensively developed: see -ian.] Name of the uppermost division of the Palæozoic series of strata, lying below the Trias and above the Carboniferous formation, and consisting chiefly of red sandstone and magnesian limestone. Also *ellipt.* as *sb.* The Permian system, or a formation belonging to it; *pl.* = Permian strata.

1841 Murchison in *Lond. & Edin. Phil. Mag.* XIX. 419 The carboniferous system is surmounted, to the east of the Volga, by a vast series of beds of marls, schists, limestones, sandstones and conglomerates, to which I propose to give the name of 'Permian system'. 1847 Ansted *Anc. World* i. 14 The periods marked by the presence of Vegetables, and the..Reptilian Animals: Permian and Carboniferous. 1854 F. C. Bakewell *Geol.* 40. 1856 J. Jones in *Intell. Observ.* No 48 437 The Permians adjoining South Staffordshire.

Permillage (pəɹmilɛdʒ). *rare.* [f. Per *prep.* + L. *mille*, F. *mille*, thousand + -age, after Percentage] Rate per thousand; an amount reckoned as so much in the thousand.

1886 *Jrnl. Anthropol. Inst.* XV. 363 We cannot assume from this list that..where Jews have a higher 'permillage' they produce more experts per million in that branch.

Permirific (pəɹmiˈɹiˈfik), *a.* [ad. med.L. *permirific-us*: see Per- 4 and Mirific.] Very wonderful or marvellous.

1868 Kingsley *Hermits* 314 By the permirific sweetness of the harmony, an exceeding operation of sacred virtue is perceived more manifestly to spring forth [transl. *Reginald's Life St. Godric* (*a* 1200) I. Permirifica harmoniæ dulcedine]

† **Permi·scible,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *permisc-ēre* to mix thoroughly (see Permistion) + -ible.] Capable of being thoroughly mixed.

1477 Norton *Ord. Alch* v. in Ashm. *Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 58 Fier causeth matters permiscible to be. 1656 in Blount *Glossogr.* Hence in Phillips, Bailey, Johnson, etc.

† **Permi·se,** *v. Obs.* In 5 -yse. [app. f. F. *permis-e*, pa. pple. of *permettre* to Permit: cf. Commise, also *premise*, *promise*.] = Permit *v.*

1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 285 Quhat casis ar tholit and permysit at the plesance of princis. 1481 Caxton *Myrr.* III viii. 145 This consenteth and permyseth he that is almyghty. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) v. xiv. 343 b/2 He sholde be permysed to entre in to the chirche.

† **Permi·ss.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [app. ad. L. *permiss-us*, f. ppl. stem of *permittēre* to Permit.] ? Leave, permission.

1643 Milton *Divorce* II. i, Christ meant not to be taken word for word, but like a wise physician, administering one excess against another, to reduce us to a permiss.

Permissible (pəɹmiˈsIbˈl), *a.* [a. OF. *permissible* (15th c. in Godef.) = It. *permissibile*, prob. ad. med.L. *permissibilis*, f. *permiss-*, ppl. stem of *permittēre* to Permit.] That can or ought to be permitted; allowable.

1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 10840 Yt ys at alle tymes Permyssyble to pylgrymes To bern A skryppe & ek a staff. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Permissible*, which may be permitted or suffered. 1755 in Johnson. 1832 Austin *Jurispr.* (1879) I. xii. 365 Sanction is not of the essence of permissible law. 1848 Mill *Pol. Econ.* I. 88 They may think such conduct permissible. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* viii. § 1. 455 A course of doctrine and discipline, from which no variation was legally permissible.

Hence **Permissibi·lity, Permi·ssibleness,** the quality of being permissible, allowableness; **Permi·ssibly** *adv.*, in a permissible way, as may be permitted, allowably.

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Permissibleness.* 1846 Worcester cites Dr. Allen for *Permissibly.* 1882 Ogilvie cites *Eclec. Rev.* for *Permissibility.* 1882–3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 35 The ages of permissibility. 1892 *Times* 3 Aug. 7/3 If his rendering of the word was not quite what is understood by it.., it was permissibly near.

Permission (pəɹmiˈʃən). [ad. L. *permissiōn-em*, n. of action from *permittēre* to Permit. Cf. F. *permission* (1539 in R. Estienne), It. *permissione.*]

1. The action of permitting or giving leave; allowance; liberty or licence granted to do something; leave.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II 211 Thei may thro the permission of God [*Deo permittente*] transfigurate similitudes. *Ibid.* 427 The permission and sufferaunce of God. 1537 Cromwell in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 110 The permyssyon of hym to haue suche a Scope to worke myschyffes at his pleasur. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 78 b, The same was done by my leave and permission. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* III i. 247. 1671 Milton *P. R.* I. 496 Do as thou find'st Permission from above. 1777 Sheridan *Sch. Scand.* III. i, Stanley has obtained permission to apply personally to his friends. 1834 L. Ritchie *Wand by Seine* 151 Proceeds of a sale of permissions to eat butter during Lent. 1872 Geo. Eliot *Middlem.* I. v, I have your guardian's permission to address you.

† 2. Giving up, abandonment. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* II. III. 25 By God's secret judicial dereliction and permission of them.

3. *attrib.* † **Permission cap** (bonnet), ? a cap permitted to be worn on occasions or in places where it was proper to be uncovered, ? a skull-cap; **permission ship,** a ship having permission or licence to enter a port otherwise closed.

1722 Ramsay *Three Bonnets* I. 21 Here's three *permission bonnets for ye. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2031/1 His Majesties High Commissioner..in his return..having the High Constable on his right hand and the Great Marshall on his left, with *Permission Caps and in their Robes. 1690 *Ibid.* No. 2564/4 A Guinea Negro Boy, . on his head a black Cloth Permission Cap, ..strayed away.., on the 3d instant. 1667 *Cal. St. Papers, Dom.* 563 A French *permission ship of 300 tons came in [to Deal] with linen, and is gone up to London. 1698 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 360 The house of commons, in a committee on the African trade, resolved, that the company should have liberty to trade and that all permission ships or interlopers shall pay to the company 10*l.* per cent. before they trade thither.

Permissioned (pəɹmiˈʃənd), *a. rare.* [f prec. + -ed ².] Having permission granted; doing something by permission.

1770 J. Clubbe *Misc. Tracts, Physiogn* etc. I. 94 Permission'd dedicators I look upon in the light of private taylors, who carry home suits of virtues, as the others do suits of cloaths. 1819 Wiffen *Aonian Hours* (1820) 140 Such two may meet no more permissioned and alone.

Permissive (pəɹmiˈsiv), *a.* [a. OF. *permissif*, *-ive*, f. L. *permiss-*, ppl. stem of *permittēre* to Permit: see -ive.]

1. Having the quality of permitting or giving permission; that allows something to be done or to happen; not forbidding or hindering.

Permissive bill: *spec.* a bill, introduced into Parliament several times between 1864 and 1877, having as its object to give to each parish the right to refuse the issue of licences to sell intoxicating liquors: the 'local option' movement is a later development of the principle of the bill

1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* I. iii 38 When euill deedes haue their permissiue passe. 1646 S. Bolton *Arrangam. Err.* 18 God would by this permissive providence of his, have us take heed as well what we heare, as how we heare. 1664 H. More *Apol.* VII. Aph. v. 537 This command is not a Positive but a Permissive command. 1808 Bentham *Sc. Reform* 112 Was it not meant that it should be, in the first instance, imperative upon somebody, and then eventually permissive to somebody else? 1832 Lewis *Use & Ab. Pol. Terms* 36 Permissive legislation as in the case of legal rules established by courts of justice. 1865 *Morn. Star* 6 July, An Elector asked Mr. Mill if he was in favour of the Permissive Bill. 1887 Cayley *Coll. Math. Papers* XII. 434 This result..may contain only integer powers of $z-c$..and we then say that the point on the curve is a 'permissive' point. Or it may contain fractional powers of $z-c$..and we then say that the point..is a 'prohibitive' point.

2. Permitted, allowed; not forbidden or hindered; done, or acting, under permission or on sufferance; that may or may not be done, optional.

Permissive waste (*Law*): waste that is allowed to happen by neglect of repairs.

c 1400 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 1731 The dedely enemy of mankynde, By hys power permyssyue, entryd the ymages Withyn the temples. 1586 Ferne *Blue Gentrie* 239 For that which is lawfull with Kings is not permissiue to subjects. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VIII. 435 Thus I emboldn'd spake, and freedom us'd Permissive, and acceptance found. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* 319 At present the officers are known at best to be only permissive, and on their good behaviour. 1828 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 266 Tenant for years is also punishable for permissive waste.

Hence **Permi·ssively** *adv.*, in a permissive way, by permission; **Permi·ssiveness,** the quality or fact of being permissive.

1622 Bacon *Holy War* Misc. Wks. (1629) 108 To beare it spoken to concerning the Lawfulnesse, not only permissively, but whether it be *not* obligatory. 1835 Gladstone *Let. to Pusey* in Liddon, etc. *Life Pusey* (1893) I. xiii. 306 It would give me pleasure to see Dissenters avail themselves, permissively, but to the utmost practicable extent, of our Church education. 1837 Syd. Smith *Let. to Archd. Singleton* Wks. 1859 II. 278/1 There is in the declamation a permissiveness and good humour which in public men has seldom been exceeded. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* xlviii, She threw a royal permissiveness into her way of saying [etc.].

Permissory (pəɹmiˈsori), *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *permiss-* (see prec.) + -ory.] = Permissive 2.

1862 *Lond. Rev.* 16 Aug. 137 The advantages of this permissory choice are obvious.

† **Permi·stion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *permistiōn-em* (var. of *permixtiōnem*), in F. *permistion* (Paré 1560), It. *permistione* 'a through-mixing' (Florio).] An occasional variant of Permixtion.

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 277 Seede is..made of the permistion of the surplusage of the last Aliment and of the influent or errant spirits. 1674 Boyle *Excell. Theol.* II. iii. 148 Because of the intimate union, and, as it were, permistion..of the soul with the body.

Permit (pəɹmiˈt), *v.* [ad. L. *permittēre* to let go, give up, surrender, allow, suffer, permit, f. Per- 1, 3 + *mittēre* to let go, let loose, send: perh. after F. *permettre*, 13th c. *parmetre* (Godef.), 14th c. *permetre* (Littré); It. *permettere*, in same sense.]

I. To allow, suffer, give leave; not to prevent.

1. *trans.* With the action or fact as object: To admit or allow the doing or occurrence of; to give leave or opportunity for. With simple obj., obj. cl., or inf.; sometimes also with indirect obj. (dat.) of agent (with or without *to*).

1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* III. xii. 190 To a man in deffense is permytted to hurt another. 1538 Starkey *England* I. iv. 113 The law doth command no such intaylyng, but permyttyth byt only. 1539 Bible (Great) 1 *Cor.* xiv. 34 It is not permitted vnto them to speake. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 117 He permitis, that in general parleaments twa or thrie of thame be present. 1677 Potter *Antiq. Greece* I. iv (1715) 14 It being permitted any Man.. to make an Appeal to the People. *a* 1700 Dryden (J.), Age ..permits not that our mortal members..should retain the vigour of our youth. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* liv, Sir Pitt..would by no means permit the introduction of Sunday papers into his household. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* I. iii. 183 Appeals were permitted only from one ecclesiastical court to another. 1866 Howells *Venet. Life* iii. 34, I permit myself, throughout this work, the use of [etc.].

2. With the agent, etc. as direct object: To allow, give leave to (a person or thing) *to do* (or undergo) something. With inf. act. or pass. (rarely without *to*); sometimes *ellipt.* with simple obj.

1514 Barclay *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 22 No law permytteth, nor wylleth man..To commyt mordre. 1526 Tindale *Acts* xxvi. 1 Thow arte permitted to speake for thy saife. 1594 Willobie *Avisa* L. b, When tyme permits you not to talke. 1614 Jackson *Creed* III. xxv. § 4 To permit malefactors traueise the equitie of publique lawes. 1640 Habington *Queen of Arragon* II, Will you permit The Generall kneele so long? 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vi. 205 They had been permitted to wait on him. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xii, Nothing could prevail upon her to permit me from home. 1772 *Junius Lett.* I. (1772) II. 195 Permit me to recommend him to your Grace's protection. 1881 Henty *Cornet of Horse* x. (1888) 97 Words, which Sir William had in his anger permitted himself to use.

b. *refl.* with *in*: To allow oneself to indulge in or commit; not to refrain from. (Cf. Allow 9.)

1678 H. More *Lett.* (1694) 29 Whoever permits himself in any sin..is his own Prison and Jailour. 1849 Froude *Nemesis of Faith* 79 Having..never permitted themselves in extravagance. 1870 Ruskin *Lect. Art* (1875) 96 They will permit themselves in awkwardness, they will permit themselves in ugliness.

3. *absol.* or *intr.* To give leave or opportunity; to allow. (Usually in subord. cl. with *as* or *if*.)

1553 Eden *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 32 As..they presupposed the roundenesse of the earth would permitte. 1612 Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* ix. (1627) 147 To examine over all the noted words, as time permits. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 412 As far as the law would in that case allow or permit. 1895 J. W. Budd in *Law Times* XCIX. 544/2 A matter on which, had time permitted, I should have been glad to have said something.

b. *intr.* with *of*: To allow of, admit of.

1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xii. 87 The crack was not wide enough to permit of the entrance of my finger nail. 1875 E. White *Life in Christ* IV. xxvi. (1878) 426 It consisted with the Divine wisdom to permit..of the corruption of patriarchal theology into pantheism and world-wide idolatry.

II. † 4. *trans.* To put, or allow to pass, out of one's own keeping or power into that of another (or of some force, influence, etc.); to commit, submit, hand over; to give up, resign, leave; to refer (*to* the will of). Const. *to* (*unto*). *Obs.*

1545 Joye *Exp. Dan.* Ded. A iv b, Whiche my labours I permytte to the judgement of the godly & learned. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* v. v. § 7. 692 That..they should wholly permit themselves to the good pleasure of the Senate. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XI 554 What thou first Liv'st well, how long or short permit to Heav'n. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* IX. 403 He..then permits their udder to the lambs. 1802 Paley *Nat. Theol.* xxvi. (1819) 457 There are advantages in permitting events to chance.

† 5. To leave undone, unused, etc.; to let pass, let slip, pass by, pass over, pretermit, omit. *Obs.*

1586 Painter *Pal. Pleas.* (1813) II. 177 Shee, good gentlewoman, woulde permyt no duetye..unperformed. 1588 Greene *Pandosto* (1607) 38 If they permitted this good weather, they might staye long yer they had such a faire winde. 1692 *Narr. Earl Nottingham*, Not to leave it possible to be objected to him that he had permitted anything that might prevent the escape of the French ships.

Permit (pəˈɹmit, *formerly* pəɹmiˈt), *sb.* [f. Permit *v.* (with recent shifting of stress: Bailey, Johnson, Webster 1828 have *permi·t*).]

1. A written order giving permission to do something, a warrant, a licence; esp. one permitting the landing or removal of dutiable or excisable goods.

1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 122 The Goods shall be again visited ..and the Sufferance or Permit shall be examined by the Clarks of the Office. 1745 P. Thomas *Jrnl Anson's Voy.* 299 Here we lay..not having a Permit from the *Chautuck*, which Permit they call a *Chop*. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 157 Vessels are not allowed to leave the Dock until they have presented their permits to the Dock Master. 1864 Knight *Passages Work. Life* I. 72 The liquor-merchant did not dare to send out a dozen of wine or a gallon of spirits without a permit. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 10 Oct. 13/1 The Serf was required to carry a written permit or passport. *attrib.* 1737 J. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* II. 86 Eighteen Permit Writers in Excise, Coffee, Tea, etc. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 4 Dec. 5/3 Permits issued by the South African Permit Office will be necessary for all persons landing in South Africa.

2. Permission, leave (esp. formally given). (In first quot. *fig* from 1. In uses like those in quots. *a* 1816, 1885, sometimes stressed *permit'*.)

c 1730 Fielding *Rape upon Rape* iv. vii, He that would sin with impunity must have thy permit. 1733 *Pol Ballads* (1860) II. 238 For sure 'tis unjust as well as unfit We should sell our own goods without their permit. *a* 1816 Bentham *Offic. Apt. Maximised, Introd. View* (1830) 14 If the fraternity of lawyers..could not find adequate inducement for giving it their permit. 1885 in *Law Times* LXXVIII. 393/2 The rank of Q. C. is..merely a permit to a barrister to do a certain kind of barristerial work.

† **Permi'ttable, -ible,** *a. Obs.* [f. Permit *v.* + -able, -ible: cf. Admittable, Committable.] = Permissible.

1574 Hellowes *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 355 It is not permittible for any man to bee iudge of himselfe. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Mar. 116/1 Neutral [ships] upon which the Prussians had laden permittable merchandize.

† **Permi'ttance.** *Obs.* [f. Permit *v.* + -ance: cf. Admittance.] = Permission 1.

1580 H. Gifford *Gilloflowers* Ep. Ded. (Grosart) 27 Hauing by your Worships fauourable permittance, conuenient oportunity in your seruice. *a* 1653 Gouge *Comm. Heb.* vi 3 Our purposes must be submitted to Gods permittance. 1723 Derham *Phys. Theol.* v. v. (1727) 296 When this System of Air comes, by Divine Permittance, to be corrupted with poisonous, acrimonious Steams.

Permitted (pəmi'tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f as prec. + -ed 1.] Allowed; not forbidden or hindered.

1704 H. Waring (*title*) The Access to Virtue; or, Permitted Approach of a Court Penitent to the Divine Astrea. 1790 Han. More *Relig. Fash. World* 138 An habit of self-denial in permitted pleasures easily induces a victory over such as are unlawful. 1877 Froude *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. 114 He indulged his natural inclinations at all permitted times.

Hence **Permi'ttedly** *adv.*, allowedly.

1824 T. S. Mulock in *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. VII. 501/1 The force..of the Satanic craft permittedly practised upon you.

Permittee (pəmitī'). [f. as prec. + -ee 1.] A person to whom something is (formally) permitted; the recipient or holder of a permit.

1846 in Worcester, citing Ritchie.

Permitter (pəmi'tər). [f. as prec. + -er 1.] One who permits or allows.

c 1643 *Maximes Unfolded* 30 [They] make men the sole efficient, and God the approver and permitter. 1754 Edwards *Freed. Will* iv. xi. (1762) 254 If by the Author of Sin, is meant the Permitter,..I don't deny that God is the Author of Sin. 1811 W. R. Spencer *Poems* 45 Author of good, Permitter of distress.

Permittible, variant of Permittable.

Permitting (pəmi'tĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Permit *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Permit; permission. (Now chiefly gerundial.)

1645 Milton *Tetrach.* Deut. xxiv. 1, 2 So that the sin was not in the permission, ..(for then the permitting also had bin sin) but only in the abuse. 1656 Earl Monm. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. lxv. (1674) 82 The permitting of Heresie. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vi. 204 The permitting the Pilot to stay with them as their guardian.

† **Permi'x,** *v. Obs.* [Back-formation from *permixt*, Permixed, q. v.; cf. Commix, Mix.] *trans.* To mix thoroughly, intermingle. (See next.) Hence † **Permi'xable** *a.*, capable of being 'permixed'.

1678 R. R[ussell] *Geber* I. 18 And be permixed with that which in them is of a permixable Substance. *Ibid.* II. i. II. 60 Permixing Sol, or Luna, with Venus. 1683 Salmon *Doron Med.* II. 488 Permix them with burning wine.

† **Permi'xed, permi'xt,** *ppl a. Obs.* [orig. ad. L. *permixt-us*, pa. pple. of *permiscēre* to mix thoroughly, intermingle (f. Per- 2 + *miscēre* to mix); afterwards treated as pa. pple. of Permix: cf. Commixed, Mixed.] Thoroughly mixed, intermixed, intermingled. (Const. as *pple.* or *adj.*)

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 812 Blacke, bay, and permyxt gray. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 149 In Albania, where thei did abyde afterwarde .permixte with Britones. 1502 Atkynson tr. *De Imitatione* II. xi. 190 The pure loue of Iesu nat permixed with any inordinauns of fauour or affeccion. 1659 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* xiii. (1701) 565/2 A leaf of Colewort, whose small Pores are pester'd with little Bodies variously permixt. 1660 tr. *Paracelsus' Archidoxis* I. II. 15 When water is permixed with vinegar.

† **Permixtion.** *Obs.* Also 6–7 -mixion. [ad. L. *permixtiōn-em* (also *permistiōn-*), n. of action from *permiscēre* (see prec.). Cf. obs. F. *permixtion* (15th c. in Godef. *Compl.*).] A thorough mixture or mingling; intermingling; mixture.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 469 The elementes thro the permixtion of whom [*quorum permixtione*] the stature of man compacte, is made. 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 45 Permixtion Of sundry kynredes. 1590 R. Bruce *Serm.* I. B iv, Make ather a confusion or permixion of tham. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* II xiii. 408 By permixion with other Medicaments, it doth not depose its ferity. 1685 *Cooke's Mellif. Chirurg., Inst.* 376 Black [Urine] is from a permixtion of preternatural Melancholy.

So † **Permi'xtive** *a.* [f. L. *permixt-* ppl. stem + -ive], having the quality of mixing thoroughly; † **Permi'xture** = Permixtion.

1528 Paynel *Salerne's Regim.* P b, The grosser .. that meate is, the bygger the drynke parmyxtiue and delatiue shulde be. 1604 Parsons *3rd Pt. Three Convers. Eng.* 145 This permixture going on for some few yeares. 1684–5 Boyle *Min. Waters* 88 An invisible permixture of Arsenical Fumes, may give the Water an Emetic Quality.

Pe:rmocarboni'ferous, *a. Geol.* [f. *Permo-*, used as comb. form of Permian + Carboniferous.] Forming a transition between the Carboniferous and Permian systems; applied to certain Palæozoic formations in Bohemia and in N. America.

1885 Lyell *Elem. Geol.* xxiii. (ed. 4) 352 In the basins of Pilsen and Rakowitz in Bohemia, the flora of the strata is Carboniferous, but the fauna is decidedly like that of the Permian series. These strata, which are called Permocarb[oniferous], have yielded 43 species of Amphibians.

Permoralize (pəmp'răləiz), *v. nonce-wd.* [f. Per- 2 + Moral + -ize, after *demoralize*.] *trans.* To permeate with moral influence: opp. to *demoralize*.

1888 G. A Smith *Isaiah* xx. 328 Forgiveness of such a kind cannot be either unjust or demoralising. On the contrary, we see Jerusalem permoralised by it.

† **Permo'tion.** *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *permŏtiōn-em* (Cicero).] Stirring; mental emotion.

1656 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* (1687) 133/1 They [Cyrenaics] held..That nothing judgeth but by interiour permotion.

Permoysaunt, obs. form of Parmesan.

† **Permue',** *v. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *per-*, *parmuer* (14th c. in Godef.):—L. *permūtāre*: see Permute.] *trans* To change completely.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 167 It was colde wynter, and gret froste, and gret wynde, and that permueded her coloure [*que lui permua la couleur*].

Permutability (pəmiuātăbi'lĭti). [f. next + -ity.] The quality or condition of being permutable. a. Changeableness, mutability. b. Interchangeableness.

1662 J. Chandler *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 151 The desire of permutability or much changeableness 1885 *Trans. Amer. Philol. Assoc.* July App. 41 The alternation or permutability of certain sounds.

Permutable (pəmiū'tăb'l), *a.* [ad. late L. *permūtābilis* (Ammianus, Boeth.), f. *permūtā-re*: see Permute and -able.] That may be permuted.

1. Capable of being exchanged; interchangeable.

1776 J. Richardson *Arab. Gram.* 8 Some letters are permutable, being such in general as are formed by the same organs.

2. Liable to change; changeable.

1662 [implied in Permutability]. 1846 Worcester cites Buckingham.

Hence **Permu'tableness; Permu'tably** *adv.*

1847 in Webster.

Permutant (pəmiū'tănt). *Math.* [ad. L. *permūtant-em*, pr. pple. of *permūtāre*: see Permute and -ant 1.] A function formed of the aggregate of all possible permutations of a set of characters or indices, each being positive or negative as it is obtained by an even or odd number of interchanges.

1851 Cayley *Coll. Math. Papers* II. 26 The term permutant is due to him [J. J. Sylvester]—intermutant and commutant are merely terms framed between us in analogy with permutant, and the names date from the present year.

Permutate (pə'miūtēt), *v. rare.* [f. L. *permūtāt-*, ppl. stem of L. *permūtāre*: see Permute.]

† 1. *trans.* To change, alter: = Permute 2. *Obs.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guilleneau's Fr. Chirurg.* 53/1 Corrodent bones doe alter and permutate the remanent part of bone. 1599 — tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 61/1 You shall as then finde the Antes permutatede into water.

2. To exchange; to change the order of, go through the permutations of: = Permute 1, 3.

1898 Zangwill *Dreamers Ghetto* iv. 110 Lurya who.. wore a fourfold garment to signify the four letters of the Ineffable Name,..and who, by permutating these, could draw down spirits from Heaven.

Permutation (pəmiuta'·ʃən). [a. OF. *permutacion* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *permūtātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *permūtāre* to Permute.]

† 1. Exchange of one thing for another; interchange; commutation; barter. *Obs.*

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. III. 242 In Marchaundise nis no Meede, I may hit wel avoue; Hit is a permutacion, a peni for anoper. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 43 Men of Cartago sende Marcus Regulus to Rome, desirenge the permutacion of theire men in captuite. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Matt.* xvi. 26 What permutation shal a man giue for his soule? 1622 Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 83 An exchange of commodities or rather a permutation of commodities. 1754 Erskine *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 311 Permutation differs from a sale chiefly in this, that, in permutation, one subject is to be given in barter or exchange for another.

2. Change from one state, position, etc. to another; alteration; transmutation. Now *rare*.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* v. 1541 Fortune whiche bat permutacion Of bynges hath. *c* 1397 — *Lack Stedf.* 19 The worlde hath made a permutacion Fro Ryght to wrong. 1415 Hoccleve *To Sir J. Oldcastle* 17 A fair permutacion fro Crystes lore to feendly doctryne. 1543 Traherron *Vigo's Chirurg.* II III. xvii 62 Thyrdely, it [quinsy] is ended by permutatyon, or chaungynge to some other parte of the body. 1650 Sir T. Browne *Pseud Ep.* v. xxii. (ed. 2) 230 They..who think that at the confusion of tongues, there was no constitution of a new speech in every family; but a variation and permutation of the old, out of one common language raising severall dialects. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* 226 The violent convulsions and permutations that have been made in property. 1856 Darwin in *Life & Lett.* 1887) II. 75 The continents have undergone within this same period such wonderful permutations.

b. A changed form; a transmutation.

1883 *Q Rev.* Oct. 496 The image of Buddha, here typified by a seemingly female permutation, cast also in bronze.

3 *Math.* † a. Transposition of the two middle terms of a proportion. *Obs.* (now expressed by *permutando* or *alternando*). b. The action of changing the order of a set of things lineally arranged; each of the different arrangements of which such a set of things is capable. (Cf. Combination 5 b.) Hence *gen.*, in *pl.* (usually in phr. *permutations and combinations*): Variations of order or arrangement, various arrangements.

1570 Billingsley *Euclid* v. def. xii. 133 Proportion alternate, or proportion by permutation is, when the antecedent is compared to the antecedent, and the consequent to the consequent. 1656 tr. *Hobbes's Elem. Philos.* II. xiii. 112 If four Magnitudes be in Geometrical Proportion, they will also be Proportionals by Permutation, (that is, by transposing the Middle Terms). 1710 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* II, *Variation*, or Permutation of Quantities, is the changing any number of given Quantities, with respect to their Places. 1806 Hutton *Course Math.* I. 148 The doctrine of permutations, combinations, &c. is of very extensive use in different parts of the Mathematics; particularly in the calculation of annuities and chances. 1838 De Morgan *Ess. Probab.* 32 Different arrangements of the same things make different permutations. 1884 J. Parker *Apost. Life* III. 192 The letters are but six-and-twenty in number but..through how many permutations, may those letters be thrown or passed!

4. *Philol.* The interchange of consonants occurring regularly in cognate words belonging to related languages, as in L. and Gr. *duo*, Eng. *two*, Ger. *zwei*, L. and Gr. *tria*, Eng. *three*, Ger. *drei*.

1860 Haldeman *Anal. Orthogr.* xi. 63 The well-known Grimm's law, is a permutation. 1869 Farrar *Fam Speech* i (1873) 22 Those regular permutations of letters in different linguistic families.

5. *attrib.*, as **permutation-lock**, a lock in which certain parts can be transposed or shifted, so that it is necessary to arrange them in some particular way in order to shoot or withdraw the bolt.

1847 Saxe *Kaph Lock* xxix, In the locks of safes, and those safety locks They call the Permutation. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1340/2 The *letter, puzzle, permutation*, or *combination* lock has usually a series of notched rings, which must be turned until all the notches are in line in order to enter or withdraw the bolt. *Ibid.* 1669/1 The permutation principle was introduced into tumbler-locks by Dr. Andrews of New Jersey, about 1841.

Hence **Permuta'tional** *a.*, relating to permutation or permutations: **Permuta'tionist**, one who holds or advocates a theory of permutation.

1888 J. T. Gulick in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XX. 250? These numerators are found in the 7th line of a table of figures which I call the Permutational Triangle. 1874 S. Wilberforce *Ess.* I. 79 Can any permutationist pretend that experience gives us any reason for believing that any change of food,..could ever change the one type into the other?

Permutatory (pəmiū'tătəri), *a. rare.* [ad. med. or mod.L. *permūtātōri-us*, f. *permūtāre*: see next and -ory.] Of the nature of, or involving, exchange. Also **Permutato'rial** *a.*

1853 Whewell *Grotius* II. 55 Permutatorial acts either separate the parties or produce a community between them. 1855 Lorenz tr. *Van der Keessel's Sel. Theses* dccccxcviii, [This] should be understood of permutatory contracts.

Permute (pəmiū't), *v.* [ad. L. *permūtāre* to change thoroughly, interchange, exchange (f. Per- 2 + *mūtāre* to change), or a. F. *permuter* (14th c. in Oresme) = OF. *permuer*: see Permue.]

† 1. *trans.* To change one for another; to exchange, interchange. *Obs.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xiii. 110, I wolde permute my penaunce with 3owre for I am in poynte to dowel! *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6511 Pat Eata and Cuthbert Permote pair bischopryks same, Cuthbert to Eland, he to Hexham. 1555 in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1599) I 259 To buy, sel, trucke, change and permute al and euery kind of wares. 1622 Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 91 A certaine equalitie in the value of things permuted. 1657 Reeve *God's Plea* 165 Merchandise ..by permuting for Native commodities, it gaineth the varieties of all Countries.

† b. *absol.* To exchange benefices. *Obs.*

1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. III 185 Notories on persons pat permuten ofte. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 10 Euerye of the sayd benefyces..should be..viterly voyde, as if the said offender had resygned and permuted. 1706 in Phillips.

2. To change thoroughly; to change, alter, transmute. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 394/2 Permutyn, or holy chawngynn, *permuto*. 1623 Cockeram, *Permute*, to change. 1683 Gadbury in *Wharton's Whs.* Pref. 7 Reduction to the very lowest Ebb of Fortune cannot permute a truly well grounded and inbred Loyalty. 1686 Aglionby *Painting Illustr.* 206 Giving leave to a Lady, to permute a Vow she had made.

3. *Math.* To subject to permutation; to alter the order of; to re-arrange in a different order. (Cf. PERMUTATION 3 b.)

1878 CAYLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 498/1 When the columns are permuted in any manner, or when the lines are permuted in any manner, the determinant retains its original value. 1887 *Longm. Mag.* OCT. 587 He will hold to the letters and permute their order to suit his own convenience.

Hence **Permu·ter**, one who permutes.

1552 HULOET, Permuter, *permutator.* 1755 JOHNSON, *Permuter*, an exchanger, he who permutes. 1818 TODD [citing Huloet]. Hence in mod. Dicts.

Pern (pəɹn), *sb.* [ad. mod.L. *pernis* (Cuvier 1817), an erroneous adaptation of Gr. πέρνις name of a kind of hawk.] A bird of the genus *Pernis*; the HONEY-BUZZARD.

1840 tr. *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 171 The Perns or Honey Buzzards. The Common Pern .. pursues insects, and principally Bees and Wasps. 1879 BRIGHTWELL in *B'ham Weekly Post* 21 June 5/2 The honey buzzard (*Pernis apivorus*)...The Pern, as it is sometimes called, does not feed on honey, but on the honey-makers, digging up bees' nests to get at the busy citizens.

† **Pern** (pəɹn), *v.*[1] *Obs.* Also 6 **pearn.** *trans.* To deal with after the manner of Dr. Perne, Master of Peterhouse, Cambridge, 1554–80, who changed his opinions adroitly; to change (a profession, creed, etc.) for some ulterior end.

c 1589 *Dial. Tyran. Dealing Bps.* D ij, *Jacke.* What Doctor Pearne? Why he is the notablest turnecoate in al this land,..it is made a prouerbe..that if one haue a coate or cloake that is turned, they saye it is Pearned. 1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. IV. *Schisme* 293 Those that, to ease their Purse, or please their Prince, Pern their Profession, their Religion mince.

Pern, *v.*[2]: see PERNYNG.

† **Pernable,** *a. Obs.* [a. AF. *pernable* = OF. *prenable* (12th c. in Wace), f. *pern-* = *pren-*, stem of *prendre* to take.] Proper to be taken or caught.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 373 Thou miht noght make suite and chace, Wher that the game is nought pernable [*v. r.* parnable].

Pernancy (pə·ɹnănsi). *Law.* Also 7 **purnancie.** [f. as prec. + -ANCY: cf. AF. *pernance* = OF. *prenance* the action of taking into possession.] The taking or receiving of anything; taking into possession; receipt, as of rents, tithes, etc.

1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk* ix. § 606. 262 If a stranger is purnor of the rent and the grauntee doth surrender his deed by which the rent was made..the same shall extinguish the rent notwithstanding that the purnancie be made with the assent of the tenant of the land. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict., Pernancy*.., a Taking or Receiving Tythes in Pernancy, *i* Tythes taken, or that be taken, in kind. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xi 163 When the actual pernancy of the profits (that is, the taking, perception, or receipt,..) begins. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I 254 [They] had an actual possession, or in our law-language, *pernancy* of the profits.

Pernavigate (pəɹnæ·vigēit), *v.* [orig. in pa. pple., alter L. *pernavigātus* sailed through, f. PER- 1 + *navigāre* to NAVIGATE.] *trans.* To sail through; to steer one's course through. Also *fig.*

1652 H. L'ESTRANGE *Amer. no Jewes* 10 The streight of Anian (pernavigated onely in words). 1860 *Macm. Mag* I. 228 By which it grips, understands, and pernavigates experience.

† **Pe·rnegate,** *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *pernegāre* to deny altogether, f. PER- 2 + *negāre* to deny.] *trans.* To deny absolutely; to deny flatly or stoutly. Hence † **Pernega·tion,** absolute denial.

1623 COCKERAM, *Pernegate*, to deny. *Ibid.*, *Pernegation*, a denying. 1650 B. *Discollimitium* 45 The full benefit of all the..tergiversations, excusations, contemporations, pernegations..that I..can devise.

† **Pe·rnel,** variant of PARNEL, wanton young woman; applied in ridicule to an effeminate man.

1533 MORE *Apol.* xxvii. Wks. 833/2 Tindall..is as lothe, good tender pernell, to take a lyttle penaunce of the prieste, as the Ladye was to come anye more to dyspelying 1560 PILKINGTON *Expos. Ageeus* H ij, These tender pernels must have one gowne for the daye, another for the night. 1581 NOWELL & DAY in *Confer.* i. (1584) C j b, Master Campion being the Popes tender Pernell, accounteth a little racking of him selfe, to be..crueltie.

Pe·rnette. [ad. It. *pernetto*, pl. *-i*, dim. of *perno* hinge, pivot.] A small iron pin, one of those used to support pottery in the kiln, so as to expose the bottom of the piece to the full heat.

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Supp.

† **Perni·ciable,** *a. Obs. rare*—[o]. [ad. L. *perniciābilis*, f. *perniciēs*: see PERNICIOUS *a*[1], -ABLE.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Perniciable*, bringing destruction, causing death, mortal, dangerous.

† **Pernicion** (pəɹnı·ʃən). *Obs.* Also 6 **-tioune,** 7 **-tion.** [ad. late and med.L. *perniciōn-em* destruction (3rd c. in Gargilius) = cl. L. *perniciēs*.] Total destruction; perdition; ruin.

c 1530 L. COX *Rhet.* (1899) 56 Sore punyshement and pernicion to mysdoers. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* III. 192 A cruel battel struknie..almaist to the pernitioune of baith the armies. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 935 But Ralpho..Looking about, beheld Pernicion Approaching Knight from fell Musician. 1692 *Ambros Tracts* II. 257. 1736 H. BROOKE *Univ. Beauty* III. 348 Ye pitied, envied wretched great, Who veil pernicion with the mask of state.

† **Pernicio·sity.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *perniciōs-us* (see next) + -ITY. Cf. mod.F. *perniciosité* (Littré).] The quality of being pernicious, destructiveness.

a 1568 A. KID *Richt Fontane* 71 in *Bannatyne Poems* (Hunter. Cl.) 264 Drowand in vice and perniciosite.

Pernicious (pəɹnı·ʃəs), *a.*[1] Also 6 **par-, -tyous,** 6–7 **-tious.** [ad. F. *pernicieux* (13–14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *perniciōs-us* destructive, baneful, ruinous, f. *perniciēs* destruction, ruin, death, f. PER- 2 + *nex, nec-em* death, destruction: cf. *pernecāre* to kill outright.] Having the quality of destroying; tending to destroy, kill, or injure; destructive, ruinous; fatal.

Pernicious anæmia, a form of anæmia which advances to a fatal termination without interruption. *Pernicious fever*, that which proves dangerous or fatal at an early stage.

1521 FISHER (*title*) Sermon..made agayn ye pernicyous doctryn of Martin luther. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* i. Wks. 112/1 The confutacion of those perylouse and pernicious opinions. 1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scottes* a ij b, A thyng detestable before God,..and pernicious to the parties. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 24 The decoction of Fumeterre..drinketh forth ..all..pernicious humors. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. ix. 199 A Pestilence..that proved pernitious and deadly to those that Sneezed. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Two Oxford Schol.* Wks. 1730 I. 13 Men of pernicious principles. 1752 HUME *Pol. Disc.* x. 187 He is a pernicious citizen, said M. Curius, who cannot be contented with seven acres. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 73 The dreadful effects of this pernicious disease. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 519 The first general account of pernicious anæmia is due to Dr. Thomas Addison.

b. That harbours evil designs; wicked; villanous. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 116 Consider howe pernitious a kynde of men this is. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III ii. 22 Seruile Ministers That will with two pernicious Daughters ioyne Your high-engender'd Battailes. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 95 Resolv'd that they should..make away that pernicious Minister. 1792 COWPER *Odyss.* XI. 467 Victims of a pernicious woman's crime.

Perni·cious, *a.*[2] *rare.* [f. L. *pernix, perniciminble*, quick, fleet (f. PER- 2 + *nitī, nix-us* to press forward, strive) + -OUS.] Rapid, swift.

a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* VI. (1658) 580 Young men, pernicious in respect of their agility [Quoting *Vell. Paterc* II xxxiv. 'velocitate pernicibus']. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 520 Part incentive reed Provide, pernicious with one touch to fire. [Cf. HORACE *Ars Poet.* 165 Amata relinquere pernix.] 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* (1852) II. 115 Though some birds are of such pernicious wing, there are others..that have only rudiments of wings.

Perniciously (pəɹnı·ʃəsli), *adv.* [f. PERNICIOUS *a*[1] + -LY[2].] In a pernicious manner; destructively, ruinously; wickedly.

c 1559 R. HALL *Life Fisher* in *Fisher's Wks.* (E. E. T. S.) II. p xxxviii, Vsing his seditious booke perniciously penned to catch the ignorant sort. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II. i. 50 All the Commons Hate him perniciously, and o' my Conscience Wish him ten faddom deepe. 1660 MILTON *Free Commw.* Wks 1851 V. 447 They who in pursuance therof so perniciously would betray us. *a* 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II* (1847) II ii. 68 Never was a noble country so perniciously neglected. 1828 W. SEWELL *Oxf Prize Ess.* 26 A principle essentially and perniciously erroneous.

Perniciousness (pəɹnı·ʃəsnés). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being pernicious; destructiveness, ruinousness.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 472 b, This notorious See..doth ouerwhelme the whole state of ye world with vnrecoverable perniciousnes. 1652 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 115 The perniciousnesse of laxatives. 1712 BERKELEY *Pass. Obvd.* § 24 The absurdity and perniciousness of those notions. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 23 Sept. 5/1 To point out its perniciousness and the temptations to which it exposes its victims.

† **Perni·city.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *perniciātis*, f. *pernix*: see PERNICIOUS *a*.[2]] Swiftness, celerity.

1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 37 By the incomparable perniciue of those ayrie bodies we [spirits]..out strip the swiftnes of men, beasts and birds. 1657 THORNLEY tr. *Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* 69 The ship, with an irrevocable pernicity and swiftnesse was carried away. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. vii. 356 Whose resistence being increased by the swiftness and pernicity of their motion.

Pernickety (pəɹnı·keti), *a.* [Of obscure origin; originally Scotch (and perh. north. Eng. dial.: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*); but in common use in U. S., and more recently introduced in literary English by writers of Scottish nationality.

There is a shorter Sc. form *pernicky*, which may have been a childish attempt at *particular* (quasi *partikie, partecktie*): of this, *pernickety* may be an onomatopœic expansion Association with the *knick* group of words, *knick knack, knick-knacket, knickety-knock*, etc. may have been vaguely present. Cf. the colloquial variant *pernackity, pernackety*.]

Of persons, their attributes or actions: Precise or particular about minutiæ or trifles; fastidious, punctilious. Of things: Requiring precise or particular handling or care; ticklish.

1808–18 JAMIESON. *Pernickitie*.. precise in trifles; applied also to dress, denoting trimness. S. *perjink* synon. 1814 HILL in *Macm. Mag* (1881) XLV. 72/2 Dear Doctor, I received yours last night, and a..vexing, pernickety, humorous, witty, daft letter it is. 1822 GALT *Provost* xxxi. I never saw any mortal man look as that pernicketty personage, the hatlie, did at this joke. 1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* II 152 But Robert wadna like me to tak siller whaur I did nae wark for t,..He's some pernickety, Robert. 1884 E. INGERSOLL in *Harper's Mag.* May 875/2 Any white man..grows lame and impatient at such confining and pernickety work. 1889 A. BIRRELL in *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 30 The pernickety little player [Garrick] was chary about lending his splendidly bound rarities. 1892 B. MATTHEWS *Americanisms & Brit.* (1892) 29 The grammarian, the purist, the pernickety stickler for trifles. 1892 *Spectator* 27 Feb. 290/1 Restrictions, some of them a trifle pernickety. 1893 A. LANG in *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 271/1 Our age is more precise, more pernickety..as to evidence.

Hence **Perni·cketiness.**

1890 in *Century Dict.* 1900 *Spectator* 15 Dec. 877 It behoves every Minister to be careful to the point of fastidiousness, or, if you will, pernickettiness.

Pernitrous *Chem.* = hyponitrous: see PER-[1] 5 b.

† **Pe·rnize,** *v. Obs. rare.* [See -IZE.] = PERN *v.*[1]

1611 COTGR., *Retourner sa robbe*,..to Pernize, or Apostatize it; to play the turne-coat.

† **Pernocta·lian.** *Obs. rare.* [f. med.L. *pernoctālia* all-night vigils, f. *pernoctāre*: see next and -AN.] One who keeps vigil all night.

1846 HOOK *Ch. Dict.* (ed. 5), *Pernoctalians*, watching all night, long a custom with the more pious Christians, especially before the greater festivals.

† **Perno·ctate,** *v. Obs. rare*—[o]. [f. ppl. stem of L. *pernoctāre*, f. PER- 1 + *nox, noct-em* night.] To stay all night; to pass the night.

1623 COCKERAM, *Pernoctate*, to tarry all night.

Pernoctation (pəɹnǫktē·ʃən). [ad. L. *pernoctātiōn-em* a passing the night, n. of action f. *pernoctāre*: see prec.] The action of passing or spending the night; esp. in *Eccl.* use, spending the night in prayer; an all-night vigil.

1633 PRYNNE *Histriomastix* 429 Those Diabolicall pernoctations which are this day practised. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt Exemp.* I. Disc. iv. § 16. 128 Instances of sack-cloth,..long fasts, pernoctation in prayers. 1725 H. BOURNE *Antiq. Vulg.* XII. 117 Among the primitive Christians the Lord's day was always ushered in with a Pernoctation or Vigil. 1839 W. O. MANNING *Law Nations* IV. vi. (1875) 194 The rule of pernoctation and twenty-four hours possession. 1893 *Dict. Nat. Biog* XXXV. 334/1 He [F. H. H. A. Mahomed]..used to go to Cambridge every evening by the last train in order to perform the pernoctation essential for keeping a term.

† **Pernor.** *Law. Obs.* Also 5–7 **pernour(e,** (5 -er), 7 **parnor, purnor.** [a. AF. *pernour* = OF. *preneor, -eur* taker, f. *prendre, pren-ant* to take.] A taker or receiver, esp. of rent or profits of land or other property.

[1292 BRITTON I. xxii. § 14 Nos pernours de vitayle ou de autre chose [*transl.* Our takers of victuals or other things]. 1341 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 133/2 Et qe les Pernours puissent prendre les Leynes.] 1485 *Act 1 Hen. VII*, c. 1 That the Demaundaunt in every suche cas have his accion against the..pernours [*Roll of P.* Perner] of the profittes of the Londes or Tenementes demaunded 1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* I. xxx, That wryt of annuyte lyeth neuer agaynst the pernoure: but onlye agaynst the grantour or his heyres. 1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* ix § 606. 262 If there be grauntee of a rent charge in fee, and a stranger is purnor of the rent.

† **Pe·rnyng.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [?

Usually taken as vbl. sb or pr. pple of a conjectural vb. *pern*, metathesized variant of *prene*, PREEN. But the passage is obscure. Perh 'bitwene' governs 'tortors and trulofes'.]

13.. *Gaw. & Gr Knt.* 611 On brode sylkyn borde & bryddez on semez, As papiayez paynted pernyng bitwene Tortors & trulofez entayled so fyk.

Perochial(l, obs. ff. PAROCHIAL. **Perochito:** see PARAKEET. **Peroffer,** obs. f. PROFFER.

Perofskite (pĕrǫ·fskəit). *Min.* Also **perov-, perow-.** [Named 1839 from personal name *Perovski*: see -ITE.] Titanate of calcium, occurring in crystals varying in colour from yellow to black.

1844 DANA *Min.* (ed. 2) 424 Perovskite consists principally of titanic acid or oxide and lime. 1872 *Nevill Catal Min.* 122 Perowskite. 1878 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 39 Perofskite occurs as an accessory in chlorite-schist.

Perogua, Perogue, obs. ff. PIRAGUA, PIROGUE.

† **Peroke.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [perh. a variant of PERUKE, which, as also the It. *perrucco*, orig. meant 'hair of the head', 'long locks', 'shock of hair'.] app. The floss silk of a cocoon.

1540 *Treas Poore Men* 7 b, Rawe sylke & namely of the Peroke of the sylke worme.

Perokito: see PARAKEET.

Peromelous (pĕrǫ·mĭləs), *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. πηρομελής with maimed limbs (f. πηρός maimed + μέλος limb) + -OUS.] Having the limbs defective or wanting, as the group *Peromela* (Duméril 1841) or *Ophiomorpha* of Amphibians, now *Aistopoda*.

1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 751/1 Some Labyrinthodonts were devoid of limbs, or peromelous. *Ibid.* 770/2 The peromelous modification of the Labyrinthodont type.

Peron, Peronall, obs. ff. PERRON, PARNEL.

Peronate (pĕ·rǫnēt), *a. Bot.* [ad. L. *pērōnātus* rough-booted, f. *pēro* boot of hide.] (See quot.)

1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot* 396 *Peronate*; laid thickly over with a woolly substance, ending in a sort of meal. ..This term is only applied to the stipes of Fungi. 1866 *Treas. Bot* 866/2.

‖ **Perone** (pe·rǫnĭ). *Anat.* Also **perona.** [mod. L. *peronē, perona*, a. Gr. περόνη a pin, a buckle, the fibula.] The FIBULA or small bone of the leg.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys Dict.* (ed. 2), *Perona*, also called *Fibula*, because it joyns the Muscles of the Leg. 1709 BLAIR in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 150 The *Perone* was fixed to the *Tibia* at the upper part, by a Pin. 1758 J. S *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 334 The *Peroné* was broke obliquely.

Peroneal (peronī·äl), *a. Anat.* [f. mod.L. *peronæ-us* (f. *peronē*: see prec.) + -AL.] Pertaining to or connected with the *perone* or fibula.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 223 A branch of the peroneal artery. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 177 Called the fibula, or peroneal bone of the leg.

Peroneo- (peronĭo), comb. form of mod.L. *peronĕus*, *-æus*, PERONEAL, forming adjs. applied to ligaments, muscles, etc. connected with the fibula and with some other part denoted by the second element: as **Peroneo-calca·neal, Peroneo-ta·rsal, Peroneo-ti·bial.** These may also be used ellipt. as sbs. (sc. *muscle*, etc.).

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 225 Anterior Peroneo-tarsal Ligament. 1872 HUMPHRY *Myology* 21 A part of the posterior peroneo-tarsal ligament.

‖Peroneus (peronĭ·ŭs). *Anat.* [mod.L. (prop. adj., sc. *musculus* muscle), f. PERONE.] Name given to various muscles connected with the fibula.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Peroneus primus*, a Muscle of the *Tarsus*. 1872 HUMPHRY *Myology* 22 Insinuating itself between the peroneus muscle and the fibula. 1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* (1883) 232 The *peroneus* is the largest and most external [muscle].

‖ Peronium (pĕrō·nĭŭm). *Zool.* Pl. **-ia.** [mod.L., a. Gr. περόνιον, dim. of περόνη fibula, pin.] Each of the cartilaginous processes connecting the bases of the tentacles with the marginal ring in the *Narcomedusæ*, a section of the *Hydrozoa*. Hence **Pero·nial** *a.*, of or pertaining to a peronium.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 749 In the *Narcomedusæ*, . a nerve extends from the outer ring beneath each peronium. In the *Peganthidæ*..the peronia are very rudimentary. 1898 SEDGWICK *Textbk. Zool.* I. 136 *Otoporpæ* or peronial streaks of ectoderm passing from the auditory tentacles may be present.

‖ Peronospora (peronǫ·spŏrā). *Bot.* [mod.L., f. Gr. περόνη pin, etc. (see PERONE) + σπόρος seed, SPORE.] A genus of minute parasitic fungi (moulds or mildews), of which several species cause very destructive diseases in various plants, as *P. viticola* in the grape-vine, and *P. infestans* in the potato.

1884 S. HIBBERD in *Times* 27 Dec., Definite tracing of the resting spores of the peronospora. 1892 *Daily News* 9 July 3/5 Vines and olives are promising, and the peronospora..has till now caused no sensible damage. 1895 *Times* 2 Jan. 13/2 Reports of the appearance of peronospora on the growing crop [of currants].

Peropod (pĕ·rĭŏpŏd), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod. Zool.L. *Pĕropoda*, f. Gr. πηρός maimed + ποῦς foot.] **a.** *adj.* Having rudimentary hind limbs, as certain serpents; belonging to the division *Peropoda* of serpents, including the pythons, boas, etc. **b.** *sb.* A serpent of this division. So **Pero·podous** *a.*

1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 490 In all Ophidii, among which the Peropoda only are provided with any rudiments at all.

† Pero·pus. *Obs.* Also 7 **paropa, parapos, piropus,** 8 **pyropus.** [Origin unascertained.] A kind of fabric used in the early part of the seventeenth century, the same as or similar to PARAGON.

c 1605 *Alley. Worsted Weavers* (B. M. Add. MS. 12504, art. 64) A peropus and paragon [are] all one [cloth]. *Ibid.* [see PARAGON *sb.* 5]. 1622 BONGIL *Making Silk* 25 Be it say, Piropus, the backside of old Velvet, or such like stuffe as hath no wooll on it. 1623 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise Hempseed* Wks. (1630) III. 64/2 Rash, Taffata, Paropa, and Nonato, Shagge, Filliretta, Damaske and Mockado. 1624 in *Nazworth Househ. Bks.* (Surtees) 214, 20 yards of watered peropus .. to make my Lady a cassock, xxx^{s}. 1625 in J. C. Jeaffreson *Middlesex County Rec.* II. 184 Stealing of a peece of imbrodered Peropus. 1706 in Watson *Coll. Scot. Poems* I. 28 No proud Pyropus, Paragon, Or Chackarally.

Peroqua, Peroque, obs. ff. PIRAGUA, PIROGUE.

Perorate (pe·rŏrēt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *perōrāre* to speak at length or to the close, f. PER- 1 + *ōrāre* to speak.]

1. *intr.* To speak at length, deliver an oration.

1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* xxii. 493 Now hauing perorated (as he thinkes) sufficiently, he beginnes to growe to a conclusion. 1620 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Counc. Trent* II. 125 They should demand of the Pope, some man of worth to perorate against the accused. 1827 CARLYLE *Misc., Richter* (1869) 4 Dr. Gabler and Dr. Spazier were perorating over the grave. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 331 They will let the intelligent Unitarian perorate for ever about the Atonement if he likes.

b. *trans.* To utter with declamation, declaim.

1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 119 Thus did he perorat his fliting. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* ii. (1872) 60 A foolish stump-orator, perorating..mere benevolences.

2. *intr.* To sum up or conclude a speech or oration; to utter the peroration of a speech.

1808 DE QUINCEY *Let. to Sister* 20 June in H. A. Page *Life* (1877) I. 140, I summed up or perorated by impressing on his misguided mind that [etc.]. 1818 HOBHOUSE *Hist. Illustr.* (ed. 2) 336 The following innocent conclusion with which Visconti perorates. 1855 BROWNING *Old Pict. Florence* xxxiv, How we shall prolongize, how we shall perorate.

Hence **Pe·rorating** *ppl. a.*

1897 *Daily News* 17 Mar. 6/4 [He] has that besetting sin of perorating speakers—he drops his voice at the close of his periods.

Peroration (perorē·shŏn). [ad. L. *perōrātiōnem* the winding up of a speech, n. of action from L. *perōrāre*: see prec. So obs. F. *péroration*, F. *péroraison*.]

1. The concluding part of an oration, speech, or written discourse, in which the speaker or writer sums up and commends to his audience with force or earnestness the matter which he has placed before them; hence, any rhetorical conclusion to a speech.

c 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Ka'h.* iv. 536 This was at bat tyme hir peroracyon. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1205/2 Finally in the end of hys peroration, he concludeth the whole summe of hys minde, in this effect. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.* (1669) 73 Which if I should undertake to do I should never get to the Peroration. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 131 When he arrives at his peroration. 1875 HELPS *Soc. Press.* viii. 113 He should be all along preparing for his conclusion, or peroration.

2. A discourse; a rhetorical passage.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 105 Nephew, what means this passionate discourse? This peroration with such circumstance. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* Ep. Ded., Leaving those perorations, I will endeauor to proue vnto you [etc.]. 1649 BULWER *Pathomyot.* Pref. A vj b, Dr. Floud being the first that in his peroration exhibited such a kind of Method. 1833–6 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. II. xi. 295 At other times, his peroration contains more..elevated sentiments.

Hence **Perora·tional** *a.*, of or pertaining to a peroration.

1868 *Spectator* 1 Feb. 120 One of those desperate snatches at a perorational metaphor which always remind one of Mr. Toots's peroration at the wedding breakfast.

Perorator (pe·rŏrētŏr). *rare.* [Agent-n. in L. form from *perōrāre* to PEROBATE.] One who perorates; † the speaker of an epilogue.

1560 INGELEND *Disob. Child* (Percy Soc.) 55 Here the Rychie Man and his Sonne go out, and in commeth the Peroratour. 1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* III. 219 Six well-conditioned perorators.

So **Pero·ratory** *a.*, of or pertaining to peroration; *sb.*, utterance of a peroration.

1882 *Society* 16 Dec. 8/1 A string of rounded peroratory periods. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Dec. 2/2 There were occasional lapses into what we can only call sentimental peroratory.

† Pero·re, *v. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *pérore-r* (1507 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *perōrāre* to PEROBATE.] *intr.* To perorate, make a peroration.

1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Lors le Roy* 76 When you perored and pleaded. *Ibid.* 95 In Athens..it was not lawful in peroring to moue affections.

Perosen, -in, variants of PERROSIN *Obs.*

Perosseous (pərǫ·sĭŏs), *a. Physiol.* [f. PER- + L. *os* bone, after *osseous*.] Taking place through the substance of the bone.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 108 We should expect.. that the perosseous hearing should be affected step by step with the meatal.

Peroxide (pərǫ·ksəid). *Chem.* [f. PER- 5 a (see note there) + OXIDE.] That compound of oxygen with another element which contains the greatest possible proportion of oxygen.

1804 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 2) I. 103 When a metal has combined with as much oxygen as possible, I shall denote the compound formed by the term *peroxide*; indicating by it, that the metal is thoroughly oxidized. Thus we have.. the terms *protoxide* and *peroxide* to denote the minimum and maximum of oxidizement; and the terms *deutoxide*, *tritoxide*, etc. to denote all the intermediate states which are capable of being formed. 1804 HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 324 The air, after the wax is burned, combines with the superficial part of the oxide, and converts a portion of it into the red or peroxide. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 380 There are two definite combinations of tin and oxygen: the first, which may be called the *protoxide*, is gray; the second, which may be called the *peroxide*, is white. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 305 Binoxide or Peroxide of Hydrogen. 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* vi. 110 Peroxide of iron or iron rust. 1881 BELL *Sound by Radiant Energy* 38 A test-tube containing peroxide of nitrogen.

Hence **† Pero·xidate, Pero·xidize** *vbs. trans.* and *intr.*, to convert, or become converted, into a peroxide; to combine with the largest possible proportion of oxygen; whence **Peroxida·tion, Pero·xidizement,** conversion into a peroxide.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 918/2 *Peroxidated. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 39 The *peroxidation of the iron renders it less soluble in the sulphuric acid. 1842 PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 334 To prevent the peroxidation, by the air, of any appreciable quantity of the protoxide of iron. 1847 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* xiv 310 Till the whole of the earth is *peroxidized. 1880 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med* 150 The use of the chlorine and carbonate of zinc..is to peroxidize and precipitate any iron. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 225 In order to fix the iron by its *peroxidizement.

† Perpacate, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [f. ppl. stem of L. *perpācāre* to quiet completely, f. PER- 2 + *pācāre* to PACATE.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Perpacate*, to set all things in order.

Perpen, variant of PARPEN.

Perpend (pərpe·nd), *v. arch.* [ad. L. *perpendĕre* to weigh exactly, ponder, consider, f. PER- 2 + *pendĕre* to weigh, pay, ponder.]

1. *trans.* To weigh mentally, ponder, consider, examine, investigate. (With simple obj. or obj. cl.)

1527–8 FOX *Let. to Gardiner* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. App. xxvi. 79 My Lords grace .. perpending and pondering the exoneration of his own conscience. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. iv. 8 Perpend my words O Signieur Dewe, and marke. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* x. ii. 496 They being not at leisure to perpend things to the bottom. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VI. xvi, There are a thousand resolutions .. weighed, poised, and perpended. 1821 BYRON *Juan* v. lxxii, I shall perpend if your proposal may Be such as I can properly accept.

b. *absol.* or *intr.*

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* v. i. 307 Therefore, perpend my Princesse, and giue eare. 1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIV. 109 Perpend upon this..at your leisure. 1868 W. R. GREG *Lit. & Soc. Judgm.* 152 They are..too impatient to perpend and reflect.

† 2. To weigh in a balance. (A Latinism.) *Obs.*

1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* IX. (1701) 375/2 He thinks how long Cancer the day extends, And Capricorn the night; Himself perpends In a just ballance, that no flaw there be, Nothing exuberant, but that all agree.

Hence **Perpe·nding** *vbl. sb.*; **† Perpe·ndment.**

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond* 48 Great enterprises alwayes requiring grave perpendment of the method. 1681 R. FLEMING *Fulfill. Script.* (1801) I. 246 O that these would but by a serious perpending consider the work of the Lord. 1868 F. E. PAGET *Lucretia* 190, I had barely finished my perpendings and explorations, when [etc.].

Perpend, obs. form of PARPEN.

† Perpe·ndant, -ent, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. PER- 4 + PENDANT, -ENT.] **a.** Remaining appendant. **b.** Hanging down very much.

1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* x. § 643. 278 A man seised of a mannor unto which an advowson is appendant doth thereof enfeoffe a stranger 'Exceptis, reservatis etc. or Praeter' one acre, and name the acre, and the Advowson, this is a good exception...And the Advowson shall be perpendant unto the acre which is reserved. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* xi. 108 Their perpendent Lips hung down above a Cubite low.

† Pe·rpender. *Masonry. Obs.* [f. *perpend*, PARPEN + -ER 1.] = PARPEN.

1611 COTGR., *Perpins*, perpenders, or perpent stones; stones made just as thick as a wall, and shewing their smoothed ends on either side thereof. 1755 JOHNSON [erroneously explained as 'a coping stone'].

† Perpe·ndicle. *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *perpendicle* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *perpendiculum* plummet, plumb line, f. **perpendere*, f. PER- 2 + *pendĕre* to hang. Cf. mod.F. *perpendicule* (16th c.), It. *perpendicolo*.] A plumb-line.

14 . in Halliwell *Rara Math* (1841) 58 Come toward and go froward til be perpendicle, bat es to say be threde whereon be plumbe henges falle vpon be mydel lyne of be quadrant. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Perpendicle*, a plumb line,..with lead at the end. 1755 JOHNSON, *Perpendicle*, anything hanging down by a straight line. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Perpendicle*, the plumb line of an old quadrant.

Perpendicular (pərpĕndĭ·kĭŭlăr), *a.*, *adv.*, and *sb.* Also 6 **-pent-.** [a. OF. *perpendiculer*, *-ier*, = Sp. *perpendicular*, It. *perpendicolare*, ad. L. *perpendiculār-is*, f. *perpendicul-um*: see prec. and -AR 1. Mod F. has the parallel form *perpendiculaire*, ad. L. *perpendiculārius* (both forms in Frontinus 1st c.).]

A. *adj.* 1. Situated at right angles to the plane of the horizon, or directly up or down; vertical.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 23 Thow most haue a plomet hanging on a lyne heyer than thin heued on a perche, & thilke lyne mot hange euene perpendiculer by-twixe the pool & thin eye. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 121 It receaueth the soonne beames at noonetyde directly perpenticular ouer their heades. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 193 In the Sunnes perpendicular glances, wee found it hot. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 326 The water of the lake was swelled about two feet perpendicular. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 74 Measure the perpendicular height of the fall of water, in feet. 1892 GREENER *Breech Loader* 211 The prettiest of shots and a difficult one to make is the perpendicular shot.

b. Of an ascent or descent: Nearly vertical; very steep, precipitous.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 378 The sprightly Scot of Scots, Dowglas, he that runnes a Horse-backe vp a Hill perpendicular. 1822 BYRON *Heaven & Earth* I. iii, Trees that twine their roots with stone In perpendicular places. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* iii, A female voice, proceeding from a perpendicular staircase at the end of the passage. 1880 *Fraser's Mag.* May 650 Slippery steps .. connect the various stories of this perpendicular hamlet.

c. Of persons: Of erect figure or attitude when standing or riding; also, upright; (*humorous*) in a standing position.

1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1775) I. 44 (*Ridet*) He canter'd away before me as happy and as perpendicular as a prince. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 319 A stiff perpendicular old maid. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* II. i. (1872) 89 A stout broad gentleman of sixty, perpendicular in attitude. 1859 *Sunday Times* 16 Oct. 5/3 Every seat. was occupied and perpendicular accommodation threatened to be at a premium. 1897 *Daily News* 24 Mar. 7/3 In the slang of the trade perpendicular drinking is the drinking that goes on at bars, the customer standing.

† d. *fig.* Directly leading *to*, entailing, or antecedent *to*; direct. *Obs.*

[1579 J. STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* F iv b, Thys french marlage is ..the very rightest perpendicular downfal that can be imagined from the point france to our English state.] 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IV. 166 To these of the first reason, there is another perpendicular cause. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. xi. 44 Distorting the order and theorie of causes perpendicular to their effects. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 149 The prime indication perpendicular to health, and conducible to perfect restauration.

† e. Directly dependent. *Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 48, I haue added this [book] to the tenthe as a perpendiculer lyne, and as it were a backe guyde or rerewarde to the other. *Ibid.* 50, I wyll nowe therfore seo make an ende of this perpendiculer conclusion of the hole Decade. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* II. 58 A perpendicular Province annexed to it. 1692–8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 239 To have our Wills intirely conformable, and as it were Perpendicular to his.

2. *Geom.* Of a line or plane: Having a direction at right angles to a given line, plane, or surface. Const. *to* († *with*).

A line is said to be perpendicular (now more usually NORMAL) to a curve when it meets the tangent at the point of intersection at right angles.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. def. x. 3 The right lyne which standeth erected, is called a perpendiculer line to that vpon which it standeth. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Relig.* (1651) 224 That the Walls be most exactly perpendicular to the Ground-Work; for the right Angle..is the true cause of all Stability, both in Artificial and Natural Positions. 1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 159 How to draw a Perpendicular Line from any Point, to any Line given. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 11 The middle of the uppmost Wall ought to be perpendicular with the middle of the nethermost. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 37 Moving in a plane perpendicular to the axis.

3. *Arch.* Applied (first by Rickman) to the third or Florid style of English Pointed Architecture, developed out of the Decorated style in the latter part of the fourteenth century, and prevalent throughout the fifteenth, characterized by the vertical lines of its tracery.

1812-15 RICKMAN *Styles of Archit.* (1817) 44 *Perpendicular English.* .. The name clearly designates this style, for the mullions of the windows, and the ornamental pannellings run in perpendicular lines. 1820 D. TURNER *Tour Normandy* I. 167 Nowhere..have I been able to trace among our Gallic neighbours the existence of the simple perpendicular style. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvii. 625 The unmeaning symmetry of the Perpendicular Style. 1904 J. T. FOWLER *Durham Univ.* 10 Three good Perpendicular windows.

4. *Comb.*

c 1865 LD. BROUGHAM in *Circ. Sc.* I. Introd. Disc. 6 The third side of a perpendicular-sided triangle.

†B. *adv.* In a perpendicular manner; perpendicularly, vertically. *Obs.*

[c 1391: see A. 1.] 1527 R. THORNE in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 253 The one in the Occidentall part descendeth perpendicular vpon the 175 degree. 1699 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (ed. 9) 63 If the Tree be too ponderous to be lifted perpendicular by the Hand alone. 1792 *Munchausen's Trav.* Suppl. 80 To fall near two miles perpendicular.

C. *sb.* **1.** An instrument or appliance for indicating the vertical line from any point: e.g. a mason's or builder's plumb-rule or plumb-level; a gunner's level: see quots.

1603 B. JONSON *Jas I Entertainm.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 531/2 In her lap she held a perpendicular or level, as the ensign of evenness and rest. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii 1019 I'll make them serve for perpendic'lars As true as e'er were used by Bricklayers. *a* 1727 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* i. (1728) 148 Dædalus..invented the chip-ax, and saw, and wimble, and perpendicular. 1792 *Trans. Soc. Arts* (ed. 2) III. 184 An instrument..called a Perpendicular, to be used instead of a quadrant of altitude with the artificial globes. 1819 *Pantologia, Perpendicular,* in gunnery, is a small instrument, used for finding the centre line of a piece in the operation of pointing it to a given object. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 121 One quadrant, one perpendicular, for every four or five mortars.

2. A line at right angles to the plane of the horizon, a vertical line; also, a vertical plane or face; *loosely,* a very steep or precipitous face; a steep. *The perpendicular* (sc. line, direction).

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 432 The Perpendiculars of long-reaching Caucasus. 1656 HEYLIN *Surv. France* 4 Rising from the bottom to the top in a perpendicular. 1756 7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 343 The tower of this church is observed to lean a little from the perpendicular. 1772-84 *Cook's Voy.* (1790) IV. 1501 The tide rises and falls about six feet, upon a perpendicular. 1817 BYRON *Manfred* II. ii. 4 O er the crag's headlong perpendicular. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. i. iii. § 29. 160 Fioravanti ..is said..to have restored to the perpendicular [a tower] at Cento seventy-five feet high, which had swerved five feet. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 304/1 The length of the *Ruby* is 155 feet between the perpendiculars.

b. Upright or erect position or attitude; also *fig.* moral uprightness, rectitude.

1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* iv, For my part, I think it's better to see when your perpendicular's true, than to see a ghost. 1862 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. II. iii, They suit. nut your Southun gen'leman thet keeps his parpendic'lar. 1874 T. HARDY *Madding Crowd* iii, Springing to her accustomed perpendicular like a bowed sapling..she seated herself in the manner demanded by the saddle 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* II. ii, Your lordship affects the unwavering perpendicular.

c. (*slang.*) A meal taken standing; an entertainment or party at which most of the guests remain standing.

1871 'M. LEGRAND' *Camb. Freshm.* xxi, This was the first occasion on which he had been honoured with an invitation to a Perpendicular, as such entertainments are styled. 1873 *Slang Dict., Perpendicular,* a lunch taken standing-up at a tavern bar. 1882 EDNA LYALL *Donovan* ix. I. 207, I dutifully attended my mother to three fashionable crowds—'perpendiculars' is the best name for them, for there is generally barely room for standing. 1890 ROBERTS in *Life* 266 Yesterday we had here [at Edinburgh] what at Cambridge used to be called a 'perpendicular'—twenty students to supper.

3. *Geom.* A straight line at right angles to a given line, plane, or surface. (Chiefly in phr. *to draw a perpendicular to* a line, *to raise a p. upon* a line, *to let fall a p. upon* a line from a point without it. etc.)

1571 DIGGES *Pantom., Math. Treat.* def. xxiii. T iij, A line falling from any solide angle of these bodyes perpendicularlye on the opposite playne or base, shall be named that solides Perpendiculare. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Perpendicular* to a Parabola, is a Right Line cutting the Parabola in the Point in which any other Right Line touches it, and which is also its self Perpendicular to that Tangent. 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 286 A Perpendicular is the Shortest Line that can be drawn from a Given Point to an Indefinite Line. 1807 *Ibid.* II. 346 A perpendicular measures the distance of any point from a plane.

Perpendicularity (pəːpɛndɪkɪjʊˈlaːrɪti). [f. L. type **perpendiculāritās*, f. *perpendiculār-is*: see prec. and -ITY. Cf. mod.F. *perpendicularité* (1741 in *Dict. Acad.*), Sp., It. *perpendicularità.*]

1. Vertical or upright position; upright attitude or posture; verticality.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. x. (Arb.) 102 In buildings of stone or bricke the mason giueth a band..to hold in the worke fast and maintaine the perpendicularitie of the wall. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 110 Pendents..multiply their undulations before they rest in their desired Perpendicularity. 1760 STILES in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 42 The column supported its perpendicularity near a quarter of an hour. 1874 PARKER *Goth. Archit.* II. vi. 195 Perpendicularity is..the characteristic of these windows. 1874 T. HARDY *Madding Crowd* xviii, His square-framed perpendicularity showed more fully now than in the crowd and bustle of the market-house.

2. *Geom.* Position or direction at right angles *to* a given line, surface, or plane.

1725 WATTS *Logic* I. ii. § 3 The perpendicularity of these lines to each other, is the difference of a right angle. 1841 J. R. YOUNG *Math. Dissert.* ix. 73 They preserve their perpendicularity to one another. 1872 PROCTOR *Ess. Astron.* xxv. 321 Perpendicularity of intersection.

Perpendicularly (pəːpɛndɪkɪˈlaːlɪli), *adv.* [f. PERPENDICULAR *a.* + -LY 2.] In a perpendicular manner. **1.** Directly up or down, vertically.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 94 The soonne hauinge his course perpendicularly or directly ouer the same. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* iv. vi. 54 The altitude Which thou hast perpendicularly fell. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 333 It rose about two fathoms perpendicularly. 1885 *Spectator* 8 Aug. 1045/1 The trees..grow perpendicularly for 100 feet before the branches commence.

†b. *fig.* Directly. *Obs.*

1658 J. JONES *Ovid's Ibis* 48 Gods presence is everywhere but more perpendicularly in his Temple. 1688 NORRIS *Theory Love* Pref. 4 To write nothing but what is directly and perpendicularly to the Point in hand.

2. *Geom.* At right angles to some line or plane.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. Post. iv. 6 A right angle is causeal of one right lyne falling perpendicularly vppon an other. 1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build* 159 A right Line drawn cuts the Line given perpendicularly. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 208 You must not hold the Blade of this Tool perpendicularly before the Work,..but aslant. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* VI. 349/2 Cogs or pins placed perpendicularly to the face of the wheel.

Perpendicularness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Perpendicularity.

1606 G. W[OODCOCK] *Hist. Justine* XXIV. 90 Munified..with the Perpendicularness and quarry of the rocke. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

†Perpensation. *Obs. rare*—0. [ad. L. *perpensātiōn-em,* from *perpensāre* to weigh or consider carefully, freq. of *perpendĕre* to PERPEND.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Perpensation,* a due examining. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Perpension,* or *Perpensation.*

†Perpensed, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. OF. *perpensé* (13th c.), pa. pple. of *perpenser,* or f. L. *perpens-us* (see PERPENSITY) + -ED.] Thoroughly considered, thought out, deliberate: = L. *perpensus.* Hence **†Perpensedly** *adv.,* with deliberation, deliberately: = L. *perpense.*

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden No. 29) 102 That he might set forwarde his perpensed malitious Enterprise. 1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Innocd. Addr.* 156 If men doe not consider their sayings perpensedly.

†Perpension. *Obs.* [n. of action f. L. *perpendĕre, perpens-* to PERPEND.] Mental weighing; thorough consideration or reflection; deliberation.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. vii. 25 Unto reasonable perpensions it hath no place in some Sciences, small in others. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* 238 The Disparity of the Influences of the Bare Belief and the Due Perpension of a Truth. 1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* Pref., To do which, after serious perpension, I was easily inclin'd.

†Perpensity. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *perpensus* deliberate, pa. pple. of *perpendĕre* + -ITY.] Attention.

1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* ix, I desire the reader to attend with the utmost perpensity.

†Perpensive, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *perpens-us* deliberate + -IVE.] Deliberative.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 38 It is rather Christian modesty than shame..to be very perpensive.

Perpent, variant of PARPEN.

†Perperacute, *a. Obs.* [f. PER- 4 + PERACUTE (which already contains the same prefix)] Intensely or excessively acute.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 23 To still the sad unquietnesse and per-peracute contentions of that most comfortable and renowned island. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 438 If simply acute they may be judged on the fourteenth day: If peracute on the seventh; if perperacute on the fourth. 1665 HARVEY *Advice agst. Plague* 10 Per-per-acute malign Feaver. 1671 BLAGRAVE *Astrol. Physic* 26 These are also some Sicknesses perperacute.

†Perperous, *a. Obs. rare*—0. [f. L. *perper-us* heedless, inconsiderate, faulty, erroneous + -OUS.] Hence **†Perperously** *adv. Obs. rare*—1 [= L. *perpere*], foolishly, erroneously, wrongly; **†Perperitude** *Obs. rare*—0, inconsiderateness, foolish error.

1623 COCKERAM, *Perperitude,* rudeness. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 398 Not the factitious Lacca as some perperously imagine. 1687 *Physical Dict., Perperously,* foolishly and unskilfully.

†Perpession. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *perpessiōn-em,* f. PER-1,2 + *passiōn-em* suffering, PASSION.]

1. Endurance of suffering.

a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 609 Free from all perpession or painfull passion. 1628 GAULE *Pract. The.* (1629) 187 Yet was our Saviour both..terrified in the apprehension of Wrath; and in the perpession of Death, crucified. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* xii. (1741) 393 The eternity of destruction in the language of Scripture signifies a perpetual perpession and duration in misery.

2. Suffering of impact or influence. *rare*—1.

1675 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. App.* II. 13 Ascribing all..to the Perpessions, Collisions, Mutations and Mixtures of Natural Beings among themselves.

†Perpet. *Obs.* Abbreviation of PERPETUANA.

1715 in Somers *Tracts* II. 38 Flannels, Perpets, Serges and Stuffs Exported from Christmas 1708 to Christmas 1709. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* xlvii. (1841) II. 190 The county of Essex is chiefly taken up with the manufacture of bags and perpets.

Perpetrable (pəːˈpɛtrăb'l), *a.* [ad. late L. *perpetrābilis* (Tertull. *c* 200), f *perpetrāre*: see below and -ABLE.] Capable of being perpetrated.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I iii. (1740) 128 No Wickedness perpetrable with Safety will be left undone.

†Perpetrate, *pa. pple. Obs.* Also 5-6 -at. [ad. L. *perpetrāt-us,* pa. pple. of *perpetrāre*: see next. In use before introduction of the finite vb., and after that as its pa. pple., until displaced by *perpetrated.*] Perpetrated.

1472-3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 19/1 Treasons and Felonyes..by any persone done or perpetrat. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 244 The great tyrannye..that he and his people had perpetrate and committed. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* x. 82 These cruel inuasions perpetrat contrar oure realme. *c* 1614 SIR W. MURE *Dido & Æneas* I. 375 Pigmalion's cruell crime, Against her mate in privy perpetrate.

Perpetrate (pəːˈpɛtreːt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *perpetrāre* to carry through, execute, perform, f. PER- 1 + *patrāre* to bring to pass, effect. In Latin, the thing perpetrated might be good or bad; but in Eng. the verb, having been first used in the statutes in reference to the committing of crimes, has been associated with evil deeds.] *trans.* To perform, execute, or commit (a crime or evil deed).

1547 *Act 1 Edw. VI,* c. 12 § 5 Yf any parsone being one conuicted. shall. eftsones commit or perpetrate any of the offences before mentioned. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. vii. (1588) 264 If the offence bee perpetrated in a Barne of the house. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 34 To perpetrate like villany on the other Princes. 1749 SMOLLETT *Regicide* v. ii, The auspicious hour To perpetrate the deed 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II,* I. i. vi. 79 All the usual atrocities were perpetrated by the brutal soldiery.

†b. in neutral sense. *Obs. rare.*

1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 881 Success, the mark no mortal Wit, Or surest hand can always hit: For whatsoe'er we perpetrate, We do but row, w'are steer'd by Fate.

c. *colloq.* Used humorously of doing anything which the speaker affects to treat as execrable or shocking; as *to perpetrate a pun, a caricature,* etc.

1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* xxvi, Sir Philip induced two of his sisters to perpetrate a duet. 1861 CRAIK *Hist. Eng. Lit.* II. 173 It was now that they [Tate and Brady] perpetrated in concert their version, or perversion, of the Psalms, with which we are still afflicted. *Mod.* One of the worst puns ever perpetrated.

Hence **Perpetrated** *ppl. a.,* **Perpetrating** *vbl. sb.*

1552 HULOET, Perpetrated, *perpetratus.* 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. iii, The perpetrating of an odious and manifold sin. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* Ep. Ded. 3 The most perpetrated villany committed in the sight of the sun. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VIII. 452 The forests, which..Fierce Romulus for perpetrated crimes A sacred refuge made.

Perpetration (pəːpɛtrēˈʃən). [ad. L. *perpetrātiōn-em,* n. of action from *perpetrāre* to PERPETRATE: so in mod.F. (Littré).] The action of perpetrating or performing (an evil deed); the committing (of a crime); also, the action perpetrated; a wicked or cruel action; an atrocity.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3961 Of a synne dedely..after perpetracionne. 1534 *Act* 26 *Hen. VIII,* c. 6 § 1 The people of Wales. haue. perseuered in perpetracion and commission of diuers & manifold theftes. 1680 *Counterplots* 4 The flagitious Achievements and most nefandous perpetrations of that Parliament. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* iv, A man whose passions might impel him to the perpetration of almost any crime. 1854 J. H. NEWMAN *Lect. Hist. Turks* III. i. 136 The savage perpetrations of Zingis and Timour.

†b. Performance (in neutral sense). *Obs. rare.*

a 1631 DONNE *Serm., Matt.* v. 16 (1640) 79 In the acting and perpetration of a good work.

c. *colloq.* The execution of something which the speaker humorously affects to consider very bad or 'atrocious', or as execrably performed.

1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* I. 215 The whimsical perpetrations of Borromini.

Perpetrator (pəːˈpɛtreːtəɹ). [a. L. *perpetrātor,* agent-n. from *perpetrāre* to PERPETRATE] One who perpetrates or commits (an evil deed).

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 110/2 Estemed as menquellers and perpetratours of most wicked factes. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. iii. 34 The actor or absolute perpetrator of the crime. 1808 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xix, The perpetrator of this foul murder. 1886 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 183 What is often said..of other crimes..if the perpetrator be sufficiently illustrious, it becomes a virtue.

Hence **Perpetratress, Perpetratrix** (-trăˈtriks) [see -ESS, -IX], a female perpetrator.

1889 H. F. Wood *Englishman of Rue Cain* vi. 82 Mistress Lurid, perpetratress of those naughty tales. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 June, Constance Kent..the perpetratrix of the Road murder.

† **Perpetre,** *v. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *perpétre-r* (14th c.), ad. L. *perpetrāre.*] *trans.* To perpetrate.

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* vi. 26 Ye detestable cryme, perpetred and commysed in the persone of her swete and late amyable husbonde. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) i. xxviii. 24 b/1 He beynge on a time in his cell or lytyl hous was perpetred & commysed a murdre by some homycides.

Perpetuable (pəɹpe·tiu,ăb'l), *a. rare.* [f. L. *perpetu-āre* to perpetuate: see -ABLE.] Capable of being perpetuated.

1885 Goodale *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 444 When once originated they [sports or varieties] are perpetuable by any of the processes of bud-propagation just described.

Perpetual (pəɹpe·tiu,ăl), *a.* (*adv.* and *sb.*) Also 4 -ewel, 4-7 -uel, 5 -uell, 6 perpetuall, (perputall). [a. F. *perpétuel* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) = It. *perpetuale*, ad. L. *perpetuāl-is* (in Quint., along with *universāl-is*), deriv. of *perpetuus* continuous, unbroken, permanent, f. Per- 1 + (?) *petēre* to aim at, seek.]

1. Lasting or destined to last for ever; eternal, unceasing; permanent (during life).

Perpetual curate: see Curate 2; so *p. curacy, cure.*

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xxiv. 7 Kepe noght til vengeaunce perpetuel þe trespasis of my 3outhed. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xviii. 198 Þat her peyne be perpetuel & no preyere hem helpe. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxiv. 112 He graunt his lettres of perpetuele peess till all Cristen men. 1456 Sir G. Hayk *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 79 Men that war symple and nocht witty of perpetuale thingis. 1466 in *Archæologia* (1887) L. i. 50 Mr. william leek vicar perpetuall. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* C v b. He dyde his wyf to be.. putte in pryson perpetuel. *a* 1533 Frith *Another Bk. agst. Rastell* (1849) 227, I affirm hell & perpetual damnation. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. 571 Following Plato, we should say, That God was Eternal; but the World only Perpetual. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* i. 166 How I dreamt Of Things impossible!..Of Joys perpetual in perpetual Change! 1810 in *Risdon's Surv. Devon* 413 Clawton is a perpetual cure. 1830 R. Knox *Béclard's Anat.* Life 15 Béclard..was unanimously appointed to the office of perpetual secretary to that learned society. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 64 The [mountain] top will be enveloped in perpetual snow.

b. *Perpetual motion*, motion that goes on for ever; *spec.* that of a hypothetical machine, which being once set in motion should go on for ever, or until stopped by some external force or the wearing out of the machine. Hence *perpetual-motionist.*

1593 Harvey *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 287 Entelechy..shewing whence they [divine minds] came by their heauenly and perpetuall motion. 1611 B Jonson *Char. Author* in *Coryat's Crudities* b iij, He is alwaies Tongue-Maior of the company, and if euer the perpetuall motion be to be hoped for, it is from thence. *a* 1625 Bacon *New Atl.* (1900) 43 We have divers curious Clocks; .. And some Perpetuall Motions. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* ii. ii. 65 Petrus Peregrinus .. a Frenchman, who two hundred yeares since left a Tract of the Magnet and a perpetual motion to be made thereby. 1702 Savery *Miner's Friend* 80, I know the Notions of the Perpetual Motion, or Self-moving Engine. 1862 H. Spencer *First Princ.* ii. xxii. (1875) 493 It is of the same order as the belief that misleads perpetual motion schemers. 1872 De Morgan *Paradoxes* 342 A perpetual motionist wanted to explain his method.

c. That serves, is applicable, or remains valid for all time to come, or for an unlimited time; e. g. *perpetual injunction, settlement.*

Perpetual action, a legal action for which there is no limitation of time; *perpetual almanac* or *calendar*, one that can be adjusted so as to supply particular information for any year or for many years; † *perpetual alms* = Frank Almoign: see Almoign 2; † *perpetual caustic*, common or lunar caustic: see Caustic *sb.* 1; † *perpetual pill*: see quot. 1727; *perpetual screw* = Endless screw.

c 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 35 To be had and to be hold into fre and perpetuel almesse. 1503-4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 29 *Preamble*, To hold..of your Highnesse and of your heyres in free & perpetuall Almes. 1641 Wilkins *Math. Magick* i. ix, Another invention, commonly styled a *perpetuall screw*, which hath the motion of a wheel and the force of a screw, being both infinite. 1651 G. W. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 238, I call those [actions] perpetuall..which have not any set time expresly allotted for their continuance. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1832/4 Sir S. Morland's Perpetual Almanack. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Infernal-Stone*, or *Perpetual Caustick*, is a Chymical Operation, whereby Silver is rendred Caustick by the Salts of Spirit of Nitre. 1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.* II. s.v. *Regulus*, Of this regulus [of antimony] .are made..the antimonial pills . These pills, having ..performed their office and been discharged the body, will serve the same purpose again, and again; whence they have obtained the name of *perpetual pills.* 1799 P. Moore in R. Patton *Asiat. Mon.* (1801) 194 *note*, The manifest, and by no means unnatural, fruit of this last zemindarry system, called the *perpetual settlement.* 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 548 The Lord Chancellor decreed that a perpetual injunction should be awarded against Lord Forbes and his trustees. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* I. 443 Regulations were passed in..1802 ..announcing the principles of a perpetual settlement, which..was effected in the districts ..subject to the authority of the Madras Government. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 76 On the 17th February 1577 was signed the 'Perpetual Edict', which ratified the Pacification of Ghent. 1904 Hardottle *Dict. Allusions* 193 *Perpetual League*, a league entered into in 1291 by the three Forest Cantons of Switzerland.

d. = Perennial *a.* 2 b.

1882 *Garden* 4 Feb. 75/3 The Beta maritima; known as the Perpetual or Beet Spinach.

e. Never ending, endless in succession in space.

1873 Black *Pr. Thule* xiii, This city of perpetual houses.

2. Continuing or continued without intermission; constant; continuous; unfailing; uninterrupted.

Perpetual bellows, a bellows capable of giving a continuous blast of air.

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 431 To be bonde to perpetual kepyng of siche maner signes. 1484 Caxton *Curiall* 3 He shal be enuoyed [*pr.* ennoyed] now here, now there as a courrour or renner perpetuell. 1552 Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* (1884) 38 The well and perpetuall spring of gudnes. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* ii. 437 The humours and qualities are in perpetuall motion. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* iv. 540 With Waters drawn from their perpetual Spring. 1755 Mrs. Delany *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 384 The melancholy hurry of business..for some time to come will necessarily keep her spirits in a perpetual flutter. 1758 Reid tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 362 Excite the fire violently with a pair, or more, of perpetual bellows till the Iron melt. 1837-9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* i. v. § 16 This produced..perpetual barbarisms and deviations from purity of idiom.

b. Continuous or unbroken in spatial extent.

1658 Earl Monm. tr. *Paruta's Wars Cyprus* 109 An almost perpetuall shore, which extends it selfe for the space of thirty miles from the mouth of the Adice, to that of Piave. 1670-98 Lassels *Voy. Italy* II. 20 Great Pillars of freestone ..whose *capitelli*..are joyned to one anoth r above by arches and a perpetual cornice. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* vii. 381 [To Ajax] Agamemnon gave the chine Perpetual.

B. Used as *adv.* = Perpetually.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* ii. Pr. iv. 28 (Camb. MS.) Or ellis yt last nat perpetuel. 1439 in *Amestor* July (1904) 15 That the said nonnes sette me in here martilage to pray for me perpetuall. 1552 Lyndesay *Monarche* 695 Mutoun continuall, Quhilk doith indure perpetuall. 1607 Shaks. *Timon* iv. iii. 303 You perpetuall sober Gods. *c* 1742 Gray *Ignorance* 4 Where rushy Camus' slowly-winding flood Perpetual draws his humid train of mud. 1817 Jas. Mill *Brit India* II. iv. viii 282 The tribute .was reduced from nine lacs perpetual, to seven lacs per annum, for the space of six years.

C. *sb.* (elliptical use of the adj.)

1. a. = Perennial *sb.* 1. b. One of several continuously blooming varieties of rose.

c 1710 Celia Fiennes *Diary* (1888) 300 All sorts of Perpetualls as well as Annualls. 1859 Loudon *Gardening* 1054 Roses. Damask perpetual. Hybrid perpetual 1890 *Daily News* 28 Jan. 6/6 A choice selection of hybrid perpetuals, tea-scented, and moss kinds.

2. A machine used in shearing cloth: see quot.

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 342/2 The shearing is effected by means of a machine called a 'perpetual', consisting of a roller with cutting blades passing spirally round it.

† 3. A hereditary or heritable office. *Obs.*

1568 Cecil in Robertson *Hist. Scot.* (1759) App. xxvii, Providing he shall not dispose of any offices or perpetuals to continue any longer, but to these offered of the premises.

Perpetualist (pəɹpe·tiu,ălist). [f. prec. + -ist.] One who is in favour of the perpetuity of something; *spec.* a name applied in the U. S. to those who favoured the perpetuation of negro slavery in the States.

1850 Lyell *2nd Visit U. S.* II 97 Those slave-owners who are called perpetualists, who maintain that slavery should be permanent. 1872 H. Wilson *Hist. Slave Power* I 574 It was..a most potent weapon in the hands of the apologists, perpetualists, and propagandists of slavery.

Perpetuality (pəɹpe·tiu,æ·lĭti). [ad. L. type **perpetuālitās* (It. *perpetualità*, rare OF. *perpetualité*), f. L. *perpetuālis* Perpetual: see -ity. Cf. the earlier form Perpetualty.] The quality, state, or condition of being perpetual; perpetuity.

1543 Perpetualitee [see Perpetualty, quot. *c* 1470]. 1802 W. Taylor in Robberds *Mem.* I. 431, I..found in the restlessness of curiosity a perpetuality of occupation. 1813 *Yankee* 13 Aug. 3/4 There will not be much difficulty in proving the *non* perpetuality of Mr. Redheffer's invention.

Perpetually (pəɹpe·tiu,ăli), *adv.* [f. Perpetual *a.* + -ly 2.]

1. Everlastingly, eternally, for ever; in perpetuity; indefinitely, for the rest of one's life. *arch.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 1176 That thou and I be dampned to prison Perpetually. 1426 Audelay *Poems* 25 Therfore damnyd schalt thou be, Into hel perpetually 1491 *Act* 7 *Hen. VII*, c. 10 The foreseid statute shuld be in his force and virtue fro thens perpetuelly to endure 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* lxxvii. 69 There he buyldeth his temple on hye..that it might perpetually endure. 1580 Sidney *Ps.* ix. v, He to all his judgments shall apply Perpetually. *a* 1688 Villiers (Dk. Buckhm.) *Restoration* Wks. (1775) 106 Can shame remain perpetually in me, And not in others?

2. Incessantly; persistently; continually, constantly; with constant recurrence.

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 431 Þo bat..bynden hem to kepe perpetuelly *c* 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 2095 Oure habitacion chaungeth Fro joy to peyne & woo perpetuelly. 1553 *Short Catech.* in *Lit. & Doc. Edw. VI* (1844) 506 Yet is his Godhead perpetually present with us *a* 1635 Naunton *Fragm. Reg* (Arb.) 62 He lived almost perpetually in the Camp. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 105 P 6, I might likewise mention the Law-Pedant, that is perpetually putting Cases. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 127 Encroachments were perpetually committed. 1870 Dickens *E. Drood* ii, Crisparkle..perpetually pitching himself head-foremost into all the deep running water.

Perpetualness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being perpetual: = Perpetuality.

1611 Cotgr., *Durre*, euerlastingnesse, perpetualnesse, long lasting. 1727 in Bailey vol. II. 1856 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* III. iv. x. § 8 A pathetic sense of its perpetualness, and your own transientness. 1873 G. Dawson *Every day Counsels* (1888) 106 The perpetualness of some men's stings.

† **Perpetualty** (pəɹpe·tiu,ălti). *Obs.* [a. OF. *perpetualité*, *-elité*, *-auté*, repr. L. type **perpetuālitātem*: see Perpetuality.] = Perpetuity 1.

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 477 Þey don harm to cristis chirge bi perpetualte in þer synne. 1387-8 T. Usk *Test. Love* i. viii. (Skeat) I. 116 Yet scriptures for great elde so been defaued, that no perpetualtie maie in hem been iudged. *c* 1470 Harding *Chron.* c. i. (MS. Bodl. Arch. Seld. B. 10), Athelarde..held his tyme ay forth the souerante In heritage and perpetualte [*ed.* 1543 perpetualitee].

† **Perpetuana.** *Obs.* Also 7-8 perpetuano, 7 -uanno, -uno, 8 -uanee. See also Perpet. [app. a factitious trade name, f. It. or Sp. *perpetuo*, L. *perpetuus*, with Romanic ending *-ana*. Hence F. *perpétuane.*]

A durable fabric of wool manufactured in England from the 16th c. (Cf. the similar names *everlasting, durance, lasting*, etc.) Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* iii. ii, Our gentlemen ushers, that will suffer a piece of serge or perpetuana to come into the presence. 1611 Florio *Ital. Dict.*, *Durafore*, the stuffe Perpetuana. 1640 in Entick *London* II. 172 Drapery, Perpetuannoes. 1685 J. Dunton *Lett. fr. New-Eng.* (1867) 14 The Cloathes of the Israelites. in the Wildernesse, never waxed old, as if made of Perpetuano indeed. 1691 *Lond. Gaz* No. 2703/4 Stolen.., 34 Pieces of Colchester Perpetuano's. 1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 403 The Stuffs called Bays, Perpetuana's, &c. of the Manufacture, which are sent to Italy. 1727 W. Mather *Yng. Man's Comp.* 407 Kers[ies], Cottons, Bays, Perpetuanees, Fustians, and Norwich Stuffs. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s. v. *Sudbury*, Sudbury..drives a good trade in perpetuanas, says, serges, &c. 1846 J. S. Burn *For. Prot. Refugees* 5 The Flemings taught the manufacturing of our Wool into Broadcloth, Rashes, Fiannel and Perpetuanas.

attrib. and *Comb* 1606 Dekker *Sev. Sinnes* (Arb.) 27 The sober Perpetuana-suited Puritane 1607 Marston *What you will* i. ii, Hee's in his old perpetuana sute. 1648 Sir E. Dering *Acc. Lib.* (N.), For a counterpayne to the yellow perpetuana bed.

Perpetuance (pəɹpe·tiu,ăns). [a. OF. *perpétuance* (13th c. in Godef.), f. *perpétuer* to perpetuate, pr. pple. *perpétuant*: see -ance.] The action of perpetuating; the fact or condition of being perpetuated; perpetuation.

1558 Cavendish *Poems*, etc. (1825) II. 154 Nothyng hathe here perpetuance. 1573 *New Custom* ii i. in Hazl *Dodsley* III. 25 If trust to the gospel do purchase perpetuance Of life unto him. 1870 E. Mulford *Nation* xvii. 341 To serve its end in the perpetuance of slavery. 1877 M. Arnold *Last Ess. on Ch.* Pref. 6 The transformation of religion which is essential for its perpetuance.

Perpetuant (pəɹpe·tiu,ănt). *Math.* [ad. L. *perpetuānt-em*, pr pple. of *perpetuare*: see -ant.] A seminvariant not reducible to a sum (or sum of products) of seminvariants of lower degree.

1885 Cayley *Coll. Math. Papers* XII. 251 A seminvariant which is not reducible is said to be irreducible, or otherwise to be a perpetuant. This notion of a perpetuant is due to Sylvester, see his Memoir 'On Subinvariants'.

attrib. 1904 *Athenæum* 21 May 660/1 'On Perpetuant Syzygies', by Messrs A. Young and P. W. Wood.

Perpetuate, *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *perpetuāt-us*, perf. pple. passive of *perpetuāre* to Perpetuate.] Made perpetual; perpetually continued. Const. as *pple.* and as *adj.*

1503-4 *Act* 19 *Hen VII*, c. 32 *Preamble*, The wele suertie and comfort perpetuat of theym ther heires and successours. 1801 Southey *Thalaba* i. xxiii, The trees and flowers remain, By Nature's care perpetuate and self-sown.

Perpetuate (pəɹpe·tiu,ĕit), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *perpetuāt-re* to make perpetual. f. *perpetu-us* perpetual: see -ate 3. Cf. F. *perpétuer* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] *trans.* To make perpetual; to cause to endure or continue indefinitely; to preserve from extinction or oblivion.

1530 Palsgr 656/1, I perpetuate, I contynue a thing for ever. 1579 Fenton *Guicciard.* iii. (1599) 117 He iudged it was a better meane to perpetuate his greatnesse. 1660 R. Coke *Justice Vind.* 5 For we see all things are..perpetuated by generation in their species. *a* 1721 Ken *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 306 Each courts its Mate, And in their Young themselves perpetuate. 1713 Steele *Englishman* No. 50. 320 The Memory of a Benefactor.. may be perpetuated by erecting Statues, &c. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. xxvii. 450 If witnesses to a disputable fact are old and infirm, it is very usual to file a bill to perpetuate the testimony of those witnesses. 1864 Bryce *Holy Rom. Emp.* ix. (1875) 145 It [the revived Romano-Germanic Empire] perpetuated the name, the language, the literature, such as it then was, of Rome.

† b. To continue or extend without intermission.

a 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* ii. xiv § 4 (1622) 357 (tr. Ovid *Metam.* i. 4) Ye gods draw on, perpetuate my rime, From Worlds first being, to my present time. 1790 Han. More *Relig. Fash. World* 147 Is it not to be regretted..that they do not like to perpetuate the principle, by encouraging it in their servants also?

Hence **Perpetuated** *ppl. a.*; **Perpetuating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1607 Hieron *Wks.* I. 431 They, which..most study the perpetuating of their fortunes. 1681-6 J. Scott *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 191 A continued and perpetuated Intercession. *a* 1721 Ken *Christophil* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 522 Thou leav'st me longing for a brighter Ray, And for a more perpetuated Stay. 1774 in Picton *L'pool Mun. Rec.* (1886) II. 241 For the perpetuating the testimony of ancient witnesses.

Perpetuation (pəɹpe·tiu,ē·jən). [ad. med.L. *perpetuātiōn-em* (Du Cange), n. of action from L. *perpetuāre* to perpetuate: cf. F. *perpétuation* (15th

c.), It. *perpetuazione* (Florio).] The action of perpetuating or making perpetual; permanent continuation; preservation from extinction or oblivion.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 216 Of alle evelis þat comeþ bi weiward curatis is maad a perpetuacion. 1395 PURVEY *Remonstr.* (1851) 21 Perpetuacion, or euere lastinge duringe. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* Pref. i. in Ashm. *Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 122 O pytewouse puryfyer of Soules and puer perpetuation. 1600 BP. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergy* i. vii. 40 Those..may vow..an holy perpetuation thereof to their end. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xxi. 267 The perpetuation of a very ancient custome. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 203 P 8 Some..provide for the perpetuation of families and honours. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* i. (1880) 11 This invention [printing] .. contained within itself a self-preserving power which ensured its perpetuation. 1874 STEPHEN *Comm.* v. viii. (ed. 7) III. 463 A court of equity . permitting any of the parties interested to institute proceedings . with a view to the mere perpetuation of the testimony.

Perpetuator (pəɜpe·tiu,eitəɜ). [Agent-n. from PERPETUATE *v.*: see -OR.] One who perpetuates.

1863 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Gen.* iii. 94 The author and perpetuator of a universe of being. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* i. (1876) 27 They are the heirs of their greatness, and ought to be the perpetuators of their glory.

Perpetuity (pəɜpétiu·ĭti). [ME. *perpetuite*, a. F. *perpétuité* (13th c. in Littré) = Pr. *perpetuitat*, Sp. *perpetuidad*, It. *perpetuità*; ad. L. *perpetuitātem*, f. *perpetu-us*: see PERPETUAL and -ITY.]

1. The quality or state of being perpetual; endless or indefinite duration or existence.

c 1450 *Macro Plays* (E. E. T. S.) 30/822 Thy obstinacy wyll exclude [thee] fro þe glorius perpetuite. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vi. clix. 149 Than the Emperour..transmutyd the sentence of deth vnto perpetuyte of pryson, & losynge of his syght. 1497 BP. ALCOCK *Mons Perfect.* B iij, This materyal tabernacle, which myght have no perpetuyte. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* ix. (1592) 130 If we say that the Elementes and the liuing wights continue their perpetuities in their kinds. 1691 RAY *Creation* i. (1692) 51 For the Stability and Perpetuity of the whole Universe. 1735-8 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* 144, I need not descend into more Particulars to shew the Perpetuity of free Government in Britain. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. vii. 249 A third attribute of the king's majesty is his perpetuity... The king never dies. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* IV. xviii. 28 The final treaty..conceived upon a basis which promised perpetuity.

b. Phrases. *In, to, for perpetuity*: to all time, for ever; for an indefinitely long or unlimited period.

1439 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 28/2 To endure to the next Parlement, and so forth in perpetuite. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 107 b, The chaplayne..may charge ye chauntry with a rent charge in perpetuitye. 1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus Nat. Paradox* iv. 226 There to continue to perpetuity, under pain of beeing Hanged if ever they returned. 1717 BULLOCK *Wom. a Riddle* iv. 45, I cou'd contemplate on these lines to perpetuity. 1802 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* III. 473 His Highness. hereby assigns and cedes in perpetuity to the Honorable East India Company, all the territories detailed. 1862 DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* ii 69 We have here a plant which is self-fertilized for perpetuity.

2. A perpetual possession, tenure, or position.

1406 HOCCLEVE *Misrule* 374 For what thyng þat is lent,.. Thow ther-in haast no perpetuitee. 1538 *Ord. Lichfield Gild* (E. E. T. S.) 10 [They] did admytt William Wylnehale, priest, to be one of the prestes of the gild as to a perpetuyte. 1650 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 500 What a folly is this to preferre a lease to a perpetuity. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* II. ix. 164 One system of morals..acted upon, and associated with flourishing perpetuities.

b. *Law.* Of an estate: The quality or condition of being inalienable perpetually, or for a period beyond certain limits fixed, or conceived as being fixed, by the general law; an estate so restricted or perpetuated.

1596 BACON *Max. & Use Com. Law* i. (1635) 47 Perpetuity, which is an intaile with an addition of a Proviso Conditionall, tyed to his estate, not to put away the land from his next heire. 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* iii. 111 For nothing is therein to be inserted, but matter of perpetuitie, in recommending the present state of the Mannor vnto posterities. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3839/4 The Perpetual Advouson of Staplehurst,..is to be disposed of, either the Perpetuity, or the next Presentation. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 403 The Judges have, for many centuries, established it as a rule, that real property should in no case be rendered perpetually unalienable; or, as it is usually expressed, the perpetuities should not be allowed. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* xvii. 119 To curb the rising desire to evade the wholesome rule of law as to perpetuities.

3. A perpetual annuity. Hence, The amount or number of years' purchase required to buy a perpetual annuity; the number of years in which the simple interest or annuity on a principal sum will equal the principal.

1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 266 An annuity may also be for a certain number of years; or it may be without any limit, and then it is called a Perpetuity. 1838 DE MORGAN *Ess. Probab.* 189 Each..would have to pay for a perpetuity, if the preceding fallacy were admitted.

†**Perpe·tuous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *perpetu-us* PERPETUAL + -OUS. (Cf. rare ONF. *perpetuueus* in Godef.)] = PERPETUAL *a.* 1. Hence †**Perpe·tuously** *adv.*, perpetually.

1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* (1614) 123 Great pitie it is that so famous a worke should not be perpetuous. *Ibid.* 23 It deserved to be perpetuously memorable. 1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 71 A Conjunction which I wold ever call Copulativ, and make, if I could, perpetuously Consummativ.

Perpeyn, perpin (in Masonry): see PARPEN.

†**Perpla·cid,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. PER- 4 + PLACID.] Thoroughly placid or quiet.

1660 BURNEY *Κόρδ. Δόρου* (1661) 32 A perplacid strain of acknowledging authority.

†**Perpla·nt,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. PER- 2 + PLANT *v.*] *trans.* To plant or fix firmly.

a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Rich. III* 51 b, His especiall truste and confidence was perplanted in the hope of their fidelitie.

†**Perplea·d,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. PER- 2 + PLEAD *v.*] *intr.* To plead strongly.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 340 b, As touching Prescription of Antiquity, Osorius perpleding [orig. *contestans*] demaundeth of Haddon, in what wise he defendeth yt his innovation.

†**Perplex,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. assumed L. type **perplexu-s*, after next and L. *plexu-s* plaiting, twining, braid.] = PERPLEXITY; entanglement.

1652 H. L'ESTRANGE *Amer. no Jewes* 36 Ready to perform that office with the least trouble and perplex. 1768 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* cxiii, There, there's a perplex! I could have wished ..the author..had added notes.

†**Perple·x,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *perplex-us* involved, confused, intricate, f. PER- 2 + *plexus* interwoven, entangled, involved, intricate, pa. pple. of *plectĕre* to plait, interweave. (L. had no vb. *perplectĕre*.) OF. had also *perplaist, perplix* (15th c.), *perplex, -e* (16th c.) repr. the L. adj.

In this family of words, the chronological order of the senses in Eng. reverses the logical and historical development in L.]

1. Of persons: Perplexed, puzzled, bewildered.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 422 Þe Popis lawe..makiþ hem [men] perplex, and bindiþ her conscience wiþ feyned bondis. 1520 WHITINTON *Vulg.* (1527) 13, I am perplexe or doutfull in this mater. 1546 COVERDALE tr. *Calvin's Treat. Sacram.* C ij, So dyd the sophisticall doctors..holde the myserable consciences to muche perplexe.

2. Of things: Intricate, and hence difficult to unravel or clear up; involved, tangled.

1534 MORE *Treat. Passion* Wks. 1309/1 An other maner of rekenynge, with whiche wee shall not neede to medle. This muche is perplex inough. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 1621/1 Obscure and perplexe kind of writing. 1610 J. DOVE *Advt. Seminaries* 2 The matter. seemeth perplexe, and very difficult. 1684 RAY *Corr.* (1848) 139 To give some light..by..extricating what is perplex and entangled.

Perplex (pəɜple·ks), *v.* [Formed under the influence of PERPLEX *a.* and PERPLEXED *ppl. a.*, and at first used only in pa. pple., apart from which the earliest trace of the vb. is in the end of the 16th c.; it occurs once in Shaks.: see quot. 1595. As to sense-development see PERPLEX *a.*]

1. *trans.* To fill (a person) with uncertainty as to the nature or treatment of a thing by reason of its involved or intricate character; to trouble with doubt; to distract, confuse, bewilder, puzzle.

[1477: see PERPLEXED *ppl. a.* 1.] 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. i. 222 *Fra.* I am perplext, and know not what to say. *Pan* What canst thou say, but wil perplex thee more? If thou stand excommunicate, and curst? 1604 — *Oth.* v ii. 346. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Cor.* iv. 8 We are perplexed, but not in despaire. 1623 CONWAY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. 1. III. 155 That which pinch't and perplex't most. 1670-1 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 374, I think we shall perplex one of them against the other, so that neither shall make any promise. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* xviii. 577 Perplex not with these cares thy soul. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. ii. xii. 287 Their contradictory accounts..serve only to perplex..the student.

†b. To torment, trouble, vex, plague. *Obs.*

1686 tr. *Chardin's Coronat. Solyman* 129 His Distemper still perplex'd him. 1691 LD. LANSDOWNE *Adolphus* etc., Cloe's the wonder of her sex, 'Tis well her heart is tender, How might such killing Eyes perplex, With Virtue to defend her. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 138 We were a little perplex'd by the Servants.

2. To render (a thing) intricate or complicated in character and hence difficult to understand or deal with; to make (a thing) doubtful or uncertain through intricacy; to complicate, confuse, muddle.

a 1629 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* ii. iii. § 3 (1622) 219 A very good, and a sound reason; though somewhat, perhaps, perplexed vnto the vulgar vnderstanding, through [etc.]. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* iii. 228 Our peace both of Church and Common-wealth hath beene a little plundered and perplexed. 1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 160 It is clearly out of order to perplex the question. 1701 SWIFT *Contests Nobles & Comm.* iii, He added three hundred commons to the senate, which perplexed the power of the whole order, and rendered it ineffectual. 1771 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) V. 135 Perplexing a subject plain in itself. a 1871 GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* iii. (1876) 61 It is possible by a cloud of unmeaning words to perplex the question. 1894 T. E. PAGE *Æneid* II. 178 Notes 222 Editors perplex the passage.

3. To bring into an intricately involved physical condition; to cause to become tangled; to entangle, intertwine; to intermingle.

1620-55 I. JONES *Stone-Heng* (1725) 25 White, perplexed (as it were) with a ruddy Colour. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. III. lxviii, An heap of Orbs disorderly perplext. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 56 P 3 A thick Forest made up of Bushes, Brambles, and pointed Thorns, so perplexed and interwoven with one another, that it was impossible to find a Passage through it. 1765 GOLDSM. *Double Transform.* 71 Now to perplex the ravell'd noose, As each a different way pursues. 1835 T. T. STODDART *Art Angling in Scot.* (1836) 41 Some trout..attempt to cut or perplex the tackle among stones or weeds. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Transform.* (Tauchn.) II. xvii. 192 The complication of narrow streets which perplex that portion of the city.

Hence **Perple·xing** *vbl. sb.*

a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Irene* Wks. (1711) 170 When ye beget..anxious entangling and perplexing of consciences.

Perple·xable, *a. rare.* [ad. L. *perplexābilis* perplexing, ambiguous, obscure, f. *perplexārī* to cause perplexity, f. *perplexus*: see PERPLEX *a.*]

†a. Tending to perplex, doubtful, ambiguous. *Obs.* b. Capable of being perplexed, entangled, or confused. Hence †**Perplexabi·lity** (in 6 -ibility), perplexity.

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 73 This .. was not made without .. much labour, and incredible diligence, with a perplexibility of understanding to knowe the mysticall conceite. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Perplexable* (*perplexabilis*), doubtful, ambiguous; hard to conceive and understand.

Perplexed (pəɜple·kst), *ppl. a.* Also 6-8 **perplext.** [app. in origin an alteration of PERPLEX *a.*, assimilated to pa. pples. in accordance with its quasi-participial force as implying a resultant state. As to the sense-development see PERPLEX *a.*]

1. Of a person: Involved in doubt or anxiety on account of the intricate character of the matter under consideration; bewildered, puzzled: see PERPLEX *v.* 1. Formerly in a more general sense: Troubled: cf. PERPLEXITY 1 b.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* Prol., In diuerse & many sondry wyses man is perplexid with worldly aduersitees. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* Wks. 165 That it might please his goodnes in so great a parell not to leue me perplexed. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* VIII. 103 Glandules..pouryng forth teares in a perplexed mynde. 1611 BIBLE *Joel* i. 18 The herds of cattle are perplexed, because they haue no pasture. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Perplexed*, confounded, troubled. 1836 MRS. BROWNING *Poet's Vow* i. xiii, Mad winds that howling go! ..perplexed seas That stagger from their blow!

2. Of things, conditions, language, etc.: Full of doubt or difficulty from its intricate or entangled condition; intricate, involved, complicated.

1529 MORE *Dyalogue* i. Wks. 165/1 Why shoulde not I in such perplexed case after helpe called for of God, take the one parte at aduenture by Lot? 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 399 Ambrosius is..in some places .. perplext and cumbersome to bee vnderstoode. a 1668 DAVENANT *Man's the Master* III. i, This is the most perplext encounter that I ever saw. 1785 REID *Intell. Powers* II. x. 287 His style is disagreeable, being full of perplexed sentences. 1832 LEWIS *Use & Ab. Pol. Terms* xi. 93 On this point his language is somewhat perplexed.

3. Of material objects: Having the parts intricately intertwined or intermingled; intricate, entangled.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. vii. § 5 The formes of substances. (as they are nowe by compounding and transplanting multiplied) are so perplexed. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* XII, That perplext canopy which covers the seat in his Majesties garden at Hampton-court. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. x. 413 The history and inventions of past ages, recorded by these perplexed [Chinese] symbols, must frequently prove unintelligible.

Perplexedly (pəɜple·ksĕdli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY [2].] In a perplexed manner.

1. With mental perplexity or bewilderment.

1650 *Sc. Metr. Ps.* CXLIII. iv, My spirit is therefore overwhelm'd in me, perplexedly. a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxv. 210 Most perplexedly desirous to know the Name, of him who should be his Successor. 1827 G. S. FABER *Sacr. Calend. Prophecy* (1844) III. 356 All persons seem to be perplexedly looking out for a crisis of some description or other. 1870 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* (1873) VII. lxxv. 33 A point on which many were perplexedly meditating and doubting.

2. In an involved, intricate, or confused manner; intricately, confusedly, ambiguously, obscurely. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1617 HALES *Serm.* 6 Going about rather perplexedly to search the controversies, then gravely to compose them. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* I. ii. 16 It is a wonder to heare how doubtfully and perplexedly..they will..prate of the patients sicknesse. 1706 J. GARDINER tr. *Rapin on Gard.* II 68 There Trees, confus'd and wild, perplexdly stray, Observe no Order, and no Laws obey. 1796 T. GREEN *Diary Lover of Lit.* (1810) 12 The intermediate materials are capriciously divided and perplexedly arranged.

Perplexedness (pəɜple·ksĕdnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being perplexed; perplexity: of persons or things: see PERPLEXED.

1608-11 BP HALL *Medit. & Vows* III. § 81 They, through paine of body, and perplexedness of minde, shall be least able to resist. a 1628 F. GREVIL *Sidney* (1652) 244 To hold the attention of the Reader..in the strangeness or perplexedness of witty Fictions. 1653 ASHWELL *Fides Apost.* 9 Plaine, without Perplexednesse, or Obscurity. a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xliv. 363 The Anxiety and Perplexedness of Humane Wits. a 1714 ABP. SHARP *Wks.* (1754) I. iii. 62 The uncertainty and perplexedness of all human events.

Perple·xer. *rare.* [f. PERPLEX *v.* + -ER [1]] One who perplexes.

1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xlvi. (1737) 185 Perplexers of Causes.

†**Perple·xful,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. PERPLEX *sb.* or *v.* + -FUL 1.] Full of perplexity: perplexing.

1618 T. ADAMS *Heaven made sure* Wks. 1861 I. 63 There are many mysteries..which curious wits with perplexful studies strive to apprehend. 1633 — *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 4 Had I followed all the perplexful..questions of the school.

Perple·xing, *ppl. a.* [f. PERPLEX *v.* + -ING [2].] That perplexes; causing perplexity.

a 1631 DONNE *Serm.*, *Ps.* ii. 18 (1640) 412 A subtile, and perplexing intricacy, in the Doctrinall part. 1667 MILTON *P. L.*

VIII. 183 With perplexing thoughts To interrupt the sweet of Life. 1714 GAY *Trivia* I. 10 Long perplexing Lanes. 1870 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 2) I. App. 758 He is a perplexing writer to deal with.

Perple·xingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a manner that perplexes; bewilderingly.

1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII 10 The mind or person being called, somewhat perplexingly perhaps, by logicians, the subject. 1897 *Naturalist* 247 Later they became..more perplexingly numerous still.

†**Perple·xion.** *Obs. rare.* Also 5 -plyxcyon, 6 -plection. [ad. late L. *perplexiōn-em*, n. of condition f. *perplex-us* PERPLEX *a.* (cf. *union*).] A state or condition of being perplexed; perplexity.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 1986, I woll ponysch swych personnes with perplyxcyon. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xi. 123 [His life] was mixed with a great manner of perplections. 1612 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* III. i. Wks. 1874 III. 40 Amazement, warre, the threatning Oracle, All muster strange perplexions 'bout my braine.

†**Perple·xitive,** *a.* and *sb. Obs. rare.* Also 6 **perplexatyue.** [f. L. *perplexāt-*, ppl. stem of L. *perplexārī* + -IVE, or irreg. f. PERPLEXITY + -IVE.] **a.** *adj.* Tending to perplex; perplexing. **b.** *sb.* An occasion of perplexity or anxiety.

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xxxix. (1870) 300 Let hym resorte to mery company to breke of his perplexatyues. 1660 FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 428 Costly Comments ..and more perplexitive Unfoldings of it [the Word], that are made by our Schoolmen. 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* I. 110 Vapours, a Distemper all new and perplexitive.

Perplexity (pəɹple·ksiti). [ad. post-cl. L. *perplexitās* (Ammianus), f. *perplex-us* (PERPLEX *a.*), or a. F. *perplexité* (14th c. in Godef. *Compl.*)] The condition of being perplexed.

1. Inability to determine what to think, or how to act, owing to the involved, intricate, or complicated condition of circumstances, or of the matters to be dealt with, generally also involving mental perturbation and anxiety; puzzled condition, embarrassment, bewilderment, distraction.

c 1300 in Wyntoun *Cron.* VII 3625 Succoure Scotland and remede That stad is in perplexyte. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XI. 619 Thai war in gret perplexite Bot with gret travale, noght-for-thi, Thai thame defendit manfully. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 348 Tho was betwen mi Prest and me Debat and gret perplexite. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* I. (1520) 6/2 The chyldren of Israell were in greate perplexyte. 1573–80 BAREY *Alv.* P 306 To be in so great danger and perplexitie, that he cannot tell what to do. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* IX. § 118 The King had stayed at Hereford..in great perplexity, and irresolution. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. vi. 346 As we had no observation of our latitude at noon, we were in some perplexity. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* XXXII. (1878) 550, I had been in great perplexity how to let her know that I was there.

†**b.** Trouble, distress. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XX. 78 His maill eiss [malease = disease] of Ane fundyng Begouth; for, throu his cald lying . Him fell that herd perplexite. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 200 Let me the mater here Why he ys brought in thys perplexyte. 1540–54 CROKE *Ps.* (Percy Soc.) 19 Turne not a-yde fro me thy face, When perplexitie doeth appere. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vii. 71 Ther can nocht be ane mair vehement perplexite as quhen ane person beand in prosperite at his hartis desire, ande syne dechays in miserabil aduersite. 1574 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 383 The said Isobell and hir . bairnis ar in grit perplexitie and povertie. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Perplexity*,..also trouble, or anguish of minde.

2. With *a* and *pl.* **a.** An instance of this condition; a state of doubt or mental difficulty.

c 1492 *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 12 Some falle in perplexitees for a thyng that nought is to charge or lityl. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 486 But if the significacyon bee knowen, then lued the chosen people of God in the old law in a strange perplexitie. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 304 Till by thir own perplexities involv'd They ravel more, still less resolv'd. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 36 P 8 Accidents which produce perplexities, terrors, and surprises.

b. Something that causes perplexity, trouble, or disturbing doubt; a matter or cause of trouble or difficulty.

1558 MERES *Palladis Tamia* 284 To bewaile..the perplexities of Loue. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Susanna* i. 22 Susanna sighed and sayd: Perplexities are to me on everie side. 1665 *Phil Trans.* I. 105 All is involved with perplexities. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* I. iv. 63 It is to me a perplexity that grave authors seem to enunciate as an intuitive truth, that everything must have a cause. 1877 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. I. ii. 24 The condition of the clergy was a pressing and practical perplexity.

3. An intricately involved, entangled, or confused state *of* anything. **a.** Of material objects.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 4 Dropp'd, and disseminated amongst the..perplexities of the mother-roots. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* (1789) I. xxiv. 190 The difficulty and perplexity of the road. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Misc. Tracts* 14/1 Toilsome and intricate marches..with successive difficulties to encounter, from the perplexities of the country. 1855 J. R. LEIFCHILD *Cornwall* 129 Upon a comparison of various classes of miners..the intelligence of any class will be found directly proportionate to the perplexity of the minerals to be mined. 1881 W. G. PALGRAVE in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 34 The dense perplexity of dwarf palm, garlanded creepers, glossy undergrowth.

b. Of affairs, a subject of study, etc.

1743 JOHNSON *Let.* 1 Dec., With respect to the interest, which a great perplexity of affairs hindered me from thinking of. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 127 This subject, as I before observed, with all its perplexities, was much agitated by the ancients. 1879 CALDERWOOD *Mind & Br.* 69 Psychology has its own share of perplexity.

†**Perple·xive,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *perplex-us* PERPLEX *a.* + -IVE: cf. L. *complexivus*.] Having the quality of perplexing, tending to perplex. Hence **Perple·xiveness,** the quality of perplexing or causing perplexity.

1620 B. JONSON *News fr. World Moon* Wks. (Rtldg.) 615/1 Tut, that's no news: your perplexive glasses are common. 1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* I. ii. (1662) 18 If the perplexiveness of imagination may hinder assent, we must not believe mathematicall demonstration.

†**Perple·xly,** *adv. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. PERPLEX *a.* + -LY 2.] In a perplexed manner; confusedly.

1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* V. Wks. 1851 V. 211 This is the summe of what pass'd in three years against the Danes,.. set down so perplexly by the Saxon Annalist.

Perple·xment. *rare.* [f. PERPLEX *v.* + -MENT.] Perplexed condition, perplexity.

1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 336 The perplexment occasioned by such an extraordinary mass of materials.

Perplext, -ly, obs. forms of PERPLEXED, -LY.

Perplica·tion. *rare*—[0]. [cf. L. *perplicāt-us* interlaced, entangled.] (See quots.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Perplication*, a folding to and fro. 1853 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Perplication*, a method of tying arteries.

†**Perpo·lished,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [f. PER- 4 + POLISHED. Cf. obs. F. *parpolir*, *parpoliss-* (16th c.).] Thoroughly or highly polished.

1616 J. LANE *Cont. Sgr.'s T.* IX. 7 Aspiringe pinackles, perpolishd towres. *Ibid.* X. 261 All these perpolishd I will statelie build.

†**Perpoli·te,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *perpolīt-us*, pa. pple. of *perpolīre* to polish well or thoroughly, f. PER- 2 + *polire* to polish: cf. F. *parpoli* (16th c.).] Highly polished or refined in style.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Ded., Not..a more perpolite Doctor than thy selfe. 1597 A. M tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* xvj, This excellente, exquisite, and perpolite peece of worcke. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *To M. J. Harmar*, When first I find those numbers thou do'st write, To be most soft, terse, sweet, and perpolite.

†**Perpo·nder,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. PER- 2 + PONDER *v.*] *intr.* To ponder or consider thoroughly.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 21 Then perponder of the red herringes priority. *Ibid.* 68 Nowe I perponder more sadlie vppon it, I thinke I am out indeede.

†**Perpota·tion.** *Obs. rare*—[0]. [ad. L. *perpōtātio* continued drinking, drinking bout.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Perpotation*, ordinarie drunkennesse. 1721 BAILEY, *Perpotation*, a thorough drunkenness.

Perpoynt, obs. form of PARPEN, PORCUPINE

Perprise, Perprisioun : see PURPRISE, etc.

†**Perpru·dent,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. PER- 4 + PRUDENT.] Very prudent.

1535 BOORDE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. II. 298 Our most armipotentt, perprudentt, circumspecte, dyscrete, and gracyose Souereyng Lord the Kyng.

†**Perpusi·l,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. (*erron.* -cil.) [ad. L. *perpusill-us*, f. PER- 4 + *pusillus* weak.] Very small. So †**Perpusi·llity,** extreme minuteness.

1597 A. M tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 27 b/2 The vaynes..throughe there perpusillitye and rotunditye, they avoyde the poyncte of the lancet. *Ibid.* 31 b/2 Horseleeches are little and perpucil creatures like wormes.

†**Perpyne.** *Obs.* Corrupt form of PORCUPINE, applied to a French gold coin issued *c* 1507 by Louis XII, and bearing the device of a porcupine. It weighed about 53 grains troy, the contemporary English sovereign being 240 grains.

1525 in *Lett. & Pap. Hen. VIII*, IV. i. 660.

†**Perquellies, -les.** *Obs.* (?)

It is uncertain what Coverdale meant: *perquellis* resembles some 16th c. forms of *porcullis*.

1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sam.* v. 8 Who so euer amyteth the Iebusites, and ottayneth the perquellies [*ed.* 1537 perquelles] the lame & the blynde, which (Iebusites) Dauids soule hateth. [LXX. ἀπόστομα ἐν παραξυφίδι; *Vulg.* tetigisset domatum fistulas; 1382 WYCLIF touchide the goteris of the hows eues; 1388 hadde touchid the goteris of rooyys; 1539 *Great B.*, *Cranmer, Bps.*, *Geneva*, getteth vp to the gutters, 1611 gutter, 1885 *R. V.* let him get up to the watercourse.]

†**Perque·r, -queir, -qui·re,** *adv.* (*adj.*) *Sc. Obs.* Also 4 -quere, 6 -quier. [a. F. *par cœur* (in OF. *queur* (11th c.), *cuer* (12–15th c.), *cueur* (14–15th c.), by heart, by memory, perfectly, exactly.] By heart, by memory; hence, perfectly, accurately, exactly. *To have perqueir*: to 'have by heart', to know or remember perfectly.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 238 Than all perquer he suld it wit. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXX. (*Theodora*) 414, & leryt sa, for he was wyse, Al þat til a monk suld fere, In to schort tyme wele perquere. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XC. 32 Gif thow can nocht schaw furth thi synnes perqueir. 1577 in Balfour *Oppress. Orkn. & Shetl.* (1859) 19 He [the Lawrightman] . pronuncit the decreitis perqueyre in default of scrybis. *a* 1586 SIR R. MAITLAND *Poems* (1830) 16 Nor of ane Princes the dewtie and the det, Quhilk I beleif thy heichnes hes per queir. *a* 1610 SIR J. SEMPLE in *Sempill Ballatis* (1872) 247 The fearefull babe quho knawes his task perqueir. 1638 BAILLIE *Lett.* (1775) I. 17 A number of othir passages I had perquire. 1722 RAMSAY *Three Bonnets* I. 109 Could newest aiths genteelly swear, And had a course o' flaws perquire.

b. *loosely.* Certainly, without doubt, forsooth, verily; rightly, uprightly.

a 1550 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 312 For he that pacience can nocht leir, He sall displesance haif, perqueir. 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* I. 46 Lat perversit prelettis leif perqueir.

B. *adj.* Thoroughly versed, 'perfect'; ready.

1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* XXX. 72 Rype of ingyne, wilk iudgement perqueir. *c* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 1467 Thair neirest perquierest Is always to them baith. 1742 R. FORBES *Ajax's Sp.* in *Poems Buchan Dial.* (1785) 2 At threeps I am na' sae perquire, Nor auld-farren as he.

Perquest (pəɹkwe·st), *v. rare*—[1]. [app. f. PER- 1 + QUEST, after L. *perquīrĕre*: see next.] *trans.* To search through.

1891 STEVENSON & L. OSBOURNE *Wrecker* XV, There never was a ship more ardently perquested; no stone was left unturned, and no expedient untried.

†**Perqui·re,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *perquīrĕre* to make diligent search for, f. PER- 2 + *quærĕre* to seek: cf. OF. *parquerir*.] *trans.* To search through, or make diligent search into. Hence †**Perqui·ring** *ppl. a.*, inquiring.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* b iv b/2 Mr. Rabet, a verye inventive and perquiringe man. 1659 CLOBERY *Div. Glimpses* 73 Perquire Zoographurs, and none recite, A Romane Pope turn'd willing Anchorite.

Perquisite (pəɹ·kwizit). Also 5, 7 **perquesite** (7 -itt), 6–8 **perquisit** (7 -itt). [ad. L. *perquīsītum* that which is diligently searched for or asked after, in med.L. a thing acquired or gained, an acquisition, f. L. *perquīrĕre* (see prec.).]

†**1.** *Law.* Property acquired otherwise than by inheritance: see PURCHASER, and cf. CONQUEST *sb.* 6.

[*c* 1250 BRACTON II. XXX. § 3 Ea quæ dicta sunt, secundum quosdam locum habent de perquisito in utroque casu de hæreditate vero descendente aliud erit. *c* 1290 FLETA I. xi, Tenementorum quædam..tenentur in Capite de Corona quædam vero de Rege per escaetam vel per perquisitum.] *c* 1450 tr. *Chester c* 1255 in *Godstow Reg.* (E. E. T. S.) 257 The londis the whiche the same Alisaundir had bothe of the yifte of the said Raaf his fadir and also of his owne getyng of perquysitis in karsynton. 1596 BACON *Max. & Use Com. Law* I. xi. (1636) 50 Though the law giveth it not in point of inheritance, but onely as a perquisite to any of the bloud so hee be next in estate. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Perquisite*..., signifies any thing gained by ones own industry, or purchased with ones own Money; contradistinguished from that which descends to one, from Father, or other ancestor. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I.

†**b.** In generalized use: An acquisition. *Obs.*

1655 JER TAYLOR *Gold. Grove* To Rdr., Not in the Purchases and Perquisites of the World.

2. *Law.* Casual profits that come to the lord of a manor, in addition to his regular annual revenue. For the sources of these see quot. 1579.

[1379 in Madox *Formulare* (1702) 65 Manerium de Chacombe in Comitatu Northamptoniæ, cum omnibus suis pertinentiis redditibus, serviciis, pratis, pasturis et perquisitis Curiarum.] *a* 1552 LELAND *Itin.* II. 50 King Richard the first gave to Cirencestre the Cortes and Perquisites of 7. Hundredes therabout yn Glocestreshir. *c* 1570 *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 36 Nowe hath a chuile..take it in lease, To wytte the lordship with the perquisite. 1579 *Expos. Termes of Lawe* 156 b, *Perquisites* are aduauntages and profittes that come to a mannor by casualty, and not yearely: as Escheates, Hariotes, Relyefes, wayfes, strayes, forfaytures, amercements in courts, wardes, maryages, goods and landes purchased by villaines of the same mannor, and diuers such like things that are not certeine but happen by chaunce, sometymes more often then at other tymes. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 102 If the Copyhold were overflowed by the Sea, the Lord should lose his Freehold of the soil, his Seigniory, yearly Rents and Fines for admittances, and all other perquesites. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. vi. 88 Marriage, or the *valor maritagii*, was not in socage tenure any perquisite or advantage to the guardian, but rather the reverse. 1828 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 320 A court baron being incident to a manor of common right, the manor cannot be granted by a private person, with an exception of the court baron and its perquisites; but may be so granted by the King. 1890 GROSS *Gild Merch.* I. 6 Commutation of tolls, court perquisites, and other town dues.

3. *generally.* Any casual emolument, fee, or profit, attached to an office or position in addition to salary or wages.

1565 JEWEL *Def Apol.* (1611) 641, I leaue out the yeerely perquisites that the Pope made of his Elections, Preuentions, Dispensations, Pluralities, Trialities, Totquots, Tolerations: for his Bulles, his Seales, his Signatures: for Eating Flesh, for Egs, for White meat, for Priests Concubines, and for other like merchandise. 1573 in Gross *Gild Merch.* II. 76 The wardens shall have the same perquisits that they nowe have. 1662 J. STEPHENS *Procurations* 44 *Procurationes* for his visitation, *ut supra*, which is a perquisit or profit of his Spirituall Jurisdiction. 1691 T. H[AIR] *Acc. New Invent.* p. lxvii, That part of their Office that enabled them to receive several Admiralty Perquisites and Droits. 1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 96 Colonel Goddard, Governour of Bermudas is to be allowed £500 per annum, besides the perquisites of his government. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. I. 13 When the officers of the Crown received scarcely any salary besides the fees and perquisites of their office. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. iv. 219 The queen ..is intitled to an antient perquisite called queen-gold, or *aurum reginæ*. 1805 JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 66 There shall be no establishment of officers..with either salaries or perquisites. 1869 BALDW. BROWN *Misread Passages* IX. 121 The meat offered in sacrifice was in some measure the perquisite of the priest.

b. *fig.*

1705 VANBRUGH *Confed.* I. iii, Ah, Flippanta, the perquisites of quality are of an unspeakable value! 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 469 P 1 To an honest Mind the best Perquisites of a Place are the Advantages it gives a Man of doing Good. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Apr. 2/2 The King [Humbert] seems to have treated the matter [attempt to assassinate him] very coolly, remarking, 'It is only one of the little perquisites of my trade'.

c. Any article that has served its primary purpose, or that is supposed to be no longer in use, which is customarily left to subordinates, attendants, employees, or servants to turn to their own profit, or which they claim a customary right to take or 'pick up' for their own use.

Such are the perquisites of an executioner or hangman, of valets, ladies' maids, cooks, college 'scouts', employees or assistants in any work in which there tends to be some waste or superfluity.

c 1709 Prior *Widow & Cat* 39 Was it fit To make my cream a perquisite, And steal, to mend your wages? 1738 Somerville *Chase* II. 285 These claim the Pack, the bloody Perquisite For all their Toils. 1853 'C. Bede' *Verdant Green* I. vi, Verdant discovered the extended meaning of the word perquisites (among college servants). 1855 Prescott *Philip II*, I. i. vii. 100 The pillage of a place taken by storm was regarded as the perquisite of the soldier. 1861 Smiles *Engineers* II. 196 The lightermen claimed as their right the perquisites of 'wastage' and 'leakage', and they took care that these two items should include as much as possible.

d. A gratuity expected or claimed by some employees, waiters, servants, and the like, from those to whom they perform services in connexion with the duties for which they are employed; a customary 'tip'.

1721 Amherst *Terræ Fil.* No. 42 (1754) 222 Most candidates get leave of the proctor, by paying his man a crown, (which is call'd his perquisite,) to chuse their own examiners. 1727 Gay *Begg. Op.* ii, Your father's perquisites for the escape of prisoners must amount to a considerable sum in the year. 1803 *Censor* 1 Mar. 33, I would meet another objection, namely, that what is given to servants at inns is not to be looked upon as wages, but as perquisites. 1841 W. H. Ainsworth *Old St. Pauls* I. 325 A party of choristers ..were demanding 'spur-money' of him—an exaction which they claimed as part of their perquisites.

e. More vaguely: The emoluments or income from any office.

Prob. so called first in cases where the income consisted solely or mainly of casual receipts or gratuities.

1712 Hearne *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 413 Dr. Hudson made ..[me] second Keeper of the Bodleian Library with Liberty allow'd ..of being Keeper of the Anatomy Schoole ..on purpose to advance the perquisites of the Place which are very inconsiderable. 1784 Cowper *Task* vi. 848 Where he that fills an office, shall esteem Th' occasion it presents of doing good More than the perquisite.

†4. *concr.* An adjunct, appurtenance, or proper accompaniment of anything. *Obs.*

[1494 *Will of W. Stanborough* (Somerset Ho.), Item lego dicte ecclesie..unum craterem argenteum ad fabricandum exinde novam crucem argenteam cum aliis perquesitis.] 1667 Pepys *Diary* 22 Aug., My wife very fine to-day, in her new suit of laced cuffs and perquisites. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 383 Casbin..the City is much decay'd,..and ..it has lost all those Perquisites that set forth the Pomp and Grandeur of a sumptuous Court.

5. *fig.* A thing to which one has the sole right.

1793 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Ep. to the Pope* Prol. 8 Kingmaking unto man is justly given, Once the great perquisite indeed of Heaven. 1838 Prescott *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) II. ix. 452 The government kept a most jealous eye upon what it regarded as its own peculiar perquisites. 1877 Black *Green Past.* xxv. (1878) 198 Assaults on seats [in parliament] deemed even more a personal perquisite than his own.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1712 (*title*) The Perquisite Monger. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 100 The modern practice of perquisite-taking, which he says may be stiled a skreen for bribery. 1809 E. S. Barrett *Setting Sun* I. 94 The perquisite-mongers..blow out the candles with all expedition, to save as much as possible for themselves. 1899 *Daily News* 20 July 5/2 This method.. does away with ..the abominable perquisite system.

[**Perquisite**, *a.*, error for *prerequisite*: see List of Spurious Words.]

Perquisited, *a. rare*—[1]. [f. Perquisite *sb.* + -ed [2].] Having or receiving perquisites; 'tipped'.

a 1743 Savage in Johnson *Life*, If perquisited varlets frequent stand, And each new walk must a new tax demand.

Perquisition (pɜ̃ːkwizi·ʃən). [a. F. *perquisition* (15th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. med.L. *perquisitiōn-em*, from L. *perquirĕre*: see Perquire.]

†1. The gaining or obtaining of something otherwise than by inheritance: cf. Perquisite *sb.* 1. *Obs. rare.*

1462 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 490/2 Pardons made by any of the seid late pretended kynges, to any Body or persons..for purchace, perquisicion or receyvyng of any of the premisses.

b. The exaction of perquisites. *nonce-use.*

1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 632/1 Even criminal judicature flings its scarlet robe over the sin of perquisition; Newgate itself claims 'something above wages' for its turnkeys, something known by the name of 'garnish'.

2. A thorough or diligent search; careful investigation or inquiry; *spec.* (after French use), a domiciliary or other search ordered by law for the discovery of a person, or of incriminating documents, etc.

1611 Cotgr., *Perquisition*..a perquisition, diligent search, or serious inquirie. 1626 T. H[awkins] *Canzzin's Holy Crt.* 302 The second [degree of good prayer]..is, the perquisition, to wit, the search of verityes. 1744 Berkeley *Siris* § 126 So fugitive as to escape all the filtrations and perquisitions of the most nice observers. 1793 Sir M. Eden in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 109 Orders were given by the Government..to make the most exact perquisitions after him. 1839 James *Louis XIV*, IV. 41 Papers..found during the Perquisitions in Normandy. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 July 9/1 A perquisition was made at the house of Madame Esterhazy..but with no result.

†**Perqui·sitive.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. type **perquisitīvum*, f. *perquisīt-um* Perquisite: see -ive.] = Perquisite *sb.* 3.

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 393 Pe clerkis han many grete & smale perquisitiuys.

Perquisitor (pɜ̃ːkwi·zitə(r)). [a. L. *perquisitor*, agent-n. from *perquirĕre*: see Perquire. Cf. F. *perquisiteur* (Oresme, 14th c. in Godef. *Compl.*) = a.] †a. A thorough searcher. *Obs. rare*—[0].

b. The original acquirer of an estate to which his descendants have succeeded; the first purchaser: cf. Perquisite *sb.* 1. *rare.*

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Perquisitor* (Lat.) an enquirer, or diligent searcher. *a* 1867 Chief Justice Woodward in Roberts's Appeal, 39 *Penn. St. Repts.* 420 This proviso is a legislative recognition of the general common law principle of descents, that inheritable blood is only such as flows from the perquisitor of the estate.

†**Perquisqui·lian**, *a. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. Per- 4 + L. *quisquili-a* trifles, rubbish + -an: cf. Quisquilian.] Thoroughly trifling or worthless.

1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 26 The very pettitoes of infirmity, the gyblets of perquisquilian toyes.

Perradial (pəɹ,rē·diăl), *a. Zool.* [f. Perradi-us + -al; cf. *radial.*] Pertaining to the *perradii* or primary rays of a hydrozoan or other cœlenterate; primarily radial.

1880 E. R. Lankester in *Nature* 4 Mar. 414/1 An organ..may be, per-radial, inter-radial, or adradial in position. 1881 — in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 558/2 The eight arms of the disc and their tentaculocysts are [four] perradial and [four] interradial. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 717 (Ctenophora) The funnel gives origin to two 'perradial' vessels. *Ibid.* 781 (Hydrozoa Acraspeda) Four of them, the *perradial* tentacles,..correspond to the four angles of the mouth; four others, the *interradial* tentacles, second in development, to the centres of the square sides of the mouth, and the remaining eight *adradial* tentacles occupy the intervals between the per- and interradial.

Perradiate (pəɹ,rē·diet), *v.* [f. Per- 1 + Radiate *v.*] *trans.* To radiate through; to penetrate or intersect with rays.

1839 Bailey *Festus* x. (1848) 105 All dark things brightened, all contrariants blent; And truth and love, perradiating life, Be the new poles of nature. *Ibid.* xix. 218 The stars, Perradiated each like thunderbolts, Stand clustered into omniformal spheres.

‖ **Perradius** (pəɹ,rē·diŭs). *Zool.* Pl. -ii (-i,əi). [mod.L., f. Per- 4 + Radius.] Each of the primary rays or radiating parts of certain cœlenterates.

1880 E. R. Lankester in *Nature* 4 Mar. 414/1 The first four radii [of a discomedusan hydrozoan] to appear in the course of the growth from a simpler phase of development are called the per-radii, the next four (between these) the inter-radii, the next eight between these the adradii.

Perrafrase, obs. form of Paraphrase *sb.*

Perraling, erron. form of Parpalling.

Perre, obs. f. Perry [2]; var. Porray *Obs.*, pottage.

Perre, perree, var. Perrie *Obs.*, jewellery.

Perregal, variant of Paregal *Obs.*

†**Perreptation.** *Obs. rare*—[0]. [n. of action from L. *per-reptāre* to creep or crawl through.]

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Perreptation*, a creeping into every corner, a diligent searching.

Perrerer, var. Perrier *Obs.* **Perrewig**, obs. f. Periwig. **Perrey**, var. Perrie, Perry [1] and [2], Porray *Obs.*, pottage. **Perriago, -agua, -aguer, -augre, -awger**, obs. ff. Piragua.

†**Perridi·culous**, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *perrīdicul-us* (f. Per- 4 + *rīdiculus* laughable) + -ous.] Thoroughly ridiculous.

c 1600 *Timon* II. v, I hate these perridiculous asses Whose braines containe, noe, not one ounce of witte.

†**Perrie, pe·rry.** *Obs.* Chiefly *poet.* Forms: *α.* 4–5 (6) perre, 4–5 perree, -ey, -eye, (4 perey, 5 pere, pirre, 6 pyrre). *β.* 4–5 perrye, -ie, 5–6 perry, (5 pery). *γ.* 5 pierrye, 6 pierrie, (9 pierie). [a. OF. *pierrie, pierie* (Godefroy), syncopated form of *pierrerie*, OF. *perrerie*, f. *pierre* stone + *-erie*: see -ery 1.

The syncopated form is evidenced in 14–16th c. in Godef.; app. Anglo-Fr. must have had *perrie* (from *perrerie, perr'rie, per'rie*) as the source of 14th c. ME. *perrie, perrye*, whence later *perry*. In the forms *perré* (the earliest and most frequent in ME.), *perree, perrey, -eye*, the termination is not easy to account for. (F. *perré, -ée* pa. pple. used subst.; cf. Pr. *peyrat*:—L. *petrātum*.) The late 15th and 16th c. forms *pierrye, pierrie* followed later French.]

Precious stones or gems collectively; jewellery.

a. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10042 A riche corounal wip perre. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 53 In gode clopes of gold a-greped ful riche Wip perrey and pellure pertelyche to pe rigtes. 13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS* xxviii. 66 Heie perle, of al perey pe pris. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. x. 12 Al pe precious perre pat in paradys wexeth [*v. rr.* perree, pere, perrie, perreye]. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Monk's T.* 315 She was al clad in perree [*v. rr.* perre, perrye, perry] and in gold. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 46 Ryche attyres of stonys and perre [*rime* be]. *c* 1450 *Erle Tolous* 327 Rychely sche was cladd, In golde and ryche perre [*rime* free]. [1555 *Lydgate's Chron. Troy* II. xi. G j/1 And all aboue reysed was a see, Ful curyously of stones and perre [*so MS. c* 1425]. 1558 — *Bochas* VIII. xxii. 14 b, With royal rubies, gold, stones, nor pyrre.]

β. †1370 *Rom. Cirye* 268 Alle was set with perrye [*rime* crystyanité]. 1386 *Wife Sir R. Greme* (Somerset Ho.), Capucium de perry. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 143 For cloth of gold and for perrie, Which him was wont to magnefie. †*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2461 Appayrelide with perrye and pretious stones. †*c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 719 Ye ware the pery on your head. †*a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* iv. 93 Therfore horne, harnes, and perye, As falles for my dignitie. The tythe of yt I take of thee. *c* 1560 *How a Merchaunde* 51 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 198 He boghte hur perry to hur hedd Of saphers and of rubeys red.

γ. 1482 Caxton *Godeffroy* xl. 78 As moche as two myghty men myght austeyne of pierrye. *a* 1541 Wyatt *Faithful lover giveth his Mistress his heart* Poems (1815) 152, I cannot give broaches nor rings,..Pierrie, nor pearl, orient and clear. [1880 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 421 All this fine pierie, The riches of the land and of the sea.]

Perrie, obs. form of Perry [1], [2], Pierie, a squall.

†**Perrier.** *Obs.* Also 5 perrerer, periarer, 7 perier. [a. OF. *perrier* (12–13th c. in Hatz.-Darm., now *pierrier*) = Sp. *pedrero*, It. *petriere*, repr. a L. type **petrārius*, and parallel to OF. *perrière*, med.L. *petrāria* (Du Cange) in same sense, deriv. of L. *petra*, F. *pierre* stone: cf. Petrary and Pedrero.] *orig.* A ballistic engine or cannon for discharging stones; later, a small gun with which ships were armed = Pedrero.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 111 If pou shall assayll castels, vse Instrumentz castyng stones, as Mangoles or Perrerers. 1481 Caxton *Godeffroy* clxxiv. 257 They.. dyde do make engyns, perierers, Magonneaulx, castellys, chattes. 1524 in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1599) II. 79 Artillerie of the Turkes. cannons perriers of brasse, that shot a stone of three foote and a halfe. 1643 *Lanc. Tracts* 174 The noise of 9 canon and 2 periers. 1696 Phillips (ed. 5), *Perriers*, a small sort of Great Guns that shoot Stones, carried by Privateers. [1885 C. W. C. Oman *Art of War* 57 Against walls fifteen to thirty feet thick, the feeble..perriers, catapults,. and so forth, beat without perceptible effect.]

Perrierie, var. Perrerie *Obs.* **Perril**, obs. f. Pearl, Peril. **Perriment, Perritore, Perriwig, Perriwinkle, Perrochioun**, obs. ff. Pediment, Paritor, Periwig, Periwinkle, Parochian.

†**Perrogate**, *v. Obs. rare*—[0]. [f. ppl. stem of L. *perrogāre* to ask one after another.]

1623 Cockeram II, To Desire a thing heartily, *perrogate.*

Perron (pe·rɒn, or as F. ‖ pɛrɔ̃). Also 4 peroun, 5 peron. [a. F. *perron* (11th c. in Littré) = Pr. *peiro, peiron*, It. *petrone* large stone, great rock, f. L. *petra*, F. *pierre* stone.]

1. A large block or solid erection of stone, with or without steps, used as a platform, the base of a market-cross, a sepulchral monument, etc.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4429 Out of pe tour pan cam be doun, And set hym on an heyȝ peroun, Y-mad as a chayre. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* x. v. 419 The Peron that Merlyn had made to fore where sire Lancyor..was slayne. *Ibid.* lxxxvii. 368 The peron and the graue besydes Camelot. *c* 1530 Ld. Berners *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 133 There was pyght in the myddes of the felde a grete perron, wheron there was hanginge a riche and a goodly shelde. [1611 Cotgr., *Perron*..also, a square Base of stone, or mettall, some fiue or six foot high, whereon, in old time, Knights errant placed some discourse, challenge, or proofe, of an aduenture.]

b. *spec.* (see quot.).

1863 Kirk *Chas. Bold* I. i. vii. 297 Liège...In the centre of the Square, on a pedestal of several steps stood a pillar. ..The *Perron*—regarded as an emblem of the civic organization..—was an object of patriotic reverence and affection. *Ibid.* II. ii. 450.

2. *Arch.* A platform, to which one ascends by steps, in front of a church, mansion, or other large building, and upon which the door or doors open; sometimes applied to a double flight of steps ascending to such a front door.

[*c* 1475 *Partenay* 4974 And when that Gaffray was descendid tho, At the perron longe bode not in pat place, At castell finding hys fader by grace.] 1723 Chambers tr *Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* I. 129 By Perron we mean an Ascent or Elevation given to the Entrance of a Building. The Portail . of a Church..or any other great Building..ought to have a Perron. 1843 Thackeray *Jr. Sb. Bk.* I. i. 39 Whiskey-and-water was ordered, which was drunk upon the *perron* before the house. 1862 Lytton *Str. Story* xxi, An imposing pile,..with..grand *perron* (or double flight of stairs to the entrance). 1864 Sir F. Palgrave *Norm. & Eng.* III. 21 Standing on the lofty Perron of the tall Ducal Palace. 1898 Quiller-Couch *Stevenson's St. Ives* 306 The landlord welcomed us on the perron.

Perroquet, p. auk: see Parakeet, Paroquet.

Perrore, obs. form of Parure.

†**Perrosin.** *Obs.* Forms: 5 perrosin, -yn, 6 perosin, -en, pirrosyn, 6–7 perrosen, 7 per-rosin. [app. a corruption of AF. **peis-resin* = OF. *pois-* or *poix-resin* 'the resin of turpentine' (Littré). Cf. Pitch-resin.] An old name for a resin of some kind, app. the dry resin obtained from pine trees; colophony.

c 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 173 Tak þre quarterons of clene rosyn, & a quarteron of good perrosyn, & half a pounde of good oile de olyue. *Ibid.* 174 As sone as þy rosyn & þy perrosyn beth molten & relented. 1545 *Rates of Customs* C j b, Perosen the C. pound xiiiɩ. liiiɩd. 1563 T. Gale *Antidot.* II. 52 Boyle your Rosyne, Pirrosyn and Waxe, with four vnce of deare suet. 1600 Surflet *Country Farme* I. iv. 11 The best are made of aller tree, firre tree, or pine tree, out of which distilleth perrosen [*fr. orig.* desquel sort la poix resine]. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 181 Taken in wine with dry per-rosin [*resina sicca*], it [*siphagnos*] causeth one most speedily to make water. *Ibid.* 182 Of the dry per-rosins [*in sicco genere*], those are in most request which be white, pure, transparent, or cleare, quite through.

Perrot, variant of Perit *Obs.*, minute weight.

Perrotatory (pəɹ,rō·tătari), *a.* [f. Per- 1 +

ROTATORY.] Passing through a series of terms or objects as if arranged in a circle, so that one passes from the last immediately to the first again.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Perrotine (pərŏtī·n). [a. F. *perrotine*, f. *Perrot*, name of the inventor.] A machine for printing calico in colours by means of wooden blocks.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 216 The Perrotine is a machine for executing block-printing by mechanical power. 1883 R. HALDANE *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II 211/1 Print on the white and red discharges with the perrotine, or with a two-colour cylinder machine.

†Perrour, obs. form of PARURE.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 1536 Poudird with perry was perrour & othire. 1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* III. Bbb iv, Theyr copes perrours, and chysibilles, whan they bee in theyr prelately pompeus sacrifices.

Perruck(e, -ruke, perruque: see PERUKE.

Perruquerian (pərukī·riăn), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. next: see -AN.] Of or pertaining to a perruquier.

1836 DICKENS *Sk. Bos, Boarding House* i, The shining locks of those chef-d'œuvres of perruquerian art.

‖ **Perruquier** (pərukye). Also 8 **peruquier**; rarely anglicized as PERUKIER, q. v. [Fr., f. *perruque* PERUKE.] One who makes, dresses, or deals in perukes; a wig-maker.

1753 FOOTE *Eng. in Paris* i. i, All the fraternity of men makers, .taylors, perruquiers, hatters, hosiers. 1837 THACKERAY *Ravenswing* ii. The tailor..exposed his head to the..perruquier's gaze. 1882 SERJT. BALLANTINE *Exper.* viii. 85, I remember a fashionable perruquier being tried many years ago.

†Perry[1], **pery, pirie.** *Obs.* Forms: α. 1 **pirige, pirse, pyrige**, 1–5 **pirie, pyrie**, 5 **pire, piry(e, pyry(e, pirry, purye**, 7 **pyrrie.** β. 4–5 **perie, -y(e**, 5 **pere, pereye**, 6 **perrie, perrey (pearie).** [OE. *pirge, pirige, pirie, pyrie*, wk. fem., of obscure formation, taken by Pogatscher to represent a late L. type **pirca*, **pērea* (sc. *arbor* tree), from a late L. adj. **pire-us*, **pēre-us*, f. *pirum*, Rom. *pēra* pear. (But no trace of such adj. has been found in L. or Rom.)

The historical series *pirige, pirie, perie, perrie*, **perry*, is exactly parallel to that of *mirige, mirie, merie, merrie, merry*, the *i* in both becoming *e* before *r*, which again was doubled after the short vowel.]

A pear-tree; sometimes distinctively the wild pear-tree. Also *attrib.*

937 in Birch *Cart. Sax.* II. 429 þanon..up on stream .. midde weardne up on þa pyrian. 972 *Ibid.* III. 586 Andlang dic on þa pyrigan of þere pyrigan on þone longan apuldre. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 137/37 *Pirus*, pirige. — *Gram.* vii. (Z.) 20 *Hæc pirus* þeos pyrige, *hoc pirum* seo peru. 13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 555 A fair gardin,..Ful of appel tres, and als of pirie; Foules songe therinne murie. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 16 Piries and Plomtres weore passchet to þe grounde. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 937 Thus I lete hym sitte vp on the pyrie [*v. rr.* purye, pyrye, Pyry, pirry, pire, pirie]. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. ii. (Tollem. MS.), As whan a pery is graffid on an appeltre. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 37 (Trin.) Of good pire com gode perus. 14 . *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 603/11 *Piretum*, anglice Pereye. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 87 b, You may graffe the Apple upon the Perrey, the Hawthorne, Plome tree, Servisse tree, .. Poplar, Willowe and Peare. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. XXXI. 697 High as a Perrie, or wilde Peare tree 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 474 There be some Pyrries and Apple trees that bring forth fruit twice a yeare.

attrib. 14.. *Songs & Carols* XXXI. (Warton Cl.), To gryffyn here a gryf of myn pery tre. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 137 A pere or a wardeyn wold be graffed in a pyrre stock. 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 76 Now Melibœe ingraft pearie stocks, sette vines in an order. 1603 STOW *Surv.* 48 That he should buy certaine perie plants.

Perry[2] (pe·ri). Forms: 4 **pereye**, ? **piri**, 5 **peirrie, pirre**, 5–6 **perre, pirrey**, 6 **perie, pirrie**, 6–7 **pery(e, perrie**, 7 **perrey, pyrrey, -ie, piry**, 6- **perry.** [ME. *pereye*, a. OF. *peré* (13–16th c.), *perey* (14th c. in Godef.):—late L. type **pērātum*, f. late L. *pēra* = L. *pirum* pear.] A beverage resembling cider, made from the juice of pears expressed and fermented.

c 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* i. 205 Ine wine me ne may, Inne siere, ne inne pereye [*rime* reneye]. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 134 Peni Ale and piriwhit heo pourede to gedere. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 394/1 Perre, drynke, *piretum*. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Test. Cres.* 441 Tak mowlit breid, peirrie, and ceder sour. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 281/2 Pirrey (Pirre), *piretum*. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. vi. (1877) I. 161 A kind of drinke made..of peares is named pirrie. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1197/1 Botes laden with wine, cider, perrie. 1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* Ded. XXXIV, Syd'r in Kent,.. Pyrrie in Wostersheere. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint Compl. Gard.* I. 117 The great Pear plantations, planted for the making of Perry in those places where Vines cannot prosper. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. viii. 319 Excise..at first laid upon .. the makers and venders of beer, ale, cyder, and perry. 1840 *Cottager's Man.* 5 in *Libr. U. Kn., Husb.* III, Cider, perry, wines..might easily be obtained by an additional half acre.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *perry farmer, perry pear.*

1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 250 The cider and perry farmer will feel the benefit of this. 1896 *Trnl. R. Horticult. Soc.* Nov. 208 One of our oldest perry pears, the Longland, equals the well known Catillac for stewing.

Perry[3], variant of PERRIE *Obs.*, jewellery.

Perry[4], variant of PIRRIE, gust of wind.

Perryall, Perrygryne, Perrywig, obs. ff. PAIR-ROYAL, PEREGRINE, PERIWIG.

Persaife, -saive, obs. forms of PERCEIVE.

Persalt, per-salt (pə̄·rsŏlt, -sŏlt). *Chem.* [f. PER- 5 + SALT.] A salt formed by combination of an acid with the peroxide of a metal.

1820 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* x. 30 The per-salts give it [rhubarb paper] an olive-green-tint, while the proto-salts produce no change. 1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 504/1 A sub-phosphate, which on reaching the lungs became a per-salt. 1883 *Hardwich's Photogr. Chem* (ed. Taylor) 61 Free Ammonia..usually throws down a red Sesquioxide from the Persalts of Iron.

Persan, -sante, obs. forms of PERSIAN.

†Persanate, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *persānāt-*, ppl. stem of *persānāre* to cure completely, f. PER- 2 + *sānāre* to heal.] *trans.* To cure perfectly.

1623 in COCKERAM. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 431 Telephus wounded by Achilles was thereby persanated.

Persand, -sant, -saunt, variants of PERCEANT *Obs.*, piercing. **Persar**, obs. form of PIERCER.

†Persa·tanize, *v. Obs. rare*[-1]. [f. PER- 2 + SATANIZE.] *trans.* To possess thoroughly with or by Satan.

1857 *Truths Cath. Relig.* (ed 4) 178 His [Luther's] assertion is 'that Zuinglius, and all who adhere to his doctrine, are insatanized, supersatanized and persatanized'.

Persaue, -sawe, -sayue, obs. ff PERCEIVE.

Persche, obs. f. PARISH, PERISH *v.*, PIERCE.

†Perscri·be, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *perscribĕre*, f. PER- 1, 2 + *scribĕre* to write.] *trans.* To write out, write or describe at length or in full.

1538 LELAND *N. Y. Gift* in *Itin* I. p. xxii, [Thou] that from tyme to tyme hath with greate Diligence .. perscribed the Actes of yowr moste noble Prædecessors, and the Fortunes of this your Realme.

Perscrutation (pə̄ɜskrŭtē·ʃən). [a. obs. F. *perscrutation* (early 16th c.), ad. L. *perscrūtātiōn-em*, noun of action f. *perscrūtāre*: see PERSCRUTE.] A thorough searching or investigation; careful scrutiny, examination.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. XXII. (1632) 51 The first and universall reasons are of a hard perscrutation. 1678 R. R[USSEL] tr. *Geber* II. i. 1 iii. 27 Void of Ingenuity in every Perscrutation. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. viii, Such guessing, visioning, dim perscrutation of the momentous future!

So **Perscru·tate** *v. trans.*, to make a careful or thorough investigation; **†Perscruta·tor** [a. L. (post-cl.) *perscrūtātor*], one who investigates thoroughly (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

1900 A. LANG in *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 789 We had all savage languages perscrutated by new Bopps and Kuhns.

†Perscru·te, *v. Obs. rare.* [a. obs. F. *perscruter*, ad. L. *perscrūtāre*, f. PER- 2 + *scrūtāre* = *scrūtārī* to search closely, examine.] *trans.* To search carefully; to scrutinize thoroughly.

a 1545 BOORDE (*title*) The pryncyples of Astronamye, the whiche diligently perscrutyd is in maner a pronostiacyon to the woldes end. 1547 — *Introd. Knowl.* VII. (1870) 144 Yf they haue reason to perscrute the mater.

†Perse, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 4–6 *pl.* **Perses, -is**, 5–6 *sing.* **Pers.** Also (*pl.*) 4–5 **Persees, -eis**, 5 **-ies, Pereys, -eys**: see PARSEE. [a. OF. *Perses* pl.:—L. *Persās*, in nom. *Persæ* Persians (whence, also, OE. had *Perse*, pl. *Perseas*)] A Persian; *pl.* Persians.

[*c* 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* II. v. § 2 þa wæron ða Perse mid þæm swiþe geeȝsade. *Ibid.*, On Perseum.] 1382 WYCLIF *Dan.* v. 28 Thi kyngdam is departed, and is ȝoven to Medis and to Persis. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XV. CXVIII. (MS. Add. 27. 944. þider Nemroth þe geaunt went .. and taught þe perses [*v. r.* Persis] to worschepe þe sonne. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 3783 The ram with hornis two, Compart tyll Pers and Mede, all so. 1568 BIBLE (Bishops') *Dan.* vi. 12 The lawe of the Medes and Perses that altereth not.

Perse (pə̄ɜs), *a.* and *sb.*[2] *arch.* Forms: 4–6 **pers**, 4 **perce, peers**, (5 **perske**), 6 **peirs**, 5, 7- **perse.** [ME. a. OF. *pers, -e*, = Pr. *pers*, It. *perso*:—late L. *persus* (in med.L., Du Cange): see *Note* below.]

In early writers, Blue, bluish, bluish-grey; in later writers often taken (after Italian) as a dark obscure blue or purplish black; also *sb.* as name of the colour, or of a stuff of the colour.

? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 67 It hath hewes an hundred payr, Of gras & floures, inde and pers, And many hewes ful dyvers. *c* 1386 — *Prol.* 430 In sangwyn and in pers he clad was al. *Ibid.* 617 A long surcote of pers vp on he hade. 1438 *Bk. Alexander Gt.* (Bann. Cl.) 107 (Flowers) Purpur, bloncat, pale & pers. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 126 The eldest.. hath one eye redde, & that other ey is perske & blew. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 106 Behaldand thame sa mony diuers hew, Sum pers, sum paill, sum burnet, and sum blew. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Perse*, sky colour. 1848 J. A. CARLYLE tr. *Dante's Inferno* (1849) 78 The water was darker far than perse [*buia molto piu che persa*]. 1884 VERN. LEE *Euphorion* II, Whirled incessantly in the perse, dark, stormy air.

b. *Comb.* as **†perseblewe.**

a 1490 BOTONER *Itin.* (1778) 88 Cum tribus robis de purpyre et de perseblewe.

[*Note.* The Romanic word was perh. a back-formation from *Persia*, or L. *Persæ* Persians, *Persicus* Persian. Med. L. had also, in same sense, *persens*, and *persicus* (cf. *perske* above). Du Cange approves of the view of Acarisius that *perseus* was a deriv. of *persa*, Ital. name of marjoram, referring to the colour; others would explain *persicus* as peach-coloured, from *persica* PEACH (itself from *Persicus* Persian). In Ælfric's Gloss. (Wr.-Wülcker 163/29) L. *perseus* is glossed *blǣwen*, i.e. light blue. But Florio 1611 makes It. *perso* 'a darke or blacke mourning colour; some take it for the colour of dead Marioram. Some have also vsed it for a Peach colour.' Cf. DANTE *Convito* IV. XX. 14 Il perso è un colore misto di purpureo e di nero, ma vince il nero. See also Littré as to range of meaning in French, and P. TOYNBEE *Dante Studies* 314 The colour *perse* in Dante and other mediæval writers.]

Perse, obs. form of PARSEE, PIERCE.

‖ **Persea** (pə̄·rsiă). [L., a. Gr. περσέα.] **a.** *Ancient Mythol.* Name of a sacred fruit-bearing tree in Egypt and Persia. **b.** In *Bot.*, a genus of trees and shrubs, N.O. *Lauraceæ*, common in tropical America and the West Indies, of which one species, *P. gratissima*, produces the AVOCADO or ALLIGATOR *pear*. Also *Persea-tree.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XV. xiii, The tree Persea. is far different from the Peach-tree Persica, and beareth fruit like vnto Sebesten, of colour red. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Persea*, (Gr.) a Tree that grows in Egypt like a Peach tree, and bears a Fruit of the Bigness of a Pear or Apple. [1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 537 The fruit of Persea gratissima, so much esteemed in the West Indies under the name of the Avocado pear.] 1858 C. W. GOODWIN in *Cambr. Ess.* 238 She requests to have the persea-trees cut down. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xii. 317 The sacred hawk sitting in the centre of a fan-shaped persea tree. 1895 SIR J. W. DAWSON in *Expositor* July 60 [The tree of life] represented by different species, as the palm, the banyan, the persea, the oak..the mistletoe.

†Pə·rseoate, *v. Obs. rare*[-0]. [f. ppl. stem of L. *persecāre* to cut through, f. PER- 1 + *secāre* to cut.] (See quot.) Hence also **†Perseoa·tion.**

1623 COCKERAM, *Perseoate*, to cut. *Perseoation*, a cutting.

Persecute (pə̄·rsĭkiūt), *v.* Also 6 **persequut(e, -kute, parseoute.** [a. F. *persécuter* (Oresme, 14th c.), f. L. *persecūt-*, ppl. stem of *persequī* to pursue, follow with hostility or malignity, f. PER- 1, 2 + *sequī* to follow. (Littré and Hatz.-Darm. derive F. *persécuter* immed. from *persécuteur*.)]

†1. To pursue, chase, hunt, drive (with missiles, or with attempts to catch, kill, or injure). *Obs.*

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 8 b, Iason and Hercules persecuted them with their arowes as long as they dured. 1535 COVERDALE *Josh.* VIII. 17 They lefte the cite stondinge open, that they mighte persecute Israel. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. (1895) 260 Theire enemies..haue persecuted them flying, some one way and some an other. 1697 DRYDEN *Verg. Georg.* I. 416 With Balearick Slings, or Gnossian Bow, To persecute from far the flying Doe.

†b. To follow up, pursue, prosecute (a subject); to carry out, go through with. *Obs.*

1546 LANGLEY tr. *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* I viii, My purpose is onely to speak of the Inventers, not to persecute the particulars. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Linc.* (1662) 144 Such persecute the Metaphor too much.

2. To pursue with malignancy or enmity and injurious action; *esp.* to oppress with pains and penalties for the holding of a belief or opinion held to be injurious or heretical

1482 CAXTON *Trevisa's Higden* IV. xiii. 200b, [He] refreyned hym in many thynges, and in especial that he shold not persecute ne greue cristen men. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* V. 11 Blessed are ye when men shall revyle you, and persecute you,..ffor my sake. — *John* V 16 And therfore the iewes did persecute Jesus, and sought the meanes to slee hym. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xlii. 276 In a place where the Civill Power did persecute, or not assist the Church. 1689 POPPLE tr. *Locke's 1st Let. Toleration* 12 That the Church of Christ should persecute others,..I could never yet find in any of the Books of the New Testament. 1779 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 269 Though I am..a very attached son of the Church of England, I think myself bound not to wish to persecute you. 1784 COWPER *Task* III 309 Some contagion, kind to the poor brutes We persecute. 1832 TENNYSON *You ask me why* 17 Should banded unions persecute Opinion, and induce a time When single thought is civil crime. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* ii. 58 The belief that a man is persecuted by hidden conspirators is one of the common symptoms in [insanity].

3. To harass, trouble, vex, worry; to importune.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr *Nicholay's Voy.* I. ii, [He] was taken with a grieuous sickenes, which persecuted him so violently, that men dispayred of his life. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 310 By labouring in the Heat of the Day to get over the Mountains, we were persecuted with Diary Fevers. 1742 POPE *Dunc.* IV. 260 He may..Plague with Dispute, or persecute with Rhyme. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* xlix, 'Which is the cause of your persecuting me to become your wife?'

4. To prosecute (a person, † or suit) at law. Now only a dialectal or humorous substitution for PROSECUTE *v.*

1484 CAXTON *Curiall* 4 b, Peple whyche by fraude and fianchyse studye for to drawe from one and other suche wordes by whiche they may persecute them. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 271 He wyll persecute his suite against the Byshop. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. (1701) 124/1 Crito in pursuit of this Counsel made choice of Archidamus, an excellent Lawyer, but poor, who being obliged by his gifts and kindness, persecuted eagerly all such as molested not him only, but any of his friends. 1784 *dial.* in *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s. v., 'Hoever is taken in the fact shall be persicuted according to law, by the parish expens'. 1866 BRIGDEN *Provinc. Words Linc.* (E. D. D.), 'Trespassers will be persecuted'. Notice near the Foss-dyke, Lincoln.

Hence **Pə·rsecuted** *ppl. a.*, **Pə·rsecuting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1542 BALE *Manne of Synne* 37 This cruell persecutynge, thys murtherynge of innocentes. 1552 HULOET, Persecuted, *persequutus*. 1697 DRYDEN *Eneid* XII. 1087 The deep-mouth'd hound..following still..The persecuted creature,

to and fro. 1709 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* IV. 119 The blasphemingly, the persecuting Saul. 1782 COWPER *Expost.* 278 Thou that hast set the persecuted free. 1835 PUSEY *Doctr. Real Presence* Note R. 267 The new-made Christian was taken to the persecuting Emperor Diocletian.

Persecutee. [f. PERSECUTE *v.* + -EE (= F. *persécuté*).] One who is persecuted.

1882 BUCKLAND *Notes & Jot.* 339, I doubt whether the wretches [parasites of the whale] can afford much domestic pleasure and comfort to the persecutee.

Persecution (pəːsɪˈkiʊ·ʃən). Also 4 par-; 5 persecoussion, -sicution, 6-sequtioun, -quution. [ME. *persecucion*, etc., a. OF. *persecution, persecucion, -quucion* (12th c.), ad. L. *persecūtiōn-em*, n. of action from *persequī* to PERSECUTE.]

1. The action of persecuting or pursuing with enmity and malignity; *esp.* the infliction of death, torture, or penalties for adherence to a religious belief or an opinion as such, with a view to the repression or extirpation of it; the fact of being persecuted; an instance of this.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxvi. 6 If persecucyon of þe world, or temptacyons wax agoynes me. 1340 — *Pr. Conse.* 4451 Gret parsecucion þan sal he wyrk Agayn cristen men. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* iv. 5 His fayis..Maid sic A persecucioune,..On thaim that till hym luffand wer. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* v. 10 Blessid be thei that suffren persecucion for rightwisnesse [1388 persecusioun]. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 64 He counceled him that he schuld sese fro the persecucion of Cristen men. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 115 b, At the same time chaunceth a persecution against the Lutherians. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. § 25 Persecution is a bad and indirect way to plant Religion. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reflec.* v. ii. (1848) 302 To thrive by Persecution..is not the incommunicable Prerogative of Divine Truths; even Errors do often gain by it too. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* VI. x. 580 Persecution produces no sincere conviction, nor any real change of opinion; on the contrary, it deprives the public morals by driving men to prevarication and commonly ends in a general tho' secret infidelity. 1828 MACAULAY *Ess., Hallam* (1887) 59 To punish a man, because we infer from the nature of some doctrine which he holds that he will commit a crime, is persecution, and is, in every case, foolish and wicked. 1880 LIDDON in *Spectator* 13 Nov. 1446 In the judgment of the early Christians, the proceedings of Decius and Diocletian were persecutions. To the Pagans of the day..they were simply legal prosecutions.

b. A particular course or period of systematic infliction of punishment directed against the professors of a (religious) belief; as, the ten persecutions of the Christians under the Roman Empire, the Marian persecution, etc.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 111 þis eightebe yere of Diocliciaus was þe firste yere of þe grete persecucioun þat was under Diocliciaus in þe Est and Maximianus in þe West. *c* 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* xxxvi. 134 þer began ayene a newe persecucioun of heresye ayens þe cristen feiþ. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* IV. lxvii. 46 Seynt Alboon, at Verolamy was martyred, In the .x. persecucion of the Churche, as wytnessyth Policronicon. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xvi. (1819) II. 434 The celebrated number of ten persecutions has been determined by the ecclesiastical writers of the fifth century. 1875 SCRIVENER *Lect. Text N. Test.* 8 The last and most cruel of the persecutions to which believers were subjected throughout the Roman empire, that of Diocletian.

c. *transf.* Persistent or continued injury or annoyance from any source; sometimes humorously applied to the annoying importunity of advisers, beggars, suitors, etc.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xiii. 48 b, Not altogether exempt of diuers persecutions, as well by warres, fire, pestilence, earthquakes, as sundry other calamities. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. iii. 12 He..with presented nakednesse out-face The Windes, and persecutions of the skie. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 6 There it was we met with the first persecution of Flies, Gnats, and Wasps. 1803 JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* xi. (1831) 96 While their fears rendered him safe from their well meant persecution, he gained some respite from vexation.

†2. The action of pursuing, pursuit, chase; pursuance, prosecution (of an aim, etc.); quest. *Obs.*

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 331 Grete Alexander the Conqueroure,..in the persecucion of Darius [HIGDEN, in persequendo Darium; TREVISA, whan he pursewed Darius]. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* xiii. § 3 A hearty persecution of the rules of good life.

†3. (Legal) prosecution. *Obs. rare.*

1535 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 20 § 3 Their lawfull accion demaunde or persecucion, appeles prohibicions and all other their lawful defences and remedies in euery suche suite.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *persecution-fancier, mania* (an insane delusion that one is persecuted).

1886 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 123/2 It is delicious to the persecution-fanciers to reflect that no general bill has passed in favour of the Protestant Dissenters. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 698 Even 'persecution mania' may be an early symptom of general paralysis.

Hence **Persecu·tional** *a.*, of or relating to persecution.

1887 *Alien. & Neurol.* VIII. 663 Dr. Robinson..finds persecutional delusions common as well as what he calls 'homicidal mania'. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 193 Various delusions, generally of the 'persecutional' kind.

Persecutive (pəːsɪˈkiʊtɪv), *a. rare.* [f. L. *persecūt-*, ppl. stem of *persequī* + -IVE.] Of a persecuting character; tending or addicted to persecution. Hence **Pe·rsecutiveness**.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* iv. ii. 396 Use is made of persecutive and compelling power; which is rather brutish than humane. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* II. ii. i. 338 If the Devil be a Beast, that which makes him so is the wickedness of his nature, his persecutiveness of the Church of God. 1814 SCOTT *Waav.* xxxiv, Gilfillan..refused to permit his followers to move to this profane, and even, as he said, persecutive tune. 1864 *Realm* 22 June 2 They do more harm to real religion by their one-sided persecutive views than all the Renans and Colensos in existence.

Persecutor (pəːsɪˈkiʊtəɹ). Also 5-6 -our, 6-7 -or. [orig. a. AF. *persecutour* = F. *persécuteur*, OF. *persecutur* (12th c.), ad. L. *persecūtōr-em*, agent-n. from *persequī* to PERSECUTE: see -OR, -OUR. Also with *-er* of Eng. origin: see -ER 1.] One who persecutes; 'one who harasses others with continued malignity' (J.); *esp.* one who harasses others on account of opinions or belief.

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* VI. viii, We haue a grete enemye, whiche is a grete persecutour ouer vs alle. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Tim.* i. 13, I was a blasphemar, and a persecuter, and a tyraunt. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iv. i. iii. (1651) 606 Lucian, that adamantine persequutor of superstition. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 301 A needlesse and jolly persecuter call'd Indifference. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xvi. (1819) II. 418 The ancient apologists of christianity have censured, with equal truth and severity, the irregular conduct of their persecutors.

Persecutory (pəːsɪˈkiʊ·təɹi), *a.* [f. as prec.: see -ORY.]

1. a. Given to persecution, persecutive. b. Of or relating to persecution.

1654 S. CLARKE *Eccl. Hist.* 173 The crafty fetches, and persecutory drifts whereby he endeavoured to allure the Catholicks to the Arian Heresie. 1701 BEVERLEY *Apoc. Quest.* 32 A City, and Empire, so Persecutory of his Servants, as Pagan Rome. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 395 In many cases persecutory and exalted delusions are inextricably mixed.

†2. Pursuant *of. Obs. rare.*

1774 HALLIFAX *Anal. Rom. Law* (1795) 90 Actions were persecutory 1. of the Thing. 2. of the Penalty. 3. of Both.

Persecutress (pəːsɪˈkiʊtrɛs). [f. PERSECUTOR + -ESS.] A female persecutor.

1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* vi. 105 *note*, Juno, the patronesse of the chast, and implacable persecutresse of immodest women. 1760 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Sir D. Dalrymple* 3 Feb., Resentment against her persecutress. 1889 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 322 The persecutress was relentless.

Persecutrix (pəːsɪˈkiʊ·trɪks). *rare.* [a. L. *persecūtrix*, fem. of *persecūtor*.] = prec.

a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 244 A cruell persecutrix of Goddis people. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* iv. (1818) I. 132 The venom was ejaculated into the eyes and upon the lips of its persecutrix. 1842 G. S. FABER *Prov. Lett.* (1844) I. 23 If Rome be an idolatrous persecutrix of the real people of God.

Persee, obs. form of PARSEE.

Perseic (pəɹsiˈik), *a. rare.* [f. *per se* (PER *prep.* 9) + -IC.] Of or pertaining to perseity.

1890 in *Century Dict.*

Perseid (pəːˈsɪid). *Astron.* [ad. mod. L. *Persēis*, pl. *Persēidēs*, Gr. Περσηΐς, pl. -ίδες, daughter of Perseus.] In *pl.*, A group of meteors which appear to radiate from the constellation Perseus. Also *attrib.*

1876 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* 799 The meteors of the shower were first named Perseids by Schiaparelli in the year 1866. 1893 KIRKMAN in *Astron. & Astro-Physics* xii. 791 History of the great comet of 1862, and of the thence derived shower of Perseid meteors.

Perseity (pəɹsiˈɪti). [ad. med.L. *persēitās* (Duns Scotus *c* 1300), f. *per sē* by itself = Gr. καθ' αὑτό, as used by Aristotle, *Anal. Poster.* I. 4; see PER *prep.* 9. In F. *perséité*.] The quality or condition of existing independently, or of being predicated essentially of a subject.

1694 R. BURTHOGGE *Reason & Nat. Spirits* ix. 269 Subsistence is a mode of Existence, to which it adds Perseity. 1876 *Contemp. Rev.* XXVIII. 1006 One novelty..in philosophy—the exclusion of the *per-se-ity* and *must be-ity*, which cut such a figure in what goes for metaphysics.

Perseiue, obs. form of PERCEIVE.

Persel, persely, Perseline, Perseneppe, obs. ff. PARSLEY, PURSLANE, PARSNIP.

†**Persenti·scency**. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *persentiscent-em*, pr. pple. of *persentiscēre* to perceive clearly, f. PER- 2 + *sentiscēre* to perceive, detect.] Direct or intuitive perception of truth and certainty.

1712 *H. More's Antid. Ath.* Schol. on App. vi. § 7 Let him consider that this very Persentiscency is one of our faculties. ..This internal Persentiscency may in some measure, though at a great distance, imitate that divine..Certitude.

Persepcion, obs. form of PERCEPTION.

†**Pe·rsequent**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *persequent-em*, pr. pple. of *persequī* to follow after, to pursue.] Following after, pursuing.

1650 ASHMOLE *Chym. Collect.* 60 Made after this manner, lest the fugient should first fly away, before the Fire could any way bring forth the persequent thing. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II iv. 494 Divine grace is termed by the Greek Fathers..persequent or actuating and conservant grace.

Perservation, Perserve, obs. ff. PRESERVATION, PRESERVE.

Perseu, obs. Sc. var. PURSUE *v.*

Perseuerance, -aunce, obs. forms of PERCEIVERANCE, PERSEVERANCE.

†**Perse·verable**, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. post-cl. L. *persevērābilis*, f. *persevērā-re* to PERSEVERE: see -ABLE.] Constant, enduring.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* II. vii. 47 The loue of a creature is failyng & unstable; þe loue of iesu is true and perseuerable.

Perseverance (pəːsɪˈvɪ·ərɑ̃ns). [a. F. *persévérance* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *persevērāntia* steadfastness, constancy, perseverance, f. *persevērānt-em*: see next and -ANCE. Formerly (pəɹse·vērɑ̃ns): see Note to PERSEVERE.]

1. The fact, process, condition, or quality of persevering; constant persistence in a course of action, purpose, or state; steadfast pursuit of an aim; tenacious assiduity or endeavour.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxxvi. 8 Loke þat þe ese of ill stire not þe fra perseuerauncе. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 44 Biddeth ek for hem that ben at ese, That god hem graunte ay goode perseueraunce [*rime* plesaunce]. *c* 1400 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1094 With Vertew hys rewerawde came Good Perseueraunce [*rime* dysplesaunce]. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Eph.* vi. 18 Watch thereunto with all perseuerance [WYCL. bysynesse, TINDALE instance and supplication]. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 150 Perseuerance, deere my Lord, Keepes honor bright; to haue done, is to hang Quite out of fashion. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 148 Job, Whose constant perseverance overcame Whate're his cruel malice could invent. 1796 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 400 There is nothing which will not yield to perseverance and method. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nich* xxii, They kept on with unabated perseverance. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* VIII. v, Perseverance which hardened into obstinacy.

b. *transf.* of things: Persistence.

1866 GROVE *Addr. Brit. Assoc.* in *Corr. Phys. Forces* (1867) 321 If species be said to be a perseverance of type incapable of blending itself with other types.

†c. Remaining, abiding (in existence). *Obs.*

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.*, Places them..in vessels.. for present use or perseverance, till occasion serves.

2. *Theol.* Continuance in a state of grace leading finally to a state of glory.

Final perseverance, perseverance of the saints: the doctrine that those who are elected to eternal life, justified, adopted, and sanctified, will never permanently lapse from grace or be finally lost: one of the 'Five points of Calvinism', and thus stated in the Westminster Confession of Faith xvii. § 1: 'They whom God hath accepted in his Beloved, effectually called and sanctified by his Spirit, can neither totally nor finally fall away from the state of grace, but shall certainly persevere therein to the end, and be eternally saved'.

a 1555 BRADFORD *Let. to Traves* in FOXE *A. & M.* (1583) 1663/1 The perseuerance of Gods grace, with the knowledge of his good will, encrease with you vnto the ende. 1562 T. NORTON tr. *Calvin's Inst.* Table s. v., A confutation of the most wycked error, that Perseuerance is geuen of God according to the Merit of men. [Cf. CALVIN *Inst.* II. v. § 3 Ipsa perseverantia donum Dei est; *transl. by Norton*, Contynuance yt selfe ys the gyfte of God.] 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* II. 54 Nor helpes it those Who perseverance of the Saints oppose. 1751 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) X. 291 The Apostle was at that time fully persuaded of his own perseverance. 1852 HOOK *Ch. Dict.* (1871) 579 According to the Calvinistic system, the elect receive the grace of perseverance, so that when grace has once been received, they cannot finally fall away from it.

Perseverance, -aunce, obs. ff. PERCEIVERANCE.

Perseverant (pəɹsɪˈvɪ·ərɑ̃nt), *a.* Now *rare.* [a. F. *persévérant* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), pr. pple. of *persévérer* to PERSEVERE. Formerly (pəɹse·vērɑ̃nt).] Steadfast, persistent, persevering.

[1340: implied in PERSEVERANTLY.] 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I. xii. (1859) 9 He hath been perseuerant in good purpoos. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 9 Ane constant and perseuerant lufe. 1616 J. LANE *Cont. Sqr.'s T.* VII. 549 Not one perseverant mutinous hee spaerd. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* II. viii. 45 That assuredly at the last, Passive and Perseverant Vertue shall ascend her Triumphant Chariot. 1710 WHITBY *Disc. Election* II. ii. IV. 333 Christ's coming.. was not to save the Elect, but under conditions of Repentance and perseverant Faith. 1854-6 PATMORE *Angel in Ho.* I. xii. i. 64 When a bold youth so swift pursues, And siege of tenderest courtesy With hope perseverant, still renews. 1903 *Athenæum* 18 July 81/2 The..perseverant zeal with which he has prosecuted this pious work.

†b. *transf.* Lasting, enduring, permanent. *Obs.*

1453 in *Epist. Acad. Oxon.* (O. H. S.) I. 322 Oure seid worke shall endure unto you and youre progeny a perseveraunt memorialle. 1510 *Howers Bl. Virg.* 84 Haile, starre of the sea most radiant,..A pure virgin alway perseverant.

Perseverantly, *adv.* Now *rare.* [f. prec. + -LY 2, or directly after the OF. adv. *perseveranment* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] In a persevering manner; perseveringly; persistently; continually.

1340 *Ayenb.* 210 Huanne þou woldest bidde god and acsi wisliche and diligentliche, þet is ententifliche and perseuerantliche. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xxxv. 103 Where is þy feiþe? stande stedfastly & perseuerantly. 1533 MORE *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1068/1 And so dwelleth in Chryst & Christ in him perseuerantly. 1696 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* VI. (1701) 271/1 Go perseverantly thro' it, for it is of great glory. 1826 C. BUTLER *Vind. Bk. Rom. Cath. Ch.* 56 By communicating perseverantly with the Churches in which these oaths of allegiance and disclaimer have been taken.

†**Persevera·tion**. *Obs.* [a. OF. *perseveration, -acion* (13th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *persevērātiōn-em*, n. of action from *persevērāre* to PERSEVERE.] Persevering, perseverance.

1612 *Pasquil's Night-Cap* (1877) 61 Shee said, his faith and long perseueration, Had almost forc't her to commiseration. 1685 COTTON tr. *Montaigne* III. vi, [He] in this siege manifested the utmost of what suffering and perseveration can do.

Persevere (pəɹsɪˈvɪ·əɹ), *v.* Forms: a. 4-5 perse·uere, 5-7 -se·uer, -se·ver, 5-6 -ce·uer, 5 -sey·uer, 6 perce·ver, -cey·ver, -cea·uer, par-

se·uer. β. 4–5 persewe·r, 4–6 -seue·re, 6 -syue·re, -seuei·r, -siuei·r, 5– persevere. [a. F. *persévère-r*, ad. L. *persevēr-āre* to abide by strictly, continue steadfastly, persist, persevere, f. *persevērus* very strict, f. PER- 4 + *sevēr-us* strict, severe. The usual Eng. pronunciation, down to the middle of the 17th c. or later, was (pəɹse·vəɹ). The form *persevē·re* appears to have been used from an early period by Scottish writers, and isolated examples appear in Eng. writers in 15th (rarely in 16th c.). Shaks. used only *persev·er*; Quarles, 1624, used both forms in the same poem; Milton always *persevē·re*, which became universal by *c* 1680. So with the derivatives *persev·erance*, *persevē·rance*, etc.

The two forms arise from the shifting stress in L. *persevērā·re* and *persevē·rat*, F. *persévérer* and *persévè·re*. Milton's use was doubtless determined by Latin quantity.]

1. *intr.* To continue steadfastly in a course of action (formerly, also, in a condition, state, or purpose), esp. in the face of difficulty or obstacles; to continue staunch or constant. Const. *in*, *with*.

a. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 951 He hastep wel þat wysly kan abyde, .. Be lusty, fre, perseuere yn þyn seruyse. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 17 Who euer deserue to tak þe sentence of daming, if he wele perseyuer in his wit, no man mai release him. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. 418 To take adyse howe they shulde perceyver in their warr. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 892 That he should manfully and courageously perceauer and procede in this..enterprise. 1594 SPENSER *Amoretti* xxxviii. 9 But in her pride she dooth persever still. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. v. 23, I will perseuer in my course of Loyalty. 1624 QUARLES *Job* Medit. vii, A rare Affection of the soule..doth perseuer [*rime* Neuer; but cf. 1624 in β]. 1678 *Yng. Man's Call.* 409 Nor priest nor Jesuit could ever Move him, but he did still persever Like a house founded on a rock.

β. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (*Andreas*) 631 Quhen þu seis me In hard torment persewer, Lowand myn ged with gladsum cher. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxii. (*Iustin*) 936 Bot cypriane 3et þan but were In his foly cane perseuere. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 178 To persevere in virginal clenneese. 1484 CAXTON *Curiall* 8 Now late vs graunte that thou woldest perseuere in vertue. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 1564 He thinkith no worschip to conquere, Nore in the weris more to persyuere. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxx 7 God gif to the..grace ay for to persevein, In hansell of this guid new 3eir. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* 82 He techit thayme .quhow thay suld persuueir and be constant in prayer. 1624 QUARLES *Job* Medit. xv, The lust and Constant mind, that perseueres ..neuer feares. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 632 Thrice happie if they know Their happiness, and persevere upright. 1783 WATSON *Philip III*, IV. (1839) 231 If the Moriscoes should persevere in their present resolution. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* x, Your Grace is best judge whether they have been long enough persevered in. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. ii. 240 He was determined to persevere at all costs.

† b. Const. *to* with infin.: To continue *to*. *Obs.*

1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* xliv. xi, Why to hid thy face persever? 1614 LODGE *Seneca* 131 Let Fortune persever to be so equally favourable unto him. 1745 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Female Spect.* No. 13 (1748) III. 28 What the duty of a wife bound me to while living, I persevere to observe in death. 1796 MRS. M. ROBINSON *Angelina* II. 209 Persevere to cultivate her friendship.

† c. with adj. or sb. complement: To remain, continue to be. *Obs.*

1523 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 3009 Who-so perceuere in herte and mynde true. 1563–7 BUCHANAN *Reforms. St. Andrew* Wks. (1892) 11 In thys college nayne sal persever regent in humanite abuve the space of vij or viij 3eir. *c* 1600 DONNE *Elegies on Mrs. Boulstred* ii. 61 Had she persever'd just, there would have bin Some that would sinne, misthinking she did sinne. 1653 BAXTER *Chr. Concord* xix. B iij, If he persevere impenitent.

† d. To proceed steadily on one's way. *Obs.*

1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* iv, Who doth persever, & to this Towre attayne, Shall have great pleasure to see the building olde. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 37, I wil begin at the west cost of Lorne, quhair I left offe, and thairfra Northerlie wil perseueir, vpon the Sey coste.

e. *Theol.* To continue in a state of grace. Cf. PERSEVERANCE 2. ? *Obs.*

[*c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xxv. 23 There was a man in gyet hevynesse, ofte tymes doutinge bitwene drede & hope..; þis he þouste in his myinde, wolde god I wiste þat I shulde perseuere.] 1752 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) X. 291 This does not prove that every believer shall persevere.

f. To persist, insist, in speech or argument. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidand's Comm.* 184 Davalus. sayd he could not fynd nothing, and herin persevered. 1691 BEVERLEY *Mem. Kingd. Christ* 7 Above all I persevere, that within the Six next Summers, viz. in 97, the Kingdom of Christ shall be in its Succession. [1859 LANG *Wand. India* 328 'Ah! And crime—much crime!' his lordship persevered.]

† 2. a. To continue, remain, stay in a place, or in a state or condition (implying no active effort).

c 1401 LYDG. *Flour Curtesye* 174 For ever to perseuer Ther she is set, and never to dissever. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 261/1 Luke recordeth in his wrytynges sayeng that all they were by one courage perseueryng with the Vyrgyne Marye. *a* 1550 in *Dunbar's Poems* (S. T. S.) 318 Quharfor in Scotland come I heir With 3ow to byde and perseveir. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 77 Quhil now in peace thay daylie perseueirit. 1784 *Unfortunate Sensibility* I. 74, I would not..that my children should persevere in infantine ignorance till, quite grown up, they find themselves [etc.].

† b. Of things: To continue, last, endure. *Obs.*

c 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 4386 Thilke fruyt as thou maist se, Persuereth ay in hys beaute. 1483 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 343/1 That the said Graunte or Grauntes, and Lettres Patentes..stand and persevere in their full strength. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. 714 Wherby the good love and affectyon that hath bene bytwene you & the Comons of Flaunders shulde perceyver. 1549–60 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* cxix. 91 Even to this day we may well se, how all thinges persevere. 1612 *Enchir. Med.* II. 37 The fourth day, if the disease doe as yet perseuer. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple*, *Heaven* 10 Light, joy, and leisure; but shall they persever? Echo, Ever. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* I. (1722) 1 All Bodies will persevere for ever in that state..in which they once are.

† 3. *trans.* To maintain or support continuously; to cause to continue; to keep constant, preserve.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) III. iii. 152 Obstinates & perseueryngе theyr malyce. 1534 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* I. Wks. 1159/1 That the fauoure of God perseuered hym. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arms* verse 13. viii. § 4 (1669) 143/2 Such want a principle of Divine life to draw strength from Christ to persevere them in their course.

Hence **Perseve·ring** († -e·vering) *vbl. sb.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sec. Nun's T.* 117 Round and hool in good perseueryngе. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 70. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 639, I in thy persevering shall rejoyce.

Persevering (pəɹsɪvē·rɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That perseveres: see the vb.

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. v. 91 Such was his persevering beauty..that it lasted unto his old-age. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* Pref., Their persevering Impieties. 1798 ISABELLA WILSON *Diary* in *Mem.* (1825) 131 All glory be to God for persevering grace. 1846 SOUTHEY *Poet's Pilgr.* I. x, The persevering Spaniard girt it round. 1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* (L.), He trusted more to steady and persevering industry.

Hence **Perseve·ringly** *adv.*, in a persevering manner, steadfastly, persistently.

1621 COTGR., *Constamment*, constantly.. perseueringly. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 568 Promising..everlasting life to those who believe in Christ, and perseveringly obey him. 1798 *Hull Advertiser* 4 Aug. 3/3 He..has perseveringly refused to answer any interrogatory. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* IV. xx. 229 The ambassadors..had found Henry perseveringly moderate. 1865 PUSEY *Truth Eng. Ch.* 70.

Persew, Persewer, Perseyte, Perseyve, obs. ff. PURSUE, PERSEVERE, PERCEIT, PERCEIVE.

Persh, *sb.* (*a.*) *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 4 **persche.** [Origin unascertained.] A flexible twig; a withe.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. clxx(i)v. (Bodl. MS.), Persche hiȝt vimen viminis, and is a neche ȝerde... Of persche beþ nedefulle bondes and knyttels made to binde vp vines and hopes..for tonnes. 1890 *Gloucester Gloss.*, *Persh*, osier. 'Persh bed.'

b. As *adj.* Pliant; flexible.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. cxliii. (1495) T iv/2 Some wylowes ben..more smale and plyaunt than other: and..ben persh. And ben so plyaunt that they breke not.

Per-sheeting: see PER III. 2 b.

Persian (pəɹʃăn), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4 **Percien, -sien,** 5 **-oynne, -syn, -sen; -san, -sante,** 6– **Persian,** (7 **-cian**); *pl.* 6 **-sience, -sianis.** [orig. ME. *Persien*, a. F. *persien* = It. *persiano*:—L. type **Persiān-us*, f. *Persia*, name of the country, in Gr. Περσίς, OPers. *Pārsa*, mod.Pers. *Pārs*, Arab. *Fārs*. In 16th c. conformed to the Eng. type in -IAN; sometimes also to F. *persan*.]

A. *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to Persia, or its inhabitants or language.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 2885 Þe pure propure name in percynne tonge. 1587 HARRISON *England* II. xxii. (1877) I. 338 Our men are..become..through Persian delicacie crept in among vs altogither of straw. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. vi. 85, I do not like the fashion of your garments. You will say they are Persian. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. ii. 265 Robes of Persian dye. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 287 In Persian poets..a long description of inanimate nature is rarely met with.

2. In the specific names of productions, natural or artificial, found in or imported from Persia, or attributed to that country or its people; e. g. *Persian carpet*, *cat*, *cyclamen*, *iris*, *jasmine*, *lilac*, *poplar*, *ranunculus*, etc.

Persian bed = DIVAN 3; **Persian berries,** the unripe fruit of *Rhamnus infectorius*, coming from Persia; also commercially applied to those of other species grown in Southern Europe; **Persian blinds** = PERSIENNES; **Persian cord**: see quot.; **Persian drill,** a hand drill operated by the movement of a nut backward and forward on the thread of a revolving screw, which carries the drill; **Persian earth** = *Indian red* (see INDIAN A. 4); **Persian fire,** *Path.* = ANTHRAX 1 (*Persicus ignis*, in Sylvester), opium; **Persian fruit** (in Sylvester), opium; **Persian insect-powder,** an insecticide made of the flowers of *Pyrethrum roseum*; **Persian lily,** a species of fritillary (*Fritillaria persica*); **Persian lynx** = CARACAL; **Persian morocco,** a kind of morocco leather, used in bookbinding, made from the skin of a hairy sheep called the Persian goat; **Persian silk** = B. 4; **Persian tick,** a parasitic mite, *Argas persicus*, found in houses in some parts of Persia; **Persian ware,** name given to a variety of glazed pottery; **Persian wheel,** a wheel for raising water: (*a*) a *bucket-wheel* (see BUCKET *sb.*[1] 5), a NORIA; (*b*) a wheel having chambers formed by curved or radial partitions, which lift up water as they are submerged and discharge it near the level of the axis.

1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* IV. iii, Spread on the sheets Under a brace of your best *Persian carpets. 1894 LYDEKKER *Nat. Hist.* I. 428 The most celebrated of all the Asiatic breeds is the *Persian, or Angora cat... These cats are characterised by their large size, their long silky hair, ..and the thick bushy tail. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, **Persian cord*, a material for women's dresses, resembling rep, made of cotton and wool. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1671/2 A hand-drill..sometimes known as the *Persian drill .. is frequently used for fine work and in dentistry. 1735 *Dict. Polygraph.* II. Kk v b, Indian-red, or *Persian-earth, is what we improperly call English-red. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Panaretus* 1303 That soft *Persian Fruit (no deer) Barefull at home, and little better here. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. xcv. 152 This *Persian Lillie..is nowe made..a denizon in some fewe of our London gardens. 1696 J. F. *Merchant's Ware-ho.* 34 There is one sort of Indian Silk more, called *Persian Silk, or Persian Taffety, which of all Silk that comes from the East Indies is of most use. 1704 *Dict. Rust. et Urb.*, **Persian-Wheel* for overflowing of..Land lying on the borders or banks of Rivers or Streams. 1829 *Nat. Philos.* I. ii. 6 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.).

3. *Arch.* (See quots.)

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Persian*, or *Persic*, a name common to all statues of men, serving instead of columns, to support entablatures. *Ibid.* s.v. *Order*, Persian Order, is that which has figures of Persian slaves, instead of columns, to support the entablature.

B. *sb.* 1. A native or inhabitant of Persia. (In ME. also PERSE.)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. pr. ii. 35 Þe kyng of perciens. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 27 Persiens gon under fote. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxiv. 502 He..smote vpon the persans and dommaged theim sore. 1568 BIBLE (Bishops') *Dan.* vi. 8 The lawe of the Medes and Persians whiche altereth not. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* viii. (1788) I. 319 Zoroaster, the ancient prophet and philosopher of the Persians. 1842 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 77 The tale..was related to me by a Persian.

2. The native language of Persia.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 170, I adde a little of their language .. the English and Persian explayning one the other. 1777–80 RICHARDSON *Persian Dict.* Diss. p. viii, In Hindostan..two thirds of the Persian. is pure Arabic.

3. *Arch.* A male figure dressed in the ancient Persian manner serving instead of a column or pilaster to support an entablature: cf. A. 3.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 590.

† 4. A thin soft silk, used for linings. Also called *Persia* or *Persi·n silk*. *Obs.*

1696 J. F. *Merchant's Ware-ho.* 34 There is of those Persians several lengths. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3992/3 East-India Goods,..consisting of..Persians, Pudiaways, Paunches. 1777 MME. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* 7 Apr., She had an exceeding pretty..dress, made of pink persian. 1876 PLANCHÉ *Cycl. Costume* I. 394 *Persian*, a thin silk, used principally for lining coats, gowns, and petticoats, in the seventeenth century. *attrib.* 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4700/4 Stolen ..., A strip'd Persian riding Gown. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* x, Green persian lining.

5. = PERSIENNES.

Also pl. in Sp. form *persianas*, It. *persiane* (erron. *-ani*).

1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1823) 75 Through blinds of Persian, they perceived large soft eyes. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* VII. 662 The closed persiani threw Their long-scored shadows on my villa-floor. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 222 With green persianas or shutters. 1861 MRS. BROWNING *Parting Lovers* ii, Did I undo The persian?

C. *Comb.* as *Persian-looking* adj.; **Persian-like** *a.* or *adv.*, like a Persian (in quot. a Parsee).

1679 *Confinement, a Poem* 54 He never..rising Sun, can Persian-like adore. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 1 Nov. 8/3 Persian-looking ribbon passementerie.

Hence **Persiana** (pəɹsiă·nă), a dress material: see quot. 1882; **Pe·rsianist,** a professed student of Persian, a Persian scholar; **Pe·rsianize** *v.*, *trans.* to make Persian in customs, language, etc.; *intr.* to act like or play the Persian.

1827 *Perils & Captivity* (Constable's Misc.) 327 A velvet petticoat..of *Persiana. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, *Persiana*, a silk stuff decorated with large flowers. 1903 *Nation* (N.Y.) 12 Mar. 212/1 The Arabist, in the rarest of cases, has been a *Persianist. 1816 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXIX. 193 The Pythagoreans, as the *Persianizing Greeks were called. 1882 FLOYER *Unexpl. Baluchistan* 330 They are most of them half Persianized.

Pe·rsic, *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *Persic-us* Persian.]

A. *adj.* = PERSIAN *a.*

1606 B. JONSON *Masque Hymen* Wks. (Rtldg.) 558 On their heads they wore Persic crowns. 1738 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* IV. 179 Printed in the vulgar Latin, Hebrew, Greek,.. and Persick languages. 1772 SWINTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 354 *note*, The letters of the antient Persic alphabet. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* v. 187 Oh Persic Zoroaster, lord of stars!

B. *sb.* 1. The Persian tongue: = PERSIAN *sb.* 2.

1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. iii. xlvii. 216 He could read and write persic. 1850 J. BROWN *Disc. our Lord* (1852) I. iv. 209 A word borrowed from the Persic.

† 2. [L. *persicum*.] A peach. *Obs.* In quot. *attrib.*

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 141/2 Take Persick stones, and contund them to pouldre.

Hence **Pe·rsicise** *v. trans.*, to turn into Persian.

1881 SIR W. HUNTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 731/1 'India', ..derived..from the Persicized form of the Sanskrit *sindhu*, a 'river', pre-eminently the Indus.

‖ **Persicaria** (pəɹsikē·riă). *Herb.* [med. or mod. L. (also It.), f. L. *persicum* (*mālum*) peach: cf. med.L. *persicārius* peach-tree, and PEACHWORT.] The plant *Polygonum Persicaria*, Dead Arsesmart, or Peachwort; also, with defining words, applied to other species of *Polygonum*; the garden species is *P. orientale*.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cix. 361 Dead Arsmart is called *Persicaria*, or Peach-woort, of the likenesse that the leaues haue with those of the Peach tree. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. ii. 79 A Load of Persicaria or Arsmart, brought to him by some of the Country People. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* I. (1863) 101 Buck-wheat, .. the delicate pink-white of the flower, a paler persicaria. 1883 *Good Words* 710 Orach and fleabane, the yellow scandix and pink persicaria.

† **Pe·rsicary,** *Obs.* Anglicized form of prec.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 83 Þe ius of þe leeues of pechis,

or ellis persicaria. 1687 J. CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 146 They take the biting Persicary, and chew it.

Persico, persicot (pə̄·rsikə, -kŏt). [a. 17th c. F. *persico*, now *persicot*, a. It. *persico*, L. *persicum* peach.] A kind of cordial prepared by macerating the kernels of peaches, apricots, etc., in spirit.

1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (ed. 2) I. 108 Tincture of Saffron, Barbadoes-Water, Persico. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 328 P 1. 1889 DOYLE *Micah Clarke* 9 Powders and confects, cordials and persico. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Persicot.*

† **Persi·de**, *v. Obs. rare*—°. [ad. L. *persidēre* to continue sitting, f. PER- 1 + *sedēre* to sit.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Perside*, ..to sit by, to abide still.

Persie: see PERSE, PARSEE.

‖ **Persiennes** (pə̄·rsie·nz, ‖ pɛrsyɛn), *sb. pl.* [Fr., pl. fem. of adj. *persien* Persian.] Outside window-shutters or blinds, made of light laths horizontally fastened in a frame, so as to be movable, like those of Venetian blinds.

1842 LOUISA S. COSTELLO *Pilgr. Auvergne* I. 90 Throwing the persiannes wide open. 1865 tr *Erckmann-Chatrian's Waterloo* (1870) 24 The Jews and Lutherans behind their persiennes up above.

‖ **Persiflage** (pɛrsifla·ʒ). [Fr., f. *persifler* to banter or rally slightly: see -AGE.] Light banter or raillery; bantering, frivolous talk; a frivolous manner of treating any subject.

1757 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1774) IV. 103 Upon these delicate occasions you must practise the ministerial shrugs and persiflage. 1799 HAN. MORE *Fem. Educ.* (ed. 4) I. 15 The cold compound of irony, irreligion, selfishness, and sneer, which make up what the French..so well express by the term *persiflage*. 1814 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 308. 1827 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 13 Jan., There is a turn for persiflage, a fear of ridicule among them. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* xxi, All his smooth and shallow persiflage, even his shrewd satirich humour, had vanished. 1893 A. DOBSON *H. Walpole* ix. 254 The element in which his easy persiflage delights to disport itself.

Persiflate (pɛrsifleit), *v. rare*—¹. [f. F. *persifler* to banter lightly: see -ATE 3.] *intr.* To use or practise persiflage; to talk banteringly.

[1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xiv, Osborne was quite savage. The little governess patronised him and *persiflâd* him] 1849 — *Let.* in *Scribner's Mag.* (1887) I. 551/1 We talked and persiflated all the way to London.

‖ **Persifleur** (pɛrsiflœ̃r). [Fr., agent-noun f. *persifler*: see prec.] One who is addicted to persiflage, who indulges in frivolous, quizzical talk.

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* i, They felt that if *persiflage* be the great thing, there never was such a *persifleur* [as Voltaire]. 1879 HARE *B'ness Bunsen* I. v. 147 He would have been a consummate persifleur.

Persil, -sile, obs. forms of PARSLEY.

Persimmon (pəsisi·mən). Forms: 7 putchamin, pessemmin, posimon, 8 pitchumon, pishamin, phishimon, porsimmon, 8–9 persimon, 9 -siman, -simmen, 8– persimmon. [Corruption of the native name in the Powhatan dialect (Algonkin of Virginia). The exact form of the first element is uncertain; the second is the suffix *-min*, common to many names of grains or small fruits in Algonkin dialects: cf. *mondamin*, *shahbomin*, in Longfellow's 'Hiawatha'. The stress was orig. not on the second syllable, *persimi·n* or *pe·rsimin* being earlier than *persi·mmon*.]

1. The plum-like fruit of the tree *Diospyros virginiana*; the American Date-plum, of yellowish orange colour, an inch or more in diameter, with from six to eight stony seeds; it is very astringent even when ripe, but becomes sweet and edible when softened by frost. Also, The large red fruit of the Chinese and Japanese species *D. Kaki*.

1612 CAPT. SMITH *Map Virginia* 12 The fruit like medlers; they call *Putchamins*, they cast vppon hurdles on a mat, and preserue them as Pruines. 1612 W. STRACHEY *Trav. Virginia* x. (Hakl. Soc.) 119 They have a plomb which they call pessemmins, like to a medler, in England, but of a deeper tawnie cullour. 1670 D. DENTON *Descr. New York* (1845) 3 The Fruits natural to the Island are Mulberries, Posimons,..Huckelberries. 1705 BEVERLEY *Hist. Virginia* II. iv. (1722) 112 Of stoned Fruits, I have met with three good Sorts, *viz.* Cherries, Plums, and Persimmons. 1731 CATESBY *Nat. Hist. Carolina* I. p. x, Phishimons, whorts, and some other fruit. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 322–3 Persimon Plum,..Pishamin Plum, *Diospyros*. 1785 J. BELKNAP in *M. Cutler's Life*, etc. (1888) II. 235, I enclose you the seeds of the Persimmon, a fruit natural to Pennsylvania. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 1. 17 The [Chinese] persimon is like a large egg-plum, but containing half a dozen stones. 1863 ALCOCK *Capital Tycoon* I. 323 Apples, pears, plums, peaches, chestnuts, persimmons, oranges,..all are here. 1887 *Century Mag.* Oct. 859/2 Away! Away!..to where the purple and golden persimmons hang low from the boughs.

2. (More fully *persimmon-tree*.) The tree *Diospyros virginiana* (N.O. *Ebenaceæ*); a native of North America, which produces the fruit described in 1, and yields a fine hard wood valuable for turning. Also applied to other species, as Black or Mexican P., *D. Texana*, which has a small black insipid fruit, and Japanese P., *D. Kaki*.

1737 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) I. 62 In the moistest part of this land some porsimmon-trees grow. 1788 REES *Chambers' Cycl.*, *Plum*, *Indian date*, pishamin, persimon, or pitchumon, *diospyros*,..a genus of the *polygamia dioecia* class. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* I. ii. 47 They brought..loaves made of the fruit of the persimmon. 1882 *Garden* 7 Jan. 1/2 There are..fruiting Japan Persimmons, American Persimmons.

3. In various phrases. U.S. *colloq.* and *slang*.

1857 DE QUINCEY *Murder* Wks. 1854 IV. 50 Why or with what view, it passes my persimmon to tell you. 1889 FARMER *Americanisms* s. v., 'To rake up the persimmons.'—To pocket the stakes or spoils. *Ibid.*, 'The persimmon above one's huckleberry',..an avowal of disbelief in one's ability to perform..a given task or undertaking. 1896 *Daily News* 5 June 5/3 There is..in the Southern States, a proverb.. 'The longest pole knocks the persimmon', i. e. success falls to him who has the most advantages. 1901–2 FARMER & HENLEY *Slang* s. v., That's persimmon (or all persimmon) = 'That's fine'. 1903 CUTCLIFFE HYNE *M' Todd* 40 No use taking four bites at a persimmon.

4. *attrib.*, as *persimmon-beer*, *-wood*.

1643 *Virginia Stat.* (1823) I. 250 Skowen's damms and Persimon Ponds. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3), *Persimmon Beer*, a kind of domestic beer whose principal ingredient is persimmons. 1892 *Joseph Gardner & Sons' Monthly Circular* 1 Oct., Persimmon Wood, £3 to £3 10s. per ton.

Persism (pə̄·rsiz'm). [f. Gr. περσίζειν to speak Persian: see -ISM.] A Persian idiom.

1760 BYROM *Jrnl. & Lit. Rem.* (1857) II. 1. 619 The Arabisms, Persisms and Tyriasms that the learned observe in it [New Testament].

Persist (pəsi·st), *v.* [ad. L. *persist-ēre* to continue steadfastly, to persist, f. PER- 2 + *sistēre* to stand. Cf. F. *persister* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *intr.* To continue firmly or obstinately *in* a state, opinion, purpose, or course of action, esp. against opposition, or remonstrance. Formerly also with *infin.*

1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Consto*, to persyste or abyde in a thynge. *Ibid.*, *Obstino*, to be obstinate, or persist firme, in one sentence or purpose. 1555 EDEN *Decades* Pref. (Arb.) 53 To persist in frowarde stoobernesse. 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 43 Whosoeuer persisteth in Gods truth to the ende, there is no cause why he shoulde feare the euerlasting death. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. ii. 186 Thus to persist In doing wrong, extenuates not wrong. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* 372 Farewel most learned Bartholine, And persist to love me. 1779 SHERIDAN *Monologue Garrick*, Can we persist to bid your sorrows flow? 1858 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 75 They persisted in going to the room last night.

b. To be insistent or urgent in a statement or question; to persist in saying or asserting.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 389 The Droger..persists; What comfort can I reap from your disturbance? *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Hist. Greece* II. 256 [Callisthenes] persisted in his innocence to the last. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* I. vi, 'Mr. Aubrey is not severe', persisted Evelyn.

† 2. To remain or continue to be (something or of some quality). *Obs.* or merged in 1.

1539 *Act* 31 *Hen. VIII*, c. 5 The saide Indenture shall persiste continue and abide..in full strength and vertue. 1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* iv. i, I will persist a terror to the world. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 2 They persisted earnest suiters still for him. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 249 But they persisted deaf, and would not seem To count them things worth notice. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* v. 78 [Matter] will always persist uniformly in its present state, either of rest or motion, if nothing stirs, diverts, accelerates, or stops it.

† 3. To remain standing (against opposing force); to stop short (at some point). *Obs. rare.*

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 18 Those that hold that all things are governed by Fortune, had not erred, had they not persisted there. 1646 — *Pseud. Ep.* VII. xviii. 381 He was able to persist erect upon an oyled planke, and not to bee removed by the force..of three men.

4. To remain in existence; to last, endure.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* I. xi. (1765) 26 The Calyx..Persisting, till the Fruit is come to Maturity. 1866 TATE *Brit. Mollusks* iv. 147 Bulimus has persisted since the period of.. the Upper Eocene. 1898 A. C. HADDON *Study of Man* p. xxvii, Among the pigmy peoples..we find many infantile characters persisting in the adults.

Persistence (pəsi·stĕns). Also 6–9 -ance. [In 16th c. a. F. *persistance* (cf. *resistance*); subseq. changed to -ENCE after L. *persistentem*: cf. next.]

1. The action or fact of persisting; firm or obstinate continuance in a particular course in spite of opposition. Also, The quality of being persistent; = PERSISTENCY.

1546 BALE *1st Exam. Anne Askewe* 1 A faste membre of Christ by her myghtye persystence in hys veryte. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* Jer. xiii. 23 After so long and obstinate persistance in your wickednesse. 1788 BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 156 Such further evils, as must have been consequent on a persistance therein. 1844 MARG. FULLER *Wom. 19th C.* (1862) 24 Persistence and courage are the most womanly no less than the most manly qualities. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 2. 472 The refusal of supplies was met by persistence in the levy of Customs.

2. Continued existence in time or (*rarely*) in space; endurance; continuous occurrence.

1681 RACHEL SPEGHT *Frailty of Life*, Man is in sacred writ compar'd to grasse,..Of short persistance, like an April showre. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* v. 103 A geological band of great persistence. 1879 H. GEORGE *Progr. & Pov.* Introd. (1881) 11 Political economy..does not explain the persistence of poverty amid advancing wealth. 1880 CARPENTER in *19th Cent.* Apr. 599 The persistence of a..number of cretaceous types..through the whole of the Tertiary period.

b. spec. *Persistence of an impression*: the continuance of a sensible impression after the exciting cause is removed, esp. of a visual impression upon the retina of the eye, the cause of many phenomena in optics. *Persistence of force* or *energy*, *persistence of matter*, names for the two principles of the conservation of energy and the permanence of matter.

1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. viii. 231 *note*, I expressed to..Prof. Huxley my dissatisfaction with the current expression—'Conservation of force'...Huxley suggested *persistence*. *Ibid.* (1867) 189 By the persistence of Force, we really mean the persistence of some Power which transcends our knowledge and conception...In other words, asserting the persistence of Force, is but another mode of asserting an Unconditioned Reality. 1869 TYNDALL *Notes Lect. Light* 97 An electric spark is sensibly instantaneous; but the impression it makes upon the eye remains for some time after the spark has passed away...Wheatstone's Photometer is based on this persistence. 1889 A. BARRATT *Phys. Metempiric* 81 The persistence of matter and energy, and the law..that events happen equally well in all parts of space where their conditions occur, prove that time and space have no real existence, but are only forms of arrangement of phenomena.

Persistency (pəsi·stĕnsi). [f. L. *persistentem*: see next and -ENCY; cf. prec.]

1. The quality of persisting or being persistent; firmness or obstinacy in adhering to a course, purpose, or opinion; also = PERSISTENCE 1.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. ii. 50 Thou think'st me as farre in the Diuels Booke, for obduracie and persistencie. *a* 1672 T. HORTON *Serm.*, *Ps.* CXXXIII. 1 (1679) 193 This is also pertaining to the love and concord of brethren, a perseverance and persistency in it. 1833 SARAH AUSTIN *Charac. Goethe* II. 209 *note*, He did this with the more ardour and persistency. 1879 TROLLOPE in *19th Cent.* Jan. 36 Clever young men, ambitious but idle and vacillating, are met every day, whereas the gift of persistency in a young man is uncommon.

2. The quality or condition of continuing in existence; = PERSISTENCE 2.

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 331 Not to place implicit reliance on the alleged persistency of the same mineral characters in secondary rocks. 1868 THIRLWALL *Rem.* (1878) III. 304 It has only undergone a series of transformations, which has not interrupted its persistency.

Persistent (pəsi·stĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *persistentem*, pr. pple. of *persistēre* to persist. In F. *persistant*; cf. PERSISTENCE.]

1. Persisting or continuing firmly in some action, course, or pursuit, esp. against opposition or remonstrance, or in spite of failure.

1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 81 Our resistance against the destruction of prejudices..of sense, is commonly more violent at first, but less persistent, than in the case of those of opinion. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xvi. 332 His greed, no less than his ambition,..made him a persistent coloniser. 1888 F. HUME *Mme. Midas* I. i, Her suitors were numerous and persistent as those of Penelope.

2. Existing continuously in time; enduring.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* XXXIX. (1856) 360 There is a something about this persistent day antagonistic to sleep. 1864 H. SPENCER *Biol.* I. III. viii. § 144. 404 This assumption of a persistent formative power, inherent in organisms, and making them unfold into higher forms. 1866 TATE *Brit. Mollusks* iv. 169 A marked and persistent variety. 1872 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* iv. (1894) 94 A persistent screen of stormy cloud drove up the valley.

b. Of an action or condition: Continued, continuous, constant; constantly repeated.

1857 *G. Bird's Urin. Deposits* 289 The persistent occurrence of deposits of the earthy phosphates in the urine. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* iv. 100 The persistent breathing of such air tends to lower all kinds of vital energy.

3. *spec.* a. *Zool.* and *Bot.* Of parts of animals and plants (as the horns, hair, leaves, calyces, etc.): Remaining after the period at which such parts in other cases fall off or wither; permanent; continuing; opp. to *deciduous* or *caducous*.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 344 *Persistent*...Legs which the insect has in all its states. EX. The legs attached to the trunk. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 206 Crowned by the persistent lobes of the calyx. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xxiv. 502 Lastly, come the Ruminants, whose horns are hollow and naked, but persistent. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 109 Called 'Everlastings' from their dry, scarious, persistent involucres. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. (ed. 6) 86 Leaves..may be..persistent, when they remain through the cold season..during which vegetation is interrupted. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 348 In some Mammalia the teeth grow from persistent pulps.

b. *Geol.* Of a stratum: Extending continuously over the whole area occupied by the formation; not thinning out or disappearing.

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 173 The individual strata are rarely persistent for a great distance. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. xxix. 372 The bed is persistent only for a few yards. 1865 GEIKIE *Scen. & Geol. Scot.* vi. 138 Even with such doubtful forms, the two main systems remain tolerably persistent.

Hence **Persi·stently** *adv.*, in a persistent manner, with persistence or continuously repeated action.

1859 SMILES *Self-Help* 323 Gentleness in society..pushes its way quietly and persistently. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* iii. 276 A fair recompense has been persistently refused.

Persi·ster. *rare.* [f. PERSIST *v.* + -ER 1.] One who persists.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. viii. 44 Each of them tends to the exclusion of that ungenerous persister's visits.

Persi·sting, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. PERSIST; persistence.

a 1694 TILLOTSON *Serm.*, *John* iii. 19 Wks. 1717 II. 600 Another usual concomitant of Infidelity, is..pertinacious persisting in Error. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg.*, *Misc. Tracts* 22/1 Convinced that his persisting was to little purpose.

Persi·sting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That persists, persistent; *spec.* = PERSISTENT 3.

1552 HULOET, Persistyng, *constans, manens.* 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 902 It may make him..more confident and persisting then otherwise he would be. 1774 CURTIS *Flora Lond.* i. (1777) 12 Pimpernel..Calyx persisting. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 484 Columns separated by the persisting collagenous tissue.

Hence **Persi·stingly** *adv.*, persistently.

1854 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 451 He..pursues persistingly an idea. 1885 L. WINGFIELD *Barbara Philpot* III. iv. 92 That the interesting schemer should so persistingly cling to a Cause that was hopeless.

Persi·stive, *a.* [f. PERSIST *v.* + -IVE.] Characterized by persisting, tending to persist.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 21 The protractiue trials of great Ioue, To finde persistiue constancie in men. 1757 HOME *Douglas* II, For chance and fate are words: Persistive wisdom is the fate of man. 1895 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 354 The King's plan was of no effect against his persistive constancy.

Hence **Persi·stively** *adv*, **Persi·stiveness.**

1847 J. SHEPPARD *Life J. Foster* II. 500 These evils ought to be boldly and persistively exposed. 1864 A. LEIGHTON *Myst. Leg. Edinburgh* (1886) 238 Persistiveness draws, as it were, a power from the wearing out of resistiveness.

Persiueir, obs. Sc. form of PERSEVERE.

Persive, obs. form of PIERCIVE.

†Perske, obs. Sc. form of (?) PARCH *v.*

1585 *Randolphs Phantasey* 784 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* i, The hills of highest hight are sonest perskt with sone; The Silver streames with somers drought are letten oft to Rone.

Perske, obs. variant of PERSE *a.*, blue, bluish.

Persley, -lie, -ly, persoley, -oly, obs. forms of PARSLEY. **Persnepe,** obs. f. PARSNIP.

Persolution (pəɪsolū·ʃən). *Chem.* [See PER- 5.] A solution of the highest strength.

1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem* 461 Solutions of tin may. come under the notice of the chemists as protosolutions and persolutions.

†Perso·lve, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *persolvĕre* to release, discharge completely, f. PER- 2 + *solvĕre* to loosen, to pay.] *trans.* To pay in full; to fulfil or discharge completely.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 230 b, .I.M. crownes, yerely to be persolued & paied within the toure of London. 1550 BALE *Apol.* 83 If all thynges muste be persolued, that hathe bene promysed in papisme.

Person (pə·ɪsən, pə·ɪs'n), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 3–4 **persun,** 3–6 **persone,** (4 **persoyne**), 4–5 **persoon(e,** (5 **persown**), 5–6 **persoun(e, personne,** 4– **person.** *β.* 4 **parsoun,** 4–7 **parson,** 5–6 **parsone,** 6 **parsonne.** [a. OF. *persone* (12th c. in Littré), mod.F. *personne*, a personage, a person, a man or woman, = Pr., It. *persona* :—L. *persōna* a mask used by a player, a character or personage acted (*dramatis persona*), one who plays or performs any part, a character, relation, or capacity in which one acts, a being having legal rights, a juridical person; in late use, a human being in general; also in Christian use (Tertullian *c* 200) a 'person' of the Trinity. Generally thought to be related to L. *personāre* to sound through; but the long *ō* makes a difficulty. The sense *mask* has not come down into Eng.; and the other senses did not arise here in logical order, the earliest being 1, 2, 4 b, and 7. See also PARSON, a differentiated form of the same word.]

I. 1. A character sustained or assumed in a drama or the like, or in actual life; part played; hence function, office, capacity; guise, semblance; one of the characters in a play or story. (Now chiefly of the *dramatis personæ* or characters in a drama, and in phr. *in the person of* = in the character of, as representing.) † *To put on a person*, to assume a character (cf. PERSONAGE 7 b).

The strict dramatic use does not appear in Eng. so early as the transferred use: cf. quot. 1590.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 126 Þe pellican..is euer leane... Dauid efnede him þerto in ancre persone, and ine ancre stefne. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B XVIII. 333 In my paleys paradys in persone of an addre, Falseliche þow fettest here þynge þat I loued 1538 CDL. POLE in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. lxxxiv. 219 Never heard of the like in Christendom, against ony that bear that person, that I do at this time. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 12 Whan as he speaketh vnder the parson of Phebus. 1580 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 107 They susteyne the persones of intercessours. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. i. 62 He comes to disfigure, or to present the person of Moone-shine. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* iv. i. 92 Well, in her person, I say I will not haue you. 1607 *Lingua* II. iv, Hee's bold to bring your person vpon the Stage. 1608 [see PERSONATOR]. 1653 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* I. xxi. 278 No man can long put on a person and act a part, but his evill manners will peep through the corners of the white robe. *a* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 184 And put on a kind of surly and sullen Person, of Purpose to deter her. 1665 LLOYD *State Worthies* (1670) 14 To fit them by degrees for the person they are to sustain. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 542 ¶ 1 Had I always written in the person of the Spectator. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Lyttelton* Wks. IV. 313 The names of his [Lyttelton's] persons too often enable the reader to anticipate their conversation. 1803–6 WORDSW. *Intim. Immort.* vii, Filling..his 'humorous stage' With all the persons, down to palsied Age.

II. 2. An individual human being; a man, woman, or child. (In earliest use, The human being acting in some capacity, personal agent or actor, person concerned.)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 316 Abuten sunne liggeñ six þinges þet hit belieþ. person, stude, time, manere, tale, cause. Persone, þe þet dude þoo sunne, oðer mid hwam me dude hire. 13.. *Cursor M.* 26684 (Cott.) To tell þe nam o þat person es na man halden wit reaun. 13.. *Coer de L.* 3317 Fyftene persons in Acres toun, He gaff hem clothis gret foyson. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 11 The fifte comandement es þat thou slaa na man..And also here es forboden vn-ryghtwyse hurtynge of any persone. 1467 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 304 That this acte be not prejudicial ne hurt to no parson nor parsones. ? 1507 *Commnyc.* (W. de W.) A iij, In Noes tyme bycause of synne..Saue viij. persones drowned were all. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* xv. 7 Ninety and nine iust persons. 1727 FIELDING *Love in Sev. Masques* III. x, There is a certain person in the world, who in a certain person's eye, is a more agreeable person than any person, amongst all the persons, whom persons think agreeable persons. 1827 JARMAN *J. J. Powell's Devises* (ed. 3) II. 337 The bequest did not spring from a parent or person standing in the place of a parent.

b. Emphatically, as distinguished from a thing, or from the lower animals. (Cf. 3.)

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. xiv. 43 Her [nature's] werke is alway hool. be it in persones or in bestes. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reff.* iv. xi. (1848) 233 My Opinions, whether of Persons or things, I cannot in most cases command my self. *a* 1713 SPRAT (J.), A zeal for persons is far more easy to be perverted, than a zeal for things. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. ii. 16 The objects of dominion or property are things, as contradistinguished from persons. 1893 PATMORE *Relig. Poet.* 107 In every person who has a right to be called a person, as distinguished from an animal, there are two distinct consciences.

c. A man or woman of distinction or importance; a personage. (Usually with qualifying word or words expressing this.)

(Outside English this was an earlier sense than 2.)

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3202 On hir heed she hadde a crown, Hir semede wel an high persoun. 1579 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 205 Johnne Cheisholme, comptrollar and secund persoun of the artailyeirie. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. viii. 348 If it were a person of qualitie, they gave apparrell to all such as came to the interrement. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1649) 154 Charles Duke of Bourbon, whom I find so considerable a Person at this time. 1672 DRYDEN *Assignation* I. i, A man of my parts and talents, though he be but a *valet de chambre*, is a person. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, vi. Wks. 1813 VI. 81 Immediately the chief persons in the state assembled. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 22 The Bishop..whose great popularity at Tours..made him a person of much consideration.

d. Used contemptuously or slightingly of a man.

1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* vi. i, Do you suppose a young lady..would want to take advantage of a person in trade? *Ibid.* ii, Miss Beverley, if this person wishes for a longer conference with you, I am sorry you did not appoint a more seasonable hour for your interview.

e. *Young person*: a young man or young woman (L. *juvenis*); now esp. used of the latter, when the speaker does not desire to specify her position as 'girl', 'woman', or 'lady'.

1535 COVERDALE *Judith* vii. 12 Then came the men and women, yonge personnes and children all vnto Osias. 1743 J. MORRIS *Serm.* vii. 181 Highly criminal in young persons. 1759 SARAH FIELDING *C'tess of Dellwyn* II. 217 This young Person had been left at her Parents' Death. 1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 72 (1794) III. 125 There lived a young person at Loudun from whom he could not resolve to be separated. 1801 *Lusignan* I. 21 Her daughter, a young person of seventeen. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xviii, There be some flashes of martial spirit about this young person [Halbert Glendinning]. 1885 W. S. GILBERT *Mikado* I, They are not young ladies, they are young persons. 1893 MRS F. H. BURNETT *One I knew best of all* xv, The Small Person blushed, because she was of the Small Persons who are given to superfluous blushing.

3. In general philosophical sense: A self-conscious or rational being.

1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 436 All which words are nothing else but so many descriptions of a person, a person hearing, a person receiving, a person testifying. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* ii (1884) 72 We can address God as a Person, and sustain relations [with Him] such as are possible only between persons.

III. 4. The living body of a human being; either (*a*) the actual body as distinct from clothing, etc., or from the mind or soul, or (*b*) the body with its clothing and adornment as presented to the sight of others; bodily frame or figure. Usually with *of* or possessive.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 652 (701) Troylus persone She knew by sighte and ek by gentillesse. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2139 To proffer our persons & our pure goodes, To venge of our velany and our vile harme. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* vi. (1885) 121 His highnes shall þan haue therfore a bouute his persone..lordes, knyghtes, and squiers. 1526 TINDALE *Col.* ii. 1 As many as have not sene my parson in the flesshe. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. ii. 202 For her owne Person, It beggerd all description. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Evremont's Ess.* 30 The Senate..sent to advise Pyrrhus to take care of his Person. 1732 LAW *Serious C.* iv. (ed. 2) 61 It is very possible for a man that is proud of his estate..to disregard his dress and person. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxxi, It was her fortune, not her person, that induced me to wish for this match. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* I. iii, One of his advantages was a fine person.

b. (With qualifying adj.) A human (or quasi-human) being considered in reference to bodily figure or appearance; a man or woman of (such and such) a figure. ? *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14913 'Alas!' he sayde, 'so fair mankynde,..So fare persones, so bright of ble.' *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 17 A fair persone he was and fortunat. 1539 BIBLE (Great) *Gen.* xxxix. 6 And Joseph[h] was a goodly persone, & a well fauored. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 416. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 110 Belial, in act more graceful and humane; A fairer person lost not Heav'n. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1775) II. 137 (*Maria*), I asked her if she remembered a pale thin person of a man. 1797–1805 S. & HT. LEE *Canterb. T.* V. 27 'What person of a man?' 'Very handsome, if he was not so pale.'

5. The actual self or being of a man or woman; individual personality. With *of* or possessive: *his (own) person* = himself; *your person* = yourself, you personally. † Formerly often used by way of respect: e.g. *the king's person* for 'the king'.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. III. 172 Þou knowest Concience, I com not to chyde, Ne to depraue þi persone with a proud herte. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 305 Ffor gentillesse nys but renomee Of thyne auncestres,. Which is a strange thyng to thy persone. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I. xxi. 67 Ye are the falsest lady of the world and the most traitresse vnto the kynges person. 1523 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 37, I am so extremely desyrous that the noble parson of [*sic*: ?of] my saide Prynce showlde tarry withyn Hys Realme. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vii. § 5 Traian..was for his person not learned. 1643 in Neal *Hist. Purit.* (1736) III. 35 The charge..shall..be either given to their persons, or left at their houses. *a* 1725 BURNET *Own Time* I 368 His circumstances may deserve that his character should be given, though his person did not. 1824 SCOTT *Reagauntlet* ch. xxiii, Let me first..see your Majesty's sacred person, in such safety as can now be provided for it 1853 MAURICE *Proph. & Kings* ix. 148 Asserting the dignity of his own person, or at all events of his own office. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* iii. (ed. 2) 54 We observe .. to begin with, that our bodies are not we,—not our proper persons

fig. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. xv. 75 Robbery and Violence, are Injuries to the Person of the Common-wealth.

† **b.** Expressing bodily presence or action; presence or action 'in person'. *Obs* exc. as in 11.

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxliii. (1482) 289 Whan they were y wedded..the kyng his owne persone brought and ladde this worthy lady to the bisshops place of wynchestre. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxx. (Percy Soc) 146 Up than I went where as her person stode. 1557 *Order of Hospitalls* Div b, The President..without his persons, shall no waightie matters be determined or agreed on. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. x 86 [They] do wrastle before his person two and two. 1605 SHAKS *Mach.* III. iv. 128 How say'st thou that Macduff denies his person At our great bidding? [1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. ix 309, I hope to be of service..with my troops and person.]

IV. 6. *Law.* A human being (*natural person*) or body corporate or corporation (*artificial person*), having rights and duties recognized by the law.

1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 75/1 And pey [the Master & Brethren of the Hospital] by that same name mowe be persones able to purchase Londes and Tenementz of all maneie persones. 1475 *Ibid.* VI. 150/1 Any persone Temporell, corporal or not corporat 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s.v., A Writ that lies for Prebendaries, or other Spiritual Persons. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 123 Natural persons are such as the God of nature formed us; artificial are such as are created and devised by human laws for the purposes of society and government; which are called corporations or bodies politic. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 188 A crowd is no distinct existence,..but if the same people be erected into a corporation, there is a new existence superadded; and they become a person in law capable to sue and be sued [etc.]. 1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will. IV*, c 74 § 1 The word 'Person' shall extend to a Body Politic, Corporate, or Collegiate, as well as an Individual.

V. 7. *Theol.* **a.** Applied to the three distinctions, or modes of the divine being, in the Godhead (Father, Son, and Holy Spirit) which together constitute the Trinity. (Cf. ESSENCE *sb.* 4 b, HYPOSTASIS 5, SUBSTANCE.)

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 55 For ðhre persones and on reed, On mist and on godfulhed. *c* 1325 SHOREHAM vii. 143 Wat may þe holy gost nou be? Persone þrydde in trynyte. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conic.* 14 The sam God..That woned ever in his godhede, And in thre persons and anhede. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 288 (Trin.) Perfore he is þe trinite þat is o god and persones þre 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 145/1 If y^t one beleued in all the thre parsones of the trinite, ye father ye sone & the holy gost. 1663–70 SOUTH *Serm.* (1727) IV. vii. 284 A Plurality of Persons, or Personal Subsistences in the Divine Nature, is a great Mystery, and so to be acknowledged by all who really are, and profess themselves Christians. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt Nat.* (1834) II. 188 The divine persons differ in another manner than human persons. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* II. ii. (1876) 155 The mysteriousness of the doctrine evidently lies in our inability to conceive a sense of the word *person*, such, as to be more than a mere character, yet less than an individual intelligent being. *Ibid.* v. § 365 The word *Person* which we venture to use in speaking of those three distinct and real modes in which it has pleased Almighty God to reveal to us His being.

† **b.** Substance: = HYPOSTASIS 3. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* in H. G. Dugdale *Life* (1840) App I. 87 Semblable though the sayd body [of Christ] be presented in the bred, howbeit it is not become one person therwith.

c. The personality of Christ, esp. as uniting the two natures, divine and human; = HYPOSTASIS 5 (*d*).

1562 *Articles of Religion* ii, Two whole and perfect Natures ..were joined together in one Person. 1855 LYNCH *Lett. to Scattered* ii. 34 Christianity shows itself in immense breadths of time and life, which imply Profundity in the Person of Christ.

VI. 8. *Gram.* Each of the three classes of personal pronouns, and corresponding distinctions in verbs, denoting or indicating respectively the person speaking (*first person*), the person spoken to (*second person*), and the person or thing spoken of (*third person*); each of the different forms or inflexions expressing these distinctions.

[Gr. πρόσωπον in Dionysius Thrax; L. *persōna* in Varro.]

1520 WHITINTON *Vulg.* (1527) 8 b, Ye verbe shal be ye fyrst persone. 1530 PALSGR. Introd. 27 This tong hath thre persones in bothe the nombres of theyr verbes. *Ibid.*, Every substantyue is onely of the thyrde person. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 97 The Quakers .. speak to one another in the second Person and singular Number. 1764 W. PRIMATT *Accentus Redivivi* 111 The Dorians pronounced verbs ending or,..that is, provided they were third persons plural. 1845 STODDART in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I. 62/1 In many Languages the person is necessarily expressed by a pronoun. This is universally the case in the Chinese,.. the verb being alike in all the persons. *Mod.* The narrative is written in the third person.

VII. 9. *Zool.* Each individual of a compound or 'colonial' organism, having a more or less independent life, and often specialized in form or function; a zooid.

1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 117 In the Pennatulidæ..some, and at times many, persons in a colony are less well-developed. *Ibid* 123 When the persons of a colony are dimorphic, those which are the more developed are at the same time those which are functionally sexual.

VIII. *Phrases* and *Comb.*

10. *In* one's (*own*) *person*, formerly also *in* (one's) *proper person* (= L. *in propriâ personâ*): †**a.** = in person (see 11). *Obs.* **b.** In one's own character (not as representing another): see sense 1.

a. [1292 BRITTON I. i. § 1 Pur ceo qe nous ne suffisums mie en nostre propre persone a oyer et terminer totes les quereles del poeple. *trans.* Inasmuch as we are not sufficient in our proper person to hear and determine all the complaints of our said people.] 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conse.* 4958 For to sytte in dome in proper parsoun. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 443 Aftur þat a man deserves in his owne persoyne schal he be rewardid. 1390 GOWER *Conf* I 5 The which noman in his persone Mai knowe. 1472-3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 52/1 That the said John Myrfeld, Richard Ledys, and either of theym, in their propre persone and persones appere. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 13 He wolde be in his owne persone, the example of our hole iourney. 1560 DAUS tr *Sleidane's Comm.* 375 They haue ofte intreated you, sometime by their Ambassadours, and somtime in their own persons.

b. 1692 WASHINGTON tr *Milton's Def Pop.* M.'s Wks. 1738 I 503 Not such as the Poet would speak, if he were to speak in his own person. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 266 The poet is speaking in his own person. [See sense 1.]

11. *In person*: with or by one's own action or bodily presence; personally; oneself.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 631 King Iames..then beyng there in person. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. 1 127 (Quarto), You haue .. made her serue your vses both in purse and in person. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 851 Princes of my countrey came in person, Solicited, commanded, threatn'd, urg'd. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vi. 205 To return him thanks in person. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. x 260 Charlemaigne excused the bishops from serving in person. 1858 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. iv. 310 Others crossed the sea in person.

12. *In the person of* (*in his* or *her person*).

a. In the character of, as the representative of, as personally representing. See sense 1.

b. Embodied or invested in; impersonated in; (as) personally represented by.

1582-3 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 541 A power strange and unsufferabill to be in the persoun of ony inferior subject. 1678 DRYDEN *All for Love* Pref., Persecuting Horace and Virgil in the persons of their successours. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* I. vii. 60 The company still subsists in the person of the state. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 216, I will avenge this insult, noble Queen, Done in your maiden's person to yourself.

13. *To accept* (†*take*), *respect* (†*behold*, †*look on*) *persons*, or *the person of* any one: to look upon with favour, to favour, to show partiality, esp. on personal or improper grounds. (*Scriptural.*)

Person here represents L. *personam* of the Vulgate (which however has in some places *faciem*), the Gr. being προσωπον 'face, countenance, person', usually in the comb προσωπολημπτειν 'to accept the face of', rendering Heb. נשא פנים *nāsā' pānīm* 'to lift up or accept the face' (prob. orig. to lift up the face of one prostrated in humility or supplication).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19944 (Cott.), I se he [Petre] said .þat godd, þat mad for us ransoun, Bihaldes noght mans persun. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xx. 21 Thou takist not persoone of man, but thou techist in treuth the wey of God. — *Rom.* ii. 11 For accepcioun of persoones [*gloss*, that is, to putte oon bifore another withoute desert] is not anentis God. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* xxv. 35 Behold I haue herkened vnto thy voyce, and accepted thy personne [Vulg *honoravi faciem tuam*]. — *Ps.* lxxxi. 2 How longe wil ye geue wronge iudgment & accepte the persounes of the vngodly? 1539 BIBLE (Great) *Acts* x. 34 There is no respecte of parsones wyth God [*Vulg.* Non est personarum acceptor Deus; 1382 WYCLIF not acceptour of persoones; *Rhem.* not an accepter..; 1526 TINDALE God is not parcial; 1611 God is no respecter of persones]. [See also ACCEPT *v.* 2, ACCEPTER, ACCEPTION 2, RESPECT *sb.* and *v.*, RESPECTER.]

14. *Comb.*

1647 FULLER *Good Th. in Worse T.* (1841) 132 When we are time-bound, place-bound, or person-bound. 1873 Miss M. BLIND tr. *Strauss' Old Faith & New* xlii. 169 The impersonal but person-shaping All.

†**Per'son,** *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. prec.: cf. late L. *persōnāre* to represent.] = PERSONATE *v.* 5.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. xiv, Or let us person him like some wretched itinerary Judge.

Person, obs. form of PARSON.

‖ **Persona** (pəɹsōʊnă). The Latin word for PERSON, q. v., used in certain phrases:

1. Persona grata [late L.], an acceptable person or personage; originally applied to a diplomatic representative who is personally acceptable to the personage to whom he is accredited.

2. *In propria persona*: see IN *Lat. prep.*

Personable (pə̄ɹsonăb'l), *a.* [f. PERSON *sb.* + -ABLE: cf. 16th c. F. *personnable*.]

1. Having a well-formed person or body; well-made, handsome; good-looking, comely, presentable. (Now chiefly in literary use.)

c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb) 1552 His bodie so personable and plesaunt, So feir and so wel y-wroght. 1540-1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 102 One woman..hath manie children, of theym some be fayre and personable, some ill fauoured and croked. 1622 S. WARD *Life of Faith in Death* (1627) 69 The most personable Creature that euer the Sunne saw. 1723 SWIFT *Cook Maid's Lett.* Wks 1755 III. ii. 205 My master is a personable man, and not a spindle-shank'd hoddy-doddy. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLV. 79 She was..too personable and attractive a nymph to be without a swain. 1890 BESANT *Armorel of Lyonesse* I. vi, Certainly, he was a personable young man.

†**2.** *Law.* Having the status of a legal person (PERSON 6), and as such competent to maintain a plea in court, or to take anything granted or given. *Obs.*

1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 68 Whan he is made abbot he is as a man personable [LITTLETON *edd.* 1481-1530 vn home ou person; *ed.* 1557 parsonable] in the lawe, alonly to purchase and to haue landes and tenementes .. to the vse of his house, & nat to his owne proper vse. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s.v., The tenent pleaded that the wife was an alien borne in Portingall. . The plaintife saith: shee was made personable by Parlament, that is, as the Civilians would speake it, *habere personam standi in iudicio.* Personable is also as much as to be of capacitie to take any thing graunted or given. *Ibid.* s. v. *Personal*, The demaundant was judged personable to maintaine this action. 1660 SHERINGHAM *King's Suprem.* vii. (1682) 68 All agreed that the King was Personable, and discharged from all attainder in the very act that he took the Kingdom upon him.

†**3.** = PERSONAL. *Obs.*

1632 *Virginia Stat.* (1823) I. 172 Exempted from theire personable service in the warrs.

Hence **Pe'rsonableness,** personal handsomeness.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. iv. 223 An apt figure, and personablenes of body. 1654 R. CODRINGTON tr *Iustine* I. 21 Darius besides his personableness and his vertue, was of neer relation in blood to the ancient Kings *c* 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Persuas.* iii, I know no other set of men but what lose something of their personableness when they cease to be quite young.

†**Pe'rsonably,** *adv.* *Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. Like a personage of importance; in grand style.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* xix. (Arb.) 47 Yf ye had seen reynart how personably he wente wyth hys male and palster on his sholder [*Du* hoe persoenliken hi doe ghinc].

2. = PERSONALLY. [Cf. OF. *personablement* = *personnellement.*]

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 371 b/1 He myght not hym self entende personably vnto hys thynges. 1538 FITZHERB. *Just. Peas* 125 Upon payn of forty pounds personably to appere before the kinge.

Personage (pə̄ɹsonēdʒ). [a. OF. *personage*, *-ounage* (13th c. in Godef.), mod.F. *personnage* = Pr. *personatge*, It. *personaggio*, med.L. *persōnāticum* (1057 in Du Cange), *-āgium*, deriv. of *persōna* PERSON: see -AGE.]

†**1.** A representation or figure of a person; an image or effigy; a statue or portrait. *Obs*

1483 in *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I 6 There was a personage like to the symilitude of the king in habet royall crowned with the crown oon his hede. 1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist China* 186 The gate was wrought of masons warke of stone .full of figures or personages. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* VII. xxxviii, Alexander streightly forbad . That no man should draw his pourtrait in colours but Apelles the painter: that none should engraue his personage but Pyrgoteles the grauer. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xxix. 420 Upon this litter they set the personage of the idoll, appointed for the feast. 1607-12 BACON *Ess.*, *Beauty* (Arb.) 210 Apelles, or Albert Durere, . Whereof the one would make a Parsonage by Geometricall proporcions, the other, by takeing the best partes out of divers faces to make one excellent.

†**2.** The body of a person; chiefly with reference to appearance, stature, etc.; bodily frame, figure; personal appearance: = PERSON *sb.* 4. (In quot. 1785 humorously for the 'person' or 'body'.) *Obs.*

1461 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 463/1 The beaute of personage that it hath pleased Almyghty God to send You. *c* 1559 R. HALL *Life Fisher* in *Fisher's Wks.* (E. E. T. S.) II. p. lxiij, Doctor Ridley (who was a man of verie little and small personage). 1606 BRYSKETT *Cro. Life* 32 Well borne, vertuous, chaste, of tall and comely personage, and well spoken. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 344 The Armenians are..of comely Personage. 1701 C. WOLLEY *Jrnl. New York* (1860) 57 Of a Gentile Personage, and a very agreeable behaviour in conversation. 1785 COWPER *Let. to Lady Hesketh* 20-24 Dec., Half a dozen flannel waistcoats..to be worn..next my personage.

fig. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 103 His stile addeth fauour, and grace to beauty; and in a godly Boddy representeth a puissant Soule. How few verses carry such a personage of state?

†**b.** A person of (such and such a) figure or appearance: = PERSON *sb.* 4 b. *Obs.*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 594 Hee being a tall and hardie personage 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius, Goth. Wars* III. 75 He was a beautifull personage, tall, and of the goodliest countenance that could be seen. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Personage*, the same with Person; as She was a comely Personage. 1807 WORDSW. *Wh. Doe* III. 145 The monumental pomp of age Was with this goodly Personage.

3. A person (man or woman) of high rank, distinction, consideration, or importance; a person of note. (Originally always with *great* or the like qualification, which in the 19th c. began to be implied in calling any one 'a personage'.)

1503-4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 25 *Preamble*, Honorable personages to have joint..power with the seid persones rehersed. 1532 SIR J. RUSSELL in Ellis *Orig. Lett* Ser. II. I. 301 As for the greate personages that be taken..none of them shalbe as yet put to no ransome. 1654 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Warrs Flanders* 42 The Councel of Spain was then full of many eminent personages. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 268 Her Majesty, is a Personage endowed with rare Perfections both of Mind and Body. 1812 LD. MILTON *Sp. Ho. Com.* 1 Dec., The Great Personage at the Head of the Government. 1845 D'ISRAELI *Sybil* vii, Sir John Warren bought another estate, and picked up another borough. He was fast becoming a personage 1893 F. F. MOORE *I Forbid Banns* (1899) 120 Lady Ashenthorpe was a Personage. That she had become a Personage, proved that she possessed a large amount of tact.

b. In weakened or generalized sense: A person; a man or woman (whose status the speaker does not know, or does not desire to specify).

Sometimes applied ironically or laughingly to a self-important person, who considers himself 'a personage'; also with mixture of other senses.

a 1555 BRADFORD *Let. to Lady Vane* in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) 1648 Many whiche were in comparison of Peter, but rascall personages. 1668 LLOYD (*title*) Memoires of the Lives . of those Personages who Suffered for the Protestant Religion. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxx, The personage whom we had long entertained as a harmless amusing companion. 1786 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Juvenile Indiscr.* II. 56 The Seraphic Miss Franklin, was, in his present opinion, a very disgusting personage. 1818 R. SHARP *Lett. & Ess.* (1834) 54 Your shrewd, sly, evil-speaking fellow is generally a shallow personage. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* ii. 28 No impassioned personage wishes he had been born in the age of Pitt. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 215 That ready-witted and helpful personage.

†**4.** The quality of being a person or persons; personality. *Obs. rare.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 198 b, For here is no consubstancialite nor personage, whiche is in ye deite.

†**5.** Personal identity, personality, individual self. *Our personages*, ourselves. *Obs.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. xxv, Any thinge wherby our wittes may be amended and our personages be more apte to serue our publike weale. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 179 Acts of his personage and not of ours.

†**6.** The sort of person any one is, or is represented to be, in respect of character, rank, etc. *Obs.*

1534 WHITINTON *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 43 Poetes iudge comly what soeu[e]r becometh a man by his personage. 1560 COTE *Lett. to Jewell* ii, The greater personage you beare, the lesse cause haue ye to be put to answer. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 242 Instruments wherewt he obteined estimation, and wonne worship conuenient for his proper personage. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* IV. iv. 115 Many good parts ought to be in the parsonage of a Sergeant Maior.

7. One of the persons or characters of a drama (*dramatis personæ*), or of a dramatic poem, story, etc.; also one of the actors on the stage of history.

1573 in Cunningham *Acc. Revels Crt.* (Shaks. Soc. 1842) 32, Patternes for personages of Men & Women in strange attyer. 1579 E. K. in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Ep. to Harvey § 1 His [Spenser's] dewe obseruing of Decorum everye where, in personages, in seasons, in matter, in speach. 1594 in Ellis *Orig Lett.* Ser. I. III 33 There being in that Tragœdie sondry personages of greatest estate, to be represented in auncient princely attire. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 156 P 6 Only three speaking personages should appear at once upon the stage. 1888 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I. Pref. 7 The motives of the personages are sometimes as apparent as their actions 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* xix, I intend that Madeline Staveley shall..be the most interesting personage in this story.

b. Hence, the impersonation or acting of such a character, the part (acted); in the phrases, *to take upon oneself, put on, play, assume the personage of*; also *fig.* and *transf.*, in *to represent the personage of.*

1559 *Mirr. Mag.* (1563) B ij, I will take upon me the personage of the last, full of woundes, miserably mangled, with a pale countenaunce, and gristly looke. 1582 MULCASTER' 1st *Pt. Elem.* Pref, Her Majestie representeth the personage of the hole land. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 37 You have hitherto represented the personage of one, whom you are not. 1641 LD. J. DIGBY *Sp. in Ho Com.* 21 Apr. 3 Judges wee are now, and must put on another personage. 1652 tr. *De-las Cuevas' Don Fenise* 78 Every one of us played so well his personage in this Comedy. 1685 COTON tr. *Montaigne* I. xix. (1877) I. 75 Whatsoever personage a man takes upon himself to perform, he ever mixes his own part with it. 1901 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Feb. 6/1 It is common for tragedians to shut themselves up in their dressing-rooms between the acts of a play, and to reassume their personage immediately on being called.

†**c.** Assumed or pretended character; acting; semblance. *Obs.*

1572 tr. *Buchanan's Detect Q. Mary* M iv, At Setons sche threw away all hir disguisit personage of mourning.

8. Phrases. †*In one's own personage*, in person (PERSON 10), personally (*obs.*). *In the personage of*, †**a.** in the character of, as representing (*obs.*); **b.** as represented by; personified in; = *in the person of* (PERSON 12 a, b).

1534 CRANMER *Misc. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) II. 291 In case I had so spoken the same unto you in my own personage. *Ibid.* 294 To examine in your own personage the said misdoers. 1553 KENNEDY *Compend. Tract.* in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 153 Spekying unto his Apostolis in the personage of the rest of the ministeris of the Kirk of God. 1888

J. Payn *Prince of Blood* I. i. 30 'Circumstances over which she had no control', in the personage of her brother Ernest, were impelling her.

Personage, obs. form of Parsonage.

Personal (pə̄ˈrsənál), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 4–5 -el, etc., 6 parsonal(l. [a. OF. *personal* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), *-el* (mod F. *-onnel*), ad. L. *persōnāl-is* of or pertaining to a person (in Law or Gram.), f. *persōna* Person; see -al.]

1. Of, pertaining to, concerning, or affecting the individual person or self (as opposed, variously, to other persons, the general community, etc., or to one's office, rank, or other attributes); individual; private; one's own. Rarely in reference to an animal (quot. 1796).

Personal Equation, *personal* Identity: see these words.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) III. 115 Serui is Tullius .. ordeyned first personal tribute [L. *censum*] to be Romayns. 1555 Calfhill *Answ. Treat. Cross* vi. 135 Examples be daungerous to be followed .. bycause they be sometime but personall. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* II. i. 11, I know no personall cause, to spurne at him, But for the generall. 1683 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 239 Know no reason why they might not give their personal bills to such as would take them as money to pass. 1796 Hunter tr. *St Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 79 Even the instincts of animals appear to be less adapted to their own personal utility, than to that of Man. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 182 Although dignities are now become little more than personal honours; yet they are still classed under the head of real property. 1845 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 18 It required all the personal influence of the king to check the turbulence of his irritated followers.

b. Const. *to* (cf. *proper to, peculiar to*).

a 1768 Erskine *Inst. Law Scot.* I. iv. § 12. 58 The jurisdiction annexed to the principality is not heritable, but personal to the King's eldest son. 1844 Lingard *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. ii. 61 The authority was personal to Augustine, and not intended to descend from him to his successors. 1874 S. Wilberforce *Ess.* I. 376 This is personal to himself.

2. Done, made, performed, held, etc. in person; involving the actual or immediate presence or action of the individual person himself (as opposed to a substitute, deputy, messenger, etc.). Of a reciprocal action or relation, Carried on or subsisting between individual persons directly.

c 1388 in *Wyclif's Sel. Wks.* III. 413 Pai sayne, þat no persone ne vicare ne prelate is excusid fro personele residense to be made in her beneficys. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* II. an. 1407 (R.) With great dyffyculte he pacyfyed them agayn ..and brought them to personall communycacion. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* II. i. 32 Tell him, the daughter of the King of France. Importunes personall conference with his grace. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 387 The one was their personall presence and travelling to the wars. 1733 C. Cooke 13 Dec. in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 5) Your allowing me to some degree of personal acquaintance with you. 1844 Thirlwall *Greece* lxiv. VIII. 263 The wealthier citizens..bound by law to personal service in the cavalry. 1880 L. Stephen *Pope* iv. 85 Pope did not enjoy the honour of any personal interview with royalty.

† b. Present or engaged in person. *Obs.*

1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, IV. iii. 88 When hee was personall in the Irish Warre. 1600 E. Blount tr. *Conestaggio* 152 Kings ought to be personall in their enterprises. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* II. 211 None but we that are personall actors therein..can thoroughly apprehend [etc.].

3. Of or pertaining to one's person, body, or figure; bodily: **a.** as an action or quality. † *Personal oath* (quot. 1577–87): = *bodily* or *corporal oath* (see Corporal *a.* 5 a).

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 5142 A purtrayour ..scho prays with þam to pas, And his personele proporcions in perchemen hire bring. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 1 He tooke his personall oth before the altar of S. Peter at Westminster, to defend the holie church, and rulers of the same. 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. iv. 8 Our Nauie is addressed, our Power collected. ..Onely wee want a little personall Strength. 1620 Breathwait *Five Senses* in *Archaica* II. 82 It is .. a personal comelinesse, adds honour to our clothing. 1716 Addison *Freeholder* No. 21 ¶ 3 A Princess whose Personal Charms..were now become the least part of her Character. 1865 Lubbock *Prehist. Times* 21 The personal ornaments of the Bronze age consist principally of bracelets,..pins,..and rings.

b. as something affecting or having reference to one's person or body.

1591 Horsey *Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) 165 The Russ Emperor flies with his .. personall guard of 20 thousand gonnors, towards a stronge monesterie. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. i. 141 Three great and primary rights, of personal security, personal liberty, and private property. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* viii iv, Turning their attention to her personal safety. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I 228 Designed .for the purpose of personal defence. 1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* ch. xvi, He shall have no personal ill-usage. 1861 Mill *Utilit.* (1862) 65 It is considered unjust to deprive any one of his personal liberty.

4. Having an individual person as object; relating to a person in his individual capacity; directed to, aimed at, or referring to some particular person or to oneself personally, *spec.* in a disparaging or offensive sense or manner.

1614 T. Lorkin *Let.* in *Crt. & Times Jas I* (1848) I. 346 If they had .not proceeded to personal invectives, and mutinous and seditious speeches against his majesty,..his favourites, and .. the Scots in general. a 1729 J. Rogers (J.), Publick reproofs of sin are general..; but in private conversations the application may be more personal. 1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V 264 A dispute, which, by the conduct of my opponent, has degenerated into personal abuse. 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* xi, He asked him distinctly,..as a personal favour too, not to play. 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* I. iv. 19 Private Acts of Parliament are divided into those which are *personal* and those which are *local*. 1888 J. Inglis *Tent Life in Tigerland* 236, I seemed to take it as a personal insult that anybody..amid all the depressing surroundings, should dare to be cheerful.

b. Const. *to* (cf. *relative to*, etc.).

c 1680 Hickeringill *Hist. Whiggism* I. Wks. 1716 I. 56 The Earl of Arundel was restrained for a Misdemeanour, which was Personal to his Majesty. 1814 Scott *Waav.* xliii, He [the Prince] had a different and good natured motive, personal to our hero, for prolonging the conference.

c. Having oneself as object; directed to oneself.

1778 Miss Burney *Evelina* xxx, They have every one of them so copious a share of their own personal esteem. 1830 D. Israeli *Chas. I*, III. iv. 60 The strong personal vanity of the man.

d. *transf.* Making a personal remark, reflection, or attack; addicted to such remarks, etc.

1607 B. Jonson *Volpone* Ded., Where have I been particular? where personall? except to a mimic, cheater [etc.]. 1855 Tennyson *Maud* I. x. ii, And therefore splenetic, personal, base, A wounded thing with a rancorous cry. 1882 Peabody *Eng. Journalism* xxiii. 187 *Punch*..is racy, frank, and personal to a degree that often perplexes foreigners.

5. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a person or self-conscious being, as opposed to a thing or abstraction.

1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* III. xxxiii. 206 If the Church be not one person, then it hath no authority at all,..nor has any will, reason nor voice: for all these qualities are personal. 1659 Pearson *Creed* (1839) 435 Grief is certainly a personal affection, of which a quality is not capable. 1835 Ure *Philos. Manuf.* 5 At least double the amount of personal industry is engaged in the arts, manufactures, and trade, to what is engaged in agriculture. 1877 F. R. Conder *Bas. Faith* i. 26 This unity is not possessed of what we call personality; incapable therefore of sustaining any personal relation to man.

b. Having the nature of a person; that is a person, not a thing or abstraction.

a 1860 J. A. Alexander *Gosp. Jesus Christ* xxxvi. (1861) 533 It is not before a mere abstraction that man trembles, but before a personal avenger. 1860 Pusey *Min. Proph., Amos* v. 21 Worshipping 'nature', not a holy, Personal, God. 1880 Haughton *Phys. Geog.* i. 1 Imagining .. a personal creator of themselves and of the universe.

6. *Law.* Opposed to *real*: † **a.** originally, in *personal action* (or *plea*), an action wherein the claim was not the restitution of a specific thing (since the thing might be destroyed, concealed, or transported beyond the reach of the law) but the recovery from the *person* concerned of compensation, i. e. of damages; distinguished from a *real action*, which claimed the restitution of the thing itself (being something indestructible and irremovable), and from a *mixed* action in which both restitution and damages were demanded. (This distinction is *Obs.*, real actions having fallen out of use early in 17th c., and been formally abolished in 1833. See Sweet *Dict. Eng. Law* 24.) Hence b. *personal property* (*estate*, etc.), things recoverable in the personalty or by a personal action, i. e. chattels and chattel interests in land, etc., as opposed to *real property* (*estate*, etc.), i. e. things recoverable in the realty, or by a real action; viz. land (in the legal sense: see Land 4 c), and rights attached to the possession of land. *Personal property* therefore includes generally all property except land and those interests in land which pass on the owner's death to his heir; corresponding in general (though not entirely) to the *movables* of Scotch, Continental, and Anglo-Indian law.

Personal and *real action* represent L. *actio in personam* and *actio in rem* of the Roman law, in which actions were distinguished by the nature of the right thereby asserted: the terms were taken by Bracton into English Law, but employed in a different way, to distinguish actions according to the process of execution obtained, that is, in reference not to the right asserted but to the relief afforded therein. The thing sought by Britton's *actio in rem* was restitution of a specific thing which the law was always able to lay hold of and hand over; this limited it to land and rights exercisable over or in respect of land. But land and its rights were hereditary possessions, descending to the owner's heirs, hence *real property* became coextensive with or equivalent to heritable property, and *personal property* came to include all other property; this again reacted upon the definition, inasmuch as the question whether any particular property was hereditary and passed to the heir, or was non-hereditary and passed to the executors or administrators, became the test whether the property or estate was real or personal; so that certain rights attached to land, came to be treated as *real* or *personal*, not according to the original application of these words, but according to the rule which had been established as to the descent of these rights severally. Thus leases, of whatever duration, as well as mortgages and securities for money affecting lands or heritable property, which in Scotland are themselves heritable and descend to the heir, in England go to the personal representative, and are classed as personal estate. (See T. Cyprian Williams in *Law Quarterly* IV. (1888); Pollock and Maitland *Hist. Eng. Law* II. 179–80, 568–70.)

a. [c 1250 Bracton III. iii. § 2 Personales vero actiones sunt quæ competunt contra aliquem ex contractu, vel quasi. 1292 Britton II. i. § 1 Personels plets pledables par attachementz de cors ou destresces des biens moebles. a 1294 Hengham *Summa Parva* I. (1616) 81 Post defaltam in actione Reali, non competit in personali.] 1448 *Shillingford's Lett.* (Camden) App. 139 Any action real personall and myxte apon any person or persons. c 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 304 Released to them and pardoned all accions reals and personels of eny maner cause I-begonne. 1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* III. iv. 73 b, Also as to accyons parsonels, tenauntes in comon ought to haue suche accyons parsonels loyntly in all theyr names. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. viii. 117 Personal actions are such whereby a man claims a debt, or personal duty, or damages in lieu thereof: and, likewise, whereby a man claims a satisfaction in damages for some injury done to his person or property. 1838 T. C. Williams in *Law Quarterly Rev.* IV. 401 Before the year 1832, the plaintiff in a personal action could never obtain final judgment against the defendant in default of appearance.

b. [a 1481 Littleton *Tenures* § 497 En mesme le manere est de choses personelx. 1481 *Year-bk.* 21 *Edw. IV* (1599) 83 b, Cest annuitie est un chose personal.] 1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* III. iv. 74 There be possessyons and propertyes of Chatell reall and Chatell parsonal. 1622 Bacon *Hen. VII* 123 Jewels, household-stuff, stocks upon his grounds, and other personal estate exceeding great. 1650 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 226 The rest and residue of all my goods and personall estate whatsoever..I doe will vnto my executours towards the payment of my debts and legacies aforesaid. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. i. 13 In personal estates the father may succeed to his children; in landed property he never can be their immediate heir, by any the remotest possibility. *Ibid.* xxiv. 385 But things personal, by our law, do not only include things moveable, but also something more: the whole of which is comprehended under the general name of chattels. 1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 735 In the law of England, the distinction between real and personal property, is almost, but not entirely, the same as the distinction between heritable and movable property in the law of Scotland. 1844 Williams *Real Prop.* (1875) 8 Funded property is personal. 1888 [see Personalty] 1895 Maitland *Bracton & Azo* (Selden Soc.) 173 It has been suggested that had Bracton looked a little deeper, we might have had no talk of 'real' and 'personal' property. 1895 Pollock & Maitland *Hist. Eng. Law* II. 180 When our orthodox doctrine has come to be that land is not owned, but that 'real actions can be brought for it, while no 'real action' can be brought for just those things which are the subjects of 'absolute ownership', it is clear enough that the 'personalness' of 'personal property' is a superficial phenomenon.

c. *Personal contract, injury, law, representative*: see quots.

1882 C. Swett *Dict. Eng. Law* 200 A personal contract is one which depends upon the existence, or the personal qualities, skill, or services of one of the parties: such as a contract of marriage, or a contract to paint a picture. It follows from the nature of a personal contract that it cannot be assigned, and that it is discharged by the death of the party on whose personality it is founded. *Ibid.* 602 A personal injury is an injury to the person of an individual, such as an assault, as opposed to an injury to his property, such as a trespass. *Ibid.*, A system of laws is said to be personal, when its operation is limited to one of several races inhabiting a state, as in the case of India. 1883 *Wharton's Law Lex.* 725/1 An heir-at-law or devisee is a real representative; an executor or administrator is a personal representative. [But the executor has been made a 'real representative' for some purposes, by the Land Transfer Act, 1897 (Sir F. Pollock).]

d. *Personal diligence, personal execution* (Scots Law): (*a*) the process for enforcing performance of civil obligations by imprisonment of the debtor (opposed to diligence or execution against estate heritable or movable); now abolished, exc. in exceptional cases; (*b*) also used to include attachment of debtor's movables, as well as imprisonment (opposed to *real* diligence, i. e. against heritable estate).

a 1768 Erskine *Inst. Law Scot.* IV. iii. § 24 The power of staying the execution of personal diligence might, if abused, greatly impair the right competent to creditors for the recovery of their debts. 1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 304 Personal diligence comprehends, 1st. Letters of Horning and of Caption. 2d. ..the *meditatio fugæ* warrant. 3d. The Border Warrant. 1861 *Ibid.* 287/2 The use of these letters [of Horning] is almost entirely superseded by the Personal Diligence Act, 1 and 2 Vict., c. 114, which authorizes warrant to charge, arrest, and poind to be inserted in extract decrees. 1886 Goudy *Law of Bankruptcy* 644 By the Debtors' Act, 1880, and the Civil Imprisonment Act, 1882, personal diligence has been, with a few unimportant exceptions, altogether abolished.

7. *Gram.* Of or pertaining to the three persons; denoting one of these: see Person *sb.* 8. *spec.* **a.** said of a verb that has inflexions for all three persons (opp. to *impersonal*: now *rare*); b. used as the distinctive appellation of those pronouns which denote the first, second, and third persons respectively, viz. (in English) *I, thou, he*, in their various genders, numbers, and cases.

1530 Palsgr. 4 Verbes..as well personall as *il prent*, as impersonall as *il convient*. 1590 Stockwood *Rules Construct.* 6 A verbe personal agreeth with his nominatiue case in number and person. 1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* 305 The Personal Pronouns, and any of the rest being us'd Substantively, are capable of Number and Case. 1871 Rohr *Lat. Gram.* II. xvii. § 562 In the perfect indicative the personal suffix has dropped off altogether. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* I. 579 The needlessly frequent prominence of the first personal pronoun. 1889 Morfill *Gram. Russ. Lang.* III. 53 Sometimes personal verbs are used impersonally by an idiom in which all the Slavonic languages share, as мнѣ хо́чется, I wish, lit. it wishes itself to me.

† **8.** *Theol.* Of or pertaining to substance (see Person *sb.* 7 b): = Hypostatic 1. *Obs.*

1548 Gest *Pr. Masse* in H. G. Dugdale *Life* (1840) App. I. 87 Soch..is the personal presence of christes godheade in hys manhode. 1624 Gataker *Transubst.* 168 When as by personal union with himselfe, he giveth to the same body a far higher and more inconceivable manner of being.

¶ 9. Often (by confusion) for PERSONABLE *a.* 1.

1658 *Topsell's Fourf. Beasts* 40 A goodly well proportioned and personal [*ed.* 1607 personable] Prince. *c* 1760 *Charlton Ho. Papers* in *Sussex Archæol. Collect.* X. 47, I am told that the lad is very personal, with his own hair. 1868 Mrs. Lynn Linton *Thro' Long Night* I. viii, She..made him out at last to be really quite personal and presentable.

B. *sb.* †1. A personal being; a person. *Obs.*

1678 C. Hatton 18 June in *H. Corr.* (Camden) I. 163 Soe yt neither I nor any personells shall receive any prejudice by what I shall disclose to you.

2. *pl.* Things belonging to an individual person; personal matters or things. †*spec.* Personal goods or property, personalty.

1724 *Briton* No. 24 106 The Personals of the Nation belong not to this Enquiry. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) I. xxxi 219 Shall my vanity extend only to personals? 1751 Eliza Heywood *Betsy Thoughtless* I. 13 All his personals, which were very considerable in the bank,..should be equally divided. 1824 Southey *Bk. of Ch.* vi. (1841) 57 The personals he distributed among the poor.

b. *pl.* Personal remarks or statements, 'personalities'.

1742 Richardson *Pamela* III. 227 We are going into Personals again, Gentlemen and Ladies, said the Earl. 1843 Lytton *Last Bar.* II iii. Must I go bonnet in hand and simper forth the sleek personals of the choice of her kith and house?

c. *U. S. pl.* Paragraphs in a newspaper relating to individual persons or to personal matters.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 22 June 14/1 What they call 'personals' across the ocean.

3. *Gram.* Short for *personal pronoun*: see A. 7. *rare.*

1824 L. Murray *Eng Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 234 These personals are superfluous. 1845 Stoddart in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I. 45/1 It might, perhaps, have been better, if the words which we are now considering had been arranged in a class between the personals and the article.

4. = Personnel. *rare.* ? *Obs.*

1828 *Blackw. Mag.* IV. 159 The personal of the establishments to be under the joint direction of the founder [etc.]. 1833 *Westm. Rev.* Apr. 308 The personal of the army or navy.

Personalism (pə̄ˈrsənəliz'm). [f. prec. + -ism.] The quality or character of being personal: variously used to denote some theory, doctrine, principle, system, method, characteristic, etc. that is, or involves something that is, personal.

a 1846 *Q. Rev.* cited in Worcester. 1865 J. Grote *Explor. Philos.* I 146 The idealism, personalism, or whatever it may be called, which lies at the root of all that I have said. 1887 W. M. Rossetti *Life Keats* 208 Personalism of a wilful and fitful kind pervades the mass of his handiwork. 1890 *Atlantic Monthly* June 770/2 Hampered by this impotent system of personalism the party in possession of the executive power soon begins to drift helplessly upon a sea of troubles. 1901 Caldecott *Philos. & Relig.* xii. 81 Against the claim that Reason is the sole faculty of supersensible apprehension, Personalism opposes its assertion that here also Feeling and Will come into action.

So **Personalist**, a. a writer of personal notes, anecdotes, etc; b. a believer in or advocate of personalism (in any sense).

1876 *Nation* (N. Y) 15 June 382 As a witty and slashing political personalist,..he was considered by friend and foe as without an equal. 1901 Caldecott *Philos. & Relig.* xii. 85 If, however, a Personalist is found .. secretly relying upon some peremptory intellectual or moral deliverances really universal in character, these must be brought to light, and he is passed from the school of pure Personalism to some other, accordingly.

Personality (pə̄ɪsənǣ liti). Also 4 -ite. [a. OF. *personalité* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), now *personn-*, ad. med. Schol. L. *personālitās*, f. *persōnāl-is* Personal: see -ity.]

1. The quality, character, or fact of being a person as distinct from a thing; that quality or principle which makes a being personal. Also in reference to a corporate body: see Person *sb.* 6.

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks* II 296 Al þe personalite of man stondiþ in þe spirit of him. 1655 H. More *Antid. Ath.* xii. § 5 App. (1662) 219 For a time he loses the sense of his own personality, and becomes a mere passive instrument of the deity. 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect* v. 152 We must be wary lest we ascribe any Personality to this Nature or Chance. 1802 Paley *Nat. Theol.* xxiii. (1819) 362 These capacities constitute personality, for they imply consciousness and thought. 1836 Emerson *Nature, Idealism* Wks. (Bohn) II. 164 Religion includes the personality of God; Ethics does not.

b. The condition ascribed to the Deity of consisting of distinct persons (see Person *sb.* 7).

1692 Ryman *Poems* xlii. 3 in *Archiv Stud. neu Spr.* LXXXIX. 209 Ay thre in personalite, In deite but oon. 1624 Gataker *Transubst.* 173 If a perfect substance or nature (as was the humanity of Christ) could want the naturall personality and subsistence thereof, supplyed by the divine person and *hypostasis* of the Sonne of God. 1752 J. Gill *Trinity* iv. 81 Personality is the bare mode of subsisting. 1833 J. H. Newman *Arians* II. ii. (1876) 154 The apparent Personality ascribed to them [the Word, and the Spirit] in the Old Testament, is changed for a real Personality. 1870 — *Gram. Assent* I. v. 120 The Almighty God, instead of being One Person only, which is the teaching of Natural Religion, has three Personalities.

c. Personal existence, actual existence as a person; the fact of there being or having been such a person; personal identity.

1835 Thirlwall *Greece* I. viii. 317 This inference would lead to other conclusions affecting the personality of Lycurgus. 1849 Ruskin *Sev. Lamps* vi. § 2. 164 The age of Homer is surrounded with darkness, his very personality with doubt. 1870 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* II App 673 There are others..whose personality can be identified in Domesday.

2. That quality or assemblage of qualities which makes a person what he is, as distinct from other persons; distinctive personal or individual character, esp. when of a marked or notable kind. Also *fig.* in reference to a thing.

1795 *Jemima* II. 167 Marmontel observes that even a French girl of sixteen, if she has but a little personality, is a Machiavel. 1847 Emerson *Repr. Men, Napoleon* Wks (Bohn) I. 367 Mirabeau, with his overpowering personality, felt that these things, which his presence inspired, were as much his own, as if he had said them. 1882 Farrar in *Contemp. Rev.* XLII. 807 The almost indescribable charm which his sermons derived from his personality.

† b. (with *pl.*) A personal quality or characteristic; an individual trait. *Obs. rare.*

1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) II 138 In return [I] fall to praising those qualities and personalities in Lovelace, which the other never will have.

3. A personal being, a person. (In first quot. applied to the distinct 'persons' in the Godhead: cf. Person *sb.* 7 a.)

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst* I. iv. 597 The Platonists thus distinguishing betwixt οὐσία and ὑποστασις, the Essence of the Godhead, and the Distinct Hypostases or Personalities thereof. *Ibid.* v. 750 Humane Souls, Minds, and Personalities, being unquestionably Substantial Things and Really Distinct from Matter. 1851 Hawthorne *Ho. Sev. Gables* xi. By its remoteness, it melts all the petty personalities of which it is made up, into one broad mass of existence. 1895 W. H. Hudson *Spencer's Philos.* 209 We cannot think of an infinite personality. Personality implies limitation, or it means nothing at all.

4. Bodily parts collectively; body, person. Also in *pl.* in same sense. *rare.*

1842 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc* VI. 413 It might hait a rat-trap; though a well-fed rat would hardly risk his personalities for such a pittance. 1884 Matheson *Battlefields Germany* vi 161 Notwithstanding that he was the possessor, at the age of thirty-three, of little more than half of his original personality, he was as active, as daring, as efficient, as the strongest and soundest limbed man in his army.

5. The fact of relating to an individual person, or to particular persons; *spec.* the quality of being directed to or aimed at an individual, esp. in the way of disparagement or unfriendly reference.

1772 *Ann. Reg.* 33/1 By specifying and applying their charges to individuals, to incur the censure of a mean and malicious personality. 1786 Cumberland *Observer* No. 93 III. 325 There is yet another topic, which he has been no less studious to avoid, which is personality. 1814 D'Israeli *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 283 Personality in his satires, no doubt, accorded with the temper and the talent of Pope. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vi 41 He had attacked Wolsey himself with somewhat vulgar personality. 1865 Trollope *Belton Est.* v. 49 Never referring with clear personality to those who had been nearest to her when she had been a child.

b. (Usu. in *pl.*) A statement or remark aimed at or referring to an individual person, usually of a disparaging or offensive kind. (In quot. 1811 (*pl.*) used for 'personal attentions or compliments')

1769 Sir W. Draper in *Junius Lett.* xxvi. (1772) I. 187 Cannot political questions be discussed without descending to the most odious personalities? 1811 Miss J. M. Hawkins *Ctess of Gerrt.* (1812) III. lix. 262 When occupied at home, she put by his personalities, by trying to interest him in a plan of diligence. *a* 1850 Calhoun *Wks* (1874) III. 250 The Senator resorted to personalities. 1891 C. Lowe in *19th Cent.* Dec. 859 The Court cannot and will not stand.. journalistic personalities about its members.

† c. The fact of being personal, or done by a person himself. *Obs.*

1643 Fairfax, etc. *2nd Remonstr.* 36 The King comes in with the reputation, of having long sought it [Peace] by a Personal Treaty:..the truth is, neither the Treaty, nor the Personality of it have advanced the businesse one jot.

6. *Law.* †a. = Personalty a. *Obs.* b. = Personalty b; *gen.* personal belongings. *rare.*

1658 Phillips, *Personality*, (a Law-Term) an abstract of personal, as the action is in the personalty [1661 Blount personality; 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I. Personality]; that is brought against the right person. 1752 Dodson in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 334 The interest or dividends of many personalities in the stocks. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Note-Bks.* II 72 Michael Angelo's old slippers, and whatever other of his closest personalities are to be shown.

c. The quality of concerning persons (in phr. *personality of laws* = F. *personnalité des statuts*).

1834-46 J. Story *Confl. Laws* i. § 16 (1883) 19 By the personality of laws foreign jurists generally mean all laws which concern the condition, state, and capacity of persons; by the reality of laws, all laws which concern property or things; *quæ ad rem spectant.*

Personalization (pə̄ ɪsənəlaizeˈ·ʃən). [f. next + -ation.] The action of personalizing; representation or embodiment in a person; personification; impersonation.

1880 Fairbairn *Stud. Life Christ* Introd. (1881) 27 He was the personalization of its genius, the heir of its work. 1884 *Pop. Sci. Mo.* XXV 458. 1888 S. McComb in *Pulpit Treasury* (N. Y.) Mar. 606 Luther was the personalization of tendencies..that threatened the very life of the papacy.

Personalize (pə̄ ɪsənəlaiz), *v.* [f. Personal *a.* + -ize: cf. mod. F. *personnaliser.*] *trans.* To render personal; to represent as personal, personify; to embody in a person, impersonate. Hence **Personalized** *ppl. a.*; **Personalizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Personifying*, or *Personalizing*, the feigning a person; or attributing a person to an inanimate being. 1747 Warburton *Notes Shakes., Hen. VIII.* I iv, Danger is personalized as serving in the rebel army, and shaking the established government. 1754 A. Murphy *Gray's Inn Jrnl.* No 82 The Poets are fond of personalizing both physical and moral Qualities. *a* 1834 Coleridge in *Lit. Rem.* (1839) IV. 430 The individual will or personalizing principle of free agency..is the factor. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 31 July 167/2 Imagination is here a general term, an abstraction,..a personalized abstraction of the most surprising character. 1893 Fairbairn *Christ in Mod. Theol.* I ii. § 1. 48 What sort of religious ideal did He personalize?

Personally (pə̄ ɪsənəli), *adv.* [f. Personal *a.* + -ly 2.] In a personal manner, capacity, etc.

1. In the way of personal presence or action; in person: = (by) himself, themselves, etc.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xiv. xxxv. (Bodl. MS.), Aboute þe foote of his mounte þe Hebrues..were wont to see god in fuyre and in a cloude and to here hym speke personallich. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 7 That they appere personelly at the next general sessions of the peas. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 933 He personally toke his ship at Douer,..and sailed to Calice. 1665 Manley *Grotius' Law C. Warres* 576 Being very moderate, both in Sleep and Recreations, he did more Personally, than by his Servants and Ministers. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. xiv. (1793) 431 If the servant, going along the street with a torch, by negligence sets fire to a house..he..must himself answer the damage personally. 1853 H. Cox *Justit.* III. vii. 652 The Treasurer acted personally at the Exchequer. 1900 F. H. Stoddard *Evol. Eng. Novel* 96 History in Scotland is edited, or I may say personally conducted, to this day by Walter Scott.

b. In objective sense, expressing the relation of an action, feeling, etc. to the actual person mentioned: = himself, themselves, etc. (as object of some action, etc.).

1483 Caxton *Gold Leg* H viij. He shold be punyshed personaly vii fold more. *a* 1562 G. Cavendish *Wolsey* (1503) 277 To se hyme personally dende. 1684 T. Hockin *God's Decrees* 342 This great truth is confirm'd and more personally applied in answer to S. Peters question. 1722 Dr. Foe *Plague* 94 They had given me a great deal of ill Language too, I mean Personally. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 409/1 The amended writ ought to have been served on them personally.

2. As a person; in the form or character of an individual person.

1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lii. § 3 Christ is..a person divine, because he is personallie the Sonne of God, humane, because he hath realhe the nature of the children of men. *Ibid.* liv. § 5 Christ..is man, but man with whome deitie is personally ioyned. *a* 1729 J. Rogers (J.), The converted man is personally the same he was before. 1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 128 As God the Word, when He took human nature, came into it personally, so that the fulness of the Godhead dwelt bodily in it. *Mod.* In Christian theology, God is conceived as personally existing and acting.

3. In one's personal capacity; as an individual person (as distinct from others); individually; in oneself; as regards oneself; *esp.* 'for myself', 'as far as I am concerned'.

1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 226 Howe had, like Baxter, been personally a gainer by the recent change of policy. 1878 Lecky *Eng. in 18th C.* I. i. 128 None of the Tory leaders were personally popular. 1901 W. E. Norris *Credit of County* xxii. Personally I don't despair. 1903 R. Ellis *Lect. Comment. Orientius* 17 To myself personally the work has a peculiar interest. *Mod.* Personally I am in favour of the change.

4. Comb. *Personally conducted*, conducted by some one in person: see sense 1.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Sept. 4/1 Where Mr. Cook has not yet led swarms of personally conducted tourists. 1892 Dobson *18th C. Vignettes* 223 A flying visit of..an hour, with a miscellaneous and 'personally-conducted' party.

Personalness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being personal.

1879 P. Brooks *Influence Jesus* iii. 194 It is this personalness of all His moral enthusiasms that keeps us from ever feeling or fearing in Jesus any of that moral pedantry. 1895 [see Personal *a.* 6 b].

Personalty (pə̄ˈrsənəlti). *Law.* [ad. late AF. *personallie* = med. L. *persōnālitās* Personality: cf. *reality*, *realty*.]

† a. See quots. 1607, 1888. b. Personal goods, personal estate: see Personal A. 6; also *gen.* personal belongings. c. = Personality 6 c. *rare.*

a 1481 Littleton *Tenures* § 315 III iv. (1516) D v b, Par ceo qe laccion est en le personalte & nemye en le realte. 1544 *translation*, Bycause that the accyon is in the personalte and nat in the realte. 1607 Cowell *Interpr.*, *Personalty* (*Personalitas*), is an abstract of personall. The action is in the personalty,..that is to say, brought against the right person, or the person against whome in lawe it lieth. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. xxiv. 385 Our courts now regard a man's personalty in a light nearly, if not quite, equal to his realty: and have adopted a more enlarged and less technical mode of considering the one than the other. 1827 Jarman *J. Powell's Devises* (ed. 3) II. 163 The intention to confine the word 'estate' to personalty was inferred by the subsequent specification. 1845 Stephen *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) I. 167 Things personal, (otherwise called personalty,) consist of goods, money, and all other moveables, and of such rights and profits as relate to moveables. 1865 *Look Before You Leap* I. 12 His gay jacket, his horses, and a few personalties. 1880 Gladstone *Speech* 15 Mar., You will find that the duties on personalties of half a million or one million are comparatively insignificant; and so it is in regard to rates. 1888 T. C. Williams in *Law Quarterly Rev.* IV. 405 Actions were said to be or to sound *in the realty* or *in the personalty*, according to the nature of the relief afforded therein. Next

the terms, *the reality, the personality* were applied to the things recoverable in real or personal actions respectively. Such things were then distinguished as real or personal things.

† **Personar,** obs. Sc. form of PARCENER.

1385 in *3rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 410/a To prowe gif the forsayde personaris walde seke hym othir with tretys, grace, or inuch. 1489 *Acta Audit.* (1839) 146/1 William chancellare & mariotine Inglis personaris of pe landis of Richertoune.

Personate (pə́ːrsŏnēt), *a.* [ad. L. *persōnāt-us* masked, feigned, f. *persōna* mask: see -ATE 2.]

†1. Personated, feigned, pretended counterfeit. *Obs.*

1597-8 Bp. HALL *Sat., Defiance to Envie* 103 Or whether list me sing so personate My striving selfe to conquer with my verse 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 483 A stranger,... seeing the counterfeit personate asse-Lyon,. knewe it for an asse in a lion's skin. 1640 R. BAILLIE (*title*) Canterburians Self-conviction, ..With a Postscript to the Personat Jesuite Lysimachus Nicanor. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser 1 *Decay of Beggars*, Under a personate father of a family, think..that thou hast relieved an indigent bachelor.

†2 Of the nature of a person, personal; embodied in a person, impersonated. *Obs*

1612 BREREWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* 189 They held indeed but one personate nature to be in Christ, resulting of the union of two natures not personated. 1633 T ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* i 4 But if there be not always a personate devil, there is always a personal devil. 1689 *Col Rec Pennsylv.* I. 314 A Pattern and instance of personate humble deference, Submission and Obedience.

3. *Bot.* Mask like; applied to a two-lipped corolla having the opening between the lips closed by an upward projection of the lower lip, as in the snapdragon. (Distinguished from *ringent.*)

[1706 PHILLIPS *Personati*, a Term us'd by some Herbalists for such Flowers as express the gaping Mouths of some living Creatures.] 1760 J LEE *Introd. Bot.* II xvii. (1765) 107 Such as have a simple Stigma, and personate Corolla. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* iv. (1794) 42 Personate or masked flowers. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 261 Linaria, Toadflax Corolla personate.

4. *Zool.* a. Having a masked or disguised form (as compared with the perfect form); larval. b. Having mask-like markings on the head.

Personate (pə́ːrsŏnēt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of late L. *persōnāre* to represent, bear the character of (Boethius: *De Duab. Nat. Christi* IV, 'persona dicta a personando, circumflexa penultima'), f. *persōna* mask, etc.: see PERSON *sb.* Cf. It. *personare* 'to personate, to act or play the part of any person' (Florio 1598)]

1. *trans.* To act or play the part of (a character in a drama or the like); to act, play (a drama, etc.); to represent or exhibit dramatically.

1598 [see etym. above]. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel* Induct., *Alb* Whome doe you personate? *Pie.* Piero, Duke of Venice. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* vi 2 They (i.e. Stage players) can act to the life those whom they personate. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1775) II. 203 Profane characters were personated in our pageants, before the close of the fourteenth century 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* vii. 190 It was one of the chief actors of Marathon and Salamis who composed the Prometheus, and personated his own hero on the stage.

b To assume the character of; to 'play'.

1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* ix. 177 The Elder Brutus only personated the Fool and Madman, for the Good of the Publick. 1709 — *Proj. Adv. Relig.* Wks 1841 II 177/1 The proudest man will personate humility. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* III. 210 Upon the throne Let some one take his seat and personate My presence, while I mingle in the train

c *absol.* To play or act a part; to masquerade.

1642 R WATSON *Serm. Schisme* 28 We pull off that false vizard wherein their zeal too often personates. 1646 BUCK *Rich. III*, III. 76 *margin* He wrote..sundry petty Comedies, and Enterludes oftentimes personating with the Actors. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penitent Pard.* III i (1713) 251 Even those.. that had raised the tragedy personate so well as to take upon them to be his comforters. 1895 SIR H. IRVING in *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Aug. 3/3 The actor's first duty..is to be the man of his part -to represent the personage, to personate.

2. To assume or counterfeit the person of (another), usually for purposes of fraud; to pretend to be, pass oneself off as.

1613 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Personate*, to counterfait anothers person. 1634-5 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 51 The Countess of Oxford personated the Queen and deceived the child 1694 in Wood *Life* 10 July (O. H. S.) III. 460 A yong woman in man's apparel, or that personated a man. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. x 128 By statute 4 W. & M. c. 4. to personate any other person before any commissioner authorized to take bail in the country is also felony. 1879 DIXON *Windsor* II. xiii. 141 Having with him the deposed King's confessor to personate the King

absol 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV 245 He wandered..about Ireland and England, begging, stealing, cheating, personating, forging.

† b. *refl.* with complement: To feign oneself to be (some one). *Obs. rare*

1708 SWIFT *Abolit. Chr* Wks 1755 II i. 93 Instructions to personate themselves members of the several prevailing sects 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No 4759/4 Convicted for..personating her self the Widow of Thomas Smith.

† c *trans.* To cause to personate; to put forward in a feigned character. *Obs. rare.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. III iv. (1676) 302/2. I personated mine own servant to bring in a present from a Spanish Count..as if he had been the Counts servant

† 3 To feign, counterfeit (a quality). *Obs.*

1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* III. ii, Tut, she dissembles: all is personated And counterfeit comes from her! 1633 MASSINGER *Guardian* I. i, Hear him, madam; His sorrow is not personated.

† 4. To imitate, mimic; to imitate the example of, follow. *Obs. rare.*

1646 J. HALL *Hora Vac.* 73 [Children's] tongues are more flexible to personate any pronunciation. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Rom.* iv. 12 [To] personate and express him to the life, as Constantines Children .did their father.

† 5. To represent (a person, etc.) in writing (as being of such and such a kind, or *esp.* as saying so and so); to describe; sometimes, to describe allegorically, indicate symbolically, symbolize. *Obs.*

1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* Ded, Simple is the deuice, and the composition meane, yet carrieth some delight, euen the rather be-cause of the simplicitie & meannesse thus personated. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Ad sect. xiii. 58 That false Shepheard .. under whom the Poet lively personates our Prelates, whose whole life is a recantation of their pastorall vow. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 124 Jerusalem is personated to cry out, 'Is it nothing to you all ye that pass by?' 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* (1697) 3 Our Poet. brands ev'n the living, and personates them under dead mens Names.

6. To be or stand as an emblem or representative of; to stand for, represent, symbolize, typify, signify; to represent vicariously or officially, stand in the place of; to embody in a personal form, impersonate. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. v. 454 The lofty Cedar, Royall Cymbeline Personates thee. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* (1867) 74 These Elements, which personate and represent Christ's body 1700 C. NESSE *Antid. Arminn* (1827) 81 On the behalf of those whom he personated on the cross 1850 T M'CRIE *Mem. Sir H Agnew* xiii. (1852) 196 Those rude and vulgar men..for a time personated religion in power.

† 7. To represent as a person, personify. *rare.*

1612 SELDEN *Illustr Drayton's Poly-olb.* ii. 35 The fruitfull bedde of this Poole, thus personated as a Sea Nymph. 1791-1823 D ISRAELI *Cur Lit.* (1881) III. 323 Time seemed always personated in the imagination of our philosopher.

† 8. To mention personally or by name; to name: = INDIVIDUALIZE 2. *Obs rare.*

1651 *Fuller's Abel Rediv., Bolton* (1867) II. 344 In reproving sin he never personated any man to put him to shame. 1662 GURNALL *Chr in Arm.* verse 19. x. § 3 (669) 507/1 The Minister is to reprove the sins of all, but to personate none.

Personated, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.]

1. Dramatically represented or acted; feigned, pretended; fictitious, imaginary: see the verb.

1606 B. JONSON *Masque Hymen* Wks. (Rtldg.) 553/1 Betwixt these a personated bride, supported, her hair flowing, and loose sprinkled with gray. 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No. 92 P 5 Whether or no they are real Husbands or personated ones I cannot tell. 1790 BURKE *Fr Rev.* 120 They could not bear even the hypothetical proposition of such wickedness in the mouth of a personated tyrant.

† 2. ? Embodied in a person. *Obs rare.*

1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. ii. (1636) 62 They affirme two natures to be united in Christ: one personated nature to be made of the two natures not personated, without mixtion or confusion.

Personately, *adv. rare.* [f. PERSONATE *a.* + -LY 2.] In a personate manner; in an assumed character, feignedly.

1610 DONNE *Pseudo-martyr* 56 If he wore this maske and disguise cleane through the Epistle, then he spoke personately, and dissemblingly 1611 W. SLATER *Key* iii. 303 Ouer great heat in pressing obiections, though but personately.

Personating, *vbl. sb.* [f. PERSONATE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb PERSONATE, q. v.

Personating agent = Personation agent.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* v. i 35 It must be a personating of himselfe 1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect Script* 305 The personating of a Christian and a Jew by way of dialogue. 1879 *Law Rep.* 4 C P. D. 193 At the polling station in which the respondent acted as personating agent.

Personating, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That personates: see the verb.

1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* i. A ij, In winding steps of personating fictions. 1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi W.* I. 30 Some personating Image, wherein woe Was wrapt in beauty from offending much.

Personation (pəːrsŏnēˈʃən). [n. of action from PERSONATE *v.*] The action of personating.

1. The action of assuming the person of another, or of passing oneself off as some one else (usually for fraudulent purposes).

1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 113 One of the strangest Examples of a Personation, that euer was in Elder or Later Times. 1856 DICKENS *Let. to W Collins* 13 July, The admirable personation of the girl's identity.

2. The dramatic representation of a character.

1697 COTTER *Ess Mor Subj.* II. (1698) 119 Men will not be..consider'd by the Height of their Character, but for the Decency of Personation. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 542 He [Shakespeare] was fortunate in the personation of his characters.

3. *concr.* A person or thing that represents some other, dramatically or in the way of pretence.

1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi W.* I 47 'Tis easier to gaze long On personations, masks and effigies, Than to see live weak creatures crushed by strong

4. Representation or embodiment of some quality, etc. in a person; the person as embodying such quality, etc.; impersonation.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* v. Mr. Pickwick was the very personation of kindness and humanity. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* x. xxv. A very personation of the beauty and magnificence of careless, luxurious, pampered, egotistical wealth.

5. *attrib.*, as **personation agent**, an agent employed by a candidate at an election to detect attempted personation of voters.

1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 18 Dec. 10/4 Personation agents for the Nationalist Candidates. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 15 July 2/1 Had I been a personation agent I should most certainly have protested against every alternate voter.

Personative (pə́ːrsŏnĕtiv), *a. rare.* [f. as PERSONATE *v* + -IVE.] Having the quality of personating; involving dramatic representation.

1789 T TWINING *Aristotle's Treat. Poetry* (1812) I. 31 Immediate and obvious resemblance, we shall find..only in Dramatic—or to use a more general term—Personative Poetry. 1898 T. HARDY *Wessex Poems* p. viii, The pieces are in a large degree dramatic or personative in conception.

Personator (pəːrsŏnēˈtəɹ). Also 7 -or. [agent-n. from PERSONATE *v*: suffix orig. Eng., subseq. Latin.] One who personates (in various senses).

1608 B. JONSON *Hue & Cry Cupid* Pref., Expressing..a most reall affection in the personators, to those, for whose sake they would sustayne these persons. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. xi. 144 Passions conterfeited long. have so alter'd the personaters. 1863 LYTTON *Caxtoniana* II. 160 In the drama William Tell is the personator of the Swiss liberties. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 187 Was he a personator of the betrayed Ætheling?

Personne, obs. form of PARSON, PERSON.

Personed (pə́ːrsənd), *a. rare.* [f. PERSON *sb.* + -ED 2] † a. United in one person or substance. *Obs.* † b. Seated in or belonging to a person, personal, individual. *Obs.* c. In parasynthetic comb.: Having a person or bodily figure (of a specified kind).

1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* in H G. Dugdale *Life* (1840) App. I. 86 Soch a presence of Christes body in the bread, wherwyth they both shuld be un-everably personed and have al theyr condicions and properties common 1565 HARDING in Jewel *D f Apol* (1611) 042 The Pope..may erre by personed error, in his own priuate iudgement, as a man, and as a particular Doctor in his own opinion. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss* x. 1 456 This man, So goodly person'd, and so match'd with mind

Personeity (pəːrsŏnī itī). *rare.* [Arbitrarily f. PERSON, app. after the etymologically formed *corporeity*: cf. also *hæcceity, ipseity*] Used by Coleridge app. for a. That which constitutes a person; the being or essence of a person, personship. b. *concr.* A being of the nature of a person, a personal being. (App. intended in both uses to avoid some of the connotations of *personality*, as applied to a human being or to one of the persons of the Trinity.) Hence affected by some later writers in different senses of PERSONALITY and PERSONAGE.

1822 COLERIDGE *Lett. Convers.*, etc. II. 146 Our own wandering thoughts may be..the most effective viceroys, or substitutes of that dark and dim personeity, whose whispers and fiery darts holy men have supposed them to be. *a* 1834 — in *Lit Rem* (1839) IV. 1, I cannot meditate too often on the personeity of God, and his personality in the Word. *Ibid* 166 *Ibid.* 232 Who can comprehend his own will; or his own personeity, that is, his I-ship (*Ichheit*)? 1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIV. 411 Σῶμα..expressing indifferently either personeity or corporeity. 1873 M. COLLINS *Miranda* I. 179 That illustrious personeity was nothing loth.

† **Personer,** obs. form of PARCENER.

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* II. ii.

Personifiable (pəːsp·nifəi,ăb'l), *a. rare.* [f. PERSONIFY + -ABLE] Capable of being personified.

1850 *Harper's Mag.* June 48/1 Outraged domesticity is not a personifiable quality.

Personifiant (pəːsp·nifəi,ănt), *a. rare*—1. [ad F. *personnifiant*, pr. pple. of *personnifier* to PERSONIFY: see -ANT.] Personifying.

1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. iv. viii § 6 A full third..of the works of Tintoret and Veronese..are entirely symbolical or personifiant.

Personification (pəːsp·nifĭkā·ʃən). [n. of action f. PERSONIFY: so in mod.F. (1835 in *Dict. Acad.*).] The action of personifying, or something in which such action is embodied.

1. Attribution of personal form, nature, or characteristics; the representation of a thing or abstraction as a person: esp. as a rhetorical figure or species of metaphor. Also in art, the representation of a thing or abstraction by a human figure.

1755 JOHNSON, *Personification*, prosopopœia: the change of things to persons: as, Confusion heard his voice. 1776 MICKLE tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* VI 263 *note*, Poetry delights in Personification. 1795 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX 11 Therefore comes in abstraction and personification..'Make your peace with France'. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist Man.* xi. 324 A personification of the phenomena of nature. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. p. xiv, The personifications of church and country as females.

b. An imaginary or ideal person conceived as representing a thing or abstraction.

1850 MCCOSH *Div. Govt.* I i (1874) 22 The Stoic divinities are just a personification of the stern method of the Stoic character. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* II. 321 Scylla, who is the personification of the whirlpool. 1885 CLODD *Myths & Dr* I iii. 44 Among the Aztecs..the bird serpent, was a personification of the wind.

2. The embodiment of a quality, idea, or other abstraction, in a real person (or, by extension, in a concrete thing); usually applied to the actual person (or thing) as embodying the quality, etc., or exemplifying it in a striking manner or degree; an impersonation, 'incarnation' (*of* something).

1807-8 W. Irving *Salmag.* i (1860) 20 A fair damsel, who looked for all the world like the personification of a rainbow. 1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* ii, The large-jointed heavy horses,.. which, placed by the side of those Eastern coursers, might have passed for a personification of substance and of shadow. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xi. III. 76 He was popularly regarded as the personification of the Latitudinarian spirit.

3. A dramatic representation, or literary description, of a person or character. *rare.*

1814 D'Israeli *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 307 He was creating new dramatic existences in the exquisite personifications of his comic characters. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* liii, The beautiful and accomplished Mrs. Rawdon Crawley's admirable personifications.

So **Perso·nifica·tive** *a.*, having the quality of personifying; **Perso·nifica·tor** = Personifier.

1834 Southey *Doctor* xxxiii. (1862) 79 Michael Drayton,.. as determined a personificator as Darwin himself. 1864 *Press* 9 July 669 He is a perfect personificator of the travelling mountebank. 1890 *Cent. Dict., Personificative.*

Personified (pəɹsɒ·nifəid), *ppl. a.* [f. Personify + -ed 1.]

1. Represented, spoken of, or figured as a person.

1833 Ht. Martineau *Fr. Wines & Pol.* i. 16 Alms issuing from an English merchant's pocket . in the name of a personified vineyard. 1870 Lubbock *Orig. Civ.lis.* vii. (1875) 350 The worship of personified principles, such as Fear, Love, Hope, &c.

2. Made into a person; in human form. *rare.*

1851 Gallenga *Italy* I. ii. ii. 146 The poem of Dante was to Italy what the spark of the sun was to the personified clay of Prometheus. 1899 *Harper's Mag.* Feb 385 A fierce battle raged between the personified geese who hissed and the men who resented the offence.

Personifier (pəɹsɒ·nifəiəɹ). [f. as prec. + -er 1.] One who personifies: a. A speaker or writer who uses personification; b. One who personates or acts the part of another.

1768-74 Tucker *Lt. Nat* (1834) II. 464 As I am a great personifier, I have addressed that virtue as a person. 1871 G. Meredith *Harry Richmond* xiii. Captain Welsh could not perceive in Temple the personifier of Alcibiades. 1900 R. J. Drummond *Apost. Teaching* vi 235 He ventured on personification which became at times so vivid as to impose on the personifier himself.

Personify (pəɹsɒ·nifəi), *v.* [app. a. F. *personnifier* (in Boileau, 17th c.), f. L. type **personificare*: see Person and -fy.]

1. *trans.* To figure or represent (a thing or abstraction) as a person; to attribute a personal nature or personal characteristics to, by way of metaphor, in thought, or esp. in speech or writing; in art, to symbolize by a figure in human form.

1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., The poets have personified all the passions; and made divinities of them. *Ibid.*, Personifying is essential to poetry, especially the epopœia. 1783 H. Blair *Lect.* viii I. 147 We can personify any object that we chuse to introduce with dignity. 1834 McMurtrie *Cuvier's Anim Kingd* 1 It is in this latter sense that we usually personify Nature. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 376 Like mythology, Greek philosophy has a tendency to personify ideas.

2. To embody (a quality, etc.) in one's person or self; to be an embodiment or concrete type of; to exemplify in a typical manner; to impersonate. Chiefly in *pa. pple.* = embodied, 'incarnate'.

1803 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) II. 404 The natives of this country are rashness personified. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 246 In this man the political immorality of his age was personified.

3. To make or turn into a person; to give a human form or nature to (Cf. Personified 2.)

1768 [W. Donaldson] *Life Sir B Sapskull* II. xxi. 174 Men possessed of that plastic virtue to personify, and even make gentlemen out of the most stubborn and clownish ingredients.

4. To assume the person of, to personate. *rare.*

1824 Hogg *Conf. Sinner* 257, I blessed myself, and asked whom it was his pleasure to personify to night? 1851 Gallenga *Italy* i. 33 There were adroit men about him, who did not scruple to personify him.

Hence **Perso·nifying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1886 *Athenæum* 27 Feb. 290/1 Full of that personifying tendency. 1848 Robertson *Poetry & Relig. Ps.* xi. 276 The personifying theorists.

Personize (pəɹsəənəiz), *v.* ? *Obs.* [f. Person or L. *persona* + -ize.]

1. *intr.* To assume a character; to act a part.

1593 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* 197 It was nothing with him [Dr. Perne] to Temporise *in genere*, or *in specie* .. that could so formally and featly Personise *in individuo.*

2. *trans.* To represent as a person, to personify.

1734 J. Richardson *On Milton's P. L.* ii. 964 Milton has Personiz'd them and put them in the Court of Chaos. 1757 *Herald* No. 1 (1758) I. 3 If the purity of the Christian system admits not of her being personized and worshiped externally in shrines. 1762 Goldsm. *Cit. W.* lxx, If you would make Fortune your friend, or, to personize her no longer, if you desire, my son, to be rich.

Hence **Personiza·tion**, *rare*—°, the action of personizing; personification; impersonation.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Personne, obs. form of Parson, Person.

‖**Personnel** (pɛ̃ɹsɒnɛl, pɜ̃ɹsɒne·l). [mod.F., sb. use of *personnel* adj., personal, as contrasted with *matériel* material, e. g. *le matériel et le personnel d'une armée.* In earlier use anglicized: see Personal B. 4.] The body of persons engaged in any service or employment, esp. in a public institution, as an army, navy, hospital, etc.; the human as distinct from the *matériel* or material equipment (*of* an institution, undertaking, etc.).

In quot. 1834 used in the French sense of 'the sum of qualities which make up the character'; but this can hardly be considered as more than an isolated use in Eng.

[1834 *Edin. Rev.* LIX. 329 In their hands..the *personnel* of the robbers [became] more truculent.]

1857 S. Osborn *Quedah* xv. 200 Captain Warren was favourably impressed with the *matériel* and *personnel* of the native army co-operating with us. 1861 Thackeray *Four Georges* 142 He knew the *personnel* of the Universities. 1863 P. Barry *Dockyard Econ.* 39 It is not here recommended that the *personnel* of the English dockyards should be remodelled on the French plan. 1886 Ld. Brassey *Nav. Annual* 3 From the *personnel* we pass to the *materiel* of the [English] fleet. 1886 Stubbs *Lect. Study Hist.* iv. 89 To study the drama in its plot and personnel. 1894 C. N. Robinson *Brit. Fleet* 315 The personnel—the body of men, that is, who themselves constitute our Navy.

Pe·rsonship. *rare.* [f. Person *sb.* + -ship.] Personality, individuality.

1645 Ussher *Body Div.* 78 Though one may communicate his nature with one, he can not communicate his personship with another. *Ibid* 165 One naturall personship, which..in ordinary men maketh a perfect person.

Persoone, -oun(e, -own, obs. ff. Parson, Person. **Persour, persowr,** obs. ff. Piercer.

†**Perspe·ction.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *perspectiōn-em*, n. of action from *perspicĕre* to look through, look closely into, view, behold, f. Per- 1 + *specĕre* to look] A looking through, into, or at something; view, sight, inspection, contemplation; regard, respect; insight; outlook, look-out. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

1549 *Compl. Scot.* viii. 72 O quhat vanhap. is this that.. hes blyndit 3our ene fra the perspectione of 3our extreme ruuyne? 1621 T. Williamson tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 177 Such perspection and contemplation of faith is not .. a vaine imagination 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 72 Not only made for ornament unto the eye, but for perspection. 1682 Bunyan *Holy War* i, Eye-gate was the place of perspection.

Perspective (pəɹspe·ktiv), *sb.* [ad. med.L. *perspectiva* (sc. *ars*), the science of optics, fem. of *perspectivus*: see next; cf. F. *la perspective* (14th c.).]

I. †1. The science of sight; optics. (Also in *pl.*)

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* II. 299 As tellin men of perspectif, þer ben þree maner of bodili siȝt. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) III. 365 He [Aristotle] made . problemys of perspective and of methaphesik. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* iii. xvii. (Tollem. MS.), þe auctor of þe science of perspectiue [*scientiæ perspectivæ*], þat is þe science of þe syȝte. 1570 Dee *Math. Pref.* B j, Perspectiue, is an Art Mathematicall, which demonstrateth the maner, and properties, of all Radiations Direct, Broken, and Reflected. 1577 Harrison *England* ii. iii. (1877) I. 78 Skill in the perspectiues 1625 N. Carpenter *Geog. Del.* i. vii (1635) 177 The Angle of Vision, as we finde it taught in the Perspectiues. 1658 Phillips, *Perspective*,.. the art of advantaging the sight by the contrivance of glasses, being a branch of Opticks.

†2. An optical instrument for looking through or viewing objects with; a spy-glass, magnifying-glass, telescope, etc. Also *fig.*, esp. in such phrases as *to look through the wrong end of the perspective* = to look upon something as smaller or of less consequence than it is. *Obs.*

In early use applied to various optical devices, as arrangements of mirrors etc. for producing some special or fantastic effect, e. g. by distortion of images. (Cf. also 4 b.)

[In the Chaucer quotation, the word in all the ancient MSS has the prefix contracted, the Hengwrt, Corpus, and Lansdowne having (according to the Six-text ed.) the contraction *þ* for *per*, the Ellesmere, Cambridge, Petworth, and Harleian 7334, having that for *pro-*, which is also the form in the 16th c. printed edd. Notwithstanding this preponderance of MS. testimony, there can be little doubt that the correct reading is *perspective*, as shown by the history of the two words; *prospective*, as a genuine word, having arisen only *c* 1590.]

c 1386 Chaucer *Sqr.'s T* 226 (Hengwrt MS.) They speke of Alocen and Vitulon Of Aristotle þat writen in hir lyues Of queyhte Mirours and of perspectyues. *a* 1529 Skelton *Wks.* (1843) I. 25 Encleryd myrroure and perspectyue most bryght. *c* 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1045 The perspectif or glasse in the whiche the kindes [*printed* kiodnes] and symilitudes of thynges ben shewed. 1602 Shaks. *All's Well* v. iii. 48 Contempt his scornefull Perspective did lend me, Which warpt the line of euerie other fauour. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* Ded A ij b, Like an ill-sighted man, who sees with Spectacles or Perspectives. 1634-5 Brereton *Trav.* (1844) 60 Wm. Davison offered to furnish me with a couple of these perspectives, which shew the new-found motion of the stars about Jupiter. 1646 Buck *Rich. III* Ded., To looke at other mens actions and memory by the wrong end of the perspective. 1668 Pepys *Diary* 13 July, To Reeves's; and there saw some [books], and bespoke a little perspective, and was mightily pleased with seeing objects in a dark room. 1692 Dryden *St. Evremont's Ess.* 280 By the means of Great Perspectives, which Invention becomes more perfect every Day, they discover new Planets. 1709 Steele & Addison *Tatler* No. 103 P 13, I..refused him a Licence for a Perspective, but allowed him a Pair of Spectacles. 1716 Cibber *Love's Last Shift* i. i, If we look thro' Reason's never-erring Perspective. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii. vi 195 By means of our perspectives..we saw an English flag hoisted 1789 Burns *Let. to Mrs. Dunlop* 4 Mar., As a snail pushes out his horns, or as we draw out a perspective.

II. 3. The art of delineating solid objects upon a plane surface so that the drawing produces the same impression of apparent relative positions and magnitudes, or of distance, as do the actual objects when viewed from a particular point. (Formerly also *pl.* in same sense.) See also 6 b.

Without qualification, usually denoting *linear perspective*, an application of projective geometry, in which the drawing is such as would be made upon a transparent vertical plane (*plane of delineation*) interposed in the proper position between the eye and the object, by drawing straight lines from the position of the eye (*point of sight*) to the several points of the object, their intersections with the plane of delineation forming the corresponding points of the drawing.

Aerial *p.*, Isometric *p.*, Linear *p.*, Parallel *p.*: see these words. *Angular perspective* = *oblique p.* *Conical p.*, that in which objects are delineated as if projected upon the surface of a vertical cone from a point in its axis, the surface being then unrolled into a plane: so *cylindrical p.* *Gauche p.*, that in which the surface of delineation is not a plane. *Oblique p.*, that in which neither side of the principal object is parallel to the plane of delineation, so that the horizontal lines meet at a vanishing point.

1598 R. Haydocke tr. *Lomazzo* Pref. 8 A Painter without the Perspectiues was like a Doctor without Grammer. 1601 Holland *Pliny* xxxv. xi. II. 547 So excellent he was in this perspective, that a man would say, his euen, plaine, and flat picture were embossed and raised work. 1694 Dryden *To Sir G. Kneller* 39 Yet perspective was lame, no distance true, But all came forward in one common view. 1708 Addison *Dial. Medals* iii, They have represented their buildings according to the rules of perspective. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Aerial Perspective* is a Proportionable Diminution of the Teints and Colours of a Picture, when the Objects are supposed to be very remote. 1783 Mason *Art of Painting* 163 Yet deem not, Youths, that Perspective can give Those charms complete by which your works shall live. 1822 Imison *Sc. & Art* II. 385 The method of drawing a building. in oblique perspective. 1859 Ruskin *Perspective* Introd. 3 Every picture drawn in true perspective may be considered as an upright piece of glass on which the objects seen through it have been thus drawn.

b. *transf.* The appearance presented by visible objects, in regard to relative position, apparent distance, etc.

1826 Faraday *Exp. Res* xxxvii. (1859) 216 The convergence of the rays to one spot. was merely an effect of perspective. 1834 Mrs. Somerville *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxxvii. (1849) 431 The stars, from the effects of perspective alone, would seem to diverge in the direction to which the solar system was going. 1882 Atkinson tr. *Helmholtz's Lect. Sci. Subjects* Ser. ii. iii. i. 87 Aerial perspective. By this we understand the optical action of the light, which the illuminated masses of air, between the observer and distant objects, give.

c. *Mod Geom.* = Homology 4.

1857 Cayley *Coll. Math. Papers* III. 5 Triangles are in perspective when the three lines joining the corresponding angles meet in a point, or, what is the same thing, when the three points of intersection of the corresponding sides lie in a line. 1882 Casey *Sequel to Euclid* 77 Triangles whose corresponding vertices lie on concurrent lines have received different names from Geometers...Townshend and Clebsch call them triangles in *perspective*, and the point *O* and the line *XYZ* the *centre* and the *axis* of *perspective*. 1885 Leudesdorf *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* iv. 20.

d. *fig.* The relation or proportion in which the parts of a subject are viewed by the mind; the aspect of a matter or object of thought, as perceived from a particular mental 'point of view'.

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* ii. viii. § 1 We have endeavoured in these our partitions to observe a kind of perspective, that one part may cast light upon another. 1613 Drumm. of Hawth. *Cypress Grove* Wks. (1711) 120 All, that we can set our eyes on in these intricate mazes of life, is but vain perspective and deceiving shadows, appearing far otherwise afar off, than when..gazed upon at a near distance. 1813 Shelley *Q. Mab* ii. 250 The events Of old and wondrous times..were unfolded In just perspective to the view. 1841 Myers *Cath. Th.* iv. xxxv. 359 Clearly no method can be satisfactory but that which preserves the perspective of history true. 1894 H. Drummond *Ascent of Man* ii Evolution..has thrown the universe into a fresh perspective.

4. *concr.* A drawing or picture in perspective; a 'view'; *spec.* a picture so contrived as seemingly to enlarge or extend the actual space, as in a stage scene, or to give the effect of distance.

1644 Evelyn *Diary* 27 Feb., In the upper walkes are two perspectives, seeming to enlarge the allys. *Ibid.* 1 Mar., A little Garden, which, tho' very narrow, by the addition of a well-painted perspective, is to appearance greatly enlarged. 1648 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 217, I give him alsoe my two perspectives of Saint Marke, hanging in the chamber of my Libertiary 1652 J. Jane (*title*) Εἰκων Ἀκλαστος. The Image Vnbroken. A Perspective of the Impudence, Falshood [etc.] in a Libell entitled Εἰκονοκλάστης against Εἰκων Βασιλικη. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* Pref. 18 Outside Fallacies; like our Stage-scenes or Perspectives, that shew things inwards, when they are but superficial paintings 1680 Aubrey in *Lett. Eminent Persons* (1813) III. 501, I have a curious designe of his to drawe a landskip or perspective 1703 Oliver in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1404 A Perspective of the late King of Denmark's Family, the Queen's Face being in the middle, and eight Princes and Princesses round her. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Note-Bks.* II. 77 A vista of cypress-trees, which were indeed an illusory perspective, being painted in fresco. 1861 Thackeray *Four Georges* i. (1862) 60 Hogarth's lively perspective of Cheapside.

†b. A picture or figure constructed so as to produce some fantastic effect; e. g. appearing distorted or confused except from one particular point of view, or presenting totally different aspects from different points. *Obs.*

1593 Shaks *Rich. II*, ii. ii 18 For sorrowes eye..Diuides one thing intire, to many obiects, Like perspectiues, which rightly gaz'd vpon Shew nothing but confusion, ey'd awry, Distinguish forme. 1601 — *Twel. N.* v. i. 224 One face, one voice, one habit, and two persons, A natural Perspectiue, that is, and is not. 1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* iii. iv, Hee'll

shew a perspective, where on one side You shall behold the faces, and the persons Of all sufficient young heires, in towne,..On th' other side, the marchants formes, and others That..will trust such parcels: In the third square, the veile street, and signe Where the commoditie dwels. [Cf. 1661 J. POWELL *Hum. Industry* vi. 76; and 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* lx. § 100, where perspectives are described, but not named.]

† c. So, in similar senses, *piece of perspective.* (Sometimes = *peep-show.*) *Obs.*

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* iv. iv. To view 'hem (as you'ld doe a piece of Perspective) in at a key hole. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. iv. (1624) 233 Those excellent landskips and Dutch-workes, such pleasant peeces of perspective. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 10 A Walking-Staff, Vermilion Gilt, in which was a piece of Perspective. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. v. § 8 To direct them in those excellent pieces of Perspective, wherein by the help of a Prophetick glass they might see the Son of God fully represented. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 151 Besides these upon the same Mountains some pieces of Perspective are elaborately and regularly cut, resembling the noblest sort of ancient structure. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* vi. Wks. 1757 IV. 262 As in some pieces of perspective, by the pressure of the eye..the magnificent prospect is opened, and aggrandized, still more and more.

5. A visible scene; a (real) view or prospect; *esp.* one extending in length away from the spectator and thus showing distance, a vista.

(In mod. use associated with sense 3.)

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* III. xiv 94 He saw the self-same Face,..the same Aspect, the same Physiognomy, the same Shape, the same Perspective of the Batchelor Samson Carrasco. 1652 LOVEDAY tr. *Calprenede's Cassandra* III 156 The frontispeece did discover it selfe in perspective through a long walk of goodly trees. 1686 DRYDEN *To Mem. Mrs. Anne Killigrew* 115 Of lofty trees, with sacred shades And perspectives of pleasant glades. 1712 *Spect.* No. 524 P 5 At the end of the Perspective of every strait Path,..appeared a high Pillar. 1770 GRAY *Let. to Wharton* 18 Apr., The lofty towers and long perspectives of the church. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* ii, Dark hills, whose outline appeared distinctly upon the vivid glow of the horizon, closed the perspective. 1859 JEFFRISON *Brittany* ii. 21 Mysterious perspectives among pillars and arches.

b. *fig.* A mental view, outlook, or prospect, esp. through an imagined extent of time, past or (usually) future; hence sometimes = expectation, 'look-out'.

1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xxx, I saw a long perspective of felicity before me. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 438 This perspective of a divine felicity, here below, would throw us into a lethargic raptune. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 255 The concluding words of this section..open a glorious perspective of ultimate hope for all whose hearts are sufficiently large and loving to accept it.

6. Phr. *In perspective.* a. In mental view; in prospect, looked for, expected: see 5 b. ? *Obs.*

(In quot. 1633 the sense is doubtful.)

1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Sinne* ii, Yet as in sleep we see foul death, and live: So devilsare our sinnes in perspective. 1640 C. HARVEY *Synagogue* xiv. *Bible*, 'Tis heaven in perspective, and the bliss Of glory here. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* xi, Take care of this future magistrate, this churchwarden in perspective.

b. Drawn or viewed in accordance with the rules or principles of perspective; also *fig.*: see 3.

1655 MRQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.* § 97 An instrument whereby an ignorant person may take any thing in Perspective, as justly, and more then the skilfullest Painter can do by his eye. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 10 My delineations..together with one done by a friend in perspective. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* v. 282 The tops of the trees..receding in perspective into the distance. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 16 July 3/2 The engraver said he must..'put it in proper perspective'.

c. *Mod. Geom.* = *In* HOMOLOGY: see 3 c.

III. † 7. The action of looking into something, close inspection; the faculty of seeing into a thing, insight, penetrativeness. *Obs.*

Ya 1586 Q. ELIZ. *Let. to Jas VI* (Camden) 173, I haue not so smal a perspectiue in my neighbors actions, but I haue foresene some wicked euent to folowe a carelesgouvernement. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 23 Doubting that there would bee too neare looking, and too much Perspective into his Disguise, if he should show it here in England; he..sailed with his scholar into Ireland. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. xvii, And this also will be somewhat above his reach, but yet no lesse a truth for lack of his perspective. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 24 To me this world did once seem sweet and fair, While senses light minds perspective kept blind.

IV. 8. *attrib. Perspective shell* [in allusion to its markings], the depressed conical shell of the gastropod mollusc *Solarium perspectivum*; also called *sundial shell* and *staircase shell.*

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Hence **Perspe·ctived** *a.*, placed or drawn in perspective; **Perspe·ctiveless** *a.*, devoid of perspective, drawn without regard to perspective (in quot. *fig*); † **Perspe·ctiver,** † **Perspecti·vian,** one who treats of perspective.

1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Sept. 2/1 Towers, battlements, cypresses, statues all *perspectived not merely for the eye but for the imagination. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* vii. 420 Blended in one dazzling but *perspectiveless picture. 1598 R. HAYDOCKE tr. *Lomazzo* II 197 The *Perspectiuers call it, the Center, Marke, Point, Terme, and the Cone of the Pyramis. 1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 34 b, The Geometricians and *Perspectiuians.

Perspective (pəɹspe·ktiv), *a.* [ad. late L. *perspectīv-us* (Boeth.), f. *perspect-*, ppl. stem of *perspicĕre*: see PERSPECTION and -IVE; cf. F. *perspectif, -ive* (14th c.).]

I. † 1. Relating to sight; optical. *Obs.*

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 365 This saide Aristotill..made..problemes perspective [*perspectiva problemata*] and metaphisicalle. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. *Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 61 Science Perspective giveth great evidence, To all the Ministers of this Science. 1530 PALSGR. 320/2 Perspectyfe, beholdyng or regarding with the eye, *perspectif.* 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* Pref. Archimedes..dyd also by arte perspectiue (whiche is a parte of geometrie) deuise such glasses within the towne of Syracusæ, that dyd bourne their enemies shyppes a great way from the towne. 1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 27 The entrie, which was by my perspective judgement twelve paces.

† 2. Used for looking or viewing; serving to look through, or to assist the sight: applied to various optical instruments or devices. Also *fig.* *Obs.* Almost always in phr. *perspective glass* = prec. 2.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* B j, He may wonderfully helpe him selfe, by perspectiue Glasses. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 6 A perspectiue Ring that will discouer all the Cards that are neere him that weareth it on his finger. 1613 FLETCHER, etc. *Honest Man's Fort.* iv. i, This vizard wherewith thou wouldst hide thy spirit Is perspective to shew it plainlier. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. vii. § 2 (1634) 85 A worthy Astrologer now living [Galileo] who by the helpe of perspective Glasses hath found in the Starres many things unknowne to the Ancients. *c* 1619 WOTTON *Let. to Bacon* in *Reliq.* (1651) 414 He [Kepler] applies a long perspective-trunke, with the convexe glasse fitted to the said hole. *a* 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1650) 30 We have also Perspective Houses, where we make Demonstrations of all Lights, and Radiations: And of all Colours. 1674 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 931/4 To be sold at the Sign of the Royal Exchange,..all sorts of Perspective Glasses, as well Telescopes as Microscopes. 1727 POPE, etc. *Art of Sinking* II. v, His eyes should be like unto the wrong end of a perspective glass, by which all the objects of nature are lessened. 1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* I. 144 If tubes perspective hem the spotless prize. [1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* v. (1857) I. 300 Observed by Galileo Galilei..by the assistance of a perspective glass.]

II. 3. Of or pertaining to perspective (see prec. 3); drawn according to perspective; showing the effect of distance, as a picture or actual scene (cf. prec. 4, 5). † *Perspective piece* = piece of perspective: see prec. 4 c (*obs.*).

1606 DEKKER *Sev. Sinnes* I. (Arb.) 17 You may behold now in this Perspectiue piece which I haue drawne before you, how deadly and dangerous an enemy to the State this Politick Bankruptisme hath bin, and still is. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 84 The painting of the arched roof, rare for perspective Art, and the chiefe of that kinde. 1628 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. iv. 253 Brokes, riuers, trees..with many pretty landskips, and perspective peices. 1731 W. HALFPENNY *Perspective* 1 To find the Perspective Plan of a Square or Cube flat above the Eye, whose Point of Sight is in a Right Line, with the Middle of the Object. 1813 SCOTT *Triarm.* III. xxviii, A fair arcade, In long perspective view display'd. 1850 LEITCH tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 99 (ed. 2) 67 The art of painting made such progress, especially in the perspective treatment of subjects, as enabled it to appear in great perfection at the very beginning of the next period. 1871 MRS. GATTY *Parables fr. Nature* Ser. v. 67 That far-off visionary point where all perspective lines converge. 1871 J. R. DICKSEE *Perspective* I. 1 Perspective drawing is so termed, because in the study of it, all objects are supposed to be seen through a transparent plane.

b. *Mod. Geom.* Belonging to perspective (prec. 3 c) or homology; homologous, homological.

1885 LEUDESDORF *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 3 We are said to project from a centre (or vertex) *S* a given figure *σ* upon a plane of projection *σ'*. The new figure *σ'* is called the perspective image or the central projection of the original one.

¶ 4. ? Misused for PROSPECTIVE. (But cf. prec. 6 a.)

1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1736) III. 274 My Hand, unable to support the Pen, drops in perspective Extasies. 1796 J. BIDLAKE in *New Ann. Reg.* 155 O blindness to the future! That kindly veils sharp pain's perspective ills.

Perspectively (pəɹspe·ktivli), *adv.* [f. PERSPECTIVE *a.* + -LY 2.]

† 1. Optically; as through an optical instrument. (Sometimes with allusion to those producing fantastic effects: see PERSPECTIVE *sb.* 2.) *Obs.*

1552 HULOET, Perspectyuelye, *optice.* 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 347 Yes my lord, you see them perspectiuely: the Cities turn'd into a Maid; for they are all gyrdled with Maiden Walls.

† 2. Clearly, evidently. (Cf. L. *perspecte*, adv.)

1598 R. HAYDOCKE tr. *Lomazzo* II. 198 No otherwise than that which it seeth beholding it Perspectiuely. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* v. 223 Which Houses haue stood on pillars..: the infinite number whereof, may as yet bee, (aboue and below the Sands) perspectiuely beheld.

3. According to perspective; in perspective (see PERSPECTIVE *sb.* 3).

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 252 If more Fronts than one be shewn Perspectively in one Draught. 1853 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXIV. 95 Atmospheric light..perhaps not quite perspectively true to the actual distances.

b. *Mod. Geom.* So as to be 'in perspective' or homologous: see PERSPECTIVE *sb.* 3 c, *adj.* 3 b.

1865 CAYLEY *Coll. Math. Papers* V. 480 Two triangles, ABC, $A'B'C'$ which are such that the lines AA', BB', CC' meet in a point, are said to be in perspective..the triangle $A'B'C'$ is said to be perspectively inscribed in the triangle ABC.

Perspectograph (pəɹspe·ktŏgrɑf). [f. L. *perspect-*, ppl. stem (see PERSPECTIVE *a.*) + -GRAPH.] 'An instrument for the mechanical drawing of objects in perspective' (Francis *Dict. Arts*, 1842).

1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 137 As a practical means of teaching perspective the perspectograph will be found a very handy instrument.

So **Pe·rspecto·graphy** (*rare*—°), the art or theory of drawing in perspective. 1864 in WEBSTER.

† **Pe·rspicable,** *a. Obs.* [ad. late L. *perspicābilis* that may easily be beheld (Ammianus, Augustine), f. **perspicārī* = *perspic-ĕre* to see through, look closely into, perceive, behold. Cf. L. *conspicābilis*, f. *conspicārī* beside *conspicĕre.*]

1. That can be seen through, transparent.

1615 T. ADAMS *Spir. Navigator* 5 This is 'mare vitreum a sea of glasse more cleare perspicable and transparent.

2. Capable of being beheld; visible; in view.

1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 237 Eight parts, which are all perspicable from the middle station of the Town. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 142 There be but nineteen Pillars at this day extant, yet the fractures and bases of other one and twenty more are perspicable.

Perspicacious (pəɹspikē·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *perspicāx, -cācem*, having the power of seeing through, sharp-sighted, f. *perspicĕre*: see PERSPECTION and -ACIOUS. Cf. F. *perspicace* (1546 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Of clear or penetrating sight; clear-sighted. (Often passing into 2.) *arch.*

1616-61 HOLYDAY *Persius* (1673) 327 And canst thou with a perspicacious sight Discern the shew of truth from truth? 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 102 P 4 An expanse of waters..covered with so thick a mist, that the most perspicacious eye could see but a little way. 1879 MISS M. A. SPRAGUE *Earnest Trifler* xi. (1880) 117 Like the brilliant perspicacious stare of the critical world.

2. Of persons, their faculties, etc.: Of clear or penetrating mental vision or discernment.

1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* (1645) 52 He was rarely quick and perspicacious. 1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xx. 59 [These] testify the man to be of a most perspicacious wit. 1873 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* iii 121 He was far too perspicacious to be imposed upon by any such false analogy.

¶ 3. *erron.* Clear, translucent, perspicuous. *rare.*

a 1820 SHELLEY *Pr. Wks.* (1888) I. 415 The genuine doctrine of 'political Justice', presented in one perspicacious and impressive river.

Hence **Perspica·ciously** *adv.*, with clear vision, clearly; **Perspica·ciousness.**

1727 in BAILEY vol. II, *Perspicaciousness.* 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 43 P 13 He that..too perspicaciously foresees obstacles. 1779-81 — *L. P., Denham* Wks. II. 78 The particulars of resemblance are so perspicacious-ly collected.

Perspicacity (pəɹspikæ·sĭti). [ad. L. *perspicācitās*, f. *perspicāx*: see prec. and -ITY: cf. F. *perspicacité* (15-16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.)]

1. Keenness of sight. *Obs* or *arch.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 493 From these fables of Lynceus came the opinion of the singular perspicacity of the beast Linx. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. ii. 5 Nor can there any thing escape the perspicacity of those eyes which were before light, and unto whose opticks there is no opacity. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. ii. vii. 55 The barn-owl watches in the dark, with the utmost perspicacity and perseverance.

2. Clearness of understanding or insight; penetration, discernment.

1548 BECON *Solace of Soule* Wks. (1560) ii. 115 Thou shalte neuer by the perspycacyte and quyckenes of thy owne reason perceyue how it maye be possible. 1663 SIR PATRICK *Parish. Pilgr.* xxviii (1668) 323 The greatest wits want perspicacity in things that respect their own interest. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Blackmore* Wks. III. 173 [This] is the only reproach which all the perspicacity of malice..has ever fixed upon his private life. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 153 A masterpiece of perspicacity as well as perspicuity. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) III. xvi 183 She showed the same perspicacity in the selection of her agents. 1876 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchr.* 61 Lessing, in his Laocoon, has discussed with luminous perspicacity [etc.].

† **Pe·rspicacy.** *Obs* [f. L. *perspicāc-em* PERSPICACIOUS: see -ACY 1.] = prec.

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* v. ii, Nay, lady, doe not scorne us, though you haue the gift of perspicacie aboue others. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. xviii. 463 It was a very great mistake in the perspicacy [*ed.* 1646 perspicacity] of that Animal. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xliii. 355 In blunting the perspicacy of the Eyes of the Wise.

† **Perspi·cience.** *Obs* [ad. L. *perspicientia*, f. *perspicient-em*, pr. pple. of *perspicĕre* to see through: see PERSPECTION and -ENCE.] Keen or clear perception; insight.

1661 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. iii. (1677) 163 Though it [Faith] be set in a heighth, beyond our Humane Perspicience, I can believe it rather super-elevated, then contradictive to our Reason. 1721-90 in BAILEY. 1768 [W. DONALDSON] *Life Sir B. Sapskull* II. xx. 163 His conducting this perplexing affair with so much judgment and perspicience.

† **Pe·rspicil.** *Obs.* [ad. med. or mod. L. *perspicillum*, f. *perspic-ĕre* to see through + *-illum*, dim. and instrumental suffix: cf. *aspergillum.*] An optic glass; a lens; a telescope or micro-scope.

1614 TOMKIS *Albumazar* I. iii, Sir, 'tis a perspicil. With this I'll read a leaf of that small Iliad..Twelve long miles off. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. iv. (1635) 87 It is manifest out of the experiment of the new Perspicils, that the bodies of the Sunne and Jupiter haue at least a double motion. 1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* 174 The Perspicil, as well as the Needle, hath enlarged the habitable World. 1680 *Counterplots* 29 There is no such mirrour so clear and true to look in, no such optick or perspicil to see with.

fig. 1622 S. PAGE *Commendatory Verses* in *Coryat's Crudities*, And give the world in one Synoptick quill Full proofe that he is Brittaine's Perspicill. 1675 SIR E. SHERBURNE tr. *Manilius* Pref. 2 That the Galaxie is a Congeries

of Numberless small stars was by the sole Perspicil of Reason discovered by the Ancients.

† Perspi·cuate, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as next + -ATE ².] Transparent: = PERSPICUOUS 1.

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. *Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 64 Every cleere thinge perspicuate and fayre.

† Perspi·cuate, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *perspicu-us* PERSPICUOUS + -ATE ³.] *trans.* To render perspicuous, clear, or transparent

1634 *Simple Reasons* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 181 Our faith in God, and loyalty to the King, are..emblazoned, perspicuated, cognominated, propagated, and promulgated.

Perspicuity (pəɹspikiū·iti). [ad. L. *perspicuitās*, f. *perspicu-us* (see below and -ITY); cf. F. *perspicuité* (16th c. in Godef. *Compl.*).]

† 1. Transparency, translucency. *Obs*

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* iii in Ashm. *Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 42 A goodly stone glittering with perspecuitie. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* i. 4 Glasses through whose perspicuitie.. one may discern weekly in what plight they are. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 609 Pretious stones which are commended for their perspicuity and transparent clearenesse. 1691 RAY *Creation* ii. (1692) 122 The aqueous Humor of the Eye hath the Perspicuity and Fluidity of common Water. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 35 To declare in what Manner Perspicuity or Opacity happens in Stones

2. Clearness of statement or exposition; freedom from obscurity or ambiguity; lucidity.

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent* I x, The perfection of an History resteth in matter and wordes.. The tenor of the wordes asketh a brief perspicuite. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 8 The translation of the Seuentie dissenteth from the Originall in many places, neither doeth it come neere it, for perspicuitie grauitie, majestie 1711 STEELE *Spect* No 2 P 3 The Perspicuity of his Discourse gives the same Pleasure that Wit would in another Man. 1833-6 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk* (1873) II. ii. xii 295 Greek is celebrated..for its perspicuity, and its reproductive power. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* lviii. (1862) 127 There is nothing more desirable in composition than perspicuity; and in perspicuity precision is included.

† 3. Distinctness to the sight; conspicuousness. *Obs. rare.*

1609 B JONSON *Masque of Queens* Wks. (Rtldg) 575/2 After it, succeeded their third dance. . Wherein, beside that principal grace of perspicuity, the motions were so even and apt [etc.]. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav* 88 A high imperious mountaine. eminent for height and perspicuitie

¶ 4. *improp.* Discernment, insight, perspicacity.

1662 GAUDEN in Chr Wordsw. *Doc. Suppl* (1825) 37 There are no eyes I more justly dread than yours for the acuteness and perspicuity, yet none to which I more willingly present..myself, and what I do. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 458 When the Pupil can read the Alcoran with perspicuity. 1720 GORDON & TRENCHARD *Independ Whig* (1728) 120 It may well be expected from Persons of their Penetration and Perspicuity. 1806 H. SIDDONS *Maid, Wife, & Widow* III 211 That worthy man could read hearts with great perspicuity. 1855 DICKENS *Mut. Fr* I. xv, Mr. Wegg made a smiling demonstration of great perspicuity here.

† Perspi·culative, *a. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [irreg. f. L. *perspic ĕre* to see through, see clearly.]

1583 COCKERAM, *Perspiculative*, which may be seen.

† Perspi·culous, *a. Obs. rare.* [Erroneous formation from L. *perspicu-us* PERSPICUOUS.] Clear, lucid. Hence **† Perspi·culously** *adv.*

1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 122 b, S. Basill .(whose pleasaunt perspiculous eloquence who haue read his workes in greke, can not but wonder at). 1662 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (ed. 6) 220 A thing most perspiculously evident this day.

Perspicuous (pəɹspikiu̯əs), *a.* [f. L. *perspicu-us* transparent, clear, evident (f. *perspic-ĕre* to see through) + -OUS.]

† 1. Transparent, translucent. *Obs.*

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. *Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 64 Christall hath Water declyning toward Ayer, Wherefore it is cleere, perspicuous and faire. 1599 H. BUTTES *Diets Dry Dinner* P iv b, [Tabacco] of a tawny colour, somewhat inclining to red: most perspicuous and cleare. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech* xxxvii. (1682) 158 Water turning from perspicuous to white. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 293 Represented to our sight through the perspicuous body of the Air. 1750 tr *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 224 Sapphire is a Stone of a yellow or Skie-blue Colour, perspicuous like the most pure Azure.

2. Clear or easy to be understood; clearly expressed, lucid; evident.

1586 B. YOUNG *Guazzo's Civ. Conv* iv 190 Whereupon the Queene commanded him..he should make that intricate sentence more perspicuous. 1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 87 The proofe is so plaine, and his meaning so perspicuous. 1668 DRYDEN *Dram. Poesy* Ess. (ed Ker) I. 77 The reason is perspicuous, why no French plays, when translated, have, or ever can succeed on the English stage. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. viii. § 6 Wheresoever he writes more obscurely, search out for some more perspicuous passages in the same writer. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1754 (1831) I. 243 The most perspicuous and energetick language. 1872 MINTO *Eng. Prose Lit.* Introd. 13 Rules can be laid down for the perspicuous construction of paragraphs.

b. Of persons: Clear in statement or expression.

1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 10 Or if Diannes Priest be commonly obscure..cannot it be, that hee should be perspicuous at anie one time? 1611 DEKKER *Roaring Girle* Wks. 1873 III. 211 Prethee maister Captaine Lacke, be plaine and perspicuous with mee. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. iv. (1869) I. 30, I am always willing to run some hazard of being tedious in order to be sure that I am perspicuous. 1791 in Boswell *Johnson* Aug. an. 1783, He [Johnson] was always most perfectly clear and perspicuous.

3. Easily or distinctly seen, conspicuous. ? *Obs.*

1586 FERNE *Blas. Gentrie* ii. 108 Set in the chiefe of the Coate, as in the most perspicuous place. 1625 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 22 The ruines that are now so perspicuous,..stand foure miles South-west from the aforesaid place. *c* 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 50 Ely-minster..so Lofty built yᵉ its perspicious above ye town. 1805 FOSTER *Ess* II. ii. 140 An exceedingly distinct and perspicuous aspect.

b. *fig.* Eminent, distinguished, conspicuous.

1634 *Malory's Arthur* Pref., The never-dying fame of the illustrious Trojan Hector is perspicuous. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Surv. Leviath* (1676) 274 The person of every Soveraign Prince, is too notorious and perspicuous to need any such demonstration.

¶ 4. *improperly.* Discerning, perspicacious. *rare.*

† b. Clear-sighted (*obs.*).

1584 R. SCOTT *Discov. Witches* Ep. Ded to Sir R. Manwood, I know you to be perspicuous, and able to see downe into the depth and bottome of causes, &c. 1650 GENTILIS *Considerations* 224 That character..is not seene many times by the most perspicuous sight. 1652-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* III. (1673) 9/1 From one of the sumizits or tops thereof, a man of perspicuous eyes may discern the Euxine on the one hand, and the Mediterranean on the other 1865 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 221 The gods are heavy on me..and my perspicuous soul Darken with vision.

Perspi·cuously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY ².]

1. In a perspicuous manner; clearly, evidently, lucidly.

1592 WYRLEY *Armoria, Ld. Chandos* 3 It is of importance that they be known..by al, and that so perspicuously, that ..the meanest and simplest common soldier may thereby know euerie particular officer 1637 HEYWOOD *Dial., Procus & Puella* Wks. 1874 VI. 123 Thy minde by myne I see perspicuously 1713 STEELE *Guard.* No. 15 P 4 He will express himself perspicuously. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* II v. (1876) 225 Dionysius .declares perspicuously the principle of the orthodox teaching.

¶ 2. *improperly.* With perspicacity. *rare.*

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 317 This doctrine [of the Jesuits] when princes and other men of learning, iudgement, and experience in such pragmatical platformes do perspicuously looke into: [they] perceiue [etc.].

Perspi·cuousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS] The quality of being perspicuous; perspicuity.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1787 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk* II. To Kdr. 6 With any degree of accuracy and perspicuousness. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom Emp.* (1871) V. xli 126 *note*, Nowhere else are his stories told with such vivacity and perspicuousness.

Perspirable (pəɹspai·rəb'l), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. PERSPIRE *v.* + -ABLE. Cf. F. *perspirable* (in Paré 1561).]

1. Capable of perspiring; allowing the passage of perspiration; liable to perspire.

† *Perspirable veins*, an old name of the arteries, as the supposed channels of the 'vital spirits'.

1604 F. HERING *Med. Defence* A iv b, Womens bodies being more soft, tender, and perspirable. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* vi. 158 The Blood, as it..passes to and fro, through the perspirable Veins. 1690 BOYLE *Chr Virtuoso* I. 63 Who would believe that the Poyson. should be able.. to continue in the warm and still perspirable Body of the bitten person? 1744 tr. *Boerhaave's Inst* III. 309 The whole Surface of the human Body. is perspirable 1860 I FLOR. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 65 The skin absorbs the water and becomes softer and more perspirable.

† b. Capable of breathing forth or emitting an effluvium. *Obs. rare.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iv 79 For Electricks will not commonly attract, except they grow hot or become perspirable. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Perspirable*,..that may, or is able to breathe through.

c. Of, pertaining to, or attended with perspiration: *perspirable point*, point of perspiration.

1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 496 To bring down the animal heat to the perspirable point. 1822 *Examiner* 380/2 Her fan, which..he is essaying to pick up by a puffing and perspirable exertion

† 2. Liable to be blown through; exposed to air or the wind, airy. *Obs.*

c 1624 CHAPMAN *Homer's Epigr* x, [Ida] Where every tree Beares up in aire such perspirable heights. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 57 Joyning this perspirable region with the celestial and intelligible 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 197 Let the Doors and Windows be stopp'd with Clay, that the House be not perspirable with Wind or Air.

3. a. Capable of being thrown off in perspiration (insensible or sensible). **† b.** Capable of being exhaled or emitted in vapour (*obs.*). **† c.** Allowing of the passage of perspiration (*obs.*).

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep.* v. xxi. 270 The Amnios is a generall investment, containing the sudorous or thin serosity perspirable through the skin. *c* 1720 W GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* I. i. (1738) 5 Porous for the passage of Sweat, or other perspirable Matter. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 88 Perspirable humours not discharged will stagnate and putrefy. 1800 *Med Jrnl* IV. 9 Speculations concerning the perspirable Fluids of Human Bodies. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 417 A copious discharge of perspirable matter.

B. as *sb.* in *pl.* Perspirable matters.

1797 J. DOWNING *Disord. Horned Cattle* 30 A regular discharge, or secretion of perspirables.

Hence **Perspirabi·lity,** capability of perspiring; liability to perspire.

1744 MITCHELL in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 145 On account of the Perspirability of their Bodies 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 529 A salutary relaxation and perspirability of the skin.

† Perspirant. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *perspīrānt-em*, or F. *perspirant*, pr. pple. of L. *perspirāre* or F. *perspirer* to PERSPIRE: see -ANT] A perspiring duct; a sweat-duct.

1745 FRANKLIN *Let. to Cadwal. Colden* Wks. 1887 II. 5 That they [i. e. absorbent ducts] should communicate with the veins, and the perspirants with the arteries only seems natural enough.

Perspirate (pə·ɹspireit), *v. rare.* [f. L. *perspīrāt-*, ppl. stem of *perspīrāre*: see PERSPIRE and -ATE ³. Perh. a back-formation from next.] = PERSPIRE. Hence **Pe·rspirating** *ppl. a.*

1822 *New Monthly Mag.* VI 504 The perspirating surface of the leaf. 1843 THACKERAY *Carmen Lilliense* iii. i, The sun bursts out in furious blaze, I perspirate from head to heel.

Perspiration (pəɹspiré·ʃən). [n. F. *perspiration* (in Paré 1561), n. of action from *perspirer*, ad. L. *perspīrātiō*: see PERSPIRE.] The action of perspiring, in various senses.

† 1. Breathing out or through. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Perspiration*, a perspiration, or breathing through. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m* iii. § 16 (1689) 27 It's convenient to bore small holes in it for their better perspiration. 1710 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* III. *Adv. Author* i, He wou'd find the Air perhaps more rarefy'd and suitable to the Perspiration requir'd, especially in the case of a Poetical Genius

† 2. Evaporation, exhalation. *Obs.*

1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* vii. 70 This Spaw water is strongest..in Winters frost, by reason of the earth being the more bound up, and the said spirits being thereby kept from perspiration. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II 329 Cover'd only with a loose Cover, that there may be a free Perspiration of the Volatile Spirit of your Must.

3. The excretion of moisture through the pores of the skin (originally applied to the insensible excretion, now also to the sensible); sweating.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 680 Much of the matter of hair in the other parts of the body [than the head] goeth forth by insensible perspiration 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Perspiration* is as it were a breathing or vaporing of the whole body through the skin. 1704 SWIFT *Mech. Operat. Spirit* ii. Misc. (1711) 293 These [Caps] when moisten'd with Sweat, stop all Perspiration. 1740 BAYNARD *Health* (ed. 6) 21 For tho' a constant dilatation, The spirits spend by perspiration. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 180 His feet put into warm water in hopes of procuring perspiration. 1842 ABDY *Water Cure* (1843) 159 He returns to his bed, and drives out the enemy by renewed perspiration.

† b. The exhalation of vapour or moisture through the pores of plants. *Obs.*

1664 POWER *Exp Philos* I 29 That all Vegetables have a constant perspiration, the continual dispersion of their odour makes out 1674 GREW *Veget. Trunks* ii § 7 Part of the Sap, remitted, in perspirations, back again into the Aer. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog* I. 673 The perspiration of vegetables of all kinds..fills the air with moisture

4. *concr.* That which is perspired; sweat.

1725 N. ROBINSON *Th Physick* 72 It yields an Excrement call'd Perspiration, which is the last Digestion the Blood undergoes 1759 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 211 Their covering was not thick enough to keep in their perspiration. 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom Singer* I. 21 The next minute the perspiration stands on your forehead.

5. *Comb.*

1849 E. B. EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 5 It is no holiday work climbing that steep, craggy, perspiration-exciting..Pinnacle. 1899 *Westm Gaz.* 29 Nov. 2/1 His red-brown perspiration-bathed arms.

Perspirative (pəɹspai·rətiv, pə·ɹspireitiv), *a. rare.* [f. L. *perspīrāt-*, ppl. stem of *perspīrāre* to PERSPIRE + -IVE.] Promoting or subservient to perspiration; = next.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio). *Perspirative*, of or pertaining to perspiration or breathing or exhaling through. 1755 JOHNSON, *Perspirative*, performing the act of perspiration [Hence in later dicts.] *a* 1776 R. JAMES *Diss. Fevers* (1778) 157 It is a very common error in practice, .to administer very heating and perspirative medicines, with an intent to drive out the measles as it is called.

Perspiratory (pəɹspai·rətəri), *a.* [f. L. *perspīrāt-* (see prec.) + -ORY ².]

1. Subservient to, leading to, or producing perspiration.

1725 CHEYNE *Health & Long Life* 15 Besides the Air that gets through the perspiratory Ducts into the Blood, whenever we Eat Drink, or Breath, we are taking into our Bodies such Air as is about us. 1732 J. B. tr. *Belloste's Hosp Surg.* ii, Eliminate them out of the body by the perspiratory passages. 1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 204 Deposited .. in the very perspiratory pores of its bark. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard* I. Notes 101 Concerning the use of the leaves of plants. Some have contended that they are perspiratory organs. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 428/2 Substances, which. will close the perspiratory pores. 1900 *Pilot* 17 Nov. 632/2 The temperature was distinctly perspiratory.

2. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of perspiration.

1805 W SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 501 This is fulfilled..by establishing the perspiratory excretion in the fullest manner. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult* 51 To stimulate the natural perspiratory action of the skin.

Perspire (pəɹspai·ə·r), *v.* [ad. L *perspīrā-re*, etymologically, to breathe through (f. PER- 1 + *spīrāre* to breathe), but in ancient L. used only in the senses 'to breathe', and 'to blow constantly (of the wind)'. This verb is not retained in the modern Romanic langs.]

† 1. *intr.* Of the wind: To breathe or blow gently through. *Obs. rare.*

1648 HERRICK *Hesper*, *Farewell Frost*, What gentle winds perspire! As if here Never had been the northern plunderer To strip the trees.

† 2. *intr.* Of any volatile substance: To pass out or escape in the form of vapour through pores

(in the human body or any porous body or substance); to escape by evaporation; to evaporate; to exhale. *Obs.* (or *arch.*)

1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud. Ep* 196 A man in the morning is lighter in the scale, because in sleep some pounds have perspired. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* i. 29 The Effluvium's that continually perspire out of all Plants whatsoever. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 7 This *Spiritus Mundi*..in some places perspires more freely than in other, and causes that different verdant colour of the Grass in certain rings or circles, where the Country people fancy the Fairies dance. 1676 — *Cyder* (1691) 137 The cask being..porous, part of the spirits..perspire. 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* III. i. (1723) 101 [Heat] perspiring-forth at the same Outlets with the Water. 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* I 436 The water will perspire through the pores of the cup.

† b. *fig* To transpire; to come out, become public; to 'get wind'. *Obs. rare.*

1766 Entick *London* I. 142 It never perspired what the.. sum amounted unto. *Ibid* 205 The affair perspiring.

3. *intr.* Of a person (or the animal body): To give out watery fluid through the pores of the skin. Originally of insensible perspiration; later including sensible perspiration or sweating. (Now the ordinary sense.)

1725 N. Robinson *Th Physick* 180 Dropsical People are generally observ'd to sweat much but perspire little. 176. Wesley *Serm* 1 *Cor.* xiii. 9 During a night's sleep, a healthy man perspires one part in four less when he sweats, than when he does not. 1791 *Gentl Mag.* LXI. ii. 1099 It is well known that for some time past, neither man, woman nor child..has been subject to that gross kind of exudation which was formerly known by the name of *sweat*;..now every mortal, except carters, coal-heavers and Irish Chairmen..merely *perspires*. 1799 *Med. Jrnl* II. 394 A child is much more liable to perspire than an adult 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* I. 121 The heat causes him immediately to perspire profusely.

4. *trans.* † a. To breathe out; to exhale; to emit or give off (air, gas, vapour, fire). *Obs.* (or *fig* of b.) b. To give off (liquid) through pores, either insensibly as vapour, or sensibly as moisture: said of organic bodies.

a. 1680 Morden *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 329 The Grotta..famous for those pestilential Vapors which it perspires. 1683-4 Robinson in *Phil Trans.* XXIX. 483 The various Effluvia perspir'd out of our Globe *a* 1711 Ken *Preparatives* Poet. Wks 1721 IV. 54 To make Love infinite perspire Devouring Fire. *a* 1774 Goldsm *Surv. Exp Philos.* (1776) II. 39 The vapours perspired by the clove tree.

b. 1707 Floyer *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 88 But when the great quantity of Chyle is perspir'd,..the Spirits are more increas'd, and the Blood is well ratify d. 1759 tr *Duhamel's Husb.* III xii (1762) 385 To perspire off the crudities of the sap. 1799 *M.d. Jrnl.* II 141 The matter he perspired generally smelt sour. 1807 J E Smith *Phys. Bot.* 67 The liquor perspired becomes sensible to us by being collected from a branch introduced into any sufficiently capacious glass vessel 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 18 After the blossom unfolds it perspires a sweet honey like fluid.

Hence **Perspired** (-ˈpəɪəd) *ppl. a*; **Perspi·ring** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a* (whence **Perspi·ringly** *adv.*); **Perspi·ry** *a.* (*colloq.*), full of perspiration.

1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq*, *Apol* III. xv. 503 An Atmosphere of perspired vapours 1699 Bentley *Phal.* xiii. 392 Like the perspiring Bodies of living Creatures. 1733 Tull *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* ii. 10 *note*, As soon as the perspiring State returns. 1857 *G. Bird's Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 163 If an organic acid be an element of the perspired fluid. 1860 *All Year Round* No 63 302 Two seedy old women,..with black, perspiry old gloves. 1864 *Evening Standard* 26 May, A Jack-in the Green..disporting himself, perspiringly, for the sake of a hardly-earned copper. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 689 Conscientiously rolled in your blanket until the perspiring stage is well over. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med* VIII. 725 In health, an actively perspiring skin is usually a flushed skin.

† **Perspoi·l**, *v. Obs. rare*—¹. [f Per- 2 + Spoil *v.*] *trans.* To spoil or destroy completely.

1583 Surrey in Ellis *Orig Lett* Ser 1 I 234 To kepe theym togidder unto the tyme that I shall knowe the Duks army bee perspoiled

Perssh(e, obs. forms of Perish, Pierce.

Perssouar, obs. Sc. form of Pursuer.

† **Persta·nd**, *v. Obs. rare.* [app a confusion of *perceive* and *understand*] *trans.* To understand.

a 1577 Gascoigne *Flowers* Wks. (1587) 44 First then you must perstand, I am no stranger I But English boy, in England borne. 1599 Peele *Sir Clyom.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 492/1 Say what is your will, that it I may perstand

† **Persti·mulate,** *v. Obs rare*—⁰. [f. ppl. stem of L. *perstimulāre*, f. Per- 2 + *stimulāre* to stimulate] *trans* To stimulate exceedingly.

1623 Cockeram *Perstimulate*, to prouoke

† **Pe·rstinate,** *v. Obs. rare*—⁰. [f. ppl. stem of L. *perstināre*, an erroneous reading of *præstināre* to buy, purchase]

1623 Cockeram, *Perstinate*, to set price on a thing.

† **Perstre·perous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *perstrepēre* to make much noise: cf. *obstreperous*.] Making much noise: noisy.

1628 Ford *Lover's Mel.* ii. i, You're too perstreperous, sauce-box.

Perstriction (pəɪstri kʃən). [ad. L. (post-class.) *perstrictiōn-em* a rubbing, friction, n. of action f. *perstringēre*: see Perstringe.]

† 1. The action of perstringing; sharp censure; criticism; stricture. *Obs. rare.*

1681 H More *Exp. Dan* Pref. 67 A free perstriction of the disorders observable in the Reformed Churches. *Ibid.* ii 48 There is only a slight perstriction or brief intimation of them.

2. *Surg.* An operation for stopping hæmorrhage by compression or tightly drawn ligature of the artery.

1823 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

So † **Perstri·ctive** *a. Obs.*, of the nature of or tending to censure or reprimand.

1659 Gauden *Tears Ch.* III. xxi. 333 They..make no perstrictive or invective stroke against it.

Perstringe (pəɪstri nd̆ʒ), *v.* [ad. L. *perstringēre* to bind tightly, draw together, graze, rub, blunt, make dull, touch slightly, glance at, touch or wound slightly with words, censure, reprimand; f. Per- 2 + *stringēre* to tie, bind]

† 1. *trans* To bind tightly; to constrain. *rare.*

1684 T. Goddard *Plato's Demon* 343 These proportionate arguments..whilst they perstringe the mind, do not constrain the body.

2. To censure; to take to task; to pass strictures upon; to criticize adversely, find fault with.

1549 in *Latimer's Serm. bef. Edw. VI*, ii. Pref. (Arb.) 54 He [Latimer] so frankely and liberallye taxed perstringed and openly rebuked ye peculiar faults of certayne of his auditours 1699 Evelyn *Acetaria* 168 So was I glad to find it [the lazy life of friars] justly perstring'd and taken notice of by a learned Person 1831 De Quincey *Parr* Wks. 1857 VI. 113, I am endeavouring with the gentlest of knockings quietly to 'perstringe' your errors. Sam Parr! Perstringing, which was a favoured word of your own, was a no less favoured act. 1880 *Edin. Rev* Apr 382 One of them, by name Marcellus, is lightly perstringed as 'praetenuis mentis'.

† 3. To touch on; to glance at; to hint at. *Obs.*

a 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* (1622) Pref. 8 They passe ouer them so sleightly, and perstringe them so briefely, that all of them may be truly affirmed to haue beene rather touched then handled. 1653 H. More *Conject. Cabbal.* III. iii. (1713) 228 But that..these parts of Knowledge should be perstringed by Moses in this History, it seems to me not to have the least probability in it. 1697 Burghope *Disc Relig. Assemb.* 114 To observe when our neighbour is perstring'd by such a doctrine. 1706 Phillips, To *Perstringe*, to touch lightly, or to glance at a thing in discourse. 1797 T Green *Diary Lover of Lit.* (1810) 43 The prefaces and notes perstringe whatever has, of late years, obtained celebrity in politics or literature

† 4. To blunt or dull (the eyes, or light); to dazzle: to dim. *Obs.*

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 644 The interrogations also and demaunds [ought to be] nothing darke or intricate: lest they doe perstringe and dazzle their eies, who are not quicke sighted 1657 W. Morice *Coena quasi Koiv* xxii. 216 The Sun..by his matchless light perstringeth and eclipseth all other starrs. 1664 H More *Myst Iniq.* 1 1. vii 21 The Golden splendour and magnificency of them did, it seems, so perstringe the eyes of the simple sort.

Hence **Perstri·nging** *vbl. sb.*; also **Perstri·ngement**, censure, stricture, criticism.

1676 *Doctrine of Devils* 88 A perstringing of the eyes might delude them. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 12 Dec. 669/2 One more perstringement and we have done.

† **Perstru·ct,** *v. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. L. *perstruct-*, ppl. stem of *perstruēre* to build up completely, f. Per- 2 + *struēre* to build.] *trans.* To construct, put together, fashion.

1547 Boorde *Brev Health* cclxxiv. 91 b, The mattere perstructed in dewe order and fashion.

Persuadable (pəɪswē·dăb'l), *a* Also 6 -yble. [f Persuade *v.* + -able; but in earlier form ad. L. type **persuādibilis*, f. *persuādēre*]

† 1. Having the quality of persuading, persuasive: = Persuasible 1. *Obs.*

c 1530 L. Cox *Rhet.* (1899) 41 The ryght pleasaunt and persuadyble arte of Rhetoryke.

2. Of a person: Capable of being persuaded; easy to persuade: = Persuasible 2

1598 Florio, *Suasibile*, perswadable, that may be perswaded 1679 J Goodman *Penit. Pard* III. iii. (1713) 310 He requires a perswadable, counsellable temper. 1788 Clara Reeve *Exiles* III 80, I was rejoiced to find him so rational and persuadable 1877 Mrs. Oliphant *Makers Flor.* x 252 They had no easy or persuadable ruler in their new Prior.

† 3. Of a thing: That may be recommended to acceptance: = Persuasible 3. *Obs rare.*

1617 Collins *Def Ep. Ely* II. vii 275 You confesse your selfe that it is persuadeable, but by inducements, namely what others haue obserued, found, and experienced.

Hence **Persuadabi·lity** (-ibi·lity), **Persua·dableness; Persua·dably** *adv.*

1797 Southey *Let. to T. May* 26 June in *Life* (1849) I 317 There was a time when I believed in the *persuadibility of man, and had the mania of man mending 1871 Persuadability [see Persuasibility, quot. 1860] 1889 J. M. Robertson *Ess. Crit. Method* 71 The impulse to the struggle is the notion of persuadibility 1742 Richardson *Pamela* IV. 277 From what you intimate of Mr. H's Good Humour, and his 'Persuadableness, if I may so say. 1889 *Blackw Mag.* Apr. 569 Extraordinary candour and persuadableness. 1611 Cotgr., *Persuasiblement*, *persuadeably 1632 in Sherwood. [Hence 1818 in Todd, and in Mod. Dicts.]

Persuade (pəɪswē·d), *v.* Also 6-8 **perswade,** (6 *Sc.* **-swaid, -suaid, -suaed**). [ad. L. *persuādēre* to bring over by talking, induce, f. Per- 1 or 2 + *suādēre* to advise, recommend, urge as desirable: see Suade, Suasion; perh. immediately from F. *persuader*, in Oresme 14th c., but not in general use until 16th c.]

1. To persuade *a person.*

1. *trans.* To induce (a person) to believe something; to lead to accept a statement, doctrine, fact, etc.; to win to a belief or assurance. Const. *that* (a thing is so), formerly sometimes acc. and inf. (a thing *to be* so); *of* (a fact, etc.), rarely *into*, † *to*, *out of*, † *from* (a belief, etc.). Somewhat *arch.*

1513 More *Rich. III* Wks. 40 In youth, which is lighte of beliefe and sone perswaded. 1538 Starkey *England* I. ii. 29 Yf hyt [i. e. the will] be persuadyd that god ys yl, and yl gud *a* 1555 Ridley *Lament. Churche* (1566) B viij, They are perswaded it to be truth. 1581 Mulcaster *Positions* vi. (1887) 41, I would take paines to perswade them by argumentes. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* III. 156 These.. perswade women that they can foretell them their fortune. *c* 1637 A Wright in *Hist Papers* (Roxb) I. Introd. 6 The villanous humour of Jago when he persuades Othello to his jealousy. 1647 Trapp *Comm* 1 *Cor.* viii. 7 No mans speech ..shall ever perswade me from that opinion. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II xxv 132 To perswade their Hearers of the Utility..of following their advise. 1691-8 Norris *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 39 Men must oftentimes be persuaded out of their Senses, before they can be persuaded into Sense. 1777 Sheridan *Sch. Scand.* III. iii, They'll persuade me presently I'm at Bengal. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. Pref. 31 He could not be persuaded that it actually was only the 24th of January. 1823 T. C. Grattan *Father's Curse* I. I could not have been persuaded to the contrary by a host of cynical philosophers. 1844 Lady G C. Fullerton *Ellen Middleton* xi, We could persuade her out of those notions.

b. *refl.* To bring oneself to believe, convince oneself; to arrive at a certain or assured belief; to become or be sure.

1542 Udall in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 4, I cannot persuad myself that your maistershipp hateth in me any thyng excepte vices. 1557 N T. (Genev.) *Heb.* vi. 9 We haue perswaded our selues better things of you [1611 Bible, Wee are perswaded better things of you]. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* II. iii. 223, I perswade my selfe, to speake the truth Shall nothing wrong him *c* 1625 Milton *On Death of Fair Infant* v, Yet can I not perswade me thou art dead. 1718 J Chamberlayne *Relig. Philos* Pref. (1730) 28 Perswading themselves that their own Hypotheses will serve them. 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* ii, Persuading oneself that men and women are to be studied in that fashion.

c. *pa. pple.* Led to believe, brought to the belief; 'convinced', assured, certain, sure.

1553 Eden *Treat Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 24 The hole nacion is perswaded that they greatly excel all other men. *c* 1595 Capt Wyatt *R. Dudley's Voy. W Ind* (Hakl Soc.) 9 Wee had sight of a saile..the which wee weare perswaded was one of our consorts. 1678 Bunyan *Pilgr.* I. 152, I have a Key..that will, I am persuaded, open any Lock in Doubting Castle. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 15 Fully perswaded of the truth of it themselves. 1790 Paley *Horæ Paul.* Rom. i. 10 No one, I am persuaded, will suspect that this clause was put into St. Paul's defence. 1852 H. Rogers *Ecl. Faith* (1853) 282, I am thoroughly persuaded that the notion is a fallacy.

d. *absol.* To convince, be convincing, carry conviction; to use persuasion.

1673 O Walker *Educ.* (1677) 174 Such as perswade as well as delight. 1714 *Steele's Poet. Misc.* 29 The charming Youth Perswades with so much Eloquence and Truth. 1892 Stevenson & L. Osbourne *Wrecker* 269 His strong sterling face progressively and silently persuaded of his full knowledge.

2. To induce or win over (a person) to an act or course of action; to draw the will of (another) to something, by inclining his judgement or desire to it; to prevail upon, or urge successfully, to do something. Const. *to* with *inf.* (formerly sometimes *that* with *subord. cl.*); *to*, *unto*, *into* (an action, etc.); also *from*, *out of* (= to dissuade successfully).

1513 More *Rich. III* Wks. 41 The Quene being in this wise perswaded, such woorde sente vnto her sonne, and vnto her brother 1526 Tindale *Matt.* xxvii 20 The chefe preestes. had parswaded the people that they shulde axe Barrabas. 1579 W Wilkinson *Confut. Familye of Loue* 6 Yet saw he not a reason to perswade him to let Israell go. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xii 14 [He] vsed al the meanes he coulde to perswade me from it. 1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* I (1625) 70 To perswade him to the use thereof. *a* 1648 Ld Herbert *Hen VIII* (1683) 218 He had accorded divers other conditions, which no other persons could have persuaded him unto. 1771 T. Hull *Sir W. Harrington* I. 121 To persuade the lady into a private marriage. *a* 1774 Goldsm. *Hist. Greece* I. 381 To persuade the young and old against too much love for the body. 1857 Geo. Eliot *Scenes Clerical Life*, *Janet's Repentance* vii, Persuading my clients away from me 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. vi, Be persuaded into being respectable and happy. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 128 The man was persuaded to open the door.

b. *absol.* (See also 8.)

1577 Earl of Leicester in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 373 We all do what we can, to persuade from any progress at all. 1602 Daniel *Civ. Wars* II. xxv, A sufficient motive to persuade 1846 G. F. Graham *Eng Synonyms* (1862) 216 In order to persuade, we address the feelings and the imagination. In order to convince, we address the reasoning faculty.

c. To get by or as by persuasion, to 'coax'. *nonce-use.*

1887 Nicolay & Hay *A. Lincoln* I. i. (1890) 25 It required .. earnest and intelligent industry to persuade a living out of those barren hillocks and weedy hollows.

† 3. To seek to induce (a person) to (or from) a belief, a course of action, etc.; to assure, try to convince, 'impress upon' (one) *that*; to urge, plead with, advise or counsel strongly; with *from*, etc., to advise against a course, to dissuade. Const. as in 1 and 2. *Obs.*

1525 Abp. Warham in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I. 371 In caas they finde any maner of sticking or difficultie in thayme, not to wade verey far to persuade thayme. 1538 Starkey *England* I. ii. 52 Men of gret wyit .. began to persuade the rest of the pepul to forsake that rudnes and vncomly lyfe. 1590 Sir J. Smyth *Disc. Weapons* 6 They perswaded him with great vehemence, that it was verie meete and conuenient. 1675 Wood *Life* (O. H. S.) II. 332, I persuaded the society to act it above the arches, but I was not then heard. 1796 Coleridge *Lett., to T. Poole* (1895) 186 That I should find you earnestly and vehemently persuading me to prefer Acton to Stowey. 1801 — *to Southey* 362 Dr. Fenwick has earnestly persuaded me to try horse-exercise.

II. To persuade *a thing*.

†**4.** To induce belief of (a fact, statement, opinion, etc.); to lead one to think or believe; to prove, demonstrate. Const. with *simple obj.*, or *obj. cl.* (with *that*, or *acc.* and *inf.*); and with *to*, *unto*, or simple dative of person. *Obs.*

1528 G. de Cassalis, etc. *Let. Wolsey* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xxiii. 46 It was wel known and persuaded to the Kings Highnes and your Gr. of the gret zeal, love, and affection that his Holynes bearith towards them both. *Ibid.* 49 It hath been persuaded to the Pope, .that there is no way to delyver Italy of war, but to commence it in some other place. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1580) 225 We shall.. perswade theim the rather the truthe of our cause. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 292 b, Surely if Osorius can perswade that to be true, he shall beare the bell away. *a* 1643 Ld. Falkland, etc. *Infallibility* (1646) 97 The grossest errours, if they.. be but new, may be perswaded to the multitude. 1685 tr. *Bossuet's Doctr. Cath. Ch.* ii. 3 This is what they endeavour to perswade.

5. To induce the doing or practice of (an act, course of action, etc.) by argument, entreaty, or the like; to lead one to do or practise; to urge successfully upon one; to induce or lead to by reasoning, etc. Const. *simple obj.*, rarely *obj. cl.*; with *to*, *unto*, or simple dative of person. *arch.*

1538 Bale *Thre Lawes* 11 Perswadynge all truth, dyswadynge all injury. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 18 b, A philosophier .persuadyng the contempte of golde & siluer 1560 Whitehorne *Arte Warre* (1573) 65 To perswade or to diswade a thing vnto fewe is verye easie. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, III. iii. 176 Your King. Sends me a Paper to perswade me Patience? 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Gov. Eng.* I. lx. (1739) 118 The Taxes were rather perswaded than imposed upon them. *a* 1677 Barrow *Contentedness* (1714) 43 Rational considerations, apt to persuade Contentedness. 1753 L. M. *Accomplished Woman* II. 294 But what need .of so many arguments to persuade that which is so conformable to their disposition? 1840 J. H. Newman *Ch. of Fathers* vii. 104 (tr. Let. of St. Basil), I know letters are but feeble instruments to persuade so great a thing.

†**6.** To commend (a statement, opinion, etc.) to acceptance, to urge as credible or true; to inculcate; to go to prove, make probable. Const. as in 4. *Obs.*

1537 tr. *Latimer's 1st Serm. bef. Convoc.* A vij, They haue a wonderfulle pretty example, to perswade this thynge. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 231 Thei persuaded not to hym the thynge that were false. 1553 Kennedy *Compend. Tract.* in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 105 The Jewis perswaded circumcisioun to be necessare with Baptime. 1588 Parke tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 128 There was none that better coulde perswade with His Majestie the great importance of that ambassage. 1611 Bible *Acts* xix. 8 Disputing and perswading the things concerning the Kingdom of God. *a* 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. vi. 127 Evidences of probability strongly perswading the same Truth. 1687 Towerson *Baptism* 113 The former of these perswading Men's being under sin from some inward principle.

†**7.** To commend to adoption, advise, counsel, advocate, recommend (an act, course of action, etc.). Const. as in 5. *Obs.*

1525 Abp. Warham in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I. 371 Muche medling and persuading this Matier to come to effecte. 1586 P. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 581 Megabyses perswaded the oligarchicall government. 1656 Ridgley *Pract. Physick* 44 Physicians perswade that the Artery shall be cut crosse asunder. 1668 Culpepper & Cole *Barthol. Anat.* Manual I. vi. 312 In Diseases of the Head (if the Circulation did not perswade the contrary) the opening of the Cephalick Vein would help a little more. 1781 Madan *Thelyph.* III. 326 He always perswades a public marriage.

III. 8. *intr.* To use persuasion; to plead, expostulate, use inducements to win over to some opinion or some course of action; to do this successfully, to succeed in bringing over or inducing.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 84 He wyll make other persones to couer his offence or perswade & entreate for hym. 1532 Becon *Pomaunder of Prayer* Wks. (1560) II. 215 The world perswaded vnto vanytyes. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 91 How I perswaded, how I praid, and kneel'd. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* vi 176 Barber-Chirurgeons sometimes perswade to it. 1798 Landor *Gebir* I. 72 He went, nor slumber'd in the sultry noon When viands, couches, generous wines, persuade.

IV. *To persuade with.* †**9.** To use persuasion with, expostulate with, plead with; sometimes, to prevail with. *Obs.*

1581 Rich *Farewell* (1846) 179 Not doubtyng but..that he hymself would so perswade with his brother, that she should bee heard to speake in her owne defence. 1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* 2 Iesus, whom hee sent from Heauen to perswade with these Hus-band-men. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 283 The Magnificoes Of greatest port haue all perswaded with him. 1636 E. Dacres tr. *Machiavel's Disc. Livy* I. 235 A good man may easily have the meanes to perswade with a licentious and tumultuous people, and so reduce them to reason. 1684 Bunyan *Pilgr.* II. 62 Whoever they could perswade with, they made so too.

†**b.** *fig.* Of a thing: To have influence or weight with; to prevail or avail with. *Obs.*

1618 *Let.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 10 You and I well know, that this stile most perswades with them. 1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 146, I saw..that neither perswasions, nor protestations would perswade with her. 1643 Trapp *Comm. Gen.* xxxiv. 23 Profit perswades mightily with the multitude.

†**10. a.** with clause (with *that* or equivalent) in senses 4 and 6. *Obs.*

1535 Cranmer *Let. to Cromwell* in *Misc. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) II. 304, I cannot persuade with myself that he so much tendereth the king's cause as he doth his own. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1580) Pref., These .. perswaded with them what was good, what was bad, and was gainfull for mankinde. 1651 R. Vaughan in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 561 This Evidence doth perswade with me, that Cadwalader went to Rome far before Anno 680.

†**b.** with obj. clause or infin. expressing purpose, in sense 7. *Obs.*

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 161 Quendreda .wente abowte to persuade with her husbande that he should murthere Ethelbertus. 1565 T. Stapleton *Fortr. Faith* 59 S. Augustin persuadeth with him to leaue the Manichees. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 406 His friends perswaded with him that voluntarily, he would.. give over this violent and lordly rule. 1637 Heylin *Brief Answ. Burton* 61 His Doctors .. perswaded with him .. to vent that humour.

† **Persua·de,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. prec.] An act of persuading; persuasion.

1590 T. Watson *Eglogue Death Walsingham* 421 Thy learnd persuades commaand my sorrow cease. 1626 *Faithful Friends* I. i, The king's entreats, Persuades of friends..can [not] move him.

Persuaded (pəɹswē·dĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED[1].] Prevailed upon; convinced; having an assured opinion; †proved, demonstrated (*obs.*); induced by persuasion: see the verb, esp. 1 c.

1538 Elyot *Dict. Impulsus*, perswaded, prouoked, inforced 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* I. vii. § 5 Let this.. stand for a certainly persuaded truthe. 1638 Wilkins *New World* ix. (1707) 72 This Answer .. rather bewrays an obstinate, than a perswaded Will. 1837 Hr. Martineau *Soc. Amer.* II. 104 Thoroughly persuaded persons. 1860 Ruskin *Med. Faint* viii. i. § 17 A persuaded or voluntarily yielded obedience.

Hence **Persua·dedly** *adv.*; **Persua·dedness.**

1638 Ford *Fancies* I. i, He's our own; Surely, nay most persuadedly 1648 Boyle *Seraph. Love* i (1700) 8 From Persuadedness that nothing can be a greater Happiness than her Favour

Persuadend (pəɹswē·dĕnd). *nonce-wd.* [ad. L. *persuādendus*, gerundive of *persuādēre* to Persuade.] A person who is to be persuaded.

1865 Grote *Plato* II xxiv 255 That the topics insisted on by the persuader shall be adapted to the feelings .of the persuadend.

Persuader (pəɹswē·dər). [f. Persuade *v.* + -er[1]. Cf. obs. F. *persuadeur* (15–16th c.).] One who or that which persuades. Const. *of* a person, formerly also *of* an action, etc.: see the verb

1538 Elyot *Dict.*, *Persuasor*, a perswader or inducer to do a thynge. 1550 Bale *Apol.* 86 b, Neyther is S. Paule .. a persuader of vowes makynge. 1580 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 281 Blamit as the persuaderis of his Hienes in sundrie thingis. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1638) 148 The euill persuaders of rebellion preuailed with him. 1654 R. Codrington tr. *Justine* xxxviii 458 His friend, was both his Companion, and his perswader to undertake this journey 1718 Rowe tr. *Lucan* vi 94 The sweet Perswader speaks. 1838 Fr. A. Kemble *Resid. in Georgia* (1863) 35 The canoes.. are very inviting persuaders to this species of exercise.

b. *slang.* Something used to compel submission or obedience, as a weapon, spurs, etc.

1796 Grose *Dict. Vulg. T.* (ed. 2), *Persuaders* spurs. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* xii. He never appeared on deck without his 'persuader', which was three rattans twisted into one, like a cable 1844 Dickens *Mart. Ch.* xxxiv, I didn't admire his carryin' them murderous little persuaders, and being so ready to use 'em. 1871 'M. Legrand' *Cambr. Freshm.* xiv, 'Don't you go in "persuaders"—spurs, you know?' Mr. Pokyr explained.

Persuadibility, variant of Persuadability.

Persua·ding, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing[1].] The action of the verb Persuade; persuasion.

1530 Palsgr. 253/2 Persuadyng, *persuasion* 1535 Coverdale *Acts* xix. 26 This Paul turneth awaye moch people with his persuadyng. *a* 1614 Donne *Biathanatos* (1614) 108 This perswading to his destruction. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* III. xlii. 289 There was then no government by Coercion, but only by Doctrine, and Perswading.

Persua·ding, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing[2].] That persuades; persuasive.

1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 8 His Epistle is . altogether of the perswading kinde. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, IV ii. 52 He was..Exceeding wise, faire spoken, and perswading. *a* 1641 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* iii. (1642) 173 An argument, and perswading motive. 1745 T. Randall in *Sc. Paraphr.* xi. vi, Though all men's eloquence adorn'd My sweet persuading tongue.

Hence **Persua·dingly** *adv.*, persuasively.

1552 Huloet Perswadynglye, *persuasibiliter* 1614 J. Cooke *Tu Quoque* in Dodsley *O. Pl.* VII. 71 Some fitter time Shall bring me more persuadingly unto her.

Persuance, obs. form of Pursuance.

†**Persua·se.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *persuāsus* (-*u* stem), f. ppl. stem of *persuādēre*.] Persuasion.

1599 Porter *Angry Wom. Abingd.* v. K j. He may perswade as long as his perswase Is backt with reason and a right-full sute. *Ibid.* K ij, What say you vnto my perswase?

Persuasibility (pəɹswēsibĭ·lĭti). [f. next: see -ity.] The quality of being persuasible; capability of being, or readiness to be, persuaded.

1687 Donne *Serm.* v. 49 When thou shalt have infused a perswasibility into them and a perswasiveness into me, by thy Spirit. 1842 W. Irving in *Life & Lett.* (1866) III. 236 Maria Christina miscalculated .. on the persuasibility, if I may use the term, of Espartero. 1860 Hawthorne *Marb. Faun* xxvii. II. 177 The young count a good-nature and easy persuasibility [*2d ed.* 1865; *edd* 1871, 79, '84, *etc.*, persuadability] were among his best characteristics.

Persuasible (pəɹswē·sĭb'l) *a.* [ad. L. *persuāsibil-is*, f. *persuās-*, ppl. stem of *persuādēre* to Persuade: see -ble.]

†**1.** Having the power to persuade; persuasive. *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif 1 *Cor.* ii. 4 Not in persuable [*v.r.* persuasible, *Vulg.* persuasibilibus; 1388 suteli sturyng] wordis of mannis wysdom. 1532 More *Confut. Barnes* viii. Wks 810/2 One ..by hys persuasible wordes had turned the waueringe people. 1580 Harvey in *Spenser's Wks.* (Grosart) I. 39 The best and persuasiblest Eloquence. 1647 Trapp *Comm. Col.* xi. 4 With probable and persuasible speeches

2. Capable of being, or ready to be, persuaded; open to persuasion

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W 1506) iv. xxi. 278 That suche infante fereth & loueth god and were persuasyble. 1620 T. Granger *Div. Logike* 374 One that is rather perswasiable by mens authoritie, then by reason. 1854 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXVI. 46 His wife being a persuasible woman, who will hear reason after all.

†**3.** Capable of being commended for acceptance; credible, plausible. *Obs.*

1628 Jackson *Creed* ix. xxxvi § 2 The latter opinion is in itself persuasible. *a* 1643 Ld. Falkland, etc. *Infallibility* (1646) 127 Nor [is] Mahumetisme at any time so perswasible as Christian religion.

Hence **Persua·sibleness,** persuasibility; **Persua·sibly** *adv.*, in a persuasible manner; †persuasively.

1555 in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) 1802 This man did . speake . earnestly and perswasibly, as euer I heard any. 1755 Johnson, *Persuasibleness*, the quality of being flexible by persuasion. [Hence 1818 in Todd; and in mod. Dicts.]

Persuasion (pəɹswē·ʒən). Also 6–8 persw-; 4 -cioun, 6 -cion, -tio(u)n. [ad. L. *persuāsiōnem*, n. of action from *persuādēre* to persuade: perh. through F. *persuasion* (14th c. *persuacion* in Oresme, *persuaccioun* in Gower).]

1. The action, or an act, of persuading or seeking to persuade; the presenting of inducements or winning arguments; the addressing of reasonings, appeals, or entreaties to a person in order to induce him to do or believe something.

1382 Wyclif *Gal.* v. 8 Forsoth this persuacioun, or softe monynge, is not of hym that clepide you. 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 133 Ther may no persuasions nor holsom counseil auaile. 1555 Eden *Decades* 24 Seduced by theyr perswasions and prouocations. 1595 Shaks. *John* v. v 11 The English Lords By his perswasion, are againe falne off. 1697 Potter *Antiq. Greece* I. iii. (1715) 10 These, he, by his Persuasions, appeas'd. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xlv (1809) II 674 The arts of persuasion were tried without success. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 472 Promises and persuasions being unavailing, they tried threats. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. iv. 257 By force or persuasion, he gained over to his side the Princes of Aquitaine.

†**b** Something tending or intended to induce belief or action; an argument or inducement. *Obs.*

c 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* ii. 364 How thenketh the my conclusyon...A goode persuasion Quod he hyt is. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. vii 72 He wil not bileue be wily persuasions of be enemy. 1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 695/2 An other that serueth more honest, or that hath better perswasions, than he. 1598–9 [E. Forde] *Parismus* I (1661) 42 A sufficient perswasion to all that the Prince..was murdered. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* III 63 For his relation we gaue him many toyes, with perswasions to goe with vs.

c. Power of persuading, persuasiveness.

1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 383 Ist possible that my deserts to you Can lacke persuasion? 1759 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* I. xiv, Persuasion hung upon his lips, and the elements of Logic and Rhetoric were so blended up in him. 1858 Lytton *What will he do* viii. i *note.* No printer's type can record his decorous grace, the persuasion of his silvery tongue. 1868 M. Pattison *Academ. Org.* v. 166 For teaching there is required a persuasion as well as for advocacy though of a different kind.

2. a. The fact or condition of being persuaded, convinced, or assured of something; conviction, assurance, full belief.

1534 More in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 51 The knowledge of your trew gracious persuasion in that behalfe. 1601 Dent *Pathw. Heaven* 242 In the verie Elect, and in those which are growen to the greatest perswasion. 1667 Milton *P. L.* xi. 152 Perswasion in me grew That I was heard with favour. 1777 Priestley *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I Pref 8 My doubts were converted into a full persuasion. 1855 Brewster *Newton* II. xx. 221 He intimated to Newton ..his persuasion of Flamsteed's fitness for the work

b. With *pl.* That of which one is persuaded; what one is led to believe; a belief, conviction.

c 1510 More *Picus* Wks. 14/1 This is a very deadly & monstrous perswacion, which hath entred the mindes of men. *a* 1687 Petty *Pol. Arith.* (1690) Pref., Examin the following Perswasions, which I find too curiant in the World. 1737 Waterland *Eucharist* 175 My Perswasion .. is, that the Passage relates not at all to the Eucharist. 1860 W. Collins *Woman White* I viii, It will always remain my private persuasion that [etc.].

3. *spec.* Religious belief or opinion; a form or system of religious belief, a creed. Rarely used for political opinion. Hence, **b.** A body of persons holding a particular religious belief; a sect, a denomination.

In *Hebrew* or *Jewish persuasion*, often loosely or humorously put for 'race'; hence app. the humorous use in c.

[1588 *Marpret. Epist.* (Arb.) 24 The said John Cant. hath many things in him, which euidently shew a catholike persuasion.] 1623 DONNE *Pæcænia* Ep. Ded., Any matter of Controuersie betweene vs and those of the Romane Persuasion. 1656 A. WRIGHT *Five Serm.* To Chr. Rdr., Those of the Episcopal persuasion. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Pref., All his Subjects of what persuasion soever. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* ii. 16 Their then received Religion (which was as still it is, the Lutheran Perswasion). 1687 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 404 Persons of the congregational persuasion in the city of Norwich. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. viii. 104 The Church of England—The clergy of her Persuasion. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* ii. ii, While we, You know, the Protestant persuasion hold. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* i. v. § 3 (1817) 93 The exertions of the Founder [of Christianity] and his followers in propagating the new persuasion. 1807-8 SYD. SMITH *Plymley's Lett.* ix, I detest that state of society which extends unequal degrees of protection to different creeds and persuasions. 1813 HOBHOUSE *Journey* (ed. 2) 622 Many of them, being of the Roman Catholic persuasion. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* xiii, Nor at first sight would it probably have been discerned that he was of the Hebrew persuasion. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Irish Cath.* Mixed Ess. 101 Men of any religious persuasion might be appointed to teach anatomy or chemistry. 1888 SAINTSBURY *Ess. Eng. Lit.* (1891) 184 His political satires would have galled Tories, .. and could hardly be read by persons of that persuasion with such complete enjoyment.

b. 1727 SWIFT *What passed in London* Wks. 1755 III. i. 190 All the different persuasions kept by themselves. 1844 S. WILBERFORCE *Hist. Prot. Episc. Ch. Amer.* (1846) 308 A field of battle on which each persuasion sought to obtain the mastery. 1863 WHYTE MELVILLE *Gladiators* III. 11 These were the Essenes, a persuasion that reject pleasure as a positive evil.

c. *slang* or *burlesque*. Nationality; sex; kind; sort; description.

[1863 ALFORD in *Gd. Words* 199 We constantly read of the 'Hebrew persuasion', or the 'Jewish persuasion'. I expect soon to see the term widened still more, and a man of colour described as 'an individual of the negro persuasion'.] 1864 *Daily Tel.* 1 Apr 5 Brawny, vituperative-tongued females, of the Irish persuasion. 1885 F. ANSTEY *Tinted Venus* vii. 78 She said she thought it was a gentleman in the hair-cutting persuasion. 1890 *Amer. Naturalist* XXIV. 236, I have a canary of the feminine persuasion. 1902 R. HICHENS *Londoners* 33 A sinister moustache of the tooth-brush persuasion. 1903 B. HARRADEN *Kath Frensham* 28 A dark little man, evidently of French persuasion, came into the room. *Mod.* (*humorous.*) No one of the male persuasion was present.

Persuasive (pəɹswē siv), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7-8 **persw-**. [ad. med. Scholastic L. *persuāsīv-us*, f. L. *persuās-*, ppl. stem: see PERSUASIBLE and -IVE. Cf. F. *persuasif, -ive* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.; in Cotgr.), perh. the immediate source.]

A. *adj.* Having the power of persuading; tending or fitted to persuade; winning.

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 22 With such perswasiue arguments Democles appeased the distressed thoughtes of his doubtful countrimen. *a* 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1677) 385 A most persuasive Preacher. 1718 POPE *Iliad* xiv. 251 Persuasive speech, and more persuasive sighs, Silence that spoke, and eloquence of eyes. 1814 CARY *Dante's Inf.* ii. 66 Thy eloquent persuasive tongue. 1884 W. J. COURTHOPE *Addison* v. 97 The most powerful and persuasive advocate of Virtue in fiction.

B. *sb.* Something adapted or intended to persuade; a motive or inducement presented.

1641 T. WARMSTRY *Blind Guide Forsaken* 45 A strong perswasive to carry us along to the throne of grace. 1680 ALIEN (*title*) A Perswasive to Peace and Unity among Christians. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 175 P 2 What are treatises of morality, but persuasives to the practice of duties? 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. i. iii. 40 Persuasives in the form of gold chains, gold crowns and other compliments.

Persuasively (pəɹswē·sivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a persuasive manner; with a persuasive air; so as to persuade.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 873 The Serpent wise .. with mee Perswasively hath so prevaild, that I Have also tasted. 1695 LD. PRESTON *Death, Life* 32 Sometimes persuasively glading to that which is to follow. 1875 JOWETT *Plato, Apol.* (ed. 2) I. 349 They almost made me forget myself—so persuasively did they speak.

Persua·siveness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Persuasive quality; power of persuasion.

1621 FLORIO, *Persuasibilità*, perswasiuenesse. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. i. § 34 The best perswasiveness of his flattery, consisted in down-right arguments of gold and silver. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* III. 271 *note*, Nestor's Eloquence .. consisted in Softness and Persuasiveness. 1881 W. COLLINS *Bl. Robe* i. iv. 164 There was a tender persuasiveness in her tones.

Persua·sory, *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [ad. med. or mod.L. *persuasōri-us* (f. L. *persuāsor* persuader: see -ORY 2), whence also F. *persuasoire* (Ch. Estienne *Dict.* 1552).] = PERSUASIVE *a.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 431 *margin*, In this his persuasorie speach, he giueth a testimonie of the .. affection which he did beare to the Vniuersitie of Cambridge. 1608-11 BP. HALL *Epist.* v. i, Their very silence is perswasorie. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. v. 188 But neither is this [conceit] perswasory. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. xx. 142 The last persuasory effort that is to be attempted. 1838 SIR H. TAYLOR *Autobiog.* I. xv. 247 The persuasory and recommendatory process may appear more conciliatory.

† **Pe·rsue.** *Venery. Obs.* Also 6 **parcy, parsee, parsie,** 7 **pursue.** [app. orig. **parcee*, **percee*, a. F. *percée* act of piercing (or *percé, -ée* pp. pple. pierced, struck by an arrow, etc.). After a series of corruptions, finally confused with *pursue*.] The track of blood left by a stricken deer or other wounded beast of the chase. *To draw parcy, by parsie* etc., to follow the track of blood.

1530 PALSGR. 739/1, I stryke a dere or any other wylde beest as a huntar dothe whan he draweth parcy, *je enserre*. I have strykyn him, let go your blodbounde, *je lay enserré, . laisez aller vostre limier*. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. v. 28 By tract of blood, which she had freshly seene To have besprinkled all the grassy greene: By the great persue which she there perceiv'd Well hoped shee the beast engor'd had beene. 1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VII. xxxvi (1612) 175 A fell fleet Dog, that hunts my Heart by parsee each-wheare found. *Ibid.* Prose Add. 345 Ascanius and his Companie drawing by Parsie after the Stagge. *a* 1619 FLETCHER *Bonduca* v. ii, Now h' as drawn pursue on me he hunts me like a devil. 1661 FELTHAM *Disc. Eccles.* ii. 11 Resolves, etc. (167) 351 As pursue in a stricken Deer, they fall from us like blood, and make us to be hunted to death.

Persue, Persuit, obs. ff. PURSUE, PURSUIT.

Persulphate (pəɹsʌ·lfēt). *Chem.* [PER- 5 b.] That sulphate which contains the greatest proportion of oxygen, or of the sulphuric acid radical SO_4; as *persulphate of iron*, now more systematically named *ferric sulphate*, $Fe_2(SO_4)_3$; *persulphate of mercury*, now *mercuric sulphate*, $HgSO_4$.

1813 T. THOMSON *Ann. Philos.* II. 452 If instead of the sulphate of iron we were to make choice of the persulphate of iron. 1880 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* 39 A mixed solution of sulphate and persulphate of iron. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Persulphate of mercury, mercuric sulphate.

Persulphide (pəɹsʌ·lfəid). *Chem.* [PER- 5.] That sulphide of any element or basic radical which contains the greatest proportion of sulphur. Originally called PERSULPHURET. Now usually more definitely named, as *trisulphide, pentasulphide*, etc.; e.g. *persulphide* or *persulphuret of arsenic*, or *arsenious sulphide* = *arsenic trisulphide*, As_2S_3.

1856 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* II. 585 Persulphide of Hydrogen (HS_3).—In order to procure this compound it is usual to prepare first a persulphide of calcium (CaS_3), which may be formed by boiling equal weights of slacked lime and powdered sulphur in water.

Persulpho-: see PER- 5, 5 b and SULPHO-.

1836 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 4) 658 *Persulphocyanuret of Iron* may be obtained in the form of a deliquescent uncrystallizable mass, of a red colour. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 303/1 On persulphocyanate of silver.

Persu·lphuret. *Chem.* = PERSULPHIDE.

1836 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 4) 755 *Persulphuret of Arsenic* .. When sulphuretted hydrogen is passed through a concentrated solution of arsenic acid, a yellow precipitate falls, which resembles orpiment in colour. 1853 W. GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* (ed. 3) 135 The formation of persulphuret of ammonium. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 347 This process yields .persulphurets of the base radical.

So **Persulphu·ric** *a.* [PER- 5 a], in *persulphuric acid*, the acid $H_2S_2O_8$, containing the largest known proportion of oxygen in combination with sulphur; *persulphuric oxide*, the anhydride of this acid, S_2O_7, discovered by Berthelot in 1878.

† **Persu·lphurous** *a. Obs.* = HYPOSULPHUROUS.

1819 J. G. CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 431 A peculiar acid, which he proposed to call the persulphurous, but afterwards changed the name to that of hyposulphurous acid. 1883 *Athenæum* 16 June 707/2 The formation of Berthelot's persulphuric acid.

Persulta·tion. *Path. rare*—0. [ad. L. *persultātio*, n. of action from *persultāre* to leap through.] An eruption of blood from an artery.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Persultation*, in Surgery..is taken for a bursting of Blood thro' the Vessels, occasion'd by their Thinness. [1853 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Persultatio*.]

Persun, obs. form of PARSON, PERSON.

Persura, Persute, obs. ff. PIERCER, PURSUIT.

† **Perswa·ge,** *v. Obs. rare.* [app. f. PER- 2 + SWAGE *v.*: cf. ASSUAGE.] *trans.* To assuage, lessen, diminish, dim.

[Cf. *c* 1485 *Dicby Myst.* (1882) ii. 1977 *Rex.* A! we may sayn and wepyn also Þat we have for-gon þis lady fre. . *Regina.* Þat doth perswade [? perswage] all my ble Þat swete sypresse Þat she wold so.] 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* vi. iii, Of cruell deth a dolfull ymage That all her beaute dyd perswage.

† **Persway·,** *v. Obs. rare.* In 7 **perssway.** App. = prec.

1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* ii. vi, The creeping venome of which subtill serpent, .. neither the cutting of the pernilous plant [tobacco] nor the drying of it, nor the lighting, or burning, can any way perssway or assuage.

Persyle, Persyuere, obs. ff. PARSLEY, PERSEVERE.

Pert (pɔ̄ɹt), *a.* (*sb.*, *adv.*) Forms: *a.* 3- **pert,** 4-7 **perte,** (6 **perth,** *Sc.* **pairt**). *β.* 5-6 (9 *dial.*) **peert,** 5 7 (9 *dial.*) **peart.** 6 **peirt(e, pearte, pierte,** 6 7 (9 *dial.*) **piert.** [Aphetic f. APERT, and, like it and OF. *apert*, partly repr. L. *apertus*, partly = OF. *aspert, espert*, L. *expertus*.

From 15th c. evidenced with a long vowel, *peert*, later *peart, piert* (pīˈət, pīrt), retained dialectally and in U.S., esp. in sense 6, as distinguished from the ordinary general English sense (4) of *pert*. Hence *peart* and *pert* are sometimes viewed as different words.]

I. † **1.** Open, unconcealed; manifest, evident; = APERT *a.* 1, 2. Often opposed to *privy*. *Obs.*

In quot. 1330, *aperte folie* ought perh. to be read, but the Petyt MS. has it as printed.

a. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 226 Hardely dar I say he did a perte folie. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4930 Per come meuskful messageres..from hire broper partenoo þat was hire pert broper. 1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* III. iii. (Skeat) I. 163 By no waie maie it be then through perte necessite. *c* 1460 ROB. *La belle Dame* 174 (MS. Harl.) In hir tailed soothyng.. priue, or perte. 1579 SPENSER *Sh. Pk. Cal.* Sept. 162 Or priue or pert yf any bene, We han great Bandogs will teare their skinne.

β. 1529 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. xiv. 255 That no persons..from hensforth occupye eny maner Shavyng, priuy or peirt on the Sondayes.

† **b.** Open of countenance, frank. *Obs.*

1567 DRANT *Horace Epist.* xviii. F vj, Be perte, and cleare in countinuance, Not malipert, and light.

† **2.** Of personal appearance. **a.** (in early use) Beautiful. **b.** (later) Smart, spruce, dapper. *Obs.*

a. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 542, I haue pittye of your person & your pert face. *Ibid.* 11039 Pyrrus, the pert kyng put vnto dethe Pantasilia the prise qwene, pertest of ladies. 1684 OTWAY *Atheist* III. iii, He's so very little, pert and dapper.

β. 1596 COLSE *Penelope* (1880) 167 A thousand prettie damsels peart. 1608 DAY *Law Tricks* ii. (1881) 28 What think you of this Lady? would she not make a prettie peart Dutchess? 1611 COTGR., *Godinet*, prettie, dapper, feat, peart. ..*Godinette*, a prettie peart lasse.

II. † **3.** Expert, skilled; ready: = APERT 4. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3292 Þor quiles he weren in ðe desert, God tasie hem weie, wis and pert. *c* 1330 *King of Tars* 18 Hue to seo was giet preyere Of princes pert in play. *c* 1500 *Melusine* xxxviii 303 But geffray, that was pert in armes, smote with hys clobbe suche a stroke vpon the flayel, that he made it to flee out of the geantis handes.

b. Quick to see and act, sharp, intelligent; adroit, clever. *Obs.* since 17th c. exc. in dial. form *peart*.

a. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 531 Ane willim francass, Wicht and pert, viss and curtass. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12044 Cassandra, Priams pure dughter, pertist of wit. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* ad fin., The mayster that was perte and quyck was anone promoted to a benefyce. *c* 1500 *Melusine* xix. 105 So pert & swyft they were. 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* ii. (1.) xcii, Thus we see for Morality, Nature still is something pert and vigorous. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 71 The acutest, and the pertest operations of wit and subtlety. *β.* 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 96/2 Perceiving that rough nets were not the fittest to take such peart birds. 1640 R. BAILLIE *Canterb. Self-convict.* ii. 12 Of so obscure and intricate a nature, that our Assembly was to peart to make any determination about them. 1850 *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. II. 276/2 'I beant peart at making buttonholes', said a needle woman. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxi, She's such a peart young un, she won't take no lookin' arter.

III. 4. Forward in speech and behaviour; unbecomingly ready to express an opinion or give a sharp reply; saucy, bordering upon 'cheeky'; malapert: = APERT 5. Said usually of children, young people, or persons in inferior position, such as are considered to be too 'uppish' or forward in their address. Now the ordinary sense.

a. c 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 30 (Corpus MS.), And sche was proud and pert as is a pye [so 4 MSS.; 3 peert]. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* xiii. 18 Y saide y wolde not of her, for she was so pert and so light of maners. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Bouge of Courte* 71 And sayde I was to blame To be so perte to prese so proudly uppe. 1530 PALSGR. 320/2 Perte saucy or homly, *malapert*. 1552 HULOET, Perte in makynge aunswere, *argutus et argutulus*. 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* iv. 73 S. Hierome reproving certain pert Deacons for insulting over Priests. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 36 Says Mrs. Jervis, Pamela, dont be pert to his Honour. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* ii. xiv, As pert a genius as the applause of a common room ever yet spoiled. 1835 SOUTHEY in *Corr. w. C. Bowles* (1881) 319 Mrs. Barbauld was cold as her creed: her niece .. pert as a pear monger. 1858 TRENCH *Stud. Words* v, We have been obliged to make 'pert' do double duty, that of 'malapert' and its own. As some word is plainly wanting, not so strong as 'insolent', we have been led to employ 'pert' exclusively in an unfavourable sense. *β. a* 1430 Peert [see quot. *c* 1386 in *a*]. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* iii (1570) C ij b/2 Some be forgettull, some peart, some insolent. 1593 DONNE *Sat.* i Poems (1630) 325 Though a briske perfum'd piert Courtier Deigne with a nod, thy courtesie to answer. 1835 C. F. HOFFMAN *Winter in Far West* I. 212 He looks so peert whenever he comes in.

b. Of behaviour, speech, etc.

1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* Pref., With a pert and pragmatique Insolence they censure all. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 6 We admire the pert talk of children, because we expected nothing from them. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* iv. i, The grave officer could not refrain a smile at the pert answer of the boy.

† **c.** As a vague expression of dislavour. *Obs.*

a 1704 T. BROWN *Imit. Persius' Sat.* i, Here a pert sot, with six months pain, brings forth A strange, misshapen, and ridiculous birth. 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 15 July, We had a sad pert dull parson at Kensington to day. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* ii. 39 With pert flat eyes she window'd well its head, A brain of feathers and a heart of lead. 1752 H. WALPOLE *Let. to R. Bentley* 5-12 Aug., The Fairfaxes have fitted up a pert bad apartment in the fore-part of the Castle.

5. Bold (esp. in a blameworthy sense); forward; audacious, presumptuous. *Obs* (exc. as merged in 4.)

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 169 That none..Durst be so pert as to stryk with ane wapyn. *Ibid.* II. 15 That ony Pecht sould be so perth to preve, To pas thai wall without the legatis leve. 1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II*, I. iv, But this I scorne that one so basely borne Should by his soueraignes fauour grow so pert. 1673 CHAR. II in *Lauderdale P.* (1885) III. 2 Now they are not so pert on that subject as they were.

β. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 2914 Ye are ouer peart with sik maters to mell. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 211/13 Peartes, *audax, impudens*.

6. Lively; brisk, sprightly; in good spirits, cheerful, 'jolly'. Since 17th c. only *dial.*; often used of the state of an invalid: 'bright', 'perky',

'chirpy', as opposed to 'depressed', 'down' (esp. in form *peart*: see *β.*).

1581 NUCE *Seneca's Octavia* i. i, Syr Phœbus pert with spouting beame From dewy neast doth mount apace. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. i. 13 Awake the pert and nimble spirit of mirth. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 118 And on the Tawny Sands and Shelves, Trip the pert Fairies and the dapper Elves. 1693 *Humours Town* 116 A young, pert, blooming Girl. 1696 *Verney Mem.* (1899) IV. 477, I watched last night with him and I thought him fine and pert in the morning but hee fell off again in the afternoone as hee doth most Daies. 1872 R. B. MARCY *Border Rem* 252 Wa'al, now, straanger, ..I war middlin' sort o' pert yesterday, but .. I'se powerful weak to-day.

β. dial. and *U.S.* (often viewed as a distinct word).

'No word in literary English precisely expresses the idea of *peart*: least of any does *pert*. *Peart* conveys the impression of sprightly liveliness, of a joyous, healthy, fresh, happy condition, in the person or animal to which it is applied.' F. T. Elworthy in *N. & Q.* 9th ser. IV. (1899) 525.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxv. 10 He wes townysche, peirt, and gukit. 1578 GOSSON in *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) Notes 78 When he perceyues Don Cortes here so pearte. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 2 They are very peart in the new of the Moon, and sad in the conjunction. 1868 J. HALL *Lett. fr. West* 3/4 These little fixens .make a man feel right peart, when he is three or four hundred miles from any body or any place. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* i. iii, And watched the hawks soaring, and the 'peert' bird. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* i, For which reason he [Tom] was as pert as a game-cock. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xlv, Quick she had always been and 'peart', as we say on Exmoor. 1889 HURST *Horsham, Gloss. Sussex Words* s.v., I'm sure the child is better to-day, she looks so peart.

b. Of plants: Fresh, flourishing, verdant.

1727 S. SWITZER *Pract Gard* ii. xii 95 Provided it [a melon] ripens well whilst the leaves and stalk are pert and green. 1883 in *Hampsh. Gloss.*

c. Of liquor: Brisk, pleasantly sharp to the taste.

a 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1757) I. 377 Oat-malt and barley malt equally mixed..makes a very pretty, pert, smooth drink. [Cf. quot. *c* 1825 s. v. PERTISH.]

B. *sb.* (*absol.* use of the adj.) A pert person or thing: in various senses. † *In pert*, openly (*obs.*).

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13725 Pirrus of þat pert was pristly enamint. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 60 For schame of my schape in pert till appeir. 1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 145 No powdered pert, proficient in the art Of sounding an alarm, assaults these doors.

C. *adv.* or quasi-*adv.*: in various senses of the adj.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* iv 88 S me paied as perte as prouyd well after. *a* 1400 50 *Alexander* 2295 And Bedels & bailzais he bad a-none crye, Before hys peple so pert. 1485 *Waterf. Arch.* in 10*th Rep. Hist MSS. Comm.* App. v 321 That..will goo among them prevy or peart for his propre besynes. 1528 ROY *Rede me* (Arb.) 48 Moreover that no clarck be so bolde, Prevy or pearte with hym to holde. 1530 PALSGR. 841 Privy or perte, *en privé ou en apert.* 1795 COWPER *Pairing Time* 28 A last year's bird, who ne'er had tried What pairing means, thus pert replied. 1859 J. REDPATH *Roving Editor* 248 'Now hold up your head and walk pert. .. Quick—come—pert—only there already? pert!' jerked out the mulatto, to hasten the boy's steps.

† **Pert,** *v. Obs. rare.* [In sense 2, f. PERT *a.* 4; in 1, app. a phonetic variant of PERK *v.*; but the relation between these words is obscure.]

1. *trans.* with *up.* To raise briskly: PERK *v.*[1] 3.

1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. Burn. Pestle* i, Did st thou ever see a prettier child? How it behaves it selfe .. And speaks and looks, and pearts up the head?

2. *intr.* To behave pertly: = PERK *v.*[1] 1 b.

1637 POCKLINGTON *Altare Chr.* 158 If..allowed to pert upon the Canons of the Church, and crow over her authority. 1662 GAUDEN *Anti-Baal-Berith* 292 Hagar perted against Sarah, and lifted herself up against her superiours.

Pert, obs. form of PART.

Pertain (pəɹtē·n), *v.* Forms: 4 6 par-, pertene, -teyne, 5 -tyne, -tiene, -tine, 5-6 -teigne, -tayne, 6 partein, 6-7 pertaine, 4 -tein(e, 7 -tayn, 6- pertain. [ME. *par-, pertene, -teyne,* a. OF. *parten-ir* (3rd pres. Norman *parten-t, parten-ent*, subj. *partene, -teigne*: cf. CONTAIN) = Pr. *pertener*, It. *pertenere* to belong:—L. *pertinēre* to extend, stretch, tend (to), belong (to), f. PER- 1 + *tenēre* to hold.]

1. *intr.* To belong, be connected (in various ways); e.g. as a native or inhabitant, as part of a whole, as an appendage or accessory, as dependent. Const. *to.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1419 All þe grete, Of lordes & ladies þat to þat lond partened. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 121 From þat tyme þe citee and þe see of Dorchestre perteyned and longede to þe prouince of Mercia. 1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c. 6 § 1 To euery of the same Feyres is of right perteynyng a court of Pepowders to mynystre to them due Justice. 1532 FRITH *Mirror* i. Wks. (1829) 266 Whether they be outward gifts or inward, pertaining either to the body or soul. 1546 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 28 The samin [house] and landis pertenand thairto. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint T.* v. iii 113 If she pertaine to life, let her speake too. 1850 GROVE *Corr Phys. Forces* (ed. 2) 89, I have purposely avoided this subject, as pertaining to a department of science to which I have not devoted my attention. 1859 C. BARKER *Assoc Princ.* iii. 62 Scenes which pertain to an age happily passed away.

† **b.** *spec.* To belong as a possession, legal right, or privilege. *Obs*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 140 þe sheep perteynen not to him. 1429 *Rolls of Parlt* IV 298/1 Suche service as pertienneth of honeste to my said Lord. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* xii. 17 Geve to Cesar that which belongeth to Cesar: and geve God that which perteyneth to God. 1590 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* vii. iii. (1714) 46 To create, to God alone pertains. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 12 The persewer may alledge the lands to perteine to him. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 144 The real intention, benefit, and application of his death..pertains not vnto all.

c. To belong as one's care or concern. *To pertain to*: to matter to, to concern. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1382 WYCLIF *Mark* iv. 38 Maistre, perteneth it nat to thee, that we perishen? 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xvi. xi. 679 But thow weneest to rescowe a mayde whiche perteyneth no thynge to the. 1549 LATIMER 3*rd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 85 Thy syluer is drosse... What pertained that to Essay? *c* 1696 PRIOR *Love Disarmed* 27 To me pertains not, she replies, To know or care where Cupid flies. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. vi. 207 The cares of war Pertain to all men born in Troy.

d. To belong as an attribute, fitting adjunct, or duty; to be appropriate *to.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xiii. 728 In that tuelf moneth suld he Cum and clayme it, and tharfor do To the king that pertenyt thar-to. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* cvii, Though It to me pertene In lufis lawe the septre to gouerne. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 44 Anne is as myche to seyn as grace .. worthyly thys appellacyoun To hyr pertenyth. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Order. Deacons*, It pertaineth to thoffice of a Deacon..to assist the Prieste. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 272 Requiring at your hands the things which pertene to peace. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 321/1 There are.. these Tools and Instruments pertaining to the Iron Workers. 1773-83 HOOLE *Ord. Fur.* xix. 522 Weapons that pertain to war. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I 47 To keep an iron helmet and harness, and all arms pertaining to a complete furnishing for war.

2. To have reference or relation; to relate *to.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxiv. 152 Spicery and all maner of oyer gudes, and namely þat partener to manner lyflade. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 417 William Malmesbur.. supposenge the writenge of that sion to perteyne to Marius the consul of Rome. 1526 TINDALE 2 *Pet.* i 3 All thynges that pertayne vnto lyfe. 1611 BIBLE *Transl Pref.* 2 Specially if it pertaine to Religion. *a* 1770 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) III. iii 47 This law pertains, first to vows made to God himself and confirmed by an oath. 1841 BORROW *Zincali* I. i. 233 We. discoursed on matters pertaining to our people.

† **3.** In both senses (1 and 2), formerly sometimes with an indirect (dative) object without *to.* Cf. BELONG *v.* 3. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1472-3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI 52/1 Answere in and to all such Writte and Writtes, Bille and Billes,. perteynyng any of the premisses. 1535 LANDESAY *Satyre* 3354 My coattis, and my offrands, With all that dois perteine my benefice. 1553 in *Mastl. Cl. Misc.* (1840) I. 41 *note*, I, wyth all friendis perteuing me. 1628 (*title of MS.*) Booke of the Land perteyninge the Family of the Twysdens in Kent.

† **4.** The 3rd pers. sing. impersonally, and the pres. pple. were used in the phrases *as pertains to, as pertaining to* = as regards, as concerns, in regard to, in relation to. *Obs.* (or *arch.*)

1526 TINDALE *Rom.* iv 1 Abraham oure father, as pertaynynge [so 1611; 1881 *R. V.* according] to the flesshe. — *Heb.* ix 9 Gyftes and sacrifises are offered which cannot make them that minister parfect, as pertaynynge to [1881 *R. V.* as touching] the conscience. 1568 BIBLE (Bishops') *Rom.* ix. 3 My kinsmen as parteyneth to the fleashe.

Hence **Pertaining** *vbl. sb.* (also pl. in concr. sense = 'belongings') and *ppl a.*

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Pertenencia*, perteining. 1869 BUSHNELL *Wom Suffrage* v 90 These things are duly considered as pertainings of a woman's lot. 1889 *Electrical Rev.* 29 Nov. 607/1 Seven houses and their pertainings. 1898 E. PHILLPOTTS *Childr. of Mist* i. v, The pertaining farm already had a tenant.

Pertainment. *rare.* [f. prec. + -MENT.] A belonging, an appurtenance.

1897 *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 415 [They] possess some of the finest pertainments of the human race.

Pertake, Pertane, Perte, Pertene, Pertener, obs. forms of PARTAKE, PARTAN (crab), PART, PERTAIN, PARTNER.

† **Perte·rebrate,** *v. Obs. rare*—[0]. [f. ppl stem of L. *perterebrāre* to bore through, f. PER- 1 + *terebrāre* to bore.] *trans.* (See quots.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Perterebrate*, to wimble. 1656 BLOUNT, *Perterebrate*, to pierce or bore thorow with a wimble.

So † **Perterebra·tion,** a boring through.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Perterebration*, a boring through with a wimble. [Hence in Bailey, Johnson, and mod. Dicts.]

† **Perte·rrify,** *v. Obs. rare*—[0]. [f. PER- 2 + TERRIFY, after L. *perterrefacĕre* to frighten thoroughly.] *trans.* To terrify thoroughly.

1623 COCKERAM, *Perterrifie*, to fright.

Perterych, obs. form of PARTRIDGE.

† **Perte·xed,** *ppl. a Obs. rare*—[0]. [ad. L. *pertextus*, pa. pple. of *pertexĕre* to weave throughout.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Pertexed*, weaued out.

Perteyne, Perteyner, -or, obs. ff. PERTAIN, PARTNER.

Perthite (pɜ·ɹθoit). *Min.* [Named by T. Thomson (1832) after Perth, Ontario, where found: see -ITE[1].] (See quot. 1868.)

1832 C. U. SHEPARD *Min.* i 212 (Chester). 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 356 *Perthite*, a flesh-red aventurine feldspar, consisting of interlaminated albite and orthoclase.

Hence **Perthi·tic** *a.*, pertaining to, resembling, or containing perthite. In mod. Dicts.

Perti, pertie, obs. forms of PARTY.

† **Pertical,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *perticāl-is*, f. *pertica* pole, PERCH *sb.*[2]] Of, pertaining to, or done by means of the measuring-rod or surveyor's staff.

1605 NORDEN *England* Pref. Addr., For want of perticall demensuration, I have beene enforced to borrow the helpe.. of mine owne maps. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pertical*, belonging to, or serving for a Perch or Pole.

Perticat, -e, Perticular, -er(e, Pertilliche, obs. ff. PARTICATE, PARTICULAR, PERTLY.

† **Pertinace,** *a. Obs.* Also 5 -nax. [a. OF. *pertinace*, also *pertinax* (14-15th c.), in It. *pertinace*, Sp. *pertinaz*, ad. L. *pertinax*, *-ācem* very tenacious, f. PER- 4 + *tenax* tenacious] = next.

14.. in *Rel. Ant.* I. 192 Olde maisteres wax nozt bisie ne pertinacez in sekyng and serchyng of this forsaide cure. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 301/1 Seeyng that he was pertynax & obstynate.

Hence † **Pertinacely** *adv.*, pertinaciously.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 224 Pertynacely expownynge the holy scripture wrong, they fell in to heresyes.

Pertinacious (pɜ̃tinē·ʃəs), *a.* Also 7 -atious, 7-8 -aceous. [f. L. *pertināci-*, stem of *pertinax* (see PERTINACE) + -OUS.] Persistent or stubborn in holding to one's own opinion or design; resolute; obstinate. Chiefly as a bad quality.

1626 MEADE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 224 You will perceive my Lord Digby's pertinacious importunity to come to Parliament. *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 21 Given to any violent or pertinatious dispute. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* iii. vi. § 43 To dispight them, who are..pertinacious worshippers of one God. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* V. 191 Pertinaceous bigotry may chuse to adhere to it. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* i. iv. 55 As pertinacious as ivy climbing a wall. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Biog.* (1867) 16 Atterbury became the most factious and pertinacious of all the opponents of the government.

b. Obstinately or persistently continuing; *spec.* of disease, etc, not yielding to treatment.

1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 60 Put them into a pertinatious and constant state of ill. 1675 GREW *Disc. Tasts Plants* v. § 6 The Barque of the Root, impresseth a pertinaceous and diffusive Taste. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit* viii 279 The Flux, is sometimes so pertinaceous, that it is impossible to stop it. *a* 1785 GLOVER *Athenaid* i, Recumbent, not reposing, there Consumes the hours in pertinacious woe, Which sheds no tear. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* xlix, Its pertinacious hues Must fade.

Pertinaciously (pɜ̃tinē·ʃəslı), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a pertinacious manner; resolutely; persistently; obstinately, stubbornly.

1637-50 ROW *Hist Kirk* (1842) 58 The Assemblie condemnes this proposition as erroneous, false, and, if pertinaciouslie maintained, heresie. 1751 HUME *Princ. Morals* i. 1 Disputes with Persons, pertinaciously obstinate in their Principles, are, of all others, the most irksome. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. v. 66 He kept cautiously and pertinaciously to the laws. 1876 HOLLAND *Sev Oaks* xi. 145 It returned and returned again so pertinaciously that he was glad to order his horses and ride to the factory.

Pertinaciousness. [See -NESS] = next.

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Dying* v. viii. (1719) 249 Fearing lest the pertinaciousness of her Mistress's Sorrows shou'd cause her Evil to revert, or her Shame to approach. *a* 1711 KEN *Psyche* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 200 In a mistaken way With Pertinaciousness I stray. 1837 T. HOOK *Jack Brag* xix, The pertinaciousness with which Mr. Levert adhered to his opinion.

Pertinacity (pɜ̃tinæ·sıtı). [a. F. *pertinacité* (1419 in Godef.), ad. L. type **pertinācitās* (peth. in med.L. for *pertinācia*, in mod.It. *pertinacità* (cf. L. *tenācia* and *tenācitās*), f. L. *pertināc-em*: see PERTINACE] The quality of being pertinacious; resolute or stubborn adherence, as to an opinion, purpose, design, course of action, etc.; persistency; usually in a bad sense: perverse obstinacy or stubbornness; evil persistence.

1504 ATKYNSON tr *De Imitatione* i. ix. 159 It is a synne of pertynacite & pryde. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 179 Thomas Becket, having by froward disobedience and stubborne pertinacitie, provoked King Henrie the Seconde to indignation against him. *c* 1620 MORYSON *Itin.* iv. v. iv. (1903) 432 The mere Irish..haue singular and obstinate pertinacity in retaynyng their old manners and Customes. 1639 N. N. tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* ii. 9 Constancy is but for good things, pertinacity for the bad. 1759 JOHNSON *Idler* No 55 P 3, I have collected materials with indefatigable pertinacity. *a* 1832 MACKINTOSH *Rev. of* 1688, Wks. 1846 II 87 The pertinacity of the heretic. 1845 SARAH AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* iv. i. II. 143 The imperialists carried on the siege of Marseilles with great pertinacity. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* iii. 118 The propriety of the term is shewn by the pertinacity with which the lines AA and CC cling to the water and avoid the land.

† **Pertinacy.** *Obs.* Also 7 -tenacy. [= Pr., It., Sp. *pertinacia*, ad. L. *pertinācia*, f. *pertinax*, *-ācem*: see PERTINACE. Cf. prec.] = PERTINACITY: being the earlier word; very common in 17th c. Mostly in an evil sense.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 330 Pertinacie is whan man deffendeth hise folies and trusteth to muchel in his owene wit. 1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* II. i. (Skeat) I. 46 Holy faders .proved her pertinacie to distroy. 1548 UDALL, etc *Erasm. Par. Mat.* xii 72 The pertinacye and stubbernesse of the Iewes. 1577 HARRISON *England* II i. (1877) I 17 In cases of heresie, pertinacie, contempt, and such like. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* iv ii. My breeding is not so coarse..to offend with pertinacy. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pertinacy*..sometimes..taken in the good part for perseverance, constancy. 1886 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. iii. 192 Justifying it self by the Pertinacy of the Constitution throughout all the Term. 1731 *Affect. Narr. of Wager* 96 Reflecting on..the Disgrace arising to himself, by his Ignorance and Pertinacy.

†Pe·rtinate, *a. Obs.* [An irreg. formation, perh. on the mistaken analogy of *intimate, intimacy*, and the like; or originating in a misreading of *pertinace.*] = PERTINACE, PERTINACIOUS.

c 1534 T. THEOBOLD in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. III. 128 This Friar..yn his symple opynion somwhat pertynate. 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* vi. 88 Oh how pertinate and styfe are the vngodly lawers and act makers. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 5730 All pertinat wylfull Arratykis.

Hence **†Pe·rtinately** *adv.* = PERTINACIOUSLY.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll* 42 To defend þe contrary pertinatly is heresy, contrary to þe feiþ. 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* xii. 211 These abominacions when they be defended pertinatly of the enemies of the gospel, then their stifnecked pertinacie inflammeth discordis.

Pe·rtinence (pə̃·rtinĕns). Also 5-6 **-tenance, 6 -tenance, -tynence.** [In sense 1, a. OF. *partenance, pertinance, pertinence*, f. *partenant*, pr. pple. of *partenir* to belong; cf. PURTENANCE; in 3, from PERTINENT: see -ENCE.]

†1. Something which belongs or is an appendage to another larger thing; = PURTENANCE, APPURTENANCE 1 and 2. *Obs.* **a.** *Law.* An adjunct to property: cf. PERTINENT *sb.* a.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 509, I, Henricus, duke.., clayme and take the crowne of Ynglonde with the pertinence. 1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 320/1 The manoir of Whitgift, with the pertinences. 1525 TINDALE *Marg. Notes on Matt.* xiv 1 Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 233 Jewry, with her pertenance, was then divided into four lordships.

†b. The offal of a carcase; = PURTENANCE 2.

1535 COVERDALE *Exod* xii 9 His heade wt his fete and pertenaunce [*Bps'*, *Geneva*, 1611 purtenance].

†c. *pl* Belongings, appendages, trimmings of a dress. *Obs.*

1552 *Inv. Ch. Surrey* (1869) 32, j vestement of blacke damaske with the pertynences.

†2. The fact of pertaining or being attached *to.* *Obs. rare.*

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XIV 434 Wounding him in that part . Betwixt the short ribs and the bones that to the triple gut Have pertinence.

3. The fact of being pertinent; = PERTINENCY 1.

1659 H. THORNDIKE *Works* (1846) II. 665 The agreement of them with other copies, together with the.. pertinence of sense. *a* 1693 SOUTH *1st Serm. on Eccles.* v. 2 Serm. 1737 II. 96 A due ordering of our words .; which is done by pertinence and brevity of expression. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. viii. § 8 Montucla calls him [Commandin] the model of commentators for the pertinence and sufficiency of his notes.

Pe·rtinency (pə̃·rtinĕnsi). [f. L. *pertinēnt-em* PERTINENT: see -ENCY.]

1. The quality of being pertinent or pertaining to the matter in hand; relevancy; appositeness.

1598 FLORIO, *Pertenenza*, pertinency. 1603 — *Montaigne* I. xxv. (1632) 73 Making choice of his reasons loving pertinency, and by consequence brevitie. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vii. 316 Because of their pertinency and usefulness in the matter now in hand. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I vi. 320 The pertinency of it to our present concern. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* I. ii. ii. i (1817) 354 Still less is there of pertinency in Mr. Hume's eulogium. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* xxi vii. (1872) X. 128 Innumerable things, of no pertinency to us, are wearisomely told.

†b. With *pl.* An instance of this. *Obs.*

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 208 On occasion to draw out Pertinencies to some emergent. 1665 WITHER *Lord's Prayer* Preamble, Made forth explicitely in every Essential and Circumstantial pertinency thereof.

†2. = PERTINENCE 1, APPURTENANCE 1. *Obs.*

1651 G. WITT *Cowel's Inst.* 105 Nor can a prescription be of those pertinencies whose principles have not a perpetuall and durable continuance. [1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 127 The thanage of Kintore which was made over in 1375 'saving the pertinencies [*pertinenciis*] and our kanes' by Robert II to John de Dunbar, Earl of Moray.]

Pertinent (pə̃·rtinĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 **par-.** [Ultimately from L. *pertinēnt-em*, pr. pple of *pertinēre* to PERTAIN; but in early use immed. a. OF. *partenant* (1246 in Godef.), *pertenant*, pr. pple. of OF. *partenir*; the latinized *pertinent* is cited by Hatz.-Darm. from Chr. de Pisan *c* 1400.]

A *adj.* **†1.** Pertaining or belonging (*to*): **a.** as a possession, dependency, or appendage; **b.** as a part, constituent, or function. See PERTAIN *v.* 1.

[1278 *Rolls of Parlt* I. 171 Les autres terres, purtinauntz a Tilebury.] *c* 1407 LYDG *Reson & Sens.* 5157 Any maner herbe fynde,..Greyn or gomme, rynde and roote, Pertinent vnto physike. 1412-20 — *Chron. Troy* I. vii (1555). An yle to Grekes pertinent. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 32 Whatsoever is pertinent to folly. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* iv. § 2 (1643) 63 This was a work pertinent unto the third day.

†2. Appropriate, suitable in nature or character.

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) III. iii. 51 Many peynes pertynent to dyuers synnes. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* CXXXVIII, Lat me se Gif thy remede be pertynent to me. 1539 *Act* 31 *Hen. VIII.* c. 5 A beautifull and princely manour.. mete and pertinent to his royall maiestie. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* A vj, Proper or pertinent to earths are many and sundrie kindes. 1658 A. FOX *Wurtz Surg* III xiii 255 To apply pertinent remedies for such Symptomes. 1697 POTTER *Antiq Greece* IV xi (1715) 270 My Parents to the Match will not consent, Therefore desist, it is not pertinent.

3. Pertaining or relating to the matter in hand; relevant; to the point; apposite. Const. *to.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 14 Pei..seiden, þat þei hadden no breed, how were it þanne pertinent to telle hem of sour doug? 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks 608/2 Lettyng.. the remenant passe, as nowe not pertinent properlye to this matter. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* I. Ded. 9 Pertinent therefore to the present times are the Treatises following. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* IV. § 309 A most pertinent instance of the Tyranny, and Injustice of that time. *a* 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1714) 353 Books and Papers, pertinent to the case in Hand. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 131 He .. prefers a few good judges who make pertinent remarks on the case.

B. *sb.* Something which pertains, belongs, or forms an appendage, to another; a minor property, appurtenance. Usually in *pl.*

a. *Law.* (Chiefly *Sc.*) Anything belonging to an estate, the ownership of which it follows.

1396 in *Scott. Antiq.* (1900) XIV. 217 Al his landys of the Muttlauch..lyand within the schyrradome of Banfe with the pertinents. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 35 The mylle of dudekesford, with the pertynentis. 1495 *Rolls of Parlt* VI. 501/1 The Manours of Wodstock, Hanburgh and Stonefeld, of the Hundred of Wotton, with the pertinentes, in the Countie of Oxon'. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Fam. Ep.* Wks. (1711) 157 His said lands,..with houses, biggings, yards, parts, pendicles, and pertinents thereof. 1813 N. CARLISLE *Topog. Dict. Scot.* II s. v. *Hassendean*, The Church of Hassendean, with its pertinents, were granted to Walter, Earl of Buccleugh. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* xv. xiv. IV. 211 Torgau and pertinents now his.

b. *generally.* Belongings; apparatus; dependencies. Now *Sc.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 103 Whiche tree he.. offreth..with all the fruytes & partynentes to the same. 1554 KNOX *Let.* in *Scl. Writ.* (1845) 337 Make not your members pertinents to sin. *a* 1657 R. LOVEDAY *Lett.* (1663) 111 Great ones love at such solemn troubles to have their servants presence signifie they have such pertinents. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot. in* 1772, 318 Boats with nets and other pertinents for fishing. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xxi. (1858) 468 As if its thinking part had no other vocation than simply to take care of the mouth and its pertinents.

Pe·rtinently, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a pertinent manner; suitably, appropriately; appositely, to the point or purpose.

1596 DRAYTON *Leg.* iv. 103 And to be alwaies pertinently good, Followes not still the greatnesse of our Blood. 1626 T. H[AWKINS] *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 15 Nor yet will I touch what might pertinently be disputed. *a* 1688 CUDWORTH *Immut. Mor.* (1731) 230 This Aristotle hath observed very pertinently to our Purpose. 1738 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* IV. 4 [They] expounded some parts of the Scripture..pertinently to the occasion. 1885 *Spectator* 8 Aug. 1048/1 There is nothing new in this article, but the points are pertinently put.

So **Pe·rtinentness,** pertinence. *rare*—°.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. Hence in JOHNSON and later Dicts.

Pertner, obs. form of PARTNER.

†Perti·ngency. *Obs.* [f. as PERTINGENT: see -ENCY.] The fact or condition of reaching to so as to touch.

1656 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* (1712) 3 The Outward Senses, which upon the pertingency of the Object to the Sensitive Organ cannot fail to act. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pertingency*, (in Philos.) a reaching to.

†Perti·ngent, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *pertingent-em*, pr. pple. of *pertingĕre* to stretch out, reach, extend, f. *per* through (see PER- 1) + *tangĕre* to touch; see -ENT.] Touching; in contact; reaching to.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pertingent*, extending, reaching or joyning near unto. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Pertingent* lines in Heraldry, vide *Entire. Ibid.*, *Entire pertingents*, are lines that run the longest way of the sheilds position, without touching the Center.

Pertisan, -ant, -en, -on, obs. ff. PARTISAN.

Pertish (pə̃·rtiʃ), *a.* [f. PERT *a.* + -ISH 1 3.] Somewhat pert, inclined to be pert; in quot. *c* 1825, rather brisk or sharp to the taste.

c 1825 *Houlston Tracts* II. xlviii 12 A sup of pertish beer. 1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* II. 287 A rather pertish, forward-looking young man.

Pertition, obs. form of PARTITION *sb.*

Pertlike (pə̃·rtlaik), *a.* and *adv.* [f. PERT *a.* + -LIKE 2 a and b.] **†a.** *adj.* Pert-looking, pert. *Obs.* **b.** *adv.* Pertly, briskly, cheerfully. *dial.*

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II (Arb.) 54 Pertlyke Greeks thee flamd city with ruthlesse victorye ransack. 1756 in *Daly Chron.* (1905) 7 Jan. 3/2, I saw the Countess of Coventry at Ranelagh. I think she is a pert-like busy going about with her face up to the sky.

U. S. *dial.* 1879 TOURGEE *Fool's Err.* vii. 29 I've managed to pull through thus far tollable pert-like.

†Pe·rtling. *Obs. rare.* [f. PERT *a.* + -LING 1 2.] A pert or sharp child.

1582 MULCASTER *Positions* xlii. (1887) 257 What a pleasure would the maister take in such a pertit perteling?

Pertly (pə̃·rtli), *adv.* Forms: see PERT *a.*; also **5 partly.** [f. PERT *a.* + -LY 2.] In a pert manner.

†1. Openly, without concealment; plainly; evidently, manifestly. (Opposed to *privily.*) *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 244 A payne per-on put & pertly halden. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 97 Yere pried he in priuely and pertliche biholdes. 1468 *Maldon Essex Liber B.* II. 13 b (MS.), Noo ducheman ner other alion shall bere no manere wepyn of were, priuily ner pertly. 1533 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 406 He..shuld buy or bargayne for the same hides pertly or oppenlye. *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1829) 21 He began to kyth in Strathaven, and pertly and avowedly travelled through the country.

†2. Expertly, skilfully; cleverly, adroitly. *Obs.*

a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 355 Þis prophete so pertly proues his entent. *a* 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 753 The worme ys slayne, That hathe a knyȝt done hym selfe allone, Pertly be my fay. 1640 R. BAILLIE *Canterb. Self-convict.* ii. 11 In Edinburgh Master Sydserfe did pertly play his part.

3. Smartly, sharply; briskly; promptly; readily; quickly. Now *dial.* and *U. S.* (chiefly in form *pertly*).

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 23 How pertly afore þe poeple resoun gan to preche. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1033 To Pelleus pertly þan past he agayne. *c* 1450 *Cast. Persev.* 1598 Perfor, spede now þy pace pertly to yone precyous place. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 58 Now come my Ariell, bring a Corolary, ..appear, and pertly.

β 1515 *Scot. Field* 109 The King was glade of that golde,..And promised him full peertly, his part for to take. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 163 The Romanis persues peirtlie the fliteris. 1856 G. D. BREWERTON *War in Kansas* 383 To 'get along' in a happy-go-lucky sort of way, which he calls 'a-doin'-right peartly'. 1857 T. H. GLADSTONE *Englishman in Kansas* 46 I'll teach these.. Free-soilers a lesson right peartly.

4. In a forward saucy manner; boldly, audaciously; over-confidently.

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 11215 He sat pertly bolde vp-right As man that hadde ben In his myght. 1523 COVERDALE *Old God & New* (1534) H. To se how pertely he pertcheth forth of his neste. 1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives Instr. Chr. Wom.* II xi. § 21 Any worde or dede of ye childe, dooen lewdely,.. naughtily, wantonly or pertlye. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 219 Yonder wals that pertly front your Towne,..Must kisse their owne feet. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* Pref. 31 To my surprize he answer'd me very pertly. *a* 1748 WATTS *Educ. Children* ix, The children of our age will pertly reply,..must we turn Puritans again? 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* I. xiii, The words were said lightly and pertly by the girl. 1874 C. GEIKIE *Life in Woods* IV 68 They carry their heads so pertly.

†Pe·rtly, *a. Obs.* [f. PERT *a.* + -LY 1.] ? Experienced, skilled, expert.

1465 in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1861) II. 388 Lord fleming sal adwis the kyng at al his pertly power wyth his gud cunsail. 1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* Wks (Grosart) I. 51 Translated by his toyle from the Parrish good man Weblie .. to a pertly Gentleman in the Court. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VI 319 Duncan, King Malcolme his bastard sone, a man stout, bauld and pertlie.

Pertness (pə̃·rtnes). [f. PERT *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being pert.

†1. Smartness or elegance of person; beauty.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9205 On what wise in this world wilne shuld I hir..Of Rent, & of Riches, rankir þan I, And passes of pertnes pure wemen all?

2. Briskness, liveliness, sprightliness, confidence.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 30 Ane spark of pertnes in his breist than grew. 1616 *Rollock's Lect. Passion* Ep. Ded., He was dumb before the earthly judge that thou might have boldness and pertnesse in thy prayers. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. v, There is indeed amongst them a lively pertness, a parade of literature.

U. S. *dial.* 1885 C. F. HOLDER *Marvels Anim. Life* 224 'That kinder tuck the pertness aout of us, so to speak'.

3. Forward boldness in behaviour or speech; sauciness; smartness bordering upon impudence: esp. in inferiors or young people.

1573 TWYNE *Æneid* XII Mm j, This pertnes Phegeus might not bide, nor pride of stomack bold. *a* 1658 J. DURHAM *Exp. Rev.* II iii. (1680) 67 A symptom of that pertnesse and impudencie. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* xxiv, Provided she humble herself,..and is sorry for her pertness. 1773 MRS. CHAPONE *Improv. Mind* (1774) II. viii 103 Nothing is so disgusting in youth as pertness and self conceit. 1881 RUSKIN *Love's Meinie* I. iii. § 82 80 [The parrot] is mostly gay in plumage, often to vulgarity, and always to pertness.

†4. Pungency of taste. *Obs.*

1756 *Gentl. Mag.* 572 The Holy Well [at Malvern] drank on the spot leaves a pertness in the throat approaching the taste of brass or allum. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* III iii, Spa-water.. has all the pertness and flatulency of champagne, without its spirit.

†Perto·lerate, *v. Obs. rare*—°. [f. ppl. stem of L. *pertolerāre* to bear out: see PER- 2.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Pertolerate*, to endure to the end.

†Pertra·ct, *v.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *pertract āre* to feel over, handle, f. PER- 1, 2 + *tractāre* to handle, treat.] To treat *of* (in narration).

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xiii. (1870) 264, I wyl fyrst wryte & pertract of hen-egges. 1547 *Ib.d.* Pref., The which doth pertract howe a man shuld order him selfe.

†Pertra·ct, *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *pertract-*, ppl. stem of *pertrahĕre* to draw out or on, f. PER- 2 + *trahĕre* to draw, drag.] *trans.* To protract, prolong (time).

a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV* 237 b, He..kepte with them a long communication to pertracte the tyme.

†Pertracta·tion. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *pertractātiōn-em*, n. of action from *pertractāre*: see PERTRACT *v.*[1]] Handling, manipulation.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg* 46 b/1 The sharpe ossicles or bones in the pertractatione of the same [limb] might pricke the Fleshe.

†Pertra·nsible, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *pertransī-re* to pass through, cross (f. PER- 1 + *transīre* to go across) + -BLE.] Capable of being traversed or passed through; traversable.

1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* VI. (1701) 249/1 Infinite is that which is pertransible without end.

†Pertra·nsient, *a. Obs. rare*—°. [ad. L. *pertransient-em*, pr. pple. of *pertransīre* see prec.] Passing quite through, crossing from side to side.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Entire pertransient*, is in Heraldry a line which crosseth the middle of a shield, and runs diametrically the longest way of her position. *Ibid.*, *Intersecants*, in Heraldry, are pertransient lines which crosse one another. 1706 *Ibid.*, *Pertransient*, passing or striking through as a Colour does in a precious Stone. Hence 1721 in BAILEY; 1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

So † **Pertransi·tion**, a passing through, traversing. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1653 R. G. tr. *Bacon's Hist. Winds* 359 Let the fifteenth Motion be the Motion of Pertransition, or the Motion according to the issues or holes by which the vertues of bodies are more or lesse hindred or forwarded.

Pertre, obs. f. PEARTREE. **Pertrek, -trich(e, -trick, -trige, -trik**, etc., obs. ff. PARTRIDGE.

† **Pertrou·ble**, *v. Obs.* Chiefly *Sc.* In 5-6 perturble, 6 -troubil, -troubil. [a. OF. *per-, partroubler*, f. PER- 2 + *troubler* to TROUBLE. For the *-turble* form (L. type **perturbulare*), cf. DISTURBLE.] *trans.* To perturb, trouble greatly.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* LXXXV. iv. (MS Ashm. 34). Fortune ..whare men wolde ay leven in charyte Thou doste perturble [*v.r.* perturbe] wip mutabilyte. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 17 For this thyng I am noo thyng perturbled in my courage. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. vii. 16 That..scho suld perturble [*ed.* 1553 pertroubil] all the toun 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 38 But mair pertrubill'd was his case, Whan..They cam a' round him in a fluther

So † **Pertroublance**, mental disturbance, perturbation. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. xi 119 As first the schaddois of pertrublans [*ed.* 1553 pertrublance] Was dryve away, and hys remembrans The lycht of ressoun has recouerit agane.

Pertryche, -trycke, -tryk(e, obs. ff. PARTRIDGE. **Pertuisan, -zan**, obs. ff. PARTISAN 2.

† **Pertund**, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *pertund-ĕre*, f. PER- 2 + *tundĕre* to beat, hammer.] *trans.* To break through, perforate.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 206 A Pyrotick..breaks the impostume and pertunds the swellings.

Perturb (pəɹtɜ̆·ɹb), *v.* [a. OF. *per-, partourber, -turber* (14th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *perturbare*, f. PER- 2 + *turbāre* to disturb, confuse.]

1. *trans.* To disturb greatly (physically or externally); to cause disorder or irregularity in; to unsettle, confuse, derange, throw into confusion.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Kut. s T.* 48 What folk been ye that at myn hom comynge Perturben [*v.r.* perturue, -tourbe(n; *Camb. MS.* disturblen] so my feste with cryynge. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* i. 13 The force and strengthe of the troyans was thenne so perturbed by the pryckynge of fortune. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 69 Notyng in him arrogancy and wilfulnesse, in perturbyng and refusyng such an honest order of agreement. 1599 JAS. I *Basil. Δωρον* To Rdr, Rash-headed Preachers, that thinke it their honour to contend with kinges and perturbe whole kingdomes. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. vi. 295 Perturbing the Chaldean and Ægyptian Records with fabulous additions. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* iii. 96 To perturb the pacific order of society either by active agitation or speculative restlessness.

b. *Astron.* (Cf PERTURBATION 2 b.)

1879 PROCTOR *Pleas. Ways Sc.* iii. 68 The members of the sun's family perturb each other's motions in a degree corresponding with their relative mass. *Ibid* 69 The earth plays . but a small part in perturbing the planetary system.

2. To disturb greatly (mentally); to trouble; to disquiet, agitate, discompose.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 533 (561) Sit drede I moste hire herte to perturbe With vyolence sif I do swych a game. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 16 No child be falce inquité Purturbed never his felicité 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 5014 Gretlye it doth perturbe my mynde. 1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* I. i, I do neuer feel myself perturb'd With any general words 'gainst my profession. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst* v, His childish imagination was perturbed at a phenomenon for which he could not account.

absol. *c* 1470 [see PERTROUBLE]. 1558 PHAER *Æneid* VI. Riij b, Thy greuous ghost, Perturbing in my dremes hath me compeld to see this coast.

Hence **Pertu·rbing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl a.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn T.* 546 Whan þat þe weder is fair With outen wynd, or perturbynge of Air. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 46 Distracted Nature calls for distracting Remedies; perturbing policies for disturbing cures. 1796 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* II. 464 A mean to conjure away this perturbing spirit. 1828 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II v. § 56 (1875) 182 The maintenance of a circular orbit by any celestial body, implies..that there are no perturbing bodies.

Pertu·rbable, *a.* [f. PERTURB *v.* + -ABLE: cf. OF. *perturbable* (14-15th c. in Godef.).] Liable to be perturbed. Hence **Pertu·rbabi·lity**.

1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag* VIII. 599 The characteristic feature of the Russian constitution is the substitution of military rank, perturbable at the will of the prince, to hereditary or professional distinction. 1882 OGILVIE, *Perturbable, Perturbability.*

† **Pertu·rbance**. *Obs.* [a. OF. **perturbance*, f. *perturber* to PERTURB: see -ANCE.] The action of perturbing; the fact of being perturbed; great disturbance; molestation; perturbation.

c 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens* 5326 And somme gaf perseueraunce Ageyn al maner perturbaunce. 1426 — *De Guil. Pilgr.* 21474 And why I lay thus in A trance, In gret Anoy and perturbaunce. 1575 R. B *Appius & Virginia* in Hazl *Dodsley* IV. 133 No let, no stay, nor ought [of] perturbance. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* XIX. xvii. (*title*), Peace which no perturbances can seclude from the law of nature. *a* 1714 ABP. SHARP *Serm.* Wks. (1754) III. ix. 158 Some sudden passion and perturbance of mind.

Pertu·rbancy. *rare.* [f. as prec.: see -ANCY.] a. Perturbed or unsettled condition, disturbance. b. The action or quality of perturbing.

1654 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Warrs Flanders* 216 By reason of the great perturbancie of the Confederate Provinces. 1880 W. OWD in *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 31 Jan. 156/1 Structures of equal—here, perhaps, of greater—power of perturbancy.

Perturbant, *a.* and *sb. rare.* [ad. L. *perturbānt-em*, pr. pple. of *perturbāre* to PERTURB.] a. *adj.* Disturbing. b. *sb.* A disturbing agent.

1875 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* (1893) 548 Open to the influence of many perturbants.

Perturbate (see next), *a.* [ad. L. *perturbātus*, pa. pple. of *perturbare*: see PERTURB.]

1. Disturbed, put out of order; in *Math.* = INORDINATE 4 a.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* v. def. xix. 136 This kinde of proportionalitie is called inordinate or perturbate 1773 HORSLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 232 By equidistance perturbate, CB : C*b* = C*c*. *B*C 1788 T. TAYLOR *Proclus Comm.* I. 106 The doctrine of perturbate proportions, which Apollonius has copiously handled. 1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul* 190 The perturbate mode of his operation in this field [chronolog.]. 1860 TODHUNTER *Euclid* 280 In 19 he defines ordinate proportion, and in 20..perturbate proportion.

2. Perturbed.

1860 RUSSELL *Diary in India* I 294 How dreary is a siege unless when the enemy are active and strong, and make one uneasily perturbate.

Perturbate, *v. rare.* (For pronunciation, see CONFISCATE, COMPENSATE.) [f. ppl. stem of L. *perturbāre* to PERTURB.] *trans.* = PERTURB. Hence **Perturbated, Perturbating** *ppl. adjs.*

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* CXIX 45 The humour discendynge, doth perturbate the heart. 1632 J. DONNE *Polyanthus* 5 Happy is hee whose Mind is not perturbated beyond his Reason. 1771 MRS. GRIFFITH *Hist. Lady Barton* I. 84 The distresses of my perturbated mind 1790 WILDBORE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 528 This last-mentioned perturbating force vanishes. 1891 SIR R. BALL *Ice Age* 78 Unaltered in so far as the more important class of perturbating effects are concerned.

Perturbation (pɜ̆·tɜ̆ɹbē·ʃən). [a. OF. *perturbacion* (14th c. in Littre), ad. L. *perturbātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *perturbāre* to PERTURB.]

1. The action of perturbing; the fact or condition of being perturbed; disturbance, disorder, commotion; mental agitation or disquietude; trouble.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. v. 16 (Camb. MS.), Thilke passyuns þat ben woxen hard in swellynge by perturbasyouns ffloweyng in to thi thowht. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 401 Freris ben cause..of perturbacioun in Cristendom. 1460 *Rolls of Parlt* V. 382/2 Outrageous and immesurable perturbation and violence of the peas. 1555 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) II. 500/2 Gif ony wemen or vthers..singand makis perturbatioun to the Quenis liegis in the passage throw Burrowis and vthers landward townis. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich III*, v. iii. 101 Richard, thy Wife, Now feles thy sleepe with perturbations. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 113 Love was not in thir hearts,..but apparent guilt, And shame, and perturbation, and despaire. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xiii, The Perturbation of my Mind was very great. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* I v. 105 These various perturbations of mind, which are characteristic of a bad conscience.

2. Disturbance of the regular order or course; irregular variation, disorder.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 10 Auayl able against diseases and consumption of the Splene, and other perturbations Melancholike. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel* To Rdr (1624) 11, I require a fauourable censure of all faults omitted . Perturbations of Tenses, numbers [etc.]. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* v. 85 The magnificence of the world admits of some perturbations; not to say, requires some variety. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* III. iii. § 2 Perturbations of value during a period which cannot exceed the..time necessary for altering the supply. 1881 HUXLEY in *Nature* 11 Aug 344/1 Disease .. is a perturbation of the normal activities of a living body.

b. *Astron.* The deviation of a heavenly body from its theoretically regular orbit, caused by the attraction of bodies other than its primary, or by the imperfectly spherical form of the latter.

1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* xix. 216 The perturbation of the Earth caused by the attracting force of the Moon and planets. 1834 MRS SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* iii. (1849) 25 Neptune produces a periodical perturbation in the motion of Uranus. 1853 HERSCHEL *Pop. Lect. Sc.* iii. § 25 (1874) 114 The calculation of the planetary perturbations had then been brought to great perfection.

3. A cause or factor of disturbance or agitation.

1597 SHAKS 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. v. 23 Why doth the Crowne lye there, vpon his Pillow, Being so troublesome a Bed-fellow? O polish'd Perturbation! Golden Care! 1614 R. TAILOR *Hogge hath lost Pearle* v. G ij, Cresus royall selfe ..is not tortured there as Poets feine With molten Gold and sulphrie flames of fire Or any such molesting perturbation

Perturba·tional, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of perturbation.

1849 HERSCHEL *Astron.* Pref. 5 That very delicate and obscure part of the perturbational theory. 1881 *Athenæum* No. 2811. 34/1 A perturbational inequality of two hundred and forty years period in the motions of the earth and Venus.

† **Perturba·tious**, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f PERTURBATION: see -IOUS.] Causing perturbation; characterized by disturbing.

1630 TAYLOR (Water P.) *Heauens Bless. & Earths Ioy* Wks. iii 116/1 And for the anoyding of the troublesomenesse of Boats and Wherries, and other perturbatious multitudes there was a lists or bounds, made with Lighters, Hoyes, and other great Boates, to the number of 250 or thereabouts.

Perturbative (pəɹtɜ̆·ɹbətiv, pɜ̆·tɜ̆ɹbeɪtiv), *a.* [ad late L. *perturbātiv-us*, f. ppl. stem of *perturbāre* to PERTURB: see -IVE.] Causing or apt to cause perturbation or disturbance. *Perturbative function* (Astron.), a function expressing the potential of the attractions which cause perturbation in the motion of a planet: see PERTURBATION 2 b.

1638 *Gen. Demands conc. Covenant* 7 All such bands are declared to be seditious, and perturbative of the publick peace. 1823 *Ann. Reg.* 176 Journals edited in a manner not less dangerous and perturbative. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* xi. 321 The perturbative effect in this case, is equal to the whole attraction of the moon on the earth. 1881 *Nature* XXV. 72 Development of the principal part of the perturbative function.

Perturbator (pɜ̆·tɜ̆ɹbē·tə). Now *rare.* [a. late L. *perturbātor* (Ambrose, Sulpicius Severus), agent-n. f. *perturbāre* to PERTURB: perh. through OF. *perturbateur* (1418 in Godef. *Compl.*)] A disturber, troubler; = PERTURBER.

1539 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 169 To be bruted suspected or noted as a perturbatour of peax. 1657-83 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) II 239 The no less perturbators of the quiet and beauty of that Christian charity. 1753 *Scots Mag* XV. 60/2 Perturbators of the public repose 1848 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVII. 392 That perturbator of kingdoms the terrible Palmerston.

Perturbatory (pəɹtɜ̆·ɹbətəɹi), *a. rare.* [f. prec., or L. *perturbātōr-*, ppl. stem of *perturbāre* to PERTURB: see -ORY 2.] a. *adj.* Having the quality of perturbing; perturbative. b. *sb.* A name given to the alleged power of certain persons to deflect a divining-rod, or the like, by magnetic or other influence residing in their fingers.

1856 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 139 Not to continue perturbatory measures with a view to promote absorption too long 1885 *Jrnl. Franklin Instit.* Feb. 112 The passive perturbatory is a high degree of expansive, and the active perturbatory in like manner a powerful compressive.

Perturbatress. *rare.* [See -ESS.] A female perturbator or disturber. So **Perturba·trix** [a. L. *perturbātrix*, fem. of *perturbātor*].

1623 WODROEPHE *Marrow Fr. Tongue* 325/2 Beautie is the Perturbatresse of publicke Peace 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Perturbatrix*, [a disturber, a troublesome person] in the female sex 1888 OGILVIE (Annandale), *Perturbatrix.*

Perturbed (pəɹtɜ̆·ɹbd, *poet.* -bed), *ppl. a.* [f. PERTURB *v.* + -ED 1.] Disquieted, agitated, restless; confused, deranged

1512 *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1828) III. 45 Matabrune was ful sorye and perturbed of ȝhese tidings. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. v. 183 Rest, rest, perturbed Spirit. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos* (1839) 166 Whether the proportions in both orders be successively answerable to one another, which is called ordinate proportion, or not successively answerable, which is called perturbed proportion. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 283 The perturbed state of the strata. 1871 MACDUFF *Mem Patmos* xii. 159 The perturbed spirit of the spectator is calmed.

Hence **Pertu·rbedly** (-edli) *adv.*, in a perturbed manner, confusedly, distractedly.

1842 LYTTON *Zanoni* I. i, Music . wanders perturbedly through the halls and galleries of the memory. 1860 W. COLLINS *Wom. White* I. iii, Perturbedly picking up the broken pieces of a teacup.

Perturber (pəɹtɜ̆·ɹbəɹ). [f. PERTURB *v.* + -ER 1.] A disturber, troubler.

1485 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 295/1 Many evill doers, and perturbers of the pees *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Hh iij b, To put awaie the perturbers of peace. 1602 T. FITZHERBERT *Apol.* 18 Perturbers, and enemies of the common wealth. *a* 1700 in Grant *Burgh Sch Scotl.* (1876) II v. 195 [Forbidding them to be] perturbers, vaguers —[wandering from place to place]

Perturble, variant of PERTROUBLE *Obs.*

Pertu·rbment. *rare.* [f. PERTURB *v.* + -MENT. Cf OF. *perturbement* (1300 in Godef.).] Perturbing, perturbation.

1902 H. S. MERRIMAN *Velvet Glove* v, He had travelled without perturbment.

Pertu·sate, *a. Bot. rare.* [f. as next + -ATE 2.] 'Pierced at the apex' (Webster 1879).

Pertuse (pəɹtiū·s), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *pertūs-us*, pa pple. of *pertundĕre* to punch or bore into a hole, f. PER- 1 + *tundĕre* to beat, hammer.]

1. (See quot.)

1721 BAILEY, *Pertuse*, beaten to Pieces, bored thro', having Holes.

2. *Bot.* Of a leaf: see quots.

1828-32 WEBSTER, *Pertuse, Pertused*..2 In botany, full of hollow dots on the surface, as a leaf 1856 *Treas. Bot.*, *Pertusi*, having slits or holes. 1887 in *Nicholson's Dict. Gardening*

So **Pertu·sed** *a.* = prec.

1755 JOHNSON, *Pertused*, bored, punched, pierced with holes *Dict.* [Cf quot. 1721 in PERTUSE 1.] 1828-32 [see PERTUSE 2]. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pertused*, .. *Bot.* applied to leaves that are pierced with large holes and distributed irregularly..: pertused.

† **Pertu·sion**. *Obs.* [ad. late L. *pertūsiōn-em*, n. of action from *pertundĕre*: see prec.]

1. The action of punching or boring.

a 1735 ARBUTHNOT (J.), The manner of opening a vein in Hippocrates's time was by stabbing or pertusion, as it is performed in horses.

2. A hole punched or bored

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 470 And the better, if some few Pertusions be made in the Pot. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* III. 19 Not so much because of the pertusions or holes in the Pot.

Pertussal (pəɹtɜ̆ sál), *a.* [irreg. f. next + -AL.] Of or pertaining to pertussis or hooping-cough.

1890 in *Cent Dict.* 1905 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 25 Feb 452 His work on Pertussal Glycosuria.

‖ **Pertussis** (pəɹtɜ̆ sis) *Path* [mod.L., f. PER- 4 + *tussis* cough.] = HOOPING-COUGH.

[1772 T. KIRKLAND (*title*) Dissertatio Inaug. de Pertussi.] 1799 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Pertussis*, the hooping cough. 1880 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* 361 Spasmodic coughs, as pertussis and asthma.

Perty, Pertycion, Pertyouler, Pertyner, obs. ff. PARTY, PARTITION, PARTICULAR, PARTNER.

Peruke (pĕrū'k), *sb.* Forms: 6-7 **perruke**, 6-9 **perruque**, 7 **perrucke**, **-ucke**, **perru'ke**, **perrucq**; 6 **perug**, 7 **perucke**, 6- **peruke**, **peruque**. See also other early forms under PERIWIG. [a. F. *perruque* (end of 15th c., in Diez and Littre), ad. It. *perruca* or *parrucca*, of obscure origin. Cf. Romanian *paróică*, Sp. *peluca*, Pg. *peruca*, *-uqua*, in same sense; also Sardinian *pilucca*, Lomb. *peluch* shock, lock, or large tuft of hair, Piedm. *pluch*, Genoese *pellucco* hair, thread. Generally conjectured to be derived from L. *pilus*, It. *pelo*, OF. *pel* hair; but the phonetic difficulties are considerable: see Diez and Littré; Hatz.-Darm. say 'origin unknown'.

The earlier Eng. stress was *perruke*, found in verse down to 1821; but Cotton has *peru ke* a 1659.]

†1. A natural head of hair. *Obs.* [So F. *perruque* in 16th c.]

1548 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Capillamentum*..the heare of a mannes head..a perruke. 1590 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Antonie* 1284 Who..Is not amazed at Perruque gray Olde rustie Charon weareth.

2. (In early use, distinguished as a *false* or *artificial* peruke.) A skull-cap covered with hair so as to represent the natural hair of the head; a periwig or wig. (In quot. 1661-2 app. a 'heart-breaker'.)

(Fairholt makes the *peruke* 'a less cumbrous article' than the periwig, which 'came into fashion in the time of Charles II'; but the name is found 120 years earlier than that, and identical in sense with *periwig*.)

1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Capillamentum*.., a false perruke. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 211 She..must needes haue an vnnaturall perug, to set forth her fauour, where her owne [hair] had been best. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 228 Wearing by reason of thin haire a perrucke [*margin*] Or counterfeit cap of false haire. 1613 HAYWARD *Norm. Kings* 281 When their owne hair failed, they set artificiall Peruques, with long locks vpon their heades. 1645 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. (Grosart) II. 63 My Perru'ke is as neat An Equipage as might Become a wooer. *a* 1659 COTTON *Burlesque Ct. Frost* Poems (1689) 99 Perukes now stuck so firm and stedfast, They all were riveted to headfast. 1661 *a* PEPYS *Diary* 24 Mar., By and by comes La Belle Pierce to see my wife, and to bring her a pair of peruques of hair. 1668 EVELYN *Corr.* 97 Aug. The use of their monstrous Perrucqs. 1757 WESLEY *Wks* (1872) IX. 230 A fair peruke may adorn a weak head. 1812 COMBE *Picturesque* iv. (Chandos) 14 His chin well shaved, his peruke dressed. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* i. v, Perruques of different colours. *Ibid.* ii. xv. The generals in their perukes made way for him. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* lxxx, If it be worthy praises or rebukes, My poem, from these Forty old perukes!

b. A (heraldic) representation of a peruke.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* iii. xxv. (1611) 174 He beareth argent a cheueron gules between three peruques sable.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *peruke-block*, *-man*.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* iii. xiii. 159 Mr. Barber..was a Perruke-man by profession. 1713 SWIFT *Freeny J. Dennis* Wks. 1755 III. i. 145 Mr. John Dennis..snatched up a peruke-block that stood by the beds de.

Hence **Peru'keless** *a.*, without a peruke.

1875 DOWDEN *Shakes., His Mind & Art* vii. 346 That a most Christian king should each morning receive his peruke inserted upon a cane through an aperture of his bed-curtains is entirely correct; for the valet cannot retain faith in a perukeless grand monarch.

Peru'ke, *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To furnish with a peruke.

1669 *Address hopeful young Gentry Eng.* 32 Observe how fashion has prevail'd against nature to perruque all complexions with the fairest hair.

Peru'ked, *a.* [f. PERUKE *sb.* + -ED 2.] Wearing a peruke, having a peruke on.

1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* i. ii, He has been all this morning In practice with a peruked gentleman-usher. 1856 KANE *Sir J. Malcolm* I. xiii. 343 Lord Lake in full uniform..powdered and peruqued. 1858 CARLYLE *Frederick Gt.* vi. vi. II. 97 The little peruked rimanded high gentleman.

Peru'ke-ma'ker. A wig-maker.

a 1697 AUBREY *Lives*, *Gregory* (1898) I. 274 Gregorie, famous peruq-maker, buryed at St. Clement Danes church. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* vi. 31 A Roman general, dress'd by a modern tailor and peruke-maker for tragedy is a comic figure. 1817 tr. *Bombet's Haydn & Mozart* 225 Chance threw in his way a peruke-maker.

Perukier (pĕrū'kiĕr). *rare.* [Anglicized form of PERRUQUIER.] A wig-maker. Hence **Perukier'ship** (*nonce wd.*), the office or art of a wig-maker.

1822 PYNE *Wine & Walnuts* (1824) II. iv. 26 It certainly was a skilful piece of perukiership. 1822 W. B. SCOTT *Autobiog. Notes* I. 44 On one side was a perukier with an imposing assembly of law-wigs.

Perule (pe'rūl). *Bot.* [a. F. *pérule*, ad. mod. L. *pérula*, dim. of *pera*, a. Gr. πήρα purse, wallet.]

†a. The covering of a seed. *Obs.* b. Applied, after Mirbel and Zuccharini, to the scaly covering of a leaf-bud. c. Applied, after L. C. Richard, to a kind of sac formed by the adherent bases of the two lateral sepals in certain Orchideæ.

1825 HAMILTON *Dict. Terms Art*, *Perule*, in *Botany*, the cover of a seed. 1856 HENSLOW *Bot. Dict.* 133 *Perula* (a little pouch), a sac formed in some Orchideæ by the prolonged and united bases of two of the segments of their perianth. The cap-like covering of buds, formed by the abortion of their outer leaves. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Perule*, the covering of a leaf-bud formed by scales; also a projection in the flower of the orchids formed by the enlargement of two lateral sepals.

Hence **Pe'rulate** *a.*, having a perule.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Perusable (pĕrū'zăb'l), *a.* [f. PERUSE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being perused.

1829 BENTHAM *Justice & Cod. Pénit.* Advt. 9 In this way it [printed matter] is perusable by any number of persons at the same time. 1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVIII. 374 The Rosciad is..not now perusable without an accompanying feeling akin to contempt.

Perusal (pĕrū'zăl). [f. PERUSE *v.* + -AL.]

1. Survey, examination, scrutiny. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* ii. i. 90 He fals to such perusall of my face, As he would draw it. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* i. i. (1712) 9 Permitting a freer perusal of matters of Religion than in former Ages. 1710 ADDISON & STEELE *Tatler* No. 265 P 2 The Jury, after a short Perusal of the Staff, declared .That the Substance was British Oak. 1845 JUDD *Margaret* ii. vi, He..gave her a close perusal with his eye.

2. A reading through or over.

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xxxviii. If ought in me, Worthy perusal stand against thy sight. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 73 The book..being publisht to the world,..by him who both for his life and for his death deserves, that what advice he left be not laid by without perusall. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 27 P 5 What could be observed of them from a Perusal of their private Letters. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* i. (1880) 12 To the thoughtful, the perusal of the Bible gave new views of life and death.

Peruse (pĕrū'z), *v.* [Found first in 15th c. In sense 1, f. PER- 1 or 2 + USE *v.*; the connexion of the other senses with this is not very obvious, and there may have been two distinct formations; in the second, the sense of the *per-* element is prominent, the notion being generally that of 'go *through*' lit. or fig.; but the element *-use* is not so easy to account for.]

I. †1. *trans.* To use up; to wear out by use.

a 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Household Ord.* (1790) 18 Fees of bestes, and also fees of other stuffe perused, or otherwise occupied within the court, and touching it. 1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 57 Saile twyne. Spent & perused in a voiage into Lumbardye. 1536 in Strype *Cranmer* (1694) II. App. 26 Six and thirty old chysybils..some of them perused. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 195/6 To peruse, *peruto*.

II. To go through.

†2. *trans.* To go through (a series of things or persons) so as to deal with one after another; to handle, deal with, describe, or examine (a number of things) one by one. *Obs.*

1479 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 414 The Maire, first..to name and gyve his voice.., and after hym the Shiref, and so all the house perusid in the same, euery man to gyve his voice as shall please him. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 40 Let the shepeherde..take those [sheep] that nede any handling, and put them into the lyttell folde. And thus peruse them all tyll he haue doone. 1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* ii. (1876) 63, I pray you peruse these sortes..one by one, and by course. 1669 RAY in *Philos. Lett.* (1718) 32 I have perused the dried Plants you sent me, and..added names to such as wanted. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) VIII. iii. 76 Let us peruse the obligations that lay upon him [Adam] as a man.

†b. To go through by name; to name or recount in order. *Obs.*

1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* i. Wks. 1154/1 It were a long worke to peruse euery comforte that a man maye well take of tribulacion. *c* 1550 *Disc. Common Weal* (1893) 47, I praie youe pervse those sortes..one by one and by cours.

c. To survey, inspect, examine, or consider in detail. *arch.* (now associated with 5).

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* Pref. (1539) 1 When I had eftsones perused that little fortresse. 1577 HARRISON *England* ii. xxiv. (1877) I. 361 If you should happen to peruse the thicknesse and maner of building of those wals and borowes. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 74 Let me peruse this face. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 267 My self I then perus'd, and Limb by Limb Survey'd. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* xxi. 439 He..disdain'd reply; The bow perusing with exactest eye. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* ii. 34 At those high words, we, conscious of ourselves, Perused the matting. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xiii (1878) 252 By this time I had perused his person, his dress, and his countenance.

d. To travel or journey through observingly or scrutinizingly. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1523 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, IV. 38, I have also well perused and vewed this towne and castell. 1549 PAGET in Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1860) V. 182 Make a progress this hot weather, till you have perused all those shires that have offended. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* ii. 67 This prouince I perused in the companie of my deere friend Sidi Iehie. 1887 *Hereford Gloss.*, *Yarnse*, to explore the fields or woods.

3. *intr.* †To go from one to another of a series, to proceed, continue (*obs.*); to travel (*humorous*).

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 30 Let hym caste out the .x. shefe in the name of god, and so to peruse from lande to lande, tyll he haue trewely tythed all his corne. *Ibid.* § 124. 1543 — *Surv.* xix. (1539) 40 To peruse from house to house till he come to saint Magnus churche. 1895 KIPLING in *Windsor Mag.* 124 Unluckily, you cannot peruse about the Hugli without money.

†4. *trans.* To go over (a writing, etc.) again; to revise, reconsider. *Obs.*

a 1529 SKELTON *P. Sparrow* 813 Wherfore hold me excused If I haue not well perused Myne Englysyh balfe abused. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 42 The Printers shall Print nothinge but the same shall be fyrste perused. 1604 BACON *Apol.* Wks. 1879 I. 440 It was perused, weighed, censured, altered, and made almost a new writing. 1632 SHERWOOD, To peruse, *revoir*, *reveoir*, *revisiter*. Perused, *reveu*, *revisité*. A perusing, *reveué*.

†b. To go through (a book) critically; to review, criticize; also, to set forth or expound critically.

1533 MORE *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* i. i. Wks. 1030/2, I wyll good reader peruse the remanant of his booke after this first part answered. *Ibid.* ii. i. 1078/1. 1551 GARDINER *Explic. Cath. Faith* 76 Thus hauinge perused the effecte of the thyide booke, I will likewise peruse the fourth.

5. To read through or over; to read thoroughly or carefully; hence (loosely) to read.

1532 ELYOT *Let.* in *Gov.* (1883) Pref. 79 Thei..doo peruse every daye one chapitre of the New Testament. 1592 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, v. i. 1 Haue you perus'd the Letters from the Pope, The Emperor, and the Earle of Armynack? 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. § 7 Having carefully perused the Journals of both Houses. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 51 P 5, I will show what to turn over unread and what to peruse. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xii. 99 H put the paper..into his hands, and waited..whilst he perused the case. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Eclogue* vi. 10 If any who love me there be This poor verse to peruse.

†b. Const. *over.* (Cf. *read over.*) *Obs.*

1562 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 85 Let vs peruse ouer stories, and see if there be not such warres to be founde. 1579 in W. Wilkinson *Confut. Familye of Love* Pref. Note a 3 b, Perusing ouer this little treatise. 1595 SHAKS. *John* v. ii. 5 Perusing ore these notes.

Hence **Peru'sed** *ppl. a.*, in quot. in sense 1, used up, worn out; **Peru'sing** *ppl. a.*

a 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Household Ord.* (1790) 83 If they be perused clothes, so that with honestye they will noe longer serve. 1887 T. HARDY *Woodlanders* iv. 26 Our new neighbour is a strange deep perusing gentleman.

Peru'se, *sb.* [f. prec. vb.] †a. Perusal; study; examination. *Obs.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* i. 1 The diligent peruse of this History of Bones. 1594 SOUTHWELL *M. Magd. Fun. Teares* (1823) 120, I will pound these spices, and dwell a while in the peruse of thy resolute fervour. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 358 The onely peruse of his bookes.

b. *Sailors colloq.* Exploration, a 'look round' ashore. 'Come for a bit of peruse, Jack'.

Peruser (pĕrū'zăr). [f. PERUSE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who peruses (in various senses, see the verb).

1549 BALE *Leland's N. Years Gift* Dv, No lesse profytable to vs..than were Strabo, Pliny, Ptholome, and other Geographers to their perusers. 1622 R. PRESTON *Gouaty Man's Inquis.* Ep. Ded. 3 Be no seuere examiner, but a mild perviser. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* Pref., It will be absolutely impossible for the candid peruser to go along with me in a great many bright passages. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 7 P 8 The most eager peruser of news is tired. 1824-9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 I. 199 Swift..was a peruser of rare books.

Peru'sing, *vbl. sb.* [f. PERUSE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb PERUSE.

†1. A using up. *Obs.*

1488 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 6 Dehueree perusing & other wyse demeanyng of the said shipps. *Ibid.* 35 Dehuerances perusynges & other wise demeaninges of the said Shipps. 1496 *Ibid.* 159.

†2. Inspection in succession or detail; examination, scrutiny: = PERUSAL 1. *Obs.*

1587 R. HOVENDEN in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 220 Upon the perusing it received good liking. 1648-60 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.*, *Een Overzieninge*, an Overseeing a Perusing, or a Conferring.

3. Reading through: = PERUSAL 2.

1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 20, I was moued by the oft reading and perusing of them, with a restles and lofty desire. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 47 Arminius was perverted meerly by the perusing of a namelesse discours writt'n at Delf. 1764 HARMER *Observ.* Pref. 14 The perusing of Travels is to most people a very delightful kind of reading. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 85 [It] is well worth perusing, though some of the instructions are not new to the English reader.

Peruvian (pĕrū'viăn), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. mod.L. *Peruvia*, Latinized name of the country + -AN.] Of, pertaining to, or native to Peru, in South America; in the names of natural productions of that country, as *Peruvian balsam* (= BALSAM of Peru), *bat*, *cinnamon*, *cotton*, *emerald*, *heliotrope*, *ipecacuanha*, *mastic tree*, *nutmegs*, *sheep*, etc.

Peruvian province, a zoogeographical subregion or province consisting of the coast of Peru and Chile with the island of Juan Fernandez.

1747 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 148 The Peruvian balsam is commonly used in fumigations only. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* i. vi. 68 Vicunnas or Peruvian sheep. 1781 PENNANT *Hist. Quad.* II. 554 Bat, Peruvian. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 89 The French or Peruvian heliotrope. 1819 *Pantologia*, *Peruvian Mastic Tree*. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Peruvian balsam*, the produce of the *Myroxylon Peruvianum*... It is obtained by boiling the twigs in water. 1847 CRAIG, *Peruvian mastic-tree*, or Molli, the tree Schinus molli, a native of Brazil and Peru. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Daffodil, Peruvian, *Ismene Amancaes*. 1866 *Ibid.* s. v. *Laurelia*, The aromatic seeds of the Chilian species, *L. sempervirens*, are used as a spice in Peru, and are often called Peruvian Nutmegs. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v. *Heliotrope*, *H. Peruvianum*, the Peruvian heliotrope, has long been a favorite garden-plant, on account of the fragrance of its flowers.

b. **Peruvian bark**, the bark of the Cinchona tree: see BARK *sb.*[1] 7, CINCHONA.

1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* ii. iii. 67 That Peruvian Bark, that now begins to be somewhat taken notice of, under the name of The Jesuits Powder. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 234 Peruvian bark is usually imported in packages, or serons, made of dried cow-hides.

B. *sb.* A native or inhabitant of Peru. **b.** *pl.* Peruvian stocks, bonds, etc.

1776 MICKLE tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* Introd. 30 *note*, He [Pizarro] massacred the Peruvians, he said, because they were barbarians. 1865 G. MEREDITH *Rhoda Fleming* iii I. 47, I see bonds in all sorts of colours, ..Peruvians—orange, Mexicans—red as the British army

Peruvin (pe·rŭvin). *Chem.* [f. PERUV-IAN + -IN[1].] An alcohol ($C_9H_{10}O$) distilled from the balsam of Peru: STYRYLIC alcohol, or STYRONE.

1847 CRAIG, *Peruvine* 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem* III. 477 1866–77 WATTS *Dict Chem.* IV. 381 *Peruvin.* Syn. with *Styrone* or *Cinnylic Alcohol.*

Pervade (pəɪvē·d), *v.* [ad. L. *pervādĕre* to go or come through, pass or spread through, f. PER- 1 + *vādĕre* to go, walk.]

1. *trans.* To pass through; to flow or extend through; to traverse. Now *rare.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pervade*, to go and enter over all, thorow or into; to scape or pass through or by. 1725 POPE *Odyss* xxiv. 18 So cowering fled the sable heaps of ghosts...And now pervade the dusky land of dreams. 1775 R CHANDLER *Trav Greece* (1825) II. 192 A cave in Paphlagonia. .It was long and wide and pervaded by cold water, clear as crystal. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr & It. Note-bks.* (1871) II 122 Mr. Powers and I pervaded the whole universe. 1892 A. K H BOYD *25 Yrs. St. Andrews* II. xvii. 54, I pervaded Westminster Hall and looked into most of the Courts.

2. To extend or diffuse itself throughout; to spread through or into every part of; to permeate, saturate. (Of things material and immaterial.)

1659 H MORE *Immort. Soul* II. xv. § 5. 274 There is a vitall Aire that pervades all this lower world 1704 NEWTON *Optics* II. III. III. Substances soaked in such liquors as will intimately pervade their little pores, become by that means more transparent than otherwise. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I Translator's Pref, An ardent spirit of enquiry pervaded .. Europe 1876 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchr.* 102 That powerful sentiment of nationality, which pervades the Poems.

b. *intr.* To diffuse itself, permeate. Now *rare.*

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* (1662) 153 Here union pervades through all. 1796 MRS E. PARSONS *Myst Warning* IV. 180 A general air of concern pervaded through the whole party. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav France* 105 In England, the manners, habits and dress of the capital, pervade to the remotest angle of the kingdom. 1889 GEIKIE in *Nature* 19 Sept. 492/1 We find certain well defined principles, or one may term them natural laws, pervading everywhere.

Hence **Perva·dence,** the action of pervading; **Perva·der,** one who or that which pervades.

1838 G. S. FABER *Inquiry* 58 A pervadence of the world both universal and complete 1883 MONIER-WILLIAMS *Relig. Th. Ind* ii 39 Fire [according to Indian laws of thought] is the pervader, smoke the pervaded. *Ibid* 46 Vishnu..his function is that of a divine Pervader, infusing his Essence.. into created things, animate and inanimate.

Perva·ding, *ppl a.* [f. prec. + ING[2].] That pervades, or runs through

1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I 31 Of this frame the bearings [etc] has thy pervading soul Look'd thro'? 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. ix. 32 The preliminary and pervading assumption of these pages 1871 SMILES *Charac* ii. (1876) 40 A pervading atmosphere of cheerfulness, contentment, and peace.

Hence **Perva·dingly** *adv.*, in a pervading manner; **Perva·dingness.**

1851 KITTO *Bible Illustr.* (1858) III. 122 The Eastern mind is so pervadingly regal that to be without a sovereign is scarcely an intelligible state of things to an Oriental 1872 LIDDON *Elem. Relig* ii. 64 An inner self into which evil penetrates so constantly and so pervadingly. 1882 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 64 In the matter of omnipresence,—or, rather, all-pervadingness,—he possesses it indeed.

Pervagate (pə·ɪvägeɪt), *v.* [f. L. *pervagāt-*, ppl. stem of *pervagarī* to wander about, f. PER- 1 + *vagārī* to wander.] *trans.* To wander through.

1871 M. COLLINS *Mrs & Merch.* I. ii. 65 Lord Wayniflete . was in the habit of pervagating the neighbourhood. *a* 1876 — *Th. in Gard.* (1880) I. 42 To lose myself in it, to pervagate it, to find out its beauties without guidance.

So **Pervaga·tion,** wandering about.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pervagation*, a staying up and down, a wandring through or about. 1876 M COLLINS *Midnight to Midn* III. xi. 187 'The retort', said Albany, stopping in his polar bear pervagation, 'would be in the words of an old proverb'.

Pervasion (pəɪvē·ʒən). [ad. late L. *pervāsiōn-em*, n. of action from *pervādĕre* to PERVADE.] The action of pervading; the condition of being pervaded; permeation; penetration.

1661 BOYLE *Fluidity* xvii, Both those kinds or manners of fluidity..will appear to be caused by the pervasion of a foreign body 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* vii. (1819) 74 Roots and stalks..hard and tough as they are, yield to its powerful pervasion. 1881 CLELAND *Evolution* i. 4 The general, if not altogether universal pervasion of sexual distinction.

Pervasive (pəɪvē·sɪv). *a.* [f. L. *pervās-*, ppl. stem of *pervādĕre* to PERVADE + -IVE.] Having the quality or power of pervading; permeative.

c 1750 SHENSTONE *Economy* III. 107 The works of frost, Pervasive, radiant icicles. 1794 W. ROBERTS *Locke-on* No. 49 II. 224 A pervasive beauty without name, description or place 1886 SYMONDS *Renaiss. It., Cath. React.* (1898) I. v 235 In Italy the disintegrating process had been..far more subtle and pervasive.

Hence **Perva·sively** *adv.*, in a pervasive manner; **Perva·siveness,** quality of pervading.

1879 *Christian World* 14 Nov. 732/3 Seldom have we read discourses more pervasively and distinctively Christian. 1895 R. F. HORTON *Teaching of Jesus* ii. 240 He would Himself be pervasively present, working powerfully on the hearts of men. 1876 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchr.* 253 The pervasiveness of the idea of Sun worship in Egypt 1880 L. OLIPHANT *Gilead* xiv. 386 The oneness and pervasiveness of the Deity is the prominent feature of the Druse religion.

Pervay, erron. form of *prevay*, PREVY *a.*

† **Perve·ne,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *pervenīre* to arrive at, reach (a place), f. PER- 2 + *venire* to come: cf. F. *parvenir* to arrive.] *intr.* To reach; to get *to*, get access *to.*

1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect* 227 Effluvia and spirits that are emitted from the one, and pervene to the other.

† **Perve·nient.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *pervenient-em*, pr. pple. of *pervenīre*: see prec.] The number which comes as the result of multiplying one number by another; the product.

c 1400 *Art Nombryng* 8 The .3. nombre, the whiche is clepide product or pervenient,... as twyes .5. is 10., 5. the nombre to be multiplied, and .2. the multipliant, and .10. as before is come therof.

Pervenke, obs. form of PERIWINKLE[1]

Perverse (pə·ɪvəɪs, pəɪvə·ɪs). *sb Geom* [f. next: cf. PERVERSION 2 a.] A figure or image in which the right and left directions of the original are reversed: such are the impression taken from any figured surface, and the image of anything seen in a plane mirror.

1895 in *Funk's Standard Dict.*

Perverse (pəɪvə·ɪs), *a.* Also 4–6 **peruers.** [a. F. *pervers*, *-e*, ad. L. *perversus* turned the wrong way, awry, perverse, pa. pple. of *pervertĕre* to turn about, subvert, PERVERT.]

1. Turned away from the right way or from what is right or good; perverted; wicked

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 813 The false trayteresse peruerse [*v.r.* pervers]. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil Pilgr.* 19003 An hunte [Satan] stoode with his horne Off chere and looke ryght pervers. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Esop* I ix, The deception and flaterye of the peruers and evylle folke. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xx 30. 1568 BIBLE (Bishops') *Matt.* xvii 17 O faythlesse and peruerse nation, howe long shal I be with you? *a* 1631 DONNE *Serm.* cxxxi. V 352 It is the perversest assertion that God gives man temporall things to ensnare him 1748 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* vii. 800 Man's perverse, eternal War with Heav'n! 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xiii, A perverse fancy that you are different from the people you meet.

b. Not in accordance with the accepted standard or practice; incorrect; wrong.

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem* I (Arb) 25 Peruerse judgement, both of wordes and sentences. 1850 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1874) II. iv 114 Perverse transfers of uncongenial idioms. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* Introd. (1858 47 Massive walls and colonnades, irregular and perverse in all their proportions.

c. *spec.* Of a verdict: Against the weight of evidence or the direction of the judge on a point of law.

1854 SIR J. T. COLERIDGE in Ellis & Blackb. *Reports* (1855) III. 952 We shall grant a new trial if the verdict is perverse, but not if the evidence is merely conflicting. 1884 SIR J. STEPHEN in *Law Rep.* 12 Q. Bench Div 265 If.. a jury in a criminal case give a perverse verdict, the law has provided no remedy.

2. Obstinate or persistent in what is wrong; selfwilled or stubborn (in error).

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 107 If women be not peruerse they shall reape profite 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Wisd.* xvi. 5 They were destroyed with the bytings of perverse serpents 1641 WILKINS *Math Magick* II. vi. (1648) 192 A blind and perverse incredulity. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 87 P 2 Perverse neglect of the most salutary precepts. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Consid.* Wks. (Bohn) II 422 The steady wrongheadedness of one perverse person irritates the best.

3. Untoward, froward; disposed to go counter to what is reasonable or required; hence, wayward, petulant, cross-grained, ill-tempered, peevish.

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. x. (1555) This lady [Fortune] wilfull and reckless As she that is froward and peruers. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 754 He was with mischarging of a speare, by fortunes peruerse countenance pitifully slayne. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iii. 90 He frowne and be peruerse, and say thee nay. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 3*3, I married the most perverse woman in the world. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* IV. iv. 28, I touched first one hand, then the other, of the perverse baby with my lips. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* x v. (1875) 389 It is difficult for a man who feels cheerful and refreshed..to write anything morbid or perverse.

absol. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VI. 23, I expected that the dear perverse would begin with me with spirit and indignation.

† b. Of things or events: Adverse, unpropitious.

c 1440 *Partonope* 2377 So this batayle yn perverse. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 737 Though the fact more evil drew In the perverse event then I foresaw. 1713 SWIFT *Cadenus & Vanessa* Wks. 1755 III. ii 70 Though by one perverse event Pallas had cross'd her first intent.

† **Perve·rse,** *v. Obs.* [ad. obs. F. *perverser*, f. *pervers* adj.: see prec.] *trans.* To pervert; to turn away from that which is good, right, or true.

1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 319 Such are.. accursed of God, and hated of men who .. confound iustice with tyrannie, perverse equitie with iniquitie. 1653 T. BLAKE (*title*) Covenant of God entered with Man-kinde.., with the Scripture texts perversed by Mr. Tombes indicated.

† **Perve·rsed,** *ppl.a.* Chiefly *Sr. Obs.* Also 6–7 **perverst.** [f. L. *pervers-us*, pa. pple. with Eng. suffix -ED[1].] Perverted; = PERVERSE *a.* 1.

1508 DUNBAR *Two Maritit Women* 249 Sa, that my preching may pars your perverst hertis. *a* 1535 FISHER *Wks.* (E.E.T.S.) II. 437 By the errour of false doctrines and of peruersed heresies. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 33 To fall into a perversit mynde. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 19 All the hypocritical crew, of these peruers'd Jebusites

Hence † **Perve·rsedly** *adv.*, perversely; † **Perve·rsedness,** perverseness.

a 1535 FISHER *Wks.* (E.E.T.S.) II. 444 To all them that be not ouer peruersedly drowned in the heresies of Luther. 1568 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 624 Continewand in his formar perversednes. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VIII 373 Having past the peruersednesse of this calamity. *Ibid.* x. 488 Whose empty Sculles your selues peruersdly vexe.

Perversely (pəɪvə·ɪsli), *adv.* [f. PERVERSE *a.* + -LY[2].] In a perverse manner; with perversity; in a way obstinately contrary to what is proper, true, or good; untowardly, vexatiously, crossly.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 180 b, In no wyse to doubt thereof, nor peruersly to impugne it *c* 1559 R. HALL *Life Fisher* in *Fisher's Wks* (E. E. T. S) II. p. lii, Had not he bene other-wise peversly bent. 1663 COWLEY *Verses Sev Occas., To Royal Soc.* iv, From Words, which are but Pictures of the Thought, (Tho' we our Thoughts from them perversely drew). 1727 HARTE *Statius' Thebaid* VI. 1090 The chiefs perversely blind Neglect the sign, nor see th' event behind. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 91 Stream could not so perversely wind But corn of Guy's was there to grind.

Perverseness (pəɪvə·ɪsnes). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being perverse; the disposition or tendency to act in a manner contrary to what is right or reasonable; obstinate wrong-headedness; refractoriness; corruption, wickedness.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 1 Our owne ignorance, ..weaknesse, perverseness, and corruption. 1644 MILTON *Judgm Bucer* Wks 1851 IV. 338 To enforce the innocent and faultles to endure the pain and misery of anothers perversnes. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 36, I am likely to suffer in my Reputation by the Perverseness and Folly of this Girl. 1814 CARY *Dante, Paradise* XXVII. Argt., The perverseness of man, who places his willon..perishable things. 1880 L. WHITE *Cent. Relig.* 60 Corruption..brought in.. through the interested perverseness of false teachers.

b. Contrariness, adverseness; unfavourableness.

1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. iii. 152 They were. delayed by the perverseness of the winds. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand., Lorinant*, By fate's perverseness, she alone Would doubt our truth

† **Perve·rser.** *Obs.* Also 5 **our.** [app. orig. agent-noun in L. or AF. form from L. *pervertĕre* or obs. F. *perverser* to pervert; in form *perverser* referred to PERVERSE *v.*] One who perverts; a corrupter, perverter.

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 90 Not beyng rectors and faders, but peruersours and destroyers of her sowlys. *a* 1564 BECON *Demands Holy Script.* Pref, Such professors, or rather perversers of the gospel, are like to that son which promised his father to work.., and wrought nothyng at al.

Perversion (pəɪvə·ɪʒən). [ad. L. *perversiōn-em*, n. of action f. *pervertĕre* to PERVERT: cf. F. *perversion* (16th c. in Littré and Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The action of perverting or condition of being perverted; turning the wrong way; turning aside from truth or right; diversion to an improper use; corruption, distortion; *spec.* change to error in religious belief (opp. to CONVERSION 8); *transf.* a perverted or corrupted form *of* something.

1388 WYCLIF *Prov.* 45 If the speche of holi writ seme to comaunde peruersion of soule it is figuratif speche. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* (1583) 1674 *Suffr* [*again*]. We seeke not thy bloud but thy conuersion. *Shefferden* Then shall you prone my perversion first before you condemn me. 1619 CORNWALLIS *Let. to Digby* in *Select. Hart. Miv* (1793) 362 Contrariwise, there might be great danger of the infanta's perversion. 1622 BACON *Holy War* Wks. 1879 I. 528/2 Women to govern men,. slaves freemen,. being total violations and perversions of the laws of nature and nations. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* II. iii. 45 Miraculous Perversions of the Course of Nature. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 261 The perversion of history, by those, who, for the same nefarious purposes, have perverted every other part of learning. 1847 EMERSON *Rep. Men, Swedenborg* Wks. (Bohn) I. 331 To what a painful perversion had Gothic theology arrived, that Swedenborg admitted no conversion for evil spirits. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xi, The statement was an audacious perversion of the truth. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed 3) I. 11 Perversion of the functions of digestion, assimilation, and nutrition.

2. a. *Geom.* The formation of the perverse of a figure; the perverse itself.

1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* II. 415 They are geometrically alike in all respects, except that one is the perversion of the other, like its image in a looking glass. 1900 LARMOR *Æther & Matter* 208 The change from a molecule to its enantiograph involves . perversion of its orbital configuration.

b. *Med.* and *Surg.* See quots.

1842 DUNGLISON *Med Lex.*, *Perversion*, one of the four modifications of function in disease: the three others being augmentation, diminution, and abolition. The Humorists used the term also, to designate disorder or morbid change in the fluids. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 920/1 Diastrophia, or distortion of a part: a perversion. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 693 A sensory perversion or defect.

† **Perve·rsionate,** *a. Obs rare.* [f. L. *perversiōn-em*, or F. or Eng. *perversion* + -ATE[2] 3. Cf. *affectionate*, *passionate.*] Affected with perversion; perverted.

c 1490 *Mankind* 187 in *Macro Plays* 8 Yf we wyll mortyfye owur carnall condycyon, Ande owur voluntarye dysyres, yet euer be perversionatt.

† **Perversiose,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *perversus* + -OSE: perh. meant for **perversuose.*] Perverse.

c 1450 *Mankind* 744 in *Macro Plays* 27 Thys peruersyose ingratytude I can not rehers.

Perversity (pəɪvɜ·ɪsĭti). [a. F. *perversité* (12th c. in Littré), ad. L. *perversitās*, f. *pervers-us* PERVERSE *a*.] The quality or character of being perverse: = PERVERSENESS.

1528 Roy *Rede me* (Arb.) 55 He hath falce farises and scribes,..Full of fraudes and perversite 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Titus* iii 31 b, An errour commynge onelye of the fraylenes of man, is remedied by one or two warnynges, but peruersitie is incurable and made worse by puttyng to of remedies. 1687 NORRIS *To Dr. Plot on Staffordsh.* i, What strange Perversity is this of Man! When 'twas a Crime to taste th' inlightning Tree He could not then his hand refrain. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. iv, It is in this peculiarity .. that all these short-comings, over-shootings, and multiform perversities, take rise. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Oct. 2/2 The most flagrant instances of juratorial perversity. 1871 R ELLIS *Catullus* Pref. 9 The experiments of the Elizabethan writers [in classical metres] .. by that strange perversity which so often dominates literature, were as decidedly unsuccessful from an accentual, as the modern experiments from a quantitative point of view.

Perversive (pəɪvɜ·ɪsiv), *a.* [f. L. *pervers-*, ppl. stem of *pervertĕre* to PERVERT + -IVE.]

†1. Having the quality or tendency of turning awry or distorting. *Obs. rare.*

a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxxi. 256 A perversive Witness and Convulsion of the Muscles.

2. Having the character or quality of perverting in nature, character, or use.

1817 G. S. FABER *Fight Dissert.* (1815) I. 71 A Scheme of Pseudo-Theology characterised by inculcating a series of perversive and usurpative Messiahships 1818 in TODD. 1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* xxi. Wks. 1846 I. 126 An institution perversive of those on which the government of America is constructed 1862 LYTTON *Str Story* 171 Discourteously perversive of the obvious intention of the quotation.

Pervert (pəɪvɜ·ɪt), *v.* Also 6 par-, -wert, -vert. [ad. F. *pervert-ir* = Pr and Sp *pervertir*, Pg. *pervertir*, It. *pervertere*, ad. L. *pervert-ĕre* to turn round or about, turn the wrong way, overturn, turn to error or ruin, undo, corrupt; f PER- 2, 3 + *vertĕre* to turn: cf. *convert*, *divert*, etc.]

†1. *trans.* To turn upside down; to upset, overthrow; to subvert, ruin. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II pr. i. 20 (Camb.) Fortune .. hath peruertyd the cleernesse and the estat of thi corage. c 1450 *Mankind* 379 in *Macro Plays*, All be menys xull be sought To perverte my condycions, & brynge me to nought. 1543 JOYE *Confut Gardiner* 9 So setting the carte before the horse, and like an vngodly gardener to peruert and turne the rotes of his plantes and herbes vpward. c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xxxiv. 53 Your play [is] sone peruertit. 1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Pervert*, ouerthrowe, or turne up side downe 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

2. To turn aside from its right course, aim, etc.

a. To turn aside from justice, right order, etc

1382 WYCLIF *Deut* xxvii. 19 Cursid [is he] that peruertith doom of comlynge, faderles child, and widewe. 1483 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 240/2 The ordre of all politique Rule was perverted. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xiii. 10 Thou ceasest not to pervert the straight wayes off the lorde. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* (1650) 297 If we pervert the order of Nature, as to sleep in the day and wake in the night 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 254 The Symetry whereof being causally [?casually] or purposely perverted. 1783 POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* II 76 The peristaltic motion of the whole canal is disturbed or perverted 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1877) II. vii. 127 They perverted the course of justice.

b. To turn from the proper use, purpose, or meaning; to misapply, misconstrue, wrest the purport of

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib* P 223 If thou do hem bountee they wol peruerten it in to wikkednesse 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) II xliii. (1859) 49 They peruertyn hooly Scripture by tals vnderstandynge. 1542-5 BRINKLOW *Lament* (1874) 86 The Supper of the Lorde is peruerted and not vsed after Christes institution. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 83 They peruert foundations, and will not bestow the Bequeathers free alms. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 118 It perverts, it disanulls the very series, and substance of the Scripture. 1700 DRYDEN *Pref. Fables* Wks. (Globe) 506 He has perverted my meaning by his glosses. 1849 COBDEN *Speeches* 9 What I stated with reference to the great mass of the French people last year was perverted.

†c. To turn, divert. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II iv. 151 Let's follow him, and peruert the present wrath He hath against himselfe.

d. *intr.* for *refl.* To become perverted. *rare.*

1635 QUARLES *Emblems* I. i. 7 Blessings unus'd perverts into a Wast, As well as Surfeits.

3. *trans.* To turn (a person, the mind, etc.) away from right opinion or action; to lead astray; to corrupt.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xli. (*Agnes*) 237 Hir..þat þis wich-craft has done, & peruertis th'cht and wil Of al þat treuthi giffis hir til. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 318 Þei witen not how many men ben pervertid bi þer lore. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxvi. 113 He pervertis oure pepull 1593 in Ellis *Orig. Lett* Ser. II. III. 172 Seminarie Priests, Jnesuits.. sent hither to pervert such as are dutiefull and well inclyned. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 3 How He [Satan] in the Serpent had perverted Eve, Her Husband shee. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 111 P 2 A Mind that is not perverted and depraved by wrong Notions. 1859 MILL *Liberty* ii, When we forbid bad men to pervert society by the propagation of opinions which we regard as false and pernicious.

b. *spec.* To turn (any one) aside from a right to a false or erroneous religious belief or system (i.e. to what the speaker or writer holds to be such).

13.. *S. Erkenwolde* 10 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 266 Þe Saxones..peruertyd alle þe pepul þat in þat place dwellide. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* IV. (1520) 38 b/2 He was perverted by the heresy of the Arians. 1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut Familye of Loue, Brief Descr.*, To peruert and turne from the truth xii godly Christians which were martyred. 1666 E. MOUNTAGU in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App v. 8 If the young Lord was a strict and a grounded Papist there was some danger my Lady Dorothy might bee perverted. 1770 J. R. FORSTER tr. *Kalm's Trav. N Amer.* (1772) II. 106 It seems that they have been rather perverted than converted. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* vi. II. 87 Walker with some fellows and undergraduates whom he had perverted, heard mass daily in his own apartments.

c. *intr.* To turn aside from the right course; to become a pervert.

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. ix. (Skeat) I. 127 So that in nothinge thy kynde from his wil decline, ne from his nobley perverte. 14.. in *Lett. Marg. Anjou & Sp. Beckington* (Camden) 167 Then I wente to Rome, and from Rome to Rodes, and I perverted to the Sowden in feythe. 1890 *Graphic* 11 Oct. 420/3, 1593, the year when Henry perverted to Roman Catholicism.

4. *Geom. trans.* To reverse the right and left directions of; to form the perverse of (see PERVERSE *sb*).

1900 LARMOR *Æther & Matter* 209 Enantiomorphy [of a molecule] reverses the signs of all its electrons and perverts their relative position.

Hence Perve·rting *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 86 Peruertynge of goddis ordynance. 1533 TINDALE *Supper of Lord* Wks. (1573) 460 A great tunne full of Mores mischief and pernicious peruertyng of Gods holy worde. 1665 BOYLE *Occas Reff* IV xii. (1848) 241 Of so perverting a Nature, is so high a Station. 1680 HICKERINGILL *Meros* 33 The Converting of a Turk has a better Reward than the perverting of one that is a Christian already 1712 PRIDEAUX *Direct Ch.-wardens* (ed 4) 22 A perverting of the Statute.

†**Perve·rt,** *a. Obs.* [?shortened from *perverted*. cf. CONVERT *a.*] Perverted; perverse; wicked.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron* XLVII. v. (Ashm. MS. 34), Brytons .. Afore þat were paynims and also perverte. c 1500 *Launcelot* 1471 Fore thow to gode was frawart and perwert. 1512 *Act 4 Hen VIII.* c 19 *Preamble*, Abydyng in his seid indurat & pervart opynyons. 1549-68 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* xxviii 3 Repute me not among the sort Of wicked and peruert. c 1550 R. WEVER *Lusty Juventus* B j, God which hath geuen me the knowledge To know his doctrine from the false and peruarte

Pervert (pə·ɪvəɪt), *sb.* [app. absolute use of prec., with shifted stress: cf. CONVERT *sb.*] One who has been perverted; one who has forsaken a doctrine or system regarded as true for one esteemed false; an apostate.

1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed 2), *Pervert*, one that is turned from good to evil; as Convert is the contrary. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit* II. 316 A Popish pervert and a Protestant convert are, indeed, two different provisionals. 1845 DE QUINCEY *Coleridge & Opium* Wks. 1862 XI. 95 Relapsing perverts (such is the modern slang). 1860 THACKERAY *Round. Papers* i. (1863) 4 That notorious 'pervert' Henry of Navarre and France 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 329 That this audacious pervert [Paul] should not only preach, but preach to the heathen, filled them with rage.

Perverted (pəɪvɜ·ɪted), *ppl. a.* [f. PERVERT *v.* + -ED 1.] Turned from the right way, from the proper use, from truth to error, etc.; wicked; distorted; misapplied.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 547 To dissolve Satan with his perverted World. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* vi, But own I must, in this perverted age, Who most deserve, can't always most engage. 1844 W. H. MILL *Serm Tempt. Christ* v. 113 That perverted self consciousness which constitutes pride. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxix. 693 Exhibitions of perverted intellectual activity.

Hence **Perve·rtedly** *adv*; **Perve·rtedness.**

1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* I 61 The idolatry.. was all borrowed *pervertedly from the Israelites. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph* 374 All pervertedly imitate Thee, who remove far from Thee. 1828 — *Hist Eng.* I. p. ix, The shallowness and *pervertedness of [such] enquiries. 1861 M A LEWIS *Two Pretty G.* I. 209 Suffering from.. the pride of intellect and from voluntary pervertedness

Perverter (pəɪvə·ɪtəɪ). [f. PERVERT *v.* + -ER 1.] One who perverts, or turns from right to wrong; one who misinterprets or corrupts.

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* VII. i. 131 The deuil, perverter of all good thinges. 1648 JENKYN *Blind Guide* i. 6 He is a soul perverter. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Pope* Wks. IV. 98 Perverters of epistolary integrity. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. II. vi. 302 This story is retold by Buchanan, and by the other perverters of the Scottish history. 1889 DOYLE *Micah Clarke* xviii. 175 The crown which he had wrested..from the Popish perverter.

Pervertible (pəɪvə·ɪtibˈl), *a.* [f. L. type **pervertibilis*, f. *pervertĕre* see -BLE): cf. obs. F. *pervertible* (16th c.).] Capable of being perverted.

1611 COTGR., *Corrompable*, corrumpable, corruptible, pervertable, deprauable. 1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* Pref. (1673) 15 Armies, if they were not pervertible by Faction, yet are to Commonwealths like Kings Physitians to poor Patients. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac., Moralists* I. iii. The Depravity of Minds..dependent on such pervertible Organs. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. III lxiv. 473 New immigrants, politically incompetent, and therefore easily pervertible.

Hence **Pervertibi·lity,** capability of being perverted; **Perve·rtibly** *adv.*, in a pervertible manner.

1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. IV. xiii, That part of human pervertibility is an awful fact and mystery. 1648 *Animadv. on Observator's Notes* 4 The Parliament is the Vniversall unerring and unpervertibly just body of the Kingdome.

Perve·rtive, *a. rare.* [f. PERVERT *v.* + -IVE.] = PERVERSIVE 2.

1901 H. MCINTOSH *Is Christ infallible*, etc. (1902) 153 Their whole conception..is based upon a false and pervertive subjectivity.

†**Perve·rtness.** *Obs.* [f. PERVERT *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being pervert; perversity.

1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 494 Not yt there is anie frowardnesse or peruertnesse in God.

†**Perve·stigate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *pervestīgāt-*, ppl. stem of *pervestīgāre* to trace out, f. PER- 2 + *vestīgāre* to track, trace.] *trans.* To trace out, investigate diligently; to find out by research.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. iii. 4 It would be also peruestigated whether it [the soil] be light, loose, softe, fatt. *Ibid.*, Observation to peruestigate the Pregnance wherewith the Earth is imbowelled. 1688 R HOLME *Armoury* III. 139/1 *Pervestigate*, to seek out, or diligently to observe.

†**Pervestiga·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *pervestīgātiōn-em*, noun of action from *pervestīgāre*: see prec.] The action of 'pervestigating'; diligent research or investigation.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. xi. 44 The peruestigation of the secrets of Agriculture. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. ii § 55 74 The pervestigation of the true and genuine Text. 1715 tr. *Pancirollus Rerum Mem.* II. xvii. 380 In the pervestigation of this curious Theory.

†**Pe·rviable,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. rare L. *pervia re* (f. PER- 1 + *via* way) + -BLE.] Capable of being passed through; pervious.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. vi. 13 For woods, how peruiable, how penetrable, how enterlaced, as Timber with Tinsell, Coppice, or vnderwood.

†**Pe·rvial,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *pervi-us* (see PERVIOUS) + -AL.] Pervious; hence, easily seen through, clear.

1595 CHAPMAN *Ovid's Banquet* Ded., That Poesie should be as pervial as oratory, and plainness her special ornament, were the plain way to barbarism. c 1611 — *Iliad* XIV. Comm. 199 Yet all peruiall enough (you may well say) when such a one as I comprehend them.

Hence †**Pe·rvially** *adv. Obs.*, clearly.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* II. Comm. 34 Since a man may peruially (or as he passeth) discerne all that is to be vnderstood. *Ibid.* XIII. 187 Imagining his vnderstanding Readers eyes more sharpe, then not to see perially through them.

Pervi·ance, -aunce, obs. forms of PURVEYANCE.

†**Pe·rviate,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *pervi-us* (see PERVIOUS) + -ATE 3.] *trans.* To make a way through; to penetrate, perforate.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 392 [Galls] nodose, solid and perviated with no holes

Pervicacious (pəɪvikē·ʃəs), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. L. *pervicāx*, *-cāc-em* stubborn, headstrong (f. root *pervic-* of *pervincĕre* to carry one's point, maintain one's opinion, f. PER- 1 + *vincĕre* to conquer, prevail against) + -IOUS.] Very obstinate or stubborn; headstrong, wilful; refractory.

1633 AMES *Agst Cerem.* II. 93 Pervicatious contending, without reason and measure. 1672 H. STUBBE *Justif. Dutch War* 66 The Dutch..grew more pervicacious in opposition to His Majesties Officers. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I 107 One of the most pervicacious young creatures that ever was heard of. 1853 G. J. CAYLEY *Las Alforjas* II. 174 The pursuit of pervicacious donkeys who diverged into the green barley.

Hence **Pervica·ciously** *adv.*; **Pervica·ciousness.**

1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* 83 The phansy of an Animal pervicaciously surviving death, is impressed not onely upon the blood; but also [etc.]. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* vi, But if God hath actually created those intelligent substances ..'tis pervicaciousness to deny that he created matter also. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius, Golden Ass* II. xx. 35 This man being confused by the pervicaciousness of all those who were looking at him.

Pervicacity (pəɪvikæ·sĭti). Now *rare.* [f. L. *pervicāc-em* (see prec.) + -ITY; cf. late L. *pervicācitās* (*Gloss. Philox.*) for ancient L. *pervicācia*: see next.] The quality or state of being pervicacious; obstinacy; wilfulness.

1604 PARSONS *3rd Pt. Three Convers. Eng.* 175 Was heere constancy or pertinacity, perseuerance or peruicacity? 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* VII. ix, Which constancy of theirs he calls *pervicaciam & inflexibilem obstinationem*, a Pervicacity and inflexible Obstinacy. 1885-9 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* III. xx. 178, I never could account..for the strange pervicacity of his humour in rejecting every kind of refinement. 1837 C. LOFFT *Self-formation* I. 197 Every man by patience and pervicacity may frame himself intellectually to what he pleases.

†**Pervicacy** (pə·ɪvikăsi). *Obs.* [ad. L. *pervicācia* steadfastness, stubbornness, obstinacy, It. *pervicacia*, f. L. *pervicāc-em*: see PERVICACIOUS.] = PERVICACITY (being the earlier word).

1537 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 87 This princely goodnes, myght haue brought that desperat rebell from his so stourdy malice, blyndnes and pervicacie. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* II. 127 Least his peevish pervicacy should be more and more enkindled. 1712 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 113 Pharo and .. his people of Egypt..fatally payed for their pervicacy. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* II. vi. 31 If you persist in your pervicacy. Shall I be a pedant Miss for this word?

†**Pervi·gilate,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [f. ppl. stem of L. *pervigilāre* to remain awake, watch all night, f. PER- 1 + *vigilāre* to watch.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Pervigilate*, to watch.

So † **Pervigila·tion** *Obs.* [L. *pervigilātio*], a watching through the night, keeping of vigil.

1623 COCKERAM *Pervigilation*, a watching. 1721 BAILEY.

Pervi·ncle, -vink(e, -kle, obs. ff. PERIWINKLE[1].

Pervious (pə̄·rviəs), *a.* [f. L. *pervi-us* that has a way or passage through (l. PER- 1 + *via* way) + -OUS; in It. *pervio*.]

1. Allowing of passage through; passable; affording passage or entrance; lying open (*to*).

a 1631 DONNE *Obseq. Ld. Harrington's Bro.* 6 If looking up to God; or down to us, Thou finde that any way is pervious, 'Twixt heav n and earth. 1659 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* xi. (1701) 466/2 Every Country is pervious to a wise Man; for the whole World is the Country of a wise Soul. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* iv. 1056 The bolted Valves are pervious to her flight. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* lviii. (1869) III 445 So large a circuit must have yielded many pervious points. 1859 MASSON *Brit. Novelists* iii. 172 A time when the Highlands were much less pervious..to Lowland tourists.

b. *esp.* Allowing of passage through its substance; permeable.

1627 MAY *Lucan* iv (1631) 5 Make the strooke earth to deluge pervious. 1661 BOYLE *Examen* iii. (1682) 24 Glass also is pervious to the Air. 1779 COWPER *Pineapple & Bee* 10 The frame was tight, And only pervious to the light. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 22 A coarse argillaceous gravel pervious to water. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. ii. 40 Mellon..found crystals of sulphur to be highly pervious to radiant heat.

c. *fig.* (*a*) That can be penetrated by the mental sight; fully intelligible, 'transparent'. (*b*) Of a person or the mind: Accessible to influence or argument.

a 1614 DONNE *Βιαθανατος* (1644) 98 In exposition of places of Scripture, which he alwaies makes so liquid, and pervious. 1684 T BURNET *Th. Earth* i. 307 Sees all things from top to bottom, as pervious and transparent. 1867 EMERSON *May Day*, etc. Wks (Bohn) III. 480 The solid, solid universe Is pervious to Love 1902 *Scotsman* 17 Jan 4/6 The Boer mind pervious to reason and the logic of facts

d. *Zool.* and *Bot.* Open, patent, patulous: opposed to *impervious*.

1805 GALPINE *Brit Bot.* 14* Primula...*Cor.* throat pervious, tube cylindrical 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 373 The nostrils are very large and pervious, whereas those of the true Vultures are separated by an impervious septum.

2. Having the quality of passing through, penetrating, or permeating; pervasive. Now *rare*.

1684 *Contempl. St. Man* ii. v (1699) 180 They [bodies of saints] have an agility to move from p ace to place,..like light; to have their way free and pervious through all places, and can penetrate wheresoever they please. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* iii. 622 What is this little agile, pervious Fire, This flutt ring motion, which we call the mind? *a* 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Poems* (1850) II 344 His mortal clay Abolish d quite, or blent with pervious air.

Pe·rviousness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being pervious; penetrability.

1669 HOLDER *Elem. Speech* 78 The Italians..make the Occluse Appulse, especially the Gingival, softer than we do, giving a little of perviousness 1672 BOYLE *Disc Perviousness Glass* Exp. iii, The perviousness we above observed in glass 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc* (1879) I. iii. 88 On account of its extreme perviousness to the visible rays. 1882 — in *Longman's Mag* I. 39 The very meaning of transparency is perviousness to the luminous rays

Pervise, obs. form of PARVIS.

[**Pervise** *v.*, editorial and dictionary error for *peruse*, PERUSE.

1549 *St. Paper* 18 May in *Bradford's Wks.* (Parker Soc.) II. 309 Clare Hall, the state whereof these two days we have thoroughly pervised [*orig. MS.* perused]. 1577 *Bk Univ. Kirk Scott.* (1839) 163 Their haill travells and work..sould be revysit and pervysit [*MS.* pervisit = perusit, perused] be some brethren.]

Pervu·lgate, *v. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *pervulgāre*, f. PER- 2 + *vulgare* to make known.] *trans.* To make public, make known.

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* Ep Ded, I did pervulgate the same treatise vnto some of my familiars and acquaintance.

Hence **Pervulga·tion,** the action of making public; advertisement. *rare.*

1832 I TAYLOR *Saturday Even.* (1833) 79 Religious principles undergo a far more extended pervulgation than those of any secular science.

Perwanah, -wanna, etc., var. PURWANNAH.

Perwick(e, -wig, -wyke, obs. ff. PERIWIG.

Perwinckle, -winkle, -wyncle, -wynke, obs. ff. PERIWINKLE[1], [2].

Pery, -e, obs. ff. PERRIE, PERRY[1], [2], PIRRIE.

† **Peryng,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. *pere*, PEAR *v.* + -ING[2].] Appearing.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* ii. M iv, A stalk half a cubit hyghe..about the whiche coin furthe certayn furth peryng thynges..which looke toward the roote [*Ibid.*, Y· thynges that appere out in y· stalk in..Horminum look downwarde.]

Peryngall, variant of PAREGAL *Obs.*

Peyr, variant of PERER *Obs.*, pear-tree.

Peryshing, obs. form of PARISHEN.

Perysshe, obs. form of PERISH, PIERCE.

Perywig, Perywinkle, etc., obs. forms of PERIWIG, PERIWINKLE.

‖ **Pes** (pīz). Pl. **pedes** (pe·dīz). [The L. word *pēs* foot, used technically in Comparative Anatomy, Botany, etc.]

1. *Comp. Anat.* The terminal segment of the hind limb of a vertebrate animal, corresponding to the human foot. Opposed to MANUS hand, applied to the corresponding part of the fore limb.

1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Pes*, the inferior extremity of the abdominal member. 1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* (1877) 161 Thickenings, or callosities, of the integument, however, occur beneath the joints of the digits, both in the pes and the manus.

2. *Bot.* A footlike part or organ; a base of support; a peduncle.

3. *Pros.* A name for each of the two quatrains forming the first part of a sonnet.

1880 *Macm. Mag.* No. 253. 46 The sonnet .. we find that its volta occurs after the eighth line, that it has two pedes of four lines each, and a cauda of six.

Pes, obs. form of PEACE, PEASE, PIECE.

† **Pe·sable,** *a. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *pesable*, f. *peser* to weigh, PEISE: see -ABLE.] Capable of being weighed; in quot., Weighed; evenly balanced.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 93 And a pesable right [L. *iusticia ponderata*] and mesuryd ys, to byholde vpon statys by be self vnderstondyng.

‖ **Pesade** (pəzā·d). [F. *pesade*, altered (under influence of *peser* to poise) from earlier *posade* (1579 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. It. *posata*, lit. 'pause, resting', *posate* 'arests which a horse doth make in aduancing his forepart' (Florio 1598), f. *posare* to PAUSE, rest] (See quot.)

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Pesade*, or *Pesate*, in the manage, that action taught a horse, wherein he rises with his fore feet, and bends them up to his body, without stirring the hind feet. The Pesade is the first lesson taught a horse, in order to bring him to curvetts, &c

Pesage, variant of PEISAGE *Obs.*

‖ **Pesame** (pē·same). *Obs.* [Sp phrase *pesa me* 'it grieves me', hence as sb. 'a compliment of condolence'.] An expression of condolence: in phrase *to give* or *receive the pesame*.

1676 LADY FANSHAWE *Mem.* (1830) 225, I waited upon the Queen to give her Majesty *pesame* of the King's death. 1678 PHILLIPS ed. 4), *Pesame* (Sp), a word often used by Travellers, and to give one the Pesame, is to condole with any one for his loss, or sorrow.

Pesan, -ane, obs. variant of PISANE.

† **Pesant.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *pesant* (11th c in Littre), pr. pple. of *peser* to weigh, PEISE; also as sb. 'weight'. Cf. PEISANT *a.*]

1. The amount that a thing weighs; weight.

c 1500 *Melusine* xxi 142, I shall gyue hym hys pesaunnt or weyght of sylner. *Ibid.* xxxvii. 300 Al gaf you to eyther of vs your pesaunt or weyght of fyn gold.

2. ? Name of a coin or weight. (Or ? BEZANT.)

1577 HELLOWES *Guevara's Chron* x. 35 That he should..giue 100000 pesants of golde [*pesantes de oro*] to paye the armie.

Pesant, obs. f. PEASANT; var. PEISANT *a. Obs.*

† **Pesanteur, -ture.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *pesanteur* (12th c. in Littré), f. *pesant*: see prec.] Heaviness, weight.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* xiv. xii, For the weighte & pesanteur of the fruyt. 1689 G. HARVEY *Curing Dis. by Expect* viii 61 The pesanture of a Stone of compass.

Pesaunt, var. PEISANT *Obs.*; obs. f. PEASANT.

Pesayne, obs. variant of PISANE.

Pescod, -code, -codde, obs. ff. PEASECOD.

Pese, obs. f. PEACE, PEASE, PIECE *sb.* and *v.*; var. PEISE, PECE *Obs.* **Pesen,** obs. var. PISANE; obs. pl. of PEASE. **Pesent,** obs. f. PEASANT.

‖ **Peseta** (pēsē·tă). [Sp, dim of *pesa* weight; cf. *peso* Spanish dollar.] A modern Spanish silver coin, equivalent to the French franc and Italian lira; now (since Oct. 1868) the unit of value in Spain. It is divided into 100 centimos.

1811 P. KELLY *Cambist* II. 188 Silver Coins..Spain.. Mexican Peceta (1774) [Value in Sterling] 1s. 0¾d. ..Peceta Provincial of two Reals of new plate (1775) ..0s. 1od. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 45. 445 The honest burgher who..climbed up from penury to affluence by maravedis and pesetas at a time. 1882 BITHELL *Counting-ho. Dict.* (1893) 225 The peseta of Peru is also ⅕ of the silver sol, and equal to the French franc. 1893 T. B. FORBMAN *Trip to Spain* 55 We have each to pay a peseta (10d.) for a cup of coffee.

‖ **Peshcush, -kash** (pē·ʃkəʃ). *E. Ind.* Forms: 7 **pish-, piscash,** 7-8 **pishcush,** 8 **peiscush,** 8-9 **peshcush,** 9 **paish-, pescush, peshkash, peshkesh.** [Pers. پیشکش *pēshkash* first drawn, first fruits, tribute, f. *pēsh* before, in front + *kash* drawing.] An offering: a present; tribute, quit-rent, fine.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 156 The Sultans and Chans bestow Pishcashes, or gifts one on another. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. xiv. vii. 371 A peiscush, or present from an inferior to a superior. 1804 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* (1844) II. 1159 The payment of the peshcush and the pensions due at Hyderabad. 1811 KIRKPATRICK *Tippoo's Lett.* 9 The Paishcush, or tribute, which he was bound..to pay to the Government of Poonah. 1844 H H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. ii. xi. 491 A peshkash, or tribute, of seven lakhs of rupees a year had hitherto been paid to the Nizam by the Company, for the northern Circars.

Peshe, obs. form of PEACH.

‖ **Peshito** (pēʃī·to), **Peshitta** (pēʃĭ·tă), *a.* and *sb.* Also 8-9 **Peschito,** 9 **Peshitto.** [Syriac ܦܫܝܛܐ *p'shīṭā, -ṭō*,]ܦܫܝܛܬܐ *p'shīṭtā, -tō*, 'the Simple' or 'Plain'.] The name given to the principal version of the Old and New Testaments in the ancient Syriac tongue, sometimes styled the Syriac Vulgate.

The two Syriac forms are respectively masc. and fem. of the adj. in the emphatic state, the latter agreeing with *mappaqtā, -tō*, 'version'. (The final *ā* and *ō* represent the same vowel in Eastern and Western Syriac pronunciation respectively.) So far as is known the name appears first in Moses Bar Kepha, 813-903. The date of the Peshito has been variously put; the prevalent opinion is that the translation of the O.T. was made from Hebrew at an early date, and that the Peshito N.T. was a revision or recension made early in the 5th c., of a translation going back, in part at least, to the 2nd c., earlier forms of which are preserved in the Sinaitic and Curetonian MSS. Later versions, more verbally rendering the Greek, were the Philoxenian and Heraclean.

1793 H. MARSH tr. *Michaelis' Introd. N. T.* II. i. 5 It is called by the Syrians Peshito, that is the literal. 1882 T. H. HORNE *Introd. Crit. Study Holy Script.* II. 192 The most celebrated of them is the Peschito or Literal (versio Simplex). 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 477/2 The Peshito (*literal*) Version, also called 'The Old Syriac Version', is one of the most ancient and valuable translations of the Bible. 1903 F. C. BURKITT in *Encycl. Bibl.* 5001/1 To Rabbūla is due both the publication of the Peshiṭta and the suppression of the Diatessaron *Ibid.* 5025/1 In the OT. the Syriac Vulgate, commonly called Pēshiṭta, is a translation made direct from the Hebrew. 1904 *Athenæum* 22 Oct. 543/2 It seems to be certain that the Syriac Vulgate, known by the name of Peshitta, dates, so far as the New Testament is concerned, from the earlier part of the fifth century, and that Rabbula, Bishop of Edessa from 411 to 435, is mainly responsible for its redaction.

‖ **Peshwa** (pē·ʃwā). Forms: 7 **peshua,** 8 **paish-,** 9 **peish-, peesh-, peshwa(h.** [Pers. پیشوا *pēshwā* chief.] The appellation of the chief minister of the Mahratta princes (from *c* 1660), who made himself in 1749 the hereditary sovereign of the Mahratta state.

The princes descended from *Sevaji* became *rois fainéants*, the administration being in the hands of the peshwa; in 1749 the holder of the office, Balaji Bishenath, seized the sovereignty and, without changing his official title, made it hereditary in his family. In 1818 his descendant Bajerow surrendered his power to the British, and the government of the Peshwa came to an end.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 79 The English have audience of Sevaji. He referred our Business to Moro Pundit his Peshua, or Chancellour, to examine our Articles. 1782 *Ann. Reg.* 5 Assuming no other title or character than that of Paishwa, or prime minister. 1804 CASTLEREAGH in Owen *Wellesley's Desp.* 254 It appears hopeless to attempt to govern the Mahratta empire through a feeble and perhaps disaffected Peishwa. 1842 MACAULAY *Ess., W. Hastings* (1887) 653 The Mahratta states..acknowledged, by words and ceremonies, the supremacy of the heir of Sevajee, a *roi fainéant*...and of his Peshwa, or mayor of the palace, a great hereditary magistrate 1862 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* II. v. v. 399 The object of contest was the office of peishwa—in other words, the sovereign power.

Hence **Pe·shwaship,** the office or rule of a peshwa.

1782 *Ann Reg.* 5 From this change, the empire of the Ram-Rajah has been distinguished only by the appellation of the Paishwaship, or otherwise the government of Poonah. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 291 The first collision with the English..arose from a disputed succession to the pēshwaship.

† **Peskan.** *Obs.* A French spelling of PEKAN.

1773 *Hist. Brit. Dom. in N. Amer.* 215 Other furs..martins,..sables;..peskans, or wild cats;..and musk-rats.

Peske, obs. form of PEACH.

Pesky (pe·ski), *a. U. S. colloq.* [Origin uncertain. (It has been conjectured to be an alteration of **pesty*, f. *pest* = plague, which suits the sense exactly.)] 'Plaguy', 'confounded'; annoying, disagreeable; hateful, abominable.

a 1848 DOWNING *May-day New York* 36 (Bartlett), I found [looking for houses] a pesky sight worse job than I expected. 1859 W. P. TOMLINSON *Kansas in* 1858, 207 At Fort Scott the ruffians have..a large telescope, ..to prevent themselves from being surprised by the pesky 'abolitioni-ts'. 1878 MRS STOWE *Poganuc P.* xxiv. 214 'Taint nothin' but one o' these 'ere pesky spring colds she's got. 1885 G. ALLEN *Babylon* i, To cuff him about the head for his pesky idleness. [In *Eng. Dial. Dict.* from Oxf and Bucks., etc., but app. only on the authority of late 19th c. novelists; not in any of the dialect glossaries.]

b. as *adv.* = PESKILY; 'plaguy'.

1845 S. JUDD *Margaret* 305 (Bartlett) So pesky slow, we shan't get through to-night. 1855 HALIBURTON *Nat. & Hum. Nat.* II. ii. 64 Don't be so pesky starch.

Hence **Pe·skily** *adv.*, 'plaguily', 'confoundedly'.

1835 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 65 He looked so peskily vexed. 1855 — *Nat. & Hum. Nat.* I. v. 153 When a feller is so peskilly sleepy as I be.

Pesle mesle, obs. form of PELL-MELL.

‖ **Peso** (pē·so). Also 6 **peaso,** 7 **peso.** [Sp. *peso* weight, a certain weight of precious metal, a coin of this weight:—L. *pensum*: see PEISE *sb.*] The name of a coin, either of gold (*peso de oro*) or silver (*peso de plata*), formerly current in Spain and its colonies; now, of a standard silver coin = 5 francs or 3*s.* 11½*d.*, used in most of the S. American republics. The Mexican silver peso = 5·43 francs, or 4*s.* 3½*d.*, is known as the *Mexican dollar*.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 87 Those pieces of golde which they caule Pesos or golden Castellans. *Ibid.* 145 The weyght of eight thousand Pesos. 1595 *Drake's Voy.* (Hakl. Soc.) 12 The whole..was yielded unto them for twenty-four thousand

pesos, five shillings and sixpence a peece, to be payde in pearles. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 399 They gave 1500. Pezos of Gold for a Horse. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* I. Pref., In mentioning sums of money, I have uniformly followed the Spanish method of computing by pesos. 1850 PRESCOTT *Peru* II. iv. 86 On some days articles of the value of thirty or forty thousand *pesos de oro* were brought in, and occasionally of the value of fifty or even sixty thousand *pesos*. 1901 *Scotsman* 11 Sept. 5/8 Colombia's financial straits are extreme, and the paper peso is worth less than three cents in gold.

†**Peson.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *peson*, a balance weight on a spindle, the balance knob on the end of a balance, a weighing instrument with fixed counterpoise and movable fulcrum; deriv. of OF. *peis* :—Rom. *pēso*, L. *pensum* weight.] A kind of weighing-machine: see quot. 1847, and cf. AUNCEL.

1459 *Paston Lett.* I. 474 In primis, a peson of gold, it fayleth v balles, weiyng xxiij. unces gold. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Peson*, an instrument in the form of a staff, with balls or crockets, used for weighing before scales were employed.

Peson, -e, obs. ff. *peasen*, pl. of PEASE.

Pess. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Derivation obscure: cf. BASS *sb.*[2] 2, and PASSOCK.] A hassock or cushion to rest the feet on, or to kneel on, esp. in church.

1575 *Gamm. Gurton* I. iii, My gammer sat her downe on her pes, & bad me reach thy breches. 1623-4 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 96 Sixe pesses for the Chappell o 1 4. 1633 AMES *Agst. Ceremn.* II. 182 A pesse, hassock, or cushin may be called holy, because it is used to kneel upon. 1702-3 in Willis [as above] 211 Mats and pesses in the Chappel. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Pess*, a hassock to kneel on at church.

Pess, obs. Sc. f PACK *sb.*[2], PASCH; obs. f. PEASE, PIECE. **Pessant,** variant of PEISANT *Obs.*

Pessary (pe·sări). [ad. med.L. *pessārium*, f. L. *pess-um*, *-us*, a. Gr. πεσσός (pl. πεσσά, as if from πεσσόν), an oval stone used in playing a game like draughts; hence, a medicated plug, as here.]

†**1.** *Med.* A medicated plug of wool, lint, etc., to be inserted in the neck of the womb, or other aperture of the body, for the cure of various ailments; a suppository. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 339 A medicyn .. bat is putt in binebe wib a clisterie, ouber wib a pessarie for to make clene a maunes lymes wibinne. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II 25 b, The floures of the wilde grape .. are good to put in pessaries to stanche blode. 1681 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 18, I thought I had sufficiently arm'd my Senses against it, .. my Ears with Cotton, my Nose with Pessaries, my mouth with Sponges, all dipt in Vinegars and Treacles. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 113 It is .. used outwardly in the Form of a Pessary. 1860 TANNER *Pregnancy* III. 137 A very efficient medicated pessary.

2. *Surg.* An instrument of elastic or rigid material worn in the vagina to prevent or remedy various uterine displacements.

1754-64 SMELLIE *Midwif.* I. 418 Different kinds of pessaries .. of a triangular, quadrangular, oval, or circular shape. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 98 A case of Prolapsus Uteri, in which the sponge pessary seems to have a decided and manifest superiority. 1846 BRITTAN tr. *Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 556 Pessaries..some..are called *vaginal pessaries*; the others, called *uterine pessaries*. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II iii. ii. 81 The manufacture of artificial teats, pessaries, and other surgical instruments.

†**Pesse.** *Med. Obs.* (?)

1464 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 280 Put it in a fayre clothe and wrynge owt the watyr therof into a pesse, and put it to the sore ybe and it shall make it hole. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 89 A stirryng stik may be made of them fit to prepare pesses and medicines to swage wernes.

Pessen(e, obs. form of *peasen*, pl. of PEASE.

Pesshe, obs. form of PEACH.

Pesshoner, variant of PESSONER *Obs.*

Pessimism (pe·simiz'm). [mod. f. L. *pessimus* worst + -ISM, after *optimism*: in F. *pessimisme*.]

†**1.** The worst condition or degree possible or conceivable; the state of greatest deterioration: antithetical to OPTIMISM 2. *Obs.*

1794 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 115 'T is almost as bad as Lovell's 'Farmhouse', and that would be at least a thousand fathoms deep in the dead sea of pessimism. 1803 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1850) 35 It is well to be acquainted with the boundaries of our nature on both sides; and to Mr. Fievée we are indebted for this valuable approach to pessimism. 1812 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 253 An age when public criticism is upon works of fine literature at the very point of pessimism.

2. The tendency or disposition to look at the worst aspect of things; the habit of taking the gloomiest view of circumstances: antithetical to OPTIMISM 3.

1815 *Q. Rev.* XIV. 230 This savours of pessimism. 1835 *Edin. Rev.* LX. 291 Violent extremes either way—optimism or pessimism..must be pernicious. 1889 *Times* 12 Apr. 5/1 There was a fear of the contagion of that moral evil which was visiting the end of the 19th century—namely pessimism.

3. The name given to the doctrine of Schopenhauer, Hartmann, and other earlier and later philosophers, that this world is the worst possible, or that everything naturally tends to evil: opp. to OPTIMISM 1. [= Ger. *pessimismus* (Schopenhauer 1819), F. *pessimisme* (Dict. Acad. 1878).]

1878 DOWDEN *Stud. Lit.* 20 The pessimism of our own day aspires to be constructive. 1878 R. J. LLOYD (*title*) Pessimism, a study in contemporary Sociology. 1880 GOLDW. SMITH in *Atlantic Monthly* No. 268. 195 The established optimism is confronted by pessimism, which, by the mouths of Schopenhauer, Hartmann, and their school, proclaims that the world, the estate of man, and the powers from which they emanate, are evil. *Ibid.* 196 Pessimism, which affirms the definitive ascendency of evil. 1892 W. S. LILLY *Gt. Enigma* 32 Pessimism, in..its contemporary presentation, is irreconcileable with any form of the Theistic idea.

Pessimist (pe·simist), *sb.* (*a.*) [f. as prec. + -IST; cf. F. *pessimiste* (1835 in *Dict. Acad.*).]

a. One who habitually takes the worst view of things; **b.** One who holds the metaphysical doctrine of pessimism. Antithetical to OPTIMIST.

1836 SMART, *Pessimist*, a complainer on all subjects, as opposed to an optimist. 1858 BAILEY *Age* 174 Holding God and man both pessimists. 1879 H. SPENCER *Data Ethics* III. 27 The pessimist says that he condemns life because it results in more pain than pleasure. 1880 GOLDW. SMITH in *Atlantic Monthly* No. 268. 202 The writer of patriotic lyrics, however melancholy is their tone, can hardly have been a consistent pessimist.

B. *adj.* (the sb. used *attrib.*) Characterized by pessimism; pessimistic.

1861 *Times* 23 July, If the pessimist sentiments of hon. members who had spoken to-night [on the British Museum] were to be generally adopted. 1868 M. E. G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 9 [They] must have thought that I had taken a pessimist view of the situation. 1878 R. J. LLOYD *Pessimism* (1880) 9 At the hands of the Pessimist philosophy. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 2 Sept. 5/2 The amusements of the people are often the theme of pessimist laments.

Pessimistic (pesimi·stik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by pessimism; disposed to take the worst view of circumstances.

1858 *Chronicle* 4 Jan. 5 The press itself was at first sceptical, oppositional, and pessimistic with regard to Baron Beust's system. 1880 GOLDW. SMITH in *Atlantic Monthly* No. 268. 202 Arthur Schopenhauer, the originator of the pessimistic philosophy as distinguished from mere pessimistic sentiment. 1889 *Times* 13 Dec. 5/4 The feeling here ..is day by day becoming more pessimistic.

Pessimistical (pesimi·stikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ICAL.] = prec. Hence **Pessimi·stically** *adv.*

1885 *American* X. 207 The pessimistical teaching of the English economists 1828 *Spectator* 15 Sept. 1296/2 Dealing with what is the chief dread of Unionists pessimistically inclined. 1900 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Sept. 2/1 He..spoke pessimistically of our coast defences.

Pe·ssimize, *v. rare.* [f. L. *pessim-us* worst + -IZE, after *pessimism*.] *trans.* To make the worst of; to take the most unfavourable view of.

1862 *Daily Tel.* 5 Sept., The rabid rage of a losing cause precipitating and pessimizing its own loss. *a* 1873 *Sat. Rev.* cited by F. Hall in *Mod. Eng.* 194.

†**Pe·ssomancy.** *Obs.* [f. Gr. πεσσός oval pebble + -MANCY.] Divination by means of pebbles.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II, whence in mod. Dicts.

†**Pe·ssoner.** *Obs.* Also 4 pesshoner. [app. repr. an AF. **pessoner*, *peiss-* = OF. *poissonnier* (13th c. in Littré), f. AF. *pessoun* (Britton) = OF. *peisson*, *poisson* = Pr. *peisso*, It. *pescione* :—pop.L. **piscion-em*, deriv. of *pisc-is* fish.] A fishmonger.

1310 (Jan 13) in *Cal. Let. Bk. D Lond.* (1902) 45 [John Geiard de Leuesham] pesshoner [admitted]. 1415 in *York Myst.* Introd 20 Pessoners [*glossed* Fysshmongers] and Mariners. Noe in Archa.

Pessular (pe·siŭlăr), *a.* [f. L. *pessul-us* (see next) + -AR.] Pertaining to or having the character of the pessulus. In mod. Dicts.

‖ **Pessulus** (pe·siŭlŭs). *Anat.* [L. *pessulus* a bolt.] **a.** A bolt-like bone: see quot. 1805. **b.** In some birds, the cartilaginous or bony bar extending vertically across the lower end of the windpipe, and forming part of the syrinx.

1805 A. CARLISLE in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 204 The stapes in these animals [guinea-pig, marmot] is formed with slender crura, constituting a rounded arch, through which an osseous bolt passes, so as to rivet it to its situation This bolt I have named *pessulus*. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.* [in sense b]. 1896 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 983 Before the septum has been reduced to the pessulus marking the beginning of the bronchi.

†**Pessu·ndate,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *pessundat-*, ppl. stem of *pessundare* (*pessum dare*) to ruin, destroy, f. *pessum* adv. to the ground, to the bottom + *dare* to give, put.] *trans.* To ruin, cast down, destroy. Hence † **Pessunda·tion** *Obs.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pessundate*, to tread or cast under feet, to put down or to the worst. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Pessundation*,..a putting to the worst, a casting under foot.

Pest (pest). [a. F. *peste* (R. Estienne 1539), ad. L. *pest-is* plague, pestilence, contagious disease.]

1. Any deadly epidemic disease; pestilence; *spec.* the bubonic plague: the common name of this in Sc. in the 16th–17th c. Now *rare*.

1568 SKEYNE *The Pest* A ij b, Ane pest is the corruption or infection of the Air. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I 204 Moreover, within the Castell was the pest, (and diverse thairin dyed). *a* 1613 OVERBURY *News, Answ. Countrey News* Wks. (1856) 179 Living neere the churchyard, where many are buried of the pest. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* I. § 47. 83 In Latine *pestis* importeth as much, whence the Scots call this sickness the pest. 1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 468 After he had been but one yeare in Mr John Russell's house the pest came to Edinburgh. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* I. 192 Let fierce Achilles, dreadful in his rage, The god propitiate and the pest assuage. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 108 There came a dark infectious pest To break the hamlet's tranquil rest.

b. In imprecation: *Pest on* or *upon* = may a plague light upon. [= F. (*la*) *peste soit de* .., *peste de* ...]

1553 *Respublica* v. ii. in Collier *Illustr. O. E. Lit.* I. 54 *Res.* Yea, bothe Mercie and Verytee. *Avar.* A peste on them bothe, saving my charitee. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* IV. vi, 'Pest on these Burgundians', answered Clarence.

2. Any thing or person that is noxious, destructive, or troublesome; a bane, 'curse', 'plague': **a.** a thing.

1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Coulart's Wise Vieillard* 64 Tortured with particular passions, and diverse diseases, and pestes of the minde. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 260, I would ..haue eaten of them; but the Friers forbade me, saying; they were the onely pest of Death vnto a stranger. 1755 JOHNSON *Dict.* Pref. (*ad fin.*), The great pest of speech is frequency of translation. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xvii. (1862) 282 Putting down the pest of corruption.

b. a person or animal. (Now the more usual application.)

1609 JAMES I *Sp. at White-hall* Wks. (1616) 531 They that perswade them the contrary, are vipers, and pests, both against them and the Commonwealth. 1676 LISTER in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 125 This sort of men being the bane and pest of learning. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 135 P 1 The Pests of Society, the Revilers of Humane Nature. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* I. xl 310 Philippe IV, the pest of France. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* vi 152 To extirpate these destructive pests [cockroaches]. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* VIII. 867 Mosquitoes, harvest bugs, and similar pests.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pest-angel*, *place*, *spot*, *-worm*; † **pest-cart,** the cart to carry away the bodies of the dead during a plague or pestilence; † **pest-coach,** a vehicle used to convey the infected to the PEST-HOUSE; † **pest-man,** † **pest-master,** one in charge of the infected, or of the arrangements for getting rid of the plague; **pest-ship,** † (*a*) a ship for the reception of those suffering from the pest; (*b*) a ship having any infectious disease on board.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 216 In a general pestilence they write, strange characters and wonderfull names, which (they say) are the names of *Pest angels 1603 DEKKER *Wonderful Year* Wks. (Grosart) I. 111 After the world had once run vpon the wheeles of the *Pest-cart. 1841 W. H. AINSWORTH *Old St Paul's* II. 68 The doleful bell announcing the approach of the pest cart. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 3 Aug., They got one of the *pest-coaches, and put her into it, to carry her to a pest house. 1613 T. GODWIN *Rom. Antiq.* (1625) 181 Three *Pest men, which were to oversee those that lay infected with any contagious sicknesse. 1642 *Forerunner Revenge* in *Select Hard. Misc.* (1793) 275 He hath conferred with the skilfullest *pest masters, who visit the bodies of those that die of the venom of the pest. 1665 EVELYN *Diary* 7 Sept., A *pest-ship, to wait on our infected men. 1895 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 263 The horrors of the holds of the pest-ship. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* viii. 110, I believe in holy shrines as the *pest spots of the world. 1848 ELIZA COOK *My Own* xiv, Do we not see the *pest-worm steal The rose of Beauty to destroy?

Pestalozzian (pestălp·tsiăn), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. surname *Pestalozzi* + -AN.] Of or pertaining to the system of elementary education introduced by Jean Henri Pestalozzi (1746–1827), a Swiss educational reformer, who held the chief end of education to be the development of the faculties in natural order, the perceptive powers being the first to be developed. For this he made much use of object-lessons.

1826 C. MAVO *Mem Pestalozzi* (1828) 22 Elementary education on the Pestalozzian system, is an organic development of the human faculties, moral, intellectual, and physical. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men*, *Uses Gt. Men* Wks. (Bohn) I. 286 Is it a reply..to say society is a Pestalozzian school: all are teachers and pupils in turn? 1859 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 8) XVII. 479/1 The Pestalozzian arithmetic was introduced at a very early period, into the Dublin model schools.

B. *sb.* An adherent of the system of Pestalozzi.

1858 R. H. QUICK *Ess.* vii. 178 The scandals which arose out of the dissensions of the Pestalozzians.

Hence **Pestalo·zzianism,** the system of education instituted by Pestalozzi.

1859 H. BARNARD (*title*) Pestalozzi and Pestalozzianism.

Peste (pest), *v. rare.* [a. F. *pester* to utter the imprecation of *peste de*, f. *peste* PEST, as an imprecation.] *trans.* To invoke a plague or mischief upon; *intr.* to give vent to angry imprecations; to exclaim *pest!*

1815 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 9 So instead of pesting the ode (that French word is better than either our synonyme nice or mild), I set about it. 1824 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1825) 280 In vain we clamour, curse, and peste, Our viands are like all the rest. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 24 In spite of all the pesteing and bedevilling of Tonish.

Pestelet, variant of PISTOLET *Obs.*

Pester (pe·stəɹ), *v.* Also 6–7 pestre, pesture. [app. short for EMPESTER, IMPESTER, or F. *empestrer*, with which it is synonymous in its first sense; used by Cotgrave to translate *empestrer*. In later use influenced by PEST; hence the sense 'plague'. But several points in the history are obscure: *pester* itself is found much earlier than *empester* or *impester*; and the prefix *em-* was generally dropped through an intermediate *a-*, as in *em-*, *impair*, *apair*, PAIR *v.*[2], *em-*, *impeach*, *apeach*, PEACH *v.*; but no parallel series appears for *pester*.]

†**1.** *trans.* To clog, entangle, embarrass, obstruct the movements of; to encumber as by overloading or the like. *lit.* and *fig.* *Obs.*

c 1536 Sir J. Russell *Let. to Visct. Lisle* 29 Aug. in *L. Papers* VII. 36 (P. R. O.) You are daily pestered with business. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 159 That we maye not with to many thynges pestre & cloye the reader. 1577-87 Holinshed *Chron.* I. 25/1 The Romane soldiers were.. pestered with their heavie armour and weapons. 1608 Capt. Smith *True Relation* 28 The Indians seeing me pestred in the O[o]se, called to me. 1611 Cotgr., *Empestrer*, to pester, intricate, intangle, trouble, incomber. 1653 Holcroft *Procopius, Persian Wars* I. 29 Being bim pestred in a narrow passage. 1676 Hobbes *Iliad* xvi. 328 Cleobulus then pester'd in the throng By little Ajax taken was alive.

†2. To obstruct or encumber (a place) by crowding; to crowd to excess, overcrowd. *Obs.*

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI* 103 b, Whether also fled so many Englishemen, that the place was pestured, and..thei wer. likely to be famished. 1572 *Act* 14 *Eliz.* c. 5 The common gaoles..are like to bee greatly pestered with a more number of prisoners than heretofore hath beene. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 106 Some pester the commons, with iades and with geese. 1588 Lambarde *Eiren.* iv. xiii. 544 It is not my meaning to pester this Booke with Precedents. 1625 Sir J. Glanville *Voy. Cadiz* (Camden) 10 That noe parte of the Harbor might bee over pestred. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II. ix, I shall not pester my Account .with Descriptions of Places. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. x. 246 Her hands . are as few as is consistent with the safety of the ship, that she may be less pestered with the stowage of provisions.

†3. To crowd or huddle (persons or things *in* or *into*). *Obs.*

1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 22 They..whom Anthony admitted were expelled agayn, pestred in gallies and sent into Hellespont by Marcus Aurelius. 1634 Milton *Comus* 6 Men..Confin'd, and pester'd in this pin-fold here. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Coronat. Solyman* 154 With several great Trees pester'd one within another.

†b. *intr.* for *refl.* To crowd, press. *Obs.*

1610 E. Skory *Extr. Hist. Hen. IV of France* 15 This villaine..to that purpose pestered somewhat neere his Person.

4. To annoy, trouble, plague. a. Of noxious things, vermin, wild beasts, etc.: To infest. Now merged in b.

1562 *Burn. Paules Ch.*, Howe was this Realme pesterd with straunge rulers, straunge Gods..and howe is it now peaceablye ridde of theym all. 1625 A. Hatch in Purchas *Pilgrims* x iii. 1701 The climate is ..not much pestred with infectious or obnoxious ayres. 1654 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 20 These Vermin that pester the outside of Animals. 1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* II xxxiii. 4 There are no Inhabitants on those Islands, for they are so pestered with Tigers. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 559 [Malabar] is rich and fertile, but pestered with green adders.

b. To trouble with petty and reiterated vexations, as with questions or requests; to vex, annoy, trouble persistently, plague. (The current sense.)

1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 63 You are pestered with some troubles. 1592 Wyrley *Armorie, Ld. Chandos* 82 He was perplext and pesterd in his bed. 1600 Cities Essex in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. 1 III. 57, I..had never ceased to pester you with my complaints. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xvii § 3 The hollow .pesters the Workman to get the Letter out of the Mold and Matrice. 1795 Jefferson *Writ.* IV. 1 14, I pestered him with questions. 1825 Cobbett *Rur. Rides* 179 You are pestered to death to find out the way to..get from place to place. 1849 C. Bronte *Shirley* II, These gossips .will keep pestering me about being married. 1877 A. B. Edwards *Up Nile* xiii. 340 The boys pester us to buy wretched half-dead chameleons.

Hence **Pe·stered** *ppl. a.*

1570 Fowler *Let. to Cecil* 25 Feb in *Cal. St. Papers, For.* 192 The air is so evil in this pe-tered prison that [etc.]. 1586 Ferne *Blas. Gentrie* 71 In the city amongst the pestered habitations of artificers. 1605 Shaks. *Macb* v. ii. 23 Who then shall blame His pester'd Senses to recoyle, and start? 1712 W. Rogers *Voy.* 8 Very much crouded and pester'd ships.

Pester (pe·stəɹ), *sb.* Also 7 **pesture.** [f. Pester *v.*]

†1. Obstruction; encumbrance. *Obs.*

1585 J. Janes *Voy. J. Davies* in *Hakluyt's Voy.* III. 102 A very faire entrance or passage, altogether void of any pester of ice. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* v. ii. § 8 (1634) 601 Being without carriage, pester or other impediment.

2. Annoyance, trouble, bother; nuisance, plague.

1613-18 Daniel *Coll. Hist. Eng.* 98 To the great pesture and disturbance of that people. 1873 Holland *A. Bonnie.* xii. 205 As likely as any way he was a plague and a pester.

†**Pe·sterable,** *a. Obs.* Also 7 **pestar-, -turable.** [f. Pester *v.* + -able.] Of such a nature as to obstruct or cumber; obstructing, cumbersome; troublesome. *Pesterable wares*: see quots.

1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 For the freight of euery tunne marchandises. (pesterable wares only excepted). 1560 in *Hakluyt's Voy* (1599) I. 306 It must goe either shaken and bounde vp or else emptie, which will bee pesterable. 1622 Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 141 Pesterable wares which take a great deale of roome are excepted, and must be agreed for. [1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Pesurable*, or *Pestorable*, of our old statutes, implied such merchandise as take up much room in a ship.]

†**Pe·sterance.** *Obs. rare.* In 6 **pestreance.** [f. Pester *v.* + -ance.] a. Pestering, obstruction, overcrowding. b. Encumbrance.

1548 Udall *Erasm. Par. Luke* v. 52 b, That a man whille he teacheth the ghospell, maie stande quiete and safe from pestreance of the people, cloustreyng and throngyng together. *Ibid.* xvii. 134 b, Castyng awale from hym al pestreance and heavie carriage.

Pestera·tion. *nonce-wd.* [f. Pester *v.* + -ation.] The action of pestering; that which pesters or troubles; 'botheration'.

1802 A. Wilson in *Poems & Lit. Prose* (1876) I. 92 To banish every pedantic pesteration.

Pesterer (pe·stərəɹ). [f. Pester *v.* + -er 1.] One who pesters: see the verb.

1611 Cotgr., *Embarrasseur*, an intricator, pesterer, comberer. 1733 Milliner *Compend. Jrnl.* 182 To keep that Side of the Country clear of Pesterers. c 1817 Hogg *Tales & Sk.* V. 22 Of all pesterers .. he was the most insufferable. 1893 F. Adams *New Egypt* 20 He has seriously damaged his..walking-stick on the fore-arm of some street-pesterer.

Pe·stering, *vbl. sb.* [f. Pester *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Pester, in various senses.

1552 *Reg. Privy Council* in *Sussex Archæol. Collect.* X. 19, Without sume hinderaunce to the cuntrie, and pestering of the trayne. c 1595 Capt. Wyatt *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 59 Makinge the decks..cleare of anie pesteringe or impediments. 1598 Manwood *Lawes Forest* x (1615) 73 For that the pestring of the Forest with many houses, are noysome to the Forest. 1832 Marryat *N. Forster* xxviii, Clacking of pattens and pestering of sweepers.

Pe·stering, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That pesters, in various senses of the verb.

1606 Birnie *Kirk Burialll* B iv b, Our Kirk-courtes or yardes..being ordinarly bedunged by pestring and pasturing brute. 1641 Milton *Animadv.* 51 All the hell pestering rabble of Sumners and Apparitors. 1716 [see Pestily]. 1818 Mrs. Whitney *P. Strong* xi. (1869) 125 Her raw girl and her pestering stove.

Hence **Pe·steringly** *adv.*, In a pestering way.

1805 W. Taylor in Robberds *Mem.* II. 93 How pesteringly I can scribble when there is business to agitate. 1875 Tennyson *Q. Mary* v. i, Unalterably and pesteringly fond!

Pesterment (pe·stəɹmĕnt). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. Pester *v.* + -ment.] The action of pestering or fact of being pestered, in various senses of the verb: † overcrowding (*obs.*); annoyance, worry.

1593 *Pass. Morrice* (1876) 51 An armie might have lodged therein without pesterment. 1652 J. Wright tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* VI. 124 How joyfull were they to see themselves rid of the pesterment of their Companions. 1729 Franklin *Ess.* Wks. 1840 II. 26, I have all the trouble and pesterment of children, without the pleasure of calling them my own. 1828 *Craven Gloss., Pesterment*, embarrassment.

Pesterous (pe·stərəs), *a. rare.* Also 6 **pestreous.** [i. Pester *v.* or *sb.* + -ous.] Having the quality of pestering; cumbersome; troublesome.

1548 Udall *Erasm. Par. Luke* v. 52 b, Remoued from the pestreous throngyng of the multitude. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* (1596) 197 Pesterous wares..that is to say stone, timber, lime, bricke [etc.]. 1622 Bacon *Hen. VII* 216 Gaoling of them,..which was chargeable, pesterous and of no open example. 1825 Hogg *Q. Hynde* 47 When petulant and pesterous Wene Kneel'd on the Sand.

†**Pe·stful,** *a. Obs.* [f. Pest + -ful.] Pestiferous, pestilential.

1608 Syl vester *Du Bartas* II iv. iv. *Schisme* 417 The Lybians pest-full and un-blest-full shore. 1794 Coleridge *Destiny of Nations*, Long and pestful calms, With slimy shapes, and miscreated life Poisoning the vast Pacific.

Pe·st-house. [f. Pest + House *sb.*] A hospital for persons suffering from any infectious disease, esp. the plague; a lazaretto. Also *attrib.*

1611 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App iii. 166 Helpinge such persons as come to the Pesthouse. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* I. 73 They have a Pest house called *Lazaretto*, and two like houses for Lepers. 1665 Pepys *Diary* (1879) III. 199. 1722 De Foe *Plague* (1840) 37 Some people being removed to the pest-house beyond Bunhill fields. 1830 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. iv. (1863) 265 He shunned ball rooms and drawing-rooms as if they were pest-houses. 1890 *Times* 20 Jan. 9/2 [The prisons] were pesthouses in which gaol-fever annually claimed a multitude of victims.

fig. a 1613 Overbury *Charac., Prison* Wks. (1856) 155 It is an infected pest house all the yeare long: the plague-sores of the law, are the diseases here wholely reigning. 1833 Carlyle *Misc. Ess., Cagliostro* (1840) IV. 352 A painful search, as through some spiritual pest-house. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* lxx, In all the crime..of the great pest-house of the capital, he stood alone.

†**Pe·stiduct.** *Obs.* [f. L. *pesti-s* plague + *duct us* Duct.] A channel of the plague, or of any infectious epidemic.

1624 Donne *Devotions*, etc. (ed. 2) 89 They may be made instruments, and pestiducts, to the infection of others, by their comming. 1672 W. de Britaine *Interest Eng. Dutch War* 11 They begin to be look'd upon as the Pestiducts of Europe, the scorn and indignation of every good man.

†**Pestifere,** *a. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *pestifère.*] = Pestiferous.

1490 Caxton *Encydos* xxvii. 95 Yf her moenyng [*i.e.* of the course celestial] were irryted ayenste vs by pestyfere influences.

Pestiferous (pesti·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. *pestifer, -fer-us* plague-bringing, f. *pesti-s* plague + *-fer*, stem of *fer-re* to bear, bring: see -ferous. In F. *pestifère.* In sense 3, f. F. *pestiféré.*]

I. 1. Bringing or producing pest or plague; destructive to health; noxious, deadly; of the nature of a pest, pestilent, pestilential.

1542 Boorde *Dyetary* xxvii. (1870) 289 An ordre to be vsed in the Pestyferous tyme. 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* I. (1895) 55 Sendynge amonge the shepe that pestiferous morreyn. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 183 Vexed at certain houres..with the pestiferous heats and shaking colds of the feuer. 1632 Lithgow *Trav* VI 256 [No] Trees, or Bushes, grow neere to Sodome..such is the consumation of that pestiferous Gulfe. 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* I. 3/1 We affirm the Air to be pestiferous, where there is a continued Collection of thick Clouds and stinking Vapours. 1830 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. iv. (1863) 229 Having lost many children in the pestiferous climate of Barbadoes. 1839 Herschel *Stud. Nat. Phil.* I. iii. 56 Regions almost desolated by pestiferous exhalations.

b. Of animals: Hurtful; noxious.

c 1600 *Timon* III. iii, These women are a pestiferous kinde of animals. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 12 The depredations of Locusts, Palmer-worms, and other pestiferous vermin. 1894 *Chicago Advance* 27 Dec. 438/1 As pestiferous a creature as could be allowed to roam at large.

2. *fig.* Bearing moral contagion; hurtful to morals or society; mischievous; pernicious.

1458 in *Pecock's Repr.* (Rolls) I. Introd. 55 *note*, The damnable doctrine and pestiferous sect of Reynold Pecock exceedeth in malice and horribility all other heresies and sects of heretics. 1523 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VI. 124 Moche bounde to Almyghty God, that the Popes Holynes is rid of so pestiferous a Counsailour. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 111 Done by the perswasions of the pestiferous Jesuites. a 1725 Burnet *Own Time* (1766) I. 2 One of the most pestiferous forms of calumny. 1824 *Hist. Gaming* 16 Those pestiferous hordes of gamblers, black-legs, and sharpers. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 18 July 5/3 They are said to pursue their pestiferous occupation unchecked.

II. 3. [= F. *pestiféré.*] Plague-stricken; smitten with a contagious disease.

1665 Evelyn *Diary* 11 Oct., I was environ'd with multitudes of poore pestiferous creatures begging alms. 1858 Faber tr. *Life Xavier* 369 A malady contracted in attending on the pestiferous.

Hence **Pesti·ferously** *adv.*, pestilentially, noxiously, 'plaguy'; **Pesti·ferousness.**

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Pestiferousness.* 1847 Webster, *Pestiferously.* 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* xlv, Melema, you are a pestiferously clever fellow.

†**Pesti·fugous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *pesti-s* plague + *-fug-*, stem of *fugĕre* to flee, *fugāre* to put to flight + -ous.] Having the property of driving away or dispelling the plague.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 215 The business may be done by Pestifugous Alexitericks.

†**Pe·stify,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *pesti-s* plague + -fy.] To cause or produce a pest. Hence †**Pe·stifying** *ppl. a.*, plague-bringing.

1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* III. *Arianism* 30 Scatter them about with his wonted pestifying and pestring Air of Assurance.

Pestilence (pe·stilĕns), *sb.* (*adv.*) Also 4-6 **pestilens, -elence,** 5 **pestlens,** 5-6 **pestylens, -ylence,** 6 **-elens,** 6-7 **pestlence.** [a. F. *pestilence*, ad. L. *pestilentia*, sb. of condition f. *pestilent em* Pestilent: see -ence.]

1. Any fatal epidemic disease, affecting man or beast, and destroying many victims.

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 1370 Yn Rome fyl a grete moreyne..A pestelens of men. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 97 Many kene sores, As pokkes and pestilences. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxvii.* 360 (Add. MS.) In the Citee of Rome befille a grete pestilence of men and bestes. 1538 Starkey *England* I iii. 83 Lyke as a pestylens .. destroyth a grete nombur of the pepul wythout regard of any person had, or degre. 1539 Bible (Great) *Ps.* xc[ii]. 6 The pestilence that walketh in darkness. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Litany*, From plage, pestilence, and famine,..Good lorde deliuer us. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* VIII. 326 About an hundred yeeres ago, all the monks of this monasterie died of a pestilence. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 485 Should a pestilence come, and sweep off one half of the people. 1845 Budd *Dis. Liver* 394 In the winter of 1830-31, in some of the midland, eastern, and southern counties, where the pestilence was most rife, the existing race of sheep was almost entirely swept off. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* May 591 To be entitled to the name of pestilence, a disease must be unusually fatal, very rapid in its operation, and must destroy great numbers of victims.

b. *spec.* The bubonic plague, the plague *par excellence*; = Pest 1.

[1350-1 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 225/2 Et puis en cea ad il este destourbe, primes per la dit Pestilence.] 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. x 185 Mony peire sebben þe pestilence han þiht þem togedere. 1466 in *Archæologia* (1887) L. 1. 50 Man and women and children yonge and olde of other parissches than ther owne infecte in pestilence the which sekenes euery man escheweth. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 6 This yere was the iij. great pestelens. *Ibid.* 22 [Edw. IV] xvij°... Thys yere..was..the terme deferrd from Ester to Mylhylmas be cause of the grete pestilens. 1564 Bullein *Dial agst. Pest.* (1888) 8, I met with wagones .. full laden with yong barnes, for fear of the blacke Pestilence. 1579 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* III. 229 The infectioun and plague of the pistolence. 1706 Phillips, *Pestilence* or *Plague*, a Disease arising from an Infection in the Air, accompany'd with Blotches, Boils, and..other dreadful Symptoms. 1823 Mrs. Markham *Hist. Eng.* xviii (1853) 160 During the great pestilence he bought a piece of ground, which he gave for a burying ground for those who died in London of that dreadful disease.

2. *fig.* That which is morally pestilent or pernicious; moral plague or mischief, evil conduct, wickedness; that which is fatal to the public peace or well-being. Now *rare.*

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* i. 1 In þe chaiere of pestilens he noght sate. c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* IV. met. iii. 95 (Camb. MS.) Mercurie..hath vnhoudled hym fro the pestelence of his oostesse [Circes]. 1406 Hoccleve *Mirule* 260 O flaterie! o lurkyng pestilence! 1577 Northbrooke *Dicing* (1843) 97 Such players of enterludes..are so noysome a pestilence to infect a common wealth. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* II. iii. 362 He powre this pestilence into his eare. 1634 *Documents agst. Prynne* (Camden) 6 Clemens Alexandrinus, Tertullian, and St. Chrisostome, call playe howses the state of pestilence. 1875 Manning *Mission H. Ghost* ix. 258 The fashions of the day, the pestilence of bad literature.

†3. That which plagues, injures, or troubles in any way; a cause of trouble or injury; a plague.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* I. pr. iv. 8 (Camb. MS.), For þat the gouernementus of Citeas..ne shokle nat bryngen in

pestelence and destruccion to goode fookk. 1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 3 [To] put this travnilland warld in pes and rest that now is put in grete pestilence. 1538 Starkey *England* I. iv. 106 In no cuntrey may be any grettur pestylens then cyuyle warre. 1555 Eden *Decades* 274 [Norway] hath also a peculiar pestilence which they caule Leem or Lemmer..a lyttle foure footed beaste abowte the byggenesse of a ratte with a spotted skynne

† 4. As an imprecation: *A pestilence on* or *upon* .../ may a plague or mischief light upon...! Cf. Pest 1 b, Devil 17, Plague. *The pestilence of* (a penny), not a penny: cf. Devil 21, Fiend 2 b. *With a pestilence*, with a vengeance, so as to plague or trouble, much more than one wishes. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Nun's Pr. T.* 590 A verray pestilence vp-on yow falle. 1568 North *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* iv. viii. 129 The pestilens of penny he hath in his purse to blesse him with. 1594 Nashe *Unfort. Trav.* F ij, He interpreted to vs with a pestilence 1594 Greene & Lodge *Looking Glasse* G.'s Wks (Rildg.) 120/1 We clap a plaster to him, with a pestilence, that mends him with a very vengeance. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* v. i. 196 A pestience on him for a mad Rogue! 1612 Chapman *Widow's Tears* ii. D jb, Has giuen me a Bone to tire on with a pestilence.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pestilence ill, planet, time*; *pestilence-bringer, -causer*; *pestilence-laden, -stricken* adjs.; **pestilence-weed**, Dr. Priol's name for Pestilence-wort.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. xi. 59 To plese with þis proude men sebbe pestilence tyme. c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 801/30 *Hic saturnus*, a pestiens planyt. 1552 Huloet, Pestilence brynger or causer, *fatifer, pestifer*. 1819 Shelley *Ode West Wind* i. 5 Pestilence-stricken multitudes. 1899 *Month* Mar. 300 Striking across pestilence-laden swamps.

† B. as *adv.* 'Plaguy', 'pesky', 'tarnation'. *colloq.*

1614 B. Jonson *Barth. Fair* ii. i, The Fair is pestilence dead methinks 1633 — *Tale of Tub* iv. ii, Diogenes. A mighty learned man, but pestilence poor.

† **Pe·stilence,** *v. Obs.* [f prec.] *trans.* To make pestilent, infect with disease. Also *fig.*

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 151 From our redolentest refined compositions, ayre pestilenzing stinkes..shall issue. 1598 Topsie *Alba* (1880) 96 Loue (pestilenzing) doth infect my Soule.

† **Pe·stilence-wort.** *Herb. Obs.* Also 7– **pestilent-wort.** [ad. Ger. *pestilenzwurz, pestwurz*, from its repute against the Plague.] A book-name for the Butterbur, *Petasites vulgaris*.

α. [1548 Turner *Names of Herbes* (E. D. S.) 61 Petasites is called in the South partes of Englande a Butter bur,..the duch cal it pestilentz kraute [1562 — *Herbal* ii. 83 Pestilentz wurtz]. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* i. xiii. 21 In Englishe Butter Burre: in high Douch *Pestilentz-wurtz*: in base Almaigne ..*Pestilentie wortel*] 1640 Parkinson *Theat. Bot.* Table 1742 Pestilence wort is the Butter Burre. 1841 W. H. Ainsworth *Old St. Paul's* I. 232 He likewise collected a number of herbs and simples, as Virginian snake weed, contrayerva, pestilence-wort, angelica, chicampane.

β. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* Table Eng Names, Pestilent woorts, that is water Burre Do ke. 1617 Minsheu *Ductor, Pestilent woorts*..i. herba pestilentialis: quia radix huius multum valet contra pestem. 1766 *Museum Rust.* VI. 450 Butter-bur or Pestilent-wort, resembles Colt's-foot in many respects; but the flowers are purple, and grow in a thyrse.

Pestilent (pe·stilĕnt), *a.* (*sb*, *adv.*) [ad. L. *pestilens, -ent-em*, a deriv. of participial form from *pestis* plague, or *pestilis* of the nature of a plague; also *pestilentus*: cf. *gracilentus, macilentus*.]

1. Destructive to life; fatal; deadly; poisonous.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 293 Socrates. was compellede to eite an herbe pestilente in the name of goddes, and he was dedde anoone. 1564 Golding *Justine* xix. (1570) 99 Hamilco..sodainly by the influence of a pestilent planet, lost all his men of warre. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* iii. xiii. 194 The next time I do fight Ile make death loue me: for I will contend Euen with his pestilent Sythe. 1784 Cowper *Task* iii 494 A pestilent and most corrosive steam. 1880 *Our Nat. Responsibility for Opium Trade* 14 The English merchant empoisons China with pestilent opium.

2. Producing or tending to produce infectious disease; infectious as a disease or epidemic; pestilential. Now *rare*.

1613 R. Cawdrey *Table Alph.*, *Pestilent*, contagious, hurtfull. 1615 Markham *Eng. Housew.* ii. i. (1668) 7 The Pestilent Feaver..a continual Sickness full of infection and mortality. 1667 Milton *P. L.* x. 695 Vapour, and Mist, and Exhalation hot, Corrupt and Pestilent. 1685 Temple *Ess. Gard.* Wks. 1731 I. 188 *The Life of the Vine.* This is of all others the most pestilent Disease of the best Fruit-trees.

3. *fig.* Injurious or dangerous to religion, morals, or public peace; noxious; pernicious.

1523 More *Rich. III*, Wks. 39/1 Suche a pestilente serpente is ambicion and desyre of vaineglorye and soueraintye. 1526 Tindale *Acts* xxiv. 5 We have founde this man a pestilent felowe. 1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 208 There is one Mowbray if possible more pestilent of his tongue then euer. 1758 Jortin *Erasm.* I. 129 The works of Erasmus are reckoned amongst those pestilent books. 1823 Scott *Peveril* vii, 'The man, hating he is a pestilent Roundhead and Puritan, is no bad neighbour' 1855 Prescott *Philip II*, I. iv. i. 398 One [Corsair] distinguished..for the pestilent activity with which he pursued the Spaniards.

4. That pesters or annoys; troublesome; plaguy. Often used *humorously*.

1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* iv. v. 147 What a pestilent knaue is this same. 1602 *and Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* iv. v, O that Ben Jonson is a pestilent fellow, he brought vp Horace giuing the Poets a pill. 1605 K. Long tr. *Barclay's Argenis* iii. ii. 187 That old Woman, that Hagge, of a most pestilent Wit. 1798 Wollott (P. Pindar) *Tales of Hoy* Wks. 1812 IV. 409 All the servants agree that he is a pestilent man for a rhyme. 1806-7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) i. Introd., I have some pestilent affairs upon my hands. 1873 T. W. Higginson *Oldport Days* i. 18 Now and then a man comes here..with a pestilent desire to do something.

† B. *sb.* A pestilent thing or person; a pestilence; an injurious person. *Obs.*

1567 *Triall Treas.* (1850) 29 We have sene..this cancard pestilent Corrupting our realme to our great decaie, Ambition, I meane. 1583 Babington *Commandm.* vi. (1637) 53 The translation..of the Hebrew word *Lezim*, mockers, into *pestilents*, pestilent fellows and hurtfull, for so they are indeed, even the plagues of a Common-weale.

† C. *adv.* Confoundedly; 'plaguy': = Pestilently 2.

1567 *Triall Treas.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 273 By the mass, but Hugh Howlit is pestilent witty. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* ii. i 251 A pestilent compleat knaue, and the woman hath found him already. 1641 Suckling *Ballad on Wedding* Wks. (1709) 30 Amongst the rest, one Pestilent fine. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Pestilent-fine*, Tearing fine.

† **Pe·stilent,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. prec. adj.] *trans.* To infect fatally; to poison, corrupt.

1613 T. Milles tr. *Mexia's Treas. Anc. & Mod. T.* I. 27/2 So hurtfull are the Serpents teeth, they pestilent the blood.

Pestilential (pestile·nshăl), *a.* Also 5 -cial. [ad. med.L. *pestilentiāl-is*; also in F. *pestilentiel* (1549 in Hatz.-Darm.), It. †*pestilenziale, -ziale* (Florio), f. L *pestilentia* Pestilence: see -al.]

1. Producing or tending to produce pestilence or epidemic; noxious to life or health; pestiferous.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xi. i (Bodl. MS.), Nynes of careyns and of mareis for bi corrupcion þereof aier is infecte and voted and ymade pestilencial. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 18/1 The matter beinge venomous or pestilentialle. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* iii. vii. 119 Plagues or pestilentiall Atomes have beene conveyed in the ayre from different Regions. 1663 Cowley *Garden* v, All th Uncleanness which does drown In Pestilential Clouds a populous Town. 1727 Swift *What passed in London* Wks. 1755 III i. 187 A pestilential malignancy in the air, occasioned by the comet. 1795 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 417 The Campagna di Roma..is now almost pestilential. 1882 'Ouida' *Maremma* I. 174 In the sultry pestilential mists of a summer day in Maremma.

† b. Said of pernicious animals. *Obs.*

1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* iii 646 Snakes of pestilential Kind To Sheep and Oxen, and the painful Hind.

2. Of the nature of or pertaining to pestilence or infectious and deadly disease; *spec* of the nature of or pertaining to bubonic plague. † *Pestilential fever*, old name of typhus fever (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1530 Palsgr. 157 *Vne charbouncle*, a carbuncle, a sore pestylenciall. a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. IV* 26 In this sommer, the Pestilenciall plage..infected the Citie of London and the countrei round about. 1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 76 Antimonium..is good against pestilential fevers in their beginning. 1671 Salmon *Syn. Med.* iii. xxii 400 The Figs open the Lungs, ripen Pestilential tumours. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Pestilential Fever*..differs from the Plague, as a Species or sort from the Genus or Kind; because a *Pestilence* may sometimes happen without a *Feaver*. 1706 Phillips, *Pestilential Bubo*, a Plague-sore, or Botch. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* lvi. (1869) III. 373 That camp was soon afflicted with a pestilential disease. 1789 W. Buchan *Dom. Med.* xx. (1790) 105 Of the malignant, putrid, or spotted fever. This may be called the *pestilential fever* of Europe, as in many of its symptoms it bears a great resemblance to that dreadful disease the plague 1807-26 S. Cooper *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 69 The carbuncle of the plague is called symptomatic or pestilential.

† b. Used as a specific against plague or pestilence. *Obs.*

1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* 24 Vse in þe dayes two or þre smale pelotis pestilenciales in oure 5 essencia.

† c. Infected with plague or pestilence; plague-stricken. *Obs.*

1568 Skeyne *The Pest* (1860) 32 Quhasoeuir findis tham selfis pestilenciall, incontinent tak aue inuectione.

3. Morally baneful or pernicious.

1531 Elyot *Gov.* iii. vi, Corrupted with pestilenciall auarice or ambicion. 1651 Jer. Taylor *Serm. for Year* i iii. 34 So pestilential, so infectious a thing is sin, that it scatters the poison of its breath to all the neighbourhood 1782 Priestley *Corrupt. Chr.* II. ix. 187 John..pronounced it to be a pestilential doctrine. 1857 Buckle *Civilis.* I. xiii. 725 Bossuet had been taught that Mohammedanism is a pestilential heresy.

† 4. *Pestilential Doctors*, a humorous appellation of those Doctors of Divinity who were created at Oxford, without performance of Acts, during the visitation of the Plague. *Obs.*

After the appellation *Royal Doctors* with which those were dignified who were similarly created at the King's visit.

1654 Gataker *Disc. Apol.* 42 If ever I took the Degree of Doctor [of Divinity], I would so do it, as that I would not be styled either a Royal, or a Pestilential Doctor; which by names were in common speech given unto those that had taken that Degree, at either of those times

Hence **Pestile·ntially** *adv.*, after the manner of a pestilence; **Pestile·ntialness** (Bailey, vol. II, 1727).

1643 Tuckney *Balme of G.* 35 Englands present disease.. is grown pestilentially malignant 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* II. 417 Useless, nay, pestilentially unclean.

† **Pestilentious,** *a. Obs.* [ad. F. *pestilencieux*, † *-tieux* (15th c. in Godef.) = It. *pestilenzioso*, † *-tioso* (Florio), ad. post-cl. L. *pestilentiōsus*, f. *pestilentia* Pestilence: see -ous.]

1. = Pestilential *a.* 1, 2.

1533 Bellenden *Livy* iii iii. (S. T. S.) I. 249 þe zere [was] richt pestilentius bauth to burgh & land, to na less mortalite of man þan beist. 1589 R. Bruce *Serm.* (1843) 164 The disease..was a pestilentious boil. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* vi. 256 This contagious and pestilentious Lake [the Dead Sea]. 1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2948/2 The Pestilentious Distemper wh ch had for a long while reigned in that Island. 1745 tr. *Columel a's Husb.* i. iv, The owner of a pestilentious, though very fertile and fat land.

2. Noxious, pernicious; = Pestilential 3.

1533 Bellenden *Livy* i. xxii. (S. T. S.) I. 125 Tarquinius sixtus..come armit on me þis last nycht, And has reft fra me..all my joy and solace to his pestilentius plesser. 1546 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 63 The pestilencious hereseis of Luther. a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* iii. (1622) 332 Such a pestilentious influence poysoned the time of my natiuitie. 1689 tr. *Buchanan's De Jure Regni* 45 Nothing..is given us of God..more Pestilentious than a wicked King. 1748 H. Brooke *Last Speech J. Good* Poems & Plays 1789 II. 117 In the days of old there were Giants...people of magnitude, of prodigious deeds, and of pestilentious atchievements.

Hence † **Pestile·ntiousness.**

1748 tr. *Vegetius' Distemp. Horses* 25 The Pestilentiousness of the Disease.

Pestilently (pe·stilĕntli), *adv.* [f. Pestilent *a.* + -ly 2.] In a pestilent manner.

1. Perniciously, noxiously, mischievously.

1528 Tindale *Obed. Chr. Man* Wks. (1573) 128 Would he spare..to alleage, and to wrest other doctors pestilently, which feareth not for to iugle wyth the holy scripture? 1563-83 Foxe *A. & M.* 56 Some..haue most pestilently abused the authoritie of the holy and auncient fathers. 1653 H. More *Antid. Ath.* iii. ix. § 7 The smell nevertheless encreased, and became above all measure pestilently noisome.

2. Annoyingly; intolerably; excessively, outrageously, 'plaguily'.

1567 *Trial Treas.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 271 But sometime they cumber me pestilently. 1670 Eachard *Cont. Clergy* 35 The pretence of making People sagacious, and pestilently witty 1883 *Standard* 16 May 5/8 The most pestilently annoying bird in the world.

So **Pe·stilentness,** the character of being pestilent. 1727 in Bailey vol. II; and in mod. Dicts.

Pestilent-wort: see Pestilence-wort.

Pestilenze: see Pestilence *v.*

Pestilet, obs. form of Pistolet.

† **Pesti·lity.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *pestilitās*, n. of quality f. *pestilis* pestilential (f. *pestis* plague): see -ity.] Pestilential visitation, pestilence, plague.

1570 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed.) 95/1 Latyn writers making mencion of the sayde pestilitie, declare how the beginning thereof. came..out of Ethiope, and from the hot countries.

Pestill, -illation, var. Pistil, Pistillation.

Pestle (pe·s'l, pe·st'l), *sb.* Forms: 4-7 **pestel,** 5 **-tylle,** 5-6 **-telle,** 5-7 **-tell, -til** (8-9 *dial.*), 6-7 **-till,** 7 **-sel(l, -teell,** 8 **pistil,** 5- **pestle.** [ME. a. OF. *pestel, -eil* = It. *pestello*:—L. *pistillum, -us* (med.L. also *pestillum*) pounder, pestle, dim. of **pistrum*, f. *pinsĕre, pist-um* to pound, bray, crush.]

1. An instrument (usually club-shaped) for bruising or pounding substances in a mortar. *Pestle and mortar*, esp. those used by the apothecary in triturating and compounding drugs; hence taken as the symbol of the profession.

Used by Wyclif (1 Chron. xxi. 23) also to render L. *tribula* threshing-instrument.

[1272 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* II. 566/2 Mortar cum pestelello] 1382 Wyclif *Exod.* xvi. 14 It [the manna] aperid in wildernes lassid, and as with a pestel pownyd, into the lyknes of an hoore frost vpon the erthe. 1388 — *Prov.* xxvii 22 Thou3 thou beetist a fool in a morter, as with a pestel smytynge aboue dried barli: his foli schal not be don awei fro him. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 317 Make clene þe morter; & þan leie þeron camphore, þan do þerto oile, & grinde hem wel togidere wiþ þe pestel. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 395/1 Pestel, of stampynge, *pila, pistillus*. 1584 Cogan *Haven Health* (1636) 107 Beat them small in a wooden mortar, or marble, with a pestill of wood. 1711 Steele *Sp. et.* No. 52 P 3 The renowned British Hippocrates of the Pestle and Mortar. 1850 W. Irving *Goldsmith* vi. 85 His medical science..could not gain him the management of a pestle and mortar.

fig. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* D, Then haue I a pestle so to stampe his pistles, that Ile beate all his wit to powder. a 1839 Praed *Poems* (1864) I. 282 Beat up by poetic pestle. 1849 D. G Mitchell *Battle Summer* (1852) 232 He will pound their pamphlets with his pestle of a pen.

2. Applied to various mechanical appliances for pounding, stamping, pressing, etc.; e. g.

a. The vertically moving bar in a stamping mill; a stamp. b. The beater or pounder in a fulling mill. c. The stamper in an oil-mill. † d. The piston of a pump (*obs.*).

1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iv. xiii. 247 The difference of these engins is, that some goe with sixe pestels, some with twelve, and others with foureteene. 1659 Leak *Waterwks.* 3 The Pestle A may be put therein, which shall be like to those which are used for Pumps and Forcers of water; and, well invironed with leather. 1678 Evelyn *Diary* 24 Aug., They stamp them [rags] in troughs to a papp with pestles or hammers like the powder mills. 1727 & Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Fulling*, The principal parts of the Fulling-mill are..the pestles, or stampers. The pestles and troughs are of wood. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 213 Discontinuing the use of pestles in making gunpowder at his mills. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 234 Nitrate of potash, mixed with..charcoal and..sulphur, forms gunpowder. These three substances are pounded by means of pestles or a grinding-stone. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 450 (Oil mill) When the workman wants to stop a pestle, he pulls at the rope 18, during the rise of the pestle. When this is at its greatest height, the detent is horizontal, and prevents the pestle from falling, by means of a pin projecting from the side of the pestle, which rests upon the detent.

3. The leg of certain animals, used for food, *esp.* the ham or haunch of the pig (occasionally, the foreleg); also, the human leg. Now *dial.*

(Cf. Ger. *keule* a club, pestle, leg of pork, mutton, etc.)

1326 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. II* 31/17 (MS.) Un pestel de pork, 3*d*. ?*c* 1390 *Form of Cury* in Warner *Antiq. Culin.* 13 The fyletes bub two, that bub take oute of the pestels. 14.. *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 437 Take the pestelles of the chekyns and couche hom in dysshes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 395/1 Pestelle, of flesche, *pestellus*. *a* 1529 SKELTON *E. Rummyng* 423 Her legges..were sturdy and stubbed Myghty pestels and clubbed. 1563 B. GOOGE *Eglogs* etc. *Cupido* (Arb.) 123 A Belye byg..and Pestels two, lyke Postes. 1568 WITHALS *Dict.* 48 b/2 A pestel of bacon, *perna suilla*. 1611 COTGR., *Fauscille*,..the bought..or pestle of the thigh [of a horse]. 1777 HOOLE *Comenius' Vis. World* (ed. 12) 71 He dresseth a swine with..scalding water, and maketh gamons, pistils, and flitches. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pistil*,.. also the shank end of a ham or pork. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-bk.* s.v., 'Pestle o' pork.' So called, when cooked fresh, instead of being salted for ham o' pork.

† **b.** Phr. *The pestle of a lark*: *fig.*, a trifle, something very small. So *a pestle of a portigue*, humorously used for a piece of gold. *Obs.*

1597-8 BP. HALL *Sat.* IV iv. 29 Yet can I set my Gallio's dieting, A pestle of a larke or plouers wing. 1622 FLETCHER *Sea Voy.* I. iv, *Fran.* Oh I am hungry .. *Tib.* Here's a pestle of a Portigue, Sir: Tis excellent meat with soure sauce: And here's two chaines, suppose 'em sausages. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Rutland.* II (1662) 346 Rutlandshire is.. called by Mr. Cambden *Angliæ Provinciola minima*. Indeed it is but the Pestel of a Lark, which is better than a quarter of some bigger bird, having the most cleanly profit in it. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 326 P 5 Sometimes..a Wheat Ear or the Pestle of a Lark were chearfully purchased.

† **4.** A constable's truncheon or club. *Obs. rare.*

1611 CHAPMAN *May-Day* IV i, Totrie whether this chopping knife or their pestels were the better weapons.

† **5.** *Bot.* Early form of PISTIL, q.v.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **pestle-frame**, the structure in a pestle-mill which supports the pestles and the machinery which operates them; † **pestle-head**, a blockhead; **pestle-mill**, a stamping-mill, a powder-mill; **pestle-pie** *dial.* (see quot.).

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 4 o Profile of the *pestle-frame. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Majadero*, a pestill, a dolt, a *pestill head, a beetle head. 1773 *Act* 13 *Geo. III*, c. 13 An Act to enable certain persons to continue to work a *Pestle Mill, in making Battle Gunpowder, at Old Forge Farm, in the parish of Tonbridge. 1777 *Hor. Subsecivæ* 323 (E. D. D.) A '*pestle pye', a large standing pye, which contains a whole gammon, and sometimes a neat's tongue also, together with a couple of fowls, and if a turkey not the worse. A noted dish at country fairs and wakes, and sometimes a Xmas treat.

Pe·stle, *v.* [a. OF. *pesteler* to bray, pound, f. *pestel*: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To beat, pound, or triturate, with or as with a pestle. Also *fig.*

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) III. ii. 51 So were they.. cast in to the fire where they were with grete cheynes pesteled and beten. 1659 HOWELL *Lexicon, Pr. Prov.* 25 A morter, wherein Garlicke hath been pestelled in, cannot be so washed, but that it will still retain some smell thereof. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. i xi, To pestle a poison'd poison. 1884 SALA *Journ. due South* I. xiv. (1887) 186 The black-eyebrowed assistant [was] pestling something in a huge mortar. 1891 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 20 June 385/2 She has been put into a mortar and is being pestled into shape.

2. *intr.* To use or work with a pestle.

1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* 316 His apprentice pestles away at their prescriptions. 1871 — *Wedd. Journ.* 02 The apothecary gaily pestled away at a prescription.

Hence **Po·stling** *ppl. a.*

1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* III iii, It will be such a pest'ling deuice, .It will pound all your enemies practises to pouldet.

Pe·stoid, *a. rare.* [f. L. *pest-is* plague + -OID.] Resembling the pest or plague.

1870 *Cent. Dict.*, Pestoid fever.

Pesture, obs. f. PESTER. **Pesyble**, obs. f. PEACEABLE. **Pesyn**, obs. f. *peasen*, pl. of PEASE.

Pet (pet), *sb.*[1] Also 6 **pette**, 8 **pett**. [Originally Sc. and north. Eng.; of unknown origin. Ir. *peat* and Gael. *peata* are from Sc.

From the history, app. not related in origin to PEAT *sb.*[2], though the words may at times have been confused.]

1. Any animal that is domesticated or tamed and kept as a favourite, or treated with indulgence and fondness; esp. applied to 'a lamb' (or kid) 'taken into the house, and brought up by hand, a cade lamb' (Johnson). (The latter is the ordinary literal sense in Sc. and north. Eng.)

1539 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. *299 *Item*, to Thomas Melvillis Wiffe, in Falkland, at ye Kingis command, for keping of certane Pettis, and nurising of ye samyn. [*note*. These *Pets* consisted of Parroquets, monkeys, peacocks, swans, &c., &c.] 1674-91 RAY *N. C. Words*, *Pet*, and *Pet-lamb*, a cade lamb. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 266 P 2 The other has transferred the amorous Passions of her first Years to the Love of Cronies, Pettis and Favourites [a dog, monkey, squirrel, parrot]. 1808 JAMIESON s.v. *Pet* vb., Pet..denotes .more generally, any creature that is fondled and much indulged. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Pet*, a domesticated lamb. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pet*, a cade or house lamb. [So 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*] 1830 [see CADE *sb.*[2] 2]. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II 119 The animal is cleanly in its habits, and is reared in the houses rather as a pet.

b. Applied to a plant artificially reared.

1842 in J. Alton *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 154 The pet having been brought to this its first state of existence, must be put in the window. At first it will be a stout thread, whitish, and covered with tiny scales; then the scales will expand a little, and the end will become greener.

2. a. An indulged (and, usually, spoiled) child.

1508 DUNBAR *Flyting w. Kennedie* 247 Herretyk, lunatyk, purspyk, carlingis pet. 17.. *Scotch Prov.*, He has fault of a wife who marries mam's pet. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Pet*, a child spoilt by improper indulgence. 1824 MACTAGGART *Galloway. Encycl.* 380 A *pet* is always a dangerous creature; thus, a child *petted* by its parents, plays the devil some day in the world; a sheep *petted* is apt to turn a *duncher* [= butter, one which butts].

b. Any person who is indulged, fondled, or treated with special kindness or favour; a darling, favourite. Also *transf.* of a thing.

[1755 JOHNSON, *Pet*, a little fondling; a darling; a dear plaything. It is now commonly called *pet*.] 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Pet*,. a fond designation for a female favourite. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* IV i, Patronise him! he is my political pet! 1833 T. CREEVEY in *C. Papers*, etc. (1904) II. 260 He made himself a real pet of mine. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* XXX, No place was so much the pet of fortune as the Blue Bell Inn. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* I. x, I was once the pet and plaything of ladies, a sort of lapdog. 1902 R. HICHENS *Londoners* 11 You are the pet of society.

c. = *Pet-day*, 'a day too fine to last': see 3 d.

1825 JAMIESON s.v., It is commonly said 'I fear this day will be a pet', Renfrew.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** *attrib.* or as *adj.* Of an animal: Kept as a pet or favourite: orig. applied to a lamb brought up by hand, a CADE *lamb*.

1584 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) II 99 One pette sheipe 4*s*. 1674-91 *Pet lamb* [see 1]. 1800 WORDSW. (*title of poem*) The Pet Lamb. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xi. 105 [He] may keep his pet lamb safe from London wolves. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* I. 82 A favorite pet-bird of the Brazilians. 1890 D. G. MITCHELL *Lands, Lett., & Kings* iii. 124 [Herrick] kept a pet goose at the vicarage, also a pet pig. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 July 1/2 Threatening, abusive, and coaxing letters from pet-dog owners.

b. Of a person, or more usually *transf.* of a thing (material or immaterial): Specially cherished; for which one has a particular fondness or weakness; favourite. Also (jocularly or ironically) *pet aversion*, that which one specially dislikes.

1832 MANNING *Let.* in Purcell *Life* (1895) I. 97 My pet iron bed. I shall want at Merton. 1845 MILL in *Nonconf.* V. 25 The success of his pet financial scheme. 1846 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1860) I. 192 Philosophers are apt to be blindly fond of their pet theories. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* iii, The pet pupil of the Nuns House is Miss Rosa Bud. 1877 MRS. FORRESTER *Mignon* I. 242 This pet weakness of her sex is not to be scored against Olga. 1890 *Times* 14 Jan. 12/2 Prince Metternich was her pet aversion. 1898 G. B. SHAW *Plays* II. *Candida* 117 My own particular pet scrubbing brush has been used for blackleading.

c. Expressing fondness, endearing: chiefly in **pet name** (often hyphened), a name expressing fondness or familiarity, as the various abbreviated and altered forms, diminutives, etc., of Christian names; a hypocoristic name.

1829 LYTTON *Devereux* III. v, Call me only by those pretty pet words by which I know you will never call any one else. 184.. MRS. BROWNING *Sonn. fr. Portuguese* XXXIII, Yes, call me by my pet name! let me hear The name I used to run at, when a child, From innocent play. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 359 A lover who uses these pet names. 1892 *Spectator* 5 Mar. 331/2 They invent pet-names [for their parents] usually tinged with a comic irreverence.

d. *Comb.*: **pet-day**: see quots.; **petland**, the realm of pets; **pet-lover**, a lover of domestic pets.

1823 GALT *Gilhaize* III. viii 63 The town of that time was as a *pet day in winter. 1882 W. MARRIOTT in *Standard* 26 Dec. 7/4 They are generally accompanied by weather 'too fine to last', or what in Scotland is known as a 'pet-day'. 1884 WOOD (*title*) *Petland Revisited. 1904 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 230 Pet lions were only one example of the aberrations of *pet lovers in ancient Rome.

Pet (pet), *sb.*[2] Also 7-8 **pett**. [In use since end of 16th c., first app. in the phrase 'to take the pet'; origin obscure.

It has naturally been associated with PET *sb.*[1], as being a characteristic habit of a 'pet' or indulged and spoiled child; but the connexion of sense is not very clear or simple, esp. in the early phrase 'to take the pet'. It is also to be noted that in the 16th, 17th, and early 18th c., PET *sb.*[1] was still an exclusively northern word, while PET *sb.*[2] has been app. Southern English also from the first.]

Offence at being (or feeling) slighted or not made enough of; a fit of ill humour or peevishness from this cause: now usually implying one of a slight or childish kind. *To take* (*the*) *pet*, to take offence and become ill-humoured or sulky.

1590 LODGE *Euphues Gold. Leg.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 90 Some while they thought he had taken some wrong vnkindly, and had taken the pet. 1606 CHAPMAN *Mons. D'Olive* II. i, Fled backe as it came and went away in Pett. 1621 COTGR., *Se mescontenter de*, to take the pet, or pepper in the nose, at. 1621 LAUD *Serm. on Ps.* XXI 6 When they may haue a blessing and will not, it is a sullen pet. 1625 MASSINGER *New Way* I. ii, But what's this to your pet against my lady? 1640 SANDERSON *Serm. on Ps.* CXIX. 75 § 10 Jonas took pet at the withering of the gourd. 1647 *Let. of Intelligence* 16 Aug. (Clarendon MSS. 2376), The Lords. in a pet did adjourn their House. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 6 Dec., Which did vex me, and so I took occasion to go up and to bed in a pet. 1707 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 199 Who takes Pett at things that are lightly said. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* I. ii. song iii, The dawted bairn thus takes the pet, Nor eats tho' hunger crave. 1830 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 23 May, About a year ago I took the pet at my Diary, chiefly because I thought it made me abominably selfish. *c* 1890 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 11 She went back to the house in a pet, shut herself up, and cried the whole night. 1894 R. H. ELLIOT *Gold*, etc. *Mysore* 102 They [tigers] take the pet in a case of failure and go off in disgust.

† **Pet**, *sb.*[3] *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *pet* (13th c. in Littré) = It. *petto*:—L. *pĕdĭt-us*, in med.L. *pettus*.] A breaking wind; = FART *sb.*

1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* iv. (1570) C vj, Though all their cunning scantly be worth a pet.

Pet (pet), *v.*[1] [f. PET *sb.*[1]; in early use Sc.] *trans.* To make a pet of, treat as a pet; to indulge; to fondle.

1629 Z. BOYD *Last Battell* 324 Grosse euill thoghts fedde and petted with yeelding and consent. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Pet*, to indulge; to spoil by over indulgence. 1818 TODD, *Pet*, to treat as a pet; to fondle; to indulge. 1824 [see PET *sb.*[1] 2a]. 1846 D. JERROLD *Mrs. Caudle* XXXVI, Get another wife to study you and pet you up as I've done. 1847 HELPS *Friends in C.* (1861) I. 127 The truth is,..we cannot pet anything much without doing it mischief.

Hence **Pe·tting** *vbl. sb.*, indulgence, fondling.

1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* iii, The young man escaped a great deal of the ordinary consequences of this petting. 1883 BP. THOROLD *Yoke of Christ* (1884) 37 A little tender petting does her a great deal of good. 1889 *Athenæum* 27 Apr. 534/1 His fatherly affection for his children..takes the form of unreasonable petting.

Pet (pet), *v.*[2] [f. PET *sb.*[2]] *intr.* To be in a pet; to take offence at one's treatment; to sulk.

1629 GAUTE *Holy Madn.* 239 Jonas pets for his Gourd. 1661 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. ii, He sure is queasie stomack't, that must pet and puke at such a trivial circumstance. *c* 1685 SIR P. HUME *Narr. Occurr.* (1809) 40 The Erle petting at it, forbare and stayed there. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. v. i, The loyal Right Side sat..as it were pouting and petting.

b. *trans.* To cause to take offence. *dial.*

1814 W. NICHOLSON *Peacock* IV *Poems* 104 Shou'd some passage pet or pout them, They ken best if the bonnet suit them.

Pet, Petach, obs. forms of PEAT, PIT, PATACHE.

Petal (pe·tăl). [= F. *pétale*, Sp., It. *petalo*, ad. mod.L. *petal-um*, in Fabio Colonna 1649 (Hatz.-Darm.); in ancient L. in sense 'metal plate', a. Gr. πέταλον thin plate, lamina, leaf, neuter of πέταλος adj. outspread, f. root πετ- to spread.]

1. *Bot.* Each of the divisions (modified leaves) of the corolla of a flower (see COROLLA 2), esp. when separate. (Strictly, distinguished from the *sepals* or leaves of the calyx, but often including these when coloured or petaloid.) At first used in mod.L. form *petalum*, pl. *-a*.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Petala*, is a Term in Botany, signifying those fine coloured Leaves that compose the Flowers of all Plants. 1726 *Flower Gard. Displ.* (ed. 2) Introd., *Petals*, Leaves of a Flower; so called to distinguish them from the Green Leaves of the Plant. 1776 WITHERING *British Plants* (1796) I. 18 [It] contains Blossoms of one Petal; and this Petal is fixed beneath the Germen. 1793 COLERIDGE *Rose* i, Within the petals of a rose A sleeping Love I spied. 1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* § 177 The petals are either distinct, and then the corolla is called *polypetalous*, or they are coherent more or less, and the corolla is *monopetalous* [or *gamopetalous*]. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* i, Petals fell in a silent shower. 1883 G. ALLEN in *Knowledge* 9 Mar. 143 The spring snowflake, has three sepals or calyx pieces, and three petals or corolla pieces; only..these two whorls exactly resemble one another.

fig. 1837 LYTTON *E. Maltrav.* I. vii, Love opens all the petals of the soul. *a* 1887 JEFFERIES *Field & Hedgerow* (1889) 6 From the sweet delicious violets think out fresh petals of thought and colours, as it were, of soul.

2. *Zool.* In Echinoids: A petaloid ambulacrum, or the dilated end of one. (Oftener in L. form.)

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 557 In the *Cassidulidæ* the peristomial ends of the ambulacra dilate into petals or *phyllodes*, forming a figure known as *flosculla*.

3. *Comb.*, as *petal-like* adj., *petal-wise* adv.

1828-32 WEBSTER, *Petal-shaped*, having the shape of a petal. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 145 The two coloured lateral petal-like bodies. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. ix. (ed. 2) 238 Petal-like tentacles..furnished with cupping glasses. 1880 W. WATSON *Prince's Quest*, etc. (1892) 62 Doubtful as a dream that lies Folded within another, petal-wise. 1882 G. ALLEN in *Nature* 17 Aug. 374/1 The mere fact that the stamens are opposite to the lobes of the calyx,..in itself shows that a petal whorl has been suppressed.

Petaled: see PETALLED.

Petaliferous (pĕtălĭ·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. mod.L. type *petalifer*, f. *petal-um* PETAL + *-fer-us* bearing; see -FEROUS.] Bearing petals.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 79 Tetramorphic flowers occur; petaliferous large. 1882 G. ALLEN in *Nature* 17 Aug. 374/1 *Scleranthus* or *Mercurialis*, known descendants of petaliferous forms.

Petaliform (pĕtălĭfōrm), *a. rare.* ?*Obs.* [ad. mod.L. *petaliform-is*, f. *petal-um* PETAL: see -FORM.] Having the form of a petal; petaloid.

1806 GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 3 Iris..alternate petals reflexed. *Stig.* petaliform. 1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Petaline (pe·tălain, -lin), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *petalin-us*, f. L. *petal-um* PETAL: see -INE[1], 2.] Pertaining to a petal; situated on a petal; consisting of petals; resembling a petal, petaloid.

1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.*, *Petalinum nectarium*, a petaline nectary. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Petalinus*, *Bot.*, that which relates to a petal..petaline. 1879 G. ALLEN *Col.-Sense* IV. 65 The corolla, or petaline whorl, forms in most flowers the main attractive organ.

Petalism (pe·tăliz'ĭm). *Anc. Hist.* [ad. Gr. πεταλισμός, f. πέταλον leaf: see PETAL and -ISM. In mod.F. *pétalisme* (Littré).] A method of temporary banishment (for five years) practised in ancient Syracuse, in imitation of the OSTRACISM of Athens, but effected by writing the name of the person on an olive-leaf.

1612 *North's Plutarch, Dionysius* 1141 The other Lords made a law called Petalisme, to meete with this practise. *Ibid*, By meanes of this Petalisme, the Lords banished one another, so that in the end, the people became Lord. 1768 HUME *Ess., Balance of Power* XXIX. 199 The Ostracism of Athens and Petalism of Syracuse. 1900 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rulers of South* I. 99 For their own safety the Syracusans introduced the law of petalism corresponding almost exactly to the ostracism of the Athenians.

Petalite (pe·tălăit). *Min.* [mod. (d'Andrada, 1800) f. Gr. πέταλον leaf + -ITE.] A silicate of aluminium and lithium, occurring in whitish or greyish masses having leaf-like cleavage.

1808 T. ALLAN *Names of Min.* 51 Petalite .. a Swedish mineral named by Dandrada. 1818 W. PHILLIPS *Outl. Min. & Geol* (ed. 3) Advt., Petalite composed, in round numbers, of 80 parts of silex, 17 of alumine and 3 of lithion. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. Th.* xii. (ed. 2) 408 Minerals which are destitute of water: Petalite.

Petalled, petaled (pe·tăld), *a.* [f. PETAL + -ED².] Furnished or adorned with or as with petals; having petals.

1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot., Petalodes flos*, a petalled flower. 1823 BEDDOES *Romance of Lily* Poems 145 The other curls, and bends its bell Petalled inwards as it fell. 1845 T. COOPER *Purgatory of Suicides* (1877) 10 The purple eye petalled with snow. 1888 SWINBURNE in *19th Cent.* XXIII. 318 Hedged not as birds are, but petalled as flowers.

b. In parasynthetic compounds, as *crimson-petalled, large-petalled, six-petalled*, etc.

1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) I. 162 Bloss 2-petaled. 1868 GEO. ELIOT *Sp. Gipsy* I. 51 The ripe checked fruits, the crimson petalled flowers. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 44 Viola... Flowers often dimorphic, the large petalled flowering early ..; the small petalled or apetalous flower late.

Petalless (pe·tălĭles), *a.* [f. PETAL + -LESS.] Destitute of petals; apetalous.

1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* II. 83 Petalless Pomaderris, a shrub from New Holland. 1882 G. ALLEN in *Nature* XXVI. 373 It has tiny green petalless axillary flowers.

Petally (pe·tălĭ), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -Y.] Having or resembling petals.

1888 FENN *Man w. Shadow* III. iii. 30 It darted from her petally lips to the poisonous gum.

Petalocerous (petălŏ·sĕrəs), *a. Entom.* [f. mod.L. *Petalocera*, neut. pl. of *petalocerus* (f. Gr. πέταλον leaf, plate + -κερος, -ως horned, f. κέρας horn) + -OUS. In F. *pétalocère*.] Having laminated antennæ, as the beetles of the division *Petalocera* or *Lamellicornes*; lamellicorn.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxv. 568 Its *mesosternum* in its direction and appearance resembles that of many Petalocerous beetles. *Ibid.* IV. xlvii. 398 [He] discovered that the thalerophagous and saprophagus Petalocerous beetles resolved themselves...into a circle.

Petalodont (pe·tălŏdŏnt), *a.* and *sb. Paleont.* [f. mod.L. *Petalodus* (*-odont-*), name of the typical genus, f. Gr. πέταλον leaf + ὀδούς, ὀδοντ- tooth.] a. *adj.* Belonging to the extinct family *Petalodontidæ* of sharks, having compressed teeth forming a pavement. b. *sb.* A shark of this family. So **Petalodo·ntid; Petalodo·ntoid** *a.* and *sb.*

1889 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* II. iii. xlvii. 929 *Family Petalodontidæ.*—The Petalodonts form a family exclusively Carboniferous.

Petalody (pe·tălŏdĭ). *Bot.* [f. Gr. type *πεταλώδεια, f. πεταλώδης leaf-like, f. πέταλον leaf: see -ODE.] The condition of having other organs or parts of the flower modified into the form of petals; e. g. the stamens in most 'double' flowers, or the calyx-lobes in some species of *Primula*, *Campanula*, etc.

1882 MASTERS in *Jrnl. Bot.* XI. 40 This specimen affords an instance of true doubling or petalody of the stamens.

Petaloid (pe·tăloid), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *petaloideus*, f. Gr. πέταλον, L. *petal-um* PETAL: see -OID: in mod.F. *pétaloïde*.]

1. *Bot.* Of the form of, or resembling, a petal: applied to parts or appendages of the flower when 'coloured' (i. e. not green) and of thin expanded form and delicate texture, like an ordinary petal.

1730 STACK in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 463 Where the Tube expanded itself, it divided into more than forty petaloid Segments. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* iv. (1858) 25 Flowers unsymmetrical, with 2 petaloid and 3 herbaceous sepals. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs Bot.* 470 The contrast of structure referred to is frequently wanting, both whorls being either sepaloid, as in Juncaceæ, or both petaloid as in Lilium; in Helleborus, Aconitum, and some other species, the outer whorl or calyx alone is petaloid, the inner whorl or corolla being transformed into nectaries. 1882 G. ALLEN in *Nature* 27 July 300/2 All stamens show a great tendency easily to become petaloid.

b. Belonging to the *Petaloideæ*, a division of Monocotyledons having normally flowers with ordinary coloured petals or petaloid parts, as lilies, orchids, etc. (not spadiceous, as arums, nor glumaceous, as grasses and sedges).

1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 248 Under the name of Asphodels he [Lobel] grouped the principal part of modern petaloid monocotyledons. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* I. v. 58 Monocotyledons .. with a perianth of petal-like leaves, hence called .. Petaloid (*Petaloideæ*).

2. *Zool.* Applied to the ambulacra of certain Echinoids, which have a dilated portion and a tapering extremity, suggesting petals of a flower.

1862 DANA *Elem. Geol.* 160 As this portion has..some resemblance to the petals of a flower, the ambulacra are then said to be *petaloid*. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 558 Fascioles surrounding the petaloid ambulacra.

So **Petaloi·dal** *a.* (in quot. = sense 2); **Petaloi·deous** *a.* = sense 1 b.

1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 109 Ambulacra composed of simple pores, not petaloidal.

‖ **Petalon** (pe·tălŏn). [a. Gr. πέταλον leaf of metal, etc.] The plate of pure gold worn on the linen mitre of the Jewish high priest. Also in L. form *petalum*.

1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Petalum*, a certain kind of ornament which Priests formerly used to wear on their heads. 1874 *Supernat. Relig.* II. iii. ii. 406 The Apostle John wore the mitre and petalon of the High Priest. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. xviii. 363 The High Priest .. wearing the name Jehovah on the golden *petalon* upon his forehead.

Petalostichous (petălŏ·stikəs), *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Petalosticha*, neut. pl. of *petalostichus* (f. Gr. πέταλ-ον leaf + στίχος row) + -OUS.] Having petaloid ambulacra; belonging to the division *Petalosticha* of Echinoids.

Petalous (pe·tăləs). *a. rare*—°. [f. L. *petal-um* PETAL + -OUS.] Having petals: the opposite of *apetalous*. Cf. *monopetalous, polypetalous*, etc.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Petalous*, having flower leaves. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Petalodes*, having, or full of leaves or petals;..petalous.

Petamar(o, variants of PATTAMAR.

Petance, obs. form of PITTANCE.

‖ **Petara·de.** *Obs.* [Fr., ad. Pr. *petarrada*, f. *petarra*, f. *petar*, F. *péter*, f. *pet* PET *sb.*³]

[1611 COTGR., *Petarrade*, gunshot of farting.] 1658 PHILLIPS, *Petarrade*, .. a yerking out of a horse behind, commonly accompanied with farting. a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. v. 54 In discharging of their Postern Petarades.

Petard (pĭtā·rd, pĭtā·r). *sb.* Also 7 **petar, -arr(e, -arh, -ard-, -arra, patar, pettar, pittar, -ard.** [a. F. *pétard*, + *art*, pl. *-ars* (1580 in Littré) (= It. *petardo* (Florio 1598); obs. Sp. *petar* 'a kinde of Artillery to batter, lately invented' (Minsheu 1599), mod.Sp. *petardo*), f. *péter* to break wind, f. *pet*: see PET *sb.*³ and -ARD.]

1. A small engine of war used to blow in a door or gate, or to make a breach in a wall, etc.; originally of metal and bell-shaped, later a cubical wooden box, charged with powder, and fired by a fuse. (Now nearly or quite out of use.)

1598 FLORIO, *Petardo*, a squib or petard of gun powder vsed to burst vp gates or doores with. 1604 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 207 (2nd Quarto) For tis the sport to haue the enginer Hoist with his owne petar. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* IV. v. He has made a petarde of an old brasse pot, to force your dore. 1611 COTGR., *Petart*, a Petard, or Petarre; an Engine (made like a Bell, or Morter) wherewith strong gates are burst open. 1614 CAMDEN *Rem.* (ed. 2) 241 Petronils, Pistoll, Dagge, &c and Petarras of the same brood lately inuented. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* XXXVIII. The Engineer providing the Petar [*primes* are, fat] To breake the strong Perculiice. 1637 50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 511 The noblemen, with a pittard brake up the utter gate of the Castle of Edinburgh. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* Table, Monteteau Haut-Vonne taken by Petarr. 1721 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 113 By the help of a petard, we broke open the gate. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 322 A third had defended his old house till Fairfax had blown in the door with a petard.

b. *fig.* (See also HOISE *v.* 2 b.)

1639 MASSINGER *Unnat. Combat* I. i. Give but fire To this petard, it shall blow open, madam, The iron doors of a judge. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* V. ii. 364 His very name being a Petrard to make all the city gates fly open. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 745 Eternal Noise and Scolding, The Conjugal Petard, that tears Down all Portcullices of Ears. 1878 STEVENSON *Inland Voy.* 133, I never saw such a petard of a man.

2. A kind of firework that explodes with a loud report; a cracker.

[1611 COTGR., *Petard*, as *Petart*; also a Squib.] 1668 J. WHITE *Rich Cab.* (ed. 4) 111 Standing launces are commonly made with hollow wood, to contain sundry petards or rockets. 1884 *St. James' Gaz.* 25 July 4/2 Fusees, petards, and crackers, fired off unintermittingly, form an indispensable accompaniment of a festive occasion in China.

† 3. ? Some kind of cheating at dice. *Obs.*

1662 J. WILSON *Cheats* IV. i. (1664) 46 Did not I..teach you..the use of Up hills, Down-hills, and Petarrs?..And, generally, instructed you from Prick-penny, to Long Lawrence?

Peta·rd, *v.* Also 7 **petar, -arre.** [a. F. *pétarder* (1603 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *pétard* sb.: see prec.]

† 1. *trans.* To blow open, or make a breach in, with a petard. *Obs.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. lvi. (1632) 176 To scale a Castle, .. to pettard a gate. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1307 They resolved to petarde the Castle. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* II. v. 201 To Petarre one of the Gates of the City.

† b. *transf. Obs.*

1654 Z. COKE *Logick* Pref., The prayers of the Saints ascending with you, will Petarr your entrances through heavens Portcullis.

2. *intr.* To fire off petards (sense 2). *rare.*

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. III. ix, A 'wicker Figure'..is promenaded .. then solemnly consumed by fire .. with such petarding and hurraing.

Petardeer, -ier (petădĭi·r). [a. F. *pétardier*, f. *pétard*: see -EER, -IER.] A soldier who manages and fires a petard.

1632 SHERWOOD, A Petardier, *petardier*. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Petardeer*, he that manages or applies a Petard. 1707 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Eng.* III. 656 Ordnance .. Mates to the Master-Gunner. Chief Petardier. 1715 *Jrnls. Ho. Comm.* 41 Wages to the..Fire-masters, Fire-workers, Petardiers, Bombardiers, &c. duly attendant and employed in the Office at the Tower [etc.].

† **Peta·rder.** *Obs.* = prec.

1611 COTGR., *Petardier*, a Petarder; one that vses, or shoots off, a Petard.

Petarrero, obs. var. PEDRERO, a small gun.

Petary, variant of PEATERY, peat-bog.

† **Petasite.** *Herb. Obs.* [ad. Bot.L. *Petasītes*, Gr. πετασίτης, f. πέτασος PETASUS.] The Butter-bur or Pestilence-wort, *Petasites vulgaris*.

1771 *Gentl. Mag.* XLI. 521/1 The autumnal fevers have gone off very easy this season, by the use of Petasite root.

‖ **Petasus** (pe·tăsŏs). [L., a. Gr. πέτασος, f. root πετ- spread out: cf. *petal*.] A low-crowned broad-brimmed hat worn by the ancient Greeks, and frequently represented as worn by the god Hermes or Mercury; hence, also, the winged hat which Hermes is represented as wearing in later art.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. iii, A *Petasus* or Mercurial hat. 1601 — *Poetast.* x, Though he would steal his sisters' Pegasus And rifle him; or pawn his petasus. 1842 J. YATES in *Proc. Philol. Soc.* (1851) I. 9 The dress consists of boots, .. a scarf, .. and a petasus tied under the chin. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* xi. 340 A boy emerging into manhood leaves his petasos and strigil and chlamys to Hermes, the god of games.

Petaunce, etc., obs. forms of PITTANCE, etc.

Petaurine (pĭtō·rĭn), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Petaurinæ* fem. pl., f. *Petaurus*: see next, 2.] a. *adj.* Belonging to or having the characters of the *Petaurinæ*: see next, 2. b. *sb.* One of the *Petaurinæ*; a petaurist.

Petaurist (pĭtō·rĭst). [ad. Gr. πεταυριστής a performer on the πέταυρον or spring-board.]

† 1. An acrobat, tumbler, rope-dancer. *rare*—°.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Petaurist*, a Dancer on the Ropes, a Tumbler, a runner upon Lines. 1658 in PHILLIPS.

2. *Zool.* Any marsupial of the genus *Petaurista* or subfamily *Petaurinæ* (the old genus *Petaurus*), most of which have a patagium or parachute by which they are enabled to take flying leaps; a flying phalanger, Australian flying-squirrel, flying-opossum, or opossum-mouse.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvii. 159 The petaurists, or flying squirrels. 1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 262/2. 1868 OWEN *Anat. Vertebr.* III. 416 In the Koala, which is, perhaps, a more strictly vegetable feeder than the Petaurists or Phalangers, the cæcum..is more than three times the length of the animal.

Hence **Petauri·stic** *a.*: see quot; **Petauri·stine** *a.* and *sb.* = PETAURINE; so also **Petau·rite** *a.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Petauristick*, tumbling, vaulting, running upon ropes. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Petauristine*, *Petaurite*.

Petchary (pe·tʃări). [Onomatopœic, from the bird's cry.] The grey king-bird or chicheree of the West Indies (*Tyrannus dominicensis* or *griseus*).

1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 17 Then the petchary, from the top of a tall cocoa palm, cackled his three or four rapid notes, 'OP, PP, P, Q'.

Pet-cock. [app. f. PET *sb.*¹ or ? *sb.*³ + COCK *sb.*¹ 12.] A small plug-cock fastened in a pipe or cylinder, as in a pump or a steam-engine, for purposes of draining or testing.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1672/2. 1888 HASLUCK *Model Engin. Handybk.* (1900) 107 The pet-cock often fixed to a feed pump barrel is used to test the action of the pump (to see whether it is drawing water), and to draw off confined steam or air.

Pete, obs. form of PEAT, PITY.

‖ **Petechia** (pĭtī·kiă); usually in pl. **petechiæ** (-kiī). *Path.* [mod.L., a. It. *petecchia* 'a specke, or freckle or spot in ones face', pl. *petecchie* 'the meazels or Gods markes' (Florio 1598); thence also F. *pétéchie* (1741 in Hatz.-Darm.). Ulterior history obscure: conjectures in Diez, Scheler, Littré; Hatz.-Darm. say 'd'origine inconnue'.] A small red or purple spot in the skin caused by extravasation of blood, occurring in certain fevers, etc.

[1582 HESTER *Secr. Phiorav* III. xvii. 32 This is the true and perfect Unction, that helpeth Petecchie, a disease so called in the Italian.] 1794-6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) I. 434 Hence the oozing of blood from every part of the body, and the *petechiæ* in those fevers which are termed putrid. 1891 C. CREIGHTON *Hist. Epidem. Brit.* 588 There were small spots or petechiae like those often seen in the plague.

Petechial (pĭtī·kiăl), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *petēchialis*, f. *petēchia*: see prec.] Of the nature of, pertaining to, or characterized by petechiæ.

1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 129 In..petechial Fevers ..it is accounted destructive. 1842 ALLBUTT *Water Cure* (1843) 16 Attacked by spotted or petechial fever with violent epistaxis. 1866 A. FLINT *Prin. Med.* (1880) 1124 True petechiae are to be distinguished from the characteristic eruption of typhus fever, which is often called petechial.

Petechiate (pĭtī·kiĕt), *a.* [f. mod.L. *petēchia* + -ATE [1]] Marked or affected with petechiae.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pete·chio-, combining form of PETECHIA, as in *petechio-erythematous* adj. (See quot.)

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 192 *Petechio-erythematous Rashes*—These are formed as the name implies by a combination of petechial and erythematous eruptions.

† **Petecu·re, -cu·rie.** *Obs.* [AF. for OF. *petite keuerie* (see CURY); cf. *Petty Cury*, name of a street in Cambridge.] 'Small cookery', cookery on a small or simple scale.

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 42 Of petecure I wylle preche; What falles þer to 3ow wylle I teche.

Peteekot, Peteet. obs. ff. PETTICOAT, PETIT.

Petefull, obs f. PITIFUL. **Petegre, -greu,** etc., obs. ff. PEDIGREE. **Petelade:** see PASTELADE.

† **Pe·tenlai·r.** *Obs.* [a. F. *pet-en-l'air* (petanle·r), 1 *pet* PET *sb.*[3], *en l'air* in the air.] A jacket reaching down to the waist.

1753 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn Jrnl.* No. 24 Two very ugly Monkeys, dressed out. with Pa is Caps, and well chosen Peton'air and Petticoat. 1754 *Connoisseur* No. 25 (1774) I. 195 He ice it is, that sacks and petenlairs may be seen at Moorfield's and White-chapel. 1761 FOOTE in *Brit. Mag.* II. 375 English cloths, Irish linens, and French petenlairs.

Peteous, obs. form of PITEOUS.

Peter (pī·tə), *sb.* Forms: 1-2 **Petrus,** 2- **Peter**, also 3-5 **Petir,** 4-5 **Petre**; 7- **peeter** (in senses 4 6). [In 12th c. *Peter*, ad L. *Petrus*, a. Gr. Πέτρος, lit. 'Stone', translating Syr.ac ܟܐܦܐ *Kēfā* (*Cephas*) 'stone', the surname conferred by Christ upon one of his disciples, Simon Peter, historically known as St. Peter, in honour of whom it subsequently became a noted Christian name, in many local forms, e.g. It. *Pietro*, *Pedro*, Sp. Pg. *Pedro*, Pr. *Peire*, OF. *Pierres*, in regimen *Pierre*, F. *Pierre*, AF. *Piers*, *Pers*, *Pierre*; OE. *Petrus*, gen. *Petrĕres*, dat. *Petre*. acc. *Petrus*, *-um*; in Hatt. Gosp. nom. *Petrus*, *Peter*, dat acc. *Petre*, ME. 3-5 *Petir*, 4-5 Wyclif *Petre*.]

A male Christian name; hence in many transferred uses, mostly referring directly or indirectly to St. Peter.

†1. As an exclamation or quasi-oath. *Obs.* (Cf. *Mary! Marry!* etc.)

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 681 He wende ful witerly ache were in is armes: Ac peter! it nas but is puluere. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. vi. 28 'Knowest þou ought A Corseynt Men calleþ Seynt Treuþe'. 'Peter!' quod a Plowman.. 'I knowe him as kuyndeliche, as Clerk doþ his bokes'.

2. Used in proverbial phrases in conjunction with *Paul*; esp. in *to rob* († *borrow from*, † *unclothe*) *Peter to pay* († *clothe*) *Paul*, to take away from one person, cause, etc. in order to pay, or confer something on, another; to discharge one debt by incurring another.

In quot. *c* 1400 we might think that there was a mere conjunction of two well known alliterating names (cf. *Jack* and *Jill*); but something is prob. due to the association of St. Peter and St. Paul, as leading apostles and saints, and as fellow martyrs at Rome. The phrase 'to rob Peter, etc.' may have no more specific origin; at least, the current explanation (quoted by Heylin in 1657-61) is in its details set aside by the chronology, as well as by the occurrence of the phrase in French also: cf. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Pol*, *Dépouiller S. Pierre pour couvrir S. Pol*, to build, or inrich one Church with the ruines, or reuenues of another; also in mod.F., *déconsoler Saint Pierre pour consoler Saint Paul*.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 331 Sum medicyne is for peter þat is not good for poul, for þe diuersite of complexioun. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* i. Rewe Princes geue that which to them selfe attayne, They robbe saint Peter therewith to cloth S. Powle. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 111 Rob Peter and pay Poule, thou sayst I do: But thou robst and poulst Peter and Poule too. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 168 b, That in my judgement is a shame full thing..to uncloath Peter to cloath Paule. 1657-61 HEYLIN *Hist. Ref.* (1674) 121 The Lands of Westminster so dilapidated by Bishop Thirlby..the rest laid out for Reparation to the Church of St Paul; pared almost to the very quick in those days of Rapine. From hence first came that significant By-word (as is said by some) of Robbing Peter to pay Paul. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* clxxvi. (1714) 215 Those that Rob Peter, as we say, to Pay Paul, and take the Bread out of their Masters Mouths to give it to Strangers. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. iii. 35 You may make a shift by borrowing from Peter to pay Paul.

† 3. A name for the cowslip: = *Herb Peter* (see HERB *sb.* 7 b). *Obs.*

a 1400-50 *Stockh. Med. MS.* 192 Peter or cowsloppe, *herba Petri*.

† 4. A kind of wine: ? = PETER-SEE-ME. *Obs.*

a 1625 FLETCHER *Chances* v. iii. (*Song*) By old Claret I enlarge thee, By Canary thus I charge thee, By Britain, Mathewglin, and Peeter, Appear and answer me in meeter.

† 5. 'Some kind of cosmetic' (Halliwell). *Obs.*

1689 *Disc. Van. Modish Women* iii. 43 Our fickle Ladies no less blush (I mean if their Peeter would give them leave). *Ibid.* xi. 175 Then her boxes of Peeter, and Patches, and all her Ornamental knacks and dresses.

6. *Thieves' Cant.* A portmanteau or trunk; a bundle or parcel of any kind.

1668 HEAD *Eng. Rogue* I. *Canting Vocab.*, *Peter*, a Portmantua. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Filch the Peeter*, cut off the Cloak-bag or Port-manteau. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* II. 231 'Three peters cracked and frisked', made a frequent opening of the morning's log. 1894 A. MORRISON *Mean Streets*, etc. 261 People sat defiantly on piles of luggage at the railway stations, and there was never a peter to touch for.

7. **Blue Peter:** see BLUE *a.* 13 (also in *Whist* simply *Peter*).

1803 *Naval Chron.* IX. 417 She has had Blue Peter's flag flying at the fore, as a signal..for sailing. 1885 PROCTOR in *Longm. Mag.* VI. 606 The signal or Peter consists in playing an unnecessarily high card to a trick.

8. *Comb.* a. † **Peter corn:** see quot.; **Peterfish** = *St. Peter's fish* (see b); † **petergrass** (**-grys**), app. a name for wild thyme; **Peter Gunner,** 'an amateur gun' (Farmer *Slang*; but cf *peter* = saltpetre); † **Peterlock** (?); **Peternet,** a kind of fishing net; **Peter-pastoral** *adj.*, derisive expansion of *pastoral*. Also in *Thieves' Cant* in sense 6, as *peter-claiming*, *-cutter*, *-hunting*, *-lay* (see quots.). See also PETER-BOAT, -MAN, -PENNY.

1894 A. MORRISON *Mean Streets*, etc. 258 From this, he ventured on 'peterclaiming, laying hands nonchalantly on unconsidered parcels and bags at railway stations. 1736 DRAKE *Eboracum* I. vii 332 One thrave of corn out of every carucate of land in the bishopric of York; which to this day is called '*Peter corn*. 1862 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* IV. 339 Some cracksmen have what is called a 'petter cutter, that is, a cutter for iron safes. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* iii 99 The fish called..by some, a 'Peter or Penny-fish.. having two remarkable round spots upon either side, these are conceived to be the marks of St. Peter's fingers. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 645 2 *Hoc sipillum*, 'peter grys. 1615 *Cold Yeare* 1614, C ij, It was a shame that poore harmelesse Birds could not be suffered in such pittifull cold weather to save them-selues under a Bush, but that every paltrie 'Peter-gunner must tart Fire and Brimstone at them. 1633 SHIRLEY *Witty Fair One* II. ii, I smell powder, ..it is peter-gunner should have given fire. 1811 *Lexicon Balatr.*, *Peter Gunner*, who will kill all the birds that died last summer. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, 'Peter-hunting, traversing the streets or roads for the purpose of cutting away trunks, &c from travelling carriages. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, 'Peter-Lay, Rogues who follow Petty Thefts, such as cutting Portmanteaus, &c. from behind Coaches. 1397-8 in *30th Rep. Dep. Kpr.* (1875) App. ii 90 [Nine locks with nine keys, called] 'petrelokes. 1584 in *Descr. Thames* (1758) 63 Treat Nets, Peter Nets, must be two Inches large in the Mesh. 1880-4 DAY *Fishes Gt. Brit. & Irel.* I. p. cl, *Peter-nets* have floats along the upper tope and weights along the foot-line, one end is attached on shore, and the other anchored out at sea on a right line with the coast. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 672 Water-gruel sonnets on the 'peter-pastoral ruralities of the Serpentine.

b. Combinations with *Peter's*: † (**St.**) **Peter's barge, bark, boat, ship,** allusive names for the Christian or Catholic Church; † **St. Peter's corn,** the single-grained wheat, *Triticum monococcum* (Linn.); † **Peter's cress,** a name for Samphire: see quot.; (**St.**) **Peter's fish,** a name given to several fishes (as the John Dory, the haddock, etc.) having a mark on each side near the pectoral fin, affirmed in legend to have been made by St. Peter's thumb and finger when he caught the fish for the tribute-money (Matt. XVII. 27); **Peter's penny:** see PETER-PENNY.

c 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* IV 1214 Ye shal leden hem on-to 'peteres barge. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. xlvii. § 1. 68 *Briza Monococcos*, after L'Obelius; ..in English 'Saint Peters Corne. 1884 MILLER *Plant n.*..St Peter's Corn, *Triticum monococcum*. 1866 *Treas. Bot* 347 'Cress, *Peter's*, an old name for *Crithmum maritimum*. *Ibid* 348 'This a herb properly enough called Rock cress from its growing in the crevices of rocks, came to be known as Peter's cress. 1611 COTGR., *Doree*, the Dorce, or 'Saint Peters fish. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 137 Doree, St. Peters fish. 1857 WRIGHT *Dict.* II. 738/1 *Peter's fish*, the haddock. Haddock has spots on either side, which are said to be marks of St. Peter's fingers, when he caught that fish for the tribute. 1678 *Domus Olimpia* 188 The only man judged capable of governing 'St. Peter's Ship in so boisterous time.

c. **St. Peter's wort** (also **St. Peterwort, Peterwort**), a name for several plants: (*a*) the Cowslip, *Primula veris* (= Herb Peter); (*b*) certain species of *Hypericum* or St. John's wort, esp. *H. quadrangulum*; also of the kindred American genus *Ascyrum*; (*c*) Feverfew, *Pyrethrum Parthenium*.

? 1516 *Grete Herball* cccl. Tv, Primula veris is called prymerolles. Some call it saynt peterworte. 1552 ELYOT, *Ascyrum*, of some is called Peter worte: other wolde haue it to be Tutson; some think it to be a kind of S. Johns worte, and that is most lykely, and may be called square S Johns grasse. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I xl. 19 It [Feverfew] is called..of some Whitewurte, also S Peters wurt. *Ibid.* xlv 66 It is hoate and dry like S Johns grasse, or S. Peters wurte. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cli 434. 1733 MILLER *Gard. Dict.*, *Ascyrum*, S. Peter's wort. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot* XXV (1794) 37 Another wild sort..growing in most hedges and woods, and called Saint Peter's wort.

Hence **Pe·terkin, Pe·terling** *nonce-wds.* [dim. of *Peter*], a petty claimant to the spiritual position of St. Peter and his reputed successors the Popes.

c 1662 F. KERBY in *P. Heywood's Diaries*, etc. (1883) III. 30 Proud peter-lings vouchsafe the crown to bles. 1892 HUXLEY *Ess. Controverted Quest.* 15 Setting up Lutheran, Zwinglian, and other Peterkins, in the place of the actual claimant to the reversion of the spiritual wealth of the Galilean fisherman.

† **Peter,** *v.*[1] [f. PETER *sb.* 5.] *trans.* To apply cosmetics to, to 'paint'.

1656 EARL MONM tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* 161 My face is now so fresh and ruddy, because people have peter'd it, and coloured it with lakes.

Pe·ter, *v.*[2] *slang* or *colloq.* [Origin unknown.]

1. *trans.* To cease, stop, leave off. *slang.*

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Peter that*, synonymous with *stow that*.

2. *intr. Peter out* (orig. *U.S. Mining colloq.*): To diminish gradually and cease; to run out and disappear (as a stream, a vein of ore); to die out, give out, fail, come to an end.

a 1865 A. LINCOLN in McClure *Life* (1896) 133 The store in which he clerked was 'petering out'—to use his own expression. 1865 S. BOWLES *Across Continent* 133 Humboldt River runs west and south from three hundred to five hundred miles, and then finds ignominious end in a 'sink', or quietly 'peters out'. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Peter* or *peter out*, to fail gradually in size, quantity, or quality. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.*, *Childr. Israel* i, But the luck had failed, the mines petered out. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 9 Jan 45/1 Human effort of all kinds tends..to 'peter out'.

Peter, variant of PITRE, saltpetre, etc.

Peteraro, obs. var. PEDRERO, a small gun.

Pe·ter-boat. [app. f. PETER *sb.* + BOAT: cf. *Peterman*.] Local name (chiefly on the Thames and adjacent coasts) for a decked fishing-boat smaller than a smack or yawl; also for a dredgerman's double-ended boat, travelling equally well bow or stern foremost.

1540 in R. G. Marsden *Sel. Pl. Crt. Adm.* (1894) I. 99, I .. being in a certeyn petyr boat comyng toward the towne of Lye. 1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Northw. Hoe* II. i. Wks. 1873 III 20 If we haue but good draughts in my peeter-boate. 1769 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg* 69/1 Discovered by the people of a peter-boat, on the shore somewhere below Gravesend. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) II. 148 The boats of the dredgermen are of a peculiar shape. They have no stern, but are the same fore and aft. They are called Peter boats. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. xii. 16 Model of 'Peterboat', used in the whitebait fishery.

Peterera, -ro, var. PEDRERO, a small gun.

† **Pe·terish,** *a. Obs.* [f. PETRE + -ISH [1].] Containing saltpetre.

1690 in R. W. Cochran-Patrick *Med. Scotl.* iv. (1892) 65 When peterish earth shall be found, to dispose thereof for the convenience of the gun-powder factories.

Peterman (pī·tərmăn). [app. f. PETER *sb.* (in allusion to the occupation of Simon Peter).]

1. A fisherman; formerly, app. one who practised a particular kind of fishing.

c 1400 *Act Comm. Council London* in C. Welch *Tower Bridge* (1894) 88 An Acte concernyng Petermen and other fysshing in the Thames [decrees that] none fish in the Thames with anglys nor other engines, but only with nets of assize and only at times seasonable, nor near any wharf of the bridge. 1500 *Acc.*, *ibid.*, Fines of Petermen for fishing and rugging at the bridge, and with their nets and engines daily hurting the bridge contrary to diveis acts thereof made. 1624 HEYWOOD *Captives* IV. i, *Clowne*. But (resolve mee) feythefully *Fisher*. As I am honest peterman. 1629 H. BURTON *Truth's Triumph* 230 The troubled sea, where Romes Peter men finde the best fishing. 1630 in *Descr. Thames* (1758) 68 No Peter-men shall .. fish or work with any Manner of Net upon the said Water. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Peterman*, a fisherman; a fellow-craftsman of the Apostle Peter. 1894 C. WELCH *Tower Bridge* 73 Crowded with devout citizens, from the dignified Alderman to the rough clad peterman. (*Historical.*)

† 2. Some kind of beer. *Obs.*

1767 S. PATTERSON *Another Trav.* II. 51 To give him a dram, or a glass of peterman.

3. *Thieves' Cant.* [f. PETER *sb.* 6.] A thief who steals portmanteaus from vehicles.

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX 209 As good a cracksman or peter-man as any in the ring. 1863 *Story of Lame. Thief* 9 (Farmer) Sometimes he'd turn peterman, and he had been generally lucky at it.

† **Pe·termas.** *Obs. rare.* [f. PETER *sb.* + MASS *sb.*[1]] The feast of St. Peter ad Vincula, Aug. 1. (Cf next, quot. 1747.)

c 1000 WULFSTAN *Hom.* I 272 Romfeoh gelæste man æghwæ'ce geare be Peteres mæssan. 1548 *Aberdeen Regr.* XX. (Jam.), Petermas nixt cumis.

Petermorel, obs. var. *petty morel*: see MOREL.

Pe·ter-pe·nny, Peter's penny. Usu. in pl. **Pe·ter-pe·nce, Peter's pence.** [f. PETER *sb.* (in reference to the claim of the see of Rome to the patrimony of St. Peter) + PENNY.]

1. *Hist.* An annual tax or tribute of a penny from each householder having land of a certain value, paid before the Reformation to the papal see at Rome; also, a similar tribute paid by several northern lands.

The institution of Peter's pence has been attributed to the king of Wessex, 688-728, and to Offa king of Mercia, 755-94. It is mentioned as due by ancient law in a (Latin) letter of Canute in 1031. It was discontinued by statute in 1534.

c 1205 LAY. 31964 Inne wes þe uormeste mon þe Peteres peni bigon. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10139 Fram rome he broȝte an heste þat me here nome Peteres peni of eth hous þat smoke out of come [Cf. 9720 Peteres panes þat me gadeiet manion.] *c* 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd *Three Treat. Wyclif* (1851) 147 Antecrist makiþ hise [priests] knowen..

bi peterpens gederynge. *a* 1492 J. Rous *Hist. Reg. Angl.* (1716) 72 Denarius Petri, Anglice Petir pens, vel Romscot. 1535 Coverdale *Bible* Ded., I passe ouer his pestilent pykynge of Peter pens out of youre realme. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. lxvi. (1739) 148 The Roman Tribute of Peter-pence was allowed by the Conqueror's Law to the Bishops Court. 1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 183 Every one who shall have thirty pence of current money in his house, of his own property .. shall pay a Peter-penny. 1747 Carte *Hist. Eng.* I. 274 Being paid at the rate of a penny by every family that had thirty pence annual rent in land, every year on the first of August, the feast of St. Peter ad vincula, [it] was thence called Peter-pence. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 668/1 Linköping .. it was at a council held in this town in 1153 that the payment of Peter's pence was agreed to at the instigation of Nicholas Breakspeare.

2. Applied to the voluntary contributions of Roman Catholic peoples to the papal treasury since 1860.

1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 26 Sept. 12/1 The more ignorant believers who were asked to contribute to Peter's Pence. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXV. 483/2 He [Antonelli, 1870] obtained from the Italians payment of the Peter's pence (5,000,000 lire) remaining in the papal exchequer.

† Pe·ter-see-me·. *Obs.* Also **Peter-sa-meene, -se-mea,** (?) **-semine.** [A corruption of *Pedro Ximenes*, the name of a celebrated Spanish grape, so called after its introducer: see quot. 1846, and Notes to Dekker in Pearson's ed. 1, 3.] A kind of Spanish wine.

1617 Brathwait *Law of Drinking* 80, I am phlegmaticke as may be, Peter see me must inure me. 1623 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Praise of Hempseed* 5 Peeter-se-mea, or head-strong Charnico, Sherry, nor Rob o-Dauy here could flowe. 1623 Middleton & Rowley *Sp. Gipsy* iii i. (1653) E 3 b, Peter see me shall wash thy nowle. 1630 Dekker *and Pt. Honest Wh.* Wks 1873 II. 160 A pottle of Greeke wine, a pottle of Peter sa meene 1631 Heywood *1st Pt Fair Maid of West* iii. Wks 1874 II. 301 Peter-see mee, Canary, or Charnico. [1846 Ford *Gatherings fr. Spain* 152 The *Pedro Ximenes*, or delicious sweet-tasted grape which is so celebrated, came originally from Madeira, and was planted on the Rhine, whence about two centuries ago one Peter Simon brought it to Malaga.]

Petersham (pi·tə,ʃăm). [Named after Viscount Petersham, *c* 1812.] (*attrib.*, or *ellipt.* as *sb.*) **a.** Name for a kind of heavy overcoat or breeches formerly fashionable; also for the cloth of which such overcoats are made. **b.** Name for a thick kind of ribbon of ribbed or corded silk used for strengthening the waists of women's dresses, and for belts and hatbands.

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XL 95 What crowding and jostling to get a side view Of my Petersham breeches and coat of sky-blue. 1819 *Hermit in London* III 82 Put on my dowlas Petershams, half-stockings, and dicky. 1863 Gronow *Recollect.* ii. 134 The Viscount [Petersham] was likewise a great Mæcenas among the tailors, and a particular kind of great-coat when I was a young man was called a Petersham. 1864 *Athenæum* 29 Oct. 558/3 We deal with less disputable matters when we come to Petersham coats, so called from the head of the 'Dandies' of half a-century ago, who afterwards became Earl of Harrington. 1904 *Woollen Draper's Terms* in *Tailor & Cutt.* 4 Aug. 47 1/3 Petersham Cloth A heavy woollen cloth having a round nap surface; used for heavy overcoats.

Peterwort: see Peter *sb.* 8 c.

Petewous, -wus, obs. forms of Piteous.

Pe·tful, *a rare.* [f. Pet *sb.*[2] + -ful.] Pettish.

1861 Saia *Dutch Pict.* xx. 315 Sitting, with petful impatience, in the parlour.

Peth, Pether, dial. forms of Pith, Pedder.

† Pethrow, obs. corrupt form of Pedrero.

1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Brave Sea fight* Wks iii 42 Ordnance of whole Cannon, Demy-Cannon, Cannon Pethrow, whole Culuering, and Demy-Culuering.

Pethwind, variant of Bethwine.

Petiaguay, -augre, obs. corrupt ff. Piragua.

Peticoot, -cote, obs. forms of Petticoat.

Peti degree, petiegre, -grew: see Pedigree.

Petie, obs. form of Petty, Pity.

Petifactor: see Pettifactor.

† Pe·tifoot. *pl.* **petifeet.** *rare.* [For *petty feet*; rendering L. *pediculus*, dim. of *pes* foot.] Little foot: in quot. = peduncle or pedicle (of an apple).

c 1420 *Pallad on Husb.* iii 902 Let her petifeet downward be wende, And touche hem not vntil they schal be spende.

Petigre(e, -grue, etc., obs. forms of Pedigree.

† Petigrew, pettigree. *Obs.* Also 6 **petygrew, petigrue, -gre(e.** [f. Petit, Petty *a.* + Pr. *greù, agreù* holly (also *grevel, agreveu, agrofel, agrafuelh*, Mistral) = Gascon *agreu*, Cat. *grevol* (Körting):—L. *acrifolium* holly (f. *acri-s* sharp, piercing + *folium* leaf): cf. *aquifolium* (for **acui-, acifolium*) holly. *Petit greù* may itself occur in Pr., as the equivalent of F. *petit houx* 'little holly', synon. of *brusc*, butcher's broom.]

A name for Butcher's Broom (*Ruscus aculeatus*).

1538 Turner *Libellus, Ruscus*.. Humile officinæ uocant bruscum, angli Butchers broome, & Petygrew. 1548 — *Names of Herbes* 69 Petigrue groweth in Kent wilde by hedge sydes 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* ii. cccxxiv. 760 It is called..in English Kneeholme..and Petigree. 1611 Cotgr., *Petit houx*, Kneeholme, Pettigree, Butchers Broome.

Pe·tillate, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. F. *pétiller* (dim. of *péter* to break wind): see -ate[3] 7.] *intr.* To crepitate, to effervesce (as an aerated liquid).

1892 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXI. 622 Sparkling Hock and petillating Moselle

† Petilo·demenage. *Obs. rare.* = Petty lodemanage: see Lodemanage.

1622 Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch* 138 Primage, Petilodemenage, and sometimes Pilotage, according to the accustomed manner in the like Voyages.

Petimorel, obs. var *petty morel*: see Morel.

Petinine (pe·tinəin). *Chem.* [f. Gr. πετειν-ός volatile + -ine[5].] A synonym of *Iso-butylamine*, $CH(CH_3)_2.CH_2.NH_2$.

1853 *Pharmac. Jrnl.* XIII. 134 The sulphates of..chinoline, picoline, petinine are..insoluble. 1857 Miller *Elem. Chem.* III. 212. 1868–77 Watts *Dict. Chem.* V. 737 Petinine, a volatile base obtained by Anderson from the most volatile portion of bone-oil, is..isomeric, or perhaps identical, with tetrylamine.

Petiola·ceous, *a. rare*–°. [f. L. *petiolus* Petiole + -aceous.] = Petiolate.

1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Petiolaceus*. petiolaceous.

Petiolar (pe·tiolăi), *a.* [f. L. *petiolus* Petiole + -ar.] Of, pertaining to, of the nature of a petiole.

1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* iii. xv. (1765) 204 Petiolar Buds. 1793 Martyn *Lang. Bot.*, *Petiolaris cirrus*, a petiolar tendril, proceeding from the petiole of a leaf. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 169 The genus Erigonum in which there is no petiolar sheath. 1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner.* 376 In the glandular ends of the petiolar appendages of Passifloræ

Also **Pe·tiolary** *a.*, in same sense. *rare*–°.

1828 Webster, *Petiolar, Petiolary*.

Petiolate (pe·tiolĕt), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *petiolāt-us*, f. *petiol-us* Petiole: see -ate[1]. In F. *pétiolé*.] Having or furnished with a petiole; stalked; borne or growing upon a petiole or stalk. **a.** *Bot.*

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Leaf, Petiolate Leaf*, one affixed to a plant by means of a peculiar pedicle 1785 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xvi. (1794) 183 The lower ones [leaves] petiolate, the upper sessile. 1861 Bentley *Man. Bot.* (1870) 133 When a leaf arises from the stem by means of a petiole it is said to be stalked or petiolate.

b. *Zool.*: see Petiole 2; *spec.* in *Entom.* Belonging to the division *Petiolata* of hymenopterous insects, with a stalked abdomen, as bees, wasps, etc.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* xliii. IV. 185 Insects that have a petiolate abdomen. 1856–8 W. Clark *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 350 Abdomen always petiolate.

Also **Pe·tiolated** *a.*, in same senses.

1756 *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 835 The leaves of this species are constantly petiolated 1856–8 W. Clark *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 641 Branchiopoda.—Two eyes petiolated and a frontal ocellus sessile.

Petiole (pe·tiol). *Nat. Hist.* [= mod.F. *pétiole*, ad. L. *petiol-us* little foot, stem, stalk of fruit: specialized by Linnæus:

1751 Linnæus *Philos. Bot.* 41 *Petiolus, Pedunculus, Pediculus* antecessoribus Synonymi fuere, nobis autem minime. Petiolus promit folium, et Pedunculus Fructificationem.]

1. *Bot.* The footstalk of a leaf, by which it is attached to the stem; a leaf-stalk.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Petiole, petiolum*, among botanists, expresses that stalk which supports the leaves, as the peduncle does the fructifications. *Ibid.* s. v. *Leaf*, The oppositely pinnated .. folioles stand opposite to one another on the common petiole. 1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 250 Leaves,..gradually narrowed into long winged petioles.

2. *Zool.* Applied to a slender stalk-like structure supporting some part, as the eye-stalk in certain Crustacea, or the stalk connecting the abdomen and thorax in wasps, ants, and other insects.

1782 André in *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 441 *note*, Crabs, whose eyes are placed on petioles, or stalks, and are moveable. 1856–8 W. Clark *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 243 Filaments of branchiæ numerous, placed on a petiole twisted spirally.

Petioled (pe·tiōld), *a.* [f. prec. + -ed[2].] Furnished with a petiole: petiolate.

1793 Martyn *Lang. Bot.*, *Petiolatum folium*, a Petiolate or Petioled leaf. 1877–84 F. E. Hulme *Wild Fl.* p. xiii, Stem-leaves shortly petioled or sessile.

Petiolule (petiolĭul). *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *petiolul-us*, dim. of *petiolus* Petiole; also in mod.F. (Littré).] A partial or secondary petiole; the footstalk of a leaflet in a compound leaf.

1832 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* i. ii. 94 In all truly compound leaves the petiole is articulated with each petiolule. 1861 Bentley *Man. Bot.* (1870) 167 The divisions of the petiole.. are then called petiolules, stalklets, or partial petioles.

Hence **Petio·lular** *a.* [= F. *pétiolulaire*], pertaining to a petiolule; **Petio·lulate** *a.* [= F. *pétiolulé*], having, or borne upon, a petiolule.

1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, Petiolular. 1881 Baker in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* 267 Leaflets 7,..alternate, petiolulate.

Petious, obs form of Piteous.

Petipanik, *petty panic*: see Petty *a.* 5.

Petit († pe·tit, ‖ pəti), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 6 **petyt,** 7 **pettit**; *β.* 5–6 **petyte,** 5–8 **-ite,** 7 **pettite**; *γ.* 7 **peteet, -e.** [a. F. *petit*, fem. *petite* (11th c.) = Pr. and Cat. *petit*, Olt. *petitto, piletto* (both in Florio, 1611). Found in Anglo-Fr. phrases or combs. from 13th c., and as an Eng. adj. in 14th c.; but before 1400 written also *pety*, later *petty*, which became the proper English form; but, beside this, *petit* continued in use, being still common in the 17th c., though little used in the 18th c., exc. as retained in legal phrases, or as influenced by modern French (in some phrases from which it still occurs). While it was still a living Eng. word the final *t* was pronounced, as shown by the frequent 16–17th c. spelling *petite, -yte* (in Eng. only a spelling-variant, not distinctively fem. as in Fr.). The stress varied; the alliteration and rhythm in *Piers Plowman* shows *pe·tit* (as does the surname *Pettit*); while the spellings *peteet, -eete*, show final stress.

The origin of F. *petit* is uncertain: 'the primitive type appears to have been **pitittum* or **petittum*' (Darmest.), and as there is no such form in L., many scholars think it a derivative of a Celtic root *pett-* 'part, piece, bit', whence also It *pezza*, F. *pièce*, Eng. *piece*. Cf. Diez s.v. *Pilo*, Thurneysen *Keltoroman.* s.v. *Pezza*, Körting (1901), stem *pett-*, No 7106.]

† 1. Of small size, small; also occas. Few or small in number. *Obs.*

α. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xiv. 242 Poueste nis but a petit pinge appereth nought to his naule. 1420 *E. E. Wills* (1892) 46, i petit brase morter. 1569 T. Norton *To Q.'s deceived subjects N. C.* Diij, The number is great agaynste you, infinitely exceedyng your petit multitude. 1665 Needham *Med. Medicinæ* 193 That sort of petit Animals. 1671 F. Phillips *Reg Necess* 356 Which declared the number of his Servants not to be small, petit, or inconsiderable [1854 H Miller *Sch. & Schm.* xv. (18-8) 323 A really handsome man,. with..an erect though somewhat petit figure.]

β. 1567 Drant *Horace* To his Bk. R viij, Stamering age to petyte ladder in corners al wil reede thee. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 113 Kishmy a pettite castle not farre from Tasques. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* i xii. 40 Many other petite tracts of ground. 1671 Grew *Anat. Plants* i. vii. § 16 As in cutting a petite and Infant-Bean, may be seen.

γ 1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc Relig.* i. i. 6 The fortuitous concourse of infinite peteet Atomes. 1675 Teonge *Diary* (1825) 114 At the south east corner of this peteete building.

† 2. Of little importance or value; insignificant, trifling: = Petty *a.* 2. *Obs.*

α. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A viii 60 His pardoun In purgatorie is petit, I trouwe. 1554 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. xvi 139 It was not meet..that the Bishop [Bonner] should debase himself to such petit Functions of Preaching 1599 Thynne *Animadv.* (1865) 52 But on these and suche petit matters, I will not nowe longe insiste. *a* 1716 South *Serm.* (1717) V. 492 Their grand Subject was Truth, and consequently above all petit Arts, and poor Additions. *a* 1734 North *Lives* (1826) III. 275 His name..confined to some petit cycle in a musty genealogy. 1759 Dilworth *Pope* 99 [His] taste..was turned entirely towards the grand; he hated everything petit.

β. 1565 Jewel *Repl. Harding* (1611) 135, I passe by other petite faults. 1610 T. Abbott *Old Way* 25 By a petite reason [marg *a surda ratiuncula*] of Pelagius he was driuen to speake absurdly thereof. *a* 1637 B. Jonson *Underwoods*, *Eupheme* ix, In all her petite actions, so devote. 1691 Wood *Ath Oxon.* (1817) III. 1203 In translating, and other petite employments.

† 3. Subordinate, minor, on a small scale: = Petty *a.* 3. Sometimes as opposed to *grand*. *Obs.*

α. 1532 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* ii. li. S v b, To scom the see of pyrates & petyt robbers of the see. 1552 Huloet, Petit brybar, *furcifer*.. Petit bribarye, *latrocinium*. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Hereford.* ii. (1662) 35 Milfied (a petit Prince of that Country). 1722 J. Richardson *Statues*, etc. *Italy* 273 The Stiff, Petit Style of Painting, the Remnant of Gothicism. 1724 Bp Nicolson in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. ii. IV. 335 All our pedlers and petit merchants are confederating..against the currency of them. [1897 *Genealog. Mag.* Oct. 365 In it [manor court of Teignmouth] were anciently tried all petit cases relating to the inhabitants.]

β 1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb Kent* (1826) 11 Kent was then divided into foure petite kingdomes. 1588 — *Eiren.* iv. xx. 619 To deliuer the gaols of..idle poor folkes, petite theeues, and some others 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* iii. ii. 196. 1642 Heylin *Help to Hist.* (1671) 4 Those inferiour and petite Kings, being in tract of time worn out.

† b. Hence *Petit bribing* adj., practising 'petit bribery': cf. quot. 1552 in 3 *a*. *Obs.*

1634 Canne *Necess. Separ.* 143 The petitbribing Sumner rideth fooorth laden with excommunications

4. In special collocations (rarely hyphened), as an earlier form or variant of *petty*: **petit custom**: see Petty *a.* 5; **Petit Bag, canon, captain, officer**: see Petty Bag, Petty canon, Petty captain, Petty officer; also, **petit** Cape, Chapman, Constable, Juror, Jury, Larceny, Sergeanty, -ry, Sessions, Treason.

‖ 5. In some mod. French collocations adopted in English, as **petit baume,** a liquor distilled from *Croton balsamiferum* in the West Indies; **petit choux, petit point**: see quots.; **petit verre,** a glass of liqueur [*lit.* a small glass]. Also Petit-maître, Petit souper.

1858 Hogg *Veg. Kingd.* 658 The distilled plant furnishes the liquor called *eau de mantes*, or **petit baume*, in the West Indies. 1706 Phillips, '**Petits Choux*, a sort of Paste for garnishing, made of fat Cheese, Flower, Eggs, Salt, etc. bak'd in a Pye-pan, and Ic'd over with fine Sugar. 1882 Caulfeild & Saward *Dict. Needlework* 32/1 *Tent Stitch*, this stitch is also known as '*petit point' and 'perlenstich'. 1862 Thackeray *Philip* xix, He summoned the waiter, and paid for his **petit verre*. 1895 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 521 [He] sipped his *petit verre*.

B. *sb.* **† 1.** A little boy in a grammar-school; a junior schoolboy. Also *transf* Obs

1460–70 *Ipswich Sch. Reg.* in *Trans R. Hist. Soc.* (1902) XVI. 166 Petytis vocati Apeseyes and Song. 1531 Elyot *Gov.* iii. xxv, Some..be as who sayeth petites and unethe lettered. 1534 More *Conf. agst. Trib.* i. xix. Wks. 1165/2 A teacher of children, (or as they call suche one in the grammer scoles) an vsher or a mayster of the petytes. 1571

FULKE *Confut. Popery* 127 You haue discouered such a soleinne secret to the yong petits of Popery. 1691 tr. *Emiliannes Observ. Journ. Naples* 19 They..count them [classes] backward; for that which receives the Petits at first, is called the seventh Classis.

†2. A variety of domestic pigeon. *Obs. rare.*

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Pigeon*, Many sorts of Pigeons, such as Carriers, ..Barbs, Petits, owls, spots [etc.].

‖ **Petite** (pəti·t, pĕti·t), *a.* [In sense 1, obs. var. of piec.; now only as Fr. fem. of *petit* adj.: see prec.]

†1. A variant of PETIT, q. v. (used without reference to gender or sex). *Obs.*

2. Now, of a woman or girl: Little, of small stature or size, tiny.

1784 J. BARRY in *Lect. Paint.* iii. (1848) 132 His [Raphael's] women in general are either charged and heavy, or dry and petite. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 51 Her person was petite and trivial. 1829 *Yng. Lady's Bk.* 290 The style of dress suitable to..the pretty and petite. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst World* 48, I know that Florence's slender petite figure cannot compare with mine.

3. In certain French collocations often used in Eng., as **petite morale**, minor morals, the ethics of every-day details; **petite pièce**, a minor performance; in *pl.*, the minor writings of an author (formerly as Eng. *petite pieces*).

1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 341 P 9 [The French] always close their Tragick Entertainments with what they call a *Petite Piece.* 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VI. 155/2 The petite pieces of this eminent writer [Dryden] are too numerous to specify here. 1825 JEFFREY *Ess* (1844) I. 265 [They] composed a variety of petite pieces, and novels of polite gallantry. 1832 *Edin. Rev.* July 521 The duties, and decencies, and charities, which are, after all, the *petite morale* of a home. 1884 SEELEY *H. Walpole* viii. 192 This country is..hardened against the *petite morale.*

Petit(e degree, obs. erron. form of PEDIGREE

Petiteness (pĕti·tnĕs). [f. PETITE + -NESS.]

†a. Smallness, small size (*obs*). b. Finicking or dainty littleness; puniness (*contemptuous*).

a 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* iii. vi 276 In respect of the smallness and petiteness of these little Animals. 1796 *Mod. Gulliver's Trav.* 50, I could not manage their box, (from its petiteness), so as to play with distinct fairness. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 18 June 11 A sombreness and roughness of dress and a petiteness of person about a number of them [Irish Members].

‖ **Petitio** (pĕti·ſio, pĕti·ti,o). [L.: see next] The Latin word for 'asking, begging, petitioning, petition', used in some phrases: esp.

‖ **Petitio inducíarum**, *Law* = IMPARLANCE 2.

1705 in PHILLIPS 1847 CRAIG s.v *Petition, Petitio inducíarum*, the same in the civil law as *imparlance* in the common law; namely, a motion made to the declaration of the plaintiff by the defendant, whereby he craves respite, or another day, to put in his answer.

‖ **Petitio principii** (pĕti·ſio prinsi·pi,əi) *Logic* [lit. begging or taking for granted of the beginning or of a principle], a logical fallacy which consists in taking for granted a premiss which is either equivalent to, or itself depends on, the conclusion, and requires proof; an instance of this; a 'begging the question'.

1531 TINDALE *Exhos* 1 *John* v. 1-3 Wks. (1573) 420/1 Which kynde of disputyng schole men call *Petitio principii*, the prouyng of two certaine thynges, eche by the other, and is no prouyng at all. 1565 JEWEL *Rebl. Harding* Wks. 1848 II. 339 This argument is called *petitio principii*, which is, when a thing is taken to make proof, that is doubtful, and standeth in question, and ought itself to be proved 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I iv. (1686) 11. 1668 DRYDEN *Def. Ess. Dram. Poesy* Ess. (ed. Ker) I. 131 Here you see, instead of proof, or reason, there is only *petitio principii* 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* IV Introd., Had it not been for a *petitio principii*, the whole controversy had been settled at once. 1827 WHATELY *Logic* iii. § 3. 142. 1887 FOWLER *Deduct. Logic* (ed. 9) viii. 145 The argument in a circle is the most important case of the fallacy called *Petitio Principii* (or, as it is more properly called, *Petitio Quæsiti*, begging the question).

Petition (pĕti·ſən), *sb.* Also 4-7 -cion, 4-6 -cioun, -cyon, etc. [a. F. *pétition*, in OF. *peticiun* (12th c. in Littré), ad. L. *petitiōn-em*, n. of action f. *petĕre* to aim at, seek, lay claim to, ask, beg.]

1. The action of formally asking, begging, supplicating, or humbly requesting; esp. in phr. *to make petition*, to ask, supplicate, or formally beg.

1417 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. ii. I 57 He was forced againste his will to make peticion to have yor Peace by indenture. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxvi. (Percy Soc.) 187 We thought to her we made peticion. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 169 The instant peticion of any other person. 1611 BIBLE *Esther* vii. 3 Let my life be giuen me at my petition. 1673 TEMPLE *Observ. United Prov.* Wks. 1731 I 37 Petition signifying barely asking or demanding, tho' implying the Thing demanded to be wholly in the Right and Power of them that give. 1827 COBBETT *Addr. Men Bristol* Wks. XXXII. 61 Petition, peaceable petition, is the course. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 212 The company's charter could be renewed only on petition and payment of a fine.

†b. *Petition of the principle*: begging of the question; = PETITIO *principii*. *Obs.*

1579 FULKE *Heshins' Parl.* 223 He must haue an easie aduersarie, or else he shall gaine litle by such petition of principles. 1618 CHAPMAN *Hesiod* Ded., Or if the allusion (or petition of the Principle) begge with too brond a Licence in the Generall. 1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Diogenes & Plato* Wks. 1853 I. 458/1 Those terms are puerile, and imply a petition of a principle.

2. A supplication or prayer; an entreaty; *esp.* a solemn and humble prayer to the Deity, or to a sovereign or superior; also, one of the clauses of a prayer, e. g. of the Lord's prayer.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 299 Nede behoued him grante to clerke & baroun, & hold þam þe conaute of ilk peticioun. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 363 (MS. Gg. 4. 27) And here compleyntys & petycions. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* vii. i. 214 Now syre this is my petycyon for thys feest, that ye wylle gyue me mete and drynke suffycyauntly for this twelue moneth. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, Then shall the priest saye the Lordes prayer, the people repeating after him euery peticion. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 650 This one prayer yet remains, might I be heard, No long petition, speedy death 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 733 What shou'd he do, who twice had lost his Love? What Notes invent, what new Petitions move? 1750 GRAY *Long Story* 49 My Lady heard their joint petition. 1885 RUSKIN *Pleas. Eng.* 136 Our petition in the Litany, against sudden death, was written originally to her [St. Barbara].

b. *transf.* The matter of the petition; the thing asked or entreated: as in *to have* or *receive one's petition, to grant a petition.*

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxviii. 154 (Harl. MS) Sithe I shall dye, I aske the law of yow, *scil.* þat I may haue iij. peticiouns or I deye. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* lv. (1520) 31 b/2 He sayde ..he sholde haue somwhat of his petycyon. 1526 TINDALE 1 *John* v. 15 We knowe thatt we shall have the peticions that wee desyred of hym. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* ii. i. 58 O Rome, I make thee promise, If the redresse will follow, thou receiuest Thy full Petition at the hand of Brutus.

3. A formally drawn up request or supplication; *esp.* a written supplication from an individual or body of inferiors to a superior, or to a person or body in authority (as a sovereign or legislature), soliciting some favour, privilege, right, or mercy, or the redress of some wrong or grievance.

[1324-15 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 297/1 La dite Prohibition, dount les transescryt est cosu a ceste petitioun.] 1450 *Ibid.* V. 180/1 Agreith to this Petition of Resumption, and the same accepteth. 1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* (1574) 17 They haue none other remedy but to sue vnto the lorde by peticion. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* v. i. 19 That it will please you To giue this poore petition to the King. 1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 8 The petition of Philip Bushell, whose Father was unjustly condemned, see is the title. 1736 SHERIDAN in *Swift's Lett* (1768) IV 161 Thus this great affair has ended like the Yorkshire petition, which has been the chief business of the house of commons this session. 1812 J SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 386 Goods are said to be delivered by Petition, when they are returned for some legal purpose, and are allowed to be imported without the tedious form of an entry. 1844 H. H WILSON *Brit. Ind* a III. 550 They prepared a petition to the House against the Bill.

†b. *spec.* The form in which the Houses of Parliament formerly presented a measure for the king's granting: now represented by the passing of a bill for the royal assent. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

[1367 *Act* 36 *Edw. III*, c. 2 Sachiez nous avoir resceu la peticion baillez a nous par la commune de notre realme, en cest present parlement en la forme qui sensuyt] 1414 *Rolls of Parlt* IV. 22 Þe kyng of his grace especial graunteþ þat fro hens forþ no þyng be enacted to þe Peticione of the Comune, þat be contrarie of hir askyng, wharby þey shuld be bounde wiboute their assent. 1439 *Ibid.* V. 9/1 A Petition putte up to the Kyng in this Parlement, by the Communes of this londe. 1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, c 11 Everything byfore rehersed declared and expressed in this bill of peticion. 1681 NEVILE *Plato Rediv.* 111 Another Act..by which it was provided, That no Parliament should be dismist, till all the Petitions were answered; That is, in the Language of those times, till all the Bills were finished. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed 2) V. 3 It became fully established in the reign of Rich. III. that no award could be made on a private petition, without a formal and complete act of the whole legislature.

c. *Petition and Advice* (*Eng. Hist.*): the Remonstrance presented by Parliament to Cromwell on 4 Apr. 1657.

1657-76 WHITELOCK *Mem.* (1732) 655/2 A Writing which they stiled, The humble Petition and Advice of the Parliament of England, Scotland, and Ireland to his Highness. *Ibid*, This Petition and Advice was presented to his Highness by the House. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II x. 258, 266. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) IV. x. 245 This 'Remonstrance' of Pack's ..under the name 'Petition and Advice presented to his Highness,' became famous to the world in those spring months. 1884 C. H FIRTH in Low & Pulling *Dict. Eng. Hist.* 818/1 On the whole the Petition and Advice established a far more workable distribution of political power than the instrument of government.

d. *Petition of Right*: the parliamentary declaration of the rights and liberties of the people, set forth in the form of a petition to King Charles I, which was finally assented to by the king in 1628. Although not a formal statute or ordinance, 'it has ever been accepted as having the full force of law'. (See also 4 a.)

1627 *Act* 3 *Chas. I* (*title*) The Peticion exhibited to His Majestie by the Lordes Spirituall and Temporall and Comons in this present Parliament assembled concerning divers Rightes and Liberties of the Subjectes. [Conclusion] All which they most humblie pray of your most Excellent Majestie as their Rightes and Liberties. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 8 Yet all these provocations and many other ..produced no other resentment than the Petition of Right. *a* 1676 WHITELOCK *Mem.* (1732) 10/2 The King gave another Answer to the Petition of Right,..which satisfy'd the Commons,..and so that excellent Law passed. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 134 This drew on a parliamentary enquiry, and produced the petition of right, 3 Car. I. 1824 MACKINTOSH *Sp. Ho. Com.* 1 June, The illustrious Judge on this occasion appeals to the Petition of Right. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. vii. 391 The Petition of Right, as this statute is still called, from its not being drawn in the common form of an act of parliament. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xv. (1862) 228 The Petition of Right, whereby the Lords and Commons obliged the King to declare the illegality of requiring loans without Parliamentary sanction.

4. *Law* a. *Petition of right*: an ancient Common Law remedy against the Crown for obtaining possession or restitution of real or personal property: in Law Fr. *pétition de droit*, L. *petitio justitiæ.* (*Encycl Laws Eng.*)

1467-8 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 575/1 By Writte or Writtes, or by Petition or Petitions of right sued. 1473 *Ibid* VI. 72/2 Any Castelles..or Enheritamentes..wherof any persone or persones have had restitution by auctorite of Parlement, or restitution by Tiavers, Petition of Right, Lyvere, or any Recovere by the cours of the commen lawe. 1658 tr. *Coke's Rep.* iv. 55 a (1826) II. 4 8. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xvii. 256. [1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed 3) XIV. 242/2 *Petition* ..is used for that remedy which the subject hath to help a wrong done by the king. ; In which sense it is either general that the king do him right..: Or it is special, when the conclusion and indorsement are special, for this or that to be done, &c] 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 34/1 In modern practice the petition of right is not resorted to, except in cases to which neither a traverse of office nor a monstrauncе de droit applies, or after those remedies have failed...The Latin term 'petitio justitiæ' shows that the words are used in the sense of a 'petition *for right*'. 1858 *Encycl. Laws Eng.* s v. *Petition of Right*, Stated in general terms, the only cases in which a petition of right is available are where the land or goods or money of a subject have found their way into the possession of the Crown.

b. A formal application in writing made to a court (*a*) for judicial action concerning the matter of a suit then pending before it (formerly called a *cause petition*); (*b*) for something which lies in the jurisdiction of the court without an action, as a writ of *habeas corpus*, an order in bankruptcy, etc.; (*c*) in some forms of procedure initiating a suit or its equivalent: see quot. 1872.

1737 Reclaiming Petition [see RECLAIMING *vbl. sb.* b]. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) II 366 Petition is the name given to the instrument by which, in cases of bankruptcy, claims are preferred to the Lord Chancellor sitting in a judicial capacity superordinate to that of the commissioners of bankruptcy 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 541 Lord Hardwicke...I did not think fit to determine the matter upon a petition, but thought it proper for a bill. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 735 In the judicial procedure of the Court of Session, a petition and complaint is the form in which certain matters of summary and extraordinary jurisdiction are brought under the cognisance of the Court 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 32/1 A petition is an application in writing, addressed to the lord chancellor, the master of the rolls, or to the Equity side of the Court of Exchequer, in which the petitioner states certain facts as the ground on which he prays for the order and direction of the court... A cause petition is a petition in a matter of which the court has already possession by virtue of there being a suit concerning the matter of the petition; and the petitioner is generally either a party to such suit, or he derives a title to some interest in the subject matter of the suit from a party to it. When there is no suit existing about the matter of the petition, it is called an *ex parte* petition. *Ibid.* 33/2 A petition may be presented for the appointment of guardians to infants, and for an allowance for their maintenance. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex* 518/1 A petition is the proper mode of coming before the court for the relief of insolvent debtors. 1872 *Wharton's Law Lex.* (ed. 5) 729/2 Divorce and matrimonial suits, and suits instituted under the Legitimacy Declaration Act, are commenced by petition. *Ibid.*, Municipal Election Petitions are tried by a barrister under the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882.

†5. *Math.* A postulate; an axiom. *Obs.*

1529 MORE *Dyalogue* i. Wks. 149/1 These two thinges seme to me two as true pointes, and as plaine to a christen man, as any peticion of Euclidis geometry is to a resonable man. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* i. post. i. 6 After the definitions.. now follow petitions, which are the second kynd of principles. *Ibid.*, Petitions. are certain general sentences, so plain, and so perspicuous, that they are perceiued to be true as soone as they are vttered 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 37 Also certain petitions are commonly received into the number of principles; as, for example, that a straight line may be drawn between two points. 1709 J. WARD *Eng. Math Guide* (1734) 11 Postulate or Petition. That any Number may be diminished..by taking another Number from it. 1795 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* II. 270/1 *Postulate*, a demand, petition, or a problem of so obvious a nature as to need neither demonstration, nor explication, to render it more plain or certain.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *petition-form, -monger, -writer*; **petition crown**, a pattern crown-piece presented to Charles II by Thomas Simon, and bearing his request for its comparison with the work of John Roeter by whom he had been superseded at the mint.

1853 *Numismatic Chron.* XVI 135 Simon's 'Trial Piece' ..There exist four varieties...that which has on the edge Simon's Petition to Charles II. to be employed on his new coinage, and which is consequently known by the name of the Petition Crown. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 6 Nov. 5/2 The Petition Crown piece, of which a specimen was sold on Wednesday for £310, was the famous Simon's protest against foreign labour. 1887 BULLOCH *Pynours* v. 46 This brave document was inspired by some petition-monger. 1900 *Daily News* 30 Apr. 6/2 We have to bribe magistrates, clerks, and petition-writers to get a hearing.

Petition (pĕti·ſən), *v.* [f. PETITION *sb.*: cf. mod.F. *pétitionner* (1792 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *trans.* To address or present a petition to; to make a humble request or supplication to;

spec. to address a formal written petition to (a sovereign, a legislative body, person in authority, or court).

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. i. 137 You haue, I know, petition'd All the Gods for my prosperitie. 1637 *Documents agst. Prynne* (Camden) 72 Sondaie last the parish nere petitiond his Majestie that their church might not be pulld downe. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. i 143 There still remains a fourth subordinate right, appertaining to every individual, namely, the right of petitioning the king, or either house of parliament, for the redress of grievances. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V 161 Lord Pembroke petitioned the House of Lords for a bill to set aside an amendment made in a fine, levied in the Court of Great Sessions in Wales. 1845 SARAH AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II 273 To petition the emperor to hold an ecclesiastical council in the German nation. 1857-8 SEARS *Athan.* II. ii. 186 They petition Pilate for a guard.

b. To solicit, ask, beg for (a thing).

1631 HEYLIN *St. George* 86 The picture of some state or Country, petitioning .. the ayde and helping hand of so great a Saint. 1812 CRABBE *Tales* XVI. *Confidant*, All that I hope, petition, or expect

2. *absol.* or *intr.* To address or present a petition, to make petition, to make a humble request or entreaty, to ask humbly (*for* something).

1634 HEYWOOD *Maidenhead Lost* I. Wks 1874 IV. 1 8 You petition here For Men and Money! 1752 LABELYE *Westm. Br.* 25 Westminster Bridge was petitioned for 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 71 The method of gaining admission into this hospital is by petitioning to the committee. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* IV. v, The Colonel petitioned for three days consideration. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* VI 300 Then Violet .Petition'd too for him.

Hence **Petitioned** (pĭti·ʃənd) *ppl. a.*

1894 H. HUNT in *Daily News* 11 June 8/2 That the petitioned should not misunderstand us.

Petitional (pĭti·ʃənăl), *a. rare.* [f. PETITION *sb.* + -AL Cf. *conditional*, etc.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a petition.

1600 W WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 120 A very formall letter, petitionall or supplicative. 1641 BURROUGHS *Sion's Joy* 37 A voice hath come from the Citie, a petitionall voice, graciously accepted by you. 1847 BUSHNELL *Chr. Nurt.* II viii (1861) 393 Working toward a grand petitional harmony with them.

Petitionarily, *adv. rare.* [f. next + -LY 2] In a petitionary manner: (in quot. 1646) by way of *petitio principii* or unproved assumption.

1604 *Supplic. Masse Priests* § 1 Ever lowelie to solicite, yea petitionarily to importunate your Maiestie, for the happy grant of so manifold, faire spreading a blessedniesse. 1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. v 191 This doth but petitionarily inferre a dextrality in the heavens.

Petitionary (pĭti·ʃənări), *a.* [ad. med.L. *petitiōnāri-us*, f *petitiōn-em* PETITION: see -ARY 1; cf. F. *pétitionnaire* (1792 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Of the nature of, consisting of, containing or characteristic of a petition.

1579 J. STUBBES in *Harington's Nuge Ant.* (ed. Park 1804) I 162 These fewe petitionarye lynes. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. xlviii. § 2 Petitionarie prayer belongeth only to such as stand in need of reliefe from others 1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* iv. i, It is our base petitionary breath That blows them to this greatnesse. 1738 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* IV. 139 Dr. Gauden presented a Petitionary Remonstrance. 1855 TENNYSON *Brook* 113 Clasp hands and that petitionary grace Of sweet seventeen subdued me ere she spoke

2. Of persons: Supplicant, entreating, petitioning. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1607 SHAKS *Cor.* v. ii. 82, I..conjure thee to pardon Rome, and thy petitionary Countrimen 1820 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Two Races of Men*, To say no to a poor petitionary rogue

† 3. Containing an unproved assumption or *petitio principii. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1645 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud. Ep* IV xiii. 227 From plaine and natural principles, the doubt may be fairely salved, and not clapt up from petitionary foundations and principles unestablished.

† **Petitionate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *petitiōn-em* PETITION + -ATE 3: cf. *ambitionate*, etc.] a. *trans.* To address with petitions, supplicate, petition. b. *intr.* To make petition; to address or present a petition.

1624 BP. MONTAGU *Immed. Addr.* 120 Their more then probabilitie to preuaile in whatsoeuer they shall petitionate God for mee. 1625 in *Cosin's Corr.* (Surtees) I 76 It will be time enough to heare from you agayne, and in no case time to petitionate till something be don.

Petitioner (pĭti·ʃənəɹ). *U S., Law.* [f. PETITION *v.* + -ER.] The person or party against whom a petition is filed, and who is required to answer and defend.

1764 *Conn. Col Rec* (1881) XII. 26 Unless the petitioner would .. execute notes of hand to the petitioner for the whole added together. 1767 *Ibid.* 618 Under the circumstances the petitioner ought not in equity to be holden to answer the same to the petitioner. 1828-32 WEBSTER, *Petitioner*, a person cited to defend against a petition. 1895 in *Funk's Stand Dict.*

Petitioner (pĭti·ʃənəɹ). [f. PETITION *sb.* + -ER 2: cf *pensioner*, *commissioner*, etc, and med.L. *petitiōnārius* beggar, f. *petitiōn-em* PETITION.

In earlier use than PETITION *v.*, but, after the introduction of the latter, naturally viewed as its agent-n. in -ER 1.]

1. One who presents a petition; one who petitions.

For quot 1414, cf. PETITION *sb.* 3 b.

1414 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 22 Consideringe that the Comune of youre lond ben as well Assentirs as Peticioners 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* Ep. A ij b, I shal be a continuall peticioner vnto almyghtye God for your preservation. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 14, I would be understood .. an humble Petitioner, that ignorant and tender conscienced Anabaptists may have due time and means of conviction. 1792 *Annual Reg. Pitt* I. viii. 182 The relief desired by the petitioners. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvi. III. 714 Some petitioners asked to be heard by counsel.

b. *Hist.* One of those who signed the address, also called ADDRESSERS (cf. quot. 1681 s. v.) to Charles II in 1680, petitioning for the summoning of Parliament. Opposed to ABHORRER 2.

1757-1870 [see ABHORRER 2].

2. *Law.* a. A plaintiff in an action commenced by petition. b. A petitioning creditor.

1503 *Rolls of Parlt* VI. 526/1 By whiche longe tracte of tyme, the said Sueters and Peticioners were and shulde be discomforted. 1593 SHAKS *2 Hen. VI*, I iii. 26 Alas Sir, I am but a poore Petitioner of our whole Townesship 1764-7 [see PETITIONER]. 1845 POLSON *Eng. Law* in *Encycl. Metrop* II 835/1 Praying his lordship to issue his fiat, authorizing the petitioner, as such creditor, to prosecute his complaint in her Majesty's Court of Bankruptcy. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U S* IV. ii. 286 The question as presented by Dunning was already decided in favor of the petitioners. *Mod Rep Divorce Cit*, The judge pronounced a decree *nisi*, the petitioner to have the custody of the children.

Petitioning, *vbl sb.* [f. PETITION *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of making or presenting a petition.

a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH *Prelar*, etc. Wks. (1711) 210 They could not be induced to acknowledge the smallest error, either in the matter of their petition or in the manner of their petitioning. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 147 Nearly related to this head of riots is the offence of tumultuous petitioning. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. II. 658 James .. had treated modest petitioning as a crime.

Petitioning, *ppl a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That petitions; supplicating, humbly begging.

Petitioning creditor, one who applies for an adjudication in bankruptcy against his debtor (*Webster*).

1615 BEAUMONT *Stroppado* (1878 111 This priuiledge and Knightly honour; Which having got by long petitioning suite 1649 MILTON *Eikon* iv Wks 1851 III. 361 Unarmed and Petitioning People 1845 POLSON *Eng. Law* in *Encycl. Metrop* II. 835/1 Proof being given before them [commissioners of the Court of Bankruptcy] of the petitioning creditor's debt .. and of the act of bankruptcy, the trader is declared a bankrupt 1849 E. B. EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 4 A pony standing on his hind legs like a petitioning poodle.

Petitionist. *nonce wd* [See -IST.] One who makes a practice of petitioning; a professional or professed petitioner.

1822 LAMB *Let to Coleridge*, I met a venerable old man, not a mendicant,—but thereabouts; a look-beggar, not a verbal petitionist

‖ **Petit-maître** (pəti,mẽ·tr). [Fr., lit. little master.] An effeminate man; a dandy, fop, coxcomb.

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No 83 ¶ 5 All his Men were *Petits Maitres*, and all his Women *Coquets*. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) II. v. 88 Do you pretend, in such an age of petit maitres, to live single? 1820 T. MITCHELL *Comm. Aristoph.* I. p. clii, A boon companion for the *petits maitres* of the Elysius. 1843 JAMES *Forest Days* (1847) 37 The long and hanging sleeves of the loose coat he wore were one of the distinguishing marks of a petit maître of that day

attrib. 1744 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* 22 July, A little, pert petit-maitre figure. 1880 SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* xxxviii. 537 He had the look of a petit maître, and even, what is more contemptible still, of a petit maître priest.

Hence (*nonce-wds*) **Petit-maitreship, Petit-maitreism.** So ‖ **Petite-maîtresse,** the female counterpart of a dandy, an *élégante.*

1818 LADY MORGAN *Fl Macarthy* (1819) II i 68 (Stanf.) At the head of these pious petite maitresses stood Miss Crawley. 1822 *New Monthly Mag* IV 110 None of the petit-maitreship of the art. 1824 *Ibid* X 518 We begin to give up our old ideas of their coxcombry, gaiety, and petit-maitreism 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xxx, 'You stand excused, Master Empson', said the petite maitresse, sinking back on the downy couch 1840 *Penny Cycl* XVIII. 167/1 (*Pinkerton*) The Frenchified style of thinking and air of *petit-maitre-ship* affected by the quondam laborious antiquary

‖ **Petit mal** (pəti mal). [Fr., = the little evil.] The milder or imperfectly developed form of epilepsy, when the fits are abortive or incomplete.

[1878 tr. *H. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med* XIV. 100 From consideration of the 'little attacks' (*petit mal*) 1891 *Daily News* 1 May 5/5 It is impossible in one examination to say whether a man suffers from petit mal. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 910 The attacks of petit mal which may accompany head-nodding. *Ibid.* VIII. 97 Paroxysmal vertigo in hysterical patients has been called hysterical petit-mal.

† **Petitor.** *Obs. rare.* [n. L. *petitor* a candidate, agent-n. from *petĕre* to seek] A seeker, applicant, candidate.

1613 T. GODWIN *Rom. Antiq* (1674) 144 The Roman Petitors or Suitors for bearing office 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* XI. ii § 48 A very potent (I cannot say competitor, the Bishop himself being never a petitor for the place, but) desirer of this office.

Petitory (pe·tĭtəri), *a.* [ad. late L. *petitōri-us*, f. *petitor*: see prec. and -ORY.]

1. Characterized by asking, soliciting, or begging; petitionary, supplicatory Now *rare.*

1579 G. HARVEY *Letter bk* (Camden) 62, I suppose it needlesse extraordinarilye to procure any noblemans petitory or commendatorye letters in any sutch private respectes. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Dying* iii. § 2 (1727) 63 The proper voices of sickness are expressly vocal and petitory in the ears of God. 1720 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 518 The opinion of friends at London, that no petitory clause for protection and favour should be in. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr* I. v. 299 As an equivalent to some petitory lines..there were versus.

2. *Law.* Characterized by laying claim to something; in *petitory action*, etc., an action claiming title or right of ownership, as distinct from mere possession, in anything; b. *spec.* in *Sc. Law*: see quot. 1773.

1602 FULBECKE *and Pt. Parall.* 48 In our Law it is held, that there is no diuersitie, where a man sueth land depending a writ petitorie of the same land, or doe giue it depending the writ. 1773 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* iv. i. § 47. 655 Petitory actions are so called,..because some demand is made upon the defender, in consequence either of a right of property or credit in the pursuer Thus, actions for restitution of moveables, actions of poinding, of forthcoming and indeed all personal actions upon contracts, or *quasi* contracts, which the Romans called *condictiones*, are petitory. 1847 in Aiton *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 349 The action should contain declaratory conclusions as well as petitory conclusions, adapted to bring out the Sheriff's views. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* iv. § 92 The petitory formula is that in which the pursuer asserts that the thing in dispute is his. 1901 *Scotsman* 9 Mar. 11/1 A petitory action by the Patents Company for payment of £15 0.

3. That involves a *petitio principii. rare.*

1832 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 63 The fact of the extern reality is not only petitory but improbable. 1836-7 — *Metaph.* (18, 7) II. xxvi. 142 Any hypothesis is probable in proportion as it involves nothing petitory, occult, supernatural

‖ **Petit pâté.** Now only as Fr. (pəti pāte). Also 5 pety-petty, 7 petty-patty, pettit pasté, petipete, 8 petty patee. [F. *petit* little, and *pâté* pasty, pie.] A small patty or pie.

c 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 450 Payn puffe, and pety pettys and cu pis and doucettes. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Woman Pleased* II vi, Shall I make petty patties of him? 1678 T. BAKER *Tunbridge Wells* 12 (Stanf.) A Treat of *petit Pasté* and Brandy 1688 R HOLME *Armoury* III. iii. 83/1 *Petipetes* are Pies made of Carps and Eels, first roasted, and then minced, and with Spices made up in Pies. 1787 P. BECKFORD *Lett. Italy* (1805) I. 29 Mademoiselle G—— ——, lost the heart of.. Lord W—— G——, by eating too many *petits patés*. Petits patés were at that time very much in fashion 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 103 Sausages are admitted with petit patés

‖ **Petit souper** (pəti supe). [F. *petit* little, and *souper* supper] A little supper; an unceremonious supper to which a few intimates are admitted; orig. in reference to the French court in the 18th century.

1765 *Ann Reg* II. 76 Those *petit soupers* of which the king [of France] is so fond. 1819 SHELLEY *Peter Bell* v. i, Among the guests who often staid Till the Devil's petits soupers 1849 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) II. 149 After the concert a petit-souper.

Pe·tkin, Pe·tling, nonce-diminutives of PET 1.

1863 HOLME LEE *Annie Warleigh* II. 2 She tried to nurse Katherine's tiny petkin 1837 *New Monthly Mag.* LI. 183 Be scented and be-honed petlings!

Petong, obs. form of PAKTONG.

Petous(s, petowiss, obs. Sc. forms of PITEOUS.

Petralogy, etc., erron. f. PETROLOGY, etc.

Petranel, obs form of PETRONEL.

Petrarchal (pĭtrā·rkăl), *a.* [f. *Petrarch*, It. *Petrarca*, personal surname + -AL] Of, pertaining to, characteristic of, or in the style of the Italian poet Petrarca or Petrarch (1304–74). So **Petrarchan** *a.* (also as *sb.* = *Petrarchist*), **Petrarche·sque, Petrarchian** *adjs.*; **Petrarchism** (pĭ·trarkiz·m), imitation of the style of Petrarch; **Pe·trarchist,** an imitator of Petrarch; **Petrarchi·stical** *a.*, imitative of Petrarch; **Pe·trarchize** *v. intr.*, to imitate Petrarch's style.

1818 KEATS *Let.* Wks. 1889 III. 159 Were it my choice, I would reject a *Petrarchal coronation 1827 BEDDOES *Let.* Apr, Poems (1851) p. lxix, The sonnets, &c. are much more to my taste than that *Petrarchan 'eau d'Hippocrène sucrée'. 1881 *Athenæum* 28 May 714/2 Conforming the structure of his sonnet to the Petrarchan type. 1904 *Q Rev.* July 5 Wyatt leaned upon the forms of Italy—the porcelain sonnet of the Petrarchans, the satiric *terza rima* of the Alamanni 1839 HALLAM *Lit. Lit* II. v. § 11 *note*. It is.. *Petrarcheseque in a high degree. *a* 1801 R. GALI *Poems* (1819) 12 His sweet *Petrarchian lay. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 506/1 From this period [14th century] also dates that literary phenomenon known under the name of *Petrarchism. 1823 ROSCOE *Sismondi's Lit. Eur.* (1846) I. xv. 438 He ridiculed both the pedants and *Petrarchists 1897 W. P. KER *Epic & Rom.* 233 The ideal of Petrarch was formulated and abused by the Petrarchists. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. x. (1632) 228 Fantastically, new fangled, Spagnolized, and *Petrarchisticall elevations 1593 HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 93 All the noblest Italian, French, and Spanish Poets, haue in their seuerall Veines *Petrarchised. 1611 COTGR., *Petrarquiser*, to Petrarkise it, to write like a passionate louer. 1902 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 440 That was the direction in which he [Surrey] Petrarchised.

Petrary (pe·trări). Now only *Hist.* [ad. med.L. *petrāria* fem. (Du Cange), f. *petra* stone = OF. *perrière*. Cf. also It. *petriero* masc. (Florio) = Sp. *pedrero*. F. *pierrier*, all in same sense.] A mediæval military engine for discharging stones: = PEDRERO, PERRIER.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 400 On the East-side there was planted one Petrarie and two Mangonells. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VIII. 250 Charging with huge stones the murderous sling Or petrary. 1854 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXV. 530 The trebuchet, the matafunda, the ribaudequin, and the petrary, were special machines for discharging..rocks.

Petre (pī·tər). Also 7 **peeter**, 7-9 **peter**. [In sense 1, abbreviation of SALTPETRE; in sense 2, ad. L. *petra*, Gr. πέτρα rock.]

1. = SALTPETRE. (Now only *technical colloq.*)

1594 [see c below]. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 120 A Mixture of Petre and Sulphur without Coale. 1644 NYE *Gunnery* (1670) 6 Certainly if Gunpowder were only made of peter, that would be more strong than powder made of peter, Coal and Brimstone. 1667 T. HENSHAW in *Phil. Trans.* II 470 To see whether it will shoot into Chrystals of Peeter. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* i, The fire of candle lays hold of the peter with a spluttering noise and a leaping.

† b. Also *petre-salt*. *Obs.*

1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 78 2/1 The Peter-salt is that which is chrystallizd last, is fixd as Sea-salt. 1728 WOODWARD *Meth. Fossils* 36 *note*, Nitre, while..in its native State, is call'd Petre-Salt; when refin'd, Salt-Petre. 1763 *Museum Rust.* I. 53 To let the lye drain off from the petre-salt.

c. *attrib.*, as † **petre man**, a manufacturer of saltpetre (*obs.*).

1594 PLAT *Jewell ho.* i. 47 That salt, whereof the Peter men doo gather a bushell or two at the most, from thirty tunnes of earth.

† **2.** *Oil of petre*: rock-oil, petroleum. *Obs.*

1653 WALTON *Angler* viii. 172 A small piece of Scarlet.. soked in, or annointed with Oyl of Peter, called by some, Oyl of the Rock. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 544 There is likewise Distilled from this Stone, an Oil which may be used for Oil of Petre. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* i. i. 58 Take red and unsophistical Oil of Petre, and anoint therewith.. the Part affected.

Petrean (pĭtri·ăn), *a. rare.* ? *Obs.* [f. L. *petræ-us* (= F. *pétrée*, It. *petreo*, a. Gr. πετραῖος rocky, stony, f. πέτρα rock) + -AN. (Hence the name *Arabia Petræa*, Arabia the rocky.)] Rocky; of or pertaining to rocks or stones; of Arabia Petræa.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* v. 210 Arabia Petrea diuideth the true Syria from Canaan; this Petrean countrey it selfe, deualling euen downe to the limits of Iacobs bridge. 1803 G. S. FABER *Cabiri* II 448 We have already found in that country the ancient petrean worship established.

Petreity (pĭtri·ĭtĭ). [ad. med.Schol.L. *petreitās*, f. *petræ-us*: see prec. and -ITY. Cf. *paneity*.] The essential quality of being a stone, stoniness.

1711 tr. *Werenfelsius' Disc. Logomachys* vi. 101 Hæcceitys, Eccentys, Petreitys, Quiddity, Identitys [*petreitates, quiditates, identitates*].. and whole Cart-loads of Qualitys. 1902 M. H. DOBWICKI *Wycliff's Misc. Philos.* I p lxxvii, What makes a stone to be a stone? Petreity. Therefore igneity, petreity, are substantial forms.

Petrel (pe·trĕl). Also 7 **pitteral**, 8 **pittrel**, **petril**, **petterill**, 8-9 **peterel**. [Occurs in 1676 as *pitteral*, in 1703 spelt *petrel* by Dampier, who says that the name was derived from that of St. Peter: see quot. If this was so, *petrel* may have been a formation analogous to *cockerel*, *dotterel*, *hoggerel*, *puckerel*; or might represent a Latin dim. of *Petrus* (e.g. *Petrillus*, *Petrellus*).

The name appears first in Eng.; it occurs in F (*pétrel*) as a term of Ornithology in Brisson 1760; to Buffon 1782 it was app. an Eng. word requiring explanation. The Norwegian *Søren Peders*, and *Peders fugl* (Brunnich 1764), and Ger. *Peters vogel* are also later than the Eng. and app. suggested by it; they support Dampier's explanation. (But it is of course possible that the word had some other source, represented by *pitteral*, and that the association with *Peter* was due to popular etymology.)]

A small sea-bird, *Procellaria pelagica*, with black and white plumage and long wings; hence extended (with qualifications) to any species of the genus *Procellaria* (distinctively called Storm-Petrels or Stormy Petrels), or of the family *Procellariidæ*, or order *Tubinares*, esp. of the subfamily *Procellariinæ*. See quot. 1804.

1676 FLAWES *Jrnl. Voy. Nova Zembla* in *Acc. Voy.* i. (1694) 181 Saw many Pitterals about the Ship. 1703 DAMPIER *Voy.* III i. 97 As they fly, they pat the Water alternately with their Feet, as if they walkt upon it; tho' still upon the Wing. And from hence the Seamen give them the name of Petrels, in allusion to St. Peter's walking upon the Lake of Gennesareth. 1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 166 The Pittrel or Storm-Fink. 1767 CARTERET in Hawkesworth *Voy.* (1773) I 318 The peterels, to which sailors have given the name of Mother Carey's Chickens. 1768 PENNANT *Zool.* II. 431 The whole genus of Petrels have a peculiar faculty of spouting from their bills, to a considerable distance, a large quantity of pure oyl. 1776 *Ibid.* (ed. 4) II. 467 Stormy petrel. 1802 BARRINGTON *Hist. N. S. Wales* viii. 270 The sooty petrel had appropriated a certain grassy part of the island to herself. 1885 WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* ii. i. 85 When it blows a hard gale of wind, the stormy Petrel makes its appearance. 1838 POE *A. G. Pym* Wks. 1864 IV. 123 Mother Carey's geese, or the great peterel...The great peterel is as large as the common albatross and is carnivorous. 1843 YARRELL *Hist. Brit. Birds* III. 514 The Storm Petrel,..exhibiting the deep keel of a Swift, and possessing accordingly enduring powers of flight. *a* 1879 in *Poems Places, Br. America*, etc. 90 Pied petrels coursed about the sea. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* s.v., The true Petrels, *Procellariinæ*, in which..are combined forms so different..as the Diving-Petrels, *Pelecanoides* or *Halodroma*, the Storm-Petrels, *Procellaria*, the Flat-billed Petrels, *Prion*, the Fulmar, the Shearwaters and others...The common Storm-Petrel, *Procellaria pelagica*..Seamen hardly discriminate between this and others nearly resembling it.., such as Leach's or the Fork-tailed Petrel, *Cymochorea leucorrhoa*,.. and Wilson's Petrel, *Oceanites oceanicus*, the type of the Family *Oceanitidæ*...The Cape-Pigeon or Pintado Petrel, *Daption capensis*, is one that has long been well known.

fig. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Sept. 321 M. Hugo. is the petrel of literature, revelling in the storms of passion, and the conflict of the elements that determine human action.

b. Locally applied to the Kittiwake.

1770 PENNANT *Zool.* IV. 26 [The] Kittiwake..inhabits the romantic cliffs of Flamborough head. [*Note*] Where it is called Petrel.

Petrel, var. PEITREL *Obs.* **Petrenall**, obs. f. PETRONEL. **Petreol**, obs. f. PETROL. **Petrera**, **-ro**, obs. var. PEDRERO, a small gun.

Petrescent (pĭtre·sĕnt), *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. L. *petra* rock, stone + -ESCENT.] Properly, Becoming converted into stone or petrified; but usually, Having the quality of petrifying, petrifactive. (In quot. 1757, Tending to form 'stone' or calculus.)

1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* ii. ii. 32 A Liquor abounding with petrescent parts may..turn Wood (as I have observ'd in a petrifying Spring) into a kind of Stone. 1676 HODGSON in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 766 Concerning petrescent Springs. 1757 *Phil. Trans.* L. 216 The petrescent quality of his urine was destroyed. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 216 He thought it possible to make oysters and mussels breed pearls by feeding them with a proper petrescent water. 1819 H. BUSK *Banquet* ii. 456* Round the lapideous tuft,..petrescent tendrils curl.

So **Petre·scence**, **Petre·scency**, the process of petrifaction; formation of calculus.

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 246 That which I have said..of the Disease of the Stone, concerning the stony seed, and so of petrescency or the manner of making in stones. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* ii. ii. 35 None of the enumerated ways of Petrescency..deserves to be look'd upon as satisfactory. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 140 It proves..that petrifactions are carried on in appropriate circumstances in modern times, and the successive process of petrescence.

Petricolous (pĭtri·kŏləs), *a. Zool.* [f. mod. L. **petricola* (f. *petra* rock + *col-ĕre* to inhabit) + -OUS; in mod.F. *pétricole* (Littré).] Inhabiting rocks; saxicolous; lithodomous.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Petricolus* shells found in more or less hard rocks which their animals pierce: petricolous.

Pétrie (pe·trĭ), *v. Massage.* [ad. F. *pétri-r* to knead, in OF. *pestrir*:—L. type **pistūrire*, f. *pistura* pounding.] *trans.* To knead in massage.

1887 D. MAGUIRE *Art Massage* iv. (ed. 4) 57 Grasping between his thumb and four fingers those of the patient, he pétries all the circumference for a few minutes. *Ibid.* 58 Presses strongly while he petries the centre of the hand.

Petrifaction (petrifæ·kʃən). Also 8-9 erron. **petre-**. [f. PETRIFY, after *satisfaction*, *stupefaction*, from *satisfy*, *stupefy*, L. *satisfacĕre*, *stupefacĕre*, etc., instead of the etymological form PETRIFICATION.]

1. The action of petrifying, or condition of being petrified; conversion into stone or stony substance; in *Path.* formation of 'stone' or calculus.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II v 91 That corall is soft under water, but waxeth hard as soon as it arriveth unto the ayre,..we have some reason to doubt,..from so sudden a petrifaction, and strange indutation. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Petrifaction*, is properly the changing of a mix'd Body into a Stony Substance, when it had no such Nature before; and the Action by which this is performed, is called, *Petrification*. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. The* 117 What are called petrifactions or the formation of stony substances by means of water. 1885 G. DENMAN in *Law Rep.* 14 Q. B. Div 951 Pearson..[had made a] well for the convenient petrifaction of barristers' wigs and other interesting objects. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 105 Dead tissues lying in the midst of living tissues are prone to calcification and petrifaction.

b. *fig.*: cf. PETRIFY 2.

1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* vi. § 17 The principle of compassion..broke through his petrifaction, and would shew that it could not totally be eradicated. 1820 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 253 This is making a petrefaction both of love and poetry. 1868 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-Bks* (1879) II. 148 To my horror and petrifaction. 1874 DRUTSCH *Rem.* 172 The common assumption that Islam is identical with mental and religious petrifaction.

2. *concr.* Something petrified, or formed by conversion into stone; a stony concretion formed by the petrifying of an organic body, as in fossils, or by the deposition of mineral substance from solution in water or other liquid, as in stalactites and stalagmites.

1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 190 So far are these stones from being petrifactions. 1692 RAY *Disc.* ii. iv (1732) 155 His curious Collection of Petrifactions. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 259 A Disposition in the Blood to form Concretions and Petrefactions. 1812 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 142 There was discovered under the cliffs..the complete petrifaction of a crocodile, seventeen feet in length. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxiii, Curling and twisting like a petrifaction of an arbour over the threshold. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 2 Fossils, or, as they are often termed, petrifactions.

fig. 1818 HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* v. (1870) 128 He gives you the petrifaction of a sigh. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* xiv. (1858) 449 The House of Loretto is the petrifaction, so to speak, of the 'Last Sigh of the Crusades'.

Petrifactive (petrifæ·ktĭv), *a.* [f. stem of *petrifact-ion* + -IVE: cf. *stupefactive*.] Having the quality of petrifying; causing petrifaction.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxiii. 167 The Lapidescencies, and petrifactive mutations of hard bodies. 1778 W. PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 103 The petrifactive quality of water. 1857 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* iii. 145 The famous fossil-man of Guadaloupe, locked up by the petrifactive agencies in a slab of limestone.

Petrifiable (pe·trifəi,ăb'l), *a. rare*—°. [f. PETRIFY + -ABLE.] Capable of being petrified.

In mod. Dicts.

Petrific (pĭtri·fĭk), *a.* Now *rare.* [ad. med.L. *petrific-us*, f. *petra* rock, stone: see -FIC.]

1. Having the quality of petrifying; making something into stone, or as hard as stone; petrifactive, petrifying; in *Path.* causing the formation of 'stone' or calculus.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 293 The aggregated Soyle Death with his Mace petrific..As with a Trident smote. 1670 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Ess.* 136 Indued with a deopilative, and (if I may so say) antipetrifick property. 1695 CONGREVE *Taking of Namur* xi, Wing'd Perseus, with Petrifick shield Of Gorgon's head. 1746 SIMON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 308 Convinced of the petrific Quality in some Parts of the Lough. 1812 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXI. 448 The progress of petrific conversion may be traced to a considerable depth in contiguous..strata. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Recoll. Lakes* Wks. 1862 II. 44 Stiffened, as by the petrific touch of Death.

fig. 1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* i. 56 [Winter's] Breath A nitrous Damp, that strikes petrific Death. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* vi. ii, A look meant to be nothing less than petrific. 1837 DE QUINCEY in *Tait's Mag.* IV. 69 No society is..so cheerless and petrific in its influence upon others.

2. Loosely in passive sense: Petrified, stony.

1804 ANNA SEWARD *Mem. Darwin* 214 Marble and other petrific substances. 1888 F. P. NOBLE in *Chicago Advance* 10 May 290 In Heidelberg, Calvinism is plastic, Scriptural, dynamic; in Westminster, petrific, scholastic, dogmatic.

† **Petrificate**, *v. Obs. rare*—'. [f. L. type **petrificāre* (It. *petrificare*, F. *pétrifier*): see -ATE 3.] = PETRIFY. So † **Petrificat**, *a.*, petrifying.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xxxvii. (1632) 437 There was some grettie or petrificant qualitie. 1647 J. HALL *Poems* ii 96 Though our hearts petrificated were, Yet causedst thou thy law be graven there.

Petrification (pe·trifikā·ʃən). Now *rare.* [a. F. *pétrification* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) = It. *petrificazione*, † *-atione* (Florio), L. type (prob. in mod.L.) **petrificātio*, n. of action from **petrificāre*, *pétrifier*, PETRIFY. For this the non-etymological *petrifaction* has been substituted.]

1. = PETRIFACTION 1.

1621 COTGR., *Petrification*, a petrification; a making stone, a turning into stone. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v 91 We have..visible petrification of wood in many waters. 1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 320 Much has been already said and written of Petrification. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 132 It is the Lime alone, that creates the Petrification. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* v. 611 The only true petrification..consists in the abstraction of the organic substances, molecule by molecule, and in their replacement by precipitated mineral matter.

b. *fig.* = PETRIFACTION 1 b.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I iv. § 1. 193 Mortification or petrification of the soul. 1681 H. HALLYWELL *Melampron.* Intro d. B, This state and condition he terms..a Petrification or Mortification of the Mind. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* i. x, A widowed female glaring petrification at her fellow creatures. 1891 *Daily News* 28 Apr. 6/2 The misfortune was that the contagion of petrification had spread to the free churches.

2. *concr.* = PETRIFACTION 2.

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* ii. § 26 Incrustations are petrifications, made by such waters as let fall their stony particles. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* III. 579 Great numbers of petrifications, more particularly of marine shells and plants, are found among them. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 61 Flints never having been found to contain petrifications, or the marks of any organized body.

Petrified (pe·trifəid), *ppl. a.* [f. PETRIFY *v.*]

1. Changed into stone or stony substance.

1667 H. STUBBE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 409 Upon those other Plants with petrified roots there gathers a Lime-stone. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 40 Some of the Piers were much more petrified than others. *Ibid.* 52 We met with very large Cakes of the petrified Sand. 1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 442 Petrified fish have been discovered in solid rocks in the very attitude of seizing and swallowing their prey. 1842-72 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 649 The countless petrified remains known by the names of Hamites, Ammites, Orthoceratites, Cyrtoceratites.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Represented or embodied in stone.

1634 HABINGTON *Castara* (Arb.) 50 Spencer hath a Stone; and Drayton browes Stand petrified ith wall, with Laurell bowes Yet gilt about. 1889 HISSEY *Tour in Phaeton* 106 Our cathedrals, abbeys, and ancient churches are truly petrified poems.

2. *fig.* Hardened, stiffened, 'paralysed' with surprise, etc.: see PETRIFY 2.

1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* II. xix. 533 Melt the Petrified Obduracy of this Harden'd Heart! 1790 HAN. MORE *Relig. Fash. World* (1791) 210 How would the petrified enquirer be astonished. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xxxvi, This petrified coldness was better than a passionate, futile opposition. 1870 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Relig.* (1873) 67 A careful interpretation of the petrified language of ancient India and Greece.

Petrifier (pe·trifəi,əɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who or that which petrifies.

1891 ABBOTT *Philomythus* Introd. 16 Almighty God, reported as a Petrifier of unlawfully dressed fowls.

Petrify (pe·trifəi), *v.* Also 7 erron. **petrefie**. [a. F. *pétrifi-er* (16th c. in Godef. *Compl.*) = It. *petrificare* 'to grow hard as a stone' (Florio), ad. L. type **petrificāre* (prob. in early mod.L.), f. *petra* rock, stone: see -FY.]

1. *trans.* To convert into stone or stony substance; *spec.* to turn (an organic body) into a stony concretion by replacing its original substance by a calcareous, siliceous, or other mineral deposit;

also, *loosely*, to encrust with such a deposit, as may be done by a stream of water holding the mineral in solution. Also *absol.*

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* I. 22 Wood that is both metalized and petrified in clay groundes 1611 FLORIO, *Iusassire*, ..to enstone, to petrifie 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. of Quev.* (1708) 103 A Man would swear the whole Woman to be directly Petrify'd. *a* 1697 AUBREY *Lives* (1898) I. 131 At the foot..runnes a fine cleare stream which petrifies 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 30 Albertus gives an account of a tree ..with a nest and birds petrified. 1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 229 Wood is petrified with an earthy mineral, as in wood-stone and wood-opal. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* I. 148 The eight caryatides..were supposed to have been petrified by..magic.

2. *fig.* To change as if into stone. a. To deprive of feeling, vitality, capacity of change or development, etc.; to harden, benumb, deaden, stiffen.

1626 DONNE *Serm., Luke* ii. 29 (1640) 34 Doe not petrifie and harden thy Conscience against these holy suggestions. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 82 All Hell let loose to blind And petrify the unrelenting Mind. 1742 POPE *Dunc.* IV. 264 Full in the midst of Euclid dip at once, And petrify a Genius to a Dunce. 1892 WESTCOTT *Gospel of Life* 57 It is..possible to petrify a doctrine into an outward formula.

b. To deprive of movement by a sudden emotion; to make motionless or rigid with astonishment, horror, or the like; to paralyse, stupefy, strike dumb, confound. (Chiefly *passive.*)

1771 GOLDSM. *Haunch of Venison* 108 With looks that quite petrified enter'd the maid. 1786 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 2 Aug., I was almost petrified with horror at the intelligence. 1814 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 96 Mr Cudmore petrified the whole neighbourhood with his astonishing pianoforte playing. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* 287 She had stood petrified before him, as if affected by some wicked spell.

3. *intr.* (for *pass.*) To become converted into stone or stony substance; to undergo petrifaction.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II i. 50 When wood and many other bodies doe petrifie, wee do not usually ascribe their induration to cold. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 272 Cement like that of the Ancients, which petrified 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 40 Those Piers did not petrify at all that lay on Beds that were not gravelly

b. *fig.*: cf. 2.

1685 DRYDEN *Threnod. August.* 8 Like Niobe we marble grow, And petrify with grief. 1721 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* No. 12 (1754) 62 A director, or scull of a college, petrifies in fraud and shamelessness. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 29 The minds of men had petrified in certain forms of theological language.

Petrifying, *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING[1].] The action of PETRIFY *v.*; also *concr.* = PETRIFACTION 2.

1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 214 Rock-Works, Congelations, Petrifyings, and Shell-Works.

Petrifying, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That petrifies (see the verb); petrifactive.

1652 FRENCH (*title*) The Yorkshire Spaw..the Dropping, or Petrifying Well. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind* 21 Some is of a petrifying quality. 1705 J. TAYLOR *Journ Edenborough* (1903) 48 The water is of a petrifying nature and as it falls turns the moss into stone 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 170 Such springs are vulgarly called *petrifying springs*..all that such springs are able to do is to simply cover the objects which receive the water with a crust of carbonate of lime.

b. *fig.*

1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* xvii. P 6 A kind of petrifying crime, which induces that induration, to which the fearful expectation of wrath is consequent. 1800 MRS HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* II. 112 She seemed..surprised to see Mrs. Mourtray, to whom, with petrifying civility, she made a few speeches on her recovery. 1814 MRS. J. WEST *Alicia de Lacy* IV. 249 That petrifying horror which by benumbing every faculty, renders them all incapable of useful exertion.

Petrine (pĭ·trəin), *a.* [f. L. *Petr-us* PETER + -INE: cf. PAULINE, also Gr. *πέτρινος* stony, rocky.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Apostle Peter *Petrine liturgy*, the Roman liturgy traditionally ascribed to St. Peter.

Petrine claims, claims of the Popes, based on their traditional succession from St. Peter.

1846 S. DAVIDSON in *Eclectic Rev.* May 529 Another hypothesis is that of Baur..followed by Billroth, [that] there were, properly speaking, but two parties in the Corinthian church, the Pauline and the Petrine. 1853 J. MARTINEAU *Stud Chr.* (1858) 252 The 'Tübingen romance'..that the antagonism between the Petrine and Pauline, the Hebrew and the Hellenic Gospel ..continued into the second century. 1865 LITTLEDALE *North Side of Altar* 5 The early Christian liturgies, inclusive of the Petrine or Roman family. 1885 tr. *Pfleiderer's Influence Paul* iii. 142 The moderate Jewish Christians (the Petrine section).

Hence **Petrinism** (pĭ·trinizm), the doctrine of (or attributed to) St. Peter, Petrine theology or teaching; **Pe·trinize** *v. trans.*, to make Petrine, imbue with Petrinism.

1857 M. PATTISON *Ess* (1889) II. 230 The development of Christianity through the antagonism of Petrinism and Paulinism. 1883 SCHAFF *Hist. Ch* I. iii. xxii. 212 He has not ..brought upon the stage either a Paulinised Peter, or a Petrinised Paul. 1902 J. SMITH *Integr. Script* 78 Baur's tendency theory of a conflict between Petrinism and Paulinism in the primitive Church ..no longer commands belief

Petrist (pĭ·trist). [ad. L. *Petrista*, f. the personal name *Petrus*, PETER: see -IST.] A follower or disciple of Petrus Lombardus (Peter the Lombard), a schoolman of the Twelfth Century, called 'Master of the Sentences' (died 1164).

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 140 Petrists, Thomistes, Scotists, and other schoolemen.

Petro- (petro), properly combining form of Gr. *πέτρος* stone or *πέτρα* rock, as in PETROGLYPH, -GRAPH, etc. In *Anat.* used to form adjectives descriptive of parts connected with the petrous portion of the temporal bone and some other part indicated by the second element (most of which may also be used *ellipt.* as substantives): as

Petrohy·oid, Petroma·stoid, Petro-occi·pital (petroccipital), Petropharyngeal, Petrosphe·noid, -sphenoi·dal, Petro-squamo·sal, -squa·mous, Petrotympa·nic.

1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* (1877) 243 The hyoid bone..from it a slip of muscle (*petrohyoid) will be seen passing up towards the occipital region of the skull. 1848 OWEN *Archetype & Homol. Vertebr. Skel.* 29 The coalescence of the primitively distinct mastoid with the ossifying capsule of the labyrinth is very speedy, ..and a composite '*petromastoid' bone is thus formed. *Ibid.* 31 In the walrus..the mastoid, or petromastoid, forms as large a proportion of the outer lateral walls of the cranium as does the squamosal. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 85 The first part of this line is named the *Petro occipital suture 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Petro sphenoid ligament. ..*Petro-sphenoidal suture.* 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Petro sphenoidal. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 507 There was a small opening into the skull along the *petro-squamosal suture 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 240 A line of fracture..extended from left *petro-squamous junction backwards along the parieto-occipital suture as far as the sagittal suture. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sc., Org. Nat.* I. 2 8 [In the giraffe] the *petrotympanic is a separate bone, as in all ruminants. 1877 BURNETT *Ear* 42 The petrotympanic fissure.

Petrobrusian (petrobrū·siăn). *Ch. Hist.* [ad. L. *Petrobrusiani* pl., f. name of Pierre de Bruys (*Petrus Brusianus*), f. Bruys (*Brusium*).] A member of a sect founded by Peter or Pierre de Bruys in the South of France early in the 12th century, who rejected infant baptism, transubstantiation, and the worship of the cross, and opposed the building of churches, the observance of fasts, sacred music, etc.

c 1559 R. HALL *Life Fisher* in *Fisher's Wks* (E. E. T. S.) 115 Petrus Cluniacensis against the..Petrobrussians. 1686 HORNECK *Crucif. Jesus* xv. 357 Petrus Cluniacensis having understood of the Petrobrusians, that they had a communion but once a year, thus expostulates with them. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., F. Langlois objects manicheism to the Petrobrussians. 1889 W. B. CARPENTER *Chem. Eccles. Relig.* iii. 116 The Petrobrusians, the Apostolical brethren, and the Waldenses have been recognised as possessing common aims

Petrodrome (pe·trodrōum). *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Petrodromus*, f. Gr. *πέτρος* stone + *-δρομος* runner.] An insectivorous animal of the genus *Petrodromus* of elephant-shrews, esp. *P. tetradactylus* of Mozambique.

Petrogeny (pĭtrŏ·dzĭni). [f. Gr. *πέτρα* rock + -GENY.] (See quot.)

1888 TEALL *Petrography* Gloss. 448 *Petrogeny*, that department of geology which treats of the formation of rocks.

Petroglyph (pe·trŏglĭf). [ad. mod.F. *pétroglyphe*, f. Gr. *πέτρα* rock + *-γλυφή* carving.] A rock-carving (usually prehistoric).

1870 *Athenæum* 12 Feb. 233 The peculiar cup-shaped depressions and concentric rings rudely sculptured on certain stones in this locality. In addition to these petroglyphs there are menhirs, cairns, and duns, while crannoges occur in most of the lochs. 1883 IM THURN *Among Ind. Guiana* xix. 401 Richard Andrée ..has described and figured a very large number of examples of 'petroglyphs', as he calls rock-drawings.

So **Petrogly·phic** *a.*, belonging to or of the nature of a petroglyph; **Petrogly·phy** (pĭtrŏ·glĭfi), the art or process of carving upon rocks.

In mod. Dicts.

Petrograph (pe·trŏgraf). (*erron.* **petra-.**) [f. Gr. *πέτρα* rock + -GRAPH.] A writing (or what is supposed to be such) carved upon a rock; a rock-inscription.

1814 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 366 The rock manuscript, Petragraph, or Ogham Inscription. 1888 *Science* 27 July 40/2 Mr. Cushing's party found on the rocks of neighbouring mountains petrographs, or crude etchings

Petrographer (pĭtrŏ·grăfăr). [f. as PETROGRAPHY + ER.] One versed in petrography; one who scientifically describes or studies rocks.

1881 JUDD *Volcanoes* ix. 265 Some petrographers..have maintained the principle [etc.]. 1882 GEIKIE in *Nature* XXVII. 26/1 What is known to petrographers by the name of 'fluxion-structure'.

Petrographic (petrogræ·fik), *a.* [f. as PETROGRAPHY + -IC.] Of or pertaining to petrography.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1875 tr. *Schmidt's Desc. & Darw.* 73 The petrographic character of the oolitic strata. 1892 *Nation* (N.Y.) 22 Dec. 474/3 Neglect of petrographic methods by the members of the Pennsylvania Survey.

Petrogra·phical, *a.* Also 7 erron. **petra-.** [f. as next + -AL.] Relating to, engaged in, or dealing with petrography; also = petrographic.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 100 In their petragraphicall character of the qualities of it [Bezoar-stone], they make many a voyage wide of the Æquator. 1845 NEWBOLD in *Trnl. Asiat. Soc Bengal* XIV. 285 The petrographical characters of the Marhatta beds. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 287/1 To prepare his petrographical description of the Caucasian region. 1895 T. DWIGHT *Rep. Yale Univ.* 74 The rapidly increasing petrographical collections.

Hence **Petrogra·phically** *adv.*, in relation to petrography.

1845 NEWBOLD in *Trnl. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* XIV. 286 Petrographically speaking, the rock passes from a green chloritic schist. 1875 tr. *Schmidt's Desc. & Darw.* v. 96 The deposit..may be divided into about 40 petrographically distinguishable layers.

Petrography (pĭtrŏ·grăfi). (In 7 erron. **petra-.**) [mod. f. Gr. *πέτρα* rock + -GRAPHY.] The scientific description of the composition and formation of rocks; descriptive petrology.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 99 They who have written hitherto of this stone [Bezoar-stone], have steer'd by the compasse or Lant-skip only of others petragraphy and description. 1858 MAYNE *Expos Lex.*, *Petrographia*, term for a history or description of rocks: petrography. 1885 J. J. H. TEALL in *Nature* XXXI. 444/2 Descriptive petrography..concerns itself with the chemical, mineralogical and physical characters of the individual rocks. 1888 — *Brit. Petrography* 5 It is necessary to remark that petrography is a branch of geology, and not merely a department of mineralogy.

Petrol (pe·trŏl, pĭtrŏ·l). Also 7 **petroll, -eol, -iol**(1, 9 -ole. [a. F. *pétrole* (13th c., Hatz.-Darm.), *petrolle* (16th c.), f. med.L. PETROLEUM, q. v.]

†1. = PETROLEUM. *Obs.*

1596 LODGE *Margarite of America* (Hunter. Cl.) 52 As the clay petrol draweth fire, so the lookes do gather affection. 1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos.*, *Petroll*, a substance strained out of the naturall Bitumen. ..It is for the most part white, and somtime black, and being once set on fire can hardly be quenched 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v xiii. 85 These Ingredients being mingled with Oyl of Petriol. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4). *Petreol*, a certain Liquor that falls from the Fields near Modena, like Oyl extracted out of a Rock. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 43 Petrol is evidently nothing else but Naphtha, altered by the action of the air. 1811 PINKERTON *Petrology* II 147 Naphtha, or pure rock oil, as fluid and transparent as water; petrol, which is less fluid and pure, when it is yet more impure it becomes mineral tar.

2. *Chem.* A hydrocarbon (C_8H_{10}) occurring in petroleum.

1866-77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 381.

3. [Reintroduced from mod Fr.] A name for refined petroleum as used in motor-cars, etc.

[1895 SIR D. SALOMONS *Horseless Carriage* 14 Benzine of a certain density, known in France under the name of *essence de pétrol*, is the material employed to run the engines.] 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 July 7/1 To prevent the sale in this country of a French preparation known as 'Petrol', the fumes of which are said to be extremely explosive and very easily ignited. *Ibid.* 26 July 5/1 The death by fire of a lady in a hairdresser's shop while having her hair dressed with a preparation known as petrole *Ibid.* 24 Nov 7/3 [The car] was worked on the Daimler principle, the motive power used being petrol, or refined petroleum. 1900 *Daily News* 24 Apr. 7/5 How largely petroleum-spirit (familiarly known as 'petrol'), holds favour may be seen by stating that there were three steam cars, and but one driven by heavy oil. Eighty..were 'petrol' cars.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1895 *Times* 28 Nov 11/5 The Germans had also attempted petrol cycles. Mr. Pennington of New York had invented a petrol bicycle. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 June 7/2 The 'Delahaye' four wheel petrol driven phaeton. 1900 BEAUMONT *Motor Vehicles & Motors* xiv (*heading*), Light Petrol Motor Vehicles. *Ibid.* xv, Petrol Motor cycles 1900 *Daily News* 7 Sept. 6/5 The two petrol omnibuses now running had taught them some valuable lessons 1903 *Motoring Annual* 2 8 The power is derived from the Fischer petrol electric combination in which a petrol engine works a dynamo and charges an accumulator.

Hence **Pe·trol** *v. trans.*, to supply with petrol; **Pe·trolage,** the pouring of petroleum in a thin film over stagnant water and puddles, in order to prevent the breeding of mosquitoes.

1902 *Daily Mail* 23 Apr. 3/6 The [motor-] cars can be fed, groomed, and petrolled for a nominal charge. 1904 *Brit. Med. Trnl.* 17 Sept 630 It seems to me that this method should take from the first this form—namely drainage and that it is not wise to substitute for it petrolage. *Ibid.* 633 He is evidently sparing of oil for petrolage.

Petrol, obs. form of PATROL.

‖ **Petrola·tum.** *Pharm.* [mod.L., f. PETROL + *-ātum* in *acetatum*, *sulphatum*, etc.: see -ATE[1] c.] The official name in U. S. Pharm. for pure vaseline, called in the British Pharm. *paraffinum molle.*

1887 *Sci. Amer* (N. Y.) 7 May 293/3 With a silk handkerchief apply petrolatum evenly. 1890 WEBSTER'S v., Petrolatum is the official name for the product. Cosmoline and vaseline are commercial names for substances essentially the same, but differing slightly in appearance and consistence or fusibility.

Petrolean (pĭtrŏ·lĭăn), *a. nonce wd.* [f. PETROLEUM + -AN.] Using petroleum (for incendiary purposes: see PÉTROLEUR).

1893 GOLDW. SMITH *Ess.* 2 Satanism manifests itself..under various forms and names, such as Nihilism, Intransigentism, Petrolean Communism.

Petrolene (pe·trolĭn). *Chem.* [a. F. *pétrolène*, f. *pétrole* or PETROL-EUM + -ENE.] Boussingault's name for the oily volatile constituent of asphalt or compact bitumen.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org Bodies* 721 This name [Petrolene] has been given by M. Boussingault to a substance which he extracted from the bitumen of Bechelbronn ..Petrolene, thus obtained, has a pale yellow colour, little taste, but a bituminous odour. 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 426 According to Boussingault ..asphalt or compact bitumen is a mixture of two definite substances, viz. *asphaltene*, which is fixed and soluble in alcohol, and *petrolene*, which is oily and volatile.

Petroleous (pĭtrōu·lĭəs), *a.* [f. PETROLE-UM + -OUS.] Abounding in or containing petroleum.

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* III. 61 The petroleous wells of Saffo .. are observed to become very turbid. 1876 M. COLLINS *Midnight to Midnight* III. ix. 154 If he had been able to command more champagne, howsoever petroleous, .. he might have been happy.

Petroleum (pĭtrōu·lĭŏm). Also 6-8 -ium. [a. med L. *petroleum*, f. L. *petra* (Gr. πέτρα) rock + *oleum* oil.] A mineral oil, varying from light yellow to dark brown or black, occurring in rocks or on the surface of water in various parts of the world; in modern times of great economic importance, esp. as a source of oils for illumination and mechanical power; rock-oil.

Usually distinguished from the more limpid oils called *naphtha* and the more viscid called *maltha* or mineral tar, but sometimes used to include one or both of these.

[1348-9 *Accts. Exch., K. R.* Bundle 391. No 15. m. 18 Domino Regi de precepto suo .. in Cameram suam apud Caleys..viij lb. de petroleum. 14.. *Sloane MS.* 5 lf. 10/2 Petroleum. oleum est factum de petra..G[allice] petroille.] 1526 *Grete Herball* xxvi. (1529) B v, Make a decoccyon in oyle petrolium. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* (Straunge Wds.), Petrolium is vsed for naphtha which droppeth out of a babilonyke lyme. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. cvii. 296 The garden Angelica..smelleth almost like to Petroleum. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXI. vii II. 415 In Babylon .. is a certain liquid Bitumen or Petroleum, an oleous substance [*bitumen liquidum oleo simile*]. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* I. (1617) 42 If you annoint..with the oile Petrolium. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* iv. (1723) 217 The Bitumen .. found floating in Form of an Oyl upon the Surface of the Water .. called by Naturalists Naphtha, and Petroleum. 1761 W. LEWIS *Mat. Med* (ed. 2) 445 Fine petroleum catches fire on the approach of a flaming body. 1800 *Misc. Tracts in Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 320/2 This oil is a genuine petroleum, possessing all the properties of coal tar, being in fact the selfsame thing. 1826 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* X. 5 The other [well] discharges vast quantities of petroleum, or, as it is vulgarly called, 'Seneca oil'. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc.*, etc., *Petroleum*, a brown liquid bitumen, found in several parts of Europe, in Persia, and in the West Indies. 1861 *Times* 21 Jan. 7/6 In November 1859 in the State of Pennsylvania wells were sunk for the purpose of pumping petroleum or rock oil. 1871 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 331 This volatile hydrocarbon also exists in the light oils from American petroleum, as well as in coal oils.

b. *attrib* and *Comb*, as *petroleum-burner*, *-car*, *-filter*, *-furnace*, *-lamp*, *-motor*, *-ointment*, *-spring*, *-still*, *-stove*, *-thrower* (cf. PÉTROLEUR), *-well*; *petroleum-driven* adj.; **petroleum-ether**, a volatile oil obtained from petroleum, also called *naphthalic ether*; **petroleum-oil** = petroleum; in mod. use *spec.* applied to those varieties whose vapour ignites or 'flashes' at higher temperatures, as distinguished from **petroleum-spirit**, whose vapour flashes at lower temperatures.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Petroleum-burner*, a burner contrived to vaporize and consume liquid petroleum fed to it from a reservoir. *Ibid.*, **Petroleum car*, one for transporting petroleum in bulk. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xiii, And drank *p troleum-champagne at 4 dollars a bottle. 1900 *Westm. Gaz* 28 Feb. 9/1 *Petroleum drinking is on the increase in France. 1896 *Ibid.* 16 Nov. 9/1 In the *petroleum-driven cars there is an odour, which would be more acceptable if it were perfumed. 1866 *Intell. Observ.* No. 51. 231 A volatile essential oil .. termed *petroleum ether. 1902 *Westm. Gaz* 8 May 3/1 At a recent inquest the *petroleum inspector of the London County Council stated that within a fortnight there had been eleven sufferers from the use of low-flash oil! 1903 *Daily Chron.* 11 Dec. 6/6 The petroleum motors .. show that a very distinct advance has been made during the twelve months. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 41 Mealed powder .. mixed with rock oil, or *petroleum oil. 1874 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* (1875) 121 Within the last few years, lamps for burning paraffin and petroleum oils underground have been devised. 1898 *Daily News* 14 July 6/6 To adopt a flash point of 100 degrees (Abel close test) as the dividing line between petroleum oil and petroleum spirit. 1900 *Regulations Storage, etc., Petrol* 15 May (Home Office), The expression 'Petroleum spirit' shall mean the petroleum to which the Petroleum Act, 1871, applies. 1881 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 1509 Artificial Turpentine-oil, *Petroleum-spirit, Polishing Oil: distillate between 120°-170°. 1900 *Daily News* 17 Apr. 7/4 Petroleum spirit still holds the field as a propelling force, both in the cars exhibited here and in those seen in London streets. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 21 Some ten years ago *petroleum-springs were discovered in California. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Petroleum-still*, a still for separating the hydrocarbon products from crude petroleum, etc., in the order of their volatility. 1800 *Misc. Tracts in Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 315 An Account of the *Petroleum Wells, in the Burmah Dominions.

‖ **Pétroleur** (petrolör). [Fr. (in *Dict. Acad.* 1878), f. *pétrole* + *-eur*, ending of masc. agent-nouns.] A (male) incendiary who uses petroleum. Also ‖ **Pétroleuse** (petrolöz) [fem. of this], a female who does the same; esp. applied to the women who set fire to public buildings in Paris by means of petroleum, during the Commune in May 1871.

1871 *Standard* 7 Sept. 4 The judgment recorded against the five Petroleuses, or petroleum-throwers, tried this week. 1871 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* vii (1896) I. 138 His daughter had made a petroleuse of herself. 1878 DOWDEN *Stud. Lit.* 466 The petroleuse dragged like a chained beast through the scorching streets of Paris. 1900 *Daily Chron.* 13 May 6/6 His looks suggested the pétroleur more than the littérateur.

Petrolic (pĭtrŏ·lĭk), *a.* [f. PETROL + -IC.] Of or pertaining to petrol or petroleum; also, relating to the use of petrol motor-cars.

Petrol'ic ether, one of the four products into which crude petroleum is refined, being that which comes over at a temperature of 40° to 70° Fahr., and has a specific gravity of 640 to 650.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 497 *Recipe*, spirits of wine 200 grammes; petrolic ether, 5 grammes. 1902 *Autocar* 19 July 69/1 The Swiss War Office have..[provided] for the purchase of an automobile for the petrolic instruction of army officers.

Petroliferous (petrolĭ·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. PETROLEUM or PETROL + *-i-ferous*, -FEROUS, q. v.] Producing or yielding petroleum.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1898 *Nature* 5 May 20/2 Subterranean petroliferous strata. 1900 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Mar. 610 The new oil rock had proved petroliferous.

Petrolin (pe·tr.olin). Also *errors.* -ine. [f. PETROLEUM or PETROL + -IN.] Christison's name for a substance obtained by him from Rangoon petroleum, identical with *paraffin*. b. A trade name for an oil obtained from petroleum.

1831 SIR R. CHRISTISON in *Trans. R. Soc. Edin.* (1836) XIII. 121, I find that the crystalline principle of petroleum differs materially from that of coal-tar,..and I shall therefore beg leave to denominate it *Petroline*. 1838 [see PARAFFIN 1] 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc.* etc., *Petroline*, a substance obtained by distilling the petroleum of Rangoon. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 77/2 Illuminating Oils, viz. Petroline or Crystal Oil.

Pe·trolist. [f. PETROL-EUM + -IST.] = PÉTROLEUR, PÉTROLEUSE.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1905 *Dundee Advertiser* 10 Jan. 8 It cannot be said that Louise Michel directly proposed the institution of the Petrolists.

Petrolize (pe·trŏləiz), *v.* [f. PETROL, PETROLEUM + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To set on fire by means of petroleum: cf. PÉTROLEUR, PÉTROLEUSE.

a 1876 M. COLLINS *Th. in Garden* (1880) I. 130 The communists .petrolising clubs and palaces, upsetting columns.

2. To make like petroleum; to imbue with the character of petroleum. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* cites URE.

Petrology (pĭtrŏ·lŏdʒi). [f. Gr. πέτρα rock + -OLOGY; orig. formed erron. as **petralogy**.] That branch of geology which deals with the origin, structure, and composition of rocks.

1811 PINKERTON (*title*) Petralogy, A Treatise on Rocks. 1876 PAGE *Adv Text bk. Geol.* xx. 440 The whole petralogy of the period..is a thing taking place beneath and around us. 1896 *Academy* 21 Oct. 410/3 German monographs dealing with microscopic petrology. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 259 A valuable memoir on the petrology of Rodriguez by Mr. N. S. Maskelyne.

So **Petrolo·gic, Petrolo·gical** *a.*, pertaining or relating to petrology; **Petrolo·gically** *adv.*, in relation to petrology; **Petro·logist**, one versed in petrology; one who studies rocks scientifically.

1879 WEBSTER, Suppl., **Petrologic*, pertaining to petrology, or the science or investigation of rocks. 1814 *Edin. Rev.* XXIII 64 By reading through this *petralogical performance. 1864 J. B. JUKES in *Reader* IV. 678/2 The lithological composition and petrological structure of the rocks immediately beneath it. 1845 NEWBOLD in *Jrnl. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* XIV. I. 283 The schists..of Kittoor resemble, *petrologically, the jaspideous schists of Bellary and Sondur. 1811 PINKERTON *Petralogy* I. p. xvii, This unavoidable uncertainty has been well illustrated by the greatest of *petralogists. 1874 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* xxviii. 497 Rocks containing an excess of silica are termed by many Petrologists acid rocks.

Petro-mastoid: see PETRO-.

‖ **Petromyzon** (petroməi·zŏn). *Ichth.* [mod. L. (Linnæus, 1735), f. Gr. πέτρο-ς stone + μύζων 'sucking, sucker', pr. pple. of μύζ-ειν to suck, lit. 'stone-sucker', formed on the explanation of late or med. L. *lampetra*, from *lambêre* to lick + *petra* stone: see LAMPREY.] Name of a genus of lampreys, now restricted to those of the northern hemisphere. Hence **Petromy·zont**, any member of the *Petromyzontidæ* or lamprey family; **Petromyzo·ntoid** *a.*, related to the lampreys; also *sb.*

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Petromyzon*, the stone-sucker, in the Linnæan system of zoology, the name of a genus of fishes of the chondropterygii order, comprehending the lamprey, &c. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 438 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat* 448 In Petromyzon two enlargements which contain the auditory organ are attached to the sides of this capsule.

† **Petron**, variant of PECTRON *Obs.*

1590 BARWICK *Breefe Disc. Weapons* xviii. K iv, There is ten to one armed more vpon the head then vpon the petron.

Petronel (pe·tŏnĕl). Now *Hist.* or *arch.* Also 6-7-ell, (6 **petrenall, petranel**(l, **petternel**, 7 **petronil, pewternel**, *Sc.* **puitternell**). [a. F. *petrinal* (Paré 16th c.), dial. form of *poitrinal* (*poict-*, *pot-*, Godef.), sb. use of *poitrinal* adj. 'of or belonging to the breast or chest', f. *poitrine* breast, chest:—pop L. **pectorīna*, f. *pectus*, pl. *pectora* breast. So called because in firing it, the butt end rested against the chest.] A kind of large pistol or carbine, used in the 16th and early 17th century, esp. by horse-soldiers.

a 1577 GASCOIGNE *Weedes* Wks. (1587) 186 Their peeces then are called Petionels. 1586 R. LANE *Let. to Raleigh* in *Hakluyt's Voy* (1600) III 263 Being by the way shot thwart the buttocks by mine Irish boy with my petronell. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. ii. 143 A Petranell, or horsemans peece. 1602 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1848) II. 224 Hauing and veing of ane pistoll and puitternell..and presenting the same, to hawe schott at Andro Hay. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 341 Most of the horsemen being well appointed with muskets or pewternels ready charged. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Petronel*, a horsemans peece, which were always hanged at the Brest, ready to shoot, as they do now at the Horses Brest. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 787 But he with petronel upheaved, Instead of shield, the blow received. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* I. xix, 'Twas then I fired my petronel, And Mortham, steed and rider, fell. 1824 *Ann. Sporting* VI. 200 Another engine, called a petronel or poitrinal, which, according to Fauchet, was the medium between the harquebuss and the pistol. Nicot, however, says it was..when discharged..rested on the breast of the person who used it. 1838 *Hist. Rec. 4th Dragoon Guards* Introd. 2 The Cuirassiers were armed Cap-a-pie, and their Arms were a sword and a pair of large pistols, called petrenels. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 35 The German 'Ritters' were the first to employ 'petronels' or hand-bombardes, on horseback.

† b. *transf.* = next. *Obs.*

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. ii. 142 The Petronell and Pistolier is..weaponed with a Petronell peece, which is with a snap haunce. 1602 *and Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* I. ii. 160 There be neuer an ale-house in England, ..but sets forth some poets petternels or demilances to the paper warres in Paules Church-yard. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* III. i. § 5. 82 The third sort which are Carbines, are armed Petronels.

† **Petronellier.** *Obs.* [a. obs. F. *petrinalier* (also *poit-*, *poict-*, *pest-*), f. *pet-*, *poitrinal*: see prec. and -IER.] A soldier armed with a petronel.

a 1577 GASCOIGNE *Weeds* Wks. (1587) 186 Or of the stone wherwith the lock doth strike, Petronelliers, they called are by like. 1590 BARWICK *Breefe Disc. Weapons* G iv, Sir Iohn Smith dooth commend the Long bowes and the Crosbowes, to serue on horseback, to be better wepons then either the Petronelliers or the Pistolliers [=s].

Petro-occipital, -pharyngeal: see PETRO-.

Petrosal (pĭtrōu·săl), *a.* (*sb.*) *Anat.* [f. L. *petrōs-us* stony, rocky + -AL.] Applied to the petrous portion of the temporal bone (*petrosal bone*, med.L. *os petrōsum*), and parts belonging to or connected with it.

1741 MONRO *Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 118 A Vein..returns to the superior petrosal Sinus. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 739/2 The petrosal ridges form the sides of the triangle. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sc., Org. Nat.* I. 192 It is excavated in front to lodge the petrosal cartilage. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* viii 198 The essential organ of the sense of Hearing .[is] lodged in the midst of a dense and solid mass of bone (from its hardness called *petrosal*), forming a part of the temporal bone.

b *absol.* as *sb.* = Petrosal bone.

1848 OWEN *Archetype & Homol. Vertebr. Skel.* 13, I have substituted for 'pars petrosa' or 'os petrosum' the substantive term 'petrosal'. ..'Petrosal' has appeared to me to be the best English equivalent of Cuvier's 'rocher'. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 458 In all Birds and Reptiles the petrosal (prootic) lies in front of the exoccipital.

† **Petro·se**, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *petrōs-us*, f. *petra* rock, stone: see -OSE.] Rocky, stony.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 232 Diphilus makes them equal to the guilt-head, if living in petrose places.

Petroseline (pe·trŏsĭ·lăin), *a.* [f. L. *petroselīn-um*, a. Gr. πετροσέλινον rock-parsley, f. πέτρα rock + σέλινον parsley.] Of or related to parsley.

1727 S. SWITZER *Pract. Gard.* vi. xlviii. 246 The *apium*, comprehending the whole of the petroseline family. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 322 Petroseline Wortle, *Apium*.

Petrosilex (pet·rəisəi·leks). *Min.* [mod.L., f. *petr-us* stone or *petr-a* rock + *silex* flint, pebble; also in Fr. (1753 D'Holbach *Min. de Walerius* I. 176, in Hatz.-Darm.).] A hard rock; an early name for compact feldspar, now called Felsite; in Dana given as a synonym of albite and orthoclase.

1770 *Cronstedt's Min.* I. 68 Petro-silex, Lapis Corneus. The Hornstein of the Germans. 1791 BEDDOES in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 63 It forms molten currents of petrosilex and flint exactly the same as our gun-flints. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 437 Porphyries, properly so called, and jaspers, but more ambiguously petro-silices and felt spar. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 463 Petrosilex, or Chert occurs most frequently in beds of limestone. 1855 LYELL *Man. Geol.* xxviii. (ed. 5) 476 Compact Felspar, which has also been called Petrosilex, ..is allied to clink-stone, but is harder, more compact, and translucent. It is a varying rock, of which the chemical composition is not well defined. 1865 LUBBOCK *Prehi. Times* iv. (1869) 77 The type of the felspathic extreme of the series of trap rocks is..petrosilex ..the average composition of which is 25 parts quartz and 75 felspar.

Petrosiliceous (pe·trŏsili·ʃəs), *a.* [f. prec. after *siliceous*.] Consisting of or containing petrosilex.

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 174 Vast layers of porphyry..either argillaceous, or petrosiliceous. 1804 WATT in *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 298 A species of petro-ilex is found. in Corsica, which contains radiated petrosiliceous glands, from half a line to an inch in diameter. 1879 J. J. YOUNG *Ceram. Art* 60 Mineralogically, it is to be classed with petrosilicious felspar.

Pet·o-sphenoid, -squamous, etc.: see PETRO-.

Petrostearin (petrəistī·ărin). [f. PETRO- + STEARIN.] A name for ozocerite, a mineral resembling stearin.

1879 WEBSTER, Suppl., *Petro-stearine*.., a solid unctuous material of which certain kinds of candles are made. 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Petro-tympanic: see PETRO-.

Petrouille, -ville, obs. forms of PATROL.

Petrous (pe·trəs), *a.* [f. L. *petrōs-us* stony, rocky: cf. F. *pétreux*, *-euse* (15th c. in Godef.).]

1. Of the nature of, or as hard as, stone or rock; stony, rocky: in *Anat.* spec. applied to a part of the temporal bone (in some animals a separate bone), remarkable for its density and hardness, and forming a protective case for the internal ear or labyrinth; med.L. *os petrosum*, F. *os pétreux* (Paré); also = PETROSAL.

[*c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 110 Pese boonys .. ben ful hard here as be hole of be eere passip boruȝ, & bei ben clepid petrosa.] 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Div b, The .v. and the vj. be ye bones [of the head] that are called Petrous, for they are harde as a stone. 1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Petrous*, rocky. 1741 MONRO *Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 100 The inferior petrous Part is thick. 1800 SIR A. COOPER in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 154 The probe struck against the petrous portion of the temporal bone. 1869 HUXLEY *Phys.* viii. 228 The bony labyrinth, as this collection of cavities in the petrous bone is termed, is perfectly closed.

absol. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 596 Small abscess size of Barcelona nut found in petrous.

2. ? Pertaining to rock or stone; ? petrifying.

a 1851 MOIR *Miner of Peru* Poet. Wks. 1852 II 172 By death unchanged So strong had been the power preservative, Mineral or petrous, of the charmed flood

Pett, -e, obs. forms of PEAT, PET, PIT.

‖ **Pettah** (petä). [ad. Tamil *pēṭṭai* (Yule & Burnell).] A town or village lying outside of or around a fort, but itself sometimes partially fortified. Also *attrib.*

1763 R. ORME *Milit. Trans. Indostan* I. ii. 151 The pagoda served as a citadel to a large pettah 1803 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* II. 193 The Pettah wall was very lofty and defended by towers. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 383 The harbour is protected by a fort, encircling the town, and separated from the pettah, a part of Galle inhabited by natives and government servants, by an esplanade. 1876 JAS. GRANT *Hist. India* I. lxxi. 36 7/1 The pettah was taken on the 24th.

Pettaill, var. PEDAILE *Obs.* **Pettar-, Petter-aro,** var. PEDRERO *Obs.*, a small gun. **Pette,** obs. f. PET, PIT.

Petted (pe·ted), *ppl. a.* [f. PET *v.*[1] + -ED [1].] Treated as a pet or favourite, made a pet of, made much of; indulged, spoiled by petting or indulgence.

In sense often approaching the next, since the indulged child is specially apt to take offence at supposed slights.

1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.*, *Bonny Bessie* iii, Petted things can nought but teez ye. 1821 GALT *Ann. Parish* xii. (1850) 50 She began to cry and sob, like a petted bairn. 1826 DISRAELI *Vis. Grey* iii vi, The wind was capricious and changeable as a petted beauty. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxx, We are but like petted children, who break and throw from them the toys they have wept themselves sick for. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* ii, Eliza had been brought up by her mistress, from girlhood, as a petted and indulged favourite. 1877 BRYANT *3rd November* 1861 ii, Tenderly the season..Spared the petted flowers that the old world gave the new. 1887 *Poor Nellie* (1888) 143 The petted hobby of two distinguished Ministers.

Petted (pe·ted), *a.* [f. PET *sb*[2] + -ED [2].] In a pet; offended or sulky at feeling slighted or ill-used; piqued; given to taking pet, pettish.

1760 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 149, I was petted at their neglect of us during our long illness. 1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* i. 580 Poverty brought on a petted mood And a sore temper.

Hence **Pettedly** *adv.*, pettishly; **Pettedness.**

1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* lxiv. 287 Take off his nightcap! cried Jack, pulling pettedly at the strings of the hood. 1893 *Whitby Gaz.* 6 Oct. 3/5 Though I do not wish to show any pettedness I have now no alternative but to say that I have no proposition to make.

Pettegre, -grye, obs. forms of PEDIGREE.

Petter (pe·tər), *sb.* [f. PET *v.*[1] + -ER [1].] One who pets or indulges.

1863 *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser III. 240 The author must be a petter of all kinds of pets.

Petter (pe·tər), *v.* [Echoic: cf PITTER.] To emit the sound natural to a grasshopper.

1849 *Tait's Mag* XVI. 106 The grasshopper was pettering his monotonous contralto.

Petternel, Pettestale, obs. ff. PETRONEL, PEDESTAL.

Pettiagua, -auger, etc., corrupt ff. PIRAGUA.

Pettichaps (pe·tiʃæps). Also 7-9 **petty-chaps**; 9 *dial.* **pettichap.** [f. PETTY *a.* + ? CHAP *sb.*[2] or [3]. Locally used in Yorkshire and Lancashire: a specimen of the bird was sent from Sheffield to Willughby *c* 1670, under this name, which thus entered into ornithological nomenclature; but app. never in general Eng. use, and still chiefly a book-name.] A name of the Garden Warbler (*Sylvia hortensis*). Also applied to other species of warblers, as *Lesser Pettichaps*, the chiff-chaff (*Phylloscopus rufus*); *dial.* the long-tailed titmouse (*rare*).

1674 RAY *Collect Words, Eng. Birds* 86 Pettichaps: *Ficedula Septima* Aldrov. 1678 — *Willughby's Ornith.* 206 Mr. Jessop shot this bird in Yorkshire, and sent it us by the name of Pettychaps. 1785 *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 10 The male and female .. are both larger than the Pettychaps described by Willoughby. 1829 KNAPP *Jrnl. Nat.* 211 The quantities of cherries and raspberries that the blackcap and pettichaps will eat are surprising. 1833 SELBY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. 20 The greater pettichaps (*Curruca hortensis*) and wood-wren..are considerably later. 1843 H. DOUBLEDAY in *Zoologist* I. 13 In the spring of 1841 the redstart lesser pettychaps and garden warbler were very numerous. 1852 T. STERNBERG *Dial. & Folk-lore of Northants.*, *Pettichap*, the long-tailed titmouse.

Petticoat (pe·tikout), *sb.* (*a.*) Forms: α. 5 **pety coote, 6 pety cote, 7 petty coat, pettie coat.** β. 5 **pettecote**; 5-7 **pety-, 6-7 peti-, pettycote**; 6 **peteekot; peticoot, petticoit(e**; 6-7 **petti-, pettycoate; pette-, peticoate**; 7 **peticoat, pettie-coat**, 7-8 **pettycoat, petty-coat**; 6- **petticoat.** [Orig. two words, *petty coat*, lit little or small coat (cf. OF. *cote*, mod.F. *cotte* petticoat, *cotte simple* under-petticoat). From an early period written as one word, or less usually hyphened.]

1. † A small coat worn by men beneath the doublet; in quot. 1412-20 app. a short coat worn as armour. *Obs.* b. *dial.* (from 17th c.) A waistcoat.

1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* III. xxii. (1555), The famous knyghtes arme them in y place...A payre gussettes on a pety coote. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 395/1 Petycote, *tunicula*. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk Nurture* 872 Se that youre souerayne haue clene shirt & breche, A petycote, a dublett, a longe coote. 1474 *Acc. Ld High Treas. Scot.* I. 26, j elne of skarlete for a petticote to the King..Ls. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* viii. (1870) 249 Next your sherte vse to were a petycote of skarlet.

b. 1674 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* (1691) 109 A *Petticoat*, is in some places used for a Mans Waistcoat. 1736 J. LEWIS *Isle Tenet* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Petty-coat*, a man or boy's waistcoat. [Hence in PEGGE *Kentiscms*.] 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 181. 1887 in *Kent. Gloss.*

2. *gen.* A garment worn by women, girls, and young children (perh. orig. a kind of tunic or chemise, but) usually a skirt dependent from the waist. Also used as the equivalent for some similar Greek or Roman female garment.

(Of the following early quots., several prob. belong to the specific senses a and b.)

1464 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 544 Item, for makenge of ij. petycotes for mastres Marget and m. Anne, iij *d.* 1520 SIR R. ELYOT *Will* in *Elyot's Gov.* (1883) I. App A. 312 Every of their wifes a white petycote. 1530 PALSGR. 253 a Petycote, *corset simple*, *cotte simple*, *chemise de blanchet*. *c* 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 906 The petycote, *la cotte simple*. 1558 *Aberdeen Kegr.* (1844) I. 309 For the wrangous reiffing and away taking fra hir of ane plyd, ane petticoitt [etc.]. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* iii. (1629) 235 Sixe maides, all in one liuerie of scarlet peticotes, which were tucked vp almost to their knees. 1661 EVELYN *Tyrannus* 10 Those who sacrific'd to Ceres put on the pettycoat with much confidence. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* I. 98 A statue of Minerva, with a petticoat of red porphyry.

spec. a. A skirt as distinguished from a bodice, worn either externally, or beneath the gown or frock as part of the costume, and trimmed or ornamented; an outer, upper, or show petticoat.

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* iii. Wks 1856 I. 39 The fringe of your sattin peticote is ript. *a* 1641 SUCKLING *Poems* (1646) 38 Her feet beneath her Petticoat Like little mice stole in and out. 1662 PEPYS *Diary* 18 May, She was in her new suit of black sarcenet and yellow petticoate very pretty. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 127 P 8 A Lady..entered in a hoop'd Petticoat. 1721 STEELE *ibid* No. 145 P 7 There is not one of us but has reduced our outward Petticoat to its ancient Sizable Circumference, tho' indeed we retain still a Quilted one underneath. 1722 *Spect.* No. 277 P 13 The Puppet was dressed in a Cherry-coloured Gown and Petticoat. 1726 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Mar* 14 Sept, Their Whalebone petticoats outdo ours by several yards' circumference 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* ii. 248 One of my Comerades in the Farmer's Wife's Russet Gown and Petticoat, like a Woman. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* viii, I hope you saw her petticoat, six inches deep in mud, . and the gown which had been let down to hide it not doing its office. 1815 *Zeluca* I 78 Her figure would best be displayed in the vandyke petticoat. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed 5) 109 Their boddices contrasted against their petticoats with the judgement of a painter. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch ix. A skirt, or upper petticoat, of camlet. 1881 *Truth* 19 May 686/2 One of her Court dresses has the bodice of sky-blue satin...The petticoat is of net, covered with silver lace.

b. An under-skirt of calico, flannel, or other material.

(In early quotations not easily separable from a.)

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* ii. i. 5 But for these other goods, Vnbinde my hands, Ile pull them off my selfe, Yea all my raiment, to my petticoate. 1625 MEADE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. III. 201 She came out of her bedchamber in her petticoat. 1662 PEPYS *Diary* 21 May, Saw the finest smocks and linnen petticoats of my Lady Castlemaine's. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 295 P 10 He would..have presented her . with the Sheering of his Sheep for her Under-Petticoats. 1812 *Poet. Sk Scarborough* (ed. 2) 138 While Kate was like a crouching goddess, In only petticoat and boddice. 1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz*, *Mr. Watkins Tottle* i, I said, jokingly, that when I went to bed I should wrap my head in Fanny's flannel petticoat. 1844 MRS. SHERWOOD *Hist J. Marten* xv. 205 A good flannel petticoat ought to be little the worse for one year's wear. 1848 [cf. CRINOLINE 4].

† c. The skirt of a woman's riding-habit. *Obs.*

1663 PEPYS *Diary* 13 July, The..Queene..in..a white laced waistcoate and a crimson short pettycoate, ..mighty pretty; and the King rode hand in hand with her. 1666 *Ibid.* 12 June, The Ladies of Honour dressed in their riding garbs, with coats and doublets.., with perriwigs and with hats; so that, only for a long petticoat dragging under their men's coats, nobody could take them for women. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 104 P 2. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. ix, A skirt, or upper petticoat, of camlet, like those worn [in 18th c.] by country ladies of moderate rank when on horseback.

d. Applied also to the rudimentary garment worn by women among primitive or uncivilized peoples, e. g. the 'grass petticoat' of the Papuan women.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 156 Over their Lower Parts a Petticoat or Lungy, their Feet and Legs without Stockins. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Walk round London* (1709) 41 Our good Grandmother Eve might have sav'd her self a great deal of trouble in tacking together Primitive Green Petticoat and Waistcoat. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 336 The Women have short Petticoats made of Silk Grass.

3. *pl.* Skirts collectively, upper and under; also, skirts worn by children, including young boys: chiefly in phrase (said of a young boy) *in petticoats.*

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. iii 15 They are but burs,..if we walke not in the trodden paths, our very petty-coates will catch them. 1650 HOWELL *Giraffi's Rev Naples* i. (1664) 78 He commanded also that all women shold tuck their petticoats somwhat high. 1727 SWIFT *Country Fest* Wks. 1755 III. i 176 A mouse .. took shelter under Dolly's petticoats. 1818 I. TAYLOR *Scenes Europe* (1821) § 67 A young Dutch [peasant] girl in her holiday suit, . with petticoats only half down the leg. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Three Ages* iii 85 The country was chalky, and whitened the hems of her petticoats. 1837 MARRYAT *Dog-fiend* xiv, The old woman.. executed her parental authority as if he were still in petticoats. 1877 MRS. FORRESTER *Mignon* I. 251, I have known him ever since he was in petticoats. 1887 *Daily News* 23 Sept. 5/1 Both in batting and bowling, however, petticoats are decidedly hindering, especially in windy weather. 1898 *Cycling* xix 72 Petticoats, which only hamper the action of the knees, must absolutely be discarded.

4. (chiefly *pl.*) As the characteristic or typical feminine garment; hence as the symbol of the female sex or character. *To wear* or *be in petticoats*, to be a woman, to behave as befits a woman. *A Nero* (or other male) *in petticoats*, a female counterpart to Nero, or other man specified.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, v v 23 That you might still haue worne the Petticoat, And ne're haue stolne the Breech from Lancaster. 1702 ADDISON *Medals* ii. Misc. Wks. 1726 III. 36 It is a great compliment methinks to the sex, that your Virtues are generally shown in petticoats. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* i. (1724) 83 A saying that went of her [Lady Falconbridge], that those who wore breeches deserved petticoats better, but if those in petticoats had been in breeches, they would have held faster. 1766 CHESTERF. *Lett to Godson* (1898) 210 Ignorance is only pardonable in petticoats. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xi, Since she wears a petticoat .. I will answer for her protection as well as a single man may. 1853 KINGSLEY *Misc.*, *Shelley & Byron* (1859) I. 321 Beatrice Cenci is really none other than Percy Bysshe Shelley himself in petticoats. 1880 OUIDA *Moths* I. 39 She was a sort of Wesley in petticoats.

b. (*sing.*) The wearer of a petticoat; a female; the female sex.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* ii. iv. 7 But I must comfort the weaker vessell, as doublet and hose ought to show itself courageous to petty-coate. *a* 1657 R. LOVEDAY *Lett* (1663) 118 The *Maistre de Hostell* still keeps his state with the better sort of petticoats. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* v, Vain is the task to petticoats assign'd, If wanton language shews a naked mind. 1776 J. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 155 Rather than give up this, which would completely subject us to the despotism of the petticoat, I hope [etc.]. 1864 G. MEREDITH *Emilia* xxv, Must give up business to-day. Can't do business with a petticoat in the room. 1898 *Daily News* 1 Aug 4/7 There was as much force as brutality in his [Bismarck's] exclamation that the Emperor Frederick's death would put an end to the rule of 'petticoats in politics'.

5. A wide outer garment, made of oilskins or rough canvas, worn by fishermen in warm weather, and reaching below the knee, often undivided: cf. *petticoat trousers* in 9. *U. S.*

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

b. Applied humorously or contemptuously to the skirts of a scholar's or clergyman's gown; also descriptively to the kilt of the Highlander or Highland regiments, the fustanella of the Greek, and similar male garments.

c 1730 BURT *Lett. N. Scot.* (1754) II. xxii. 189 That they [Highlanders] would not be so free to skip over the Rocks and Bogs with Breeches, as they are in the short Petticoat. 1849 MRS. MORTIMER *Near Home*, *Turkey* 357 It would astonish you to see how fast they [dancing dervishes] turn round in their full white petticoats. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. (1871) II 34 Artists and actors represented Bruce and Douglas in striped petticoats.

6. *transf.* a. A toilet-table cover reaching down to the floor. b. A sheeting hung round a yacht while being launched, to hide its outlines. c. A projecting fringe-like part forming the foot of a tankard, etc. d. *Archery.* 'The ground of a target beyond the white'; the *spoon.* e. = *petticoat insulator*: see 9.

1864 WEBSTER, *Petticoat*, the outer space or surface of a target. [*Eng.*] 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 378/2 *Petticoat*, or *Spoon*, the ground of the target beyond the white. 1880 BARING-GOULD *Mehalah* xii. (1884) 164 The dressing-table had a pink petticoat with gauze over it. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 June 7/2 Shamrock is to be launched 'in petticoats' on Monday. 1899 *Daily News* 27 June 7/3 A long curtain or 'petticoat' hung over the stern of the boat, and, reaching to the ground, effectually prevented any view of the keel and lower part of the yacht. 1903 P. MACQUOID in *Burlington Mag.* Apr., In about 1640..the tankard becomes plain and high with a so-called petticoat shooting out at the bottom.

II. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

7. *simple attrib.* Of a petticoat or petticoats.

1587 *Acc. Bk.* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 118, vj yeardes of petecote lace, xviij*d*. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 663/1 I would warrant every knave of them to kiss the hem of the petticoat-tail of the smallest member of the sacred conclave. 1844 Mrs. Sherwood *Hist. J. Marten* xv 217 It was flannel petticoat time [i e. for a clothing club distribution]. *a* 1844 Campbell *Ep. to Hor. Smith*, In his breeches of petticoat size..his garb is a fair compromise 'twixt a kilt and a pair of small-clothes. 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann* 664/2 To give you the horrors with, in petticoat days 1886 Dr. Richardson in *Pall Mall G.* 27 Sept. 6/2 A petticoated generation could never do the full work of a generation whose limbs were free of petticoat encumbrance.

8. *attrib.* (often = *adj.*). **a.** In petticoats, wearing petticoats; that is a woman, female; womanish. (Often hyphened.) Now *rare*.

1625 Hart *Anat. Ur.* II. vi. 85 The ignorant Empiricke, the peticoate or woman-physitian. 1706 E. Ward *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 10 Many a Heccatomb of humble Prayers, does he offer to appease this Petticoat-Deity. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 305 ¶ 4 A Seminary of Petticoat Politicians, who are to be brought up at the Feet of Madam de Maintenon. 1725 Bailey *Erasm. Colloq.* (1878) I. 186 What does this Petticoat-Preacher [*concionatrix*] do here? 1797 Mrs. M. Robinson *Walsingham* II. 213 To ridicule the petticoat pedant. 1813 Moore *Post-bag* (1818) App. iv. 108 A Petticoat Pope in the Ninth Century.

b. Of, belonging, or relating to a woman or women, as the wearers of petticoats; executed, performed, wielded by a woman; female, feminine.

1660 Hickeringill *Jamai. a* (1661) 30 The Petticoat Sex. 1690 Dryden *Amphitryon* I. i, Venus may know more than both of us, For 'tis some petticoat affair. 1800 *Proc. E. Ind. Ho.* in *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 63/2 He thought this petticoat influence in the India Company, a most curious circumstance! 1806 *Francis Lett.* (1901) II. 038, I will not go to Petticoat Parties. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xi, He will obey you in making a weapon, or in wielding one, but he knows nothing of this petticoat service. 1850 Kingsley *Alt. Locke* xxvii, The coarsest allusions to petticoat influence. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 May 4/2 Miss Gertrude Elliott has the only petticoat part [in a play].

9. Special combs.: **petticoat body**, a body attached to or worn with a petticoat; **petticoat breeches**, loose wide breeches with legs resembling skirts, fashionable during the earlier part of the reign of Charles II; **petticoat insulator**, an inverted cup-shaped insulator of porcelain or the like that supports a telegraph wire; **petticoat-maker**, a maker of petticoats, esp. of farthingales; **† petticoat-monger**, ? a whoremonger; **petticoat-pensioner**, a man paid by a woman, a woman's 'fancy-man'; **petticoat-pipe**, a bell-mouthed pipe in the chimney of a locomotive into which the exhaust-steam enters and which serves to equalize and strengthen the draught; **petticoat-trousers**, (*a*) a New England colloquial name for wide baggy trousers; (*b*) = 5; (*c*) the wide-seated trousers worn by Mohammedan women; **petticoat-wise** *adv.*, in the manner of a petticoat.

1862 *Eng. Wom. Dom. Mag.* IV. 238/2 Patterns of the newest and most fashionable under linen, including .. petticoat band, *petticoat body. 1891 Fio Marryat *There is no Death* xii. 116 She had not got on 'Rosie's' petticoat body. 1658 R. Holme in Fairholt *Costume in Eng.* (1860) 255 A short waisted doublet and *petticoat-breeches, the lining lower than the breeches tied above the knee. 1850 Fairholt *Ibid.* Gloss. 399 Towards the end of the reign of Charles the petticoat breeches were discarded. 1552 Huloet, *Peticote maker, *industiarius*. 1783 Ainsworth *Eng. Lat. Dict.* 1605 *Tryoll Chev.* v. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 317 You pick-hatch Cavaliero *petticote-monger. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, **Pettycoat-Pensioner*, a Gallant, or one Maintain'd for secret Service. 1825 Knapp & Baldw. *Newgate Cal.* IV. 327/1 He became a petticoat-pensioner. 1864 Webster, **Petticoat pipe*, one of a series of short conical pipes, in a smoke-box, to equalize the draught. 1878 *Engineer* XLVI 57/3 A good modification of the well-known American petticoat pipe. 1753 *N. Jersey Archives* XIX. 291 He took with him two Pair of *Petticoat Trowsers. 1761 *Ibid.* XX. 5/7 Run away..an English servant lad...Had on long petticoat trowsers, much worn. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Petticoat trowsers*, a kind of kilt formerly worn by seamen in general, but latterly principally by fishermen. 1885 Burton *Arab. Nts.* II. 6 The strings of her petticoat-trowsers. 1903 *Daily Chron* 31 Mar. 10/2 Overcoats slung round the loins, *petticoat-wise.

b. Petticoat government: (undue) rule or predominance of women in the home, or in politics. So **Petticoat-governed** *a.*, ruled by a woman, hen-pecked.

1702 J. Dunton (*title*) Petticoat-Government. *Ibid.* 70 By Petticoat-Government, I mean when Good Women Ascend the Throne, and Rule according to Law, as is the case of the present Queen. Again, by Petticoat-Government, I mean the discreet and housewifely Ruling of a House and Family. 1702 (*title*) The Prerogative of the Breeches: an answer to Petticoat-Government, written by a True-born English Man. 1732 Fielding *Grub-St. Op.* I. i, Petticoat-government is a very lamentable thing indeed. 1825 Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 365 He, being under strict petticoat government..was compelled to get home that night. 1836-9 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Boarding-Ho.* i, Mr. Calton seized the hand of the petticoat-governed little man. 1884 *Chr. World* 19 June 453/1 This..would throw electoral power into the hands of women, and petticoat government would prevail.

Pe·tticoat, *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] **a.** *trans.* To clothe in petticoats, put petticoats on; *fig.* to treat as a woman. **b.** *intr.* To wear, or posture in, petticoats. Hence **Pe·tticoating** *vbl. sb.*

1890 Browning *Christmas Eve* xxii, Let us hope That no worse blessing befall the Pope, Turned sick at last of to-day's buffoonery, Of posturing and petticoating. 1895 J. Winsor *Mississ. Basin* 175 The Shawnees..were restless in being what was termed 'petticoated' by the Iroquois.

Petticoated (pe·tikoa·téd), *a.* [f. Petticoat *sb.* + -ed 2.] Having or wearing petticoats; female.

1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) VII. 49, I will contrive to be the man, petticoated out, and vested in a gown and cassock. 1824 Miss Mitford *Village Ser.* I. (1863) 155 Days of every variety of falling weather..too bad to admit the possibility that any petticoated thing..should stir out. 1820 Scott *Monast.* xiv, Here, dame,..is a letter from your petticoated baron, the lord-priest yonder. 1859 G. Meredith *R. Feverel* II. iii. 22 A lady who..was the petticoated image of her admirable ancestor. 1872 — *H. Richmond* xliv, She ..was..in the squire's phrase, 'a petticoated parsimony'. 1872 M. Collins *Mrq. & Merch.* I. iv. 131 She wanted to make this..School a petticoated Rugby. 1900 *Queen Cycling Bk.* 1 To see a petticoated woman [cyclist] struggling along on a windy day.

b. *transf.* Having a 'petticoat' or enclosing pendent fringe: see Petticoat *sb.* 6.

1858 Lytton *What will he do?* I. xix, This petticoated divan suddenly closed round the painter. 1880 Baring-Gould *Mehalah* xii. (1884) 169 [His] gilt balcony and petticoated dressing-table.

c. (See *petticoat insulator*, Petticoat 9.)

1900 *Engineering Mag.* XIX. 734/2 They are supported on strong porcelain insulators, triple petticoated.

Petticoatery, -ie. *nonce-wd.* [f. Petticoat + -ery (with punning allusion to *coterie*).] A petticoated company or coterie; wearers of petticoats collectively.

1849 *Blackw. Mag.* LXV. 680 The whole coterie (which, in this instance, is an undiluted petticoatery) assembles for consultation. 1884 *Punch* 22 Nov. 252/1 Astounding both to the old-fashioned petticoaterie and the new-fangled divided skirtists.

Pe·tticoa·tie. *Sc.* [dim.] A little petticoat.

1794 Burns *Coming through the Rye* i She draiglet a' her petticoatie, Coming through the rye.

Pe·tticoatless, *a.* [f. Petticoat *sb.* + -less.] Without a petticoat, not wearing petticoats.

1888 *Macm. Mag.* Aug. 306 The graceful curves of her slight, petticoatless figure. 1896 *Godey's Mag.* Apr. 447/1 Men declare that the petticoatless female has unsexed herself and has left her modesty behind.

b. *fig.* Without female characters.

1892 *Longm. Mag.* Aug. 435 Mamie is perhaps the best petticoat among Mr. Stevenson's rather petticoatless tales.

Petticoat tails. *Sc.* [Origin uncertain: see quot. 1825.] 'The name given to a species of cake baked with butter, used as tea-bread' (Jamieson 1825).

† *a* 1800 *Collect. Receipts* 3 (Jam.) For Petticoat tails, take the same proportion of butter as for Short Bread. 1818 Scott *Br. Lamm.* xxvi, Never had there been..such making of cur-cakes and sweet scones, Selkirk bannocks, cookies, and petticoat-tails—delicacies little known to the present generation. 1825 Jamieson s. v., The general idea is, that this kind of cake is denominated from its resemblance to a section of a petticoat. For a circular cake, when a smaller circle has been taken out of the middle, is divided into eight quarters. But a literary friend has suggested that the term has probably a French origin, q. *petit gasteau*, a little cake. The old form of this word is *petit gastel*. 1870 Ramsay *Remin.* vi. (ed. 18) 247. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Dec. 5/2 Yorkshire Parkin, Simnel cake, and Scotch petticoat tails are to be found among a host of local delicacies.

Pe·tticoaty, *a.* [f. Petticoat *sb.* + -y.] Like or akin to a petticoat.

1883 G. H. Boughton in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 522/2 He wears a pair of baggy breeches..very voluminous and petticoaty. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 21 May 4 When men took to wearing a long, petticoaty style of coat..some of them took to wearing stays also.

† Pettifactor, petifactor. *Obs. rare.* [app. = *petty factor*: cf. Petty *a.* and Factor 3.] ? A legal agent who undertakes small cases. Cf. Pettifogger.

1586 Ferne *Blas. Centrie* 92 Thereby, the number of pleaders and petifactors be so far increased that although the common-wealth is wonderfully torn with the litigiousnes of clyents notwithstanding their purchase is not worth their rent. 1633 T. Nash *Quaternio* 41 How difficult a thing it is for a petifactor to rayse himselfe, without a great deale of jugling and false-dealing.

Pettifog (pe·tifɒg), *v.* [app. a back-formation from Pettifogger: cf. Fog *v.*[3] and Pettifogging.]

1. *intr.* To act as a pettifogger; to plead or conduct a petty case in a minor court of law; to practise legal chicanery; also *transf.*, to wrangle or quibble about small petty points.

1611 Cotgr., *Chicaner*, to wrangle, or pettifog it; to spoyle, or perplex a cause with craftie, or litigious pleading. 1628 Wither *Brit. Rememb.* vii. 738 And cogge, And lie, and prate of Law, and pettifogge As craftily (sometimes) as many a one Who divers yeares hath studied Littleton. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) II. 165 He will rather pettyfog and turn common Barreter, than be out of Employment. *c* 1867 Symonds in *Life* (1895) II. 133 They accepted the whole, and were not trafficking or pettifogging about a portion. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 June 1/3 'But what is this about a woman lifting up her voice in a law-court and pleading?' — 'Oh, in America you can do that in a local police-court; in a mayor's court women may pettifog.'

2. *trans.* **a.** To plead (a case) with legal chicanery. **† b.** *loosely.* To take by petty larceny.

1759 D. Mallet *Wks.* I. 22 He pettyfogs a scrap from authors dead. 1858 *N. York Tribune* 23 Oct. 4/5 [He] saw fit..to address to the Editor..a letter pettifogging the hard case of his master.

† Pe·ttifog, *a.* and *sb.*[1] *Obs.*

a. *adj.* = Pettifogging. **b.** *sb.* = Pettifogger.

1647 Lilly *Chr. Astrol.* clxxxv. 821 That he shall have both the Civill and Common Lawyer and the pettifog Atturney against him. 1796 Charlotte Smith *Marchmont* III. 44 T'wont do this time—you must try again, old pettifog.

† Pe·ttifog, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Used as a paronomasia on *petty fog* = mist, and *pettifogging*.

1641 Milton *Prel. Episc.* 19 And thus much for this cloud I cannot say rather then petty-fog of witnesses, with which Episcopall men would cast a mist before us.

Pettifogger (pe·tifɒgəɹ). Also 6-7 **pety-**, 6 9 **petty-togger**; 6 **petifoger**, 7 *dial* **-voguer**, **petty foger**. [Orig. sometimes as two words, *petty fogger*, and later often hyphened, *petti-fogger*, etc. First element Petty *adj.*, second obscure: cf. Fogger[1] (but this was perhaps only a shortening of *petty-fogger*). The general sense seems to be the same as in Pettifactor, of about the same age.]

1. A legal practitioner of inferior status, who gets up or conducts petty cases; *esp.* in an opprobrious sense, one who employs mean, sharp, cavilling practices; a 'rascally attorney'.

1564-78 Bullevn *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 19, I knowe theim verie well; they are two Pettifoggers in the Lawe. 1576, 1577 Pettie fogger [see Fogger[1] 1]. 1584 *Leycesters Commw.* (1641) 178 A most wicked Promoter, and wretched Petifoger, enriched himself by other mens ruines. 1590 Nashe *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 6 Sergeant, Bencher, Counsailor, Atorney or petifoger. 1602 Carew *Cornwall* 4 b, The worst conditioned and least cliented Petivoguers. 1612 Dekker *If it be not good* Wks. 1873 III. 274 We must all turne pettifoggers, and instead of gilt rapiers, hang buckram bags at our girdles. 1645 Milton *Colast* Wks. 1851 IV. 365 A meer and arrant petti-fogger, who lately was so hardy, as to lay aside his buckram wallet, and make himself a fool in Print. 1746 H. Walpole *Corr.* (1846) II. 142 He behaved so like an attorney the first day, and so like a pettifogger the second. 1841 Macaulay *W. Hastings* Ess. (1851) 623 The ravenous pettifoggers who fattened on the misery and terror of an immense community. 1873 Longf. *Wayside Inn* III. *Rhyme Sir Christopher* 35 Morton of Merry Mount, That pettifogger from Furnival's Inn.

† b Sometimes app a professional name. *Obs.*

1688 R Holme *Armoury* III 63/2 Officers of the Palatinate Courts in Chester. Assizes .. The Sollicitor. The Petty Fogers. Constable of the Castle [etc.]. 1721 *MS. Par. Reg. Campton, Beds.*, 5 Apr., Bur[ied] John Street of Shefford (Pettyfogger).

2. *transf.* A petty practitioner in any department; a tyro; an empiric, pretender.

1602 Herring tr. *Oberndoerffer's Anat.* 41 Laying open the Packe and Fardle of these circumforaneous Jugglers, and pedling Pettifoggers in Physicke 1670 Eachard *Cont. Clergy* 22 He had much better commit himself to an approved of cobler or tinker,..than to be only a disesteemed pettifogger, or empyrick in divinity. 1711 Pickle *Club* 6 215. 41 That such petty-foggers and retailers of news and politicks should pretend to teach their rulers how to govern.

3. *Nailmaking.* See quot. and cf. Fogger[1] 3.

1871 A. S. Harvey in *Gd Words* 610 A large proportion of the trade is in the hands of middlemen, called 'foggers',—those who truck being known as 'pettifoggers',—each of whom employs a certain number of nailmakers.

4. A local name of a fish, the rockling.

1880-4 Day *Fishes Gt. Brit. & Irel.* I. 315 *Pettifogger* and *band* are said to have been two local names in Cornwall for some species of *Motella* [Rockling].

5. *Comb.*, as *pettifogger-like* adj.

1729 Mrs. Delany in *Life & Corr.* 205 It is saucy, impertinent, unmannerly, and pettyfogger-like, to be making comparisons that are odious.

Pettifoggery (pe·tifɒgəɹi). [f. prec. + -y.] Pettifogging practice; legal chicanery.

1653 Milton *Hirelings* 62 The last and lowest sort of thir arguments, that men purchas'd not thir tithe with thir land, and such like pettifoggerie, I omitt. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III xxxvi. 306 Under-hand tricky..Cavilling, Pettifoggery. 1872 *Athenæum* 28 Jan. 83 Code making .. is going on with vigour in South America: and this is not surprising, for the Spaniards left them a legacy of miscellaneous pettifoggery.

Pettifogging (pe·tifɒgiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as Pettifog *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of a pettifogger; legal trickery; chicanery, pettifoggery; quibbling.

1580 Holyband *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Chicanerie*, petyfogging. 1611 Cotgr., *Chicanerie*, wrangling, pettifogging; litigious or craftie pleading. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 171 (France) This Chiquanery (Petti-fogging) and multiplicitie of Pleaders, came first from the Popes Court, when his seat was at Avignon, (as my Author saith). 1652 tr. *De-las-Coveras' Don Penise* 129, I was forced to spend the greatest part of my goods in suites and pettifoggings, untill I was forced to leave my country. 1843 H. Rogers *Ess.* (1860) III. 80 Number Ninety [Tract for the Times], that singular monument of logical pettifogging.

Pettifogging (pe·tifɒgiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] Acting as a pettifogger or rascally attorney; mean, shifty, quibbling; also, pertaining to or characteristic of pettifoggers.

1603 Florio *Montaigne* II. xxxvii, Petty-fogging Lawyer. 1604 T. Wright *Climact. Years* (ed. 2) 12 He was a petty-fogging Phisitian at his owne costs, as they be petty-fogging Lawyers thorow theyr owne sutes. 1649 Milton *Eikon.* iv, To see some store of their Friends, and in the Roman, not the pettifogging sense, their Clients so neer about them. 1673 Dryden *Amboyna* I. i, This Fiscal, who was an ignorant Advocate in Rotterdam, such as in England we

call a Petty-fogging Rogue. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* I. xl, The character of this last man, said Dr. Slop,..seems to have been taken from some pettifogging lawyer amongst you. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* liii, 'You are', continued Mr. Pickwick, .'a well-matched pair of mean, rascally, pettifogging robbers'. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) II. iv. 117 The pettifogging cunning which supposes the gossips of lobbies..to be the embodiment of statesmanship.

Pettifo·gulize, *v. nonce wd.* [f. PETTIFOGGER.] *intr.* To quibble. Hence **Pettifo·gulizer.**

1853 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. I. 59 So far from seeking to 'pettifogulise'—i. e. to find evasions for any purpose in a trickster's minute tortuosities of construction. *Ibid.* 60, I showed so much scrupulosity about the exact value and position of his words, as finally to draw upon myself the vexatious reproach of being habitually a 'pettifogulizer'. 1872 MINTO *Eng. Prose Lit.* I. i. 77 This 'pettifogulising'.

Pettigree, obs form of PEDIGREE.

† Pettilashery, -lasserie, obs. corrupt forms of *petty* LARCENY: cf. LARCERY.

1592 GREENE *Connie Catch.* II. Wks. (Grosart) X. 118 Commonly..called pilfering or petulacerie. 1592 — *Black Book's Messenger* ibid. XI. 10 Filching, pettilashery, and such trifling toyes. 1613 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Petilasserie*, stealing of things of no great value.

Pettiloon, colloq perversion of PANTALOON.

1838 WHYTE MELVILLE *Tilbury Nogo* 174 Two pair of flannel 'pettiloons', as people call them now, thick winter trousers.

Pettily (pe·tili), *adv.* [f. PETTY *a.* + -LY 2.] In a petty, mean, paltry, or trivial way or manner.

1840 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) V. 86 Nothing has been too grandly mischievous, or too pettily vexatious, for their doing. 1858 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) II. 18 We should rather endeavour a unity of doctrine and spirit among Christians than pettily insist on establishing certain ceremonies. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* (1886) 62 They are ..pettily thievish, like the English gipsies.

Pettiness (pe·tines). [f. PETTY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being petty; triviality, insignificance; little-mindedness; an instance of this, a petty trait; formerly, a petty or trivial object.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* ii. (1887) 6 A petie companion, I confesse, but till some better do deale, why may not my petinesse fullwell take place? 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. vi. 136 His ransome, which must proportion the losses we haue borne ..which in weight to re answer, his pettinesse would bow vnder. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* v. xv. 175 These pettinesses being below the Divine Majesty to catch at. 1845 BROWNING *Pictor Ignotus* ad fin., See their faces, listen to their prate, Partakers of their daily pettiness. 1872 STUBBS in *Mem. W. de Covenetria* (Rolls) II. Pref. 15 A mean reproduction of all the vices and of the few pettinesses of his family.

Petting, *vbl sb.*: see PET *v.*[1]

Pe·tting, *ppl. a.* [f. PET *v.*[1] + -ING 2.] That pets. Hence **Pe·ttingly** *adv.*, in a petting manner.

1895 KIPLING *2nd Jungle Bk.* 180 'Aowa! Aowa!' said Mowgli pettingly, 'I have killed one striped ape.'

Pettish (pe·tiʃ), *a.* [f. PET *sb.*[2] + -ISH 1. But the earliest quots. precede our first example of the sb, and are not clearly connected with it in sense.]

Subject to 'pets' or fits of offended ill humour; in a pet; proceeding from, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a pet; impatiently angry; peevish, ill-humoured, petulant; easily 'put out'.

[1552 HULOET, Petyshe, *impetuosus.* 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 145/44 Pétish, *effræuis, iracundus.*] *a* 1591 R. GREENHAM *Works* (1599) 12, I am pettish, I am vncomfortable and vnquiet with them, with whom I liue. *a* 1641 BP MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* iv. (1642) 272 He became pettish, wayward, frantick, bloudy. 1653 SLATER *Civ. Magistracy* 17 The pettish Israelites (a people seldom if ever, pleased with God's present Providencies) who murmured under Moses. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 6 Aug., I checked her, which made her mighty pettish. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xii, She received the apology with the air of a pettish girl. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* III vii. This was a very pettish speech in Evelyn. 1873 J. R. GREEN *Letters* (1901) I. 7, I was .too weak and pettish for the rougher horse-jokes of stronger boys.

† Pe·ttiship. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. PETTY *a.* + -SHIP.] Littleness; pettiness.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxviii (1887) 178 Some petie lowlinges .. will needes seeme like, where their petieship cannot light.

Pe·ttishly, *adv.* [f. PETTISH + -LY 2.] In a pettish manner; peevishly, petulantly.

a 1619 FLETCHER *Mad Lover* III. ii, Poorly, and pettishly, ridiculously To fling away your fortune? 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* V. xxxiii, He kept his fore-finger in the chapter,—not pettishly,—for he shut the book slowly. 1879 MISS BRADDON *Clov. Foot* xii, 'Drip, drip, drip', cried Celia, pettishly, 'one of these odious Scotch mists'.

Pe·ttishness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being pettish; peevishness, petulance.

1645 BP. HALL *Remedy Discontents* xiv, To see his bounty contemned out of a childish pettishnesse. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* III. iii, Cecilia [was] offended at her pettishness and folly. 1806 *Edin. Rev.* VIII 162 The..pettishness of disappointed selfishness. 1865 MRS. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* xxiii. (1879) 228 Her very little pettishnesses and vanities were like the spring breeze.

Pettit(e, obs. forms of PETIT.

Pettitoes (pe·titōuz), *sb. pl.* Rarely in *sing.* Forms: *α. sing.* 6 **pettytoe, petitoe,** 8–9 **pettitoe;** *β. pl.* 6 **pettie toes, petitoes,** 6–7 **pettitoes,** 7 **petti-,** 7–8 **petty-toes, pettytoes,** 6– **pettitoes.** [Of uncertain origin; but before 1600 taken as PETTY *a.* and *toes*, pl. of TOE. See Note below.]

1. The feet of a pig, esp. as an article of food; pig's trotters; in earlier use the word seems to have included the heart, liver, lungs, etc., not only of the pig, but of calves, sheep, and other animals.

α. 1555 BRADFORD in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App. xlv. 133 Yf ye haue..halfe a Loyn of lean mutton; a Pygges Pettytoe, with half a dossen of grene salletts. 1597 *Bk Cookerie* 53 b, The first course at Supper. A Sallet, a Pigs Petitoe, powdered Beefe sliced. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Pig's pettitoes*, Take Pettitoes cut them into halves, and let every Pettitoe be tyed up together.

β. 1589 *W. Darrell's Exp.* in H. Hall *Eliz. Soc* (1887) 218 For dressinge ye mutton, rabbettes and a pigges pettie toes. 1597 *and Pt. Gd. Hus-wives Iewell* B j b, For a Goose gibluts and pigges petitose. 1598 FLORIO, *Peducci*, all manner of feete, or pettitoes drest to be eaten, as calues, sheepes, neates, or hogs feete, or pigs petitoes. 1607 BEAUMONT *Woman Hater* I. ii, Like the Table of a country Justice,..sprinkled over with all manner of cheap Sallads, sliced Beef, Giblets, and Pettitoes. 1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Fordage's Mystic Div.* 56 To giv the Pettitoes in alms wil not .. satisfi for stealing the Pig. 1793 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ep. to Pope* Wks. 1812 III. 203 Calves' Heads, Pigs Pettitoes, perform as well. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* x, We can send black puddings and pettitoes without giving them a flavour of our own egoism. *c* 1875 M. JEWRY *Model Cookery* 79/2 When pettitoes are fried they should be first boiled.

† b. *fig.* in expressions of contempt. *Obs.*

1644–7 CLEVELAND *Char. Lond. Diurn.* 7 Brereton and Gell; two of Mars his Petty-toes, such snivelling Cowards, that it is a favour to call them so. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 26 Futilous womens phansies; which are the very pettitoes of infirmity, the gyblets of perquisquilian toyes. 1648 JENKYN *Blind Guide* i. 17 Rather than this petty-toes of a Pope can erre an haires breadth.

2. The feet of a human being, esp. of a child; in quot. 1589 of an ape.

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl Perc.* (1860) 7 The medling Ape..did wedge in his pettitoes, so fast between the two clefts that he stucke by the feete for a saie. 1592 LYLY *Midas* III iii, And you, Cælia, that would fain trip on your pettitoes. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 619. 1708 T. WARD *Eng. Ref* (1716) 146 His Grace Stood therefore up on Petty-toes. 1884 SALA *Journ. due South* I. xxiv. (1887) 323 The osseous structure of the tiny creature is yet perfect, even to the bones of the pettitoes.

fig. 1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 109 Particular congregations; which are, but as the Pettitoes or little Fingers of the church.

Hence **† Pettitoe** *v. intr.* (with *it*) *Obs.*, to dance, move about on the toes.

1651 OGILBY *Æsop* (1665) 180 Not in prophaner Arts, like Popish Pigs, To pettitoe-it on the Organs Jigs.

[Note. *Pettitoe, -toes*, was in 17th c. taken by some (e. g. Skinner, 1671) as = F. *petite oie* (lit. 'little goose') the giblets of a goose, wh ch is thus given in Cotgrave: '*La petite oye*, the giblets of a Goose: also, the bellie, and inwards or intralls, of other edible creatures.' The extended sense in the second part of this definition is not mentioned by Littré (who has a number of transferred senses of a different kind), and it may really have been an English extension, and may show the actual way in which a word meaning the giblets of a goose was extended to the analogous parts cut off in dressing a pig or other animal. Among these were the feet, to which the pl *pettitoes* would seem naturally to point, and to which it may soon have been appropriated (cf. the quot. from Florio 1598). But if this is the history, it must have taken place within the space of a generation, since the first example of 'a pyges pettytoe' is of 1555, and *pettytoes* was evidently applied to toes or feet by 1589. It is to be noted that Cotgr. has also '*Pettitose* [Fr.], the garbage of fowle (an old word)'; but this is not given by Godefroy, and may be some error. It may be worth inquiring whether *pettitoe* was not orig. a simple adoption of Olt. *petitto* little, petty, small (Florio), quasi 'petties', petty items.]

Pettle (pe·t'l), *v. Sc.* and *north. dial.* [dim. or freq. of PET *v.*[1]: see -LE.]

1. *trans.* To pet, fondle, indulge.

1719 RAMSAY *Answ. to Hamilton* 10 July iv, Sae roos'd by ane of well-kend mettle, Nae sma' did my ambition pettle, My canker'd critics it will nettle. 1781 J. HUTTON *Tour Caves* (ed 2) Gloss., *Pettle*, to coax, play or toy with. 1808 JAMIESON, *Pet, Pettle*, to fondle, to indulge, to treat as a pet. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt Midl.* xviii, They harle us to the correction-house in Leith Wynd, and pettle us up wi' bread and water, and sichke sunkets. 1882 J. WALKER *Jaunt Auld Reekie*, etc. 182 Auld Scotland's muse I've coaxed and pettled. 1889 NICHOLSON *Folk-Sp. E. Yorks.* 77.

2. *intr* To nestle; to cuddle (see CUDDLE *v.* 2).

1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Glos.*, To *pettle*, to cling to the mother's bosom as a young child. 1876 *Mid-Yorks. Gloss.* s. v., Of a lamb and a sheep together, it will be said of the former, that 'it pettles with its head against the old one'.

Pettle, var. PATTLE *sb.*, a plough-staff.

‖ **Petto** (pe·tito). [It. *petto*:—L. *pectus* breast.] The breast: *in petto* (It.), in one's own breast or private intention; in contemplation; undisclosed.

1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 4), *In Petto* (Ital.), in design, in the breast or thought, and not yet put in execution. 1679 J. SMITH *Narrat. Pop. Plot* 2 They reserved them in their *Petto*, to be made use of upon occasion. 1712 S. SEWALL *Diary* 29 Feb., I ask'd the Govr. to take a Copy of it: He said No, It should remain yet in Petto..and put it in his Pocket. 1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5015/1 There are Seven Cardinals still remaining in Petto, whose Names the Pope keeps Secret. 1772 *Hartford Merc., Suppl.* 18 Sept. 1/1 His Majesty nominated some new Counsellors and Senators, declaring..that he kept two in *petto*. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* iv. xiv, Great constitutional movements in petto.

Pettrel, variant of PEITREL *Obs.*

Petty (pe·ti), *a.* (*sb.*) Forms: 4–7 **pety, petti,** 6–7 **pettie, petie, pittie,** (6 **peti, pyty**), 6 **petty.** [In late ME. *pety*; phonetic spelling, after Fr. pronunciation, of PETIT, which finally took the place of the earlier form.]

† 1. Small (in size or stature); below the ordinary or normal size *Obs.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVII. 84 And pouerte is a pety [*B.* petit] byng aperep nat to hus nauele. *c* 1430 LYDG *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 45 Go pety quaier, and war where thou appere. 1592 GREENE *Def. Conny Catch* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 68 The Ale-wife vnles she nicke her Pots and Conny-catch her guestes with stone Pottes and petty Cannes, can hardly paye her Brewer.

2. Of small importance, inconsiderable, insignificant, trivial; little-minded, 'small'.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* Ep. Ded. (1887) 7, I know your Maiesties patience to be exceeding great in verie petie arguments. 1582 T. WATSON *Centurie of Loue* Ep Ded., In turning out this my pettie poore flocke vpon the open common of the wide world. 1592 SHAKS. *Two Gent* IV. i. 52 And I [was banished] for such like petty crimes as these. 1596 — *Merch. V.* I. i 12 Your Argosies with portly saile..Do ouer-peere the pettie Traffiquers. 1597–8 BACON *Ess., Expence* (Arb.) 54 Commonly it is lesse dishonourable to abridge pettie charges then to stoupe to pettie gettings. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. Disc ix. 124 Extirpate petty curiosities of apparell, lodging, diet. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* ccxiii, His birth perhaps some petty village hides. 1713 STEELE *Guard.* No. 20 P 8 Our petty animosities. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Denham* Wks. II. 81 Most of these petty faults are in his first productions. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 112 Those petty evils which make prosperous men miserable. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* I. 4 You of old did hold them Something worthy, the petty witty nothings. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* viii. 142 It is rather petty to link such an element to the name of an Italian doctor. 1890 GROSS *Gild Merch.* I. 149 General dealers in petty wares.

3. Of persons or things in expressed or implied comparison with others: Minor, inferior; of secondary rank or importance; subordinate; on a small scale.

Sometimes hyphened or combined with a sb. as *petyking, petifalconer, pettie tune, petty-saint, petty-sphere*, etc. See esp. *pe ty bag, petty canon*, and the others mentioned in 5.

1523 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App v. 328 The marchant chapell of the pittie rode [crucifix] within the cathedral chirch. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W de W. 1531) 22 The principall braunches, the xij gyftes of the holy goost; the iiij pety braunches, the iiij cardynall vertues. 1552 in *Vicary's Anat* (1888) App. xvi 313 Suspicious men ..as shalbe thought to bee petie pickers. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2 204/2 He [Edgar] being at Chester, vii. kinges (called in histories *Subreguli*) to wit, petykings, or vnderkings, came and did homage to him. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 112/7 Petie, *secundarius.* 1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 354 The petifalconers and novices which know not what it meanth. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 284 Aden and Zibyth, two pettie Kingdomes in Arabia. 1649 G DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Rich. II*, CCXXXIV, Now the Machine moues on euery wheele, And Petty-Spharis contribute to the whole. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III vi. § 14 William Wickwane, Arch-Bishop of York, esteemed a petty-saint in that Age. 1659 WOOD *Life* Mar. (O. H. S.) I. 273 An alehouse or pettie-inne for travellers, called The Checquer. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reff.* IV. xvii (1848) 268 Those petty Thefts for which Judges condemn Men. 1721 ADDISON *Spect* No. 70 P 4 The Barons, who were then so many petty Princes. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 392, I fly from petty tyrants to the throne 1831 J W. CROKER in *C. Papers* 5 Apr., Petty shopkeepers and small farmers 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* viii. 70 Mithridates was once more a petty Asiatic prince existing upon sufferance.

† b. *Petty* (*petit, pety-*) *school*: a school for little boys [see B. 1]; a junior or preparatory school. So *petty* (*petty-*) *form*, the junior form.

1555–6 *Louth Rec.* (1891) 140 Item paide .. at suche tyme as the petie scole was in making, xls [1580 FULKE *Martinall Confut.* IV Wks. (Parker Soc.) II 163 Which .. he would not have done in his petite School at Winchester.] 1590 in *Hakluyt's Voy* (1904) VI. 361 All private and pety-schooles. 1674 *Will J. Storie* (MS.), Poor children taught at a petty school..till they can go to Wakefield Free School. 1718 HICKES & NELSON *J. Kettlewell* I. ii 9 He was first put to a petty School. 1746 *Brit Mag.* 112 He was placed. near the Bottom of the Petty-Form 1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng.* 116 The career from the petty form at Eton or Westminster, up to the examining Chaplain's study.

† 4. repr. F. *petit*, in *petty master* = PETIT-MAÎTRE; *petty nephew, son* = great-nephew, grandson. *Obs.*

1621 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxiv § 32 One being Petty Nephew, the other Grand-child of Francis the first. 1625 LISLE *Du Bartas, Noe* 124 Joktan, the double Pety-son of Sem, that is whose double grandfather Sem was. 1707 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 200 A sort of Petty Master, that thinks himself very Modish.

5. In special collocations, as **petty average**: see quots. and AVERAGE *sb.*[2] 2; **† petty boy**: see quot.; **† petty brain** = BRAINLET; **† petty budget,** a small bag; applied attrib. to a lawyer; cf. *petifactor, pettifogger*; **petty cash,** small cash items of receipt or expenditure; whence *petty cash-book*; **† petty coy** = *petty-cotton*: see COTTON *sb.* 7, and quot.; **petty custom, -s,** duty charged upon goods coming to market: see *parva custuma* in CUSTOM *sb.* 4; **petty dancers,** the Northern Lights; **petty exchange**: see quot.; **† petty farm,** the farming of the petty customs; **† petty gladen,** obs. name of Gladiolus; **† petty John,** a small point; **petty orders** = minor orders: see ORDER *sb* 6; **petty pan,** a small pan (with various local definitions); **† petty panic,** Turner's name for Canary-grass, *Phalaris canariensis*; **petty-point** *Sc.*, some kind of stitch, ? = tent-stitch; **petty rice** = QUINOA; **† petty watch,** an old name of coast-guards; **petty weal,** a petty state, province, etc. [sug-

gested by *common weal*]; **†petty-world**, a microcosm. Also PETTY BAG, PETTY CANON, PETTY CAPTAIN, PETIT GOD, PETTY OFFICER, q v. as Main words; and *petty* CAPE, CHAPMAN, -WOMAN, CONSTABLE, JUROR, JURY, LARCENY, SERGEANTY, -TRY, SESSION, SINGLES, TALLY, TITHE, TREASON, VIEW, and names of plants, as *petty* COTTON, MADDER, MOREL, MUGWORT, MULLEIN, SPURGE, WHIN: for which see these sbs.

1848 ARNOULD *Mar. Insur.* III. v. (1866) II. 829 Small charges occurring regularly in the usual course of the voyage .. are called 'petty averages. 1865 [see AVERAGE *sb*² 2]. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Petty average*, small charges borne partly by a ship, and partly by a cargo, such as expenses of towing, &c 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 292/1 A *Petty Boy, or a Shoomakers petty Boy.. Instruments belonging to the Cordwiners Occupation: and are used generally for their burnishing and smoothing down the Stitches, and to pair pieces of Leather upon 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* III. Introd. 127 The contained [parts] are the Brain, the *Petty brain, and the Marrow. *c* 1550 *Wyll of Deuyll* (1825) B iv, To euery of these *Pety bouget men of law and Tearmers, a couple of Geldynges. 1834 J. BOWRING *Min. Mor., Perseveran.* *c* 139 Jonas kept what is called the *petty cash in the merchant's counting house, that is, he was charged with the payment of all the small sums for the ordinary expenses of the business. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Petty Cash-book*, a book for entering small receipts and payments. 1736 AINSWORTH, *Petty coy (herb), *Gnaphalium minus* [app. meaning *Filago minima*]. 1442 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 63/1 Your grete Customes and petit Customes there. 1450 *Ibid.* 188/1, xl li. in the pety Custume of London. 1482 *Ibid.* VI. 20 /2 Of oure petite Custume in oure Port of London. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6151/1 An Act .. for discontinuing Payment of the Petty Port Customs [at Edinburgh]. 1635 L. FOXE *Voy. N. West* (Hakl. Soc) II. 313 At clo ke 12, there was *Pettiedancers or henbanes (as some write them) North in the firmament, betokening a storme, to follow within 24 houres. 1838 A. H MARKHAM in *Gt. Words* Feb 118/2 These luminous patches occasionally seen with auroræ are, I think, the same so frequently alluded to by the old navigators as the 'pettie dancers'. 1682 SCARLETT *Exchange* 2 This Exchange is two-fold, viz An Exchanging of Monyes for Monyes, one Coyn or sort for another; and a giving of Money upon Exchange for a Bill, &c. The former of these is 'Petty Exchange, the latter Real. 1707 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* III III. 384 Commissioners .. have the whole Charge and Management of all her Majesty's Customs, (the 'Petty-farms excepted) in all the Ports in England. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II 92 The *pety Gladen or Swordgrasse. *Ibid.* 99 In the range of these bulbous and onion-rooted plants, some place the root of Cyperus, that is to say, of Gladiolus (*i.* Pette-gladen, Flags, or Sword-wort). 1610 BROME *Sparagus Gard.* II. iii, I have a many small jests, 'petty Johns, as I call them. 1644–7 CLEVELAND *Char. Lond. Diurn.*, etc Poems, etc. (1677) 104 It is a Maxim .. That the only way to win the Game is to play Petty Johns. 1679 V. ALSOP *Melius Inquirend.* II. v. 291 To call them [i e. Christ's institutions] the Circumstantials, the Accidents, the minutes, the Punctilios, and, if need be, the Petty-Johns of Religion. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Orders*, The *petty, or minor Orders, are four: viz. those of door-keeper, exorcist, reader, and acolyth Those in petty orders may marry without any dispensation 1714 MRS. MANLEY *Adv. Rivella* 62 The Daughter of a poor *Petty-pan Merchant. 1823 JAMIESON, *Pettie-pan, s.* a white-iron mould for pastry. 1905 *Eng Dial. Dict.* Suppl, *Petty pan*, a small, round, earthenware pan in which mince pies and other tarts are baked. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 85, I haue as yet heard no English name of Phalaris, but for lak of a better name it may be called *petti panik, of the likenes that it hath with the ryght panic. 1632 in *14th Rep Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. III. 235 Ane waistcoat of grein taffitie, wroght with *pettie-point. 1825 JAMIESON, *Pettie point*, a particular kind of sewing stitch. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Petty-rice*, a name in Peru for the white seeds of *Chenopodium quinoa*. 1372 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 314/2 De chescun Hundred des Countees sur la Mer sont trovez sur la garde de Mier pur Enemys aliens certeins gentz q'est appelle 'Petti-Wacche. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* 202 Should the Commonwealth herself oppose These corporations .. it would scarce obtaine That pow'r which could these *Petty-weales restraine 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 7 A *pettie world within himselfe.

†B. *sb.* **1.** A little boy at school; a boy in a lower form; a junior schoolboy. *Obs.*

1589 NASHE *Martins Months minde* To Rdr. 7 Some of them .. were the Petties and Punies of that schoole, whereof old Martin was the master. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* III. xliv. 117 There were the schooles for peties kept, of reading and writing. 1607 *Stat.* in *Hist. Wakefield Gram. Sch.* 1892 71 This schole is not ordained for petties but for grammarians. 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor*, A Petie in his crosse rowe .an ABC scholler. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 37 Mr. Lamb .. came by holding fast to Fortune's middle finger, from a schoolmaster that taught petties, to a Proctor in Christian Courts. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* iv, A junior ensign being no more familiar with the Commander-in-Chief at the Horse Guards .than the newly-breeched infant in the Petties with a senior boy in a tailed-coat.

fig. 1613 JACKSON *Creed* II xiv. § 8 The School of Christ, in which all in this life are but 'parvuli', petties or children. 1619 W. SCLATER *Exp.* 1 *Thess.* (1640) 26 Euen of such petties amongst vs, Papists haue taken notice so farre, as by them to make our Church odious.

2. A privy or latrine; = *little-house* (LITTLE *a.* 13). Widely prevalent in familiar use.

Petty-auga, -auger, corrupt ff. PIRAGUA.

Petty Bag, petty-bag. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [See quot. 1658.] An office formerly belonging to the Common Law jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery, for suits for and against solicitors and officers of that court, and for process and proceedings by extents on statutes, recognizances, *scire facias*, to repeal letters patent, etc.: see also CLERK 6 c.

1631 in *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) II. 102 Some forty officers more of the same court, as curators, filazers, petty bags, hanaper, &c. 1632 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 440 Clarke of the Petit Bagge. 1648 C. WALKER *Hist. Independ.* I. 83 Mr. Pury the Petty-bag Office, besides 1000*l.* formerly given him. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 45 A Gentleman, one of the Petti-Bag, who pretended a Title. 1658 PHILLIPS s. v., Clerks of the Petit bag, three officers of Chancery who record the return of all Inquisitions out of every Shire, all liveries granted in the Court of Wards, make all Patents of Customes, Gaugers, Controllers, etc, each record being put in a petit or little leather bag; whence they had the denomination of Clerks of the Petit bag. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 48 The specification of this bridge, as enrolled in the Petty bag office. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* i, Maces, or petty-bags, or privy-purses..all yawning. 1896 SCARGILL-BIRD *Guide Pub. Rec.* (ed. 2) Introd. 14 By Stat. 11 & 12 Vict, c 94, the Clerks of the Petty Bag were reduced to a single Clerk, and the office was finally abolished in 1889.

†Pe·tty ca·non, pe·ttica·non. *Obs.* Also 6 peticanon, 7 peticanon, 8 petit-canon. A Minor Canon: see CANON² 2.

1530 PALSGR. 253/2 Pety cannon, *vicaire.* 1546 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 15, ix Chauntries the Incumbentes wherof be bounde to be presente in the Quere of the saide Churche at all the service .and be named Peticanons. 1556 *Chron. Gr Friars* (Camden) 71 Thei. went in to the pettycannons and fowte there. 1661 J BARNARD *Praelat. Ch. Eng.* 25 That the Vicars, Peticanons, singing men and boyes, with the rest be turned into Schollers. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* III. 136 One Dean, and seven Prebendaries .. besides Petit-canons, Singing-men, and Choristers.

†Pe·tty ca·ptain, pe·ttica·ptain. *Obs.* Also 5 pety-capteyne, 6–7 petit-capteyn, etc.: see PETTY, PETIT, CAPTAIN. An officer below a captain; a lieutenant. Also formerly used to render various ancient titles, e. g. centurion.

c 1420 LYDG *Assembly of Gods* 635 As for pety capteyns many mo ther wase. *Ibid.* 1093 Whyle these pety-capteynes susteyned thus the fyelde. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* III. ix 185, I telle the that the pety captayne whiche is vndre the captayne principyall may not godely doo this. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xxvii. 54 When the pety Captayne, sawe the erth quake. 1548 *Privy Council Acts* (1890) II. 160 Every captain to give yearely iij^li; every petit-capteyn xij^li. 1563 GOLDING (*Cæsar* 1565) 30 The old beaten soldiors, and the petit-capteynes [*centuriones*], and those that had the charge of the men of armes, were sore troubled. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel* in *Holinshed* II. 95/1 Holland, petit Captaine to the earle of Salisbury. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib* I i. 12 Two shillings by the day for a petty Captaine.

Pettycoite, -cote, obs. forms of PETTICOAT.

†Petty fi·dian. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. PETTY *a.* + L. *fĭd-ēs* faith + -IAN.] One 'of little faith'.

1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* viii. 26 *O ye of little faith.* Ye petty fidians; He calleth them not nullifidians. *Ibid.* xiv. 31 Thou petty-fidian, small-faith: Christ chides Peter, and yet helps him.

†Pe·tty go·d, pe·ttigod. *Obs.* Also 6 petit God, petigod, petti-god, etc. [f. PETTY *a.* + GOD] A minor or inferior deity, a demigod. So **†Pe·ttygo·ddess.**

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 508 Renouncing the necessary helpes of pettygodds and pettygoddesses, intercession is made here onely vnto Christ. 1585 FETHERSTONE tr. *Calvin on Acts* viii. 14 This man, whom the Samaritans counted a petit God. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* I 39 They honour those doctours and priests,..as if they were petie gods. 1610 BP. HALL *Apol. Brownists* xiv, The maiestie of Romish petti-gods. was long agone, with Mithra and Serapis, exposed to the laughter of the vulgar. *a* 1716 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 504 Putting up Prayers to the Saints departed, as to a sort of petty Gods in Heaven.

Petty-oager, corruption of PIRAGUA.

Petty officer. [PETTY *a.* 3.]

1. *generally.* A minor or inferior officer.

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 53/2 Petie officers to oversee and overrule the people. 1598 BARREI *Theor. Warres* III. ii 45 There be many petie officers vsed amongst vs. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. ii. 112.

2. *spec.* An officer in the navy corresponding in rank to a non-commissioned officer in the army.

1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) III. 14, I need not describe to you the situation of a petit officer. 1768 J. BYRON *Narr. Patagonia* (ed. 2) 28 It was very hard upon us petty officers. 1840 R H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xx 60 He had been a petty officer on board the British frigate Dublin. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk*, *Petty officer*, a divisional seaman of the first class, ranking with a sergeant or corporal.

Petuis, obs. Sc. form of PITEOUS.

Petulacerie: see PETTILASHERY.

Petulance (pe·tiŭlăns). [a. F. *pétulance* (1529 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *petulantia*: see next and -ANCE. (In sense 2, influenced by *petted pettish*, etc.)] The fact or quality of being petulant.

1. Wanton, pert, or insolent behaviour or speech; self-assertiveness; wantonness, immodesty; saucineness, insolence; rudeness Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1610 B. JONSON *Masque Oberon* 159 Satyrs, leave your petulance, And go frisk about and dance. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* VI. (1701) 243/1 Behave not your self towards Greece Tyrannically or Loosely, for one argues Petulance, the other Temerity. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* II 105 But time his fervent petulance may cool; For tho' he is a wit, he is no fool. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1738 (1816) I 94 The Petulance with which obscure Scribblers. treat men of the most respectable character and situation. 1816 J. GILCHRIST *Philos Etym.* 196 To repel the petulance of hollow upstart pretension. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt Midl.* x, With the petulance of youth she pursued her triumph over her prudent elder sister.

b. A petulant or saucy expression.

1741 in *Richardson's Pamela* (ed. 2) I. Introd. 26 Naughty contains, in one single significant petulance, twenty thousand inexpressible delicacies! 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* II. iii. (1872) 112 At times too he could crackle with his dexterous petulances, making the air all like needles round you.

2. Peevish or pettish impatience of opposition or restraint; peevishness, pettishness.

1784 COWPER *Task* I. 456 The spleen is seldom felt where Flora reigns; The lowring eye, the petulance, the frown. 1820 W IRVING *Sk. Bk.* I. 102 The same weakness of mind that indulges absurd expectations, produces petulance in disappointment. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* I. 251 Charles X.'s appearance was tranquil,. but the sight of a bit of tricoloured ribbon, or a slight neglect of etiquette. was enough to excite his petulance. 1876 J. SAUNDERS *Lion in Path* IV, Her face wore something of a disappointed child's wistfulness and petulance.

Petulancy (pe·tiŭlănsi). [ad. L. *petulantia*, n. of quality f. *petulānt-em* PETULANT: see -ANCY.]

†1. = PETULANCE 1. *Obs.*

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 38 So folishe (whether it sprong of petulancye, or ignorauncе, I knowe not) as to affirme the Heauens to be flat. 1598 MERES *Palad. Tamia* 275 b, Lasciuiousnesse and petulancie in poetrie mixt with profitable and pleasing matters is very pestilent. 1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Petulancie*, wantonnes, saucines. 1646 J. HALL *Horæ Vac.* 152 Pride and petulancy are inseparable companions of victory. 1673 *Lady's Call.* II. ii. § 14 God. will not make acts of repeal to satisfie the petulancy of a few masterless women. 1712 STEELE *Spect* No. 528 P 1 A certain lascivious Manner which all our young Gentlemen use in Publick, and examine our Eyes with a Petulancy in their own, which is a downright Affront to Modesty 1748 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1774) I. 350 The frequentation of Courts checks this petulancy of manners.

2. = PETULANCE 2. *rare.*

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 370 P 1 The Petulancy of a peevish old Fellow, who loves and hates he knows not why, is very excellently performed by.. Mr. William Penkethman. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* I. iii, Thou goest beyond thyself in petulancy!

Petulant (pe·tiŭlănt), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 7–8 erron. petulent. [a. F. *pétulant* (1350 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *petulānt-em*, pr. pple. of **petulāre*, dim. of *petĕre* to aim at, seek, quasi 'to aim at or assail in jest'. In sense 3, which is not found in L. or Fr., app. influenced by *petted, pettish*.]

1. Forward or immodest in speech or behaviour; wanton, lascivious. Now *rare.*

1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* III. xi, Deride me not, though I seeme petulant To fall into thy chops. *a* 1625 FLETCHER & MASS. *Laws Candy* II. i, I have been both nurs'd and train d up to Her petulant humours, and been glad to bear them 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 277 Corrupted .amongst Lascivious and Petulent Men and Women, through various sorts of Vnckannesses, which are against God's Law. 1783 HAILES *Antiq. Chr. Ch.* II 20 Amongst the lively, petulant, and licentious inhabitants of Alexandria. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* III. v. 128 The air of petulant gallantry.

2. Pert; saucy; insolent; rude. Now *rare.*

1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* III. ii, Look, see, these petulant things, How they have done this! *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XIX 27 The petulent swarm Of flies. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 256 A kind of Back-biting mockery, proceeding from mans petulant wit and invention. 1693 DRYDEN *Disc Orig. & Progr. Satire* Ess. (Ker) II. 23 The petulant scribblers of this age 1729 T. COOKE *Tales, Proposals*, etc 174 Mr. Theobald is treated in so unhandsome, foolish, and petulant, a Manner, thro the Dunciad. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* VII. II 175 He is as fair a mark as factious animosity and petulant wit could desire.

3. Displaying peevish or pettish impatience and irritation, especially on slight occasion.

1755 JOHNSON, *Peevish*, petulant, waspish, easily offended. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* V iii, He was grown so ill-humoured and petulant. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. v. 72 Laud was petulant, passionate, and impatient of contradiction. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Manners* Wks. (Bohn) II. 46 The Englishman is very petulant and precise about his accommodation at inns, and on the road. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 2. 470 The address was met by a petulant scolding from James. 1888 HUME *Mme Midas* I. iii, With a petulant gesture she hurled the rose out of the window.

B. *sb.* A petulant person (esp in sense A. 3).

1682 SHADWELL *Lanc. Witches* I. Wks. 1720 III. 225 Come, good petulant, Mr. Chop-logick, pack up your few books.. And leave my house. 1755 *Idler* No 2. 4 Can satire be too sharp for such petulants? 1893 T. M. HEALY in *Westm. Gaz* 2 Nov. 2/1 Hostile journalists. pursued Mr. Parnell at the outset of his Parliamentary career as a bore, a blunderer, and a petulant.

Pe·tulantly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a petulant manner; insolently, wantonly; pertly; with peevish or pettish impatience.

1610 HEALEY *St Aug. Citie of God* I. i. (1620) 2 Those .. most petulantly insulting ouer Christs seruants 1717 PARNELL *Homer's Batrachom.* II Poems (1722) 88 My flowry Wreaths they petulantly spoil, And rob my chrysal Lamps of feeding Oil. 1838 EMERSON *Misc. Papers*, *Milton* Wks. (Bohn) III. 300 Johnson petulantly taunts Milton with 'great promise and small performance'. 1882 W. COLLINS *Bl. Robe* ii, I am sorry I spoke so petulantly and so unfairly.

†Petu·lcous, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *petulcus* butting, wanton, frisky (f. *petĕre* to aim at, assail, etc.: cf. *hiulcus* gaping, f. *hiāre* to gape) + -OUS] Butting; wantonly aggressive.

1661 CANE *Fiat Lux* iii. § 13 (1665) 152 The Pape.. whistles him and his fellow petulcous rams in order by charitable admonition.

So **†Petu·lcity,** offensive forwardness or temerity.

1628 T. MORTON *Let. to Bp. Hall* in H.'s Wks. 1837 IX. 408, I do, therefore, much blame the petulcity of whatsoever author, that should dare to impute a Popish affection to him.

‖ **Petun** (pĭtŭn, petun). *Obs.* Forms: 6-8 **petum, 7 pitum, 7- petun.** [a. F. *petun* (in 16th c. also *petum*), a. Guarani *petŷ* (nasalized *y*, nearly = F. *un*).] A native South American name of tobacco, formerly partially in English use.

[1547-55 tr. *Captivity H. Stade* II. xxii. (Hakl. Soc.) 147 The sooth-sayer..fumigates it with a herb which they call Bitún.] 1577 Frampton *Joyfull News* II. 42 b, Many haue giuen it the name, *Petum*, whiche is in deede the proper name of the Hearbe, as they whiche haue trauelled that Countrey can tell. 1600-14 *Newe Metamorphosis* (N.), Petun [*error.* Puten]..Tobacco cald, most soueraigne herbe approved, And nowe of every gallant greatly loved. 1616 Surfl. & Markh *Country Farme* 219 To make triall of this hearbe, caused the wound of a dogge to be rubbed with sublimate, and then presently after to be applied the juice of Petum, together with the substance and all. 1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Works.* (1630) (N.), Whereas ..the hearb (alias weed) ycleped tobacco, (alias) trinidado, alias, petun, alias, necocianum, a long time hath been in continuall use and motion. 1763 tr. *Charlevoix Acc. Voy. Canada* I. 239 (Stanf.) A sort of Petun, or wild tobacco, grows everywhere in this country. [1874 Burton in *Captivity H. Stade* (Hakl. Soc.) Introd. 65 In the Brazilian tongue the terminal -y was pronounced mostly like the Greek ypsilon and the French U. Thus, Pity, tobacco, was phonetically written Petum and Pitun.] 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v., When they [the Caribs] smoked it, they called it tabaco, and when they snuffed it, petun.]

Petunc.e. *rare.* [a. F. *pétoncle* (1555 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *pectunculus*, dim. of *pecten* a scallop.] A small scallop-shell.

1854 Badham *Halieut.* 42 The best nidus for all kinds of coquillages, oysters, scallops, the petuncles (whence we derive our purples).

Petune (pĭtiū'n), *v.* [a. F. *petuner* (1612 in Hatz.-Darm.) to smoke tobacco, f. *petun*: see Petun.] *trans.* To spray (tobacco) with a liquid intended to produce flavour or aroma.

1902 in Webster *Suppl.*

Petunia (pĭtiū'nĭă). *Bot.* [mod.L. (Jussieu 1789), f. Petun: so called from its close botanical affinity to the tobacco plant.]

1. A genus of ornamental herbaceous plants (N.O. *Solanaceæ* or *Atropaceæ*) nearly allied to tobacco, natives of South America; they bear white, violet or purple, and variegated funnel-shaped flowers. Also, a plant or flower of this.

1825 *Curtis's Bot. Mag.* LII. 252 *Petunia Nyctaginiflora.* Large-flowered Petunia..Found by Commerson on the shores of Rio de Plata. 1846 Lindley *Veg. Kingd.* 621 Solanaceæ...Genera...ii. Petunia. 1861 White Mitchell *Good for Nothing* II. 169 A splendid confusion of verbena, petunia, anemone, and calceolaria spattered with spots of gold. 1882 *Garden* 25 Mar. 202/1 The Petunia, although a perennial, may also be successfully grown as an annual.

2. The dark violet or purple colour of the petunia. Also *attrib.*

1892 *Daily News* 19 Jan. 3/1 Woollen materials in dark tones of red, russet, violet, pansy, dahlia, petunia, &c. 1892 *Ibid.* 18 June 3/1 The yoke was of petunia velvet with a deep frill of lace. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 June 5/2 The Duchess wore a very rich costume of petunia and black.

‖ **Petuntse** (petuntsé, pĭtŭntsé). Also 8-9 **petunse, petuntze,** 9 **pehtuntse.** [Chinese (Mandarin) *pai tun-tzŭ*, f. *pai* (dial. *peh, pe*) white, *tun* a mound, stone + *-tzŭ*, a formative ending. Also in F. *pétunsé*.] A white earth, prepared in China by pulverizing and levigating a partially decomposed granite, probably a mixture of kaolin with quartz and felspar; used in combination with kaolin in the manufacture of Chinese porcelain. The name has also been applied to similar earths prepared in other countries. Also *attrib.*

1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Porcelain*, There are two kinds of earths, used in the composition of porcelain..the second, called petunse, is a plain white, but exceedingly fine, and soft to the touch. *Ibid.*, For the finer porcelains, they use equal quantities; four parts of kaolin to six of petunse for moderate ones; and never less than one of kaolin to three of petunse, for the coarsest. 1764 Croker *Dict. Arts & Sc.* s.v. *China-Ware*, The preparation of petunse is by pounding the stone till it be reduced to a very fine powder. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* I. xxiv. 440 Felt spar, or petuntze, is generally opaque. 1858 Dana *Min.* (ed. 5) 475 The petuntze (peh-tun-tsz) of the Chinese..is a quartzose feldspathic rock, consisting largely of quartz. 1879 J. Young *Ceram. Art* 53 The manufacture of hard porcelain was begun at Sèvres in 1769, the quarries of St. Yrieix supplying both the kaolin and petuntse. 1883 *Binns' Guide Wedg. Porcelain W.* 14 Petuntse is the decomposed granite rock found in Cornwall. Composed of quartz, felspar partially decomposed, and a talcose material.

Petuous, petwys, obs. forms of Piteous.

Petwood (petwud). [Corruption of Burmese name *hpet wŭn* or *pet-woon* (Watt *Dict. Econ. Prod. Ind.* 1889).] A large timber tree, *Berrya Ammonilla* or *mollis*, N. O. *Tiliaceæ*, found in Burma, Southern India, Ceylon, the Philippines; also its timber, called also *Trincomalee wood.*

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Petwood, *Berrya mollis.* [1902 J. S. Gamble *Man. Ind. Timbers* (ed. 2) 107 The Trincomali Wood..Petwŭn, Burm.; Halmillila, halmilla, Cingh. (whence the specific name).]

Pety, Petyte, obs. forms of Petty, Petit.

Petyc'oun, -cyon, obs. forms of Petition.

Petygre, -grewe, -gru, obs. ff. Pedigree.

Petygree, butcher's broom: see Pettigree.

† **Petypernaunt, petyperny.** *Obs.* Usually in *pl.* Forms (pl.): 5 **pety(peti) perna(u)ntes, perneis, perneux, perneys, pernollys, pernys.** [Derivation of second element uncertain: perh. *pernant* – *prenant*, pr. pple. of *prendre* to take.] A kind of pastry, app. akin to *pain puff* (Pain *sb.*[2]).

The *n* has often been printed as *u* (*v*) by editors, etc.

c 1390 *Form of Cury* (1780) 89 The Pety Pernaunt [*printed* -uaunt]. Take male Marow..powdour of Gyngur,..datis mynced, raisons of corance,..& loke þat þou make þy past with 30lkes of Ayren, & þat no water come þerto; and fourme þy coffyn, and make up þy past. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 50 *Pety Pernolys*...Take marow of boys, to or nij. gobettys, & cowche in þe cofynn; þan take pouder Gyngere, Sugre, Roysonys of corance, & caste a boue [etc.]. *Ibid.* 51 Pety Pernauntes. *Ibid.* 58, 59 (Bills of fare) Pety perneux. *c* 1450 *Ibid.* 74 *Antre peti pernantes.* Take and make thi Coffyns as hit is afor said [etc.]. *c* 1460 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* 499 Kut of þe toppe of a payne puff..Also pety perneys be fayre and clene. *Ibid.* 748 Pety perneis may not be exiled. 1513 *Bk. Keruyng* in *Babees Bk.* 271 Gelly, creme of almondes,..petyperneys, quynces bake.

Petzite (petsait). *Min.* [Named 1845 by W. Haidinger, after W. Petz, a chemist, who analysed it: see -ite[1] 2.] Telluride of silver, containing a variable amount of gold.

1849 J. Nicol *Min.* 477 The petzite of Haidinger is the same species. 1868 Dana *Min.* 51 Petzite. Differs from hessite in gold replacing much of the silver..Color between steel gray and iron-black, sometimes with pavonine tarnish.

Peucedaneous (piūsĭdē'nĭăs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Peucedaneæ*, f. *Peucedanum*, a. Gr. πευκέδανον the herb hog's fennel (f. πεύκη pine + ἔδανον eatable, food): see -eous.] Belonging to the *Peucedaneæ*, a suborder of *Umbelliferæ*, having the genus *Peucedanum* for type.

1858 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1866-77 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 386 Umbelliferous plants of the peucedaneous tribe.

Peucedanin (piūse'dănĭn). *Chem.* [f. *Peucedanum* (see prec.) + -in[1].] A neutral substance ($C_{21}H_{12}O_4$) contained in the root of masterwort, *Peucedanum* (*Imperatoria*) *Ostruthium*, and other umbelliferous plants; also called *imperatorin.*

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 51/1 *Peucedanin*, a peculiar principle obtained from the *peucedanum officinale*, or sea sulphur-wort..The name of peucedanin was given by Schlatter. 1866-77 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 386 Peucedanin crystallises in light, transparent, colourless, shining prisms.

Peucyl (piūsĭl). *Chem.* [f. Gr. πεύκη pine + -yl.] An oily hydrocarbon obtained from turpentine-oil: also called *terebilene.*

1837 Miller *Elem. Chem.* III. 442 The liquid hydrochlorate has been termed hydrochlorate of peucyl. 1866-77 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 387 *Peucyl*, syn. with *Terebilene.*

Peuish, Peule, obs. ff. Peevish, Pule.

‖ **Peulvan, -ven** (pœlvan). *Archæol.* [Fr. *peulven* (1837 in Fernault, 1876 in *Compl. Dict. Acad.*), *peulven* or *peulvan* (1879 in *Dict. Acad.*), a. Breton *peulvan* (Le Pelletier 1752), dial. Quiberon *palwen* (Fernault), f. *pāl* stake, pillar (= Welsh *pawl*, L. *pālus*) + *van*, mutate of *man* appearance, figure, statue (Le Pelletier, Legonidec, etc.), or *?ven*, mutate of *men* stone, or *?men* dim. formative suffix (Loth, Fernault).] An upright long stone, an undressed stone pillar of prehistoric age; properly applied to those existing in Brittany.

1851 Sir F. Palgrave *Norm. & Eng.* I. 469 When will Druidical archæologists be convinced that menzhir and peulven, cromlech and kistvaen tell us nothing? 1859 Jephson *Brittany* vi. 182 It would puzzle many an engineer of the present day to..balance a peulvan or rocking-stone. 1889 *Trans. Anthrop. Inst.* XIX. 73 An 'inclined dolmen', and four peulvens, or small upright stones, 1 m. 45 to 3 m. high.

Peun, pe-une, obs. forms of Peon.

Peur(e, obs. forms of Poor, Pure.

Peutingerian (piūtĭndzĭē'rĭăn), *a.* [f. proper name *Peutinger* (poi tinjĕr) + -ian.] Of or belonging to Peutinger: in *Peutingerian table*, a map on parchment of the military roads of the ancient Roman empire, supposed to be a copy of one constructed about A. D. 226.

This was found in the 15th c. in a library at Speyer, and came into the possession of Konrad Peutinger of Augsburg (1465-1547), in whose family it remained till 1714; it is now in the Imperial library at Vienna.

1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 23 An ancient set of maps, called the Peutingerian Table or map [*note*, found by Conrad Celtes, and purchased by Conrad Peutinger a burgomaster of Augsburg, from whom it derives its name]. 1834 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) X. 391/2 The Peutingerian Table..forms a map of the world, constructed on the most singular principles. *Ibid.*, The Peutingerian Table serves as a specimen of what were called *Itinera Picta*, the 'painted roads' of the ancients, intended for the clearer direction of the march of their armies.

Peutral, -il, variants of Pritrel *Obs.*

† **Pevera'de.** *Obs. Cookery.* Also 4-5 **-arde;** 4 **pevorat, pevrate.** [app. f. ONF. *poivre* pepper + -ade.] A sauce of which pepper was an important ingredient: cf. Poivrade.

c 1390 *Form of Cury* in Warner *Antiq. Culin.* 25 Pevorat for veel and venyson. 14.. *Anc. Cookery* ibid. 64 Pevrate sause. *Ibid.* 79 Boor in peverarde, or braune in peverarde. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 11 Brawn en Peuerade. *c* 1450 *Ibid.* 71 Brawne in peuerjard.

Pevett, obs. form of Pivot.

Pew (piū), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4 **puwe,** 5 **pywe, peawe,** 5-7 **pewe,** 5-9 **pue,** 7 **piew(e,** 6- **pew.** [Late ME. *puwe, pywe, pewe*, app. orig. identical in form with OF. *puye, puie, poye* fem., parapet, balustrade, balcony:—L. *podia*, pl. of *podium* elevated place, height, also, balcony, parapet, balcony in the Roman theatre where the emperor sat, a. Gr. πόδιον base, pedestal, dim. of πούς, ποδ- foot. The Lat. sing. *podium* gave OF. *pui, poi, puz, pou, peu* height, hill, mount, hillock, mole-hill, mod.F. *puy* hill, mount. But there are gaps alike in the form-history and sense-history of the word: see *Note* below.]

† **1.** A raised standing-place, stall, or desk in a church, to enable a preacher, reader, or other officiant to be seen and heard by the congregation; often with defining word, as *minister's pew*, a pulpit, *prayer* or *praying pew, reading* or *reader's pew*, the desk at which the service is read, a lectern, *shriving pew*, a confessional seat, a *pew for penance*, etc. *Obs.*

Quot. 1470-85 is obscure; it has been suggested to mean a chantry chapel.

[1470-85 Malory *Arthur* xiv. iii. 644 He fonde a preest redy at the aulter, And on the ryght syde he sawe a pewe closyd with yron.] 1479 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 50 My body to be beryed in the parische chercke of Euston be for the chaunsell dore by syde the pue. 1487-8 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 130 Item, for nayles for þe schryvyng peawe, ob. 1529 More *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 127 Vpon ye sondaye at high masse time, for fulfillinge of hys penance, vp was the pore soule set in a pew, that ye peple might wonder on him and hyre [sic] what he sayd. 1548 *Churchw. Acc. St. Michael, Cornhill* in Heales *Hist. Pews* I. 43 Payd to the joyner for takynge downe the Shryvyng pew. 1550 Bale *Eng. Votaries* II. 31 b, To laye stones of great wayghte vpon the rouse beames of the temple ryght ouer hys prayenge pewe, and to lete them fall vpon hym to hys vtter destruccyon. 1568 *Churchw. Acc. St. Peter, Chepe* in Heales 38 Paid for li mats for the pewe wherein Mr Parson saithe the service. 1640 Fuller *Joseph's Coat, Christning Serm.* 170 Passe from the Font to the Ministers Pue. 1640 C. Harvey *Synagogue* xii, I doubt their preaching is not always true, Whose way to th' Pulpit's not the reading Pue. 1641-1848 [see Reading *vbl. sb.* 10 b]. 1646 Br. Maxwell *Burd. Isaach* in *Phœnix* (1708) II. 264 Two always speak, the first from the Reader's Desk or Pew, the other in some other place distant from him. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Commination*, The Priest shall, in the Reading-Pew or Pulpit, say: [1549-1604 shall go into the pulpit and say thus]. 1692 Burnet *Sarum Visit. Art.* in Heales *Hist. Pews* I. 39 Have you in your said Church or Chappel a convenient seat or Pew for your minister to read Divine Service in?

2. A place (often enclosed), usually raised on a footpace, seated for and appropriated to certain of the worshippers, e.g. (in early use) for women only, for a great personage (*patron's, royal, lord's, squire's pew*) or for a family (*family pew*); in the latter case often a quadrangular enclosure or compartment containing a number of seats.

1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. viii. 144 Among wyues and wodewes ich am ywoned sitte Yparroked in puwes. 1427-8 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 67 For certeyne pavynge & mevynge of pewes in the cherche. 1453 *Will Wm. Wyntringham* (Lambeth), Et volo quod in muro ad sedile vocatum anglice *pewe* nuper dicte Katerine fiat scriptura sculpta in auricalco ex opposito sepulturam meam. *c* 1460 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* 917 Prynce or prelate..or any oþer potestate, or he entur in to þe churche, be it erly or late, perceue all þynge for his pewe þat it be made preparate, bope cosshyn, carpet, & curteyn, bedes & boke, forgete not that. 1479-81 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 100 For the makynge of a nywe pywe. 1494-5 *Ibid.* 215 For makyng of the pewes for the pore pepull, and j pew at the Northe dorre, and ij benches, and the pewes in Sent steven Chapell. 1496-7 *Ibid.* 225, xij foot of borde, elmyn, to knyel on In the pews. 1511 Fabyan *Will in Chron.* Pref. 3, I will that my Corps be buried atwene my pewe and the highe awter win the qwere of the parisshe churche of Alhalowen of Theydon Gardon. 1537-18 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* 59 For the pewys thys yere xs. *vd.* 1529 Wolsey in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. II. 10 Goyng this day out of my pue to sey masse, your lettres..wer delyuerye vnto me. 1540 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 6 For whiche pewe the seide bayliffes have awardede that the seide Richarde Langforde shalle content and paye to the Churche wardeyns.. the some of vis. viijd. 1572 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) I. 369 My bodye to be buried within the parishe churche of thorneton in the strett in the closyd or pew wherin I vse to sitt. 1625 Bacon *Apophth.* Wks. 1879 I. 328/1 Sir Thomas More, did use, at mass, to sit in the chancel; and his lady in a pew. And because the pew stood out of sight, his gentleman-usher..came to the lady's pew, and said 'Madam, my lord is gone'. 1637 Pocklington *Altare Chr.* iv. 28 The prophanenesse that is, and may be, committed in close, exalted Pewes. 1644 Evelyn *Diary* 6 Mar., The rest of the congregation on formes and low stooles, but none in pewes as in our Churches, to their greate disgrace. 1663-4 Pepys *Diary* 28 Feb., St. Pauls..The Bishop of London..sat there in a pew made a' purpose for him by the pulpitt. *a* 1696 Aubrey *Lives* (1898) I. 273 Under the piewes (*alias* hoggsties) of the north side of the middle aisle. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. xxviii. 429 Pews in the church..may descend by custom immemorial (without any ecclesiastical concurrence) from the ancestor to the heir. 1842 F. E. Paget *Milf Malr.* 211 Asking your consent to the removal of your pew, and the substitution of an open sitting in its place. 1845 G. A. Poole *Churches* vii. 74 A man has no right, because he is rich, to perch his coronet on the top of his canopied pue. *Ibid.* xiv. 143 The close-hearted worshipper in a canopied pue, with tables and a fire-place, behind crimson curtains. 1865 Trollope *Belton Est.* I, The squire was once more seen in the old family pew at church. 1904 H. Littlehales in

Rec. St. Mary at Hill I. Introd. Note 22 As early as 1496 it was customary for certain parishioners to have pews allocated to them...There were special pews for the poor people,..pews for men,..and for women.

fig. 1633 MILTON *Hirelings* 85 His Sheep oft-times sit the while to as little purpose of benefiting as the Sheep in thir Pues at Smithfield.

b. Now commonly applied to the fixed benches with backs, each seating a number of worshippers (usually four to six or eight), with which the area of a church or chapel is now usually filled, except for the passages affording access to these seats.

In most churches these have now superseded the earlier 'family pew' (sec 2); but in the earlier quotations it is often uncertain which are meant.

Pew, as the place of a layman or member of the congregation, is often opposed to *pulpit*: cf c.

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 573 Dead bodies of the Nobilitie whose funerall trophies are wasted with deuouring time and..seates or Pewes for the Townesmen, made ouer their honorable remaines. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 139 You may take away the Pewes, where all are Pulpitarians. 1665-9 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* III. vi. (1848) 159 As if all that belongs to Ministers, and their Flocks, could be perform'd in the Pulpit, and the Pew. 1691 *Wesels* I. 5 The Neighboring Wives dready slight me too. Justle to the Wall, and take the Upper Pew. 1706-7 FARQUHAR *Beaux' Strat.* II. ii, The Verger ..Inducts me into the best Pue in the Church. 1868 DICKENS *Let. to Miss Dickens* 18 Jan., It was very odd to see the pews crammed full of people.

c. *transf.* The people who occupy the pews, the worshippers or congregation; the hearers as opposed to the preacher.

1882 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* I. 74 How can we preach to a people unprepared to hear?—A prepared pulpit should be balanced by a prepared pew. 1901 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 323 As is the pew, so is the pulpit.

† 3 A raised seat or bench, for persons sitting in an official capacity, as judges, lawyers, etc.; a rostrum used by public speakers or by academic disputants, etc.; an elevated station, 'stump', or stand for persons doing business in an exchange or public place; a 'box' in a theatre. *Obs.* exc. as transf. from 2.

1558 PHAER *Æneid* VII. T j, This was both minster, court and hall, Here stoode theyr offryng pewes, and many a slaughter downe did fall [Virgil VII. 175 Hoc illis curia templum, Hæ sacris sedes epulis] *c* 1600 *Timon* II. iv, From whence doe yee hale him? from the pewes of most wicked iudges. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* III. lxiv 132 Duillius then..caused the Consuls to be called into their owne pues and seates. 1629 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* iii. 15 Six other of their companions disputing three against three in two pewes one ouerthwart the other. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 3 Feb., One side is full of pewes for the Clerkes of the Advocates, who swarme here [the Palais, Paris] (as ours at Westminster). *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* x 187 But ne're Did silly lawyers blood the pew besmear. 1668-9 PEPYS *Diary* 1, Feb., Did get into the play, but I sat so far I could not hear well, nor was there any pretty woman that I did see, but my wife, who sat in my Lady Fox's pew with her. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. iii. 623 To this brave Man, the Knight repairs For Counsel, in his Law-affairs; And found him mounted, in his Pew. 1894 SALA *London up to Date* 80 In the seventeenth century ..there were shops inside the Hall [Westminster Hall] itself; and scriveners had their desks, and usurers their 'pews'.

† b. *transf.* Station, situation; allotted place.

c 1400 *Pety Job* 555 in 26 *Pol. Poems* 130 Ye lat me peyne here in a peynfull pewe, That ys a place of grete dolowres. 1607 DEKKER *Knts. Conjur.* ix. (1842) 72 The Elisi in Gardens...The very Pallace wher Happines her selfe maintaines her Court. .. Women! ..scarce one amongst fiue hundred has her pewe there. 1673 *Char. Quack-Astrologer* B iij b, And placing the Planets in their respectiue Pues.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pew-bench*, *-cushion*, *-desk*, *-door*, *-end*, *-holder*, *-keeper*, *-mate*, *-opener*, *-seat*, *-shutter*, *-woman*; **pew-chair**, † **pew-dish**: see quots.; **pew-gallery**, a gallery of pews; **pew-mate**, a fellow occupant of a pew, a 'pewfellow'. Also PEWFELLOW, -RENT, etc.

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 June 4/2 The grave is nearly covered by a 'pew bench. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Pew-chair*, a seat affixed to the end of a pew so as to occupy a part of the aisle when seats in excess of the pew accommodation are required. 1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* II. 260 Some idle boy had carved his initials on the *pew-desk. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol* 67 Pleading for the settled and immoveable Font, which the Presbyterians, he saith, have brought to a moveable and unsettled *Pue dish. 1491-2 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 173 For a peyre of henges for the *pewe dore. 1520 *Will G. Gough* in *Surrey Archæol. Jrnl.* 184 My body to be buried in erth at my pew dore within our Lady Chapell of my parish Church. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 65 P 1 Clattering the pewdoor after them. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par Churches* 34 *note*, Fantastically-shaped *pew-ends. 1848 B. WEBB *Cont. Ecclesiol.* 173 There was a kind of *pew gallery on each side of the chancel. 1845 *Ecclesiologist* IV. 257 The *pue-holder may look up his pue and absent himself from Church. 1887 A. ABBOTT in Gladden *Parish Problems* 70 A double organization, the communicants or spiritual body being one, and the congregation or pewholders..the other or secular body. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 233 Where it might be more likely seen by the *Pew keepers. 1596 COTSE *Penelope* (1880) 165 But if you needes will puling sit, A *pew-mate for you am I fit. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* IX. v, To perform her promise with the *Pew Opener. 1853 'C. BEDE' *Verdant Green* I. vi, Seeing no beadle, or pew-opener..to direct him to a place. 1885 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 282 There was no beadle to lock me out of them [churches], or *pew-shutter to shut me in. 1810 S. GREEN *Reformist* II. 17 He..would have given the *pew-woman a shilling to have let him into a pew.

[*Note.* The phonological relation of *puwe*, *pywe*, *pewe*, to OF. *puye*, *puie*, offers difficulties. For the sense, cf. 16th c. Dutch (Brabantish) *puye* or *puyde* (which must have been taken from OF.). Plantin 1573 has '*een Puye*, vn heu enleué au marché, ou contre l'hostel de la ville, pour proclamer arrests, ou publier ordonnances'; Kilian 1599, '*Puye*, *puyde*, podium, pulpitum, suggestus, suggestum, rostra, suggestus lapideus'; Hexham 1678, '*Puye*, a Pue, or place elevated in a Market, to Proclaim or to Cry of any thing'; cf. mod.Du. *de pui* the front of a town-hall or other building. Of the L. sing. *podium*, Du Cange gives one of the mediæval senses as 'Lectrum, analectrum in ecclesia, ad quod gradibus ascenditur', i.e. a lectern or reading-desk in a church, to which one ascends by steps; in Italian, Florio (1598) has '*poggio*, a hill or mounting side of a hill, a blocke to get vp on horseback'. (So occasionally in Eng. *horse-pew* = horse-block; see *N. & Q.* 10th s. IV. 27, 8 July 1905.) These point to the series of senses: base, or raised structure to mount or stand on; raised place to stand on in making a public speech or proclamation, 'stump', rostrum; esp. in a church, a raised lectern, reading-desk, pulpit, or the like; whence, generally, place elevated above the floor for any purpose; particularly, sitting place on a raised base. But it is not impossible that this last sense, which seems to be peculiar to Eng., may have originated in that of 'balcony, balustrade' (see the Etymology), esp. if the name was first applied to a range of seats raised against the wall.]

Pew, *sb.*[2] [a. OF. *peu*, var. of *pel*, pl. *peus*, mod.F. *pieu* a pointed stake, a large stick shod with iron.] A long-handled pointed prong, for handling fish, blubber, etc.

1861 L. DE BOURBEAU *Recoll. Labrador Life* 29 The Fish are not taken out [of the seine] by hand, but by an instrument called 'a pew', which is a prong with one point. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib Catal.* 197 Fish forks and pews used in storing and handling the catch.

Pew, *sb.*[3] *Sc.* [Onomatopœic: partly echoic, partly expressive of the action: cf. PEW *v* 2]

† 1. The thin cry of a bird, esp. of the kite. *Obs.*

c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* XIII. (*Frog & Mouse*) xix, The gled..pyipand with mony pew. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. Prol. 125 The soir gled quhislis loud wyth mony ane pew. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 1451 Byrdis, with mony pietuous pew Afferitlye in the air thay flew.

2. A fine stream of breath forced through an aperture in the lips; a thin stream of air or smoke.

1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* (1876) 389 There's no a pue o' reek in a' the house. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss-Hags* xviii. 126 Sending up a heartsome pew of reek into the air, that told of the stir of breakfast. *Ibid.* xliv. 312 With a pew of blue smoke, blowing from its chimney.

3. *To play pew*: to make the slightest sound, utterance, or exertion. (Always with negative expressed or implied.) Cf. PAW *sb.*[2]

1728 RAMSAY *Last Sp. Miser* xxix, He never mair play'd pew. 1808-18 JAMIESON s. v., *He canna p'ay p.w*, he is unfit for any thing. 1819 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xxiv, I couldna hae played pew upon a dry humlock.

Pew, *v.*[1] [f. PEW *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To furnish or fit up with pews.

1449 (see *pewing* below). 1634-5 BREREWTON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 61 St. Nicholl-church ..as neat pewed, as any..in England. 1686 in A. Laing *Lindores Abbey* xx. (1876) 212 It was agreed that the Kirk be pewed. 1766 *Hist Pelham, Mass.* (1898) 119 The Town Has agreed on a Method to Pew or Repair the Meeting House 1861 FREEMAN in *Life & Lett.* (1905) I. v. 321 The Normans are inferior to the Gascons in this, that they pew their churches and sometimes lock them. 1894 *Speaker* 12 May 524/2 The benchers plastered it and pewed it and galleried it and whitewashed it [the Temple Church].

2. To shut up in or as in a pew.

1609 W. M. *Man in Moone* (1857) 100 To pick a pocket, or pervert some honest man's wife he would on purpose be pued withall. 1831 *Examiner* 71/1 The same men who were as willingly pewed in the parish church as their sheep were in night folds. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 59 Order loftier than the mind of man Pews in its petty systems

Hence **Pewed** *ppl. a.*; **Pew·ing** *vbl. sb.* (also *concr.* pews collectively).

1449 in Heales *Hist. Pews* I. 33 In..makyng of pleyn d sques & of a pleyn Radeleft and in puying of the said chirch nouyt curiously but pleynly. 1454 in *Test. Vetusta* 289 To the fabric of the churche of Herne, viz. to make seats called puyinge, x marks. 1848 B. WEBB *Contin. Ecclesiol* 77 A most miserable pued and galleried preaching-room. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 32 The pewed part of the church. 1884 J. CURRY in *Contemp. Rev.* XLVI. 113 Nothing in his [Wren's] parish churches ..impresses common observers more unpleasantly than the pewing.

Pew, pue (piū), *v.*[2] [Echoic: cf. PEW *sb.*[3] 1.] *intr.* To cry in a plaintive manner, as a bird.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XII. xxvi. (Tollem. MS), The kyte..whan he hungreb, he sechep his mete pewynge [*ed.* 1535 wepynge] with voyce of pleynynge and of mone. 1530 LYNDESAY *Test. Papyngo* 698 We sall gar chekins cheip, and gensiyngis pew. *Ibid.* 763, I maye nocht pew, my panes bene sa fell. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 39 The chekyns began to peu quhen the gled quhissillit. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1622) 398 The birds likewise with chips, and puing could Cackling, and chattering, that of loue beseech.

† **Pew,** *int. Obs.* Also **peugh.** An utterance of contempt or derision: = POOH, PHEW.

a 1625 FLETCHER *Noble Gent.* III. i, Pew, nothing, the law Salicke cuts him off. 1638 FORD *Lady's Trial* II. i, Hang Dutch and French,..Christians and Turks. Pew-waw, all's one to me!

Pewage (piū·ĕdʒ). Also **puage.** [f. PEW *sb.*[1] + -AGE.] The arrangement or provision of pews; rent paid for a pew or pews.

1684 J. WADE in Nichols *Coll. Top. & Gen.* (1836) III. 317 For pewage, Sr Lionel Jenkin £1 5 0. 1836 NICHOLS *ibid.* 316 The presents or gratuities which he received in addition to the 'pewage money'. 1841 G. POULSON *Hist. Holderness* II. 288 The former pewage was very ancient; two pews bore the inscription 1590. 1842 *Ecclesiologist* Nov. 62 The puage of all these churches is exceeding bad. 1866 *Guardian* 27 Dec. 1327/1 The incumbent..objecting, that the services might damage his income, arising almost entirely from 'pewage'.

Pewdom (piū dəm). [f. as prec. + -DOM.] The system or prevalence of pews in churches; the condition or rank of being a pew.

1866 *Ch. & St. Rev.* 24 Aug. 530 Dilapidated chancels, shabby altars, dreary hebdomadal services, and general pewdom and beadledom. 1876 *Mr. Gray & Neighb.* I. 143 The seats..where the aged poor sat, had little doors to them, to make them as much like pews as was possible without giving them the full dignity of pewdom. 1888 E. J. PARR in *Ch. Times* 30 Nov. 1044/2 The crusade against Pewdom.

Pewee (pī·wī). *U.S.* and *Canada.* [Echoic: cf. PEWIT.] A name applied by some to small olivaceous fly-catchers of the Family *Tyrannidæ*, and so identified with PEWIT 3; by others restricted to the genus *Contopus*, as *Contopus virens*, the *Wood-pewee* of the United States and Canada.

1810 A. WILSON in *Poems & Lit. Prose* (1876) I. 199 A pewee had fixed her nest on a projecting shelf of the rock. 1839-40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 19 The Pewit, or Pe-wee or Phœbe-bird; for he is called by each of these names, from a fancied resemblance to the sound of his monotonous note. 1869 J. BURROUGHS in *Galaxy Mag.* Aug., The common pewee excites, pleasant emotions, both on account of its plaintive note and its exquisite mossy nest. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind* (1886) 19 The pewee is the first bird to pipe up in the morning. 1874 S. F. BAIRD, etc. *N. Amer. Birds* II. 357 *Contopus virens*, Wood Pewee. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* vii. 120 The cuckoo and the pewee and the toucan were named from their notes 1883 *Century Mag.* Sept. 683/1 The wood pewee builds an exquisite nest.

† **Pewew·e.** *Obs.* [Echoic: cf. PEW *sb.*[3]] Imitation of the plaintive cry of some birds.

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 642 The Pitill and the Pype Gled cryand pewewe.

† **Pew·fe llow.** *Obs.* [f. PEW *sb.*[1] + FELLOW.] One who has a seat in the same pew; a fellow-worshipper; one of the same communion, persuasion, or sect; a companion, an associate.

c 1524 WOLSEY in J. Hooker *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* (1587) II. 65/1 It hath pleased some of your pufellows to report that I am a professed enimie to all nobilitie, & namelie to the Geraldines. 1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 948/2 The frere, that as he was preaching in the country, spyed a poore wyfe of the parysshe whyspering wyth her pewfellow. 1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Familye of Love* 44 b, Fayne would they their toyes were pewesfellowes with the sacred truth of God. *a* 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VI. iv. § 10 To please their pew-fellows, the disciples of Novatian. 1630 MASSINGER *Picture* III. iv, If you spend this way too much of your royal stock, Ere long we may be puefellows. 1673 *Lady's Call.* I. v. § 48 These sit down to talk and laugh with their Pew-fellows [in church]

Pewful (piū·ful). [f. as prec. + -FUL.] As many persons as will fill a pew.

1641 E. UDALL *Commun. Comlinesse* 4 So many..as there be Pewfulls in the Church.

Pew-gaff (piū·ˌgæf). [f. PEW *sb.*[2] + GAFF *sb.*[1]]

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Suppl.*, *Pew-gaff* (Fishing), a hook on a staff, used in handling and pitching fish.

† **Pew-glede.** *Obs. rare.* [f. PEW *sb.*[3] + GLEDE.] The Kite: see GLEDE.

1615 MARKHAM *Pleas. Primes* v. (1635) 25 Made of a fine greene floxe, and the wings of..a Pew-gleede.

Pewit, peewit (pī·wit, piū·it). Forms: α. 6 **puwit**, 6–7 **puet**, 6 9 **puit**, 7–8 **puett**. β. 6 **pew.tt**, 7–8 **pewet**, 8 **peevit**, **pievit**, 6– **pewit**, 8– **peewit**. [Echoic, from the cry of the bird; cf. *pee-weep*, *peeweep*; also Flem. *piewit-voghel* (Kilian), Du. *kiewiet* (*kieuit* Kil.), MLG. *kivit*, LG. *kiwit*, Ger. *kie)bitz*, *kiwitz* (Grimm), MHG. *gîtîtz*, etc.; all of echoic origin. The original Eng. type was prob. (pī·wĭt), whence by stress-shift (pī·wit, pī·wit, piū·it). Parallel names with initial *t* (*teewit*, etc.) are also found both in England and on the Continent: cf. popular F. *dix-huit*, MLG. *tîvit* (Grimm).]

1. A widely-diffused name of the Lapwing (*Vanellus vulgaris* or *cristatus*): the usual name in Scotland, and in Eng. Dial. Dict. cited as used from Northumberland to Berkshire.

a 1529 SKELTON *P. Sparowe* 430 The culuer, the stockdowue, With puwyt the lapwyng, The veryycles shall syng. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 87/34 A Puet, *phalaris*. *Ibid.* 149/36 Puit, *phalaris*. 1612 in *Nawarth Househ. Bks.* (Surtees) 29 Sr George Dawlston's man bringing 20 puetts. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 254/2 A Pewet, in the North of England, is called a Tewit, or Bastard Plover. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Spring*, The Snipe and Woodcock, Pewit, or the like. *c* 1730 BURT *Lett. N. Scott.* (1818) I. 129 The green plover or pewit is therein said to be the ungrateful bird. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 121 The startling peewits, as they pass, Scream joyous whirling overhead. 1842 TENNYSON *Will Waterpr.* 230 To come and go ..Returning like the pewit [*rime* cruet].

b. The thin wailing cry of this bird.

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 106 The shrilly sounding cry of Pe-wit. 1876 SMILES *Sc. Natur.* xiii. (ed. 4) 260 You could now hear..the pleasant *peewit* of the Lapwing.

2. (In full **pewit gull.**) The black-headed Gull (*Larus ridibundus*): from its cry.

1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 347 The Pewit or Black-cap, called in some places, The Sea-Crow and Mire-Crow: *Larus cinereus*. 1685 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 231. 1768 PENNANT *Zool.* II. 426 The Pewit Gull..The notes of these gulls distinguish them from any others; being like a hoarse laugh. 1885 SWAINSON *Brit. Birds* 209 Puit or Peewit gull.

3. In *U. S.* A name given to various species of Tyrant Flycatchers, as the Common Pewit, *Sayornis fusca* or *S. phœbe*, and the Black Pewit, *S. nigricans*, small birds of 6 or 7 inches long.

1839-40 [see PEWEE]. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., The common pewit abounds in eastern North America. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 711 The name Pewit..was given from the bird's cry, as it is in North America to one of the Tyrant-birds, *Sayornis fusca*, which is a general favourite there as a recognized harbinger of summer.

4. *Pewit's eggs*, a name for certain shells.

1776 DA COSTA *Conchology* 173 The sixth family is the Nuces seu Bubæ, commonly called the *Pewit's Eggs*

5. *Comb.*, as *pewit-ground*, *-land* (poor undrained land), *pewit-pool*, etc. (where pewits breed); **pewit-gull** (see 2).

1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 231 At which Moss they continued about three years, and then removed to the old pewit pool again. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 710 The great Pewit pool at Norbury in Staffordshire..had ceased to be occupied by the end of the last century.

Pewk(e, Pewl, obs. forms of PUKE, PULE.

Pewless (piū·les), *a.* [f. PEW *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Without pews; having no pew.

a 1857 D JERROLD *Pew opener* Wks. 1864 IV. 233 Glancing coldly at his pewless brother standing in the crowded aisle. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 29 The fashion for pewless churches. 1887 ANNA FORBES *Insulinde* 236 Farther back, in a pewless space, native dames in smothering veils [etc.]

Pewne, Pewpe, Pewre, obs. ff. PAWN *sb.*[1], POP, PURE.

Pew·re·nt. The rent paid for a pew, or for sittings in a church. Hence **Pew·re·ntal, Pew·re·nter; Pew·re·nted, Pew·re·nting** *adjs.*

1840 *Penny Cyc.* XVIII. 527/2 Pew-rents, under the church-building acts, are exceptions to the general law. 1843 *Ecclesiologist* II. 15 A fashionable pue-rented chapel. 1872 FAIRMAGE *Serm.* 10, The building is untrammelled by the pew rental system. *Ibid.* 168 Pew renting churches and free churches. 1885 *Truth* 11 June 929/1 Let the plates go round To take the mites of affluent pew renters.

Pewtene, Sc. var. PUTAIN *Obs.*, a whore.

Pewter (piū·tər). Forms: 4 5 **peutre**, 4-6 **pewtre**, 4-8 **peuter**, 4- **pewter** (also 5 **peautyr, pewtyr(e**, 5-7 **peauter**, 6 **pewtur**, 6-7 **puter**, 7-8 **pewther**); 4 **peudur, -yr**, 5 **-dre, peauder**, 5 6 (-9 *dial.*) **pewder.** [ME. a. OF. *peutre, peautre, peaultre, pialtre*, etc. (from 12th c. in Godef.), repr. an earlier **peltre* = It. *peltro*, Sp. *peltre*. In later OF. also *espiautre, espeautre*; in Du. *piauter*, and *spiauter* (in Kilian, *peauter, speauter*), Ger. *spiauter*, LG. *spialter*. The mutual relations of these forms and the origin of the word are unascertained: see Diez (s. v. *peltro*), Körting (s. v. **peltrum*), Littré, Hatz.-Darm., Franck (s. v. *Piauter*), Skeat; and cf. SPELTER. The form with *d* (*pewder*) is still in dialect use.]

1. A grey alloy of tin and lead, usually containing one fifth of its weight of lead, for which other metals are sometimes substituted, partly or entirely, in the composition of different varieties

[1292 BRITTON I. xvi. § 6 Qi mauveise chose vendent pur bone, sicum peutre pur argent ou latoun pur or.] 1370 *Bury Wills* (Camden) I. In vasis de pewtre debil. mijs. ijd. 1387 in *E. E. Wills* (E. E. T. S.) 2 The lauour of peuter with the basyn of led. 1383-9 *Abingdon Acc.* (Camden) 57, j haug' de peudur. *c* 1425 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 311 Do thi lieour in a vessel of peauder, or of leed, or of glas. *c* 1450 in *Cal. Lat. Bk. D. City of Lond.* (1902) 202 Alle the pottis of peuter that ye fynde not a-selyd. 1552-3 *Inv. Ch. Goods Staffs.* in *Ann. Lichfield* IV 17 A cruett of puter. 1552 *Inv. Ch. Goods York*, etc. (Surtees No. 97) 18, ij crewett s of pewder. 1602 *Narcissus* (1893) 277 Whose head doth shine with bright hairs white as pewter. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. vi. 15 A chalice of gold, or silver, or at least of pewter. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Three Ages* i. 9 The service of pewter made a grand display. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 952 The English tradesmen distinguish three sorts, which they call plate, trifle, and ley pewter; the first and hardest being used for plates and dishes; the second for beer-pots; and the third for larger wine measures. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 55 A small proportion of antimony combined with tin forms hard pewter.

b. Pewter utensils collectively; pewter ware.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 175 That pewter is neuer for manerly feastes, That daily doth serue so vnmanerly beastes. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 357 Pewter and brasse, and all things that belongs To house or house-keeping. 1596 — 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 51 Fine yeares: Beldady a long Lease for the clinking of Pewter. 1604 *Knaresborough Wills* (Surtees) I. 244 All the pewther as yt standes. 1717 RAMSAY *Elegy on Lucky Wood* iv, Her pewther glanc'd upo' your een Like siller plate. 1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* II. 72 We ate off pewter, a relic of old customs.

2. † a. Applied to armour: cf. *pewter coat* in 5.

1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* v. iv, And every man trace to his home again, And hang his pewter up.

b. A pewter pot. Also *fig.*

a 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 233 Now drinking from the pewter 1853 G J. CAYLEY *Las Alforjas* II 54 A huge glass mug with a handle, as big as a pewter. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf* xi, Stopping in the bar to lay hands on several pewters full of porter

c. *slang.* A tankard or 'cup' given as a prize; prize-money; money.

1842 EGAN *Macheath, Bould Yeoman* v. (Farmer), Hand up the pewter, farmer, you shall have a share. 1873 *Slang Dict.*, *Pewter*,..the pots for which rowing men contend are often called pewters. 1888 *Academy* 24 Mar. 202/1 The anxiety for 'pewter' or prize money, which..animated our officers and men.

† 3. A pale yellow alloy of gold and silver; = ELECTRE 1, ELECTRUM 2. *Obs.*

Perhaps only a traditional entry in successive vocabularies, founded orig. on some misunderstanding.

c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 653/12 *Hoc electrum*, pewtyre. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 395/2 Pewtyr, metalle, *electrum, secundum communem scolam.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 277/2 Pewdyr, *electrum.* 1552 HULOET, Pewter, *electrum*, or it is a kynde of mettall, halfe golde, halfe siluer, or parte.

4. A polishing medium used by marble-workers, made by the calcination of tin.

1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

5. *attrib.* passing into *adj.* Made or consisting of pewter; also *humorously*, in **pewter coat** (quot. 1584), a cuirass, coat of mail; **† pewter language** (quot. 1615), pothouse talk.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 192 Leie it in a peuter disch. 1422-3 *Abingdon Acc.* (Camden) 94, j pewderpot de potel. 1522 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 115 A giett pewter basen. 1525-6 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 333 A pewtur pott for watur for the preistes. 1584 LYLY *Campaspe* v. iii, These pewter coates canne neuer sitte so wel as satten dublets 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 1 Mounsieur Bacchus,..singuler Artist in pewter language. 1631-2 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1870) 316 A quarte and a pinte of pewter potte. 1688 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 384 Two and twenty peauter Trencher plats. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 272 Placing a large Pewter-platter under the Cluster of Bees. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* iv, With a pewter badge on the right arm 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* ii. A table decorated with a white cloth, bright pewter flagons. 1894 *Daily News* 10 Feb 5/2 The old familiar pewter pot is disappearing from London public-houses, and its place is being taken by the Continental glass.

6. *Comb.*, as *pewter-maker, -making*; *pewter-buttoned, -like -topped* adjs.; **pewter-carrier**, one who serves in an ale-house, a potman; **pewter-case**, a case for holding pewter utensils; **pewter-mill**, a lapidary's wheel made of pewter, used with rotten-stone and water for polishing gems of medium hardness (amethyst, agate, cornelian); **pewter-solder**, soft solder, of similar composition to pewter, but containing a greater proportion of lead. Also PEWTERWORT.

1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Dryden* III. 110 It haunts me worse than a *pewter-buttoned serjeant does a delayed cit 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* ii, I say, you *pewter-carrier, bring us another pint of ale. 1789 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 214/1 The fluid pissed from the bell to the *pewter-case, and spent its force there. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm* ii. 38 Leggings formed of a *pewter like metal. 1902 *Stirling Nat. Hist. & Archæol. Soc.* 22 Robert was a *pewter maker. 1888 HASLUCK *Model Engin. Handybk.* 138 Using ordinary soft or *pewter solder for uniting surfaces that are already tinned 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Oct. 2/2 Shouting and gesticulating, in front of the long, *pewter-topped barrier.

Pewterer (piū·tərər). Forms: 4 **peautrer**, 5 **pewtrer(e, -torere**, 5 6 **peuterer**, 6 **pewtrer, peauterer**, (7 **peatterer**), 8 *Sc.* **peudrar, peutherer**, 6- **pewterer.** [ME. *peautrer*, in AF. *peautrer* = OF. *peautrier* (1300 in Godef.), *peaultrier* = It. *peltrario, peltraro* (:—**peltrario*), f OF. *peau(l)tre*, It. *peltro*, PEWTER] A worker in pewter; one who makes pewter utensils.

1348 in Riley *Mem. Lond.* (1868) 244 [Stephen Lestraunge and John Syward,] Peautrers 1402 *Rolls of Parlt* III. 510/2 Peuterers. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 395/2 Pewtrere, *electuarius*, vel *stannarius.* 1503 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 6 The Pewterers and Brasiers of the Cities of London and York. 1530 PALSGR. 253/2 Pewtrer, *potier destain, peaultrier.* 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 281 Hee shall charge you, and discharge you, with the motion of a Pewterers Hammer. 1650 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xx. 146 We caus'd a skilful Pewterer to close it up with Soder. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 120 Bismuth, with tin, forms a compound more elastic and sonorous than the tin itself, and is therefore frequently added to it by the pewterers.

Pewternel, obs. variant of PETRONEL.

Pewterwort (piū·tərwəɹt). *Herb.* [f. PEWTER + WORT.] A name given to the plant *Equisetum hyemale* on account of its use in polishing pewter and other utensils.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccxlii. 958 Italian rushie Horse taile. .Women..scowre their pewter and wooden things of the kitchen therewith,..and thereupon some of our huswiues do call it Pewterwoort 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* xxxiii. 63 The rougher kind hereof, called in English Shave-grass, hath been by some of them called Pewterwort. 1883 JEFFERIES in *Longm. Mag.* June 195 On the moist banks jointed pewterwort.

Pewtery (piū·tərɪ), *sb. rare.* [f. PEWTER + -Y.] **a.** Pewter utensils collectively. **b.** An apartment in a house, in which the pewter is kept.

1645 *Inv. of Kimbolton* in Dk. Manchester *Crt. & Soc. Eliz. to Anne* (1864) I. 374 Pewtery. 1864 DK. MANCHESTER *Ibid.* I. 368 There is an array of pewtery which suggests an idea of a spectacle next in brilliancy to a silversmith's. *Ibid.* 373 Seven dozen of trenchers in the pantry, and the pewter chargers and dishes in the Pewtery.

Pew·tery, *a.* [f. PEWTER + -Y.] Of the nature of, or characteristic of, pewter. 1864 in WEBSTER.

Pewtrell, variant of PETRELL *Obs.*

Pewy (piū·i), *a. Hunting slang.* [f. PEW *sb.*[1] + -Y.] Of country: Divided into small enclosures by fences, as a church is into pews.

1888 *Sporting Mag.* XXII. 359 The largest portion of our Eastern sportsmen..would prove cock-tails in a pewey and stiff country. 1885 *Daily Tel.* 11 Dec. (Farmer), Sixty or seventy years since the fences were stronger, the enclosures smaller, the country more pewy.

Pex, obs. variant of PAX: cf. *peax*, PEACE.

† Pe·xity. *Obs. rare*—[0]. [ad. L. *pexitās*, f. *pex-us*, lit. combed, hence, having the nap on it.]

1658 PHILLIPS, *Pexity*, the roughnesse of the web.

† Pey, Peyae, obs. forms of PAY, PEAL.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 831 They call this Deuill Peyae, with whom the men haue often conference.

Peyce, variant of PEISE *Obs*; obs. f. PIECE.

Peyckes, Peyer, obs. ff. PICKAX, PAIR *sb.*

Peyerian (pəɪ·iə·riăn), *a. Anat.* [f. proper name *Peyer*: see below + -IAN.] Of, pertaining to, or named after the Swiss anatomist Johann Konrad Peyer (1653-1712): as the *Peyerian* (or *Peyer's*) *glands* or *patches*, groups of follicles in the wall of the small intestine.

1799 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Peyer's glands*, the glands of the intestines. See *Brunner's glands* 1831 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) II 816/2 Peyerian glands. 1885 KEIN *Micro-Organisms* 86 In the inflamed Peyer's glands, in the mesenteric glands, larynx, and lungs of patients dead of typhoid fever. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Peyerian.*

Peyet: see PIET. **Peyl(l,** obs. Sc. f PEEL *sb.*[1]

Peyn(e, obs. f. PAIN. **Peyneyes,** obs pl. of PENNY. **Peyni, Peynim, -yme:** see PAYENY, PAYNIM. **Peynt,** etc., obs. ff PAINT, etc. **Peyr,** obs. f. PAIR, PEAR *sb.* and *v.*

Peys, obs f. PEACE; obs. Sc. pl of PFE *sb.*[1]

Peysan, -a(u)nt, obs. ff. PEASANT, PEISANT.

Peyse, peyss(e, obs. ff. PEISE, PEACE, PIECE.

Peyssant, var. PUSANE *Obs.*

Peytral, -el(le, variants of PEITREL *Obs.*

Peyvee, Peyze, obs forms of PAVIE, PEISE.

Pezant, obs. form of PEASANT.

† Peza·ntic, *a. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. *pezant*, PEASANT + -IC.] Of the character of a peasant; boorish, clownish.

1613 SIR E HOBY *Countervnarle* 66 To defile my fingers with such a Pezantique Fugitiue, who is ashamed of his Fathers name.

† Peze, obs. form of PEISE *v.*, to weigh, balance.

1595 *Alcilia* (1879) 29 Twixt Hope, and Feare in doubtfull ballance pezed.

‖ **Peziza** (pĭzəi·zăˈ). *Bot.* [mod.L. (Dillenius); cf. L. *pezica* or *pezita*, f. Gr. πέζις a stalkless mushroom] A large genus of discomycetous fungi, of cup-like or saucer-like shape, and often of brilliant colour, growing on the ground or on decaying wood, etc.; various species are called *cup-mushrooms, fairy cups*, etc.

[1623 COCKERAM, *Pezite*, a Mushrompe, 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pezica*, a sort of Mushroom.] 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower Pl.* III. 55 The yellow hairy sessile Peziza. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 126 This beautiful little peziza adheres by a claw at the base to the putrid stems of decayed plants in moist places near rills of water. *Ibid.* 361 In its young state it is truly Peziza-like, and very beautiful.

Hence **Pezi·ziform** (*erron.* -æform), **Pezi·zoid** *adjs.*, of the form of or resembling a Peziza.

1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot* 199 A peziæform body figured by Greville. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 17 Pileus deflexed even from the first, not peziæoide.

Pezle mezle, obs. form of PELL-MELL.

Pezo, Pezzant, obs. forms of PESO, PEASANT.

Pfaffian (pfæ·fiăn), *a.* and *sb. Math.* [f. proper name *Pfaff* (see below) + -IAN.]

a. *adj.* Pertaining to, discussed by, or named after, the German mathematician Johann Friedrich Pfaff (1765-1825): applied to certain differential equations, etc. **b.** *sb.* Name given by Cayley to a species of function occurring in Pfaff's investigation of differential equations.

1852 CAYLEY *Coll. Math. Papers* II 19 The permutants of this class (from their connexion with the researches of Pfaff on differential equations) I shall term 'Pfaffians'. 1860 *Ibid.* IV. 630 A skew symmetrical determinant of any even order is the square of a Pfaffian.

† Pfalzgrave = PALSGRAVE; hence **† Pfalzgraviate,** a (German) palatinate.

1762 tr *Busching's Syst. Geog.* V. 197 The town..is the origin of the Pfalzgraviate of Swabia.

‖ **Pfennig, -ing** (pfe·nig, -iŋ). Forms: 6 **phenyng, penning**. 6 7 **phenning**, 7-8 **pfening**, 8 **phen(n)ig**, 7- **pfennin**, 9 **pfennig**: see also FENNIN. [Ger. *pfennig*, OHG. *pfenning*:—WGer. **pani(n)g*, whence Eng PENNY.] A small copper coin of Germany, formerly of varying value, now the hundredth part of a mark (see MARK *sb.*[2] 4 b), or about $\frac{1}{8}$ of an English penny.

1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* xiv. (1870) 161 They haue Norkyns, Halardes, Phenyngs, Crocherds, Stiuers, and halfe styuers 1575 *Brief Disc. Troubles Frankford* (1846) 157 Thirteene not Dalers but hallers or phenninges. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 287 At Nurnberg..two haller make one pfenning, fiue pfening make one finfer. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 196 A small copper-piece, whose real worth was scarce a pfening, went for a dollar silver-money, which is equal to half a German rix-dollar. 1897 OUIDA *Massarenes* xxxix, You haven't got a pfennig to spend.

PH, a consonantal digraph, having usually the phonetic value of F. It was the combination used by the Romans to represent the Greek letter Φ, φ or φ, named Φῖ, Phī. This letter, cognate with Skr. *bh* (and so with Germanic *b*), was in early Greek written ΠΗ, and was a real aspirated *p*; it was subsequently often written ΠΦ, πφ, and had then prob. nearly the same sound as German *pf*; but by the second century B. C. it had sunk into a simple sound, prob. the *bilabial* spirant (the sound made in blowing through the lips). As the Roman F was dentilabial, like mod. Eng. *f*, the Romans in earlier times represented the Greek Φ not by F, but by PH; in the time of the Emperor Severus, however, the two began to be confused, and from *c* 400 were treated as identical. Hence in late popular and mediæval Latin, and in the Romanic languages, *f* was often substituted, as it is now regularly in Italian and Spanish (e. g. *fantasia, filosofia, Filippo, fotografico*). This was also the case to a great extent in Old French, and in Old and early Middle English (see PHARISEE, PHILISTER, PHANTOM, PHEASANT); but here, under the influence of the Latin forms, most words so written were subsequently altered back to *ph*, the preponderance of which is particularly notable in Gower. Exceptionally the *f* remains in mod. Eng., as in *fancy* (= *phantasy*), *fantastic*. In all modern words of Greek derivation (e. g. in *phano-, philo-, phospho-, photo-, phyto-*) *ph* is alone found.

One consequence of these conditions was that in the 15th, 16th, and 17th c., *ph* was frequently substituted for *f* in words not of Greek origin, esp. in words that were somewhat rare, the scribes apparently taking *ph* as a more learned, and thus presumably more correct, spelling. Many instances of this will be found under F, and among the cross-references given below, as in *phalucco, phan, phane, phang, pharman, philaver, philthorne, philimot*, etc. This spelling is often retained in *philabeg* = *filibeg*, and in certain interjections, *phew! pho! phoo!* where perhaps it may have been adopted to express the simple bi-labial ('lip-breath') consonant (the sound made in blowing) as distinct from the labio-dental *f*. Modern phonologists, e. g. Mr. A. J. Ellis in his 'Palæotype', have used *ph* as the symbol of the bi-labial sound. Greek had the initial combination φθ-, in Roman spelling *phth-*. This was difficult for the Romanic nations, and in the only early word of this class, *phthisicus*, was reduced to *pht, th*, or simple *t*. See PHTHISIC, etc. In mod. F. words in *phth* are now normally pronounced *ft-*; in Eng. the *ph* is generally mute and the *th* pronounced; but in scientific words many scholars pronounce fθ-, a combination which is quite as easy as sf- in *sphere*.

Ph (pronounced f) is also used to represent Hebrew פ (without dagesh), and even initial פ (according to the Masoretic pointing, with dagesh) in proper names which have come to us through a Greek form with Φ; see PHARAOH, PHILISTINE, SERAPH. In the Roman spelling of Indian languages *ph* represents the true aspirated *p* (फ of Sanskrit), and this is occasionally the origin of *ph* in alien words, cf. PHULKARI.

Phacellate (fāse·lĕt), *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *phacellus*, pl. *-i*, ad. Gr. *φάκελλος* bundle + -ATE².] Having *phacelli* or groups of filaments within the central gastric cavity, as certain Hydrozoa.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Phacochœre (fæ·kŏkī·r). *Zool.* Also **-chore.** [= F. *phacochère* (Littré), ad. mod.L. *phacochœrus*, f. Gr. *φακός* lentil, wart + *χοῖρος* pig.] A wart-hog.

1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII 246/2 In the locomotive organs the true hogs and the Phacochœres bear the greatest resemblance to each other. 1849 *Sk Nat. Hist., Mammalia* III. 85 The range of the South African phacochœre, or Vlacke Vark, does not appear to be precisely determined.

So **Phacochœ·rid** (-cher-), an animal of the family *Phacochœridæ*; **Phacochœ·rine** (-cher-) *a.*, belonging to the family *Phacochœridæ*; **Phacochœ·roid** *a.* = *phacochœrine*; *sb.* = *phacochœrid*.

In modern Dictionaries.

Phacocyst (fæ·kŏsist). *Bot.* Also **phako-.** [ad. mod.L. *phacocystē*, f. Gr. *φακός* lentil + *κύστις* CYST.] The lenticular nucleus of a cell.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 234 Each cell contains two phakocysts. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Phacocyst.*

Phacoid (fæ·koid), *a. rare*—⁰. [ad. mod.L. *phacoïdes* (applied by Vesalius to the crystalline lens), in F. *phacoïde*, f. Gr. *φακός* lentil: see -OID.] Lentil-shaped. Hence **Phacoi·doscope** = PHACOSCOPE.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Phacoides*..resembling a lentil in shape: phacoid. 1864 tr. *Donders' Anom. Accomm. Eye* Note 16, I have given to it in this form the name of phacoidoscope, which word fully expresses its object.

Phacolite (fæ·kŏlait). *Min.* Also **phako-.** [ad. Ger. *phakolit* (Breithaupt), f. Gr. *φακός* lentil + *λίθος* stone.] A colourless variety of CHABAZITE, occurring in crystals of lenticular form.

1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 219 Levyne (? Phakolite) occurs in double six-sided prisms. 1880 *Academy* 21 Aug. 139/1 The occurrence of the zeolites, phacolite, and phillipsite, in cavities of basaltic rocks containing liquid.

Phacometer (fǎkǫ·mĭtəɹ). In quots. **phako-.** [mod. f. Gr. *φακό-ς* lentil, lens + -METER.] An instrument for measuring the power of lenses.

1876 *Catal. Sci. App. S. Kens.* 117. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Phakometer.*

Phacoscope (fæ·kŏskoʊp). Also **phako-.** [mod. f. as prec. + -SCOPE.] An apparatus for observing the changes in form of the crystalline lens of the eye in accommodation to objects at different distances.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Phæacian (fīē·shən). [f. L. *Phæacia*, Gr. *Φαιακία*, the isle of Scheria (Corcyra) + -AN.] One of the inhabitants of Scheria, noted for their luxury; hence (= L. *Phæax*, Horace), a gourmand.

1788 LEMPRIÈRE *Classical Dict.* (1826) 510/2 The Phæacians ..were naturally dull, effeminate, and so affectatious, that the ancients gave them the name of parasites. 1899 *Speaker* 28 Oct. 85/1 He was a bon vivant, declined into a fat Phæacian..and latterly did nothing.

Phæism (fī·ĭzm). *Biol.* [f. Gr. *φαι-ός* dusky + -ISM.] A dusky or dark variety of coloration, which falls short of melanism.

1891 *Athenæum* 12 Dec. 804/3 Mr. Jenner-Weir exhibited two dark specimens of *Lycæna minos* .. [he] expressed an opinion that the specimens were not representatives of complete melanism, and suggested that the word 'phæism' ..would be a correct word to apply to this and similar departures from the normal coloration of a species. 1899 *Cambr. Nat Hist.* VI. 337.

Phænigm, erron. spelling of PHŒNIGM *Obs.*

Phænocarpous (fīnǫkā·rpəs), *a. Bot. rare*—⁰. [mod. f. Gr. *φαινο-* showing + *καρπός* fruit + -OUS.] 'Bearing a fruit which has no adhesion with surrounding parts' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Phænocarpus*..phenocarpous.

Phænogam, phe- (fī·nŏgæm). *Bot.* [f. mod. L. *phænogama*, sc. *vegetabilia* (Willdenow 1804), or *phænogamæ* (sc. *plantæ*), f. Gr. *φαινο-* showing + *γάμος* marriage, sexual union; in Ger. *phanogamen* sb. pl. (Rudolphi 1807).] A flowering plant; = PHANEROGAM. So **Phænoga·mian, Phænoga·mic** (phe-) *adjs.* = PHANEROGAMIC; **Phæno·gamous** *a.* (the earliest word of the group), producing flowers, flowering; = PHANEROGAMOUS.

1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* Pref. 17 The substitution of the words Monocotyledons, Cryptogams, *Phænogams, etc., for Monocotyledones, Cryptogamæ, Phænogamæ, &c. 1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 8. 13 The word Phænogams is very generally used as a collective term for flowering plants. 1828–32 WEBSTER, *Phenogamian, having the essential organs of fructification visible. 1841 DOUGLAS in *Proc Berw. Nat. Club* I. 249 Additions to the *phenogamic Flora of the district. 1814 R. BROWN *Bot. Terra Australis* 4 *Phænogamous plants. 1821 S. F. GRAY *Nat. Arr. Brit. Pl.* I. 43 Phenogamous..the sexual organs very distinct and visible. 1830 SIR W. HOOKER (*title*) British Flora, comprising the Phænogamous, or Flowering Plants, and Ferns. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 3 Division of the vegetable Kingdom .. into . Phaenogamous (or Phanerogamous) or Flowering, and Cryptogamous or Flowerless Plants.

Phænology, Phænomenon: see PHENO-.

Phænozygous (fīnǫ·zigəs), *a. Anthropol.* Also **pheno-.** [mod. f. Gr. *φαινο-* showing + *ζυγόν* joining + -OUS.] Of a skull: Having the zygomatic arches visible from immediately above the centre; of a person: having such a skull.

1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthrop.* II iii. 288 When the angle is positive, the zygomatic arches are called phenozygous. 1888 *Jrnl Anthrop. Inst.* Aug 7 The male is distinctly phænozygous, but the female is not.

Phæodarian (fīəodē·rĭən), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Phæodaria* neut. pl. (Haeckel), f. *phæodium*, f. *φαιός* dusky + *-odium* (see -ODE).]

a. *adj.* Belonging to the *Phæodaria*, a division of Radiolarians characterized by a mass of dark pigment (*phæodium*), containing rounded granules (*phæodellæ*), surrounding the central capsule. **b.** *sb.* A radiolarian of this division.

[1880 *Nature* XXI. 450/1 The extra capsular-soft substance of all Phæodaria is distinguished by the mass of Phæodella or 'dark pigment granules' which it contains.] 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 875 The spicules being..disposed radially only in the Phæodarian family *Aulacanthina*. 1900 *Jrnl. Quekett Micros. Club* Apr 205 The central capsule is generally almost entirely imbedded in the phæodium.

Phæophyll (fīŏfĭl). *Bot.* [mod. f. Gr. *φαιός* dusky + *φύλλον* leaf: after CHLOROPHYLL.] Name proposed for the brown colouring-matter, composed of phycophæin and phycoxanthin, found in sea-weeds of the orders *Fucaceæ* and *Phæosporeæ*.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Phæophyll*, the brown colouring-matter of the Fucoideæ; also called *Phyllophæin*.

Phaeton (fē·ĭtǫn, fē·itən). [a. Gr. *φαέθων* shining, used in Gr. mythology as proper name of the son of Helios and Clymene, famous for his unlucky driving of the sun-chariot.]

†**1.** *allusively.* A rash or adventurous charioteer like Phaethon; any charioteer; something that, like Phaethon, sets the world on fire.

1593 NASHE *Four Lett. Confut.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 242 That hee should talke of gnashing of teeth, yong Phaetons, yong Icari, yong Chorebi, young Babingtons. 1609 *Leather* 13 Euerie priuate Gentleman now is a *Phaeton*, and must hurrie with his thundring Caroch along the Streetes. 1692 WATSON *Body of Div.* 862 Sin is the Phaeton that sets the World on Fire. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* XVII. 94 If the hackney-man should grumble, I fear our Phaeton must tumble.

2. A species of four-wheeled open carriage, of light construction; usually drawn by a pair of horses, and with one or (now generally) two seats facing forward; but applied to carriages variously modified and distinguished as *Stanhope, Mail, Park, Dog-cart, Pony phaeton*, etc.

[1735 *Machines approuvées par l'Acad. Sc.* VI. 3 Chaise de Poste dont on peut faire un Phaeton.] 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* v. 819 Like Nero, ..drives his phaeton, in female guise. 1747 MISS TALBOT *Lett. to Miss Carter* 18 Aug. (1809) I. 201 A fashionable post chaise or phaeton. 1794 FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 68 The sizes and constructions of Phaetons are more various than any other description of carriages. 1844 *Act* 7 & 8 *Vict.* c. 91 Sched, Every horse drawing any coach, ..barouche, chaise, phaeton, vis-a-vis, calash. 1872 BLACK (*title*) Strange Adventures of a Phaeton. 1880 MRS. FORRESTER *Roy & V.* II. 16 Are you going to drive your phaeton this afternoon?

†**3.** A name for the planet Jupiter. (So in French.)

1632 WIDDOWES *Nat. Philos.* 11 Jupiter is a bright Planet ..being neere the earth, of which he is called Phaeton.

4. *attrib* and *comb.*

1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pard* I. v. (1713) 125 Fancy gets the ascendant, and Phaeton-like, drives on furiously and inconsistently. 1883 *Standard* 7 Feb. 2/5 The carriage was described as a phaeton-wagonette.

Hence **Phaetonee·r** [cf. *charioteer*], the driver of a phaeton; **Phaet(h)o·nian** = sense 1; **Phaetho·nic,** † **Phaetho·nical,** † **Phaetho·ntal, Phaetho·ntic,** † **Phaetho·ntical** *adjs.*, belonging to, characteristic of, or resembling, Phaethon (see etymology above).

1890 *Sat. Rev.* 23 Aug. 244/1 A merry time had our *phaetoneer. 1784 MACNEILL *Poet. Works.* (1812) I. 69 No female *Phaetonians then Surpassed the boldest of our men In gesture, look and straddle. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 7. 2/2 Or would'st with *Phaetonick Pride, Within the Solar Chariot Ride? *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 45 (1810) 52 Which *phæthonical fact of his deserves the name of Nody. *a* 1649 DRUMM OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 37 Po burns no more with *Phaetontal fire. 1658 J. JONES tr. *Ovid's Ibis* 1st Ded., How *Phaetontick spirits break their necks. 1829 LAMB *Let. to Gilman* Dec., I fear their steed, bred out of the wind without father..hot, phaetontic. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 509 Achmat..is left at this present to manage the Horses of this *Phaetontical Chariot.

‖**Phagedæna, -ena** (fædʒĭdī·nă, fæg-). *Path.* Also 7 *erron.* **phagadena.** [L., a. Gr. *φαγέδαινα* an eating ulcer, cancer, f. *φαγεῖν* to eat, devour.] An eating sore; an ulcer that spreads and corrodes the neighbouring parts; spreading erosion occurring in an ulcer or sore.

1657 *Physical Dict., Phagadena*, a running canker or pock. 1676 WISEMAN *Surgery* II. x 193 *Phagedæna*, ..is an Ulcer with swelled Lips, that eats the Flesh and neighbouring Parts in the bottome and edges of the Ulcer. 1891 *Lancet* 3 Oct 751 Formerly diseases peculiar to a hospital were the terror of the surgeon. Phagedæna attacked wounds even of the most trivial kind.

Phagedænic, -enic (fædʒĭdī·nĭk, -e·nik, fæg-), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *phagedænic us*, Gr. *φαγεδαινικ-ός*, f. *φαγέδαινα*: see prec.]

1. *Path.* Of the nature of, characterized by, or affected with, phagedæna or spreading ulcer.

[1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 65 It..is approued in eatynge vlcers called Phagedenica, &c.] 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Phagedænick* 1754 GOOCH in *Phil Trans* XLVIII. 815 He had an ulcer upon his leg, of the phagedæmic kind. 1816 A. C. HUTCHISON *Pract. Obs. Surg.* (1826) 194 On hospital gangrene, and the sloughing phagedenic ulcer, which occurs on board ships of war and in naval and military hospitals. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 618 The great prevalence there of phagedænic ulcers.

† **2.** *Med* Applied to a corrosive liquid preparation used for destroying proud flesh, or for cleansing ulcers. Also *ellipt.* as *sb. Obs.*

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. *Phagadenick Water*, is made by dissolving a Dram of Sublimate Corrosive in a Pound of Lime Water. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Phagedænic medicines..are used to eat off fungous, or proud flesh. 1766 *Complete Farmer* s. v. *Poll-evil*, Some wash with the phagadenic water. 1799 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Phagedænics*, medicines that destroy fungous flesh.

So † **Phagedæ·nical** (-den-), **Phagedæ·nous** *a.*

1635 READ *Tumors & Vlcers* 273 A..phagedænicall and cancerous ulcer of the head. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Wounds*, It is called by Farriers, the Phagedenical Water. 1659 HICKMAN *Justif. Fathers* 15 Phagedænous and eating sores. 1895 *Times* 18 Feb 13/5 The phagedenous ulcer has, by some miracle, become the source of nourishment.

Phagocyte (fæ·gŏsəit). *Physiol.* [mod. f. (Metschnikoff) Gr. *φαγο-* eating, devouring + -CYTE.] A leucocyte (white blood-corpuscle or lymph-corpuscle) which, under certain conditions, has the power of absorbing and destroying pathogenic microbes by a process of intracellular digestion, and thus of guarding the system against infection.

1884 *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* XXIV. 110 Amœboid cells were frequently budded off from the ectoderm to join the other devouring cells (phagocytes) in the body. 1889 E. R. LANKESTER *Adv. Sci.* (1890) II. App. A. 112 [Metschnikoff's] theory is that by accustoming these corpuscles, which he calls 'phagocytes', to tolerate a weak form of the poison produced by pathogenic Bacteria, we 'educate' them, so that they are able subsequently to resist and eventually to attack and destroy the same pathogenic Bacterium..in a stronger and deadly form. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* i. 26 This body [the flagellated organism of malaria] seems to have a powerful attraction for the phagocyte.

Hence **Phagocytal** (-sai'tăl), **Phagocytic** (-si'tik), **-ical** *adjs*, pertaining to, or having the nature or function of, a phagocyte; **Phagocytism** (fæ'gosaitiz'm), **Phagocytosis** (fæ gosaitōu'sis), the action of phagocytes; the absorption and destruction of pathogenic microbes by phagocytes; **Phagocy'toblast**, the embryonic form of a phagocyte.

1892 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XLI. 631 Influences which are associated in aiding *phagocytic action. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 87 Inflammation is to be regarded, on the whole, as a phagocytic reaction of the organism against irritants. 1889 *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* Dec. 298 *note*, To attribute very direct *phagocytical properties to the outer layer of trophoblast cells. 1898 *Nature* 24 May 91/2 *Phagocitism'—that is, the intracellular digestive process. 1891 *Times* 13 Aug. 5/2 Dr Metschnikoff had elaborated and supported by great research his theory of '*phagocytosis, according to which there was a veritable struggle for existence, a battle *à outrance* between the cells of the body and the invading micro-organisms.

Phagology (făgŏ'lŏdʒi). *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. φαγο- eating + -LOGY.] The subject of eating or feeding; dietetics.

1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLII. 231 His having so accurately studied the phagology of robins.

-phagous, *suffix*, f. L. *-phag-us*, Gr. *-φαγ-ος* eating (in F. *-phage* + -OUS: as *anthropophagous, ichthyophagous, phytophagous, sarcophagous*, also in humorous nonce-words. Also **-phagy**, ad. Gr. *-φαγία* eating (*sb.*); as *anthropophagy, ichthyophagy*.

† Phagy'phany. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [prob. repr. a med L. **phagyphenia*, f. Gr. φαγ-εῖν to eat, *-φαγ-ος* eating + *-φανια*, see -PHANY.] The festival of the miraculous feeding of the five thousand, celebrated on the fourth Sunday in Lent.

14 *Ephyphany*, in *Tundale's Vis* (1843) 121 With loves v, . Fyve thousand he dyd fede; Of the whych myracle Thys day is named Phigyphanye, Lyke as hyt was fyrst called Ephyphanye For thys word *phagy* .. Is seyd of fedyng or ellis refeccion.

Phah (fa), *int.* [Cf. PHO, PHOO, FAUGH.] An ejaculation expressing contempt or disgust.

1592-3 G HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II 118, I wonder, his owne mouth can abide it without a phah.

Phaine, variant of PHANE.

† Phairse, pheirs *Sc. Obs.* Also **phraisse, phrasse, frais.** [Variant forms of *fairss, fairce* = FARCE, partly with metathesis of *r*.] A farce, in earlier sense: = INTERLUDE 1.

a 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 379 Great triumph and blythnes of phrassis and playis maid to hir at hir haime comming. Wpoun the eist syde thair was maid to her ane trieumphant frais [*MSS.* pheirs] be Schir Dawid Lyndsay of the Mont. *Ibid.* 381 Grett triumph, phraissis maid and playis wnto the que ns grace. *Ibid.* II. 125 Singing playing dansing and pheirsis.

Phako: see PHACO-.

‖ **Phalæna** (fălī'nă). *Entom* [mod.L., a. Gr. φάλαινα, prop. φαλλαινα a moth] A moth: used by Linnæus as a generic name for all moths; afterwards for all below the *Sphingina*, or for the *Geometrina*; not now used with any entomological value.

1658 ROWLAND tr. *Mouffet's Theat. Ins* 958 There are those that interpret this Phalæna to be the Cicindela or Glow-worm, but not rightly. *Ibid.* 1110 The Phalænæ that come from thence stuck by the feet to the roofs of houses. 1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 77 The antennæ of the Phalæna are attenuated to the point .. The species of this genus are very numerous. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 5/1 The phalæna, a species of which is to be found in a treatise published in France on foreign butterflies

Hence **Phalæ'nian** *a.*, of or pertaining to a phalæna; *sb.* one of the *Phalænæ*, a moth, esp. a geometrid moth; **Phalæ'noid** *a.*, akin to a phalæna; moth-like; *sb.* a moth-like insect.

1887 *Science* Apr 318/2 Some of the Phalænian larvæ have 12 legs, and some even 14. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 928/1 Phalenoid.

Phalænopsid (fălī'nopsid). *Bot.* [ad. mod. L. *Phalænopsis*, f. Gr. φάλαινα moth + ὄψις appearance.] An orchid of the East Indian epiphytic genus *Phalænopsis*; a moth-orchid or moth-plant.

[1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 181 Order LII. Orchidaceæ . Genera ... III. Vandeæ .. Phalænopsis] 1880 BURBIDGE *Gard Sun* iv. 54 The phalænopsids and other epiphytes are less ambitious 1882 *Garden* 11 Feb. 97/1 The Phalænopsids at Rendlesham are specially distinguished by the size and number of their leaves. *Ibid.*, Fine plants of Phalænopsis are in full bloom.

Phalangal (fălæ'ngăl), *a. rare.* [f. L. *phalanx, phalang-*, PHALANX + -AL] = PHALANGEAL. Also **Phala'ngar** *a.*

1848 QUAIN *Elem Anat* (ed. 5) I. 174 The last two phalangal bones of the little toe 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Phalangar process* [in the organ of Corti]. *Ibid.*, The phalangar bar on the outside of the ring in which lies the head of the twin cell of Corti.

Phalange[1] (fæ lænd'ʒ). Also 6 **falange, fallange; phalangue, 7 phalang.** [a Fr *phalange*, in 13th c. *phalenge* (Hatz.-Darm.), = It. *falange*, ad. L. *phalange m*, acc of PHALANX.]

† 1. = PHALANX 1. *Obs.*

1560 WHITEHORNE *Arte Warre* (1573) 29 b, Calld, of the Romanes, a Legion; of Greekes, a Fallange. 1569 STOCKER tr. *Diod. Sic.* II. xxxix. 90 He placed the Elephantes .. before the Phalange or maine battail. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. iii. 73 The Macedonian Phalangue. 1689 PLUNKER *Char. Gd Commander*, etc. 29/1 The Macedons still march'd in great Phalanges, And kept that order several Parasanges.

2. PHALANX 3, 4.

1864 H. SPENCER *Biol.* III. § 135 Here is a digit with its full number of phalanges, and there a digit, of which one phalange has been arrested in its growth. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 25 Feb., The delicate and taper finger of woman is plunged up to its topmost phalange into every political pie. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Phalange.* ..Also, in *Entomol.*, a joint of the tarsus in Insecta Also, in *Bot.*, a mass of stamens partly joined together by their filaments.

Phalange[2]. Also 6 **phalanga, phalang.** [= F. *phalange*, It. *falangio*, ad. L. *phalangium*, a. Gr. φαλάγγιον, in same senses.]

† 1. = PHALANGIUM 1. *Obs.*

1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. D iv, Good against the bytinges of phalanges & scorpiones. 1587 GREENE *Carde of Fancie* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 112 He that is venomed by the *Phalanga*, feeleth such painefull passions, as he runneth mad. 1666 J DAVIES *Hist. Caribby Isles* 82 Other kinds of great Flies ..in these Islands, and which some call Phalanges. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. lxvii. (1737) 265 Phalangs, Sloe-worms, Horn-worms.

2. An arachnid of the genus PHALANGIUM, or family *Phalangidæ*; a phalangid.

1876 E. SCHUYLER *Turkistan* xi II. 123 The phalange (*Solpuga araneoides* and *S. intrepida*) is of a yellowish or reddish brown, also with long hair, and when walking seems as large as one's two fists.

Phalangeal (fălæ'ndʒĭăl), *a Anat.* and *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *phalange-us*, f. *phalanx, phalang-* + -AL.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a phalanx or phalanges (PHALANX 3).

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 159 The anterior or phalangeal extremity of this bone, ..also named the head. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract Surg* I 179 The disease involves the last phalangeal joint or bone 1893 *Syd. Soc Lex.*, *Phalangeal process*, the same as *Phalangar process*.

Also **Phala'ngean** *a rare*$^{-0}$.

1882 in OGILVIE. 1893 in *Syd Soc. Lex.*

Phalanger (fălæ'ndʒər). *Zool.* [a. mod.L. (Buffon), also mod F., f. Gr. φαλάγγιον 'spider's web', in reference to the webbed toes of the hind feet] A quadruped of the genus *Phalangista*, or of the subfamily *Phalangistinæ*, Australian marsupials of arboreal habits, containing numerous genera and species, usually of small size, with thick woolly fur; the typical genera (Australian 'opossums') have prehensile tails; the *flying phalangers* (called also *flying opossums, flying-squirrels*, or *petaurists*) have non-prehensile tails and a flying-membrane or parachute.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I vii i. 515 The Phalanger, so-called by Mr. Buffon, ..about the size of a rat, and has .. been called the Rat of Surinam 1780 SMELLIE tr. *Buffon's Nat. Hist.* (1785) VII 175 We have called it the phalanger, because its phalanges are very singularly constructed 1876 *Forest & Stream* 13 July 375/2 The native bear, the vulpine phalanger, the wombat. 1885 M. R. O. THOMAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 717/2 Buffon gave to a pair of cuscuses examined by him the name..'Phalanger', on account of the peculiar structure of the second and third toes of the hind feet, which are united in a common skin up to the nails. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* XXVII. 249 The rustle of the phalangers and the smaller marsupials.

Phala'ngial, *a. rare*$^{-0}$. = PHALANGEAL.

1864 in WEBSTER.

Phalangian (fălæ'ndʒiăn), *a.* (*sb.*) [In sense 1, f. Gr. φαλαγξ, φαλαγγ- PHALANX; in 2, f. mod.L. (PHALANX 3) + -IAN; in 3, f. PHALANGIUM + -AN.]

1. *Gr Antiq.* Belonging to a (military) phalanx: see PHALANX 1.

1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVIII. 696 The long spear of the phalangian soldier.

2. *Anat.* = PHALANGEAL. *rare*$^{-0}$.

1853 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*

3. *Zool.* Belonging to the arachnid genus *Phalangium* or order *Phalangidea*; as *sb.* = PHALANGID.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II xv. 39 Some [crabs] imitating spiders, and others phalangians.

Phalangic (fălæ'ndʒik), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. φαλαγξ, φαλαγγ- PHALANX + -IC.]

1. Pertaining to or of the nature of a (military) phalanx.

1846 H. W. TORRENS *Rem. Milit Hist.* 45 A modern tactician much given to prize the phalangic or columnar formation for troops.

2 *Anat.* = PHALANGEAL. *rare*$^{-0}$.

1858 MAYNE *Expos Lex.*, *Phalangicus* ,of or belonging to the *phalanges*. phalangic. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Phalangic*, belonging to the *Phalanges*.

Phalangid (fălæ'ndʒid). *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Phalangidæ*, f. PHALANGIUM: see -ID 3.] An arachnid of the family *Phalangidæ* or order *Phalangidea* (typical genus *Phalangium*), related to the mites, but more resembling spiders, without spinnerets or poison-glands, and usually with very long and slender legs; the common species are known as *harvest-spiders* or *harvestmen*, and in U. S. as *daddy-long-legs*. So **Phala'ngidan; Phalangi'dean** *a.*, belonging to the *Phalangidea*.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xix. 303 The Class consists of two Orders..Pseudo Scorpions and Phalangidans.

1875 CAMBRIDGE in *Encycl. Brit.* II. 278/2 Phalangids .. popularly known by the name of 'Harvest-men'. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 528 A Scorpion has been found in Silurian strata, and a Phalangid in the Solenhofen slates (Mesozoic).

Phala'ngiform, *a. Bot.* and *Anat.* [f. PHALANX or PHALANGIUM + -FORM.] Having the form of a phalanx.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Phalangiformis*..*Bot.*, applied by Nees von Esenbeck to vegetable hairs which are provided with transverse *septa* with a contraction at the outside of the *septa*, as in the *Tradescantiæ*: phalangiform. 1875 NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* III. 710/2 The rest of the second post-oral is reduced to .. an elegant ridged phalangiform basi-hyal.

Phala'ngigrade, *a. Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Phalangigradus*, f. as prec. + L. *gradus* step; cf. DIGITIGRADE, PLANTIGRADE] Walking on the phalanges; belonging to the (now disused) division *Phalangigrada*, comprising the camel and llama.

1891 FLOWER & LYDEKKER *Mammals* ii. 50 Two forms, to which the terms 'phalangigrade' (as the Camel) and 'subplantigrade' (as in most Carnivora) are applied.

‖ **Phala'ngious,** *a. Obs* [f. L. *phalangi-um* + -OUS] Of the nature of a PHALANGIUM (sense 1).

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxviii. 177 Red Phalangious spiders like Cantharides mentioned by Muffetus.

Phalangist (fălæ'ndʒist, fæ lænd'ʒist). *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Phalangista*, substituted by Cuvier 1800 for Buffon's term *Phalanger*.] = PHALANGER.

1835 KIRBY *Hab & Inst. Anim.* II xvii. 159 The phalangists, or flying opossums. 1892 *Daily News* 4 Jan. 5/6 The Sooty Phalangist—the brown opossum from Tasmania.

So **Phala'ngistine** *a*, belonging to the subfamily *Phalangistinæ*; *sb.* a marsupial of this subfamily, a phalangist.

Phalangite (fæ'lănd'ʒait). [ad. L. *phalangita* or *ites*, a. Gr. φαλαγγίτης, f. φάλαγξ PHALANX; see -ITE.] A soldier belonging to a phalanx.

[1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXVII. cxl 967 Hee had of Macedonians sixteene thousand footemen, heavily armed after their manner, called *Phalangitæ*.] 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* xlviii. VI 147 The phalangite soldier wore the usual defensive armour of the Greek heavy infantry. 1856 GROTE *Greece* II. xcii. XII 77 The phalangites were drawn up in files generally of sixteen deep, each called a Lochus

‖ **Phalangium** (fălæ'ndʒiăm). Pl. **-ia.** [L., a. Gr. φαλάγγιον a kind of venomous spider, also a plant, spiderwort.]

† 1. Name for venomous spiders of various kinds.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 360 These venomous spiders Phalangia, which the Greeks distinguish .. by the name of Lupus. 1658 ROWLAND tr. *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 1091 Grievous symptomes follow the bitings of Pismire Phalangium. 1671 *Phil. Trans* VI. 3002 Whether the Tarantula be not a Phalangium (that is, a six-eyed skipping Spider)?

b. *Zool.* A genus of non-venomous arachnids having very long slender legs: see PHALANGID.

1848 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw Nat. Club* II. 292 This mite lives on the Phalangia..or long-legged spiders.

† 2. A former name for various liliaceous and iridaceous plants. *Obs.*

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort* (1729) 208 June .. Flowers in Prime, or yet lasting .. Phalangium Allobrogicum. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* 380 Asphodels, Phalangiums, Smilax.

† **Phala'ngy.** *Obs.* Anglicized form of PHALANGIUM (sense 1).

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 770 There be many sorts of Spiders found in very cold Countries, but no Phalangies at all. 1659 STANLEY *Hist Philos.* XII. (1701) 480/2 Athenagoras..felt no Pain at the biting of Scorpions, or Phalangies.

† **Phalanque,** obs. form of PALANK.

1635 *Lond Gaz* No. 2055/2 This day the Enemy have abandoned a Phalanque.

‖ **Phalanstère** (falănstē'r). [mod.F., arbitrarily composed of *phalanx* with the ending of *monastère* monastery.] = PHALANSTERY.

1844 HENNELL *Soc. Syst.* 203 Mr. Owen's community is to be located in a Parallelogram, Fourier's in a Phalanstère. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* IV. viii, Tracts which .. substituted in place thereof Monsieur Fourier's symmetrical phalanstere, or Mr Owen's architectural parallelogram.

Phalanste'rial, *a* [f. as next + -AL.] = next, A.

1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIII. 811 Should .. the Phalansterial system of Fourier preferably suit their taste they will be entitled to enter into the 'phalanx of harmony'.

Phalansterian (fălănstī'ə'riăn), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. F. *phalanstérien*, f. *phalanstère*: see -IAN.]

A. *adj.* Of, pertaining or relating to a phalanstery, or the system of phalansteries.

1844 HENNELL *Soc. Syst.* 211 Two thousand colonists who intended to establish a Phalanstèrian Society at St. Catherine. 1875 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 186 Unless children are to be afterwards reared and educated like chickens in an Egyptian oven upon Phalansterian principles.

B. *sb.* a. A member of a phalanstery. b. An advocate of the system of phalansteries; a Fourierist.

1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVIII. 341 Members of secret societies, clubbists, phalansterians. 1895 LAYARD in *19th Cent.* June 1069 Now, we are not Phalansterians. Phalansteries have been tried and failed.

Hence **Phalanste'rianism,** the phalansterian system, Fourierism; so **Phalansteric** (-e'rik) *a.*, pertaining to or characterized by phalansteries; **Pha'lansteri'sm** = *phalansterianism*; **Pha'lansteri'st** = *phalansterian*, B. b.

1848 *Tait's Mag.* XV. 706 The world once fixed, and

*phalansterianism universally adopted, Fourier's first care is to pay the English national debt. 1884 G. Allen *Strange Stories* 320 The final outcome..of all our modern *phalansteric civilization. 1877 *Echo* 28 Sept. 1/4 *Phalansterism or Fourierism. 1882 *Standard* 2 Aug., Social *phalansterists, who look upon all forms of aristocracy as deplorable survivals of a dark age.

Phalanstery (fæ·lănstĕri). [Anglicized form of F. *phalanstère* (mod L. type **phalansterium*)] In Fourier's scheme for the reorganization of society, A building or set of buildings occupied by a *phalanx* or socialistic community; hence, such a community itself, numbering about 1,800 persons, living together as one family, and holding property in common.

a 1850 Marg. Fuller *Life Without* (1860) 148 Visions of phalansteries in every park. 1852 Hawthorne *Blithedale Rom.* II. ii. 26 One of our purposes was to erect a Phalanstery..after Fourier,..where the great and general family should have its abiding-place. 1882 Brace *Gesta Christi* 415 Christianity..has no sympathy with Socialism..in..its methods of dividing the returns from labour, or its phalansteries or communities

attrib. 1884 G. Allen *Strange Stories* 301 They sat together in a corner of the beautiful phalanstery garden.

b. *transf.* Applied allusively to associations or groups of persons, or the places where they dwell.

1850 Kingsley *Alt. Lo ke* viii, Every room held its family, or its group of families—a phalanstery of all the fiends. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Land* Wks. (Bohn) II. 15 England is a huge phalanstery, where all that man wants is provided within the precinct. 1883 Hyndman *Hist. Basis Socialism* xiii 44) The tendency now exhibiting itself to turn workhouses into wholesome phalansteries.

Phalanx (fæ·lănjks). Pl. **pha·lanxes**, ‖ **pha·langes** (fălæ·ndʒiz). Also 7 **falanx**. [a. L. *phalanx, -angem*, Gr. φάλαγξ, -αγγα.]

1. *Gr. Antiq.* A line or array of battle; *spec.* a body of heavy-armed infantry drawn up in close order, with shields joined and long spears overlapping; especially famous in the Macedonian army. Hence b. sometimes applied to a compact body of troops in later times.

1553 Brende *Q. Curtius* iv. (1565) 95 The square (whiche the Mised ns call phalanx) *a* 1619 Fletcher *Bonduca* ii. iv, Youth and fire Like the fair breaking of a glorious day Guided their Falanx. 1697 Potter *Antiq. Greece* iii. vi II. 63 The Macedonians..Their Phalanx is describ'd by Polybius to be a square Battail of Pike-men, consisting of sixteen in Flank, and five hundred in Front. 1766 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* (1869) I. i 26 The strength of the phalanx was unable to contend with the activity of the legion. 1838-42 Arnold *Hist. Rome* xxxvii (1840) II 401 The phalanx when once broken became wholly helpless. 1874 Reynolds *John Bapt.* vi. i 307 Amid the serried phalanxes of Rome

b. 1814 *Columbian Centinel* (Boston) 15 June 2/3 On Monday the Charlestown Warren Phalanx paraded. 1872 Greaves *Beaten Paths* I. 155 Noble veterans..the remnant of those phalanxes which maintained the pride and power of England in so many a hard fought field.

attrib. 1838 Arnold *Hist. Rome* I 71 The phalanx order of battle was one of the earliest improvements in the art of war 1851 Musgrave *By-Roads* 3 5 They massed them in phalanx form.

2. a. *transf.* A compact body of persons or animals (more rarely things) massed or ranged in order, as for attack, defence, united movement, etc.

1733 Pope *Ess Man* iii 108 Who forms the phalanx [of migrating storks], and who points the way? 1785 Cowper *Needless Alarm* 48 The sheep..All huddling into phalanx, stood and gaz'd. 1837 W. H. Ainsworth *Crichton* I. 237 A dense phalanx of cavaliers and dames of every age and rank 1891 'L. Falconer' *Mlle. Ire* 25 Sheltered from the north by high red walls and a phalanx of elms.

b. *fig.* A number or set of persons, etc. banded together for a common purpose, esp in support of or in opposition to some cause; a 'united front'; the union or combination of such (in phr. *in phalanx*, unitedly, in combination, 'solidly').

1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 239 To encounter this Hispanised Camelion Parsons, with all his African phalanges and Iesuiticall forces. 1772 *Pol. Reg.* XI. 168 The ministerial phalanx, it seems, is to be irreparably weakened by your loss. 1817 Jas. Mill *Brit India* III. i. 32 On this occasion, the crown lawyers opposed in phalanx.

c. In Fourier's social organization, A community of persons living together in a Phalanstery, q. v.

1843 [see Phalansterial].

3. *Anat.* and *Zool.* Each of the bones, arranged in series or rows, forming the distal segment of the skeleton of each limb, beyond the metacarpus or metatarsus; each bone of the digits (fingers and toes, or homologous parts). Usu. in pl. *phalanges* (rarely *phalanxes*).

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Phalanx*, the Order and Rank, observed in the Finger-Bones. 1742 Monro *Anat. Bones* ed. 3) 271 Their Articulations with the first *Phalanx* of the Fingers is by *Enarthrosis*. *Ibid.* 274 Three *Phalanges*. 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII 347 It was necessary to amputate the phalanges of the fingers. 1858 Barclay *Muscular Motions* 375 Certain animals can, without clavicles, lay hold of objects with the digital phalanxes. 1872 Mivart *Elem. Anat.* iv. 152 Each digit consists of three rather elongated bones termed phalanges.

b. *Entom.* Each joint of the tarsus of an insect.

c. *Anat.* Each of certain processes in the organ of Corti in the internal ear; a phalangar process.

4. *Bot.* A bundle of stamens united by their filaments.

1770 *Phil. Trans.* LX. 319 The stamina..divided into five distinct phalanges, or bundles. 1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 3 (ed. 6) 205 Phalanges or united stamen-clusters.

5. *Taxonomy.* A group in classification, higher than a genus, but of no fixed grade.

1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 313 We should find it difficult..to place many that lie at the out-skirts of this phalanx. 1785 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot* xvi. (1794) 209 These are of another phalanx, having five petals to the corolla.

† 6. = Phalangium 1. *Obs.*

1608 Topsell *Serpents* (1658) 769 The Phalangium or Phalanx Spider. *Ibid.*, This kinde of Phalanx is often found among Spiders webs.

Hence **Pha·lanxed** (-ŋkst) *a.*, drawn up or ranged in a phalanx; also in *comb.*, as *close-phalanxed*.

1766 G. Canning *Anti-Lucretius* iv. 245 The close-phalanx'd order of its course. 1812 Byron *Ch Har.* i. lxxx, Though now one phalanxed host should meet the foe. 1904 A. Austin in *Standard* 13 Oct 2/3 A pall of smoke penetrated only by phalanxed chimneys.

† **Phala·ric.** *Rom. Antiq Obs.* [a. F. *falarique*, ad. L. *phalāric-a*, erroneous spelling of *falarica* (in same sense), deriv. of *fala* (said to be Etruscan) a scaffolding from which missiles were thrown in sieges.] A javelin or dart wrapped in tow and pitch, set on fire, and thrown by the catapult or by hand, in order to set fire to a fortified place, a ship, etc.

1608 Sylvester *Du Bartas* ii. iv. iv. *Decay* 964 With Brakes and Slings, and Phalarics they play, To fire their Fortresse, and their Men to slay. [1685 Cotton tr. *Montaigne* i. xlviii. (1711) I. 440 They called a certain kind of *Javeline*. *Phalarica*.]

† **Phala·rical,** *a. Obs rare.* erron. **Phalerical.** [f. *Phalaris* (see Phalarism) + -ical.] Like that of Phalaris; inhuman: cf. next.

1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 245 How many millions of men, women, and children, they have there murthered: and that with such inhumane barbarousnesse, and much more then Phalerical cruelty.

† **Pha·larism.** *Obs.* Also 7 **phalerism.** [ad. Gr. φαλαρισμ-ός cruelty like that of Phalaris, the tyrant of Agrigentum, who caused those condemned to death by him to be roasted alive in a brazen bull, the maker himself being the first victim.] Inhuman cruelty; pleasure in the infliction of torture.

1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor* 278 b, This so great slaughter and bootchery,..so execrable Phalarisme and Tyranny. 1604 Parsons *3rd Pt. Three Convers. Eng.*, *Relation Trial* 47 Two bookes of the Atheismes, and Phalarismes of the Ghospellers of our tymes. 1699 Bentley *Phal* Pref. 41 There's a certain Temper of Mind, that Cicero calls *Phalarism*, a Spirit like Phalaris's.

† **Phalarope** (fæ·lărōup). *Ornith.* [a. F. *phalarope* (Brisson 1760), irreg. ad. mod.L. *Phalaropus* (Ibid.), f. Gr. φαλαρίς a coot (φαλᾶρος having a patch of white) + πούς, ποδ- foot, intended to render Edwards's designation *Coot-footed* Tringa (1741).] A name applied to several small wading and swimming birds of the family *Phalaropodidæ*, order *Limicolæ*, related to the snipes. They include the Grey or Red P., *Phalaropus fulicarius*, noted for its great seasonal changes of plumage, the Red-necked or Northern P., *P.* (*Lobipes*) *hyperboreus*, both occasional in Great Britain, and Wilson's P., *P.* (*Steganopus*) *Wilsoni*, of America.

1776 Pennant *Zool.* (ed. 4) II. 413 Phalarope [ed. 1 Grey scollop toed Sandpiper]..This is about the size of the common Purre, weighing one ounce. 1843 Yarrell *Hist. Birds* III. 48 In its habits the Red necked Phalarope very closely agrees with the Grey Phalarope, but is..much more rare in England, and more common on the northern islands of Scotland. 1894 Newton *Dict. Birds* 712 In the Phalaropes, as in the Dotterel and the Godwits, that sex [the male] undertakes the duty of incubation.

‖ **Phalera** (fæ·lĕrä). *Gr.* and *Rom. Antiq.* Also 7 **phaler.** [L. *phalera*, in pl. *phaleræ*, orig. *-a*, a. Gr. φάλαρα pl., in same sense.] A bright metal disk or boss worn on the breast as an ornament by men, or used to adorn the harness of horses.

1606 Holland *Sueton* 193 Attended..with a multitude of Mazaces and Curreurs daily set out with their bracelets and riche Phalers. 1886 *Athenæum* 31 July 148/3 Four large bronze phaleræ such as are usually supposed..to belong to horse-harness.

† **Pha·lerate,** *a. Obs.* In 8 **phalarate.** [ad. L. *phalerāt-us*, pa. pple of *phalerāre* to adorn with trappings, f. *phaleræ*: see prec.] Ornamented, decorated. In quot. *fig*

1702 C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* iv iv. (1852) 93 A sort of harangue finely laced and guilded with such phalarate stuff as plainly discovers the vanity of them that jingle with it.

So † **Pha·lerated** *a. Obs.*

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Phalerated*,..trapped, or dressed with Trappings, as horses use to be.

Phaleucian (fălū·siăn), *a.* Also 6 **-sian.** [f. L. *Phaleucius*, properly *Phaleci-us* (f. *Phalæcus*) + -an.] Of or pertaining to Phalæcus, an ancient Greek poet: applied to an ancient metre consisting of a spondee, a dactyl, and three trochees.

1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* vi 1 As if a man woold terme it a Saphicke, or Phaleusian verse. 1639 Shirley *Maids Revenge* i. i. B iij b, I can..sting with Phaleucians [*printed* Phaleuciums], whip with Saphicks. 1658 Phillips, *Phaleucian verse.* 1836 Landor *Pericles & Aspasia* Wks. 1846 II. 373. I think she has injured the phaleucian verse, by transposing one foot, and throwing it backward. 1903 *Scott. Hist. Rev.* Oct. 38 The fourth epitaph is described as in 'Phaleucian verse' that is in lines of eleven syllables.

So † **Phaleu·cic, -eu·sic, -eu·cian** *a. Obs.*; = prec.; also absol. as *sb.*

a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* (1 22) 228 [He] never left intreating her, til she had (taking a *Lyra Bastilis* held for her) sung these Phaleuciakes. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Phaleusick Verse* (*phaleucium carmen*).

‖ **Phallalgia** (fălæ·ldʒiă). *Path* [f Gr. φαλλ-ός penis + -algia.] (See quots.) Hence **Phalla·lgic** *a.*

1853 Dunglison *Med. Lex.*, *Phallalgia.* 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Phallalgia* term for pain in the *membrum virile*: phallalgy. *Phallalgicus*..of or belonging to *Phallalgia*: phallalgic.

Phallephoric (fælĕ·fŏrik), *a. rare.* [f Gr. φαλληφορία the phallus-bearing (f. φαλλός + -φόρος bearing) + ic.] Of or pertaining to the bearing of the phallic emblems.

1876 A. Wilder in *R. P. Knight's Symbolic Lang.* 55 *note*, Venus Erycina, worshipped by the Roman women, who every first of April made a phallephoric procession to her temple.

Phallic (fæ·lik), *a* [mod ad. Gr. φαλλικός, f. φαλλός penis: in F. *phallique* (*Dict Acad.* 1878).] Of or relating to the phallus or phallism; symbolical of the generative power in nature.

1789 Twining *Aristotle's Treat. Poetry* 72 Those *Phallic* songs, which, in many cities, remain still in use. 1850 Grote *Greece* ii. lxvii. VIII. 446 The exuberant revelry of the phallic festival and procession. 1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* v. 118 The Phallic Hymn, from which comedy took its origin, was a mad outpouring of purely animal exultation. 1891 T. Hardy *Tess* (18 2) 368 Myriads of loose white flints in bulbous, cusped, and phallic shapes.

So **Pha·llical** *a*

1900 W. Senior *Pike & Perch* 11 Among the fishes of fancy are, a phallical pike with golden fins; a pike begotten by the west wind

Phallicism (fæ·lisiz'm). [f. prec. + -ism] The worship of the phallus, or of the organs of sex, as symbols of the generative power in nature.

1884 H. Jennings *Phallicism* iii. 38 It expressed deified phallicism in perplexing but convincing forms. 1890 A. H. Lewis in *Outlook & Sabb Quarterly* (U. S.) 145 Phallicism ..was the lowest phase of that cult [sun-worship].

So **Pha·llicist,** one who studies, or is versed in, phallicism.

Phallism (fæ·liz'm). [f. Gr. φαλλ-ός Phallus + -ism.] = Phallicism.

1879 McClintock & Strong *Cycl. Bibl. Lit* VIII. 55 The religion of Baal, openly denounced by the prophets, was a sort of phallism..which the Jews too often imitated.

So **Pha·llist** = Phallicist.

‖ **Phallitis** (fălai·tis). *Path.* [f. Phall-us + -itis.] (See quot.)

1853 in Dunglison *Med Lex.* 1867 C A Harris *Dict. Med. Terminol.*, *Phallitis*, inflammation of the penis.

Phalloid (fæ·loid), *a.* [f. Phallus + -oid] 1858 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Phalloid*, resembling the penis in appearance.

‖ **Phallus** (fæ·lĕs). Pl. **-i** [L. *phallus*, a. Gr. φαλλός penis: so in mod.F. (1835 in *Dict. Acad.*)]

1. An image of the male generative organ, symbolizing the generative power in nature, venerated in various religious systems; *spec.* that carried in solemn procession in the Dionysiac festivals in ancient Greece. In later times commonly worn as an amulet or protection against the evil eye.

1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 79 Two substantiall witnesses, besides others, affirming the same, namely two Phalli, or Priapi (huge Images of the prime part of a man). *Ibid.* 570 This yaid, which they called Phallus, was usually made of Figge-tree 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIV. 266/2 *Phallus*, among the Egyptians, was the emblem of fecundity. 1895 Elworthy *Evil Eye* 148 In compounded amulets the commonest of all objects was the phallus or some other suggesting the ideas conveyed by it.

2. *Bot.* A genus of gasteromycetous fungi, so called from their shape; of which one species, *F. impudicus*, is the common stink-horn.

1857 Henfrey *Elem. Bot.* § 636 In *Phallus* the volva is more strikingly developed.

3. *Comb.*, as *phallus-worship*

1880 Stallybrass tr. *Grimm's Teut Mythol.* I. 213 *note*, Phallus worship..must have arisen out of an innocent veneration of the generative principle.

† **Phalucco,** obs. erroneous form of Felucca.

1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 227 A Phalucco arriueth at the place.

† **Phan,** obs. erroneous spelling of Fan.

1539 *MS Acc. St John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Payd for a phan a[t] Baluerley ixd.

‖ **Phanar** (fæ·nar). [Turkish *fanar*, ad. Gr. φανάριον (mod.Gr. φανάρι) lighthouse, lantern (dim. of φανός torch, lamp, lantern).] A quarter of Constantinople (so called from a lighthouse on the Golden Horn), which became the chief Greek quarter after the Turkish Conquest; hence put for the Greek official class under the Turks, through whom the affairs of the Christian population in the Ottoman Empire have been largely administered.

1901 *Dundee Advertiser* 3 May 6 All candidates for the post who did not show Russophile tendencies have been eliminated. Whoever is appointed, he will be hostile to pretensions of the Phanar.

Hence **Phanariot** (fănæ·riət). [ad. mod.Gr. φαναριώτης: see prec. and -OT[2]], a resident in the Phanar quarter of Constantinople; one of the class of Greek officials residing there; also as *adj.*

1852 G FINLAY in W. R. W. Stephens *Freeman's Life & Lett.* (1895) I. 281 If..phanariots and the nominees of diplomatists are not intruded. 1880 DONALDSON in *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 125/2 Many of them were phanariots, accustomed to double dealing, ambitious and avaricious. 1899 in *Daily News* 25 July 6/4 A masterpiece of Phanariot perfidy.

Phanatic, -ik, -ique, etc., obs. fr. FANATIC, etc.

Phancie, -y, obs. forms of FANCY.

Phane, an early spelling of FANE *sb*[1] 2 = VANE.

1387-8 T. USK *Test Love* II. i. (Skeat) I. 23 Some saine that loue shulde be in windy blastes, that stoundemele tourneth as a phane *c* 1407 LYDG *Reson & Sens.* 6180 They turne nat as doth a phane With vnwar wynde 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxvi 95 This fals faitzeand warld, That ever more flytis lyk ane phane. 1601-2 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* II. 629 For a phaine for the peremint of the Coundite.

Phane, obs erron. form of FANE *sb*[2]

†Phanekill. *Sc. Obs.* [dim. of FANE *sb*[1] 1] A little flag or vane.

1538 *Aberdeen Reg.* XVI. (Jam.) The ferd part of vj elnis of taphet, quhilk wes maid ane phanekill of.

Phanelle, obs. form of FANNELL.

†Pha·nerite, *a. Geol Obs rare.* [f. Gr. φανερ-ός (see next) + -ITE[1]] (See quots.)

a 1857 J. FLEMING *Lithol Edinb.* v. (1859) 51 The Phanerite series consists of deposits produced by causes in ordinary operation, and respecting the circumstances under which they have been produced little obscurity prevails 1859-65 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms, Phanerite Series* the uppermost stage of the modern epoch, as consisting of deposits, whose origin is evident, as compared with the brick-clays and boulder-clays..which lie beneath.

Phanero- (fæ·nĕro, before a vowel **phaner-**, combining form of Gr. φανερός visible, evident (opposed to CRYPTO-): used in a few technical terms.

Phanerobra·nchiate *a.*, having evident *branchiæ* or gills; **Phanerocarpous** *a* [Gr. καρπός fruit] (see quots.); **Phanerocodo·nic** *a.* [Gr. κώδων a bell], bell-shaped: said of the gonophores of hydrozoans, when possessing a developed umbrella; **Phanerocry·stalline** *a.*, of evident crystalline structure; **Phaneroglo·ssal, -glo·ssate, -glo·ssous** *adjs.* [Gr. γλῶσσα tongue], having a distinct tongue: used of a family of Frogs; **Phanero·merous** *a.* [Gr. μέρος part], **Pha·neropneumonous** *a.* [Gr πνεύμων lungs] (see quots.).

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex*, *Phanerocarpus*..applied by Eschenholtz to a section of the Acalepha Discophora, comprehending those in which the reproductive corpuscles are perceived across the body. *phanerocarpous. 1871 ALLMAN *Gymnobl. Hydroids* 195 The phanerocodonic and the adelocodonic gonophores. 1862 DANA *Man Geol* 72 *Phanero-crystalline or distinctly crystalline. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Phaneroglossus*. *phaneroglossous. 1838 TRAILL *Petrography* Gloss 443 **Phaneromerous* a term applied to coarse crystalline rocks. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Phaneropneumonus*..applied by Gray to an Order of the *Gasteropodophora*, which corresponds to the *Pulmonea Operculata* of Ferussac. *phaneropneumonous.

Phanerogam (fæ·nĕro, æm). *Bot.* [a. F. *phanérogame* (*adj.* Ventenat 1799, De Candolle 1813; *sb.* Brongniart 1828), in mod.L. *phanerogam-us* adj. f. Gr. φανερό-ς, PHANERO- + γαμος marriage, sexual union.] A phanerogamic or flowering plant. (Opposed to CRYPTOGAM Chiefly in plural.

In pl. *phanerogams* = mod L *Phanerogamæ, plantæ phanerogamæ* (Humboldt, *Nova Gen et Sp. Plant*, 1815)

1861 L. STEPHEN tr *Berlepsch's Alps* 47 The weak soft cellular tissue of nearly all the other phanerogams. 1889 J. S. VAN CLEVE in *Literature* (N. Y.) 2 Feb. 261 The flora ..includes 1080 phanerogams and 1800 cryptogams.

‖Phanerogamia (fæ·nĕrōgæ·miă). *Bot.* [mod. L., sing. fem. abstr f. *phanerogam-us*: see prec.] A primary division of the vegetable kingdom, comprising plants having obvious reproductive organs, i. e stamens and pistils; the sub-kingdom of flowering plants: opposed to CRYPTOGAMIA.

Actually a noun singular, but often erron. treated as pl, after such Zoological neuter plurals as *Mammalia*, = *phanerogamæ*: for this some have used a plural form *phanerogamiæ*; but the only L. plural is *phanerogamæ*, see prec.

1821 *Elem. Philos Plants* (tr De Candolle & Sprengel) 87 Plants whose parts of fructification are manifest, Phanerogamia. [1847 W. E SIFKIN *Field Bot.* p. vi, The acknowledged division of plants into those with stamens and pistils, Phanerogamæ, and those without, Cryptogamiæ 1848 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* xv. (1872) 553 The gemmæ of Phanerogamia may be developed in connexion with the parent structure] 1857 HENFREY *Bot* § 395 The vegetable kingdom. Subkingdom I. Phanerogamia, or flowering plants.

Hence **Pha·nerogamic** *a.*, of or belonging to the division *Phanerogamia*: = next.

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I 123 In the continent of India.. the proportion of ferns to the phanerogamic plants is only as one to twenty-six. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II viii (ed. 2) 198 These latter islands show no essential difference in their phanerogamic flora 1874 *Naturalist* 93.

Phanerogamous (fæ·nĕrō·gămŏs), *a. Bot.* [f. F. *phanérogame* adj. or mod.L. *phanerogam-us* (see PHANEROGAM) + -OUS.] Having stamens and pistils: flowering. (The earliest word of the group in Eng: opposed to CRYPTOGAMOUS.)

1816 J. BIGELOW in *N. Eng. Jrnl. Med. & Surg.* V. 335 Humboldt affirms that .. the phanerogamous plants, which have been recognized as natives of the tropical regions of both continents, are extremely few. 1881 *Nature* XXIII. 264 2 The phanerogamous Flora of Silesia.

Phanero·pterid, *a., sb. Zool.* a. *adj.* Belonging to the genus *Phaneroptera* [f. PHANERO- + Gr. πτερόν wing] or family *Phaneropteridæ* of grasshoppers. b. *sb.* A grasshopper of this family.

1895 *Camb Nat Hist.* V. xiii 323 Two specimens of a little Phaneropterid..brought from the Soudan.

Phang, Phanged, obs. erron. ff FANG, FANGED.

†Phangle, obs. erron. form of FANGLE *sb*[1]

1648 P. SPARKE in *Shute's Sarah & Hagar* Pref. b], Any new Phangles of these wilder times.

Phansie, -y, early forms of FANCY.

‖Phansigar (pʰä·nsigär). [Hindī *phānsigār* strangler, noose-man, f. *phānsi* noose.] An East Indian professional robber and assassin, one of a gang who strangled and robbed travellers and others; a thug.

1813 J. FORBES *Orient. Mem.* IV. xxxvii. 13 A tribe called *phansegars*, or stranglers. 1841 C. MACKAY *Mem Pop. Delusions* I 371 Murderers, who, under the name of Thugs, or Phansigars, have so long been the scourge of India.

Phantascope (fæ·ntăsko p). [irreg. f. Gr. φαντ-ός visible + -SCOPE: cf. PHANTOSCOPE.] A name independently given to different optical instruments.

1. A contrivance for exhibiting phenomena of binocular vision by an arrangement of slit cards, through which two figures seen at a certain distance converge into one combined image.

1866 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.*, etc. II 880/1 *Phantascope*, the name given by Professor Locke, of the United States, to an apparatus for enabling persons to converge the optical axis of the eyes, or to look cross-eyed, and thereby observe certain phenomena of binocular vision. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 167/2 *Phantascope*. A pair of objects on the base-board is viewed through the perforations of both cards, and by viewing the index the optical axes of the eyes are converged and the objects are reduplicated, and eventually a merged image appears in the central position.

2. = PHENAKISTOSCOPE.

1876 BERNSTEIN *Five Senses* 117 The persistence of these incidental images is the basis of the phantascope or magic disc, on which various figures are seen in motion. 1881 *Oracle* 12 Nov. 306 The optical toy, which has been variously called Phantascope, Phantasmascope, and Phenakistoscope.

Phantasia, another form of FANTASIA.

Phantasiast (fæntē·ziæst). [ad. eccl. Gr. Φαντασιασταί, pl. of φαντασιαστής, f. φαντασία appearance: see FANTASY]

1. *Eccl. Hist.* A name given to those of the Docetæ (also called *Phantasiodoctæ*, Φαντασιοδοκηταί) who held that Christ's body was only a phantasm, not a material substance.

1680 BAXTER *Answ. Stillingfl.* xxxiv. 57 Phantasiasts. 1852 BP. FORBES *Nicene Cr.* 221 The Docetae, or Phantasiasts, and those who asserted our Lord was only in appearance dead. 1863 LONGF. *Wayside Inn* I. *Interlude* v 51 The creed of the Phantasiasts, For whom..Christ [was but] a phantom crucified!

2. One who deals in or treats of phantasies.

1855 SMEDLEY, etc. *Occult Sc.* 88 Ben Jonson, who had some experience as a phantasiast, thus invokes the fairer creations of this power in his 'Vision of Delight'.

Hence **Phantasia·stic** *a.*, of or characteristic of the Phantasiasts; of the nature of a phantasm

1826 G. S. FABER *Diffic. Romanism* (1853) 102 *note*, The same line of argument is adopted by Tertullian against Marcion and his phantasiastic brethren. 1838 — *Inquiry* 176 The Manichæans..denied that Christ had any proper material body; the form, which was seen, having been purely phantasiastic.

†Phantasim(e. *rare.* [Cf. It. '*fantasima* or *fantasma*' (Florio 1611).] A fantastic being.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iv. i. 101 This Armado is a Spaniard that keeps here in court A Phantasime, a Monarcho, and one that makes sport To the Prince and his Booke-mates. *Ibid.* v i. 20, I abhor such phanatical phantasims, such insociable and poynt deuise companions.

Pha·ntasist. *rare.* [f. *phantasy*, FANTASY; or a. F. *fantaisiste*, f. *fantaisie*] = FANTAST I.

1864 ALGER *Future Life* 660 The 'Vision of Annihilation' depicted by the vermicular, infested imagination of the great Teutonic phantasist.

Phantasm (fæ·ntăz'm). Forms: α. 3 **fantesme**, 5-7 **fantasme**, 7, 9 **fantasm**. β. 6-**phantasm**, (7-8 **phantasme**). [Orig. a. F. *fantasme* (OF. also *-esme*), ad. L. *phantasma*, a. Gr. φάντασμα: see next. From 16th c. gradually conformed to the Latin spelling with *ph-*.]

I. 1. a. *gen.* Illusion, deceptive appearance. Cf. PHANTOM 1. *Obs.* or *arch.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 62 Louerd, seiñ Dauid, wend awei mine eien vrom þe worldes dweole, & hire fantesme [cf. Ps. cxix. 37]. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 1432 Wyth fantasme, and fayrye, Thus she blerede hys yye. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 289/1 The deuylle appered to them in guyse of a marouner in a shippe of fantasme. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* VIII. (1701) 303/1 Phantasm is that, to which we are attracted by that frustraneous attraction, which happens in Melancholy, or Mad persons. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Illusions* Wks. (Bohn) II. 446 'Tis all phantasm.

b. With *a* and *pl.* An illusion, an appearance that has no reality; a deception, a figment; an unreal or imaginary being, an unreality; a phantom.

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 10890 Yt are but fantasmes that ye speke. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 175 b/2 He [St. Germayn] dyd so many myracles that yf his merytes had not goon before they shold haue ben trowed fantasmes. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist World* I xi. § 8 They believe, and they beleeve amisse, because they be but Phantasmes or Apparitions. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* 10 Or else it was a fantasm bred by the feaver which had then seis'd him. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. § 6. 68 The Minds of men strongly possess'd with Fear, especially in the Dark, raise up the Phantasms of Spectres, Bug-bears, or affrightful Apparitions to them. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* (1791) I. xxx. 156. I will not afflict you with the melancholy phantasms of my brain. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. i, Peopled with mere vaporous Fantasms. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 119 The allegorical phantasms of his religion, no doubt, gave a direction to the Aztec artist, in his delineation of the human figure.

c. An illusive likeness (*of* something), a 'ghost' or 'shadow'; a counterfeit.

1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II) 113 It is fit to stay ones selfe upon the true vertue, and not to follow the vaine Phantasmes of holinesse. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* xxvi (1700) 297 If these are no true Sacraments which they take for such, but only the Shadows and the Phantasms of them 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* xlviii, There is only one Church and only one religion, all other forms and phrases are mere phantasms. 1876 GEO ELIOT *Dan. Der.* lviii, Every phantasm of a hope was quickly nullified by a more substantial obstacle.

†d. One who is not what he appears or pretends to be; a counterfeit, an impostor. *Obs.*

1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 24 The People were in furie, entertaining this Airie bodie or phantasme [Lambert Simnel] with incredible affection 1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II) 229 Faire from being a Plagiary, [he] refuseth that which is his own, and suffers a Phantasme, to receive those acclamations and praises which belong to himselfe. 1641 MILTON *Prel. Episc.* 23 Rather to make this phantasme an expounder, or indeed a depraver of Saint Paul, then Saint Paul an examiner, and discoverer of this impostorship.

2. An apparition, a spirit or supposed incorporeal being appearing to the eyes, a ghost. Now only *poet.* or *rhet.*

c 1410 LOVE *Bonavent. Myrr.* xxvii. (1510) H iij b, The disciples supposynge that it had ben a fantasme cryed for drede. *c* 1550 CHEKE *Matt.* xiv. 26 His discipils seing him walking on y' see weer troubled saieng, y' it was a phantasm. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 37 That those phantasms, do frequent Cemeteries, Charnel-houses, and Churches, it is because these are the dormitories of the dead 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II 744 Why thou call'st Me Father, and that Fantasm call'st my Son? 1863 P. S. WORSLEY *Poems & Transl.* 7 Like the erring phantasm of a man Slain traitorously and cast into the deep.

b. *Psychics.* The supposed vision or perception of an absent person, living or dead, presented to the senses or mind of another.

1884 *Proc. Soc. Psychical Research* I. v. 44 Phantasms, as we call them, in order to include under a term more general than phantoms, impressions which may be not visual only, but auditory, tactile, or purely mental in character. 1886 GURNEY, etc. *Phantasms of Living* I. Introd. 35 We propose..to deal with all classes of cases where..the mind of one human being has affected the mind of another, by other means than through the recognized channels of sense. 1887 C. L. MORGAN in *Mind* Apr. 281 Where the phantasm includes details of dress or aspect which could not be supplied by the percipient's mind, Mr. Gurney thinks it may be attributed to a conscious or sub-conscious image of his own appearance, in the agent's mind, which is telepathically conveyed as such to the mind of the percipient.

II. 3. *Philos* A mental image, appearance, or representation, considered as the immediate object of sense-perception: as distinct (*a*) from the external thing represented, or (*b*) in Platonic philosophy, from the true form or essence, perceptible by thought only and not by sense.

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* iv. (1596) 38 Brute beasts with the temperature of their braine, and the fantasmes which enter thereinto by the fiue sences, partake those abilities. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 108 Memorie is a facultie of retaining well the phantasmes of things. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I iii. i. 19 Homer, and Hesiod..busied themselves about the phantasmes or pictures of Truth, but regarded not the Truth it self. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* Wks. (1841) 221 It is then on these permanent phantasms that the human mind first works. 1785 REID *Intell. Powers* I. i. 25 When they are objects of memory and of imagination, they get the name of phantasms. 1880 *Academy* 26 June 469 The phantasm or idea which awakens feeling in accordance with an appetence is not abstract but concrete and generally single.

†b. An idea, a concept. *Obs.*

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. ii. § 8 (1622) 210 God is a fantasme, that can fill the fantasie.

†4. Imagination, fancy. *Obs.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxii. 82 She saw also, to her semynge, two sonnes shynynge one by another, that presente hemself by symulacyon wythin the fantasme of her entendement. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 232 Proceeding from a melancholic Phantasme. 1689 EVELYN *Let. to Pepys* 4 Oct, Y subject of my wild phantasme naturally leading me to something which I lately mention'd.

b. An imagination, a fancy: now always with emphasis on its unreality (cf. I b).

1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Let. Friend* § 17 His Female Friends were irrationally curious so strictly to examine his Dreams, and in this low state to hope for the Fantasms of Health. 1738 H. BROOKE *Tasso* I. 60 Ambitious phantasms haunt his idle brain. 1856 R. A VAUGHAN *Mystics* I. Pref. 5 Is it well to recal from Limbo the phantasms of forgotten dreamers?

5. *attrib.*

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. iii, Visible and tangible objects in this phantasm world. 1843 — *Past & Pr.* III. i, From highest Phantasm apex to lowest Enchanted basis. 1872

MORLEY *Carlyle* in *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. (1878) 180 Why then should not the royalist assume, that the Protector was a usurper and a 'phantasm captain'?

Phantasma (fæntæ·zmă). Also 7 **fantasma.** Pl. **-as, -ata** (7 **-ases**). [a. It. *fantasma* = L. *phantasma*, a. Gr. *φάντασμα* appearance, mere appearance, phantom, image, f. *φαντάζ-ειν* to make visible, present to (or as to) the eye, f. *φαντ-ός* visible, f. stem *φαν-* of *φαίν-ειν* to show, appear, bring or come to light. See also PHANTASM and PHANTOM, which are forms of the same word through Fr.] **a.** An illusion, vision, dream; **b.** an apparition, a spectre: = PHANTASM 1 b and 2.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. III. *Colonies* 318 Round about the Desart Op, where oft By strange Phantasma's Passengers are scoft. 1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* In Lect. prorsus indignos, Shall this Fantasma, this Colosse peruse And blast with stinking breath my budding Muse? 1607 — *What you Will* Introd., Wks. 1856 I. 221 Skru'd about With each slight touch of od phantasmatas. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 149 He shall see..strange phantasmes. 1631 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Turn Port. Whirl* Pref, Dreames and phantasmas full of contradictions. 1765 GOLDSM. *Ess* Misc. Wks. 1837 I. 227 All was a phantasma, and a hideous dream of incoherent absurdities. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* x, At length these crude phantasmata arranged themselves into something more regular. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. IV. ix. (1876) 78 These were all an illusion and a phantasma, a thing that appeared, but did not really exist.

Phantasmagoria (fæntæzmăgō·ĭ·ră). [f. Gr. *φάντασμα* PHANTASM + (?) *ἀγορά* assembly, place of assembly.

(But the inventor of the word prob. only wanted a mouth-filling and startling term, and may have fixed on *-agoria* without any reference to the Greek lexicon.)]

1. A name invented for an exhibition of optical illusions produced chiefly by means of the magic lantern, first exhibited in London in 1802. (Sometimes erroneously applied to the mechanism used.)

In Philipstal's 'phantasmagoria' the figures were made rapidly to increase and decrease in size, to advance and retreat, dissolve, vanish, and pass into each other, in a manner then considered marvellous.

1802 *Gentl. Mag.* June 544 Dark rooms, where spectres from the dead they raise—What's th' Greek word for all this *Gobbinstorin*? I have it pat—It is Phantasmagoria. *Ibid.* (end of vol.), An awful sound proclaims a spectre near, And full in sight behold it now appear..Such are the forms Phantasmagoria shows. 1805 MRS. CREVEY in *C. Papers*, etc. (1904) I. 67 The Baron is preparing a phantasmagoria at the Pavillion. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Mag.* c iv. 80 An exhibition depending on these principles was brought out by M. Philipstal in 1802, under the name of the Phantasmagoria...Spectres, skeletons, and terrific figures..suddenly advanced upon the spectators, becoming larger as they approached them, and finally vanished by appearing to sink into the ground. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 207 Philipstal gave a sensation to his magic lantern entertainment by lowering unperceived, between the audience and the stage, a sheet of gauze, upon which fell the vivid moving shadows of phantasmagoria.

b. Extended to similar optical exhibitions, ancient and modern.

1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* ii. 59 The Almighty substituted, for the phantasmagoria intended by the witch, the spirit of Samuel 1832 GELL *Pompeiana* I. v. 98 Machines by which phantasmagoria and oracular prestiges were played off. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* II. ix.

2. A shifting series or succession of phantasms or imaginary figures, as seen in a dream or fevered condition, as called up by the imagination, or as created by literary description.

[1803 *Europ. Mag.* XLIII 186 'The Phantasmagoria' (title of a series of articles consisting of sketches of imaginary characters)] 1828 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1853 I. 345/2 The army seemed a phantasmagoria 1835 W. IRVING *Newstead Abbey* in *Crayon Misc.* (1863) 347 Such was the phantasmagoria that presented itself for a moment to my imagination. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* II. xii. (1878) 133 Milton's genius has filled the atmosphere with a brilliant phantasmagoria of contending angels.

3. *transf.* A shifting and changing external scene consisting of many elements.

1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II. v. (1869) 121 A huddled phanta-magoria of feathers, spangles, etc. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* ix. (1856) 68 The wildest frolic of an opium-eater's revery is nothing to the phantasmagoria of the sky tonight. 1880 SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* xxiii, Without was a phantasmagoria of terrible bright colours, and within a mental chaos and disorder without a clue.

b. A phantasmagoric figure, or something compared thereto.

1821 BYRON *Vis. Judgm.* lxxvii, The man was a phantasmagoria in Himself—he was so volatile and thin.

4. *attrib.*

1841 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. viii. 130 There was no background to form a phantasmagoria deception, since the part plainest to be seen was the figure as it rose and sank above the paling. 1873 E. SPON *Workshop Receipts* Ser. I. 295/1 By the aid of a gas microscope attached to a powerful phantasmagoria lantern the image can be reflected on to a screen.

Hence **†Phantasmagoriacal** (-ăi·ăkăl), **Phantasmago·rial** (whence **-ally** *adv.*), **Phantasmago·rian, Phantasmagoric** (-go·rĭk), **Phantasmago·rical** *adjs.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a phantasmagoria; hence, visionary, phantasmal; **Phanta·smago·rist,** one who produces or exhibits a phantasmagoria.

1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIII. 537 Deucalion sees a 'phantasmagoriacal shadow of what..forms the history of the ancient world. 1828 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 17 Apr., In this 'phantasmagorial place [London], the objects of the day come and depart like shadows. 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XIX. 86 A thousand other scenes..come up 'phantasmagorially or panorama-wise before us. 1837 *Examiner* 217/2 The Will-o'-the-wisp is painted..with shadowy and 'phantasmagorian power. 1870 *Contemp. Rev.* XIV. 180 It will ever elude his grasp like.. the phantasmagorian images on the canvas. 1818 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) I. 139 All Rabelais' personages are 'phantasmagoric allegories. 1883 SYMONDS *Shaks. Predec.* I. (1900) 5 The phantasmagoric brilliancy of shows at Court. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* Pref. (1879) 6 To establish a theatre..where the creatures of his brain may play their 'phantasmagorical antics. 1816 J. LAWRENCE in *Monthly Mag.* XLII. 298 Whether..it can possibly be worth while.. for our chemists, or rather for our 'phantasmagorists to repeat any of the old palingenesian experiments? 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* lxxi, Those arch phantasmagorists, the philosophers who would leave nothing in the universe but their own delusions.

Phantasmagory (fæntæ·zmăgori). [Cf. F. *phantasmagorie.*] = PHANTASMAGORIA.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. I iv, This dim Phantasmagory of the Pit. 1865 — *Fredk. Gt.* XXI. iii. (1872) IX. 304 The thing is reality; but it reads like a Phantasmagory produced by Lapland Witches. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 79 The phantasmagories of more prodigal and wild imagination.

Phantasmal (fæntæ·zmăl), *a.* [f. PHANTASM or PHANTASMA + -AL.] Of the nature of a phantasm; spectral; having no material existence, unreal, imaginary; passing like a phantasm.

1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* VI. 192 All that chequers the phantasmal scene That floats before our eyes in wavering light. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* vii. (1882) 56 The phantasmal chaos of association. 1870 LOWELL *Study Windows* 230 No confirmation has been found for the story, fathered on a certain phantasmal Mr. Buckley 1880 SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* (1882) II. xvi. 320 With such phantasmal imaginations he filled Inglesant's ears.

b. *Psychics*: see PHANTASM 2 b.

1886 GURNEY, etc. *Phantasms of Living* I. Introd. 65 Between the moment of death and the phantasmal announcement thereof to a distant friend.

Hence **Phantasmalian** *a.*, relating to what is phantasmal; **Phantasma·lity,** the quality of being phantasmal.

1841 LYTTON *Nt. & Morn* III viii, The idea grows up, a horrid phantasmalian monomania. 1875 LEWES *Probl. Life & Mind* II. II. § 38, 45 Between the reality of our waking sensations, and the phantasmality of our dream perceptions ..the contrast is marked. 1903 *Critic* XLIII. 354/1 His is the spirit that cries for delivery from the tyranny of his senses, the phantasmality of the world.

Phanta·smally, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a phantasmal manner or form; as a phantasm.

1855 MISS COBBE *Intuit. Mor.* 103 The belief that this causation descends into the sensible world, and takes place therein not phantasmally, but actually. 1886 GURNEY, etc. *Phantasms of Living* II. 530 Persons are phantasmally seen or heard very soon before their actual appearance in the flesh.

Phantasmascope (fæntæ·zmăskōup). [irreg. f. PHANTASMA + -SCOPE.] = PHENAKISTOSCOPE.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. App. 350 They appear as if a hundred [legs] were revolving and so form a kind of natural Phantasmascope. 1844 OLMSTED *Rud Nat. Philos.* viii. 558 The Phantasmascope consists of disks bearing on their margin a variety of figures, which are so related to each other, that each figure shall afford a continuation of the preceding. *c* 1865 J. WYDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 77/2.

Phanta·tic, *sb. Eccl. Hist.* [f. Gr. *φαντασματ-* (see PHANTASMA) + -IC.] = PHANTASIAST.

1701 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* (1702) 322 The Phantasmaticks ..who pretended that Christ had not a true Body.

Phantasma·tic, *a.* [as prec.] = next.

1838 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Phantasmaticus*.., of or belonging to Phantasma· phantasmatic.

†Phantasma·tical, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec.: see -ICAL.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a phantasm; phantasmal. Hence **†Phantasma·tically** *adv.*

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* Notes Q ij, In our corporeall spirit: For that is the matter that the soul raiseth her phantasmaticall forms in 1658 BROMHALL *Treat. Spirits* VII. 364 The Angels moving..with a locall motion, by the phantasmaticall body which they took [etc.] *a* 1688 CUDWORTH *Immut. Mor.* IV. i. (1731) 143 So are the Cogitations that we have of Corporeal things usually both Noematical and Phantasmatical together, the one being as it were the Soul, and the other the Body of them. *Ibid.* 144 By a Rose considered thus Univesally and Phantasmatically, we mean a Thing which so affects our Sense in respect of Figure and Colour.

Phanta·smato·graphy. *rare*—°. [f. as prec. + -(O)GRAPHY.] (See quot.)

1730-6 BAILEY (folio) Pref., *Phantasmatography*, .. a Treatise or Discourse of celestial Appearances, as the Rainbow. 1823 in CRABB *Technol. Dict.* 1854 in WEBSTER.

Phantasmic (fæntæ·zmik), *a.* [f. PHANTASM or PHANTASMA + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a phantasm; unreal; imaginary. So **Phanta·smical** *a.*

1829 *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 185 His shadowy monarch is assailed by ideal conspirators, and their phantasmic high treason he will have atoned for by substantial flesh and blood. 1857-8 SEARS *Athan.* vi 49 The spectacle..was not phantasmic, but real. 1863 A. B. DAVIDSON *Bibl. & Lit. Ess.* (1906) 16 A species of Doketism akin to giving Christ a phantasmical body.

Phanta·smist. *rare*—¹. [f. as prec. + -IST] One who maintains something to be a phantasm; a PHANTASIAST.

1823 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 6 Jan., It was real blood,..and not a mere celestial ichor, as the Phantasmists allege.

Phanta·smoge·nesis. *rare.* [f. Gr. *φάντασμα* PHANTASM + GENESIS.] The causation or origination of phantasms.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

So **Phantasmogenetic** (fæntæ·zmo,dgĭne·tĭk) *a.*, producing phantasms or apparitions; *esp.* creating or producing a phantasm (sense 2 b). Hence **Phanta·smogene·tically** *adv.*

1886 GURNEY, etc. *Phantasms of Living* II. 279 A Phantasmogenetic impulse conveyed directly from mind to mind. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Phantasmogenetically.* 1903 F. W. H. MYERS *Hum. Personality* I. Glos., *Phantasmogenetic centre*, a point in space so modified by the presence of a spirit that it becomes perceptible to persons materially present near it.

Phantasmo·gnomy. [f. as prec. + Gr. *γνώμη* means of knowing: cf. *physiognomy.*] (See quot.)

1855 SMEDLEY, etc. *Occult Sc.* 296 Phantasmognomy .. teaches men to foresee and to foretell future or distant events from the images which fancy presents to the mind.

Phantasmo·logy. [f. as prec. + -LOGY.] The scientific study of phantasms. Hence **Phantasmolo·gical** *a.* 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Phantast, -ic, -ical, etc., obs. or rare variants of FANTAST, -IC, -ICAL, etc.

Phantasy, variant of FANTASY (where see the Note, as to its frequent use in some senses).

†Phantic, -ike. *Obs. rare.* [? Syncopated for *phanatick*, FANATIC 2.] A possessed person.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. II. *Imposture* 234 So doth the Phantike (lifting vp his thought On Sathan's wing) tell with a tongue distraught Strange Oracles. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Phantick.*

Phantom (fæ·ntŏm), *sb.* Forms: **α.** 4-7 **fantosme,** 4-8 **-om(e,** (4 **-oum, -eme, -ime, -umme, -on, faintum,** 4-5 **fantum,** 6 **fantone**). **β.** 6-8 **phantome,** (7-8 **om(e),** 7-8 **phantosme,** 7- **phantom.** [ME. *fantosme, fantome*, a. OF. *fantosme* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) = Pr. *fantasma, -auma*, Cat. *fantarma*, Sp., It. *fantasma*:—L. *phantasma*, a. Gr. *φάντασμα*: see PHANTASMA. (The *o* of the Fr. (and Eng.) form has not been satisfactorily accounted for.)]

†1. Illusion, unreality; vanity; vain imagination; delusion, deception, falsity. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 55 Hit neys bot fantum [*v.rr.* fanton, fantom] for to say, To day it is, to moru away. *Ibid.* 22160 Wip iuguloi þai sal be wroght, And fantum [*v.rr.* faintum, fantom] be, and elles noght. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* iv. 3 Whi love yhe fantom [L. *vanitatem*] and lighinge speke? *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* I 493 (Fairf. MS) Fro Fantome, and Illusion Me save. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 172 Josaphat was in gret doute, And hield fantosme al that he herde. *c* 1425 *Hampole's Psalter* Metr. Pref. Copyed has þis Sauter ben of yuel men of lollardry:. Hur fantom hath made mony a fon. *c* 1500 *Melusine* xli. 311, I byleue it is but fantosme or spyryt werke of this woman. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cccxliv (1714) 481 The whole Entertainment of his Life was Vision and Phantome

†b. With *a* and *pl.* An instance of this; an illusion, a delusion; a deception; a figment, a lie.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B 1341 Honoured he not hym þat in heuen wonies, Bot fals fantummes of fendes, formed with handes. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter*, etc. 505 þe deuyl sayd,.. i. sall take þaim wip anarys of sere temptacions, and many fald errours & fantoma. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* ii, This is no fantum, ne no fabulle. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 122/2 A Fantum, *fantasma.* 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* 155 The tricks And Fantosmes wherewithall our Schismaticks Abuse themselves and others. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Coronat. Solyman* 50 The Express which they assure us to have been dispatched ..is a meer Fantome.

2. Something that appears to the sight or other sense, but has no material substance; an apparition, a spectre; a spirit, a ghost.

1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xiv. 26 Thei, seeynge hym walkynge aboue the see weren distourblid, seyinge, For it is a fantum. *c* 1500 *Melusine* xli 311 It is som spyryt, som fantosme or Illusyon that thus hath abused me. 1621 MOLLE *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* iv. ii. 265 An Abbesse in Spaine, whose place a phantosme held in the Church..while shee lay with a wicked spirit that maried her. 1693 SMALRIDGE *Jul Cæsar* in *Dryden's Plutarch* IV. 484 The Phantom which appeared to Brutus. 1746 SMOLLETT *Fears Scot* 31 The pale phantoms of the slain Glide nightly o'er the silent plain. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 1016 Hark the Phantom of the house That ever shrieks before a death. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* VI. 292 The phantoms are thin apparitions, clothed in a vain Semblance of form.

b. Something having the form or appearance, but not the substance, of some other thing; a (material or optical) image *of* something.

1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 325 When a Body is.. reduc'd into Ashes, we find again in the Salts, extracted from its Ashes, the Idea, the Image, and the Phantom of the same Body. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* VI. xxxiii. 5 As twin phantoms of one star that lies O'er a dim well, move, though the star repose. 1819 — *Prometh. Unb.* III. iii. 52 The forms Of which these are the phantoms. 1856 T. B. BUTLER *Philos. Weather* iv. 63 (Funk) The thirsty wanderer is deluded by the phantom of a moving, undulating, watery, surface. 1882 P. G. TAIT in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 582/1 Another curious phenomenon, the phantoms which are seen when we look at two parallel sets of palisades or railings, one behind the other...The appearance is that of a magnified set of bars..which appear to move rapidly as we slowly walk past.

c. *fig.* Applied to that which is a 'vain show', or to a person, institution, etc., that has the name and show of power but none of the substance, or to one which remains a 'ghost of his (or its) former self'; a cipher. Cf. GHOST *sb.* 9.

1661 EVELYN *Tyrannus* 23 Exorcising these Apparitions and Fantosm's of a Court and Country. 1707 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 75 The Husband is only a Fantom. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxxi. III. 260 The caprice of the Barbarians.. once more seated this Imperial phantom [Maximus] on the throne. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) II. vi. 131 They annihilated the phantom of authority which still lingered with the name of Khalif at Bagdad. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 6. 530 'If I granted your demands', replied Charles, 'I should be no more than the mere phantom of a king'. 1901 C. B. MOUNT in *N. & Q.* 15 June 465 This little phantom of a village [Temple, Cornwall] dwindled to nothing..in the eighteenth century.

3. A mental illusion; an image which appears in a dream, or which is formed or cherished in the mind; also, the thought or apprehension of anything that haunts the imagination.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii 47 Who wondrous things concerning our welfare, And straunge phantomes doth lett us ofte foresee. 1706 ADDISON *Rosamond* II. i, Farewel sorrow, farewel fear, They're fantoms all! 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 32 P 11 We suffer phantoms to rise up before us, and amuse ourselves with the dance of airy images. 1804 WORDSW. *'She was a Phantom'*, She was a Phantom of delight When first she gleamed upon my sight. 1849 DE QUINCEY *Eng. Mail Coach* III. v, Sister unknown..a thousand times, amongst the phantoms of sleep, have I seen thee entering the gates of the golden dawn. 1879 B. TAYLOR *Stud. Germ. Lit.* 127 There is the phantom of an implacable Fate behind all those dreadful deeds.

b. The mental image or concept of an external object (considered as having a merely subjective existence).

1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* I. (1682) 3 The notion they have of him is but a phantôme and conceit. 1842 EMERSON *Lect., Transcend.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 280 How easy it is to show him [the Materialist] that he also is a phantom walking and working amid phantoms. 1865 GROTE *Plato* II. xxv. 270 When you contemplate many similar objects, one and the same ideal phantom or Concept is suggested by all.

4. The visible representative, image, or figure of some incorporeal person or body politic.

1690 LOCKE *Govt.* II. xiii § 151 So [the supreme executor of the law] is to be consider'd as the Image, Phantom, or Representative of the Commonwealth.

5. Technical uses. a. A model of an infant used in obstetric demonstrations: cf. MANIKIN 2 c.

1882 in OGILVIE. 1902 *Rep. Gen. Med. Council on Exam. Univ. Durham* 17 Candidates were required to demonstrate on the 'phantom' the application of the forceps. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 10 Sept. 605 A good description is given of the various forms of 'phantom'.

b. *Angling.* An artificial bait made to resemble live-bait.

1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 52 Patent Soleskin Phantoms, and Artificial Baits. 1892 G. R. LOWNDES *Camping Sk.* 181 The 'phantom' had still less effect. *Ibid.* 207 Of a phantom the boss had no opinion at all.

6. *appositive* or *adj.* That is a phantom; merely apparent, spectral, illusive. (Sometimes hyphened.)

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI. xviii 2206 Syne þai herd, þat Makbeth aye In fantown Freris had gret Fay. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1861 Þe fantom fyre it vanyst sone. 1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 478 To assert their phantosme or feigned soveraignty. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XXII. 233 The adverse host the phantom-warrior ey'd. 1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* XIX. (1813) 341 Such phantom similes are mere witticisms. 1822 56 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* Wks. 1897 III. 254 Phantom cavalry careered, flying and pursuing. 1850 S. DOBELL *Roman* II, Phantom ship to skim aerial waves Or desert mirage. 1872 LINDON *Elem. Relig.* II. 47 That phantom god who, as we are told, is only a pale reflection of human vanity.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a Simple attrib., as *phantom-land, -nation, -shape, -tribe, -warning*; b. similative, as *phantom-fair, -white* adjs; also *phantom like* adj. and adv.

1855 TENNYSON *Daisy* 65 *Phantom fair Was Monte Rosa. a 1849 MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 42 Rooms the *phantomland for ever. c 1820 S. ROGERS *Italy, Venice* 141 *Phantom-like, vanish with a dreadful scream. 1860 F. MARTIN *Horace* 55 Before thee evermore doth Fate Stalk phantomlike. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* x. 627 The *Phantome-nations of the dead. c 1820 S. ROGERS *Italy* (1839) 70 Two *phantom-shapes were sitting side by side. 1812 W. TENNANT *Anster F.* VI. lxxiv, Oberon, the silver-sceptered fay, That rules his *phantom-tribes with gentle force. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xcii, Tho' the months..Should prove the *phantom-warning true.

8. Special combinations and collocations: **phantom corn, phantom corpuscle**: see quots.; **phantom-fish**, the transparent young of the common conger; **phantom flesh**: see quot.; **phantom-larva**, the transparent larva of a dipterous fly of the genus *Corethra*; **phantom minnow** (cf. 5 b); **phantom tumour**, a rounded abdominal swelling of temporary nature having the appearance of an actual tumour.

1674 RAY *N. C. Words*, **Fantome corn*, lank or light Corn..Phantosme Corn is Corn that has as little bulk or solidity in it as a Spirit or Spectre. 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* vii. (ed. 4) 258 They [i.e. red-blood corpuscles in urine] may retain their proper form, or they may appear as pale yellowish rings (*phantom corpuscles of Traube). 1879 *Bull. Essex Inst.* (Cent. Dict.), Conger eels and their curious transparent young—*phantom fish—are occasionally seen. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words*, **Fantome flesh*, when it hangs loose on the Bones. 1900 MIALL & HAMMOND *Harlequin Fly* ii. 78 The *phantom-larva (Corethra), which poises itself in the middle depths of clear water. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 212 Flexible Minnows..Caledonian Minnows. *Phantom Minnows. 1900 *Daily News* 13 Oct. 8/2 A bewildering 'concatrument', as the Highland gillie called a phantom minnow. 1857 SIR T. WATSON *Princ. & Pract. Physic* (-d. 4) II. lxvii. 415 The tumour which she had presented to the notice of the surgeon was what has been called a *phantom tumour. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1137.

Hence (mostly *nonce-words*) **Phantom** *v. trans.*, to haunt as a phantom; **Phantomatic** [cf. *phantasmatic*] *a.*, phantom-like, unreal; **Phanto'mic, Phanto'mical** *adjs.*, of the nature of or resembling a phantom; **Phanto'mically** *adv.*, as or in the form of a phantom; **Phantomish** *a.*, akin to or suggestive of phantoms; **Phantomishly** *adv.* (in 5 fantomysliche), in the manner of or by means of phantoms; **Phantomry**, phantoms collectively; **Phantomship**, the personality of a phantom.

1899 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 356, I had tried..the cure-all of hard work, but there was that ghost of the heart *phantoming everything sadly. 1828 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1839) I. 177 The love of Adam and Eve in Paradise is..not *phantomatic, and yet removed from every thing degrading. 1877 T. SINCLAIR *Mount* (1878) 63 Their libraries of volumes..are but *phantomic. 1687 MRS. BEHN *Emp. for of Moon* II. 1, Whether they appear'd in solid bodies, or *fantomical, is yet a question. 1882 *Gd. Words* 602 Thus she appeared *phantomically [phantomically] to her slumbering parents. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* May 803/1 The time was late, the place was *phantomish. c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* st. 1142 Þus vissiones here not *fantomysliche ydo. 1835 ANSTER tr. *2nd Pt. Faustus* III. (1887) 159 Did the angelic host of my spirit Shape the wild *phantomry? 1713 CATS WINCHILSEA *Misc. Poems* 22 Of her *Phantomship requested, To learn the Name of that close Dwelling. 1853 MISS E. S. SHEPPARD *Ch. Auchester* xvi (1875) 68 This ghost of an aphorism stalked forth from my brain, and to lay its phantomship, I am compelled to submit it to paper.

Phantomist. [f. prec. + -IST.] One who professes some doctrine or theory as to phantoms; in quot., one holding the Docetic theory of Christ's body, a phantasiast. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1895 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 212 The reality of Christ's sufferings, which those who held the phantomist theory denied.

Phantomize, *v. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans. lit.* To make a phantom of, reduce to a phantom; in quots. used polemically for, To explain away by interpreting in a 'spiritual' or figurative sense. Hence **Phantomizer.**

1860 WOLFF *Trav. & Adv.* I. xii. 377 The system of interpreting unfulfilled prophecy in a phantomizing, or, what is commonly called spiritual manner. *Ibid.* 379 Against the spiritual interpreters, that is, the phantomizers, of the 3rd and 4th verses. *Ibid.* II. 121 Christians who phantomize the clear sense of prophecy.

[**Phantomnation,** error for *phantom nation*: see *List of Spurious Words*.]

†**Phantomy,** *sb. Obs.* In 5 fantomye. [f. PHANTOM + -Y: cf. *villainy*, etc.] Illusion; fantasy; the practice of illusion, deception.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xcii. 421 (Add. MS.) Now ye mow se the sothe, that it is false and vntrew, and fantomye.

Phantomy, *a. rare.* [f. PHANTOM + -Y.] Of the nature of or characteristic of a phantom; phantasmal; *dial.* thin, reduced to a 'shadow'.

1877 E. LEIGH *Cheshire Gloss.* (E. D. D.), Horses are very phantomy at this time of year. 1893 *Temple Bar Mag.* XCVII. 240 A phantomy pair of thick black brows.

Phantoscope (fæ'ntŏ-skōup). [f. Gr. φαντός visible + -SCOPE: cf. PHANTASCOPE.]

1. A modification of the kaleidoscope.

1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Sept. 8/1 This new invention, called the phantoscope, and patented by Mr. W. S. Simpson, differs from the traditional kaleidoscope as..any object whatever can, through an aperture at the end, be placed within it—a bee, for instance, a butterfly, a spray of maidenhair fern, or a sprig of heather, producing a complex vision of quite inconceivable beauty.

2. = PHANTASCOPE.

1902 in WEBSTER *Suppl.*

†**Phanun,** obs. form of FANON.

c 1475 *Voc.* in WR.-Wülcker 755/27 *Hic Phano*, phanun.

-phany, repr. Gr. *-φανία, -φανεια* appearance, manifestation, f. stem *φαν-* of *φαίν-ειν* to show, appear; as in *angelophany, epiphany, theophany.*

†**Phaometer** (fēi,ō'mĭtəi). *Obs.* [f. Gr. *φάος* light + -METER.] An apparatus for determining the intensity of light: a photometer.

1747 *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 495 M. de Buffon, being asked if it might be possible to invent a Phaometer, or Machine for measuring the Intensity of Light.

Pharaoh (fē'rō). Forms: 1 **Pharaon,** 4 **Pharaone, Pharaoe, Farao,** 4-7 **Pharao,** 7 **Pharoh,** 8 **Pharoah,** 7- **Pharaoh.** [orig. ad. L. *Pharaō, Pharaōn-em* (whence F. *Pharaon*), a. Gr. Φαραώ, a. Heb. פַּרְעֹה *par-ōh*, ad. Egypt. *pr 'o* great house. The later Eng. spelling takes the final *h* from Heb.]

1. The generic appellation of the ancient Egyptian kings; an Egyptian king, *esp.* that one under whom Joseph flourished, and those in whose time the oppression and Exodus of Israel took place.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. iv. § 2 Hiora þeaw wære þæt hi ealle hiora cyningas hetan Pharaon. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VIII. 170 Hit fel as þe Fader seide In Pharaones tyme. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xli. 1 After two yeer Pharao [1388 Farao] sawe a sweuen. a 1555 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (Parker Soc.) 177 After that he came at the Red sea, Pharao with his power followed at his back. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 73 The Egyptian Kings in holy writ vntill Salomons time are all calld Pharaoh's. Ye no proper name, but a title which euery one of them had. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xiv. 385 Rameses the Second remains to this day the representative Pharaoh of a line of monarchs whose history covers a space of fifty centuries.

b. *fig.* Used as a name for any tyrant or taskmaster.

c 1630 SANDERSON *Serm. Prov.* xix. 21 § 34 Scattering such proud Pharaohs in the imagination of their hearts. 1846 MRS. GORE *Sk. Eng. Char.* (1852) 69 The Sundays..by permission of his Pharaoh of the mill, were usually spent in wandering with his sisters about the green lanes by Gadesbridge, or Gaddesden.

†**2.** (Also **Pharaon, Pharoan, Pharo.**) A gambling game played with cards: = FARO[1]. *Obs.*

1717 GAY *To Pulteney* 79 Nannette last night at ticking Pharaon play'd. 1739, 1748 [see FARO[1] 1]. 1782 [T. VAUGHAN] *Fashionable Follies* II. cclxii. 212 She spent whole days, and even nights, at whist and pharoan. 1792 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Odes Imperial, Resignation* xii, Behold, a hundred coaches at her door, Where Pharo triumphs in his mad career.

attrib. 1721 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Artifice* I, He belongs to a Pharaoh-table, I us'd to see him tally sometimes. 1729 GAY *Polly* II, For some time I kept a Pharaon bank with success. 1796 COLQUHOUN *Police of Metropolis* p. x, [Houses] where Pharo Banks are kept. a 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* (1849) IV. 416 A party were at the pharo-table.

†**3.** A kind of strong ale or beer; also known as 'Old Pharaoh', 'Stout Pharaoh'. Cf. FARO[2], *Obs.* or *dial.*

1683 G. MERITON *Praise Yorks. Ale* (1685) 3 Lac'd Coffee, Twist, Old Pharoh, and Old Hoc, Juniper, Brandy and Wine de Langue-Dock. 1702 T. BROWN *Lett. fr. Dead* Wks. 1760 II. 206 A morning's draught of three-threads and old Pharoah. 1839 W. H. AINSWORTH *J. Sheppard* II. v, Don't muddle your brains with any more of that Pharaoh.

4. In names of animals, plants, etc.; as **Pharaoh's ant**, the little red ant (*Monomorium pharaonis*); **Pharaoh's beans**, nummulites found in the rock of the pyramids, etc.; **Pharaoh's chicken**, the Egyptian vulture (*Neophron percnopterus*); **Pharaoh's corn**, *Triticum compositum*, the grains of which have been found in mummy-cases; mummy-wheat; **Pharaoh's fig**, †(*a*) some species of the genus *Musa*; (*b*) *Sycomorus antiquorum*; **Pharaoh's hen** = *Pharaoh's chicken*; **Pharaoh's mouse, or rat**, the ichneumon; **Pharaoh's pence** = *Pharaoh's beans*; **Pharaoh's serpent** [cf. Exod. vii. 9], a chemical toy composed of sulpho-cyanide of mercury, which fuses in a serpentine form; **Pharaoh's worm** = GUINEA-WORM.

1884 *Leisure Hr.* 236/1 Those round discs..known as *Nummulites*, and which Strabo was informed were petrified beans—'Pharaoh's beans'. 1840 MACGILLIVRAY *Hist. Brit. Birds* III. 160 *Neophron percnopterus*, the white neophron. Egyptian vulture. *Pharaoh's chicken. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* App., **Pharaoh's fig*,..a genus of plants called by authors *musa*. 1834 MILLER *Plant-n.*, *Sycomorus antiquorum*, Pharaoh's Fig. 1876 *Helps Study Bible*, *Birds* s. v. *Eagle*, The 'Egyptian vulture' or '*Pharaoh's hen', common in Asia and all parts of Africa. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 427 The Indian Mouse, or *Pharaohs Mouse (as some learned later Writers do write) is no other then the Ichneumon. 1598, 1886 *Pharaoh's rat [see RAT *sb.*[1] 1 b]. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Nov. 5, I have found that one half of a *bol.* *Pharaoh's serpent is sufficient to poison a large sized rabbit.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *Pharaoh-like* adj.

1647 FULLER *Good Th. in Worse T.* (1841) 84 That I may seasonably drown this Pharaoh-like procrastination in the sea of repentance. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Nov. 3/1 For a while he shows a Pharaoh stubbornness.

Hence †**Pharaonian** (fē-rē,ō'nĭăn), **Pharaonic** (-o'nĭk), †**Pharaonical** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to, of the nature or character of, or like Pharaoh.

1673 PENN *The Chr. a Quaker* xviii. 577 *Pharaonian Task-Master. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlii (1856) 367 Barriers, grander and more massive than the *Pharaonic rubbish of the Ramesium. 1899 SAYCE *Early Israel* v. 149 The Pharaonic Egyptians are the Egyptians of history. c 1528 *Impeachm. Wolsey* in Furnivall *Ballads fr. MSS.* I. 352 Where he dyd well, thowe doste Amys by thy *phironi[e]all mynde. 1632 *High Commission Cases* (Camden) 266 It was a Pharaonical thing to deny her choice of a midwife.

Pharbitin (fārbĭ'tĭn). *Chem.* [f. Bot. L. *Pharbit-is* + -IN.] A purgative resin obtained from the KALADANA resin-plant *Pharbitis* (or *Ipomœa*) *Nil*; also called **Pharbi'tisin.**

1873 DRURY *Usef. Plants Ind.* 337 Dr. G. Bidie prepared a resin from the seeds called *Pharbitisin*, which is a safe and efficient purgative. 1887 MOLONY *Forestry W. Afr.* 389. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pharbitin.*

Phare (fēəi). [a. F. *phare* (1553 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *phar-us*, a. Gr. φάρος: see PHAROS.]

1. A lighthouse; = PHAROS[1] 2. Also *fig.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Phare*,..a Tower or high place by the Sea coast, wherein were continually lights and fires, which served Seamen to see the Haven. 1668 SMITH *Voy. Constantinople* in *Misc. Cur.* (1708) III. 23 On the Sandy Banks stands the Phare or Watch-tower. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* v. 366 Sun!..what care I lower mountains light Their snowy phares At thine effulgence, yet acknowledge not The source of day? 1845 — *Lett.* (1899) I. 18 Like the

fight in those crazy Mediterranean phares I have watched at sea.

†2. A strait or channel lighted by a pharos; the Strait of Messina: cf. FARE *sb.*[3] *Obs.*

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 246 The Phare of Messina (for so these streights are now called of the Lanterne that stands on the point of Pelorus). 1652 HOWELL *Giraph's Rev. Naples* II. Proem, The flames thereof flew ore the Phare of Messina into Calabria. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6176/1 Near the Phare of Messina.

Phareis, pl. of *pharie*, obs. form of FAIRY.

†**Pharian** (fē·riăn), *a. Obs.* [f. L. *Phari-us* of Pharos, Egyptian] Of or pertaining to the island of Pharos; *poet.* Egyptian, Nilotic. b. *sb.* An Egyptian.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. i. 500 The Ephesian Temple and high Pharian Tower. 1624 MILTON *Paraphr. Ps.* cxiv, And past from Pharian fields to Canaan land. 1728 ROWE tr. *Lucan* x. 778 He cheers the drooping Pharians with success. *a* 1729 CONGREVE tr *Ovid's Art of Love* III. Wks. 1773 III. 271 If pale, let her the crimson juice apply; If swarthy, to the Pharian varnish fly.

Pharisæan (færis*ī*ăn), *a* Also **-ean.** [f. L. *Pharisæ-us* PHARISEE + -AN.] = next, 1.

1645 MILTON *Colast* Wks. 1851 IV. 367 All of them Pharisæan disciples, and bred up in their Doctrin. 1892 CHEYNE *Orig. Psalter* viii. 415 The Second Book of Maccabees approaches much more closely to the Pharisæan theology.

Pharisaic (f.eris*ē*·ik), *a.* [ad. L. *Pharisaïc-us* (Jerome), a. Gr. *φαρισαϊκ-ός*, f. *φαρισαῖ-ος*: see PHARISEE and -IC. Cf. F. *Pharisaïque* (Calvin).]

1. Of or belonging to the Pharisees.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. vi, He..removes the Pharisaick mists rais'd between the Law and the peoples eyes. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. i. § 4. 6 The Pharisaick Sect amongst the Jews. 1879 C. GRIKIE *Christ* 22 The bitterest persecutions of the Pharisaic party.

2. Resembling the Pharisees in being strict in doctrine and ritual, without the spirit of piety; laying great stress upon the external observances of religion and outward show of morality, and assuming superiority on that account; hypocritical; formal; self-righteous.

The particular connotation varies according as one or other of the aspects in which the Pharisees appear in the Gospels is emphasized; the present tendency being to emphasize that of self-righteousness.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Alls not gold* xxiv, Wee are so Punctuall and Precise In Doctrine (Pharisaik-wise). 1771 FLETCHER *Checks* Wks 1795 II. 13 He sets up pharisaic self, instead of Christ. 1795 SOUTHEY *Soldier's Funeral* 56 O my God! I thank thee, with no Pharisaic pride I thank thee, that I am not such as these. 1884 *Congregational Year Bk.* 86 There is something worse than Pharisaic respectability. There is Pharisaic vice.

Pharisaical (færis*ē*·ikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] †1. = PHARISAIC 1. *Obs.*

1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 1604 As Cayphas ones sayd in counsell pharysaycall 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 124 The want of which office Christ objected to another of his Pharisaicall hostes. 1831 BURTON *Eccl. Hist.* viii. (1845) 18 The Pharisaical part of the Council declared him to be innocent

2. = PHARISAIC 2.

1532 TINDALE *Exp* 1 *John* ii 3 (1537) 37 Our pharisaycall doctours haue no doctrine to knowe when a man is in the state of grace. 1625 BACON *Ess*, *Superstition* (Arb) 347 The Causes of Superstition are: Excesse of Outward and Pharisaicall Holinesse. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xx 371 The pharisaical self-sufficiency of the modern infidel. 1835 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (1837) I. xi 161 There are vast multitudes of Pharisaical hypocrites among baptized Christians.

Hence **Pharisa·ically** *adv.*; **Pharisa·icalness.**

1599 *Broughton's Let.* vii. 21 So farre houen with surquedrie and self-loue,..Pharisaically..to annihilate all others. 1679 PULLER *Moder. Ch. Eng.* xvii. 489 Their many kinds of Superstitions, and Pharisaicalness 1884 *Bookseller* 6 Nov. 1177/2 He, pharisaically, in the interests of morality, gets the thief, whom he taught, committed to prison.

Pharisaism (fæ·risē,i.z'm). [f. mod.L. *Pharisaism-us*, in 10th c. F. (Calvin) *Pharisaisme*, f. Gr. *φαρισαῖ-ος* PHARISEE + -ISM.]

1. The doctrine and practice of the Pharisees; the fact of being a Pharisee.

1610 BP. HALL *Apol. Brownists* iv. 9 Paul was (ἀφωρισμένος) separated, which some would haue allude to his Pharisaisme. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Pharisee*, Pharisaism is still the prevailing doctrine in the Jewish religion. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 519 It was the desire to preserve that Law intact which..formed the nobler side of Pharisaism.

2. The character and spirit of the Pharisees; hypocrisy; formalism; self-righteousness.

1601 W. WATSON *Import. Consid.* (1831) 27 You should not be seduced by Pharisaism, hypocrisy, and plausible persuasions. 1712 *Reflect. on Wall's Hist. Inf. Bapt.* 351 What at length, do you find, but a kind of men mad with Pharisaism, bewitching with traditions? 1874 PUSEY *Lent. Serm.* 167 Of all the Pharisaisms of the day, our Church-going seems to me the masterpiece. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* III. I. 46 When we speak of Pharisaism we mean obedience petrified into formalism, religion degraded into ritual, morals cankered by casuistry.

Pharisean: see PHARISÆAN, PHARISIAN.

Pharisee (fæ·risē), *sb.* Forms: α. 1–2 **fari-, phariseus**, 3 **pharisewus, farisew**, 4 **phariseu, -isew, -ysu, fariseu**, 5 **pharysew.** β. (3 **phariseo**), 4 **far-**, 4–6 **pharise, -isey**; 4– **pharisee.** γ. *pl.* 5 **pharisen, -yseu.** [α. OE. *fari-, phariseus* (gen. sing. *-ees*, pl. *-eas*), in 13th c. *pharisewus*; thence ME. *farisew, pharisew, -eu*, etc. (cf. HEBREW). β. ME. *pharise, -ee*, a. OF. *pharise* (13th c. in Godef.). The OE. and OF. were both ad. L. *pharisæus, -ēus*, a. Gr. *φαρισαῖος*, pl. *-αῖοι*, ad. Aramaic פרישיא *p'rīshaiyā* emph. pl. of פרישׁ *p'rīsh* = Heb. פרוּשׁ *pārūsh*, separated, hence separatist.]

1. One of an ancient Jewish sect distinguished by their strict observance of the traditional and written law, and by their pretensions to superior sanctity.

α. *c* 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xlvii. 362 Da Fariseos geliefdon ðære æriste. *c* 1000 *Ags Gosp.* Luke vii. 37 He sæt on þæs fariseus [*c* 1160 *Hatton* farisees] huse. *Ibid.* xi 43 Wa eow fariseum [*Matt.* fariseen, xiv. 3 farisean]. *Ibid.* xviii 11 Da stod se fariseus [*Matt.* phariseus]. *c* 1200 ORMIN 16362 Forr Farisew bitacneþþ uss Shæðning onn Ennglisch spæche. *Ibid.* 19658 Þa labe Farisewess. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 328 Nout ase was þe Pharisewus þet tolde his god deden. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13588 Þaa phariseus [*v. rr.* -eseus, -aseus] þat war ful fell. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 11647 Do nat as þe pharysu Preyde Gode agens hys pru. 1340 *Ayenb.* 175 Zuyche weren þe farizeus of þe godspelle. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* xxiii. 215 Herke, sere phaiysew, and sere scrybe.

β. [*c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 365/27 A-mong men of pharise þat lubere weren, he cam] *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 223 Cunne we wel Goddis lawe, and loke wher Fariseis grounden hem in it. *Ibid.* II. 36 Essey, Saducey and Phariseye. 1382 — *Luke* xviii. 10 Oon a Pharise [1388 a Farisee] and the tothir a pupplican. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 14 The Scribe and ek the Pharisee. ? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* xiii. 117 (MS. 1607) To the pharisies these wordes say [*v. rr.* pharaseres, pharasittes]. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* vii. 36 He cam in to the pharises house. 1590 GREENWOOD *Collect. Sclaund. Art.* E iv b, He was a Phariseye. *Ibid.* F iij b, Blynde Pharesies. 1673 MILTON *True Relig.* 6 The Pharisees and Saducees were two Sects. 1841 TRENCH *Parables*, *Two Debtors*, The true spirit of a Pharisee betrays itself.

γ. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6893 Upon the chaire of Moyses.. Sitte Scribes and Pharisen.

2. A person of Pharisaic spirit or disposition; a self-righteous person; a formalist; a hypocrite.

1589 G. HARVEY *Advt. Pappe Hatchet* Wks. (Grosart) II. 163 Reprobates,. tyrants, pharises, hypocrites, false prophets. 1593 NASHE *Four Let. Confut.* Wks (Grosart) II. 193 Though he play the Pharisie neuer so in iustifying his owne innocence, theres none will beleeue him. 1599 *Broughton's Let.* ii. 8 Not the nation, but the affection makes a Pharisee. 1682 TATE *Abs & Achit.* II. 788 Whom laws convict, and only they, shall bleed, Nor Pharisees by Pharisees be freed. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 59 The peacock, see—Mark what a sumptuous Pharisee is he! 1901 'LUCAS MALET' *Sir K. Calmady* II. iii, I was a self-righteous little Pharisee—forgive me

3. *attrib.* and *Comb*

1611 COTGR., *Pharisien*, hypocriticall, Pharisie-like. 1822 J. MACDONALD *Mem. J. Benson* 153 Did he Pharisee-like bless God that he was not as other men? 1874 PUSEY *Lent. Serm* 24 His may have been a respectable, decorous, Pharisee religion. 1900 G. SWIFT *Somerley* 25 Perhaps.. I did not mix the ingredients in their proper quantities; a little too much Pharisee-tincture, I expect.

†**Pha·risee,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To play the Pharisee; *refl.* to take credit to oneself for piety.

1598 TOFTE *Alba* (1880) 51. I loue not I to pharisie, nor praise My selfe, for to her owne selfe I appeale. 1648 C. WALKER *Hist. Independ.* I. 30 Some of them acknowledge the Scripture, but..only. to Pharisee themselves, and Publican all the world besides.

Phariseeism (fæ·risē,IZ'm). [f. PHARISEE + -ISM.] = PHARISAISM.

1585 FETHERSTONE tr. *Calvin on Acts* xv 7. 355 There remained no phariseisme in Paul. 1865 L. OLIPHANT *Piccadilly* vi. (1870) 221 The force and despotic power of the Phariseeism of the present day.

†**Pharisian.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 **farisen, -ysen**, 6 **pharisean, -esian**(e, -isan, 6–7 **-isian**(e. [In earlier forms a. F. *pharisien* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.); subseq. conformed to L. types *Pharisæan-us, -iānus*: see PHARISÆAN.] A Pharisee.

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 486 He..founded hem on Faryseus feyned for gode. *Ibid.* 547 Beþ nouȝt þise i-lyke Fully to þe Farisens in fele of þise poyntes? 1533 GAU *Richt Way* 108 Ye pharisseans and pyntid ypocritis quhilk vald mak thair selff richtwis throw thair aune varkis. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 63 The pridful Pharisiane. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B* (S. T. S.) 193 Wo be to ȝow, Pharesianis, That Regnis ȝit lyke hie Capitanis.

†**Pha·rmacal,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *pharmac-um*, a. Gr. *φάρμακ-ον* poison, drug + -AL.] Of the nature of, or dealing with, drugs; pharmaceutical.

1638 T. WHITAKER *Blood of Grape* 22 Our pharmacall compositions. 1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 214 Brandy ..too often is used in its stead, by the Pharmacal Artist.

Pharmaceutic (fāăməsiū·tik, -kiū·tik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *pharmaceutic-us*, a. Gr. *φαρμακευτικ-ός*, f. *φαρμακευτής* = *φαρμακεύς* poisoner, druggist, f. *φάρμακ-ον* poison, drug, medicine.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining or relating to pharmacy; pharmaceutical. Now *rare.*

1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 164 Medecine is of five kinds. Pharmaceutic, cureth diseases by application of Medecine. 1775 SIR E. BARRY *Observ. Wines* 356 The pharmaceutic cure of several diseases. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* x. 403 A user of pharmaceutic enchantments.

B. *sb.* (Usually in pl. **Pharmaceutics.**) The science of pharmacy; that branch of medical science which relates to the use of medicinal drugs.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 A j b, The parties of the art of Medycyne (y is to wyt dyetityke, pharmaceutyke, and cyrurgeryl. 1670 H. STUBBE *Plus Ultra* 67 Whosoever shall enquire into the ill consequences of the two Pharmaceutics, will say, that..the Galenical..is always the most safe. 1869 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med.* 442 General Pharmaceutics.

Pharmaceu·tical (see prec.), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. as prec. + -AL.] Pertaining to or engaged in pharmacy; relating to the preparation, use, or sale of medicinal drugs.

1648 PETTY *Adv. Hartlib* 16 Some good pharmaceuticall, Botanick and Chymicall Institutions. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 108 Remarks on the concentration of vinegar, and on some pharmaceutical preparations formed from this acid. 1836–41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 24 The foundations of chemical science are to be found in the medical and pharmaceutical writers of the sixteenth century. 1868 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict.* c. 121 It shall be unlawful for any Person to..use the title 'Chemist and Druggist'..unless such Person shall be a Pharmaceutical Chemist. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 26 Feb. 9/6 The 'Pharmaceutical Journal', which is the official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

B. *sb.* A pharmaceutical preparation; a medicinal drug.

1881 B. S PROCTOR in *Pharmaceut. Jrnl.* 219 The association of trade in pharmaceuticals from extraneous sources with the practice of pharmacy and trade in pharmaceuticals made at home is a matter of convenience both to the pharmacist and the public.

Hence **Pharmaceu·tically** *adv.*, in relation to, or from the point of view of, pharmacy.

1770 *New Disp.*, p. v, Many. articles I have examined pharmaceutically. 1880 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* 116 A solid mass is produced, rendering the combination pharmaceutically incompatible. 1882 *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* LI. 109 No alcohol has been administered..either dietetically, pharmaceutically or medicinally.

Pharmaceu·tist (see above). [irreg. f. Gr. *φαρμακευτ-ής* (see PHARMACEUTIC) + -IST: ? after *chemic, chemist.*] A pharmaceutic practitioner; a pharmacist, druggist.

1836 J. M. GUILY *Magendie's Formul.* (ed. 2) 193 M. Leroux, a pharmaceutist of Vitry-le François. *c* 1865 WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 20 *a* This..has been taken advantage of by sugar-refiners and pharmaceutists.

†**Pharma·cian.** *Obs.* [f. late L. *pharmacia* PHARMACY + -AN, app. after F. *pharmacien* (17th c. in Hatz.-Darm.)] = next.

1720 BLAIR in *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 31 By the unanimous Consent of all Physicians and Pharmacians.

Pharmacist (fā·rmăsist). [f. PHARMACY + -IST: cf. *botanist*] A person skilled or engaged in pharmacy; one who prepares or dispenses medicines; a druggist or pharmaceutical chemist.

1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* ii, Unskilful pharmacists! pleasure and study are not elements to be thus mixed together. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 437 He used two samples of the alkaloid prepared by different pharmacists. 1898 *Rev. Brit. Pharm.* 29 The Pharmacopœia, generally a stickler in legality, speaks of 'pharmacists', which, strictly speaking, chemists and druggists are not.

†**Pha·rmacize,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. as prec. + -IZE] *trans* To treat with drugs, to 'physic'.

1609 BP. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 108 That Religion should bee Pharmacized with such Drugs.

†**Pha·rmack.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. obs. F. *pharmaque* (Cotgr.), ad. med.L. *pharmacum*, a. Gr. *φάρμακ-ον* drug, medical or poisonous.] A drug, a medicine.

1643 *Decl. Lords & Com., Reb. Irel.* 39 It is one sickness, and one Pharmack will suffice.

Pharmaco-, repr. Gr. *φαρμακο-*, comb form of *φάρμακον* drug, medicine, poison, a formative of technical words, as in the following:

Pha·rmacodyna·mic *a.*, relating to the powers or effects of drugs (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); so **Pha·rmacodyna·mics** *sb. pl.*, the science or subject of the powers or effects of drugs. **Pharmacognosy** (fāmăkŏ·gnŏsi) (also in L. form **-gno·sia**, and less correctly **-gno·sis**), the knowledge of drugs, pharmacology; esp. as a branch of natural history relating to medicinal substances in their natural or unprepared state; so **Pharmacogno·stical** *a.*, pertaining to pharmacognosy (whence **Pharmacogno·stically** *adv.*); **Pharmacogno·stics** = *pharmacognosy.* **Pharmaco·graphy,** a description of drugs (Ogilvie 1882). **Pha·rmacoma·nia,** a mania or craze for using or trying drugs (Dunglison *Med. Lex.* 1853); so **Pha·rmacomani·acal** *a.*, madly or irrationally addicted to drugs (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1858). **Pharmaco·mathy** = *pharmacognosy* (Ogilvie 1882). **Pharmaco·meter,** a vessel or contrivance for measuring medicines. **Pharmacomo·rphic** *a*; see quot.

1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, **Pharmacodynamics*, a division of pharmacology, which considers the effects and uses of medicines. 1867 R. HUGHES (*title*) Manual of Pharmacodynamics. 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, **Pharmacognosia*, a division of pharmacology, which treats of simples or unprepared medicines 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* v. 100 Special Botany, *pharmacognosis, inorganic botany. 1901 tr. Dieterich (*title*), Analysis of Resins, Balsams and Gum-resins: their Chemistry and Pharmacognosis. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, **Pharmacognostical.* 1884 F. B. POWER (*title*) The Cinchona Barks *pharmacognostically considered. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pharmacognostica*.. *pharmacognostics. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, **Pharmacognosy.* 1901 *Chemist & Druggist* 7 Sept., Pharmacopedia is..a commentary on the

botany, chemistry, pharmacognosy, and pharmacy of the medicines recognised by the British Pharmacopœia. [1874 FLUCKIGER & HANBURY *(title)* *Pharmacographia: a History of the Principal Drugs of Vegetable Origin met with in Great Britain and British India.] 1830 *Edin. Rev.* L. 516 Impossible to light upon proper *pharmacometers. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.* II. 326 *Pharmacomorphic, pertaining to the form or appearance of drugs.

Pharmacolite (fäːrmăkŏlə̤ɪt). *Min.* [Named by Karsten 1800, f. Gr. φάρμακο-ν poison + -LITE.] Hydrous arsenate of calcium, occurring usually in silky fibres. *Magnesian pharmacolite*, a synonym of BERZELIITE (Dana *Min.* (1844) 239).

1805 R. JAMESON *Syst. Min.* II. 483 Pharmacolite..occurs as a coating. 1815 W. PHILLIPS *Outl. Min. & Geol.* (1818) 27 Lime combined with the arsenic acid, forms a mineral called Pharmacolite. 1850 DANA *Min.* (ed. 4) 220 Picropharmacolite of Stromeyer. is probably impure pharmacolite.

Pharmacology (fäːrmăkŏ lŏdʒi). [ad. mod. L. *pharmacologia* (W. Harris 1683): see PHARMACO- and -LOGY.] That branch of medical science which relates to drugs, their preparation, uses, and effects; the science or theory of pharmacy.

1721 BAILEY, *Pharmacology*, a Treatise concerning the Art of preparing Medicines. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 576 His work answers the requisites of a good practical Pharmacology. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 17 *Pharmacology* is the general term employed to embrace these three divisions [Pharmacy, Therapeutics, Materia Medica]. 1883 *Nature* XXVII. 542 2 The knowledge of the action of remedies, or Pharmacology.

Hence **Pharmacolo·gical** *a*, pertaining or relating to pharmacology (whence **Pharmacolo·gically** *adv.*); **Pharmaco·logist**, a person versed in pharmacology.

1851 9 HOOKER in *Man. Sci. Enq.* 421 Upon *pharmacological subjects Lindley's *Flora Medica*..will be found valuable. 1873 J. W. LEGG in *St. Barth. Hosp. Rep.* IX. 163 Operations..done in the pharmacological laboratory. 1900 *Lancet* 8 Dec. 1644/2 The aldehydes are *pharmacologically active. *a* 1728 WOODWARD *Fossils* (J.), The osteocolla is recommended by the *pharmacologists as an absorbent and conglutinator of broken bones. 1881 HUXLEY in *Nature* XXIV. 346/2 Sooner or later, the pharmacologist will supply the physician with the means of affecting, in any desired sense, the functions of any physiological element of the body.

Pharmacopedia (fäːrmăkŏpī dĭă). Also in anglicized form **pharmacopedy** (-kŏ·pĭdi). [mod. f. PHARMACO- + Gr. παιδεία instruction; cf. *cyclopædia*. (Introduced in 1901 2 as a substitute for MATERIA MEDICA in sense 2: see *Pharmaceut. Jrnl.* 29 Mar. 1902, p. 254.)] The art of imparting instruction or information about drugs, or a work containing such information; the sum of scientific knowledge concerning drugs and medicinal preparations. So **Pharmacope·dic** (-pĭ·dĭk) *a.*, relating to the study of drugs; **Pharmacope·dics** *sb. pl*, the scientific study of drugs and medicinal preparations.

1901 E. WHITE & J. HUMPHREY *(title)* Pharmacopedia. 1901 *Pharmaceut. Jrnl* 28 Dec. 730/1 Pharmacopedics, as the scientific study of drugs and medicinal preparations may fitly be termed. *Ibid.*, A valuable addition to pharmacopedic literature. 1902 *Ibid* 1 Mar. 177/2 Pharmacopedy (*materia medica*), galenic pharmacy, prescription reading, and dispensing *Ibid.* 26 Apr. 346/2 Works on chemistry or pharmacopedy.

Pharmacopœia (fäːrmăkŏpī·ă). Also 7 -pea, (erron. -pœa, -pæia), 7–8 -pœa, 8–9 -peia. [mod. L., a. Gr. φαρμακοποιία, the art of a φαρμακοποι-ός or preparer of drugs, f. φαρμακο- PHARMACO- + -ποιος making, maker.]

1. A book containing a list of drugs, with directions for their preparation and identification; *spec.* such a book officially published by authority and revised at stated times.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. 1. i, That infinite variety of medicines which I find in every Pharmacopœa. *Ibid.* II. v. 1. iii 466 Our new London Pharmacopœa. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Life* (1886) 55 Pharmacopaeias or antidotaries of several countries. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV, 98 The medicine obtained a place in the Pharmacopeia of the Swedes. 1866 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci* II. 831/1 Previous to the year 1863, three Pharmacopœias were extant in Great Britain, viz. those of the Colleges of Physicians of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin. In 1863 a British Pharmacopœia was compiled by the Medical Council of the kingdom, and sanctioned as a substitute for its predecessor. 1868 A. K. H. BOYD *Lrss. Mid. Age* 37 All the doctors in Britain and all the medicines in the pharmacopœia could make nothing of such a case.

2. A collection or stock of drugs. Also *fig.*

1721 BAILEY, *Pharmacopœa*, a Dispensary or Collection of Medicines. 1807 J. BEREFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* xx. (ed. 4) II. 246 Then moistens her dewlaps With..each panacea From the Pharmacopeia. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxiv, An opiate draught administered by the old Highlander from some decoction of herbs in his pharmacopeia 1877 F HEATH *Fern W.* 42 Ferns have..a greater repute as items in the pharmacopœia of the herbalist.

†3. A chemical laboratory. *Obs. rare*—°.

1864 in WEBSTER. Hence in later Dicts.

Hence **Pharmacopœ·ist**, the compiler of a pharmacopœia.

1900 H. G. GRAHAM *Soc. Life Scot. 18th C.* (1901) II 480 The Pharmacopaeist of 1737 protests against the worthless farragoes made and sold in the shops.

Pharmacopœ·ial, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Pertaining to a pharmacopœia; *spec.* recognized in, or prepared, administered, etc. according to the directions of, the official Pharmacopœia.

1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1864 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med.* 435 Two only reached the standard of pharmacopœial strength. 1881 *Times* 14 Apr. 6/3 He was in the habit of treating his patients..with pharmacopœial remedies in ordinary pharmacopœial doses.

Pharmacopœian (pī iăn), *a.* and *sb. rare.* [f. as prec. + -AN.]

A. *adj.* †a. Versed in the pharmacopœia; acquainted with the use of drugs. *Obs.* b. = prec.

1670 MAYNWARING *Physician's Repos.* 77 The Pharmacopœian Physicians are but very few. 1890 *Daily News* 8 May 5/5 The spirit used in many of the pharmacopœian tinctures is rectified.

†**B.** *sb.* A person versed in the pharmacopœia.

1668 MAYNWARING *Compl. Physician* 83 The most renowned Physitians were Pharmacopœians..diligent and careful in the preparing of their own Medicines. 1671 — *Anc. & Mod. Pract. Physick* 25 He that is not a Pharmacopœian, is but half a Physician, and the worst half.

†**Pha·rmacopoie·tic**, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. PHARMACO- + Gr. ποιητικός making, productive.] Pertaining to the making or compounding of drugs. Also †**Pha·rmacopoie·tical** *a. Obs.*

1670 MAYNWARING *Physician's Repos.* 86 Pharmacopoietick operations and tryals of Medicines. *Ibid.* 88 For want of knowledge in the Pharmacopoietical part.

†**Pha·rmacopo·le.** *Obs.* Also 8 -pol, and 6 in L. form -pola. [ad. L. *pharmacopōla*, a. Gr. φαρμακοπώλης dealer in drugs: see -POLE. So in Fr. (Furetière 1690).] = PHARMACOPOLIST.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 A j b, With the apotycaries, whereof they haue ye name of pharmacopoles. 1597 *1st Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* I. i 241 The carle lyeth here, att the house of this Pharmacopola. 1790 E. DARWIN *Lett.* (1879) 39 Thus have I emptied my quiver of the arts of the Pharmacopol.

So †**Pha·rmacopo·lic** (-pŏ·lĭk) *a.*, drug-selling; †**Pha·rmacopo·litan** [irreg. after *metropolitan*, etc.] = next.

1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* cxxxiii. (1783) IV. 207 With the assistance of our pharmacopolic friends. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 153 Something that neither the Pharmacopolitan's shops nor gardens afford

Pharmacopolist (fäːrmăkŏ·pŏlĭst). Now *rare.* [f. as prec. + -IST.] A seller of drugs; an apothecary, a druggist.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* § 64 The family of Pharmacopolists. 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* I i, Not only a pharmacopolist, or vender of drugs, but likewise a chirurgeon. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* ii. 1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav* II. xxiv. 440 That self-sufficient air and tone of pedantry of which the pharmacopolists of Europe were formerly accused.

†**Pharmacopoly.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. PHARMACOPOLE + -Y, as if from a F. **pharmacopolie*.] A place where drugs are sold; an apothecary's shop.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 498 Simple Syrup is made in every Pharmacopoly.

Pharmacosiderite (fäːrmăkŏsə̤rdĕrəit). *Min.* [Named by Hausmann, 1813, f. Gr. φάρμακον in sense 'poison' + σίδηρ-ος iron + -ITE.] Hydrous arsenate of iron, occurring in minute greenish or brownish crystals of cubic or tetrahedral form; also called *cube ore.*

1835 C. U. SHEPARD *Min.* II. 102 Pharmacosiderite. (See Cube-Ore.) 1877 *Min. Mag.* I. 17 The pharmacosiderite occurs in the usual cubical forms.

‖**Pha·rmacothe·on.** *Obs.* [ad. Gr. type **φαρμακοθεῖον* (l. φάρμακον medicine + θεῖον divine), in med. or mod. L. *pharmacothēum*, 'medicamentum divinum' (Jos. Laurentius *Amalthea Onomastica* 1640).] A divine medicine

a 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 113 By a generall Pharmacotheon, when he gave his Body full of all these vertues in the Sacrament, to make his Sufferings ours.

Pharmacy (fäːrmăsi). Forms: 4–5 **fermacie**, -cye, 5 **farmasye**, (**formacie**), 7 **pharmacie**, 8– **pharmacy**. [a. OF. *farmacie* (13–14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), *pharmacie* (16th c.), a. late L. *pharmacia* (Cælius Aur., Isidore), a. Gr. φαρμακεία the practice of the φαρμακεύς or druggist.]

†1. A medicine or medicinal potion. *Obs. rare*—[1].

c 1386 CHAUCER *Kat.'s T.* 1855 Somme hadden salues and somme hadden charmes, Fermacies of herbes.

2. The use or administration of drugs or medicines. (Now chiefly *poet.* or *rhet.*, or as a vague extension of next sense.)

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 83 A walkynge vlcus is heelid wiþ flobotomie & formacie [*v r.* ffarmasye]. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* Pref., We ought not to be so eager after Courses of Pharmacy in all Cases. 1728 POPE *Iliad* xvi. 38 Their pain soft arts of pharmacy can ease. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* II 40 They..did slowly..waste away for lack of pharmacy. 1895 ELWORTHY *Evil Eye* 445 Pharmacy consisted in divination by means of medicated drugs.

3. The art or practice of collecting, preparing, and dispensing drugs, esp. for medicinal purposes; the making or compounding of medicines; the occupation of a druggist or pharmaceutical chemist. (The leading current sense.)

[1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 1 b/1 *Pharmacia* instructed vs how to compownde our medicaments.] 1651 WITTIE tr. *Primrose's Pop. Err.* I. xi. 40 A physician ought ..to be skillfull in Pharmacie, which consists in choice, preparation, and composition of simple Medicaments. 1717 GARTH *Ovid's Met.* XIV. 275 So nice her Art in impious Pharmacy! 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 112 The vaunts of Paracelsus and his open condemnation of the ancient pharmacy. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr* 76 A substance long known in pharmacy as 'red precipitate'.

attrib. 1882 *Chemist & Druggist* 1 Feb. 51/1 The Poison Schedule of the Pharmacy act.

4. A place where medicines are prepared or dispensed; a drug-store or dispensary.

1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VII. 321 Attached to the church..is a pharmacy, where medicine is dispensed gratis. 1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LII. 494 The 'Pharmacy' is large, airy, and well filled with ancient blue and white jars. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 554 Bonjean's ergotin is that usually kept in our pharmacies.

†**Pharman, -maund, -mond,** early forms of FIRMAN.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 115 The Pharmaund (or Charter) granted..from their Emperors. *Ibid.* 354 If the Petition be granted, he wears the Pharmond open in his Turbat.

Pharo, pharoan: see PHARAOH 2.

†**Pharol.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. It. *farolo*, 'the lanterne of a galley or ship; also a beacon' (Florio), dim. of *faro*, *pharo*, PHAROS[1].] A ship's light (lantern or lamp).

1660 HOWELL *Parly of Beasts* 10 His ears are the two chief scuttles, his eyes are the pharols, the stowage is his mouth.

Pharology (fē·ŏrŏ lŏdʒi). *erron.* **pharonology.** [f. PHAROS[1] + -LOGY.] The art or science which treats of lighthouses and signal lights.

1847 A. G FINDLAY in *Trans. Soc Arts* LV. 262 The term Pharology was first introduced by the late Mr. Purdy. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Pharonology* denotes the study of, and acquaintance with light houses. 1879 WEBSTER *Suppl.*, *Pharology.*

Pharos[1] (fē·ŏrŏs). Also 6–7 (9) **pharus**, 7 **pharo**, -oe, (**faro**), *pl.* 7 **phari**, 9 -**oses**. [a. L. *Pharos*, *-us*, a Gr. Φάρος; It *faro* (occas. in Eng.).]

1. The name of an island off Alexandria, on which stood a famous tower lighthouse, built by Ptolemy Philadelphus; hence the lighthouse itself.

1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 48 Az it wear the Egiptian Pharos relucent vnto all the Alexandrian coast. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* v. xxxi. I. 110 The second [island] is Pharus, which is joined to Alexandria by a bridge:..now by fires from a watch-tower saylers are directed in the night, along the coast of Ægypt. *Ibid.* xxxvi. xii. II. 578 A great name there is of a tower built by one of the kings of Ægypt within the Island Pharos, and it keepeth and commaundeth the haven of Alexandr a. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I 141 A most high Tower, like to the Pharo of Alexandria, out of which light was hung out by night, to direct the ships. 1799 *Naval Chron.* I. 52 We saw the Pharos of Alexandria.

2. Any lighthouse or beacon to direct mariners.

a 1552 LELAND *Itin.* IV. 81 This Towre is a Pharos to all Parties about from the Hilles. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 70 Lanternes or light-towers standing by haven sides—commonly called Phari. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 4 Her high peak Teyda serves as an excellent Pharoe, exceeding those at Cayro on the other side of Nylus 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 7) I. 177 Dover Castle is very large, and situated upon a Rock. But the greatest Curiosity is the Pharos, or Roman Watch-tower. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* IX. 13 Each high pharos double flames provides. 1850 LEITCH tr. C. O. *Müller's Anc. Art* § 296 (ed. 2) 333 The Harbours of the ancients,..with their moles, pharoses, outer bays and inner basins.

attrib. 1871 FARRAR *Witn. Hist.* IV 153 Like Pharos-lights which deceived and wrecked the vessels they were meant to save.

b. *fig*

1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* B ij b, Fames stately Pharus, map of dignitie. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II iv. II. *Trophies* 894 Their eyes sweet splendor seems a Pharos bright. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pard* II. i. (1713) 140 Repentance is the Pharos or watch-tower, which gives light by night to those who are bewildered by their own vanity. 1795 MRS. E. PARSONS *Myst. Warn.* I. ix. 137 To be held up as a pharos to warn unthinking youth of the miseries attending a too hasty connexion. 1896 W. K. LEASK *Boswell* i. 14 Henry Dundas,..that Pharos of Scotland, as Lord Cockburn calls him.

3. *transf.* Applied to any conspicuous light; a ship's lantern; a candelabrum; a lamp.

1759 FALCONER *Descr. Ninety-gun Ship* 26 Her stern displays, And holds a Pharos of distinguish'd blaze. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch* (1858) I. vi. 244 *note*, The *pharus* was a contrivance for the suspension of lights in the church. 1852 J. THRUPP *Anglo-Sax. Home* vii. 212 Above [the altars] ..were suspended three rows of nine lamps in a pharus of the largest dimensions. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 49, I could see these tiny pharoses..flash out.

‖**Pharos**[2] (fē·ŏrŏs). [a. Gr. φᾶρος.] A cloak.

1871 BROWNING *Balaust.* 685 Suppose a rider funls a cloak About a horse's head,..he goes his gait To journey's end; then pluck the pharos off!

Pharsang, obs. var. FARSANG, PARASANG.

Phary, obs. Sc f. FAIRY; variant of FARY *Obs.*

Pharyngal (fărĭ·ngăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. mod. L. *pharynx* PHARYNX + -AL.] = next. (Applied in quot. 1887 to those vowel sounds produced by resonance in the pharynx; hence as *sb.* = pharyngal vowel.)

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. x. 303 The wheel animals in which Ehrenberg detected pharyngal ganglions. 1867 A. J. ELLIS *E. E. Pronunc.* I. iii. 71 The widening of the pharyngal aperture. 1887 BENSON *Univ. Phonogr.* 11 The vowels [may be divided] into Five Pharyngals: Five

Orals: Five Diphthongs. *Ibid.* 12 The Pharyngals in Et, At, Aht, Ot, Ut, are-beard. *Ibid.* 13 All these Pharyngal vowels are best uttered with the mouth quite open.

Pharyngalgia: see PHARYNGO-.

Pharyngeal (fărĭndʒĭăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. mod.L. *pharynge-us* (f. *pharynx*, *pharyng-em*) + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or connected with the pharynx.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 445 Maxillary front teeth conical, the pharyngeal blunt. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 70/2 The..pharyngeal muscles. 1884 F. J. NOTT in *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 443/2 Nasal, pharyngeal, laryngeal, and bronchial catarrh.

B. *sb* Short for *pharyngeal artery, bone*, etc.: esp. applied to the pharyngeal bones in fishes.

1834 M'MURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 210 The inferior pharyngeals strongly dentated. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 23 Fishes with the lower pharyngeals coalesced into one bone.

Pharyngectomy (fărĭndʒe ktŏmĭ). [f. Gr. φάρυγξ, φαρυγγ- PHARYNX + ἐκτομή cutting out.] Excision of the pharynx.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 in *Syd Soc. Lex.*

Pharyngic (fărĭndʒĭk), *a. rare*−[1]. [f. as prec. + -IC.] Of the pharynx; = PHARYNGEAL.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med* (ed. 4) II. 110 Pharyngic quinsy.

‖**Pharyngitis** (fărĭndʒəi tĭs). *Path.* [mod.L., f. as prec. + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the pharynx.

1844 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1880 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* 451 Simple acute pharyngitis..is an affection of frequent occurrence.

Hence **Pharyngitic** (-ĭ·tĭk) *a.*, pertaining to or affected with pharyngitis.

1858 in MAYNE *Expos Lex.* 1893 in *Syd Soc. Lex.*

Pharyngo- (fărĭŋgo), before a vowel sometimes **pharyng-**, combining form of PHARYNX, in various terms of anatomy, pathology, zoology, etc.

‖**Pharynga·lgia**, also **pha·ryngalgy** [Gr. -αλγία pain] pain in the pharynx; hence **Pharynga·lgic** *a.* (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1858). **Pharyngobranch** (-brænk) *a*, belonging to the *Pharyngobranchii* (or *Leptocardii*), the lowest group of vertebrates, characterized by the pharynx being perforated by the branchial slits; *sb.* an animal of this group, an *Amphioxus* or lancelet; so **Pharyngobra·nchial** *a*, (*a*) = prec. adj.; (*b*) see quot. 1846; **Pharyngobra·nchiate** *a.* = *pharyngobranch* adj **Phary·ngocele** (-sēl) [Gr. κήλη tumour], an abnormal enlargement at the base of the pharynx or top of the œsophagus, in which food sometimes lodges. **Pharyngo-epiglo·ttic** *a*, pertaining to the pharynx and epiglottis: applied to a fold of mucous membrane on each side of the epiglottis, continuous with the wall of the pharynx. **Phary·ngo-glo·ssal** *a.* [Gr. γλῶσσα tongue], pertaining to the pharynx and the tongue; glossopharyngeal. **Phary·ngognath** [Gr. γνάθος jaw] *a.*, belonging to the order *Pharyngognathi* of fishes, having the inferior pharyngeal bones ankylosed; *sb.* a fish belonging to this order; so **Pharyngognathous** (færiŋgo·gnăþəs) *a.* **Pharyngography** (fæ·ingŏ·grăfĭ) [-GRAPHY], a description of the pharynx; hence **Pharyngographic** (fărĭŋgogræ·fĭk) *a.*, pertaining to pharyngography (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Pharyngo-laryngeal** (-lărĭndʒĭăl) *a.*, pertaining to the pharynx and larynx: applied to the lower cavity of the pharynx, below the soft palate. **Pharyngology** (færiŋgo lŏdʒĭ) [-LOGY], that part of physiology which treats of the pharynx; hence **Pharyngological** (fărĭŋgolo·dʒĭkăl) *a*, pertaining to pharyngology (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Phary·ngona·sal** (-nē·zăl) *a.*, pertaining to the pharynx and nose: applied to the upper cavity of the pharynx (*nasopharynx*), above the soft palate. **Phary·ngoœsopha·geal** *a.*, pertaining to the pharynx and œsophagus (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). ‖**Phary·ngo-œso·phagus**, a structure combining or representing pharynx and œsophagus. **Phary·ngo-o·ral** *a.* [L. *ōs*, *ōr-is* mouth], pertaining to the pharynx and the mouth: applied to the middle cavity of the pharynx (*oropharynx*), into which the mouth opens. **Phary·ngo-pa·latine** *a.*, pertaining to the pharynx and the palate; palato-pharyngeal. **Pharyngo·pathy** [-PATHY], disease of the pharynx. **Phary·ngople·gy** [Gr. πληγή stroke], paralysis of the muscles of the pharynx; hence **Phary·ngople·gic** *a.* **Phary·ngopleu·ral** *a* [see PLEURAL], pertaining to the pharynx and the lateral body-wall (of *Amphioxus*). **Phary·ngopneu·stal** *a.* [Gr. -πνευστ-ος, f. πνέ-ειν to blow, breathe], of or pertaining to the *Pharyngopneusta*, a group proposed by Huxley, comprising the ascidians and the *Enteropneusta*. **Phary·ngo-rhino·scopy** [Gr. ῥίς, ῥίν nose, σκοπεῖν to view], 'visual examination, by means of a small mirror, of the posterior nares and upper part of the pharynx' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Phary·ngoscope** [-SCOPE], an instrument for inspecting the pharynx; so **Pharyngoscopy** (færiŋgo·skŏpĭ), inspection of the pharynx. **Phary·ngospa·sm**, spasm of the pharynx (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1858). **Phary·ngotome** [Gr. -τομος cutting], an instrument for making an incision into the pharynx; so **Pharyngotomy** (færiŋgo·tŏmĭ), incision into the pharynx. **Phary·ngo-ty·phoid** *a.*, applied to typhoid fever combined with an affection of the pharynx.

1846 OWEN *Comp. Anat. Vertebr.* 116 To the epi-branchial of the second and third arches is commonly attached a shorter and broader bone beset with teeth, the *pharyngo-branchial. 1844 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, **Pharyngocele.* 1878 tr. *H. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* VIII. 57 It has been ..termed a hernia of the mucous membrane (pharyngocele). 1872 COHEN *Dis. Throat* 51 From which is given off on either side a *pharyngo-epiglottic fold of mucous membrane. 1844 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, **Pharyngo-glossal.* 1865 *Nat. Hist. Rev.* 21 He [Günther]..omits the soft-finned *Pharyngognaths of Müller. 1844 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex*, **Pharyngography*, anatomical description of the pharynx. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict*, **Pharyngo-laryngeal cavity.* 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 802 Tickling sensations in the pharyngo-laryngeal region. 1844 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, **Pharyngology.* 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Pharyngo-nasal cavity.* 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* XXVII. 346 The arches of the palate hang very low down, the glosso-palatine higher than the *pharyngo-palatine. 1872 COHEN *Dis. Throat* 133 The pharyngo-palatine muscles. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pharyngopathia* ..*pharyngopathy. *Ibid*, *Pharyngoplegia*. *pharyngoplegy. *Ibid.*, *Pharyngoplegicus* ..*pharyngoplegic. 1888 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 184/2 The fluted *pharyngo-pleural membrane. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* xii. 679 The Tunicata and the Enteropneusta .. constitute the *Pharyngopneustal Series. 1870 T. HOLMES *Syst. Surg.* (ed. 2) IV. 516 Moura-Bourouillon describes, in his treatise on Laryngoscopy, an instrument which he names the '*Pharyngoscope'. 1863 *N. Syd Soc. Year bk Med.* 297 Rhinoscopy and *Pharyngoscopy. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), **Pharyngotomy.* 1844 DUNGLISON *Med Lex*, *Pharyngotomy*, some authors have used this word synonymously with œsophagotomy...It means, also, scarification of the tonsils, or an incision, made for opening abscesses there. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 840 Thyrotomy, or subhyoid pharyngotomy..offers the best chance of getting rid of the whole disease. 1896 *Ibid.* I. 833 'Pharyngo-typhoid, laryngo-typhoid..instances of mixed infection.

Pharynx (fæ·rĭŋks). *Anat.* Also 8 **pharinx.** [a. mod.L. *pharynx*, *pharyng-em*, a. Gr. φάρυγξ, φάρυγγ-α throat, pharynx: cf. φάραγξ cleft, chasm. So F. *pharynx* (Paré 1560).] The cavity, with its enclosing muscles and mucous membrane, situated behind and communicating with the nose, mouth, and larynx, and continuous below with the œsophagus; forming a passage from the mouth for the food and drink, and from the nasal passages for the breath.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed 2), *Pharynx*, the upper part of the Gullet, consisting of Three pair of Muscles. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1733) II. 100 This destroying of manhood..has a considerable influence..on the pharinx, the glands and muscles of the throat. 1794-6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1802) I. 49 When the pharinx is irritated by agreeable food, the muscles of deglutition are brought into action by association. 1848 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* iv. (1872) 176 The teeth of fishes are often set..upon the surface of the palate and even in the pharynx or swallow. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 50 The resonance of the air..in the cavity behind the tongue, comprehending the pharynx and larynx.

b. A more or less corresponding cavity in many invertebrates, forming a continuation of the mouth or beginning of the alimentary canal.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxiii. 359 *Pharynx*... The opening into the gullet. 1828 *Ibid.* xxxiv. 456 On the upper side of the tongue, is the pharynx, or aperture by which the food passes from the mouth to the œsophagus 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim Life* 103 The pharynx [of an Ascidian] has thus a respiratory function. *Ibid* 633 (Rotifera) The mouth leads into an œsophagus, followed.. usually directly by a muscular pharynx or mastax.

Phasalle, obs. form of VASSAL.

‖**Phascogale** (fe·skŏgălĭ), **phascologale** (fæskŏlŏ·gălĭ). *Zool.* [mod.L., f. Gr. φασκωλ-ος leathern bag, purse + γαλῆ weasel.] A genus of small insectivorous marsupials of the family *Dasyuridæ*, diffused over Australia and New Guinea, commonly known as pouched or kangaroo mice.

1836 WATERHOUSE in *Trans. Zool. Soc* (1841) II. 152 The skull of *Myrmecobius*, however, differs in several points from that of *Phascogale*. 1852 J. WEST *Hist. Tasmania* I. 324 The Phascogales are small insectivorous animals, found on the mountains and in the dense forest parts of the island.

Phascolome (fæ·skolōum). *Zool.* [ad mod. L. *Phascolomys*, f. as prec. + Gr. μῦς mouse.] An animal of the marsupial genus *Phascolomys*, containing the three species of the WOMBAT.

1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed 7) XVII. 705/2 The phascolome, a species of rat from Australia, which possesses an abdominal pouch. 1842 OWEN in *Ann. Nat. Hist* XI. 7 The largest fossil..indicating rather an extinct gigantic Phascolome.

Phase (fēz). [ad. mod.L. *phasis*, a. Gr. φάσις: see PHASIS; = F. *phase* (Furetière *a* 1688), Sp., It. *fase*, Pg. *phase*, Ger. *phase*. In Eng. originally used in L. form *phasis*, pl. *phases*. The English use of *phase* appears to have arisen in the 19th c. from taking mod.L. pl. *phases* (which was more in use than the sing.) for an Eng. plural, and deducing from this a sing. *phase*; which would be natural to any one who knew that the French forms are *phase*, *phases*.

It results from this that *phases* is the written pl. both of *phasis* and of *phase*, and that in many instances it is not possible to say to which singular it is meant to belong.]

1. Each of the aspects or appearances presented by the moon or any planetary body, according to the amount of its illumination: = PHASIS 1.

Thus the crescent moon, half moon, gibbous moon, and full moon, are phases; but the term is commonly applied to the points of new moon, first quarter, full moon, and last quarter.

1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* xxx. 295 The period of the Moon's phases. *Ibid.* xxxv. 355 To the greatest phase, that is, to the greatest quantity of the eclipsed disk. 1854 MOSELEY *Astron.* lxii. (ed. 4) 187 All those varieties of phase which characterize the changes of the moon. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* iii. § 229 Let us now explain what are called the phases of the Moon.

2. Any one aspect of a thing of varying aspects; a state or stage of change or development; = PHASIS 2.

1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* I. x. 78 These clay-formed hills..are subjected to continual phases, more or less, until ultimately their decomposition ceases. 1843 LYTTON *Last bar.* iii. ii, He saw her in the most attractive phase of her character. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civilis.* III. iii. 190 Unfolding the successive phases of their mighty career. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 226 To enter into each successive phase of the discussion which turns up. 1883 LEIFCHILD in *Contemp. Rev.* XLIII. 54 Shakespeare has painted every phase of antagonism to the world.

3. *Physics.* A particular stage or point in a recurring sequence of movements or changes, e. g. a vibration or undulation.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1874 SPOTTISWOODE *Polaris. Lt.* iii. 32 The distance whereby one set of waves is in advance of another is called the difference of phase. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 101/2 Two particles which are in the same stage of vibration..and are moving in the same direction and with equal velocities, are said to be in the same phase. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil* I. i. § 54 The Phase of a simple harmonic motion at any instant is the fraction of the whole period which has elapsed since the moving point last passed through its middle position in the positive direction 1892 *Lightning* Spec. Suppl. 3 Mar. *Gloss. Electr. Terms* s. v., The phase of an alternating current or electro-motive force, is the proportion of the whole period which has elapsed since last alternating into the direction considered positive.

b *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1898 *Daily News* 12 May 6/3 The features of Mr. Wood's phase reversal and silver zone plates. 1904 A. FINDLAY (*title*) The Phase Rule and its Applications. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Apr. 12/2 Roozeboom, who applied the phase doctrine to all kinds of equilibrium, is the founder of a new branch of physical chemistry.

Phase, obs. erron. form of PASCH, PACE *sb* [2]; an error in various Dicts. (Webster 1828-64, etc.) for PHASE, *Min.*

Phase, erroneous spelling of FAZE *v.*, to discompose, disturb.

1889 'MARK TWAIN' *Yankee at Crt. K. Arthur* (Tauchn.) II. 154 His spirit—why, it wasn't even phased. 1898 R. B. TOWNSHEND in *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Nov. 2/1 It don't seem to 'phase' him in the very slightest.

Pha·seal, *a.* [irreg. f. PHASE + -AL.] = PHASIC.

1847-9 TODD *Cycl Anat.* IV. 667/1 The law..is one of a phaseal quantitative degradation.

Phaseless (fē·zlĕs), *a. rare.* [f. PHASE + -LESS.] Having no phases, of unchanging aspect.

a 1849 POE *Ragged Mount.* Wks. 1865 II. 311 A phaseless and unceasing gloom.

† **Phasels, phaselles, phasiols**, var. FASELS *Obs.*, kidney-beans.

1562 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* ii. 13 Take .. Peason, Phasiols, Lintelles, and such like 1562 TURNER *Baths* 5 b, All kindes of pulse as beanes, peason, phaselles and ciches. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xxix, Beans, Pease, Phasels or Long-peason.

Phaseolite (fāsĭ·olăit). *Palæont.* [ad. mod L. *Phaseolites*, f. *phaseolus* kidney-bean: see -ITE [1] 2 a.] (See quot.)

[1859 PAGE *Geol. Terms* (1865), *Phaseolites*, a genus of leguminous plants found in the Tertiary fresh-water formation of Aix.] 1882 OGILVIE, *Phaseolite.*

† **Phaseo·lous**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *phaseol-us* (see prec.) + -OUS.] Related to the kidney-bean or scarlet runner.

1681 GREW *Museum* II. 233 It is neither of the Phaseolous, nor Fabaceous, but of the Peas-kind.

Phaseomannite (fēsiomæ·nəit). *Chem.* [f. *phaseo(lus* (see above) + MANNITE.] Another name of INOSITE.

1859 *Fownes' Man. Chem.* 355 *Inosite*..is identical with phaseomannite, which occurs in unripe beans (*Phaseolus*). 1862 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* (ed 2) III. 783.

Phaseometer (fēzĭ·ŏmĭtəi). *Electr.* [f. Gr. φάσις, gen. φασε-ως PHASE + -O)METER.] An instrument for indicating the phase of an electric current.

1898 *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 142/2 A Direct Indicating Phaseometer..which resembles a double Watt-meter, with two movable bobbins.

Phasianic (fēsiæ·nĭk), *a. rare*−[1]. [f Gr. φασιαν-ός pheasant + -IC.] Of or pertaining to pheasants.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Apr. 4/2 The formation of coverts, food and management, and all other points and details of phasianic economy.

So **Phasianid** (fē·siănĭd) *a*, of or pertaining to

the *Phasianidæ* or pheasant family of gallinaceous birds; **Phasianine** (fēˈsiánəin) *a.*, of or pertaining to the *Phasianinæ*, a sub-family of the *Phasianidæ*, including the pheasants proper; **Phaˈsianoid** *a.*, allied in form to the pheasants, phasianid; **Phasianomorphic** (fē siē nōˌmɔ̄ fik) *a.*, of or pertaining to the *Phasianomorphæ* [Gr. *μορφή* form], in Sundevall's classification of birds, a cohort of *Gallinæ* containing some of the *Phasianidæ* with the *Turnicidæ* (*Hemipodii*).

1868 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 14 May 299 The great series of Galline, Pavonine, Phasianine, and Tetraonine birds.

Phasic (fēˈzik, -sik), *a.* [f. Gr. *φάσ-ις* PHASE + -IC] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a phase or phases; presenting phases.

1890 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 13 Sept. 538/2 It is not the mere phasic change of the moon that influences the weather. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 417 The number [of lymphocytes] in the blood undergoes phasic variation.

Phasicˈ**s**: see PHASELS, FASELS.

‖ **Phasis** (fēˈzis, fēˈsis). Pl. **phases** (fēˈzīz, fēˈsīz). [mod.L., a. Gr. *φάσις* appearance, phase, f. root *φα-*, *φαν-* of *φαίν-ειν* to show, appear.

As *phases* is the plural both of *phasis* and *phase*, it is often impossible to allot it to its proper singular. But all instances before 17th c. necessarily belong to *phasis*.]

1. Each of the aspects presented by the moon or any planetary body, according to the extent of its illumination. Now usually *phase* (PHASE 1).

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxxiii. 242 May vary according to..the phases of the Moon. 1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 69 This Author cannot conceive, how Saturn could have no difference in its Phasis. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* iv. vi. 341 The Figure that discovers the Phasis of the Moon. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Moon*, The earth will present all the same phases to the moon, as the moon does to the earth. *Ibid.* s.v. *Phases*, To determine the phasis of an Eclipse for any given time. 1792 SIBLY *Occult Sci.* I. 138 One phasis contains ten degrees, and every sign three phases.

b. The first appearance of the new moon.

1880 *Ch. Times* XVIII. 855 The phasis or reappearance of the moon after her conjunction with the sun takes place in about eighteen hours. 1889 *Expositor* Nov 363 After the phasis, i.e. after the first appearance of the moon's disk.

2. The aspect presented by a person or thing; appearance; *esp.* any one aspect of a thing of varying appearances; a state or stage of change or development. Now usually *phase* (PHASE 2).

1665 GLANVILL *Scepsis Sci.* Address 20 The Phasies of the Universe. *c* 1800 H. K. WHITE *Time* 406 Through every phasis still 'Tis shadowy and deceitful. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Seine* (1835) 4 This agreeable scene assumed a new phasis at every turning. 1836 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 263 Some exercise, and consequently develope, perhaps, one faculty on a single phasis. 1862 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XI. i (1872) IV. 15 A second and contemporaneous phasis of Friedrich's affairs. 1886 BLACKIE in *19th Cent.* Apr. 528 It is..only a new phasis of an old thing.

Phasm (fæˈzm). [ad. L. *phasma*, a. Gr. *φάσμα* spectre, apparition, phantom, f. *φάω* I shine, give light, or *φαίν-ειν* to show, pass, to appear. At first in Gr.-L. form **phasma**, pl. **phasmata**.]

† **1.** An extraordinary appearance, esp. of brilliant light in the air; a meteor. *Obs.*

1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* v. § 2 (1643) 82 Fierie [Meteors]..such as onely seem to burn, which are therefore called Phasmata. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* VI (1701) 253/2 Hence are also Phasmes, such as are called gulfs, chasmes, bloody colours, and the like. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. xiv. 358 What have we to say of Phasmes and Apparitions in the Air?

2. Anything visionary or imaginary; a phantom, apparition. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* lxxiii. 20 Splendid nothings, meer phasmes. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 374 After a small space the lights..extinguish, and..the Phasma having assumed a bodily shape or other false representation accompanies her. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* v. § 18 Such phasmes, such apparitions are most of those excellencies which men applaud in themselves. 1822 W. TENNANT *Thane Fife* II. 64 Flinging their phasms fantastically high.

‖ **Phasma** (fæ zimä). [See prec.]

1. Earlier form of PHASM, q. v.

2. *Zool.* A genus of cursorial orthopterous insects, typical of the family *Phasmidæ*, known from their appearance as Spectre insects, or Walking-sticks. Hence **Phaˈsmid**, any insect of the *Phasmidæ*.

1872 DOMETT *Randolf* xiii. 209 A span-long Phasmid then he knew, Stretching its fore-limbs like a branching twig. 1888 BELT *Nat. in Nicaragua* XXI. 382 Another insect..had a wonderful resemblance to a piece of moss...It is the larval stage of a species of *Phasma*. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Apr. 2/2 Another singular-looking group are the Phasmidæ, which bear a remarkable resemblance to vegetable structures. Some..look exactly like sticks or stems of grass; some might be mistaken for moss grown twigs.

† **Phaˈssachate.** *Obs.* [ad. mod.L *phassachātēs*, f. Gr. *φάσσα* ring-dove, cushat + *ἀχάτης* agate.] The lead-coloured agate.

[1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Phassachates*, in the natural history of the antients, the name of a species of agate.] 1828 WEBSTER, *Phassachate.* Hence in mod. Dicts.

† **Phat(e**, obs. erron. form of FAT *sb.*[1], vat.

1678 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 1063 As the Brine runs from the Salt after it is laded out of the Phats.

† **Phaˈtagin.** *Obs.* Also **phataguin.** [f. Gr. *φαττάγης* a beast mentioned by Ælian, supposed to be a species of *Manis* or pangolin.] The Short-tailed or Five-fingered Pangolin (*Manis brachyura*).

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. vi. iii. 469 Of this animal [the Pangolin] there is a variety which is called the Phataguin, much less than the former.

† **Phaune,** obs. erron. form of FAWN *v.*[1]

1562 BULLEYN *Bulwark, Sick Men* 75 b, Thei will..phaune upon them, waggyng their tailes.

Pheal (fīˈal). Also **pheale, pheeal.** [Imitative.] The cry of the jackal when hunting.

1879 F. POLLOCK *Sport Brit. Burmah* I. 117 The peculiar cry of the jackal, which is generally called the 'pheale', so unlike the unearthly nightly howl of that animal. 1895 KIPLING *2nd Jungle Bk.* 176 It was what they call in the Jungle the Pheal, a kind of shriek that the jackal gives when he is hunting behind a tiger.

Phear(e, var. FERE *sb.*[1], companion, mate.

† **Phearse,** var. FERS *Obs.*, the queen in chess.

a 1577 GASCOIGNE *Flowers* Wks. (1587) 45 Prepare hymselfe to saue his pawne, or else to leese his phearse.

Pheasant (feˈzānt). Forms: α. 3, 6 **fesaund,** (4 *pl.* -auns), 4-6 -aunt, -e, 4-7 -ant, 5 -antt, -annte, -awnt, -awante, -auntt, fasand, feisaunt, feysaund, -aunt, *pl* -aunce, 5-6 **fesande**, -aund(e, -anto; 6 **faysanne**, -sant, feisant, fezant, feasaunt, -e, *Sc.* **fasiane**; 6-7 **feasant**, 7 **fˈasan**, 9 (*dial.*) **fezen, feezan.** β. 4, 7 8 **phesant**, 6 **phesaunt**, -ante, 7 phasi-, phais-, pheis-, pheys-, **pheazant**, 6- **pheasant.** [ME a. AF. *fesant*, *fesaunt*, OF. *fesan* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), F. *faisan* = Pr. and Sp. *faisan*, It. *fagiano*:—L. *phāsiān-us*, Gr. *φασιανός* (sc. *ὄρνις*) the Phasian bird, sb. use of *φασιαν-ός* of or pertaining to *Φᾶσις*, the Phasis, a river of Colchis, whence the pheasant is said to have spread into the west. The final *-t* is found also in OHG., MHG. *fasant* (also *fasân*, Ger., Da., Sw. *fasan*), Du. *fazant*, all of Romanic origin.]

1. The name of a well-known game-bird, *Phasianus colchicus*, long naturalized in Britain and other parts of Europe; by extension, applied to all the species of *Phasianus*, and to some related genera. (See 2.)

[1299 *Inv. Sanctæ Crucis apud Waltham* (1861) 16 Unicuique canonico..ii. perdices aut unus phasianus.]

α. 1299 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) II. 498 In xxvj perdicibus et uno fesaund empt. *c* 1320 *Orfeo* 296 Of game they fonde grete haunt, Fesaunt, heron, and cornerant. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 183 Wiþ fesaunes & feldfares and oþer foules grete. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 158 In a morning, Come four Fasandis full fair. ?*c* 1475 *Sgr. lowe Degre* 322 With fesauntes fayre, theyr were no wane. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* iv. 124 Dyuerse pertryches and feysauntes. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* i. The crane, the fesant, the peacocke and curlewe. 1535 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 370 It is a more goodly beinge, of a goodly Feasaund. 1543 TRAHERON tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.* II. vi. vii. 75 Of chyckens, of hennes, of capones, of faysannes. 1588 KYD *Housch. Philos.* Wks. (1901) 246 For the desire of Feisants or Partrich. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 39 Sumthing les than the fasiane. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 321 Patridges and Feasants are common. 1697 *New Penal Laws* 122 None shall take Fe-ants or Partridges with Engins. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Fezzan*, a pheasant.

β. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 76 A Phesant cam before here yhe. 1530 PALSGR. 254/1 Phesaunt a hyide, *faisant*. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 268 The Phesant and Partridg. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 770, I haue no Pheazant, Cock nor Hen. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* I. Comm. 41 Figured like a Wood-hen or shee phea-sant. 1645 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. (Grosart) II. 37 Fair as the Phasiant. *a* 1653 — *Idyll., Landskip* 5 Fame, a peircht Phaisant and the Quest of Kings, Keepes her at Bay. 1750 GRAY *Long Story* 48 A wicked imp. Bewitch'd the children of the peasants, And suck'd the eggs, and kill'd the pheasants. 1873 'MRS. ALEXANDER' *Wooing o't* XXVII. She enjoyed occasionally startling a pheasant as it rose with a sudden whirr.

b. Locally applied to various birds of other families, as the Ruffed Grouse (*Bonasa umbellata*) of the U. S.; the Mallee-bird (*Lipoa ocellata*) of Australia.

1637 T. MORTON *N. Eng. Canaan* (1883) 194 A kinde of fowles which are commonly called Pheisants, but whether they be pheysants or no, I will not take upon me to determine. 1766 W. STORK *Acc. East Florida* 51 The pheasant is in size like the European, its plumage like that of our partridge. 1805 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* (1810) 41 Killed three prairie hens, and two pheasants. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* v. 20 He..Heard the pheasant, Bena, drumming. 1883 C. F. ADAMS in *T. Morton's N. Eng. Canaan* 194 *note*, The Pheasant of Morton and other early writers has been supposed by ornithologists to be the Prairie Hen or Pinnated Grouse (*Cupidonia cupido*). 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 541 Known in England as the Mallee-bird, but to the colonists as Lowan and 'Native Pheasant'—the *Lipoa ocellata*.

c. The bird or its flesh as an article of food.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 455 He fedde hem with no venysoun ne fesaunte ybake. 14.. *Chaucer's Dreme* 354 The second apple..You nourishes in pleasaunce, Better than partridge or fesaunce. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 29 b, Fesaunt exceedeth all fowles in swetenesse and holsomnesse. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 114 One past makes up the prince and peasan, Though one eat roots, the other feasan. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* II. 472 To what would he on Quail and Pheasant swell That even on tripe and carrion could rebel?

2. *Ornith.* With defining words, applied to particular species of the genus *Phasianus* and allied *Phasianinæ* (as *Thaumalea*, *Euplocamus*), and *Pavoninæ* (as *Polyplectron*, *Argus*); also to some other birds in some way resembling the pheasant.

(Lady) Amherst's P., of Szechuen, China, *Thaumalea amherstiæ*; **Argus P.**, *Argus giganteus*; see ARGUS 2; **Bar-tailed P.** = *Reeves's P.*; **Blood P.**, the Sanguine Partridge, *Ithaginis geoffroyi*; **Cheer P.**, of N. India, *Phasianus wallichii*; **Copper P.**, of Japan = *Sœmmering's P.*; **Eared P.**, of China and Tibet, any species of the genus *Crossoptilon*; **Elliot's P.**, of China, *Phasianus elliotii*; **Firebacked P.**, of the Malay archipelago, etc., *Euplocamus ignitus*; **Gold** or **Golden P.**, of China and Tibet, *Thaumalea picta* or *Chrysolophus pictus*; **Lyre-** or **Lyre-tailed P.**, of Australia = LYRE-BIRD; **Peacock-P.** or **Pea-P.**, any species of *Polyplectron*, akin to *Pavo*; **Reed-P.**, the bearded Titmouse, *Panurus panarmicus*; **Reeves's P.**, of N. China, *Phasianus* or *Syrmaticus reevesi*; **Ring-necked P.**, of China, *Phasianus torquatus*; **Siamese P.**, *Euplocamus prælatus*; **Silver P.**, of China, *Euplocamus nycthemerus*; **Snow P.** = *Eared P.*; **Sœmmering's P.**, of Japan, *Phasianus sœmmeringii*; **Swamp P.**, the Pheasant Coucal of New South Wales, *Centropus phasianus*; **Water P.**, the pheasant-tailed Jacana, *Hydrophasianus chirurgus*.

1819 *Pantologia* s.v. *Phasianus*, *Argus pheasant...Inhabits Chinese Tartary, and is as large as a turkey. 1743 G. EDWARDS *Hist. Birds* 60, I have three Sorts of Chinese Cock Pheasants, and the Hens of two of them. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 716 Two other species of Pheasant have been introduced to the coverts of England, *P. reevesi* from China, remarkable for its very long tail, white with black bars, and the *Copper Pheasant, *P. sœmmeringi*, from Japan. 1796 SIR G. L. STAUNTON *Macartney's Embassy China*, Plates, No. 13 The *Fire-backed Pheasant of Java. 1770 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 97 A *gold pheasant was sold for 20 guineas. 1819 *Pantologia* s.v. *Phasianus*, The *golden pheasant of China, the most beautiful of this genus. 1885 'WANDERER' *Beauteous Terr.* 60 And have we no visions pleasant Of the playful *lyre-tailed pheasant? 1864 JERDON *Birds of India* II. II. 508 Near the Peafowl should be placed the genus *Polyplectron*, or *Pea-pheasants; often called Argus pheasants. 1770 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 98 A *peacock pheasant [was sold] for 40 guineas. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xiv. 137 The species and sub-species of Polyplectron ..so far resemble this bird [peacock] that they are sometimes called peacock-pheasants. 1831-48 *Reed pheasant [see REED *sb.*[1] 14]. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 779 Reed-pheasant is the local name in East Anglia for the unhappily called Bearded Titmouse. 1834 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* II. 34 A second male specimen of the Reeves's Pheasant, *Phasianus reeveratus*, Temm., had also been sent to the Menagerie by John Reeves, Esq. 1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVI. 610/1 The *ring-pheasant (*Ph. torquatus*), characterized by a more or less completed circle of white around the lower portion of the neck. 1819 *Pantologia* s.v. *Phasianus*, *Ringed pheasant. Collar white. 1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVI. 610/1 The gold and *silver pheasants of our aviaries. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 61/2 The rare and elegant 'Sœmmering's Pheasant' a native of Japan. 1847 LICHHARDT *Jrnl.* iii. 60 A Centropus phasianellus (the *Swamp pheasant of Moreton Bay) was shot.

b. Sea Pheasant, † (*a*) the Turbot; (*b*) the Pintail Duck, *Dafila acuta*.

1633 HART *Diet of Diseased* I. xxi. 89 Turbot yeeldeth good and wholesome nourishment..and is called therefore by some The Sea-pheasant. 1674 RAY *Collect. Words, Water Fowl* 96 The Sea Pheasant: *Anas caudacuta*. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 180/1 *Dafila caudacuta*. The Pintail Duck. This is..the Sea Pheasant, or Cracker, of Willughby.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **pheasant-colour, -driving, -mew, -poult, -rearer, -shooting; pheasant-plumed, -tailed** adjs.; **pheasant-cock,** the male pheasant; **pheasant-coucal, -cuckoo** = *Swamp Pheasant* (see 2); **pheasant-duck** = *Sea Pheasant* (*b*) (see 2 b); **pheasant-finch,** *Astrilda undulata*, of Africa; **pheasant-grouse,** ? a species of Sharp-tailed Grouse, *Pediœcetes phasianellus*; **pheasant-hen,** the female pheasant; **pheasant-Malay,** a variety of the domestic fowl; **pheasant-wood** = PARTRIDGE-WOOD 1.

?*c* 1325 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 168 Partrich, fesaunt hen, and *fesant cocke. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 36 Po fesaunt kok, but not po henne. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 852 The Peacocke, and Phesant Cocke, and Gold-Finch-Cocke, have glorious and fine Colours. 1849 D. J. BROWNE *Amer. Poultry Yd.* (1855) 42 The beauty of the breed is with the hens, which are of a *pheasant color in all parts of the body, with a velvety-black neck. 1846 J. L. STOKES *Discov. Australia* I. vi. 125, I enjoyed some very fair sport; especially with the *pheasant-cuckoo. 1892 GREENER *Breech-Loader* 224 *Pheasant-driving is pursued..for the object of obtaining sporting shots. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xiv. 101 The black-cock, capercailzie, *pheasant-grouse..are, as is believed, polygamists. ?*c* 1325 *Fesaunt hen [see *pheasant cock*]. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* x. xlviii. I. 296 The Fesant hens of Colchis. 1849 D. J. BROWNE *Amer. Poultry Yd.* (1855) 28 The cross between the *pheasant-Malay and the Spanish produces a particularly handsome fowl. 1869 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 392 A county..which..has degenerated..into a mere hare-warren and *pheasant-mew. 1849 D. J. BROWNE *Amer. Poultry Yd.* (1855) 41 The dark *pheasant-plumed breed, both of Bantams and common poultry. 1575 E. HAKE *News out of Powles Ch.-yd.* iv. Dijb, Fat *Pheasaunt Powt, and Plouer base for them that after come. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. lix. (1737) 243 Phesants, and Phesant poots. 1819 *Pantologia*, *Pheasant-poults*, young pheasants. 1889 *Cent. Dict.* s.v. *Jacana*, The *pheasant-tailed jacana of India, *Hydrophasianus chirurgus*..has a very long tail. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, *Pheasant-wood*, another name for Partridge-wood.

Pheasant-eye: see PHEASANT'N EYE 3.

Pheasant-eyed (feˈzănt,īˈd), *a.* [Parasynthetic f. *pheasant-eye* + -ED[2].] Marked like the eye of a pheasant: applied to certain flowers.

1733 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Caryophillus*, The Damask Pink,..Pheasant's ey'd Pink. 1754 *Catal. Seeds* in *Fam.*

Rose Kilravock (Spalding Cl.) 428 Annuals to be sowed in the open ground in the spring..Columbine. Sea ragwort. Pheasant-eyed Pink [etc.] 1899 *Daily News* 19 May 5/2 The .pheasant-eyed narcissus.

Pheasantry (fe'zantri). [f. PHEASANT + -RY.] A place where pheasants are reared or kept.

1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6360/2 His Majesty's Pheasantry in Bushy-Park. 1856 W. WHITE *On Foot thro' Tyrol* xiv. 300 There are pleasant woods behind the palace, and a pheasantry.

Pheasant's eye. A name of certain plants: cf. PHEASANT-EYED.

1. The common name of plants of the genus *Adonis*, esp. *A. autumnalis*: = ADONIS 2.

1733 MILLER *Gard. Dict.*, *Adonis*, or *Flos Adonis*, Bird's-Eye, or Pheasant's-Eye. 1854 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* iii. (ed. 4) 209 The pheasant's eye, with its bright scarlet flowers.

2. The common white Narcissus (*N. poeticus*).

1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* May 362/2 The Pheasant's eye (*Narcissus poeticus*). 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Aug. 2/1 The 'pheasant's eye' narcissus grows wild upon these vine-covered hill-sides.

3. (also **pheasant-eye, pheasant's eye pink**): the ring-flowered variety of the Garden Pink (*Dianthus plumarius* var. *annulatus*).

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, App., Pheasant's-eye Pink. 1824 LOUDON *Encycl. Gard.* (ed. 2) 860 The pink is considered .. to have proceeded from *D. deltoides*, and the pheasant-eye pinks from *D. plumarius*. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, Pink, Pheasant's-eye.

Pheasant-shell. A shell of the gastropod genus *Phasianella*, of the Australian seas; named from the brilliantly coloured and polished surface.

Pheeal, variant of PHEAL.

Pheer, variant of FERE *sb.*[1], companion, mate.

Pheering, var. FEERING *vbl. sb.*, marking out of land for ploughing.

1812 SOUTER *Agric. Surv. Banffs* App. 4 (Jam.) There ought to be a small interstice left between the two furrows, to facilitate the next pheering. 1896 J. LUMSDEN *Poems* 23 It stands as plain's a pheerin pole.

Pheese, pheeze, obs. forms of FEEZE *sb.*

Pheidiac, -an: see PHID-.

Pheirs, var. PHAIRS, obs. Sc. f. FARCE *sb.*[2]

† **Pheldifare,** obs or dial. form of FIELDFARE.

1594 BARNFIELD *Affect. Sheph.* ii. x, Pit-falls for the Larke and Pheldifare.

Phellandrene (felæ ndrīn). *Chem.* [f. Bot. L. *Phellandrium* + -ENE.] A terpene occurring in the seeds of the Water Hemlock, *Phellandrium aquaticum*, and other plants.

1893 *Sid. Soc. Lex.*, *Phellandrene*, name given by Pisci to a terpene occurring in Elemi, in the seeds of *Phellandrium aquaticum* [etc.]. 1898 *Rev. Brit. Pharm.* 50.

Phello- (felo), combining form of Gr. φελλός cork. **Phe·lloderm** *Bot.* [Gr. δέρμα skin], a layer of parenchymatous cells containing chlorophyll, formed in the stems of some plants from the inner cells of the phellogen; hence **Phellode·rmal** *a.*, of or pertaining to the phelloderm. **Phe·llogen** *Bot.* [see -GEN], the layer of meristematic cells from which the cork-cells are formed, the cork-cambium; so **Phellogene·tic** *a.*, producing cork, of the nature of phellogen; **Phelloge·nic** *a.*, of the nature of or pertaining to phellogen.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 90-1 In some cases the phellogen of the periderm gives rise not only to cork-cells .. but .. [to] permanent parenchyma cells containing chlorophyll..which Sanio terms the suberous cortical layer (Phelloderm)...In such cases the phellogen lies between the periderm and the phelloderm, the outer of its daughter-cells producing cork cells, the inner phelloderm. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 515 The periderm consists of the phellogenetic meristem [= phellogen], and the tissues..derived from it, which include a..stratum of cork-cells..to which usually, but not always, phellogenic or peridermal parenchyma, the Phelloderm of Sanio, is added. *Ibid.* 549 The number of the phellodermal layers is in most species very small, in comparison with the cork-layers which appear in the same space of time.

Phellopla·stic. [See prec. and PLASTIC.] A cork model or figure; the art of cutting figures or models in cork (also **Phellopla·stics**).

1802 W. TAYLOR *Let.* 26 July in Robberds *Mem.* I. 416 In print, in copper-plate, in painting or in fello-plastic (you have seen the cork-model of Rome). 1843 RICHTER *Levana* 13 An intellectual imitation in cork (a *phelloplastic*, according to Büttiger's retranslation into Greek). 1864 WEBSTER, *Phelloplastics*, the art of forming models in cork.

Phen-, pheno-, formative element in *Chem.*, (for *phæn,o-*) f. Gr. φαινο- shining, φαίν-ειν to bring to light, cause to appear, show; φαίν-εσθαι to come to light, appear. First used by the French chemist Laurent, 1841, in 'hydrate de phényle' and 'acide phénique', names which he applied to the substance subsequently called PHENOL. These names referred to the fact that the substance was a coal-tar product, arising from the manufacture of *illuminating* gas. Hence *phen-*, *pheno-* was gradually used as the basis of the names of all the bodies derived from benzene (i. e. phenyl hydride, which French chemists proposed to call *phène*). See PHENE, PHENIC, PHENOCOLL, PHENOL, PHENOMETHOL, PHENYL; also the following:

Phenacetin (fīnæ·sĭtin), the acetyl derivative of phenetidin, the ethylic ether of paramidophenol, hence called also *para-acet-phenidin*, $C_6H_4{\cdot}OC_2H_5{\cdot}NH(CH_3CO)$; it occurs in white shining crystals, without taste or odour, and is used as an antipyretic. † **Phenamide** (fe·năməid), a synonym of phenylamide or aniline. † **Phena·mylol:** see quot. **Phena·nthraquinone,** a substance, $(C_6H_4{\cdot}CO)_2$, related to phenanthrene, crystallizing in shining orange yellow needles. **Phena·nthrene,** a solid hydrocarbon, $(C_6H_4{\cdot}CH)_2$, prepared from crude anthracene (with which it is isomeric), crystallizing in colourless shining laminæ. **Phe·nazine,** $C_6H_4{\cdot}N_2{\cdot}C_6H_4$, crystallizing in long yellowish needles. **Phe·nazon,** a febrifuge prepared from coal-tar, called also antipyrin. **Phene·tidin,** the ethyl derivative of amidophenol. **Phe·netol,** ethyl phenyl ether, or phenate of ethyl, $C_2H_5{\cdot}OC_6H_5$, a volatile aromatic-smelling liquid; hence *phenetol red* = COCCININ, $C_{14}H_{12}O_3$.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Apr 3/1 The coal-tar 'analgesic'.. *Phenacetin, a white powder, which has direct action on .. neuralgia, and which presumably is a narcotic. 1891 *Lancet* 3 Oct. 771. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 242 The newer analgesics—antipyrin, antifebrin, and phenacetin. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III 570 Phenate of amyl, *Phenamylole. 1881 *Athenæum* 26 Mar 433/1 On the Action of Aldehydes on *Phenanthraquinone in presence of Ammonia. 1882 *Ibid.* 16 Dec. 818/2 A new acid and a new compound, the desoxybenzoin of *phenanthrene. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 751 Some of the synthetic analgesics—*phenazone or phenacetin—are of value. 1865 MANSFIELD *Salts* 377 The probability is enhanced by the production by the same chemist of '*Phenetidine', an epibase containing C_8H_{12} more than Anisidine. 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* vii. (ed 4) 401 The presence of phenetidin may be shown by changing it [the urine] into its diazo compound. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 570 Phenate of ethyl, or *Phenetole.

Phenacite (fe·nəsəit), **-kite** (-kəit). *Min.* [Named, 1833, f. Gr. φένακ, φένακ-α cheat (on account of its having been mistaken for quartz) + -ITE [1].] A silicate of glucinum, occurring in quartz-like transparent or translucent crystals, colourless, wine-yellow, or brown.

1834 *Phil. Mag.* Ser. iii. V. 102 Phenakite, a new mineral from the Ural. 1861 H. W. BRISTOW *Gloss. Min.* 282 Phenacite transparent to opaque. 1879 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) III. 304 The precious stones in the 'Iron Pen' are a white Phenacite from Siberia a yellow zircon from Ceylon, and a red Tourmaline from Maine 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 89/2 The rare mineral phenakite sometimes used as a gem.

Phenakism (fe·nākiz'm). *rare.* [ad. Gr. φενακισμός deception, f. φενακίζειν: see next.] Deception, cheating, trickery; equivocation.

1818-60 WHATELY *Commpl. Bk.* (1864) 135 At least they regard phenakism as a peccadillo. *Ibid.* 170 Who avow and openly defend the system of what is called, in modern phraseology, phenakism, double-doctrine, economy, or reserve.

Phenakistoscope (fenakı·stŏskoup). [mod. f. Gr. φενακιστ-ής cheat, impostor, f. φενακίζ-ειν to cheat, trick + -SCOPE.] A scientific toy, consisting of a disk with figures upon it arranged radially, representing a moving object in successive positions; on turning it round rapidly, and viewing the figures through a fixed slit (or their reflexions in a mirror through radial slits in the disk itself), the persistence of the successive visual images produces the impression of actual motion.

1834 *Edin. Rev.* LIX. 160 The ingenious improver of that beautiful instrument called the Phenakistoscope. 1838 BREWSTER in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVI 512/2 The phenakistoscope..was, we believe originally invented by Dr. Roget, and improved by M. Plateau, at Brussels, and Mr. Faraday. 1882 *Life J. C. Maxwell* ii. 36 A scientific toy..called by the names phenakistoscope, stroboscope or magic disc.

Phenate: see under PHENIC.

† **Phene** (fīn). *Chem. Obs.* [a. F. *phène*: see PHEN-.] An early name proposed for BENZENE. So **Phe·nene,** in same sense; **Phe·nenyl,** the radical C_6H_5 of phenylene compounds.

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 564 Benzole; Benzine, or Phene 1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 45 Here, we have the series of aromatic hydrocarbons.—C_6H_6 Phenene, C_7H_8 Benzoene. *Ibid.* 94 Both phenene C_6H_6, and phenol or carbolic acid C_6H_6O, are producible by transmitting the vapour of alcohol or fusel oil through red-hot tubes.

Phenetidin, Phenetol: see PHEN-.

Phengite (fe·ndʒəit). *Min.* Also 8 **fengite**; and in Gr.-L. form **phengites** (fendʒəai·tiz), also corruptly **fingites.** [ad. L. *phengītēs*, a. Gr. φεγγίτης phengite, selenite, or crystallized gypsum, f. φέγγο-ς light, lustre, moonlight: see -ITE [1] 2 b.]

1. A transparent or translucent kind of stone known to the ancients; 'probably crystallized gypsum or modern selenite' (Dana *Min* (1868) 640).

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXVI. xxii. II. 592 In which regard (for that it is so resplendent) it hath found a name to be called Phengites: of this stone the said Emperour [Nero] caused the Temple of Fortune to be built called Scia. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 103 Fingites, is of a white Colour, hard as Marble, and transparent like Alabaster. 1776 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Greece* lxiii, The gallery is illuminated with pieces of the transparent marble called Phengites, fixed in the wall in square compartments, and shedding a yellow light. 1828 WEBSTER, *Phengite*, a beautiful species of alabaster, superior in brightness to most marbles.

2. A modern name for muscovite, a strongly doubly-refractive species of mica.

1868 DANA *Min.* Index, Phengite, 309. [*Ibid.* 309 Muscovite. Common Mica; Potash Mica..Phengit *v. Kob.* Taf, 62, 1853.] 1882 OGILVIE, *Phengite*, same as *Muscovite*.

Phenic (fī·nik, fe·nik), *a. Chem.* [f. PHENE + -IC; in F. *phénique* (Laurent 1841).] Pertaining or related to phenyl or to benzene; = PHENYLIC. *Phenic acid*, another name of PHENOL or carbolic acid. Its salts are **Phe·nates.**

1852 *Chemical Gaz.* X. 136 St. Evre suspected a connexion between his acid and phenic acid (phenole, phenylous acid), $C^{12}H^{10}O^4$. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 564 Benzole..belongs to a group called the phenic series. *Ibid.* 570 Phenic, or carbolic acid. Phenate of methyl, or anisole. 1866 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* xxxix. 336 Phenol..dissolves in the alkalies, forming a phenate. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 354 It is the first of the Phenic series. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 96/1 Phenate of Soda solution. An antiseptic application for burns, scalds, &c.

Phenicine, -in (fe·nisəin, -in). *Chem.* [Etymologically *phœnicin(e*, f. Gr. φοῖνιξ a purple-red, purple, or crimson, lit. a Phœnician (in reference to Tyrian purple) + -IN.] A colouring matter produced by the action of nitro-sulphuric acid on phenylic alcohol; indigo carmine.

1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. x. 282 From the property, possessed by this substance, of becoming purple coloured on the addition of certain salts, Mr. Crum terms it phenecin. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 379 Acids have no effect in preventing the precipitation of phenicin by salts. 1866-77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 388 Phenicine dyes silk and wool without the intervention of a mordant.

Phenix, variant of PHŒNIX.

Phennig, -ing, obs. forms of PFENNIG.

Pheno-, formative element: see PHEN-.

Phenocoll (fī·nokɒl). *Chem.* [f. PHENO- + ending of GLYCOCOLL.] A derivative of phenacetin (= *amido-aceto-para-phenetidin*; in pharmacy, applied to the hydrochloride, as a febrifuge.

1891 *Lancet* 9 May 1060/2 A new antipyretic, hydrochlorate of phenocoll, a white crystalline powder which is readily soluble in water. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* vi. 121 I have never seen benefit in any way approaching that of quinine from phenocol, parthenium, ..or any of the many drugs..recommended in malaria

Phenocryst (fī·nŏkrist). [ad. mod F. *phénocryste*, irreg. f. Gr. φαίνειν to show + κρύστ(αλλος crystal.] Each of the large or conspicuous crystals in a porphyritic rock.

1893 GEIKIE *Textbk Geol.* ii. (ed. 3) 155 Two phases of consolidation to be observed, the first (porphyritic) marked by the formation of large crystals (phenocrysts) which were often broken and corroded by mechanical and chemical action. 1903 H. B GOPLY in *Daily Chron.* 7 Nov. 3/3 The pyroxene phenocrysts usually are represented by separate crystals of the monoclinic as well as the rhombic type.

Phenogam, etc., variants of PHÆNOGAM, etc.

Phenol (fī·nɒl). *Chem.* [f. Gr. φαινο- (see PHEN-) + -OL 1 (= alcohol).] A hydroxyl derivative of benzene, $C_6H_5(OH)$, commonly known as CARBOLIC *acid*, q. v. (also *phenic* or *phenylic acid*, *phenyl hydrate*).

1852 [see PHENIC]. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem* III. 568 Phenic, or Carbolic Acid Phenole is the most abundant acid product of the distillation of pit-coal. 1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 173 Castoreum..contains phenol, or coal-tar kreosote. 1878 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 338 If one atom of hydrogen [in benzene] be replaced by hydroxyl an alcohol-like substance termed phenol is obtained. *Ibid.* 311 Phenol is sometimes called phenyl alcohol, but it differs from a true alcohol in several respects; it is not readily oxidized and yields neither an aldehyde, a ketone, nor an acid. 1890 *Nature* 4 Sept, The important and universally-known antiseptic and disinfectant, carbolic acid, or phenol

b In pl. **phenols,** the hydroxyl derivatives of the aromatic or benzene series of hydrocarbons; also, applied to derivatives of phenol, in which one or more of the hydrogen atoms are replaced by other radicals, the names of which are usually prefixed; e. g. *bromophenols* or *bromophenic acids* (C_6H_4BrO, etc.), *chlorophenols*, *iodophenols*, *nitrophenols* ($C_6H_5(NO_2)O$, etc.), *diazo-nitrophenols* ($C_6H_3N_3O_3$), etc.

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 568 The so-called phenols or alcohols derived from hydrocarbons of the benzene series by the displacement of an atom of hydrogen in the C_6 group by the group OH. 1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 12) II. 477 These latter compounds, including the hydroxyl-derivatives of benzene, are called Phenols. *Ibid.* 478 Monatomic Phenols. .. The phenols exhibit acid as well as alcoholic characters *Ibid.* 488 Eight-carbon Phenols.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II 948 An antidote to phenol poisoning. *Ibid.* IV. 33 Phenol compounds. 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* vi. (ed. 4) 240 When the volatile fatty acids and phenol group have passed over in the process of distillation. *Ibid.* vii. 346 A considerable portion of phenol-forming substance.

d. In comb. with other chemical terms, denominating substances containing or derived from phenol, as *phenol-sulphuric* acid, $C_6H_5{\cdot}SO_4$, *phenol-sulphate* of potassium, $C_6H_5{\cdot}K{\cdot}SO_4$, *phenol-sulphonic* acid, $C_6H_4{\cdot}SO_3{\cdot}OH$, etc., *phenol-phthalein*, phenol combined with phthalein, forming a white or yellowish-white crystalline powder, or triclinic crystals, $C_6H_4{\cdot}(CO{-}C_6H_4{-}OH)_2$.

1875 WATTS *Dict Chem.* VII. 977 Phenol-phthalein. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 356 Dry powder of phenol-sodium. 1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 237 Phenol-sulphuric acid. 1881 *Med. Temp. Jrnl* XLVI. 99 Phenol naphthaline changed color both with acids and alkalies. 1893 *Photogr. Ann.* 287 For testing the alkalinity of sulphites. The best [indicator] is phenol-phthalein in alcoholic solution.

Phenolic (fēnŏ'lĭk), *a. Chem.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of the nature of, or belonging to, phenol; carbolic.

1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI 916 Phenolic ethers. 1880 FRISWELL in *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* 16 Apr. 446 A naphthol was substituted for the phenolic or amido portion of the molecule. 1898 *Naturalist* 183 Antiseptic tannic and phenolic bodies.

Phenological (fēnŏ-ŏ'lŏjĭkăl), *a.* Also **phæn-**. [f. *pheno-* (in *phenomenon*) + *-logical* (in *meteorological*, etc.): rendering Ger. *phänologisch*, used by Dr. C. Fritsch *in Jahrb. d. k. k. Central-Anstalt für Meteorologie*, 1853, Vienna 1858.]

Of or pertaining to phenology or to the objects of its study. So **Phenology** (fēnŏ'lŏdzi), the study of the times of recurring natural phenomena (see quot. 1884), esp. in relation to climatic conditions; **Pheno·logist**, one who studies phenology.

1875 (*title*) Instructions for the Observation of Phenological Phenomena, published by the Council of the Meteorological Society. 1883 *Nature* 4 Jan. 234/2 The most important feature of the phenological year was the mild winter. 1884 *Ibid.* 9 Oct. 558/2 Phenology, the observation of the first flowering and fruiting of plants, the foliation and defoliation of trees, the arrival, nesting, and departure of birds, and such like, has attracted the attention of naturalists from time to time for nearly 150 years. 1894 *Naturalist* 241 Phenological notes and statistical tables of rainfall and temperature. 1897 WILLIS *Flower. Pl.* I. 155 The study of the periodic phenomena of vegetation..is termed *phænology*.

† **Phe·nomen, -mene.** *Obs. rare.* Anglicized form of PHENOMENON [= F. *phénomène*].

1614 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xxxi. § 2. 271, I apply them to the seuerall Phoenomens which Mr. Hall shewed me. 1652 H. L'ESTRANGE *Amer. no Jewes* 44 These fancies and phenomenes in their braine.

Phenomenal (fēnŏ'mĕnăl), *a.* (*sb*) Also **phæn-**. [f. PHENOMEN-ON + -AL: so mod.F. *phénoménal* (1875 in Littré).]

1. Of the nature of a phenomenon; consisting of phenomena; cognizable by the senses, or in the way of immediate experience; apparent, sensible, perceptible. (Opposed to *real absolute*, etc., and in Philosophy to *noumenal*.) Also *absol.*, *the phenomenal*, that which is cognizable by the senses.

1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 205 The Mosaic narrative thus interpreted gives a just and faithful exposition of the birth and parentage and successive movements of phenomenal sin (*peccatum phænomenon*; *crimen primarium et commune*). 1836 EMERSON *Nature, Idealism* Wks (Bohn) II 165 Seen in the light of thought, the world always is phenomenal. 1843 MILL *Logic* I. iii. § 7 All that we know is therefore phænomenal—phænomenal of the unknown. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Phil.* (1867) II. 534 If a path of transit from the phenomenal to the noumenal world could be found..should we not then be quickly in possession of the truth? 1865 J. GROTE *Explor. Philos.* I. i, The ideal is the subjective, the phenomenal the objective. 1874 SIDGWICK *Meth. Ethics* II. iii. 120 The Phenomenal is the Real: there is no other real that we can distinguish from it. 1881 [see PHENOMENALIZATION]. 1884 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* 1892) 3 When the positivist demands acceptance of the phenomenal as the ultimate, the position is felt to be inadmissible.

b. Of, relating to, or concerned with phenomena, esp with the phenomena of any science.

1840 WHEWELL *Philos. Induct. Sc.* x. ii. § 4. II. 103 Descriptive or Phenomenal geology *Ibid.* § 7 109 We must have a Phenomenal science preparatory to each Ætiological one. 1888 A. J. BALFOUR in *Pall Mall G.* 2 Oct 1/2 The belief in a future state is one of the most striking differences between phenomenal and supernatural religion.

c. as *sb. pl.* Things of the nature of phenomena.

1878 G. D. BOARDMAN *Creative Week* 209 (Cent) In the matter of elementals, the new earth will be identical with the old; in the matter of phenomenals, the new earth will be different from the old

2. Of the nature of a remarkable phenomenon (PHENOMENON 3); very notable or remarkable, extraordinary, exceptional; 'prodigious'.

a 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* 1 (1874) 23 To afford a glimpse of the phenomenal fact that the bosom of the Church was indeed for a time the refuge of this shorn lamb [Cecco]. 1862 B. TAYLOR *Home & Abr* Ser. II. ii. ix. 190 Others have been found, showing that the tree is not phenomenal in its appearance 1882 *Athenæum* 7 Jan. 19/2 The success of Miss Kate Greenaway's 'Birthday Book' was phenomenal.

Pheno·menali·sm. [f. prec. + -ISM.]

a. That manner of thinking which considers things from the point of view of phenomena only. b. The metaphysical doctrine that phenomena are the only objects of knowledge, or the only realities; externalism.

1865 J. GROTE *Explor. Philos* I. i, I shall call then by the name of 'phenomenalism' that notion of the various objects of knowledge which go to make up the universe which belongs to the point of view of physical science. 1865 *Reader* 8 July 29 It seems..to have no clear superiority over the law of gravity, or any other generalization of phenomenalism. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. ix. 402 Kant's Phenomenalism...The doctrine that the objects of our knowledge are merely phenomenal.

So **Pheno·menalist**, one who holds or advocates phenomenalism; hence **Phenomenali·stic** *a.*

1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* I ii. II. § 1. 83 We must conclude that both the materialist and phenomenalist are wrong. 1880 T. C. MURRAY *Orig. & Growth Ps.* ix. 285 He [G. H. Lewis] differs from the modern phenomenalist alone in his result. 1865 J. GROTE *Explor. Philos.* I. 92 A view more or less phenomenalistic is natural from the first to our manner of existence here

Phenomena·lity. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ITY.] The quality of being phenomenal; something that is phenomenal, a phenomenon.

1882 J. B STALLO *Concepts & The. Mod. Physics* 201 Phenomenalities are the deliverances of sense 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 380 With respect to the Phenomenality of Space, I have argued that the appearance both of Space itself and of the changes which take place in it, is to be referred to real events which do not take place in Space.

Pheno·menalize, *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To render phenomenal; to conceive or represent as phenomenal. Hence **Pheno·menaliza·tion,** the action of phenomenalizing.

1870 J. C. SIMON in *Contemp. Rev.* XIII 405 This doctrine [of Hegel] that the Whole of Being is phenomenal—consisting of the process which we commonly call Thought or Thinking, and which we may call Phenomenalization. 1881 FRASER *Berkeley* 73 Phenomenalisation not being possible in the absence of sense conscious spirits, the world, it is argued, could not have existed before man..., if its reality is only phenomenal. *Ibid.* 112 Berkeley phenomenalises finite things, but not finite persons.

Phenomenally (fēnŏ'menăli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a phenomenal manner or degree. a. In relation to phenomena. b. Extraordinarily, notably, surprisingly.

1826-7 DE QUINCEY *Lessing* Wks. 1859 XIII. 291 Fixed bodies..or individual things he [Homer] paints only phenomenally, or through their participation in these fluent actions 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 15 Mar. 5/4 Describing the weather as phenomenally severe for the season.

Phenomene: see PHENOMEN.

† **Phenome·nic,** *a. Obs rare.* Also **phæn-**. [f. PHENOMEN-ON + -IC.] Of the nature of a phenomenon: = PHENOMENAL 1. So † **Phenome·nical** *a. Obs.*, relating to phenomena: = PHENOMENAL 1 b.

1851 *Fraser's Mag* XLIII. 497 The 'palpable' is not the 'real', but the 'actual',—the 'phænomenic', if you must needs have a big, vague Latin or Greek word for it 1858 W. R. PIRIE *Inquiry Hum. Mind* IX 5 4 The mind in sleep being directed rather to its phenomenical states..than to its own subjective existence.

Phenomenism (fēnŏ'ménĭz'm). *Philos.* Also **phæn-**. [f. PHENOMEN-ON + -ISM.] = PHENOMENALISM b. So **Pheno·menist,** a holder or advocate of phenomenism; hence **Phenomeni·stic** *a.*

1830 J DOUGLAS *Errors Relig.* 231 His philosophy was still phenomenism. 1852 BP. FORBES *Nicene Cr.* 107 Some have maintained a pure idealism, others a pure materialism, and a third party pure phænomenism. 1865 J. GROTE *Explor. Philos* I. 152 The notion of an unknowable noumenism with which phænomenism is contrasted. 1871 W. G. WARD *Ess. Philos Theism* (1884) I. 1 English philosophers ..may be divided into two sharply contrasted classes, whom we may call objectivists and phenomenists respectively. 1893 W WARD *W. G. Ward & Cath. Revival* 328 We would thus address some phenomenistic opponent.

Pheno·menize, *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To make phenomenal or apparent to the senses or mind; to treat as a phenomenon.

1860 J. YOUNG *Prov Reason* 33 The ego of consciousness is only the manifested, the phenomenized ego. *Ibid.* 245 Phenomena are phenomena of something actual behind them, which they phenomenize, and thereby reveal.

Phenomenology (fēnŏmĕnŏ'lŏdzi). [f. PHENOMENON + -LOGY.] a. The science of phenomena as distinct from that of being (ontology). b. That division of any science which describes and classifies its phenomena.

1797 J. ROBISON in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Philosophy* § 47 This part of philosophy may be called Phenomenology. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* vii. (1877) 121 If we consider the mind merely with the view of observing and generalising the various phænomena it reveals we have one..department of mental science; and this we call the phænomenology of the mind...; we might call it phænomenal psychology 1840 WHEWELL *Philos. Induct. Sci.* x ii. (1847) II. 464 Each Paleteiological Science, when complete, must possess three members: the Phenomenology, the Ætiology, and the Theory. 1875 MANSEL *Gnostic Heresies* i. 3 Between the real and the apparent, between ontology and phenomenology.

Hence **Pheno·menolo·gical** *a.*, of or pertaining to phenomenology.

1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 76 Phenomenological, as opposed to ontological. 1891 tr. *De La Saussaye's Man. Sc. Relig.* I. 8 We proceed to treat the phenomenological facts.

Phenomenon (fēnŏ'mĕnŏn). Pl -a. Forms: *Sing.* 7 **phain-**, 7-9 **phæn-**, 7- **phenomenon**; (*β. erron.* 8-9 **-omena**). *Pl. a.* 7- **-omena**; *β.* 7-9 **-omenons**; *γ. erron.* 7-8 **-omenas** (-a's). [a. L. (post-cl.) *phænomenon*, pl. *-a*, a. Gr. φαινόμενον, pl. *-μενα* (absol. use of pr. pple. passive of φαίνειν to show, pass. to be seen, to appear) appearing, apparent (to the senses or mind), hence τά φαινόμενα things that appear, appearances, phenomena. Cf. F. *phénomène* (1570 in Hatz.-Darm.), It., Sp. *fenomeno*, Pg. *phenomeno*; Ger. *phänomen*.]

1. In scientific and general use: A thing that appears, or is perceived or observed; an individual fact, occurrence, or change as perceived by any of the senses, or by the mind: applied chiefly to a fact or occurrence, the cause or explanation of which is in question.

a 1639 WOTTON *Life Dk. Buckhm.* in *Relig.* (1651) 102 Somwhat I must note in this strange Phainomenon. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 203 The most considerable phænomenon belonging to terrestrial bodies is the general action of gravitation. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. ii. (1840) 45 Observing an unusual and surprising phenomenon, viz. a star at Noonday, moving in a particular orbit. 1785 REID *Intell. Powers* 618 That every phenomenon must have a cause, was always taken for granted. 1816 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II. 63 Any phenomenon, the beginning or end of which is seen at the same instant by observers under different meridians, affords the means of determining the difference of longitude. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 75 Every one is familiar with the common phenomenon of a piece of metal being eaten away by rust.

β. (*erron.*) 1576 FLEMING *Hist Orphans* IV. 79 The landlady being so strange a phænomena as to be Conscientious. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 285 A phenomena of pregnant importance.

b. Plural.

a. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. ix. § 1 It is not repugnant to any of the *phænomena*. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. v, Those more large Phænomena of Day and Night, Winter and Summer. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* iii. 104 The shifting phenomena of sensation.

β. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard* 55 The efficient Cause of the several Phænomenons 1708 *Brit Apollo* No. 102. 2/1 The two Phænomenons, which you question. 1735 JOHNSON tr. *Lobo's Voy Abyssinia* x. 105 How many empty Hypotheses and idle Reasonings, the Phænomenons of the River [Nile] have put Mankind to the expence of. 1865 [see a].

γ. (*erron.*) 1635 (*title*) Atlas Cælestis, Containing the Systems and Theoryes of the Planets, and other Phenomenas of the Heavens. 1685 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat.* 17 In the Ascension of Water in Pumps, and in other Phænomena's of that kind 1751 *Guide to Stage* 29 Phenomena's which have appear'd nowhere but upon our theatres. 1767 MRS. S. PENNINGTON *Lett.* III 13 All the phenomina of Nature.

† c. Phr. *To save* (or *salve*) *the phenomena* (tr. Gr. σώζειν τὰ φαινόμενα): to reconcile the observed and admitted facts with some theory or doctrine with which they appear to disagree. *To solve a phenomenon*: to explain or account for an observed fact (so *solution of a phenomenon*). *Obs.*

1625 BACON *Ess., Superstition* (Arb.) 345 Like Astronomers, which did feigne Eccentricks and Epicycles, and such Engines of Orbs, to save the Phenomena; though they knew, there were no such Things. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* I. i, To save the phenomenon of our Saviours answer to the Pharises. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. Conceits of eminent use to salve magnetical Phenomena's. 1662 STILLINGFL *Orig. Sacr.* III. i. § 9 To solve the Phænomena of nature. 1681 NEVILE *Plato Rediv.* 214 The Phenomena of Government cannot be salved. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* ix. (1709) 115 An original solution of this phænomenon. 1748 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) II 134 The solution of their phænomenon is obvious.

2. In philosophical use: That of which the senses or the mind directly takes note; an immediate object of perception (as distinguished from substance, or a thing in itself). Opposed to NOUMENON.)

1788 REID *Active Powers* I. vi. 43-7. 1836 EMERSON *Nature, Idealism* Wks (Bohn) II. 160 It is the uniform effect of culture in the human mind, to lead us to regard nature as phenomenon, not as substance. 1877 E. R CONDER *Bas. Faith* iv. 184 Self, therefore, is not a phenomenon, nor yet a bundle of phenomena. 1895 HUXLEY in *19th Cent.* Mar. 536 The doctrine that the subject-matter of knowledge is limited to phenomena, is common to all I have mentioned [Hume, Berkeley, Locke]. 1895 A. J. BALFOUR *Found. Belief* (ed. 2) 7 Its leading doctrines are that we may know 'phenomena' and the laws by which they are connected, but nothing more [etc.].

3. Something very notable or extraordinary; a highly exceptional or unaccountable fact or occurrence; *colloq.* a thing, person, or animal remarkable for some unusual quality; a prodigy.

1772 *Junius Lett* lvii. (1772) II 257 From whatever origin your influence in this country arises, it is a phænomenon in the history of human virtue. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 605 Here, such occurrences are considered as phenomena. 1803 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp* (1837) II. 411 In short, the only conclusion to be drawn..is, that, the British Government in India is a phenomenon. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxiii, 'This, Sir', said Mr Vincent Crummles, bringing the maiden forward, 'this is the infant phenomenon—Miss Ninetta Crummles'. 1865 *Cornh Mag.* May 631 People do not usually feel the same affection for phenomenons, however curious, that they do for perfectly commonplace human creatures. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* (1884) App. I. iii. § 8 *note*, The perversion of this word 'phenomenon' into the sense of 'prodigy'. Even educated people may be found speaking of a remarkable occurrence as 'Quite a phenomenon'.

† 4. That which appears or seems to a person to be the correct view; one's (own) notion, opinion, or theory. *Obs. rare.*

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iii. 21 Self love produceth in us al a fond conceit of and regard unto our own phænomena and principles. *Ibid.* 22 Dogmatising opiniatretie, which makes men to abandon Truth for the preservation of their own Phænomena.

† **Pheno·menous,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. prec. + -OUS.] = PHENOMENAL 2.

1754 FIELDING *J. Wild* II. xii, To account for many occurrences of the phænomenous kind.

† **Phenome·thol.** *Chem.* [f. PHENO- + METH(YL + -OL 1.] An obs. name of ANISOL.

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 492 If anisic acid be distilled with an excess of caustic baryta, it yields a compound termed *anisole*, or *phenomethole*.

Phenose (fī·nōōz). *Chem.* [f. PHEN- + -OSE².] A sweetish amorphous deliquescent compound formed by the action of hypochlorous acid on benzene, and having the general formula $C_6H_{12}O_6$ of the carbohydrates.

1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 402 Phenose, as this body is termed, is not fermentible, but if its production, be hereafterwards confirmed, it is of the greater importance, since it directly connects the so-called carbohydrates with the benzene series and with the fatty acid series. 1892 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem.* III. 838 Phenose $C_6H_{12}O_6$. Formed by the action of aqueous ClOH on benzene in the dark, ..also by the electrolysis of toluene mixed with alcohol and dilute H_2SO_4.

Phenozygous, variant of PHÆNOZYGOUS.

Phenyl (fī·nil, fe·nil). *Chem.* [f. PHEN- + -YL, lit. 'radical of benzene (*phene*)'.]

1. The monovalent organic radical C_6H_5 (also symbolized Ph), which exists in the free state as DIPHENYL, H_5C_6–C_6H_5, and enters as a radical into benzene (*phenyl hydride*), phenol (*phenyl hydroxyl*), aniline (*phenylamine*), and a very extensive series of organic compounds.

1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* viii. (ed. 2) 238 A compound radical called phenyle, a name given by Laurent to the supposed base of the volatile liquid, obtained by compressing oil gas, which was first examined by Faraday, and denominated by him benzole. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 563 Compounds .. have been formed, which appear to contain oxide of phenyl in combination with acids. 1862 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med.* 441 On some applications of Carbolic Acid or Oxide of Phenyle. 1880 CLEMINSHAW *Wurtz' Atom. The.* 220 Phenyl .. wants but one atom of hydrogen to become benzene.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *phenyl acetate, carbonate, cyanide, ether, ketones, oxide, phosphate, sulphide*; *phenyl compounds, derivatives*, etc.; **phenyl-blue**, dimethyl amido-phenylimide of quinone; **phenyl-brown**, a colouring matter, possessing explosive properties.

1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 123 This relationship of salicic and phenyl compounds. 1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 918 Phenyl carbonate. .. Phenyl phosphates [etc.]. 1875 *Ibid.* VII. 945 The explosive character of the phenyl-brown is.. due to the dinitrophenol. 1879 CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* vii. (ed. 4) 400 The exhibition of salol (phenyl-æther of salicylic acid).

b. Freely combined (hyphened or written connectedly) with other chemical terms, denominating compounds into which phenyl enters as a radical, often replacing hydrogen or other monovalent element or group; such are, e. g.

Phenyl·ace·tamide = ACETANILIDE. **Phenyl·ace·tic** *a.*: see quot. 1877. **Phenyl-ace·tylene**: see quot. 1872. **Phenyl·gly·col**, a diatomic alcohol, C_6H_5·CHOH.CH_2OH. **Phenyl·hydra·zine**, see quot. 1902. **Phenyl·sulphu·ric** *a.*, sulpho-carbolic: see quot. 1880.

1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 418 *Phenyl-acetamide or Acetanilide..Produced by the action of aniline upon acetic anhydride or chloride of acetyl. 1895-8 FAGGE & PYE-SMITH *Princ. Med* (ed. 2) I. 205 Antifebrin (.. phenyl-acetamide) is said to be more useful, more agreeable, and more safe than any. 1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 12) II. 528 Alpha-toluic or *phenyl-acetic acid, C_6H_5·CH_2·CO_2H. 1885 KIRKIN *Micro-Organisms* 73 Antiseptics, such as carbolic acid .strong solutions of phenyl propionic acid and phenylacetic acid. 1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 920 *Phenylacetylene. Syn. with Acetenyl-benzene. 1885 REMSEN *Org. Chem.* (1888) p. ix, Phenyl-acetylene and Derivatives. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III 213 The property of *phenylhydrazin to form with grape-sugar a characteristic crystalline compound called phenyl-glucosagon. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVI. 721/2 E. Fischer [in] 1884, made the all-important discovery of phenylhydrazine, C_6H_5·NH.NH_2 or Ph.NH.NH_2. 1880 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* 177 Sulphocarbolic or *phenylsulphuric acid is formed by the direct union of pure carbolic acid with sulphuric acid.

Hence **Phenyla·mic** *a.* = ANILIC. **Phe·nylami·de** = ANILIDE. **Phe·nylami·ne**, the systematic name of ANILINE (*monophenylamine*), NH_2·C_6H_5, and of a large series of compounds of the same type, 'organic bases derived from ammonia by the substitution of one or more atoms of phenyl for an equivalent quantity of hydrogen' (Watts); e. g. *diphenylamine*, $NH(C_6H_5)_2$, *triphenylamine*, $N(C_6H_5)_3$; so *azophenylamine*, NH_2·C_6H_2N, *bromophenylamine*, NH_2·C_6H_4Br, *chloro-, iodo-, nitrophenylamine*, etc. **Phe·nylate**, a salt of phenylic acid. **Phe·nylene**, the hydrocarbon C_6H_4; hence *phenylene-diamine*, $C_6H_4(NH_2)_2$; etc. †**Phenylia**, obs. synonym of *phenylamine* (aniline). **Phenylic** (fī·nilik) *a.*, of or derived from phenyl; *phenylic acid, alcohol*, other names for Phenol or Carbolic acid; also formerly called **Phe·nylous** *acid*. **Phe·nylimi·de** (IMIDE): see quot. 1866. **Phenylu·rea** = CARBANILAMIDE.

1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 419 **Phenylamic acids.* Anilic acids. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 255 Aniline, Kyanol, *Phenylamide, Phenylia, Crystalline, or Benzidam ($C_{12}H_7N$)..This remarkable base may be prepared from several sources, and by a variety of reactions. 1866 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* xxxix. 338 Aniline has been called *Phenylamine..but it cannot be prepared like an amine. 1880 FRISWELL in *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* 16 Apr. 442/1 The earliest violets obtained by artificial means were those produced by the action of pure aniline, or phenylamine, on roseine. 1880 *Athenæum* 27 Nov. 713/1 The authors..have thus prepared aluminic methylate,..*phenylate, &c. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 480 *Phenylene. C_6H_4. A liquid having this composition and boiling at 91° was found by Church among the products of the distillation of phenylic chloride with sodium-amalgam. 1876 *Athenæum* 16 Dec. 806/1 'Phenylene-diamine' obtained from dinitro-benzene by the action of reducing agents. 1857 *Phenylia [see *phenylamide*]. 1858 THUDICHUM *Urine* 339 *Phenylic acid was discovered, by Runge, in tar obtained by the distillation of coal. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 944 Carbolic acid is obtained from phenic acid or phenylic alcohol, a product of coal-tar distillation. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 419 *Phenylimides or Anils, tertiary monamides..which..may be regarded as aniline in which 2 atoms of H[ydrogen] are replaced by a diatomic radicle: e.g. C_6H_5·$(C_7H_4O_2)'$·N, phenyl-succinimide. 1852 *Phenylous acid [see PHENIC]. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 616 *Phenyl-urea (carbanilamide).

Pheon (fī·ŏn). Also 5 **feon**. [Origin unknown. Identity has been suggested with OF. *foine, foene*, mod.F. *fouine*, a pitchfork, or trident for catching fish, etc., the regular Eng. repr. of which is FOIN; but the *pheon* is never a fork, and the *fouine* is not essentially barbed.]

1. *Her.* 'A charge representing a broad barbed arrow, or head of a javelin' (Fairholt). Either identical with the figure called the broad arrow, or differing only in being engrailed on the inner edge.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* B v, Feons be calde in armys brode arow hedys. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 175 A Pheon Azure, whiche signifieth the hedd of a Darte. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* iv. xiv. (1611) 228 The pheon is the head of an instrument of the missile sort which we call a dart. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* ix. 49 Unless the contrary be specified, the point of the Pheon is blazoned to the base.

2. As the name of an actual weapon: see quots.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Job Triumph.* iv. 599 Canst thou his Skin with barbed pheons pierce? [1860 FAIRHOLT *Costume in Eng.* (ed. 2) Gloss., *Pheon*, a barbed javelin, carried by sergeants-at-arms in the king's presence as early as Richard I's time.]

Phere, var. FERE *sb.*¹ companion, *sb.*² company.

Pherecratean (fe·rĭkrătī·ăn), *a.* (*sb.*) *Gr.* and *Lat Pros.* [f. L. *Pherecratius*, a. Gr. φερεκράτειος (f. Φερεκράτης name of a Greek poet) + -AN.] Name of a logaœdic metre or verse consisting of three feet, normally a spondee, dactyl, and spondee (or trochee), but admitting of some variations. Also called **Pherecratian** (-krē·ʃĭăn), **Pherecratic** (-kræ·tik).

1788 LEMPRIÈRE *Classical Dict.* (1826) 511/1 He [Pherecrates] invented a sort of verse, which from him has been called *Pherecratian*. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed 3) XIV. 456/2 Pherecrates .. was author of a kind of verse called, from his own name, *Pherecratick* ..This verse of Horace (*Quamvis pontica pinus*) is a Pherecratick verse. 1861 HADLEY *Greek Gram.* § 921 Pherecratean verses are sometimes combined in systems: but much more frequent are Glyconic systems closing with a Pherecratean.

†**Phe·retrer**, obs. form of FERETRAR.

1555 W. WATKEMAN *Fardle Facions* i. v. 77 Certaine Pheretrers, whose facultie it is to sette for the burialles.

†**Phese**, obs. form of FEEZE *v.*

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* ii. iii. 215 And a be proud with me, ile phese his pride.

Phesike, obs. form of PHYSIC.

Phesycion, Phetonesse, Pheuterer, obs. ff. PHYSICIAN, PYTHONESS, FEWTERER.

Phew (fiū, fiu), *int.* (*v.*, *sb.*) Also 7 (**pheut**), **pfew**, 8 **phu**, 9 **phugh**: see also PHO, PHOO. [Representing the action of puffing or blowing away with the lips.] A vocal gesture expressing impatience, disgust, discomfort, or weariness.

1604 MARSTON & WEBSTER *Malcontent* i. iv, Pheut, I'll not shrink. 1633 FORD *Love's Sacr.* iv. i, Phew, sir, do not stand upon that. 1727 VANBR. & CIB. *Journ Lond.* i. i, Phu! a fig for his money. 1856 BOKER *Poems* (1857) II. 113 As for your share,—phew! 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* i, Phew-ew! Jermyn manages the estate badly, then. 1892 H. HUTCHINSON *Fairw. Isl.* 16 'Phugh! and isn't it hot?'

b. (*nonce-uses*) as *vb. intr.* to utter the exclamation 'phew!'; as *sb.* an utterance of this.

1858 FARRAR *Eric* ii. ii, Eric only 'phewed' again two or three times, and thought of Montagu. 1904 ADA CAMBRIDGE *Sisters* 70 Soon Rose heard sighs and phews, and sudden rustlings and slappings.

Phi-: see PHY-.

Phial (fai·ăl), *sb.* Forms: α. 4 **fiol**, 4-5 **fyole**, 5 **fyoll(e, fialle**, 6 **fyol**, 7 **fiole**. β. 4 **phyall(e**, 6 **phiall**, 7 **phiole, phyal**, 7- **phial**. See also VIAL. [ME. a. F. *fiole* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), also *phiole* (13th c. in Littré), in Cotgr. *fiole, phiole* = Pr. *fiola*, It. *fiala*, ad. late L. *phiola*, L. *phiala*, ad. Gr. φιάλη a broad flat vessel.]

A vessel for holding liquids, esp. drinks; formerly variously applied; now usually a small glass bottle, esp. for liquid medicine. †*Leyden phial* = Leyden jar: see LEYDEN. *Bologna phial*: see BOLOGNA.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1476 Fyoles fretted with flores & fleez of golde. 1382 WYCLIF *Num.* vii. 84 Siluereu fiols [1388 viols] twelue, golden morters twelue. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 129/2 A Fialle, *ampulla, fiola*. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xiii. 47 The fyole fulle of the holi libacion. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Amos* vi. 6 You..that drinke wine in phials [1611 bowls]. 1646 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Phial*, a plain pot with a wide mouth, whereout a man might drink enough. 1669 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* ii. (1682) 12 A Glass Phial filled with Mercury. 1747 FRANKLIN *Let.* Wks. 1840 V. 194 Set the electrified phial on one, and then touch the wire. 1826 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 433 Very little of it will be lost, provided the phial be properly shaken. 1860 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 235 The phial was suddenly corked and inverted. 1846 JOYCE *Sci. Dial.* vii. vi. (1849) 461 We will describe what is usually called the Leyden phial. 1873 HALE *In His Name* iii. 16 What is the elixir in your phial?

b. *fig.* (See Rev. v. 8, xvi. 1.) Cf. VIAL.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* ii. Disc. xi. 12 That my Prayers being presented in the Phial of the Saints may ascend .. Where thy glory dwells. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* i. 53 The Phial of thy Vengeance, pour'd On this devoted Head. a 1881 ROSSETTI *House of Life* xc, Wait the turning of the phials of wrath For certain years.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *phial-book, -glass*; *phial-like* adj.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxix. 81 Eggs..of a long phial-like form. 1851 *Blackw. Mag.* June 688 The homœopathist pulling out. his phial-book.

Hence **Phi·al** *v. trans.*, to store or keep in a phial, to bottle up; **Phi·alful**, as much as fills a phial.

a 1763 SHENSTONE *Love & Hon.* 164 Full on my fenceless head its phial'd wrath May Fate exhaust. 1769 LANE in *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 219 The liquor being shaken, and another phial-full taken up soon after.

Phialine (fai ălin, -ain), *a. rare.* [f. PHIAL *sb.* + -INE².] Resembling a phial or that of a phial.

1881 H. B. BRADY in *Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* Jan. 62 A thin peripheral border, surmounted by a stout sessile phialine lip.

Phidiac (fai·diæk), *a.* Also **Pheidiac**. [ad. L. *Phidiac-us*, Gr. Φειδιακός, f. Φειδίας, Phidias.] Of, pertaining to, or like the work of Phidias, the most famous sculptor of ancient Greece. So **Phidi·acan** *a.*; also **Phi·dian** (**Phei·dian**) *a.*

1809 BYRON *Bards & Rev.* iiii, Let Aberdeen and Elgin .. Waste useless thousands on their Phidian freaks. 1823 — *Juan* xiii. cx, Phidian forms cut out of marble. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* xi. 271 Features that explain the Phidian sculpture 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVII. 175 Throughout all the works of Pheidiac art which have come down to us. 1885 F. B. VAN VORST *Without a Compass* 8 He had endeavoured to breathe into that most refractory of all materials..Phidiacan forms.

Phife, obs form of FIFE.

Phil-, form of PHILO- used before a vowel or *h*.

-phil (fil), **-phile** (fail), combining element repr. Gr. φίλος loving, dear. In Greek, found only in certain personal names, where it means 'dear, beloved', as Διόφιλος (dear to Zeus), Θεόφιλος (dear to God). In med. and mod.L. often used as a second element in form *-philus, -phila*, with sense 'lover, loving' (e.g. *botanophilus* (Linn.) lover of plants, amateur botanist, *Ammophila*, generic name). Hence in French words *-phile*, in Eng. *-phile* or later *-phil*, as *Anglophil(e, Russophil(e, Slavophil e, Turcophil(e*, for which forms with the prefix PHILO- are more correct etymologically; so *conchophil(e* (shell-loving), *gastrophil(e, oxyphil(e*, etc. Hence also -PHILOUS, q. v.

Philabeg, erroneous form of FILIBEG, a kilt.

Philadelphian (filăde·lfiăn), *a.* and *sb.* [In sense 1, f. Gr. φιλαδελφία brotherly love (f. φιλάδελφος loving one's brother or sister, f. PHILO- + ἀδελφός brother, ἀδελφή sister) + -AN; in sense 2 in part, and in 3, 4, f. Gr. Φιλαδέλφεια, *Philadelphia* (i e. the city of Ptolemy Philadelphus).]

A. *adj.* 1. Brother-loving; loving the brethren.

1615 BYFIELD *Exp. Coloss.* i. 10 We must get that philanthropian love of men into our hearts, but especially philadelphian, the love of the brethren. 1868 *Sat. Rev.* 13 June 778/2 His unfortunate brother must..suffer for the blasphemous philadelphian piety of his profane advocate.

2. Of or pertaining to the Philadelphians: see B. 2, and cf. Rev. iii. 7-13.

1693 BEVERLEY *True St. Gosp. Truth* Pref. A ij, That Philadelphian State, to which Christ hath opened a Door, which none can shut. 1697 (*title*) *State of Philadelphian Society. Ibid.* 5 Where are these Pillars of the Philadelphian Temple? 1764 MACLAINE tr. *Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* (1844) II. 282/2 A notion that her [Jane Leadley's] Philadelphian society was the true kingdom of Christ. 1874 J. H. BLUNT *Dict. Sects*, etc. (1886) s.v., The Philadelphian Society contributed largely to the spread of that mystical piety which is so conspicuous in the works of..William Law, and which affected in no small degree the early stages of Methodism.

3. Of or pertaining to the ancient city of Philadelphia, to Philadelphia in Pennsylvania, or to any other place of the name.

4. Of or pertaining to Ptolemy Philadelphus.

B. *sb.* 1. (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Philadelphia*, a womans name, and signifies brotherly or sisterly love. And lovers of Brothers or Sisters, are stiled *Philadelphians*.

2. (*pl.*) A religious society or party organized in England towards the end of the 17th c. under the name of the *Philadelphian Society*.

The name appears to have combined a reference to the sense of the Gr. φιλαδελφία brotherly love, with one to the church of Philadelphia, Gr. Φιλαδελφεία, in Rev. iii. 7-13.

1693 BEVERLEY *True St. Gosp. Truth* Pref. A ij, That .. none should take their Crown, who are true Philadelphians. 1697 *Princ. Philadelphians* 1 There has lately appeared in England..a Sect or certain number of People, who attribute to themselves an extraordinary Sanctity. .. They seem to derive themselves from a Sect long since started up .. the Family of Love, now stiling themselves Philadelphians, or the little Virgin Church of Philadelphia. a 1700 B. E. *Dict.*

Cant. Crew, Philadelphians, a new Sect of Enthusiasts, pretenders to Brotherly Love. 1710 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 257 P 10. 1860 J. GARDNER *Faiths World* II. 654/2 A small body of Philadelphians existed for a short time also in Holland.

Hence **Philade·lphianism** (from sense 2).

1697 *State Philadelph. Soc.* 5 If You please to read the Charter of Philadelphianism in the Epistle to that Church.

Philadelphite (filăde·lfəit). *Min.* [Named 1880, from Philadelphia in Pennsylvania, near which it is found; see -ITE[1] 2 b.] A kind of vermiculite akin to jefferisite.

1880 H. C. LEWIS in *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad.* 313. 1896 CHESTER *Dict. Min.*, *Philadelphite*, a brownish-red, micaceous mineral, closely related to jefferisite.

† **Philade·lphy.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. Gr. φιλαδελφία: see above.] Brotherly love.

a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1683) II. x. 152 That charity, which in respect to others is called philanthropy..in regard to [Christians] is named philadelphy (or brotherly affection).

Philagrain, -green, -grin, obs. forms of FILIGRANE. **Philamort, -mot,** obs. ff. FILEMOT.

Philander (filæ·ndɔɹ), *sb.* [ad. Gr. φίλανδρος adj., loving or fond of men, (of a woman) loving her husband, f. φιλο-, PHILO- + ἀνήρ, ἄνδρ-α man, male, husband; hence used as a proper name in story, drama, dialogue; in later use esp. for a lover (perh. misunderstood as = a loving man).

Thus in Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso*, Filandro was the youth beloved and ruined by the lustful Gabrina; and in Beaumont and Fletcher's *Laws of Candy*, one of the personages is 'Philander Prince of Cyprus, passionately in love with Erota'; but the name seems to have been more particularly matched with *Phillis*, as in quot. 1682. Cf. PHILLIS.]

† **1.** A lover; one given to making love. *Obs.*

[*a* 1682 (*title of Ballad*) The faithful Lovers Downfal: or, The Death of Fair Phillis Who Killed her self for loss of her Philander. *Ibid.*, Philander, ah Philander! still the bleeding Phillis cries, She wept awhile, And she forc'd a Smile, then clos'd her eyes and dyes.] 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* v. i, I'll couple you! yes, I'll baste you together, you and your Philander. [1709 TATLER No. 13 P 1 Enter'd Philander, who is the most skilful of all Men in an Address to Women.] 1794 C. PIGOT *Female Jockey Club* 99 Those philanders of former times once led Captivity Captive, too happy to be bound in her fetters. 1813 MOORE *Fast-bag* viii, Bring thy best lace, thou gay Philander!

2. A name given to certain marsupial animals (also FILANDER).

[From the name of *Philander de Bruyn*, who saw in 1711 in the garden of the Dutch governor of Batavia the species named after him (in a), being the first member of the family known to Europeans. (Morris *Austral Eng.*)]

a. A small wallaby (*Macropus brunnii*) first described by Philander de Bruyn. **b.** A South American opossum (*Didelphys philander*). **c.** An Australian bandicoot (*Perameles lagotis*).

1737 [see FILANDER[1]]. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Didelphis*, the name by which Linnæus calls the animal called philander by other writers. 1896 *List Anim. Zool. Soc.* (ed. 9) 215 *Didelphys philander*, .. Philander Opossum.

† **Philander,** obs. f. FILANDER[1], intestinal worm in hawks.

1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* D iv, You feare shee hath the philanders.

Phila·nder, *v.* Also 9 **filander.** [f. PHILANDER *sb.*; lit. 'to act or do the Philander'.]

1. *intr.* To make love, especially in a trifling manner; to flirt; to dangle after a woman.

1737 [implied in PHILANDERING] 1788 *Disinterested Love* I. 53, I must disguise my sentiments, or I shall get none of the pretty fools to philander with. *a* 1805 A. CARLYLE *Autobiog.* 92. I passed the day..between disputing with my landlord, and walking about and philandering with the ladies. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* II. i, The military M P. fled to the drawing-room to philander with Mrs Grey. 1875 MRS. RANDOLPH *W. Hyacinth* I. iii. 58 You surely don't expect me to go philandering about the woods playing Corydon to my cousin Phyllis. 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asph.* I. 191 [To] cure him of this inclination to philander.

† **2.** *trans.* To pay court to, make love to. *Obs.*

1792 *Elvina* II. 61, I could have Philandered the daughter, and complimented the father.

Hence **Phila·ndering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1737 MRS. A. GRANVILLE in *Mrs. Delany's Life & Corr.* I. 597, I was extremely diverted with the philandering you gave me an account of..Bath is not a place to keep lovers a secret. 1860 THACKERAY *Four Georges* ii. (1876) 48 Henrietta Howard accepted the noble old earl's philandering. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 7 June 736/2 Sham piety and philandering religiousness.

Phila·nderer. [f. prec. + -ER[1].] One who philanders; a male flirt.

1841 HOR. SMITH *Moneyed Man* I. v. 136 The imputation of being a dangler, a Philanderer. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* x. (1878) 80 Worse still, a philanderer—a professor of the fine art of flirtation.

† **Phila·nthropal,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. φιλάνθρωπ-ος (see next) + -AL.] Beneficent or friendly to mankind.

1648 J. RAYMOND *Il Mere. Ital.* Introd. 21 A Rimarra is a Philanthropall creature in forme like a Lyzzard. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Philanthropal*, ful of love to mankind.

Philanthrope (fi·lănθrōəp). [ad. Gr. φιλάνθρωπ-ος (adj.) loving mankind (said of gods, men, animals), humane, benign or useful to man, f. φιλο-, PHILO- + ἄνθρωπος man. Cf. F. *philanthrope* (in *Dict. Acad.* 1762; Oresme *a* 1400, has *philantropos* pl.).] = PHILANTHROPIST.

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) II. 44 He had a goodness of nature..in so great a degree that he may be deservedly styled a philanthrope. 1810 BERESFORD *Bibliosophia*, &c. 22 Calling on the Philanthrope to counteract their baleful ness. 1883 R. F. BURTON in *Academy* 26 May 366/3 If only we govern like men, not like philanthropes and humanitarians.

† **Philanthro·pian,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. (post cl.) *philanthrōpia* + -AN.] Of the nature of philanthropy; philanthropic.

1615 BYFIELD *Exp. Coloss.* i. 10 [see PHILADELPHIAN *a.* 1].

Philanthropic (filănθrǫ·pik), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. F. *philanthropique* (Mirabeau, 18th c.), f. Gr. φιλανθρωπ-ος (see PHILANTHROPE) + -IC (cf. Gr. ἀνθρωπικ-ός, f. ἄνθρωπος).] Characterized by philanthropy; actuated by love of one's fellow-men; benevolent; humane.

1789 (*title*) First Report of the Philanthropic Society instituted in London, Sept. 1788, for the prevention of Crimes. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 263 The philanthropic intentions of a man so zealous in the cause of humanity. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 507 The eloquent Burke.. in his eulogium of the philanthropic Howard. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* x. § 1. 716 The religious and philanthropic movement, which bears the name of Wesley.

B. *sb.* (*nonce-uses.*) A philanthropic person or practice: = PHILANTHROPIST, PHILANTHROPY.

a 1845 HOOD *Smithfield Market* xv, Great philanthropics! pray urge these topics! 1899 *Daily News* 11 Apr. 2/3 The Councils may be led astray in their philanthropics.

Philanthropical (filănθrǫ·pikăl), *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Relating to or concerned with philanthropy; = PHILANTHROPIC *a.*

1818 in TODD. *a* 1845 HOOD *Black Job* iii, A knot of very charitable men Set up a Philanthropical Society. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* iv. 1016 Romney's school Of philanthropical self-sacrifice.

Philanthro·pically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a philanthropic manner; benevolently, humanely.

1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsemen* (1809) 29 *note*, The author is here philanthropically amiable. 1803 GODWIN *Chaucer* liv. II. 535 Philanthropically disposed.

Philanthropine (filæ·nθrǫpin). [ad. Ger. *Philanthropin* (latinized *-inon*, *-inum*), n. Gr. φιλανθρώπιν-ον, neuter of φιλανθρώπιν-ος adj, rare parallel form of φιλάνθρωπος philanthropic (after ἀνθρώπινος human).] Anglicized form of the name given to the school founded in 1774 by John Bernhard Basedow or Bassedau (1723–90) at Dessau, Germany, for the education of children by his 'natural system', in the principles of philanthropy, natural religion, and cosmopolitanism; also any similar institution.

1802 tr. *De Luc's Lett. conc. Educ. Infancy* in *Guardian of Educ.* 26 Establishments . afterwards multiplied in Germany under the title of *Philanthropines*; a specious name. 1805 MRS. TRIMMER in Southey *Life A. Bell* (1844) II. 135 M. De Luc..gives there the history of the origin of the Philanthropines, which have done so much mischief. 1865 M. PATTISON *Ess.*, *F. A. Wolf* 356 These reformers,.. setting up an institution of their own—the Philanthropinum at Dessau. .. Education was no longer to bear the stamp of the convent.

Hence **Philanthro·pinism** [ad. Ger. *philanthropinismus*], the educational system of the philanthropine. 1842 in BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc.

Philanthropinist (filănθrōu·pinist), *sb.* (*a.*) [f. prec. + -IST.] An advocate of the 'natural system' of education of Basedow; also, a pupil at a philanthropine. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.* Of or pertaining to philanthropinism.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc. 920/2 The influence of the labours of the Philanthropinists has undoubtedly entered largely into the modern system of education. 1865 M. PATTISON *Ess.*, *F. A. Wolf* 358 Trapp was himself one of the Philanthropinists. 1868 QUICK *Educ. Reformers* vi. 152 It would soon be seen what was the value of Philanthropinist Latin. *Ibid.* 156 Philanthropinists, when they left school, were not in all respects the superiors of their fellow-creatures.

Philanthropism (filæ·nθrǫpiz'm). [f. as next + -ISM.] The profession or practice of philanthropy; a philanthropic theory or system.

1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 102 A time of Tithe Controversy, Encyclopedism, Catholic Rent, Philanthropism, and the Revolution of Three Days! 1849 CLOUGH *Poems*, etc. (1869) I. 301 The more enlightened philanthropism of England resorts to the formation of charitable societies, to district-visiting, distribution of tracts, and teaching in charity schools. 1859 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* II. xci. 68 'Philanthropism' then is up again, and all Reformers are Philanthropists, and all Philanthropists Reformers.

Philanthropist (filæ·nθrǫpist). [f. PHILANTHROPY + -IST.] One who practises philanthropy; one who from love of his fellow-men exerts himself for their well-being. Formerly, with the more general sense of 'friend or lover of man', and so applied to the Deity, and also to friendly animals.

1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Philanthropist*, .. a lover of mankind. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* iv. 602 Thou great Philanthropist! Father of Angels! but the Friend of Man! 1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 49 The Dolphin..was celebrated in the earliest time for its fondness of the human race, was honored with the title of the Sacred Fish, and distinguished by those of Boy-loving and Philanthropist. 1797 *Anti-Jacobin* 11 Dec. (1852) 19 Tom Paine the philanthropist. 1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 209 The man of letters, philosopher, and philanthropist. 1809 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* vii. 178 The spirit that should actuate a Christian philanthropist. 1878 HELPS *Soc. Press.* iii. 44 A great philanthropist has astonished the world by giving it large sums of money during his lifetime.

Hence **Philanthropi·stic** *a. rare*, pertaining to or characteristic of a philanthropist; of the nature of philanthropism.

1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* I. v, Mere darkness with philanthropistic phosphorescences, empty meteoric lights.

Philanthropize (filæ·nθrǫpəiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To play or perform the part of the philanthropist; to practise philanthropy.

1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XIX. 464 Why do they not buy all the land in a single island, and missionize and philanthropize at their own expense? 1836 *New Monthly Mag.* XLVI. 71 Away she went philanthropising till nine in one place, playing three card loo till twelve in another.

2. *trans.* To treat philanthropically; to make (persons) objects of philanthropy.

1830 *Fraser's Mag.* II. 563 A convention met for the purpose of philanthropising the blacks. 1859 W. CHADWICK *De Foe* iv. 236 De Foe again returns to the attack upon Sir Humphrey Mackworth's bill for philanthropizing the poor by deceiving and robbing the rich. 1894 *W estm. Gaz.* 27 June 2/3 Till they get them [votes], we look jealously at these attempts to philanthropise woman *malgré lui*.

3. To make philanthropic in character, cause to become a philanthropist.

1891 B. E. MARTIN *Footpr. C. Lamb* 61 Basil Montagu, the philanthropized courtier.

† **Phila·nthropos.** *Herb. Obs.* [a. Gr. φιλάνθρωπος cleavers (from its sticking to men).] An old name of Cleavers (*Galium Aparine*); by some applied to Agrimony (*Agrimonia Eupatoria*).

c 1000 *Sax Leechd* I. 306 Das wyrt man phylantropos nemneb, hæt ys on ure gebeode menlufigende, forðy heo wyle hrædlice to ðam men gecly fian. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cxxx. 575 Agrimonie..Named..of some *Philanthropos*, of the cleauing qualitie of the seedes, hanging to mens garments. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 273 It is ready to catch hold of folkes clothes as they passe by, and to stick unto them [*Marg.*] Whereupon they cal it *Philanthropos*, i. a louer of man.

Philanthropy (filæ·nθrǫpi). Also 7 in L. form philanthro·pia. [ad. late L. *philanthrōpia* (in earlier Eng. use), n. Gr. φιλανθρωπία love to mankind, f. φιλάνθρωπος: see PHILANTHROPE. So F. *philanthropie* (1567 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Love to mankind; practical benevolence towards men in general; the disposition or active effort to promote the happiness and well-being of one's fellow-men.

α. [1607–12 BACON *Ess.*, *Goodness* (Arb.) 198 The affecting of the Weale of Men, which is that the Græcians call Philanthropia.] 1658 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 781, I should first begin with the commendation of their. *Philanthropia.* 1678 *Eng. Man's Call.* 133 That orient pearl, that Cyrus in his time so highly delighted in..to attain the study of a due philanthropia (for that was his own very word) toward all.

β. 1623 COCKERAM, *Phylanthropie*, Humanitie. *c* 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.*, *Matt.* v. 20 Wks 1831 III. 255 That godlike excellency, a philanthropy and love to all mankind. 1693 DRYDEN *Charac. Polybius* in Shears *Polyb.* I. Bvb, This Philanthropy (which we have not a proper word in English to express) is every where manifest in our Author. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Philanthropy*, is a generous Love for Mankind in General, or an Inclination to promote Publick Good. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* vi. i, In friendship, in parental and filial affection, and indeed in general philanthropy, there is a great and exquisite delight. 1827 LYTTON *Falkland* i. 26 While I felt aversion for the few whom I knew, I glowed with philanthropy for the crowd which I knew not. 1849 R. I. WILBERFORCE *Holy Bapt.* (1850) 23 He first taught the lessons of universal Philanthropy.

† **b.** *spec.* The love of God to man. *Obs.*

[Cf. *Titus* iii. 4 ἡ χρηστότης καὶ ἡ φιλανθρωπία τοῦ σωτῆρος ἡμῶν θεοῦ, 1611 The kindnesse and loue of God our Sauiour toward man.]

1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* i. 4 His Philanthropie and good will to Man, which our Sauiour Christ especially manifested. 1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* xvi. 10 He is oft (out of his meer Philanthropie) found of them that sought him not. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet Wks. 1721 II. 112 The blessed Three In co-immense Philanthropy conspire.

c. *pl.* Philanthropic actions, movements, or agencies.

1884 R. R. BOWKER in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 776/1 To be . the head of a great hospital and many philanthropies, demands..devotion. 1890 *Spectator* 24 May, Tedious toil in connection with all manner of philanthropies.

Philarchaist, etc.: see PHILO-.

Philarea, obs. erron. form of PHILLYREA.

† **Phila·rgyry.** *Obs.* Also 7 **-gury.** [ad. Gr. φιλαργυρία, n. of quality from φιλάργυρ-ος fond of money, f. φιλ(ο-, PHIL(O- + ἄργυρος silver, money.] Love of money; avarice, covetousness.

1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 249 The Popes laboured more and more with this incurable disease of Philargyrie. 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xviii. 320 That Philargury or love of money which is called Covetousnesse. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 212 In matter of philargyrie, or love of money.

So † **Phila·rgyrist,** a lover of money, a covetous person; † **Phila·rgyrous** (**-gurous**) *a.*, money-loving, covetous.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 18 If he did hoard up his knowledge, as a..philargyrist his coin, we might still be poor. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 138 They were thought Philargyrous, and over solicitous of filthy lucre. 1663 STILLINGFL. *Shecinah* Ded., The progging attempts of an ambitious phylargyrist.

Philaser, obs. form of FILACER.

Philately (filæ·tĭli). [ad. F. *philatélie*, f. Gr. φιλ(ο-, PHILO- + ἀτελής free from tax or charge, ἀτέλεια exemption from payment (ἐξ ἀτελείας without payment, free, *franco*). Proposed by M. Herpin, a postage-stamp collector, in *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-poste* (15 Nov. 1864).

(When a letter was 'carriage-free' or carriage-prepaid by the sender, it was formerly in various countries stamped FREE, or FRANCO; the fact is now indicated by the letter bearing an impressed receipt stamp, or its substitute an adhesive label (commonly called a postage-stamp), for the amount; the Greek ἀτελής, being a passable equivalent of *free* or *franco*, has for the purpose of word-making been employed to express the *freimarke*, *franco-bollo*, franco-mark, frank-stamp, or 'postage-stamp', and so to supply the second element in *philatélie*.)

The pursuit of collecting, arranging, and studying the stamped envelopes or covers, adhesive labels or 'postage-stamps', postcards, and other devices employed in different countries and at different times, in effecting the prepayment of letters or packets sent by post; stamp-collecting.

1865 *Stamp-Coll. Mag.* 1 Dec. 182/2 He [M. Herpin] proposes the word *philatélie*, which we anglicise into 'philately'. Twelve months have glided on..and the French terms *philatéle* and *philatélie*, as well as their English equivalents 'philately', 'philatelist', and 'philatelic'..have become household words in the postage-stamp collecting world. *Ibid.* Advts., The works of the Philatelic Society of France. 1867 *Philatelist* I. 37 A poser to the non-initiated in philately. 1881 *Athenæum* 1 Oct. 431/2 It is possibly a question whether the science should properly be called philately or timbrophily.

Hence **Philatelic** (filăte·lik) *a*, relating to or engaged in philately; so **Philate·lical** *a.*; hence **Philate·lically** *adv.*; **Phila·telism**, philately; **Phila·telist**, a person devoted to philately, a stamp-collector (whence **Philateli·stic** *a.*); **Phila·teloma·niac**, one with whom stamp-collecting has become a mania.

1865 Philatelic, Philatelist [see above]. 1866 (*title*) The Philatelist: An Illustrated Monthly Magazine for Stamp Collectors. 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Suppl. Apr. 7/1 A manuscript Philatelic Magazine. 1871 E. L. PEMBERTON in *Stamp-Coll. Mag.* IX. 130 The faults..incident to American philatelism. 1872 — (*title*) The Philatelical Journal. 1882 *Nat. Rev.* 15 Apr. 472/2 Many a parent.. will now hasten to provide him instead with the records of philatelism. 1884 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 26 July, It is valued at about $1000 by philatelomaniacs. 1890 *Times* 20 May 5 On May 19, 1890, an exhibition was opened of postage stamps collected by the London Philatelic Society. 1890 *Standard* 25 Apr. 5/6 The philatelistic scholar. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Oct. 3/1 Of the exhibition itself..we shall not attempt to speak..philatelically.

Philaterie, -ory, obs. ff. PHILACTERY.

†**Philau·ty.** *Obs.* Also in Gr. form **philautia.** [ad. Gr. φιλαυτία, n. of state f. φίλαυτος loving oneself, f. φιλ(ο-, PHIL(O- + αὐτόν oneself.] Self-love; undue regard for oneself or one's own interests; self-conceit; selfishness.

c 1525 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man* Pref., Wks. (1573) 103 They will say yet more shamefully, that no man can vnderstand the Scriptures without Philautia, that is to say Philosophy. A man muste first bee well seene in Aristotle, yer he can vnderstand the Scripture, say they. 1564-5 LEDINGTON *Let. to Cecil* 28 Feb. in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 401 Phylautye which maketh vs fancy too much our own conceptions. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* (1807) II. 148 There we see philautie or selfe-love, which rageth in men so preposterouslie. a 1592 GREENE *Jas. IV*, III. ii, Such as giue themselues to Philautia, as you do, maister. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* § 72 And will have philautie to be natures first-born. 1721 BAILEY s. v. *Geese*, This Proverb intimates that an inbred Philauty runs through the whole Race.

Philazer, obs. form of FILACER.

Philberd, -bert, -bud, obs. forms of FILBERT.

-phile: see -PHIL.

†**Philed,** obs. form of FILED.

1578 T. PROCTOR *Gorg. Gallery, Lover approv. Lady unkinde*, Your Phrases fine philed, did force mee agree.

Philemort, obs. f. FILEMOT or FEUILLEMORTE.

Philery, Philet(t, obs. ff. PHILLYREA, FILLET.

Philharmonic (filhaimp·nik), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *philharmonique* (1739), after It. *filarmonico*, f. Gr. φιλ(ο-, PHIL(O- + ἁρμονικός HARMONIC.]

A. *adj.* Loving harmony; fond of or devoted to music.

Philharmonic Society, name of various musical societies, *esp.* that founded in London in 1813 for the promotion of instrumental music; hence *Philharmonic concert*, one given by the Philharmonic Society.

1813 *Philharmonic Soc.* I. 1 Several Members of the Musical Profession have associated themselves, under the title of The Philharmonic Society; ..to procure the performance, in the most perfect manner possible, of the best and most approved Instrumental Music. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 127 The most philharmonic ear is at times deeply affected by a simple air. 1862 *Times* in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 700/2 The successful completion of the 50th year of the Philharmonic Society. *Ibid.* 701/1 The forty-ninth series of the Philharmonic Concerts.

B. *sb.* **a.** A lover of harmony; a person devoted to music. **b.** *colloq.* Short for *Philharmonic Society*, *Philharmonic concert*: see above.

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* III. 86 The place in which the society or academy of the philharmonics assemble. 1843 Col. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 299 A Philharmonic of blackbirds and thrushes. 1862 *Times* in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 701/1 Mr. Sterndale Bennett—an old member of the 'Philharmonic'. 1880 *Ibid.* At the close of the season of 1866 Professor Bennett resigned the conductorship, and his place at the Philharmonic was filled by Mr. W. G. Cusins.

Philhellene (fi·lhelĭn), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. φιλέλλην adj., loving the Greeks, f. φιλ(ο-, PHIL(O- + Ἕλλην HELLENE, Greek; so mod.F. *philhellène*.] **a.** *adj.* = PHILHELLENIC. **b.** *sb.* = PHILHELLENIST. (In quot. 1827, A lover of Greek language or literature.)

c 1823 MOORE *Ghost Miltiades* 23 And, poor, dear ghost, how little he knew The jobs and the tricks of the Philhellene crew! 1827 J. SYMMONS in Barker *Parriana* (1828) I. 547 As a Philhellen, I was received, entertained, and introduced into the house. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Aug. 11/2 If nobody were to talk about Macedony, ..heereupon all invectives may be called Philippicke, as those were of M. Tullius Cicero against Antonie. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal's Sat.* x. (1697) 255, I rather wou'd be Marius..Than that Philippique fatally Divine, Which is inscrib'd the Second, should be mine. 1798 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 227 Mr. Harper and Mr. Pinckney pronounced bitter philippics against France. 1813 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* (1838) X. 443 Then follows the usual Philippic against England. 1884 BURTON *Scot Abr.* II. i. 29 *note*, Lord North, sound asleep during one of Burke's philippics on him.

† **2.** Used to render Gr. φίλιππειον, 'a gold coin coined by Philip of Macedon, worth £1 3s. 5d. of our money' (Liddell & Scott). *Obs.*

1652 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* I. viii. 99 Æsops picture was sold for two talents, when himself was made a slave at the price of two Philippicks. 1772 RAPER in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 462 Some. have supposed the Roman Aureus to have been heavier than the Greek Philippic.

B. *adj.* **a.** Of or pertaining to any person called Philip (in quot. 1650, Sir Philip Sidney); **b.** of Philippi; **c.** of the nature of a philippic or invective.

a 1614 D. DYKE *Myst. Self-deceiving* (ed. 8) 356 Though the Phillippick Preachers preached of enuy and vaine-glory, yet..what was that to Paul? 1627 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 16 She survived the Philippick Battaile sixty-four yeares. 1650 MILTON *Eikon.* i. (1770) 29 What I tell them for a truth, that this philippic prayer is no part of the Kings goodes. 1707 TOLAND (*title*) A Phillippick Oration to incite the English against the French.

Hence **Phili·ppicize** (-aiz) *v. intr.*, to utter a philippic or invective; also *trans.*, to bring or put *into* some condition by doing this.

1799 SOUTHEY *Let. to G. C. Bedford* 21 Dec. in *Life* (1850) II. 33 However, I need not philippicise, and it is too late to veer about. 1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVI. 173 We have Philippicized ourselves into a perspiration.

†**Phili·ppical,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of or belonging to Philip (in quot. Devoted to Philip II of Spain).

1600 O. E. *Repl. Libel* I. viii. 191 All loue of that king to her Maiestie, which this philippical parasite so much pretendeth, was altogether extinguished.

Philippina (filipi·nă), **philopœna.** Also **phillipina, philopena, philippine, fillipeen, philopœne.** [Understood to repr. Ger. *vielliebchen*, dim. of *vielliebe* much loved, very dear (cf. *liebchen* darling), altered into *Philippchen*, whence F. *Philippine*, Du. *filippine*, Da. *filipine*, Sw. *filipin*, Eng. *fillipeen*, *philippina*, etc.] A custom or game reputed to be of German origin: see quot. 1848. Also applied to the double nut or kernel, and to the present claimed or given, as mentioned.

The greeting in German is *Guten Morgen, Vielliebchen!* in F. *Bon jour, Philippine!* See Flügel, Muret-Sanders, Littré.

1848 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Fillipeen* or *Phillipina*. There is a custom common in the Northern States at dinner or evening parties when almonds or other nuts are eaten, to reserve such as are double or contain two kernels, which are called fillipeens. If found by a lady, she gives one of the kernels to a gentleman, when both eat their respective kernels. When the parties again meet, each strives to be the first to exclaim, Fillipeen! for by so doing he or she is entitled to a present from the other. 1854 MARION HARLAND *Alone* ix, 'Miss Ida', said Charles Dana, across the table, 'Will you eat a philopœna with me?' [a 1857 Remembered in England with the form *Philippine*.] 1864 WEBSTER, *Philippine*, the same as *Philopœna*. 1879 G. F. PENTECOST *Vol. of the Book* x, Bibles which somebody gave you..for a philopœna present. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 14 Feb. 4/7 In those days Valentines were as expensive as philopœnas.

Philippist (fi·lipist). *Ch. Hist.* [f. PHILIP = Gr. Φίλιππ-ος + -IST.] A follower of Philip Melanchthon; one of the party of moderate Lutherans or ADIAPHORISTS. Also *attrib.*

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Philippists*, a sect or party among the Lutherans; the followers of Philip Melanchthon. 1764 MACLAINE tr. *Mosheim's Ch. Hist.* (1844) II. 90/1 Matthew Flacius, the virulent enemy of Melanchthon, and all the Philippists. 1873 M'CLINTOCK & STRONG *Cycl. Bibl. Lit.* V. 670/1 In 1574 the Philippist party was overthrown in Electoral Saxony, and its heads imprisoned.

So **Phi·lippism,** the doctrine or practice of Melanchthon or the Philippists; **Philippi·stic** *a.*, like or pertaining to the Philippists.

1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl Relig. Knowl.* II. 1042/1 Hunnius..contributed much to suppress all Philippistic traditions [at Wittenberg]. *Ibid.* III. 1827 The elector did so, not from any preference for Philippism, but [etc.].

†**Phili·ppizate,** *v. Obs. rare*[-1]. [f. Gr. φιλιππίζειν (see next) + -ATE 3.] = next.

1612 *North's Plutarch* 1134 Demosthenes had it often in his mouth, that the Prophetes [Pythia] did Philippizate, to wit, fauoured Philips affaires.

Philippize (fi·lipəiz), *v.* [ad. Gr. φιλιππίζειν (Demosthenes), f. Φίλιππος Philip: see -IZE.] *intr.* To favour, or take the side of, Philip of Macedon (cf. PHILIPPIC); also *gen.* to speak or write as one is corruptly 'inspired' or influenced: see quots.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. x. 40 What jugling there was therein, the Orator plainely confessed, who .. could say that Pythia Philippised. 1675 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. Appeal* I. 26 Demosthenes said Apollo's Priestess did Philippize: as .. if he had said, Philip had corrupted the Oracle, and put words into the Prophetesses mouth. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 13 Caballers..set him up as a sort of oracle; because, with the best intentions in the world, he naturally philippizes .. in exact unison with their designs. 1831 DE QUINCEY *Whiggism & Lit.* Wks 1857 V. 124 If the oracle at Hatton philippized, the oracle of Göttingen philippized no less. 1875 HELPS *Ess., Advice* 46 The oracles will Philippize, as long as Philip is the master.

¶ Erron. used for: To utter a philippic; also *trans.* to utter a philippic against.

1804 D. WEBSTER *Let.* 17 Sept., Priv. Corr. 1857 I. 179. I philippize against that employment now. 1837 *Tait's Mag.* IV. 163 What a certain set of young literateurs have been lately philippizing against me. 1845 S. JUDD *Margaret* iii. (Cent.), He argued with us, philippized us, denounced us.

Hence **Phi·lippizing** *ppl. a.*; also **Phi·lippizer**, one who philippizes, a partisan of Philip.

1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 358 An Æschines, or a Midias, or the other Philippizers. 1853 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxxviii. XI. 455 The philippising party in that city [Olynthus]. 1856 *Ibid.* xcvi. XII. 484 He acted with Æschines and the Philippizers.

Philippy: see PHILO-.

† **Philiser**, obs. form of FILACER.

1447 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 138/2 To be entrid ther of Recorde, by the Philiser of the Shire.

† **Philiste·an**, *a. Obs.* Also Phy-. [f. L. *Philist(h)æus* (see next) + -AN.] = PHILISTINE *a.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Phylistean embrace*, is to picke ones purse, and cut his throat. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 1061 So rose Herculean Samson, from the Harlot-lap Of Philistean Dalilah, and wak'd Shorn of his strength.

† **Philistee.** *Obs.* Also 5 Phil-, Filistei, 6 Phylystee. [ad. L. *Philisthæ-us* (Vulg.), Gr. Φιλισταῖος: see PHILISTINE.] = PHILISTINE *sb.* 1.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Sam.* xvii. 3 And Philisteis [1388 Filisteis, Vulg. *Philisthiim*] stoden vpon the hil. *Ibid* 23 That bastard man, Goliath by name, Philistee of Geth [Vulg. *Philisthæus*; 1388 a Filistei of Gath]. — 1 *Chron* x. 1 Philisteis [1388 Filisteis] forsothe fougten azeinus Yrael. 1508 FISHER *Penit. Ps.* vi. Wks. (1876) 4 Whan Israhell sholde make bataylе agaynst the phylystees.

‖ **Philister** (fili·stər). [The German word for Philistine, f. L. *Philistæus*, *-ēus* or Heb *p'lishtī*.] A name applied by the students at German universities to the townsmen, or to all persons not students; an outsider; hence, an unenlightened uncultured person; = PHILISTINE *sb.* 3, 4.

Said to have originated at Jena in 1693, in a sermon from the text *Philister über dir, Simson!* 'The Philistines be upon thee, Samson!' preached by Pastor Götze at the funeral of one of the students, who had been killed by the townsmen in a quarrel between 'town and gown'. (See *Quarterly Rev.*, Apr. 1899, 438 note.)

1828 CARLYLE *Let.* 7 Mar. in Froude *Biog.* I. xxii. 425 He went to Mill (the British India Philister). 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 658 Need is there that compassion should be had on the poor infatuated philister! 1859 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. II. (ed. 2) II. 136 If there were a stupid man amongst us, or what the Germans call a Philister.

Philistia (fili·stiă). In 6 **Philistea.** [med. L. *Philistia* = late L. *Philistæa* (*-thæa*) in Jerome = Gr. Φιλιστία, *-ταία*; ult. repr. Heb. פלשת *p'lesheth*: see PHILISTINE.]

1. The country occupied by the Philistines, in the south-west of Palestine. Also, the people or nation of the Philistines.

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lix. [lx.] 8 Philistea shal be glad of me. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* lxxxvii. 4 Behold Philistia, and Tyre, with Ethiopia.

2. The class or community of 'Philistines', i.e. unenlightened or commonplace people; or the locality they inhabit. Cf. PHILISTINE *sb.* 4.

1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* x, Yet have Philistia and Fogeydom neither right nor reason to consider him a despicable or merely ludicrous person. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 31 July 3/2 The homage paid by virtue to vice, or, rather, by Philistia to Bohemia. 1894 *Nation* (N. Y.) 21 June 473/2 The requirements of a novel as understood by literary Philistia.

Philistian (fili·stiăn), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 3–4 **Philistien**, 4– -an. [a OF. *Philistien*, ad. med. L. *Philistiān-us*, f. PHILISTIA: see -AN.]

† **A.** *sb.* = PHILISTINE 1, 2. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7091 Vnder philistiens þan war þe Iuus halden, þat si-quar. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 7150 (Cott.) Agh i for to haue na wite, To do philistens [*other texts* -iens] despite. 1375 (MS. *c* 1487) BARBOUR *Bruce* iv. 753 Quhen sauill abasit [wes] Of the philistianis [*MS. E.* (1489) fel stynys] mycht. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Sam.* xvii. 4 A bastard man wente out fro the tentis of Philisteis [1388 Filisteis, *Vulg.* Philisthinorum]. *c* 1656 *Roxb. Ball.* VII. 472 'Tis neither Pagan, Turk, nor Jew, nor any proud Philistians [*rime* Christians].

B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Philistia or the Philistines.

1671 MILTON *Samson* 1371 But who constrains me to the Temple of Dagon, Not dragging? the Philistian Lords command. 1836 KEBLE in *Lyra Apost.* (1849) 198 By proud Philistian hosts beset.

Philistine (fi·listəin, -tin, fili·stin), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: α. 4 (**Philisten, Palisten, -estine**), 4–6 **Philistyne**, (5 **Felystyne**, 7 **Philistin**), 6– **Philistine.** β. 6–7 **Philistim** (*pl.* -im, -ims), 7-thiim, -time. See also PHILISTER, PHILISTIAN. [a. F. *Philistin*, ad. late L. *Philistinus*, usually in pl. *Philistini* (*-thini*, *thiim*, *Palæsthini*, all in Vulg.), ad. late Gr. Φιλιστῖνοι, Παλαιστῖνοι (both in Josephus); found beside L. *Philisthiim* = Gr. Φυ-, Φιλισταιείμ (LXX in Hexateuch), ad. Heb. פְּלִשְׁתִּים *p'lishtīm* (or *-tim*). Cognate with פְּלֶשֶׁת *p'lesheth*, PHILISTIA, Palestine, Assyrian *Palastu*, *Pilistu*. (The word has been very doubtfully explained as = 'wanderers, immigrants'; but was more probably a native name of the people, appearing in Egyptian as *Palusata* or *Purusati*.)

The Gr., L., Eng. forms in *-eim*, *-im*, directly represent the Heb. pl.; with *Philistims* cf. *Anakims*, *cherubims*, etc. Several other forms appear, e. g. late Gr. Φιλισταῖοι (Aquila), Φυλ- (Symm.), L. *Philistæi*, *-thæi*, *-tii*, *Phyl.*, ME. PHILISTER; late L. *Philistiāni*, OF., ME. *Philistien*, Eng. PHILISTIAN. (The pronunciation fili·stin occurs chiefly in U. S.)]

A. *sb.* **1.** One of an alien warlike people, of uncertain origin, who occupied the southern seacoast of Palestine, and in early times constantly harassed the Israelites. Also *fig.*

[*c* 1340 Philisten; 1375–1489 Felystynys: see PHILISTIAN.] 1382 WYCLIF *Amos* ix. 7 Wher Y made not Yrael for to stye vp of..Egypt, and Palistens of Capadocie [1388 Palestines; *Vulg.* Palæstinos; 1611 the Philistines from Caphtor]. — *Zech.* ix. 6 Y shal distruye the pride of Philistynes [1388 Filisteis, *Vulg* Philisthinorum]. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* xvii. 10 Am not I a Philistyne? 1611 BIBLE *ibid.* 26 Who is this vncircumcised Philistine? 1812 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) I. 40, I feel a little like 'The Philistines are upon thee, Samson'.

β. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) 1 *Sam.* v. 1 Then the Philistims toke the Arke of God. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ecclus.* xlvii. 8 He..rooted out the Philisthijms. 1620 BP. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergy* II. § 9 Like a Philistim, he hath pulled out the eyes of this Samson. 1637 R. ASHLEY tr. *Mahvazzi's David Persecuted* 217 The Philistimes pitch their tents in Shunem. 1642 CUDWORTH *Lord's Supper* I. (1676) 4 Concerning the Philistims when they had put out Sampson's eyes.

2. *fig.* Applied (humorously or otherwise) to persons regarded as 'the enemy', into whose hands one may fall, e. g. bailiffs, literary critics, etc.; formerly, also, to the debauched or drunken.

1600 DEKKER *Gentle Craft* D iij b, Looke here Maggy help me Firk, apparrel me Hodge, silke and satten you mad Philistines, silke and satten. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* II. 2 Times are mended well Since late among the Philistines you fell. 1688 MIEGE *Fr. Dict.*, *Philistins*, for lewd (or drunken) people, *des Debauchez*. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Philistines*, Serjeants Bailiffs and their Crew; also Drunkards. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 14 They say, you went to Court last Night very drunk; Nay, I'm told for certain, you had been among Philistines. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* v. vi, If he had fallen into the hands of the Philistines (which is the name given by the faithful to bailiffs). 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* v. i, Above all, there is that blood thirsty Philistine, Sir Lucius O'Trigger. 1777 *N. Jersey Archives* Ser. II. I. 392 On Monday last we had a brush with the Philistines, killing three lighthorsemen, four Highlanders, and one Lieut. Colonel. 1847 MRS. GORE *Castles in Air* I. 286 [To] be pinched and kicked, in order to afford sport for the Philistines.

3. = PHILISTER, applied by German students to one not a student at a university.

1824 J. RUSSELL *Tour Germ.* (1828) I. iii. 128 The citizens he denominates Philistines. 1826 BEDDOES *Let.* Poems (1851) p. lix, A little inn with a tea-garden, whither students and Philistines (i.e. townsmen who are not students) resort on Sundays. 1840 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVIII. 757 The people read it with great interest, from the fiery youths to the cautious old Philistines. [1863 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.*, *Heine* (1865) 157 Efforts have been made to obtain in English some term equivalent to *Philister* or *épicier*: Mr. Carlyle has.. 'respectability with its thousand gigs',..well, the occupant of every one of those gigs is, Mr. Carlyle means, a *Philistine*.]

4. Hence: A person deficient in liberal culture and enlightenment, whose interests are chiefly bounded by material and commonplace things.

But often applied contemptuously by connoisseurs of any particular art or department of learning to one who has no knowledge or appreciation of it; sometimes a mere term of dislike for those whom the speaker considers 'bourgeois'.

1827 CARLYLE *Misc. Ess.* (1872) I. 58 [The partisans of Illuminism] received the nickname of *Philistern* (Philistines) which the few scattered remnants of them still bear. 1827 *Examiner* 70/2 If Germans require that species of assistance, the obtuseness of a mere English Philistine we trust is pardonable. 1831 [see PHILISTINISM]. 1839 A. H. EVERETT *Addr. Germ. Lit. at Hanover*, *U.S.A.* 40 Released from the importunity of this Philistine [Wagner],—to use an expressive German term,—Faust relapses into his former gloom. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* I. vii. (1872) 41 At other times, Philistines would enter, what we call bores, dullards, Children of Darkness. 1864 FROUDE *Short Stud., Sci. Hist.* 31 A professor at Oxford..spoke of Luther as a Philistine..meaning an .. enemy of men of culture or intelligence such as the professor himself. 1869 M. ARNOLD *Cult. & An.* 90 The people who believe most that our greatness and welfare are proved by our being very rich, and who most give their lives and thoughts to becoming rich, are just the very people whom we call the Philistines. 1879 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* III. 306 In common phraseology he [Macaulay] is a Philistine—a word which I understand properly to mean indifference to the higher intellectual interests. 1890 T. B. SAUNDERS tr. *Schopenhauer's Wisd. Life* (1892) 44 A man who has no mental needs, because his intellect is of the narrow and normal amount, is, in the strict sense of the word, a philistine—..one who is not a son of the Muses.

B. *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the people of Philistia.

1842 LONGF. *Warning* 6 The Israelite..at last led forth to be A pander to Philistine revelry.

b. *transf.*

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 132 So did he by that Philistine Poem of *Parthenophill and Parthenope*, which to compare worse than it selfe, it would plunge all the wits of France, Spaine, or Italy.

2. Characteristic of, or of the nature of, the modern 'Philistine'; uncultured; commonplace; prosaic. (Of persons and things.)

1831 CARLYLE *Germ. Poetry* in *Misc. Ess.* (1872) III. 241 To a German we might have compressed all this long description into a single word. Mr. Taylor is simply what they call a *Philister*; every fibre of him is Philistine. 1848 T. SINCLAIR *Mount* 57 The philistine division of our own critics. 1869 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 216 Byron had in him a cross of the true Philistine breed. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. Notes 235 Critics consider that he symbolizes the Philistine element in German life,—the hopelessly material, prosaic and commonplace.

C. *Comb.*

1817 COLERIDGE *Fire, Famine*, etc. Apol. Pref., Afterward this philistine-combatant went to London, and there perished of the plague. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Oct. 4/1 What purpose some of them serve would be but a Philistine-like question.

Hence **Phi·listinely** *adv.*, like or after the manner of a social Philistine. Also **Philistinian** (-ti·niăn) *a.* = B. 1; **Philistinic** (-ti nik) *a.* = B. 2; **Philistinish** (fi·listəiniʃ, -iniʃ) *a.* = B. 2.

1881 *Society* 1 June 9/2 A dress of black cashmere, *philistinely tight. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratricida* I. 636 (MS.) The *Philistinean stride of him of Gath. 1882–3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1829 The name of the Philistine harbor, Majuma, is entirely Egyptico Philistinian. 1869 BLACK *In Silk Attire* I. 114 The audience..applauding *Philistinish politics over their raw chops. 1883 *Gd Words* Aug. 493/1 There are some among us, nowadays, who sneer at all common-sense as philistinic. 1881 *Standard* 30 Aug. 5/2 Unhappily, we live in *Philistinish times. 1903 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 407 His work sometimes lacks distinction..but it is never Philistinish.

Philistinism (fi·listiniz'm, fili·stiniz'm). [f. PHILISTINE + -ISM.] The opinions, aims, and habits of social Philistines (see prec. A. 4); the condition of being a social Philistine.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. v, One 'Philistine'; who even now, to the general weariness, was dominantly pouring-forth Philistinism (*Philistriositäten*). 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. 248 The Romanticists were..the sworn foes..of that low-minded, prosaic narrowness which Germany calls *Philistinism*. 1863 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.*, *Heine* (1865) 157 Philistinism! we have not the expression in English. Perhaps we have not the word because we have so much of the thing. 1890 *Spectator* 29 Nov. 760/2 British Philistinism is extremely overbearing. 1899 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 438 'Philistinism', after all, stands for two great habits, decency and order.

So **Philistinize** (fi·list-, fili·stinəiz) *v. trans.*, to render Philistine; to imbue with the tastes, habits, and opinions of those termed Philistines.

1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* xvi. (1892) 224 Children..are secretly Philistinizing the demagogue, ..turning him into a slow-stepping Liberal. 1891 ZANGWILL *Bachelors' Club* 164 She has not been philistinised by a refined education.

Philizer, obs form of FILACER.

Phillaber, obs. f. PILLOW-BERE. **Phillarea, phillerey:** see PHILLYREA. **Phillet,** obs. f. FILLET. **Phillibeg,** var. FILIBEG. **Philliberd,** obs. f. FILBERT.

† **Phillida,** variant of FILLADY *Obs.*

1620 J. MASON *Newfoundland* 4 The fowles are..Butters, blacke Birds with redd breastes, Phillidas.

Philligree, Phillip, obs. ff. FILIGREE, FILLIP.

Phillipine: see PHILIP 4 b.

Phillipsite (fi·lipsəit). *Min.* [Named 1825 after the English mineralogist, J. W. Phillips: see -ITE 1.] A hydrous silicate of aluminium, calcium, and potassium, found in cruciform twin crystals of a white colour.

1825 *T. Thomson's Ann. Philos.* Ser. II. X. 362, I propose the name of phillipsite in honor of Mr. J. W. Phillips. 1850 DANA *Min.* (ed. 3) 306 Phillipsite occurs in large translucent crystals.

Phillis (fi·lis), *sb.* Also 9 **Phyllis.** [a. L. *Phyllis*, a girl's name in Virgil, Horace, etc., a. Gr. Φυλλίς female name, lit. foliage of a tree, f. φύλλον leaf. The English spelling appears to be influenced by association with words in *phil-*, *philo-*.] A generic proper name in pastoral poetry for a comely rustic maiden, or for a sweetheart (cf. PHILANDER); also applied (after Milton) to a pretty or 'neat-handed' table-maid or waitress.

1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 86 Hearths, and other Country Messes, Which the neat-handed Phillis dresses. *a* 1700 SEDLEY *Song* Wks. 1778 I. 94 Phillis is my only joy, Faithless as the Winds or Seas. 1700 T. BROWN *Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 116 At the Bar the good Man always places a charming Phillis or two. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lit. Nat.* (1834) II. 574 Having perpetually filled their head with ideas of Strephons and Phillises. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. II. *Black Mousquetaire* 11, As his Patients came in, certain soft-handed Phyllises Were at once set to work on their legs, arms, and backs. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxiv, If you have any Phillis to console.

Hence † **Phi·llis** *v.* (*nonce-wd.*) *trans.*, to address in pastoral verses.

1699 GARTH *Dispens.* I. 148 He pass'd his easie Hours, instead of Prayer, In Madrigals, and Phillising the Fair.

Phillosella, Philly, erron. ff. FILOSELLA, FILLY.

Phillygenin (fili·dʒĭnin). *Chem.* [*f.* PHILLYRIN with ending of *saligenin.*] A resinous crystallizable substance ($C_{21}H_{24}O_8$), polymeric with saligenin, obtained from phillyrin by boiling with hydrochloric acid, or by lactic fermentation.

1862 [see PHILLYRIN].

‖ **Phillyrea** (fili·rĭă, filirī·ă). *Bot.* Also 7 **phillyræa, phyl(l)area, phyleria**, 7–8 **phyllerea, philarea**, 8 **phyl(l)yrea, -ræa, phillarea, phyllirea, -ra, philyræa, -rea**; also β. in anglicized forms: 7–8 **philery, phillerey**, (8 **fillerey**). [Bot. L. *phyllyrea* (Tournefort; Linnæus *Philos. Bot.* 175), erroneously for *philyrea*, a. Gr. φιλυρέα (Theophr.), app. a deriv. of φιλύρα linden tree. There are many erroneous spellings in *phyll-* and *phyl-*. Also F. *phillyrée* (1572 in Godef.); cf. Cotgr. '*phillyrée*, mocke-priuet; a shrub'; thence the β-forms.]

A genus of ornamental evergreen shrubs (N.O. *Oleaceæ*), natives of the Mediterranean region and the East, with opposite leaves and inconspicuous greenish-white flowers in axillary clusters; also called *jasmine-box* or *mock privet*. *P. latifolia* is considered to be the φιλυρέα of Dioscorides and Theophrastus.

Cape Phillyrea, a name for the S. African shrub *Cassine capensis* (N.O. *Celastraceæ*). (Treas. Bot. 1866.)

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* xxiv, All the Phillyreas are yet more hardy. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Philyræa*, see Privet. 1691 J. GIBSON in *Archæol.* XII. 188 In his garden he has four large round philareas, smooth clipped. 1699 M. LISTER *Journ. Paris* 210 Lentiscus's and Phylarea's in as great abundance, as Hazel or Thorn with us. 1706 J. GARDINER tr. *Rapin's Gardening* II 89 Line The walls with Phylyrea fresh and fine. *c* 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 71 Cut box and filleroy and Lawrell. 1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* (1754) I. I. xx. 112 Against the stone walls are planted Phillereys. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xvi. (1794) 207 This shrub [Alaternus] is frequently confounded with Philyrea, from which it may be known at all times by the position of the leaves. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Phillyrea*, evergreen shrubs and trees introduced from the shores of the Mediterranean.

attrib. *c* 1665 Lady MARY WARWICK in C. F. Smith *Life* (1901) 325 Upon the phyllerea hedge that grew before the great parlour door. 1683 4 WOOD *Life* Jan.–Feb. (O.H.S.) III. 88 Frost .. killed laurel, bayes, philery hedges. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 107 Gargle often with Phyllyrea kaves boiled with a little Allum. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1749) III. xvii. 100 The rushing of a little dog..through the phyllerea hedge.

Phillyrin (fi·lirin). *Chem.* [f. prec. + -IN 1.] A white crystallizable bitter substance ($C_{27}H_{34}O_{11}$) obtained from the bark of *Phillyrea latifolia*.

1858 *Penny Cycl.* 2nd Suppl. 135/1 *Phillyrine* is a non-azotised compound, crystallising in silver scales and of a bitter taste. 1862 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 2) III. 568 Phillyrin .. when submitted to lactic fermentation yields phillygenin and sugar, phillygenin containing the elements of 3 atoms of saligenin.

† **Philm**(e, obs. erron. form of FILM.

1572 J. JONES *Bathes of Bath* II. 18 A skinne, pellicle, or philme. 1730 BURDON *Pocket Farrier* (1735) 48 A Philin grows over the Eye.

Philo- (filo), before a vowel (or *h*) usually phil- (fil), repr. Gr. φιλο-, φιλ-, combining form from root of φιλ-εῖν to love, φίλ-ος dear, friend (cf. μισο-, *miso-*, from μῖσ-εῖν to hate, μῖσ-ος hate, hatred). The number of compounds so formed in Greek was very great; usually they were adjs., having derived sbs. and other words, and capable themselves also of being used as sbs.; e. g. φιλόσοφος loving wisdom, a lover of wisdom, whence φιλοσοφία, φιλοσοφικός, φιλοσοφεῖν to philosophize, etc.; φίλορνις fond of birds, φιλορνιθία fondness for birds, etc. Among these we e some formed on national names, as φιλέλλην loving the Hellenes or Greeks, φιλολάκων loving the Lacedæmonians. Many of the Greek compounds have come down (frequently through Latin, and usually with formative suffixes) into English; and, on the model of these, *philo-* (*phil-*) has been employed to form new compounds, the second element of which is properly Greek, but often Latin, and even, esp. in nonce-words, English or in Eng. use. *Philo-* has thus become a living element, esp. with national names, as *philo-German*, *philo-Russian*, *philo-Turk*, and the like.

Examples are: *phil-aristocracy*, *-athletic* [cf. Gr. φιλαθλητής], *-hymnic* [Gr. φίλυμνος] (loving hymns), *-orthodox*; *philo-botanic*, *-botanist*, *-cathartic*, *-catholic*, *-dramatic*, *-dramatist*, *-felon*, *-garlic*, *-mathematic(al*, *-musical*, *-mystic*, *-mythology* (love of fables), *-mythy* [Gr. φιλομυθία love of talk], *-pagan*, *-peristeronic* (pigeon-fancying), *-pig*, *-poet*, *-publican*, *-radical*, *-tadpole*, *-theorist* [cf. Gr. φιλοθέωρος], etc. Among those formed on national names are *phil-African*, *-Arabian*, *-Arabic*, *philo-Athenian* [cf. Gr. φιλαθήναιος], *-French*, *-Gallic* (*-ism*), *-German* (*-ism*), *-Greek*, *-Hindoo*, *-Jew*, *-Laconian* [Gr. φιλολάκων], *-Peloponnesian*, *-Pole*, *-Polish*, *-Slav*, *-Teuton* (*-ism*), *-Turk* (*-ish*, *-ism*), *-Yankee* (*-ist*), *-Zionist*, etc. Among humorous nonce-words are *philo-destructiveness*, *-financitive*, *-foxhuntingness*, *-legislativeness*, in ridicule of the phrenological *philoprogenitiveness*. Also **Philarchaist** (-ā·ĭkeĭist) [see ARCHAIST, and cf. Gr. φιλάρχαιος], a lover of what is ancient, an antiquary. **Philhi·ppic** *a.* [Gr. ἵππος horse: cf. Gr. φίλιππος], fond of or interested in horses; so **Phili·ppy** [after *philanthropy*: cf. Gr. φιλιππία], love for or kindness to a horse or horses. **Philobru·tish** *a.*, characterized by love of or kindness to the brutes or lower animals; so **Philobru·tist**, a lover of brutes. **Philocalist** (filo·kălist) [Gr. φιλόκαλος, f. καλός beautiful], a lover of beauty; so **Philo·caly**, love of beauty. **Philo·comal** *a.* [cf. Gr. φιλόκομος, f. κόμη hair], characterized by love of or attention to the hair. **Philo·cubist** [Gr. φιλόκυβος fond of dice (Aristophanes)], a lover of dice-play. **Philocynic** (-si·nik) [Gr. κύων, κυν- dog: see CYNIC; after *philanthropic*] *a.*, loving dogs, fond of dogs; *sb.* a lover of dogs; so **Philocy·nical** *a.*; **Philo·cynism, Philo·cyny**, love of dogs. **Philodemic** (-de·mik) *a.* [Gr. φιλόδημος, f. δῆμος the people], loving the people. **Philode·ndrist** [cf. Gr. φιλόδενδρος tree-loving, f. δένδρον tree], a lover of trees. **Philoepiorcian** (-epi,ɔ·rsiăn) *a.* [Gr. ἐπιορκία false oath], loving false oaths. **Philofelist** (filofī·list) [L. *felis*, *-is* cat], a lover of cats. **Philo·galist** [Gr. γαλέη, γαλῆ pole-cat, taken as = cat], = prec. **Philoga·stric** *a.* [Gr. γαστήρ belly], loving the stomach, indulging the appetite. **Philogenitive** (-dʒe·nitiv) *a.* [see GENITIVE], inclined to procreation, or to sexual indulgence; hence **Philoge·nitiveness.** **Philokle·ptic** *a* [Gr. κλέπτης robber], fond of thieves or robbers. **Philome·lanist** [Gr. μελαν- black] a negrophile. **Philomuse** (fi·lomiūz) *a.* [Gr. φιλόμουσος], loving the Muses. **Philonoist** (filo·noĭist) [Gr. νόος, νοῦς mind, understanding], a lover of knowledge. † **Philoplu·tary** [cf. Gr. φιλόπλουτος], a lover of wealth; so † **Philopluto·nic** *a.* (erron. for **philoplutic*), loving wealth. **Philopo·gon** [Gr. πώγων beard], a lover of beards. **Philopole·mic** *a.* [cf. Gr. φιλοπόλεμος, f. πόλεμος war], fond of war or strife; so **Philopole·mical** *a.* **Philopo·rnist** [cf. Gr. φιλόπορνος, f. πόρνη harlot], a lover of harlots. **Philorchida·ceous** *a.*, fond of orchids. **Philornithic** (-ɔrni·pik) *a.* [cf. Gr. φίλορνις, f. ὄρνις, ὀρνιθ- bird], fond of birds. **Philothaumaturgic** (-ɔ̯ĭnătə̆·rdʒik) *a.* [see THAUMATURGIC], loving works of wonder. **Philotheism** (fi·lɔθi,iz'm) [cf. Gr. φιλόθεος, f. θεός God], love of God; so **Phi·lotheist**, a lover of God; hence **Philothei·stic** *a.* † **Philoxygenous** (-ɔksi·dʒĭnɔs) *a.*, having an affinity for oxygen (*obs.*). **Philozoic** (-zō·ik) *a.* [Gr. ζῷον animal, after *philanthropic*], loving or showing kindness to animals; so **Philozo·ist** (erron. **-soonist**), a lover of animals.

1897 *Current Hist.* (Buffalo, N. Y.) VII. 224 The *Philafrican Liberators' League is an association .. to work for the extinction of the African slave trade. 1750 *Student* I. 42 The *Phil-Arabians think that theirs [Arabic] may be made very instrumental in illustrating the present Hebrew text. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 211 New Palestine, as the Kikomanetick *Philarchaists would have it [Scotland] called. 1820 *Examiner* No. 612. 1/1 Ready to put a grave panegyrical face on his elderly Odes and *philaristocracy. 1854 TREVELYAN *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 14 The *Philathletic club at Harrow. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Dec. 672/1 Every sport known to the philathletic Briton. 1886 *World* 24 Feb. 11 The state-carriage horses..excited much admiration in a very *philhippic population. 1861 *Longman's List* Oct., Hymnologia Christiana: Psalms and Hymns..Selected or Contributed by *Philhymnic Friends. 1799 E. DU ILOIS *Piece Family Bing.* II. 146 The old Welchman in pure *philippy, took his horse out of the road. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lxi. (1862) V. 343 The tone of feeling in Lesbos had been found to be decidedly *philo-Athenian. 1856 DELAMER *Fl. Gard.* (1861) Pref, To volunteer as gate-opener to other fields of *Philobotanic Literature. 1824 BENTHAM *Mem. & Corr.* Wks. 1843 X. 543, I am glad to hear your master has turned *Philo-Botanist at last. 1826 *Sporting Mag* XVIII. 137 These days of *philo-brutish refinement. *Ibid.* XVII. 124 The *Philobrutists may carry their humanity too far. 1861 J. BROWN *Horæ Subs.* (1862) 353 This poor..creature was a *philocalist: he had a singular love of flowers and of beautiful women. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 24 Jan. 113/2 His 'philocaly' is..destitute of vigour. 1822 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 2/1 If..the apothecary, the druggist, and the physician, all called upon him to abandon his *philocathartic propensities. 1893 SWINBURNE *Stud. Prose & Poetry* (1894) 108 The *philocatholic whiggery of Macaulay and Tom Moore. 1869 *Daily Tel.* 14 Jan. 5/4 To consider the present state of the *philocomal art. 1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* II. 179 You Amynias there—hist!—A *philocubist?—Miss'd. 1815 MOORE *Life Byron* (1833) III. 143 *note*, You, who are one of the *philocynic sect. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 21 May 730/2 The philanthropic and the philocynic zeal of Lord Harrowby and Lord Mount-Temple. *c* 1843 M. J. HIGGINS *Ess.* (1875) 87, I admired my ingenious friend's *philo-cynical treaty with Mr. William Sykes. 1865 *Spectator* 4 Mar. 240/2 Miss Baker's *philocynism rose into a passion for a particular bull-dog. 1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 478 Our *philocyny developed itself at the earliest possible period. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 44 This..does too much mischief to the trees for a *philodendrist to take unmixed pleasure in. 1842 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* I. 102 The organ of *philo-destructiveness would have been found strongly developed. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 42 James Smith may indeed be well called a *philo-dramatic poet. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* xxiii. (1882) 274 The enlightened and patriotic assemblage of *philodramatists. 1838 G. S. FABER *Inquiry* 239 They must have borrowed their 'philoepiorcian maxim from some lurking remnant of the Priscillianists, who flourished in Spain in the time of Augustine. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Doctor, Fragm.* (1848) 681/2 The Laureate, Dr. Southey, who is known to be a *philofelist, and confers honours upon his Cats according to their services. *Ibid.* 684/2 He made himself acquainted with all the philofelists of the family. 1831 — in *Q. Rev.* XLIV. 277 A monument .. of Jeremy's philosophico-*philofelon philanthropy. 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 743 Never having heard of a *philo financitive bump, we fear it can be nothing better than acquisitiveness. 1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXII. 271 An impression on the organ of *philo-foxhuntingness..not very easily to be effaced. 1894 in *Daily News* 3 Nov. 5/6, I believe he is not so much *philo-French as Prussophobe. 1821 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 240 You, Grosvenor, who are a *philogalist, and therefore understand more of cat nature than has ever been attained by the most profound naturalists. 1870 *Daily News* 19 Nov., Mr. Carlyle's fierce philo-Germanism is as dangerous a sentiment as the blind *philo-Gallicism against which he lifts up his voice 1847 DE QUINCEY *Spanish Nun* ix, With these *philo-garlic men Kate took her departure. 1884 *West. Daily Press* 16 Dec. 7/3 The *philogastric propensities of boys. 1816 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVI. i. 255 If he be given to mystery, Or fond of individuality, Or *philogenitive, or whatsoe'er His passion be. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XII. xxii, I say, methinks that '*Philo-genitiveness' Might meet from men a little more forgiveness. 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLII. 482 No sentimental *philo-Hindoo. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 22 June 9 What will the Italian Government say to such a *philokleptic proceeding on our part? 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lxi. (1862) V. 345 The active *philo-Laconian party. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* VI. 733 Sawing through your organ of *philolegislativeness. *c* 1670 SETTLE in Johnson *L. P.*, *Dryden* (1781) II. 36 Poor Robin, or any other of the *philomathematicks, would have given him satisfaction in the point. 1700 MOXON *Math. Dict.* 67 The Philo-Mathematick Reader. 1734 BERKELEY *Analyst* Query 55 Those *philomathematical physicians, anatomists, and dealers in the animal economy 1833 DE QUINCEY *Rev. Greece* Wks. 1862 X. 120 *note*, The original (or *Philomuse society).. adopted literature for its ostensible object. 1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), **Philomusical.* 1752 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Montagu* I, A true born Englishnian and *philomystic. 1612 T. SCOT (*title*) *Philomythie, or *Philomythologie, wherein Outlandish Birds, Beasts, and Fishes, are Taught to Speake True English. 1804 COLERIDGE *Lett., to R. Sharp* (1895) 448 Philologists, *Philonoists, Physiophilists, keen hunters after knowledge and science. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lxi. (1862) V. 343 The *philo-Peloponnesian party. 1828 SOUTHEY *Epistle to A. Cunningham* 336 Who in all forms Of pork, baked, roasted, toasted, boil'd or broil'd, .. Profess myself a genuine *Philopig. *a* 1876 M. COLLINS *Pen Sk.* (1879) II. 72 He likes to outdo his *philoplutonic brethren in his wife's rank and silks, in the splendour of his house. 1720 SWIFT *Lett. Yng. Poet.* 1 Dec., Wks. 1841 II. 300/2 A multitude of poetasters, poetitoes, parcel-poets, poetapes, and *philo-poets. 1875 R. F. BURTON *Gorilla L.* (1876) I. 205 Whatever absurdity in hair may be demanded by the trichotomists and *philopogons of modern Europe. 1794 T. TAYLOR *Pausanias* III. 242 She [Minerva] is called .. *Philopolemic, as uniformly ruling over the opposing natures which the world contains. 1827 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 127/2 The increasing arrogance of the Americans, and our own *philopolemical folly. 1893 SWINBURNE *Stud. Prose & Poetry* (1894) 122 To the mealy-mouthed modern *philopornist the homely and hardy method of the old poet ..may seem rough and brutal. 1896 A. B. BRUCE in *Expositor* Sept. 225 They called Him a drunkard, a glutton and a *philo-publican. 1884 *World* 30 Apr. 6 A *philorchidaceous peer. 1862 *Ibis* July 289 The smart game-bags and neat bird-cages testify at least to the *philornithic taste of the natives in one direction or another. 1888 J. H. OVERTON & ELIZ. WORDSW. *Chr. Wordsworth* 387 The love which you, so noble, so *philorthodox, so philhellenic, have displayed. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Dec. 2/2 We see the real cause and realize some hidden dangers which have nothing to do with 'Philo-Slavism or Slavo-philism. 1862 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. II. 80 The thing was done, the tails were cropped, And home each *philotadpole hopped. 1891 ABBOTT *Philomythus* ix. 235 Useless to the *philothaumaturgic soul. 1870 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 82 Baudelaire always kept in mind that Christianity..was not and could not be a creature of philanthropy or *philotheism, but of church and creed. 1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1853 I. 506/1 Polemics can never be philosophers or *philotheists. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Doctor* cccxiii. (1848) 577 The speculation, or conception (as the *Philotheistic philosopher himself called it) of Giordano Bruno. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) III. 176, I distinguish, first, those whom you indeed may call *Philotheorists, or Philotechnists, or Practicians, and secondly those whom alone you may rightly denominate Philosophers, as knowing what the science of all these branches of science is. 1838 *New Monthly Mag.* LIV. 132 Mr. Urquhart..is a *philo-Turk. 1895 *Eclectic Mag.* Oct. 565 An anti-Russian and *philo-Turkish policy. 1799 BEDDOES *Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowl.* 223 Should it be discovered that oxygen enters into their composition the terms *philoxygenous and misoxygenous must be changed. 1818 SYD. SMITH in Lady Holland *Mem.* (1855) II. 166, I .. believe that I am to the full as much a *Philoyankeeist as you are. 1897 *19th Cent.* Oct. 628 The *Philo-Zionists recognise the mission: but they recognise the misery as well. 1888 *Daily News* 15 Oct., The Society..is animated by, as we cannot say philanthropic, let us say *philozoic

motives. 1887 HUXLEY *Ess., Progr. Sc.* I. 122 Unless the fanaticism of philozoic sentiment overpowers the voice of humanity. 1831 *Examiner* 219/2 That *philozoonist would certainly have introduced into his bill against 'cruelty to animals' a special clause. 1899 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* May 140 Inconsistent *philozoists.

Philobiblic (filobi·blik), *a.* [f. Gr. φιλό-βιβλος fond of books (f. φιλο- PHILO- + βίβλος book) + -IC.] Fond of books; devoted to literature. Cf. *Philobiblon*, name of book by R. de Bury, 1344, and of a modern society. So **Philobi·blian** *a.*; **Philobi·blist**, a lover of books. (All more or less *nonce wds.*)

1755 *Connoisseur* No. 86 P 2 My method has since been to visit the Philobiblian libraries. 1824 J. COTE (*title*) Bibliographical .. Tour .. to the Library of a Philobiblist. 1845 LD. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) I. xiii. 200, I am rather surprised that a 'De Bury' club has not yet been established by Philobiblists. 1864 BOHN *Bibliogr Manual* (Lowndes) VI. 82 *Philobiblon Society.* Composed of Persons interested in the History, Collection, or Peculiarities, of Books. Instituted in London, 1853. 1885 *Spectator* 23 May 676 It has been known in philobiblic circles..for some years.

Philobi·blical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL: in sense b, after *biblical.*] **a.** = prec. **b.** Devoted to the study of the Bible.

1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 475/1 [Hermann von der Hardt] had founded at Leipsic a philobiblical society, with the object of determining the sacred text 1896 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 253 The philobiblical physician has always his favourite prescription.

Philobotanic to -dendrist: see PHILO-.

‖ **Philodendron** (filode·ndrɒn). *Bot.* Also **-um.** [mod.L. (Schott 1830), a. Gr. φιλόδενδρον, neuter of φιλόδενδρος fond of trees (f. φιλο- PHILO- + δένδρον tree), in reference to its climbing upon trees.] A genus of tropical American climbing shrubs (N. O. *Araceæ*), some species of which are cultivated as stove-plants.

1877 F. W. BURBIDGE *Propag. Cult. Pl.* 190 Some hybrid Philodendrons and Anthuriums. 1899 RODWAY *Guiana Wilds* 28 Everywhere were long cords dangling from the rosettes of philodendrums, which had to be waved aside.

Philode·spot. *rare.* [ad. Gr. φιλοδέσποτ-ος adj., loving one's master, f. φιλο- PHILO- + δεσπότης master; in b. directly f. PHILO- + DESPOT.] † **a.** (See quot. 1656.) *Obs. rare*—°. **b.** One who favours despots or despotism (quot. 1796).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Philodespot*.., he that loveth his Master. 1796 COLERIDGE in Mrs. Sandford *T. Poole & friends* (1888. I. 140 As bad as the most. rampant Philodespot could wish in the moment of cursing.

Philodine (fi·lŏdəin). *Zool.* [f. PHILO- + Gr. δῖνος whirling, rotation.] A rotifer of the genus *Philodina* or family *Philodinidæ*. So **Philodi·nid; Philodi·noid** *a.*, resembling this family.

1883 H. J. SLACK in *Knowledge* 15 June 358/2 The Philodines, of which the common Rotifer, *R. vulgaris*, is the most abundant. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, *Philodinid*.. *Philodinoid.*

Philodox (fi·lŏdɒks). *rare.* [ad Gr. φιλόδοξ-ος adj. (Plato), loving fame or glory, f. φιλο- PHILO- + δόξα glory (also opinion, etc.).] Properly, One who loves fame or glory; but taken (after *orthodox*) as = One who loves his own opinion; an argumentative or dogmatic person. So **Philodo·xical** *a.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 303 No people are lesse Philosophers .than Platoes Philodoxes, or lovers of their owne opinions 1852 DAVIES & VAUGHAN tr. *Plato's Republic* v. (1866) 196 Philodoxical rather than philosophical, that is to say, lovers of opinion rather than lovers of wisdom. 1872 *Nonconf.* 27 Mar 326/2 The lover of argument, the *philodox* – to revive an old word—..is less likely to listen to it.

Philo-dramatic to-Germanism: see PHILO-.

Philogenesis, -genetic, etc. erron. ff. PHYLO-.

Philograph (fi·lŏgrɑf). [f. Gr. φιλο- PHILO- + -γραφος writing, writer, delineator.] A device for facilitating the production of an outline drawing.

1892 *Echo* 9 Feb. 2/4 By the use of an instrument called the 'Philograph', an absolutely correct representation can be obtained of any organic form. 1892 G. HAKE *Mem.* 80 *Years* lxviii. 292 Photographs in my early days were not in use, so philographs must be produced in their stead. 1894 *Times* 1 Mar. 6/5 The philograph, in which an exact picture was sketched on glass or celluloid of the objects seen through it, was useful and accurate, and excellent in its perspective.

† **Philogro·bolise,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *philogroboliser.*] (See quot.)

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. x, All-to-be-dunced and philogrobolised in their braines.

Philogynist (filo·dʒinist). [f. Gr. φιλογύν-ης, in pl. -γύναικ-ες, fond of women, φιλογυνία love of women, f. φιλο- + γυνή woman.] A lover or admirer of women. So **Philogynæ·ic** (-i·sik), **Philo·gynous** *adjs.*, fond of women; **Philo·gyny** (also irreg. **Philogyne·ity**), love of women.

1870 *Sat. Rev.* 2 July 24/2 The philanthropic or *philogynæcic brain of one of the most benevolent of mortals. 1884 *N. & Q.* 6th Ser. X. 277, I would object to much of philanthropy, but I must say that such *philogynerty as this closely borders on the ridiculous. 1855 HUXLEY *Lay Serm.* (1870) 21 There are *philogynists as fanatical as any 'misogynists'. 1892 M. O'CONNOR MORRIS *Memini* p xxxv, Dean Swift was most *philogynous. 1623 COCKERAM, *Philoginie*, a doating on women. 1754 FIELDING *Jonathan Wild* I. x, We will..draw a curtain over this scene, from that philogyny which is in us. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Feb. 2/1 False demagoguy and sentimental philogyny.

Philo-Hindoo, Philokleptic, etc.: see PHILO-.

Philogaster (filɒgæ·stəɹ). *nonce-wd.* [f. L *philolog-us* (see below) + -ASTER.] A petty or would-be philologist. So **Philoga·strv,** petty or blundering philology.

1880 F. HALL in *19th Cent.* Sept 442 The doings of American philogasters are, in truth, a curious study. 1893 — in *Nation* (N. Y.) 16 Feb., He is quite capable of such an enormity of philogastry.

Philologer (filɒ·lŏdʒəɹ). [f. PHILOLOGY + -ER: cf. *astrologer.*]

1. = PHILOLOGIST 1. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 63 Antiquaries, philologers, schoolemen, and other learned discoursers 1639 HEYLIN *Examen Hist.* I. 129 John Selden, of the Inner Temple,.. that renown'd Humanitian and Philologer, sometime a Commoner of this House. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Philologer*, an Humanist, a Man of Letters. 1847 J. W. DONALDSON *Vind. Protest. Princ.* 96 All competently educated and impartial philologers would derive, from a careful examination of the whole Jewish and Christian Scriptures, the views which we have now set forth respecting the person of the Deity.

2. = PHILOLOGIST 2.

1660 HOWELL *Lexicon* Pref. *heading*, To the tru Philologer, Touching the English (or Saxon) with the three Sororian Toungs, French, Italian, and Spanish. 1755 JOHNSON, *Philologer*, one whose chief study is language; a grammarian; a critick. 1840 ARNOLD *Let.* in Stanley *Life* (1858) II. 174 Donaldson, the author of the new Cratylus, and almost the only Englishman who promises, I think, to be a really good philologer. 1882 FREEMAN in *Longm. Mag.* I. 83 The word 'American', as applied to language, means, in the mouth of a comparative philologer, the native languages of the American Continent.

Philologian (filɒlō·ʊdʒiăn). [f. L. *philologia* PHILOLOGY + -AN.] = PHILOLOGIST 2.

1830 PUSEY *Hist. Enq.* II. x. 349 Philologians we have perhaps not a few, and not unlearned. 1844 J. CAIRNS *Let.* in *Life* viii (1895) 105 The brothers Grimm, the philologians 1869 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* ii. (1871) 42 The researches of the philologian into dead and existing tongues.

Philologic (filɒ·lɒdʒik). *a.* [ad. mod.L. *philologic-us*, f. *philologia*: see -IC. Cf. F. *philologique* (1668 in Hatz.-Darm.).] = next.

1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. Introd. 2 Their choisest Notions and Contemplations, both Philologic and Philosophic. 1776 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* I. 225 *note*, The common foundation of most modern philologic systems, etymologies. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Secret Soc.* Suppl. Note, Wks VI. 305 Depositaries of all the erudition—archæologic, historic, and philologic—by which a hidden clue could be sought.

Philological (filɒlɒ·dʒikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, concerned with, or devoted to the study of, philology (in the wider or, now usually, the restricted sense: see PHILOLOGY).

1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 9 You are much vpon the by, to bring in your Philologicall observations. 1659 BP. WALTON *Consid. Considered* 230 Though the controversy [about the Hebrew points] be in itself grammatical, or philological, yet it had its rise from a question theological. 1742 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. xx. § 26 Those studies which are wont to be called philological, such as history, language, grammar, rhetoric, poesy, and criticism. 1797 *Monthly Mag* III. 486 The Philological Society, at Bath, for educating and placing out the sons of poor clergymen and mechanics (instituted in 1792). 1832 (*title*) Philological Museum [Contents of Vol. I] On the names of the Days of the Week. On the number of Dramas ascribed to Sophocles. On the early Ionic Philosophers. 1842 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* I. 7 The author considered the adoption of an improved system of orthography by the Editors of the Philological Journal (Camb. 1832) an example worthy of imitation on the part of the Philological Society. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iv i. 185 Philological relations traceable between Cymri and Gael.

Hence **Philolo·gically** *adv.*, in accordance with or in relation to philology.

1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* (1661) 263 See learned *Hieron. Mercurialis* in his books *De Arte Gymnastica*: where this matter is fully handled, both Physically, and Philologically. 1794 MATHIAS *Purs. Lit* (1798) 332 There is no passage.. which will not at last admit of such an illustration or explanation, I mean philologically or critically, as may put to silence the ignorance of foolish men. 1884 H. D. TRAILL in *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 442/1, I have never yet met a man.. who was philologically qualified for a seat on the bench.

Philologist (filɒ·lŏdʒist). [f. PHILOLOGY (?or Gr. φιλόλογ-ος) + -IST.] A person versed in or devoted to philology.

1. One devoted to learning or literature; a lover of letters or scholarship; a learned or literary man; a scholar, *esp.* a classical scholar. Now *less usual* (cf. PHILOLOGY 1).

1648 E. SPARKE in *Shute's Sarah & Hagar* Pref. b j, For his Method, let no nice Philologist distaste it, as too Calvinistical. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts, Plants Script.* § 25 Why the Rods and Staffs of the Princes were chosen for this decision Philologists will consider. 1799 MRS. J. WEST *Tale of Times* III. 388 Philologists dispute the revealed will of God. 1841 SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 125 This labour. is least irksome to the professed philologist, who, in the purity of the style and the bold structure of the versification, can forget the weary barrenness of the matter.

2. A person versed in the science of language; a student of language; a linguistic scholar.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Dis. Drama* 12 He pass'd for an Excelling Philologist, especially as to the Greek Roots. 1770 BARETTI *Journ. fr. London* I. 160 Old Facciolati the philologist. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* ii. 15 We know so little about the origin of language, that even the greatest philologists are forced..to avoid the subject altogether. 1865 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) I. i. 21 The Comparative Philologist ignores altogether the division of languages according to their locality.

Philologize (filɒ·lŏdʒəiz), *v. rare.* [f. Gr. φιλόλογ-ος + -IZE.] *intr.* To play the philologist; to deal in philology (i.e. either literary scholarship, or linguistic science). Also *trans.* to bring *into* some condition by philologizing.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* III. vi, It is not here that I design to enlarge, as those who have philologiz'd on this occasion *de Sycophantis*, and other curious Criticismes. 1858 *Contemp. Rev.* VIII. 165 It cannot be criticized or philologized into nothingness, like written record. 1877 F. HALL *On -able and reliable* 25, I have spoken of the unscientific philologizing which has recently become so rife.

Philologue (fi·lŏlɒg). *rare.* Also 7 **-log, -logo.** [a. F. *philologue* (Rabelais 16th c.), ad. L. *philolog-us* man of letters, a. Gr. φιλόλογ-ος: see PHILOLOGY.] = PHILOLOGIST. Also *attrib.* or *adj.* (quot. 1611) = PHILOLOGICAL.

1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Loys le Roy* 110 b, Philologues or searchers of antiquitie, and proprietie of tongues. 1611 CHAPMAN *Paneg Verses to Coryat's Crudities*, To the Philologe Reader. 1646 GILLESPIE *Malè Audis* A ij, Great philologs will tell him that *maledico* is taken in a good sense as well as in a bad. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* Prol. (Rtldg) 17 Homer,..the paragon of all philologues. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* I. iv (1872) 29 One cannot..conceive of Sterling as a steady dictionary philologue. 1862 R. G. LATHAM *Elem. Comp. Philol* II i. 704 The effect of some philological force which it is the business of philologues to elucidate.

Philology (filɒ·lŏdʒi). [In Chaucer, ad. L. *philologia*; in 17th c. prob. a. F. *philologie*, ad. L. *philologia*, a. Gr. φιλολογία, abstr. sb. from φιλόλογος fond of speech, talkative; fond of discussion or argument; studious of words; fond of learning and literature, literary; f. φιλο- PHILO- + λόγος word, speech, etc.]

1. Love of learning and literature; the study of literature, in a wide sense, including grammar, literary criticism and interpretation, the relation of literature and written records to history, etc.; literary or classical scholarship; polite learning. Now *rare* in *general* sense.

[*c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 490 Hoold thou thy pees thou poete Marcian That writest vs that ilke weddyng murie Of hire Philologie and hym Mercurie. (Martianus Capella, 5th cent. wrote 'De nuptiis Philologiæ et Mercurii'.)]

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* Ded A ij, This of Mine dealing with *Verum* chiefly, in matter of Storie and Philologie. 1637 HEYLIN *Antid. Lincoln.* II. 108 Your Grammer learning being showne, we must next take a turne in your Divine and Theologicall Philology. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* L (1662) 26 Philology properly is Terse and Polite Learning, *melior litteratura*.. But we take it in the larger notion, as inclusive of all human liberal Studies. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. I. x. 50 Philologie, according to its original, and primitive import..implies an universal love, or respect to human Literature. 1776 G. CAMPBELL *Philos Rhet* I. I. v. 125 All the branches of philology, such as history, civil, ecclesiastic, and literary: grammar, languages, jurisprudence, and criticism. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* IX ii, Philology, or the principles of good taste, degenerated through the prevalence of school-logic. 1892 *Athenæum* 25 June 816/1 The fact that philology is not a mere matter of grammar, but is in the largest sense a master-science, whose duty is to present to us the whole of ancient life, and to give archæology its just place by the side of literature.

† **2.** Rendering Gr. φιλολογία love of talk, speech, or argument (as opposed to φιλοσοφία love of wisdom, philosophy). *Obs.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Phylologie*, lone of much babling. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 195 Whereas hee [Seneca] complaineth Philosophy was turned into Philology; may not we too sadly complain, most of our Christianity is become Discoursive noise? 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 387 By which Means Philosophy is now turn'd to Philology.

3. *spec.* (in mod. use) The study of the structure and development of language; the science of language; linguistics. (Really one branch of sense 1.)

Comparative Philology: see COMPARATIVE 1 b.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 102 Harduin has there several erudite Remarks upon Philology: especially upon the Pronunciation and Dialects of the Greek Tongue. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ Man* I. iii. 353 Philology, or the Knowledge of Words, and their Significations. 1838 WINNING (*title*) Manual of Comparative Philology 1843 H. H. WILSON in *Proc. Philol. Soc.* I. 22 The publication of the grammar of the late Sir Charles Wilkins constitutes an important era in the annals of Sanskrit philology. 1852 BLACKIE *Stud. Lang.* 7 Philology unfolds the genesis of those laws of speech, which Grammar contemplates as a finished result.

Philomath (fi·lŏmæθ). Now *rare.* [ad. Gr. φιλομαθής fond of learning, f. φιλο- PHILO- + μαθ-, root of μανθάν-ειν to learn: cf. MATHEMATIC.] A lover of learning; a student, esp. of mathematics, natural philosophy, and the like; formerly popularly applied to an astrologer or prognosticator.

a 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Lowes Convert* IV. ii, I hate a scholar:..I'm only a Philomath, sweet Lady. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* II. v, An Entertainment for all the Philomaths, and Students in Physick and Astrology, in and about London. 1752 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1774) III. ccxii. 132 Ask my friend, L'Abbé Sallier, to recommend to you some mengre philomath to teach you a little geometry and astronomy. 1755 *Connoisseur* No. 99 P 1 Complete Ephemerides &c drawn up by Partridge .. and the rest of the sagacious body of

Philomaths and Astrologers. 1873 DORAN *Lady of last Cent.* vii. 192 The aged philomath might have been the original of the legendary mathematician.

So **Philoma·thic** [= F. *philomathique*], **Philoma·thical** *adjs.*, devoted to learning; of, pertaining to, or consisting of 'philomaths' (in quot. 1828, 'mathematical'); also, astrological; **Philomathy** (filǫ·mǎpi) [Gr. φιλομάθεια, -μαθία], love of or devotion to learning. (All now *rare.*)

1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 462 Girod Chantrans read lately to the *Philomathic Society of Paris, an observation which he had made on the *conferva bullosa*. 1839 LADY LYTTON *Cheveley* (ed. 2) I. x. 221 His work .. was meant to be statistical, philological, .. philomathic, and political. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 11 P 5 Partridge .. is dead and gone, who .. *Philomathical as he was, could not read his own Destiny. 1828 T. C. CROKER *Fairy Leg. S. Ireland* II. 86 Too much whiskey .. might occasionally prevent his walking the chalked line with perfect philomathical accuracy. 1623 COCKERAM, **Phylomathie*, the loue of learning. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 17 Sept. 5/6 With a pure view to philomathy, I should much like some veracious 'average' husband to inform your readers what he does .. to alleviate the insufferable monotony .. of the 'average' domesticated wife.

Philomel (fi·lomel), **Philomela** (filǫmi·lă). *poet.* Forms: 5–6 **phylomene**, 6 **Philumene**; 6 **Philomele**, 7– **Philomel**; 6– **Philomela.** [a. F. *philomèle*, ad. L. *philomēla*, a. Gr. φιλομήλα the nightingale, supposed to be f. φιλο- PHILO- + μέλος song, with vowel lengthened; but cf. φιλόμηλος fond of apples. The early form in *-mene* appears to have been due to some error.] A poetic name for the nightingale. (In later use always as proper name, with capital P, usually with reference to the ancient myth of Philomela metamorphosed into a nightingale. Hence properly feminine, and involving the error of attributing song to the hen bird.)

[*c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2274 That Philomene his wyfes suster myghte On Prougne hys wyfe but ones have a syght. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 326 The first into a nyhtingale Was schape, and that was Philomene.] 1423 JAS I *Kingis Q.* cx, Vnlike the cukkow to the phylomene. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Philomene* 129 To vnderstande the notes of Phylomene (For so she hight, whom thou calst Nightingale). 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 141 And Philomele her song with teares doth steepe. 1591 — *Daphn.* 475 But I will wake and sorrow all the night With Philumene, my fortune to deplore. 1599 *Pass. Pilgr.* xv, While Philomela sits and sings. 1634 MILTON *H. Pens.* 56. *a* 1639 WOTTON *Desir. Spring* 12 The Groves already did rejoyce In Philomels triumphing voyce. *c* 1790 COWPER *Catharina* vi, By Philomel's annual note To mi asure the life that she leads. 1798 COLERIDGE *Nightingale* 39 O'er Philomela's pity-pleading strains.

Hence **†Philome·lian** *a. poet. Obs.*, pertaining to the nightingale.

1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1708) 101 The winged choristers of night .. sweetly warbling out Their philomelian air.

Philomot, obs. erroneous form of FILEMOT.

Philomuse, Philomystic, etc.: see PHILO-.

Philonian (fəilǫ·u niăn), *a.* [ad. L. *Philōniānus*, f. *Philo*, *-ōn-em*, ad. Gr. Φίλων, a man's name: see -AN.] Of or pertaining to the Jewish philosopher Philo, who flourished at Alexandria about the beginning of the Christian era. So **Philonic** (fəilǫ nik) *a.*, in same sense; **Philonism** (fəi·lonizm), the system of Philo; **Phi·lonist,** a follower of Philo; **Phi·lonize** *v. intr.*, to imitate Philo.

1874 *Supernat. Relig.* II. III. i. 288 The *Philonian Epistle to the Hebrews. 1892 E. P. BARROW *Regni Evang.* 51 Hebraic, Philonian or Gnostic teaching. 1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Quot. & Orig.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 214 Reverence .. claimed for it [the Bible] by the prestige of *philonic inspiration. 1900 R. T. DRUMMOND *Apost. Teaching* vi 224 The Philonic resolution of Old Testament personages, events and rites into philosophic abstractions. 1833 *Athenæum* 21 June 393/3 The Egyptian city where Platonism and *Philonism had imbued Christianity with a peculiar character. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* I. iv. (1876) 101 The discriminative view of heathen philosophy which the *Philonists had opened. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* XVII. xx. *Vives note*, It was a proverbe, Philo either Platonized or Plato *Philonized. 1812 J. ADAMS *Works* (1856) X. 18 The opinions .. appear to me to resemble the platonizing Philon, or the philonizing Plato, more than the genuine system of Judaism. 1882–3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1832 Either Philo platonizes, or Plato philonizes, says Suidas.

†Philo·pater. *Obs. rare.* [ad. Gr. φιλοπάτωρ loving one's father, or φιλόπατρις loving one's fatherland.] A lover of one's father, or (*transf.*) of one's country.

1641 R. HARRIS *Abner's Funerall* 21 Wise, Learned, Pious, Philosopher, Philopater, and the like. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* Ded. A ij, Eternally Renowned Senators, and most cordiall Philo-paters to Your bleeding, dying dearest Country. *Ibid.* I. Pref. (ed. 2) A ij b, The cordiallest Endeavours, of a reall unmercenary Philo-pater.

Philoplutary to **-pornist**: see PHILO-.

Philoprogeni·ty. *rare*—[irreg. f. PHILO- + L. *progeniēs* PROGENY, with ending of *homogeneity.*] Love of progeny or offspring: cf. next.

1888 *Science* 14 Sept. 124/1 Sexual differentiation, including philoprogeneity, hybridity, etc.

Philoprogenitive (fi·lǫprodge·nitiv). *a.* [irreg. f. PHILO- + L. *progenit-*, ppl. stem of *progignĕre* to beget + -IVE.]

1. Inclined to production of offspring; prolific.

1865 tr. *Strauss' New Life Jesus* II. II. lvii 41 To assimilate him to the philoprogenitive Gods of the heathen. 1884 *Public Opinion* 11 July 33/1 Its ['native' oyster's] place will be taken by the less philoprogenitive but not less delicate bivalve of Baltimore or of Portugal.

2. *Phrenol.* Loving one's offspring; of or pertaining to love of offspring.

1876 H. SPENCER *Princ. Sociol.* III. xi. (1879) 767 Among brutes the philoprogenitive instinct is occasionally suppressed by the desire to kill, and even to devour, their young ones. 1894 D. C. MURRAY *Making of Novelist* 183 The pellet .. hit him .. on the philoprogenitive bump, and he swore audibly.

Phi·loproge·nitiveness. *Phrenol.* [f. as prec. + -NESS: see quot. 1815.] Love of offspring; the instinct or faculty of love for one's children, or for children (and animals) in general. Its organ is located by phrenologists just above the middle of the cerebellum.

1815 J. G. SPURZHEIM *Physiogn. Syst.* Pref. 10, I am aware that the name .. ought to indicate love of producing offspring. As however progeny means offspring; philoprogeny, love of offspring, and Philoprogenitiveness, the faculty of producing love of offspring, I have adopted that term. 1826 *Edin. Rev.* XLIV. 269 Why therefore should we not have a separate principle of Philoprogenitiveness? 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 425 The nurse was a kind-looking old negro woman, with, no doubt, philoprogenitiveness well developed.

Philorchidaceous, -ornithic, etc.: see PHILO-.

Philosoph, -ophe (fi·lǫsǫf, -zǫf). *Obs.* or only as Fr. Forms: 1 **philosoph**; 4 **filosofe, -sofe, -sophe**; 8–9 **philosoph(e.** [In OE. ad. L. *philosoph-us*, a. Gr. φιλόσοφ-ος lover of wisdom, philosopher, f. φίλος loving + σοφός wise, a sage; in ME. a. OF. *filosofe, philosophe* ad. L.] = PHILOSOPHER 1; now often = PHILOSOPHIST 2.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* III. vii. § 2 Þæm stro[n]gan cyninge & þæm gelærednestan philosophe. 1340 *Ayenb.* 77 Alle the wyse clerkes, and þe greate filosofes. *Ibid.* 126 Filozofes. *Ibid.* 164. 1721 RAMSAY *Content* 404 Two Bushian philosophs put in their claims. 1827 PRAED *Poems* (1865) II. 214, I danced with a female philosophe, Who was not quite a bore. 1868 W. WHITMAN *Poems* 87 See, superior judges, philosophs, Presidents, emerge, dressed in working dresses.

Hence **Philoso·phedom,** the domain or realm of philosophs.

1833 CARLYLE *Misc., Diderot* (1857) III. 216 They entertain their special ambassador in Philosophedom, their hon's-provider to furnish spiritual Philosophe-provender.

†Philo·sophable, *a. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *philosophable*, ad. med.L. type **philosophābilis*, f. *philosophārī*: see PHILOSOPHATE.] Able to philosophize.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 96 Þanne comes to him a strengh shewable, or Philosophable (*in Fr. transl.* force demostrable ou philosophable), þat byholdys shappys vndirstandable.

Philosophaster (filǫsǫfæ·stǫɹ). [a. L. *philosophaster*, in It. *filo-, philosofastro*, f. L. *philosoph-us*: see -ASTER.] A shallow or pseudo-philosopher; a smatterer or pretender in philosophy.

1611 FLORIO, *Filosofastro*, a smatterer in Philosophy, a foolish, pedanticall Philosophaster. 1650 H. MORE *Observ.* in *Enthus. Tri.*, etc. (1656) 72 Superficiall Philosophasters. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 95 A Philosophaster, or Quack-Doctor. 1894 HUXLEY *Evolution & Ethics* 26 The philosophy of philosophasters and .. the moralizing of sentimentalists.

Hence **Philosopha·stering** *ppl. a.*, acting the philosopher, philosophizing pretentiously; **Philosopha·stry,** shallow or pseudo-philosophy.

1897 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 355 His philosophastering or martial strains are at best neutral. 1904 SAINTSBURY in *Daily Chron.* 22 Sept. 3/3 You cannot bridge the gulf that a God has set by any philosophastering theory. 1850 *Fraser's Mag.* XLI. 104 A little of the old leaven, pedantry and philosophastry. 1899 M. M. SNELL in *Dublin Rev.* July 41 Victories over the philosophast[ry] of the Encyclopædia.

†Philo·sophate, *v. Obs.* Also 7 **-phat.** [f. L. *philosophāt-*, ppl. stem of *philosophārī* to do the philosopher, philosophize, f. *philosoph-us*: see PHILOSOPH. Perh. immed. f. F. *philosopher* in Montaigne: see -ATE 3 6.]

1. *intr.* To reason as a philosopher; to philosophize.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. iii. (1632) 193 If as some say, to philosophate be to doubt. 1649 H. LAWRENCE *Some Considerations* 15 These .. perhaps could Philosophate as mysteriously as their neighbours. 1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VII. xxxviii, So I sat me down upon a bench by the door, philosophating upon my condition.

2. *trans.* To philosophize upon (a thing).

1649 H. LAWRENCE *Some Considerations* 34 These Sectaries .. even so Philosophating the Gospel, as they made it [etc.].

Hence **†Philo·sophating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **†Philosopha·tion,** philosophizing.

1644 G. PLATTES in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 204 There need no other or further philosophation concerning the same. 1649 H. LAWRENCE *Some Considerations* 3 A carnall and vaine Philosophating about spiritual things. 1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* I. (1726) 78 Our Philosophations touching an Incorporeal Being. 1802 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* VI. 244 Jobbing may be associated with [the ideas] of fame and honour in our philosophating age!

Philosopheme (filǫ·sǫfīm). [ad. late L. *philosophēma* (Boethius), a. Gr. φιλοσόφημα a demonstrative syllogism, philosophical doctrine or principle, f. φιλοσοφεῖν to love or pursue knowledge, philosophize, f. φιλόσοφ-ος: see PHILOSOPH.] A philosophic conclusion or demonstration; a philosophical statement, theorem, or axiom.

1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 51 An evasion, which not only Reason and Scripture but even Pagan Philosophemes contradict. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. ix. § 2 Perhaps you may derive some useful philosophemes or theorems, for your own entertainment. 1804 W. TAYLOR in *Crit. Rev.* Ser. III. III. 540 Only sagas and philosophemas, which .. contain no pure history. 1818 J. BROWN *Psyche* 115 Without our running to extremes, Or deeming flights philosophemes. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* (1897) 152 This passage bears upon more than one Hindu philosopheme.

Philosopher (filǫ·sǫfǫɹ). Forms: α. 4 **philosofre, -sofre, filosofre, -sophre, (philisophre)**, 4–5 **philosophre**, (5 **phili-, philosophre**). β. 4 **filosopher, philosipher, phylosopher**, 4– **philosopher**, (4 **fylesofer**, 5 **philosoffer, -sofer, -sofyr, -sophir, -sophyr, -saphir, phylosofer, -sophyr**; **phili-, fili-, fylysofer**; **philsophir, fylsofyr**, 5–6 **philosophier**, 5–7 **phylosopher**, 6 **-phar, philosephur**). γ. 4 **phylosy-, philysophere**, 5 **philosophere, philesofere, philisophere, filis(o)phere.** δ. 5 **filo-**, 5–6 **phylosophour.** [In 14th c. *philosophre, filo-, -sofre*, an Anglo-Fr. or OF. var. of *philosophe* PHILOSOPH (cf. *legiste, legistre*, etc.), the ending being subseq. identified in Eng. with that of agent-nouns in -ER; sometimes with those in *-our*, -OR. The original stress was *philoso·fre*, which prevailed to the close of the ME. period, in which however there are also instances of the later stressing; *philosophour* is certain in Dunbar *c* 1500, and *philo·sopher* appears to have prevailed from the 16th c.]

1. A lover of wisdom; one who devotes himself to the search of fundamental truth; one versed in philosophy or engaged in its study; formerly in a wide sense, including men learned in physical science (physicists, scientists, naturalists), as well as those versed in the metaphysical and moral sciences, but now chiefly confined to the latter. Also with defining word, as *moral philosopher, political philosopher*; *natural philosopher* (= physicist).

c 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 5 This philosofres us doth towyte, Ase we findeth ywryte. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conc.* 1201 Bot þe payn of dede þat al sal fele A philosopher þus discrived wele. *Ibid.* 7567 Als a gret philosiphir þat hyght Rabby Moyses telles ryght. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 1070 In fablus of philozofrus olde. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* v. (*Johannes*) 89 A phylosyphere of gret renowne þat cratone hecht. 1388 WYCLIF *Acts* XVII. 18 Forsothe summe Epicureis, and Stoycis, and philosofris [1388 filosofris] disputiden .. with him. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* XXIII. 38 Filosofres for-soken welthe, for þei wolde be neody. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1484 Of his sonnes .. the fourth was a philosoffer, a fyne man of lore. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 272 And that I recorde of all philosophres That lytyll store of coyne kepe in her cofres. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev* 1450 There was purtred in ston The fylesoferus everychon. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xl. 259 (Harl. MS.) Amonge the wiche was master Virgile, þe philesofere. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. iii. 14 Hethen philsophiris bi her studie in natural witt founden .. alle hem to be doon. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 680/32 *Hic philosofus*, a fylysofer. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 2 The saynges or dictis of the Philosophers. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 130/2 A Filosophur, *philosophus.* 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxiii. 5 Divinouris, rethoris, and philosophouris, Astrologis, artistis, and oratouris. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. i. 4 The old and antique phylosopharys .. applyd themselfys to the secrete studys and serchyng of nature. 1540–1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1549) 136 Numa Pompilius .., beyng an excellent philosophier, .. was chosen to be kyng. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. ii. 53, I feare hee will proue the weeping Phylosopher [Heraclitus] when he growes old. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* Pref. 18 Without some such Mechanical Assistance, our best Philosophers will but prove empty Conjecturalists. 1728 PEMBERTON *Newton's Philos.* 2, I drew up the following papers, to give a general notion of our great philosopher's [Newton's] notions. 1734 POPE *Ess. Man* IV. 390 Thou wert my Guide, Philosopher, and Friend. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. i. (1869) I. 11 Philosophers or men of speculation, whose trade is not to do anything, but to observe everything. 1809 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1866) 290 Pythagoras .. is said to have first named himself philosopher or lover of wisdom. 1827 WHATELY *Logic* IV. iii. § 2 The Philosopher's [business is] to combine and select known facts or principles, suitably for gaining from them conclusions which though implied in the Premises, were before unperceived. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* lxvii, A philosopher fallen to betting is hardly distinguishable from a Philistine under the same circumstances.

†b. *The Philosopher*, spec. applied to **Aristotle.**

[1340 *Ayenb.* 120 Huerof þe filosofe zayþ þet yefþe is yeunyng wypoute ayen-yefþe.] *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 381 This is the sentens of the philysophie, A kyng to kepe hise lygis in iustise. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. v, For the philosophir feelid bettir than so, seiyng that richesse ben instrumentis of vertu. 1672 WILKINS *Nat. Relig.* 41 It is laid down by the philosopher as the proper way of reasoning from authority, that what seems true to some wise men, may upon that account be esteemed somewhat probable. [*a* 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Cyc.* I. (1874) 108 This the Philosopher says in the Second of the Metaphysics.]

†2. An adept in occult science, as an alchemist, magician, diviner of dreams, weather-prophet, etc.

In ME. often not separable from sense 1, the notions being popularly identified.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xv. 351 With clerkes also Han no beliene to þe lifte, ne to þe lore of philosofres. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 299 But al be that he was a Philosophre,

Yet hadde he but litel gold in cofre. — *Frankl. T.* 833 Allas that I bihighte Of pured gold a thousand pound of wighte Vn to this Philosophre [*v.r.* -oire]. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* v. iv. 165 The kynge..was sore abashed of this dreme And sente anone for a wyse philosopher commaundynge to telle hym the sygnyfycacion of his dreme. [1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* I. ii. 327 Many great families [in Rome] kept a philosopher.]

3. One who regulates his life by the light of philosophy and reason; one who speaks or behaves philosophically.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. i. 35 For there was neuer yet Philosopher That could endure the tooth-ake patiently. 1700 FARQUHAR *Constant Couple* II. iii, I'll beat him with the temper of a philosopher. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. iv. ix, Be mine a philosopher's life in the quiet woodland ways. 1871 E. F. BURR *Ad Fidem* ix. 165 Most men are not philosophers. *Mod.* He was too great a philosopher to be disturbed by this incident, unexpected though it was.

†**4.** Phrases. *Egg* (or *eye*) *of philosophers* = PHILOSOPHERS' STONE: see also *philosophers' egg* in 5 b. *Oil of philosophers* = *brick oil* (BRICK *sb.*[1] 3).

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 87 Of þe stoon, þe Eye of Philosophers. *Ibid.* 88 þe Eyrn, þat ys to say þe Eye of Philosophers. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* 20 To anoynt the stomake with the oyle of Philosophers, named in latin *Oleum philosophorum*. 1651 FRENCH *Distill.* iii. 81 Oil made out of Tile-stones called the Oile of Philosophers. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Oil of Philosophers*, a Chymical Preparation of pieces of Brick heated red hot, soak'd in Oil of Olives, and afterwards distill'd in a Retort.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, chiefly appositive, as *philosopher-courtier*, *-king*, *poet*, *-politician*; also *philosopher-like* adj. and adv.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* III. vi. in Ashm. *Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 140 Than Phylosopher-lyke usyd ys hyt. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 44 To speake Laconian-like, was to be Philosopher-like. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq., Apol.* iv. vi. 508 The Gentleman Atheist or Philosopher Infidel. 1885 PATER *Marius* III. xv, Under the full sanction of the philosopher-pontiff.

b. Combinations with *philosophers'*, *-'s*: †**philosophers' egg**, a medicine used to cure the plague, compounded of yolk of egg and saffron; ✧**philosophers' game** (L. *ludus philosophorum*, *Arithmomachia*, *Rythmomachia*), an intricate game, played with men of three different forms, round, triangular, and square, each marked with a number, on a board resembling two chess-boards united; called also **philosophers' table**; †**philosophers' tower**, a chemical furnace in the form of a tower; †**philosophers' tree** = *Tree of Diana*: see DIANA 2, ARBOR 2; **philosophers' vinegar** (L. *acetum philosophorum*), the supposed universal solvent; †**philosophers' wheel** (*Wheel of Philosophy*, *of Elements*, etc.): see WHEEL; †**philosophers' wool** (L. *lana philosophica*), oxide of zinc, deposited as a fine flocculent powder, during the combustion of the metal; †**philosophers' work** = PHILOSOPHERS' STONE.

c 1500 *MS. Sloane* 1592, lf. 151 b [154 b], A proved medicine againste the pestilence called A 'philosophres Egge. Take Firste an egge and breake a hole in one ende..and do out the white..take hole safron and fille the shelle therewith by the yolcke [etc.]. [Cf. 1653 CTESS OF KENT *Choice Manual* (ed. 2) 139] [*c* 1407 LYDGATE *Reson & Sens.* 2414 The play he kan of Ryghtmathye (*margin* Rihtmachia est ludus philosophorum et consistit in arsmetrica et proporcionibus numerorum).] 1563 FULKE (*title*) The Most Ancient and learned Playe called the 'Philosophers Game invented for the honest recreation of Students. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. i. iv. (1676) 172/2 The ordinary recreations which we have in Winter, are Cards, Tables and Dice, Shovelboord, Chess-play, the Philosophers game. 1787 TWISS *Chess* 65 The board of this Philosopher's game, is eight squares in breadth, and sixteen in height. There are twenty-four men on a side, represented as flat pieces of wood, cut in the form of circles, triangles, and squares. The king is a square on which is a triangle and a circle. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* XI. x. (1886) 159 A childish and ridiculous toie, and like unto childrens plaie at *Primus secundus*, or the game called The 'philosophers table. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xx. (ROXB.) 228 The 'Philosophers Tower,..a kind of Tower furnace, wherewith a man may distill both water and oyle with one only fire 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, '*Philosophers Tree*, see *Diana's Tree*. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Philosophers Tree*, a chymical preparation, called also *arbor dianæ*, *diana's tree*. *c* 1865 J. WALDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 191/2 A flocky-white powder, which has been called '*philosophers' wool'. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. iii, *Sub.* ..Ha' you yet the oile of Luna in kemia? *Fac.* Yes, sir. *Sub.* And the 'philosophers vinegar? *Fac.* I *Ibid.* I. i, Paines Would twise haue won me the 'philosophers worke.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Philo'sophercraft** (-kraft), after *priestcraft*; **Philo'sopherling**, a young or embryo philosopher, a smatterer in philosophy.

1865 DE MORGAN *Budget of Paradoxes* (1872) 378 There is philosophercraft as well as priestcraft, both from one source, both of one spirit. 1833 LYTTON *Eng. & Engl.* IV. x, He is Snap, the academical philosopherling. *Ibid.*, Nine times out of ten our philosopherling is the son of a merchant.

Philosopheress (filɒ'sɒfəres), **-phress** (-fres). [f. prec. + -ESS [1].] A female philosopher; also, the wife of a philosopher; = PHILOSOPHERESS.

1631 CHAPMAN (*Cæsar & Pompey* v. i, She's a Philosophresse, Augure, and can turne Ill to good as well as you. 1797 D. SIMPSON *Plea Relig.* (1808) 27 The philosopher dies, and leaves the philosopheress his wife to the protection of a friend. 1851 ROBERTSON in *Life & Lett.* (1882) II. 31 Thou meditatest, mighty philosopheress! on nitrogen and carbon.

Philosophership (filɒ'sɒfəʃip). [f. as prec. + -SHIP.] The office or function of a philosopher; also, the personality of a philosopher.

1549 CHALONER *Erasm. on Folly* D iv b, His too muche philosophership made hym odious and hatefull to the people. 1874 HUXLEY in *Daily News* 3 Aug. 2 He held the duties of his manhood and the duties of his citizenship to be vastly superior to those of his philosophership.

Philosophers' stone. [tr. med.L. *lapis philosophorum*, the stone of the philosophers (see PHILOSOPHER 2), also *lapis philosophicus*, *-icalis*; in F. *pierre philosophale*, Ger. *der Stein der Weisen*. See Note below.]

1. A reputed solid substance or preparation supposed by the alchemists to possess the property of changing other metals into gold or silver, the discovery of which was the supreme object of alchemy. Being identified with the ELIXIR, it had also, according to some, the power of prolonging life indefinitely, and of curing all wounds and diseases.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 309 The Philosophres stoon, Elixer clept, we seechen faste echoon. 1590 NASHE *Pasquil's Apol.* Wks (Grosart) I. 219 The Philosophers stone to turne mettles into gold is yet to seeke. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 3 Men talke..of the Philosophers stone, that it turneth copper into gold. 1670 PETIUS *Fodinæ Reg.* 44 Henry VI..did then grant 4 successive Patents and Commissions to several Knights..and Mass-priests..to find out the Philosophers stone. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Transmutation of Metals*, among Alchymists, is what they call the Grand Operation or Secret of finding the Philosophers-Stone, which they give out to be so curious an Universal Seed of all Metals, That if any Metal be melted in a Crucible, and then a little of this Stone or *Powder of Projection*, be put into the melted Metal, 'twill immediately change it into Gold or Silver. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II 79 How many profitable discoveries in chymistry have taken birth from that whimsical notion of finding the philosopher's stone? 1864 BURTON *Scot Adv.* I. iii. 145 He was in search of the philosopher's stone.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* I. i, I will haue A booke, but barely reckoning thy impostures Shall prone a true philosophers stone, to printers. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med* I § 46, I am half of opinion that Antichrist is the Philosopher's Stone in Divinity. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. 94 [Behmen] declared that the true Philosopher's Stone.. was 'the new life in Christ Jesus'.

2. An artificial gem so called.

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 310/1 France is clever at producing .shams, and a perfect thing called the *philosopher's-stone* which..has a very beautiful and gem-like appearance, is imported from there.

[Note. *Lapis philosophorum* occurs in works attributed to Raymund Lully (1234–1315), and in those of Arnoldus de Villa Nova (1240–1314). Probably it was used earlier; it appears in various mediæval works of uncertain age or doubtful authenticity; e.g. in the *Clavis Majoris Sapientiæ* attributed to Artefius or Artesius, whose date has been put by some *c* 1130. In some of these also we find *lapis philosophicus*, *l. philosophicalis*. But the earlier works (e.g. the mediæval Latin *De Investigatione Perfecti Magisterii*), passing as translated from Geber (Abu Musa Ja'far al-Sufi), usually refer to it simply as *Lapis* 'the Stone', or *noster lapis* 'our stone'. Albertus Magnus (1205–82), who doubted the transmutation of metals, refers to it as *lapis quem philosophi laudant ubique*, 'the stone which the philosophers everywhere laud', and *lapis quem honorant philosophi*. It is thus possible that *philosophorum* originated later, as an identifying adjunct to *lapis*, as if 'the Stone, of which all the philosophers speak', 'the Stone of the philosophers', and that the descriptive phrase grew at length into a specific name or title. It will be seen that the correct form is not *Philosopher's*, but *Philosophers' stone*.]

Philosophess (filɒ'sɒfes). [a. F. *philosophesse* (*a* 1518 in Godef.), f. *philosophe*: see PHILOSOPH and -ESS.] = PHILOSOPHERESS.

1668 SR. SERFE *Taruga's Wiles* 2), I hope none..will be offended that my neighbour here Clubs his cloven Philosophess. 1821 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XCIV. 497 Remember me to my philosophess. 1875 M. COLLINS *Midnight to M.dn.* II. ii. 222 There were peers and peeresses; there were philosophers and philosophesses.

†**Philosophiant.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *philosophiant*, pr. pple. of *philosophier* to practise philosophy; but perh. altered from OF. *philosophien* (L. type '*philosophiān-us*) a philosopher.] = PHILOSOPHER 1.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 88 Oure sadder Hermogenes, þat ys full fayr in Philosophie and wel faire Philosophiant.

Philosophic (filɒ'sɒfik), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. post-cl. L. *philosophic-us*, a. Gr. '*φιλοσοφικ-ός* (implied in *φιλοσοφικῶς* adv.), f. *φιλοσοφία* PHILOSOPHY: see -IC. Cf. F. *philosophique* (*c* 1500 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Of or pertaining to philosophers or philosophy: = PHILOSOPHICAL 1.

1644 MILTON *Areop.* 24, I have sat among their learned men, ..and bin counted happy to be born in such a place of Philosophic freedom as they suppose England was. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 415 They went to Megara, where Euclid who had been a Disciple of Socrates, had erected a Philosophick School. *a* 1734 NORTH *Life Ld. Guildford* (1742) 284 This resignation to philosophic studies spoiled the lawyer 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* Diss. I. 303 In the proper philosophick Sense of the Word *same*. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xiv. 110 Questions, which he..imagined scarcely admitted of philosophic doubt. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 9 Philosophic candour and intelligence. 1879 A. J. BALFOUR (*title*) A Defence of Philosophic Doubt, being an Essay on the Foundations of Belief.

b. = PHILOSOPHICAL 1 b: scientific. Now *rare*. *Philosophic stone*, *wool*: see PHILOSOPHERS' STONE, *philosophers' wool* (PHILOSOPHER 5 b).

1686 W. HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Chym* I. xiii. (ed. 3) 340 Antient Chymists have given the Epithete Philosophick to all preparations wherein they have used Brick. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* II. 113 Every saint has to himself alone The secret of this Philosophic stone. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 229 Philosophic Tube, That brings the planets home into the eye Of Observation. 1885 *Inscr. on statue of Jas. Watt in Westm. Abbey*, An original genius, early exercised in philosophic research. 1866 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sc.*, etc. II. 886/1 *Philosophic Wool.*

2. Of persons, etc.: = PHILOSOPHICAL 2.

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 2 P6 He is a Clergyman, a very Philosophick Man, of general Learning. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I 15 For the discovery..we are indebted to that celebrated philosophic artist Mr. Wedgewood. 1845 GRAVES *Rom. Law* in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 735/1 The history of legal systems is a subject of great interest to philosophic minds. 1890 E. R. LANKESTER *Adv. Sc.* 286 Speculations which have a historical value for the philosophic biologist.

3. = PHILOSOPHICAL 3.

a 1700 DRYDEN (J.), Among mankind so few there are, Who will conform to philosophick fare. 1700 W. KING *Transactioneer* 34, I call him the Philosophick Sancho, and he me Don. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 429 What early philosophic hours he keeps.

B. *sb.* (in *pl.*) Studies, works, or arguments pertaining to philosophy.

a 1734 NORTH *Life Sir D. North* (1744) 200 So much Latin as to make him take pleasure in the best classics, especially in Tully's philosophics. 1867 'OUIDA' *Idalia* xiv. 190 A woman had enthralled him, and his philosophics were dead.

Philosophical (filɒ'sɒfikăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. as prec. (perh. immediately from F. *philosophique*) + -AL: see -ICAL.]

1. Of or pertaining to a philosopher or philosophy; of the nature of, consonant with, or proceeding from philosophy or learning; in earlier usage including 'scientific', but now restricted in the same way as PHILOSOPHER and PHILOSOPHY, q.v.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxv. 11 The naturall science philosophicall. 1530 PALSGR. 320/2 Phylosophycall, belongyng to a phylosopher, *philosophial*. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. i. 21 Phylosophycal resonys out of nature drawne. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* ♦iij, This most subtile and fruitefull, Philosophicall Conclusion. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I 32 In the valley towards the City [Heidelberg], is a pleasant walk, of the sweetnes called the Phylosophicall way. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 299 Capable of being stated and fixed according to a Philosophical method. 1728 PEMBERTON *Newton's Philos.* I The manner, in which Sir Isaac Newton has published his philosophical discoveries. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* Diss. I. 303 A strict and philosophical Manner of Speech. 1775 JOHNSON *Western Isl.* Wks. X. 406 The cuddy is a fish of which I know not the philosophical name. 1830 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 10 Apr., My mind is in a state of philosophical doubt as to animal magnetism. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* IV. lxvii. 537 He has treated history on a large scale and in the philosophical spirit.

b. Pertaining to, or used in the study of, natural philosophy, or some branch of physical science; physical, scientific. Now *Obs.* or *arch*

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* Pref. iv in Ashm. *Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 125 The second Water phylosophycall. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* II. 17 A philosophicall contrition of oiles. 1651 tr. *Glauber* (*title*) Description of New Philosophical Furnaces, or a New Art of Distilling. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* I 110 This we must..call pure water; but even this is far short of the pure, unmixed, philosophical element. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 136/2 *note*, Young Watt..exhibiting a box of philosophical toys to the students..at Glasgow. *Mod.* A Philosophical Instrument-maker.

2. Of persons, or their faculties, etc.: Skilled in or devoted to philosophy or learning (formerly including science); learned.

Formerly common, and still retained in the titles of scientific societies, institutions, journals, etc., e.g. the *Philosophical Transactions* (of the Royal Society), the *American Philosophical Society*, the *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal*, a *Literary and Philosophical Institution*, etc.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 1857 (Camp.-all MS.) O moral Gower, þis boke I directe To þe, and þe Philosophical Strode. 1553 EDEN *Treat. News Ind.* (Arb.) 8 The same to a philosophical head is apparent by suche ryches and presentes. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* ♦iv b, Such as haue modest and earnest Philosophical mindes. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. iii. 2 They say miracles are past, and we haue our Philosophicall persons, to make moderne and familiar things supernaturall and causelesse. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. i. § 12 Some of the wisest and most Philosophical men of Greece and Rome. 1798 (*title*) The Philosophical Magazine. *a* 1810 in *Sir J. Sinclair's Corr.* (1831) II. 43 Like our American Philosophical Society, it is voluntary, and unconnected with the public. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* i. (1814) 26 A philosophical chemist would probably make a very unprofitable business of farming. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xii. 137 He also attacked several doctrines of his philosophical contemporaries or predecessors.

3. Characterized by practical philosophy or wisdom; befitting or characteristic of a philosopher; wise; calm; temperate; frugal.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 203 His patience was more Philosophicall than his Intellect. 1727 POPE *Let. to Lady M. W. Montagu* June, What with ill-health and ill-fortune, I am grown so stupidly philosophical as to have no thought about me that deserves the name of warm or lively. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Charmed Sea* ii. 18 Alexander gazed with a grave countenance of philosophical curiosity.

4. In special collocations:

†*Philosophical candle* or *lamp*, a lighted jet of hydrogen; †*p. egg*, a kind of alembic or retort; †*p. oil*: *rich oil* (BRICK *sb.*[1] 3); †*p. stone* = PHILOSOPHERS' STONE; †*p. tree* = Tree

of Diana: see DIANA 2, ARBOR 2; †*p. vinegar*=*philosophers' vinegar*: see PHILOSOPHER 5 b.

1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 51 On this principle is constructed the *philosophical candle, which cannot be easily blown out. Fill with hydrogen gas, a bell glass, furnished with a capillary tube; compress the gas, .. apply a lighted taper to the upper extremity of the tube; the gas will take fire, and exhibit a candle, which will burn till all the gas is exhausted. [1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Philosophic candle.] [1611 COTGR. s.v. *Oeuf, Oeuf des Philosophes*, the vessell wherein Alchymists put the stuffe which they hope will yeeld the Philosophers stone.] 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xx. 144 A great Glass-bubble, with a long neck; (such as Chymists..call a *Philosophical Egg). 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 443 Oil, thus distilled, was formerly distinguished by the name of *philosophical oil. 1638 MARCOMBES in *Lismore Papers* (1888) Ser. II. III. 283 Euery one thinks yt because I belong to my Lord of Corke I must haue yt *Philosophical stone. 1791–1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit., Six Follies Sc.*, The Quadrature of the Circle; the Multiplication of the Cube; the Perpetual Motion; the Philosophical Stone; Magic; and Judicial Astrology. 1706 PHILLIPS, **Philosophical Tree.* See Diana's Tree. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 568/2 That Vinegar which Quercetan calls in his Writings, *Philosophical Vinegar.

†B. *sb.* (in *pl.*) The subjects of study in a course of philosophy. Cf. LOGICALS. *Obs.*

1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 10 John Colet .. spent seven years in Logicals and Philosophicals. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 328 He was educated in Grammaticals in Wikeham-School near Winchester, in Logicals and Philosophicals in New College Oxon.

Philoso·phically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a philosophic or philosophical manner; according to philosophical rules or principles; as befits a philosopher; from a philosophical point of view.

1580 G. HARVEY 3 *Lett.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 64 Partly Philosophically, partly Theologically set downe. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 717 If I have written anything over-much philosophically that dissenteth from the true professed Religion. 1741–3 WESLEY *Extract of Jrnl.* (1749) 81 Who will either disprove this fact or philosophically account for it. 1825 MACAULAY *Ess., Milton* (1887) 12 But, though philosophically in the wrong, we cannot but believe that he was poetically in the right. 1888 *Daily News* 16 July 4/7 Philosophically indifferent as to the question of who are in power.

Philoso·phicalness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being philosophical.

1662 RUST *Origen* in *Phenix* I. 8 According to the Philosophicalness of his excellent Spirit. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq., Apol.* 481 The Philosophicalness of this present Age.

Philosophica·tion. *nonce-wd.* [f. assumed **philosophicate* vb., f. *philosophic* (cf. *sophisticate*): see -ATION.] The action of philosophizing.

1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 237 Philosophications meaningless as the melodious moanings of the Æolian harp.

Philosophicide (filoso·fisəid). *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *philosoph-us* philosopher + -CIDE 1.] One who would put an end to philosophers or philosophy.

1804 COLERIDGE *Lett., to Southey* (1895) 465 This dim-headed prig of a philosophocide. 1812 SOUTHEY *Ess.* (1832) I. 149 Philosophists on one side..and..philosophicides on the other.

Philoso·phico-, combining form (used adv.b.) of Gr. *φιλοσοφικό-ς PHILOSOPHIC, PHILOSOPHICAL: = philosophically-, philosophical and ..; as in *philoso·phico-chorogra·phical* (pertaining to physical geography), *philosophico-histo·ric, -juri·stic, -le·gal, psycholo·gical* adjs.

1743 PACKE *Ancographia* (title-p.), The Origine .. Of all The Valleys, Hills, Brooks and Rivers of East-Kent, as an explanation Of a New Philosophico-Chorographical Chart. *a* 1866 J. GROTE *Exam. Utilit. Philos.* ix. (1870) 157 The Roman Stoic or philosophico-Juristic notion of *jus*. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 406 Developed from a specially philosophico-psychological point of view. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 20 Mar. 3/2 The International Association of Academies has .. agreed to the admission of the association [British Academy] as a constituent Academy in the philosophico-historic section.

Philosophing: see PHILOSOPHYING.

Philosophism (filo·sɔfiz'm). [a. F. *philosophisme* (1690 in Littré), f. Gr. *φιλόσοφ-ος* (see PHILOSOPH): cf. *sophism*.] Philosophizing, or a philosophizing system; usually, in a hostile sense, affectation of philosophy; applied esp. to the system of the French Encyclopædists.

1792 R. VALPY *Progr. Morality* (1793) 47 *note*, Would the philologer .. be offended, if the term *Philosophism* were hazarded, to express the abuse, or the reverse, of Philosophy? 1799 KETT *Prophecy* (1805) II. 206 The power which trained in the Schools of Philosophism, assumed the dress of mildness, virtue, and religion. 1799 COLERIDGE *Lett., to Southey* (1895) 307 And so philosophisms fly to and fro, in series of imitated imitations. 1813 EUSTACE *Class. Tour* (1821) III. ix. 353 To replace the bullion of ancient wisdom by the tinsel of Gallic *philosophism*. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* IV. i, The Dry-dust Philosophisms and enlightened Scepticisms. 1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* I. ix. (1858) 62 His father had always held up Pope's Universal Prayer to him as a pattern specimen of shallow philosophism.

Philosophist (filo·sɔfist). Now *rare.* [In form, a deriv. of *philosophise*; but app. in sense 1, from L. *philosophia* or PHILOSOPHY + -IST: see -IST 2. In sense 2 = F. *philosophiste* (1760 in Littré).]

†1. = PHILOSOPHER 1. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. iv. (Arb.) 25 As they [Poets] were the first obseruers of all naturall causes and effects.. they were the first Astronomers and Philosophists.

2. In depreciative use: One who philosophizes or speculates erroneously; applied polemically to the French Encyclopædists, and hence to rationalists and sceptics generally.

1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVI. 529 With the rash ridicule of a French philosophist, who does not.. hesitate to extinguish hope, to withdraw consolation, or to abolish restraint. 1799 HAN. MORE *Fem. Educ.* (ed. 4) I. 44 The same allurement .. which was employed by the first philosophist to the first sinner—Knowledge. 1829 K. DIGBY *Broadst. Hon.* I. *Godefridus* 9 Infidel philosophists and men of the new wisdom who know of nothing beyond the senses and their little reign. *a* 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) I. 266 Let the Yankee-Gallico-philosophists work their will in the House of Commons and the Court of Chancery, they can hardly make them much worse than they have been.

†**Philo·sophister.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. prec. + -ER, after earlier words in *-istre*, -ISTER.] = prec. 2.

1797 D. SIMPSON *Plea Relig.* (1808) 103 What would they have said to the Philosophisters of the present day? *Ibid.* 257 Mr. Paine, and our other vaunting Philosophisters.

Philosophistic (filəsofi·stik), *a.* [f. PHILOSOPHIST + -IC; cf. *Calvinist-ic*, etc.] = next.

1828 in WEBSTER.

Philosophistical (filəsofi·stikăl), *a. rare* or *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ICAL.] Of the nature of or pertaining to philosophists; rationalistic, sceptical.

1805 T. HARRAL *Scenes of Life* I. 22 In the garden of Eden—if our philosophistical gentry will admit that such a place ever existed. 1812 SOUTHEY *Ess.* (1832) I. 80 Against this Goliath of the philosophistical Canaanites, Mr. Malthus stept forth. 1820 — *Wesley* II. xxvi. 401 He brought away a taint of that philosophistical infidelity which was then beginning to infect half-learned men.

Philosophistry (filo·sɔfistri). *nonce-wd.* [f. PHILOSOPHIST + -RY: cf. *sophist-ry, casuistry.*] The 'trade' or method of philosophists; shallow philosophy.

1880 W. M. TORRENS in *19th Cent.* Nov. 777 Whereupon philosophistry curls its official lip.

Philo·so·phistry. *nonce-wd.* [f. PHILO- + SOPHISTRY.] Love of sophistry.

1894 *Nat. Observer* 6 Jan. 199/1 Nor are Burton's notes.. always to be taken for genuine .. any more than his 'chaff' and his philo-sophistry.

Philosophization (filo·sɔfiəizē·ʃən). [f. next + -ATION, after *civilization*, etc.] The action of philosophizing; philosophical treatment.

1800 BENTHAM *Mem. & Corr.* Wks. 1843 X. 347 In the choice of the subject-matter of philosophization, the principle of utility..has been my guide. 1891 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 800/2 We..find her philosophization of Browning scanty.

Philosophize (filo·sɔfəiz), *v.* [f. Gr. *φιλόσοφ-ος* philosopher: see PHILOSOPH and -IZE 1.]

1. *intr.* To play the philosopher; to think, reason, or argue philosophically; to speculate, theorize; to moralize.

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 27 To the end the reasonable soule may discourse and Philosophize. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. xii. (1662) 125 My intent is not to Philosophize concerning the nature of Spirits, but onely to prove their Existence. 1690 BURNET *Th. Earth* III. 44 It is a great question whether..Moses did either philosophize or astronomize in that description. 1785 REID *Intell. Powers* I. iii. 234 When men first began to Philosophize it was very natural for them to indulge conjecture. 1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* iv. (1859) I. 65 Man philosophises as he lives. He may philosophise well or ill, but philosophise he must. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 654 Bacon..presumed not to establish a philosophy, but to show how we should philosophize.

b. *trans.* To bring (*into*) by philosophizing.

1737 *Wks. of Learned* I. 67 He endeavoured to philosophize himself into a Belief, that Animals were mere Machines. 1844 *North Brit. Rev.* I. 71 To philosophize our starving operatives into a quiet endurance.

2. *trans.* To render philosophic; to conform to the principles of philosophy; to explain, treat, or construct philosophically.

1800 COLERIDGE in C. K. Paul *W. Godwin* (1876) II. 10, I wish you to philosophize Horne Tooke's system. 1806 FESSENDEN *Democr.* I. 72 To kill one half mankind were best, And then philosophize the rest. 1818 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) I. 154 [Dante] philosophized the religion and Christianized the philosophy of Italy. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. iii. iv. 77 This endeavour to philosophise superstition.

Hence **Philo·sophised** *ppl. a.*, **Philo·sophizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Philo·sophizer,** one who philosophizes.

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 95 This manner of Philosophising will not sticke much in the soul. 1676 H. MORE *Remarks* Contents, The fond humour of the Philosophizers of this age. *Ibid.* xxxvii. 148 Nothing else but a certain modified mass of Philosophizing matter. 1772 NUGENT tr. *Hist. Friar Gerund* I. 544 That philosophised orator who suspected [etc.]. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 250 Simplicity of expression in which these French philosophizers excel. 1850 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* (1854) 27 This early form of..philosophized Christianity. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* IX. viii. (1864) V. 380 No philosophising Christian ever organised or perpetuated a sect. 1856 MASSON *Ess.* 455 The philosophizings of a Spinoza.

†**Philosophling.** *Obs. rare.* [f. PHILOSOPH or F. *philosophe* + -LING.] A petty philosopher; a tyro in philosophy; = PHILOSOPHASTER.

1618 JAS. GILCHRIST *Labyrinth Demolished* 8 Bewildered bewildering Aristotelian philosophlings. *Ibid.* 24 If the intellectual philosophling trouble the world with any more of his familiar notions.

Philoso·phobia. [f. Gr. *φιλόσοφ-ος* + -PHOBIA.] Dread of philosophy or philosophers.

1883 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* (1873) 235 The greatest sufferer from philosophobia.

Philoso·cracy. [f. as prec. + -CRACY.] Government by philosophers; the rule of philosophy.

1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* VI. 110 That philosophocracy, the live-long hope of the sage, and still the pursuit of the philanthropist.

Philosophress, variant of PHILOSOPHERESS.

Philoso·huncule. *nonce-wd.* [f. L. type **philosophuncul-us*, dim. of *philosophus* philosopher: cf. *homuncle*, and see -UNCLE, -UNCULE.] A petty or insignificant philosopher. So **Philosopho·nculist.**

[1817 *Blackw. Mag.* I. 470 The sagacity of the sapient philosophunculi.] 1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXI. 588 The unsettled races of the north..are Scotch philosophunculists and Irish savages.

Philosophy (filo·sɔfi), *sb.* Forms: 3 **philosofie,** 4 -fye, 4–6 -sophye, 4–7 -sophie, 5–6 -sophi, 6–7 phylosophy(e, -sophie, 6– philosophy. β. 4 filosofie, -sofe, 5 -sofi, -sophi, -sofye, 5–6 filo-, fylosophye. [ME. a. OF. *filosofie* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), *philosophie* (13th c.) = Pr., Pg. *philosophia*, Sp. *filosofía*, It. *filosofia* (also Du. *filozofie*, Ger. *philosophie*, Da., Sw. *filosofi*), ad. L. *philosophia*, a. Gr. *φιλοσοφία*, n. of condition f. *φιλόσοφ-ος* philosopher: see PHILOSOPH.]

1. (In the original and widest sense.) The love, study, or pursuit of wisdom, or of knowledge of things and their causes, whether theoretical or practical.

The definition of Cicero, *De Officiis* II. ii. § 5, was considered authoritative: Nec quicquam aliud est philosophia, si interpretari velis, praeter studium sapientiae; sapientia autem est rerum divinarum et humanarum causarumque quibus eae res continentur scientia. Cf. quot. 1586.

1340 *Ayenb.* 126 Vor filozofé is ase moche worþ ase loue of wysdome. *Ibid.* 251 Þet is þe heȝeste wyt of man, wel to knawe his aseppere and him louie mid al his herte. Vor wyþoute þise filosofie alle oþre wyttes ys folye. *Ibid.* 164 Filozofie. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 175 With philosophres speke of philosophie. 1483 *Cath. Angl.*, Filosophi, *philosophia*. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 38 Philosophie is a love or desire of wisedome: or otherwise, it is a profession, studie, and exercise of that wisedome, which is the knowledge of divine and humane things. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 804 Aristotle and Theophrastus, with the Peripateticks,..divide Philosophie in this maner; namely, into Contemplative and Active. 1607–12 BACON *Ess., Atheism* (Arb.) 330 Certainely a litle Philosophie inclineth to Atheisme, but depth in Philosophie bringeth Men about to Religion. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. I. x. 50 Al human wisdome may be reduced to these two Heads of Philologie, and Philosophie. 1775 HARRIS *Philos. Arrangem.* Wks. (1841) 247 Philosophy, taking its name from the love of wisdom, and having for its end the investigation of truth, has an equal regard both to practice and speculation.

†b. Sometimes used especially of practical wisdom. *Obs.* Cf. 9.

From the time of the post-Aristotelian philosophy of the Stoics and Epicureans this had become a usual employment of the Gr. and L. word.

1557 NORTH *Guevara's Diall Pr.* III. l. 332 The chiefe of all philosophy consisteth to serve God, and not to offend men. 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* I. viii. (1692) 37 Famous for her Virtue and Philosophy, when that word was understood not of vain Disputing but of Pious Living. 1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 750 The original meaning of the Word Philosophy was rightly applied to moral Wisdom.

2. That more advanced knowledge or study, to which, in the mediæval universities, the seven liberal arts were recognized as introductory; it included the three branches of *natural*, *moral*, and *metaphysical philosophy*, commonly called *the three philosophies*. Hence the degree of *Doctor of Philosophy*.

1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* III. i. (Skeat) I. 54 Philosophie is knowinge of deuinly and manly thinges ioyned with studie of good liuing...The firste spece of Philosophye is naturel...The seconde spece is morall, whiche in order of liuing maners techeth .. Prudence, Justice, Temperaunce, and strength...The thirde spece tourneth in to reason of vnderstanding, al thinges to be said soth and discussed, and that in two thinges is deuided: one is art, another is rhetorique. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVIII. 115 Doctours of decree .'Þat shoulde þe seuene ars conne .. Bote þei faille in fylosophye. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. v. § 2 Out of which several inquiries there do arise three knowledges, divine philosophy, natural philosophy, and human philosophy, or humanitie. 1895 RASHDALL *Univ. of Europe in Mid. Ages* II. 452 At Oxford. importance was attached to keeping up the theory that a University Arts course included the *Trivium* and *Quadrivium* of the earlier Middle Ages, as well as the 'three Philosophies' introduced by the rediscovery of Aristotle in the thirteenth century.

3. (= *natural philosophy.*) The knowledge or study of nature, or of natural objects and phenomena; 'natural knowledge': now usually called *science*. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2748 Þe clerkes sede þat it is in philosofie yfounde, þat þer beþ in þe eyr an hey ver fram þe grounde, As a maner gostes wiȝtes as it be. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* v. xxv. in Ashm. *Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 154 No Multeplyers but Phylosophers callyd wyll they be, Whych naturall Phylosophye dyd never rede nor see. 1682

Ray *Corr.* (1848) 130, I hope you [the naturalist Dr. Sloane] persist in your resolution of making your discoveries and observations public, for..the advancement of real philosophy. 1728 Pemberton *Newton's Philos.* 2 It is..to be wished, that the whole of his [Newton's] improvements in philosophy might be universally known. 1784 Cowper *Task* I. 712 Where finds Philosophy her eagle eye [telescope], With which she gazes at yon burning disk Undazzled? 1813–26 (*title*) Annals of Philosophy; or Magazine of Chemistry, Mineralogy, Mechanics, Natural History, Agriculture and Arts.

† b. *spec.* (In early use) Magical or occult science; magic; alchemy. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 505, I wol yow teche pleynly the manere How I kan werken in Philosophie. ? *a* 1550 *Freiris Berwik* 406 in *Dunbar's Poems* (S. T. S.) 298 Ane man of gret science,..Hes biocht vs heir throw his knawlege in filosophie.

4. (= *moral philosophy.*) The knowledge or study of the principles of human action or conduct; ethics.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5664 In Boece of Consolacioun, Where it is maked mencioun Of our countree pleyn at the eye, By teching of philosophye. 1481 Caxton *Myrr.* III. xii. 160 After cam Boece ..And compiled plente of fair volumes aourned of hye and noble philosophye. 1556 G. Colville (*title*) The boke of Boecius, called the comforte of philosophye, or wysedome. 1592 Shaks *Rom. & Jul.* III. iii. 55 He giue thee Armour to keepe off that word, Aduersities sweete milke, Philosophie, To comfort thee, though thou art banished. 1634 Milton *Comus* 476 How charming is divine Philosophy! *a* 1751 Bolingbroke *Stud. & Use Hist.* ii. (1777) 25 History is Philosophy teaching by example. 1816 Shelley *Alastor* 71 The fountains of divine philosophy Fled not his thirsting lips.

5. (= *metaphysical philosophy.*) That department of knowledge or study which deals with ultimate reality, or with the most general causes and principles of things. (Now the most usual sense.)

1794 J. Hutton *Philos. Light*, etc. 121 Now, philosophy is that general knowledge by which the works of nature are understood in seeing the wisdom of design. 1852 Sir W. Hamilton *Discuss.* 622 The Philosophical Society of Cambridge ought not, however, to be so entitled, if we take the word Philosophy in the meaning attached to it everywhere out of Britain. 1857 Fleming *Vocab. Philos.* 381 Underlying all our inquiries into any of these departments [God, nature, or man], there is a first philosophy, which seeks to ascertain the grounds or principles of knowledge, and the causes of all things. Hence philosophy has been defined to be the science of causes and principles. It is the investigation of those principles on which all knowledge and all being ultimately rest. 1862 H. Spencer *First Princ* § 37 Philosophy is completely unified knowledge. 1865 J. Grote *Explor. Philos* xi, Philosophy, by which I mean the study of thought and feeling ..as we understand, think, feel them of ourselves and from within. 1880 J. Caird *Philos. Relig.* 2 Whatever is real is rational, and with all that is rational philosophy claims to deal. .. So far from resting in what is finite and relative, the peculiar domain of philosophy is absolute truth. 1887 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 95 That philosophy only means psychology and morals, or in the last resort metaphysics, is an idea slowly developed through the eighteenth century, owing to the victorious advances of science. 1891 Ladd *Introd. Philos.* i. 27 Philosophy—we define to be—the progressive rational system of the principles presupposed and ascertained by the particular sciences, in their relation to ultimate Reality. 1902 H. Sidgwick *Philos.* 10, I regard Philosophy then..as the study which 'takes all knowledge for its province'.

6. Sometimes used especially of knowledge obtained by natural reason, in contrast with revealed knowledge.

(Cf. Ger. *Weltweisheit* opp. to *Gottesweisheit.*)

1388 Wyclif *Col.* ii. 8 That no man disseyue 3ou bi filosofie [1382 philosofye] and veyn fallace, afiir the tradicioun of men, afiir the elementis of the world and not afiir Crist. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* i. i. 7 Se 3e that no man bigile 3ou bi philosophi and veyn falsnes. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. vi. § 1 Concerning Divine Philosophie, or Naturall Theologie, It is that knowledge..concerning God, which may be obtained by the contemplation of his Creatures. 1640 Quarles *Enchirid.* iv. xci, Let Phylosophy not be asham'd to be confuted. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* lii, Hold thou the good: define it well: For fear divine Philosophy Should push beyond her mark, and be Procuress to the Lords of Hell.

† b. *spec.* of the sceptical or rationalistic views current in France and elsewhere in the 18th c. *Obs.*

1749 Smollett *Gil Blas* iv. viii, Our mistress is also a little tainted with philosophy. 1790 Han. More *Relig. Fash. World* (1791) 16 Philosophy..(as Unbelief..has lately been pleased to call itself) will not do nearly so much mischief to the present age, as its great apostles intended. 1795 Burke *Corr.* (1844) IV. 308 He is certainly a man of parts; but one who has dealt too much in the philosophy of France.

7. With *of*: The study of the general principles *of* some particular branch of knowledge, experience, or activity; also, less properly, of those *of* any subject or phenomenon.

1713 Steele *Englishman* No. 7. 48 What Beau knows the Philosophy of the Perfume which emboldens him to appear amongst the Ladies? 1791 Burke *Let. to Member Fr. Nat. Assembly* Wks. VI. 32 The great professor .. of the philosophy of vanity [Rousseau]. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 385 The different problems which ought to be solved by a Philosophy of Nature. 1835 Ure (*title*) The Philosophy of Manufactures: or, an Exposition of the Scientific, Moral, and Commercial Economy of the Factory System. 1863 W. Phillips *Speeches* v. 87, I believe I understand the philosophy of reform. 1878 Lecky *Eng. in 18th C.* II. v. 73 To trace the causes, whether for good or ill, that have made nations what they are is the true philosophy of history. 1880 J. Caird *Philos. Relig.* 1 A philosophy of religion starts with the presupposition that religion and religious ideas can be taken out of the domain of feeling or practical experience and made objects of scientific reflection.

8. A particular system of ideas relating to the general scheme of the universe; a philosophical system or theory. (With *a* and *pl.*)

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 48 Of Tholome thastronomie, Of Plato the Philosophie. 1573 G. Harvey *Letter-bk* (Camden) 10 Mi chefist propositions against Aristotles philosophi. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* I. v. 167 There are more things in Heauen and Earth, Horatio, Then are dream't of in our Philosophy. 1674 Grew *Disc. Mixture* § 1, I shall endeavour to conform to the Phylosophy, which this Society doth profess; which is, Reasoning grounded upon Experiment, and the Common Notions of Sense. 1841 Elphinstone *Hist. Ind.* I. 237 The Indian philosophy resembles that of the earlier rather than of the later Greeks. *a* 1866 J. Grote *Exam. Utilit. Philos.* xvi. (1870) 249 The special doctrines of other philosophies.

9. a. The system which a person forms for the conduct of life. **b.** The mental attitude or habit of a philosopher; serenity under disturbing influences or circumstances; resignation; calmness of temper.

1771 Chesterf. *Lett., to Bp. Waterford* 12 Aug., Philosophy, and confidence in the mercy of my Creator, mutually assist me in bearing my share of physical ills. 1774 J. Adams in *Fam. Lett* 12 May, My own infirmities, the account of the return of yours, and the public news coming altogether have put my utmost philosophy to the trial. 1832 Lytton *Eugene A.* I. v, Philosophy has become another name for mental quietude. 1877 Sparrow *Serm.* ii. 26 And as to philosophy, alas! it may answer some of the lighter purposes of life, but can never pillow the soul in death.

10 *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *philosophy-dreamer, -hater*; † **philosophy-game**: see Philosopher 5 b.

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. i. iv. 348 The like I may say of Cl Bruxers Phylosophy game. *a* 1628 F. Greville *Sidney* (1652) 18 To turn the barren Philosophy precepts into pregnant Images of life. 1653 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 19 This Gentleman..is desirous to have the place of Philosophy Professor at Breda. 1670 Cotton *Espernon* II. v. 236 Proceeding to publick Lectures, he became Philosophy Reader. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) III. 159 Here, methinks, the ridicule turns more against the philosophy haters than the virtuosi or philosophers. 1796–1803 Coleridge *Let.* (in *Sotheby's Catal.* 20 Nov. (1899) 17), Your philosophy dreamers from Toth, the Egyptian, to Taylor the English Pagan.

Hence † **Philo·sophyship** *Obs.*, a mock title for a philosopher.

1798 Charlotte Smith *Yng. Philos.* III 13 Is your philosophyship disinterested enough to give a letter of recommendation to your elder brother? *Ibid* IV. 47, [I], of whose libertinism his philosophyship has such terrible ideas.

† **Philosophy,** *v. Obs.* Also 4 **philosofien.** [f. prec. sb.; cf. obs. F. *philosophier* (15–16th c. in Godef.).] *intr.* = Philosophize *v.* 1.

1382 Wyclif *Bible* Pref. Ep. vi. 67 Other, among 3ong wymmen philosofien of holi lettres [1388 talken as filosoferes of hooly lettris among 3onge wymmen]. 1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witchcr.* xv. xxxiii. (1886) 383 Salomon did philosophie about all things. *a* 1614 Donne *Biathanatos* ii. § 2 (1644) 46 Ambrose Philosophying divinely in a contemplation of Bees. 1654 Fleckno *Ten Years Trav.* 134 You see.. how I Philosophy on every thing.

Hence † **Philo·sophying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1577 tr *Bullinger's Decades* 1113 Those townes by reason of y° Philosophying [L. *philosophantibus*; edd. 1587–92 Philosophing] Leuites, were called Leuitical. 1591 Sparry tr. *Cattan's Geomancie* Ep. Ded. A ij, By the philosophying upon the compilation, lines, and proportion of the handes. 1648 H. Greesby tr. *Balzac's Prince* 250 A most perfect manner of Philosophying.

† **Philostorgy** (fi·lɔ̃stṛ̥ĭdʒi). *Obs. rare*—°. [ad. Gr. φιλοστοργία tender love, f. φιλόστοργος tenderly loving, f. φιλο- Philo- + στοργή affection.] Natural affection, such as that of parents and children.

1623 Cockeram, *Philostorgie*, parents loue towards their children 1656 in Blount *Glossogr.*

Philotechnic (filote·knik), *a.* [f. Gr. φιλότεχνος fond of art, f. φιλο- Philo- + τέχνη art: so mod.F. *philotechnique* (*Dict. Acad.* 1835).] Fond of or devoted to the arts, esp. the industrial arts.

1825 *Gentl. Mag.* XCV. i. 348/2 British Philotechnic Society. Proposals have been issued for the establishment of a society under the above title 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Oct. 11/1 Organization of popular education in the evenings in Paris:—III.—The Philotechnic Association.

So **Philote·chnical** *a.* (*rare*—°) = prec.; **Philote·chnist,** a lover of the practical arts.

1809–10 Coleridge *Friend* (1818) III. 176, I distinguish, first, those whom indeed you may call Philotheorists, or Philotechnists, or Practicians, and secondly those whom alone you may rightly denominate Philosophers. 1846 Worcester, *Philotechnic, Philotechnical*, fond of the arts; friendly to the arts.

Philothaumaturgic, etc.: see Philo-.

† **Philotimy.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. G. φιλοτιμία, f. φιλότιμος, f. φιλο- Philo- + τιμή honour.] Love of honour, ambition.

1593 R. Harvey *Philad.* 24 These honourable Rulers approued their Princely Magnificence, and Philotimy in a braue maner. 1656 in Blount *Glossogr.*

-philous (filəs), repr. med. and mod. L. *philus*, Gr. -φιλος, for examples of which see -phil. So **-philist** = -phil; **-phily** (fili), in derivatives of adjectives formed with *-phil, -philous*, denoting the quality or condition of loving, being devoted to, or favouring the person or thing denoted by the first element of the compound.

Philo·xenist. [f. Gr. φιλοξενίζειν (f. φιλόξενος loving hospitality, f. φιλο- Philo- + ξένος stranger): see -ist.] A lover of hospitality to strangers.

1822 T. Mitchell *Aristoph.* II. 179 And Nicostratus trips, For I see that his lips To themselves are philoxenist framing.

So † **Phyloxeny,** -ie. *Obs. rare*—°.

1623 Cockeram, *Phyloxenie*, loue of hospitalitie.

Philoxygenous to **Philozoonist**: see Philo-.

Philter, obs. form of Filter: var. Philtre.

Phi·lterer. *rare.* [f. Philtre *sb.* or *v.* + -er[1].] One who makes or administers philtres.

1676 *Doctrine of Devils* 105 What more consonant to this Etymon, than a Poysoner, Philterer, Jugler, Cheater, or Deceiver. *Ibid.* 106.

Philtre, philter (fi·ltəɹ), *sb.* Also 7 **filtre**; 7–8 in L. form **philtrum** (pl. -a or -ums). [a. F. *philtre* (1568 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *philtrum*, a. Gr. φίλτρον love-charm, love-potion, f. φιλ-, stem of φιλεῖν to love, φίλος dear, loved, loving + -τρον, suffix of instrument.]

1. A potion or drug (rarely, a charm of other kind) supposed to be capable of exciting sexual love, esp. towards a particular person; a love-potion or love-charm. Sometimes *loosely*, a potion or drug to produce some magical effect, a magic potion. Also *fig.*

?1587 Newton *Tryall Man's owne selfe* (1602) 116 in Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (1870) III. 261 By any secret sleight or cunning, as Drinkes, Drugges, Medicines, charmed Potions, Amatorious Philters, Figures, Characters, or any such like paltering Instruments, Devises, or Practises. 1609 B. Jonson *Sil. Wom.* iv. i. (1620) I, If I should make 'hem all in loue with thee afore Night! *Daup.* I would say thou had'st the best Philtre. *a* 1618 Sylvester *Maydens Blush* 798 The hellish Philtree made of Stygian Wave. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. 1. iii, They can make friends enemies, and enemies friends, by philters. 1700 S. L. tr. *Bryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 347, I threw all over-board, for fear some trick or philter should have been play'd with them. 1868 Tennyson *Lucretius* 16 A witch Who brew'd the philtre.

β. *c* 1610 Randolph *Eclogue Two Doctors* Wks. 1875 II. 604 Love-sick Amyntas, get a philtrum here, To make thee lovely to thy truly dear. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* vi. § 25 That demons assist in making philtrums and charms.

† **2.** See quots. *Obs.* [So It. *philtro* (Florio 1598), F. *philtre* (Cotgr. 1611).]

1653 R. Sanders *Physiogn.* 278 A mole on the philtrum or hollow of the upper lip, under the nostrils. 1706 Phillips, *Philter* or *Philtrum*...Among some Anatomists, it is taken for the Hollow that divides the upper Lip.

3. Comb., as *philtre-bred, -charmed* adjs.

1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. i. II. *Impostures* 511 Not philtre-charm'd nor by Busiris prest. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* IV xxxii. (heading), The philtre-bred passion of Tristan.

Phi·ltre, phi·lter, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To charm with a philtre or love-potion; *fig.* to bewitch.

1674 *Govt. Tongue* vi. § 34 Let [them] not..shew themselves philter'd and bewitch'd by this. *a* 1711 Ken *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 378 Hearts philtred by Concupiscence impure. 1888 Lowell *Endymion* II. 32 Soon, like wine, Her eyes, in mine poured, frenzy-philtred mine.

2. *intr.* To prepare a philtre or magic potion.

1768 [W. Donaldson] *Life Sir B Sapskull* II. xxv. 213, I thought my chymical chiromancers were philtering to charm the devil.

† **Philtrous** (fi·ltrəs), *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ous.] Of the nature of a philtre.

1653 A. Wilson *Jas. I* 57 With Philtrous powders and such drugs he works upon their persons. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* II. i. xii. 276 *heading*, That it is a Philtrous Cup.

Philyrea: see Phillyrea.

‖ **Phimosis** (fəimōu·sis). *Path.* Also 7 **phy-.** [mod.L., a. Gr. φίμωσις muzzling. So in Fr. (16th c. in Paré).] Contraction of the orifice of the prepuce, so that it cannot be retracted.

1674–7 J. Molins *Anat. Obs.* (1896) 22, I cut the Phymosis, and he did well. 1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 20 With the dysuria he had a complete phimosis. 1878 T. Bryant *Pract. Surg.* (1879) II. 161 Phimosis is a congenital affection.

Hence **Phimosed** (fəi mōuzd) *a.*, affected with phimosis; **Phimotic** (fəimɒ·tik) *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of phimosis.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 837 The irritation of retained smegma beneath a phimosed prepuce. 1902–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 47 Phimotic Phlegmon.

Phinnock, phinoc, obs. ff. Finnoc *Sc.*, white trout. **Phioll,** variant of Filiole[1] *Obs.*

† **Phip.** *Obs.* An imitation of the chirp of a sparrow; hence formerly used as name for a sparrow. Also Philip.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B xi. 41 'Zee, farewel phippe [C. xii. 310 fyppe]!' quod fauntelte. *a* 1529 Skelton *Ph. Sparrow* 138 And whan I sayd, Phyp, Phyp, Than he wold lepe and skyp. *a* 1577 Gascoigne *Praise P. Sparrow* Wks. (1587) 265 As if you say but Fend cut Phip, Lord, how the peat will turne and skip.

Phiph(e, -er, obs. ff. Fife, Fifer. **Phirman, phirmaund,** var. Firman. **Phiscall,** obs. f. Fiscal. **Phisick, Phisician, -itian,** etc., obs. ff. Physic, Physician. **Phisionomy, phisnomy,** etc., obs. ff. Physiognomy.

Phit (fit). An imitation of various sounds, esp. that made by a rifle-bullet.

1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 420/2 He [a bear] gave a soft

'phit!' of startled recognition, pricked up his ears and turned his head askew. 1896 *Daily Chron.* 23 Aug. 3/5 The pert crack of the Lee-Metford, the 'phit' of whose bullet is lost in the whirr of a lead-coated stone from the Matabele armoury. 1898 Doyle *Trag. Korosko* iv. 80 The air was full of the phit-phit-phit of the bullets.

Phiton, -es, etc., obs. ff. Python, -ess, etc.

Phiz (fiz). *humorous colloq.* Also 7 **phis**, 7–8 **phys**, **phyz**, 8 **phiss**, (**fis**). [Colloq. abbreviation of *phisnomy*, Physiognomy.] Face, countenance; expression or aspect of face.

1688 Shadwell *Sqr. Alsatia* v. 1, In deed your magnanimous Phyz is somewhat disfigur'd by it, captain. 1692 *New Discov. Old Intrigue* xxvii, Next Cousin Will,..With Aukward Phys. 1693 Congreve *Old Bach.* iv. viii, What a furious phiz I have! 1762 Churchill *Ghost* iv, Savour'd in talk, in dress, and phyz, More of another World than this. 1774 Gouv. Morris in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 21 Grave phizes are grinned out of countenance. 1808 W. S. Gilbert *Bab Ballads, Only Dancing Girl*, And her painted, tainted Phiz.

b. *Comb.*, as *phiz maker*, one who makes 'faces' or grimaces.

1742 J. Yarrow *Love at first Sight* Prol., Mass John the Phiz-Maker with zealous Cant.

Phiz, phizz, obs. ff. Fizz. **Phizitian, Phizononomye,** obs. ff. Physician, Physiognomy.

Phleam, obs. form of Fleam *sb.*[1]

Phleb-, before a consonant Phlebo-, combining form of Gr. φλέψ, φλεβ- vein, an element in terms of physiology, pathology, etc.

‖ **Phlebectasia** (flebektē·siă), ‖ **Phlebectasis** (flĭbe·ktăsĭs), **Phlebectasy** (flĭbe·ktăsĭ) [Gr. ἔκτασις extension], abnormal dilatation of a vein, varix. **Phlebectopy** (flĭbe·ktŏpi) [Gr. ἐκ out of, τόπος place], displacement or abnormal situation of a vein.

1842 Dunglison *Med. Lex.*, **Phlebectasia*, dilatation of a vein, or portion of a vein. 1849–52 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1397/2 *Phlebectesis may conveniently be divided into several forms. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 938/2 *Phlebectasy ..*Phlebectopy.

Phlebenterate (flĭbe·ntĕrĕt), *a.* (*sb.*) *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Phlebenterata*, f. Gr. φλέψ, φλεβ- vein + ἔντερον intestine: see -ate[2] 2.] Belonging to the *Phlebenterata*, a former division of gastropod molluscs, characterized by processes of the alimentary canal extending into processes of the body-wall. b. *sb.* One of the *Phlebenterata*. So **Phlebenteric** (flebente·rik) *a.*, characterized by such processes as those of the *Phlebenterata*; **Phlebenterism** (flĭbe·ntĕriz'm), the condition of having processes of the alimentary canal extending into processes of the body-wall, as in the *Phlebenterata*, or into the legs, mandibles, etc., as in the *Pycnogonidæ*; the opinion that such processes have a circulatory function.

1857 E. C. Otté tr. *Quatrefages' Rambles Nat* I. 351 Phlebenterism was declared to be entirely exploded, and characterised as a mere chimera.

‖ **Phlebitis** (flĭbəi·tĭs). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. φλέψ, φλεβ- vein: see -itis.] Inflammation of the walls of a vein.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med* (ed. 4) II. 11 The inflammation of veins, by some writers called Phlebitis, has of late occupied more attention. 1878 T. Bryant *Pract. Surg.* I. 425 Phlebitis is the chief evil to be feared from an injury to a vein.

Hence **Phlebitic** (flĭbi·tik) *a.*, pertaining to or affected with phlebitis.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* VI. 170 Paget..contended for the primarily phlebitic nature of thrombosis in gout.

Phlebo-, combining element: see Phleb-.

Phlebogram (fle·bŏgræm) [-gram], a diagram (sphygmogram) of the pulsations of a vein (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893). **Phlebograph** (fle·bŏgraf) [-graph], an instrument (sphygmograph) for recording diagrammatically the pulsations of a vein. **Phlebography** (flĭbo·gräfi) [-graphy], a description of the veins; hence **Phlebographical** (flebogræ·fikăl) *a.*, pertaining to phlebography. **Phlebolite** (fle·bŏlait), **Phle·bolith** (-liþ) [Gr. λίθος stone: see -lite], a morbid calcareous concretion in a vein, a vein-stone; hence **Phlebolitic** (-li·tik), **-lithic** (-li·þik) *a.*, of the nature of, or pertaining to, a phlebolite. **Phlebology** (flĭbo·lŏdʒi) [-logy], that part of physiology or anatomy which treats of the veins; hence **Phlebolo·gical** *a.*, pertaining to phlebology. ‖ **Phlebometritis** (fle·bo,mĭtrəi·tĭs) [Gr. μήτρα womb: see -itis], inflammation of the veins of the womb (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1858). ‖ **Phleborrhagia** (flebore·dʒiă), **Phleborrhage** (fle·borĕdʒ) [Gr. -ραγία, from ῥήγνυναι to burst; cf. *hæmorrhage*], hæmorrhage from rupture of a vein. ‖ **Phleborrhexis** (flebore·ksis) [Gr. ῥῆξις bursting], rupture of a vein (Dunglison *Med. Lex.* 1842). ‖ **Phlebosclerosis** (fle·bo,sklĭrō·sis) [Gr. σκλήρωσις induration, f. σκληρός hard], morbid thickening and hardening of the wall of a vein; hence **Phlebosclerotic** (-ro·tik) *a.*, pertaining to phlebosclerosis. ‖ **Phlebostenosis** (fle·bo,stĭno·sis) [Gr. στένωσις contraction], abnormal contraction of a vein or veins (Dunglison 1853). ‖ **Phlebothrombo·sis**, thrombosis in a vein. Also Phlebotomy, etc.

1900 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 21 June 1571 Dr. J. Mackenzie will demonstrate his Clinical Polygraph and *Phlebograph. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Phlebographical*, belonging to Phlebography. 1842 Dunglison *Med. Lex.*, **Phlebography*, description of the veins. *Ibid.*, **Phlebolite*, a loose concretion, varying in size from a currant to that of a pea, occasionally found in the veins. 1874 Van Buren *Dis. Genit. Org.* 217 Certain concretions found in the dilated veins..and known as phlebolites. 1847–9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 89/2 *Phleboliths originate in clots in the interior of the vessels. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 939/2 *Phlebolithic, *Phlebolitic. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Phlebological*, belonging to Phlebology. 1842 Dunglison *Med. Lex.*, **Phlebology*, the part of anatomy which treats of the veins. 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), **Phleborragia*, the breaking of a Vein. 1842 Dunglison *Med. Lex.*, *Phleborrhagia*. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 331 The sclerotic process may affect the veins also—**phlebo-sclerosis*. *Ibid.* 220 *Phlebo-sclerotic thrombosis. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Phlebothrombosis*, venous thrombosis.

Phleboidal (flĭboi·dăl), *a.* [f. Phleb- + -oid + -al.] Resembling a vein or veins: see quot.

1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 87/1 The tissue composed of these moniliform vessels has been denominated *phleboidal*.

† **Phlebo·tomer.** *Obs. rare.* In 6 -thomer. [f. Phlebotomy + -er.] = Phlebotomist.

1564–78 Bullevn *Dial. agst. Fest.* (1888) 26 Let vs..take our Phlebothomer with us to let hym bloud.

Phlebotomic (flebotφ·mik), *a. rare.* [ad. Gr. φλεβοτομικός (φλεβοτομική sb., the phlebotomic art), f. φλεβοτομία Phlebotomy.] Of or pertaining to phlebotomy. So **Phleboto·mical** *a.*; hence **Phleboto·mically** *adv.*, in relation to phlebotomy.

1799 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* III. 148 President of the phlebotomic college. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 940/2 Phlebotomical. 1869 E. C. Rye in *Student* II. 185 The 'mosquito' cannot be said to exist specifically, though phlebotomically it has an entity.

Phlebotomist (flĭbo·tŏmist). [f. Phlebotomy (or its source), see -ist: cf. F. *phlébotomiste* (1732 in *Dict. Trévoux*).] One who practises phlebotomy; a surgeon who bleeds patients; a blood-letter.

1657 G. Starkey *Helmont's Vind.* 256 A just reward for a butcherlike Phlebotomist. 1816 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* iii. (1818) I. 63 The cupping glasses of the phlebotomist.

Phlebo·tomisa·tion. [f. next + -ation]. The action of phlebotomizing; blood-letting.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 49/2 We may not, in Phlebotomizatione, be to timorous and fearfull. 1837 Sir F. Palgrave *Merch. & Friar* v. (1844) 199 A general phlebotomization at stated and regular periods.

Phlebotomize (flĭbo·tŏməiz), *v.* Also 6 -thomize. [a. F. *phlébotomise-r* (16th c.), in mod.L. *flebotomizāre* (Du Cange), f. *phlebotom-us*, Gr. φλεβότομος: see next and -ize.] a. *intr.* To practise phlebotomy; to let blood by opening a vein. b. *trans.* To bleed (a person, or a part of the body); also *transf.* and *fig.* c. *intr.* for *pass.* To undergo phlebotomy, to be bled (quot. 1652).

1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* Ep. Ded., Wks. (Grosart) III. 12 Phlebothomize them, sting them, tutch them. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 27 b/1 To phlebotomize aright, is oftentimes a difficulte matter. 1644 Howell *England's Tears* in *Dodona's Gr.* etc. 160 Body politiques, ..as well as the frayle bodies of men..must have an evacuation for their corrupt humours, they must be phlebotomiz'd. 1652 Benlowes *Theoph.* xi. xxiv. 196 Post for physick's skill Phlebotomize he must, and take the vomit pill. 1796 J. Anstey *Pleader's Guide* Poet. Wks. 192 *Bother.* You took some blood, Sir, from him. *Tench.* Plenty—Phlebotomiz'd him ounces twenty. 1873 Browning *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* iii. 135 The while I blister and phlebotomize! 1876 R. F. Burton *Gorilla L.* I. 131 At night the mosquitoes phlebotomized us.

Hence **Phlebo·tomized** *ppl. a.*; **-izing** *vbl. sb.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 2 b/2 Phlebotomisinge or blood-lettinge. 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* v. 36 Yea, they would..make Bread and Cates of the Blood of their Phlebotomized bullockes. 1835 Anster tr *Faust* (1887) 292 For spirits sinking, spirits rising The one cure is phlebotomising. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Aug. 11 These phlebotomizing days are now, however, long gone by.

Phlebotomy (flĭbo·tŏmi). Forms: 5 **fleobotomie, -ye**, (**flo-, flabotomye**), 5–6 **flebotomye**, (9 **-y**), 6 **fleubothomy(e, flebothomie, -y, phlebothomy, -tomye**, 6–7 **-tomie**, (7 **-thomie**), 6– **phlebotomy**. [a. OF. *flebothomie* (13th c. in Godef.), mod.F. *phlébotomie*, It. *flebotomia*, ad. L. *phlebotomia*, a. Gr. φλεβοτομία, the opening of a vein, f. φλεβότομος that opens a vein, f. φλεβο- Phlebo- + -τομος -cutting, -cutter.]

1. The action or practice of cutting open a vein so as to let blood flow, as a medical or therapeutical operation; venesection, blood-letting, bleeding.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 83 A walkynge vlcus is heelid wiþ fleobotomie (v. r. flebotomye) & formacie. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I. xxii. (1859) 24 The nature of thy maladye wyl aske rothely a flebotomye. 1542 Boorde *Dyetary* xxiii. (1870) 287 Clense it with stufes or by fleubothomye. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. v. I. ii. (1651) 384 Phlebotomy is promiscuously used before and after Physick. 1780 Johnson *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 24 Aug., Gentle purges, and slight phlebotomies, are not my favourites; they are pop-gun batteries, which lose time and effect nothing. 1877 Knott *Princ. Medicine* 60 Marks of leech bites, and of phlebotomy.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* The drawing of blood in any way (*lit.* or *fig.*); *esp.* bloodshed (i. e. scourging, slaughter, etc.), or other violent or destructive means used for the cure of moral, social, or political disorder; 'bleeding' in purse or pocket.

1589 [? Nashe] *Almond for Parrat* 3 b, O it is a hairbrande whoore-sonne, and well seene in Phlebotomie. 1646 J. Hall *Horæ Vac.* 151 Warre is the Phlebotomy of the Body Politique. 1827 *Gentl. Mag.* XCVII. ii. 539 Fiscal Phlebotomy was unknown, as a science, to our ancestors.

† 3. An instrument for phlebotomy; a lancet. *Obs.* [Gr. φλεβότομον.]

1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 33 Ypocras..holding in his honde a flabotomye of munycion for latyng bloud.

‖ **Phlegethon** (fle·gĭþŏn, fle·dʒ-). *Gr.* and *Lat. Myth.* Also 4 **Flegeton**, 6 **Phlegeton**. [a. Gr. Φλεγέθων, -ον-τ = lit. 'burning, blazing', hence as here.] Name of a fabled river of fire, one of the five rivers of Hades.

1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 164 He wolde swere his commun oth, Be Lethen and be Flegeton. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. vi. 50 Nor damned ghoste In flaming Phlegeton does not so felly roste. 1701 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* (1702) 299 T'is certain, that the Pagans, who first used the word Phlegethon, denoted by it not a River of the Elysian Fields, but of Hell and the Place of Torments. 1860 Emerson *Cond. Life, Behaviour* Wks. (Bohn) II. 391 No phlegethon could be found that would burn him.

Hence **Phlegetho·ntal, Phlegetho·ntic** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to Phlegethon; burning, fiery.

1600 Tourneur *Transf. Metam.* Prol., To feele the smart of Phlegetontike sight. *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 34 Blaz'd with phlegethontal fires. 1821 Byron *Juan* iv. lliii, Cognac! Sweet Nalad of the Phlegethontic rill!

Phlegm (flem). Forms: see below. [ME. *fleem, fleume, flame*, a. OF. *fleume, flemme* (13th c. in Littré), mod.F. *flegme* (dial. *fleume, fleme, flume*) = Pr. *flegma, flemma*, Cat. *fleuma*, Sp. *flema*, It. *flemma*:—L. (post-cl.) *phlegma* clammy humour of the body, phlegm, a. Gr. φλέγ-μα inflammation, heat, morbid clammy humour (as the result of heat), f. φλέγ-ειν to burn, blaze. In 16–17th c. conformed in spelling to Gr.-L. original.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

α. 4–6 **fleume, flewme**; 4 **fleem**, 5–7 **fleme**, 6–7 **fleame, fleam**, 8 **fle'me**.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 147 þey hadde moche fleem. 1390–1563 Fleume [see B. 1 a]. 1398 Trevisa *Bartb. De P. R.* iv. ix. (Add. MS. 27944), Flewme is an humour kyndeliche colde & moiste. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 245 Agarik Purgyth fleme and malencoly. 1508 Dunbar *Tua Maryit Wemen* 91 Ane bag full of flewme. *c* 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 904 The fleame, *le flegme*. 1586 Bright *Melanch.* ii. 4 The second is fleume, next to bloud in quantitie. 1645 Milton *Colast.* 12 What if fleam and choler. come instead? 1650 Howell *Giraff's Rev. Naples* 130 They answered prudently and with fleme. 1709 Pope *Rev. Crit.* 662 Our Critics..judge with fury, but they write with fle'me.

β. 6–7 **fleegme, fleagm(e**, 7 **fleugme**, 7–8 **flegm**.

1547–64 Bauldwin *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 44 The rest of him flegme & cholier. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* x. (1592) 141 Agarick purgeth Fleagme. *a* 1618 Raleigh *Scepticke* in *Rem.* (1651) 8 Abounding with Fleagm. 1621 Sanderson 3*rd Serm.*, 1 *Kings* xxi. 29 § 26 Abundance of melancholy, tough flegm. 1659 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* III. ii. 134 Hence are generated Choler and Flegme. 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* I. 24/2 The superfluous Flegm and Humidity.

γ. 6 **phleume, phleugme**; 6–7 **phlegme**, 7–**phlegm**; 7–8 **phleam, phleme**.

1541 R. Copland *Galyen's Terapeut.* 8 G iv, To purge y° humours coleryke or melancolyke, or els phleume. 1563–73 Cooper *Thesaurus* s. v. *Consisto*, *Cursus pituitæ consistit*, the course of the phleugme is stayed. *a* 1592 Greene *Mamillia* II. Wks. (Grosart) II. 223 The naturall constitution of women is Phlegme, and of men Choller. 1605 Timme *Quersit.* I. vii. 29 A certaine watry elementary phleme. 1617 *Janua Ling.* 100 Phleame expelleth choler. 1660– Phlegm [see B. 2]. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* 5 Phlegme distilled from Salt of Tartar. 1684 Earl Roscom. *Ess. Transl. Verse* (1709) 301 Write with Fury, but correct with Phleam.

‖ δ. 6 **flegma**, 7 **phlegma**.

1527 Andrew *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* B vij, Onely the flegma of the grene herbes is dystylled. 1620 Phlegma [see B 2]. 1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Phlegma*. is used for any distilled water which hath no spirit, as rose-water.

B. Signification.

1. The thick viscid fluid or semifluid substance secreted by the mucous membranes, esp. of the respiratory passages; mucus.

a. In old physiology, regarded as one of the four bodily 'humours', described as cold and moist, and supposed when predominant to cause constitutional indolence or apathy.

1387 [see A. α]. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 99 The moiste fleume with his cold Hath in the lunges for his hold Ordeined him a propre stede. 1500 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) iv. xxvii. 318 An armony..of the foure humours, that is to knowe of y° blode, of the colour, of the fleume, and of y° malancoly. 1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* I. i. (1541) 8 b, Natural fleume is a humour cold and moyst, whyte and swete, or without taste. 1563 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Rivers* lxvi, They turned theyr blud to melancholick fleume. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* I. 72 Fleame hath the predominancy in his complexion. 1731 Arbuthnot *Aliments* vi. vii. (1735) 188 Phlegm amongst the Ancients signified a cold viscous Humour, contrary to the Etymology of the Word. 1860 Whewell *Philos. Discov.* iv. vi. 35 The doctrine of the Four Humours (Blood, Phlegm, Yellow Bile and Black Bile).

b. In modern (or corresponding early) use; esp. when morbid or excessive, and discharged by cough, etc. Now chiefly in popular use, and no longer applied to the mucus of the nasal passages. So mod.F. *flegme* (dial. *fleume, flume*).

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C vj b, And makyth flewme fall owte of the brayne. 1508 DUNBAR *Twa Maritit Wemen* 274 Ane hair hogeart, that hostit out flewme. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 67 Ysope, that is gude to purge congelit fleume. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 277 Wormwood..dischargeth the brest of tough fleagme. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* in *Aliments* 267 To dissolve viscid Phlegm, and excite a Cough. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xx. 229 The principal annoyance the patient suffers is in getting up the phlegm in the morning. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (1894) 400 The discharge of various substances, technically termed expectoration or *sputum*, and popularly known as phlegm.

† c. With *a* and *pl.* A collection or mass of phlegm, or of any mucous secretion. *Obs.*

1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 15 If thou wilt. purge the head and breste..of all slymye fleumes and fylth. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* cxxxiv. (1636) 136 [It] doth take away Flewmes of the Eyes. 1688 MIEGE *Fr. Dict.* s. v. *Bring*, To bring up a phlegm, *cracher*. 1727 *Philip Quarll* (1816) 16 A phlegm sticking in my throat, I happened to hem pretty loud.

† d. In figurative use. *Obs.*

1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 153 In danger to be choaked with the fl-gme & humour of his sins. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Church-porch* xvi, O England! full of sinne, but most of sloth; Spit out thy flegme, and fill thy brest with glorie. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* ii. *Proffer* viii, Spit out their phlegm, And fill thy brest with home.

e See SAUCEFLEME.

† 2. *Old Chem.* One of the five 'principles' of bodies, also called *water*; any watery inodorous tasteless substance obtained by distillation. *Obs.*

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* iii. iv. in Ashm. *Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 140 Fyrst wyth moyst Fyre and after wyth the dry: The flewme by Pacyence owt drawyng. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* ii. v, Rectifie your menstrue, from the phlegma. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 130 Seeds steeped in Spirit of Urine mixt with phlegm of Elder-berries. 1686 HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Chym* 5 Water which is called Phlegm ..comes in distillation before the Spirits when they are fixt, or after them when they are volatile. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 335 Three Principles of which all things are form'd; that is to say, the Flegm, the Grease and the Ashes. The Flegm is the Mercury. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 9 Phlegm or Water, is the common Vehicle or Diluter of all solid Bodies. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. i. i. v. 78 The gall-nut yields, by distillation, a limpid phlegm. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 51 The attempts made to analyse vegetable substances previous to 1720 merely produced their resolution into the supposed elements of the chemists of those days—viz. salts, earths, phlegm and sulphur.

3. The character supposed to result from predominance of phlegm (sense 1 a) in the bodily constitution; phlegmatic temperament or disposition; want of excitability or enthusiasm; coldness, dullness, sluggishness, apathy; coolness, calmness, self-possession, evenness of temper.

1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 198 There are few nations of so much fleame or sufferance [as the Mexicans]. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 52 He that hath to deale with that Nation, must have good store of Phlegme and patience. 1668 TEMPLE *Let. to Ld. Arlington* Wks. 1731 II. 50 Monsieur de Wit defended their Cause..with great Phlegm, but great Steddiness. 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* I. 223 A man of more phlegm, and not so sensibly touched. 1836 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss* (1852) 281 The mathematical genius requires much phlegm, moderation, attention and circumspection. 1871 G. MEREDITH *H. Richmond* xvi, The patience of the people was creditable to their phlegm.

Phlegmagogue (fle·gmăgŏg). [a. F. *phlegmagogue*, OF. *fleumagogue* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. med.L. *phlegmagōgus*, a. Gr. φλεγμαγωγός, f. φλέγμα PHLEGM + ἀγωγός drawing forth.] A medicine for expelling phlegm. Now *rare*.

[1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Phlegmagogon*, purgers of flegm.] 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III li 570 Electuary of Jallap..is a good Phlegmagogue. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr* (1757) II. 248 Phlegmagogues or those [medicines] which draw off pitious Matter or Phlegm by Stool.

So **Phlegmagogal** (-gŏ·găl) *a.*, having the property of expelling phlegm; **Phlegmagogic** (-gŏ·dʒik), *a.* = prec.; *sb.* = *phlegmagogue*.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 115 Some are called Phlegmagogall which purge Phlegme. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* 144 Mercury..with..some phlegmagogick Extract.

‖ **Phlegmasia** (flegmē·siă, -ziă). *Path.* Pl. -ae. [mod.L., a. Gr. φλεγμασία (Hippocr.) inflammation. Cf. F. *phlegmasie*.] Inflammation, *esp.* inflammation accompanied by fever.

Phlegmasia dolens, or *phlegmasia alba dolens*, inflammation of the veins of the leg, with severe pain, swelling, hardness, and whiteness, occurring in women after childbirth; also called *milk-leg* or *white-leg*.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Phlegmasia*, an Inflammation. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Phlegmasia*, a word used by some of the medical writers for an inflammation. 1800 J. HULL (*title*) An Essay on Phlegmasia Dolens. 1859 SEMPLE *Diphtheria* 1 The mucous tissue..is also the seat of very different kinds of phlegmasiæ.

Phlegmatic (flegmæ·tik), *a.* (*sb.*) Forms: see PHLEGM; also 4-6 flum-, 6 7 flugm-; 4-6 **-etyke, -ytyck(e, -ytek.** [ME. *fleumatike*, a. OF. *fleumatique* (12-13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *phlegmatic-us*, a. Gr. φλεγματικός, f. φλέγμα, φλεγματ-: see PHLEGM.]

1. Of the nature of or abounding in phlegm.

a. (In sense pertaining to PHLEGM 1.) Of the nature of the 'humour' or secretion called phlegm; mucous. Of the human body, its organs, etc.: Having a predominance of phlegm in the constitution or 'temperament' (see also 2). Of diseases, etc.: Characterized or caused by excess of phlegm. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 157 Þe dyevel .. assayleþ stranglakest þane colrik mid ire and mid discord .. þane fleumatike: mid glotonye and be sleauþe. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* iv. ix. (Tollem. MS.) A verry flewmatike man is in the body lustles, heuy and slow. *Ibid.* vii. lix. (Bodl. MS.), As þe brayne dischargeþ hym silfe of flewmatike humoures and of fumosite. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 86 If it be yn tokenynge fleumetyke. 1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* F ij, To spette and putte oute the flegmatyke matter. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* viii. (1870) 245 A fleimytycke man may slepe .ix. houres or more. 1562 BULLEYN *Bulwark, Bk. Simples* 3 b, It is good in the meates of them whiche be Flugmatike. 1563 T. GALE *Antid* ii. 84 In phlegmaticke bodyes they maye forbeare their supper. 1741 BETTERTON *Eng. Stage* v. 63 Persons of a flegmatic Constitution are slow in turning of their Eyes. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 22 The phlegmatic person is no more easily moved by medicinal than by other agencies.

† b. (In sense pertaining to PHLEGM 2.) Of the nature of the 'principle' called phlegm; watery and insipid. Of bodies in general: Abounding in 'phlegm'; and hence, producing phlegm (PHLEGM 1 a or b) when taken as food, etc. *Obs.*

1508 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 172 For as mych as all fisshes aftir water ben flewmatike therfore they be better rost than soden. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 2 b, Where colde with moysture preuayleth, that body is called Fleumatike, wherein water hath preeminence. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 77 She [the Carp] is of very soft flesh and phlegmatike. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 5 Standing Waters..by reason of the constant waste of the Phlegmatique vapour that constantly rises from it. 1747 LANGRISH in *Phil. Trans* (1748) XLIV. ii [4] The watery or phlegmatic Principle abounds so much as to be nearly ⅞ Parts of the whole Mass.

2. Having or showing the mental character or disposition formerly supposed to result from predominance of phlegm among the bodily 'humours'; not easily excited to feeling or action; lacking enthusiasm; cold, dull, sluggish, apathetic; cool, calm, self possessed.

1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* 30 The Numantines of their naturall condition, were more flegmatike than cholerike. 1622 MASSINGER *Virg. Mart.* iv. i, Cold, phlegmatike bastard, th'art no brat of mine. 1756-82 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (ed. 4) I. v. 276 Raphael never received a more flegmatic Eulogy. 1825 WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* iv. i. (1879) 288 Cold and phlegmatic must he be who is not warmed into admiration by the surrounding scenery. 1858 F. HUME *Mme. Midas* i. iv, Selina resumed her knitting in a most phlegmatic manner.

† B. *sb.* A phlegmatic person. *Obs. rare.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* M iij, The fleumatykes, & them that are wont to diseases of colde maladyes. 1629 MAXWELL tr. *Herodian* (1635) 120 He contemned Iulian, as an abject Fellow: and Niger as a dull Flegmaticke.

So † **Phlegma·tical** *a.* = *phlegmatic*; **Phlegma·tically,** † **Phlegma·ticly** *adv.*, in a phlegmatic manner; **Phlegma·ticness,** the quality of being phlegmatic.

1586 Q. ELIZ. in *Leycester Corresp.* (Camden) 243 What *flegmaticall reasons soever were made you. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* vi. 235 They that have a phlegmatical Ague. 1828-32 WEBSTER, *Phlegmatically. 1838-9 HALLAM *Lit. Lit.* iv. iv. § 76 The most phlegmatically impudent of the whole school. 1870 *Daily News* 5 Oct., The videttes phlegmatically continued their circling. 1673 *S' too him Bayes* 56 This is .so hal'd in, and so *phlegmatickly apply'd. 1727 WARBURTON *Prodigies* 80 All the rest [of the story] is phlegmatickly past over. 1649 FELTHAM *Low-Countries* 42 Being full of humours, that is her cradle, which luls and rocks her to a dull *phlegmaticknes.

Phle·gmatism. *rare*—[1]. [f. as prec. + -ISM.] Phlegmatic character. So † **Phle·gmatist** [-IST], a person of phlegmatic constitution.

1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets dry Dinner* D viijb, Pistake Nuts... In cold weather, for flegmatists. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* 436 The phlegmatism of..Sir Robert Walpole's..conduct.

Phle·gmatous, *a. rare*—[1]. [f. as prec. + -OUS.] 'Inflamed or much inflamed' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1878 A. M. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 133, I have already spoken of peripheral phlegmatous troubles

Phlegme, erron. form of FLEAM *sb.*[1], lancet.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 11 Phlegmes..to launch and cut the gums. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 99/1 Before starting I gave Johannus my phlegme, and a hasty lesson in the art of bleeding.

† **Phlegmed** (flemd), *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. PHLEGM + -ED [2].] Imbued with 'phlegm' (sense 2).

1683 *Phil. Trans.* XIV. 503 This [oil of Vitriol] as highly phlegm'd..as any usually is.

Phlegmless (fle·mlĕs), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Devoid of or free from phlegm.

1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* ii. v. vii. 175 One distillation..will bring it over from Wine it self, so pure and flegmless, as to burn all away. 1768 J. ROSS *Ode on loss of Friend* Wks. 224 (MS.) Philomel, Whose shrill harmonious note So swells her phlegmless throat.

Phlegmon (fle·gmŏn). *Path.* Also 4-7 **fleg-.** [ME. *flegmon*, a. L. *phlegmon* or *phlegmona* (Plin.), a. Gr. φλεγμονή inflammation, a boil, deriv. of φλέγειν to burn: cf. OF. *fleugmon* (13-14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) = mod.F. *phlegmon*.] An inflammatory tumour, a boil or carbuncle; inflammation, esp. of the cellular tissue, tending to or producing suppuration; an acute local inflammation with marked redness and swelling.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* vii. lix. (Bodl. MS.), Suche swellinge hatte Apostema, & somtyme it comeþ..of a semple humoure as of blood and hatte flegmone. 1542 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terapeutyke* 2 B ij b, Yf ecchymosis, or vlcere, or erisipelas, or putryfaction, or phlegmone be in any parte. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 364/1 [A prescription] For the Flegmone or Felon of the Fingers. 1651 WITTIE *Primrose's Pop. Err.* ii. 81 It may also be a phlegman, or erysipelas of some part. 1782 A. MONRO *Compar. Anat.* 14 These parts..may be subject to .. phlegmon. 1788 J. C. SMYTH in *Med. Commun.* II. 191 The Phlegmon is the inflammation of the cellular membrane. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 256 This bacillus is identical with one subsequently found..in gaseous phlegmons.

Hence **Phlegmonic** (flegmŏ·nik), **Phle·gmonous** *adjs.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a phlegmon; **Phle·gmonoid** *a.*, resembling a phlegmon.

1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 170 A Man.. had a *Phlegmonick Erysipelas upon the Right Arm. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 185 In phlegmonic inflammation, pulsation has been felt, as from an aneurism. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 12 It appeared more like the erysipelatous than *phlegmonoide kind. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 455/2 External inflammation resembling phlegmonoid erysipelas. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* xi (1672) 31 It's..generated ..out of the dregs and remainder of a *Phlegmonous or Oedematick tumour. 1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 850/2 Phlegmonous inflammation of the areolar tissue.

Phlegmy (fle·mi), *a.* Forms: see PHLEGM. [f. PHLEGM + -Y.]

1. Of the nature of or consisting of phlegm, mucous; containing or characterized by phlegm.

c 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* I j, The stoppynges of the leuer that comethe of grosse and fleymy humors. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* iii. 57 It. breedeth a clammy, and fleamy nourishment. 1678 ANNE BRADSTREET *Poems* (1875) 16 The flegmy constitution I uphold. 1739 R. BULL tr. *Dedekindus' Grobianus* 209 Now from thy Lungs hawk up the phlegmy Load. 1891 *Daily News* 26 Dec. 5/5 A cold, accompanied by a phlegmy cough.

† b. Watery; moist: cf. PHLEGM 2. *Obs.*

1599 H. BUTTES *Diets Drie Dinner* P iv, [The mid-air] spits out watry reums amaine, As phleamy snow, and haile, and sheerer raine. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 83 The gross phlegmy part of Grass.

2. Of mental disposition: = PHLEGMATIC 2.

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* i. 25 Such as out of their flemye womanishnesse seeke for such secrets. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks 1851 IV. 362 Rather then spend words with this fleamy clodd of an Antagonist. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Dec. 1/2 Mild as milk, they hobnob with the phlegmy Saxon.

Phleme, variant of FLEAM *sb.*[1], lancet.

Phlobaphene (flŏ·băfīn). *Chem.* Also **-en.** [a. F. *phlobaphène*, f. Gr. φλό-ος = φλοι-ός bark + βαφή dye + -ENE.] Name for a class of brown or red colouring matters, of complex composition, occurring in the bark of various trees and shrubs.

1880 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 1568 *Phlobaphene*,..name.. applied to certain red bodies, formed, together with glucose, when many tannins are heated with dilute sulphuric acid. 1887 *Athenæum* 10 Dec. 787/2 It [tannin] is decomposed into glucose, gallic acid, and a substance analogous to phlobaphen. 1895 *Naturalist* 23 It [the hawthorn] yields a phlobaphene with acids.

Phloem (flō·ĕm). *Bot.* [mod. (Nägeli in Ger.) f. Gr. φλοιός = φλοιός bark + -ημα, passive suffix.] Collective name for the cells, fibres, and vessels forming the softer portion of the fibrovascular tissue, as distinct from the *xylem* or woody portion; the bast with its associated tissues. Also *attrib.*, as *phloem-bundle, -layer, -sheath*, etc.

1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 94 The different forms of tissue of a differentiated fibro-vascular bundle may be classified into two groups, which Nägeli calls the *Phloem-* (Bast) and *Xylem-* (Wood) portion of the bundle...In many bundles the phloëm is formed on one, the xylem on the other side of the procambium. *Ibid.* 95 These horizontal elements ..may be generally designated as rays: within the xylem they are called xylem-rays, within the phloëm, phloëm-rays. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV 85/2 Found in the bast or phloem layers of ordinary trees. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 440 [In Ferns] A single layer or several layers of cells may often be found at the periphery of the phloëm lying just inside the true bundle-sheath. Russow regards this structure as belonging ..to the ground tissue, and he terms it the phloëm-sheath.

Phlogistian (flŏ,dʒi·stiăn). [f. PHLOGISTON + -IAN.] A believer in the existence or theory of phlogiston.

1799 SIR H. DAVY in Beddoes *Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowl.* 67 The phlogistians were obliged to consider all combustible bodies as combinations of different..substances with the undemonstrated phlogiston.

Phlogistic (flŏ,dʒi·stik, -gi·stik), *a.* (*sb.*) [In sense 1, mod. f. PHLOGISTON: cf. mod.L. *phlogisticus*, F. *phlogistique* (1762 in *Dict. Acad.*); in senses 2, 3, immediately f. Gr. φλογιστ-ός inflammable, inflamed + -IC.]

I. 1. *Chem.* Of the nature of or consisting of phlogiston; † containing phlogiston, combustible (*obs.*); connected with or relating to phlogiston.

1733 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 63 [In Phosphorus] The Phlogistic Part is so slightly connected with the other Principles, that the least..Friction or Warmth, sets it on

fire. 1774 PRIESTLEY *Observ. Air* I. 188 Common air..deprived of its fixed air by phlogistic processes. *Ibid.* 50 Plants imbibing the phlogistic matter with which it is overloaded. 1789 HIGGINS (*title*) Comparative View of the phlogistic and antiphlogistic Theories. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xxi. 400 Bodies that are eminently luminous..contain a certain species of matter..this is called phlogistic inflammable or combustible matter. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* III. iv. 300 The phlogistic doctrines of Beccher and Stahl.

† **b.** as *sb.* A phlogistic principle or substance.

1733 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 61 This red Earth retains so much of an unctious Phlogistic, that [etc.].

II. 2. *Path.* Inflammatory.

1754-6 *Connoisseur* No. 53 P 9 Blotches and breakings out ..owing to a kind of a phlogistic humour in her blood. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 71 Cases of acute or active inflammation preceded by what is called the phlogistic diathesis. 1854 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* (1875) 321 The phlogistic process in the pericardium.

† **3.** Burning, fiery, heated, inflamed (*lit.* and *fig.*). *Obs.* (Chiefly in rhetorical use.)

1791 E DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 1. 136 Ethereal Powers! you..Gem the bright Zodiac, stud the glowing pole, Or give the Sun's phlogistic orb to roll. 1802-3 tr. *Pallas' Trav.* (1812) I. 83 The phlogistic mountains of that neighbourhood. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 407 A sorry imitator of that wholesale dealer in phlogistic curses. 1855 SMEDLEY, etc. *Occult Sc.* 59 Much phlogistic correspondence was discovered.

Phlogi·sticate, *v. Chem. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [f. prec. + -ATE[3]: cf. F. *phlogistiquer.*] *trans.* To render phlogistic; to combine with phlogiston. Chiefly in **Phlogi sticated** *ppl. a.* [F. *phlogistiqué.*]

† *Phlogisticated air* or *gas*, names for nitrogen in the phlogistic theory. † *Phlogisticated alkali*, name for prussiate (hydrocyanate) of potash.

1774 PRIESTLEY *Observ. Air* I. 178 *note*, It might not be amiss to call air that has been..made noxious by any of the processes above mentioned..by the common appellation of *phlogisticated air.* 1776 — in *Phil Trans.* LXVI. 242 The nitrous air..lost a great proportion of its power of diminishing, that is, phlogisticating, common air. 1789 *Ibid.* LXXIX. 146 It is also natural to suppose, that..the dephlogisticating principle..[being] expelled, the phlogisticating principle should enter. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 160 Almost intirely phlogisticated air, or, as it is now termed, azotic gas. 1846 GROVE *Contrib. Sc.* in *Corr. Phys. Forces* (1874) 325 Priestley..was led to believe that water was convertible into nitrogen (phlogisticated air).

So † **Phlogistica·tion** [also in Fr. 1777], combination with phlogiston: the name in the phlogistic theory for the process now called *deoxidation.*

1774 PRIESTLEY *Observ. Air* (1775) I. 189 This air, without any previous phlogistication, is purified by agitation in water. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 86 The power of the loadstone ..is increased by cooling, by a regeneration of iron, or phlogistication of its calx, and by the action of acids upon iron. 1801 WOLLASTON in *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 432 In the precipitation of copper by silver, [we see] an instance of deoxidation (or phlogistication) by negative electricity.

Phlogiston (flo,dʒi·stɒn, -gi·stɒn). *Chem.* [mod.L., a. Gr. φλογιστόν, neuter of φλογιστός burnt up, inflammable, vbl. adj. from φλογίζ-ειν to set on fire, f. φλόξ, φλογ- flame, ablaut deriv. of φλεγ-, root of φλέγ-ειν to burn.] A hypothetical substance or 'principle' formerly supposed to exist in combination in all combustible bodies, and to be disengaged in the process of combustion; the 'principle of inflammability'; the matter of fire, conceived as fixed in inflammable substances.

This use of the term and the theory connected with it were introduced by Stahl in 1702, in his ed. of Beccher's *Physica Subterranea* of 1669. The phrase '*esse* φλογιστον' had been used by Sennert (in 1619) in the sense of 'the being inflammable', inflammability or combustibility as a *quality* of some substances, but not regarded as a substance or principle. The existence of phlogiston was denied by Lavoisier in 1775, and though stoutly maintained by Priestley, the belief in it was generally abandoned by 1800.

[1619 SENNERTUS *De Chym. Consensu ac Dissensu* 283 At Colores, Odores, Sapores, esse φλογιστὸν & similia alia, mineralibus, metallis, gemmis lapidibus, plantis, animalibus insunt. 1702 STAHL *Spec. Beccherianum* I. I. XVI. 19 in *B.'s Phys. Subterr.* (1732), Ad substantiam ipsam mixti, ut ingrediens..ut materiale principium, et pars totius compositi constitutiva, concurrit, materia et principium ignis, non ipse ignis: Ego Phlogiston appellare cœpi.]

[1730 GODFREY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 288 By the Solution of crude Mercury united with the *Phlogiston Vini*, or other Vegetables.] 1733 A. G HANCKEWITZ *ibid.* XXXVIII. 69 We produce the Phlogiston out of fat Substances, and from the Phlogiston a Fuligo, or Soot, and from the Fuligo an urinous Salt. 1750 *Elaboratory laid Open* Introd. 74 The sulphureous principle, or phlogiston, which is the proper essence of all oils. 1774 PRIESTLEY *Observ. Air* (1775) I. 65 Considering inflammable air as air united to or loaded with phlogiston. 1785—in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 280 Mr. Lavoisier is well known to maintain, that there is no such thing as what has been called phlogiston. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. ix. 360 Phlogiston..may be considered as a treasure..of light and heat, to be dispensed in the absence of the sun. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light*, etc. 12 There is truly in bodies a substance, which may be properly named phlogiston, as being the cause of that light and heat which accompany burning. 1800 PRIESTLEY (*title*) The Doctrine of Phlogiston established, and that of the Composition of Water refuted. 1828 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 98 The existence of phlogiston is no longer believed in. 1861 WILSON & GRIKIE *Mem. E. Forbes* iv. 117 Jameson [left college 1802] had heard the last dying echoes of the battle between the partisans of the phlogiston and the antiphlogiston camp.

† **b.** *fig.* Energy, 'fire'. *Obs.*

1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 171 Moni. Faujas pleases me much; the liveliness, vivacity, phlogiston of his character, do not run into pertness, foppery, or affectation.

Phlogogenetic (flɒ·go,dʒɪne·tik), *a. Path.* [f. Gr. φλογο-, comb. f. φλόξ flame + -GENETIC.] Producing inflammation. Also **Phlogogenic** (-dʒe·nik), **Phlogo·genous** *adjs.* in same sense.

1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Phlogogenic*.. *Phlogogenous.* 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 156 There are several species [of bacteria] which are phlogogenetic. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 3 Dec. 1508 Certain species of bacteria..possess in their cell bodies a phlogogenic poison.

Phlogopite (flɒ·gɒpəit). *Min.* [Named 1841 (in Ger. *Phlogopit*), f. Gr φλογωπός fiery (f. φλογ- flame + ὤψ, ὠπ- face, look) + -ITE[1].] A magnesia mica, found in crystalline limestone and serpentine, usually of a brownish-yellow or brownish-red colour, with pearly, often submetallic (coppery) lustre.

1850 DANA *Min.* (ed. 3) 339 It agrees in atomic proportions with the phlogopite. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 135 Phlogopite crystallises in the same system, and has the same cleavage as muscovite.

‖ **Phlogosis** (flɒgə·sis). *Path.* Pl. **-es** (-īz). [mod.L., a. Gr. φλόγωσις inflammation, f. φλόξ, φλογ- flame. In F. *phlogose.*] Inflammation.

1693 tr *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Phlogosis*, the same that *Phlegmone* 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 284 Sometimes..the Mercury..causeth a great Phlogosis..in the Part. 1845 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 299 A circumstance which..characterizes the phlogoses.

Hence **Phlogosed** (ə̄ə zd) *ppl. a*, affected with phlogosis, inflamed; **Phlogosin** (-ə̄u·sin) *Chem.*, name for a product of cultures of certain bacteria, which produces acute local inflammation; **Phlogotic** (-ɒ·tik) *a.*, of the nature of or tending to phlogosis, inflammatory.

1872 GROSS *Syst. Surg.* (ed. 5) II. 884 The..*phlogosed condition of the penis. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 521 Leber obtained *phlogosin from the staphylococcus aureus. 1882-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 41 A mark of high entonic health, or a *phlogotic diathesis. *Ibid.* 50 Like the push [the boil] is found in persons of an entonic or phlogotic habit.

† **Phlome.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. Bot.L. *Phlomis*, a. L. *phlomis*, *phlomos* (Plin.), a. Gr. φλομίς, φλόμος mullein.] A plant of the genus *Phlomis* (N. O. *Labiatæ*), comprising herbs and shrubs with wrinkled leaves, often thick and woolly.

(*Phlomis fruticosa* is Jerusalem Sage; *P. Lychnites* is Lamp-wick.)

[1706 PHILLIPS, *Phlomis*, a kind of Flower, which some take for a Primrose.] 1715 PETIVER in *Phil Trans.* XXIX. 243 These Leaves differ from the Broad Phlome in being thicker.

Phloramine to **Phloretin:** see PHLORO-.

Phlorizin (florəi·zin, flɒ·rizin). *Chem.* Also † **phlori·dzin** (ə. [f. Gr. φλό-ος, φλοι-ός bark + ῥίζα root + -IN.] A bitter substance ($C_{21}H_{24}O_{10}$), crystallizing in silky needles, obtained from the bark of the root of the apple, pear, plum, and cherry trees. Also formerly called † **Phlori·dzite.** Hence **Phlorizein** (florəi·zi,in), a bitter reddish-brown uncrystallizable solid ($C_{21}H_{30}N_2O_{13}$), a combination of oxygen and ammonia with phlorizin.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 714 The bark of apple-tree root..yields about 3 per cent. of phloridzite. *Ibid.*, Phloridzite thus obtained, has a dull white colour, with a shade of yellow, and is crystallized in silky needles. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 98/2 Phlorizin is by various processes, described by M. Stass, converted into phlorizein, phloretin, and phloretic acid. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem* (ed. 11) 641 Phlorizin is a substance bearing a great likeness to salicin. 1895 *Naturalist* 26 There is no..phlorizin (the glucoside of the apple tree) in any part of the organism.

Phloro-, before a vowel **phlor-,** used in *Chem.*, to form names of substances connected with PHLORIZIN, as

Phloramine (flɒ·rămə̄in) [AMINE], the amine ($C_6H_7NO_2 = C_6H_3O_2 \cdot NH_2$) obtained in thin shining films by the action of ammonia on phloroglucin (Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 488). **Phloretin** (flō·rĭtin), a sweet crystalline substance ($C_{15}H_{14}O_5$) produced by the action of dilute acids on phlorizin; hence **Phloretic** (flore·tik) *a.*, applied to an *acid* ($C_9H_{10}O_3$) obtained from phloretin by the action of potash; also to ethers (*phloretic ethers*) in which an organic radical takes the place of 1 atom of hydrogen in phloretic acid (Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 491). Its salts are **Phlo·retates.** **Phloroglucin** (flɒroglū·sin) [Gr. γλυκ-ύς sweet + -IN[1]: cf. GLUCOSE], also **phloroglu·cinol, phloroglu·col,** a colourless or yellowish crystalline, intensely sweet substance ($C_6H_6O_3$), obtained from phloretin, and occurring widely distributed in plants; also a derivative of this, as *nitrophloroglucin*, etc.; hence **Phloroglu·cic** *a.*, **Phloroglu·cide:** see quots. **Phlorol** (flɒ·rɒl), a phenol, an oily substance ($C_8H_{10}O$) obtained from salts of phloretic acid, or from creosote. **Phlorone** (flɒ·rōun), a yellow crystalline substance ($C_6H_6O_2$), homologous with quinone, obtained by distillation of beech-wood and coal-tar.

1840 *Phloretic, *Phloretin [see PHLORIZIN]. 1866-77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 489 Phloretic acid [is] produced, together with phloroglucin, by the action of caustic potash on phloretin. 1887 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 511 Phloridzin, when boiled with weak acids, is decomposed into grape sugar, and a resinous matter termed *phloretin.* Phloretin crystallizes in microscopic almost insoluble plates. 1888 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 1572 **Phloroglucic Anhydride*, or **Phloroglucide*, $C_{12}H_{10}O_4$..is obtained: 1. by the action of heat on phloroglucol. 1866-77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 495 *Phloroglucin is sweeter than common sugar,..permanent in the air at ordinary temperatures. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Phloroglucin*..is found widely distributed in nature, mainly in combination as the complex body phloroglucide, but partly also in the free state. 1888 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 1570 **Phloroglucol*, $C_6H_6O_3$.. *Phloroglucin.* 1895 *Naturalist* 24 A red-brown phlobaphene which fused with potass gives protocatechuic acid and phloroglucol. 1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 928 *Phlorol or phloryl alcohol..is one of the constituents of beech-tar creosote. 1873 — *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 798 Phlorol, an oily liquid obtained by the dry distillation of the barium salt of phloretic or oxethylbenzoic acid. 1888 — *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 1572 *Phlorol*... This phenol, first noticed as a constituent of beech-tar creosote. 1866-77 *Ibid.* IV. 496 **Phlorone.* $C_6H_4O_2$. 1872 *Ibid.* VI. 928 Phlorone crystallises in golden-yellow oblique rhombic prisms, which when heated give off a pungent odour.

Phlox (flɒks). *Bot.* [a. L. *phlox* (Plin.), a. Gr. φλόξ a plant (prob. *Silene*), lit. flame. Taken into Bot. as a generic name by Dillenius.] A North American genus of herbaceous (rarely shrubby) plants (N.O. *Polemoniaceæ*), with clusters of salver-shaped flowers of various colours, usually showy; many cultivated forms are found in gardens.

[1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 92 The Panse, called in Latine Flammea, and in Greeke Phlox, I meane the wild kind onely.] 1706 PHILLIPS, *Phlox*,..a Flower of no Smell, but of a fine Flame-colour. 1788 REES *Chambers' Cycl.*, *Phlox*, lychnidea, or bastard lychnis, in Botany, a genus of the pentandria monogynia class. 1856 BRYANT *Maiden's Sorrow* iii. There, in the summer breezes, wave Crimson phlox and moccasin flower. 1866 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sc.* etc. II. 887/1 The garden Phloxes being all productions of the florist, and of a most ornamental character. 1895 MRS. H. WARD *Bessie Costrell* i. 8 Phloxes and marigolds grew untidily about their doorways.

b. *attrib.*, as **phlox family, phloxworts** (Lindley), names for the Natural Order *Polemoniaceæ*; **phlox-worm,** the larva of an American moth, *Heliothis phlogophagus*, which feeds upon phloxes.

1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 635 Order ccxliii. Polemoniaceæ, Phloxworts. 1863 J. H. BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 952 Polemoniaceæ, the Phlox family. 1898 WATTS-DUNTON *Aylwin* II. xiii. Among the geraniums, phlox-beds, and French marigolds.

Phloxin (flɒ·ksin). *Chem.* [f. Gr. φλόξ flame + -IN[1].] A red coal-tar dye-stuff resembling eosin.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* vi (ed. 4) 210 This observer recommends that the nutrient medium be stained with phloxin-red or benzo-purpurin.

Phlyaro·logist. *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. φλύαρο-ς silly talk + -LOGY + -IST.] A talker of nonsense.

1867 *Athenæum* 12 Oct. 459/1, I would not meddle with such a phlyarologist.

‖ **Phlyctena, -æna** (fliktī·nă). *Path.* [mod. L., a. Gr. φλύκταινα a blister (Hippocr.), f. φλύειν, φλύζ-ειν to swell.] An inflammatory vesicle, pimple, or blister upon the cuticle or the eye-ball.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Phlyctæna*, a Pimple in the Skin; also a little Ulcer in the corneous Tunick of the Eye. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 511 The cuticle often separates in some points from the skin, and the vesications termed phlyctenæ are formed. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 466 The vesication may be so..complete, as to rise from the skin like a pemphigus, bulla, or phlyctena.

Hence **Phlycte·nar, Phlycte·nous** (-æn-) *adjs.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a phlyctena; characterized by or affected with phlyctenæ; **Phlycte·noid** (-æn-) *a.*, resembling a phlyctena; **Phlycte·nophtha·lmy,** phlyctenular ophthalmia (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1858); ‖ **Phlycte·nula** (-æn-), pl. **-æ** [mod L. dim. of *phlyctena*], also in anglicized form **Phlycte·nule,** a small phlyctena, esp. upon the conjunctiva or cornea of the eye; whence **Phlycte·nular** (-æn-) *a.*, pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by phlyctenules.

1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Phlyctenoid. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 107 An eruption..phlyctenoid in character. 1882-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 342 He adds to the two varieties of red and white miliaria a third, which he distinguishes by the name of *phlyctenous. 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, **Phlyctænula.* 1869 G. LAWSON *Dis. Eye* (1874) 33 One or more small phlyctenulæ close upon the margin of the cornea. 1843 SIR T. WATSON *Princ. & Pract. Physic* xix. I. 309 For relieving strumous or *phlyctenular ophthalmia. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 746 Similar *phlyctenules appear on the mucous membrane of the mouth, tongue, and palate.

‖ **Phlyzacium** (flizē·ʃiŏm, -siŏm). *Path.* Also **-ion;** pl. **-ia.** [mod.L., a. Gr. φλυζάκιον a little blister (Hippocr.), f. φλύζ-ειν to swell.] A red, usually large, pustule on a hard inflamed base and terminating in a dark scab; also = PHLYCTENA. Hence **Phlyzacious** (-ē·ʃəs) *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a phlyzacium.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Phlyzacium*, the same with *Phlyctæna.* 1818-20 E. THOMPSON tr. *Cullen's Nosol. Method.* (ed. 3) 330 An eruption of the inflamed pustules, termed phlyzacia. 1870 T. HOLMES *Surg.* (ed. 2) I. 704 The phlyzacious pustules induced by the external application of tartar emetic. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Phlyzacion*,..was Willan's term for the largest of his four varieties of Pustules.

Pho, phoh (fō, foh), *int. rare.* [A variant of PHEW, PHOO, representing the action of blowing away. See also FOH.] An exclamation expressing contemptuous rejection or making light of anything.

1601 MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* IV. 166 *Sir Ed.* Daughter, giue mee your hand. With your consent I giue you to this gentleman. *Cama.* Marie, phoh! Will you match me to a foole? 1738 G. LILLO *Marina* II. ii. 32 Pho! those are our best customers. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* II. 56 Pho! pho! there is no fear of their knowing any thing of the matter.

† **Phob,** obs. erron. f. FOB *sb.*², small pocket.

a 1687 COTTON *Poet. Wks.* (1765) 133 And brought his Gods away in 's Phob.

Phobanthropy (fŏbœ·nþrŏpi). *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. φόβ-ος fear + ἄνθρωπος man: cf. *philanthropy.*] Morbid dread of mankind.

1848 *Westm. Rev.* Oct. 164 The evil of Ireland..is her seven millions of a cottier population—and the phobanthropy (to coin a word) of the other, not over-wise, noble lords.

-phobe, *a.* Fr. *-phobe,* ad. L. *-phob-us,* *a.* Gr. *-φόβος* -fearing, -dreading, adj. ending, f. φόβος fear; as in ὑδροφόβ-ος, *hydrophob-us, hydrophobe,* lit. 'one who has a horror of water'. Also in modern words formed in Fr. or Eng. by analogy, as *Anglophobe, Russophobe.*

-phobia, *a.* L. *-phobia,* *a.* Gr. *-φοβία,* forming abst. sbs. from the adjs. in *-φόβος* (see prec.) with sense 'dread, horror'; as in ὑδροφοβία, *hydrophobia* 'horror of water'. Also in modern words formed in Eng. by analogy, as *Anglophobia, Gallophobia, Germanophobia, Russophobia,* some of them imitating Fr. forms in *-phobie.* The following exemplify the uses to which *-phobia* has been put:

1547- [see HYDROPHOBIA]. 1803 Gallophobia [see GALLO-*in comb.*]. 1803 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) VI. 94 He is a very laconic personage, and has upon him the penphobia. 1824 SOUTHEY in *Life* (1849) I. 125 She laboured under a perpetual dustophobia; and a comical disease it was. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 245 That powerful .writer..depicts the same regiphobia as raging among the Parisian *Charlatanerie.* 1861 RAMSAY *Remin.* i. 41 The account given me by my correspondent of the Fife swinophobia is as follows. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Dec. 1/1 Confounding it with 'Germanophobia', 'Francophobia', or as many 'phobias' as you like! 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Phobophobia,* morbid dread of being alarmed. 1895 tr. *Max Nordau's Degeneration* 242 It was unnecessary for Magnan to give a special name to each symptom of degeneration, and to draw up in array..the host of 'phobias' and 'manias'. *Agoraphobia* (fear of open space), *claustrophobia* (fear of enclosed space), *rupophobia* (fear of dirt) [etc.]. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 June 2/2 The cycling craze has produced the antagonistic disease of cyclophobia. 1901 *Ibid.* 21 Oct. 2/3 There were symptoms in the City attitude of a certain amount of L.C.C.-phobia [= dread of the London County Council].

Hence **-pho·bic** forming *adjs.*, **-pho·biac, -phobist** forming *sbs.*

1900 *Daily News* 15 Aug. 3/1 The professional Anglophobiac. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 13 Oct. 5/5 Several Anglophobic deputies have announced their intention of appearing in their official scarves.

Phobia (fō·biă). Also 9 **phoby.** [The prec. suffix used as a separate word.] Fear, horror, or aversion, esp. of a morbid character.

1801 COLERIDGE in *Sir H. Davy's Rem.* (1858) 92, I..have a perfect phobia of inns and coffee-houses. 1875 W. CORY *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 409 Against management by phobies, either Tory phobies or popular phobies. 1887, 1895 [see -PHOBIA]. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 157 Specific means ..to dissipate the 'phobias' or the obsessions.

So **Pho·bist** *nonce-wd.*, one who has a horror of or morbid aversion to anything.

1883 *Church Quarterly* XV. 394 Men, who refuse to give up their liberty at the dictation of 'phobists' of any denomination.

‖ **Phoca** (fō·kă). *Zool.* Pl. **phocæ** (fō·sī), **phocas.** [L. *phōca,* a. Gr. φώκη seal: so It., Sp. *foca,* F. *phoque.*] A seal (chiefly in transl. from Latin or Greek); any aquatic mammal of the *Phocidæ,* or seal and walrus family of *Carnivora;* in modern zoology, restricted to the genus typified by the Common Seal, *P. vitulina.*

[1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIII. xxii. (Bodl. MS.), þe fissche þat hatte Foca & þe fissche þat hiȝt Delphinus.] 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 57 Neptunes phocases that scard the horses of Hippolitus. 1678 DRYDEN *All for Love* I. i, Here monstrous phocæ panted on the shore. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* IV. 493 The Phocæ also rising from the waves. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 389 M. Riegels intends successively to treat ..on rats, the phocas, the mole, the frog and lizard. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* XXX, A *phoca* or seal lying asleep on the beach. — *Ibid.* XXXV, XXXVIII. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 429 The deepest tones are struck by animals that have the largest glottis, as the phoca, the ox, the *ardea stellaria.*

Hence **Phoca·cean** *a.*, of or pertaining to the *Phocidæ* or seal family; *sb.* a member of this family; **Phoca·ceous** *a.*, of the nature of a seal; phocacean; **Pho·cal** *a.*, of or pertaining to a seal.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc.* etc., *Phocaceans,*..the name of the family of carnivorous and amphibious Mammals of which the seal (Phoca) is the type. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Phocaceous. 1860 GOSSE *Romance Nat. Hist.* 351 This is ..in favour of a mammalian, and of a phocal nature.

Phocænine (fōsī·nəin), *a. Zool.* [f. Zool. L. *Phōcæna* (a. Gr. φώκαινα porpoise, deriv. of φώκη seal) + -INE¹.] Of or pertaining to the *Phocænina,* a group of Cetacea containing the true porpoises; resembling a porpoise. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Phocenic (fōsī·nik, -se·nik), *a. Chem.* [For **phocenic,* f. Zool. L. *Phōcæna* (see prec.) + -IC.] Applied to an acid obtained by Chevreul in 1817, from porpoise- or dolphin-oil, originally called DELPHINIC, and subsequently identified with VALERIC acid, $(CH_3)_2.C_2H_3.CO_2H$. So **Pho·cenate,** a salt of phocenic acid; **Pho·cenil, Pho·cenin,** glyceryl valerate, or trivalerin, $C_3H_5(C_5H_9O_2)_3$ = DELPHIN *sb.* 2.

1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 234/2 When this oil is saponified, it yields..a peculiar volatile acid..termed phocenic acid. *Ibid.,* The phocenate of baryta forms efflorescent prismatic crystals. *Ibid.,* Phocenine is a peculiar fatty substance contained in the oil of certain species of porpoise. *c* 1865 LETHEBY in *Circ. Sc.* I. 99/1 Many of the animal oils ..contain a volatile fat, which gives them their peculiar odour. In..whale and seal oils, this is called phocenine.

Phocio, Phocin, *Chem.,* = PHOCENIC, PHOCENIN.

1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III 189 The oil of the porpoise ..contains ..much more phocine. 1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 36 Diatomic Fatty Acid Series. $C_5H_{10}O_2$ Phocic. *Ibid.* 120 Phocine.

Phocid (fōsid). *Zool.* [f. Zool. L. *Phōcidæ,* f. *phōca*: see -ID³.] Any member of the *Phocidæ* or seal family. So **Pho·ciform** *a.*, having the form or structure of a seal, phocoid; **Pho·cine** *a.*, pertaining to the sub-family *Phocinæ,* containing the seals proper; *sb.*, a member of this sub-family; **Pho·coid** *a.*, allied in structure to the seals.

1846 WORCESTER, *Phocine* (citing *Penny Cycl.*).

Phocodont (fōsə·kŏdɹənt), *a.* (*sb.*) *Zool.* [f. Gr. φώκη seal + ὀδούς, ὀδοντ- tooth.] Of or pertaining to the *Phocodontia,* an extinct sub-order of *Cetacea,* furnishing connecting links with the *Phocidæ* or seals. b. *sb.* Any member of the *Phocodontia.* So **Phocodo·ntic** *a.* = PHOCODONT *a.*

Phocomele (fōə·kōmīl). *Teratology.* [mod. f. Gr. φώκη seal + μέλος limb. So in Fr. (Littré).] A monster having limbs so short as to resemble or suggest the flappers of a seal.

1861 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med.* 404.

Hence **Phocome·lous** *a.*

1902 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 15 Mar. 672 Whether the Harpy owes its origin to the occurrence of a phocomelous fetus.

‖ **Phœbades** (fī·bădiz), *sb. pl.* [L. pl. of *Phœbas,* a. Gr. Φοιβάς, pl. -βάδες, priestess of Phœbus.] Priestesses of Phœbus or Apollo; persons possessed by a spirit of divination.

1585 FETHERSTONE tr. *Calvin on Acts* xvi 16. 394 They said that those who wer possessed wer inspired with the spirit of Python, and peradventure they wer thervpon called Phœbades in honor of Apollo. 1613 CHAPMAN *Maske Inns Court, Description,* Attir'd like Virginean Priests, by whom the Sun is there ador'd; and therfore called the Phœbades.

Phœbe¹ (fī·bī). *poet.* [a. L. *Phœbe,* a. Gr. Φοίβη, fem. of φοῖβος bright, radiant: cf. PHŒBUS.] The name of Artemis or Diana as goddess of the moon; the moon personified.

[1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 110 Thus this lusti Cephalus Preide unto Phebe and to Phebus The nyht in lengthe forto drawe.] 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. i 209 To morrow night, when Phœbe doth behold Her siluer visage, in the watry glasse. 1681 COTTON *Wond. Peak* 28 Nor yet does Phœbe with her silver horns..Push into crowded tides the frighted waves.

Phœbe² (fī·bī). [A name imitative of the bird's call, but accommodated in spelling to prec.] A small bird (*Sayornis phœbe* or *fuscus*) common in the eastern U.S. Also *Phœbe-bird.* Also called PEWIT (3), PEWEE.

1839-40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 19 Another of our feathered visitors..is the Pe-wit, or Pe-wee, or Phœbe-bird; for he is called by each of these names, from a fancied resemblance to the sound of his monotonous note...They arrive early in the spring...Their first chirp spreads gladness through the house. 'The Phœbe-birds have come!' is heard on all sides. 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* June 765/2 Plain, dull-colored peewee or phœbe, sitting on the housegable or on a dead branch..catching insects, or reiterating his own name, 'phœbe, phœbe'.

Phœbean (fibī ăn), *a.* Also 7 **-ian.** [f. L. *Phœbeus,* a. Gr. Φοίβειος adj., f. Φοῖβος Phœbus + -AN.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Phœbus or Apollo as the god of poetry.

a 1621 B. JONSON *Leges Convivales* Wks (Rtldg.) 727/2 'Tis the true Phœbian liquor, Cheers the brains, makes wit the quicker. 1632 SHIRLEY *Changes* Prol., Able to distinguish straines that are Cleare, and Phebean, from the popular. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* Ser. I. ii. (1877) 43 His long Phœbean locks.

Phœbus (fī·bŏs). Forms: 4-9 **Phebus,** 6- **Phœbus.** [a. L. *Phœbus,* a. Gr. Φοῖβος, lit. bright, shining, radiant.] A name of Apollo as the Sun-god: the sun personified. Chiefly *poet.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's Prol.* 11 By the shadwe he took his wit That Phebus which þat shoon so clere and brighte Degrees was fyne and fourty clombe on highte. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* lxxii, Till phebus endit had his beines bryght. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 54 Phebus with his golden beames. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 15 Phœbus arise, And paint the sable skies With azure, white, and red. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XVII. 30 With riper beams when Phœbus warms the day. 1742 GRAY *Death of West,* Redd'ning Phœbus lifts his golden fire.

b. Apollo as the god of poetry and music, presiding over the Muses: hence, the genius of poetry.

1776 G. CAMPBELL *Philos. Rhet.* (1801) II. 63 The figure which the French Phebus is capable of making in an English dress.

Phœnicean (fīnī·sĭăn, -i·ʃĭăn), *a.* [f. L. *phœnice-us* (Plin.) (a. Gr. φοινίκεος adj., f. φοινίξ purple-red, crimson: see PHŒNICIAN) + -AN.] = next.

1837 *Fraser's Mag.* LVI. 579 The wings are of a phoenicean colour, that is to say, reddish verging upon fulvous.

Phœnicéous (fīnī·ʃĭəs), *a.* Also **phenicious.** [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Applied to a bright red.

[1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. XXV. (1495) 877 Colour that hight *Phenicous*: therwyth the cheyf and pryncypall letters of bokes ben writen.] 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Phœnicous,* pure lively red, with a mixture of carmine and scarlet.

Phœnician (fīnī·ʃĭăn), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 4 **Feniceonne, Phenicien,** 7- **Phœnician,** 9 **Phenician.** [a. F. *phénicien,* f. L. *Phœnīcia* (sc. *terra*), synon. with L. *Phœnicē,* Gr. Φοινίκη the country, f. Φοῖνιξ, Φοινικ-, *sb.* and *a.* Phœnician: see -AN.

Gr. φοῖνιξ also meant 'purple-red or crimson' (*a.* and *sb.*), the PHŒNIX, and the date (fruit and tree). It is generally held that these are all senses of the same word; but their mutual relations and the primary sense are uncertain. Some start with Φοῖνιξ, Phœnician, as a foreign ethnic name; others take the primary sense as 'red', and see in φοινίκη 'the red land', perh. the land of the sunrise, or in Φοῖνιξ 'a red man'. *Phœnicia* could hardly be (as some have suggested) 'the land of the date'.]

A. *sb.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Phœnicia, an ancient country consisting of a narrow strip of land on the coast of Syria, to the north-west of Palestine, which contained the two famous cities of Tyre and Sidon; also of any Phœnician colony (of which there were many on the shores of the Mediterranean).

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 120 For Pheniciens were þe liste fynderes of lettres, ȝit we writeþ capital lettres wiþ reed colour. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* ibid., Phenix the sonne of Agenoris toke to these Feniceonnes somme redde letters. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. vii. 65 Let th' Egyptians And the Phœnicians go a ducking. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 438 Astoreth, whom the Phœnicians call'd Astarte, Queen of Heav'n. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. ii. (1840) 40 Cadmus was a Phœnician, but went his own country and settled in Greece, where, as they say, he built the city of Thebes, ..having brought 16 letters of the Greek alphabet among them. 1808 MITFORD *Hist. Greece* x. § 1 Britain, ..excepting the Phenicians, unknown among civilized nations. 1843 THIRLWALL *Greece* liii, Many..costly and useful productions of India were very early known in the west, chiefly..through the commercial activity of the Phœnicians.

2. The language spoken by this people.

1836 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XIII. 83/1 The Phœnician is only known from a few coins and inscriptions found chiefly in Cyprus and Malta.

B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to ancient Phœnicia, or its inhabitants or colonists; hence, Punic, Carthaginian.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 100 All that sea yet, which beateth vpon that coast, beareth the name of the Phœnician sea. 1808 MITFORD *Hist. Greece* x. § 1 The large projection of Africa, over-against Sicily, could not fail..to fix the attention of the Phœnician navigators. 1878 GLADSTONE *Homer* (*Primer*) vii. 96 It appears that the Phœnician name in Homer stands to a great extent for that of foreigner in general.

Hence **Phœni·cianism; also Phœnicize** (phen-) *v.*, to make Phœnician in language, nationality, etc.

1878 GLADSTONE *Homer* (*Primer*) vii. 96 There is in Homer a very general and pervading association between a group of marks of which a portion are Phœnicianism [etc.]. 1846 GROTE *Greece* II. xviii. 453 Strabo describes these towns..as altogether phenicised.

Phœnicine, *Chem.,* variant of PHENICINE.

Phœnicistic (fīnisi·stik), *a. Path.* [f. mod. L. *phœnicismus,* name given by Plouquet to Rubeola or measles (f. Gr. φοινίξ purple-red, crimson): see -ISM, -ISTIC.] Of or pertaining to measles.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Phenicistic. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Phœnicistic.*

Phœnicity (fīnī·sĭti). [ad. med. Schol. L. *phœnicitās* (in Wyclif *fēnicitās*), f. *phœnix, phœnic-em* PHŒNIX: see -ITY.] The quality or condition of being a phœnix.

1901 DZIEWICKI in *Wyclif's Repl. de Univers.* 136 *margin,* Suppose there is but one phœnix in the world; there are the universal and the singular phœnicities, the former naturally prior to the latter, which is neither Phœnicity in itself nor not. For if it were, then it would be the same as the Universal on which it depends; and if it were not, there would be more than one phœnicity, which contradicts the hypothesis.

Phœnicle. *rare*⁻¹. [ad. med. or mod. L. *phœniculus.*] Contemptuous dim. of PHŒNIX.

1710 tr. *Werenfels's Disc. Logom.* 140 He introduces Heinsiolus (as he ridiculously calls..the great Heinsius) as the Phœnicle (not the Phœnix..) of the Age.

Phœnicochroite (fīnikφ·krōəit). *Min.* [Named 1839, f. Gr. φοινικο- purple-red, crimson + -χροος-coloured + -ITE¹.] Basic chromate of lead, found in deep red tabular crystals.

1849 J. NICOL *Min.* 388 Phoenikochroite..occurs in veins in limestone. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 630 As the color is red,..Glocker changed it [the name] to Phoenicochroite.

Phœnicopter (fīnikφ·ptəɹ). *Ornith.* [ad. F. *phœnicoptère* (Rabelais) or ad. L. *phœnicopterus*

(Plin.), a. Gr. *φοινικόπτερος* flamingo, lit. red-feathered, f. *φοῖνιξ*, *φοινικ-* crimson + *πτέρον* feather, wing] Adapted form of the Greek and Latin name of the flamingo of Southern Europe (*Phœnicopterus roseus* or *antiquorum*).

1570 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 813/2 Some daies his [Heliogabalus'] companye was serued at meale with..a straunge fowle called Phenocapterie. 1627 Hakewill *Apol.* (1630) 388 The fowle which they [Romans] specially hunted and most delighted in were phœnicopters, peacockes, thrushes, and pigeons. [1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. xii. 136 The luxurious Emperour..had at his table many a Phœnicopterus] 1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* I. xxxvii, Flamans, which are phœnicopteis or crimson-winged sea-fowles. 1692 South *Serm., Prov.* i. 32 (1718) IV. 79 Their Lucrinian oysters, their phœnicopters, and the like. 1875 Merivale *Gen. Hist. Rome* lvi. (1877) 452 It was for their rarity only that peacocks and nightingales and the tongues and brains of phœnicopters (possibly flamingoes) could be regarded as delicacies.

Hence **Phœnicopterid** *Ornith.*, any bird of the *Phœnicopteridæ* or flamingo family; **Phœnicopteroid** *a.*, resembling the flamingo in structure; **Phœnicopterous** *a.*, related to the flamingoes; also in *Entom.*, having red wings (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1858).

Phœnicurous, *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. *φοινίκουρος* red-tailed, spec. the redstart.] Having a red tail.

1858 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.*

† **Phœnigm.** *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *phœnigmus*, a. Gr. *φοινίγμος* irritation of the skin by rubefacients, f *φοινίσσειν* to redden, f. *φοῖνιξ* crimson: cf. F. *phénigme*] Reddening of the skin; also, a medicinal application causing this.

[1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 109 Which Topically applied become a Phœnigmus or Rubifying medicine.] 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 203 It is called a Phœnigm, that is, a rubifying medicament. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* III. xii. 71 The Ancients frequently used Phœnigms and Sinapisms. 1710 T. Fuller *Pharm. Extemp.* 359 It is a.. Phaenigm which the Antients used much. [1858 Mayne *Expos Lex.*, *Phœnigmus.*]

Phœnix[1], **phenix** (fīˈnĭks). Forms: 1, 4-6 fenix, 4-6 fenyx, 5 phenes, 6 phenex, -yx, fenyce, 6- phœnix, phenix, (7 phœnix). [OE. and OF. *fenix*, a. med.L. *phœnix*, L. *phœnix*, a. Gr. *φοῖνιξ* the mythical bird, identical with *φοῖνιξ* Phœnician, purple-red, crimson: see Note below. In OF. also *fenis*, *fenisces*; Sp. *fenix*, It. *fenice*; Du *feniks*, MLG. *fenix*, Ger. *phonix*, Da., Sw. *fonix*. The Eng. spelling was in 16th c. assimilated to the L. (*fenyce* was after It.).]

1. A mythical bird, of gorgeous plumage, fabled to be the only one of its kind, and to live five or six hundred years in the Arabian desert, after which it burnt itself to ashes on a funeral pile of aromatic twigs ignited by the sun and fanned by its own wings, but only to emerge from its ashes with renewed youth, to live through another cycle of years.

(Variations of the myth were that the phœnix burnt itself on the altar of the temple at Heliopolis: and that a worm emerged from the ashes and became the young phœnix. See also Phœnix[2].)

a 900 *Phœnix* 86 in *Exeter Bk*, Done wudu weardaþ wundrum fæger fuzel februm se is fenix haten. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gram.* ix. (Z.) 70 *Hic Fenix* (swa hatte an fuzl on arabiscre ðeode, se leofað fif hund zeara and æfter deaðe eft arist zeedcucodu. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xii. xv. (Bodl. MS.), þis brid Fenix is a brid wiþoute make and leueþ þre hundred oþer fyue hundred yere. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) vii. 25 A fewle þat men calles Fenix; and þer ea bot one.. þis fewle liffes fyue hundreth zere; and at þe fyue hundreth zere end he commes to þe forsaid temple and apon þe awter he brynnes him self all to powder. 14.. *Nominale* in Wr.-Wülcker 702/17 *Hic phenix*, a phenes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 202 b, There is one byrde called a Fenyce, & but onely one of that kynde in the worlde. 1555 Eden *Decades* 216 The Phenyx the which I knowe no man that euer hath seene. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, I. iv. 35 My ashes, as the Phœnix, may bring forth A Bird, that will reuenge vpon you all. 1601 Holland *Pliny* XIII. iv. I. 387 The bird Phœnix, which is supposed to haue taken that name of this Date tree (called in Greeke *φοῖνιξ*) for it was assured to me, that the said bird died with that tree, and reuiued of it selfe as the tree sprung againe. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* III. iii. 23 A liuing Drolerie: now I will beleeue That..in Arabia There is one Tree, the Phœnix throne, one Phœnix At this houre reigning there. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Birds..the fabulous are, the gryphin, harpie, .. phœnix, cinnamologus. *a* 1700 Dryden *Ovid's Metam.* xv. 527 All these receive their Birth from other Things; But from himself the Phœnix only springs: Self-born, begotten by the Parent Flame In which he burn'd, Another and the Same. 1809 Byron *Eng. Bards & Scotch Rev.* 961 And glory, like the phœnix 'midst her fires, Exhales her odours, blazes, and expires. 1882 Farrar *Early Chr.* I. 103 He [Clemens Romanus] illustrates [the] possibility [of the Resurrection] by natural analogies, especially by the existence and history of the Phœnix! 1885 Bible (R. V.) *Job* xxix. 18 Then I said, I shall die in my nest, and I shall multiply my days as the sand [*margin*, Or, the phœnix].

2. *transf.* and *fig.* a. A person (or thing) of unique excellence or of matchless beauty; a paragon.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 430 Now for syngierte o hyr dousour We calle hyr fenyx of Araby. *c* 1369 Chaucer *Dethe Blaunche* 982 Trewly she was to myn eye, The Soleyn Fenix of Arabye. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. V* 33 b, This Prince [Henry V] was almost the Arabicall Phenix. 1549 Latimer *1st Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 42 For goddes loue, let not him be a Phenix, let him not be alone. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) Ded., Her late sacred Majestie, ..the rare Phœnix of her sex, who now reeseth in glorie. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* vi. iii. 128 The Phœnix of Astronomy Tycho-Bragie. 1775 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) IV. 50 He seems to think himself a mere Phenix. 1838-9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* I. i. iii. § 96. 209 Picus of Mirandola.. so justly called the phœnix of his age.

b. That which rises from the ashes of its predecessor.

1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, IV. vii. 93 From their ashes shal be reard A Phœnix that shall make all France affear'd. 1632 Heywood *1st Pt. Iron Age* I. Ep. Ded., Out of her ashes hath risen two the rarest Phœnixes in Europe, namely London and Rome. 1867 H. Macmillan *Bible Teach.* xvi. (1870) 329 The phœnix of new institutions can only arise out of the conflagration and ashes of the old.

3. The figure of the phœnix in Heraldry, or as an ornament.

Heraldically represented as rising in the midst of flames.

c 1450 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 810 A fenyx on hys helme stood. So forthe gan he fare. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Oct. 13/2 The button is surrounded by seven gold phœnixes, of which each is inlaid with seven large and twenty-one small pearls and a cat's eye.

4. *Astr.* One of the southern constellations.

1674 Moxon *Tutor Astron.* I. iii. § 10 (ed. 3) 19 Twelve Constellations .. added by Frederico Houtmano .. who.. named them as follows, 1 The Crane, 2 The Phenix, 3 The Indian [etc.] 1774 M. Mackenzie *Maritime Surv.* I. v. 51 When it appears in a horizontal Line with the Foot of the Cross, or the Head of the Phenix. 1858 Lockyer *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 335.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: (*a*) simple attrib. (of the phœnix), as *phœnix life, nest, plume, pride, wing*; (*b*) appositive (that is a phœnix: sense 2) passing into adj. (= phœnix-like), as *phœnix bride, family, grace, mercy, opinion, parson, queen, sect, she*; (*c*) parasynthetic, as *phœnix-feathered* adj.; also **phœnix-like** *a.* and *adv.*, like or after the manner of a phœnix; † **Phœnix-man**, a fireman in the employ of the old Phœnix Insurance Office (founded 1681: see quot. 1700, also Phillips, ed. Kersey 1706).

1814 Mrs. J. West *Alicia de Lacy* II 289 The Earl..was too austere, cold, and misanthropic to be a meet companion for his *Phœnix bride. 1805 Surr *Winter in Lond.* (1806) II. 141 That *phœnix family the Rosevilles—alias the Dickenses. 1596 Fitz-Geffray *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 21 Into whose soule sweete Sidney did infuse The essence of his *Phœnix-feather'd Muse. 1671 Flavel *Fount. of Life* ii. 32 Faith is the *Phenix-Grace, as Christ is the Phenix-Mercy. 1612 *Two Noble K.* I. iii, *Phenix like They dide in perfume. 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 544 Abraham saw..a Phœnix-like Resurrection of his Son, as possible with God. 1865 H. Phillips *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 11 When from the ruins of a State, Phœnix-like, a new one arises. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Phenix-men, the same as *Fire-drakes*. [*Fire-drakes*, men with a Phenix for their Badge, in Livery, and Pay from the Insurance-Office, to extinguish Fires.] 1594 Nashe *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 62 Her high exalted sunne beames haue set the *phenix neast of my breast on fire. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 113 The Pope himselfe shall gratifie him with a *Phenix plume. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 8 Such a vertuous Ladie and *Phenix Queene. *a* 1720 Sheffield (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks* (1729) 132 That *Phenix-She deserves to be beloved. 1657 Evelyn *Diary* 17 Sept., Habits of curiously-colour'd and wrought feathers, one from the 'phœnix wing as tradition goes.

Hence **Phœnixity**, *nonce-wd.*, the quality of being a phœnix or unique.

1836 G. B. Shaw *Cashel Byron* (1889) 268 She, poor girl] cannot appreciate even her own phœnixity.

[*Note.* The relation of *Phœnix* to other senses of Gr. *φοῖνιξ* is obscure: see note to Phœnician. It could hardly be 'the Phœnician bird', since it was at Heliopolis in Egypt, where the cult of the phœnix (in Egypt. *benun*) was coeval with the city, that Herodotus learned the legend about it. It might perh. be 'the red', with reference to the prevailing colour of its body (τὰ μὲν χρυσόκομα τῶν πτερῶν, τὰ δὲ ἐρυθρὰ ἐς τὰ μάλιστα, Herod. II. 73), or, as some think, as an emblem of the sun in its perpetual setting and rising again. See Roscher *Lexikon d. griech. u. röm. Mythologie*, s. v.]

‖ **Phœnix**[2] (fīˈnĭks). *Bot.* [mod.L. (Linnæus), a. Gr. *φοῖνιξ* the date palm, a date: see Phœnician.

Various speculations connecting the date-tree with the mythical bird, Phœnix[1], were current from the time of Pliny or earlier: see quots. here, also 1601 in Phœnix[1] 1, and the Latin *Carmen de Phœnice*, attributed to Lactantius (*a* 325). Some have supposed a much earlier connexion: the Egyptian name of the phœnix was *bennu*, that of the date (fruit and tree) *benr* or *benra*, whence Coptic *benne*. But Egyptologers hold the two words to be unconnected. Some would explain *φοῖνιξ* the date, as 'the red fruit'.]

The name of a genus of palms, distinguished by their pinnate leaves; the most important species is *P. dactylifera*, the Date Palm.

[*a* 900 *Phœnix* 174 in *Exeter Bk.*, Beam..þone hatað men fenix on foldan of þæs fuzles noman. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* (Bodl. MS.) xvii. cxvi, For he [*palma*] dureþ & is grene .. longe tyme, þerfore bi likne of þe brid Fenix þat lyueþ longe tyme þere, hatte Fenix amonge þe Greca. *Ibid.* (1495) 679 In the south countree is a manere palme that is alone in that kynde: and none other springeth ne comyth therof: but whan this palme is so olde that it faylyth all for age: thenne ofte it quyknyth and spryngyth ayen of itself; therfore men trowe that Fenix that is a byrde of Arabia hath the name of this palme of Arabia, for he dieth and quiketh ofte as the foreseide palme dothe, as Plinius seith. 1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., Hence the Phœnicians gave the name *phœnix* to the palm-tree, by reason when burnt down to the very root, it rises again fairer than ever.] 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Apr. 1/3 To sit under the waving feathers of the date and phœnix palms.

Pholad (fōˈlăd). *Zool.* [Anglicized form of Pholas.] A mollusc of the *Pholas* family, *Pholadidæ*. So **Pholadean**, **Pholadid**, one of the *Pholadidæ*; † **Pholadite**, a fossil pholad or the like; **Pholadoid** *a.*, resembling the genus *Pholas*.

1835 Kirby *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. viii. 245 The *Pholads or stone-borers. 1842 Brande *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Pholadeans, ..the family of Lamellibranchiate Bivalves of which the genus Pholas is the type. 1848-52 Webster, *Pholadite, a petrified shell of the genus Pholas. *Jameson.*

‖ **Pholas** (fōˈlăs). Pl. **pholades** (fōˈlădēz). *Zool.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *φολάς*, *φολαδ-* adj. lurking in a hole (*φολεός*), hence, a mollusc inhabiting holes in stone.] A genus of boring bivalve molluscs; an animal of this genus, a piddock.

1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 241 Pholas..They are pleasant to the pallate, but of evil juyce..They live in hollow places, and so amongst stones, that they can hardly be perceived. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 68 Thus immured, the pholas lives in darkness, indolence, and plenty. 1802 Playfair *Illustr. Hutton. Th.* 452 The marble columns of the temple of Serapis..are..perforated by pholades, to the height of sixteen feet above ground. 1866 Wood *Homes without H.* v. 101 One of the British species, the Paper Pholas..has a peculiarly thin and delicate shell.

Pholcid (fōˈlsid). *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Pholcidæ*, f. *Pholcus*, a. Gr. *φολκός* bandy-legged.] A spider of the family *Pholcidæ* (typical genus *Pholcus*), having long legs, and inhabiting dark places. So **Pholcoid** (fōˈlkoid) *a.*, allied to the genus *Pholcus*.

Pholerite (fōˈlĕrəit). *Min.* [a. F. *pholérite* (named 1825), irreg. f. Gr. *φολίς*, *φολιδ-*, horny scale: see -ite[1].] A hydrous silicate of aluminium closely allied to or identical with Kaolinite, occurring in minute scales with a pearly lustre.

1826 *Q. Jrnl. Lit.*, etc. XXI. 406 Pholerite or silicate of Alumina. 1892 Dana *Min.* (ed. 6) 686 Pholerite has been separated..but there can be little doubt of its identity with kaolinite.

Pholidolite (fōlĭˈdōləit). *Min.* [Named 1890, f. Gr. *φολίς*, *-ιδ-* scale + -lite.] A hydrous silicate of aluminium, magnesium, and potassium, occurring in minute scales.

1890 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. III. XLIV. 335 Pholidolite, a mineral allied to the chlorites.

‖ **Pholidosis** (fōlĭdōˈsis). *Zool.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *φολίς*, *φολιδ-* scale + -osis.] Arrangement of the scales, esp. in *Reptilia*.

1864 *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* Aug. 117 The classifications ..founded to a great extent on characters of pholidosis and physiognomy.

Pholidote (fōˈlĭdōt), *a. Zool. rare*—°. [ad. Gr. *φολιδωτός*, f. *φολίς*, *φολιδ-* scale.] Covered with scales, scaly. Also **Pholido tous** *a.*

1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 945/2 Pholidotous. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Pholidote.*

Pholque (fōlk). *Zool. rare.* [= F. *pholque*, ad. mod. Zool. L. *Pholcus* (Walckenaer 1805), a. Gr. *φολκός* bandy-legged.] A spider of the genus *Pholcus*: see Pholcid.

1835-6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 201/2 The thorax of a pholque.

Phonal (fōˈnăl), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. *φωνή* voice + -al.] Pertaining to vocal sound; phonetic.

1868 Max Müller *Stratif. Lang.* 42 The Tibetan is near [the Chinese] in phonal structure as being tonic and monosyllabic. 1883 D. H. Wheeler *By-Ways of Lit.* xl. 227 Family life requires a minimum of phonal breath.

Phonascetics (fōnăseˈtĭks), *sb. pl. rare*—°. [f. Gr. *φωνασκητ-ής* one who exercises the voice, f. *φωνασκεῖν* to exercise the voice, f. *φωνή* voice + *ἀσκεῖν*: see Ascetic.] (See quots.)

1864 Webster, *Phonascetics*, a method of treatment for restoring the voice. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Phonascetics*, systematic practice for strengthening the voice; treatment for improving or restoring the voice.

Phonate (fōˈnēit), *v. Physiol.* [f. Gr. *φωνή* voice + -ate[3].] *intr.* To utter vocal sound; to produce the tone which constitutes voice by vibration of the vocal cords; *trans.* to sound vocally.

1876 Bristowe *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 475 Undue expenditure of breath during forcible expiration, as when the patient attempts to phonate or coughs. 1894 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 26 May 81/2 The patient could phonate, but not articulate. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 783 On phonating 'eh! eh!' the vocal cords should come into symmetrical apposition in the middle line.

Phonation (fōnāˈʃən). *Physiol.* [f. Gr. *φωνή* voice + -ation: in mod L. *phonātio*, F. *phonation* (Littré).] The production or utterance of vocal sound: usually, as distinguished from *articulation*, or the division of the tone so produced into the elements of speech by the other vocal organs; sometimes *gen.* vocal utterance, voice-production.

1842 Dunglison *Med. Lex.*, *Phonation*, the physiology of the voice. 1866 A. Flint *Princ. Med.* (1880) 285 Movements concerned in phonation. 1879 Lewes *Study Psychol.* 29 Aphasia may be due to a defect of Phonation. 1892 R. L. Garner *Speech Monkeys* iv. 41 The phonation of a species is generally uniform.

Phonatory (fōˈnătəri), *a.* [f. Phonate: see -ory.] Pertaining or relating to phonation.

1895 Wolfenden tr. *Joal's Respiration in Singing* 137 These two muscular groups..in their phonatory functions. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 814 Both vocal cords are very apt to become fixed more or less in the phonatory position.

Phonautograph (fōnō·tŏgraf). [= F. *phonautographe* (1855), f. Gr. φωνή voice + αὐτο- self + -GRAPH -writer (i. e. recorder).] An apparatus for automatically recording the vibrations of sound, by means of a membrane set in vibration by the sound-waves, and having a point attached which makes a tracing upon a revolving cylinder.

1859 *Times* 22 Sept. 9/2 (Brit. Assoc.) Section A. Phonautograph [*mispr.* -anto-], or Apparatus for the Self-Registering of the Vibrations of Sound. By Messrs. Scott and Kœnig... These splendid results of the powers of the phonautograph were never seen before the Aberdeen meeting. 1879 tr. *Du Moncel's Telephone* 11 This telephone..is based on the vibrating membrane of which Mr. L. Scott made use in his phonautograph, in 1855. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 67 For some time I carried on experiments with the manometric capsule of Kœnig and the phonautograph of Léon Scott. 1894 DICKSON *Edison* 124 The phonautograph, a machine used for the delineations of the sound waves.

Hence **Phonau·togram** [cf. *telegram*], a record or tracing made by a phonautograph; **Phonautogra·phic** *a.*, of or pertaining to a phonautograph; **Phonautogra·phically** *adv.*, by means of a phonautograph.

1877 *Nature* 3 May 12/2 The capabilities of various membranes of taking impressions from vocal sounds for phonautographic purposes. 1888 *Jrnl. Franklin Inst.* Jan. 53 The method .. of reproducing sounds recorded phonautographically. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Phonautogram.*

Phone (fōʊn), *sb.*[1] *Phonetics.* [ad. Gr. φωνή voice.] An elementary sound of spoken language; a simple vowel or consonant sound.

In quot. 1892 used for one of the sounds uttered by monkeys, supposed by the writer to express certain ideas (corresponding to *words* in human speech).

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1892 R. L. GARNER *Speech Monkeys* xiii. 137 There is a difference in the phones of all different genera. 1896 R. J. LLOYD in *Jrnl. Anat. & Physiol.* XXXI. 233 The movable units of which the sounds called words are composed may be called phones...A phone which either by itself constitutes a syllable or is the strongest phone in a syllable is called a vowel. The weaker connective phones are called consonants. 1899 — *North. Eng.* § 2 A logical alphabet has one letter for each phone and one phone for each letter.

Phone, *sb.*[2] and *v.* Colloq. abbreviation of TELEPHONE *sb.* and *v.*

1884 *Sci. Amer.* 19 July 43/2, I made a telephone as shown in the *Scientific American*, Supplement, No. 142. The phones are made of ebony, and are perfect. 1899 *Westm. Gas* 18 Apr. 9/1 The receiver of this 'phone' consisted of a horizontal cylinder divided vertically by a diaphragm which projected several inches beyond the front orifice. 1900 *N. B. Daily Mail* 3 Jan. 6 In the matter of calling up the Exchange and ringing off, the Postmaster General says these should be done by taking off and hanging up the phone. 1900 *Westm. Gas.* 26 Sept 8 (Advt.) Wire, phone, or write Publisher, 'Westminster Gazette', Tudor House, Tudor Street, E.C. 1901 *Ibid.* 4 Sept. 4/2 Mr. Higgins was promptly 'phoned' 1903 *Architect* 24 Apr. Suppl. 28/2 'Jersey City is on the 'phone'.

Phoneidoscope (fōnəi·dŏskōʊp). [f. Gr. φωνή voice + εἶδο-ς form, figure + -SCOPE. Cf. *kaleidoscope.*] An instrument for exhibiting the colour-figures produced by the action of sound-vibrations upon a thin film, e. g. of soap-solution.

1878 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* 576/1 By means of a recently constructed instrument known as the Phoneidoscope. 1893 *Athenæum* 4 Feb. 159/1 Prof. Sedley Taylor..produced an instrument he unhappily named the 'Phoneidoscope', which was contrived to exhibit the 'crispations' of a soap film set in vibration by a vocal sound.

Hence **Phoneidoscopic** (-skɒ·pik) *a.*

1880 *Nature* 8 Jan. 243/1 M. Guébhard..proceeded to show that..the fleeting films condensed from the breath may exhibit phoneidoscopic properties.

†**Phonel,** obs. erron. form of FUNNEL.

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 12988 He me gaff..Thys sak also, and thys phonel Wyth wych my wynes I vp tonne.

Phoneme (fōni·m). *rare.* [= F. *phonème*, ad. Gr. φώνημα a sound, f. φωνεῖν to sound.] = PHONE *sb.*[1]

1894 G. DUNN in *Classical Rev.* Mar. 95/1 The problem remains to determine whether there are any Phonemes which may be regarded as the representatives of these hypothetical and analogically deduced long sonants

Phonendoscope (fōne·ndŏskōʊp). [f. Gr. φωνή voice + ἔνδον within + -SCOPE.] An apparatus for rendering small sounds in the human body, or in solid bodies in general, more distinctly audible.

1895 *Specif. Patent* No. 10223 (p. 1, l. 35) If this 'phonendoscope' be brought into contact with any solid body..the tone-vibrations in that solid body will communicate themselves to the point of contact. 1897 L. ROBINSON *Wild Traits in Tame Anim.* 262, I took my phonendoscope (..a form of stethoscope somewhat on the microphone principle).

‖ **Phonesis** (fōnī·sis). [a. Gr. φώνησις a sounding, f. φωνεῖν to sound.] Utterance of vocal sounds.

1878 LATHAM *Outl. Philol.* 55 Accent underlies the Monosyllabic system, and belongs to Phonesis. 1883 D. H. WHEELER *By-Ways of Lit.* xi. 221 The same principles involve consonantal phonesis in a perpetual diversity.

Phonetic (fōne·tik), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *phōnētic-us* (Zoega 1797), a. Gr. φωνητικός adj., f. φωνητός to be spoken, f. φωνεῖν to utter voice, speak. In F. *phonétique* (Dict. Acad. 1878).]

1. Representing vocal sounds: applied to signs or characters which represent the sounds, esp. the individual or elementary sounds, of speech, or which express the pronunciation of words.

Applied *spec.* a. to characters in ancient writing (orig. Egyptian) representing sounds, opposed to the *ideographic* or *pictorial*; and b. to systems of spelling in which each letter represents invariably the same spoken sound, e. g. to systems proposed for reform of English spelling, as opposed to the traditional (*historical* or *etymological*) method.

a. [1797 G. ZOEGA *De Origine et Usu Obeliscorum* 454 Superest quinta classis notarum phoneticarum, quem ad aenigmaticam referri posse jam monui.] 1826 *Edin. Rev.* XLV. 104 The picture-writers, seeking for the first time to express sounds, and so to render their work Phonetic. 1831 M. RUSSELL *Egypt* xi. (1853) 434 To George Zoega also belongs the merit of employing (1797) the term phonetic. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iv. 285 The derivation of..phonetic symbols from a primitive system of pictorial writing. 1879 RENOUF *Orig. Relig.* 16 The key to hieroglyphic decipherment [consists] in the knowledge of the simultaneous use of both phonetic and ideographic signs.

b. 1848 A. J. ELLIS (*title*) A Plea for Phonetic Spelling. 1848 — *Essentials of Phonetics* p. ii, Key to the Phonetic spelling employed in this work...A copious account of the English phonetic alphabet is furnished..pp. 87–105. 1854 MAX MÜLLER *Sci. Lang.* II. iii. 108 A new system of 'Brief Writing and True Spelling', best known under the name of the *Phonetic Reform.* 1854 *Soc. Sci. Rev.* 223 The Phonetic alphabet..consists of thirty-four letters, twenty-two being consonants and twelve vowels. These..fairly represent every important sound in our language.

2. Of, pertaining or relating to the sounds of spoken language; consisting of vocal sounds.

1861 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Lang* I. ii. 40 Two processes which should be carefully distinguished. ..—1. Dialectical Regeneration. 2. Phonetic Decay. 1867 MISS BROUGHTON *As a Flower* xiii. 125 A whistle, from which unfeminine phonetic exercise she however refrained. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* iv. 53 This, is itself an example of phonetic change. 1884 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* (1892) 183 Advanced languages are 'evolved' chiefly by plagiarism and by phonetic corruption.

b. Involving vibration of the vocal cords (as opp. to mere breath or whisper). Cf. PHONATE.

1880 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* I. 443 His voice was weak, but phonetic.

†3. *Entom.* Applied to the collar or prothorax of hymenopterous insects when its posterior angles cover the mesothoracic or so-called vocal spiracles.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 331 Collar...5. Phonetic.. When its posterior angles approaching the wings, cover the vocal spiracles. Ex. *Hymenoptera.*

Hence **Phone·tical** *a.* (*rare*), phonetic; **Phone·tically** *adv.*, in a phonetic manner; in relation to vocal sound; according to sound or pronunciation; **Phonetician** (fōnĭti·ʃăn), one versed in speech-sounds, a phonetist; **Phoneticism** (fōne·tisiz'm), phonetic quality, or the phonetic system, of writing or spelling; **Phone·ticist** (-sist), an advocate of phonetic spelling; **Phone·ticize** (-səiz) *v. trans.*, to render phonetic, to write phonetically.

1845 ELLIS *Plea Phonotypy & Phonography* 4 *note.* In this pamphlet, we only recommend Phonography upon the score of its giving a correct *phonetical representation of the English language 1867 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* (1873) I. v. 188 By a distinct phonetical and grammatical pedigree. 1826 *Edin. Rev.* XLV. 120 Characters employed by the Egyptians..*phonetically in representing foreign combinations of sound. 1876 T. HILL *Order Studies* 108 Bad spelling .. usually arises from an attempt to spell phonetically with the common alphabet 1848 A. J. ELLIS *Essentials of Phonetics* 88 A practist *fōnetisan. 1859 A. HOLBROOK *Normal Meth.* 34 The most approved views of Phoneticians have been made subservient. 1877 SWEET *Handbk. Phonetics* 20 The first and indispensable qualification of the phonetician is a thorough practical knowledge of the formation of the vowels. 1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XL. 423 To the consistent *phoneticist, we need only observe that the new code .. would be as arbitrary as the old. 1848 A. J. ELLIS *Essentials of Phonetics* Pref., Mr. Isaac Pitman first propounded the idea..of *phoneticizing the English language. 1881 J. FRYER in *Nature* XXIV 54/2 [To] phoneticise the foreign term, using the sounds of the Mandarin dialect.

Phonetico- (fōne·tikō), combining form (on Greek analogy) of PHONETIC, as in **Phonetico-grammatical** *a.*, relating to the phonetic part of grammar; **Phonetico-hieroglyphic** *a.*, of or belonging to hieroglyphics with a phonetic value.

1879 WHITNEY *Sanskrit Gram.* p. x, A number of phonetico-grammatical treatises. 1826 *Edin. Rev.* XLV. 141 The high antiquity of the phonetico-hieroglyphic system in Egypt.

Phonetics (fōne·tiks), *sb. pl.* [See PHONETIC and -ICS.] That department of linguistic science which treats of the sounds of speech; phonology; the phonetic phenomena (of a language or dialect).

1841 LATHAM *Eng. Lang.* II. ii. 113 Phonetics. determines (amongst other things) the systematic relation of Articulate Sounds..Between sounds like *b* and *v*, *s* and *z*, there is a connexion in Phonetics. 1848 A. J. ELLIS (*title*) Essentials of Phonetics [= Essentials of Phonetics]. 1872 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 138 Provincial phonetics go still further, and call a gown *gownd.* 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* iv. 60 Phonetics, as a branch of linguistic science.

Phonetism (fōə·nĭtiz'm). [f. Gr. φωνητός (see PHONETIC) + -ISM.] Phonetic representation; reduction to a phonetic system of writing or spelling.

1879 RENOUF *Orig. Relig.* 16 *note*, Champollion strongly insists upon the necessity of phonetism, for otherwise how could foreign names, for which no symbolism existed, be expressed in writing? 1880 *Address Philol. Soc.* 38 They had no scruple in sacrificing exact phonetism, if they could thereby express their sense more distinctly. 1892 A. B. EDWARDS *Pharaoh's Fellahs* 241 Pictorial phonetism registers the second stage in the art of writing.

Phonetist (fōə·nĭtist). [f. as prec. + -IST.]

1. A person versed in phonetics; one who studies the sounds of speech; a phonologist.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* iv. 73 The phonetist is never able to put himself in an 'à priori' position. 1896 *Voice* (N. Y.) 20 Aug., The phonetists of to-day make a careful distinction.

2. An advocate or user of phonetic spelling; a phoneticist.

1875 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 475 We do not remember ever to have seen the case of the phonetists so happily and strongly put. 1878 J. A. H. MURRAY in *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 396/1 The author of the *Ormulum* was a phonetist, and employed a special spelling of his own to represent not only the quality but the quantities of vowels and consonants.

Pho·netize, *v. rare*[−1]. [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To write or spell (a word) phonetically.

1875 LOWELL *Spenser* Prose Wks. 1890 IV. 347 *note*, Just as one would spell it who wished to phonetize its sound in rural New England.

Hence **Phonetiza·tion,** the representation of vocal sounds by phonetic characters.

1860 WORCESTER cites *The Athenæum.*

Phonic (fōə·nik, fɒ·nik), *a.* (*sb.*). [f. Gr. φωνή voice + -IC. Cf. F. *phonique* (Dict. Acad. 1835).]

1. Of or pertaining to sound in general; acoustic.

1823 WHEATSTONE in *Ann. Philos.* Aug. 81 On the Phonic Molecular Vibrations. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Phonic*, of or belonging to sound or the voice...The point where is found either the person who speaks, or the body which emits the sound is called the *phonic* centre. 1878 *Smithsonian Inst. Rep.* 492 The axis of the phonic ray will be deflected upwards. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Phonic Apparatus.*

2. Of or pertaining to vocal sounds: = PHONETIC 2.

1843 (*title*) The First Phonic Reader. *Ibid.* 101 Under the phonic method, the sound of each letter is taught by means of an object in which that sound occurs. 1844 CROKER in *Q. Rev.* June 38 With no other guide than Dr. Kay Shuttleworth's 'Phonic Lessons', we are perfectly satisfied that no child could ever learn at all. 1875 T. HILL *True Order Stud* 104 Pronounce the phonic elements ..separately. 1896 R. J. LLOYD in *Jrnl. Anat. & Physiol.* XXXI. 234 The usefulness of a vowel depends also upon its distinct phonic character.

b. *Physiol.* (*a*) Applied to a nerve-centre which excites the organs of speech. (*b*) Produced or accompanied by vibration of the vocal cords: = PHONETIC 2 b.

1878 tr. *H. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV. 650 This reflex centre .. we shall term the basial phonic centre. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 851 The cough and sometimes the laugh are phonic.

†B. *sb.* A body that emits sound, a sonorous body. *Obs.*

1823 C. WHEATSTONE in *Ann. Philos* Aug. 81 Bodies, which, being properly excited, make those sensible oscillations, which have been thought to be the proximate causes of all the phenomena of sound. These bodies .. I have termed Phonics. *Ibid.* 82 The points of division in linear phonics are called nodes. 1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 565/1 The body by which the sound is produced, denominated by Professor Wheatstone a *phonic*, occasions in the surrounding air vibrations or oscillations, corresponding in number and extent to those which exist in itself.

Phonics (fōə·niks, fɒ·niks), *sb. pl.* ? *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ICS.]

1. The science of sound in general; acoustics.

1683–4 *Phil. Trans* XIV. 473 Three parts of our Doctrine of Acousticks; which are yet nameless, unless we call them Acousticks, Diacousticks, and Catacousticks, or (in another sence, but to as good purpose) Phonicks, Diaphonicks, and Cataphonicks. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. vii. 191 We are neither giving a treatise of optics or phonics, but a history of our own perceptions. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc. s.v., The science [of] direct, reflected, and refracted sound. In allusion to the corresponding branches of optics, these have been denominated phonics, cataphonics, and diaphonics.

2. The science of spoken sounds; phonetics.

1844 CROKER in *Q. Rev.* June 26 (*title of article*) Shuttleworth's Phonics. 1870 C. G. SMITH tr. *Domesday Bk.* p. xlvii, Their knowledge of phonics must have guided them in spelling.

†3. 'The art of combining musical sounds' (Busby *Dict. Mus.* 1811). *Obs.*

Phono- (fōʊnō), before a vowel **phon-**, combining form of Gr. φωνή voice, sound, used as a word-element in Gr., as in φωνασκός 'one who exercises the voice', φωνόμιμος 'that imitates voice or voices', and extensively employed in recent technical terms, as PHONOGRAPH, PHONOLOGY, etc.; also in the following:

Phonody·namograph [cf. DYNAMOGRAPH] (see quot.). †**Pho·nomime** [cf. Gr. φωνόμιμος adj., imitating voice], a musical instrument imitating a chorus of voices; so **Phonomi·mic** *a.* [F. *phonomimique*], applied to a system of teaching in which each of the elementary sounds of speech is associated with an appropriate onomatopœic gesture. **Phonomo·tor** [MOTOR], a scientific toy in which the force of sound-vibrations, acting through a diaphragm and spring, is caused to drive a wheel. **Pho·nophote** [Gr. φάος, φωτ- light], an electrical apparatus by which sound-vibrations are converted into light. ‖ **Phono·rganon, phono·rganum** [mod.L., f. Gr. ὄργανον: see ORGAN], an instrument imitating the sounds of the voice, a speaking-machine.

1882 *Nature* XXVI. 331/1 Mr. W. B Cooper has lately brought before the Franklin Institute a device for increasing the dynamic effect of the vibrations of diaphragms..called a *phonodynamograph. 1884 *New Monthly Mag.* XLII. 389 A very singular musical instrument has been lately invented by a mechanic at Vienna. This instrument..is called a *phonomime..the inventor has found a method, by means of numerous pipes and machinery, to cause it to emit the sound of a fine chorus of male voices. 1885 *Musical Library*. Suppl. II. 19 The phonomime and performers were placed in a room adjoining...Every one thought that the piece was sung by an excellent choral band. 1884 J. C. GORDON in *Amer. Ann. Deaf & Dumb* Apr. (1885) 135 Each of the 32 sounds of the French language is associated with an appropriate gesture.. This process for teaching children to read was called by Mr. Grosselin [the inventor] the *Phonomimic method. 1888 PAYNE tr. *Compayre's Hist. Pedagogy* (1888) § 146. 135 Is not this already the very essence of the phonomimic processes brought into fashion in these last years? 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Supp., *Phonomotor, *Phonophote. 1892 OGILVIE (Annandale), *Phonorganon.

Phonocamptic (fōu·nōkæ·mptik), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. PHONO- + Gr. καμπτ-ός, -ικ-ός, f. κάμπτειν to bend: see -IC. In F. *phonocamptique* (Littré).] Having the property of reflecting sound, or producing an echo; relating to the reflexion of sound, cataphonic. Hence **Phonoca·mptics**, that part of acoustics which treats of reflected sounds; cataphonics, catacoustics.

1668 EVELYN *Let. to Dr. Beale* 27 Aug., Besides what the Masters of the Catoptrics, Phonocamptics, Otacoustics, &c., have don. 1694 R. BURTHOGGE *Ess. Reason*, etc. 155 In the Phonocamptick Center. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 946/1 The phonocamptic centre is the situation where is placed the ear destined to receive reflected sounds. *Ibid*, *Phonocamptica*..a branch of Physics which treats of the phænomena of the reflection of sound: phonocamptics.

Phonogram (fōu·nōgræm). [f. PHONO- + -GRAM; in sense 2, after *telegram*.]

1. A written character or symbol representing a spoken sound; *spec.* a letter or symbol of (Pitman's) Phonography.

1860 I. PITMAN *Man. Phonography* (ed. 10) § 17. 21 *Phonogram*, a written letter or mark, indicating a certain sound, or modification of sound; as —*h*, ·*ah*. 1883 I. TAYLOR *Alphabet* I. i. 22 It is probable that the..step by which the advance was made from ideograms to phonograms arose out of the necessity of expressing proper names. 1895 HOFFMAN *Beginn. Writ.* 173 A phonogram is the graphic representation of a sound. An alphabetic character is a phonogram.

2. The sound-record or tracing made by a phonograph, or the sounds reproduced or reported by means of it; a phonographic record or message.

1884 *Jrnl. Educ.* XIX. 267 Dr Zintgraff..will use the instrument to obtain foil phonograms of the speech and melodies of the natives [of Africa]. 1887 *Spectator* 22 Oct. 1407 The phonograph reports music with absolute exactness, and..the phonogram will keep for a hundred years.

Hence **Phonogramic** (-græ·mik) *a.* [irreg. f. prec. + -IC], of the nature of a phonogram, or consisting of phonograms (sense 2); **Phonogra·mically** *adv.*, by means of phonograms; **Phonogramma·tic** *a.*, consisting of phonograms (sense 1) = PHONOGRAPHIC 1.

1861 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* VIII. 279 A phonogrammatic system of telegraphic symbols. 1888 *Times* 27 June 12/1 In the several long phonogramic communications. 1888 *Standard* 17 Sept. 2/7 All new music worthy of reproduction will be thus phonogramically published.

Phonograph (fōu·nōgraf), *sb.* [f. Gr. φωνή voice (see PHONO-) + (in sense 1) -(ό)γραφος written, (in sense 2) -γράφος writing, writer: see -GRAPH.]

† 1. A character representing a sound: = PHONOGRAM 1. *Obs. rare.*

1835-40 HINCKS *On Hieroglyphics* (MS B.M., Egypt. Antiq., 19 *e*), Hieroglyphic characters are either ideographs, that is, representations of ideas, or phonographs, that is, representations of sounds. 1845-57 PITMAN *Man. Phonogr.* 19 *Phonograph*, a written letter, or mark, indicating a certain sound, or modification of a sound; as, ·*e*, —*h* [Later called *phonogram*.]

† 2. Another name for the PHONAUTOGRAPH. *Obs.*

b. *Electro-magnetic phonograph*: see quot.

1863 *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* 16 Oct. 747/1 *Electro-magnetic phonograph.* This machine is capable of being attached to pianofortes, organs, and other keyed musical instruments, by means of which they are rendered melographic, that is, capable of writing down any music..played upon them.

3. (spec. *talking phonograph*.) An instrument, invented by Thomas A. Edison in 1877 (patented 30 July), by which sounds are automatically recorded and reproduced.

The aerial sound-vibrations enter a mouth-piece, and cause vibration in a thin metal diaphragm having attached to it a steel point, which makes tracings (as in the PHONAUTOGRAPH) upon a sheet of soft metal or hard wax fixed upon a revolving cylinder; by means of these tracings the diaphragm, whose vibrations originally produced them, may be caused (by again turning the cylinder) to repeat these vibrations, and thus reproduce (more or less perfectly) the original sounds.

1877 *Sci. Amer.* 17 Nov. 304 Whoever may speak into the mouthpiece of the phonograph. 1877 EDISON *Specif. U. S. Patent* 24 Dec., Improvement in phonograph or speaking machines. 1878 *Examiner* 2 Mar. 283/1 The Phonograph is now in England; all doubts as to the reality of the invention are at an end. The instrument has spoken in our hearing. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 306 The talking phonograph is a natural outcome of the telephone. 1889 F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.* (1886) 178 The old man's laugh..comes up to us as out of a phonograph.

b. *fig.* Applied to a person or thing that exactly reproduces the utterances of some other.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Apr. 1/2 All those whose humble office it is to act as phonographs of the tittle-tattle which forms the staple of the ordinary conversation of Society. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* (1899) 89/2, I heard it all in memory's wondrous phonograph.

c. *Comb.*

1891 F. M. WILSON *Primer on Browning* 214 That phonograph-like conservation of force, heredity.

Hence **Pho·nograph** *v. trans.* a. to report in (Pitman's) phonography; b. to record or reproduce by or as by a phonograph.

1857 J. H. GIBON *Geary & Kansas* 219 It is a great loss to the world that their speeches were not phonographed and preserved for future generations. 1883 G. ROGERS in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxxxix. 2-4 Whether it be so or not, they are phonographed in the mind of God.

Phonographer (fōnɒ·grăfəɹ). [f. PHONOGRAPHY + -ER 1.]

1. One who writes according to sound, i. e. spells phonetically; a phonetist. *rare*—1.

1851 TRENCH *Study Words* vii. 215 The word 'temps'; from which the phonographers eject the *p* as superfluous.

2. *spec.* One who uses phonography (sense 2); a shorthand writer (in Pitman's system).

1845 I. PITMAN *Man. Phonogr.* 49 Phonographers who wish to become reporters, should, from the commencement, cherish reporting habits. 1863 *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 99 The ..phonographers that reported its deliberations were sworn to secrecy.

3. 'One who uses or is skilled in the use of the phonograph' (*Cent. Dict.*). *rare.*

Phonographic (fōunɒgræ·fik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC: see -GRAPHIC.]

1. Representing, or consisting of characters representing, spoken sounds; phonetic.

1847 WEBSTER, *Phonographic, phonographical*, descriptive of the sounds of the voice. 1866 *Reader* No. 164. 177/1 Chinese phonographic devices. 1883 I. TAYLOR *Alphabet* I. i. 6 Although our own writing has reached the alphabetic stage, yet we still continue to employ a considerable number of phonographic and ideographic signs.

2. Of, pertaining to, or using phonography (Pitman's system of phonetic shorthand).

1840 I. PITMAN *Phonography* 6 The Phonographic signs for the simple articulations. 1842 — *Man. Phonogr.* 5 The pupil should first learn the Phonographic Letters, taking them in the natural order of pronunciation. 1853 — (*title*) Phonographic Reporter's Companion.

3. Of, pertaining to, or produced by a phonograph. Also *fig.*

1878 T. A. EDISON in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 532 They are required to do no more by the phonographic method. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 May 2/3 The Vienna Academy of Sciences is going to set up phonographic archives. There are to be three sections of phonograms.

So **Phonogra·phical** *a. rare*—0.

1846 WORCESTER, *Phonographic, Phonographical.*

Phonogra·phically, *adv.* [f. PHONOGRAPHIC: see -ICALLY.] In a phonographic manner.

1. According to or by means of phonography (Pitman's system of shorthand).

1845 I. PITMAN *Man. Phonogr.* 42 If we write phonographically, we must, at least, name our letters phonetically.

2. By means of the phonograph. Also *fig.*

1879 *Sat. Mus. Rev.* 6 Sept. 568/2 Mr. Sankey's voice in 'Hold the Fort', phonographically preserved on a sheet of tinfoil. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 1446 A volume of his sermons, phonographically reported.

Phonographist (fōnɒ·grăfist). [f. next + -IST.] = PHONOGRAPHER 2.

[1847 WEBSTER, *Phonographist*, one who explains the laws of the voice.] 1864 *Ibid.*, *Phonographist*, one who is versed in phonography; a phonographer. 1897 *Daily News* 20 Feb. 10/6 Young lady seeks Engagement as Typist and Phonographist, Remington or Caligraph. Speed 60 and 100.

Phonography (fōnɒ·grăfi). [f. Gr. φωνή voice (see PHONO-) + -GRAPHY.]

1. The art or practice of writing according to sound, or so as to represent the actual pronunciation; phonetic spelling. ? *Obs.*

1701 J. JONES (*title*) Practical Phonography: or, the new Art of Rightly Spelling and Writing Words By the Sound thereof, and of Rightly Sounding and Reading Words By the Sight thereof. 1851 TRENCH *Study Words* vii. 215 The same attempt to introduce phonography has been several times made.

2. *spec.* The system of phonetic shorthand invented by Isaac Pitman in 1837: so named by him in 1840; Pitman's shorthand.

1840 I. PITMAN (*title*) Phonography, or writing by sound; being a natural method of writing, applicable to all languages, and a complete system of short hand. 1847 — *Hist. Shorthand* in *Man. Phonography* § 15 (1889) 8 Phonography is not adapted to the wants of the reporter alone, but is ..well suited for letter-writing and general composition.

3. The automatic recording of sounds, as by the PHONAUTOGRAPH, or the recording and reproduction of them by the PHONOGRAPH; the construction and use of phonographs.

1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Mkt. Hard.* xxi. 247 Savage..was explaining to Sawyer..a new discovery termed phonography, by which sounds or vibrations of air are to be taken down, as they arise, upon the principle of the photograph. 1886 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, *Phonography*...3. The art of using, or registering by means of, the phonograph; the construction of phonographs.

† 4. The scientific description of sound, or of the voice; = PHONOLOGY. *Obs. rare*—0.

1847 in WEBSTER. 1898 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Phonolite (fōu·nōlait). *Min.* Also -lyte (Dana). [f. PHONO- + -LITE; in F. *phonolithe* (1812 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Name for various volcanic rocks which ring when struck; clinkstone.

1828-32 WEBSTER, *Phonolite*, sounding stone; a name proposed as a substitute for *klingstein* (jingling stone). 1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 251 Rolled masses of trachyte, phonolite, basalt, or volcanic cinders. 1868-80 DANA *Min.* 359 *Phonolyte* (or clinkstone), a compact grayish rock, often containing crystals of glassy feldspar, and having a zeolite in the base along with orthoclase.

Hence **Phonolitic** (fōunɒli·tik) *a.*, pertaining to or consisting of phonolite.

1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* I. ii. 99 The phonolitic ejections of the Peak of Teneriffe. 1875 A. SMITH *New Hist. Aberdeen.* I. 644 Clinkstone or phonolitic felspar.

Phonology (fōnɒ·lŏlǫi). [f. Gr. φωνή voice (see PHONO-) + -LOGY. So F. *phonologie* (Littré).] The science of vocal sounds (= PHONETICS), esp. of the sounds of a particular language; the study of pronunciation; *transf.* the system of sounds in a language.

1799 E. FRY *Pantographia* (title-p.), Specimens of all well-authenticated oral languages; forming a comprehensive digest of phonology. 1828 in WEBSTER. 1845 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* IV. 168 Observations on General Phonology and alphabetical notation. 1862 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* 64 In our enquiries into extinct phonologies we have no such guide. 1879 *Addr. Philol. Soc.* 1 Contributions to Old English Phonology and Etymology.

Hence **Phono·loger** (*rare*—0) = *phonologist*; **Phonolo·gic, Phonolo·gical** *adjs.*, of, pertaining or relating to phonology, phonetic; **Phonolo·gically** *adv.*, in respect of phonology, phonetically; **Phono·logist**, one learned in phonology, a phonetist.

1864 WEBSTER, *Phonologer, one versed in phonology; a phonologist. 1846 WORCESTER, *Phonologic. 1875 A. J. ELLIS *E. E. Pronunc.* xi. 13,6 Indian Phonologic Alphabet. 1888 WEBSTER, *Phonological, pertaining to phonology. 1880 E. L. BRANDRETH in *Academy* 19 June 459/2 The Prakrits, are separated from Sanskrit by very important phonological and other changes. 1888 *Athenæum* 26 May 657/3 Modern Kentish..is strikingly different *phonologically from the language of the same district as written in the fourteenth century. 1846 WORCESTER, *Phonologist. 1880 R. G. WHITE *Every-Day Eng.* 137 Alexander Ellis, whose preeminence as a phonologist is questioned by no one.

Phonometer (fōnɒ·mitəɹ). [f. Gr. φωνή sound (see PHONO-) + μέτρον measure. Cf. F. *phonomètre* (Dict. Acad. 1878).] An instrument for measuring or automatically recording the number or force of sound-waves.

1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 20 We should not be surprised to see this uncertainty brought, in time, under mathematical controul, by the invention of a musical Phonometer, to indicate the precise strength of sound. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) V. 268 [Mentioned..among the inventions of Edison]. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 6 June, The Ministry are the most perfect phonometer in the world. Their decisions faithfully record the comparative strength of the noise that can be made by either of two conflicting sections.

So **Phonometric** (fōunɒme·trik) *a*, pertaining to a phonometer, or to the measurement of sound.

Phonophore (fōu·nōfoəɹ). *Physiol.* [f. PHONO- + -PHORE.] Name for the small bones of the ear, or auditory ossicles, as transmitting the vibrations of sound to the labyrinth or internal ear.

1882 COUES in *Amer. Jrnl. Otology* IV. 19.

So **Phonophorous** (fōnɒ·fŏrəs) *a.*, transmitting sound-vibrations, as the auditory ossicles.

Phonopore (fōu·nōpoəɹ). [f. PHONO- + Gr. πόρος passage.] Name of an apparatus by means of which electrical impulses produced by induction, as in a telephone, may be used to transmit messages along a telegraph wire, without interfering with the current by which ordinary messages are simultaneously transmitted.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 27 May 3/1 The phonopore, the principle of which consists in employing the electrical 'induction noises' as motive power to work telegraph instruments, or transmit the voice, or do both at once, is far more remarkable. 1891 C. LANGDON-DAVIES *Explan. Phonopore* 14, I called the cable coil instrument a Phonopore (or sound passage). 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Apr. 7/2 By means of the phonopore, the carrying capacity of the existing telegraph wires can be..increased tenfold

Hence **Phonoporic** (-pɒ·rik) *a.*, of or pertaining to the phonopore.

1886 *Manch. Exam.* 31 May 5/5 So completely is the phonoporic current under control. 1889 *Times* (weekly ed.) 29 Mar. 5/2 Phonoporic messages can be transmitted and received through an ordinary line wire by the phonopore [*printed* -phoric, -phore]. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Apr. 7/2 The phonoporic system is as applicable to telephony as it is to telegraphy. By its means a phonopore telephone service may be established on any existing telegraph wire on which ordinary telegraph instruments are already at work, without the two systems in any way interfering with one another.

Phonoscope (fōu·nōskǫup). [f. PHONO- + -SCOPE.]

1. An apparatus for testing the quality of musical strings, shown by M. Koenig at the International Exhibition, in 1862.

2. Name for various instruments or devices by means of which sound-vibrations are indicated or represented in a visible form.

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Phonoscope*, an instrument invented by Henry Edmunds for producing figures of light from vibrations of sound. It consists essentially of three parts, an induction coil, an interrupter, and a rotary vacuum tube. 1888 *Amer. Ann. Deaf* Jan. 84 *Forchhammer's Phonoscope.* Mr. E. Walther. says that it solves the problem of the optical representation of the pitch of the voice in the simplest and clearest manner. The instrument is of service in correcting the unnatural pitch of the voice in which some pupils speak. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Phonoscope*, a machine for recording music as it is played or sung.

3. = MICROPHONE.

Phonotype (fōu·nŏtəip), *sb* [f PHONO- + TYPE.] A character or letter of a phonetic alphabet adapted for printing; (without *a* or *pl.*), phonetic print or type. Hence **Pho·notype** *v. trans.* to print in phonotype; **Phonotyper** = *phonotypist*; **Phonotypic** (-tī·pik), **-ical** *adjs.*, pertaining or relating to phonotype or phonotypy (whence **Phonoty·pically** *adv.*); **Pho·notypist** (-təipist), an advocate or user of phonotype; **Pho·notypy** (-təipi), a method or system of phonetic printing.

1844 *Phonotypic Jrnl.* III. 2 Aspirate *h*, as in *heap*; *Phonotype—H. 1845 I. PITMAN *Man. Phonogr.* 17 *Phonotype*, a printed letter, or sign, indicative of a particular sound, or modification of sound. 1848 A. J. ELLIS *Essaf. Fonetics* 241 Pica phonotypes. 1881 *Kansas Hist. Coll.* II. 162 Phonotype was with him both a theory and a practice. 1850 *Fonetic Jrnl.* 133/2 The only way to preserve the language from further arbitrary changes is to *phonotype it. 1845 A. J. ELLIS *Plea Phonot.* 28 The *phonotyper . having acquired a habit of reading phonotypy . will soon be able to read heterotypy with ease. 1843 (*title*) The *Phonotypic Journal 1858 *N. Y. Tribune* 2 July 3/2 Many of those who are interested in the Phonotypic 'movement' advocate the entire abandonment of the old orthography. 1845 A. J ELLIS *Plea Phonot.* 5 The 'phonotypical representation of the sounds. 1875 — *E. E. Pronunc.* 1182 *note*, Phonetic Essays which I published in [the Phonotypic] Journal .. 1846 (all printed *phonotypically). 1850 *Fonetic Jrnl.* 74/1 The Spelling Reform which Phonographers and *Phonotypists are endeavouring to effect, would confer incalculable benefits on society. 1844 ELLIS in *Phonotypic Jrnl*, A Key to *Phonotypy or printing by sound. 1880 *Academy* 9 Oct. 255 It is printed in semi-phonotypy—in a system of spelling intended to bridge over the transition.

Phoo (fū, fu), *int.* [Another form of PHEW, PHO.] A vocal gesture expressing contemptuous rejection.

1672 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm) *Rehearsal* iv. i. (Arb) 105 Phoo! that is to raise the character of Drawcansir. — *Chances* v. iv. (1682) 61 Phoo! y' are always abusing me. 1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Reh.* 20 Phoo! reply'd a Friend of the Transprosers.

Phooka, the same as POOKA.

‖ **Phoolwa**, variant spelling of FULWA.

c 1865 LETHEBY in *Circ. Sc.* I. 95/1 Similar fats are obtained from the seeds of *Bassia latifolia*,. and *Bassia butyracea*, ..the latter [is named] *Phoolwa*, or *vegetable butter.*

Phoonghie, -gyee, etc.: see POONGHIE.

-phore (fōə), in F. *-phore*, mod.L. *-phorus*, *-phorum*, a. Gr. *-φόρος*, *-ον* bearing, bearer, f. *φέρ-ειν* to bear. A formative of various technical and scientific words, as *carpophore*, *semaphore*, *gonophore*, *phonophore*. Hence -PHOROUS, q. v.

‖ **Phorminx** (fō·minks). [mod.L., a. Gr. *φόρμιγξ*.] A stringed instrument of the harp class; a kind of cithara or lyre used by the ancient Greeks as an accompaniment to the voice.

1776 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* I. 344 The cithara may in ancient times have been thought inferior to the *phorminx*, as the modern guitar is esteemed at present a trivial and effeminate instrument, when compared with the double harp. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* i. 979 We beat the phorminx till we hurt our thumbs.

‖ **Phormium** (fō·miŭm). *Bot.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *φορμίον* a species of plant.] A genus of liliaceous plants (suborder *Hemerocalleæ*), comprising a single variable species, *P. tenax*, the New Zealand flax; see FLAX *sb.* 2 b.

1852 DE BOW *South. & West. States* I. 84 The phormium would doubtless succeed in the rich bottoms of the Mississippi Valley.

Phorone (forōu·n). *Chem.* [Shortened (by Gerhardt) from CAMPHORONE.] †**a.** A substance, $C_9H_{14}O$, obtained by distilling calcium camphorate; now called *camphor-phorone*; **b.** An isomer of this substance, *diisopropylidene acetone*, a colourless oil with aromatic odour.

1859 FOWNES *Man. Chem.* 527 *Phorone* contains $C_{18}H_{14}O_2$. 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 733 *Camphorone*, Phorone (Gerhardt) .. $C_9H_{14}O$ .. a colourless or yellowish oil, very mobile, lighter than water.

Hence **Phoro·nic** *acid*, $C_{11}H_{16}O_5$, a crystallizable acid obtained from camphic acid.

1881 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 1574.

Phoronomy (forō·nŏmi). *Physics.* [ad. mod.L. *phoronomia* (Hermann 1716) = Ger., F. *phoronomie*, f. Gr. *φορά* motion (f. *φέρ-ειν* to bear, carry) + *-nomia*: cf. *astronomia* ASTRONOMY.] The purely geometrical theory of motion; the branch of mechanics that treats of the motion of bodies considered absolutely; kinematics.

[1716 HERMANN (*title*) *Phoronomia*, seu de Viribus et Motibus Corporum solidorum et liquidorum.] 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. xii. 489 Matter quantitatively defined, is the moveable in space. In this point of view it is the object of a science we may call 'Phoronomy'. 1892 *Nature* 24 Mar. 486/2 The letter of Dr. Besant..suggests strong reasons for employing the word phoronomy in the place of kinematics.

Hence **Phorono·mic** *a.*, of or belonging to phoronomy, kinematic; **Phorono·mics** *sb.* = *phoronomy*; **Phorono·mically** *adv.*, in respect of or in relation to phoronomy; kinematically.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc* etc., *Phoronomia* or *Phoronomics*, a term sometimes used to denote the science of motion. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 946/2 Phoronomic. 1893 MCCORMACK tr. *Mach's Sc. Mechanics* 166 Phoronomically similar structures.

Phoroscope (fō·rŏskōəp). [f. Gr. *φορό-ς* adj. bearing + *σκοπος* view, sight.] An instrument for reproducing a visual image at a distance by means of electricity. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

-phorous (fŏrəs), combining element, f. mod.L. *-phor-us*, Gr. *-φόρ-ος*, F. *-phore* + -OUS, forming adjs. related to sbs. in -PHORE, with the sense '-bearing'; synonymous with -FEROUS, but properly used only in words derived from Gr., e.g. *carpophorous*, *cladophorous*, *oophorous*, *phonophorous*, *phragmophorous*, etc.

Phoroz·oid. *Zool.* [f. Gr. *φορό-ς* bearing + ZOOID.] One of the 'foster forms' in the sexual generation of Ascidians of the order *Thaliacea.*

1888 HERDMAN in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 615/2 Foster forms (phorozooids), which .. do not become sexually mature, but . are set free as cask-shaped bodies with eight muscle bands and a ventral outgrowth..formed of the stalk by which the body was formerly united to the nurse.

† **Phos-**, *Chem. Obs.* [a. Gr. *φῶς* light.] Used by Sir H. Davy, to form names of chemical compounds, into which he considered light to enter as an element. Such were **phosa·oid, phosmu·riate, phosmuria·tic** *a*, **phosni·tric** *a.*, **phoso·xyd, phoso·xydable** *a.*, **phoso·xydate** *v.*, **phoso·xygen, phoso·xygenate** *v.*, etc.: see the quots.

1799 SIR H. DAVY in Beddoes *Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowl.* 89 All the combinations of phosoxygen that have acid properties are denoted by the names of phosacids. *Ibid.* 90 The different quantities of phosoxygen entering into the composition of the phosoxyds and phosacids. *Ibid.* 96 It is evident..that phosnitric acid is a compound of light, oxygen and nitrogen. *Ibid.* 108 Phosmuriate of Potash is compounded of phosmuriatic acid and potash. *Ibid.* 71 The phosoxydable base remains pure. *Ibid.* 116 Gold becomes phosoxydated by attracting light and oxygen from the muriatic phosacid. *Ibid.* 109 Muriatic acid is never phosoxygenated. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 314/2 'Phosoxygen' (such was the name he [Davy] put upon the ordinary oxygen of the atmosphere).

Phos, phoss, also **phos., foss**, slang or colloq. abbreviation of PHOSPHORUS: now esp. applied to phosphorus necrosis: see PHOSSY.

1811 *Lex Balatr.*, *Phos bottle*, a bottle of phosphorus: used by housebreakers to light their lanthorns. *Ding the phos*; throw away the bottle of phosphorus. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *foss* or *phos*, a phosphorus bottle used by cracksmen to obtain a light.

1892 *Star* 18 Jan. 2/5 The manager denied she had 'got the phos.' and refused any money.

Phosgene (fō·sdʒīn). *Chem.* Also **-gen** (-dʒen). [f. Gr. *φῶς* light + *-gene*, -GEN (in *hydrogen*(*e*, etc.). In F. *phosgène*.] A name for the gas carbon oxychloride, $COCl_2$, originally obtained by exposing equal volumes of chlorine and carbonic oxide to the sun's rays. Also called *phosgene gas.*

1812 J DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* 6 Feb. 151 It will be necessary to designate it by some simple name. I venture to propose that of phosgene, or phosgene gas; from *φως*, light, and *γενομαι*, to produce, which signifies formed by light. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 362 Being produced by the agency of light, it was called by Dr. [John] Davy phosgene gas, but as it exhibits distinctly acid properties, it has since been better termed *chloro-carbonic acid.* 1898 G. MCGOWAN tr. *Meyer's Hist. Chem.* 425 Carbon oxychloride or phosgene..was first prepared by Davy in 1811.

Phosgenite (fō·sdʒīnəit). *Min.* [Named 1820; f. prec. + -ITE 1.] A mineral consisting of nearly equal parts of carbonate and chloride of lead, occurring in tetragonal crystals.

1849 NICOL *Min.* 379 Phosgenite, Breithaupt; Corneous lead, Jameson. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 703 Phosgenite.. Dissolves with effervescence in nitric acid. 1896 CHESTER *Dict. Min.*, *Phosgenite*, chloro-carbonate of lead, occurring in brilliant, white or yellow crystals.

Phosmuriate to Phosoxygen: see PHOS-.

Phosph- = PHOSPHO-, combining form of PHOSPHORUS in Chem.; hence *phospham*, *-ate*, *-ide*, *-ine*, *-ite*, *-onium*, *-ure*, *-uret*, *-yl*, etc.

Phospham (fō·sfæm). *Chem.* [f. PHOSPH- + AM(MONIA).] The nitril of phosphoric acid (PHN_2); a white, reddish, or yellowish-red powder.

1866-77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 497 Phospham .. is a bulky powder, white if moisture has been carefully excluded during its preparation, reddish in the contrary case.

Phosphate (fō·sfēt). *Chem.* Also 8-9 **phosphat.** [a. F. *phosphate* (G. de Morveau *Nomencl. Ch.* 1787), f. PHOSPH- + -ATE 4.] A salt of phosphoric acid.

1795 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 335 The siderite of Bergman; which is now believed to be phosphate of iron. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 280 The phosphat of mercury has long been known as a chemical preparation. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 590 Phosphate of lime derives importance from its being the principal ingredient of animal bones, of which it constitutes about 86 per cent. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* (1871) 219 Calcium phosphate, or bone phosphate.

b. In *pl.* applied esp. to the phosphates of lime or iron and alumina, as constituents of cereals, etc.

1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 32 One great source of the value of guano,. and many artificial manures, is the phosphates they supply to the soil. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 37 Soils derived from rocks devoid of phosphates cannot produce cereals. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Phosphates*, *saccharated wheat*,..the organic phosphates and cerealin dissolved out of bran, and mixed with milk-sugar.

Phosphated (fō·sfēted), *a. Min.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.] Converted into a phosphate; combined with or containing phosphoric acid.

1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 551 Sulphat and sulphite...I should propose to render these terms into the adjectives sulphated and sulphitous: [so] phosphat and phosphite will form phosphated and phosphitous. 1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1888 *Nature* 20 Dec. 192/1 From the deposits of Montay and Forest. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Phosphated*, .. applied in Mineralogy to a base that has become converted into a phosphate by combining with phosphoric acid.

Phosphatic (fōslæ·tik), *a.* [f. PHOSPHATE (or mod.L. *phōsphāt-um*) + -IC.]

1. Of the nature of, characterized by the presence of, or containing a phosphate.

P. diathesis, a bodily condition predisposing to the excretion of phosphates in the urine; cf. PHOSPHATURIA. *P. nodules*, hard rounded lumps containing phosphate of lime, of fossil origin, found in certain strata, now used as manure.

1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* iv. 50 Certain derangements of the urinary functions, such as the phosphatic and lithic diatheses. 1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV 83/2 The tonsils are not unfrequently the seat of phosphatic deposit. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* x. (1878) 287 The presence of phosphatic nodules..in some of the lowest azoic rocks, probably indicates life at these periods. 1866 *Reader* 7 July 635 The dark phosphatic nodules are usually named coprolites.

† **2.** *Phosphatic acid*, 'a name applied to the syrupy mixture of phosphoric and phosphorous acids, produced by the slow combustion of phosphorus in moist air', formerly supposed to be a distinct acid; also called *hypophosphoric acid. Obs.*

1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 370 The acid thus obtained is a mixture of phosphorous and phosphoric acids, &c. Dulong. believes it to be a distinct compound, for which he has proposed the name of phosphatic acid. 1836-41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 489. 1866-77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 499.

Phosphatize (fō·sfātəiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To reduce to the form or condition of a phosphate; to treat with phosphates.

1883 *Nature* XXVIII. 433/2 The majority of the Jurassic fossils are not phosphatised at all. 1884 *Science* 16 May 587/1 These fossils are phosphatized more or less completely.

Hence **Phosphatiza·tion**, the action of phosphatizing; the fact or condition of being phosphatized.

1883 *Nature* XXVIII. 433/2 That the phosphatisation of the Upware coprolites was effected at some distance from their present billet.

‖ **Phosphaturia** (fōsfātiū·riă). *Path.* [f. PHOSPHATE (or mod.L. *phōsphāt-um*) + *-ūria*, f. Gr. *οὖρον* urine.] A morbid state evidenced by the excess of phosphates in the urine. Hence **Phosphatu·ric** *a.*

1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 92 Hydrochloric acid may be used in phosphaturia. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 254 Much the same symptoms as the polyuric and phosphaturic classes. 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* vii. (ed. 4) 378 A phosphatic sediment does not imply phosphaturia.

Phosphene (fō·sfīn). [mod. (F. *phosphène*) irreg. f. Gr. *φῶς* light + *φαίν-ειν* to make to appear.] An appearance of rings of light produced by pressure on the eyeball, due to irritation of the retina.

1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* ix. 222 Pressure on any part of the retina produces a luminous image, which lasts as long as the pressure, and is called a phosphene. 1881 LE CONTE *Sight* i. iv. 67 Press the finger into the internal corner of the eye: you perceive a brilliant colored spectrum in the field of view on the opposite or external side,. [having] a deep-steel-blue center, with a brilliant yellow border...These colored spectra have been called phosphenes.

Phospher, obs. form of PHOSPHOR.

Phosphethyl (fō·sfe·ṭil). *Chem.* [f. PHOSPH- + ETHYL.] A compound of phosphorus and ethyl. Hence **Phosphethy·lic** *a.*

1859 *Fownes' Man. Chem.* 387 Phosphethyl.—The compounds of ethyl and phosphorus. 1867 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 147 On decomposing this salt cautiously by the addition of sulphuric acid, the phosphethylic acid is liberated. 1866-77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 589 Ethylphosphoric Acid, also called *Phosphethylic* or *Phosphovinic acid*, $C_2H_7PO_4$.

Phosphide (fō·sfəid). *Chem.* [f. PHOSPH- + -IDE.] A combination of phosphorus with another element or a radical. (Earlier name *phosphuret.*)

1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 65 *Phosphides.*—Compounds of phosphorus with the other elements are very numerous. *c* 1865 WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 371/2 It may be.. prepared from the phosphide of calcium. 1881 *Metal World* No. 12. 186 The phosphide of iron only begins to be decomposed after all silicon and carbon is gone.

Phosphine (fō·sfəin). *Chem.* [f. PHOSPH- + -INE 5, used to form a term analogous to AMINE.]

1. A name for phosphuretted hydrogen gas, PH_3 (as an analogue of ammonia, NH_3).

1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed 11) 225 Phosphine is analogous in some of its chemical relations to ammoniacal gas.

2. A phosphorus ammonia; a compound having the structure of an *amine*, with phosphorus in place of nitrogen: e.g. *monoethyl phosphine*, $C_2H_5{\cdot}P{\cdot}H_2$, *diethyl phosphine* $(C_2H_5)_2P{\cdot}H$, *triethyl phosphine* $(C_2H_5)_3P$, etc.

1871 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* xxxi. 340 The following table shows the similarity between amines and phosphines. *Ibid.*, Phosphine iodide, $PC_2H_7H_2I$. 1898 G. MCGOWAN tr. *Meyer's Hist. Chem.* 469 The phosphines and phosphonium bases first became known through the classical and comprehensive researches of A. W. Hofmann.

Hence **Phosphi·nic** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or derived from phosphine; in *phosphinic acid*, any one of various acids formed from the primary and secondary phosphines by fixation of 3 and 2 atoms of oxygen respectively.

1875 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VII. 956 *Phosphinic acids.* 1881 *Ibid.* VIII. ii. 1581 The phosphinic acids of the fatty series have already been described.

Phosphite (fɒ·sfəit). *Chem.* [a. F. *phosphite* (G. de Morveau *Nomencl. Ch.* 1787), f. PHOSPH- + -ITE 1.] A salt of phosphorous acid.

1799 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Phosphites*, .. salts formed by the combination of the phosphorous acid with different bases; thus, *aluminous phosphite, ammoniacal phosphite*, &c. 1808 SIR H. DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 88 In one case sulphurets, and sulphites, and in the other phosphurets, and phosphites of potash, are generated. 1808 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (ed. 5) 203 The phosphites differ considerably in their characters from phosphates. 1866 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 133 Phosphorous acid, or hydric phosphite, H_3PO_3.

Phospho- (fɒ·sfo), before a vowel PHOSPH-, combining form, shortened from PHOSPHORUS.

Phosphocha·lcite *Min.*, = PHOSPHOROCHALCITE; **Phosphogly·cerate**, a salt of phosphoglyceric acid = *glycerophosphate*; **Phosphoglyce·ric** *acid* = *glycerophosphoric acid* (see GLYCERO-); **Phospholite**, synonym of **Phosphomoly·bdate**, a salt of phosphomolybdic acid; **Phosphomoly·bdic** *acid*, or *permolybdic phosphate* ($2P_2O_5{\cdot}48MoO_3{\cdot}6H_2O$), a lemon-yellow salt produced by the action of molybdic trioxide on phosphoric acid; **Phosphotu·ngstic** *acid*, an acid of the form $P_2O_5{\cdot}xWO_3{\cdot}yH_2O$; † **Phosphovi·nic** *acid*, old synonym of *ethylphosphoric acid*, $(C_2H_5)H_2PO_4$, a colourless, inodorous, viscid oil, with a biting sour taste, produced by the action of phosphoric acid on alcohol or ether. **Phospho-wolfra·mic** *a.* = *phosphotungstic.*

1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Jan. 7/2 Aged patients dosed with glycerophosphate of sodium and *phosphoglycerate of lime and other chemical combinations. 1857 W. A. MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 378 *Phosphoglyceric acid exists ready formed in the yolk of the egg. 1856 *Ibid.* II. 783 The *Phosphomolybdate of Soda is an extremely delicate test for the presence of salt of ammonium in solution. 1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 207 A mixture of sulphuric and nitric acids with *phosphomolybdic acid. 1884 *Athenæum* 26 Apr. 584/3 With regard to strychnine..*phosphotungstic acid will give a distinct precipitate with one-two-hundred-thousandth of a grain. 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* vii. (ed. 4) 369 Kreatinin is a base which forms highly characteristic compounds with acids, such as phosphotungstic and phosphomolybdic. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 186 Phosphovinate of barytes was the salt which M. Pelouze chiefly studied, and by means of which, he determined the composition of *phosphovinic acid. 1866-77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 589 Ethylphosphoric Acid, also called *Phosphethylic* or *Phosphovinic acid.* 1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 276 By precipitation of its hydrochloric acid solution with *phosphowolframic acid.

Phosphonium (fɒsfō·niŏm). *Chem.* [f. PHOSPH(ORUS + ending of AMMONIUM.] A combination of hydrogen and phosphorus, PH_4, analogous to ammonium, entering as a monovalent radical into many compounds, as *phosphonium iodide*, PH_4I; also applied to compounds in which the hydrogen is replaced by organic radicals, as *tetramethylphosphonium*, $P(CH_3)_4$, *tetrethylphosphonium*, $P(C_2H_5)_4$, *methyltriethylphosphonium*, $P(CH_3)(C_2H_5)_3$, etc.

1866-77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 607 Monophosphoniums, of the type R_4PI, analogous to iodide of tetrethylammonium. *Ibid.* 615 (*heading*) Ethylphosphoniums. *Ibid.* 620 Diphosphoniums. 1871 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* xxxi. 339 Obtained..by acting upon phosphonium iodide, PH_4I, with ethyl iodide in presence of zinc oxide.

Hence **Phospho·nic** *a.* [cf. *sulphonic*], in *phosphonic acid*, any one of several compounds derived from phosphoric acid by the replacement of hydroxyl (OH) by a hydrocarbon group: e.g. *benzene phosphonic acid*, $C_6H_5{\cdot}P(OH)_2O$. Sometimes called *phosphinic*, or *phosphenilic* acid.

Phosphor (fɒ·sfər), *sb.* (*a.*) Also 7 **-pher, -fer,** 8 **-phore.** [ad. L. *phōsphor-us* PHOSPHORUS. Cf. F. *phosphore* (1680 in Hatz.-Darm.), Ger. *phosphor.*]

1. (With capital P.) The morning star; the planet Venus when appearing before sunrise; Lucifer. Also *fig.* Now only *poet.*

1635-56 COWLEY *Davideis* II. 763 They saw this Phosphor infant-light, and knew It bravely usher'd in a Sun as New. 1696 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 178/1 *Plato's Epigram on Aster*, A Phosphor 'mongst the Living, late wert thou, But Shin'st among the Dead a Hesper now. 1734 WATTS *Relig. Jus.* (1789) 257 Still Phosphor glitters, and still Syrius burns. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cxxi, Bright Phosphor, fresher for the night. 1891 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* I. x. 309 That which men have seen in early skies, Ere Phosphor in the abyss of perfect purple dies.

† **2.** Anything that phosphoresces, or emits light without sensible heat: = PHOSPHORUS 2. *Obs.*

1705 HAUKSBEE in *Phil. Trans.* XXIV. 2131 Shewing that it requires not so thin a Medium, as. in the Torricillian Experiment, to produce the Mercurial Phosphor. *a* 1721 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 288 No Light was there but what the Phosphors raise. 1819 KEATS *Lamia* 152 Her eyes in torture fix'd, and anguish drear, .. Flashed phosphor and sharp sparks.

3. = PHOSPHORUS (sense 3); esp. in *phosphor-bronze, -copper, -tin, -zinc*, alloys of phosphorus with the metals named: see BRONZE, etc.

† **B.** as *adj.* Light-bearing, light-giving; phosphorescent. *Obs.* (Also *hyphened.*)

1804 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Conversations*, etc. I. 127 Steady and clear thy phosphor brilliance burns. 1811 W. R. SPENCER *Poems* 185 Some gleams of phosphor-light it shews. *c* 1820 S. ROGERS *Italy*, *Como* 21 And now appear as on a phosphor-sea Numberless barks.

† **Pho·sphoramide.** *Chem Obs.* = PHOSPHAMIDE.

1865 ODLING *Anim Chem.* 17 If we replace them by amidogen we obtain phosphoramide.

† **Phosphora·na.** *Chem. Obs.* Term applied by Davy to a combination of one part of phosphorus with two of chlorine (Mayne *Expos. Lex.*). So † **Phosphorane**, a compound of one part of phosphorus with one of chlorine.

1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 111 Phosphorus burnt in chlorine in excess, forms a white volatile substance, which I have named *phosphorana.* 1815 W. HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 7) II. xv. 14 Both these compounds were discovered by Sir H. Davy, who has termed the latter *phosphorane* and the former *phosphorana.*

† **Pho·sphorate,** *sb. Chem. Obs.* = PHOSPHATE. *c* 1865 in *Circ. Sc.* I. 334/2 We find in this liquid. phosphorates..of the alkalies.

Phosphorate (fɒ·sfŏre·it), *v. Chem.* [f. PHOSPHOR-US + -ATE 3.] Orig. and chiefly in *ppl. a.* **Pho·sphorated** (= F. *phosphoré*).

1. *trans.* To combine or impregnate with phosphorus

1789 WALKER in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 210 The frigorific mixture..composed of phosphorated natron and nitrated ammonia dissolved in the diluted nitrous acid. 1791 PEARSON *ibid.* LXXXI 334 The liquid. seemed to contain a little phosphorated lime. 1836 SMART, *Phosphorate* v. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Phosphorated*, . having or imbued with phosphorus. 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

2. To render phosphorescent.

1827 *Perils & Captivity* (Constable's Misc.) 59 Aware that the sea is sometimes phosphorated.

Phosphoreal (fɒ·sfō·riăl), *a.* Also 9 (less correctly) **-ial.** [f. (doubtful) L. *phōsphore-us* (f. *phōsphor-us*) + -AL.] Of or pertaining to phosphorus; resembling that of phosphorus. Also *fig.*

1745 MORTIMER in *Phil Trans.* XLIII. 479 The kindling the phosphoreal Fire in them. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. xlix. 331 Its smell is strongly phosphoreal or sulphureous. 1826 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XLI. 329 Phosphorial lustre beaming from their hair. 1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Cong.* xix, Delphica's phosphorial enthusiasm for our galaxy of British Poets.

Phosphorent (fɒ·sfŏrĕnt), *a. rare.* [f. PHOSPHOR-US + -ENT.] = PHOSPHORESCENT *a.*

1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIV. 25 Where, shining as brightly as phosphorent ling, The forefinger flashes the Fisherman's ring.

Phospho·reous, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Of the nature of phosphorus; resembling that of phosphorus; phosphorescent.

1777 PENNANT *Zool.* (ed. 4) IV. 96 The Mollusca .. by their phosphoreous quality illuminate the dark abyss, reflecting lights to the heavens. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 187 Their phosphoreous effulgence..drew our admiration.

Phosphoresce (fɒsfŏre·s), *v.* [f. PHOSPHOR-US + L. *-escĕre*, formative of inceptive vbs.: perh. inferred from *phosphorescent*, found earlier.] *intr.* To emit luminosity without combustion (or by gentle combustion without sensible heat); to exhibit phosphorescence: to shine in the dark.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. App. 546 Fluats.. when heated, phosphoresce. 1848 E. FORBES *Naked-eyed Medusæ* 76 When the *Pelagiæ* phosphoresces, it seems like a great globe of fire in the water. 1879 DANA *Man. Geol.* (ed. 3) 58 When powdered and thrown on a shovel heated nearly to redness, it phosphoresces brightly.

fig. 1799 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVIII. 182 Luminous trains of idea which kindle and phosphoresce along its track. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* v. vii. I. 618 Mines of native Darkness and Human Stupidity, capable of being made to phosphoresce and effervesce.

Hence **Phosphore·scing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I 79 It has not the phosphorescing quality. 1895 *Times* 21 Jan. 15/1 Able to dissipate..luminosity of a phosphorescing body.

Phosphorescence (fɒ·sfŏre·sĕns). [f. next: see -ENCE. Cf. F. *phosphorescence* (in Buffon, *a* 1788; *Dict. Acad.* 1835).] The condition or quality of being phosphorescent; the action of phosphorescing or shining in the dark without combustion or sensible heat.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 27 [Internal characters of earths and stones:] Phosphorescence. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Travels* x. 125 All the meteors left luminous traces,..the phosphorescence of which lasted seven or eight seconds. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 627 When two pieces of sugar are rubbed against each other in the dark, a strong phosphorescence is visible. 1848 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* 303 A large proportion of the lower classes of aquatic animals possess the property of luminosity...The phosphorescence of the sea..is due to this cause. 1894 tr. *Lommel's Light* 192 This power of shining in the dark after having been exposed to light is termed phosphorescence.

Phosphorescent (fɒsfŏre·sĕnt), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. PHOSPHOR-US: see -ESCENT. So in Fr. (*Dict. Acad.* 1835).] Having the property of shining in the dark; luminous without combustion or without sensible heat; self-luminous.

1766 DA COSTA in *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 39 It detonates with small phosphorescent sparks. 1805-27 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 313 Fluor-spar, when heated, becomes phosphorescent, or occasionally exhibits this property after having been exposed to the sun's rays. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xvi. (1859) 421 The sea in our neighbourhood was strongly phosphorescent. 1881 SPOTTISWOODE in *Nature* 13 Oct. 571/1 Certain parts of the interior surface of the tube become luminous with phosphorescent light.

fig. 1855 I. TAYLOR *Restor. Belief* 19 A man sits surrounded with the books of all ages; among these he has passed the best years of his life..the books are phosphorescent in the view of their possessor. 1899 RUSKIN *Arrows of Chace* I. 194 Dim, phosphorescent, frightful superstitions.

B. *sb.* A phosphorescent substance.

1863 ATKINSON tr. *Ganot's Physics* VII. vii. 465 The best phosphorescents are .. diamonds .. fluorspar [etc.] 1889 *Philos. Mag.* Ser. v. XXVIII. 428 All of them fusible at the temperatures at which the phosphorescents are prepared.

Hence **Phosphore·scently** *adv.*

1848 DICKENS *Dombey* i, The buttons sparkled phosphorescently in the feeble rays. 1857 *Chamb. Jrnl.* VIII. 308/2 Content with such political and judicial lights as gleam, as it were phosphorescently, from the decayed and rotten *caput mortuum* of eight centuries ago.

Phosphoret, -etted *Chem.*, obs. var. PHOSPHURET, -ETTED.

Phosphoretic (fɒsfŏre·tik), *a. rare.* [f. PHOSPHORET or mod.L. *phosphorĕt-um* + -IC.]

† **1.** = PHOSPHORESCENT *a. Obs.*

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xxi 395 Oyster-shells possessed the phosphoretic quality. *Ibid.* 396 A phosphoretic appearance, produced by putrefied materials from fish and vegetables.

2. Of the nature of a phosphuret; combined with phosphorus.

1883 *Daily News* 19 Sept. 3/2 Adapting the phosphoretic Cleveland ores to the making of steel.

Phosphorgummite (fɒsfŏrgŏ·mait). *Min.* [Named 1850, f. Ger. *phosphor* phosphorus + *gummit* GUMMITE.] A gummite or hydrate of uranium containing phosphorus.

1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) Index, *Phosphorgummite*, 179. 1896 CHESTER *Dict. Min.*, *Phosphorgummite.*

Phosphorial: see PHOSPHOREAL.

Phosphoric (fɒsfɒ·rik), *a.* [ad. F. *phosphorique*: see PHOSPHOR and -IC.]

1. Pertaining to or of the nature of a phosphorus (sense 2); phosphorescent. [F. *phosphorique* 1765.]

1784 MORGAN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 209 Phosphoric bodies are very different..a shell may be made to lose all its light by exposure to heat. 1785 tr *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 110 Those phosphoric meteors that glimmer by night in places of interment. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. ix. 292 They [violet snails] are vividly phosphoric in the night. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* lvii, A phosphoric light glittered in her Hellenic eyes.

fig. 1830 ALFORD in *Life* (1873) 56 A thousand phosphoric sparks of poetry leaping about in my mind. 1847 H. MILLER *First Impr.* ii. (1857) 27 The phosphoric light of genius. 1900 *Pilot* 16 June 497/1 That phosphoric brilliance of decay which brightened the court of the second Charles.

2. *Chem.* Of or pertaining to the element phosphorus; *spec.* applied to compounds in which phosphorus has its higher valency (pentavalent), as opp. to PHOSPHOROUS; esp. in *phosphoric acid* = trihydrogen phosphate, $H_3PO_4 = P(OH)_3{}^{iv}O$, a colourless, inodorous, intensely bitter acid [F. *acide phosphorique*, *Nomencl. Chimique*, 1787].

Phosphoric anhydride = phosphorus pentoxide, P_2O_5, a white amorphous powder. *Phosphoric chloride* = phosphorus pentachloride, PCl_5, a yellowish solid substance. *Phosphoric glass*: see quot. 1807.

1791 TENNANT in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 182 When phosphoric acid is combined with calcareous earth, it cannot be decomposed by distillation with charcoal. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 65 Nitrous gas almost always detects some hundredth parts of oxygen contained in the residuum of the phosphoric eudiometer. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 181 At a red heat it assumes the form of a transparent liquid, and when cooled resembles the purest crystal. In this state it is known by the name of phosphoric glass. This glass is merely phosphoric acid totally deprived of water. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 64 Phosphoric anhydride may be readily obtained by burning phosphorus in dry air or oxygen. 1881 LOCKYER in *Nature* 25 Aug. 397 Complex groups .. like phosphoric chloride.

† **Phospho·rical,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Light-bearing.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Column*, *Phosphorical column*, a light-house; or a hollow column, built on a rock, ..or other eminence, to serve as a lantern to a port.

Phosphoriferous (fɒsfŏri·fĕrŏs), *a. rare.* [f. PHOSPHOR-US + -(I)FEROUS.] Yielding or containing phosphorus.

1881 *Metal World* No 12. 186 After the removal of the phosphoriferous cinder, spiegeleisen was..added, in order to reduce any oxide of iron..dissolved in the fluid metal.

Phosphorism (fɒ·sfŏrĭz'm). [a. F. *phosphorisme* (Buffon, *a* 1788) : see -ISM.]

†1. = PHOSPHORESCENCE. *Obs.*

1790 *Monthly Rev.* III. 547 (Mem. Phil. Soc., Lausanne) On the Phosphorism of Fossil Substances, excited by Friction. 1792 in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXII. 28 From this time I find nothing relative to the phosphorism of bodies, till the beginning of the sixteenth century.

2. *Path* A diseased state of the system caused by phosphorus; chronic phosphorus poisoning.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 921 Phosphorus poisoning may be acute or chronic. The latter malady, known as *phosphorism*, is principally met with in those who are engaged in the manufacture of matches. *Ibid.* 924 Children of parents engaged in the manufacture of matches and tainted with phosphorism.

Phosphorist (fɒ·sfŏrĭst). [ad. Sw. *fosforist*, f. Sw. *fosforos* PHOSPHORUS + -IST : see quot.] One of a school of poetic, idealistic, and romantic Swedish writers at the beginning of the 19th century.

1887 GOSSE in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 757/1 These young men had at first to endure bitter opposition..but they. answered back in their magazines '*Polyfem*' and '*Fosforos*' (1810–13). They were named 'Fosforisterna' (Phosphorists) from the latter ..Among the Phosphorists, Atterbom was the man of most genius.

Phosphorite (fɒ·sfŏrəit). *Min.* [Named 1796, f. PHOSPHOR-US + -ITE[1].] A name originally applied by Kirwan to APATITE, or native phosphate of lime; now restricted to a non-crystallized variety from Estremadura, Spain, and elsewhere.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* I. 129 1st Family. Phosphorite, Apatite of Werner. 1854 BUSHNAN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Org. Nat.* I. 43 The phosphate of lime exists .. under two forms —namely, apatite and phosphorite. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xi. 196 The system yields..phosphorite containing 45 to 64 per cent phosphate of lime. 1882 *Academy* 27 May 382/1 Mammalian remains found in the phosphorite deposits of Quercy.

Hence **Phosphori·tic** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of phosphorite. 1858 in MAYNE.

Phosphorize (fɒ·sfŏrəiz), *v.* [a. F. *phosphoriser* (Lavoisier), f. PHOSPHOR-US : see -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To combine or impregnate with phosphorus; orig. and chiefly in *ppl.a.* **Pho·sphorized.**

1799 SIR H. DAVY in Beddoes *Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowl.* 143 The luminous appearance ..which Lavoisier supposed to be occasioned by phosphorised hydrogen. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 393 This phosphorized alcohol exhales the odour of phosphureted hydrogen gas. 1836 J. M. GULLY *Magendie's Formul.* (ed. 2) 185 He has..seen benefit derived from frictions with phosphorized ointment. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 June 7/1, I had just come from the bedside of a girl .. whose breath was phosphorised and so offensive as to prevent her family living in the same room.

2. To make phosphorescent; to cause to phosphoresce. Hence **Pho·sphorizing** *vbl. sb.*

1837 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIX. 59 He did not, like Sterne, bid the 'lights of science' phosphorize corruption. 1895 *Daily News* 21 Jan. 2/3 Experiments to prove the phosphorising of non-phosphorescent materials by immersion in liquid air at low temperature were made in the dark.

Phosphoro-, combining form of PHOSPHORUS, entering into the formation of chemical and other terms: e. g. **Phosphorochalcite** (fɒ·sfŏrəkæ·lsəit) *Min.* [Gr. χαλκ-ός copper], hydrous phosphate of copper, closely related to Dihydrite and Ehlite. **Phosphorogenic** (-dʒe·nik), *a.*, causing phosphorescence; *spec.* applied to those rays of the spectrum which excite phosphorescence in certain objects. **Phosphorograph** (fɒ·sfŏrŏgrɑ·f) [-GRAPH], an evanescent picture obtained by projecting a luminous image upon a phosphorescent surface; used in particular to obtain an impression of the invisible rays of the spectrum; hence **Phosphorogra·phic** *a.*; **Phosphoro·graphy**, the process of making phosphorographs.

1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 569 Pseudomalachite of Hausmann is the earliest of the names of this species, and is as short and as good as the later *Phosphorochalcite of Glocker. 1894 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 96 The *phosphorogenic rays of an electric spark. are intercepted by glass 1863 ATKINSON *Ganot's Physics* VII. iv. 408 The phosphorogenic rays..have the property of rendering certain objects self-luminous in the dark after they have been exposed for some time to the light. 1881 *Smithsonian Inst. Rep.* 368 J. W. Draper has obtained what he calls a *phosphorograph of the solar spectrum, and has compared it with a photograph of the same spectrum. 1886 *Nature* 4 Mar. 431/2 *Phosphorographic studies for the photographic reproduction of the stars. 1886 *Athenæum* 18 Sept. 375/2 Mr. Ch. V. Zenger brought before the Academy of Sciences on August 30th a paper entitled '*Phosphorography applied to the Photography of the Invisible'.

Phosphoroscope (fɒ·sfŏrŏskōup). [-SCOPE.] **a.** An apparatus for observing and measuring the duration of phosphorescence in such substances as emit light for a very short period; **b.** A scientific toy consisting of an arrangement of glass tubes containing various phosphorescent substances, each of which glows with a different coloured light.

1860 W. A. MILLER *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 2) I. 152 An ingenious instrument has been devised by E. Becquerel for the purpose of observing phosphorescence of very brief duration. .. This *phosphoroscope*, as he terms it. 1869 *Academy* 11 Dec. 77/2 M. Becquerel has modified his phosphoroscope in order to examine the phosphorescence caused by rays of various refrangibility. 1881 J. E. H. GORDON *Electr. & Magn.* II. 116 Alumina..glowing with a rich red colour in the phosphoroscope.

Phosphorous (fɒ·sfŏrəs), *a.* [f. L. *phōsphorus* PHOSPHORUS + -OUS; in sense 2, ad. F. *phosphoreux* (*Nomencl. Chimique* 1787) : see -OUS c.]

1. = PHOSPHORESCENT *a.*

1777 PENNANT *Zool.* (ed. 4) IV. 50 Their phosphorous quality is well known; nor was it overlooked by the antients. 1883 C. F. HOLDER in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 185/2 MM. Edoux and Soulezet collected some of the phosphorous substance.

2. *Chem.* Abounding in phosphorus; *spec.* applied to compounds into which phosphorus enters in its lower valency (trivalent), as opp. to PHOSPHORIC; esp. in *phosphorous acid* = trihydrogen phosphite, H_3PO_3 = $P(OH)_3$, obtained from phosphorus, usually in the form of a thick uncrystallizable syrup, but also in crystalline form.

Phosphorous anhydride = phosphorus trioxide, P_2O_3, a white non-crystalline powder, produced by the slow combustion of phosphorus in the air; *phosphorous chloride* = p. trichloride, PCl_3, a colourless strongly fuming liquid.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 259 All urine contains some animal earth, or lime combined with phosphorous acid. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 440 The spontaneous combustion of phosphorus at the temperature of the atmosphere, forms, in the first instance, phosphorous acid, which contains less oxygen than the phosphoric; but as phosphorous acid acquires an additional quantity of oxygen from the atmosphere, it is speedily converted into the phosphoric. 1866 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* xv. 133 Phosphorous Anhydride..forms a white non-crystalline powder which combines with great energy with water, forming thereby phosphorous acid.

‖ **Phosphoruria** (fɒsfŏrĭū·rĭă). *Path.* [mod. L., f. PHOSPHOR-US + *-uria*, f. Gr. οὖρον urine.] **a.** = PHOSPHATURIA. **b.** A morbid condition of the urine, which is phosphorescent on emission.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Phosphoruria*, term for the presence of phosphorus in the urine. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Phosphoruria*...1. Photuria. 2. Phosphaturia.

Phosphorus (fɒ·sfŏrŏs). Also 7–8 -OR. [a. L. *phōsphorus* the morning star (Mart.), a. Gr. φωσφόρος adj. (f. φῶς light + -φόρος bringing); hence as sb. (sc. ἀστήρ) the morning star. Sense 2 was taken independently from the Gr. adj., and thence sense 3.]

I. 1. (with capital P): The morning star: = PHOSPHOR 1. Also *fig.* Now *rare.*

1629 T. ADAMS *Medit. Creed* Wks. (1630) 120 John Baptist was that Phosphorus or Morning Starre, to signifie the Sunnes approching. 1676 TOWERSON *Decalogue* 7 Though it be not the sun, yet it is the Phosphorus to it. 1694 CONGREVE *Double Dealer* II. i, He wants nothing but a blue ribbon and a star to make him shine the very phosphorus of our human sphere. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 39 Throughout the whole Protestant Reformation, whereof he [Erasmus] was the brightest Phosphoros. 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* III. iii 290 It [Venus] was known to the ancients by the names of Hesperus and Phosphorus.

2. Any substance or organism that phosphoresces or shines of itself (naturally, or when heated, etc.); *esp.* (in later use) a substance that absorbs sunlight, and shines in the dark. Pl. †**phosphoruses**, †-'s, **phosphori.** Now *rare.*

Baldwin's phosphorus, calcium nitrate that has been strongly heated: discovered by Baldwin in 1674. *Bolognian* or *Bononian phosphorus*, *Montalbano's phosphorus*, barium sulphide or heavy spar from Monte Paterno, which becomes phosphorescent by calcination; its property was discovered in 1602 by Casciolorus, a shoemaker of Bologna. *Canton's phosphorus*, calcium sulphide that has been strongly heated; its phosphorescence was discovered by Marggraf in 1750, who obtained it by calcining gypsum with combustible matter; Canton prepared it in 1768 by igniting oyster shells with sulphur. *Homberg's phosphorus*, calcium chloride that has been fused; its property was discovered by Homberg in 1693. *Mercurial phosphorus*: see quot. 1710.

1645 EVELYN *Diary* May, Dr. Montalbano .. he who invented or found out the composition of the *lapis illuminabilis*, or phosphorus. He shew'd me their property..being to retain the light of the sun for some competent time, by a kind of imbibition, by a particular way of calcination. 1680 BOYLE *Aerial Noctiluca* Wks. 1772 IV. 380 Phosphoruses may well be distinguished into two sorts; those that may be stiled natural, as glow-worms, some sorts of rotten wood and fishes .. and those that are properly artificial. 1709 HAUKSBEE in *Phil. Trans.* XXIV. 2129 Several Experiments on the Mercurial Phosphorus, made before the Royal Society. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II. *Mercurial Phosphorus*, is a Light arising from the shaking of Mercury in *Vacuo*. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., *Natural Phosphori* are matters which become luminous at certain times. 1753 — *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., There is a vast variety of *phosphori* in the animal kingdom. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 406 A kind of amethysts, which may be used as a phosphorus, if laid on a hot stove; and I do not question, but that, with a suitable process, a sort of Bononian stone may be made of them. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xxi. 396 Phosphori .. may be considered as bodies giving light; though more properly they are those bodies which give a faint light, visible only in the dark. 1800 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 52 Bodies, gifted with this property [of absorbing the rays of light in their totality] are called *solar phosphori*. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. iii. 533 When thus reduced to a submuriate, it has the property of shining in the dark, as Homberg first observed: hence it has been called the phosphorus of Homberg. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxviii. (1849) 326 Sulphuret of calcium, known as Canton's phosphorus. 1866 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sc.* etc. II. 139 *Homberg's Phosphorus.* 1898 SIR W. CROOKES *Addr. Brit. Assoc.* 23 The energy thus absorbed reappears in the form of light, and the body is said to phosphoresce...The best known *phosphori* belong to certain well-defined classes, such as the sulphides of the alkaline-earthy metals, and some of the so-called rare earths.

3. *Chem.* One of the non-metallic elements, a yellowish translucent substance resembling wax, widely distributed in nature in combination with other elements; it is extremely inflammable, undergoing slow combustion at ordinary temperatures, and hence appearing luminous in the dark. (Chemical symbol P.)

Accidentally obtained from urine in 1669 by Brandt, an alchemist of Hamburg, in the course of his search for the philosophers' stone. He communicated his discovery and method of obtaining it to the chemist Kunkel; hence the early name *Kunkel's phosphorus*, the substance being classed with the phosphorescent bodies in sense 2. The method of its production was not made public till 1737. About 1750 it began to be named *phosphorus* par excellence.

1680 BOYLE *Aerial Noctiluca* Wks. 1772 IV. 381 This substance [shown by Mr. Daniel Kraft, a German chemist] ..was at least as yielding as bees-wax in summer..On the score of its uninterrupted action, it is called by some in Germany, the constant noctiluca; which title it does not ill deserve, since this phosphorus is much the noblest we have yet seen. 1681 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 9 Concerning the Noctiluca or Phosphoros of Dr. Kunkelius. 1685 EVELYN *Diary* 10 Dec., This matter or phosphorus was made out of human blood and urine, elucidating the vital flame or heate in animal bodys. 1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chem.* I. 34 From the Marine Acid combined with a Phlogiston results a kind of Sulphur..that. takes fire of itself upon being exposed to the open air. This combination is called English Phosphorus, Phosphorus of Urine, because it is generally prepared from urine, or, only Phosphorus. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 175 In the dark they send forth a kind of shining light resembling that of phosphorus. [1787 DE MORVEAU *Nomencl. Chimique* 131 Nom ancien, *Phosphore de Kunkel*; Nom nouveau *Phosphore*.] 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 173 Sulphur and phosphorus merely attract oxygen; they form in this combination peculiar acids, and thereby disengage..heat and light which appear in the form of flame. 1827 E. TURNER *Elem. Chem.* II. 224 It is remarkable that the slow combustion of phosphorus does not take place in pure oxygen, unless its temperature be about 80° F. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* I. ii. § 2 Phosphorus abounds more in the brain than in any other tissue. 1866 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sc.* etc. II. 890/2 As a result of exposure to heat or light, phosphorus sometimes acquires a red colour, and this red substance is allotropic or amorphous phosphorus. Schrötter made the discovery of this variety of phosphorus in 1848. 1876 BRISTOWE *The. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 529 Fatty degeneration..is sometimes observed..in poisoning by phosphorus.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *phosphorus cachexia, liver, matches, poison, poisoning*; in Chem. = of phosphorus, as *phosphorus oxychloride, pentachloride, trichloride, trihydride*; *phosphorus-containing* adj.; **phosphorus-bottle**, †(*a*) a bottle containing phosphorus, used for igniting sulphur matches; (*b*) a bottle containing a small quantity of phosphorus dissolved in olive oil, which emits light on being uncorked in the dark; † **phosphorus box**, a box containing matches tipped with chlorate of potash, with phosphorus on which to ignite them; † **phosphorus-lamp** = *phosphorus-bottle* b; **phosphorus necrosis**, gangrene of some part of the jaw-bone, due to the fumes of phosphorus, a disease affecting persons engaged in the manufacture of lucifer matches; **phosphorus paste**, a paste containing phosphorus, used to kill vermin.

1814 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 324 Brimstoned matches, and *phosphorus boxes were fireworks. 1881 G. W. CABLE *Mme. Delphine* xi. 62 She softly laid the phosphorus-box out of her hands. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 930 So long as profound *phosphorus cachexia remains. 1896 *Ibid* I. 165 Certain *phosphorus-containing substances in the body. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 118 Acting upon *phosphorus iodide with water. 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* vii. (ed. 4) 396 The typical *phosphorus-liver leads to alimentary glycosuria. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 July 3/3 If the manufacture of yellow *phosphorus matches can be proved to be fatal, nay, even injurious to human life,..then let the Government take action. *Ibid.* 3 June 4/3 Forty-seven cases of *phosphorus necrosis have developed among our workpeople. 1860 URE *Dict. Arts* (ed. 5) III. 439 *Phosphorus paste, for the destruction of rats and mice. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 227 *Phosphorus Pentachloride or Phosphoric Chloride, is formed when phosphorus is burned in excess of chlorine. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 539 Necrosis of the jaws, as a result of the *phosphorus poison, is now rarely seen. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Mar. 9/2 Death was due to phosphorus poison. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 923 In Pardieu's second form of *phosphorus poisoning the symptoms are referable from the outset to the nervous system. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 225 *Phosphorus Trihydride is analogous in some of its chemical relations to ammoniacal gas.

Phosphosiderite (fɒsfo·sĭdĕrəit). *Min.* [Named 1890, f. PHOSPHO- + SIDERITE.] Hydrous ferric phosphate, found in transparent red prismatic crystals.

1890 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. III. XL. 336 Phosphosiderite ..is orthorhombic and occurs in prismatic crystals.

Phosphuranylite (fɒsfiurə·niləit). *Min.* [f. PHOSPH(O- + URANYL + -ITE.] Hydrous phosphate of uranium, occurring as a yellow pulverulent incrustation.

1879 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. III. XVIII. 153 A new species

called by the describer phosphuranylite. 1892 DANA *Min.* 829 Phosphuranylite..occurs as a pulverulent incrustation.

†**Pho·sphure.** *Chem. Obs.* Also 8 **phosphur.** [a. F. *phosphure* (*Nomencl. Chimique* 1787), f. PHOSPH(O-: see -URE.] = PHOSPHIDE: cf. next.

[1787 DE MORVEAU, etc. *Nomencl. Chimique* 205 Phosphure, *Phosphoretum*: combinaison de phosphore non oxigéné, avec différentes bases.] 1792 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXII. 304 This compound..some of my chemical friends have called fulminating hepar of phosphorus...In the new system of chemistry it will be called *phosphur of lime.* 1799 W. CLAYFIELD in Beddoes *Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowl.* 438 Both barytes and strontian combine with phosphorus and exhibit similar appearances to the phosphure of lime. 1801 *Monthly Rev.* XXXV. 527 Bertrand Pelletier..made several experiments on metallic phosphures.

†**Phosphuret** (fɒ·sfiŭret). *Chem. Obs.* Also -oret. [ad. mod.L., *phosphorētum*; altered to *phosphuret* after F. *phosphure*: see prec. and -URET.] = PHOSPHIDE.

1799 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Phosphurets*..., combinations of phosphorus, not oxygenated, with different bases, as *phosphuret of copper, phosphuret of iron*, &c. 1806 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 49 Phosphuret of cadmium has a grey colour and a feeble metallic lustre. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Phosphoret*, old term for *Phosphide.*

Phosphuretted, -eted (fɒ·sfiŭretĕd), *a. Chem.* Also **phosphor-.** [f. prec. + -ED.] Combined chemically with phosphorus.

Phosphuretted hydrogen = PHOSPHINE, phosphorus trihydride, PH_3, a poisonous gas of disgusting smell, produced by the decomposition of animal substances. When arising from water, it contains traces of the vapour of a liquid hydride, and is then spontaneously inflammable, giving rise (it is believed) to the phenomenon known as *ignis fatuus* or *Will o' the wisp.*

1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 41 Phosphureted hydrogen gas is emitted, which takes fire as soon as it comes to the surface of the water. 1808 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (ed. 5) 205 Phosphuretted hydrogen gas. 1826 — *Elem. Chem.* II. 510 No mixture of oxygen, nitrous oxide, or chlorine with phosphureted hydrogen. 1858 CARPENTER *Leg. Phys.* § 32 During the decomposition of animal and vegetable substances, they enter into combination with hydrogen, forming sulphuretted and phosphuretted hydrogen. *B.* 1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 200 Spontaneously inflammable phosphoretted hydrogen. 1880 HASTIAN *Brain* ii. 28 These tissues..are composed, in the main, of water, of phosphoretted fats, and of protein compounds.

‖ **Phosphu·ria.** *Path.* = PHOSPHORURIA.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Phosphuria*, see *Phosphoruria.* 1885 W. H. DICKINSON *Renal & Urinary Affect.* III. XXI. 1233 (Running title) Phosphuria.

Phosphyl (fɒ·sfil). *Chem.* [f. PHOSPH- + -YL.] The univalent radical PO_2.

1898 G. MCGOWAN tr. *Meyer's Hist. Chem.* 462 Organic compounds containing the group phosphyl (PO_2) were also prepared a few years ago.

Phossy (fɒ·si), *a. colloq.* Also **fossy.** [f. PHOS, colloq abbreviation of *phosphorus* + -Y.] Characterized or affected by the presence of phosphorus; in **phossy jaw**, the popular name of the disease phosphorus necrosis of the jaw.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Apr. 2/3 The public knows nothing of the 'fossy jaw' which is one of the familiar dangers of life to the East end match girl. 1893 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 1 Apr. 706/1 The match girls' 'leprosy' and phossy jaw demand our attention. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 928 The work people suffer from necrosis of the bone, sometimes called in this country 'phossy jaw' and in France 'mal chimique'...The 'mixers' and 'dippers' are particularly liable to suffer from 'phossy jaw'.

‖ **Phota.** *Obs.* Also 7 **foota.** [a. Pers. فوطه *fūtah* loin-band, bathing-cloth.] An East Indian fabric, included in lists of piece-goods; cf. LUNGI.

1616 B. FARIE *Let.* in *E. Ind. Comp. Rec.* (1900) IV. 306 If you have..lunges and footaes, ship them away for this place [Ayuthia (Siam)]. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6388/2 The following Goods, viz. ..Herba Taffaties, ..Photaes. 1813 MILBURN *Orient. Comm.* II. xxi. 221 Piece goods form the staple commodity of Bengal ..The following are the kinds imported...Percaulahs, Photaes, Pulicat handkerchiefs.

Photal (fō·tăl), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. φῶς, φωτ- light + -AL.] = PHOTIC.

1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* iii. (1884) 121 Physical forces—gravitation, cohesion, molecular vibration, photal vibration, and so forth.

Photelectric: see PHOTO-ELECTRIC.

Photic (fō·tik), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. φῶς, φωτ- light + -IC.] Pertaining or relating to light (in quot. applied to a supposed 'fluid' constituting the matter of light; cf. *electric fluid*). So †**Pho·ticated** *a. Obs.*, ? impregnated with 'photic fluid'; **Pho·tics** *sb. pl.*, (*a*) the science of light and its intrinsic properties (sometimes used instead of *optics*, which properly denotes the science of sight); (*b*) see quot. 1875.

1843 *Mech. Mag.* XXXVIII. 47 The photic fluid may be regarded as the base of all other traversing fluids. *Ibid.* 6 The photicated ether..I presume to pervade all nature. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Photica*, term for the doctrine of the nature and appearance of light: photics. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Photics*...the term originated in the United States Patent Office, and is there applied to that class of mechanical inventions embracing lamps, gas-light arrangements, and illuminating apparatus generally.

Photinian (fōti·niăn), *a.* and *sb. Ch. Hist.* [ad. late L. *Phōtiniānī* (pl.), Isidore 5th c., f. *Phōtīnus*, in Gr. Φωτεινός, a man's name (from φωτεινός shining, bright, luminous).] **a.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to Photinus, Bishop of Sirmium, who held that Jesus Christ was not essentially divine, but became so by a divine emanation which descended upon him: his doctrines were condemned by various councils between 336 and 351. **b.** *sb.* A follower of Photinus.

1648 OWEN *Toleration* Wks. 1851 VIII. 179 [Grotianus] granted liberty to all sects but Manichees, Photinians and Eunomians. 1720 WATERLAND *Eight Serm.* 9 A celebrated Writer abroad, has openly espoused this Photinian Notion. 1853 M. KELLY tr. *Gosselin's Power Popes in Mid. Ages* I. 79 In this edict he condemns by name the Photinians, Arians, and Eunomians. 1864 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* vi. (1889) 82 It was becoming more and more alienated from the West by the Photinian schism. 1884 EDNA LYALL *We Two* xxiv. A few years ago he was an atheist, now he's a mere Photinian.

Hence **Photi·nianism**, the doctrine or heresy of the Photinians.

1655 OWEN *Vind. Evang.* Wks. (1853) XII. 8 Of the Socinian religion there are two main parts: the first is Photinianism, the latter Pelagianism. 1865 *Union Rev.* III. 440 Socinus, the reviver of a modified Arianism or rather Photinianism in the West.

Photism (fōu·tiz'm). *Psychics.* [ad. Gr. φωτισμός illumination, f. φωτίζειν to shine, illuminate, f. φῶς, φωτ- light.] A hallucinatory sensation or vision of light.

1902 *Athenæum* 19 July 82/3 The alleged accompanying vision of a great light, a 'photism' Mr. James calls the phenomenon. 1903 F. W. H. MYERS *Hum. Personality* I. Gloss. s. v. *Secondary Sensations*, With some persons every sensation of one type is accompanied by a sensation of another type; as, for instance, a special sound may be accompanied by a special sensation of colour or light (*chromatisms* or *photisms*). 1903 A. LANG *Valet's Trag.* 205 Her [Jeanne d'Arc's] thoughts..presented themselves in visual forms..attended by an hallucinatory brightness of light (a 'photism').

Photistic, *a. rare*[-1]. [ad. Gr. φωτιστικός enlightening, f. φωτιστής an enlightener, f. φωτίζειν: see prec.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of illumination.

1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth. Th.* II. ii. i. 356 When, from the dull sense the photistic thrill disengages itself as something different from the rest, it will not be denied that this is a perceptive gain, i.e. an accession not only to the creature's sensory store, but to his life-relations with reality.

Photo (fō·tō).

1. Colloquial abbreviation of PHOTOGRAPH.

A. *sb.*

1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *Ro. Lynne* II. x. 215, I should like her photo. 1877 PRINCESS ALICE in *Mem.* (1884) 357, I send you the last photos done of the children. 1893 ROMANES in *Life* 313 The photos..make me realise what splendid work the buildings are.

Comb. 1879 MRS. A. E. JAMES *Ind. Househ. Managem.* 27 Odds and ends in the way of photo-stands [etc.]. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 5 Sept., Fancy leather and photo-frame work.

B. *vb.*

1870 CARLYLE *Let. Anderson* 20 Mar., No mask that has it not..can be accepted to engrave from or be thought worth photoing. 1889 J. K. JEROME *Three Men in Boat* xviii. 291 We had no objection to being photo'd full-length.

2. Colloquial (technical) abbreviation for PHOTOGRAPHIC: see also PHOTO- 2.

1889 *Nature* 31 Oct. 647/2 Corrected for photo work. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 271, I have written so often to the various year books and photo papers on this subject.

Photo- (fōu·tō), before a vowel properly **phot-** (but often in full form *photo-* in Eng. compounds), repr. Gr. φωτο-, combining form of φῶς, φωτ- light.

1. Words in which *photo-* simply denotes 'light'.

Photo-æsthe·tic *a.* [see ÆSTHETIC], perceptive of light. ‖ **Photobacte·rium,** a phosphorescent bacterium. **Photobiotic** (-bəiɒ·tik) *a.* [see BIOTIC], *Bot.*, 'living in the light; an epithet for certain vegetable cells' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Photoderma·tic** *a.* [Gr. δέρμα skin], having a skin sensitive to light. **Pho·todrome** [Gr. -δρομος -running, -runner, f. δρόμος running] an instrument for producing optical effects by flashes of light thrown upon revolving disks bearing figures or devices (Knight *Dict. Mech.* Supp. 1884). **Pho·todyna·mic, -dyna·mical** *adjs.* [see DYNAMIC], pertaining or relating to the energy of light; so **Pho·todyna·mics,** that part of physics which deals with the energy of light, esp. in relation to growth or movement in plants. **Photo-e·pinasty** *Bot.*, 'epinasty consequent upon exposure to bright light' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); hence **Pho·to-epina·stic** *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of photo-epinasty; **Pho·to-epina·stically** *adv.* **Pho·to-equili·brium,** state of equilibrium in regard to the vibrations of light. **Photo-hy·ponasty** *Bot.*, 'hyponasty consequent upon exposure to intense light following upon an arrest of growth' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); hence **Pho·to-hypona·stic** *a.*, **Pho·to-hypona·stically** *adv.* ‖ **Photolysis** (fɒtɒ·lisis) *Bot.* [mod.L., f. Gr. λύσις loosening: cf. *electrolysis*], general term for the movements of protoplasm (esp. that containing chlorophyll-granules) under the influence of light, distinguished as APOSTROPHE and EPISTROPHE. **Pho·tomagne·tic** *a.*, applied to certain rays of the spectrum having, or supposed to have, a magnetic influence; so **Photoma·gnetism,** photomagnetic property or character; that branch of physics which deals with the relations between light and magnetism. **Photo·pathy** [Gr. -πάθεια, πάθος suffering], the behaviour of an organism towards light, in moving towards or away from an illuminated region; hence **Photopa·thic** *a.* **Photoperi·meter** = PERIMETER 2. **Pho·tophil** *a.* [-PHIL.] loving light, tending towards a lighted region. **Photophob, -e** *a.* [-PHOBE], having an aversion to light, given to retreating into the darkness. **Pho·tophosphore·scent** *a.*, 'becoming phosphorescent from the action of light' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Photophy·sical** *a.*, belonging to the physical effect of light (opp. to PHOTOCHEMICAL). **Pho·topile,** an apparatus, resembling a thermopile, sensitive to light, as the sensitive selenium cells in the receiver of a photophone. **Pho·topolari·meter,** a special form of polarimeter invented by Cornu in 1885. ‖ **Photo·psia, pho·topsy** [Gr. ὄψις vision], 'a subjective sensation of light' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Phototacho·meter** (-tăkɒ·mĭtəi) [Gr. ταχος swiftness, ταχύς swift: see -METER], an apparatus for determining the velocity of light; so **Pho·totachome·tric, -ical** (also -**tachy-**) *adjs.*, relating to the measurement of the velocity of light; **Pho·totacho·metry,** the measurement of the velocity of light. **Pho·totele·graphy,** 'electric reproduction of pictures, writings, etc., at a distance; telephotography' (Funk *Stand. Dict.*). **Phototo·lephone** = PHOTOPHONE. **Pho·totherapeu·tic** *a.* [see THERAPEUTIC], pertaining to **Pho·totherapeu·tics** or **Phototherapy,** a system of treatment of certain skin diseases by exposure to particular light-rays, introduced by N. R. Finsen of Copenhagen. **Photothermic** *a.* [Gr. θέρμος heat], pertaining to the heating effect of light-rays. **Pho·tovolta·ic** *a.*, relating to a voltaic current as affected by light.

1880 ALLMAN in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc., Zool.* XV. 137 Ascribing to the marginal bodies of the Hydroid Medusae a *photo-aesthetic function. 1900 *Lancet* 13 Oct. 1087/1 The peculiar greenish glow seen upon stale haddocks and other sea fishes is produced by this remarkable *photobacterium...By protracted exposure they [photobacteria] may be photographed by their own light. 1889 *Nature* 15 Aug. 384/2 Although these molluscks possess no eyes, they display extreme sensibility to light..It also appears that the *photodermatic (receptive) function is stimulated by luminous vibrations from without. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Photodynamic*, belonging to the energy of light-rays. 1890 GARNSEY & BALFOUR tr. *Sachs' Hist. Bot.* III. iii. 535 The movements of swarm-spores..must be ranked with these *photodynamical phenomena. *Ibid.* 554 [Normal growth and the movements of protoplasm] two phenomena which also fall within the province of *photodynamics. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, **Photo-epinastic*. ...**Photo-epinastically*. ...**Photo-epinasty*. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 948/2 **Photomagnetic*. 1864 WEBSTER, **Photomagnetism*, the relation of magnetism to light. *Faraday.* 1897 C. B. DAVENPORT *Exper. Morphol.* I. 185 A phototactic or *photopathic response has not hitherto been certainly observed in this group. 1897 *Ibid.* 180 Control of the Direction of Locomotion by Light—Phototaxis and *Photopathy. [*Note.*] The second includes the wandering of organisms into a more or less intensely illuminated region. *Ibid.* 181 According as the migration is towards or from the more intensely illuminated area, we can distinguish positive (+) and negative (−) photopathy; and correspondingly we..speak of the organisms themselves as *photophil or *photophob. In this nomenclature I follow Graber. *Ibid.* 194 Among Echinodermata, Asteracanthion rubens..appears to be photophil, and Asterina gibbosa..to be photophob. 1888 MEIDOLA *Chem. Photogr.* i. (1889) 8 *Photo-physical changes requiring more or less time for their completion. 1889 *Athenæum* 26 Oct. 562/3 The author discriminates between photo-physical changes, that is, those in which the chemical composition of the substance exposed to light is in no way altered, and photo-chemical changes. 1884 C. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. III. 180/1 The resistance of the whole *photopile is reduced to a minimum. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Supp. 675 (title of Fig 1908) Bell's Photopile of Receiver. 1844 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, **Photopsia*. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 649/1 Photopsy. 1889 *Lancet* 28 Dec. 1331/1 In the optic nerve these conditions cause photopsia or flashes of light, flames, sparks, and stars. 1886 *Athenæum* 3 July 21/1 An account of Prof. Newcomb's determination..of the velocity of light. The apparatus employed, to which the name of '*phototachometer' was given. 1888 HARKNESS in *Nature* 30 Nov. 117/2 The solar parallax..cannot be regarded as exactly known until the results obtained from trigonometrical,..and *phototachymetrical methods are in perfect harmony. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 26 Sept. 5/5 Further experiments in *phototherapeutics dealt with the bactericidal effects of concentrated violet rays in cases of lupus. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 796 The latest addition to our practical resources is the '*phototherapy' of Finsen of Copenhagen. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 June 9/1 The new cure of lupus by phototherapy has been most successful. 1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV. 359 The *photothermic energy in the luminous spectrum.

2. Words in which *photo-* indicates connexion with photography, or some photographic process; being sometimes (esp. in *nonce-wds.*) practically equivalent to PHOTOGRAPHIC, as in *photo-chart, -cyclist, -equipment, -miniature, -process, -revolver, -survey, -tracing, -transfer.*

Photo-a·quatint: see quots. **Pho·to-biblio·graphy**, description of books by the aid of photography. **Pho·to-cera·mic** *a.*, ceramic (work) decorated by photographic processes; also as *sb.* (*pl.*); hence **Photo-ce·ramist**, an artist in photo-ceramic work. **Photo-co·llotype**: see quot. **Photo-cray·on** *a.*, produced by a photographic process giving the effect of crayons, or by crayon-work on a photographic groundwork: see quot. **Pho·to-ele·ctrotype**, see quot; so **Pho·to-ele·ctrotyping**. **Photo-e·tch** *v. trans.*, to etch by a photographic process, as in photogravure; so **Photo-e·tching**. **Photo-fi·ligrane**: see quot. **Photoga·stroscope**, 'an arrangement for photographing the inside of the stomach' (Woodbury *Encycl. Phot.* 1892). **Photo-ge·latin** *a.*, applied to any photographic process in which gelatin is used. **Photogra·photype**, a method of producing blocks for letter-press printing by the aid of photography and electrotyping. **Photo-hy·alotype** = HYALOTYPE. **Pho·to-i·nk** *a.*, produced by photography so as to be printed in ink. **Pho·to-inta·glio** (-a·lyo), a design in intaglio produced by a photographic process; also *attrib.* **Photo-li·thotype**, a picture produced by photolithography. **Photo-ma·pping**, the mapping (of the stars, etc.) by photography; so **Photo-ma·pper**, an instrument for this. **Pho·to-meta·llograph**, a photozincograph or analogous engraving; so **Pho·to-metallo·graphy**. **Photo-me·zzotype** (also abbrev. **photo-mezzo**), a photo-mechanical printing process similar to collotype; a print produced by this. **Photo-ne·phograph** [Gr. νέφος cloud: see -GRAPH], an apparatus for taking a succession of simultaneous photographs of a cloud from two points at some distance apart, in order to ascertain the height and movement of the cloud; also called **Photo-ne·phoscope**. **Pho·to-papy·rograph**, a plate or print made by **Pho·to-papyro·graphy**, a modification of photolithography, in which paper is used as the support, instead of a stone or a metal plate. **Pho·tophane**: see quot. **Pho·to-pri·nt**, a print produced by a photo-mechanical process; so **Pho·to-pri·nting**. **Pho·to-relie·f**, an image in relief produced by a photographic process; also *attrib.* **Photo-ro·cket**: see quot. **Photo-scu·lpture** *sb.*, a process in which the subject is photographed simultaneously from a number of different points of view all round, and the photographs are used to trace successive outlines on a block of modelling clay, which is afterwards finished by hand; hence **Photo-scu·lptural** *a.*, pertaining to or produced by photo-sculpture; **Photo-scu·lpture** *v. trans.*, to produce by photo-sculpture. **Pho·to-spectro·scopy**, the application of photography to spectroscopy; so **Pho·to-spectrosco·pic** *a.*, pertaining to photo-spectroscopy. **Photo-te·lescope**, a telescope with photographic apparatus, used for photographing stars or other heavenly bodies. **Pho·to-theo·dolite**, an instrument for the performance of triangulation by means of photographs. **Pho·to-tint**, a photo-mechanical printing process similar to collotype, used *c*1875 (Woodbury *Encycl. Phot.*). **Photo-vi·trotype** [L. *vitrum* glass: see TYPE], a photograph printed on glass. **Photo-xylography** (-zoilǫ·grăfi) [XYLOGRAPHY], a process of employing photography in the preparation of wood blocks for printing from.

1892 WOODBURY *Encycl. Phot.* 503 **Photo-Aquatint*, a process for printing pictures from intaglio copperplates. 1897 *Daily News* 4 Oct. 6/4 The bichromate process, to which has been given the name 'Photo-Aquatint' because there is practically nothing used but pure water-colour fixed by the effect of light acting through a negative. 1878 H. STEVENS (*title*) *Photo-Bibliography, or a Word on Printed Card Catalogues of Old, Rare, Beautiful and Costly Books, etc., with reduced facsimiles of some famous Works issued during the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries. 1891 *Athenæum* 10 Jan. 53/2 The subject of photo-bibliography was one of his [H. Stevens's] pet hobbies. 1895 *Daily News* 9 May 3/6 The Princess of Wales has consented to lend her Collection of Photo Ceramics to the Exhibition of Photography. 1894 *Amer. Ann. Phot.* 113 A *photo-ceramist of no ordinary merit. 1834 *Athenæum* 4 Aug. 16/3 Comparing the present *photo charts [of stars] with others obtained by the same processes after the lapse of several years. 1881 ABNEY *Photogr.* 186 By a 'photo-collotype' process is meant a 'surface printing' process, by which prints are obtained from the surface of a film of gelatine, or other kindred substance. 1873 E. SNOW *Workshop Receipts* Ser. I. 270/1 *Photo-Crayon Portraits. 1892 WOODBURY *Encycl. Phot.* 503 *Photo-Crayon Process*, a photographic transparency on glass...[was] afterwards backed up with white paper, on which a number of lines, hatchings, or stippling were lithographed, giving the portrait the appearance of a crayon work. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 July 8/1 A *photo-decorated tile company in Staffordshire. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Photo-electrotype*, a process in which a photographic picture is produced in relief so as to afford, by electro-deposition, a matrix for a cast, from which impressions in ink may be obtained. 1865 in *Abridgm. Specif. Patents, Photogr.* (1872) 118 An improved *photo-electro-typing process. 1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV. 427 A dozen African explorers could be fitted out with the now indispensable *photo-equipment. 1889 *Photo-etch [see PHOTO-ENGRAVING]. 1900 *Athenæum* 21 July 92/1 The plates...have been photo-etched from the author's drawings. 1896 *Daily News* 19 Dec. 3/5 A skilful *photo-etching ...after the picture of 'The Ferry'. 1883 *Athenæum* 27 Jan. 124/2 A new process, named '*photo-filigrane', for producing the water-mark in paper by a photographic process. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Photo-gelatine Process*, one in which gelatine, prepared chemically, usually by the bichromate of potash, is made to receive a photographic image. 1874 (*title*) Specimens of *Photo-Graphotype Engraving. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Photo hyalotype*. 1888 *Athenæum* 14 July 69 Reproduced, with no remarkable success, by the *photo-ink process. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Photo-intaglio Engraving*, a process in which, by photographic means, lines are etched in a plate to be subsequently filled with ink and printed by the copperplate printing-press. 1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV. 181 An early photo-intaglio process. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* 26 Feb. 243/1 A process well worth attention. Its result may be called a *Photo-litho-type. 1870 H. M. PARKHURST *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* Ser. II. XLIX. 38 The motion of the diaphragm may be produced by the star-key of my star-mapper; and this constitutes the *Photo-mapper. *Ibid.* 39 In *photo-mapping I place the prism always in the meridian. 1899 *Daily News* 6 June 8/4 The photo-mapping of the heavens by the Astrographic Equatorial. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Photo metallograph*, see *Photo-zincograph*. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* 26 Feb. 242/2 *Photo-metallography. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Aug. 6/2 A *photomezzotype of Mrs. General Booth. 1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV. 428 That perfected form of collotype which the company has christened 'photomezzotype'. 1893 *Nation* (N.Y.) 13 July 34/1 The...photomezzotype plates give us pictures of the Great Barrier Reef...of the greatest beauty. 1890 *Athenæum* 29 Mar. 408/2 Reference was made to Mr J. B. Jordan's form of sunshine recorder, and to Capt. Abney's *photo-nephograph. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. xiv. 53 Plans reduced by photography, photozincographs, and *photopapyrographs. 1862 SCOTT & JAMES *Photo-zincography* Pref. 6 The discovery of the art of *Photo-papyrography was the result of an accident. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 427 *Photophane is a photo-mechanical process allied (but superior) to collotype. 1888 LD. R. GOWER (*title*) 'Bric-a-brac', or some *Photoprints illustrating Art Objects at Gower Lodge, Windsor. 1889 *Athenæum* 20 July 91/2 The book is embellished with six photoprint illustrations. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Supp., **Photo-printing Process*. 1875 *Ibid.*, **Photo-processes*. 1897 *Daily News* 1 Apr. 5/4 Photo process classes for the instruction of all comers actually engaged in any branch of the photo-mechanical, photographic, designing, lithographic, engraving, and printing crafts. 1875 tr. *Vogel's Chem. Light* xv. 239 The Production of *Photo-Reliefs. 1881 ABNEY *Photogr.* xxvii 186 Mr. Dallas has produced photo-relief blocks for the reproduction of half-tone prints. 1892 WOODBURY *Encycl. Phot.* 538 The Woodbury process is often termed a photo-relief one. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Oct. 10/1 Instantaneous photographs of Russian life, taken by the *photo-revolver invented by K. Brandl, photographer to the Warsaw Imperial University. 1839 *Ibid.* 11 Jan. 6/2 A curious photographic apparatus, in which a camera is raised by a rocket and lowered by a parachute. For securing bird's-eye views the *photo rocket offers several important advantages over balloon photography. 1883 *Ibid.* 6 Dec. 5/1 Comparing some of the originals with the *photo-sculptural copies. 1863 in *Abridgm. Specif. Patents, Photogr.* (1872) 70 [This invention (of François Willems) relates to] *photo sculpture. 1854 *Round Table* 18 June 12/2 Busts and figures in clay, modeled by a new process called Photosculpture, exhibiting a new and charming development of heliographic art. 1875 tr. *Vogel's Chem. Light* xv. 231 This photo-sculpture, as it is called, can only be carried out imperfectly. 1881 ABNEY *Photogr.* 282 The spectroscope and camera are rigidly connected one with another...This completes the *photo-spectroscopic arrangement. *Ibid.* 263 *Photo-spectroscopy ...has two aspects: in one it is the study as to the sensitiveness of compounds to the influence of different portions of the spectrum; in the other, the study of the spectrum itself. 1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV. 236 Join a society which has undertaken the 'photo-survey' of its district, and do your part. 1893 FICHEL in *Chautauquan* XIII. 318 The photo-connecting lens of 33 inch diameter being placed over the 36 inch telescope, thus turning it into a *phototelescope. 1894 *Athenæum* 10 Feb. 183/2 The Compton 8-inch photo-telescope has been used for photographing stars suspected of variation. 1892 *Ibid.* 5 Mar. 311/3 A *photo-theodolite, an instrument equally well adapted for geodetic and astronomical measurements, and invaluable for taking panoramic views of mountain regions. 1892 WOODBURY *Encycl. Phot.* 531 A little *photo-transfer ink is mixed with turpentine. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Photo-vitrotype*. 1865 *Chambers's Encycl.* VII. 510/1 **Photo-Xylography*, is the application of photography to wood-engraving.

3. Prefixed to the names of chemical salts, etc., and of chemical processes, to express the effect of light in changing the molecular constitution of the salt, etc. (by virtue of which it is capable of being employed in photography). Thus: **Pho·to-sa·lt**, a general term for any salt so modified by light; so **photo-bromide, photo-chloride, photo-iodide; photo-sulphate**, etc. **Pho·to-decomposi·tion**, decomposition due to the action of light; so **photo-oxida·tion, photo-redu·ction**, etc.

1887 CAREY LEA in *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* 352 As these substances have been hitherto seen only in the impure form in which they are produced by the continued action of light on the normal salts, it might be convenient to call them photosalts, photochloride, photobromide, and photoiodide, instead of red or coloured chloride, etc. 1888 MELDOLA *Chem. Photogr.* (1889) 24 Photo-reduction may mean either a liberation of oxygen or of some other negative element, such as chlorine. *Ibid.* 52 It is known that moisture accelerates the photo-decomposition. *Ibid.* 269 The photo-oxidation of lead compounds, of mercurous oxide,...and of sulphides, proceeds more rapidly in the red than in the violet rays. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 395 Photo-sulphate of iron solution was for a long time the only developer used.

Photo-æsthetic to **-biotic**: see PHOTO- 1.

Photochemical (fōto,ke·mikăl), *a.* [f. PHOTO- + CHEMICAL.] Of or pertaining to the chemical action of light.

1859 *Sat. Rev.* 26 Feb. 242/1 The use of that bichromate of potassium to which we alluded before as the foundation of so many of these ingenious combinations of photochemical changes and mechanical inventions. 1888 MELDOLA *Chem. Photogr.* 1 (1889) 7 By a photo-chemical action must be understood a chemical change produced by the action of light.

Hence **Photoche·mically** *adv.* So also **Photoche·mist**, one versed in photochemistry; **Photoche·mistry**, that part of chemistry which deals with the chemical action of light.

1867 M. CAREY LEA in *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* Ser. 2 XLIV. 71 The nature of the action of light upon iodid of silver,...the most important...of all the facts of photochemistry. 1898 *Daily News* 15 Apr. 5/6 It works photo-chemically.

Photo-chloride: see PHOTO- 3.

Photochromatic (fōto,kro·n æ·tik), *a.* [f. PHOTO- + CHROMATIC.] Of or pertaining to the chromatic or colouring action of light; pertaining to or produced by photochromy.

1888 MELDOLA *Chem. Photogr.* viii. (1889) 322 Other investigators...have confirmed the general result that silver chloride can be made susceptible of *photochromatic impressions. *Ibid.* 324 The photochromatic property apparently belongs to the reduction product, which we now have good reasons for believing to be an oxychloride.

So **Pho·tochrome**, name for a coloured photograph; **Pho·tochromo·graphy**, a method of colouring photographs, or of producing photochromes; **Pho·to-chromoli·thograph**, a chromo-lithograph in the production of which photographic processes have been used; **Photochro·moscope**, an optical apparatus by which photographic or stereoscopic views are exhibited in their natural colours; **Photo-chro·motype** *sb.*, a picture in colours printed from plates prepared by a photo-relief process; also = *photo-chromotypy*; whence **Photo-chro·motype** *v. trans.*, to reproduce in photo-chromotype; **Photo-chro·motypy**, the art or process of producing pictures in this way; **Pho·tochromy**, (*a*) the art or process of colouring photographs; (*b*) the art of photographing objects in their natural colours; colour-photography.

1880 *Illustr. Lond. News* 24 Jan. 82/1 The new invention of *photo-chrome will cause a revolution in the art of portrait-taking. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Jan. 3/1 Judging by a series of photochroms sent to us it is now possible to reproduce, photographically, all the most striking tints in a landscape. 18.. M. C. C. *Photo-Chromography* 4 *Photo-Chromography ...will...maintain the foremost place amongst the various modes of painting photographs. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 14 Jan. 428/2 Mr. Griggs has...applied photo-lithography successfully to the production of *photo-chromolithographs. 1881 *Eng. Mechanic* 27 May 204/3 Five-guinea *Photochromoscope,...adds Nature's beauteous tints to any glass transparency. 1893 *Brit. Journ. Photogr.* XL. 798 Which could be used like the stereoscope or the photo chromoscope. 1895 *Current Hist.* (Buffalo) V. 963 By means of an instrument to which has been given the name 'photochromoscope', a stereoscopic effect is produced in which the original tints stand out faithfully. 1886 *Sci. Amer.* 24 July 49/3 [They] produce by a new process colored prints, so-called '*photo-chromotypes', which are made in the printing press. 1896 *Idler* Mar. 239/1 A design for a Christmas annual, which is to be reproduced in 'photochromotype'. 1894 *Brit. Jrnl. Photogr.* XLI. 53 *Photo chromotypy is in its experimental stage, but no doubt there is a great future before it. 1888 MELDOLA *Chem. Photogr.* (1889) 326 To deal with the chemical principles of *photochromy. 1891 *Daily News* 15 May 7/1 An exhibition illustrative of photochromy, or the science of producing colour in combination with photography.

Photochronograph (fōto,kro·nŏgruf). [f. PHOTO- + CHRONOGRAPH, or (in a.) from the Gr. elements of this.] **a.** An instrument for taking a series of instantaneous photographs at regular short intervals of time; also, each of the photographs so taken. **b.** An instrument by which a beam of light is caused to produce a photographic image at some precise instant of time, e. g. so as to show the exact time at which a star crosses the meridian. So **Pho·tochronogra·phic** *a.*, pertaining to photochronography; **Pho·tochronogra·phically** *adv.*, by means of photochronography; **Pho·tochronography** (-kro·nŏgrăfi), the art or process of taking instantaneous photographs at regular intervals (see a. above).

1887 *Nature* 15 Sept. 480/1 Photochronography applied to the dynamic problem of the flight of birds, by M. Marey. *Ibid.*, On the photochronograph are measured all the displacements of the mass of the bird on the wing, together with the velocity of these movements. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 13 July 6/3 The photo-chronograph...causes a star to record the time of its own transit across the meridian. 1892 *Ibid.* 14 Oct. 5/1 The Jesuit Father Fargis,...the inventor of the photochronograph for measuring star transits. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 May 6/2 At the receiving end the polarising photo-chronograph of Lieutenant Squier and Professor Crehore completes the work, allowing a beam of light to register itself on a rapidly revolving sensitive plate.

Photo-collotype to **-dynamics**: see PHOTO-.

Pho·to-ele·ctric, *a.* Also **photelectric.** [f. PHOTO- + ELECTRIC.] † **a.** = PHOTO-GALVANIC. *Obs.* **b.** Pertaining to, furnishing, or employing electric light. **c.** Of or pertaining to photo-electricity (see below); producing an electric effect by means of light. **d.** Used for taking photographs by electric light.

a. 1863 *Boston Commw.* (U.S.) 30 Oct., A specimen of what is called the 'Photelectric engraving', according to a new art called 'the Dallas process'. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 14 Mar. 3/7 The early photo-electric engravings by the Pretsch process are not half a century old.

b. 1863 ATKINSON *Ganot's Physics* VII. v. 441 Photoelectric Microscope. This is nothing more than the solar microscope, ..illuminated by the electric light. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1679/1 *Photo-electric Lamp*, a name for the electric lamp.

c. 1880 *Athenæum* 20 Nov. 679/1 Prof. Minchin showed by experiment the photo-electric current set up by a beam of light falling on a sheet of tinfoil immersed in a solution of acid carbonate of calcium. 1903 A. R. WALLACE *Man's Place in Universe* 290 Experiments on the Electrical Measurement of Starlight by means of a photo-electric cell.

So **Pho·to-ele·ctrical** *a.* = *photo electric* (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **Pho·to-electri·city,** electricity generated or affected by light.

1877 *Nature* 25 Oct. 558/2 Some interesting experiments on the photo-electricity of fluorspar.

Pho·to-electrotype: see PHOTO- 2.

Pho·to-engra·ving. [f. PHOTO- + ENGRAVING.] A common name for processes in which, by the action of photography, a matrix is obtained from which prints in ink can be taken; also, a print or engraving so made. (Usually restricted to those cases in which the matrix is in relief, as distinguished from PHOTOGRAVURE, in which it is usually in intaglio.) Also *attrib.* So **Photo-engra·ve** *v. trans.*; **Photo-engra·ver,** one who practises photo-engraving.

1872 *Nature* 8 Feb. v. 285/2 Some results of early photo-engraving. 1881 *Times* 4 Jan. 3/6 The very first true photographic process discovered by Niépce .. is again practised for photo-engraving. 1881 *Athenæum* 19 Mar. 401/3 A photo-engraving enlarged from a photograph.., which is a fine example of photo-engraving. 1889 *MacKellar's Amer. Printer* (ed. 17) 37 Three distinct methods of photo-engraving are employed in the United States; namely, swelled gelatine, photo-etching, and wash-out. 1892 WOODBURY *Encycl. Phot.* 506 Producing photo-engraved plates by the bitumen process. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 24 Mar. 3/4 Her drawings should give the photo-engraver no trouble.

Photo-epinastic to **-filigrane**: see PHOTO- 1, 2.

Pho·to-galva·nic, *a.* [f. PHOTO- 2 + GALVANIC.] = PHOTO-GALVANOGRAPHIC; cf. PHOTO-ELECTRIC a.

1852 JOUBERT in *Journal Soc. Arts* 26 Nov in *Circ. Sc.* (c 1865) I. 241/1 This process will be found extremely valuable..for photogalvanic plates.

Pho·to-galvano·graphy. [f. PHOTO- 2 + GALVANOGRAPHY.] A process of obtaining from a positive photograph on glass or paper, or a drawing on translucent paper, by means of a gutta-percha impression from a relief negative in bichromated gelatine, an electrotype plate capable of being used as in copper-plate printing

See *The Engineer* 25 Apr 1856, 227; *Art Jrnl.* VIII. 215. The name was given by Mr. D. C. Dallas, by whom the process, invented by Mr. Paul Pretsch of Vienna, was perfected in 1855.

Hence **Pho·to-galva·nograph,** a print thus formed; **Pho·to-galvanogra·phic** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or produced by photo-galvanography.

1855 (*title*) The Patent Photo-galvanographic Company. 1856 P. PRETSCH *Paper before Soc. Arts* 23 Apr., The name of 'photo-galvanography, or engraving by light and electricity has been given to the new art by Mr. Duncan Campbell Dallas. *Ibid.*, The impressions from the photo-galvanographic plates. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 7 Jan 405/3 Previous to the invention of the photo-galvanographic process by Herr Paul Pretsch, no satisfactory permanent prints in carbon from plates had been obtained by means of photography. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1679/2 *Photogalvanograph.*

Photogastroscope, -gelatin: see PHOTO- 2.

Photogen (fōu·tŏdʒĕn). [f. Gr. φῶς, φωτ- light (PHOTO- 1) + -GEN, used as = 'producing'. In mod.F. *photogène.*]

1. Name for a kind of paraffin oil; kerosene.

a 1864 GESNER *Coal, Petrol.*, etc. (1865) 93 Wagenman applied himself to the oils derivable from turf, Crown coal, and bituminous slate, from which he obtained photogen, solar oil, and paraffin. 1880 *Pall Mall G.* 10 May 12/1 The American raw petroleum gave about two-thirds of its weight of photogen, while the Russian only gives about one-third photogen, but a greater proportion of fatty oils.

2. See quot.

1858 *Soc. Arts Jrnl.* VI. App. I. Catalogue 10th exhibit. inventions 31, No. 166 Patent Photogen, or Light Generator, to be used for taking Photographs at Night.

3. A light-producing organ in an animal.

1896 *Cambr. Nat. Hist.* II. 296 In *Tomopteris* there is.. a brightly-coloured spherical organ, which for a long time was regarded as an eye, but from its structure appears to be a 'photogen'.

Photogene (fōu·tŏdʒĭn). [mod. f. Gr. type *φωτογενής light-produced: see PHOTO- 1, -GEN 2.]

1. *Physiol.* A visual impression (usually negative, i.e. having the complementary colours and shades) continuing after the withdrawal of the object which produced it; an after-image.

1864 H. SPENCER *Biol.* § 62 In youth, the visual apparatus is so quickly restored to its state of integrity, that many of these photogenes, as they are called, cannot be perceived.

† **2.** A 'photogenic drawing', photograph. *Obs.*

1851 CRABB *Techn. Dict.* 541/2 *Photograph*, .. also called *photogene*, ..signifying what is generated or delineated by the help of light.

Photogenetic (fōu·tŏdʒĭne·tĭk), *a. rare*—[1]. [f. PHOTO- 1 + GENETIC.] Having the property of producing or emitting light, luminiferous.

1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 530 The phosphorescence observed on the surface of sea-water, or on decomposing meat or fish, is due to photogenetic bacteria.

Photogenic (fōu·tŏdʒe·nĭk), *a.* [f. as PHOTOGENE + -IC: in F. *photogénique* (Talbot in *Comptes Rendus* VIII. 341, 4 Mar. 1839). (In sense 3, not etymologically used.)]

1. Produced or caused by light. *rare.*

1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* III. iv. 310 The darkening of the skin caused by long exposure to sunshine .. In transparent and semi-transparent creatures any such photogenic effect must pervade the whole body.

† **2.** *spec.* Produced by, or pertaining to, the chemical action of light on a sensitized surface; an earlier word for *photographic. Obs.*

Photogenic drawing, the term originally used by W. H. Fox Talbot for photography, or for a photograph; *spec.* a photograph of a flat translucent object (as a drawing on translucent paper, a leaf, etc.), obtained by placing it under glass in contact with a sensitive film. (Hence F. *photogénique.*)

1839 (Jan. 31) TALBOT in *Proc. Roy. Soc* IV. 120 (*title*) Some account of the Art of Photogenic Drawing, or the Process by which Natural Objects may be made to delineate themselves without the aid of the Artist's Pencil. 1839 *Athenæum* 2 Feb. 96/2 Mr. Talbot proposes for this new art the name of Photogenic Drawing. 1839 TALBOT in *Lond. & Edin. Philos. Mag.* Mar. 1839 This paper, if properly made, is very useful for all ordinary photogenic purposes. 1839 *Proc. Scot. Soc. Arts* 27 Mar. in *Edin. New Phil. Jrnl.* XXVII. 418 Dr. Fyfe V. P. described Mr. Talbot's process of Photogenic Drawing. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 113 *Photogenic drawings*, facsimile representations of objects produced according to the recent discovery of M. Daguerre. 1841 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 200 Many improvements in these photogenic drawings, as they have been termed, have been effected more especially by Mr. Fox Talbot, Sir John Herschel, and Mr. Alfred Taylor. 1841 *Blackw. Mag.* LI. 388 They were having their portraits taken by the photogenic process. 1849 FROUDE *Nemesis of Faith* 124 Like the prepared mirror of the photogenic draughtsman. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. ii. 157 On this screen is placed a sheet of photogenic paper.

3. = PHOTOGENETIC.

1863 *Q. Rev.* CXIV. 310 There are Grecian and Gothic lighthouses,..but even then we forget these absurdities in contemplating the beauty and perfection of their photogenic arrangements. 1865 *Spectator* 14 Jan. 49 A surrounding envelope of photogenic matter. 1876 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron* 711 Those portions of the Moon's surface which are illumined by a very oblique ray from the Sun possess so little photogenic power that [etc.]. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vii 440 According to Schulze the males of *Lampyris splendidula* possess two photogenic organs.

Hence **Photoge·nically** *adv.*; also † **Pho·togenize** *v. trans.* = PHOTOGRAPH *v.* (*obs.*); **Photogenous** (fōtŏ·dʒĭnəs) *a.* = PHOTOGENETIC; † **Photo·geny** = PHOTOGRAPHY (*obs. rare*).

1839 MEMES tr. *Daguerre's Photogenic Drawing* (ed. 3) 53 It was I [Daguerre] who first pointed out iodine .. as the sensitive coating upon which the image was to be created photogenically. 1841 MOORE *Mem.* (1856) VII. 297, I found grouped .. upon the grass before the house, Kit Talbot, Lady E Fielding, Lady Charlotte and Mrs. Talbot, for the purpose of being 'photogenized by Henry Talbot, who was busy preparing his apparatus. 1888 *Nature* 20 Sept. 512/2 To reconcile their theory of 'photogenous fermentation with the hypothesis of the oxidation of a phosphorated substance. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 11/1 *Photogenic Drawings*, facsimile representations of objects produced according to the recent discovery of M. Daguerre...Such apparatus is named after its inventor the Daguerreotype, and the process itself either 'photogeny, photography, or heliography (sun-drawing).

Photoglyph (fōu·tŏglĭf). [f PHOTO- 2 + Gr. γλυφή: see GLYPH.] An engraved plate, such as can be printed from, produced by the action of light. So **Photogly·phic, Photogly·ptic** *adjs.*; **Pho·toglypho·graphy, Pho·toglyphy,** the art or process of engraving by means of the action of light and certain chemical processes; the production of photoglyphic plates and photoglyphs or photogravures.

1852 TALBOT in *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 444 The liquid [solution of perchloride of iron] penetrates the gelatine wherever the light has not acted on it, but it refuses to penetrate those parts upon which the light has sufficiently acted. It is upon this remarkable fact that the art of photoglyphic engraving is mainly founded. 1856 *Chambers's Encycl.* VII. 511/1 Photo-Glyphography is a process, invented by Mr. Fox Talbot, for etching a photograph into a steel plate. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Jan. 97/2 (*title*) Phototypes and Photoglyphs. *Ibid.* 98/1 To review the points in which these various processes of photoglyphy and phototypy concur. *Ibid.* 26 Feb. 242/1. 1892 WOODBURY *Encycl. Phot.* 517 Photoglyphic Engraving, a process of photo-etching invented by Fox-Talbot [1852].

Photogram (fōu·tŏgrĕm). Now *rare.* [f. PHOTO- 2 + -GRAM (as in *telegram*): see etym. note to PHOTOGRAPH *sb.*] = PHOTOGRAPH.

1859 LUARD in *Archæol. Cantiana* II. 4 A lithographic drawing, from a photogram. 1859 (*title*) Photograms of an Eastern Tour, including Greece, Palestine, Egypt. 1874 H. T. GRIFFITH in *Cowper's Poems* I. Introd. 15 Not reproduced with the mechanical and soulless exactitude of the photogram 1894 *Brit. Jrnl. Photogr.* XLI. 144/2 Portraits like these, such perfect photograms.

Photogrammeter (fōu·tŏgrĕ·mĭtəɹ). [f. prec. + -METER.] A photographic camera combined with a theodolite, for use in surveying, or for taking pictures for use in map-making; a photo-theodolite.

1891 *Nature* 3 Sept. 426/2 One other instrument, quite recently added to the apparatus of the surveyor, is the photographic camera, converted for his especial benefit into a photogrammeter. 1893 *Athenæum* 25 Nov. 737/3 With respect to [lunar distances] the camera or photogrammeter yields more trustworthy results than does the sextant. 1898 *Nature* 14 Apr. 563/1 In the earliest form of surveying camera or photogrammeter,. the instrument consisted of little more than an ordinary bellows camera, set on a horizontal circle, and moving about a vertical axis.

So **Photogra·mmetry,** the art of surveying or mapping with the help of photography or a photogrammeter; hence **Photogramme·trical** *a.*, of or pertaining to photogrammetry.

1875 tr. *Vogel's Chem. Light* xiv. 170 All these circumstances militate against the application of photogrammetry, as this mode of measurement has been called by Meyenbauer. 1891 *Athenæum* 11 July 67/1 He maintains that every explorer should provide himself with a photogrammetrical apparatus. 1894 *Brit. Jrnl. Photogr.* XLI. 55 Balloon photogrammetry.

Photograph (fōu·tŏgrɑf), *sb.* [f. Gr. φῶς, φωτ- light (PHOTO- 1) + γραφος written, delineated (cf. AUTOGRAPH, PARAGRAPH): as to origin, see PHOTOGRAPHY. Cf. Ger. *photograph*, F. *photographe*, photographer, f. Gr. -γράφος writer, delineator: see -GRAPH.

English has also in *telegraph* (from Fr.) and its likes, examples of *-graph* (Gr -γραφος) in the agent sense, which have been complemented by forms in *-gram* (e.g. *telegram*) in the passive or resultant sense; influenced by which, some have used PHOTOGRAM, after *telegram*, instead of *photograph*; but this has not found general acceptance.]

A picture, likeness, or facsimile obtained by photography.

1839 (MAR. 14) SIR J. HERSCHEL in *Proc. Roy. Soc* IV. 132 Pure water will fix the photograph by washing out the nitrate of silver. [*Note*, Twenty-three specimens of photographs, made by Sir John Herschel, accompany this paper; one a sketch of his telescope at Slough fixed from the image in a lens.] 1840 (Mar. 5) *Ibid.* 207 Hence are deduced..secondly, the possibility of the future production of naturally coloured photographs. 1841 TALBOT *Specif. Patent* No. 8842. 4 It is possible to strengthen and revive photographs. 1861 MUSGRAVE *By-roads* 238 As evanescent as a photograph, which grows faint and fainter in tint the longer it remains exposed to the sun and air. 1875 tr. *Vogel's Chem. Light* xiv. 158 A photograph taken from a photograph is never so fine as an original picture 1901 *Munsey's Mag.* XXV. 649/1 The first man to obtain a permanent photograph, in the modern sense of the word, was Nicephore Niepce, a Frenchman, who died in 1833.

b. *fig.* A picture, *esp.* a mental or verbal image or delineation; a description having the exact detail of a photograph.

1852 BAILEY *Festus* xx. (ed. 5) 336 A photograph of pre-existent light Or Paradisal sun. 1869 GOULBURN *Purs. Holiness* x. 94 [In the gospels] you have four photographs of Our Lord in different postures. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiv. 403 While Domesday gives us a photograph, the compilers of codes give us an artistic picture.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *photograph album, book, camera, frame*; *photograph-like* adj.

1858 *N. Y. Tribune* 4 Nov. 1/2 The first number of *The Photograph News* appeared last Friday. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Sept. 3/2 The inimitable sketches of life in that little country town were at once recognised for their photograph-like fidelity. 1900 *Daily News* 19 Apr. 7/1 The photograph camera can be the biggest liar on the face of the earth.

Photograph (fōu·tŏgrɑf), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To take a photograph of.

1839 SIR J. HERSCHEL *MS. Memo.* (on 2 Negatives) 'Photographed Feb 17/39. Hyp. Sod.'—'Hyp. So., Hy. Su; J F. W. H. Photogr. Feb. 17/39'. a 1846 *Monthly Rev.* cited in WORCESTER. 1861 MUSGRAVE *By-roads* 25 Mons. Souquet has photographed it. 1883 *Hardwich's Photogr. Chem.* (ed. Taylor) 201 When a distant landscape is photographed, a large number of rays of light are concentrated upon the film. 1898 WATTS-DUNTON *Aylwin* I. vi, One Raxton fair-day I induced Winnie to be photographed.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To practise photography, take photographs. (*fig.* in quot.)

1861 CARLYLE *Let.* in *Trench's Lett. & Mem.* (1888) I. 332 That charming bit of 'Diary'. It is faithful as a picture by the sun; ..*photographing* for us in that manner.

c. *intr.* (for *passive*). To undergo being photographed; to 'take' (well or badly).

1893 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 28 Oct. 676/1, I do not photograph at all well.

2. *trans. fig.* To portray vividly in words; to fix or impress on the mind or memory.

1862 LADY MORGAN *Mem.* I. 21 These wild, incredible, and apparently fabulous scenes..are indelibly photographed on a memory from which few things..have been effaced. 1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* III. v. 296 In the twenty-fifth chapter of Matthew He photographs the transaction in a scene of judgment.

Hence **Pho·tographed** *ppl. a.*, **Pho·tographing** *vbl. sb.*

1864 *Daily Tel.* 14 June, Who are all these photographed people? *c*1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 140 2 All attempts at photographing must..fail. *Ibid.* 157/2 The contrast of light and shade, on which depends the beauty of all photographed productions. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 241/2 Albums of photographed hands are fashionable. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 149 Photographing, or 'Light drawing' is both a physical and a chemical process.

Photographable (fōu·tŏgrăfăb'l), *a.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Capable of being photographed.

1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 July 2/3 When Thought is photographable! 1897 O. NORTH in *Strand Mag.* XIV. 513 It would not have been photographable.

Photographee (fō·tŏgrăfī'). [f. as prec. + -EE: correl. to next.] The person who is photographed.

1859 *All Year Round* No. 30. 79 Picking up sorry crumbs as photographees, sitting as models. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 21 When there is a contract between the photographer and the photographee.

Photographer (fŏtŏ'grăfəɹ). [f. PHOTOGRAPHY + -ER[1]: cf. *geographer*, etc.] One who takes photographs; *esp.* one who practises photography as a profession or business. Also *attrib*

1847 [J. E.] *Photography* 43 Photographers have seldom operated therewith for portraits. 1862 B. TAYLOR *Home & Abr.* Ser. II. 387 A photographer on board took two or three views. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 1 To train a special body of men as photographers. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 July 4/2 There is no training-school for the photographer-journalist.

Photographic (fōu·tŏgræ·fik), *a.* [f. as PHOTOGRAPHY + -IC: see -GRAPHIC. (As to origin, see PHOTOGRAPHY.)] Of, pertaining to, used in, or produced by photography; engaged or skilled in photography.

1839 (Mar. 14) HERSCHEL in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* IV. 131 His attention was first called to the subject of M Daguerre's concealed photographic process, by a note dated the 22nd of January last. 1839 (April 10) A. FYFE in *Edin. New Phil. Jrnl.* XXVII. 147 The use of the camera obscura for Photographic purposes. 1841 TALBOT *Specif. Patent* No. 8842. 4 It should be taken on common photographic paper. *a* 1845 HOOD *Daguerr. Portrait* i, Her nose, and her mouth, with the smile that is there, Truly caught by the Art Photographic! 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* vi. 74 He insisted on my photographic friends..dining with him. 1883 *Hardwich's Photogr. Chem.* (ed Taylor) 39 It is gradually formed in the Photographic Nitrate Bath.

b. *fig.* Accurately portraying life or nature; minutely accurate; mechanically imitative.

1864 *Reader* 26 Nov. 665/3 Amongst novels of the photographic order we should assign a very high place to 'Broken to Harness'. 1883 RUSKIN *Art of Eng.* 30 Ouida's photographic story of 'A Village Commune'. 1890 *Chicago Advance* 24 July, Not..to be taken as pragmatical, photographic prose.

Photographical (fōu·tŏgræ·fikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Dealing with or relating to photography.

1846 in WORCESTER. 1871 PROCTOR *Light Sc.* 294 At a recent meeting of the Photographical Society.

Photographically (fō·tŏgræ·fikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a photographic manner; by means of or in reference to photography; from a photographic point of view.

1847 [J. E.] *Photography* 45 The object photographically pictured. 1856 *Engineer* 25 Apr. 227/2 The possibility of producing photographically..a printing surface of relievo and intaglio parts. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 118 The solution which renders the ivory photographically sensitive. 1882 YOUNG *Sun* 262 Violet rays, which are photographically the most active.

fig. 1862 M. B EDWARDS *John & I* xx. (1876) 159 This afternoon I have seen my life photographically, as it were 1869 T W. WOOD in *Student* II. 83 The chrysalides of butterflies.., their shells being photographically sensitive for a short time after the caterpillars' skins have been shed, so that each individual assumes the colour most prevalent in its immediate vicinity.

Photographist (fŏtŏ'grăfĭst). Now *rare.* [f. PHOTOGRAPHY + -IST: cf. *geologist, botanist*, etc.] = PHOTOGRAPHER.

1843 W. H T. *Photogr. Manip.* 3 One of the chief endeavours of the Photographist. 1848 *Art-Union Jrnl.* Jan. 18 The greatest difficulty the photographist has to contend with. 1872 TALMAGE *Serm.* 71 There are some faces so mobile that photographists cannot take them. *fig.* 1851 E. HITCHCOCK *Relig. Geol.* xii. 393 What if it should turn out that sable night..is an unerring photographist!

Photographize (fŏtŏ'grăfəiz), *v. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* = PHOTOGRAPH *v.*

1860 KINGSLEY *Misc.* II. 8 Nothing is possible but to photographize everybody and everything.

Photographometer (fōu tŏgrăfŏ'mĭtəɹ). [f. as PHOTOGRAPH + -(O)METER, -METER.]

1. An instrument for ascertaining the degree of sensitiveness of photographic films to the chemical action of light; an actinometer.

1849 *Art Jrnl.* 96 With the photographometer of Mr. Claudet this is easily ascertained. 1853 R. HUNT *Man. Photogr.* 149 M. Claudet turned his attention to contrive an apparatus by which he could test at the same time the sensitiveness of the daguerreotype plate and the intensity of light. This instrument he called a Photographometer.

2. A photographic apparatus for automatically recording the angular position of objects around a given point.

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 673/2.

Photographophone (fōu·tŏgræ·fŏfōun). [f. as PHOTOGRAPH + Gr. φωνή sound, voice, -φωνος sounding.] An instrument for recording and reproducing sounds by means of kinematographic photographs of a sensitive flame which are caused to affect a selenium cell, with telephones attached.

1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 June, Dr. Ruhmer, of Berlin, has invented what he calls a 'photographophone', a new scientific marvel, with which he expects to be able to record a series of sounds of the human voice. 1902 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 498 Another invention..known as the photographophone.

Photographotype: see PHOTO- 2.

Photography (fŏtŏ'grăfi). [f. Gr. φῶς light, PHOTO- + -γραφία writing, delineation: see -GRAPHY.

So far as is known, *photography* was introduced, along with *photographic* and *photograph*, by Sir John Herschel, in a paper read before the Royal Society on 14 March 1839. (They may have suggested themselves to him as combining the approved elements of Talbot's *photogenic* and Niepce's *heliographie*, and as being more suitable than either.) They gradually took their place as the general terms: in French, *art photographique* appears in the *Comptes Rendus* of the *Academie des Sciences*, VIII. 714, 6 May 1839; *photographie* and *photographique* were the terms used, for the subject generally, by Arago, in his *Rapport* to the Chamber of Deputies on the project of Daguerre's pension, 3 July 1839; they are in common use in tome IX of the *Comptes Rendus* (July to Dec. 1839): see the Table des Matieres.]

The process or art of producing pictures by means of the chemical action of light on a sensitive film on a basis of paper, glass, metal, etc.; the business of producing and printing such pictures.

1839 (Mar. 14) HERSCHEL in *Proc. R. Soc.* IV. 131 Note on the Art of Photography, or the application of the Chemical Rays of Light to the purpose of Pictorial Representation. 1839 (Mar. 27) A. FYFE in *Proc. Scot. Soc. Arts* 419 Paper smeared with the solution [of lunar caustic] is darkened. .. Hence the process of photogenic drawing [as pub. in May, in *Edin. New Phil. Jrnl.* XXVII 145, altered to Hence the art of *Photography*]. 1839 *Ed. N. P. J.* XXVII. 156 (*Article*) Notes on Daguerre's Photography. By Sir John Robison. [Word not used in article.] 1840 (Mar. 5) HERSCHEL (as above) IV. 206 A method of precipitating on glass a coating possessing photographic properties, and of accomplishing a new and curious extension of the art of photography. 1841 TALBOT *Specif. Patent* No. 8842. 7 For the purposes of economy in the processes of photography. 1864 H SPENCER *Biol.* I i. § 13 Light .. which works those chemical changes utilized in Photography. 1872 PROCTOR *Ess. Astron.* xxxiii 395 Within the last few years solar photography has made a progress which is very promising.. as an aid to exact astronomy. 1893 *Brit. Jrnl. Photogr.* XL. 796 Just now a great deal of attention is being given to chromo-photography, in which transparent colours are necessary.

Photograver (fōu·tŏgrē·vəɹ). [f. PHOTO- 2 + GRAVER.] A photo-engraver; an artist in photogravure

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Dec. 3/1 The Typographic Etching Company,..the photogravers of these and many other choice volumes.

Photogravure (fōu·tŏgrăviū·ə), *sb.* [a. F. *photogravure*, f. PHOTO- + *gravure* engraving.] Photo-engraving; *esp.* the process of preparing a plate or matrix by transferring a photographic negative of a drawing, painting, or object to a metal plate, and then etching it in; a picture produced by this process Also *attrib.*

1879 *Daily Tel.* 28 July 2/4 Photogravure reproductions in course of publication. 1880 A. S. MURRAY in *Academy* 4 Dec. 411 The perfection of photogravure with which the plates have been executed. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Nov 3/2 Several photogravures of the graceful recent pictures of Sir Frederick Leighton. 1890 *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* 19 Dec. 72 Both painter and public .. must prefer a photogravure to the hard, formal..character of the line engraving.

Hence **Photogravu·re** *v. trans.*, to reproduce by photogravure; **Photogravu·rist**, an artist or operator in photogravure.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Nov. 9/1 The work will be taken to Paris to be photogravured. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 251 A lithographer, or photogravurist, steps in and robs me of the result of my thought, skill and labor, without saying 'by your leave'.

Photoheliograph (fōu·tŏhĭ·liŏgrăf). [f. PHOTO- + Gr. ἥλιος sun + -GRAPH: cf. HELIOGRAPH.] A photographic telescope adapted for taking photographs of the sun: = HELIOGRAPH 2.

1861 W. FAIRBAIRN *Address Brit Assoc.* The careful registering of the appearances of the sun by the photoheliograph of Sir John Herschel. 1884 *Brit. Almanac*, Comp 20 The great photoheliograph with which Mr. De la Rue took sun-pictures during the eclipse in Spain in 1860. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Aug. 8/2 This novel instrument will be practically a horizontal photo-heliograph, giving images of the moon exceeding a foot in diameter.

So **Pho·toheliogra·phic** *a*, pertaining to a photoheliograph or to **Pho·tohelio·graphy**, the art or process of taking photographs of the sun; **Photohe·lioscope** [see -SCOPE] = *photoheliograph.*

1865 *Reader* No. 141. 292/1 Perfection attained in photoheliography. 1871 HERSCHEL *Outl. Astron.* (ed. 11) 261 Photographic representations of the spots have been made.. with a 'photoheliscope' at Kew. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Photoheliographic.* 1903 *Athenæum* 29 Apr. 535/1 The volume of 'Greenwich Observations' for the year 1902..together with..'Magnetical and Meteorological Observations', and 'Photoheliographic Results'.

Photo-hyalotype to **-iodide**: see PHOTO-.

Photolith, Photolitho, abbreviations of PHOTOLITHOGRAPHIC *a.*

1864 *Autographic Mirror, Shakes. No.*, A Photo-Litho Portrait of Shakspeare, taken from the print by Martin Droeshout. 1870 *Holbein Soc. Publ.* (*title*) The Mirrovr of Maiestie, or Badges of Honovr Conceitedly Emblazoned, a photo-lith facsimile reprint from the only perfect copy in existence..A. D. 1618.

Photolithograph (fōu·tŏli·thŏgrăf), *sb.* [f. PHOTO- 2 + LITHOGRAPH.] A print produced by photolithography.

1855 *Civil Engineer & Architects Jrnl.* 390 Prof. Ramsay ..described a process by which Mr. Robert Macpherson, of Rome, had succeeded in obtaining beautiful photo-lithographs. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 14 Jan. 428/2 Much has been done .to aid the production..of photo-lithographs. 1877 *Archæol. Journal* XXXIII. 305 The greatly reduced scale of the photolithograph.

Hence **Photoli·thograph** *v. trans.*, to produce or copy by photolithography.

1864 (*title*) Shakespeare's Much Ado about Nothing, 1600. Photo-lithographed by R. Preston. 1872 PROCTOR *Ess. Astron.* xxviii. 346 This chart is now completed..with photolithographed keymaps. 1874 MAX MÜLLER *Addr. Congress of Orientalists* Sel. Ess. II. 30 Three valuable MSS. .have been photolithographed at the expense of the Indian Government.

Photolithographer (fōu tŏ,liĥŏ·grăfəɹ). [f. PHOTOLITHOGRAPHY, after LITHOGRAPHER.] One who practises photolithography.

1857 *Encycl. Brit* (ed. 8) XIII. 514/2 Specimens which we have seen by photo-lithographers in Paris, Munich, and Rome. 1875 tr. *Vogel's Chem. Light* xix. 281 We see very few heliographers and photolithographers.

Photolithographic (fōu·tŏ,liĥŏ,græ·fik), *a.* [f. as prec., after LITHOGRAPHIC.] Pertaining to or produced by photolithography.

1867 MURCHISON *Siluria* xi. (ed. 4) 251 *note*, I received.. photolithographic representations. 1873 E. SPON *Workshop Receipts* Ser. i. 289/1 A photo-lithographic impression of a negative. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 358 A reduced photolithographic reproduction of Tunstall's 'Ornithologia Britannica'. 1886 *Sci. Amer.* 24 July 49/3 From the original or negative . a photo-lithographic plate is taken.

Photolithography (fōu tŏ,liĥŏ grăfi). [f. PHOTO- 2 + LITHOGRAPHY.] The art or process of producing, by photography, designs upon lithographic stone (or a similar substance), from which prints may be taken as in ordinary lithography.

1856 W. A. MILLER *Elem. Chem.* II. Index, Photolithography. 1858 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* VI. 328 Specimens of photo-lithography executed by Mr. Rehn of Philadelphia. 1875 tr. *Vogel's Chem. Light* xv. 251 Photography entered into competition with lithography. It was Poitevin who allied the two by inventing photo lithography.

Photo-lithotype: see PHOTO- 2.

Photology (fŏtŏ'lŏdʒi). *rare.* [f. Gr. φῶς light, PHOTO- 1 + -LOGY.] The science of light; optics. Hence **Photolo·gic, Photolo·gical** *adjs.*, pertaining to photology, optical; **Photo·logist**, one versed in photology.

1828 WEBSTER, *Photologic, Photological...Photology* (citing MITCHILL). 1833 HERSCHEL *Absorption of Light in Lam. Lect. Sc.* (1866) 477 The phœnomena of absorption have always appeared to me to constitute a branch of photology *sui generis*. *Ibid.* 479 The question 'What becomes of light?' which appears to have been agitated among the photologists of the last century. *a* 1866 — *Light* ibid. 265 The painter should never forget that his notion of colour (as compared with that of the photologist) is a negative one. 1865 *All the Year Round* 11 Mar. 149/1 Photological phenomena are made known to us by..the sense of sight.

Photolysis to **-magnetism**: see PHOTO- 1.

Pho·to-magnetograph (-mægnĭ·tŏgrăf). [f. PHOTO- 2 + MAGNETOGRAPH.] An instrument by which records of the fluctuations of the magnetic needle are obtained photographically.

1893 SIR R. BALL *Story of Sun* 228 Facts of magnetic perturbations taken from the photo magnetographs of the United States Naval Observatory. *Ibid.* 230 A magnetic storm described as very strong was also recorded by the photomagnetographs.

Photo-mapper to Photo-metallography: see PHOTO- 2.

Pho·to-mecha·nical, *a.* [PHOTO- 2.] Combining a photographic and a mechanical process.

1889 [see *Photophane*, PHOTO- 2]. 1892 WOODBURY *Encycl. Phot.* 533 The term photo-mechanical is applied to all processes in which the action of light upon chemical substances becomes the means of preparing printing surfaces from which many impressions can be made without any further assistance of light.

Photometer (fŏtŏ'mĭtəɹ). [f. Gr. φῶς light, PHOTO- + -METER: in mod.L. *photometrum*, 1760.] The name of instruments (of many kinds) for measuring the intensity of light, or for comparing the relative intensities of light from different sources.

[1760 see PHOTOMETRY.] 1778 *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 487 We wish for an Hygrometer, an Electrometer, a Photometer. 1793 RUMFORD *ibid.* LXXXIV. 73, I have now brought the principal instrument to such a degree of perfection, that, if I might without being suspected of affectation, I should dignify it with a name, and call it a photometer. *c* 1865 LETHEBY in *Circ. Sc.* I. 92/2 Leslie and Wheatstone have also invented photometers. 1893 *Brit. Jrnl. Photogr.* XL. 811 Very many different patterns of photometers have been introduced and used during the last thirty years.

Photometric (fōu·tŏme·trik), *a.* [f. PHOTOMETRY + -IC.] Of or pertaining to photometry.

1849 *Lit. Gaz.* 24 Feb. 132/1 He [Grove] had tested by the photometric method of equality of shadows the intensity of the light as compared with a common wax candle. 1869 DUNKIN *Midn. Sky* 175 Interesting photometric experi-

ments..on the relative light of the principal stars. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 663.

So **Photome·trical** *a.*, dealing with photometry; made or measured by a photometer; = **Photome·trically** *adv.*, according to photometry, by means of a photometer; **Photometrician** (-i·shăn), **Photometrist** (-ｐ·mĕtrist), one who practises photometry.

1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* xii. 375 A numerical estimate, grounded on precise *photometrical experiments, of the apparent brightness of each star. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 16 Sept., The photometrical standard [of gas-light] is more than twice as high in many other places than it is in London. 1874 BREWSTER *More Worlds* v 95 In measuring *photometrically the light of these three different structures. 1883 *Athenæum* 16 June 766/2 Method of determining the magnitudes of stars photometrically. 1870 PROCTOR *Other Worlds* v. 143 The estimates of Zollner, the eminent *photometrician, serve to show..that Jupiter sends more light to us..than a planet of equal size and constituted like Mars, the moon, or the earth, could possibly reflect to us if placed where Jupiter is. 1867 W. R. BOWDITCH *Coal Gas* lii. 67 The best way for a *photometrist to be certain of his instruments is to test them himself.

Photometry (fōtｐ·mĕtri). [ad. mod L. *phōtometria* (1760), f. Gr. *φῶς, φωτο-* light, PHOTO- + *-μετρια* measuring, -METRY.] Measurement of light; comparison of the intensity of light from different sources; the use of a photometer.

[1760 LAMBERT *Photometria* 7 Optandum certe esset, ut excogitaretur Photometrum thermometro analogum, quod lumini expositum ejus intensitatem atque claritatem indicaret.] 1824 R. WATT *Biblioth. Brit.* s.v. *J. H. Lambert*, Photometry. 1830 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) *Prelim. Dissert.* 637/2 The eighteenth century created a new branch of optical science, destined to measure or compare the intensities of different lights, and therefore termed Photometry. 1875 *Daily Tel* 24 Nov 4/6 So far as photometry is concerned, the metropolitan [gas] companies have usually complied with the law. 1876 G F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* VI. i 480 The subject of the photometry of stars..has received but little attention from practical astronomers.

Photo-mezzotype: see PHOTO- 2.

Photomicrograph (fō·tｏ,məi·krŏ,grăf). [f. PHOTO- 2 + Gr. *μικρό-ς* small, MICRO- + -GRAPH: cf. MICROGRAPH.] A photograph of a microscopic object on a magnified scale. So **Photomi·crogram** in same sense; **Photomicro·grapher**, one who takes photomicrographs; **Pho·tomicrogra·phic** *a.*, pertaining to photomicrography; used for taking photomicrographs; **Pho·tomicro·graphy**, the art of obtaining photographs of microscopic objects on a magnified scale.

1858 G SHADBOLT in *Sutton's Photogr. Notes* III. 208 The word microphotograph originated, I believe, with myself, and is applied, I think correctly, to very small photographs, not to photographs of small objects, which would more correctly be photomicrographs. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. xiv. 53 A photo-micrographic camera for taking photographs of .. microscopic objects. 1865 *Chambers's Encycl* VII. 510/2 Photo-Micrography consists in the enlargement of microscopic objects, by means of the microscope, and the projection of the enlarged image on a sensitive collodion film. 1866 J. J. WOODWARD *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* Ser. II. XLII. 190 The paper..is illustrated by photomicrographs reproduced by photolithography. 1870 R. J. FOWLER in *Eng. Mech.* 4 Feb 501/3 By uniting the photomicrographic object glass..with the eyepiece .., the apparatus becomes a dioptric compound microscope. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 156 The admitted advantage which Photomicrography offers to the microscopist for recording the images seen under the microscope. 1893 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 26 Aug. 487 Illustrated by..photomicrographs of affected nerves. 1896 *Nature* 24 Sept. 490/1 Excellent stained preparations of bacteria, taken by . well-known photomicrographers. 1903 *Nation* (N. Y.) 21 May 417/1 It would have been better..to keep the photomicrograms and the delineations of the trunk-bark separate.

Photomicrosco·pic, *a.* [PHOTO- 2.] Produced on a microscopic scale by photography.

1870 *Daily News* 7 Dec, The thousands of private photomicroscopic telegrams from all parts of the country brought in [to Paris] by pigeon post.

Photo-nephograph to **Photophobe**: see PHOTO- 1, 2.

‖ **Photophobia** (fōutｏfōu·biă). *Path.* Also anglicized **-phoby.** [mod.L., f. Gr. *φῶς* light, PHOTO- + -PHOBIA.] Dread of or shrinking from light, esp. as a symptom of diseases of the eyes.

1799 HOOPER *Dict. Med*, *Photophobia*, such an intolerance of light, that the eye, or rather the retina, can scarcely bear it's irritating rays. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Photophobia*, ..photophoby. 1869 G. LAWSON *Dis. Eye* (1874) 15 The lids are then red, swollen, and spasmodically closed, from the excessive photophobia. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 708 The retina [in albinos] is unprotected, and there is consequent photophobia.

Hence **Photophobic** (-fｏ·bik) *a.*, pertaining to or affected with photophobia; dreading light; ‖ **Pho·tophobophthalmia** (-fｏbｏfθæ·lmia) [mod. L.], ophthalmia attended with photophobia.

1848 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, Photophobophthalmia. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Photophobicus*, of or belonging to Photophobia: photophobic. *Ibid.*, Ophthalmy, with excessive intolerance of the light: photophobophthalmy. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 83 The affection is attended with photophobic pain about the orbit and sclerotic injection.

Photophone (fōu·tｏfōun). [f. Gr. *φῶς* light, PHOTO- + *-φωνος* sounding, sounder, *φωνή* voice, sound.] Any apparatus in which sounds are transmitted by light; *esp.* that invented by A. Graham Bell and Sumner Tainter in 1880, by means of which sound-vibrations are conveyed to a distance by means of a beam of light reflected from a mirror and received upon a sensitive selenium cell by means of which the sounds are reproduced. See RADIOPHONE.

1880 A. GRAHAM BELL in *Jrnl. Franklin Inst.* CX. 246 We have named the apparatus for the production and reproduction of sound in this way 'The Photophone', because an ordinary beam of light contains the rays which are operative. 1880 *Athenæum* 25 Sept. 405/2 The sensibility of the metal selenium to the action of the solar spectrum recommends it as the most favourable substance for use in the 'photophone', as the new instrument is called. 1889 PREECE & MAIER *Telephone* 104 Bell and Sumner Tainter have constructed an apparatus, to which they gave the name of 'photophone', which enabled them to reproduce words at a distance by the aid of luminous rays.

Hence **Photophonic** (-fｏ·nik) *a.*, pertaining to or produced by the photophone; **Photophony** (fōtｏ·fōni), the use of the photophone; the conveyance of sound-vibrations by means of light.

1880 A. GRAHAM BELL in *Athenæum* 4 Dec. 747/3 (*title of paper*) On Methods of preparing Selenium and other Substances for Photophonic Experiments. 1881 S. P. THOMPSON in *Nature* 17 Feb. 366/2 An elegant series of researches in photophony. 1882 *Nature* 16 Feb. 377/1 Yielding radiophonic and photophonic sounds when illuminated by intermittent beams of different kinds.

Photophore (fōu·tｏfōｏ·ｊ). [mod.ad.Gr. *φωτοφόρος* light-bearing or -bringing: see PHOTO- and -PHORE.]

1. An apparatus with an electric light, used for examination of internal organs of the body and for other purposes.

1885 *Athenæum* 12 Dec. 773/3 Mr. J. Mayall, jun, exhibited the Helot-Trouvé electric photophore, which had been recommended as an excellent illuminant for microscopical purposes. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Photophore*, the name for an electric light for use in laryngoscopy, adapted to a forehead-band, so as to be reflected by the laryngoscopic mirror into the mouth and throat under examination.

2. A luminiferous organ in certain animals.

1878 *Nature* 23 June LVIII. 192/1 The new bathybial fish from Lord Howe Island, ...*Æthoprora perspicillata*, distinguished..by the presence of a pair of supernumerary photophores between the upper angle of the eye and the ante-orbital.

Photophosphorescent to **-salt**: see PHOTO-.

Photoscope (fōu·tｏskｏup). [f. PHOTO- + -SCOPE.] **a.** A means of examining light, e. g. for purposes of analysis. **b.** An instrument for measuring the intensity of light by means of the varying electrical resistance of some substance sensitive to light, such as selenium. **c.** (See quot. 1896.) **d.** [with *photo-* taken as = *photograph*.] A lens or apparatus with lenses, through which photographs are viewed.

1872 tr. *Schellen's Spectr. Anal* xli. 230 The solar spectrum is the most perfect photoscope that in the present state of science can be imagined. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1690/1 *Photoscope*, an instrument or apparatus for exhibiting photographs. 1896 *Current Hist.* (Buffalo) VI. 16 An instrument called a 'photoscope ..to examine certain internal parts of the human body .with the aid of sunlight only.

Photoscopic (-skｏ·pik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] **a** Pertaining to the examination of light. **b.** Belonging to a photoscope.

1872 tr. *Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* xli. 230, I. recommend to the scientific investigator a camera obscura specially adapted to these photoscopic observations.

Photo-sculptural to **-spectroscopy**: see PHOTO- 2.

Photosphere (fōu·tｏsfĭｏ). [f. PHOTO- + Gr. *σφαῖρα* ball, SPHERE.]

1. A sphere or orb of light, radiance, or glory. (In mod. use only as *fig.* from 2.)

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.*, *Apol.* iii. § 15. 503 Though .. Christ be surrounded with Gleams and Rayes of inaccessible Light and Glory, which envelop his Body, ..yet if any mortal could get within this so refulgent Photosphere (as I may so call it) or Orb of glory and brightness [etc.]. 1878 SYMONDS *Shelley* v. 97 The central motive of *Laon and Cythna* is surrounded by so radiant a photosphere of imagery and eloquence that it is difficult to fix our gaze upon it. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* II. xiv, Her hopes mingled with the sunshine in an ideal photosphere which surrounded her as she bounded along the soft south wind.

2. *Astron.* The luminous envelope of the sun (or a star), from which its light and heat radiate.

1848 HERSCHEL *Fiz.* (1857) 287 A self luminous nebulous matter, of a vaporous or gaseous nature, of which these photospheres, and, perhaps, some entire nebulæ, may consist. 1861 W. FAIRBAIRN *Addr. Brit. Assoc.*, The remarkable discoveries of Kirchoff and Bunsen require us to believe that a solid or liquid photosphere is seen through an atmosphere containing iron, sodium, lithium, and other metals in a vaporous condition. 1893 SIR R. BALL *Story of Sun* 137 That envelope of glowing clouds surrounding the Sun which we call the photosphere.

Photospheric (fōutｏsfe·rik), *a. Astron.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to the photosphere.

1865 *Reader* 7 Jan. 16/3 Photospheric clouds affecting forms reminding one of the flocculent mass of an incandescent metal, in suspension in a liquid. 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* iii. ii. 266 Above the photospheric layer [of the sun] lies an atmosphere of a very complex nature. 1893 SIR R. BALL *Story of Sun* 196 The selective absorption of photospheric light.

Photo-sulphate to **-tachometry**: see PHOTO-.

Phototactic (fōtｏtæ·ktik), *a. Biol.* [f. Gr. *φῶς* light, PHOTO- 1 + *ταικτι-ός* fit for ordering or arranging.] Of cells or organisms: Characterized by arranging themselves in some particular way under the influence of light.

1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 62/1 Protoplasmic masses which respond to the directive action of light are said to be 'phototactic'. 1901 G. N. CALKINS *Protozoa* 296 The most phototactic forms are the flagellated cells.

So ‖ **Photota·xis** *Biol.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *τάξις* arrangement], spontaneous arrangement of cells or small organisms under the influence of light.

1893 in *Athenæum* 16 Sept. 375/3. 1901 G. N. CALKINS *Protozoa* 296 Light as well as heat rays frequently have a similar directive effect upon Protozoa, a phenomenon called *phototaxis* by Strasburger. 1901 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 4 May 1070 The phototaxis of certain algæ.

Phototelegraphy to **-tint**: see PHOTO-.

‖ **Phototonus** (fōtｐ·tŏnŏs). *Bot.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *φῶς, φωτο-* light (see PHOTO-) + *τόνος* tension, TONE.] Name given by Sachs to the normal condition of sensitiveness to light in leaves and other organs, maintained by continued exposure to light, as opposed to the rigidity induced by long exposure to darkness. Hence **Phototonic** (fōtｏtｐ·nik) *a.*, exhibiting phototonus; sensitive to light.

1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 678 The power of movement in plants is lost when they have remained in the dark for a considerable time..; in other words, they become rigid by long exposure to darkness..; the exposure to light must continue for a considerable time..before the motile condition which I have termed 'Phototonus' is restored. *Ibid.* 790 Changes in the intensity of the light produce the same effect as irritants, but only on healthy phototonic plants; leaves which have become rigid from exposure to the dark show no irritability to variations in its intensity until they have again become phototonic from long-continued exposure to light.

Photo-trichroma·tic, *a.* [f. PHOTO- 2 + TRICHROMATIC.] Of or pertaining to three colours used in colour-photography, or to colour-photography in which three colours are used.

1896 C. G ZANDER (*title*) Photo-trichromatic printing. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 May 9/3 The photo-trichromatic inks of commerce are not optically the true complements of the red, violet, and green, which are the primary colour sensations.

Phototropic (fō tｏtrｐ·pik), *a. Bot.* [f. PHOTO- + Gr. *-τροπος* turning + -IC: cf. Gr. *τροπικός* of or pertaining to turning.] Bending or turning under the influence of light: a more accurate substitute for HELIOTROPIC. So **Phototro·pically** *adv.*, **Photo·tropism.**

1899 C. B. DAVENPORT *Exper. Morphol.* ii. 437 Effect of Light upon the Direction of Growth—Phototropism. [*Note.*] On some accounts it is unfortunate to accept this word rather than the older, more familiar term 'heliotropism'; but..the latter is obviously unfitted to our broader view of the subject. *Ibid.* 438 Aquatic plants..are only very slightly phototropic. *Ibid* 440 Etiolated willow shoots, upon which the more strongly refractive rays only act phototropically. 1900 *Nature* 4 Jan. 219/1 The comparative effects of flash light and steady light in producing phototropism in seedling plants.

Phototype (fōu·tｏtaip), *sb* [f. Gr. *φῶς* light, PHOTO- + -TYPE.] A plate or block for printing from, produced by a photographic process, or by a combination of photography with etching or some mechanical process; also, the process by which such a plate is produced, or a picture, etc., printed from it. Formerly, name of a process of carbon printing invented by M. Joubert. Also *attrib.*

1859 *Sat. Rev.* 26 Feb. 242/1 The term Phototypes being reserved for such as yield impressions that may be taken off from a flat surface by a mechanical method of printing, analogous to that of the lithographer or of the anastatic printer. 1867 *Athenæum* 20 July 90/1 The process generally employed has been that of lithography from the phototype. 1881 *Nation* (N.Y.) XXXII 441 A phototype portrait of the late Thomas A. Scott. 1888 *Academy* 16 June 405/1 The phototypes are frequently too dark and sombre. 1902 WAIL *Dict. Photogr.* 503 *Phototype*, a mechanical printing process in which a gelatine film itself is used to print from.

Hence **Pho·totype** *v. trans.*, to reproduce (a picture, MS., etc.) by means of phototypy; **Phototypic** (-ti·pik) *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a phototype; **Phototy·pically** *adv.*, by means of a phototype; **Pho·totypist**, a maker of phototypes; **Pho·totypy**, the art or process of making phototypes.

1859 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Jan. 98/1 Each of the phototypic methods at present before the world seeks to attain this object by acting upon one and the same fundamental chemical fact. *Ibid.*, Various processes of photoglyphy and phototypy. 1887 *Sci. Amer.* 17 Dec. 385/1 A combined albumen and asphalt process of phototypy. 1888 *Athenæum* 11 Aug. 198/3 May Prof. Brunn and his editor, his phototypist and his subscribers, live for ever. 1891 *Chicago Advance* 16 July, Phototypically. *Mod* The MS. is being phototyped.

Phototypography (fō tｏtaipｐ·grăfi). [f. PHOTO- + TYPOGRAPHY.] Printing from an engraving in relief produced by a photo-mechanical process. Hence **Phototypographic** (fōu ｏ,tipｐgræ·fik) *a.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of phototypography.

1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Phototypographic.* 1892 WOODBURY *Encycl. Phot.* 540 Phototype..is now applied to a method

of Collotype or Albertype printing and to blocks produced by any photo-typographic process. *Ibid.*, *Photo-typography*, a general term applied .. to a large number of processes in which printing surfaces are made by the aid of light.

Photovitrotype to **-xylography**: see PHOTO-.

Photozinc (fōʊ·tozĭŋk), **Photozi·nco**, abbrev. of PHOTOZINCOGRAPHIC *a.*

1884 *Athenæum* 19 Jan. 88/3 From the Ordnance Survey photozinc facsimile of the original charter. 1892 WOODBURY *Encycl. Phot.* 540 Photo-zinco Engraving = Photo-zincography.

Photozincography (fōʊ:to,zĭŋkɒ·grăfi). [f. PHOTO- + ZINC + -GRAPHY.] The art or process of producing by photographic methods a design on a zinc plate from which prints can be taken (analogous to PHOTOLITHOGRAPHY). Hence **Photozi·nco-graph** *sb.*, a plate, or a picture or facsimile, produced by photozincography; **Photozi·nco-graph** *v. trans.*, to produce or copy by photozincography; **Pho-to-zincogra·phic, -ical** *adjs*, of or pertaining to, of the nature of, or produced by photozincography.

1860 (Feb 4) SIR H. JAMES *Rep. Progr. Ordnance Survey* 6 (Parl. Papers XXIII. 400) We have also tried a method .. by which the reduced print is in a state to be at once transferred to stone or zinc, from which any number of copies can be taken, as in ordinary lithographic or zincographic printing. ..I have called this new method Photo-zincography. 1860 — *Photo-zincography* 5 By the term Photo-Zincography is meant .. the art of producing a photographic facsimile of any subject, such as a manuscript, a map, or line engraving, and transferring the photograph to zinc, thereby obtaining the power of multiplying copies in the same manner as is done from a drawing on a lithographic stone, or on a zinc plate. 1861 (*title*) Domesday Book: Cornwall. Photo-Zincographed .. at the Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton. 1862 SCOTT & JAMES *Photo-zincography* Pref. 4 This was the first Photo-zincograph ever taken here or elsewhere. *Ibid.* 1 The Photo-zincographic and Analogous Processes practised at the Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Aug. 11/1 With large photo-zincographical plates prepared at Southampton under the superintendence of Sir Henry James. 1866 *Contemp. Rev.* III. 520 The reproduction of facsimiles by the photo-zincographic process. 1877 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. Introd. 50 The process of photozincography is available. 1895 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 56 The sheets..are photozincographed.

Photozi·ncotype. [f. PHOTO- + ZINCOTYPE.] A plate for printing from, produced by photo-zincography. So **Photozincotypy** (-zi·ŋkɒtəipi), printing from photozincotypes; photozincography.

1886 *Sci. Amer.* 24 July 40/2 (*heading*) Photo-zincotypy and other Photographic Printing Methods for the Printing Press.. In place of wood cuts, photo-zincotypes are very often used.

‖ **Photuria** (fōtiū·riă) *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *φῶς, φωτ-* light + *οὖρον* urine.] Phosphorescence of the urine (Dunglison *Med Lex.* 1853).

‖ **Photuris** (fōtiū·ris). *Entom* [mod.L., f. Gr. *φῶς, φωτ-* light + *οὐρά* tail.] A genus of American coleopterous fire-flies of the *Lampyridæ* or glowworm family; *esp.* the common firefly or lightning-bug of the eastern United States (*P. pennsylvanica*).

1883 C. F. HOLDER in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 190/2 In the foliage the brilliant green light of the photuris appears

‖ **Phragma** (fræ·gmă). *Nat. Hist.* Pl. **-ata.** Rarely anglicized as **phragm.** [mod.L., a. Gr. *φράγμα, -ματ-* fence; in mod.F. *phragme* (Littré).] A partition, septum: *spec.* **a.** *Entom.* A transverse partition separating the prothorax from the mesothorax, found in some insects, as the Mole-cricket.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxiii 368 Phragma (the Phragm). The Septum that closes the posterior orifice of the Prothorax in Gryllotalpa. *Ibid.* xxxv. 582 The phragm, or septum of the prothorax is most conspicuous in the mole-cricket (Gryllotalpa), in which it is a hairy ligament attached to the inside of the upper and lateral margins of the base of that part: inclining inwards, it forms the cavity which receives the mesothorax.

b. *Bot* See quot. 1866.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 136 Tribulus has the fruit separating into spiny nuts, with transverse phragmata. 1863 J. H. BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 447. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Phragma*, a spurious dissepiment in fruits, i. e. one which is not formed by the sides of carpels; a partition, of whatever kind.

Hence **Phragma·tic** *a.* (see quot.).

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Phragmaticus*, .. applied to cattle, etc., which suffer from colic or obstruction of the bowels: phragmatic.

Phra·gmocone. *Zool* Also *erron* **phragma-.** [f. Gr. *φραγμό-ς* fence (or *φραγμο-* = *φραγματο-*: see prec., and cf. *σπερμο-*) + *κῶνος* CONE.] The conical chambered internal skeleton of a fossil belemnite; also, by extension, the corresponding spiral or otherwise-shaped part in other fossil cephalopods.

1847 *Nat. Encycl.* I 141 (*Actinocamax*) The species..had no true alveolar cavity or phragmacone. 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 48 Its phragmocone is but the representative of the calcareous axis (or splanchno-skeleton) of a coral. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 451 [In Belemnites] a small chambered cone, called the phragmocone..which has a siphuncle. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim Life* 457 The chambered shell ..known in *Belemnitidae* as 'phragmacone'.

Hence **Phragmoco·nic** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of the phragmocone of a belemnite.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Phragmo·phorous, *a. Zool.* [ult. f. Gr. *φραγμο-* (see prec.) + *-φόρος* bearing + -OUS.] Having a phragmocone; belonging to the *Phragmophora*, a section of decacerous cephalopods, having a phragmocone. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Phraisse, var. PHAIRS, obs. Sc. f. FARCE *sb.*[2]

Phrampell, obs. form of FRAMPOLD.

Phrantic, -lick, obs. forms of FRANTIC.

Phrasal (frē·zăl), *a.* [f. PHRASE + -AL.] Of the nature of or consisting of a phrase.

1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 445 Often we see that we are obliged to translate a flexional Greek adverb by a phrasal English one. *Ibid.* § 549 A third series .. are the phrasal prepositions, consisting of more than one word.

Phrase (frēz), *sb.* Also 6 in form **phrasis**; 6 **phrase, phrais**; *Sc.* (chiefly in sense 4) 7–9 **frase,** 8–9 **fraise,** 8 **fraze.** [ad. late L. *phrasis*, a. Gr. *φράσις* speech, way of speaking, phraseology, f. *φράζ-ειν* to point out, indicate, declare, tell; possibly through F. *phrase* (which however is not cited before Montaigne *c* 1575), also *frase*; so It., Sp. *frase*, OSp., Pg. *phrase*; Du., Ger. *phrase*.]

1. Manner or style of expression, esp. that peculiar to a language, author, literary work, etc.; characteristic mode of expression; diction, phraseology, language.

1530 PALSGR. Introd. 39 Of the differences of phrasys betwene our tong and the frenche tong. .. The phrasys of our tong and theyrs differeth chefely in thre thynges. 1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 38 Yt is the comon phrase of scripture to saye *spiritus sanctificationis pro spiritu sancto* [etc.]. 1540-1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* Pref. (1556) 3 Conforme the stile thereof with the Phrase of our Englishe. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 207 From Paules I went, to Eaton sent, To learn streight waies the latin phraies. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 137 So I would have abiect and base phrase eschewed. 1593 DRAYTON *Eclogues* iv. 19 These men..press into the learned troop With filed Phraze to dignifie their Name. *a* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* xliv, ʒit, as I dar, my deutie sall be done With more affectione nor with formall phrais. *a* 1654 SELDEN *Table-T.* (Arb.) 20 The Bible is rather translated into English Words, than into English Phrase. The Hebraisms are kept, and the Phrase of that Language is kept. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* vi. (1840) II. 6 Adam Davie writes in a less intelligible phrase than many .. antient bards. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle Palms* iv. 619 Her Mary tells in simple phrase Of wildest perils in former days. 1882 A. W. WARD *Dickens* vii. 205 The supreme felicity of phrase in which he has no equal.

2. A small group or collocation of words expressing a single notion, or entering with some degree of unity into the structure of a sentence; an expression; esp. one in some way peculiar to or characteristic of a language, dialect, author, book, etc.; an idiomatic expression

1530 PALSGR. Introd. 42 The table of verbes where all suche phrasys be set out at the length. *Ibid.* 814/2 Whan all is doone and sayd, *pour tout potaige*, a phrasis. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 64 b, By the mistaking of wordes, or by false vnderstanding of phrases. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* i. xi (1614) 59 The liquid pitch floateth on the top of the water, like clouted creame, to vse his owne phrase. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Pref., Some words or phrases of ancient vsage. 1697 W. POPE *Bp. S. Ward* 104 My lord, I might bear you in hand; a western frase, signifying to delay or keep in expectation. 1812 SOUTHEY *Omniana* II. 13 This phrase, *a priori*, is in common most grossly misunderstood. 1875 HELPS *Ess., Advice* 50 'If I were you' is a phrase often on our lips. 1878 BOSW. SMITH (*Carthage* 334 The phrase 'it would have been', is a dangerous phrase to use in the study of history.

† b. Applied to a single word. *Obs.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 79 Accommodated, it comes of *Accommodo*: very good, a good Phrase. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. iii. 33 Conuay: the wise it call: Steale? foh: a fico for the phrase. 1699 COTES tr. *Dupin's Hist. O. & N. Test.* I 1 1 3 St Jerom is one of the first who absolutely us'd the Phrase of *Canon* to denote the Catalogue of the Sacred Books.

c. *Grammatical Analysis*: see quot. 1865.

1852 MORELL *Anal. Sent.* § 17 The predicate may be extended in various ways:—1. By an adverb, or an adverbial phrase. 1865 DALGLEISH *Gram. Anal.* 15 A phrase is a combination of words without a predicate; a clause is a term of a sentence containing a predicate within itself, as *Phrase*, spring returning; *Clause*, when spring returns. 1904 C. T. ONIONS *Adv. Eng. Syntax* 13 Adverb-equivalents: (1) A Phrase formed with a Preposition—He hunts *in the woods*. ..(4) A Clause—*When you come*, I will tell you. *Ibid.* 15 Two or more Sentences, Clauses, Phrases, or Single Words, linked together by one of the Conjunctions *and, but, or, nor, for*, are called co-ordinate [as] A youth *to fortune* and *to fame* unknown; *To be* or *not to be*—that is the question.

3. A peculiar or characteristic combination of words used to express an idea, sentiment, or the like in an effective manner; a short, pithy, or telling expression; sometimes, a meaningless, trite, or high-sounding form of words.

1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Familye of Loue* 1 b, These be their sweete and amiable wordes, and lovely phrases. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. i. 166 A man in all the worlds new fashion planted, That hath a mint of phrases in his braine. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 19 Thus man degrades himselfe, and (according to the phrase, *Apoc.* 19. 20) receives ..the mark of the beast 1780 COWPER *Let. to Hill* 16 Mar., To use the phrase of all who ever wrote upon the state of Europe, the political horizon is dark indeed. 1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* ii, Greyhounds .. who were wont, in his own phrase, to fear neither dog nor devil. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 578 The phrase was tossed about till it bore no certain meaning. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xii. 164 He called him, in the Senate, 'the saviour of the world'. Cicero was delighted with the phrase. 1899 *Daily News* 20 July 6/4 Humanity is the slave of phrase, and the phrase, 'Integrity of the Turkish Empire', is as much a matter of course to the English as 'Britannia rules the waves'.

4. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Exclamatory or exaggerated talk; an outburst of words, whether in wonder, admiration, boastfulness, praise or flattery; 'gush'; esp. in *to make* (*a*) *phrase*, to express one's feelings in an exclamatory way, to 'gush', to make much ado about a person or thing (sometimes implying mere talk); *to make muckle* or *little phrase about*, to talk or express one's feelings much or little about.

1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* I. ii, He may indeed, for ten or fifteen days Mak muckle o' ye, with an unco frase. *Ibid.* v. iii, I ne'er was good at speaking a' my days, Or ever lov'd to make o'er great a frase. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* III. 105 Gin that's the gate, we need na mak gryte fraze. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxxiv, An honest lad that likit you weel, though he made little phrase about it. 1901 G. DOUGLAS *House w. Green Shutters* 175 He made a great phrase with me.

5. *Mus.* Any (comparatively) short passage, forming a more or less independent member of a longer passage or 'sentence', or of a whole piece or movement.

1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* IV. 87 More forms or phrases of musical recitation still in use, may be found in Peri and Caccini, than in Monteverde. 1866 ENGEL *Nat. Mus.* iii. 82 A phrase extends over about two bars, and usually contains two or more motives, but sometimes only one. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. Notes 228 In the overture to *Don Giovanni* a certain musical phrase occurs which is not repeated till the finale. 1880 SIR C. H. PARRY in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 706/1 The complete divisions are generally called periods, and the lesser divisions phrases. The word is not and can hardly be used with much exactness and uniformity.

6. *Fencing.* A continuous passage in an assault without any cessation of attack and defence.

Common in mod. French, and occasionally used by recent Eng. writers on Fencing. (Sir F. Pollock.)

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *phrase coiner, -composition, -compound, -Latin, -repeater, -type*; **phrase-book,** a book containing a collection of idiomatic phrases used in a language, with their explanation or translation; also *attrib.*; † **phrase-like** *adv.*, phrase by phrase, **phrase-maker,** a maker of telling or fine-sounding phrases; **phrase-mark,** a sign in musical notation to indicate the proper phrasing: see sense 5; **phrase-monger,** one who deals in or is addicted to fine-sounding phrases; so **phrase-mongering, -mongery.** Also PHRASEMAN.

1600 NASHE *Summer's last Will* Wks. (Grosart) VI. 149 Hang copies, flye out *phrase books, let pennes be turnd to picktooths. 1723 [see *phrase-Latin*]. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Oct. 2/1 You must have a phrase-book knowledge of the language. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 17 May 3/2 Professional *phrase coiners. 1902 GREENOUGH & KITTREDGE *Words* 70 *Phrase-composition is alike active in slang and in law-abiding speech. *Ibid* 188 Native *phrase-compounds are *beside*...*betimes*,...*undershot*, *overlord* [etc.]. 1723 S. MORLAND *Spec. Dict. Eng. & Lat.* 5 There have..been some Phrase Books put out into the World, and esteemed as a Supplement to Dictionarys. 'Twas my Father's Opinion, that to these we owe the Introduction of a thing call'd *Phrase-Latin. 1549 W. BALDWIN (*title*) The Canticles or Balades of Salomon, *phraselyke declared in Englysh Metres. 1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. 291 This *phrase-maker Hath ta'en thy very senses. 1901 *Academy* 23 Mar. 247 All the characters are phrase-makers and epigrammatists. 1815 *Zeluco* III. 149 The ineffable little old *phrase-monger. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 122 If Robespierre had been a statesman instead of a phrase-monger, he had a clear course. 1879 F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.* iii. (1886) 73 The jackanapes 'phrasemongering of some Osric of the day. 1830 *Examiner* 598/2 We have commenced with his *phrase-mongery, and from it we shall proceed to some specimens of his philosophy.

Phrase, *v.* Also 6-7 **frase.** [f. prec. sb. Cf. F. *phraser* (1755 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *intr.* To employ a phrase or phrases.

a 1550 *Image Hypocr.* III 475 in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 439 Thoughe ye glose and frase Till your eyes dase. 1888 [see PHRASING *ppl. a.*].

2. *trans.* To put into words; to find expression for; to express in words or a phrase, esp. in a peculiar, distinctive, or telling phraseology; to word, express. *To phrase it*, to express the thing, to 'put it'.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 55/2 Clement .. who .. was adioyned with Paule .. dyd phrase them ('Epistle to the Hebrues') in his style, and maner. 1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Caesar* 64 So Ezechiel phraseth it. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vi. 295 The Seventy..have much varied the manner of phrasing things from the original. 1701 ROWE *Amb. Step-Moth.* III. ii, Nor can I phrase my speech in apt Expression, To tell how much I love and honour you. 1771 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 7 July, He has had, as he phrased it, 'a matter of four wives'. 1879 H. GEORGE *Progr. & Pov.* x. v. (1883) 388 The free spirit of the Mosaic law.. inspired their poets with strains that yet phrase the highest exaltations of thought.

3. To describe (a person or thing) by a name, designation, or descriptive phrase; to call, designate; † to signify.

1585-7 T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* (Parker Soc.) 230 The papists.. phrase the preachers to be uncircumcised Philistines. 1623 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. i. 34 When these Sunnes (For so they phrase 'em). 1614 CAMDEN *Rem.* (ed. 2) 205 To poore man ne

to priest the penny (rases nothing. Men give God ale the least, they feast him with a farthing. 1636 PRYNNE *Unbish. Tim.* 36 The Scripture..never phrasing him a Bishop, nor giving him that Title. 1858 BUSHNELL *Nat. & Supernat.* iv. (1864) 105 Phrasing the conduct and doings of men. 1901 KIPLING in Monkshood & Gamble *Life* 49 He is supremely original: which makes it quite difficult to phrase him comparatively.

4. with *adv.* To do (a thing) *away*, do (a person) *out of*, etc., by phrases or talk.

a 1718 PENN *Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 471 If People will be phrased out of their Religion they may. 1830 *Examiner* 81/1 The Monarch is not permitted to phrase away his people's troubles.

5. *intr. Sc.* To 'make a phrase' (prec. 4), to talk exaggeratedly or 'gushingly', esp. in appreciation or praise. Also *trans.* To make much of in words.

1786 BURNS *Ep. to G. Hamilton* 3 May, To phrase you and praise you, Ye ken your laureate scorns. 1808 J. MAYNE *Siller Gun* iv, In vain his heralds fleech'd and phrased.

6. *trans. Mus.* To divide or mark off into phrases, esp. in execution; to perform according to the phrases. Also *absol.* (See also PHRASING *vbl. sb.* 2.)

1796 BURNEY *Mem. Metastasio* II. 332 The air should be phrased and symmetric. 1896 *Peterson Mag.* VI. 279/1 She phrases naturally and her intonation is admirable.

Phrased (frēzd), *a.* [f. PHRASE *sb.* or *v.* + -ED.] Expressed in phrases, worded; characterized by phrases (of a specified kind).

1557 NORTH *Guevara's Diall Pr.* Prol. A ij b. Suche, so straunge, and high phrased was the matter whiche he talked of. 1886 A. W. TUER in *Pall Mall G.* 8 Oct. 2/2 The quaintly phrased advertisements are genuine.

Phra·seless, *a.* [f. PHRASE *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a phrase or phrases; in quot. app. 'which there is no phrase to describe'; but cf. 'his speechless hand' in *Coriol.* v. i 67 (Schmidt).

1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 225 O, then, adiunce of yours that phrasiless hand, Whose white weighes downe the airy scale of praise.

Phraseman (frēˈzmăn). [f. PHRASE *sb.* + MAN.] A man successful in making or using telling phrases; a phrase-monger.

1798 COLERIDGE *Fears in Solitude* 111 The poor wretch.. Becomes a fluent phraseman. 1814 CARY *Dante, Paradise* VIII. 153 Ye..of the fluent phraseman make your King.

Phraseogram (frēˈzĭŏgræm). [irreg. f. Gr. φράσις + -GRAM: see PHRASEOLOGY.] A written character or symbol representing a phrase; *spec.* in phonography or other shorthand system, a conventional combination of signs or letters standing for a phrase.

1847 I. PITMAN *Man. Phonogr.* (ed. 8) 63 An extensive list of phraseograms is given in the 'Reporter'. 1868 *Ibid.* 15 *Phraseogram*, a combination of shorthand letters representing a phrase or sentence. 1895 W. F. A. AXON in W. Andrews *Curious Ch. Customs* 251 There are phraseograms for 'in the name of the Lord', 'wherefore said the psalmist', etc.

Phraseograph (frēˈzĭŏgraf). *Shorthand.* [f. as prec. + -GRAPH.] A phrase for which there is a phraseogram. So **Phraseographic** *a.*, of the nature of a phraseogram, written in phraseography. **Phraseography** [see -GRAPHY], **a.** the representation of phrases or sentences by abbreviated characters in writing, esp. in systems of shorthand; the use of phraseograms; **b.** written phraseology.

1845 I. PITMAN *Man. Phonogr.* 52 Phraseography. To promote expedition..the advanced phonographer may join two or more words together, and thus sometimes express a phrase without removing the pen. 1847 *Ibid.* (ed. 8) 64 It is not safe to write the phrase, *I cannot*, as a phraseograph. 1881 — *Phonographic Phrase Bk.* Pref., With very little practice..the phraseographic combinations are found to be quite as legible as the ordinary Phonography. 1888 — *Man. Phonogr.* 11 *Phraseograph*, a phrase that is written without lifting the pen. 1899 *Pall Mall Mag.* Feb. 108 The..task of rendering it [the chorography] into modern phraseography.

Phraseolo·gic, *a. rare.* [f. PHRASEOLOGY (or its mod.L. orig.) + -IC.] = next, 2.

1828-32 in WEBSTER.

Phraseological (frēˈzĭŏlŏˈdgikăl), *a.* Also 8 phrasio-. [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. Using phrases or peculiar expressions; expressed in a special phrase or phrases.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inig.* To Rdr., A Rude, uncivil, uncharitable, phraseological Form of railing against such Things or Persons as are..Sacred. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII. lxxxi. 341 He said, in his phraseological way, that one story was good till another was heard. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* viii, Her father professed an elaborate phraseological love for her.

2. Of or pertaining to phraseology; dealing with phrases, or with the phraseology of a language, etc., or that peculiar to an author or work.

1664 GOULDMAN (*title*) A Copious Dictionary..With..Etymological Derivations, Philological Observations, and Phraseological Explications. 1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3037/4 Phraseological Books..published. 1726 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 3 Jacobus Billius's Greek Phrasiological Collection. 1860 ADLER *Fauriel's Prov. Poetry* viii. 157 The correction of a barbarism or phraseological vice. 1899 H. G. GRAHAM *Soc. Life Scot. in 18th C.* (1901) VIII. i. 96 *note*, A phraseological peculiarity of these tracts.

Phraseologically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a phraseological way; with the use of a phrase.

1867 *Nation* (N. Y.) 3 Jan. 9/1 When the verb *faire* is used phraseologically with a substantive. 1884 *W. Chester* (Pa.) *Local News* XII. No. 44. 3 Phraseologically speaking, it is a 'cold day' when our Justices of the Peace don't have a scene at their offices.

Phraseologist (frēˈzĭŏlŏˈdgist). [f. next + -IST.] **a.** One who treats of phraseology. **b.** A maker or user of phrases; one who uses striking or sounding phrases, esp. in an indiscriminate manner; a phrase-monger.

1713 BERKELEY *Guardian* No. 39 P 14 The author..is but a mere phraseologist. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Phraseologist*, an Explainer of elegant Expressions in a Language. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* iv. i (1849) 201 To borrow a favorite..appellation of modern phraseologists. 1899 in *Westm. Gaz.* 18 May 3/2 There is something..which in time perverts its advocate into a mere phraseologist.

Phraseology (frēˈzĭŏlŏˈdgi). [ad. mod.L. *phraseologia*, Gr. φρασεολογία, erroneously formed by M. Neander (see quot.) from Gr. φράσις + -λογία, -LOGY; the correct Gr. form (used in mod. Gr.) is φρασιολογία **phrasiology*: cf. φυσιολογία physiology, etc.

Neander appears to have had in his mind the genitive case φρασεως; and the erroneous form has perh. been perpetuated in Eng. under the influence of *phrase*.]

†**1.** A collection or handbook of the phrases or idioms of a language; a phrase-book. *Obs.*

[1558 M. NEANDER (*title*) ΦΡΑΣΕΟΛΟΓΙΑ ΙΣΟΚΡΑΤΙΚΗ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΛΑΤΙΝΗ. Phraseologia Isocratis Græcolatina: id est, Phraseon siue locutionum, eleguntiarumue Isocraticarum Loci, seu Indices. 1681 W. ROBERTSON (*title*) Phraseologia generalis.. A Full, Large, and General Phrase Book.] 1776 BARETTI (*title*) Easy Phraseology, for the use of young Ladies who intend to learn the colloquial part of the Italian Language.

2. The choice or arrangement of words and phrases in the expression of ideas; manner or style of expression; the particular form of speech or diction which characterizes a writer, literary production, language, etc.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inig., Apol.* iv. § 6 The Conclusions or Phraseologies of the School-Divines touching this Point. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. x. 96 Such is the incomparable Majestie of the Scripture stile, and Phraseologie. 1714 *Spectator* No. 616 P 1 That ridiculous Phraseology, which is so much in Fashion among the Pretenders to Humour and Pleasantry. 1771 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 254 Men, according to their habits and professions, have a phraseology of their own. 1857-8 SPARS *Athan* 6 Religious phraseologies from which religious ideas have been expunged. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* IV. 130 Parmenides is the founder, in modern phraseology, of metaphysics and logic.

†**3.** (See quots.) *Obs. rare*—°.

1670 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 3), *Phraseology*, a speaking of Phrases, or of the proper form of Speech. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Phraseology*, (Greek) a Discourse of Phrases, or an uttering of Phrases in common Speech.

†**4.** *Mus.* Arrangement of phrases. *Obs.*

1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* IV. 571 The want of symmetry in the phraseology of his melodies.

Phraser (frēˈzəɹ). [f. PHRASE *v.* + -ER 1. Cf. F. *phraseur* (18th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] One who uses phrases, or expresses himself in a peculiar or striking manner; a phrase-monger.

1637 J. WILLIAMS *Holy Table* 212 According to this English Phraser. 1878 J. THOMSON *Plenip. Key* 19 And though he speaketh much,—beyond demur, No phraser, but a trusty messenger. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* v, Like all rapid phrasers, Mrs. Mount-tuart detested the analysis of her sentence.

†**Phra·sical,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. Gr. φράσ-ις PHRASE *sb.* + -ICAL.] Of the nature of a phrase; idiomatic.

1615 T. ADAMS *Eng. Sickn.* Wks. 1861 I. 395 'Daughter of my people'..This is an abstractive phrase. Here it is phrasical, and therefore not to be forced.

†**Phra·sify,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *phrasi-s* PHRASE *sb.*: see -FY.] *intr.* To use a phrase.

1633 AMES *Agst. Cerem.* II. 267 That which the Def. neglected, the Rejoynder taketh to supplie, *least we should bragge*, as it pleaseth him to phrasifie 1674 HICKMAN *Hist. Quinquart.* (ed. 2) 191 To disgrace the Calvinists, by calling them Gospellers; For thus he phrasifieth

Phra·siness. *colloq.* [f. PHRASY + -NESS.] The quality of being of the nature of a phrase: see PHRASE *sb.* 3; proneness to use phrases.

1892 *Review of Revs.* 14 Apr. 376/1 The Germans are heartily sick of the phrasiness of their ruler. 1896 W. W. PEYTON in *Contemp. Rev.* June 837, I use the word 'communication' of design to release the idea of communion from religious phrasiness.

Phrasing (frēˈzĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PHRASE *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the vb. PHRASE; manner or style of verbal expression; phraseology, wording.

1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 11 Wee haue not tyed ourselues to an vniformitie of phrasing, or to an identity of words. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. iv. 238 He says, in his usual way of phrasing, that he'll make it as easy to you as a glove. 1887 SAINTSBURY *Hist. Elizab. Lit.* ix. (1890) 325 Milton..mixes the extremest vernacular with the most exquisite and scholarly phrasing.

2. *Mus.* The rendering of musical phrases. Also *attrib.* as *phrasing slur*, a slur indicating the proper phrasing.

1880 SIR H. PARRY in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 706/2 Just as the intelligent reading of a literary composition depends upon two things, accentuation and punctuation, so does musical phrasing depend on the relative strength of the sounds, and upon their connection with or separation from each other. 1886 *Academy* 17 July 48/3 He aroused the sympathy and interest of his audience by his soft and liquid tone, his neat playing, and by his delicate and finished phrasing. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Dec. 3/2 Where it has seemed desirable, phrasing slurs have been added.

Phra·sing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That phrases; using phrases; in *Sc.*, loudly or exaggeratedly expressing one's feelings or sentiments.

1785 BURNS *To W. Simpson* ii, In aic phraisin terms ye've penn'd it, I scarce excuse ye. 1888 STEVENSON *Across the Plains, Beggars* iv. (1892) 268 A..tale of some worthless, phrasing Frenchman.

Phrasy (frēˈzi), *a. colloq.* Also erron. **phrasey.** [f. PHRASE + -Y.] Abounding in phrases; characterized by great use of phrases.

1849 *Ecclesiologist* IX 125 They resemble what is familiarly known as a piece of phrasy Latin. 1871 *Daily News* 11 Mar., The document smacks overmuch of the phrasey, and is less redolent of the vigorous than of the lachrymose.

Phrator (frēˈtəɹ). [a. Gr. φράτωρ, another form of φράτηρ clansman: cognate with Skr. *bhrātā*, Zend *bhrātar*, L. *frāter*, Goth. *brōþar* BROTHER.] A member of a Grecian phratry; also *transf.* a fellow-clansman.

1847 GROTE *Greece* II. x III. 87 If a man was murdered, first his near relations, next his gennêtes and phrators, were both allowed and required to prosecute the crime at law. 1881 L. H. MORGAN *N. Amer. Ethnol.* IV. 11 To preserve some degree of equality in the number of phrators in each.

Phratriac (frēˈtrĭăk), *a. rare.* [ad. Gr. φρᾱτριακ-ός, f. φρᾱτρία PHRATRY: see -AC.] = next.

1884 *Athenæum* 21 June 795/3 In Attica there were also two great organizations, one based originally on locality, and another whose sole qualification was that of birth—the demotic and the phratriac.

Phratric (frēˈtrĭk), *a.* [ad. Gr. φρᾱτρικ-ός, f. φράτρ-α = φρατρία PHRATRY + -IC.] Of or pertaining to a phratry or clan; consisting of phratries.

1847 GROTE *Greece* II. x. III. 75 The phratric union, binding together several gentes, was less intimate [than the gentile union]. 1881 L. H. MORGAN *Contrib. N. Amer. Ethnol.* IV. 11 The phratric organization has existed among the Iroquois from time immemorial.

Phratry (frēˈtri). [ad. Gr. φράτρία, f. φράτηρ: see PHRATOR. In F. *phratrie* (Littré).]

1. *Ancient Gr. Hist.* A politico-religious division of the people, which took its first rise from the ties of blood and kinship; in Athens, each of the three subdivisions into which the phyle was divided; a clan.

[1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Phratriarchus*, among the Athenians, a magistrate that presided over the phratria, or third part of a tribe. He had the same power over the phratria, that the phylarchus had over the tribe.] 1833 THIRLWALL in *Philol. Museum* II. 307 The desire of the higher classes to keep aloof from the rustics.., who had been admitted into the phratrics. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 231 A family Zeus, and a Zeus guardian of the phratry. [1884 *Athenæum* 21 June 705 3 No deme coincided with a phratria or with any subdivision of a phratria.]

2. *transf.* Applied to tribal or kinship divisions existing among primitive races, as the Indians of North America, aborigines of Australia, etc.

1876 L. H. MORGAN in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXIII. 65 It is.. ..probable..that the Mound-Builders were organized in gentes, phratries, and tribes. 1882 H. SPENCER *Pol. Inst.* 549 Not only where descent in the male line has been established, but also where the system of descent through females continues, this development of the family into *gens*, phratry, and tribe is found. 1891 WESTERMARCK *Hist. Hum. Marriage* (1894) 298 The Seneca tribe of the Iroquois was divided into two 'phratries', or divisions intermediate between the tribe and the clan.

†**Phrayes,** obs illit. form of FROISE, FRAISE.

1686 *Oldbury Parish Reg* in *Blakeway MS.* (Bodl.) 3. 72, 2 gallon of Bacon and phrayes made of ye egges.

Phreatic (frĭăˈtĭk), *a.* [f. Gr. φρέαρ, φρέατ- well, cistern + -IC.] Of or pertaining to a well: applied to water from deep wells.

1892-3 *14th Rep. U. S. Geol. Surv.* II. 16 'Phreatic water'. [*Note*] This term was coined by Hay, in the course of the recent artesian and underflow investigation..., as a convenient designation for 'underground waters which can be, or which it is hoped may be, reached by wells or other subground works'.

‖ **Phren** (frĭn). Pl. **phrenes** (frēˈnīz). [mod. L., a. Gr. φρήν midriff, in pl. φρένες parts about the heart, breast; heart, mind, will.]

1. *Anat.* The diaphragm; the upper part of the abdomen: anciently supposed to be the seat of the mind.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Phrenes*, ..the Membranes about the Heart; also the Diaphragm or Midriff. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Phren*, .. the diaphragm; also, the epigastrium.

2. *Philos.* The seat of the intellect, feelings, and will; the mind.

Phrenalgia: see PHRENO-.

†**Phrone·siac,** *a. Obs.* [f. Gr. φρόνησις (see next), taken as = φρονησία (cf. It. *frenesia*) + -AC.] = PHRENETIC *a.* 1.

1824 SCOTT *Wav.* xliii, Like an hypochondriac person, or, as Burton's Anatomia hath it, a phrenesiac or lethargic patient.

‖ **Phrenesis** (frĭnˈsis). *Path.* [L. *phrenēsis* delirium, a. late Gr. φρένησις, f. φρήν, φρεν-: see next, and cf. FRENZY.] = PHRENITIS.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* lvii. 26 In the head may be many infirmities, as the Apoplexie, the Scotomy, the Megrym, the Sood, the Phremyses [1598 phrenises]. 1551 ASCHAM *Let.* 18 May, Wks 1865 I ii. 288 The prince of Spain..is this day falken sore sick of a phrenesis. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apothec.* 5 An apostemacion in the braynes of some litle skinnes, that enuiron the braynes, the same are called Phrenesis. 1800 LAMB *Let. to Manning* 27 Dec., At last George Dyer's phrenesis has come to a crisis; he is raging and furiously mad.

Phrenetic (frĭne·tik), *a.* (*sb.*) Forms: *α.* 4 **frenetyk.** 4–6 **-ike**; 5 **frena-**, 6 **frenetyke, -ik**, 6–7 **-ick**, 7 **frenitick**, 9 **frenetic.** *β.* 6 **phrenetike**, 6–7 **-ique**, 7 **-ique**, 7–8 **-ick**, 9 **-itic**, 7– **phrenetic.** [a. OF. *frenetike* (*Dial. S. Greg.* 12–13th c.), ad. L. *phrenĕticus*, a. late Gr. φρενητικός (Epict.), for φρενῖτικός afflicted with φρενῖτις delirium, f. φρήν, φρεν- heart, mind. Formerly stressed *phrenetic*, whence PHRENTIC, FRANTIC.]

†**1.** Of persons: Delirious; mentally deranged; insane; crazy: = FRANTIC *a.* 1. *Obs.*

α. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 206 (Camps.) And in his prowes frenetyk [*v. r.* frentyk] and madde He cursed Ioue, Appollo, and ek Cupide. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 6 To flatereres or to folis þat frantyk [*v. r.* frenetike] ben of wittes. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 193/1 Saynt marcial heled one that was frenatyke. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* viii. 84 Donald and quha with him appeiret frenetik.

β. 1558 KNOX *First Blast* (Arb.) 11 The foolishe, madde and phrenetike shal gouerne the discrete. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III xxxiv. 215 Those that became Phrenetique, Lunatique, or Epileptique. 1751 LAVINGTON *Enthus Meth. & Papists* III. (1754) 139 They [Persons bit by the Tarantula] are Phrenetic and delirious. 1778 *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 206 All that survived..were to the highest degree phrenetic and outrageous.

2. *transf.* Affected with excessive excitement or enthusiasm, esp. in religious matters; furious; frantic; fanatic. Cf. FRANTIC *a.* 2.

α. *c* 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 109 This..restrained the rude raginge of the frenetick Scotts. 1657 HAWKE *Killing is M.* 40 The foolish dictates of such frenetick Impostor. 1819 WILKES *Aonian Hours* (1820) 109 Frenetic zealots. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Oct. 1 Some of the more frenetic of the franc-tireurs of Liberalism

fig. 1872 BROWNING *Fifine* v, How the pennon from its dome, Frenetic to be free, makes one red stretch for home!

β. 1565 CALFHILL *Answ. Treat. Crosse* 23 It is to be feared greately, least their arise some phrenetike persons, which will bragge and boast, that they be Prophetes. 1650 INGELO *Bentiv. & Ur.* v. 138 He esteems Prophetick Visions only as Dreams of phrenetick men. 1858 *Times* 4 Nov. 6/4 The chivalrous and phrenetic Montbar, whose name was a cry to hush infants. 1878 J. P. NEWMAN in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 321 When inspired, their individuality was intact. They [sacred writers] were never..phrenetic.

3. †*a.* Of a disease: Consisting of or attended by delirium or temporary madness: = FRANTIC *a.* 3 a. *Obs.* b. Of actions, etc.: Insane; erratic; passionate: = FRANTIC *a.* 3 b.

α. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Agst. ven. Tongues* viii. 10 Ye are so full of vertibilite, And of frenetyke folabilite. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. iii 50 Sometimes he shuts up [the man] as in frenetick, or infectious diseases. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 198 [Of Mohammedanism] Its frenetic might, enthusiasm, too, evaporating in the diffusion of conquest. 1895 MARIE CORELLI *Sorrows Satan* 378 They run up the gamut of baffled passion to the pitch of frenetic hysteria

β. 1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* iv. v, Impotent, By means of his Phrenetique maladie. 1615 H. CROOKE *Body of Man* 139 Rending the membranes, cause all our motions to be hend-strong and giddy, our sensations phrenetick and mad. 1754 O. in *Connoisseur* No. 28. P 1 Tom Dare-Devil was carried off last week by a phrenetic fever. 1815 MARY A. SCHIMMELPENNINCK *Demolit. Monast. Port Royal* III. 268 He struck every one who approached him, with the most phrenitic violence. 1860 T. MARTIN *Horace, Odes* I. xvi, Clashing again And again their wild cymbals, such fervour phrenetic.

¶ **4.** *Catachrestic* for PHRENIC *a.* 1.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Phrenetick Nerves*, are those which are called also *Stomachick*.. These descend between the Membranes of the *Mediastinum*, and send forth Branches into them. 1706 in PHILLIPS.

B. as *sb.* A madman: = FRANTIC *sb.*

α. 1693–4 MOLYNEUX *Let.* 17 Feb. in *Locke's Lett.* (1708) 75 How comes it to pass that want of consciousness cannot be proved for a drunkard as well as for a frenetick? 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. i. iv, All men's minds may go mad, and 'believe him', as the frenetic will do, 'because it is impossible'.

β. [1607 MARSTON *What you will* II. i, A company of odd phreneteci Did eate my youth.] 1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Poly olb.* xvii, [They] made this poore King..euen as a Phrenetique, comit what posterity receiues now amongst the worst actions of Princes. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* II. (1723) 99 A common Fold of Phrenetick and Bedlams. 1831 W. R. SMITH *Old Test. in Jew. Ch.* x. 281 The visions of poor phrenetics.

Hence **Phrene·ticness**, madness (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

†**Phrene·tical**, *a. Obs.* Also 6 **phrene-**, 6–7 **fre-**. [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. = PHRENETIC *a.* 1 and 2.

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 34 Do they not proceede from some odde vaine phantasticall, or phreneticall braines? 1663 BP. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr* (1673) 122 Dæmoniacks and phrenetical people. 1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1693) 195 Some Persons Phrenetical and Enthusiastical, whose Madness is manifest to all.

2. = PHRENETIC *a.* 3.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* 65 b, Thether came Isabell, the Frenche Quene, because the kyng her husband was fallen into his old freneticall decease. 1608 T. FITZHERBERT *Apol.* 62 The phantastical or rather phrenetical opinions of these new fangled fellowes. 1696 BP. PATRICK *Comm. Exod.* x. 170 Another raving fit or phrenetical symptom.

Phrenetically (frĭne·tikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a frenzy; frantically.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II ii. ii, If all mobs are properly frenzies, and work frenetically with mad fits of hot and of cold. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Jan. 3/1 We welcome his sober prose and phrenetically applaud his common sense.

Phreniatric (frenəi,æ·trik), *a.* [f. Gr. φρήν, φρεν- mind + IATRIC.] Of or pertaining to the treatment of mental disease. In mod. Dicts.

Phrenic (fre·nik), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. mod L. *phrenicus* or a. F. *phrénique* (1690 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. Gr. φρήν, φρεν- diaphragm, mind: see -IC.]

1. *Anat.* and *Path.* Of, pertaining to, or affecting the diaphragm; diaphragmatic.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Phrenick Vessels*, are the Veins and Arteries that run through the Diaphragm, Mediastinum, and Pericardium. 1741 MONRO *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 19 Press one or both the phrenic Nerves. 1832 J. THOMSON *W. Cullen* I. 441 The Phrenic or Epigastric Centre. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 350 The Phrenic veins return the blood from the ramifications of the phrenic arteries. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 649 Phrenic neuritis.

†**2.** Of or relating to the mind; mental. *Obs.*

1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 196/2 The nerves of animal, or, better, of phrenic life. 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 27 The Theosophs were right in separating entirely the mind from the soul, in considering them as different principles, as the physic and the phrenic. 1847 MEDWIN *Shelley* I. 149 Two sorts of dreams, the Phrenic and the Psychic.

B. *sb.* (absolute use of A.)

1. *Anat.* Short for *phrenic nerve.*

1776 CRUIKSHANK in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 187 The possibility of having divided only one of the phrenics. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 209 It gives off a long and very slender branch, called the superior phrenic.

2. *Med.* A remedy or medicine for mental disease.

1853 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Phrenica*, diseases affecting the intellect...Also remedies that affect the mental faculties —Phrenics

3. *pl.* **Phrenics**: That branch of science which relates to the mind; psychology.

1841 R. PARK *Pantology* II. iii. (1847) 82 We would apply the term Phrenics to Mental Philosophy; or to that branch of knowledge, which treats of the faculties of the human mind, and their laws of action. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Phrenics* . also metaphysics.

‖ **Phreni·cula.** *Path.* [mod.L., f. as prec. + dim. suffix: see -CULE.]

1799 M. UNDERWOOD *Dis. Children* (ed. 4) I. 282 What he [i. e. Dr. Paterson] calls a phrenicula, or diminutive species of phrenitis. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Phrenicula*, term used by Rust for Brain-fever.

Phrenism (fre·niz'm). [f. Gr. φρήν, φρεν- mind + -ISM.] Thought-force: see quot.

1871 COPE *Origin of Fittest* v. (1887) 205, I discard the use of the term 'Vital Force', what was originally understood by that term being a complex of distinct ideas. The *Vital forces* are (nerve-force) *Neurism*, (growth-force) *Bathmism*, and (thought-force) *Phrenism*.

Phrenitic (frĭnĭ·tik), *a. Path.* [ad. Gr. φρενῖτικ-ός, f. φρενῖτ-ις PHRENITIS: see -IC.] Affected with or suffering from phrenitis; subject to fits of delirium or madness

1771 T. PERCIVAL *Ess.* (1777) I. 24 He indulged his phrenitic patients in the use of wine. 1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVII. 453/2 *Phrenitic*, a term used to denote those who, without being absolutely mad, are subject to such strong sallies of imagination as in some measure pervert their judgment. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Phrenitic*, belonging to phrenitis.

†**Phreni·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. PHRENITIS.] Frenzy; rage.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. III. xiii, The fourth of furious fashion Phrenition hight, fraught with impatiencies.

‖ **Phrenitis** (frĭnəi·tis). *Path.* [Late L. *phrenītis*, a. Gr. φρενῖτις delirium, f. φρήν, φρεν- mind + -ITIS. Cf. F. *phrénite.*] Inflammation of the brain or of its membranes, attended with delirium and fever; brain fever.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. i. 1. iv, *Phrenitis*,..is a disease of the mind, with a continual madness or dotage,..or else an inflammation of the brain. 1684 BOYLE *Parousia. Anim. & Solid Bod.* iii. 28 Oftentimes the matter,..being discharged upon some internal parts of the Head, produces a Delirium or Phrenitis. 1841 BREWSTER *Mart. Sc.* III. ii. (1856) 187 His wife was seized with fever, epilepsy and phrenitis.

Phreno-, before a vowel **phren-**, a. Gr. φρενο- (combining form of φρήν, stem φρεν-, midriff, mind), an element of Greek compounds, and of modern scientific and technical words, usually in sense of 'the mind, mental faculties'.

Phrena·lgia [Gr. ἄλγος pain], acute mental distress; psychalgia; melancholia. **Phrenoco·lic** *a.* [Gr. κῶλον COLON 1], pertaining to both the diaphragm and the colon, as in *phrenocolic* (also *pleurocolic*) *ligament* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893). **Phrenoga·stric** *a. Anat.* as in *phrenogastric ligament*, = GASTROPHRENIC *a.* (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1858, *Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Phre·nogram**, the curve or tracing made by the phrenograph (Webster 1902). **Phre·nograph**, (*a*) an instrument for recording the movements of the diaphragm in respiration; (*b*) a phrenological description or 'chart' of a person's mental characteristics. **Phreno·graphy**, the observation and description of phenomena in comparative psychology. **Phreno·hy·pnotism** (see quot. and HYPNOTISM). **Phrenoma·gnetism**, the excitation of the phrenological organs by magnetic influence; hence **Phrenomagne·tic** *a.* **Phreno-me·smerism**, the excitation of the powers of the brain by mesmeric influence. **Phrenonarco·sis** [Gr. νάρκωσις a benumbing], Schultz's term for a dulling of the senses or intellect; a state of stupor (Mayne, *Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Phreno·nomy** [Gr. -νομία distribution, management], the deductive and predictive part of comparative psychology. **Phrenopara·lysis** = *phrenoplegy* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Phreno·pathy** [-PATHY] disease of the mind; so **Phrenopa·thic** *a.* **Phrenophysio·gnomist**, one skilled in phrenophysiognomy. **Phrenophysio·gnomy**, a combination of phrenology and physiognomy. **Phre·noplegy** [Gr. φρενοπλής, -πληγ- stricken in mind, f. πληγή stroke], sudden failing of the mind; disturbance of mental balance (Mayne, *Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Phrenople·nic** *a. Anat.*, of or pertaining to the diaphragm and the spleen (Mayne, *Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.* **Phrenalgia* 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 361 Melancholia and Hypochondriasis, Syn[onyms]—In the older English writers Lypemania and Phrenalgia. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Phrenograph*..Rosenthal's lever..he used it to demonstrate the stoppage of those movements produced by faradisation of the cut end of the vagus nerve. 1896 *Voice* (N. Y.) 13 Feb 6/6 A phrenograph of a famous French actress, lately in this city. 1881 *Smithson. Inst. Rep* 501 Observing and descriptive stage...*Phrenography...Inductive and classifying stage. Phrenology.. Deductive and predictive stage. .. Phrenonomy. 1896 *Cosmopolitan* XX. 368 2 Adding to the magnetizer's equipment the extravagant doctrine of *phreno hypnotism, the excitation of the phrenological organs by pressing various points on the heads of hypnotized subjects. 1845 G. MOORE *Power of Soul over Body* (1846) 161 Assuming all that is related of *phreno magnetism and neurypnology to be true. 1854 HUNTER *Lay Serm.* v. (1870) 99 The simple physiological phænomena known as spirit-rapping, table-turning, phrenomagnetism 1855 SMEDLEY, etc. *Occult Sc.* 240 *note*, It was not necessary to resort to *phreno-mesmerism. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Phreno-Magnetism*, *Phreno-Mesmerism*, terms for a combination of two assumed branches of science embracing the rationalities of Phrenology and more questionable pretensions of Mesmerism. 1881 *Phrenonomy [see *phrenography*]. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Phrenopathia*, ..*phrenopathy. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 197 The various types and classes of the phrenopathies 1892 MISS A. J. OPPENHEIM in *Daily News* 4 Aug 6/6 A scientific *phreno-physiognomist...To explain *phreno-physiognomy from a scientific point of view.

†**Phreno·loger.** *Obs.* [f. PHRENOLOG-Y + -ER 1.] One who practises phrenology, a phrenologist.

1846 in WORCESTER (citing *Phren. Jrnl.*). 1849 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* xiv (1874) 265 Low minded materialists and shallow phrenologers.

Phrenologic (frenolo·dʒik), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IC. In mod.F. *phrénologique.*] Of or belonging to phrenology.

1821 *Joseph the Book-Man* 12 For learned Phrenologic lore Were needful such a man t' explore. *a* 1845 HOOD *Craniology* iii, These men I say, make quick appliance And close, to phrenologic science.

Phrenological (frenolo·dʒikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to phrenology; connected with or relating to phrenology.

1823 (*title*) Phrenological Journal. 1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* I. App ii, When I publish the results [of my enquiry] they will disprove a hundred times over all the phrenological assertions in regard to the cerebellum. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* xvii, As to the phrenological formation of the backs of their heads.

Hence **Phrenolo·gically** *adv.*

1838 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 44 Phrenologically speaking, he must be fully and equally furnished with the bumps of ideality and causality. 1846 POE *G. Bug* Wks. 1864 III. 23 The forehead, phrenologically, indicates causality and comparison, with deficient ideality.

Phrenologist (frĭnŏ·lŏdʒist). [f. PHRENOLOG-Y + -IST. In mod.F. *phrénologiste* (1875 in Littré).] One skilled in phrenology.

1815 T. FORSTER in *Pamphleteer* V. 222 The Phrenologist admits an arrangement of certain organs, which gives us free-will. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* i, Call it...conformation of the brain, if you are..a phrenologist. 1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 33 A collection of heads that would have delighted a phrenologist.

Phrenologize (frĭnŏ·lŏdʒəiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To treat or locate phrenologically. b. *humorous.* To produce 'bumps' or protuberances (on the head) by blows.

1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIII. 262 You emerged with a broken hat, and a head phrenologised by a blacking bottle. 1858 J. W. DONALDSON *Lit. Greece* III. 13 He not only made the soul a mere function of the body, but even phrenologized it by placing it in the forehead.

2. To examine or analyse phrenologically.

1860 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.-t.* viii, It only remained to be phrenologized. 1895 *Daily News* 22 Nov. 4/7 Burns's skull was phrenologised.

Phrenology (frĭnǫ·lŏdʒi). [f. Gr. φρήν, φρεν- mind + -LOGY; lit. 'mental science'; in F. *phrénologie* (Gall 1818, Hatz.-Darm.), Ger. *phrenologie*.] The scientific study or theory of the mental faculties (quots. 1815, 1881); *spec.* (and in ordinary use), the theory originated by Gall and Spurzheim, that the mental powers of the individual consist of separate faculties, each of which has its organ and location in a definite region of the surface of the brain, the size or development of which is commensurate with the development of the particular faculty; hence, the study of the external conformation of the cranium as an index to the development and position of these organs, and thus of the degree of development of the various faculties.

1815 T. FORSTER (*title pamph.* in *Pamphleteer* V. 219), Sketch of the new Anatomy and Physiology of the Brain and Nervous System of Drs. Gall and Spurzheim, considered as comprehending a complete system of Phrenology. *Ibid.* 222 The objection therefore falls to the ground, which accuses the new Phrenology of supporting the doctrine of Fatalism. [When reprinted in the same year, 'Phrenology' was altered to 'Zoonomy'.] 1817 *Blackw. Mag.* I. 367 The word Cranioloqy is an invention of Spurzheim's enemies. It is not of the bone he treats, but of the manifestations of the mind as dependent on organization. Phrenology would be a more appropriate word. 1819 G. COMBE *Ess. Phrenol.* Introd., The real subject of the system is the Human Mind: I have therefore adopted the term 'Phrenology', as the most appropriate, and that which Dr. Spurzheim has for some years employed. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess., Nature* Wks. (Bohn) I. 228 Astronomy to the selfish becomes astrology;..and anatomy and physiology become phrenology and palmistry. 1865 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sc.*, etc. II. 896/1 By forcing the inductive method of enquiry into mental philosophy, phrenology has laid the foundations of a true mental science. 1881 *Smithsonian Inst. Rep.* (1883) 499 Again, we find this being [man] endowed with a set of faculties called intellectual, allied in certain particulars to those of the lower animals, but so far transcending them as to form a separate branch of study, requiring totally diverse methods and machinery of observation, and enlisting an entirely different set of investigators. To all these studies we have given the name of Comparative Psychology or Phrenology.

Phre·nosin. *Chem.* [f. Gr. φρήν, φρεν- mind + -OSE + -IN[1] (after *myosin*)] A substance ($C_{34}H_{67}NO_8$) obtained from the brain.

1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* xv. 305 To the first of these Thudichum reserves the name of cerebrine, the second he terms phrenosine, and the third kerasine.

Phrensical, Phrensy, -zy, etc., var. of FRENZICAL, FRENZY.

†**Phrentic, -ick(e,** *obs.* syncopated f. PHRENETIC = FRANTIC *a.* and *sb.*

a. 1547-94 [see FRANTIC *a*]. 1621 BRATHWAIT *Nat. Embassie* (1877) 121 To moue his phrenticke passions to remorse. 1702 FLOYER *Cold Bathing* 1 iv. (1709) 143 A Phrentick Fever cured by Bathing the Head with Cold Water. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Arianism* 56 When this Phrentick Arian had published his Original Evidence.

b. 1565-1695 [see FRANTIC *sb*]. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 109 The Pulse of the Phrentic is small.

‖ **Phronesis** (frǫni·sis). [a. Gr. φρόνησις thinking, understanding, intelligence, perception, practical sense, etc., f. φρονεῖν to think, be in one's senses, etc., f. φρον-, ablaut of φρεν-, stem of φρήν mind.] Understanding, practical judgement.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Phrone·tal, *a. Biol.* [mod. f. Gr. type *φρονητής thinker (f. φρονεῖν to think: see prec.) + -AL.] (See quot.)

1904 J. MCCABE tr. *Haeckel's Wonders of Life* 14, I propose to call the sensory-cells or sense-centres *æsthetal cells*, and the thought-cells or thought-centres *phronetal cells*.

Phrontist (frǫ·ntist). *rare.* [ad. Gr. φροντιστής a deep thinker (Aristoph. *Nub.* 267), f. φροντίζειν to be thoughtful, f. φροντίς thought.] One who is devoted to meditation and study; a deep thinker: by Aristophanes ironically applied to Socrates.

1822 T. MITCHELL *Comm. Aristoph.* II. 18 Wieland is led to conclude, that before Aristophanes applied the term *phrontist* to Socrates and his friends, the word itself was not in common use.

Phrontistery (frǫ·ntistĕri). Often in Gr. or Latinized forms **phrontiste·rion, phrontiste·rium** (7 **fron-**). [ad. Gr. φροντιστήριον, f. φροντιστής: see prec.] A place for thinking or studying; a 'thinking-shop': a term applied by Aristophanes in ridicule to the school of Socrates; hence applied to modern educational institutions.

1614 TOMKIS *Albumazar* I. iii. B iij b, Tis the learn'd Phrontisterion Of most Divine Albumazar. 1624 BP. HALL *Gt. Impostor* Wks. 501, I know where I am; in one of the famous Phrontisteries of Law, and Iustice. *a* 1634 RANDOLPH *Muses' Looking Gl.* iii. i, 'Twill be the great Gymnasium of the realme, The Frontisterium of Great Britany. 1672 D. T. *Answ. Eachard's Cont. Clergy* 136 England's grand Phrontisteries, Seminaries and Seed-plots of Learning..Oxford and Cambridge. 1843 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1817) II. 583/1 The maps and geometrical instruments which the old Athenian found in the phrontisterium. 1881 CHURCH *MS. Let.* 12 May, In the first brilliant days of Oriel..it used to be called half in compliment and half in sneer the φροντιστήριον. 1888 *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* IX. 344 As to the scenery [in the old Greek comedies], he holds that the inside of the phrontistery is never seen.

‖ **Phryganea** (frigē·niă). *Entom.* [mod.L., f. Gr. φρυγανίς or φρύγανον a dry stick, in reference to the stick-like appearance of the larva-cases.] A genus of neuropterous insects, typical of the family *Phryganeidæ* or caddis-flies.

1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* 159 As the caddis-baits appear at the top of the water as alder-flies and sedge-flies (*Phryganeæ*).

Hence **Phryganeid** (frigănĭ·id) *a.*, of or pertaining to the caddis-flies; *sb.*, any member of the *Phryganeidæ*; **Phryga·neoid** *a.*, resembling or akin to the *Phryganeidæ*.

Phrygian (fri·dʒiăn), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *Phrygiān us*, f. *Phrygia*: see -AN.] Of or pertaining to Phrygia, an ancient country of Asia Minor, or its inhabitants.

Phrygian Mode (*Mus.*): (*a*) One of the ancient Greek modes, of a warlike character, supposed to have been derived from the ancient Phrygians; (*b*) The second of the 'authentic' ecclesiastical modes, having its 'final' on E and 'dominant' on C.

1579 E. K. *Gloss. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Oct. 27 The.. Musitian playd the Phrygian melodie. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. 59 The Phrygian Mood was a more warlike and couragious kind of Musick, expressing the Musick of Trumpets and other Instruments of old, exciting to Arms. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* v. xxiii. 534 In music.. there were four principal νόμοι or modes; the Phrygian, the Lydian, the Doric, and the Ionic...The Phrygian mode was religious. 1826 ELMES *Dict. Fine Arts, Phrygian Marble*, called likewise Synnadic, was either white or red. *Phrygian Stone*, a substance..employed..in the process of dyeing.

b. Applied to a conical cap or bonnet with the peak bent or turned over in front, worn by the ancient Phrygians, and in modern times identified with the 'cap of liberty'.

1796 STRUTT *Dresses & Habits of Eng.* I. i. 12 The cap, most commonly worn by the Saxons..bears no distant resemblance to the ancient Phrygian bonnet. 1846 FAIRHOLT *Costume* (1860) 50 Figure 2 gives us the Phrygian-shaped cap, borrowed from classic costume. *Ibid.* 482 A head of Paris in the Phrygian cap has been copied.

B. *sb.* **a.** A native or inhabitant of Phrygia. **b.** One of a Christian sect of the second century, a CATAPHRYGIAN.

1585-7 T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* (Parker Soc.) 158 This truth is gainsaid by the Phrygians. 1837 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XV. 426/2 *Montanists*..are sometimes styled Phrygians and Cataphrygians.

Phrygianize (fri·dʒiănəiz), *v.* [f. prec. + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To make Phrygian in character.

1893 W. M. RAMSAY *Ch. Rom. Emp.* xvii. 438 The natural tendency of the Phrygians to Phrygianise their beliefs.

2. *fig.* To frizzle.

1836 LANDOR *Pericles & Aspasia* liii Wks. 1846 II. 376/1 But whenever an obvious and natural thought presents itself, they either reject it for coming without imagination, or they *phrygianize* it with such biting and hot curling irons, that it rolls itself up impenetrably. 1869 DOWDEN *Stud. Lit.* (1890) 182 He [Landor] never Phrygianized (to borrow his own word) an obvious and natural thought.

†**Phry·gic,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. assumed L. **Phrygic-us* for *Phrygius* PHRYGIAN.] = PHRYGIAN.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 125 The Bells, brasse Cimbals, kettle musick and whistles, storming such a Phrygick discord.

Phthalic (fæ·lik), *a. Chem.* [Abbreviated from NAPHTHALIC.] Of, pertaining to, or obtained from naphthalene, as *phthalic anhydride*, etc. *Phthalic acid*, a white crystalline compound ($C_8H_6O_4$) produced by the action of nitric acid on naphthalene, alizarin, purpurin, etc. Also called ALIZARIC *acid*.

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 575 Phthalic or Naphthalic Acid..is produced by the long-continued action of nitric acid upon naphthalin. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 766 The xylenes are converted into Phthalic acids. 1885 REMSEN *Org. Chem.* (1888) 244 We may select either the three xylenes or the three phthalic acids.

So, from base **Phthal-: Phthalamic** (fălæ·mik) *a.* [see AMIC], derived from or containing phthalic acid and ammonia: in *Phthalamic acid*, a crystalline acid ($C_8H_7NO_3$) produced by the action of aqueous ammonia on phthalic anhydride. **Phtha·late,** a salt of phthalic acid. **Phthalein** (fæ·lĭ,in) [see -IN[1]], one of a series of organic dyes produced by combining phthalic anhydride with the phenols, with elimination of water. **Phthalide** (fæ·ləid) [-IDE, here short for *anhydride*], the anhydrous form of phthalic acid, a white crystalline substance, $C_8H_4O_3 = C_6H_4(CO)_2O$, obtained by distilling the acid. **Phtha·limide** [see IMIDE], a derivative of ammonia in which two atoms of hydrogen are replaced by phthalyl; a colourless crystalline inodorous and tasteless body, $C_8H_5O_2·NH$. **Phthalin** (fæ·lin) [see -IN[1]], a colourless crystalline substance obtained from phthalein (see quot.). **Phthalyl** (fæ·lil) [see -YL], the radical of phthalic acid ($C_8H_4O_2$).

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 231 *Phthalamic acid (amidated phthalic acid). 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 617 *Phthalamic acid*.. crystallizes in a mass of fine flexible needles, forming an acid solution with water. *Ibid.* 628 **Phthalates*, Phthalic acid is dibasic, forming acid salts, $C_8H_5MO_4$, and neutral salts, $C_8H_4M_2O_4$. 1875 *Ibid.* VII. 977 Potassium phthalate is easily decomposed [by an electric current]. 1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 12) II. 499 **Phthaleins*..compounds formed, with elimination of water, by the combination of phenols with phthalic anhydride. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 20 Jan. 3/6 Aniline blues and violets were followed by phthaleine and the great group of azo and cotton dyes. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 231 *Phthalimide, $HN.C_8H_4O_2$. 1875 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VII. 977 By the action of nascent hydrogen the phthaleins are converted into colourless compounds called *phthalins, which by oxidation in the air, are reconverted into phthaleins. 1866 *Ibid.* IV. 633 Chloride of *phthalyl.

Phthanite (fæ·nəit). *Min.* [a. F. *phthanite*: named by Haüy 1822 (*phtanite*), f. Gr. φθαν-εν to anticipate + -ITE[1], 'because its thick schistoid texture and argillaceous character seem to announce beforehand its passage into schist' (*Traité de Mineral* (ed. 2) IV. 546). Dana spells it *-yte*, as being the name not of a mineral but of a rock.] A hard compact rock, consisting essentially of cryptocrystalline silica.

1858 DANA *Min.* 195 Cryptocrystalline Varieties [of Quartz] ..13. *Basanite, Lydian Stone* or *Touchstone*, a velvety black siliceous stone..passes into a compact fissile, siliceous, or flinty rock, of grayish and other colors, called siliceous slate, and also Phthanyte.

†**Phtha·rtic,** *a. Med. Obs.* [ad. mod L. *phthartic-us*, a. Gr. φθαρτικ-ός destructive, f. φθείρειν to destroy.] Destructive, deadly.

1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Phthartic*, deadly, deleterious. Formerly applied to poisons.

Phthinode (fθi·nǫud). *Path.* [ad. Gr. φθινώδης consumptive, f. φθινο- wasting, decaying: see -ODE.] One subject to or suffering from phthisis. So **Phthi·noid** *a.*, of or pertaining to phthinodes.

1870 S. GEE *Auscult. & Percuss.* i. ii. 14 The thorax of phthinodes (persons predisposed to phthisis) is, as Galen says, narrow and shallow. *Ibid.* 16 The phthinoid chests are natural deformities.

Phthinoplasm (fθi·nǫplæz'm). *Path.* [f. Gr. φθινο- wasting, decaying + -PLASM.] (See quot.)

1872 C. J. WILLIAMS *Pulmon. Consumpt.* i. 6 All are due to the presence of various kinds of *phthinoplasm*, a withering or decaying modification of the proper plasma or formative material of the body. [*Note*] I have found it necessary to coin this word, .. to give expression to one of the leading ideas of this book, and to avoid the common use of the word *tubercle*.

‖ **Phthiriasis** (fθ-, θəiriā·sis). *Path.* Also 9 **phtheir-.** [L., a. Gr. φθειρίασις lousiness, morbus pedicularis, f. φθειριᾶν to be lousy.] A morbid condition of the body in which lice multiply excessively, causing extreme irritation; pediculosis.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i III. *Furies* 507 But with the griefs that charge our outward places Shall I account the loathsome Phthiriasis? *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 245 Calisthenes.. fell there sick of the Phthiriasis, or lousie disease. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. i. iv. 458 The Phthiriasis... Herod, Antiochus Epiphanes, .. Cassander, Callisthenes, and Sylla, all died of this disorder. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. vi. i. 295 Lice of Sick Persons — Pediculus Tabescentium...This name has been proposed for a louse which gives rise to a disease termed Phthiriasis.

Phthirophagous (fθ-, θəirǫ·făgəs), *a.* Also **phtheiro-,** *erron.* **phthirio-.** [f. mod L. *phthīrophagus* sb., f. Gr. φθείρ louse + -φάγος eating: see -PHAGOUS; in F. *phthirophage*.] Louse-eating.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 951/1 Phthiriophagous. 1886 GUILLEMARD *Cruise Marchesa* II 263 These Alfuros were phtheirophagous, going over the dense mat adorning their heads with the most praiseworthy perseverance. 1899 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 4 Nov. 1278 Lice caused little inconvenience and afforded employment to the phtheirophagous natives.

Phthisic (tī·zik), *sb.* and *a.* Now *rare.* Forms: *a.* 4-5 **tysyk, tisyk, -ik(e,** 5 **tyseke, -ik,** 6 **tysyc, -ike, tisicke, tissike,** 7 **tissick(e, -ique, tisick, tissick, tysick(e, thisicke.** *β.* 5 **ptisike,** 6 **ptisique, ptysyke,** 6-7 **ptisicke,** 7 **ptysick, pthysic(k, -isicke,** 7-8 **ptisick,** 8 **ptysic.** *γ.* 6 **phthisik(e, -icke.** 6-8 **-ick,** 7 **-ysique, phtisique, -ick,** 8 **phthysick,** 8- **phthisic.** [ME. *tisik(e* sb., a. OF. *tisike, -ique*, later *ptisique, thisique* = It., Sp. *tisica* consumption, phthisis, repr. a Romanic *phthisica, thisica* sb. fem., absolute use of *phthisicus, -a, -um* adj, a. Gr. φθισικ-ός consumptive, f. φθίσις PHTHISIS. OF. had also the adj. *tisike, tesike* (11th c. in Littré, 13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), *ptisique*, mod.F. *phtisique, phthisique*; the F. sb. is now *phthisie*. The current pronunciation has come down from the ME. *tisik*.]

A. *sb* 1. A wasting disease of the lungs; pulmonary consumption.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 701 Many yvels. Als fevyr, dropsy, and launys, Tysyk, goute and other maladys. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 164 Men þat ben hurt in þe lungis falliþ in þe tisik. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. Fiv b, It is also good for the tysyc. 1607 TOPSELL *Four f. Beasts* (1658) 536 The milk of a sow, is also good against the bloudy flux and tissick. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* 41 Hectick Feavers and Tissicks. *a* 1683 OLDHAM *Poet. Wks.* (1686) 44 But count all Reprobate .. Whom he, when Gout or Tisick Rage, shall curse.

β. *c* 1450 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* VII. xxxi. (Bodl. MS.), Ptisike is consumcioun and wasting of kinde humours of þe bodie. Euerich þat hab tisike hab etike. 1572 J. JONES *Bathes of Bath* Pref. 2 Some with Ptisique, Stone, Strangurie (etc.). 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 297 The North-wind..is injurious to the Cough, Ptisick, and Gout. 1762-71

H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd Paint.* (1786) III. 225 Being troubled with a ptysic, he retired to Maryhone.

γ. 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 58 The Phthisick or Sore in the Lunges with a Consumption of all the bodie. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 1002 Of the various Kinds and Causes of the Phthisick. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 367 A variety of pulmonic phthisics. 1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LVI 199 If he left off without having thrown himself into a phthisic.

† **2.** Loosely applied to various lung or throat affections; a severe cough; asthma. *Obs.*

?*a* 1412 LYDG. *Two Merch.* 315 Drye tisyk is withal partable. *c* 1430 — *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc) 51 A drye tysik makith old men ful feynt 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 287 Herode Ascalonite..was vexede..with vermyn commenge from his secrete membres, with a stynche intolleable, and with a violente tisike. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* 8 When liberty of speaking..was girded and straight lac'd almost to a broken-winded tizick. *a* 1741 CHALKLEY *Wks.* (1766) 286 A sore Fit of the Asthma or Phthysick.

B. *adj.* = PHTHISICAL *a.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xvii. (Bodl. MS.) Tisike men alwey cowgeb for be boch of be lunges. 1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle, Hogges* (1627) 263 They wil haue the disease of the lights, which is, to bee pursie and ptisicke. 1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* ii. xii. (1639) 90 You must prescribe to those that be ptisick, a convenient diet. 1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 280 In Hectick, Phthisick, and Asthmatick cases. 1859 SALA *Two round Clock* (1861) 372 His colleague's accordion is suspended in the midst of a phthisic wheeze.

Phthisical (tiˈzikăl), *a.* Forms: 7 **tizicall, ptisical**, 1 **phthysical**, 7 8 **tissical**, 7- **phthisical**, 8 **pht-, phtisical.** [f. prec. + -AL.] Of the nature of or pertaining to phthisis.

1611 COTGR., *Phtisique*, Tysicall. 1658 R. WHITE tr. *Digby's Powd. Sympp.* (1660) 40 Half of them who dye in London, dye of phthisical and pulmonical distempers. 1659 T. PECKE *Parnassi Puerp.* 174 When Tissical distempers stopt my Breath. 1793 BEDDOES *Consumpt.* 135 The phthisical inflammation may so alter the structure of the lungs. 1839 RAMADGE *Curab. Consumpt.* (1861) 52 There was old phthisical disease in the summit of both lungs.

b. Of persons: Affected with or having a tendency to phthisis; consumptive. Of a house: where phthisis exists.

1652 FRENCH *Distill.* ii. 50 This Water..is very good for those that are ptisicall 1709-10 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 121 P 1 Poor Cupid has always been Phtisical, and we are afraid it will end in a Consumption. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med* xxiii. 283 You will frequently find that he will die phthisical 1899 *Times* 14 Jan. 8/6 The visitation of phthisical houses was not only practicable, but was of as great importance to the public weal as similar visits in houses where fever or enteric fever had occurred.

c. *fig.*

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* iii. 28 He will bestow on us a pretty modell of himselfe: and sobs me out halfe a dozen tizicall mottoes where ever he had them. *a* 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Poems* (1850) II. 254 His wasp-stung wits were grown so quaint and phthisical. 1887 *Contn. Rev.* Sept. 427 That phthisical Idealism which claimed the empire in despite of Nature.

Phthisicky (tiˈziki), *a.* [f. PHTHISIC + -Y.] Phthisical, consumptive; asthmatic; wheezy.

1697 *Lond Gaz.* No 3372/4 Stolen by a Ptisicky middlesized Man. 1722 *Ibid* No 6119/3 He..has a Ptysicky Cough. 1777 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot* I 382 Found successful in pthisicky complaints. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIX. 594/1 Diminutive and phthisicky mules, wheezing for breath.

Phthisiology (fθ-, θ ɪzɪˈɒlŏdʒɪ). *Med* [f. PHTHISI-S + -(O)LOGY.] The science or study of phthisis, or a treatise thereon.

1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Phthisiology*, a treatise on phthisis 1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex* 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Phthisiology*, the scientific study of Phthisis

‖ **Phthisis** (θəˈsɪs, θɪˈsɪs). *Path.* Also 6 **ptisys, -is**, 7-8 **ptisis**, 8 **phthysis.** [L. (Celsus), a. Gr. *φθίσις* wasting, consumption, f. *φθίνειν* (root *φθι-*) to decay, waste away. In mod.F. *phthisie.*] A progressive wasting disease; *spec.* pulmonary consumption: see quot. 1873.

[1525 tr. *Brunswyke's Surg.* Liij b/2 Dothe the parsone falle in ptisym and to outdryeng of the naturall moystnes. 1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* D j. Ptisim, that is a brethe comynge of the longnes] 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* (1580) 443 Phthisis, in greke signifieth wasting.. a consumption as we call it. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 728 Another kind of disease with which birds are troubled, is called the subtile disease Phtisis. 1793 BEDDOES *Consumption* 130 The inconsiderable number of sailors who die of phthisis. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd Pathol.* (ed. 2) 300 By pulmonary phthisis is understood a disease of the lungs which is characterized by progressive consolidation of the pulmonary texture, and by the subsequent softening and disintegration of the consolidated tissue.

attrib 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* V. 157 In several towns the phthisis death-rate had undergone a notable decrease since the introduction of an improved system of sewerage. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Aug. 2/1 A number of phthisis patients.

b. With defining word, applied to tuberculosis of various organs.

1846 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 92, I made an analysis of pus which was discharged with the urine in a case of phthisis vesicæ. 1893 *Syd Soc. Lex.*, *Abdominal Phthisis*..1. Intestinal tuberculosis..2. Peritoneal tuberculosis. *Ibid.*, *Dust Phthisis*, a variety of fibroid phthisis set up by dust..in certain industries.

c. *fig.*

1881 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.*, etc. (1891) IV. 302 The delirium of passion, the grasp of cupidity, the phthisis of romance.

Phthisozoics (θɪsozōˈɪks). *rare.* [erron. for *phthirozoics.* f. Gr. *φθείρειν* to destroy + *ζῷον* animal.] The art of destroying noxious animals.

1816 BENTHAM *Chrestom.* 50 *Phthisozoics*,..the art of destroying such of the inferior animals, as, in the character of natural enemies, threaten destruction, or damage, to himself, or to animals [useful to him]. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Doctor* (1847) VII. ccxxviii. 325 A science which Jeremy the thrice illustrious Bentham calls Phthisozoics.

Phthongal (fθ-, θɒŋgăl), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. *φθόγγος* a sound, the voice + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a sound; consisting of a sound; vocal.

1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* iv. 62 These are their sonant (or vocal, phthongal, intonated) counterparts.

Phthongo·meter. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -METER.] A measurer of the intensity of vowel sounds.

1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) II. 266 We may..consider this instrument as a phthongometer, or measure of vowel quality. 1848 in SMART *Supp.*, and in later Dicts.

† **Phthore.** *Obs. Chem.* [a. F. *phthore*, ad. Gr. *φθορά* destruction, f. *φθείρειν* to destroy, corrupt.] Old name for the element FLUORINE, because of the corrosive action of hydrofluoric acid. Hence † **Phthoˈric** *a.*, fluoric; † **Phthoˈrine**, fluorine.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Phthoricus*..applied by Guibourt to..binary compounds, in which..fluor, or fluorine, performs the part of a negative element: phthoric. *Ibid.*, *Phthorina*, *Chem.*, term for the presumed base of fluoric acid: phthorine. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict*, *Phtor.*

† **Phu.** *Obs.* [a. F. *phu*, a. L. *phū* (Plin.), a. Gr. *φοῦ* valerian.] The Garden Valerian or Cretan Spikenard, *Valeriana Phu.*

1562 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 86 Phu, which som call also wild Spikenard, groweth in Pontus, and it hath a lefe lyke vnto.. Alexander. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 81 The herb Valerian (commonly called Phu). *Ibid* 532 Mingle..these hearbs following, Agrimony, Rue, Phu, Scabious, Betony. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl Supp.*, *Phu*, in botany, a name by which some authors call the great garden valerian.

‖ **Phulkari** (pʰŭˈlkari). *East Ind.* [a. Hindī *phūlkarī* a tissued flower on cloth, etc., f. *phūl* a flower + *-kār*, suffix of agent.] A kind of flower embroidery; a cloth or shawl so embroidered.

1890 in *Cent Dict.* 1896 YOUNGSON 40 *Yrs. Punjab Mission* ii. 11 Phulkaries, or shawls of coarse cloth tastefully adorned with silk by the women, are worn.

Phulwara: see FULWA. **Phusee, phusy,** obs. erron. ff. FUSEE [2], wheel of a watch.

Phut (fʊt). [Echoic: cf. PHIT.] An imitation of a sound: see quot.

1898 STEVENS *With Kitchener to Khartum* 143 Thud! went the first gun, and phutt! came faintly back, as its shell burst on the zariba 1905 *Blackw. Mag.* July 57/2.

† **Phuz,** erron. f. FUZZ, loose volatile matter.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Arianism* 60 One continu'd Phuz of Canting Contradictions and sad Aspersions.

Phy, obs. erron. form of FIE *int.*

Phycic (fəiˈsik), *a. Chem.* [f. Gr. *φῦκος* fucus, seaweed + -IC] In *phycic acid*, a crystalline body extracted from *Protococcus vulgaris* by alcohol, colourless, somewhat unctuous to the touch, tasteless, inodorous, and permanent in the air.

1864-8 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 504 The mother-liquor of the phycic acid which is deposited on cooling, separates. 1866-8 *Ibid.* IV. 633 Phycic acid dissolves in strong sulphuric acid, and is reprecipitated by water.

Phycite (fəi sɔit). *Chem.* [f. as prec. + -ITE [1] 4.] A sweet-tasting crystalline substance ($C_4H_{10}O_4$) extracted from *Protococcus vulgaris*; also called *erythromannite.* Hence in extended sense (see quot. 1866-8).

1864-8 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 504 The substance from *Protococcus vulgaris* was originally called phycite. 1866-8 *Ibid.* IV. 633 The term phycite has lately been extended by Carius to the series of tetratomic alcohols, homologous with natural phycite.

Phyco- (fəiˈko), combining form of Gr. *φῦκος* (L. *fūcus*) seaweed, used in the formation of modern scientific terms relating to seaweeds or algæ.

Phycochrom (fəiˈkŏkrɒm), a species or individual of the order *Phycochromaceæ* or *Cryptophyceæ* of *Algæ* or seaweeds; so **Phycochromaceous** *a.*, of or pertaining to this order. **Phycochrome** (fəiˈkŏkrōm), the bluish-green colouring matter of some algæ, being chlorophyll modified by an admixture of phycocyanin. **Phycocyan** (fəi kosəiˈăn), **Phycocyanin, Phycocyanogen,** the blue colouring matter which is combined with chlorophyll in certain algæ, as *Phycochromaceæ*, and gives to them their bluish-green colour. **Phycoerythrin,** the red colouring matter found similarly in *Florideæ*, and giving to them their reddish colour. **Phycography** [-GRAPHY], systematic description of seaweeds (*Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1886). **Phycohæmatin** (see quot.). **Phycology** [-LOGY], the branch of botany treating of seaweeds or algæ; algology; so **Phycologist,** a student of phycology; an algologist. **Phycomater** (fəikomēˈtəɪ): see quots. **Phycomycetous** (fəi kosmaisīˈtəs) *a.*, of or pertaining to the *Phycomycetes*, a division of Fungi, mostly parasitic, of which the genus *Phycomyces* is the type. **Phycophæin** [Gr. *φαιός* dusky], a reddish-brown pigment found in the olive-brown seaweeds, as the *Fucaceæ* and *Phæosporeæ*. **Phycoxanthin** [XANTHIN], a yellow colouring-matter, = DIATOMIN.

1888 *Amer. Naturalist* Aug. 671 The *Phycochroms never reach as great a size as do members of each of the other sections. 1873 *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* 221 The cultivation of *phycochromaceous gonidia obtained from lichens of a different nature. 1880 *Nature* 26 Feb. 391/1 Desmidieæ, Diatomaceæ, and phycochromaceous forms furnish no less than 600 out of the total of 794 species. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 12 The green matter originally arises within the primary chlorophyll- or *phycochrom-bearing cellule. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 273 Certain parasitic Ascomycetes penetrate them [certain Algæ]..and often form an intimate attachment with those..cells which contain phycochrome (as *Plectospora*, *Omphalaria*). 1866-8 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 633 *Phycocyan, and *Phycoerythrin*, these names are applied by Kützing to a blue and red colouring matter, apparently of the same composition, existing in several red sea-weeds. 1873 H. C. SORBY in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* XXI. 464 The Phycocyan gives a spectrum with a well-marked absorption-band in the orange, and has a very intense red fluorescence. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs Bot.* 216 The *phycocyanine is diffused from dead or ruptured cells, and thus produces, for example, the blue stains on the paper round herbarium specimens of *Oscillatoriæ*. 1881 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 1637 *Thus *Phycocyanogen*, with a distinct absorption-band in the orange, and a narrow one in the red, imparting to the solution a very intense red fluorescence. 1873 H. C. SORBY in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* XXI. 464 *Phycoerythrine Group*..I..call one pink phycoerythrine and the other red phycoerythrine. Neither are fluorescent, and both are soluble in water. 1866-8 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 633 *Phycohæmatin*, a red colouring matter, obtained by Kützing from *Rytiphlæa tinctoria*. It is extracted from the fresh alga. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Phycologist.* 1901 *Nature* 14 Feb. 377/1 The great Swedish phycologist. 1879 WEBSTER Suppl., *Phycology.* 1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 10 Nov. 36 3/3 *Algology*, another hybrid, is honored with a definition. While *Phycology*, the preferable word linguistically, is given only as a synonym. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Phycomater*, the gelatine in which the sporules of Algaceous plants first vegetate. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Phycomater*, term for a single cell resting on semi liquid substance, possessing the power of producing other cells similar to itself in form and composition out of the organic substances in which it grows. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Phycomycetous.* 1900 *Nature* 27 Sept. 540/1 The phycomycetous Fungi, and the siphonaceous Algæ..the vegetative body of which does not consist of cells. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 295 Analogous pigments extracted by water from algae of colors other than red have received the following names,—phycophæine (brownish), phycocyanine (bluish), phycoxanthine (yellowish-brown). 1898 tr. *Strasburger's Bot.* 330 The cells of the Phæophyceæ..contain a brown pigment, phycophæin. 1873 H. C. SORBY in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* XXI. 457 *Phycoxanthine. This name was first proposed by Kraus for a substance he obtained from *Oscillatoriæ*. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 216 The peculiar bluish- or brownish-green colour which the Nostocaceæ share with the Chroococcaceæ, is caused by a mixture of true chlorophyll with phycoxanthine and phycocyanine.

Phygogalactic (fiˈgogălæˈktik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. *φυγο-* shunning (*φεύγειν* to flee, shun) + *γαλακτ-* milk: see GALACTIC.] **a.** *adj.* Preventing the secretion of milk, and promoting the reabsorption of milk already secreted. **b.** *sb.* A substance or drug having these qualities.

In mod. Dicts.

† **Phyˈlacist.** *Obs. rare*—°. [ad. L. *phylacista* (Plaut.), ad. Gr. *φυλακιστής* jailer, f. *φυλακή* prison.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Phylacist*, the keeper of a prison.

† **Phylaˈcter.** *Obs* [a. Gr. *φυλακτήρ* guard: cf. F. *phylactère*: see next.] = PHYLACTERY.

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 225 Their Phylacters..serving as Locall memories of the Law. 1604 DRAYTON *Owl* 621 Then of his knowledge in the cabalist,..Then of Phylacters what their vertue be 1647 CLEVELAND *Char. Lond Diurn.* 44 Who place Religion in their Velam-eares: As in their Phylacters the Iewes did theirs. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* ii. ii. 27 Ensigned with a Mytre,..and the Phylacters. [See PHYLACTERY 4.]

Hence † **Phylaˈctered** *ppl. a.*, furnished with a phylactery; in quot. *fig.*

1738 MATT. GREEN *Spleen* 19 Who for the spirit hug the spleen, Phylacter'd throughout all their men.

Phylacterian (filæktiˈəriăn). [f. L. *phylactēri-um*: see next + -AN] (See quot.) So **Phylacterio** (e rik), **-ical** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to phylacteries; **Phylaˈcterize** *v.* [ad. late Gr. *φυλακτηρίζειν*], *trans.* to guard or protect with a phylactery.

1616 T. GODWIN *Moses & Aaron* i. x. (1625) 54 In the yeere of our Lord, 692. certaine Sorcerers were condemned for the like kind of Magick ['hanging the beginning of Saint Iohns Gospell about their necks'] by the name of *φυλακτηριοι*, that is, Phylacterians. 1698 L. ADDISON *Chr. Sacr.* 128 (R.) In their private or phylacterical prayers, it [Amen] was omitted. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* vii (1642) 406 *Φαυτους φυλακτηριζουσιν, ἵνα τῶν δαιμονων σύδεις εφαψηται*, They phylacterize, or blesse and defend themselves that no ill Spirit or Divell annoy them.

Phylactery (filæˈktĕri). Forms: 4 **fil-, philaterie**, 6 **-eri, -ery, -ory, phylatorye, philacterie**, 6-7 **philactery**, 7- **phylactery** (6-7 **-ie**). Also in med.L. forms **philateria, -um, phil-, phylacterium.** [ME. ad. L. *fyl-*, *phylactērium* (Vulg.), a. Gr. *φυλακτήριον* a watchman's post, a safeguard, an amulet, f. *φυλακτήρ* a guard, f. stem *φυλακ-* of *φυλάσσειν* to guard. Cf. OF. *filatiere* (12th c.), mod F. *phylactère.*]

1. A small leathern box containing four texts of Scripture, Deut. vi. 4-9, xi. 13-21, Ex. xiii. 1-10, 11-16, written in Hebrew letters on vellum and, by a literal interpretation of the passages, worn by

Jews during morning prayer on all days except the sabbath, as a reminder of the obligation to keep the law. Cf. Deut. xi. 18 'Ye shall bind them [my words] for a sign upon your hand, and they shall be for frontlets between your eyes.'

c1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 61 In stede of philateries men maken gret volyms of newe lawes. 1382 — *Matt.* xxiii. 5 Thei alargen her filateries [*gloss* that ben smale scrowis]. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 325 þey bere scrowes in her forhedes and in hir lift armes and cleped þe scrowes philateria; in þe scrowes were þe ten hestes. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xxiii. 5 They sett abroade there philateris. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xxiii. 5 They walke vp and doune bearyng about brode Philacteries. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. Notes* 823 They ware in their foreheads scrowles of parchment, wherein were written the tenne commaundements giuen by God to Moses, which they called Philateriaes. 1626 T. GODWIN *Moses & Aaron* I. (1641) 42 There were.. Phylacteries for the head, or frontlets, reaching from one ear to the other, and tied behind with a thong; and Phylacteries for the hand fastned upon the left arme above the elbow on the inside, that it might be neer the heart. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxx, A broad girdle inscribed with characters like the phylacteries of the Hebrews. 1879 C. GEIKIE *Christ* xv. 156 Pharisees, with broad phylacteries.

b. *fig.* A reminder; a religious observance or profession of faith; an ostentatious or hypocritical display of piety or rectitude, a mark of Pharisaism; a burdensome traditional observance. Phrase: *to make broad the phylactery* (from Matt. xxiii. 5), to vaunt one's righteousness.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Introd Addr. Parlt, I send him back again for a phylactery to stitch upon his arrogance. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* I. § 21 Trust not to thy Remembrance in things which need Phylacteries. *Ibid.* III. § 10 To thoughtful Observators the whole World is a Phylactery, and every thing we see an Item of the Wisdom .. of God. Happy are they who..make their Phylacteries speak in their Lives. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* I 399 And Fathers, Counsels, Church, and Church's head, Were on her reverend Phylacteries read. 1847 LD. COCKBURN *Jrnl.* II. 189 Five statutes.., each of which tends in its way to disentangle us of the phylacteries of the feudal system. 1893 MORLEY in *Daily News* 3 Mar. 5/5 Mr. Russell .has worn his broadest phylacteries, used his most pharisaical language.

c. Erroneously applied to the fringe or the blue ribbon, which the Israelites were commanded to wear as a remembrancer (Num. xv. 38, 39); hence extended to a fringe or border generally.

1576 N. T. (Tomson) *Matt.* xxiii. 5 *note*, Phylacteries.—It was a thread, or ribband of blewe silke in the fringe of a corner, the beholding whereof made them to remember the Lawes and ordinances of God: and therefore was it called a phylacterie, as you would say, a keper. 1715 tr. *Pancirollus Rerum Mem.* I. II. xiv. 97 The Flames had rambled to the Borders and the Phylacteries (as it were) of this Obelisk. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* III. iii. 112 She walks, And droops her loosed phylacteries in the dust

2. An amulet worn upon the person, as a preservative against disease, etc.: also *fig* a charm, safeguard.

[1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Phylacterium*, a sort of Amulet, for the cure of Venomous Diseases.] 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* x vii. (Rtldg.) 355 Very good books, a never-failing phylactery against the blue devils [F. *une ressource assurée contre l'ennui*]. 1850 LEITCH tr. *C. O. Muller's Anc. Art* § 436 (ed. 2) 628 The figure of Serapis was a customary phylacterion. 1852 HOOK *Ch. Dict.* (1871) 585 Phylactery properly denotes a preservative, such as pagans carried about to preserve them from evils, diseases, and dangers; for example, stones or pieces of metal engraved under certain aspects of the planets 1860 — *Lives Abps.* I v 223 The bishops..were required..to put down pagan observances, auguries, phylacteries, and incantations.

3. A vessel or case containing a holy relic.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. cxxviii. (Add. MS. 27944) Philaterium is a litel vessel of glas oper of Cristal in þe whiche holy relikes ben ikepte. 1520 in *Archæologia* LIII. 14 One phylatorye siluer and gylte..contenyng w'yn a bone of saynt Stephen. 1536 in *Antiq. Sarish* (1771) 194 One Philatory, long, ornate with silver, standing on four feet,..and containing a tooth of St. Macarius. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. App. 686 Harold is shown swearing between two chests or phylacteries.

4. In mediæval art, The inscribed scroll proceeding from a person's mouth or held by him, to indicate his words; *fig.* a record, a roll. Also, the label or infula of a mitre.

1855 tr. *Labarte's Arts Mid. Ages* ii. 74 The legends painted upon the phylacteries in painted glass. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xvii. 423 Here is the phylactery of his vices—wily, wary, cold, calculating, indirect, faithless.

Hence **Phyla·cteried** *a.*, furnished with phylacteries; also *fig.*

1841 *Tait's Mag.* VIII. 277 Without any phylacteried display of Independence and Non-intrusion oratory.

† **Phyla·ctic.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. Gr. *φυλακτικός* adj., having the quality of guarding, f. stem *φυλακ-* (see prec.).] A preservative; a prophylactic.

1706 CARY (*title*) A Physician's Phylactic, Against a Lawyer's Venefic: or, An Answer to a Book, abusively Entitled, *The Rights of the Christian Church, Asserted.*

Phyla·otocarp. *Zool.* [f. Gr. *φυλακτός*, vbl. adj. f. *φυλάσσειν* to guard + *καρπός* fruit.] A 'fruit-case'; a receptacle in certain hydroids protecting the gonothecæ. Hence **Phylactoca·rpal** *a.*

1883 ALLMAN in *Challenger Rep.* VII. III. 10 The term phylactocarp may be used as a .. general expression for the various forms under which the apparatus destined for the protection of the gonangia shows itself in the phylactocarpal Plumularidæ.. The commonest and longest known form of phylactocarp is the corbula of *Aglaophenia.* 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 759.

Phylactolæ·matous, *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Phylactolæmata* (f. Gr. *φυλακτο-*, f. *φυλάσσειν* to guard + *λαιμός* throat + L. *-ata* (pa. pple)) + -OUS.] Belonging to the *Phylactolæmata*, an order of Polyzoa, having the lophophore bilateral, and the mouth overhung by a small ciliated mobile lobe, the epistome.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* viii. 461 Between the bases of the arms there is a rounded or pentagonal disk with raised and ciliated edges, which occupies the place of the epistoma in the phylactolaematous Polyzoa.

Phylarch (fəi·lăik). Also 7–8 **phil-.** [ad. L. *phylarchus*, a. Gr. *φύλαρχος* chief of a tribe, f. *φυλή* tribe + *-αρχος*, f. *ἄρχειν* to rule. Cf. F. *phylarque.*]

1. The chief or ruler of a phyle or tribe in ancient Greece; hence, a tribal chief generally.

1656 J. HARRINGTON *Oceana* (1658) 56 Moses chose able men .., and made them heads over the people; (Tribunes ..or Phylarches, that is) Princes of the Tribes. 1659 — *Law-giving* II. ii. (1700) 400 These Degrees were of two sorts: first, Phylarchs or Princes of Tribes; and secondly, Patriarchs, or Princes of Families. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I iii. 32 One of the Numidian petty Princes, called by Greek Authors Philarchs, and by the Arabs &c. Sheikhs. 1861 W. MUIR *Mahomet* Introd. 163 The Romans recognized as kings or phylarchs of the Syrian Arabs the chiefs of the Bani Salih.

2. In ancient Attica, An officer elected to command the cavalry of each of the ten phylæ.

1830 tr. *Aristoph., Birds* 214 Diitrephes, with only wicker wings, was chosen Phylarch, -next, Hipparch. 1846 GROTE *Greece* II. viii. II. 607 The tribe appears to have been the only military classification known to Athens, and the taxiarch the only tribe officer for infantry, as the phylarch was for cavalry, under the general-in-chief.

3. The title given to certain magistrates in the ideal commonwealths of Plato, More, etc.; in Harrington's *Oceana* given to the magisterial body.

1551 ROBINSON tr *More's Utopia* II. iii. (1895) 135 Euerye thyrty families or fermes chewse them yearlye an officer, whyche in their olde language is called the Syphograunte, and by a newer name the Phylarche [*phylarchum*]. 1656 J. HARRINGTON *Oceana* (1658) 76 All and every one of these Magistrates, together with the Justices of Peace: and the Jury-men of the Hundreds,.. are the Prerogative Troop or Phylarch of the Tribe. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 407 During twenty years the chief employment of busy and ingenious men had been to frame constitutions. All the nomenclature .. of the imaginary government was fully set forth,..Phylarchs, Tribes [etc.].

Hence **Phyla·rchic, -a·rchical** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to phylarchs or to tribal government; consisting in the rule of great families; **Phy·larchy,** the office of a phylarch, tribal government.

1819 *Blackw. Mag.* V. 640 Feelings of decent reverence for the old *phylarchic aristocracies of England. 1861 W. MUIR *Mahomet* I. Introd. 146 The national tradition and poetry of the Arabs,..with respect to genealogical and *phylarchical events. 1728 FARBERY tr. *Burnet's St. Dead* II. 56 The twelve Apostles and the twelve patriarchs joined together, or the *phylarchies of the Jews. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 9 July 11 A Bedawin phylarchy, in which the chief is the political and religious ruler of the nation.

‖ **Phyle** (fəi·li). Pl. **-æ.** *Ancient Gr. Hist.* [a. Gr. *φῡλή* tribe.] In ancient Greece, a clan or tribe, based on supposed kinship; in Attica, after the reforms of Clisthenes, a political, administrative, and military unit, the division of the people into ten phylæ being mainly geographical; also the cavalry brigade furnished by an Attic tribe.

1863 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 290 The Greek Eupatrid or the Roman Patrician, who had to court the votes of his Phyle or of his clients. 1868 *Smith's Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* (ed 7) 389 The tribes or phylæ [of Attica] were divided . each into three phratriæ. *Ibid.* 390 All foreigners admitted to the citizenship were registered in a phyle.

Phylembryo (fəile·mbrio). *Biol.* [f. PHYL-UM + EMBRYO.] The ancestral embryo form of a race of animals or plants. Hence **Phylembryo·nic** *a.*

1899 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* 464 The ancestral form of this group, the phylembryo, has been found in Paterina, whose adult represents the youngest stage, the beak of the shell, of other Brachiopods. 1902 WEBSTER *Suppl.* s v. *Phylo-*, Phylembryonic.

Phyletic (fəile·tik). *a. Biol.* [ad. Gr. *φυλετικός*, f. *φυλέτης* a tribesman, f. *φυλή* a tribe.] Of or pertaining to a phylum or race; racial.

1881 *Science Gossip* No. 203. 249 Presenting a picture..of phyletic development (that is, the changes through which the species has passed in its development). 1892 MIVART *Lss. & Crit.* 457 The growth of the species, or phyletic growth. 1893 tr. *Weismann's Germ-Plasm* I. i. 56 The entire phyletic transformation of a species does not by any means alone depend on its intra-cellular variation.

Hence **Phyle·tically** *adv.*, as regards the phylum, racially.

1893 tr. *Weismann's Germ-Plasm* ii. 115 Salamanders..are much younger phyletically, and much more highly organised.

Phyllarea, -erea, obs. erron. ff. PHILLYREA.

Phyllary (fi·lări). *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *phyllarium*, a. Gr. *φυλλάριον*, dim of *φύλλον* leaf.] Each of the small leaves or bracts constituting the involucre of a Composite flower.

1857 HENFREY *Bot.* § 122 In the Compositae..the bracts form an involucre the parts of which are sometimes called phyllaries. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (1870) 182.

† **Phyllet,** obs. erron. form of FILLET.

1486 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 22339, I haue knyues, phyllettys, callys.

Phyllidiobranchiate (filidiəbræ·ŋkiĕt), *a. Zool.* [f. next + L. *branchia*: see BRANCHIATE.] Belonging to or having the characters of the *Phyllidiobranchia*, a division of gastropod molluscs, in which the ctenidia are replaced by lamellæ (the *phyllidia*) within the fold of the mantle.

1883 LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 636/1 Dorsal and ventral view of *Pleurophyllidia lineata* (Otto), one of the Phyllidiobranchiate Palliate Opisthobranchs.

‖ **Phyllidium** (filidiŭm). *Biol.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *φύλλ-ον* leaf + *-ιδιον* dim. suffix.] One of the rudimentary ctenidia or *lamellæ* of certain gastropod molluscs, called by E. R. Lankester *capitopedal bodies.*

Phylliform (fi·lifōim), *a. rare.* [irreg. f. Gr. *φύλλον* leaf + -FORM.] Leaf-shaped, leaf-like.

1848 E. FORBES *Naked-eyed Medusæ* 37 Four phylliform ovaries.

Phyllirea, obs. erron. variant of PHILLYREA.

‖ **Phyllirhoe** (filiro,i). *Zool.* [f. Gr. *φυλλορροος* shedding leaves, f. *φύλλ-ον* leaf + *-ροος*, from *ῥοή* flow.] A genus of degenerate gastropod molluscs, having no cerata nor ctenidium, and of thin translucent body, without shell, gills, or foot, the general surface being respiratory in function; usually called from their appearance ocean-slugs.

The species *P. bucephalus* is highly phosphorescent.

1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 339 These gills are atrophied in many Opisthobranchiata, when the whole of the integument takes on the respiratory function (Phyllirhoe).

Hence **Phyllirhoid** (fi·liroid) *a* and *sb. Zool.*; a. *adj.*, akin to the genus *Phyllirhoe*; having the characters of the family *Phyllirhoidæ*; b. *sb.*, a mollusc of this family, an ocean-slug.

Phyllis: see PHILLIS.

Phyllite (fi·lait). [f. Gr. *φύλλον* a leaf + -ITE[1].]

1. *Min.* **a.** A species of magnesia-mica, occurring in small scales in argillaceous schist or slate. **b.** A rock consisting of an argillaceous schist or slate containing scales or flakes of mica.

See A. R. Hunt *Notes on Petrolog. Nomencl.* in *Geol. Mag.* Jan. 1896, 31 35.

a. 1828 THOMSON in *Ann. N. Y. Lyceum Nat. Hist.* III. 47 Phyllite .. will probably constitute a new species. 1868 DANA *Man. Geol.* vi. 77 The ottrelite has been called phyllite. 1892 — *Min.* (ed. 6) 642.

b. 1881 *Rep. Geol. Expl. N Zealand* 128 A series of less altered rocks (phyllites) form the northern part of the Eyrie Mountains. 1886 GEIKIE *Class bk. Geol.* 223 By increase of its mica flakes a clay-slate passes into a phyllite. 1892 TEALL in *Proc. Somerset Archæol. Soc.* 211 A schistose rock intermediate between a phyllite and a mica-schist.

2. *Geol.* A general name for a fossil leaf. ? *Obs.*

1843 HUMBLE *Dict. Geol. & Min., Phyllite*, a petrified leaf.

Hence **Phyllitic** (fili·tik) *a.*, consisting of or having the character of phyllite.

1888 *Nature* 8 Nov. 31/1 Generally the slates are schistose, phyllitic, and chiastolitic.

Phyllo- (fi·lo-), repr. Gr. *φυλλο-*, combining form of *φύλλον* leaf, in various scientific terms.

Phyllochromogen (-kroŭ·mŏdʒen) *Chem.* [see CHROMOGEN], a constituent of chlorophyll, supposed by Liebermann to give rise, by oxidation or reduction, to the various colouring-matters of flowers **Phyllocyanic** (-səi,æ·nik) *a. Chem.* [see CYANIC 2], in *phyllocyanic acid* = next. **Phyllocyanin** (-səi·ănin) *Chem.* [see CYANIN], a blue or bluish-green substance supposed by Frémy to be a constituent of chlorophyll (see *phylloxanthin* below). **Phy·llocyst** (-sist) *Zool.*, a cyst or cavity in the hydrophyllium (see HYDRO-) of certain Hydrozoa; hence **Phyllocy·stic** *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a phyllocyst. **Phyllogen** (fi·lŏdʒen) [-GEN] = *phyllophore.* **Phyllogenetic** (-dʒĭne·tik) *a.* [-GENETIC], pertaining to the production of leaves. **Phyllogenous** (filɒ·dʒĭnəs) *a.* [-GEN 2 + -OUS], growing upon leaves. ‖ **Phyllomania** *Bot.* [mod.L.: cf. Gr. *φυλλομανεῖν* to run wildly to leaf], an abnormal development of leaves. **Phyllomorphic** (-mɒ·fik) *a.* [Gr. *μορφή* form], leaf-shaped; in quot., characterized by imitation of the forms of leaves; so **Phyllomo·rphous** *a.*, leaf-shaped; **Phy·llomorphy,** metamorphosis of other organs into leaves (= PHYLLODY). **Phyllophæin** (-fī·in) *Chem.* [Gr. *φαιός* dusky: see -IN[1]] = PHÆOPHYLL. **Phy·llophore** (-fo·i) *Bot.* [Gr. *φυλλοφόρος* leaf-bearing], the growing-point or terminal bud from which the leaves arise, esp. in palms; so **Phyllophorous** (-ɒ·fŏrəs) *a.*, leaf bearing; in *Zool.*, bearing parts resembling leaves, as the nose-leaf of certain bats. **Phylloporphyrin** (-pɒ·rfĭrin) *Chem.* [Gr. *πορφύρα* purple dye], a black substance obtained by decomposition of chlorophyll; its aqueous solution is purple (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*, citing Geissler and Möller). **Phylloxanthin** (filɒksæ·nθin) *Chem.* [a. F. *phylloxanthine*

(Frémy), f. Gr. ξανθός yellow], a yellow constituent of chlorophyll, also called XANTHOPHYLL.

1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 452 The basic component [of chlorophyll], *phyllochromogen, is capable of assuming the most various colours under the influence of oxidising and reducing agents. 1881 *Ibid.* 1637 Chlorophyll .. When digested with hydrochloric acid .. splits up into phylloxanthin, a brown substance, .and Frémy's *phyllocyanic acid, an olive-green substance. 1881 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 744 M. Frémy..has ascertained that it [chlorophyll] is composed of two colouring principles,—one a yellow, which he has termed *phylloxanthine*; and the other a blue, which he has called **phyllocyanine*. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 231 Frémy's later researches have led him to regard the so-called phyllocyanin as really an acid (*phyllocyanic*). 1889 HUXLEY *Oceanic Hydrozoa* 14 They always contain a diverticulum of the somatic cavity, or *phyllocyst. 1877 — *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iii. 139 Phyllocyst or cavity of hydrophyllium with its process. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, **Phyllogen.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1898 *Nature* 26 May 74/2 Theories of *phyllogenetic development. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Phyllogenus*,..that which grows upon leaves..: *phyllogenous. 1670 E. TONGE in *Phil. Trans.* V. 2073 Whether the delay of Sap, staying Fruit and Blossoms, as is suppos'd, by tying, will cure the *Phyllo mania, as Cross-hacking? 1856 GRINDON *Life* viii. (1875) 97 No plant can suffer from phyllomania and be fruitful at the same moment. 1882 *Academy* 4 Feb. 70 It [Celtic art] was zoomorphic, but not *phyllomorphic. 1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXIX. 669 Classified under the head of the Walking Leaf, or *Phyllomorphous insects. 1885 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, **Phyllomorphy*, the same as *Phyllody*. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 951/1 The dusky or brown colouring matter of the leaves of plants: *phyllophein. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Phæophyll*, the brown colouring-matter of the Fucoideæ; also called *Phyllophæin*. 1848 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 4) I. 227 The growing point, or **phyllophore* [of Mirbel]. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 132 That portion of a palm-stem which lies above the lowest active leaves is of a conical shape..often much elongated, and carries all the new and forming leaves. It is known as the *Phyllophore*. 1828 WEBSTER, **Phyllophorous*. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 954/2 The yellow colouring matter of the leaf of a plant: *phylloxanthin. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 745 The experiments of M. Fremy show, that the yellow leaves of autumn contain no phyllocyanine, and hence that their colour is entirely due to the phylloxanthine, either in its original condition or in an altered state.

‖ **Phyllobranchia** (filobræ·ŋkiă). *Zool.* Pl. -ae. [mod.L., f. Gr. φύλλον leaf + βράγχια gills.] Each of the leaf-like, foliaceous, or lamellar gills of certain crustaceans. **Phyllobra·nchial** *a.*, of or pertaining to a phyllobranchia; **Phyllobra·nchiate** *a.*, having phyllobranchiæ.

1878 HUXLEY in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 4 June 782 The structure ..which obtains in *Gebia* and *Callianassa*, which are truly phyllobranchiate. 1880 — *Crayfish* v. 271 The prawn's gills are .phyllobranchiæ; the central stem of the branchia ..bears only two rows of broad flat lamellæ. 1880 E. R. LANKESTER in *Nature* XXI. 355/2 Crayfishes. differ from prawns in .being 'trichobranchiate' in place of 'phyllobranchiate'.

Phyllocladе (filo·klēd). *Bot.* [ad. mod L. **phyllocladium** (filoklē·diŏm) (also in Eng. use), f. Gr. φύλλον leaf + κλάδος branch.] A branch of an enlarged or flattened form, resembling or performing the functions of a leaf, as in Butcher's Broom or the *Cactaceæ*.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Phyllocladium*,..a term proposed by Bischoff for the *Phyllodium*, produced by a branch enlarged and flattened in the form of a leaf. 1883 *Athenæum* 3 Mar. 283/3 There is a curious *Exocarpus* with phyllocladia. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phanr.* 301 This arrangement is found also in the phylloclades of Ruscus and Myrsiphyllum. 1897 WILLIS *Flower. Pl.* I. 181 Stems ..with long shoots transformed into flat green expansions, which act as leaves, whilst the true leaves are reduced to scales .are termed *phylloclades*.

Hence **Phyllocla·dioid** *a.* [-OID], resembling a phylloclade (in quot. misused as if = having phylloclades); **Phyllo·cladous** *a.* [-OUS], having phylloclades.

1883 *Trnl. Linn. Soc., Bot.* XX. 249 A phyllocladioid Exocarpus an oblanceolate thick rigid phylloclade 1895 KERNER & OLIVER *Nat. Hist. Plants* I. 334 The most striking forms of phylloclados plants.

Phyllode (fi·lōd). Also in L. form *phyllo·dium*. [a. F. *phyllode*, ad. mod.L. **phyllōdium** (filōdiŏm), also in Eng. use, f. Gr. φυλλώδης leaf-like, f. φύλλον leaf: see -ODE.]

1. *Bot.* A petiole or leaf-stalk of an expanded and (usually) flattened form, resembling and having the functions of a leaf, the true leaf-blade being absent or much reduced in size, as in many Acacias.

1848 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 4) I. 297 The curious transformation undergone by the petiole when it becomes a phyllode. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (1870) 175 To such a petiole the name of phyllodium or phyllode has been applied. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot* (1892) 347 All the eight species of this genus (Sarracenia) have hollowed *phyllodia*, which form slender pitchers or urns.

2. *Zool.* = PETAL 2.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 557 In the *Cassidulidae* the peristomial ends of the ambulacra dilate into petals or phyllodes, forming a figure known as *floscella*.

Hence **Phyllo·dial** *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a phyllode; **Phyllodi·neous**, **Phyllo·dinous** *a.* [irreg.], bearing phyllodes; also = prec.; **Phyllodinia·tion**, formation of phyllodes.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Phyllodialis*, applied to the cup of an ascidiated leaf..when it is formed by the *phyllodium*, or the petiole enlarged in the form of a leaf, as in the *Sarracenia purpurea*: *phyllodial. 1848 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 4) II. 307 Among the *phyllodineous Acacias. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* 307 Australian affinities are shewn..by a *phyllodinous Acacia. *a* 1890 R. BROWN cited in Cassell for **Phyllodimation*.

Phyllody (fi·lŏdi). *Bot.* [f. prec. + -Y.] **a.** The condition in which certain organs, esp. parts of the flower, are metamorphosed into ordinary leaves. **b.** The condition in which the leaf-stalk is metamorphosed into a phyllode.

1888 HENSLOW *Orig. Floral Struct.* xxx. 302 Phyllody of the Carpels and Ovules.

Phylloid (fi·loid), *a.* and *sb.* [f. mod.L. *phylloidēs*, f. Gr. φύλλ-ον leaf: see -OID.] **a.** *adj.* Resembling a leaf; foliaceous. **b.** *sb.* A part in lower plants, analogous to or resembling a leaf.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Phylloides*,..applied by Mirbel to parts which have the form of leaves, that is, which are flattened and herbaceous, as the stem of the *Cactus phyllanthus*: phylloid. *Ibid.* s. v. *Phyllosoma*, A crustaceous animal with phylloid or bladder-like sacs attached to the hinder part of the body. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 211 For the sake of finding an expression for these relationships in Algæ the leaf-like appendages might be termed Phylloids, the root-like appendages Rhizoids.

So **Phylloi·dal**, **Phylloi·deous** *adjs.* = prec. a.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Phylloideous*, the same as Foliaceous. 1888 HENSLOW *Orig. Floral Struct.* xxx. 302 The ovules then undergo phylloidal changes of different degrees.

Phyllome (fi·lōm). *Bot.* [ad. mod.L *phyllōma*, f. Gr. φύλλωμα foliage, clothing of leaves, f. φυλλοῦν to clothe with leaves, f. φύλλον leaf. (But *-ome* has here rather the mod. sense of 'formation' as in *caulome, rhizome*.) So in mod.F.]

1. The general name for a leaf or any organ homologous with a leaf, or regarded as a modified leaf (as a sepal, petal, stamen, carpel, bract, etc.).

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 130 If now we accept ..Thallome, Stem (Caulome), Leaf (Phyllome), and Hair (Trichome), in the senses indicated. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 6 *note*, The German botanists use..*Phyllome* in this sense.

2. (See quot.) *rare*—0.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Phylloma*. Herschel terms thus the whole of the germs destined to produce the leaves which come from the bud..when it is developed. a phyllome.

Hence **Phyllomic** (filō·mik) *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a phyllome.

1886 *Nature* 6 May 17/2 Even on this explanation the true stamen is phyllomic.

Phyllophagan (filo·făgăn). *Zool.* [f. mod L. *phyllophaga* pl., a. Gr. type **φυλλοφάγα*, f. φύλλον leaf + -φάγος eating.] A member of the *Phyllophaga*, a name applied in different classifications to various groups of animals which feed on leaves: viz. (*a*) a tribe of marsupials, including the phalangers; (*b*) a group of edentates, comprising the sloths; (*c*) a group of lamellicorn beetles, including the chafers; (*d*) of hymenopterous insects, including the saw-flies. So **Phyllo·phagous** *a.*, leaf-eating; belonging to the *Phyllophaga*.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc.*, etc., **Phyllophagans*, *Phyllophaga*, the name of a tribe of Marsupials, including the Phalangers, Petaurists, and Koala; also of a tribe of beetles, including those which live by suction of the tender parts of vegetables, as the leaves and succulent sprouts. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, s v. 1868 OWEN *Anat. Vertebr.* § 332 III. 451 The thick epithelium continued over the inner surface of that part in the Phyllophagous species.

Phyllopod (fi·lŏpŏd), *sb.* and *a.* *Zool.* [f. mod. L. *Phyllopoda* pl., f. Gr. φύλλο-ν leaf + ποῦς, ποδ- foot.] **a.** *sb.* A member of the *Phyllopoda*, a group of entomostracous crustaceans, having lamellate or foliaceous swimming feet; a leaf-footed crustacean. **b.** *adj* Belonging to the *Phyllopoda*; leaf-footed.

1863 RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* v. (1878) 63 Also a phyllopod crustacean. 1865 *Athenæum* No 1983. 571/2 The little modest ostracods and phyllopods. 1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 239 The form of the Phyllopod foot.

So **Phyllopodal** (filo·pŏdăl), **Phyllo·podan**, **Phyllo·podous** *adjs.* = prec. b; **Phyllopodiform** (filopo·difăm) *a.*, having the form of a phyllopod.

1878 tr. *Claus* in *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 650/2 *note*, The maxilla of the Decapod larva is a sort of *Phyllopodal foot. 1879 W. S. DALLAS tr. *F. Müller's Facts fr. Darwin* 84 A *Phyllopodiform Decapod. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I 14 These *Phyllopodous species seem to be recent representatives of ancient forms, the Trilobites.

Phyllorhine (fi·lŏrəin), *a* and *sb.* *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Phyllorhīnus*, f. Gr. φύλλο-ν leaf + ῥίς, ῥιν- nose.] **a.** *adj.* Of a bat: Having a nose-leaf, or leaf-like appendage to the nose; leaf-nosed; *spec.* belonging to the *Phyllorhininæ*, a subfamily of the *Rhinolophidæ* or horseshoe-bats. **b.** *sb.* A leaf-nosed bat; *spec.* one of the *Phyllorhininæ*. Also **Phyllorhi·nine** *a.* and *sb.*

Phylloscopine (filo·skŏpəin), *a.* *Ornith.* [f. mod.L. *Phylloscop-us* (f. Gr. φύλλο-ν leaf + -σκοπός viewing) + -INE 1.] Of or related to the genus *Phylloscopus* containing the chifichaff and warblers.

1890 *Cent. Dict.* cites H. SEEBOHM.

Phyllosome (fi·lŏsōm). *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Phyllosōma*, f. Gr. φύλλο-ν leaf + σῶμα body: see quot. 1858.] The larval form of certain macrurous crustaceans (formerly supposed to be adult forms constituting a separate group); a glass-crab.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xv. 59 The most remarkable animals belonging to the order [Stomapods] are the Phyllosomes of Dr. Leach. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Phyllosoma*, name of a crustaceous animal with phylloid or bladder-like sacs attached to the hinder part of the body: a phyllosome.

Phyllostome (fi·lostōm). *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Phyllostoma*, f. Gr. φύλλο-ν leaf + στόμα, στοματ- mouth.] A bat of the genus *Phyllostoma* or family *Phyllostomatidæ*, having a nose-leaf or other appendage of the snout. Also **Phyllosto·matid**, **Phyllo·stomid.** So **Phyllosto·matoid**, **Phyllosto·matous**, **Phyllo·stomine**, **Phyllo·stomoid**, **Phyllo·stomous** *adjs.*, belonging to or having the characters of the *Phyllostomatidæ*.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Phyllostomatus*, *Phyllostomus*, applied by Goldfuss, Gray [etc.] to a family (*Phyllostomata*) of the *Cheiroptera*, having the nose or mouth encumbered with a simple leaf. phyllostomatous: phyllostomous. 1866 *Athenæum* No. 2002. 339/1 Genera of phyllostomine or leaf-nosed bats.

‖ **Phyllotaxis** (filotæ·ksis). *Bot.* [mod L., f. Gr. φύλλο-ν leaf + τάξις arrangement.] The arrangement or order of leaves (or other lateral members, e.g. scales of a pine-cone, florets of a composite flower, etc.) upon an axis or stem; the geometrical principles of such arrangement. Also **Phy llotaxy.**

The principal kinds of phyllotaxis are (1) the *cyclical* or *verticillate*, in which a number of leaves (two or more) stand at the same level, forming a pair or whorl; and (2) the *spiral* or *alternate*, in which each leaf stands singly, their points of insertion forming a spiral (the *genetic spiral*) round the stem; in the latter case the phyllotaxis is expressed by a fraction denoting the angle (or portion of one turn of the spiral) between two successive leaves; thus in a ⅖ phyllotaxis there are 5 leaves in every 2 turns of the spiral.

1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* § 60 A particular study of those laws has been pursued, under the name of Phyllotaxy. 1863 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 51 Do you remember telling me that I ought to study Phyllotaxy? 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 173 In a ⅖ phyllotaxis..the 6th member stands over the 1st, the 7th over the 2nd, and so on.

Hence **Phyllota·ctic**, **Phyllota·ctical** *adjs.*, belonging or relating to phyllotaxis.

1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* § 140 [In the Flower] the leaves, arranged according to the general phyllotactic laws, are more or less changed in form and texture. 1888 HENSLOW *Orig. Floral Struct.* xxxii 339 From phyllotactical reasons, it is clear that the origin and arrangements of the floral members are entirely foliar.

‖ **Phylloxera** (filŏksī·ră). *Entom.* [mod.L., f. Gr. φύλλο-ν leaf + ξηρός dry.] A genus of *Aphididæ* or plant-lice; *esp.* the species *P. vastatrix*, also called *vine-pest*, which is very destructive to the European grape-vine, infesting the roots and leaves, and causing the death of the plant.

The genus *Phylloxera* was named in 1834 to include a plant-louse which was observed to dry up the leaves of the oak in Provence; in 1868 Planchon showed that the vine disease was caused by a new species, which was constantly found on the roots of affected vines, and which he named *P. vastatrix*. (See *Comptes Rendus* 1868 II. 588)

1868 *Gard. Chron.* 31 Oct. 1138 1869 *Ibid.* 30 Jan. 109 M. Signoret .. considered that the insect belongs to the genus Phylloxera. 1880 *Athenæum* 11 Sept. 340/3 All the vineyards within reach flooded during winter, as a protection against the ravages of the phylloxera. 1886 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 367 In 1865 the first appearance of the phylloxera in France occurred in the plateau of Pujant, near Roquemaure, on the right bank of the Rhone. 1888 A. E. SHIPLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 239/1 The Phylloxera has spread to Corsica; it has appeared here and there amongst the vineyards of the Rhine and Switzerland.

fig. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 May 1/3 Spite of his rosy cheeks, '*la maladie des désabusés*', that phylloxera of the mental vineyard, holds him in its deadly grip.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *phylloxera outbreak*, *visitation*; **phylloxera-mite**, a minute acarid, *Tyroglyphus phylloxeræ*, which infests the phylloxera.

1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Jan. 8/1 The stocks..being larger than they have been at any time since the phylloxera visitation. 1901 *Ibid.* 7 Jan. 2/3 The failure of the vines, due to the phylloxera outbreak in the sixties.

Hence **Phylloxeral** (-i·răl), **Phylloxeric** (-e·rik) *adjs.*, pertaining or relating to the phylloxera; **Phyllo·xerated**, **Phyllo·xerised** *ppl. adjs.*, infested with the phylloxera.

1881 *Nature* 6 Oct. 552/1 Treatment of phylloxerised vines by the use of sulphide of carbon and sulpho-carbonate of potassium. 1882 *St. James' Gaz.* 6 Apr. 4/2 Getting rid of the few phylloxerated spots which appeared there six years ago. 1886 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 378 The inspector of the phylloxeric service reports that unless energetic measures are taken the vineyards of Portugal will be ruined. 1901 *Speaker* 20 Sept. 646/2 Thanks to the beneficent influence of the phylloxeral crisis.

‖ **Phyllula** (fil·ū·lă). *Bot.* Also **phyllule.** [mod.L., f. Gr. φύλλο-ν leaf + οὐλή scar.] The scar left on a branch by the fall of a leaf.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Phyllula*, ..term by Zuccarini for the cicatrix which, after its fall, each leaf leaves upon the bark at the place of its insertion: the phyllule. 1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

Phyllyrea, -rea, obs. erron. ff. PHILLYREA.

Phylo-, before a vowel **phyl-**, combining form of Gr. φῦλον, φυλή a tribe (see PHYLE, PHYLUM), used in mod. scientific terms, mostly of biology. **Phy·locycle**, the cycle or whole course of the development of a phylum; hence **Phylocy·clic** *a.* **Phylogero·ntic** [GERONTIC] *a*, of or pertaining to the old age or stage of decay of a race or type of organisms. **Phylonepio·nic** *a.* [Gr. νήπιος infant], of or pertaining to the nepionic stage of phylogenesis, or that following the embryonic (cf. PHYLEMBRYONIC). **Phylo·pterous** *a.* [Gr. πτερόν wing], of or pertaining to the *Phyloptera*, in some classifications a superorder of insects, containing the *Neuroptera*, *Pseudoneuroptera*, *Orthoptera*, and *Dermaptera*.

1893 *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* XXVI. 109 It is proposed to use ..'phylocycle or phylocyclon for [the cycle] of the phylum. *Ibid.* 124 Possibility of the simultaneous origin of phylocycles discussed. *Ibid.* 90 The oldest stages of different individuals of a species, and the corresponding 'phylogerontic types of different groups arising from the same common ancestor, resemble each other. 1902 WEBSTER *Suppl.* s. v. *Phylo-*, 'Phylonepionic.

Phylo·genal, *a. rare.* [irreg. f. PHYLOGENY + -AL.] = PHYLOGENETIC.

1890 *Nature* 6 Feb. 316/2 He has confounded ontogenal steps of growth with phylogenal phases of plan.

Phylogenesis (fəilo,dʒe·nəsis). *Biol.* [mod. f. PHYLO- + -GENESIS.] The genesis or evolution of the tribe or race; the evolution of any organ or feature in the race; = PHYLOGENY I.

1875 tr. *Schmidt's Desc. & Darw.* 217 The families within which we have as yet been able to compare Ontogenesis with Phylogenesis, constantly approximate in their origin. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. i. 7 Phylogenesis is the mechanical cause of Ontogenesis: The Evolution of the Tribe ..effects all the ..Evolution of the Germ or Embryo. 1881 S. V. CLEVENGER in *Amer. Nat.* July 513 Certain aspects in the phylogenesis of the spinal cord.

Phylogenetic (fəi lo,dʒi/ne·tik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -GENETIC.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of phylogenesis or phylogeny; relating to the race history of an organism or organisms.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* Introd. 41 The validity of phylogenetic conclusions, deduced from the facts of embryology alone. 1885 W. A. HERDMAN (*title*) A Phylogenetic Classification of Animals (for the Use of Students). 1897 *19th Cent.* May 793 From these ontogenetic details to see what deductions may be drawn in regard to the phylogenetic origin of Languages.

So **Phylogene·tical** *a. rare.* Hence **Phylogene·tically** *adv.*, with reference to phylogenesis; in or as regards the evolution of the race.

1872 ELSBERG in *Microsc. Jrnl.* July 185 A chain of gradations ..through which higher organisms have passed phylogenetically, and do pass ontogenetically. 1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 413 The earliest characters of the embryonic head, or of its equivalent in all Vertebrata, point to its being phylogenetically, the most ancient portion of the body. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. vii. 150 First, observe the facts of Ontogeny and then attach their phylogenetical significance to them 1888 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXXIII. 479 The morphological and phylogenetical study of the higher plants.

Phylogenic (fəilo,dʒe·nik), *a.* [f. as next + -IC.] Of or pertaining to phylogeny; phylogenetic

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* xii. 669 *note*, A great variety of surprising phylogenic speculations. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* IV. v. 556 This ..has a morphological or phylogenic, as well as a physiological or teleological, significance.

Phylogenist (fəilo·dʒi/nist). [f. next + -IST.] One versed or skilled in phylogeny.

1881 *Gardeners' Chron.* 17 Sept. 364/3 Phylogenists have agreed on a few main points. 1885 *Athenæum* 18 Apr. 507/1 The principle of archaic forms..started by the father of phylogenists.

Phylogeny (fəilo·dʒi/ni). *Biol.* [ad. mod.Ger. *phylogenie* (Haeckel 1866), f. Gr. φῦλον race, phylum + -γενεία birth, origin.]

1. The genesis and evolution of the phylum, tribe, or species; ancestral or racial evolution of an animal or plant type (as distinguished from *ontogenesis*, the evolution of the individual).

1872 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* (ed. 5) xiv, Professor Häckel in his Generelle Morphologie ..has recently brought his great knowledge and abilities to bear on what he calls Phylogeny, or the lines of descent of all organic beings. 1872 [see ONTOGENY]. 1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 451 The phylogeny..of a few of the cephalic bones is as yet unknown. 1903 C. W. SALESBY in *Academy* 13 June 594/1 Von Baer's law may be stated thus: 'Ontogeny is the recapitulation of phylogeny'.

2. The history or science of evolution or genealogical development in the phylum, tribe, or species; the race history of an animal or vegetable type; tribal history.

1875 DAWSON *Dawn of Life* viii. 218 Science fails to inform us, but conjectural 'phylogeny' steps in. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* Introd. 41 A special branch of biological speculation termed phylogeny. 1894 DRUMMOND *Ascent of Man* 77 Phylogeny—the history of the race.

3. A pedigree or genealogical table showing the racial evolution of a type of organisms.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* p. xxv, 'Phylogenies', or hypothetical genealogical pedigrees, reaching far out of modern periods, are likely to remain in the very highest degree arbitrary and problematical. 1888 DAWSON *Geol. Hist. Plants* 169 It is easy to construct a theoretical phylogeny of the derivation of the willows from a supposed ancestral source. 1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 27 Oct. 325/3 The phylogenies given by the different authors are usually regarded by students as subjects for all sorts of changes and revisions.

Phylological (fəilo·lo·dʒikăl), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. PHYLO- + -LOGICAL: after *philological*.] Of or pertaining to the history of the evolution of races.

1891 G. J. ROMANES in *Monist* Oct. 67 For, archaic though they be in a philological sense, in a phylological sense they are things of yesterday.

‖ **Phylum** (fəi·lŏm). *Biol.* Pl. **-la.** [mod.L., a. Gr. φῦλον race, stock.] A tribe or race of organisms, related by descent from a common ancestral form; a series of animals or plants genetically related; a primary division or subkingdom of animals or plants supposed to be so related.

1876 tr. *Haeckel's Hist. Creation* II. xvi. 42 By *tribe*, or *phylum*, we understand all those organisms of whose blood-relationship and descent from a common primary form there can be no doubt, or whose relationship, at least, is most probable from anatomical reasons, as well as from reasons founded on historical development. 1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* p. xvii, I have arranged the chief phyla first of all in the form of a genealogical tree. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 578 The classes..collectively termed Vermes do not constitute a phylum..comparable..to the phyla Mollusca or Echinodermata.

‖ **Phyma** (fəi·mă). *Path.* Pl. **-ata.** [L. *phȳma* (Cels.), a. Gr. φῦμα, φύματ- swelling, tumour.] An inflamed swelling, of various kinds; an external tubercle; in nosological systems variously applied to orders or genera of diseases.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Phyma*, a Swelling: There are Five sorts. 1739 HUXHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 668 An exceeding painful Phyma near the Verge of the Anus. 1799 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Phyma*, tubercles in any part of the body. 1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hence **Phyma·tic** *a*, of or pertaining to phyma; **Phy·matoid** *a.*, resembling phyma.

Phy·matin. *Chem.* [f. Gr. φῦμα, φύματ-, PHYMA + -IN 1. Cf. F. *phymatine*.] An organic substance obtained from tubercle.

1847-9 TODD *Cyc. Anat.* IV. 107/1 Phymatin is described as a peculiar extractive matter.

Phymosis, erron. form of PHIMOSIS.

†**Phynx.** *Obs. rare.* [var. of SPHINX: cf. Bœotian Φίξ *phix*] = SPHINX.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 9/1 Pallas [is drawn] with an Helmet and on her Helmet a Phynx or Cock. *Ibid.* 201/2 The Phynx, or Sphynga, or Sphynx .. are .. in the shape of Women.

‖ **Phyogemmarium** (fəi·o,dʒemē·riŏm). *Zool.* Pl. **-ia.** [mod.L., f. Gr. φύειν to produce + L. *gemmārius* adj., f. *gemma* a bud.] A small reproductive bud, in certain Hydrozoa.

1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd.*, *Cœlent.* 105 Numerous small gonoblastidia, which resemble polypites, and are termed 'phyogemmaria'. 1870 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* 83 The limb is traversed by..canals, which..communicate with the cavities of the phyogemmaria.

‖ **Physa** (fəi·să). *Zool.* [mod.L., a. Gr. φῦσα bellows.] A small freshwater gastropod.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Physa*, a genus of freshwater snails; so called from the thinness and inflated appearance of the shell. 1855 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* xx, Freshwater strata ..filled..with Valvata, Paludina, Planorbis, Limnæus, Physa, and Cyclas. 1902 CORNISH *Naturalist Thames* 16 Tiny physas and succineas, no larger than shot.

Physagogue (fəi·săgŏg), *a.* (*sb.*) *Med.* [f. Gr. φῦσα flatulence + ἀγωγός drawing forth] Expelling flatus. b. *sb.* A medicine having this effect.

1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

‖ **Physalia** (fəisē·liă). *Zool.* [mod L., f Gr. φυσαλέος inflated with wind, φυσαλλίς bladder, bubble.] A genus of oceanic hydrozoa: the Portuguese man-of-war: see MAN-OF-WAR 4. Hence **Physa·lian** *a.*, belonging to this genus; also *sb.*, a species of Physalia.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Physalis*, or *Physalia*, the name of a hydrostatic Acalephan, commonly called the Portuguese man-of-war. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. v. iii. 521 Oceanic Hydrozoa which ..have long pendant tentacles, such as Physalia. 1861 HARTWIG *Sea & Wond.* xv, The *Physalia caravella* or Portuguese man-of-war, is the mariner's admiration. On a large float-bladder ..rises a vertical comb [etc.].

Physalin (fəi·sălin). *Chem.* [f. mod.L. *Phȳsalis* (ad. Gr. φυσαλλίς bladder) + -IN 1.] A yellow bitter amorphous substance ($C_{14}H_8O_5$), the active principle of the winter cherry, *Physalis Alkekengi*.

1863 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med.* 457 All parts of the plant [*Physalis Alkekengi*] possess a strong bitter taste which is probably due to a crystalline principle, named physaline. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 634.

Physaliphore (fəisæ·lifo:r). *Biol.* [ad. Ger. *physaliphor* (Virchow), f. Gr. φυσαλλίς a bladder + -φορος bearing: see -PHORE.] A cell containing vesicles (*physalides*) which produce daughter-cells.

1876 BRISTOWE *Tha. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 73 They not unfrequently become vacuolated, or hollowed out here and there into globular cavities, which are termed by Virchow 'physaliphores', and are regarded by him as reproductive cavities.

Physalite (fi·zălait). *Min.* [ad. Ger. *physalith* (Werner 1817), shortened from *pyrophysalith* PYROPHYSALITE.] A variety of topaz: see quots.

1819 W. PHILLIPS *Min.* (ed. 2) 69 Pyrophysalite, physalite. 1821 R. JAMESON *Man. Min.* 190 Physalite, or Pyrophysalite. ..Colours greenish-white and mountain-green. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 377 Physalite or pyrophysalite is a coarse nearly opaque variety [of topaz] in yellowish-white large crystals from Finbo; it intumesces when heated, and hence its name.

† **Phy·sbuttocke.** [f. FISE, FIZE + BUTTOCK: cf. FIZGIG.] A contemptuous term for a coxcomb.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 159/6 Physbuttocke, *trossulus*.

Physcony (fi·skoni). *Path.* [ad. mod.L. *physconia*, f. Gr. φύσκων pot-belly, f. φύσκη sausage, f. φυσᾶν to blow up. Cf. F. *physconie*.] A tumour or swelling of the abdomen; parabysma.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 5 Those vast formations of pus which are sometimes found in parabysmic tumours or physconies. *Ibid.* IV. 53 A physcony of the abdomen, accompanied with peculiar feelings.

Hence **Physco·nic** *a.* (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1858).

Physem (fəi·sem). *Phonetics.* [ad. Gr. φύσημα the action or product of blowing, f. φυσᾶν to blow.] A name applied by A. J. Ellis to elements of speech produced by 'the bellows-action of the lungs'; comprehending the ordinary aspirate (*h*) in its varieties, and the 'wheeze', Arabic ح, 'arising from suddenly forcing breath through the cartilaginous glottis'.

1887 A. J. ELLIS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 382/2. *Ibid.* 386/2 [In Palæotype] (h) when no letter, and, at most, some sign precedes, [is] used for the unanalysed physem.

Physemarian (fəisimē·riăn), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Physēmāria* pl., f Gr. φύσημα bubble.] a. *adj.* Belonging to the *Physemaria*, a name applied by Haeckel to a group of Metazoa; now abandoned. b. *sb.* One of the *Physemaria*.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* xii. 678 The spheroidal, free-swimming monad aggregates..are in many respects comparable to Physemarian or Poriferan embryos. *Ibid.* 681 That common form, when the special characters. are eliminated..would be exceedingly similar to a Physemarian.

Physeter (fəisi·tər). [a. L. *phȳsētēr* a cachalot (Plin.), a. Gr. φυσητήρ a blower, a whale, f. φυσᾶν to blow.]

†1. A large blowing whale. *Obs.*

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. v. 109 When on the surges I perceiue from far Th Ork, Whirlpoole, Whale, or puffing Physeter. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Physeter*, the Whirl pool, puffing or spouting Whale. 1786 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVI. 444 These bones belonged to physeteres or respiring fishes.

2. *Zool.* The generic name of the cachalots or larger sperm-whales.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s v., The physeter with the upper jaw longer than the under one..The head of this fish is so large, that it is half as long as the body, and thicker than the thickest part of it. 1806 HOME in *Phil. Trans.* XCVII 100 The oil of the physeter, which crystallizes into spermaceti. 1833 SIR C BELL *Hand* (1834) 298 The Physeter or cachelot whale. is remarkable for having teeth.

3. A filter acting by air-pressure.

1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts*, etc., *Physeter*, a filtering machine, consisting of a tub, with an air-tight perforated stage halfway up. The feculent liquid to be filtered is put above the stage, and a syringe, by withdrawing the air from below the stage, occasions the clear part of the liquid to pass through, owing to the pressure of the atmosphere above it.

Hence **Physe·terine, Physe·teroid** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to the sperm-whales; *sbs.* A member of this group.

1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 393/2 Almost all the other members of the suborder range themselves under the two principal heads of Ziphioids (or Physeteroids) and Delphinoids.

Physetoleic (fəisitoli·ik), *a. Chem.* [f. PHYSETER 2 + OLEIC.] In *physetoleic acid*, an unsaturated fatty acid ($C_{16}H_{30}O_2$), obtained by saponification of spermaceti; isomeric, if not identical, with hypogæic acid.

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 419 *Physetoleic acid* was obtained from the oil of the ordinary sperm whale (*Physeter macrocephalus*). 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 635 Physetoleic acid crystallises in stellate groups of colourless needles.

Phys-harmonica (fəis-, fis,hazmo·nikă). [f. Gr. φῦσα bellows + HARMONICA.] A primitive form of harmonium, in which metal springs are set in vibration by a current of air; invented by Hackel of Vienna in 1818, and originally made to be attached to a piano. b. A kind of reed-stop on the organ, imitating the tone of this.

1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVII. 476/2 *Physharmonica*, a musical instrument, in which the immediate sonorous bodies are springs of steel or of brass, thrown into vibration by a current of air impelled against them. 1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 101 Phys-harmonica is a newly-invented reed-register, with a soft, agreeable tone. 1881 BROADHOUSE *Mus. Acoustics* 176 Musical tones of this description are those of..physharmonica (harmonium, concertina, accordion) [etc.].

Physia·nthropy. [f. Gr. φύσις nature + -ανθρωπία, f. ἄνθρωπ-ος man.] (See quots.)

1828-32 WEBSTER, *Physianthropy*, the philosophy of hu

life, or the doctrine of the constitution and diseases of man, and the remedies. 1885 Mrs. C. L. Wallace (*title*) Physianthropy, or the Home Cure and Eradication of Disease.

Physiatric (fizi,æ·trik). [a. Ger. *physiatrik*, f. Gr. *φύσις* nature + Iatric.] The doctrine or system of nature-cure (Ger. *naturheilkunde*); the application of natural agencies in medicine. Also **Physia·trics.** Hence **Physia·trical** *a.*

1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 956/1 Physiatrics..Physiatrical. 1901 Bilz *Nat. Meth. Healing* 5, I now come to speak of physiatric (Science of nature cure).

Physic (fi·zik), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 3–4 **fisyke,** 4 **fisyk, fisike,** 4–5 **fisik(e, fysik, fysyk(e,** 5 **fisykke, fesike,** 5–6 **fesyk.** *β.* 4 **phisek, phesike,** 4–6 **phisik(e, -yk(e,** 4–7 **phisique,** 5 **phisikke, phesyk,** 5–6 **phisyque, physyk(e,** 5–7 **phisick(e, -ik(e,** 6 **-yoke,** 6–7 **physike,** 6–8 **-ick(e,** 7 **-iq(ue,** 7 **-physic.** [ME. *fisike*, a. OF. *fisique* (12th c.), ad. L. *physica*, a. Gr. *φυσική* (*ἰατρική*) the knowledge of nature: see Physic *a.*]

1. Natural science, the knowledge of the phenomenal world; = Physics 1. Now *rare.*

13.. *Seuyn Sag* (W.) 186 And eke alle the seven ars. The first so was grammarie .Rettorike, and ek fisike. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 89 Phisique..Thurgh which the philosophre hath founde To techen sondri knowlechinges Upon the bodiliche thinges, Of man, of beste, of herbe, of ston. 1477 Norton *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. *Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 57 But it is not so in the Phisick of Mines. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* i. (1594) 72 Physike, which is the studie of naturall things: metaphysike, which is of supernaturall things. 1685 Baxter *Paraphr. N. T.* 1 Cor. ii, True Physick is the Knowledge of the knowable Works of God, and God in them. 1742 Pope *Dunc.* iv 645 Physic of Metaphysic begs defence, And Metaphysic calls for aid on Sense! 1883 A. Barratt *Phys. Metempiric* 171 This is the only form in which the question of mind and matter has any meaning to Physic, for Physic knows nothing of either mind or matter except as objects and physical phenomena.

2. The knowledge of the human body; *esp.* the theory of diseases and their treatment; medical science, medicine. *arch.*

[1125 W. Malmesb. *De Gestis Regum Angl.* ii Prol., Physicam quæ medetur corporis valetudini] *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 411 Wip vs ther was a Doctour of Phisik, In al this world ne was ther noon hym lik To speke of phisik and of Surgerye 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 23 For in Phisique this I finde, Usage is the seconde kinde. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xvi. (Percy Soc.) 62 Of phisike it is the properte to ayde the body in every sekenes. 1542 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 40 The science of phisicke dothe comprehend, include, and conteyne, the knowledge of surgery as a speciall membre and parte of the same. 1662-3 Pepys *Diary* 27 Feb., To Chyrurgeon's Hall .where..we had a fine dinner and good learned company, many Doctors of Phisique. 1758 Blackstone *Study of Law* i. in *Comm.* (1765) I. 14 The gentleman of the faculty of physic. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 468 To admit 'certificates from schools of physic may prevent the possibility of ascertaining a regular education'.

3. The art or practice of healing; the healing art; the medical profession.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 3162 Suþ þe monekes abit on him he let do, And nom wiþ him spicerie þat to hsyke drou. 1340 *Ayenb.* 54 Hit ualþ ofte þet þe ilke þet be hsike leueþ be fizike sterfþ. 1481 Caxton *Myrr.* i xii 38 Phisyke..is a mestier or a crafte that entendeth to the helthe of mannes body. 1523 *Act* 14 & 15 *Hen. VIII*, c. 5 § 3 Suffred to excercyse or practyse in Physyk. 1700 S. L. tr. *Bryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 4 Any service suitable to my profession, which was Physick 1813 J. Thomson *Lect. Inflam.* Introd., The practice of Medicine has long been divided into two departments, Physic and Surgery. 1872 Sir T. Watson *Princ. & Pract. Physic* Introd. Lect., This art of Physic..needs to be begun under the protecting eye..of a master in the craft.

b. The medical faculty personified; physicians.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. vii. 256, I dar legge bope myn Eres, þat Fisyk schal his Forred hod for his foode sulle. 1576 Gascoigne *Steele Gl.* 984 That Phisicke thrive not ouer fast by murder. 1672 Sir T. Browne *Let. Friend* § 20 Amply satisfied that his Disease should dye with himself, nor revive in a Posterity to puzzle Physick. 1764 Gray *The Candidate* 5 'Lord, sister', says Physic to Law, 'I declare [etc.]'.

†c. Medical treatment or regimen. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Kn.'s T.* 1902 Farewel Phisik; go ber the man to chirche. 1471 J. Paston in *P. Lett* III. 7 My leche crafte and fesyk..hathe cost me sythe Estern Day more then v*li.* 1503 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 36 § 1 The same Sir William lay both at Surgery and Fesyk..by the space of ii yeres and more. 1568 Bible (Bishops') *Ecclus.* xviii. 18 Goe to phisicke or euer thou be sicke. *a* 1674 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* ix. § 83 The Lord Goring being not then well, but engaged in a course of Physick. 1700 Prideaux *Lett.* (Camden) 194 An end will soon be made beyond y° remedy of physic and repentance.

4. = Medicine *sb.*[1] 2. (Now chiefly *colloq.*)

1591 Harington *Orl. Fur.* Pref., Tasso..likeneth Poetrie to the Phisicke that men giue vnto little children when they are sick. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* v. iii. 47 Throw Physicke to the Dogs, I'le none of it. 1696 Tate & Brady *Ps.* civ. 14 Herbs, for Man's use, of various Pow'r, That either Food or Physick yield. 1730 Wesley *Wks.* (1830) I. 11 A little money, food or physic. 1860 Mrs. H. Wood *Mrs. Hallib.* ii. vi, And, Janey, you'll take the physic, like a precious lamb: and heaps of nice things you shall have after it, to drive the taste out. 1872 Geo. Eliot *Middlem.* x, As bad as the wrong physic,—nasty to take, and sure to disagree.

b. *spec.* A cathartic or purge.

1617 Abp. Abbot *Descr. World* (1634) 303 The people..doe vse it [Tobacco] as Physicke to purge themselues of humours. 1624 Donne *Serm.* xvii. (1640) 170 Affliction is my Physick; that purges, that cleanses me. 1831 Youatt *Horse* iv. 56 The spring grass is the best physic that can possibly be administered to the horse. It carries off every humour which may be lurking about the animal.

†5. *fig.* Wholesome or curative regimen or habit.

c 1386 Chaucer *Nun's Pr. T.* 18 Atempree diett was al hir phisik. 14.. in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* etc. 49 Erly to ryse is fysyke fyne. 1591 Greene *Farew. to Follie* Wks. (Grosart) IX. 239 Dinner being done, counting it Phisicke to sit a while, the old Countesse [etc.] 1699 Dryden *To J. Driden* 116 Who, nature to repair, Draws physic from the fields in draughts of vital air.

†b. Mental, moral, or spiritual remedy. *Obs.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* III 349 The wofull peine of loves maladie, Ayein the which mai no phisique avale. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 6876 If I here kyssid, I think, so god me save, It were the best fisykke that I cowde haue. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* ii. vii. (1634) 160 To crave the Phisicke of grace that is in Christ. 1656 *Burton's Diary* 16 Dec (1828) I. 150 He is a madman. It is good physic to whip him. *a* 1703 Burkitt *On N. T.* Matt. v 4 Sorrow for sin is physick on earth, but it is food in hell.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as †*physic-craft*, †*-god*, †*-rack*, †*-word*; *physic-taking* adj.; **physic-ball,** medicine in the form of a ball or bolus for administration to a horse, dog, etc.; †**physic-bill,** a medical prescription; also a medical advertisement; **physic-box,** a medicine-chest; †**physic-finger** = Physician *finger*; †**physic-school,** a medical school. Also Physic garden (In some of these, *physic* may have originally been the adj.: see Physic *a.* 2 for similar uses.)

1831 Youatt *Horse* xxiii. 398 The most effectual and safest *physic ball 1845 — *Dog* vi. 118 A physic-ball was given him in the evening, and on the following morning. 1614 T. Adams *Divell's Banket* 19 It is..a *physick-bill of hell, that they must not wash till they have drunk. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac., Misc.* v. iii (1737) III. 340 To..be scrupulous in our choice, and (as the current physick-bills admonish us) beware of counterfeits. *a* 1661 Holyday *Juvenal* ii. 23 No babes they leave behind. Big Lyde's *physick-box can this ne're gain. 1750 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* II. 217 The incorporated bands of the *physic-craft that call themselves the college of physicians. 1621 Molle *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* v. ii. 321 The Ring-finger or *Physicke-finger. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 93 Her was their Æsculapius or *Physicke-god. 1706 Baynard in Sir J. Floyer *Hot & Cold Bath.* ii. 280 Brought to the *Physick-Rack, viz. Bleedings, Diet-drinks, Oyntments. 1677 8 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 24 The *Physick schools. 1767 Gooch *Treat. Wounds* I. 371 A man, who was executed, and dissected in the physic-schools 1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 165 The valetudinary, consumptive, and *physic-taking. full victims of the ship's motion. 1843 Miall in *Nonconf.* III 637 That definition which makes man 'a physic-taking animal'. *a* 1658 Cleveland *Gen. Poems*, &c. (1677) 104 Ἐκλειστεῦσαι is a *Physick-word, and signifies the Labour of a Disease.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) †**Phy·siclike** *adv.*, medicinally; †**Phy·sicship,** humorous title of a medical authority; †**Phy·sicster,** contemptuous term for a medicinal practitioner.

1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xi. (1887) 60 Musick..was vsed in the olde time Physicklike, to stay mourning and greife. 1689 G. Harvey *Curing Dis. by Expect.* xviii. 137 The description..ought to be razed by their Physickships out of their Pharmaceutic Records. *Ibid.* xvii. 128 If any young Physickster has an itch to experiment.

Physic (fi·zik), *a.* Now *rare.* [a. F. *physique*, ad. L. *physic-us*, a. Gr. *φυσικός* natural, f. *φύσις* nature, f. *φύειν* to produce.]

1. Physical, natural.

1563 Hyll *Art Garden.* (1593) 23 A phisicke experiment of Democritus. 1669 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* i. i. ii. 14 Some Physic Contemplations of Job. *Ibid.* ii. viii. 09 There are three Kinds of Theologie; the first is called Mythic..another Physic. 1807 J. Barlow *Columb.* iv. 455 O'er great, o'er small extends his physic laws. *c* 1811 Fuseli in *Lect. Paint.* iv. (1848) 439 Invisible physic and metaphysic ideas.

b. Belonging to physics or natural philosophy.

1883 J. B. Thomas in *Homilet. Monthly* (N. Y.) 8 Jan. 204 Sensitive, nutritive, physic, and chemic phenomena.

†2. Medical; medicinal. *Obs.* (= Physic *sb. attrib.*, Physical *a.* 4, 5.)

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 144 Libral Sciencis..as gramer, arte fisike, astronomye, and others. *c* 1440 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 217, I axst a mayster of fysyke lore, what wold hym drye and dryve away? 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* ii. vi (1895) 216 My companion..carieth with him phisick bokes, certein small woorkes of Hippocrates, and Galenes Microtechne. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 52 b, When you haue sewered..your Physicke Hearbes by themselues, and your Potte hearbes and Sallets in another place. 1577 Mountain *Gardener's Labyrinth* Title-p., The physick benefit of each herb, plant, and flower. *a* 1617 Hieron *Wks.* I. 25 The physick potion, is cleane against the stomacke 1620 Venner *Via Recta* ii. 28 Red wine is..good for physicke vses, to stop cholericke vomitings. 1704 Ray *Creation* ii 252 The chief Physick Herbs. 1736 *N. Jersey Archives* XI. 446 A Root call'd Physick Root, filarie or five leaf'd Phy-sick.

Physic (fi·zik), *v.* Inflexions **physicked, physicking.** [f. Physic *sb.* 3–5.]

1. *trans.* To dose or treat with physic or medicine, esp. with a purgative. Now *colloq.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 321, I may wel suffre..That frere flaterer be fette and phisike [C. xxiii. 323 fysyke] 3ow syke. 1575 Turberv. *Faulconrie* 279 The Italians order of phisicking his hawke. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* i. ii. 92, I will physicke your rankenesse. 1733 Cheyne *Eng. Malady* i. vi. § 2 (1734) 50 The Animals..are physick'd almost out of their Lives. 1831 Youatt *Horse* xxiii. 382 In physicking a horse, whatever is to be done, should be done at once. 1876 Fox Bourne *Locke* II. xii. 258 Locke laid down the rule ..that children ought to be physicked as little as possible.

b. *fig.* To treat with remedies, relieve, alleviate.

1589 Nashe *Pref. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 7, I wold perswade them to phisicke their faculties of seeing and hearing. 1605 Shaks. *Mach.* ii. iii. 55 The labour we delight in, Physicks paine. 1641 Milton *Reform.* i. (1851) 12 Then was the Liturgie given to a number of moderate Divines, and Sir Tho. Smith a Statesman to bee purg'd, and Physick't. 1763 Churchill *Duellist* i. 34 Vice, within the guilty breast, Could not be physic'd into rest. 1819 Byron *Juan* ii. xix, A mind diseased no remedy can physic.

2. *slang.* To punish in purse or pocket.

1821 Egan *Life Lond.* II. v. (Farmer), You may be most preciously physicked in your clie. 1823 Bee *Dict. Turf* 134 Winning a man's blunt at cards, or other wagers, is 'giving him a physicking'. 'The physicking system' was put in force at the Doncaster St. Leger, 1822.

3. *Metallurgy.* To treat (molten iron, etc.) with an oxidizing body, which combines with and eliminates phosphorus and sulphur.

1876 Heeley in Ure *Dict. Arts* (1878) IV. 475 If with their present plants they could not effectually eliminate sulphur by puddling, ought they not to try to do so by physicking?

Hence **Phy·sicking** *vbl. sb.*; also **Phy·sicker,** one who administers physic.

1658 Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* verse 16. ii. (1669) 187/1 He hath undertook the physicking of his Saints. 1826 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. ii (1863) 415 Dr. Tubb..Leeder, shaver, and physicker of man and beast. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* viii, 'Now', said Squeers, ..'is that physicking over?'

Physical (fi·zikăl), *a* Also 5–7 **phis-,** 6 **phus-**; 5 **-ycal, -ichal,** 6–7 **-icall.** [ad. med.L. *physicālis*, f. *physica*, Physic *sb.*: see -al.]

I. 1. Of or pertaining to material nature, or to the phenomenal universe perceived by the senses; pertaining to or connected with matter; material; opposed to *psychical, mental, spiritual.*

Often in such collocations as *physical cause, energy, power; physical possibility, impossibility*, etc., see also 7.

1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxii. § 4 Sacraments..are not physicall but moraill instruments of salvation 1604 E. G[imstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* ii. viii. 99 In naturall and phisicall things, we must not seeke out infallible and mathematicall rules, but that which is ordinary and tried by experience. 1666 Boyle *Orig. Formes & Qual.* (1667) 7 Whether or no the Shape can by Physicall Agents be altered. 1695 Atingham *Geom. Lpit* 86 If..the line E be moved parallel to it self, through every phisical point in the line A, it will produce the rectangle AE. 1752 Hume *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I xxii. 215 As to physical causes, I am inclined to doubt altogether of their operation in this particular. 1832-4 De Quincey *Cæsars* Wks. 1859 X 14 Everything physical is measurable by weight, motion, and resistance *c* 1850 Faraday *Forces Nat.* i. 16 Some of the more elementary, and, what we call, physical powers. 1880 Haughton *Phys. Geog.* i. 2 The physical structure of the earth and stars. 1885 *Lyell's Elem. Geol.* 100 There may be a physical break—unconformity—and also a palæontological break, between two successive groups of strata.

absol 1836 Kingsley *Lett.* (1878) I. 36 The dreamy days of boyhood, when I knew and worshipped nothing but the physical. 1883 Edersheim *Life Jesus* II. 200 An attempt to shift the argument from the moral to the physical

b. Belonging or relating to Natural Philosophy or Natural Science; of, pertaining or relating to, or in accordance with, the regular processes or laws of nature.

1580 G. Harvey *Three Proper Lett.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 48 With great Physicall, and Naturall Reason. 1587 Greene *Euphues to Philautus* Wks. (Grosart) VI. 204 Neyther can fishermen tell the Physicall reasons of the motions of the Sea. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 497 Of some general laws of nature. We shall divide these Laws into Laws physical and Laws moral. 1808 J. Webster *Nat. Philos* 7 It is an object worthy of attention to instruct the youthful mind in physical knowledge. 1830 Herschel *Stud. Nat. Phil.* ii. 98 The law of gravitation is a physical axiom. 1841 W. Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 304 The most interesting feature in the physical history of the Calabrias, is the frequency of their earthquakes. 1855 Mozley *Miracs.* (ed. 2) Pref. 11 None of them are or profess to be physical explanations of miracles, i.e. reductions of them to laws of nature in the scientific sense of that term.

c. Of persons: Dealing with or devoted to natural science (in quot. 1768, materialistic).

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. 391 Out of whom, according to the Physical Empedocles, proceed all things that were, are, and shall be, viz. Plants, Men, Beasts and Gods. 1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ.* (1775) I. 5 (*Calais*) Every power which sustained life, perform'd it with so little friction, that 'twould have confounded the most Physical *precieuse* in France: with all her materialism, she could scarce have called me a machine. 1898 *Harper's Mag.* XCVI. 623 The foremost physical philosophers of the time came to the aid of the best opticians.

2. Belonging to the forces of nature and properties of bodies, other than chemical and vital; belonging to the science of physics: see Physics 2.

1734 *Keill's Exam. The. Earth* 267 His excellent Observations, both Astronomical and Physical. 1805-17 R. Jameson *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 2 Physical characters are those physical phenomena which are exhibited by the mutual action of minerals and other bodies; such as magnetic properties [etc.] 1813 Bakewell *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 47 The internal and external parts will vary both in their physical and chemical properties. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 104 The physical properties of matter may be altered without affecting its deeper chemical constitution.

3. Of the body, and bodily members or faculties (as distinct from the mind); bodily, corporeal.

1780 Bentham *Princ. Legisl.* xiv. § 3 Suppose for example the physical desire has for its object the satisfying of hunger. 1820 Hazlitt *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 259 Milton has got rid of the horns and tail, the vulgar and physical insignia of the

devil. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) I. xii. 358 Physical or natural persons. In this instance 'physical' or 'natural'.. denotes a person not fictitious or legal. 1866 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xvi. 104 The man gave me the impression of physical strength. 1885 E. GARRETT *At any Cost* i. 10 Mrs. Sinclair .. had long parted from the last bloom of physical youth. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 108 We take no physical exercise, except riding. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 May 5/1 The lads..went through a course of physical drill with wonderful precision.

b. as *sb.* (*pl.*) = physical powers. *colloq. rare.*

1824 *Examiner* 26/2 He lacks physicals for swagger. 1842 G. A. M'CALL *Lett. fr. Frontiers* (1868) 394 Disease, and the wear and tear incidental to the exposure of the physicals in such a country as this.

II. 4. Of or belonging to medicine; medical. Now *rare.* † *Physical garden.* PHYSIC GARDEN.

c 1450 LYDG. & BURGH *Secrees* 1803 Sleep .. from these seknessys the boody doth Recure, Which previd is by phisichal prudence. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 225 He shall learne to be skilfull in the art Geometrical, Arithmeticall, Musicall, Cheyrurgicall, Physical. 1679 *Trials of Wakeman*, etc. 49 There is only that part of it which is the Physical Prescriptions. 1739 JOHNSON *L. P., Boerhaave* Wks. IV. 343 His profession of botany made it part of his duty to superintend the physical garden. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* II. *Cambr.* 94 Furnishing a Physical Hospital. 1799 (*title*) The Medical and Physical Journal. 1825 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXIV. 311 Physical books being the most dangerous that any person can take to perusing—except metaphysical ones.

† b. Of persons. Practising medicine; medical.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. xlv. 296 These cursed physical folks can find out nothing to do us good, but what would poison the devil. 1749 SMOLLETT *Gil Bl.* II. iv. P 2, I resumed my physical dress, and..visited several patients. 1757 W. THOMPSON *R. N. Advoc.* 44 Which their Friends, the top of the Physical Faculty can verify. 1796 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Marchmont* IV. 274 The physical men who attend her seem to think not.

† c. *Physical finger* = PHYSICIAN *finger. Obs.*

1623 tr. *Pavane's Theat. Hon.* I. v. 49 To this Physicall finger a veine answereth.

† 5. Used in medicine, medicinal. *Obs.*

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch, Demetrius* (1895) V. 191 Phisicall herbes, as Hellebotum, Lingewort and Beares foote 1613 MARKHAM *Eng. Husbandman* II. i. v. (1635) 22 The red Rose is not so tender as the Damaske, yet it is much more Phisicall, and oftner used in medicine. 1658 J. JONES *Ovid's Ibis* 86 Medea was the first that invented Physical baths 1692 TRYON *Good House w.* xxvi. (ed. 2) 208 This sort of drink [coffee] ought not to be used, but in a Physical way. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind* 412 Angelica .. is one of their physical greens. 1828 WALKER *Dict., Guaiacum*, a physical wood.

† b. Beneficial to health; curative, remedial; restorative to the body, good (*for* one's health). Also *fig. Obs.*

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 13. I cowde as weel bothe forge and fyle As cowd Boyce in hys phisycal consolacyoun. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. i. 261 Is Brutus sicke? and is it Physicall To walke vnbraced, and sucke vp the humours Of the danke Morning? 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xl. 318 They say moreover, that this wooll..is physicall for other indispositions, as for the gowt. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* v. 2212 With mediocrity..To take Tobacco thus were phisicall. *a* 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 113 A physicall Banket for our Soules.

† c. Of the nature of or like medicine (in taste, smell, etc.); as bad as medicine. *Obs.*

a 1648 DIGBY *Closet Open.* (1677) 63 All other herbs..give it a physical taste 1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* 5 The Tree hath a pretty Physical smell like an Apothecaries Shop. 1706 T. BAKER *Lunbr. Walks* II. i, Wretched hatchet-fac'd things that are physical to look at 'em.

† d. In need of medical treatment, sick; under medical treatment *Obs.*

1633 SHIRLEY *Witty Fair One* III. iv, What meanes this Apothecaries shop about thee, art Physicall? — *Bird in Cage* III. ii, Thou lookst dull and Phisicall me thinkes. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 388 In the latter [hospital] are near 300 physical patients, and about 60 chirurgical ones.

7. In special phrases and collocations.

Physical astronomy, that branch of astronomy which treats of the motions, masses, positions, light, heat, etc. of the heavenly bodies. **Physical atom**: see quot. **Physical chemistry**, that branch of chemistry which deals with the structure of molecules. **Physical force**, material as opposed to moral force; in politics, the use of armed power, to effect or repress political changes; also *attrib.* **Physical geography**, that branch of geography which deals with the natural features of the earth's surface, as distinct from its political divisions, commercial or historical relations, etc. **Physical geology**, the study of the formation and history of strata and eruptive rocks, apart from palæontology. **Physical horizon**: see HORIZON I. **Physical laboratory**, a laboratory for experiments in physical science. **Physical mineralogy**, that which treats of the physical properties of minerals, apart from their chemical composition. **Physical optics**, that branch of optics which deals with the properties of light itself (as distinguished from the function of sight); sometimes restricted to that part which relates to the undulatory theory and the phenomena specially explained by it, as interference, etc. **Physical point**, a point conceived as infinitely small, and yet a portion of matter. **Physical science** or **philosophy** = PHYSICS. **Physical sciences**, the sciences that treat of inanimate matter, and of energy apart from vitality: opposed to the biological or to the moral sciences. **Physical sign**, a symptom of health or disease ascertainable by bodily examination. **Physical theology**: see THEOLOGY.

1903 AGNES M. CLERKE *Astrophysics* 1 Kepler first speculated on the causes of celestial movements, and introduced the term '*physical astronomy'. 1890 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* v. (ed. 2) 147 [Dumas] proposes to designate that description of molecular groups into which bodies are resolved by heat, *physical atoms. 1902 *Fortn. Rev.* June 1014 A mechanism of the atoms, or, as it has come to be called in Germany, a *physical chemistry, was developing. 1817 COBBETT *Wks.* XXXII. 362 It was a combat of argument, and they have taken shelter under the shield of *physical force. 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 165, I do wish our physical-force men would hire a steamer and take a trip up the Rhine. 1897 J. M'CARTHY in *Daily News* 27 May 6/1 He was entirely opposed to any attempt at rebellion by physical force, because he held .that there was no chance for a physical-force struggle. [1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. i. (1635) 4 The object in *Geographie is for the most part Physicall, consisting of the parts whereof the Spheare is composed.] 1852 A. K. JOHNSTON (*title*) Atlas of Physical Geography. 1866 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sc.*, etc. II. 898/1 Physical geography is the history of the earth in its material organisation. 1897 *Daily News* 17 Feb. 2/5 To find funds for the foundation and maintenance of a national *physical laboratory. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* vii. 66 *Physical Optics is that branch of the science which treats of the physical properties of light. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilis.* I. vii. 343 The business of *physical philosophy is, to explain external phenomena with a view to their prediction. 1845 STODDART *Gram.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I. 60/1 That part of Grammar..is evidently Physical, and of course follows the common laws of *Physical Science. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Misc. Wks.* (1872) I. 212 In the course of a few years Sir Isaac Newton changed the surface of physical science. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 107 The *physical signs pointed to fluid at the left base, and to enlargement of the right lobe of the liver.

Hence **Physicalist**: see quots.; **Physicality**, physical condition; also † *humorously* as a title for a medical man; **Physicalness**, the quality of being physical.

1858 BUSHNELL *Nat. & Supernat.* i. (1864) 23 *Physicalists, who, without pretending to deny Christianity, value themselves on finding all the laws of obligation .in the laws of the body and the world. 1864 WEBSTER, *Physicalist*, one who holds that human thoughts and acts are determined by the physical organization of man. 1593 NASHE *Four Lett. Confut.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 241 Receive some notes as touching his *phisicality deceased. He had his Grace to be Doctor ere he died. 1660 tr. *Paracelsus' Archidoxis* I. IX. 131 When we followed that Medicinal way..we could never (by that kind of Physicality)..perceive any thing well founded. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, '*Physicalness*, Naturalness, also Medicinalness. 1857 J. HINTON *Let. in Life* vii. (1878) 133 The inertness, the evil, that is added by our physicalness.

Physically (fi·zikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a physical manner or way.

1. According to nature or the material laws of nature; materially; according to physics or natural philosophy or science; not intellectually, morally, or spiritually. *Physically impossible*, impossible from the nature or laws of material things.

1582 E. CAMPION in *Confer.* III. (1584) Y iv, You reason physically: but we must not be led by senses in these misteries. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual* (1667) 7 It is Physically impossible that it [matter] should be devoid of some Bulk or other, and some determinate Shape or other. 1675 R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 48 It is not den'd Physically, but Morally. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 417 The swelling of the ocean, by the joint attraction of the sun and the moon, is less physically intelligible, than the periodical effusions of the polar ices. 1855 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 3) 182 An atom or molecule physically indivisible. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 217 It would be physically impossible for many of them to surrender themselves in time. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. ix. 264 It is physically impossible that any permanent rise in wages should take place without a corresponding diminution of profits. 1870 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* ii. 13 Nothing can physically exist corresponding to a general notion.

† b. Naturally, essentially, intrinsically. *Obs.*

1629 H. BURTON *Truth's Triumph* 58 Justification..the forme whereof is relative and not physically inherent in us. 1684 T. HOCKIN *God's Decrees* 200 The will is physically ours, and the deed is also ours, but 'tis morally Gods. 1793 D. STEWART *Outl. Mor. Philos.* II. ii. i. § 322 Not to demonstrate that the soul is physically and necessarily immortal.

† c. Practically. *Obs.*

1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 450 It is a Body, though Physically Round, yet full of uneven Asperities. 1757 ARKNSIDE in *Phil. Trans.* L. 324 The velocity of the fluids, in the remoter series of vessels, will be, physically, nothing.

2. As regards the body; in body; in bodily constitution; corporeally.

c 1600 *Timon* v. iv. (Shaks. Soc.) 87 Hee's an asse logically and capitally, not phisikallie and animallie. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 179 It may be the child's Action Morally, and in Law-sence, when it is only the Father's Action Physically. 1846 J. E. RYLAND in *J. Foster's Life & Corr.* (1846) II. 107 Unless physically disabled. 1877 A. B. BRUCE *Training Twelve* xxv. 425 Not till I become invisible physically shall I be visible to you spiritually. 1882 MRS. PITMAN *Mission L. Greece & Par.* 194 These fellaheen are physically adapted to the climate.

† 3. Medically; medicinally; by medical rules.

1582 HESTER *Secr. Phiorav.* III. cxv. 139 Then shall be finished the solution of Iron Phisically, the whiche thou maiest giue safely. 1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 208 To make it a Proverb, *Qui Medicè vivit, miserè vivit*, (i.e.) He that lives Physically, lives miserably. 1712 M. HENRY *Sober-mindedness* Wks. 1853 I. 70 Then it (mirth) must be used like a medicine,—must be taken physically.

† **Physicary.** *Obs. rare.* [f. PHYSIC *sb.* + -ARY B. 2.] Medicinal preparations; materia medica.

1620 tr. *Boccaccio's Decameron* 109 A Quacksalver..one that deales in drugges and physicarie.

† **Physic garden.** *Obs.* [See PHYSIC *sb.* 6, *a.* 2: cf. F. *jardin de pharmacie.*] A garden for the cultivation of medicinal plants; hence, a botanic garden; also *physical garden*, PHYSICAL 4.

1637 *Lease fr. Magd. Coll. to Univ. Oxford* 17 Apr., (Ground) for a Physicke Garden. [Referred to in a petition of 5 July 1626 as 'the Phisitions Garden'.] 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 20 Oct., Pisa.—We went to the Colledge...To this the Physiq Garden lyes. 1699 *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 63 Rare and non-descript Plants, .. cultivated either in publick Physick-Gardens, or those of private curious Persons. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 314 A very curious physic-garden, which contains the choicest exotics. 1814 *Hist. Univ. Oxford* II. 241 In 1715, John Robinson .. presented many curious exotic plants to the Physic Garden. 1879 *Handbk. Univ. Oxford* 59 The Botanic Garden, formerly known as the Physic Garden, was founded in the year 1622.

Physician (fizi·ʃăn), *sb.* Forms: α. 3-5 **fisicien**, 4-5 **-ian(e**, 4 **fisicician**, **-en**, **fycisicien**, 5 **fis-**, **fiz-**, **-ician**, **-issyan**, **-isyen**, **-esyen**, 5-6 **fysician**, **visicion**; β. 4-5 **fesician(e**, 5 **-isyan**, (**-en**), **-sessian**, 6 **-yoien**, **-ysyan**, 5 **phesicyen**, 6-7 **-ycion**, **-icion**; γ. 4-6 **phisicien(e**, 5 **-yoien**, 5-7 **-ician**, 6 **-icyon**, 6-7 **-itian**, (**-on**), **-icion**, 7 **phisitian**, 4-5 **physicyen**, 5 **-icien**, 5-6 **-icion**, 6 **-yoyen**, (**phycyssyon**), 6-7 **physitian**, **-yeyan**, (**-on**), 6- **physician**. [ME. *fisicien*, a. OF. *fisicien* (Wace 12th c.), f. L. *physic a*, F. *physique*: see PHYSIC and -ICIAN.]

† 1. A student of natural science or of physics.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4363 Ne fologe we na fuesyens, ne philisophour scolis, As sophisti & slik thing, to sotte with be pepill. 1610 WILLET *Hexapla Dan.* 30 Naturall and humane dreames, the interpretation whereof belongeth vnto physicians and philosophers. [1833 J. MARTINEAU *Misc.* (1852) 6 An analysis of Dr Priestley's character as a theologian, a *physician*, a metaphysician.]

2. One who practises the healing art, including medicine and surgery.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 370 Auh, monie ancren,..bet schulden one leonen hore soule mid heorte bircousunge & flesshes pinunge, uorwurðe8 fisiciens & licomes leches. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1552 His fisicians he clupede & suor is oþ anon Ilote hii made him mid childe he wolde hom sle echon. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 60 Man may spende al þat he haþ aboute oþis fisicians. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXIII. 176 A fisician with a forrede hod. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* III. ii, I am a leche, and with al a good phesycyen. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* iv. 23 Visicion heale thy silfe. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 40 Forasmuche as the science of phisicke dothe comprehend..the knowledge of surgery as a speciall membre and parte of the same, therefore be it enacted that anny of the said company or felawship of Phisitions..may ..exercise the said science of Phisick in all and every his membres and partes. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 278 b, The physicians dooe not fall to cuttyng, except all other meanes and wayes afore proved. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* v. i. 82 More needs she the Diuine, then the Physitian. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 17 P 7 The anatomical novice .. styles himself physician, prepares himself by familiar cruelty ..to extend his arts of torture..which he has hitherto tried upon cats and dogs. 1809 KENDALL *Trans.* III. lxxii. 128 Physician is the title of all medical practitioners in the United States. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 28 Physicians to cure the disorders of which luxury is the source.

b. One legally qualified to practise the healing art as above; *esp.* as distinguished from one qualified as a surgeon only.

In the United Kingdom, every medical practitioner is now required to have a qualification as Physician and also as Surgeon; so that a general practitioner usually describes himself as 'Physician and Surgeon'. The use of 'Physician' or 'Surgeon' alone usually implies that the person so styled is in practice a specialist in that branch. So especially with the designation 'Consulting Physician'.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 298 O lord, whi is it so greet difference bitwixe a cirurgian & a phisician. 1508 DUNBAR *Lament for Makaris* 42 In medicyne the most practicianis, Lechis, surrigianis & phisicians. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* Pref. 9 The physicians of the bodyes haue practioners and poticaries that dooe ministre their art vnder them. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Pref. (1639) B 3, The more learned sort are justly stiled by the title of Physicians, and the more experienced sort are called Chirurgions or Surgeons. *a* 1654 SELDEN *Table-T.* (Arb.) 27 Your President of the Colledge of Phisitians..himself is no more than a Doctor of Physick. 1707 CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Eng.* III. 550 Physicians in Ordinary to her Majesty's Person..Apothecaries..Chirurgeons. 1823 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* Introd. 15 It is from the separation produced by these two decrees [issued by Pope Boniface the Sixth, and Clement the Fifth, at Avignon], that we ought, I conceive, to date the true origin of the distinction between physician and surgeon, such as it has existed in modern times; a distinction unknown in the practice of the ancients. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* xviii, To obscure the limit between his own rank as a general practitioner, and that of the physicians, who, in the interest of the profession, felt bound to maintain its various grades. 1895 W. MUNK *Life Sir H. Halford* 135 The appointment of physician-extraordinary to the king.

c. *Proverbs.*

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* II. vii. (1867) 67 Feed by measure, and defie the physicion. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton., Tiberius* lxviii. *Annot.*, Whereupon might arise our English proverbe, A foole or a physition. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 254 We see the Prouerbe to be true, That the vnknowne diuease putteth out the Physitians eye. 1721 [see FOOT *sb.*¹ 1 d].

3. *transf.* and *fig.* A healer; one who cures moral, spiritual, or political maladies or infirmities.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xiv. 61 Afterwardes he was a phisiciene of saules. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* Pref. 8 b, Woordes and talke is the physician of a mynde beeyng diseased and sicke. 1687 NORRIS *Hymn*, '*Long have I viewed*' ii, I'll trust my great Physician's skill. 1803 SURR *Winter in Lond.* (1806) III. 262 Time must be her physician. 1868 LYNCH *Rivulet* CXL. vi, That thorny cares may yield sweet fruits, And comforts be physicians.

4. *Comb.*, as *physician-accoucheur*, *-author*, *-founder*; † **physician finger**, the third or ring-finger; = LEECH-FINGER: cf. FINGER 1.

1623 tr. *Favine's Theat. Hon.* I. v. 48 Rings of gold are worne by noble persons on the medicinall fin er of the left hand called by the Latines *Digitus medicus*.. Aulus Gellius, ..declareth, that a small and subtile arterie proceedeth from the heart, to beate on this Physition finger. 1828 D. LE MARCHANT *Rep. Claims to Barony of Gardner* 71, I have been physician-accoucheur since 1817. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 6 Dec. 4/4 The regulations which the physician-founder drew up.

Hence **Physi·cian** *v.*, *trans.* (*a*) to make into a physician; (*b*) to put under the care of a physician; **Physi·cianary** *a.*, of or pertaining to a physician; **Physi·ciancy**, the office or position of physician; **Physi·cianed** *a.*, qualified or licensed to act as a physician; **Physi·cianer** *dial.* = PHYSICIAN 2; **Physi·cianess**, a female physician: also *fig.*; **Physi·cianless** *a.*, without a physician; **Physi·cianly** *a.*, befitting a physician; **Physi·cianship** = *physiciancy*; also the personality of a physician.

1839 G. WILSON *Life* (1860) iv. 205 The mystic medicating cap has not yet *physicianed me. 1896 D. SLADEN in *Dominion Illustr.* Christmas No., The travellers bestormed were straight put to bed and physicianed. 1899 J. K. JEROME *Three Men* i, He..has a somewhat family-physicianary way of putting things. 1881 *Times* 13 Jan. 11/3 The *Physiciancy to the Queen in Ireland. 1891 N. MOORE in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XXV. 91/2 His assistant discharged the duties of the physiciancy till his formal election as physician..on..14 Oct. 1609. 1758 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* 10 Feb., Dr. Lucas, a *physicianed apothecary. 1815 MRS. PILKINGTON *Celebrity* I. 78 *Physicioners were sent for. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xi, A man of much skill and little substance, who practised the trade of a physicianer. 1836–48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph. Clouds* i. iv, Brave Thurian prophets, physicianers rare. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 171 If nature the *Physitianesse of her self, can overcome diseases by her own goodnesse. 1786 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to H. More* 9 Feb., I might send for you as my physicianess. 1883 TALMAGE in *Voice* (N. Y.) 6 Sept., He died *physicianless. 1833 J. CLIFFORD in *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 503 Real knowledge of man and of men, is indescribably rich in *physicianly force. 1732 FIELDING *Mock Doctor* viii, I shall bind his *physicianship over to his good behaviour. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 251/2 A promise of succeeding on the first vacancy to the physicianship in ordinary. 1888 T. WATTS in *Athenæum* 17 Mar. 340/2 Latham..was..elected to the physicianship of the St. George's and St. James's Dispensary.

Physicism (fi·zisiz'm). [f. PHYSIC *sb.* + -ISM.] A doctrine of physical phenomena; *esp.* one which refers all the phenomena of the universe, including life itself, to physical or material forces; materialism.

1869 HUXLEY *Lay Serm., Sci. Aspects Positivism* (1877) 163 In the progress of the species from savagery to advanced civilization anthropomorphism grows into theology, and physicism (if I may so call it) developes into Science. 1879 ESCOTT *England* II. 391 Physicism, in its pre ent shape, can scarcely hope to supplant religion. 1880 GOLDW. SMITH in *Atlantic Monthly* No. 268. 204 A probability..which physicism, in its hour of triumph, will do well to take with it in its car.

Physicist (fi·zisist). [f. PHYSIC *sb.* + -IST.]

† **1.** One versed in medical science. *Obs. rare.*

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Diss. Physick* 12 Anatomists, Naturalists, Physicists, Medicinists.

2. A student of physics (PHYSICS 2).

1840 WHEWELL *Philos. Induct. Sci.* Pref. 71 We might perhaps still use physician as the equivalent of the French *physicien*..but probably it would be better to coin a new word. Thus we may say that..the Physicist proceeds upon the ideas of force, matter, and the properties of matter. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 524 The word *physicists*, where four sibilant consonants fi·z like a squib. 1869 PHIPSON tr. *Guillemin's Sun* (1870) 146 The method known to physicists as 'spectral analysis'.

b. A student of nature or natural science in general (cf. PHYSICS 1).

1858 KINGSLEY *Lett.* 24 Dec., This Christmas night is the one of all the year which sets a physicist, as I am, on facing the fact of miracle. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 23 There remained then for the English physicist the honour of depicting by an admirable generalization the true features of the African interior.

3. One who holds the theory of a purely physical or material origin of vital phenomena; a believer in physicism: opposed to *vitalist*.

1871 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. 229 The excessive pretensions and unwarranted certitudes of the physicist. 1872 NICHOLSON *Introd. Study Biol.* i. 16 No physicist has hitherto succeeded in explaining any fundamental vital phenomenon upon purely physical and chemical principles.

Physicky (fi·ziki), *a.* [f. PHYSIC *sb.* 4 + -Y.] Having the taste, smell, or other qualities of physic or medicine; influenced by physic.

1764 GRAINGER *Sugar Cane* I. 520 *note*, The flowers have a physicky smell. 1849 GEO. ELIOT in CROSS *Life* (1885) I. 242 Dear Sara's letter is very charming—not at all physicky. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 533 The cheeses from France, in Pliny's day, had a physicky flavour. 1886 FENN *Devon Boys* xxx. 263 'I rather like it', said Bob, with a rather physicky face.

Phy·sic-nut. [f. PHYSIC *sb.* 4 + NUT.] The fruit of the euphorbiaceous shrub *Jatropha Curcas* L. (*Curcas purgans*), of tropical America, used as a purgative; the Barbadoes- or purging-nut; also the plant itself, more fully *physic-nut bush* or *tree*.

Sometimes applied to species of the allied genus *Croton*. *French Physic-nut*, the species *Jatropha multifida*.

1657 R. LIGON *Barbados* 67 They gathered all the physick nuts they could. 1703 DAMPIER *Voy.* III. i. 71 *Physick-Nuts* as Seamen call them are called here *Pincon*. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 348 French Physic Nut. The plant is much raised in Jamaica, and forms no small ornament of their flower gardens. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* xvi. The French Physic-nut, with its hemp-like leaves, and a little bunch of red coral in the midst.

attrib. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbados* 115 The physic-nut-tree. This is generally a knotty shrubby tree. 1792 MAR. RIDDELL *Voy. Madeira* 88 The *croton lacciferum*, or physic nut bush, bears a seed which..acts as a powerful emetic. 1865 F. SAYER in *Fortn. Rev.* No. 5. 617 Even the street lamps [in Madeira] are lighted with physic-nut oil.

Physico- (fi·ziko), combining form of Gr. φυσικός natural, physical, used generally as an adverbial or adjectival qualification of the second element, 'physically', 'physical' (see -O 1); also, sometimes expressing any relation, as simple combination or contact of the things or notions named in the two elements (see -O 2). The following are among the less important combinations:

Phy·sico-astrono·mical *a.*, of or pertaining to physical astronomy: see PHYSICAL 7. **Phy·sico-geogra·phical** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or dealing with physical geography. **Phy·sico-intelle·ctual** *a.*, combining the physical with the intellectual. **Phy·sico-lo·gic**, logic illustrated by physics; hence **Phy·sico-lo·gical** *a.* † **Phy·sico-me·dical** *a.*, physical and medical. **Phy·sico-me·ntal** *a.*, pertaining to both body and mind, or physical and mental phenomena. **Phy·sico-mira·culous** *a.*, of the nature of a natural miracle. **Phy·sico-mo·rphic** *a.* (opposed to *anthropomorphic*), having the form of or embodied in material nature; so **Phy·sico-mo·rphism.** **Phy·sico-philo·sophy**, the philosophy of nature, natural philosophy; hence **Phy·sico-philoso·phical** *a.* **Phy·sico-physiolo·gical** *a.*, of or pertaining to the physics of physiology. **Phy·sico-psy·chical** *a.*, combining or intermediate to the domain of psychology and of physics. † **Phy·sico-theoso·phical** *a.*, belonging at once to natural science and to theosophy. Also PHYSICO-CHEMICAL, etc.

1834 *Nat. Philos.* III. *Hist. Astron* xvi. 82/2 (Use. Knowl. Soc.) The physico-astronomical system of Descartes. 1865 *Nat. Hist. Rev.* 385 An excellent *physicogeographical monograph of the island of Cyprus. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 July 3/1 Long isolation..brought about partly by physico-geographical, partly by political causes. 1840 DE QUINCEY *Style* Wks. 1862 X. 162 At the head of the *physico-intellectual pleasures, we find a second reason for quarrelling with the civilisation of our country. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* Introd., Wks. 1710 I. 27 This *physico-logical scheme of oratorial receptacles or machines contains a great mystery. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2468/4 A *Physico-medical Essay concerning the late frequency of Apoplexies. a 1849 POE *Colloquy* Wks. 1864 III. 461 A tingling *physico-mental exhilaration. 1870–9 SIR R. CHRISTISON in *Life* (1885) I. 91 The physico-mental gratification experienced in piercing the thin clear air of a Highland mountain. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Mod. Superstit.* Wks. 1862 III. 295 The faith in this order of the *physico-miraculous is open alike to the sceptical and the non-sceptical. 1885 A. B. BRUCE *Miracl. Kingdom of God* i. 29 The Agnostic..sets up in his room a *physico-morphic divinity. *Ibid.* 28 The charge of anthropomorphism is met by a counter-charge of *physico-morphism. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 511 In the pieces of neurons usually employed for *physico-physiological study, the wave of disturbance is propagated without alteration in height, length and speed. 1816 BENTHAM *Chrestomathia* Wks. 1843 VIII. 144 Purely Psychical or Thelematic; and mixed *Physico-psychical, Anthropo-hysiurgic or Psychothelematic. Under one or other of these heads will all original sources of motion..be found to be comprehended. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial., Schol.* (1713) 565 The Mercava of Ezekiel [bears a triple meaning], viz. Ethico-political, *Physico-theosophical, and Literal.

Physico-chemical (fiziko,ke·mikăl), *a.* [See PHYSICO-.] Of or belonging to physical chemistry; of or pertaining to physics and chemistry.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 65 These several Physico-Chymical operations. 1731 *Hist. Litteraria* III. 252 It appears with all the Parade of a Physico Chemical Experiment. 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 124/1 The general physico-chemical laws that dominate the rest of the universe. 1851 *Penny Cycl.* Suppl. II. 470/2 Sir John Herschel proposed the epithet of Actino-Chemistry for this new branch of physico-chemical science.

So **Phy·sico-che·mist**, one skilled in physics and chemistry, or in physical chemistry.

1856 *Athenæum* No. 1999. 236/1 The physico-chemist with his prism.

Phy·sico-mathema·tical, *a.* [See PHYSICO-.] Of or pertaining to the application of mathematics to physics or mixed mathematics.

1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 3070 The Experiments and the Reasons thence deduced for the Substantiality of light, approach very near to a Physico-Mathematical evidence. 1802 HELLINS in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 449 Mathematical and physico-mathematical problems. 1852 J. DAVIDSON *Pract. Math.* (ed. 5) Introd. 1 The Mixed [Mathematics] consist of physical subjects investigated and explained by mathematical reasoning, comprehend Mechanics, Astronomy, Optics, &c. These are sometimes styled the Physico-Mathematical sciences.

Phy·sico-mecha·nical, *a.* [See PHYSICO-.] Of or pertaining to the dynamics of natural forces, or the mechanical branch of natural philosophy.

1661 BOYLE (*title*) New Experiments Physico-Mechanical, touching the Spring of the Air, and its effects. 1674 — *Excell. Theol.* II. iv. 171 The physico-mechanical instruments of working on nature's and art's productions being happily invented. 1709 HAUKSBEE (*title*) Physico-Mechanical Experiments on various subjects, containing an account of surprizing Phenomena touching Light and Electricity. 1880 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* (LOW) v. § 271 The immense physico-mechanical power of this agent called heat.

Phy·sico-theo·logy. [See PHYSICO-.] A theology founded upon the facts of nature, and the evidences of design there found; natural theology.

1712 DERHAM (*title*) Physico-Theology: or, a Demonstration of the Being and Attributes of God from His Works of Creation. 1776 PENNANT *Zool.* (ed. 4) II. 603 This is a mixed species of study (when considered as physico-theology). 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 333, I more than fear the prevailing taste for books of natural theology, physico-theology, demonstrations of God from Nature, evidences of Christianity, and the like. 1855 BADEN POWELL *Ess.* 309 A physico-theology supplies no such idea of the Deity as can offer any antecedent contradiction to the representations of his nature and attributes.

So **Phy·sico-theolo·gical** *a.*, of or pertaining to natural theology; **Phy·sico-theo·logist**, one versed in natural theology.

1675 BOYLE *Reconcileablen. Reason & Relig.* ii, Some Physico-Theological Considerations about the Possibility of the Resurrection. 1688 — *Final Causes Nat. Things* iv. 111. 1825 COLERIDGE in *Rem.* (1836) II. 341 The Saturnian χροϊοι ὑπερχρονιοι, to which the elder physico-theologists attributed a self-polarizing power. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. xviii. 633 The Physico-theological argument, the argument from design.

Phy·sics. [Plural of PHYSIC *a.* used *subst.*, rendering L. *physica* neut. pl., a. Gr. τὰ φυσικά lit. 'natural things', the collective title of Aristotle's physical treatises; as an Eng. word, plural in origin and form, but now construed as a singular: cf. *dynamics*, *mathematics*, etc.]

1. Natural science in general; in the older writers *esp.* the Aristotelian system of natural science; hence, natural philosophy in the wider sense. Also, a treatise on natural science, as *Aristotle's Physics*.

The application of the term has tended continually to be narrowed. It originally (from ARIST.) included the study of the whole of nature (organic and inorganic); Locke even included spirits (God, angels, etc.) among its objects. In the course of the 18th cent. it became limited to inorganic nature, and then, by excluding chemistry, it acquired its present meaning: see 2.

1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 37 Neither is there almost any poeticall fygment wherein there is not some thing comprehended, taken out of the Physicks or Ethicks. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xii. lxxv (1612) 317 Nor wanted thear..that did relye On Physickes and on Ethickes, and a God deny. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logicke* 56 Whereof some are contemplative, as Mathematikes, Physikes, Metaphysikes. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 3/8, I have given to this part the title of *Physics*, or the *Phenomena of Nature*. 1674 BOYLE *Excell. Theol.* II. iv. 170 That great Restorer of Physicks, the illustrious Verulam. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Physicks*, or Natural Philosophy, is the Speculative Knowledge of all Natural Bodies (and Mr. Lock thinks, That God, Angels, Spirits &c. which usually are accounted as the Subject of Metaphysicks, should come into this Science), and of their proper Natures, Constitutions, Powers, and Operations. 1710 J. CLARKE *Rohault's Nat. Phil.* I. i. 1756–82 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* iii. § 38 [Aristotle's] Physicks contain many useful observations, particularly his history of animals. 1800 *Med. Trnl.* III. 181 If we consider medicine as a science, or as a system of rules, it..forms a principal department of physics, or experimental philosophy. 1845 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) II. 645/1 Then arose.. Roger Bacon, and mathematics, chemistry, and physics generally became as much the studies of Christians as they had already been of the Mahometans. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Physics*, term for that science which treats of the nature of the qualities which beings derive from birth, in contradistinction to those acquired from art—of the whole mass of beings comprising the universe—and of the laws which govern those beings; natural philosophy.

2. In current usage, restricted to The science, or group of sciences, treating of the properties of matter and energy, or of the action of the different forms of energy on matter in general (excluding Chemistry, which deals specifically with the different forms of matter, and Biology, which deals with vital energy). See quots. 1900.

Physics is divided into *general physics*, dealing with the general phenomena of inorganic nature (dynamics, molecular physics, physics of the ether, etc.), and *applied physics*, dealing with special phenomena (astronomy, meteorology, terrestrial magnetism, etc.). There is a tendency now to restrict the word to the former group.

1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. Auth. Pref. 2 The Celestial Physics, or Physical Astronomy, hath..the preference in Dignity of all Enquiries into Nature whatever. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxxii. (1849) 361 These motions come under the same laws of dynamics and analysis as any other branch of physics. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. ix. 272 M. Agassiz is a naturalist, and he appears to have devoted but little attention to the study of physics. 1892 G. F. BARKER *Physics* i. § 8. 6 Physics regards matter solely as the vehicle of energy..physics may be regarded as the science of energy, precisely as chemistry may be regarded as the science of matter. 1900 J. B. STALLO *Concepts & The. Mod. Physics* (ed. 4) 27 The science of physics, in addition to the general laws of dynamics and their application to the interaction of solid, liquid, and gaseous bodies, embraces the theory of those agents which were formerly designated as imponderables—light, heat, electricity, magnetism, etc.; and all these are now treated as forms of motion, as different

manifestations of the same fundamental energy. 1900 W. WATSON *Textbk. Physics* 2 We are led to define Physics in its most general aspect as a discussion of the properties of matter and energy. It is, however, usual..to exclude the discussion of those properties of matter which depend simply on the nature of the different forms of matter (Chemistry), as also the properties of matter and energy as related to living things (Biology). The line of demarcation separating Physics and Chemistry has never been very clear, and of late years has practically vanished.

†3. The science of, or a treatise on, medicine. *Obs. rare.*

1626 R. HARRIS *Hezekiah's Recovery* (1630) 33 For the second, Health: great Salomon hath written a Physicks for us. 1785 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) I. 467 When college education is done with..he must cast his eyes (for America) either on Law or Physics.

Physiform (fōi'sifōrm), *a. Zool.* [f. PHYSA + -FORM.] Having the form of the gastropod PHYSA.

†**Physiner,** a corrupt or erroneous form of PHYSICIANER cf. PHYSION.

1616 SIR R. BOYLE in *Lismore Papers* (1886) I. 100 Lent Mr. Shea of Kilkenny the phisiner iiij^{li} x^{s}.

Physio- (fi'zio), combining element, representing Gr. *φυσιο-*, f. *φύσις* nature, as in *φυσιογνώμων* 'judging of a man's nature', *φυσιολόγος* discoursing upon nature, *φυσιοσκοπεῖν* to observe nature; used as a formative with the sense 'nature' or 'natural', as in PHYSIOCRACY, PHYSIOGNOMY, PHYSIOGRAPHY, PHYSIOLOGY, etc.; also in the following less important compounds (in some of which it is treated as an abbreviation of *physiology* or *physiological*):

Phy·sio-che·mical *a.*, pertaining to physiological chemistry. †**Phy·siogly·phic** [after *hieroglyphic*] (see quot.). **Phy·siogno·stic, Physio·gnosy** [Gr. *γνῶσις* knowledge] (see quots.). **Phy·siome·dicalism,** the system of 'natural' medicine which uses vegetable drugs, only discarding those which are poisonous (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); so **Phy·siome·dical** *a.*; **Phy·siome·dicalist. Phy·siopa·thic** *a.*, of or pertaining to physiopathy. **Phy·siopatholo·gical** *a.*, of or pertaining to a pathological state influenced by physiology. **Physio·pathy** [Gr. *-παθεια*, f. *πάθος* suffering] (see quot.). **Physio·philist** [Gr. *φιλεῖν* to love], a lover or student of nature. **Phy·siophy·ly** [see PHYLUM] (see quot.). **Phy·siopla·stic** *a.*, formed by nature. **Phy·sioscope** [Gr. *-σκόπος* viewing] (see quot. 1846). **Physio·scopy,** the rendering of the physical appearances and conditions in a painting. **Phy·sio-sociolo·gical** *a.*, combining physiology and sociology. **Physio·sophy** [Gr. *σοφία* wisdom], an assumption of knowledge of nature; hence **Phy·sioso·phic** *a.* **Phy·siotype,** a process for taking an impression direct from a flat object, on prepared paper; also an image made by such process. **Phy·sioty·py,** printing from plates made by various processes direct from natural objects; nature-printing.

1887 A. M. BROWN *Anim. Alkal.* 5 The presence of the alkaloid might be owing to *physio-chemical action after death. 1844 UPTON *Physioglyphics* 101 In a literal hieroglyphic, therefore, or what I shall now more aptly term a *physioglyphic, no name must be involved. 1635 PERSON *Varieties* II. 60 The Meteorologians answer not so fully satisfactorie as theirs, who treate of spirits, whom I may well call *Physiognosticks. 1811-31 BENTHAM *Logic* App., Wks. 1843 VIII. 284 Natural History which..may more aptly and expressively, it should seem, be designated by the term *Physiognosy. 1880 C. A. CUTTER *Classif. Nat. Sc.* in *Library Jrnl.* June, A similar word, Fysiognosy..supplies a name which was wanted for the natural sciences collectively. 1885 *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* XXIII. 226 It should consist of three parts or sections, first Statical Geognosy or Physiognosy. 1800 COLERIDGE in C. K. Paul *W. Godwin* (1876) II. 3 Your poetic and *Physiopathic feelings. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 777 We cannot even say if it be of a *physio-pathological character, or a specific germ. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Dis.* xxvi 413 Certain physio-pathological qualities predisposing to the disease may be inherited. 1797-1803 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 212 What may be called *physiopathy, a faculty of pervading all nature with one's own being. 1804 COLERIDGE *Lett. to R. Sharp* (1895) 448, I have met with several genuine Philologists, Philonoists, *Physiophilists, keen hunters after knowledge and science. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. i. 24 *Physiophyly. The tribal history of the functions, or the history of the palæontological development of vital activities. 1811-31 BENTHAM *Logic* App., Wks. 1843 VIII. 284/1 In their *physioplastic state, in the state in which, fashioned by the hand of nature, they [bodies] are found in the bosom of nature. 1846 JOYCE *Sci. Dial., Optics* xxii. 332 What is the opaque microscope?..Very much the same sort of thing as the magic lantern; except that the light, instead of passing through the object, shines upon it, and is reflected off through the lenses, and so onward to the screen...The *physioscope is the same instrument, employed to depict 'the human face'.. in colossal dimensions upon the screen. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 64/2 The physioscope is a modification of the magic lantern. 1886-94 H. SPENCER *Autobiog.* II. xlvi. 103 *note*, Under '*physio-copy' I propose to include the rendering of the phenomena of linear perspective, of aerial perspective, of light and shade, and of colour in so far as it is determined not by artistic choice, but by natural conditions. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 June 2/2 The average medical man cannot afford the leisure for the systematic study of the *physio-sociological problems that lie in his path. 1886 GÜNTHER in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 437/1 Morphological facts are entirely superseded by fanciful ideas of the vaguest kind of *physiosophy. 1904 *Daily News* 23 June 11 A remarkable invention is..called 'The *Physiotype'. A leaf, piece of lace, or other flat object is pressed upon a piece of prepared paper, but there is no visible mark made; the paper then has a powder..brushed over it, and the structure of the leaf or the pattern of the lace immediately appears in black.

Physiocracy (fizio·krăsi). [ad. F. *physiocratie* (1767 in Hatz.-Darm.): see PHYSIO- and -CRACY.] Government according to natural order; *spec.* the doctrine of the physiocrats.

1875 *Contemp. Rev.* XXV. 682 The doctrine that all wealth is formed out of the materials of the globe may be called Physiocracy. 1895 L. F. WARD in *Forum* (N. Y.) Nov. 304 If we had a pure physiocracy or government of nature, such as prevails among wild animals.

Physiocrat (fi'zio,kræt). Also in Fr. form **-crate.** [a. F. *physiocrate*, f. *physiocratie*: see prec. and -CRAT.] One of a school of political economists founded by François Quesnay in France in the 18th c.; they maintained that society should be governed according to an inherent natural order, that the soil is the sole source of wealth and the only proper object of taxation, and that security of property and freedom of industry and exchange are essential: = ECONOMIST 4 c.

1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* V. 352 About the year 1774, the philosophic sect of Physiocrates was already organized into a political body. 1804 - in *Crit. Rev.* Ser. III. I. 21 The only merit of the *economistes*, or physiocrates, consists in arguing well against legal interference, and legal restraint. 1896 *Athenæum* 19 Sept. 370 Questions..as to the relation of Adam Smith to the physiocrats.

Physiocratic (fi ziokræ'tik), *a.* [f. as PHYSIOCRAT + -IC] Of or pertaining to physiocracy or the physiocrats.

1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 324 Much is said of the theory of the physiocratic sect. 1888 W. L. COURTNEY *J. S. Mill* 96 The physiocratic theory begins with the idea of a *Jus Naturæ*, a simple..and beneficial code established by Nature.

So † **Physiocra·tical** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 141 The *economistes*, in their writings, speak much of an experiment he made in their Physiocratical rubbish.

Physiocratism (fizio·krătiz'm). [f. as prec. + -ISM.] 1. = PHYSIOCRACY. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

2. In Kant's use, The doctrine that all causality is dependent on nature.

Physiog, humorous colloquial abbreviation of PHYSIOGNOMY (sense 3).

1865 E. C. CLAYTON *Cruel Fortune* I. 145 Glad to behold your distinguished physiog.

Physioge·nesis. *Biol.* [f. as next + Gr. *γένεσις* GENESIS.] = next, b.

1887 COPE *Primary Factors Org. Evol.* 488 Changes may be effected in the weight, colour, and in functional capacity by temperature, humidity, food, &c., thus exhibiting physiogenesis

Hence **Phy·siogene·tic** *a.*, of or pertaining to physiogenesis.

Physiogeny (fizio·dzĭni). [ad. mod.L. *physiogenia*, f. Gr. *φυσιο-* PHYSIO- + *-γένεια* -GENY. Cf. Ger. *physiogenie*] † a. The genesis of natural bodies. *Obs.* b. *Biol.* The genesis of vital functions; the development or evolution of the functions of living organisms, which are the province of physiology; the science or history of this.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Physiogenia*, term for the operations of nature, according to Rumpf, of the formation of bodies from original elements: physiogeny. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. 24 *Physiogeny*, the germ-history of the functions, or the history of the development of vital activities in the individual *Ibid.* II. 461 So will Physiogeny..make a true recognition of functions possible, by discovering their historic evolution.

Hence **Physiogenic** (-dze'nik) *a.*, of the nature of physiogeny.

† **Physio·gnomer.** *Obs.* Forms: 6 fisnomier, phisnamour, phislognomier, -yer, 7- **physiognomer.** [f. PHYSIOGNOMY + -ER^{1}: cf. *astronomy, astronomer*] = PHYSIOGNOMIST.

a 1500 P. JOHNSTON *Thre Deid Pollis* 42 This questioun quha can obsolue, lat see, Quhat phisnamour, or perfyt palmester. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 19, I beleue nat the reders of dremes and fisnomiers. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* Table X ij b, Arte and profession of Phisiognomyers. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 55 When a Phisiognomer by chance.. came into the forum of Athens, he declared by the view of diuers mens faces, the diuersity of their conditions. 1656 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* 35 That Sanguine was the Complexion of David George, the foregoing description of his person will probably intimate to any Physiognomer. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Physiognomer* or *Physiognomist.*

Physiognomic (fizionǫ·mik, fi zionǫ·mik), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. late L. *physiognōmic-us* (Fulgentius, *c* 550), corruption of Gr. *φυσιογνωμονικ-ός*, f. *φυσιογνωμονία*: see PHYSIOGNOMY and -IC. In OF. *physionomique* (15th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), in mod. F. *physiognomonique* (*Dict. Trévoux* 1732).]

1. Of the nature of physiognomy; relating to the face or form as indicating character; characteristic.

1755 JOHNSON, *Physiognomic*, drawn from the contemplation of the face 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* II. xxii. 166 The very spirit which gives the physiognomic expression to all the works of nature. 1896 KINGSLEY *Lett.* 26 Feb., It is sad to see how much faults of character seem to depend on physiognomic defects. 1868 *Contemp. Rev.* IX. 75 Currents of thought and feeling which are physiognomic of the atmosphere he lives in.

2. Of, pertaining to, or skilled in physiognomy; 'conversant in contemplation of the face' (J.).

1755 JOHNSON. 1818 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) I. 146 There is great physiognomic tact in Sterne. 1885 COUPLAND *Spirit Goethe's Faust* I. 11 Such physiognomic science [is] lighter than a water-bug.

B. *sb.* (in *pl.*) See quots.

[1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Physiognomica*, Signs whereby we conjecture something by the Countenance.] 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Physiognomicks*,..a Term used by some Physicians and Naturalists for such Signs as are taken from the Countenance of Persons, to Judge of their Dispositions and Temper. 1727-41 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1868 in WEBSTER, and in later Dicts.

Physiogno·mical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. Pertaining to, dealing with, or skilled in physiognomy; indicative of character.

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. viii. 43 b, Diuers physionomicall conjectures, as that of Martiall. *Crine ruber, niger ore, brevis pede.* 1644 BULWER *Chirol.* 72 Hence Physiognomicall Philosophers..doe easily discerne the differences. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. vi. 113 Had the physiognomical predicter examined the two portraits..he might have augured a happier fate. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* iii. (1858) 264 All that a man does is physiognomical of him.

2. Of or pertaining to the face or form (properly) as an index of character, but often used simply in reference to personal appearance. (In quot. 1815 earlier term for *phrenological.*)

1811 LAMB *Danger Confound. Mor. w. Personal Deformity*, To distinguish between that physiognomical deformity which I am willing to grant always accompanies crime, and mere physical ugliness. 1818 R. H. in *Examiner* 28 Dec. 828/1 The analogy..that appears between the physiognomical and intellectual.. character. 1815 (*title*) The Physiognomical System of Drs. Gall and Spurzheim, founded on an Examination of the Nervous System in general, and of the Brain in particular. [transl. of French ed. 1810.] 1861 *Times* 16 Oct., Certain original physiognomical types peculiar to himself.

Hence **Physiogno·mically** *adv.*, in a physiognomical manner; according to the rules of physiognomy; as regards characteristic features.

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 640 The one and other are thus Physiognomically described by the Poet. 1797 COLERIDGE *Wks.* (1893) p. xxxiv. *note*, My eyes, eyebrows, and forehead are physiognomically good. 1834 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXVI. 521 County differed from county physiognomically. 1888 *Academy* 14 Jan. 24/3 A charmingly etched and evidently characteristic portrait..confirms physiognomically the popular estimate of his character.

Physiognomist (fizio·gnŏmist, -ǫ·nŏmist). [a. OF. *physionomiste* (1557 in Godef. *Compl.*), f. *physionomie*: see -IST.] One skilled in physiognomy; one who reads character or disposition (or, formerly, professed to foretell destiny) from the face.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* c iv, The Anatomistes will restore to you, some part: The Physiognomistes, some. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxxv. x. 539 A certaine Physiognomist or teller of fortune. 1788 REID *Active Powers* II. iii. 540 The physiognomist saw, in the features of Socrates, the signatures of many bad dispositions. 1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xv. 123 By no means a good physiognomist, much less a good judge of character. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. ix, Her remarkable powers as a physiognomist.

Hence † **Physiognomi·stic, -ical** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to a physiognomist; † **Physio·gnomistry,** the art or trade of the physiognomist.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* § 98 To be seen with Physiognomisticall corporall eyes. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 66. 2/1 We may include Palmistry, Physiognomistry, etc.

Physio·gnomize, *v.* [f. PHYSIOGNOMY + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To examine or study physiognomically; to deduce the character of from physiognomy.

1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* IX (1701) 372/1 Before he had physiognomized the man what he were. 1796 SOUTHEY *Let. to G. C. Bedford* 24 Feb. in *Life* (1849) I. 269, I defy you or Mr. Shandy to physiognomise that man's name rightly. 1809 — *Lett.* (1856) II. 173 That good lady who, as you remember, physiognomised me so luckily for 'a man of sorrow and acquainted with woe'.

† 2. To assume the physiognomy or characteristic appearance of. *Obs. rare.*

1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* b j b, Archangel physiognomising the fingers. *Ibid.* b ij, Divers plants physiognomize the horns of Beasts, as Cornop, Plaintain.

Physiognomonic (fizio·gnǫmǫ·nik), *a.* (*sb.*) *rare.* [ad. med.L. *physiognōmonic-us*, a. Gr. *φυσιογνωμονικός* adj., f. *φυσιογνωμονία*: see PHYSIOGNOMY and -IC. In F. *physiognomonique.*] The etymologically correct form for PHYSIOGNOMIC.

1755 JOHNSON, *Physiognomonick* adj. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* iv. 118 The chapter is concluded by the physiognomonic doctrine of the nose. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Physiognōmonica*,..physiognomonics. 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Physiognomonical (fizio·gnǫmǫ·nikăl), *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Etymological form for PHYSIOGNOMICAL.

1668 G. C. in *H. More's Div. Dial.* Pref. (1713) 6 In the Character of which Person the Dramatist seems to have been judicious even to Physiognomonical Curiosity. 1737 FIELDING *Tom Thumb* (ed. 3) Pref., Affirmed by our English Physiognominical writers. 1805 T. HOLCROFT *Bryan Perdue* II. 114 Not having yet completed my course of physiognomonical experiments. 1814 *Phil. Mag.* XLIV. 305 Demonstrative Course of Lectures on Drs. Gall and Spurzheim's Physiognomonical System.

Physiognomy (fiziˑpgnŏmi, -ˑpnŏmi). Forms: see below. [ME. *fisnomye, fis-, phisonomye*, etc., a. OF. (13th c.) *fiz-, phis-, phizonomie, -anomie*, in mod.F. *physionomie* = Pr. *phizonomia*, Sp. *fisonomía*, Pg. *physionomia*, It. *fisio-, fisonomia*, ad. med.L. *phisonomia, physionomia*, **physiognomia*, ad. Gr. *φυσιογνωμονία* the judging of a man's nature (by his features), f. *φύσις* nature (PHYSIO-) + *γνώμων, γνωμον-* judge, interpreter: wrongly written *φυσιογνωμία* in Stob. Ecl. (Liddell and Scott), whence the med.L. form. As will be seen, the word shows contraction in all the Romanic langs., and still more in Eng., where in vulgar use it has even been abridged to *physiog.*, *phizog.*, and *phis.* The pronunciation (fiziˑpnŏmi) which formerly prevailed (see A. γ, quots. 1783, 1840) is now somewhat old-fashioned.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

α. 4-5 **fysnomye, -namye, fyss-**, 5-6 **fisnamy, phis-, physnomie**, 5-7 **-nomy**, 6 **phis-, phys-, fiz-, fys, fiz-, -nomy, -namy** (**-ye, -ie**), **phisnami**, (**-nom, physnome**), 6-7 (9) **visnomy, -ie**, 7 **fisnomie**.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1114 He feyed his fysnamye with his foule hondes. 1450-80 tr *Secreta Secret.* 38 The mervelous science of ffysnomye. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* xiii. (*Frog & Mouse*) viii, Ane thrawart will, ane thrawin phisnomy. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* i. 2765 His fysnamy restaured to his kynde agayne. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* ix 3 His face, whiche before seemed not to differe from the common phisnami of others, shone as brighte as the sunne. *a* 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting w. Polwart* 490 With flirting and flyring, their physnome they flype. *a* 1652 BROME *Love-sick Court* v. i, I can read guilty lines Palpably on this villans visnomy. 1660 J. S. *Andromana* iv. v. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XIV. 253 If he have not rogue writ in great letters in's face, I have no physnomy. [1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. i. *Distant Corr.* (1823) 245 A pun is reflected from a friend's face as from a mirror. Who would consult his sweet visnomy, if the polished surface were two or three minutes in giving back its copy?]

β. 4-6 **phisonomie**, 5 **phiso-, phizo-, physonomye**, (**physynomye, fysenamye**), 6 **vysonamy, visenomy**, 6-7 **phisognomie, -y**, 7 **-gminy**.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 5 Thou scholdest be Phisonomie Be schapen to that maladie Of lovedrunke. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* P.) 1072 The childe couthe of fysenamye That he saw evyl with hys eye. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* i. x. 27 By the phizonomye of ye yongmen..they knowe whiche were most able. 1532 TINDALE *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) II. 127 The false prophets do well to paint God after the likeness of their own visenomy. *a* 1562 G. CAVENDISH *Wolsey* (1893) 33 A dosyn of other maskers, with visors of good proporcion of vysonamy. 1642 S. W. *Parl. Vind. agst. Pr. Rupert* 3 Not new in Phisognomy. 1678 W. STROTHER in *Lauderdale Papers* (1885) III. xciii. 161 We think Welsh was amongst them, by the discription of his phisogminy.

γ. 6- **physiognomy**, (**6 phisionomie, visionogmi**, 6-7 **phisio-, physiognomie**, 6-8 **phisio-**, 7 **visiognomy**).

1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 50 b, Physiognomie..doth presume that shee is able to finde out ..by vewing of the whole bodie, the dispositions of the minde and body. 1650 *A. Dyer Revived* 2 The Visiognomy or Circumference of a Face. 1783 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 21 Oct., Physiognomy, as it is a Greek word, ought to sound the G; but..G, I think, is sounded in formal, and sunk in familiar language. 1840 A. R. WEBSTER *Oxf. Songs, Town & Gown*, You'll find it bad economy To carry home a tattered gown and battered physiognomy.

B. Signification.

I. 1. The art of judging character and disposition from the features of the face or the form and lineaments of the body generally.

1390 [see A. β]. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 219 One lyght manere and general of Phisnomye is to deme vertues and maneris of man aftyr the conpleccion. *c* 1450 LYDG & BURGH *Secrees* 2467 The excellent science..I mene phisonomye, Be which thou shalt. knowe disposicion in ech degree and signe. Of al thy peple. 1591 GREENE *Farew. Follie* Wks. (Grosart) IX. 3:7, I haue not..such assured sight in Phisognomie, as I dare auouch it for truth. 1638 R. BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III) 19 The reputation of my skill in Physnomie and Prognosticating. *a* 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) II. 6 An illustrious exception to all the common rules of Physiognomy. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* vii. (1876) 60, I want your opinion. We know your skill in physiognomy...Read that countenance.

† **b.** *transf.* A judging of the form of a living body from the skeleton. *Obs.*

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* ii. 30 Since Bones afford ..Figure unto the Body, it is no impossible Physiognomy to conjecture at Fleshy Appendencies.

† **2.** The foretelling of destiny or future fortune from the features and lines of the face, etc.; the fortune so foretold: *loosely*, fortune foretold (or character divined) by astrology. *Obs.*

1531 *Act* 22 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 § 4 Physyke, Physnamye, Palmestrye or other craftye scyences wherby they beare the people in hande that they can tell theire destenyes deceases & fortunes. 1577 HARRISON *England* ii. x. (1877) I 220 Roges..practisers of physiognomie and palmestrie, tellers of fortunes [etc.]. 1589 NASHE *Martins Months Mind* Ep. Ded., Wks. (Grosart) I. 146 For that it seemeth you have some skill in Astrologie,..let vs haue a glimpse at the leust of the fooles phisnomies. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 242 According to my little skill in Physiognomy, I hope he may live yet many a yeer.

II. 3. The face or countenance, especially viewed as an index to the mind and character; expression of face; also, the general cast of features, type of face (of a race); vulgarly, the face or countenance (formerly very common, esp. in the a form, now rare).

c 1400 *Beryn* 3196, I knowe wele by thy fisnamy, thy kynd it were to stele. 1555 W. WATKYNSON *Fardle Facions* i. iv. 39 Dyuers peoples of sondry phisonomy and shape. 1575 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 98 Eies glauncinge, fisnamy smirkinge. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iii. i. ii. (1651) 6 5 She did abhorre her husbands phisnomy. 1623-33 FLETCHER & SHIRLEY *Night-Walker* v. i, I haue seen that physiognomy: Were you never in prison? *a* 1718 ROWE *Biter* II. i, That Blow upon your Forehead has decompos'd your Phisiognomy strangely. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) I. ii. 8 The grace which that people call *Physiognomy*, and we may call Expression. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Race* Wks. (Bohn) II. 21 Each religious sect has its physiognomy. The Methodists have acquired a face; the Quakers, a face; the nuns, a face. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* II 305 The distinctive Greek physiognomy was no longer to be found.

† **b.** A representation of a face; a portrait. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 339/2 Oure lord..toke fro the paynytour a lynnen clothe and set it upon his vysage and enpryntedthe very physonomye of his vysage therin. 1587 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. III. 52 *note*, One little Flower of gold with a frogg thereon, and therein Mounsier his phisnamye. 1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 130 Apelles would not loose a day without shadowing a phisnomie.

4. *transf.* The general appearance or external features of anything material; e.g. the contour or configuration of a country.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 7 Efestides [a kind of stone] is in colour and Phisiognomie verie shamefast and childish. 1819 SHELLEY *Let.* Pr. Wks. 1888 II. 294 Its physiognomy indicates it to be a city, which..yet possesses most amiable qualities. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 362 The most grand and original feature in the physiognomy of Etna. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1879) 159 The old highways..adapted themselves..to the physiognomy of the country.

5. *fig.* The ideal, mental, moral, or political aspect of anything as an indication of its character; characteristic aspect.

a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 494 There is a Kind of Physiognomy in the Titles of Books, no less than in the Faces of Men, by which a skilful Observer will as well know what to expect from the one as the other. *c* 1796 T. TWINING *Trav. Amer.* (1894) 61 The moral physiognomy of certain sections of the United States. *a* 1854 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Lit.* iii. (1878) 93 You may discover the physiognomy, that is in speech, as well as in face. 1879 *Echo* No. 3374. 2 The utter change in the political physiognomy of the new Landtag.

Physio·gnotype. [f. PHYSIOGN(OMY + Gr. *τύπος* impress, print, model.] 'A machine for taking casts and imprints of human faces or countenances' (Worcester).

a 1846 WORCESTER cites *Observer.* 1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthrop.* ii. iii. 296 A craniograph, which must have been suggested by the physio[g]notype of Huschke, and reminds one of the circular band used by hatters.

Physiogony (fiziˑpgŏni). [f. Gr. *φύσις* nature (see PHYSIO-) + *-γονία* begetting, production.] The generation or production of nature.

a 1834 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 158 Their physiology imbrangled with an inapplicable logic and a misgrowth of..substantiated abstractions; and their physiogony a blank or dream of tradition. 1840 J. H. GREEN *Vital Dynamics* 103 The distinctive..aim..of physiogony is to present the history of Nature as preface and portion of the history of man.

Physiographer (fiziˑpgrăfəɹ). [f. PHYSIOGRAPH-Y + -ER[1].] One versed in physiography; a physical geographer.

1885 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. III. XXX. 261 The same eminent physiographer, in his paper on the Ocean, remarks [etc.]. 1902 C. LINSOX *J. Chalmers* vi, A belt of very shallow water suggesting to the physiographer that it had once formed part of the continent.

Physiographic (fi·ziogræˑfik), *a.* [f. mod.L. *physiographia* PHYSIOGRAPHY + -IC.] Of or belonging to physiography: cf. next.

1840 J. H. GREEN *Vital Dynamics* 104 The physiographic details which form the main body of these lectures. 1863 DANA *Man. Geol.* 7 Physiographic Geology,—a general survey of the earth's surface-features.

Physiographical (fi·ziogræˑfikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Dealing with or treating of physiography; pertaining to physiography.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 56 Other literary societies are formed at Upsala, Gottenburg, &c., and a physiographical one at Lund. 1882 GEIKIE *Text bk. Geol.* VII. 910 The branch of geological enquiry which deals with the evolution of the existing contours of the dry land is termed Physiographical Geology. 1890 *Q. Rev.* July 88 The Vosges interested him profoundly, but from a purely physiographical point of view.

Physiography (fiziˑpgrăfi). [mod. f. Gr. *φύσις* nature + *-γραφία* description, -GRAPHY: cf. F. *physiographie* (1812).]

1. A description of nature, or of natural phenomena or productions generally.

1828-32 WEBSTER, *Physiography*, a description of nature, or the science of natural objects. *Journ. of Science.* *a* 1834 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 158 The ignorance of natural science, their physiography scant in fact, and stuffed out with fables. 1840 J. H. GREEN *Vital Dynamics* 101 The office of..Physiography is to enumerate and delineate the effects and products of nature as they appear. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* Pref. 6, I undertook to deliver twelve lectures on natural phenomena in general; and I borrowed the title of 'Physiography', for my subject, inasmuch as I wished to draw a clear line of demarcation, both as to matter and method, between it and what is commonly understood by Physical Geography. 1892 E. HULL (*title*) Physiography: an introduction to the Study of Nature.

2. A description of the nature of a particular class of objects (in quot., of minerals).

[1873 ROSENBUSCH (*title*) Mikroskopische Physiographie der petrographisch wichtigen Mineralien.] 1888 J. P. IDDINGS (*title*) Microscopical Physiography of the Rock-making Minerals:..By H. Rosenbusch. Translated and abridged.

3. Physical geography.

1873 J. GEIKIE *Gl. Ice Age* xiii. 176 To restore the physiography of the land during successive stages of the glacial epoch. 1877 — *Elem. Lessons in Phys. Geog.* 3 *note*, This term [physical geography] as here used is synonymous with Physiography, which has been proposed in its stead. 1895 *Educat. Rev.* Nov. 353 Physiography on the other hand treats of the science of earth-sculpture, viewed in the light of systematic processes.

Physiolater (fiziˑplătəɹ). [f. as prec. + Gr. *-λατρης* worshipper.] A worshipper of nature. So **Physio·latry** [-LATRY], nature-worship.

1860 MAX MÜLLER *Hist. Sanskrit Lit.* (ed. 2) Introd. 32 The primæval physiolatry which was common to all the members of the Aryan family. 1879 *Scribner's Mag.* May 145 Physiolatry, or the worship of natural objects of awe, such as rivers, mountains, etc. 1882 L. F. WARD in *Internat. Rev.* May, These modern physiolaters are among the most eminent teachers of science and philosophy.

Physiologer (fiziˑplŏdʒəɹ). Now *rare* or *Obs.* Also 7 **phis-**. [f. PHYSIOLOGY (or L. *physiolog-us*, a. Gr. *φυσιολόγος*, one who discourses on nature, f. *φύσις* nature + *-λόγος* -speaking) + -ER[1].]

1. A student or teacher of natural science; *spec.* a philosopher of the Ionic sect.

1598 R. HAYDOCKE tr. *Lomazzo* II 199 Astrologers, Physiologers, Opticks, Painters. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Physiologer*, he that searcheth out, or disputes of Natural things, a Natural Philosopher. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 9 Democritus and most of the Physiologers here commit a very great Absurdity, in that they make all Sense to be Touch. *a* 1688 — *Immut. Mor.* (1731) 105 The very same with that which Aristotle imputes to the antient Physiologers as a Paradox, that Black and White were not without the Sight. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 145 The famous Bacon, and several Physiologers assure, that 'tis easy to have Roses so backward, as not to blow till towards the End of Autumn. 1867 MACRIE *Patriarchs & Lawg* ii (1877) 53 The belief which a very large body of physiologers, not believers in the Bible, resolutely maintain.

2. = PHYSIOLOGIST 2.

1680 J. AUBREY in *Lett. Eminent Persons* (1813) III. 620 His head was of a mallet forme, approved by the physiologers. 1831 W. GODWIN *Thoughts Man* 8 An important remark, suggested to me many years ago by an eminent physiologer and anatomist. 1838 9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* iv. viii. § 36 Willis, a physician at Oxford,..his bold systems have given him a distinguished place among physiologers.

† **Physio·loget.** *Obs.* In 3 **fisiologet.** [dim. (perh. in OF.) f. PHYSIOLOG-US + -ET. Cf. PAMPHLET.] A diminutive or pet appellation for a physiologus or book on natural history.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 307 Þus it is on boke set ðat man clepeð fisiologet.

Physiologian (fi·ziolōˑdʒiăn). *rare*—[1]. [f. L. *physiologia* PHYSIOLOGY + -AN: cf. *theologian*] = PHYSIOLOGIST 2.

1825 BEDDOES *Let.* Sept., Poems (1851) p. xlvii, Blumenbach,..is, I fancy, of the first rank as mineralogist, physiologian, geologist, botanist, natural-historian, and physician.

Physiologic (fiziolpˑdʒik), *a.* [ad. L. *physiologic-us*, a. Gr. *φυσιολογικός* adj., f. *φυσιολόγος*: see PHYSIOLOGER and -IC. Cf. F. *physiologique* (G. Budé, 16th c.).]

† **1.** Of or belonging to natural science. *Obs. rare.*

1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* i. Introd. 3 Thales..informed himself touching the Chaos, and other Physiologic Contemplations. 1677 *Ibid.* II. iii. 32 Our Gospel..has availed more to the Knowledge of God than all their Physiologic Contemplations. 1736-44 H. COVENTRY *Lett. Phil. to Hyd.* v. (L), It may ascertain the true era of physiologic allegory.

2. = PHYSIOLOGICAL 2.

1828 in WEBSTER. 1838 MILLIGEN *Curios. Med. Exp.* (1839) 565 To elucidate obscure parts of physiologic enquiry. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 553 No method is more alluring, in physiologic studies, than this of accurate measurement and description. 1884 J. W. POWELL in *Science* IV. 474/2 In early society, incest laws do not recognize physiologic conditions, but only social conditions.

Physiological (fi·ziolpˑdʒikăl), *a.* Also 7 **phi-**. [f. as prec. + -AL: see -ICAL.]

† **1.** Relating to the material universe or to natural science, physical; belonging to the Physiologers as students of nature. *Obs.*

1620 HEALEY *Vives' Comm. St. Aug. Citie of God* v. ix. (1620) 196 This opinion is Physiological and imbraced by Alexander, one of Aristotles interpreters. 1662 H. MORE *Def. Philos. Cabbala* App. i. (1712) 114 The Mosaical Philosophy, in the Physiological part thereof, is the same with the Cartesian. 1673 RAY (*title*) Observations Topographical, Moral, and Phisiological, made in a Journey through part of the Low Countries, Germany, Italy, and France. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 348 The laws of gravitation, attraction, and impulse, and other objects of physiological science. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* ii. x. (1818) III. 188 With these secret schools of physiological theology the mythical poets were doubtless in connection.

2. Pertaining or relating to physiology; relating to the functions and properties of living bodies.

1814 D. STEWART *Philos. Mind* II. iv. vi. 465 One of the

most noted physiological works which have lately appeared on the Continent." 1845 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 100 The General Physiological Chemistry of the Blood. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (1870) 1 Physiological Botany treats of plants, and their organs, in a state of life or action. 1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem.* Introd. 13 The term Physiological Chemistry is generally limited to the study of the chemical phenomena attendant upon the life of Animals. 1880 RICHARDSON in *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* 70 The physiological action of alcohol.

Physiologically (fiziəlˈɒdʒikăli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY².] In a physiological manner; according to the principles of physiology; from a physiological point of view.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* VI. viii. 246 But these things, say they, are all to be interpreted naturally and Phisiologically, as though we..sought Nature, and set God aside. 1775 HUNTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 395 This animal may be considered, both anatomically and physiologically, as divided into two parts. 1874 P. BAYNE in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 697 The child..was physiologically a wreck,—damaged irretrievably in body and mind.

Physiologist (fiziˈɒlŏdʒist). [f. PHYSIOLOGY + -IST. Cf. F. *physiologiste* (1757 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

†1. A natural philosopher; a naturalist; = PHYSIOLOGER 1. *Obs.*

1654 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 72 The Physiologist also may gather something from the former Observations, touching the nature of Colours. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iii. 31 Socrates..perceiving how much his Predecessors, Thales &c. (who were generally Physiologists) had abused Physics. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 50 Priestley, Black, Cavendish, and Matbride, had opened to physiologists a sort of new creation. 1827 R. P. WARD *De Vere* viii (ed. 2) 145 Questions..which as they seem to depend upon a particular sort of air, we must leave to physiologists.

2. One versed in animal (or vegetable) physiology; a student or teacher of the science of the functions and properties of organic bodies.

1778 A. REID *Inquiry Suppress. Urine* (M.), The most skilful anatomist and physiologist. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxv. 312 This distinguished surgeon and physiologist has done more than all who preceded him to illustrate his subject. 1881 BURDON SANDERSON in *Nature* 8 Sept. 440/2 The subjects of experiment used by the two last mentioned physiologists were themselves; the work done was the mountain ascent from Interlaken to the summit of the Faulhorn.

Physio·logize (-dʒəiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.]

†1. *intr.* To speculate or reason on nature: to inquire into natural causes and phenomena. *Obs.*

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* Pref. 7 Divers of the Italicks, and particularly Empedocles—before Democritus—physiologized atomically. *Ibid.* I. iii. 120 They who first theologized, did physiologize after this manner. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio) Pref., *Physiologize*, to Study, Discourse or Reason on the Nature of Things.

†2. *trans.* To explain in accordance with physical or natural science. *Obs.*

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 450 Unless we would rather with Macrobius, Physiologize them all Three, and make Minerva to be the Higher Heaven, Jupiter the Middle Ether, and Juno the Lower Air and Earth, all Animated; that is, One God, as acting differently in these Three Regions of the world. 1819 G. S. FABER *Dispensations* (1823) I. 231 Much the same remark is made by Eusebius on the humour of physiologising the religious system of the Egyptians.

3. *intr.* To act the physiologist; to form physiological conclusions or theories. *rare.*

1866 OWEN *Vertebr. Anim.* (L.), The somewhat capricious appearance of the gall-bladder in vegetarian mammals discourages such attempts to physiologize.

Hence **Physio·logizing** *vbl. sb.*

1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. iii. i. 17 At which Poetic Physiologisings were but corrupt imitations of..Moses's description of the Creation.

‖ **Physiologus** (fiziˈɒlŏgŭs). [L., a. Gr. φυσιολόγος, natural philosopher (see PHYSIOLOGER): used by Epiphanius as the name of his work on Natural History with moral and theological applications, whence the mediæval use.] A BESTIARY: see quot.

1898 STOPFORD BROOKE *Eng. Lit.* viii. 203 The three first [Old Eng. poems, the *Whale*, the *Panther*, and the *Partridge*] must be taken together, and form part..of an English *Physiologus*. A *Physiologus* in the literature of the Middle Ages was a collection of descriptions of beasts, birds, or fishes, of their life and habits, each followed by a religious or moral allegory based on this description.

Physiology (fiziˈɒlŏdʒi). Also 6-7 phi-. [ad. L. *physiologia*, a. Gr. φυσιολογία (Arist.), natural philosophy, natural science, f. φυσιολόγ-ος: see PHYSIOLOGER, and -LOGY; perh. immed. a. F. *physiologie* (1547 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

†1. The study and description of natural objects; natural science or natural philosophy; also, a particular system or doctrine of natural science. *Obs.*

1564 *Bauldwin's Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) II. i. 73 That it may be knowen what they beleeue of god, of themselues, and of his woorkes, all which they them selues call Phisiologie. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1346 Certeine Epicureans..standing much upon this their goodly and beautifull Physiologie forsooth (as they terme it). 1662 H. MORE *Def. Philos. Cabbala* App. i. (1712) 113 Whence there must be no small affinity betwixt this ancient Mosaical, or rather Mosaical Physiology, and the Cartesian Philosophy. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Physiology*, *Physicks*, or Natural Philosophy, is the Science of Natural Bodies. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 18/1 Re-action, in physiology, the resistance made by all bodies to the action or impulse of others that endeavour to change its state whether of motion or rest.

2. The science of the normal functions and phenomena of living things.

It comprises the two divisions of *animal* and *vegetable physiology*; that part of the former which refers specially to the vital functions in man is called *human physiology*.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 1 b/1 *Physiologia* handlethe and treat-the of the structure and situation of mans bodye. 1611 CORGR., *Physiologie*, ..also..that part of Phisicke which treats of the composition, or structure of mans bodie.] 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 289 Amongst the new writers Fernelius the best learned Physitian of them all, in the 7. book of his Phisiologie, proueth that this bloud is not Alimentarie. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Physiology*, is by some also accounted a Part of Physick, that teaches the Constitution of the Body so far as it is sound, or in its Natural State; and endeavours to find Reasons for its Functions and Operations, by the Help of Anatomy and Natural Philosophy. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iv. Concl. 511, I..bring some Arguments from Physiology and Pathology. 1864 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 244 The anatomy and physiology of the nervous system. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. vi, A Peasant unacquainted with botanical Physiology. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* XXXV. 293 This important truth in the physiology of vision. 1880 HUXLEY *Lay Serm.* xii. 284 That part of biological science which deals with form and structure is called Morphology—that which concerns itself with function, Physiology. 1871 tr. *Pouchet's Universe* ix. 482 Hales, whose beautiful experiments laid the foundation of vegetable physiology.

fig. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 26 As a contribution to the physiology of genius no other book is to be compared with the *Vita Nuova*. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 June 3/2 The amateur statistician may know something of the anatomy of commerce, but he knows nothing of what I may call its physiology—its circulating..and..digestive system[s].

†**Physion, phision,** corrupt or erron. forms of PHYSICIAN (perh. only typographical errors).

c1580 LODGE *Repl. Gosson's Sch. Abuse* (Hunter. Cl.) 5 That they like good Phisions: should so frame their potions. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 3 The Scripture is..a Physions-shop (Saint Basill calleth it).

Physionomy, obs. spelling of PHYSIOGNOMY.

Phy·sio,philo·sophy. [transl. of Ger. *Naturphilosophie*, i. e. philosophy of nature, in the title of Oken's *Lehrbuch der Naturphilosophie* 1808–11, called in the Eng. transl. 'Elements of Physio-philosophy'.] A name for the philosophic system of nature of Oken, who 'aimed at constructing all knowledge *a priori*, and thus setting forth the system of nature in its universal relations'.

1847 TULK tr. *Oken* (*title*) Elements of Physiophilosophy. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. 254 He [Oken] imagined that he wrote his *Physiophilosophy* in a kind of inspiration. 1887 COPE *Orig. Fittest* 8 The disfavour in which physiophilosophy was held secured to evolution a cold welcome.

Hence **Phy·siophi·losoph, Phy·siophilo·sopher** [= Ger. *Naturphilosoph*], an adherent of the system of Oken; **Phy·siophiloso·phic, -ical** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to this system.

1887 COPE *Orig. Fittest* 8 The *physiophilosophs became extravagant and mistook superficial appearances for realities. 1861 G. MOORE *Lost Tribes* 127 Here..it is that the *physio-philosophers have supposed mankind to have originated. 1865 tr. *Strauss' Life Jesus* I. I. xxx. 247 The allegorical interpretation, applied to Homer and Hesiod in order to extract *physiophilosophical ideas out of the Gods and their histories.

Physique (fizīˈk). [a. F. *physique* sb. masc., absolute use of *physique* physical, i. e. that which is physical.] The physical or bodily structure, organization, and development; the characteristic appearance or physical powers (of an individual or a race).

1826 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) I. 384 You must allow that this describes his physique admirably. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Manners* Wks. (Bohn) II. 47 So much had the fine physique and the personal vigour of this robust race worked on my imagination. 1864 R. F. BURTON *Dahome* II. 64 The masculine physique of the women enabling them to compete with men in enduring toil, hardships, and privations. 1881 A. G. C. LIDDELL in *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 478/2 They had tremendous physiques, though rather fleshy.

Physique, obs. form of PHYSIC.

Physitheism (fizīˈpi,i z'm). [f. Gr. φύσι-ς nature + θεός God + -ISM: cf. *polytheism*.] The deification of the powers or phenomena of nature. So **Phy·sithei·stic** *a.*

1891 J. W. POWELL in *Chautauquan* Dec. 291 (Funk) Physitheism is the theology and religion of the barbaric world. In this religion the weather-producing agents and the phenomena of the weather are personified and deified. 1889 G. MALLERY in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXXVI. 208 The prophets tried to pull the Israelites too rapidly through the zootheistic and physitheistic stages into monotheism.

Phy·sitism. *rare.* [f. Gr. φύσι-ς nature + -ITE + -ISM.] A system of nature-worship.

1885 DUNN in *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.* XIX. 396.

Physiurgic (fizi,ˈɒ·dʒik), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. φύσι-ς nature + ἔργον work + -IC: cf. *theurgic*.] Produced or acted upon solely by nature.

1816 BENTHAM *Chrestom.* 187 Applied to bodies..in their natural, or say physiurgic, state—human art—or say elaboration by human art—has two distinguishable objects. 1843 BOWRING *Introd. Bentham's Wks.* I. 16/2 Natural History and Natural Philosophy are respectively represented by Physiurgic Somatology, and Anthropurgic Somatology.

So **Physiurgosco·pic** *a. rare.*

1816 BENTHAM *Chrestom.* Wks. 1843 VIII. 86 Division of Somatology, or Somatics at large, into *Physiurgic* (Physiurgoscopic) and *Anthropurgic* (Anthropurgoscopic).

Physnamy, -nomy, obs. ff. PHYSIOGNOMY.

Physo- (fəisə), repr. Gr. φύσο-, combining form of Gr. φῦσα bellows, bladder, bubble, in a few Gr. compounds, and in many modern scientific terms.

Physoca·rpous *a. Bot.* [Gr. καρπός fruit], having an inflated or bladder-like fruit (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1858). **Phy·socele** (-sil), *Path.* [Gr. κήλη tumour], a tumour or hernia distended with gas. **Physograde** (fəiˈsŏgrēd), *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Physograda*, f. *-gradus* going], *a. adj.* moving by means of a hollow vesicular float or buoy; of or pertaining to the *Physograda*, a group of oceanic hydrozoa furnished with such floating organs; b. *sb.* a member of this group; hence **Physo·gradous** *a.* ‖ **Physometra** (fəisomˈtrā), *Path.* [Gr. μήτρα womb], the presence of gas in the uterus, uterine tympanites. **Physonect** (fəiˈsonekt), *Zool.* [Gr. νῆκτης a swimmer, f. νήχειν to swim], a member of the *Physonectæ*, a suborder of siphonanthous siphonophores: hence **Physone·ctous** *a.* **Physopod** (fəiˈsɒpŏd) [Gr. πούς, ποδ- foot], a mollusc of the section *Physopoda* or *Thysanoptera*, thipidoglossate gastropods, with a sort of sucker on the foot.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Physocele*, a word used by many authors to express a wind-rupture. 1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Physocele*, a species of hernia, whose contents are distended with wind. 1839 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 37/1 The principal organ of locomotion in the *physograda is the air-filled vesicle or bladder. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 957/2 Animals, characterized by their body being provided with an aeriform dilatation of the intestinal canal, serving for a swimming organ: *physogradous. 1882 GOOD *Study Med.* IV. 434 Emphysema uteri. Inflation of the Womb...This is the *physometra of Sauvages and later nosologists. 1875 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* (ed. 2) 759 Physometra is sometimes observed after severe labours. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Physopod.

Physoclist (fəiˈsŏklist), *a.* and *sb. Ichthyol.* [f. mod.L. *Physoclisti* (pl.), f. Gr. φῦσα bladder + -κλειστ-ος shut, closed.] a. *adj.* Belonging to the *Physoclisti*, a group of teleost fishes having the duct between the air-bladder and the intestine closed: cf. PHYSOSTOME. b. *sb.* A member of this group. So **Physocli·stic, Physocli·stous** *adjs.*, having the air-bladder so closed or cut off.

1887 HEILPRIN *Distrib. Anim.* 303 Both the *physoclist and physostome types appear..very nearly simultaneously in the same deposits. *Ibid.*, The severance of the bladder in the physoclists being the result of the disuse of parts. 1883 LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 671/1 The parallel cases [of the secretion of gas] ranging from the Protozoon Arcella to the *Physoclistic Fishes. 1887 COPE *Orig. Fittest* 327 The descent of the *Physoclystous fishes has probably been from Holostean ancestors, both with and without the intervention of Physostomous forms.

Physodin (fəiˈsodin). *Chem.* [f. specific name *physōd-ēs* (cf. Gr. φυσοειδής bladder-like) + -IN 1.] A neutral substance ($C_{12}H_{12}O_8$), a white loosely-coherent mass, occurring in a lichen, *Parmelia ceratophylla* or *physodes*.

1866-8 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 635 Physodin behaves to water like a resin, not being wetted thereby.

‖ **Physophora** (fəisˈfŏrā). *Zool.* [mod.L., f. Gr. φῦσα bladder + -φορος bearing, borne.] A genus of oceanic hydrozoa, the species of which float by means of numerous vesicular organs. So ‖ **Physophoræ** *pl.* (sometimes **Physophora**), a suborder or division of *Siphonophora* (an order of *Hydrozoa Craspedota*), having the proximal end modified into a pneumatophore or float; **Physo·phoran** *a.*, of or pertaining to the *Physophoræ*; *sb.*, a member of this division; also **Physophore** (fəiˈsŏfōə). ‖ **Physopho·rides** *pl.*, the family containing the genus *Physophora*; **Physophorous** (fəisˈfŏrəs) *a.*, of the nature of the *Physophoræ*, having pneumatophores or swimming-bells (Mayne 1858).

1869 tr. *Pouchet's Universe* (1871) 13 At other times it is owing to..the *Physophora, trailing their tresses all spangled with stars like those of Berenice in the firmament. 1870 HARTWIG *Sea & Wood.* xv. The Hydrostatic Acalephæ, or *Physophoræ..were formerly supposed to be a special class of animals, but have been proved by Sars and other naturalists to be merely alternating generations of the bell-shaped Acalephæ. 1883 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 774 In the *Physophores *Porskalia* and *Agalma* the single ovum is arrested in the endoderm, and surrounded by the spadix. 1860 H. SPENCER in *Westm. Rev.* Jan. 103 In the *Physophoridæ, a variety of organs similarly arise by transformation of the budding polypes. 1878 tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 97 The greater development of these bladders, which in most Physophoridæ are rather small.

‖ **Physostigma** (fəisˈstigmă). [mod.L., f. Gr. φῦσα bladder + στίγμα STIGMA.] *Bot.* A genus of leguminous plants, the flower of which has a spiral keel, and a bent style continued into an oblique hood above the stigma; the only species is *P. venenosum*, producing the highly poisonous Calabar bean. Hence, The Calabar bean or its extract as a drug.

1864 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med.* 428 Dr. Fraser has used the physostigma internally in cases of erysipelas. 1878 A. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 118 Physostigma, aconite, and other

cardiac sedatives may be mentioned as other anæmiants. 1880 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* 322 The..administration of an appropriate dose of physostigma.

Hence † **Physosti·gmia, Physosti·gmine** *Chem.*, the alkaloid $C_{15}H_{21}N_3O_2$, constituting the active principle of the Calabar bean.

1865 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med.* 447 Jobst and Hesse.. have succeeded in isolating the active principle of the Calabar bean, to which they give the name physostigmin. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* I. 228 It is in this way that strychnine and physostigmine respectively stimulate and depress the spinal cord.

Physostome (fəi·sŏstoum), *a.* and *sb. Ichthyol.* [f. mod. L. *Physostomi*, f. Gr. φῦσα bladder + στόμα mouth, -στομος -mouthed.] **a.** *adj.* Belonging to the *Physostomi*, a group of teleost fishes, in which the air-bladder is connected with the alimentary canal by an air-duct: cf. PHYSOCLIST. **b.** *sb.* A member of this group. So **Physosto·matous, Physo·stomous** *a.*, having the air-bladder opening into an air-duct.

1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 199 [In] the Cretaceous group.. Physostomes and Plectognaths are likewise well represented. 1887 Physostome, Physo·stomous (see PHYSOCLIST, PHYSOCLISTOUS].

† **Physy,** obs. f. FUSEE [2], wheel of a watch.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. vi. § 39 Some Watches are made with four Wheels..some have Strings and Physies, and others none.

Physyk, obs. form of PHYSIC.

Phyt- (fəit, fit), combining form used before a vowel for PHYTO-.

Phytalbu·min, vegetable albumin. **Phyta·lbumose,** a form of albumen occurring in plants. **Phyteco·nomy,** vegetable economy. **Phytoeco·logy** [Gr. οἶκος abode: see -LOGY], the science which treats of plants in relation to their environment or habitat; so **Phytoeco·logist.**

1899 CAGNEY tr *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* viii (ed. 4) 405 The products of bacterial life, toxines, and *phytalbumins appear also to play an important part in the process of suppuration. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Phytalbumose. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 520 Ricin and abrin, phytalbumoses obtained from the seed of the castor-oil plant. 1902 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* No. 2154. 920 The action of some of the phytalbumoses. 1898 *Naturalist* 170 If soils are a factor in its *phyteconomy. 1899 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Nov. 99 One of the general views of *phytoecology is that the forms of plants are modified to adapt them to the conditions under which they exist. 104 The phytoecologist to-day watches his subject as it grows.

-phyte, a terminal element representing Gr. φῠτόν a plant, and denoting a vegetable organism, as *microphyte, protophyte, saprophyte.* See also ZOOPHYTE (= animal plant).

Phytiform (fəi·tifɔim, fi·ti-), *a. rare.* [irreg. f. Gr. φυτόν plant + -FORM.] Plant-like, phytoid.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Phytiphagan, -ous, incorrect forms of PHYTOPHAGAN, -OUS.

Phytivorous (fəiti·vŏrəs, fit-), *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [irreg. f. Gr. φυτόν plant + -VOROUS.] Feeding on plants or vegetable substances.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. v. § 4. 144 Birds may be distinguished by .. their food .. into .. Carnivorous; feeding chiefly on Flesh. Phytivorous; feeding on Vegetables. 1693 *Phil. Trans* XVII. 851 All which last are Herbivorous or Phytivorous Animals. 1798 *Ibid.* LXXXVIII. 46, I have not found the uric oxide in the urinary concretions of any phytivorous animal. 1833 MANTELL *Geol. S. E. Eng.* 394 The teeth and jaws of two other phytivorous saurians.

Phyto- (fəi·to, fi·to), combining form of Gr. φῠτόν a plant, lit. that which has grown, f. φύειν to produce, pass. and intr. to grow; used in forming scientific words, chiefly botanical.

As the *υ* in Gr. φυτον is a short vowel, the etymological pronunciation of *phyt-* in all the following words is (fit); but the general tendency in English to view *y* as a long *I*, as in *my, cry*, etc, has made the (etymologically erroneous) pronunciation (fəi) all but universal: it is adopted in all the pronouncing dictionaries from Walker onward.

Phytobio·logy, the biology of plants; hence **Phytobiolo·gical** *a.* **Phytobranchiate** (-bræŋkiĕt) *a. Zool.* [see BRANCHIATE], of a group of isopodous crustaceans: having leaf-like gills. **Phytoche·mistry,** the chemistry of plants; so **Phytoche·mical** *a.* † **Phyto·chimy** [F. *chimie* chemistry] = *phytochemistry* (Webster 1847). **Phy·tochlore** [Gr. χλωρός green] = CHLOROPHYLL. **Phy·tochrome** [see CHROME]: see quots. **Phytoco·llite** *Min.* [Gr. κόλλα glue + -ITE [1]], name proposed for certain jelly-like hydrocarbons found in peat. **Phytogelin** (-dʒe·lin) [GEL(ATIN) + -IN [1]], the gelatinous matter of Algæ (*Treas. Bot.* 1866). **Phytoglyphy** (fəitp·glifi, fit-) [Gr. γλυφή: see GLYPH], nature-printing, as originally used for plants; hence **Phytogly·phic** *a.* **Phytoma·nia** *nonce-wd.*, a mania for collecting plants. **Phytomelin** (-me·lin) [Gr. μέλι, L. *mel* honey (in reference to its colour and appearance)] = RUTIN. **Phyto·nomy** [see -NOMY], the science of the laws of plant-growth. **Phy·to,palæonto·logy,** vegetable palæontology, study of fossil plants; hence **Phy·to,palæonto·logist.** **Phy·topatho·logy,** (*a*) the study of the pathology or diseases of plants; (*b*) the pathology of diseases due to vegetable organisms, as fungi; mycology; hence **Phy·to,patholo·gical** *a.*; **Phytopatho·logist,** one versed in phytopathology (*a*). **Phyto·philous** *a.* [Gr. φίλος friendly], plant-loving; esp. of insects. **Phytophthirian** *Entom.* (-fəi·riăn) [Gr. φθείρ louse] **a.** *adj.*, pertaining to the *Phytophthiria* or plant-lice; **b.** *sb.*, a member of this group, a plant-louse. **Phy·to,phylogene·tic** *a.*, relating to the phylogeny of plants. **Phy·tophysio·logy,** vegetable physiology. **Phytosco·pic** *a.* [Gr. σκοπεῖν to view], caused by sight of plants: said of the effect of surrounding vegetation on the colour of a larva. † **Phyto·scopy:** see quot. **Phyto·sophy,** knowledge of plants; botany (Oken). **Phyto·sterin** [Gr. στερεός solid]: see quot. 1881. **Phy·totaxy** [Gr. τάξις arrangement], systematic botany. **Phy·toterato·logy,** vegetable teratology. **Phy·tovitel·lin** [L. *vitell-us* yolk], a globulin occurring in many seeds, and agreeing in all its reactions with vitellin from egg-yolk.

1887 *Athenæum* 26 Feb. 292/3 Sir J. Lubbock read the second part of his *phytobiological observations. 1890 *Ibid.* 1 Mar. 278/3 There remains a large collection of memoirs on general botany and *phyto-biology. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 959/1 *Phytochemical. 1846 WORCESTER, *Phytochemistry*, vegetable chemistry. *Philos. Mag.* 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 636 Phytochemistry, the Chemistry of Plants. The most comprehensive treatise on this subject is that of Rochleder, published at Leipzig in 1854. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Phytochlore, green colouring matter; chlorophyll. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Phytochrome, a name for chlorophyll. 1902 WEBSTER Suppl., *Phytochrome*, yellow pigment of plants. 1881 H. C. LEWIS in *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* XX. 117 *Phytocollite. 1864 WEBSTER, *Phytoglyphic*, .. relating to phytoglyphy. *Phytoglyphy, .. the art of printing from nature, by taking impressions from plants, or other objects 1855 E. R. LANKESTER *Macgillivray's Nat. Hist. Dee Side & Braemar* 63 This risk incurred for the mere chance of finding a few rare plants..one can hardly designate it by any other name than *Phytomania. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 636 *Phytomelin or *Plant-yellow.* A name proposed by W. Stein for rutin, on account of its wide diffusion in the vegetable kingdom. 1864 WEBSTER, *Phytonomy. 1883 *Science* 6 Apr. 252 The nature of some impressions described by *phytopaleontologists as remains of fossil Algæ *Ibid.* 253 The evidence..renders great service to *phytopaleontology. 1886 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, *Phytopathologist. 1893 ELEANOR ORMEROD in *Autobiog. & Corr.* xx. (1904) 218 One of our leading European Phytopathologists. 1864 WEBSTER, *Phytopathology, .. an account of diseases to which plants are liable. 1880 *Nature* 12 Feb. 364/1 On the method and data of *phyto-phylogenetic research. 1854 H. SPENCER in *Brit. Q. Rev.* July 115 Biology, Organosophy, Phytogeny, *Phyto physiology, Phytology. 1892 POULTON in *Trans. Entom. Soc.* X. 204 The effect cannot be phytophagic in the strict sense of the word, but rather *phytoscopic, inasmuch as the colour of the surface of the leaf rather than its substance acts as the stimulus. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Phytoscopy, a viewing and contemplating or considering plants. 1854 H. SPENCER in *Brit. Q. Rev.* July 115 He [Oken] says..' Biology, therefore, divides into Organogeny, *Phytosophy, Zoosophy'. 1881 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. II. 1624 *Phytosterin, $C_{26}H_{44}O$ .. A neutral substance, identical or homologous with cholesterin, obtained from Calabar beans by extraction with petroleum-ether. 1897 *Naturalist* 47 Various higher alcohols and phytosterin being present therein as bases. 1883 L. F. WARD *Dynamic Sociol.* I. 120 *Phytotaxy. 1898 tr. *Strasburger's Bot.* I. 154 The study of the abnormal development of plants is called *Phytoteratology.

Phytobiology to **-gelin:** see above.

Phytogenesis (fəito,dʒe·nĕsis, fito-). [f. PHYTO- + -GENESIS.] The generation or evolution of plants. So **Phytogene·tic, Phytogene·tical** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to phytogenesis; **Phytogene·tically** *adv.*; also **Phyto·geny** = *phytogenesis.*

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Phytogenesis, term by Dupetit-Thouars for germination, phytogenesy. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 904 In the latter case we have the end, in the former the beginning of *phytogenetic series. 1881 WILLIAMSON in *Nature* 27 Oct. 607/1 Minute, but *phytogenetically important forms of plant-life. 1854 H. SPENCER in *Brit. Q. Rev.* July 115 Biology, Organosophy, *Phytogeny.

Phytogenic (fəito,dʒe·nik, fito-), *a. Geol.* and *Min. rare.* [f. Gr. φυτόν plant + -GEN 2 + -IC.] Of vegetable origin. So **Phyto·genous** *a. rare.*

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 959/2 Under the name of *phytogenous substances*, Hatty has formed an Appendix to the *Combustibilia*, comprehending those of which the origin is evidently vegetable. 1878 LAWRENCE tr. *Coltu's Rocks Class.* 352 Phytogenic deposits are such as consist chiefly of vegetable substances.

Phy·togeo·graphy. [f. PHYTO- + GEOGRAPHY.] The geographical distribution of plants.

1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1881 *Nature* 13 Oct. 556/1 The numerous writings on phytogeography of the late Prof. A. Grisebach. 1896 J. THOMSON *African Explorer* XIV. 343 The phytogeography of Central Africa.

Hence **Phy·togeo·grapher,** one who is versed in phytogeography; **Phy·togeogra·phic, -gra·phical** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to phytogeography, dealing with the geographical distribution of plants.

1889 *Nature* 30 May 98/1 Apart from the value of the work to the systematist and *phytogeographer, it possesses an interest for a wide circle. 1884 W. B. HELMBLEY in *Challenger Rep., Bot.* I. 6 For *phyto-geographical purposes Insular Floras may be divided into three categories based upon their endemic element. 1883 THISELTON DYER in *Nature* 4 Jan. 224/2 A right understanding of the phytogeographical facts of the north temperate flora. 1886 *Athenæum* 5 June 750/2 Phyto-geographical Map of Europe.

Phytoglyphic, -glyphy: see PHYTO-.

† **Phyto·gnomy.** *Obs.* [Formed on the analogy of *physiognomy*, after the mod.L. *Phytognomonica* of J. Baptista Porta (1583): see PHYTO- and GNOMIC.] The alleged art of discovering the qualities of a plant from its appearance; vegetable physiognomy. Hence † **Phytogno·mical** *a.*

[1583 PORTA (*title*) Phytognomonica . in quibus nova facillimaque affertur methodus, qua plantarum..ex prima extimæ faciei inspectione quivis abditas vires assequatur.] 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. § 2, I hold moreover that there is a Phytognomy, or Physiognomy, not onely of men, but of Plants, and Vegetables. 1646 — *Pseud. Ep.* II. vi. 93 Whoever shall peruse the signatures of Crollius, or rather the Phytognomy of Porta. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 63, In Phytognomical Physiognomie we may observe certain plants resembling the heads of Animals.

Phytography (fəitp·giăfi, fit-). [ad. mod.L. *phytographia*: see PHYTO- and -GRAPHY.]

1. Description of plants; descriptive botany.

[1692 PLUKENET (*title*) Phytographia, seu Stirpium illustrium et minus cognitarum Icones.] 1696 RAY in *Lett. I. it. Men* (Camden) 202, I shall..put down what I find in.. Plukenet's Phytography. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio) Pref., *Phytography*, .. a Treatise or Physiological Description of Plants and Vegetables. 1836 HENSLOW *Phys. Bot.* Introd. 3 A third department is styled 'Phytography', in which a full description of plants themselves is given. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 3 Phytography or Descriptive Botany.

2. = PHYTOGLYPHY.

Hence **Phyto·grapher,** an expert in or writer on phytography; **Phytogra·phic, Phytogra·phical** *adjs.*, pertaining to phytography.

1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Phytographer. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 618 A new Set of *Phytographic Tables. 1888 *Nature* 5 July 220/1 The introductory narrative enables a phytographic botanist to apprehend the nature of the country [Afghanistan] and climate 1828-32 WEBSTER, *Phytographical*, pertaining to the description of plants.

Phytoid (fəi·toid, fit-), *a.* and *sb. rare.* [f. Gr. φυτ-όν plant + -OID. Cf. Gr. φυτώδ ης plant-like.]

A. *adj.* Plant-like; esp. in *Zool.* of an animal.

1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

B. *sb. Bot.* (See quot.)

1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 397 In order to distinguish between the separated buds of plants and animals, those of the former have been called phytoids, and the latter zooids.

‖ **Phytolacca** (fəito·, fitolæ·kă). [mod.L. (Tournefort 1700), f. Gr. φυτόν plant + mod.L. *lacca* crimson lake.] *Bot.* The genus of plants including the Pocan, Virginian Poke, Pokeweed, or Red-ink plant (*P. decandra*), and several other tropical or sub-tropical species, chiefly American; also various preparations of the Poke used medicinally. Hence **Phytolaccin** (-læ·ksin) *Chem.*, a neutral crystalline compound obtained from the Virginian Poke.

1753 *Scots Mag.* June 283/2 Give purges with the phytolacca decoction. 1888 *Garden* 18 Mar. 179/3 Several other Phytolaccas are widely distributed throughout the Tropics. 1864 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med.* 441 The dose of the concentrated preparation (phytolaccin).

† **Phy·tolite, phy·tolith.** *Obs.* [f. PHYTO- + -LITE, -LITH. In F. *phytolithe*.] A fossil plant.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 175 The former are called zoophytes; the latter phytolites. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* xvi. 402 The so-called 'transition' and 'grauwacke' phytolites described by various German authors.

Hence † **Phy·tolitho·logy,** vegetable palæontology; † **Phy·tolitho·logist,** a writer on this subject. 1864 in WEBSTER.

Phytological (fəitolp·dʒikăl, fito-), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. as PHYTOLOGY: see -LOGICAL. Cf. F. *phytologique.*] Relating to the study of plants; botanical.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. iii. 79 Priapus..the greatest Herbalist in the World;..This Phutological Deitie. 1673 GREW *Anat. Roots* Ep. Ded., The promotion of Phytological Science is one Part of Your Work. 1673 — (*title*) An Idea of a Phytological History propounded. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 332 The zoological and phytological characters of the same formations were far more persistent than their mineral peculiarities.

Phytologist (fəitp·lŏdʒist, fit-). Now *rare.* [f. PHYTOLOGY + -IST.] One versed in phytology; a botanist.

1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* (1729) 138 Charles Hatton Esq. to whom all our Phytologists and Lovers of Horticulture are oblig'd. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Phytologist*, a Botanist, one who treats of Plants. 1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* Pref. (1828) 5 If he be a Phytologist of research, or, still more, a Planter of experience. 1831 ROUTLEDGE *Science* ii. 34 There was a botanical garden for the phytologist.

Phytology (fəitp·lŏdʒi, fit-). Now *rare.* [ad. mod.L. *phytologia*, f. Gr. φυτόν plant + -λογία: see -LOGY. Cf. F. *phytologie* (d'Holbach 1753)] The science of plants; botany.

[1647 G. DUVAL (*title*) Phytologia; sive, Philosophia Plantarum.] 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* Ep. Ded. to N. Bacon, We pretend not to multiply vegetable divisions by Quincuncial and Reticulate plants; or erect a new Phytology. 1819 *Pantologia, Phytology*, that part of Natural History which treats on plants. 1849 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* xiv. (1874) 264 He calls into court Astronomy, Geology, Phytology and Zoology.

Phytomania, -melin: see PHYTO-.

Phytomer (fəi·təmər, fi·t-). *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *phytomeron*, pl. *-a*, f. Gr. *φυτό-ν* plant + *μέρος* part.] = PHYTON.

1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 7 *Phytomera*, ..equivalent to plant-parts...In English, the singular may be shortened to Phytomer. *Ibid* 9 The plant begins as a single phytomer.

Phyton (fəi·tɒn, fi·tɒn). *Bot.* [a. F. *phyton*, a. Gr. *φυτόν* a plant, f. *φύειν* to produce.] A plant-unit; = prec.: see quot. 1898.

1848 E. FORBES *Naked-eyed Medusæ* 88 The several phytons comprising the first bud or plumule. 1854 BALFOUR *Outl Bot.* 1 iii. 267 The dicotyledonous embryo then is composed of two leaves or two unifoliar phytons, united together so as to form one axis. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 7 These ultimate similar parts..which are endowed with or may produce all the fundamental organs of vegetation, were by Gaudichaud called *Phytons*. 1898 HAILEY *Plant Lessons* lxxiii. 380 The propagation-unit in vegetative multiplication is the smallest part of root, stem or leaf which will grow when severed from the parent (although this is not a morphological or structural unit in the plant-body); and, for the purpose of terminology, this part may be called a phyton.

Phytonisse, obs. form of PYTHONESS.

Phytonomy to **Phytopathology**: see PHYTO-.

Phyto·phagan, *a.* and *sb.* [f. mod.L. *Phytophaga* (see PHYTOPHAGOUS) + -AN.] **a.** *adj.* Of or belonging to the *Phytophaga* in any sense. **b.** *sb.* A member of the *Phytophaga*, a vegetable-feeding animal of any class or order. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Phytophagic (fəitɒfæ·dʒik, fito-), *a. Zool.* [f. as next + -IC.] Of or pertaining to phytophagy; derived from or caused by phytophagy: said of variation of the colouring of insect larvæ attributed to the plants on which they feed.

1866 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* ii. (ed. 4) 55 These cases he [B. D. Walsh] has fully described under the terms of Phytophagic varieties and Phytophagic species 1885 POULTON in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* XXXVIII. 313 Such effects are entirely inexplicable by the simple theory of phytophagic influence, .. It would be wiser to abandon the term 'phytophagic', at any rate in the sense of producing these changes. The term still holds good for the broad fact that pigments derived from the food-plant play a most important part in larval coloration. 1887 J. T. GULICK in *Linn. Soc. Jrnl., Zool.* (1890) XX. 226 The innumerable cases where phytophagic varieties..of insects exist.

Phytophagous (fəitɒ·făgəs, fit-), *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. *φυτό-ν* plant + *-φάγ-ος* eating + -OUS (see -PHAGOUS): cf. mod.L. *Phytophaga, -phagi*.] **a.** Feeding on plants or vegetable substances: chiefly said of insects, molluscs, and the like. **b.** Belonging to the *Phytophaga*, a name given to various groups and divisions of animals, e. g. (*a*) leaf-beetles and their allies, (*b*) sawflies and horntails, (*c*) certain cyprinoid fishes, (*d*) the plant-eating edentates, (*e*) the plant-eating placental mammals.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlix. IV. 479 Out of a list of 8000 British insects. 3724 [might be called] phytiphagous. *Note.* We employ this term, because the more common one, 'herbivorous', does not properly include devourers of timber, fungi, etc. 1832 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II 143 It may deprive a large number of phytophagous animals of their food. 1876 D. WILSON *Preh. Man* (ed. 3) I xv. 374 This phytophagous cetacean [the Manatee] is found only in tropical waters. 1895 *Edin. Rev* Oct 371 Some of the true slugs are carnivorous instead of phytophagous.

Phytophagy (fəitɒ·fădʒi, fit-). [f. Gr. *φυτόν* plant + *-φαγία* eating.] The habit of feeding on plants or vegetable matter. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Phytophilous to **Phytoteratology**: see PHYTO-.

Phyto·tomist. [f. PHYTOTOM-Y + -IST.] One who is versed in vegetable anatomy.

1848 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 4) I. 16 This admirable phytotomist.

Phyto·tomous, *a. rare.* [f. Gr. *φυτό-ν* plant + *-τόμος* cutting + -OUS.] Plant-cutting, leaf-cutting, as an insect or bird. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Phytotomy (fəitɒ·tŏmi, fit-). [f. Gr. *φυτό-ν* plant + *-τομία* a cutting.] The dissection of plants; vegetable anatomy.

1844 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* s. v. *Anatomy, Phytotomy* is the anatomy of vegetables. 1875 SIR W. TURNER in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 799/1 Vegetable Anatomy or Phytotomy. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) Introd. 2 *Phytotomy*, or *Vegetable Anatomy*, the study of the minute structure of vegetables as revealed by the microscope.

Phytovitellin: see PHYTO-.

‖ **Phytozoon** (fəitozōu·ɒn, fito-). Also **phyto·zo·um.** Pl. **-zo·a.** [f. Gr. *φυτό-ν* plant + *ζῶον* animal; lit. 'plant-animal'; cf. *zoophyte*.]

1. *Zool.* A plant-like animal or zoophyte; a single polyp in a zoophyte. (The pl. *Phytozoa* has been variously applied in different classifications to animals supposed to be plant-like in some way, but is not a term of modern Zoology.)

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc.*, etc., *Phytozoons, Phytozoon*,..this term is applied by various naturalists to different sections of the sub-kingdom *Zoophyta* of Cuvier. 1846 DANA *Zoöph.* i. (1848) 7 *note*, Ehrenberg has proposed to substitute *phytozoa*, derived from the same roots [as Zoophyte]..and phytozoum refers only to a single polyp. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Phytozoum*, applied by Eichwald to a type of the animal kingdom comprehending animals in which (*Polypi, Hydræ, Corallia*) the inorganic texture gives place to that of vegetables, the exterior only presenting the character of animality in the homogeneous mass which constitutes it. 1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footnotes fr Nat.* 31 This granular matter..is resolved into a mass of apparently living animalcules called *phytozoa*.

2. *Bot.* A male generative cell, a spermatozoid.

1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 370 Minute cells called sperm-cells,..in which are developed spiral ciliated filaments,.. termed spermatozoids or phytozoa.

Phyz, variant of PHIZ, face.

PI (pəi), *sb.* The name of the Greek letter *π* (in Gr. *πῖ*, *pī*): used in *Math.* to express the ratio of the circumference or periphery (*περιφέρεια*) of a circle to its diameter: see P (the letter) II.

[1748 EULER *Introd. in Anal. Infinit.* i. viii. (1797) I. 93 Satis liquet Peripheriam hujus Circuli in numeris rationalibus exacte exprimi non posse, per approximationes autem inventa est .. esse = 3,14159 [etc., to 128 places], pro quo numero, brevitatis ergo, scribam *π*, ita ut sit *π* = Semicircumferentiæ Circuli, cujus Radius = 1, seu *π* erit longitudo Arcus 180 graduum. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 186/1 This number *π* must be the same for all circles *Ibid.* 186/2 This measure of Archimedes gives 3 14286 for the approximate value of *π*, the ratio of the circumference to the diameter.]

Pi (pəi), *a.* (*sb.*) *Public School* and *Univ slang.* [abbrev. of PIOUS.] Pious, religious, sanctimonious. Also *absol.* – a pious person; and as *sb.* = pious exhortation, etc.

c 1870 [at Eton], 'What did your tutor say to you?' 'Oh, he gave me a pi; asked me how I could reconcile my behaviour with my duty to God and my parents'. 1891 WRENCH *Winchester Word-bk.*, *Pi*, virtuous, sanctimonious. He's very pi now, he mugs all day. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Sept. 8/1 The man who regularly affects the 'pi' and who 'plays up', with ready catholicity of spirit, the 'special missions' of every religious denomination in turn.

Pi, variant of PIE *sb.*[4] and *v.*[2] (disordered type, etc.); also of PIE *sb.*[5] (Indian copper coin).

Pia[1] (pəi·ă). *Anat.* Short for PIA MATER.

1889 *Buck's Handbk Med Sc.* VIII. 111 The successive coverings of the brain, hairy scalp, periosteum, calva, dura (ental periosteum), arachnoid, and pia. *Ibid.*, The ental surface of the pia. 1901 W. OSLER *Princ. & Pract. Med.* (ed. 4) 28 The most intense congestion of the cerebral and spinal pia.

‖ **Pia**[2]. Also **pya.** A Polynesian name for species of the monocotyledonous genus *Tacca*, some of which, esp. *T. pinnatifida* and *T. maculata*, are cultivated for their tubers, from which South-sea or Tahiti arrowroot is produced.

1858 HOOG *Veg. Kingd.* 765 *Tacca oceanica*, a native of the Sandwich Islands, yields a similar product [arrowroot] and is there called pya. [1884 MILLER *Plant-n.* 254/1 *Tacca pinnatifida*, Otahelta Salep-plant, Pi-plant, South-Sea-Arrow-root-plant.]

Pia-ara·chnoid, piara·chnoid. *Anat.* [f. PIA[1] + ARACHNOID.] The pia mater and the arachnoid, considered as one structure. Also *attrib.*

1889 *Buck's Handbk Med Sc.* VIII. 111 The presence on the ental surface of the piarachnoid of a pial fold, the *ruga*. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 662 Acute inflammation of the pia-arachnoid. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 20 Aug. 371 An increase of pia arachnoid fluid.

‖ **Piaba** (pi,ä·bă). [Tupi *piaba*, also *piav'*, *piau*.] A small fresh-water fish of the size of a minnow, found in Brazilian rivers.

[1648 MARGRAVE *Hist. Nat. Brasil.* 170 Piaba Brasiliensibus; magnitudine nostratis Eldrize .. pisciculus 2 aut 3 digitos longus.] 1686 RAY & WILLOUGHBY *Hist. Pisc.* 269 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Piaba*,..the name of a small fresh-water fish .. in the Brasils .. a well-tasted fish, and much esteemed by the Natives. 1845 G. GARDNER *Trav. Brasil* 126. 1869 R. F. BURTON *High. Brasil* II. 13 They can catch half-a-dozen sprat-like 'piabas' or 'piaus' by heaving up a calabash full of water.

Piaçaba: see PIASSABA.

‖ **Piache** (pia·tʃe). Also 6–7 **piaco.** [Tamanac (on the Orinoco) *piache*, in Accaway *piatsan* = Carib *piai* PEAI; in Sp. *piache*.] A medicine-man or witch-doctor among the Indians of Central and South America; a PEAI-*man*.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 181 The professours of this secte were called Piaces. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 826 They call their Priests Piaces. 1852 TH. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* I. vi. 248 A resin very much sought after by the Piaches, or Indian sorcerers. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho* xxiv. The Piache from whines rose to screams and gesticulations, and then to violent convulsions.

Piacle (pəi·ăk'l). Now *rare.* [a. OF. *piacle* or ad. L. *piaculum*, f *piāre* to appease: see -CULE.]

† 1. Expiation; expiatory offering. *Obs.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxvii. 103 Telle her .. that she bryngе wyth her..the shepe..wyth the other pynacles [F. orig. *pinacles*] dedycated to the sacryfice. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. xvi. (S. T. S.) I. 194 We mycht nocht haue purgit vs barof but alanerlie be be sacrifice of piacle [orig. *piaculum*]. 1654 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Justine* VIII. 126 A Piacle for the sin committed 1711 G. HICKES *Two Treat. Chr. Priesth.* (1847) II. 164 The LXX. called the scape-goat.. the piacular goat, because he was offered to be a piacle.

2. A wicked action which calls for expiation; a sin, crime, offence.

1644 HOWELL *Eng. Tears* 178 To glut themselves with one another's blood. can there be a greater piacle against nature? 1676 *Doctrine of Devils* 77 Any Crime, Villany, or Piacle whatever. 1880 F. HALL *Doctor Indoctus* 52 Talk of regicide, of cannibalism..or any other patibulary piacle.

† b. Offence, guilt. *Obs.*

1619 BP. J. KING *Serm.* 11 *Apr.* 52 May I without piacle forget..what hee then did? *a* 1657 LOVELACE *Poems* (1864) 213 One proclaims it piacle to be sad.

Piacular (pəi,æ·kiŭlă), *a* [ad. L. *piāculār-is* expiatory, f *piāculum* PIACLE: see -AR[1]. Cf. F. *piaculaire* (1752).]

1. Making expiation or atonement: expiatory.

1647 OWEN *Death of Death* Wks. 1852 X. 267 He made his Soul an offering for sin—a piacular sacrifice. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N T.* Matt. xx. 28 Their piacular victims were ransoms for the life of the offender. 1818 G. S. FABER *Horæ Mosaicæ* II. 239 *note*, [They] do not seem to have sufficiently attended to the distinction between *eucharistic* and *piacular* sacrifices. 1872 MACDUFF *Mem. Patmos* xi. 143 The great brazen altar of burnt offering, where piacular or bloody offerings were alone presented.

2. Requiring or calling for expiation; sinful, wicked, culpable.

1620 BP. HALL *Apol. Brownists* 79 If it were not piacular for you to reade ought of his. 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Koon* xx. 175 They held it piacular to eat with sinners. 1728 R. NORTH *Mem. Music* (1846) 16 To add to or alter the instruments, or modes, was almost piacular. 1857 DE QUINCEY *Whiggism* Wks. VI. 53 He left no stone unturned to cleanse his little fold from its piacular pollution.

Hence **Piacula·rity**, the quality of being piacular: (*a*) expiatory character, (*b*) criminality; **Pia·cularly** *adv.*, as an expiatory or atoning sacrifice; **Pia·cularness** = *piacularity*.

1708 H. DODWELL *Apol.* § 16 in S. Parker *Cicero's De Finibus*, That Philosopher makes the Piacularness of a violent Death to consist in its being without the consent of the Guardian Genius. 1818 G. S. FABER *Horæ Mosaicæ* I. 260 The goat..was devoted as a sin-offering .by its being piacularly slain. *Ibid.* 268 The essence of its being a sacrifice does not consist in the outward act of burning; but in the piacularity of the intention. 1864 WEBSTER, *Piacularity*, ..criminality, badness. *De Quincey.*

† **Pia·cular**y, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *piāculār-is*: see -ARY[2].] **a.** *adj.* = PIACULAR. **b.** *sb.* = PIACLE.

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 59 Enjoyning her Majesty. to make a progresse to Tyburn, there to present her devotions: A most impious piaculary. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1693) 102 This was his Piaculary Heresie.

† **Pia·culous**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *piāculum* PIACLE + -OUS.] = PIACULAR 2.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xxi. 266 For piaculous it was unto the Romanes to pare their nayles upon the nundinæ. 1658 *Ibid.* iii. xxv. 211 Unto the ancient Britains it was piaculous to taste a Goose. 1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* xv. 139 We think it so piaculous, to go beyond the Ancients.

‖ **Pia·culum.** *Obs.* [L. *piāculum*.] = PIACLE.

1601 A. COPLEY *Answ. Let. Jesuited Gent.* 107 Their martyrdomes being to them as a *præmium* for the one, and ..a sufficient *Piaculum* for the other. 1646 J. BENBRIGGE *Usura Accom.* 21 These .. count it a *Piaculum* to live in seiled houses of their owne, whilest the Lords house lies wast. 1678 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) II. 422 'Tis a grand piaculum not to beleive the worst of reports.

Piaffe (piæ·f), *v. Horsemanship.* [a. F. *piaffer* (16th c.) to strut, make a show. Cf. *piaffe* sb., ostentation. Ulterior origin uncertain.]

intr. To advance the diagonally opposite legs (e.g. the right fore leg and the left hind leg) simultaneously, placing them on the ground and resting momentarily while the other two legs are advanced with the same movement; to move with the same step as in the trot, but more slowly.

1761 EARL PEMBROKE *Equitation* (1778) 72 To piaffe in backing is rather too much to be expected in the hurry which [etc.]. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lviii, He *piaffed* away..to the head of Fergus's regiment. 1820 — *Monast.* xv, Pressing and checking his gay courser, forcing him to piaffe, to caracole, to passage. 1884 *Jaunt in a Junk* xi. 180 Our seafarers saw Neptune's white horses piaffing..around them.

Hence **Pia·ffe** *sb.*, an act of piaffing.

1899 P. ROBINSON in *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 800 It [a rabbit] diverts itself with queer sidelong cavorts, piaffes, jinklings, and somersaults.

Piaffer (piæ·fəi), *sb. Horsemanship.* [f. F. *piaffer* to piaffe, infin. taken sbst.] The action of piaffing; a movement in which the feet are lifted in the same succession as in the trot, but more slowly.

1862 K. GARRARD *Nolan's Syst. Train. Cav. Horses* 65 The slow 'piaffer' is obtained by the slow and alternate pressure of the rider's legs. The quick 'piaffer' by quickening the alternate pressure of the leg. 1884 E. L. ANDERSON *Mod. Horseman.* ii. xvii. 147 In the piaffer the horse should move the diagonal legs together and in perfect unison. *Ibid.* 148 A very slow passage to the front, side, or rear is often called the piaffer; but if there is any movement out of place it is not the piaffer.

† **Pia·ffer**, *v. Obs.* [a. F. *piaffer* pres. inf.: see PIAFFE *v.*] *intr.* = PIAFFE *v.*

1761 EARL PEMBROKE *Equitation* (1778) 51 To piaffer.. advancing gently, and well into the corners, is a very good lesson. 1785 R. CUMBERLAND *Observer* No. 84 III. 232 Pacing and piaffering with every body's eyes upon him.

Piage, variant of PEAGE *Obs.*, pedage.

Pial (pəi·ăl), *a.* [f. PIA[1] (*pia mater*) + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the pia mater.

1889 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sc.* VIII. 111/1 [see PIA-ARACHNOID]. *Ibid.* 524/1 In some cases also the appropriate adjectives are employed, e.g. pial, dural. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 502 In general paralysis the invasion is always from the pial surface and vascular tracts. *Ibid.* VII 246 Nerve-fibres ramifying over the pial vessels.

‖ **Pia mater** (pəi·ă mē·tər). *Anat.* [med.L.; a somewhat incorrect rendering of the Arabic name أم رقيقة *umm raqīqah* 'thin or tender mother (Ibn Duraid, A.D. 933): cf. names of other investing membranes in *umm* mother, esp. DURA MATER.

(Fanciful explanations of the name are frequent in western writers: cf. quot. 1548.)]

A delicate fibrous and very vascular membrane which forms the innermost of the three *meninges* enveloping the brain and spinal cord; the other two being the *arachnoid* and the *dura mater*. In quots. 1593, 1606 *transf.* = brain.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 112 Pia mater enuyrounneb al be brayn, & departib hin into ij celoles [at ben chaumbris. 1545 [see DURA MATER] 1548-77 VICARY *Anat.* iv, It is called Piamater..for because it is so softe and tender oner the brayne, that it nourisheth the brayne and feedeth it, as doth a louing mother vnto her tender childe. 1593 NASHE *Four Lett. Confut.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 272 Thou turmoilst thy pia mater to prove base births better than the offspring of many discents. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* ii. i. 78 His Piamater is not worth the ninth part of a Sparrow. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 116 An inflammation of the pia mater, which had produced a most furious delirium. 1854 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* (1875) 232 The arachnoid is entirely dependent for its supply of blood upon the pia mater.

fig. 1681 *Whole Duty Nations* 35 It becomes the very ligament and sinews of Government, a pia mater to the sacredness of Authority.

Hence **Pia·ma·tral** *a.*, of or pertaining to the pia mater; = PIAL.

1887 *H. Gray's Anat.* (ed. 11) 805 Between the pia-matral and the arachnoid sheath.

Pian (piæ·n, ‖pyan). Also **epian**, and in pl. **pians**. [= Sp., Pg. *epian* and *pian*, F. *pian*, a. Galibi (Rio de Janeiro) *pian* (Roulin in Littré, suppl.). Cf. Guarani *pia* 'bubas, granos' (Montoya). Cf. Jas. Platt in *N. & Q.* 10th Ser. I. 5.]

A contagious tropical skin disease, occurring among negroes, the same as FRAMBŒSIA or YAWS, q. v. (The names *pians* and *yaws* have occasionally been applied to two alleged forms of *Frambœsia*. See quots.) Hence **Pia·nic** *a.*

[1768 F. B. DE SAUVAGES *Nosol. Method.* II. 554 Frambœsia; Yaws Guineensium; Epian vel Pian Americanorum.] 1803 T. WINTERBOTTOM *Sierra Leone* II viii. 149 The Yaws is called by the Portuguese on the Coast Bobi and by the French Pianes. *Ibid.* 145 Professor Sprengel has..made a similar division of this disease into Yaws and Pians. 1874 T. H. BURGESS *Man. Dis. Skin* 233 The American disease called *Pian* or *Epian* seems to be identical with that denominated yaws in New Guinea. 1888 *Lancet* 15 Mar. 876/1 The pianic ulcers furnish an acrid matter.

Piane, obs. form of PEONY.

Pianet, variant of PIANNET, magpie.

Pianette (pĭ,ănet'). [f. PIANO *sb.*[2] + -ETTE.] 'A very low pianino or upright pianoforte' (Grove); orig. applied to a form introduced into England in 1857; subsequently to other small forms.

1879 WEBSTER Suppl., *Pianette*, a small piano-forte. 1887 MISS E. MONEY *Dutch Maiden* (1888) 89 'I can play any accompaniment you like'—glancing at the piannette in the corner. 1894 FIONA A. STEEL *Potter's Thumb* I. 127 The pianette at which Rose sang her Scotch songs.

Pianino (pĭ,ănī·no). [a. It. *pianino*, dim. of *piano*: see PIANO[2].] A name originally given to an upright pianoforte, as being smaller than the grand; now esp. applied to a small upright or cottage piano.

1862 *Illustr. Catal. Intern. Exh.* II. 99 A Pianino, or Small Cottage Pianoforte..an example of the cheapest upright instrument. 1880 MRS. RIDDELL *Myst. Palace Gard.* ii. (1881) 19 Get a little pianino and stand it against the wall.

Pianism (pĭ·ănĭz'm). [f. PIANO[2] + -ISM.] The art of pianoforte playing, especially in its technical aspect; execution on the piano.

1844 H. F. CHORLEY *Music & Manners* III. 52 Will M. Liszt found a college of poetical pianism? 1883 *American* VII. 158 The reverent student of Beethoven, who would never for a moment subordinate the musical idea to mere 'pianism'. 1889 *Athenæum* 26 Oct. 569/1 A link between the pianism of the Hummel school and that of Franz Liszt.

‖ **Pianissimo** (pyanĭ·ssĭmo, pĭ,ănĭ·sĭmo), *a.* (*adv.*) *sb. Mus.* [It:—L. *plānissim-us*, superl. of *plānus*: see PIANO.] **a.** *adj.* Very soft. **b.** *adv.* Very softly. **c.** *sb.* A very soft passage. Abbrev. *pp.* or *ppp.*

1724 *Short Explic. For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*, *Pianissimo*, or *PPP*, is extream Soft or Low. 1771 P. PARSONS *Newmarket* I. 36 Suffer me with a voice (*piano*) of the gentlest humility, to beg your opinion—but for pity's sake (*pianissimo*) let it be compassionate. 1867 J. HATTON *Ballants of B.* vi, In *pianissimo* passages of solo or chorus. 1883 ANNA K. GREEN *Hand & Ring* x, The last note of the song was dying away in a quivering *pianissimo*. 1890 'L. FALCONER' *Mlle. Ixe* i. (1891) 21 She played something which was rather monotonous, and never rose above pianissimo. 1901 *Scotsman* 8 Mar. 7/1 All gradations of tone from loudest forte to tenderest pianissimo.

Pianist (pĭ·ănĭst). [ad. F. *pianiste*, It. *pianista*: see PIANO[2] and -IST.] A player on the pianoforte.

1839 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) I. 336 Hear that Schlesinger, the great pianist in New York, is dead. 1842 MRS. F. TROLLOPE *Vis. Italy* I. xx 313 Talberg, the Paganini of pianists. 1887 *Academy* 7 May 313/3 The pianist..proving himself a good executant and a sound musician.

b. *Pianist's cramp.* hyperkinesis of the fore-arm, due to excessive piano-playing.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 539 The so-called 'Professional hyperkineses' (writer's cramp, histrionic spasm, pianist's cramp, telegraphist's cramp &c.) admit of a similar explanation.

‖ **Pianiste** (pĭănī·st). [Fr.] = prec.; but often used in Eng. as if the feminine form.

1841 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) I. xxii. 409 A delightful musician here,—a Miss Sloman,—a pianiste of great talent. 1883 *Daily Tel.* 16 Jan 3/3 This gifted pianiste is never so happy as when interpreting the music of his famous compatriot. 1885 MISS BRADDON *Hyllard's Heird* III. 58 Improving herself as a singer and a pianiste. 1885 MABEL COLLINS *Prettiest Woman* xviii, I wish some pianiste of the thundering school would attack the piano now.

Pianistic (pĭănĭ·stĭk), *a.* [f. PIANIST + -IC.] Of, belonging to, or characteristic of, a pianist.

1881 *London Figaro* 2 July 7/2 [She] has shared with M. Rubinstein the pianistic honors of this very prolific season. 1893 *Athenæum* 10 June 743/1 Scholastic contrapuntal devices..combined with the most modern pianistic treatment.

Piannet, pianet (pəi·ănet). Now *dial.* Forms: 6-7 **pieannet, pi-, pyannet**, 6-9 **pianot**, 7 **pie-annit, py-annot, pye-annat, pyanit**; *dial.* 8 **pianet, pynot**, 9 **pie-annet, piannot, pianet, pianate, pienet**, etc. [The first element is PIE *sb.*[1]; the second, in early examples, appears to be treated as orig. a distinct word, as if *Annet* or *Annette*, dim. of *Ann*; cf. the dial. synonym *pie-nanny*, and the etym. of *maggot-pie, magpie*, also from female names; but in mod. dial. use it is reduced to a mere suffix (pəi·ănet, pəi·net), with which cf. F. *pionet* the spotted woodpecker (where *-on-et* is double dim. suffix). See also PIENET.

(*Annet* alone occurs as a local name of the common gull, and of the kittiwake.)]

1. A local name of the magpie.

1599 CHAPMAN *Hum. Dayes Mirth* Plays 1873 I. 76 Nor would I haue men looke a snuffe like a piannets tayle, for nothing but their tailes and formall lockes. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 285 There haue been seen Pyannets with long tailes, party coloured and flacked. 1613 MARKHAM *Eng. Husbandman* I. ii. v. (1635) 133 From the annoyance of Pye annats, and such like great birds. 1618 LATHAM *2nd Bk. Falconry* (1633) 99 The Pie-annit, the braiding and chattering faye. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II 249/2 A Mag-Pye..is termed a Pye and a Pye-Annat, from its cry or chattering note. *c* 1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.* Wks. (1862) 50, I know Pynots an os cunning Eawls os wawk'n oth' Yeorth. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* I. 171 Pianet. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Pyannet, Pynet*, a magpie. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pianot*, a magpie.

b. *fig.* Applied to a person: A chatterer.

1594 W. PERCY *Sonn. Coelia* v, Ho, Muses blab you? Not a word Pieannets, or I will gag you.

c. *Comb.*

1600 *Look About You* vi. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VII. 408 Your pianot-chattering humour.

† **2.** Applied to the lesser spotted woodpecker [F. *pionet*] *Obs.* (Perh. an error of Phillips.)

1706 PHILLIPS, *Piannet*, the lesser Wood-pecker, a Bird speckled with Black and White on the Wings.

‖ **Piano** (pyā·no), *a.* (*adv.*) *sb.*[1] [It. *piano*:—L. *plān-us* flat, in later L. of sound, soft, low.]

I. *Mus.* **1. a.** *adj.* Of the expression: Soft, low (also *fig.* gentle, mild, weak). **b.** *adv.* Softly, in a low tone or voice. Abbrev. *p.*

1683 PURCELL *Sonnatas in 3 Parts* Pref., The English Practitioner will find a few terms of Art perhaps unusual to him, the chief of which are *Piano*. 1724 *Short Explic. For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*, *Piano*, or the Letter *P*, signifies Soft or Low. 1762 COLMAN *Musical Lady* I. 11 O Piano, my dear Lady Scrape, Piano. 1856 MRS. C. CLARKE tr. *Berlioz' Instrument.* 5 Chords of three or four notes..produce rather a bad effect when played *piano*. 1884 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 787/2 The cry for peace will probably become very piano. 1886 BYNNER *A. Surriage* XIV. 157 The music lapsed from *piano* to *pianissimo*.

2. *sb.* A passage or series of notes sung or played softly; a soft or gentle tone.

1730 in Rimbault *Hist. Pianoforte* (1860) 149 An harpsichord, on which..may be performed..either in the *forts* or *pianos*. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* I. xix, That soft and irresistible piano of voice. 1859 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* II. xcvii. 83 A musical performer, who filled his composition with *pianos*.

II. 3. *sb.* A flat or floor in an Italian dwelling-house, hotel, etc.

1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* v, He ascended from story to story,..until the glories of the first piano were exchanged ..for a sort of Alpine region. *Ibid.* vii, At the Palazzo Cenci, third piano.

Piano (piæ·no), *sb.*[2] [a. It. *piano*, shortened from PIANOFORTE or FORTEPIANO. So in Fr., Sp., Pg., Du., Da., and Sw.]

1. A musical instrument, the PIANOFORTE.

1803 E. S. BOWNE in *Scribner's Mag.* II. 175/2 There is scarcely a house..without a Piano-forte; the Post Master has an elegant grand Piano. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 172 To hear a lady give lectures on the piano. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nich.* ii, The notes of pianos and harps float in the evening time round the head of the mournful statue. 1880 A. J. HIPKINS in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 718/2 Erard.. in 1796..accomplished the making of a grand piano. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Feb 2/1 The first piano brought to England was made at Rome, and belonged to Fanny Burney's friend Samuel Crispe.

2 *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** simple attrib., as *piano-case, -cover, -key, -keyboard, -leg, -lesson, -master, -music, -packing-case, -rack, -stool*; **b** objective and obj genitive, as *piano-buying, -maker, -player* (person or instrument), *-playing, -pounder, -strumming, tuner*; *piano-playing* adj.; **c.** instrumental, etc., as *piano-distracted, piano-practising* adjs.; **d.** special combs.: **piano-action**, the mechanism by which the impulse of the fingers upon the keys is communicated to the strings; **piano-failure**, pianist's cramp; **piano-monitor**, a bar of metal placed a few inches above and before the keys of a piano, on which to rest the wrists of learners; **piano-school**, a school for the teaching of piano-playing; also, a method of instruction on the piano.

1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Aug. 2/3 Probably more neighbours are piano distracted than annoyed by marital disagreements. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII 12 In cases of *piano-failure, I always examine carefully the extensors of the wrist and fingers. 1863 *Trnl. Sci. Arts* 16 Oct. 747/2 The mere motion of a *piano key, without any alteration in the touch required. 1883 'ANNIE THOMAS' *Mod. Housewife* 151 Their hands have not lost their cunning on the piano-keys. 1858 *Daily News* 20 Dec. 3/1 Shooting rapidly from one end of the *piano keyboard..to the other. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xvi, Devoted to her mamma and her *piano-lesson. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts*, etc., '*Piano-Monitor*. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 12 Cases of break down in *piano-players. 1881 H. JAMES *Portr. Lady* xxi, Speaking of her *piano playing. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII 6 Perfection in any complicated manipulations such as writing, knitting, or piano-playing. 1883 HOWELLS *Register* ii, Some *piano-pounder is there. 1881 *Scribner's Mag.* XXI. 273/1 On the *piano-rack stood the song she had taught him.

Hence **Pia·no** *v. nonce wd.*, to play the piano.

1855 SMEDLEY *H. Coverdale* xli. 284 She pianos and I do a little in a mild way on the flute.

Pianoforte (piæ·no,fō·rte, -fō·rt). [a. It. *pianoforte*, earlier *piano e forte* (*pian e forte*) 'soft and strong', occurring in 1598 as the name of a musical instrument of unknown action, and afterwards used by Cristofori in the descriptive name '*gravecembalo col* (or *di*) *piano e forte*', i.e. harpsichord with soft and loud, expressing the gradation of tone which it enables the performer to produce, as contrasted with the unvarying tone of the ordinary harpsichord. So F. *pianoforte*. Formerly also called (in It., Fr., and Eng.) FORTEPIANO, and now generally PIANO[2].] A musical instrument producing tones by means of hammers, operated by levers from a keyboard, which strike metal strings, the vibrations being stopped by dampers; it is commonly furnished with pedals for regulating the volume of sound (see PEDAL *sb.* 1 b). The pianoforte (the invention of which is usually ascribed to B. Cristofori of Padua *c* 1710) is essentially a dulcimer provided with keys and dampers, but in other respects imitates the harpsichord and clavichord, of which it has taken the place.

Grand pianoforte or *piano*, a large pianoforte, harp-shaped like the harpsichord, and having the strings horizontal and at right angles to the keyboard. *Square p.*, rectangular like the clavichord, having the strings horizontal, but parallel to the keyboard. *Upright* or *Cabinet p.*, rectangular upon edge, having the strings vertical. *Oblique, Boudoir*, or *Cottage p.*, upright but lower, having the strings ascending obliquely or diagonally.

1767 *Play bill of Theatre Royal* Covt. Gard. 16 May, At the end of Act I., Miss Brickler will sing a favourite song from 'Judith', accompanied by Mr. Dibdin, on a new instrument, called Piano Forte. 1767 STERNE *Lett.* LXXXV. Wks. (1839) 770/1 Your pianoforte must be tuned from the brass middle string of your guitar, which is C. 1768 MME. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* Aug., He asked papa if he play'd much on piano fortes. 1774 *Specif. Jo. Merlin's Patent* No. 1081 The kind of harpsicord called piano forte. 1799 YOUNG in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 135 Take one of the lowest strings of a square piano forte. 1802 ROSE in *Naval Chron.* VIII. 169 He had been employed..to make a grand piano forte. 1879 STAINER *Music of Bible* 73 When the hammers of a dulcimer are connected with levers called 'keys', we call it a pianoforte.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pianoforte-maker, -making, -manufactory, -player, -playing, -tuner.*

1780 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 13 Apr., A lady whose pianoforte playing I have heard extolled by all here. 1783 *Specif. J. Broadwood's Patent* No. 1379 John Broadwood, of Great Pulteney Street..piano forte maker. *a* 1814 *Last Act* II iii in *New Brit. Theatre* II. 386 A pianoforte-playing lady. 1862 *Illustr. Catal. Intern. Exh.* XVI. 89 Patent pianoforte hammer-rails, keys, actions, mouldings, fret carvings, etc. 1876 tr. *H. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XI. 352 Piano-forte player's spasm is of no uncommon occurrence.

Hence **Pianofo·rting** *vbl. sb. nonce-wd.*, playing on the pianoforte.

1822 COLERIDGE *Lett., Convers., &c.* II. 159 Piano-forting, which meets one now with Jack-o'-lantern ubiquity in every first and second story in every street.

Pianofo·rtist. *rare.* [f. prec. + -IST.] One who plays on the pianoforte; a pianist.

1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXV. 400 [This] prevented any debate on the part of the pianofortist. 1893 T. FOWLER in

Class. Rev. VII. 371 He was an accomplished pianofortist and much interested in the history and theory of music.

Pia·nograph. [f. PIANO[2] + -GRAPH.] An instrument which automatically records the notes played on a piano; a form of melograph or music-recorder. 1864 in WEBSTER.

Pianola (pī,ănōu·lă). [app. intended as a dim. of PIANO *sb.*[2]] Proprietary name of a mechanical contrivance which when attached to a piano can be made to play tunes upon it: see quot.

1902 *Scotsman* 5 Mar. 7/1 The pianola..is..a mechanical attachment to the piano..a small cabinet..easily adjustable to the keyboard of the piano and, being fed by a perforated roll of paper, and furnished with wind-power by means of bellows, can play the most difficult music without the performer..touching the keyboard. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 11 Oct. 1/5 The word Pianola is a Registered Trade Mark.

Pia·no-o·rgan. A mechanical piano constructed in the manner of a barrel-organ.

1844 ALB. SMITH *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* (1856) I. vi. 47 Jack had hired..a piano-organ. 1882 MRS. B. M. CROKER *Proper Pride* I. i. 2 The new piano-organs are grinding away mercilessly at the corner of every street. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Oct. 8/2 The communal administration of Ixelles, near Brussels, has decided to lease the right of piano organ-grinding in the streets.

‖ **Pia·no pia·no, pianpiano,** *adv. Obs.* [It., softly, softly] Softly, gently, in a quiet leisurely manner, little by little.

1601 A. COPLEY *Answ. Let. Jesuited Gent.* 116 Our good men must goe as they may, *pean, peano,* and beare their quips the while. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Bergerac's Com. Hist.* 39 That Tyger of a Man being come down *Pian Piano.* 1741-70 ELIZ. CARTER *Lett.* (1808) 5, I go on piano piano with my history of the Incas.

Pianot: see PIANNET, magpie.

‖ **Pia·no-violi·n.** [A combination in which the two elements are arranged in French order, *violin* qualifying *piano.*] A keyed instrument, like the harmonichord, producing tones resembling those of the violin: see quot.

1880 A. J. HIPKINS in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 746/1 Chladni much favoured the idea of a piano violin, and under his auspices one was made in 1795 by von Mayer of Gorlitz.. At last, in 1865, Hubert Cyrille Baudet introduced one in Paris capable of rapid articulation, patenting it in England as 'Piano-Violin'. .The strings are of wire..and attached to a nodal, or nearly nodal, point of each, is a piece of stiff cutgut.

Piarachnoid: see PIA-ARACHNOID.

Piarist (pəi·ărist). [f. mod.L. title *patres scholarum piarum* fathers of the religious schools, the Piarists being the regular clerks of the *Scuole Pie* or religious schools] A member of a Roman Catholic secular order, founded at Rome by St. Joseph Calasanctius shortly before 1600. They devote themselves to the gratuitous instruction of the young.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc.*, etc., *Piarists* (Patres Scholarum Piarum). They still continue to superintend a great number of schools in Hungary, Poland, Bohemia, etc. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* (ed 3) 661 The Piarists appear to have never entered any country outside the limits of Europe. 1901 *N. Y. Even. Post* 7 May 4/3 One of the large religious communities in Hungary, the Piarists, has just refused to admit Jesuit teachers within any of its colleges.

‖ **Piarrhæmia** (pəi,ări·mià). [mod.L., f. Gr. πίαρ fat + αἷμα blood.] The presence of fat in the blood, as a normal or as a pathological condition.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Piarhæmia. 1850 C. T. COOTE in *Lancet* 15 Sept. 259/2 Piarrhæmia consists in an excess of saponifiable fat in the blood, not in the mere liberation of fat from its combinations 1875 T. H. TANNER *Pract. Med.* I. 24 Piarhæmia is also a physiological result of digestion, pregnancy, lactation, and hybernation.

‖ **Piassaba** (pī,ă-ā·bă). Also **piassava, piaçaba.** [a. Pg. *piassa·ba, piassa·va, piassá* (Michaelis *Pg. Dict.* 1893), a. Tupi *piaçába* (Martius *Dict. Tupi* 1867). (Wrongly stressed in many dictionaries as *pia·ssaba,* which is impossible in Tupi.)] A stout woody fibre obtained from the leaf-stalks of two Brazilian palm-trees, *Attalea funifera* and *Leopoldinia Piassaba,* and imported for the manufacture of coarse brooms, brushes, etc. (Also *piassaba fibre.*) Sometimes applied to the tree.

[1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 54/1 *Attalea funifera,* called by the natives piaçaba.. The best cordage in America, for naval purposes, is manufactured from the fibres of the leaf-stalks and other parts.] 1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* 394 The bristle-like Piassaba fibres, used for brooms, are from *Leopoldinia Piassaba.* 1858 HOOG *Veg. Kingd.* 759 That fibre, resembling whalebone,..called in commerce Piassaba fibre. Monkey Grass, or Para Grass. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Para piassaba,* a finer and more valuable kind of Piassaba, obtained from *Leopoldinia Piassaba.*

‖ **Piast** (pyast). [Polish, after *Piast,* the name of the good peasant (reputed to have lived in the 9th c.) from whom the Polish kings were said to be descended.] A native Pole of regal or ducal rank; hence, a man of genuine Polish descent.

[1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* iv. 59 He Advised them rather wholly to lay aside those Foreign pretensions, and chuse a *Piasti,* that is, some Nobleman (their own Countrey.] 1782 JUSTAMOND *Priv. Life Lewis XV,* I. 2 None but Piasts, or Polish Noblemen, born of Catholic fathers and mothers, could pretend to the crown. *c* 1830 TENNYSON *Sonn.* in J. C. Collins *Early Poems* 307 O for those days of Piast, ere the Czar Grew to this strength among his deserts cold. 1847 MRS. A. KERR tr. *Ranke's Hist. Servia* i. 11 Poland had, under the last Piasts, allied itself more closely to the Western States, in order to obtain protection from a similar subjugation.

attrib. 1833 ALISON *Hist. Europe* xvii. (1847) V. 14 The kings of the Piast race made frequent and able efforts to create a gradation of rank in the midst of that democracy.

Piastre, piaster (pi,æ·stəɹ). Forms: 7 **(piastra, -o), pyaster, 7-8 piaster, piastre.** [a. F. *piastre* (1611 Cotgr.), ad. It. *piastra* 'any kind of plate or leafe of mettall' (Florio); as applied to a coin, short for *piastra d'argento* 'plate of silver', applied to the Spanish silver *peso,* whence also to the Turkish coin derived from it.

Piastra represents a late Lat. or Romanic **plastra* for L. *emplastra* (Gell.), by form of *emplastrum* plaster (cf. It. *piastro* plaster), a. Gr. ἐμπλαστρον (Galen), var. of ἔμπλαστον plaster, f. ἐμπλάσσειν to daub on.]

1. A name, of Italian origin, for the Spanish *peso duro,* piece of eight, or dollar, and its representatives in Spanish America and other countries.

[1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 291 At Venice..the Spanish piastro of siluer is giuen for sixe lires.] 1630 CAPT. SMITH *Trav. & Adv.* iii 5 Pyasters, Chicqueenos and Sultanies, which is gold and silver. 1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 4), *Piaster,* a Coyn in Italy, about the value of our Crown. 1776 *Ann. Reg.* 119 At Lisbon..the king..immediately ordered her 20,000 piastres. 1796 H. HUNTER tr *St-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 650 The happiness of a people is not to be estimated by the piastres of their traders. 1888 BITHELL *Counting-ho. Dict.* (1893) 227 The Spanish Piastre is synonymous with the dollar or duro, sterling value 49·478*d.* *Ibid.* 228 The Spanish Piastre for exchange purposes is an imaginary coin of 5 pesetas or francs = 47·578 pence. *Ibid.*, The Piastre or Mocha Dollar is the unit of value in Arabia, and is worth nearly 3*s* 5*d.*

2. The English (French, German, etc.) name (It., Sp. *piastra*) of a small Turkish coin, called in Turkish *ghiurüsh,* $\frac{1}{100}$ of a Turkish pound, having in Turkey, in 1900, a circulating value of about 2*d*, in Egypt about 2½*d.*, and in Tunis about 6*d.*

Originally the Spanish dollar, introduced into the Levant by the Venetians, but rapidly depreciated, being worth in 1618, 5*s*; in 1775, 2*s.* 6*d.*; in 1818, 9½*d.*; in 1877, 2½*d.*; in 1903, 2*d.*

1611 COTGR., *Piastre,* a Turkish Coyne worth about iiij*s.* sterl. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 276 In Turkey..The coynes.. most esteemed .are the siluer ryals of Spaine (which the Italians call *Pezzi d'otto,* and *Pezzi di quattro,* pieces of eight, and pieces of foure, and the Turks call piastri, and halfe piastri). 1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Asia Minor* v. 16 A piaster is about half a crown English. 1819 BYRON *Juan* II. cxxv, The sole of many masters Of an ill-gotten million of piastres. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* ix. 241 Two silver piastres, or about fivepence English 1899 J. AIRD in *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Mar. 7/2 At Assouan..They get between three and four piastres a day, amounting to about a penny an hour, or five shillings a week.

Piat, variant spelling of PIET, magpie.

Piation (pəi,ĕi·ʃən). *rare.* [ad. L. *piātiōn-em,* n. of action from *piāre* to appease.] Expiation, atonement.

1623 COCKERAM, *Piation,* a purging by sacrifice. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Piation,*.. a sacrificing or purging by Sacrifice. 1824 J. SYMMONS tr. *Æschylus' Agam.* 92 The first piation of the wind-bound fleet.

Piaya (pi,ā·yă): see PEAL.

1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* IV. (1783) II. 180 The Piayas, the..diviners and charmers in other parts of America.

Piazza (pi,æ·zā). Also **6-7 piasso, 7 piasa, piatsa, piatssa, piatso,** (**8 piadsa**). [a. It. *piazza* (pyaʹttsa) square, market-place (= Sp. *plaza,* Pg. *praça,* F. *place,* Eng. PLACE):—Com. Rom. type **plattia,* for *platia,* L. *platea* broad street, later courtyard, a Gr. πλατεῖα (ὁδός) broad street.]

1. A public square or market-place: originally, and still usually, one in an Italian town; but in 16th to 18th c. often applied more widely to any open space surrounded by buildings, as the parade ground in a fort or the like.

1583 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 4) 1786/2 Wolfe came to Chalenors chamber [at Ratisbon], and prayed him familiarly to go walke with him abroad to y Piazza or marketstead: which he gladly graunting so did. 1591 *Garrard's Art Warre* 131 Place the Ensignes with their garde of Halberdes..in the Piazza or void place, where the Ensigne is to be managed. 1599 SIR J. HARINGTON *Nuga Ant.* (1804) I. 284 For the syte, it is so overtopped by a imminent height, not distant from it more than 150 paces, that no mann can stande firme in the piazza of the forte. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 246 There are two very faire and spacious Piazzaes or market places in the Citie. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 218 Forum Romanum: the Roman piatza, where.. they had their exchange, courts of justice [etc.]. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* I. viii. (1715) 39 The Περιστυλιον, or Piazza, which was a large Place Square, or sometimes oblong in the middle of the Gymnasium. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 202 The Length of the Area or Piazza taken within the Walls, which circumscribe it. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* ii. (1883) 33 A figure such as may often be encountered in the streets and piazzas of Rome. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* iv. 46 Of all the open spaces in the city, that before the Church of St. Mark alone bears the name of Piazza. 1875 H. JAMES *R. Hudson* xi 402 The Villa..stood directly upon a small grass-grown piazza, on the top of a hill.

attrib. 1800 *Gentl. Mag.* XC. I. 161 But lurking guilt midst Rome's piazza gloom, Now lowers with death.

fig. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 40 Sometimes 5 Imprimatura are seen together dialogue-wise in the Piatza of one Title page.

2. Erroneously applied to a colonnade or covered gallery or walk surrounding an open square or piazza proper, and hence to a single colonnade in front of a building; an ambulatory with a roof supported on the open side by pillars. Now *rare.*

This arose from the Italian custom of constructing colonnades round open squares or courts, and appears to have begun with the vulgar misapplication of the name to the arcade built after the designs of Inigo Jones on the north and east sides of Covent Garden, London, instead of to the open market-place or area.

[1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 227 The Bazzar is also a gallant fabrick;.. its cover'd atop, archt, and (in piazza sort) a kinde of Burse.] 1642 *London Apprentices Declar.* in *Harl. Misc.* (1746) VIII. 571/2 Desiring all the Subscribers to meet at the Piazza's in Covent-Garden. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v., The close walks in Covent-Garden are not so properly the Piazza, as the ground which is inclosed within the Rails. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1777/4 Mr. Ralph Smith, Bookseller, at the Bible in the Piazza of the Royal-Exchange. 1686 BURNET *Travs.* iii. (1750) 163 The Houses are built as at Padua and Bern, so that one walks all the Town over cover'd under Piazzas. 1695 in *Miscellanea* (Surtees, No. 37) 54 They live in one of the Piazzas in Covent Garden. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Nottingham,* The sessions and courts..are kept in the town-hall, which is a grand fabric on piazzas 1861 MUSGRAVE *By-roads* 201 All four sides of the area display continuous rows of open arcades; in England termed piazzas. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 21 Nov., You may ask why I do not at once call this colonnade by its universally recognised name of a 'piazza'. I humbly submit that the term 'piazza', as English people and Americans usually apply it, is entirely a misnomer.

fig. a 1657 LOVELACE *To Chloris* v, Each humble princesse then did dwell In the Piazza of her hair.

b. (Chiefly in U.S.) The verandah of a house.

1787 M. CUTLER in *Life,* etc. (1888) I. 225 A large, well-built house, with a piazza extending the whole length of the front. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. xviii. 55 When he makes his appearance under the piazza of his house. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk., Leg. Sleepy Hollow* (1865) 429 One of those spacious farmhouses, the low projecting eaves forming a piazza along the front, capable of being closed up in bad weather. 1838-9 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* (1863) 29, I was summoned into the wooden porch or piazza. 1867 MOILEY *Let. to Wife* 20 Aug, He has put a broad verandah (what we so comically call a piazza) all around the house. 1884 H. P. SPOFFORD in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 187/2 He enjoys resting on the piazza of the hotel.

Hence **Pia·zzaed** (-ăd) *a.*, having a piazza or piazzas; **Pia·zzaless** *a.*, having no piazza; ‖ **Piazzetta** (pyattse·tta) [It. dim.], a little piazza or square (in Italy); **Pia·zzian** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a piazza.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 74 Towards the Market appears a State-house *Piazred, where the Governour convocates the Fidalgos. 1714 MACKY *Journ. thro' Eng.* (1724) II. ii. 12 He..hath an open Gallery piazza'd from his House to the End of his Garden. 1775 JERYIS *Corr.* 12 Apr. (1894) 9 The Place Royal,. a square piazz'd all round, with an equestrian statue. 1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XII. 362 Bologna: a piazzaed town: cold, dull, and monastic. 1903 MARY E. WILKINS *Wind in Rose-bush* 9 Now the cottage was transformed by..a bay window on the *piazzaless side. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* v. iv, The Piazza and *Piazzetta of Saint Marks. 1819 KEATS *Lam.* I. 212 Where in Pluto's gardens palatine Mulciber's columns gleam in far *piazzian line.

Pibald, obs. variant of PIEBALD.

Pibbil, -ble, pible, obs. forms of PEBBLE.

‖ **Pi·bcorn.** *Obs.* [app. for Welsh *pib gorn* horn-pipe (Owen Pugh), lit. 'pipe of horn'; but the compound *pibgorn* would mean 'horn with a pipe', pipe-horn. The name appears to be a rendering of Eng. *hornpipe.*] A form of the hornpipe formerly used in Wales: see quots.

(Never really an Eng word, but admitted into Dictionaries from Crabb.)

1770 DAINES BARRINGTON *Mus. Instrum. Wales* in *Archæol.* III. (1775) viii. 33 Another very rude musical instrument..scarcely used in any other part of North Wales, except the island of Anglesey, where it is called a Pib-corn, and where Mr. Wynn of Penhescedd gives an annual prize for the best performer. ..The name of it signifies the *hornpipe* (*Note.* Literally the *Pipe-horn*). 1794 E. JONES *Rel. Welsh Bards* 116 Pib-gorn[1]. 1815 ROBERTS *Cambrian Pop. Antiq* 145, I suppose the Scotch Pipe, like the Welsh Pibgorn, had but six finger-holes. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Pib-corn,* (*Mus.*) the Hornpipe. 1852 W. WICKENDEN *Hunchback's Chest* 214 Here and there a shepherd was seated on a grassy knoll playing his pigborn [*error for* pibgorn] 1870 *N. & Q* 4th Ser. VI. 512.

[**Pibling,** error in Nares for *pipling*: see PIPPLE *v.*]

Pibroch (pī·brŏχ). Also **8-9 pibrach.** [ad. Gael. *piobaireachd* the art of playing the bagpipe, f. *piobair* a piper (f. *piob* a pipe, a. E. *pipe*) + *-achd,* suffix of function, quality, etc.] In the Scotch Highlands, a series of variations for the bagpipe, founded on a theme called the *urlar.* They are generally of a martial character, but include dirges.

1729 *Hardyknute* in Maidment *Scott. Ball.* (1868) I. 19 While playand pibrochs, minstralls meit Afore him statly strade. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 3 Sept., The pipers playing a pibroch all the time. 1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 275 A certain species of this wind music, called pibrachs, rouzes the native Highlander in the same way that the sound of the trumpet does the war-horse. 1820 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xv, Some pipe of war Sends the bold pibroch from afar. 1862 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* III. ix. iv. 636 They cheered and charged with the bayonet, the pipes sounding the pibroch.

fig. 1860 C SANGSTER *Hesperus*, etc. 81 The storm..shouts its mighty pibroch o'er some shipwrecked vessel's grave.

¶ It has been erroneously used as if = bagpipe.

‖ **Pic**[1]. *Obs.* [= F. *pic* or ad. Sp. *pico* a peak. See PEAK *sb.*[2], PIKE *sb.*[3]] A peak. (Orig. in *Pic of Teneriffe.*)

a 1667 COWLEY *Ess., Greatness* Wks. (1688) 124 When it is got up to the very top of the Pic of Tenariff, it is in very great danger of breaking its neck downwards. 1669 BOYLE *New Exp. Spring Air* xxiii. App., Navigators and travellers . do almost unanimously agree that the pic of Teneriff is the highest mountain hitherto known in the world. 1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 229 The signal was at first erected on the highest summit of Pichincha; but afterwards removed to another station at the foot of the pic. 1784 COOK *Voy.* I. iii, The Pic of Teneriffe, one of the most noted points of land with Geographers. 1817 J. BRADBURY *Trav. Amer.* 133 Near the centre there rises a pic, very steep, which seems to be elevated at least 100 feet above the hill on which it stands.

‖ **Pic**[2], **pike** (pīk). Also 7 **pick**, 8 **peek**, 9 **pik.** [- F. *pic*, a. Turk. *pik*, ad. Gr. πῆχυς ell, cubit.] A measure of length, used for cloth, etc., in the Turkish Empire and in the Levant generally, and varying from about 18 to 28 inches, there being a long and a short standard.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 219 Nineteene and a halfe pikes of cloth, which cost in London twenty shillings the pike. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 158 The Pic is a Measure of six Hands breadth. 1687 B. RANDOLPH *Archipelago* 39 A pettycoat..that had above 40 pikes of dimity, which is about 30 yards; some have above 60 pikes. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Pike*, is also the name of an Ægyptian measure, of which there are two kinds, the large and the small. The larger pike, called also the pike of Constantinople, is 27·92 English inches. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 602 The daily increase [of the Nile] continues to be proclaimed, till it has attained the height of 16 peeks. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Pic, Pik*, a variable Turkish cloth-measure, ranging from twenty-eight inches the long pic, to eighteen inches the short pic. 1880 *Times* 21 Sept. 8/1 A full Nile is represented by from 23 to 24 pics. 1893 *Whitaker's Almanac* 674/2, 1 Pike Nili = 21·287 inches.

Pic, obs. form of PICK, PIKE, PITCH.

Pica[1] (pəi·kă). [med. (Anglo-) L. *pica* (cf. *pīca* PIE, magpie), found in sense 1, beside the Eng. *pye*, PIE, from end of 15th c. It does not appear which of these was a rendering of the other; but the equation of *pica* with *pie* shows that the name was commonly identified with that of the bird. Sense 2 is generally supposed to have been derived from sense 1 (cf. *brevier, canon*), although no edition of the *pica* or *pie* in 'pica' type appears to be known.]

†1. A collection of rules showing how to deal with the concurrence of religious offices resulting from the variability of Easter and other movable feasts; = PIE *sb*[3] 1, q. v. *Obs.*

1497 PYNSON *Directorium Sacerdotum* (incipit), Liber presens, directorium sacerdotum, quem pica Sarum vulgo vocitat cleris. 1555 *Breviary of Sarum* in Rowe Meres *Eng. Founders* 23, Incipit ordo breviarij seu portiforij secundum morem & consuetudinem ecclesie Sarum Anglicane: vna cum ordinali suo quod vsitato vocabulo dicitur Pica sive directorium sacerdotum in tempore paschali.

†b. = PIE *sb.*[3] 2. *Obs. rare.* (Only in Dicts.)

1847 WEBSTER, *Pica, pye*, or *pie*. also, an alphabetical catalogue of names and things in rolls and records. [Hence in later Dicts.]

2. *Typogr.* (also 7 **pique**). A size of type, next below English, and between Cicéro and St. Augustin in French type sizes, of about 6 lines to the inch, or 12 American points = 11·33 Didot. Used also as a unit of measurement for large type, leads, borders, etc. *Small pica*, a size of about 11 points, between long primer and pica. Also *attrib.*

This is Pica type.
This is Small Pica type.

Two-line pica, the size of type having a body equal to two lines of pica. *Double pica* (prop. *double small pica*), a size of type equal to two lines of small pica

1588 in *Udall's St. Ch. Eng.* (Arb.) Introd. 13 A presse with twoo paire of cases, with certaine Pica Romane, and Pica Italian letters. 1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* xiii. 89 The Long-primer, the Pica, the Italica. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* iv i, Let him put all the Thumps in Pica Roman And with great Tees. 1629 C. BUTLER *Oratoria* A iv b, Genera literarum varia sunt: quæ corporum proceritate distinguuntur: Primer, Pique, English: & supra hæc, Great Primer, Double Pique, Double English: atque quod omnium maximum est, Canon. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Pica Letter*, a term among Printers being the Sixth Character in order of magnitude from Pareil, Small Pica being a degree less, and Double Pica a third degree beyond it. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* ii. P 2 Most Printing-Houses have .. Pearl, Nomparel, Brevier, Long-Primmer, Pica, English, Great-Primmer, Double-Pica, Two-Lin'd-English. 1755 *Flyleaf* in *Whole Duty of Man*, A Large Quarto Bible, printed on a new Pica Letter and Royal Paper. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Printing* 226 The difference betwixt Two Lines Pica and Double Pica as well in Face, as Body, is but inconsiderable. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. 26 The number of each sort cast to a bill of Pica, Roman and Italic. 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsmith* 232 Eight volumes, each containing upwards of four hundred pages, in pica. 1888 JACOBI *Printer's Vocab., Pica*,..the body usually taken as a standard for leads, width of measures, etc.—it is equal to two Nonpareils in body.

‖ **Pica**[2] (pəi·kă). *Path.* [mod. or med.L. *pica*, a. L. *pīca* magpie, probably rendering Gr. κίσσα, κίττα magpie, jay, also false appetite (the magpie being a miscellaneous feeder). So F. *pica* (Paré 16th c.).] A perverted craving for substances unfit for food, as chalk, etc., symptomatic of certain diseases, and also occurring during pregnancy.

1563 T. GALE *Treat. Gonnesholte* 4 That sickenesse whiche is called Pica. 1584 FENNER *Def. Ministers* (1587) 49 When one is oppressed with the disease Pica, so that hee can not eate anie thing but pitche. 1673 *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 6152 The cause of the pica or unnatural appetite in young women, and others. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 115. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1043 Perverted appetite—pica or geophagy, as it is sometimes called—is a common occurrence in this as in other forms of intestinal helminthiasis. *fig.* *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* i. (1693) 218 Suppose then one that is sick, should have this Pica, and long to be Annoiled? Why might not a Lay-Friend Annoil, as well as Baptize?

Hence **Pi·cal, Pi·cary** *adjs.*, belonging to or of the nature of pica; depraved, vitiated (in appetite).

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 123 They helpe their picarie affections 1660 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 40 Through the depravement of their canine and pical Appetites.

Pica, variant of PIKA, a small rodent.

‖ **Picador** (pikădō·r). [Sp., lit. 'pricker', f. *picar* to prick, pierce.] In a bull-fight, A mounted man, who opens the game by provoking the bull with a lance.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 771/2 The bull . has to contend first against the picadores, combatants on horseback, who, dressed according to the ancient Spanish manner . wait for him, each being armed with a long lance. 1865 F. SAVER in *Fortn. Rev.* No 5. 616 Miserable hacks that a picador would be ashamed to ride in a bull ring. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 257 The picador prods the bull in the back to weaken him while he is goring the horse.

b. *fig.* An agile debater, one who engages in a skirmish of wit.

1876 J. WEISS *Wit, Hum. & Shaks.* iii. 86 Then there is that picador of a clown, who plants in Malvolio's thin skin a perfect quick-set of barbed quips. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Dec. 19/1 He steps hither and thither . like a literary picador amid a troop of huge, blundering cattle.

Picage, variant of PICKAGE.

Pical: see PICA[2].

Picamar (pi·kămār). *Chem.* [mod. (Reichenbach) f. L. *pix, pic-em* pitch + *amārus* bitter.] An intensely bitter thick transparent oil, obtained in the distillation of wood-tar.

1836 J. M. GULLY *Magendie's Formul.* (ed. 2) 202 The last product is creosote unalloyed by eupione, picamare, water, or other matters. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII 143/2 Picamar. *a* 1864 GESNER *Coal, Petrol.*, etc. (1865) 90 Picamar was discovered by Reichenbach, with creosote, in the heavy oil of tar.

Pican, obs. form of PISANG.

Picaninny: see PICCANINNY.

†**Picard, pickard, piker.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 **pyker, pycar**, 4-6 **picarde**, 5 **picoarde, pycard, pykkert**, 6 **picarte, pickard(e, pyckarde, pekart, pycker**, (7 **piker**). [app. from Fr.: origin and etymological form unascertained.

The form agrees with *Picard*, a native of Picardy; also with OF. *picart, pik-, pik-, piccart, pikar, picquar, piccar*, sharp, pointed, *sb.* a kind of nail; but connexion with either of these is as yet unproved.]

A large sailing-boat or barge formerly used for coast or river traffic.

1357 *Act* 31 *Edw. III*, Stat. ii. c. 2 Et qe nul vessel, appelle Pyker de Londres, ne de nulle part aillours, nentre deinz le dit haven [Jernemuth] pour encherer la feyre. 1483 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 364 All manner of men that occupieth shippes, piccardes, scaffes, and lighteres, in and unto the haven of the cite of Dyvelyn. 1497 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 378 In the Towne of Air, giffin for vj dosan of burdis .. to be grath to the Lord Kennydeis pykkert. 1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 9 § 1 Picardes and other greate botes with fore mastes of the burden of xv. toon and so to xxxvj toonne. *Ibid.* § 2 That no persone or persones ..shall enbote or lade any Wheate. in any picarde bote or other Vessell at any creke pille banke or elswhere upon the Severne streme betwene the Keye of the Citie of Gloucestre, and the saide Citie or Towne of Bristoll. *a* 1552 LELAND *Itin.* II 105 Picartes and other smaul Vessels cum up by a Gut out of the Haven to the other Bridge on the Causey at Plymtun Townes Ende. 1565 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 108 With the said Captain and his company many fine trim and tall pickards from Liverpool and the coast. 1571 *Act* 13 *Eliz* c. 11 Uppon payne to forfaite theyr Catch Monger Pycker or Vessel, with the Tackle and al the Fysh in the same. 1599 in *Stirling Nat. Hist. & Arch. Soc. Trans.* (1902) 29 To ye pekart at ye controllar command 1 lib bouter.

Picaree, variant of PECCARY.

Picaresque (pikăre·sk), *a.* Also **pickaresque.** [ad. Sp. *picaresco* roguish, knavish, f. PICARO: see -ESQUE; so in mod.F. (Littré).] Belonging or relating to rogues or knaves: applied esp. to a style of literary fiction dealing with the adventures of rogues, chiefly of Spanish origin.

[1810 J. BALLANTYNE *Life De Foe* in *De Foe's Wks.*, Works of fiction in the style termed by the Spaniards *Gusto Picaresco*]. *Ibid.*, We could select from these *picaresque* romances a good deal that is not a little amusing. 1829 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 28 Feb., *Memoirs of Vidocq*..a pickaresque tale a romance of roguery. 1837–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* i. viii. § 48 This [the Lazarillo de Tormes by Mendoza] is the first known specimen in Spain of the picaresque, or rogue style. 1895 H. B. M. WATSON in *Bookman* Oct. 19/2 He exalts Disraeli. ..He loves a trickster; the picaresque amuses him.

Picarian (pəikē·riăn), *a. Ornith.* [f. mod.L. *Picāri-æ* (f. *picus* woodpecker) + -AN.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling the *Picariæ*, an order of non-passerine land-birds, formed by Nitsch (1820) for the reception of the woodpeckers, cuckoos, parrots, etc., but now to a great extent discarded.

†**Picari·ni.** *Obs.* A bird, the AVOCET.

1770 PENNANT *Zool.* IV. 69 Avosettas .. are found..near Foss-dyke wash in Lincolnshire, called there Yelpers, on account of their noise; and sometimes Picarinis. [Hence 1833 *Montagu's Ornith. Dict.* (ed. Rennie), *Picarani.*]

‖ **Pi·caro.** *Obs.* [Sp. *picaro* roguish, knavish, a rogue, knave, sharper = It. *piccaro* rascal, beggar: of doubtful etymology; perh. related to Sp. *picar*, It. *piccare* to prick: cf. It. *piccante* sharp. See Diez s. v. *Picco.*] A rogue, knave, vagabond.

1623 MIDDLETON *Span. Gipsy* ii. i. (1653) C ij, Basenes! the arts of Cocoquismo, and Germania us'd by our Spanish Pickeroes (I meane Filching, Foysting, Nimming, Jilting. *c* 1626 *Dick of Devon.* i. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* II. 12 That word heard By any lowsy Spanish Picardo [*sic*] Were worth our two neckes. 1626 SHIRLEY *Brothers* v. iii. (1652) 62, I am become the talk Of every Picaro and Ladron. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* II. 227 Poets, Pimps, Prentices, and poor Piacros [*sic*].

Picaroon (pikărū·n), *sb.*[1] Also 7- **pick-**, 7 **(pich-), picqu-, piqu-**, 8- **pico-**; 7 **-aroone, -aroune, -eroone, -eron**, 7-8 **-eroon.** [a. Sp. *picaron*, augm. of PICARO, rogue.]

1. A rogue, a knave; a thief; a brigand.

(Sometimes playfully as a term of endearment: cf. *rogue.*)

1629 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* viii. 85, I answered, that he looked like a Picheron. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 164 Your diamond hat-band which the Picaroon snatched from you in the coach. 1684 OTWAY *Atheist* ii. i, Are you there indeed, my little Picaroon? 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. xxiii. 127 Thou who art worse than a pickeroon in love. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xx, I see in thy countenance something of the pedlar—something of the picaroon.

2. A pirate, sea-robber, corsair. Also *fig.*

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* v. 184 Meeting a French Piccaroune . hee . tooke from them what hee liked. *c* 1681 HICKERINGILL *Trimmer* Wks. 1716 I. 3 5 A Letter of Mart against the Common-Piqueroon of all good Mens Reputations. 1700 tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 191 The Streight of Sunda was very much infested with Pickaroons. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 242 Somewhat of a trader, something more of a smuggler, with a considerable dash of the pickaroon. 1881 W. WALLACE in *Academy* 15 Oct 289 A crew of social picaroons.

3. A small pirate ship; a privateer or corsair.

1625 *Impeachm. Dk. Buckhm.* (Camden) 11 Theis Picaroones . will ever lye hankering upon our coaste. 1658 R. HADDOCK in *Camden Soc. Misc.* (1881) 5 Heere escaped out a small pickeron of 4 or 6 guns *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Pickaroon*, a very small Privateer 1775 JEFFERSON *Let.* Writ. 1892 I. 496 Montgomery had proceeded in quest of Carleton and his small fleet of 11 pickeroons. 1885 *Daily Tel.* 21 May 5/3 Strong exception is taken by the advocates of privateering to such words as corsair, picaroon, and the like being applied to a vessel armed with the authority of a letter of marque.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1667 PEPYS *Diary* 28 Dec., The very Ostend little pickaroon men-of-war do offer violence to our merchant-men. 1858 *Athenæum* 1 May 556 What was the end of this picaroon woman? 1889 DOYLE *Micah Clarke* 224 That lean, rakish, long-sparred, picaroon-like craft.

Picaroo·n, *sb.*[2] *Canada.* [?F. *piqueron* a little pike a javelin, dart, prick, goad (Cotgr.), f. *pique* pike, *piquer* to prick.] An instrument like a boat-hook, used in mooring timber.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Picaroon (pikărū·n), *v.* [f. PICAROON *sb.*[1]]

1. *intr.* To play the pirate or brigand; to cruise about, skirmish, or keep watch for a prize. Also *fig.*

1675 CROWNE *Country Wit* iii. i, These Night-corsairs and Algerines call'd the Watch, that pickaroon up and down in the streets. 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Pickeroon*, . to skirmish as light horsemen do, before the main battle begins. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 71. 492 The gates were strictly guarded, the spies pickarooning at every corner. 1894 RALPH in *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 337 Some of these raiders called their peculiar work by the name of 'picarooning'.

2. *trans.* To act piratically towards; to prey upon, pillage; in quot. *fig.*

1681 HICKERINGILL *Char. Sham Plotter* Wks. 1716 I. 212 He is the Land-Pirate, that Pickaroons Men's Lives and Estates, by putting out false Colours.

Hence **Picaroo·ning** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1625 *Impeachm. Dk. Buckhm.* (Camden) 220 The Admirall of France .. is only ruld and led by these picqueroning Captaines. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Pickering, Pickerooning*,.. going a plundering; also Skirmishing. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Picqueering, Pickering*, or *Pickerooning*, a little flying war, or skirmish, which the soldiers make when detached from their bodies, for pillage, or before a main battle begins. 1903 *Blackw. Mag.* July 36/1 A summer's picarooning off Flores.

Picary, *a.*: see PICA[2].

Picary, Picas(e, obs. ff. PECCARY, PICKAX.

†**Pica·tion.** *Med. Obs.* [ad. med. or mod.L. *picātio*, n. of action f. L. *picāre* to bedaub with pitch, f. *pic-em* pitch; cf. obs. F. *pication* 'a pitching, or bepitching' (Cotgr.).] The application of warm pitch to the skin.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* xiv. 473 If..Sulphureous Bathes..do not succeed, we must proceed to Pication.

Picayune (pikăyū·n), *sb.* and *a. U.S.* [In Louisiana, a. Pr. *picaioun*, mod.F. *picaillon* (1750 in Hatz.-Darm.), name of an old copper coin of

Piedmont, now in Fr. 'halfpence, cash, money': of uncertain origin (Hatz.-Darm.).]

A. *sb.* The name formerly given in Louisiana, Florida, etc., to the Spanish half-real, value 6¼ cents or 3 pence: now to the U. S. 5-cent piece or other coin of small value; hence *colloq.*, a person or thing considered small, mean, or insignificant.

1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xx, From him she got many a stray picayune, which she laid out in nuts and candies. *Ibid.* xxxix, Our chance wouldn't be worth a picayune. 1903 *Scribner's Mag.* XXXIII. 508 A pack of jealous picayunes, who bickered while the army starved.

B. *adj.* Mean, contemptible, paltry. *colloq.*

1856 H. Greeley in *Greeley or Lincoln* 127 The infernal picayune spirit in which it is published has broken my heart. *a* 1859 *New York Herald* (Bartlett), There is nothing picayune about the members of St. George's [Cricket] Club. 1892 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 8 Nov. 4/3 Do you want another picayune Congress with all its stupidity and folly?

Picayunish (pikăyū·nĭʃ), *a. U. S. colloq.* [f. prec. + -ish 1.] Of little value or account, insignificant, paltry, mean. Hence **Picayu·nishness.**

a 1859 *Blackw. Mag.* (Notes on Canada) (in Bartlett), That boat.. belongs to that darn picayunish old coon, Jim Mason, and he'll run her till she sinks or busts up. 1887 *Springfield Republican* (U. S.) 14 Oct., A sad commentary on the political picayunishness that allows [etc.]. 1889 *Chicago Advance* 4 Apr. 267 Mr. Jos. Chamberlain's turn came, and then the occasion became literally and truly picayunish.

† **Pi·coadill, pi·ckadill.** *Obs.* Forms: *α.* 7 **pickadel(l, picadell; picca-, pica-, pickadil, -dill(e; pickedaille; pecca-, pecadill, -dile; pacadile; pickar-, picardil(l).** *β.* 7 **picca-, picka-, peccadillo.** *γ.* 7 **picka-, picca-, pecca-, pickydilly.** [a. F. *pica-, piccadilles* (*a* 1589 in Godef.) 'the seuerall diuisions or peeces fastened together about the brimme of the collar of a doublet' (Cotgr. 1611), app. answering to a Sp. **picadillo*, dim. of *picado* pricked, pierced, punctured, slashed, minced (cf. *picada* a puncture, *picadillo* minced meat, hash, *picadura* ornamental gusset); cf. Du. (with dim. *-ken*) *pickedillekens* 'laciniæ' (Kilian).

Generally understood to be the origin of the name (originally a popular nickname) 'Pickadilly Hall', given before 1622 to a house in the parish of St. Martin's in the Fields, London, and now perpetuated in the street called Piccadilly. As to the connexion of 'Pickadilly Hall' with this word, various conjectures were current already in the time of Blount, 1656, who mentions two: either 'because it was then the outmost or *skirt* house of the Suburbs that way', or 'from this, that one Higgins a Tailor, who built it, got most of his Estate by Pickadilles, which in the last age [= generation] were much worn in England'. See full account in *Athenæum*, 27 July 1901, pp. 125-7.]

1. a. A border of cut work or vandyking inserted on the edge of an article of dress, esp. on a collar or ruff. **b.** The name was app. transferred to the expansive collar fashionable in the early part of the 17th c., which usually had a broad laced or perforated border.

α. 1607 Dekker *Northw. Hoe* iii. i Wks. 1873 III. 37 A short Dutch waist with a round Catherine-wheel fardingale, a close sleeue with a cartoose collour and a pickadell. *c* 1614 Drayton *Moon Calf* in *Agincourt*, etc. (1627) 165 In euery thing she must be monstrous: Her Picadell aboue her crowne vp-beares; Her Fardingale is set aboue her eares. 1614 in *Lismore Papers* Ser. ii. (1887) I. 253 A pickadell of white Sattin xxx[s]. 1616 *Burgh Rec. Stirling* (1887) 144 Buittis, schone, pantenes, and pickedaillis. 16.. B. Jonson *Underwoods* xxxii. Wks. (Rtldg.) 698/2 Ready to cast at one whose band sits ill, And then leap mad on a neat picardill. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.* [from Cotgr.], *Pickadil*, the round hem, or the several divisions set together about the skirt of a Garment, or other thing: also a kinde of stiff collar, made in fashion of a Band. 1658 Phillips, *Pickadil*, (from the Dutch word Pickedillekens) the hem about the skirt of a garment, also the extremity or utmost part of any thing.

β. 1648-60 Hexham, *Pickedillekens*, Pickadilloes, or small Edges. *attrib.* 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* xi, Wayland Smith's flesh would mind Pinnicewinks's awl no more than a cambric ruff minds a hot piccadilloe needle.

γ. 1611 Rich *Honest. Age* (1615) 20 He that some forty or fifty yeares sithens, should haue asked after a Pickadilly, I wonder who could haue vnderstood him. 1653 A. Wilson *Jas. I* 59 Great Cutwork Bands and Piccadillies (a thing that hath since lost the name) crouded in and flourished among us. 1655 tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* vi. 15 Taking two Eggs.. which he did th[r]ow at his face, and spoiled his worshipfull Pickadilly, which was set forth like a Peacocks tail. 1695 Thoresby *Diary* (ed. Hunter) I. 289 To..view his..curiosities; he presented me with his grandfather's pickadilly.

2. A stiff band or collar of linen-covered pasteboard or wire, worn in the 17th c. to support the wide collar or ruff. [Cf. obs. F. *piccadille* 'porte-rabat' (Godef.)]

1611 Cotgr., *Carte*,..also, a Pickadill, or supporter, of Pasteboord couered with linnen. 1622 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 91 [No apprentice to wear] any piccadilly or other support in, with, about the collar of his doublett. 1629 Purchas *Microcosmus* xxvii. 265 Larger Fall's borne vp with a Pickadillo; or scarsly Peeping out ouer the Doublet Coller. 1670 Lassels *Voy. Italy* II. 191 The other half [of his band] was made of coarse lawne startched blew and standing out upon a pickydilly of wyer. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 95/2 A *Pacadile*, a thing put about Man or Womans Neck to support and bear up the Band, or Gorget. *Ibid.* 237/2 Their Gorget standing up being supported by Wyers and a kind of Roll which they called a Pecadile.

3. *transf.* Applied humorously to a halter, etc.

1628 Sir E. Hoby *Curry-Combe* v. 237 Wee must beleeue.. that Thomas Becket furnished our Kentishmen with the like Pickadilles, for cutting off his horse tail. 1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Wks.* 34/1 One that at the Gallowes made her will Late choaked with the Hangman's Pickadill. 1678 Butler *Hud.* III. i. 1454 Which when they're prov'd in open Court, Wear wooden Peccadillo's for't.

† **Picoadillo,** obs. f. Peccadillo: see also prec.

Picage, variant of Pickage.

Piccalilli (pi kălili). In 8 **piccalillo, paco-lilla.** [Origin unascertained; ? a trade term fancifully made on *pickle*.] A pickle composed of a mixture of chopped vegetables and hot spices; also formerly called *Indian pickle*.

1769 Mrs. Raffald *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 357 To make Indian Pickle or Piccalillo. 1796 Mrs. Glasse *Cookery* xix. 307 To make Paco-lilla, or Indian Pickle. 1845 Brigion & Miller *Pract. Cook* 285 Piccalilli consists of all kinds of pickles. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Mar. 2/1 Because of our meagre liver-action, piccalilli and black walnuts are falling out of favour.

Piccaninny, pickaninny (pĭkănĭni), *sb.*, (*a.*). Also 7 **pickaninnie, picko-,** 8 **pickaniny, piga-,** 9 **pica-, pickininny; piccaniny, pick'ny;** (in S. Africa) **piccanini, piccanin, piccannin.** [A West Indian Negro deriv. of Sp. *pequeño* or Pg. *pequeno* little, small (prob. a diminutive: cf. esp. Pg. *pequenino* very little, tiny), which has been carried by Europeans to other parts of the world. See Note below.]

A little one, a child: commonly applied in the West Indies and America to negro and coloured children; in South Africa to the children of Kafirs, Mashonas, etc.; in Australia to those of the aborigines; in the latter cases introduced by Europeans, but often adopted by the natives themselves. Also *attrib.*

a. In the West Indies and America.

1657 R. Ligon *Barbados* 48 When the child is borne, (which she calls her Pickaninnie) she [a neighbour] helps to make a little fire nere her feet...In a fortnight, this woman is at worke with her Pickaninny at her back. 1681 *Will of Jas. Vaughan* (of Antigua) in *Misc. Gen. & Her.* Ser. ii. IV. 255 To my sister Mrs. Hannah Bell, four negroes and one Pickoniny [*printed* Pickoning] boy. 1707 Sloane *Jamaica* I. p. lii, Their children call'd *Piganinnies* or rather *Pequenos Ninnos*, go naked till they are fit to be put to clean paths, bring firewood [etc.]. 1828 *Life Planter Jamaica* 93 The pickeniny gang consisted of the children who were taken to the field. 1833 Hood *Doves & Crows* iii, Bring all your woolly pickaninnies dear. 1867 Lydia M. Child *Rom. Repub.* ii. 16 The negroes at their work, and their black picaninnies rolling about on the ground.

b. In Australia, and South and Central Africa.

1830 R. Dawson *Australia* 12 (Morris) 'I tumble down pickaninny here',..meaning that he was born there. 1847 Leichhardt *Jrnl.* xv. 520 Bilge introduced several old warriors..adding always the number of piccaninies, that each of them had. 1887 Mrs. C. Praed *Rom. of Station* 16 Three or four half-naked gins, with their picaninnies slung on their tattooed backs. 1893 *Voice* (N. Y.) 14 Dec., Even the pickaninnies and pygmies of the Congo valley are.. entitled to protection from drink. 1900 S. Chambers *Rhodesians* 50 Attended by a sable piccanin.

c. *humorously.* A child, in general. (Also *fig.*)

1785 Grose *Dict. Vulgar T.*, *Pickaninny*, a young child, an infant; negroe term. 1817 Scott *Fam. Lett.* May (1894) I. xiii 425 The little pickaninny has my kindest wishes. 1859 Thackeray *Virgin.* lxviii, A little box at Richmond or Kew, and a half-score of little picaninnies. 1899 *Il estm. Gaz.* 15 Dec. 12/1 She's Britannia's Picaninny, If she isn't very big! She's a Daughter of the Empire,..Natal!

B. *adj.* Very small; tiny, baby.

[1796 Stedman *Surinam* (1813) I. xxvi. 268 Small, *peekeen*—Very small, *peekeeneene*. 1849 Pichardo *Diccion. Prov. Voces Cubanas*, *Piquinini*..una persona ó cosa pequeña. 1895 J. T. Bent *Ruined Cities Mashonaland* 58 Anything small, whether it be a child, or to indicate that the price paid for anything is insufficient, they [Kaffirs] term *piccaninni*.] 1876 J. R. Green *Lett.* (1901) 439 A series which begins in the thirteenth century is a very young and pickaninny series. 1896 *Cosmopolitan* XX. 353/1, I soon discovered a pickaninny, or baby walrus. 1903 R. Bedford *True Eyes* lxi, By pickaninny daylight the mounted men were in motion.

[*Note.* Our earliest examples (17th c.), being from the formerly Spanish West Indies, with the existing Cuban Spanish *piquinini* (Pichardo *Dicc. Voces Cubanas*, 1849), suggest Spanish derivation; on the other hand, the Surinam form is more naturally derived from Portuguese, which moreover has the recognized dim. *pequenino*, not used in Spanish. Stedman gives *peekeen*, *peekeeneene* in Eng. phonetic spelling; the Dutch of Surinam is '*pikien*, klein, weinig, jong; kind, jong, kroost' (Focke, *Neger-Engelsch Wbk.* 1855). But, wherever first used, the word was prob. soon carried from one colony to another; it may even have arisen in the Portuguese possessions in Guinea, and have been carried by slaves to various parts of America; witness the readiness with which it has been adopted by natives in Africa and Australia, in the 19th c. The Cape Dutch form *pikanini* may have been brought from the Dutch West Indies, or acquired from English, or from Portuguese (to which also some attribute the Rhodesian use). Some have suggested that the word is not a dimin., but a combination, = Sp. *pequeño niño* little child, or Pg. *pequeno negro*, now in Surinam *pikien-ningre* 'negerkinderen, kreolen' (Focke). But the word is not confined to children, being essentially an adj. meaning 'very little, tiny'.]

Piccant, obs. form of Piquant.

† **Picche,** *v. Obs. rare.* App. a by-form of Pick *v.*[1]

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. vi. 105 My plow-fote shal be my pyk-staf [*A.* pyk, *B* pikid staf], and picche atwo þe rotes [so 1393 C. ix. 64; A. vii. 96 and possibly atte (*v. rr.* putte at þe; picche vp þe; to posse at þe] Rootes]. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 387 Þey wolde somtyme wip scharpe egged tool picche and kerue here owne bodies, and make þeron dyuers figures and schappes.

Picche, obs form of Pitch *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] and [2].

Piccolo (pĭ·kŏlo). [a. It. *piccolo* small; hence absol., a small flute.]

1. (orig. *piccolo flute.*) A small flute, an octave higher in pitch than the ordinary flute; also called the *octave flute*.

1856 Mrs. C. Clarke tr. *Berlioz' Instrument.* 121 Piccolo flutes are strangely abused now-a-days. 1864 Leech in J. Brown *Horæ Subsecivæ* (1882) 45 Thackeray, playing on the piccolo. 1900 *Chr. Progress* Mar. 44 When in the great orchestra the little piccolo did not do its part in the rehearsal.

2. An organ stop having the tone of the piccolo.

1875 Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms* (1898) 360/2 *Piccolo*, an organ stop of 2 ft. length—the pipes are of wood, the tone bright and piercing.

3. (for *piccolo piano*) A small upright pianoforte.

1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, *Piccolo*, a small pianoforte. 1880 Hipkins in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 751/1 The 'piccolo' was finished to stand out in the room away from the wall.

Hence **Pi·ccolo,ist,** one who plays on the piccolo.

1881 *Pennsylv. Sch. Jrnl.* XXX. 125, I was his successor as picoloist.

‖ **Pice** (pəis). Also 7 **pise, peise, peyse,** 8 **pyce,** 9 **pyse.** [ad. Hindî *paisā* (in all the Gaudian langs.), a copper coin, the fourth part of an *ānā*: supposed by some to be a deriv. of *pā'i* or *pa'ī*:—Skr. *pad, padī*, quarter. See also Pie *sb.*[6]] A small East Indian copper coin equal in value to one-fourth of an anna.

1615 W. Peyton in Purchas *Pilgrims* I. 530 Pice, which is a Copper Coyne; twelve drammes make one Pice. 1616 Terry *ibid.* II. 1471 Brasse money, which they call Pices, whereof three or thereabouts counteruaile a Peny. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 205 The Company's Accounts are kept in Book-rate Pice, 80 Pice to the Rupee. *c* 1813 Mrs. Sherwood *Stories Ch. Catech.* xv. 125 Every pice that I could lay hold of went for liquor. 1862 Bevenidge *Hist. India* II. iv. ii. 76 If by so doing they can gain a few pice.

Hence **Pi·ceworth,** as much as a pice purchases.

1832 Morton *Bengali & Sanscrit Prov.* 127 A thousand crows crowding about a pice-worth of sauce. 1904 *Nineteenth Cent.* Aug. 289 A piceworth of your horse's grain.

† **Picea·ster.** *Obs.* [a. obs. F. *piceastre* 'the wild Pitch tree' (Cotgr.), f. L. *picea* the pitch-pine: see -aster.] The pitch-pine.

1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) II. 55 The Piceaster (a wilder sort of Pine) out of which the Pitch is boil'd.

Piceo-, combining form of L. *piceus*, Piceous, pitchy, pitch-, as in **piceo-ferru·ginous** *a.*, of a colour between reddish-black and rust-coloured; **piceo-testa·ceous** *a.*, of a colour between piceous and dull brick-red.

1847 Hardy in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 239 Antennæ black, the apex piceo-ferruginous. *Ibid.* 243 The joints and tarsi piceo-testaceous, or..tinged with yellow and piceous.

Piceous (pĭ·sĭəs), *a.* [f. L. *pice-us* pitchy (f. *pix, pic-em* Pitch *sb.*[1]) + -ous.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling pitch: **a.** Inflammable, combustible; **b.** Pitch-black; brownish or reddish black.

1646 J. Hall *Horæ Vac.* 100 Comets, which blaze as long as their piceous substance remaines, and then vanish. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. xlvi. 262 *Piceous*..shining reddish black. The colour of pitch. 1847 Hardy in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 236 Antennæ black, piceous towards the apex.

Picescent (pise·sĕnt), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -escent.] Approximating to piceous in colour.

1847 Hardy in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 245 Anterior coxæ picescent.

Piche, obs. form of Pitch, Pike, Pyche.

Picher, Pichet, obs. forms of Pitcher, Piquet.

‖ **Pichey** (pĭ·tʃi). Also **pichiy, pichy.** [Local name in the Spanish of Argentina: app. the native name in Guarani.] The Little Armadillo, *Dasypus minutus*, of La Plata.

1827 Griffith tr. *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* III. 293 The pichiy of D'Azara is more like the hairy armadillo than any other species. 1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist.*, *Mammalia* IV. 196 The pichy, often tries to escape notice by squatting close to the ground. 1864 Wood *Nat. Hist.* I. 770 The little Pichey Armadillo is only fourteen inches in length.

‖ **Pichiciago** (pĭtʃĭsiə·gō). [ad. Sp. *pichiciego*, f. (?) Guarani *pichey* (see prec.) + Sp. *ciego* (:—L. *cæcus*) blind.] A small burrowing edentate animal of Chili, *Chlamyphorus truncatus*, allied to the Armadillos; its back and head are covered with a hard leather-like shell attached only along the spine, and dipping abruptly over the haunches.

1825 R. Harlan in *Ann. Lyceum N. York* 235 The animal is a native of Mendoza, and in the Indian language is named Pichiciago. 1893 Mivart *Types Anim. Life* (1894) 259 A small, very rare, and peculiar kind is the pichiciago.

Picht, obs. form of Pict, Pight, Pitched, Pith.

Pichuric (pĭtʃū·rĭk), *a. Chem.* [f. next + -ic.] Of, pertaining to, or derived from pichurim beans. *Pichuric acid*, a synonym of Lauric *acid*.

1856 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 636 *Pichuric acid*,..Lauric Acid. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N.Y.) VIII. 716 Lauric acid, also called..pichuric acid,..first described by Maisson in 1842,..in the solid fat and volatile oil of pichurim beans.

‖ **Pichurim** (pĭtʃŭrĭm). The native name of

a lauraceous South American tree, *Nectandra Puchury* (*Laurus Pichurim* of Richard).

Hence *Pichurim bean*, the aromatic cotyledon of the seed of this tree, used in cookery and medicinally; *pichurim camphor*, see quot.; *pichurim oil*, a yellowish-green odorous oil obtained from pichurim beans.

1842 Brande *Dict. Sc.*, etc., *Pichurim bean*, an oblong heavy seed brought from Brazil, and used medicinally in the cure of colic. 1866 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 636 *Pichurim-oil.* Pichurim beans...yield by distillation with water, a yellow oil, smelling like bay and sassafras oil. *Ibid.* 637 *Pichurim-camphor.*. Pichurim-oil is resolved by cold alcohol into a strong-smelling elæoptene and a nearly inodorous camphor.

Piciform (pī'sifōrm), *a.*[1] *rare.* [ad. mod.L. type **piciformis*, f. *pix*, *pic-em* Pitch *sb.*[1]: see -form.] Of the nature of or resembling pitch; pitchlike.

1876 Page *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xx. 423 According to its texture and composition as fibrous, papyraceous, earthy, and piciform.

Piciform (pəi'sifōrm), *a.*[2] [ad. mod. Ornith.L. *piciformis*, f. *pīc-us* woodpecker: see -form.] Having the form or structure of, or resembling, a woodpecker; of or pertaining to the *Piciformes*, a group of picarian birds.

1884 Coues *Key N. Amer. Birds* 476 The nearest relatives of the Piciform Birds are the Capitomdæ or Scansorial Barbets.

Picine (pəi'sain), *a. Ornith.* [f. L. *pīc-us* woodpecker + -ine[1].] Of, pertaining to, or allied to the woodpeckers.

1890 *Ibis* Jan. 31 In comparison with the Galline arrangement of the plantars and its modifications, the Picine arrangement appears to be quite distinct.

Pick (pik), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4 **pikk**, 4-6 **pyk(k**, 4-8 **pic**, 5 **pikke**, **pykke**, 6 **piot**, **pyoke**, 6-7 **picke**, 7 **pik**, 6- **pick**. [app. a collateral form, with short vowel, of Pike *sb.*[1] (Cf. the collateral forms *pick* and *pike* in Pick *v.*[1]) *Pick* is the form in general English use in senses 1, 1 b; in other senses it is either obs., or only in local use in names of tools or implements. In senses 1, 1 b, 4 a, a dial. variant is *peck* (Peck *sb.*[2]).]

I. 1. A tool consisting of an iron bar, usually curved, steel-tipped, tapering squarely to a point at one end, and a chisel-edge or point at the other (but sometimes blunt at one end), attached through an eye in the centre to a wooden handle placed perpendicularly to its concave side; a pickax, mandril, mattock, 'slitter': used for loosening and breaking up stiff or hard ground or gravel, splitting up compact masses of rock, and the like. The pick and spade are the ordinary excavating or mining tools. (= Pike *sb.*[1] 1, Peck *sb.*[2] 1, which still exist as dial forms.)

1340 *Ayenb* 108 Panne nymþ he his pic and his spade and beginþ to delue and to myny. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* II. 541 Then war the wiffys thyrland the wall With pikkis. 14 . *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 726/30 *Hec liga, vel mera*, a pyk. 1496 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 291 For mendyng of ij. pykkes to digg down gravell. 1552-3 *Inv. Ch. Goods, Staffs.* in *Ann. Lichfield* (1863) IV. 45 A pick and a spade to make graves with 1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 360 Ane hundrith schulis, xl pickis and mattokis. 1653 Manlove *Lead Mines* 207 (E. D. S.) No miners .Pick.. May be removed from their ground. 1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 42 [It] would be Dangerous for two persons to Work together, least they should strike their Coal-Pics into one another. 1851 H. Melville *Whale* xxvi. 128 The arm that wields a pick or drives a spike. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v., In salt-mining the picks used are of a somewhat special construction,..the head is straight but tapering at each end, with sharp steel points.

b. A pointed or edged hammer used for dressing millstones (also formerly stone shot); a mill-pick; also a pointed hammer for stone-cutting and for breaking coal.

(= Pike *sb.*[1] 1, Peck *sb.*[2] 1, which occur as dial. forms.)

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 278/1 A Pykke of A Milnere. 1622 Drayton *Poly-olb* xxvi (1748) 372 The mill-stones from the quarr with sharpen'd picks could get. 1805 Forsyth *Beauties Scott* (1806) IV. 407 [In splitting blocks of granite] they..dig a row of little oblong grooves..by means of a weighty tool like a hammer, drawn to a blunt point at both ends, and highly tempered at the point. This they call a pick 1842 Francis *Dict. Arts*, etc., *Pick*, a hammer for dressing the stones of a flour mill. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Pick*,..a sharp-pointed mason's tool for facing limestone. 1884 *Upton-on-Severn Gloss.*, *Pick*, or *Pack*, .a pointed hammer for breaking coal.

II. †2. A spike, a sharp point, as the pointed or piked end of a staff, a hedgehog's prickle or spine, or the like; the spike in the middle of a buckler: = Pike *sb.*[1] 2. *Obs.*

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* xviii. lxii. The yrchyn.. his skynne is closyd abowte wyth pickys [*MSS.* pikes] and pryckes. 1599 Porter *Angry Wom. Abingd.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VII. 318, I had .then come in with a cross blow, and over the pick of his buckler two ells long, it would have cried twang, twang, metal, metal. 1612 Beaum & Fl. *Cupid's Rev.* iv. iii, Take down my Buckler, and sweep the Cobwebs off: and grind the pick out. 1614-15 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 296 Item for guilding the Iron pickes in the greate posts xv*. 1630 Lennard tr. *Charron's Wisd.* I. xiv. § 10 (1670) 55 The reason of man hath many visages: it is a two-edged Sword, a Staff with two picks. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 313/1 A strong thick Staff..Hooped with Iron at both ends; into one is fastned a long Pin or Iron pick.

†3. A pikestaff: = Pike *sb.*[1] 3. *Obs. rare.*

13.. *Sir Beues* (A.) 2241 And to þe gate Beues 3ode..pyk and skrippe be is side. 1673 R. Head *Cousing Acad.* 192 Though he tip them the piks, they nap him agen.

4. The name of various pointed or pronged instruments: †a. for cutting or gathering peas, beans, etc. = Peck *sb.*[2] (quots. 1784-1813). [Cf. obs. Du. *picke* falx frumentaria, messoria, falx qua frumentum inciditur (Kilian).] *Obs.*

1423 in Rogers *Agric. & Pr.* III. 548, 2 Pikkys for hacking peas.

b. A pitchfork, a hay-fork (= Pike *sb.*[1] 3 b); a fork-rake for collecting sea-weed. *dial.*

[1410, 1472: see Pike *sb.*[1] 3 b.] 1777 in *Hor. Subsec.* 325 (E. D. D.). 1794 T. Davis *Agric. Wilts* (1811) 263 *Prong or pick*, a fork for the stable, or for hay making. 1863 Morton *Cycl. Agric.* Gloss. (E. D. S.) *Pick* or *Pikle*, a hay-fork. 1895 *Longm. Mag.* Nov. 33 He [the kelper] is armed with a 'pick', an implement resembling a very strong hay fork, but with prongs set, like those of a rake, at right angles to the handle. With this pick..he grapples the tumbling sea-weed and drags it up to the beach.

c 'A sort of Tool us'd by Carvers' (Phillips 1706). (See Pike *sb.*[1] 2 c.)

d. *Fishing.* A kind of gaff; an eel-spear; an instrument for detaching limpets. *dial.*

1875 G. C. Davies *Rambles Sch. Field-Club* xxxv. 262 'Stand by with the pick, it is a big 'un, and a fine codling was hauled in. The 'pick' was a rude kind of gaff. 1883 — *Norfolk Broads* xxxi. (1884) 244 The [eel-spear] in use on the Yare and Bure is the 'pick', formed of four broad serrated blades or tines, spread out like a fan; and the eels get wedged between these. 1898 *Shetland News* 22 Jan., He took his cuddie an' pick an' guid i' da lempit ebb.

5. An instrument for picking: chiefly in Comb., as Ear-pick, Toothpick, etc. b. Also short for (*a*) Toothpick; (*b*) Picklock (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

1619 Fletcher *Mons Thomas* I. ii, Undone without Redemption; he eats with picks. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Pick*,.. a toothpick. *colloq.*

III. †6. (See quot. 1688.) *Obs.* (= Pike *sb.*[1] 5.)

1585 *Rec. Leicester* (1905) III. 217, xi lands viz. viii in the midle of the furlong, ii picks of the south side, and on hadland. [*Ibid.*, 4 lands 23 pikes lying south upon Knighton Mere.] 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 137/1 *Pick of land*, is a parcel of Land that runs into a corner. 1775 Ash, *Pick*,.. a small parcel of land, an odd bit of land.

IV. 7. The diamond in playing-cards. Also *transf.*: see quot. 1828. Now *north. dial.*

1598 Florio. *Quadri*, squares, those that we call diamonds or picts vpon playing cardes. 1611 Cotgr., *Quarreau*, a Diamond, or Picke, at Cardes 1648 Herrick *Hesper.*, *Oberon's Palace* 48 Those picks or diamonds in the card, With peeps of harts, of club and spade. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* Jan. 16 The common people, in a great part of Yorkshire, invariably call diamonds, *picks*. 1825 Brockett *N. C. Gloss.*, *Picks*, the suit of diamonds at cards. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2) s. v. *Pick*, 'Picks and hearts', red spots on the shins occasioned by sitting too near the fire.

V. 8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pick-carrier*, *-handle*, *-shaft*, *-sharpener*, *-sharper*, *-shop*, *-work*; *pick-bearing*, *-nosed* adjs.; **pick-dressing**, in masonry, a pitted facing produced by a pointed tool, broached hewn-work; **pick-hammer**, (*a*) 'a pointed hammer for dressing granite' (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858); (*b*) 'a hammer with a point, used in cobbing' (Raymond *Mining Gloss.* 1881); **pick-hole**: see quot.; **pick-money**, **-pence**: see quot.

1891 Kipling *City Dreadf. Nt.* 86 The grimy, sweating, cardigan-jacketed, ammunition booted, *pick-bearing ruffian turns into a well-kept English gentleman. 1888 W. E. Nicholson *Gloss. Coal-Trade Terms Northumbld.*, *Pick-carrier. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s. v. *Pick* sb.[1], *Pick-carrier*, a boy employed to carry the blunt 'picks' to the pick-shop to be sharpened. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, *Pick-dressing, a tooling of the face of a stone with a sharp pick or hammer. 1894 Heslop *Northumbld. Wds.*, *Pick-hole, a wound made by the point of a pick. A miner's term. *Ibid.*, *Pick-money, *pick-pence*, the money paid by the hewer to the 'pick sharper'. 1888 W. E. Nicholson *Gloss. Coal-Trade Terms*, *Pick-pence. 1497 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I 349 Item, giffin to ane hors to bere *pykschaftis, spadis, and sic stuf.. vs xjd. 1887 P. M'Neill *Blawearie* 86 [He was] batted out by the men with their pickshafts. 1892 in A. E. Lee *Hist. Columbus* (Ohio) II. 8.5 He obtained employment..as a *pick-sharpener. 1888 Greenwell *Coal Trade Gloss.* 61 The colliery smith (called the *pick sharper). 1799 J. Robertson *Agric. Perth* 112 When the ground requires some *pick-work..it costs more. 1883 Greeley *Gloss. Terms Coal-mining*, *Picknork*, cutting coal with a pick.

†**Pick**, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also 6 **picke**, *pl.* **pykkis**. A collateral form, chiefly *Sc.*, of Pike *sb.*[5], F. *pique*, the military weapon.

Push and pick: hand to hand combat, hand-grips. *To pass the picks* = to pass the pikes: see Pike *sb.*[5] 2.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* XII iii. 24 All the rowtis of Awsonyanis,.. Furth thryngis at the portis full attonis, With lancis lang and pykkis for the nonis. 1515 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* V. 12 The dichting and heding of my lord governouris speris and pikkis. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Chron.* 220 b, Being kept backe with pickes and Lavelyns. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 150 Offering their liues to the push and picke of present death 1587 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Elstride* I, How I past the pickes of painfull woe. 1639 Baillie in *Z. Boyd's Zion's Flowers* (1855) Introd. 43, I furnished to half-a-dozen..fellows, musquets and picks.

Pick, *sb.*[3] [f. Pick *v.*[1], in various detached uses.]

1. An act of picking; a stroke with something pointed.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* II. ix. 64 The auld waiklie..A dart did cast, quhilk, with a pik, can stynt On his harnys. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. i, I'll..take a pick at your head with the boat-hook. 1895 *E. Anglian Gloss.*, *Pick or Bang*, a way of deciding which side is to go in first in any game. A stick is thrown up, and if it falls upright it is *pick*, and *bang* if it falls flatting.

2. The picking *of* a quarrel.

a 1648 Ld Herbert *Hen. VIII* (1683) 38 He understood this expostulation to be nothing but the pick of a Quarrel to assist the French.

3. An act of choosing or selecting; *transf.* that which is selected; the best or choicest portion or example of anything; the choicest product or contents.

1760-72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 58, I might have my pick and choice of all the..dukes in the nation. 1826 D. Anderson *Poems* (ed 2) 44 (E. D. D.) Purchase goods at Lon'on town Whare he wad get his pick an' wale. 1859 Darwin in *Life* I. (1887) 177 Letting —— have first pick of the beetles. 1855 Browning *Up at a Villa* ix, You get the pick of the news. 1858 Gladstone *Homer* I. 421 The chiefs are the pick and flower of the whole Greek array. 1872 Geo Eliot *Middlem.* xi, Mamma—I wish you would not say 'the pick of them'..it is rather a vulgar expression. 1874 Green *Short Hist* ii. § 6. 90 Customers had to wait till the buyers of the Abbot had had the pick of the market. 1874 [see Basket *sb.* 1 d]. 1887 Jessopp *Arcady* iv. 117 These young men..were the very pick of the parish. 1896 Graham *Red Scaur* 23 The lad..he's the pick of the basket.

4. The taking of a bit or mouthful of food; a slender or sparing meal. Now *dial.*

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 253/1 He [the cock] is to be fed..Every meal having 12 picks, or Corns of Barley. *a* 1810 Tannahill *Poems* (1846) 30 See, here's my dish, come tak' a pick o't, But, deed, I fear there's scarce a lick o't. 1835 J. D. Carrick *Laird of Logan* 275 (E. D. D.) There were few in our house could tak ony dinner that day; I took my ordinar pick. 1890 P. H. Emerson *Wild Life* 96 (E. D. D.) I'm gettin' scrannish [hungry] and could do a pick. 1899 Macmanus *Chimney Corners* 99 Won't ye sit down and have a pick of dinner with us?

5. The quantity or portion of any crop (as hops, peas, etc.) picked or gathered at one time or turn; a gathering.

1887 *Daily News* 13 Dec. 2/4 American and Californian hops are being gradually cleared off the market,..the second pick is now selling at proportionate value.

6. *Painting.* See quot. and Pick *v.*[1] 17 a.

1836 Smart, *Pick*,..that which is picked in, either by a point or by a pointed pencil. 1882 in Ogilvie; and in later Dicts.

7. *Printing.* a. A speck of hardened ink or dirt that gets into the hollows of types in forme and causes a blot on the printed page. b. An intrusive bit of metal on an electrotype or stereotype plate.

1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* 387 When..pieces of the. Film that grows on Inck with standing by, or any dirt, get into the Hollows of the Face of the Letter, that Film or Dirt will fill or choak up the Face of the Letter, and Print Black; and is called a Pick; because the Press-man with the Point of a Needle, picks it out. 1731 Bailey (ed. 5), *A Pick* (among Printers). a Blot occasioned by Dirt on the Letters. 1771 Luckombe *Hist. Printing* 352 It will be a Pick, and print black, and deface the work. 1882 J. Southward *Pract. Printing* (1884) 14 Foreign matter that adheres to the face of a type..causes a blotch in the impression This is called pick. 1886 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, *Pick*,..little drops of metal on stereotype plates.

†8. Each of the spots on dice; = Pip *sb.*[2] 1. *Obs. rare.*

1610 Guillim *Heraldry* IV. xii. 272 The square, which alwaies falleth right howsoever it be cast, is the Embleme of Constancy, but the vncertainety of the Picks, is the very Type of inconstancy, and mutability.

9. A local name of the bar-tailed godwit.

1885 Swainson *Prov. Names Brit. Birds* 198 Bar-tailed Godwit. Pick (Norfolk), Prine (Essex). From its habit of probing the mud for food.

Pick, *sb.*[4] *north. dial.* [f. Pick *v.*[2]]

1. An act of throwing or pitching, a cast, throw; a push or thrust; = Pitch *sb.*[2]

1627 Hakewill *Apol.* (1630) 423 He adventured four hundred thousand Sesterces upon every pick of the dice. 1876 *Mid-Yorks. Gloss.* s.v., He gave him a pick, and over he went..' Give him a pick ower'. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Pick*, a sudden push.

2. *Weaving.* A cast or throw of the shuttle; the stroke that drives the shuttle: taken as a unit of measurement in reckoning the speed of the loom.

1851 L. D. B. Gordon in *Art Jrnl. Illustr. Catal.* p. viii**/2 The new looms can be driven at 220 picks per minute. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1696/2 The pick is the blow which drives the shuttle, and is delivered upon the armed head of the shuttle by the *picker-head* on the end of the oscillating *picker-staff.* 1894 *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 194 Our Lancashire weaver attends on an average 3.9 looms running 240 picks a minute.

b. *transf.* In textiles, A single thread of the weft (produced by one pick of the shuttle): esp. used in reference to the number of threads in the inch, as determining the fineness of the fabric.

Double pick loom, a loom in which two shots or picks of weft are inserted together into the shed or opening of the warp.

1860 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3) s.v., The relative quality of cotton cloth is denoted by the number of picks it has to the inch. 1876 Holdsworth (*title*) Ready Reckoner for Hanks in Worsted Pieces, being Tables giving the net yarn in hanks required in pieces from five to fifty picks per quarter inch. 1878 A. Barlow *Weaving* xxxi. 318 The warp is eight of black and four of white, the filling is pick and pick, black and white. 1898 *Daily News* 7 Mar. 6/1 Most classes of goods have hitherto been made with a

change of shed for each pick of weft put in by the shuttle. The weft in this double Pick Loom is carried on two bobbins placed in a shuttle of the same length as the ordinary one, and such is the nature of the arrangement that the weft is carried through the shed, and one end laid behind the other with the greatest ease.

3. That which is pitched or thrown, as a flat stone in the game of PIOKIE. *dial.*

1898 ALICE B. GOMME *Games* II. 451 The pick (a small flat stone) is pitched into No. 1 bed The player must hop and use the foot on the ground to strike 'pick'.

4. An emetic *dial.*

1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pick*, an emetic. 1880 *N. & Q.* 6th Ser. I. 344 The doctor gave him a pick.

Pick, *sb.*[5] *north. dial.* [ad. F. *pique* spade in cards, prop. 'pike'.] The spade in playing-cards. 1787 GROSE *Provinc Gloss*, *Picks*, spades; from piques, French. *N. Pick-Ace*, the ace of spades. *N.* 1819 J. BURNESS *Tales* 286 (Jam.) He then laid out the ace o picks. 1825 JAMIESON, *Picks*, the suit of cards called spades. *Mearns, Aberd.*

Pick, *sb*[6], northern form of PITCH *sb.*[1]

Pick, *sb.*[7], obs. form of PIKE, mountain peak.

Pick, *sb*[8], obs. and Sc. variant of PIQUE.

Pick, *sb.*[9], obs. form of PIC[2], the measure.

Pick, *a colloq.* [attrib. use of PICK *sb.*[3] 3.] Picked, chosen, best.

1819 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 302 We had the pick and choice singers of the two great operas. 1899 *Daily News* 2 Sept. 6 4 It is the pick week of the season.

Pick (pik), *v.*[1] Forms: α. 1? **pic(i)an, 4 pyken** (5 -yn), **piken,** 4-9 *Sc.* and *north. dial.* **pike, pyke.** β. (?4 6 pik), 5-7 **picke,** 6 **pycke, picque,** *Sc.* **pyk, pikk,** 6- **pick.** [This vb. is found with long and short *i*, *piken*, *pik*, *k*, *en*, *pike*, *pick*, of which the former is app. the earlier, but the latter the surviving form in Standard Eng., though *pike* (paik) survives in the same senses in northern and some midland dialects. The earliest known trace of the word is in the vbl sb. *picung* (? *ī* or *ĭ*), a gloss on L. *stigmata*, in Corpus Gloss. *c* 725, implying a vb. *pician* (*ī* or *ĭ*) or *pican* to puncture. MS. F. of the OE. Chronicle has, anno 796, a verb uncertainly read *pycan* or *pytan*, more prob. the latter. Otherwise no examples have yet been found before 1300. In sense 1 there is evident connexion with PICK *sb.*[1] 1, PIKE *sb.*[1] 1, and (esp. in 1 b) some agreement of sense with F. *piquer* (which is similarly related to *pic*); but the sense-development in Eng. is very different from that of F. *piquer* and the cognate Pr, Sp., Pg. *picar* and It. *piccare*, which adhere always more or less closely to the sense 'puncture, pierce, prick, sting', a notion which in Eng. barely enters into sense 2, and is entirely absent from the other senses. On the other hand, verbs akin in form and meaning occur in the Middle and Modern stages of the Teutonic langs.: cf. late ON. (13th c.) *pikka*, *þjakka* 'to peck, prick' (Vigf.), Norw. *pikka*, Sw. *picka*, Da. *pikke* to pick, peck, pierce with pointed tool, also to beat, palpitate, throb; MLG., LG., E.Fris. *pikken* to pick, peck, MDu. *picken* to pick, peck as a bird, pierce or strike with beak, cut with sickle or scythe (Kilian); Du. *pikken* to pick, peck; mod.Ger. (from LG.) *picken* to peck as a bird, pick or puncture with a sharp tool (also *pīken*, *picken*). Compare also Welsh *pīgo*, Corn. *pīga* 'to prick, sting, pick, peck' (said e.g. of a pin, a thorn, a bird), which goes with *pīg* sb. fem. 'anything pointed, sharp point, beak, bill, neb', with similar forms in Breton, and a large family of derivatives and connected words, from the root *pik-*. All these words in the various languages go back to earlier forms in *pik-*, *pik-*, *pikk-*; but the question of their ulterior history and relations is involved in obscurity and conflicting difficulties. The Romanic verbs point to an original form **picāre*, related to **pīccus*, Sp. *pico*, F. *pic*, for conjectures as to the origin of which see PIKE *sb.*[1], note. In OE., *plung* is supported by the sb. *piic*, *plc*, PIKE; but there are no cognate words in the other Teutonic languages in their early stage. In Welsh and Cornish, however, *pīgo*, *pīga*, appear to be native words; going back, with the cognate sb. *pīg*, to a Brythonic root *pik-*, corresponding perhaps to a proto-Celtic **qik-* (see PIKE *sb.*[1], note). The modern Irish and Gaelic *pic*, *pioc*, and their derivatives are, of course, from English.

The two forms *pick* and *pike* might have been treated as separate words, as in the sbs. PICK[1], PIKE[1]. But in the inflected forms of the vb. in early quots., the length of the *i* is often doubtful, so that the separation would be difficult; and in modern times, *pike* exists only as a dialect form of *pick*. It is therefore most convenient to combine the two under the current literary form *pick*, separating the examples, where possible, under α and β, and stating in what senses *pike* continues in dialect use. Sometimes there is differentiation: in S. F. Scotch, *pike* is distinct from *pick*, and used only in senses 9, 9 b, 3, b, c; but in other Sc. and Eng. dialects, and in earlier Sc., *pike* is used in other senses also.]

I. 1. *trans.* To pierce, penetrate, indent, dig into, or break the surface of (anything) by striking it with something sharp or pointed, as to break up (ground, a road, etc.) with a pick, to indent the surface of (a millstone); † rarely, to hoe. Also *absol.*, to ply the pick, mattock, pickax, etc.

α. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 272 Pikit him, & dikit him, on scorne said he, He pikes & dikes in length, as him likes, how best it may be. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVI. 17 And hath þe londe to ferme to pyken it and to weden it. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 424/1 To whome the..byshop gafe of his wode as moche as he myght pyke & delue & throwe doun with hys owne handes.

β. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vii. (*Jacobus minor*) 754 He saw a wal wes fow thyke; & his mynowris [are gert he pyke, In entent to caste it done [*for* thyk, pyk, *or* thykke, pykke]. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 168, I grapit graithly the gyll, Every modywart hyll, Bot I mycht pyk thair my fyll Or penny com out. *a* 1625 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 135 A Mill-stone, though it be lifted vp to be picked and beaten..remaineth parcell of the Mill. 1756 J. LLOYD in W. Thompson *K. N. Advoc.* (1757) 51, I have often desired the Grinder not to pick his Mill so often with the sharp Pikes. 1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 369 There is an immense body of ore in sight which can be easily picked and shoveled up. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Terms Coal-mining*, *Pick*..., to dress with a pick the sides of a shaft or other excavation. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, *Pick the flint*, formerly, to freshen the striking surface of a gun-flint to insure ignition; now used figuratively; as, to pick one's flint and try again. 1898 MACMANUS *Bend of Road* 40 The same lad..can see as far through a millstone as the man picked it. *Mod.* The ground is so hard, that it will be necessary to pick it.

† b. Of a bird: To pierce or strike with the bill, to peck; of an insect: to puncture. *Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* Pref. (Arb.) 53 Isopes frogges to whom ..Iupiter sent a hearon to picke them in the hedes. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. viii. 41 b, Small wormes, which with their billes and stinges picking the other figs, sodaynely after they are picked, they come to..perfect rypenesse. 1599 MINSHEU *Sp. Dict.*, *Picar*, to picke or pecke... Also to pricke or picke as with a pin or needle. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 107 Shall a silly bird picke her owne brest to nourish her yong ones? 1645 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 II 45 Or like the Falcon, knit Vnto the Perch..I picke my lesses; and assay For Libertie, in everie way.

c. To make or form by picking: in phrase *to pick a hole* or *holes in* something. *To pick a hole in a person's coat*: see HOLE *sb.* 9.

1648-1898 [see HOLE *sb.* 9]. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 6 Saint Hierom was the first that ever pickt a hole in the Scriptures. 1682 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* XXIX. 503 The most envious and observing eyes..could not pick a hole in any of his words or actions. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 314 We of the civilized countries have still so much of the savage left in us, that we fall..picking holes in characters, manners, and sentiments. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed 2) s.v. *Pike*, Thou s ollas piking a hole i my coat. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* ix, Not being able to pick a hole in poor Miss Fotheringay's reputation.

2. To probe or penetrate with a pointed instrument, or the like (e. g. with the finger-nail, or a bird with its beak, etc.), so as to remove any extraneous matter: e. g. *to pick the teeth, the nose, the ear, the nails.*

α. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Stans Puer* 12 in *Babees Bk.* 27 Pike not þi nose; & noost in especial, to-fore þi souereyn cratche ne picke þee nougt. *Ibid.* 42 þi teeb also at þe table picke with no knyf [*v.r.* ne pike not with thi knyff]. *a* 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 204 Have yee not seene one..sitting..where yee sitt, pyke his nailes, and pull doun his bonnet over his eyes, when..vices were rebooked?

β. *c* 1430 (see α). 1607 TOPSELL *Hist. Four-f Beasts* (1658) 239 It is good toward night to pick, cleanse, and open his hoofs, with some artificial instrument. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* iii. 36 Like the bold bird upon the banks of Nile, That picks the teeth of the dire crocodile. 1768 LADY M. COKE *Jrnl.* 13 Aug. (1889) II. 336 He picked his Nose, which you know is neither graceful or royal. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 627 He picks clean teeth, and, busy as he seems With an old tavern quill, is hungry yet. 1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* XXXIV, The Portuguese picked their teeth with their forks.

b. Applied to using the finger-nails to remove or relieve a pimple, scab, or sore place.

1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* II. x. 193 An *Herpes exedens*..being heated by scratching or picking with their Nails will terminate corrosive. 1844 *Hooper's Physician's Vade Mecum* (ed. 4) 390. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 837 An itching or tingling which induces the patient to pick or scratch the part.

II. 3. To clear or cleanse (a thing), with the fingers or the like, of any extraneous or refuse substance, as to pick a fowl (of its feathers), to pick fruit, as currants, strawberries, etc. (of their stalks, calyx leaves, etc.); to cleanse (anything) by removal of refuse, dirt, or unsuitable parts. *A crow to pick* (properly *pluck*): see CROW *sb.*[1] 3 b.

α. *c* 1385 *W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 153 Eschuvet flatour [*gl.* losenjour] ke seet flater, Trop seet ben espeluker [*gloss* piken]. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 162 He satte him thanne doun and pyketh, And wyssh his herbes in the flod. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 397/2 Pykyn, or clensyn, or cullyn owte the on-clene, *purgo*. *c* 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Housch. Ord.* (1790) 428 Take flesh of a Roo and pyke hit clene. 1530 PALSGR. 657/1, I pyke or make clene, *je nettoye*... I prye you, pyke my combe. *Ibid.*, I pyke saffrone or any floure or corne, whan I sorte one parte of them from another.

β. 1764 ELIZ. MOXON *Eng. Housew.* (ed. 9) 154 Gather your gooseberries..pick and bottle them. 1806 A. HUNTER *Culina* (ed. 3) 206 Put in three sets of goose giblets well picked. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 3 Aug. 179/1 To say nothing of all the crows which he finds to pick with his author on his own account. 1871 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* May 273 There was only one thing he could really do properly, and that was..pick birds. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Terms Coal-mining*, *Pick*..3. To remove shale, dirt, &c., from coals.

b. *To pick a bone*, to clear it of all adherent flesh (which in this case is the valuable part); so *to pick a carcass*, etc.: with various constructions. Hence, *fig.* to strip or rob *a person* of all he has, to reduce to starvation or indigence. *To have a bone to pick with any one*: see BONE *sb.* 6 c.

α. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 278/1 To Pike A bane, *optsare, opicare*. 1724 RAMBAY *Vision* xxiii, Sum thanes thair tennants pykt and squeist. 1737 — *Scot. Prov.* (1776) 33 He's unco fou in his ain house that canna pike a bane in his neighbour's. 1863 MRS. TOOGOOD *Yorks. Dial.*, You can pike that bone.

β. 1579 [see BONE *sb.* 6 c]. 1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 37, I wrong the Devil, should I pick their bones. 1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 462 Pick a bishop to the bones, he'll soon gather flesh and blood again. 1700 T. BROWN *Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 33 The Cannibal Man-catchers..that..pick the Bones of all the Paupers that fall into their Clutches. 1730 SWIFT *Death & Daphne* 34 Bare, like a carcase pickt by crows. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 110 [Vultures] pour down upon the carcass; and, in an instant, pick its bones as bare and clean as if they had been scraped by a knife. 1799 SOUTHEY *God's Judgem. Wicked Bishop* xix, They have whetted their teeth against the stones, And now they pick the Bishop's bones. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* i, He could pick the wing of a fowl. 1845 MRS. S. C. HALL *Whiteboy* iv. 35 A leg of mutton..fit for the most delicate lady in Ireland 'to pick'. 1884 RIDER HAGGARD *Dawn* iv, I consider that I have got a bone to pick with Providence about that nose.

c. *intr. Sc.*

c 1550 R. BIESTON *Bayte Fortune* A ij, And cast thee forth a bone to pike vpon. 1565 [see BONE *sb.* 6 c]. 1794 BURNS *Among the Trees* ii, The hungry bike did scrape and pike Til we were wae and weary, O.

† 4. To cleanse, make trim or neat, trick out, prank; to deck, adorn; of a bird: to preen (its feathers). Also *absol. Obs.* (Cf. APYKE *v.*)

α. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11191 Penne come chamberleyns & squiers, Riche robes of mani maners, To folde, to presse, & to pyke [*rime* strike]. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 2011 He kembeth hym, he preyneth hym and pyketh. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lv. 237 (Harl. MS.), She lovide ande pikide, fedde, ande tawȝte this childe. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 189 b/2 Saynt loye..made clene theyr heedes & wysshe them and them that were lowsy and ful of vermyne he hym self wold pyke and make them clene. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B viij b, Then after when she [an hawke] begynnyth to penne, and plumyth, and spalchith and pikith her selfe. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Eph.* v. 27 Though she was disteyned before tyme, he clensed her, he pyked her, and made her perfectly trimme in euery poynt. 1552 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Como*, to kembe or decke the busshe;.. to tryimme, to attyre, to pyke. [*arch.* *a* 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* II. ii (1651) B vij b, Cembeth thy self, and pyketh now thy self; Sleeketh thy self.]

β. *c* 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 243 But the woman..decked and picked herselfe in the hartiest manner. 1611 MARKHAM *Countr Content.* I. i. (1668) 12 Hounds love naturally to stretch them, and pick themselves in the Sun. 1657 J. WATTS *Dipper Sprinkled* 31 A common pond..wherein..Geese, Ducks, do daily duck and pick themselves. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 989 To pick or prain, as a bird doth herself. [*a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* ii. *Garlands*, The Ægyptians..beside the bravery of their garlands, had little birds to peck their heads and brows.]

III. 5. To detach and take, esp. with the fingers, (anything) from the place in which it grows or adheres, or from that which contains it; to pluck, gather, cull (growing flowers, fruit, etc.); said also of a bird, with its beak. See also 18, 19.

α. *c* 1325 *Gloss W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc* 156 Autre foyse le lyn eslyses flax [*gl.* pik thi flax]. *c* 1380 (see *Pick away*, 16). 1550 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. A iv, Arnold bishop of Metis..at layser made the king to go pike a salet. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, To *Pike*, to pick or take up, to gather.

β. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 23 That the moldywarpe-hilles be spredde, and the styckes cleane pycked out of the medowe. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 89 b, Hole nuttes lately pikked from the trees. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. x. 9 Wherefore on a Bricke wall haue I climb'd into this Garden, to see if I can eate Grasse, or picke a Sallet another while. 1602 — *All's Well* IV. v. 15 Wee may picke a thousand sallets ere wee light on such another hearbe. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 229 Pick the female barberries clean from the stalks. 1859 TENNYSON *Guinevere* 33 As the gardener's hand Picks from the colewort a green caterpillar. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* i. 12 Tom..longed, to get over a gate, and pick buttercups. 1875-81 To pick hops [see HOP[1] 1, HOP-PICKER]. 1896 H. FREDERIC *Illumination* 117 She picked some of these [pinks] for him.

fig. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 246 The women there are wise, the men craftie: they will gather lous by thy lookes, and picke thy minde out of thy hands. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. ix. 48 And how much honor [would then be] Pickt from the chaffe and ruine of the times, To be new varnisht. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (J.), Hope, that he should out of these his enemies distresses pick some fit occasion of advantage. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife*, etc. (1638) 130 He picks a living out of others gaines. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1751 Full seldom doth a man repent, or use Both grace and will to pick the vicious quitch Of blood and custom wholly out of him.

† b. *fig.* To 'gather' or 'draw' with the mind; to infer, deduce, make out. *Obs.*

1565 CALFHILL *Answ. Treat. Crosse* (Parker Soc.) 104 And truly, if we mark the place itself, much better doctrine may be pyked of it, than to prefigurate I wot not what manner

of Cross unto us. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. i. 100 Trust me sweete, Out of this silence yet, I pickt a welcome. 1593 — *Lucr.* 100 But she that never coped with stranger eyes, Could pick no meaning from their parling looks. 1621 QUARLES *Div. Poems, Esther* (1717) 104 'Twas not the sharpness of thy wandring eye, (Great King Assuerus) to pick Majesty From out the sadness of a Captive face.

6. Of birds, and some beasts: To take up (grains or small bits of food) with bill or teeth; also, of persons, to bite or eat in small bits or delicately; *colloq.* to eat. Cf. PECK *v.*[1] 4.

1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* IX. i. (1558) 20 b, Milke white doues which that piked greine. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 717 Lay before her flies, or little wormes, which by their crauling will stir vp the bird to picke them. 1728 VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* IV. iv, I'd fain pick a bit with you. 1786 CAPT. T. MORRIS *Songs, Lyra Urban.* (1848) I. 80-2 (Farmer), I hope from their budget they'll pick out a song, While I'll pick a little more dinner. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* XXV, 'I think, young woman', said Mrs. Gamp,..'that I could pick a little bit of pickled salmon'. 1862 BORROW *Wild Wales* xlviii. (1901) 154/1 A few miserable sheep picking the wretched herbage. 1879 STEVENSON *Trav. Cevennes* 167, I picked a meal in fear and trembling. 1893 — *Catriona* 22 We'll pick a bit of dinner.

b. *intr.* To eat with pecking or small bites; of a person, 'to eat slowly and by small morsels' (J.), to eat fastidiously or daintily; *slang* or *colloq.* to take food, to eat. Cf. PECK *v.*[1] 4.

1584 COGAN *Haven Health* ccxiii. (1636) 222 For (as it is said) children and chicken, would bee alwayes picking. 1648–78 HEXHAM, *Picken als de vogels*, to Pick as Birds doe. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius' Sat.* III. 231 Why stand'st thou picking? Is thy Pallat sore? 1786 CAPT. T. MORRIS *Songs, Lyra Urban.* (1848) I. 80–82 (Farmer) For me I protest, if it wasn't for shame, I could pick till to morrow at dinner. 1800 MRS HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* I. 178 Rather picking than eating any thing, because she affected ill health. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* iii 18, I could never do mair than pyke at food. 1895 MRS. B. M. CROKER *Village Tales* (1896) 74 The milch goats were browsing, and the poultry picking about.

IV. 7. To choose out, select carefully, cull; cf. *pick out*, 19 b. Now chiefly in *to pick one's men, one's words*, etc.

α. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 296 Rathere, if it mihte hir like, The beste wordes wolde I pike. *Ibid.* II. 90 Hou that men schal the wordes pike After the forme of eloquence. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1622) 402 Let us pike our good from out much bad. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. i. 505 He either wholly omitted Nowel's sayings..[or] here and there piked what he thought good. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Pike*, v., to pick, to select, to chuse. Dut *picken*.

β. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* I. 188 [They] purged the olde and corrupt lawes, and picked out of them a certain most profitable for the commons. 1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. I.) 243 From thence the best Poets ordinarily pick their comparisons to poutraite the rarest beauties. 1689 I. MATHER in *Andros Tracts* II. 6 They have caused Juries to be pick'd of Men who are not of the Vicinity. 1735 POPE *Ep. Lady* 273 Heav'n Picks from each sex, to make the Fav'rite blest, Your love of Pleasure, our desire of Rest. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II. i. (1869) 29 You can pick your society no where but in London. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1028 Geraint, dismounting, pick'd the lance That pleased him best. 1897 *Evesham Jrnl.* 25 Sept. (E. D. D.), This player was not picked at the committee meeting.

b. Phr. *To pick one's way, steps*: to choose a way carefully through dirty or dangerous ground, in order to avoid its difficulties, etc.

1714 GAY *Trivia* I. 239 Deep through a miry lane she pick'd her way, Above her ancle rose the chalky clay. 1781 CRABBE *Library* 294 While judgment slowly picks his sober way. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* lxii, A treacherous place to pick one's steps in. 1849 CLOUGH *Dipsychus* II. iv. 93 The dashing stream Stays not to pick his steps among the rocks. 1883 F. M. PEARD *Contrad.* xxxii, She..picked her way between the heather and bracken.

† c. To search through (a place). *Obs. rare.*

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* (1844) 38, I picke hell, you shall not find such reasons.

d. *intr.* To search with some selection.

1824 MISS FERRIER *Inheir.* xli, A vast collection of letters, amongst which she picked for some time..for the missive in question. 1897 *Daily News* 23 Dec. 7/1 A bran tub.. from which they will pick for a present.

e. *To pick and choose* (or † *cull*), to select fastidiously or nicely. Often *absol.* or *intr.*

α. *c* 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 6032 Noght but golde and stonys Chose and piked for the nonys.

β. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. vii. 80 [They] are 300...chosen and picked out of the most.. excellent archers amongst the Ianissaries. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 37 So little was the resistance he found as he had the liberty to pick and choose. 1666 W. BOGHURST *Loimographia* (1894) 90 Out of which you may pick and choose which you like best. 1705 ADDISON *Prol. to Steele's Tend. Husb.* 17 Our Modern Wits are forc'd to pick and cull, And here and there by Chance glean up a Fool. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 171 ¶ 7, I shall always pick and cull the Pantry for him. 1718 HICKES & NELSON *J. Kettlewell* III. lxvi. 351 If Men were at Liberty to pick and chuse what they please in the Offices of the Church. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* IV. v. (1873) 290 Picking and choosing the words which are used. *Mod.* Take them as they come: you must not pick and choose.

8. To seek and find an occasion of; as *to pick a quarrel with* († *against, at, to, unto*) a person, † also formerly *to pick fault, to pick* (*an*) *occasion of* (offence, etc.) or *occasion to do* (something), etc.

α. *c* 1449 *Paston Lett.* I. 87 The seyde parsone..hathe pekyd a qwarell to on Mastyr Recheforthe. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* x. (*Fox & Wolf*) xxix, Anc wickit man.. pykis at thame all quairellis that he can. 1513 MORE *Rich. III* (1883) 17 In his presence they piked a quarrell to the Lorde Richard Graye. 1530 PALSGR. 657/1, I pyke a quarell, or fynde maters to fall out with one for. 1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* III. vi. (1541) 138 b, They medle with other folkes busines..exhort and giue preceptes, rebuke and correcte, pyke fautes. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 156 b, From whence doth he pike this quarell? 1584 HUDSON *Du Bartas' Judith* IV, Yet some will quarrell pike, And common bruit will deem them all alike.

β. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Bowge of Courte* 314 Fyrste pycke a quarell, and fall oute with hym then. 1530 PALSGR. 656/2, I pycke no mater, or I pycke no quarrell to one. *c* 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 270 Then is there a causeless quarrel picked against the Popes. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 811 Neyther the Lion, nor the Bore shall picke any matter at anye thing here spoken. 1599 *Life Sir T. More* in Wordsw. *Eccl. Biog.* (1853) II. 132 Every day some quarrelling matter or other was pickt against him. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. ii. 111, I sall quit you with gud leue, as I may pick occasion. 1610 WILLET *Hexapla Dan.* 182 They. picke what matter they can against him. 1623 LAUD in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 242 They..have picked all the occasions they could to detract from mee. 1674 ALLEN *Danger Enthusiasm* 29 [They] raised Cavils and pickt Quarrels against it. 1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 367 He will..doubtless, pick new Quarrels at the Definition. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. lvii. 581 These did too often (where they could pick occasion) use rigor towards such as more sincerely and earnestly served God. 1785 JEFFERSON *Corr.* Wks. 1850 I. 449 The question is..with whom the Emperor will pick the next quarrel. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* v. xiv. 325 Some of the men began to pick quarrels.

† b. Phrase. *To pick a thank* (*thanks*) *of* (*with*) (a person): to curry favour with, as by sycophancy or tale-bearing; also *absol.*, to play the sycophant or tale-bearer. Cf. PICKTHANK.

α. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 3048 A bank to pike, His lordys wil and witte he iustifieth. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par.* 2 *Pet.* 17 False prophetes..whiche eyther to pyke a thanke at ye princes hande or elles..for hatred of other, prophecied the thinge, whiche the spirite of God spake not. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* Pref. 5 b, Manye of those wryters seke to pike a thanke.

β. 1560 PILKINGTON *Expos. Aggeus* (1562) 347 Thinkinge thereby too picke a thanke, and get a reward of David. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 55 Least I should seeme either to picke a thanke with men, or a quarel with women. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VI. xxvi. 235, I will not. pick my selfe a privat thanke for a publike benefit. 1611 COTGR., *Escornifler*, . to pick a thanke or carry tales for victuals. 1627 SANDERSON *Serm., Ad Mag.* ii. (1657) 134 Doeg to pick a thank with his Master, .told tales of David and Abimelech. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 481 Some..that would now perchance pick them thank without desert. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 989 To pick thanks, *sycophantari.*

† c. *To pick* (*acquaintance* or *chat with*): to seek occasion of, cultivate, make gradually. *Obs.*

1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xviii, The doctor was made the first to pick acquaintance. 1770 J. ADAMS *Diary* 19 Aug., Mr. Royal Tyler began to pick chat with me.

V. 9. To rob, plunder (a person or place); to rifle the contents of (anything); † to take by robbery, to steal (goods, etc.). Now only in phr. *To pick* a person's *pocket* or *purse*, also *fig.*, his *brains*.

α. *c* 1300 *Song of Husbandman* 25 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 150 Thus me pileth the pore and pyketh ful clene. 1301 [see PIKER[1] 1]. *c* 1325 *Song of Yesterday* 178 He [Death] comeb so haldely, to pike his pray. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2467 *Phillis*, [He] pikid of hire al the good he myghte. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 367 He..thoghte he wolde be som weie The tresor pyke and stele aweie. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1371 The Grekes..Prayen and pyken mony priuey chambur. 1420 *Pol Poems* (Rolls) II. 66 Ther we piken but seely pans Thi secte pikith poundis. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* XXVIII. 335 Thi close [clothes] so can [= gan] thai fro the pyke. *a* 1476 *5th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 530/1 If ony be founde..pikeyng purses or other smale thynges. 1530 LYNDESAY *Test. Pap.* 678, I did persaue, quhen preuelye ȝe did pyke Ane chekin frome ane hen, vnder ane dyke. 1612 JAS. I in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. III. 106 To cause youre Officers..pyke shillings from poore Skottismen. [1865 G. MACDONALD *A. Forbes* 19 An' min and no pyke the things i' the chop (= shop).]

β. 1531 TINDALE *Expos. 1 John* (1537) 8 He were a foole which wolde trust hym that hath pycked his purse before his face. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle of Facions* App. 338 Lette him that shall haue picqued either Golde or Siluer paye the double. 1591 GREENE *Maidens Dreame* x, Delaying law, that picks the client's purse. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, III iii. 94 Shall I not take mine ease at mine Inne, but I shall haue my Pocket pick'd? 1612 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Trav.* Wks. (1872) 35 One of them held the good wife with a tale, the whilst another was picking her chest. 1727 GAY *Begg. Op.* I. vi, He hath as fine a hand at picking a pocket as a woman. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* VII. v, His success in picking the brain of Mr Onslow of a secret encouraged him. 1879 SPURGEON *Serm.* XXV. 112 A person may very readily pick my pocket of my purse. 1885 T. A. GUTHRIE *Tinted Venus* 89 Want to pick my brains?

b. *intr.* or *absol* In later use felt as a kind of euphemism for: To practise petty theft, to pick up 'unconsidered trifles', to appropriate small things or portions of things such as it is thought will not be noticed; to pilfer, to filch. Chiefly in phr. *pick and steal*, familiar from the Church Catechism, and now app. associated with sense 5.

α. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 351 This proverbe is evere newe, That stronge lokes maken trewe Of hem that wolden stele and pyke [*v.r.* pile]. 1599 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Owen Glendour* iii, The suttle Fox doth pyke.

β. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Catech.*, To kepe my handes from picking and stealing. 1552 LATIMER *Rem.* (Parker Soc) 87 Many folks..exhort themselves to do wickedly, to steal, to pick, and to do all lewdnes. 1552 HULOET, Picke craftelye, *Manticulor* [printed *Mantiscinor*]. [1565–73 COOPER, *Mantiscinor, aris*, to steale craftily.]

10. To open (a lock) with a pointed instrument, a skeleton key, or the like; to open clandestinely. (Usually with implication of intended robbery.)

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 81 She mynded..To picke the..locke. 1590 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 576 Were beauty under twenty locks kept fast, Yet love breaks through and picks them all at last. 1757 R. LLOYD *Ep.* Poet. Wks 1774 I. 101 If chests he breaks, if locks he picks. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxi, O'Brien pulled out his picklocks to pick it. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xiv, The lock of resolution which neither Time nor Temptation has..picked. 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 1494 When a key is lost, and the door happens to be locked, a smith will pick it, as it is technically called, with a piece of bent wire.

transf. 1883 D. H. WHEELER *By-ways Lit.* viii. 150 (Funk) Cassius..picks Brutus open as easily as he would an oyster.

VI. 11. To separate by picking, to pull or comb asunder: usually with defining adv. or phrase: as *pick to pieces* (also *fig.*); but simply in *pick oakum, pick cotton* or *wool.*

1536 [*implied in* wulpiker: see PICKER[1] 1]. 1538 ELYOT *Lat. Dict.*, *Carminarii*, they that do pike (*c.d.* 1545 picke) or make clene wulle, or carde. 1565–78 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Carminatio*, the picking or carding of wull.. He or she that picketh or cardeth wull. 1683 in *New Mills Cloth Manuf.* (S. H. S.) 55 For piking scribbling and oyll. 1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (1694) 105 The girls may be employed in mending the clothes of the aged.. The boys in picking okam. 1733 P. LINDSAY *Interest Scot.* 23 Easy Labour at first, such as picking of Wool or Cotton, teasing of Ockam. 1859 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. II. iv. 83 Power of picking what I say to pieces. 1869 TROLLOPE *He Knew*, etc. lxxxi. (1878) 449 They'll pick you to pieces a little among themselves. 1874 *Punch* 14 Mar. 110/1 Picking oakum in penal servitude.

b. *intr.* for *pass.* To admit of being picked.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 62 The yarn..will pick into oakum.

12. To pluck the strings of a musical instrument, as the banjo. *U. S.*

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3) s.v., In the South, to pick the banjo or guitar, means to play upon these instruments. Comp. the French *pincer*. 1891 *Century Mag.* Nov. 52 He could pick the banjo in a way no one had ever heard it picked before. 1901 *Munsey's Mag.* XXIV. 485/1 The strings [of a Polynesian instrument] are strummed, rather than picked.

13. Short for *pick out*, 19 g.

1892 *Cath. News* 23 Jan. 3/2 Picturesque green sashes, picked with black crape.

VII. Intransitive uses with prepositions.

14. *To pick at* —: a. To aim at picking, make a motion to pick (in various prec. senses).

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xlii. 131 This byrde sawe hymselfe so well fethered..he began to waxe prowde, and.. pycked and spurred at them. 1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* 17 Some curious head..may pick at a Moate, and ask me two or three questions out of this Narration. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 143 Muscular tremors, picking at the bed-clothes..appear in bad cases [of scarlatina].

b. *fig.* To find fault with, gird at, nag at; to carp or cavil at. Now only *dial* and *U. S.*

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 9 The second thing called culpable in him, but was not, was pick'd at by the cross humours of some in the end of Q. Elizabeth's reign. 1786 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) I. 605 The Emperor, the Empress, and the Venetians seem all to be picking at the Turks. 1822 GALT *Provost* xxiii, The rising generation began to pick and dab at him. 1876 *Whit by Gloss.*, *Pick at*, v. to quarrel with. 'They're always picking at teean t'other', at each other. 1884 ROE *Nat. Ser. Story* ii, When the papers have nothing else to find fault with, they pick at West Point. 1896 *Cosmopolitan* XX. 430/2 I'm always being picked at. I wish I was dead.

15. *To pick on, upon* —: = prec. b. Now *U.S. dial.*

c 1370 *Robert Cicyle* 269 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 215/2 Alle men on him gon pike, For he rod oper vnlike. 1890 MARY E. WILKINS *Mod. Dragon* in *Humble Romance*, etc. (1891) 100, I don't see .what makes you girls for ever pick on each other. 1899 B. W. GREEN *Virginia Wood-bk.*, *Pick upon*, to annoy; the other boys always *pick upon* this one.

VIII. In combination with adverbs.

16. Pick away: see senses 1 and 5, and AWAY.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 103 Þe fendis may..pike awey þe seed. 1618 BRATHWAIT *Descr. Death* viii, Fleshie He was, but it is pickt away. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 508 When the membrane had been picked away the optic thalami could be made out.

17. Pick in. a. To work in or fill in, in a painting or drawing.

1836 [see PICK *sb*[3] 6]. 1859 SALA *Gaslight & D.* ii. 24 Then the shadows are 'picked in' by assistants.

b. *dial.* To pick or take hold of and bring in.

1892 QUILLER COUCH *Noughts & Crosses* 251 My landlady was out in the garden, 'picking in' her week's washing from the thorn hedge. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 20 June 3/4 The man who gets his boat broadside across the lock's entrance, and is supercilliously 'picked' in by the..assistant.

18. Pick off. a. See sense 5 and OFF.

13 . *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1466 Þay prudly hade piked of pom-garnades. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 19 These..just pick'd off from a Taylor's Shop-board. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* VIII. 588 When the scales are picked off, the apertures of the hair-sacs are seen to be dilated.

b. To shoot with deliberate selection and aim, to shoot one by one. Also *fig.*

1820 *Vandeleur's Lett.* 1 Nov. (1894) 17 Our men are capital shots. I could see them pick the fellows off one at a time just as day began to appear. 1827 *Parl. Deb.* 316 The corps of political riflemen..employed in picking off

place after place, however important or serviceable. 1885 *Scribner's Mag.* XXX. 396/1 Partisan rangers..picking off an English officer with as little ruth as they felt in shooting a stag.

19. Pick out. a. To extract by picking (senses 1, 2, 5); to dig out, peck out. Also *fig.* In quot. 1843, to undo by extracting the stitches one by one.

a. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 401 3if þin iȝe sclaundre þee, pyke it out. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 28 Ye must.. diligently clodde it, pyke out stones. 1530 PALSGR. 657/1, I pyke out, as a ravyn dothe a deed beestes eye. 1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* Pref, The like..Allegorica I could pike out of other Poeticall fictions. 1861 RAMBAY *Reminis.* Ser. II. 74 Corbies winna pike out corbies' een.

B. 1388 WYCLIF *Prov.* xxx. 17 Crowis of the stronde pike [1382 pecken] out thilke iȝe, that scorneth the fadir. 1602 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. iii. 276 Go too sir, you were beaten in Italy for picking a kernell out of a Pomgranat. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 824 They shewed them the vse to pick out thornes in their feet. 1725 B. HIGGONS *Rem. Burnet* Hist. Wks 1736 II. II. 120 To breed up young Presbyterians with the Money of the Church of England, to pick out her Eyes. *a* 1756 MRS. HAYWOOD *New Present* (1771) 64 Pick the mussels out from the shells. 1843 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 246 Picking out her sewing has been such sorrowful work. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 555 Small plugs of horny epidermis can be picked out, leaving pits behind.

b. To select, to choose out with care or deliberation; in recent use said also of natural agents, as diseases.

1530 PALSGR. 657/1, I can pyke out the best and I were blyndefelde. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iv. 122 The most general thyngys..wych among infynyte other, I haue pykyd out. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 403 Could the World pike thee out three such Enemyes againe? 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 291 P 10 He then bid him pick out the Chaff from among the Corn. *a* 1758 RAMSAY *Fables* xvii. 20 Take the cannier gate to ease, And pike out joys by twas and threes. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* (1894) iv. II. 316 A guide..can almost always pick out at a glance the most practicable line of assault. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 710 These fibres in the peripheral nerves which when picked out by disease give rise to incoordination of movement.

c. To extract or gain with effort, to acquire; = *pick up*, 20 c. *Obs.*

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 174 The good husband by cherishing of them [Bees], picketh out many times a good peece of his huing. 1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Westw. Hoe* II. Wks. 1873 II 295, I picke out a poore huing amongst em: and I am thankefull for it.

d. To distinguish from surrounding objects, etc., with the senses

1552 LATIMER *Rem.* (Parker Soc.) 30 He will not forget us, for he seeth us in every corner; he can pick us out, when it is his will and pleasure. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* Ind i. 24 Why Belman is as good as he my Lord, He ..twice to day pick'd out the dullest sent. 1872 BLACK *Adv Phaeton* xv, Now and then Bell picked out the call of a thrush or a blackbird. 1873 — *Pr Thule* i, An eye accustomed to pick out objects far at sea.

e. To make out or gather (sense or meaning); to piece out and ascertain (facts) by combining separate fragments or items of information.

1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) A iij, Because euerye body shall picke out the ways of liuing out of these mens authoritie. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xviii. (Arb.) 198 We dissemble againe..when we speake by way of riddle (Enigma) of which the sence can hardly be picked out. 1607 BEAUMONT *Woman Hater* I iii, He brings me informations, pick'd out of broken words, in men's common talk. 1678 (ed. 2) BUNYAN *Pilgr.* (1847) 129 Hopeful ..called to Christian (for he was learned) to see if he could pick out the meaning 'Remember Lot's Wife.' 1882 M. ARNOLD *Speech at Eton* in *Irish Ess.* 185 Goethe..did not know Greek well and had to pick out its meaning by the help of a Latin translation.

f. To identify the notes of (a tune) and so play it by ear.

1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* v. 55 She picked it out upon the keyboard, and..enriched the same with well-sounding chords. 1901 H. HARLAND *Com. & Errors* 97 If I were to pick it out for you on the piano, you would scoff at it.

g. To deck out, to adorn; now *spec.* to lighten or relieve the ground colour of (anything) by lines or spots of a contrasted colour following the outlines, mouldings, etc.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 621 Thay had graces of whilk thaire pride thai myght pike out. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 193 The picking out to a carriage is the ornamenting the ground with various contrasted colours, which is to lighten the appearance, and shew the mouldings to advantage. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* VIII. v, The ceiling.. was richly gilt and picked out in violet. 1882 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 257 A few are 'picked out', as a coach painter might say, with bright scarlet. 1897 *Daily News* 7 Jan. 2/2 Every arch and capital..was outlined, and as the expression is 'picked out' by holly, ivy, laurustinus, &c.

20. Pick up.

a. To break up (ground) with a pick; to extract from the ground by picking; to take up.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 104 And summe, to plese perkyn, pykeden [B. VI. 113 piked] vp þe weodes. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 37 A pike for to pike them [fitchis] vp handsom to drie. 1894 *Times* 21 May 4/4 A gang of men was sent. to pick up and relay the part of Onslow-gardens.

b. To take up with the fingers or beak; to lay hold of and take up (esp. a small object) from the ground or any low position; to lift lightly, smartly, or neatly; in *Knitting*, to take up (stitches) with a knitting-needle or wire. *To pick oneself up*, to recover oneself smartly from a fall, etc.

c 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II* 237 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 334 He doth the wif sethe a chapoun and piece beof,..The best he piketh up himself, and maketh his mawe touht. *a* 1704 LOCKE (J.), The acorns be picked up under an oak in the wood. 1721 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 77 P 1 Will. had picked up a small Pebble. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 338 Its common food should be mixed with ants, so that when the bird goes to pick the ants it may pick up some of that also. 1809 ROLAND *Fencing* 99 Pick up his foil and deliver it politely to him. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* ii, Tom picked himself up, and settled himself on his bench again. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* XXI, Picks up her feet nicely, doesn't she? 1882 *Plain Hints Needlework* 32 Pick up the side loops for right-hand gusset, cast on the same number of loops as were on the needle before the heel began to be turned (28), and pick up the loops for the left-hand gusset. 1898 *Spectator* 3 Dec. 837 The broken cable of 1865 was picked up and repaired.

transf. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 258/1 The condenser..framed with the view of picking up the greatest number of rays from the source of light.

c. To acquire, attain, gain, earn, collect, gather, or get possession of as chance or opportunity offers; to come upon and possess oneself of; to make (a livelihood) by occasional opportunity.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. Prol. 35 This text is full of storyis euery deill, Realmes and landis, quharof I haue na feill. To pike thame wp peichance 3our eene suld reill. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* IV. ii. 36 If in our youths we could pick up some pretty estate, 'twere not amiss to keep our doors hatched. 1693 J. EDWARDS *Author. O. & N. Test.* 102 This ridiculous fable which Plato had pick'd up. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. I. 167 By this Trade the Freemen of Malacca pick up a good livelihood. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 159 P 1 When I was at Grand Cairo, I picked up several Oriental Manuscripts. 1750 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* 10 Jan, If you can pick me up any fragments of old painted glass.. I shall be excessively obliged to you. 1788 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 209 Exhibiting them in every capital town, he picked up some money. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 227 During his residence in Cuba [he] had picked up some acquaintance with the Castilian. 1860 READE *Cloister & H* lv, He spoke but little..but listened to pick up their characters. 1884 G. ALLEN *Philistia* I. 60, I picked it up for a song. 1885 J. R. REES *Pleas Bk.-Worm* i, 'I picked it up' has become a recognised phrase in all kinds of collecting manias. 1889 JESSOPP *Coming of Friars* ii. 84 There were many ways of picking up a livelihood by these gentlemen. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 673 The white child..is not so quick in picking up parlour tricks.

d. To seize, snap up, capture (a vessel), as on a cruise; to capture in detail. Now *rare.*

1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 110 The Christian Corsairs pick up several of them [vessels] now and then. 1779 F. HERVEY *Nav. Hist.* II. 148 Blake was very active in the Channel, in picking up their merchantmen. 1793 SMEATON *Eddystone L.* § 265 A fishing boat, which had been picked up by the French for the sake of intelligence. 1885 U. S. GRANT *Personal Mem.* xxii. I. 309 He had.. scattered the little army, so that the most of it could be picked up in detail.

e. To take (a person or thing overtaken or fallen in with) along with one, into one's company, or into a vessel or vehicle; also said of a vehicle, a ship, etc.

1698 VANBRUGH *Prov. Wife* IV. iii, So—now, Mr. Constable, shall you and I go pick up a whore together? 1726 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5474/4 Whoever has pickt her [a lost bitch] up, shall receive 10s. Reward. 1800 J. W. CROKER *Diary* 10 Mar., Lord Yarmouth..came over to pick me up on our way to town. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* vi. 200 Picked up in their boats by a vessel homeward bound. 1839 W. CHAMBERS *Tour Belgium* 73/1 One of the many omnibusses which drive round to pick up passengers from the hotels. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* xiii, He was picked up by a gentleman ..in a wherry, holding on to the wool of a sheep which was swimming. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* (1900) 139/1 To walk to the first station onward, and let the train pick him up there. *Mod.* (Train) Stops to pick up passengers for London.

f. To come upon, find (a path, etc.), *esp.* to recover, regain (a track, trail, etc. lost or departed from); to catch sight of (a light, signal, etc.). *To pick up a wind*: see quot. 1867. *To pick up the range* (of a rifle or gun).

1857 DUFFERIN *Lett. High Lat.* (ed 3) 210 It was now time to run down West and pick up the land. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 30 No stranger should attempt to pick up the..Light in thick weather, nor enter the port at night. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Pick up a wind*,..to run from one trade or prevalent wind to another, with as little intervening calm as possible. 1876 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* 658 Suppose that the observer suddenly picks up an unknown comet. 1880 SUTHERLAND *Tales Goldfields* 58 He was fortunate enough to pick up the track. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 209 The advance guard could ..pick up the trail on more favourable ground. 1900 *Westm. Gaz* 29 June 10/1 If the fireman as well as the driver had been picking up the Slough signals there would have been no accident. 1901 *Scotsman* 28 Feb. 5/6 They considered that their system was just as useful, if not better, for picking up the range.

g. Phrases: *To pick up one's crumbs*: see CRUMB *sb.* 4. *To pick up flesh*: to regain flesh, put on flesh again. *To pick up (one's) spirit, courage*, etc.: to 'pluck up' heart; also *transf.* of restoratives, etc.: to restore to health or energy. *To pick up a room* (U.S.): see quot. 1889.

c 1645–1888 [see CRUMB *sb.* 4]. 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *To Pick up One's Crumbs*, to gather strength. 1749 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 79 He has pick'd up his Flesh, and promises to enjoy a good Habit of Body. 1790 J. BRUCE *Source of Nile* I. 195, I picked up courage, and..said..without trepidation, 'What men are these before?' 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* iii, She had so far picked up her spirits. 1872 *Punch* 29 June 260/1 The process of pulling myself together and picking myself up. 1889 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xlii, I suppose a decent dinner will pick me up. 1889 FARMER *Dict. Amer.* s.v. *Pick, To pick up a room*, is a New England phrase for putting it in order.

h. *intr.* To recover health, strength, or energy after an illness; to grow well again; to recover, improve, 'look up', after any check or depression.

1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 237 Now this Woman sees me pick up so fast, she uses me worse. 1751 GRAY *Lett., to Wharton* 10 Oct., His College, which had much declined for some time, is picking up again. 1804 SCOTT in Lockhart *Life* 21 Aug., He was sent down here..in a half-starved state, but begins to pick up a little. 1849 C STURT *Exp. Centr. Australia* I. 262 The fact of the natives having crossed the plain confirmed my impression that the creek picked up [*i.e.* recovered itself] beyond it. 1864 GEO. ELIOT in Cross *Life* II. 389 He is wonderful for the rapidity with which he 'picks up' after looking alarmingly feeble. 1896 *Indianap. Typogr. Jrnl.* 16 Nov. 404 Business in our trade is rapidly picking up.

i. To enter into conversation, make acquaintance or companionship *with* (some one casually met).

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Aug. 3 On the railway to Cologne he had picked up with Jones. 1884 G. ALLEN *Philistia* I. 13 Herbert..had picked up at once with a Polish exile in a corner. *Ibid.* 45 So you've let your Polly go and pick up with some young man from town.

Pick (pik), *v.*[2] Also 4 **pykke, pik(ke,** 6–7 **picke,** 6 **pycke.** Now only *dial.* or *techn.* [A collateral form of PITCH *v.*[1]

In ME. known only in Petyt MS. of R. Brunne (exc. I. 9939, where *pykke* may be PICK *v.*[1]).]

†1. *trans.* To fix, stick, plant (something pointed) in the ground, etc.; to pitch (a tent or the like). *Obs. rare.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4645–6 þey..pyght [*Petyt MS.* piked] þeym pauylons & tente. Right als þey pitched [*Petyt* piked] þer pauylons, Cam Cassibolan. [*Ibid.* 9939 He dide hewe tres & pykke, & palysed hit aboute ful pykke.] *Ibid.* 12512 His pauilons, his penceles, pykke Nought fer fro þenne had þey don wyk [*Petyt MS.* pikke]. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 106 [They] picked stakes before every Archer, to breke the force of the horsemen. 1597–1602 *Transcr. W. Riding Sessions Rolls* (Yorks. Archæol. Assoc.) 118 Sett in the Stocks..with feathers picked in his apparaile.

2. To thrust, drive; to pitch, hurl; to throw. Now *dial.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss* I. clxiii. 201 The frenche squyer dyd pycke his swerde at hym, and by happe strake hym through both the thyes. ?15.. *Flodden F.* 316 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 332 He..keeped me within his woone till I was able of my selfe both to shoote & picke the stone. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 184 Seeking to ouerthrowe him & to picke him on his nose. *Ibid.*, To catch him vpon the hip, and to pick him on his neck. 1607 SHAKS *Cor.* I. i. 204 As high As I could picke my Lance. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 989 To pick or throw, *proiecere.* 1768 COMYNS *Digest Laws Eng.* (1780) I. 190 I'll have thee picked over the Bar [cf. BAR *sb.*[1] 24]. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed 2) s.v., He tried to pick me down. 1870 AXON *Folk Song Lanc.* 15 Hoo pick'd him o' th' hillock. [In many northern and north-midl. dial. glossaries.]

b. *spec.* To throw (hay or corn) with a pitchfork (upon a cart or stack). *dial.*

1880 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Pick*,..to lift up sheaves of corn to the stack.

3. *intr.* To throw, cast; *spec.* (also *pick over*) to throw the shuttle across the loom. Cf. PICK *sb.*[4] 2.

1530 PALSGR. 657/2, I pycke with an arrowe, *je darde*... I holde a grote I pycke as farre with an arowe as you. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 120/28 To Pick, *iaculari.* 1573–80 BARET *Alv.* P 333 To Picke, or cast. 1848 MRS. GASKELL *M. Barton* iv, He ne'er picked ower i' his loife. 1883 *Almondbury & Huddersfield Gloss* s v., To pick also means to throw the shuttle, and the thread thus laid is called a 'pick'...'To pick a pick' is to throw the shuttle once across.

4. *intr.* To pitch or fall forward, as in † *to pick over the perch*: cf. PEAK *v*[1] 1 b.

1591 in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* (1823) III. 95 If anie pearch higher than in dutie they ought, I would they might sodenly picke over the pearch for me. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Terms Coal-mining*, *Pick away*, to *dip* rapidly.

5. *trans.* Of animals: To bring forth prematurely (= CAST *v.* 21). Common in *dial.* and rustic use.

1790 MRS. WHEELER *Westmld. Dial.* 55 We hed twoa Kaws pickt Coaf. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 191 Lord Strathmore's Heroine..picked twins by Remembrancer, a short time since. 1849 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* (ed. 2) I. 221/2 Ewes in lamb kept in a wet lair, will pick lamb, that is, suffer abortion. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 326 Two of my cows picked calf.

6. (Chiefly *pick up.*) To vomit, 'cast up', 'throw up'; † formerly also *intr.* to come up, be vomited. Now only *north. dial.*

1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 1704/1 His meate woulde not go downe, but rise & picke vp agayne. 1566 DRANT *Weil. Hierim.* K iv, My lyver pyckte up, through great force, tremblyng on grounde dyd tumble. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pick*, to vomit. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *To Pick up*, to vomit or pitch up.

7. *Pick on*, to pitch upon, fix upon, choose. *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl* (1876) 267 The first twa that he picked on War Rab and Jock the Tar. 1883 MRS. F. MANN *Parish of Hilby* XI. 135 She..picks upon the most beautiful thing she knows, and shapes her angels accordingly. 1894 W. G. STEVENSON *Pudlin* iii. 52 He picked on one of the porters waiting at the gate for a job.

Pick, *v.*[3], north. dial. form of PITCH *v.*[2]

Pick, picke, obs. forms of PIQUE.

Pick- in *Comb.* Mostly the stem or imperative of PICK *v.*[1] with an object, forming sbs.

Pick-a-bud *dial.*, the bullfinch; **pick-cheese** *dial*, the great and blue tits; the fruit or cheese of the mallow; **† pick-fault** *sb.*, a fault-finder; *adj.* fault-finding; **† pick-harness**, one who strips the slain of their armour; **† pick-mote**, one who draws attention to trivial faults in others; **† pick-penny**, one who greedily collects or steals money; **† pick-point**, some obsolete game for children; **pick-shelf**, a pilferer of provisions; **† pick-straw**, a trifler: cf. *to pick straw* s. v. STRAW *sb.*; **pick-thong** *dial.*, a kind of apple. Also **† pick-free** *a.*, safe from picking or plundering. See also PICK-A-TREE, PICKLOCK, PICKPOCKET, PICKTHANK, etc.

1852 *P. Parley's Ann.* 182 The bullfinch has got a very bad character, and gardeners have a great dislike to what they call the ''Pick-a-bud'. *a* 1825 FORBY *Vo. E. Anglia*, *Pick-cheese*, the tit-mouse. 1848 *Zoologist* VI. 2186 *Parus major* and *cærulens* are both known by the name of 'pick-cheese'. 1863 ATKINSON *Stanton Grange* (1864) 229 They was mostlings thae blue-caps or pick-cherses. 1895 EMERSON *Birds* 64 Tree-mallows or 'pick-cheese trees', as they are locally called. 1546 PHARE *Bk Childr.* (1553) A ij, I neuer intended nor yet doo entende to satisfie ye minded of any suche *pikefautes. 1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 120 The Manichees, busy pickefault heretikes of that age. *a* 1652 BROME *Court Beggar* Epil, You wil secure their Purses cut-free, and their pockts *pick-free. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B xx. 261 Alle other in bataille ben yholde bribours, Pilours and *pykehernois [1393 C. XXIII. 263 pyke-herneys]. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* II. 37 How! pike-harnes, how! com heder belife! 1549 LATIMER *3rd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb. 80 Kinges haue clawe backes and docter *pyke mote and his fellowe aboute them. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 397/1 *Pykepeny, *cupidinarius*. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq* ix. 143 [The Pope] sending out..his hungry Pick-peny's throughout the whole Pastorage of the Empire. 1801 STRUTT *Sp. & Past.* IV. iv. § 16 *Pick point, Venter-point, Blow-point, and Gregory, occur in a description of the children's games in the sixteenth century. 1861 L. L. NOBLE *Icebergs* 295 The ship's cat..an incorrigible thief and *pick-shelf, and bent on making the most of us while we last. 1580 G. HARVEY *Let. Spenser* Wks (Grosart) I. 72, I know what peace and quietnes hath done with some melancholy *pickstrawes in the world. 1871 T. HARDY *Desperate Remedies* I. viii. 274 We are only just grinden down the early *pick-thongs.

Pi·ck-a-back, *adv. phr.* (*a*, *sb.*) Forms: *α.* **6–7 a pick back, 6–9 pickback, 8– a pick-a-back, pick-a-back** (*dial.* 9 **pack-a-back, picki-, picky-back**). *β.* **6–7 on pick-pack(e, 7 a pick-pack, a pick-a-pack, 7–9** *dial.* **pick-pack, pick-a-pack.** *γ.* **8 on pig back, 9** *dial.* **pig-aback, pigga-back, pig-back, piggy-back.** [Origin and form uncertain; the earliest examples have *back*, but the usual 17th c. forms had *pack*, which still occurs in some dialects; the primitive form was perh. either *a pick back* or *a pick pack*, whence, by dropping *a*, the later *pick-*, *pick-a-*, *pig-*, *pig-a-*, etc.

The evidence does not show whether the expression originally referred to a *pack picked* (pitched) on the back or shoulders, or to the *back* on which it is pitched; nor does it appear whether *a pick* answered to the F. *à pic* 'vertically, perpendicularly', was due to reduplication as in *tip-top*, etc, or had some other source. Cf. Ger. *huckepack* in same sense, found in Low and Middle Ger. from 18th c., which Schambach refers to *pack* the bundle carried (see Grimm s. v.). Whatever the origin, it is evident that popular etymology analysed it in various ways from a very early date.]

On the shoulders or back like a pack or bundle: said in reference to a person (or animal) carried in this way.

α. 1565 CALFHILL *Answ. Treat. Crosse* 42 b, To easy..is that way to heauen, whereto we may be carried a pickbacke on a Roode. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 12/1 [The pope] being carried pickbacke on mens shoulders. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii 72 For as our modern Wits behold, Mounted a Pick-back on the Old. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk* I. 1185 One of the leopards was carried by his keeper a pick-a-back. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxxviii, If I find it necessary to carry you away, pick-a-back. 1884 M. G. HUMPHREYS in *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 842/2 They bring the men pick-back triumphantly to shore. 1896 E. A. KING *Ital. Highways* 114 Pulcinello..travels pick-a-back on the shoulders of a lean old woman.

β. 1592 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* XXXIX. xlvii, Now Brandimart..leaps behind, a pick pack, on his backe, And holds his armes. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* II. vi, By this light, I'le carry you away o' my backe [*Stage-direction.* He gets him vp on pick-packe]. 1655 *Verney Mem.* (1894) III. 222 'Tis now the new fashion for Maydens in toun to ride a Pick Pack. 1677 W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* III. iii. 75 St. Christopher carried Christ a Pick-pack over an Arm of the Sea. 1682 tr. *Selden's Eng. Janus* Auth. Pref., Such creatures as carry the Goddess Nemesis on pickpack. 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* CCXLVIII. (1714) 263 Ina Hurry..carries the Other a Pick-a-Pack upon her Shoulders. 1858 MAYHEW *Upper Rhine* iv. § 2 (1860) 205 Like a cottage perched pick-a-pack on a church roof. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 438/2 [In China] we overtook a beggar and his wife traveling pick-a-pack along the stone road.

γ. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (ed. Morell) s. v. *Back*, To carry on pig back, *humeris ferre*. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Pig-back*, on the back. 1858 *Voice* (N. Y.) 31 May, To see us perched 'piggy-back' crossing the stream.

b. quasi-*adj.* and *sb.*

(With quot. *c* 1590 cf. BACK *sb.* 23 d.)

c 1590 GREENE *Fr Bacon* ii. 89 Mary sir, hee'le straight bee on your pickpacke to know whether the feminine or the masculine gender be most worthy. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *New Year's Coming of Age*, E'en whipt him over his shoulders pick-a-back fashion. 1864 KNIGHT *Passages Work. Life* I. ii. 89 A pickaback ride through the surf in a dirty fellow's grasp.

Pi·ckable, *a.* [f. PICK *v.*[1] + -ABLE.] Capable of being picked.

1895 *Naturalist Mag.* No 241. 225 The Journal. furnishes the key to this lock hardly pickable by the general.

Pick-a-bud: see PICK-. **Pickadevant,-aunt, pick-a-divant,** var. PICKE-DEVANT *Obs.*

Pickadil, -adilly, -ardil, var. ff. PICCADILL.

Pickage, piccage (pi·kédʒ). Forms: 4 **pyk-**, 5 **pyck-**, 7–8 **pic-**, 7– **pick-, picoage.** [f. PICK *v.*[1] + -AGE. In AF. *picage* (Calais 1376), med.(Anglo-) L. *picāgium* (Du Cange), f. F. *piquer*: cf. PICK *v.*[1]] A toll paid for breaking the ground in setting up booths, stalls, tents, etc. at fairs.

1364 in *Cal. Letters City Lond.* (1885) 105 [They are and ought to be quit of] pykage. [1376 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 359/1 (Reply to Burgesses of Calais) Lastallage..et auxint le picage en la Marche.] *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 29 To paye toll, pyckage, murage, or grondage. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* III. iv 70 Immunities and Exemptions from..Pontage, Picage, Murage. 1687 F. LITTLE *Mon. Chr. Munif.* (1871) 31 The pickage, stallage and tolls usually paid by buyers and sellers to the lord of the fair. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s v. *Hitchin*, Paying picoage and stallage to the lordship of the manor. 1854 *Leeds Mercury* 30 May, On Saturday, the pickage and stallage of the Wigan market were let by tender for twelve months, for the sum of £560. 1885 *Law Rep.* 14 Q. Bench Div. 246 All tolls, dues, picoage, stallage, and other profits..to such market belonging.

Pickande, -ant, -ante, obs. ff. PIQUANT.

Pickaninny, variant of PICCANINNY.

† Pi·ckard. *Obs.* [For *pick-card*, f. PICK *sb.*[1] 2 + CARD *sb.*[1]] A card with iron spikes or teeth, for raising a nap on cloth, as distinguished from a green or thistle-card (of teasel).

1549 *Act* 3 & 4 *Edw. VI*, c. 2 § 1 Noe person shall..occupye anye yeron cardes or pyckardes in rownnge of anye sett Clothe..upon payne to forfeyte..the saide Yeron cardes or pickardes. 1619 DALTON *Countrey Just.* xl. (1630) 43. 1801 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 456 For a machine, for dressing or dubbing cloths, either wet or dry, otherwise than by green cards and pickards.

Pickard, Pickaroon, var. PICARD, PICAROON.

Pickaternie, var. PICTARNIE, the common tern.

Pickatevant, var. PICKE-DEVANT *Obs.*

Pick-a-tree, pickatree. Chiefly *north.* Also 7 **picktree, pictree.** [f. PICK- in comb. + TREE.] The great green woodpecker.

1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 134 A nimble Squirrell or a picke a-tree. 1647 J. HALL *Poems* I. *Satire* 62 Pictrees feed the devil nine times a day. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 276/1 A Wood pecker, or Wood-spite,..in the North of England Pickatrees. 1831 G. *Montagu's Ornith. Dict.* 372 *Pick a-tree*, a name for the Popinjay. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 100.

Pickax, pickaxe (pi·kæks), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 4 **pyk-, pycoys(e, pykois(e,** 4–5 **picois, pikoys,** 5 **pikoise, pio(k)oys, -oss, pycos(s, pykoys, pecoyse, pyquoys, pycows.** *β.* 4–5 **pykeys,** 5 **pikeys, pykeis, -as, picas, peyckes,** 6 **pykes.** *γ.* 5 **pok-ex, pi·axse,** 5–7 **pykax, pykeaxe,** 6 **pikeax,** 6 7 **pickeax(e,** 7– **pickax,** 8– **pickaxe.** [ME. *pikoys, picois*, a. OF. *picois* pickax (11th c.), med. L. *picosi-um*, connected with OF. *pic*: see PIKE *sb.*[1] The later form arose from confounding the suffix with AX *sb.* *Pickis, peckis* survive in s.w. dial.]

A tool consisting of a curved iron bar with two sharp points at the ends and a handle set at right angles in the middle, used for digging or breaking up hard ground, stones, etc.; a miner's, quarryman's, or digger's pick: = PICK *sb.*[1] 1. In early use often identified with a mattock.

[1157–8 *Grt Rolls of Pipe* 2–4 *Hen. II* (1844) 168 In Picosiis..xiii.s. & v d. 1292 in J. Stevenson *Histor. Doc., Scotl.* (1870) 344, iiij testes de pykoys.]

α. 1329–30 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 17, j pykoys..emend. pykoss' molendini. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. III. 307 Eche man to pleye with a plow, pykoys or spade. 1382 WYCLIF *Joel* iii. 10 Bete 3our plowis in to swerdis, and 3our pikoysis [*gloss* or mattokis] in to speris. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1153 Yit toles moo The mattok, twyble, picoys forth to goo. 14.. *Metr. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 627/20 *Ligo*, pycows. 1458 in Leland *Itin.* (1769) VII. 80 The peple preved her power with the pecoyse [*rime* noyse]. 1481 CAXTON *Godeffroy* xcii. 142 Grete plente of pyquoys. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 31 A Byll or A pickoys, *fossorium*, *ligo*. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xiv. 37 Pycosis, sawes, axes, nayles.

β. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 941 Mattok is a pykeys, Or a pyke, as sum men says. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 387 Every man Shulde withe Pikeys or with bille The Wallis over throwe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 397/1 Pykeys, mattokke, *ligo, marra*. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xxxv. 31 b/1 He founde neyther pykeys ne shouel for to make a pytt or graue. 1495 in I. S. Leadam *Star Cham. Cases* 54 Item j peyckes iiijd. 1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 150 A pykas & ij pyles shoue weying xiij lb. 1497 *Ibid.* 84 Picases. Shovills..Scopes. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Poems agst. Garnesche* Wks 1843 I. 122 A pykes or a twybyll. 1842 PULMAN *Rustic Sketches, E. Devon* (1853) 18 (E.D.D.) Wi' shoulder'd shule and peckiss. 1887 DAWSON *Bp. Hannington* vi, At 7 a.m. we all turned out with pickisses, two-bills, crowbars and spades.

γ. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 266 Of þe howe or a pek-ex wherwyth 3e muste stubbe out þe grauel. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxviii. 581 We shall take eche of vs a pykeaxe. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* IV. lxix. 48 With a Pykax or Mattoke, with his owne hande, breke the grounde. *Ibid.* VII. 497 With longe pycaxses and sharpe, approched them vnto the wallys. 1530 PALSGR. 254/1 Picke axe, *picq, hoiau, pique de fer.* 1578 T. N. *Conq. W. India* 332 Twelve labourers with pikeaxes and shovels. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit., Irel.* II. 151 An yron tool, to wit, a Pykax. 1611 COTGR., *Piquois*, a Pickax. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 43 P 10 A single stroke of the pick-axe. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 138 Solid rock, so hard and so thick, as to bid defiance to the pick-axes and the mattocks of our labourers. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 354 The weapons by which the Highlanders could be most effectually subdued were the pickaxe and the spade.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **Pickax team,** a pair of horses with a third horse in front, a unicorn team.

1878 in J. Philipson *Harness* (1882) 51, I have driven pickaxe teams..but although safer than a tandem, I cannot say I like that single leader. 1882 *Gard. Chron.* XVII. 25 The pickaxe beaked starling. 1895 KIPLING *and Jungle Bk.* 108 The things his pick axe beak might steal. 1899 *Daily News* 19 Oct. 7/1 Her jaw has a pickaxe-like motion.

Pi·ckax, pi·ckaxe, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] **a.** *trans.* To break with a pickax. **b.** *intr.* To work with or use a pickax.

1887 FRITH *Autobiog.* II. 83 The workmen..pickaxing away the lava and ashes. 1892 *Temple Bar Mag.* Nov. 417 The cliff has been blasted and pickaxed away.

Pickback, variant of PICK-A-BACK.

Pick-cheese: see PICK- *in comb.*

Picked (pi·ked), *a.* [f. PICK *sb.*[1] 2 + -ED[2].]

1. Having a pike or sharp point; acuminated, pointed, spiked; = PEAKED *a.* 1, PIKED *a.* 1. Now *arch.* or *dial.*

c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 61 Harpe & giterne þere may y leere, And pickid staffe & buckelere, þere-wip to plawe. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 3 They have for the mark and stamp of their Money, the three picked Mace, which is the sign of Neptune. 1628 *World Encomp. by Sir F. Drake* 25 Picked rocks like towers. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 70 The shield is to be made picked at both ends. 1686 tr. *Livy* I. xliii. 25 But their Arms were changed a Javelin, and a picked Dart like a Spit. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* 30 Nov. (O. H. S.) II. 316 Twas triangular, but picked & sharp at top. 1763 GRAY *Let.* in W. Mason *Mem.* (1807) II. 184 The tall picked arches, the light clustered columns. *a* 1845 HOOD *Lost Heir* 84 To..be poked up behind with a picked pointed pole, when the soot has ketch'd, and the chimbly's red hot. 1863 PRIOR *Pop. Names Brit. Plants* (1879) 90 Gad is still used in our Western counties for a picked stick. 1863 J. R. WISE *New Forest* Gloss. 284 'A picked piece' means a field with one or more sharp angular corners. 1887 S. H. A. HERVEY *Wadmore Chron.* I. 327 (E. D. D.) Children still use 'picked' of a pencil with a good point to it.

b. In names of animals, etc.: Having prickles or spines, spiny; as *the picked dog fish* (*Spinax acanthias*): cf. PIKED *a.* 1 b.

1758 *Descr. Thames* 235 Fins, on..which are placed two Spines or Thorns from whence he is called the Picked Dog-Fish. 1848 *Zoologist* VI. 1975 Picked Dog, Spear Dog, *Spinax acanthias*. 1862 WOOD *Reptiles, Fishes*, etc. 74 The Picked Dog fish derives its name from the powerful weapons with which it is armed. the word Picked is a dissyllable, and must be pronounced Pick-ed.

† 2. Peaked, tapering to a thin end. *Obs.*

1552 HULOET, Pycked head, whiche is sharpe about lyke a suger lofe, *argutum caput*. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav* 63 Yellow or red slip-shooes, picked at the toe. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 156 Sorrel has a..three-square seed which is picked at both ends. 1666 J. DAVIES *Hist. Caribby Isles* 25 The top of this Mountain seems to be very picked. 1683 EVELYN *Diary* 7 Dec., Dragoons, habited after the Polish manner, with long picked caps. 1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3237/4 John Symons, Maltman.., with a picked Chin. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 150 The head of a man, with a hat and picked beard.

Picked (pikt, *formerly* and *poet.* pi·ked), *ppl. a.* Forms: *α.* 4, 6–7 **pyked,** 5 **i-pikid,** *Sc.* **pykit,** 5–7 **piked.** *β.* 5–6 **pycked,** 6– **picked;** 6–7 **pickt,** 7 **pict,** 7–8 **pick'd;** *Sc.* 6 **pickit,** 8 **-et.** [f. PICK *v.*[1] + -ED[1].]

1. Cleaned or cleared with a pick or toothpick; made bare or bald by picking; cleared of stalks, husks, or refuse parts. See PICK *v.*[1]

a 1400 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xliii, Hym nedeth to haue whyte teeth & sharpe & well pycked that sholde byte of this ghostly brede. 1508 KENNEDY *Flyting w. Dunbar* 548 Hangit, mangit, eddir-strangit, stryndie stultorum..Pickit, wickit, conuickit, lamp Lollardorum. 1637 HEYWOOD *Dialogues* ii. Wks. 1874 VI. 120 Thin his haire,. his crowne Picked. 1790 A. SHIRREFS *Poems* 358 Nae doubt his hoose is thacket, But..I think it unco poor and picket, And far frae bonny. 1799 *Hull Advertiser* 2 Nov. 1/1 For sale..Riga picked flax. 1806 A. HUNTER *Culina* (ed. 3) 178 A gill of picked shrimps.

† 2. Adorned, ornate, trimmed; exquisitely fashioned or apparelled, spruce, refined, exquisite, nice, finical, particular, fastidious. *Obs.*

The exact sense is often doubtful.

α. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1035 Vch pane of þat place had þre 3ates,..þe portalez pyked of rych platez. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 1734 The Ches was al of yvery, the meyne fressh & newe I-pulishid, & I-pikid, of white, asure, & blewe. 1483 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* vii, In his faire latyne tong, So full of fruyte, and rethorikly pykit. *c* 1570 *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 19 Piked he was, and handsome in his weede. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 148 Contemning the milder and more piked kinde of writing. 1623 W. BROWNE *Sheph. Pipe* I. xviii, Gay, fresh and piked was she.

β. 1573–80 BARET *Alv.* P 349 A more curious and picked style, *accuratius & exquisitius dicendi genus*. 1592 GREENE *Def. Conny Catch.* (1859) 33 Cartayne quaint, pickt, and

neate companions, attyred..*alla mode de Fraunce.* 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 158 The Age is growne so picked, that the toe of the Pesant comes so neere the heeles of our Courtier, that hee galls his Kibe. 1605 CHAPMAN *All Fooles* v. iv, 'Tis such a picked fellow, not a haire About his whole Bulke, but it stands in print. 1635 LAUD in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 377 In th s nice and picked Age, you have ended all things canonically. 1636 B. JONSON *Discov.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 759/1 When the words are proper and apt, their sound sweet, and the phrase neat and picked. [1892 *Daily News* 7 Mar. 5/1 Words..somewhat blunter in expression than our 'picked' age..would care to entertain.]

3. Chosen out, selected, esp. for special excellence or efficiency, or for a definite purpose.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 89 b, For feare of hym, or his picked armie. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus* s. v. *Corpus, D.lecta Corpora,*..chosen and pyked men. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 157/1 The best & pikedst thyngs chosen out of many churches. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 247 At pickt leisure .I'le resolue you,..of every These happend accidents. 1666 G. HAKEWILL *Comparison*, etc. 27 The pict choice men of the land. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* i. 209 As pick'd a man as could have been..found out in a whole Kingdome. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 518 Picked ewes from the Ochill flocks 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876. 8 Only a few picked craftsmen can manage it 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 250 The highest assay made from picked rock yielded $1,560.41 per ton.

† b. *Cricket.* Chosen from outside. *Obs.*

1772 in Waghorn *Cricket Scores* (1899) 88, Sept. 28 was played at Egerton, a match at wicket. Egerton had two picked men on their side. 1773 *Ibid.* 98 The gentlemen of that place and one picked man.

† 4. Contrived, provoked, designedly brought about; as, *a picked quarrel. Obs.*

c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* xii. (*Wolf & Lamb*) xix. Syne vexis him With pykit querrellis, for to mak him fane To flit. 1679 OATES *Narr. Popish Plot* 68 Poysoning and Assassinating by pickt Quarrels or otherwise.

5. With adv. *out, up*: see PICK *v.*[1] 19, 20.

1771 J. ADAMS *Diary* 9 June, We had a picked up dinner. 1889 MIVART *Orig. Hum. Reason* 80 Groups of picked-up straws. 1896 *Daily Chron.* 22 Aug. 3/2 Native seamen yelling and singing..coiling the picked-up cable.

Hence **Pickedly** *adv.* (also 6 **pykedly**), †neatly, trimly, elegantly, daintily, fastidiously (*obs.*); **Pickedness** (also 7 **pikednesse**), † adornment, elegance, trimness, spruceness (*obs.*).

1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr Chr. Wom.* i. xvi. (1557) 57 b, Maids..goodly and *pykedly maied. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus* s. v. *Cura, Curiose loqui,* to speake curiously, or pykedly. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T* (1613) 154 Their houses, so pickedly and neately must be trickt vp,. as if they were to receiue Angels. 1578 TIMME *Calvine on Gen.*, Heauenly and secret wisdom,..which..can[not] neede the *pickednes and entisement of wordes. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 74 Negligent though hee were in all manner of pikednesse, for combing and trimming of his head so carelesse. 1630 LENNARD tr. *Charron's Wisd.* iii. xl. § 1 (1670) 517 Neither affected uncleannesse, nor exquisite pickednesse [in dress]. 1636 B. JONSON *Discov., De Mollibus* Wks. (1692) 706 Too much pickedness is not manly.

† **Picke-devant, pique devant.** *Obs.* Forms: 6 **pique de vant, pickede vaunt, pickerdevant, (pickenovant)**; 6-7 **pike-devant, picka-devaunt, -devant, -ante,** 7 **picadevant, pick-a-divant, pickatevant, pickitiva(u)nt, picky-devant, peake devant,** 7-8 **picke-devant.** [A phrase app. made up of Fr. words, but itself unknown in Fr., and found only in Eng. (from *c* 1587 to 1630 or later). App. either for *piqué* (or ? *pic*) *devant*, meant for 'peak in front', or for *piqué devant*, 'peaked in front'. The various spellings *pickede, picka-, picker-, picki, picky-, pick-a-* seem to suit the latter, though the forms in *pick, pike,* and *peake* app. imply the sb. (Cf. also F. *pique* a spade at cards.) *Pickenovant* might be meant for *pique en avant.*]

A short beard trimmed to a point; a peaked or Vandyke beard: fashionable in England in the latter part of the 16th and earlier part of the 17th c.

1587 HARRISON *England* ii. vii. (1877) i 169 Our varietie of beards, of which some are shauen from the chin..; some made round like a rubbing brush, other with a *pique de vant* (O fine fashion!), or now and then suffered to grow long. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* (1844) 28 Take away this beard, and giue me a pickede vaunt. 1592 LYLY *Midas* v. ii, And here I vow by my conceald beard, if euer it chaunce to be discouered to the worlde, that it maye make a pike deuant. 1594 *Taming of Shrew* (1844) 22 You haue many boies with such Pickadeuantes. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 5 Twice double his patrimonie hath he spent in carefull cherishing and preseruing his pickerdeuant. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* xxv. vi. 270 Wearing his beard..with a sharpe peake devant. 1618 *Owles Almanacke* 49 The pickydeuant..will be the cutt. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. iv. i. 619 To turne vp his Munshato's, and curle his head, prune his Pickitivant. 1638 R. BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III.) 108 Hee consists wholly of a Pickedevant and two Mustachoes. [1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 391/1 The Pick-a-devant Beard. ends in a point under the chin. 1709 *Poor Robin* (N.), Entreaties upon such an account, are as ridiculous as pickedevant beards, or trunck-breeches.]

B. 1594 *2nd Rep. Dr. Faustus* xvii. G iv, He takes the greate slaue by the tip of his pickenouant.

b. *transf.* A man with a picke-devant.

1636 HEYWOOD *Challenge* v. i. Wks. 1874 V. 68 Point me out the man. That Picke-devant that elbowes next the Queene.

Hence † **Pickedevanted** *a. Obs.*, having a picke-devant.

1592 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* XLI. 349 *note*, Seldome goeth deuotion with youth, be it spoken without offence of our Peckedeuaunted Ministers. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. II iv. 578 A young pickitiuanted [*ed.* 1676 pittivanted], trim-bearded fellow saith Hierome, will come with a company of complements.

† **Picked-hatch.** *Obs.* Also **pickt-, pict-, pick-hatch.** [f. PICKED *a.* + HATCH *sb.*[1]] *lit.* A hatch or half door, surmounted by a row of pikes or spikes, to prevent climbing over; *spec.* a brothel; as proper name, see quot. 1832.

[Cf. 1616 E. S. *Cupid's Whirligig* F iij, Set some pickes vpon your hatch, and I pray professe to keepe a Bawdy-house.]

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* ii. ii. 19 Goe. to your Mannor of Pickt-hatch. 1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* III. xi, Did euer any man ere heare him talke But of Pick-hatch, or of some Shoreditch haulke? 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. i, The decay'd Vestalls of Pickt-hatch..That keepe the fire a-liue, there. 1616 — *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. ii, From the Burdello it might come as well, The Spittle: or Pict-hatch. 1832 TOONE *Gloss., Pickt hatch*, this was a cant word, in the time of Queen Elizabeth, for a part of the town, supposed to be Turnmill Street, Clerkenwell, then noted for houses of ill fame..The term was derived from the hatch or half door, in houses of this description, being guarded with iron spikes, as the houses of sheriffs officers are at this time.

attrib. 1598 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* I. iii. C vj, His old Cynick Dad Hath forc'd him cleane forsake his Pickhatch drab. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 89 These bee your picke-hatch curtesan wits. *a* 1634 RANDOLPH *Muse's Looking-gl.* IV. iii. (1638) 72 My Pick-hatch grange, And Shoreditch farme, and other premises Adjoyning.

Pickeer (pikī·ər), *v. Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: *a.* 7-8 **picke·re, picqueer,** (7 **pickee·re, pique·re, pickqueer, pickea·r, pekee·r**), 7- **pickee·r,** (8 **piquier, pickuee·r,** 8-9 **piqueer**; *β.* 7 **pickquer, picquer,** 7-8 **picker.** [Derivation obscure: perh. an unexplained alteration of F. *picorer* (16th c.) to forage, marauding, pillage, plunder, pilfer, f. *picorée* foraging, marauding; according to Hatz.-Darm., ad. Sp. *pecoréa*, vbl. sb. from *pecorear* to steal or carry off cattle, f. L. *pecus*, pl. *pecora* cattle: cf. med. or mod.L. *pecorare*, pr. pple. *pecorantes* 'pillagers of cattle', cited by Littré, and *pecoria* ('duo prædia, quæ secundum linguæ suæ (Flandricæ) consuetudinem *pecorias* appellant' *Chron. Affligemiense* c. xx), in Du Cange.

The chief difficulty in thus accounting for the word is the final stress, proved by rimes, and by the spellings *-er, -eere, -ere, -ear, -ier.* The occasional later *piquer'd, pickering* suggest indeed the pronunciation *picker*; but *pickering* in D'Urfey 1719 is *picke·ring* from *picke·re.* Moreover, the Fr. word is not cited in the maritime sense; nor have we much evidence for the Eng. vb. in the sense 'to forage'.]

† 1. *intr.* To maraud, pillage, plunder; to practise privateering or piracy. *Obs.*

[*c* 1645 T. TULLY *Siege of Carlisle* (1840) 12 The restlesse spirits, weary of rest, went out a pickquering every day, and seldome returned without pray or prisoner.] 1651 OGILBY *Æsop* (1665) 18 A rush Candle purchas'd by pickeering. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Hunts.* II. (1662) 10 Our Coasts were much infested with French-piracies. There was a Knight of Malta..who liv'd by pickeering, and undoing many English Merchants. 1678 E. SMITH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 51 The French Ambassador..said they were a fine company of men for picqueering and forrageing. 1718 OZELL tr. *Tournefort's Voy.* I. 111 Your Lordship has forbid pickeering from island to island for plunder.

2. *trans.* To skirmish, reconnoitre, scout (in war); to bicker (*with* the enemy).

c 1645 T. TULLY *Siege of Carlisle* (1840) 6 The scot[c]h horse Picquering a while close by the wals on the east, drew of, after they had faild in snapping Col. Grayes small regement of hors at Stanwick. *Ibid.* 20 Ye Scots sent out 6 or 7 horse to pickere with the other three scouts. 1652 WADSWORTH tr. *Sandoval's Civ. Wars Spain* 290 The Garrison of Simancas,. went almost every daie Pekeering to the gates of Valladolid. *a* 1657 LOVELACE *Lucasta* II. Poems (1864) 203 So within shot she doth pickear, Now galls the flank, and now the rear. 1658 PHILLIPS, To *Pickear* (French *piquer*), is when particular persons fight between two Armies before the main Battle is begun. 1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 4), *Pickeer* (from the Ital *Picare*), to skirmish, as Light-horsemen do. 1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2686/3 Several of our young Gentlemen passed over towards the Enemies Camp, and picquer'd with some of the French. 1705 SIR E. WALKER *Hist. Disc.* i. 65 Every Day to see ours and their Parties piquier from their Guards. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) I. 141 When bold Dragoons have been pickering there. 1728 GORDON *Tacitus, Annals* XIII. 335 Tiridates, on his side, pickeer'd about, yet never approach'd within the throw of a dart. 1862 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XIII. xii. (1872) V. 122 South of us..are the Enemy, camped or pickeering about.

3. *fig.* a. To reconnoitre, to scout.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. IV* lvi, Soe..may wee see A Flea pickeere vpon a Lady's hand. 1737 I. CLARKE *Hist. Bible* (1740) II. i. 82 The Pharisees who were always pickering for occasions of finding fault. 1878 STEVENSON *Edinburgh* (1889) 65 Slinking..and pickeering among the closes. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 26 Mar. 345/2 The Front Opposition Bench had sent out the Irresponsibles to 'piqueer', as an agreeable word in classical English has it.

† b. To skirmish playfully or amorously; to dally, flirt. *Obs.*

1651 CLEVELAND *Senses Festival* vi, Two souls pickearing in a kiss. 1676 SHADWELL *Virtuoso* v. Wks. 1720 I. 403 There's a Lady hovering about you, and longs to pickeer with you. 1685 CROWNE *Sir C. Nice* I. Dram. Wks. 1874 III. 272 There was never such an open and general war made on virtue; young ones at thirteen will pickeere at it. 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1720) IV. 120 She at first designed Pickueering for Adoration, only to please her Lord.

† c. To wrangle; to bicker in verbal strife. *Obs.*

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 448 No sooner could a hint appear, But up he started 10 pickers [18th c. *add.* piqueer, picqueer]. *a* 1725 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) II. 25 He said to me, he had often picqueered out (that was his word) on Sheldon and some other bishops. 1727 *Entertainer* No. 6. 32 Pamphlets pickering and pecking at one another from the Press.

Hence † **Pickee·r** *sb.*, a military skirmish.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. xi. § 3. 276 Skirmishing, Fray, Velitation, pickeer. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xix. (ROAB.) 187/1 Pickeering or firing in Picceer: is a kind of fighting betweene small parties..which is by fireing one at another in their galloping in and out.

Pickeerer (pikī·rər). *Obs* or *arch.* [f. prec. vb. + -ER[1].] A skirmisher; *fig.* one who provokes assault; a contentious or cavilling person.

a 1658 CLEVELAND *London Lady* 20 The Club Pickeerer, the robust Church Warden Of Lincoln's Inn back-corner. 1673 *Lady's Call.* I. i. § 19 What the end will be of these piqueerers in impudence, who thus put their vertu on the forlorn hope. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. v. § 145 He is now a Picquerer, relates Nothing but by Way of Cavil.

Pickee·ring, *vbl. sb. Obs.* or *arch.* [-ING[1].]

1. Skirmishing: see quot. 1894.

1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* VII. 76 The Prince of Orange..being entertained with some pickeering (for Alva was resolved not to venture a battaile). 1704 STEELE *Lying Lover* I. (1747) 15 Still running over..Mines, Counter-mines, Pickeering, Pioneers, Centinels, Patrols, and others. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XVII. vi. IV. 379 All hitherto has been pickeering. [1894 LD. WOLSELEY *Life Marlborough* II. lxx. 237 What our soldiers called 'pickeering'..the practice common amongst the volunteers and other gentlemen who followed both head-quarters, of riding out in front to fire their pistols at one another.]

2. *fig.* Wordy, playful, or amorous skirmishing; wrangling, bickering, petty quarrelling.

1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 137 His particular temptations to sin are but inconsiderable, less successful picqueerings in comparison. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 2 Salmon's Pickeerings with the Colledge of Physicians. 1737 I. CLARKE *Hist. Bible* (1740) II. v. 139 At last, after all their piqueering, Jesus was pleased to ask them a question. 1862 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XIII. ii. (1872) V. 30 Mere pickeerings and beatings about the bush.

So **Pickee·ring** *ppl. a.*

1661 OGILBY *Relat. Entertainm.* 18 Give Fire, Bounce, Bounce, Pickeering Villains bounce.

† **Pickehorn.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. ? corrupt form of BYCORNE.

c 1580 JEFFERIE *Bugbears* III. iii. 71 in *Archiv Stud. Neu. Spr.* (1897), Hermafrodites, pickehornes, and lestrigoni.

Pickel, var. PIKEL. **Pickell,** obs. f. PICKLE, PIGHTLE. **Pickenovant:** see PICKE-DEVANT.

Picker[1] (pikər). [f. PICK *v.*[1] + -ER[1].]

1. *generally.* A person who picks.

a. One who picks, plucks off, or gathers (fruit, flowers, roots, hops, cotton, potatoes, etc.); one who picks up or collects (rags, refuse, etc.). Also a second element in numerous combinations, as *fruit-, hop-, potato-, rag-, rag-and-bone-picker*, etc.

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 152 A Shed,..which will both defend your Pickers from the Sun, and your Hops. 1763 *Museum Rust.* I. ix 256 Pickers ready to gather up the roots as fast as they are thrown up by the spade. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 630 Such potatoes as may have escaped the pickers. 1861 *Illustr. Times* 5 Oct 221 The festoons [of hops]. already destined to the picker's bin. 1884 *Cassell's Family Mag.* Feb. 156/2 The pickers, who are mostly Italians, gather £150,000 worth [of rags] yearly in the streets and roads. 1893 *Daily News* 5 Jan. 5/6 Forty-five thousand men and women..subsisting on pickings from household rubbish..There are pickers and pickers, grades, aristocrats and plebeians in this profession as in every other.

b. One who steals, esp. small things that may be readily picked up. *Pickers and stealers* (see PICK *v.*[1] 9 b, PICKING *vbl. sb.*[1] 2), *allusively*, hands.

[1301-1549: see PIKER[1].] 1526 TINDALE *Tit.* ii. 10 The servauntes exhorte to be obedient..nether be pickers. 1549 CHEKE *Hurt Sedit.* (1641) 21 Shall we call you pickers or hid theeves? 1552 HULOET, Pycker or pilfye stealer, *furax, cis.* 1580 *Orders for Orphanes* A iv, If any womanchilde..be a common Picker. 1591 *Art. conc. Admiralty* 21 July § 42 Petite transgressors, or pickers, which haue stolen..Anchors, Cables,..girdles, Shirts, Breeches, or other small things whatsoever. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 348 So I do still, by these pickers and stealers. 1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* x. I. 108 Their pickers and stealers were at liberty, to secrete certain portable moveables. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* Introd. Epistle, These unhappy pickers and stealers.

c. One who seeks occasion, as *a picker of quarrels.*

d. One who chooses out or selects. e. One who picks a lock: see PICK *v.*[1] 10.

1530 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec Oxford* (1880) 92 He is a comyn pyker of quarrells. 1564 RASTELL *Confut. Jewell's Serm.* 107 b, Peekers of quarells are abrode. 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor*, A Picker of quarrels, *qui omnem captat litigandi ansam, & venatur.* 1825 *Gentl. Mag.* XCV. i. 216 It [the coffee-berry] is then winnowed, and goes into the hands of the pickers. 1830 CUNNINGHAM *Brit. Paint.* I. 64 One who was no picker of paths. 1870 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav* Ps. I. 17 There are pickers and choosers of God's word. 1888 J. PAYN *Myst. Mirbridge* xxi, The law..is, moreover, itself a picker of locks.

f. In various trades and occupations, a person who picks, in technical senses: e. g. (*a*) a wool-carder, a wool-picker; (*b*) one who touches up or removes slight defects in electrotypes; (*c*) a

quarryman who uses a pick; (*d*) a fisherman who catches eels with a pick: see PICK *sb.*[1] 4 d.

(*a*) [1536 *Act* 28 *Hen. VIII*, c. 4 § 1 Weavers, tokers, spynners, diers, and wulpikers haue bene..withoute worke.] 1552 HULOET, Pickers or toosars of wolle, *carminarij*. (*b*) 1888 J SOUTHWARD *Pract. Print.* (1884) 6.0 The pickers are those who have the work of touching up electros. 1885 C G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. IV. 216/2 The picker's first duty is to chip down the 'whites' of the plate, so that they shall not take the ink in printing. (*c*) 1803 *Stonemason* Jan., The face of the rock is first disturbed by a 'picker' who, standing on a stage, clears away by blows from a pick delivered horizontally, a space, about 5 feet through. (*d*) 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Nov 673/1 The Norfolkmen mostly use 'picks' formed of four broad blades.. mounted on long slender poles to enable them to be thrust into the mud. The 'picker' notices the. bubbles.

2. A tool or instrument for picking.

a. In agriculture: (*a*) A sort of mattock or pickax; (*b*) a tool for taking up turnips; (*c*) the part of a potato-digging and picking-machine which separates the potatoes from the soil; (*d*) a machine for gathering cotton in the field. Often in *comb.* as *potato-picker*, *turnip-picker*.

1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 192 Having with an Iron Picker cleared away all the Earth out of the Hills, so as to make the Stock bare to the principal Roots [of the hops]. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 750 A tool which has the title of a picker 1884 *Cassell's Family Mag.* Feb. 189/2 The shaker or picker separates the tubers from the soil and delivers them to the rear of the machine. 1885 C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 69 A handy turnip hoe or picker, for picking up the shells of the roots.

b. In the textile industries: (*a*) A machine for separating and cleaning the fibres of cotton, wool, and the like; (*b*) an implement for burling cloth.

1795 *Edin. Advert.* 6 Jan. 15/3 Five common carding engines, one waste engine, four pickers. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 379 The first machine..for the further clearing of the particles [of cotton] is called a picker. 1879 TIMBS in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* VIII 128/2 The separate materials are first passed through a machine called a picker and blower.

c. In *Mining* and *Metallurgy*: in Cornwall, a miner's hand-chisel; a miner's needle for picking out the tamping of an unexploded charge. In *Founding*, a light pointed steel rod, used for lifting small patterns from the sand into which they have been rammed; a tool for piercing a mould.

1874 J. H COLLINS *Metal Mining* (1875) 62 The pickers used in the Western mines are longer and narrower. They are used, as the name implies, to pick out the small fragments of loose rock which wedge in larger portions in some situations. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Picker* or *Poker*, a hand chisel for *dzhuing*, held in one hand and struck with a hammer.

d. The name of various tools: e. g.

A toothpick; a tool for picking stones from a horse's foot; a tool for clearing out small openings, as in a lamp or a powder flask; a priming-wire for clearing the vent of a gun; a tool for scraping clod-salt from the bottom of a salt-pan; in brick-making, one of two spike-toothed horizontal shafts which revolve in opposite directions, and disintegrate the raw clay; a picklock; a needle for making anglers' flies; a tool, like a graver, used in touching up electrotypes.

1624 *Harington's Schoole Salerne* II. xi. 44 After meat taken . clense the teeth either with Iuory..or some picker of pure siluer or gold. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* To Rdr. 208 Euery hand Of accident doth with a Picker stand, To scale the wards of Life. 1678 J COLLINS in *Phil Trans.* XII. 1063 Clod-Salt, which grows to the bottoms of the Phats..is digged up with a picker (..made like a Masons Trowel, pointed with Steel and put upon a short staff). *c* 1785 in *Daily Chron.* 9 Dec. (1904) 4/6 Two of us..when alone would with pickers pick the mortar out of the bricks till we had opened a hole big enough to go in. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 837 The rubbish is withdrawn as it accumulates, at the bottom of the hole, by means of a picker. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 221 Mane-comb, picker.

3. A young cod, too small to swallow bait. *Sc.* and local *U. S.*

1895 MRS. F. A. STEEL *Red Rowans* x. 153, I believe . pickers or suckers is really only the local name [Sc.] for young codlings, lythe, or cuddies. In fact for all young fish.

4. With adv. as **picker-up**, one who picks up or gathers; a man employed to collect the game shot by a shooting party; in Australia, the man who gathers the fleece when it is shorn from a sheep.

1857 BORROW *Rom. Rye* I. x. 140, I dislike a picker-up of old words worse than a picker-up of old rags. 1874 MOTLEY *Barneveld* II. xvi. 217 A mere picker-up of trifles. 1890 *Melbourne Argus* 20 Sept. 13/7 As the fleece drops off, a soft woolly whole, the 'picker up', of whom there is one to about eight shearers,..gathers it up with the 'locks' and 'pieces'.

5. *Comb.* **Picker-bar**, a toothed bar for discharging the ashes and cinders from the grate in a mechanical stoker.

Picker[2] (pikəɹ). *Weaving.* [f. PICK *v.*[2] + -ER[1].] In a loom, the small instrument which travels backwards and forwards in the shuttle-box and drives the shuttle to and fro through the warp.

[1831: see PICKER 2 c.] 1841 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XXI. 824/2 The two ends of this shuttle-race are closed up at the sides, so as to form short troughs, in which two moveable pieces of wood, called pickers, or peckers, traverse along pieces of wire. *Ibid.*, Formerly the shuttle was thrown by the hand, but about one hundred years ago, the picker, or fly-shuttle, was invented by one John Kay of Bury, in Lancashire. 1865 *Public Opinion* 4 Feb. 132 The principle upon which the new loom acts is that of discharging a jet of compressed air from the valves of the shuttle-box, upon the end of the shuttle, at each pick or stroke, and thus substituting for the imperfect motion of the 'picker' the pneumatic principle, simply applied. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1697 *Picker*. the upper or striking portion of a picker-staff, which comes against the end of the shuttle and impels it through the shed of the warp. 1886 HARRIS *Techn. Dict. Fire Insurance*, *Pickers*, made of buffalo hide, and used for throwing the shuttles backwards and forwards in cotton-weaving.

b. *Comb.*, as *picker-cord*, *-maker*, *-manufacturer*, *-strap*; **picker-bend** (see quot. 1858); **picker-motion**, the mechanism involved in impelling the shuttle to and fro; **picker-staff**, the oscillating bar which imparts motion to the shuttle.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Picker-bends*, pieces of buffalo hide imported for the use of power-loom weavers, who attach them to the shuttle. 1864 *Times* 12 Mar., O. & S., Halifax, picker makers. 1878 BARLOW *Weaving* v. 81 The two pickers are connected together by a slack cord to the centre of which the 'picking stick' is attached. Two short cords are connected to the picker cord to keep it suspended and free to work. *Ib.d.* xxv. 271 The pickers are fixed upon the ends of the sticks. In this plan the picker straps and spindles are dispensed with.

Picker[3], anglicized f. PIQUEUR, huntsman.

1853 LD. LYTTON *King Amasis* II. II. II. viii. 100 He turned round to take the horn and the hunting-knife from the picker.

Picker *v.*: see PICKER *v.*

Pickerdeuant, variant of PICKE-DEVANT *Obs.*

Pickerel[1] (pikĕrĕl). Forms: 4-6 **pyk-**, 4-7 **pikerel(l(e**, 5 **pykrelle**, **pyckerylle**, 5-6 **pekerell(e**, 6 **pykarelle**, 6-7 **pikrel(l**, 6-8 **pickrel(l**, **-erell**, 6- **pickerel**, (7 **-il**, **pikrill**, 9 **pickarel**). [dim. of PIKE *sb.*[1], either of Anglo-Fr. origin, or formed in ME. on OF. analogies: cf. COCKEREL and -REL. (Fr. has *picarel*, 16th c. in Godef., as a local name for a salt-water fish on the Mediterranean coast.] A young pike, especially at a certain stage of its growth: cf. quot 1587.

1338 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 35 In quatuor pykerells empt. ix*d*. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 175 Bet is a pyk than a pykerel. *c* 1425 *Voc* in Wr.-Wülcker 641/25 *Hic luce lus*, pyckerylle. 1462 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* (Roxb.) 562 My master put in the said pond in smale pekerelles, xx. *c* 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 12 *Lu*[*c*]*es*, *becques*, *bequets*, luses, pikes, pikerellis. 1579 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 402 No pickerell is lawfull eyther to be taken or solde not beinge in length tenne yinches fi he. 1587 HARRISON *England* III. iii. (1878) 1 13 The pike as he ageth, receineth diuerse names, as from a frie to a gilthed, from a gilthed to a pod, from a pod to a iacke, from a iacke to a pickerell, from a pickerell to a pike, and last of all to a luce. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 671 To sundry fishes..as to the Tench, Pike or Pikerel. 1767 *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 281 A small pickerel..contained no fewer than 25,800 eggs. 1891 E. FIELD *West. Verse*, *Long Ago* 196, I knew the rushes near the mill Where pickerel lay that weighed a pound.

b. In U.S. and Canada, The name of several species of *Esox*, esp. the smaller species; about the Great Lakes, the true pike; also the pike-perch, wall-eye, or glass-eye (*Stizostedion vitreum*).

1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* I. v. 465 Pickrel, bream, perch, and other freshwater fish. 1820 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* 50 [They] used to go and fish through the ice for pickerel every winter. 1881 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 512 The principal catch is pickerel, which can be taken even by an unskilful fisherman. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 435/2 What we termed 'pickerel' (wall-eyed pike) were better table-fish.

Pickerel[2]. [? dim. f. PICK. Cf. DOTTEREL.] A bird: the common name in Scotland of the dunlin (*Tringa alpina*).

1831 *Montagu's Ornith. Dict.* 144 Dunlin.. *Provincial.* Purre, Least Snipe..Pickerel. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 193 Dunlin...Pickerel (Scotland generally). A name applied to all small waders.

Pickerel-weed. [f. PICKEREL[1] + WEED.]

1. A name locally applied to certain weeds, found in still waters, amongst which pikes breed, and which formerly were popularly supposed to breed them; most commonly to species of *Potamogeton* or Pondweed.

1653 WALTON *Angler* vii. 148 His feeding is..sometime a weed of his owne, called *Pikrel-weed*, of which some think some Pikes are bred. 1823 E. MOOR *Suffolk Words*, *Pickarel-weed* is. well known in Suffolk and Cambridge—and the idea that the sun's heat helps the breeding of pike in it, is common. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 250 The Pickerell-weeds throw out their oval or elliptical leaves that float so lightly on the surface.

2. In N. America, Any species of *Pontederia*, lacustrine plants, with sagittate leaves, and spikes of blue flowers. Also *Pickerel-flower*.

1836 EMERSON *Nature*, *Beauty* Wks. (Bohn) II. 146 In July, the blue pontederia or pickerel-weed blooms in large beds in the shallow parts of our pleasant river. 1867 — *May-Day*, etc., ibid. III. 419 Through gold-moth-haunted beds of pickerel-flower. 1868 LOSSING *Hudson* 21 This in the books, is called Pickerel Weed (*Pontederia cordata*..), but the guides call it moose-head.

Pickeridge (pikəridʒ). [f. PICK *v.*[1] + RIDGE, back.] 'One of the varieties of warbles; a swelling occurring on the backs of cattle' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1888 in OGILVIE; and in later Dicts.

Pickering. *Obs.* exc. *U. S.* = PICKEREL[1].

1508 in T. D. Whitaker *Hist. Craven* (1812) 307 Item, in great pike, & pickering, 6 score. 8. l.

Pickeringite. *Min.* [Named 1844 after John Pickering, President of the American Academy: see -ITE[1].] A hydrous sulphate of aluminium and magnesium, found in Peru and Nova Scotia, in masses of silky white fibres, and as acicular crystals.

1844 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* XLVI. 360 Pickeringite a native magnesian alum.

Pickeroon, variant of PICAROON.

Pickery[1] (pikəri). Also 6 **pikry**, **pikery**, **pykery**, **picory**, *Sc.* **pikary**, 6-7 **pykrie**, **-ry**. [f. PICKER[1], PIKER[1]: see -ERY.] Petty theft. Still a term of Scotch law.

1508 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. *53 [Convicted of common Theft and] Pikry. 1522 in Boys *Sandwich* (1792) 683 Prevy picory. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 107 He conquest his leving on thift and pikary. 1553 in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1598) I. 266 For pickerie duck'd at yardes arme, and so discharged. 1613-17 in R. M. Fergusson *Alex. Hume* (1899) 200 For..preventing of the grite stewthe and pykrie that daylie incressis. *a* 1765 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1773) IV. iv. § 59 The stealing of trifles, which in our law-language is styled *pickery*, has never been punished by the usage of Scotland, but with imprisonment, scourging, or other corporal punishment. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xlii, A trifle stolen in the street is termed mere pickery. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.*, *Pickery*, is the stealing of trifles, which has never been punished in any other way than by an arbitrary punishment.

†**Pickery**[2], obs. form of PECCARY.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Pickery*, an American Beast like a Hog.

Picket (pikĕt), *sb.*[1] Forms: α. 7 **picquett**, 8 **piquett**, 8- **picquet**, **piquet**; β. 7- **picket**. [a. F. *piquet* pointed stake, also in other senses, f. *piquer* to prick, pierce, with dim. suffix: see -ET.]

I. 1. A pointed stake, post, or peg, driven into the ground; used for various purposes, e. g.

a. in the construction of a stockade or fence (fence picket = pale); **b.** to hold in position gabions, fascines, and other means of fortification; **c.** to mark positions in surveying, etc.; **d.** to fasten a rope or string to, esp. in order to tether a horse or other animal, also to secure a tent; **e.** sharpened also at the upper end, as a defence against cavalry or other assailants.

1702 *Military Dict.*, *Picket*, or *Piquet*, is a Stake sharp at the end, which serves to mark out the Ground, and Angles of a Fortification, when the Ingenier is laying down the Plan. They are commonly pointed with Iron. There are also large *Piquets*, which are drove into the Earth, to hold together the Fascines, or Faggots, in any Work cast up in haste. *Pickets* are also Stakes drove into the Ground, by the Tents of the Horse in the Field to tye their Horses to. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4871/2 Most of the Horses..breaking loose from their Pickets, some were taken. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VI. xxi. 1803 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* I. 487 One end of the cable must be..fixed to a picket or to any thing firm. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 57 Sometimes pickets, or staves with flags, are set up as marks or objects of direction. 1834-47 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* (1851) 88 The small branches cut from an abatis may be rendered useful by making pickets of them. 1838 *Civ. Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 96/1 Marking the middle line, or axis of the road, by stakes or pickets, placed at equal intervals apart. *Ibid.* 98/1 The fascines are laid in alternate layers crosswise and lengthwise, and the layers. connected by pickets. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 218 Each horse standing at picket. 1869 PARKMAN *Disco. Gt. West* (1883) 20 A square fort of cedar pickets. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* iv. 63 A lurking thief had cut the pickets of the horses. 1883 E. INGERSOLL in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 208/2 Fence posts are made .. and after these the rough split fence pickets so commonly used in this part of the State.

f. A stockade. *rare.*

1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* I. xi. 81 The piquet is composed of timbers..eighteen feet high set firmly in the ground at sufficient distances from each other to admit of guns and other missiles to be fired between them.

2. A stake with pointed top, used in a military punishment in vogue in the 17th and 18th c.: see quot. 1706. Hence, a name for this punishment, and for similar forms of torture.

1690 *Royal Proclam.* in Starke *Obs. Milit. Punishm.* (1901) 5 If a trooper he shall stand three several times on the Picquett. 1702 *Military Dict.* s. v. 1706 PHILLIPS, *To Stand upon the Pickel*, is when a Horseman for some Offence, is sentenc'd to have one Hand ty'd up as high as it can reach, and then to stand on the Point of a Stake with the Toe of his opposite Foot; so that he can neither stand, nor hang well, nor ease himself by changing Feet. 1806 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Leonora* xiv, If I put a poor fellow on the picket. 1843 R. R. MADDEN *United Irishmen* Ser. II. II. xvi. 353 The tortures of the lash, the picquet and the knotted cord. 1862 LD. STANHOPE *Pitt* III. 116 Many of those unhappy men underwent the military punishments of the lash and the picket—this last consisting in being made to stand with one foot upon a pointed stake.

†**3.** A peg, pin, plug. *Obs. rare.*

1868 *Rep. to Govt. U. S. on Munitions War* 14 (Boxer ammunition), The bullet has a picket of wood running through its centre half-way from the apex of the cone towards the base. *Ibid.* 16 The bullet, as in the Boxer, has the wooden picket through half its longer axis, and the clay plug in the base for expansion.

II. 4. *Mil.* A small detached body of troops, sent out to watch for the approach of the enemy or his scouts (*outlying picket*), or held in quarters in readiness for such service (*inlying picket*); also applied to a single soldier so employed. In the Army Regulations spelt *piquet*.

1762 *Brit. Mag.* II. 105 A vanguard, composed of the piquets, which were formed into battalions and squadrons, for securing the head of their cantonments. 1782 in Simes *Milit. Guide* (ed. 3) 8 [The Adjutant-general] may..visit them at their posts, and always see that the piquets are in

good order. 1799 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* I. 22 The advanced picquets of the British army were attacked by the enemy. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 1 If an Officer's Tour of Duty happen when he is on the Inlying Piquet,..his Tour upon the Piquet is to pass him. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 384 The village of Yuva..was guarded by a strong picquet of cavalry and infantry. 1861 MRS. E. BEERS *All Quiet along the Potomac*, Now and then a stray picket Is shot as he walks on his beat to and fro. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 26 July 126/2, 600 Chasseurs of the Imperial Guard.. attacked our picquets, but were repulsed.

b. A camp-guard, sent out to bring in men who have exceeded their leave.

1787 *Gen'l. Mag.* LVII. ii. 1199/2 The piquets and double patroles abandoned their officers, and joined their mutinous comrades. 1852 DIXON *W. Penn* iv. 135 A sergeant and piquet of soldiers entered the room. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Oct. 9/1 A serious military riot..occurred in the streets of Aldershot..last evening...The military police and pickets had to be reinforced.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* A party of watchers or sentinels, an outpost; an outlying post.

1847–8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* xiv. (1857) 228 Two insulated outliers, that. form the outer piquets of the newer and higher system. 1860 G. H. K. in *Vac. Tour* 173 There, two miles off, are lying deer,. pickets of keen eyed and keener scented hinds thrown out in every direction. 1866 NEALE *Seq. & Hymns* 52 The picquets of the Spirit-host.

5. (usually *pl.*) Applied to men acting in a body or singly who are stationed by a trades-union or the like, to watch men going to work during a strike or in non-union workshops, and to endeavour to dissuade or deter them.

1867 *Times* 22 Aug. 8/3 The pickets kept their places from early morning till night; they reviled the workmen who went in and out; they forced women to call upon the police for protection; they threatened that those who took work..should have none when the Union was triumphant. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Aug. 1 We will assume . that they issue positive orders to the pickets to resort to nothing in the shape of coercion. 1885 *Even. Standard* 19 Dec., The strikers have posted pickets at all stations. 1886 *Globe* 2 Feb. 6/5 In connection with a strike, the defendant acting as a 'picket'. 1891 *Newcastle Even. Chron.* 17 Jan. 4/1 To..prevent the pickets of the strikers from indulging in demonstrations against the loyal men.

III. 6. An elongated rifle bullet, with a conoidal front; a cylindro-conoidal bullet.

(Said in E. S. Farrow, *American Small Arms* (1904) 56, to have been 'made for Col. Pickett, the well-known grizzly bear killer'.)

1858 DRANE *Hist. & Sc. Fire-arms* 263 A form of conical projectile used and called a 'picket' in the United States, and also used in several of the German states. 1859 J. SCOFFERN *Projectile Weapons* (ed. 4) 219 *note*, The Americans term the new elongated projectile conoids 'pickets'; and a very good term it is. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 402/1. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 177 The regulation Martini-Henry rifling would send a long-range picket clean through an elephant. 1901 T. F. FREMANTLE *Bk. Rifle* 38 The pointed bullet with a flat base, known as a 'flat-ended picket'.

IV. 7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *picket-fence, -gate, -machine, -pin, -rope, -strap*; (senses 4, 5) *picket duty, system, trench*; **picket-boat, -launch, -ship**, a vessel employed for reconnoitring, or scouting in advance of the fleet, or on a river in military operations; **picket-clamp**, a clamp for holding fence-pickets while being pointed; **picket-guard**, an inlying picket, also a picket protecting a position; **picket-header, -pointer**, a machine for pointing fence-pickets; **picket-house**, in a garrison, the building where a picket is stationed; **picket-launch**: see *picket-boat*; **picket-line**, (*a*) a tether; (*b*) a line held by pickets; **picket-ship**: see *picket-boat*

1885 *Daily News* 23 Jan 6/2 He will have with him [on the Nile] the *picket boats commanded by Lieutenants Montgomerie and Tyler. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 2 June 2/1 The large steam-launches known in the navy as 'picket-boats' are perfectly adapted for the purpose. 1867 *Times* 23 Aug 9/2 Flood and nearly all the rest of the prisoners did *picket duty there. 1871 *Daily News* 18 Jan., This extra piquet duty from other companies forms a separate roster. 1857 R. TOMES *Amer. in Japan* ix 207 Cottages..surrounded by either stone walls or bamboo *picket fences. *Ibid.* xiv. 317 The streets of Hakodadi..are subdivided into various wards by means of *picket-gates. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No 3923/2 Our *Piquet Guard was..ordered out to attack them. 1866 LONGF. *Killed at Ford* ii, As we rode along.. To visit the picket-guard at the ford. 1883 E. INGERSOLL in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 208/2 Planers, shingle machines, *picket headers. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Mar. 6/1 A draft of about fifty men..in Guernsey attacked the *picquet house on the pier at St. Peter's Port. 1867 LATHAM *Black & White* 105 The opposing lines were not more than two hundred yards apart, and between these were the *picket lines, about one hundred yards from one another. 1899 *Scribner's Mag.* XXV. 19/1 It was no easy matter to handle them on the picket-lines, and to provide for feeding and watering. 1867 *Times* 23 Aug. 9/2 Many of the *picket men had behaved illegally. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* iv 98 The *picket-pins [were] driven home. 1859 MARCY *Prairie Trav.* iii. 91 The picket-pins, of iron, fifteen inches long, with ring and swivel at top. 1898 *Daily News* 9 May 6/3 It is supposed ..that the Spanish fleet was probably following its *picket ship. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* x. 165 Each horse was furnished with..a long leathern thong as a *picket strap. 1866 *Sat. Rev.* 20 July 59 The victims of the *picket system are..men who are outside the pale of the Trades Unions.

Picket, *sb.*[2] A local name of the tern: cf. PICTARNE.

1831 *Montagu's Ornith. Dict.* 508 Tern..*Provincial.* Pirr. ..Kirmew. Picket.

Picket (pi·kĕt), *v.* [f. PICKET *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To enclose or secure with pickets or stakes; to palisade; to fix *down* by means of pickets.

1745 *Jrnl. Siege Louisburg* in W. Shirley *Let.* (1746) 18 A Blockhouse..picketted without, and defended by eight Cannon. 1847 *Nation. Cycl.* I. 10 The trees are picketed to the ground. 1884 *Mil. Engineering* (ed. 3) I. ii. 55 The hides are laid on the ground and picketed firmly down; the sandbags are then built up..to such a height as to allow each hide to be drawn well over the top row and round the ends, which are then picketed into the parapet.

b. To tether (a horse, etc.) to a picket or peg fixed in the ground.

1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xlvi, Their horses, saddled and picqueted behind them. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* vii. 138 The goat is picketed to a stake in the bottom [of a pit]. 1868 *Regul. & Ord. Army* § 872 The guards of the Cavalry will be mounted, and the horses picketed.

2. To punish or torture with the picket. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1746–7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 252 Others..act the part of their own tormentors: they even picquet themselves, and call it amusement. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* V. xxi, I would be picquetted to death, cried the corporal,..before I would suffer the woman to come to any harm. 1839–1860 [see PICKETING].

3. *Mil.* To post as a picket. b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To post oneself as a picket; to act on picket duty.

1775 J. BROWN in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 462 They have intrenched and picketed out some distance from their other works. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 154 To encamp and picket expeditiously. 1880 DIXON *Windsor* IV. xxii. 201 These men were picketed in the town.

4. In a labour dispute: a. *intr.* To act as a picket; b. *trans.* To beset or molest with pickets. See PICKET *sb.*[1] 5 and PICKETING b.

1867 *Times* 22 Aug. 11/1 His employer's shop was picketed by about two or three men in the morning. *Ibid.*, He recognized the defendants..in company with others, picketing daily. 1885 *Daily Tel.* 21 Oct. (Cassell), They picketed the men coming to and going from Mr. R.'s shops.

Hence **Pi·cketed** *ppl. a.*; **Pi·cketer**, a man engaged in picketing during a strike.

1818 SCOTT *Rob R.* xxxii, The appearance of the *picqueted horses, feeding in this little vale. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* vi. 121 There is a great deal of enchantment in a chestnut rail or picketed pine boards. 1885 *Even. Standard* 4 Nov. (Cassell), The old picketed and bastioned forts are disappearing. 1867 *Times* 23 Aug. 9/1 Even if all the gaols of the country were filled with *picketers the system must be continued. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Sept. 4/1 A stronger contingent of picketers arrived on the spot to relieve the sandwich-men.

Picket, pickette, obs. forms of PIQUET.

† **Picket-beard.** [See PICKED[1] 2, PIKED *a.* 2.]

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. iii. 73 A great dispute.. betwixt a certain Picket-beard (as they call them in Italy) or Protestant,..and a Catholick.

Picketee, obs. form of PICOTEE.

Picketing (pi·kĕtiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [See -ING[1].] The action of the vb. PICKET; a. see PICKET *v.* 2; *spec.* b. in a labour dispute, the posting of men to intercept non-strikers on their way to work and prevail upon them to desist.

a. 1753 MISS COLLIER *Art Torment.* 15 Punishments for faults, such as whipping and picketing amongst the soldiers. 1839 MARRYAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. I. II. 306 The commanding-officer..replied, that he would be hung up by his thumbs till he fainted – a variety of piquetting. 1842 R. R. MADDEN *United Irishmen* I. xi. 335 The picketings and half-hangings, and other modes and instruments of torture. 1860 H. GOUGER *Imprisonment in Burmah* xlii. 141 On this button the culprit stood with bared foot at the manifest risk of being lamed for life. This torture was called picketting.

b. 1867 *Times* 22 Aug. 8/3 Baron Bramwell said..that if picketing were done in such a way as to excite no reasonable alarm or not to annoy or coerce those who were the subjects of it, it would be no offence in law. The picketing which Mr. Druitt and his friends organized ..was intimidation, and nothing less. 1891 *Guardian* 11 Mar. 377/2 In theory picketing is merely the use of fair argument to dissuade men from becoming 'blacklegs'. In practice the force of the argument is found to depend very largely on the numbers and demeanour of those who employ it.

Pick-fault: see PICK- in *Comb.*

Pi·ckfork. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 3 pic-, 5 pykk-, pik-, pyke-, 5–6 pyk-, 6 picke-, 6 (9 *dial.*) pike-, pick-fork. [Origin of the first element obscure: occurring as *pic, pik, pyke*, it appears to be identical with PICK *sb.*[1], PIKE *sb.*[1], as if 'a fork with pikes or sharp points'; but the word, with its variant PITCHFORK, seems to have been at length associated with the vb. PICK[2], PITCH[1], from the use of the implement in pitching sheaves, etc.] = PITCHFORK. (The sense in the quot. from Layamon is doubtful.)

c 1205 LAY. 21597 Wiõ heore pic-forcken, Heo ualden heom to grunde. 1410 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 546/2, 3 pyk forkes. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 397/1 Pykkforke, *merga.* 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 95 The men of the village cam out..with flayells and pikforkes. 1485 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 246 Paid..to a smyth for makyng of a grete pykefork.. þat was broken with þe ice. ij d. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 25 If the grasse be very thycke, it wolde be shaken with handes, or with a short pykforke. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) 1 *Sam.* xiii. 21 Yet they had a file for the shares, and for the mattockes, and for the pickeforkes [1535 COVERD. forckes, 1539 (Great) dong forckes] & for the axes. 1589 FLEMING *Virg. Georg.* ii. 31 Clods must alwaies broken be with pickforks turnd therein. a 1600 *Floddon F.* ii. (1664) 12 Some made long pikes and lances light, Some Pike-forks for to joyn and thrust. 1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* Kill, One of the Horse-keepers..did. belabour him with a Pikefork. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Pick-fork*, a hay fork. 1884 WESTALL *Old Factory* xxi. (E. D. D.), Chaps..as I wouldn't touch with a pikefork.

Pick-goose, corrupt f. PEAK-GOOSE *Obs.* **Pick-harness**: see PICK-. **Pickhill**: see PIGHTLE.

† **Pickleman.** *Sc. Obs.* Also 7 peckeaman. [f. PICK *v.*[1] + MAN.] A miller's assistant, whose duty was to pick the millstone: cf. PIKEMAN[2] 2.

1604 *Court Bk. Barony Urie* (1892) 3 Sum tennentis..wald nocht content thame selfis with the serwice of the Peckeaman. 1808 JAMIESON, *Pickie-man*, the name formerly given to a miller's servant, from his work of keeping the mill in order. 1825 *Ibid.*, *Pikieman*, *Pikeman*, *Pikieman*, the same as *Pickie-man*, and pron. as three syllables.

Pickietar, dial. f. PICTARNE, the common tern.

Pickill, obs. f. PICKLE *sb.*[2], a grain, corn.

Picking (pi·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] Also **piking**, etc.: see PICK *v.*[1] [f. PICK *v*[1] + -ING[1].]

1. The action of PICK *v*[1] in various senses.

α. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 273, & þou has for þi pikyng, mykille ille likyng. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 397/2 Pykynge, or clensynge, *purgacio.* 1531 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 100 Conspiryces.., and pykyn of quarells day by day.

β. 1548 ELYOT *Lat. Dict.*, *Carminatio*..the pickyng or cardynge of woull. 1672 WILKINS *Nat. Relig.* 234 Without any such picking and chusing amongst them, as may bend the laws to make them suitable to our own interests. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 80 Picking or culling of Fruits. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* i. 25 This opening of the matted cotton is first partially effected by the process of 'picking'. Women and children partially disentangle the cotton. 1885 C. F. HOLDER *Marvels Anim. Life* 174 The inspiriting picking of the banjo.

b. With adverbs. Also *attrib.*

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 606 The stopping and picking-out tools are made of polished steel. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Oct. 7/2 A grapnel was lowered over the bows by means of a long rope, the end of which was taken under the dynamometer to the picking-up drum. 1904 H. BLACK *Pract. Self Culture* iv. 105 The picking up of crumbs of knowledge is not in itself education.

2. *spec.* a. Stealing, theft; in later use, petty theft, pilfering; esp. in *picking and stealing*: see PICK *v*[1] 9 b.

α. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 66 That almes is pykyng, y fynde it in thi boke. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* iii. (*Cock & Fox*) iv, In pyking of pultrie baith day and nycht. 1535 COVERDALE *Bible* Ded., His pestilent pykynge of Peter pens out of youre realme.

β. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer*, *Catech.*, To kepe my handes from picking and stealing. 1753 *Scots Mag.* May 260/2 He had been in a continual practice of picking and stealing. 1806 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* III. 437 Sheep.. carried away, if above the number seven..[M'Gregor] styled lifting; if below seven, he only considered it as a picking.

b. *Weaving.* A finishing process of cloth-making: see quot. 1875. c. *Metallurgy.* Rough sorting of ores. d. The finishing of an electrotype plate by removing picks or defects. e. *Masonry.* Dabbing: see DAB *v.*[1] 1, quot. 1876.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 812 The mechanical preparation of ores, including picking, stamping, and different modes of washing. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1698/1 *Picking Cloth*... It is subjected to a strong light, and all blemishes removed from its surface by tweezers. Spots which have escaped the action of the dye are touched with dye by a camel's-hair brush. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Piking.* See *Cobbing.* 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Picking*..6. Removing picks. in electrotype plates with the tools of an electrotype-finisher.

3. *concr.* † a. A mark produced by pricking; a prick. (Only OE.)

This is the earliest known trace of a verb corresp. to *pike* or *pick* in OE.; see etymology of PICK *v.*[1]

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) S. 572 *Stigmata*, picung.

b. That which is or may be picked, or picked up; the produce of picking, the amount picked; a scraping, a scrap; *pl.* gleanings of fruit, remaining scraps of food, or portions of anything worth picking up or appropriating.

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* xii. Wks. 1851 III. 321 The Vultures had then but small pickings. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 531 Then reason began to open; and we gathered by little pickings the ideas of good and mischievous, of right and wrong. 1808 H. HOLLAND *Cheshire* 62 These pickings [from salt pans] were analysed...He found 480 parts..to contain 40 of muriate of soda, 60 of carbonate, and 380 of sulphate of lime. 1847 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xi, The scanty pickings I had now and then been able to glean at Lowood. 1892 WALSH *Tea* (Philad.) 115 At 4 o'clock each evening the day's 'picking' is carried to the factory. 1893 [see PICKER[1] 1 a]. *Mod.* (Kent) The boy was sent to jail for stealing apples, but they were only a few peekings.

c. Chiefly *pl.* Perquisites privately picked up, or dishonestly come by; pilferings.

1765 FOOTE *Commissary* I. Wks. 1799 II. 10 Rich as an Indian governor. Heaven knows how he came by it... Pretty pickings, I warrant, abroad. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* v. i. P 12 The pretty pickings to be made out of this juggle. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* Introd., But heir or no heir, Lawyer Jermyn had had his picking out of the estate. 1893 W. P. COURTNEY in *Academy* 13 May 413/1 It must be confessed that the pickings of the office [of Paymaster-General] were enormous.

4. a. (See quot.) b. *pl.* 'Pounded oyster shells for gravel walks' (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858).

c 1858 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.* II. 140/1 The same sort of brick if burnt a little harder, is called a *paver*, and if rather softer than it ought to be, and of pale colour, a *picking*.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *picking-season*, *-table*, *-time*, etc.; **picking-bed**, a bed in a quarry that is picked away; **picking-ground**, ground capable of being picked; **picking salt**: see quot.

1883 *Stonemason* Jan., Of this the top 12 inches is used as a *picking-bed, so that blocks 6½ feet deep can always be obtained when required. 1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 514 The removal in blasting-ground of 200 cubic feet, and in soft *picking-ground .. of 800 cubic feet. 1884 *Chester Gloss.*, *Picking salt.., the first salt made after a pan has been 'picked', that is, has had the scale taken off the bottom. 1874 *Chambers' Encycl.* s. v. *Cotton*, From the date of blooming to the close of the *picking season, warm dry weather is essential. 1901 *Scotsman* 15 Oct. 4/8 After being thoroughly screened, the lump coal is carried on to *picking tables. 1682 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* II. 418 He was too warm on *Picking-work to dwell.

Pi·cking, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. PICK *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] The action of PICK *v.*[2]

1. *Weaving.* The driving of the shuttle to and fro in a loom; esp. *attrib.* as in †*picking peg* (obs.) = PICKER[2]; *picking cord, lever, motion, shaft, staff, stick*, names of parts employed in this action: cf. PICKER[2] b.

1827 *Edin Rev.* XLVI. 4 Mechanical contrivance technically denominated a picking peg 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1285 He lays hold of the picking-peg in his right hand, and, with a smart jerk of his wrist, drives the fly-shuttle swiftly from one side of the loom to the other... The plan of throwing the shuttle by the picking peg and cord is a great improvement upon the old way of throwing it by hand. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1698/1 In one form of hand-loom, the picking-peg is drawn by a cord. In the power-loom the driver is on a vibrating staff. *Ibid.*, *Picking-stick* (*Weaving*), the picker-staff for driving the shuttle of a power-loom. 1878 BARLOW *Weaving* xxv. 269 (*heading*), Shuttles and picking motions. *Ibid.* 271 This plan was to affix inclined planes to the peripheries of fly-wheels—one at each end of the crank shaft, so as to strike against a stud fixed upon a picking shaft connected to each picking-stick. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Jan. 7/2 For shafts he has used a lot of the hickory picking staffs used in power looms.

2. *Spinning.* 'The travelling of the bobbin up and down the spindle in the process of being filled, so that it may be equally full all over' (McLaren).

1884 W. S. B. MCLAREN *Spinning* (ed. 2) 152 The spool ..requires a triple motion; a very short one at first filling the lower end, during which time the bobbin only moves a little way up and down, and then a longer 'picking'..up and down, with the constantly lowering motion the same as for the tube.

3. The action of pitching or throwing sheaves, etc. Also *attrib.*, as **picking-fork**, a hay-fork, pitchfork; **picking-hole**, a window or door aloft in a barn or hayloft, through which hay or sheaves are pitched; a pitch-hole. *north. dial.*

1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Picking-hole.* 1854 'TOM TREDDLEHOYLE' *Bairnsla Foak's Ann.* 25 Made it into hay, an thrawn it throo t' pickin-hoyle. 1873 CORDEAUX *Birds of Humber* 14 One of the picking-holes at the north end of the barn.

Picking (pi·kiŋ), *ppl. a.* Also 6 **pyking**, *Sc.* **-and.** [f. PICK *v.*[1] + -ING[2].]

1. That picks, in the senses of the verb; *spec.* thievish.

1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 2657 Sic pykand peggrall theifis ar bangit. 1550 LEVER *Serm.* (Arb.) 38 Pickinge theft, is lesse than murtheryng robrye. 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* IV (1577) T viij, The ouerwealthy .. waxe stiffe necked and recklesse, the poore, desperate and pyking. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Diœtarii*, picking fellowes looking into chambers or parlours onely of purpose to steale. 1894 KIPLING *Jungle Bk* 52 Nothing but foolish words and little picking thievish hands.

†2. Dainty; fastidious; trifling, nice. *Obs.* Perh. *vbl. sb.* used *attrib.*

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 3 If thy mill stones be not worne too blunt, for want of pecking, there is picking meat for thee. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, IV. i. 198 The King is wearie Of daintie, and such picking Grieuances. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* Auth. Apol. (ed. 2) 227 Dost thou love picking meat?

Pickitivant, corrupt f. PICKE-DEVANT, *Obs.*

Pickle (pi·k'l), *sb.*[1] Forms: 5 **pekille, pykyl, pikkyll, pykulle**, 6 (**pe,yll, pigell**), **pyocle, pikle, pykle**. 6-7 **pickel**(**l**, 6- **pickle**. [app. a. MDu. *pekel*(*e*, *peeckel* (*a* 1473 in *Teuthonista*) or MLG. *pĕkel*, LG., Du. *pekel*, E.Fris. *pekel*, *pākel*, mod.Ger. *pökel* brine, pickle. Ulterior origin obscure.

(Verdam suggests that Du. *pekel* was a deriv. of verbal root *pik-*, *pek-*, in sense 'that which pricks or is piquant'.)]

1. A salt or acid liquor (usually brine or vinegar, sometimes with spices) in which flesh, vegetables, etc., are preserved. (In early use, also applied to certain sauces eaten with flesh as a relish.)

a 1440 *Morte Arth.* 1027 Sevene knave childre, Choppid in a chargour of chalke whytt sylver, With pekille and powdyre of precious spycee. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 397/2 Pykyl, sawce, *picula*. c 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 77 Pikkyll pour le Mallard. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 189 To make a Pigell to kepe freshe Sturgen in. 1530 PALSGR. 254/1 Pycele sauce, *saulmure*. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 29 Keping it in a certayne pickle. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* II. li. 349 A pickle..made of two parts of vineger, and one of salt brine. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. v. 66 Thou shalt be whipt with Wyer, and stew'd in brine, Smarting in lingring pickle. 1728 E. SMITH *Compl. Housew.* (ed. 2) 63 Make a Pickle of Vinegar, Salt, whole Pepper, Cloves, Mace, and boil it, and pour it on the Mangoes. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* II. xlvi. 132 The strength of the water being now such as to constitute it a brine or pickle.

fig. 1649 *Woodstock Scuffle* xi. in Scott *Woodst.* App. I, Nothing else is history But pickle of antiquity. 1675 HOBBES *Odyssey* (1677) 62 He was in the sea o'r head and ears: At last he rais'd his head above the pickle.

b. *In pickle* (*fig.*), kept in preparation for use; esp. in phr. *a rod in pickle*, a punishment in reserve, ready to be inflicted on occasion: see ROD.

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* E j b, I but he hath..arguments that haue been these twentie yeres in pickle. 1625 B. SPENSER *Vox Civitatis* 26, I feare God hath worse rods in pickell for you. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2) s. v., This is a threatening admonition for an idle or truant boy. 'There's a stick i pickle for thee my lad'. 1881 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Rebel of Family* II. vii, It was only after the last good word of glad tidings had been said that the rod was taken out of the pickle. 1885 *Daily News* 3 Nov 5/2 He will return to the tranquil enjoyment of his 1,000,000 dollars now in pickle, it is said, in the English funds.

2. Some article of food preserved in pickle; usually (*pl.*) Vegetables (as cabbage, cauliflower, onions, cucumbers, walnuts, mangoes, etc.) pickled, and eaten as a relish.

1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 26 The Keys of the Ash are a good Pickle while young and tender; and when near ripe. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 255 P 2 Conserves [are] of a much colder Nature than your common Pickles. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 33 P 24 Received a present of pickles from Miss Pilcocks. 1853 SOYER *Pantroph.* 64 Mallows.. occupied one of the first ranks among pickles.

3. An acid solution, or other chemical preparation, used for cleansing metal or wood, or for other purposes.

1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) I. 38 Filtre it through paper; keep it in a bottle closely corked, and call it the pickle. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 860 These plates, while still warm, are rubbed over with a dilute acid or pickle. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 299/2 A dipper had .. left a quantity of work all night in the 'pickle' or cleansing solution.

4. *fig.* A condition or situation, usually disagreeable; a sorry plight or predicament. (Usually with defining word.) Now *colloq.*

[Cf. Du. *in de pekel zitten, iemand in de pekel laten zitten.*]

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 157 Freilties pickell. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 125 Reape barlie with sickle, that lies in ill pickle. 1585 FOXE *Serm. on 2 Cor.* v. 21 In this pickle lyeth man by nature, that is, all wee that be Adams children. a 1620 J. DYKE *Worthy Communn.* (1645) 382 Who could have..embraced a person in so filthy a pickle? 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 77, I warrant, added she, he was in a sweet pickle! 1823 BYRON *Juan* VIII. xliii, The Turkish batteries thrash'd them like a flail, Or a good boxer, into a sad pickle. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* 291, I could see no way out of the pickle I was in.

b. *gen.* Condition, trim, guise. *rare.*

1706 PHILLIPS, *Accoutrement*, Dress, Garb, Pickle. 1846 HAWTHORNE *Mosses* I. ix. 190 It is difficult to conceive how he keeps himself in any decent pickle.

5. A person, usually a boy, who is always causing trouble: cf. PICKLED[1] 2 b; a troublesome or mischievous child: † a wild young fellow. *colloq.*

1788 *Hist. Schoolboy* 72 He told Master Blotch he was a pickle, and dismissed him to his cricket. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* I. xvii. P 6 If the little gentleman is a pickle, they will lay all the blame on your bad management. 1811 *Lex. Balatron.*, *Pickle*, an arch waggish fellow. 1828 J. W. CROKER *Diary* 23 Apr. in *C. Papers* (1884) I. 416 The Duke of Cumberland was there, and his son Prince George. This little pickle is about nine. 1837 MISS MITFORD *Country Stories* (1850) 55 Young Sam Tyler, Jem's eldest hope, a thorough Pickle. 1885 [see PICKLESOME].

† b. *attrib.* or as *adj.* = PICKLED *ppl. a*[1] 2 b.

1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) III. 278 His son, a pickle young dog.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pickle-barrel*, *-boiler*, *-bottle*, *-dealer*, *-farm*, *-jar*, *-pot*, *-room*, *-shop*; **pickle-cured** *a.*, cured or preserved in pickle; **pickle-leaf**, an ornamental dish, in the form of a leaf, for pickles, etc.; **pickleman**, one who makes or sells pickles; **pickle-worm** *U. S.*, the caterpillar of a moth (*Phacellura nitidalis*), which destroys young cucumbers, etc.; **pickle-yard**, the yard in which meat is pickled for the navy.

1757 W. THOMPSON *R. N. Advoc.* 14 A Cooper and a *Pickle-Boiler being two distinct Employments. 1879 MRS. A. E. JAMES *Ind. Househ. Managem.* 21 A wide mouthed *pickle-bottle, with air-tight cork. 1791-3 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1799) I. 116 A *Pickle-dealer and an Italian Fidler. 1890 *Daily News* 20 Sept. 3/1 A *pickle-farm at the present time of year, with its peeling and brining processes, is an interesting sight. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 13 A man whose work consisted of covering *pickle-jars with bladder. 1859 SMILES *Self-Help* ii. (1860) 41 Melon table-plates, green *pickle-leaves, and such like articles. 1731 *Lond. Even. Post* 9 Nov., John Potts, *Pickleman in Gracious Street. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 43 Put them into *pickle pots; when the liquor is cold pour it upon the oysters. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* II. xlvi. 132 From the water-rooms, it is drawn into a second range of vats or rooms, called *pickle-rooms. 1773 GOLDSMITH 13 Apr. in Boswell *Johnson*, The very next shop to Northumberland-house is a *pickle-shop. 1757 W. THOMPSON *R. N. Advoc.* 22, I..was..made inspecting Cooper of the *Pickle-yard.

Pickle (pi·k'l), *sb.*[2] *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [Origin unknown.

The two senses are not generally felt to be the same word in Scotch; but cf. the use of *grain* in 'I hae-na a grain o' saut i' the hoose'; 'A man without a grain o' sense'.]

1. A single grain or corn of wheat, barley, or oats, e. g. a *barley-pickle*, a barley-corn. b. Formerly, also, a single grain or particle (of sand, dust, etc.).

1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 204 As breid is maid of mony pickillis of corne. 17.. *Song, O gin my Love* li, O gin my love were a pickle of wheat, Awa' wi' that pickle o' wheat I wad flee. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 557 The ears are found to have alternately a plump well-filled *pickle* and an empty husk. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Pickle*, a single grain or kernel; of corn, rice, or the like.

b. 1632 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. xxii. 87 Ye shall run out your glass even to the last pickle of sand. 1656 JEANES *Mixt. Schol. Div.* 150 Rotten, and dissolved into innumerable pickles of dust.

2. A small quantity or amount (of fluid, powder, or anything quantitative); a little. (Followed by sb. without *of*.)

a 1724 in *Ramsay's Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 9 Sick's I ha'e ye's get a pickle. 1724 RAMSAY *I have a Green Purse* i, I have a green purse, and a wee pickle gowd. a 1810 TANNAHILL *Poems* (1846) 16 I've spun a pickle yarn. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xl, I wad get my pickle meal and my soup milk. 1822 GALT *Provost* XXXVIII. (1868) 110 A pickle tea and sugar. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* 75 Ye'll have.. to think a wee pickle less of your dainty self.

Pickle (pi·k'l), *v.*[1] [f. PICKLE *sb.*[1] Cf. MDu. (*a* 1479), Du., MLG. *pekelen*, Ger. *pökeln*.]

1. *trans.* To put into or steep in pickle; to preserve in pickle. (Sometimes, To preserve with salt, to salt, as butter.)

1552 [see PICKLED[1] 1]. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 122/1 To Pickle flesh, *condire*, *salire*. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 110 They vse to pickle them with vineger and salt. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 220 Salmon. .. If pickled it's like Sturgian. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* VI. § 14 A physician, who, having pickled half a dozen embryos [etc.]. 1768 COWPER *Let. to J. Hill* 3 May, Mrs. Rebecca Cowper's receipt to pickle cabbage. 1893 KATE SANBORN *Truth. Wom. S. California* 28 The processes of pickling olives.

b. To fill (a vessel) with pickle or brine for preserving meat.

1757 WOOD in W. Thompson *R. N. Advoc.* 12 The Casks to be always drove and pickled in Time.

2. *Naut.* To rub salt, or salt and vinegar, on the back after whipping or flogging: formerly practised as a punishment.

1706 *Inq. Naval Miscarriages* in *Harl. Misc.* (Park) I. 574 The whipping and pickling of seamen (a barbarous practice which has been much used of late) has likewise been a great hindrance to the manning of our fleet. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 90 Pickling, that is to say, throwing salt and vinegar on the back after the whipping. 1887 J. K. LAUGHTON in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XII. 205/1 It was acknowledged that [in Corbet's ship, c 1808] the number of men flogged was very great; and that the backs of the sufferers were habitually pickled.

3. To steep in or treat with some acid, or other chemical preparation, for cleansing or other purpose, in various manufactures, etc.

1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 503 Seed-wheat should be *pickled*, that is, subjected to a preparation in a certain kind of liquor, before it is sown. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 219 'Pickled' is the term also used to describe the process, which is simply eating away the softer metals from around the steel or harder material. 1868 JOYNSON *Metals* 103 The sheets to be galvanised are pickled, scoured, and cleaned. 1887 GUMMING *Electricity* 213 The objects are first 'pickled' in a bath of mixed dilute nitric and sulphuric acids. 1889 *Standard* 22 Oct. 2 The ordinary dressings with which seed-corn is 'pickled', to prevent bunt or smut.

b. 'To prepare, as an imitation, and sell as genuine; said of copies or imitations of paintings by the old masters. *Art Jour.*' (Webster 1864).

4. *transf.* and *fig.* in various applications.

c 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 18 For this our eyes are pickled up with teares, That are most brinie. 1652 CLEVELAND *Elegy on Abp. Canterbury* 36 Not to repent, but pickle up their Sin. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 47 A theory, pickled in the preserving juices of pulpit eloquence. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 1 Sept. 8/2, I think you are pickling a rod for your own back.

Pi·ckle, *v.*[2] *Obs.* or *dial.* [dim. or freq. of PICK *v.*[1]]

†1. (?) To pick clean, cleanse by minute picking.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 397/1 Pykelynge, *purgulacio*. 1592 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vi. 286 The Wren..Into his [the crocodile's] mouth he skips, his teeth he pickles Cleanseth his palate.

2. *trans.* and *intr.* To pick in a small way, or a little at a time; to peck, nibble; to eat sparingly or delicately. Also *fig.* Chiefly *Sc.* and *dial.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 158 Phebus red fowle.. Pykland his meyt in alleis quhar he went. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 122/2 To Pickle, eat nicely, *edere minutim*. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* i. 6 Whensoeuer we haue..but pickled vpon the doctrine without suffering it to work any true liuelinesse in vs. a 1585 POLWART *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 727 Lick where I laid, and pickle of that pye. 1793 T. SCOTT *Poems* 325 (Jam.) Robin Routh and Marion Mickle, Wha baith contentitlie did pickle Out o' ae pocke. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxviii, Aweel, lass,..then thou must pickle in thine ain poke-nook, and buckle thy girdle thine ain gate. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Pickle*,..to eat or pick but a small quantity at a time, as sickly cattle are said only to pickle a bit out of the hand at once.

b. To deal with in a minute way, to PIDDLE (*obs.*); see also quot. *a* 1825.

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 158 To busie my selfe in pickling about these small pointes of Grammer. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Pickle, v.* to glean a field a second time, when, of course, very little can be found.

Pickle, obs. var. PIGHTLE; local var. of PIKEL.

Pickled (pi·k'ld), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. PICKLE *v.*[1]]

1. Preserved in pickle; steeped in some chemical preparation: see PICKLE *v*[1] 1, 3.

1552 HULOET, Pykled or bryned, *muriaticus.* 1600 MIDDLETON *Chaste Maid* I. ii, My wife..longs For nothing but pickled cucumbers. 1757 W. THOMPSON *R. N. Advoc.* 9 Pickled, unpickled, and undrained Casks rolled away together. 1876 SCHULTZ *Leather Manuf.* 19 Pickled hides should be kept separate from Salted. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Jan. 7/2 The vessel was loaded with pickled sleepers.

b. *Pickled herring*: see PICKLE-HERRING.

2. *fig*: see PICKLE *v*[1] 4.

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* VI lxiii, With lips confession and with pickled cries. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* IV. xii, My pickled eyes did vent Full streames of briny teares. 1820 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Christ's Hosp.*, In lieu of our half pickled Sundays. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* xxv, The poor pickled electors were driven back to their inn in dudgeon.

† b. Of a person: Thoroughly 'imbued' with mischief; mischievous, roguish. *Obs.*

1691 tr. *Emilianne's Frauds Rom. Monks* (ed. 3) 343 Most impudent and pickel'd youths. 1706 FARQUHAR *Recruiting Officer* v. vii, His poor boy Jack was..a pickled dog, I shall never forget him. 1804 COLLINS *Scrip-scrap, Epit. on Foote* 3 Here a pickled rogue lies, whom we could not preserve, Though his pickle was true Attic Salt.

† **Pi·ckled,** *ppl. a.*[2] *Obs.* Also 5 **pykeled.** [? Early variant of PECKLED.] Variegated, speckled.

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 593/15 *Lividus, i diversi coloris,* pykeled. *Ibid.* 610/23 *Dicitur gallina livida scou,* pykeled hen show. *c* 1620 W. LAUSON in Arb. *Garner* I. 194 Wings of a feather of a mallard, teal, or pickled hen's wing.

Pi·ckle-he·rring. Now *rare.* [Found first as *pickled herring*, f. PICKLED *ppl. a.*; somewhat later *pickle-herring*, after MD. or early mod.Du. *peeckel-haringk* (1567 Junius *Nomenclator*), MLG. *pekel-herink* (Lübben-Walther), both in sense 1, mod.Du. *pekel-haring*, mod.G. *pickelhäring.*]

† 1. *lit.* A pickled herring. *Obs.*

a. c 1570 *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 75 For feare of meeting with a pickled hearing And mountaynes made of matters frivolous. 1598 MERES *Pallad. Tamia* II. 286 b, Robert Greene died of a surfet taken at Pickeld Herrings, & Rhenish wine. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St-Pierre's Stud Nat* (1799) I. 260 Those which are caught far to the North, known, in Holland, by the name of pickled herrings.

β. 1573–80 BARET *Alv.* H 405 A pickle Herring, *halec conditanea.* 1600 ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours Blood* vi 77 Taken with a Pickle-herring or two, As Flemmings at Saint Katherines vse to do. 1607 DEKKER *Knts Conjur.* (1842) 76 Hee had shortened his dayes by keeping company with pickle herrings.

2. A clown, a buffoon, a merry-andrew.

This application of the term originated in German. It appears in 1620 in *Engelische Comedien vnd Tragedien .. sampt dem Pickelhering*, where it is the name of a humorous character in one of the plays, and of the chief actor in a series of 'Pickelhäring-spiele' and 'Singspiele' (= JIG *sb* 4). One of the latter is a version of R. Cox's *Singing Simpkin*, and a Dutch version of this, from the German, as *Singende klucht van Pekelharingh in de Kist*, 1648, is the first known evidence of the use in Dutch, to which Addison attributed it in 1711—the first mention in English. (Grimm's Dictionary is in error in ascribing to it an English origin.)

a. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 47 ¶ 6 A Set of merry Drolls.. whom every Nation calls by the Name of that Dish of Meat which it loves best. In Holland they are termed Pickled Herrings; in France, Jean Pottages; in Italy, Maccaronies; and in Great Britain, Jack Puddings. 1726 ARBUTHNOT *Diss. Dumpling* (ed. 5) 8 Content your selves with being Zanies, Pickled-Herrings, Punchionellos.

β. 1716–20 *Lett. fr. Mist's Jrnl.* (1722) I. 81 Pickle-Herring was then in the Heighth of his Archness, Activity, and Grimaces. 1790 *Bystander* 134 Making a Merry-Andrew of himself, in imitation of the other Pickle-herring. 1849 tr. *Meinhold's Sidonia the Sorceress* II. 232 People think it must be pickelherring, or some such strolling mummers come to exhibit to the folk during the evening.

attrib. 1789 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ode to eight Cats* ix, She mounteth with a pickle-herring spring, Without th'assistance of a rope. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. ix, Their high State Tragedy..becomes a Pickleherring-Farce to weep at, which is the worst kind of Farce.

Pickler[1] (pi·klə1). ? *Obs.* [f. PICKLE *v.*[2] + -ER[1].] a. One who picks a little at a time, or who eats sparingly. b. See quot. 1718.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* vi. (1887) 46 The diet..must be small, as nature is a nickler, and requires but small pittaunce. 1718 *Entertainer* No. 14. 90 A pernicious Sect of Animals called Picklers; who take upon themselves .. to ridicule every Thing that does not square with their own Humours.

Pi·ckler[2]. [f. PICKLE *v.*[1] + -ER[1].]

1. A vegetable (cucumber, onion, etc.) grown for pickling.

1763 MILLS *Pract. Husb.* IV. 166 The latter crop of cucumbers, commonly called picklers. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 174 In Essex..onions are grown largely in field culture...Picklers are grown upon poor, light ground, to keep them small.

2. A person or thing that pickles (*lit.* and *fig*).

1865 SIR P. WALLIS in Brighton *Life* (1892) 265 The Droitwich saline baths..powerful picklers indeed they are. 1883 *Daily News*-29 May 8/3 To Picklers, Laundrymen, and Others.—Convenient Premises to Let.

Picklesome (pi·k'lsəm), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. PICKLE *sb.*[1] + -SOME.] Of the character of a 'pickle' (PICKLE *sb.*[1] 5); inclined to mischief.

1885 *Century Mag.* XXX. 380/2 Violet Carmine was a pickle. .. A residence of five months in .. New York had not by any means tended to make her less picklesome.

Picklet, obs. variant of PIKELET 1.

Pi·ckling, pi·cklin, *sb. dial.* Also 6 **pyglyng.** [Origin doubtful.] See quots. 1825, 1868.

1545 *Rates of Customs* c j b, Pyglyng the C. elles contey. xii score elles xxs. 1583 *Ibid.* D vij, Pickling the c, contayning xii, xx. elles iiij. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Picklin*, a sort of very coarse linen, of which seedsmen make their bags, dairy maids their aprons, etc. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Pickling*, a kind of fine canvas, used for covering meat-safes, and other like objects.

Pickling (pi·kliŋ), *vbl sb.*[1] [f. PICKLE *v.*[1]] The action of PICKLE *v.*[1], in various senses.

1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. ix, The Dutch way of Pickling of Herrings. 1734 BERKELEY *Let. to T. Prior* 30 Apr., Wks. 1871 IV. 227 A good cook, and understands pickling and preserving. 1858 GLENNY *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 220/1 Cabbages for Pickling are now coming to heart. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Pickling*, a mode of salting naval timber .. to insure its durability. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Pickling*, cleaning sheet-iron or wire by immersion in acid.

b. *attrib.* Used for pickling; of vegetables, grown for pickling, intended to be pickled.

1812 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Husb. Scot.* I. 326 Wheat must have as much lime put upon it, as soon as it comes out of the pickling tub, as will dry it quickly. 1832 *Lincoln Herald* 23 Dec. 3/6 Half a dozen pickling-jars. 1855 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* 37 To obtain small pickling onions.

Pickling, *vbl. sb.*[2] *Obs.*: see PICKLE *v.*[2] 1.

Picklock (pi·klɒk), *sb.*[1] and *a.*[1] [f. PICK *v.*[1] + LOCK *sb.*[2]: see PICK-.]

A. *sb.* 1. A person who picks a lock; *spec.* a thief who opens a door by picking the lock.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 76 b, I haue one..to whom there is no cofer lockt, nor dore shut.., meanyng that he was a picklock, and a false verlet. 1652 CHARLETON *Ephes. & Cimm. Matrons* II. (1668) 9 Locking the door behind him, with as little noise as a Pick-lock. 1889 *Daily News* 3 Dec. 7/2 She called him a 'picklock' and a 'Paul Pry'.

fig. 1614 B. JONSON *Bart. Fair* III. v, Talke with some crafty fellow, some picklocke o' the Law! 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit* II. 37 Sir Thomas Bolen..was called the Pick-lock of Princes.

2. An instrument for picking locks.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Ganzua*, a false keye, a pickelocke. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. ii. 18 We take him to be a Theefe for wee haue found vpon him..a strange Picklock. 1683 CROWNE *City Politiques* v. i, I have a picklock in my pocket. 1828 W. SEWELL *Oxf. Prize Ess* 63 A vile Laconian lock, with three stout wards, Which no picklock or nail can reach to open. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 244/1 The..most ingenious picklock ever seen.

fig 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 393 b, By which picklockes they locke fast the gates of hell, and open the gates of heaven to whom they list. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 72 Money is the very pick-lock that opens the way into all Cabinets and Councils.

B. *adj.* Used for picking a lock; *esp.* in *picklock key* = A. 2. Also *fig.*

1607 ROWLANDS *Guy Warw* 75 Hell's picklock powder was unknown to men. 1670 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 446/4 A bunch of picklock keys. 1693 C. DRYDEN in *Dryden's Juvenal* vii. (1697) 174 The well-lung'd Civilian .. opens first the Cause, Then with a Pick-lock Tongue perverts the Laws. 1850 CHUBB *Locks & Keys* 32 He thought it would be impossible to pick them..by any picklock keys.

Picklock, *sb.*[2] and *a*[2] *Wool Manuf.* [f. PICK *a.* or *v.*[1] 7 + LOCK *sb.*[1]] Name for the highest quality of English wool.

1794 FOOT *Agric.* 61 (E.D.D.) The dearest class of wool, called 'picklock', is estimated at thirty-two pence a pound. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf.* II. 114, I have .. divided them [wools] into six classes, ..1st class—the pick-lock and prime. 2nd class—the choice and super. 5th class—livery and short coarse. 6th class—pick-lock, grey, &c. &c. 1884 W. S. B. MCLAREN *Spinning* (ed. 2) 17 In the woollen trade the following names are common for English wool:—picklock, which, as the name implies, is the choicest of all; prime, which is very similar; choice, a very little stronger; super, from the shoulders [etc.].

Pickman. [In sense 1, f. PICK *sb.*[1] + MAN.]

1. A labourer who works with a pick; e. g. a miner or collier who uses a pick, a hewer.

1846 *Househ. Words* XIII 544 Miners from Cornwall,.. Muckshifters, Pickmen [etc.]. 1878 URE *Dict. Arts* IV 621 (*Onokerite*), Five or more gangs work at a time, each consisting of four or five men, one pickman cutting the ground, one for drawing stuff to the shaft bottom, two at the windlass.

2. A raker who rakes the hay into rows. *dial.*

1863 BARNES *Dorset Dial.* Gloss. s. v. *Haymeaken*, In raking grass into double rollers, or pushing hay up into weals, the fore raker or pickman is said to *rake in* or *push in*, or *row* or *roo*, and the other to *close.*

3. = PICKMAW. *dial.*

1809 PREVOST *Cumberland Gloss.*, *Pickman*, the tern.

Pickman, obs. form of PIKEMAN[1].

Pickmaw. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 9 *Northumb.* **picki-maw.** [Second element MAW[3], gull; first uncertain (some conjecture *pick*, PITCH).] A common name in Scotland of the Black-headed Gull, *Larus ridibundus*: see GULL *sb.*[1]

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 183 Parfytlye thir Pikmawis, as for priouris, With thar party habitis present tham thar. 1805 A. SCOTT *Poems* (1808) 204 The lav'rock, the peasweep, an' skirlin pickmaw. 1828 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* XXV, The very pick-maws and solan-geese out-by yonder at the Bass hae ten times their sense! 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss.* 309 Peewit Gull. also called *sea crow*, and *pick-i'-maw* [on p. 533 erron. *picima*].

Pi·ck-me-up. *colloq.* [A phrase used as *sb.*; see PICK *v.*[1] 20, and PICK-.] *orig.* A stimulating drink serving to restore vigour after exhaustion; extended to beverages, medicinal preparations, etc., supposed to have restorative and tonic qualities.

1867 LATHAM *Black & White* 80 Who could induce the American loafer to drink home-brewed ale..instead of pick-me-ups. 1871 *Standard* 13 Feb., A good trade in 'foaming pick-me-ups'.. was done at the various American bars. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Apr. 4/1 The land of cocktails and pick-me-ups. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Feb. 5/2 Incautious use of a pick-me-up in which strychnine was an ingredient.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Anything serving to restore strength or vigour, or having a bracing effect.

1876 'OUIDA' *Winter City* vii. 217 To Society the Père Hilarion was only a sort of mental liqueur, as Jenny Léa was an American 'pick me-up'. 1887 *Poor Nellie* (1888) 278 Dr. Doseman's lively wrath proved a pick-me-up to his. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 102 The pick-me-up we saw administered was a small dose of spiegeleisen from a furnace close by. 1891 M. O'RELL *Franchm. in Amer.* 43 This man is in constant need of moral support and pick-me-up.

[**Pickmire,** an erroneous book-name for the PICKMAW: prob. a copyist's or printer's error.

Appears in Bewick's *Brit. Birds*, 1808, vol. II (not by Bewick) 226, whence in Montagu *Ornith. Dict.* 1812, Swainson *Prov. Names Brit. Birds* (E. D. S.), who erroneously locates it in Roxburghshire (where *pick-maw* is the name).]

Picknick, -er, -ing: see PICNIC, etc.

Pickoss, -oys, obs. forms of PICKAX.

Pickpack: see PICK-A-BACK; **Pickpenny,** *Obs.*: see PICK-.

Pickpocket (pi·kpɒkĕt), *sb.* [f. PICK *v.*[1] 9 + POCKET: see PICK-.]

1. One who steals from or 'picks' pockets; a thief who follows the practice of stealing things from the pockets of others.

1591 GREENE *Disc. Coosnage* Pref. (1592) 2 The pickepockets and cut-purses, are nothing so dangerous to meete, as these coosning Cunny-catchers. 1668 ROLLE *Abridgm.*, *Action sur Case* xx. 73 Si home dit de A. He was a Pick-pocket, and he picked my pocket, and took 12s. of money out of my pocket. Nul Action gist. 1721 STEELE *Spect.* No. 78 ¶ 4 It was only a Pickpocket, who during his Kissing her stole away all his Money. 1858 LYTTON *What will he do* I. iv, He did not wish to..turn shoeblack or pickpocket.

transf. and *fig.* 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Supp.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 272 The pickthanke of vanity, the pickpocket of foolery, the pickpurse of all the palteries, and knaueries in Print. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Old Margate Hoy*, The nibbling pick-pockets of your patience.

attrib. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm* (1744) XI. 29, I do not mean the auricular pick-pocket confession of the Papists. 1764 GRAY *Candidate* 6 Such a sheep-biting look, such a pick-pocket air! 1823 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1850) II. 12/2 His mission to the fifth or pickpocket quarter of the globe.

2. *dial* Given as a name to various weeds which impoverish the land, as Shepherd's Purse, Corn Spurrey, etc.: cf. next 2 and see Eng. Dial. Dict.

1875 *Sussex Gloss.*, *Pickpockets*, Shepherd's purse.

Hence **Pi·ckpo·cket** *v.*, usually as *vbl. sb.*; **Pi·ckpo·cketing,** stealing from pockets; **Pick-po·cketism,** the practice of picking pockets; also *transf.*; **Pickpo·cketry** = prec.: in quot. 'plagiarism'.

1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 5 They will dextrously *pick pocket. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xliii, A *pick-pocketing case, your worship. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Sept. 4/1 Pickpocketing is merely another form of gambling. 1830 *Examiner* 612/1 The *pick-pocketism above alluded to cannot be defended. 1803 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 238 The crime of pedantry, stupidity, jackassness, and *pickpocketry.

† **Pi·ckpurse.** *Obs.* [See PICK-.]

1. One who steals purses or from purses; a pick-pocket.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1140 Ther saugh I first. ..The pykepurs [*v. r.* pykpurs]. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VII. 370 A dosen harlotes Of portours and of pykeporses. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 121 b, The pikepurses and stealers of apparell. 1543 in *Lett. & Papers Hen. VIII*, XVIII. II. 316 All pickpurses' ears are not set on the pillory as yet. 1615 T. ADAMS *White Devill* 47 The pick-purse .. doth not so much hurt as this general robber. 1727 SWIFT *Dreams* Wks. 1755 III. II. 234 His fellow pick-purse..Fancies his fingers in the cully's fob.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Astr. & Stella* lxxiv, I am no pick-purse of anothers wit. *a* 1602 W. PERKINS *Cases Conse.* (1619) 332 Inordinate and affected care is commonly a great pickpurse. 1621 COTGR. s. v. *Argent*, Good cheape commodities are notable picke-purses.

c. *attrib.*

1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 114 Pynit pykpuirs pelour. *c* 1550 *Dice-Play* B v, Hyghe law [signifieth] robbery, Fliggings lawe, picke purse crefte. 1612 *Parquil's Night-Cap* (1877) 8 To see a pilfring and a pick-purse knaue,..Diue to the bottome of a true mans purse.

d. *Purgatory pickpurse, pickpurse purgatory*: a dyslogistic term of 16th c. controversy, used orig. app. by Latimer, in reference to the use made of the doctrine of purgatory to obtain payments for masses for departed souls, etc.

1537 tr. *Latimer's Serm. bef. Convoc.* Dij, They that begotte and brought forth, that one old ancient purgatorie pycke pourse. *c* 1550 BALE *K. Johan* (Camden) 63 Your pardons, your bulles, your purgatory pyckepurse. 1556 OLDE *Antichrist* 81 b, That most gayneful fornace of the popes pikepurse Purgatorie. *a* 1592 H. SMITH *Arrow agst. Ath.*

(1622) 60 It may be well and justly called Purgatorie Pick-purse!..wealth and great riches of the clergy, was the only mark they aimed at. 1712 M. HENRY *Popery* Wks. 1853 II. 346/2 'Purgatory pick-purse', so it has been called.

2. A name of Shepherd's Purse, *Capsella Bursa-pastoris*, from its impoverishing the land. Also of Corn Spurrey, *Spergula arvensis*. Cf. prec. 2.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. xxiii. § 2. 215 Shepheardes purse is called .in the North part..Pickepurse, and Caseweede. 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor*, *Pickepurse* an hearbe so called... *Shepheards purse* or *Shepheards Pouch*. 1787 W. MARSHALL *E. Norfolk* Gloss., *Pickpurse*, or *Sandweed*, *spergula arvensis*, common spurrey.

†Pi·ck-quarrel. *Obs.* [See PICK-.]

1. One given to picking quarrels; a quarrelsome person.

1530 TINDALE *Pract. Prelates* Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 264 He hath been all his life a pick-quarrel. 1532 *Ibid.* 27 Cursed be the peace-breakers, pick-quarrels, whisperers, backbiters. 1588 E. AGGAS tr. *Pres. Estate France* 56 All the pickquarrels, all the porters of Paris..are at thy becke.

2. An occasion of quarrel; a cause of dispute.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxiv. § 54 If all these pretences and demands were cancelled, and Callis forgotten, which hath beene the continuall picke quarrell betwixt these two Realmes.

Pickquet, Pickrel, Pickroon, obs. ff. PIQUET, PICKEREL, PICAROON.

Picksome (pi·ksŏm), *a.* [f. PICK *v.*[1] + -SOME.] Choice, fastidious, dainty; particular.

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* vi. (1880) 190 Trouts are picksome and hard to please. 1888 BESANT *Fifty Yrs ago* viii. 136 We were not quite so picksome in the matter of company as we are now. 1899 *19th Cent.* 608 The Committee should be very picksome and particular. [Halliwell's sense 'Hungry, peckish' was app. a mistake.]

Hence **Pi·cksomeness,** daintiness.

1881 BESANT & RICE *Captain's Room* i, Cucumber readily adapts itself to all palates save those set on edge with picksomeness.

Pickstaff, obs. form of PIKESTAFF.

Pickthank (pi·kpæŋk), *sb.* and *a. arch.* and *dial.* [f. the phrase *to pick a thank* or *thanks*: see PICK *v.*[1] 8 b, and PICK-.]

A. *sb.* One who 'picks a thank', i. e. curries favour with another, esp. by informing against some one else; a flatterer, sycophant; a tale-bearer, tell-tale.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxii. 43 To be a pykthank I wald preif. 1551 *Gray's N.-Y. Gift to Somerset* 86 in Furniv. *Ballads fr. MSS.* I. 423 Refuse those piketh anckes that Imagyn yes! 1565–73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Delitor*...a secrete accusour or complayner: a tell tale: a picke thanke. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 25. *a* 1641 BP MONTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 289 These speeches that pick-thank reported to Antipater, with exaggerations of his own to make them more odious. 1710 L. MILBOURNE *Resist. Higher Powers* 24 When other pick-thanks might be ready to inform against them. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* VI. I had been called *pickthank* and *tale-pyet*. 1879 SALA *Paris herself again* (1880) I xvii. 279 What a pickthank .that simple party of English people might have thought me.

B. *adj.* (attrib. use of *sb.*) Given to 'picking thanks'; flattering, sycophantic; tale-bearing; basely officious.

1561 AWDELAY *Frat. Vacab.* 14 This is a pickthanke knaue, that would make his Maister beleue that the Cowe is woode. 1600 DEKKER *Gentle Craft* Wks. 1873 I 15 He sets more discord in a noble house, By one dales broching of his pick-thanke tales, Than can be salved again in twentie yeares. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus*, *Antiq.* XVI. xvi. (1733) 446 He..never fail'd of some pick thank Story or other to carry away with him. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* xii. (1860) 200 An effeminate parader of phrases of endearment and pickthank adulation.

Hence **† Pi·ckthankly** *a.*, of the character of a pickthank; **† Pi·ckthankness,** the quality or character of being a pickthank.

1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. ii. xiii. (1852) 410 The Arch Bishop, instead of being offended as the pick-thankly reporter hoped he would have been, fell a laughing heartily. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 284 But for the pickthankness of some of the Clergy, who will alwayes presume to have the thanks and honour of it.

Pi·ckthank, *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To play the pickthank, curry favour *with* (a person); † *trans.* to obtain by sycophancy (*obs.*). Hence **Pi·ckthanking** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

Sometimes app. misused for to *pick faults*, *pick holes*.

1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 43 While he did credit pickthanking Counsellors. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 308 Many there bee who..to flatter and pickethanke with their Masters do great things. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. iv. § 95 (1740) 278 He did it to pick-thank an Opportunity of getting more Money. [1830 *Examiner* 137/2 The most fastidious and pick-thanking critic. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* v. 131 How constantly Shakespeare releases himself from the pick-thanking of his critics.]

Picktooth (pi·k,(tūp), *sb.* and *a.* Now *rare.* Pl. **picktooths**; sometimes erron. **pickteeth.** [f. PICK *v.*[1] 2 + TOOTH: see PICK-.]

A. *sb.* **1.** An instrument for picking the teeth; a toothpick.

1542 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. 321 For ane Pennare of silver to keip Pyke-teithe in, to be Kingis grace. 1572 GASCOIGNE *Wks.*, *Hearbes*, *Weedes*, etc. (1587) 154 As with a piketooth byting on your lippe. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 73 Small Iuniper stickes, with sharpe points like picketoothes. 1685 LLOYD in *Lett. Eminent Persons* (1813) I. 29 Now he gave him his case of pick-teeth. 1755 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Montagu* 20 Dec., I was afraid you would think I had sent you a bundle of pick-tooths, instead of pines and firs. 1812 W. TENNANT *Auster F.* VI. xxxii, Guest and hostess backward leaning, all Their picktooths now were plying.

2. The umbelliferous plant *Ammi Visnaga*, also called Toothpick Bishopweed; so called from the use made of the dry stalks of the umbels.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 322 Pick-tooth, *Daucus*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Picktooth, *Ammi Visnaga*. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, Pick-tooth, *Daucus Visnaga*.

3. *attrib*, as *picktooth case.*

1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2068/4 A Pick-Tooth Case wrought. 1721 PUCKLE *Club* (1817) 74 Accoutred with a large muff.. snuff-box, diamond ring, pick-tooth-case, silk handkerchief. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* II. 237 His milk-white hand Could pick tooth case and box for snuff command.

B. *adj.* Idle, indolent, easy, leisurely (like a person resting and picking his teeth after a meal).

1728 VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* II. i, My Lord and I, after. dinner, sat down by the fire-side, in an idle, indolent, pick-tooth way. 1767 MRS. S. PENNINGTON *Lett.* III. 39 We breakfast..with Aristotle, and pass our pick-tooth hours with Orpheus. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* IV. IX. P 3 The pick-tooth carelessness of a lounger. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 29 May 1 That easy, picktooth air of fashion, with which the noble Marquis is good enough to transact the business of the nation.

Pickueer, obs. form of PICKEER.

Pick-up, *sb.* (*a.*) [f. the phr. *to pick up*: see PICK *v.*[1] 20.]

a. The act of picking up; *spec.* in Cricket, the picking up of the ball, in order to return it. **b.** That which picks up, as a railway-train. **c.** That which is picked up, as a pick-up meal (see B); one who is picked up, a chance passenger, acquaintance, etc. **d.** An informal game between sides picked on the spot. **e.** *Printing* 'Standing matter that comes into use and is counted as new matter'.

a. 1886 *Daily News* 27 July 3/2 [A cricketer] conspicuous for the quickness of his pick-up and the accuracy of his return. 1891 W. G. GRACE *Cricket* 262 Pick-up and return must be one action, or the batsman will steal a sharp run.

b. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s. v., The last train at night which runs .from Sheffield to New Holland, is called the Pick up. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Oct. 6/2 The experiments for Mr. Edison's new electric tramcar were conducted at his laboratory at West Orange, New Jersey... Its chief feature is the 'pickups' which take the current from one line of rails. 1898 *Tit-Bits* 18 June 220/3 Those [lights] of slow goods trains and 'pick-ups' are distinguished by a single green light..placed over the left-hand buffer.

c. 1865 [see B] 1890 W. A. WALLACE *Only a Sister* 311 She .will be a grand pick-up for somebody when he goes. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.* s v. *Pick* vb., *Pick-up*, (Slang) a woman whose acquaintance is made on the street; especially, a street-walker. 1898 WOLLCOMBE *Morn till Eve* ii 15 Each driver was anxious to get the first chance of pick-ups on the road.

B. *attrib.* or as *adj.* **a.** = that picks up or is used in picking up, as in *pick-up apparatus*, *circuit*, *water-trough*, etc.; **b.** = picked up for the nonce, as in *pick-up crew*, *dinner*, *game*, *team*.

a 1859 *Maj. Downing in London* (Bartlett), They had only a pick-up dinner. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3), A *pick-up dinner*, called also simply a *pick-up*, is a dinner made up of such fragments of cold meats as remain from former meals. 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 274 The faulty section of the through wire is thrown out until the fault is removed. In its place is substituted the section CD of the 'pick-up' circuit. Communication is thus preserved between A and E. 1889 G. FINDLAY *Eng. Railway* 106 The tenders attached to the engines have a 'pick up' apparatus, provided with a scoop, which can be lowered into the trough while the train is passing over it at full speed, and the tracks are filled with water in a few seconds. 1894 *Westm. Gaz* 29 Jan. 5/1 A pick-up goods train driver and fireman experienced a shock as if the locomotive had struck some hard substance lying on the rails.

Pickwick[1] (pi·kwik). [See PICKWICKIAN.] Trade name for a cheap kind of cigar.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 441 The last time I sold Pickwicks and Cubers a penny apiece with lights for nothing, was at Greenwich Fair. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 15 July 79/1 Smoking his pipe or his pickwick where he will. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* I. ii. 92 By your Lordship's leave I'll smoke a pickwick.

Pi·ckwick[2]. [See PICK-.] A pointed instrument for pulling up the wick of an oil-lamp.

1864 in WEBSTER.

Pickwickian (pikwi·kiăn), *a.* [f. *Pickwick*, surname in Dickens's *Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club* (1837).] Of or pertaining to Mr. Pickwick, or the Pickwick Club; chiefly *humorous* in phr. *in* (*a*) *Pickwickian sense*, *language*, in a technical, constructive, or conveniently idiosyncratic or esoteric sense; usually in reference to language 'unparliamentary' or compromising in its natural sense.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* i, The Chairman felt it his imperative duty to demand. whether he had used the expression.. in a common sense. Mr. Blotton had no hesitation in saying that he had not—he had used the word in its Pickwickian sense. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* I. i. vi. 100 Out it comes..with no mincing of phrase, and no Pickwickian or Congressional explanations afterwards. 1902 CHAMBERLAIN *Sp. B'ham* 17 Nov., In every case it had only a political, perhaps I might say a Pickwickian, meaning.

Hence **Pickwi·ckianism,** a statement made in a Pickwickian sense; **Pickwi·ckianly** *adv.*, in a Pickwickian sense.

1887 *Chicago Advance* 14 Apr. 229/1 Dr. Arthur Little discussed almost convincingly, albeit somewhat pickwickianly, 'the Advantages of Presbyterianism'. 1894 *Ibid.* 28 June, This author does not mean his assertions to be taken as facts, but only as bits of critical pickwickianisms.

Picky, Sc. and north. dial. var. PITCHY.

Pickydeuant, variant of PICKE-DEVANT *Obs.*

Pickydilly, Picle: see PICCADILL, PIGHTLE.

Picnic (pi·knik), *sb.* Also 8–9 **pique-nique, pick-nick, pic-nic, pic nic.** [Occurs (in reference to foreign countries) from 1748, but app. not before *c* 1800 as an English institution; ad. F. *pique-nique*, stated by Ménage *Dict. Etymol.* (1694) to be of recent introduction; in *Dict. Acad.* 1740. In use in Germany *a* 1748, in Sweden *a* 1788 (Widegren's *Dict.*). See Note below.]

1. Originally, A fashionable social entertainment in which each person present contributed a share of the provisions; now, A pleasure party including an excursion to some spot in the country where all partake of a repast out of doors: the participants may bring with them individually the viands and means of entertainment, or the whole may be provided by some one who 'gives the picnic'.

The intermediate stage is seen in quot 1868. The essential feature was formerly the individual contribution; now, it is the *al fresco* form of the repast.

1748 CHESTERF. *Let. to Son* (in Germany, app. Berlin) 29 Oct., I like the description of your *Pic-nic*; where, I take it for granted, that your cards are only to break the formality of a circle. 1763 LADY M. COKE *Lett., to Lady Strafford* 23 Sept. (1889) I. 7, I was last night at a Subscription Ball which is called here [Hanover] Picquenic. *c* 1800 MISS KNIGHT *Autobiog.* I. 45 We stayed here [at Toulon] till the 17th [Feb. 1777] and on the previous day went to a 'pique-nique' at a little country house not far from the town 1802 *Ann. Reg.* 169 The rich have their sports, their balls, their parties of pleasure, and their *pic nics*. 1806 7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum Life* (1826) xv Introd., She's so full of Fête and Pic-nic and Opera. 1826 [J. R. BEST] *Four Yrs. France* 289 Parties..establish a pic-nic, and pass the day together. 1826 DISRAELI *Vv. Grey* III iv, Nature had intended the spot for pic-nics. 1866 MISS BRADDON *Lady's Mile* iii. 35 They held impromptu pic-nics on breezy heights above the level of the sea. 1868 LATHAM *Johnson's Dict.*, *Picnic*, open air party, in which a meal, to which each guest contributes a portion of the viands, is the essential characteristic. 1873 *Hobgoblins* 39 After the picnic had been eaten, a dance was improvised. 1886 MRS. EWING *Mary's Meadow* 21 We had a most delightful picnic there.

† **b.** *Fly picnic*: by contributions from each member. *Obs.* [Cf. F. 'l'ancienne tournure adverbiale *à pique-nique*' (Genin in Scheler)]

1832 *Examiner* 324/2 A sort of *pasticcio*, made up apparently by picnic from the portmanteaus of the performers.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1887 L. J. BEAUCHAMP in *Voice* (N. Y.) 28 Apr 3/2 For that length of time the dogs had a picnic. 1900 *Daily News* 20 Oct. 5/7 We go about and keep the Boers on the run..I think everything points to the end of this picnic.

†2. A member of the Picnic Society: see 3. *Obs.*

1802 *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* VI. 197 One famous *Pic-Nic* indeed..came forward and said, they were 'a harmless and inoffensive society of persons of fashion'. *Ibid.* 198 Nor was the public amazement lessened, when they were informed, that Pic-Nics were men who acted plays and wrote plays for their own amusement. 1830 H. ANGELO *Reminl.* II. 5 General A...was the most prominent pic-nic of our dramatis personæ. 1878 W. H. HUSK in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I 82 A fashionable association termed the Pic-nics, who had burlettas, vaudevilles and ballets on a small scale performed there.

3. *attrib.* Pertaining to, or of the nature or character of, a picnic; in earlier use with reference to contributions made by each member of a party or company, as at a 'picnic' in the original sense.

† *Picnic Society*, name of a society of people of fashion in London about the beginning of the 19th c., for social entertainments, private theatricals, etc., to which each member contributed his share. † *Picnic supper*: see first quot. [cf. F. *souper à pique-nique* (Genin in Scheler)].

1802 *Times* 16 Mar., A Pic-Nic Supper consists of a variety of dishes. The Subscribers to the entertainment have a bill of fare presented to them, with a number against each dish. The lot which he draws obliges him to furnish the dish marked against it, which he either takes with him in his carriage, or sends by a servant. 1802 Pic-nic Society [see PICKNICKIAN]. 1802 *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* VI. 200 Fat capons, prize-beef, ham and chickens,..Ye Gods, what pretty Pic-Nic pickings! 1802 *Ann. Reg.* 376 This season has been marked by a new species of entertainment, common to the fashionable world, called a Pic Nic supper. Of the derivation of the word, or who was the inventor, we profess ourselves ignorant, but the nature of it..is [etc.]. 1807 *Director* I. 267 A pic-nic conversation, where each contributes in his turn from his stores of reading and observation. 1815 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* (1876) IV. lxiv. 305 We boarded and lodged by pic nic contract with the Princesse. 1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng., Catech. Exam.* 81 [The history] of the pic-nic formation of this Creed by its putative fathers the Apostles, may be found in their proper places. 1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXII. 225 A pack of hounds..got together..in a sort of pick-nick manner by a few gentlemen in London. 1851 W. W. COLLINS *Rambles beyond Railw.* ix. (1852) 183 The girls and young men of the pic-nic party are dancing merrily. 1889 HENTY *With Lee in Virginia* (1890) 129 The whole party sat down to a picnic meal on the ground.

†4. as *adv.* In the way of a picnic; by contributions from each person. *Obs.*

1803 J. Davis *Trav. U. S.* 176 A sum that may enable him to ask a friend to dine with him pic nic.

[*Note.* The chronology of the word in French and English, with the fact that our earliest instances refer to the Continent, and are sometimes in the French form *piqua-nique*, show that the word came from French (although some French scholars, in ignorance of these facts, have, in view of the obscurity of its derivation, conjectured that the French word was from Eng.). Hatzfeld-Darmesteter merely say 'Origin unknown: the Eng. *picnic* appears to be borrowed from French'. Scheler mentions several conjectures, amongst others that of Boniface (18..) 'repas où chacun *pique* au plat pour sa *nique* (*nique* taken in the sense of "small coin")'. Others think it merely a riming combination formed on one of its elements. In Foote's *Nabob* (1772) Act 1, one of the characters uses *nick-nack* for *pick-nick*; intended perhaps to show that *pick-nick* was still a little-known word, liable to be confounded or associated with better known native words or combinations, such as *knick-knack*. But cf. Picknickery quot. 1803, 'pick-nickery and nick-nackery'.]

Picnic (pi·knik), *v.* Inflexions **picnicked, picnicking.** [f. prec.

(As to the spelling of the inflexions, and of the following words, see remarks under C and K.)]

1. *intr.* To hold, or take part in, a picnic.

1842 Tennyson *Audley Court* 2 Let us picnic there At Audley Court. 1861 J. H. Bennet *Winter Medit.* I. viii. (1875) 212 Lay..musing on the beach, or pic-niced among the ruins of the Castle 1881 Thornbury *Turner* (1862) I. 371 He has drawn people riding and pic-nicking. 1871 L. Stephen *Playgr. Eur.* iv. iii. 238 We picnicked on the grass outside the monastery.

†2 *trans.* To furnish (provisions) by contributions from each person, as at a picnic. *Obs.*

1821 Moore *Mem.* (1853) III. 268 The Villamils and I picnicked our provender.

3. To entertain (a person) with picnics.

1884 H. Collingwood *Under Meteor Flag* 77 We were balled, fêted, picniced, and generally made much of.

Hence **Pi·onicking** *vbl sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1842 Mrs. F. Trollope *Visit Italy* I. xix. 312 The description of one of the pic-nicing days. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 6 Apr., Yet can green, picnicking Simla ever wrest the crown away from Calcutta? 1883 H. P. Spofford in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 578/2 Mr. Claxton suggested their picnicking. 1888 W. R. Carles *Life in Corea* iii. 25 The hill is used as a lounge and picnicking place.

Picnicker (pi·knikəɹ). [f. Picnic *v.* + -er 1.] One who picnics, or takes part in a picnic.

1857 De Quincey *R. Bentley* Wks. VII. 171 *note*, He will not be able without a glass to see the gay party of picnickers. 1865 Miss Braddon *Sir Jasper* xxiv, The kind of day that all picnickers would demand of Providence. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 19 July 7/1 The samovar (the tea-urn) enabled the picnicers to turn out a delicious cup of tea.

Picni·ckery. [f. Picnic *sb.* + -ery.] †a. See quot. 1803: apparently alluding to the dramatic performances of the original Picnic Society: cf. quots. in Picnic *sb.* 2. †b. A collection of things contributed from various sources, like the provisions at a picnic. c. *pl.* The requisites for a picnic.

1803 *Times* 4 Jan., We are induced to contend against any thing so contemptible as the pick-nickery and nick-nackery—the pert affectation, and subaltern vanity of rehearsing to an audience that cannot understand, in a language one cannot pronounce. 1822 Mrs. E. Nathan *Langreath* III. 66 The pick-nickery of sea stock brought on board by the different passengers. 1830 H. Angelo *Remin.* I. 290 Gillray let fly, with his double-barrelled gun, charged at pic-nickery, with his crayon and etching tool. 1852 *Aquatic Notes Camb.* 4, 2 kettles, 9 plates, 4 dishes, a charcoal bag, with a host of other picnicteries.

†**Picni·ckian.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ian.] †a. A member of the Picnic Society (see Picnic 3). b. One who takes part in a picnic.

1802 Cutspear *Dram. Rights*, etc. 45, I am not of the Pic-nic Society, therefore not a *Pic-nickian*. I only wish to prove that, if the Pic-nickians choose to have a Pic-nic supper, they have an undoubted right to do so 1853 Reade *Chr. Johnstone* 166 The other discontented Pic-nician was Christie Johnstone.

Picnicky (pi·kniki), *a. colloq.* [f. as prec. + -y.] Belonging to or characteristic of a picnic.

1870 *Standard* 26 Nov., Occupied in a pleasant pic-nicky way in getting ready their breakfast before the start. 1885 *Fortnt. in Waggonette* 2 To do everything in such an entirely rustic and picnicky fashion.

Picnid, Picnometer, bad spellings of Pycn-.

‖**Pico** (pi·ko). *Obs.* [Sp. *pico*: see Peak *sb.*2 II.] A peak, the pointed top of a mountain; a conical mountain. (Originally applied to the Peak of Teneriffe: see Peak *sb.*2 5, Pic 1, Pike *sb.*3)

1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 4 This high Pico rises from the middle part of the Isle [Teneriffe]. *a* 1691 Boyle *Hist. Air* (1692) 171 An exact relation of the Pico Teneriff. *Ibid.*, These calcined rocks lie for three or four miles almost round the bottom of the Pico. 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* viii. 290 As high as the Pico of Teneriff. 1742 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 206 Yet there is one of them [Cheviot Hills] a great deal higher than the rest, which, at a Distance, looks like the Pico-Teneriffe, in the Canaries.

Picoid (pai·koid), *a. Ornith.* [f. L. *picus* woodpecker + -oid.] Resembling the *Picidæ* or Woodpeckers in form.

Picoideous (paikoi·diəs), *a. Ornith.* [f. mod. L. *picoide-us* Picoid + -ous] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the *Picoideæ*, a suborder of birds including Woodpeckers, Honey-guides, Barbets, Toucans, Jacamars, and Puff-birds. So **Picoi·dean,** a member of the *Picoideæ*.

Picoise, obs. f. Pickax. **Picol:** see Picul.

Picoline (pi·kŏləin). *Chem.* [mod. f. L. *pix, pic-em* pitch + *ol-eum* oil + -ine 5: so in mod.F.] A colourless liquid compound (C_6H_7N) obtained from bone-oil, coal-naphtha, tar, peat, etc., having an intensely powerful smell.

1853 *Pharmac. Jrnl.* XIII. 134 The sulphates of..picoline, petinine are insoluble. 1857 Miller *Elem. Chem.* III. 260. 1865 Mansfield *Salts* 263 The double series of isomeric compounds, of which Aniline and Picoline are respectively members: both of these bodies have the composition C_6H_7N.

Pico-passerine (pəiko,pæ·sĕrəin), *a. Ornith.* [f. L. *pic-us* woodpecker + *passer* sparrow + -ine 1.] Of or belonging to the *Pici-* or *Pico-passeres*, an order proposed by Seebohm to include Picine and Passerine birds.

1890 *Ibis* Jan. 33 Each of these six characters appears in every Pico-Passerine bird..but the combination of the six ..never outside the limits of the Pico-Passeres.

†**Pi·cory.** *Obs.* Also -ie, -ee. [ad. F. *picorée* (16th c. in Littré) marauding, ad. Sp. *pecoreа*: see Pickeer.] Plundering or pillage by armed force; foraging, marauding; looting.

[1590 Sir J. Smyth *Disc. Weapons* Ded 9 b, In stead of pay haue suffered them to goe *alla picoree*, that was, to robbe and spoyle the Boores their friends.] 1591 *Garrard's Art Warre* 13 If otherwise they be not prouided by forrage or Picorée. 1594 R. Ashley tr. *Loys le Roy* 45 He chastised such as failed, or were giuen to picory. 1596 Raleigh *Discov. Guiana* Ep. Ded. 4 It became not the former fortune in which I once liued, to goe iourneys of picorie. [1903 *Blackw. Mag.* July 29/1 Smith alone having saved by care in pikory some moneys.]

‖**Picot** (piko). [F. *picot*, dim. of *pic* peak, point, prick.] A small loop of twisted thread, larger than the pearl or purl, one of a series forming an ornamental edging to lace, ribbon, or braid; also, in embroidery, a raised knot similarly formed to represent a leaf, petal, ear of corn, etc.

1882 Caulfeild & Saward *Dict. Needlework* 391/1 *Picots*.. are little Loops or Bobs that ornament Needle-made Laces of all kinds, and that are often introduced into Embroidery. 1891 *Weldon's Pract. Needlework* VI. No. 69. 14/1 The term 'worms'..is..not nearly so euphonious as the time-worn appellations of 'twisted stitch' or 'bullion', 'roll picot'..all different names for the same stitch. 1893 *Ibid.* VIII. No. 90 11/1 The raised picots of which this leaf is composed are worked something after the manner of French knots.

b. *attrib.*, as *picot-edge, ribbon, stitch.*

1886 *St. Stephen's Rev.* 13 Mar. 14/1 A bow of yellow picot ribbon 1887 *Daily News* 11 Jan. 3/1 Some ingenious manufacturer conceived the happy idea of embellishing the edges of the ribbon with a small loop of silk. The idea was developed, and ribbons with a *picot* edge became the order of the day. 1891 *Weldon's Pract. Needlework* VI. No 69. 3/1 The daisy loops—which also are known as leaf stitch and picot stitch.

‖**Picotah, picottah** (pikŏtä). Also **pa-, picota, paecottah.** [Hindī, etc., a Pg. *picota* a pump-brake (in a ship).] The name applied in parts of India to a device for raising water, consisting of a beam, resting on an upright support, which is weighted at one end and has a bucket suspended from the other; the operator stands upon it and uses his own weight to dip and raise the bucket; the same as the Shadoof of the Nile.

1807 F. Buchanan *Journ. Mysore* I. 15 In one place I saw people employed in watering a rice field with the *Yatam*, or *Pacota*, as it is called by the English. 1885 C. G. W. Lock *Workshop Receipts* Ser. iv. 91/2 Termed a *paccottah* or *picota* in Bengal.

‖**Picoté** (pikote), *a.* [F., pa. pple. of *picoter* to peck, etc.: see Picotee.] a. *Her.* Spotted, speckled. b. Furnished with picots: see Picot.

c 1888 Berry *Encycl. Herald* I. Gloss., *Picoté*, a French term, which signifies speckled.

Picotee (pikŏti·), *sb.* (*a.*) Also 8 **picketee,** -ttee, -tty, 9 **piquoté, picootee.** [a. F. *picoté, -ée*, pa. pple. of *picoter* to prick often, mark with pricks or points, f. *picot*: see Picot.] A florists' variety of the carnation (*Dianthus Caryophyllus*), the flowers of which have a light ground, the petals being marked or edged with a darker colour.

The early variety had a white ground marked with specks of colour.

1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v *Carnation*, Each of those Tribes are very numerous, but chiefly the Picketees, of which, he says, he had seen above an hundred different Sorts in one Garden. 1808 Sir J. E. Smith in *Mem.* (1832) I. 565 Your Piquoté (I never knew before how to spell that word, neither do I know its etymology now) pink is a curious plant. 1843 *Tait's Mag.* X. 617 By what process gooseberries may be made gigantic, and picootees enriched with piedness. 1887 *G. Nicholson's Dict. Gardening* III. 123 Picotees are only distinguished from Carnations by the markings of their flowers. The petals of the Picotee have a ground colour, and are edged with a second colour.

B. *adj.* Applied to colours resembling those of the flowers or leaves of the picotee.

1899 *Daily News* 7 Oct. 8/6 Fine late tulips. Picotee, white, with picotee red edge. *c* 1900 *Needlecraft* Ser. I. No. 34. 9/2 The shading and grass upon the bank,..work in dark picotee greens.

Picotite (pi·kŏtəit). *Min.* [a. mod.F., named 1812 after Picot, Baron de la Peyrouse (1744–1818), who described it: see -ite 1.] A black variety of spinel containing chromium, occurring in minute grains and crystals in lherzolite.

1814 T. Allan *Min. Nomencl.* 37. 1832 C. U. Shepard *Min.* I. 246 Picotite. 1879 Rutley *Study Rocks* xiii. 264 The picotite appears, under the microscope, in very irregular brown, or .. deep olive-green, patches or grains. 1892 Dana *Min.* (ed. 6) 221 Picotite or chrom-spinel.

Picoys, obs. f. Pickax. **Picquancy, Picquant,** etc.: see Pic-. **Picque,** obs. f. Pick *v.*1 **Picqué:** see Piqué.

Picqueer, picquerer, Picqueroon, Picquet: see Pickeer, Picaroon, Picket, Piquet.

Picqueter (pi·kĕtəɹ). [f. F. *piquet* (*de fleurs*) bunch (of artificial flowers, for hats) + -er 1.] One who arranges artificial flowers in bunches.

1898 *Daily Chron* 24 Sept. 10/6 Artificial flower mounters, picqueters, jet hands, wanted. 1901 *Ibid.* 9 Apr. 10/4 Artificial Flower Picqueters—Improvers wanted.

Picquier, obs. form of Pickeer, Piquier.

Picquois, obs. form of Pickax.

‖**Picra** (pi·krä). *Pharmacy.* [Short for Hiera picra (Gr. πικρά bitter).] A bitter cathartic powder or paste: = Hiera picra.

1860 Bushnell in *Life* xxi. (1880) 439, I used to have a certain pride in taking picra without crying.

Picrate (pi·krĕt). *Chem.* [f. as Picric + -ate 1.] A salt of picric acid: used as an explosive.

1866 Watts *Dict. Chem* IV. 403 The metallic picrates are mostly crystallisable, bitter, and of yellow colour. They explode when strongly heated. 1870 *Daily News* 27 July 6 The entrances east and west are closed by *torpilles* charged with picrate of potass.

Hence **Picra·ted** *ppl. a.*, containing or partly composed of a picrate: applied to certain fireworks.

Picric (pi·krik), *a. Chem.* [mod.f Gr. πικρ-ός bitter + -ic.] In *Picric acid*, also called *trinitro-carbolic* or *carbazotic acid, artificial indigo-bitter*, a yellow intensely bitter substance ($C_6H_3N_3O_7$ = $C_6H_2(NO_2)_3O$), crystallizing in yellow shining prisms or laminæ, first observed by Hausmann in 1788, used in dyeing and more recently in the manufacture of explosives.

1852 *Chemical Gaz.* X. 137 Thus picric acid is phenylous acid, in which a substitution of 3 equivs NO_4 for 3 equivs. H has taken place...Picric acid is consequently trinitrophenylous acid 1860 O'Neill *Chem. Calico Print.* 256 *Picric Acid.*—This is only lately introduced as a dyeing material for silks and woollens; it has no affinity for cotton. 1890 *Nature* 4 Sept. 444 The relative value of violent explosive agents, like picric acid or wet gun-cotton.

Picrite (pi·krəit). *Min.* Also -yte. [mod. f. Gr. πικρ-ός bitter + -ite 1.] A dark grey-green rock consisting mainly of chrysolite (see quots.).

1814 T. Allan *Min. Nomencl.* 9 Crystallized muricalcite, bitter-spath, picrite. 1879 Rutley *Study Rocks* xiii. 265 Picrite is a blackish green crystalline rock with a compact, black matrix, containing porphyritic crystals and grains of olivine 1896 Chester *Dict. Names Min.*, *Picrite*, an obs. syn. of dolomite, bitter-spar.

Picro- (pi·kro), before a vowel sometimes **picr-**, combining form of Gr. πικρός bitter, used to form scientific terms, (*a*) in the sense 'having a bitter taste or smell', esp. in the names of magnesium minerals, because magnesium salts have often a bitter taste; (*b*) in names of derivatives of Picric acid, as *picramic acid, picramine, picrammonium, picro-acetate of lead, picro-carbonate of ammonia.*

Among these are **Picroca·rmine,** a red staining fluid used in histologic microscopy; picro-carbonate of ammonia. **Picroery·thrin** *Chem.* [Erythrin] (see quot. 1866). **Picroglу·cion** *Chem.* [Gr. γλυκύς sweet], a crystalline substance obtained from the bittersweet; = Dulcamarin. **Pi·crolite** *Min.* [Gr. λίθος stone] (see quots.). **Pi·cromel** [Gr. μέλι honey], a bitter-sweet substance obtained from bile. **Picro·merite** *Min.* [Gr. μερίς, μεριδ- a part], sulphate of magnesium and potassium found in white crystals and crystalline crusts. **Picroni·trate** *Chem.* = Picrate. **Picropha·rmacolite** *Min.* (named by Stromeyer, 1819), a mineral resembling pharmacolite, but containing magnesium. **Pi·crophyll** *Min.* [Gr. φύλλον a leaf], a massive, fibrous, or foliated greenish-grey variety of pyroxene. **Picrophy·llite** = prec. (Webster 1864). **Picro·smine** *Min.* [Ger. *picrosmin*, named by Haidinger, 1824, f. Gr. ὀσμή odour], a greenish-white, dark-green, or greyish fibrous hydrous silicate of magnesium, which emits a bitter and argillaceous odour when moistened. **Pi·crotin** *Chem.* [f. *picrotoxin*], a bitter crystalline substance existing with picrotoxin in the *Cocculus indicus*. **Picroto·xic** *a. Chem.* [f. next: see -ic], of, pertaining to, contained in, or derived from picrotoxin. **Picroto·xin** *Chem.* [cf. Toxin] formerly **picrotoxia,** the bitter poisonous principle ($C_{12}H_{14}O_5$) of the seeds of the *Cocculus indicus.*

1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 406 *Picramic [or] Dinitrophenamic Acid. Produced by the action of sulphide of ammonium or of ferrous salts on picric acid. *Ibid.* 640 *Picramine, or hydrate of *picraminonium, cannot be isolated on account of its ready oxidability. *Ibid.* 404 A *picroacetate of lead..is deposited..when a boiling mixture of potassic picrate and an excess of lead-acetate is left to cool. 1880 *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* XX. 230 By using osmic acid, followed by *picrocarmine, it is easy to preserve the ectoderm with its clothing of cilia. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 551 The picrocarmine reaction shows that decalcification is taking place. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 541 *Picro-erythrin ..is a colourless substance...It has a very bitter taste. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 641 *Picroerythrin* ($C_{12}H_{18}O_7$), a body produced, together with orsellinic ether, by the action of boiling water on erythrin. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Picroglycion, Picroglycium.. Name by Pfaff for a particular substance first obtained by him from the *Solanum dulcamara*. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 642 *Picroglycion Dul amarin.* 1816 R. JAMESON *Min.* (ed 2) I. 536 *Picrolite. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 642 *Picrolite*, a fibrous dark green variety of serpentine, somewhat resembling asbestos; found in Silesia [etc]. 1896 CHESTER *Dict. Names Min.*, *Picrolite*, .. a fibrous or columnar var. of serpentine. 1815 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 7) II. 332 *Picromel. 1819 J. G. CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 307 Picromel is obtained from bile. 1880 J. W. LEGG *Bile* 2 Thenard..obtained a body which he named picromel from its taste. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 642 *Picromerite*, potassio-magnesic sulphate crystallised from solutions of saline crusts. 1858 DANA *Min.* 642. 1875 *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* III. 642 Picric acid in the form of *picronitrate of potassa and soda. 1823 W. PHILLIPS *Min.* (ed 3) 178 The analysis of *picropharmacolite has been published. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 387 Picropharmacolite from Riechelsdorf..is probably pharmacolite having the lime partly replaced by magnesia. *Ibid* 613 *Picrophyll, .from Sala in Sweden... It is perhaps an altered augite. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 406 Pyrallolite Picrophyll. .These are names of pyroxene in different stages of alteration, between true pyroxene and either serpentine or steatite. 1825 HAIDINGER tr *Mohs's Min.* III. 137 *Picrosmine. 1852 C. U. SHEPARD *Min.* (ed. 3) 178 Picrosmine..[occurs] at the Greiner in Tyrol. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Picrotoxin*..can be split up into the two bodies *Picrotoxinin* and *Picrotin. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 305 *Picrotoxia*, name given to the acrid narcotic principle residing in the cocculus indicus. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 643 *Picrotoxic acid*, the name given by Pelletier and Couerbe to picrotoxin, because it unites with metallic oxides. 1815 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 7) II. 254 *Picrotoxine. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 117/1 Picrotoxin..is intensely bitter. 1878 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XVII. 813 The first and most important step in the treatment of picrotoxin-poisoning.

Picryl (pi·kril). *Chem.* [f. Gr. πικρ-ός bitter, or immed. f. PICR IC + -YL.] (See quot.)

1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV 644 *Picryl* or *Crispin*, a substance formed, together with others, by submitting to dry distillation the crude product of the action of sulphydrate of ammonium on bitter-almond oil. .Picryl is also used as synonymous with trinitrophenyl, $C_6H_2(NO_2)_3$, the radicle of picric acid.

Pict (pikt), *sb* Forms: *α.* 1 *pl.* **Peohtas, Pihtas, Pih-, Pyhtas, 4 Peghttes, 5** *sing.* **Peght(e,** *pl.* (*Sc.*) **Peyohtis Pightis, 6** *sing.* **Peight, 6 - Peoht, (8 Peht, 9 Peght, Piht).** *β.* 4–6 *pl.* **Pictes, -is, 5 Pyotes, 7-** *sing* **Pict.** [In late L. *Picti*, identical in form with *picti* painted or tattooed people, which may be the meaning; but the L. may be merely an assimilated form of a native name: cf *Pictavi*, *Pictones* in Gaul. The OE. *Peohtas* represents an earlier *Pihtas*, which would answer to a foreign *Pict-* (cf. *Wiht* for L. *Vectis*); its direct descendant is the Scottish *Picht*; *Pict* is from L.]

1. One of an ancient people of disputed origin and ethnological affinities, who formerly inhabited parts of north Britain. According to the chroniclers the Pictish kingdom was united with the Scottish under Kenneth MacAlpine in 843, and the name of the Picts as a distinct people gradually disappeared.

In Scottish folk-lore, the *Pechts* are often represented as a dark pygmy race, or an underground people; and sometimes identified with elves, brownies, or fairies.

Pict' houses, the name given to underground structures attributed to the Picts, found on the east coast of Scotland and in Orkney. *Pict' wall*: see quot. 1753 in 3

α. *a* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. i (1890) 28 Da ferdon Peohtas in Breotone, & ongunnon eardigan þa norðdælas þyses ealondes..Mid þy Peohtas wif næfdon. *Ibid.*, Þridde cynn Scotta Breotone onfeng on Peihta dæle. *a* 900 *O. E. Chron.* an 449 (Parker MS.) Se cing het hi feohtan agien Pihtas, & hi swa dydon. *c* 1122 *Ibid.* (Laud MS.) Heo þa fuhton wiþ Pyhtas. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 4106 Peghttes and paynymes disspoylles our knyghttes. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IV. xiv. 1757 A company Out of be kynrik of Sithi Come of Peychtis [*Wemys MS.* Pightis] in Ilande. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 272 *a* Peghte (*A.* A Pecht or Pigmei), *pigmeus*. 1565 T. STAPLETON *Rel. Untr. Jewel* iii. 129 The forrain invasions of the Scottes and Peightes or Redshankes. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* III. 198 The Pechtes..called a counsel. 1789 PINKERTON *Enquiry* I. iii. x. 367 The common denomination among the people of Scotland, from the Pehts Wall in Northumberland to the Pehts houses in Ross-shire, and up to the Orkneys, is Pehts. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* ii. *note*, The ancient Picts, or, as [the inhabitants of the Orkneys] call them with the usual strong guttural, Peghts. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 415/2 He [Arthur] received intelligence of the revolt of Modred, who had allied himself with the Saxons, Scots, and Pihts. 1882 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 398 A stranger..whom the most knowing man..pronounced to be a 'Pecht', for he was small and black and had all the characteristics of the traditional 'Pecht'.

β. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* II. 147 Þei beeþ i-cleped Pictes by cause of peyntynge. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 48 Pictis, and Scottys, and Hyryssche also. 1753 J. WARBURTON (*title*) Vallum Romanum; or, the History and Antiquities of the Roman Wall, Commonly called the Picts Wall, in Cumberland and Northumberland, Built by Hadrian and Severus.. Seventy Miles in Length, to keep out the. Picts and Scots. 1813 J. GRANT *Orig. Gael* (1814) 292 The Picts of Albinn.. inhabited the whole range of low country from the Frith of Forth, northward. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* xxvii, One of those dens which are called Burghs and Pictshouses in Zetland. 1851 D WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I iv. 116 These structures, for which—we retain the popular name of Picts houses..are erected on the natural surface of the soil and have been buried by an artificial mound heaped over them. *attrib.* *a* 1856 in G. Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* 8 Grisly Dradan sat alane By the cairn and Pech stane. 1897 H TENNYSON *Mem Ld. Tennyson* II. xiv. 280 We had a drive of ten miles to Maeshowe, a Pict burial-mound.

† 2. *humorous.* One who paints the face. *Obs.*

1711 STEELE *Spect* No. 41 P 4, I have distinguished those of our Women who wear their own, from those in borrowed Complexions, by the Picts and the British. 1892 *Daily News* 8 Dec. 5/1 Men must be tolerant of 'Picts', as the old 'Spectator' calls them, or Picts would not be so prevalent.

Pict, *v. rare.* [f. L. *pict-*, ppl. stem of *ping-ĕre* to paint.] *trans.* To paint; to depict, represent. Hence **Pi·cted** *ppl a.*, painted.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 431 b/1 They ne shold fro thens forthon pourtrayne nor pycte the forme or fygure of the crosse. 1866 J. B ROSE *Virg. Ecl. & Georg.* 79 Races . From picted Gelon to Arabian. 1866 -- tr. *Ovid's Fasti* vi. 428 In picted vestments and in open hall.

Pict, obs. f. PICK *sb.*[1] 7; obs var. PICK *v.*[2]

Pictareen, erroneous form of PISTAREEN.

Pictarne. *Sc.* ? *Obs.* Also 9 **pickietar.** [Of uncertain origin: but cf. PICKMAW and TERN.] = next.

1710 SIBBALD *Hist. Fife* II iii. 46 *Hirundo Marina, Sterna Tarnii* Our People call it the *Pictarne*. 1772 PENNANT *Tour Scotl. in* 1769 65 Great Terns, called here *Pictarnes*. 1851 T. EDWARDS in *Zoologist* IX 3080, I observed several parties of pickietars busily employed in fishing in the Firth.

Pictarnie (piktä·rni). *Sc.* Also 9 **pic-, picketarney, picketarnie, (piccatarrie).** [dim. of prec.: see -IE.] The common tern, *Sterna fluviatilis* Also locally, the Arctic tern, *S. macrura*.

1802 G MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1833) 508 Common Tern . Provincial, Pitt..Tarney or Pictarney. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxxix, 'It's but a sea-maw.' 'It's a pictarnie, sir', said Edie. 1835 D. SMITH *Emigrant's Farewell* 17 Wild ducks and pictarnies may play on the stream. 1899 *Shetl. News* 14 Jan (E. D. D.), The graceful and elegant tern, the 'picatarrie' of our beaches and lochs.

Pictel, obs form of PIGHTLE.

Picthatch, variant of PICKED HATCH.

Pictish (pi·ktiʃ), *a.* [f. PICT *sb.* + -ISH.] Of or pertaining to the Picts.

1762 BP. FORBES *Jrnl.* (1886) 140 Abernethie, where is a Church and Steeple, reckoned to be Pictish work. 1884 Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 274 The old fortress. is supposed to have belonged to the Pictish Kings.

Pictland (pi·ktlænd). [f. PICT + LAND.] The land of the Picts: a name for Scotland north of the Forth.

[1701 J. BRAND (*title*) A Brief Description of Orkney, Zetland, Pightland-Frith, and Caithness.] 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 225 The inhabitants of this district, the Caledonians of Tacitus, were afterwards known by the name of Picts; and from them the country was for some centuries called Pictland. *Ibid.* 425 In the third century, the terms Picts and Pictland began to be substituted for Caledonians and Caledonia. 1860 SHARPE *Sk.* (1887) 36 To convert Pictland and plant the Church there.

Pictograph (pi·ktŏgrɑf). [mod. f. L. *pict-us* painted + -GRAPH.] A pictorial symbol or sign; a writing or record consisting of pictorial symbols (the most primitive form of records).

1851 SCHOOLCRAFT *Ind. Tribes* I 416 Plate 60 Pictograph A. Chippewa Petition to the President of the United States. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. 277 We know enough of the Indian pictographs, to guess how a fancy, came into the poor excited creature's mind. 1894 A. J. EVANS in *Academy* 25 Aug. 136/2 Some of them..belonged to that interesting class of pictographs which is rooted in primitive gesture language. 1900 SAYCE *Babylonians & Assyrians* x. 209 In Egypt the hieratic or running-hand of the scribe developed out of the primitive pictographs.

Hence **Pictogra·phic** *a.*, of, belonging to, or of the nature of, picture-writing; **Picto·graphy,** picture-writing; the recording of ideas or events by pictorial symbols.

1851 SCHOOLCRAFT *Ind. Tribes* I. 333 Indian Pictography. *Ibid.*, The Pictographic Method of Communicating Ideas by Symbolic and Representative Devices of the North American Indians. 1862 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) I. xiv. 310 Genuine specimens of American pictography. 1896 A. J. EVANS in *Academy* 18 July 53/3 A beautiful 'pictographic' seal of red cornel an

Pictoresque, obs form of PICTURESQUE.

Pictorial (piktō·riäl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. late L. *pictōri-us* (f. *pictor* a painter) + -AL. (Used by Sir T. Browne (in sense 1), but not in general use before 1800.)]

1. Of, belonging to, or produced by the painter; of or pertaining to painting or drawing. Now *rare*.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxiv. 170 Sea-horses.. are but Crotesco delineations which fill up empty spaces in Maps, and meere pictoriall inventions, not any Physicall shapes. 1755 JOHNSON, *Pictorial*, produced by a painter. [Quotes Browne, and remarks] 'A word not adopted by other writers, but elegant and useful.' 1810 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* XIV. 203 Royal Academy Dinner. A pictorial vision. 1813 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* II iv. Comm. p. xii, Attention to the laws of perspective, which is, in fact, but a pictorial optic, will instruct the reader. 1833 J. MARTINEAU *Misc.* (1852) 32 Conception..is emphatically the pictorial faculty needed by the illustrating artist. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* xii, 'Far be it from me to say that the pictorial calling is not honourable', says Uncle Charles.

2. Consisting of, expressed in, or of the nature of, a picture or pictures.

1807 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) VI. 329 Not the wealthy ..who exhibit in their boudoirs and drawing rooms, new publications in the luxury of pictorial ornaments. 1861 STANLEY *East. Ch.* ix. (1869) 305 Pictorial communications are probably the chief sources of religious instruction imparted to the Russian peasantry. 1876 BIRCH *Egypt* 8 The hieroglyphs or pictorial forms were used..above one thousand years after they ceased to represent the vernacular or spoken language of Egypt.

3. Containing or illustrated by a picture or pictures; illustrated.

1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* I. i, Taught at home on the new system, by a pictorial alphabet. 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 49 Its features being such as are common on the pictorial Dutch tiles. 1854 KNIGHT *Passages Work. Life* II. xii. 253 At the beginning of 1836, the first number of 'The Pictorial Bible' was issued. In hitting upon the word 'Pictorial' I felt that I was rather daring in the employment of a term which the Dictionaries pronounced as 'not in use'.

4. *fig.* Like a picture; representing as if by a picture; picturesque, graphic.

1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Marvel & Bp. Parker* Wks. 1853 II 116/1 He has given us such a description of Eve's beauty as appears to me somewhat too pictorial, too luxuriant. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 477 Of all poets Spenser excelled in the pictorial faculty. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 262 If God is spoken of as having hands, arms, feet, and so on, those, he says, must be simply looked upon as pictorial phrases.

B. as *sb* A journal of which pictures are the main feature.

1880 (*title of periodical*) The Lady's Pictorial. 1904 *Westm. Gaz* 17 Aug. 10/1 In the case of magazine articles, pamphlets, &c, and of periodicals and 'pictorials'.

Hence **Picto·rialism,** the practice of a pictorial style (*lit.* and *fig.*), the use of pictorial representation; **Picto·rialist,** one who practises a pictorial style; **Picto·rialize** *v.*, to represent in, or as in, a picture; to illustrate with pictures; hence **Picto·rializa·tion; Picto·rialness,** pictorial quality, graphic character.

1859 *Pennsylv. School Jrnl.* Feb. 218 Sensationalism and *pictorialism, and the imaginings of sensuousness and sentimentality. 1885 *Manch. Examr.* 4 Feb. 3/5 Unfaithful to the traditions of pictorialism. 1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 500 Not by the minute pencilling of the *pictorialists. 1901 *Edin. Rev.* Jan 36 The impulse towards the *pictorialisation of nature. 1870 *Daily News* 20 Dec., We have been eulogized and *pictorialised to an extent almost incredible. 1888 CAVE *Inspiration O. Test.* vi. 309 There is no pictorializing, there is no idolizing of deity. 1876 EDERSHEIM *Jew. Life Days Christ* vii. 103 The multiplicity and *pictorialness of the expressions. 1881 *Scribner's Mag.* XXII. 148 This group adds immensely to the pictorialness of the picture.

Pictorially (piktō·riäli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a pictorial manner.

1. By means of a picture or pictures.

1843 tr. *Custine's Empire of Czar* II. 257 Russia is less known than India: it has been less often described and pictorially illustrated. 1870 LUBBOCK *Orig. Civilis.* II (1875) 44 It is indeed but a step to record pictorially some particular hunt.

2. In the manner of a picture; as a picture, or as the subject of a picture.

1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* (1879) I. v 50 That partial light which..is the just requisite towards seeing objects pictorially. 1883 T. HARDY in *Longm. Mag.* July 259 Like the men, the women are, pictorially, less interesting than they used to be.

Picto·ric, *a. rare* [f. L. *pictor* painter + -IC: cf. ORATORIC] Of painting or drawing; pictorial.

1902 B. KIDD *Western Civilis* vi. 187 The standard of taste in the plastic and pictoric arts.

Picto·rical, *a. rare.* [f as prec. + -ICAL] Concerned with painters or painting; pictorial. Hence **Picto·rically** *adv.*, in the manner of a painter, from the point of view of painting.

1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 20 Since this travel we have been both poetical and musical and pictorical. 1656 [see PICTURAL]. 1761 STERNE *Tr Shandy* III v. He must have redden'd, pictorically and scientifically speaking, six whole tints and a half..above his natural colour. 1883 SCHAFF *Hist. Ch.* II. xii. lxxxi. 647 He is fond of the historical present..of pictorical participles and of affectionate diminutives.

Pictour·e, obs. form of PICTURE.

‖ **Pictura** (piktiū·rä). *Zool.* [L. *pictūra* painting] The arrangement and effect of coloration of an animal.

1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., Pictura differs from coloration in noting the disposition and effect of coloring, not the color itself.

Picturable (pi·ktiūräb'l), *a.* [f. PICTURE *v.* + -ABLE.] Suitable for representation in a picture, capable of being painted or pictured.

1796 W. MARSHALL *W. England* II. 72 A fine..view of the Estuary and its banks: broad, but grand, and picturable.

1801 *Monthly Rev.* XXXV. 275 The rich..[might build] small picturable habitations for their labourers. 1890 CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean Trag.* I. iv. 79 He..stalked,..in the most melancholic manner picturable, to his cabin.

Hence **Pi·turableness.**

1883 MONKRIE *Personality* ii. (1886) 60 *Picturableness* is not necessary to the existence of a concept.

Pi·ctural, *a.* (*sb.*) *rare.* [f. L. *pictūra* PICTURE + -AL.] Of or pertaining to pictures; pictorial.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pictorical*, *Pictorian*, *Pictural*, of or belonging to a Picture; garnished, painted, gaily or trimly set forth. *Dr. Br.* 1799 T. GREEN *Diary Lover of Lit.* (1810) 177 Writing, he deduces, from pictural representations, through hieroglyphics .. to arbitrary marks .. like the Chinese characters and Arabic numerals. 1808 *Q. Rev.* XXXVII. 304 Horace Walpole. has traced the history of gardening, in a pictural sense, from the mere art of horticulture to the creation of scenery.

†**B.** *sb* A picture, a pictorial representation. *Obs. rare.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ix. 53 Whose wals Were painted faire with memorable gestes Of famous Wisards; and with picturals Of Magistrates.

Picture (pi·ktiŭr, -tʃəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 5–6 piot-, pyctour(e, pycture, 5– picture, (6 pyghtur, 6–7 piotor, -ur). [ad. L. *pictūra* painting, f. *pict-*, ppl. stem of *pingĕre* to paint. Cf. It. *pittura*.]

†**1.** The action or process of painting or drawing; the fact or condition of being painted or pictorially represented; the art of painting; pictorial representation. *Obs.*

c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1767 The furst behynde the yn pycture ys prouydyd. c 1500 *Melusine* 352 There were the armes of Lusynen wel shewed and knowen in pycture. 1606 PEACHAM *Art of Drawing* 3 Certain Festival dayes were yearly appointed at Corinth for the exercise of Picture. 1636 B. JONSON *Discov.* Wks. (1692) 707 Picture took her feigning from Poetry. 1693 DRYDEN *To Sir G. Kneller* 36 By slow degrees the godlike art advanced; As man grew polished, picture was enhanced. 1744 COLLINS *Epist. to Sir T. Hanmer* 108 O might some verse with happiest skill persuade Expressive Picture to adopt thine aid! 1844 L. HUNT *Imag. & Fancy* (1846) 104 That subtler spirit of the art [poetry], which picture cannot express.

2. The concrete result of this process. †**a.** Pictorial representations collectively; painting.

c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1865 The pycture also yeueth clere intellygence Therof. c 1430 — *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 120 The riche is shitte withe colours and picture, To hide his careyne stuffid withe foule ardure. 1573–80 BARET *Alv.* P 338 Picture, worke of wood, stone, or mettall finelie set in diuers colours, as in chesse boords and tables.

b. An individual painting, drawing, or other representation on a surface, of an object or objects; *esp.* such a representation as a work of art. (Now the prevailing sense.)

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* iv. xv, A pyctour, where as a man had vyctory ouer a lyon. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xl. (1870) 302 To holde a crosse or a pyctour of the passyon of Cryste before the eyes of the sycke person. 1598 E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 23 Pictures are curtaind from the vulgar eyes. 1653 WALTON *Angler* To Rdr. 2 He that likes not the discourse, should like the pictures of the Trout and other fish. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* Pref., Accounts of Pictures, Statues and Buildings. 1839 *Sat. Mag.* 13 Apr. 139 2 The photogenic picture being formed, requires fixing. 1852 RUSKIN *Arrows of Chace* (1880) I. 71 Every noble picture is a manuscript book, of which only one copy exists, or ever can exist. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Cir. Sc.* I. 88 This means of taking actinic pictures. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 June 3/2 A picture, using the word as language is ordinarily used, is a picture of something, and it is rather important to the artist that it should be a picture of something he can paint.

c. *spec.* The portrait or likeness of a person. Now *rare.*

1505 in *Mem. Hen. VII* (Rolls) 271 In case that the said yonge quyn were here ye shuld have the pictor of hir with yow. 1538 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 120 To thentent he might..visite and see his daughter and also take her picture. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 228 Heere, weare this Iewell for me, tis my picture. 1662 PEPYS *Diary* 3 May, At the goldsmith's, took my picture in little..home with me. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 328* P 1 She..draws all her Relations Pictures in Miniature. 1790 COWPER (*title*) On the receipt of my Mother's Picture out of Norfolk.

†**d.** By extension, An artistic (in quot. 1771 natural) representation in the solid, esp. a statue or a monumental effigy; an image. *Obs.*

c 1500 *Cov. Corpus Chr. Plays* 40/227 O Lorde! thogh that I be nothynge worthe To see the fassion of thi most presseous pyctore. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* i. (Percy Soc.) 6 This goodly picture was in altitude Nyne fote and more, of fayre marble stone. 1577 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Chron.* 49 He.. did erect vnto them pictures of Alabaster. 1590 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. ii. 192 Thow art accusit for the making of twa pictouris of clay. 1608 HEYWOOD *Rape Lucrece* v. vi, Thy noble picture shall be carv'd in brass, And fix'd.. In our high Capitol. 1682 R. BURTON *Admirable Curios.* (1684) 132 But K. Henry 7. afterward caused a Tomb to be set over the Place, with his Picture in Alabaster. 1771 LANGHORNE *Fables of Flora* ix, I sought the living Bee to find, And found the picture of a Bee.

e. A group of persons, generally motionless, picturesquely arranged and posed, representing a scene, or mimicking an action; a tableau; *spec.* in the drama, at the end of an act or play. Also *living picture* (F. *tableau vivant*).

1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* iv. 59 Imitation of actions, or 'pictures in the air'. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 9 Dec. 8/5 The great excitement comes when four of the girls are called upon to practise the 'picture'. In this language of the dance a 'picture' means the moment when the dance is stopped, and the dancers get into a most uncomfortable attitude and pretend to enjoy it.

f. A visible image *of* something formed by physical means, as by a lens.

1668 HOOKE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 741 A Contrivance to make the Picture of any thing appear on a Wall, ..or within a Picture-frame, &c. in the midst of a Light room. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* ii. 15 The image of any object is a picture of it formed either in the air, or in the bottom of the eye, or upon a white ground, such as a sheet of paper.

g. A person so strongly resembling another as to seem a likeness or imitation of him or her; = IMAGE *sb.* 4. Const. *of.*

1712 *Spect.* No. 520 P 1 My daughter, who is the picture of what her mother was. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* i. v. (1841) I. 109 The sons are the very picture of their father. 1755 J. SHEBBEARE *Lydia* (1769) II. 258 'Lydy', says his lordship, 'it[a boy]is your picture to the utmost resemblance'.

h. *fig. colloq.* A very beautiful or picturesque object

Mod. The little girl is a picture. Her hat is itself a picture.

3. *transf.* A scene; the total visual impression produced by something; hence extended to a vivid impression received by the other senses, or produced by intellectual perception; a mental image, a visualized conception: = IDEA 8.

Clinical picture: the total impression or apprehension of a diseased condition, formed by the physician.

a 1547 SURREY *Æneid* iv. 6 In her brest Imprinted stack his wordes, a pictures forme. 1837 SYD. SMITH *Ballot* Wks. 1859 II. 316/1, I have often drawn a picture in my own mind of a Balloto-Grotical family voting and promising under the new system. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* III. iv. § 12 (1864) 603 A botanist can readily form to himself the picture of a new plant from the botanical description. 1857 DUFFERIN *Lett. High Lat.* (ed 3) 179 The vigorous imagination of the north..creating a stately dreamland, where it strove to blend, in a grand world picture,. the influences which sustained both the physical and moral system of its universe. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 771 In such cases the disease of the liver may be dominant in the clinical picture.

4. *fig.* A graphic description, written or spoken, capable of suggesting a mental image, or of imparting a notion, of the object described; also *abstr.* word-painting, figurative language.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 38, I am compar'd to twenty thousand fairs. O he hath drawne my picture in his letter. 1677 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App v. 44 Two of your acquaintances have their picture drawne in it [*Hudibras*]..to the lyfe. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. i. (1874) 31 To afford the poets very apt allusions to the flowers of the field in their pictures of the frailty of our present life. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* Introd. § 6 Chaucer says [etc.] The picture is perfect, when referred to his own time. 1819 STARK (*title*) The Picture of Edinburgh. 1867 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. i. xi. 139 The details of the miracles contain many interesting pictures of old English life.

5. A symbol, type, figure; the concrete representation of an abstraction; an illustration.

1656 JEANES *Mixt. Schol. Div.* 49 Mans soule is Gods temple, and picture. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Butler* Wks. II. 190 Of the ancient Puritans.. Our grandfathers knew the picture from the life. 1792 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 182 The best picture I can give of the French nation is that of cattle before a thunder storm. 1863 MARY HOWITT *F. Bremer's Greece* I. vii. 246, I had before me daily..a beautiful picture of the life of the Greek grand seigneur on his native island.

b. With *of* and abstract sb.: An object, esp. a person, possessing a quality in so high a degree as to be a symbol or realization of that quality.

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 312 Behold England, wher Camilla was borne, the flower of courtesie, the picture of comelynesse. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVIII. ii, Upon these words, Jones became in a moment a greater picture of horror than Partridge himself. 1871 *Punch* 15 July 17/2 He looks the picture of health. 1888 BURGON *Lives 12 Gd. Men* I. iii. 331 Those rooms were the very picture of disorder.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** attrib. Concerned in the painting, disposal, etc of pictures, as *picture-art*, *-craft*, *-critic*, *-knowledge*, *-merchant*, *-ring*, *-shop*, etc.; consisting of or expressed in a picture or pictures, as *picture-dialect*, *-language*, *-poem*, *-puzzle*, *-story*, *-word*; adorned or illustrated with a picture or pictures, pictorial, as *picture-cover*, *-paper*, *-sheet*, *-sign*, *-table*, *-tile*; having a character resembling a picture or suitable for one, as *picture dress*, *house*, *sleeve*. **b.** Objective and objective gen., as *picture-borrowing*, *-buying*, *-cleaning*, *-dealing*, *-hanging*, *-making*, *-painting*, *-taking*, *-viewing* sbs. and adjs.; *picture-cleaner*, *-dealer*, *-drawer*, *-gazer*, *-keeper*, *-maker*, *-restorer*, *-seller*, etc. **c.** Instrumental, as *picture-broidered*, *-hung*, *-pasted* adjs., *-lesson*, *-thinking*.

1879 N. MICHELL *Palenque* in *Poems Places, Br. Amer.*, etc. 149 Their gorgeous buildings..Their *picture-art, and creeds of gloom and fear. 1904 T. S. MOORE *Ode to Leda* etc. p. x, Thy *picture-broidered train might be a book. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xx, To instruct you in the art of *picture-buying at Paris. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 36 Canada Balsam..much used by *Picture-cleaners for their Varnishes. 1894 ELIZ. L. BANKS *Newspaper Girl* xii. (1902) 146 He won't get the colouring from the *picture-cover [of a book] in his mouth. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 207 *note*, An adept in all the arts of *picture-craft. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 8 If the *picture-critics would only write their verdicts after dinner, many a poor victim would find his dinner prospects brighter. 1824 BYRON *Juan* XVI. lvi, There was a *picture-dealer. 1805 M. A. SHEE *Rhymes Art* (1806) 83 And patronage in *picture-dealing dies! *Ibid.* 93 *note*, By some ingenious picture-dealing anecdote. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 14 Dec. 8/1 With this *picture-dialect at your command, why trouble to learn Sicilian? 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Feb. 5/2 These are '*picture dresses', called so..on account of the fact that their salient features are copied from the paintings of Lawrence, Reynolds, Gainsborough, and other masters of the last century. 1598 E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 24 Painted Nigrina with the *picture face. 1888 CARNEGIE *Pract. Trap.* 12 The nooses..should be made of *picture-hanging wire. 1896 MRS. CAFFYN *Quaker Grandmother* 72 What a dear old *picture house! 1684 R. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* i. (ed. 15) 181 One *Picture-keeper, Mr. Henry Norris. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. v. 180, I had advanced in *picture knowledge since the Roman days. 1855 PUSEY *Doctr. Real Presence* Note E. 69 They are figures (as in what is plainly *picture-language). 1857–8 SEARS *Athan.* III. vi. 305 The natural world..is taken up and framed into a picture-language, and thus made to represent the things which are invisible. 1882 R. W. DALE in *Gd. Words* Apr. 262 It was the gospel..taught in *picture-lessons. 1589–90 *Rec. Borough Leicester* (1905) III. 263 Affabell Watson of Markefyld *picture maker. 1633 FORD *Love's Sacr.* II. ii, Where dwells the picture-maker? 1755 JOHNSON, *Limner*, a painter; a picture-maker. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 118 Any one who has a glimmering of the science of *picture-making. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 June 8/2 The value of bromide paper as a picture-making medium. 1760 D. WEBB *Beauties of Painting* Pref. 11 An idle art more useful to a *picture-merchant, than becoming a man of taste. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Apr. 3/2 It would be interesting to make. a *picture-painting artist cut of a creative milliner or dress-maker. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 9 Scandalous *picture-papers. 1894 S. FISKE *Holiday Stories* (1900) 183 An artist of the picture-paper school. 1887 T. N. PAGE *Ole Virginia* (1893) 144 The *picture-pasted walls of her house. 1893 W. B. WORSFOLD in *19th Cent.* Apr. 590 We have at least learnt to be grateful for Rossetti's *picture-poems and poem-pictures. 1898 *Daily News* 10 Dec. 6/3 We believe that this is the right word for this kind of *picture-puzzle. 1832 *Edin. Rev.* 166 The rude hands of *picture-restorers. 1885 H. PEARSON *Browning* 13 Only the position of the *picture-rings determines whether the thing shall be hung up-side, downside, or end-wise. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 20 June, Thence to Faythorne, the *picture-seller's. 1732 SAVAGE *Author to be let* Wks. 1775 II. 268, I wish my portrait might shine in a mezzo-tinto through the glass windows of *picture-shops. 1899 *Daily News* 19 Aug. 7/7 On the other side of the highway..is the *picture-sign of the house. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Oct. 5/3 *Picture sleeves, finished with a flounce of silk and chiffon. 1895 KIPLING *2nd Jungle Bk.* (Tauchn.) 208 He left the *picture-story with Kadlu, who lost it in the shingle. 1609 H. BURTON *Truth's Triumph* 10 An artificiall indented *picture-table. 1879 A. B. BRUCE in *Expositor* X. 143 We have before us..*picture-thinking in which these nations are used symbolically. 1896 *Daily News* 30 July 2/3 Furnishing and decorating with *picture tiles a ward which is now being added to this hospital. 1855 PUSEY *Doctr. Real Presence* Note F. 63 Passages..in which the words 'Door' and 'Husbandman' are figurative, metaphorical, *picture-words.

d. Special combs.: **picture-board**, a decoration consisting of a plank shaped and painted to resemble some object; employed especially in the 18th c.; **picture-book**, a book consisting wholly or partly of pictures, esp. for children; **picture-card**, a court-card in a pack of cards (see also PICTURED 2b); also short for *picture postcard*; **picture-coffin**, a name suggested for leaden coffins of early 17th c. date, somewhat resembling in shape the outer case of an Egyptian mummy, and bearing a mask of the deceased; **picture-documents**, *Anthrop.*, records wholly or (in later times) partly in picture-writing, such as were used by the ancient Mexicans, and continued in use for certain purposes long after the Spanish conquest; **picture-frame**, a frame (see FRAME *sb.* 12), often of an ornamental character, forming a border round a picture; also *attrib.*; **picture gallery**, a hall or building containing a collection of pictures; the collection itself; **picture hat**, a lady's wide-brimmed hat, generally black and adorned with ostrich-feathers, after a fashion celebrated in the paintings of Reynolds and Gainsborough; **picture-lens**, a large double-convex lens of long focus, mounted in a frame, and used for viewing pictures; **picture-miniature**, a miniature the subject of which is other than a portrait, e.g. genre; **picture-mosaic**, mosaic consisting of pictures instead of geometrical designs, as Roman mosaic and the styles derived from it; **picture-moulding**, a horizontal wooden moulding, parallel to the ceiling of a room, for hanging pictures; **picture-nail**, a strong nail for picture-hanging, having an ornamental head, which is attached after the nail is in position; **picture postcard**, a postcard having on the back a picture (esp. a view) printed, photographed, or otherwise produced; **picture-rail**, **-rod**, a rod occupying the position and serving the purpose of a *picture-moulding*; **picture-tree**: see quot. Also PICTURE-DRAWER, -WRITING.

1854 (*title*) *Picture Book for a Noah's Ark: Description of 200 Animals. 1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Poet. & Imag.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 148 A man's action is only a picture-book of his creed. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxv, He.. offered to cut any gentleman..for the first *picture-card, at a shilling a time. 1884 E. PEACOCK in *N. & Q.* 6th Ser. IX.

218/2, I suggested at the time, and still think, that it may have been part of a *picture-coffin. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* v. 96 It is to this transition-period that we owe many .. of the *picture-documents still preserved. 1668 *Picture-frame [see PICTURE *sb.* 2†]. *a* 1790 POTTER *New Dict. Cant*, *Picture frame*, the gallows, or pillory. 1804 *Europ. Mag.* XLV. 16/2 In a picture frame waistcoat, i.e. .. trimmed with broad gold lace. 1817 LADY MORGAN *France* v. 29 Arranged along their walls in their perriwigs and picture-frames. 1761 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 11 May, One side of it is a *picture gallery. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Aristocr.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 85 At this moment, almost every great house has its sumptuous picture-gallery. 1887 *Daily News* 20 July 6/1 A large '*picture' hat in black velvet is to be worn with an all-white dress and black gloves. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 June 3 It seems not improbable that the wearing of picture hats with evening frocks may get its chance. 1903 *Ibid.* 16 Apr. 10/2 A private view of *picture-miniatures painted by Mr. Charles Sainton. 1899 *Daily News* 18 July 5/1 Every method has been placed in the service of the *picture post card industry, and much has been produced which in its artistic execution may lay claim to lasting value. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Sept. 10/1 The exhibition of picture postcards..opened in the Rue Bonaparte at Paris contains no fewer than 150,000 examples from all parts of the world. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 15 Apr. 4/7 There has been some discussion of late as to who invented the picture postcard, and the fad has been traced back to a German: it is said, in 1872. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 145 One variety [of Euphorbiaceæ] which bears green leaves, and yellow and white markings, is called the 'geographical-tree', or sometimes the '*picture-tree'.

Hence **Pi·ctureful** *a.*, full of pictures; **Pi·ctureless** *a.*, without a picture or pictures; **Pi·cturely** *a.*, like a picture; so **Pi·ctury** *a.* (depreciative).

1861 *Temple Bar Mag.* II. 255 My recollections seem to take very pictureful forms. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. 1. *Mrs. Battle on Whist*, With their naked names upon the drab pasteboard, the game might go on very well, 'picture-less. 1881 *Sat. Rev.* 3 Sept. 2 13/1 Empty niches are as meaningless decorations as pictureless frames. 1832 W. BARNES in *Gentl. Mag.* CII. 216/2 To preserve so interesting and *picturely an object. 1819 *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 175 That *pictury-looking glare and freshness which distinguishes the scenery at our theatres.

Picture (pi·ktiŭr, -tʃʊ), *v.* [f. prec. sb.: cf. It. *pitturare*.]

1. *trans.* To represent in a picture, or in pictorial form; to draw, paint, depict; *transf.* to reflect as a mirror. Also with *out*.

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxv. 512 Margarys .. bare in his armes a dragon pyctured wyth an horryble figure. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* XIX. xxxvii. JJ v/2 He that pictureth ymages and lyknesse of thynges is callyd a payntour. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 274 We haue seene and eaten of many more [fowl], which for want of leasure could not be pictured. 1608 D. T[EVII] *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 23 b, Hee was pictur'd out in the relig ous garment of a Monke. 1632 MASSINGER *Emperor East* I. ii, A cunning painter thus .would picture Justice. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 61 On the ceiling he has pictured Antony earl of Shaftsbury, in the character of Faction, dispersing libels. 1836 J. H. NEWMAN in *Lyra Apost.* (1849) 64 Its pure, still glass Pictures all earth-scenes as they pass.

b. To figure, to represent symbolically or by sensible signs.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 49 b, What these graces be, it is more playnly pictured & set forth in this tree folowyng. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VII. vi, The anxiety of his mind was strongly pictured upon his face. 1837 PUSEY *Real Presence* ii. (1869) 232 When the people were so much taught by the eye, it pictured to them the mysteries of the Redemption.

2. To describe graphically, depict in words. Also with *out*, *forth*.

1585 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* To Gent. of Inner Temple, She pictureth out their base and servile conditions. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieilla d* 98 Horace in his art of Poetrie doth pensill and picture out an old man in this manner. 1787 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 26 Feb., I think this last sentence pictures him exactly. 1838 CARLYLE *Misc., Scott* (1869) V. 217 To picture-forth the life of Scott. 1894 BESANT *Equal Woman* 122 Such a woman as you have pictured is rare indeed.

3. To resemble as a picture or image.

1850 MRS. F. TROLLOPE *Petticoat Govt.* 138 Never, perhaps, did a child more accurately picture a parent, than Judith did her mother.

4. To form a mental picture of, to imagine. Often *to picture to one's self*.

1738 GLOVER *Leonidas* II. 182 Imagination pictures all the scenes. 1832 HR. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* VIII. 101 He had pictured to himself the settlement. 1835 JAMES *Gipsy* I, He seemed to doubt the very love, the happiness of which he pictured so brightly. 1859 HUXLEY in *Sci. Opinion* 28 Apr. 487/1 Kant pictures to himself the universe as once an infinite expansion of formless and diffused matter. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* VIII § 1. 449 We must not picture the early Puritan as a gloomy fanatic. *Mod.* Picture to yourself the predicament in which I found myself.

Pictured (pi·ktiŭd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.]

1. Represented or depicted in or as in a picture; painted, drawn.

1738 GRAY *Propertius* ii. 50 Pictured horrour and poetic woes. 1854 MARION HARLAND *Alone* xii, The examination of the artist's pictured treasures. 1894 F. N. RAGG *Quorsum* xiii. 139 They downwards gazed to see the pictured heaven, And pictured light, which dark-hued waters hold.

2. Adorned or illustrated with a picture or pictures, or *fig.* with word-painting.

1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 866 A pictured and wrought coate. 1754 GRAY *Progr. Poesy* 109 Bright ey'd Fancy, hovering o'er, Scatters from her pictured urn Thoughts that breathe, and words that burn. 1813 BYRON *Br. Abydos* I. x, The pictured roof and marble floor. 1818 — *Ch. Har.* IV. lxxxii, Alas for Tully's voice, and Virgil's lay, And Livy's pictur'd page!

b. *Pictured card*, a card bearing a picture, a court-card or picture-card; the king, queen, or knave. *Devil's pictured books*, a hostile name for playing-cards.

1786 BURNS *Twa Dogs* 226 They..Pore owre the devil's pictur'd beuks. 1818 BUCHAN in Singer *Hist. Cards* (1816) 361 Each honour, or pictured card, is considered as equivalent in value to ten. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* xiii. 442 A pack contains 52 cards, divided into four equal suits, into 12 pictured and 40 plain cards.

Pi·cture-draw·er. One who draws a picture; in 17th and early 18th c., the regular word for *portrait-painter*.

1585–7 in Jeaffreson *Middlesex County Rec.* (1886) I. 173 Edmund Barton picture drawer. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 115 The Philosophers (humanities picture-drawers) have indeede drawne many pictures. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 21 Sir Anthony Vandike, the famous picture drawer. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (18.6) III. 280 One Mr. Blemwell, a picture-drawer.

So **Picture-drawing.**

1625 in Rymer *Foedera* (1726) XVIII. 111 We, haveing experience of the Facultie and Skill of Daniel Mitton in the Art of Picture draweing, of Our especiall Grace..have given [etc.].

Pi·cturer. Now *rare.* [f. PICTURE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who pictures; a painter of pictures; a painter.

1608–9 in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1897) XII. 446 Benedickt Horsley, a pictorer and painter. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* V. iv. (1650) 200 Not meerly a pictoriall contrivance or invention of the Picturer, but an ancient tradition and conceived reality. 1690 WOOD *Life* 30 Jan. III. 323 'An illustrator', or 'picturer of great letters in books'.

Picturesque (piktiŭre·sk), *a.* Also 8 pittor-, pictoresque, picturesk. [ad. F. *pittoresque*, ad. It. *pittoresco* (F. Redi *a* 1664), f. *pittore*:—L. *pictōr-em* painter: see -ESQUE; prop. 'in the style of a painter' (cf. quot. 1810 in sense 1); but in Eng. assimilated to *picture*, giving the sense 'in the style of a picture'.

Pittoresque appears to have been in French early in 18th c. (cf. quot. 1712 from Pope), but the earliest evidence in Hatzfeld-Darmesteter is for *pittoresquement* in 1732.]

1. Like or having the elements of a picture; fit to be the subject of a striking or effective picture; possessing pleasing and interesting qualities of form and colour (but not implying the highest beauty or sublimity): said of landscape, buildings, costume, scenes of diversified action, etc., also of circumstances, situations, fancies, ideas, and the like.

1703 STEELE *Tender Husb.* IV. (1723) 141 That Circumstance may be very Picturesque. 1712 POPE *Let. to Caryll*, Mr. Philips has two lines, which seem to me what the French call very *picturesque*. 1717 — *Iliad* x. Note liv, The marshy Spot of Ground...the Tamarisk, the Reeds that are heap'd together to mark the Place, are Circumstances the most Picturesque imaginable. 1749 U. RHYS *Tour Spain & Port.* 86 The Ends of their Veils..tied in so pretty a Manner, as to render their Figures extremely pittoresque. 1768 W. GILPIN (*title*) An Essay upon Prints: containing remarks upon the principles of picturesque beauty. 1773 LADY MARY COKE *Jrnl.* 8 July (1896) IV. 186 The *Cours* was a very picturesk scene. 1810 D. STEWART *Philos. Ess.* II. i. v. 273 Picturesque properly means what is done in the style, and with the spirit of a painter. 1864 BAGEHOT *Lit. Studies* (1879) II. 341 Susceptible observers say of a scene 'How picturesque'—meaning by this a quality distinct from that of beauty, or sublimity, or grandeur; meaning to speak of its fitness for imitation by art. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* ii, Most girls become acquainted at some time or other with a little picturesque misery.

b. *Picturesque gardening*, the arrangement of a garden so as to make it a pretty picture; the romantic style of gardening, aiming at irregular and rugged beauty.

1816 T. L. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* iii, Mr. Milestone was a picturesque landscape gardener of the first celebrity. 1843 *Gray's Corr.* 191 *note*, That Johnson should have no conception of the value or merit of what is now called picturesque gardening we cannot wonder, as he was so extremely short-sighted, that he never saw a rural landscape in his life.

2. Of language, narrative, etc.: Strikingly graphic or vivid; sometimes implying disregard of fact in the effort for effect.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* Pref. (1740) 7 He goes on in the same pittoresque Vein. 1758 JORTIN *Erasm.* I. 483 An account of a conversation with Longolius, which is picturesque. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* I. iii. 128 Picturesque accounts have often been repeated of a scene where Douglas, brought the Admiral to an elevated spot. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 401 Picturesque history is seldom to be trusted. 1874 BANCROFT *Footpr. Time* I. 63 The highly picturesque language of the primitive Aryan people.

†3. Marked as if with pictures. *Obs. rare.*

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* I. 41 Others [marbles]..are Picturesque, or marked with all manner of figures, &c. *Ibid.* 42 *Oculus mundi*..by polishing receives a beautiful lustre, and is partly spotted or striped, partly picturesque.

†4. Having a perception of or taste for picturesqueness. *Obs.*

1795 R. ANDERSON *Johnson* 7 Had he not possessed a very picturesque imagination. 1818 RHODES *Peak Scen.* I. 5 To the picturesque traveller they are therefore comparatively of but little value. 1831 T. L. PEACOCK *Crotchet Castle* iii. (1887) 39 They came round to the side of the camp where the picturesque gentleman was sketching.

5. *absol.* as *sb.* *The picturesque*, that which is picturesque; the picturesque principle, element, or quality; picturesqueness.

1794 U. PRICE (*title*) An Essay on the Picturesque, as compared with the Sublime and the Beautiful. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* x, No, no! stay where you are. You are charmingly grouped...The picturesque would be spoilt by admitting a fourth. 1812 COMBE (*title*) Dr. Syntax's Tour in Search of the Picturesque. 1832–4 DE QUINCEY *Cæsars* Wks. 1859 X. 79 The ancients, whether Greeks or Romans, had no eye for the picturesque.

Hence **Picture·squish** *a.*, somewhat picturesque; also (rare and jocular nonce-words) **Picturesquiesc·ity**, growing picturesqueness; **Picturesquification**, a making picturesque; **Picture squize** *v.*, to 'do' or pursue the picturesque.

1812 COMBE *Picturesque* XVI. 176 Nor had the way one object brought That wak'd a picturesquish thought. 1815 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* II. 455 The engineer..is not to lose his time in zoologizing, entomologizing, botanizing and picturesquizing. 1828 ELMES *Metrop. Improv.* 89 The master mark of currency among the people of picturesquiescity. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 233 From the pages of Rousseau ..Leman, Uri, and Zurich have undergone their sentence of picturesquification.

Picture·sque, *v. rare.* [f. prec.] a. *trans.* To make or render picturesque. b. *intr.* To pose picturesquely. c. *To picturesque it*, to practise or pursue the picturesque.

1795 C. MARSHALL *Review Landscape* 45 If he plant trees of size round the building to be picturesked. 1812 COMBE *Picturesque* I. 130 I'll prose it here, I'll verse it there, And picturesque it ev'ry where. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 733/1 His parents...sometimes dream of Dick as standing behind my lady's chair, in the suit of blue and silver, &c., picture-quing. 1892 *Punch* 6 Aug. 49/1 With out-of-fashion toilet sets..She picturesques her cabinet's Quaint heterodoxies.

Picture·squely, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a picturesque manner.

1796 MARY WOLLSTONECR. *Lett.*, etc. 139 In a recess of the rocks was a clump of pines, amongst which a steeple rose picturesquely beautiful. 1859 JEFFSON *Brittany* IV. 41 Alive with the picturesquely attired peasantry. 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asph.* II. 86 The shallow streamlet came tumbling picturesquely over gray stones.

Picturesqueness (piktiŭre·sknĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being picturesque.

1794 U. PRICE *Ess. Picturesque* I. 38 Grandeur and beauty have been pointed out and illustrated by painting as well as picturesqueness. [*Note*] I have ventured to make use of this word, which I believe does not occur in any writer. 1827 HARE *Guesses* (1859) 13 Picturesqueness is that quality in objects which fits them for making a good picture. 1891 CRAIK *Hist. Eng. Lit.* II. 64 There is little or nothing, however, of poetry or picturesqueness in Feltham's writing. 1894 BARING GOULD *Deserts S. France* I. 136 A bridge that surpasses even that of Prague in picturesqueness.

Pi·cture-writing.

1. The method of recording events or expressing ideas by pictures or drawings which literally or figuratively represent the things and actions; *concr.* a writing or inscription consisting of pictorial symbols.

Such were the picture-writing of the Mexicans and the hieroglyphs of the Egyptians in their earliest form.

1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* IV. iv. II. 67 The first Essay towards Writing was a mere Picture. We see this remarkably verified in the Case of the Mexicans, whose only Method of recording their Laws and History, was by this Picture-Writing. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iii. 300 If we suppose Picture-writing to be of divine Original. 1862 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) I. xiv. 316 The little that is known of the picture-writing of the Indian tribes. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 232 Chinese writing is picture-writing, with the pictures degenerated into dashes.

2. *transf.* Any expression of notions by pictures, as in a comic or satirical paper.

1896 *Daily News* 17 Oct. 4/7 Forain is the jester of a society in its old age...His work is the picture-writing of sordid cynicism, and it robs life of all joy by robbing it of all ideal.

Pi·cturing, *vbl. sb.* [f. PICTURE *v.* + -ING 1.] The making of a picture; depicting; also *concr.* a pictorial representation, a picture.

1559 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (Parker Soc.) 66 They labour..by incantation, magic, sorcery and witchcraft, to consume, kill, and destroy the Lord's anointed by picturing, &c. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. iii. § 90. 184 Things.., which Christians in S. Austins time held abominable, (as the picturing of God). 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 185 They can be friends with..picturings by pencill, or embroyderies. 1836 F. MAHONY *Rel. Father Prout, Songs France* iii. (1859) 270 The painter David, whose glorious picturings of 'The Passage of the Alps by Bonaparte' [etc.] shed such radiance on his native land.

b. Picturesque description in words; formation or expression of a mental picture; imagining to oneself or describing to others.

1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* xlix. III. 262 We here close our picturings of the Rocky mountains and their wild inhabitants. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* XXXVIII. It was akin to the boy's and girl's picturing of the future beloved.

Pi·cturing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That pictures (in any sense of the verb).

1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 503 The grave melodious stanza and the picturing invention of Spenser.

Picucule (pi·kiŭkiŭl). *Ornith.* Also erron. piculule. [a. F. *picucule* (D'Aubenton, *a* 1780, Plate 621 in Buffon (etc.) *Oiseaux*), name given to

a bird of the genus *Dendrocolaptes*, f. L. *picus* woodpecker + *cuculus* cuckoo.] (See quots.)

1829 GRIFFITHS *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd., Aves* II. 350 Picucule Creeper, Climbing Grackle. *Lath.* 1875 NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* III. 743/2 The Picucules [*misspelt* Piculules] (*Dendrocolaptidæ*) with as many genera, and over 200 species. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds*, *Picucule*, a name.. adopted for want of a better, as that of the large Family of *Tracheophonæ*, *Dendrocolaptidæ*, which is so highly characteristic of the Neotropical Region.

‖ **Picul** (pīkʊl). Forms: 6 pyco, 6–7 pico, 7 picull, peecull, 7–8 peoul, 7–9 picul, picol, 8–9 pekul, 9 pikul. [Malay-Javanese *pikul* a man's load (Yule); in Sp. *pico*.] A measure of weight used in China and the East generally, equal to 100 catties, i.e. about 133⅓ lbs. avoirdupois.

1588 PARKE tr *Mendoza's Hist. China* 367 One pyco of rice. 1598 W. PHILLIP *Linschoten* i. (Hakl. Soc.) I. 149 Every Pico is 66⅔ Caetes. 1618 R. COCKS *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) II 3. 30 pico silk..30 picull of silk. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* I. 369 The Peecull, which is one hundred Cattees, making one hundred thirtie pound English subtill. *Ibid.* 390 Foure Peeculls. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* ii. (1669) 106 A hundred Picols of black Lacque, at ten Thails the Picol. 1772 J R. FORSTER tr. *Osbeck's Voy.* I. 262 A Pekul or Idaam as the Chinese call it 1838 CAPT. P. P. KING in *Penny Cycl.* XII. 271/1 If each vessel returns with 100 picols of trepang, her cargo will be worth 5000 dollars. 1862 ST. JOHN *Forests Far East* II 31 Obtained two pikuls more of sago. 1888 LITTLE *Yangtse Gorges* 279 The coal is sold for 130 cash..per picul of 133 pounds.

Picule (pīkiul). *rare*—⁰. [dim. f. L. *picus* woodpecker.] = next. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Piculet (pīkiulĕt). *Ornith.* [f as prec. + -ET dim.] A bird of the subfamily *Picumninæ*; a small soft-tailed woodpecker.

1849 G. R. GRAY *Genera Birds* II. 432 *Picumninæ* or *Piculets* have the Bill short, straight; the sides compressed towards the tip [etc.]. 1894 NEWTON *Dict Birds* 720.

[**Pi-cy** (in *Piquet*): see PIQUE *sb.*²]

Piddle (pĭd'l), *v.* [Origin obscure. The form is that of a dim. or freq. vb. Cf. the synonymous PEDDLE *v.* 3, PADDLE *v.*¹ 2, 3, PITTLE *v.* Of these the first two seem to be corruptions of *piddle*, erroneously confused with *peddle*, *paddle* in their proper senses. *Pittle* was an inconsiderable variant. (It is questionable if sense 2 here and in PITTLE *v.* are the same word as 1.)

Words corresponding in form and sense are used in some German dial.: viz. Hessian *pudeln* (v Pfister *Nachtr.* s. *Vilmar's Idiotikon v. Hessen*, 1886. p. 204); Westerwald *putteln*, *putteln* (Schmidt *Westerwald Idiot* 1800, p. 138); Julich and Berg *potteln* (*ibid.*) The first two, if old may go back to an orig. **puddlian* or **pud'ilôn*, which would also give an OE **pyddlan* and Eng. *pidtle*; but the late appearance of the Eng. word, with absence of evidence as to the age of the Ger dial forms, leaves their relation doubtful. Even if related, the ulterior etymology (of root **pudi*) is unknown.]

1. *intr.* To work or act in a trifling, paltry, petty, or insignificant way; to trifle, toy, dally; = PEDDLE *v.* 3. (Always depreciatory.) Now *rare*.

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 117 Neuer ceasynge piddelynge about your bowe and shaftes whan they be well. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 182 Such as I haue marked to be good practitioners, do all piddle somewhat in the art of versifying, and raise not vp their contemplation verie high. 1602 — *Cornwall* 65 b, Very few among them make use of that opportunity .for building of shipping, and trafficking in grosse: yet some of the Eastern townes piddle that way. 1606 *Sir G. Goosecappe* ii. i. (Bullen *O. Pl.*), My head must devise something, while my feet are pidling thus. *a* 1619 FLETCHER *Wit without M.* i. ii, She .. begins to piddle with Philosophie. 1752 H. WALPOLE *Lett Mann* (1834) III. 15, I am always piddling about ornaments and improvements for Strawberry-Hill. 1754 *Connoisseur* No. 7 ¶ 2 During our conversation he was .. piddling with her fingers, tapping her cheek, or playing with her hair. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* iv. vii. (1809) II. 205 Instead of pidd ing for the little prizes..they might then hope..to draw some of the great prizes. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Piddle*, to be employed in trifles or to do things ineffectually; to take short steps in walking. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* lxxxviii, Fussily feeble, harmless..Piddling at so-called satire.

b. Said of a bird: To move the bill about, feeling for food in a hole, heap of refuse, etc.

1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 225 As he [Mahomet] was preaching there commeth a Dove flying towards him, and alighteth upon his shoulder, and pidleth in his eare looking for meate, having used her before to feede in his eare for the same purpose. 1651 OGILBY *Æsop* (1665) 63 This [Stork] piddles with his bill While young Sir Reynard did whole Rivers swill. 1799 J. STRUTHERS *To Blackbird* vii, Beware in that caff heap to piddle.

c. To trifle or toy with one's food; to pick at one's food instead of eating heartily.

a 1620 J. DYKE *Sel. Serm.* (1640) 292 Diseases..that make them eate nothing at all, or else they doe but piddle and trifle. 1660 SWINNOCK *Door Salv. Op.* 177 If thou shouldst sit at table and see a man pidling at his meat, picking and chusing. *a* 1762 CAWTHORN *Poems* (1771) 112 Is there a saint that would not laugh to see The good man pidling with his fricassee? 1785 MRS. MONTAGU in Doran *Lady of last Cent.* xiii. (1873) 330 The lovers sigh'd and look d. and piddled a little on a gooseberry tart. 1824 BYRON *Juan* xv. lxvi. And 'entremets' to piddle with at hand.

d. *trans. Piddle away*, to trifle away.

1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) I. 143 A house where she used to piddle away her leisure hours.

2. *intr.* To make water, urinate. *colloq.* or in childish use.

1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulg. T.* (ed. 3), *To Piddle*, to make water: a childish expression. 1836 SMART *Walker's Dict.* (ed. 3), *Piddle*,..this word is now scarcely used except as a child's word in the sense of to make water.

fig. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. iv. i. 232 Fountain jets..There grandly shooting upwards from the middle, While round the sides a thousand spirt and piddle.

Piddle, variant of PIGHTLE.

Piddler (pĭdlər). [f. PIDDLE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who piddles; a poor ineffectual worker; a dabbler, toyer, trifler: see the verb.

1602 MIDDLETON *Blurt, Master-Constable* II ii. 129 These flaxen-haired men are such pulers, and such piddlers. *a* 1625 FLETCHER & MASSINGER *Elder Bro* iv. iv, I'm but a pidler, A little will serve my turn. 1646 N. B[ARNET] *Regenerate Man's Growth Grace* 42 We are but Pidlers in his service, we can do nothing to any purpose. 1779 J. LOVELL in *J. Adams's Wks* (1854) IX. 490 If this was not the piddler, it might be the oddity of Virginia 1800 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* IV 360 He was a mere piddler compared to me.

Piddling (pĭdliŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of PIDDLE *v.*; trifling, toying, etc.

1573 TUSSER *Husb* (1878) 127 If hops looke browne, go gather them downe. But not in the deaw, for piddling with feaw. 1655 *Clarke Papers* (Camden) III. 37 The French Ambassadour makes a pidling still. 1760 C JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) I. 87 This dissipated pidling soon gave way to the serious business of the evening 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xii, No piddling .. but that steady and persevering exercise of the jaws which is best learnt by early morning hours.

Piddling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] Trifling, insignificant, petty, paltry.

1559 AYLMER *Harborowe* Q ij b. You haue the pidlyng Scottes, whiche are alwayes Frenche he for their lyues. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super* 14 Pidlinge and driblinge Confuters, that sitt all day buzzing vpon a blunt point, or two. 1675 PRIDEAUX *Lett.* (Camd.) 41 We have two or three small pidleing things printeing here. 1735 POPE *Prol Sat.* 164 Yet ne'er one sprig of laurel grac'd these ribalds, From slashing Bently down to pidling Tibalds. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 342 The man of business has not time for such piddling work 1827 SCOTT *Chron. Canongate* Introd i, For the piddling concern of a few shillings. 1866 A. L. PERRY *Elem. Pol. Econ.* (1873) 524 The country is too large for the petty, piddling processes of 'protection'.

Piddock (pĭdɒk). Also pidhick. [Origin unascertained. It has the form of a dim. in *-ock*.] A bivalve mollusc of the genus *Pholas* or family *Pholadidæ*, which burrow in soft rock, wood, etc.; *esp.* one of the common species, such as *P. dactylus*, with a long ovate shell, which are used for bait.

1851 *Zoologist* IX. 3175 Notes on the Pholas dactylus, or Sussex Piddick. 1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* v. 99 Our next example of the burrowing molluscs is the well known Pholas, popularly called the piddock (*Pholas dactylus*).

Pide, Pidgeon, obs. forms of PIED, PIGEON

Pidgin, pigeon (pĭdʒin, -ən). Also pidjin, pidjun, pidgeon. A Chinese corruption of Eng. *business*, used widely for any action, occupation, or affair. Hence **Pidgin-English**, the jargon, consisting chiefly of English words, often corrupted in pronunciation, and arranged according to Chinese idiom, used for intercommunication between the Chinese and Europeans at seaports, etc. in China, the Straits Settlements, etc.; also *transf.* (quot. 1891).

1850 BERNCASTLE *Voy. China* II 65 The Chinese not being able to pronounce the word 'business', called it 'bigeon', which has degenerated into 'pigeon', so that this word is in constant use. 1859 *All Year Round* I 20 'Piece of China', A-tye will row you out, because she can speak pigeon English. 1872 A. D CARLISLE *Round World* x. 106 The dialect..current between Englishmen and Chinamen, goes by the name of Pigeon-English 1873 *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 45 [Article] 1876 LELAND *Pidgin English Sing Song* 3 Pidgin is with great ingenuity made expressive of every variety of calling, occupation, or affair 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* xlv. He had a ghost story of his own—an original one in pigeon English. 1891 *Argus* (Melbourne) 7 Nov 13/4 That ridiculous pigeon-English which the whites have used ..throughout Queensland, as their medium of communication with the blacks. 1901 A. LANG *Magic & Relig* 37 His rude *lingua franca*, or pidgin English. (See also *N. & Q.* 10th s V 90/2.)

Pid-pad. [Echoic: cf. PAD *sb.*⁵; the two different vowels suggesting alternation, as in *zig-zag*. Cf. PIT-PAT.] Imitation of the dull sound of footsteps.

1900 'HEADON HILL' *Plunder Ship* iii. 31, I. heard the pid-pad of bare feet. *Ibid.* xxiii. 214 There was..a pid pad of sandals on the deck.

Pidrero, variant of PEDRERO, a small gun.

Pie (pəi), *sb.*¹ Also 4–8 pye, 5–6 py, (6 pee). [a. OF. *pie* (13th c. in Littré) = Pr. *piga*, It. *pica*:—L. *pica* magpie.]

1. The bird now more usually called MAGPIE.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 126 Þat pie and crowe hit todrowe. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 355 Beleue nouȝt yn le pyys cheteryng. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 165 It is a foul þing þat prestis speken as pies. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xii. i. (Bodl. MS.). Alle foules of rauen kinde as chogghes crowes rokes rauens and pies. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 22 Ther was a woman that had a pie in a cage. ?*c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degree* 47 (text of Copland *c* 1550), The woodwale, The pre, and the Popiniaye. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 85 Pies will chatter and Mice will pepe. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.* (1563) N iv, The Fox descrye the crowes and chateryng Pyen. 1646 J. HALL *Poems* 4 Pies Do ever love to pick at witches eyes. 1723 SWIFT *Salamander* Wks. 1755 III. ii. 75 Pyes and daws are often still'd With christian nick-names like a child. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 219 Birds of the Pie Kind. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xiii, Chattering like a pie to the best gentleman in Christendom.

2. *fig.* Applied to † a. a cunning or wily person: esp. in phr. *wily pie* (*obs.*); b. a chattering or saucy person, a 'chatter-pie' (= MAGPIE 2).

[*c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 478 (527) Dredles it clere was in the wynd From euery pye Whose tongs must alwayes walke. 1579 FULKE *Heskins's Parl.* 47 Maister Heskins like a wille Pye, obiecteth this article of the resurrection. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* M.'s Wks. 1738 I. 523 Salmasius, that French chatt ring Pye. 1886 MRS. LYNN LINTON *P. Carew* xi, 'She was no more a hussy than you, you bold pie!' said Patty in a fume.

3. With defining words, applied locally to various other birds, usually having black-and-white ('pied') plumage: see quots. (See also SEA-PIE.)

1883 *List Anim. Zool. Soc* (ed. 8) 283 *Dendrocitta vagabunda*, Wandering Tree Pie...*D. sinensis*, Chinese Tree-Pie. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Brit. Birds* 30 Dipper.., The white breast and black-h upper plumage have caused it to be called..River pie (Ireland). *Ibid.* 31 British Long-tailed Titmouse..Long-tailed pie. *Ibid* 47 Great Grey Shrike..Murdering pie. *Ibid.* 209 Black-headed Gull.. Scoulton pie, or Scoulton peewit 1890 *Cent Dict.* s. v., The smoky pie, *Psilorhinus morio*.

b. *French pie, rain-pie, wood pie*: applied to various species of woodpecker. [Here perh. = OF. *pi* (mod.F. *pic*, but *pivert*, *pi vert* great green woodpecker):—L. *pīc-us* woodpecker; if so, really a distinct word. But *French Pie* in quot. 1677 may be the Shrike or Butcher-bird, F. *pie cruelle*, *pie grièche grise*; cf. *murdering pie* above.]

1677 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* ii. (ed. 2) 161 Of the Short-winged Hawks there are these:..The Sparrow hawk and Musket, Two sorts of the French Pie. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat Dict* (ed. Morell) ii, *Picus* a woodpecker, a speckt, a hickway, or heighhould; a French pie, a whitwall. 1837–40 MACGILLIVRAY *Hist brit. Birds* III. 80 Greater spotted woodpecker..wood-pie, French-pie. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Brit. Birds* 98 Great Spotted Woodpecker. Wood pie (Staffordshire; Hants).. Lesser Spotted Woodpecker. Little wood pie (Hants) *Ibid.* 99 Green Woodpecker.. Wood pie (Somerset) *Ibid.* 100 The constant iteration of its cry before rain..gives it the names Rain bird; Rain pie.

4. Applied to a pied or parti-coloured animal (cf. F. *pie* = *cheval pie*, Littré): in quot. to a pied hound. Cf. 5 b.

1869 *Daily News* 7 Aug., A couple of those beautiful lemon pyes, Nosegay and Novelty..just beat the flower of the Brocklesby 'lady pack'.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. In compounds relating to the bird, as *pie-pecked* adj.; † **pie-maggot**, a magpie (= MAGGOT 2).

1597 J. KING *On Jonas* Ep. Ded. (1618) ¶ iij b, We all write, learned and vnlearned, crow-poets and py poetes-es. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 296 *margin*, The Deuill take thee, or, the Rauens peck out thine eies, or I had rather see thee Pie pckt. 1602 *Contention Liberality & Prodigality* iv. iv. in Hazl *Dodsley* VIII. 366 O thou vile, ill-favoured, crow-trodden, pye-pecked rout! 1628 LAYTON *Syons Plea* (ed 2) 21 [The bishops are] Rauens and Pye Maggots to prey upon the State. *a* 1652 BROME *Queenes Exchange* v. i Wks. 1873 III. 537 What are thou. thus Piepickt, Crow-trod, or Sparrow blasted?

b. In compounds denoting 'par i-coloured', 'of various colours' (like the black-and-white plumage of the magpie: cf PIED 1), as *pie-coated*, *-coloured* adjs See also PIEBALD.

1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 11 To display thy pie-coloured flag of vanity. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 291 The pye-duck sought the depth of the main 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* ii, The liveries of these pie-coated retainers.

c. *Friars of the Pie*: see *Pied friars*, PIED *a.*

Pie (pəi), *sb.*² Also 4–9 pye, 6 py, (7 paye). [Occurs (in Latin context) in 1303; evidently a well-known popular word in 1362. No related word known outside Eng. (exc. Gaelic *pighe*, from Eng. or Lowland Sc.). Being in form identical with PIE *sb.*¹ (known half a century earlier), it is held by many to have been in some way derived from or connected with that word. See Note below.]

1. A dish composed of meat, fowl, fish, fruit, or vegetables, etc., enclosed in or covered with a layer of paste and baked.

The *pie* appears to have been (*a*) at first of meat or fish; doubtful or undefined uses (*b*) appear in 16th c.; *fruit pies* (also called, esp. in the north of England and Ireland, in Scotland, and often in U. S., *tarts*) appear (*c*) before 1600, the earliest being APPLE-PIE, q.v.

(*a*) 1303 *Bolton Priory Compotus* If 68 b, Frumentum expenditum..In pane..pro Priore Celerario et aliis..et in pyis et pastellis per annum 9 qr. 1 bus. di 1304 *Ibid.* If. 82 In pane furnato .. et in pyes et pastellis, 33 qr. 2 bus. di. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A Prol 104 Cookes and heore knaues cryen 'hote pies, hote! Goode gees and grys, Gowe dyne, Gowe!' *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 384 He koude rooste and sethe and boille [*v.r.* broille] and frye, Maken Mortreux and wel bake a pye. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 662/6 *Hec artocria* [Gr ἀρτοπόιος bread and meat], a pie *de pundio*. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 53 Pyez de parez [p. 75 of Parys].—Take and smyte fayre buttys of Porke, and buttys of Vele, to-gederys [etc.]. ¶ Þan caste þer-to ȝolkys of Eyroun [etc.] ¶ þen make fayre past, and cofynnys, & do þer-on; kyuer it, & let bake, & serue forth. *c* 1440 *Promp.*

Parv. 395/2 Pye, pasty, *artocrea, pastillulus.* 1511 FABYAN *Will* in *Chron.* (1811) Pref. 9 If it happen the saide obite to fall in Lent, than..for the peces of beeff abovesaid..be ordeyned pyes of clys, or som other goode fysh mete. *a* 1568 *Nym Ordour of Knaves* 66 in *Bannatyne Poems* (Hunter. Cl.) 448 He thrawis and he puttis fast at his vly pyis. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* IX. 444 Burnt alive, for killing young infants and salting their flesh and putting them into pyes. 1784 COOK *Third Voy.* IV. xi. II. 495 A pye made in the form of a loaf inclosed some salmon, highly seasoned with pepper. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* VII, It's a pity to cut the pie if you're not hungry..Will you try a bit of the beef?

(*b*) 1530 PALSGR. 254/1 Pye a pasty, *paste.* *a* 1568 '*In somer quhen flouris will smell*' 35 in *Bannatyne Poems* (Hunter. Cl.) 4 o It is lyk that ye had eitin pyies, Ye are so sweit 1577 WHETSTONE *Life Gascoigne* xviii, Spight foule Enuies poysoned pye 1694 CROWNE *Regulus* II. 12 A man all vertue, like a pye all spice, will not please. *c* 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 244 He weares a great Velvet cap.. like a Turbant or great bowle in forme of a great open pye. 1765 GRAY *Shakespeare* 24 Glorious puddings and immortal pies *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 58 And lords made love,—and ladies, pies. 1853 SOYER *Pantroph.* 284 All pass away whether they be temples, columns, pyramids, or pies.

(*c*) 1590–1861 [see APPLE-PIE]. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pie*, a well known Dish of Meat, or Fruit bak'd in Paste. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 18 Aug., There it is; pumpkin pie, blackberry pie, whortleberry pie, huckleberry pie—pie of all kinds.

b. With defining word, usually denoting the essential ingredient, as *apple-pie, eel-pie, game-pie, meat-pie, mince pie, pigeon-pie, plum-pie, pork-pie, rhubarb-pie, venison-pie,* etc. (see these words); also *Christmas pie* (see CHRISTMAS 4), *French pie* (see quot. 1611), *Périgord pie* (see PÉRIGORD).

1602 *2nd Pt. Rit fr. Parnass.* v. ii. (Arb.) 66 A black Jack of Beere, and a Christmas Pye. 1611 FLORIO, *Carne ne tegami*, meate stewed between two dishes, which some call a French pie. 1698 in Warrender *Marchmont* (1894) 184 Could pigeon paye. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Superstitious-Pies*, Mince'd, or Christmas-Pies, so Nick-nam'd by the Puritans, or Precisians. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 155 Send it up hot without a lid, the same way as the French pye. 1798 FRERE & CANNING in *Anti-Jacobin* No 23 120 Youthful Horner Cull'd the dark plum from out his Christmas pye. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* cix. (1848) 266 2 The great goose-pye, which in the Christmas week was always dispatched by the York coach to Bishopsgate Street. 1872 CALVERLEY *Fly Leaves* (1881) 21 But I shrink from thee Arab! Thou eat at eel-pie.

c Phr. *To have a finger* (*hand*) *in the pie*: to have a part or share in the doing of something (often implying officious intermeddling). *Cold pie*: see COLD *a.* 19. See also HUMBLE PIE.

1553 *Respublica* (Brandl) I. iii. 105 Bring me in credyte, that my hande be in the pye. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* Wks 1873 II. 171 My hand was in the Pye, my Lord, I confesse it 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. i. 52 The diuill speed him: No mans Pye is freed From his Ambitious finger. 1649 *Man in Moon* No. 33. 262 We heare Jermyn and the Lord Culpepper had a finger in the pye 1659, 1885 [see FINGER *sb* 3 c] *a* 1845 MOORE *Fragm Character* xi, Whatever was the best pye going, In that Ned..had his finger.

2. Applied to something resembling a pie. *Bran-pie*, a tub full of bran with small articles hidden in it to be drawn out at random, at Christmas festivities, etc. See also CLAY-*pie*, DIRT-PIE, MUD-*pie*.

1832 ORDERSON *Creol.* ii 14 The Jews .still withheld their unleavened pie..a simple crust covering a pretty round sum 1873 GARDNER *Hist. Jamaica* 199 The governor's purse was called a pie 1904 *Daily Chron* 27 Feb. 3/1 The bran-pie..is the receptacle of second-rate presents: gifts not quite showy enough to be displayed upon a Christmas tree.

3. Applied to a collection of things made up into a heap; *spec.* a shallow pit, or heap of potatoes or other roots, covered with straw, earth, etc. for storing and protection from frost; also, a heap of manure stacked for maturing. *local.*

1526 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 227 Item, that the Pye of Coales be abridged to the one halfe that theretofore had been served. 1791 *Trans. Soc. Arts* IX. 42 [The potatoes] were taken up, and a large pye made of them, which is laying them in a heap and covering them with straw. 1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc* IX II. 514 Mangolds .. stored 'in pies' on the level surface 1886 *S. W. Linc Gloss.* s.v., Potatoes or other roots placed in a hole, against the winter, are said to be 'pied down' or..'in pie'. 1887 *Daily Tel.* 4 Apr. 2 Making 'pies' of the green fodder just as dung pies are made.

4. *fig.* Something to be eagerly appropriated; a prize, a treat; a bribe. *U.S. slang.*

1895 *Outing* (U. S) XXVI. 4/6/1 Green dogs are pie for him [the racoon]. 1902 *Westm. Gaz* 16 June 3/1 Sometimes he is 'pie' for the cartoonist to an unfortunate extent.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pie-baker, -eater, -feast, -gaudy* (GAUDY *sb.* 5), *-maker, -meat, -pan, -paste, -plate, -shop, -tin*; **pie-board**, a board on which pies are made, baked, or carried; **pie-dish**, the deep dish in which a pie is made; **pie-house**, a house at which pies are sold, a pie-shop; **pie-lass**, a girl who sells pies; **pie-plant**, any plant yielding fruit, etc. used for pies; *spec.* (*U. S.*) garden rhubarb; also locally applied to the wild *Rumex hymenosepalus*, which is similarly used (*Cent. Dict.*); †**pie-wife, pie-woman**, a woman who sells pies. See also PIE-CRUST, PIEMAN.

1379 in Riley *Memorials* (1868) 432 *Pie bakere. c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 395/2 Pye baker, *cerragius.* 1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Loys le Roy* 28 b, Prepared and dressed by Cookes and pybakers. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 70. 3/2 The Puny Author who supplies still The Cooks, and on their *Pye-boards lies still. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxxix, She tripped downstairs into the kitchen for the flour, then for the pie-board. 1859 JEFFSON *Brittany* iv. 38 Scanty ablutions of the morning in my *pie-dish. 1864 *Soc. Science Rev.* 37 A pie-dish and decanter take the place of jug and bason at the washing stand. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 12 Sept. 4/6 New Englanders, those champion *pie-eaters of the world. *c* 1550 *Lusty Juventus* in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 78 Will you go to the *pie-feast? 1659 HEYLIN *Certamen Epist.* 136 The suppressing of so many Gaudies, and *Pie-Gaudies, to the destruction of the hospitality and charity of the noble foundation. 1589 RIDER *Bibl. Schol* 1037 A *pie house. *artocrearium.* 1836–48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph., Knights* III. i, Why, that he'll seize on the *pie-lass, And rob her and render her pieless. *c* 1450 *Dict. Garlande* in Wright *Voc.* 127 *Pastillarii* [gloss] *pye-makyers. 1598 *Epularia* C ij b, Mince it . like *Pie meat. 1847 WEBSTER, **Pie-plant, Pie-rhubarb*, the garden rhubarb, used as a substitute for apples in making pies. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav., Cambridge*, His pie plants..blanched under barrels, each in his little hermitage, a vegetable Certosa. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. ii. (ed. 3) 105 Cover your Bason with a *Pye-plate. 1593 NASHE *Four Lett. Confut.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 283 To .. cosen poore victuallers and *pie-wives of Doctours cheese and puddinges. 1817 J. EVANS *Excurs Windsor*, etc. 343 An old *Pie-woman carried them provisions, but never saw them.

[*Note.* Prof. Skeat suggests 'from the miscellaneous nature of its (i. e. the dish's) contents' which might recall the black and white or piebald appearance of the bird; others have thought of the habit which the magpie has of picking up and forming accumulations of miscellaneous articles. In this connexion, the similarity between the forms of the words HAGGIS and HAGGESS (F *agace, agasse*) magpie, has also been pointed out. The quotations for the word afford no light, exc that in one place in a late 14th c. L. poem *Modus cenandi* (Furnivall, *Babees Book*, II. 36) l. 51, 'sint inter fercula pice, Pastilli cum fartulis', appears to mean, 'let there be served between the dishes, pies, pasties' as if the writer identified *pie*, the dish, with *pica* the *pie* or magpie On the other hand, in two early 14th c. quotations the Eng. word is used in Latin context, as if not identified with *pica*.]

Pie, pye, *sb.*[3] Now only *Hist.* [The Eng. word answering to med.L. *pica*; thus both in L. and Eng. identical in form with the name of the bird: see PIE[1], and PICA[1].]

1. A collection of rules, adopted in the pre-Reformation Church, to show how to deal (under each of the 35 possible variations in the date of Easter) with the concurrence of more than one office on the same day, accurately indicating the manner of commemorating, or of putting off till another time, the Saints' days, etc., occurring in the ever-changing times of Lent, Easter, Whitsuntide, and the Octave of the Trinity. (Cf. Blades *Caxton*, 1882, 240.)

c 1477 CAXTON *Advertisement* (*Broadside*), If it plese ony man spirituel or temporel to bye ony pyes of two and thre commemorations of salisburi vse enpryntid after the forme of this present lettre whiche ben wel and truly correct, late hym come to westmonester in to the almonesrye at the reed pale and he shal haue them good chepe. 1498 *Will of Thomson* (Somerset Ho.), My boke callid a pie. 1507 *Tatton Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 129 Payd for a Masboke and a pye xjs viij. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* Pref., The nombre and hardnes of the rules called the pie, and the manifolde chaunginges of the seruice, was the cause, yt to turne the boke onlye, was so hard and intricate a matter, that many times, there was more busines to find out what should be read, then to read it when it was founde out. 1549 *Act* 3 & 4 *Edw. VI*, c 10 § 1 All Books called..Manuals, Legends, Pies, Portuasses, Primers..shall be .abolished. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 136 If he..could turne his Portresse and pie readilie. 1852 HOOK *Ch. Dict.* (1871) 585 The pie was the table used before the Reformation to find out the service for the day. It may be referred to the Greek πινάξ or πινακίδιον. But the Latin word is *pica*, which perhaps came from the ignorance of the friars, who have thrust many barbarous words into the liturgies. 1879 MARQUIS OF BUTE tr *Roman Breviary* I p xii, As to anything else, see the Chapters of the Pye treating specially of each detail.

b. Hence app. COCK AND PIE, q. v.

†**2.** (Usually **pye book.**) An alphabetical index to rolls and records. *Obs.*

There are 'Pye Books' to Indictments extending as far back as 1660; but there is nothing to show when the term first came into use. It was in use in the Court of King's Bench early in the 18th century. It was also pretty generally used in the Courts of the Palatinate of Lancaster, the Indexes to the Affidavits, Declarations, and Sessional Papers being each styled 'Pye Books' (J. J. Cartwright, Sec. Publ. Rec. Office).

1788 *Chambers' Cycl.* (ed. Rees) s.v., In much the same sense the term was used by officers of civil courts, who called the calendars or alphabetical catalogues directing to the names and things contained in the rolls and records of their courts the Pyes.

Pie (pəi), *sb.*[4] *Printing.* Also 7 **py**, 7–9 **pye**, (*U.S.*) **pi.** [Origin obscure: supposed by some to be a transferred use of PIE *sb.*[2], in reference to its miscellaneous contents; others think of PIE *sb.*[3], and the unreadable aspect of a page of the pie.] A mass of type mingled indiscriminately or in confusion, such as results from the breaking down of a forme of type.

1659 HOWELL *Vocab.* ii. (Printing terms), A Corrector, a proof, a revise,. pye all sorts of letter mixed, *Correctore*, &c. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* 370 Breaking the orderly Succession the Letters stood in, in a Line, Page, or Form, &c. and mingling the Letters together, which mingled Letters is called *Py.* 1771 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1887 I. 144 Having impos'd my forms..one of them by accident broke, and two pages reduced to pi, I immediately distributed and compos'd it over again before I went to bed. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* I. Introd. ii. 12 This same Dictionary . gone to pie, as we may call it. 1847 WEBSTER, *Pi* [app. after Franklin]. 1882 J. SOUTHWARD *Pract. Print.* (1884) 80 If composed matter gets..into a state of confusion, it is 'pie',

b. *transf.* A disintegrated and confused mass; a jumble, medley, confusion, chaos; a 'mess'.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. II iv, Your.. Arrangement going all (as the Typographers say of set types, in a similar case) rapidly to pie! 1842 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* II. xli. 53 We were thrown into 'pie' (as printers would say) in an instant of the most appalling alarm. 1870 *Daily News* 30 Nov., It was the merest luck..that the bones of the kings were not made inextricable 'pie' of. 1888 MRS. LYNN LINTON in *Fortn. Rev.* Oct. 532 Witness the 'pie' he made of his finances. 1897 *Spectator* 30 Jan 162/2 To make pie of the European arrangements for securing peace.

‖ **Pie** (pəi), *sb.*[5] Also **pai, pi.** [a. Hindī, Marāṭhī, etc. *pāī*, from Skr. *pad, padī*, quarter, being 'originally, it would seem, the fourth part of an anna, and in fact identical with *pice*' (Yule).] The smallest current Anglo-Indian copper coin, the twelfth part of an anna; before the depreciation of the rupee, about one-eighth of a penny.

1859 LANG *Wand. India* 69 He would tell you the interest due on such sums as three rupees, five annas, and seven pie, for twenty-one days, at forty one three-fourth per cent. 1879 MRS. A. E. JAMES *Ind. Househ. Managem.* 49 The copper coins—1 anna = 4 pice. 1 pice = 3 pie. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Mr. Isaacs* xii. 261 Several coins, both rupees and pais. 1904 *Mission Field* June 64 The charge of a small fee, six pies (one cent) for the first prescription.

Pie, variant of PEE *Obs.*, kind of coat or jacket.

†**Pie,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. F. *pie*, fem. of OF. *pi, pis, piu, pif*:—L. *pi-us* PIOUS.] Pious.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 786 Sho was ouer craft to telle humble pie [*v. r.* mercifull] and devoute

†**Pie,** *v.*[1] *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. PIE *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To repeat like a magpie.

1657 J. WATTS *Dipper Sprinkled* 74 Yea, to Pie and Parrat out our Tongues, Degrees, and Learning of the University.

Pie, *v.*[2] *local.* Also **pye**; *vbl. sb.* **pying.** [f. PIE *sb.*[2] 3.] *trans.* To put (potatoes, etc.) in a pit or heap and cover them with straw and earth, for storing and protection from frost.

1791 *Trans. Soc. Arts* IX. 44 Weeding potatoes, getting them up, and pyeing them. 1817–18 COBBETT *Rural R. S.* (1822) 164 He may pie them [potatoes] in the garden, but he must not open the pie in frosty weather. 1845 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. II. 326 This system of pyeing turnips is a very common one in Norfolk. 1886 [see PIE *sb.*[2] 3].

Pie, *v.*[3] *Printing.* [f. PIE *sb.*[4]] *trans.* To make (type) into 'pie'; to mix or jumble up indiscriminately.

1870 [see PIED[2]]. 1889 *Daily News* 17 June 7 (Advt.), The . delay. in printing offices, caused by what is technically called 'pyeing'. 1893 *Linotype Company's Prospectus*, In the economy of this machine..To pye matter is impossible. 1903 *Brit. & Col Printer* 19 Nov 15/4 Nearly all the cases are empty and those that have anything in are pied.

Pie-annet: see PIANNET.

Piebald (pəi-bɔ̣ld), *a* (*sb.*) Forms: 6 **pibald, pibauld,** 6–7 **py(-)bald,** 6– **pie(-)bald,** 7 **pye(-)bald, pyedball,** 7–8 **pye-balled (-ball'd),** 8– **pye(-)ball.** [f. PIE *sb.*[1] + BALD *a.* 5: cf. BALL *sb.*3] Of two different colours, esp. white and black or other dark colour (like the plumage of a magpie), usually arranged in more or less irregular patches; pied: usually of animals, esp. horses. Loosely used of other colours (cf. SKEW-BALD) or of three or more colours; parti-coloured.

1594 BARNFIELD *Aff. Sheph.* I. xxviii, I haue a pie bald Curre to hunt the Hare. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* I. x. 26 His colour is either a milke white, a yellow dun, a kiteglewd or a pyedball. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 328 Signified by the Pybald horse whereon hee was mounted. 1626 *Faithful Friends* I. i, Millions .lavished in excessive sports, And piebald pageantry. 1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1135/4 A white Gelding..having pye-bald marks on both flanks of bluish colour. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* II. 20 [At Naples]. Yesterday .. shewed me what I knew not had existed—a skew-ball or pyeballed ass. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 97 There are Negroes, (Albinoes) born white, some are party coloured or pie-bald 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 542 Individuals thus motley coloured are commonly called piebald negroes, or are said to have piebald skins. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xi. (1852) 233 Dusky woods, piebald with snow. 1871 — *Desc Man* II. xvi. 230 Piebald birds, for instance, the black-necked swan, certain terns, and the common magpie.

b *fig.* Composed of parts or elements of dissimilar or incongruous kinds; of mixed characters or qualities (always in bad sense); motley, mongrel.

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 13 Leaue thrumming thy Pibauld lestes with Scripture. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 96 A Babylonish Dialect, Which learned Pedants much affect. It was a Parti-colour'd Dress Of patch'd and Pye-ball'd Languages. 1763–5 CHURCHILL *Candidate* 716 Shall hurl his piebald Latin at thy head. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 58 *note*, To produce such a pyebald style of composition. 1878 BAYNE *Purit. Rev.* ii. 27 In the piebald character of the man.

B. *sb.* A piebald animal, esp. horse. **b.** *fig.* A person or thing of mixed character, a 'mongrel'.

1765 FOOTE *Commissary* II. Wks. 1799 II. 26 The right honourable Peer..calls me..Plebeian, and says if we have any children, they will turn out very little better than pye-balls. 1842 TENNYSON *Walking to Mail* 104 As quaint a four in-hand As you shall see—three pyebalds and a roan.

1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 53 Strabo..had an idea that Spanish piebalds..changed colour if taken out of Spain.

Hence **Pie·balding**, becoming piebald, development of patches of different colours; **Pie·baldism, Pie·baldness**, the quality of being piebald; **Pie·baldly** *adv.*, in a piebald manner, with patches of different colours.

1886 ROMANES in *Life & Lett.* (1896) III. 175 The young ones show no signs of *piebalding. 1881 *Standard* 8 Sept. 5/3 Domestication tends to produce irregular colour, or what is commonly called *piebaldism. 1613 CAMPION *Relat. Entertainm. Ld. Knowles*, A strawn hat, *piebaldly drest with flowers. 1893 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Apr. 375/2 Glaring *piebaldness. 1899 E. PHILLPOTTS *Human Boy* 120 The piebaldness of the rat was the great feature.

Piece (pīs), *sb.* Forms: 3–7 **pece** (3–5 **pees**, 4 **pise**, 4–5 **pice, peis**, 5 **pes, peyce, peese**, 5–6 **pes(e, pesse)**; 5– **piece**, (5 **pyece**, 5–8 **peace**, 6 **pease, peise, peyse**, (*Sc.* **peax**), **pyase**, 6–7 **peece**, 6–8 **peice**). Plural in ME. sometimes the same as the sing. [ME. *pece*, in 15th c. *piece*, a. OF. *pece* (1241 in Godef.), *piece* (Roland, 11th c.), mod.F. *pièce* = Pr. *peza, pessa*, Sp. *pieza*, Pg. *peça*, It. *pezza* piece of cloth, rag, beside *pezzo* 'piece' in other senses. The Romanic forms point to late L. types **pettia*, **pettium*: cf. early med L. *pecia, petia*, also *pecium, petium*, 'broken piece, fragment', also 'piece of land'. Ulterior origin obscure: see Note below. The sense-development is in many points uncertain, though most of the senses occur also in French: the following arrangement is to a great extent provisional.]

I. In general sense; or followed by *of*.

1. A separate or detached portion, part, bit, or fragment of anything; one of the distinct portions of which anything is composed.

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 122 Þe scourgen [were] smerte & kene; Bi peces þe flesch orn adoun, þe bones were isene. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1086 Hi sswerd brak in þe fijst And in moraunte brain Bileued a pece brijt. *a* 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 601/11 *Pecia*, a pece, or lytyl part of a thyng. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 25 That day..is roosted a whole Oxe . a piece whereof is serued to the Emperours table. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 48/15 A Peece, *pars, partis*. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 189 In delivering of livery and seisin a peece of the earth is taken. 1653 WALTON *Angler* iv. 108, I think the best [rods] are of two pieces. 1713 M. HENRY *Catech. Youth* Wks. 1853 II. 169/1 Gave them a piece of a honeycomb to eat. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 603 The tegumentary skeleton of Insects, that is to say, the hard skin of these animals. . We see in it a great number of pieces, which are sometimes soldered (as it were) together; whilst in other instances they are united by soft portions of the skin. *Ibid.* § 605 The head is formed only by a single piece.

fig. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Imperfect Sympathies.* They are content with fragments and scattered pieces of Truth.

b. *In pieces*: broken, divided, disintegrated, in fragments: *fig.* divided, at variance. *In, into*, †*on*, † *a pieces*: into fragments, asunder. *To take in pieces*: to separate the parts of, to analyse.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 375 Is scolle to brec in peces manion. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1456 Eft þat spere tok he; . It brast on peces þre. 13.. *K. Alis.* 2999 A-two peces he hadde him gurd. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5501 Þe stede ful doun on peces tweye. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 244 He kut it into pieces twelve. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xxi 62 *note*, The wal of þe temple to-cleef euene a two peces. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 10305 Hir heer was rent & torne In pes. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) x. 38 Men . payned þam to breke þe stane in pecez. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I. xxiii. 71 But the sword of the knyght smote kyng arthurs sword in two pyeces. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxiv. 207 Ther man myght see hir baners displayed hakked in to pyeces. 1562 PILKINGTON *Expos. Abdias* Pref. 9 The forther that the bowe is drawen, the sooner it flies in pieces. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* III. 133 The butchers cut their flesh a peeces, and sell it by weight. 1659 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 480 This takes in pieces your whole form. *c* 1680 HICKERINGILL *Hist. Whiggism* Wks. 1716 I. ii. 154 If we offer to tear them apieces. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 169 A fair large Church . where..the Body of St. Catherine is in pieces. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* IV. iv. 21 We are all in pieces: we were in the midst of a feud, when you arrived. 1761–2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV lxi. 566 The instrument of government was taken in pieces, and examined, article by article. 1843 MACAULAY *Lays Anc. Rome, Virginia* 064 Must I be torn in pieces? 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. xviii. 193 When they submitted, their army..at once fell in pieces.

c. *To pieces*: into fragments, asunder; also *fig.* *To go* or *come to pieces*: to break up, dissolve, lose cohesion. *To take to pieces*: to separate into its parts. *To hit, huff, puzzle, vex*, etc., *to pieces*: to bring by such action to a state of distraction, disorganization, confusion, or rout.

By omission of *come, gone, torn*, or other pple., *to pieces* is sometimes = 'in pieces': see quots. 1622, 1690.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 46/24 And to-brak it al to smale peces. 13.. *Cursor M.* 6542 (Cott.) To pees [*Gött. etc.* in pecis] he þam brak right þar. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 8386, I schal 3ow hewe al to pece. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* cxvii. 419 Our shyp brast all to pecys. 1622 MASSINGER & DEKKER *Virgin Martyr* II. iii, The smock of her charity is now all to pieces. 1661 BOYLE *Exam.* ii. (1682) 6, I thus take Mr. Hobbs his Argument to pieces. 1690 J. WILSON *Belphegor* iv. i, They [friends] 're all to pieces. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 253 Pulling the Building to pieces after it is begun. 1727 *Philip Quarll* (1816) 73 The flat-bottomed boat..he had taken to-pieces. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 144 She has huffed poor Mr. Williams all to-pieces. 1765 COWPER *Wks.* (1837) XV. 1, I am puzzled to pieces about it. 1832 FR. A. KEMBLE *Jrnl.* in *Rec. of Girlhood* (1878) III. 215, I thought I should have come to pieces in his hands, as the housemaids say of what they break. 1883 R. BUCHANAN *Love me for Ever* I. ii. 28 A large ship had gone to pieces on the Wantle reef. 1890 *Daily News* 11 July 3/6 The Oxonians went all to pieces after passing the post. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 7 Aug. 3/6 To analyse anything implies..the taking it to pieces in a chemical sense.

†**2.** A part *of* a whole, marked off, ideally separated, or considered as distinct; a portion *of* an immaterial thing. (Now superseded by *part, portion*.)

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xiv. 48 Panne was it a pece of þe pater-noster, fiat voluntas tua. 1534 MORE *Passion* Wks. 1303/1 That he might steale a peece of the pryce. 1535 JOYE *Apol Tindale* (Arb.) 24 In the fourthe peise [= paragraph] of his pistle. 1562 *Child-Marriages* 116 Roberte Kile the younger neuer promysid her any pease of the lease of the house where her husband nowe dwellis, nor nothinge els. *a* 1639 WOTTON in *Reliq.* (1651) 438 One of the most fastidious pieces of my life, as I account, the week of our Annuall Election of Scholers. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 182 Now in a word, for the other peece of the question. 1699 WANLEY in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 292 For other Saxon books, I have copied large pieces of them. 1755 WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. 1889 I. 161 After waiting a day and piece in Winchester

b. A limited portion *of* land, enclosed, marked off by bounds, or viewed as distinct. (An early sense of med.L. *petia, petium*.)

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 88 A man that was called Nabot, the whiche had a good pece of wyne. 1463 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 31 There is vij acres lond lying..not ferre from Herdwyk wich vij acres heth in ij pecys. 1535 COVERDALE *Josh.* xxiv. 32 The bones of Ioseph .buried they at Sichem, in the pece of the londe, yᵉ Iacob boughte of the children of Hemor. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* xiv. 18, I haue bought a piece of ground. 1772 *MS. Award, Winterton, Lincs.*, All that other peice or parcel of Ground. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* (1813) II. xxix. 367 The planting ground ..is divided into large square pieces. 1808 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 13, I went into a piece of potatoes..without a dog. 1897 J. W. CLARK *Barnwell* Introd. 10 A list of the different pieces of property, with their yearly values.

c. A portion *of* a road, rope, line, linear distance.

1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* I. K ij b, Accompaninge the Pope a pece of the way. *Mod.* A weak piece in a rope. A piece of the road is now under repair.

d. Phrase. *A piece of one's mind*: something of what one thinks; one's candid opinion; a rebuke, scolding. Cf. BIT *sb.*² 4.

1572 SANDYS in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 24 Thus am I bolde to unfolde a peece of my mynde. 1667 DRYDEN *Maiden Queen* II. i, I have told her a piece of my mind already. 1861 MRS. H. WOOD *East Lynne* II. xiii. (1888) 233 The justice was giving her a 'piece of his mind'.

†**e.** *fig. A piece of* (*a scholar, logician, surgeon, philosopher*, etc.): somewhat of; 'a bit' of; one who partakes to some extent of the character mentioned. *Obs.* Cf. BIT *sb.*² 4.

[1552 ELYOT *Dict., Frustum hominis*, a litle pretie felow, that seemeth to be but a peece of a man. Plaut. *Petit bout d'homme: moitié de homme.*] 1582 STONEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 19 If I had not beene a peece of a Logician before I came to him. 1633 J. CLARKE *Second Praxis* 12 How! would you faine be thought a piece of an Astronomer now? *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 57 Being a good piece of a Schollar. 1743 in Howell *State Trials* (1813) XVII. 1172 He is a piece of a surgeon. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 101 If I am a piece of a philosopher.

3. A portion or quantity *of* any substance or kind of matter, forming a single (usually small) body or mass; a bit; as 'a piece of lead, granite, ice, bread, dough, cloth, paper'; also, *piece of water*, a small detached sheet of water, a small lake.

Such a 'piece' is, in fact, often a portion of a larger mass, but this is not thought of in the use of the word, the notion being rather that of so much of the substance or material in question forming one body of finite dimensions, which may be either a small or a large piece. It is a separate part or portion of the whole existing stock of the substance.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. vii. 207 Mai no peny Ale hem paye, ne no pece of Bacun. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 272/2 A Pece of leder..or of clathe. 1530 PALSGR. 252/2 Pece of steele. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* ii. 36 For a syluer peny and for a pece of bred. *c* 1595 CAPT. WYATT *K. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 26 Our Generall caused our Queenes armes to be drawne on a peece of lead. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* I. 43 A hard peece of wood. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV. 224 Like a red-hot piece of Iron upon an Anvil. 1769 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 24 Aug., Pieces of water that surround it. 1831 MACAULAY *Civ. Disabilities Jews* Ess. 146 The scrawl of the Jew on the back of a piece of paper.

b. In this sense *piece* is commonly used in *Sc.* without *of* (cf. Ger. *ein Stück Brod*). Cf BIT *sb.*² 9.

1580 J. HAYE in *Cath. Tract.* (S.T.S.) 59 That we adore ane peace bread for God. 1681 COTVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 106 There a piece of beef, there a piece cheese lyes. 1787 [BEATTIE] *Scoticismus* 73 A piece cheese, bread, &c. 1876 WHITEHEAD *Daft Davie* (1894) 205 (E.D.D.) She had a piece bread and cheese in her pouch. *Mod.* Give me a small piece paper.

c. *Piece of money, of gold of silver*: A coin.

1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xxvi 15 And they apoynted vnto hym [Judas] thyrty peces of syluer [WYCLIF 1382 thritti platis of seluer, 1388 thretti pans of siluer]. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xliii. 143 To pay these xiii. peses of golde yerly. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 A piece of flemmishe money called an Englyshe. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 57 b, His Purse..chatcheth vp the other thinkyng to haue a pece of money. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* 302 Look, as the worth and value of many pieces of Silver, is to be found in one piece of Gold. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. ii, My purse with nine large pieces of gold. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* III. 6, I..amassed three thousand pieces of silver.

d. *Piece of flesh*, applied to a living person, a human being; *piece of goods*, applied humorously or contemptuously to a woman or child. Now *dial.*

1593 *Tell-Truth's N. Y. Gift* (1876) 30 Oh, she is a tall peece of flesh. 1621 SHAKS. *Cymb.* iv. ii. 127 Why should we be tender, To let an arrogant peece of flesh threat vs? *a* 1759 SIR C. H. WILLIAMS *Song* vii. in Locker *Lyra Elegi.* (1867) 163 This beautiful piece Of Eve's flesh is my niece. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* I. ii. P 6 She seemed a pretty piece of goods enough. 1895 PINNOCK *Black Country Ann.* (E. D. D.), Her's a nice piece o' goods to be a skule guvness.

e. Of something non-material, as *a piece of poetry, of prose, of music.*

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iv. 2 Giue me some Musick..that peece of song, That old and Antick song we heard last night. 1616 B. JONSON *Epigr.* xlv, Here doth lye Ben Ionson his best piece of poetrie. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xvi, He sat down to the piano, and rattled a lively piece of music. *Mod.* A piece of nervous prose.

4. A (more or less) definite quantity in which various industrial products are made or put up for sale or use.

a. A length (varying according to the material) in which cloth or other textile fabric is woven; also, a length *of* wall-paper as made (in England, generally 12 yards). Often used *absolutely*: cf. 15 c.

A *piece* of muslin is 10 yards; of calico, 28 yards; of Irish linen, 25 yards; of Hanoverian linen, 100 double ells, or 128 yards. (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858.)

1523 *Act* 14 & 15 *Hen. VIII*, c. 3 § 7 Every peece of Worstede Sayes or Stamyns to be made withyn any of the said Townes. 1588 *Acc. Bk W. Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 54 Item j pece tawnye buffing xxs. Item ij pece blacke buffing, xxiiijs. 1622 E. MISSELDEN *Free Trade* (ed. 2) 9 Ther they goe at Twelve Gilders eight stivers the piece. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Piece*, .. a certain Number of Ells or Yards of Cloth, Stuff, Silk, etc. 1721 SHAFTESB. *Charact.* (1737) II. 200 Some of those rich stuffs, with such irregular work, and contrary colours, as look'd ill in the pattern, but mighty natural and well in the piece. 1810 J. T. in *Risdon's Surv. Devon* p. xxvi, The .. trade took off. about 35,000 pieces, each piece containing 26 yards. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* ii. 48 A 'piece' of cotton cloth varies from twenty-four to forty-seven yards in length, and from twenty-eight to forty inches in width. 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 1639 A 'piece' of English paper is 12 yards long and a piece of French paper about 9½ yards.

b. A half-pig *of* lead.

1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 63 Blocks of lead..called pigs.. being found too heavy to be easily managed, as they weighed three hundred weight. are now commonly made in Derbyshire into two pieces. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 81 The pieces, or half-pigs of lead are not of any certain weight, though the smelter endeavours..to approach as near to 176½ lbs. as he can.

5. A cask *of* wine or brandy, varying in capacity according to the locality, but generally equivalent to the butt, or to two hogsheads. [Fr. *pièce*.]

c 1490 *Paston Lett.* III. 364, I sen my lady a lytyll pes of Renysch wyne of the best, of x. gallons. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccii. 238 They wanne the good town of Athyen. and there they founde mo than a hundred peces of wyne. 1619 FLETCHER *Mons. Thomas* VIII. x, Home, Launce and strike a fresh piece of wine; the town's ours. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 222/4, 76 Pieces of Conyack Brandy in 32 Letts. 1705 *Ibid.* No. 4089/3 One hundred and eighty Pipes or Pieces, of double Spanish Brandy. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 4 There are tuns which can contain from 12 to 15 pieces of wine. 1840 T. A. TROLLOPE *Summer in Brittany* II. 281 A 'piece' of the best brandy, consisting of four hundred bottles, may be purchased at Bordeaux for two hundred and fifty francs. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Apr. 3/2 Forty to fifty basketfuls [of grapes] are put upon the press at one time, and yield from ten to twelve pieces of wine.

¶ For the sense 'cup, wine-cup', see PECE *Obs.*

6. A single object or individual forming a unit of a class or collective group, as *a piece of furniture, of plate, of artillery* or *ordnance, of luggage*; † a head of cattle or game (*Sc. obs.*). See also 18.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9904 Syluer and Sarrigold sadly þai grippet,..Pesis of plates plentius mekyll. 1473 SIR J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 102, I most have myn instrumentes hydder, whyche..I praye yow and Berney..to trusse in a pedde, and sende them me hyddre in hast, and a byll ther in how many peces. 1523 EARL SURREY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. I. 216 Dyvers other good peces of ordynaunce for the feld. 1563 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 237 Ane brasin pece of artailyerie, ten fim pecis. 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5336/2 A Piece of Plate of the value of 100 Ducats. 1792 *Gentl. Mag.* 12/2 A statue or a piece of plate require inscriptions very different from a monument. 1832 SOUTHEY *Hist. Peninsr. War* III. 319 A regiment. succeeded in taking two pieces of cannon. 1837 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microgr.* 62, I can almost always see the shot of a piece of ordnance when I fire it myself. 1886 MARY LINSKILL *Haven under Hill* I. xv. 201 It was a handsome piece of furniture. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 May 10/1 It handled last year 6,214,447,000 pieces of mail matter. 1899 *Daily News* 12 Sept. 7/5 It had at our ports been deemed sufficient to take about one 'piece of luggage in five for examination. But when the dynamiters came .. the inexorable order went forth that every 'piece' was to be searched.

7. *Piece of work*: **a.** A product of work, a production, a (concrete) work. **b.** A task, difficult business; *fig.* a commotion, ado (*colloq.*).

a. *c* 1540 HEYWOOD *Four P. P.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 363 Here is an eye tooth of the Great Turk. Whose eyes be once set on this piece of work. May happily lese part of his eyesight. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 941 The Kings Chapell at Westminster,..one of the most excellent peeces of worke, wrought in stone, that is in Christendome. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 315 What a piece of worke is a man! how Noble in Reason! how infinite in faculty! in forme and

mouing how expresse and admirable! 1638 USSHER *Incarnation* (1649) 2 Most admirable peeces of work.

b. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 103 It were an infinit peece of worke. 1725 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 462 It would be a tedious Piece of Work to take out the two component Parts with their Signs. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 76 It would be a long piece of work. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 262 He kept jawing us, and making a piece of work all the time. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxx, What are you making all this piece of work for? 1872 'OUIDA' *Fitz's Election* (ed. Tauchn.) 194 How do you expect to get along..when it's such a piece of work to make you shake hands?

8. An individual instance, exemplification, specimen, or example, *of* any form of action or activity, function, abstract quality, etc.

a. Applied to a concrete thing.

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 104 The conference of these two places, conteinyng so excellent a peece of learning, as this is. 1657 SIR W. MURE *Hist.* Wks. (S.T.S.) II. 235, I have adventured to offer this small peace of labour to posteritie. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 58 These puny automata, and exsanguineous pieces of Nature 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 398 A..delicate Piece of Architecture. 1705 J. TAYLOR *Journ. Edinb* (1903) 71 A noble Monument of its former Grandeur, being one of the finest pieces of ruin in the Kingdom 1723 T. THOMAS in *Portland Papers* VI. (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 74, I think it is the worst piece of portrait that ever in my life I saw. 1869 GOULBURN *Pers. Holiness* Pref. 7 A piece of religious literature.

b. Applied to an abstract thing.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed 2) 2270/1 What a peece of Gods tender prouidence was shewed of late vpon our English brethren and countrey men. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1622) 51 Making a peece of reverence unto him. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd & Commw.* (1603) 211 They want the use of footmen, to whom these peeces of service doe properly belong. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. lxv. (1674) 84 It being an hateful piece of petulancy to envy great Princes. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 112 Eminent pieces of Self-denial. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III x. 407 It would have been a piece of imprudence 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* xiii 123 Some fresh piece of bad news 1876 TREVELYAN *Macaulay* I. iii. 139 A rare piece of luck. 1884 SIR F. NORTH in *Law Times Rep* 24 Mar. 122/2 Another piece of carelessness on the part of the auctioneer.

† **c.** Applied to a person in whom some quality is exemplified or realized. *Obs*

1623 FLETCHER *Rule a Wife* III. v, The master of this little piece of mischief. *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 38 Sir Nicholas Bacon, An arch-piece of Wit and Wisdom. 1648 GOODWIN in Jenkyn *Blind Guide* i. 6 Green-head, young peece of presumption, Prelaticall peece of Presbytery,..swelling peece of vanity. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. i, One of your affected curtsying pieces of formality. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* (1791) II. xxx. 182 As to the little Louisa, tis such a pretty piece of languor.

II. Absolute uses (elliptical, contextual, or conventional), without *of* and specification of the substance, etc.

9. A person, a personage, an individual. *arch.* and *dial.* **a.** Applied to a man.

In early use often = One of a multitude, army, or company; in 17th c. tending to be dyslogistic: cf b.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7314 He at stod vpe þe brugge mid an ax alone, .A stalwarde pece þat was, nou god cupe is soule loue. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11058 Til Ion were born, a wel god pece *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 156 In his buke has Dares demed, Both of Troie & of Grece, whatkyns schappe was ilka pece. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 4446 That fel faire for men of Grece, Thei hadde elles dyed euery pece. 1614 B. JONSON *Bart. Fair* I. iv, Hee is another manner of pece then you think for. 1651 ISAACSON in *Fuller's Abel Rediv., Andrewes* (1867) II. 161 King James ..selecting him as his choicest piece, to vindicate his regality. 1673 KIRKMAN *Unlucky Citizen* 171 She having so untoward a piece to her Husband, was undone by him. 1692 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 179 Say & Sele was a serious subtil piece. 1736 CHANDLER *Hist. Persec.* 346 Bancroft .. was, as the historian calls him, a sturdy Piece. 1746 in *Leisure Hour* (1880) 117 An old nasty grunting bishop.. who plagues me out of my life, he is such a formal piece.

b. Applied to a woman or girl.

Now mostly with depreciatory attribute.

13 . *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 192 A precious pyece in perlez pyzt. 1567 TURBERV. *Ovid's Epist.* 157 b, Faire Helena, that passing peece. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist* 441 Stately, proude, and disdainefull peeces. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, v. v. 27 All Princely Graces That mould vp such a mighty Piece as this is [Queen Elizabeth] 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii IV. i (1651) 143 A waspish cholerick slut, a crazed peece. 1668 SEDLEY *Mulb. Gard.* III. ii, She is a tender Piece. 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables, Life Æsop* 5 Xanthus having a kind of a Nice froward Piece to his wife. 1783 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Odes to Roy. Acad.* vi, Think of the Sage, who wanted a fine piece. *Mod. dial.* She is a forward piece.

10. a. A piece of armour; + esp. in the phrase *armed at* (*of*) *all pieces*, at all points, completely [F. *armé de toutes pièces*] (*obs.*). Also in comb., as *head piece, shoulder-piece, thigh piece*, etc.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 181 Knightes, Armyt at all peses, able to were. *Ibid* 12878 Armet at all pes. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 248 Thenne toke he his armures & armed hym of al pieces. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXI. 799 The regiment of the footmen .. came but slowly forward, by reason they were heauily armed at all peeces. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 157 Deadoin arming herself at all peies, ranne to the prore.

† **b.** A fortified place, fortress, stronghold. *Obs.*

1525 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* I. 160 The demaundes made by Monsr. de Buren for the Duchie of Burgon, and diverse other gret peaces in Fraunce. 1527 *Ibid.* 187 With the revocacion of thartnye, and rendicion of Genes, and other peces, whiche the Frenche King shulde rendre. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 83 He receyued againe all the holdes and peeces which his father had lost. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 136 They set wide open their gates, and made a sudden salie out of the peece. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x. lviii. (1612) 254 This Guise bereft vs Calice, and in France our Peeces all. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 3 Ostend. is most regularly and exactly fortified, so that it seemed to us one of the strongest Pieces in all the Low-Countries. 1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* II. II. v. 288 A commission to repair..to the town of Calais and to certain other pieces on that side of the seas.

† **c.** A sailing or rowing vessel. *Obs.*

1545 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 809 Capitaynes and leaders of His Highnes rowyng peces. 1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1004/1 To go and see the Royal James,..and several other pieces built by Commissioner Deane.

11. A weapon for shooting, fire-arm. **a.** A piece of artillery; a cannon, gun.

a 1550 *Sir A. Barton* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 68 He hath three-score peece on ether side. 1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 360 To mak bullettis for small peeis. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xxiv. 65 b, Diuers great and little peeces aswell of brasse as of yron. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* IX. liv, So from a piece two chained bullets flie. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag* v xii. 67 To know what Shot and Powder is meet for every Piece 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pieces*, (in Warlike Affairs) signify Cannon or great Guns, as Battering Pieces which are us'd at Sieges..: Field-pieces. 1875 CLERY *Min. Tactics* II. (1877) 123 Part of the attacking force should be directed against the covering party and part against the pieces.

b. A portable fire-arm, hand-gun; as a musket, carbine, pistol, fowling-piece.

1581 STYWARD *Mast. Discip* I. 44 Such must haue. a good and sufficient peece, flaske, touch bore, pouder, shot, &c. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 42 *margin*, The inuention of artillery, powder, shot, and small peeces of fire was not first in Germanie. 1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commw.* (Hakl. Soc.) 76 The stocke of his piece is not made cahever wise but..somewhat like a fowling piece. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 332 Taught to handle all manner of weapons, but especially the bow, the peece, and the Scimetar. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4044/3 Our Grenadiers..put their Bayonets in the Muzzles of their Pieces. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* v. lx. 475 Considering how many arrows might be drawn before one piece could have been loaded and discharged. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* xvi III. 674 Five hundred grenadiers rushed..to the counterscarp, fired their pieces, and threw their grenades. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralph Skirl.* III. 254 He knelt on one knee, and levelled his piece direct at William's head.

† **c.** A crossbow. *Obs*

1590 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 60 Quod dictus Fabianus non sagittabit in aliquo le peece ad aliquam rem vivam. 1598 DALLINGTON *Meth. Trav.* (1606) T iv b, The Crossebowe... Once in a yere, there is in each city a shooting with the Peeces at a Popingay of wood *Ibid.* T v, By this practise.. he groweth more ready and perfit in the vse of his Peece.

12. Each of the pieces of wood, ivory, etc., also called 'men', with which chess is played; technically restricted to the superior 'men' ('pieces of honour', 'dignified pieces'), as distinguished from the pawns. Also extended to those with which draughts, backgammon, etc., are played. [So It. *pezzo*, Sp. *pieza*, F. *pièce*]

In the Continental use of the word, traces of its restriction in chess to the eight superior 'men' are found already in the 16th c.

[1497 LUCENA *Arte de Axedres* A b, Sabiendo como juega cada pieza. *c* 1570 *B. M. Add MS* 28710 lf. 360 a, Todas las piezas y peones salvo el Rey.] 1562 ROWBOTHUM *Play Chesses* A iv, The principle is to knowe the pieces, to wit, the name, the number, and the seat of euery one. As for the fashion of the pieces, that is according to the fantasie of the workman. 1591 FLORIO *Sec. Frutes* 262 *A.* Doth it pleese you then to play at the chesse..? S. Order your peeces. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Fam. Epist.* Wks. (1711) 146 In this case they [pawns] are surrogated in those void rooms of the pieces of honour, which, because they suffered themselves to be taken, were removed off the board. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xvi. (Roxb.) 67/1 What peice or man soever of your owne you touch or lift from its place, you must play it for that draught where you can. 1778 C. JONES *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 139 If. you find a Prospect of Success, rush on boldly and sacrifice a Piece or two. 1788 *Chambers' Cycl.* (ed. Rees) s. v *Chess*, In this game each player had eight dignified pieces, and also eight pawns..These pieces are distinguished by being painted in white and black colours. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed 3) s. v. *Chess*, In order to begin the game, the pawns must be moved before the pieces. 1870 HARDY & WARE *Mod. Hoyle, Chess* 37 Eight pieces of different denominations and powers, and eight Pawns, are allotted to each competitor... The pieces are named..King, Queen, Bishop, Knight, Rook. *Ibid., Draughts* 139 The antagonist can insist on this being done or huff the piece. 1898 CULIN *Chess & Playing Cards* 836 Set of thirty-two domino pieces of teak wood. *Ibid.* 841 *Jeu de l'Oie*..the pieces are moved according to the throw.

13. A piece of money (see 3 c); a coin. Often with defining word, as *seven shilling piece, crown piece, threepenny piece, twopenny piece, penny piece, five-franc piece*, etc.

1575 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 455 To be payit all in half merk peeis. 1617 MORYSON *Itin* I. 289 They coyne any peece, of which they can make gayne. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 106 He must be a foole who really can satisfie himselfe in counters as if they were peeces. 1658 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) I. 241 A peice of p(ope) Jo(hn) the 23, and also a French peice. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4748/4 A Queen Elizabeth Piece of 35s. 1712 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 102 The Gold Piece found in St. Gyles's Field. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* III. xvi. 134 These pieces were not called *farthings*, but *farthing tokens*. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 5 The value .. of any individual piece is very uncertain.

† **b.** *spec.* Popularly applied to an English gold coin; orig. to the *unite* of James I, and afterwards to the sovereign, and guinea, as the one or other was the current coin. Hence *half-piece. Obs.*

The *Unite* was issued in 1604 as = 20 shillings; but was raised in 1612 to 22 shillings.

1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* I. i. 5 I'll warrant you for halfe a piece. *Ibid.* III. iii. 83 What is't? a hundred pound? ..No, th' Harpey, now, stands on a hundred pieces. 1618 FEATLY *Clavis Mystr.* XXXII. (1636) 426 All our crownes and soueraines, and pieces, and halfe pieces, and duckatts and double duckatts are currant but to the brim of the grave. 1659-60 PEPYS *Diary* 14 Mar., Here I got half-a piece of a person of Mr. Wright's recommending to my Lord to be Preacher of the Speaker frigate. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Job*, a Guinea, Twenty Shillings, or a Piece. 1706 ESTCOURT *Fair Examp.* III. i. 34 Fifty Pieces are 50 Pound, 50 Shillings, and 50 Six-pences: I know what they are well enough, and you too. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Coin*, Guinea, or piece.

c. *Piece of eight*, the Spanish dollar, or *peso*, of the value of 8 *reals*, or about 4*s.* 6*d.* It was marked with the figure 8.

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* III. iii. 15 Round trunkes, Furnish'd with pistolets, and pieces of eight. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1694) 97 The Spaniards. paid for what things they bought in good Pillar pieces of Eight. 1679 OLDHAM *Sat. upon Jesuits* ii, Strange!..What charity pieces of eight produce. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Piece of Fight* or *Piece of eight Ryals*, a Spanish Coin; of which there are several sorts. 1748 *Earthquake of Peru* I. 9 His annual Allowance is 7,000 Pieces of Eight 1882 ARBER *Garner* V. 227 *note, Peso*..was the monetary Unit of Central America; afterwards known as the Piece of Eight, and is the Mexican dollar of the present day.

14. A portion of time or space. Now *dial.*

a. A portion or space of time; *esp.* a short space of time; a while.

(Occurs in OF. in 13th c, and in AF in Britton II. iii. § 12 Cum il avera esté graunt pece en seisine.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7063 þe wer lasted sa lang a pece. 14 . in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 245 About þis a pece I wyl spede, þat I myth þis lettrys rede. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Glss., Piece*, a little while. 'Stay a piece and then aw will'. *c* 1825 in *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. III. 330 A piece back, three tides came up the Trent on one day.

† **b.** Here probably belongs *o pece, opece, opese* (*a peace*), in *still opece* (erron. *still a peace*), continually, continuously, constantly: see STILL *adv. Obs.*

c 1440 *Generydes* 1385 He wold not leve, butt stille alway opece Dede all that he cowde to hurt Generydes. *Ibid.* 3391 And euer more in prayours still opese, Vnto the tyme she knew it shuld goo. *Ibid.* 5254 Haue here a ryng and kepe it still opece, To the tyme that ye come onto Clarions. 1555 W. WATKEMAN *Fardle Facions* II. xii 204 How she from thre yeres of age .. remained ther [in the temple] serving God stil a peace.

c. A portion of the way or distance between two points; a short distance. *dial.*

1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit* 230 By practice, euery day going a piece, and oft reading ouer and ouer, they will grow very much, to your great ioy. *c* 1730 BURT *Lett. N. Scotl* (1818) I. 151 He told us we must go west a piece..and then incline to the north. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 59 Then I would run a piece off,..and again I would delay, and stop *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* V. 231 I'll make my brother Adam carry it piece about with you. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* vii, I've walked quite a piece to day, in hopes to get to the ferry.

15. A (small) portion of some specific substance.

a. A small portion, scrap, or cutting, of cloth, leather, or the like; esp. as used to repair a hole or tear; a patch. Cf. PIECE *v.* 1.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 41 Þei may pese hem [clobis] aȝen or cloute hem of sacchis & opere peeis. 1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 452/1 The same Clothe to be sold for a remenaunt, or for a pece and nat for a Clothe. [1526 TINDALE *Matt.* ix. 16 Noo man peceth an olde garment with a pece [ἐπίβλημα, *commissuram*, WYCL. medlynge, clout] off newe cloothe]

b. Short for 'piece of bread' (with or without butter, etc.); *spec.* such a piece eaten by itself, not as part of a regular meal. *Sc.* and *Eng. dial.* (Northumb. to Shropsh., and Cornwall).

1787 A. SHIRRELS *Bess & Jamie* IV. i, Neither tak' her siller nor a piece. 1881 GREGOR *Folk-Lore* 93 Pieces, however, were ordinarily given. 1883 *Daily News* 12 Dec. 2/6 On one occasion defendant gave her a bit of bridecake, on another a jelly piece. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* xvi. 185, I..took the road again on foot, with the piece in my hand and munching as I went. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Dec. 2/1 When they get off at mid-day to eat their 'piece', there is talking and laughing among the field workers. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* (Wigtown), A dry piece is plain loaf bread or oat cake, without butter, jam, or treacle. *Ibid.* (Cornwall), If a child tells you she had 'nothing but a piece all day', you know she means bread and butter.

c. A length of cloth, wall-paper, etc.: see 4 a.

d. *Whaling.* A section or chunk of blubber, more fully called *blanket-piece.*

e. *Bookbinding.* A tablet of leather which fills a panel on the back of a book, and receives the title (*lettering-piece*).

f. *Malting.* A quantity of grain steeped and spread out at one time: = FLOOR *sb.*[1] 6 b.

1832 W. CHAMPION *Maltster's Guide* 43 The turning of his floors or pieces. 1876 WYLLIE in *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 268/2 It is of importance to the maltster that the law allows him to sprinkle water over the 'pieces' on the floor.

g. pl. *pieces.* An inferior quality of crystallized sugar obtained in the manufacture of crystals and crushed sugar.

1867 *Produce Markets Rev.* 13 July 161/1 The character of the Pieces Sugar made in London retrogrades rather than improves as a whole. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 948 The first crystallisation is called 'crushed' and the second 'pieces', the drainage from which goes by the name of 'syrup'. 1884 *West. Morn. News* 4 Sept. 6/5 Sugar .. London pieces, rather quiet, steady.

16. A separate article or item of baggage or property in transit. (Chiefly *U.S.*)

1809 A. HENRY *Trav.* 15 The freight of a canoe..consists in sixty pieces, or packages, of merchandize, of the weight of from ninety to a hundred pounds each. *Ibid.* 24 The method of carrying the packages, or pieces, as they are called, is the same with that of the Indian women. 1890 COOLEY, etc *Railways Amer.* 253 The cases in which pieces go astray are astonishingly rare. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 May 10/1 The postal establishment of the United States..handles more pieces, employs more men, spends more money..than any other human organisation, public or private

17. A production, specimen of handicraft, work of art; a contrivance; = *piece of work* (7 a). *Obs.* in general sense. See also MASTERPIECE.

1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. viii. 349 They buried with them much wealth, as golde, silver, stones, ..bracelets of gold, and other rich peeces. 1626 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* v. i, It were a piece Worthy my night-cap, and the Gowne I weare, A Picklockes name in Law. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 15 Ruder heads stand amazed at those prodigious pieces of Nature, Whales, Elephants, Dromidaries and Camels. 1650 BAXTER *Saints' R.* I. vii. (1662) 121 Surely were it not for Eternity, I should think man a silly piece. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 517 He busied himself in making a Chest..he was as proud of it as if it had been the rarest piece in the World. 1698 A. BRAND *Emb. Muscovy to China* 71 Several rare pieces made at Augsburgh, that moved by the help of Clock-work.

b. A painting, a picture; † a portrait.

1574 *Appius & Virginia* in Hazl *Dodsley* IV. 125 O fond Apelles, prattling fool, why boasteth thou so much, The famous't piece thou mad'st in Greece? 1594 PLAT *Jewell-Ho.* III. 51 To refresh the colours of olde peeces that bee wrought in oyle. 1662-3 PEPYS *Diary* 27 Feb, There is also a very excellent piece of the King, done by Holbein. 1697 tr. *C'tess D Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 173, I was all alone in my apartment, busie in painting a small Piece. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 183/1 The painter valued himself upon the celerity and ease with which he dispatched his pieces. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* I. xii, The walls were thickly covered, chiefly with family pictures:..now and then some Dutch fair, or battle piece. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 45 Among the portraits which hung above were two allegorical pieces by Master Hans Holbein.

† c. A piece of statuary or sculpture. *Obs.*

1579 FULKE *Confut. Sanders* 634, I do so honour auncient images, that I make as great account of a peece of Nero,.. as I do of Constantius. 1629 MAXWELL tr. *Herodian* (1635) 61 Most of the fairest Peeces in all the Citie, perisht in these flames.

d. A literary composition, in prose or verse, generally short.

1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Pref., Wks. 930/1 Vnto one little piece, one greate cunning man had made a long aunswere, of twelue whole shetes of paper. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 20 That Villain and Secretary of Hell, that composed that miscreant piece *Of the Three Impostors.* 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 32 There is a Posthumous piece extant, imputed to Cartes. 1710 SHAFTESB. *Advice Author* iii, That exterior Proportion and Symmetry of Composition, which constitutes a legitimate Piece. 1775 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 22 May, I am not sorry that you read Boswell's journal. Is it not a merry piece? 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* I. 529 He printed most of Archbishop Cranmer's pieces. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* xxix, A poet also, author of a piece Printed and published.

e. A drama, a play.

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 47 In the last scene, all the Actors must enter to compleat and make up the Catastrophe of this great peece. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* I. i, On the first night of a new piece they always fill the house with orders to support it. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* v. (1876) 315 To supply himself with [money]..he began to write theatrical pieces. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. iv. 252 Arnulf, as usual, appears as the villain of the piece. 1885 *Bath Herald* 17 Jan 3/2 The usage was to engage stars for the run of the piece.

f. A musical composition, usually short, either independent or forming an individual part of a larger work.

1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 95 Nobody can bear to hear a favourite piece over and over again the same night. 1856 *Amy Carlton* 208 Amy..played the piece that she was learning. 1880 in Grove *Dict Mus.* II. 751 *Piece.* This word ..has since the end of the last century been applied to instrumental musical compositions as a general and untechnical term.

III. Phrases. (See also 1 b, c, 2 d, 10 a, 14 b.)

18. *A piece, the piece, each* (Sc. *ilk*) or *every piece*: each piece of a number of pieces; each unit of a number, set, or company; each of them or these: esp. in stating the share or price of each unit or individual member (see sense 6). Hence, *adverbially*, APIECE, q.v., *the piece, per piece.* [F *la pièce.*]

Apiece can still be said of persons as well as things (so *the piece* in Sc. and north dial.).

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5474 Lamprays of west Twa hundreth pond ay a pece. c 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 47 The good candelmaker Gyueth foure talow candellis For one peny the pece [F *le pièce*]. 1489 *Acta Audit.* (1839) 131/1, xiij. horse and meris, price of pe pece xl.s. 1529 in *Wills Doctors Commons* (Camden) 18, xiij^{xx} peerles at iiij*d.* the peace. 1530 TINDALE *Answ. More* Wks. (1573) 267/1 The Pope .. set vp in Rome a stewes of xx. or xxx. thousand whores, taking of euery pece tribute yearly. 1533 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 35, xij*d.* a peice. 1553 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 150 Thai had payit ane grott for the held off ilk peax [of cattle] for thair poindlaw. 1566 *Ibid.* 493 The soum of ten markis for ilk pece of xxv. oxin. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* VII. 289 Horses..sold againe for fortie and sometimes for fiftie ducates a piece. 1637 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 169, I giue .. John Mount and John Muske *xs.* peece, Margaret Texall xx*s.* 1660 *Act* 12 *Chas. II*, c. 4 Sched. s. v. *Bowes*, Bowes, vocat. stone-bowes of steel, the piece x.s. a 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1850) I. 81 The bischopis had causit imprint thir bookis..and sould haue gottin fra ilk minister four pundis for the peice. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 355 Sold for five hunder'd Crowns a piece. a 1692 POLLEXFEN *Disc. Trade* (1697) A vij b, Fat Oxen were often sold at 6*s.* per piece. 1797 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XIX. 48 A fine of a cow the piece [=each person]. *Mod. Sc.* He gae them twa shillin' the piece for helpin' him.

19. *By the piece*: at a rate of so much for a definite amount or quantity; according to the amount done. *On the piece*: at piece-work.

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 23 These Posts are..made by the Piece, viz. 1*d* ..per Post. 1807 SOUTHEY in Robberds *Mem. W. Taylor* II. 209, I think such work is good enough to be paid by the piece 1829 JEPHSON *Brittany* iii. 23, I could not ascertain whether they worked by the day or by the piece. 1879 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* xxix. 40 An employer is not bound to provide constant work for a man on the piece. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 9 Oct. 4/2 Most pottery workers are paid by 'piece'.

20. *In* or *of one piece*: consisting of a single or undivided piece or mass.

[1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* xxxvii. 22 The knoppes & braunches ..were all one pece of fyne beaten golde.] 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xvi. 50 [An] obelisquie of coloured stone all of one peece 50. cubits high. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 317 The whole is cast in one piece in bell-metal. 1864 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) III. 32 Finished to-day the revision and copying..the translation of the *Purgatorio*, so as to have it all of one piece with the rest. 1885 BIBLE (R.V.) *Exod.* xxxvii. 8 Of one piece with the mercy-seat made he the cherubim at the two ends thereof.

21. *Of a piece*: of one piece, in one mass (= 20); often *fig.* of one and the same kind or quality; uniform, consistent; in agreement, harmony, or keeping. [F. *tout d'une pièce.*]

1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* I. iii, I have seen and heard all, and wish heartily You were all of a piece. 1639 N. N. tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Wom.* II 23 Those Nations who make their Doublet and Shirt all of a peece. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xii. § 3. 102 To moue all of a piece. 1663 BUTLER *Hud* I. ii. 448 He and his Horse were of a Piece, One Spirit did inform them both. 1700 DRYDEN *Pref. Fables* Wks. (Globe) 503 He writes not always of a piece, but sometimes mingles trivial things with those of greater moment. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. ii, One of them was covered, and seemed all of a piece. 1809 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Absentee* vi, After all, things were not of a piece. 1812 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 51 The harness..second-hand, one horse in plated, another in brass harness, and, in short, all of a piece.

b. *Of a piece with.*

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* iv. ii. (1848) 176 None appear'd more of a piece with the Earth than he. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 256 P 3 It is not of a Piece with the rest of his Character. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 233 All their proceedings were of a piece with this demand.

† c. *O pece, opece, opese*: see 14 b.

22. *Piece by piece* († *piece and piece*, Sc. obs.): one piece or part after another in succession; a piece at a time, piecemeal, little by little, gradually. [F. *pièce à pièce.*]

1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Ezek.* xxiv. 6 Bring it out piece by piece. 1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1678) 115 Peece by peece they dropt upon the ground. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 65 Had the calm Weather held I should have brought away the whole Ship Piece by Piece. 1877 SPURGEON *Serm.* XXIII 208 The great architect unrolls his drawings piece by piece.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* III. iii. (S. T. S.) I. 252 Fra thens pe peplli began Ilk day pece & pece to convaless in pare bodyis fra all maledyis. a 1584 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 273, I felt My hart within my bosome melt, And pece and pece decay. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 121 Then piece and piece they dropt away, As ripe plumbs in a rainy day. 1721 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 550 Piece and piece as your leisure allows, pray send me what hath been remarkable as to religion and learning this last year.

IV. 23. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **piece-compositor**, a compositor who is paid by the piece; **piece-dyed** *a.*, of cloth, dyed after it is woven; so **piece-dyeing**; **piece-fraction**, in *Typog.* (see quot.); **piece-hall**, an exchange where cloth is sold by the piece; **piece-knife** (see quot.); **piece-labour**, labour paid by the piece; **piece-looker**, an inspector of cloth woven in definite lengths; **piece-maker, -man** = PIECE-WORKER; **piece-market**, the market for cloth sold by the piece; **piece-master**, a middleman who acts between the employer and the employed in the giving out of piece-work; †**piece-money**, money distributed to recipients at so much apiece; **piece-mould**, in *Sculpture*, a plaster-of-Paris mould, removed in pieces, and then fitted together; also, a mould consisting of separate pieces of metal, etc., which are fitted and beaten together upon the model; **piece-patch**, a piece inserted as a patch; **piece-patched** *a.*, patched up; **piece-payment**, payment by the piece; **piece-price**, a price paid for piece-work; **piece-rate**, rate of payment for piece-work; **piece-stuff**, lumber or timber in pieces; **piece-trade**, the trade in pieces of cloth; **piece-velvet**, velvet made in the piece of various widths (as distinguished from narrow ribbon-velvet, etc.); **piece-wage**, a wage paid by the piece of work. See also PIECE-BROKER, -GOODS, etc.

1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 July 10/1 It took time, and time to the piece compositor..means bread. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* iii. 97 The wool being always dyed either in the state of wool, before spinning, or after being woven. This gives rise to the distinction between 'wool-dyed' cloth and 'piece-dyed' cloth. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Dec. 8/1 The Bradford 'piece-dyeing trade. 1900 DE VINNE *Pract. Typogr.* 174 'Piece fractions, or split fractions in two pieces, or on two bodies, are not proper parts of the font, and are sold in separate fonts at higher rates. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* iv. 119 Instead of having a cloth-hall or a 'piece-hall of its own, its productions are sent to one or other of those two towns for sale at the piece-halls. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* iv, The tradesman in the Piece Hall, i. e. the Cloth Exchange. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 27 The 'piece-knives, or sportsmans' knives, as those complex articles containing saws, lancets, phlemes, gun-screw, punches, large and small blades, &c. used to be called. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xv. 252 For the most part day labour. The other two are 'piece labour. 1867 *Address to J. Bright* in *Morn. Star* 28 Jan., J. Moloney, 'piece looker. 1895 *Daily News* 13 Mar. 3/1 To obtain a piecework statement to be based upon a 'piecemaker's average. *Ibid.* 11 Mar. 3/3 The Union notice to the 'piece-men being circulated. 1883 *Ibid.* 28 Sept. 2/7 The 'piece market is without material alteration. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 256 The abolition of the middleman, whether 'sweater', 'piece master', 'limper' or what not, coming between the employer and employed. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Mar. 7/1 The present sweating piece-master system. 1610 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp.*, *Canterb.*, Item payd in 'pesse mony xvijs. vj*d.* 1642 *Ibid.*, Payed to 38 brothers and sisters for peesmoney xix*s.* 1895 *Daily News* 20 June 6/3 A 'piece-mould is made upon the statue itself, and from this a hollow wax statue is cast. 1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 27 A straight stitch 6 or 8 threads deep on each 'piece-patch and material. a 1625 FLETCHER *Bloody Bro.* II. i, This 'piece patcht friendship, This rear'd-up reconcilement on a billow. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 11 July 3/7 London daily newsp. pers are..produced on a 'piece payment system. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Mar. 2/2 The question which underlies all surface disputes is that of fixing 'piece-prices for the new machinery which is being introduced into the trade. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 27 July 1/2 A reduction in the 'piece-rates per ton at certain furnaces. 1881 *Chicago Times* 14 May, The cargo .. consisting of short length 'piece-stuff. 1891 *Times* 5 Oct. 4/3 There is no change to note in the 'piece trade. 1872 HOWELLS *Wedd. Journ.* (1892) 246 The 'piece-velvets and the linens smote her to the heart. 1879 MRS A. E. JAMES *Ind. Housek. Managem.* 17 Buy also some piece-velvet, silk, ribbon, flowers, feathers, net,..bonnet and cap wire. 1900 *Fabian News* Sept. 28/2 This 'log'..is 'a remarkable effort to adjust a 'piece-wage rate on a time-wage basis'.

24. *Piece* is often the second element in a combination, in various senses, e.g. *back-piece, base-piece, bodice piece, breech-piece, catch-piece, ear-piece, eye-piece, flanc-piece, head-piece, penny-piece*, etc. See the first element.

Hence (*rare* or *nonce-wds.*) **Pie'celess** *a.*, without pieces or parts; **Pie'cely** *adv.*, in pieces; **Pie'ce-wise** *adv.*, by pieces.

a 1631 DONNE *To C'tess Bedford* Poems (1650) 181 In those poore types of God (round circles) so Religions types the peecelesse centers flow. 1552 HULOET, Piecelye, or in pieces, *concise, frustatim.* 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 107 Whether wholewise or piece-wise?

[*Note.* L. *Pecia*, in sense of 'fragment', occurs in the Salic Law (a 596, MSS. 5 and 6, c 8-9) lx, (Ibi iii Fustes alninos super caput suum frangere debet et illos in quattuor pecias [*earlier and later recensions* partes] per quattuor angulos iactare debet); *petia, petium*, in sense 'piece of land', appear in Muratori *Ant. Ital.* A D. 730 'et alia petia', 757 'uno petio de terra' (Diez); see also many later med.L. instances in Du Cange. The ulterior source has been the subject of much research: see Diez s. v. *Pezza*; Scheler, Littré, Hatz.-Darm. s. v. *Pièce*; Körting s. v. *pett-* (7106); Thurneysen s. v. *Pezza*. The prevalent opinion is that late pop.L. **pettia, -ium*, were derived from a Brythonic stem *pett(i-*, represented by Breton *pez* a piece, Welsh and Cornish *peth* a part, cognate with proto-Celtic **quetti-*, whence **cotti-*, in OIr *cuit*, genitive *coto*, mod. Gaelic *cuid* part, share; but there are many difficulties. A very frequent early sense in OF. was that of 'portion or space of time' (see Godef.) = 14 above. The sense 'person', found so early in Eng., is not met with in French till late in 16th c.]

Piece (pīs), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

I. 1. *trans.* To mend, repair, make whole, or complete by adding a piece or pieces; to patch.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 41 Pei may pese hem azen or cloute hem of sacchis & opere pecis. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 388/2 Pecyn, or set pecys to a thynge, or clowtyn, *repecio,.. sarcio, reficio.* 1530 PALSGR. 655/1, I pece a thyng, I sette on a pece. If it be broken it muste be peced, *il est rompu il le fault piecer.* 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 63 Petruchio is comming..with..one girth sixe times pece'd, and a womans Crupper. heere and there pece'd with pack-thred. 1601 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 135 For picing a bell clapper that brake when Andrew Hawkins was buried, xij*d.* 1775 MME. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* 28 Feb., She was piecing a blue and white tissue with a large patch of black silk! 1884 *Harper's Mag.* July 306 It's nothin' but play, piecin' quilts.

b. *fig.*

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. v. 45, I will peece Her opulent Throne, with Kingdomes. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* I. i, To paint the world, and piece the length'ning day.

2. To join, unite or put together, so as to form one piece; to mend (something broken) by joining the pieces; also *absol.* in spinning, to join or piece up threads, to work as a PIECER.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 272/2 To Pece, *assuere.* 1559 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 90 Payd for a rope to pysse the

lyttefle belle rope. 1637 SUCKLING *Aglaura* v i, There is no piecing Tulips to their stalks When they are once divorc'd by a rude hand. 1793 SMEATON *Eddystone L.* § 138, I found the seamen..employed in piecing the ground cable, which..had again parted. 1819 *Evidence fr. Rep. Committee Ho. Lords*, 'How do they get their breakfast and afternoon meal?'..When the machinery is moving, they eat it as they are piecing'. 1859 MRS. GASKELL *Round the Sofa* 35, I cannot piece the leg as the doctor can

b. *fig.* To put together, join, unite; *refl.* to join oneself *to*, unite *with*.

1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Familye of Loue* Ep. Ded. a iij b, To peece vnto themselues this their broken Religion. 1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* III. i, *Item.* I heard they were out. *Nec.* But they are pieced, and put together again. 1652-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* III. (1673) 5/2 This Prusias, when the Romans became so considerable..pieced himself with them. 1656 — *Surv. France* 214 She hath peeced her self to the strongest side of the State. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs & Achit.* I 661 His judgment yet his memory did excel, Which pieced his wondrous evidence so well. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* xxiv, Piecing fragments of empty signification.

†3. *intr.* To unite, come together, assemble; to come to an agreement, agree; to join on. *Obs.*

1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 23 It pieced better and followed more close and handsomely vpon the bruit of Plantagenet's escape. 1625 — *Ess., Innovations* (Arb.) 526 New Things peece not so well. 1636 SIR H. WOTTON in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II (1888) III. 260 Owre Schoole Annually breaketh vp two weekes before Whitsontyde and peeceth agayne a fortnight after. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus, Antiq.* xvi. viii. (1733) 434 Telling him..that things would mend in Time, and Friends piece again, if they could but come to.. a fair Understanding.

II. In combination with adverbs.

4. Piece in. a *trans.* To join in, add by insertion; †b. *intr.* to join in (in action), unite (*obs.*).

a 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* I. (1673) 247 He that can comply, and peice in with all occasions, and make an easie forfeiture of his honesty. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* II. 187 The.. Officers..pieced in some Troops with those Regiments.

5. Piece on. *trans.* and *intr.* To fit on (as the corresponding piece).

1849 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* iv. (1874) 45 The super-occipital bone..pieces on to the superior frontal. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xii. 218 It is so hard to fix the date of the event, or to piece it on in any way to the undoubted facts of the history, that [etc.].

6. Piece out. *trans.* To complete, eke out, extend, or enlarge by the addition of a piece.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. xiv. (Arb.) 138 Ye may note..how much better some bissillable becommeth to peece out an other longer foote then another word doth. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. xxix. (1840) 232 Like a cordial given to a dying man, which doth piece out his life. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med* I. § 18 He..pieces out the defect of one by the excess of the other. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* v. 436 The motion of her lips, and meaning eye, Piece out the Idea her faint words deny. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-Bks.* I. 133 The old Pons Emilius has recently been pieced out by connecting a suspension bridge with the old piers.

7. Piece together. *trans.* To join together, combine (pieces or fragments) into a whole; to make up of pieces so combined.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. ix. (Arb.) 168 To peece many words together to make of them one entire, much more significatiue than the single word. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 235 Himselfe, peeceth together no lesse an army than the former mad-man. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 134 Cut out of the natural Rock..though it seem to be of five Stones pieced together one upon another. 1865 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxiii. 65 Our account of his exploits..must be..pieced imperfectly together.

8. Piece up. *trans.* To make up (esp. that which is broken); to repair by uniting the pieces, parts, or parties; to patch up.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 75 Let these..constraine thee..whilst there is yet but one craze..in the touch-stone of thy reputation, piece it vp & new flourish again by a great excellency. 1625 BACON *Ess., Unity Relig.* (Arb.) 429 When it is peeced vp, vpon a direct Admission of Contraries. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 308 All being now piec't up betweene them. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. iv. xx. (1650) 124 'Tis thought the French King will peece him up again with new recruits. 1794 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 213 They will of course endeavour to piece up their own broken connexions in England. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Nov. 3/2 Arranging, disposing, and piecing up these fragments.

b. *intr.* To make up matters, come to an arrangement.

1654 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Warrs Flanders* 212 By all means it was necessary to piece up with Alanson.

‖ **Pièce** (pyes). The French for 'piece'; occurring in French phrases, more or less in current Eng. use.

a. A document used as evidence; esp. in *pièce justificative*, a document serving as proof of an allegation; a justification of an assertion.

1789 HAN. MORE in W. Roberts *Mem.* (1834) II. iii. iv. 160 You will think me a great brute and savage..till you have read my *pièce justificative*.

b. *Pièce de résistance* (pyes də rezistãns): the most substantial dish in a repast; also *fig.* the chief item in a collection, group, or series; in quot. 1860, used for 'a means of resistance'.

[1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 7 Our appetite demands a *piece of resistance*.] 1839 LOCKHART *Scott* xix. III. 214 *note*, In answer to her host's apology for his *piece de resistance*. 1840 THACKERAY *Misc. Ess., Pict. Rhapsody* (1885) 184 To supply the picture-lover with the *pièces de résistance* of the feast. 1860 JOWETT in *Essays & Reviews* 335 This authorized text is a *pièce de résistance* against innovation. 1893 *Outing* (U. S.) XXII. 149/2 The *pièce de résistance* of the entire ride lies between Poughkeepsie and Yonkers.

Piece-broker. (See quot. 1756.)

1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3304/3 One Gawen Hardy.., Piece-Broker, was..Indicted for Felony..for paying and putting off Counterfeit Milled Money. 1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* II. iv. vii. 118/2 Hollowel Street..a Place inhabited by divers Salesmen and Piece-Brokers. 1756 ROLT *Dict. Trade, Piece-broker*, is a shopkeeper in London, who buys the shreds and remnants of all materials that go through the hands of the taylor, and sells them again to such persons as want them for mending cloaths; being generally decayed taylors, or some cunning men who have crept into the secrets of the trade. 1770 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 143/2 Mr. Muzere, aged 90, many years an eminent piece-broker, who never trusted any money out at interest, but put it into an iron chest. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Piece-broker* [as in Rolt].

Pieced (pīst), *ppl. a.* [f. PIECE *v.* + -ED 1.]

1. Composed or made up of pieces joined together.

1420 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 42 To Robard Leget my pesid Bowe. [*Ibid.*, A Bowe wyth-owte peeis.] 1569 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) I. 305 Also I gyue to ffrancis walker my peaced bowe. 1601 SIR W. CORNWALLIS *Essays.* II xxvii. (1631) 21 A pieced stuffe of divers colours of divers ragges. 1785 SARAH FIELDING *Ophelia* II. vi, To descend..down a pieced ladder, appeared..terrible. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. viii. § 11 A larger number of solid and perfect small shafts, or a less number of pieced and cemented large ones.

2. Mended, patched, made up. Also *fig.*

1542-5 BRINKLOW *Lament.* 6 b, Is Christ a peced God, or a patched Redeamer? 1609 B JONSON *Sil Wom.* I. i, A poxe of her autumnall face, her peec'd beautie. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 4 Three Marble pillars..one of them is peeced for one foot.

3. With adverbs: see PIECE *v.* II.

1635-56 COWLEY *Davide.s* I. 313 The infected King started back at pieced up shapes, which fear And his distracted Fancy painted there. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 16 Oct. 3/3 A mere pieced-together book.

Piece goods, *sb. pl.* Textile fabrics, such as calico, shirtings, mull, etc., woven in recognized lengths (see PIECE *sb* 4 a) for sale; a term formerly applied to Indian and other Oriental fabrics exported to Europe, but now chiefly applied to Lancashire cotton goods exported to the East.

1665 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 12/1 A Fregat of the Eastern Squadron, hath sent in a Vessel laden with Wax, Pitch, Tar, and Piece-goods. 1722 *Ibid.* No. 6045/9 All Piece Goods, as Bays, Cloaths, Stuffs, or any other Manufactury. 1785 in Seton-Karr *Select. Calcutta Gaz.* (1864) I. 82 That the Captains and Officers of all ships that shall sail from any part of India, after receiving notice hereof, shall be allowed to bring eight thousand pieces of piece-goods, and no more. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. i. iii 45 *note*, Piece goods is the term..chiefly employed by the Company and their agents to denote the muslins and wove goods of India and China in general. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* i. 36 The cotton yarn is woven into piece-goods either by the hand-loom or the power-loom. 1886 YULE & BURNELL *Anglo-Ind. Gloss.* s. v., Lancashire..has recently procured the abolition of the small import duty on English piece-goods in India. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Oct. 6/3 Combination of the worsted piece-goods dyers.

Pie·ce-lace. Lace made in broad pieces, which can be cut and used like cloth.

1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3816/8 A new Piece-Lace Head..; and a loop'd Flanders Lace Head. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Mar. 3/1 Some amazingly good imitations of Irish lace—..being but a few shillings per yard—for piece lace, that is. 1901 *Ibid.* 12 July 3/1 These coats are made mainly from piece laces with lace flounding rippling round the edge.

Piecemeal (pīsmīl), *adv.* (*sb.*, *a.*) Forms: see PIECE *sb.* and MEAL *sb.*[2] [ME. f. *pece*, PIECE + *-mēle*, -MEAL. Taking the place of OE. *stycce-mælum*; *pece-mēle* being a later word has not the OE. form in *-mælum*, nor an early ME. in *-mēlen*. The later amplification *by pece-mele* follows other words in *-mele* with *be*, *by* (e.g. DROPMEAL, FLOCKMEAL, FOOTMEAL, HEAPMEAL), and introduces the quasi-sb. use B. The example in *-s* (1 *B*) was prob. due to the plural notion rather than an instance of the adverbial genitive.]

1. One part or piece at a time; piece by piece, gradually, by degrees; separately, by pieces.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5624 Þat folc to drou þat traytour, ech lime pece mele. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 151 Þei etyn a man noȝt al hole, but pece-mele. 1513 MORE *Rich. III* (1883) 85 Miles Forest at sainct Martens pecemele [*a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III* 28 by pece meale] rotted awaye. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 125/1 Now it remaineth that we looke pecemeale vnto these wordes. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I 5 The stone couering him is compassed with a grate, least it should bee broken and carried away peece-meale by Passengers. 1773 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 423 The business will be done covertly and piecemeal. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xvii, He means to conquer England piece-meal. 1885 SIR J. PEARSON in *Law Rep.* 29 Ch. Div. 453 A party is not allowed to bring his case before the Court piecemeal.

B. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 474 To have taken him Piecemeals, Paragraph by Paragraph, and to have consider'd every single Objection distinctly.

b. With *by* (rarely *in*). (Transitional to B.)

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 100 Lette it be cut out by pese mele. 1566 DRANT *Horace* To Rdr 3, I..haue dispatched it by piece meale, or inche meale. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* Pref., Wks 1851 VIII. 5, I am forced to write by piece-meal, and break off almost every hour. 1693 W. FREKE *Sel. Ess.* xix. 114 They that can bear Pedantry in Piece-meal, will be even sick when they peruse his Masse of it. 1796 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 130 It is better to do the whole work once for all, than to be recurring to it by piece-meal. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. viii 129 After previous alienations by piecemeal.

†c. *In piecemeal*: piece by piece, in detail. (Cf. B.) *Obs.*

1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* III. (1577) R v. To reason thus in peecemeale of these rules..were a taking of an infinite matter to hand. *Ibid.* IV. Viij b, [To] vnderstand in peecemeale whatsoeuer belongeth to hys people.

2. Piece from piece; into or in pieces or fragments: with *break*, *tear*, *cut*, etc.

1570 GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* I. (1880) 7 Who rather will be peecemeale torne than once their prince forsake. *c* 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* II. 21 Bruse Thou shalt and peecemeale breake These men like potshards weake. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 751 I'll be torn piece-meal by a Horse, E'er I'll take you for better or worse. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 75 Hewing them Piece meal, and delighting in their Blood. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* viii, To be now pulled asunder, broken piecemeal and reduced.

†b. With *in*. *Obs.* (Cf. B.)

1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* in *Holinshed* (1808) VI. 40 The fishmongers were forced to hacke it in gobbets, and so to carrie it in peecemeale throughout the countrie. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* xiii 69 Revolt, or I'll in piece-meal tear thy flesh. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* ix. 178 Is any Student tearing his Straw in piece-meal, Swearing and Blaspheming?

†B. quasi-*sb.* (with *pl.*) A small piece, portion, or fragment; chiefly in phrase *by piecemeals*, also *at*, *in*, *into piecemeals*. *Obs.*

1577 WHETSTONE *Life Gascoigne* xxviii, By peece meales care so wrought me vnder foot. 1622 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 268 *Buccellatio* is dividing into gobbets, or by peece-meals. 1626 J. MAITLAND in *Scot. Hist. Soc. Misc.* (1904) 171 He choosit rather to blame, tax and charge my father..in bidlings and at peece-male. 1642 T. GOODWIN *Zerubbabels Enc.* 17 That..perfection of light which the Apostolicall times had..by piece-meals and degrees. 1652 R. VAUGHAN in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 562 To register any thing to the purpose that I could come by, (some few piecemeals excepted). 1657 W RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* II. 294 Being torn into piece-meales. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* V. iii, Those are falling..by piece-meals to decay

C. *adj.* (*attrib.* use of the adv.). Consisting or done in pieces or by instalments; done bit by bit.

1600 ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours Blood* vi. 75 A pox of peecemeale drinking. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* To Rdr., None..have done it otherwise than in a transient, piece-meal Manner. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I 640 What tortures and piecemeal executions have not been practised by tyrants and persecutors. 1831 J. W. CROKER in *Croker Papers* 9 Oct., Giving no opinion on piecemeal reform. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV xviii. 184 Our history just at this time has to be put together in so piecemeal a way.

Pie·cemeal, *v.* Now *rare.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To divide or distribute piecemeal; to dismember. Hence **Pie·cemealing** *vbl. sb.*

1612 COTGR., *Emmeuiser*, to make small, to peecemeale, to reduce into little parcels, or peeces. *Ibid.*, *Parcelé*, peecemealed; cut, or made, into parcels. 1632 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Iron Age* v. i. Wks. 1874 III. 338 My seuen fold Targe With thousand gashes peece-meald from mine arme. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* I 20 The glory of the work shall not be crumbled, and piece-mealed out, some to God, and some to the Creature. *a* 1700 *Oxford Laureat* in Johnson *L. P.*, *Walden*, Had he ta'en the whole ode, as he took it piece mealing, They had fin'd him but ten-pence at most. 1728 *Entertainer* No. 21 144 The Piece meal'd Quarters..exposed to the four Corners of the Earth. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XIII. i, The heavy, unread, folio lump, which long had dozed on the dusty shelf piece-mealed into numbers, runs nimbly through the nation. 1853 *Tait's Mag.* XX. 259 The division, the piece mealing of Germany, is the strength of Russia.

†**Pie·cemealwise,** *adv. Obs. rare*—[1]. [See -WISE.] = PIECEMEAL 1.

1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 78 The Christians force peece-made-wise to impair.

Piecen (pīsn), *v. local* or *techn.* [f. PIECE *sb.* + -EN 6 2.] *trans.* To join, to piece; chiefly, to join broken threads or ends in spinning.

1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 180 The children have..to piecen their slubbing ends with double rapidity. *Ibid.* 223 With the covers has been also introduced a new method of piecening or joining on any end, namely, by splicing it to the adjoining roving. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* i. 18 The plan of 'piecening', by which time is saved in spinning cotton. 1887 *19th Cent* Dec. 820 The building..has been piecened and enlarged from time to time.

Piecener (pīsnəɹ). [f. prec. + -ER 1.] One who pieces or piecens; a piecer; *spec.*, a child or young person employed in a spinning-mill to keep the frames filled with rovings, and to join together the ends of threads which break while being spun or wound; formerly, also, to join the cardings or slivers for the slubber, a work now done by machinery: see PIECER 2.

1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 178 The cardings..are taken up by the children, called pieceners, from the nature of their work, being to piece or join those porous rolls together, to fit them for being drawn into a continuous thread. 1839 MRS. F. TROLLOPE *M. Armstrong* I. viii. 191 *note*, The children whose duty it is to walk backwards and forwards before the reels, on which the cotton, silk, or worsted is wound, for the purpose of joining the threads when they break, are called piecers, or pieceners. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 557/1 A child, called a 'piecener', takes the cardings from the carding machine...The pieceners are employed and paid by the slubber.

Piecer (pīsəɹ). [f. PIECE *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. *generally.* One who pieces; a patcher.

1836 L. HUNT in *New Monthly Mag.* XLVIII. 70 Fancy's the wealth of wealth, the toiler's hope, The poor man's

piecer-out. 1841 *Blackw. Mag.* L. 155 The English are blunderers here, piecers and patch-workers. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* I. 46 The piecers, who say that there were originally a number of Iliadic or Odyssean songs, afterwards made up into the poems such as we now have them.

2. *spec.* In a spinning-mill: see PIECENER.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 384 The pieces are joined by children, called piecers, who are in attendance on each mule, to join any yarn that may be broken in the act of stretching or twisting. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* i. 3 You earn as much as a piecer as some do at a hand-loom. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* Introd. 3, I was put into the factory as a 'piecer'. 1891 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Piecers*, assistants to the mule spinner or minder, with the special duty of keeping the frames filled with 'rovings'. They derive their name from their work of piecing up the broken threads.

Piece-work (pīˈsɪwɜk). Work done and paid for by the piece: see PIECE *sb.* 19.

1795 WASHINGTON *Let.* Writ. 1892 XIII. 58 The new have gone more into the execution of it by contracts, and piece work. 1830 *Comb Farm Rep.* 60 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III, Labourers are easily obtained here, either for piece-work or by the day. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* viii. 74 Some trades-unions endeavour to prevent their members from earning wages by piece work.

attrib. 1890 *Daily News* 1 Nov. 3/2 This is one of the last of the piece-work jobs in Victoria Dock under the agreement of last November.

Hence **Pie'ce-wo'rker**, a workman who does piece-work, or is paid according to the amount done.

1884 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 625/1 With a piece-worker, time is literally money. 1891 *Times* 7 Oct. 4/6 Piece-workers are supposed to earn, on the average, from one-fourth to one-third more than their rating.

Piecing (pīˈsɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PIECE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb PIECE; patching, mending or completing by joining pieces.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* iii. 168 Ffor bei ffor þe pesinge paieth pens ten duble That þe clope costened. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 127 Peecynge of a shafte with brasell and holie, is to make the ende compasse heavy. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Conse.* iv. ii. Wks. 1863 VII. 374 The piecing up of these domestick breaches betwixt husband and wife. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 303 Rhime is like Lace, that serves excellently well to hide the Piecing and Coarseness of a bad Stuff. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Print.* 281 Piecing of Rules is often attended with considerable trouble. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 312 The piecing is soon over, as the carriage does not stop an instant at the frame. 1884 *Athenæum* 1 Nov. 562/3 An infinite piecing of minute facts

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1545 *Rates of Customs* c iij, Pesing threde the dossen pound xiis. iiiid. 1594 *Acc. Bk. W. Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 347, i *lb.* pecinge thred, iis vjd. 1640 in Entick *London* (1766) II. 170 Whited brown or piecing thread. 1881 JACOB *Printer's Vocab.* 100 *Piecing leads* in wide measures of type the leads required are usually pieced.

Piecrust (pəiˈkrʌst). [f. PIE *sb.*[2] + CRUST.] The baked paste forming the crust of a pie.

1582 HESTER *Secr. Phiorav* iii. hiii. 75 Ye shall not eate.. Butter, Milke, Cheese, or Pie crustes, or suche like thynges. 1626 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* ii 1. One that..preserues himselfe, Like an old hoary Rat, with mouldy pye-crust. 1817 SCOTT in Lockhart *Life* (1837) IV. 98 The posts, which are as cross as pye-crust, have occasioned some delay. 1869 *Hazlitt's Eng. Prov.* 320 Promises are like pie-crust, made to be broken.

b. *fig.* (in reference to hardness or dryness).

1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xiii, I will work it out by myself, you pie-crusts. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* xviii. 322 The dry season baked it into a pie-crust.

c. *attrib.*; proverbially and humorously of promises lightly broken (see quot. 1869 above), as *piecrust pledge, promise*; of the colour of piecrust, as *piecrust hair, straw.*

1739 'R. BELL' tr. *Dedekindus' Grobianus* 162 Then all the Vengeance of the Gods invoke, In Case this Pye-crust Promise should be broke. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Dec. 11/1 Having laid to Mr. Smith's charges another piecrust pledge. 1889 W. S. GILBERT *Foggerty's Fairy*, etc. (1892) 98 The pie-crust hair had not been placed in mourning.

Pied (pəid), *ppl. a.*[1] Also 6–7 **pide**, 6–8 **pyed**, 7 **py'd**, **pyde**, (6 *Sc.* **pyet**). [As if pa. pple. of a verb *pie*, f. PIE *sb.*[1]: see -ED.]

Parti-coloured; originally, black and white like a magpie; hence, of any two colours, esp. of white blotched with another colour; also of three or more colours in patches or blotches. Also, wearing a parti-coloured dress.

1382 [see c]. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxix. (Percy Soc.) 134 With a hood, a bell,..and a bugge; In a pyed cote he rode brygge a brygge. 1575 *Brieff Disc Troubles Franckford* (1846) 203 To weare the pied conte off a foole. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 904 Dasies pied, and Violets blew, And Cuckow-buds of yellow hew. 1596 — *Merch. V.* i. iii. 80 That all the eanelings which were Streakt and pied Should fall as Iacobs hire. 1611 COTGR., *Pecile*, a pide, or skude colour of a horse. 1627 DRAYTON *Nymphidia* xviii, The wing of a pyde Butterflee. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 366 In a town within the territories of Brunswick, they had hired a pyed piper to conjure away all the rats and mice, that much infested him. [Cf. quot. *c* 1645 in f.] 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 16 Zebræ or Pide-horses. 1774 LAMBERT in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 493 The bullock is pyed, white and red. 1839 YOUATT *Horse* 376 The pied horse is one that has distinct spots or patches of different colours, but almost invariably of white with some other colour. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* II. xli. 58 Others [horses] were pied, containing a variety of colours on the same animal.

b. Construed as *pa. pple.* = variegated.

1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 75 Meadows trim with Daisies pide, Shallow Brooks, and Rivers wide. 1671 MARTEN in *Acc. Sev. late Voy.* ii. (1694) 79 In the middle, they are white pyed with black. 1833 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 122 A garment pied with daisies, and buttercups, and dandelions. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* v. 366 A Thracian courser with white all dappled and pied.

† c. *Pied Friars, Friars of the Pie*: orig. name of a small order of friars: see quot. 1904; in *P. Pl. Crede* app. applied to the Carmelites or White Friars (whose dress was a brown tunic and a white cloak): see Skeat *Student's Pastime* § 53. *Pied Monk*, a Bernardine or Cistercian, from their white tunic and large black scapular. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1382 in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 262 With an O and an I, fuerunt pyed freres; Quomodo mutati sunt rogo dicat Pers. (*c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 65 Sikerli y can nouȝt fynden, who hem first founded, But þe foles foundeden hem-self, freres of the Pye. *c* 1440 WALSINGHAM *Hist. Angl.* (Rolls) I. 182 Cadaver..in quodam veteri cœmeterio, quod fuerat quondam Fratrum quos 'Freres Pyes' veteres appellabant,..projecerunt.] 1530 PALSGR. 254/1 Pyed monke, *bernardin.* 1537 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (Camden) I. 63 An Abbott condam of Fountens, of the order of pyed monkes. 1904 GASQUET *Eng. Monast. Life* xi. 242 Pied Friars, or Fratres de Pica, ..had but one house in England, at Norwich, and..were obliged by the Council of Lyons [1245] to join one or other of the four great mendicant Orders.

d. In the specific names of many birds and other animals characterized by variegated colouring; as **Pied antelope** = BONTEBOK; **pied blackbird**, any Asiatic thrush of the genus *Turdulus* (Webster 1890); **pied brant** = HARLEQUIN *brant*; **pied duck**, the extinct *Somateria labradoria*; **pied finch**, the chaffinch, *Fringilla cœlebs*: cf. PIEFINCH; **pied flycatcher** (*Muscicapa atricapilla*); **pied goose** = MAGPIE *goose*; **pied grallina**, the Magpie Lark of Australia (*Grallina australis* or *picata*); **pied hyena**, the spotted hyena (*H. crocuta*); **pied hornbill**, species of *Anthracoceros*; **pied kingfisher**, *Ceryle rudis*, a native of India and Africa; **pied seal**, the Mediterranean Seal (*Monachus albiventer*); **pied starling**, an extinct starling of Réunion (*Fregilupus varius*); **pied wagtail**, the common Wagtail (*Motacilla lugubris*); **pied wigeon**, (*a*) the Garganey (*Anas querquedula*); (*b*) the Golden-eye (*Clangula glaucion*); (*c*) the Goosander (*Mergus merganser*) (Swainson *Prov. Names Birds* 1885); **pied wolf**, a pied variety of the American wolf.

1899 *Cambr. Nat. Hist.* IX. 119 The extinct ''Pied Duck'..was black, with white head, neck, chest [etc.]. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.*, *Magpie-Goose* called also *Swan-goose*, and **Pied-goose*. 1865 W. BOYD *Swartzen* 72 Robes of striped or *pied hyena. 1901 *Nature* 10 Jan. 254/2 A notable loss is the handsome crested *pied starling, which is believed to have become extinct about the middle of the [19th] century. 1837 GOULD in *Mag. Nat. Hist.* N. S. I. 460, I was..surprised to find that the sprightly and *pied wagtail could not be referred to any described species.

e. *fig.*

1600 B. JONSON *Underwoods*, *Misc. P.* xxiii, Not wearing moods, as gallants do a fashion, In these pied times. 1635 [GLAPTHORNE] *Lady Mother* i. iii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* II. 190 Noe speeld serpent weares More spotts than her pide honor. 1658 OSBORN *Adv. Son* ii. Pref. (1673) K v, Py'd and contaminated constructions. *Ibid.* 166 This pied Goddess [Fortune].

f. *Comb.* (parasynthetic), as *pied-billed, -coated, -coloured, -faced, -winged*, etc.

1595 CHAPMAN *Coronet Mistr. Philos.* vi, The Protean rages Of pied faced fashion. 1634 SIR R. *Noble Soldier* ii. 1. in Bullen *O. Pl.* I. 276 These pide-winged Butterflyes. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. vi. xlix. (1650) 241 The said Town of Hamelen was annoyed with Rats and Mice; and it chanced, that a Pied-coated Piper came thither. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xxiii. 236 Eighteen great horses, all of them pyed coloured. 1888 TRUMBULL *Bird Names* 82 *note*, The Pied-billed Grebe..familiar to us all.

Pied (pəid), *ppl. a.*[2] *rare.* [f. PIE *v.*[3] + -ED 1.] Converted into printers' pie; mixed up, confused.

1870 *Daily News* 2 Oct., Since then matters stand as above described, in a curiously pied condition.

Piedestal(l, -istal, piedstal, -stoole, obs. ff. PEDESTAL.

Piedly (pəiˈdli), *adv. rare.* [f. PIED *a.*[1] + -LY 2.] In a pied manner; in clothes of divers colours.

1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* xxiv. (1874) 70 How pyedly goo thei lyke mommers, disgysed from the common peple.

Piedment, obs. form of PEDIMENT.

Piedmontite (piˈdmɒntəit, pyˈ-m-). *Min.* [Named 1853, f. *Piedmont* (It. *Piemonte*, lit. Mountain-foot), its locality + -ITE 2 b.] A brownish red or reddish black silicate of aluminium, iron, manganese, and calcium, resembling epidote; often called manganese epidote.

1854 DANA *Min.* Index, Piedmontite. 1894 *Min. Mag.* X. 261 In the rhyolites the manganese-epidote, Piedmontite, is widely distributed.

Piedness (pəiˈdnɛs). [f. PIED *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being pied; or parti-coloured.

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 269 For their likenesse and vniformity in roundnesse, orientnesse, and pidenesse of many excellent colours. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* iii. 142 Superfluous Fare and Pydenesse in Attyre. 1843 *Tait's Mag.* X. 617 By what process goose-berries may be made gigantic, and piccotees enriched with piedness.

Pie-dog: see PYE-DOG.

‖ **Piedouche** (pyedu·ʃ). [F. *piédouche*, ad. It. *pieduccio*, dim. of *piede* foot.] A small pedestal.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. *Piedouche*, in Architecture, is a little Square Base smoothed, and wrought with Mouldings, which serves to support a Bust or Statue drawn half way, or any small Figure in Relief. 1707–42 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, and in mod. Dicts.

‖ **Piedra** (pyeˈdrä). *Path.* [Sp. *piedra* stone:—L. *petra*.] An epiphytic affection of the hair, prevalent in certain parts of Colombia, in S. America.

1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 May 8/1 Dr. Unna recognised the disease as 'piedra', which is chiefly met with in Colombia. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxxvii. 587 Piedra is supposed by some to be induced by the mucilaginous hair applications in vogue among the Colombians.

‖ **Piedroit** (pyedrwa). *Arch.* [F. *pied droit*, lit. 'straight foot', the vertical wall supporting an arch, also as below.] A square pier or pillar attached to a wall, which differs from a pilaster in having neither base nor capital.

1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Piedroit* [*ad.* 1706 *Pied-droit*], a square Pillar, that is partly within the Wall. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Pied-droit*, in Architecture, is a Square Pillar, differing from a Pillaster in this respect, that it hath no Base nor Capital: It is taken also for part of the Jaumbs of a Door or Window. 1728 CHAMBERS tr. *Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* I. 38 Cornices which terminate the Piedroits of Portico's.

Piefinch (pəiˈfinʃ). [f. PIE *sb.*[1] 5 b + FINCH.] A local name of the chaffinch.

1848 *Zoologist* VI. 2191 In Warwickshire, as elsewhere,.. the chaffinch [is] a 'piefinch'.

Piejamah, variant of PYJAMA.

Piel (pīl). *Sc.* 'An iron wedge for boring stones' (Jamieson, 1808). (North of Scotl.)

1858 in SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade.* Hence 1864 in WEBSTER, etc.

Piel, Pielage, Pieled, Pieler, pieller, obs. ff. PEEL, PILLAGE, PILED, PEELED, PEELER 1.

Pieless (pəiˈlɛs), *a.* [f. PIE *sb.*[2] + -LESS.] Without a pie; having no pies.

1836–48 WALSH *Aristoph.*, *Knights* iii. i, Why, that he'll seize on the pie-less, And rob her and render her pieless. 1901 *Daily News* 9 Mar. 5/1 We think we would sooner pay our money, and go pieless.

Pielet (pəiˈlɛt). [See -LET.] A small pie.

1881 WILMINGTON in *Delaware Morn. News* IV. No. 44. 2 It..was too much like a dinner in tarts and pielets. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Dec. 2/3 Extend to it the caution you bestow on pielets of mince and puddings of plums.

† **Pielf**, variant of PELF *v. Obs.*, to pilfer.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 105 A poore sely folle that hath percase pielfed away tenne grotes. *Ibid.* 126 The one partie had pielfed, or embesleed awaye a thyng of the others.

Piemag (pəiˈmæg). [f. PIE *sb.*[1] + MAG *sb.*[2]] A local name of the Magpie.

1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 75–6 Magpie.. Pye Mag (Hundred of Lonsdale). Pie nanny, do.

Pieman (pəiˈmǽn). A man who makes pies for sale; a vendor of pies.

c 1800 *Nursery Rime*, Simple Simon Met a Pyeman, Going to the Fair; Says Simple Simon To the Pyeman, Let me taste your ware. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 508 The flying pieman ceases his call. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 12 Aug. 204/2 Beware of cheap cook-shops and itinerant piemen.

Piement, -mento, var. of PIMENT, PIMENTO.

Piend (pīnd). *Arch. local.* [Origin unascertained.] The edge or angle formed by the meeting of two surfaces. Also *attrib.*, as *piend check, joint, rafter, stone, tree.*

1842–76 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Piend*, an arris; a salient angle; a hip. It is a northern appellation. *Ibid.*, *Piend Check*, the rebate formed on the piend or angle at the bottom of the riser of a stone step of a stair, to catch upon the angle formed at the top of the under step. 1881 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.*, *Pien, Peind* or *Piend*, a term used in the south-west districts of Scotland, being the hip rafter of a roof. It is sometimes called 'pien-tree'. *Pien stone*, the stone covering the rafter in continuation of the ridge stones.

Piend, dial. form of PEEN *sb.*

1882 in OGILVIE.

Pienet (pəiˈnɛt). *local.* [A deriv. of PIE *sb.*[1]; perh. the same as PIANNET.]

1. A name of the sea-pie or oyster-catcher.

1833 *G. Montagu's Ornith. Dict.* 351 Oyster-catcher.. provincial, Pienet, Olive. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 188 Pienet.

2. A local form of Piannet, the magpie.

1900 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s. v. *Pianet*, Pienet, *W. Yorksh.*

Piep, obs form of PEEP *v.*[1]

Piepowder (pəiˈpʌudəɹ), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 3 (*adj.*) **pepoudrous, -rus**, *Sc.* **piepowdrous, pipouderous, -rus, pipuderous**, 5 **pypoudrus**; (*sb.*) 4 **pipoudre**, 5–6 **pepowder**, 5–9 **pipowder**, 6 **pipoulder**, 6–8 **pye(-)powder**, 7 **pye-poulder, -pouldre, pi-, pie-, pypouder, pypoudre**, 7–8 **py(-)powder**, 7– **pie(-)powder**, 8– **pie(-)poudre.** [Anglo-Fr. had in 13th c. *piepuldrus, -pouldrous, -poudrous* = F. *pied-poudreux* adj., sing. and pl., = med.(Anglo-)L. *pede-pulverōsus* dusty of foot, dusty-footed, also as sb., a dusty-footed man, a DUSTYFOOT, a wayfarer, itinerant merchant, etc.; found also in 15th c. English, and in 15–16th c. Scottish versions of the Burgh Laws. ME. had *pie-poudres, pie-powders* sb. pl., wayfarers, esp. in the designation *Court of Piepowders* = Court of wayfarers or travelling traders, whence through the attrib. use in *Piepowder Court* came the less correct *Court of Piepowder.*]

1. (*Piepoudrous*, etc.) *adj.* 'Dusty-footed'; wayfaring, itinerant; *absol.* as *sb. sing.* and *pl.* = 2.

1280-1 *Liber Albus* (Rolls) I. 67 Terminare querelas transeuntium per villam qui moram non poterunt facere, qui dicuntur *pepoudrous*. *a* 1267 BRACTON v. I. vi § 6 (Rolls) 126-7 Propter personas qui celerem habere debent justitiam, sicut sunt mercatores quibus exibetur justitia pepoudrous [*v. r.* pepoudrus]. *a* 1300 *Leges Burg.* xxix in *Stat. Scott.* I. App. v. 361 De placito inter piepoudrous [*Skene*, pede pulverosum et alios]. Si quis extraneus mercator vagans qui vocatur piepowdrous [*Skene*, piepouldreux] hoc est anglice dustifute [tr. *a* 1500 Quy stranger man merchand .. beand vagabund in be contre be quhilk is callit pipouderus]. *Ibid.* xxxi. *ibid.* 362 Burgenses qui sunt mercatores et pedepulverosi [*tr.* Burges or merchandis or pipouderous]. *a* 1436 *Domesday* (*Ipswich* in *Black Bk. Admir.* (Rolls) II. 23 The plees be twixe straunge folk that men clepeth pypoudrus, shuldene ben pleted from day to day. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj., Burrow Lawes* 136 Ane stranger merchand..vaigand fra ane place to ane other, quha therefore is called *piedpulaireux*, or dustifute

†**2.** (*Piepowder*) *sb.* A travelling man, a wayfarer, *esp.* an itinerant merchant or trader. Chiefly used in *Court of Piepowders*, a summary court formerly held at fairs and markets to administer justice among itinerant dealers and others temporarily present.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 319 To ben of conceill ffor causis þat in þe court hangid, And pledid pipoudris alle manere pleynis. 1477 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 187 To iche of the same Feyres is of right perteynyng a Court of Pepowders. 1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* I. vii. (1638) 13 To every fair and market is incident..a Court of Pipowders. 1614 B. JONSON *Bart. Fair* II. i, Many are the yeerely enormities of this Fayre, in whose Courts of Pye-poudres I haue had the honour during the three dayes sometimes to sit as Iudge. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Pirpouders Court* [*ed.* 1678 *Pie-Powders* Court; 1706 *Pie-Powder Court*]. *a* 1735 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* II. xvi, Dost think, that John Bull will be tried by Piepowders?

b. *attrib.* and *sb. sing.* esp. in *Piepowder Court*, *Court of Piepowder* = *Court of Piepowders* (in 2).

1574 in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm* App. v. 335 That the citie, by auncient usage have a Pipoulder Courte, commonly called the Courte of Delyverannce, for thexpedition of strangers. 1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies, Ped ar* 138 His pypouder court is his onely terror 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. ii 306 To..Have its Proceedings disallow'd or Allow'd, at fancy of Py-powder. 1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 180 The Steward of the Sheriffs Turn, or a Leet, or of a Court of Piepowder 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm* III. iv. 32 The lowest, and at the same time the most expeditious, court of justice known to the law of England is the court of *pipoudre, curia pedis pulverizati*. *a* 1797 H. WALPOLE *Geo. II* (1847) II. iii. 113 Such poor little shifts and evasions might do in a pie-poudre court. 1881 *Newcastle Proclam. of Fair* in *Antiquary* Oct 180/2 Notice is Hereby Further Given, That a Court of Piepowder will be holden during the time of this Fair, that is to say, one in the forenoon, another in the afternoon 1896 *Daily News* 21 July 8/3 The government of the town [Hemel Hempstead] at present ostensibly rests in a Bailiff, Bailiff's Committee, and Court of Pie Poudre, though in reality in the Parish and District Councils.

†**Pier** [1]. *Obs rare.* [a. OF. *piere*, *pierre* stone :—L. *petra*, Gr. πέτρα rock.] A stone : in *fraunche pier*, F. *franche pierre*, FREESTONE; *precious pier*, F. *pierre précieuse*, precious stone.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4356 Ne nouthire housing we haue, ay quils we here duell Bot at is fetid of flesch & of na fraunche piers. *Ibid.* 5270 Onycles & orfrays & orient perles ..with þire precious piers of paradise streines.

Pier [2] (pi·ər). Forms: 2-4 **per**, 4-8 **pere**, 5-8 **peer**, (6 **piere**, **pyre**, **pyerre**), 6-7 **peere**, **peir**, **pire**, (8 **peor**), 6- **pier**. [In 12th c. *per*, rendering med.L. *pera* (prob. *pēra*), of unknown origin.

It was suggested by Lambard, Spelman, and Du Cange, that *pera* was derived from OF *piere* or L. *petra* stone, but this satisfies neither the phonetics nor the signification. There is an OF. (Picard and Flamand) word *pire* (rarely *piere* Godef.), meaning a breakwater or barricade of piles, a weir on a river, a boom defending a harbour, which might perh. have given the sense, but it is difficult to equate the form with *pēra* and *per*.]

1. One of the supports of the spans of a bridge, whether arched or otherwise formed.

(Appears in 12th c. and then not till end of 14th; examples not numerous till 17th c.)

c 1150 *Rochester Bridge-bote Charter* in Birch *Cart. Sax.* III 657 Primum ejusdem civitatis episcopus incipit operari in orientali brachio [pontis] primam peram de terra: deinde tres virgatas planeas ponere, & tres sulinas .i. tres magnas trabes supponere... Secunda pera pertinet ad gillingeham & de cætham [etc.]. *Ibid.* 653 [*OE. version*] Ærest þære burge biscop fæhð on þone earm to wercene þa land peran & þreo gyrda to þillianne, & iii sylla to lyccanne... Donne seo oþer per gebyrað to gyllingeham & to Cætham [etc.; nine examples of *per*]. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1682 Sixty pers [*error for* arches, F. *x x x arcs*] þar buþ þar-on þat buth grete & rounde. *Ibid.* 1684 Oppon ech pere þar stent a tour [F. *x breteques y a, chascune sur piler*] enbataild wyþ queynte engynne. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 394/1 Pere, or pyle of a brygge, or other fundament, *pila*. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Reliq.* (1651) 238 Pilasters must not be..too Dwarfish and grosse, least they imitate the Piles and Peers of Bridges. 1728 ROWE tr. *Lucan* iv. 24 A stable Bridge runs cross from Side to Side, .. And jutting Peers the winter's Floods abide. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav* (1760) III. 133 The harbour of Puzzuolo .. is formed by fourteen piers, or pilasters, rising above the surface of the water, which were anciently joined together by arches. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 333 Tuesday, June 23. The first stone of the first pier of Black-Friars bridge, was laid. *a* 1842 ARNOLD *Later Hist. Rome* (1846) II. xii. 419 The emperor Hadrianus..took away all the upper part of the bridge, and left merely the piers standing. 1866 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.* II. 902/2 An abutment pier in a bridge is that next the shore; and, generally, this is made of a greater mass than the intermediate piers.

2. A solid structure of stone, or of earth faced with piles, extending into the sea or a tidal river to protect or partially enclose a harbour and form a landing-place for vessels; a breakwater, a mole; in modern times, also of iron or wood, open beneath and supported on columns or piles, forming a pleasure promenade and place of resort, or combining this purpose with that of a landing-place; also, a projecting landing-stage or jetty on the bank of a river or lake, as the piers on the Thames in London.

[1390 *Pat. Roll* 14 *Rich II*, II. m. 44 Concessimus vobis in auxilium construccionis cuiusdam pere per vos iam nouiter pro saluacione et defensione nauium et batellorum in Couerso vocato Crowemere] 1453 in W. Rye *Cromer* (1809) 56 *note*, [Will of John Bound, leaving] sustentacioni fretisfragii alias vocati le pere viij. s. 1487 *Ibid.*, [Will of Rich. Fenne] emend' le peer [38 4d]. 1512 *Regist. Mag. Sig. Reg. Scot.* (1882) 764/1 Rex. concessit preposito [etc.] burgi de Edinburgh..le Newhavin libertate, et spatio, ad edificandum et prolungandum munitionem, viz. le pere et bulwark ejusdem. 1515 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1844) 94 To the reparatioun and biggin of thar common peir and key. 1530 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 300 (*Will of J. Ledum, Whitby*) Also to the peir, if it go furthwardes, xls. 1530-1 in *Chron. Calais* (Camden) 123 Also the pere that standeth in the Fishers gapp, must be new made 1545 *Act* 37 *Hen. VIII*, c 14 (Preamble) Shippes Bootes and Vesselles..within the Key or Peere in the Haven of Scardburghe. 1546 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 39 To pass to the mercat croces of Edinburgh .. Quensferrie, pere and schore of Leith, Dunde,.. and uthair places neidfull. 1551 in W. Rye *Cromer* (1889) 57 The same Inhabytantes hathe..defended the same by makyng of grete peeres. 1559 *Acts Privy Council* (1893) VII. 82 Sent to Dovour to vieu..the state of the blacke Bulwerke and peere there. 1559 *Contn. Fabyan's Chron.* vii 706 The toune of Lithe also, and the hauen and pire destroied. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 65 The mole or pere whiche Alexander the great had caused to bee made agaynste the citie of Tyre. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* I. x. 20 b, There is a certain Piere or recife wheron the sea doth beat 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* III. iii, Our Castle, our cinque-Port, Our Douer pire. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 658 Timber..some are best for..Peers, that are sometimes Wet and some-times dry. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Peere*,..seems properly to be a Fortress made against the force of the Sea 1677 OTWAY *Cheats of Scapin* II. i, We went to walk upon the Pier. 1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 52 There wants a Peer, as at Whitby and Burlington. 1721 PERRY *Dagger-h Breach* 33 He then resolv'd to square and compleat his Jetties, or Peers 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II 121 To carry out a Pier into the Sea in order to fortifie a Port. 1823 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) I. 239, I have been all the morning on the Chain Pier [Brighton], which is delicious. 1852 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II 160 They offered to land us at any pier we liked. 1884 PAE *Eustace* 119 The boats to be at the pier at noon.

transf. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist* (1776) IV. 161 This [beaver] dam, or pier, is often four score or an hundred feet long, and ten or twelve feet thick at the base. 1853 PHILLIPS *Rivers Yorks* iv. 143 Nature has run out immoveable piers of hard has shale with a long deep channel between them.

†**b.** *transf.* A haven. *Obs.*

a 1552 LELAND *Itin* (1711) II. 60 [This] makith the Fascion of an Havenet, or Pere, whither Shippelettes suntime resorte for socour. *Ib d.* III. 9 The Pere [at Pendinis] is sore chokid with Sande 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXVIII. vi 671 It maketh a shew of a double peere or haven [*portus*], opening upon two divers mouths, but in very truth, ther is not a worse harborogh, & a more daungerous rode for ships. 1622 R HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 2 9 The cittie .. hath also a pere in itselfe for small barkes; at full sea it may have some sixe or seaven foote water, but at low water it is drie 1721 PERRY *Dagger-h. Breach* 110 Preventing the rolling of the Beach from choaking up the Entrance into the Peer. *Ibid* 114 Scowering away the Beach from the Mouth of the Peer.

3. *Arch.* and *Building.* A solid support of masonry or the like designed to sustain vertical pressure : **a.** A square pillar or pilaster ; **b.** The solid masonry between doors, windows, or other openings in a wall ; **c.** Each of the pillars from which an arch springs; **d.** Each of the pillars or posts of a gate or door ; **e.** A solid structure of masonry or ironwork supporting a telescope or other large instrument.

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 44 So must well proportioned window-cases be,..that the peeres of Brick or Stone between them, will fall to be of a fit width. 1666 *Act* 18 & 19 *Chas. II*, c. 8 § 6 That there shall be Partie walls and Partie peeres sett out equally on each Builders ground. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Peer*..also a solid Wall between two Doors or Windows; also a sort of square Pillar. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II. *Peers*, in Architecture, are a kind of Pilasters or Buttresses for Support, Strength, and sometimes Ornament. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Greenhouse*, The Front [of a greenhouse] towards the South should be all of Glass,.. there ought to be no Peers of Brick-work, or Timber in the glaz'd Part, for they cast more Shade into the House. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract Build.* 291 The mode, now commonly adopted, of constructing arches between piers of stone. 1836 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* (1845) I. 283 *Pier*,..this name is often given to the pillars in Norman and Gothic architecture, but not very correctly. 1842-76 GWILT *Archit.* § 2734 The composition of gates and their piers. 1870 F. R WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 140 The Saxon [tower] lay in ruins, save the piers. 1879 SIR G G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. iii. 135 The piers destined to bear several arches divide themselves into as many columns as there are arches. 1883 *Knowledge* 15 June 357/2 To mount to the top of the pier and lubricate..the joints of the giant [telescope].

f. *transf.* and *fig.*

1611 in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 113 By the King's summons to the parliament..as piers and strong-rocks in the commonwealth. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Clin. Lect. Dis. Women* xxii. (ed. 4) 188 It lies between the posterior pier of a labium and the adjoining tuber ischii.

†**4.** Short for PIER-GLASS. *Obs. rare.*

1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 49, I dashed the piers and jars to shivers.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (in sense 2) *pier-crane*, *-fishing*, *-man*, *-master*, *-shed*, *-warden*; (in sense 3) *pier-mullion*, *-order*, *-stone* ; *pier-supported* adj. ; **pier-arch**, an arch springing from piers ; so **pier-arcade** ; **pier-cap**, the cap of a gate-pier ; **pier-looking-glass**, **-mirror** = PIER-GLASS ; †**pier-reeve**, the officer in charge of a pier, a pier-master; **pier-table**, a low table or bracket occupying the space between two windows, often under a pier-glass.

1879 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 117 The triforium was united with the *pier-arcade. 1842-76 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Pier Arch*, an arch springing from a pier. 1843 *Ecclesiologist* II. 51 A single arch of the same breadth as the pier-arch. 1897 *Daily News* 3 June 3/3 Charged..with wilfully damaging a *pier-cap. 1894 *Westm. Gaz* 22 Oct. 5/3 At South Shields the *pier-crane was washed away. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* xxii. (1841) I. 207 Two large *pier looking-glasses, and one chimney-glass are in the shop. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Nov. 5/2 One *pierman.. declared..that last night was the highest tide he had known. 1901 P. M. JOHNSON in *Archæol. Jrnl.* Mar. 64 The east window consists of two broad lancets divided by a wide *pier-mullion. 1879 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* II. 76 An arch-order may be moulded or otherwise decorated, while the corresponding *pier-order may remain square. 1591 *Replication* in Rye *Cromer* (1889) p. lviii, He was lately *Pereive of the said Peire *Ibid.* p. lix, Pereereves. 1657 PRIMATT *City & C Build.* 68 *Peer-stones on both sides the Building, fronting high and principal Streets. 1828 3a WEBSTER, *Pier-table 1856 MRS. HAWTHORNE in *N. Hawthorne & Wife* (1885) II. 90 In front of a golden pier-table over which hung a vast mirror. 1657 in *Sussex Archæol. Coll.* (1862) XIV. 96 That all persons...bring the same [timbers, etc.] unto the *Peere Wardens.

Pierage (pi·ərédʒ). [f. PIER [2] + -AGE.] †**a.** The use of, or privilege of using, a pier or wharf (*obs*). **b.** The toll or fee paid for this ; wharfage.

c 1599 in J. J. Cartwright *Chapters Hist. Yorks.* (1872) 273 The fees due for anchorage and perage. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Peerage*, which word may also signifie an Imposition for maintenance of a Sea-peer. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd Trade* 134 *Pierage*, money paid for the use of a pier or wharf. 1894 *Manch. Even. News* 7 Nov. 2/3 Vessels entering the port. will only be charged a moderate pierage.

Pierce (pi·əs), *v.* Forms : *α.* 3-6 **perce**, (4 **parse**), 4-6 **perse**, *Sc.* **perss(e**, 5 **peerce**, **poerse**, 6 *Sc.* **peirs(e**, **pers**, **pairse**, 6-7 **pearce**, **pearse**, **pierse**, 6-8 **peirce**, 6- **pierce**. *β.* 4-5 **persche**, **persshe**, **perisse**, **-ische**, **perisshe**, **-issche**, 4-6 **perch(e**, **perish(e**, 5 **pershe**, **peresche**, 5-6 **peryssbe**, 6-7 (9 *dial.*) **peach**. [a. OF. *percier*, earlier *percier* (11-12th c., also *persier* 13th c.), ONF. *perchier*, mod. Picard *percher* ; ulterior etymology uncertain.

Ménage, Diez, Burguy, Hatz.-Darm take *percer* as L. type **pertusiāre*, deriv. of L. *pertundēre* to thrust or bore through (pappule. *pertusus*, n. of action *pertūsio*), although the contraction *pertusier*, *pert'ser*, *percer* is violent, and there are the full forms F. *pertuiser*, Pr *pertusar*, It. *pertugiare*. For other conjectures see Littré and Scheler. The *P*-forms appear to have been confused with those of *perish* v.]

1. *trans.* To penetrate, or run through or into (a substance), as a sharp-pointed instrument does ; of an agent : to thrust (anything) through *with* such an instrument ; to stab, prick, puncture

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6019 Þei it ne percede noȝt þat yre þat blod vaste adoun drou. *c* 1325 SHOREHAM *Poems* (E. E. T. S.) i. 2209 Þo hand and fet and al hys lymes I-persed were ine payne. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIV. 292 Scottis men ..persit thar armyng. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* XVI. viii. 675 Thenne they came to gyders with suche a raundon that they perced their sheldes and their hauberkes. 1526 TINDALE *John* XIX. 37 They shall loke on hym, whom they pearsed 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vi. 43 They perst both plate and maile. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, v. iii. 59 If Percy be aliue, He pierce him : if he do come in my way 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Piercing*, among farriers —*To pierce a horse's shoe lean*, is to pierce it too near the edge of the iron —*To pierce it fat* is to pierce it further in. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 201 Pierce my vein, Take of the crimson stream meandering there, And catechise it well. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I. ix. 62 The mighty Aiguilles piercing the sea of air. *Ibid.* II. xi. 290 I pierced the ice with the auger, drove in the stake, and descended.

β. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl* B. XVII. 189 Were þe myddel of my n honde ymaymed or yperisshed [*v. rr* ypersed, I-perisshed]. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 5301 Þe nayles three, & þe croune, [at perschede cryst on ys passyoune. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxi. 94 So þat þe bark be perched ; and þan commes oute a licour thikk. *c* 1500 *Joseph Arim.* (W. de W.) 31 His.. handes & feet peryssbed with the spere & nayles.

absol. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 288 Men stable in bileue ben a bick walle to turnen azen þis þondir þat it per-iþ noȝt. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 118 It is as commendable to pearce to the bone, as to pare the skinne.

fig. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 256 b, It myght not swage the malyce of the Iewes, ne..pearse theyr pryde. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) 1 *Tim.* vi 10 They erred from the faith, and perced them selues throwe with many sorowes.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* ; *spec.* said of the penetrating action of cold, etc.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 204, I telle him schent, If he mai perce him with his tunge. 1563 *Mirr. Mag., Induct.* 4 With chilling cold had pearst the tender green. 1697

DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 673 A scabby Tetter on their Pelts will stick, When the raw Rain has pierc'd them to the quick. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ireland* iii. 44 Gusts of wind..piercing her with cold through her scanty raiment.

absol. 1562 BULLEYN *Bulwark, Dial. Soarnes & Chir.* 2 Colde weather draweth nere,..Borias perseth.

c. With various constructions and extensions.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3675 Þe thinnest was a nynche thicke quen þai ware burse per-sed. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9477 Paris ..Waited the weigh in his wit ouer, In what plase of his person to perse of his wede. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) I. 99 I shall not spare..with sharpe sword to perse them all bare. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* xviii. 21 This broken staffe of rede ..which who leaneth vpon, it shall go in to his hande, & pearse it thorow. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xix. II. 153 His only son..was pierced through the heart by a javelin. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. lvii. 216 Neoptolemus..pierced him in the groin. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 104 Could I so stand by And see my dear lord..pierced to death?

2. To make a hole, opening, or tunnel into or through (something); to bore through, perforate; to broach (a cask, etc.).

13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 1148 In a thousand stede he let the tonne perce. *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol* I. § 3 The moder of thin Astrelabie is þe thikkeste plate, perced with a large hole. *c* 1420 *Pallad on Husb.* IX. 160 This must be doon by persyng the mountayn The water so to lede into the playn. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 231 Marcus pereschenge the walle of the cite [TREVISA, made an hole þorwe þe wal]. 1579 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 429 Any suche butte or hogshed pearched or drawn. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos* V (1701) 211/2 Whensoever he pierced a Vessel of Wine, it was sowred before he spent it. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 200 A neat Brazen Door..pierced through to let in light from above. 1798 *Hull Advertiser* 14 Apr. 2/4 Le Ceres, French ship privateer pierced for 14 guns. 1849 CURZON *Visits Monast.* (1897) 140 The mountain of Quarantina..is pierced all over with the caves excavated by the ancient anchorites. 1853 HOBBS & TOMLINSON *Locks* xi. 159 The process of piercing the key consists in making the pipe or barrel.

b. To make (a hole, etc.) by piercing.

c 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 127 Yitte may we, by the persed holes well,..Behalde and see, that [etc.]. 1538 ELYOT, *Foro*..to perce or boore a hole. 1703 [see PIERCER 4]. 1859 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note Bks.* II. 281 Narrow loopholes, pierced through the immensely thick wall. 1884 BAGSHAWE in *Law Times* 14 June 170/2 Valliant..pierced a doorway between the forge and the adjacent cottage.

3. To force one's way through or into; to succeed in penetrating; to break through or into; to break (an enemy's line). Also *fig.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 391 Corineus..made is wey bi eiþer side & percede þe route. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. XI 302 Suche lewide iottis Percen wiþ a pater noster þe paleis of heuene. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 95 Alexander persynge the costes of Ynde in xij. yere. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* II (Arb.) 136 Nature made the rayne droppes rounde for quicke percynge the ayer. *Ibid.* 138 These [arrow] heades be good to perche a wynde wythal. 1555 EDEN *Decades* To Rdr. (Arb.) 51 Neyther dydde any of his shyppes..perce the Ocean. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. Prol. 11 Stee l threatens Steed, in high and boastfull Neighs Piercing the Nights dull Eare. 1639 S. DU VERGER tr *Camus' Admir. Events* 84 His magnificence and liberality..pierced the eyes of the people, and made him commendable. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 356 Where the might of Gabriel fought, And with fierce Ensignes pierc'd the deep array Of Moloc furious King. 1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* I. 83 Some of them ..had pierc'd the country several ways by command. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* II. xii. 334 The wide wild land which, by means of the greatest river of Africa, we have pierced.

4. To reach or penetrate with the sight or the mind; to see thoroughly into, discern. (Not now used with a personal or concrete obj as in q. 1640.)

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 5537 Þat he miȝt..with his seȝt persee Ane & othire & all þing. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 318 Ernes Quhilk in the firmament..Perses the sone, with thar sicht selcouth to herd. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* Pref. 2 The hard names of medicines by oft reding will be persed. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist World* II. (1631) 374 [This] is wide of Saint Paul's meaning, so farre as my weak understanding can pierce it. 1640 *Prerog. Parl. in Eng.* in *Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 244 My lord, learn of me, that there is none of you all, that can pierce the king. 1748 JOHNSON *Van. Hum. Wishes* 64 Attentive..to..pierce each scene with philosophick eye! 1814 CARY *Dante, Paradise* XXVIII hii, Contemplating, I fail to pierce the cause. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. iii. (1872) 36 He pierced the mysteries of nature.

† b. To 'go into' (a matter), to examine. *Obs.*

1640 YORKE *Union Hon., Battels* 12 Presently a Parliament was called at London, where matters being pierced againe, the King's side grew stronger dayly.

5. To penetrate with pain, grief, or other emotion; to wound or affect keenly; to touch or move deeply. In *pierce the heart*, the notion is often more or less physical.

1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* Prol. 8 Rude wordes and boystous percen the herte of the herer to the inrest point. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5158 It miȝt a persid any hert to here how scho wepid. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XIX. (Percy Soc.) 88 O lady clere! that perste me at the rote. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 126 Can no prayers pierce thee? 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. (1634) 27 Cyrus being pierc't with Crœsus answer. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* XI. 323 While pierc'd with grief the much-lov'd youth he view'd. 1833 TENNYSON *Fatima* v, My heart, pierced thro' with fierce delight.

6. *intr.* To enter, penetrate, or pass, as something sharp-pointed, *into* or *through*; † to make one's (or its) way *into, to, through*; *transf.* to project or jut sharply, have direction. Also *fig.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 85 Som of þe lewes parsed among opere and come with ynne þe paleys gate. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 2965 Thorough owt ye harnes persid ye spere. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Luke* ii. 35 Yea and a sword shal pearce through thy soule. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 9 They haue not pearst into the maine lande. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 242 So high a hope, that euen Ambition cannot pierce a winke beyond. 1629 R. HILL *Pathw. Piety* (ed. Pickering) I. Pref. 4 True prayer..pierceth thither, whither flesh cannot come. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. xiii. (1840) 137 King Richard..intended to pierce through Germany by land, the nearest way home. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 99 Where wounds of deadly hate have peirc'd so deep. 1698 KEILL *Exam. Th. Earth* (1734) 241 It is suppos'd ..that..the heat of the Sun must have peirced thro' the Crust of the Earth, and reached the Abyss. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 89 My lord Craven..pierced in with us, fighting gallantly in the breach. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxi, Narrow promontories, piercing out into the water.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* To penetrate with the mind or the sight *into* (anything); to see *into*.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Gal.* 15 Ye cleaue to the litterall meanyng onely, and pearce not to the spiritual sence therof. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 242 So farre foorth as my dimme and darke eyesight is able to pearce into the view of his vertues. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. i. 68, I cannot tell What Heaven hath giuen him: let some Grauer eye Pierce into that. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. iii. 66 There was no piercing with the eye..into the plantation. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I. xvi. (1866) 269 It was reserved for One to pierce with the glance of intuition.

Pierce, *sb. rare.* [f. prec.] The act or process of piercing; a hole made by piercing.

1613 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Perforation*, hole, or pierce through. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. iii 89/2 *Pearses*.., the holes in the [horse] shoe. 1819 KEATS *Isabella* XXXIV, Like a lance, Waking an Indian from his cloudy hall With cruel pierce.

† **Pierce,** *a. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. PIERCE *v.*; in quot. perh. with punning allusion to the name *Percy*.] Piercing, sharp, keen, fierce.

1593 B. BARNES *Parthenophil & Parthenophe* Sonn. xliv. in Arb. *Eng. Garner* V. 365 That Saints divine, are known Saints by their mercy! And Saint-like beauty should not rage with pierce eye! *Ibid.* xlvi. *ibid.* 366 Ah, pierce-eye piercing eye, and blazing light!

Pierce-, the verb-stem or sb. in comb., as in **pierce-free** *a.*, free from perforations, or wounds made by piercing; **pierce-work**, work (in metal, etc.) done by piercing or perforation.

1608 GAULE *Pract. The.* (1629) 176 Men neyther shrinke, nor sarike, that their Cloathes are beaten, or rent, when they perceiue their Bodies pierce-free, or paine-free. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 195 In the production of ordinary pierce-work.

Pierceable (pĭə·rsăb'l), *a.* [f. PIERCE *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be pierced; penetrable.

1552 HULOET, Perceable or penetrable, or whyche may be perced, *penetra(bi)lis*. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 7 Loftie trees ..Not perceable with power of any starr. 1615 DANIEL *Hymen's Tri.* IV. iii. 58 The woman..hauing veynes of nature, could not bee But peircible. 1859 LEWES in *Cornh. Mag.* I. 72 Between the segments of the insect's armour, a soft and pierceable spot is found.

Pierced (pĭə·rst, *poet.* pĭə·rsĕd), *ppl. a.* Forms: see PIERCE *v.* [f. PIERCE *v.* + -ED [1].] Punctured, perforated, penetrated, etc.: see the verb.

c 1400 *Sege Jerusalem* 703 So was he pyned fram prime with persched sides, Tolle þe sonne doun soȝt. 1552 HULOET, Perced, *fossus, foratus*. 1693 in *Dryden's Juvenal* IV. (1697) 87 Mark the pointed Spears That from thy Hand on his pierc'd Back he wears! 1835 J. COLDSTREAM in J. H. Balfour *Biog.* III. (1865) 103 Soothing and cheering the agitated and pierced mind. 1848 RICKMAN *Archit.* App. 43 Plain parapets are common, and perhaps pierced parapets still more so. 1858 C. F. ALEXANDER *Hymn*, 'When *wounded sore*' i, One only hand, a pierced hand, Can salve the sinner's wound

b. *spec.* in *Her.* (*a*) Said of a charge represented as perforated with a hole (of different shape from the charge itself: cf. VOIDED), so that the tincture of the field appears through. (*b*) Said of an animal used as a charge, represented as having an arrow, spear, etc., fixed in its body but not passing through it (cf. TRANSFIXED).

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. vii. 70 He beareth Sable, a Crosse couped, Pierced, by the name of Grill. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Pierced*, in Heraldry, as a crosse pierced, i. e. bored in the middle. 1725 COATS *New Dict. Her.* s. v, If a Cross have a square Hole, or Perforation in the Center, it is blazon'd, *Square pierced*...When the Hole, or Perforation is round, it must be express'd, *Round pierced*. 1823 RUTTER *Fonthill* p. xxi, Three Cinque-foils, Ermine, pierced of the field. 1882 CUSSANS *Her.* iv. 63 If only that part [of a cross] where the limbs are conjoined be removed, it is termed Quarterly-pierced...A Cross with a square aperture in its centre, smaller than the last, is Quarter-pierced.

Piercel (pĭə·rsĕl). *dial. rare*—°. [f. PIERCE *v.* + -EL [2].] = PIERCER 2.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade Prod.*, *Piercel, Piercer*, a kind of awl or gimlet for giving vent to casks of liquor.

Pierceless (pĭə·rslĕs), *a. rare.* [f. PIERCE *v.* + -LESS; cf. *dauntless, quenchless*, etc.] Incapable of being pierced; impenetrable. So **Pie·rcelessness**, impenetrability.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 108 We cannot tear from it piercelessness or impenetrability, which is the closest sticker to a body. 1755 J. G. COOPER *Tomb Shakspeare* Sel. Poems (1762) 149 Sharp spears in pierceless phalanx reared.

Pie·rcent, *a. rare.* = PERCEANT.

1829 *Examiner* 470/2 The spiked gauntlet of indignation, and the piercent spear of invective are both seen and felt.

Piercer (pĭə·rsəɹ). Forms: 5–6 **persour, perser**, (5 **persor, -ore, -owre, -owyr, -ure, -ere, parsoure, peresoher**), 6 **perser, -er, parser, pearser, pierser**, 6–7 **pearcer**, 7– **piercer**. [Orig. a. Anglo-F. *perceour, persour* = F. *perceur*, f. *percer* to pierce: see -ER [1] 2.]

1. *gen.* One who or that which pierces. Also *fig.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 357 This myȝhty Hercules was the tamer of the worlde, the victor of þe Amazones, the perescher of Ynde [HIGDEN *Indie penetrator*]. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 578 Vneth any creature..could holde either hand close, or purse shut, such a strong percer is monie. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. xxvii. (1590) 223 b, Basilius,..not the sharpest pearcer into masked minds. 1777 PENNANT *Zool.* (ed. 4) IV. 128 Teredo. Piercer..Penetrates into the stoutest oak plant, and effects their destruction. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xix, 'It must be a piercer, if it finds its way through your heart', said Mr. Sikes.

b. *colloq.* or *slang.* Applied to an eye having a keen, piercing, or penetrating glance.

1752 FOOTE *Taste* I. Wks. 1799 I. 21 She had but one eye, indeed, but that was a piercer. ? 1782 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mason* (1846) VI. 164 How much more execution a fine woman could do with two pair of piercers! 1834 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXV. 743 Her eyes were piercers.

2. An instrument or tool for piercing or boring holes, as an auger, awl, gimlet, stiletto, etc.

1404 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 399, j persour. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 395/1 Persowre (or wymbyl), *terebellum*. ? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* vi. 120 With this axe that I beare, This percer, and this nawger,..I have wonne my meate. 1533 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, For persers iijd. ob. 1541 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 687 Such tooles as persers, augers, sawes, and suche other. 1573–80 BARET *Alv.* P 213 Pearcer[1] 310 Pierser. 1602 R. T. 5 *Godlie Serm.* 185 Except the Lord boare our eares with the piercer of his spirit. 1616 SURFLET & MARKH. *Country Farme* 610 Hee must pearce it..with a pearcer. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 19 The Sand will set upon your Piercer or Augre. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 48 The man..provided with a 'gavelock' or 'piercer'—a strong iron bar rounded and sharpened at the heavy end—makes holes at intervals of eight or ten feet for the reception of the stakes.

b. A bodily organ (in an insect, or the like) used in piercing, as a sting or an ovipositor.

1692 RAY *Creation* II. (1692) 78 The hollow Instrument (*terebra*, he calls it, and we may English it piercer) wherewith many Flies are provided. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. VI. i. 294 Rostrum [of the Head-louse]..*c*, piercer, formed of four capillary threads.

3. A person employed or skilled in perforated wood or metal work.

1736 BYROM *Jrnl. & Lit. Rem.* (1856) II. i. 43 Went to Mr. Joyce's the piercer..he had made a specimen or two of etching and piercing. 1898 *Daily Chron.* 24 Sept 10/6 Saw Piercer wanted, one used to leaf work. 1900 *Ibid.* 20 Feb. 8/7 Silver Piercer.—Young lady requires Situation.

4. *attrib.* or *Comb.* (in sense 2), as *piercer-bit, -blade, -iron.*

1421–2 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 228 Et in persouryrnes et ij fenestris vitreis pro parvo celario de Wytton, xivd. 1530 PALSGR 253/2 Percerblade, *estoc.* 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 155 They Pierce holes, with a Piercer-Bit.

† **Pi·erce-stone.** *Obs.* [f. PIERCE *v.* + STONE *sb*] A name for the herb Samphire.

1600 SURFLET *Countrey Farme* I. xvi. 223 (*heading*) Of.. pearcestone [Fr. *perce pierre ou christe-marine*] (*margin*) Pearce stone or sampier [Fr. *Christe-marine*]. 1688 R. HOLME *Armory* II. vi 100/1 *Sampire*, or *Rock-Sampire* the stalk is tender and green..It is called *Pearceston*.

Piercing (pĭə·rsĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PIERCE *v* + -ING [1]] The action of the verb PIERCE; perforation, boring, penetration, etc.: see the verb.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 151 Ouer that an haubergeon ffor percynge of his herte. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 393/2 Peercynge, or borynge,..*perforacio*. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. vii. 70 Piercing is a Penetration or Perforation of things that are of solid substance: and it is threefold: That is to say Round, Losengwaies, Quadrate. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xii. 18 There is that speaketh like the pearcings of a sword. 1685 DRYDEN *Hor. Odes* III. xxix. 4 Make haste to meet the generous wine, Whose piercing is for thee delay'd. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 17 Borings or Piercings into the Bed of the River. 1897 *Daily News* 23 Apr. 3/3 The piercing of the bed of coal at the Shirebrook Colliery.

b. A hole or perforation.

1887 E. PEACOCK in *Athenæum* 9 July 54/2 These ornamental piercings..were like church windows. 1894 BLACKMORE *Perlycross* 4 The tower was famous..for..height, and proportion, and piercings.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1792 OSBALDISTONE *Brit. Sportsm., Farriery* 255 Make the nails..answerable to the piercing holes. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 195 The plate, having been prepared by rolling and planishing..is brought to the piercing-shop. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1699/2 *Piercing-file*, a sharp and narrow file to enlarge a narrow drilled hole. *Piercing-saw*, a thin blade fastened by screw-clamps in a light frame, and used for piercing gold and silver smiths' works.

Piercing (pĭə·rsĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING [2].] That pierces in various senses: see the verb.

1. Perforating, penetrating, as a sharp-pointed instrument or weapon.

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. vi. (MS. Digby 230) If 42/2 Harded with stele trenchaunt or percinge. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 157 Their Armour made full of sharp pricks or piercing piked Nailes. 1742 GRAY *Eton* 70 Sorrow's piercing dart.

b. Having a physical effect resembling or suggesting the action of a pointed instrument; sharp, keen and penetrating; *esp.* of cold and sound.

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* ciii, With the stremes of your percyng

lyght. 1593 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* 12 Not with..the trickling water of Helicon, but with piercing Aqua fortis. 1615 W. Lawson *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 21 There is nothing more hurtfull for yong trees than piercing drought. 1767 Sir W. Jones *Sev. Fountains* Poems (1777) 34 Tenecomely striplings..Blew piercing flutes. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss., Pearching*, cold to a degree of intensity. 1884 Pak *Eustace* 8 A piercing shriek rang through the silent..air.

c. Having an analogous effect on the feelings or mind; penetrating; keenly or painfully affecting; deeply distressing.

1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xxvii. (Percy Soc.) 132. I made mine othe with percing influence, Unto them all for to remayne full true. *c* 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* (1823) lxix. iv, The shott of piercing spight. 1657 Sparrow *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 71 This most humble and piercing Supplication. 1791 Mrs. Inchbald *Simp. Story* IV. 142 A state of the most piercing inquietude. 1832 J. Hodgson in J. Raine *Mem.* II. 283 Piercing misfortunes and troubles.

2. Able to 'see into' a thing; having penetration; sharp, keen. Said of the eyes, sight, or mind (formerly also of a person or animal); also of the appearance or expression of the eyes.

1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* clv, The percyng lynx. 1583 Barington *Commandm.* iv. (1637) 31 If the pearcing eyes of the living God should prie into us. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* (1622) 243 Wherein he sharpned his wits to the piercingest point. 1603 Knolles *Hist Turks* (1621) 12 A most subtill sharp and pearching wit. 1704 S. Slater in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xcvii. 2 Men of the largest and most piercing intellectuals. 1779 J. Moore *View Soc. Fr.* (1789) I. xxix. 242 The most piercing eyes I ever beheld are those of Voltaire. 1805 Foster *Ess* i. v. 60 The piercing and immense intelligence that can know, or.. assume, that there is no God. 1885 G. Allen *Babylon* x, Piercing black eyes as bright as diamonds.

3. *Comb.*, as *piercing-sighted* adj.

1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 667 There is none so piercing-sighted as to see to the very end of the line.

Piercingly (pīə·rsiŋlĭ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a piercing manner or degree; penetratingly, keenly (*lit.* and *fig.*).

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 180) v, An olde boore . smyteth gret strokes but not so persynglich as a yonge boore. 1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 96 [They] sing sweetly, glance piercingly, play on Lutes ravishingly. 1781 H. Downman tr. *Voltaire's Dram Wks.* I. 81 Doubt is a torment piercingly severe. 1834 Pringle *Afr. Sk.* ix. 309 A piercingly cold night.

Piercingness (pīə·rsiŋnĕs). [See -ness.] Piercing quality; penetrativeness, keenness.

1638 Mayne *Lucian* (1664) 254 The edge, and piercingnesse of her judgment. *a* 1697 Aubrey *Brief Lives* (1898) I. 220 His eie..had a strange piercingness. 1723 Derham *Phys.-Theol.* v. i. 303 The prodigious Quickness and Piercingness of its Thought. 1888 B. W. Richardson *Son of Star* III. xii. 231 A voice .deadly in its piercingness.

† **Pie·rcive,** *a. Obs. rare.* Also 6 **persiue.** [f. Pierce *v.* + -ive: cf. *coercive.*] Having the quality of piercing; penetrative.

1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 68 b. The fift or odde Crane in maner of a persiue sterne .flieth all alone before. 1615 Brathwait *Strappado*, etc. (1878) 257 Two sparkling eyes piercive as Diamond. 1631 — *Eng. Gentlew.* (1641) Ded., Upon approvement of his more piercive judgement.

Piere, obs. form of Peer *sb.*

Pierelle (pie·rel). [app. ad. F. *pierraille* a shapeless heap of stones, f. *pierre* stone + pejorative suffix *-aille.*] (See quot.)

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1699/2 *Pierelle*, a mass of stones filling a ditch and covered with clay.

Pier-glass (pīə·rglas). [f. Pier [2] 3 + Glass *sb.* 8.] A large tall mirror; orig. one fitted to fill up the pier or space between two windows, or over a chimney-piece.

1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3889/4 Lost..7 Peer Glasses, 2 in black Frames, and 5 in Japan'd Frames with cross Bars. 1713 Steele *Guard.* No. 95 ¶ 9 The room above stairs is.. furnished with large peer glasses for persons to view themselves in. 1805 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* III. 655 It begins to be fashionable to place in front of every pier-glass a marble guardian. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1699/2 *Pier-glass*, a large looking glass between windows, frequently standing on a pier-table.

Pier-head. [f. Pier [2] 2 + Head *sb.* 18 b.] The outward or seaward end of a pier.

a 1682 Sir T. Browne *Wks.* (1836) I. 346 At a competent distance from the peere head. 1779 G. Keate *Sk. fr. Nat.* (ed. 2) II. 19 Half Margate thronged the Pier-Head. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* I. (1856) 487 Our noble friend Henry Grinnell was the first to welcome us on the pier-head.

attrib. and *Comb.* 1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Pier-head Jump*, the act of joining a ship as she is leaving the dock, owing to some of the (signed) crew not fulfilling their engagements. 1899 *Daily News* 11 Sept. 7/5 A pier-head man..hearing a crash though the pier, hastily dressed, and rowed to the spot.

Pierian (pəiĭə·riăn), *a.* [f. L. *Pĭerius* adj. (cf. *Pieria*, a. Gr. Πιερία) + -an. So F. *Piérien.*]

1. Belonging to Pieria, a district in N. Thessaly, the reputed home of the Muses; *spec.* an epithet of the Muses; hence allusively in reference to poetry or learning.

1591 Spenser *Ruins of Time* 394 Whom the Pierian sacred sisters loue. 1617 Morvson *Itin.* iii. 119 Of old a people called Pieres..dwelt vnder Parnassus, of whom it was called the Pierian Mountaine, and the Muses were called Pierides. 1623 Cockeram, *Pierean maids*, the Muses nine. 1709 Pope *Ess. Crit.* 216 A little learning is a dang'rous thing; Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring. 1873 Symonds *Gk. Poets* iii. 75 Pierian Muses! hear my prayer.

2. *Entom.* = next.

Pieridine (pəiĭe·ridəin), *a. Entom.* [ad. mod. L. *Pieridin-us*, f. *Pieris*, name of the typical genus.] Belonging to the family *Pieridæ*, or subfamily *Pieridinæ* of *Papilionidæ*, typified by the genus *Pieris*, containing the cabbage butterflies.

Pierie, var. Perrie *Obs.*, jewellery; obs. f. Pirrie, a squall. **Pierk,** obs. f. Perk *v.* [1]

Pierless (pīə·rlĕs), *a.* Having no pier.

1861 Smiles *Engineers* II. 378 Wretched pierless ferries, let to poor cottars, who rowed, or hauled, or pushed a crazy boat across. 1893 *Daily News* 25 May 2/3 Dover..the chief of the Cinque Ports has hitherto remained in the ordinary sense pierless.. The something wanting was a promenade pier with pavilion and band.

Pierpoint, corruption of Parpen.

1891 H. Fishwick *Hist. St. Michaels-on-Wyre* 91 The church was built of brick, but afterwards faced with pierpoints.

‖ **Pie·rrerie.** *Obs.* In 5 **perrierie,** 5–6 **pyerrerye.** [a. F. *pierrerie* (pyerərĭ), in 14th c. *perrerie*, f. *pierre* stone: see Pier [1] and -ery.] Jewellery; = Perrie.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1670 A sete riolt, Pight full of perrieris & of proude gemys. 1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) i. xli. 62 b/1 Vppon her was seen noo thynge but golde and sylver and ryche pyerreryes. *c* 1503 *Marriage Jas. IV & Marg.* in Ireland *Collect.* (1770) IV. 300 She.. had on a ryche Coller of Pyerrery... Hys chutte was bordered of fyne Pierrery and Pearles.

‖ **Pierrette** (pĭĕre·t, pyerĕt). [F., fem. dim. of *Pierre* Peter, corresponding to Pierrot.] A female member of a company of pierrots.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Mar. 6/1 His pierrettes, his ballet-girls, and his eighteenth-century Sir Roger-de-Coverley dancers. 1889 *Ibid.* 7 Mar. 3/1 (*Carnival at Nice*) Mysterious dominoes and masks, excited pierrots and pierrettes, pretty figures, short skirts .have been the order of the day.

Pierrie, -rye: see Perrie, jewellery; Pirrie, a squall.

‖ **Pierrot** (pĭĕro, pyerō). [F. *pierrot*, dim. of *Pierre*, a peasant's name, applied to a 'clown' or buffoon: — L. *Petrum*, nom. *Petrus* Peter.]

1. A typical character in French pantomime: now, in English, applied to a buffoon or itinerant minstrel having, like the stage *Pierrot*, a whitened face, and loose white fancy dress.

1741–70 Eliz. Carter *Lett.* (1808) 61 He was one of the oddest fellows I ever saw, and in all his gestures extremely like a *pierrot*. 1838 Thoms in *Bentley's Misc.* III. 620 The more immediate relative .. of the modern clown, is the Pierrot, ..now very rarely introduced upon the stage. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 16 Mar. 309/2 [An etching of] a little boy, dressed as a white Pierrot. 1904 *Daily News* 12 July 6 Niggers at the seaside have .given place to pierrots.

2. A kind of sleeved basque (see Basque 4) with a low neck, worn by women late in the 18th c.

1794 *Residence in France* (1797) II. 329 The lady of the house in a nankeen pierrot.

Hence **Pie·rrotism,** the action of a pierrot.

1734 *Prompter* 20 Dec. 2/2 The graceful Motion of fine Dancers, and mute Harlequinery, and Pierrotism.

Piert, obs. or dial. form of Pert.

Pies, var. Pize *Obs.*, a form of imprecation.

Piet, pyet, pyot (pəiĕt). Chiefly (now only) *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 3, 6–7 **piot,** 5–9 **pyot,** (6 -ott), 6 9 **pyet, pyat,** (9 -att), (8 **peyet**), 9 **piet,** (**piat**). [In ME. *piot*, f. Pie *sb.* [1] + -ot [1], in later use written with better known suffix -et: cf. F. *piette* the dipper, dim. of *pie* magpie.]

1. The magpie: = Pie *sb.* [1] 1.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 88 Ane kikelot [*MS. C.* piot] þet cakeleð hire al þat heo i-ihð, oðer ihereð. *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 176 Thar was Pyotis and Partrikis and Pluwaris. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xxii. 16 The pyet..Forpeis to sing the nychtingalis not. 1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 89 The piottis and nicht-crawis faucht with the ravinnis. *a* 1600 Montgomerie *Sonn.* v, The pratling pyet matchis with the Musis. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 301 The Piot ordinarily brings forth nine Piannets. 1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* xxxii, Here cometh the worthy prelate, as pert as a pyet. 1829 Cunningham *Magic Bridle* in *Anniversary* 138 Words speckled and spotted like a pyat.

b. The dipper or water-ouzel. Also *water-piet.*

1839 Jardine *Brit. Birds* II. 67 The common Water Crow, or Pyet, as it is familiarly termed in Scotland. 1885 Swainson *Prov. Names Brit. Birds* 30 Dipper (*Cinclus aquaticus*). ..The white breast and blackish upper plumage have caused it to be called Piet...Water piet (Scotland).

2. A piebald horse.

1756 Mrs. Calderwood *Jrnl.* (1884) 27 The Duke of Marlborough had a sett of peyets, very prettily marked.

3. *fig.* (from 1). Applied to a talkative or saucy person. Cf. *Tale-piet*, tattler, tell-tale. (*Sc.*)

1574 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 372 Archie Crosar callit the Pyott. 1814 Chalmers *Let.* in Hanna *Mem.* I. 340 From the great officers of State at St. James's,..down to the little female piets who were taught to squall what they did not understand, 'No fanatics!' 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss.* s. v., 'A pawky young pyet', a saucy young person.

4. *attrib.* a. Resembling a magpie in appearance; pied, piebald.

1508 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 114 Ane pyot hors giffin to the King. *c* 1843 Carlyle *Hist Sk.* (1898) 256 Thirteen score of volunteer guards-royal..all in..beautiful pyet plumage.

b. Like a magpie; chattering.

1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlii. 82 Quhen ye 3ourselfis ar dait and 3oung, And hes nocht but ane Pyat toung.

Hence **Pi·ety, pi·otie, pyotty** *a. Sc.*, piebald.

1811 W. Aiton *Agric. Surv. Ayr.* 462 (Jam.) The butter will acquire a freckled or cloudy appearance, or in the language of the district, become *pyotty*. 1825 Jamieson, *Pyat, Pyatie, Pyotie, Pyotty*.., variegated like a magpie,... as, 'a *pyatie* horse', one whose skin has large spots of white, completely separated from those of black, brown, etc.

‖ **Pietà** (pyeta·). [It.:—L. *pietāt-em* Piety.] A representation, in painting or sculpture, of the Virgin Mary holding the dead body of Christ on her lap.

1644 Evelyn *Diary* 21 Apr., On one side, is the statue of the Virgin Mary or Pieta, with the dead Christ in her lap. 1715 J. Richardson *The Painting* 85 In a *Pietà* of Van-Dyck. 1859 Mrs. Jameson *Early Ital. Paint.* 187 In 1500, .. he [Angelo] produced the famous group of the dead Christ on the knees of his Virgin Mother (called the Pietà). 1881 Miss Braddon *Asph.* xxvii, The fifteenth-century stained glass, the sculptured Pietas, and the choir stalls.

Pieteous, pietious, var. Pietous *Obs*

Pietic (pəiĕ·tik), *a. rare*—[1]. [irreg. f. Piety: see -ic.] Characterized by piety or pietism; pious; pietistic. So **Pie·tical** *a.*

1782 Eliz. Blower *Geo. Bateman* II. 175 Her father has imbued a heap of his personical, pietical notions into her head. 1865 in *Pall Mall G.* No. 166. 11/1 The sober or pietic side of the jubilee.

Pietifull, obs. form of Pitiful.

Pietism (pəietiz'm). [ad. Ger. (mod.L.) *Pietismus*, formed after Pietist: see -ism.]

1. *Ch. Hist.* Name for the movement (originated by Spener late in the 17th century) for the revival and advancement of piety in the Lutheran church (see next, 1); the principles or practices of the German Pietists.

1697 *State Philadelph. Soc.* 11 The first Motion or Eruption of it may be said to have been in Germany, where it has spread it self under the Name of *pietism*. 1705 *A. H. Francke's Pietas Hallensis* Introd. 21 Dr. Spener Wrote and Published a Book, long before the name of Pietism was brought into use..Among which..he caused to appear again such Mystical and Spiritual Books of the best note. 1716 C. Mather *Let.* 6 June in *Harvard Stud.* (1897) V. 63 I believe ye American puritanism to be much of a piece with Frederician pietism. 1877 E. Caird *Philos. Kant* i. 123 Say what you will of Pietism, no one can deny the real worth of the characters which it formed.

2. Devotion to religious feeling, or to strictness of religious practice; pious sentiment; often implying an affectation or exaggeration of piety.

1829 I. Taylor *Enthus.* ii (1867) 30 Genuine humility would shake the towering structure of this enthusiastic pietism. 1861 Tulloch *Eng. Purit.* ii. 227 The attempt.. to cover Charles' delinquencies by an appeal to his diligent pietisms. 1889 Jessopp *Coming of Friars* vi. 272 The stimulators of an emotional pietism.

Pietist (pəi·etist). [a. Ger. *Pietist*, f. L. *pietās* Piety + -ist. Applied in derision to the followers of Spener, in reference to the *collegia pietatis*, or unions for mutual religious edification, formed by them, and adopted at Leipsic, *c* 1690, by some of Francke's congregation.]

1. *Ch. Hist.* A member of the party of reformers in the Lutheran church which originated from a movement begun by Philipp Jakob Spener at Frankfort about 1670 for the deepening of piety and the reform of religious education.

1697 C. Leslie *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 185 There is a Sect like unto these [Quietists] rose up in Germany, call'd Pietists. 1705 *A. H. Francke's Pietas Hallensis* Introd. 25 Dr Spener's Work .for which he was also by the Adversaries in way of Derision called, *The Patriarch of the Pietists*. *Ibid.* 27 The Professors of Divinity there, by the World called Pietists. 1733 *Osf. Methodists* 19 He compares them to the Pietists in Saxony and Switzerland. 1877 E. Caird *Philos. Kant* i. 123 A clergyman who was a leader among the pietists.

2. A person characterized by or professing special piety; one who cultivates, or lays stress on, depth of religious feeling or strictness of religious practice, esp. as distinct from intellectual belief; one who is emotionally, mystically, or exaggeratedly pious.

1767 R. Dean *Future Life Brute Creatures* 72 Numbers of them [dumb creatures] make as great a Point of attending at Church on public Service Days, as the most rigid Pietists do. 1827 G. Higgins *Celtic Druids* 136 The ultra pietists make a terrible outcry. 1861 Thackeray *Four Georges* iii. (1862) 161 William Cowper, that delicate wit, that trembling pietist, that refined gentleman. 1882 Farrar *Early Chr.* II. 132 St. John..was wholly unlike the effeminate pietist of Titian's or of Raphael's pictures.

3. *attrib.* (in sense 1 or 2). That is a pietist; pertaining to or characteristic of pietists; pietistic.

1705 *A. H. Francke's Pietas Hallensis* Introd. 41 The Industrious Zeal of the (so called) *Pietist-Divines*. 1855 Miss Cobbe *Intuit. Mor.* 133 Religious writers of Pietist tendencies. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Dec. 648 The celebrated Pietist leader [Spener] so completely drew around himself all that there was of religious movement in his generation, that his life is a history of the Lutheran Church during the latter half of the seventeenth century.

Pietistic (pəiĕti·stik), *a.* [f. prec. + -ic.] Pertaining to pietists or pietism (in either sense of these words); characterized by pietism; emotionally or affectedly pious.

1830 PUSEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 293 The Ordinance, with regard to Pietistic books, was enacted also in the same year. 1896 MISS WINKWORTH *Tauler's Life & Serm.* (1857) 110 The Pietistic movement of Spener and Franke. 1884 SELELEY in *Contemp. Rev.* Nov. 665 The 'Beautiful Soul' represents the pietistic view of life.

So **Pieti·stical** *a.*; hence **Pieti·stically** *adv.*

1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* X. 319 The multiplicity of the pietistical rhapsodies would weary even Saint Theresa. 1884 VERN. LEE *Euphorion* II. 17 A great art cannot..be pietistically self-humiliating.

‖ **Pieton.** *Obs.* [OF. *pieton* (F. *piéton*) foot-soldier, f. L. type **peditō-nem.*] A foot-soldier.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. i. E j b, I shal begynne first at the first pawn,..they be al named *pietons* that is as moche to say as footmen. 1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Heralds* § 92 (1877) 85, iiiim. men of armes, and a great nombre of pietons.

Pietoso (pɪərɛ̈tōʊs), *a. rare.* [ad. late L. *pietōs-us* (It. *pietoso*) full of piety, f. *pietās* PIETY: see -OSE.] Marked by affectation of piety; pietistic.

1893 *Nat. Observ.* 15 Apr. 542/1 Certain verbose and pietose lines of lamentation.

† **Pietous,** *a. Obs.* Also 5 **pyetous,** 6 *Sc.* **pietuous,** -ious, -eous. [a. OF. *pietous, piteus*:—late L. *pietōs-us*, f. *pietās* PIETY: see -OUS, -EOUS.] An early form of PITEOUS, q. v.

(In Chaucer and Gower, of three syllables *pi-et-ous*, but in 16th c. Sc. writers pronounced *pit-ous* or *piet-e-ous*, and so passing into PITEOUS.)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 1395 (1444) (Corpus) As thoughte him tho, for pietous [*v. rr.* piteous, pitous] distresse. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III 193 Bot wher a king is Pietous [*v. rr.* pitous, -eous, -euous], He is the more gracious. *Ibid.* 202 Fro which he hath with strengthe prived The pietous [*v. rr.* pitous, piteuous] Justinian. 1489 CAXTON *Faites of A.* I. vii. 17 Fiers to his enemyes, pyetous to them that be vanquisshed. 1490 — *Eneydos* ii. 15 It were a thynge inhumayne to beholde theym wythoute pyte, but yet more pyetous to telle it lyke as it was doon in deede. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX viii. 49 Wyth hyr peteus [*ed.* 1553 pietuous] reuthfull complaynytes sayr The hevynnis all scho filit and the ayr. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 36 With voice full pietious. 1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxviii. 14 Ane pieteous spreit appeint to my thocht.

Hence † **Pietously** *adv. Obs.*, piteously.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II. v. Dv, Thou emperour gouerne the peple pyetously. *c* 1489 — *Sonnes of Aymon* xxii. 473 The four sones of aymon that so many tymes have praied for it humbly & full pyetously.

† **Pietranel.** *Obs.* [ad. It. *pietranello* PETRONEL.] = PETRONEL b, PETRONELLIER.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* Table Y iv b, *Pistollier*, a French word; and is the souldier on horse backe, armed as the Pietranell, weaponed with a pistoll.

Piety (pəɪ·ɛtɪ). Forms: 4 (6 *Sc.*) **piete,** 5–7 **pietie,** 7– **piety.** [a. OF. *piete* (12th cent.), ad. L. *pietās* dutifulness, piety, f. *pius* PIOUS. (The popular form in Fr. was *pité* PITY.)]

I. † 1. An early form of PITY, in various senses.

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xxx. 89 For he that dude is body on tre, Of oure sunnes have piete. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C xii 268 Paul þe apostel, þat no pite [*MS. I* piete] hadde cristene peuple to culle. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* III. xix. (S. T. S.) II. 26 Virgineus petitisie praying þame to haue piete erare of him and his dochter, þan to haue ony piete of þe Claudianis. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, Thou art a merciful God, and of a great pietie. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 266 Of your gracious Piety (which I know I shall hardly obtaine).

II. The quality or character of being pious.

2. Habitual reverence and obedience to God (or the gods); devotion to religious duties and observances; godliness, devoutness, religiousness.

1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Pietie*, godlinesse, holines. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.*, *Epigr.* 10 A woman of rare pietie. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Piety*, a Moral vertue which causes us to have an affection and esteem for God and Holy Things. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VIII. 691 'Is virtue, then, and piety the same?'—No; piety is more; 'tis virtue's source. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 176 True piety is cheerful as the day. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* vi. 295 Piety is the filial affection of the sons of God. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* i. 19 'Piety', says Cicero, 'is justice towards the gods'.

3. Faithfulness to the duties naturally owed to parents and relatives, superiors, etc.; dutifulness; affectionate loyalty and respect, esp. to parents.

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 103 Ah Lucilla, thou knowest not the care of a father, nor the duetie of a childe, and as farre art thou from pietie as I from crueltie. 1580 *Ibid.* 338 If she be voyd of pitie, why shoulde I not be voyde of pietie? 1611 BIBLE 1 *Tim.* v. 4 Let them learne first to shew pietie at home, and to requite their parents. *a* 1634 CHAPMAN *Revenge for Hon.* Plays 1873 III 309 Though he could put off paternal pietie, 't gives no priviledg for us to wander from our filial dutie. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* VI (1701) 228/1 Her Picture, Aristotle, in piety to her [his mother's] Memory, caused to be made by Protogenes. 1729 SWIFT *Libel on Dr. Delany* 77 Pope..Whose filial piety excels Whatever Grecian story tells. 1857 [see FILIAL 1a]. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* ix. 230 The word piety in its original meaning signifies the natural affection which parents have for their children and children for their parents.

† b. *Our Lady (of) Piety*: the Virgin Mary represented with the dead body of Christ on her lap: cf. PIETÀ. *Obs.*

1542 *Inv. R. Wardrobe* (1815) 58 Ane antepend of blak velvet broderrit with ane image of our Lady pietie upoun the samyne. *c* 1600 *Rites of Durham* (Surtees) 38 Y piller next adioyning to y' Lady of Pieties alter.

c. *Mount, mountain of piety*: see MOUNT *sb.*, MOUNTAIN. *Pelican in her piety*: see PELICAN.

4. with *a* and *pl.* (in sense 2 or 3). An instance of religious devotion or affectionate loyalty; a pious act, observance, or characteristic.

1652 SPARKE *Prim. Devot.* (1673) 617 The pieties of the church and laws of the land. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* II. § 12 Persons..more ready to be advanced by impressions from above, and christianized unto pieties. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* (1891) I. xiii. 134 This great burden of stony memories which the ages have deemed it a piety to heap upon its back. 1895 ZANGWILL *Master* 431 Inextricably woven with all the pieties of childhood.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1830 in *W. Cobbett's Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 317 St. Botolph ..must lament that the piety-inspiring mass has been.. supplanted by the monotonous hummings of an oaken hutch. 1893 E. BELLASIS *Mem. Serjt. Bellasis* 158 A complete *razzia* was made upon the piety shops for rosaries, medals, &c.

Pievish, Pievit, obs. ff. PEEVISH, PEWIT.

Piewe, obs. form of PEW.

† **Pieze,** obs. form of PEISE *v.*, to weigh out.

1634 PEACHAM *Gentlem. Exerc.* II vii. 125 An indifferent arbiter betweene the day and night, piezing to each his equall houres.

Piezo- (pəɪ·ɛzo), used as a combining form from Gr. πιέζειν to press, squeeze; as in **Piezo-electri·city,** electricity generated by pressure, as in certain crystals.

1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* i. § 13 Compression of a crystal of tourmaline along its morphological axis also produces electrification (*piezo-electricity*).

Piezometer (pəɪɛzɒ·mɪtəɹ). [mod. (J. Perkins 1820) f. Gr. πιέζ-ειν to press + -(O)METER. So F. *piézomètre*.] An instrument for measuring pressure (or something connected with pressure).

An instrument n. for measuring the compressibility of water or other liquid under varying pressures; b. for measuring the pressure of water at any point in a water-main; c. for measuring the pressure of gas in the bore of a gun; d. for measuring the sense of pressure on different parts of the surface of the body. e. A sounding apparatus for measuring the depth of water by means of the compression of air in a tube.

1820 J. PERKINS in *Phil. Trans.* 324 Having believed for many years, that water was an elastic fluid, I was induced to...ascertain the fact..by constructing an instrument which I call a piezometer. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Piezometer*, an instrument for ascertaining the compressibility of liquids. 1882 OGILVIE, *Piezometer*...2. An instrument consisting essentially of a vertical tube inserted into a water-main, to show the pressure of the fluid at that point, by the height to which it ascends in the tube of the piezometer. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Supp. 678/2 *Piezometer*..., an instrument to measure the sense of pressure...The sense of pressure is strongest on the forehead, tongue, and cheek... An instrument to ascertain the pressure set up in the bore of a gun when a charge of powder is fired. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 132/1 Thermometer..Piezometer..Hygrometers.

Piff (pif), *int.* An imitation of various sounds, as of that made by the swift motion of a bullet through the air. Cf. PHIT, PHUTT. So *piff-paff.*

1775 GARRICK *Bon Ton* 8 Present, fire, piff-pauff—'tis done. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Dec. 2/1 Some of them think we're only a part of his dream, and that we shall all go 'piff' when he wakes up. 1902 *Words Eyewitness* 190 Piff, piff, piff, skip the little projectiles amongst the naval guns.

‖ **Piffero** (pɪ·fɛ·o). Also 8 **-aro.** [It. *piffero* = Sp. *pifaro*, F. *fifre*, a fife or pipe, ad. OHG. *pfifari* piper, f. *pfifa* PIPE, FIFE.] (See quots.)

1724 *Short Explic. For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*, *Piffaro*, is an Instrument somewhat like a Hautboy. *Ibid.*, *Piffero*, is a small Flute or Flagelet. 1880 W. H. STONE in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II 753 *Piffero*, in the *Dizionario della Musica*, is described as a small flute with six finger-holes and no keys. But the term is also commonly used to denote a rude kind of oboe, or a bagpipe with an inflate l sheepskin for reservoir, common in Italy..the players being termed *Pifferari*.

Piffle (pɪf'l), *v. dial.* and *slang.* Also 9 *dial.* **pifle, pyfle.** [? Onomatopœic, with dim. ending: cf. also Sc *pifer, pyfer*, in cognate sense.] *intr.* To talk or act in a feeble, trifling, or ineffective way. Hence **Pi·ffling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Pifle*, to be squeamish or delicate. 1864 MRS. E. LYNN LINTON *Lake Country* 309 Pyklin an' pyflin, thoo gits nowt doon. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 May 2/3 He seems to have convinced himself that he is an old man, and settled down to a piffling old. 1896 KIPLING *Seven Seas*, *Mary Gloster* (1897) 146 They piddled and pffled with iron; I'd given my orders for steel! 1897 *Sunday Times* 2 Jan. 6/7 Their defence is sound, and their attack altogether good, save a tendency to 'piffle' in front of goal at times.

Hence **Pi·ffle** *sb.*, foolish or formal nonsense; twaddle; trash. **Pi·ffler,** a trifler, a twaddler.

1890 *Sat. Rev.* 1 Feb. 152/2 If there is..a certain amount of the 'piffle' (to use a University phrase) thought to be incumbent on earnest young princes in our century, there is a complete absence of insincerity. 1900 O. ONIONS *Compl. Bachelor* ii. 18 He'd talk a lot of piffle, wouldn't he? 1892 *Star* 14 July 1 The nervousness of the other juvenile and titled piffler. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Dec. 2/1 Lord! but this chap is dull..Dull! he's a perfect piffler.

Pig (pig), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3 7 **pigge,** 4 6 **pygge,** 5 **pyge,** 5–8 **pigg,** 6 **pyg,** (7 **bigg**), 6– **pig.** [Early ME. *pigge*:—prob. OE. **picga*, **pigga*. Etymology obscure.

In formation, **picga* wk. masc. corresponds to other animal names, *docga*, ME. *dogge* dog, *frocga*, *frogga*, ME. *frogge* frog, *hogga*, ME. *hogge* hog. The word is perh. found in *picbrad*, 'for **picg-brēad*'; for the shortening cf. *gunn-cynn*, *sunn-bēam*, etc.; for *pic-* instead of *picg-*, cf. *bric-bot* = *bryeg-bot* (Laws of Æthelred, 11th c.), *wic-craft* = *wicg-craft*, etc. *Pigman* is cited by Bardsley as a name temp. Richard I, 1189–99. Low G. and early mod. Du. have, in same sense, *bigge*, Du. *big* a young pig; MDu. *viggha*; but the phonology is difficult: see Franck.]

I. 1. The young of swine; 'a young sow or boar' (J.).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 204 Þe Sowe of siuernesse, þet is, Glutunie, haueð pigges þus inemued. *Ibid.*, þus heoð þeos pigges iueruwed. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 358 And in the floor with nose and mouth to-broke They walwe as doon two pigges in a poke. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 237 A white sowe wiþ fifty pigges [*triginta porcellis*]. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) vi. 71 The Sarazines bryngen forth no Pigges, nor thei eten no Swynes Flesshe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 395/2 Pygge, gryce, *porcellus*. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 121 And if thy sowe haue moo pygges than thou wilt rere, sel them, or eate them. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 149 Euery Pigge doth know his owne Pappe. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 512 As in English we call a young Swine a Pig. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 180/1 In English we call a young Swine a Bigg; a sucking or weaning Bigg. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. ix. 196 Three sows big with pig. 1828 WEBSTER, *Pig*, the young of swine, male or female. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xvii, Two farrows of pigs ready for the chapman. 1905 J. P. STILWELL in *N. & Q.* 10th s. IV. 512 About here [in Hants] a pig is a pig from birth till six or eight months old, when it becomes a boar, a hog, or a sow.

† b. Applied to the young of the badger. *Obs.*

1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 183 There are foxes and theyr cubbes, and badgerdes and theyr Pigges.

2. By extension: A swine of any age; a hog.

(Clear examples of this use are rare before the 19th c.)

[1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 158 b, Let vs syng or say our seruice distinctly not syngynge in ye nose as pygges. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iv. i. 47 Some men there are loue not a gaping Pigge.] 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 472 Not onely Horse, but Cows, Nay Pigs, were of the elder house. 1784 in *Boswell's Johnson* (1887) VI. 373, I told him (says Miss Seward)..of a wonderful learned pig. *Ibid.* 374 'Certainly (said the Doctor): but how old is your pig?' I told him, three years old. 18 . SOUTHEY *Ode to a Pig*, And when, at last, the closing hour of life Arrives (for pigs must die as well as men). 1820 SHELLEY *Œdip. Tyrann.* I. *Chorus of Swine* 3 Under your mighty ancestors, we pigs Were blessed as nightingales on myrtle sprigs. *Ibid.*, *Semichorus* iii, Happier swine were they than we, Drowned in the Gadarean sea..Alas! the Pigs are an unhappy nation! 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 23 The domesticated species comprise the dog, horse, ass, pig, goat, sheep, and several bovine races. 1867 D. G. MITCHELL *Rur. Stud.* 63 The pig can hardly be regarded as a classic animal.

b. Applied to a wild swine or hog; also used *collectively* = wild swine in the mass.

1889 R. S. S. BADEN-POWELL *Pigsticking* 67, I have even seen a pig break its leg in..the act of jumping down a small bank. 1901 *Munsey's Mag.* (U.S.) XXV. 328/2 There is much to be seen—deer in herds, a sounder of pig, perchance, scurrying away.

c. The figure of the animal used as an ornament, etc. *Sussex pig*, a drinking vessel in the form of a pig.

1884 *Mag. Art* Jan. 102 A popular vessel is the 'Sussex pig'. When filled, this quaint, uncouth utensil is..set upright on the brute's tail; empty, it stands on all-fours. In Sussex these 'pigs' were, and still are, brought into use at weddings.

3. The animal or its flesh as an article of food.

Usually referring to a young or sucking pig; otherwise only *humorous*, the regular name for the meat being *pork*, dial. also *pig-meat*; cf. also *bacon, ham, gristkin*, etc.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 40 Broche þin Pygge; þen farce hym, & sewe þe hole, & lat hym roste. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* vii. in Ashm. *Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 103 Heate wherewith Pigg or Goose is Scalded. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Tit.* 28 They feare to be contaminate yf they eate eyther porke or pigge. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II i 66 The Pigge quoth I, is burn'd. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. Introd. 161 Some start at Pigg, slight Chicken, love not Fowl. 1828 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I., A Dissertation upon Roast Pig.

4. Applied with distinguishing epithet to various species of the family *Suidæ*, as *bush-pig, wood-pig*; also extended to include animals in some way resembling the pig, as **sea pig,** (*a*) the porpoise; (*b*) the tunny. See also GUINEA-PIG.

1664 [see GUINEA-PIG] 1785 G. FORSTER tr. *Sparrman's Voy. Cape G. H.* II. 279 We had the good luck to catch a young wood-pig. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 387 Driving about an unhappy porpoise in a wheelbarrow, and showing it at two-pence a head, under the name of a sea pig. 1896 KIRBY (*title*) In Haunts of Wild Game,..Reedbuck and Small Game, Bush pigs, Leopards. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 613, I deeply regret not having been able to bring home a Bobia pig...These.. are black in colour, as indeed is common in African pigs, two-thirds head, and after a very small and very flat bit of body, end in an inordinately long tail.

5. Applied, usually contemptuously or opprobriously, to a person, or to another animal. (Cf. F. *cochon*.)

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 65 What, byd me welcome pyg. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1629) 360 The pretie pigge, laying her sweet burden about his necke. 1885 G. ALLEN *Babylon* xv, Knew him well, the selfish old pig. 1891 H. S. CONSTABLE *Horses, Sport & War* 46 He is usually called a sulky pig of a horse.

6. *slang.* † a. A sixpence (*obs.*). † b. A police officer (*obs.*). c. A pressman in a printing-office.

1622 FLETCHER *Beggars Bush* III. i, Fill till t be sixpence, And there's my pig. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Pig*, Sixpence. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Pigs* or *Grunters*, police runners. 1821 EGAN *Life in London* I. i. (Farmer) Do not frown upon me,..thou bashaw of the pigs, and all but beak! 1841 SAVAGE *Art Printing* s.v., Pressmen are called pigs by compositors, sometimes by way of sport, and sometimes of irritation. 1857 *N. & Q.* and Ser. IV. 192/1

Compositors are jocosely called mokes or donkeys, and pressmen pigs. These nicknames..were well understood in the early part of the last century.

II. Technical uses.

7. An oblong mass of metal, as obtained from the smelting-furnace; an ingot.

In this connexion *sow* is found earlier: viz. of lead 1481, of silver 1590, of iron 1612; *sow-iron* 1608, *sow-metal* 1674. The original differentiation of *sow* and *pig* (if there was any) was prob. in the size, the smaller masses being called *pigs*. The modern explanation, i.e. that the *sow* comes from the main channel, and the *pigs* from derivative channels into which the liquid metal is run from the furnace (applicable only to iron) is a later adaptation of the terms to the development of the iron-industry, of which the earliest indication is in quot. 1686 in d, where however 'sow' and 'piggs' may in themselves refer merely to size.

a. Generally. (Not now of gold or silver.)

1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Praise of Hempseed* Wks. iii. 65/1 Ships .That bring gold, siluer, many a Sow and Pig. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1873/3, 150 Piggs of Silver. 1726 Shelvocke *Voy round World* 312 We return'd for what we had of him some bales of coarse broad cloth,..some piggs of copper. 1836-41 Brande *Chem.* (ed 5) 820 Cast into oblong pieces called pigs, which are broken up, roasted, and melted with a portion of charcoal... Malleability is here conferred upon the copper..by stirring [etc.]. 1868 G. Stephens *Runic Mon.* I. 372 This Pig of Tin is well known and has often been engraved. 1874 *Times* 16 Aug. 6/4 Zinc in blocks or pigs, one cent per pound.

b. Of lead (the earliest use): now usually of a definite weight; see quot. 1823.

1589 J. White in Capt. Smith *Virginia* (1624) 15 We found ..many barres of Iron, two pigs of Lead, and such like beauie things throwne here and there. *a* 1616 Beaum. & Fl. *Scornful Lady* v. ii, Lusty Boys to throw the Sledge, and lift at Pigs of Lead. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* iii. 260/2 A Pig or Sow of Lead, is generally about three hundred Pounds apiece. 1747 Hooson *Miner's Dict.* Iiv, Amongst Lead Merchants it [a Fodder] is nine Pieces or Piggs of Lead. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build* 405 The moulds .take a charge of metal equal to one hundred and fifty-four pounds; these are called in commerce, pigs, or pigs of lead. 1865 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxvi 200 Inscriptions on pigs of lead, &c. refer to the reigns of Claudius

c. Of iron (now the chief use): see quots. Also, in mod. use (without *a* or plural), short for *pig-iron*. *Pig of ballast*, a pig of iron (rarely of lead) used as ballast.

1674 Ray *Words, Iron Work* 126 The lesser pieces of 100 pound or under they call Pigs. 1678 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 934 From these Furnaces, they bring their Sows and Pigs of Iron (as they call them) to their Forges 1769 Gray *Let. to Nicholls* 24 June, The iron is brought in pigs to Milthrop by sea from Scotland, &c. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VII. 218 Pigs of ballast, to sink the lower part. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 82 A pig of iron is three feet and a half in length, and of one hundred pounds weight. 1837 Marryat *Dog-fiend* liv, Get up a pig of ballast. 1866 *Reader* 8 Sept. 778 The changes which have to be effected in the crude cast-iron, called pig, in order to convert it into malleable or bar-iron. 1871 *Trans. Amer. Inst. Mining Eng.* I. 149 White pig is made with a slag ranging from 40 to 48 per cent. 1883 *Daily News* 1 Sept. 2/6 Metals... Scotch pigs quiet, closing at 47*s.* for m.n warrants.

d. Applied to the moulds or channels in the pig-bed.

[1685 Plot *Staffordsh.* 162 They make one larger furrow than the rest,..which is for the Sow, from whence they draw two or three and twenty others (like the labells of a file in Heraldry) for the piggs.] 1805 [see Pig-iron 1]. 1856 Richardson *Suppl.* s v., When the lead is tapped from the smelting furnace, it runs down a straight channel, technically called the *sow*, from which branch off on each side some smaller channels, called *pigs*. 1858 Joynson *Metals* 23 The iron .is .run into rough moulds or channels made in sand, and to which the name of 'pig' is given.

8. In various technical and local uses: a. A bundle of hemp-fibre of about 2½ lb. weight. b. A block or cube of salt. c. A segment of an orange or apple. d. See quots. *a* 1843, 1902.

c 1825 Choyce *Log Jack Tar* (1891) 33 This [rock salt] they cut out into square pigs weighing about sixty pounds which they send to Guacho on mules. *a* 1843 in Southey *Comm.-pl. Bk.* (1851) IV. 417 Your man beat his antagonist by a pig and an apple-pie. *Note.* A pig is still a provincial term for an apple puff. *c* 1860 H. Stuart *Seaman's Catech.* 57 It [hemp] is then weighed into small parcels called 'pigs', weighing about 2½ lbs. each. 1870 Verney *Lettice Lisle* vi. 75 'What beautiful fruit', said he, beginning to eat the pigs' into which she was cutting it [an apple]. 1877 *N. & Q.* 5th Ser. VII. 131/1. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 11 Oct. 8/4 'Pigs in Blankets' the Americans call oysters wrapped in bacon. We..term them 'Angels on Horseback'.

9. In the names of various games.

Pigs in clover, a game which consists in rolling a number of marbles into a recess or pocket in a board by tilting the board itself. *Placing* (or *chalking*) *the pig's eye, putting on the pig's tail*, see quot 1903.

1898 *Daily News* 3 May 6/2 Those games and pastimes by which the patrons of the Peninsular and Oriental Company are wont to beguile time. Of such are the 'Game of Buckets', 'Playing Bull', 'Placing the Pig's Eye', and the 'Cigarette Race'. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 June 2/2 All those who have played 'Pigs in Clover' will know the exasperating way in which, when you have safely wriggled one pig into position another immediately wriggles itself out. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 4 Feb. 5/1 'Putting on the pig's tail' is a familiar game on board ship. A tailless pig is drawn in chalk upon the deck. Each passenger is blindfolded, turned round three times, and then proceeds to put the tail on the pig—usually yards away from the animal.

III. Proverbial phrases.

10. † a. *When the pig is offered, to hold open the poke*: to seize upon one's opportunities. (And variants of this.) b. *To buy* (or *sell*) *a pig in a poke* (or *bag*): to buy anything without seeing it or knowing its value. † c. *To give any one a pig of his own* (or *another's*) *sow*: (*a*) to give any one a part of his own (or another's) property; (*b*) to pay any one back in his own coin, treat him as he has treated others. d. *Please the pigs*: please the fates; if circumstances permit; if all's well. [Here some have suggested a corruption of *pyx* or of *pixies*, but without any historical evidence.] e. *To carry pigs to market*: to try to do business or attain to results. *To drive* (or *bring*) *one's pigs to a fine, pretty*, etc. *market*: (usually ironical) to be disappointed or unsuccessful in a venture.

a. *c* 1530 R. Hilles *Common-pl. Bk.* (1858) 140 When ye proffer the pigge open the poke. 1616 *Withals' Dict.* 579 *Quod datur accipe*, when the pig is offered, hold ope the poake. *a* 1620 Sir T. Throckmorton *Life & Death Sir N. Throckmorton* xci, To profferd Pig each man doth ope his Poke. b 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 139, I will neuer bye the pyg in the poke. 1679 G. R. tr. *Boaystuan's Theat. World* 201 Buying, as they say, a Pig in a Bag. 1785 *Rolliad* 74 Except, indeed, when he ex-ays to joke; And then his wit is truly pig in-poke. 1860 Gen P. Thompson *Audi Alt.* III. cxxxvi 108 The reason the parliamentary jobber hates the Ballot, is because he does not like buying a pig in a poke c. 1553 Bale *Gardiner's De vera Obed.* G iij, I thought it not mete to make men thinke I had geuen them a pigge of another mannes sowe. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 135 Syr ye gyue me a pyg of myne owne sowe. 1611 Cotgr. s v *Chemise*, To giue one a pig of his owne sow; to affoord him helpe out of his owne meanes. 1731 Fielding *Grub St. Op.* iii. xiv, If you come to my house I will treat you With a pig of your own sow. d 1702 T Brown *Lett. fr. Dead* Wks 1760 II. 198 I'll have one of the wigs to carry into the country with me, an't [*printed* and] please the pigs. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 115 The expression I mean is, *An't please the pigs*, in which .. *pigs* is most assuredly a corruption of *Pyx*. 1800 Southey *Let. to Lieut. Southey* 15 June in *Life* (1850) II. 83. 1825 T. Hook *Say. & Doings* Ser. ii I. 183, I know what I will do, and that is, please the Pix, I'll marry Louisa to her cousin George. 1891 *Blackw. Mag.* June 819/1 There I'll be, please the pigs, on Thursday night. e. 1748 Smollett *Rod. Rand.* xv, Strap .. observed that we had brought our pigs to a fine market. 1771 — *Humph. Cl.* 19 May, Let. ii, Roger may carry his pigs to another market. 1873 *Punch* 21 June 202/2 Government finds that in producing the competition Wallah, it has driven its pigs to a pretty market.

11. In various other phrases and locutions

1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 84 Who that hath either of these pygs in vre, He hath a pyg of the woorse pauier sure. 1670 Ray *Prov.* 209 Like Goodyers pig, never well but when he is doing mischief. *Chesh.* 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 62, 3/2 Whom all the Town follow, Like so many St Anthony's Pigs. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II 440 You'd have sworn he had got the wrong pig by the ear. 1808 Scott *Let. to Ellis* 23 Dec. in *Lockhart*, I believe.., that when he [Sir A. Wellesley] found himself superseded [after Vimeiro], he suffered the pigs to run through the business. 1823 Byron *Juan* vii. lxxxiv, Ask the pig who sees the wind! 1828 *Craven Gloss* (ed. 2) s.v., 'To drive pigs', to snore. 1837 Disraeli *Corr. w Sister* 21 Nov., Gibson Craig . rose, stared like a stuck pig, and said nothing. 1845 Mrs Carlyle *New Lett., to Carlyle* 20 Aug., I 'did intend' that you should have had plenty of Letter to-day, but the pigs have run through it—and be hanged to them *c* 1860 *Proverb*, Pigs may fly; but they are very unlikely birds. 1903 S. Hedin *Centr. Asia* II. 318 The sleeping men .. went on driving their pigs to market for all they were worth.

IV. *attrib* and *Comb.* (Cf. those in Hog *sb.*[1] VI.)

12 a. attributive, as *pig-belly*, *-boy*, *-broth*, *-butcher*, *-eye*, *-feast*, *-hutch*, *-leather*, *-life*, *-man*, *-meat*, *-merchant*, *-pen*, *-philosophy*, *-swill*, *-trough*, *-tub*, *-yard*; from sense 7, *pig ballast*, *trade*, etc.

1797 S. James *Voy. Arabia* 201 The boat..full of *pig ballast .was always half full of water. 1622 Fletcher & Massinger *Span. Curate* ii. i, No man would think a stranger such as I am Should reap any great commodity from his *pigbelly. 1614 B. Jonson *Barth. Fair* Induct, The language some where sauours of Smithfield, the Booth, and the *Pigbroath, or of prophaneness. 1714 *Lond Gaz.* No. 5274/11 A little swarthy Woman, hath small *Pig Eyes. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 520 The mallet-pate, pig-eye Chinese. 1839 Carlyle *Chartism* iv. 127 He lodges to his mind in any *pighutch or dighutch. 1886 W. J. Tucker *F. Europe* 304 His legs..in strong *pigleather boots. 1898 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 666/1 The *pigman ..had caught the five piglings. 1817 *Parl. Deb.* 743 It prevented the preservation of meat, and especially of *pig meat. 1895 *N. & Q.* 10th Ser. IV. 512 [In Hants] The spare-rib and griskin of a bacon hog or sow are called pigmeat, whether large or small 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 790 In most cases the infected food has been pig meat. 1853 Hickie tr. *Aristoph.* (1887) I 33 A *pig-merchant of Megara. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* xxvii, There are two cow-pens between the main-deck guns..converted into *pig-pens. 1874 Lisle Carr *Jud. Gwynne* I. i. 8 The *pig-philosophy of 'rest and be thankful'. 1889 A. Sidgwick in *Jrnl. Educ.* Feb. 117 We began with Delectus—an awful institution, no more reading than a *pigtub is food.

b. objective and obj. genitive, as *pig-buyer*, *-dealer*, *-driver*, *-eater*, *-feeder*, *-jobber*, *-killer*, *-stealer*, *-taker*; *pig-breeding*, *-dealing*, *-driving*, *-eating*, *-feeding*, *-keeping*, sbs. and adjs.

1891 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Dec. 2/1 Ballybricken is..chiefly remarkable as the place of residence of the *pig-buyers. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 350/2, I also entered into the *pig-dealing line. 1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* ii. v. 57 Like Bartholemew Faire *pig-dressers. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2234/4 John Williams a Welshman, a *Pig driver. 1608 Middleton *Trick to Catch Old One* iv. i, Convey my little *pigeater out. 1810 *Splendid Follies* I. 109 Industrious peasants pursuing their morning labours—some milking—some *pig-feeding. 1888 P. Cunningham *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 250 Breadman had been a great *pig-stealer in his day.

c. instrumental, parasynthetic, etc., as *pig-bribed*, *-haunted*; *pig-backed*, *-chested*, *-eyed*, *-footed*, *-haired*, *-jawed*; *pig-fat*, *-proof*, *-tight*, adjs.

1880 Zahnsdorf *Bookbinding* xi. 42 Nothing can be more annoying than to see books lop-sided, *pig-backed. 1880 *Daily News* 17 Sept. 16/2 The latter animal [a goat] is slightly pig-backed. 1613 Beaum & Fl. *Coxcomb* v. iii, Why kneel you to such a *pig-bribed fellow? 1895 *Review of Rev.* Aug. 162 A sickly boy, '*pig-chested'. 1835 Booth *Analyt. Dict.* 228 *Pig-eyed is a rude epithet when speaking of eyes that are small and deeply seated in the head. 1864 Kingsley *Rom. & Teut.* iii. 74 Pig-eyed hideous beings. 1897 *Cavalry Tactics* ii. 8 Not..that the troop horse is useless if he is not *pig fat. 1884 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Apr 272/1 The *pig-footed bandicot is another curious variety seen here. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Sept. 12/2 The immense number of wild pigs makes cultivation impracticable without *pig proof fences.

13. Special Comb. (cf. Hog *sb.*[1] 13): **pig brass**, brass as it is cast after the first fusion; **pig-cheer**, viands made from the flesh or viscera of swine; **pig-cog**, a dog used in hunting wild pigs in Australia; **pig-hole**, an aperture in a steel furnace through which fresh supplies of pig-iron may be introduced; **pig-hull**, *dial* = Piggy; **pig-lifter**, one employed in moving pig-iron: see quot.; **pig-louse**, the wood-louse or Hog-louse, *Oniscus*; **pig-maker**, a manufacturer of pig-iron; **pig-market**, (*a*) a market held for the purchase and sale of swine; (*b*) a name vulgarly given to the Proscholium or antechamber of the Divinity School at Oxford: see quot. 1681; **pig-mould**, one of the channels in a pig-bed; **pig-plate** = Pig iron 2; **pig-potato**, a small potato used to feed swine = *hog potato* (Hog *sb.*[1] 13); also *fig.*; **pig ring**, a ring or strip of metal fixed in the snout of a hog to prevent it from grubbing, a hog-ring; **pig-root** *v.*, to root or grub in the earth like swine; **pig-stone**, a concretion occurring in the intestines of the wild boar; **pig-trotter**, the foot of a pig, as an article of food; † **pig-woman**, a woman who sold roast pig at fairs, etc.; **pig-wool**, the finer hair of the swine, used in making flies for anglers; **pig-yoke**, (*a*) = Hog-yoke; (*b*) a sextant or quadrant (*slang*). See also Pig-bed, etc.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 908 Those who remelt the *pig brass, and are called 'founders'. 1871 *Archæologia* (1873) XLIV. 208 Christmas was formerly, as now, the principal season for '*pig-cheer'. 1845 E. J. Wakefield *Adv. in N. Zealand* II. i. 6 The *pig-dogs are of rather a mongrel breed. 1877 Gillies in *Trans N. Z. Inst.* X. 321 A pig-dog of the bull-terrier breed. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pighul, a pig cote or stye. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Pig-lifters, also called 'metal-carriers'. those who take the pig-iron out of the troughs of sand into which it has been placed to cool, and stack it on the trucks used in conveying it away for sale. 1819 G. Samouelle *Entomol. Compend* 111 It is commonly called *Pig-louse, Wood louse, Millepede. 1891 *Daily News* 12 Jan. 2/7 *Pigmakers are complaining of the exceedingly high prices of coke. 1681 Wood *Life* 11 Feb. (O. H. S.) II. 517 Note that the Divinity Schoole hath been seldome used since altered and changed (but before 'twas a '*pig-market). 1853 E. Bradley *Verd. Green* v, They made their way to the classic '*Pig market', to wait the arrival of the Vice-Chancellor. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 754 The smelter runs off the lead into the *pig-moulds. 1787 J. Farley *Lond Art Cookery* (ed. 4) 35 Having spitted your pig, sew it up, and lay it down to a brisk, clear fire, with a *pig-plate hung in the middle of it. 1796 Stedman *Surinam* II. xxvi. 244 These roots are tuberous, flattish, small,..not unlike *pig-potatoes. 1866 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* xxviii, Not very big or fine, but a second size—a pig-potato, like. 1862 Wilde *Catal. Antiq. in R. Irish Acad.* 18 A small portion had been cut out, to make a *pig-ring. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Miner's Right* xix, *Pig-rooting a man's very prospecting claim, as if it was 'old ground'. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 18/2 The *pig-trotter women will give you notice when the time is come. 1614 B. Jonson *Barth. Fair* ii. vi, Smoak'd like the back side of the *Pig-woman's Booth, here. 1892 *Gentlewomen's Bk. Sports* I. 20 His fly-book of silk-bodied, *pig-wool, red or orange feathered flies. 1836 Marryat *Midsh. Easy* xiv, Old Smallsole could not do better with his '*pig-yoke' and compasses. 1885 *Athenæum* 10 Oct. 468 The pig yoke was a wooden frame which was fastened around the necks of pigs to hinder them from forcing a way through hedges.

b. In names of animals and plants: as **pig-cony**, the guinea-pig; **pig-deer**, the Babiroussa; **pig-face**, **pig's face**, a plant: see quot. 1846; **pig-fish**, a popular name in America and Australia of various fishes; **pig-lily**, a popular name in S. Africa of the Arum lily, *Richardia æthiopica*, the root of which is eaten by porcupines; **pig-mouse**, the water-shrew; **pig-pea**, a variety of field pea. (Cf. Hog *sb.*[1] 13 c, d.)

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 88 Indian little *Pig-cony. I received the picture of this beast from a certain Noble-man. 1834 Ross *Van Diemen's Land Ann.* 133 (Morris) *Pig faces; called by the aborigines..canagong. 1846 Lindley *Veg. Kingd.* 526 The natives of Australia eat the fruit of *M[esembryanthemum] æquilaterale* (Pig-faces, or Canagong). 1898 Morris *Austral Eng.*, Pig-face, Pig-faces, and Pig's face, or Pig's-faces. 1860 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3) s. v. *Sea-robin*, From the croaking or grunting noise it makes when caught, it is sometimes called *Pig-Fish. 1898 Morris *Austral Eng.*, *Pig-fish*, name given to the fish *Agriopus leucopæcilus*,..in Dunedin; called also

the Leather-Jacket...In Sydney it is *Cossyphus unimaculatus*,..a Wrasse, closely related to the Blue-groper. In Victoria, *Heterodontus phillipi*,..the Port Jackson Shark. 1820 *Silver & Co.'s S. Africa* (ed. 3) 148 Associated by name with the Lilies is what is known as the *Pig Lily. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *Jess* 44 Thousands of white arum lilies,—pig-lilies they call them there. 1905 *Standard* 8 Feb. 2/5 The '*pig mouse' of the cress farmer is the water shrew. 1766 *Complete Farmer* s v. *Pease*, The common white pea, the gray pea, the *pig pea, and some other large winter peas.

c. Combinations with *pig's*: as *pig's cheek, cote, eye, fry, hair*; **pig's face**: see *pig-face* in b; **pig's foot**, † (*a*) a dipping-pail used in brewing, and also for carrying dry articles; (*b*) a kind of crowbar; **pig's meat**, food for swine; also *fig.*; **pig's whisper**, (*a*) a very brief space of time (*slang*); (*b*) a low whisper (*dial.*); **pig's whistle**, *U. S. slang* = *pig's whisper* (*a*). Also PIG'S-WASH.

1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 242 The heads should be cut off one after the other, and eaten as green *pig's-cheek. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* xix, With a sleek pale face, small *pig's eyes, and an enormous turban. 1848 WRIGGARTH *Australia Felix* ix. 132 The *pig's face is an extremely common production of the Australian soil. 1467 *Fatton Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 120 Payd for a *pyggsfote to bare cols, jd. 1790 PENNANT *London* (1813) 322 That resistless species of crow, well known to housebreakers by the name of the Pig's-foot. 1894 DU MAURIER *Trilby* (1895) 105 His twiddling little footle *pig's-hair brush. 1896 CROCKETT *Grey Man* xxxv. 233 A pail of 'pigs' meat in her hand. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxxii, You'll find yourself in bed, in something less than a *pig's whisper. 1883 *Gd. Words* 64 He confided his secret, wrapped up in a pig's whisper to the earth. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3) s v., 'I'll do so in less than a *pig's whistle'.

Pig (pig), *sb.*[2] Now *Sc.* and *Northumbld.* Forms: 5 **pygg**, 6 **pyg, piggo**, 9 **pigg**, 6– **pig.** [Origin unknown; see also PIGGIN.]

1. An earthenware pot, pitcher, jar, or other vessel; especially one that has no specific name; a crock. Rarely a vessel of tin or wood (*obs.*).

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 340 Euerilk day .. was broght vnto hym a lofe of bread and a pygg with wyne & a light candyll. 1458 *Acc. Ld High Treas. Scot.* I. 79 Deliuerit be Dene Robert Hog, channoune of Halirudhous, to the Thesaurare, tauld in presens of the Chancellare, Lord Lile..in a pyne pig of tyn. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. xiv 25 Furth of ane payntit pyg, quhair as he stude, A gret river defundand or a flude. 1588 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) II 312, j litle wood coup, j paer of muster quernes of wood, j litle wood pigge, iiij wood dishes, j earthen panne. 1673 *Heldderburn's Vocab.* 13 (Jam.) *Urna*, a pitcher or pig. 1724 in Ramsay *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) II. 181 A pig, a pot, and a kirn there ben. 1818 MISS FERRIER *Marriage* II 187, I would send him one of our hams, and a nice little pig of butter. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xlix, It wad be better laid out on yon bonny grass-holms, than lying useless here in this auld pigg. 1862 HISLOP *Prov Scot.* 170 She that gangs to the well wi' an ill-will, either the pig breaks or the water will spill.

† b. Applied to a cinerary urn. *Obs.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) I 244 Syne all his bodie brint wes untill ass .Syne in ane pig wonderfullie wes wrocht, Tha war put in and to the tempill brocht. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron Scot.* (1821) II. 346 Ane pig craftely ingravin, in quhilk was found certane bonis wound in silk.

c. A chimney-pot (of earthenware). *rare.*

1822 GALT *Provost* xxiv. 177 Pigs from the lum-heads came rattling down like thunder-claps.

d. Earthenware as a material; also, a pot-sherd or fragment of earthenware such as children use in some games. *Sc. dial.*

1808–18 in JAMIESON. *Mod. Sc.* Made o' common pig, not o' cheenie. The wee lassie was playan' wi' her pigs on the grund.

e. *Pigs and whistles*, fragments; trivialities; *to go to pigs and whistles*, to be ruined.

1682 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 161 Discoursing of their Pigs and whistles, And strange experiments of Muscles [*note*, Pigs and whistles, *Gimcraks*]. 1786 *Hard'st Rig* xlviii. (1801) 18 So he to pigs and whistles went And left the land. 1862 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 125 Curious what a curative effect a railway journey has on me always, while you it makes pigs and whistles of!

2. *Comb.* (a.) *Sc.*): **pig-ass**, an ass which draws a **pig-cart**, a cart filled with crockery for sale, a mugger's cart; **pig-man**, a seller of crockery, a mugger; **pig-shop**, a crockery shop; **pig-wife**, a female vendor of crockery.

1787 W. TAYLOR *Poems* 79 Frae Phoebus' beams ye apes retire, Wi' your *Pig-asses. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Oct. 2/1 Sometimes the clanging of a '*pig-cart' bell is heard far down the street. 1682 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 120 Wallace, Who in a *pig-man's weed, at Bigger Espied all the English league. 1896 'IAN MACLAREN' *Kate Carnegie* 226 His father keepit a *pig chop [=shop]. 1787 W. TAYLOR *Poems* 79 *note*, Some ape Poets may be said rather to lead *Pig Wives' cripple Asses. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 423 Already has the 'Pig Wife's' early care Mark'd out a station, for her crockery ware.

Pig, *v.* [f. PIG *sb.*[1]]

1. Of a sow: To bring forth pigs; to farrow. (Cf. *to child, kid, lamb, foal*, etc.) Also *transf.* and *fig.* a. *intr.*

c 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 952 To pygge as a sowe, *pourceler*. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 532 A Sow which hath once pigged. 1660 *Petert Last Will* in *Harl. Misc.* (Park) VII. 135 The bed that Pope Joan pigged in. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 698 A sow..about to pig ..will carry straw in her mouth, and collect it in a heap in some retired corner of a shed.

b. *trans.*

1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 150 When his dame dothe pigge him, [the bore] hath as many teeth as euer he will haue whyles he liueth. 1593 NASHE *Four Lett. Confut.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 199 This is not halfe the littour of inckehornisme, that those foure pages haue pigd. 1699 E. TYSON in *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 432 This Monster was pigged alive. 1760 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 127/1 A large sow..has pigged 22 pigs at one litter. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 1194 The litters which are pigged in June..should always be reared.

2. *intr.* To huddle together in a disorderly, dirty, or irregular manner; to herd, lodge, or sleep together, like pigs; to sleep in a place like a pigsty. Also *to pig it.*

1675 COTTON *Scoffer Scoft* 52 When I pig'd with mine own Dad. 1697 VANBRUGH *Provok'd Wife* v. ii. 65 So, now you being as dirty and as nasty as myself, we may go pig together. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) xiv. i, The only hole in which you can pig for the night. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), 'To *pig* together', to lie, like pigs, two or three together. 1857 *Ecclesiologist* XVIII. 312 The six-and-thirty Irish families who pig in the adjoining alley. 1889 G. ALLEN *Tents of Shem* ii, You'd have to pig it with the goats and the cattle.

b. *trans.* To crowd (persons) together like pigs.

1882 SCHOULER *Hist. U.S.* II. 276 Pigging travellers together in the same chamber if not in the same bed. 1882 *Daily News* 20 May 2/2 Women and children were often found in them 'pigged' into small rooms.

† 3. *Glove-making.* To hang many skins together.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 86/2 *Pigging* is hanging of many skins together. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* s. v. *Wet-glover.*

Hence **Pi'gging** *vbl sb.*, farrowing; huddling.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 518 An easie and safe pigging. 1898 B. BURLEIGH *Sirdar & Khalifa* xii. 191 The 'pigging' in Soudan dirt and heat.

Pigage, erron. obs. form of PYGARG.

Pig-back, dial. form of PICK-A-BACK.

Pi'g-bed. [f. PIG *sb.*[1] + BED *sb.*]

1. A place where a pig lies, a pigsty, a pig's lair.

1822 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1825) 17 Their dwellings are little better than pig-beds.

2. The bed of sand in which pigs of iron are cast.

1884 LOCK *Workshop Rec.* Ser. III. 254/2 The first 2 or 3 cwt. of iron .sometimes will have to be poured into a pig-bed. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 99 On another pig-bed we see the next operation in progress; the men are with sledge-hammers breaking apart the pigs from the sows, and knocking them into separate existence.

3. *Comb.*, as **pig-bedman**: see quot.

1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Pig-bedmen*, term synonymous with 'pig-lifters'.

Pi'g-cote. Also **pigs-cote.** [f. PIG *sb.*[1] + COTE *sb.*[1]] A pig's house or pigsty.

1600 HEYWOOD *2nd Pt. Edw. IV*, Wks. 1874 I. 94, I will not leaue S. Paul or Burgundy A bare pigs-cote to shroud them in. 1605 in Halliwell *Shaks.* (1887) II. 142 Warning to Henry Smyth to plucke downe his pigges-cote which is built nere the chapple wall. 1810 *Hull Improv. Act* 53 Any hogstie or pigscote. 1888 C. KERRY in *Trnl. Derby Archæol. Soc.* X. 20 A stone from this wall formerly decorated the gable-end of a pig-cote.

attrib. 1865 B. BRIERLEY *Irkdale* I. 144 Throwing his arms upon the pig-cote wall.

Pigdom (pi'gdəm). *nonce-wd.* [f. PIG *sb.*[1] + -DOM.] The condition of a pig; the realm of pigs.

1879 SALA *Paris Herself Again* I. iii. 41 Every phase of human hoggishness developed by excess into an unmitigated pigdom is there illustrated. 1884 G. ALLEN *Philistia* I. 301 No doubt a very refined and cultivated specimen of pigdom.

Pigell, obs. form of PICKLE.

Pigeon (pi'dʒən), *sb.* Forms: 4–5 **pejon**, 5-**oun**, **pegion**, **-geon**, **-gon**, **pyjon**, 5–6 **pygeon**, (6 **pegyn**, **-gyon**, 6 **pigin**, **-gen**, **-gion**, **pygion**, **-gon**), 7 **pidgion**, **pydgion**, (**pigeing**), 7–9 **pidgeon**, 5– **pigeon**. [ME. *pyjon*, *pejon*, a. OF. *pijon* (13th c.), *pyjoun* young bird, esp. young dove, dove, mod.F. *pigeon* (whence the mod Eng. spelling), = Pr. *pijon*, Sp. *pichon*, It. *piccione*:—late L. (3rd c.) *pīpiōn-em* (*pīpio*) a young cheeping bird, squab, f *pīpīre* to chirp, cheep.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

?c 1390 *Form of Cury* xlviii. (1780) 29 Peions ystewed. Take peions and stop hem with garlec ypylled and with gode erbes ihewe. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* (E. E. T. S.) 58 Pyionys. *Ibid.* 109 Mynce þe rostid peioun. c 1450 *Ibid.* 68 Peions rosted. 1467 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 399 Item, [my mastyr spent] in vij.^xx peyre pegones, xj.s. vij *d.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 277/2 A Pigeon, *pipio*. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A iv, The mawe of a pegeon. *Ib d.* C viij, The gut of a pegion. 1502 *Will of Moore* (Somerset Ho.), A Welsh pygon. c 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 911 The pygions, *les pigeons*. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* II. xli. (1541) 31 Pygeons be easily digested. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 68 For kecheynge of pegyns in the nyght. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 168 For breeding of Pigions. 1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle* (1627) 273 Pigeons dung, and hennes or poultry dung. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. vi. 5 O ten times faster Venus Pidgions flye. 1663 Pidgeon [see B. 2]. 1808 A. PARSONS *Trav.* v. 137 In shooting wild pidgeons.

B. Signification.

I. † **1.** A young dove. *Obs.*

(Cf. Suff. dial. *pigeon-gull* = a young gull.)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 396/1 Pyione, yonge dove, *columbella*. 14.. in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 128 A pejon as law doth devyse Sche schuld eke offur as for hur trespace. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 58 Had goten two pygeons [Flemish orig. *twee iongha duuen*] as they cam first out of her neste. 1530 PALSGR. 254/1 Pygion a byrde, *pigon, colombette*. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 165/34 A Pigion, *pipio*. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 171 Turtle Doues..the olde ones be not so good, as neither the Pigion is. 1602 HOLLAND *Pliny* x. xxxiv. 290 As well the male as the female be carefull of their young pigeons and love them alike.

2. A bird of the family *Columbidæ*, a dove, either wild or domesticated.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 445, vi. peions for a peny, a fatte goos for .ii.*d.*, a pygge for a peny. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* ii. 24 A payre off turtle doues or ij yonge pigions [ζευγος περιστερων, pullos columbarum, WYCLIF twey culuere briddis]. 1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* IV. (1880) 53 b, On Whitsunday, whyte Pigeons tame, in strings from heauen flie. 1598 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* XXXII. xlvii, As Noah's Pigeon, which returned no more. 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 19 Oct., The Queene ..was so ill as to be shaved, and pidgeons put to her feet, and to have the extreme unction given her by the priests. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 306 At Modena..pigeons are taught to carry letters to a place appointed, and bring back answers. 1790 *Bystander* 376 The doctor was putting the pigeons to the feet of an old miser. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilis.* (1858) I. ix. 578 No Frenchman..could keep pigeons, unless he were a noble.

b. Many varieties and breeds are distinguished, the pigeon being a noted object of fancy breeding; as *Barb* or *Barbary pigeon*, **CARRIER-PIGEON**, *homing pigeon, nun pigeon, pouter pigeon, tumbler pigeon*, etc.: among the distinct species are the **bronze-, bronzed-, or gold-winged p., crown, crowned, or goura p., fruit p., ground p., nutmeg p., partridge p., PASSENGER-P., rock p., tooth-billed p., wild p., wood-pigeon**: for the more important of which see the qualifying word; cf. also DOVE *sb.* 1. Applied also with defining word to other birds, as **Cape, Hill, or Mountain pigeon**, a small species of petrel, *Procellaria* or *Daption capensis*, abundant at the Cape of Good Hope; **Diving or Sea pigeon**, the Black Guillemot or DOVEKIE.

1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 84 The first Diving Pigeon I got..at Spitzbergen. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* I. 261 Pigeons or Doves are of several sorts,..as Wood-pigeons, Rock-pigeons, Stock or Ring-doves, Turtle-doves, Dove-coat-pigeons. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 89, I found a kind of wild Pidgeons, who built not as Wood Pidgeons in a Tree, but rather as House Pidgeons, in the Holes of the Rocks. 1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's C. G. Hope* II. 158 Call'd at the Cape the Hill or Mount Pigeon. 1819 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* XI. I. 11 Red-Crowned Pigeon (*Columba rubricapilla*). Native of Antiqua in the Isle of Panay. 1832 J. BISCHOFF *Van Diemen's Land* II. 31 By far the most beautiful birds in the island..are called bronze-winged pigeons. 1884 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Melb. Mem.* 11 The lovely bronze-wing pigeons were plentiful then amid the wild forest tracks of Newtown. 1898 *Daily News* 5 Jan. 2 Chequered blue dragon pigeons.

3. *fig.* † a. A young woman, a girl; a sweetheart; also, a coward. *Obs.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 80 *Antaphrasis*, when a word scornefully deliuered, is vnderstood by his contrary, as..of a blacke Moore woman to say: Will yee see a faire pigeon? 1592 GREENE *Disput.* Wks. (Grosart) X. 223 [When] they had spent vpon her what they had..then forsooth, she and her yoong Pigion [her daughter] turne them out of doores like prodigall children. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* I. i. Wks. 1873 II. 20 Sule hee's a pigeon, for he has no gall. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* II. 13 He had left her in the Lurch. And under colour of Religion Courted another pretty Pigeon.

b. *slang.* One who lets himself be swindled, esp. in gaming; a simpleton, dupe, gull; esp. in phrase *to pluck a pigeon*, to 'fleece' a person. [= F. *pigeon* in same sense, in allusion to its harmlessness, and to pigeon catching.]

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 245 As wily a pigeon, as the cunning Goldsmith, that accused his neighbour, and condemned himselfe. 1639 S. DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 112 This pigeon being not of full age, could not contract it without the consent of his mother. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* 187 Nor is Sancho behind him for a Pigeon; both deluded commit equall errors. 1794 *Sporting Mag.* IV. 47, I was instantly looked up to as an impending pigeon..and every preparation was made for the plucking. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* IV. vii P 4 A flatterer may play what game he likes against the pigeons of high life! 1862 THACKERAY *Four Georges* iv, He was a famous pigeon for the play-men; they lived upon him.

† c. A sharper of a particular kind: see quot. *Obs.*

[Allusion to *carrier-pigeon*.]

1822 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII. 101 *Pigeons.*—Sharpers who, during the drawing of the lottery, wait ready mounted, near Guildhall, and as soon as the first two or three numbers are drawn, which they receive from a confederate..ride with them, to some distant insurance office..where there is another of the gang, commonly a decent looking woman.. to her he secretly gives the numbers, which she insures for a considerable sum.

4. A flying target, used as a substitute for a real pigeon; also, a toy consisting of an imitation propeller which is made to fly in the air.

Clay pigeon, a saucer of baked clay thrown into the air from a trap, as a mark at shooting-matches.

b. *To fly the blue pigeon* (*Naut. slang*): to heave the deep-sea lead.

1897 KIPLING *Captains Courageous* 77 'I'll learn you how to fly the Blue Pigeon. Shooo!'..The lead sang a deep droning song as Tom Platt whirled it round and round.

II. *attrib.* and *Comb.* 5. a. attributive, in sense 'of a pigeon', 'of pigeons', as *pigeon dung, -egg, -gun, -louse, -racing*; 'for, used by, or inhabited by pigeons', as *pigeon-basket, -box, -cote, -hutch, -loft, -room, -roost, -tower*; 'containing or made of pigeons', as *pigeon-pie*; b. objective and obj.

gen., as *pigeon-eating, -feeder, -keeper, -killer, -shooter, -shooting*; **c.** instrumental, as *pigeon-haunted* adj.; **d.** similative, as *pigeon-tinted* adj.

1750 FRANKLIN *Let.* Wks. 1887 II. 206, I had .. nailed against the wall of my house a *pigeon-box that would hold six pair. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 402 There was Wheat, steeped in Water .. mixed with *Pigeon-Dung. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. i. 77 Thou halfpenny purse of wit, thou Pidgeon-egge of discretion. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 258 The *pigeon-feeder fills his own mouth with a watery mixture of canary-seeds and vetch seeds. 1892 GREENER *Breech-Loader* 131 Nor is it assumed that they alone can make good shooting *pigeon-guns. 1842 SIR A. DE VERE *Song of Faith* 207 *Pigeon-haunted chestnuts musical. 1844 *Zoologist* II. 453 A *pigeon-hutch fastened against one of the walls. 1879 L. WRIGHT (*title*) Practical *Pigeon Keeper. *c* 1612 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XV. 220 Thus from th' Idæan height, Like air's swift *pigeon-killer, stoop'd the far-shot God of light. 1735 J. MOORE *Columbarium* 3 A *Pigeon Loft ought to be built to the South or South-west. 1721 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* No. 41 (1754) 217 Built in the form of *pidgeon-pye, A house there is for rooks to lie And roost in. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 May 10/1 We gather that *pigeon-racing is now almost a national sport. 1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 29 Like to a martyr'd Abbeys courser doom, Devoutly alter'd to a *Pigeon room. 1793 *Sporting Mag.* Feb. 251 *Pigeon shooting. Embellished with a beautiful Representation of a Pigeon Shooting Match. 1892 GREENER *Breech-Loader* ix. 234 Pigeon-shooting, against the practice of which many sportsmen protest .. is of lowly origin. 1883 V. STUART *Egypt* 269 Dechney .. abounds in *pigeon-towers.

6. Special Combs.: **pigeon-cherry** = *pin-cherry* (PIN *sb.* 13); **†pigeon-diver**, the Black Guillemot or Dovekie; **pigeon-express** = *pigeon-post*; **pigeon-fancier**, one who keeps and breeds fancy pigeons; so **pigeon-fancy, -fancying**; **pigeon-fieldfare**, the fieldfare, *Turdus pilaris*, or a variety of it; **pigeon-flyer**, one who lets homing pigeons fly, or takes part in pigeon-races; so **pigeon-flying**; **†pigeon-foot** = *pigeon's foot*: see b; **pigeon-goose**, an Australian goose, *Cereopsis novæ hollandiæ*, having a remarkably large cere; the Cape-Barren Goose; **pigeon-grass**, (*U. S.*) a name of the grass *Setaria glauca*; **pigeon-guillemot**, *Cepphus columba*, a sea-fowl of the North Pacific; **pigeon-hearted** *a.*, faint-hearted, timid, chicken-hearted; **†pigeon-livered** *a.*, meek, gentle; **pigeon man**, see quot.; **pigeon marl**, dove-coloured marl, columbine marl; **pigeon-match**, a match at shooting pigeons released from traps at a fixed distance from the competitors; **pigeon-pair**, boy and girl twins; also, a family consisting of a son and daughter only; so called from a pigeon's brood, which usually consists of a male and female; **pigeon-post**, the conveyance of letters or dispatches by homing pigeons; **pigeon-poult**, the young of a pigeon; **pigeon ruby** = *pigeon's blood* (see b); **pigeon salt**, see quot.; **pigeon-shot**, one skilled in pigeon-shooting; **pigeon-tail**, an American name of the pintail duck (*Dafila acuta*); **pigeon-tick**, see quot.; **pigeon-woodpecker**, (*U. S.*) = FLICKER.

1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II (1711) 83 The *Pigeon-diver .. one of the beautifullest birds of Spitzbergen. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* xxxii, You were quite a *pigeon fancier. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Sept. 7/3 A well-known homer pigeon-fancier. 1879 L. WRIGHT *Pract. Pigeon Keeper* v. It is almost impossible to make any real mark in the *pigeon-fancy without exhibiting in some form. *Ibid.* ix. The almond Tumbler, has done more to raise the tone of pigeon-fancy than any other breed. *a* 1845 BARHAM *Cousin Nicholas* xxiv. A flight of *pigeon-fieldfares .. alighted among the berries of the shrubbery. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 124 For membership of the Sanhedrim a man must not be a dicer, usurer, *pigeon flyer, or dealer in the produce of the Sabbatical year. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Apr. 2/3 [Races] in which *pigeon flying is a sport more honoured in the breach than the observance. 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.*, *Pigeon foot (an herb), *Geranium pes columbinus*. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v. *Cereopsis*, There is but one species called the *pigeon-goose. 1621 FLETCHER *Pilgrim* III. iv, I never saw such *pigeon-hearted people! 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* lxii, This fellow is pigeon-hearted, and light-headed. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii 603 But I am *Pigeon-Liver'd, and lacke Gall To make oppression bitter. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Dec. 12/2 Those London Stock Exchange celebrities of the thirties, the '*pigeon men'. They established a service of pigeons between London and Paris. 1601 *Pigeon marle (see COLUMBINE *a.* 3) 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. x. 32 Columbine or Pidgeon Marle lies in lumpes and cloddes. 1764 *Museum Rust.* II. 377 The auger brought up marle .. some of it mixed with blue veins (which I will here call pigeon marle). 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 140 A *pigeon match for a stake of 200 guineas. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Pigeon pair. 1900 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* 1873 LYTTON *Parisians* xii. xv, We learnt that through a *pigeon-post. 1892 *Daily News* 5 Nov. 5/5 The Caliphs made the pigeon post a regular institution in the Nile delta. *Ibid.*, There were six pigeon-posts between Cairo and Damascus, and ten between the latter city and Behnessa. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Nov. 7/2 In the pigeon-post message of Friday no reference to the use of infantry is made. 1885 BURTON *Arab. Nts.* II. 50 On the night of the consummation they cut the throat of a *pigeon-poult. 1897 *Daily News* 23 Feb. 6/2 Colour shades ranging from .. pale rose to intense *pigeon ruby red. 1678 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 1063 A fift sort is *Pigeon Salt, which is nothing but the Brine running out through the crack of a Phat, and hardens to a clod on the outside over the fire. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Nov. 3/1 A sportsman of renown in many branches, especially as a '*pigeon-shot'. 1902 WEBSTER Suppl.,

*Pigeon-tick, (*a*) A parasitic mite (*Argas reflexus*) found on pigeons. (*b*) The common bird mite.

b. Combs. with *pigeon's*: **pigeon's blood**, *attrib.* (of a ruby) dark red, rather lighter than beef's blood; **pigeon's egg**, a bead of Venetian glass, of the shape and size of the egg of a pigeon; **pigeon's-foot** (= F. *pied de pigeon*), dove's-foot (*Geranium columbinum, G. molle*); **pigeon's grass** [cf. Gr. περιστερεών, a kind of verbena, f. περιστερά dove], the common vervain; **pigeon's throat**, see quot.; **pigeon's wing**, (*a*) see quot.; (*b*) = PIGEON-WING 3 (q. v. for quot.).

1894 *Daily News* 13 Apr. 6/6 If this were a real *pigeon's blood ruby it might command a price of £700 a carat. 1894 *Times* 14 Apr. 15/5 The stone .. was made up to resemble a pigeon's blood stone. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccxli. 793 Commonly called in Latin *Pes Columbinus* ... it may be called .. in English Doues foote, and *Pigeons foote. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pigeon's Foot.* 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.* 199 *Geranium columbinum*, Pigeon's-foot Crane's bill. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccxxv. 581 Verbain is called .. in English .. of some *Pigeons grasse, or Columbine, because Pigeons are delighted to be amongst it, as also to eate thereof, as Apuleius writeth. 1884 in MILLER *Plant-n.* 1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Oct. 698/2 The newest colour for this purpose is '*pigeon's throat', a pretty blue green shade. 1884 *Ibid.* Apr. 312/1 Such delicate mixtures as *pigeon's-wing—blue, grey, and pink blended—will be used in some of the best dresses.

Pigeon, *v.* [f. PIGEON *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To treat as a pigeon, make a pigeon of (see PIGEON *sb.* 3 b); to gull, cheat, delude, swindle; esp. at cards or any kind of gaming.

1675 COTTON *Scoffer Scoft* 2 Of Lies, and Fables, which did Pigeon The Rabble into false Religion. 1785 G. A. BELLAMY *Apology* VI. 69 They have pigeoned me out of my money. 1805 SURR *Winter in Lond.* (1806) II. 252 They mean to pigeon him, as their phrase is. 1807 E. S. BARRETT *Rising Sun* II. 60 Having one night been pigeoned of a vast property. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* xlvi, You sit down with him in private to cards, and pigeon him.

2. To send (a message) by a pigeon.

1870 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Nov. 5 Gambetta has 'pigeoned' a message to-day .. that ought to be very reassuring.

Hence **Pi'geoned** *ppl. a.*, **Pi'geoning** *vbl sb.* (in quot. 1873 = subsisting on pigeons). Also **Pi'geonable** *a.*, easily cheated, gullible; **Pi'geoner**, a swindler, a sharper.

1844 TUPPER *Heart* vi. 58 Patron of two or three *pigeonable city sparks. 1853 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 450 A knowledge of human nature under it, more credulous and pigeonable aspect. 1777 *Gamblers* 45 'Pigeon'd Jockies curse thy deeper wit. 1849 ALB. SMITH *Pottleton Leg.* 110 You might divide them into two parties—the *pigeoners and the pigeoned. 1808 ELEANOR SLEATH *Bristol Heiress* III 222 She was not worth *pigeoning. 1873 LELAND *Egypt. Sk. Bk.* 70 He married the lady who put him up to pigeoning.

Pigeon (English): see PIDGIN.

Pi'geon-berry. [f. PIGEON *sb.* + BERRY *sb.*] In N. America, The Poke-weed, *Phytolacca decandra*; also its berry; in Bermuda *Duranta Plumieri*; in Australia, The native mulberry, *Litsæa ferruginea*, N.O. *Laurineæ* (Morris 1898).

1775 A. BURNABY *Trav.* 7 The pigeon-berry and rattle-snake-root, so esteemed in all ulcerous and pleuretical complaints. 1792 BELKNAP *Hist. New Hampsh.* III. 134 About the second or third year, another weed, called pigeon-berry, succeeds the fireweed. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 425.

Pi'geon-breast. *Path.* A deformed human chest, laterally constricted, so that the sternum is thrust forward, as in a pigeon.

1849 52 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1039/2 It was observed that he had the 'pigeon breast' form of chest. 1879 KNORR *Princ. Med.* 46 The pigeon breast is produced by pressure on their ribs at their angles when they are young and yielding.

So **Pi'geon-breasted** *a.*, having a breast narrow and projecting like a pigeon's.

1815 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* July 509 The French cuirass is made pigeon-breasted, so that unless a musket ball be fired very near it is turned off. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* II. (1863) 300 Madame la duchesse, in her .. long-waisted, pigeon breasted gown. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xxviii, All the [waxwork] gentlemen were very pigeon-breasted. 1872 T. G. THOMAS *Dis. Women* 67 Of rather lanky appearance and pigeon-breasted.

Pi'geongram. [f. PIGEON *sb.*, after *telegram.*] A message transmitted by a homing pigeon.

1885 *Times* 7 Apr. 4 On Sunday a message was sent by pigeons from Brighton to Dover .. A telegram in reply said—'Your pigeongram .. caused much rejoicing.' 1887 *Ibid.* 11 Apr. 11/2 Pigeongrams were freely used in the course of Saturday, and with success. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Nov. 17/1 The need is being supplied by the Great Barrier Pigeongram Agency of Picton-street, Auckland. *Ibid.*, The edges are fastened by sticking on a pigeongram postage stamp, a copy of which we reproduce.

Pi'geon-hawk. A hawk that preys on pigeons: a name given in England to the sparrow-hawk, and sometimes to the goshawk; in U. S. to the American merlin (*Falco columbarius*) and related species, also sometimes to the sharp-shinned hawk (*Accipiter velox*).

1871 J. BURROUGHS *Wake-Robin, Adirondac* (1884) 106 A pigeon hawk came prowling by our camp. 1884 COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* 528 *Accipiter fuscus*, Sharp-shinned Hawk, 'Pigeon' Hawk, so-called, but not to be confounded with *Falco columbarius*. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 136 Sparrow-Hawk .. also called .. Pigeon hawk.

Pi'geon-hole, *sb.* [f. PIGEON *sb.* + HOLE *sb.*]

1. A hole (usually one of several) in a wall or door for the passage of pigeons; hence *transf.*, *esp.* one of a series of holes for the passage of liquids, escape of gases, etc.

1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* II. 569 Two doors, the one at the bottom with a 'Pidgeon' hole in it. 1858 DICKENS *Lett.* 25 Aug., To see him and John sitting in pay-boxes, and surveying Ireland out of pigeon-holes. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Pigeon-hole*, one of a series of holes in an arch of a furnace through which the gases of combustion pass. One of a series of holes in the block at the bottom of a keir through which its liquid contents can be discharged.

2. A small recess or hole (usually one of a series) for domestic pigeons to nest in; hence any small hole, recess, or room for sitting or staying in.

[1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 171 To feede and fatte them [turtle doves] in little darke roomes like Pigions holes.] 1622 *Chapel Warden's Acc. Bks.* in D. LYSONS *Environs Lond.* (1795) II. 221 Paid for making a new payre of pigeing-holes, 2*s.* 6*d.* 1820 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* July (1894) II. xvi. 89 We have plenty of little pigeon holes of bedrooms. 1852 MUNDY *Antipodes* (1857) 212 There was .. a single dormitory for four hundred men! Each pigeon-hole is six feet and a half long, by two feet in width.

†3. A cant name for the stocks; also for the similar instrument in which the hands of culprits were confined, when being flogged. *Obs.*

1592 GREENE *Disput.* Wks. (Grosart) X. 233, I dare scarce speake of Bridewell because my shoulders tremble at the name of it, .. yet looke but in there, and you shall heare poore men with their handes in their Piggen hoales crye, Oh fie vpon whoores, when Fouler giues them the terrible lash. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* iv. iv, Downe with him, and carry him away, to the pigeon-holes. 1694 ECHARD *Plautus* 193 He'll be stock'd into the Pigeon Holes, where I'm afraid the poor Devil must make his Nest tonight.

†4. *pl.* An old out-door game, the particulars of which are doubtful: cf. quot. 1847-78. *Obs.*

1608 *Great Frost* in Arb. *Garner* I. 97 Then had they other games of 'nine holes' and pigeon holes' in great numbers. 1632 ROWLEY *New Wonder* II. i. 17 What ware deale you in? Cards, Dice, Bowls, or Pigeon-holes? 1684 *Ballads illustr. Gt. Frost* (Percy Soc.) 7 In several places there was nine-pins plaid, And pidgeon holes for to beget a trade. 1699 *Poor Robin* (N.), The boys are by themselves in sholes, At nine-pins or at pigeon-holes. [1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Pigeon-holes*, a game like our modern bagatelle, where there was a machine with arches for the balls to run through, resembling the cavities made for pigeons in a dove-house.]

5. *Printing.* An excessively wide space between two words. Now not common.

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* xxii. P 4 These wide Whites are by Compositers (in way of Scandal) call'd Pidgeon-holes. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Print.* 306 [100] many Blanks of m-quadrats will be contemptuously call'd *Pigeon-holes*. *Ibid.* 398 Doubles are conspicuous by the Pigeon-holes which are made to drive out what was doubled. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 1140. 1841 SAVAGE *Dict. Printing* 550. 1900 POWELL *Practical Printing* 174.

†6. A seat in the top row of the gallery of a theatre. *Obs.*

1747 *Gentl. Mag.* XVII. 20/1 All tickets to be stampt *pro rata* ..; a first gallery ticket for the play, one six-penny stamp: an upper gallery, or pigeon hole, or upper seat ticket for the play, to have one three penny stamp. 1828 *Lights & Shades* I. 254 On his benefit-night Brandon may be seen in one of the pigeon-holes, counting the house. *Ibid.* II. 104 But in the pigeon-holes!, you lean over—you hear the undistinguishable joke that sets every body else laughing.

7. One of a series of compartments or cells, in a cabinet, writing-table, or range of shelves, open in front, and used for the keeping (with ready accessibility) of documents or papers of any kind, also of wares in a shop.

1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* (ed. 2) II. 156, I put the papers .. into a pigeon hole in a cabinet. 1796 BURKE *Let. to Noble Ld.* Wks. VIII. 58 Abbé Sieyes has whole nests of pigeon-holes full of constitutions ready made, ticketed, sorted, and numbered. 1862 SALA *Ship-Chandler* iii. 48 Pigeon-holes full of samples of sugar, of rice, tobacco, coffee, and the like. 1879 J. A. H. MURRAY *Addr. Philol. Soc.* 8 This has been fitted with blocks of pigeon-holes, 1029 in number, for the reception of the alphabetically arranged slips.

b. *fig.* One of a series of ideal 'compartments' for the classification of facts or objects of thought.

[1847 FR. A. KEMBLE *Later Life* III. 305 People whose minds are parcelled out into distinct divisions—pigeon-holes, as it were.] 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 189 Without attempting to arrange in the pigeon holes of our logical formulæ the incomprehensible mysteries encircling that part of it. 1902 L. STEPHEN *Stud. Biog.* III. iii, 90 He was incapable of arranging his thoughts in orderly symmetrical pigeon-holes.

8. *attrib.* Consisting of, like, or having pigeon-holes or small apertures.

1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 403 When the fire-place is separated from the ore compartment by pigeon-hole walls. 1875 W. MCILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire* 31 Large fronts pierced by small pigeon-hole windows. 1899 *Academy* 30 Sept. 329/1 Mr. Saintsbury has the pigeon-hole form of mind .. collecting any quantity of conclusions and facts, and after tying them up and labelling them, putting them away for future use in the pigeon-holes of memory.

Pi'geon-hole, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To deposit in a pigeon-hole (7); to put away in the proper place for later reference; hence, to put aside (a matter) for (or on pretence of) future consideration, to shelve for the present.

1861 *Sat. Rev.* 20 July 67 We do not doubt that Lord Lyveden, by duly pigeon-holing the complaint, added another to the long list of his public services in that line. 1872 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (ed. 2) II. vii. xviii. 485 Duly arranged and, as it were, pigeon-holed for future use. 1889 PEMBERTON *R. A. Sothern* 69 Robertson's original adaptation .. was, for a period of eight years, 'pigeon-holed'.

2. To assign to a definite place in the memory, or in an ordered group of ideas; to place or label mentally; to classify or analyse exhaustively.

1870 H. Stevens *Bibl. Geogr. & Historica* Introd. 4 The writer has thought it well to pigeon-hole the facts. 1880 *Times* 2 Oct. 11/3 Text-books should be merely used as means for pigeon-holing knowledge previously acquired. 1889 *Athenæum* 16 Mar. 338/1 [Bacon admonishes] against.. wilful rejection of facts that we are unable to pigeon-hole.

3. To furnish with or divide into a set of pigeon-holes; also *fig.*

1848 [see Pigeon-holed below]. 1879 J. A. H. Murray *Addr. Philol. Soc.*, I had proposed to pigeon-hole the walls of the drawing-room for the reception of the dictionary material. 1883 J. Payn *Thicker than Water* xiii, A huge sandbank..pigeonholed by sand-martins. 1895 *Amer. Ann. of Deaf* Apr. 132 The mind will have been pigeon-holed, and the knowledge classified.

4. To deposit (a corpse) in a columbarium. *rare.*

1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Note-Bks.* I. 117 Decently pigeon-holed in a Roman tomb.

Hence **Pi·geon-holed** *ppl. a.*, **Pi·geon-holing** *vbl. sb.* Also **Pi·geon-holer.**

1848 *Bachelor of Albany* 192 It was a pigeon-holed, alphabeted mind. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 63 He obtained a formal list of the 'pigeon-holed treaties. 1884 *Q. Rev.* July 23 The lover of uniformity and pigeon-holed schemes. 1886 W. J. Tucker *E. Europe* 120 A dozen large, clumsy-looking desks, with a variety of pigeon-holed shelves. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Pigeon-holed*, formed with pigeonholes for the escape of gases of combustion or for the discharge of liquids. 1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Apr. 754 That terrible pigeonholer of freight schedules at Washington. 1904 G. Meredith in *Daily Chron.* 5 July 3/2 Most women have a special talent for pigeon-holing.

Pi·geon-house. A building or structure in which pigeons are kept; a columbarium, dovecote.

1537-8 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 502 The windows of the pigeon-house. 1644 Sir E. Nicholas in *N. Papers* (Camden) 63 They sought everye place in my howse for me, and my pydgion howse and all my out howses. 1766 *Complete Farmer* s.v. *Pigeon*, Any lord of a manor may build a pigeon-house on his land, but a tenant cannot do it without the lord's licence. 1849 *Cottager's Man.* 26 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III, The perspective elevation shows the bee-house, with pigeon-house over.

transf. 1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 263 A cage or pigeon house, rointhsome enough to comprehend her and her nurse

Pi·geon-pea. [= F. *pois-pigeon*, in sense 1.]

1. The seed of a leguminous shrub, *Cajanus indicus*, native of the E. Indies, and cultivated in many tropical countries; also, the plant itself.

1725 Sloane *Jamaica* II. 31 Pigeon-pease, their chief use is to feed pigeons, whence the name. 1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* 196 Pigeon or Angola Peas. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App 322 Pigeon Pea, *Cytisus*. 1858 Hogg *Veg. Kingd.* 779 In Jamaica the plant has been called *Pigeon Pea*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 189 In the West Indies they [the two varieties of *Cajanus indicus*] are called Pigeon peas.

2 The Black Bitter-vetch, *Ervum Ervilia.*

1884 in Miller *Plant-n.*

Pi·geon-plum.

1. A tree of the W. Indies and Florida, *Coccoloba Floridana*, N.O. *Polygonaceæ*, the wood of which is used in cabinet-making; also, its edible grape-like fruit.

1747 Catesby in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV 604 *Cerasus latiore folio*...The Pidgeon-Plum. The Fruit is ripe in December, is pleasant-tasted, and is the Food of Pidgeons, and many wild Animals. 1884 in Miller *Plant-n.*

2. A W. African tree of the genus *Chrysobalanus*, N.O. *Rosaceæ*; also, its succulent edible fruit.

1884 Miller *Plant-n.*, Pigeon Plum-tree, Sierra Leone. *Chrysobalanus ellipticus* and *C. luteus.*

Pi·geonry. [f. Pigeon *sb.* + -ry.] A place where pigeons are kept; a pigeon-house.

1840 *Cottager's Man.* 24 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III, The pigeonry over the porch. 1894 Baring-Gould *Deserts S. France* I. 21 Well-built farmhouses, with their pigeonries like towers.

Pigeon's milk. Also **8 pigeon milk.**

1. The partly-digested food with which pigeons feed their young.

1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 53 The young [of the pigeon]..are fed with the so-called 'pigeon's milk' regurgitated by the parent bird into the mouth of the young.

2. An imaginary article for which children are sent on a fool's errand.

1777 Brand *Antiq.* 398 Sending Persons on what are called sleeveless Errands..for Pigeon Milk, with similar ridiculous Absurdities. 1811 *Lex. Balatr.* s.v., Boys and novices are frequently sent on the first of April to buy pigeons milk. 1828 in *Craven Gloss.* 1872 *Punch* 3 Feb. 46/2.

Pi·geon-toe·d, *a.*

1. *Ornith.* Having the toes arranged on a level as in pigeons; peristeropod.

1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., The pigeon-toed fowl are the mound-birds or *Megapodiidæ* of the Old World and the curassows or *Cracidæ* of America.

2. Of persons or horses: Turning the toes or feet inwards; in-toed.

1801 *Sporting Mag.* XVII. 119 When the horse is pigeon-toed, that is turns his toes inwards. 1805 T. Hardy *Scenes of Life* III. 66 She stooped, and was pigeon-toed. 1842 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. II. *Dead Drummer*, The pigeon-toed step, and the rollicking motion Bespoke them two genuine sons of the Ocean.

So **Pi·geon-toe·s** *sb. pl.*, feet which turn inwards.

1886 Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s.v. *Pigeon-toed*, Bow-legs and pigeon-toes usually go together.

Pi·geon-wing, *sb.*

1. A wing belonging to, or like that of, a pigeon.

1781 Cowper *Conversation* 576 Like angel heads in stone with pigeon-wings.

2. A mode of dressing the side hair, fashionable with men towards the end of the 18th c.; also, a wig of the same form.

1889 G. W. Cable *Stories of Louisiana* xiii. 94 It was impossible for us to work up a [hair] club and pigeon wings like those I saw on the two young Du Clozels.

3. A particular fancy step in dancing; also, a fancy figure in skating. *U. S.*

1807-8 W. Irving *Salmag.* (1824) 78 [He] is famous at the *pirouet* and the pigeon-wing. [1849 J. P. Morier *M. Toutrond* 166 Camille was very skilful at cutting capers..I shone in making pigeon's wings, and I made plenty of room for myself among the islanders.] 1854 W. Irving in *Life* 6 Apr., The scene brought my old dancing-school days back again, and I felt very much like cutting a pigeon-wing.

Hence **Pi·geon-wing** *v.* (see 3 above).

1826 F. Cooper *Mohicans* (1829) II. iv. 59 The toes are squared, as though one of the French dancers had been in, pigeon-winging his tribe!

Pigeon-wood (pi·dʒonwud). A name given to the wood of various tropical or sub-tropical trees or shrubs, mostly used in cabinet-work, so called from the marking or colouring; also, the trees themselves. Among these are

a. *Counarus guianensis*, the Zebra-wood of S. America and the W. Indies; b. *Diospyros tetrasperma*, a W. Indian ebony shrub; c. *Dipholis salicifolia*, a large fragrant W. Indian tree, of the star-apple kind; d. *Guettarda speciosa*, a small evergreen, growing in the tropics of both hemispheres; e. *Pisonia obtusata*, the beefwood, corkwood, or porkwood of the W. Indies and Florida; f. species of *Coccoloba* (Pigeon-plum): Long-leaved P., *C. diversifolia*; Small-leaved P., *C. punctata*, *C. leoganensis*

1745 H. Walpole *Let. to G. Montagu* 13 July, My lady Hervey..is charmed with the hopes of these new shoes, and has already bespoke herself a pair of pigeon wood. 1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* 368 Pigeon Wood. This shrubby tree is greatly esteemed on account of its wood. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 887 Pigeon-wood, Zebra-wood, of which there are several kinds. Jamaica P., *Guettarda speciosa.*

Pi·g-faced, *a.* Having a face resembling that of a pig.

Pig-faced lady or *woman* (earlier *hog faced gentlewoman*), a reputed woman of rank or wealth, with a pig's face, for whom a husband was supposed to be wanted; the subject of much delusion among the credulous, from the 17th c. onwards. See Chambers' *Book of Days* II. 255.

[Cf. 1640 *hog-faced*: Hog *sb.*[1] 12c.] 1815 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 17/1 The original invention of the pig-faced woman, about the year 1764. 1858 Lytton *What will he do* I. i. 1 Farther on, rose the more pretending fabrics which lodged the attractive forms of the Mermaid, the No folk Giant, the Pig-faced Lady, the Spotted Boy, and the Calf with Two Heads. 1864 R. Chambers *Bk. Days* II. 255/1 There can be few that have not heard of the celebrated pig faced lady, whose mythical story is common to several European languages. *Ibid.* 257/2 The 'pig-faced lady' is not unfrequently exhibited..by showmen at fairs, etc...represented by a bear having its head carefully shaved, and adorned with cap, bonnet, ringlets, etc.

Pi·gful. [f. Pig *sb.*[2] + -ful.] As much as fills a pig or earthen pot.

1590 in *Law's Memorials* (1818) Pref. 28 Sending a pigfull of poyson to the house where young Foullis was. 1665 Ld. Fountainhall *Jrnl.* (1900) 92 A pigful of holy water wt a spung in it.

Pi·gfully, *adv. humorous nonce-wd.* [After *manfully.*] In a manner befitting a pig.

1891 Atkinson *Last Giant Killers* 68 And, didn't the two little pigs concerned play their parts pigfully!

Piggard: see Pig-herd. **Piggeis:** see Peggy-mast. **Piggen,** obs. form of Piggin.

Piggery[1] (pi·gəri). [f. Pig *sb.*[1] + -ery.]

1. A place where pigs are kept; a pig-breeding establishment; a pigsty. Also *fig.*

1804-6 Syd. Smith *Mor. Philos.* (1850) 195 Go to the Duke of Bedford's piggery at Woburn. 1841-54 J. L. Stephens *Centr. Amer.* 110 The interior was a perfect piggery full of fleas and children. 1867 J. Hatton *Tallants of B.* iii, There were model cow houses, cattle-sheds, piggeries. 1868 Ruskin *Time & Tide* (1872) 103 Here we are in a piggery, mainly by our own fault, hungry enough, and for ourselves, anything but respectable.

2. Piggish condition; piggishness.

1867 Macgregor *Voy. Alone* ii. (1868) 65 Is the positive piggery of the lowest stratum of our fellows part of the price we pay for glorious freedom? 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Feb. 238/1 They prefer piggery to decency.

3. Pigs collectively.

1888 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 633 That sackful of rebellious piggery heaving and struggling.

Pi·ggery[2], *Sc.* [f. Pig *sb.*[2] + -ery.] A place where pots and vessels of earthenware are made or sold; a pottery; a crockery-shop; also, earthenware, crockery. 1825 in Jamieson.

Piggicide (pi·gisəid). *nonce-wd.* [f. Pig *sb.*[1] + -cide 1.] One who kills pigs.

1834-5 S. R. Maitland *Voluntary Syst* (1837) 345 Of course these piggicides were as much obliged to pay [etc.].

Piggin (pi·gin). Chiefly *dial.* Also 7 -an, 7-9 -en, -on, 9 -ing; β. 6 **pickein.** [perh. a deriv. of Pig *sb.*[2]; but the history is obscure. The Gaelic *pigean* is dim. of *pige*, *pigeadh*, app. ad. Lowl. Sc. *pig.* Ir. *pigin* and W. *picyn* are app. from Eng.] A small pail or cylindrical vessel, esp. a wooden one with one stave longer than the rest serving as a handle; a milking pail; a vessel to drink out of.

The word is recorded in the *Eng. Dial. Dict.* from Northumberland to Hampshire, also from Shetland; but it is not prevalent in Scotland. It is applied very variously in different localities; in Northumberland it may denote an earthenware pitcher, and sometimes, a small iron kailpot (Heslop); in W. Yorksh. 'a tin receptacle, a deep tin tureen' (E. D. D.); but it is generally described as of wood. Its size varies according to purpose: it is described as 'holding near a pint', 'containing about a quart', 'holding from one to two gallons' (Eng. Dial. Dict.).

1554 *Lanc. Wills* (1857) 113, ij butter trowghis xiij[d].—iiij piggins iiij[d]. 1572 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 152, xiij stannis and barels vj[s] vij[d], iij skelis, ij collockis, ij. pickeins, ij[s]. 1611 Cotgr., *Traiot*, a milking Pale, or Piggin. 1647 Herrick *Noble Numbers, His Wish to God*, A little piggin and a pipkin by, To hold things fitting my necessity. 1699-60 *Knaresb. Wills* (Surtees) II. 245, 1 wooden piggon. 1674 Ray *N. C. Words* 37 *A Piggin*, a little pail or tub with an erect handle. 1764 Harmer *Observ.* xiv. ii. 71 Three or four piggins, or great wooden bowls. 1803 R. Anderson *Cumberld. Ballads* 74 A three quart piggen full o' keale, He'll sup, the greedy sinner. 1827 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 177/2 A piggin, or small pail, out of which the animal fed. 1841 S. C. Hall *Ireland* I. 83 The usual drink is buttermilk..; which drink goes round in a small piggin, a sort of miniature of the English pail. 1863 Fr. A. Kemble *Resid. in Georgia* 52 A very small cedar pail—a piggin as they termed it. 1887 *Strathearn Mag.* Feb. 15 So cease your useless jigging, And bring the can and pigging, To hold the luscious buttermilk That will be ready soon.

Pigging, *vbl. sb.*[1]: see Pig *v.*

Pigging (pi·giŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] *Sc.* [f. Pig *sb.*[2]] The purchasing of pigs or crockery.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 432 Around this gay temptation, wives are prigging, And even maidens go sometimes 'a pigging'.

Piggish (pi·giʃ), *a.* [f. Pig *sb.*[1] + -ish[1].] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a pig; piglike; hoggish; stubborn; selfish, mean; unclean, vile.

1792 [implied in Piggishly]. 1820 W. Irving *Sketch Bk.*, *Rip Van Winkle* § 18 One had..small piggish eyes. 1829 Southey *O. Newman* ii. 124 He hath not left His native country in that piggish mood Which neither will be led nor driven. 1873 J. R. Green *Lett.* (1901) 364, I don't like to be piggish and cantankerous. 1891 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. XII. 511/2 He did not mean they were piggish or coarse.

Hence **Pi·ggishly** *adv.*; **Pi·ggishness.**

1792 Coleridge *Lett., to Mrs. Evans* (1895) 38 Mr. Hague who played on the violin most piggishly. 1804 Charlotte Smith *Conversations*, etc. I. 86 She is very piggishly brought up, indeed. 1858 Mayhew *Upper Rhine* v. § 3 (1860) 277 Our friend..was fairly taken aback by the piggishness.

Piggy, piggie (pi·gi), *sb.*[1] [f. Pig *sb.*[1] + -y.]

1. A little pig, or animal so called; also playfully applied, with various connotations, to a child.

1799 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* III. 25 Go to the forest, piggy, and deplore The miserable lot of savage swine. 1890 *Spectator* 10 May, If the worm objected to come out of the hole, 'piggy' [a hedgehog], with his head on one side, gently scratched away the grass with his right fore-paw and extracted him.

2. The game of tip-cat; the 'cat' or piece of wood used in this game.

1867 *Standard* 11 June, The game which is played by the street boys of London under the name of 'tip cat' is, it appears, called 'piggie' in the north. 1884 *Manch. Guard.* 22 Sept. 8/4 'Piggy' (which some members recognise under the name of 'tip-cat') [was] among the features he described as objectionable in our street life.

Pi·ggy, *sb.*[2] *dial.* [dim. of Pig *sb.*[2]] A little pot.

16.. *Country Lass* in Whitelaw *Bk. Scot. Song* (1844) 3/1 My Paisley piggy, corked with sage Contains my drink but thin, O.

Pi·ggy, *a.* [f. Pig *sb.*[1] + -y.] Piglike; resembling that of a pig.

a 1845 Hood *Literary & Literal* xii, Miss Ikey, Whose whole pronunciation was so piggy. 1874 Burnand *My time* xxii. 198 He was fresh-coloured, with little piggy eyes.

Piggy-back: see Pick-a-back.

Pi·ggy-wiggy. Also **piggy-wig.** A childish riming extension of *piggy*, little pig; also applied playfully to a child.

1862 Miss Yonge *Stokesley Secret* i. (ed. 2) 15 There's plenty for piggy-wiggy. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. iv, 'Well, Piggywiggies', said R. W., 'how de do to-night.' 1870 Lear *Nonsense Songs, The Owl and the Pussy-cat* ii, And there in a wood a Piggy-wig stood, With a ring at the end of his nose.

Pig-head (pi·ghed). [f. Pig *sb.*[1] + Head *sb.*, after next.] An obstinate stupid head.

1889 *Daily News* 12 Dec. 3/1 It took..years to drive the notion of a steam roller into the pig-heads of our vestries.

Pigheaded (pi·gheded), *a.* [Parasynthetic deriv. of Pig *sb.*[1] + Head *sb.* + -ed[2].] Having a head like that of a pig; usually *fig.*, having the mental qualities ascribed to a pig; obstinate; stupid; perverse.

1620 B. Jonson *News fr. New World*, You should be some dull tradesman by your pig-headed sconce now. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. vi. iii. 471 The pig-headed Armadillo, with nine bands. 1811 *Lex. Balatron.*, *Pig-headed*, obstinate. 1838 Dickens *Nick. Nick.* xiii, A nasty, ungrateful, pig-headed,..obstinate, sneaking dog. 1881 Besant & Rice *Chapl. of Fleet* III. 99 My brother Will is as obstinate as he is pigheaded.

Hence **Pi·ghea·dedly** *adv.*; **Pi·ghea·dedness.**

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 2 July 6/1 To the credit of his instructors..he has learned his lesson pigheadedly and well. 1803 Mar. Edgeworth *Belinda* I. iv. 79 With true English pigheadedness..they went and polled for an independent

candidate of their own choosing. 1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* iii. 225 A kind of pigheadedness, or indifference to ideas.

Pig-herd (pi·ghəɪd). Also 7 ?**piggard.** [f. PIG *sb.*[1] + HERD *sb.*[2] The form *piggard* prob. belongs here, but may be:—*pigward.*] A keeper of a herd of pigs: cf. HOGHERD, SWINEHERD.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Porquero*, a pigheard. *a* 1697 AUBREY *Brief Lives* (1898) II. 304 He sent for all his servants, even the piggard-boy, to come and heare his palinode. 1820 SHELLEY *Œdipus Tyr.* ii. i. 136 Squabbling makes pigherds hungry, and they dine On bacon, and whip sucking-pigs the more. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 213 Magyar.. cattle-drivers, Bulgarian pig-herds,..Wallachian shepherds.

Pighill, obs. var. PIGHTLE. **Pig-hole:** see PIG.

Pight, arch. pa. t. and pa. pple. of PITCH *v.*[1]: see also PITCHED *pp. a.*[1]

Pight (pəit), *v.* [The pa. t. and pa. pple. of PITCH *v.*[1] erroneously used as a present tense.] *trans.* To pitch.

[1459 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 348/2 It was nyghe evynne or ye ..raungede youre Bataille, pightede youre tentes.] 1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* ii. vii. (1589) 23 And hauing in their sight The threatned Citie of the Foe, his Tents did Affer pight. 1594 *and Rep. Doctor Faustus* in Thoms *E. E. Prose Rom.* (1858) III. 348 Two most beautiful places to pight tapers on. 1866 J. B. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Met.* 48 There doth he pight his net and pitch his snare. 1867 — tr. *Virgil's Æneid* 325 Behold the pighted foe and battle field.

Pightle (pəi·t'l). *local.* Forms: α. **3 pichtel, pichtil, pictel, pigtel, 5 pyghtell, 5–6 pytell, 6–7 pightell, putell, 6–9 pightel, pitle, 8 pightal, 7– pightle,** (8–9 *corruptly* **pigtail**). Also β. **3 pichel, pychel, pichil, pughull, 6–8 pighill, 7–8 peighill; 6 pykkyll, 7 pickhill, pickell, 7–8 pickle.** γ. **7–9 piole.** δ. **7–8 piddle.** See also PINGLE *sb.*[2] [Origin obscure; the form seems to be diminutive.

The two types *pightel* and *pighel* (*pichel*) are both found soon after 1200; the former was midl. and southern; in E. Anglia and Essex it became before 1500 *pitel*; *pichel* was northern, and appears to have given the hardened form *pickel*; *picle* was app. a phonetic variant of *pitle*, whence perh. also *piddle* through ?*pittle*. Cf. also PINGLE *sb.*[1]

A small field or enclosure; a close or croft.

α. 1210 *Fines in Cur. Dom. Reg., Bucks* (1835) I. 247 Croftam ..que vocatur Leuernues pigtel. 12 . *Died* in *N. & Q.* 10th ser. V. 26/2 Totam croftam illam que vocatur Wistones pictel que jacet sub Bosco. 1250–60 *Furness Coucher* (Chetham Soc., new ser. XI. 444), Totam terram..in loco qui vocatur Pichtil cum una acra ad caput Pichil. 1403 *Court-roll Gt. Waltham Manor, Essex*, Idem dominus habet unum fossatum non scuratum erga Chalf-pyghtell. 1494 in T. Gardner *Hist. Dunwich* (1754) 52 My Pytell lyinge in the Parische of All Seints within the said Town. 1541 in Wigram *Elstow* (1885) 161 One messuage, and one pightell, with appurtenances. 1562 in Glasscock *Rec. St. Michael's, Bp. Stortford* (1882) 55 Wood of ye pytell called thorley wyk. 1650 *Brasenose Coll. Doc.* E[2] 19 A little close or pasture called Pightle about 1 rood in area. 1730 in *Rep. Comm. Inq. Charities* (1837) XXXI. 141 (Cambs.) Two pightals in Bottisham, and a dolver in Braddyls. 1819 REES *Cycl., Pig-Tail*,..a provincial term sometimes applied to a small strip of ground generally in the state of grass. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. ii. 53 Never had that novelty in manure whitened the crofts and pightles of Court-Farm. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Common-pl. Bk.* (1851) IV. 430 The pigtail of the field, a small strip in grass. 1854 KNIGHT *Once upon a Time* II. 117 There was one meadow..called the Pitle (still a Norfolk word). 1893 J. C. JEAFFRESON *Bk. Recollect.* (1894) I. i. 15 The paddocks and pightels about the town of my birth.

β. *c* 1220 *Selby Chartul.* II. 15 Unum essartum .. quod vocatur Pichel. 1254–80 *Ibid.* 81 Cum uno pychel prati in Ower Seleby. *c* 1275 *Whalley Coucher* (Chetham Soc., Old Ser. XVI. 688), Partem cujusdam terræ..quod vocatur Mikel pughull et Litel pughull. 1503 *Will of Wyne* (Somerset Ho.), Pykkyll otherwise called crofte. 1651 *MS. Indenture* (co. Derby), One land called the Pickell land. 1688 *MS. Indenture*, Close called .. the Peighill. 1699 *MS. Indenture*, Also the Pickhills [*elsewhere* Pickills] in Brampton [co. York]. 1711 in *Rep. Comm. Inq. Charities* (1822) VIII. 721 (Yorks.) [J. S. charged] a pighill next but three to his close [with 5s. yearly to the poor]. 1737 *Court Roll, Wakefield*, Close called..Peighill. 1737 *MS. Indenture* (Rolleston, co. Stafford), A piece of meadow..lying near to an inclosure called Pickle Meer.

γ. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 219 *Picle* or *pitle* .. signifies with us a little small close or inclosure. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Pitle, Picle*, a small piece of inclosed ground, generally pronounced in the first, but not unfrequently in the second form.

δ. 1638 *Brasenose Coll. Mun., Cont. Burwaldescote*, A piddle of pasture grownde of half an acre. *a* 1693 ASHMOLE *Antiq. Berks.* (1723) I. Introd. 39 Two Houses, and a Piddle of Land belonging to them.

Pig-hull, -hutch, etc.: see PIG[1] IV.

Pig-iron. [f. PIG *sb.*[1] 7: cf. SOW-IRON.]

1. Cast iron in pigs or ingots, as first reduced from the ore.

1665 D. DUDLEY *Metallum Martis* (1851) 49 Some Furnaces make Twenty Tuns of Pig Iron *per* Week. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* (1806) III. 104 The lateral moulds or channels are called pigs, and hence cast-iron receives the appellation of pig-iron. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 325 The finest English pig-iron is from Cumberland hæmatite. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* s.v., Mine-pig is pig-iron made from ores only; cinder-pig, from ores with admixture of some forge or mill-cinder.

attrib. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 31 May 9/2 The pig-iron market opened with little doing at 47s. 2½*d.* cash.

2. *Cookery.* An iron plate hung between the meat and the fire when the latter is too hot.

a 1756 MRS. HAYWOOD *New Present* (1771) 105 If it [the fire] should be too fierce in the middle, you must make use of a pig-iron. 1847–78 in HALLIWELL.

Pig-jump, *v.* app. orig. *Australian slang.* [f. PIG *sb.*[1] + JUMP *v.*] *intr.* To jump in a frolicsome way from all four legs, without bringing them together as in buck-jumping. Hence **Pig-jumper,** a horse which pig-jumps.

1892 *Daily News* 7 May 5/4 The vice of some of these pig-jumpers and buckers in the arena is very directly a matter of original sin. 1893 MRS. C. PRAED *Outlaw & Lawm.* I. xi. 241, I don't mind what I sit, short of a regular buck-jumper. I can even manage a little mild pig-jumping. *Ibid.* 242 This horse won't even pig-jump.

† **Pi·gle.** *Obs.* [According to *Alphita*, = med. L. *pigula*, F. *pigle*, of which nothing further is known. It was perh. another form of the word PAIGLE, though in ME. applied to an entirely different plant, and app. only in 16th c. identified with *paigle* the cowslip. (In the *Supplement* to Gerarde, 1597, *Pagle* is given as '*stichwort*'.)]

1. The Stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea* (apparently).

a 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 27 *Lingua avis*, i. stichewort i. pigle. *Ibid.* 34 *Pigle*, i. stichewort. *c* 1450 *Alphita* (ibid.) 103 *Lingua auis*, pigula idem, florem habet album. *gallice* pigule. *anglice* stichewurt. *Ibid.* 146 *Pigula*, lingua avis. [Cf. *Brit. Mus. Add. MSS.* 15236, '*Lingua avis*, gallice pigle, latine vero pigla'.]

2. = PAIGLE, the cowslip (apparently).

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 120/35 Note, that oftimes *ble* is written for *bil*, *gle* for *gil* [etc.]...Pigle [*misprr.* Pigil], for pigil, *verbasculum*.

Pig-lead. Lead in the form of pigs, as it comes from the smelting-furnace.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 360 The methods by which pig-lead is manufactured into sheet-lead. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xviii. (ed. 3) 166 The price of Pig-Lead was £1 1s. per cwt.

Pi·gless, *a.* [f. PIG *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Without a pig or pigs; having no pigs.

1895 *Daily News* 28 June 2/4 The National Pig Breeders met at a pigless show for the second time.

Piglet (pi·glet). [f. PIG *sb.*[1] + -LET.] A little pig.

1883 MISS BROUGHTON *Belinda* I. i. iv. 66 The little piglets ..toddle sweetly about. 1895 C. SCOTT *Apple Orchards* 73 The black and white piglets, not yet weaned.

Piglike (pi·glaik), *a.* and *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LIKE 1.] Like, or like that of, a pig.

1612 *Two Noble K.* v iv, Pig-like he [a restive horse] whines At the sharp rowel. 1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist., Mammalia* IV. 138 Their voice, a pig-like grunt. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 195, I can see the pink, pig-like hippo, whose colour has been soaked out by the water, lying on the lower deck.

Pig-lily: see PIG *sb.*[1] 13 b.

Pigling (pi·glin). In 8 **piglin.** [f. as prec. + -LING[1].] A little or young pig; a sucking-pig.

1713 C'TESS WINCHELSEA *Misc. Poems* 212 Then every Piglin she commends, And likens them to all their swinish Friends. 1833 SIR F. B. HEAD *Bubbles of Brunnen* (1834) 96 Tiny, light-hearted, brisk, petulant piglings. 1887 JESSOPP *Arcady* vii. 218 She tends the poultry,..she looks after the piglings [etc.].

Hence **Pi·glinghood,** the condition of a pigling.

1885 A. STEWART *Twixt Ben Nevis & Glencoe* 153 The stye which from early piglinghood had been its home.

Pi·gly, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. PIG *sb.*[1] + -LY[1].] Of, pertaining to, or befitting a pig.

1859 TROLLOPE *W. Indies* ii. (1860) 19, I believe that pigly grace consists in plumpness and comparative shortness.

Pigmæan, pigmean, variants of PYGMÆAN.

Pig-maker, -market: see PIG[1] IV.

Pigmeater (pi·gmitəɪ). *Australian slang.* [f. PIG *sb.*[1] + MEAT *sb.* 1 + -ER[1].] A bullock which does not fatten; a beast only fit for pigs' food.

1884 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Melb. Mem.* xiv. 105 Bullocks, which declined with fiendish obstinacy to fatten. They were what are known by the stock-riders as 'ragers' or 'pig-meaters'. 1890 — *Col. Reformer* xvi. (1891) 195 The last camp..contained an unusual number of 'pigmeaters'.

Pigmen, erron. variant of PYGMY.

Pigment (pi·gmənt). [ad. L. *pigmentum*, f. *pig-, ping-ere* to paint. So OF. *pigment* (12–13th c.). *Pyhment* occurs in late OE. in sense 2. Cf. PIMENT.]

1. A colouring matter or substance.

a. Any substance (usually artificially prepared) used for colouring or painting; a paint, dye, 'colour'; in technical use, a dry substance, usually in the form of powder or easily pulverized, which, when mixed with oil, water, or other liquid vehicle, constitutes a 'paint'.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xix. xxvi. (Bodl. MS.), Minium is a red coloure..: In Spayne is moie suche pigment þan in oþer londes. 1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos., Pigment*, a painting. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. iii. iii. (1651) 469 Artificial inticements and provocations of Gestures, Cloaths, Jewels, Pigments. 1663 BOYLE *Exp. Hist. Colours* iii. xii. Wks. 1772 I. 735 Allow me,..for the avoiding of ambiguity, to employ the word pigments to signify such prepared materials (as cochineal, vermilion, orpiment) as painters, dyers, and other artificers make use of. 1684–5 — *Min. Waters* iv. Wks. IV. 806 *Balaustium*, logwood, brasil, and other astringent vegetable pigments. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 312 A beautiful white pigment called ceruse. 1883 RUSKIN *Art Eng.* 11 The harmonies possible with material pigments.

b. *Nat. Hist.*, etc. Any organic substance occurring in and colouring any part of an animal or plant; the natural colouring-matter of a tissue.

[1833–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 301/1 During pregnancy an increased secretion of pigmentum is said to take place.] 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* (ed. 2) 89 The discoloration depended on the presence of cells filled with pigment. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 68 Grains of chlorophyll and allied pigments.

† 2. = PIMENT 1. *Obs* (in Scott, *arch.*)

[1150–1200 in *Sax. Leechd.* III. 136 Nim hwyt cudu & gyngyfere & recels .. of oþþrum þymentum ane siccan fulne. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xix. lix. (Bodl. MS.), *Pigmentum* haþ þat name as it were pilis mentum, quod scilicet in pila est contumsum [sic] þat is ibete in a mortere; of þe whiche spicery by pigmentary crafte he maketh likinge drinke and electuaries.] *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* vi. 167 To sauour..with puttyng to pygment, Or pepur, or sum other condyment. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* xi. ii. in Ashm. *Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 181 As musk in Pygments. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* iii, Place the best mead,..the most odoriferous pigments, upon the board.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (usually in sense 1 b), as *pigment-cell, -grain, -granule, -molecule, -particle, -speck, -spot*; *pigment bearing, -forming -laden* adjs.

1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* (ed. 2) 89 Description of the pigment-cells in the negro. 1859 J. R. GREENE *Protozoa* 65 A bright coloured particle (usually red), termed the.. 'pigment spot', is found in the bodies of many *Infusoria*. 1875 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* I. 248 The pigment bacteria, which cannot be distinguished from one another microscopically. *Ibid.* II. 625 Cells and flakes containing pigment granules. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* ii. 14 A layer of flat, dark brown, or nearly black, pigment cells..also covers the posterior surface of the iris. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* iii. 73 For the most part these pigment grains are enclosed in leucocyte-like bodies. *Ibid* 81 The tendency the pigment-laden leucocytes exhibit to carry their burden to the spleen. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 916 The etiology of pigment-bearing new growth.

b. Special combs: **pigment colour** (see quot.); **pigment-printing,** (*a*) a method of printing calicoes, etc. with pigments attached to the cloth by an albuminous substance; (*b*) the printing of permanent photographs with carbon or other pigments.

1862 O'NEILL *Dict. Calico Printing & Dyeing* 168 *Pigment colours*, this name has been given to those colours which are in the state of powder, and insoluble in the vehicle by which they are applied to the fabric. 1883 *Hardwich's Photogr. Chem.* (ed. Taylor) 339 Carbon, or pigment printing [in Photography]. 1897 J. NICOL in *Outing* (U.S.) XXX. 496/2 The carbon or pigment printing method gives the very highest class of positives.

Pigmental (pigme·ntăl), *a.* [f. L. *pigmentum* (see prec.) + -AL.] = PIGMENTARY *a.* 2. Hence **Pigme·ntally** *adv.*

1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* (ed. 2) 83 The mucous or pigmental membrane. 1886 *Belgravia Mag.* LIX. 553 Over-coloured, pigmentally and orally. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 114 Atrophy and pigmental degeneration (as apart from pigmental infiltration).

Pigmentary (pi·gmĕntări), *sb.* and *a.* Also 4 **pymentarie, -ye,** 5 **pygmentarie.** [ad. L. *pigmentāri-us* adj., of or belonging to paints or unguents; sb. a dealer in these, in med. L. esp. in scents, spices, and aromatic confections, f. *pigment-um*: see PIGMENT and -ARY[1].]

† **A** *sb.* **a.** A maker or seller of ointments, drugs, etc.; an apothecary. **b.** (In quot. 1474) app. an aromatic confection. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xxxvii. 29 Ensence of moost clene swete smellynge spices, with the werk of pymentarye [*Vulg.* opere pigmentarii; 1388 a makere of oynement; 1609 BIBLE (Douay) pigmentarie]. — *Song Sol.* v. 13 The chekes of hym as litle flores of swote spicis, plaunted of pymentaries. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* iii. v. 101 Makers of pygmentaries, spicers and apotiquaries.

B. *adj.* † **1.** Pertaining to an apothecary or maker of aromatic confections. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Song Sol.* iii. 6 Smoke of the swote spices, of myrre, and of encens, and of alle pymentarie poudre [1388 al poudur of an oynement makere]. 1398 [see PIGMENT 2].

2. Of, pertaining or belonging to, or consisting of pigment; producing or containing pigment or colouring-matter; in *Path.* characterized by the formation or presence of pigment.

1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 590 To reflect the light that reaches the interior of the eye, when .. not prevented from doing so by the interposition of the pigmentary layer. 1851 WRIGHT *Richardson's Introd. Geol.* xii. 385 The ink, though fossilised, retaining its pigmentary property. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.-t.* iv, The purple-black of the..whiskers is constitutional and not pigmentary. 1876 BRISTOWE *The. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 84 The deposition of yellow, red, and brown pigmentary granules.

Pigmentation (pigmĕnte·ʃən). *Biol. Nat. Hist.* and *Path.* [mod. f. L. *pigmentātus* painted (f. *pigmentum* paint) + -ION: see -ATION. So F. *pigmentation*.] Coloration or discoloration by formation or deposition of pigment in the tissues.

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 59 Pigmentation is not in itself a morbid process of much importance. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 315 Pigmentation of the skin affects either the rete Malpighii or the corium.

Pigmented (pi·gmĕntĕd), *a.* [f. PIGMENT + -ED[2].] Charged or coloured with pigment.

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 246 These atrophic lungs are usually deeply pigmented. 1883 *Hardwich's Photogr. Chem.* (ed. Taylor) 347 The pigmented tissue should be of that kind which has a minimum of Gelatine and a maximum of colouring matter.

Pi·gmentless, *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Destitute of pigment. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pi·gmentose, *a.* [f. as next + -OSE.] = next.

Pigmentous (pigme·ntəs), *a.* [f. L. *pigment um* PIGMENT + -OUS.] Characterized by the p esence of pigment; pigmentary.

1836–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 961/1 The exterior surface of the retina being covered by a dark pigmentous membrane.

Pi·g-me·tal. [f. PIG *sb.*[1] 7 + METAL: cf. SOW-METAL.] Metal, usually iron, in the form of pigs.

1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 167 [He] proposes with Pit-coal Fire to make Bar Iron from Pig-metal. 1761 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 73/1 His new invented method of making malleable iron from pig or sow metal. 1832 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 27 *Sow metal*, or *pig metal*, epithets..referring to the blocks as they may have been run in the main or the collateral gutters, the former being called *sows*, and the latter *pigs*, respectively.

Pigmy: see PIGMY.

Pigne, obs. form of PINE.

Pignerate, -ation: see PIGNORATE, -ATION.

† Pi·gnolate, pi·niolate. *Obs.* [a. F. *pignolat*, 'the preserued kernell of a Pine-apple, or conserue of Pine-kernells' (Cotgr.); cf. It. *pignolo* 'a kinde of meate of pine-apples' (Florio 1598), also PIGNON[1], and -ATE[1].] A conserve or confection made of pignons or pine-kernels.

1544 PHAER *Regim Life* (1560) D j, All swete thynges are verye good as apples sodden with suger..pignolate, penedies, whyte pylles, suger candy, and the iuice of likorice. *Ibid.* (1553) Div b, Pignolate, and swete almondes. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 171 Another kind of paste..which the Neotericks call Piniolate or Pignolate because its made of Pine kernells.

‖ **Pignon**[1]. ?*Obs.* [F. *pignon* (pin'oń) a pine-kernel = Sp. *piñon*, Pg. *pinhão*:—late L. type **pīniōn-em*, f. *pīnea* pine-cone. Cf. PINION *sb.*[5], PIN·N.]

1. A pine-kernel; the edible seed of the stone-pine (*Pinus Pinea*) of the south of Eu ope, or of other species of pine.

1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xxx. 292 There are great pine trees in New Spaine, though..they beare no pignons or kernells, but empty apples. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* *Pignon*, or *Pinne*, the edible seed of the cones of various pines, as those of *Pinus Pinea*, ..eaten in Italy.

† 2. The Physic-nut of S. America: = Pg. *pinhão*, PINION *sb.*[5] 1. *Obs*

1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xxix. 289 There are a thousand of these simples fit to purge, as..pignons of Punua..and many other things.

‖ **Pignon**[2] (pin'oń). *Arch.* [F. *pignon* a gable-end = It. *pignone* (Littré), Romanic augmentative of L. *pinna* pinnacle; see PINION *sb.*[2]] A gable.

1875 F. I. SCUDAMORE *Day Dreams* 38 Rich in houses with gables and pignons.

Pignorate (pi·gnŏrēt), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *pignerāt-us*, pa. pple. of *pignerāre*: see next.] a. Given or taken in pledge; pledged, pawned. b. Relating to things pledged, pigneratitious.

16 . *Corshill Baron Court Bk* in *Ayr & Wigton Arch. Coll* IV. 115 The said William Glen pursued the said Robert for the said pistoll for what the same wes pignorat. 1886 MUIRHEAD in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 690/2 Pignorate and hypothecary rights were unknown as rights protected by action at the time now being dealt with.

Pignorate (pi·gnŏreet), *v.* Also **pignerate.** [ad. L. *pignerāre* (in med. spelling *pignorāre*) to give as a pledge, f. *pignus* (*pigner-*, *-or-*) pledge: see -ATE[3].] *trans.* To give or take as a pledge; to pledge, pawn. Hence **Pi·gnorated** *ppl. a.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Pignerate*, to pawne. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pignerate*, to lay a gage, or mortgage; also to take in pawn. 1842 *W. Smith's Dict. Grk. & Rom. Antiq.* 760/1 If the pledger sold a movable thing that was pignerated. 1878 *Ibid.* 1037/1 A man could not acquire possession by means of a pignorated slave.

Pignoration (pignŏrē·ʃən). Also **pigner-.** [ad. L. *pignerātiōn-em* pledging, f. *pignerāre*: see prec.] The action of pledging or pawning.

1623 COCKERAM, *Pigneration*, a pawning or morgaging. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Pigneration* [*ed.* 1678 *Pignoration*], a gaging or laying to pawn. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* ix. 270 The Pignorat on of the Continental Teutonic LAW is more archaic than the Distress with which we are familiar in England.

Pignoratitious (pi·gnŏrāti·ʃəs), *a. rare.* Also **pigner-.** [f. L. *pignerāticius* adj., belonging to a pledge: see PIGNORATE *ppl. a.* and -ITIOUS.] Relating to things given in pledge or pawned.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pignoratitious*, that which is laid in pledge, or pertaining to gage. 1795 WYTHE *Decis. Virginia* 57 Questions arising on pigneratitious contracts.

Pi·gnorative, *a.* [ad. F. *pignoratif* (1567), f. L. *pignorāre*: see PIGNORATE and -ATIVE.] That gives in pledge; pledging, pawning.

1611 COTGR., *Pignoratif*, pignoratiue, impledging, ingaging by suretiship, or with a pawne. Hence 1616–63 BULLOKAR *Expositor*, *Pignorative*, impledging, ingaging by sureti-ship, or with a pawn. 1818 in TODD. 1848 in WHARTON *Law Dict.*

Pi·g-nut. [f. PIG *sb.*[1] + NUT.]

1. The tuber of *Bunium flexuosum*; = EARTH-NUT 1.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. ii. 172, I with my long nayles will digge thee pig-nuts. 1693 ROBINSON in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 826 The Roots..commonly call'd Kepper-Nuts, Pignuts and Gernuts in the North, lie very deep, and fatten Hogs. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 69 P 5 No Fruit grows Originally among us, besides Hips and Haws, Acorns and Pig-Nutts. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* (1886) 277 Dig away, boys,.. you'll find some pig-nuts.

† 2. Applied to an acorn (with reference to *Don Quixote* ch. xi). *Obs. nonce-use.*

1711 E. WARD *Quix.* I. 373 At length the Don in Pensive Mood His Golden Pignuts [*i.e.* acorns, as eaten in the Golden Age] gravely view'd.

3. The pear-shaped fruit of a N. American tree, the brown hickory (*Carya glabra* or *porcina*); also the tree itself; = HOG-NUT 1.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 322 Pig Nut, *Juglans.* 1809, 1866 [see HOG-NUT 1]. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, Pig-nut, American, *Carya porcina.*

Pi·g-rat. [transl. of Telugu *pandikokku*, BANDICOOT.] The large bandicoot rat of India.

1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* (1860) I. 150 Another favourite article of food with the coolies is the pig-rat or Bandicoot. 1865 *Reader* 14 Jan. 44/3 Bandicoot is..intended to represent the Telugu *pandi-kokku*, literally, '*pig-rat*'.

‖ **Pigri·tia.** *Obs.* [L., = sloth, slothfulness.] A former name of the sloths of South America.

[1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. iv. 256 The beast in Brasil, which the Spaniards call *Pigritia*, which goes no farther in a fortnight then a man will cast a stone.] 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pigritia*, Slothfulness. .. Also an American Beast call'd a Sloth. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 417 Nearly related to the South-American animal *Pigritia*, that makes two or three days journey in going up a tree.

† **Pigri·tious,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *pigritia* sloth (f. *piger* slothful) + -OUS.] Slothful. So † **Pi·gritude** [f. L. type **pigritūdo*], † **Pi·grity** [ad. L. *pigritās*], slothfulness (*obs. rare*—[0]).

1623 COCKERAM, *Pigritie*, *Pigritude*, slothfulnes. 1638 T. WHITAKER *Blood of Grape* Pref. 8 Pigritious and impudent persons. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pigritude.*

Pig's in (*comb.*: see PIG[1] 13 c.

Pig-sconce (pi·gskons). [See SCONCE.] A pig-headed fellow; a pig-head.

1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* III. i, *Ding.* He is No pig-sconce, mistress. *Secret.* He has an excellent head-piece. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* III. 78 These representatives of the pig-sconces of the population judged by circumstances.

Pi·gskin. [f. PIG *sb.*[1] + SKIN.] The skin of the pig or hog (called in 18th c. HOGSKIN); leather made of this. Hence in *Sporting slang*, a saddle.

1855 *Athenæum* 29 Dec. 1531 The Major..sees more things in pig-skin and whipcord than are found in most men's philosophy. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* ii, The best servant who ever put his leg across pig-skin. 1894 J. K. FOWLER *Recollect. O. Country Life* VI. 44 He was not particularly noted in the pigskin. 1899 MACKAIL *Life Morris* II. 326 The white pigskin binding with silver clasps.

b. The skin of a hog used as a bottle.

1883 V. STUART *Egypt* 37 Water-carriers loaded with pig-skins were conspicuous among the throng.

Pigsney, -ny. *arch.* and *dial.* Forms: *a.* 4 **piggesney3e**, 4–6 **piggesnye**, 6 **pyggysny, pygges nye, pigges-ny, pygs(-)nie, pygsnye, pigesnie**, 6–8 **pigs(-)nye**, 7 **pigsneye, pignie**, 8 **pig-nye**, 6– **pigsny, pigs(-)nie, pigs(-)ney**; *β.* 6 **pigseie**, 9 (*dial.*) **pigsy.** [ME. f. *pigges* pig's + *neyye*, var. of *eyye*, *eye* with prosthetic *n*, app. derived from *an eye*, *min eye*; prob. originating in children's talk and the fond prattle of nurses.

The eye of the pig (as that of a bird in BIRD'S-NIE) is taken as a familiar type of a small eye; the expression is thus equivalent to *pinkie* or *pinkie nye*, PINKENY, 'tiny eye', which was used in the same way as a term of endearment; but early examples showing *pigges nye* applied to the eye itself (sense 2) have not yet been found.]

1. One specially cherished; a darling, pet; commonly used as an endearing form of address. a. Chiefly applied to a girl or woman; in *mod. dial.* often opprobrious.

α. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 82 She was a prymerole a piggesnye ffor any lord to leggen in his bedde. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Womanhod*, etc. 20 What prate ye, praty pyggysny? 1549 CHALONER *Erasm. on Folly* F ij, Another fall in love with some yonge pygsnie. *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* I iv. (Arb.) 27 Then ist mine owne pygs nie, and blessing on my hart. 1589 *Triumphs Love & Fort.* F ij b, Then will I make my loving song upon mine owne pigsnye. 1629 MASSINGER *Picture* II. i, If thou art, As I believe, the pigsney of his heart, Know he's in health. 1667 DRYDEN *Tempest* IV. iii, How does my Pigs-nye? 1698 FARQUHAR *Love & Bottle* I. i, And the little pigsny has mamma's mouth. 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* I. 11 Never think I shall long survive thee, pigsnye. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* liv. (1848) 121/2 When pigsnie arrives and the purchaser opens the close sedan chair in which she has been conveyed to his house. 1876 MADOX-BROWN *Dwale Bluth* I. v. 102 She began to pour forth.. insinuations relative to a certain 'Trapseing, hautecking, kerping, pigsnie'.

β. 1553 BALE tr. *Gardiner's De vera Obed.* K j b, How doth my sweetheart, what saith now pigges eye? 1869 J. P. MORRIS *Gloss. Words Furness* 71 *Pigsy*, a term of endearment, as 'Thow lile pigsy'.

† b. More rarely applied to a man or boy. *Obs.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 68 b, And your sweet piggesnye Emanuel will smoyle close in his sleave. *a* 1588 TARLTON *Jests* (1844) Introd. 21 The player fooles deare darling pigsnie He calles himselfe his brother. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 68. 2/2 You, ven once they have your Money, No more their Pigsnies are nor Honey.

† 2. An eye; a 'dear little eye'. *Obs.*

1663 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 560 And shine upon me but benignly, With that one, and that other Pigsneye. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 11. 3/1, I rise, And rub my Pigs Nyes. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. tr. *Scarron's Com. Romance* (1775) II. 10 The hostess received such a blow on her little pig-nyes, that she saw a hundred thousand lights at the same time.

Pigsticking (pi·gstikiŋ). [f. PIG *sb.*[1] + STICKING *vbl. sb.*] 1. The hunting of the wild boar with a spear.

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lx, Describing the sport of pigsticking..with great humour and eloquence. 1881 J. GRANT *Cameronians* I. iii. 32 The dinner-gong..recalled his thoughts from pig-sticking and Central India.

2. The butchering of swine by sticking a knife into the heart or aorta.

1884 M. ARNOLD in *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 707/2, I would not go to see the pig-sticking at the stock-yards.

Hence **Pi·gstick** *v. intr.*, to hunt the wild boar; **Pi·gsticker,** (*a*) one who follows the sport of pigsticking; (*b*) a horse trained to this sport.

1891 KIPLING *City Dreadf. Nt.* 74 Animals who stand on one hind leg and beckon with all the rest, or try to pig-stick in harness. 1866 TREVELYAN in *Fraser's Mag.* LXXIII. 387, I may be a young pig-sticker, but I am too old a sportsman to make such a mistake as that. 1889 *Athenæum* 24 Aug. 255/1 The courage, horsemanship, and skill with his spear required in the pigsticker. 1900 SIR J. FAYRER *Recollect.* iii. 62, I bought a horse, a well-known pig-sticker.

Pig-stone, -swill, etc.: see PIG[1] IV.

Pigsty (pi·gstəi). A sty or pen for pigs, including a shed or covered enclosure.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Çahorda*, a pigges stie, *Hara.* 1639 MASSINGER *Picture* IV. ii, 'Slight! 'tis a prison, or a pig-sty! 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 169 P 1 What Wash is drank up in so many Hours in the Parlour and the Pigsty. 1853 H. WHARTON *Digest Cases Pennsylv.* 473 A pigstye in a city is per se a nuisance.

b. *transf.* Applied to a dwelling only fit for a pig; a miserable or dirty hovel.

1800 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) I. 311 All degrees of all nations begin with living in pigsty es. 1884 LABOUCHERE in *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 219 The poor in our great towns are condemned to live in pig-styes, and to pay excessive rents for this accommodation.

Pi·g's wash, pigwash. The swill of a brewery or kitchen given to pigs; = HOGWASH. Also applied contemptuously to weak inferior liquor, and in other abusive senses.

1630 *Tinker of Turvey* A iij, These comming as farre short of his, as Bragget goes beyond the Pigs wash or small Beere. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.*, *Jesuitism* 20 Moral evil is unattainability of Pig's wash. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* v, If I had not seen that..pig-wash, even if I could have got plenty of it, was a poor sort of thing, I should never have looked life fairly in the face. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 284 [I was] content in my dog's chain, and with my pig's-wash, in spite of Carlyle.

Pi·gtail. [So called from resemblance to the tail of a pig.]

1. a. Tobacco twisted into a thin rope or roll.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xxii. (Roxb.) 274/1 Pig taile, is a very small wreath or roll tobacco. 1740 SWIFT *Will* Wks. 1745 VIII. 384, I bequeath to Mr. John Grattan..my silver box, in which I desire the said John to keep the tobacco he usually chewe th, called pigtail. 1760 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* 7 May, He..took some pigtail tobacco out of his pocket. 1839 J. FUME' *Paper on Tobacco* 120 Pig-tail when smoked is equally as strong as shag.

b. A farthing candle. *dial.*

1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2) s. v., The watching of the pig-tail was a superstitious ceremony observed in Craven..on the Eve of St. Mark. On that evening, a party of males or females, place on the floor a lighted pig-tail, for so a small or farthing candle is denominated. 1867 HARLAND & W. *Lanc. Folk-lore* 140 On the fast of St. Agnes she watches a small candle called a 'pig-tail', to see the passing image of her future husband.

c. *Naut.* A short length of rope; a rope's end.

1894 *Daily Tel.* 18 Oct. 6/5 Hit..with a 'pigtail', a piece of thick rope.

2. A plait or queue of hair hanging down from the back of the head; applied *spec.* to that worn by soldiers and sailors in the latter part of the 18th and beginning of the 19th century, and still frequently by young girls, and now *esp.* to that customary among the Chinese.

1753 HANWAY *Trav* (1762) I. VII. xciii. 428 They observe an uniformity about their heads by wearing pigtails. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 595 The French carpenter cannot saw his boards, without a long pig-tail and ruffled shirt. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* (1849) 52 A soldier of the old school, with powdered head, side locks, and pigtail. 1830 *Examiner* 801/1 Trousers came in with the French Revolution, pigtails went out with Lord Liverpool. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xiv, [Mrs. Kenwigs' girls] had flaxen hair, tied with blue ribbons, hanging in luxuriant pigtails down their backs. 1874 LADY HERBERT tr. *Hübner's Ramble* I. xii. 193 Chinamen..with their black caps, and equally black pigtails. 1885 FAIRHOLT *Costume in Eng.* (ed. 3) II. 321 Pigtails in the army were reduced in 1804 to seven inches in length and in 1808 cut off. *c* 1890 *F. Wilson's Fate* 76 He ..wiped his grizzled moustache and twisted its extremities into pig-tails. 1893 MRS. B. M. CROKER *Village Tales* (1896) 66, I was still a rather troublesome schoolgirl in short frocks and a pig-tail.

b. *transf.* The wearer of a pigtail; a Chinese.

1886 *Cornh. Mag.* July 55 Sweetmeats..being great favourites with the 'pigtails'.

† 3. A pigtailed monkey. *Obs.*

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* IV. 215 The Maimon of Buffon, which Edwards calls the Pigtail, is the last of the baboons, and..no larger than a cat. [Cf. PIGTAILED *a.* 1.]

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (chiefly from 2). a. in sense 'of, pertaining to, wearing a pigtail'; *colloq.* Chinese: as *pigtail brigade, land, party*; b. in sense 'characteristic of the period when pigtails were worn', old-fashioned, pedantic, absurdly

formal (cf. Ger. *zopf*), as *pigtail drill, period, professor, tory*; c. = PIGTAILED 1, as *pigtail macaque*; also *pigtail tobacco* (see 1 a); *pigtailwise* adv.

1817 COBBETT *Wks.* XXXII. 114 Do the Pig tail Order suppose, that such means will be resorted to now? 1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 186 How I should have liked to witness the old pigtail operas and ballets performed at the Pantheon. 1865 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I 348 Heyne was essentially a dull, wooden man,—a pigtail professor after all. 1867 WOOD *Pop. Nat. Hist., Mammalia* 16 Bruh or Pig tail Macaque.—*Macacus nemestrinus*. 1885 *Leisure Hour* Jan. 32/1 Emancipation from the 'pigtail drill'. 1887 ASHBY-STERRY *Lays Minstrel* (1892) 199 Her ample tresses one descries Are closely plaited, pig-tail-wise. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Feb. 7/2 These same monkeys, the so called pig-tail variety, are taught by the Malays to pick fruit for them in the forests. 1898 *Athenæum* 19 Mar. 366/1 He was a typical 'pigtail Tory'. 1899 *Daily News* 25 Oct 2/1 Mr. Yerburgh, the leader of what was known last Session as 'the Pigtail Party' in the House of Commons, is contemplating a journey to China.

Pigtail, corrupt form of PIGHTLE.

Pigtailed (pi·gitēld), *a.* [f. prec. + -ED 2.]

1. Having a tail like a pig's

1758 EDWARDS *Glean. Nat. Hist* I. 8 The Pig-tailed Monkey, from the Island of Sumatra, in the Indian Sea. 1864 ATKINSON *List Prominc. Names Birds*, Pig-tailed Winder, Prov. name for Pintail Duck 1896 *List Anim. Zool. Soc.* (ed. 9) 24 *Macacus nemestrinus* .. Pig-tailed Monkey...East Indies.

2. Having a pigtail; tied up or plaited into a pigtail.

1754 SHERBEARE *Matrimony* (1766) I. 189 Hair..powder'd and pig-tail'd. 1775 SHERIDAN *St. Patr. Day* II. iv, All the pigtailed lawyers and bagwigged attorneys. 1791-3 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1799) I. 67 A pig tailed periwig. 1892 *Spectator* 27 Feb. 305/1 To wonder at pig-tailed China.

Pi·gtaily, *a. nonce-wd.* Of or pertaining to the pigtail period; old-fashioned.

1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 300 Old fashioned, out of date, rococo, and pigtaily.

† **Pi·g-taker.** *Obs.* A purveyor of pigs: formerly an office in the Royal Household.

1455 in *Household Ord.* (1790) 21 Th' office of the Catery.. 2 Grome Piggetaker. 1538 *Ibid.* 218 Allowance to be given.. unto Thomas Playfoote, Yeoman-Pigtaker for every Veale, being fatt and good,.. that he shall send into the Larder.

Pig-trotter, -trough, -tub, etc.: see PIG 1.

Pi·gweed. A name given to various herbs devoured by swine (some of them also eaten by men under stress of hunger), as the Goosefoots, *Chenopodium album* and *rubrum*; Cow-parsnip; Knot-grass; Comfrey; in N. America, the green Amaranth, *Amaranthus retroflexus*. *Winged pigweed*, a coarse branching herb, *Cycloloma platyphyllum*, of the Western U.S.

1844 H. HUTCHINSON *Pract. Drainage Land* 159 The roots of a weed called pig weed. 1854 THOREAU *Walden* vii. (1886) 159 That's Roman wormwood,—that's pigweed,—that's sorrel,—that's piper-grass. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 7 Nov. 5/1 The tiny idiots being covered with pig-weed, large earwigs, and land crabs. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 601/2 Here we find .pig-weed six inches in stem, and wearing a huge flower like a hat. 1892 *Ch. Times* 15 Jan. 43/1 [Famine in Russia] Those who have bread are compelled to adulterate it with pigweed [*Chenopodium rubrum*], which, taken in quantities, is a bitter emetic. 1893 J. A. BARRY *S Brown's Bunyip*, etc. 146 We..lived for months at a time on damper, bullock and pigweed in a bark humpy.

† **Pigwi·dgin, -wi·dgeon.** *Obs.* Also **pig wigeon.** Of obscure origin and meaning: see quots. 1730–1785.

Some have identified it with *Pigwiggen, -widgin*, used by Greene and Nashe as a *quasi*-proper name, and by Drayton as the name of a fairy knight favoured by Queen Mab the wife of Oberon, also by Davenant. In Cotton it is apparently a term of contempt, and rimes with *bugen*, cap or hood. *Pig-widgin* (-widgin) appears in Cleveland *attrib.* as a contemptuous or hostile epithet for the Scotch; spelt by Bailey *-wigeon*, by Johnson *-widgeon*, app. after the name of the bird. Its connexion with *Pigwiggen* is not proved.

[a 1592 GREENE *Selimus* 1909 Now will I be as stately to them as if I were maister Pigwiggen our constable. 1596 NASHE *Saffron-Walden* Wks (Grosart) III. 191 No more will I of his calling me Captaine of the boyes, and Sir Kilprick; which is a name fitter for his Piggen de wiggen, or gentlewoman. 1599 — *Lenten Stuffe* To Rdr., If it were so, goodman Pig-wiggen, were not that honest dealing? 1627 DRAYTON *Nymphidia* xii, Pigwiggen was this Fairy Knight, One wond'rous gracious in the sight Of fair Queen Mab, which day and night He amorously observed. 1629 DAVENANT *Albovine* II. i. D ij, *Albo.* Is not your name Pigwiggin? *Cuny* Pigwiggin! your Grace was wont to call me Cunymond. I am no Faery 1675 COTTON *Scoffer Scoff'd* 68 What such a nazardly Pigwiggin, A little Hangstrings in a Biggin?]

1687 *Cleveland's Wks*, *Rebel Scot* 12 To see his Country sick of Pym's disease; By Scotch Invasion to be made a prey To such Pig-Widgin Myrmidons as they. 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Pig Wigeon* (*with the Vulgar*) a silly fellow. 1755 JOHNSON, *Pigwidgeon*..is a kind of cant word for anything petty or small. [Quotes Cleveland.] 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. T.* s. v. *Pig, Pig-widgeon*, a simpleton.

Hence **Pigwi·dgin, -wi·dgeon** *v.*

1852 M. W. SAVAGE *Reuben Medlicott* I. iii. Argt. 214 In short the Medlicotts were Pigwidgeoned, and we are not to pity them, for they brought the Pigwidgeoning on themselves. Pigwidgeoning will prove to be a social usage, nearly akin to spunging.

Pig-woman, -wool, etc.: see PIG 1 13.

† **Pi·gwort.** *Herb. Obs.* = PIGWEED.

1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 73 Pigwort, woodbynd, birche and such like, whereof they croppe the toppes.

Pik, obs. form of PICK *v.*[1], PIKE *sb.*[1], PITCH.

‖ **Pika** (pəi·kă). [ad. *piika*, native name in Tunguse of Siberia (Pallas *a* 1800).] A small rodent quadruped, *Lagomys alpinus*, allied to the guinea-pig, inhabiting boreal and alpine regions of Europe and Asia. By extension, any of the species of *Lagomys*, called from their reiterated squeaking cries *calling-hares* or *crying-hares*.

1827 GRIFFITH *Cuvier's Anim. K.* III. 223 The pika is an inhabitant of the highest mountains of the extreme North of Europe and Asia. 1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist., Mammalia* IV. 163 The most obvious peculiarity of these pikas is their voice, from which they have acquired their trivial name.

b. *Comb.* **Pika-squirrel**, a name suggested by Coues for the chinchilla.

1885 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* V. 86.

† **Pikanie·r.** *Obs. rare.* [a. Ger. *piekenier*, f. *picke, pike* PIKE *sb.*[5]: cf. OF. *piquenaire* pikeman.] A soldier armed with a pike; a pikeman.

1816 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVI. i. 211/1 They were first raised as pikaniers, and behaved gallantly in the Turkish campaigns.

Pikar, obs. Sc. f. PIKER, thief. **Pikary,** obs. f. PICKERY. **Pikaxe,** obs. f. PICKAX.

Pike (pəik), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 **pīic**, 1, 3 **pic**, 3–4 **pike**, 3–6 **pyk**, 4–7 (9) **pyke**, 4– **pike.** [Found in OE. as *pīic* (8th c.), *pīc*, in ME. *pīk* (pl. *pīkes*), later *pȳke, pike*; beside which there existed from 14th c., in same senses, a collateral form with short vowel, *pic, pik, pykk*, now PICK *sb.*[1] Cf. PICK *v.*[1], with its collateral form *pike*. In mod.Eng., in sense 1, *pike* is now local or dial., *pick* being in general use; but senses 2 and 3 are in general Eng. *pike*, while *pick* is obs. or dial; sense 4 is now generally *peak*; sense 5 is dial. or local. OE. and ME. *pīc, pic* agree in form and sense with F. *pic* (of which, however, examples are known only from the 12th c.). In the earliest instances, both in OE. and OF., *pic* was applied to a pick, pickax, or pick-hammer, with handle at right angles to the head; but, in both, the word was soon applied to a straight instrument or tool pointed at one end, or to the sharp point of such (cf. OE. *hornpīc* a pinnacle, in *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. iv. 5), as in Fr. to a poker, a glass-blower's tool, the end of a ship's yard, etc. The Eng. uses are not the same, but the development is on the whole parallel. See Note below.]

I. 1. A pickax; a pick used in digging, breaking up ground, etc., also for picking a millstone. *Obs.* except as *dial.* form of PICK *sb.*[1]

(It seems certain that the OE. examples belong here. In Goetz *Corpus Gloss. Lat.* VI. 17, *Aciculum* is glossed as 'σκαφιον ἤτοι ὀρυξ κηπουρικη; malleolum structorium; quod habent structores, quasi malleolus est ad cædendos lapides; μυλοκοπον')

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (O. E. T.) 49 *Aciculum*, piic. *c* 1000 *Ælfric's Voc* in Wr.-Wülcker 109/4 *Aciculum*, pic. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 941 Mattok is a pykeys, Or a pyke, as sum men seys. 13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 1253 'Tak a pike, To-night thou schalt with me strike' An hole that bregen, all with gunne [etc.] 1756 LLOYD in W. Thompson *R. N. Advoc.* (1757) 51, I have. desired the Grinder not to pick his Mill so often with the sharp Pikes, or to keep it so rough 1877 E. LEIGH *Gloss. Dial. Chesh*, *Pike*, an iron instrument sharp on the one side and like a hammer on the other, used for splitting and breaking coals. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* 323 *Pike*..3. A pick. [E. D. D. has it also from S. Staffordsh.] 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Pike*. See *Pick*.

II. 2. A sharp point, the pointed tip of anything, a spike; as the pointed metal tip of a staff or of an arrow or spear, the spike in the centre of a buckler: = PICK *sb.*[1] 2.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1913 Swa þet te pikes & te irnene preones se scharpe & se starke borien þurh & beoren forð feor on þet oðer half *c* 1275 *XI Pains of Hell* 70 in *O. E. Misc.* 149 A hwel of stele is furþer mo. A þusend spoken beoþ þer-on, And pykes ouer al idon. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 205/170 Þis knigt heo bounden honden and fet and a-middle þe fuyre him caste, With Irene Ovles and pikes heo todrowen him wel faste *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* 3856 Here bordones were imaked wel Wib longe pikes of wel gode stel. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl* A. ix. 88 Dobest Bereþ a Busschopes cros, Is hoket atte ende,..to holden hem in good lyf. A pyk is in þe potent to punge adoun þe wikkede [1393 C. xi. 94 With þe pyk putte adoune *prevaricatores legis*]. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4648 And þe walles were of Marbreston. Wyþ pykes of yre y-set þer-on, Oppon þe crest ful þykke. *c* 1440 *Promp Parv.* 396/2 Pyke, of a staffe, or oþer lyke, *cuspis, stiga* *Ibid.*, Pyke, or tyynde of yryne (or prekyl), *carnica*. 1480 CAXTON *Chron Eng.* ccxxiii. 220 He fonde in a chambre aboute v honderd of grete staues of fyne oke with longe pykes of yren and of stele. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV* 197 b, The lord Scales had a gray courser, on whose schaffron was a long and a sharpe pyke of stele. 1563–6 *Rev. Proclam as to Apparel* 12 Feb., Any buckler with any poynt or pyke above two ynches in length. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* iv xi. (1622) 107 Contrarily the Romaine souldier..thrust them backe with the pikes of their bucklers. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* § 80 All ice beginning, maketh jagged pikes, after the fashion of a Nettle-leafe. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* i, The front-stall of the bridle was a steel plate,..having in the midst a short, sharp pike. *Ibid.* vi, In the tilt-yard..spears are tipped with trenchers of wood, instead of steel pikes. *Med. Sc.* The pike has come out of the peery (= peg-top).

† b. A prickle, a thorn; a hedgehog's prickle or spine; = PICK *sb.*[1] 2. Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* or *dial.*

c 1305 *St. Edmund King* 47 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 88 As ful as an illespyl is of pikes al aboute As ful he stikede of arewen wip-inne & wipoute. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. lxii, Herenacius is an Irchoun .. & his skyn is closid all a boute with pykes and prickis. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Orpheus & Eurydice* 292 (Bann. MS.), Syne our a mvre, with thornis thik and scherp, ..he went, And had nocht bene throw suffrage of his harp, With fell pikis he had bene schoine and schent. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxii 23 [The] Thirsill .. Quhois pykis throw me so reuthles ran. 1508 — *Tua Mariit Women* 15 Throw pykis of the plet thorne I presandlie luikit. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xvii. 148 He vas croundit vithit ane palme of gold, be rason that the palme tre hes schearp broddis and pikis. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 122/23 A pike, pricke, *aculeus*. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 61 So is the little Hericion with his sharpe pykes almoste the leaste of all other beastes. *a* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* (S. T. S) xl. 46 Sen peircing pyks ar kyndlie with the rose. 1789 ROSS *Helenore* 26 A hail hauf mile she had at least to gang, Thro' birns and pikes [*ed.* 1768 pits] and scrabs, and heather lang.

c. *Turning.* The spike or pin in a lathe upon which one end of the object to be turned is fixed.

1680 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* x. 180 Upon the points of this Screw and Pike the Centers of the Work are pitcht. *Ibid.* XIII. 230 Having prepared the Work fit for the Lathe ..they pitch it between the Pikes.

† d. *fig.* A horn of a dilemma: = HORN *sb.* 26.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xix. 94 They propose a question with two pykes. *Ibid.* xxi. 102 A question with two pikes.

† e. An ear-pick; = PICK *sb.*[1] 5. *Obs.*

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 122/26 A Pike, for the ear, *scalprum*.

3. A staff having an iron point or spike, a pike-staff (now *dial.*); † *spec.* a pilgrim's staff (*obs.*): = PICK *sb.*[1] 3.

To tip (a person) *the pikes*, to give (him) the slip: cf. PICK *sb.*[1] 3, quot. 1673.

c 1205 LAY. 30731 þa imette he enne pilegrim pic bar an honde [Wace *bordon à pélerin*] *Ibid.* 30745 Brien .. saide þat he wes pelegrim ah pic neðden he nan mid him. *Ibid.* 30848 His pic he nom an honden & helede hine under capen. 13.. *Coer de L.* 611 They were redy for to wende, With pyke and with sclavyn, As palmers were in Paynym 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A v 257 (MS. T) þat Penitencia his pike [1377 B. v. 482 pyke] he shulde pul-she newe. *Ibid.* VI. 26 Sauh I neuere Palmere with pyk [1377 B. v. 542 pike] ne with scrippe. 1724 J. SHIRLEY *Triumph Wit* (ed. 8) 171 Tho' he tips [*printed* rips] them the Pikes they nig him again. 1869 G. TICKELL *Life Mary Mary Hallahan* (1870) 105 Mother Margaret could not venture as far as the post-office without the aid of a pike.

b. A pitchfork, a hay-fork: = PICK *sb.*[1] 4 b. Now *dial.*

1410 in Rogers *Agric. & Pr.* III. 546/2, 3 dung pykes. 1472 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 245 Item j Pyke pro feno extrahendo 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 37 A rake for to hale vp the fitchis that be, A pike for to pike them vp handsom to drie. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pike*.. In Husbandry, a Prong, or Iron-fork. 1766 *Compl. Farmer*, *Pike*, a name given in some counties to what is generally called a fork, used for carrying straw, &c. 1825 in HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 854 Pitchforks, or *pikes*, as in Cornwall they are called. 1870 *Auct. Catal.* [Shropshire] (E.D.D.), Pikes and rakes.

c. In *Salt making* (See quot.)

1884 R. HOLLAND *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Pike*, *s.* salt-making term; a one-pronged instrument (one can hardly call it a fork, seeing it has but one prong) used for lifting and handling lumps of salt.

d. Applied to a tent-pole or its pointed end.

1827 *Perils & Captivity* (Constable's Misc.) 303 It is the women..who lift the pikes of the tents, when their husbands are resolved to move their camp.

III. 4. An extremity tapering to a point; a PEAK. a. The long point or peak of a shoe, such as was fashionable in 14th–15th c.; a poulaine. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 124 Men deformen hor body by hor foule atyre, as pikes of schoone. 1432–50 tr. *Higden, Harl. Contin.* (Rolls) VIII. 497 But mony abusions comme from Boemia into Englonde with this qwene, and specially schoone with longe pykes. 1463–4 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 509/1 Eny Shoes or Boteux, havyng pykes passyng the lengh of ii ynches. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 6 b, Bootes with pykes turned vp. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xvii. (1623) 870 The pikes in the Toes were turned vpward and with silver chaines, or silke laces tied to the knee. [1723 THORESBY in *Phil. Trans* XXXII. 345 In Stow's Chronicle, *ad An.* 1465, we read of a Proclamation against the Beaks or Pikes of Shoone, or Boots, that they should not pass two Inches 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 202 No one under the estate of a lord was permitted to wear pikes or poleines to his shoes, exceeding two inches in length.]

b. The pointed end, 'beak', or 'horn' of an anvil. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* I. 3 A Black Smiths Anvil. is sometimes made with a Pike, or Bickern, or Beak-iron at one end of it. 1680 *Ibid.* x. 179 A strong Iron Pike, but its point is made of tempered Steel. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 300/2 *Pike*..that as comes out of one end of [an Anvil].

5. *dial.* A narrow pointed piece of land at the side of a field of irregular shape; = GORE *sb.*[2] 1 b, PICK *sb.*[1] 6.

1585 *Rec. Leicester* (1905) III. 217, 4 lands, 23 pikes, lying south upon Knighton Mere. 1724 *MS. Indenture* (co. Derby), Together with all mounds, fences,.. pikes, balkes, land ends. 1737 *MS. Indenture, Estate at Rollestone, Staffordsh.*, Pikes, sellons or strakes of arable land in a field called Crowthorn field. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Pikes*, short butts which fill up the irregularity caused by hedges not running parallel. 1898 *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. I. 454/1 Hereabouts [Worcestershire] 'pikes' [of ploughed land] are the 'peaked' bits.

IV. 6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **†pike-bolt, a sharp-pointed bolt; pike-pole,** *U.S.*, a pole provided with a spike and a hook, used by lumbermen in driving logs, also as a boat-hook; **piketail,** *U.S.*, the pintail duck; **pike-wall,** *dial.*, a gable-wall; **pike-wise** *adv.*, in peaked or cuneiform formation.

1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S Sea* (1847) 206 Many..have left the use of them and of sundry other preventions as of sterehookes,..*pike bolts in their wales and divers other engines of antiquitie. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 397/1 *Pykewalle.. *murus conalis, piramis, vel piramidalis.* 1556–7 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 455 The pyke wall in tholde Hall. 1513 in *Three 15th Cent Chron.* (Camden) 87 The Kyng of Scottes armye was devyded in to fyue batelles,. part of them were quadrant, some *pykewyse.

[*Note.* The etymology of *pike*, with the related PICK *sb.*[1], PEAK *sb.*[1], and the vbs. PIKE[1], PICK[1], PECK, presents many difficulties. OE. *pīc*, ME. *pic*, seem to be the same word as OF. and mod.F. *pic*, corresp. to Prov. *pic*, Sp., Pg. *pico*, all applied to something sharp-pointed, and having a cognate vb., F. *piquer*, Pr., Sp., Pg. *picar*, It. *piccare*, to pierce, prick, sting, etc. The origin of this Romanic family is disputed. Diez referred it to L. *pīc-us* the woodpecker, in reference to the action of the long and powerful beak with which that bird hammers, picks, and pierces the bark of trees. The phonetic difficulty that the *c* of L. *pīc-us* and a derived **pīcā-re* would not remain in the mod. langs., but be lost in F. (*pi*, **pier*), and elsewhere become *g*, has been met by the suggestion that the group, being of echoic origin, retained the *c* or *k* unchanged, or that late L. had, beside *pīc-us*, the popular forms **picc-us* and **picc-āre* (perh. due to echoic modification), which would phonetically give the modern forms. Celtic origin or influence has also been suggested. Welsh *pig* anything pointed, pointed end, point, pike, beak, bill, with its cognate vb. *pigo*, Cornish *piga* to prick, sting, pick, peck (said of a thorn, a bird, etc.), and a large group of connected words in Welsh, Cornish, and Breton, point to an original *pīk-*, the Brythonic cognate of OIr *cich* (Proto-Celtic **qīk-*), found on the OIr. gloss *cich i. ger* (i.e. 'sharp') from the *Book of Lecan*, printed by Stokes in *Archiv für Celtische Lexicographie* I. 59 (note on 73). In the Teutonic langs. OE. *pīc* appears to stand alone in the early period: ON. had *pīk*, app. as a personal nickname (*Hakon pīki* in 12th c., and as a common noun *pīk* a pikestaff *c* 1330; in same sense MSw. had *pīik*, and 13th c. Norw. had *pīkstafr*; mod Sw. and Norw. *pīk*, M.Da. *pīig*, Da *pīg* pike, point, prickle. The probability appears to be that these were adopted from the same source as Eng. *pike*. See also PICK *v.*[1]]

Pike (pəik), *sb.*[2] *north. Eng.* Also 3, 7 **pik,** 6 **pyke.** [app. either a local application of PIKE *sb.*[1], or of Norse ori in: cf. West Norw. dial. *pīk* a pointed mountain, *pīktind* a peaked summit.]

1. A northern English name for a pointed or peaked summit, or a mountain or hill with a pointed summit; entering extensively into the nomenclature of mountains and hills in and around the English Lake district.

The names in *Pike* have their centre in Cumberland, Westmorland, and Lancashire-above-the-sands, where are Scawfell Pike, Langdale Pikes, Pike o' Stickle, Causey Pike, Grisedale Pike, Red Pike, White Pike, Wansfell Pike, etc.; they gradually thin off in the surrounding counties, examples being Rivington Pike in mid-Lancashire; Backden Pike, Pinnar Pike, Haw Pike, in Yorkshire; Pontop Pike, West Pike, in Durham; Glanton Pike, East Pike, West Pike, Three Pikes, in Northumberland; Hartshorn Pike, The Pike in Roxburghshire, The Pike in Selkirkshire, etc. It is notable that the *pikes* are localized in the district of England characterized by Norse topographical names, the country of the *becks*, *fells*, *forces*, *ghylls*, *howes*, *riggs*, *scaurs*, *screes*, *thwaites*, and *tarns*, that the name is ancient, as old as sense 2 of PIKE[1], and that *pīk* is used in precisely the same way in West Norwegian dialect.

c 1250 *Lanc. Charters* No. 1974 (Brit. Mus. MS. Add. 32107 lf. 280 b) Et sic sequendo dictum diuisum forrestæ et metæ de Rothington se diuidunt vsque ad Winterhold pike et sic sequendo altitudinem del Egges vsque in Romesclogh heued. 1277–90 *Grant by Cecilia widow of Wm. of Rivington* (MSS. of W. H. Lever), Et sic sequendo altam viam ultra Roinpik [= Rivington Pike] vsque Stondandestan. 1322 *Close Roll* 15 Edw. II, memb. 2 *dorso* (P. R. O.), Et sic vsque ad altum de Yowberg et sic vsque le Mikeldor de Yowberg, et exinde vsque le Rede Pike [West Water]. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4318 þai labourde vp agayn þe lift an elleuen dais, & quen þai couert to þe crest, þen clerid þe welkyn .. þan past þai doun fra þat pike in-to a playn launde. *a* 1552 LELAND *Itin.* (1744) V. 90 But communely the People therabout caulltth hit Riven-pike. 1588 in E. Baines *Hist. Lancs.* (1889) III. 229 *note*, The hundreth of Sallford is to paie for the watchinge of [the] Beacon of Rivington Pyke [from 10 July to 30 September]. 1604 *Surv. Debat. Lands, Bound. Eng. & Scot.*, From the head of Blakeup the boundes extendeth to Bell's Rigg, and so to Blakeley Pike. 1664 *Acc. Bk. D. Fleming, Rydal Hall, Westmld.* 26 Sept., It. for walling one day at y° Low-pike. 1673 BLOME *Britannia* 132 Amongst which Hills these are of chief note, viz. Furness Fells, Riving Pike, and Pendle Hill. 1738 S. FEARON & J. EVES *Sea Coast Eng. & Wales* 18 Keep away about S.S.E. 'til the Westermost of the two fair Houses at Banks be in a line with Rivington Pike. *Ibid.*, Keep so' til Wharton Chappel comes in a line with Porlock Pike. 1793 WORDSW. *Descript. Sk* 482 Pikes, of darkness named and fears and storms Uplift in quiet their illumined forms. 1819 SHELLEY *Peter Bell the Third* I. xii, Then there came down from Langdale Pike A cloud, with lightning, wind, and hail. 1865 BELLEW *Blount Tempest* I. 70 On the East, the moors and pikes of Yorkshire .. descend and slope towards the sea. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 73 Pike O'Stickle .. looks like a huge petrified haycock. 1888 MRS. H. WARD *R. Elsmere* I. vii, Masses of broken crag rising at the very head of the valley into a fine pike.

b. A cairn or pillar of stones erected on the highest point of a mountain or hill; also, a beacon, tower, or pile on an eminence.

Many of the natural pikes (e.g. Rivington Pike) were beacon hills; hence the name appears to have been sometimes associated with a beacon.

1752 in E. Baines *Hist. Lancs.* (1888) II. 333 [Inscription on a conical pillar on the summit of Hartshead Hill, 8 miles ENE. of Manchester.] This Pike was rebuilt by Publick Contributions, Anno Do. 1751. *a* 1815 in *Pennecuik's Wks.* (1815) 49 *note*, These piles of stones are often termed Cairn, Pike, Currough, Cross, &c. 1896 T. T. WILKINSON in *Lanc. & Chesh. Hist. Soc. Trans.* 4 Dec., Pikelaw [near Burnley, Lancs.] has much the appearance of a large tumulus, but as its name indicates, it has long been used for the purposes of a beacon.

2. A pointed or peaked stack of hay, made up (of a number of hay-cocks) temporarily in the hay-field, until it can be carted to the farm-yard; also, a stack of corn, circular in form, pointed, and of no great size. (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*)

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 37 A stacke is made allwayes after the manner of a longe square, having a ridge like the ridge of an howse; and a pyke, rownde, and sharpe att the toppe. 1796 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XIV. 193 Employing every hand in making it into large cocks (or pikes). 1832 *Scoreby Farm Rep.* 12 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III, Ten or twelve cocks may be formed into a 'pike', containing about a ton of hay. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Nov. 3/1 The habit of allowing hay to remain in the fields in 'pikes', as they are called in the north, ..is one of the customs of the country.

†Pike (pəik), *sb.*[3] *Obs.* Also 6-7 **pick(e,** 7 **pique**: see also PIC[1], PICO. [ad. Sp *pico* beak, bill, nib, peak, Pg. *pico* summit, top; cf. also mod. F. *pic* in same sense. Distinct from PIKE *sb.*[2], as being of much later introduction, and of general, not local, use, and as having at length passed into *peak*, while the northern Eng. word remains *pike*.]

1. The earlier form of PEAK *sb.*[2] (sense 5), the conical summit of a mountain; hence in the name of certain mountains of conical form. Used first in the name *Pike* (*Picke*) *of Teneriffe*; also in other geographical names, as *Adam's Pike*, *Pike of Daman*, etc., in all of which PEAK has now taken its place.

The name *Pike of Teneriffe* appears in Eden 1555 (as *picke*), and was prevalent during 16–17th c.; the modern equivalent PEAK appears in 1634, and prevailed after 1700, though the older *pike* occurs as late as 1776. In French, Thevenot used in 1663 the Spanish form *pico* (see PEAK *sb.*[2] 5, quot. 1687). *Pic* occurs first in 1690 in Furetière, 'mot..qui se dit en cette phrase, Pic de Teneriffe ce mot vient de l'espagnol *pico*, qui signifie montagne'; it is not in Richelet 1680, but appears in ed. 1693; it was admitted into the Dict. Acad. in 1740, with the instances 'pic de Teneriffe, pic d'Adam, pic du Midi'. But locally, *pic* was used in the Pyrenees, and is found in Provençal in 14th c.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 351 Teneriffa is a hygh lande and a greate hyghe picke like a suger lofe. By reason of that picke, it may be knowen aboue all other Ilandes. 1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. v, That sky-scaling Pike of Tenerife. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (Hakl. Soc.) xii, The pike of Tenerifa..is the highest land that I haue seene. .. Going up to the pike, the cold is so great that it is insufferable. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* I. viii, Higher than Ten'liff's Pique he flies. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys.-Mech., Digress.* 358 The top of the Pike of Tenariff. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy. round World* (1699) 42, I am of opinion that it is higher than the Pike of Tenariff. 1725 J. EDENS in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 317 We saw the Pike with a white Cloud covering the Top of it like a Cap. *c* 1765 T. FLOYD *Tartar. T.* (1785) 14 A mountain..was called Adam's Pike. 1776 R. TWISS *Tour Irel.* 118 The Pike of Teneriffe.

b. By extension, Any mountain peak; *esp.* a volcanic cone.

Quot *a* 1697 is placed here, as not belonging to PIKE *sb.*[2] (*Abergavenny's Pike* and *Cam's Pike* (in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*) are not local names, the former being called *the Sugar Loaf* and the latter *Cam Peak* or locally *Cam Pick*.)

1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III xxiv. 193 Ordinarily these Volcans be rockes or pikes of most high mountaines. 1676 F. VERNON in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 581 The Pique of Parnassus. 1692 RAY *Disc.* II ii (1732) 104 The highest Pikes and Summits of those Mountains. *a* 1697 AUBREY *Wilts.* (Roy. Soc. MS.) 72 (Halliw.) Not far from Warminster is Clay-hill, and Coprip.; they are pikes or vulcanos. 1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Asia M.* (1825) I. 29 The pikes both of Athos and of Tenedos suggest the idea that their mountains have burned. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 311 Snow..of a dazzling whiteness..on the highest pikes.

2. In the nautical phrase *on* (*the*) *pike*, in a vertical position, vertically, straight up and down: see the later form APEAK, and PEAK *v.*[3]

[French has also *à pic* in the same sense, cited before 1600, and it is a question in which language the phrase arose. But it is probable that in the phrases *on the pike*, *on pike*, *a-pike*, later *a-peak*, we have the same word as in sense 1, with its later form PEAK *sb.*[2] 5, the connexion between *pike* = summit, and *a-pike*, being analogous to that between *vertex* and *vertical*, *-ally*.]

1594 GREENE & LODGE *Looking-glass* Wks. (Rldg.) 129/2 Our yards across, our anchors on the pike, What, shall we hence, and take this merry gale? 1608 LE GRYS tr. *Barclay's Argenis* 306 Setting their Oares on pike expected what those which were coming would command.

Pike (pəik), *sb.*[4] Also 4 **pik,** 4–5 **pyk,** 5–8 **pyke,** 6 **pycke,** (7 **pick**). [app. short for *pike-fish*, from PIKE *sb.*[1], in reference to its pointed beak; cf. GED[1], and F. *brochet* pike (fish), f. *broche* a spit.]

1. A large, extremely voracious, freshwater fish of the northern temperate zone, *Esox lucius*, with a long slender snout; a jack, luce; among anglers the name is sometimes restricted to a specimen of a particular age or size (see quot. 1840–70, and PICKEREL[1] quot. 1587). Hence, by extension, any fish of the genus *Esox* or of the family *Esocidæ*.

Among N. American species are the Federation Pike, *Esox americanus*, Great Pike, *E. nobilior*, Hump-backed Pike, *E. cyphe*.

1314 in *Wardr. Acc. Edw. II* 81/12 Dars roches et pik. 1337–8 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 33, j pyk. 1347–8 *Ibid.* 546 Willelmo..piscando in Mordon Kerr pro pikes capiend. xxd. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 10 On a fyseday take Pyke or Elys, Codlyng or Haddok. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 396/1 Pyke, fysche, *dentrix*, ..*lucius*, ..*lupus*. 1530 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 393/2 As lollardes dyd of late, that put a pygge into y° water on good fryday, & sayd goe in pygge, and come oute pyke. 1655 MOUFFET & BENNET *Health's Impr.* (1746) 279 Pikes or River-wolves are greatly commended by Gesner and divers learned Authors for a wholesome Meat. 1808 *Gazetteer Scot.* (ed. 2) 334/2 It [Water of Leith] abounds with trout, and contains a few pike. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 100 What ponds he empty'd and what pikes he sold. 1840–70 BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* 1101 When the fish does not exceed 4 lbs. or 5 lbs. in weight it is called in England 'a jack', and above that weight 'a pike'. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* v. 49 He ..Saw the pike, the Maskenozha. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. 1. 167 And watch the long pike basking lie Outside the shadow of the weed.

2. Applied in U.S. and the colonies to various fishes resembling, in their slender body or sharp snout, the pikes proper: e.g. two cyprinoid fishes, *Ptychochilus lucius* and *Gila grandis*, of California, and species of *Sphyræna* of Australia.

1872 KINGSLEY *At Last* vi, These barracoutas—Sphyræna as the learned, or 'pike' as the sailors, call them, though they are no kin to our pike at home. 1880 *Rep. Fish. N. S. Wales* 21 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.), *Sphyræna novæ hollandiæ* and *obtusata* and *Neosphyræna multiradiata*, all of them named, from the elongate muzzle and strong teeth, 'pike', though in no way related to the well-known European fish of that name.

b. With distinctive adjuncts:

Bald P., a ganoid fish of N. America, *Amia calva*; **Blue, Grey, Green, Yellow P**, names of a species of the pike-perch, *Stizostedion vitreum*; **Bony P.**, a gar-fish of the family *Lepidosteidæ*; **Brazilian P.**, a fish of the genus *Hemirhamphus* (Pennant); **Glass-eyed, Goggle eyed, Wall-eyed P.**, the pike-perch, *Stizostedion americanum* (or *S. vitreum*); **Ground p., Mud-p, Sand p.**, the sauger (*S. canadense*); **Sand-p.**, also the Lizard-fish, *Synodus fœtens*; **Sea P**, the common gar-fish or gar-pike, *Belone vulgaris*: see also GAR-PIKE.

1810 P. NEILL *List of Fishes* 16, *Esox Lucius*, Sea-pike; Gar-pike. 1847 AMSTED *Anc. World* iv. 61 The sturgeon, the *Siluridæ* or Cat-fish, the bony pike of the North American Lakes.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pike-fish*, *-fisher*, *-fishing*, *-haunt*, *-leister*, *-monger*, *-pool*, *-slayer*, *-trap*, *-trolling*; *pike-eyed*, *-gray*, *-snouted* adjs.; **†pike-monger**, a dealer in pike and other freshwater fish; **pike-perch**, a percoid fish of the genus *Stizostedion*, with jaws like those of a pike, species of which are found in European and N. American rivers; esp. *S. americanum* and *S. vitreum*; **pike-sucker**, a fish of the family *Gobiesocidæ*, characterized by a long snout like that of a pike and a ventral sucker like that of a goby; **pike-whale**, = *piked whale*: see PIKED *a.* 2 b.

1897 RHOSCOMYL *White Rose Arno* 60 By getting out here I shall avoid that *pike-eyed porter at the entrance. 1494 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 280 In *pykeffyssh xs. ijd. 1633 *Nawarth Househ. Bks.* (Surtees) 306, 5 pick fishes, xv^d. 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Aug. 478 With this tackle the *pike fisher can go forth. 1862 CARLYLE *Frdk. Gt.* VIII. vi. (1872) III. 57 He..puts off the *pike gray coat. 1895 SUFFLING *Land of Broads* 61 The reaches about Bramerton are noted *pike haunts. 1464 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 252 Payd for a pyke and an ele that my mastyr owt the *pykemonger before, xx d. *c* 1620 in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* II. 15 Every Pikemonger, that bringeth fresh fish to this Fair to sell, as Pike, Tench, Roche, Perch, Eel. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 114 The German sandre, *pike perch, one of the best flavored of the family. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 104 Stuffed Specimen of a 'Pike-Perch'.. from the Danube. 1884 MATHER in *Cent. Mag.* Apr. 906/1 The pike-perch becomes a 'salmon' in the Susquehanna, Ohio, and Mississippi rivers. 1884 HARRIS in *Littell's Living Age* CLXI. 90 Your..*pike-snouted Chinese porker. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 366 *Pike Trap with funnel-shaped inlet. *Ibid.* 375 The *Pike Whale..from the coast of Bohuslän.

Pike (pəik), *sb.*[5] Also 6 **pique, pyke**; and see PICK *sb.*[2] [Found first in 16th c.: a. F. *pique* sb. fem. (in Flanders 1376, Hatz.-Darm.), a military term = Pr. *piqua*, Sp., Pg. *pica*, It. *picca* (with doubled *c*); from the same root as F. *piquer* to pierce, puncture, and F. *pic*, PIKE *sb.*[1] (Ger. *Pike*, Du. *piek*, Da. and Sw. *pik*, are all from F. *pique*.)]

1. A weapon consisting of a long wooden shaft with a pointed head of iron or steel; formerly the chief weapon of a large part of the infantry; in the 18th c. superseded by the bayonet. †(*To sell*) *under the pike* (L. *sub hasta*), by auction; cf. SPEAR. *To trail a pike*: see TRAIL *v.*

In later times the simple form of the pike was sometimes modified, as by the addition of a lateral hook; and the name has been also loosely applied to forms of the halberd and to the half-pike or spontoon, formerly carried by infantry officers.

c 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 28/1 There wepyns is lange pykes & stones. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 96 He stood at pike against the greatest and mightiest persons that bare the sway and government. 1590 SIR J.

SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 12 b, With piques, and half piques, swords and targets. 1594 KYD *Cornelia* v. 444 See the wealth that Pompey gain'd in warre, Sold at a pike. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* I. i. 4 For the plaine field, neither.. Halbaid, nor Partizan comparable to the Pike. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. i. 40 Trayl'st thou the puissant Pyke? 1626 GOUGE *Serm. Dignity Chivalry* § 11 Such men are more fit..to lift a pitchforke then to to-se a pike. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pike*,. a Weapon for a Foot-Soldier, from 14 to 16 Foot long, arm'd at the end with a sharp Iron-spear. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., The pike continues the weapon of foot-officers, who fight pike in hand, salute with the pike. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ireland* v. 85 The searchers reappeared, bringing with them a dozen pikes, a blunderbuss, and three braces of pistols. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 610 He had been seen on foot, pike in hand, encouraging his infantry by voice and by example.

† **2.** Phrases. **a.** *To pass* (*pass through*) *the pikes* [= F. *passer par les piques*, *passer les piques*, It. *passar per le picche*], in quot. 1654 *lit.* to run the gauntlet; but usually *fig.* to pass through difficulties or dangers, *esp.* to come through successfully; to run the gauntlet *of*. Similarly *to run through*, (*to be*) *past*, *the pikes*, etc. *Obs.*

1555 BRADFORD in Coverdale *Lett. Mart.* (1564) 289 Of al temptations this is the greatest, that god hath forgotten or will not helpe vs throughe the pykes, as they say. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter bk.* (Camden) 20 So mutch the harder it is like to go with me when..I must run thorouh the pikes. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 39 Thou arte heere amiddest the pykes betweene Scylla and Carybdis. 1621 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 24 Neither Johns mourning, nor Christs piping can pass the pikes: but the one hath a devil, the other is a glutton and a wine-bibber. 1654 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Warrs Flanders* 121 It [the squadron].. making those who according to their laws have deserved it, sometimes pass the pikes [*passar per le picche*], and sometimes be shot to death. 1688 R HOLME *Armoury* III. xix. (ROXB.) 218/2 To run the pikes (of some termed running the gauntlett), that is to be slashed and whipt throwe two files of men, 60 or 100 deepe. 1712 M HENRY *Life P. Henry* Wks. 1857 II. 720/1 None of them [had] past the pikes of that perilous distemper. 1785 COWPER *Let. to Lady Hesketh* 30 Nov., Wks. 1836 V. 187 So far, therefore, I have passed the pikes. The Monthly Critics have not yet noticed me.

† **b.** *To run* (*push*, *cast oneself*, etc.) *upon the pikes*: (*fig.*) to expose oneself to peril, rush to destruction. *Obs.*

a 1555 PHILPOT *Exam. & Writ.* (Parker Soc.) 16 But now I can not shew you my mind, but I must run upon the pikes, in danger of my life therefor. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 390 Of a couragious harted man, of his owne accorde, to pushe vpon the pykes of death. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 2 He casteth himselfe headlong vpon pikes, to be gored by euery sharp tongue. 1671 CROWNE *Juliana* III. 23 For this I..run on the pikes of my great Father's anger.

† **c.** *Push of pike*, close combat, fighting at close quarters; also *fig. Obs.*

1596 NASHE *Saffron-Walden* Wks (Grosart) III 154 To trie it out at the push of the pike. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* 107 Nor so easie to come to the push of the pike, as to pen out a Lawing plea [1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 54 Half afraid that when they and we shall come to push a pike, I shall find you want courage to stand it out any longer.] 1699 in Somers *Tracts* Ser. IV. (1751) III. 157 By that Time the Blue Regiment was got within Push of Pike. 1707 [N. WARD] *Hudibras Rediv.* II. VII VII. 10 But when at Push a Pike we play With Beauty, who shall win the Day! 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* II. xii, The French battalions never waiting to exchange push of pike or bayonet with ours.

† **3.** *transf.* = PIKEMAN [1]. *Obs.*

1557 Q. MARY in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 222 One fourth parte to be argabusiers or archers, one oother fourth parte pikes, and the rest billes. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 13 b, Backed with some squadrons of Piques. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* II xv. (1821) 381 Sent some threescore Shott and Pike to the foot of the hill *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. V*, Wks. (1711) 91 The French could not spare so many men..but they gave him three thousand pikes, and one thousand launces.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pike-handle*, *-length*, *-point*; **pike-hammer** = *hammer-pike*: see HAMMER *sb.* 7. See also PIKE-HEAD, PIKEMAN [1], etc.

1585-6 EARL LEYCESTER *Corr.* (Camden) 428 First cliine the brech, a pike-length before and aboue anie person that followed him. 1799 *Hull Advertiser* 23 Feb 3/1 One fine young wood .. had been cut down for pike-handles. 1834 T. SINGLETON in J. Raine *Mem. J. Hodgson* (1858) II. 350 Before this parish had a hearse .. the bodies of deceased parishioners were carried to the grave on poles resting on men's shoulders; these poles were the perquisite of the rector, and were called 'pikehandles', a custom rising rather from the nature of his residence in a fortalice in an unquiet country than from any ecclesiastical claim. 1891 ATKINSON *Last Giant Killers* 128 That some among those .. pike-points might penetrate between his rings.

Pike, *sb.*[6] *dial.* or *local colloq.* and *U. S.* [Short for TURNPIKE: first prob. in combinations: see 3.]

1. A bar or gate on a road at which toll is collected; a toll-bar or toll-gate.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxii. *Ibid.* lvi, I dewote the remainder of my days to a pike. 1840 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* Ser. III. xi. 145 S'pose any gentleman that keeps a pike was to give you a bad shillin' in change. 1896 *Longm. Mag.* Nov. 66 The man at the pike..ran to open the gate.

b. *transf.* The toll paid at a turnpike-gate.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* lii, She [Mrs. Weller] paid the last pike [*i. e.* died] at twenty minutes afore six o'clock yesterday evenin. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* lvii. 323 He wouldn't haggle about the pikes. 1894 BLACKMORE *Perlycross* 330 Oh, you have paid the pike for me.

2. A turnpike road, 'turnpike', highway.

1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* vii. The road. had formerly been a thoroughfare to the river, but abandoned for many years after the laying of the new pike. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 385/1 There were ruts and gulleys in it .., and yet they called it a pike and collected toll.

3. *Comb.*, as *pike keeper*, *-road*. Also PIKEMAN 3.

1827 HONE *Every day bk.* II. 1372 Sellers of cattle.., with the *pike* tickets in their hats. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxii, 'What do you mean by a pike-keeper?' inquired Mr. Peter Magnus. 'The old 'un means a turnpike keeper, gen'lm'n', observed Mr. Weller, in explanation 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 132/2 We found greater comfort in the well-kept pike-road, with ridable grades, and lined in places with pleasant shade trees.

Pike, *sb.*[7], obs. variant of PIQUE, grudge.

Pike, *sb.*[8], obs. form of PITCH *sb.*[1]

Pike, *sb*[9], variant of PIC[2], measure of cloth.

† **Pike,** *a. Obs.* [Origin and meaning obscure: ? related to F. *piqué* turned sour (of wine), *piquant* pungent, spiced (of sauce, etc.).] (?) Hot, biting, seasoned, spiced: esp. in *pike sauce*, also *fig.* sarcasm, pungent wit.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 160 Let us haue chekyns in pyke sauce [*in origaro*]. 1589 *Pappe w Hatchet* E b, I but he hath sillogismes in pike sauce, and arguments that haue been these twentie yeres in pickle. 1593 G HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 228 Now the fiercest Gunpouder, and the rankest pike sawce, are the brauest figures of Rhetorique *in esse*. 1787 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Egg*, Bread 'em [eggs] with Crums, cover 'em with a Pike-hash and some scraped Cheese, and bring them to a fine Colour.

Pike, *v*[1], collateral form of PICK *v.*[1] (q. v. for examples), still in dialectal use in various senses. To this app. belongs the obs. expression *to pike* or *pick a bow*, the exact meaning of which is uncertain: ? to trim: = PICK *v.*[1] 4 (or ? to point; cf. PIKE *v.*[2]).

1463 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 235 Item, payd for pesynge off bowys and ovyr drawynge off bowis, and ffor pykynge off bowys, xx] *d.* 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 116 In dressing and pikyng it [the stave] vp for a bow. *Ibid.* 120 For thys purpose must your bowe be well trymmed and piked of a conning man that it may come rounde in trew compasse euery where. *Ibid.* 120-1 Pike the places about the pinches, to make them somewhat weker, and as well comminyngc as where it pinched, and so the pinches shall dye. 1579 in W. H Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 403 Hit ys also agreed that Nicholas Gosson [Bowmaker] shall frome henceforth be free of this Cytie, ffor the wch he shall . [*inter alia*] newe scoure and fether all suche arrowes as the twone howsse nowe hathe, and newe pycke all theire bowes wch have nede to be done.

Pike (paik), *v.*[2] Now *rare*. Also 5-6 **pyke**, 6 **pycke**, 6-7 **pick**. [f. PIKE *sb.*[1] 2.] *trans.* To furnish with a pike, spike, or (iron) point.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 45 Pere be Affres closed hym in a streiqt tree bat was picke pikede wib ynne wib longe and scharpe nayles. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 397/2 Pykynge, of a staffe, or oper lyke *cuspidacio* 1530 PALSGR. 657/1, I pycke a staff with pykes of yron, *je enquantelle*. 1611 COTGR. s v *Enquantellé*, *Baston bien enquantellé de fer*, a staffe well piked, or well grained, with yron.

Pike, *v.*[3] Also 5-6 **pyke**, 6 **picke**, **pycke**. [Orig. refl. *to pike oneself*, perh. = to furnish oneself with a pike or pilgrim's staff (cf. *to cut one's stick*): see PIKE *sb.*[1] 3. Cf. Old Da. *pikke*, Da. *pigge af* to hasten off, Sw. dial *pikka åstad* to make off. Another conjectural derivation is from F *piquer* to spur.]

† **1.** *refl.* To make off with oneself, go away quickly, be off. Also with *away*. *Obs.*

c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1348 Then Reson hym commaundyd pyke hym thens lyghtly. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* IX. xliv 411 And thenne anone that damoysel pyked her away pryuely. *a* 1530 *Part. Byrdes* 254 in Hazl *E. P. P.* III 180 When his fethers are pluked he may him go pike. 1530 PALSGR 656/2, I pycke me forth out of a place, or I pycke me hence, *je me tyre auant*..Come of, pycke you hence and your heles hytherwarde. *Ibid.* 770/2 Walke, pyke you hence, *tire avant*. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sam.* xix 3 A people that is put to shame, pycketh them selues awaye. *a* 1553 UDALL *Roister D.* IV. iii. (Arb.) 64 Auaunt lozell, picke thee hence. 1562 J HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 111 Into what place so euer H. may pike him, Where euer thou finde ache, thou shalt not like him. *c* 1570 *Ane Ballat of Matrymonie* 71 in Laing *Pop. Poet. Scot.* II. 77 He bad them then go pyke them home.

2. *intr.* To depart; also with *off*; *fig.* to die. Also *to pike it*. Now *slang* or *colloq.*

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf* 957, I bade hym pyke out of the gate. 15.. *Jack Juggler* (Roxb.) 16 Pike and walke, a knaue, here a waye is no passage 1697 DAMPIER *Voy. round World* (1699) 526 When forced to lye down, they made their Wills, and piked off in 2 or 3 Days. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Pike*, to run away, flee, quit..the Place; also to Die 1724 SHIRLEY *Triumph Wit* (ed. 8) 154 We file off with his Cole, as he pikes along the Street. *c* 1789 PARKER *Sandman's Wedding* in Farmer *Musa Pedestris* (1896) 65 Into a booze-ken they pike it. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Pike off!* begone!

† **Pike,** *v.*[4] *Obs. rare.* App. ad. F. *piquer*, in phrase *to pike on the wind* = F. *piquer au vent*, to sail close to the wind, to hug the wind.

1584 JAMES MELVILL *Autobiog. & Diary* (Wodrow Soc. 1842) 169 Finding us contrare our course . he cust about and pykit on the wind, halding bathe the helme and scheit.

b. *To pike up*: (*trans.*), ? to sail close to.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. v. 18 And wp we pike the coist of Epirus, And landit thair at port Chaonyus. *Ibid.* x. 99 The dangerus schaldis and coist vp pykit we.

Pike (paik), *v.*[5] [f. PIKE *sb.*[6]] *trans.* To thrust through or kill with a pike.

1798 *Hull Advertiser* 22 Sept. 4/2 Many prisoners were taken out..and being carried to the camp were piked. The manner of piking was by two of the rebels pushing their pikes into the front of the victim. 1803 WELLINGTON *Let* in Gurw *Disp.* II. 327, I lost two horses, one shot and the other piked. 1874 FROUDE *English in Ire.* III. x. i. 433 The day after the battle of New Ross a batch of [Protestant] prisoners was carried out from Wexford Gaol to Vinegar Hill, and piked in front of the windmill.

fig. 1866 FITZ-PATRICK *Sham Sqr.* 243 Giffard sought to stab with his pen, and pike with his tongue every friend to national progress.

Pike, *v*[6] [f. PIKE *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To lift with a pike.

1850 SCORESBY *Cheever's Whalem. Adv.* xii. 162 Others piking the pieces from one tub to another.

Pike, *v.*[7] *dial.* [f. PIKE *sb.*[2] 2.] *trans.* To heap or pile up (hay) into pikes.

1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 970 The reason that hay should be piked if stacked all in one day. 1896 P. A. GRAHAM *Red Scaur* v 80 Tumbling among the cocks when hay was being 'piked'. 1896 *Longm. Mag.* Oct. 575 Come, let's be off; they'll be done piking directly.

Pike, obs. form of PEEK *v.*[1], to pry; PEAK *v.*[3], to top a yard, etc.

Piked (paikéd, paikt), *a.* Also 4-6 **pyked**, 5 **pykyd**, **-id**, 6 *Sc.* **pykit**, **pikit**: see also PICKED *a.* [f. PIKE *sb.*[1] or *v*[2] + -ED.]

1. Furnished with a pike, spike, or sharp point; fashioned with a sharp point (or points); sharp-pointed; = PICKED *a.* 1.

c 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 328 With piked staues grete, beten salle he be. 13 *Gaw. & Gr Knt.* 709 A park al aboute, With a pyked palays, pyned ful pik *c* 1447 in *Jarrow & Wearm.* (Surtees) 241 He and his fellows .. wt lang pykid staves and lang dagers mad a asawte to y said kepper 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII xiii. 62 Casting dartis or macis wyth pykyt heidis. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 83 b, He put me as a piked Arrow, he hydde me in hys quever. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 298 The enemies ships armed with piked beake-heads 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* II. Wks 1851 V. 70 The Batavians .. running in upon them..with their piked targets bearing them down. 1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect Script.* 211 Some of them [spears] were piked or pointed at both ends. 1805 DICKSON *Pract. Agric* I 7 Perhaps the Hertfordshire wheel-plough, which has a piked share, may be the most suitable implement. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* v. v, The good old priest. Took his piked staff and sandall'd shoon.

b. Of animals, plants, etc.: Furnished with a pike or sharp point, or with spines or prickles, as in *piked dogfish*; = PICKED *a.* 1 b.

1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* IV. (1626) 73 Inuiron'd with no marsh-loving Reeds, Nor piked Bull-rushes. 1875 *Trans. Devon Assoc.* VII. 145 Piked Dog-fish. 1896 J H. CAMPBELL *Wild Life Scot* 99 The piked dog-fish owes his common name to the pikes or spikes, standing up like detached rays, in front of the dorsal fins.

2. Tapering to a point or peak; pointed, peaked.

1538 ELYOT *Lat. Dict.* Addit. Gg vj b, *Argutum caput*, a sharpe or pikyd hedde lyke a sugar lofe. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus* s v *Compono*, *Acieni per cuneos componere*, to set in pyked fronts. 1577 B GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 45 b, When it [hay] is dryed, we .make it vp in Cockes, and after that in Moowes, which must be sharp and piked in the toppe. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I 515 A little piked hill cast up. 1615 G SANDYS *Trav* 42 Messapus for his high steeple piked rocks to be wondred at. 1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Asia M* (1825) I 11 The cape named Tænarum, now Matapan, which is the extremity of a mountain sloping to a point, having before it a piked rock. 1800 D. LYSONS *Environs London* Suppl 159 Sir Edward is represented in armour, with piked beard and whiskers.

b. Piked horn, a tall conical headdress worn by ladies in the 14th and 15th c; **piked shoe**, a shoe with a long peak at the toes, as was the fashion towards the end of the 14th c, and later; a crakow, poulaine; **piked whale**, the lesser rorqual, or pike headed whale, *Balænoptera rostrata*.

1377 LANGL *P. Pl.* B. xx. 218 Proude prestes come with hym moo pan a thousand In paltokes and pyked shoes. *a* 1450 MYRC 43 Cuttede clothes and pyked schone. 1580 STOW *Annals* (1601) 471 Noble women vsed high attire on their heads, piked like hornes. 1587 HARRISON *England* II. i. (1877) I. 33 They went. with their shooes piked. 1698 J. CRULL *Muscovy* 137 Their Boots..are piked towards the Toes. 1747 VERTUE in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 575 Piked Shoes appear in several Reigns from Ed. III. to Rich. III. in England. 1748 H. WALPOLE *Let. to G. Montagu* 11 Aug., Anne of Bohemia..introduced the fashion of *piked horns*, or high heads. 1787 HUNTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 418 The *Balæna rostrata* of Fabricius or Piked Whale. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 577/2 The subclavian artery in the Piked Whale. 1892 C. R. B. BARRETT *Essex Highways*, etc. 71 The curious headdress of piked-horns.

Piked, obs. variant of PICKED *ppl. a.*

Pike-devant, variant of PICKE-DEVANT.

Pikefork, obs. and dial. variant of PICKFORK.

Pike-head (paik,hed). [f. PIKE *sb.*[4,5] + HEAD]

1. The metal head of a PIKE (*sb.*[5]).

1596 SPENSER *F.Q.* IV. vii 27 He..therein left the pike head of his speare. 1659 RUSHW. *Hist. Coll.* I. 464 The Enemy holds upon their Pike-heads mutton, capons, turkies, &c. to let the English see they had no want. 1841 LEVER *C. O'Malley* lxxxi, The Cossacks with the red beards..and long poles with pike-heads on them.

2. A fish of the family *Luciocephalidæ*.

So **Pike-headed** *a.*, having a head with long snout and jaws, like those of the PIKE (*sb.*[4]); as *pike headed alligator*, *anolis*; *pike-headed whale*, the piked whale: see PIKED 2 b.

1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 40 Pike-headed whale .. this species takes its name from the shape of its nose, which is narrower and sharper pointed than that of other whales. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* VI. 193 The Pike-headed Whale. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s v., *Pike-headed alligator*, the common Mississippi alligator..*Alligator lucius*.

Pikeir, variant of PIQUIER *Obs.*, a pikeman.

Pikel, pikle (pəi·k'l). *dial.* Also locally **pickel, pickle, pikehil, poikel, -kle.** [f. PIKE *sb.*[1] 3 b; prob. with *-el, -le*, instrumental, as in *handle, spindle, shovel.*] A hay-fork, pitchfork. (Common in local use, in the Midland and Western Counties from Lancashire southwards.)

1602 J. BRUEN in Hinde *Life* xlvi (1641) 147 One casting a pikell .. one being behind him, the two greins of the pikell ran on both sides of his leg, and hurt him not. 1632 P. HENRY *Diaries & Lett.* (1882) 307 From y° lower Haybay..they pitcht it and carry'd it on Pikehils to y° Carts. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 73/1 Take..a Pikell of Hay, as much as hangs together on the points or grains of a Pikell. *a* 1874 'B. CORNWALL' *Manch. Streets* 87 Her Majesty..had seen the threatening clouds 'rain poikels as Lancashire alone can rain them. 1879 *Eddowes' Shrewsbury Jrnl.* 3 Sept., Charge of stabbing with a pikel.

Pikelet[1] (pəi·klet). *local.* Forms: 8 **pyolet**, 8– **pikelet, picklet** (*dial.* **piklet, pyklet, piclate, pifelet, pyflet**, etc.). [Shortened from BARA-PICKLET.] A Western and Midland name for a small round tea-cake, made of fine flour; a crumpet, or, in some districts, a muffin.

1790 *Bystander* 382 They were not muffins the chevalier hawked about, when a boy, but pyclets. 1797 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) V. 15 That doughty son of Themis..crumpled up his broad face like an half-toasted pikelet. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Picklet*, or *Pikelet*, a small round light cake—a sort of muffin. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* II. i. 152 Janey. revelled in an early tea and pikelets. 1904 *Windsor Mag.* Jan 260/1 A silver-covered dish containing hot pikelets. [Mod dial. forms: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*]

Pikelet[2] (pəi·klet). [f. PIKE *sb.*[4] + -LET.] A small or young pike.

1892 *Illustr. Sporting & Dram. News* 2 July 604/1 A diminutive pikelet. 1896 GEDNEY *Angling Holidays* 83 When killed, this hungry pikelet had in his pouch a trout nearly one quarter of a pound weight!

Pikeman[1] (pəi·kmăn). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [f. PIKE *sb.*[5] + MAN *sb.*[1]] A soldier armed with a pike.

15 . *Sir A. Barton* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 66 Yea, pickmen more, and bowmen both, This worthye Howard tooke to the sea 1566 PARTRIDGE *Plasidas* 993 The pike-men, they on walles doe stande their towne for to defende. 1627 *Maldon, Essex, Documents* (Bundle 201 No. 40), Further that every pickman come full armed. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* iv. § 199 The Pikemen had fasten'd to the tops of their pikes..printed Papers of the Protestation. 1885 *Spectator* 30 May 715/2 The Swiss pikemen at Morgarten ..brought this ascendency to the ground.

Pikeman[2] (pəi·kmăn). Also (in sense 1) **pikesman.** [f PIKE *sb.*[1] + MAN *sb*[1]]

1. A man who wields a pick; a pickman; a miner; one who hews the coal with a pickax.

1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* vi. vi, 'My missus told it me at the pit-head when she brought me my breakfast', said a pikeman. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 26 Oct., It is stated the best miners, known as pikesmen, can hew a stent and a half in a day. 1880 *Ibid* 28 Oct., The pikeman's recumbent position and the easy strokes he appears to take at the coal.

2. A man who picks the mill-stones and keeps them in order; hence, the tenant or man in charge of a thirlage, baronial, or burghal mill. (*Sc.*)

15 *Aberdeen Regr* (Jam.), Pikeman of the townis millis. 1576 *Rec. Sheriff Crt. Aberdeensh.* (1904) 242 Alex. Williamsone..pikeman of the Miln and uptaker of the multur and knaifschipe of the tounes and lands of the Miltoun of Auchnagat. 1877 G. FRASER *Wigtown* 60 The Clerk..and Jamie the Pikeman [had] a mutual dislike and dread of each other.

Pi·keman[3]. [f. PIKE *sb.*[6] + MAN *sb.*[1]] The keeper of a turnpike.

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. iv, The cheery toot of the guard's horn, to warn some drowsy pikeman or the ostler at the next change. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 1 Nov 4/6 On certain roads you may travel for leagues without being interrupted by the 'pike-man'.

Pi·ke-pole. *U.S.* [PIKE *sb.*[1] 2.] A lumberer's tool; a pole having a spike at the end and a hook near it, used for driving and guiding floating logs.

1878 *Scribner's Mag.* XV. 147 The running and rafting implements, pike-poles, etc., are made ready. 1891 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer.* 206, I..was at once put to work pushing logs down a long channel with a pike pole.

Pi·ker[1]. Now *dial.* Also 4–6 **pyker**, 5–6 **-ar.** [f. *pike*, var. of PICK *v.*[1] + -ER[1]: see PICKER[1].]

†**1.** A robber, a thief; in later use, a petty thief, pilferer; = PICKER[1] 1 b. *Obs.*

1302 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 66 But if alwey pikers, lak, thou wolt us maken, ther we piken but seely pans, the secte pikith poundis. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VI 17 Kepe my corn in my croft fro pykers and peeues. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 395/2 Pykare, lytylle theef, *furculus*. 1503 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 6 § 1 Knowyng theves and other pikars. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Philem.* 31 He reconsileth vnto the Maister [Philemon] his seruaunt that had bene both a runneagate and a piker. 1549 *Records of Elgin* I. 98 Blasfemyng of Jhone Gadderar, eldar..calland him auld pikar theyf carll.

2. An instrument to 'pike' or pick out dust, dirt, or obstructions; a picker. *Sc.*

1808 MOIR *Mansie Wauch* xii, The piker for clearing the motion-hole.

†**Piker**[2], **piquer.** *Obs.* [f. *pique*, PIKE *sb.*[5] + -ER[1], or ad. F. *piquier*: see PIQUIER.] A soldier armed with a pike, a pikeman.

1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* Ded. 7 b, Their old soldiers Piquers with their piques. *Ibid.* 8 b, Their footmen piquers, they doo allowe for verie well armed. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* III. i. 33 The piker his armings and weapon.

Pi·ker[3]. *slang* or *dial.* [app. f. PIKE *sb.*[6] turnpike: cf. also dial. *pikey* in same sense.] A vagrant, a tramp; a gipsy.

1838 HOLLOWAY *Dict. Provinc.* 23/2 Cadgers and pikers are tramps. *E. Suss.* 1874 BORROW *Wordbk. Eng. Gypsy Lang.* 215 The people called in Acts of Parliament sturdy beggars and vagrants, in the old cant language Abraham men, and in the modern *Pikers*.

Piker, var. PICARD *Obs.*, large sailing-boat.

Pikerel, Pikery, obs. ff. PICKEREL, PICKERY.

Pi·kess. *nonce-wd.* A female pike (fish).

1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 302 The spawning season occupies from two to three months; the young pikesses of three years taking the lead.

Pikestaff (pəi·kˌstaf). [In senses 1 and 2, f. PIKE *sb.*[1] 1, 2 + STAFF: cf. ON. *pikstafr* (13th c.), mod.Norw. *pikstav*, MSw. *pikstaff*; in sense 3, f. PIKE *sb.*[5] Hence two distinct words, but often not capable of separation, esp. in the phrases in 4.]

1. A staff or walking-stick with a metal point at the lower end like an alpenstock. Now only *Sc.* Sometimes app. the wooden handle of a pick.

1356 in Riley *Mem. Lond* (1868) 284 (Lett.-Bk. G. ff. 45), Pikstef. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B VI. 105 My plow-fote shal be my pyk-staf [*MS. B* pikid staf; A. VII. 96 pyk, *MS. U* pykstaf, *MS. H* pilgrimstaf] and picche atwo þe rotes. 1393 *Ibid.* C. VII. 329 Penaunce hus pyk-staf [A. V. 257 pike, piked staf] he wolde polische newe. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* XI (*Wolf & Sheep*) iii, With pykestaff and with scrip to fair of toun. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 212 He stands sollemnlie leaning on his pike staffe. *a* 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* I. (1704) 228/1 The Weapon is a Pike Staff, such as Keepers and Warreners use for the guard of the Game. *a* 1776 in Herd *Scot. Songs* (1902) 109 Fare ye weel, my pyke-staff. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* iv, Setting his pike-staff before him.

†**2.** Part of a wagon or cart: app. the same as PIKESTOWER. *Obs.*

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 5 The crosse somer, the keys and pikstaues.

3. The wooden shaft of a pike (the weapon).

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Zagaye*, is a staffe longer and more slender than a pike staffe, otherwise called *Azagaye*. 1642 CHAS. I *Answ Declar. Both Houses* 1 July 24 Gisarms (which were Pikestaves). 1904 SIR H. MAXWELL in *Blackw. Mag.* June 754/2 Ash was the proper wood for pike-staves.

4. In proverbial phrases. *As plain as a pikestaff*, an alteration of the earlier phrase *as plain as a* PACKSTAFF (in reference to its plain surface). Also *As stiff as a pikestaff. To call a pikestaff a pikestaff* = to call a spade a spade.

1592 GREENE *Disc. Coosnage* (1592) 4 A new game .. that hath no policie nor knauerie, but plaine as a pikestaffe. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* III. 22 When a Reason's as plain as a Pike-staff. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xvii, When will you acknowledge that two and two make four, and call a pike-staff a pikestaff? 1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* iv. 30 Sat up in bed stiff as a pike-staff. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* I. xlii. 367 The evidence against him was as plain as a pike-staff.

†**Pi·kestower.** *Obs.* [f. PIKE *sb.*[1] + *stower* dial. stake, post, rung.] Part of a wagon or cart; explained as 'The iron bar or standard fixed in the "ear-breed" of a cart, strengthening the sides'.

1641 BEST *Farm Bks.* (Surtees) 48 The foreman is to bee forewarned that he seeke out three or fower pikestowers aforehande, and some keyes and false shelvinges.

Pikeys, Pikfault, obs. ff. PICKAX, PICKFAULT.

Pi·kish, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. PIKE *sb.*[4], [5] + -ISH[1].] **a.** Of or pertaining to pikes (weapons). **b.** Of or proper to pike (fish); voracious.

1799 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* III. 163 Liberty..in pikish majesty she'll rise. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 19 May 5/2 An undoubted instance of pikeish voracity.

Pikit, obs. Sc. form of PIKED, PITCHED.

Pikk, obs. variant of PICK, PIKE, PITCH.

Pikke, Pikky, obs. forms of PITCH, PITCHY.

Pikle, variant of PIKEL, pitchfork.

†**Pik-moyane.** *Sc. Obs.* [f. *pik*, of uncertain meaning + F. *moyen* middle, middle-sized. Cf. *culverin moyen* in CULVERIN.] A kind of culverin: explained as 'one of the smallest size'.

1513 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV 517 Item, the first culvering pikmoyane drawin with xvj oxin of the kingis.

Pikoise, obs. form of PICKAX.

Pikrolite, variant of PICROLITE.

Piky (pəi·ki), *a.*[1] *rare.* [f. PIKE *sb.*[1] + -Y.] Having pikes or sharp points; spiky; pointed.

1744–50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* III. i. 87 (E. D. S.) Long piky roots.

Piky, *a.*[2] erron. **pikey.** [f. PIKE *sb.*[4] + -Y.] Of, of the nature of, or abounding in pike (fish).

1877 G. MACDONALD *Marquis of Lossie* II. xi. 120 A lake of deep fresh water, ..the pikey multitude within. 1902 B. GRUNDY *Thames Camp* 90 He is a long way from other gudgeon, in a deep pikey hole.

Piky, obs. form of PITCHY.

Piladex (pi·lădeks) Also **pilla-.** [f. L. *pila* ball + *dex-* in L. *dextra*, Gr. δεξιά right hand.] Proprietary name of a parlour game consisting in keeping an inflated ball or bag in the air by striking it to and fro over a line on a table with the back of the hand.

1897 in *Army & Navy Stores List* 1658. 1901 *Speaker* 9 Feb. 505/2 That rather unmeaning phrase..will be thrown into the political air and buffeted like a piladex by the fists of opposing champions. 1901 *Daily News* 27 July 8/6 Parlour Games. .. Blowing Games, such as puff billiards, piladex, and a feather on a sheet.

Pilaf, -aff, variants of PILAU.

Pilage (pəi·lędʒ). Also 9 **pileage.** [f. PILE *sb.*[5] 1 + -AGE.] The hair, wool, or especially fur, with which an animal is covered; = PELAGE.

a 1825 tr. *Bacon's De Calore et Frigore* in Wks. (1825) I. 334 Cold maketh the pilage of beasts more thick and long. 1867 A. L. ADAMS *Wand. Nat. India* 214 In winter..the fur becomes dense from the woolly pileage, which gives a lighter color to the coat than during midsummer and autumn, when the fur is short and brown. *Ibid.* 234 During Winter the ibex is thickly clad with hair and woolly pileage.

Pilao, variant of PILAU.

Pilar (pəi·lăi), *a. rare.* [f. mod.L *pilär-is*, f. *pilus* hair. see -AR[1].]

1. Of or pertaining to hair.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pilāris*, .. Zool. pertaining to hair; hairy; pilar. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Pilar muscles, *arrectores pilorum* [muscles that cause the hair to bristle].

2. Downy. *rare.*

1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 196 Most of the men and almost all the women remove the eyelashes, and pilar hair rarely appears to grow.

So **Pilary** (pəi·lări), *a.* = PILAR 1.

1888 *Med. News* LIII. 411 She had never suffered from any pilary loss [or] cutaneous affection. 1893 *Syd Soc. L.*

Pilaster (pilæ·stəɹ). *Arch.* Also 6–7 **pillastre, -ter**, 7 **pyl(l-, (pilley-stair).** [a. F. *pilastre* (1545 in Hatz.-Darm.), a. It. *pilastro*, in med.L. *pilastrum* (1341), f. *pila* a pillar: see -ASTER.]

1. A square or rectangular column or pillar; *spec.* such a pillar engaged in a wall, from which it projects with its capital and base a third, fourth, or other portion of its breadth; an engaged pillar; an anta; formerly applied also to the square pier of an arch, abutment of a bridge, or similar structure.

1575 LANEHAM *Lett.* (1871) 50 Vpon a base a too foot square, ..a square pilaster rizing pyramidally, of a fytteen foote hy. 1598 FLORIO, *Pilastro*, any kinde of piller or pilaster. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* VI. xxxi, A Roome prepar'd with Pilasters,..That to the Roofe their slender Poynts did reare. 16 . *Lindesay's Chron. Scot.*, *Contin.* (1728) 2, 3 A square low Gallery, some four Foot from the Ground, set round about with Pilley-stairs. 1613–39 I. JONES in Leoni *Palladio's Archit* (1742) I. 103 The Pilaster is the Basement against the Bank of the River. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Reliq.* (1651) 238 Pylasters must not be too tall and slender, lest they resemble Pillars, nor too Dwarfish and grosse, lest they imitate the Piles or Peeres of Bridges. 1670 *Moral State Eng.* 87 An house adorned without with various Pillars, and Pillasters of several Orders. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 36 The Jambs or Pilasters of the Doors. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 11 The Piles or Pilasters, which are fixed in the River; the Arches which these Pilasters support. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Beauty* Wks. (Bohn) II. 433 Our taste in building ..refuses pilasters and columns that support nothing

transf 1875 *Wonders Phys. World* I. i. 39 Piles or pilasters of ground ice which supported the superficial crust.

†**2.** A pillar-like or cylindrical shape or figure.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. xi. (Arb) 110 The Piller, Pillaster or Cillinder. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 613 They delight to cut their Berils into long rolls or pilastres in manner of cylindres [L. *cylindros ex eis malunt facere*]

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pilaster block, buttress, capital, pier, pinnacle; pilaster-like* adj.; *pilaster-fashion, -wise* adv.; **pilaster-strip**: see quot. 1874.

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 277 Fashion your battlements of what shape soever you please to haue them; whether made plaine, or pyllaster-wise [etc.]. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 224 Revailed or Pilaster-peers, from 10 to 14 Pounds a pair. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Brick*, *Pilaster*, or *buttress bricks*,..are of the same dimensions with the great bricks, only they have a notch at one end, half the breadth of the brick; their use is to bind the work at the pilasters of fence-walls, which are built of great bricks. 1773 NOORTHOUCK *Hist. Lond.* 599 These buttresses run up pilaster fashion. 1874 PARKER *Goth. Archit.* Gloss. 326 *Pilaster Strips*, a term used to describe the vertical projecting parts of the towers supposed to be Saxon. 1879 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit* I. 49 Flat, pilaster-like buttresses.

Pilastered (pilæ stəɪd), *a.* [f. prec. + -ED[2].] Furnished with or supported on pilasters.

a 1687 COTTON *Entertainin. to Phillis* 16 The polish d Walls of Marble be Pilaster'd round with porphyry. *a* 1774 W. HARTE *Charitable Mason* Poems (1810) 383/1 Pilaster d jasmines 'twixt the windows grew. 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 706 Pilastered galleries.

Pilastrade (pilæstrē·d). *Arch.* [ad. It *pilastrata* (f. *pilastrare* to adorn with pilasters): see -ADE.] A row or range of pilasters.

[1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 222 The Pilastrata or Range of Pilasters, which support the Arch.] 1882 *Examiner* 5 Oct. 635/1 A pilastrade of two columns. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* I. 103 A regular Ionic pilastrade.

Hence **Pilastra·ded** *a.*, having a pilastrade.

1847 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 644 A pilastraded ordinance, forming a species of attic.

†**Pi·lastrel.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. It. *pilastrello*, dim. of *pilastro* PILASTER.] A small pilaster.

c 1620 ROBINSON *Mary Magd.* 351 The leauy pillastrells were neatly shorne; The grassy seats, y° eyes to slumber wed.

Pilat, -e, obs. forms of PILOT.

Pilate (pəi·lăt). [a. F. *Pilate*, ad. L. *Pilātus*, proper name.] The name (Pontius Pilate) of the Roman procurator of Judæa concerned in the

crucifixion of Jesus Christ; hence allusively as a term of reproach. Also, the character of Pilate in the mystery plays; hence † *Pilate's voice*, a loud magisterial voice (*obs.*)

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 56 Prelats not preching are raþer pilats þan prelatis. 1530 PALSGR. 837 In a pylates voyce, *a haulte voyx*. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* (1877) 382 He heard a certain oratour speaking out of measure loude and high, and altogether in Pilate's voice. 1604 HIERON *Wks.* I. 550 Indeed in Rome there diuers be, That beare the name of prelacie: Better we Pilates may them call, Seeking the churches funerall. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Oct. 7/2 Pontius Pilates, who washed their hands of what might happen to France provided they could continue to exploit her.

‖ **Pilau, pilaw** (pilau', pilō', pilɔ́ᵊ), **pilaff** (pila f). Forms: 7– **pilau, pillau, pilaw, pillaw, pilao, pelaw**; also 7 **pilo, -oe, pillow(e, peloe, palau, pullow**, 7–8 **pelo (pleo)**, 8 **pillou, pilloe, pellow, pilow**, 9 **pillao, pulao, pullao, pi(l)laf, f.** [a. Pers. پلاو *pilāw* (in Turkish *pilāw, pilāv* (or *pilāf*), Urdū *pilāo, palāo*) boiled rice and meat (occurs in Bus-ḥaq of Shīráz, ob. 1426). So F. *pilau*, It. *pilao*, mod. Gr. πιλάφι, Russ. пилавъ *pilavŭ* (= *pilaff*). Appears in Eng. in many forms, according to the language or locality whence the writer has adopted it; the earlier examples, from 17th c. Turkish, are identical with Persian. *Pilaff* represents modern Turkish pronunciation.]

An Oriental dish, consisting of rice boiled with fowl, meat, or fish, and spices, raisins, etc.

1612 *Trav. Free English.* 55 The most common dish [amongst the Turks] is Pilaw...made of Rice and small morsels of Mutton boiled therein. 1612 CORYAT *Jrnl.* in Purchas *Pilgrims* x. xii. (1625) 1828 The vse of this Butter is verie frequent, by reason of the abundance of *Pillaue* that is eaten in Constantinople. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 97 (Persia) A dish of Pelo, which is Rice boyl'd with Hens, Mutton, Butter, Almonds and Turmerack. *Ibid* 173 Boyld Rice, *Peloe*. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 367 The Turk when he hath his tripe full of pelaw, or of mutton and rice, will go to nature's cellar. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 95 Their boiled meat consists in *Pilao* or *Schilao*. 1696 OVINGTON *Voy. Surratt* 397 Palau, that is Rice boil'd ..with Spices intermixt, and a boil'd Fowl in the middle. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 399 The most admired Dainty, wherewith they stuff themselves, is Pullow. 1711 C. LOCKYER *Trade India* viii 211 They cannot often go to the Price of a Pilloe, or boil'd Fowl and Rice. 1782 COLMAN *Prose on Serv. Occas.* (1787) III. 235 Methinks I hear some Alderman, all hurry, Cry, where's the Pellow? Bring me out the Curry! 1811 KIRKPATRICK tr. *Sel. Lett. Tippoo Sultan* App. p. xlii, All the Musulman officers ..shall be entertained..with a public repast, to consist of *Pullao* of the first sort. 1813 BYRON *Corsair* II. ii. Removed the banquet, and the last pilaff - Forbidden draughts, 'tis said, he dared to quaff. 1821 — *Juan* v. xlvii, A genial savour Of certain stews, and roast meats, and pilaus, .. Made Juan in his harsh intentions pause. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xlii, The Colonel was famous for pillaus and curries. 1860 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr* I. 394 The plat de resistance was, as usual, the pillaw, or, as it is here called, pulao. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xxi 666 The pilaff which followed is always the last dish served at an Egyptian or Turkish dinner. 1883 ALIPH CHEEM *Lays of Ind* (ed 7) 2 From rice and pilaos To truffles and grouse.

Hence **Pilaued** (pilau'd) *a*. made into pilau.

1897 LD. ROBERTS 41 *Yrs. in India* xlvi (1898) 353, I took my first lesson in eating roast kid and pillaued chicken.

Pilch (piltʃ), *sb.* Forms: 1 **pyl(e)oe**, 3-6 **pilche, 4 pilchche**, 4-6 **pylche**, 6– **pilch**. [OE. *pylce*, ad. med.L. *pellicea* a furred garment, fem. of L. *pellicius* adj., made of skins, f. *pellis* a skin. Cf. PELISSE.]

† 1. An outer garment made of skin dressed with the hair; in later use, a leathern or coarse woollen outer garment. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Alcuin's Interrog. Segewulfi* in *Anglia* (1883) VII 30 Hwi worhte god pylcan adame & euan æfter þam gylte? *a* 1100 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 328/11 *Pellicie*, pylece. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 362 He is of þe te-tore uolke, þet to-tereð his olde kurtel, & to-rendeð þe olde pilche of his deadliche uelle. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 377 Two pilches weren ðurȝ engles wroȝt, And to adam and to eue broȝt. *a* 1300 *Sirit* 225 Warme pilce and warme shon, With that min herude be wel don. *c* 1390 CHAUCER *Proverbs* 4 Affter heet komeþe colde, No man caste his pilche away. 1416 *Will of Holt* (Somerset Ho.), Pelche de foxe. *c* 1440 LYDG. *Horse, Shepe & G.* 366 Ther is also made of sheepis skyn, Pilchis & glovis to dryve awey the cold. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 397/2 Pylche, *pellicium, pellicia*. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* vii. 85 Clothed in a pilche of a camels hyde. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 1613/1 Some wandred to and fro in sheepes pilches, in goates pilches, forsaken, oppressed, afflicted. 1602 DEKKER *Satiromastix* Wks. 1873 I. 231 He beate five pound out of his leather pilch. 1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 4), *Pilch*..., a woollen or fur garment [*obs.*]. 1853 STEVENSON *Anglo-Sax Chron.* 127 Of costly pilches, and of grey skins. 1902 *Archæol. Jrnl.* Mar. 4 Every canon had..a pilch or cassock (*pellicea*).

2. † **a.** A rug or pad laid over a saddle. *Obs.* **b.** A light frameless saddle for children: = PAD *sb.*[3] 2.

1552 HULOET, Pilche for a saddle, *instratum*. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1895/4 Taken away..., a Pye-bald Gelding,..with a Pannel and Pilch on his Back. *a* 1728 KENNETT *Lansd. MS.* 1033 ff. 297 A course shagged piece of rug laid over a Saddle for Ease of a Rider is in our midland parts calld a *pilch*. 1863 BARING-GOULD *Iceland* 207 Take also with you a light saddle without a tree, commonly called a pilch. 1900 *List Civil Serv. Supply Assoc.*, Saddles..Child's Pilch, all over quilted hog-skin, for boy or girl.

3. A triangular flannel wrapper for an infant, worn over the diaper or napkin.

1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 4), *Pilch*..now used for a flannel cloth to wrap about the lower part of young children. *a* 1728 KENNETT *Lansd. MS.* 1033 ff. 297 A piece of flannel or other woolen put under a child next the clout is in Kent calld a *Pilch*. 1799 M. UNDERWOOD *Treat. Dis. Childr.* III. 91 *note*, An error worthy of remark..is, that of wearing a pilch (as it is called), an old fashion still too much in use. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Pilch*, a flannel wrapper for an infant. 1861-80 MRS. BEETON *Bk. Househ. Managem.* § 2026 Baby-linen..4 pilches,..2 waterproof pilches,..4 dozen napkins.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pilch-clout, -maker*.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 212 þe deofles schulen pleien mid ham ..& dysten ase enne pilchclut, euchon touward oðer. 13.. *Cœur de L.* 6736 Here armure no more I ne doute, Thenne I doo a pylche-cloute. *c* 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 14 Wauburge the pilchemaker Formaketh a pylche well.

Pilch (piltʃ), *v.* Now *dial.* Forms: 3 **pilken**, **pilken**, 6– **pilch**, 9 *Sc* **pilk**. [Origin uncertain. Cf. LGer. *pil(e)ken, polken* to pick (*up den knaken pilken* to pick a bone); Norw. and Icelandic *pilka* to pick, scrape, prick. Cf. also OF. *peluchier*, OPicard *pelukier, plusquier* (mod.Picard *pluquer*) to pick, clean, peck: see PLUCK *v.*] *intr.* To pick, pluck; to pillier; to rob.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 84 Þet wolde he teteren & pilken [*v.rr.* pilewin, picken], mid his bile, roted stinkinde fleshs, as is reafnes kunde. *Ibid.* 86 Uor euere me schal þene cheorl pilken [*v.r.* plokin] & peolien, uor he is ase þe wiði þet sprutted ut þe betere þet me hine ofte croppeð. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 130/10 Pilch, miche, *suffurari*. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 33 Some steale, some pilch, some all away filch. 1665 JAS. FRASER *Polichronicon* (S. H. S. 1905) 163 The country was free from all manner of thift and pilching. 1808 JAMIESON, *To Pilk*, v. To shell peas,..also, to pick periwinkles out of the shell;..2. To pillier, as 'She has pilkit his pouch'. 1900 *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, *Pilch*, to pillier, filch (S. Worcester, Glouc.).

Pilchard (piltʃərd). Forms: α. 6-8 **pilcher**, (6 **piltcher**, 6-7 **pilchar(e, pylcher)**; β. 6– **pilchard**, (6 **pylcherd(e, pilcharde**, 7 **-erd**). [Origin obscure. The *d* is excrescent. (Cf. It. *pilseir* from Eng.)

Skeat compares Norw. *pilk* an artificial bait, whence Dan. dial *pilke*, Swed. dial *pilka* to fish in a particular manner. Cf. also Sc. dial *pilch* a short fat person, anything thick or gross, a tough skinny piece of meat.]

A small sea fish, *Clupea pilchardus*, closely allied to the herring, but smaller, and rounder in form; it is taken in large numbers on the coasts of Cornwall and Devon, and forms a considerable article of trade; in U. S. and Eng. Colonies locally applied to other fishes of the herring kind, e.g. the *C. sagax* of the Pacific, the *Harengula macrophthalma* of Bermuda; also to the young menhaden.

† *To take sturgeons with pilchards*, to get large returns from a small outlay (*obs.*).

1530 PALSGR. 254/1 Pylcher a fysshe, *sardine*. 1542 BOORDE *Dietary* xxx. (1870) 293 He must not eate..fresshe heryng, pylcherdes, etc. 1570 LEVINS *Manip* 30/35 Pilcharde, *gerres, halecula*. *Ibid.* 74/37 Pylcher, fish, *mena, æ*. *c* 1600 NORDEN *Spec. Brit., Cornw.* (1728) 22 The recheste fishing is of the leaste fishe which is called a pilcharde. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. i. 39 Fooles are as like husbands, as Pilchers are to Herrings. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr Parnass* I. xlviii. (1674) 63 They have built commodious Inns to take Sturgeons with Pilcherds. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4941/2 Pilchers for the Streights. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 263 The continuation and direction of these two bands, the pilchers of the South, and the herrings of the North, are nearly of the same length. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 288 The refuse pilchards in Cornwall are used..as a Manure. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew* v, Savoury was the smell of fried pilchard. *attrib.* 1685 PETTY *Last Will* p. vi, I set up iron-works and pilchard-fishing in Kerry. 1824 HITCHINS & DREW *Cornwall* II. 471 The pilchard fishery furnishes the staple commodity of the place.

† **Pilcher**[1]. *Obs.* A term of abuse, frequent at the beginning of the 17th c. It has been conjecturally explained as meaning 'One who wears a pilch or leathern jerkin or doublet', or 'One who pilches, a thief'; in two instances it is either fig. from *pilcher*, PILCHARD, the fish, or punningly associated with that word.

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* III. iv, Whither doe you dragge the gent'man? you mungrels, you curres, you ban-dogs, wee are Captaine Tucca, that talke to you, you inhumane pilchers. 1602 MIDDLETON *Blurt, Master-Constable* I. ii, Pilcher, thou'rt a most pitiful dried one. *a* 1619 FLETCHER *Wit without M.* III. iv, Upbraid me with your benefits, you pilchers. *a* 1625 — *Women Pleas'd* II. iv, Hang him, Pilcher, There's nothing loves him: his owne Cat cannot endure him. *a* 1640 DAY *Parl. Bees* iv, Smoaked Pilcher vanish!

† **Pilcher**[2]. *Obs. rare.* [? Extended from PILCH.]

1. = PILCH *sb.* 1.

1635 EARL OF CORK *Diary* in *Lismore Papers* Ser. I. (1886) IV. 104, I haue..written to Mr Ned Boyle to furnish him with pilchers.

2. A scabbard. (Apparently *contemptuous*.)

1590 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. i. 84 Will you pluck your Sword out of his Pilcher by the eares?

Pil·corn. [For *pildcorn*, f. PILLED *ppl. a.* 1 b + CORN.] A variety of the cultivated Oat, considered by Linnæus a species (*Avena nuda*), in which the glumes or husks do not adhere to the grain, but leave it bare. Also called *pilled oats*, † *pillotes*.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. xiii. 467 There is an other kinde of Otes, whiche is not so inclosed in his huskes as ye other is, but is bare, and without huske whan it is threshed...The seconde kinde may be called in Englishe, Pilcorne, or pylde Otes. *c* 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 155 And had also Drage, pilcorne, mixthion, brotcorne..words I professe, not well to vnderstand. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* iii. 71 The *Avena sativa*..has several varieties. The most remarkable..are the black or long-bearded oat..and the naked oat, or pilcorn. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Pillcorn, or Pilcorn.

Pilcrow (pil·kṛōu). *arch.* Forms: 5 **pylcraft(e, pilecrafte**, 6 **pilcrowe**, (7 **pilkrow, pill-crow, peelcrow, pilgrow**), 6– **pilcrow**. [App. for *pilled crow*: cf. *pilcorn, pilgarlic*, etc. The application of the word, with the form *pylcraft*, has suggested that it originated in a perversion of PARAGRAPH, through *parygrafte*, **parcrafte*, etc.: cf. quots. *c* 1460 and 1617. But the history of the word is obscure, and evidence is wanting.] = PARAGRAPH *sb.* 1.

[1500 *Ortus Voc.*, *Paragraphus*. Anglice, a pargrafte in writing.] *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 398/1 Pylcrafte, yn a booke ..*asteriscus, paragraphus*. *c* 1460 *Medulla* in Way *Promp. Parv.* 308 *note*, *Paragrapha*, pylcraft in wryttynge. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 2 In husbandrie matters, where Pilcrowe ye finde That verse appertaineth to Huswiferie Kinde. 1602 R. T. *Five Godlie Serm.* 18 To stand as a Cypher in Augrim, or as a pilcrow in a latine Primmer. 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor*, *Pilcrow*, contractum videtur corruptumque ex paragrapho. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* IV. i, But why a Peel-crow here? A Scare-crow had been better. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pilcrow*, an old Word for a Paragraph. 1897 S. S. SPRIGGE *T. Wakley* xv. 131 The leading article..calling attention to them with interjections, and all sorts of verbal pilcrows.

Pild, obs. form of *pilled*: see PILL *v.*[1]

Pile (pəil), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 **pil**, 4– **pile**, (4-8 **pyle**, 6 **pyll**, 7 **peil**). [OE. *pīl* masc. = OLG. **pīl* (MLG., MDu. *pīl*, Du. *pijl* dart, arrow, also ON. *pila* fem., arrow, Da., Sw. *pil*, from LG.), OHG., MHG. *pfīl*, Ger. *pfeil* dart, arrow, shaft, West Ger. *pīl*, a. L. *pīl-um* the heavy javelin of the Roman foot-soldier, orig. 'pestle'.

The L. *pilum* was no doubt adopted by the Germans in the L. sense 'javelin', which passed on the continent into that of 'dart', and hence 'arrow', in which latter sense it superseded the native word. In OE. the sense 'javelin' passed into those of 'dart' and 'pointed stake' (L. *sudis*): but the former is known only in a few poetic compounds, *flīge-pīl* flying dart, *hylde-pīl* battle dart, and the earliest examples of the simple word in this sense are ME.; if applied to an arrow, it was only as subsidiary to native names.]

† 1. A dart; a shaft; (?) an arrow. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Be Manues Mod* 26 Bid þæt æfponca eal gefylled feondes flīgepilum. — *Riddles* XVIII. 6 Frea þæt hinealdeð hu me of hofe fleoȝað hyldepilas. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 3490 Schiteþ wiþ piles & ȝif hem deþ wounde. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6976 Þen Paris..with a pile sharp, Rut hym in thurgh þe rybbis with a roid wond.

† b. The pointed metal head of a dart, lance, or arrow. *Obs.*

1592 CONSTABLE *Sonn.* I. v, Thine eye the pyle is of a murdring dart. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* IV 545 Through both his temples struck the dart, the wood of one side show'd, The pile out of the other look'd. 1627 DRAYTON *Court of Fairy* Wks. (1748) 166 His spear—a bent both stiff and strong,..The pile was of a horse fly's tongue. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. x. (1840) 63 I like an arrow well feathered, but with a blunt pile; he flew swift, but did not sink deep. 1700 HICKES *Let. in Pepys' Corr.* 19 June, Elf arrows, are of a triangular form, somewhat like the beard or pile of our old English arrows of war. [1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 103 Fletcher, he that trimmed arrows by adding the feathers; Arrowsmith, he that made the piles.]

c. Used to render L. *pilum*, the heavy javelin of the ancient Roman foot-soldier.

c 1620 FLETCHER & MASS. *False One* I. i, How the Roman Peils..drew Roman blood. 1627 MAY *Lucan* I. 8 Knowne Ensignes Ensignes doe defie, Piles against Piles, 'gainst Eagles Eagles fly. (*Note.* If any man quarrell at the word *Pile*, as thinking it scarse English, I desire them to give a better word.) 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* II. 161 That was but civil war, an equal set, Where piles with piles, and eagles eagles met. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xvi. (Roxb.) 89/1 The Germans came so violently vpon the Romans that the souldiers cast away their piles, and betooke them to their swords. 1718 ROWE tr. *Lucan* I. 7 Piles against piles oppos'd in impious fight, And Eagles against Eagles bending flight. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. vi. 273 The Romans threw their piles, and rushed headlong upon the unwieldy mass.

† 2. A spike, a nail; a spine (of a prickly plant, in ME. of a hedgehog); the pointer of a sun-dial.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* v. 388 He gehæfte [hi] on anum micelum stocce, and mid isenum pilum heora ilas gefæstnode and cwæð þæt hi sceoldon swa standan on þam pilum. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 304 Heo [sea-holly] hafað stelan hwilne..on ðæs heahnysse ufewearde beoð acennede scearpe and þyrnyhte pilas. *a* 1100 *O. E. Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 337/6 *Gnomon* dægmæles pil. *a* 1200 *Fragm. Ælfric's Gram.* (ed. Phillips 1838), Þrikiende so piles on ile. *c* 1225, 1387 [see *ilespiles* s. v. Il.]. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 179/50 Heo stikeden al-so þicke on him, so yrichon deth of piles. *Ibid.* 298/49 Ase ful ase is an Irchepil of piles al-a-boute.

b. A (pointed) blade (of grass). [Cf. Da. dial. *pile, græspile*, Fl. *pijl, graspijl*.]

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. Prol. 25 At euery pilis point and cornis croppis The techrys stude, as lemand berial droppis. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 153 More sinnes then there bee grasse piles vpon the earth. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 291 There shall not a pile of Grass be left within his

Kingdom. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. xxviii. 122 Appearance of red clover, where not a pile of this grass had before been known. 1812 Sir J. Sinclair *Syst. Husb. Scot.* i. 372 The grass was..smaller in the pile, and more luxuriant in its growth. 1895 Crockett *Men of Moss-Hags* xxi, Every pile of the grass that springs so sweetly in the meadows.

c. A single glume or pale (of chaff). *Sc.*

1786 Burns *Address to Unco Guid* heading, The cleanest corn..May hae some pyles o' caff in.

3. A pointed stake or post; *spec.* in later use, a large and heavy beam of timber or trunk of a tree, usually sharpened at the lower end, of which a number are driven into the bed of a river, or into marshy or uncertain ground for the support of some superstructure, as a bridge, pier, quay, wall, the foundation of a house, etc. Also extended to cylindrical or other hollow iron pillars, used for the same purposes.

In prehistoric times villages or settlements were built upon wooden piles in lakes: see *pile-dwelling*, etc. in 5.

?*a* 1100 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) Introd. (from Bæda), Da genamon þa Walas, and adrifon sumre ea ford ealne mid scenrpum pilum [Bæda sudibus, *D.* stengum: cf. Wr.-Wülcker 509/14 *sudibus* stengum] greatum innan þam welere sy ea hatte Temese. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4611 Longe pyles & grete dide þey [Britons] make; Faste yn Temese dide þey hem stake. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xvi 23 þe tree With þre pyls was it vnder-pi;te. 1387–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* ii. v. (Skeat) i. 116 If the pyles ben trewe, the gravel and sand wol abyde. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccxlviii. (1482) 316 The duk hym self with ij or thre lepe vpon the pyles, and so were saued with helpe of men that were aboue the bridge. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 171 The brekyng vp of the dokke hede at Portesmouth weyng vt of the piles & shorys. 1530 Palsgr. 254/1 Pyle to be set in a fauty grounde, *pilot.* 1555 Eden *Decades* 226 Theyr houses.. are.. buylded aboue the grownde vppon proppes & pyles. 1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* Epit (1612) 356 Two walles, the one of Turffe, and the other of Pyles and Timber strongly and artificially interposed. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 405 Like the houses of Amsterdam, which are reported to stand upon piles driven deep into the quagmire. 1863 Lyell *Antiq. Man* vi. (ed. 3) 17 Habitations..constructed on platforms raised above the lake, and resting on piles.

fig. 1886 Ruskin *Præterita* I. xii. 416 Drive down the oaken pile of a principle.

b. With various qualifications expressing purpose or nature: e.g.

Bearing p., bridge p., foundation p., guide p., hollow p., sheathing p., short p., weir p., etc. *Close pile*, a timber pile forming one of many set close together; *false pile*, a pile to which additional length is given after driving; *filling pile*, one of those filling up the space between gauge piles; *hydraulic pile*, a pile sunk in sand by means of a powerful jet of water led either inside or outside of it. Also Fender *p.*, Gauge *p.*, Guard *p.*, Guide *p.*, Pneumatic *p.*, Screw *p.*, Short or Shekting *p.*, Stay *p.*, for which see these words.

1859 G. Meredith *R. Feverel* I. xvii. 266 The Magnetic Youth leaned round to note his proximity to the weir-piles. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* II. 1700/2 A hollow pile is a cylinder which is sunk by excavation proceeding inside. 1877 *Ibid.* III. *Short-pile*..driven as closely as possible without causing the driving of one pile to raise the adjacent ones. They are used to compress and consolidate ground for foundations.

†**c.** A stake or post fixed in the ground, at which swordsmen practised their strokes. *Obs. rare.*

c 1480 *Knyghthode & Batayle* (MS. Cott. Titus A. xxiii. lf. 6 b), Nooman..is seyn prevayle, In feeld..That with the pile, nathe firste grete exercise.

4. *Her.* A charge, regarded by some as an ordinary, by others as a sub-ordinary, consisting of a figure formed by two lines meeting in an acute angle (generally assumed to represent an arrow-head), issuing, when not otherwise stated, from the chief or top of the escutcheon, with the point downwards. *In pile*: arranged in the form of a pile. *Party per pile*: divided by lines in the form of a pile.

[App. a special use of sense 1 b, or directly from L. *pilum.* Not known in OF.; Littré has it as a neologism, *pile* masc., and refers it to L. *pilum*; but it may have been taken directly from Eng. heraldry.]

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* Ev b, Certan armys in the wich iij pilis mete to gedyr in oon coone ..He herith golde iij. pilis of sable. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cccxxvii. 337 The baner..was of sylver a sharpe pyle goules. 1562 Leigh *Armorie* 46 The eight particion, which is to be blased on thys sorte. Party per pile in pointe, Or and Sable. *Ibid.* 143 He beareth Ermin, a Pile in pointe Gueules. 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* II. vi. (1611) 62 He beareth Argent a Triple Pile, Flory on the tops, issuing out of the Sinister base, in Bend towards the Dexter corner, Sable. This sort of bearing of the Pile, hath a resemblance of so many Piles driuen into some water-worke, and..incorporated at their heads. *Ibid.* II. vi. (1660) 73 A Pile is an Ordinary consisting of a two-fold line formed after the manner of a Wedge; that is to say broad at the upper end, and..meeting together at the lower end in an Acute-angle. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Pile*, in Heraldry,..probably something like the Figure of the Roman *Pilum*, which was a tapering Dart, about five Foot long, and sharpened at the Point with Steel. 1766–87 Porny *Heraldry* (ed. 4) 135 The sixteenth is Argent, three piles meeting near the point of the base Azure. *c* 1828 Berry *Encycl. Her.* I. Gloss., *Pile*, triple, or triple-pointed, in base, bendwise,..by Ferne, termed a pile, naissant, in bend, triple-flory. 1864 Boutell *Her. Hist. & Pop.* ix. (ed. 3) 50 Sa., three Swords in pile arg. 1872 Ruskin *Eagle's N.* § 235 The Pile, a wedge-shaped space of colour with the point downwards, represents what we still call a pile; a piece of timber driven into moist ground.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (from 3). **a.** attrib. Of a pile, as *pile-head, -wood*; formed of piles, as *pile-breakwater, -dam, -planking, -structure*; supported on piles, as *pile-bridge, -habitation, -lighthouse, -pier, -road, -settlement, -village*; used as a pile, as *pile-plank.* **b.** obj. and obj. gen., as *pile-fixer, -screwing.* **c.** instrumental, as *pile-supported* adj. **d.** Special Comb.: **pile-building**, a building erected on piles, esp. one of such dwellings of certain pre-historic and primitive peoples; so also **pile-builder, pile-built** *a.*; **pile-cap**, a cap or plate for the head of a pile; also, a beam connecting the heads of piles; **pile-drawer**, a machine for extracting piles; **pile-dwelling**, a dwelling built on piles, especially in shallow water, as a lake, but sometimes on dry ground; hence **pile-dweller**; **pile-engine** = Pile-driver; **pile-hoop**, a hoop or band round the head of a pile to keep it from splitting; **pile-house**, a house built on piles, a pile-dwelling; **pile-saw**, a saw for cutting off piles below the surface of the water; hence **pile-sawing**; **pile-shoe**, an iron point fixed to the lower end of a pile; **pile-worm**, the teredo, or other worm or animal which bores into piles. See also Pile-driver, Pileways, Pile-work.

1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVI. 445/1 Under the protection of two huge *pile breakwaters. 1884 *Nature* 19 June 169/1 There are good reasons for believing these *pile-builders are the direct descendants of the pre-Aryan aboriginals. 1865 Lubbock *Preh. Times* v. 127 The Lake-dwellers followed two different systems..which he distinguishes as..*Pile-buildings, and..Crannoges. 1886 *Athenæum* 24 Apr. 556/1 The pile-buildings of the Swiss lakes. 1903 Kipling *5 Nations* 41 Do you know the *pile-built village where the sago-dealers trade? 1800 *Hull Advertiser* 5 Apr. 1/3 The constructing of a *pile dam opposite to the clough. 1880 Dawkins *Early Man* 302 The *pile dwellers possessed vegetables not traceable to wild stocks now growing in Switzerland. 1863 Lyell *Antiq. Man* 29 It relates to the earliest age of *pile-dwelling. 1874 Sayce *Compar. Philol.* iii. 114 Their [the Etruscans'] predecessors of the Neolithic age whose pil-dwellings have yielded wheat and coral, evidences of Eastern intercourse. 1776 G. Semple *Building in Water* 36 The Platform of the *Pile-engine. 1853 Sir H. Douglas *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 154 The piles were driven by pile-engines..constructed on the boats of the country. 1886 A. Winchell *Walks Geol. Field* 283 Jars of dried apples and wheat have been yielded from the *pile-habitations. 1875 W. McIlwraith *Guide Wigtownshire* 45 Dowalton Loch celebrated by the discovery there of *pile-houses. 1884 *Nature* 19 June 169/2 The races who now build these pile houses, often on hill-tops. 1895 *Daily News* 27 Sept. 5/4 Unlike the old *pile piers, it is a substantial structure of masonry. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Builder* 590 **Pile-planks*, planks of which the ends are sharpened, so as to enter into the bottom of a canal. 1838 *Civ. Eng. & Archit. Jrnl.* I. 150/1 A scaffold was erected, upon which the pile drivers were placed for driving the sheet piles (pile planks)..of the best North Carolina heart pine. 1793 R. Mylne *Rep. Thames* 24 A Jettee of *Pile-planking..should be run a little way down from the Point. 1860 Weale *Dict. Terms* s. v., As a considerable length of the Utica and Syracuse railroad passes through a deep swamp, a foundation of great permanency was required: this gave rise to a modification of the superstructure, and formed that which is known as *pile-road 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1703/1 Vogler's *pile-sawing attachment for boats. 1897 R. Munro *Preh. Problems* 304 A *pile-settlement of the Bronze Age. 1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 150 A pykas and ij *pyles shone. 1844 *Mech. Mag.* XL. 54 Improvement in the formation of pile-shoes. 1887 *Westm. Rev.* June 340 Along this line [Barmston and Skipsea Drain] five or six other *pile-structures have been found. 1869 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 389 An old *pile-supported pier. 1879 *Athenæum* 6 Sept. 312/1 *Pile-villages have been found on the shores of Gmunden. 1894 C. Welch *Tower Bridge* 133 Snuff-boxes and other memorials..turned from the *pile wood. 1733 tr. *Rousset (title)* Observations on the Sea or *Pile Worms discover'd in Pile or Woodworks in Holland.

†**Pile,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 4–6 pyle, 5 pyl, pyll, pylle, 5–8 pile. [Of doubtful origin.

Evidently distinct historically from Pile *sb.*[1], sense 4. It may, however, be an earlier adoption of the same Fr. word. In sense it agrees exactly with Peel *sb.*[1], senses 3 and 4; and in the 16th c. the Border *peels* usually appear in the English State papers as *pyles* or *piles*. Yet the words cannot be doublets, for in *pile* the final *e* is evidently original.]

A small castle, tower, or stronghold: = Peel *sb.*[1] 3.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 685 þe ryatwys man also sertayn Aproche he schal þat proper pyle [*rime* gyle]. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xix. 360 That holy-cherche stode in vnite As it a pyle were. 1393 *Ibid.* C. xxii. 366 Holy churche stod in holynesse as hit were a pile. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 45 Þanne y councellid eroud with-inne a wh le..þat alle men children in towne & pile To slee þem, þat ihesus myght with hem die. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 573 Yf I dwelle in my pylle of ston. *c* 1450 Lonelich *Grail* xii. 349 It [Castle of Valachim] was On of the Strengest pyl, That Euere Man Sawgh in Ony Exyl. 14.. *Coventry Corp. Chr. Pl.* (E.E.T.S.) 16 Yett do I marvell In whatt pyle or castell I hese herdmen dyd hym see. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 222 b, The grekes wer besieged in a litle preatie pyle or castle. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 866 They sayled into Englande.. and landed..at the pyle of Fowdrey within lytle of Lancaster [called in 1423 *Act 2 Hen. VI*, c. 5 le Peele de Foddray en le Counte de Lancastre] 1602 in Moryson *Itin.* II. iii. i. (1617) 270 To build little piles of Stone in such Garrisons [in Ireland] as shall be thought fittest to be continuall bridles vpon the people. 1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell.* xiv. viii. 18 Arabia,..a rich land,..replenished also with strong castles and piles [*castris oppleta validis et castellis*]. [1679 Blount *Anc. Tenures* 20 *Pele* or *Pile*, is a Fort built for defence of any place. 1787–42 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Pille of Foddray*, or *Pile of Foudrey*,..called *pille*, by the idiom of the county, for a *pile*, or fort.]

b. *spec.* Applied to the Peels on the Scottish border: = Peel *sb.*[1] 4.

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* vii. 512 The which..threwe downe certayne pylys and other strengthis, and a parte of the Castell of Beawmount. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 203 The kyng entended..to make new diuers Pyles and stoppes to let the Scottysh men from their inuasions. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 881/1 He ouerthrew certeine castels, piles, and small holds, till he came through the dales to ledworth. *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Hist. Jas. V*, Wks. (1711) 91 Thomas earl of Surrey,..had burnt many towns, and overthrown castles and piles. 1774 Lamb *Battle of Flodden* cxliv, Where piles be pulled down apace.

Pile (pail), *sb.*[3] Forms: 5– pile, (5–7 pyle, 6 pyele). [a. F. *pile* heap, pyramid, mass of masonry, pier of a bridge (1340 in Godef.) = It. *pila* mole, pier, pillar, Sp. *pila*, Pg. *pilha* pile, heap:—L. *pila* pillar, pier, or mole of stone.]

†**1.** A pillar; a pier, esp. of a bridge. *Obs.*

(Not to be confused with Pile *sb.*[1] 3.)

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 1089 Pilis maad of tilis must ascende Too feet and half. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 398/1 Pyle, of a bryggys fote, or oper bryggynge..,*pila.* *a* 1577 Gascoigne *Flowers* Wks. (1587) 59 Then waues of euil doe worke so fast my piles are ouerrun. 1619 Moryson *Itin.* i. 115 Of this Bridge thirteene piles of bricke may bee seene neere the shore at Pozzoli. 1708 Echard *Eccl. Hist.* (1710) 434 This bridge consisted of twenty piles, each 60 foot in thickness, and 150 in height, besides the foundation. 1730 A. Gordon *Maffei's Amphith.* 219 Of the Stones..., one of them is still seen in the middle Pile of the Bridge *della Navi.*

†**b.** *fig.* Applied to the neck, leg, etc.

1584 Lodge *Alarum agst. Usurers* (Hunter. CL) 72 Her stately necke where nature did acquite Her selfe so well,.. For in this pile was fancie painted faire. *Ibid.* 73 The stately thies, Like two faire compast marble pillers rise.. Next which the knees..This stately pyles with gladsome honour greete. 1589 — *Scillaes Met.* (Hunter. Cl.) 41 Now Nature stands amazd her selfe to looke on Beauties feete, ..So small a pile so great a waight, like Atlas to vphold The bodie.

†**2.** A mole or pier in the sea. *Obs.*

c 1630 Risdon *Surv. Devon* § 334 (1810) 345 There is a harbour for ships, by means of a pile built. 1652 Needham tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 87 But if no man sustain damage, hee is to bee defended who build's upon the shore, or cast s a Pile into the Sea.

3. A heap of things (of some height) laid or lying one upon another in a more or less regular manner; also *fig.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 398/1 Pyle, or heep, where of hyt be, *cumulus. Ibid.*, Pyle of clothys..on a presse, *pannilicium.* 1530 Palsgr. 254/1 Pyle of clothes or any other heape, *pilh.* 1653 Milton *Hirelings* Wks. 1738 I. 579 To how little purpose are all those piles of Sermons, Notes, and Comments on all parts of the Bible. *a* 1656 Bp. Hall *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 53 You are called out to see piles of dead carcasses. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1707) 15 A rude pile of Stones erected..for an Altar. 1744 Berkeley *Siris* § 13 Such heaps or piles of wood were sometimes a hundred and eighty cubits round. 1812 J. Wilson *Isle of Palms* ii. 363 Behold you pile of clouds, Like a city, round the sun. 1833 J. Holland *Manuf. Metal* II. 231 The sheet printed on both sides is delivered upon the board,.. and laid upon the pile. 1891 E. Peacock *N. Brendon* I. 310 A large pile of letters and packages.

b. A series of weights fitting one within or upon another, so as to form a solid cone or other figure. (So F. *pile.*)

This sense is certain for quots. 1611, 1690; but quot. 1410 is doubtful. The attrib. use in *pile weight* apparently belongs here.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 398/1 Pyle, of weyynge, *libramentum, libra.* 1585 Sir F. Knollys *Abstr. syzinge Troye weyghte* (MS. Rawl. D. 23 lf. 18), They argye that the gowlde smythes pyle weyghte is muche tooe heavy, to be the trewe Troy weyghte. 1611 Cotgr., *Pile*...also, the pile, or whole masse, of weights vsed by Goldsmithes, etc 1647 in Cochran-Patrick *Rec Coinage Scotl.* (1876) I. Introd. 80 Compared the forsaid round brasse stone weight..with a new brasse stone pyle weight in the coinyehouse, and I found the said new pyle weight havier by almost halfe one oz. *Ibid.*, The new 4 lb pyle marked with a fleure de lyce bought from J. Falconar Warden from Holland. *Ibid.* 81 Having examined the French pyle marked with the fleure de lyce amongst the weights now used. 1660 *Act* 12 *Chas. II*, c. 4 Sched. s.v. *Brass*, Brass of Pile weights the pound, j.s. 1690 Boyle *Medicina Hydrostat.* Wks. 1772 V. (Plate at end), The Explication of the Figure..*q.* the Pile of Weights.

†**c.** A large group, clump, or collection of things, without reference to height; a 'lot'. *Obs.*

1622 R. Hawkins *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 47 Of these ilands are two pyles: the one of them..little frequented; the other.. containeth six in number, to wit: Saint Iago, Fuego, Mayo, Bonavisto, Sal, and Bravo. 1864 Emily Dickinson *Lett.* (1894) II. 253 Father has built a new road round the pile of trees between our house and Mr. S——'s.

d. *spec.* A heap of combustibles on which a dead body is burnt (*funeral pile*).

1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* i 83 Laying them vpon their backs on beds, they conueyed them vnto the funerall pile..on beares. 1699 Garth *Dispens.* III. 30 And with Prescriptions lights the solemn Pyle. 1700 Dryden *Palamon & Arc.* III. 990 Full bowls of wine, of honey, milk, and blood, Were poured upon the pile of burning wood. 1878 Maclear *Celts* ii. (1879) 19 Some even voluntarily came forward to share the pile with an honoured person deceased. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* xviii. 305 Made a pile of chairs and benches and tables, and burnt all that remained of Clodius.

e. A heap of wood or faggots on which a sacrifice or a person is burnt.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 64 Isaac was layde on the pile of wood to bee offered up in sacrifice. *a* 1618 Sylvester *Maidens Blush* 1783 The Father makes the

Pile: Hereon he layes His bond-led, blind-led Son. 1848 Mrs. Jameson *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 331 Then the people kindled the pile; but though the flame was exceedingly large it did not touch her. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 July 1/3 'It is disgraceful', said the curate, who was all for the pile of faggots.

f. *Mil.* A stack of arms regularly built up.

1608 D. T[uvil] *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 122 b, Germanicus.. caused a pyle of weapons to be raised. 1887 Bowen *Æneid* I. 296 Sinful Rebellion .. Piling her fiendish weapons, shall sit firm bound on the pile.

g. An oblong rectangular mass of cut lengths of puddled iron-bars, laid upon each other in rows, for the purpose of being rolled after being raised to a welding temperature in a reheating furnace; a 'faggot'.

1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 707 Four rows of these [iron bars] are usually laid over each other into a heap or pile which is placed in the re-heating furnace..and exposed to a free circulation of heat, one pile being set crosswise over another. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss.*, *Pile*, the fagot or bundle of flat pieces of iron prepared to be heated to welding-heat and then rolled.

h. *ellipt.* (for *pile of wealth, money, dollars*, etc.) A heap of money; a fortune accumulated or heaped up. Chiefly in colloq phr *to make one's pile.*

[1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, III. ii 107 What piles of wealth hath he accumulated To his owne portion? 1839 Thirlwall *Greece* VI. 233 It seems to have been one of the state maxims..to draw as little as possible from this pile of wealth. 1876 Holland *Sev. Oaks* xxiii. 324 Yes, and I've made piles of money on them.]

1741 Franklin in *Poor Rich. Alm.* Apr. (Bartlett), Rash mortals, ere you take a wife, Contrive your pile to last for life. 1852 F. Marryat *Gold Quartz Mining* 8 On the old Californian principle of 'making a "pile" and vamosing the ranché'. 1862 *Fraser's Mag.* July 27 Every partisan blackleg bets his 'pile' upon his favourite. 1864 Eliz. A. Murray *E. Norman* III. 182 The hope which cheers .. so many [Australian diggers]. .'We may make our pile yet, and go home'. 1887 Jessopp *Arcady* vii. 196 Capitalists who had made their pile were consumed by a desire to walk over their own broad acres.

4. A lofty mass of buildings; a large building or edifice.

1607 J. Norden *Surv. Dial.* III 84 If this loftie Pyle bee not equalized by the estate and reuenewes of the builder, it is as if Paules steeple should serue Paderas Church for a Belfry. 1663 Cowley *Verses Sev. Occas., Queen's Repairing Somerset-Ho.*, Two of the best and stateliest Piles which e're Man's liberal Piety of old did rear. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II 28 Over against the middle of the Bridge,. there is a great square pile of building in the Water. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* 21 Sept. an. 1773, There is a very large unfinished pile, four stories high. 1823 Scott *Peveril* xxx, This antiquated and almost ruinous pile occupied a part of the site of the public offices in the Strand..commonly called Somerset House. 1855 Prescott *Philip II.* I. i. vii. 102 Philip testified his joy by raising the magnificent pile of the Escorial. 1870 H. Smart *Race for Wife* ii, Glinn was a large pile of brickwork.

b. *fig.*

1671 Milton *Samson* 1069 His look Haughty as is his pile high-built and proud. 1770 Langhorne *Plutarch* (1879) I. 89/2 The beautiful pile of justice which he had reared presently fell to the ground. 1835 Thirlwall *Greece* I 39 Afraid of raising a great pile of conjecture on a very slender basis of facts.

5. A series of plates of two dissimilar metals, such as copper and zinc, laid one above the other alternately, with cloth or paper moistened with an acid solution placed between each pair, for producing an electric current (*galvanic* or *voltaic pile*). Also extended to other arrangements of such plates: cf. Battery.

Dry pile, a voltaic pile in which no liquid is used, and which generates a feeble but very permanent current.

1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 119 When they used the order of silver, card, zinc, &c. ..This pile gave us the shock as before described. *Ibid.*, The plate A was connected with the top of the electrometer and the silver end of the pile. 1849 Noad *Electricity* 198 The chemical power of the voltaic pile was discovered and described by Messrs. Nicholson and Carlisle, in the year 1800. 1871 Tyndall *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. xiv. 381 Behind the screen .was an excellent thermo-electric pile. 1894 Bottone *Electr. Instr. Making* (ed. 6) 146 This pile was used with a large paraffin burner having an iron chimney nearly touching the interior ends of elements. [*Ibid.*, Fig. 56 is reproduced from a photograph of the identical thermopile.]

Pile (pəil), *sb.*[4] *arch* Also 4 pyl, 6 pyle, pyll, pyell. [a. OF. *pile* (12th c. in Littré), also in med.L. *pila*. In Fr. opposed to *croix*, as in Eng. to 'cross', also in mod.F. to *face*, in *à pile ou face*.

F. *pile*, L. *pila*, in this sense was app. the same word as in prec., the *pile* or under iron of the *coin* (Coin *sb.* 4) being a small upright iron pillar, on the flat top of which the piece of metal was laid to be stamped: see sense 1]

†**1.** The under iron of the minting apparatus with which money was struck; its surface bore the die of which the impression was made on the reverse or pile side of the piece. Opposed to *trussell* or *tursall*, F. *trousseau* (Cotgr.): see quot. 1876. *Obs.*

[1293 *Memoranda K. R.* 20 & 21 Edw. I, m. 35 b *cedule*, Inuente sunt inter bona illa due pecie quarum vna vocatur pila et alia crosse que vocantur cuneus ad monetam Regis cudendam. 1300 (Nov. 10) *Ibid* 28 & 29 Edw. I. 61 De cuneis Cambii Dunelmensis..Vous enueyames del dit Eschekier..deux peire de Cuyns noueaux en .vj. peces. E puis..vne peire noue en treis peces, cest a sauoir a chescone peire vne pile e ij Trusseux.]

1362-3 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 227 Ane pile and ane tursall maid for cunyeing of certane pecis of gold and silvir, the pile havand sunkin thairin foure lettris. 1387-8 *Ibid.* IV. 265 To grave, sink and mak countaris of lattoun, with sic pyles and tursallis as may serve to that effect. 1605 *Ibid.* VII. 54 To ressave the pyllis and turselis laithe send hame from England, and the puncheons for making of ma pyllis and tursellis. 1611 Cotgr., *Pile*.., also, the pile, or under-yron of the stampe wherein money is stamped. 1876 Cochran-Patrick *Rec. Coinage Scott.* I. Introd. 49 Each moneyer had two irons or puncheons, one of which was called the 'pile', and the other the 'trussell'. The 'pile' was from seven to eight inches long, and was firmly fixed in a block of wood (called '*ceppean*' in the French Ordonnances). On the 'pile' was engraved one side of the coin, and on the 'trussell' the other.

2. Hence, The side of a coin opposite to the 'cross' or face; the reverse. *arch.* (*cross* and (*or*) *pile*, in phrases: see Cross *sb.* 21 b–e.

1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 172 Whos tunge neither pyl ne crouche Mai hyie. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 51 Of cresse nor pile there is no recluse, Pryute nor impressioun in all thy seyntwarye. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cliv. 185 The frenche kyng made newe money of fyne golde, called florence of y' lambe, for in the pyell there was grauyn a lambe. [Cf. *Chron. de S. Den.*, B. N. 2813, If 396 Appellez florins a l'aignel pour ce que en la pile avoit un aignel.] 1530 Palsgr. 254/1 Pyle of a coyne, the syde havyng no cresse, *pile*. 1578 Butler *Hud.* III iii 688 That you as sure, may Pick and Choose, As Cross I win, and Pile you lose. 1706 Phillips, *Pile*,..the backside of a piece of Money. 1843 Mill *Logic* III. xviii. § 1 Why, in tossing up a halfpenny, do we reckon it equally probable that we shall throw cross or pile?

Pile (pəil), *sb.*[5] Also 5–6 pyle. [ad. L. *pilus* hair. (Not through OF., which had *peil, poil*)]

1. Hair, *esp.* fine soft hair, down; *rarely*, a single hair of this kind; the fine short hair of cattle, deer, etc.; the wool of sheep; in *Entom.* fine hairs on an insect.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E iij b, All that berith greece and piles ther vppon Euer shalle be stryple when thay be vndoon. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VI. iv. 16 Four young stottis .. blak of pyle. *Ibid.* VIII iii. 150 My grene youth that tym, wyth pylis yung, Fyrst cleyd my chyn, or beird begouth to spring. 1762 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* V. i, He has no whiskers, .. not a pile. 1805 Luccock *Nat. Wool* 18 The native.. wraps himself in sheep skins, and blesses that hand which made their pile thick, warm and ponderous. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III 306 Some Hymenoptera..have the upper lip of the male clothed with silver pile. 1859 R. F. Burton *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 318 The East African is by no means a hairy man. Little pile appears upon the body. 1893 Lydekker *Horns & Hoofs* 159 In order to withstand the intense cold of a Tibetan winter, the chiru is clothed with a thick and close woolly pile.

b. *transf.* Applied to the downy plumage of a bird, or the downy part of a feather.

1340-70 *Alisaunder* 814 Of his grounden gras, þe wus can hee take, Peron hee brynges þe brid, & bathes his pilus. 1847 *H. Histlebinkie* (1890) II. 147, I can my falcon bring Without a pile of feather wrong on body, breast or wing.

2. A nap upon cloth; now *esp.* the downy nap or shag of velvet, plush, and similar fabrics, produced by an accessary or secondary warp the loops of which are cut so as to form a nap; also, loops in a carpet similarly produced and forming a nap.

Double pile, pile upon pile, two-pile, three-pile, attrib. phr.: having the pile of double or treble closeness: see *pile warp* in 3.

1568 R. Semphill *Ballads* (1872) xxxviii. 238 With the sleik stanis .for the nanis They raise the pyle I mak yow plane. 1591 Greene *Art Conny Catch.* II. (1592) 22 He cals to see a boul of Saten, veluet,. and not liking the pile, culler, or bracke, he cals for more. 1605 Rowlands *Hell's Broke Loose* 39 Rich Taffata and Veluet of three pile, Must serue our vse to swagger in a while. 1611 Cotgr. s. v. *Poil, Velours à deux poils*, two-pile Veluet. 1784 Cowper *Task* I. 11 Satin smooth, Or velvet soft, or plush with shaggy pile. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1701/2 In Brussels carpet..the wires are simply withdrawn and the loops left standing..In the Imperial Brussels the figure is raised above the ground and its pile is cut, but the ground is uncut. In the Royal Wilton the pile is raised higher than in the common Wilton, and is also cut. 1884 *Nonconf. & Indep.* 17 Jan 5/1 Persian carpets ..take front rank..for general excellence, softness of pile, and harmony of colouring.

b. Each of the fine hair-like fibres of velvet, flannel, wool, or cotton.

1787 Hunter in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 395 Like coarse velvet, each pile standing firm in its place. 1802 Beddoes *Hygeia* v. 84 Flannel..is more likely to be hurtful by the stimulating effect of its piles. 1805 Luccock *Nat. Wool* 13 The 'hair' of this wool, i.e. the fineness or coarseness of the pile, the first object of a stapler's concern.

c. A fabric with a pile or nap, *esp.* velvet.

1843 Lytton *Last Bar.* IV. v, It is not often that these roads witness riders in silk and pile.

d. *transf.* The burr on a plate in etching.

1885 S. Haden in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 233/2 Rembrandt employed the etching-needle, in such a way as to throw up with its point as much of the pile, or 'burr', as he required.

3. *attrib* and *Comb.* (from sense 2). Having a pile, as *pile-carpet, -fabric*: belonging to or forming the pile, as *pile-thread*; **pile-beam**, a separate warp-beam, upon which the pile-warp is wound and carried; **pile-warp**, the secondary warp, which furnishes the substance of the pile, also called *nap-warp*; it may consist of one, two, or three threads in the loop, producing *single-*, *double-*, or *three-pile* velvet; **pile-weaving**, the weaving of fabrics with a pile or nap, by means of the pile-warp, which, by being passed over the pile-wires, forms loops, which are afterwards cut, or, in some cases, left standing; **pile-wire**, one of a number of wires used in pile-weaving; in the case of cut-pile fabrics, grooved on the upper side to facilitate cutting.

1844 G. Dodd *Textile Manuf.* vi. 204 Striped velvets..owe their peculiar appearance to some of the 'pile-threads being left uncut. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Pile-warp*, a warp which is woven in loops on the face to form a nap. *Ibid.* 1701/2 In *pile-weaving, in addition to the usual warp and weft threads, a third thread is introduced..., and is thrown into loops by being woven over wires of the breadth of the cloth. *Ibid.*, **Pile-wire*, the wire around which the warp-threads are looped to make a pile-fabric.

Pile (pəil), *sb.*[6] *Path.* Usually *pl.* **pi'es.** Also 5 6 pyle, (6 pylle). A disease characterized by tumours of the veins of the lower rectum; hæmorrhoids. Rarely *sing.* A hæmorrhoid.

a 1400-50 *Stockh. Med. MS.* 15 A good medic[i]ne for the pylys & for the emerawdys. 1527 Andrew *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* B iv, Sores and pyles on the fondament lyke wrattes. 1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 61 b, Of hemoroides or pylles. 1608 Middleton *Ham. Love* IV. iv, A pile on ye, won't you! 1715 S. Sewall *Diary* 29 Sept., Mr. Pemberton was very sick of the Piles. 1811 Hooper *Med. Dict.* s. v. *Hæmorrhois*, A small pile, that has been painful for some days, may cease to be so, and dry up. 1869 Claridge *Cold Water Cure* 176 Persons subject to piles should especially avoid all heating and stimulating drinks.

b. *Comb.*, as *pile-clamp, -supporter.*

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Pile-clamp*, an instrument for removing hemorrhoids. *Ibid.*, *Pile-supporter*, a suppository for preventing protrusion of the rectum. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pile-clamp*, an instrument..for crushing the base of the pile before cutting off, or for holding and compressing the pile.

Pile, *sb.*[7], obs. form of Pillow.

Pile (pəil), *v.*[1] [f. Pile *sb.*[1] in sense 3.]

1. *trans.* To furnish, strengthen, or support with piles (esp. of timber); to drive piles into.

c 1440 [see Piling *vbl. sb.*[1] 1] *a* 1552 Leland *Itin.* II. 31 Toward the North End of this Bridge stondith a fair old Chapelle of Stone .. pild in the Foundation for the rage of the Streame of the Tamise. 1661 *Brasenose Coll. Mun.* 30 20 They had in some cases to pile an arch to build on. 1716-17 E. Rud in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 636 Part of the north ditch piled and planked. 1747 *Gentl. Mag., Hist. Chron.* Sept. 445 Mr King first carpenter to the [Westminster] Bridge protested against it without piling the foundation. 1790 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VIII. 96 It [a wall] was planked and piled internally. 1881 *Chicago Times* 14 May, Heavy oak pieces, twenty-five feet in length, will be used for piling the 'coolies' on Yellowstone division.

†**2.** To fix, drive in (as a stake or pile). *Obs.*

1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cccciii. 701 The flemynges had pyled in the ryuer of Lesalt great pyles of great tymbre, so that no shyppe coulde come fro Tourney to Andewarpe. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 605 These were piled in the earth, and vpon them were set the skulls of dead men, which they had slaine in the warres.

Pile, *v.*[2] [f. Pile *sb.*[3]]

1. *trans.* To form into a pile or heap; to heap up. Often with *up, on.*

c 1358 [see Piling *vbl. sb.*[1]] *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 903 The sepe knight..Pight hom into ploghe, pilde vp the vrthe, Braid vp bygly all a brode feld. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 372 What enormities be there, but ignorauncе, doth (as it were) pile them vp one vpon another. 1607 Rowlands *Diog. Lanth.* 6 He..got wealth, and pylde vp golde euen as they pyle vp stockfish in Island. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 135 Upon many of these Mosques the Storks have pyld their nests. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 46 The Labourers..ought to take the bricks out of the Carts and pile them. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 3 P 5 A prodigious Heap of Bags of Money,.. piled upon one another. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* II 17 Like Pelion and Ossa piled one upon the other. 1832 Tennyson *Lady of Shalott* I. iv, The reaper weary, Piling sheaves in uplands airy. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxiv. 304 Many a feast high-pil'd, did load each table about them. 1891 E. Peacock *N. Brendon* I. 341 The refuse was piled in heaps.

b. *Mil. To pile arms*: to place muskets or rifles (usually three) in a position in which their butts rest on the ground and their muzzles come together, so as to form a pyramidal figure: a mode of disposing of them so as to be readily available when wanted, practised by soldiers, etc., while resting during a march or other military operation; to stack arms. Also *fig.*

c 1778 *Conquerors* 65 Thus each griev'd soldier pil'd his arms and wept. 1862 Beveridge *Hist. India* III. IX. ii. 573 The sepoys..at once obeyed the order to pile their arms. 1869 T. Hughes in *Morn. Star* 5 Dec., The statesmen of our own country had piled arms with the view of seeing how liberal institutions would succeed in America. 1879 *Martini-Henry Rifle Exerc.* 37 The squad will be taught to pile arms as follows.

c. *Metall.* = Faggot *v.* 2a cf. Pile *sb.*[3] 3 g.

1891 R. R. Gubbins (*title*) A New System of Hot-Charging and Hot-Piling Puddle Bars.

d. *Leather-making* See Piling *vbl. sb.*[1] 1 b.

2. *transf.* and *fig* To amass, accumulate.

1844 Mrs. Browning *Drama of Exile* Poems 1850 I. 19 Shall I..here assume To mend the justice of the perfect God, By piling up a curse upon His curse Against thee. 1870 *Athenæum* 15 Oct. 489 Cowley often excels in piling his effects. 1886 W. Hooper *Sh. fr. Academic Life* 49 A man who on every occasion piles up the titles which he possesses ..sins against good taste. 1889 Jessopp *Coming of Friars* ii. 54 Included in the estate slowly piled up by the Velvertons.

b. *To pile up* (or *on*) *the agony* (*colloq.*), to prolong and intensify to a climax the effect of anything painful by adding fresh elements or details.

1835-40 Haliburton *Clockm.* (1862) 444, I was actilly in a

piled-up-agony. 1839 MARRYAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. 1. II. 235, I do think he piled the agony up a little too high in that last scene. 1852 C. BRONTE in Mrs. Gaskell *Life* (1857) II. xi. 267, I doubt whether the regular novel-reader will consider the 'agony piled sufficiently high' (as the Americans say). 1892 *Even. Echo* 23 Jan. 2/2 Airing their eloquence and piling up the agonies on their respective opponents.

3. *intr.* for *refl.* or *pass.*

1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. iv, The hart-like leaves oft each with other pyle As doe the hard scales of the Crocodyle. 1785 BURNS *Winter Night* 80 Chill o'er his slumbers, piles the drifty heap! 1886 SIR W. E. LOGAN in *Borthwick's Brit. Amer. Rdr.* 149 The ice in the St. Lawrence piles up over every obstacle. 1897 *Bookman* Jan. 125/1 Money..continues to pile up and up at the bankers of a good lady.

4. *trans.* To cover or load *with* things heaped on.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 632 Tables are set, and on a sudden pil'd With Angels Food. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* II. vii. (1849) 120 By degrees a fleet of boats and canoes were piled up with all kinds of household articles. 1817 COLERIDGE *Sibyl. Leaves* Poems (1862) 263 Gay thy grassy altar piled with fruits. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 552 Its floor Piled with provender for cattle.

Pile, obs. f. PILL *sb.*[1], and PILL *v.*[1], to rob, etc.

Pileage: see PILAGE.

Pileate (pəi·lɪˌeɪt), *a. Nat. Hist.* [ad. L. *pileāt-us* (better *pilleatus*) capped, f. *pil(l)eus*: see PILEUS.] Having a pileus or cap.

1828-32 in WEBSTER. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pileatus, Bot.* applied by Fries to an Order . of the *Hymenomycetes* ..pileate. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* [see PILEIFORM]. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 56 The Discomycetes are of two kinds, the pileate and the cup-shaped.

Pileated (pəi·lɪˌeɪtèd), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.]

1. *Nat. Hist.* = prec.; *spec.* applied to certain Echini or sea-urchins; also, to certain birds having the feathers of the pileum very conspicuous, as the *Pileated Woodpecker* (*Picus pileatus*) of N. America, the male of which has a scarlet pileum.

a 1728 WOODWARD *Fossils* II. (1729) 70 A pileated Echinus, taken up, with different Shells of several kinds. 1749 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 146, I have seen some Specimens of the common pileated and galeated Echinites. 1782 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* I. 554 Pileated Woodpecker. 1884 J. BURROUGHS in *Century Mag.* Dec. 220/2 The log-cock, or pileated woodpecker..I have never heard drum.

2. Wearing the *pileus* (see PILEUS 1).

1856 W. H. SMYTH *Catal Coins Dk. Northumbld.* 233 Two pileated but otherwise naked men standing with spears.

Piled (pəild), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. PILE *sb* [1] or *v.*[1]]

†**1.** *Her.* Of arms: Charged with piles: see PILE *sb.*[1] 4. *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* E v b, Off pilit armys now here it shall be shewyt.

†**2.** Of a javelin or lance: Having a pile or head: see PILE *sb.*[1] 1 b. *Obs.*

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XV. 211 At Dolops, Meges threw A speare well pilde. 1615 — *Odyss.* XX. 201 Took to his hand his sharp-piled lance.

3. Built on piles.

1905 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 340/2 To pole up stream past piled village and fertile rice-flats

Piled, *ppl. a.*[2] [f. PILE *v.*[2] + -ED [1].] Laid or reared in a pile or piles, heaped. Also with *up.*

1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. v. (1616) 98 While the piled stones Re-eccoed her lamentable grones. 1630 MILTON *On Shakes.*, What needs my Shakspear for his honour'd Bones, The labour of an age in piled Stones? 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* XXIII. 207 Achilles cover'd with their fat the dead, And the pil'd victims round the body spread. 1791 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Celestina* (ed. 2) III. 64 Behind those piled-up stones against which you leaned. 1848 C. A. JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 264 The piled appearance of the rocks. 1880 BROWNING *Dram. Idylls, Pan & Luna* 37

Piled, *ppl. a.*[3] [f. PILE *sb.*[5] + -ED [2].]

1. Covered with pile, hair, or fur.

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 13703 Off look and cher ryht monstrous, Pyled and seynt as any kaat, And moosy-heryd as a rat.

2. Having a pile or long nap, as velvet.

Double-piled, three-piled, etc.; see PILE *sb.*[5] 2.

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1860) 20 My plain speeches may haue as much wooll, as is in your double pild veluet. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I. ii. 33-5 Thou'rt a three pild-piece I warrant thee; I had as liefe be a Lynt of an English Kersey, as be pil'd, as thou art pil'd, for a French Veluet. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* V. viii, His cloak, of crimson velvet piled, Trimmed with the fur of marten wild. 1881 MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1899) II. 55, I don't say that any flat-woven stuff can stand sunlight as well as a piled material.

Pi·le-dri ver. A machine for driving piles (PILE *sb.*[1] 3) into the ground, usually consisting of a heavy block of iron, suspended in a frame between two vertical guide-posts, and alternately let fall upon the pile-head, and raised by steam, manual, or other power; some, working with steam, act on the principle of the steam-hammer.

1772 HUTTON *Bridges* 99 *Pile Driver*, an engine for driving down the piles. 1862 SMILES *Engineers* III. 412 In the case of the steam pile-driver..the whole weight of a heavy mass is delivered rapidly upon a driving-block of several tons weight placed directly over the head of the pile. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* II. 80 A pile-driver consists of vertical guide-bars, between which a weight called the 'monkey' is drawn up..and is suddenly released.

b. A man who drives piles into the ground.

1888 in OGILVIE (Annandale)

So **Pi·le-dri·ven** *a.*, **Pi·le-dri·ving** *sb.* and *a.*

1809 *Phil. Trans.* Abr. XIV. 498 On the Theory of Pile-Driving. 1818 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVIII. II. 398 Built on what the Dutch call pile-driven bases, on a marshy and unstable soil. 1843 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 305 Requiring no machine beyond a pile-driving engine.

Pileiform (pəi·lɪˌɪfɔm), *a. Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *pileiformis*: see PILEUS and -FORM.] Having the form of a pileus or cap.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pileiformis*,..pileiform. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Pileate, Pileiform*, having the form of a cap; or having a pileus.

†**Pi·lement.** *Obs. rare*[-1]. [f. PILE *v.*[2] + -MENT.] The action or product of piling; a piled heap.

1597-8 BP. HALL *Sat.* III. ii. 16 Costly pilements of some curious stone.

Pileole (pəi·lɪˌoʊl). *Bot.* [ad. L. *pileolus*: see next. Cf. F. *piléole*] = next; *spec.* in Grasses, etc. (see quots.).

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pileola*...name given by Mirbel to a perfectly close primordial leaf, having the form of a funnel, and which covers and hides the other leaves of the geminule, as in the *Scirpus*: a pileole. 1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 62 With the Gramineæ the part which first rises above the ground has been called by some the pileole.

‖ **Pileolus** (pilī·ʃɪlʊs). *Bot.* [L. *pileolus* (better *pill-*), dim. of PILEUS.] A little pileus; as the small cap-like receptacle of certain fungi.

1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1856 *Treas. Bot.*, *Pileolus*, a little cap or cap-like body..; the receptacle of certain fungals.

‖ **Pileorhiza** (pəilɪˌorəi·zä). *Bot.* Also **pileorrhiza**; and in anglicized form **pi·leorhi·se.** [mod. L., f. L. *pileus* cap + Gr. ῥίζα root. Cf. COLEORHIZA.] The mass of tissue which covers and protects the growing-point of a root; the root-cap.

1857 HENFREY *Bot.* § 771 The conical hood upon the apex of the root, called the *pileorrhiza*. *Ibid.*, The focus of development of the root is within the *pileorrhiza*, which is pushed forward by the continual development of cells just behind the apex. 1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 49 There is the same highly developed pileorhize, which is no special organ, but the same thing with the pileorhize in more complicated plants. 1870 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (ed 2) 113.

Pileous (pəi·lɪˌəs), *a. rare* [f. L. type **pile-us* (f. *pil-us* hair) + -OUS: cf. *osseous, carneous.*] Pertaining to or consisting of hair, hairy.

1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Pileous*, that which relates to the hair. 1872 T. G. THOMAS *Dis. Women* (ed. 3) 700 When the predominating element of the mass is hair, these tumors are called pileous or piliferous. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pileous system*, Bichat's term for the arrangement of hair on the body.

Pi·ler. [f. PILE *v.*[2] + -ER [1].] One who piles.

1611 COTGR., *Accumulateur*, a heaper, or piler; a hoorder. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* V. 292 The sacred fire may flicker..And die, for want of a wood-piler's help

Piler, Pilery, obs. forms of PILLAR, PILLORY.

Piles, hæmorrhoids: see PILE *sb.*[6]

Pilet, variant of PELLET *sb* [2] 2, *Obs.*, pelt.

‖ **Pileum** (pəi·lɪˌʊm). *Ornith.* [L. *pileum* (better *pilleum*), collat. form of *pileus* (*pilleus*): see next.] The whole of the top of the head of a bird, comprising the *frons*, *corona* or *vertex*, and *occiput*.

1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 457 A broad, transverse, coronal, black bar of varying width (sometimes occupying half the pileum, sometimes a mere line). *Ibid.* 665 Crown and long occipital crest deep glossy greenish-black. This pileum extends..to a level with the lower border of the eye.

‖ **Pileus** (pəi·lɪˌʊs). Pl. **pilei** (pəi·lɪˌəi). [L. *pileus* (better *pilleus*, but *pileus* is the form in late MSS.) a felt cap Cf. Gr. πῖλος in same sense.]

1. *Antiq.* A felt cap without a brim, worn by the ancient Greeks and Romans. (Cf. PETASUS.)

1776 J. ADAMS *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 210 For the seal, he proposes..on one side..Liberty with her pileus. 1850 LEITCH tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 404 (ed. 2) 542 On coins of Nicaea Pan stands with a pileus. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 134/1 The pileus of the former [the most ancient Greeks] being nearly the same as the modern fez.

2. *Bot.* A cap-like formation in various Fungi; *esp.* the cap-like or umbrella-like structure at the top of the stipes, bearing the hymenium on its under surface, in the *Hymenomycetes* (mushrooms, etc.); also called *cap* (see CAP *sb.*[1] 10 a).

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* II. XXXI. (1765) 154 *Agaricus*, with the Pileus on a Stipes. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) I. 376 The Gills are the flat, thin substances, found underneath the Pileus. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 249 The naked pilei are originally gymnocarpous.

3. *Ornith.* = PILEUM.

Pilew(e, obs. form of PILLOW.

†**Pi·leways,** *adv. Her. Obs. rare.* [f. PILE *sb.*[1] 4 + -WAYS.] In the manner of a pile or piles.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Arm.* II. 122 The Arrowes standing pileways in poincte, is one of ye honorable ordinaries general.

†**Pilewhey.** *Obs.* [Obscure: the second element appears to be *whey*: see Skeat *Gloss.* to *P. Pl.*] ? Some kind of whey, or ? perry.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 134 Peni Ale and piriwhit [*v. rr.* pile-whey; pilewhew; pilwhay; *B* and *C* podyng ale] heo pouredè to-gedere.

Pi·le-work. [f. PILE *sb.*[1] 3 + WORK *sb.*]

1. Work constructed or consisting of piles.

1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3781/3 A new Pile-work is run out about 80 Foot from the Peer-head of Minehead. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 72/2 Make the pile-work deep and broad every way. 1896 *Daily News* 26 Sept. 2/2 In its fall it smashed the wooden pile work.

2. A prehistoric structure of piles in a lake.

1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 28 The pile-works of Chamblon, which are of the bronze period, must be at the least 3300 years old. 1865 LUBBOCK *Prehi. Times* V. 169 The age of the Swiss Pileworks was at an end.

[**Pile-worn,** in Jodrell and some later Dicts., erroneous alteration of *plimworth*, PLYMOUTH, in Massinger.]

Pilewort (pəi·lwɜt). [f. PILE *sb.*[6] + WORT, from its reputed efficacy against piles, after the med.L. name *ficaria*: cf. FIGWORT.] The Lesser Celandine or Figwort (*Ranunculus Ficaria* or *Ficaria verna*), an early spring-flowering plant allied to the buttercups, with bright yellow starry flowers. Also extended to the whole genus or sub-genus *Ficaria*.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. XX. 31 The lesser [Celandine] is called..In English Pyle worte, or Figworte. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. CCLXXIX. 669. 1742 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 363 Violets, Daries, double Pilewort. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 186 The young leaves of Pilewort..are boiled and used as an edible by the Swedish peasantry.

† **b.** Formerly applied with qualifications to species of *Scrophularia*: cf. FIGWORT b.

1640 PARKINSON *Theatr. Bot.* 612 *Scrophularia major*.. we in English [call it] great Figgewort, and great Pilewort. *Ibid.* 1616 *Guacatana*, Indian Pilewort.

Pilfer (pi·lfəɹ), *sb.* Now *rare.* Forms: 5 **pilfre, pelfyr, -fere,** 5-6 **pylfre,** 7- **pilfer.** [In earlier form app. a. OF. *pelfre* spoil (11th c. in Godef.): see PELF *sb.* In 17th c. use, perh. viewed as formed immediately on PILFER *v.*] That which is pilfered or plundered; spoil, plunder, booty; in early use also = PILFERY 1.

c 1400 *Mandeville's Brut* (E. E. T. S.) 13 All þat other pylfre be ȝaf vn-to other folk of þe ost. 1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* III. XXVII. (MS. Digby 230 lf. 131/2), Nor swiche pilfre spoilinge nor roberie Appartene nat to worthy chiualrie. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 391/1 Pelfyr, *spolium*. 1496 *Dives & Pauper* VII. i. 277/1 Open theft is when the thief is taken with his pelfere. 1539 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, III. 155 The Scottys fled, and left mych corne, butters, and other pylfre. 1607 R. C[AREW] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 85 Peaceably to enjoy their pilfer and pray. 1791 W. GILPIN *Forest Scenery* II. 40 Too many..depend on the precarious supply of forest pilfer.

Pilfer (pi·lfəɹ), *v.* Also 6 **pelfer, pylfer.** [app. a. OF. or AF. *pelfre-r* to pillage, rob (11th c. in Godef.): see PELF *v.*; but (from its late appearance) perh. an Eng. formation on *pelfer*, PILFER *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To plunder, steal; *spec.* (in later use), to steal in small quantities, to filch, peculate.

1550 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. 28 He taught hym how to recouer agayne the possessyons and landes pelfered awaye by the kynges from hys archebyshopryck. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 135 If during the time of their play, any thing be pilfered or stollen out of his house, hee shall haue no lawe at all for it. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple*, *Submission* iii, Pilfring what I once did give. 1756 MITCHELL in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 376 Happening to meet a waggon..he thought there might be something to pilfer. 1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Black Veil*, Old palings..mended with stakes pilfered from the neighbouring hedges.

fig. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Greatness of Kingd.* (Arb.) 473 The Commanders..wisht him, to set vpon them by Night; But hee answered, He would not pilfer the Victory. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 131 And not a year but pilfers as he goes Some youthful grace that age would gladly keep. 1807 S. W. IRVING *Salmag.* xix. (1860) 441 Old time..is a knave who.. From the fairest of beauties will pilfer their youth.

b. To plunder or rob (a person or place). *rare.*

1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is* (1846) I. vii. 314 The Egyptians, whom it was a merit to deceive and pilfer. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. lxvii. 520 In some States the treasury was pilfered.

2. *intr.* or *absol.* To pillage, plunder; *spec.* (in later use), to commit petty theft.

a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 204 b, And when the Turkes saw the Cristen men styll pylfer (as the vsage of Souldiers is) they issued out of their holde. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Rem.* (1664) 90 As many of your Lordships as have pilfered from the Crown. 1726-31 TINDAL *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* XVII. (1743) II. 121 An Englishman being taken pilfering raised a quarrel. 1879 H. SPENCER *Data of Ethics* XV. § 102. 264 A servant who pilfers, may have to suffer pain from being discharged.

Hence **Pi·lfered, Pi·lfering** *ppl. adjs.*; also **Pi·lferingly** *adv.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 142 To defend Our in-land from the pilfering Borderers. 1611 COTGR., *Subreptivement*, pilferingly, by stealth, by false meanes. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 73 Mistaking me for pilfering boy. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* I. v, My pilfered strength shall of itself return.

Pilferage (pi·lfəréɪdʒ). [f. prec. + -AGE.] The action or practice of pilfering; petty theft; in first quot., the product of pilfering, stolen goods.

c 1626 *Dick of Devon.* II. iv. in Bullen *O. Pl.* II. 40 Your horse and weapons I will take, but no pilferage. 1812 in J. Smyth *Pract. Customs* (1812) 271 If any pilferage, or other misdemeanor, be detected at the said wharf, whereby the revenue may be prejudiced. 1862 SMILES *Engineers* I. v. viii 426 Conveyed..at great risk of breakage and pilferage.

Pilferer (pi·lfəɹəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER [1].] One who pilfers; a petty thief.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Desrobbeur & pilleur*, a theef, a robber, a picker, a pilferer. 1587 HARRISON *England* III. xv. (1878) II. 101 [Small fairs] are oft prejudiciall to such as dwell neere hand..by pilferers that resort vnto the same. 1634 WITHER *Emblemes* 167 The poore and petty pilferers you see On wheeles, on gibbets and the gallow tree. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* III. 90 Thieves of

renown, and pilferers of fame. 1840 MACAULAY *Est., Clive* (1854) 513/2 The whole crew of pilferers and oppressors from whom he had rescued Bengal.

Pi·lfering, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. PILFER. †a. Pillaging, plundering, robbery (*obs.*). b. Stealing or thieving in small quantities; petty theft.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* 66 b, The Englishmen durst not ones denide them selues or fal to pilfryng. *Ibid., Hen. VII* 57 b, The people .. cryed to God dayly for an ende of their pilfrynge. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 38 Licentious persons..liuing vpon pilfering and stealing. 1596 BACON *Max. & Use Com. Law* I. (1635) 17 Some whose offences are pilfring under twelve pence value, they judge to be whipped. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ix. II. 464 There had..been..much less waste and pilfering in the dockyards than formerly.

attrib. 1624 CAPT. J. SMITH *Virginia* III. vii. 70 This businesse .thus abused by such pilfring occasions. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr* I. xiv, Sneaking in and out among the shipping .in a pilfering way.

Pi·lferment. *rare*−1. [f. as prec. + -MENT.] Pilfering, petty theft; something pilfered.

1823 CHALMERS *Serm.* I. 174 [They] number such pilferments as can pass unnoticed among the perquisites of their office.

†Pi·lfery. *Obs.* Forms: 5 **pylfry**, 6–7 **pilfry**, **-rie**, **pilfery**, **-erie**, 7 **pilfrey**. [app. in origin a variant of *pelferie*, PELFRY (a. OF. **pelferie*, *peuferie*); but from the first denoting the action of F. *pelfrer* 'to pillage, plunder, rob', rather than the concrete 'booty, spoil', and afterwards associated with the special sense of PILFER *v*.]

1. The action of plundering or pillaging; robbery.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 630 To vacabondys..that lokyd for pylfry & ryfflynge. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. x. (1877) I. 219 What notable roberies, pilferies [etc.] I need not to rehearse.

2. Petty theft, pilfering, peculation.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 17 To folow profit earnestlie but meddle not with pilferie. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1595) 1069 Lucius Pella..was accused and conuicted of robbery, and pilferie in his office. 1628 LE GRYS tr. *Barclay's Argenis* 148 A seruant had done a pilfery; he fled and was pursued by his master. 1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* I. II. ii. 10/1 For the restraining of which Naughtiness and Pilferies, the said John had again purchased it

attrib. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb) 228 To excuse a fault. as to say of a great robbery, that it was but a pilfry matter.

3. The produce of plundering or pilfering; stolen or pilfered property.

1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 17 b, You slowe spirited Saturnists, that haue nothing but the pilfries of your penne. 1626 T. H[AWKINS] *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 301 As one should pull a pilfry out of a theeues coffer.

Pilgarlic (pilgā·rlik). Also 6 **pyllyd**, 7 **pild-**, **peeled garlic(k**; 7–9 **peel-garlic**. [f. PILLED, PEELED *ppl. a* + GARLIC; cf. PILCORN, PILLEDOW, PILPATE.] An appellation given first to a 'pilled' or bald head, ludicrously likened to a peeled head of garlic (see *garlic-head*, GARLIC 3), and then to a bald-headed man, sometimes with insinuation as to an alleged cause (quots. 1619, 1671); from the 17th c. applied in a ludicrously contemptuous or mock-pitiful way: 'poor creature'. Now *dial.* in various shades of meaning. Also *attrib.*

a. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Poems agst. Garnesche* Wks. 1843 I. 122 Ye loste hyr fauyr quyt; Your pyllyd garleke hed Cowde hocupy there no stede; She callyd yow Syr Gy of Gaunt. ?*a* 1605 (?STOW (Farmer), He will soon be a peeled garlic like myself. 1619 J. T. (*title*) The Hunting of the Fox: a pleasant Discourse betweene the Authour and Pild-Garlike, wherein is declared the Nature of the Disease, how it came, and how it may be cured. *Ibid.* i, I ouertooke Pild-Garlike on the way. *Ibid.* ii, He had of Spanish Buttons stoie vpon his forehead mixt; And where that they were falne away, there Stooles in place were fixt. 1671 SKINNER *Etymol. Ling. Angl., Pilled* or *Peel'd Garlick*, cui Cutis (hoc est Pella) vel Pili omnes ex morbo aliquo, præsertim Lue Venerea, defluxerunt.

β. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Hum. Lieut.* II. ii, And there got he a knocke and down goes pilgarlike, Commends his soule to his she-saint and exit. 1667 DENHAM *Direct. Painter* II. viii. 28 Poor Peel-Garlick George. 1699 BOYER *Dict. Franc. Ang.* I. s.v. *Sangler*, The poor pilgarlick was soundly horsewhipped. 1824 CARLYLE in Froude *Life* (1882) I. xiv. 247 The strange pilgarlic figures that I saw breakfasting over a few expiring embers on roasted apples. 1843 J. BALLANTINE *Gabert. W.*, *Wee Kaggit Laddie* iv, Our gentry's wee peel-garlic gotts Feed on bear meal an' sma' ale swats. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Peel garlick*, a yellow person; a person dressed shabbily or fantastically. 1888–90 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Pillgarlic, sb* a poor, ill-dressed person; an object of pity or contempt. 1894 *Punch* 21 Apr. 186 No! 'tis Bull is pilgarlic and martyr.

b. Used by the speaker of himself as a *quasi-*proper name; commonly *poor Pilgarlic* = poor I, poor me. *dial.* and *U. S. colloq.* or *slang.*

1694 EDMND *Plautus* 116 They cou'dn't save poor Pilgarlick from going to Pot. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 75 They went all to the opera; and so poor Pilgarlick came home alone. 1793 BURNS *Lett., to G. Thomson* Sept., A ballad is my hobby-horse, .that..is sure to run poor pilgarlick, the bedlam jockey, quite beyond any useful point or post in the common race of men. 1884 H. COLLINGWOOD *Under Meteor Flag* 173 Little Summers and I—poor Pilgarlic—were so entirely consumed with disgust. 1889 FARMER *Dict. Amer.*, *Pilgarlic*.., one's self. Thus a thief will inform a pal that pilgarlic was engaged in any given undertaking.

Hence **Pilga·rlicky** *a.*, pitiable, poor-spirited.

1893 E. GOSSE *Crit. Kit-Kats* (1896) 96 It is a pilgarlicky mind that is satisfied with saying, 'I like you, Dr. Fell, the reason why I cannot tell'.

†Pilgate, pilget, pilȝet. *Sc. Obs.* app. = PILLION 1.

1512 *Acc. L.d. High Treas Scot.* IV. 221 Item, to Robert Spetele, for reforinyng and lyning of ane pilȝet to hir. 1537 *Ibid.* VI. 356 Deliverit be the said Patrik ane pair of girtnis to ane pilgate..ijs. 1619 *14th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. III. 46 For blak clothe to the Lady Dudope hir womans pilget, and for making it.

Pi·lger. *dial.* [perh. f. PILE *sb.*1 + *gar*, GARE *sb.*1: cf. ELGER.] A fish- or eel-spear.

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Pilger*, a fish-spear. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Pilger*, a three pronged eel-spear. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Feb. 5/2 He was using a pilger, and brought up an eel 6lb. 2 oz., and measuring 4ft. 4in.

Pilgrim (pi·lgrim), *sb.* Forms: 2–4 **pilegrim**, 3 **pele-**, **pillegrim**, 4 **pylegrym**, **pylgrime**, **pilgerim**, *Sc.* **pilgram**, **pilgerame**, 4–6 **pilgrym(e**, **-grame**, **pylgrim**, 4–7 **pilgrime**, 5–6 **pylgreme**, **-grym(e**, 6 **pyl-**, **pilgrem**, **pilgrum**, 4– **pilgrim**. β. 4 **pilegrin**, 6 **pilgrin**, *Sc.* **-gren**. [Early ME. *pelegrim*, *pilegrim*, repr. OF. **pelegrin*, antecedent form to *pèlerin* (11th c. in Littre) = Pr. *pelegrin*, Cat. *pelegri*, *peregri*, It. *pellegrino*, Sp. *peregrino*:—L. *peregrīn-um* one that comes from foreign parts, a stranger, f. *peregrē* adv., from abroad, abroad, *pereger* that is abroad or on a journey, f. *per* through + *ager* field, country, land: see PEREGRINE. In Romanic, *peregrino* became, by dissimilation of *r*...*r*, *pelegrino*, *pelegrin*, whence F. *pèlerin*. In Eng. (rarely in OF.), final *n* became *m*, making *pelegrim*, *pilegrim*, *pilgrim* (cf. OHG. *piligrīm*), also *pelrimage*: see PILGRIMAGE. (Gower has also the later Fr. form, PELERIN.)]

A. Illustration of Forms.

a. *c* 1200 Pilegrim [see B. 1]. *c* 1205 LAY. 30736 þe pillegrim hine talde Al þat he wolde. *Ibid.* 30744 Brien ..saide þet he wes pelegrim Ah pic nefden he nan mid him. 13 . *Cursor M.* 17288+ 339 (Cott.) Art þou not a pilgrim þat walkes here in land? *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (*Andreas*) 1001 Thane come a pylgrime sodanly. — 1056 Quhen þe pilgram had herd þis *Ibid* xxvii. (*Machor*) 1218 He as pilgerame thocht at Rome to be 1382 WYCLIF *Heb.* xi. 13 For thei ben pilgrymes [1388 pilgryms], and herborid men vpon the erthe. — 1 *Pet.* ii. 11, I beseche you, as comelynges and pilgrimes [1388 pilgrymys]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 398/2 Pylgreme..*peregrinus*. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxiii. 9 Walk furth, pilgrame. 1530 PALSGR. 254/1 Pylgryme, *pellerin*. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Esdras* xvi. 40 Be euen as pylgrems vpon earth. 1563 WINȜET *Wks.* (S. T. S.) II. 16 It apperis to me, the Pilgrim.

β. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 110 Two pilegrins of so gret age. *a* 1600 BUREL *Pilgr.* in J. Watson *Collect.* (1709) II. 22 But I who wes ane pure Pilgren And half an Strommeir.

B. Signification.

1. One who travels from place to place; a person on a journey; a wayfarer, a traveller; a wanderer; a sojourner. (Now *poet.* or *rh. t.* in general sense.)

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 35 Swa doð pilegrimes ðe lateþ her awen eard, and fareð in oðre lande. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6835 (Cott.) To pilgrime and to vneuth þou ber þe wit þi dedis cuth. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 15066 Ȝe are of so fer contre, And als pylegrymes. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xxiv. 18 Thou aloone est a pilgrym of Jerusalem. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 278/1 A Pilgrame, *peregrinus*, ..*extraneus*, *exoticus*. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 17 Lyke wandring pilgrim too famosed Italie trudging. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 904 A suffocating wind the pilgrim smites With instant death. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 197 And haply too some pilgrim, thither led, With many a tale repays the nightly bed. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xv, The two pilgrims..pursued their way in silence. *a* 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circle* I. (1874) 106 Any man may be called a pilgrim who leaveth the place of his birth.

2. *spec.* One who journeys (usually a long distance) to some sacred place, as an act of religious devotion; one who makes a pilgrimage. (The prevailing sense.)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 350 Oðre pilegrimes goð mid swinke uorte sechen one holie monnes bones, ase Sein Jaines oðer Sein Giles. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. Prol 46 Pilgrimes and Palmers .. For to seche Scint Ieme and seintes at Roome; Wenten forþ in heore wey. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 26 Pilgrimes were they alle That toward Caunterbury wolden ryde. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 238 All pilgrymes to quhat voyage that ever thai pas in the service of God and his sanctis, thay ar all in the protectioun and salvegarde of the pape. 1560 DAUS tr *Sleidane's Comm.* 341 b, At the same time were very manye Pilgrimes at Rome, .. to thentent they might. receiue cleane remission and forgeuenes of theyr sinnes. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 140 There are Pilgrimes going to Canterbury with rich Offerings, and Traiters riding to London with fat Purses. 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 205 Pilgrims were licensed to wander, and beg by the way, to render their devotions at the shrines of dead men. 1842 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 26 Pilgrims returning from the holy places bring water of Zemzem, dust from the Prophet's tomb.

3. *fig.* (chiefly in allegorical religious use: cf. PILGRIMAGE *sb.* 1 c).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 350 Þeo pilegrimes þet goð touward heouene, heo goð forte þeon isonted, & forte iuinden God sulf. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 983 For erþe is nouht our eritage . But we ben þore pilegrimes put in þis worde. 1382 [see A. *a*]. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 122 To erthely pilgrymes that passen to and froo, Fortune shewithe..How this world is a thurghfare ful of woo. 1526 TINDALE *Heb.* xi. 13 They..confessed that they were straungers and pilgrems [WYCLIF pilgrymes and herborid men] on the erthe. 1678 BUNYAN (*title*) The Pilgrim's Progress from this World to That which is to come. *Ibid.* I. 90, I was a Pilgrim, going to the Cœlestial City. 1732 LAW *Serious C.* i. (ed. 2) 8 To live as Pilgrims in Spiritual Watching. 1838 EMERSON *Addr., Lit. Ethics* Wks. (Bohn) II. 206 A divine pilgrim in nature, all things attend his steps.

4. *Amer. Hist.* Name given in later times to those English Puritans who founded the colony of Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1620. Now usually **Pilgrim Fathers.**

Governor Bradford in 1630 wrote of his company as 'pilgrims' in the spiritual sense (sense 3) referring to Heb. xi. 13. The same phraseology was repeated by Cotton Mather and others, and became familiar in New England. In 1798 a Feast of the 'Sons' or 'Heirs of the Pilgrims' was held at Boston on 22 Dec., at which the memory of 'the Fathers' was celebrated. With the frequent juxtaposition of the names *Pilgrims*, *Fathers*, *Heirs* or *Sons of the Pilgrims*, and the like, at these anniversary feasts, 'Pilgrim Fathers' naturally arose as a rhetorical phrase, and gradually grew to be a historical designation.

[1630 BRADFORD *Hist Plymouth Colony* 36 They knew they were but pilgrimes, & looked not much on those things; but lift vp their eyes to ye heauens, their dearest cuntrie. 1654 E. JOHNSON *Wond.-w. Prov.* 216 Yet were these pilgrim people minded of the suddain forgetfulness of those worthies that died not long before. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* I. i. § 4 They took their leave of the pleasant City [Leyden], where they had been Pilgrims and Strangers now for Eleven Years. *Ibid.* II. i. § 1 They found..a New World .in which they found that they must live like Strangers and Pilgrims. 1793 C. ROBBINS *Serm.* 29 But they knew they were pilgrimes.] 1798 *Columbian Centinel* 26 Dec. 2/4 The Feast of the 'Sons of the Pilgrims'. *Ibid.* 29 Dec. 2/4 'The Heirs of the Pilgrims' Celebrated on Saturday Dec. 22, the 177th Anniversary of the landing of their Forefathers at Plymouth Rock..the day of the nativity of New-England 1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 21 Apr., What shall we say to the descendants of the Pilgrims, and the Signers,..who are happy and content under his [Croker's] sway?

1799 (*Columbian Centinel* 25 Dec. 3 An Ode [by Samuel Davis], in honor of the Fathers, was sung..by the company to the tune of Old Hundred. It concluded with the following verse:—Hail Pilgrim Fathers of our race, With grateful hearts your toils we trace, Oft as this votive Day returns, We'll pay due honors to your urns. 1801 *Ibid.* 23 Dec. 2/4 'Sons of the Pilgrims.' Yesterday, the anniversary of the landing of our Pilgrim Fathers, at Plymouth, in 1620, was celebrated. 1813 J. DAVIS *Disc.* 3 To look back to the origin of our state, and to revive the transactions and the toils of our pilgrim fathers, who, at such a season, first landed on these shores. 1820 J. THACHER *Hist. Plymouth* (1832) 246 The present year closes the second century since the pilgrim fathers first landed on our shores 1828 MRS HEMANS (*title*) The Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers in New England. 1841 ALEX YOUNG (*title*) Chronicles of the Pilgrim Fathers of the Colony of Plymouth, from 1602 to 1625. 1853 MARSDEN *Early Purit.* 295 The May-flower and the Speedwell in which the exiles of Leyden, the pilgrim fathers, embarked upon their voyage.

5. *U. S.* and *Colonial.* An original settler; a newcomer, a recent immigrant (also said of animals).

1852 in W. Pratt *Colonial Experiences* 234 (Morris) [In the 'Dream of a Shagroon', which bore the date . April 1851,.. the term] 'pilgrim' [was first applied to the settlers]. 1865 LADY BARKER *Station Life N. Zealand* iii. (1874) 20 Fifteen years ago a few sheds received the 'Pilgrims', as the first comers are always called. 1887 L. SWINBURNE in *Scribner's Mag.* II. 508/1 'Pilgrim' and 'tenderfoot' were formerly applied almost exclusively to newly imported cattle,..they are usually used to designate all new-comers, tourists, and business-men. 1888 *Century Mag.* Feb. 509/1 Those herds consisting of pilgrims,..animals driven up on to the range from the South, and therefore in poor condition. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 30 Mar. 5/2 Sir John Hall..was one of the original 'Canterbury pilgrims', as the first settlers in the New Zealand province founded under the auspices of the Church of England were styled.

6. A peregrine falcon: see PEREGRINE A. 4.

1866 *Moon. Star* 4 Aug., Sparrow hawks, gerfalcons, hobbies, pilgrims, vultures, and merlins.

7. 'A term given about 1765 to an appendage of silk, fixed to the back of a lady's bonnet, by way of covering the neck, when walking' (Fairholt *Costume in Eng.* (1860) Gloss.): cf. PELERINE.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

a. *attrib.* (sometimes quasi-*adj.*) That is a pilgrim; going on pilgrimage; consisting of pilgrims; of, pertaining or relating to a pilgrim or pilgrims: as *pilgrim chief, city, foot, garland, life, man, monk, poet, sheet, soul, spirit, state, step, throng, trade, traffic, train, warrior, weed*; *pilgrim-cloak*, *-staff* (*-stave*), *-tax*. Also *pilgrim-like* adj. and adv., *pilgrim-monger*, *pilgrim wise* adv., *pilgrim-worn* adj.

1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* VI. xxviii, When *pilgrim-chiefs, in sad array, Sought Melrose' holy shrine. 1823 MRS. HEMANS *Vespers Palermo* I. i, He folds around him His *pilgrim-cloak. 1382 WYCLIF *Zeph.* i. 8 Clothid with *pilgrim [*gloss* or straunge] clothing [L. *veste peregrina*]. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 325 Sward my *pilgrim-foot can prize. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 591 Their *pilgrim-life from the passage of the Red Sea. 1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* Epist. 7 Dwelling (*Pylgrymlike) in the bodies of all men, women, and fourfooted beastes. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 284 As the *Pilgrim-Monger Mr. Medcalf undauntedly own'd in 1712. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Vis. Poets* ccxxvii, He our *pilgrim poet. 1618 BRATHWAIT *Descr. Death* xvi, *Pilgrim remouer that deprives vs sence. 1768 BARETTI *Acc Italy* I. 25 That he might not lie..in beggarly *pilgrim sheets 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Runaway Slave at Pilgrim's Point* ii. O *pilgrim-souls, I speak to you! 1828 S. ROGERS *Columbus* Poems (1839) 41 Oh, had ye vowed with *pilgrim-staff to roam. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* iv. 427 Till morning fair Came forth with *Pilgrim steps in amice gray. 1839 *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 252 Do you know that Government has abolished the *pilgrim-tax? 1824 MONTGOMERY *Hymn*,

'*Sing we the song of those who stand*' iii, Toil, trial, suffering, still await On earth, the *pilgrim-throng. 1700 DRYDEN *Charac. Good Parson* 1 A parish-priest was of the *pilgrim-train. *c* 1610 *Pilgrim's Song* in Fart *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 110, I am a *pilgrim-warriour bound to fight Under the red crosse, 'gainst my rebell will. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* L 277 His modyr graithit hir in *pilgrane weid. *a* 1591 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 485 In earth, man wanders, *pilgrim-wise. 1899 *Academy* 15 July 56/2 Thine [Shakspere's] the shrine more *pilgrim-worn than all The shrines of singers.

b. Special Comb. (often with the possessive *pilgrim's*): **pilgrim-bottle, pilgrim's bottle,** a flat bottle with a ring on each side of the neck for the insertion of cords by which it may be hung and carried (= COSTREL [1]); **Pilgrim Fathers** (*Amer. Hist.*): see sense 4; hence **pilgrim-fatherly** *a. nonce-wd.* (after *fatherly*), characteristic of the Pilgrim Fathers; **pilgrim's pouch,** a variety of *pilgrim's sign* (q. v.), consisting of a piece of lead or other material in the form of a small pouch; **pilgrim's ring, pilgrim-ring** (see quot.); †**pilgrim-salve, pilgrim's salve,** 'an old ointment, made chiefly of swine's grease and isinglass' (Halliw.); in quot. 1670 euphemism for 'ordure, filth'; **pilgrim's shell,** a cockle- or scallop-shell carried by a pilgrim as a sign of having visited the shrine of St. James of Compostella or some sacred place; also an artificial carved imitation of such a shell; **pilgrim's sign,** a medal or other small object presented to a pilgrim at a shrine or other sacred place as a sign of his having visited it; **pilgrim's vase,** a flat vase made in imitation of a *pilgrim's bottle*

1874 *Archæol. Jnl.* Dec. 431 Mrs. Baily sent for exhibition two costrels, or *pilgrims' bottles. 1905 H. D. ROLLESTON *Dis. Liver* 27 This grooved condition . has been spoken of as the 'pilgrim's bottle liver'. 1883 FREEMAN *Impress. U. S.* vii. 64 It sounds, so to speak, '*pilgrim-fatherly'. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 181 The '*pilgrim-ring' of Edward the Confessor..was in after times preserved with great care. *Ibid.* 266 One of the rings given to tourists to the holy city, as a certificate of their visit, and called.. pilgrims' rings. *c* 1580 JEFFERIE *Bugbears* I. iii. 90 in *Archiv Stud. Neu. Spr.* (1897) XCVIII. 313 A diane of *pylgrim salve to clap to hiss nosse. 1670 *Mod. Acc. Scot* in *Hart. Misc.* (Park) VI. 137 The whole pavement is pilgrim salve. 1672 [H STUBBE] *Rosemary & Bayes* 18 Cutaneous pustules, for which the pilgrims salve will be necessary.

Pi·lgrim, *v.* [f. prec. sb. Cf. OF. *peleriner*, Ger. *pilgern*] *intr.* To be, or act as becomes, a pilgrim; to make a pilgrimage, go on pilgrimage; to travel or wander like a pilgrim. Also *to pilgrim it.* Hence **Pi·lgriming** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

[1561 *Chaucer's Wks.* 285 b (*Test. Love* I. Prol.), Whan I pilgramed [*ed.* 1532 pilgrymaged] out of my kithe in wintere.] 1681 GREW *Museum* I. 176 The Palmer-worm, *Ambulo.. pilgrims up and down every where, feeding upon all sorts of Plants. 1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* III. 154 He pilgrimed to his old sporting-places. 1831 — *Sart. Res.* II. vii, His mad Pilgrimings, and general solution into aimless Discontinuity. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* II. ii. 184 With my staff in my hand I pilgrim'd it away all alone.

Pilgrimage (pi·lgrimédʒ), *sb.* Forms: 3 pelrimage, pilegrim-, 4 pilgrin-, pylgryn-, 4–pilgrimage, (4–6 pylgrym-, pylgrim-, pilgrym-, pilgrem-, pylgrem-, pelgrymage, 5 6 pil-, pylgramage). [ME. *pelrim-* (rarely *pelrin-*) *age*, a. OF. *pelrim-*, *pelryn-*, *pelerinage*, also *pel(l)egrin-*, *peligrinage* (Godef.), f. *peleriner* (etc) vb, to go as a pilgrim: see PILGRIM *v.* and -AGE. In ME. nearly always with *m* for original *n*, and conformed to the contemporary spelling of *pilgrim*. But Gower has the French form *pelrinage* (see PELERINAGE), and MSS. of *c* 1400 have *pilgrin-*, *pylgrynage*, with *n*.]

1. A journey made by a pilgrim; a journey (usually of considerable duration) made to some sacred place, as an act of religious devotion; the action of taking such a journey. Phr. *to go on* (†*in*, †*a*) *pilgrimage.*

c 1250 *O. Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 28 Si Mirre signefiet[h] uastinge for þo luue of gode..go ine pelrimage.. and to do alle þe gode þet me may do for godes luue *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 40/200 A gret pilegrimage it is i-holde.. To sechen þat ilke holie stude þare seint Iemes bones beoth þ. *Ibid.* 473/391 To don þis pelrimage 3wy raddest thou me? *c* 1315 SHOREHAM I. 1028 Pelgrymage and beddyng hard, Flesch fram lykynge to arere. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 54. I mac mi vaiage Til sain Jam in pilgrimage. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *Prol.* 21 In Southwerk at the Tabard as I lay, Redy to wenden on my pilgrymage To Caunterbury with ful deuout corage. *c* 1400 *Titus & Vespasian* (Roxb.) 837 þus bygan her pilgrimage [*v. r.* pylgrynage]. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2022 When þai hade . Perfourmet þere pilgramage, prayers and all. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xxiii. 31 Þey þat gon muche a pilgrymage are but seldom þe holier. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 177 All Englande reioyseth that Pilgrimage is banished, and Idolatrie for euer abolished. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 102 To this new shrined Martyr, people.. flocked in pilgrimage. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 1 It was to my purpose to undertake this Pilgrimage. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. m. v. 215 After a visit to Calcutta, and a pilgrimage to Mecca,..Syed Ahmed returned..to the Upper Provinces.

b. *transf.* or *gen.* A journey; a travelling about, peregrination; sojourning. Now with allusion to prec. sense: A journey undertaken for some pious purpose, or to visit a place held in honour from association with some person or event.

13.. *Cursor M.* 2659 (Cott.) þat þou has had in pelrimage [*Fairf.* pilgrimage] þine sal it haue in heritage, Al þe kyngrike o þis land. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 287 Oon axede of Socrates why pilgremages [L. *peregrinationes*] stood hym to no profit. 1483 CAXTON (*title*) The Pylgremage of the sowle. (*Colophon*) Here endeth the dreme of pylgremage of the soule. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 68 Thow must with surges bee banged and pilgrimage yrcksoom. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. i. 120 Tel me now, what Lady is the same To whom you swore a secret Pilgrimage. 1694 SCOTTOW *Plant. Mass. Col.* Mass. Hist. Coll. (1858) IV. 306 Thus far of the Light and white side of the Pillar, which attended us in this our Wilderness Pilgrimage. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xii, Theirs seem a pilgrimage of pleasure. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 337 The library, the museum, the aviary, and the botanical garden of Sir Thomas Browne, were thought by Fellows of the Royal Society well worthy of a long pilgrimage.

c. *fig.* The course of mortal life figured as a journey, or a 'sojourn in the flesh', esp. as a journey to a future state of rest or blessedness.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxiv. 1 Haly saules þat turnys fra pilgrymage of þis life til endles gladnes. 1340 *Pr. Conc.* 1395 þis world es þe way and passage, þurgh whilk lyes our pilgrimage. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc) 101 Gyven to man here in oure pilgremage. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 This treatyse called the pilgrymage of perfeccion, is..diuyded in to thre bokes. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Pet.* i. 17 Se that ye passe the tyme off your pilgremage [παροικίας, WYCL. pilgrimage, *Geneva* dwelling, *Rhem.* peregrination, 1611 soiourning] in feare. 1736–7 DODDRIDGE *Hymn*, 'Oh God of Bethel' i, Who thro' this weary Pilgrimage Hast all our Fathers led. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* iv, That his mother might be..comforted by his presence all the days of her pilgrimage.

d. *Pilgrimage of* (†*for*) *Grace*, in *Eng. Hist.*, the name assumed for their movement by those who rose in the North of England in 1536 in opposition to the dissolution of the monasteries and other features of the Reformation.

1536 *Lett. & Papers Hen. VIII*, XI. 304 By all the whole consent of the herdmen of this our pilgrimage for grace. [*Ibid.* 305 Crist crucifyid, For thy woundes wide, Us commons guyde, Which pilgrimes be Throghe Godes grace.] *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 230 b, They named this there sedicious and traiterous voiage, an holye and blessed Pilgrimage. 1601 STOW *Ann.* 967 (*marg.* Oth of the rebels in Yorke-shire.) Yee shall not enter into this your pilgrimage of grace for the common wealth onely, but for the loue that you do beare to Gods faith and the church militant [etc.]. 1823 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* VI. 331 Their enterprise was quaintly termed the pilgrimage of grace: on their banners were painted the image of Christ crucified, and the chalice and host.

2. *transf.* A place to which a pilgrimage is made.

1517 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 56 Sum visited pylgrymages. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 145/1 To doo honour to their reliques, & visit pilgrimages. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect., Germany* (1685) 125 Seckavar..a Bishops See and Cell are of the greatest Pilgrimages in the Austrian Territory. 1864 NEALE in *Ecclesiologist* XXV. 102 The chapel of S. Odele in Auvergne, a great pilgrimage.

3. *attrib.*

1719 J. T. PHILIPPS tr. *Thirty-four Confer.* 92 How long they had lead that Pilgrimage State of Life? 1773 J. CONDER *Let* in *Evang. Mag.* (1813) XXI. 92 In your pilgrimage-course live above, and live on Him who lives above. 1897 *Daily News* 30 Sept. 6/2 It [Kano] is on the pilgrimage route.

Pi·lgrimage, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

†1. *intr.* To sojourn, to live among strangers.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Kings* viii. 2 And goonge with hyre hous [she] pylgrymagid in the lond of Phylisteis many dayes. — *Jer.* xxxv. 7 That 3ee lyue manye dayes vpon the face of the lond, in which 3ee pilgrimagen. 1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. Prol., in *Chaucer's Wks.* (1532), As they me betiden whan I pilgrymaged out of my kyth in wynter. 1669 PENN *No Cross* Wks. 1782 II. 356 [Moses] chuses rather to sojourn and pilgrimage with the despised afflicted, tormented Israelites in the wilderness.

2. *intr.* To make a pilgrimage; to go on pilgrimage. Also *to pilgrimage it.*

1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 496 It is arbitrary vnto what Shrine..they will giue: vnto whom they will pilgrimage it. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* VI. 555 T' Egypt she'll pilgrimage, at Meroe fill Warme drops to sprinkle Isis Temple. 1829 LAMB *Let. to B. Barton* 25 Mar., Who..of us that never pilgrimaged to Rome? 1883 G. STEPHENS *Bugge's Stud. N. Mythol.* 56 Christians in the West early pilgrimaged to the Holy Land.

Hence **Pi·lgrimaging** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Pi·lgrimager,** one who pilgrimages, a pilgrim.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. xiv. 195 The seid pilgrimaging. 1591 in Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 142 Sayers and hearers of mass, pilgrimagers, papisticall magistrats 1693 tr. *Emilianne's Hist. Monast. Ord.* III. 274 The Women who went thither a Pilgrimaging. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 321 A late Edict of the French King to forbid Pilgrimaging. *a* 1819 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Wks.* (1830) 186 (D.) Like pilgrimaging rats, Unawed by mortals, and unscared by cats. 1898 M. P. SHIEL *Yellow Danger* 266 Each of these pilgrimaging masses of men was in itself a nation.

Pilgrima·tic, -a·tical, *adjs. nonce-wds.* Of or proper to a pilgrim or pilgrims. **Pi·lgrimdom.** *nonce-wd* Pilgrim state or domain.

1772 *Birmingham Counterfeit* I. xviii. 257 We set out, in order to make the usual pilgrimatical tour. 1838 STRUTHERS *Poetic Tales* 25 On its pilgrimatic way.

1887 *Home Missionary* (N. Y.) Oct. 252 Soon Arkansas will be annexed to Pilgrimdom, fully under the dominion of the Lord Christ's regnant will.

Pi·lgrimer. *rare.* Also 6 *Sc.* -ar, 7 *Sc.* pilgramer. [f. PILGRIM *v.* (or *sb.*) + -ER [1].] One who 'pilgrims' or goes on pilgrimage; a pilgrim.

a 1581 in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* 297 In this lyfe we are but travellauris, pilgrimaris and strangearis. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj., Stat. Dav. II* 39 All pilgrameris, quha for salvation of their saules, will visie the places of halie Saints. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xv, I was . a matron of no vulgar name; now I am Magdalen, a poor pilgrimer, for the sake of Holy Kirk. 1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* IV. 290 The quaint, fitful, and most dainty story of *The Foolish Pilgrimers.*

Pi·lgrimess. *rare.* A female pilgrim.

1611 COTGR., *Pelerine*, a pilgrimesse; a woman that goes on Pilgrimage. 1696 (*title*) The Light of the World: A most True Relation of a Pilgrimess, M. Antonia Bourignon, Travelling towards Eternity. 1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIII. 475 The young pilgrimesses..glided gently to the table.

Pi·lgrimism. *rare.* Pilgrim condition or practice.

1886 *Amer. Missionary* Dec. 360 The A. M. A. has reproduced in the South the pilgrimism of colonial life.

Pilgrimize (pi·lgriməiz), *v.* [See -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To play the pilgrim, travel as a pilgrim, go on pilgrimage. Also *to pilgrimize it.*

1598–9 B. JONSON *Case is Altered* II. iv, I'll bear thy charges, an thou wilt but pilgrimize it along with me to the land of Utopia. 1789 COXE *Trav. Switz.* I. vii. 56 All the world pilgrimises to his bones. 1835 R. CHAMBERS in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVIII. 70 Thou shalt pilgrimize through life, unfriended and alone. 1891 BESANT *London* (1894) 43 Rahere..pilgrimised to Rome.

2. *trans.* To make into a pilgrim.

1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) IV. 140 Tell me who has pilgrimised thee; and wherefore hast thou dared to return to Spain?

Hence **Pi·lgrimising** *vbl. sb.*

1818 C. MILLS *Crusades* (1822) I. i. 15 No causes..gave such strength to the spirit of pilgrimising as the opinion.. that the reign of Christ, or the Millennium was at hand. 1858 R. CHAMBERS *Dom. Ann Scot.* I. 3 The king himself sought for his highest religious comfort in pilgrimising to St. Duthac's shrine in Ross-shire.

Pili, pl. of PILUS, hair, down.

Pilicock, variant of PILLICOCK *Obs.*

‖**Pilidium** (pəili·diəm). *Nat. Hist.* [mod.L., a. Gr. πιλίδιον little cap, dim. of πῖλος a felt cap.]

1. *Zool.* A name given to the cap-shaped larvæ of some species of Nemertean worms, formerly considered as a distinct genus.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* xi. 651 The production of the Nemertid larva within its pilidium. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 640 *note*, The *larva of Desor* is probably not so primitive a form as the *Pilidium.*

b. A genus of limpets of the family *Acmeidæ.*

2. *Bot.* The hemispherical apothecium of certain lichens. 1842 in BRANDE *Dict. Sc.* etc.

†**Pilidod,** obs. variant of *peridod*, PERIDOT.

1404 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 394, j annulus Pontificalis cum j pilidod.

Piliferous (pəili·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. *pilus* hair + -FEROUS.] Bearing or having hair; *spec.* in *Bot.*, bearing hairs or tipped with a hair.

a 1846 LOUDON is cited by Worcester. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 307 The oblique piliferous crest. 1857 BULLOCK *Cazeaux' Midwif.* 45 The sebaceous and piliferous follicles are exceedingly numerous. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 108 The piliferous layer has no intercellular spaces.

Piliform (pəi·lifɔm), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *piliform-is*, f. *pilus* hair: see -FORM.] Having the form of a hair; hair-like.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxv. 649 In most of them the scales of the primary wings are piliform. 1888 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 44 Two long tentacula, covered with piliform filaments.

Piligerous (pəili·dʒĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. *pilus* hair + -GEROUS.] Bearing hair, clothed with hair.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* (1852) II. 112 The various piligerous, plumigerous, pennigerous, and squamigerous animals. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Piligerous*, piliferous.

Pilimiction (pəilimi·kʃən). [ad. mod.L. *pilimictio*, f. *pilus* hair + late L. *mictio*, f. *mingĕre* to make water.] A diseased state in which piliform or hair-like bodies are passed in the urine.

1847–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 142/2 Cases of..pilimiction are..to be received with distrust. 1874 VAN BUREN *Dis. Genit. Org.* 255 Cysts sometimes..constitute nuclei for stone, or give rise to pilimiction.

Piline (pəi·lin, *sb* Short for SPONGIOPILINE.

1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* (1880) 209 Spirits of Camphor..lightly sprinkled on impermeable piline.

Piline (pəi·ləin), *a.* [f. L. *pil-us* hair + -INE [1].] Of the nature of hair, hairy.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 12 July 13/1 Darwin tells us we have shed the piline pelt which was the clothing of that ancestral ape.

Piling (pəi·liŋ), *vbl sb.*[1] [f. PILE *v.*[1] + -ING [1].]

1. The action of PILE *v.*[1]; the driving of piles; the forming of a foundation or defence with piles.

c 1440 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 143 In mundacione de langmerdyk cum le pylyng ibidem fact. *c* 1582 T. DIGGES in *Archæol.* XI. 226 Yt is. doubtfull..whether they shall euer with any pyling reach so deepe as to make a sure foundation. 1739 LABELYE *Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge* 55 The Grounds which most require piling are a loose Sand, soft Clays, and..fenny Places. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 336 The piling of this foundation was finished.

2. A mass of piles; a structure composed of piles; pilework; wood for piles.

1488 *Maldon, Essex, Liber B.* lf. 39 (MS.) The Brygge in Maldon..was so in decaye bothe in stone werke and also in wodyng and pylyng. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Pilotis*, a pyling with timber in water workes. 1772 HUTTON

Bridges 99 A border of piling to secure the foundation. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 422 Seven hundred feet of piling were driven.

3. *attrib.*, as *piling-engine.*

1863 *Daily Tel.* 6 Apr., Instructed to collect timber, piling engines, staff, &c. 1898 *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 91 The timber..is chiefly for piling purposes and spars.

Piling (pai·liŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. PILE *v.*[2] + -ING [1].]

1. The action of forming into a pile or piles; heaping up, building up in a regular pile.

c 1358 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 561 Will'o Randman pro pilyng et iortyng lane. 1435-6 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 418 Paid for costis, freight, cariage, wharvage, & pilyng up of ii shippes of waboill. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Entassement*, heaping, a piling. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 262 Of the Piling of Balls and Shells. 1857 BARRY *Sir C. Barry* ii. 50 This piling of house upon house. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Piling* (*Metallurgy*), building up pieces of sheared or scrap iron into a pack suitable for heating in a balling or reheating furnace. 1884 PHIN *Dict. Apiculture*, *Piling*, placing hives one above the other; storyfying

b. *Leather-making.* The putting of hides in a pile or heap in order to sweat them and cause the hair to come off; also including other processes (such as hanging them up in a stove) by which the result is expedited. *U. S.*

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* II. 1703/2 *Piling*,.. (Leather) unhairing hides by piling [i.e. heaping] or hanging up in a stove, so called. 1885 C. T. DAVIS *Leather* vii. (1897) 126 Piling is nothing more nor less than a slow inward sweating.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *piling furnace*, *swivel.*

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxii. (1856) 176 The piling action of storms. 1861 FAIRBAIRN *Iron* 121 The pieces [of scrap iron] ..being piled or faggotted into convenient sized masses..are placed in a reheating or piling furnace. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Dec. 7/2 A cut-off —with a piling swivel subsequently asked for—is fitted to all naval rifles.

Piliol, penny-royal, etc.: see PULIOL.

Pilion, pilioun, obs. forms of PILLION.

Pilk, pilken: see PILCH *v.*

Pilkoc, variant of PILLICOCK *Obs.*

Pill (pil), *sb.*[1] Now *dial.* Forms: 4 **pile**, 5 **pylle**, 6 **pille**, **pyl**(l. 6-7 **pil**, 6-8 (9 *dial.*) **pill**. See also PEEL *sb.*[3] [app. related to PILL *v.*[1] as the collateral form PEEL *sb.*[3] is to PEEL *v.*[1]]

The covering or integument of a fruit; the shell, husk, rind, or skin; the bark, or any layer of the bark, of wood; the epiderm of hemp or flax; *esp.* the thin rind or peel of fruits, tuberous or bulbous roots, and the like; = PEEL *sb.*[3]

1388 WYCLIF 2 *Sam* xxii 19 As driynge barli with the pile takun a wey [1382 as driynge pild barli, *Vulg.* siccans pilosum]. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr* (W. de W. 1495) ii. 218 By me I do ley a quantyte of small palmes of the whiche I pare the pylles & therof I make mattes. 1530 PALSGR. 254/1 Pyll of fruyte, *pellevre* *Ibid.*, Pyll of hempe, *til* [mod.F. *tille*]. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terapeut.* 2 H ij, The huske or pyl of the pomgarnet. 1558-68 WARDE tr. *Alexis Secr.* 42 Take..a piece of the pille of a Citron confiete. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Calyx*,.. the pill of a nutte or almon. 1573-80 BARET *Alv.* P 360 The pill of wood betweene the barke and tree. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* ix iv 841 Boughes tied together with the pills of trees. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxxi. (1663) 123 Boats likewise laden with dried orange pils. 1658 tr *Porta's Nat. Magic* iii. x. 80 You must set the bud of a Rose into the bark or pill thereof. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 350 An Onion with many Pills or Skins. ?18.. *Harvest Song* (L.), Broom..bears a little yellow flower, Just like the lemon pill. 1896 *Warwicks. Gloss.*, Orange-pill, tater-pill. 1898 G. MILLER *Gloss. Warwickt.*, Taking the pill off the oziers. [In E. D. D. cited from Midland Counties.]

† b. The shell of crustaceans; the hard integument of other invertebrates. *Obs.*

1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Crusta*.., pilles of certaine fishes, as of crauishes, &c. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 242 Some be couered ouer with crusts or hard pills, as the locusts: others haue sharpe prickles, as the vrchins. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 784 Aristotle is of opinion that the matter is outward, as it were a certain shell or pill.

† c. The skin and other refuse of a hawk's prey: cf. PELT *sb.*[1] 6. *Obs.*

1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) Words Art expl., *Pill*, and pelfe of a fowle, is that refuse and broken remains which are left after the Hawke hath been reliefued. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Pelf*, or *Pill* of a fowl

† d. Used for PELL *sb.* 1 b: see quot. 1575, s. v.

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Fraying*,..[of] Deer,..their rubbing and pushing their Horns against Trees, to cause the Pills of their new Horns to come off.

Pill (pil), *sb.*[2] Forms: 5 7 **pylle**, **pill**ɜ, 6 **pyll**, 6-7 **pil**, 7 **piele**, 6- **pill**. [Formerly also *pil*, in 15-17th c. *pille*: cf. Du. *pil*, formerly *pille* (Hexham 1678), MDu., MLG. *pille*, Ger. *pille*, MHG. *pillele*, F. *pilule* (in 1507 *pillule*, Hatz.-Darm.), It. *pillola*, also (Florio) *pillula*, ad. L. *pilula*, dim. of *pila* ball. Franck refers to a med L. *pilla* (? syncopated from *pilula*, or from the mod. langs.) which might be the direct source of *pille*; but cf. OF. *pile* (13th c.) in same sense, app. ad. L. *pila*.]

1. A small ball or globular mass of medicinal substance, made up of a size convenient to be swallowed whole.

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Poge* x, A phisycyen..had a seruaunt..whiche made pylles. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 123/22 A Pil, ..*catapotium*, *i.* 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 292 If it be in Winter, purge him with these pils. *c* 1696 PRIOR *Remedy Worse than Disease* i, He felt my pulse, pre-crib'd his pill. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 436 The cannon-shot, and doctor's pill With equal aim are sure to kill. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom Med.* (1790) 685 The ingredients which enter the composition of pills are generally so contrived, that one pill of an ordinary size may contain about five grains of the compound. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 580 Aloes..is usually administered in pills.

b. In figurative expressions; esp. something disagreeable that has to be 'swallowed' or endured.

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* iv. 47 Yet cannot they abide to swallowe down the holsome pille of the veritie beeyng bittur in their mouthes. 1595 GOODWINE *Blanchardine* ii. I iv b, Learne by me to disgest the hard and harsh pilles of vnhappie fortune. 1618 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* ii. i. 70 Selenissa had privately guilded those pills of suspicion, which shee gave the King against Timocles. 1674-1857 [see GILD *v.* 1 b]. 1779 H. WALPOLE *Last Jrnls.* (1859) II. 338 It was a bitter pill for the King and Lord Mansfield to swallow. 1893 *Times* 30 May 9/3 He must make up his mind to swallow the bitter pill without delay.

2. Any small globular or pill-like body; a pellet.

1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 228 Giue her a pyll as bygge as a nut of Butter washt seuen or eyght tymes in freshe water. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 511 After that the little balls or pills (which be the fruit thereof) be gathered, they are laid in the Sun to dry 1735 *Dict. Polygraph.* I. S v ij, Mix these two powders well, .. make little pills of them with common water [in diamond-making]. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 1059 Let the mixture boil, until..it will roll into hard pills.

b. A cannon-ball; a bullet. *humorous.*

c 1626 *Dick of Devon* ii. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* II. 26, I have halfe a score pills for my Spanyards—better then purging comfitts. 1758 CAPT. TYRREL in *Naval Chron.* X. 359, I gave him a few of my lower-deck pills. 1823 BYRON *Juan* VIII. xii, Thirty thousand muskets flung their pills Like hail. 1888 *Times* (weekly ed.) 2 Nov. 15/4 They will commit suicide without the pills.

c. in *pl.* = BILLIARDS. *slang.*

1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Oct. 1/3 We can play pills then till lunch, you know. 1905 *Athenæum* 18 Feb. 202/1 After 'hall' (*i.e.*, dinner) the blood will perhaps play 'pills', which are billiards, for a while.

3. An objectionable person; a bore. *slang.*

1897 MAUGHAM *Lisa of Lambeth* iii. 41 Well, you are a pill! 1897 FLANDRAU *Harvard Episodes* 98 In the patois of her locality, she was called a 'pill'; a girl whom Harvard men carefully avoid until it is rumoured that her family shortly intends to 'give something' in the paternal pill-box.

4. (Also *Pills*) Nickname for a physician. *slang.*

1860 *Slang Dict.*, *Pill*, a doctor—*Military.* 1890 M. WILLIAMS *Leaves of a Life* I iii. 30 The 'pill' of the regiment..had come out to inspect the men. 1899 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Afr. Stud.* iii. 86 Pills, are they all mad on board that vessel or merely drunk as usual?

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pill gilder*, *-maker*, *-man*, *-monger*, *-roller*; *pill boasting*, *-dispensing*, *-gilding*, *-rolling*, *-shaped*, *-taking* adjs.; **pill-beetle**, a small beetle of the genus *Byrrhus*, which, when it feigns death, contracts itself into a ball; **pill-chafer**, a pilulary or tumble-dung beetle, *Ateuchus pilularius*, which forms pills of dung about its eggs, and rolls these into a hole; **pill-coater**: see quot.; **pill-crab** = *pea-crab*: see PEA *sb.*[1] 7; **pill-gilded** *a.*, *fig.* gilded like a pill; **pill-machine**: see quot.; **pill-masser**, a machine for compounding the mass out of which pills are made; **pill-milleped**, a milleped that rolls itself up into a small ball; **pill-nettle**, the Roman nettle (*Urtica pilulifera*); **pill slab**, **pill-tile**: see quots.; **pill-worm**, a pill-milleped or the like. PILL-BOX, etc.

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxi. (1818) II. 234 Another genus of insects..the *pill-beetles (*Byrrhus*..), have recourse to a method the reverse of this. 1628 VENNER *Baths of Bathe* in *Hart. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 119 A *pill-boasting surgeon. 1804 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* 245 In its habits of life the *Pill Chafer is one of the most remarkable of the Beetle tribe. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech* Suppl., **Pill-coater*, a machine in which pills are coated with sugar. 1872 *Daily News* 23 Aug., All flotsam and jetsam in connection with the sprat, the mussel, or the soft *pill-crab is welcome to the hungry gull. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VII. xvi. (Rtldg.) 7, I had taken..a dislike..to the *pill-dispensing tribe. 1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* II. 237 Such *pill-gilded superfine speeches. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxii, To tell how the poor mediciner, the *pill-gilder, the mortar-pounder, the poison-vender, met his fate. 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* I. i. 6 *Pill-gilding puppy! 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Pill machine*,.. an instrument used for rolling and cutting up a pill mass. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 26 Feb. 4/5 The *pill-maker has a morbid secretiveness as to the soap and bread wherewith he binds his wares. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 112/2 *Pill Massers [and] Powder Mixers for druggists. 1706 BAYNARD in Sir J. Floyer *Hot & Cold Bath.* ii. 392 This Pulp-pated *Pill-monger. 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* I. i. 7 An impudent pill-monger, who has dar'd to scandalize the whole body of the bench. 1713 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 35 Roman or *Pill Nettle. 1885 *Greenhouse Comp.* I. 56 *Erica laxa*, *pill-shaped purple flowers. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Pill slab*, a slab for rolling pills upon. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Pill-tile*, a corrugated metallic slip for rolling pills on.

Pill (pil), *sb.*[3] Forms: 1 **pyll**, 6 **pille**, 7 **pile**, 6- **pill**, (9 **pyll**). [In 16th c. *pille*, *pill*, app.:—OE. *pyll*, var. of *pull*, *pul* 'pool, creek' (Bosw.-Toller): cf. OE. *pól*, Welsh *pwll* pool.] A local name, on both sides of the Bristol Channel, on the lower course of the Severn, and in Cornwall, for a tidal creek on the coast, or a pool in a creek or at the confluence of a tributary stream.

All the examples of *pull* and *pyll* in the charters in Kemble's *Cod. Dipl.*, refer to the Severn estuary or valley; so that, although no ME. instances have yet been found, the identity of the OE. and 16th c. word seems certain.

a 1000 in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* III. 449 [Rodden and Langley, Somerset] Andlang dice west on pull; of pylle on ford..eft on gerihte innan mycela pyll; andlang pylles. *Ibid.*, On ða dic innan holapyll; andlang holapylles. 1542-3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 9 § 1 Dwellers next vnto the streme of Seuerne, & vnto the crikes & pilles of the same. *a* 1552 LELAND *Itin.* III. 34 From Fowey Town-end by North in the Haven is Cragha Mille Pille a litle uppeward on the same side. *Ibid.*, From Lantiant Pille to Bloughan Pille or Creke nere a Mile, it crekith up but a litle. 1577-87 HARRISON *England* I. xii. in *Holinshed*, In like maner from Saint Justes pill or creeke (for both signifie the same thing). 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 66 At the Mouthe of Millford havon..at a place called west pill; where the one side of the pill you shall perceave the lymestone. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 272 (1810) 282 Whereby the sea shooteth up with many branches, men call them piles, very commodious for mills. 1832 *Act* 2 & 3 *Will. IV*, c. 64 Sched. O. 23 Along the river Usk to the point at which the same is joined by a pill opposite the castle. 1840 *Archæol.* XXVIII. 19 The term Pyll is still used, and means a Creek subject to the tide. The *pylls* are the channels through which the drainings of the marshes enter the river. 1880 *E. Cornwall Gloss.*, *Pill*, a pool in a creek.

Pill (pil), *v.*[1] Forms: α. 2 **pylian**, 3 **pilien**, 3-5 **pile**(n, 4-5 **pyle**. β. 4-6 **pille**, **pyll**ɜ, 4-7 **pil**, (6 **pyl**, **pyll**), 4- **pill**. [Found in late OE. (12th c. MS.) in inflected form *pylcð*, in early 13th c. as *peolien*, *pilien*, 1300-1450 *pilen*, forms which point to an OE. **pilian*, *pylian*, varying with **peolian*, *peolian*: cf. *clipian*, *clyp-*, *cliop-*, *cleop-*. *Pile*, with single *l* (usually *pile*), is found down to *c* 1450, when it was displaced by *pill* and *pele*, both of which had appeared in R. Brunne (1303-30). *Pill* and *pele* (now PEEL *v.*[1]) continued as synonyms in all senses down to 17th c., when *peel* became the general Eng. form in branch II, *pill* now surviving only as a literary archaism, chiefly in sense 1; but, in the dialects, *pill* is widely used in the sense 'peel' (decorticate). No cognate words are found in Teutonic. OE. *pilian* was prob. ad. L. *pilāre* to make bare of hair, and (prob.) of skin: cf. the compound *depilāre* to make bald of hair or feathers, also to strip of the skin, to peel (Vulg., Ezek. xxix. 18), fig. to pluck, plunder, fleece, cheat; also OF. *peler* to make bald, to peel or skin (the latter sense now usually referred to OF. *pel*, L. *pell-em*), It. *pelare* to make bald, skin, fleece, flay. With OE. *pilian*, from L. *pilāre*, cf. OE. *plantian* from L. *plantāre*, etc.

The early ME. *pile* (usually *pile*, but R. Brunne rimes *begiled*, *piled*) regularly represented OE. *pilian*, but *peolian* naturally gave *pele* (cf. *cleopian*, CLEPE), which was probably identified with F. *peler*. The later *pill* (for *pile*) was prob. influenced by F. *piller* (= Pr., Sp. *pillar*, Pg *pilhar*):—late L. *pillāre*, found in med.L. (Du Cange) for L. *pilāre* to pillage, plunder. But no differentiation of sense between *pile*, *pill*, *pele*, is found in ME., nor between *pill* and *peel* in early mod Eng. and existing Eng. dialects. It is possible however that the influence of F. *piller* and *peler* is to be seen in the tendency since 17th c. to differentiate *pill* and *peel* (so far as *pill* has survived) in literary use.]

I. To pillage, rob: = PEEL *v.*[1] I.

1. *trans.* To plunder, rifle, pillage, spoil; to commit depredation or extortion upon; to despoil (a person or country) *of* (anything). Now *arch.*

α. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 86 Uor euere me schal þene cheorl pilken & peolien [*MS. C.* pioken & pilien]. *c* 1300 *Song Husbandman* 19 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 150 Thus me pileth the pore that is of lute pris. *Ibid* 25 *c* 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II* 320 ibid. 338 Ac were the king wel avised, and wolde worche bi skile, Litel nede sholde he have swiche pore to pile. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 42 Þat non in alle þe cuntre more suld be piled Bot euer was Eilred fouly begiled. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1282 Nabuzardan.. pyled þat precious place & pakked þose godes. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 64 He wolde..soinne hem to the chapitre bothe two And pile [*var.* pil, pille] the man and lete the wenche go. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 301 Spiritualte and temporalte was alway i-pyled. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 202 For thanne schal the king be piled [*rime* his londes tiled]. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xxvii. 556 Thei cessed neuer to robbe and pile oure londes.

β. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 5450 Þat he shulde haue on hem mercy, And pylle hem nat but me-urly. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ii. 9 Þou sall noght be tyraunt til þaim to pil þaim & spoile þaim. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Esdras* i. 36 He pilde the folc of an hundrid talentus of siluer. *c* 1425 *Castell Persev.* 450 Þis man, with woo schal he pylt..for hys folye schal make hym spylt. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7717 Many pepill þai robbid and pild [*rime* kyld]. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xviii. 19 The Scottis had bient and wasted, and pilled the countrey about. 1530 PALSGR. 657/2, I pyll, I robbe, *je pille*...He hath pylled me of all that ever I have. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. i. 246 The Commons hath he pil'd with grieuous taxes. 1616 B. JONSON *Epigr.* I. liii, Having pill'd a book which no man buyes Thou wert content the authors name to lose. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* vii. 149 Unless to be unjustly treated, pilled, and abused can be happiness. 1867 J. B. ROSE tr. *Virgil's Æneid* 250 The fields Ausonian they have held and pilled.

† b. To exhaust, impoverish (soil); = PEEL *v.*[1] 1 b. *Obs.*

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* I. 51 Flax, whose seede..doth most burne, and pill the ground. 1620 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. ix. 23 Wilde Oates pestering and pilling of Tilthes.

† 2. *absol.* To commit depredation, rapine, pillage, or extortion; to rob, plunder. *Obs.*

α. c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 6282 Þey..pylede & robbed at ilka cost. c 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* P 695 They ne stynte neuere to pile. c 1450 *Merlin* 191 For thei hadde so piled and robbed thourgh the contrey and the portes where the shippes were a-ryved.

β. 1513 More *Rich. III* (1883) 6 For whiche hee was fain to pil and spoyle in other places. a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. IV* 7 He..suffered them to robbe and pill without correction or reprefe. 1607 Shaks. *Timon* IV. i. 12 Large-handed Robbers your graue Masters are, And pill by Law. 1678 Shadwell *Timon* iv. ii, They govern for themselves and not the people, They rob and pill from them.

† 3. *trans.* To take by violence, force, or extortion; to make a prey of. *Obs.*

α. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1270 Þenne ran Þay to þe relykes as robbors wylde, & pyled alle þe apparement þat pented to þe kyrke. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 17 What Schep that is full of wulle Upon his back, thei toose and pulle, Whil ther is eny thing to pile [*rime* skile].

β. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2282 In enpayryng of our persons, & pyllyng our goodes. 1513 More *Rich. III*, Wks. 62/1 So that there was dayly pilled fro good men & honest, gret substaunce of goodes. 1594 Shaks *Rich. III*, I. iii. 159 You wrangling Pyrates, that fall out, In sharing that which you haue pill'd from me. 1618 Wither *Motto, Nec Habeo* Juvenilia (1633) 521, I have no Lands that from the Church were pild.

† 4. To pluck, pull, tear. *Obs.*

c 1533 Latimer *Let. to Morice* in Foxe *A. & M.* (1570) 1911/2 Who can pill Pilgrimages from Idolatry? 1566 T. Stapleton *Ret. Untr. to Jewel* Epist., Your Borrowed Fethers pilled awaye. 1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 261 In spite of his hairie tuft or loue-locke, he leaues on the top of his crowne, to be pilld vp, or pullied vp to heauen by. 1605 Camden *Rem.* 235 Such which in Ordinaries. will pill and pull them by their wordes..as it were by the beards.

II. To decorticate: = Peel *v.*[1] II.

5. *trans.* To strip of the skin, rind, or integument, as an orange, apple, potato, garlic, etc., a tree of its bark, etc.; to remove the peel of. Rarely const. *of* (that which is stript off): = Peel *v.*[1] 3. Now *arch* (in Bible of 1611), and *dial.*

α. [a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 150 Þeonne is þe figer bipiled, & te rinde irend of.] 1382 Wyclif *Gen.* xxx. 37 And riendis drawun awey; in thilke that weren pilde semede whytnes [1388 and whanne the ryndis weren drawun awei, whitnesse apperide in these that weren maad bare]. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C x 81 To rubbe and to rely russhes to pilie [*v r.* pil].

β. c 1420 [see Pilled 1]. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 399/1 Pyllyn, or schalyn nottys, or garlyk, *vellifico.* 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 134 Yf there be any okes..fell them and pyll them and sell the barke. 1530 Palsgr. 657/2 Pyll these oignons whyle I skumme the potte. 1535 Coverdale *Gen.* xxx. 38 The staues that he had pilled [1611 *ibid.* the rods which he had pilled, 1885 *R. V.* peeled]. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* I. iii. 85 The skilfull shepheard pil'd me certaine wands, And..stucke them vp before the fulsome Ewes. 1653 H. Cogan tr *Pinto's Trav.* xxvi. 101 We met with three men that were pilling flax. 1678 Ray *Prov* (ed. 2) 53 Pill a fig for your friend, and a peach for your enemy. 1721 Bailey, To *peel*, to pill or take off the rind. 1745 *MS. Indenture* (Sheffield), The burgesses may pill and fell timber trees. 1865 T. F. Knox tr. *Suso's Life* 226 The sisters went..to pill the flax which they had gathered. 1879 Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk* s.v., They'n al'ays got a stick to pill. [In E.D.D. from Yorksh. to Somerset.]

b. To strip off (bark, skin, etc.); to pare off: = Peel *v* 1 3 b. Often with *off*. Also *fig.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 399/1 Pyllyn, or pylle bark, or oþer lyke, *decortico.* c 1440 *Anc Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 436 Take hom [chickens] up and pylle of the skynne. 1542 Boorde *Dyetary* xxi. (1870) 283 If the pyth or skyn be pylled of. 1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 1167 Ay me, the Barke pild from the loftie Pine, His leaues will wither. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. 264 Cinamon..is pilled from fine young trees. 1604 E. Grimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist Indies* iv. xxiv. 278 This fruite is most vsuall in Mexico, having a thinne skinne, which may be pilled like an apple. a 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) II. 81 If you do but pill the Bark off him he deceases immediately. [1887 *N. W. Linc. Gloss* 405, I seed 'em pillin' bark o' Mr. Nelthorpe woods to daay.]

† c. To make or form by peeling. *Obs. rare.*

1535 Coverdale *Gen.* xxx. 37 But Iacob toke staues of grene wyllies,. and pylled [1611 pilled, 1885 *R. V.* peeled] whyte strekes in them.

6. *intr.* Of skin, bark, etc.: To become detached, come off, scale or peel *off*. (The earliest recorded sense.) b. Of animal bodies, trees, etc.: To become bare of skin or bark; also, to admit of being peeled or barked. = Peel *v.*[1] 4. Now *dial.*

c 1200 (MS. a 1200) *Sax. Leechd* III 114 Þis lace cræft sceal to þan handan þe þæt fell of pyleþ. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 199 Al his fleisch wole pile & alle hise heeris wolen falle awei. 1523 Fitzherb *Husb.* § 134 To fall..all okes as sone as they wyll pyll. 1545 Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* I. ii. (1634) 19 The which thin skin..skaleth or pilleth off the hands. 1611 Bible *Tobit* xi. 13 The whitenesse pilled away from.. his eyes. a 1631 Donne *Serm.* xcv. IV. 218, I have seen Marble buildings, and a face of Marble hath pilled off and I see brick bowels within 1632 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* vi. 46 Neither doth the Tree wither so long as the sap is found at the roote, though the barke pill, the flowers fall. 1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v., They'll not cut them [oaks] while [till] the bark'll pill.

† 7. *trans.* To make bare of hair, remove the hair from, make bald; to remove (hair). *Obs.* [Cf. F. *peler* 'to bauld or pull the haire off' (Cotgr.).]

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 186 Þou schalt anoynte his heed wiþ þe oynement þat wole pile awei þe heeris. c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xii, Þat one is cleped quyo manlewes, Þe whiche pileth [*Douce MS.* pilleth, *Royal MS.* pelyth] þe houndes and breketh hyr skynnes in many places. 1591 Percival *Sp. Dict., Pelar*, to pill, to make balde, to make bare, *depilare, deglabrare.* 1612 tr. *Benvenuto's Passenger* I. iv. § 16. 265 Tell him that I will pill his beard, hair by hair. 1648 Herrick *Hesper., Duty to Tyrants*, Doe they first pill thee, next pluck off thy skin?

† b. *intr.* To lose hair, become bald. *Obs.*

c 1386– [see Pilled *ppl. a.* 2]. 1523 Fitzherb. *Surv.* xli. (1539) 58 b, Those beastis in the house haue short here and thynne, and towarde Marche they wyll pylle and be bare. 1614 Markham *Cheap Husb.* II. vii. (1668) 75 The Closh or Clowse which causeth a Beast to pill and loose the hair from his Neck.

8. *trans.* To bare (land) by eating or shaving off, or cutting down crops, etc., close to the ground. [Cf. F. *peler la terre*, 'enlever le gazon' (Litt.é).]

1555 W. Watkeman *Fardle Facions* App. 347 Pille ye not the countrie, cutting doune the trees. 1615 W. Lawson *Orch. & Gard.* (1623) 12 Whosoeuer makes such Walls, must not pill the ground in the Orchard, for getting earth. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, *Pill*..2 To graze land very closely. *Som.* I put some sheep in to pill the field.

III. 9. Phrase. *To pill* (*peel*) *and poll*, also *poll and pill* (*lit.* to make bare of hair and skin too): to ruin by depredations or extortions; to rifle, strip bare, pillage; also *absol.*; rarely, to plunder or rob *of* something. *Obs.* or *arch.* (Common in 16–17th c. See also Poll *v.*)

1528 Tindale *Obed. Chr. Man* Prol., Wks. (1573) 105 They haue no such authoritie of God so to pylle and polle as they do. 1545 Brinklow *Compl.* ii. (1874) 14 The officers robbe his grace, and polle and pylle his leage subiectys in his name. 1550 Crowley *Epigr.* 278 Thus pore men are pold and pyld to the bare. c 1557 Abp. Parker *Ps.* liv, They have no God before theyr eyes, they me both pill and powle. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 30 No man ought to poole and pill his brother. a 1652 Brome *City Wit* iv. i, Churches poule the People, Princes pill the Church. 1675 Crowne *Country Wit* II. i, "Tis a rare thing to be an absolute prince, and have rich subjects; Oh, how one may pill 'em and poll 'em. 1844 Browning *Colombe's Birthday* I, We tax and tithe them, pill and poll, They wince and fret enough, but pay they must.

a 1635 Naunton *Fragm. Reg* (Arb.) 27 His Father dying in ignominie, and at the Gallows, his Estate confiscate, and that for peeling and polling. 1687 tr. *Sallust, Life* 3 By Peeling and Polling the Country, he so well lin'd his Coffers. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* xxx, Us..whom he hath polled and peeled till we are [etc.].

Pill (pil), *v.*[2] [f. Pill *sb.*[2] Cf. *to dose.*]

1. *trans.* To dose with pills.

1736 Fielding *Pasquin* iv. i, Handle her pulse, potion and pill her well. 1775 J. Adams in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 58, I found Dr. Young here, who..has pilled and electuaried me into pretty good order. 1850 *Fraser's Mag.* XLII. 345 The ..patient is again pilled and purged.

b. *fig.* (see Pill *sb.*[2] 2 b).

1900 *Daily News* 14 May 3/2 Our fellows will probably pill you with their rifle fire.

2. To make or form into pills. *rare.*

1882 in Ogilvie (Annandale).

3. To reject by ballot; to blackball. *slang.*

1855 Thackeray *Newcomes* xxx, He was coming on for election at Bays', and was as nearly pilled as any man I ever knew in my life. 1883 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 412 (*Heading*) On being 'Pilled'. 1894 Sala *London up to Date* v. 68 A practically accurate opinion as to how many candidates will be elected and how many will be 'pilled'.

Hence **Pilling** *vbl sb.*

1882 *Sat. Rev.* 18 Mar. 324 The pastime of 'pilling' seems to have begun at a large non-political club 1883 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 412 The 'pilling'..is the delicate expression in club circles for black-balling.

Pilla, obs. f. Pillow. **Pillaf**, var. Pilau.

Pillage (pi·lĕdʒ), *sb.* Forms: 4–5 **pilage**, 5 **pyl-**, **pel-**, **peillage** (*Sc.*), 5–6 **pyllage**, 6 **pielage**, **pilladge**, 5– **pillage**. [a. F. *pillage* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *piller* to plunder (Pill *v.*[1]).]

1. The action of plundering or taking as spoil; spoliation, plunder: chiefly that practised in war; but also in extended sense, extensive or wholesale robbery or extortion. Also *fig.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 153 Thilke folk, that were unsauhte Toward here king for his pilage. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* v. lxxxvii. 64 [He] shall sette his mynde all to Pyllage and Rauyne. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 48 They desyre to be deliuered from the pillage of the Bishoppe of Rome. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 278 With such furious outrage..pilladge & polladge. 1639 S. Du Verger tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 87 Exposing his reputation to the pillage of every mans tongue. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xxxvi. (1869) II. 313 The pillage lasted fourteen days and nights. 1798 Ferriar *Illustr. Sterne* ii. 34 Beroalde has furnished subjects of pillage to a great number of authors. 1800 Colquhoun *Comm. Thames* Introd. 27 Pecuniary losses suffered by pillage and embezzlements. 1838 *Murray's Hand-bk. N. Germ.* 176 He gave it up to pillage for three days, and then set fire to it. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* II. 190 The object of the incursion being pillage, not fighting.

† 2. Goods forcibly taken from another, esp. from an enemy in war; booty, spoil, plunder. *Obs.*

a 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 102 (Ps. cxix. 162) He þat fyndeth manye pilages. 1456 Sir G. Have *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 121 All suld be at his will – prisonaris and pillagis, to part at his will. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* vi. cxlvii 133 He commandyd all the pyllage to be brought to one place. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* v. ix. 4 That robbed all the countrie there about, And brought the pillage home, whence none could get it out. 1623–33 Fletcher & Shirley *Night-Walker* I. ii, I know this wedding Will yield me lusty pillage. 1750 Beawes *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 7 Nations greedy of blood and pillage.

† 3. Some kind of impost or tax; cf. Peage, Pedage, Pickage. *Obs.*

1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* II. 1782 All theyr tenauntes and seruauntes haue fre passage Within all cheshire without tolle and pillage. 1591 *Canterbury Cath. MS.*, All the other profits..of all the Pillage, Stallage, Toll and other advantages belonging unto the said Dean and Chapter within the said market and fair.

Pillage (pi·lĕdʒ), *v.* [f. Pillage *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To rob, plunder, sack (a person, place, etc.): esp. as practised in war; to rifle.

c 1592 Marlowe *Jew of Malta* v. iv, To feast my train Within a town of war so lately pillaged, Will be too costly, and too troublesome. 1634 Massinger *Very Woman* v. v, We were boarded, pillaged to the skin, and after Twice sold for slaves. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xxi. 136 He pillaged many Spanish towns, and took rich prizes. 1765 Goldsm. *Ess.* Pref., Our modern compilers..think it their undoubted right to pillage the dead. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* (Walter Scott Libr.) 292 They pillaged the crown of its ornaments, the churches of their plate, and the people of their personal decorations. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* iii. § 5. 140 His armed retainers pillaged the markets.

2. To take possession of or carry off as booty; to make a spoil of; to appropriate wrongfully.

1600 Hakluyt *Voy* III. 196, I..tooke away from our men whatsoeuer they had pillaged, and gaue it .. to the owners. 1670 W. Simpson *Hydrol. Ess.* 11 Those four wayes of imbibitions. are pillag'd out of Dr. French his book. 1789 Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) III 98 Hoping to pillage something in the wreck of their country. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 55 Every thing that was given to others seemed to him to be pillaged from himself.

3. *absol.* or *intr.* To take booty; to plunder; to rob with open violence.

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 140 Eyther to bring at Tyborne, or pillage and reprizall where he may. 1811 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* VIII. 7, I will not allow the soldiers to pillage. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng* xiv. III. 417 They were suffered to pillage wherever they went.

Hence **Pillaged** *ppl. a.*, **Pillaging** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Pillageable** *a.*, that may be pillaged; **Pillagee** [see -ee], one who is pillaged.

1895 Saintsbury *Corrected Impress.* xvii 188 Authorities quotable and *pillageable. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 152 ¶ 3 The Devastation of Countries, the Misery of Inhabitants, the Cries of the *Pillaged. 1800 *Miscell. Tracts* in *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 150/2 A man who had come to his pillaged hut. 1856 De Quincey in *Titan Mag* July 93/2 He urged his friend by marrying to enrol himself as a *pillagee elect. 1689 Wadsworth *Pilgr.* 8 For feare hee should loose the *pillaging of the other. 1870 *Daily News* 3 Sept. 5 The pillaging of provision waggons by MacMahon's own troops. c 1670 Wood *Life* Apr. an. 1645, This is that captaine Bunce, who shot the *pillaging Scot cal'd major Jecamiah Abercromy. 1875 C. Gordon *Let.* 1 Nov. in *More about G.* (1894) 152 A pillaging horde of brigands.

Pillager (pi·lĕdʒər). [f. Pillage *v.* + -er[1].] One who pillages; a plunderer.

c 1611 Chapman *Iliad* iv. 146 Joves seed the pillager, Stood close before, and slackt the force the arrow did confer. 1715 Pope *Iliad* x. 408 Some..nightly pillager that strips the slain 1809–10 Coleridge *Friend* (1818) I. 122 The power of transporting mediately the pillagers of his hedges and copses. 1882 Serjt. Ballantine *Exper.* iii. 37 These pillagers of the public had to submit to be pillaged themselves.

Pillao, variant of Pilau.

Pillar (pi·lăr), *sb.* Forms: α. 3 6 **piler**, (3–5 **-ere**, 4 **pelyr**, **-ar**, 4–5 **-er**, **pylere**, 4–6 **pyler**, **pylar**, 5 **pelare**, **-ere**, **-our**, **pylour**, **-eer**, 6 **pylard**). β. 4–5 **pillare**, (4 **-yre**), 4–6 **pyllar**, (5 **pillere**, **pyllare**), 5–6 **pyller**, (**pillour**, **peller**), 5–7 **piller**, (6 **-or**), 6– **pillar**. [a. OF. *piler* (mod.F. *pilier*) = Pr., Sp. *pilar*:–late pop.L. *pīlāre* (in med.L. also *pīlārium*, *-us*), deriv. of L. *pila* pillar, pier, mass.]

1. *Arch.* A detached vertical structure of stone, brick, wood, metal, or other solid material, slender or narrow in proportion to its height, and of any shape in section, used either as a vertical support of some superstructure, as a stable point of attachment for something heavy and oscillatory, or standing alone as a conspicuous monument or ornament; also, a natural pillar-shaped stone, etc. A word of wider application than Column (which is properly a pillar of particular shape and proportions), and applicable to a structure composed of several columns or shafts, engaged in a central core.

Pillar of flagellation, that to which Christ was supposed to have been bound when scourged; hence, 'the pillar' was one of the Symbols of the Passion. Cf. Flagellation, Passion-flower.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 188 His swete bodi ibunden naked to þe heide pilere. 13.. *Coer de L.* 2600 A gret cheyne..Ovyr the havene. festnyd to two peleis. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 1110 A pelyr of marbyl. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxi. (*Clement*) 206 Þare of glas twa mykil pelaris ware. *Ibid.* xxxvi. (*Baptis a*) 779 In myddis wes a pillare, þat þe charge of þe kirk suld bere. 1398 Trevisa *Bar. h. De P. R.* xvii. clxiii. (1495) 710 To vndersette bemes and gyestys wyth postes or pylars. a 1400 in *Rel. Ant* I. 6 *Torques*, a pillyre. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 310 Tow pyllers he [Hercules] pight..Vppon Gades groundes. c 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) xxvi, The marchand wente tille one pillere. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 722/3 *Hic stilus*, a peller. 14.. *Sir Beues* 1133 (MS. M.) Pelouris and durris were all of brasse. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 398/2 Pylere, *columpna.* a 1450 *Cursor M.* 10433 (Laud MS.) To a pillour [*Trin.* piler] they hym bond. c 1450 Lydg. *Secrees* 705 Reysed in a pyleer. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 278/1 A Pyllare, *columpna.* 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxxii. 34 Till ane pillar thai him band. c 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1068 His precious body was tyed to the pylar by Pilate. *Ibid.*, The pylard and the crouse. 1535 Coverdale *Gen.* xix. 26 His wife..was turned in to a pillar of salt. — *Judg.* xvi.

26 They set him between two pilers. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 76/2 A Pillor, *columna.* 1579 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 189 Posterne Brygg .. *in* decay for wante of a pillar. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iii. 28 Like two faire marble pillours .. Which doe the temple of the Gods support. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 12 Nov., [In the Church of S. Praxedeis, Rome] is the Pillar or Stump at which they relate our BL Saviour was scourged. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 112 All the bones .. may be compared to a pillar supporting a building. 1780 VON TROIL *Iceland* 20 The most remarkable are Oransay and Columskill, on account of their antiquities; and Staffa, on account of its natural pillars. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. vii. 71 All good architecture adapted to vertical support is made up of pillars. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. viii. 265 As the surface [of the glacier] sinks, it leaves behind a pillar of ice, on which the block is elevated.

† **b.** A whipping-post. † **c.** A platform or stand on which women publicly appeared as a penance.

1530 PALSGR. 254/1 Pyller to do justyce, *estache.* 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 78 Was sett up at the standerde in Cheppe a pyller new made of a good lenghthe from the grownde, and too yonge servauldes tayed un-to yt .. and to bettyn with roddes soore on their backes. *Ibid.* 95 The same man was betten with whyppes at the peller in Chepe at the standert. *c* 1580 in *Jyl of Brentford's Test.*, etc. (1871) 40 Ye vold taiken it ill to me .. and mad me sit on the pillar of repentance. 1646 in Z. Boyd *Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 42/1 That women who appear on the pillar with plaids, and holds not down their plaids from their heads, it shall not be esteemed a day of their appearance. 1647 *Ibid.*, Pillars and a place of public repentance to be made in the New Kirk and Blackfriars.

d. *Manège.* (See quot.)

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Pillar*, in the manage, signifies the centre of the volta, ring, or manage-ground, round which a horse turns; whether there be a wooden pillar placed therein, or not. 1819 *Pantologia* s. v., Most .. riding-schools have pillars fixed in the middle of the manage ground.

e. = PILLAR-BOX.

1865 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 255 Should it [the letter] be put in the pillar to-night? 1884 EDNA LYALL *We Two* xxxvii, Just drop that in the pillar on your way home.

2. In wider sense: Any plain or ornamental vertical support to any structure; a post, a pedestal; e.g., one of the four posts of a bedstead; one of the posts in a framed truss in a roof; a vertical post of timber or iron supporting a horizontal deck-beam; the single central support or pedestal of a table, a machine, etc.; also *attrib.*, as *pillar* (*and claw*) *table*, *stand*, etc., having a pillar (and claws: see CLAW *sb.* 5).

1360–1 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 384 Rogero Turnour pro pylers pro eisdem lectis. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxx. 136 Þe pilers þat beres þe tablez er of þe same maner of precious stanes. *c* 1485 *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Club) 24 Fyrst take the pylere out of thyne ye, Or one me thou put anny defaute. 1607 in W. H. Hale *Prec. in Causes of Office* (1841) 7 To provide a new comunion table with turned pillers before Easter. 1657 WOOD *Life* 14 Aug. (O. H. S.) I. 223 All curiously cut in stone in the pillars of the window. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 88 Making every brace bear up its pillar, and every pillar the cross beam. 1744 WARRICK in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 487 A middle sized pillar and claw tea table. 1774 M. MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv.* 42 How to adjust Bird's twelve-inch Quadrant. The Pillar is to be set perpendicular to the Horizon. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Pillars* (Mar.), pieces of wood or iron fitted under the beams of the decks, in order to support them. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 302 The lever .. is ten feet long, nine feet from the smaller end to the axis of suspension in the pillar M, and one foot from the latter point to the eye of the descending rod. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 137 *Pillars*, the square or turned pieces of timber erected perpendicularly under the middle of the beams for the support of the decks. 1857–77 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* VII. II. 637 Telescope mounted on a Pillar-and-Claw Stand. 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 768 A round table is generally described as having 'pillars and claws'.

b. The upright post in the frame of a harp.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 52/2 Its form [Irish harp] is not unlike that of the modern instrument, but the pillar is curved outwards. 1880 A. J. HIPKINS in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 685/1 The pillar is hollow to include the rods working the mechanism.

3. *fig.* **a.** An imaginary or ideal prop or support on which the heavens or the earth is poetically represented as resting.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conse.* 5388 Þe pylers of heven bright. 1382 WYCLIF *Job* xxvi. 11 The pileris of heuene trodiere quaken. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxiv. [lxxv.] 3 The earth is weake & all that is therein, but I beare vp hir pilers. 1707 WATTS *Hymn*, 'Praise, everlasting praise' vii, Then, should the earth's old pillars shake [etc.].

b. A person who is a main supporter of a church, state, institution, or principle.

c 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II* 39 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 325 Seint Thomas .. a piler ariht to holden up holi churche. 1382 WYCLIF *Gal.* ii. 9 James, and Cephas or Petre, and John, the whiche weren seyn to be pileris. 1485 CAXTON *Charles the Grete* 31 The patryarke of Iherusalem .. sente to hym [Charles] the standart of the fayth as to the pyler of cristente. 1590 SPENSER *To Ld. Grey of Wilton*, Most Noble Lord, the pillor of my life. 1592 NASHE *P. Pen. Pilgrim* D iij b, What age will not praise immortal Sir Philip Sidney .. Sir Nicholas Bacon .. and merry sir Thomas Moore, for the chiefe pillers of our Eenglish speeche. 1594 *Contention* I. i. 75 Braue Peeres of England, pillers of the State. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* X. § 110 The Earl of Manchester, and the Earl of Warwick, were the two Pillars of the Presbyterian Party. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxvii. III. 22 The scourge of Arianism, and the pillar of the orthodox faith. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxiv, Some divinely gifted man .. The pillar of a people's hope.

c. A fact or principle which is a main support or stay of something.

1578 TIMME *Calvine on Gen.* 324 To the end the new promise may lean upon a better piller. 1640 QUARLES *Enchirid.* I. xlvi, A Kingdome .. whose two maine Supporters are the Government of the State, and the Government of the Church: It is the part of a wise Master to keepe those Pillars in their first posture. 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres* 67 The pillar and ground of Transubstantiation is supplanted. *a* 1720 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. 30 The church was the pillar and ground of truth, made up of living stones. 1900 MORLEY *Cromwell* 46 Free Inquiry and Free Conscience, the twin pillars of Protestantism.

4. *transf.* An upright pillar-like mass or 'column' of air, vapour, water, sand, etc.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3293 A fair piler son hem on o nijst, And a skie euere on daijes lijst. 1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xiii. 21 The Lord .. went before hem bi day in the pilere of a clowde, and bi nyst in a piler of fier. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXVIII. vi, A flaming piller glittring in the skies. 1611 BIBLE *Joel* ii. 30 Blood, and fire, and pillars of smoke. 1702 SAVERY *Miner's Friend* 62 Such an immense Weight as a Pillar of Water a thousand foot high. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* I. Wks. 1757 IV. 125 The Scripture, like the cloudy pillar .. is light to the true Israelite, but darkness to the Egyptians. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 50 The same appearance of moving pillars of sand again presented themselves.

b. *transf.* Pressure resulting from or indicated by a column of liquid.

1843 *Budd's Patent Specif.* No. 9495 A blast of atmospheric air .. maintained at a pressure of pillar of upwards of 2½ lbs. on the square inch. 1857 S. B. ROGERS *Iron Metall* 94.

† **5.** A portable pillar borne as an ensign of dignity or office. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

Two of these, of silver gilt, were borne by pillar-bearers before Cardinal Wolsey and Cardinal Pole. They are not recorded otherwise, and appear to have been substituted by Wolsey for the silver mace or stick with a silver (or gold) head, to which a cardinal had a right, and to have been retained by Pole. Representations of Wolsey's pillars, sometimes borne by griffins, sometimes crossed in saltire with an archbishop's cross between, occur in the decorations of Christ Church, Oxford. Those of Pole are represented in the illumination on the first page of his Register of Wills at Somerset House; they are figured as Corinthian columns with capital and base, about the size of Roman fasces, 3 to 4 ft. long.

1518 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (Camden) I. 12 He havinge borne before him 2 pillers of sylver and guylt. *c* 1525 BARNES *Cause of Condemnation* Wks. (1572) 215/1 Then sayd hee [Wolsey], .. were it better for me .. to coyne my pyllers, and pollaxes, and to geue the money to v. or vj. beggers? .. To this I did aunswere, that .. the pyllers and pollaxes came with him, and should also goe away with him. *c* 1525 SKELTON *Speke Parrot* 510 Suche pollaxis and pyllers, suche mvlys trapte with gold. 1528 *Rede me* (Arb.) 56 After theym folowe two laye men secular, And eache of theym holdynge a pillar In their hondes, steade of a mace. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 57 b. He [Wolsey] receiued the habite, hat and pillar and other vaynglorious tryfles, apperteynyng to the ordre of a Cardinall. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* 63 Euery Cardinall had, for parte of his honorable ensignes borne before hym, certeine silver pillers; as had cardinall Wolsey .. and Cardinall Poole, in my memory. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II. iv. (*Stage direct*).

† **6.** A column of letterpress or figures; = COLUMN *sb.* 4. *Obs.*

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* K j, A table where in the firste columpne you se the rootes set, and in the seconde piller, right against eche roote, there is set his square. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 104 The pages divided into pillars and columns.

7. *Mining.* A solid mass of coal or other mineral, of rectangular area and varying extent, left to support the roof of the working.

Pillar and stall, also *pillar and room*, *board and pillar*, a method of working coal and other minerals in which pillars are left during the first stage of excavation; *rib and pillar*, a modification of this system.

1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 43 The Remainder of four Yards is left for a Pillar to support the Roof and Weight of the Earth above. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 975 Working coal-mines with pillars and rooms, styled post and stall. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 38 Pillars vary from 20 to 40 yards in length, and from 2 to 20 yards in thickness. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining*, *Rib and Pillar* .., a system upon which the Thick coal seam was formerly .. mined. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 24 Sept. 8/4 Most of the coal in America is mined on what is called the pillar-and-stall system.

8. In various technical uses in particular trades; e.g. in *Watch-making* (see quots.).

1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1991/4 Another Watch a Spelter Box and Case all in one .. with a round Pillar going 18 hours. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1703/2 *Pillar* .. [*inter alia*] The nipple of a fire-arm. A frame on which the tobacco-pipes rest in a kiln. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 193 The pillars of a watch are the three or four short pieces of brass which serve to keep the two plates of the movements in their proper relative positions.

9. *Anat.* and *Phys.* Applied to certain bodily structures in reference to their form or function: as *pillars of the abdominal ring, of the brain, of the fauces, of the diaphragm*: see quots.

1807–26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 463 The abdominal ring which is rather of a triangular shape, the os pubis forming the base of the triangle; the two fasciculi, or, as they are termed, pillars, its sides. 1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc.* IX. 81 The pillars of the fauces were immovable. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pillars of external abdominal ring*, the free borders of the divided aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle, which bound the external abdominal ring. *Ibid.*, *Pillars of fauces*, two arching folds of mucous membrane containing muscular fibres, which pass from the base of the uvula outwards and downwards, on either side. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 74 The posterior mediastinum between the pillars of the diaphragm.

10. *Conch.* The central axis of a spiral shell; the modiolus or columella.

1841 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. 269 Throat of the aperture brown, the pillar pale. 1843 HUMBLE *Dict. Geol. & Min.*, *Pillar*, in Conchology, the columella, or perpendicular centre, which extends from the base to the apex, in most of the spiral shells.

11. Phrase. *From pillar to post*, originally *from post to pillar*: from one party or place of appeal or resource to another; hither and thither, to and fro: implying repulse and harassment. Orig. a figure drawn from the tennis-court, and used chiefly with *toss*; also with *bang*, *bounce*, *bandy*, *drive*; later with *chase*, *hunt*, *drag*, *flee*, *run*, etc.

The later order appears to have been first used to rime with *tost*, *tossed*.

a. *c* 1420 LYDG *Assembly of Gods* 1147 Thus fro poost to pylour he was made to daunce. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy) 67 From poste unto piller tossed shalt thou be. 1549 LATIMER *7th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arber) 199 He was tost from post to piller, one whyle to hys father .. anothe whyle, to hys frendes, and founde no comfort at them. *a* 1569 KINGSMYLL *Comf. Afflict.* (1585) E ij, The prophet Ely, being persecuted, fledde from post to pillar. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arber) 104 From thee poast toe piler with thoght hiztackt wyt he tosseth. 1631 HEYWOOD *Eng. Eliz.* (1641) 79 Hurried from one place to an other, from post to pillar. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xv. (1737) 63 They had been .. tossd about from Post to Pillar. 1859 JEFFSON *Brittany* iv. 37 Dragged about from post to pillar.

b. *a* 1550 *Vox Populi* 185 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 274 From piller vnto post The powr man he was tost. 1598 TOFTE *Alba* (1880) 70 And though from piller tost he be to poste. *a* 1602 *Liberality & Prodigality* II. iv. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 349 Every minute tost, Like to a tennis-ball, from pillar to post. *a* 1624 BRETON *Charac. Eliz.* Wks. (Grosart) 5/2 In the tyme of her sister Queene Maries raigne, how was shee handled? tost from piller to post, imprisoned, sought to be put to death. 1664 COTTON *Scarron* I. 6 A Trojan true .. Who .. Was packt, and wrackt, and lost, and tost, And bounc'd from Pillar unto Post. 1807 JEFFERSON *Wrstl.* (1830) IV. 91 If the several courts could handy him from pillar to post. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Homes Abr.* v. 63 We could not have borne to be .. driven from pillar to post. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* i, Here I have been knocking about .. from pillar to post.

attrib. 1886 SAINTSBURY *Eng. Lit.* (1891) 241 The inveterate habit of pillar-to-post joking. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Aug. 2/2 The pillar-to-post travels from one official to another.

12. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pillar bearer* (sense 5), *-cap*, *-head*, *-orphrey*, *-pin* (sense 8), *-punishment*, *-row*; *pillar-shaped*, *-strong*, *-wise* adjs.; *pillar-like* adj. and adv.; **pillar apostle**, a chief apostle (a name given to Peter, James, and John, in allusion to Gal. ii. 9); **pillar bracket**, *Mech.*, a support for a bearing raised on a pedestal or pillar: opposed to *pendent bracket*; **pillar-brick**, one of the bricks placed on end in building a clamp; **pillar-buoy**, ? a cylindrical or pillar-shaped buoy; **pillar-compass**: see quot.; **pillar-cross**, a pillar with cruciform summit; **pillar-deity**, a deity worshipped under the symbol of a phallic pillar; **pillar-dollar**: see DOLLAR 5; **pillar-file**: see quots.; **pillar-hermit** = PILLARIST 1; **pillar-lip**, *Conch.*, the inner lip of a spiral shell; **pillar-monk**, **-percher** = PILLARIST 1; **pillar-plait**, *Conch.*, a columellar fold; **pillar plate**, the plate of a watch movement next behind the dial; **pillar-post** = PILLAR-BOX; **pillar-road**, *Coal-mining*: see quot.; **pillar rose**, a climbing rose suitable for training on a pillar; **pillar-saint** = PILLARIST 1; **pillar-stone**. (*a*) a stone set up as a monument; (*b*) a foundation-stone, corner-stone; **pillar-symbol**, a pillar erected in honour of a phallic deity, or with some kindred signification; **pillar-wall**, *Coal-mining* = sense 7; **pillar-working**, driving a working through the pillars: see sense 7.

1882–3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1814 Later he [Peter] was one of the three *pillar-apostles. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Apr. 4/2 St. Paul had seen two of those called the pillar Apostles shortly after the Master's death. *a* 1562 CAVENDISH *Wolsey* (1893) 25 He had ii crosberers & ii *piller berers. 1887 LOW *Machine Draw.* 34 End elevation of a *pillar bracket for carrying a pillow block. 1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 285 A Black *Pillar Buoy bearing a bell, with perch and ball. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Pillar-compass*, a pair of dividers, the legs of which are so arranged that the lower part may be taken out, forming, respectively, a bow-pen and bow-pencil. 1849 J. D. CHAMBERS in *Ecclesiologist* IX. 89 The Scotch *pillar-crosses we must assign to Danish times. 1874 WESTROPP & WAKE *Anc. Symbol Worship* 61 The peculiar titles given to these *pillar-deities led to their original phallic character being somewhat overlooked. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* xiii. P 3 A small Flat-File, called a *Pillar-File. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 193 A pillar file is generally understood to mean one three inches and a half long from the point to the end of the cut. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 278/1 A *Pillare hede .., *abacus*, *epistilium*. 1682 CREECH *Lucretius* (1683) 199 Dark and heavy Clouds .. *Pillar-like descend and reach the Seas. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) I. 304 Placed in a whirl round the pillar-like receptacle. 1776 DA COSTA *Conchol.* x. 218 Umbilicated Whelks, or those that have a perpendicular hollow or navel aside the columella or *pillar-lip. 1843 HUMBLE *Dict. Geol. & Min.*, *Pillar-lip*, .. a continuation of the glossy process with which the aperture of shells is lined, expanded on the columella. *a* 1638 MEDE *Apostasy Later Times* 150 Peter à Metra, a famous Stylite, or *Pillar-Monk. 1888 F. G. LEE in *Archæol.* LI. 362 An

inscription runs down the *pillar-orphrey of the chasuble. 1792 G. Wakefield *Enquiry* 15 The perseverance of Simeon the *pillar-pecher. 1885 C. G. W. Lock *Workshop Receipts* Ser. iv. 327/1 Push out the *pillar pins, and remove the top plate. 1885 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 504 This pinion drives the wheel *x* round a stud on the *pillar-plate. 1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 109 The chief plate called the pillar plate lies underneath the dial. 1881 H. James *Portr. Lady* xv, The big red *pillar-post on the south-east corner. 1842 Tennyson *St. Sim. Styl* 59 Not alone this *pillar-punishment. 1883 Gresley *Gloss. Coal-mining*, **Pillar Roads*, working-roads or inclines in pillars having a range of long-wall faces on either side. 1882 *Garden* 27 May 368/3 *Pillar Roses..are often overlooked as regards watering. 1776 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* Explan. Terms 3/2 *Cylindrica*, *pillar-shaped. 1827 G. Higgins *Celtic Druids* 218 *note*, Our columns and *pillar-stones. 1832 G. Downes *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 164 A rude pillar-stone here marks the spot where, in 1144, the burgomaster Stussi fell. 1854 *Ecclesiologist* XV. 361 A word that has lately become popular in the *Ecclesiastical Gazette* and elsewhere—for what we used to know as the 'first' or corner stone of a church—I mean '*pillar stone*'. 1657 R. Carpenter *Astrology* I The Reason is *Pillar-strong. 1874 Westropp & Wake *Anc. Symbol Worship* 51 Another instance of the use of the *pillar-symbol. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 980 Taking out all the coal, either on the Shropshire system, or with *pillar-walls and rooms. 1857 Dufferin *Lett. High Lat.* vii. 160 The brass carronades set on end, *pillar-wise. 1882 *Standard* 19 Aug. 3/5 Constituting 'an especial danger' in *pillar working or in the long-wall face.

Pillar (pi·lăr), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To support, buttress, or strengthen with or as with pillars. Also *fig.*

1607 [see *pillaring* below]. 1711 W. Sutherland *Shipbuild. Assist.* 40 Pillaring of Beams is to a Ship as Bracing to a Drum. 1839 J. Rogers *Antipophpr.* xvi. iv. 333 Five particular plans for pillaring up the priesthood. 1880 *Mem. J. Legge* iv. 46 It needs the props of truth to pillar it.

b. *intr.* To rest on or be supported by a pillar.

1711 W. Sutherland *Shipbuild. Assist.* 36 So order the Beams, that they may pillar on the Floor-riders.

2. *trans.* To embody in the form of a pillar; to display in the figure of a pillar. *rare.*

1812 Byron *Ch. Har.* I. vii, Yet strength was pillared in each massy aisle. 1846 Tennyson in Ld. Tennyson *Mem.* (1897) I. xi. 231 Hotel full of light .., pillaring its lights in the quiet water. 1890 H. Hayman in *Dubl n Rev* Oct. 424 The inward and outward wholeness of sincerity..pillars itself aloft over their heads.

3. *To pillar and post* (*nonce-phr.*), to drive from pillar to post: see Pillar *sb.* 11.

1901 Gwendoline Keats *Tales Dunstable Weir* 62 He must have been pillared and posted a deal in his bit of life.

Hence **Pi·llaring** *vbl. sb.*

1607 *Schol Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. ii. 66 Scarce any thing else is thought on, then the pillering vp of ceremonies 1874 Thearle *Naval Archit.* 116 The pillaring of a frame adds ..to its strength, by acting both as a strut and a tie.

Pillar, variant of Pillor *v. Obs.*, to pillory.

Pillar-block, a corruption of Pillow-*block* (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

Pi·llar-box. A hollow pillar about five feet high, erected in a public place, containing a letter-box or receptacle for posting letters.

1858 *Brit Postal Guide* 146 A collection is made from the Pillar Boxes at 5 A.M. for the morning mails. 1871 M. Collins *Mrq & Merch.* I. ix. 300 I've a..letter to write, which you must send to a pillar-box.

† **Pi·llard.** *Obs rare.* Also 5 **pillyarde.** [a. F. *pillard* (in 14th c. *pillart*), f. *piller* to rob, pillage: see -ard.] A plunderer, a robber.

1456 Sir G. Hayr *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 213 [They] suld be erar callit cruell and pillarde, no worthy men of armes. *Ibid.* 243 Pillardis that never wald have pes na concorde in this warlde amang cristyn folk. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* I. v. 10 Grete foyson of theues and pillyardes.

Hence † **Pi·llardise** [f. F. type '*pillardise*': see -ice], robbery, extortion.

1598 Florio *Ital. Dict.* To Rdr. a vj b, Men..whose communication is Atheisme, contention, detraction, or pillardise.

Pillared (pi·lărd), *ppl. a.* [f. Pillar + -ed.]

1. Having, supported on or by, or furnished with a pillar or pillars. Also *fig.*

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 192 Panne kam I to þat cloister & gaped abouten Whoug it was pileied and peynt & portred well clene. 1634 Milton *Comus* 508 If this fail, The pillar'd firmament is rott'nness, And earths base built on stubble. 1726 Pope *Odyss.* xvii. 36 He props his spear against the pillar'd wall. 1814 Wordsw. *Excursion* viii. 471 The pillared porch, elaborately embossed.

b. Borne on stalks, stalked.

1871 Darwin *Desc. Man* I. x. 341 In one of the Ephemeræ, namely Chloëon, the male has great pillared eyes.

2. Fashioned into or like a pillar or pillars.

1698 Molyneux in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 221 A sort of Pillard Stone in Misnia near Dresden. 1738 H. Brooke *Tasso's Jerus. Del.* iii. 16 Where the fair Head and pillar'd Neck were knit. 1808 Scott *Marm.* v. xxv, Dun-Edin's cross, a pillar'd stone, Rose on a turret octagon. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 21 Oct. 3/3 A background of..pillared basalt.

Pillaret (pi·lăret). [f. Pillar *sb.* + -et. Cf. OF. *pileret*, dim. of *piler.*] A small pillar.

a 1662 Fuller *Worthies, Wilts.* (1662) 144 The Pillars and Pillarets of Fusill Marble. 1790 *Archæol.* (1792) X. 188 [A font] at Ancaster with interlaced arches on long pillarets. 1871 B. Taylor *Faust* (1875) II. iii. 186 There you see pillars, pillarets, arches great and small.

Pillarie, -ary, obs. forms of Pillory.

Pillarist (pi·lărist). [f. Pillar *sb.* + -ist.]

1. An ascetic who passes his life on a pillar; a pillar-saint, a stylite.

a 1638 Mede *Apostasy Later Times* (1641) 109 Holy Simeon, surnamed Stylita or the Pillarist. 1871 R. B. Vaughan *Life S. Thos. of Aquin* II. 265 *note*, The *Stylitæ* or Pillarists, lived on pillars.

2. One who is in favour of a pillar (e.g. as a monument). *nonce-use.*

1814 J. W. Croker in *C. Papers* (1884) I. iii. 58, I quite agree with the Committee in its predilection for a pillar [as a monument to Wellington]. I was one of the pillarists in the Nelson case.

Pillarize (pi·lărəiz), *v. nonce-wd.* [f. Pillar *sb.* + -ize, after *penalize.*] *trans.* To inscribe on or commemorate by a pillar.

1827 Lamb *Lett.* (1837) II. xvi. 218 To pillarize a man's good feelings in his lifetime is not to my taste.

Pi·llarlet. *rare.* [see -let.] = Pillaret.

1828 Carlyle *Misc.* (1872) I. 155 Ye arches, architets, pillars, pillarlets.

Pi·llary, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Pillar *sb.* + -y.] Of the nature of a pillar. (*Pillary cloud* put for *cloudy pillar.*)

1864 Neale *Seaton. Poems* 109 The pillary cloud went on.

Pi·llas (pi·lăs). *Cornish dial.* Also **piles, pillas, pillis, -us, pellas.** The Naked Oat or Pilcorn.

(In quot. 1837 applied to the Naked or Pilled Barley.)

1815 G. B. Worgan *View Agric. Cornwall* 66 The *Avena Nuda*, provincially called Pilez, or Pillas..One gallon of Pilez. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 31/2 Amongst the varieties of grain raised in Cornwall, we may notice the naked barley, which is there called *Pillas.* 1846 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v. *Pellas.* 1847–78 Halliwell, *Pelles*, a kind of oats. *Cornw.* 1882 Jago *Cornw. Gloss.*, *Pillas*, *Pillis*, or *Pellas*, naked oats, bald, bare, or naked oats without husks.

Pillaster, -trell, obs. ff. Pilaster, -trel.

Pill-box (pi·lbɒks). [f. Pill *sb.*[2] + Box *sb.*[2]] A box for holding pills; a shallow cylindrical box of cardboard for this purpose.

1737 Knight in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 706 The hairy Substance, or fine *Capillamenta*, inclosed in the Pill-box, were discharged. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* I. 3, I seal it up in one of the little Pill boxes which my Lady had. 1872 Ruskin *Fors Clavig.* II. xxiv. 4 The first shilling I ever got in my life I put in a pill-box and put it under my pillow, and couldn't sleep all night for satisfaction.

b. Ludicrously applied to various boxes, closed vehicles, or enclosures of narrow dimensions.

1835–40 Haliburton *Clockm.* (1862) 402 Packed up in a snug pill-box in the same grave-yard. 1855 Dickens *Dorrit* I. xxxiii, A one-horse carriage, irreverently called, at that period of English history, a pill-box. 1871 Kingsley *At Last* x, Getting up to preach in a sort of pill-box on a long stalk. 1883 *Congregationalist* May 314 'Pill-boxes', as pulpits are sometimes appropriately called. 1893 Vizetelly *Glances Back* I. xxi. 410 The select assemblage, crammed into the little pill-box called a town-hall. 1903 *Longm. Mag.* Aug. 289 The 'pill-box', as Lady Mary irreverently named the vicar's covered waggonette.

c. *attrib.* and *comb.* Like a pill-box in shape or size, as *pill-box cap, hat, house*; also *pill-box maker*; **pill-box hydatid** (see quot. 1893).

1836–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 117/2 Pill-box Hydatid of Hunter. 1851 in *Illustr. Lond. News* 5 Aug (1854) 119/3 (Occupations of People) Pill-box maker. 1862 *Macm. Mag.* Aug. 281/1 One of those little wooden pill box houses you see about seaport towns. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pill-box hydatid*, a sterile hydatid or *Acephalocyst.* 1902 *Daily Chron.* 29 Nov. 8/4 The sketch suggests the round pill-box hat.

Pill-crow, variant of Pilcrow *Obs.*

Pille, obs. form of Pillow.

Pilled (pild), *ppl. a. arch.* and *dial.* Forms: *α.* 4–5 **piled, pyled.** *β.* 4–7 **pild,** 5 **pyllyd, pillid,** 5– **pilled,** (6 **pyld(e, pylled, pield,** 6–7 **pilde, pilld**). [f. Pill *v.*[1] + -ed[1].]

1. Stripped of skin, bark, rind, etc.; decorticated, excoriated: = Peeled 4. *Obs.* or *dial.*

Pilled barley, decorticated, hulled, or pot barley (quot. 1382); but see another sense in b.

1382 Wyclif 2 *Sam* xvii 19 Driynge pild barli [Vulg. *quasi siccans ptisanas*]; 1388 with the pile takun a-weyl. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 14 Take pilled garlek and herbys anon. 1573–80 Baret *Alv.* P 360 Pilled, *decorticatus.* 1634 Canne *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 21 Some there are that beg more craftily .. and . offer pilled rods to passengers, to get a piece of money therewith. 1778 *Eng. Gazette* 1 8 v. *Okeley*, The poor people..draw pill'd rushes thro' melted grease, to save the expence of candles. 1828 *Craven Gloss* (ed. 2), *Pilled*, pared, stripped.

b. *Pilled barley, pilled oats*, varieties of these cereals in which the grain is free from the husk or glumes; naked barley, naked oats. cf. Pilcorn.

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* iv. xiii. 467 The seconde kinde may be called in Englishe Pilcorne, or pylde Otes 1626 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 565 Mixt prouander..will be verie good if it be sowne with pilde barley.

2. Deprived or bereft of hair, feathers, etc.; bald, shaven, tonsured: = Peeled 2. *Obs.* or *dial.*

c 1385 Chaucer *Reeve's T.* 15 As piled as an Ape was his skulle. *Ibid.* 386 She..smoot the Millere on the pyled skulle [*v. rr.* piled, pylede, pilede, pilled]. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 22 Euer after, whanne the pie sawe a balled or a pilled man. 1533 J. Heywood *Merry Play* (1630) 15 A very myschyefe Lyght on the pylde preest. 1621 Corvat *Crudities* 41 The ostriches..their..legs .are pilled and bare. 1611 Cotgr., *Pelé*, pild, haireless, bauld 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 88 A round white pil'd or smooth Chin. 1665 Brathwait *Comment Two Tales* 13 His eyes so effeminately pilled, his shooes artificially carved. 1681 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 198 To make bald or pilled, *depilare.* 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pilled*, to be made bald.

† 3. Bare; bare of nap, threadbare; bare of pasture; poor; miserable: = Peeled 3. *Obs.*

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. vii. 143 One..bad go pisse him with his plouh, pilledе [*B.* for-pyned] screwe] *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Rich. III* 40 Appareled in a pilled blacke cloke. 1556 Withals *Dict.* (1568) 10 b/2 Pilled or bare grounde, as vnfertile grounde. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 631 Blood is a slippery foundation, and pillage a pill'd wall.

† b. *fig.* Beggarly, meagre, bald. *Obs.*

1526 Tindale *Parable Wicked Mammon* (1528) H iij b, The vayne disputyng of them that ascrybe so hye a place in heuen vnto theyr pylde meryten. 1553 Becon *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 163 A pylde and beggarly ceremony. 1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* I i, I am no such pild Cinike to beleeue, That beggery is the onely happinesse. 1605 M. Sutcliffe *Brief Exam.* 58 *note*, They laugh at this pild prologue that would threape kindnesse upon them.

4. [f. Pill *v.*[1] 1.] Plundered, robbed, pillaged; = Peeled 1. *arch.* or *dial.*

1514 Barclay *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 34 The temples pylled dothe bytterly complayne. 1535 Coverdale *Isa.* xviii. 2 To a fearful people,..to a desperate and pylled folke. [Cf. Peeled 5.] 1611 Cotgr., *Pillé*, pilled, rauaged, ransacked, robbed, despoyled, or bereaued of all. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pilled*, robbed.

5. *Comb.* (from 2), as *pilled-pated, -skinned*, etc.

1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph* 227 b, The pield pated Theodore of Tharsus was a briber and a theefe. 1563 Becon *Displ. Popish Mass* Wks. iii. 44 That thing which yr pildepate Priest holdeth vp in his handes. 1578 Newton *Lemnie's Complex* (1633) 232 For these persons are of body ill-favoured, leane, dry, lanke, pilde-skinned, and without haire.

Hence **Pi·lledness,** baldness, bareness, threadbareness.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* vii. iii. (Bodl. MS.) lf. 48/2 But somme for oþer skalledines oþer pilledness leue and beþ isene alwaye þerafter. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* ii. cxvi. 310 Euphorbium .. cureth . pyldenesse, causing the heare to renewe and growe againe. 1600 Hakluyt *Voy.* (1810) III. 211 Some scorned the pildnesse of his [Columbus's] garments. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Janua Lat. Und.* P 304. 83 Pilledness, baldness, hoaryness, arise from the want of radical moisture.

† **Pi·lledow.** *Sc. Obs.* [For *pilled daw*: see Pilled, and cf. Caddow.] A plucked or bald daw; *fig.* a tonsured priest.

1603 *Proph. of Merlin* (Bannatyne Cl.) 12 Their shal a Galyart gayt with a gilten horne A Pilledow with a tode, sic a prime holde. 1603 *Proph. of Waldhaue* (ibid.) 33 A proude powne in a preis Lordly shal light With Pultes and Pilledowes pulled [= pilled] in the crowne.

Pilleis, obs. Sc. pl. of *pillie*, Pulley.

Pillen, obs. form of Pillion[1].

Piller (pi·lər). *Obs.* or *dial.* Forms: *α.* 4–6 **pylour,** 4–5 **piloure,** 4–7 **-our.** *β.* 4–6 **pillour,** 5 **pylowre,** 5–7 **piller,** (5–6 **pyllar,** 6 **-er**). See also Peeler[1]. [ME. *pilour*, f. Pill *v.*[1], prob. after OF. *pilleur* (1345 in Hatz.-Darm.) in same sense (f. *piller* to plunder), with later suffix-change: see -er[2] 3.]

† 1. A robber, despoiler, plunderer; a thief; = Peeler[1] 1. *Obs.*

a. c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls 6682 Ffor ay þey [Britons] lyue wyþ pylours in drede. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knight's T.* 149 To ransake in the taas of the bodyes dede..The pilours diden bisynesse and cure. 1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 422/1 Pilours, Robbours, Oppressours. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 399/1 Pylowre, or he þat pelythe oþer menne, as catchepollys, & oþer lyke, *pilator.* 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) viii. xvii. 344/2 Theues, pylours, extorcyoners.

β. 1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* iii. 303 To preson þe pillours þat ouere þe [ore renneth. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* xxi. iv, Pyllars and robbers were comen in to the felde. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 31 Suche..oughte rather be clepid pilleris, robberis,..than men of armes chevalerous. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor* 219 Pillers and pollers of all commonweales. 1596 Z. I. tr. *Lavardin's Hist. Scanderbeg* viii. 324 Two most notable pillers and not pillours of the common wealth. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* i. (1662) 42 The Land then swarmed with Pilours, Robbers, Oppressors of the People. 1674 Staverley *Rom. Horseleach* (1769) 264 That pillar and poller and filcher of our money.

b. Applied to a plant that exhausts the soil.

1615 W. Lawson *Country Housew. Gard.* (1623) 8 Trees are the greatest suckers and pillers of earth.

2. One who peels; an instrument for peeling; = Peeler[1] 2. Now *dial.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 270/1 A Pillar (*A.* A Pyllare), *vellicator.* 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pillers*, persons, also instruments, for peeling oak trees, &c.

Piller, obs. f. Pillar; var. Pillor *v. Obs.*

Pillerie, -ery, obs. forms of Pillory.

† **Pi·llery.** *Obs.* [a. F. *pillerie* (1345 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *piller* to pillage, *pilleur* pillager: see -ery.] The action of plundering; plunder, pillage, robbery; an instance of this.

1449 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 147/2 Open Robberyes, Oppressions and Pilleries withoute nombre. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) iv. xxi. 268 False pletynges, exaccyons, pylleryes, and other dyuers inuencyons. 1609 Daniel *Civ. Wars* iv. lxxv, And then concussion, rapine, pilleries. *a* 1627 Hayward *Edw. VI* (1630) 66 They did palliat these pillaries with the faire pretence of authority and of law.

† **Pillet,** obs. form of Pellet *sb.*[1]

a 1400–50 *Stockh. Med. MS.* 113 For to makyn pillettis. 1561 Hollybush *Hom. Apoth.* 3 Seth the same togethier and make pillets thereof the bignesse of a haselnut or filberte.

Pilletorie, obs. f. Pellitory. **Pillew,** obs. f. Pillow. **Pillez,** var. Pillas. **Pillfer,** obs. f. Pilfer. **Pilliall,** obs. f. Puliol, pennyroyal.

† **Pi·lliocck.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 **pilkoo,** 6 **(pillok, -ock) pilliocck,** 6– **pilliocck,** (7 **peli-**). [f. *pill*,

also *pillie* and *pilluck*, all north. dial., = Norw. dial. *pill* (Aasen) penis: cf. COCK *sb.*[1] 20.]

1. The penis (*vulgar*).

1300–25 in *Rel. Ant.* II. 211 Mi pilkoc pisseth on mi schone. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 4410 My pillok. 1598 FLORIO, *Dolcemella*..also pilicock. [See also s vv *Pinco, Pinchino, Rossone*.] 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. iv. 78. 1719 D'URFEY *Wit & Mirth* Song, Pillicock.

2. 'A flattering word for a young boy'; = 'my pretty knave' (Cotgr.).

1598 FLORIO, *Zugo*,..a pillicocke, a darling, or a wanton, or a minion. 1611 COTGR., *Mistigouri*, my pillicocke, my prettie rogue. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xli, By my faith ..I cannot tell (my Pillicock), but thou art more worth then gold.

Pillie, pl. **pilleis**, obs. Sc. form of PULLEY.

Pilliewinkes: see PILLIWINKS.

Pi·lling, *vbl. sb. arch.* or *dial.* [f. PILL *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of PILL *v.*[1] in its various senses.

† **1.** Plundering, robbing, spoliation; extortion.

α. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 417 A prest shulde rabere .suffere deb or he assentide..to siche piling of pore men. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 369 Þat hopede to blende his pylyng and hys robborie by þe symplnesse of Wolston.

β. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* I. 13 By pillynge of 3oure peple 3oure prynces to plese. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) v. viii. 206/1 They be..full of cruelte in pyllynge of the poore people. 1556 OLDE *Antichrist* 73 b, The pilling and rauine, that they vse openly. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 990 All began prowdly to plot unto themselves nothing but sackings, pillings, taking of prisoners. 1627 SPEED *England*, etc. *Irel.* IV. § 7 Certaine ..oppressed the poore people a long time with extorting, pilling, and spoiling.

b. *Pilling (peeling) and polling*. see PILL *v.*[1] 9.

1547 *Homilies* I. *Agst. Adultery* II (1859) 125 Doth not the adulterer give his mind .to polling and pilling of other? 1607 DEKKER *Knts. Conjur.* (1842) 58 Heers worse pilling and polling then amongst my country-men the vsurers. 1658 J. HARRINGTON *Prerog. Pop. Govt.* II ii. (1700) 332 The pilling and polling of her Provinces, which happen'd through the Avarice, and Luxury of her Nobility. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Berks* (1662) 90 Vexed at his polling and peeling of the English people.

† **2.** The removal or falling off of hair; depilation.

1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* I. H, The pilling of the browes and forehead. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. lxv. 90 The ashes of this Bulbe ..cureth the pilling or falling of the haire in spots. 1611 COTGR., *Pelement*, a pilling; a pulling off the haire 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* vi. § 4 (1643) 248 The ashes ..cure the pilling of the hair from the head.

3. Removal of the skin, bark, etc.: = PEELING *vbl. sb.* 1 b. Now *dial.*

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Escorcement*, a barking of trees, a pilling, a rinding. 1618 in *N. Riding Rec. Soc.* (1884) II 175 A Gillinge man for pilling of the barke. 1742 *MS. Agreement* (co Derby), [Lessee to have] authority for pilling, cutting down..wood. 1794 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XII. 338 Pilling [of osiers], per load.

† **b.** The coming off of bark, skin, etc.: = PEELING *vbl. sb.* 1 c. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 141 A faire medicine to cure. the scailing and pilling of the face. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min* 113 It helps the pilling of the skin about the nails.

4. *concr.* That which is peeled or peels off: = PEELING *vbl. sb.* 2. Now *dial.*

c 1400 *Rowland & O.* 1265 He sett þ lawes of Cristyantee Nott at a pillynge of a tree. 1418 PAGE *Siege of Rouen* in *Hist Coll. Citizen Lond.* (Camden) 18 Oynonnys, lykys, bothe in fere Was to hem a mete fulle dere; .Welle was hym that myght gete a pyllynge. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 136 Bastes or pyllynge of wythy or elme to bynde them with. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 31 That part of the Hempe which is next to the rind or pilling..is worst. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* vi. § 2 The Pilling [of an Apple] is but the Continuation of the utmost part of the Barque. 1823 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2) s.v., Potatoe pillings. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Pilkins*, sb. pl., the skins of onions, potatoes, &c., after removal. [So in many dialects: see Eng. Dial. Dict.]

5. *attrib.*, as *pilling-knife, -iron.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 350/2 The Pilling Knife, of some called a Pilling Iron,..takes off all the Hair of the Hide; being a four square Iron set in two Handles, Hooped.

Pi·lling, *ppl a.* [f. PILL *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] That pills a. Plundering, rifling, thieving. *arch.*

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* III. iii. 250 The galleys and those pilling brigandines, That..hover in the Straits for Christians' wrack. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Paradox* Wks. (Grosart) II. 56 To guard from souldiers pilling hands. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cclix. (1714) 271 Suppose Pilling and Polling Officers, as Busie upon the People as these Flies were upon the Fox.

b. That peels. Now *dial.*

[1483 *Cath. Angl.* 279/1 Pillynge..Pyllynge, *vellicans*.] 1681 COTTON *Wond. Peak* (ed. 4) 42 Neighbours ..Must needs perceive the pilling Cliff retire.

Pillion[1] (pi·lyən). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 6 *Sc.* **pilȝane, pyllyon, pyllen, 7 pillen, -ian, 8 pilion.** Cf. also PILGATE. [app. of Celtic origin: in Irish *pillin*, Gaelic *pillin, -ean*, in same sense, dim. of *pell* (*peall*), gen. s. and nom. pl. *pill*, couch, pallet, cushion (a. L. *pellis* skin, pelt, felt).

Pill occurs in the *Boramha* of the Bk of Leinster, *c* 1160–1170 (*pill cuilcthe cluimhe* 'pallet with downy coverlet'). *Pillin* was prob. adopted in Lowl. Sc. from Gaelic, in Eng. from Irish: cf. quot. *a* 1620. The Guernsey *pillon* cited by Moisy *Gloss. Anglo-Normand* from Métivier, may be from English, no such word occurring in French.]

A kind of saddle, *esp.* a woman's light saddle. Also, a pad or cushion attached to the hinder part of an ordinary saddle, on which a second person (usually a woman) may ride; also used for resting a mail or piece of luggage in transport: see *mail pillion*, s. v. MAIL *sb.*[3] 4.

1503 *Acc. L.d. High Treas. Scot.* II. 214 Item, for v elne claith of gold to be ane pilȝane to the Quene, quhen hir aun wes brint in Dalketh. 1530 PALSGR. 254/1 Pyllyon for a woman to ryde on, *housse à femme*. 1572 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) I. 361, ij owld chystes ij*s*. vj*d*.—j bodgett, on capcase & ij male piniors [?pillions] xij*s*.—ij armones j*l*. *a* 1620 MORYSON *Itin.* IV. II. v. (1903) 235 The Irish..vse no sadles, but either long narrow pillions bumbasted, or bare boardes of that fashion. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* II. 1774 To get her neighbors footstoole, and her pillian. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 397/2 In former times the Side sadle had only a Pillen fastned upon the Tree of the Sadle..over which Pillen and Tree was cast a Sadle-cloth. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* x, Next, the straps of my wife's pillion broke down. 1820 W IRVING *Sketch Bk*, *Leg. Sleepy Hollow* § 54 Some of the damsels mounted on pillions behind their favourite swains. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Fr.* xii (1880) 207 De Bostaquet rode first, with his sister behind him on a pillion.

b. *attrib*, as *pillion gelding, mail, seat.*

1539–40 *Rutland MSS.* (1905) IV. 289 To Poppes man for bryngyng of on pyllen gyldyng for my Lady, xx *d.* 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xii, That trunk is mine, and that there band-box, and that pillion mail, and those seven bundles, and the paper bag. 1878 *Cumberland Gloss.*, *Pillion seat*, a seat to fix behind the saddle for a female to ride on. Out of use since about 1830.

† **Pillion**[2]. *Obs.* Forms: **4 pylion, 4–6 pilioun, 5 pylyon, pelyone, pillyon, 5–6 pillion(e), pyllyon.** [app. a derivative of L. *pileus, pilleus* cap (see PILEUS), which word it was used by Trevisa to render. No corresponding form has been found in other langs.] A hat or cap, esp. of a priest or doctor of divinity.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 217 Þei myȝte nouȝt in þe holy day suffre on hire pilioun and here cappes for hete [*L.* Quando non poterant præ calvitate diebus festivis pileum deferre]. *c* 1420 LYDG *Assembly of Gods* 1577 Gregory and Ierome, Austyn and Ambrose, With pylyons on her hedys, stood lyke doctours. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xvi. 88 Summe wereis of pilioun in scole of dyuynyte han scantli be worthi for to be in the same scole a good scoler. *c* 1500 in Peacock *Stat. Cambridge* App. A. p. lii, The Bedell shall gether of every Doctour Comensar..a Grote for hys Pylyon. 1515 BARCLAY *Eglogs* iv. (1570) C iv b/1 Mercury shall giue thee giftes manyfolde, His pillion, scepter, his winges and his harpe. *a* 1562 CAVENDISH *Wolsey* (1893) 30 Uppon hys [Wolsey's] bed a round pyllion with a nekke of blake velvett set to the same in the inner side.

attrib. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 3461 Thane rysez the riche kynge. And one he henttis A pavys pillione hatt, þat pighte was fulle faire With perry of þe oryent.

Hence † **Pi·llioned** *a.*, wearing a pillion. *Obs.*

1553 BALE *Vocacyon* 10 No mete mynisters..though they be neuer so gorgyously mytered, coped, and typpeted, or neuer so fynely forced, pylyoned and scarletted.

† **Pillion**[3]. *Obs.* (See quots.)

1778 PRYCE *Min. Cornub* v. iii. 283 The pillion in the first and second of the stampings is separated from the scoria in the same manner as Copper Ore from its waste. *Ibid.* Gloss. 325 *Pillion*, the Tin which remains in the scoria or slags after it is first smelted, which must be separated and remelted. 1882 JAGO *Cornish Dial.* [from Pryce].

Pillitore, obs. form of PILLITORY.

Pi·lliver. Now *north. dial.* Forms: **1 pylewer, 2 pulewar, 4 peloware, pylwere, 6–7 (9 *dial.*) pilliver, 7 pillover.** [app. f. OE. *pyle*, PILLOW + ON. *ver* case, cover: cf. ON. *koddaver* pillow-case = CODWARE[2]. (But the element *-war, -ware* may have a different origin; with the forms in *-ver* cf. *pillowber*, PILLOW-BERE.)]

A pillow-case. (In the early quots, down to 1440, the meaning seems to be 'pillow'.)

a 1100 in Napier *O. E. Glosses* 222/16 *Cervical*, pylewer. *a* 1200 in *MS. Bodley* 730 lf. 144 b, Hoc auriculare et hic pulvillus idem sunt s oreiler .i. pulewar. et hoc cervical. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wulcker 742/24 *Hoc cervical*, a peloware. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 243 Sche..leyde hym in here bed, & a softe pylwere vnder his heuyd. 1581–2 in Best *Rur. Econ.* (Surtees) 172, 5 pillivers of lininge. 1599 in *Antiquary* XXXII. 243 Item iiij pillivers & one table clothe, iiij*s.* viij*d.* 1611 *Knaresb. Wills* (Surtees) II 20, iij pillovers. 1655 *Ibid.* 207, 3 pillovers. 1869 GIBSON *Folk-speech Cumberland* 31 He laid back on his pilliver. 1898 B. KIRKBY *Lakeland Words* (E. D. D.), An' a pilliver tuck't inta t' sma' ov his back.

Pilliwinks (pi·liˌwiŋks). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: **4 pyrwykes, 5 pyrewinkes**; *Sc.* **6–7 pilli(e)winkes, -is, 8 -winks, -wincks, 6 pinniwinks, 8 pinniewinks**: **8–9 pilni(e)winks.** (Also 9 (erroneously) **pilliwinkies, pennywinkis, pinnywinkles, pilniwinky, pilni(e)winkies, pirliewinkles.**) [In English use, *c* 1400, *pyrwykes, pyrewinkes*. In Scottish use, *c* 1600, *pilliwinkes* and *pinniwinkis*; corrupted by later historical or antiquarian writers, novelists, journalists, etc. to *pilniewinks, pinnywinkles, pirliewinkles*, etc. Origin unknown: the 15th c. Eng. *pyrewinkes* coincides with a contemporary spelling of *periwinkle* (the flower); but there is no obvious connexion of sense. The early forms do not agree (as has sometimes been thought) with those of *periwinkle* the shell-fish, the forms in *-winkle* being merely later corruptions after the word had become obsolete soon after 1600.] An instrument of torture for squeezing the fingers; supposed to resemble the thumbkins or thumb-screw.

1397 In W. P. Baildon *Sel. Cas. Chanc.* (1896) 30 Johan Skypwyth..adonqes eateant viscont de Nicole [= Lincoln], par colour de son office aresta le dit Johan..et lui mist en ceppes..et sur sez mayns vne paire de pyrwykes. ?1401 *Cartular. Abbatiæ S. Edmundi* (MS.) lf. 341 (in Cowell's Interpr. (1701) Ssij b), Quendam Robertum Smyth de Bury ..Ceperunt..et ipsum in ferro posuerunt—et cum cordis ligaverunt, et super pollices ipsius Roberti quoddam instrumentum vocatum *Pyrewinkes* ita strictè et durè posuerunt, quod sanguis exivit de digitis illius. 1591 *News from Scotland* (in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. ii. 215), Her maister .did with the help of others torment her with the torture of the pilliwinkes vpon her fingers. 1596 *Ibid* 376 The dochter, being sewin yeir auld, put in the pinniwinkis [*so MS. Record*] in Maclaurin, 1774, pilniewinks]. *Ibid.* 377 Hir sone tortourit in þe Buitis, and hir dochtir put in þe Pilliewinkis. 1680–1700 in *Maclaurin's Crim. Cases* Introd. 37 Lord Royston observes:. 'Anciently I find other torturing instruments were used, as pinniewinks or pilliwinks, and caspitaws or caspicaws [*misreading of* cashilaws; in Pitcairn I. 275, caschielawis], in the Master of Orkney's case, 24th June 1596...But what these instruments were, I know not'. 1774 *Ibid.* 36 It was pleaded for Alaster Grant, who was indicted for theft and robbery 3rd August 1632, that he cannot pass to the knowledge of an assize, in respect he was twice put to the torture, first in the boots, and next in the pilliewinks or pinniewinks. [1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xxiii, They prick us and they pine us, and they pit us on the pinnywinkles for witches. 1830 — *Demonol.* ix. 310 His finger bones were slintered in the pilniewinks. 1865 LECKY *Ration.* I i. 142 The three principal [tortures] .were the pennywinkis, the boots, and the caschielawis. 1890 *Spectator* 31 May 768 The 'pirliewinkles', a form of thumb-screw ingeniously constructed for the express purpose of crushing all the fingers of one hand.]

Pill-machine, Pill-nettle, etc.: see PILL[2] 4.

Pillo, obs. form of PILLOW.

† **Pillock.** *Obs.* [See -OCK.] A small pill.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 159/11 Pillocke, *pilula*.

Pillock, pillok, obs. forms of PILLICOCK.

Pilloe, obs. variant of PILAU.

† **Pi·llor**, *v. Obs.* Also 7 -owr, -ar, 8 -er. [app. a back-formation from PILLORY *sb.* (OF. had *pilorement*, as if from a vb. *pilorer*, instead of *pilorier*.)] *trans.* = PILLORY *v.*

1638 *Div. & Politike Observ.* 8 In pillaring, or putting to death such as refuse to doe any worship. 1651 FULLER *Abel Rediv.* 436 So justly pillored for cheaters to all posterity. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* 30 Apr. I. 238 De-Foe..was pillor'd for it. 1715 *Exeter Mercury* 1 Apr. 8 Lists ..containing the Names of such as they would have Beheaded,..Piller'd. 1819 *Metropolis* III. 170 Pillored in capes and cravats.

Pillorize (pi·lŏrəiz), *v.* [f. PILLORY *sb.* + -IZE: or a. OF. *pil-, pilloriser* (14–16th c in Godef.), f. *pilori*.] *trans.* To put in the pillory; = PILLORY *v.*

1646 J HALL *Poems* 66 Defect of Organs may me cause By chance to pillorize an Asse. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 814 Henry Burton. was .degraded, deprived of his benefice, pillorized with Prynne and Bastwicke. 1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* III. i 14 One had been pillorized for speaking some words for Queen Mary, on the 11th of this month. 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XV. 237 Being thus pillorized, he was fit for nothing until he was released.

Hence **Pi·llorized** *ppl. a.*, **Pi·llorizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Pillorizaˈtion.**

1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 68 A Pilloriz'd Factionist. 1688 in Ld. Campbell *Chancellors* (1857) IV. cii 412 High commissions, *quo warrantos*, dispensations, pillorizations. 1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. vi. iii. 630/1 The punishment of Pillorising inflicted for this crime by the Star Chamber. 1890 MISS R. H. BUSK in *N. & Q.* 7th ser. IX. 150/1 *Dandin* has become a pillorizing name adopted (probably from folk speech) by many French authors..for types of various forms of folly they have undertaken to scathe.

Pillory (pi·lŏri), *sb.* Forms: **3–4 pillori, 3–7 pyllory, 4–7 pilory, 5 pilery, pullery, pull-, pyllorie, pelory, 5–6 pillery, -ie, pyllere, -ery, pylery, pillorye, 5–7 pillorie, 6 pyllary, pillarie, 7 pillary, 3- pillory.** [ME. *pilori, pilory*, etc., a. OF. *pellori* (1168), *pilorit, pilori* (13th c., Godef.), also *pillori, peulauri, pellerich*, of uncertain origin: see Note below.]

A contrivance for the punishment of offenders, consisting usually of a wooden framework erected on a post or pillar, and formed, like the stocks, of two movable boards which, when brought together at their edges, leave holes through which the head and hands of an offender were thrust, in which state he was exposed to public ridicule, insult, and molestation. In other forms, the culprit was fastened to a stake by a ring round his neck and wrists. (In quot. *a* 1380, the name is applied to the cross.) The Chinese *cangue* is a species of portable pillory.

In Great Britain the punishment of the pillory was abolished, except for perjury, in 1815, and totally in 1837. In Delaware, U.S., it was not abolished till 1905.

[*a* 1189 *Charter of Hen. II* in *Dugdale's Monast.* (1819) II. 351/1 Monachi de Middeltone habeant. omnes terras..cum..assisa panis et cervisie, cum furcis, pilloriis et cum omnibus aliis pertinentiis.] 1274–5 *Rot. Hundred.* (1818) II. 194/1 (MS. m. 33), Abbas Sancti Edmundi habet..Pyllory et Trebuchet in Mercato de Bocholnesdal. 1275 [see PIT *sb.*[1] 2 b]. *a* 1300 *Sat. People Kildare* xvi. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 155 ȝe [bakers] pinchep on þe riȝt white aȝen goddes law To þe fair pillori ich rede ȝe tak hede. *c* 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II* 477 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 345 The pilory and the cucking-stol beth i-mad for noht. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* III. 69 To punisschen on pillories or on pynnyng stoles Brewesters, Bakers, Bochers and Cookes. 1393 *Ibid.* C. III. 216 Let hym nat a-skapie Er he be put on

be pullery. *a* 1380 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* lii. 15 Chyld, whi at ou not a-schamed On a pillori to ben I-piled? [See also PIN *v.*[1] 2.] 14.. in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 60 pe sayd Burgese sall..ordan a pelory and a thew, lawtull and strang. 1444 *Maldon, Essex Liber A.* lf. 32 b (MS.), If eny baker or brewer be ateynt of fals weght or of fals mesure, he shall be twyes amerced and at the thirde tyme he shall be sette in the pilery. 1511-12 *Act* 3 *Hen. VIII*, c. 6 § 1 Upon payn to be sett upon the pillorie or the Cukkyngstole, Man or Woman as the case shall requyre. 1530 PALSGR. 254 1 Pyllary to punyshe men at, *pilory*. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 49 Another prest this yere was sett on the pyllere in Chepe. 1575 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 157 The rog that was set on the pylery. 1622 MEADE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 276 Being whipt from the Fleet to Westminster palace, where he stood in the pillory, had one ear nailed and cutt of close to his head and..his nostrils also slit. 1678 MARVELL *Def. J. Howe* Wks. 1875 IV. 236 [He] erects another pair of columns..betwixt which Mr. Howe is to look as through a pillary. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3936/3 London, July 31. On the 29th Instant Daniel Foe, alias de Foe, stood in the Pillory before the Royal Exchange in Cornhill. 1778 JOHNSON 18 Apr. in *Boswell*, They should set him in the pillory, that he may be punished in a way that would disgrace him. 1837 *Act* 7 *Will. IV*, & 1 *Vict.* c. 23 (*title*) An Act to abolish the Punishment of the Pillory. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xlvii, Then your reward would be the pillory for every coward ..to have his fling at you.

fig. 1838 DISRAELI *Corr. w. Sister* 1 Mar, Standing like a culprit before several hundred individuals sitting. After all, it is a moral pillory. 1876 'OUIDA' *Winter City* iv. 82 What Molière would have fastened for all time in his pillory.

b. *Finger-pillory*: a similar contrivance by which the fingers were held with the first joint bent to a right angle.

1851 *N. & Q.* 25 Oct., Amongst the old-time relics at Littlecote Hall, an ancient Wiltshire mansion, may still be seen a finger-pillory. 1899 W. ANDREWS *Bygone Punishments* 171 Finger pillories or stocks..were probably frequently employed in the old manorial halls of England.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pillory-bird* (cf. GALLOWS-BIRD), *-hole*, *-house*; *pillory-faced*, *-like* adjs.

c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 698 Tyburne coloppys, and pursekytters, Pylary knyghtes, double tollyng myllers. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 361 Boyes..wolde haue made me Frere Tucke, To preche out of the pylery hole. 1562 *Jack Juggler* (Roxb.) 23 Wine shakin, pilorye peepours, of lice not without a pecke. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. ii. 75 Two boords, amid them both a pillery-like hole for the prisoners necke. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* ii. lxxviii (1674) 230 Danger of being discovered to be a Pillory-bird. 1796 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Marchmont* III. 45 That old pillory faced blood-hound. 1884 *St. James's Gaz* 5 Apr. 6/2 They had not, as before the Revolution, the pillory-house to live in.

[*Note.* Numerous forms of this word occur in med.L. (of France): Du Cange has *pilorium*, *pillaurium*, *spilorium* (Bordeaux), *pellerinum*, also *pilaricum*, *pil-*, *pill-*, *pellericum*, *pellericum* (Aragon), most of which, if not all, appear to be formed on French or other vernacular forms. The forms in *pil-* suggest derivation from L. *pila*, or its deriv. *pilare*, F. *piler*, *pilier*, pillar; but for those in *pill-*, *pell-*, this is phonologically unsuitable. The F. *pilori* is identified through Gascon *espilori* (*Coutumes de Gontaud* xlvii, *a* 1305) with Pr. *espilori* 'pillory', which some connect with Cat. *espitllera* 'little window, peep-hole', with supposed reference to the hole through which the head was thrust in the pillory.]

Pi·llory, *v.* [f. prec. sb.; cf. F. *pilorier* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] *trans.* To set in the pillory; to punish by exposure in the pillory.

? *a* 1600 *Collier of Croydon* II. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 409, I have been five times pilloried, my coals given to the poor, and my sacks burnt before my face. 1685 EVELYN *Mem.* 16 May, Titus Oates was sentenced to be whipped and pilloried with the utmost severity. 1714 B. MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1733) I. 8 Tho' some, first pillory'd for cheating, Were hang'd in hemp of their own beating. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. I. 89 The government was able, through their instrumentality, to fine, imprison, pillory and mutilate without restraint. *transf.* 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1879) 15 A..bust of General Jackson, pilloried in a military collar which rose above his ears.

b. *fig.* To expose to public ridicule or abuse.

1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* Pref. 18 He has Pillouried himself for't in Print, as long as that Book shall last. 1853 EMERSON *Misc. Papers, Thoreau* Wks. (Bohn) III. 326 He wanted a fallacy to expose, a blunder to pillory.

Hence **Pi·llorieed** *ppl. a.*, **Pi·llorying** *vbl. sb.*

1671 F. PHILIPS *Reg. Necess.* 167 A worse than Pilloried note of Ingratitude. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest cr.* IV. (1721) 224 Cropping of Ears, Pillorying, Gaoling. 1893 VIZETTELLY *Glances Back* I. i. 10 The rough handling that usually befel pilloried culprits.

† **Pillotes.** *Obs.* = *Pill oats*, *pilled oats*: see PILLED *ppl. a.* 1 b: cf. PILCORN.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. E vj, Ther is an other kinde of otes, called pillotes, which growe in Sussex: it hath no husk abydyng vpon it, after that it is threshed, & is lyke otemele.

Pillou, obs. var. PILAU. **Pillour,** var. PELLURE *Obs.*; obs. f. PILLER. **Pillover,** obs. f. PILLIVER.

Pillow (pi·lo·), *sb.* Forms: see below. [OE. *pyle*, *pylu*:— **pulwi* = MDu. *pôluwe* (*peuluwe*), *pêluwe* neut., ? fem., Du. *peluw*, *peuluw* fem.; MLG. *pôle*, LG. *pol* masc.; OHG. *pfuliwi* neut., *pfulwo* masc., MHG. *pfulwe* neut., *pfulwe* masc., Oberd. *pfulbe*, *pfulwe*, Ger. *pfühl* masc., neut. These forms represent a WG. **pulwi(n)*, a L. *pulvīn-us* cushion, which, from the phonology, must have been adopted by the Germani as early as the 2nd or 3rd c.

The normal development in OE. would be nom. **pulwi*, *pull*, *pyle*, gen. **pulwes*, *pylwes*. Form-levelling gave from *pylwes* a new nom. *pylu*, whence ME. *pilwe*, mod. *pillow*; *pyle* was inflected *pyles*, and remained as ME. *pyle*, *pile*, *pele*, mod. dial. *pill*, *peel*. (See Napier in *Mod. Lang. Quarterly* 1897 Nov. 52.)]

A. Illustration of Forms.

a. 1-6 **pyle**, 4-5 **pile**, **pule**, 9 *dial.* **pill.**

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* v. xi. § 1 Mon..dyde ælces consules setl ane pyle hierre þonne hit ær wæs. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* ix. (Z) 38 *Cervical*, pyle. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 421 Under his pelewe [*MS. B.* pile; γ. pule; *Caxton* pyle]. 1502 *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz. of York* (1830) 65 For making of a pyle cloth. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word bk* s. v. *Pill*, I never can't zlape way a soft pill.

β. 4 **pele**, 6 **pelle**, 8-9 **peel.**

13.. *S. Eng. Leg.* (MS. Bodl. 779) in Herrig *Archiv* LXXXII. 318/454 Nold he non oþer pele to legge his heued vppon. 1553 *Inv. Ch. Goods Staffs.* in *Ann. Lichfield* (1863) IV. 45 Item. ij stolles, v fannes, xij pelles, ij chesables. 1746 *Exmoor Courtship* 428 (E. D. S.) Darning up of old blonkets, and rearting tha Peels. 1885 JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. W. Eng.* 170 Tha. gee me stra vor bed an peel!

γ. 1 **pylu**, 4-5 **pilewe**, **pilwe**, 5 **pylwe**, **pilowe**, **-ow**, (**pilwo**, **pilve**, **pyliwe**, **pilou**, **pilu**), 5-6 **pylow(e**, **pyllow(e**, **pillowe**, (**pillo(e**, **pilo**, 6-7 **pilla**), 6- **pillow.**

a 1100 in Napier *O. E. Glosses* 198/4 *Cervical*, pylu. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 395 (444) He tornede on his pylwes [*v. rr.* pilwis, pilous] ofte. *Ibid.* v. 224 Saue a pilwe [*v. r.* pilwo] I fynde nought tenbrace. 1382 WYCLIF *Mark* iv. 38 He was..slepynge on a pilewe. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 760 Vnder his pilwe [*v. rr.* pilowe, pylow]. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 12 To rowne with a pylow me semyd best tryacle. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 399/1 Pylwe (*P.* pyllowe), *pulvinar*. *c* 1460 *Townelay Myst.* xxx. 290 On sich pilus I me set. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 23 A greet pilve and a small pilve. 1482 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 322, v. pillois cum uno bolster. 1500 *Ibid.* III. 74, iij pillowes valent vjd. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Liv, Called plumeceaulx or pylowes of fethers in frenche. 1573 etc. Pillow [see B. 1 b].

δ. 4-5 **pelewe**, 5 **pelouhe**, 5-6 **pelowe**, **pelow**, **pelloe**, 6 **pellow**, **pelo.**

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 254 (MS. Fairf.) Many a pelowe [*v. r.* pilow] and euery here Of clothe of raynes. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 421 Under his pelewe [1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 421 Under his pelewe Pres it to be pelow. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 29 Thus may thi man at thi pelouhe appere. *c* 1485 *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Cl.) 18 Thy lusty pelloes. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* iv. 38 A slepe on a pelowe. 1532 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 34 A blankett, a boulster, a pellow. 1536 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 135 A coverlet, pelloe, and tester. *a* 1544 *Lanc. Wills* (1860) II. 152, ij pelo beryes. 1561 HOLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 14 b, Take a heade pelow.

B. Signification.

1. A support for the head in sleeping or reclining; *spec.* a cushion or case made of linen or the like, stuffed with feathers, down, or other soft material; especially as forming part of a bed.

Also applied to the bamboo or rattan frame, the block of wood with a concave or crescent-shaped top, etc., used by the natives of various countries, and to any object improvised for the same purpose.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xix. 143 Wa ðæm þe willaþ under ælene elnbogan leggean pyle & bolster under ælene hneccan. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 226 Lege him, nytendum, under his pyle. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 103 Upon a fethrebed alofte He lith with many a pilwe of doun. 1474 CAXTON (*Jesse* 21 She put in a pelowe of fethers a sertey n somme of money. 1480 — *Chron. Eng.* v. (1520) 67/1 They put on his mouth a pilowe and stopped his breth. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. V* 2 b, He caused hym self to bee raised vp with pillowes. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. iv. 55 That hath laid Knives vnder his Pillow. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xxviii. 18 And Iacob tooke the stone that hee had put for his pillowes [COVERD. that he had layed vnder his heade] and set it vp for a pillar. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xiii, In that chair the Kings of England were crowned; you see also a stone underneath, and that stone is Jacob's pillow. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Earl of Hertford* 7 Apr., They flung pillows upon the question, and stifled it. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 619 It will be very difficult to get a man from his pillow..if he has nothing to do when he is up. 1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 318 The limb being supported by pillows in a relaxed position. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xi 71 Placing my bag for a pillow, he lay down. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 64 Coleridge slept with the *Observations on Man* under his pillow. 1884 SIR H. JOHNSTON *River Congo* xvi. 432 Many pretty little things are carved in wood:—pillows or head-rests are made, much like those used by the ancient Egyptians.

b. Phrase. *To take counsel of*, or *consult with*, *one's pillow*, etc.: to take a night to consider a matter of importance; to 'sleep upon' it.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk* (Camden) 21 You counsel me to take counsel of mi pillow. 1633 *Battle of Lutzen* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 197 [The Polonians] took counsel of the pillow, and concluded to come to a treaty. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 60 P 1 [He] frequently consulted his Pillow to know how to behave himself on such important Occasions. 1800 *Proc. E. Ind. Ho.* in *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 68/2 They contained surmises and circumstances of such a nature, that he should carry it with him to his pillow.

c. In various figurative uses.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 114 Slowthe makyth þe þe restyng place of þe deuyl, for þou art þe feendys pylwe. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* v. iii. 163 [He] Sung thee asleepe, his Louing Brest, thy Pillow. 1667 FLAVEL *Saint Indeed* (1754) 38 That soft pillow of creature-delights on which thou restedst before. 1771 *Junius Lett.* l. (1820) 261 You are the pillow upon which I am determined to rest all my resentments. 1817 WOLFE *Burial Sir J. Moore* v, As we..smoothed down his lonely pillow. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Apr. 414/2 He took it for granted that nobles and gentlemen who lived about the Court should one day lay their heads upon a bloody pillow.

d. Phrase. *To sew pillows under people's elbows* (etc.): to give a sense of false security.

1382 WYCLIF *Ezech.* xiii. 18 Woo to hem that sewen to gidre cushens vndir eche cubit of hoond, and maken pilewis vnder the heed of eche age, for to take soulis. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *ibid.*, Woe vnto the women that sowe pillowes vnder all arme holes. 1572 in Neal *Hist. Purit.* (1732) I. 285 'Tis no time to blanch or sew pillars under mens elbows. 1600 J. KING *Serm.* 24 *Mar.* 45 When I come to reprove sinne, I shall sowe no pillowes. 1672 WYCHERLEY *Love in Wood* I. i, No, Mrs. Joyner, you cannot sew pillows under folks' elbows;..you cannot tickle a trout to take him.

† **2.** A cushion. *Obs.*

c 1440 [see A. γ]. 1466 in *Archæologia* (1887) L. 1. 42 Item j pyllow of rede whyte and yollowe clothe of sylke w' ymages and birdes. 1522 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 115 To the chyrche of Pakenham a pelow of blew sylke. 1566 *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 118 Item one litle pillowe which was accustomed to be laid vpon the altare. 1573-80 BANET *Adv.* P 374 A pillowe, or cushin, *pulvinar*.

3. Applied to something padded; a pad.

a. The pad of a saddle; a pillion.

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* II. (1617) 258 When you haue placed both your knees hard and firme vnder each of the fore-Pillowes of the Saddle. 1651 *Miller of Mansf.* 15 With pillows and Pannells.

b. A padded or stuffed support or ground upon which bone-lace is made.

1781 COWPER *Truth* 318 Yon cottager, who weaves at her own door, Pillow and bobbins all her little store. 1864 *Spectator* 1446 The manner of making pillow lace...The 'pillow' is a round or oval board, stuffed so as to form a cushion, and placed upon the knees of the workwoman.

c. *U. S. slang.* A boxing-glove.

1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 443/1 Piled on a little table were four as dirty and badly-stained 'pillows' as I had ever set eyes on.

4. In various technical applications: A block or support resembling a pillow in form or use: *spec.*

a. *Naut.* The block of timber on which the inner end of a bowsprit rests. b. The 'truck' or circular piece of wood or metal fixed on the head of a pole or mast. c. *Arch.* (See quots.) d. A cross-piece of wood which supports the beam of a plough or the bed of a wagon: cf. BOLSTER *sb* 3 a, e. e. *Mech.* A bearing of brass or bronze for the journal of a shaft. f. The socket of a pivot (Knight *Dict. Mech* 1875).

1446 *Yatton Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 84 It. payd for fellyng of a brasen pelewe for worsprying. 1474 5 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 20 It' in castynge of pelewes for the iij grettyst bellys xis. a. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 12 The boule spret, the pillow, the sturrop, the spiet sayle. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* iii. 16. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xv. (Roxb.) 36/2 The Pillow is that tymber on which the bolt-sprit beares at the coming out of the hull called the pillow of the bolt sprit. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Couche*, the pillow of a stay, or the piece of wood upon which it rests. b. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* iv. 154 Then hoysing him vp to the pillow or top of the tree, they let the rope flee loose, whence downe he falles. c. 1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* 128 The Return [of the Volute] or Pillow betwixt the Abacus and Echinus resembles the side-plaited tresses of Women's haire. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s. v. *Volute*, These Voluta's are more especially remarkable in the Ionick Capital, representing a kind of Pillow or Cushion laid between the Abacus and the Echinus. 1842-76 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Volute*, a spiral scroll which forms the principal feature of the capital of the Ionic order...The returns or sides are called *pulvinata* or pillows. d. 1733 TULL *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* xxi. 301 Two Rows of Holes, whereby to raise or sink the Beam, by pinning up or down the Pillow..to increase or diminish the Depth of the Furrow. 1764 *Museum Rust.* I. cxiii. 479 A pin. through the fore bed, about one foot behind the upper pillow,. the other through the under pillow. 1813 T. DAVIS *Agric. Wilts* Gloss. 263 Parts of a Waggon..; Peel, the pillow over the axle. e. 1814 R. BUCHANAN *Millwork* (1823) 547 The bearings on which gudgeons and journals rest and revolve, are sometimes termed pillows and frequently brasses.

5 A kind of plain fustian.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 537 The common fustian..is known by the name of pillow. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Pillow*,.. a kind of fustian having a four-leaved twill.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pillow-habit*, *-linen*, *-making*, *-rest*; *pillow-nestling* adj.; **pillow-bar**: see quot.; **pillow-block**, a cradle or bearing to hold the boxes or brasses forming the journal-bearing of a shaft or roller; **†pillow-coat**, **-cote** = PILLOW-CASE; **pillow-counsel**: cf. 1 b; **pillow-cup**, a cup or drink taken before going to bed, a 'night-cap'; **pillow-fight**, a fight with pillows (in a bedroom); **pillow-lace**, lace worked on a pillow (sense 3 b); **pillow-pipe**, a pipe smoked before going to bed; **pillow-sham**: see quot. 1879; **pillow-slip**, **-tie** = PILLOW-CASE; **pillow-word** (in Japanese verse): see quot. 1880.

1890 *Cent. Dict.*, **Pillow-bar*, the ground or filling of pillow-lace, consisting of irregular threads or groups of threads drawn from one part of the pattern to another. These bars may either be plain or have a minute pearl-edge. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 534 The axle of these wheels is 14 inch diameter,..and is in two lengths supported in *pillow-blocks bolted to the lower edge of the bars. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U. S.* 86 Pillow blocks for mining machinery shafts. 1534 *Inv.* in *Lett. & Pap. Hen. VIII*, LXXXIII lf. 117 b (P.R.O.), A bedstedyll with a Fetherbed: ..One pillowe with a *pillocote. 1600 in W. F. Shaw *Mem. Eastry* (1870) 226 Forty payer of sheetes..viij payer of pillow coates six payer of pillowes. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 21, I am aferd al the *pillow counsel in Walden is scarc able to counsel to so hard a case. 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G.* xix, To hand round to the company a sleeping-drink or *pillow-cup, of distilled water, mingled with spices. 1904 LLOYD GEORGE in *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Jan. 9/2 It was too much of a *pillow-fight...There was a great show of effort and of striking without very much damage done. 1858

SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Pillow-lace*, lace worked by hand on a small cushion or pillow. 1869 MRS. PALLISER *Lace* vii. (ed 2) 87 That pillow lace was first made in the Low Countries, we have the evidence of contemporary paintings. 1832 L. HUNT *Ariadne Waking* 8 Her *pillow-nestling cheek. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* III. ii, I sat with him, whilst he smoaked his *pillow pipe, as the phrase is. 1871 NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis* II. ii. 429 There should be in every sick-room two *pillow-rests. 1879 WEBSTER Suppl., **Pillow-sham*, a covering, usually of embroidered linen, laid over the pillow of a bed when it is not in use. 1889 *Century Mag.* XXXVII. 786 Pillow-shams ..neatly folded out of the way. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), **Pillow-slip*, *Pillow-bear*, the cover or case of a pillow. 1883 *Longm. Mag.* Apr. 648 The wife will rise, and with pillow slip in hand will gather the mushrooms that have grown with the night. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Pillowbere*, a pillow-case. Also called a pillow-slip or *pillow-tie. 1877 B. H. CHAMBERLAIN in *Trans. Asiat Soc. Japan* V. 80 A '*Pillow-Word'. 1880 — *Classic. Poetry Japanese* Introd. 5 There are..some usual additions to the means at the Japanese versifier's command. They are three in number, and altogether original, viz., what are styled 'Pillow-words', 'Prefaces', and 'Pivots'. The 'Pillow words' are meaningless expressions which are prefixed to other words merely for the sake of euphony. Almost every word of note has some 'Pillow-word' on which it may, so to speak, rest its head. 1899 *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Apr. 225 The rhymeless metre..is eked out by pillow-words.

Pi·llow, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1 *trans.* To rest or place (the head, etc.) on or as on a pillow; to lay down on a pillow. Also *fig.*

1629 MILTON *On Nativity* 231 So when the Sun in bed, Pillows his chin upon an Orient wave. 1796 SOUTHEY *Rudiger* xxii, And Rudiger upon his arm Pillow'd the little child. *c* 1830 E IRVING in *Gd. Words* Jan. (1884) 46/2 Pillowing their hopes upon something else than the sanctification..which the Gospel hath wrought. 1832 R. & J. LANDER *Exped Niger* I. i. 7 He appeared in deep reflection, ..pillowing his head on his hand.

b. Of a thing: To serve as a pillow for.

1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* IV. xii, Wrapt in his mantle Thalaba reposed, His loose right arm pillowing his easy head. 1819 BYRON *Juan* II. cxiv, And her transparent cheek, all pale and warm, Pillow'd his death like forehead.

c In *pa pple.* Laid on, or as on, a pillow.

1794 COLERIDGE *Lines on Friend who died of Frenzy Fever* 50 'Mid fitful starts I nod, And fain would sleep, though pillowed on a clod! 1818 MRS. ILIFF *Poems Sev. Occas.* (ed. 2) 29 Languor and pain confess thy charm, When pillow'd on thy friendly arm.

2. *intr.* To rest the head on or as on a pillow.

1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* VIII. 890 Like him, I pillow on the cheek, And nestle near the languid eye. *a* 1820 J. R. DRAKE *Culprit Fay* 55 Thou shalt pillow on my breast While heavenly breathings float around.

3. *trans.* To support or prop *up* with pillows.

1839 SIR J. PAGET in *Mem & Lett.* v. 106 On my arm he came, and breakfasted with me in his sitting-room, blanketted and pillowed. 1850 *Life H. Hugh* xxvii. (1852) 466 He wished to be pillowed-up more.

Hence **Pi·llowed** (*-o* d) *ppl. a.* (also in *Arch.* [f. PILLOW *sb*] = CUSHIONED 3); **Pi·llowing** *ppl. a.*

1832 L. HUNT *To T. L. H.* 9 Thy sidelong pillowed meekness. *a* 1852 MOIR *Unknown Grave* x, With pillowing daisies for his bed. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* xii, An effort to regain the pillowing arm. 1882 OGILVIE (Annandale), *Pillowed*, 2 In *arch.* a term applied to a rounded frieze. Called also *Pulvinated*.

Pillow, -e, obs. variants of PILAU.

Pillow-bere (pi·lo,bī·ə). *arch.* Forms: first element: see PILLOW; second, 4- -beer, 6-8 bear, (6-7 -beare), 6- -ber, -bier, (6 -beier), 5- -bere: see BEAR *sb.*[4] (Also 7 **pillaber**, 8 **pillyber.**) [f. PILLOW *sb.* + BEAR *sb.*[4]] = PILLOW-CASE.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 694 Ne was ther swich another Pardoner For in his male he hadde a pilwe beer, Which pit he seyde, was oure lady veyl 1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 131 Pilowe beres off fustian unstuffed iiij. 1503 in *Cal. Doc. rel. Scott.* (1888) IV. 341 [For the Queen of Scots..] 2 'pill.beres' [of an ell long, at 2s. an ell]. 1519 *Maldon, Essex, Liber B.* If 160 (MS.), iii pillows, iiii pillow-bers, ii coverletts. 1558 *Lanc. Wills* (1857) I. 170 Sixteyne pillew beares. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 25 Putte thys into a softe sack or pilow bier 1564 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) II. 219 A pillebier having Iesus sued vpon yt. 1566 *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 81 A crosse crosse (*sic*) clothe, a pillowe beier, were sold the yeare 1560. 1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* viii. 125 And makes him wish for such a Pillow-beare [*rime* appear] 1640 in MCDOWALL *Hist. Dumfries* (1867) 405 Hollond shirts and phillabers..damask table-cloths. 1683 in *Bedfordshire N. & Q.* (1889) II. 236, I giue to my goddaughter a pair of fine pillow bears. 1743 *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 366 Numbers of Pillows, each with its Pillow-bier. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 2 Apr. Let. iii, Take care of.. the pillyber. 1776 ANSTEY *Election Ball* Wks. (1808) 222 An obstinate bolster Which I think I have seen you attempting, my dear, In vain to cram into a small pillowbeer. 1885 EDNA LYALL *In Golden Days* II. x 211 A pillow-beer—friend of many a weary journey—lay hard by.

Pi·llow-case. The washable case or covering, usually of white linen or cotton cloth, which is drawn over a pillow.

a 1745 SWIFT *Direct. Servants* viii, When you put a clean pillow-case on your lady's pillow. 1857 WOOD *Com. Obj. Sea Shore* 57 The general shape of the egg [of the dog-fish] has been aptly compared to a pillow-case, with strings tied to the corners. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 496 The use of bedding (pillows and pillow-cases).

Pi·llowless, *a.* [See -LESS] Without a pillow.

a 1847 ELIZA COOK *Song of Beggars* vi, We On our pillowless couch sleep as soundly as he.

Pillowy (pi·loui), *a.* [f. PILLOW *sb.* + -Y.] Having the quality of, or resembling, a pillow; soft; yielding.

1798 SOTHEBY tr. *Wieland's Oberon* (1826) I. 181 Soft on the pillowy moss he seats his bride. 1821 SOUTHEY *Vis. Judgem.* i. 12 The clouds had gather'd above them High in the middle air, huge, purple, pillowy masses. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 88 Pure from a maiden's couch, from a mother's pillowy bosom.

Pillulary, Pillule: see PILULARY, PILULE.

Pillwort (pi·lwɐɹt). [f. PILL *sb.*[2] + WORT: so called from its small globular involucres.] Any plant of the cryptogamous genus *Pilularia*, esp. the British species *P. globulifera*.

1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* VI. 156 Pill-wort. Capsules globular, 4 celled, each cell containing two different kinds of bodies. 1864 T. MOORE *Brit. Ferns*, etc. 105 The pillwort or pepper-grass..is a small creeping plant with grassy leaves, growing usually in the shallow margins of lakes and pools where it is occasionally overflowed; but sometimes occurring entirely submerged.

Pillyber, Pillycane, Pillyon, obs. forms of PILLOW-BERE, PELICAN, PILLION[2].

† **Pilmall,** obs. (erroneous) var. of PALL-MALL.

1672 W. RAMSEY *Gentlem. Comp.* iv. 133 Exercises which are used abroad that may befit a Gentleman.. are Pilmall, Gauff, these by striking the Ball exercise the whole Man.

Pilo, obs. form of PILLOW.

Pilo, piloe, obs. variants of PILAU.

Pilo- (pai lo), combining form of L. *pilus* hair, as in **Piloc·ystic** *a.*: see quot.; **Pilo-fa·tty** *a.*, in *pilo-fatty cyst* = pilocystic tumour; **Pilomo·tor** *a.*, applied to those nerves which produce movement of the hairs; **Piloni·dal** *a* [L. *nīd-us* nest]: see quot.; **Pilo-seba·ceous** *a.*, applied to sebaceous glands that open into hair-follicles.

1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* **Pilocystic tumour*, a dermoid cyst, so called because of its often containing hairs. 1847-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 142/2 Teeth are frequently found in *pilo-fatty cysts. 1893 *Athenæum* 18 Feb. 223/2 Observations upon *Pilomotor Nerves 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 86 There are the waves of goose-skin passing over the body due to stimulation of the pilo motor nerves. 1893 *Syd Soc. Lex.*, **Pilonidal sinus*, a sinus occasionally found in the human subject as an abnormality, opening near the tip of the coccyx, and containing hair 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 880 The orifices of the *pilo-sebaceous glands.

Pilocarpine (pailokä·rpain). *Chem.* [f. mod. L. *Pilocarpus*, generic name in Bot. (f. Gr. πῖλος wool, felt + καρπ-ός fruit) + -INE[5]] A white crystalline or amorphous alkaloid, $C_{11}H_{16}N_2O_2$, obtained from the leaves of Jaborandi, *Pilocarpus pinnatifolius* (or other species), used in pharmacy. So **Piloca·rpene,** a volatile oil, and **Piloca·rpidine,** an alkaloid, from the same source.

1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 517 Pilocarpin is superior to jaborandi in the certainty of its action. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) VIII. 201 According to Hardy the oil consists of a hydrocarbon, *pilocarpene*. 1882 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 3rd Suppl. s.v. *Jaborandi*. 1887 *Athenæum* 8 Oct. 473/2 The synthetical pilocarpidine thus obtained is converted into pilocarpine. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v *Pilocarpus*, The leaflets contain a volatile oil, and the alkaloids, pilocarpine, jaborine, pilocarpidine, and jaboridine.

† **Pi·lole.** *Obs. rare.* [f. PILL *sb.*[2] + *-ole*, dim. suff. Cf. F. *pilule*, It. *pillola*] A small ball, a pill.

14.. *Noble Bk. Cookry* (Napier 1882) 25 Mele it well and mak ther of small piloles.

Pilolite (pəi·ləlait). *Min.* [f. Gr. πῖλος felt + -LITE.] A name under which Heddle has included much of the Mountain-leather and Mountain-cork formerly referred to asbestos.

1878 M. F. HEDDLE in *Min. Mag.* II. 206.

‖ **Pilori** (pilō·rai). [Abbreviation of the specific name.] More fully *pilori-rat*, the Cuban hutia-conga, *Capromys pilorides*.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. vi. i. 454 The Pilori is a native of the West India Islands; and has a short tail, as thick at one end as the other. 1836 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XIV. 13/1 One of the largest and most destructive rats..is the *pilori*, or musk-rat of the Antilles (*Mus piloridesi*).

Pilory, obs. form of PILLORY.

Pilose (pəi·lōus), *a.* [ad. L. *pilōs-us* hairy, f. *pilus* hair.] Covered with hair, esp. with soft flexible hair; hairy; pilous.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Leaf*, *Pilose Leaf*, one whose surface is furnished with hairs so large and long, as to be distinguishable by the eye separately. 1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol Compend.* 150 Pilose antennæ. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxv. 175 Of the pilose larvæ some..have a few scattered hairs. 1877 COUES & ALLEN *N. Amer. Rod.* 865 The soles..in some specimens densely pilose, and in others nearly naked.

b. *Comb.* **pilose-hispid** *a.*, rough with hairs; **pilose-setaceous** *a.*, having pilose setæ.

1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 129 *Echium violaceum*. Stem erect, branched, diffuse, pilose-hispid. *Ibid.* 13 *Centaurida*. Pappus..; second row longest, pilose-setaceous.

‖ **Pilose·lla.** *Obs.* [mod. or med.L., dim. of *pilōsa*, fem. of *pilōsus* hairy.] A name given by the herbalists to two Composite plants with pilose or woolly leaves, viz. Great Pilosella, the Mouse-ear Hawkweed, *Hieracium Pilosella*, and Small Pilosella, *Gnaphalium dioicum*.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. lx. 87 The great is now called in Latine *Pilosella maior*: in English also Great Pilosella. 1640 BP. HALL *Chr. Moder.* II. xvi. 170 It is not for Christians to be like unto Thistles, or Teazels, which a man cannot touch without pricking his fingers; but rather to Pitosella [*sic*], or Mouse-eare,..which is soft and silken.

Pilosity (pəilo·siti). [f. L. type **pilōsitās*, f. *pilōsus* hairy, PILOSE: see -ITY.] The quality or state of being pilose; hairiness.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. vii. § 7 That pilositie is incident to orifices of moisture. 1626 — *Sylva* § 680 Beasts are more Hairie than Men;..And the Plumage of Birds exceedeth the Pilositie of Beasts. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 466, I allude to the pilosity of chin. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. II. xx 378 *note*, Observations were..made on the pilosity of 2129 black and coloured soldiers, whilst they were bathing.

Pilo·so-, used as combining form of L. *pilōsus* hairy, PILOSE, as in **Piloso-fi·mbriate** *a.*, fringed with soft hairs; **Piloso-hi·spid** *a.*, having somewhat stiff hairs.

1806 GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 17 Viola. [Leaves] cordate, piloso-hispid. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 252 *Lachnella auritipila*..Margin piloso-fimbriate.

Pilot (pəi·lət), *sb.* Also 6 **pilotte, pylotte, -lett, -late,** 6-7 **pilote, pylot(e,** 6 8 **pilate,** 7 **pilat.** [a. early mod.F. *pillotte* (1529 in Hatz.-Darm.), *pillot*, *pilot* (1530), mod.F. *pilote*, ad. It. *pilota*, *-to* (so Sp., Pg. *piloto* med.L. *pilōtus*, 1486 in Kymer XII. 300), supposed to be altered, perh. by popular etymology, from It. *pedota* (Florio), *pedotta* (Du Cange), in OF. *pedot* (*Geste des Chiprois* c 1500). Cf. It. *peoto*, *pedotto* rudder, steersman, beacon. (Breusing (*Niederdeutsches Jahrb.* V.) suggests ad. late Gr. *πηδώτης steersman, f. πηδόν an oar, in pl. rudder.)

Du. *piloot*, in 16-17th c. *pijloot* (Kilian), *pijloot* (Hexham), mod Ger. *pilot*, are from Fr.]

1. One who steers or directs the course of a ship; a steersman, helmsman; *spec.* a person duly qualified to steer ships into and out of a harbour, or wherever the navigation requires local knowledge.

1530 PALSGR. 254/1 Pylotte that governeth a shippe, *pilot*. 1549 THOMAS *Hist. Italie* 74 When any shippe cometh in, she taketh fyrst pilottes to sounde the wate. *a* 1568 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlvi. 3 Quhat pylett takis my schip in charge. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 4 His pilote was not expert in that navigation. 1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* i. (1876) 26 What Ship can bee longe safe from wracke, where every man will take vpon him to bee a Pylate? 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* I. 1 King Henry the eight..made him [S. Cabot] grand Pilate of England. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. xxvii. (1650) 44 There are Pylots, that in small Shallops, are ready to steer all ships that passe. *a* 1694 TILLOTSON *Serm.* lii (1742) IV. 490 An experienced pilate and seaman. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1810) II. i 8, I was like a ship without a pilot, that could only run before the wind. 1847 JAMES *Convict* ii, A large shaggy great coat commonly at that time used by pilots.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* One who or that which serves as a guide through some unknown place or through a dangerous or difficult course of affairs; a guide; a leader in the hunting-field.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 279 Desire my Pilot is, Beautie my prise. 1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I* 101 The Pilots of the Commonwealth had an eye to the dangers that lay in the way. 1800-24 CAMPBELL *To Sir F. Burdett* i, For forty years the pilot of reform! 1802 G. CANNING *Song* in *Lyra Elegant.* (1867) No 199 Here's to the pilot [i.e. Pitt] that weather'd the storm! 1883 MRS. KENNARD *Right Sort* ix, To take compassion upon an unprotected female and constitute himself her pilot for a few days. 1887 MISS BRADDON *Like & Unlike* xi, He was my pilot through some of our best runs.

c. Short for *pilot boat*, *car*, *engine*.

1896 *Daily News* 16 Nov 4/3 It was..ten minutes past one when Mr. Lawson, in his pilot, came in, having repaired on the way. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Sept. 3/1 Uncertainty, as to whether the pilot was going through with the train or intending to pass to the siding.

2. = *pilot-cloth* (see sense 6).

1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf* iii. 110 Each buyer is invited to look at some 'olives', or 'browns', or 'pilots'. 1887 *Daily News* 23 Feb. 2/6 Heavy tweeds, unions, meltons, pilots, and other cheap fabrics.

3. = COW-CATCHER. *U.S.*

1864 WEBSTER, *Pilot*...3. The cow-catcher of a locomotive. (*U.S.*) 1883 E. INGERSOLL in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 198/2 There is no cab,..no pilot, head-light, or any other appurtenances of an ordinary locomotive. 1891 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer.* 247 Most English people know the wedge-shaped pilot in front of the American engine well enough by repute to recognise it.

4. a. The copperhead = *pilot-snake* (*c*). b. = PILOT-FISH 1. c. The black-bellied plover, *Squatarola helvetica*.

1782 CREVECŒUR *Lett.* 236 The most dangerous one is the pilot, or copperhead: it bears the first name because it always precedes the rattle-snake; that is, quits its state of torpidity in the spring a week before the other. 1835 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XII. 185 *note*, The pilot swims constantly in front of the shark...When the sea-angel neared the ship, the pilot swam close to the snout, or near one of the breast fins of the animal. 1888 G. TRUMBULL *Names & Portr. Birds* 192 On the coast of Virginia..the name of Pilot has been given, as it is always seen leading the large flights of birds which the rising tides drive from the shoals and oyster rocks.

5. An instrument for correcting the error of a compass. 1892 in WEBSTER.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, Of or pertaining to a pilot or pilots, as *pilot-brig*, *-coble*, *-craft*, *-cutter*, *-ground*, *-launch*, *-schooner*, *-sloop*, *-tower*, *-vessel*; that acts as a pilot or in any way as a guide, as *pilot-balloon*, *-engine*, *-star*, *-train*, *-tunnel*, *-wheel*; **pilot-bread, pilot-cloth**: see quots.; **pilot-coat** =

PEA-JACKET; **pilot-flag** = *pilot-jack*; **pilot-flame** = *pilot-light*; **pilot-frame**, a low truck supporting the fore-part of a locomotive engine: = BOGIE 2; **pilot-house**, an enclosed place on the deck of a ship, sheltering the steering-gear and the helmsman; the wheel-house; **pilot-jack**: see quots.; **pilot-jacket** = PEA-JACKET; **pilot-light**, a minute gas-light kept burning beside a large burner, so as automatically to light the latter when the flow through it is turned on; †**pilot-major**, a chief pilot; also, an honorary title conferred on distinguished discoverers and sailors; **pilot's anchor**: see quots.; **pilot-snake**, (*a*) a large N. American snake, *Coluber obsoletus*; (*b*) the pine-snake, *Pituophis melanoleucus*; (*c*) the copperhead; **pilot-water** (also **pilot's water**), a piece of water in which the service of a pilot is obligatory; **pilot-weed**, the compass-plant, *Silphium laciniatum*; **pilot-whale**, the round-headed porpoise or ca'ing whale. Also PILOT-BIRD, -BOAT, -FISH.

1846 Mrs. GORE *Sk. Eng. Char.* (1852) 155 To..send up.. such a *pilot-balloon as might fore-arm and forewarn his patron of the object of their mission. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Pilot-balloon*, a small balloon sent up to try the wind. *Ibid.*, **Pilot-bread*, a name in the West Indies for hard or ship biscuit. 1868 LOSSING *Hudson* 28 A sufficient stock of Boston crackers, pilot-bread, or common loaf bread. 1844 J. TOMLIN *Mission. Jrnls.* 368 We met with another *pilot brig going up to Calcutta. 1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* xvi. 78 Rolled up in blue *pilot-cloth. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Pilot-cloth*, an indigo blue woollen cloth, used for great coats, and for the clothing of mariners and others. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Pilot cutter*, a very handy sharp built sea-boat used by pilots. 1838 *Chr.* in *Ann. Reg.* 40/1 His engine came into collision with another *pilot engine. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, *Pilot-light*..called also *pilot-flame. 1843 J. WEALE *Examples Railway Making* p. xx, Engines having..what is termed a truck or *pilot frame. 1854 J. L. STEPHENS *Centr. Amer.* 1 Avoiding altogether the regular *pilot-ground, at midnight [we] reached St. George's Bay. 1883 *American* VI. 40 A seaman might rise from the forward deck to the *pilot-house and the master's quarters. 1900 *Everybody's Mag.* III. 529 The pilot-house, a wrought-iron structure situated well forward near the bow, and projecting 4 ft above the deck. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Pilot jack*. 1894 C. N. ROBINSON *Brit. Fleet* 96 When surrounded by a white border it [the 'Jack']..is a signal for a pilot, and ..it is known as a 'Pilot jack'. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* xxxviii, The..men..had lain down in their gregos and *pilot-jackets. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Pilot-light. *Mod.* The gas lamps in the streets of Oxford are now furnished with incandescent burners and pilot-lights. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. xi. 155 Cape de Vert, from whence the *Pilote maior returned to Peru. 1820 W. SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 72 Richard Chancellor, pilot-major of the fleet. 1894 *Daily News* 18 Sept. 6/1 Vespucci..was finally appointed Pilot-Major to the King of Spain. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Pilot's anchor*, a kedge used for dropping a vessel in a stream or tide-way. 1896 *Daily News* 5 Dec. 5/7 The *pilot-sloop, with half a dozen Exmouth pilots, put off to assist the vessel and get her off. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, **Pilot-snake*, a harmless snake of the United States, *Coluber obsoletus*. 1890 *Century Mag.* Aug. 615/2, I killed two large snakes called the 'pilot-snake', from the fact that they are generally found in the vicinity of rattlesnakes. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. 150 High in air..Shone the bright lamp, the 'pilot star of Love. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1155 Enid, the pilot star of my lone life, Enid, my early and my only love. 1900 *Daily News* 19 May 2/1 The shelling of the armoured *pilot-train on its return journey. 1885 *Act* 6 *Geo. IV*, c. 125 § 3 An Apprenticeship of Five Years to some *Pilot Vessel. 1888 (*Chambers' Cycl.* (ed. Rees) s.v. *Pilot*, A pilot, when conducting one of his majesty's ships in *pilot-water, shall have the sole charge and command of the ship. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk*, *Pilot's Fairway*, or *Pilot's Water*, a channel wherein, according to usage, a pilot must be employed. 1885 *Girl's Own Paper* Jan. 171/1 The compass plant—variously known, also, as the *pilot weed, polar plant, and turpentine weed—is a vigorous perennial. 1867 *Athenæum* 21 Sept. 373/1 The *pilot whale, *Globiocephalus Svineval*.

Hence **Pi·lotess**, a female pilot; **Pi·lotless** *a.*, without a pilot.

1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XLII. 108 Our fair pilotess has not suffered shipwreck. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. III. *Law* 168 Though Rudder lesse, not Pilot-lesse this Boat. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 441/2 The pilotless narrows which lead to Fiddler's Green, where all good sailors go.

Pi·lot, *v.* [f. PILOT *sb.*, or a. F. *pilote-r* (1530 in Palsgr.); cf. *pilotier* 'to play the Pilot' (Cotgr.).]

1. *trans.* To conduct as a pilot; to direct the course of (a vessel) through difficult or dangerous waters; to steer, guide.

1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 152 One Chetworth..pilotted in the French privateers that burnt the lord Widdringtons house 2 years since. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Pilot*, Pilots..having done their parts in piloting the vessel, return to shoar where they reside. 1805 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) VI. 471 [He] very cheerfully offered his services to pilot the Fleet. 1879 H. GEORGE *Progr. & Pov.* v. ii. 256 He..can pilot himself by the sun or the stars.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To guide or conduct through unknown, intricate, or dangerous paths or places, or through a difficult course of affairs; to conduct as a 'pilot' in the hunting-field.

1649 J. ELIOT in *Early Rec. Lancaster, Mass.* (1884) 16, I therefore hired a..man of Nashaway..to mark trees so that he may Pilot me thither in the spring. 1762 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 18 Apr., He piloted us over the next mountain. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxi, The big footman..piloted them in perfect safety to the street-door. 1877 TENNYSON *Harold* I. i. 148 Go—the Saints Pilot and prosper all thy wandering out And homeward. 1881 Mrs. POWER O'DONOGHUE *Ladies on Horseback* III. vi. 94 Any man who will not take this trouble is unfit to pilot a lady.

3. To act as pilot on (a course or way), in or over (an extent of water, etc.).

1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 880 Mentor, Captain of the lordly crew, Safe from the secret rock and adverse storm Pilots the course. 1846 *Mech. Mag.* July 20 [They] piloted the way with the Number 1 engine of the Stockton and Darlington Railway Company. 1871 BROWNING *Herve Riel* vi, Morn and eve, night and day, Have I piloted your bay.

Hence **Pi·loting** *vbl sb.*

1716 B. CHURCH *Hist. Philip's War* (1865) I. 126 By their Piloting, he soon came..to the top of the great Tree which the Enemy had fallen a-cross the River. 1766 J. S. SPEER (*title*) The West India Pilot, containing Piloting Directions for Port Royal Harbour in Jamaica. 1891 S. MOSTYN *Curatica* 148 Never mind, I'll do the piloting. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* May 655/2 Piloting, that is the placing of two engines ..at the head of a train, is common upon almost all our lines.

Pilotage (pəi·lətédʒ). [a. F. *pilotage* (1540 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *piloter*: see prec. and -AGE.]

1. The action or practice of piloting; the function or office of a pilot; pilotship.

Compulsory pilotage, compulsory employment of a pilot within certain limits, according to local law.

a 1618 RALEIGH *Apol.* 55 Otherwise we must for ever abandon the Indies, and loose all our knowledge, and our Pylotage of that part of the world. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* III. x. 325 At the other end of this Iland [Innisherkan] (with good pilotage) a ship of two hundred Tunne by day may safely come in. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pilotage* or *Pilotism*, the office or art of a Pilot. 1786–7 BONNYCASTLE *Astron.* i. 14 They have paid the utmost attention to pilotage. 1819 SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* xiv, I shall never save the ship by my own pilotage. 1868 *Morn. Star* 28 Mar., Mr. Candlish did good service..by proposing the abolition of compulsory pilotage.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* (cf. PILOT *v.* 2).

1726 S. SEWALL *Diary* 16 May, By the pilotage of the Lt. Governour's Servant..Went the way by Mr. Prescott's Meetinghouse. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* vi, He left the room under the pilotage of Mrs. Chick. 1887 SIR R. H. ROBERTS *In the Shires* ii. 22 A chosen lot..look to him for pilotage through the line of gates.

2. The cost or charge for piloting; pilotage dues.

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law Merch.* 141 The Merchant Lewise doth couenant to pay Pilotage, if a Pilot be vsed to bring the ship into the harbor. 1825 *Act* 6 *Geo. IV*, c. 125 § 38 Every Pilot so taken to Sea shall, over and above his pilotage, have and receive Ten Shillings and Sixpence *per Diem*. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* xxviii, I've got all my pilotage too, so I'm a rich man.

3. An association, authority, or establishment for supervising a body of pilots.

1881 *Times* 17 Jan. 12/4 If frost persists and ice increases, the pilotage will probably refuse pilots to sailing vessels, unless they are assisted by tugs.

4. *attrib.*, as *pilotage certificate, dues, signal*, etc.

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 230 Many Swedish officers of the pilotage establishment declared..in favour of this opinion. 1873 in Bedford *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* iii. (1875) 68 The International Code Pilotage Signal indicated by P. T. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Apr. 7/2 At the time of the accident the ship was in pilotage waters.

Pilotaxitic (pəi lo,tæksi·tik), *a. Min.* [As if f. **pilotaxite* (f. Gr. πίλο-ς felt + τάξις arrangement + -ITE) + -IC.] (See quot.)

1888 F. H. HATCH in Teall *Brit. Petrogr.* Gloss., *Pilotaxitic*, the name given by Rosenbusch..to a holocrystalline structure especially characteristic of certain porphyrites and basalts. The groundmass of these rocks consists essentially of slender laths and microlites of felspar in felted aggregation, and often presents fluxion phenomena.

Pi·lot-bird. [f. PILOT *sb.* + BIRD.] A name applied to various birds: †a. A sea-bird of the W. Indies (*obs.*); b. An Australian bird, *Pycnoptilus floccosus*; c. ? An albatross (quot. 1888).

1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), The *Pilot Bird*, a certain Bird about the Caribe Islands, which gives notice to Ships that sail that way, when they come near any of those Islands. [Hence in BAILEY, CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, and later Dicts.] 1888 R. L. STEVENSON *Diary* in G. Balfour *Life* (1901) II. 43 Some attendant pilot birds, silent, brown-suited, quakerish fellows, infinitely graceful on the wing. 1893 *Argus* (Melbourne) 25 Mar. 4/6 (Morris) Here, close together, are eggs of the lyre-bird and the pilot-bird—the last very rare, and only found quite lately in the Dandenong Ranges. 1903 NORTH (of Sydney, N.S.W.) *Let. to Prof. A. Newton*, Relative to the name of 'Pilot-bird' for *Pycnoptilus floccosus*, this species has been so labelled in the National Museum, Melbourne, for the past twenty-five years. The name is probably derived from its loud and distinct notes quite unlike those of any other species.

Pi·lot-boat. A boat in which pilots cruise off shore in order to meet incoming vessels.

1588 T. HICKOCK tr. *Frederick's Voy.* 14 Like to our little pilot boats. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4632/3 He came not to Anchor, only spoke with a Pilot-Boat. 1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* li, A..note sent on shore by a pilot-boat.

Pilotee (pəilətī·). [f. PILOT *v.* + -EE.] A person who is piloted, e.g. in the hunting-field.

1883 Mrs. KENNARD *Right Sort* ix, The pilotee can always see what he [the 'pilot'] is doing, how hard he rides, how well he goes.

†**Pilotee·r.** *Obs.* [f. PILOT *v.* + -EER.] One who pilots (a ship); a pilot or steersman.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) III. 8 As to the Pole the lilly bends In a sea-compas..Wherby the wandring piloteer His cours in gloomy nights doth steer.

Pi·lot-fish. [f. PILOT *sb.* + FISH *sb.*†]

1. A small carangoid fish of warm seas, *Naucrates ductor*, reputed to act as a pilot or guide to the shark; it is of a silvery blue colour, with dark vertical bars upon the back.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 5 Sharkes..are alwayes directed by a little speckled fish, called a pilot fish, by guiding their Monster-masters to a prey. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 27 Pilot-Fishes, which the Shark, tho' never so hungry, does not devour. 1823 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xli, When you meet the pilot-fish, the shark arn't far off, you know. 1835 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XII. 185/1 *Naucrates ductor*, the famous pilot-fish of navigators..so named from its habit of keeping company with ships at sea, and frequently swimming beneath their bows.

2. Applied to other fishes: a. A general term for the *Carangidæ*, as the amber-fish (*Seriola dorsalis*), or the rudder-fish (*Seriola zonata*); b. The remora or sucking-fish (*Echeneis*); c. The round-fish (*Coregonus quadrilateralis*).

1792 MAR. RIDDELL *Voy. Madeira* 69 The pilot or rudder fish. [1835 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XII. 186/1 The name of *pilot* has been bestowed on various other fishes, and the genus Naucrates itself contains several species.]

Pilotism (pəi·lətiz'm). [f. PILOT *sb.* + -ISM.] The practice of a pilot; pilotage.

1611 COTGR., *Pilotage*, Pilotisme; th'office, or Art of a Pilot. 1652–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* Introd. (1674) 24/1 Petrus de Medina..and Johannes Aurigarius..chief Writers in the Art of Pilotism. 1776 S. J. PRATT *Pupil of Pleas.* II. 32, I am between a Scylla and a Charybdis, and uncommonly skilful must be my pilotism, or I must split upon the rocks.

Pi·lotry. *rare.* [f. PILOT *sb.* + -RY.] = PILOTAGE.

1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* Notes (1765) 278 As a Ship is the End of Ship-building, or Navigating the End of Pilotry. 1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LI. 318 Under such skilful pilotry did I pass days and nights in the prosecution of my one great purpose.

Pi·lotship. *rare.* [f. PILOT *sb.* + -SHIP.] The discharge of the office or function of a pilot.

1664 in Brand *Hist. Newcastle* (1789) II. 705 The pylottship bringing up and carrying down, and in and out, of all such ships. 1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2814/3 They committed the Pilotship to the 5 Dutch Men. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Character.* (1737) III. 158 Whither bound? On what business? Under whose pilot-ship, government, or protection?

†**Pilo·tte,** obs. form of PELLET *sb.*†

14.. *Noble Bk. Cookry* (Napier 1882) 92 Mak it in pilottes as gret as plomes.

†**Pilotty, piloty.** *Obs.* [ad. F. *pilotis*, f. *piloter* to drive piles, f. *pilot* a pile, augm. of *pile* pile.] A foundation of piles driven into the sea, upon which a building is erected.

1688 BURNET *Lett.* (1708) 129 To see so vast a City [Venice] situated thus in the Sea..the Piloty supplying the want of Earth to build on. *Ibid.* 299 Unless the Foundation go very Deep, or that it be laid upon Piloty.

Pilou, Pilour(e, obs. ff. PILLOW, PILLER.

Pilous (pəi·ləs), *a.* [ad. L. *pilōsus* hairy (in F. *pileux*): see -OUS, and cf. PILOSE.] Characterized by or abounding in hair; of the nature or consisting of hair; hairy, pilose, pileous.

1658 J. ROBINSON *Endoxa*, etc. 124 The excrements of voracious doggs, which is seen to be very pilous. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., The eares are..pilous in the rat. 1776 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* Explan. Terms 385 *Pilosum*, pilous, covered with long Hairs that appear distinctly. 1836–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 380/1 No pilous system..exists in any of the Gasteropods. 1842 MONTAGU in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 10 33 It is covered with a rough pilous epidermis. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 291 The face lacking the crimson velvety pilous area.

Pilow(e, obs. form of PILLOW.

†**Pilpate.** *Obs. rare.* Also **pyl-.** Short for *pilled pate* tonsured head, i.e. priest (with allusion to *prelate*): see PILLED 2.

1530 TINDALE *Pract. Prelates* I vij, If it had bene as greatlye vnto the profyte of the pope and his pilpates, I wold saye prelates, as it were to the honoure of god. 1560 BECON *New Catech.* Wks. (1564) 496 These sinneated Pylpates, I would saye, Prelates, first of all accused hym.

Pi·lpulist. *Rabbinism.* [f. Heb. *pilpul* (f. פלפל *pilpēl* to debate hotly, referred by some to *pilpel* pepper) + -IST.] A subtle or keen disputant, esp. in rabbinical argumentation. Hence **Pilpuli·stic** *a.*

1859 P. BEATON *Jews in East* II. iii. 93 There is not among them a talmudist or pilpulist of any reputation. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 90 To exercise the understanding in pilpulistic tournaments. 1898 ZANGWILL *Dreamers Ghet.* 237 We passed by the village Beth-Hamidrash, whence loud sounds of 'pilpulistic' (wire drawn) argument issued.

†**Pi·lsenite.** *Min. Obs.* [a. Ger. *pilsenit* (Kenngott, 1853), f. Deutsch-Pilsen, Hungary, where found.] An obsolete synonym of WEHRLITE.

1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) Index.

†**Pilser.** *Obs. rare*—°. (See quots.)

1736 AINSWORTH, A pilser, *musca luminibus advolitans*. 1755 JOHNSON, *Pilser*, the moth or fly that runs into a candle flame. *Ainsworth.* [Hence in mod. Dicts.]

†**Pilt, pult,** *v. Obs.* Forms: *α.* 2–4 **pulte(n;** *β.* 2–5 **pilte(n,** 3–4 **pylte;** *γ.* 4–5 **pelte.** *Pa. t.* *α.* 3–4 **pulte,** 4–5 **pult;** *β.* 3–4 **pylte, pilte,** 5 **pylt;** *γ.* 4–5 **pelt(e.** *Pa. pple.* *α.* 2–3 **i-, y-pult,** 3–4 **pult;** *β.* 3–5 **pilt,** 4 **pylt,** 4–5 **pylte;** *γ.* 5 **pelt.** [ME. *pülten, pyltten, pillen*, repr. an unrecorded OE. **pyltan*.

App. ad. L. *pultare* to beat, strike, knock; cf. OF. *tyrnan*, ad. L. *tornare*. No examples of *pult, pylt, pilt*, in sense 1 or 2, are known after 1400, nor of sense 3 after *c* 1430 (when *pult* in this sense was generally succeeded by *put*). Instances of *pelt* occur somewhat later in a Northern text; but it is doubtful whether this is the mod. Eng. verb PELT.]

1. *trans.* To thrust, push; to thrust away or out.

a. *c* 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 129 Heo weren ipult ut of paradise. *c* 1275 LAY. 7547 Nemnius pulte vp [c 1205 hæf vp] his scelde. *Ibid.* 10839 Bruttes þane broc Galli cleopede, For þat Liutus Gallus was þar on i-pult þus. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 56/78 Huy harleden him wel faste, And smiten and pulten here and here *Ibid.* 328/189 Darstþov þine moder pulte? 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) App. EE. 22 Hit was þe spere..þat was ypult to his herte. *c* 1305 *St. Andrew* 72 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 100 In to þe vrþe hi pulte faste þe tuei ende of þe Rode. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 207 Out of his heritage he is pult For synne and for his owne gult. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. VIII. 96 A pyke is on þat potente to pulte [*v. rr.* pelte, pilte, putte; *A.* punge, *C.* pulte, putte] adown þe wikked *a* 1380 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* lii. 92 Mi mouþ I pulte, my sweore I streiȝt To cusse his feet. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 774 [He] pulte is bowels in ageyn.

β. *c* 1200 *Trin Coll. Hom.* 197 þe neddre..hire oðer eare pilteð hire tail þ-r inne. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1296 Ho-so curseþ wiþoutyn gylt Hyt shal on hys hede be pylt. ? 1370 *Kobl. Cicyle* § 89 And so hath he done for my gylte: Now am y of my lande pylte.

γ. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 4086 þat heued þai han on a spere y-sett:..Mani on pelt her finger þer-to. *a* 1400 *Octavian* 595 The lyonesse..on the schyp sche gan to clym..The schypmen ofte her pelte ynto the see. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxi. 284 Yit wold I gif of my gold yond tratoure to pelt [*rimes* swelt, belt, felt] ffor euer.

b. *fig.* To impel, drive, force.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 871 Mid mine songe ich hine pulte þat he gromi for his gulte.

2. To put forcibly. *Pilt out*, to put or take out by force.

α. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7713 Wo so..slou hert oþer hind. Me ssolde pulte [*v. r.* putte] out boþe is eye & makye him pur blind. 13.. *Verses for Palm Sunday* xxii in *Rel. Ant.* II. 244 To dethe a wolde hym pulte.

β. *a* 1300 *Fall & Passion* 56 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 14 Fort godis sone in rode was pilt *a* 1300 *Ten Commandm.* 12 *Ibid.* 16 Whan ȝe swerip giet oþis in rode þou pilist him apan. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4219 Neuer-more for no man mowe [þei] be delivered, ne pult out [of] prison. *Ibid.* 4593 He bar doun vs alle, & pult vs in prison.

γ. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4550 þe paynyms to dede war pelt..whils þai [cristen men] dede dyntes delt

3. To put, place, set; to apply. *Pilt out*, to put forth, publish, exhibit, display.

α. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9550 So þat it was uorþ ipult þat þe king and heo So sibbe were þat hi ne mizte leng to gadere beo. *c* 1300 *Beket* 1316 He nele bileve nevere mo, Bote ȝe pulte ȝoure hond therto to bringe ous out of wo. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. I 125 Ac lucifer lowest lith of hem alle; For pryde þat he pult [*v. rr.* pelt, putte, put, puttede] out.

β. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2214 Do hiedere seckes hauen he filt, And in euerilc ðe siluer pilt. *a* 1300 *Fall & Passion* 29 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 13 Womman mai turne man is wille whare ȝho wol pilt hir to. *c* 1325 *Lai le Freine* 136 With a lace of silke therin pilt. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 894 Sitthen in gode office þe kyng hath alle them pilt. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 21 Take þin bombe & pylt þer-on, & ȝif it cleuey, let it boyle.

γ. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1520 His mouþe opened þai And pelt treacle in þat man.

4. *intr.* To thrust oneself, push; to impinge with force; *pulten ageyn*, to rebound.

α. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 366 Hwar se muchel dunt is, hit pulteð up ageyn o þeo þet þer neih stondeð. Sikerliche, hwose is neih him þet ikepte þe heuie duntes, hit wule pulten [*v. r.* butten, bulen] on him.

β, γ. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* (Harl) 1433 Ffykenild ageyn hire pylte [*Laud* 1415 pulte, *Camb* 1470 pelte] mid his suerdes hylte.

Hence **† Pilting, pulting** *vbl sb.*, pushing, thrusting, impact

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 366 þe pultunge is ful liht to þolien uor his luue þet underueng so heuie duntes. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls 4313 Per was pultunge & ssouinge & stroc monyon.

† Pilt, pult, *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. vb.] A thrust; a push.

13.. *Sir Beues* (A) 3466 Damme, for-ȝene me þis gilt, I ne ȝaf þe noher dent ne pilt! *a* 1350 *Childh. Jesus* 422 He ful a doun ded for is gult, Ne hadde he noþur dunt ne pult.

Piltock (pi·ltɔk). *dial.* Also 9 **piltack, -tik.** [Of unascertained etymology; app. a diminutive.] The name in Shetland, Orkney, and Caithness of the coal-fish, *Merlangus carbonarius*, in its second year.

1793 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* V. 120 Piltocks, sillocks, haddocks, mackarels, and flounders, are got immediately upon the shore. 1822 HIBBERT *Descr. Shetl. Is.* 119 About the month of May ensuing, they are found to have grown from 8 to 15 inches, acquiring during this period of their growth the name of Piltocks. 1883 J. SANDS in *Standard* 12 Oct. 6/5 A boat that was fishing for piltocks or saithe.

attrib. 1883 *Chamb. Jrnl* 211 Blue-eyed fishermen with their circular piltock nets over their shoulders.

Pilu, obs. form of PILLOW.

Pilular (pi·liŭlăr), *a.* [f. L. type **pilulār-is*, f. *pilula* PILL *sb.*[2]: see -AR.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a pill; of the nature of a pill or pills.

1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 48 This preparation .. may be exhibited in a pilular form. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 16 Pilular productions of the pestle. 1883 R. HALDANE *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 231/1 Evaporate the alcoholic tincture to a pilular consistence.

† Pi·lulary, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. mod.L. *pilulāri-us*, f. *pilula* PILL *sb.*[2]: see -ARY[1]. Cf. F. *pilulaire.*] Applied to a beetle which rolls up dung into small balls: cf. *dung-beetle* (DUNG *sb.* 5 c).

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., The pilularie beetle and spanish flies. 1765 *Universal Mag.* XXXVII. 130/1 The worm that is transformed into the pillulary and scarabæus beetle.

Pilule (pi·liul). Also 6-9 **pillule.** [a. F. *pilule*, ad. L. *pilula*: see PILL *sb.*[2]] A pill; a small pill.

1543 TRAHERON tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.* xv. 25 b/2 The dose or geuynge of these pillules is [etc.] according to y° strength of y° patient. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Pilules*, pillules, or as we call them pilles. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Dec. 3/1 The Bible..is apt to pall when served up, as Mr. Ruskin says, in pilules.

Hence **Pi·lulist,** a dealer in pills.

1807 *Edin. Rev.* XI. 66 Is he refreshed by immediate fees like the accomplished pillulist?

Piluli·ferous, *a.* [f. L *pilula* PILL *sb.*[2] + -FEROUS] Pill-bearing, bearing globular bodies.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Piluliferous*, bearing or producing round berries or fruit like pills 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Urtica piluliferа* is so named because of its fruits, which, by their union, form a globulous mass: piluliferous.

Pilulous (pi·liŭlŏs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS] Resembling a pill; pill like in size, minute.

1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* ii, Has any one ever pinched into its pilulous smallness the cobweb of pre-matrimonial acquaintanceship? 1905 *Athenæum* 1 July 7/2 Literature is made to descend on them in a gracious rain of pilulous duodecimos.

Pilve, pilwe, pilwo, obs. forms of PILLOW.

† Pi·lwater. *Obs rare.* The Manx shearwater.

1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 131 The Countrie yeeldeth also diuerse other fowle, as wild geese,..both sorts of dyvers or dippers, the pilwater, the Wigion.

Pily (pai·li), *a.*[1] *Her.* [f. PILE *sb.*[1] 4 + -Y: cf. PALY, etc.] Divided into a number of piles, the number and direction being usually indicated.

1638 GUILLIM *Heraldry* v. iv. (ed. 3) 376 He beareth Barry pily of eight peeces, Gules and Or. *c* 1828 BERRY *Encycl. Herald* I. Gloss., *Pily of eight*, traverse in point to the sinister fesse. *Ibid.*, *Pily bendy* merely differs from *pily barry* by throwing the piles bendways..instead of barways.

Pily (pai·li), *a.*[2] [f. PILE *sb.*[5] 2 + -Y.] Having a pile or nap (as velvet); of the nature of a pile.

1533 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* (1905) VI 80 To be the King ane ryding galcoit, vj quarteris pylie franche gray. 1878 *Scribner's Mag.* XVI. 101/1 The coat should be what is called 'pily',—a mixture of hard and soft hair. 1889 'G. STABLES' *Dog Owners' Kennel Comp.* v. § 4. 54 The coat [of the Dandie Dinmont] is pily, or mixture of about two-thirds hardish hair and one-third linty-i.e. soft, but not silky. 1894 M. H. HAYES *Men & Horses* xiii. (ed 2) 190 That few, if any, knew much about the virtues of thick 'pily' coir matting and strait-jackets for horses.

† Pi·lyie, *v. Sc. Obs.* Also **pilzie.** [ad. F. *piller* = Pr. *pilhar*, Sp. *pillar*, Pg. *pilhar* to pillage, It. *pigliare* (to take): repr. a late L. type **piliāre*, **pilcāre*, for L. *pilāre* to deprive of hair, make bare, f. *pilus* hair] *trans.* To pillage, plunder.

15.. *Aberdeen Regr.* XV. (Jam.), Pilyeit in the streme be menn of wair or serevaris, or ony guddis cassin be storme of wedder. *c* 1575 in *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 635 To tak and pilzie that quhilk thay may of the said prize. 1598 *Sc. Acts Jas VI* (1816) IV. 190/2 Samekle of the said armour as salbe pilleit or lost by sey.

Pimaric (pimæ·rik, pai-), *a. Chem.* [mod. f. *Pinus*) *maritima*) + -IC; in F. *pimarique.*] In *pimaric acid*, 'an acid resin ($C_{20}H_{30}O_2$) occurring in the turpentine of *Pinus maritima*' (Watts).

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 502 White resin or *galipot* is obtained from Bordeaux turpentine, furnished by the *Pinus maritima*, and consists almost entirely of an acid resin, the *pimaric* 1880 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* 364 The Resin consists of three isomeric acids, Pimaric, Pinic, and Sylvic, differing in their solubility in alcohol. Pimic acid is soluble in cold alcohol; sylvic in warm alcohol; pimaric requires boiling spirit; the formula is $C_{20}H_{30}O_2$.

† Pimble-stone, pimple-stone, obs. nasalized var of PEBBLE-STONE.

1577 FRAMPTON *Joyful News* ii. (1596) 73 Pure Pimple stones of a brooke or Riuer. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 491 To lay little pimble stones vnder their tongue, to eleuate the same.

† Pime. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [? Imitative.] A plaintive cry, a wail or whine.

c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab* VIII. (*Preach. Swallow*) xxiv, The swallow swyth put furth ane pietious pyme, Said, 'Wo is him can not be war in tyme'.

Pimelic (pime·lik), *a. Chem.* [f. Gr. πιμελή fat + -IC.] In *Pimelic acid*, an acid ($C_7H_{12}O_4$) obtained in small crystalline grains by the action of nitric acid on various fatty substances. Hence **Pimelate** (pi·mĕlēt), a salt of pimelic acid.

1838 R. D. THOMSON in *Brit. Ann.* 349 Pimelic acid was obtained by Laurent from the mother liquor. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III 422 Pimelic acid. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 646 Pimelate of methyl.

Pimelite (pi·mĕlait). *Min.* [Named by Karsten, 1800, f. Gr. πιμελή fat: see -ITE[1].] A hydrous silicate of aluminium, iron, nickel, and magnesium, of apple-green colour, greasy in appearance and to the touch.

1868 T. ALLAN *Names Min.* 49 The name of pimelite has been given by Karsten. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 510 Pimelite gives water in the closed tube.

Pimelode (pi·mĕlōud). *Ichthyol.* [ad. mod.L. *Pimelōdus*, a generic name, f. Gr. πιμελώδης like fat, fatty, f. πιμελή fat: see -ODE.] A cat-fish of the genus *Pimelodus*. So **Pi·melodine** *a.*, belonging to the *Pimelōdinæ*, a subfamily of cat-fishes of the family *Siluridæ*, typified by the genus *Pimelodus*; *sb.* a cat-fish of this subfamily.

† Pime·nt. *Obs.* Also 3-5 (8) **piement, 4 pimente, 4-6 pyement, 4-6** (8) **pyment, 5-6 pymente.** [a. OF. *piment*, earlier *piument* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) = Pr. *piment, pigment*, Sp. *pimiento*:—L. *pigmentum*, orig. pigment, paint, also (scented) unguent; in med.L. scented or spiced confection, spiced drink (Du Cange). See also next.]

1. A drink composed of wine sweetened with honey and flavoured with spices.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 404 Loke hwu heo ȝulden him! uor piment of swete huni luue, eisil of sur niȝ. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 1728 Pyment to drinke, and god clare. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* ii. met. v. 35 (Camb. MS.), They cowde make no pyment nor clarree. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 12 That on [tonne] is full of such piment Which passeth all entendement. ? *c* 1475 *Sqr. Lowe Degre* 760 Wyne of Greke, & muscadell, Both clare, pyment, and rochell. 1530 PALSGR. 254/1 Pyment, *piment.* 1725 C. W. FORBES *Let.* 6 Apr. in Burton *Life*, Drink pyment to your meat dashed with strong wine. 1884 HENDERSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 16 The varieties of piment most frequently mentioned are the Hippocras and Clarry.

2 A scented or perfumed unguent.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 466/130 Min heued..with no-manere Oynement Ne smeordest, with none salue ne with no piement. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3702 (Cott.) þe odor o þi uestement It smelles als o piement. 1382 WYCLIF *Esther* ii. 12 Sixe monethis..thei shulden vse maner pimentis and swote spice. — *Isa.* lvii. 9 Thou..enournedest thee with kingus oyement, and multeplieddest thi pymentis.

3. = PIMENTO 1, Cayenne pepper. (F. *piment.*)

1705 tr *Bosman's Guinea* xvi. 305 The last sort of Pepper called here Piement, and in Europe Spanish Pepper, grows here in abundance.

Pimento (pime·ntō). [ad. Sp. *pimienta*, Pg. *pimenta* pepper (generally), repr. L. *pigmentum*, in med.L. spiced drink, hence spice, pepper (generally). Sp. *pimiento*, F. *piment* are applied to Cayenne or Guinea pepper, capsicum; in Eng. the name has passed to allspice or Jamaica pepper, Pg. *pimenta da Jamaica*, F *piment de Jamaïque.*]

† 1. Formerly, Cayenne or Guinea pepper. *Obs.*

[1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 494 They [Spaniards] delight much in *Pimentone*, i. e. Guiny pepper.] 1697 tr. *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 241 They perswade me to eat some of a Fruit they call Pimento, which is as long as ones Finger, but as hot as Pepper.

2. Now, The dried aromatic berries of the tree *Eugenia Pimenta* (see 3); also called *Jamaica pepper* or *allspice* (F. *piment de Jamaïque*, Pg. *pimenta da Jamaica*).

1690 *Hist. Acc. W. Indies* in *Harl. Misc.* (ed Park) II. 371 Pimento is another natural production of Jamaica; from whence many call it Jamaica pepper. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 84 Pimento, is call'd by the common People All Spice. 1783 JUSTAMOND tr. *Raynal's Hist. Indies* VI. 332 These berries..turn brown and acquire a spicy smell, which in England hath given the name of all spice to this pimento. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 364 Pimento combines the flavour and properties of many of the oriental spices.

3. The tree which yields this spice, *Eugenia Pimenta* or *Pimenta officinalis* (N.O. *Myrtaceæ*), an evergreen, native of the West Indies, and much cultivated in Jamaica; also, the wood of this tree.

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* (1789) 247 Pimento, or All-spice. ..The berries of this tree have an agreeable aromatic and astringent taste. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) II. 104 Pimento, a small tree, yielding a strong aromatic spice. 1892 *Joseph Gardner & Sons' Monthly Circular* 1 Oct., Pimento, £5 per ton 1893 MCCARTHY *Red Diamonds* II. 43 The dried seeds of pimento.

4. *attrib.*, as **pimento myrtle, tree, wood** = 3; **pimento walk,** a plantation of pimento trees; **pimento water,** a cordial made from pimento.

1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* (1718) 126 He built two Hutts with Piemento trees. *Ibid.*, The Piemento Wood served him both for Firing and Candle, and refresh'd him with its fragrant Smell 1825 *Gentl. Mag.* XCV. i. 216 The Pimento-tree grows to the height of 30 or 40 feet, with a very straight trunk. *Ibid.*, A Pimento walk, when in full blossom, is a very delightful object. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xxiv. 371 The pimento myrtle is produced in the woods. 1847 E. J. SEYMOUR *Severe Dis.* I. 2 Rhubarb and peppermint, or nitre and soda in pimento water enable the stomach to bear its load.

† Pimge·net. *slang* or *dial. Obs.* Forms: 7 **pimpgenet, pimginnit,** 7-8 **-ginit,** 8 **-ginet, -gennet,** 9 **pimgenet.** [Origin unknown. For Forby's conjecture in quot. *a* 1825, evidence is wanting; the alleged sense 'pomegranate' is not recorded in Eng. Dial. Dict.] A pimple: see quots.

1693 tr. *Cowley's Plants* i. in *C.'s Wks* 22 My conquering hand Pimpgenets cannot shun, Nor blackish, yellow spots the Face o'er-run. 1694 *Dunton's Ladies Dict.* (N.) To stand ..parching his pimginits, carbuncles, and buboes. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Pimginnit*, a large, red, angry Pimple. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* V. 314 The Lass with a Wainscot Face, and from Pim-ginets free. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Pimgenet.* 1. A very delicate and mincing diminutive of *pimgenet* for *pomegranate.* 2. A small red pimple. Possibly a hyperbolically figurative application of the first sense. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Pimgenet*, a small red pimple. 'Nine pimgenets make a pock royal', Old Saying.

† Pi·mlico[1]. *Obs.* [app. a place-name or personal surname.]

1. Name of a place of resort (perh. from the name of its proprietor) at Hogsdon (now Hoxton), a suburb of London, formerly celebrated for its ale, cakes, etc.; also, ale named after this place.

[1598 *Newes from Hogsdon* (N.), Hey for old Ben Pimlico's nut-browne.] 1609 (*title*) Pimlyco, or Runne Red Cap. 'Tis a Mad World at Hogsdon. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* v. ii, Gallants seene to flock here..as to a second Hogs-den, In dayes of Pimlico and Eye-bright! 1614 J. COOKE *Greene's Tu Quoque* in Hazl. *Dodsley* XI. 233, I have sent my daughter this morning as far as Pimlico, to fetch a draught of Derby ale. 1670 in J. Nichols *Coll. Poems* (1780) III. 263 Or stout March-beer, or Windsor-ale, .. Or Pimlico, whose too great sale Did marr it.

2. A drinking-vessel of some kind.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. vi. 103 No small service nor miser glasses will doe the businesse here, nor Pimlicos discharg d to the round in the middle.

3. Some white dress fabric.

1687 *Hist. Sir J. Hawkwood* ii. 23 The laughing Fellow, dressed up in Pimlico, as Painters..Picture the shadow of a Ghost. 1760 *Life Cotton* in *Walton's Angler* ii. p. xx, To bedizen them out in Pimlico, or bloat them up with turgid bombast.

Pimlico[2] (pi·mliko). [Echoic, from the cry of the bird.] †**a.** Variant of PEMBLICO. *Obs.* **b.** The Australian friar-bird: see FRIAR *sb* 6.

1848 J. GOULD *Birds Australia* IV. pl. 58 From the fancied resemblance of its notes to these words, it has obtained from the Colonists the various names of 'Poor Soldier', 'Pimlico', 'Four o'clock', etc.

Pimp (pimp), *sb.*[1] [Origin obscure.

Generally thought to be in some way related to 16th c. F. *pimper* vb., pr.pple. *pimpant* alluring or seducing in outward appearance or dress, *pimpesoute* a pretentious woman (Hatz.-Darm.) F *pimper* is taken as = Pr *pimpar*, *pipar* to render elegant (Littré). But these leave much to be explained in the history of the word before 1600.]

One who provides means and opportunities for unlawful sexual intercourse; a pander, procurer.

1607 MIDDLETON *Five Gallants* II. i 36 *First Courtesan.*—Our pimps grown proud. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 10 June, The Duke of York is wholly given up to his new mistress... Mr. Brouncker, it seems, was the pimp to bring it about. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 51 P 6 He has been used as a Pimp to ravishing Tyrants, or successful Rakes. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. ii. 51 The honest soldier had refused to become his pimp.

attrib. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. xi. 135 A fitter woman never was made To ply the pimp and gypsey trade.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* One who ministers to anything evil, esp. to base appetites or vices.

a 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. on Quack* Wks. 1730 I. 63 Thou churchyard pimp, and pander to the grave. 1789 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Instr. Vicar* I. xii 3 That sends to counties, boroughs-towns his crimps, Alias his vote seducing pimps. 1843 MILL in *Nonconf.* III. 411 The most abandoned pimp of the literary world. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Greece* II. i. ii 32 [The slave] is the pimp and pander to all the vices of the young.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pimp errant*, *pimp-like* adj., *pimp-master*, *-tenure*; †**pimp-whisk**, **-whiskin** (-ing) *obs. slang.* PIMP.

1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* III. v, I neuer saw a young *Pimpe errant, and his Squire better match'd. 1681 OTWAY *Soldiers Fort.* IV. i, His undoubted Right to be *Pimp-Master General of London and Middlesex. 1684 SOUTHERNE *Disappointment* II. i, Now thou art Pimp master in Ordinary to my family. 1701 *Cowell's Interpr.* (White Kennett) Nij/2 [quotes *Assise Roll, No* 48, m. 28d, of 12 Edw. I (1284), 'Willelmus Hoppeshort, tenet dimidiam virgatam terre [in Bokhampton] de domino rege, per servitium custodiendi domino regi sex damisellas, scil. meretrices ad custum domini regis, and adds] *i.e.* by *Pimp Tenure. 1874 HAZLITT *Tenures of Land*, etc. 30. 1707 J. STEVENS tr *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 150 Such Sayings are a Discredit to your self..As for Instance...a *Pimp whisk; a Tatterdemallion; Tittle tattle. 1638 FORD *Fancies* I. ii, 'Tis a gallant life to be an old lord's *pimp-whiskin.

Pimp, *sb.*[2] *local.* [Origin uncertain. Cf. PIMPING *a.*] A name in London and the southern counties for a small faggot or bundle of firewood.

1742 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 3) I. 129 Those small light Bavins which are used in Taverns in London to light their Faggots, and are call-d in the Taverns a Brush, and by the Wood-men Pimps. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. T.*, *Pimp*... also a small faggot used about London for lighting fires, named from introducing the fire to the coals. 1862 MRS. GROTE *Collected Papers* 157 Buying wood in the copses.. and cutting it up at home in little faggots, called 'pimps'. 1889 *Official Advertisement* 17 Jan., The Commissioners of H.M. Works &c. are prepared to receive tenders for the supply of brushwood fagots (pimps) to the royal palaces, government offices, &c.

Pimp, *v.* [f. PIMP *sb.*[1]]

1. *intr.* To act as pimp or pander; to pander.

1636 MASSINGER *Bashf. Lover* v. i, Hence, and pimp To your rams and ewes. 1671 DRYDEN *Evening's Love* Pref., His friend, Mr. Truewit..is not ashamed to pimp for him. 1723 POPE *Dunc.* II. 213 *note*, A creature unletter'd, who ..pimpeth to the pleasures of such vain, braggart, puft Nobility. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* lxxx. He was well known to have pimped for three generations of the nobility.

b. *fig.* or in generalized sense.

1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* 81 The careful Devil..providently pimps for ill desires. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* II. iv. (1734) 331, I had never pimp'd to the Vices or Infidelity of any. 1813 SHELLEY *Notes to Q. Mab* Poet. Wks. (1891) 66/2 How much longer will man continue to pimp for the gluttony of Death?

2. *trans.* To bring *together* as a pimp. *nonce-use.*

1672 CROWNE *City Politiques* v. (1683) 72 Sirrah .. where ha' you pimp'd this couple together?

Hence **Pimping** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1640 H. MILL *Nights Search* 27 A pimping theife, his life and death. 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 5 The Poets do us many a good turn, both by Pimping and otherwise. 1688 *Roxb. Ball* (1882) IV. 269 What Pimping Whig shall dare controule, or check the Lawful Heir [James Duke of York]? *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Pleas. Love* Wks. 1730 I. 111 And pimping darkness shut out day. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 50 He succeeded in acquiring..partly by gambling, and partly by pimping, an estate of three thousand pounds a year.

Pimpel, variant of PIPPLE *v.*

†**Pi·mper,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* or *dial.* In 6 **pym-.** [Attenuated from *pamper.*] *trans.* To pamper, coddle.

1537 LATIMER *Let. Cromwell* 8 Nov. in *Lett. Suppress. Monast.* (Camden) 148 Butt I have a good nurshe..wych.. hath fachyd me hoom to here owne howsse, and doth pymper me upe with all dylygence. [Cf. *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v. *Pimper* 2. To bring up children over-delicately; to over-indulge them in the matter of food, nw. Derby.]

†**Pi·mper,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [Cf. early mod.Du. *pimp ooghen* to blink, look through half-shut eyes (Kilian).] *intr.* (?) To blink.

1600 J. LANE *Tom Tel-troth* 620 But when the drinke doth worke within her head, She rowles and reekes, and pimpers with the eyes.

Pimpernel (pi·mpanel). Forms: *a.* 5 **pimpernelle**, **-nolle**, 5–6 **pymper-** (**-ir-**, **-yr-**), **-nol**, **-nel**, **-nele**, **-nell(e**, **-nyll**, 6–7 **pimpernell**, 6– **pimpernel**, (6–8 **pempernell**, 7 **pimpernill**). *β.* 6 (in senses 1, 2) **pimpinell**, 9 **-el.** [a OF. *pimprenele*, *pimpernelle*, earlier *piprenelle* (12th c.), also *pimpi-*, *pimpenelle* (Godef.), mod.F. *pimprenelle* = It., Pg. *pimpinella*, Sp. *pimpinela*, med. L. *pipinella* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), all in our sense 1. Diez concludes that *pipinella* was a corruption of *bipinnella*, dim. of *bipinnula*, dim. deriv. of *bipennis* 'two-winged' (perhaps referring to the pinnate or bipinnatifid leaves); and, in fact, the Burnet appears in the herbals and vocabularies of the 16th c. generally, as *bipinnella* or *bipenella*, sometimes *bipennula*. Cf also Ger. *bibernelle*, MHG. *bibenelle*. The word has undergone much change of form, app. under the influence of 'popular etymology', as well as change of sense.

Before 1500, the L. name *Pimpinella* was transferred on the Continent, by 'the Poticaries', to an umbelliferous plant resembling the Burnets in its leaves, and hence called Burnet Saxifrage, to which also in 1763 Adanson appropriated the botanical name *Pimpinella Saxifraga*. In Eng. this appears in the *Great Herball* of 1516 as *pimpernel*, and in Turner as *pimpinell* after the L., while he gives *pympernell* for *Anagallis*, to which it had already been applied in 15th c. vocabularies. No explanation of this last transference of the name appears.]

†**1.** Originally (as still in the Romanic languages) applied to Great Burnet, *Sanguisorba officinalis*, and Salad Burnet, *Poterium Sanguisorba*. (According to some, properly to the latter.) *Obs.*

The first quot. is doubtful; but Godefroy identifies F. *pimpre* with *pimprenelle*, which in Fr. has only this sense.

[*c* 1265 *Voc. Names Plants* in Wr.-Wülcker 557/35 *Pimpernele*, *i.* pinpre, *i.* briddestunge.] 14.. *Lat. Eng. Voc.* ibid. 603/7 *Piponella* anglice Pympernele. *c* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 146 Pimpinella assimilatur saxifragilje in foliis et in stipite sed differunt in radicibus..g. et a°. pympernele [*v r.* pimpernelle]. 1545 ELYOT, *Bipennella*, an herbe called Pympernell. 1548 *Ibid.*, *Bipinnella*, called commonly *Pympinella*, of some *Pampinula*, and *Bipennula*, an herbe called Pimpernell. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* H j b, Bipennella or bipennula Italica is called in English Burnet. The Poticaries call it Pimpinellam. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 57/27 Pimpernel, *bipenella*. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xcvi. 137 Of Burnet, or Pimpinell. Pimpinell is of two sortes the great and wilde; and the small garden Pimpinell. [Figs. of Sanguisorba officinalis and Poterium Sanguisorba.] *Ibid.* 138 Pimpinell is in Latine *Pimpinella*, *Bipennula*, *Pampinula*, and of some *Sanguisorba*, .. in English Burnet, and Pimpinell. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Italian pimpinel*, common name for *Sanguisorba officinalis*.

†**2.** Burnet Saxifrage (*Pimpinella Saxifraga*, N.O. *Umbelliferæ*). *Obs.*

1516 *Grete Herball* ccclv, The pimpinella. Self heale or pympyrnell. Pimpernel is an herbe that groweth in sandy places at yᵉ fote of hylles. It is good to resowdie woundes yf the powder .. be often layde therto. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* H j b, Bipennula Germanica, is Saxifragia Italorum, and it is called in englishe Pimpinel, the duche cal it Bibinellen. 1551 — *Herbal* I O iv, Pimpinell doth..agre wyth the secunde kynde of daucus in descryptyon, and also in vertues. 1587 *In Commend. Gascoigne* in *G s Wks.*, *Herbs*, etc., Pinks please some, and pempernell doth serve to stanch the blood.

3. Now. The common name of *Anagallis arvensis* (N.O. *Primulaceæ*), a small decumbent annual found in cornfields and waste ground, with smooth ovate opposite leaves, and bright scarlet flowers (varying with blue and, more rarely, flesh-coloured or white) which close in cloudy or rainy weather (whence its rustic names *Poor Man's Weatherglass*, *Shepherd's Glass*, etc.): distinctively called *Field* or *Scarlet Pimpernel*. Hence extended to the whole genus.

Male Pimpernel, an old distinctive name for the common red flowered variety; the blue-flowered, by some considered a distinct species (*A. cærulea*), being called *Female Pimpernel*.

?14.. *Lat.-Eng. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 563/43 *Anagallus*, pympernele. 1538 TURNER *Libellus*, *Anagallis*. dicitur anglice Pympernell. 1551 — *Herbal* I. C iij b, Pympernell is of iij kyndes: it that hath yᵉ blewe floure, is called the female, but it that hath yᵉ cremesine is called yᵉ male. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xxxvii. 54. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 234 The herbe Pimpernell, some call Anagallis, others Corchorus. Of it be found two kindes; the male with a red floure, the female with a blew. 1744 J. CLARIDGE *Sheph. Banbury's Rules* 38 The pimpernel..shuts itself up..close against rainy weather. 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 115 Whole patches are radiant with the pimpernel. Except the corn poppy, this is said to be the only scarlet flower we have. 1865 THOREAU *Cape Cod* viii. 154 Prettiest of all, the scarlet pimpernel, or poor-man's weather-glass.

b. With defining words, applied to other species of *Anagallis*, consisting of small trailing herbs with rotate flowers of various colours, chiefly red or blue; also to plants naturally allied or having some resemblance to this genus.

Bastard or **False Pimpernel,** (*a*) Chaffweed, *Centunculus minimus*; (*b*) 'an American name for *Ilysanthes gratioloides*' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866, Miller *Plant-n.* 1884). **Bog Pimpernel,** *Anagallis tenella*, a creeping plant with delicate pink flowers. †**Female Pimpernel** (see 3). **Italian Pimpernel,** (*a*) *Anagallis Monelli*, a species with large blue flowers; (*b*) *Sanguisorba officinalis* (see 1). †**Male, Red, Scarlet Pimpernel** (see 3). **Round(-leaved) Pimpernel,** Brookweed. **Sea** or **Seaside Pimpernel,** *Honkenya peploides*. **Water Pimpernel,** (*a*) the greater and lesser Brooklime, *Veronica Beccabunga* and *V. Anagallis*, called by the herbalists *Anagallis aquatica*; (*b*) Brookweed, *Samolus Valerandi* or other species. **Wood** or **Yellow Pimpernel,** *Lysimachia nemorum*.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. clxxxiv. 495 Of Brookelyme, or water Pimpernell. ..There be fower sorts of Water herbes comprehended vnder the name *Anagallis aquatica*, or water Pimpernell, or water Chicken weede. 1633 *Ibid.* cxcvi. 622 Anthyllis lentifolia, siue Alsine cruciata marina. ..I haue Englished it Sea Pimpernell, because the leaues in shape are as like those of Pimpernel as of any other Plant. 1756 J. HILL *Brit. Herb.* 66 Genus VII. Round Pimpernell, *Samolus*. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 322 Pimpernel, Yellow of the Woods, *Lysimachia*. *Ibid.*, Round leaved Water Pimpernel, *Samolus*. 1862 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* IV. 245 Small Chaffweed, or Bastard Pimpernel. 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 47 The bog-pimpernel..was profusely strewn over the spongy moors. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 59 *Anagallis*, .. Pimpernels, by which name the species are popularly known. ..Every one is familiar with the common red Pimpernel (*A. arvensis*). The *A. indica*, with blue flowers, scarcely differs from it, except in colour and the larger size of its blossoms. ..The Italian Pimpernel (*A. Monelli*, with still larger flowers. *Ibid.* 704 *Lysimachia nemorum* .. approaches in size and habit the scarlet pimpernel, but has bright yellow flowers; from this resemblance it is often called Wood Pimpernel.

4. *attrib.*, as *Pimpernel Chaffweed*, *Pimpernel Rose*, *pimpernel water*: see quots.

1776–96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 199 Bastard Pimpernel. Pimpernel Chaffweed. 1886 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Eng. Plant-n.*, *Pimpernel Rose*, a book-name for *Rosa spinosissima*, suggested by its synonym, *R. pimpinellifolia*, and referring, like *Burnet Rose*, to the form of its leaves. 1837 E. HOWARD *Old Commodore* ii. 43 If she'd only .. use my pimpernel water, for she has one monstrous freckle on her forehead.

†**Pimpernol.** *Obs.* [= OF. *pimpernel*, *-neau*, 'a broad-nosed variety of the common eel' (G. A. Boulanger), 'a grig, scaffling, spitchcocke, fowson Eele' (Cotgr.).] A small kind of eel.

1251 *Liberate Roll* 35 *Hen. III*, 15 Sept. (P. R. O.), Rex vicecomiti Canteb igie salutem. Precipimus tibi quod in balliva tua emas ad opus nostrum x milia anguillarum que vocantur Pimpernoll. 1392–3 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 215 Pro piscibus recentibus..item pro xxvj pimpernol, xvjs.

Pimpillo, -owe, var. PINPILLOW *Obs.*, pincushion, also prickly pear.

Pimpinel †, obs. form of PIMPERNEL.

Pi·mping, *a.* [Of uncertain origin; dialectally *pimpy* is found in same sense. Cf. PIMP *sb*[2], and Cornish dial. *pimpey* weak watery cider; also Du. *pimpel* weak little man, Ger. *pimpelig* effeminate, sickly, puling, which imply a stem *pimp*.] Small, trifling, insignificant, peddling, paltry, petty, mean; in poor health or condition, sickly.

1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 77 Out of a little pimping corner of Britain. *a* 1704 — *Charac. Dutch Women* Wks. 1711 IV. 315, I am quarter'd in a little pimping Village on the Frontier of Flanders. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* v. i, To go sneaking on at this pitiful,—pimping,—pettifogging rate. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 27 Apr. an. 1775 This pimping patch of two acres and a quarter. 1824 LAMB *Lett.* (1837) II. 166 She writes such a pimping, mean, detestable hand. 1845 S. JUDD *Margaret* iv, 'Was I so little?' asked Margaret. 'Yes, and pimpin' enough.' 1878 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* xxv 23 If the narrow, pimping fractions in general use had been retained. [See also Eng. Dial. Dict.]

Pimping, *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*: see PIMP *v.*

Pimple (pi·mp'l), *sb.* Also 5 **pinple**, 6 **pymple**, **pimpel**, 6–7 (9 *dial.*) **pumple.** [Origin unknown: connexion with L. *papula* or *papilla* has been conjectured; but evidence is wanting. Cf. OE. *pipligende* shingly, affected with herpes, in *Sax. Leechd.* I. 266.]

1. A small solid rounded tumour of the skin, usually inflammatory, without, or rarely with, suppuration; a papule or pustule.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 248 Scabies is whanne þe iye liddis ben reed & to-swolle, & ful of reed pinplis. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 49 The pockes appere .. lyke reed pymples, as brode as a farthynge. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. lix. 86 The distilled water..is good against the freckles, spottes, and pimpels of the face. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 87 Our faces were swolne hard out in pumples. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. Fr. King* Wks. 1730 I. 60 My very pimples bilk my face. 1876 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 253 The pimple which results from syphilitic inoculation.

2. *fig.* A small rounded swelling, as a bud, etc.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* Ded. (Arb.) 6, I should bee thoght ouer curious, by prying owt a pimple in a beast.

1784 COWPER *Task* III. 528 He pinches from the second stalk A pimple, that portends a future sprout. 1855 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* (1861) 103 The pimples daily grow bigger and bigger...They grow into buttons, which spread into mushrooms. 1881 DARWIN *Veg. Mould* VI. 286 On poor pasture land, ...the whole surface is sometimes dotted with little pimples, ...and these pimples consist of old worm-castings.

b. *slang.* The head.

1818 *Sporting Mag.* I. 298 Scroggins ... planted many clumsy hits upon his adversary's pimple. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Pimple*, the head. It must be a diminutive as well as a feeble head which is denominated. 18.. *Racing Song* in Baumann *Londinismen* (1887) 138/1 Sharp brains in my noble pimple.

† 3. 'A boon companion' (Farmer). *Obs. slang.*

1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* IV. x, The sun's a good Pimple, an honest Soaker.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pimple eruption*, *face*, *spot*; *pimple-faced*, *-like*, *-nosed*, *-spangled* adjs; **pimple copper, pimple metal**, the product of one of the successive operations in copper-smelting, containing about 75 per cent. or more of copper, and having pimples on the surface from the escape of bubbles of sulphurous acid; **pimple-mite**, a minute acarid (*Demodex folliculorum*) which infests the sebaceous follicles of the face (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 104 The same...taketh away pimple-spots out of the face. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 16 Of a crabbed nature, pimple faced, and a creple. 1758-65 GOLDSM. *Ess.* i, The pimple-nosed Spirit at the president's right elbow. 1868 JOYNSON *Metals* 98 The copper—in its form known as 'pimple' copper—is put into the furnace. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 380 Treatment of the pimple metal. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xviii. 298 Minute pimple like abscesses.

Pimple, *v.* Now *rare.* [f. prec. sb.] a. *trans.* To raise pimples upon; to spot or deface with pimples (in quot. *fig.*). b. *intr.* To become pimply. Hence **Pimpling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1599 A. M tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk Physicke* 253/1 An excellent oyle of Tartar, agayn-ste all pimplinge of the Face. 1604 T. M. *Black Bk.* in *Middleton's Wks.* (Bullen) VIII 40 You will pimple your souls with oaths, till you make them as well favoured as your faces. 1638 VENNER *Via Recta, A Censure* (1650) 379 Such as have red pimpling Faces, and adusted Humours. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 12 July, A rose touching his skin...would make it rise and pimple.

Pimpled (pi'mp'ld), *a.* [f. prec. sb. or vb. + -ED.] Having, or characterized by, pimples.

1622 MASSINGER & DEKKER *Virgin Mart.* II. i, The Armado of pimpled, deep-scarletted, rubified, and carbuncled faces. *a* 1697 AUBREY *Brief Lives* (1898) I. 141 A gentleman with a red, ugly, pumpled face. 1747 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 317 It is called pimpled measles, when the pustules are big and elevated. 1870 J. ROSKELL in *Eng. Mech* 18 Feb. 517/2 This copper is termed 'blistered' or 'pimpled' copper, according to its quality.

Comb. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xlix, Men...of a red-nosed, pimpled-faced, convivial look.

Pimple-stone: see PIMBLE-. † **Pimpling**: see PIPPLING *ppl. a.* **Pimploe**: see PINPILLOW.

Pimply (pi'mpli), *a.* [f. PIMPLE *sb.* + -Y.] Full of pimples; covered or spotted with pimples.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. xxxi 227 Belton's [face] so pert and so pimply. 1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 7 The Toad, ...the back flat, and covered with a pimply dusky hide. 1838 DICKENS *Nick Nick.* xxx, A handsome face, only a little pimply as though with drinking.

Comb. 1873 *Routledge's Yng. Gentl. Mag.* Feb. 174/2 A short...pimply-faced youth.

Hence **Pi'mpliness.**

1893 *Strand Mag.* VII. 35 A pimpliness of countenance.

[**Pimprint**, error for PRIMPRINT, privet.]

Pimpship (pi'mpʃip). [f. PIMP *sb.* + -SHIP.] The personality of a pimp: used as a mock title.

1682 OLDHAM *Juvenal's Sat.* iii. Poems (1684) 203 Saving your reverend Pimpship, where d ye ply? 1693 *Bacchan. Sess.* 14 What precious intreigues could my Pimpship discover.

Pin (pin), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 pinn, 4-7 pynne, pinne, 5-6 pyn, (5 pene, pyne, 6 pynn, pine), 6-8 pinn, 6- pin. [Late OE. *pinn*, a common Low Ger. word: MLG., LG. *pinne*, *pin*, LG. also *penne*, *pen* (*Brem. Wbch.*), MDu. *pinne* ('pinna, spiculum, cuspis veruculum, aculeus, scopus, clavus ligneus' Kilian), Du. *pin* pin, peg (in Hexham *pinne*, 'also the pinnacle of a steeple'); MHG. (rare) *phinne* nail, plug, Ger. *pinne* and *pin*: late ON. *pinni* (14th c.), Norw., Sw. *pinne*, Da. *pind*; generally held to be ad. L. *pinna*, in the Vulgate, Luke iv. 9 = 'pinnacle', 'applied to points of various kinds, battlements, cutting edge of an ax' (Walde *Lat. Etym. Wbch.*, where it is distinguished from *penna* feather, also often spelt *pinna*).]

I. Primary sense: = *peg.*

1. A small piece of wood, metal, or other solid substance, of cylindrical or similar shape, often tapering or pointed, used for some one of various purposes, as to fasten or hold together parts of a structure, to hang something upon, to stop up a hole, or as a part of mechanism to convey or check motion; a peg, a bolt.

a 1100 *Gerefa* in *Anglia* (1886) IX. 265 Ne sceolde he nan þing forʒyman...ne musfellan, ne, þæt ʒit leesse is, to hæp-an pinn. *c* 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibleszw.* in Wright *Voc.* 167 E par deuz hietes [*gloss* the ax-tre pinnes] se tenent owel. *Ibid.* 168 Devant les braceroles sount biletz [*gloss* pinnes]. [1329 *Wardr. Acc.* (*Acc. Exch. K. R.* Bd. 384, No. 9) m. 1 Pro ... pynnis ac cathenis pro leporariis ligandis.] *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 119 And turne aveyn with writhyng of a pyn. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1104 And vp is broken, lok, hasp, baire & pyn. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 399/2 Pynne, of tymbyr (or pegge.), *cavilla*. *Ibid.*, Pynne, of metalle, as yryne, ...*spinturnu*. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* VI. viii, [The kat] hynge hym self by his two feet behynd at a pynne of yron whiche was styked at a balke. 1489 — *Fayttes of A.* II. xxiv. 138 Pinnes of wode to iome the palys. 1527 *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles, Reading* 31 For lathes, nayles, ...tile pynnes for the new hous. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 56 This tent had seauen cart lode of pynz pertening too it. 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* III. 125 As if a man should build a house, without pinne or nayle. 1632 SANDERSON *Serm.* 427 Not the least wheele or pinne or notch. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 27 Oak is excellent for...pinns and peggs for tyling, &c. *a* 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1765) 98 The Keys were hung upon a Pin in the Hall. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 158 The lower frame-work ...is connected by means of the pins or wedges. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Pin* ...3 The axis of a sheave. An axis of a joint, as of the gimbal or compass-joint. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm* 51 A...cylinder studded with pins for lifting the hammers is a chiming train. 1885 *Law Rep* 15 Q. Bench Div. 316 A catch...at the end of an iron pin, which prevented the pin, when passed through a slit, from repassing.

fig. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Let. to J. Gordon* 16 June, See that there be not a loose pin in the work of your salvation. 1712 *Country-Man's Let. to Cur at* 34 The old Politick, that 'tis Dangerous to innovate or loose a Pinn.

b. An indicator of a long or pointed shape: as † the hand of a clock; † the gnomon of a sundial; † the index or tongue of a balance (*obs.*)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 399/2 Pynne, of an orlage, ...schowynge þe owrys of the day. 1639 G. DANIEL *Vervic* 568 Number will prevaile, And turne the pin of bright Astræa's Skale. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* VI. iii 123 The Pin or Gnomon...being 37 parts, and the shadow. 28.

† c. A peg, nail, or stud fixed in the centre of a target. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 138 Now be my trowthe ʒe hitte the pynne. 1584 W. FULBERTON in Halliw. *Yorks. Anthol.* (1851) 6 Walmsley did the vpshot win, With both his shafts so near the pin. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II iv. 15 The very pinne of his heart, cleft with the blind Bowe-boyes but-shaft. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xvii 426 To cleave the pinne and do the deed.

d. In a stringed musical instrument: Each of the pegs round which the strings are fastened at one end, and by turning which they are tuned: a tuning-pin, tuning-peg: PEG *sb.*[1] 2 a. Also *fig*: cf. 16.

1587 GREENE *Tri'ameron* II. Wks. (Grosart) III. 121 Fearing if he wrested not the pin to a right key, his melody would be marred. 1592 — *Philomela* ibid XI. 126 Giouanni hearing hir harpe on that string [love] strained it a pin hiether thus. 1594 LYLY *Moth. Bomb.* v. iii, He looses his rosen, that his fiddle goes cush, cush...his mouth so dire that he hath not spittle for his pinne. 1607-12 BACON *Ess.*, *Empire* (Arb.) 298 Nero could touch and tune the Harp well, But in gouernement sometymes he vsed to wynd the pynnes to highe, sometymes to let them downe to lowe. *a* 1800 *Bonny Boss o' London* in *Buchan's Ballads* (1828) II. 130 Ye'll take a lith o' my little finger bane, And ye'll make a pin to your fiddle then. 1885 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. iv. 285/2 As the pins and wires of pianos become worn, it is necessary to renew them.

† e. A peg, nail, etc. fixed in a surface, to mark a place, or for ornament or other purpose. *Obs.*

1648-78 HEXHAM, *Pen of de Trock Tafel*, the Pin upon a Bidyand table. *c* 1650 *Robin Hood his death* 44 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 53 When they came to Merly church lees they knoc[k]led vpon a pin. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2420/4 A Silver Box and a pinn'd Case, many of the Pins being come out, so that the Brass was seen.

f. One of a set of pegs fixed on the inside of a large drinking-vessel, dividing it into equal parts, said by some to indicate the limit of each drinker's draught: = PEG *sb.*[1] 2 b.

1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* 23 King Edgar. caused certaine iron cups to be chained ...at euery Vintners doore, with iron pins in them, to stint euery man how much he should drinke: and he that went beyond one of those pins forfeited a penny for euery draught. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. ii. § 3 That Priests should not go to Publick Drinkings, *nec ad pinnas bibant*, nor drink at Pins. This was a Dutch trick ...of Artificial Drunkenness, out of a Cup marked with certain Pins, and he accounted the Man, who could nick the Pin, drinking even unto it. 1673 *Holborn Drollery* 76 Edgar away with pins i' th' Cup To spoil our drinking whole ones up. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Nick it*, ...to Drink to the pin or button. 1850 LONGF. *Gold. Leg* I. *Court-yard of Castle* 17 No jovial din Of drinking wassail to the pin.

g. The cylindrical part in a lock on which the pipe or hollow stem of the key fits. Also, that part of a key which enters the lock (esp. if solid instead of hollow).

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 25 If you have a Pin to the Lock, the Pin is rivetted into the Plate. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Pin*...9. The part of a key-stem which enters the lock.

h. *Naut.* (*a*) A peg fixed in the side of a rowing-boat as a fulcrum for the oar; a thole-pin. (*b*) Applied to various pegs or bolts used in a ship, e.g. to make fast the rigging (BELAYING-*pins*), to keep the capstan-bars in place, etc.

1838 HT. MARTINEAU *Ella of Gar.* ii. 38 How are you to row? The pins are out that should fix your oars. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* XXVI, Holding on by the belaying pin. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 137 *Pins*, short iron rods fixed occasionally in the drum-heads of capstans, and through the ends of the bars, to prevent their unshipping. *Ibid.*, *Pins of boats*, pins of iron or wood fixed along the gunwales of some boats (instead of rowlocks) whose oars are confined by grommets. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 161 *Capstan-bars*...are held in their places in the drumhead holes, by little iron bolts called capstan or safety pins.

i. *Carpentry.* The projecting part or 'tenon' of a dovetail joint, which fits into the 'mortise'.

1847 SMEATON *Builder's Man.* 88 The projecting piece... is called the pin of the dovetail; and the aperture into which it is fitted is called the socket. 1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 64 Cabinet-makers...do not often make broad dovetails, as they make the pins narrower and further apart in general than joiners.

j. *Quoits.* The peg or 'hob' at which the quoit is aimed.

[1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* II ii. § 9 Quoits...To play at this game, an iron pin, called a hob, is driven into the ground [etc.].] 1857 *Chambers' Inform. People* II. 704/2 The quoit being delivered...with a steady aim at the pin. 1897 CROCKETT *Lad's Love* xviii, His first quoit fell within three inches of the pin.

k. *Golf.* An iron rod bearing a small flag, used to mark the position of a hole.

1901 *Scotsman* 5 Sept. 7/3 His magnificent approach to within a yard of the pin. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Aug. 5/1 Had a perfect mashie shot and lay three yards off the pin.

l. ? The latch or handle of a door: see Eng. Dial. Dict. s. v. *Pin* 4 and *Tirl* 2. *dial.*

?17.. *Clerk Saunders* iv. in Scott *Minstr. Scot. Bord.* (1809) 377 Then take the sword from my scabbard, And slowly lift the pin; And you may swear, and safe your nith, Ye never let Clerk Saunders in. — *Prince Robert* ix. *ibid.* 381 O he has run to Darlinton, And tirled at the pin. 1804 R. COUPER *Poetry* I. 232 (E. D. D.) Your fingers numb Will hardly turn the pin. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xl, Murder tirl'd at the door-pin. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III iv. 30 There knocking, was he bidden in, And heedfully he raised the pin, And entering stood.

2. *fig.* (from 1). † a. That on which something 'hangs' or depends. *Obs.* (Cf. PEG *sb.*[1] 5.)

c 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 2952 They hangen by another pyn. 1538 STARKEY *England* II. i 164 A grete parte of thys mater hangyth apon one pine. 1648 *Eikon Bas.* xxiv. 236 A great part of whose piety hung upon that popular pin of raylingagainst, and contemning the Government and Liturgy of this Church. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. ii 116 That Point, being settled, becomes a capital Pin, upon which all the Pagan Chronology depends.

II. = ME. and Sc. PREEN, F. *épingle.*

3. A slender piece of wire (now usually of brass or iron, tinned), formed with a sharp tapered point at one end and a flattened round head at the other, commonly used to fasten together parts of dress, loose papers, etc., for mounting entomological specimens, and for various purposes. Also applied to larger articles of the same kind made of steel, gold, silver, etc., often more or less ornamental, and used for securing the hair, a hat, shawl, scarf, etc., or merely for ornament. See also DRAWING-*pin*, HAIRPIN, HAT *pin*, SAFETY *pin*, SCARF *pin*, etc. (The most frequent use.)

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 12 Þei becomen pedderis berynge knyues, pursis, pynoys and girdlis [etc.] for wymmen. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 64 She was atyred with highe longe pynnes lyke a iebet, and so...[they] saide she hate a galous on her hede. 1480 *Maldon, Essex, Crt. Rolls* Bundle 51 No. 3, xvi nedeles, xii dressyng pynnes. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) vii. vii. 285 Yf childern in ther youth stele pynnes or apples or ony other smale thynges. *Ibid.* xii. 295 A lady...can pynne her hode ayenst the wynde with a smale pynne of laton, xii. for a peny. 1545 *Rates of Customs* (1), Pynnes the dossen thousande iiii. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* IV. iv, A silver pin Headed with a pearl worth three-pence. 1668 PEPYS *Diary* 2 Jan., He that will not stoop for a pin will never be worth a pound. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 295 P 4 A Pin a Day, says our frugal Proverb, is a Groat a Year. 1801 BLOOMFIELD *Rural T., Rich. & Kate* xxii, As like him, ay, as pin to pin. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. ii. vi. 475 The contents of the tumuli include bone pins, needles [etc.]. 1870 MISS MULOCK *Fair France* IV. (1871) 145 As the phrase is, 'you might have heard a pin fall'.

b. As a type of something very small, or of very slight value or significance: esp. in phr. *not worth a pin*, *not to care a pin*, etc.

13.. *K. Alis.* 6146 (Bodl. MS.) He nolde ʒiue a pynne Bot he miʒth þise wynne. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* III. 364 Thi felowship set I not at a pyn. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Magnif.* 1028 With a pere my loue you may wynne, And ye may lese it for a pynne. *c* 1530 H. RHODES *Bk. Nurture* 420 in *Babees Bk.* 93 Yet he is not worth a pin. 1579 FULKE *Confut. Sanders* 634, I would so esteeme them, ...but not a pinne the more. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. v. 4 Who not a pin Does care for looke of living creatures eye. 1602 *Narcissus* (1595) 31 A pinne for povertye! 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.*, *Sceptic in Relig.* (Arb.) 67 He chuses this, not as better, but because there is not a pin to choose. 1797 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* III. i, 'Tis evident you never cared a pin for me. 1785 *European Mag.* VIII. 96 Your robe is not a pin the worse. 1887 [see CHOOSE *v.* 12]. 1900 POLLOK & THOM *Sports Burma* II. 43 One of my elephants...did not care two pins for a tiger.

c. *Pin's head*, *pin's point*: in literal sense, or allusive as in b; also *attrib.* (cf. *pin matter* in 18).

1415-40 DK. OF ORLEANS *Poems* (1827) 8 And if she wolde ...But graunt me loo liche to a pynnys hed Part of hirs. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 7 It is not so moche as a pynnes poynt, compared to yᵉ hole erth. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 63 It had not beene a Pinspoynt matter; I should haue set light by it. 1698 *Christ Exalted* § 78. 61 Man's Law will not hang a Man for stealing a Pins head. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 301 The eggs are no larger than pins points. 1879 MRS. A. K. JAMES *Ind. Househ. Management.* 76 We did not lose the value

of a pin's head. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 5 A pin's-head perforation in the sigmoid flexure.

d. *Pins and needles*: popular name for a pricking or tingling sensation, as that which accompanies the recovery of feeling in a limb after numbness. *On pins and needles*: in a state of excessive uneasiness.

1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* vi, The pins and needles sensations which followed. 1869 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 640 He had enough pins and needles in his feet to stock a haberdasher's shop. 1884 T. A. GUTHRIE *Tinted Venus* 40 The shock ran up to his elbow and gave him acute 'pins and needles'. 1897 *Pall Mall Mag.* Aug. 530 He was plainly on pins and needles, did not know whether to take or to refuse a cigar. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 64 Subjective sensations such as heat and cold, pins and needles,..may persist during the intervals.

4. *transf.* † a. A thorn or prickle. *Obs.* b. The incipient bur or blossom of the hop.

1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* xiii. 6 There are pins in all the worlds roses. 1900 *Daily News* 23 July 2/4 The hop plant has grown well this week, and the bine is already putting out pin for burr.

III. (Cf. med L. *pinna*, Du. *pinne* pinnacle.)

†5. A point, peak, apex. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc) 208 Up to this pynnacle now go we, I xal the sett on the hygest pynne. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* vi. (1827) 184 The sun was cockin' now upon The vera pin o' Mid-day's cone. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 57/2 The most prominent object [in Connamara] is a group of conical mountains called the Twelve Pins. 1892 JANE BARLOW *Irish Idylls* i. 2 Those twelve towering Connemarese peaks, which in Saxon speech have dwindled into Pins.

6. The projecting bone of the hip, esp. in horses and cattle: cf. *pin bone*, *-buttock* in 18. Now *dial.*

1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No 3886/4 A grey Nag, .gall'd upon the near Pin. 1726 *Brice's Weekly Jrnl.* 25 Mar. 3 A Brown Bay Nag..thin behind, the Pins standing a little out. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 327 Line of the back straight ..lying completely on a level with the pin or huckles. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v., A cow 'high in the pins'.

IV. Transferred uses (chiefly from I).

7. A leg; usually in *pl. colloq.* or *dial.*

c 1530 *Hickscorner* D iij, Than wolde I renne thyder on my pynnes As fast as I might go. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.*, *Downe-r. Scholar* (Arb) 41 His body is not set vpon nice Pinnes. 1781 BURGOYNE *Ld. of Manor* III. iv, I never saw a fellow better set upon his pins. *a* 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. III. *Ld. Thoulouse* 275 Who ventures this road need be firm on his pins! 1883 *Standard* 8 Jan. 2/4 Iroquois [a race-horse] has been very 'dickey' on his pins. 1888 'R. HOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* i, Wonderfully strong and quick on his pins.

8. A skittle; in *pl.* the game of skittles. See also NINEPINS, TENPINS.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Quilles*, as *iouer aux quilles*, to play at nine pins 1600 ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours Blood* iv. 64 To play at..nine holes, or ten pinnes. 1694 S. JOHNSON *Notes Past. Let. Bp. Burnet* i. 39 A cleaverer Tip..than taking out the Middle Pin and throwing down none of the rest. 1869 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 516 When all the pins [in American bowls] are knocked down by one ball. 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 86 The large pins used in skittle playing.

†9. a. A knot in wood (looking like a peg driven in). *Obs.*

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph* (Arb) 115 The boughe commonlye is verye knotty, and full of pinnes. 1585 HIGINS tr. *Junius' Nomenclator* 144/1 The pinne or hard corne of a knot in timber, which hurteth sawes.

b. A hard spot occurring in steel during the process of manufacture.

1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* v. (1833) 116 When the steel has hard portions called *pins* by the workmen. 1884 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. III. 279/2 Free from those hard bright spots which workmen call 'pins'.

†10. A hard swelling on the sole of a hawk's foot; a disease characterized by such swellings (also called *pin-gout*: see 18). *Obs.*

1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 260 Of the Pin in the Hawkes foote, a disease much like the corne in the foote of a man. *Ibid.*, The Pynne is a swelling disease, that doth resemble sharpe nayles, rysing vp in the bottome or palme of the Hawkes foote. 1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 134 With a sharpe knife search and pare out the pinne, or core, or corne. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 237/2 The Pynne.

† b. A corn on the toe or foot. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Frouelle*, an agnell, pinne, or warnell in the toe.

†11. *Pin and web*: name for a disease of the eye (? characterized by a spot or excrescence like a pin's head, and a film covering the general surface: according to Dr. S. B. Atkinson, 'phlyctenular ulcer with conjunctivitis'). *Obs.*

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 79 By these destillations or reumes hapneth many diseases..as..pynne and webe in the eyes. 1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 300 This disease of the Pinne & webbe, is of some men called the Veroll. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. iv. 122 This is the foule Flibbertigibbet;.. Hee giues the Web and the Pin, squints the eye, and makes the Hare-lippe. 1672 JOSSELYN *New Eng. Rarities* 96 To take off a Pin and Web, or any kind of Filme growing over the Eye. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Pearl*, a Disease in an Horse's Eye, under which Head we shall comprehend Pins, Spots, Webs, &c. 1898 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pin and Web*, an old popular name for an opacity of the cornea.

12. A small cask or keg holding half a firkin, or 4½ gallons.

1570 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) I. 341, iij pynnes for carryage of drynk a feld. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Pin*, a small Vessel containing Four Gallons and a half, or the Eighth part of a Barrel. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* IV. (ed. 2) 293 Powder one of the Balls and put it into a Pin or Half a Firkin. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIII. 112 He used to have a pin of beer. *c* 1900 *Advertisement*, Beer in Cask. Discount for Cash on or before Delivery, 3d. Pin; 6d. Firkin; 1s. Kilderkin.

†13. A piece at chess; also, at the game of merels. In the latter referring app. to actual pegs; in chess extended either from these, or from the shape of Tudor chessmen, which were not unlike ninepins. *Obs.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xvi. (Roxb.) 66/1 The King is the first and highest of all the chesse pins. *Ibid.*, The Queene is the next pin in height to the King. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 271 At the chequer'd board..with a hand Trembling, as if eternity were hung In balance on his conduct of a pin.

14. a. *Cookery.* Short for ROLLING-PIN.

1894 *Cassell's Univ. Cookery Bk.* 740 Keep the board and pin well floured.

b. Short for KNITTING-*pin*, knitting-needle.

1897 *Tit Bits* 4 Dec. 175/3 As the old lady put down her pins, the Princess took them up, and finished the stocking-heel.

V. Phraseological uses.

15. In the phrase *on* or *upon a merry pin*, esp. *to set the heart on a merry pin*, *to have the heart hanging on a jolly pin*, whence also *upon the peevish pin*, *on another pin*, etc.; later, *in a merry pin*, in a merry humour, disposition, or frame of mind. *arch.* or *dial.*

The origin is obscure. In later use sometimes (cf. quot. 1658) associated with the musical tuning-peg, as in next.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 272 By my fader kyn Youre herte hangeth on a ioly pyn. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 5552 Youre hert ys on another pynne. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* v. 492, I wyll sett my soule on a mery pynne. 1530 PALSGR. 844/1 Upon a mery pynne, *de bayt*. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 578 King Charles heart by gettyng of Paris, was set vpon a merye Pinne. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1015/2 The commons hauing now their willes, were set vpon a pin, that the game was theirs. 1658 OSBORN *Adv. Son* i (1806) 24 Success doth often wind him up to a jovial pin. 1666 J. SERGEANT *Let. Thanks* 42 You cannot for your heart yet wean your self of that merry pin of Fancy. 1676 SHADWELL *Virtuoso* I. i, I never was on a better pin in my life. 1694 L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cccii. (1714) 316 The Woman was One day upon the Peevish Pin. 1770 *Gentl. Mag.* XL. 559 To express the Condition of an Honest Fellow and no Flincher under the Effects of Good Fellowship, he is said to be.. On a merry pin. 1779 T. HUTCHINSON *Diary* 6 Oct., Dined at Amen Corner..Sir John upon a merry pin. [*Intended* 18*th c. lang.* 1855 ANNE MANNING *O. Chelsea Bun-ho.* iv. 64 As for the Doctor, he was quite on the merry Pin.]

1662 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2) s.v., He is in a merry Pin. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 178 Right glad to find His friend in merry pin. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 407 Were I in the pin. 1887 A. RILEY *Athos* 210 Our prelate was in merry pin.

†16. Pitch; degree; step. esp. with *higher*, *lower*, *utmost*, *raise*, *take down*. *Obs.* (Cf. PEG *sb.*[1] 3.)

Originally, a figure taken from a musical tuning-peg (see 1 d); in quot. 1617 perh. referring to the rack.

1584 GREENE *Myrr. Modestie* Wks (Grosart) III. 24 The Iudges..seeing she had infringed their reasons, by the power of the law thought to wrest hir vpon a higher pin. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 141 The prodigal sonne..sets his course euen vpon the racke, and stretcheth it out to the vtmost pinne. *a* 1624 BP. M. SMITH *Serm.* (1632) 188 They..went more roundly and roughly to worke with them, taking them downe a pinne or two lower. *a* 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* II. iii, He's but one pin above a natural. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. vii. (1739) 41 To raise the price of their Cloaths to their own covetous pin. 1669 R. MONTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 452, I am confident we shall bring them a pin lower. 1731 W. BOWMAN *Serm.* xxix, To set our selves on the same pin With Paul and Peter. 1776 C. KEITH *Farmer's Ha'*, They mak a loud and joyfu' din, For ilka heart is raised a pin.

17. Phrase. *To put in the pin* (*colloq.* or *slang*), to put a check or stop to some course; to call a halt; *esp.* to give up drinking. So *to keep in the pin*, to keep from drinking; *to let loose a pin.* (Eng. Dial. Dict.)

Supposed by some to have reference to the pins in a drinking-cup (1 f); but it may refer more generally to the use of a pin or peg in stopping motion or making fast, and of letting loose by taking out the pin.

1832–53 *Whistle binkie* (Scot. Songs) Ser. III. 112, I ance was persuaded to 'put in the pin', But foul fa' the bit o't ava wad bide in, For whisky's a thing so bewitchingly stout, The first time I smelt it, the pin it lap out. 1835 J. MONTEATH *Dunblane Traditi.* (1887) 89 (E.D.D.) He had religiously abstained from drinking during the twelvemonths he had himself determined to keep in the pin. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I 348/1 He had two or three times resolved to better himself, and had 'put in the pin', meaning he had made a vow to refrain from drinking. 1896 *Deil's Hallowe'en* 14 (E.D.D.) The Deil that e'en was ettlin' to let loose a pin.

VI. 18. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pin-box*, *-dol*, *-hook*, *-manufactory*, *-mark*, *-seller*, *-snatcher*, *-sticking*, *-thrusting*. † pin-auger, an auger for boring holes for pins or pegs; pin-bit = *pin-drill*; pin-block, (*a*) a block of wood in which pins or pegs are fixed; (*b*) a block of wood to be shaped into a pin or peg (*Cent. Dict.*): † pin-bole, pinboll, ? some contrivance for floating a fishing-net; pin-bone, the hip-bone, esp. of a horse (see 6); pin-borer, a Canadian beetle (*Xylebrus dispar*) which makes small round punctures like pinholes in the bark of pear-trees; † pin-bouke [see BOWK], some kind of vessel for liquids; pin-bush, 'a fine reaming- or polishing-tool for delicate metal-work' (*Cent. Dict.*); pin-buttock, a narrow or sharp buttock; hence pin-buttocked *a.*; pin-cherry, the N. American wild red cherry (*Prunus pennsylvanica*); pin-cloth, a pinafore (? *obs.*); pin-clover, name in California (from the shape of the seed-vessel) for the European stork's-bill (*Erodium cicutarium*), widely naturalized there; pin connexion, a connexion of the parts of an iron or steel bridge by pins (instead of rivets, etc.; cf. *pin-joint*); pin-cop [COP *sb.*[2] 3], a pear-shaped 'cop' or roll of yarn, used for the weft in a power-loom; also *attrib.*; pin-curl, an artificial curl of hair held in place by a hairpin; pin-drill, a drill with a projecting central pin surrounded by a cutting face, used for countersinking, etc.; pin-drop *a.* (of silence) in which one could 'hear a pin drop'; pin-fish, name for two N. American elongated sparoid fishes (*Lagodon rhomboides*, *Diplodus holbrooki*); also a small sun-fish, *Lepomis pallidus*; pin-flat, a flat pin-cushion formed of two disks of cardboard lined and covered with some textile material, so that pins can be stuck into the edge (*U. S.*); pin-footed *a.* = *fin-footed*: see FIN *sb.* 6; † pin-gout, a disease in a hawk's foot (see 10); pin-grass = *pin-clover*; pin ground, a *pin-spot* ground upon a textile; pin-hold, 'a place at which a pin holds or makes fast' (Smart, 18,6); † pin-hood, 'the hood attached to a cloak, and fitted to be drawn over the hat or bonnet of the wearer' (Jam.); pin-joint, a form of joint in which two parts are connected by a pin passing through an eye in each; pin-machine, a machine for making pins; pin-man, a man who sells, or manipulates, pins; pin-mandrel (see quot.); † pin matter, the matter of a pin, that which matters a pin; *not a pin matter*, something that matters not a pin: cf. MATTER *sb.* 18; pin-mill = PIN-WHEEL 3; pin-necked *a.*, having tufts of feathers on the neck, as the pinnated grouse or prairie-hen; pin-oak, a species of oak (*Quercus palustris*) found in swampy places in N. America; so called from the persistent dead branches, which resemble pins or pegs fixed in the trunk; pin pallet (see quot.); pin-paper, a paper of pins (PAPER *sb.* 6 b); *fig.* a collection of samples; pin-patch (*dial.*), a periwinkle (? because extracted from its shell with a pin); pin-poppet (*dial*), a cylindrical case for pins; † pin-powder = PIN-DUST; pin-prod = PIN-PRICK; † pin-purse, ? a pin-case, or a pin-cushion; pin-rack *Naut.*, a rack or frame on the deck of a ship, in which belaying-pins are fixed; pin-rail, a rail or bar in which pins or pegs are fixed; pin-rib, 'a delicate cord or rib woven in the substance of fine muslin' (*Cent. Dict.*); pin-rod, 'in a locomotive, a tie-rod connecting the brake-shoes on opposite sides' (*Cent. Dict*); pin-spot, each of a number of small round spots like pins' heads forming a pattern upon a textile fabric; hence pin-spotted *a.*; pin-striped *a.*, having a narrow ornamental stripe of the thickness of a pin; pin switch (*Telegr.*), a switch in which electric connexion is made by pins passing through holes in metal plates; pin's-worth, the worth of a pin, an extremely small amount; pin-tongs *sb. pl.*, a kind of tongs or pliers for holding pins or other small objects; pin-tool, a tubular cutting-tool for making cylindrical wooden pins (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); pin-tooth, (*a*) each of the (sharp-pointed) teeth of the escapement-wheel in a clock or watch; (*b*) a canine tooth; † pin-trace, some part of horse-harness; pin-vice (see quots.); pin-weed, a plant of the N. American genus *Lechea* (N O. *Cistaceæ*); pin-winged *a.*, having the first primary feather of the wing attenuated, as in some American *Columbidæ*; pin-wire, wire of which pins are made; pin-wood, wood fit for pins or pegs; pin-worm, a small thread-worm, *Oxyuris vermicularis*, which infests the rectum, especially in children. See also PIN-BASKET, PIN-CASE, PINCUSHION, etc. and *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 5 An axe, a hatchet, a hedgynge-bylle, a *pyn awgur, a rest awgur, a flayle. 1873 E. SHOW *Workshop Receipts* Ser. I. 134/2 With a..*pin-bit, bore a hole about a ¼ of an inch deep. 1886 A. J. HIPKINS in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 722/1 The tuning-pin screws..into the thick metal wrestpin-piece, and through it into the wooden wrestplank or *pinblock. 1618 E. S. *Britain's Buss* in Arb. *Garner* III. 625 Cork *pynboles or bayes belonging to those nets. *Ibid.* 632 For every two nets, there must be a Pynboll or Bwy hooped...Each Pynboll or Bwy must have a rope of a yard long, to fasten it to the War-rope. 1640 CAREW in *Dodge's W. Country Ann.* (1882) 211 It..strake Roger Nise on the *pinbone 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4849/4 The Hair rubb'd off the near Pinbone. 1805 *Sporting Mag.* XXV. 226 Joint steaks, pinbone-steaks, sausages. 1593 DRAYTON *Moses* III. Wks. (1748) 480/2 Pails, kits, dishes,

basons, *pinboukes, bowls. 1898 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade Products*, *Pin-box, Pin-case*, a small fancy box for holding pins. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Pin Bush, a reaming or polishing tool for pin holes. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. ii. 18 It is like a Barbers chaire that fits all buttockes, the *pin buttocke, the quatch-buttocke, the brawn buttocke, or any buttocke. 1785 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Rules buying horse*, The narrow pin Buttock, the Hog or Swine-Rump,.. are full of Deformity. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 370 They are sharp rumped and *pin buttockt. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1810/4 A Gelding,.. Pin-Buttockt or narrow. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* LXI. II. 964 One of the children..approached so near the fire that the flames caught his *pin-cloth. 1846, 1854 [see PINNER* 2]. 1884 MILLER *Plant n.*, Pin grass, or *Pin-clover, of California, *Erodium cicutarium*. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 503 Yarns..wound upon what is called a '*pin cop bobbin'. 1896 *Daily News* 27 Nov. 5/2 Our English great-grandmothers called 'coques' 'comb-curls' or '*pin-curls', because they were stiffly arranged and held in their place with small side combs or hairpins. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 7 Oct. 8/5 She buys a 'pin-curl' and attaches it to her cycling hat! 1891 KIPLING *Light that Failed* (1900) 172 There were only weaving circles and floating *pin dots before his eyes. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Pin-drill*, a drill for countersinking. 1816 L. HUNT *Rimini* I. 244 A *pin-drop silence strikes o'er all the place. 1864 WEBSTER, *Pin-footed*, having the toes bordered by a skin. 1575 TURBERV *Falconrie* 346 Of the swelling in a Hawkes foote, which we tearme the pin, or *pin Goute. *Ibid.* 346 Make plasters thereof, and bestowe them on the pinnegoute. 1825 COBBEN in Morley *Life* I. (1903) 8 Black and purple and *pin grounds. 1491 *Act. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 187 Item, ij elne sattin to lyne the cap of that cloyke, and to be a *pyn hwd. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXX. 439 This fish ranks among the first victims of *pin-hook wiles. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Pin Machine. c 1680 *Crys of London* 36 in *Bagford Ball.* I. 116 Here's your old *Pin Man, a coming agen. 1878 J. INGLIS *Sport & W.* iv. 34 The pinmen are busy sorting their pins. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 189 Pin-Mandrels ..are made with a. Shank, to fit stiff into a round hole that is made in the Work that is to be Turned. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 304 The hardships which children have to endure in *pin manufactories. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Passer, Passe sans flux*, not a *pinne matter. 1679 *Trials of White*, etc. 36 Is it a pin matter whether there was such a Bill or no? 1766 *Complete Farmer* s.v. *Surveying*, It is not a pin matter how rude or false the lines or angles be. 1885 C. T. DAVIS *Leather* xxiii (1897) 331 From the 'soaks' the skins are removed,. and placed in the '*pin-mill'. 1874 J. W. LONG *Amer. Wild fowl* xvi 197 *Pin oaks, whose tiny acorns are greedily sought for by mallards and sprigtails. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIX. 516/1 [Mallards] gather in the timbered sloughs and low swales bordering on the Mississippi, where the pin-oak and willow abound. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 194 [The] *Pin Pallet Escapement .. used mostly in French Clocks, in which it is often placed in front of the dial. The pallets are formed of semi-circular jewels. 1673 MARVELL *Rch. Transp.* II. 170 His Sermon is extant .. some Heads and Points of it I gave you..as a 'Pinne paper of your modern Orthodoxy. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 209 The pin-papers, and stay tapes, which might have been among the wares of his pack. 1694 ECHARD *Plautus* 164 Whole beds o' crabs, lobsters, oysters, *pinpatches, coral, muscles, and cockles. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Pin-patches, Pin-paunches*, the small shell fish called periwinkles... They are commonly drawn out of their shells with a pin. 1856 *Routledge's Ev Boy's Ann* 642 Driven into the '*pin-poppet', the old name by which these curious cases were best known. 1502 *Privy Purse Eyp Eliz. of York* (1830) 27 Item for *pyn powdre xij d. 1893 E. CROWE *With Thackeray in Amer.* i. 11 Reflection made him think the onslaught harmless, and the sting in it only of the *pin-prod order. 1608 T. COCKS *Diary* (1901) 35 Payde for a *pynne purse for my va[lentine] vs. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Pin-rack*, .. a frame placed on the deck of a vessel, and containing sheaves around which ropes may be worked, and belaying-pins around which they may be secured. 1877 STAINER *Organ* II. § 24 Under the keys a series of pins are arranged on a piece of wood forming a *pin-rail. These pins fit easily into holes in the keys and prevent them from oscillating. 1608 H. CLAPHAM *Errour Right Hand* 39 Tom Lace-seller and Abraham *Pin-seller. 1900 *Echo* 12 June 3/4 Pick pockets and *pin-snatchers reaped a rich harvest. 1894 *Daily News* 28 Apr 6/5 Single flowers scattered over a '*pin spot' ground. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Feb. 4/2 Many of them spotted, but with a regular pin spot. 1900 *Daily News* 14 July 4/7 The little bolero coat is faced with white linen, *pin spotted with cornflower blue. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 118/1 A '*Pin-sticking Machine, for sticking pins on paper. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Sept. 3/2 *Pin striped serge, a material that in navy blue with a white line makes a very smart costume. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Pin Switch*. The connections are made with pins or plugs, which give a rubbing or frictional contact when thrust into the holes on the board. 1562 BULLEYN *Bulwark Sicke Men* 70 b, Did me neuer a *pinsworthe of pleasure. 1853 BYRNE *Artisan's Handbk* 81 For cutting the facets, they are held in small hand-vises or *pin tongs. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mechanic* 521 That part of the stone pallets upon which the *pin teeth act. 1886 *Standard* 15 Jan. 2/5 Its 'pin', or *pointed, teeth had not developed. 1440-41 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 627 Pro j *pyntrase. 1536 7 *Ibid.* 697, iij par. pyntrasez. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Pin-vise*, .. a hand vise for grasping small arbors and pins. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 196 Pin Vice..chiefly used as a holder for pins and small pieces of work while they are being filed. 1854 THOREAU *Walden* xvii. (1886) 307 Golden-rods, *pinweeds, and graceful wild grasses. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, The *pin-winged doves are pigeons of the genus *Æchmoptila*..of Texas and Mexico. 1896 A. MORRISON *Child of the Jago* 165 Her wedding-ring, worn to *pin-wire. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* xvii. (1878) 38 And seasoned timber for *pinwood to haue.

Pin, *sb.*[2] *local.* [Origin obscure: perh. connected with PIN *v.* II.] The middle place in a tandem team of three horses. Hence **pin-horse**: see quots.

1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Pin-horse*, the middle horse in a team. 1881 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Pin*, the middle place for a horse, between the shafter and the leader in a team of three. *Pin-horse*. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-bk.*, Pin, Pin-horse. [Widely prevalent in rural use. In E.D.D. from N. Yorksh. to Somerset.]

Pin, *sb.*[3] *Chess.* [f. PIN *v.*[1] 5 b.] The act of pinning, the fact of being pinned.

1868 SELKIRK *Bk. Chess* 72 Removing his Queen to obviate the 'pin'.

Pin (pin), *v.*[1] Forms: see the sb. [In branch I., f. PIN *sb.*[1] In branch II., perh. worn down from PIND *v.*, but blending with I. in the sense 'fasten': cf. also PEN *v.*[1] 1 and 2.]

I. To transfix, fix, attach, confine, with a pin.

1. *trans.* To fasten (things or parts of a thing *together*, or one thing *to* another) with one or more pins, pegs, or bolts (see PIN *sb.*[1] 1); to construct or repair by thus fastening the parts together; to make fast with a bolt, to bolt (a door, etc.). † *To pin the basket*: see BASKET *sb.* 1 d.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 769 With a pyked palays, pyned ful pik. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 296 Conscience..made pees porter to pynne [*MS. B.* penne] pe gates Of alle taletellers and tyterers in ydel. *a* 1380 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* iii. 6 Cros, pou dost no troupe, On a pillori my fruit to pinne. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxxxvii. 409 (Add. MS.) I shall haspe the dore, and pynne it with a pynne. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* cxvi. 411 No shyppe can depart hens without it be pynnyd with nayles of woode and not of Iron. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1595) 750 Rafters or great peeces of tymber pinned together. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 43 They pin down a planck. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 123 They pin it up with wooden Pins. 1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 14 The mortices cut quite through and pinned with oak or ash pins. 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* xxv. 301 The long rope, which is pinned down to the ground. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 143 The lever is pinned to the pallets.

fig. 1727 SWIFT *State Irel.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 164 An act of navigation, to which we never consented, pinned down upon us. 1820 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 317 He is pinned down in more than one Review..as an exemplary warning.

2. To fasten with a pin (see PIN *sb.*[1] 3, or with a brooch, hairpin, or hat-pin; to attach with a pin or similar sharp-pointed instrument; to transfix with a pin; also with a lance or the like.

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* clxxx. At my beddis hed. .. I haue it faire pynnit vp. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Test. Cres.* 423 Thy plesand lawn pinnit with goldin prene. 1530 PALSGR. 658/1 Pynne your jacket togyther for taking of colde. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ix. 36 His garment, nought but many ragged clouts, With thornes together pind and patched was. 1594 *Contention* (vii) Stage direction, Enter Dame Elnor Cobham bare-foote, with a waxe candle in her hand, and verses written on her backe and pind on. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 168 Gownes made with long traines, which are pinned vp in the house. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3725/4 Lost .., 3 Sheets of Paper made up in 3 Books, and pin'd in the middle. 1787 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 8 Nov., The wardrobe woman was pinning up the Queen's hair. 1838 JAMES *Robber* vi, She had a shawl of fine white lace pinned across her shoulders. 1852 STAINTON *Entom. Comp.* 74 The first object is to pin the insect. 1893 EARL DUNMORE *Pamirs* II. 1 Pinning out his entomological specimens.

b. Used with a person as object, in respect of clothes. Chiefly *pass.*

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* C vij, Shall not this lady this day be pynned. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* I. i, You went pinn'd vp. *Mod.* Come and I'll pin you.

3. *Building* † a. Formerly sometimes = UNDERPIN. † b. To face with stone, marble, etc. c. To fill in the joints of masonry with chips of stone; to fill up the interstices with small stones: cf. PINNING *vbl. sb.* 2 a.

1427 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 65, ij masouns to pynne pe same hous. 1499-1500 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 656 *Reparaciones* In pynnyng, Rakyng, et poyntyng. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* III. v. 71 Mamurra a Knight that was Master of July Caesar's woo kes in Fraunce pinned first the Walles of his house wyth broken marble. 1589 RIDER *Bibl. Schol.*, To Pin an house under the groundsile, *substruo.* 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* (1876) 191 He didna batter, line, and pin, To please the e'e.

4. *fig.* To attach firmly *to* a person, or ostentatiously *to* or *on* his SLEEVE; to make absolutely dependent or contingent *on* a person or thing; also, to fasten or fix (anything objectionable) *on* a person; to append, affix, tack on. Now *rare.*

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 109 Alas, fond foole, art thou so pinned to their sleeues, yat thou regardest more their babble then thine owne bliss? 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* cxxxi 803 Was God pinned on Balaams sleeue? Was he bounde to him? 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 321 This Gallant pins his Wenches on his sleeue. 1590 GREENE *Mourn Garm.* (1616) 33 What is it for mee to pinne a fayre meacocke and a witty milksop on my sleeue? 1626 MIDDLETON *Women Beware Wom.* III. i. 297 You were pleas'd of late to pin an error on me. 1627 E. F. *Hist. Edw. II* (1680) 35 Pin'd to the mutability of popular Faction. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. xxv. (1840) 81 He made himself absolute master of all orders, pinning them on himself by an immediate dependence. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 97 They wholly pin themselves upon the advice of those Magitians. 1710 *Tatler* No. 219 P 1 A Couple of professed Wits, who..had thought fit to pin themselves upon a Gentleman. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* I. i. 16 You seem too light of heart..To act the deeds that rumour pins on you. 1841 LYTTON *Nt. & Morn.* II. iv, I might pin my fate to yours.

b. In phrases *to pin one's salvation soul, hope, knowledge, reputation*, or the like, *upon, on, to* (a thing or person); now esp. *to pin one's faith upon, on* (a thing, or person, or his SLEEVE), to place entire or openly professed trust or belief in.

1583 BARNGTON *Commandm.* iv. (1637) 35, I would..never pin my everlasting estate in paine and blisse, upon so slender ..perswasions. 1599 *Life Sir T. More* in Wordsw. *Eccl. Biog.* (1853) II. 149, I never intended to pinne my soule to another mans sleeve. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 318 It is not good..to pin a mans knowledge vpon any particular mans sleeue. 1649 BP. REYNOLDS *Hosea* vii. 139 No man is to pinne his own soule and salvation..upon the words of a man who may mislead him. 1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 44 I'le pin my faith on the Diurnalls sleeve. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 22 Mr. Jones..much less expected, that any Man should pin his Relief upon his [Jones's] Shoulders. 1677 W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* II. i. 11 Tradition..deserveth rather nailing to the Pillory, than pinning Faith upon it. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *To pin one's Faith on another's Sleeve*, or to take all upon Trust, for Gospel that he saies. 1711, 1812, 1885 [see FAITH *sb.* 2]. 1828 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) II. 19, I now pin my hopes on a meeting at Dieppe. 1857 MRS. MATHEWS *Tea-Table Talk* I. 92 She pinned her faith upon a horseshoe nailed upon the outer gate. 1885 S. COX *Expositions* I. 4 Men who think for themselves, and pin their faith to no neighbour's sleeve.

5. *transf.* To hold fast (a man or animal) in a spot so that he cannot get away; to hold *down* or *against* something by force; to seize and hold fast.

1814 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 95 [The buck] could only reach the third field, where Tiger pinned him in the hedgerow. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xliii, Forth bolts the operative brother to pin like a bull-dog. 1840-70 BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* § 437 The dog will not only seize him [a bull] by the nose, but will cling to his hold till the bull stands still; and this is termed *pinning the bull.* 1859 REEVE *Brittany* 238 While I pinned his arms from behind, Mr. Taylor seized his whip. 1888 BURGON *Lives 12 Gd Men* II. v. 66 He caught me by my elbows, and pinned me up against the wall..so that I could not stir.

b. *Chess.* To confine a piece to a spot, to prevent it from being moved, absolutely, or without serious loss of material.

1745 STAMMA *Chess* 112 Look first whether your Adversary cannot pin that Piece down. 1841 WALKER *Chess* 15 The Bishop is able in certain cases to confine and pin the Knight, until the King or some other piece comes up and takes him. 1868 SELKIRK *1 & Chess* 73 White would then pin the Rook by Queen to Queen's 3rd.

c. *slang.* To seize.

1768 EARL OF CARLISLE in Jesse *Selwyn & Contemp.* (1843) II. 340, I am sure they intended to pin my money.

6. *fig.* To hold or bind (a person) strictly *to* a promise, course of action, etc.: often with *down.*

1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* ii. 74 The Law of God. doth not absolutely pin us down to the manner of doing it. 1822 W. IRVING *Bracebr. Hall* xxvi, One of those pestilent fellows that pin a man down to facts. 1894 TYNDALL in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XLIV. 507, I am pinned this year by the meeting of the British Association at Liverpool.

7. To set or stud with pins for ornament.

1688 [see PINNED *ppl. a.* 2]. 1713 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5155/4 The out-side Case Shagreen, .. pin'd with Gold Pins.

8. To make a small hole as with a pin. a. *Sc.* To break (a pane of glass) by throwing a stone so as to make a small hole. b. To drill (a hole).

1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let. i, And who taught me to smoke a cobbler, pin a losen, head a bicker..? 1897 *Daily News* 7 June 2/3 Drills shrieking shrill accompaniment to the hum of whirring machinery as they pinned rivet-holes in metal plates.

9. To clog (a file): said of particles adhering so firmly to the teeth of a file that they have to be picked out with a piece of steel wire.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

II. To confine within bounds: cf. PIND *v.*

10. To enclose by or as by means of bolts or bars; to confine within a space or enclosure; to hem in, to shut *up*; *spec.* to put in a pinfold, impound (a beast).

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 127, I .Putte hem in a pre-sour and pinnede hem per-Inne. 1423 *Coventry Leet-bk.* 43 Per schall noo beestys be pynnyd at the comen pynfold by the comien seriante. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 400/1 Pynyn, or put yn a pynfold, *intrudo.* 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 2632 To be pynned and punysshed for theyr trespace. 1590 WEBBE *Trav.* (Arb.) 27, I found two thousand Christians pind vp in ston wals lockt fast in yron chaines. 1630 L. ROWZEE *Queenes Welles* iii (1632) 16 To contract and pin up the Sea into narrower limits, by dikes [etc.]. 1674-92 RAY *Collect. Words* 17 A *Coop* is generally used for a Vessel or place to pin up or enclose any thing. 1824 BYRON *Juan* xv. xxvi, Pinn'd like a flock, and fleeced too in their fold.

b. *Draughts* (and similar games). See quots.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xvi. (ROXB.) 68/1 The play is, by so many geese to pinne the fox, that he cannot stirre one hole further. 1870 HARDY *Mod. Hoyle, Draughts* 107 The object..is to capture all your adversary's men, or to 'pin' them, or hem them in so that they cannot be moved.

† **11.** *fig.* To 'shut *up*', confine, restrict. *Obs.*

† *a* 1400 LYDG. *Chorle & Birde* 89 To be shette vp and pynned vnder drede, No thyng acordeth vnto my nature. 1584 FENNER *Def. Ministers* (1587) 9 Howe hath he .. pinned vp her authoritie, when he sought to enlarge it? 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 314 To have his phantasie pinned up within the narrow compass of a poor..invention.

III. 12. *comb.*, as **pin-faith** *a.*, that 'pins one's faith' on something (see 4 b), implicitly believing or credulous; **pin-up** *a.*, adapted for being pinned up.

1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1245/4 One black Sarsenet Pin-up-Petticoat. 1800 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) V. 316 The pin-faith multitude, which never thinks for itself.

Pin, *v.*[2] (U.S.), variant form of PEEN *v.*

1873 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Pin*..11. To swage by striking with the peen of a hammer; as splaying an edge of an iron hoop to give it the flare corresponding to that of the cask.

‖ **Piña** (pī·nyă). Also 6 **pinna**, 6– **pina**. [S. Amer. Sp. *piña* (formerly *pinna*), Pg. *pinha* pine-apple, orig. pine-cone, pine-nut (ad. L. *pinea*).]

†1. (Spelt *pina*, *pinna*, *pinia*.) The pine-apple.

1577 FRAMPTON *Joyfull Newes* 90 The Pinnas are a fruite whiche bee moste sette of in all the Indias. 1596 RALEIGH *Discov. Guiana* 61 Great abundance of Pinas, the princesse of fruits that grow under the sun. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. ii. iii. (1676) 46 In America .. their meat Palmitos, Pinas, Potatos, &c., and such fruits. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 93 Our boats returned loaden with plantynes, pinias, potatoes, sugar-canes.

2. Pine-apple leaf fibres (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858); a fine fabric made of these, more fully called **piña-cloth, piña-muslin**, *pine-apple cloth*.

1858 HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 765 Pine-apple cloth, ..sometimes known by the name of Pina Muslin. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Pina-cloth*, an expensive fabric made by the natives of the Philippines from the fibres of the pine-apple leaf. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Piña, Piña-cloth.

3. The spongy cone of amalgam left behind after part of the mercury has been eliminated: also anglicized **pinne**. (See also quot. 1875.)

1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV xii. 245 They put all the mettall into a cloth, which they straine out very forcibly, so as all the quicke-silver passeth out .and the rest remaines as a loafe of silver, like to a marke of almonds pressed to draw oyle. And being thus pressed, the remainder containes but the sixt part in silver, and five in mercurie...Of these markes they makes pinnes, (as they call them,) like pine apples, or sugar loaves, hollow within, the which they commonly make of a hundred pound weight. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Pina* (*Spanish*), amalgamated silver. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Pina* (Spanish), the pile of wedges or bricks of hard silver amalgam placed under a *capellina* and subjected to heat, for the expulsion of the mercury 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Piña.

Pinae, obs. form of PINNACE.

Pinaceous (pəinē·ʃəs). *a. rare.* [f. mod.Bot. L. *Pinaceæ* the pine family (f. L. *pīn-us* pine): see -ACEOUS.] Of or pertaining to the pine tribe.

1874 SIR R. CHRISTISON in *Trans Bot Soc. Edin.* (1876) XII 167 A Pinaceous Fossil..found in Redhall Quarry.

†**Pinache.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [Derivation unknown: the quot. corresponds notably with the first under PIQUET *sb.*[1]] Some game at cards.

1641 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlem* 126 In games at Cards, the Maw requires a quicke conceit the Cribbage a recollected fancy; the Pinache quick and vn-enforced dexterity. [Not in ed 1630.]

†**Pinacle**, *v. Obs.* Also **pinn-**. [Origin obscure: cf. *pinion* vb. and *manacle*.] *trans.* To pinion.

1614 BUDDEN tr *Aerodius' Disc. Parents Hon.* (1616) 22 Like a prisoner with his armes fast pinacled. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 98 They pinnacle them, and deliver them up to the fury of the children.

Pinacle, obs. form of PINNACLE.

Pinacocyte (pinăkōsəit). *Zool.* [f. Gr. *πίναξ*, *πινακ-* tablet + -CYTE.] Each of the flat plate-like cells (constituting *pavement epithelium*) forming the ectoderm and part of the endoderm in sponges.

1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 418/2 The ectoderm usually consists of simple pavement epithelial cells (*pinacocytes*). 1900 E. R. LANKESTER *Zool.* II. *Sponges* 44.

Hence **Pinacocy·tal** *a.*

1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 427/1 The pinacocytal layer.

Pinacoid, pinakoid (pinăkoid), *a.* and *sb. Cryst.* [f. Gr. *πίναξ*, *πινακ-* slab: see -OID.]

A. *adj.* Applied to any plane, in a crystallographic system, intersecting one of the axes of co-ordinates and parallel to the other two. Opposed to *octahedrid* and *prismatoid*.

1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* ii. § 18.

B. *sb.* A pinacoid plane, or a group of such planes constituting a 'form'.

1876 *Catal. Sci. App. S. Kens* § 3470 A Polyhedron of Calcite, cut .. so as to represent the optical characters .. in directions perpendicular 1. To the pinakoid. 1881 BAUERMAN *Text-bk. Syst. Min.* 198 The octahedron, or unit pyramid, is always the largest, and the cube rectangular prism, or pinakoid, the smallest of the constituent forms. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* vii. § 303 The poles of the pinakoids form the angular points of the systematic triangles.

Hence **Pinacoi·dal** *a*, of the nature of or characteristic of a pinacoid.

1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* xiii. 245 A structural condition of pinakoidal separation.

Pinacolin (pinæ·kŏlin). *Chem.* [f. next + -OL + -IN[1].] A colourless oily liquid ($C_6H_{12}O$), having an odour of peppermint, variously produced from pinacone. Hence **Pinaco·lic** *a.*

1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 647 *Pinacolin*, ..an oily body produced by the dehydration of pinacone. 1875 *Ibid.* VII. 982 *Pinacolic alcohol*, $C_6H_{14}O$..is produced by treating pinacolin with sodium in presence of water.

Pinacone (pinăkōun). *Chem.* [f. Gr. *πίναξ* tablet + -ONE.] A white crystalline substance ($C_6H_{14}O_2$), crystallizing in large tablets, produced by the action of sodium or sodium-amalgam on aqueous acetone.

1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 648 Liquid pinacone is a colourless syrup. 1877 — *Fownes' Chem.* II. 177 Pinacone, when heated with acids, is converted into pinacolin.

‖ **Pinacotheca** (pinăkoθī·kă). Also anglicized as **pinacothe·k** (-θek). [L. *pinacothēca* (Varro), a. Gr. *πινακοθήκη* a picture-gallery (Strabo), f. *πίναξ*, *πινακ-* tablet, picture + *θήκη* repository. So It. *pinacoteca*, F. *pinacothèque*, Ger. *pinakothek*.] A place for the keeping and exhibition of pictures and other works of art.

[1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 63 The..parlours, bathes, librarie and pinacloth, where coat Armors escuchions, painted tables, and counterfeates of strangers were kept.] 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Reliq.* (1651) 207 Pinacothecia..by which he intendeth .. certain Repositories for Works of Rarity in Picture or other Arts. 1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* 288 The pinacotheca of this building was a complete Museum of all the Curiosities of Art and Nature. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* I. iii, A picture-saloon, or *pinacotheca*. 1844 *Fraser's Mag.* XXX. 315/1 Our walks through halls of art and pinacothecks.

Pinafore (pi·năfōəi), *sb.* [f. PIN *v.*[1] + AFORE, because originally pinned upon the dress in front.] A covering of washable material worn by children, and by factory girls or others, over the frock or gown, to protect it from being soiled.

The article so called was prob. originally a piece of washing material pinned on for the occasion; in Webster, 1847, it is defined as 'an apron for the front part of the body', in Latham's Johnson, 1868, as 'a small apron or bib for children'; as now used, it differs from an apron in meeting and being fastened at the back above the waist, and in having armholes; a little girl's pinafore is often an article of ordinary house dress, and may be more ornamental than the frock which it covers. See also BRAT, OVERALL.

1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* vi. viii, A pin-a-fore for Master Mortimer Delvile, lest he should daub his pappy when he is feeding him. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 234 She is still pretty, but not so elegant as when she wore frocks and pin-a-fores. 1863 MISS BRADDON *J. Marchmont* I. i. 7 To teach children their A B C, and mend their frocks and make their pinafores. 1888 — *Mt. Royal* II. iv. 80 When you were in pinafores.

fig. 1845 *Athenæum* 4 Jan. 17 Exhibiting perhaps a smart architectural 'pinafore' in front, which turns out to be a mere 'coverslut' intended to hide meanness and deformity. 1849 D. J. BROWNE *Amer. Poultry Yard* (1855) 28 The chicks are large,..entirely shining black, except a pinafore of white on the breast.

b. *transf.* The wearer of a pinafore; *esp.* a child or little girl.

1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* III 153 The pinafores were gone to bed.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1871 M. COLLINS *Mrs. 4 Mrch* I. x. 307 Younger folk..in the pinafore stage of existence. 1894 ELIZ. L. BANKS *Camp. Curiosity* 181 Skill in pinafore-ironing. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Apr. 3/2 A navy blue serge frock..one of the pinafore build to slip over shirts.

Pinafore, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans* To attire in a pinafore.

1857 GEO. ELIOT *Sc Cler Life*, *Janet's Repent.* viii She was duly bonneted and pinafored, and then they turned out.

2. To put into the skirt of one's pinafore (cf. *to pocket*). *nonce-use.*

1893 *Daily News* 11 Jan. 2/2 There were hundreds feeding as one, and pinaforing the fragments that remained.

Pinafored (pi·nă·fōəd), *a.* [f. prec. sb. or vb. + -ED.] Attired in a pinafore.

1847 MRS. GORE *Castles* xxvii, The smallest dame-school that turns out its pinafored urchins on a village green. 1859 SALA *Gas light & D.* xv. 167 Pinafored children..playing in the gutters.

Pinakiolite (pinæ·kiəlait). *Min.* [mod. (Flink, 1890) f. Gr. *πινάκιον*, dim. of *πίναξ* tablet + -LITE.] Borate of manganese and magnesium, found in brilliant black tabular crystals.

1891 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. III. XLI 251 Pinakiolite is a new borate of manganese and magnesium.

Pinakoid, -al, variants of PINACOID, -AL.

†**Pi·nal**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L *pīn-us* pine-tree + -AL.] Of the nature of or allied to the pine.

1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 150 Oaks, and other trees ..more difficult to be raised in northern and alpine climates than their pinal predecessors.

Pinalic (pinæ·lik), *a. Chem.* [f. PINA(CO)L-IN + -IC.] Derived from or contained in pinacolin, as *pinalic acid*, $C_5H_{10}O$.

1886 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

‖ **Pinang** (pi·æŋ). Also 7 **-e**, 9 **penang**. [Malay *pinang* betel nut, areca. Also in Du., etc.] The areca tree (*Areca Catechu*), or its fruit, the areca nut (*pinang nut*): see ARECA

1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 148 The Portugues call the tree that bears it *Arve quero*..and the Malayans *Pinang*. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 365 Their ordinary food..is Rice, Wheat, Pinange, Betele. 1772 J. R. FORSTER tr. *Osbeck's Voy* I. 257 Pinang..is a fruit which looks like a nutmeg in the inside. 1883 MRS. BISHOP in *Leisure Hr.* 202/2 Pinang (from the *pinang*, or areca-palm) is the proper name of the island.

Pinary, Pinasse, obs. ff. PINERY, PINNACE.

Pinaster (pəinæ·stəi). *Bot.* [a. L. *pīnaster* (Plin.) wild pine, f. *pīnus* pine: see -ASTER. So F. *pinastre*, It., Sp. *pinastro*.] A species of pine (*Pinus Pinaster*) indigenous to south-western Europe; also called *Cluster-* or *Star-pine*.

(The *Pinaster* or Wild Pine of the ancients is thought by Daubeny to have been *P. maritima* of modern botanists.)

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 88 Pinaster is nothyng ellis but a wilde pyne tre of a meruelus hyght. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 462 The Pine and the Pinaster cary leaues thin and slender..long also and sharp pointed. 1731-3 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Pinus*, *Pinus sylvestris*..the Pinaster or wild Pine. 1770-4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1804) II. 21 The Pinaster is a variety of the Scotch Fir. 1842 SELBY *Brit. Forest Trees* 437 The introduction of the Pinaster into England by Gerard. A.D. 1596. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 6 The principal timber tree of [St. Helena] is the pinaster.

Pinate (pəi·nēt). *Chem.* [f. PIN-IC + -ATE[4].] A salt of pinic acid.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 506 The pinates.. may be obtained by digesting an ethereal solution of pinic acid over the alkaline carbonates. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 166/1 The pinates of ammonia, potash, and soda are soluble in water, but those of other bases are mostly insoluble in it.

‖ **Pinax** (pi·năks). Pl. **pinaces** (pi·năsīz); also 9 **pinakes**. [L. *pinax*, a. Gr. *πίναξ* board, plank, tablet, picture.]

1. A tablet; hence a list, register, or the like inscribed on a tablet; a catalogue, index. ? *Obs.*

1682 SIR T BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* I. § 1 Consider whereabout thou art in Cebes's Fable, or that old Philosophical *Pinax* of the Life of Man. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 434 This.. may..serve instead of a Pinax, or General *Index Plantarum*. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* Introd. (1794) 7 This pinax..is still the guide to all those who study this subject.

2. *Antiq.* A plate, platter, or dish; *esp.* one with anything painted or engraved on it.

1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) I. 286 The pinax or dish with a tall foot. *Ibid.* 296 Pinakes or plates, are also found at this period.

Pin-ball (pi·nibǫl). *U.S.* [f. PIN *sb.*[1] + BALL *sb.*[1]]

1. A pincushion.

1894 SARAH M. H. GARDNER *Quaker Idyls* vi, I gave him the pinball.

2. *Pinball-sight* = bead-sight: see BEAD *sb.* 5 d.

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Pin-ball Sight*, (*Rifle*), another name for the *bead sight*; also called pin-head sight.

Pinbank, variant form of PINEBANK *Obs.*

Pi·n-ba·sket. *local.* A large ornamental pincushion, with pins of various lengths artistically inserted, so as to resemble a basket; formerly, in some places, presented to the mother of a family on the birth of each child. Hence, the youngest child in a family (in quot. 1794 of an animal).

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Pin-basket*, the last child a woman bears. 17.. SIR J. MARRIOT in Dodsley *Coll. Poems* (1782) IV. 304 Oft be your second race survey'd And oft a new pin-basket made. 1780 *Gentl. Mag.* L. 77 No less natural is it that the pin-basket of the lawful wife should have the greatest share of the father's affections. 1794 J. WILLIAMS *Shrove Tuesday*, etc. 4 My gay Chanticleer..The pin-basket of my Sultana hen. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Pin-basket*, the youngest child in a family.

Pin-before (pinbifōəi). *rare.* [f. PIN *v.*[1] + BEFORE.] = PINAFORE.

1824 SOUTHEY in *Corr. w. C. Bowles* (1881) 71 During dinner he litts up his pin-before to look at the buttons. 1830 *Examiner* 801/1 Young gentlemen in pinbefores 1863 MRS. MARSH *Heathside Farm* II 33 Her stiff black silk protected by an ample holland pinbefore, she was engaged in superintending hot cakes and pikelets.

Pi·n-case. A case for holding pins; also, a pincushion (? *obs.* exc. *dial.*).

1515 *Will of R. Symson* (Somerset Ho.), A pyncase of tyryn seten. 1530 PALSGR. 254/2 Pyncase, *esplinguette*, *espinguiere*. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* III. i, What do you lack, gentlemen? fine purses, pouches, pin-cases, pipes? 1828 *Craven Gloss* (ed. 2), *Pin-cass*, a pin cushion, a corruption of *pin-case*.

†**Pince.** *Obs.* [Variant of PINCH *sb.*; perh. immed. a. F. *pince*.] A galled or sore place on a horse.

1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. xli. 281 The swelling, pince, wringing or gall, either vpon the withers or any parte of the backe of a horse.

Pince, obs. occasional variant of PINCH *sb.* and *v.*

Pincel, -eller, obs. ff. PENCIL, PENCILLER.

‖ **Pince-nez** (pǣsine). [F. *pince-nez*, lit. pinch-nose, nip-nose.] A pair of eyeglasses kept in position by a spring which clips the nose.

1880 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Aug. 235 It is amusing to meet a person whom one has been accustomed to see in regular spectacles wearing a *pince-nez* for the first time. 1888 J. PAYN *Myst. Mirbridge* vii, The lady, putting up her pince-nez, with a show of interest. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent of Man* 132 Man, when he sees with difficulty, does not now improve his Eye; he puts on a pince-nez.

Pinceoun, variant of PINSON[1] *Obs.*

Pincer (pi·nsəi), *v.* [f. PINCERS.] *trans.* To compress with or as with pincers; to torture or wring with or as with pincers.

1703 PARKER *Eusebius* VIII. 147 The Judge gave in Order that she should be Pincer'd worse than ever any Body yet had been. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XVI. i, Face, not pincered together. 1897 RHOSCOMYL *White Rose Arno* 188 The pain of his wound racked and pincered his nerves.

†**Pincern.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. late and med.L. *pincerna*, a. late Gr. *πιγκέρνης* cup-bearer, prop. a wine-mixer, f. *πίνειν* to drink + *κεράννυναι* to mix: cf. OF. *pincerne* a butler.] A cup-bearer.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xiii. (1623) 729 [The] Lord Maior in his office of chiefe Pincern or Cup-waiter. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* III. iii, There were to be seen [by the throne] *camararius* and *pincerna*, chamberlain and cupbearer.]

Pincers (pi·nsəiz), *sb pl.* Rarely (exc. in comb.) in sing. form **pincer**. Forms: 4 **pynceours**, 4-5 **pinsours**, 4-7 **-sers**, 5 **pynsors**, **-sours**, 6 **-cors**, **-sores**, **pinsars**, 6-7 **-sors**, 6- **pincers**. [In ME. *pinsour(s*, *pynsour s*, *-or(s*, *pynceour(s*, app. AF. agent-n. from *pincer* vb.: see

PINCH; cf. OF. *pinchure* pincers, tongs, *pinçoir* a clip used as a book-mark; mod.F. *pince* (Cotgr. *pinces*) pincers. See also PINSON [1].]

1. A tool for tightly grasping or nipping anything, consisting of two limbs pivoted together, forming a pair of jaws with a pair of handles or levers by which they can be pressed tightly together. (Commonly *a pair of pincers*; rarely *a pincers*.)

1338 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 376, j par de Pynceours de ferro. 1371 *Ibid.* 127, j par de pinsers. *c* 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xii, Kut ye a litell of her clees with pynsors. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 187 Two mouthes lyke vnto a paire of smaule pinsers. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* v. viii. (1886) 86 S. Dunstan lead the divell about the house by the nose with a paire of pinsors or tongs. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. xii. 16 A paire of Pincers in his hand he had, With which he pinched people to the hart. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 11 A Wood-Louse..hath two pointers also before, like a pair of pincers. 1719 YOUNG *Revenge* v. ii, The flesh will quiver, where the pincers tear. 1796 SOUTHEY *Lett. fr. Spain* (1799) 201 A pointed instrument to raise the wick, a small pincers to prune it. 1873 E. SPON *Workshop Receipts* Ser. I. 188/2 The flask is then removed from the fire by wooden pincers.

sing. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 570/18 *Capana*, a pynsour. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 280/2 A paire of Pynsours (*A.* A Pynsoure). 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 76/3 Pincer, *forpecula*.

fig. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* III. ii. § 33 (1864) 524 He [Newton] has always his mind ready to seize it with the mathematical pincers.

2. An organ (or pair of organs), in various animals, resembling pincers, and used for grasping or tearing; as the chelæ of crustaceans, the incisor teeth of a horse, etc.

1658 ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* Ep. Ded., Their [green locusts'] pincers..are as sharp as keen rasors. 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 156 P7 Every Ant brings a small particle of that earth in her pincers. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 554 The feet of animals which scramble among rocks are provided with pincers. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* iii. 95 A living crayfish is able to perform very varied movements with its pincers.

3. *Comb.*, as *pincer-grip*; *pincer-like* adj.

1611 COTGR., *Louve de fer*..the (pinser-like) hooke of a Crane, &c. 1860 CARLYLE *Let. to Ruskin* 29 Oct., in *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Nov. 105, I marvel in parts..at the pincer-grip..you take of certain bloated cheeks and blown-up bellies. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 142 Two terminal processes which make up a pincer-like organ.

‖ **Pincette** (pæ̃se·t) Also 6 **pyncet(te**, 6–7 **pincet.** [F. *pincette* small pincers, dim. of *pince* a pair of pincers.] A small pair of pincers; tweezers, forceps. (Also in *pl.*)

c 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 908 The pyncettes, *les tenailles.* 1597 A. M tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* ff. xvi b/2 Purify the wounde internallye with the pincet. 1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 9 Some to draw away, as tenals incisiue, pincets, tribals. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* ix. 75 Various instruments, such as the tourmaline pincette, the dichroscope. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Dec. 10/2 The piece of lead was at last extracted by a pincette expressly constructed for the purpose.

Pinch (pin[t]ʃ), *sb.* Forms: see next. [f. PINCH *v.*]

I. 1. An act of pinching; a firm compression between the finger and thumb or any two opposing surfaces; a nip, a squeeze; † a seizure with the teeth, a bite (*obs.*).

1592 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, iv. ii. 49 If we be English Deere be then in blood, Not Rascall-like to fall downe with a pinch. 1600 ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours Blood* vi 75 He will never flinch, To giue a full quart pot the empty pinch. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 298 If thou, and Nature can so gently part, The stroke of death is as a Louers pinch. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 118 Mr. Neverout's Wit begins to run low, for I vow, he said this before: Pray, Colonel, give him a Pinch. 1836 I. TAYLOR *Phys. The Another Life* 238 Feeling the pinch of a tight shoe, ..the pinch of a tight hat.

† **b.** *fig.* An ill-natured thrust; stricture, censure.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xliii. (1887) 271 Those generall pinches, which repining people do vse then most, when they are best vsed.

2. *fig.* Pressure, stress (usually of want, misfortune, or the like); difficulty, hardship.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. iv. 214 Necessities sharpe pinch. 1678 TEMPLE *Let. to Ld. Treasurer* Wks. 1731 II. 469, I am so tired out with this cruel Pinch of Business. 1688 MORE in NOTTS *Theory Love* 176 This pinch of time that I am in, has made me but huddle up things together. 1861 *Times* 22 Aug., So much money having been spent. .. All classes felt the pinch. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 279 Those who were rendered keener by the pinch of hunger. 1892 JESSOPP *Studies Recluse* Pref (1893) 17 He never knew what the pinch of poverty was.

† **3.** The pain or pang caused by the grip of death, or of remorse, shame, etc. *Obs.*

1567 R. EDWARDS *Damon & Pithias* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV 93 Ne at this present pinch of death am I dismay'd. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 77 Sebastian (Whose inward pinches therefore are most strong) Would heere haue kill'd your King. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 608 No pinch of penalty is comparable to pinch of conscience. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* xxvi. 451 Have these convictions..brought you to a great pinch, and inward distress of soul?

4. A case, occasion, or time of special stress or need; a critical juncture; a strait, exigency, extremity. Now, usually, in phr. *at* (*on*) *a pinch.*

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xviii. 53 Corageously at a pynche [he] shal renne vpon hem. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 164/2 What would ye than haue done? Quod he ye put me nowe to a pynche. 1574 J. DEE in *Lett. Lil. Men* (Camden) 39 Any notable benefit..bestowed vppon me now in the very pynch and opportunytie. 1589 *Marprel. Epit.* B iij b, If I had thought they would driue me to suche pinches, I would not haue medled with them. *a* 1639 BP. BROWNRIG *Serm.* (1674) I. iii. 40 The Israelites..send to hire the King of Egypt..to help at a pinch. 1681 NEVILE *Plato Rediv.* 264 But that Apprehension appeared Groundless when it came to the pinch. 1789 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 89 [We are] without our cook, but the dairy-maid is not a bad hand at a pinch. 1847 LD. G. BENTINCK in *Croker Papers* (1884) III. xxv. 146, I think on a pinch my father could still walk ten miles in a day. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Ability* 56 Each of them could at a pinch stand in the shoes of the other. 1865 CARLYLE *Frederk. Gt.* XIX. v. (1872) VIII 183 Fighting fellows all,..but uncertain as to loyalty in a case of pinch. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 339 She could..drive a team on a pinch.

b. The critical or crucial point of a matter.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. v (1840) 54 The chief pinch of the cause lieth on the patriarch's proof, that the lands.. formerly belonged to his predecessors. 1720 WATERLAND *Eight Serm.* Pref. 40 Here indeed lies the very Pinch of the Argument. 1846 GROTE *Greece* II. vi. II. 457 Those two attributes which form the real mark and pinch of Spartan legislation, viz., the military discipline and the rigorous private training.

5 The critical (highest or lowest) point of the tide, the turn of the tide. Cf. PINCH *v.* 13, and *pinch-water* in PINCH-. ? *Obs. rare.*

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 260, I took an opportunity at pinch of low water to view the works upon the rock.

6. *local.* The game of hustle-cap: see quots.

1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pinch*, the game of pitch-halfpenny or pitch and hustle. It is played by two or more antagonists, who pitch or cast a halfpenny each, at a mark. ..When they hustle, all the half-pence are thrown into a hat held by the player who claims the first chance. After shaking them together, he hits the crown of the hat a smart blow with his fist, which causes them to jerk out, and as many as lie with the..head upwards belong to him. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.* s.v., Some colliers were lately fined..for playing at pinch on Sunday.

II. A place or part at which something is (or appears to be) pinched.

† **7.** *Archery.* A weakened place in a bow or stick at which it tends to bend in an angle as if pinched at this point. (See PINCH *v.* I c.) *Obs.*

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 114 If you..fynde a bowe that is not marred with freate or pynche, bye that bowe. *Ibid.* 120 Freates be fyrst little pinchese, the whych when you perceaue, pike the places about the pinches, to make them somewhat weker, and as well commynge as where it pinched.

† **8.** A pleat or gather, in a skirt, etc.; an accordion-pleat. **b.** A bend or fold in the brim of a hat; a cock. (See COCK *sb.*[6] 3.) *Obs.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 146 It is not your pinches, your purles, your floury laggings, superfluous enterlacings, and puffings vp, that can any way offend God. 1595 GOSSON *Pl. Quippes* 87 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 254 This cloth of price, all cut in ragges, ..These buttons, pinches, fringes, jagges. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 432 P 2 Hats moulded into different Cocks and Pinches. 1860 J. P. KENNEDY *W. Wirt* I. i. 20 This picture may remind us of Hogarth's 'Politician', with 'the pinch' so far projecting that the candle burns a hole through it.

9. A steep or difficult part of a road. Now *dial.*

1754 WASHINGTON *Let.* Writ. 1889 I. 63 Wagons may travel now with 1500 or 1800 weight on them, by doubling the teams at one or two pinches only. 1759 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 401 Making the road thirty feet wide, and the principal pinches twenty. 1893 MRS. C. PRAED *Outlaw & Lawmaker* II. 4 Stony pinches and deep gulleys.

10. *Mining.* A point at which a mineral vein is narrowed in or compressed by the walls of rock.

1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 234 The north shoot seems to be divided by a vertical pinch.

III. 11. As much of something (esp. snuff) as may be taken up with the tips of the finger and thumb; hence *fig.* a very small quantity.

1583 GREENE *Mamillia* Wks. (Grosart) II. 81 For a pince of pleasure we receiue a gallon of sorow. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 344 P 2 Flavilla..asked the Churchwarden if he would take a Pinch [of Snuff]. 1724 THOMSON *Let.* 11 Dec. (in *Sotheby's Catal.* 19–22 Feb. (1896) 86), Had I been taught to cut a caper, to hum a tune, to take a pinch and lisp nonsense with all the grace of fashionable stupidity. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Old Age*, Two Pinches of the Tops of Rosemary, a Pinch of Laurel Leaves, two Pinches of Hysop. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* v. 61 Rowe took a long pinch of snuff. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xxvi, A little more hot water, and a pinch of fresh tea.

IV. 12. An iron lever with a beak or point, used for moving heavy bodies, loosening coal, etc., by leverage or prizing; a crow-bar; a pinch-bar.

1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* ix, Pinches or forehammers will never pick upon't, ..ye might as weel batter at it wi' pipe-staples. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 190 Here scores their pinches and their picks Atween the ashlar stanes did fix. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss Coal-mining*, *Pinch*, a kind of crowbar used in breaking down coal.

13. *dial.* A close-fisted person; a 'screw'.

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Pinch*, a very parsimonious economist.

Pinch (pin[t]ʃ), *v.* Forms: 4–6 **pinche(n, pynche(n**, (4–5 **pinnche**, 6 **pyntche, pynshe, pench(e**, *Sc.* **pinsche**), 6–7 **pynch**, 6– **pinch.** *β.* (*rarely*) 6 **pinse**, 7–8 **pince.** [a. ONF. **pinchier* (in mod. Normand *pincher*), 3 sing. pr. *pinche*, = OF. *pincier*, mod.F. *pincer*; ulterior origin obscure.

The Fr. vb. was perh. nasalized from an earlier form repr. by Walloon *pistl*: cf. obs. It. *picciare*, Venet. dial. *pissare*, mod.It *pizzicare* to pinch, Sp *pisca* a pinch; also early mod. Du. *pitsen*, Flem. *pinssen* (Kilian), Ger. *pfetzen* to pinch.]

I. In literal and closely connected senses.

1. *trans.* To compress between the tips of the finger and thumb, with the teeth, etc., or with any instrument having two jaws or parts between which something may be grasped; to nip, squeeze. (The principal literal sense.) Also *absol.* or *intr.*

1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 751 But bochours ben bei echon, Jour body to dismembre, & euerich pinchen his part. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* v. xxxviii. (W. de W.) 153 Yf the mete pytchyth and pryckyth, the stomake is pynchyd and prycked and compellyth it to passe out. 1530 PALSGR. 657/2, I pynche a thynge with my fyngar and my thombe. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xliii. (1887) 272 To pinch the heele where they pricke at the head. *a* 1628 PRESTON *Saint's Daily Exerc.* (1629) 119 A swine that is pinched..will cry exceeding loud. 1750 GRAY *Long Story* 59 They, Rummage his Mother, pinch his Aunt. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 44 The creature was scarcely able to withdraw its legs when the toes were pinched. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. iv. 115 If the legs be pinched..the muscles are made to contract.

β. 1799 W. TAYLOR *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* (1830) II. 65 That blacksmith, Who on his wall had drawn the arch-devil's picture, And us'd to pince at it with glowing tongs.

b. Said of a tight shoe, etc. which presses painfully upon the part which it covers; esp. in the proverbial phrase *to know where the shoe pinches*, i.e. to know (by direct experience) the disadvantages of any situation, or the cause of a trouble or difficulty. (Usually *absol* or *intr.*)

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 8253 Thys glouys bynde me so sore, That I may weryn hem no more, With her pynchyng to be bounde, Myn handys ben so tendre. 1573–80 BARET *Alv.* P 377 My shooe..pincheth my foote. *a* 1580 G. HARVEY *Letter bk.* (Camden) 85 Subtle enemyes, that knowe..where the shooe pinchith us most. 1637 HEYWOOD *Dialogues* ii. Wks. 1874 VI. 121 When you pull on your shoo you best may tel In what part it doth chiefely pinch you. 1658 A. FOX *Wirtz' Surg.* II. xxv 163 Fit the splinters well..that they pinch not the Patient any where. *c* 1720 PRIOR *Phillis's Age* ii, Stiff in brocade, and pinch'd in stays. 1856 READE *Never too late* lv, Oh, is that where the shoe pinches?

† **c.** *intr.* for *refl.* Of a bow: To receive a pinch: see PINCH *sb.* 7. *Obs.*

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 116 Take your bow in to the feeld,..looke where he commethe moost, prouyde for that place betymes, leste it pinche and so freate. *Ibid.* 121.

d. *pass.* To be jammed or compressed forcibly between two solid objects so as to be crushed.

1896 J. E. JEFFERSON in *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Aug. 5/1 We have lost our walrus boat...She was pinched on shore in the land water on July 16,..by the heavy pack ice. 1899 *Ibid.* 29 Mar. 5/3 The chap that had it before me got pinched between the coupling hooks..he only lived a few hours. 1899 *Daily News* 11 Oct. 8/5 He was pinched between the train and the platform.

2. With *adv.* or *compl.* To bring or get into some state or position by pinching (in first two quots., by squeezing or pressing).

1..*S. Erkenwolde* 70 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 267 Wyzt werkemen Putten prises þer to, pinchid one vnder. *a* 1425 *Langland's P. Pl.* A. ix. 88 A pyk is in þe potent to punge (*Univ. Coll. MS.* pynche) a-doun þe wikkede. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 241/1 Let them keepe straite, and pinch in their shoulders. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. ii. 194 They'll sucke our breath, or pinch vs blacke and blew. 1645 FULLER *Good Th. in Bad T.* (1811) 23 Pinch me into the remembrance of my promises. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 106 The ordinary Rack..is for men to pinch off the Flesh with hot Pinsers. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* (ed. 6) I. 28 Pinch their ends close. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 676 The skin cannot now be pinched up.

b. *Hort.* To nip off part of (a shoot). Also to nip *out*; to shorten *back* or *down* by nipping.

1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 16 When the Branch so Pinch'd proves obstinate in shooting thick again, the same Operation of Pinching must be perform'd again. 1850 *Beck's Florist* May 129 When the shoots have grown three or four inches..I again pinch out their tops, in order to make them bushy. 1862 ANGELL *Channel Isl.* iv. xxi. (ed. 2) 490 As soon as six leaves were developed on any shoot they were pinched down to three. 1890 *Farmer's Gaz.* 4 Jan. 7/1 When [the shoots] are three or four inches long they are pinched back to three buds.

c. To force out by compression, squeeze out; in quots. *fig.* to extract, extort, wring, 'squeeze' (money) *from* or *out of* a person.

1770 MASSIE *Reas. agst. Tax on Malt* 10 The Money..must be pinched from the bellies and backs of labouring Families. 1822 COBBETT *Weekly Reg.* 13 Apr. 69 The immense sums, thus pinched from the millions, and put into the hands of thousands. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. xiii, He had always pinched the full interest out of himself with punctual pinches.

d. To put in or add by pinches (PINCH *sb.* 11); *pinch empty*, to empty by removing the contents by pinches.

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 84 The old dames..pinch the snuff-box empty by degrees. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 608 Pinch a murderous dust into her drink.

† **3.** *trans.* To pleat, gather in, or flute the surface of (a garment, etc.); to crimp or crinkle the edge of (a pie-crust). *Obs*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 151 Ful semyly hir wympul pynched was. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 410 So wyde a gowne..as is þin, So smal I-pynchid. *c* 1440 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 41 Kover hit [the chopped-up pork, etc.] with lyddes, and pynche hit fayre, Korven in þe myddes two loyseyns a payr. 1509–10 (see PINCHED *ppl. a.* 3).

† **4.** To seize, compress, or snap with the teeth. Often *absol.* *Obs.*

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxxv, Who pyncheth firste and goth perwith to be deth, he shall haue be skynne. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. i. 16 As a Beare encompass'd round with Dogges: Who hauing pincht a few, and made them cry, The rest stand all aloofe. c 1612 CHAPMAN *Iliad* v. 462 Like a sort of dogs that at a lion bay, And entertain no spirit to pinch. 1700 DRYDEN *Theodore & Hon.* 115 Two mastiffs..came up and pinch'd her tender side.

†5. Said of actions causing a painful bodily sensation: To hurt, pain, torture, torment. (In first two quots. applied to the torture of the rack.) *Obs.*

1536 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 30 Not sparing for the knowleage hereof to pynche him with paynes to the declaracion of it. 1587 FLEMING *Contin. Holinshed* III. 1371/1 They were constreined to commit him to such as are vsuallie appointed in the Tower to handle the racke, by whome he was laied vpon the same, and somewhat pinched, although not much. 1597 J. T *Serm. Paules C.* 11 Which pincheth man with three great wounds. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 364 If it [a Dart] pinch them further, and draw bloud, they increase their punishment.

6. Said of the painful action of cold, hunger, exhaustion, or wasting disease: including the physical effects (to contract, make thin or shrunken), the painful physical sensations, and often the mental affliction or social injury. Also, in reference to plants: to nip, to cause to shrivel or wither up.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* 48 If famine had not pinched them, or colde wether had not nipped them. 1577 *St Aug. Manual* (Longman) 30 Let fastynges forepine the body,.. let labour pinche it. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 913 If he be a little pinched with pouertie & aduersitie. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. iv. 160 The ayre hath..pinch'd the lilly-tincture of her face. 1652 A. ROSS *Hist. World* I. iii. 13 His army being pinched with thirst. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Glouc.* (1662) 349 The most generous and vigorous land will..be imbarrened, when always pinched with the Plough. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 22 A most severe cold which pinched our men exceedingly. 1772 FOOTE *Nabob* II. Wks. 1799 II. 303 The polyanthuses were a little pinched by the easterly winds. 1884 *Portn. Rev.* Jan. 2 The labouring classes..have been pinched..by hard times, by increased expenses, and by loss of wages.

absol. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. § 43. 260 When a famine begins to pinch. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIV. 548 The winter pinches, and with cold I die.

II. In non-physical and figurative senses.

7. To press upon, straiten, reduce to straits or distress; to bring into difficulties or trouble; to afflict, harass. *Obs.* exc. as consciously *fig.* from 1 or 6.

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* xiv. 127 To the ende they myght bee worse pynched at the herte roote. 1577 *F. de Lyles Legendarie* II ij. The proposition of the lo d Bretagne did chiefly pinch them. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq., Apol* 515 That no conscientious man may be pinched thereby. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 215 The king finding his affairs pinch him at home. 1800 COLLRIDGE *Piccolom.* I. xii, His compact with me pinches The Emperor. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* II. ix, Debt pinches the mind, more than hunger pinches the body.

8. 1630 M. GODWYN tr. *Bp. Hereford's Ann. Eng.* I. 49 Need began at length to pince him.

b. *intr.* or *absol*

c 1612 CHAPMAN *Iliad* VIII 278 Huge grief, for Hector's slaughter d friend, pinch'd in his mighty mind. 1657 CROMWELL *Sp* 20 Apr. in *Carlyle*, Another thing which doth a little pinch upon me. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* II iii, *Don Diego.* Pray tell me, how you came to employ this Sir Roger and not think of your old friend Diego? *Mrs. Bull.* So, so, there it pinches!

†8. *intr.* To press narrowly or closely *on*: a. to encroach *on*. b. to put stress *upon*. *Obs*

a 1300 *Sat. People Kildare* xvi. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 155 Hail be ȝe bakers with ȝur loun smale..ȝe pinchep on be riȝt white aȝen goddes law. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 371 ȝif I ȝede to þe plow, I pynched so narwe [C. on hus half acre] þat a fote londe or a fowe, fecchen I wolde, Of my nexte neighbore. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Rogation Week* iv. (1859) 408 It is a shame to behold..how men pinch at such iberbalks, which by long use and custom ought to be inviolably kept. 1685 H. MORE *Paralip. Prophet.* xliv. 375 The Visions indeed at last pinch closest upon the Roman Hierarchy. a 1734 NORTH *Exam* III. vi § 47 (1740) 457, I should haue pinched hard upon this Practice, if it had not been a Push-pin Game.

†9. a. *intr.* To carp or cavil *at*; to find fault, object. *Obs*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 347 We mai not pynche at þis lawe. c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 326 Ther koude no wight pynchen at his writyng. 1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* III. v. (1554) 74 b, If any man pyntche at their outrage. 1549 LATIMER *5th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 140 Euerye waye thys offyce of preachynge is pyncht at.

†b. *trans.* To find fault with, blame, reproach, reprove. *Obs.*

1570 T. NORTON tr. *Nowell's Catech.* (1853) 218 So as he.. blot them [not] with stain or infamy, but pinch them and reprove them only with suspicion of their own conscience. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl Pol.* IV. xiii. § 9 The Corinthians hee pincheth with this demand.

10. †a. *intr.* To give or spend very sparingly and narrowly; to be close-fisted, meanly parsimonious, or miserly; to drive hard bargains. *Obs.*

13.. *Sevyn Sag.* (W.) 1243 That on was Lef to give, an lef to spende; And that other lef to pinche. Bothe he was scars. and chinche. 1406 HOCCLEVE *Misrule* 181, I pynchid nat at hem in myn acate, But paied hem as þat they axe wolde. 1530 PALSGR. 657/2 He pyncheth as though he were nat worthe a grote. a 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 3 Ane hes that micht ane hundreith weill susteine and livis in vo and pinschis at his tabill. a 1657 HIERON *Wks.* I. 217 They pinch with the Lord, as Ananias.

b. *trans.* To limit or restrict narrowly the supply of (anything); to stint, to give barely or with short measure or weight; to give sparingly or grudgingly. Now *dial.*

1530 *Proper Dyalogs* in *Rede me*, etc. (Arb.) 169 Let him ones begynne to pynche Or withdrawe their tithinge an ynche. 1561 NORTON & SACKV. *Gorboduc* II. i, If nature and the Goddes had pinched so Their flowing bountie and their noble giftes..from you. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. xiii. 305 If ever she affordeth fine ware, she alwayes pincheth it in the measure. 1675 HOBBES *Odyssey* XI. 332 Do not pinch your Gift. 1695 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 320 They are not to pinch the water from the saw-well. *Mod. Sc.* Ye needna hae pincht the water; it's cheap aneuch ony way. Dinna pinch the elbow-grease.

c. To straiten or stint (a person, etc.) *in*, in respect *of*, *for* (something), or in means generally; to subject (any one) to short measure.

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 220 Yet will I not pinch you of that pastime. 1591 GREENE *Disc. Coosnage* (1592) 25 She cald in her neighbors..that. had also been pincht in their coles, and shewed them the cosenage. 1596 BP. W. BARLOW *Three Serm.* ii. 78 Courtousie pinching their Tables and almes. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 199 Those in the Frigat were already pinched with spare allowance. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 121 Either pinch them of a great part, or give them that which is nastie. 1676 MOXON *Print Lett* 10 You are pinched for room. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* I. § 8 Was I not pinched in Time, the regular way would be to have begun with the Circumstantials of Religion. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W* vii, My wife..insisted on entertaining them all; for which..our family was pinched for three weeks after. 1784 COWPER *Let. to J Newton* Feb, I am at this moment pinched for time. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 19 The error of pinching children in their food is more hurtful than the other extreme. 1876 F. E. TROLLOPE *Charming Fellow* II. xiv. 223 She wasn't used to be pinched for money herself. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* I. ii. 211 Some debts..he had to pay, Which pinched us for a while.

d. *intr.* in *refl.* or *pass.* sense. To pinch oneself or be pinched; to be straitened in means; to suffer from penury.

1549 CHEKE *Hurt Sedit.* (1641) 35 When yee see decay of victuals, the rich pinch, the poore famish. 1634 HEYWOOD *Maidenhead Lost* II. i. Wks 1874 IV 121, I told you, you were so prodigall we should pinch for't. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 184 I'm forc'd to pinch, for the Times are hard. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 11/2 Made merry..the whole week through, to pinch for it a fortnight after.

11. *trans* To compress, confine, or restrict narrowly Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1570 DEE *Math Pref.* div b, No more than we may pinche in the Definitio s of Wisedome or Honestie. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Decay* iii, Thou dost thy self immure ..In some one corner of a feeble heart: Where yet both Sinne and Satan..Do pinch and straiten thee. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 II. 23 That doctrine which pincheth our liberty within so narrow bounds. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Cockayne* Wks. (Bohn) II. 65 The same insular limitation pinches his foreign politics.

b. To reduce to straits (in argument, etc.); to bring into a difficulty or 'fix'; to 'put in a tight place'. Now *rare.*

1692 RAY *Disc.* I iv. (1693) 59 When we are at a loss, and pinch'd with an Argument. 1752 G BROWN in *Scots Mag.* Nov. (1753) 55 1/2 The prosecutors are pinched in point of argument. a 1832 SCOTT in Smiles *Self Help* iii. (1860) 60, I have felt pinched and hampered by my own ignorance.

c. *To pinch courtesy*: see COURTESY I c.

III. In technical and slang uses.

12. a. *Racing.* To urge or press (a horse); to exhaust by urging.

1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr* (1757) II. 148 It is the vulgar Opinion, that a Horse has not been pinch'd, or pinn'd down, in a Heat when he does not sweat out. *Ibid.* 149 If a Horse's Tail shake and tremble after any Heat, it is a Sign he is hard pinch'd. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 10 June, He declined to make any effort when 'pinched' by his jockey.

b. *Naut.* To sail (a vessel) close-hauled.

1895 *Daily News* 11 Sept. 5/5 Defender had to be pinched to make the mark before she started on the stern chase. *Ibid.*, Captain Cranfield was pinching Valkyrie hard, but she..was..unable to keep as close into the wind as her rival. 1898 *Ibid.* 19 Sept. 3/5 While the Maid was pinched right through Irex had to make no less than three boards.

13. *intr.* Of the tide: To pass its highest or lowest level. (Cf. PINCH *sb.* 5.) *rare.* ? *Obs.*

1756 *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 532 As soon as the tide pinched, the ebb came down at once.

14. *intr. Mining.* Of a vein or deposit of ore: To contract in volume, become narrow or thin; with *out*, to come to an end, 'run out'.

1872 RAYMOND *Statist Mines & Mining* 307 The vein is 5 or 6 feet wide, on an average, but expanding sometimes to 15 or 20 feet, and pinching up in places to a few inches. *Ibid.* The body of rich ore worked last year was exhausted, the ledge pinching out. 1890 *Goldfields Victoria* 27 The characteristic of this district, is for the auriferous surface quartz to pinch or run out. 1891 M. COLE *Cy Ross* 93 The vein began suddenly to pinch last week..the vein is steadily pinching narrower and narrower as we advance.

15. *trans.* a. To steal, to purloin (a thing); to rob (a person). *slang.*

1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 191 The fifth is a Glasier, who when he creeps in: To pinch all the Lurry, he thinks it no sin. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Pinch.* to Steal, or Slily convey any thing away. 1811 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s. v., I pinch'd him for a fawney, signifies I purloined a ring from him; Did you pinch anything in that crib? did you succeed in secreting any thing in that shop? 1869 *Daily News* 10 Aug., Brown was..alleged, in sporting phrase, to have 'pinched' the defendant out of 6*l.* 10*s.*

b. To arrest, take into custody. [So F. *pincer* 'arrêter, saisir' (Littré).]

1860 *Slang Dict., Pinch*..to catch, or apprehend. 1862 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1865) III. 397 He got acquitted for that there note after he had me 'pinched'. 1882 *Five Yrs.' Penal Servitude* iii. 109 The blooming crushers were precious glad when they 'pinched' him.

16. To move (a heavy body, as a loaded truck, a large cask) by a succession of small heaves with a pointed iron bar or 'pinch': see PINCH *sb.* 12.

1859 [see PINCHING *vbl. sb.* 5]. 1888 *Whitby Gaz.* 28 Apr. 4/4, I was engaged in pinching a bogie which was loaded with a ball of slag. 1895 T. PINNOCK *Black Country Ann.* (E. D. D.), Gie me the bar, I'll pinch it forrat a bit while yo' restin'.

Pinch- in Comb.: [chiefly the imperative or verb-stem with the second element in objective relation to it; sometimes the sb.]

Pinch-back, one who pinches his own or another's back, by stinting it of proper clothing; also *attrib.*; **pinch-bar** = PINCH *sb.* 12: see quot.; **pinch-belly**, one who denies himself or others sufficient food; also *attrib.*; **pinch-cock** *Mech.*, a clamp used to compress a flexible or elastic tube so as to regulate the flow of liquid, etc.; **pinch-commons**, one who stints the supply of food for himself or others; †**pinch-crust** = prec.; **pinch-eyed** *a.* (see quot.); †**pinch fart**, a niggard, miser (in quot. *attrib.*); **pinch-fist**, a 'close-fisted' person, a niggard, miser; so **pinchfisted** *a.*, mean, miserly; **pinch-plane** *Math.* (see quot.); **pinch-plum**, one who would divide a plum; a close, grasping person; **pinch-point** *Math.* (see quot.); **pinch-spotted** *a.*, discoloured with marks of pinches; **pinch-water**, high or low water; **pinch-weed**, dial. name for *Polygonum Persicaria* (see quot.). Also PINCH-GUT, PINCHPENNY.

1600 NASHE *Summer's Last Will* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 76 Christmas, ..a *pinchback, cutthroat churl. 1827 *Civ. Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 74/1 The application of a lever or *pinch-bar. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Pinch-bar*, a lever with a fulcrum-foot and projecting snout; applied beneath a heavy body to move it by successive small raising and shiftings. 1548-60 HEXHAM, *Een Spaer-back*, ..a Sparer, .. or a *Pinch belly. 1721 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* App. (1754) 318, I am against all extremes, and especially on the pinch belly side. 1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem.* 103 This flask is fitted with a bulb tube, filled with dilute nitric acid, which is prevented from flowing into the mixture by means of a *pinchcock. 1881 TYNDALL *Floating Matter of Air* 171 A pinchcock nipped the india-rubber tube at its centre. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* vi, The crazed projector and the niggardly *pinch-commons by which it is inhabited. 1602 ROWLANDS *Greene's Ghost* (Hunter. Cl.) 9 A young Gentleman, Merchant, or old *pinchcrust. 1765 *Treat. Dom. Pigeons, Carrier* 83 The eye..ought to be broad, round, and of an equal thickness; for if one part of the eye be thinner than the rest, it is said to be *pinch-ey'd, which is deemed a very great imperfection. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* Wks. (Grosart) II. 25 My *pinch-fart penie-father. c 1580 JEFFERIE *Bugbears* I. ii. 61 in *Archiv Stud. Neu. Spr.* (1897) XCVIII. 308 Our *pinchefist the old vecchio. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 990 A pinch-fist, *avarus*. 1867 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann* Oct. 636 As hearty and liberal as they were once cold and *pinchfisted. 1869 CAYLEY *Coll. Math. Papers* VI. 336 The *pinch-plane, or reciprocal singularity j'= 1, is in fact a torsal plane touching the surface along a line, or meeting it in the line twice and in a residual curve.. Considering..the reciprocal figure, the reciprocal of the pinch-plane is a point of the nodal curve, and is a pinch-point. 1892 *Daily News* 25 April 5/7 The most beggarly-spirited *pinch-plum economy. 1868 CAYLEY *Coll. Math. Papers* VI. 123 A surface having a nodal line has in general on this nodal line points where the two tangent planes coincide, or as I propose to term them '*pinch-points'. 1611 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 261 Shorten vp their sinewes With aged Cramps, & more *pinch-spotted make them, Then Pard, or Cat o'Mountaine. 1681 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 103 After great Rains,..or strong westerly Winds,..then the *Pinch-water will be found earlier..by about half an hour. 1883 *Academy* 11 Aug. 92 Every leaf has a dark spot in the centre, just as though it had been pinched, on which account it goes by the name of *pinch-weed.

†**Pinchbeck, -beke,** *sb.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [f. PINCH- + ? BEAK.] A miserly, close-fisted person.

1545 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Aridus homo*, a drye felowe, of whom nothyng may be gotten, som do call hym a pelt, or a pynchebeke. 1552 HULOET, Pynchebecke.

Pinchbeck (pin*ʃbek), *sb.*[2] (*a.*) [Named after the inventor Christopher Pinchbeck, a watch- and toy-maker in Fleet Street, London (died 1732); orig. a place-name; there is a village so named near Spalding. Hence F. *pinchebec* (Littré).

1732 *Daily Post* 27 Nov. (*Advt.*), That the toys made of the late ingenious Mr. Pinchbeck's curious metal..are now sold only by his son and sole executor, Mr Edward Pinchbeck. 1755 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Bute* 22 Sept., In the next box, put up three of Pinchbec's watches, shagrine cases, and enamelled dial-plates. 1776 'M. MACGREGOR' [W. Mason] *Ode to C. Pinchbeck* (the Younger), For thy sake Of Pinchbeck's own mixt-metal make A huge Extinguisher.]

1. An alloy of about five parts of copper with one of zinc, resembling gold: used in clock-making, cheap jewellery, etc.

1734 FIELDING *Intrig. Chamberm.* I vii, He said,..that the nobility and gentry run so much into Pinchbeck, that he had not dispos'd of two gold watches this month. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 419 United to zinc, copper produced

Dutch gold, Rupert's metal and pinchbeck—from a third to a twelfth of zinc is used, the paler the alloy required the larger the quantity of zinc. 1885 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 708 *Pinchbeck*.—No. 1. 5 oz. of pure copper, and 1 oz. of zinc...Some use only half this quantity of zinc, in which proportion the alloy is more easily worked, especially in the making of jewellery. 1885 R. Buchanan *Annan Water* xxv, He wore a massive chain of gold or pinchbeck.

2. *fig.* Contemptuously, as a type of what is counterfeit or spurious.

1859 Thackeray *Virgin.* xxii, Those golden locks were only pinchbeck. 1887 Lowell *Old Eng. Dram.* (1892) 128 The greater part of what I once took on trust as precious is really paste and pinchbeck. 1890 *Spectator* 24 May, Is it necessary..that the pinchbeck as well as the gold left behind him by this voluminous writer, should be preserved?

3 *attrib.* or *as adj.* **a.** Made of pinchbeck.

1746 Cooke in Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. iv. liv. 248 Gold, silver and pinchbeck snuff-boxes. 1849 C. Brontë *Shirley* ii, He has a sort of pinchbeck watch; ditto, ring.

b. Of deceptive appearance and small value; spurious; simulating the genuine article; sham.

1850 Carlyle *Latter-d. Pamph.* iv. (1872) 113 Eloquent high-lacquered pinchbeck specimens. 1877 Symonds *Renaiss. Italy, Revив. Learn.* viii. 505 A pinchbeck age of poetry. 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 304 Overt State action against this pinch-beck Pretender may be..defended.

4. *Comb.*

1879 Ruttey *Study Rocks* x. 119 The colour is..brownish-green, or pinchbeck-brown.

Pinche (pin'ʃ). Also **8 pinch.** [a. F. *pinche*, ad. Sp. *pincho* (also in Eng. use).] A South American species of marmoset (*Midas œdipus*). Also *attrib.*

[1745 La Condamine *Relat. Voy. Amer. Mérid.* 165 On les nomme Pinchés à Maynas, & à Cayenne, Tamarins.]

1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* IV. 237 The fifth is called the Pinch; with the face of a beautiful black, and white hair that descends on each side of the face, like that of man. 1780 Smellie tr. *Buffon's Nat. Hist.* (1791) VIII. 211 The Pinche, or Red-tailed Monkey,.. though very small, is larger than either the ouistiti or the tamarin. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Pincho. 1896 *List Anim. Zool. Soc. Lond.* (ed. 9) 45 *Midas œdipus* (Linn.) Pinche Monkey. Hab. Colombia.

Pinched (pin'tʃt), *ppl. a.* [f. Pinch *v.* + -ed 1.]

1. Compressed between the finger and thumb, or two opposing bodies; nipped, squeezed; shaped as if compressed; contracted at one part. Also with *up.*

c 1530 L. Cox *Rhet.* (1899) 53 Thersites, with croked and penched shulders. 1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* i. 1, Like the father of hunger,..with your pinch'd-horne-nose. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* ii. i 51 He ha's discouer'd my Designe, and I Remaine a pinch'd Thing; yea, a very Trick For them to play at will. 1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 955/4 A Black Gelding,..a shorn Mane, pinch'd Buttock. 1836-9 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Th. about People*, Scanty grey trousers, little pinched-up gaiters.

b. ? Castrated by ligature.

1514 *Will of Busby* (Somerset Ho.), A pynched oxe.

c. Of a ship: Much curved inward above the line of her extreme breadth; also *pinched in.*

1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I. s. v. *Housed*, She is Housed-in, or Pinched-in too much. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v. *Housing in*, She is said to be housed in, or pinched.

d. Of oysters: Long and narrow in form.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

2. Said in reference to the physical effects of cold, hunger, pain, or old age. Also with *up*, and parasynthetic, as *pinched faced*, etc.

1614 D. Dyke *Myst. Self-Deceiving* (1630) 83 Pinched with famine. 1807 Crabbe *Parv. Reg.* ii. 193 Pinched are her looks, as one who pines for bread. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* xxxii, Pale and pinched-up faces hovered about the windows. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 22 Oct. 4/5 Pinched-faced children whose under-feeding is caused by this kind of malnutrition.

†**3.** Gathered, pleated (cf. Pinch *v.* 3). *Obs.*

1509-10 *Act* 1 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 § 1 No manne undre the degree of a Knyght [shall] were any garded or pynshed Sherte or pynched partelet of Lynnen clothe.

4. Straitened in extent; small, narrow, scanty.

1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Hen. V*, cclxi, Narrower Fames In a pinch't Canvace. 1691 tr. *Emiliannes Frauds Romish Monks* (ed. 3) 34 Their Cells, being too mean and..too much pinch'd of room. 1894 N. Brooks *Tales Maine Coast* 94 A little pinched-up flower-garden lay between the house and the..river.

5. Straitened in means or circumstances.

1716 Hearne *Collect.* (O. H. S.) V. 159 Yet he is not pinch'd, being very rich as well as very stingy. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* xlv, Do you know how pinched and destitute I am? 1891 Baring-Gould *In Troubadour-Land* xx, They lived..in very pinched circumstances.

6. Suffering from a pang, distressed.

1900 Mrs. Craigie *R. Orange* xxii, With a pinched heart she went up the great staircase.

Hence **Pi'nchedly** *adv.*; **Pi'nchedness.**

1883 Miss Broughton *Belinda* i. ii, The pear-tree..was pinchedly struggling into flower. 1891 *Daily News* 11 Apr. 6, I saw both boaters and bathers..and the like for pinchedness, blueness, and overwhelming misery, may I never see again. 1877 Morley *Crit. Misc.* Ser. ii. 276 The pinchedness of the real world about them.

Pinchem (pin'tʃəm). [Echoic: from the bird's note.] A local name of the Blue Titmouse.

1809 T. Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* 140 *Pinchem*, a tom-tit, whose note resembles this name. 1885 in Swainson *Prov. Names Brit. Birds* 34.

Pincher (pin'tʃəɹ). [f. Pinch *v.* + -er 1.]

1. One who or that which pinches; *fig.* one who saves in a miserly manner; a miser; a haggler.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 399/2 Pynchar, or nyggarde. 1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Regatón*, a pedler, a broaker, a pincher in buying, a huckster. 1887 Gissing *Thyrza* III. iii. 62 Cold-blooded pinchers and parers.

2 One who uses a pinch or crow-bar.

1882 in Ogilvie.

3. An instrument for pinching or grasping something; in pl. *pinchers* often = Pinchers (for which it is widely used in the dialects).

1575 Turberv. *Venerie* 182 Take out the Foxe or Badgerde with the clampes or pinchers. 1589 Nashe *Pasquil's Ret.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 115 They take the word by the nose with a paire of Pinchers. 1655 Gouge *Comm. Heb.* xi. 37 The..persecutors..plucked off..his flesh with red hot pinchers. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. Supernum. No. 2. 2/2 [A tooth] which I can't pull out with a Pincher. 1868 Key *Philol. Ess.* 191 Thus *forcipes*, as 'a pair of pinchers' for the extraction of teeth, is used by Lucilius. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Pincher*, .. a nipping tool fitting the inside and outside of a bottle, in order to shape the mouth.

Pinch-eyed to **Pinch-fisted**: see Pinch-.

Pi'nch-gut, *sb.* (*a.*) Now *Obs.* or *vulgar.* [f. Pinch- + Gut.]

1. One who stints himself or others of food: = *pinch-belly* (Pinch-).

a 1659 *Lady Alimony* ii. ii, A Mundungo's Monopolist, a paltry-penurious-pecking pinchgut. 1699 T. Brown in R. L'Estrange *Erasm. Colloq.* (1711) 356 Did old Pinch gut devour all his grey-pease by himself? 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pinch-gut*, a covetous person, who will neither fill his own belly nor suffer his dependants to do so. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Pinch-gut*, a miserly purser.

2. *attrib.* or *adj.* **a.** That pinches the stomach; niggardly or scanty in respect of food; in quot. 1682, characterized by scarcity of food. **b.** *Pinch-gut money* (*Naut. slang*): money allowed to sailors in compensation for short allowance of food.

1615 Brathwait *Strappado* (1878) 35 A pinch-gut Miser fell extreamely sicke. 1660 in *7th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 141 John Price complains that Richard Hutchinson has wronged him by paying £16, besides Pinchgutt mony, to a wrong person. 1682 T. Flatman *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 65 (1713) II 1/6 'Twas..promised, that the poor Prisoners should have Amends, for that pinch-gut Year they had. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Pinch gut-money*, allow'd by the King to the Seamen,..on Bord the Navy.., when their Provision falls Short. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Pinch-gut pay*, the short allowance money.

So †**Pi'nch-gutted** *a.*, pinched in the stomach, famished.

1704 N. N. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* III. 349 To satisfie so many hungry, ravenous,..pinch-gutted Fellows.

Pinching (pin'tʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Pinch *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the verb, in various senses.

1. Compression between the tips of the finger and thumb or other opposing surfaces; nipping, squeezing, pressure; *spec.* in the manège (see quot. 1727-41); in *Hort.* (see Pinch *v.* 2 b).

1693 Evelyn *De la Quint. Compt. Gard.* I. 10 Besides the Pruning, we sometimes perform another Operation which we call Pinching or Breaking: The Effect of this Pinching is to hinder the Branches from growing too thick..as also from growing too long. 1706 London & Wise *Retir'd Gard.* I ii. v, The pinching of Peach-trees is a sort of Pruning, which is done by the Nails to Three or Four Eyes upon a new tender Shoot. 1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Pinching*, in the manage, is when, the horse standing, the rider holds him fast with the bridle-hand, and applies the spurs just to the hairs of his sides, without pricking him. 1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 113 Repeated pinchings, left the patient in comparative ease. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Mar. 5/3 They [railway employés]..were disposed to make light of risks invariably referred to the horrible death between the buffers as 'pinching'.

b. *concr. pl.* What is pinched or nipped *off.*

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 89/2 Twitchings, ends of Horse-shoe Nails cut off. Pinchings, because pinched and writhen off from the out side of the hoof with the Pincers.

2. The sensation caused by pinching or gripping; the pressure of pain. Also *fig.*

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* v. xxxiii. (W. de W.) iv b/2 A lityl pryckyng other pinching in ye brest within is more sore than a grete wounde in ye arme. 1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III 1588/2 That other needfull vittels shall..grow to excessiue prices, to the pinching of the poorer sort. 1790 J. C. Smyth in *Med. Commun.* II. 518 Patients have complained of slight griping, or pinching in their bowels.

†**3.** The action of cavilling or finding fault. *Obs.*

c 1530 L. Cox *Rhet.* (1899) 51 By pynchynge and blamynge of our aduersarie.

4. Stinting as from straitened means; parsimony.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 400/1 Pynchynge (or nyggardshepe). 1531 Elyot *Gov.* III. xxii, Moche pinchyng and nygardshyppe of meate and drinke. 1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* I iv. 23 There should be no want nor pinching for any thing. 1863 Miss Yonge *C'tess Kate* ii, There would not be so much pinching in the housekeeping.

5. In various other senses: see the verb.

1859 F. A. Griffiths *Artil. Man.* (1862) 110 Pinching is the operation of moving a gun or mortar by small heaves of the hand-spike. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 June 9/1 The pinching out of the reef in the Chicago level.

6. *Comb.*: **pinching-bar** = *pinch-bar* (Pinch-); †**pinching-iron,** (*a*) *sing.* and *pl.*, pincers, tweezers; (*b*) *pl.* curling-tongs; **pinching-nut** = *jam nut* (Jam *sb.*1); **pinching-pin,** in the steam-engine, a pin which keeps the slide-valve tightened on its seating; †**pinching-post,** in coursing deer in a paddock, the post marking the point which the deer had to pass before a victory could be claimed for either dog; **pinching-screw,** a screw which adjusts or fixes parts of a mechanism by compression; **pinching-tongs** (see quot.).

1519 Horman *Vulg.* 169 b, They..plucke out theyr hearis with *pynchynge yrons. 1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France* I. 277 Heating the pinching-irons to curl my hair. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Pinching-nut*, a jam-nut screwed down upon another nut, to hold it in position. 1839 R. S. Robinson *Naut. Steam Eng.* 105 The cap and *pinching pin, by which the clutch is secured to it. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. i. 309 The third the Half Mile Post; The fourth the *Pinching Post. 1840 Blaine *Encycl. Rur. Sports* (1870) § 1953 If the deer swerved before he got to the pinching-post..it was deemed no match. 1837 Goring & Pritchard *Microgr.* 9 A spring tube travelling on a slide, with a *pinching screw underneath, by which it is adjusted at a proper distance from the object. 1884 C. G. W. Lock *Workshop Receipts* Ser. iii 89/2 Nickel-plated caps, split and held by pinching screws to the carbon and zinc rods. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Pinching-tongs* (Glass making), used for making chandelier drops, etc. Each jaw of the tongs carries a die, between which a lump of glass heated to plasticity is compressed.

Pinching (pin'tʃiŋ), *ppl. a.* (*adv.*) [f. Pinch *v.* + -ing 2.] That pinches, in senses of the verb.

1. Compressing between two surfaces; squeezing.

1883 *Daily News* 10 May 5/1 Their narrow waists, their pinching shoes.

2. Causing pain or distress, physical or mental (likened to the effect of pressure); pressing severely or painfully; reducing to straits; distressing.

1565 Cooper *Thesaurus* s. v. *Aculeus*, The pinchyng cares and griefe of minde. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 18 Ys loue such pinching payne? 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus* ii. (1882) 52 They applie, gnawing corrosines, and pinching plaistures. 1667 Milton *P. L.* x. 691 Pinching cold and scorching heate. 1753 *Stewart's Trial* 222 These circumstances are so pinching against the pannel, upon the capital point now in issue. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 276 Severe and pinching hunger. 1883 Stevenson *Treas. Isl.* i. ii, One January morning, a pinching, frosty morning.

3. Characterized by or involving stinting or parsimony, straitened; niggardly, parsimonious, grudging; restrained, very sparing.

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist* 49, I was more pinching and sparing in my writing concerning them. 1583 Babington *Commandm.* viii. (1637) 80 Of malice and spite, or by a pinching minde. 1621 T. Williamson tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 73 Sometimes shee is all for belly cheare and banquettings, then shee is niggardly and pinching againe. 1724 Swift *Reas. agst. Exam. Drugs* P6 Persons in pinching circumstances with numerous families of children. 1807 Crabbe *Par. Reg.* i. 447 Sparing, not pinching, mindful, though not mean.

4. Contracted, compressed, narrow; *spec.* in *Mining* (see Pinch *v.* 14).

a 1617 Hieron *Wks.* I. 7 It is a great eye-sore, to see a little, low, and pinching entry to a large and spacious dwelling. 1793 Wollaston in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 146 To make the angle less pinching. 1898 M. Davitt *Life & Progr. Australia* i. iii. 13 That these fields were of the 'pocket' and pinching out character.

†**5.** *Mus.* ? Applied to higher notes (harmonics) produced on a wind instrument by stronger pressure of breath. *Obs. rare.*

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 161/1 Wind Musick *Pinching Notes* or *higher Notes*, are sounds that ascend 8 Notes higher than the plain notes.

b. as *adv.* = Pinchingly.

1620 Venner *Via Recta* (1650) 225 When the weather is pinching cold. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 205 It is pinching Cold, from January to the middle of February.

Hence **Pi'nchingly** *adv.*, in a pinching manner.

1574 T. Cartwright *Full Declar.* 113 We ought not to deale with them sparingly, couetously, and pinchingly. 1690 Sharp *Wks.* (1754) I. Serm. vii 190 Giving stingily and pinchingly, now and then a little pocket money or so. 1825 R. Ward *Tremaine* III. xiii 233, I have felt that case..as pinchingly as..you would have me. 1859 Ruskin *Arrows of Chace* I. 202 Our colleges..are..richly built, never pinchingly.

†**Pi'nchpenny** (pin'tʃpeni). *Obs.* Pl. **-pennies,** also **6 -pence.** [f. Pinch- + Penny.] A niggardly person; a skinflint, a miser. Also *attrib.*

c 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 4095 (MS. Reg. 17 D vii) Thou pynchepeny, there ay mote thou slepe. 1569 Newton *Cicero's Olde Age* 48 Miserable nygardes and penchpenies. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 288 Let our wealthie pinchpence..leaue their..insatiable courtousnesse. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* I (Arb.) 29 Pigmalions riches was shipt, that pinchepeny boucher. 1644 Bulwer *Chirol.* 179 A close-fisted niggard,..an old pinch-penny. a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. iv. 45 None will be..a Pinch-penny.

Pinch-plane to **Pinch-point:** see Pinch-.

Pinck: see Pink. **Pincon,** var. Pinson 1 *Obs.*

Pinc-pinc (pi'ŋkpiŋk). [Echoic, from the bird's note.] A name given to a South-African warbler (*Drymœca* or *Cisticola textrix*), to which has been erroneously attributed the building of the remarkable double nest of the Cotton-bird (*Ægithalus capensis*).

1868 Wood *Homes without H.* xii. 217 The Pinc-pinc of Africa..has a similar custom, constructing a supplementary roosting-place upon the nest. 1894 Newton *Dict. Birds*, *Pinc-pinc* (or rather 'Tinc-tinc'), the name which a South-African bird..has given itself from its ringing metallic cry.

Pincushion (pi'ŋkuʃən).

1. A small cushion used for sticking pins in, to keep them ready for use.

1632 Sherwood, A pinne-case, pinne-pillow, or pinne-cushion. 1658 A. Fox *Wurts' Surg.* ii. xv. 121 One leaning on a Pin-cushion, a needle run into his Finger, and a piece of it

broke off. 1729 Mrs. Delany in *Life & Corr.* (1861) I. 209, I have got her pincushion to stick for her. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* II. i, A little pincushion, a little housewife, a little book, a little workbox.

2. Local name for plants of the genus *Scabiosa*; also for the Guelder Rose and other plants: from the appearance of the flower-heads.

1886 in Britten & Holland *Eng. Plant n.*

3. *Sea pincushion*: a large kind of starfish.

1863 G. S. Brady in *Intell. Observ.* IV. 253 *Goniaster equestris*, the Sea-pincushion, as it is called by our northern fishermen . the large fleshy mass of the animal is covered thickly with round bosses or tubercles of the size of a large pin's head.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pincushion-box, -flower* (= sense 2), *-maker*.

1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4206/4 Stolen . a Pincushion-Box. 1758-65 Goldsm. *Ess., Adv. Strolling Player*, He to sell his puppets to the pincushion-makers in Rosemary Lane. 1856 Dilamer *Fl. Gard.* (1861) 103 *Scabiosa atro-purpurea*... Pincushion Flower.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Pi'ncu:shioned** *a.* or *pa. pple.*, pierced, like a pincushion with pins; **Pi'ncu shiony** *a.*, resembling a pincushion.

1860 Thackeray *Lovel the Widower* iv, Her heart was pincushioned with his filial crimes. 1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xiii, A little, short, round, pincushiony woman stood at the door.

Pind, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 (ȝə)pyndan, 3 pundə (*ui*), puinde, 5-6 pynd(e, 5, 9 *dial.* pind. [OE. (*ge*)*pyndan* (cf. also *forþyndan* to exclude, bar), f. **pund*: see Pound *sb.*², Pond. Cf. ON. *þynda* to extort, torment (considered by Vigf. to be from OE.).]

†**1.** *trans.* To shut up, enclose; to dam up (water). *Obs.* in *gen* sense.

c 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past. C.* xxxviii. 276 Ðæt wæter, ðonne hit biþ ȝepynd, hit mislaþ & uppa'...Ac ȝif sio pynding wierð onþennud ðonne toflewð hit eall. [*a* 900 Cynewulf *Crist* 97 Þæt is euan scyld eal þor-pynded.] *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 72 þe water, hwon me punt [*T.* puindes] hit, & stoppeð. *Ibid.* 128 Nout ase swin þuind ine sti norte netten. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 5487 Gogg and magogg þe grete he with þir gomes pyndis. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 280/1 To Pynde, *includere, trudere*.

b. *spec.* To put (beasts) in a pound, to impound.

c 1290 *St. Eustas* 214 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 215 Weddes nimen and oif to puinde. 1441-2 in *Finchale Priory* (Surtees) 120 Ughtred .. pynded the catell. *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 783 The pundar Had pyndit all his prys horss. 1533 *Presentm. Juries* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 34 To pynd no mans cattell frome hensfurth.

†**2.** To distrain: = Poind *v. Sc. Obs.*

1478 *Acta Audit.* (1839) 59/2 þ he sall desist fra pinding of his said landis in tyme to cum. 1480 *Acta Dom. Conc.* (1839) 60/2 þe saide Johne maxwell grantis þt þe said horse was Ridden efter he was pyndit. 1587 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 162 Like as the personis foirsaidis.. pyndis than bestiall and guidis by all ordour of law.

Hence **Pi'nded** *ppl. a.*, **Pi'nding** *vbl. sb.* (*spec.* in local use, in reference to sucking lambs: see quot. 1641).

c 897 Pynding [see sense 1]. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 124 *marg.*, Pinding. 1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 11 Theire excremente .. be ke together theire tayles and hinder partes, and soe stoppe theire fundament; the sheapheardes phrase is that such lambes are pinded, and that they must bee sette att liberty. 1804 in *Trans. Highl. Soc. Scotl.* (1807) III. 350 Pinding is another disease exclusively confined to sucking lambs.

Pind, obs. pa. t. and pple. of Pin *v.*, Pine *v.*

‖ **Pinda, pi'ndar, pinder.** Also **pindal.** [ad. Pg. *pinda*, in Du. *piendel*, ad. Congo *mpinda*, Mpongwe *mbenda*: carried by negroes to America.] Name in the West Indies and Southern U. S for the ground-nut or pea nut (*Arachis hypogæa*).

1707 Sloane *Jamaica* I. p lxxiii, I was assured that the Negroes feed on Pindals or Indian Earth nuts, a sort of pea or bean producing its pods under ground. 1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* 205 Pindars or Ground Nuts. 1796 Stedman *Surinam* II. xx. 115 The pistachio or pinda nuts they also convert into butter. 1814 tr. *Proyart's Loango* in Pinkerton *Voy.* XVI. 551 There is nothing which the Negroes cultivate with more care than the Pinda. 1875 R. F. Burton *Gorilla L.* (1876) I. 158 The ground-nut or pea-nut,..the Pindar of the United States,..is eaten roasted. *attrib.* 1879 *Louisville* (U. S.) *Home & Farm* 15 Apr., My hogs . had..the run of potato, pinder and pea fields.

‖ **Pindari** (pindā·ri), *sb.* (*a.*) [a. Hindustānī *pinḍārī, pinḍārī*, for Marāthī *pendhārī*, a member of a band of plunderers called *pendhār* or *pendhārā*, of disputed origin: perh. from a place-name *Pandhār*: see *Indian Antiquary* XXIX. 140, May 1900.]

1. One of a body of mounted marauders who appear to have arisen in Central India in the 17th c., and in the 18th c. were frequently employed by contending princes as irregular cavalry to pillage the country and massacre the subjects of their enemies. They were crushed in 1817 by the Marquess of Hastings, when Governor-General of India. Also as *adj.*

1788 *Indian Voc.* 19 *Bindarra*,..who receive no pay, but.. give a certain monthly sum to the commander in chief, for permission to maraud or plunder under the sanction of his banners. *Ibid.* 104 *Pindarries*, a set of plunderers who accompany a Maratta army. 1794 Scott tr. *Firishta's Ho. Deccan* II. 122 (Y.) The Pinderrehs took Velore. 1803 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* (1844) I. 369 He has had 3000 pindarries in his service, to whom he gave no pay, and who subsisted by plundering the Rajah of Kolapoor. 1856 J. W. Kaye *Sir J. Malcolm* I. vi. 102 Some band of Pindarees. 1889 G. Smith *Stephen Hislop* II. 33 Central India was overrun by Pindari brigands.

2. The dialect of these and their descendants.

1901 *Census India, Classified List of Lang.* No. 81 Pendhārī or Kākari a jargon based on Dakhinī, which is used by Musalman Pendhārās and Kākars in Dharwar (Bombay).

Pindaric (pindæ·rik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *Pindaricus*, a. Gr. Πινδαρικός, f. Πίνδαρος, name of a famous ancient Greek lyric poet. Cf. F. *Pindarique*.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the poet Pindar; written, writing, etc. in a style resembling or supposed to resemble that of Pindar.

1640 *Ben Jonson's Execration agst. Vulcan* Dijb (*title*), Ode Pindarick On the Death of Sir Hen. Morison 1656 Cowley (*title*) Pindarique Odes. 1668 Dryden *Dram. Poesie* Ess. (Ker) I. 97 We may use the benefit of the Pindaric way..where the numbers vary, and the rhyme is disposed carelessly. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 58 ¶ 13 Those admirable English Authors who call themselves Pindarick Writers. 1765 Beattie *To Churchill* 34 He soars Pindaric heights. 1829 Rogers *Hist. Gleanings* I 19 He..built up Pindaric odes to the day of his death.

B. *sb.* An ode or other poem, or a metre or form of verse, in imitation or supposed imitation of Pindar. (Formerly sometimes applied to an Alexandrine: see quot. 1697.) Chiefly in *pl.*

1685 Mrs Behn (*title*) A Pindarick on the Death of Our Late Sovereign. 1697 Dryden *Æneis* Ded., Ess. (Ker) II. 218 His Alexandrine line, which we call, though improperly, the Pindaric, because Mr. Cowley has often employed it in his Odes. *Ibid.* 229, I generally make the last verse of the triplet a Pindaric. 1706 Congreve *Disc. Pindarique Ode* A j, The Character of these late Pindariques, is a Bundle of rambling incoherent Thoughts, express'd in a like parcel of irregular Stanza's. 1876 L. Stephen *Eng. Th. in 18th C.* I. 141 Wollaston .. had turned the Book of Ecclesiastes into 'Pindarics' in order to give vent to his feelings.

So † **Pinda'rical** *a Obs.* = Pindaric A; **Pi'ndarism** [cf. F. *pindarisme*], Pindaric style, imitation or supposed imitation of Pindar; **Pi'ndarist,** an imitator of Pindar, a writer of Pindaric verses; **Pi'ndarize** *v.* [ad. F. *pindariser* (O. de St. Gelais, *c* 1500)] *intr.* (or with *it*), to imitate Pindar, to write in Pindaric style; *trans.*, to make Pindaric.

1656 Cowley *Pindar. Odes, Resurrection* (*Note*). This Ode is truly *Pindarical, falling from one thing into another, after his Enthusiastical manner 1697 Watts *Horæ Lyr.* II. *Freedom* iii, Thus my bold harp profusely play'd Pindarical. 1713 Steele *Guardian* No. 141 ¶ 6 Sometimes she made me foam at the mouth and act a sort of madness which the Athenians call the *Pindarism. 1867 M Arnold *Celtic Lit.* 144 [Celtic poetry] has all through it a sort of intoxication of style,—a Pindarism, to use a word formed on the name of the poet, on whom, above all other poets, the power of style seems to have exercised an inspiring and intoxicating effect. 1779-81 Johnson *L. P., Pope* Wks. IV. 117 Perhaps the like return might properly be made to a modern *Pindarist. 1607 R C[arew] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 43 To vse the phrase of our descanting and *Pindarizing Poets. 1694 Motteux *Rabelais* v. xviii. (1737) 81 Water's good, saith a Poet, let 'em Pindarise upon it.

Pinde, obs. pa. t. and pple. of Pine *v.*

Pinder (pi·ndəɹ). Forms: 5 **pyndere, -are,** 5-6 **pynder,** (7-8 **pindar**), 7- **pinder.** [f. Pind *v.* + -er¹.] An officer of a manor, having the duty of impounding stray beasts. (See also Pinner².)

14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 688/25 *Inclusor*, a pynder. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 400/1 Pyndare of beestys (*Pynsor* pynnar), *inclusor*. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 148 Than cometh the pynder & taketh hym & putteth hym in the pynfolde. 1632 (*title*) The Pinder of Wakefield: Being the merry History of George a Greene the lusty Pinder of the North. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* III. 63 [At Nottingham] they have. two more [officers] called Pinders, one for the Fields, and the other for the Meadows. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 88 While pinders, that such chances look, Drive his rambling cows to pound. 1890 *Herts Mercury* 4 Jan., To continue the directions to the pinder not to allow any cattle beyond those belonging to the inhabitants of the old prescriptive borough to be depastured in Hartham.

Pinder: see Pinda.

† **Pi'ndfool.** *Obs.* Sarcastic perversion of Pinfold, with play on *fool*.

1550 Hooper *Serm. on Jonas* v. 132 Then beganne the pyndfooles and cloisters to be made in the churches.

Pi'ndling, *a. dial.* and *U. S.* [? for *pingling*, or *piddling*.] **a.** *dial.* Fretful, out of humour. **b.** *U. S.* Sickly, puny, delicate.

1861 Mrs. Stowe *Pearl Orr's Isl* iv. 25 I'm a-thinkin'.. whether or no cows' milk an't goin' to be too hearty for it, it's such a pindling little thing. 1890 Mary E. Wilkins *Humble Rom., Brakes & White Vflets* (1891) 169 Leviny's lookin' kinder pindlin', ain't she? 1895 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Apr. 343/2, I niver seed sech peevish, pindlin, fractious way.

Pin-drill, Pin-drop: see Pin *sb.*¹ 18.

Pi'n-dust. Dust formed of filings of brass or other metal produced in the manufacture of pins.

1552 Huloet, Pynne dust, *peripsema, peregma*. 1593 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* Wks (Grosart) II. 239 Him that can bray the Asse-drumme in a morter; and stampe his lewes-trumpe to Pindust. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* 58 A claie sand so mingled with yeallow spangles as it had beene halfe pindust. 1668 H. More *Div. Dial.* III. xxxiii. (1713) 268 Those little fix'd Stars that shew but as scattered Pin-dust in a frosty night. 1827 Hor. Smith *Tor Hill* (1838) II. 283 Pindust, and fine gilt paper.

Pine (pəin), *sb.*¹ *Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: 2- **pine**; also 3-5 **pyn,** 3-6 **pyne,** 4 **pin.** [Early ME. *pine*:—OE. **pīn*, a. L. *pœna* punishment, pain (see Pogatscher § 130-134). Cf. OS. *pīna*, (MD. *pine*, Du. *pijne, pijn*), OHG. *pīna* (MHG. *pīne, pīn*, Ger. *pein*), ON. *pína* (Sw. *pina*, Da. *pine*); also OIr. *pían* (Ir. Gael. *pian*): all from Latin. App. introduced into Teut. and Celtic with Christianity, and in Eng. applied first to the pains of hell. It is notable that the sb. has not yet been found in OE., where the derived vb. *pīnian* was common from an early period.]

†**1.** Punishment; suffering inflicted as punishment, torment, torture; *spec.* the penal sufferings of hell or of purgatory; = Pain *sb.*¹ 1, 2 b. *Obs.*

c 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* Matt. xxv. 46 And þanne fareð hyo on ece pine [*Lgs. Gosp.* susle, *Lindisf.* tintergo]. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 43 Heo bið wunende inne þisse pine. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 7 Ðe pine of helle. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 497 Þar pin [*v. rr.* pyne, pine] þai bere opon þam ai. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. v. 29 To take twey staues, And fette hom Felice from wyuene pyne [i.e. the cucking-stool]. *c* 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B.) 472 Alle in purgatory pyne. *c* 1384 Chaucer *Ho. Fame* iii. 422 Of Proserpyne That quene ys of the derke pyne. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* vi. xii. 132 Dire Tyrandis tuk þis haly man, And held him lang in-til herd pyne. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* vii. 54 To stire vp..ill men to flie vice throuch the pines that thay see Ill men pinet with. 1600 Fairfax *Tasso* xvi. lvii. 4 The victor..pardons her, that merits death and pine.

†**2.** Suffering, affliction, distress, trouble. **a.** Physical suffering; = Pain *sb.*¹ 3. (In ME. often applied to the passion of Christ.) *Obs.*

1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137, I ne can..tellen..alle þe pines ðæt hi diden wrecce men on his land. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 1 Efter ure lauerdes pine ant his passiun ant his deð on rode. *c* 1275 *Orison of our Lord* 20 in *O. E. Misc.* 139 Cryst..þat for vs þoledest so swiþe muchel pyn. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 723 Þe pyne, he suffred for þy gode. 1480 *Robt Devyll* 820 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 251 God wotte hys belly [had] greate pyne. *c* 1600 Montgomerie *Cherrie & Slae* 1350 Be mediciner to the man, And schaw sic cunning as ȝe can, To put him out of pyne.

b. Mental suffering; grief, sorrow, trouble or distress of mind; anguish; = Pain *sb.*¹ 4. (In quot. *a* 1600, Grievous or intense longing *for* something: cf. Pine *v.* 6.) *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1205 Lay. 2515 Ofte heo hæfde seorwe & pine. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 330 My precios perle doȝ me gret pyne. 1461 *Paston Lett.* II. 13 And it lyke you to take the worchip uppon you..to the pyne and dyscomfort of all your ille wyllers. 1568 T. Howell *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 57 My pleasure, pine, and pain. *a* 1600 Montgomerie *Misc. P.* xxxvii. 6 Sen nane bot I hes for thy persone pyne. 1600 Fairfax *Tasso* xix. civ, That high crie Pierst through her hart with sorrow, griefe, and pine. 1721 Ramsay *Richy & Sandy* 30 [He] sung on aeten reed the lover's pine. 1868 Isa Craig-Knox *Ballad of Brides of Quair* ix, More than one hath lived in pine, And more than one hath died of care.

†**3.** Trouble taken or undergone in accomplishing anything; labour, toil, exertion, effort, pains; difficulty: = Pain *sb.*¹ 5, 6. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1136 Wit pine it sal þe ȝeild þi fode. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls. 1934 Þey ascaped wiþ mykel pyn. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 1206 Þus ȝede þai furthe..And slike a prai þam apreued as pyne were to reken. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* iv. xi. (S. T. S.) II. 84, I will tak pyne. to do sic thingis for defence of public liberte. 1674 Ray *N. C. Words* 37 It's Pine to tell; it is difficult to tell.

†**4.** Suffering caused by hunger or want of food; the condition of pining for food; famine; want; starvation. (Cf. Pine *v.* 4, 5.) Also *fig.* *Obs.*

1567 Drant *Horace, Epist.* xviii F iv, Greedie thirst and knawinge pyne of siluer, and of goulde. 1596 Spenser *F Q* v. v. 22 Forst, through penurie and pyne,..For nought was given them to sup or dyne. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* xv. 367 On all their weary ways wait care and pain, And pine and penury.

b. A disease of sheep: = Pining *vbl. sb* 2 b.

1804 in *Trans. Highl. Soc. Scot.* (1807) III. 405 In the pine,. the condition of the animal is too high, its blood too thick, and its pasture too arid.

5. Complaint, repining. *rare*—¹.

1804 *Something Odd* III. 179 To give way to unavailing pines.

6. *Comb.*, as † *pine-stall* (*pynstal*), place of punishment. See also Pinebank.

c 1450 *Lay Folks Mass Bk*, *York Hours* 43 Þai..gerte hym bere on his bak þe cros to þe pynstal.

Pine (pəin), *sb.*² Forms: 1 **pīn,** 4- **pine;** also 4 **pigne,** 4-5 **pyne,** 5 (7 *Sc.*) **pyn.** [OE. *pīn*, ad. L. *pīnus* a pine-tree, in ME. a. F. *pin*:—L. *pīn-us*. Gower's form *pigne*, is not easy to explain: F. *pigne* = It. *pigna*, L. *pīnea* is cited only of 1528 in Godef.]

1. A tree of the genus *Pinus*, or of various allied coniferous genera; comprising trees, mostly of large size, with evergreen needle-shaped leaves, of which many species afford valuable timber, tar, and turpentine and some have edible seeds.

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* (Th.) II. 508 Se halga..wolde aheawan ænne heahne pin-beam. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1377 þai sal be cedre, cipresse, and pine. *Ibid.* 1384 þe pine [*v. r.* pyne]. *c* 1350 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 70 Þe secund [wand] sal be of cypres, And þe thrid of pine sal be. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 161 Enclosed with the tres of Pigne [*rime* Nonarcigne]. 1463 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 357 b/1 Ther was a tree of a pyn which

was dedyed to the deuylle. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. ii. 42 He [the sun] fires the proud tops of the Easterne Pines. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 292 His Spear, to equal which the tallest Pine, Hewn on Norwegian hills,..were but a wand. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* IV. Mountains covered ..nearly to their summits with forests of gloomy pine. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. VI. IX. § 4 Let the pine find only a ledge of vertical precipice to cling to, it will nevertheless grow straight.

b. The wood of these trees: = PINE-WOOD 1.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 118 (Add. MS.) 3if þe hed be smyten with a lyȝt dreyȝe staff, as of salwe oþere eilys pyne [*Ashm. MS.* pinee]. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, House.* Rafters of immortal pine. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 79 The stalls are oaken, the sittings generally being of pine.

2. With qualifying words, applied to various species of *Pinus* or other coniferous genera (or to their wood): as

Aleppo Pine, *Pinus Halepensis*; **Amboyna Pine** = *Dammar-pine*; **Austrian Pine,** *Pinus austriaca*; **Baltic Pine,** a variety of the timber of *Pinus sylvestris*; **Bhotan Pine,** *Pinus excelsa* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); **Bishop's Pine,** *P. muricata*; **Black Pine,** *Pinus austriaca*; also *P. Murrayana* and *P. Jeffreyi* of N. America, and species of *Podocarpus* of New Zealand and *Frenela* of Australia; **Brazilian Pine,** *Araucaria brasiliensis*; **Broom-pine** = *Long-leaved Pine*; **Bull pine,** *Pinus Jeffreyi*, *P. Sabiniana*, *P. mitis*, and *P. ponderosa*, all of N. America; **Candlewood Pine,** the Mexican pitch pine or torch-pine, *Pinus Zecote*; **Cedar-pine,** *Pinus glabra*, of Southern U. S.; **Celery Pine** (also *Celery-leaved P.*, *Celery-topped P.*), the genus *Phyllocladus*, of Australia, New Zealand, etc. (Miller *Plant-names*); **Cembra Pine,** the Italian Stone-pine; **Chilian Pine,** *Araucaria imbricata*; **Cluster-pine** (see CLUSTER *sb.* 4); **Corsican Pine** = *Larch-pine*; **Cypress Pine,** species of *Frenela* (Morris *Austral Eng.*); **Dammar pine,** *Dammara orientalis* of the Moluccas, which yields the resin called DAMMAR (Henfrey *Elem. Bot.* (1857) § 600); **Digger-pine** (see DIGGER 6); **Dwarf Pine,** *Pinus Mughus* of S. Europe, and *P. Pumilio* of Austria, etc.; **Dye pine** = *King pine*; **Foxtail-pine,** *Pinus Balfouriana* and *P. serotina*; **Frankincense-pine** (see FRANKINCENSE 3); **Giant Pine** = *Sugar-pine*; **Ginger-pine,** the Port Orford White Cedar, a species of cypress, *Chamæcyparis Lawsoniana*; **Golden Pine,** *Pinus Kæmpferi* (Miller *Plant names* 1884); **Grey Pine,** *Pinus Banksiana*, of the northern parts of N. America; **Hard Pine** = *Long-leaved Pine*; **Heavy Pine** (see HEAVY *a.* 30); **Hickory Pine** (see HICKORY 4 b), **Highland Pine,** a variety of the Scotch pine with horizontal branches; **Himalayan Pine** (see HIMALAYAN 1); **Hoop pine** (see HOOP *sb.*[1] 13 b); **Hudson's Bay Pine** (*Grey Pine*); **Huon Pine** (see HUON PINE); **Jersey Pine,** *Pinus inops*, a small species of the eastern U. S.; **Kauri Pine** (see KAURI b); **King-pine** (see KING *sb.* 13 c); **Knee pine** (see KNEE *sb.* 13); **Labrador Pine** = *Grey Pine*; **Lace bark Pine,** *Pinus Bungeana* of China, which sheds its outer bark every year (Nicholson *Dict. Gard.* 1887); **Larch Pine,** *Pinus Larricio* of S. Europe; **Loblolly Pine** (see LOBLOLLY 4); **Lodge-pole Pine** (U. S.) = *Ridge-pole pine*; **Long leaved Pine,** *Pinus australis* (*P. palustris*), the Pitch-pine of the Southern U. S.; **Mahogany Pine,** *Podocarpus Totara* of New Zealand; **Maritime Pine** = *Sea-pine*; **Meadow-pine,** *P. cubensis* of the southern U. S.; **Mountain Pine,** (*a*) *Pinus monticola* of the western U. S.; (*b*) = *Dwarf Pine*; **Norfolk Island Pine,** *Araucaria excelsa*; **Norway Pine,** (*a* the Spruce Fir, *Abies* (*Picea*) *excelsa*, (*b*) (in U. S.) the N. American Red Pine, *Pinus resinosa*; (*c*) a variety of the timber of *Pinus sylvestris*; **Nut-pine** (see NUT); **Old field Pine** (see OLD FIELD b); **Oyster Bay Pine,** *Callitris* (*Frenela*) *australis*, of Australia (Henfrey *Elem. Bot.* 1857); **Parasol pine** (see PARASOL *sb.* 3); **Pitch-pine** (see PITCH-PINE); **Pond Pine,** *Pinus serotina*; **Prince's Pine** (see PRINCE); **Red Pine,** (*a*) *P. resinosa* of N. America; (*b*) (of Australia) *Frenela Endlicheri*; (*c*) (of New Zealand) *Dacrydium cupressinum*; also the timber = *Riga pine*; (see RED *a.* 17 d); **Ridge-pole Pine** (U. S.), *Pinus Murrayana*; **Riga Pine,** a variety of the timber of *Pinus sylvestris*; **Rosemary pine** = *Frankincense-pine*; **Sap-pine,** *Pinus rigida*; **Scotch Pine,** *Pinus sylvestris*, commonly called *Scotch* FIR; **Scrub pine,** (in U. S) (*a*) = *Grey Pine*; (*b*) = *Jersey Pine*; (*c*) (of Australia) = *Red Pine* b; **Sea-pine, Seaside Pine,** *Pinus Pinaster* or *P. maritima*; **Short-leaved Pine,** *Pinus mitis* of N. America; **Silver Pine,** (*a*) = *Heavy Pine*; (*b*) *Pinus Picea*; (*c*) the Silver Fir, *Abies* (*Picea*) *pectinata*; (*d*) (in New Zealand) *Dacrydium colensoi* (Morris *Austral Eng.*); **Spruce pine** (see SPRUCE *sb.*); **Star-pine** = *Luster-pine*; **Stone pine** (see STONE-PINE); **Sugar-pine,** *Pinus Lambertiana* of California, which yields a sweet resin used for sugar; **Swamp pine,** (*a*) = *Frankincense-pine*; (*b*) *Long-leaved Pine*; **Torch-pine** = *Candlewood-pine*; **Umbrella-pine** PARASOL-*fir*); **Virginian Pine** = *Long-leaved Pine*; **Water-pine,** *Glyptostrobus heterophyllus* (*Taxodium heterophyllum*) of China; **Wax-pine,** the genus *Dammara*; **Weymouth Pine,** the common American white pine, *Pinus Strobus*, largely planted by Lord Weymouth when introduced into England; **White Pine,** various species with light-coloured wood, esp. the Norway pine or Spruce, *Pinus Strobus* of N. America, and species of *Frenela* and *Podocarpus* of Australia, etc; **Wild Pine** = *Scotch Pine* (see also 5 b); **Yellow Pine,** various species with yellow or yellowish wood, as the *Long-leaved Pine*, the *Short-leaved Pine*, the *Heavy Pine*, etc.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 382 *D*[*ammara*] *orientalis*, the *Amboyna Pine, is a tree of the Moluccas, 100 feet high. *Ibid.* 891 *Baltic, Riga, Norway, Red, or Memel Pine is the timber of *Pinus sylvestris* as grown in the north of Europe. 1843 MARRYAT *M. Violet* xliv, The pine, both *black and white. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 890 Black Pine, *Pinus austriaca* —, of New Zealand, *Podocarpus ferrugineus*. 1887 in Bischoff *Van Diemen's Land* (1832) 180 The Green Forest.. comprises myrtle, sassafras, *celery-top pine. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 881 *P*[*hyllocladus*] *rhomboidalis*, the Celery-topped Pine, is in cultivation as an ornamental tree. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* XXVIII. (1794) 444 The *Cembra Pine has five leaves in a sheath. 1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* § 600 *Araucaria* includes the enormous *Chilian Pine, *A. imbricata*. *Ibid.*, *P*[*inus*] *Pinaster*, the *Cluster-pine. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* XXVIII. (1794) 444 *Frankincense Pine has three leaves coming out of the same sheath. 1890 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 3 Nov. (*Advt.*), A valuable tract of *hard pine timber-land. 1848 *Jersey Pine [see *Scrub Pine*]. 1847 AMSTED *Anc. World* V. 89 Resembling the Altingia, or *Norfolk Island pine. *a* 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.* etc. (1821) II. 158 Here, for the first time, we saw the *Norway pine. 1866 [see *Baltic Pine*]. 1861 MRS. MEREDITH *Over the Straits* I. 16 Groups of our beautiful *Oyster Bay Pine. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* XXVIII. (1794) 443 The most known [pine] among us is the *Scotch Pine, or, as it is vulgarly called, Scotch Fir: this has two leaves in a sheath. 1848 GRAY *Bot. U. S.* 439 Jersey or *Scrub Pine Barrens and sterile hills, New Jersey and southward. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 891 Scrub Pine, *Pinus Banksiana*. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, *Pinus Banksiana*, Gray, or Northern, Scrub-Pine-tree.. — *inops*, New Jersey Scrub Pine 1865 *Daily Tel* 26 Oct. 4/4 He drained the soil, and planted bent and the *sea-pine over sixteen hundred acres of windy sand. 1881 STEVENSON *Virg. Puerisque, Ordered South*, The troubled, busy-looking groups of sea pines. 1887 *Nicholson's Dict. Gard.* s.v. *Pinus*, *P. Lambertiana*. *Sugar Pine.. California, etc. 1827. This, one of the tallest of all Pines, has an enormous girth. 1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* § 600 *P*[*inus*] *palustris*, the *Swamp-pine of Virginia. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 537 *G*[*lyptostrobus*] *heterophyllus*, a small tree eight to ten feet high, is the Chinese *Water Pine, planted along the margins of rice-fields near Canton. 1755 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Montagu* 8 Nov., A dozen of the New England, or Lord *Weymouth's pine. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* XXVIII. (1794) 445 Weymouth Pine In North America it is called *White Pine, and is excellent for masts. 1855 R. TAYLOR *Te Ika a Maui* 439 (*Podocarpus excelsa*.) This tree is generally called the white pine, from the color of its wood. 1888 *Cassell's Picturesque Australasia* III. 210 (Morris). 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* June 697/1 The white-pine supply of this country stands in the States of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.* s.v., White P[ine]—(In Australia) *Frenela robusta*,.. *Podocarpus etata*. (In New Zealand) *P. dacrydoides* 1901 *J. Black's Carp. & Build.*, *Home Handbk.* IX. 78 The material for a drawing-board that is..most satisfactory in use, is white pine. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 298 The *Wild Pine, or Scotch Fir. 1822 J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* 229 White and *yellow pines, similar to those of Canada, are brought from Allegany river.

b Also applied to plants of other orders, resembling the true pines in foliage or some other respect: e.g. certain species of *Lycopodium* or Club-moss (Festoon Pine, *L. rupestre*; Moon-fruit Pine, *L. lucidulum*; Running Pine, *L. clavatum*) see also GROUND-PINE, PRINCE'S *pine*, SCREW-PINE, and senses 5, 5 b.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 323 Stinking Ground Pine, *Camphorosma*.

3. *transf.* Something made of pine-wood: e.g. a torch, a ship, a mast. Chiefly *poet*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 78 *Syneedoche*, as to say, the lofty Pine did scowre the Seas; for the Shippe made of the Pine tree. 1640 GLAPTHORNE *Ladies Priviledge* IV. Plays 1874 II. 148 Hymen light thy Pine. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *On Dk. Ormond's Recov.* Wks. 1730 I. 50 Fear.. floating pines were steered by daring man. 1762-9 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 917 Fast by the fated pine bold Rodmond stands.

†**4.** *pl.* The edible seeds of the stone-pine (*Pinus Pinea*) or other species. *Obs.* [app. from L. *pinea*.]

1335-6 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 527, j li. et di. de pynes. 1340 *Ibid.* 37 Maces, pynes, et galanga. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 15 Mynced Datys, Pynys and Roysonys of Corauns. *c* 1450 *Ibid.* 95 Resons of corance, Pynes, Clowes, Maces. 1583 *Rates of Customs* D vij, Pine the pound, v*d*.

5. = PINE-APPLE 2: cf. PIÑA 1.

1661 EVELYN *Diary* 9 Aug., The famous Queen Pine brought from Barbados..; the first that were ever seen in England were those sent to Cromwell foure years since. *a* 1683 — *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 29 The royal pine—a compendium of all that is delicious to the taste and smell. 1764 *Museum Rust.* III. XXXI. 142 It will produce about one hundred and fifty pines a year. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 490/1 In the island of Penang, there is a sort [of pine-apple] all the flowers of which always change into branches, each of which bears a pine, terminated by a crown, so that a great cluster of pine-apples is produced by a single stem; specimens of this sort are called double pines. 1879 F. W. ROBINSON *Coward Conscience* II. XV, Two of the choicest pines had been cut for dessert.

b. *Wild Pine*: name in the West Indies, etc. for species of *Tillandsia* (allied to *Ananassa*), epiphytes growing upon trees

1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. 189 The Wild Pine is a plant so called because it somewhat resembles the bush that bears the pine [i.e. pine-apple]. 1829 *Nat. Phil., Prelim. Treat.* 30 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) In the West Indies..a kind of plant called the *Wild pine* grows upon the branches of the trees.

c. A liqueur made from the pine-apple fruit.

1818 *Sporting Mag.* II. 285 Three glasses of pine and one of Curaçoa.

6. A figure of a pine-apple or a pine-cone.

1790 W. WRIGHTE *Grotesque Archit.* 13 On the top is a pine, which should be double gilt.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pine bark, board, bough, fire, forest, grove, plain, plantation, splint, stem, stump, thicket, timber, tract*, etc.; (sense 5) *pine frame, -pit, -plant*; *pine bearing, -bordered, -built, -capt, -clad, -covered, -creeping, -crested, -crowned, -dotted, -encircled, -fringed, -shaded*, etc. adjs.; **pine-beauty,** a moth, *Trachea piniperda*, whose larva feeds on pine-trees; **pine-beetle** (also *pine-bark beetle*), any one of various small beetles destructive to the bark or wood of pines; **pine bird's-nest** = *pine-sap*; **pine-blight,** a blight or disease of pine-bark caused by an aphis, as *Chermes pinicorticis*, which secretes a coating of white filaments; also the insect itself; **pine-bluff,** a bluff or precipitous cliff crowned with pine-trees; **pine bud moth,** the Tortricine, *Orthotænia tuiionana*; **pine-bullfinch** = *pine-grosbeak*; **pine carpet,** a species of carpet-moth, as *Thera firmata*, whose larva feeds on pine-trees; **pine-chafer,** a N. American beetle, *Anomala pinicola*, which feeds on pine-leaves; **pine-cloth** = PINE-APPLE *cloth*; **pine-cone,** the cone or fruit of the pine-tree; **pine-drops,** the N. American plant *Pterospora andromedea* (N.O. *Monotropaceæ*), parasitic on the roots of pine-trees (cf. *beech drops*); **pine-finch** (*a*) = *pine-grosbeak*; (*b*) = *pine-siskin*; † **pine-glandule** = PINEAL *gland*; **pine goldfinch** = *pine-siskin*; **pine grosbeak,** a large finch, *Pinicola enucleator*, inhabiting pine-woods in Europe and North America; **pine grouse** = *dusky grouse* (see GROUSE *sb.* 1); **pine gum,** a resin resembling sandarach, obtained from Australian trees of the genus *Callitris* or *Frenela*; **pine hawk-moth,** a species of hawk-moth, *Sphinx pinastri*, whose larva feeds on the pine-tree; **pine-house** = PINERY 1; **pine-kernel,** (*a*) the seed of any pine-tree, esp. when edible; † (*b*) the pineal gland; **pine knot** (*U. S.*), a knot (KNOT *sb.*[1] 14) of pine-wood, used as fuel; **pine-land,** land on which pine-trees grow or are grown; **pine-linnet** = *pine-siskin*; **pine-lizard,** the common brown lizard of N. America, *Sceloporus undulatus*; **pine-marten** (see MARTEN 2); **pine-mast,** pine-cones collectively (see MAST *sb.*[2]); **pine-mouse,** a N. American meadow-mouse, *Arvicola* (*Pitymys*) *pinetorum*, usually inhabiting pine-barrens; **pine-needle,** the needle-shaped leaf of the pine (hence *pine-needle wool* = *pine-wool*); **pine-oil,** name for various oils obtained from the leaves, twigs, wood, or resin of pine trees; † **pine-ploughed** *a.*, ploughed by 'pines', i.e. ships (cf. 3); **pine-sap,** a reddish fleshy plant, *Monotropa Hypopitys* (*Hypopitys multiflora*), formerly supposed to be parasitic on the roots of pine-trees; also, the allied *Schweinitzia odorata* (*Sweet Pine-sap*); **pine-sawfly,** any sawfly whose larvæ feed on pine-trees esp. *Lophyrus pini*; **pine siskin,** a small N. American siskin or finch, *Chrysomitris* (*Carduelis*, or *Spinus*) *pinus*, found in pine-woods; **pine-snake,** a large harmless snake of the N. American genus *Pituophis*, found in pine-woods; **pine-stove** = PINERY 1; **pine-strawberry** (see STRAWBERRY); **pine-thistle,** a species of thistle, *Atractylis* (*Carlina*) *gummifera*, the root of which contains a gummy substance; **pine-torch,** a torch made of pine-wood; **pine-warbler** a small N. American warbler, *Dendroica pinus*, inhabiting pine-woods; **pine weed,** a small N. American plant, *Hypericum Sarothra* or *nudicaule*, with wiry branches and small scale-like leaves; also called orange-grass (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); **pine-weevil,** any weevil which infests pine-trees, as *Hylobius abietis* and species of *Pissodes* (*Nicholson's Dict. Gard.* 1887); **pine-wool,** a wool-like material made from the spun fibres of pine-leaves, used in some countries for garments (Miss Piatt *Flower. Pl.* (1861) 166); **pine-worm,** the larva of the *pine-sawfly*. See also PINE-APPLE, PINE BARREN, etc.

1887 *Nicholson's Dict. Gard.*, *Pine Bark Beetles*, numerous species of small beetles, live below the bark of Fir-trees and other Conifers. *c* 1614 SIR W. MURE *Dido & Æneas* II. 475 Aged Atlas, whose *pyn-bearing browes..Nor haile, nor wind, eschewes. 1887 *Nicholson's Dict. Gard.* s.v. *Pinus*, The *Pine Beauty, *Trachea piniperda*. 1892 *Garden* 27 Aug. 200 The Scotch Fir shoots..have been tunnelled by the *Pine beetle. 1766 J. BARTRAM *Jrnl.* 18 Jan. in W. Stork *Acc. E. Florida* 41 We rowed..by some oak and *pine-bluffs. 1885 *Gentl. Mag.* XCV. I. 6 Lumber, such as *pine boards and scantling. 1890 R. BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1892) 292 Vast plains and *pine-bordered sandhills. 1657 THORNLEY tr. *Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* 29 She crowned her head with *pine-boughes. 1819 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* IV. 48 The pine boughs are singing Old songs with new gladness. 1881 MISS ORMEROD *Injur. Insects* (1890) 246 The caterpillars of the *Pine-bud Moth are injurious to the Scotch Fir, Silver Fir, and various species of Pine. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI. Introd. 10 His low and *pine built hall. *a* 1811 R. CUMBERLAND in T. Mitchell *Aristoph.* (1822) II. 42 O'er the mountain's *pine-capt brow. 1786 R. P. JODRELL *Pers. Heroine* II. IX. 23 His *pine-clad head Old Athos how'd. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. XII. 90 At the other side was the pine-clad slope. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* II. (1723) 81 Nuts, *Pine-Cones, and the like. 1866 W. M. ROSSETTI in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* p. XLII, A gilt bronze pine-cone, hollowed, and 11 feet in height, used once to be at the summit of the Sepulchre or Mole of Hadrian. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.*, *Farming* Wks. (Bohn) III. 60 Nature drops a pine-cone in Mariposa, and it lives fifteen centuries. 1884 G. A. TOWNSEND in *Century Mag.* XXVII. 824 *Pine-covered hills. 1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* XIII. 248 The *Pine-Creeping Warbler (*Sylvia pinus*). 1777 ELIZ. RYVES *Poems* 36 Up the *pine-crown'd hill. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 141 Neath the *pine-dotted slopes of

Tivoli. 1866 *Trans. Bot.*, **Pine-drops*, an American name for *Pterospora*. 1894 R. B. SHARPE *Handbk. Birds Gt. Brit.* I. 61 The *Pine-finch, *Pinicola enucleator*. 1880 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xii. 86 After dinner we gathered round the *pine-fire. 1822 SHELLEY *To Jane—the Recollect.* 2 We wandered to the *Pine Forest. 1657 THORNLEY tr. *Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* 92 They crowned him [a goat] with *pine-garlands. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 468 The backeside of the *Pine-glandule. 1772 FORSTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 402 *Pine Grosbeak. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 619/1 One of our most beautiful and interesting winter visitants is the pine grosbeak. 1859 W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1862) 36 It will change first into a brown chrysalis, then into a large and pretty moth—the *Pine-hawk Moth. 1887 *Nicholson's Dict. Gard.* s. v. *Pine-apple*, Provision should be made, in *Pine houses or pits, for applying a thin shading for a few hours on bright summer days. 1598 *Epulario* H iv b, Some dry Figges, and two ounces of *Pine kernels. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* I. xi. (1712) 33 That particular piece of the Brain they call the *Conarion* or Pine-kernel. 1712 tr. *Fomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 144 The Indian Pine Kernels are little Almonds of a yellowish white Colour. 1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 387 To collect a great quantity of wood and *Pine knots to feed our fires. 1765 J. BARTRAM *Jrnl.* 26 Dec. in W. Stork *Acc. E. Florida* (1766) 8 We encamped on a bluff in the *pine-land. 1835 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 421 *S[celoporus] undulatus*..prefers the more sandy localities covered with pine, and is often called the '*pine lizard'. 1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVI. 34/2 A pine lizard ran up the trunk of a cedar tree. 1772 FORSTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 372 *Pine Marten. 1884 JEFFERIES *Red Deer* ix. 169 A reddish-brown marten-cat, or pine-marten. 1856 in *Higginson's Harvard Mem. Biog.*, *Whittemore* I. 410 The dry leaves and *pine-needles are as luxurious to lie on. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 649 **Pine-oil* or *Fir-oil*,..names..applied to certain oils resembling oil of turpentine, obtained in various ways from pine and fir-trees. 1810 *Splendid Follies* I. 39 Scrambling over the *pine-pit, he sheered off. 1837 *Civ. Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 24/2 The iron-roofed vinery ..with a pine pit in the middle. *a* 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.*, etc. (1821) II. 158 The lands.. are either *pine-plains, or intervals. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s. v. *Pine-apple*, Generally..*pine plants ..brought from the West-Indies, have a white insect adhering to them. 1775 G. WHITE *Selborne* xlii. 108 The *pine-plantations of that nobleman are very grand. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. III. *Colonies* 186 The *Pine-plough'd Sea. 1890 *R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 185 The unbarked *pine-posts of the rude verandah. 1857 GRAY *First Lessons Bot.* (1866) 35 Other parasitic plants, like the Beech drops and *Pine-sap, fasten their roots under ground upon the roots of neighboring plants. 1887 *Nicholson's Dict. Gardening* s. v., *Lophyrus Pini* is the one generally denoted by the name of *Pine Sawfly. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 344 The *pine-shipping season is a period of great activity in the Bahamas. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) XI. 720 *Pine snake, *Pituophis melanoleucus*. 1895 *Outing* (U. S.) XXVI. 30/2 A pine snake, bloated and glistening, wriggles across the road. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* Ser. II. (1849) 660/1 Candles made of the *Pine-splints. 1894 *Home Missionary* (N. Y.) Oct. 328 This *pine-stump land, is proving to be the best potato land in the world. 1857 H. LATHAM *Black & White* 38 They always had to ride off at night six or seven miles, up into the *pine-thickets, to sleep. 1842 P. J. SELBY *Brit. Forest Trees* 410 The durability of *Pine timber..is considered to be scarcely inferior to that of the oak. 1857 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*, *Pine thistle. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 99 The Valley of Grindelwald, interspersed with verdant lawns and sable *pine-tracts. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 42/2 *Pine Wool Anti-rheumatic Underclothing.

Pine (pəin), *v.* Forms: 1–2 **pinian**, 3–7 **pyne**, 3– **pine**. [OE. *pinian*, f. *pīn*, PINE *sb*.[1]; cf. MDu., MLG. *pinen*, Du. *pijnen*, OHG. *pīnôn* (MHG. *pînen*, Ger. *peinen*), ON. *pína* to torment, punish (Sw. *pina*, Da. *pine* to torment); cf. also OIr., Ir., Gael. *pian* to torment, f. *pian* sb. Cf. later Eng. *peine-n*, PAIN, from OF.]

†**1.** *trans.* To afflict with pain or suffering; to cause to suffer; to torment, trouble, distress. Also *absol. Obs.* (Cf. PAIN *v.* 2.)

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* II. iii. § 4 Da pineden hie hiene mid ðæm ðræl hie his hand forbarndon. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. viii 29 Da cuome hider ær tid to pinenne [*Ags. G.* þecagenne] usih. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 [Hi] pineden h m alle þe lice pining ðat ure Drihten was pined. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 17 He was ipinet ermliche to deðe. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 404 Neuer er nu nes ich ful pined. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* iv. 5 Doand penaunce & pynand 30w for 30wre synnes. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* I. cxxii. 99 He was taken in suspeccion, and so turmentyd and pyned yt he confessyd. 1569 T. UNDERDOWN *Ovid agst. Ibis* K v b, Aristophanes was by publike authoritie pyned to death. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* v. I. iii. 246 O tell him, how my soule is pin'd. 1724 RAMSAY *T.-a-t. Misc.*, *Scots Cantata*, Hence frae my breast, contentious care, Ye've tint the power to pine. [1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiii. 285 Truly might the Chronicler say..that never were martyrs so pined as they were.]

†**2.** *intr.* To suffer, to undergo pain. *Obs. rare.* (In later use merged in 5.)

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 35 Ic walde fein pinian and aitten on forste and on snawe. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 773 (Harl. MS.) To synne and to pyne of þe deþ þat is pardurable.

†**3.** *trans.* To put to labour; *refl.* to take pains, exert oneself, labour, toil (= PAIN *v.* 4). *Obs.*

13.. *K. Alis.* 5914 Mychel he hym pyned er al þis londe He haneþ ywonne. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 150 A boie þat shal be kild. is not pyned ne traveilid wip oper beestis. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* xcvii. 100 His fadyr and his modir pyned hem to lere hym som craft. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11558 All graunted the gome to þe gay qwene, For to proker hir pes, & pyne hym perfore.

4. To exhaust or consume (a person, animal, etc.) by suffering of body or mind, esp. by want of food or by wasting disease; to cause to languish; to wear out, waste away, reduce to leanness, emaciate; to deprive or stint of food, to starve. Also with *away*, *to death*, etc. Now *rare* exc. *dial.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9230 Pis bis-op was ney to grounde ibroȝt Mid honger..He wep & cride on is men þat hii asolde on him rewe þat he nere to deþe ipined. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 155 Þei pynen hem bi þe worste hungir. 1549 CHEKE *Hort Scrit.* (1641) 23 Seeing yee so unpitifully vex men,..pine them with famine. 1563 LD. J. GRAY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser II. II. 279 The thought and care she takethe..pines her awaye. 1596 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* (ed. 3) 372 Phisitions keepe their patients in darkenes, pining them even vnto bones. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 111 When as shee was fully determined to pine her selfe to death: hee caused her mouth perforce to bee opened, and meate to be crammed into her throate. *c* 1646 in *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. (1829) App. 67 [Wingfield Manor] was a place that could not be otherwise taken, without they were pined out. 1731–3 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (ed. 2) s. v. *Crocus*, The Bulb seem'd..to be pin'd and emaciated. 1759 SARAH FIELDING *Cleas of Dellwyn* I. 223 He fattened on Flattery, and pined himself away. *a* 1845 HOOD *Lamia* iv, I'd pine him to a ghost for want of rest. 1848 BUCKLEY *Iliad* 17 But he pined away his great heart, remaining there. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Pine*, to starve, kill by starvation. 'They besieged the town in hope to pine 'em'. 1885–94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* June iii, If she there had died of hunger pined.

absol. c 1613 ROWLANDS *Paire of Spy-Knaves* 19 Thou do'st onely pinch, and pine, and spare, To hord vp money.

5. *intr.* To become wasted or feeble, from suffering (bodily or mental), esp. from intense grief, etc., wasting disease, or want of sustenance; to lose vitality or vigour; to languish, waste away.

c 1440 *Boctus* (Laud MS. 559 lf. 10 b), That he shulde other dayes nyne In prison leve and there pyne. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 400/1 Pynyn, or languyn in sekenesse, ..*langueo*, *elanguco*. 1548 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 25 So doeth the soule pyne a way for default of goostly meate. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 392 His wife, whiche pined to deathe for sorowe. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1115 He ten times pines, that pines beholding food. *c* 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 266 Pining with spite and envy. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 18 They generally pine away..and die in a short time. 1782 JOHNSON *Let. to Boswell* 28 Mar. in *Life*, You must get a place, or pine in penury. 1872 R. ELLIS *Catullus* viii. 14 But thou'lt be mourning thus to pine una-k'd alway.

b. *transf.* Of things: To lose bulk, vigour, or intensity; to languish.

1727 POPE, etc. *Art of Sinking* 112 The sparkling flames raise water to a smile, Yet the pleas'd liquor pines, and lessens all the while. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Lay Brown Rosary* II. 107 Ah me, the sun! the dreamlight 'gins to pine. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 173 In the Canary Islands, where the tobacco industry had to be resorted to after the cochineal pined.

c. *trans.* with *away* or *out*: To consume or spend (life, health, etc.) in pining.

1725 POPE *Odyss.* xv. 383 She..for Ulysses lost Pined out her bloom, and vanish'd to a ghost. 1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* xxxiv. (1783) I. 208 Many..pining away existence under the lashes..of reproach. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* vi, Barristers pining a hungry life out in chambers.

6. *intr.* To be consumed with longing; to languish with intense desire, to hunger after something; to long eagerly. Const. *for*, *after*, or *inf.*

1590 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 236 The new-made Bridegroome For whom (and not for Tybalt) Iuliet pinde. 1696 TATE & BRADY *Ps.* xlii. 2 For thee, my God,..My thirsty Soul doth pine. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. ii. 312 Who died there pining for their native home. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* II. vii. We pine for sympathy. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* III. 258 Harry Temple was wise enough to give up pining after what he could not get.

7. *intr.* To repine, complain, fret.

1687 NORRIS *Hymn*, 'Long have I view'd' ii, No longer will I grieve or pine. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* II. ii, The eager and ardent spirits that pined at the..inactivity of Ferdinand's.. campaign. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. I *Bagman's Dog*, Scratching and whining, And moaning and pining.

b. *trans.* To repine at, lament, mourn. *arch.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 848 Abasht the Devil stood, and saw Vertue in her shape how lovly, saw, and pin'd His loss. 1872 SWINBURNE *Under Microscope* 8 We..see, and pine our loss.

8. a. *trans.* To cause (fish) to shrink, in the process of curing; to dry by exposure to the weather.

1550 *Aberdeen Regr.* XXIV. (Jam.), The fische wes nocht pynit nor rypit aneucht. 1641 S. SMITH *Herring Buss Trade* 10 The Pickle..doth so pine and overcome the nature of the Herring, that it makes it stiffe. 1705 *Sc. Acts Anne* (1824) XI. 293/1 That all the herring or white fish..shall be pined cured and packed from the bottom to the top with forreign salt allennarly. 1814 SHIRREFF *Agric. Surv. Shetl.* 91 When the body of the fish is all equally dried, here called *pined*, which is known by the salt appearing on the surface in a white efflorescence, here called *bloom*.

b. *intr.* Of fish: To shrink or 'render', as in the process of curing.

1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* iv. § 21 (1689) 53 Some expert Anglers preserve Salmon Spawn, from pining, with Salt.

Pineal (pi·nĭăl, pəi·nĭăl), *a. Anat.* [a. F. *pinéal*, f. L. *pinea* a pine-cone: see -AL.] Resembling a pine-cone in shape: applied to a small somewhat conical body (the *pineal body* or *pineal gland*), of unknown function, situated behind the third ventricle of the brain, and containing sand-like particles.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., Pineal kirnel in the brain, in form of a pine-apple, called also *conarium*. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 3), *Pineal Kernel*, is a Glandule seated between the Two Beds of the Optick Nerves, and the Prominencies which grow to the upper part of the Marrowy substance. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 275 P 4 The Pineal Gland, which many of our Modern Philosophers suppose to be the Seat of the Soul. 1785 REID *Intell. Powers* II. iv. 99 Des Cartes, observing that the pineal gland is the only part of the brain that is single, was determined by this to make that gland the soul's habitation. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. x, How, without Clothes, could we possess the master-organ, soul's seat, and true pineal gland of the Body Social: I mean, a Purse? 1840 G. V. ELLIS *Anat.* 44 The upper part of each lateral boundary is the optic thalamus, with the peduncles of the pineal body extending along it. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 343 The pineal gland.. has been supposed to represent either the region of closure of the neural folds, or else, an unpaired eye.

b. Pertaining to or connected with the pineal body, as *pineal eye*, *peduncle*, *ventricle*: see quots.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* Index, Pineal eye. [*Ibid.* 343 *note*, Recent researches have shown that in *Lacertilia* the apex of the pineal gland is transformed into an azygos eye.] 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pineal peduncles*, the peduncles of the pineal gland...*P. ventricle*, a hollow in the pineal gland, a fœtal survival.

Pine-apple, pineapple (pəi·nˌæ·pˈl). Forms: see PINE *sb.*[2] and APPLE; also 6 **pineable, pyneable.** [f. PINE *sb.*[2] + APPLE.]

1. The fruit of the pine-tree; a pine-cone. *Obs.* exc *dial.* Formerly also applied to the edible seeds or 'kernels' (*pine-nuts*).

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvn. cxxii. (Tollem. MS.), Pinea, þe pinappel, is þe frute of þe pine tre..þe pinappel is þe moste gret note and conteyneþ in it selfe many curneles, closid in ful harde schales. *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 82 On peren and pynappel þei loyken in pees. 1548–77 VICARY *Anat.* vii. (1888) 57 The Harte hath the shape and forme of a Pyne-apple. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 63 The Hartichoch..the fruit of it something resembleth the Pineable. 1665 G. HAVERS *P. della Valle's Trav. E. India* 69 To outward view it [Ananas] seems, when it is whole, to resemble our Pine-Apple. 1712 J. JAMES *tr. Le Blond's Gardening* 147 The Pine is a Tree very different from the Fir..Its Fruit is call'd the Pine-Apple.

b. A figure or image of a pine-cone, used as an ornament or decoration.

1483 *Wardr. Acc.* in Grose *Antiq. Rep.* I. 29 Blue clothe of gold, wroght with nett and pyne appels. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* III. vii. 77 [Some] take the leaves of this coat to be pine-apples. 1779 SWINBURNE *Trav. Spain* xliv. 417 A slender square minaret terminating in a ball or pine-apple.

2. The juicy edible fruit of the Ananas, *Ananassa sativa*, a large collective fruit developed from a conical spike of flowers, and surmounted by a crown of small leaves; so called from its resemblance to a pine-cone: see quot. 1665 in 1; = PINE *sb.*[2] 5. b. The plant which bears this, *Ananassa sativa* (N.O. *Bromeliaceæ*), a native of tropical South America, widely cultivated in tropical countries generally, and in hot-houses also in temperate climates.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* 83 Pine-apples, Moly, Persian Jasmine. 1666 J. DAVIES *Hist. Caribby Isles* 58 The Ananas or Pine-Apple is accounted the most delicious fruit of all America. 1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 277 The *Kapa-Tsiakka* or *Ananas*, called by our American planters, The *Pine-Apple*. 1746 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 188, I had.. given a guinea for two pine apples. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 186 Vessels can now bring ripe pine-apples from the West Indies to England in pretty good condition.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* †a. in sense 1, as **pine-apple kernel, seed**, a seed of the pine-cone, esp. as used for food; **pine-apple nut**, a pine-cone; **pine-apple tree**, a pine-tree, esp. *Pinus Pinea* (all *Obs.*).

1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 93 b, *Pyne apple kirnels. 1725 BRADLEY *Family Dict.* s. v. *Syrup*, Add the Pine-Apple Kernel, Pistachees, and bruised Seeds. 1568 TURNER *Herbal* III. Pref., The kernelles of the *Pineaple nut. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 686 *Pynappul seed is sow. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. cxx. (Tollem. MS.), The *pinapel tree is calde hope 'pinus' and 'pinea'. 1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 153 Things which are green all Winter: As Juniper..Pine-Apple-trees, Eugh.

b. in sense 2, as *pine-apple culture*, *garden*, *plant*; **pine-apple cloth**, a thin translucent cloth made from pine-apple fibre; = PIÑA 2; **pine-apple fibre**, the fibre of the leaves of the pine-apple; **pine-apple flower**, a flower, or plant, of the S. African genus *Eucomis* (N.O. *Liliaceæ*), in which the cluster of flowers is surmounted by a tuft of bracts like that of the pine-apple; **pine-apple potato** (see quot.); **pine-apple rum**, rum flavoured with pine-apple; **pine-apple shawl**, a shawl made of pine-apple cloth; **pine-apple strawberry** = *pine-strawberry* (see STRAWBERRY).

1858 HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 765 *Bromelia pigna*, a native of Manilla, yields fine hair-like fibres, with which the celebrated *pine-apple cloth of the Philippines is made. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) III. 578 Pine-apple yarn and cloth. 1883 MOLONEY *W. African Fisheries* 24 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) Dragnets..made of *pineapple or other fibre. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 266 The same pine-apple-fibre bag which he wore slung across his shoulder. 1884 MILLER *Plant.-n.*, *Eucomis*, *Pine-apple flower. 1845 THACKERAY *Pimlico Pavilion* iii, The *pine-apple gardens of sweet Pimlico. 1779 COWPER *Let. to J. Hill* 2 Oct., Arrival of the Jamaica fleet. I hope it imports some *pine-apple plants for me. 1835 HENSLOW *Phys. Bot.* § 64 In one peculiar variety of this tuber, termed the '*pine-apple potato'..each [bud] is subtended by a swollen projection which represents the base of the leaf-stalk, in whose axil we may consider it to have been formed.

1883 G. MACDONALD *Donal Grant* I. 102 A waistcoat of *pine-apple shawl stuff. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 63. 307 A dish of the light-red *pine-apple strawberries.

† **Pi·neate,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L *pineātus*, f. L. *pinea* pine-cone: see -ATE 2.] Of the shape of a pine-cone, conical. (Cf. PINEAL.)

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 113 Þe myddel part of þe brayn ys liase þen eny..obere..& here forme ys pyneat, brod towards þe furþere syde of þe hed and scharpere towards þe hyndor syde.

† **Pi·nebank.** *Obs.* Also 6 **pyne-bank(e, pin-.** [= MDu. *pijnbanck*, MHG., Ger. *peinbank*: cf. PINE *sb.*[1], and BANK 4.] An old name of the rack.

(Sometimes erroneously explained as 'a bank or row of *pins* or spikes'. Also often erroneously printed *-bank.*)

1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* I. xviii. Wks. 1162/1 Than must he leaue his outwarde worship .. and lye pantyng in his bedde as it were on a pine bank. 1542 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) II. 422/2 Seand vberis of perfite aige and stark of persoune put on þe said pynebankis [*printed* baukis]. 1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Heralds* (1877) 123 Seven dayes stretched on a pyne bank. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1028 1 Then was he thrise put to the pyne-banke, tormented most miserably, to vtter his setters on. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Bailler la question*.., to put one on the racke or pinbanke. [1888-40 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 406 The witnesses [were], as was usual in this cruel age [1537]..examined under the rack, or pynebaukis.]

Pi·ne-barren. *U. S.* [f. PINE *sb.*[2] + BARREN *sb.*[1]] A level sandy tract of land, covered scantily with pine-trees: chiefly in the Southern States.

1737 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 2 Dec. (1872) I. 62 (*Georgia*) The land is of four sorts,—pine-barren, oak-land, swamp, and marsh. 1765 J. BARTRAM *Jrnl.* 27 Dec. in W. Stork *Acc. E. Florida* (1766) 10 At Johnson's Bluff..for a mile the sandy pine-barren comes close or near the shore. 1883 J. FISKE in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 418/2 Huge pine-barrens near the coast hindered the first efforts of the planter.

b. *attrib*, as **pine-barren beauty**, a small creeping evergreen, *Pyxidanthera barbulata* (N. O. *Diapensiaceæ*); **pine-barren scorpion**, a large scorpion found in pine-barrens; **pine-barren terrapin**, a turtle of the family *Clemmyidæ*.

1782 CREVECOEUR *Lett.* 236 Scorpions, from the smallest size, up to the pine barren, the largest species known here. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, Pine-barren Beauty.

Pine-beauty to **Pine-cone**: see PINE *sb.*[2]

Pined (pəind), *ppl. a.* [f. PINE *v.* + -ED 1.] Exhausted or wasted by suffering or hunger.

1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 170 Thy lang lene craig, Thy pure pynit throtl. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 139 Stifled limmes become vnweldie supporters of his pined corps. 1658 COKAINE *Obstinate Lady* I. ii, The pin'd man Whom Poets phantasies have plac'd in Hell With fruit before him. 1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VIII. v, A man with a pined leg (..from some ailment in the foot). 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 897 The stress lies heavy upon the pined body.

† **Pi·nefal,** *a. Obs.* [f. PINE *sb.*[1] + -FUL] Full of 'pine' or suffering; painful, distressing.

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 2 Al hire passiun ant hire pinful deð. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 18223 Sathan, bat pinful prince, he laght And vnder might of hell him taght. *c* 1450 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. F.) 214 A pyneful dede. 1562 WINZET *Cert. Tract.* iii. Wks. (S. T. S.) I. 23 The. office..is to thaim..wonderous pynefull and almaist importable. 1597-8 BP. HALL *Sat.* v. ii. 82 With long constraint of pinefull penurie.

‖ **Pinenchyma** (pineŋkimā). *Bot.* [mod.L. (contracted) f. Gr. πίνακ tablet + ἔγχυμα infusion, after PARENCHYMA.] Tissue consisting of thin flat cells; tabular parenchyma. Hence **Pinenchymatous** (pineŋki·mătəs), *a.*, belonging to or of the nature of pinenchyma.

1840 *Ann. Nat. Hist.* IV. 392 A cuticle with pinenchymatous cells, that is to say tabular-shaped.

Pi·ne-nut. ? *Obs.* Forms: 1 **pinhnytu**, 4 **pinnote**, 5 **pynote**, 6- **pine-nut.** [f. PINE *sb.*[2] + NUT.] A pine-cone, esp. one containing edible seeds; *rarely*, the edible seed or kernel.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 180 ȝenim of pinhnyte .xx. ȝeclænsodra cyrnela. *Ibid.* III. 258 Seo eorðe stent on ȝeli nysse anre pinnhnyte. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks* 34 Take kyrnelys of Pynotys. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 40 5/2 Pynote, frute, *Pinum.* 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 422 In the cottages.. we found many pine-nuts opened. 1772 NUGENT tr. *Hist. Fr. Gerund* II. 354 Dividing amongst them some..filberds, and pine-nuts. 1821 BYRON *Sardan.* v. i. 276 Faggots, pine-nuts, and wither'd leaves.

attrib. 13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 544 Als dede the pinnote tre Of his ympe. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 131 With Cucumber seed and Pine-nut kernils.

Piner [1]. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 5-6 **pynour**, 6 **pinor, poyner, pyner, -ir, -or, -owr**, 6- **piner**, 6-9 **poiner**, 7 **pynnour.** [= MDu. *piner, pijner* (13th c.), f. *pinen, pijnen* to labour, toil: cf. PINE *v* 3, *sb.*[1] 3.]

1. A labourer; now in N. E. Scottish dialects applied to a man who cuts peat, turf, etc.

c 1420 WYNTOUN *Cron.* II. 559 Þe Egiptis for invy Anoyit þaim [Israelites] dispitously, And in all werkis þaim pynouris maid. *Ibid* 1154 And mak þai men þar lauboraris, Masons, wrychtis and pynowraris. 1497 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 348 Giffin to pynouris to bere the treis to be Mons new cradil to hir. 1503 *Ibid.* II. 302 Payit to..James to cartaris and pynouris, for carying of beddis, clathes, fra the Castell to the Abbay. 1543 *Aberdeen Regr.* XVIII. (Jam.), The pynouris to help to dycht & cleynge the calsais, euery pynour his day abowtt. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1848 II. 160 Sa scho wes lappit in a cope of leid, and keipit..unto the nyntene of October, quhen scho by pynouris wes caryed to a schip, and sa caryed to France. 1601 J. MELVILL *Diary* (Wodrow Soc.) 493, I ley down at your feit my Commission as the pynnour does his burding. 1759 *Fountainhall's Decisions* I. 236 Forcing them to employ the common Piners in the Town, and exacting money for it. 1806 *Case, Duff of Muirtown*, &c. (Jam.), The people she saw..were poiners or carters from Inverness, who used to come there for materials. 1887 BULLOCH *Pynours* v. 41 The pynour-fishermen pursuing their proper calling on the vasty deep.

2. = PIONEER 1, 2.

1587 *Mirr. Mag., Aurel. Anton.* xxv, My piners eke were prest with showle and spade T' interre the dead. *Ibid*, *Sir N. Burdet* lxx, Hee pyners set to trenche, and vnder mine amayne 1581 STYWARD *Mart Discipl.* II 122 There are to be placed thy piners who are to bee garded with .500. shot of each wing.

Piner [2] (pəi·nəɹ). [f. PINE *v.* + -ER 1.]

† 1. A tormentor. *Obs.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xviii. 34 Hlaferd his gesalde hine ðæm pinerum. 1508 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot* VII. 46 The rest of his body,..the pynouris raue with an yrne tangs, meruellous artificiouslie, to his dolour and langsum paine.

2. One who or that which pines; *spec.* an animal suffering from a wasting disease.

1882 *Pall Mall G.* 26 July 4/2 A large proportion of the grouse have the appearance of having died from starvation. ..The keepers call the emaciated birds 'piners'. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Feb. 10/2 It seemed as if the bull would have to be killed as a 'piner'.

Piner [3]. *local.* [f. PINE *sb.*[2] + -ER 1.]

a. *Tasmania.* A man employed in hewing pine-trees. b. *U. S. local.* An inhabitant of a region where pine-trees abound.

1891 W. TILLEY *Wild West Tasmania* 43 (Morris) The King River is only navigable for small craft.. Piners' boats sometimes get in. 1894 RALPH in *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 337 The term 'piners' is synonymous with the term 'poor whites' in the South.

Pinery (pəi·nəɹi). [f. PINE *sb.*[2] + -ERY.]

1. A place in which pine-apples are grown.

1758 J. RALPH *Authors by Profession* 41 All must have their Fooleries as well as their Pineries. 1787 *Olla Podrida* No. 42 (1788) 425 The Pleasure of seeing Green-houses and Pineries arise. 1858 GLENNY *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 207/1 Separate vineries, forcing-houses, pineries, and hot-pits.

2. A plantation or grove of pine-trees.

1831 JANE PORTER *Sir E. Seaward's Narr.* II. 160 Our pines in the dell formed an infant pinery. 1882 *Harper's Mag.* Dec 12/1 When the timber shall have been stripped from the pineries of Maine.

Pine-sap to **Pine-torch**: see PINE *sb.*[2]

Pine-tree. = PINE *sb.*[2] 1.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 216 Pintreowes þa grenan twigu ufeweard ȝegnid. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6326 Þar sagh he stand Wexen o cipres, a wand;..An-oþer he sagh o cedre tre;.. O pine tre þe thrid he fand. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 279/2 A Pyne tre (*A.* A Pyne Appyltre), *pinus.* *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xvii. 390 He toke on his waye for to goo to the pintre of mountalban. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 87 The Pyne tre bryngeth furth very litle rosin. 1710 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 669 The bill for preserving white pyne trees in our plantations for ships masts. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 168 Barricaded by fallen pine-trees and tremendous precipices.

b. *attrib.*, as *pine-tree bole*, etc.; **pine-tree money**, name for the silver coins (shilling, sixpence, and threepence) bearing the figure of a pine-tree, struck in Massachusetts in the latter half of the 17th century, being the first money coined in a British colony. **Pine-tree State**, Maine, U.S., so called from its extensive pine-forests.

a 1848 CLOUGH *Early Poems* xvi. 88 The pine-tree boles are dimmer, And the stars bedimmed above. 1864 WEBSTER *Dict., Names Fiction*, Pine-Tree State. 1870 *Eng. Mechanic* 7 Jan. 416/1 These coins, now very rare.., are called 'Pine Tree Money'. 1888 *Boston Transcript* (Farmer), The good old Pine-tree State is pretty well represented in this locality. 1893 ELIZ. B. CUSTER *Tenting* 88 The most venomous of snakes, called the pine-tree rattlesnake. 1893 GOLDW. SMITH *United States* 28 She [Massachusetts] coined her own money, the pine-tree shilling. 1896 *Peterson's Mag.* (U. S.) VI. 288/2 These vessels all sailed under the pine-tree flag. This flag was of white bunting, on which was painted a green pine-tree, and upon the reverse..: 'Appeal to Heaven'.

‖ **Pinetum** (pəinī·tŏm). Pl. **-a, -ums.** [L. *pinētum* pine-grove, f. *pinus* PINE *sb.*[2]] A plantation or collection of pine-trees of various species, for scientific or ornamental purposes.

1842 P. J. SELBY *Brit. Forest Trees* 392 In Northumberland, the first established and richest Pinetum is that of Sir C. L. M. Monck. 1881 VEITCH *Conifers* III. 320 The Pinetum, in its comprehensive sense, is a complete collection of living specimens of all the Coniferous trees and shrubs known. *Ibid.* 321 The planting of Pineta originated in the beginning of the present century.

Pi·ne-wood. [f. PINE *sb.*[2] + WOOD *sb*]

1. The wood of the pine-tree. Also *attrib.*

1815 *Tweddell's Rem.* lxx. 315 *note*, A small bundle of splinters of pine-wood. 1850 LYELL *2nd Visit U.S.* II. 32 Holding..large blazing torches of pine-wood. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* II. 164 The smoke of pinewood fires.

2. A wood or forest of pines.

1813 W. S. WALKER *Poems* 144 (Jod.) No breezes waved the pine-wood tall. 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes, Theseus* II. 215 All cold above the black pine-woods. 1867 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* iv. (1870) 70 The destruction of the grand pine-woods that once clothed the Apennines.

Piney (pəi·ni), **pinnay** (pi·nei). Also **piny.** [ad. Tamil *pinnai* or *punnai*, in Skr. *punn ga.*] The name of two East Indian resinous trees, *Calophyllum inophyllum* (N.O. *Clusiaceæ*), called also **piney-tree**, and *Vateria indica* (N.O. *Dipteraceæ*); used *attrib.*, as in **piney dammar, resin, varnish**, the resin obtained from *Vateria indica*, also called *white dammar, Indian* or *Malabar copal*, or *gum animé*; **piney oil, piney tallow** (Tamil *punnaitailam*), a fatty or waxy substance from the fruit of the same tree, used for making candles.

1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* § 424 *Vateria indica* affords the Piney resin or Piney Dammar of India, sometimes called Indian Copal or gum Animi. *c* 1865 LETHEBY in *Circ. Sc.* I. 95/1 An oil named *Piney tallow* is expressed from the fruit of the panoe tree. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 891 *Piney-varnish*, the resin or dammar obtained from *Vateria indica. Piney-tree, Calophyllum angustifolium.*

Piney, erron. form of PINY *a.*

Pin-eyed (pi·nəi d), *a.* [f. PIN *sb.*[1] + EYED *ppl. a.*] Having an 'eye' with a 'pin'; applied by florists to the long styled form of a flower (esp. *Primula*), which shows the stigma, resembling a pin's head, at the top of the corolla-tube (opp. to *thrum-eyed* or *rose-eyed*, applied to the short-styled form, which shows the anthers at the top)

1810 CRABBE *Borough* VIII, This is no shaded, run-off, pin-eyed thing, A king of flowers. 1861 DARWIN in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* VI. 77 Florists who cultivate the Polyanthus and Auricula call those which display the globular stigma at the mouth of the corolla 'pin headed' or 'pin-eyed'. 1877 — in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III 295 Some plants yield nothing but pin-eyed flowers in which the style is long.

Pi·n-fa·llow, *sb. Agric.* [f. (?) PIN *sb.* + FALLOW *sb.*] 'Winter-fallow; a fallow in which no crop is lost' (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*). Hence **Pin-fallow** *v.*, to winter-fallow: see quots.

1668 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 334/1 Pin Fallow is a Plowing twice for Peas, first in Christmas, then in March. 1790 W. MARSHALL *Midl. Counties* (1796) I. 191 Pin fallow the origin of this term I have not learnt; it appears to be synonymous with winter fallow or barley fallow. 1794 BILLINGSLEY *Agric. Survey Som* 159 Pin fallow, ploughing after vetches, clover, or beans, two or three times, to prepare for a succeeding crop of wheat. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.* s. v., When lea-land is fallowed about July or August, ready to be ploughed again for the crop, it is said to be pin-fallowed.

Pin-feather (pi·nfe·ðəɹ), *sb.* [f. PIN *sb.*[1] + FEATHER.] An ungrown feather, before the vanes have expanded, and while the barrel is full of a dark serous fluid; any young feather from the time that it first pierces the skin, much in the form of a pin, until it bursts its confining sheath and expands its vanes: = PEN-FEATHER 2.

1775 ASH, *Pinfeather*, a feather just as it begins to shoot. 1839 AUDUBON *Ornith. Biog.* V. 500 The nest .. still contained three young Cuckoos, all of different sizes, . the largest, covered with pin feathers, would have been able to leave the nest in about a week. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xviii, Shelling peas, peeling potatoes, picking pin-feathers out of fowls. 1879 J. BURROUGHS *Locusts & Wild Honey* (1884) 59 When nearly grown they [cuckoos] are covered with long blue pin-feathers..., without a bit of plumage on them. *attrib.* 1901 *Longm. Mag.* May 21 The young birds were in the early pinfeather stage.

Hence **Pi·n-fea·ther** *v. trans.*, to pluck out the pin-feathers from; whence **Pin-fea·therer** [see -ER 1]; **Pi·n-fea·thery** *a.*, full of or abounding in pin-feathers.

1874 J. W. LONG *Amer. Wildfowl* xxii. 231 Skins of birds killed in spring are more valuable than those of fall birds, which are usually 'pin-feathery'. 1893 MRS CARTWRIGHT in *Voice* (N.Y.) 30 Nov., Mrs. Piper was pin-feathering the noble bird. 18 . J. S. JOHNSON *Poultry Raising Guide* (Boston U.S.) 38 Pass her over to the pin-featherers, keeping three or four of these busy removing pin-feathers [etc.].

Pin-feathered (pi·nfe·ðəɹd), *a.* [f. prec. + -ED 2, or f. PIN *sb.* + FEATHERED.] Having immature feathers, half-fledged (as a young bird, or an adult bird when moulting); also *fig.*: = PEN-FEATHERED 1.

1641 BRATHWAIT *Mercurius Brit.* II. B ij, Thou beganst to flutter with the lapwing before thou wert pinfeathered. 1647 CLEVELAND *Char. Lond Diurn.* 1 A Diurnall is a puny Chronicle, scarce pin-feather'd with the Wings of time. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius' Sat.* i. (1697) 411 Hourly we see, some raw pin-feather'd thing Attempt to mount, and Fights and Heroes sing.

Pi·n-fire, *a* (*sb.*) [f. PIN *sb.*[1] + FIRE *v.*] Applied to a form of cartridge for breech-loading guns, invented by Lefaucheux in 1836, fitted with a pin which, on being struck by the hammer of the lock, is thrust into the fulminate and explodes it. Also applied to a gun in which such a cartridge is used. b. *sb.* (or *ellipt.*) A pin-fire cartridge or gun.

[1854 *Restell's Patent Specif.* No. 2530. 8-9 The hammer in this gun strikes downwards on a loose stud or pin inserted on the edge of the cartridge rim.] 1870 *U. S. Patent Specif.* No. 99721 A cross-section of an ordinary 'pin-fire cartridge'. 1875 GREENER *Breech-loaders* (ed. 2) 97 We .. make a hundred central-fire guns to one pin-fire. 1885 *Bazaar* 30 Mar. 1274/1, 6 chamber self action pinfire revolver. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Aug. 4/1 About that date [1866] breech-loaders began to make their appearance—all pin-fires and on the Lefaucheux principle. 1888 *Daily News* 18 Oct. 7/1 A revolver. ..The weapon is a pin-fire, and has six chambers.

Pin-fish to **Pin-footed**: see PIN *sb.*[1] 18.

Pinfold (pi·nfōld), *sb.* Forms: a. 2 **pund fald**, (3 *L.* **punfaudum**), 4 **ponfold(e, pondfolde, poundfalde**, 5 **pundfald** *Sc.*, 6 **punfolde, pun-**

fauld *Sc.*, 9 (*dial.*) **punfaud.** β. 4–7 **pynfold**, 5 **-fald, pynd(e)fold(e**, 5–6 **pynfolde**, 6 **pinnefolde, pynfoalde**, 6–7 **pinfolde, -fould**, 8 (*dial.*) **pinfald, pindfold**, 9 (*dial.*) **pinfaud, pinfowd, -fowt**, 6– **pinfold.** [Late OE. *pundfald* (in 12th c. MS., but doubtless earlier), f. **pund*, POUND *sb.*[2] + *fald*, FOLD *sb.*[2]; thence the ME. forms in *pun(d-, pound-, pond-*, retained in Sc. to 16th c. and in north. Eng. dial. to 19th c. But from *c* 1400 the first element was associated with the verb *pyndan*, PIND, and perhaps with PIN *v.* Cf. also PENFOLD.]

1. A place for confining stray or distrained cattle, horses, sheep, etc.; a pound; in later use, sometimes, a fold for sheep, cattle, etc.

α. ? *a* 1200 *Spurious Charter of Edgar* (dated 961) in Birch *Cart. Sax.* III. 309 Of þam putte on hacan pund fold, of hacan pund falde oþ eft on þæt efer fearn. 1235–52 *Rentalia Glaston.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 191 Et facit punfaudum. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 783 The pundar . Had pyndit all his pryss horss in a pundfald 1574 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 417 Putting of the saidis gudis in ane unlauchfull punfauld. 1579 *Mem St. Giles, Durham* (Surtees) 1 Payde to Rycharde Robinson one day for maykyn clene the punfolde. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Pun faud* or *pin-faud.*

β. 1408 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 64 Willelmus Whytehals pro fractione pynfold. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 590/12 *Interclusorium*, a pyndefolde. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 148 Yf thy horse breake his tedure..than cometh the pynder & taketh hym & putteth hym in the pynfolde. 1589 *Pappe w Hatchet* E j b, I thinke them worth..for their scabbednes to bee thrust from the pinfolde. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 47 b, He that distraines anything that hath life, must impound them in a pinfold. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. ii. 200 But to confine the Bad and Sinful, Like Moral Cattle, in a Pinfold. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 439 They resort to the caves where they sleep in crowds like sheep in a pinfold. 1899 A. WHITE *Mod. Jew* Introd. 10 In the..ten provinces of Poland..the Jews are confined as in a pinfold. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, *Pinfold*..2. An enclosure for sheep, a sheepfold. [Leicester to Suffolk.]

2. *transf.* and *fig.* A place of confinement; a pen; a trap; a spiritual 'fold'.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 633 Heo hath hulpe a þousande oute of þe deueles ponfolde [*v. rr.* pond-, pun-, pounfolde, pynfold]. *Ibid.* xvi 264 Oute of þe poukes pondfolde [*v. rr.* ponfold, pynfold; *C.* poundfalde, pynfold] no meynprise may vs fecche. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xi. 99 Thai hed the romans in that pundfald, quhar thai culd nothir fecht nor fle 1634 MILTON *Comus* 7 Confin'd, and pester'd in this pin-fold here *c* 1750 J NELSON *Jrnl* 41 You are gone out of the highway of holiness, and have now got into the devil's pinfold. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks Char.* viii. 211 The restraining of all dissentients within their own pinfold.

Pinfold (pinfōld), *v.* [f. prec sb.] *trans.* To shut up or enclose in a pinfold; to pound; hence *fig.* to confine within narrow limits.

1605 T. HUTTON *Reasons for Refusal* 61 Take heede, howe they pinfold the worde (*faith*) in this or that sense after their owne private imagination. 1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Reh.* 124 They exercise a petty royalty in pinfolding cattle. 1785 [W. HUTTON] *Bran New Wark* 38 If our nebbour's stot or stirk break into'th fog, let us net pinfald it. 1836 LANDOR *Pericles & Asp.* Wks. 1846 II. 394/2 My name..is a difficult..one to pinfold in a tombstone.

Ping (piŋ), *sb.* Also reduplicated. [Echoic.] An abrupt ringing sound, such as that made by a rifle bullet in flying through the air, by a mosquito, the ringing of an electric bell, etc.

1856 *Sebastopol* I. xi 132 The sharp 'ping' of a Minié bullet. 1861 W. B. BROOKE *Out w. Garibaldi* iii. 24 The 'ping, ping' of rifle bullets whizzing over one's head. 1880 GILL *River Gold. S.* II. vii. 238 The ping of the mosquitoes which was heard for the first time for many a long day. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 132 Mosquitoes..With a wild ping of joy..made for me.

Ping (piŋ), *v.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 **pyngan, pingan**, 3 **pungen** (*ii*), (pa. t. **puinde**), 4 **punge, pyngen, pingen**, 9 *dial.* **ping.** [OE. *pyngan* :—**pungian*, ad. L. *pungĕre* to prick.

(The mod. dial. vb. has strong and mixed forms of pa. t. and pa. pple., *pung, pung'd.*)]

trans. and *intr.* To prick; to poke, push, urge.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xl. 297 He wærlice hine pynge mid sumum wordum ðæt he on ðæm ongietan mage [etc.]. *c* 1205 LAY. 23933 Arður ut mid his sweorde.. and puinden [*c* 1275 pungde] uppen Frolle. *a* 1330 *Otuel* 779 He pingde his stede wiþ spores kene. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. ix. 88 A pyk is in þe potent to punge a-doun þe wikkede. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1248 Þe prisoun dore than wend heo ner & putte hure staf an vnder As sche wolde þe dore to-breke sche gan þo hebbe & pynge. 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xii. 18 Ther is that behoteth, and as with a sweid is pungid to the conscience. 1746 *Exmoor Scold.* 255 (E. D. S.) Tha wud'st ha' borst en to Shivers, nif chad net a vung en, and pung'd en back agen. 1787 GROSE *Provinc. Gloss.*, *Ping*, to push. 1876 MADOX-BROWN *Dwale Bluth* ii. iii, I wish they'd gie thy cat ter th' butcher, ter naup and ping loose ower the moor-yavils out there.

Ping (piŋ), *v.*[2] [Echoic: cf. PING *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To make an abrupt ringing sound like that of a rifle bullet; to fly with such a sound.

1855 *Illustr. Lond. News* 15 Sept. 326/1 Rifle-bullets.. 'pinging' over their heads. 1878 W. C SMITH *Hilda among Broken Gods* (1879) 242 Balls from the rifle-pits ping about.

2. *trans.* To cause to make such a sound.

1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Apr. 2/1 Automobiles that pinged their warning gongs.

Hence **Pi·nging** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1865 *Daily Tel.* 29 May, The visit of pinging balls and cracking shells. 1898 *Daily News* 10 Dec. 6/3 Pinging of harps, tootling of flutes.

Pinge (pindʒ), *sb.* and *v.* [Echoic: cf. PING *sb.*] A variant of PING *sb.* and *v.*[2]

1860 TRISTRAM *Gt. Sahara* ix. 138, I felt the pinge of a ball past my eyes. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Sept. 11/1 With bullets pingeing and singing clo e over his head.

Pingle (piŋg'l), *sb.*[1] *Sc.* [f. PINGLE *v.*]

1. A keen contest or struggle.

1543 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, V. 237 *note*, [They made at each other, so that] with long pyngle with dagger [Somerset was slain]. 1719 HAMILTON in *Ramsay's Fam. Epist.* I. iv, 'Twad be a pingle, Whilk o' you three wad gar words sound And best to jingle. 1816 SIR A. BOSWELL *Skeldon Haughs* Wks. (1871) 167 Now is the pingle, hand to hand. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 153 Papists and faes in dreidfu' pingle.

2. Struggle with difficulties; strenuous exertion.

1728 RAMSAY *To R. Yarde* 9 Skelping o'er frozen hags with pingle. 1786 *Har'st Rig* lxx, He's in a pingle. 1871 P. H. WADDELL *Ps. in Scottis* xxxiii. 16 Nae mighty man [is] redd by his mighty pingle.

Pingle (piŋg'l), *sb.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Of uncertain origin: cf PIGHTLE.] A small enclosed piece of land; a paddock, a close.

1546 *Yorks Chantry Surv.* (Surtees) I 154 Roger Blythe for one pyngle with a gate through the same. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 275 The Academie, a little pingle or plot of ground, .was the habitation of Plato, Xenocrates, and Polemon. 1633 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 43 They thrust and pen up the whole flock of Christ in a far narrower pingle than ever the Donatists did. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 37 A *Pingle*, a small croft or Picle *a* 1864 J CLARE *MS. Poems* (E. D. D.), Meadow and close, and pingle: where suns cling And shine on earliest flowers.

Pingle (piŋg'l), *sb.*[3] *Sc.* [Origin unknown.] A small pan or cooking-pot of tinned iron, having a long handle. Also *pingle-pan.*

1789 D. DAVIDSON *Seasons* 6 The pingle-pan is on the ingle set. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 429 You want a pingle, lassie [*note*, A small tin-made goblet, used in Scotland for preparing children's food]. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Pingle-pan*, in Scotland, a small tin goblet with a long handle. 1863 J. L. W. *By-gone Days* 192 Supplying the 'gudewife' with pitchers, or repairing her 'pingle pans'.

Pingle (piŋg'l), *north. dial.* piŋ'l), *v.* Also 6 **pingil(l, pingyl, pyngle.** [Origin obscure. Perhaps branches I and II are different words, I being only Sc. With II cf. Sw. dial. *pyngla* to be busy about small matters, to work in a trifling way (Rietz).]

I. †1. *intr.* To strive, contend, vie. *Sc. Obs.*

1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 114 Bettir thow ganis to leid ane doig to skomer than with thy maister pingill. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. iv. 14 To se the hewis on ather hand is wondir, For hicht that semis pingill with the hevin. 1635 D. DICKSON *Pract. Wks.* (1845) I 27 They stood out long, pingling with God. 1789 D. DAVIDSON *Seasons* 36 How brithers pingled at their brochan, And made a din.

2. *trans.* †a. To press hard in a contest, to run (any one) hard, to vie with (*obs.*). b. To trouble, worry. *Sc.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. iv. 122 Quhan finally to pursew he adrest, And pinglis hir [the ship] onto the vtimest. *c* 1587 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* xv. 14, I pingle thame all perfytlie in that parte [poverty]. *a* 1600 *Ibid.* xliv. 12 Let Mercure language to me len.. To pingill Apelles pynsell with my pen. 1814 SCOTT *Waav.* xxiv, To be pingled wi' mickle speaking.

3. *intr.* To struggle against difficulties; to work hard, labour, toil, exert oneself; to struggle or toil for a livelihood. *Sc.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. v. 14 Beselie our folkis gan to pingill and strife. *Ibid.* v. iv. 75 With all thar force than at the vterance, Thai pinglit ayris [= oats] wp to bend, and haill. *a* 1598 ROLLOCK *Lect. Passion* ix. Wks. (Wodrow Soc.) II. 109 To get that spirit to pingle out, and get the victory against this canker in the heart. 1836 M. MACKINTOSH *Cottager's Dau.* 66 She'll hae to pingle through the hard.

II. 4. *intr.* To work in a trifling or ineffectual way; to meddle or have to do *with* in a petty way; to piddle or peddle; to trifle or dally. Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

1574 R. SCOT *Hop Gard.* (1578) 35 Suffer them not to pyngle in pycking [hops] one by one, but let them speedily strip them into Baskets. 1579 J. STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* C viij, King Phillip, for al those dominions & mines of treasures, was content to be pingling with our purses: made Queene Mary to aske frequent subsides. *a* 1598 ROLLOCK *Lect. Passion* xxxii. Wks. (Wodrow Soc.) II. 392 We may pingle with them a while here, but we remit them to that great day that the Judge appear. 1632 I. L. *Women's Rights* 152 If he doe but pingle, as suffer himselfe to be outlawed this was neuer any forfeiture of franke tenement. 1871 P. H. WADDELL *Ps. in Scottis* xxxviii. 12 Wha ettle me ill speak a' mischieff an' pingle on lies the hail day.

5. *intr.* To pick at or trifle with food; to eat with little appetite, nibble. Now *dial.*

1600 NASHE *Summer's Last Will & Test.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 27 Neither did he pingle, when it was set on the board. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 75 If wee knewe of any banke-sides that lay against the sunne .. wee tooke them [the hoggs] .. to them, and lette pingle aboute. 1670 RAY *Prov.* 33 Great drinkers .. do (as we say) but pingle at their meat and eat little. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Pingle, v.* to pick one's food; to eat squeamishly. [In *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, from Yorksh. to Herts and Essex.]

b. *trans. dial.*

1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s. v., (Herts.) She just sits and pingles her victuals. (Essex) The child is not well, she pingles her food.

Hence **Pi·ngling** *vbl. sb.*, (*a*) struggling, striving, exertion; (*b*) trifling with food or drink; **Pi·ngling** *ppl. a.*, whence **Pi·nglingly** *adv.*, in a pingling way, with little appetite.

a 1578 LINDESAY *Chron. Scot.* xxi, xxxviii, They were all Borderers and could ryde and prick well, and held the Scottishmen in pingling [*so a MSS.*] be their pricking and skirmishing. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* 43 Wi' my teeth I gnew the raips in twa, And wi' sair pingling wan at last awa'.

(*b*) 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 79 As long as they haue eyther oyle or wine, this plague feeds but pinglingly vpon them 1608 ROWLANDS *'Tis Merrie when Gossips meete* 17 Nay fill your Cup, Wee'le haue no pingling now we are alone.

Pi·ngler. *Obs.* or *dial.* [f. prec II + -ER[1].]

1. A trifler, dallier, dabbler. (In quot. opposed to *courser*, runner, one who runs in a race.)

[Conjectured by Nares to mean 'a labouring horse kept by a farmer in his homestead', from PINGLE *sb.*[2] Hence Ogilvie (and *Century Dict.*) 'a cart-horse, a work-horse'.]

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 109 Judging all to be clownes which be no courtiers, and al to be pinglers that be not coursers.

2. One who 'pingles' with food or drink.

1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* (Percy Soc.) 48 If I cannot drinke it downe .. let me be counted nobody, a pingler. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 412 He filleth his mouth well, and is no pingler at his meat. 1657 M. LAWRENCE *Use & Pract Faith* 206 Men that are..declining ..are but pinglers at their meat.

Pin-gout, etc.: see PIN *sb.*[1] 18.

Ping-pong (piŋpɒŋ), *sb.* [Echoic. Cf. PING *sb.*] A parlour game resembling lawn-tennis, played on a table with bats, usually of parchment stretched on a wooden frame, and celluloid balls; so called from the sharp 'ping' emitted by the bat when striking; table-tennis. Also *attrib.*

1900 *Daily Chron.* 8 May 6/6 Our correspondent seems to hope that the unclean, playing Ping-Pong with the clean, will become unpleasantly conscious of his uncleanness and reform. 1901 *Ibid.* 2 May 3/2 The inventor of Ping-Pong has been discovered, it was Mr. James Gibb, an old Cambridge athlete, now living at Croydon. *Ibid.* 31 Dec. 5/1 Playtime's too short for us, bedtime too long, Since we have taken to playing Ping Pong.

Hence **Pi·ng-po·ng** *v. intr.*, to play ping-pong; **Ping-pongist** (piŋpɒ·ŋist), a ping-pong player or enthusiast.

1901 *Times* 1 June 8/5 [He] is only required to be agreeable and to ping-pong. 1901 *Morn. Leader* 18 Dec. 3/3 The ping-ponging, however, has not yet started. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 27 Dec. 6/3 The competitors were presumably the pick of 'Ping-Pongists' in London.

Pin-grass, -ground: see PIN *sb.*[1] 18.

Pingster: see PINKSTER.

Pinguecula, incorrect form of PINGUICULA.

Pinguedinous (piŋgwe·dinəs), *a.* Also 9 erron. -idinous. [f. L. *pinguēdin-em* fatness (f. *pingui-s* fat) + -OUS.] Of the nature of or resembling fat; fatty, greasy.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 65/1 Take an inveterate Oyle canne, which as yet is pinguedinous internallye. 1740 MALFALGUERAT in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 366 This Excrescence..was for the most part of a pinguedinous Substance. 1826 H. N. COLERIDGE *West Indies* (1832) 161, I have .. found a crassitude, a pinguedinous gravity in the meat.

So †**Pingue·dinize** *v. Obs. rare*—°. = PINGUEFY.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pinguefie.* to make fat or gross; some have used Pinguedinize in the same sense.

† **Pinguefa·ction.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [n. of action f. L. *pinguefac-ĕre* to fatten: see PINGUEFY and -TION.] The action of pinguefying; *concr.* an application for this purpose.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 36/1 We must then, with warme infusions and pingvefactions, soften..and make supple the same.

Pinguefy (piŋgwifai), *v.* Now *rare.* Also 6–9 erron. **pinguify.** [ad. L. *pinguefacĕre* to fatten, f. stem of **pinguēre*, *pinguescĕre* to grow fat + *facĕre* to make: see PINGUESCENT and -FY.]

1. *trans.* To cause to become fat; to fatten; to make greasy; to saturate with grease; also, to make (soil) rich or fertile.

1599 A. M. tr *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 41/2 Pinguefye heerin a little linnen cloute, and applye the same on the Foreheade. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1158 The oile or ointment wherewith women..annoint the haire of their head hath a certaine propertie in it to pinguifie withall. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. x. 24 It pinguifies the soyle. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 810 The..Fumes, and Nidours of Sacrifices; wherewith their Corporeal and Spirituous Part, is as it were Pinguified. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pinguefy*, ..to make fat.

2. *intr.* To become fat. ? *Obs.*

1597 A. M tr *Guillemeau's Fr Chirurg.* 52 b/2 Those partes doe increace and pingvifye. 1655 in *Narr. Gen. Venables* (1900) 141, I need not dr. Amie to keep me from pinguifying. 1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 72 Buttocks pinguifying on their own steaks.

Hence **Pi·nguefying** *ppl. a.*, fattening.

1733 TULL *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* xv. 201 The Pinguifying Virtue of this Medica Hay. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 375 His object being to restrain the pinguifying impulses of hunger. 1857 MUSGRAVE *Pilgr. Dauphiné* I. xl. 245 The graziers' pinguifying processes.

Pinguescence (piŋgwe·sĕns). *rare.* [f. as next: see -ENCE.] The process of becoming or growing fat; *loosely*, fatness, obesity.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 222 A standard

weight of healthy pinguescence. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 607 The sexual relations of pinguescence.

Pinguescent (piŋgwe·sĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *pinguēscent-em*, pr. pple. of *pinguēscĕre* to grow fat, f. *pinguis* fat: see -ESCE.] Becoming or growing fat, fattening; flourishing.

1797 SOUTHEY in Cottle *Remin.* 211 A very brown-looking man, of most pinguescent, and fullmoon cheeks. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* VI. 716 Haggis..is unctuously pinguescent. 1852 *Tait's Mag.* XIX. 622 There are hundreds of noble and self-denying men in the ranks of the Church Pinguescent.

Pinguetude, -tudinous, erron. ff. PINGUI-.

‖ **Pinguicula** (piŋgwi·kiŭlä). Also 9 erron. (in sense 2) **pinguecula**, and in anglicized form **pinguecule.** [L. fem. (sc. *planta*) of *pinguicul-us* fattish, dim. f. *pingui-s* fat. Introduced as a botanical name by Gesner, 1541, to represent Ger. *fettkraut* or *butterwurz* butterwort.]

1. *Bot.* A genus of small stemless insectivorous bog plants (N. O. *Lentibulariaceæ*) characterized by thick yellowish-green greasy leaves and slender single-flowered scapes; butterwort.

1597 [see BUTTERWORT] 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Pinguicula*, butterwort.. the name of a genus of plants..: the flower consists of one leaf. 1885 *St. James' Gaz.* 17 Aug. 6/2 On its slopes grow the insect-capturing pinguicula [etc.].

2. *Path.* A small blotch or growth of the conjunctiva, usually situated near the edge of the cornea.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pinguecula*,..a pinguecule. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 351 Pinguiculæ are small yellowish growths situated beneath the conjunctiva, generally near the outer and inner margins of the cornea.

Pinguid (pi·ŋgwid), *a.* Also 8 **pingued.** Now usually *humorous* or *affected.* [f. L. *pingui-s* adj., fat, or stem of **pinguē-re* (whence *pinguēsc-ĕre*: see PINGUESCENT) + -ID: cf. *gravid, languid, torpid*, etc.).] Of the nature of, resembling, or abounding in fat; unctuous, greasy, oily; of soil: rich, fertile.

1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* v. § 2 (1643) 168 Hot and drie exhalations void of pinguid matter. 1769 R. GRAVES *Euphrosyne* (1776) I. 119 [He] snuffs the pinguid haunch's savory steam. 1867 HOWELLS *Ital. Journ.* 111 A mighty mass of pinguid bronze, with a fat lisp.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat* (1834) I. 643 A pinguid, turgid style, as Tully calls the Asiatic rhetoric. 1893 J. W. PALMER in *Century Mag.* Dec. 258/1 The eyes of the Talbot swine stuck out with pinguid complacency.

Pinguidity (piŋgwi·dĭti). Also 6 erron. **-edity.** [f. prec. + -ITY.] Fatness; fatty matter.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 23/1 Without applyinge any pinguiditye or oyles. 1599 — tr. *Gabelhouer's Rh. Physick* 28/2 Take a good Capone,..discide therof all his pinguedity. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Taylor's Goose* Wks. I. 103 The pinguidity or fecundious fat of the Gooses axungia (vulgarly called greace). 1858 *Chamb. Jrnl.* X. 235/1 His cheeks!—I never saw such bags of pinguidity.

† **Pinguie,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *pingui-s* fat.] Of the nature of fat, fatty.

1637 VENNER *Via Recta*, etc., *Tobacco* 355 It eliquateth the pinguie substance of the kidnies.

Pinguiferous (piŋgwi·fĕrəs), *a. humorous nonce-wd.* [f. L. *pingui-s* fat + -FEROUS.] Bearing or producing fat.

1855 *Tait's Mag.* XXII. 145 The pinguiferous slice from the salted swine.

Pinguify, erron. form of PINGUEFY.

Pinguin (piŋgwin). Also **penguin, penquin** (pinquin). [Origin unascertained.] A West Indian plant (*Bromelia Pinguin*) allied to the pine-apple, or its fruit; used in fevers and as an anthelmintic.

It is not clear that Dampier's *penguin* was a Bromelia.

1696 PLUKENET *Almagesta* II. 29 Ananas Americana sylvestris altera minor Barbados et Insulæ Jamaica nostratibus colonis *Pinguin* dicta. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 263 There is a sort of fruit growing on these Islands [Chametly], called Penguins: and 'tis all the fruit they have. The Penguin fruit is of two sorts, the yellow and the red. 1721 in A. Duncan *Mariner's Chron.* (1804) III. 316 We then attempted to get over the hill, but found it impossible to force a way through the penguins, bryars, and other prickly plants which grew there. 1792 MAR. RIDDELL *Voy. Madeira* 85 The *bromelia karatas*, or *pinquin*, is a fruit resembling a small cucumber in shape. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* i, On one side of the path a hedge of Pinguin.

attrib. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 147 This plant..found climbing upon all the pinguin fences. 1894 ALICE SPINNER *Study in Colour* 16 On the other side of the red pinquin spears she saw a flash of crimson.

Pinguin, erron. form of PENGUIN.

Pinguinitescent (pi ŋgwi,nəite·sĕnt), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *pingui-s* fat + NITESCENT.] Having a greasy lustre; shining with grease.

1827 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* x. (1882) 82 The lank, black, twine-like hair, pingui-nitescent.

† **Pi·nguious,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *pingui-s* fat + -OUS.] Of the nature of fat; fatty, oily.

1747 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 104 These glands being compressed, emit a pinguious substance. 1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 558 Oil, or other pinguious Substances. 1764 *Projects* in *Ann. Reg.* 145/1 Heat sufficient for sending off the pinguious [*printed* pinguinous] and alkaline parts.

Pinguipedine (piŋgwi·pidəin), *a.* (*sb.*) *Ichth.* [f. mod L. *Pinguipedinæ*, f. *Pinguipēs*, f. *pingui-s* fat + *pēs, ped-* foot: see -INE[1].] Of or pertaining to the *Pinguipedinæ*, a subfamily of spiny-finned tropical fishes of which the genus *Pinguipes* is the type. b. *sb.* A fish of this family.

Pinguite (pi·ŋgwəit). *Min.* [Named (Ger. *pinguit*) by A. Breithaupt, 1829, f. L. *pinguis* fat: see -ITE[1].] An oil-green hydrated silicate of iron, of a soapy consistency; a variety of CHLOROPAL.

1831 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* XX. 197 Pinguite, a new argillaceous mineral. 1837 DANA *Min.* 224 Closely allied to this species [Nontronite], is the Pinguite of Leonhard...Color siskin and oil-green...Extremely soft, resembling new-made soap. 1890 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* xii. (ed. 2) 410 Silicates that contain water..in which the water is simply united to the silicic combination...Example: Pinguite.

Pinguitude (pi·ŋgwitiŭd). *rare.* [ad. L. *pinguitūdo* fatness, f. *pinguis* adj., fat.] Fatness. Also *fig.* Openness or wideness of a sound.

1623 COCKERAM II, Fatnes, *pinguitude* 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 676 Juniper..will demit its oleaginous pinguetude. 1822 LAMB *Gentle Giantess* Misc. Wks. (1871) 363 To her mighty bone, she hath a pinguitude withal. 1871 R. ELLIS in *Academy* 1 Apr. 208 The pinguitude of the first letter will be found..to stand in the way of refining the second.

Hence **Pinguitu·dinous** *a. rare*—[0].

1870 C. J. SMITH *Syn. & Antonyms* s.v. *Adipose*, Sebaceous, Pinguetudinous.

† **Pi·nguity.** *Obs. rare*—[0]. [f. L. type **pinguitās*, f. *pingui-s* fat: see -TY.] Fatness.

1623 COCKERAM, *Pinguitie*, fatnesse.

Pin-head (pi·nˌhed). [f PIN *sb.* + HEAD *sb.*]

1. The head of a pin, a pin's head. Used as a type of something of very small size or value; and applied to things resembling a pin's head, as small grains, etc.

1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* § 86. 116 No more then a pin-head, and not a great one neither, but about one quarter of a grain. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2) s.v., It is not worth a pin-head. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 99 Round spots of the size of a pin-head or lentil. 1892 WALSH *Tea* (Philad.) 74 The product of the first crop [of Gunpowder tea] is sometimes known as 'Pinhead', from its extremely small, globular and granulated appearance. 1894 *Daily News* 11 June 6/2 To the majority..it matters not a pin-head whether the Poems were the work of Ossian, the son of Fingal,..or of a James MacPherson. 1904 *Longm. Mag.* Dec. 185 There can be no joy in always making the same pinhead by machinery.

b. *attrib.* Resembling a pin's head; very small and of rounded form; also *fig.*

1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 23 The other seldom knows anything beyond the pin-head sphere of his daily task. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* iii (1883) 77 His sharp-nose and pin-head eyes. 1880 *Bookseller* 3 Feb. 236 Most of the covers so much admired for the 'pin-head' grain were really seal-skin and not morocco.

2. A part of a plough: see quot., and cf. quot. 1727 s. v. PIN-HOLE 1.

1805 DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. Plate vii. 40 Pin head for regulating share, so as to form drains at different depths.

3. The top of the pin or peg at quoits.

1897 CROCKETT *Lad's Love* xviii, Shouts of triumph as the guide-paper was snatched from the pin-head and buried deep in the clay.

Hence **Pi·n-headed** *a.*, having a head like that of a pin; *spec.* of a flower = PIN-EYED; **Pi·n-heading,** the occupation of fitting the heads on pins (as formerly done, when the heads were made separately).

1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 361 Three trades..pin-heading, fustian-cutting, and factory work. 1861 Pin-headed [see PIN-EYED].

Pinhoen: see PINION *sb.*[5] **Pin-hold, Pin-hood, Pin-hook,** etc: see PIN *sb.*[1] 18.

Pin-hole (pi·nhōul).

1. A hole into which a pin or peg fits.

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* ii. 19 The inside of the Hinge below the Pin-hole of the Joynt. *Ibid.* 26 If your Key is to have a Pin-hole, drill the hole in the middle of the end of the shank. 1727 BRADLEY *Compl. Body Husb.* 43 The pin-holes in the beam, the use of which is to make this plough cut more or less deep, by fixing the wheels nearer to or farther from the paring-plate. 1880 A. J. HIPKINS in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 721/2 Single plates of metal, allowing room for the pin-holes [for the tuning-pins in a pianoforte] in the wooden block. 1892 P. G. STONE *Archit. Antiq. Isle of Wight* 112 The slates..were thick, and still retained the original pin-holes.

2. A hole made by a pin; any very small aperture or perforation resembling a pin-prick.

1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* i. iv. 28 The Breast had at first broke..in a small pin-hole. 1822 JMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 233 We can easily see through a small pin-hole in a piece of paper. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 330 The sensitizing solution should be constantly watched to avoid pinholes, surface markings, *et le reste.* 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 880 The orifice of the appendix..may be a mere pinhole.

3. *attrib.* (in sense 2). Pertaining to, involving, or of the nature of a pinhole or very small aperture; of the size of a pin-prick.

a 1853 PEREIRA *Polarised Light* (1854) 296 If we look at a pin or needle through a pin-hole aperture in a card. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 288 'Pinhole' wound leading to fracture on tibia. *Ibid.* 419 A pinhole perforation was found in the sigmoid flexure.

Hence **Pin-holed** (pi nhoould) *a.* or *pa. pple.*, perforated with or as with pin-prick.

1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 69 Palace-panes Pinholed athwart their windowed filagree By twinklings sobered from the sun outside.

Pinia: see PIÑA 1, pine-apple.

Pinic (pəi·nik), *a. Chem.* [ad. F. *pinique*, f. L. *pīnus* PINE *sb.*[2]: see -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or derived from the pine-tree: spec. in *Pinic acid*, an acid ($C_{20}H_{30}O_2$) obtained from pine resin.

1831 T. THOMSON *Chem. Inorg. Bodies* II. 145 In the year 1826 M. Baup inserted a notice in a periodical work that he had discovered *pinic acid* in the resin called *colophon.* 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 166/1 When pinic acid is washed and boiled in water, it forms on cooling a hard brittle substance, which becomes brown by fusing. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 650 Pinic acid is an amorphous resin, exactly like colophony.

Pinicill, obs. variant of PENCIL.

Pinicoline (pəini·kōlain, -lin), *a. Zool. rare.* [f. L. type **pīnicola* (f. *pīn-us* pine + *-cola* inhabitant) + -INE[1].] That inhabits pine-woods.

1884 COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* 418 Habits..alpine and subboreal, pinicoline and pinivorous.

Pinicolous (pəini·kōləs), *a. Nat. Hist. rare.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Living or growing on pine-trees, or in pine-woods.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pinicolus*,..that which lives or grows on the pine,..pinicolous.

† **Pini·ferous,** *a. Obs. rare*—[0]. [f. L. *pīnifer*, f. *pīn-us* pine: see -FEROUS.] Bearing or producing pine-trees.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Piniform (pəi·nifōim), *a.* [f. L. type **pīniform-is*, f. *pīn-us* pine: see -FORM.] Having the form or shape of a pine-cone. *Piniform decussation*: see quots.

1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Piniform decussation*, decussation of the pyramids, superior; interolivary layer. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Piniform decussation*, name for the decussation of the superior pyramids of the medulla oblongata.

Pining (pəi·niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PINE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb PINE.

† 1. The infliction or undergoing of pain (bodily or mental); torment, torture; affliction, suffering.

c 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 97 Hi neren aferede of nane licamliche pininge. *c* 1325 SHOREHAM *Poems* i. 1110 Syf hys saule after hys dede Soffrey harde pynynge. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xx. 499 My sawll is heuy agans the deth and the sore pynyng. 1530 PALSGR. 254/2 Pynyng of a man in prisone to confesse the trouthe, *torture.*

2. Exhaustion or wasting away by suffering, disease, or want of food; starvation; languishing; intense longing (*for* something).

a 1400 *Sir Beues* 86/1645 + 8 (MS. E.) Sende me mete & drynk..þou woost alle þyng, Al my nede and my pynyng. 1579 SPENSER *Shph. Cal.* Jan 48 With mourning pyne I, you with pyning mourne. 1622 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 99 Consumptions, or pynings away of the bodie. *a* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* i. (1673) 245 One of them ..resolved to die, by pining and abstaining from..sustenance. 1847 BUSHNELL *Chr. Nurt.* II. iii. (1861) 286 The bitter pains and pinings of unsatisfied hunger. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 479 In pining we note loss of water, loss of plasma, and loss of red corpuscles.

b. *spec.* A disease of sheep, characterized by a wasting away of the body.

1804 in *Trans. Highl. Soc. Scot.* (1807) III. 404 Pining, is ..most severe upon young sheep. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 372 Two exterminating diseases, the pining and the foot-rot, neither of which was known in that district till the extermination of the moles.

c. *concr. pl.* Results of pining or withering (in quot., withered or withering leaves).

1849 M. ARNOLD *Dream*, On the wet umbrage of their glossy tops On the red pinings of their forest floor. [Cf. WORDSW. *Yew-Trees* (1803) 22 A pillared shade, Upon whose grassless floor of red-brown hue, By sheddings from the pining umbrage tinged Perennially.]

3. *attrib.* † **Pining stool,** a stool for punishment, a cucking-stool; **pi·ning-house, -lair,** a place where animals for slaughter are previously shut up to fast; = *hunger-house* (HUNGER *sb.* 4 e).

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 35 þe care again þi pinunge þrahen binimeð þe nihtes slepes *c* 1325 SHOREHAM *Poems* i. 2202 He by-held hyne þer a set, Ryȝt atte hys pynyng stake. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. iii. 69 To punisschen on pillories or on pynnyng stoles [B. iii. 78 pynynge stoles] Brewesters, Bakers, Bochers and Cookes. 1802 *Hull Advertiser* 4 Dec. 2/2 Pining-house. 1875 *Gainsburgh News* 25 Sept., To be let..butcher's shop, with slaughter-house, pining-house, and every convenience. 1893 *Whitby Gaz.* 3 Nov. 3/6 In two instances the pining-lairs or hunger-houses are within the [butchers'] shops or open directly into them.

Pi·ning, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That pines (see the verb); †tormenting, afflicting (*obs.*); consuming, wasting; languishing.

a 1240 *Wohungs* in *Cott. Hom.* 269 Al þat pinende pik ne walde ham þunche bote a softe bekinde bað. 1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* i. vi. (Skeat) I. 77 'To dwelle in this pynande prison. 1583 *Middlesex County Rec.* I. 137 [Visitation of a certain infirmity called] the pining siknes. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xxxviii. 12 He will cut mee off with pining sicknesse. 1742 GRAY *Eton* 65 Pining Love shall waste their youth. 1817 COLERIDGE *Sibyll. Leaves, On revisiting Seashore* iii, Fashion's pining Sons and Daughters.

Hence **Pi·ningly** *adv.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* i. 3 When the dull hardnesse, which ye wicked do desirously labor to get to despise God withal, doth lie piningly in their hartes. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 56 Small the wage he gains That many a child most piningly maintains.

Piniolate, variant of PIGNOLATE *Obs.*

Pinion (pi·nyən), *sb.*[1] Forms: 5 **pynyon,** 6 **pynnyon, -nion, pinnyan,** 6-7 **pynion, pin-**

(n)eon, (-oun), -nion, 7 pyneon, 6- pinion. [a. OF. *pignon*, in Froissart *c* 1400 in pl. 'wing-feathers, wings, pinions', a collateral form of OF. *penon*, *pennon* (also 'feather of an arrow', and 'streamer, pennon') = It. *pennone*, orig. plume (cf. *pennoncello* little plume or feather), also streamer, pennon; a Romanic augmentative of L. *penna* (also written *pinna*) feather, wing-feather, wing (PEN *sb.*[2]). (See Godef. *pennon*[2], the same word as his *penon*.) *Pinion* thus preserves the lit. sense of Romanic *pennōne*, while PENNON has the transferred sense of 'streamer'.]

1. The distal or terminal segment of a bird's wing; hence (chiefly *poet.* or *rhet.*), a wing, esp. of a bird (always with reference to its use for flight).

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 400/2 Pynyon, of a wynge, *pennula*. 1530 PALSGR. 254/2 Pynnyon of a wyng, *bout de lesle*. 1538 ELYOT, *Armus*, the pynion of a fowle. 1593 DRAYTON *Eclogues* v. 58 With nimble Pineons shall direct her flight. 1594 — *Idea* 780 To prove the Pynions, it ascends the Skyes. *a* 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 255 How oft do they [Angels] with golden Pinions cleave The fitting skies like flying Pursevant? 1755 GRAY *Progr. Poesy* III. iii, Nor the pride, nor ample pinion, That the Theban Eagle bear Sailing with supreme dominion Thro' the azure deep of air. 1821 MONTGOMERY *Hymn*, '*Hail to the Lord's Anointed*', Far as the eagle's pinion Or dove's light wing can soar. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* XIX, First a speck, and then a vulture, Till the air is dark with pinions. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xxi. 426 One [weaver-bird] glides with quivering pinions to the centre of the open space.

b. In carving, The part of a wing corresponding to the fore-arm. Formerly applied to the wing as a whole.

1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Impr.* (1746) 203 The Pinions of Geese, Hens, Capons and Chickens, are of good Nourishment. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 180, I will help thee to a pinion, or breast, or anything. 1875 *Beeton's Everyday Cookery* 507 Run a skewer through the pinion and thigh into the body to the pinion and thigh on the other side. *Mod.* 'Shall I give you a wing?' 'Yes: but take off the pinion.'

† c. The shoulder-blade of a quadruped. *Obs.*

1545 ELYOT, *Ala* is also the pinion of the shulder of a beast.

d. The human arm. (*humorous.*)

1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs, Club Snobs* i, The *Standard* under his left arm, the *Globe* under the other pinion.

2. *fig.* (In reference to things poetically represented as having wings.)

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* IV. v, The gloomie wing of night begins to stretch His lasie pinion over all the ayre. 1638 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Irene* Wks. (1711) 166 To league is imperiously to command their king and sovereign to cut short his pinions, and strive to be more than his equal. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 91 Hope humbly then; with trembling pinions soar. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard* I. 110 When light clouds on airy pinions sail. 1850 NEALE *Hymn*, '*The strain upraise of joy and praise*', Ye winds on pinions light!

3. The outermost feather, or any flight-feather, of a bird's wing; a pinion-feather.

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 131 The seconde fether in some place is better than the pinion in other some. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. xii. 4 An argument that he is plucket, when hither He sends so poore a Pinnion of his Wing. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Pinion*, the quills from the joint furthest from the body of the wing of the goose or swan, used for making pens.

† b. The shaft of a feather; a quill. *Obs rare*—[1].

1697 tr. *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 4 Our Beds..being stuck with Feathers whose Pinions ran into our sides.

† 4. Applied to some kind of embellishment worn on the shoulders or sleeves of women's dresses in the 16th and 17th c. Cf. PINIONING *sb.*

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 73 The Women..haue dublets and Ierkins,..made with wings, welts, and pinions on the shoulder points. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* IV. 78 The pinnions of their sleeves, which they call wings, are laid with silk fringe of divers colours.

5. The anterior border of an insect's wing; esp. in *comb.* in collectors' names of moths, e. g. *Pinion-spotted Pug* (*Eupithecia consignata*), *Pinion-spotted Yellow* (*Venilia quadrimaculata*).

1720 ALBIN *Nat. Hist. Eng. Insects* Pl. XCV. *text*, A yellowish moth with brown clouds towards the pinions of the upper wings. 1775 MOSES HARRIS *Engl. Lepidoptera* 39 No. 275 Pinion, white spotted,..on elm trees in hanging wood. No. 276 Pinion, double spotted,..brown, having two white spots on the sector edge. 1832 RENNIE *Butterflies & Moths* 135, 143. 1869 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Moths.* 118/2 The Pinion-spotted Pug.

† 6. *Her.* Applied to the saltire and the chevron.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* B v b, Ther be in armys calde ij. pynyonys, Oon is Whan the feeld his a sawtri. ..The secunde pynyon is called cheffrounce.

† 7. See quot. *Obs.* (? error, from PINION *v.*)

1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.*, Pinions, or manicles for the hands, *manicæ*. Pinions, or fetters for the feet, *compedes*. [Whence 1755 in JOHNSON.]

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pinion-feather*; **pinion-bones**, the bones of the manus or distal joint of a wing; **pinion-claw**, a horny claw borne by the index or pollex of certain birds.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B j, The federis that sum call the pynyon feder. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 300 The pinion feathers blacke, the vpper plume reddish. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 300 The Sarcel is the extreme pinion feather in a Hawk's wing. 1880 BROWNING *Dram. Idylls, Pietro* 156 The eaglet callow Needs a parent's pinion-push to quit the eyrie's edge. 1884 G. ALLEN in *Longm. Mag.* Jan. 295 The Australian bush-turkeys have also the rudiment or last relic of a primitive pinion-claw.

Pinion (pi·nyən), *sb.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 3 pynun, 4 pynoun. [a. OF. *penon*, *pinun* (Godef.), mod.F. *pignon* in same sense, Romanic augmentative of L. *pinna* battlement, pinnacle.] A battlement, pinnacle, or gable; = PIGNON[2]. *Pinion end*, dial. *pinning-end*, a gable-end.

[1278 *Bursar's Rolls, Merton* in *Archæol. Jrnl.* II. 142 Item ijs. *vd.* liberat. predicto Nicholao pro xiij pedibus de pynun table.] *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12958 (Cott.) þe warlau..sett him on þe hei pinion [*Gött.* pingnion, *Fairf.* pynoun] O þe temple o þe tun. 1882 T. HARDY *Two on a Tower* II. ii. 23 The wind have blown down the chimley..and the pinning-end with it. 1888 E. LAWS *Little Eng. beyond Wales* 421 *Pinion* or *Pine-end*, the gable end of a house; French *pignon*, a gable.

Pinion (pi·nyən), *sb.*[3] *Mech.* [ad. mod F. *pignon* in same sense (Paré 16th c.), Sp. *piñon* tooth of a wheel, pinion, a spec. application of OF. *pignon* battlement (see prec.), the teeth of a wheel being compared to the crenellations of battlements.] A small cog-wheel the teeth of which engage with those of a larger one; also a spindle, arbor, or axle, having cogs or teeth which engage with the teeth of a wheel. (The teeth or cogs of a pinion are distinctively called *leaves*.) *Pinion and rack*, also *rack and pinion*: see RACK *sb.*[2] 6.

1659 LEAK *Waterworks*. 9 If the Wheel A be turned by the Pinion C of 10. Teeth. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Pinion of Report*, is that Pinion in a Watch which is commonly fixed on the Arbor of the Great Wheel..; it driveth the Dial Wheel, and carrieth about the Hand. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 358 If the teeth of wheels and the leaves of pinions consisted of materials perfectly hard, and were accurately formed..they would act on each other not only with uniform force, but also without friction. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. i 9 Capable of various adjustments, and regulated by a pinion and rack.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pinion-flank*, *-shaft*, *-work*; **pinion-bottoming-file**, **pinion-file**, fine knife-edged files used in watch-making; **pinion-gauge**, fine callipers used by watch-makers; **pinion-jack** (see quot.); **pinion-leaf**, each of the cogs or teeth of a pinion (LEAF *sb.* 13); **pinion-wire**: see quot. 1884.

1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 242 A file cutting only on the edge is more generally called a safe sided lever notch file, or a *pinion bottoming file. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Pinion-file* (Watch-making), a knife file employed by watchmakers. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 288 The *pinion flanks should be hypocycloidal in form. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Pinion gage*. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 193 [A] Pinion Gauge [is] a guage used by watchmakers for taking the height of pinion shoulders and other measurements. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., **Pinion Jack* (*Milling*), a jack for raising the stone pinion out of gear. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 37 The tendency of *pinion leaves to butt the wheel teeth. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 137 These plummer-blocks are bolted down to the top rails of the frame, to which also the separate bearings of the *pinion shafts are..bolted. 1795 J. AIKIN *Manchester* 311 The drawing of *pinion wire originated here. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 194 Pinion wire..steel wire drawn with corrugations resembling pinion leaves, from which pinions are made. 1889 *Nat. Philos.* I. *Mechanics* II. vii. 28 (U. Kn. Soc.), A system of tooth and *pinion-work.

† **Pi·nion**, *sb.*[4] *Obs.* [Perh. a use of PINION *sb.*[1]] Name of an obsolete card-game.

c 1554 *Interlude of Youth* (1849) 38 At the cardes I can teche you to play, At the..Post, pinion, and also aumsace.

Pinion, *sb.*[5]

1. Anglicized form of Sp. *piñon*, Pg. *pinhão*, pl. *pinhões* (sometimes written *pinhoens*), in full *pinhões do Brasil*, kernels of Brazil, the seed of *Jatropha Curcas*, the Physic-nut of South America. See also PIGNON[1] 2.

1577 FRAMPTON *Joyful News* I (1596) 22 They doe bryng from the newe Spayne certeyne Pinions or Carnels, wherwith the Indians dyd purge themselves: they bee like to our Pinions, which do growe out of our Trees. [1648 W. PISO *Hist. Nat. Brasil.* IV. xl 83 De *Mundu guacu*, Lusitanis *Pinhoes do Brasil*, ejusque usu in Medicina. 1648 MARCGRAVE *Hist. Rerum Nat. Brasil* III. iii. 96 *Mundubiguacu* Brasiliensibus, *Pinhones* Lusitanis, mihi *Nux cathartica*. 1822 SARA H. COLERIDGE tr. *Acc. Abipones* II. 261 In the Northern part of Paraguay there grows a nut called *Piñon del Paraguay* by the Spaniards, and by physicians *nux Cathartica*. 1884 DYMOCK *Mat. Med. W. India* IV. 573 *Jatropha multifida*..The seeds are powerfully purgative and emetic. In Brazil an oil called 'Pinhoen' is extracted from them and is used as an emetic.]

2. Anglicized spelling of PIÑON, the American Nut-pine.

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3), *Pinion* (Span. *piñon*), a species of pine-tree, growing on the head waters of the Arkansas.

Pi·nion, *sb.*[6] *Woollen Manuf.* [erron. ad. F. *peignon* combings, f. *peigner* to comb.] (*pl.*) The short refuse wool remaining after the combing process; 'noils'.

1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* II. 18 To each stone there is one pound and three quarters of pinions of short wool that comes out in the combing. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Pinions*, refuse wool. *Somerset.* 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Pinions*...This word..is thoroughly West Country. In other parts this regular article of commerce is called 'noils'.

Pinion (pi·nyən), *v.* [f. PINION *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To cut off the pinion of one wing, or otherwise disable or bind the wings, in order to prevent a bird from flying. (With the bird, or the wing, as obj.)

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 169 They that meane to fatte Pigions..some..do softly tie their Legges..some vse onely to pinion them. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 123 The swanners gette up the young swannes about Midsummer..and then doe they allsoe pinion them, cuttings a joynte of theire right winges. *a* 1667 COWLEY *Ess. Verse & Prose, Shortness of Life*, Suppose, thou Fortune couldst to Tameness bring, And clip or pinion her wing. 1727 *Philip Quarll* (1816) 67 The two old ducks..being pinioned, could not fly away. 1849 D. J. BROWNE *Amer. Poultry Yd.* (1855) 242 They..should have been pinioned at the first joint of the wing.

2. To bind the arms of any one, so as to deprive him of their use; to disable by so binding; to shackle. (With the person, or the arms, as obj.)

1558 PHAER *Æneid* II. C iv, The shepeherdes..a yongman haue ycaught, And pynyond with his handes behind onto the kyng him brought. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXI. 31 All their hands he pinnioned behinde With their owne girdles. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 84 He carries his elbows backward, as if he were pinioned like a trust up Fowl. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. i, Finding us all prostrate upon our faces..they pinioned us with strong ropes. 1851 *Wilson's Tales Borders* XX. 54 The sailors attempted to pinion Peter's arms.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 70 Feare inuades them, and pynions them vp. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* iii. Wks. 1851 III. 210 Laying before us universall propositions, and then thinks..to pinion them with a limitation. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 133 Yon ancient prude..Her elbows pinioned close upon her hips.

c. To bind fast *to* something, or together.

a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* v. 135 Those dismal apprehensions which pinion the souls of men to mortality. *a* 1690 RUSHW. *Hist. Coll.* (1721) V. 131 The Prisoners, being pinion'd two and two together by the Arms. 1742 POPE *Dunc.* IV. 134 And while on Fame's triumphal Car they ride, Some Slave of mine be pinion'd to their side. 1764 CHURCHILL *Gotham* II. 164 Let me..praise their heav'n, tho' pinion'd down to earth. 1831 T. L. PEACOCK *Crotchet Castle* xviii, Mr. Toegood..contrived to slip a ponderous coat of mail over his shoulders, which pinioned his arms to his sides.

Hence **Pi·nioning** *vbl. sb.*

1828 in P. L. Sclater *Rec. Progr. Zool. Soc.* (1901) 150, 11 wild ducks caught for the purpose of pinioning.

attrib. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 21 Sept., Calcraft with his pinioning straps. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Dec. 7/2 The convict..quietly submitted to the pinioning operations.

† **Pinionade.** *Obs.* In 4 pynyon-, pyn(n)on-, 4-5 pynenade. [app. f. some form of Romanic *pinion* (cf. PIGNON[1], PINION *sb.*[5]), f. L. *pinea* pine-nut + -ADE. (Prob. in OF. or AF.)] A comfit or conserve of which pine-nuts formed a characteristic ingredient.

1329 *Acc. Exch. K. R.* Bd. 383 No. 9 m. 4 Pro..ccclxxx] lb. qr. gingebr'et Pynonad. v. lb. gariofilorum. 1353-4 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 554 In duabus copulis de Pynyonade et de Gyngebrede, cum duabus libris de anys confyt xvliiz. viiid. *c* 1390 *Form of Cury* li. (1780) 31 Pynnonade. Take Almandes iblanched and drawe hem sumdell thicke with gode broth..set on the fire and seeb it,..take Pynes yfryed in oyle oper in greece and berto white Powdour douce. 1390-1 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 19 Pro iiij lb. pynenade ad xliij d., iiij s. viij d. *c* 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 450 At the seconde course Jussett, pynenade to potage.

Pinioned (pi·nyənd), *a.* [f. PINION *sb.*[1] + -ED[2].] Having pinions or wings; winged. Also in parasynthetic comb., as *strong-pinioned*, *swift-pinioned*.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 400/2 Pynyonyd, *pennulatus*. 1552 HULOET, Pynnioned, *armatus*, *pennulatus*. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* IX. 36 Thy Name, O Varus..The Wings of Swans, and stronger pinion'd Rhyme, Shall raise aloft. 1765 J. BROWN *Chr. Trnl.* (1814) 204 What pinioned notions come and go! 1792 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 12 The cherub choir..bend their pinioned heads to hear.

Pi·nioned, *ppl. a.* [f. PINION *v.* + -ED[1].] In senses of the verb. a. Of a bird: Having the wings maimed or confined. b. Having the arms bound so as not to be moved; shackled.

1567 DRANT *Horace, Epist.* II. i. G vj, Captive kinges..with pinnyand armes behinde. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 181 Least on us they fall, And to the barre their pinneon'd masters call. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 319 A miserable little pinion'd Captive. 1892 *Daily News* 28 Jan. 5/1 A pair of pinioned wild duck..that is, whose wings had been so cut that they were unable to fly.

† **Pi·nioning**, *sb. Obs.* [f. PINION *sb.*[1] + -ING[1].] = PINION *sb.*[1] 4.

1597 B. HALL *Sat.* III. vii. 41 His sleeues halfe hid with elbow-pineonings, As if he ment to flie with linnen wings.

† **Pi·nionist.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. PINION *sb.*[1] + -IST.] A winged creature.

1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. iv, The flitting pinnionists of ayre.

Pi·nionless, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Without pinions; wingless.

1894 *Temple Bar Mag.* CI. 514 The pinionless fosterer of one's immaturity.

Pinipicrin (pinipi·krin). *Chem.* [f. L. *pīn-us* pine + Gr. πικρ-ός bitter + -IN.] A bitter substance ($C_{28}H_{38}O_{11}$) obtained from the needles and bark of Scotch fir (*Pinus sylvestris*), and the leaves of the American Arbor-vitæ (*Thuja occidentalis*).

1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 651 The needles, after exhaustion with alcohol, still retain a little pinipicrin..Pinipicrin is a bright yellow powder, which..becomes..transparent and mobile at 100°, and solidifies on cooling to a

brownish-yellow..mass. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pinipicrin*,.. a brown, bitter, amorphous glucoside.

Pinite[1] (pīn-, pəinəit). *Min.* [ad. Ger. *pinit* (Karsten, 1800), from its locality, the Pini mine, Schneeberg, Saxony: see -ITE[1] 2 b.] A hydrous silicate of aluminium and potassium, occurring in various crystalline forms.

1805 R JAMESON *Syst. Min.* II. 552 Pinite..occurs seldom massive 1811 PINKERTON *Petralogy* I. 217 Pinite, with gold pyrites and native gold. 1859 PAGE *Geol. Terms* (1865) 360 *Pinite*, a variety or sub-species of iolite.

Pinite[2] (pəi'nəit). *Chem.* [n. F. *pinite*, f. L. *pīnus* PINE *sb.*[2]: see -ITE[1] 4] A crystallizable saccharine substance ($C_6H_{12}O_{10}$) obtained from the sap of two species of pine-tree, *Pinus lambertiana* and *P. sabiniana*.

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 70 A modification of mannite ($C_6H_8O_8$), to which the name of *pinite* has been given, has been found by Berthelot in the juice of the *Pinus Lambertiana*. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 629.

Pinivorous (pəini'vŏrəs), *a* [f. L. *pīn-us* pine + -VOROUS.] That feeds on pine-kernels.

1884 [see PINICOLINE].

‖ **Pinjane** (pi'nidʒēn). Also **pinjeen.** [Manx = Gael. *binndean*, Ir. *binidean* rennet.] 'Curds and whey' (E. D. D.).

1887 T. E. BROWN *Doctor*, etc. 152 A man can't live upon pin-jane. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* 306 A spoonful of cold pinjane, Nancy.

Pink (piŋk), *sb.*[1] Now chiefly *Hist.* Forms: 5-7 **pinck**, 6 **pyncke**, 6-7 **pin(c)ke**, 7 **pynke**, 6- **pink.** [app. a. MDu. *pincke*, *pinke*, name of a small sea-going ship, also a fishing-boat (1477-8 in Verw. & Verdam), in Kilian *pinck*, mod.Du. *pink*; in MLG., LG., and mod.Ger. *pinke*; also F. *pinque* (1690 in Furetière, *pinquet* 1634 in Hatz.-Darm.), It. *pinco*: ulterior origin unknown (Jal).] A sailing vessel; orig. one of small size used for coasting and fishing, described as flat-bottomed and having bulging sides; in the 17th and 18th c. applied to ships of considerable size, esp. war-ships; see also quot. 1794. A common characteristic in later times appears to have been a narrow stern: cf. *pink-stern*, *-sterned* in b.

The description of the Dutch pinks and that of the pinks of the Mediterranean differ considerably: see the quots.

†*Sword pink*, one provided with lee-boards (Du. *zwaard* (*zweerd* Kilian) a lee-board).

1471 *Sc. Acts Jas. III* (1814) II. 100/2 Þat certain lordes ..& burowis ger mak or get Schippis buschis & vþer gret pynk botes witht nettes & al abilmentes ganing þarfor for fysching. 1545 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 792 They mete also three Flemishe pynckes, laden with ponderd codde. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 153 In Winter and rough wether, small bootes and lytle pinkes forsake the seas. 1573-80 BARET *Alv.* P 380 A Pinke, a little ship 1601 J. REYMOR *Obs. Dutch Fishing* in *Phenix* (1721) I. 228 Above 1000 Sail of Pinks, Welboats, Dogger boats take Cod, Ling, and other Fish there. 1616 CAPT. SMITH *Descr New Eng.* 12 The poore Hollanders..hauing 2 or 3000 Busses, Flat bottomes, Sword pinks, Todes, and such like. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2352/3 The Pink lost her Top-mast and Sprit-sail, had her Main-Yard broke, and her Hull and Rigging very much torn. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II. s v., The Bends and Ribs compassing so as that her Sides bulge out very much; wherefore these Pinks are difficult to be boarded. They are often used for Store-Ships, and Hospital-Ships, in the Fleet. 1742 FIELDING *Jos. Andrews* II. xvii, The villains..put me, a man, and a boy, into a little bad pink, in which..we at last made Falmouth. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. ii. 14 The two Victuallers were Pinks,..of about four hundred, and..two hundred tons burthen. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Pink*, a name given to a ship with a very narrow stern; whence all vessels..whose sterns are fashioned in this manner, are called *pink sterned*. 1787 EARL MALMESBURY *Diaries & Corr.* II. 367, I have determined to dispatch a pink from Scheveling. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 236 *Pinks* are mediterranean-vessels, and differ from the Xebec only in being more lofty, and not sharp in the bottom, as they are vessels of burthen. They have long narrow sterns, and three masts, carrying latteen-sails. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xviii, Suppose me.. detained in harbour by a revenue pink. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Pink*, a ship with a very narrow stern, having a small square part above. The shape is of old date, but continued, esp. by the Danes, for the advantage of the quarter-guns, by the ship's being contracted abaft.

fig. a 1625 FLETCHER *Woman's Prize* II. vi, This pinck, this painted foist, this cockle-boat, To hang her fights out, and defie me, friends, A well known man of war.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pink-boat* (see quot. 1471 above), *pink-rigged* adj.; **pink-snow**, a snow resembling a pink in build; **pink-stern**, a stern like that of a pink; hence, a small vessel having a narrow stern; so **pink-sterned** *a.* (cf. 1769 above).

1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 60 For round or pink-stern'd Ships. 1722 FORSTER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXII. 100 A small Pink-Snow, called the *Richard and Elizabeth*. 1759 *Ann. Reg.* 64/2 A French privateer..fell in with an English brig, pink-stern about 100 tons burthen. 1808 A. PARSONS *Trav.* viii. 169 The galliote which the Eagle had taken .. is built forward like a London wherry, with a pink or lute stern. 1861 L. L. NOBLE *Icebergs* 77 A pink-sterned schooner, of only sixty-five tons. *Ibid.* 89 At eight o'clock, our brave little pink-stern was lying at anchor in her haven. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Flute*, or *Fluyt*, a pink-rigged fly-boat. *Ibid.*, *Pinkstern*, a very narrow boat on the Severn. 1890 in Haswell *Maister* (1895) 112 In 1833.. I sailed in the well-known old *Liberty and Property*—a collier with 'pink' stern; the last of her race, I believe.

Pink (piŋk), *sb.*[2], **penk** (peŋk). Forms: α. 5- **penk**, 7 **penck**, **penke**; also 8-9 **pank.** β. 7 **pinck**, 7- **pink.** [Origin obscure: cf. dial. Ger. *pink*(*e* fem., (1) minnow, (2) small salmon, (3) a kind of eel. The historical Eng. form was *penk*, for which *pink* began to appear in 17th c., and has been adopted in fishery statutes in sense 2.

It has no connexion with *pink* the flower, nor with *pink* the colour, as erroneously assumed by some.]

1. A minnow. Now *dial.*

α. a 1490 BOTONER *Itin.* (1778) 358 Yn Wye-water sunt.. penkys. 1651-3 T. BAKKER *Art of Angling* 4 The angling with a Menow, called in some places Pencks [*ed.* 1820, Pincks]. 1653 WALTON *Angler* iv. 93 With a Worm, or a Minnow (which some call a Penke). 1787 GROSE *Provinc. Gloss.*, *Pank*, or *Pink*, a minnow. N. 1828 C. CROKER *Fairy Leg.* II. 57 Penk or Pink [is] the name of the little fish more commonly called in England minnow. 1891 A. LANG in *Longm. Mag.* Aug. 446 An artificial penk.

β. a 1687 COTTON *Angler's Ballad* ii. Poems (1689) 76 And full well you may think, If you troll with a Pink, One [fishing-rod] too weak will be apt to miscarry. 1755 JOHNSON, *Pink* 6. A fish; the minnow. 1787, 1828 [see α]. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Pink*,.. the Minnow. [E. D. D. cites it also from Sheffield, Derbysh., Leicester, Notts, Cheshire, & Warwicksh.]

2. A young salmon before it becomes a smolt; a samlet, parr.

1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXII. 26 There are a great number of samlets or pinks. 1861 *Act* 24 & 25 *Vict.* c. 109 § 4 All migratory fish of the genus salmon, whether known by the names..salmon parr, spawn, pink, last spring, hopper, last-brood,..or by any other local name. 1886 *St. Nicholas* Aug. 740/2 Presently the alevin grows into the fry, or pink, which is an absurd little fish about an inch long, goggle-eyed, and with dark bars on its sides.

Pink (piŋk), *sb.*[3] [f PINK *v.*[1], q. v. for Forms.]

†1. A hole or eyelet punched in a garment for decorative purposes; also, scalloping done for the same purpose: cf. PINKING *vbl. sb.*[1], *pinking-iron.*

1512 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 215 Item,..for iiij° powdringis and pinkis to the sam goune, .xij s 1598 FLORIO, *Tagliuzzi*, small pinks, cuts or iagges in clothes 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. iv, Is this pinke of equall proportion to this cut? 1632 — *Magn. Lady* III. iv, You had rather have An ulcer in your body, than a pink More in your clothes.

†2. A stab with a poniard, rapier, etc. *Obs.*

1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* C j, At a great word she will her poynard draw, Looke for the pincke if once thou giue the lye. 1638 FORD *Lady's Trial* III. i, The fellow's a shrewd fellow at a pink.

b. A shot-wound.

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 13 May 4/1 He is spotted with marks of stabs and revolver 'pinks', and he takes all his wounds quite as matter of course.

Pink, *sb.*[4] and *a.*[1] Forms: 6 **pynke**, 6 7 **pinck(e**, **pinke**, 7- **pink.** [Etymology obscure. By some conjectured to be named from its 'pinked' or jagged petals; but there is no evidence that PINK *v.* had the sense 'to cut or scallop the edges (of garments)' in the 16th c., or indeed before the 19th c. Others would connect the name with *pink eye*, small eye, comparing the Fr. name *œillet*, dim. of *œil* eye, and med.L. *Ocellus*, dim. of *oculus* eye.]

A. *sb.* I. 1. The general name of various species of *Dianthus* (N. O. *Caryophyllaceæ*), esp. of *D. plumarius*, a favourite garden plant, a native of Eastern Europe, with very numerous varieties having pure white, pink, crimson, and variegated sweet-smelling flowers.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 96 Herbes, branches, and flowers, ..Pinkes of all sorts. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. vii 155 The Pynkes, and small feathered Gillofers, are like to the double or cloaue Gillofers,..sauing they be single and a great deale smaller. *Ibid.* 156 Called in Englishe by diuers names, as Pynkes, Soppes in wine, feathered Gilofers, and small Honesties. 1601 ? MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* i. 272 He lay me downe vpon a banke of Pinkes. 1662 PEPYS *Diary* 29 May, To the old Spring Garden,..the wenches gathered pinks. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* II. ii, Sweet-williams and sweet marjoram—and all The tribe of single and of double pinks. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B* I. ix. 159 A highly respectable individual .clean as a pink, and dull as a pike-staff. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. II. 559 Starry pinks for garlands meet.

transf. 1885 T. MOZLEY *Remin. Towns*, etc. II. 339 Those blue eyes and that mixture of pinks and lilies that men, and women too, admire or quiz, as they are disposed.

b. Applied with qualifying words to other species of *Dianthus*, and to other plants allied to or resembling the pink; e. g.

Carolina Pink = PINKROOT: cf. CAROLINA; **China** or **Chinese Pink**, *Dianthus chinensis*: see CHINA *sb.* 2 b; **Clove Pink**, *D. Caryophyllus*: see CLOVE *sb.*[2] 6; **Deptford Pink**, *D. Armeria*; **Fire** or **Ground Pink**, *Silene virginica*; see FIRE *sb.* II. 5 b; **Indian Pink** = *China pink*; also applied to some West Indian and N. American species of *Ipomœa*; also = PINKROOT; †**Jagged Pink**, Ragged Robin, *Lychnis Flos-cuculi*; **Maiden, Maidenly,** or **Meadow Pink**, *Dianthus deltoides*: see MAIDEN *sb.* 10 b; **Maryland Pink** = *Carolina pink*; **Old maid's Pink**, Soapwort, *Saponaria officinalis* (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **Pheasant's eye Pink** = PHEASANT'S EYE 3; **Sea Pink**, (*a*) Thrift, *Statice Armeria*; †(*b*) *Cerastium repens*; **Spanish Pink**, *D. hispanicus*; **Swamp Pink**, *Azalea viscosa*; **Wild Pink**, any wild species of *Dianthus*; in U. S. applied to *Silene pennsylvanica* and *S. virginica* (= *Ground Pink*).

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3), *Pink Root*,.. also known as the *Carolina Pink. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 361 The little Blue, the *China or Indian Pink. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VI. 9/1 The Chinensis, *Chinese, or Indian pink. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 475/2 [*Dianthus*] *Caryophyllus*, or the *Clove Pink. 1866 MOORE in Brande & Cox *Dict. Sc.*, etc. II. 906/2 What is called a Clove Pink is *Dianthus caryophyllus*, the source of the Carnation and Picotee. [1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. clxxiii. 476 A Wilde creeping Pinke, which groweth in our pastures neere about London..but especially in the great field next to Detford, by the path side as you go from Redriffe to Greenewich.] 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 205 *May*...Span. Pinks, *Deptford Pinks. 1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 447 *Ground pink. *Silene virginiana*. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 219 *September*...*Indian Pinks, Æthiopick Apples. 1741-97 [see *China*, *Chinese Pink* above]. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* s v. *Spigelia*, The Pink root, Worm-grass, or Indian-pink of the shops is the produce of *S. marilandica*. 1573 BARET *Alv.* P 349 The *iagged Pinkes, *Vetonica Alitilis minor*..Dodon. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s v., The little creeping pink, with one flower on every stalk, called by many the 'maiden-pink. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. clxxiii. 477 *Caryophyllus Virgineus*, 'Maidenly Pinkes. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 891 Maiden or *Meadow Pink. 1733 MILLER *Gard. Dict.*, *Statice*, Thrift or *Sea Pink. 1759 *Ibid.* s. v. *Cerastium*, Hoary creeping Mouse-ear, by some called Sea Pink. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xviii. (1858) 397 Beds of thrift, with its gay flowers the sea-pinks. 1892 H. HUTCHINSON *Fairway Isl.* 97 Here and there a bunch of dead sea-pink. 1664 *Spanish Pink [see *Deptford Pink* above]. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, Spanish Pink, *Dianthus hispanicus*. 1898 *Atlantic Monthly* LXXXII. 499/1 The familiar sweet-scented white azalea.., the '*swamp pink' of my boyhood. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s v., The wild sweet-william, or common *wild pink. 1824 WORDSW. *Excursion* VI Poems (1888) 497/2 The wild pink crowns the garden-wall. 1882 *Garden* 28 Oct. 375/2 S. pennsylvanica, or Wild Pink, as it is popularly called, with pink flowers.

c. Locally applied to the Cuckoo-flower or Lady's Smock, *Cardamine pratensis*.

1818 HOGG *Brownie of B.* xi, Enough to make the pinks an' ewe gowan blush to the very lip.

2. *fig.* The 'flower', or finest example of excellence; the embodied perfection (*of* some good quality).

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 61 *Mer.* Nay, I am the very pinck of curtesie *Rom.* Pinke for flower. 1621 FLETCHER *Pilgrim* I. ii, This is the prettiest pilgrim—The pinck of pilgrims. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 140 P 10 Ladies, ..the very Pinks of Good-breeding. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Cong.* I i, Setting off her pretty monster as the very pink of perfection. 1813 MOORE *Post-bag* viii. 4 Come to our Fête, and show again That pea-green coat, thou pink of men! 1825-9 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* III. xxii. 398, I have been admiring your cupboards; they are the very pink of elegance. 1893 BARING-GOULD *Cheap Jack Z.* i. 20 The pink and paragon of propriety.

b. The most perfect condition or degree *of* something; the height, extreme.

1767 G. S. CAREY *Hills of Hybla* 20 Behold her sailing in the pink of taste, Trump'd up with powder, frippery and paste 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk.* (1872) 173 In the very pink of the mode. 1893 VIZETELLY *Glances Back* I. xxii. 255 [He] got himself up in the very pink of fashion.

c. A beauty; an exquisite, a smart person, one of the élite. ? *Obs.*

1602 BRETON *Merry Wonders* B iij, He had a pretty pincke to his own wedded wife. 1821 *Sporting Mag.* IX. 27 A new white upper tog, that would have given a sporting appearance to a pink of Regent-street. 1827 FONBLANQUE *Eng. under a Administr.* (1837) I. 55 His Vice runs into the contrary extreme. He is a Pink, an Exquisite.

3. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Exquisite; smart, 'swell'. Now only *U. S. colloq.* or *slang.*

1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* iii. 149 For to perfume her rare perfection With some sweet-smelling pinck Epitheton. 1818 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 42 It was Lady Cork's 'Pink night', the rendezvous of the fashionable exclusives.

4. *Comb.* (in sense 1), as *pink growing* sb., *pink-like* adj.; **pink-coloured** *a.*, of the colour of the pink; having a pink colour.

1681 T. JORDAN *London's Joy* B iv, A Mantle of pink colour'd satinet, fringed with Gold. 17.. MOORE *Trav* II xc. (Jod.), The dancers.. were dressed in white silk flounced with pink-coloured ribbands. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 412 Little pink like plants. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* II. (1863) 244 Lending his willing aid in waiting and entertaining on fair days and market-days, at pink-feasts and melon-feasts. 1845 *Florist's Jrnl.* Sept. 186 The reminiscences of pink-growing are always most interesting to us.

II. sb. use of B.

5. A light or pale red colour with a slight purple tinge. (See also PINK *sb.*5)

[1828 WEBSTER, *Pink*, a color used by painters; from the color of the flower.] 1846 WORCESTER, *Pink*,.. the usual color of the flower; a light crimson. 1874 A. O'SHAUGHNESSY *Music & Moonlight*, *Ode to New Age* 183 Nay, by yon pink of slowly parting lips, A long rim near the dawn. 1892 *Speaker* 3 Sept. 269/2 Wild rose.. falling in close exquisite veils of pink and green down to the daisied grass.

b. With defining word prefixed to denote a particular shade: see B. 1 b.

1893 F. F. MOORE *I Forbid Banns* (1899) 88 The mellow crimson faded into shell-pink. 1900 *Daily News* 28 Apr. 6/6 A little prawn-pink is introduced under the embroidery. 1900 G. SWIFT *Somerley* 101 Soft cheeks with a sort of sunrise-pink on them—not that unhealthy, doll-like shell-pink.

6. Scarlet when worn by fox-hunters; a scarlet hunting-coat, or the cloth of which it is made.

1834 DISRAELI *Corr. w. Sister* 15 Feb., Although not in pink, [I] was the best mounted man in the field. 1860 R. E. WARBURTON *Hunt. Songs* I. (1883) 143 A sect..Who blindly follow, clad in coats of pink, A beast whose nature is to run and stink. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* I, They are the hunting set, and come in with pea-coats over

their pinks. 1889 *Daily News* 12 Nov. 5/2 Scarlet, conventionally known as 'pink', will, he trusts, last as long as fox-hunting. 1900 *Ibid.* 24 Feb. 6/7 A short coat in hunting pink.

b. *transf.* A man in 'pink'; a fox-hunter.

1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXI. 32 Even in the strictest College a pink could unmolested walk across the Court. 1840 SHARP in W. Knight *Sharp & Friends* (1888) 44, I see the pinks flocking out to the 'meets'. 1869 K. FARMER *Scrap Bk.* (ed. 6) 91 Pinks call for their second [horse] to finish the run.

B. *adj* [orig. attrib. use of sense 1 of the sb.]

1. Of the colour of the pink (sense 1) in its single natural state; of a pale or light red colour, slightly inclining towards purple; of a pale rose-colour.

1720 MRS. MANLEY *Power of Love* (1741) I. 16 A Veil of Pink Colour. 1733-4 MRS. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* 431 Lady Dysart's clothes were pink armazine trimmed with silver. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 58 The pustule was small. Its base was of a light red or pink colour. 1821-30 LD. COCKBURN *Mem.* vii. (1874) 350 He .. could not be looked at without his face becoming pink. 1875 PRINCESS ALICE in *Mem.* 14 Feb. (1884) 336 She looks pink and smiling.

b. With prefixed word expressing the particular shade, as *light, deep, dull, pale pink*; *arbutus-, coral-, currant-, old-, orange-, prawn-, purple-, raspberry-, shell-pink*, etc. See also ROSE-*pink*, SALMON-*pink*.

1882 *Garden* 14 Oct. 347/1 A small flower with pale pink florets. 1887 *Daily News* 20 July 6/1 A coral-pink embroidered dress. 1888 *Lady* 25 Oct. 374/3 Some old pink rosebuds near the face. 1901 *Daily News* 19 Jan. 6/7 A band of prawn-pink velvet.

2. Applied to the colour of a hunting-coat: see A. 6.

1857 TROLLOPE *Barchester T.* xxii, He..could not be persuaded to take his pink coat out of the press, or his hunters out of his stable.

C. Combinations (chiefly of the adj.). a. Qualifying other adjs. of colour, as *pink-pearl, -violet, -white*: also *pink-and-white*, etc.

1845 D. JERROLD *Time Works Wonders* i. 2 *Jug.* I've some beautiful bacon, sir, Such pink and white! Streaked, sir, like a carnation. 1897 HALL CAINE *Christian* x, The pretty dark girl with the pink and white cheeks like a doll. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 389 Some zoophyte of an exquisite bright mauve or pink-violet colour. 1900 *Daily News* 3 July 3/4 The crowds that give life to these wide pink-white streets present a bewildering display of colour.

b. Parasynthetic and instrumental, as *pink-blossomed, -bound, -breasted, -checked, -coated, -faced, -flowered, -leaved, -lipped, -ribbed, -shaded, -striped, -tinted, -veined* adjs. *Pink-coloured*: see A. 4.

1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. ii. (1863) 373 The baby, adorned in a pink-checked frock, a blue spotted pinafore, and a little white cap. 1840 MRS. NORTON *Dream* 29 And pink-lipp'd shells and many-colour'd weeds. 1844 THACKERAY *Box of Novels* Wks. 1900 XIII 403 Those pink-bound volumes are to be found in every garrison. 1873 MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1899) I. 293 Abundance of pink-blossomed leafless peach and almond trees. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* (1899) 156/2 Built of pale, pink-veined, creamy free-stone. 1892 GREENER *Breech-Loader* 174 Pink-edged, pink-faced, .. and thick cardboard wads, cloth wads, and black wads, are used for special purposes.

c. Special combinations and collocations: **pink-ash** (see quot.); **pink bed**, one of the beds of sandstone in the Swanage quarries; **pink-cheek**, a fish of New South Wales, *Upeneichthys porosus* (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **pink-fever** = PINK-EYE 2 (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893); **pink-fish**, a S. Californian pinkish coloured gobioid fish, *Typhlogobius californensis*, which lives attached to the underside of stones (Webster 1902); **pink-foot** *a. poet.* = next; **pink-footed** *a.*, having pink feet: *spec.* applied to the Pink-footed Goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*); **pink gilding, pink gold**, gilding having a pink tinge resulting from a combination of gold, silver, and copper; **pink-grass**, an agricultural name for species of sedge, esp. *Carex glauca* and *C. præcox*, found in pastures; **pink salt**, the ammonium salt of tetrachloride of tin, $2NH_4Cl.SnCl_4$, used in calico-printing; **pink saucer**, a saucer containing a pigment used to give a pink tint to the skin, or to garments; *transf.* the pigment itself.

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Glass.* s.v. *Coal*, Anthracite is divided in the United States according to the color of the ash after burning, into *white ash, red-ash*, and **pink ash coal*. 1858 A. C. RAMSAY, etc *Rock Spec.* (1862) 142 (E. D. D.) The '*Pink Bed', which forms a part of the Freestone Series. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. i. 404 The *pink-foot doves Still told their weary tale unto their loves. 1888 HEPBURN in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* IX. No. 3. 505 The Bean and the *Pinkfooted Goose, almost daily visitors .. during spring. 1873 E. SPON *Workshop Receipts* Ser. i. 197/1 *Pink gilding,.. should present at the same time, the red, yellow, and white shades, in such a manner that a practised eye will distinguish them. *Ibid.* 196/2 *Pink gold [results] from the combination of gold, silver, and copper. 1856 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* II. 936 A similar constitution holds in the corresponding ammoniacal salt $NH_4Cl, SnCl_2$, which is the 'pink salt of the dyer. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 810 It is used in calico-printing under the name of *pink salt*, for the production of red colours. 1864 WEBSTER, **Pink saucer.* 1888 *New York World* 22 July (Farmer *Amer.*), Flesh tights.. colored with what we call pink saucer in the profession, a kind of stuff you buy at the druggists.

Pink, *sb.*[5] [Origin unknown: it appears to be a distinct word from prec.] A yellowish or reenish-yellow pigment or 'lake' obtained by the combination of a vegetable colouring matter with some white base, as a metallic oxide. Also *pink-yellow* = yellow lake.

Brown pink and *French pink* are derived from Persian or Avignon berries (*Rhamnus infectoria*); *Dutch, English*, and *Italian pink* from quercitron bark (*Quercus tinctoria*).

1634 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* i. xxiii. 75 Your principall yellow be these—Orpiment, Masticot, Saffron, Pinke Yellow, Oker de Luce, Umber. *Ibid.* xxvi. 90 For yellowish garments, thinne Pinke, and deepned with pinke and greene. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Pink*, a kinde of yellow colour used in painting. 1676 BEALE in H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1765) III. i. 78, I gave Mr. Manby two ounces of very good lake of my making, and one ounce and half of pink. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 148/2 Pinke, a kind of yellowish green. 1703 T. S *Art's Improv.* i. 39 English Pink, grind it with common Size. 1758 *Ann. Reg.* 111/1 The colouring used..is supposed to be Dutch pink, which will make bohea tee of a fine green. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict., Pink*,..a sort of yellow colour. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* I. 67 To the juices of this yellow weed [*Reseda lutcola*] the artist owes the colour called Dutch pink. 1862 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict., French pink*, a pigment made of Troyes (i.e. Spanish) white with Avignon or French berries. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* I. 895 Brown-pink, and others of the same class are also evanescent in their layers.

Pink (pink), *sb.*[6] [Echoic.]

1. An imitation of the note of the chaffinch (often reduplicated, *pink-pink*); hence *transf.*, a local name of the bird itself.

[1809 BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng Lang.* 140 *Pint*, a chaffinch (a Nottinghamshire word).] 1829 J. L. KNAPP *Jrnl. Nat.* 165 In Gloucestershire..from the constant repetition of one note, when alarmed or in danger, they have acquired the name of 'twinks', and 'pinks'. 1831 HOWITT *Seasons* (1837) 106 The weet-weet and pink pink of the chaffinch. 1864 R. CHAMBERS *Bk of Days* II. 4/2. 1894 R. B SHARPE *Handbk. Birds Gt. Brit* I. 36 The Chaffinch..Its familiar note, 'pink, pink', is heard everywhere in the spring.

† 2. A sea-bird of some kind. *Obs*

1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I (1694) 81 Other such Sea-Fowls, as Pinks and Sea-mews.

Pink, *a.*[1]: see PINK *sb.*[4] A. 3, B.

Pink, *a.*[2] and *sb.*[7] *Obs.* or *dial.* [Of obscure history; as adj. used chiefly in *pink eye*, † *pink nye*, where it seems to be related to Du. *pink ooghen*: see PINK *v.*[2]; the sb. is used more widely in Sc.: cf. Du. *pink* the little finger, also a young bullock, a steer; pointing to an original sense 'something small'.]

A. *adj.* Small, contracted, diminutive; in the obs. or arch. phrase *pink eye*, † *pink nye*, a small eye, a winking or half-shut eye. see PINKENY.

1575 [see PINKENY 1]. 1606 SHAKS *Ant. & Cl.* ii. vii 121 Come thou Monarch of the Vine, Plumpie Bacchus, with pinke eyne. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 661 The third sort [of Cantharides]..are of a rusty colour, and their small pink eyes as black as Jet. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Pink*, small. 'Aw never saw sic a Pink-eed body'.

B. *sb Sc.* Something very small: † a. A diminutive specimen or creature; brat, elf (*obs.*); b. A very small hole or spot, a small peep of light

a 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 119 On sike as thyself, little pratling pinke, Could thou not ware inke, thy trafling to tell? 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* (1876) 382 A small mind, with only a pink, or small gleam of light in it. 1866 GREGOR *Banffsh. Gloss.* 126 *Pink*, a very small hole; a very small spot.

Pink (pink), *v.*[1] Forms: 4-6 **pynke**, 6 **pynk, pynoke**, 6-7 **pinke, pincke**, 6-8 **pinck**, 6- **pink**. [Cf LG. *pinken* to strike, peck ('schlagen, picken', Doornk.-Koolman s.v. *pinke*), suggested to be a nasalized modification of *picken*, PICK *v.*[1] The sense is more or less that of F. *piquer*, Pr., Sp. *picar*. (Some evidence from Sp., Pg., Cat.) is adduced by Korting, No 7163, for a Romanic stem *pinc* prick, sting.) Cf also the OE. Gloss *on pincan* = L. *in puncto* (Napier *OE. Glosses* No. 3683), which is however perh a scribal error.]

1. *intr* To make holes; to prick, thrust, stab. Now *rare* (or only as absol. use of 2 or 3).

The meaning of the first quot is uncertain.

a 1377 *Sat. Consistory Courts* in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 156 Heo pynkes with heore penne on heore parchemyn. 1530 PALSGR. 658 i, I pynke. [No Fr.] 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, To *Pink*,.. to stab, as, between casks, to detect men stowed away.

2. *trans.* To pierce, prick, or stab with any pointed weapon or instrument. Also *fig.*

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* iv. ii. By my hand, I will pinck your flesh, full of holes, with my rapier for this. 1671 FOLLIS *Hist. of Rom Treas.* (1681) 281 Cutting and pinking his Body with their Swords. 1716 ADDISON *Drummer* iv. i, One of them pink'd the other in a duel. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xiii, I would I had pinked one of the knaves at least. 1893 VIZETELLY *Glances Back* II. xxxi. 190 [He] pinked his sarcastic adversary in the arm.

† b. To pierce with a bullet. *Obs.*

1661 OGILBY *King's Coronation* 19 With Bullets pink Their Quarters untill they sink.

c. *fig.* (with play on sense 3). *To pink one's jacket or doublet*, to pierce, hit, 'pepper', 'dress'.

1684 *Voy. Capt. Sharp* 45 But as soon as we began to pink some of their Jackets for them with our Fuzees, they got out of our reach. 1724 SWIFT *Wood's Exec.* Wks. 1814 VII. 297, 3rd *Taylor.* I'll pink his doublet.

d. *Pugilistic slang.* To strike with the fist with visible effect.

1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 44 Hall was without science, and Ballard pinked his head 1816 *Ibid.* XLVIII. 180 The face of his opponent seemed a little pinked. 1821 *Ibid.* N. S. VII. 274 Hudson was pinked all over.

3. To ornament (cloth, leather, or the like) by cutting or punching eyelet-holes, figures, letters, etc. (usually in order to display a rich lining or under-garment of contrasting colour); to perforate; also, in modern use, to decorate the raw edge of silk, etc., by scalloping and punching out a pattern on it. Also *to pink out*.

1503 *Acc. L.d. High Treas. Scot.* II. 221 Item, for making of the said goun .xxs Item, for pynking of the sleffis of it..vs. xd. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* ii. (1882) 37 They [skins of leather] must be stitched finelie, pincked, cutte, karued. 1596 NASHE *Saffron-Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 141 A sute made of..white canuas pinkt vpon cotton. 1600 DEKKER *Gentle Craft* Wks. 1873 I. 16 Here take this paire of Shooes cut out by Hodge, seam'd by my selfe, Made vp and pinckt, with letters for thy name. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xx 207 The Turks did use to wonder much at our English men for pinking or cutting their clothes, counting them little better then mad for their pains to make holes in whole cloth. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 15 Oct., A long cassocke..of black cloth, and pinked with white silke under it. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) IV. 5 His skin did look like Satin pinck'd, With Gashes many a score. 1768 J. BYRON *Narr. Patagonia* (ed. 2) 225 Their shoes are pinked and cut. *c* 1800 MISS KNIGHT *Autobiog.* I. 16 His father kept a shop, and he was obliged to pink shrouds. 1893 *Lady* 17 Aug. 172/3 The edge may be pinked-out in the simple notches known as the 'saw' pattern. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 30 May 8/4 Such silk can be bought ready 'pinked' at the edges.

fig. 1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 43 Their bodies pinked full of scabs.

† 4. To cut or puncture the skin as an adornment; to tattoo. Also *intr. Obs.*

1621 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* v vii. 38 Their cutting, pinking, and pouncing of their flesh with garnishments..of sundry shapes and fashions. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet* 236 They of Sierra Leona..both men and women, race and pink over all their bodies. 1741 tr. *D'Argens' Chinese Lett.* xxx 221 The Tunguses have the Skin of their Foreheads and Cheeks pink'd in the manner of Embroidery. 1781 [see PINKED 1].

5. To adorn, beautify, deck.

1558 PHAER *Æneid.* iv I iv b, This pranking Paris fyne with mates of beardles kynde..With grekish- wymple pynkyd womanlyke. 1577 HANMER *Ann. Eccl. Hist.* (1650) 89 Is it seemly for a prophet to pinck and gingerly to set forth himself? 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Lily*, The Flowers.. are..crooked, purpled, and pink'd with certain red Spots, they smell sweatly and please the Sight. 1892 *Temple Bar Mag.* Apr. 539 April pink'd the earth with flowers. 1896 [C. ROGERS] *Bairnsla' Foak's Ann.* 20 (E. D. D.) T' windas wor pinked aht wi a touch a gas leet inside.

Pink (pink), *v.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 6 **pynke**, 6-7 **pinck, pinke**, 7- **pink**. [= Du. *pinken* to shut the eyes (Hexham, 1678), to wink, to leer, MDu. *pincken*, Du. *pinken* to blink, to glimmer, MHG. *pinken*. Kilian has also *pinck ooghen* 'connivere, nictare, oculis semiclausis intueri, oculos contrahere et aliquo modo claudere' (cf. mod.Du. *knipoogen* to blink, leer); also *pincke* sb. '(*vetus*) lumen, oculus'. History unknown.]

1. *intr.* a. Of the eyes: To be half shut, to blink; to peer, peep. Now *dial.* b. Of a person: To peep or peer with half-closed eyes; to blink or wink in a sleepy or sly manner; to look slyly. Now *dial.* † c. *transf.* Of a candle, etc.: To shine with a peep of light, to peep; to twinkle, to shine faintly (*obs.*).

a. *c* 1540 J. HEYWOOD *Four P. P.* Bij, And vpon drinkyng, myne eyes wyll be pinkynge. [Cf *c* 1554 *Interl. of Youth* C iij, Yet I can tell you more and ye wyll con me thanke Pinke and drinke and also at the blanke And many sportes mo.] 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lxix. 55 Though his iye on vs therat pleasanthe pinke, Yet will he thinke, that we saie not as we thinke. 1682 *Roxb. Ball.* V. 86 When our senses are drown'd, and our eyes they do pink. 1733-4 MRS. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* I. 426, I can't brag much of my eye. I find it still weak .. though it went pinking and blinking to court last night.

b. 1587 HARRISON *England* II. vi. (1877) I. 160 They..sit still pinking with their narrow eies as halfe sleeping. *a* 1591 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1866) I. 95 They stand aloof from religion, pinking and winking. 1608 *Narcissus* (1893) 711 Thou dost pinke vpon mee with thine eyen. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V xix 211 Mrs Bevis presently returned with an answer (winking and pinking at me) that the lady would follow her down. 1806-7 J BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) *Post Groans* xxxv, Pinking and blinking with his up and-down-goggles full at me.

c. 1589 *Pappe w Hatchet* D iv b, Martin with a wit worn into the socket, twinkling and pinking like the snuffe of a candle. 1616 BEXTON *Good & Badde* 38 He is but the snuffe of a Candle, that pinke it never so long, 'it will out at last'. *a* 1674 HERRICK *Epithalamium* Poems (1869) 454 You starres, Begin to pinke.

2. *Pink in* (of daylight, etc.): To close in, diminish, 'draw in'. *dial.*

1885 T. HARDY *Mayor of Casterbridge* II vi 87 It being now what the people called the 'pinking in' of the day, that is, the quarter-hour just before dusk. 1888 — *Wessex Tales* (1889) 36 The evening is pinking in a'ready.

Pink (pink), *v.*[3] *Sc.* [app. echoic.] *intr.* To trickle, drip; also, to make a tinkling sound in dripping. Hence **Pink** *sb.*[8] a drop, also the sound made by a drop (*Jamieson's Dict.* 1880).

1768 ROSS *Helenore* 23 An' a' the time the tears ran down her cheek, An' pinked o'er her chin upon her keck. *a* 1818 W. INGRAM *Dream* in Walker *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 368 The soot drapa pinkin frae the riggin'. 1815 *West Briton* 14 Apr. (Jam.), O'er crystall'd roof and sparry wall, Where pinking drops perpetual fall.

†Pinkaninny. *Obs.* ? A variant of PINKENY assimilated in the ending to *piccaninny*.

1696 D'URFEY *Quix.* III. iv. 41 Dear Pinkaninny, If half a Guiny, To love will win ye, I lay it here down.

†Pinkardine. *Obs.* Some precious stone.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1472 Penitotes, & pynkardines, ay perles bitwene.

Pink bed to Pink-cheek: see PINK *sb.*[4] C.

Pinked (pinkt), *ppl. a.* [f. PINK *v.*[1] + -ED[1].]

1. Pierced, pricked, wounded; also, tattooed.

1608 DAV *Hum. out of Br.* iv. iii, I like a whole skinne better then a pinkt one. 1781 COWPER *Expostulation* 486 Taught thee to clothe thy pinked and painted hide.

2. Of cloth, leather, etc.: Ornamented with perforations, or (later) cut edges; slashed, scalloped.

1598 FLORIO, *Trine*, cuts, ings, snips, or such cutting or pinching, pinckt worke in garments. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, v. iv. 50 There was a Habberdashers Wife that rail'd vpon me, till her pinck'd porrenger fell off her head. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III 14/1 Pinked or raised Shooes, have the over leathers grain part cut into Roses, or other devices. 1693 SHADWELL *Volunteers* IV. Wks 1720 IV 462 I'll make thee fuller of Holes, then e'er pink't Satin was. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 347 Verses fine Round the pink'd rims of crisped Valentine. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* ii, A sorry-coloured, pinked doublet.

b. Of flounces, frills, ribbons, etc.: Having the raw edge of the material stamped or cut into scallops, jags, or narrow points. Often *pinked out*.

1884 *Daily News* 23 Sept. 6/1 The skirt, edged with a very thick ruche of pinked out silk in the two colours 1888 *Lady* 25 Oct. 378/2 A most becoming little bonnet in pinked-out cloth and velvet. 1893 *Ibid* 17 Aug. 172/3 The bretelle frill is straight at the pinked edge

Pinkeen (pinkī·n). *Anglo Irish* [f. PINK *sb.*[2] + *-een*, Ir. *-ín*, dim. suffix] A little minnow; *fig.* a very diminutive or insignificant person.

1831 S. LOVER *Leg. Irel.* iv. 39 I'll turn you into a pinkeen. 1892 JANE BARLOW *Irish Idylls* 169 Fishing for pinkeens along by the river 1892 EMILY LAWLESS *Grania* II iii. vi. 89 Just a poor little pinkeen of a fellow.

Pinken (pinkən), *v. rare.* [f. PINK *a*[1] + -EN[5].] *intr.* To become pink.

1890 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 867/2 Its spotless tip first pinkening like the point of some wondrous bud.

†Pinkeny, pinkany. *Obs.* (exc *dial.* in sense 3). Forms: 6 **pink nye, pinky ney, pinckeny, -anie, -any, pinkany,** 7 **pink-an-eye, pinken eye.** See also PINK *a.*[2], PINKIE *a.* [orig. *pink nye* (pl. *nyes, neyne*), i.e. PINK *a.*[2] small, narrow + *nye* = *ye*, EYE, with prosthetic *n* (cf. PIGSNEY). Cf. early mod.Du. *pinck ooghen* vb, *pincke* sb. (Kilian 1599: see PINK *v.*[2]). Prob. *pink nye, pinkie nye*, was orig. child's language, fondly imitated by nurses, and so became an expression of endearment.]

1. A small, narrow, blinking, or peering eye; a tiny or dear little eye.

1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 17 To see the bear with hiz pink nyez leering after hiz enimiez approch. 1593 RICH *Greenes News* D iv, The one of her eyes was bleard..the other was a pretty narrowe pinckeny, looking euer as though she smylde. 1594 LODGE *Wounds Civ. War* (Hunter Cl) 54 O most surpassing wine.. Thou makest some to stumble, and many mo to fumble: And me haue pinkie nine 1612 N. FIELD *Woman a Weathercock* iv ii. H j, Those Pinkanies of thine, For I shall ne're be blest to call them mine.

2. *transf.* Applied to a person, usually as a term of endearment: Darling, pet; = PIGSNEY.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 42 The other was Hero,..she was a pretty pinckany and Venus priest 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd* (Percy Soc.) 68 *Mal.* Tis I' who I? ..A Christ crosse rowe I? *Phil.* No, sweete pinckanie. 1622 MASSINGER & DEKKER *Virg. Mart.* ii. i. Wks. 1873 IV. 23 That pink-an eye jack-an-apes boy, her page.

3 *Pinkeny John*, also *pinken eyed John* (corr. *pink o'-my-John*), a popular name of the pansy or heart's-ease, widely current in the midland counties.

1879 PRIOR *Brit. Plants* s.v. *Pansy*, Pink of my John. 1886 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Eng Plant-n.*, Pink o' my-John, *Viola tricolor*...Other forms of the name are Pinken-eyed John and Pink-eyed John: also Pinkenny-John.

Pinker (pinkəɹ), *sb* [f. PINK *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] One who pinks. **a** One who stabs; a stabber.

a 1529 SKELTON *Mann. World* 113 So many pinkers..Sawe I neuer.

b One who punches designs in cloth, leather, etc.

1598 FLORIO, *Tagliuzzatore*, a slicer, a cutter, a pinker or ingger. 1611 COTGR., *Ecchiffeur*, a Cutter or Pinker. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Pinker*, one who stabs or cuts out flounces and borders, &c. with a machine, for ladies' dresses.

Pinker (pinkəɹ), *v dial.* [freq. of PINK *v.*[2]: see -ER[5].] *intr.* To peer with half-shut eyes.

1754 W. WHITEHEAD in *World* No. 58 P6 They cannot even see with their eyes, but at most pinker through the lashes of them 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict*, *Pinker*, v. with *about*: to go about with half-shut eyes; to potter. (Worc.)

Pinkerton (pinkəɹtən). [From the name of Allan Pinkerton, who organized a body of detectives in the U. S. in 1850.] **a.** *attrib.* Applied to the semi-official detective force originally organized and controlled by Allan Pinkerton; as *Pinkerton agency, man, method.* **b.** *sb.* An officer or member of this force; an officer employed by any similar detective agency; an armed detective. So **Pinkertonism,** the employment of Pinkertons.

1888 *Philadelphia Inquirer* 22 Feb. (Farmer), Employed under the protection of Pinkerton men and special policemen. 1889 FARMER *Dict. Amer.*, *Pinkerton agency*, a well-known semi-official detective agency. 1891 *Voice* (N. Y.) 26 Feb., You can't make men moral by law and Pinkertonism. 1892 *Daily News* 16 Aug. 5/2 We have seen what evil may come from the employment of Pinkertons and similar arguments for law and order.

Pink-eye. [f. PINK *a.*[1] + EYE *sb*[1]]

1. (Also *pink eye potato.*) A variety of potato having pink eyes or buds.

1795 W. MACRITCHIE *Diary Tour Eng.* in *Antiquary* Apr. (1896) 111/2 The Pink-eye potatoe, as it is here called, is becoming the fashionable potatoe of this country. 1805 R.W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 602 The pink-eyes and copper-plates are of a hardy nature. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pinkneys*, pink eyes, a particular species of potatoe with red eyes or ends. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* 1886 ELWORTHY *W Somerset Word-bk.*

2. A contagious fever or influenza in the horse, so called from the colour of the inflamed conjunctiva. **b.** A contagious form of ophthalmia in man marked by redness of the eyeball.

1882 *Field* 28 Jan. 130/3 The American term, 'pink eye', is commonly given to the disease. 1883 *Times* 21 Feb. 8/4 Pink-eye is excessively prevalent among all classes of horses, particularly work horses in Sheffield. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 120 Clement Dukes believes that suffusion of the conjunctiva - pink-eye—may be the only symptom of an attack of rubella.

3. An Australian species of duck (see quot.).

1896 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 842 Apparently allied to the genus *Spatula* is *Malacorhynchus membranaceus*, the 'Pink-eye' of Australians, so called from a spot of that colour, just behind the eye in the drakes.

Pink-eyed (pinkəid), *a.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 6 **pinkyied, pynk iyde, pinke-eyed, pinky-ey'd,** 7 **pin(c)k-ey'd,** 6- **pink-eyed.** [Parasynthetic f. *pink* or *pinkie eye* + -ED[2].]

1. Having small, narrow, or half-closed eyes; also, squint-eyed.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 30 b, Some haue mighty yies, and some be pinkyied [*quidam peti*]. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 626 Sum were made peuysshe, porisshly pynk iyde, That ener more after by it they were aspyed. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XI. 335 [Maids] that were pinke-eied and had verie small eies, they tearmed *Occliæ*. 1675 DUFFETT *Mock Tempest* I. ii, I see thou grow'st pinck-ey'd, go in and let the Nurse lay thee to sleep 1867 *Country Words* 26 Jan. 208/2 *Pink eyed* is small-eyed.

2. *Pink eyed John*, a popular name of the pansy.

1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* 1886 [see PINKENY 3].

Pink-eyed, *a.*[2] [f. PINK *a.*[1] + EYE *sb*[1] + -ED[2].] Having a pink or light red eye or eyes.

1830 JENNER *Signs of Rain* 10 Closed is the pink-eyed pimpernel.

Pink-fever to Pink-grass: see PINK *sb.*[4] C.

Pinkie, pinky (pinki), *sb*[1] [f. PINK *sb.*[1] + -IE, -Y, dim. suffix; or ? ad. MDu. *pinke*] A narrow-sterned fishing-boat; = PINK *sb.*[1]

1874 MOTLEY *Barneveld* I viii 339 The Scheveningen fisherman..forgot the cracks of his pinkie. 1882 *Century Mag.* XXIV. 350 These pinkies are highly picturesque and seaworthy. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl, *Pinkie*, a fishing vessel with a high, narrow-pointed stern. Used in the cod and coast fisheries.

Pinkie, pinky (pinki), *a.*, *sb*[2] Chiefly *Sc.* [Either f. PINK *a.*[2], or the orig. form of that word.]

A *adj.* Small, diminutive, tiny: in general sense, a childish word. *Sc. Pinkie een*, 'eyes that are narrow and long, and that seem half-closed' (Jam.). Cf PINK *a.*[2], PINKENY 1.

1594 [see PINKENY 1]. 1715 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr.* ii. vii, Meg Wallet wi' her pinky een Gart Lawrie's heart-strings dirle. 1808 JAMIESON, *Pinkie*, small in a general sense: 'There's a wee pinkie hole in that stocking' 1818 W. MIDFORD *Collect Songs* 31 A bussy-tailed pinkey wee Frenchman. 1896 BARRIE *Sent. Tommy* ii. 16 Never again should his pinkie finger go through that warm hole.

b. Comb. *Pinkie-eyed, pinky eyed*, having small eyes. *Pinky-eyed John* = *Pinkeny John*, the pansy.

1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* viii, A long-chinned pinky-eyed female

B. *sb.* Anything small; *spec.* the little finger (Du. *pink*).

1808 JAMIESON, *Pinkie*, the little finger; a term mostly used by children, or in talking to them. 1828 MOIR *Mansie Wauch* i. 12 His pinkie was hacked off by a dragoon 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Pinky* (Dutch *pink*), the little finger. 1898 J. PATON *Castlebraes* iv. 297 Rather .. than lift yae wee pinkie tae save that Deevilish man.

Pinkily (pinkili), *adv.* [f. PINKY *a.* + -LY[2].] In a 'pinky' way; with a tinge of pink. So **Pinkiness,** the quality of being 'pinky'; a slight degree of pinkness.

1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 99 A clear skinned complexion of face, inclining to pinkiness. 1882 G. ALLEN *Col. Clout's Cal.* viii, The almost accidental pinkiness of the rays in a daisy. 1890 *Daily News* 15 Aug. 5/4 A variety of white raspberry, large, conical, and pinkily cream-coloured in tint.

Pinking (pinkiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. PINK *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of PINK *v.*[1]; the operation of decorating cloth, leather, etc., with holes, or (later) scalloped edges; *concr.* work so treated.

1503 [see PINK *v.*[1] 3]. 1611 COTGR., *Deschiquetement*, ..a ingging, ..a pinking, or small, and thicke cutting. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 17 Oct., The King says the pinking upon whites makes them look too much like magpyes, and therefore hath bespoke one [vest] of plain velvet. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 350/1 The Pinking of a Shoe, when the grain of the Leather is raised by a sharp pointed Tool, that the inner part is seen. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* iv, These rufflings, and pinkings, and patchings, will only make us hated by all the wives of our neighbours. 1860 FAIRHOLT *Costume in Eng.* (ed 2) Gloss., *Pinking*, an ornamental edging cut to silk dresses by a machine that makes a semi-circular jagged indent, something after the fashion of the ancient leaf borders. 1883 *Daily News* 22 Sept. 3/3 The mode of finishing the edges..known as 'pinking out', continues to be followed. 1884 *Girl's Own Mag.* 29 Mar. 409/1 Undertakers are the people who advertise to perform pinking.

b. *Comb*, as **pinking-iron,** a sharp instrument for cutting out pinked borders; also *humorously*, a sword.

1780 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 227/2 The lightning had perforated a round hole in the lower part of his wig behind, which looked as if it had been cut with a pinking iron. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Pinking iron*, a cutting instrument for scalloping the edges of ribbons, flounces, paper for coffin trimmings, &c. 1884 *Girl's Own Mag.* 29 Mar. 409/1 The shape of the pinking irons used are more elaborate than they formerly were.

Pinking (pinkiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] *Obs.* or *dial.* [f. PINK *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] The action of PINK *v*[2]

1667 DRYDEN *Sir M. Mar-all* iv i, Leave off your winking and your pinking.

Pinking (pinkiŋ), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. PINK *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] That pinks; stabbing, murderous.

1644 LAUD *Wks.* (1854) IV. 343 His fellow, Wadsworth,.. called him pinking knave.

Pinking (pinkiŋ), *ppl. a.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. PINK *v*[2] + -ING[2].] Of the eye: That pinks; small, narrow; peering; blinking.

1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat.* iii B iv b, The sonne he squynts, the father swythe he hath a pincking eye. 1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 145 The littlenes of the Eye called *Atrophia* or *Macies oculi* commeth by nature, and is called the pins Eye, or pincking-Eye. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XI. xxxvii I. 334 Some have great glaring eies; others againe as little and as pinking. *a* 1722 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Love at Venture* iv, Those pinking ogles of thine 1826 *Ass* 1 Apr 2 You there with the pinking eyes and the fish-knife nose.

Pinkish (pinkiʃ), *a.* [f. PINK *a*[1] + -ISH[1].] Somewhat pink; having a tinge of pink. Also in comb. as *pinkish-red, pinkish-white.*

1784 HOME in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 338 Its outer surface is of a dinkish brown colour; its inner of a pinkish white. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 92 The chalk is of a pinkish hue 1870 HOOKER *Stud Flora* 439 Panicle pale green or pinkish. 1894 R. B. SHARPE *Handbk Birds Gt Brit.* I. 105 The series varies between a purplish- or pinkish red, and stone grey ground colour.

Pinkly (pinkli), *adv.* [f. PINK *a.*[1] + -LY[2]] With a pink hue.

1836 FABER in *Blackw. Mag.* XL. 662 From its pinkly-clustered boughs A fragrance mild the hawthorn throws. 1866 NEALE *Sequences & Hymns* 170 Pinkly and faintly the sun .bell upon cornice and frieze.

†Pink-needle. *Herb. Obs.* [f. PINK *v*[1] + NEEDLE.] A name given to the Stork's-bill (*Erodium moschatum*, or *E. cicutarium*), from the long tapering beaks of the seed-vessels.

(Erroneously taken as a name of *Scandix Pecten* by Halliwell, etc, through misunderstanding quot. 1562.)

1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E. D. S.) 39 Geranium..one kynde is called Pinke nedle or Cranes byl 1562 — *Herbal* II 130 Scandix is supposed of som to be ye herbe which is called in English Pinke nedle, or Storkes bill 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xxx i. 47 The first kinde [of Geranium] is called .. in English Storkesbyll, Pinkenedell. 1611 COTGR., *Aiguille musquée*, musked Pinkneedle, or Cranes-bill. *Ibid*, *Teste de grue*, Pinkneedle, Shepheards bodkin, Storks bill.

Pinkness (pinknés). [f. PINK *a.*[1] + -NESS.] The quality or state of being pink; pink colour.

1883 G ALLEN in *Gentl. Mag.* Oct. 322 It [honeysuckle] still retains some memory of its original pinkness. 1894 *Daily News* 8 June 7/1 Glad to step down from the carriages and restore pinkness to their pretty cheeks.

Pinkney, pink nye: see PINKENY.

Pinkroot (pinkrūt). [f. PINK *sb*[4] + ROOT.] **a.** The root of *Spigelia marilandica*, or of *S. Anthelmia*, used as vermifuges and purgatives. **b.** The herb *Spigelia marilandica* (N.O. *Loganiaceæ*), a native of the Southern U. S., having showy funnel-shaped flowers, red outside and yellow within, called *Carolina Pink, Indian Pink*, or *Worm-grass*; also, the allied species *S. Anthelmia*, of the W. Indies and S. America (*Demerara Pinkroot*).

1763 *Ann. Reg* 54/1 Produce of South Carolina..Pink root, 1 cask. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 681 Snakeroot, pink-root, and a variety of medicinal herbs grow spontaneously. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 600 Pinkroot possesses decided narcotic powers. 1889 FARMER *Dict. Amer.* s.v. *Carolina pink*, The Pink Root of Maryland which, further South, is popularly known as the Carolina pink..bears beautiful flowers.

Pink-salt, -saucer: see PINK *sb.*[4] C.

‖ **Pinkster** (pinkstəɹ). *U. S.* (N. Y.) Also **pingster, pinxter.** [Du. *pinkster* (now *pinxteren* dat. pl.) = OS *pincostōn*, MHG., Ger. *pfingsten*:—OHG. **pfinkustin* (dat. pl.), all prob. through Gothic *paintēkustē*, a. Gr. πεντηκοστή Pentecost.] Whitsuntide; usually in *attrib.* use: see quots.

1821 J. F. COOPER *Spy* (1823) III. v. 127 Upon my word you'd pass well at a pinkster frolic. 1845 — *Satanstoe* I. vi. 102 Pinkster fields, and Pinkster frolicks, are no novelties to us, sir, as they occur every season. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* s.v., On Pinxter Monday the Dutch negroes .. con-

sider themselves especially privileged to get as drunk as they can. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Pinxter-flower*, an American name for *Azalea nudiflora*.

Pink-stern, -sterned: see PINK *sb.*[1] b.

Pink-weed. ? *Obs.* [f. PINK *sb.*[4] or *a.*[1] + WEED *sb.*] Knotgrass, *Polygonum aviculare*.

1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* CCXXI. 348 It is called .. in English *Knot-Grasse*..: some also call it *Pink-Weed*, and some *Nine Joynts* of its great number of Joynts. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Pink-weed, *Polygonum aviculare*.

Pinkwood (pĭŋkˌwud). [f. PINK *sb.*[4] or *a.*[1] + WOOD *sb.*] Name for the ornamental wood of various trees, or for the trees themselves: a. *Dicypellium caryophyllatum* (*Persea caryophyllata*), N.O. *Lauraceæ*, of Brazil, having a scent like that of carnations; b. *Physocalymma floribundum*, N.O. *Lythraceæ*, also of Brazil, having striped rose-coloured wood, also called Tulip-wood; c. *Beyeria viscosa*, N.O. *Euphorbiaceæ*, the Wallaby-bush, of Australia; d. *Eucryphia billardieri*, N.O. *Hypericaceæ*, of Tasmania.

1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, Pink wood-tree, *Persea caryophyllata*—Brazilian, *Physocalymma floridum*. 1893 *Spon's Mechanic's Own Bk.* (ed. 4) 166 Pinkwood (*Beyeria viscosa*). ..Used for sheaves of blocks and for turnery. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.*, *Pinkwood*, a name for a Tasmanian wood of a pale reddish mahogany colour, *Eucryphia billardieri*,.. and for the Wallaby bush, *Beyeria viscosa*, Miq., N.O. *Euphorbiaceæ*, common to all the colonies of Australasia.

Pinky (pĭŋki), *a.*[1] [f. PINK *sb.*[4] or *a.*[1] + -Y: cf. *rosy*, *creamy*, etc.] Tinged with or inclining to pink. a. Qualifying other adjs or sbs. of colour.

1776-96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) IV. 225 Pileus and stem pinky white. 1817 COLERIDGE *Picture* Poems 1829 I. 177 Sketched on a strip of pinky silver skin. 1901 G. DOUGLAS *Ho w Green Shutters* 101 A piece of pinkey brown paper in his hand..was the first telegram ever seen in Barbie.

b. Qualifying sbs. in gen. Chiefly *poet.* or *rhet.*

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 208 The wild-thyme's pinky bells. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 340 The urine .. sometimes deposits a pinky sediment. 1872 CALVERLEY *Fly Leaves*, *Lovers & a Reflection*, Or rosy as pinks, or as roses pinky.

c. Comb., as *pinky-coloured* adj.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* xvi. (1882) 160 *note*, Two engravings, the one a pinky-coloured plate of the day, the other a masterly etching by Salvator Rosa.

Pinky, *a.*[2] and *sb.*: see PINKIE.

Pi·nless, *a.* [-LESS.] Without a pin or pins.

1881 E. J. WORBOISE *Sissie* xxii. There was the tawdry pincushion—quite pinless now, however—which she had left behind her. 1892 LD. LYTTON *King Poppy* xii. 12 My lady's pincushion, pinless proves.

†**Pi·nlock**[1]. *Obs.* [app. for **pindlock*, f. PIND *v.* + LOCK *sb.*[2]] A poundmaster's fee for pinding or impounding beasts.

c 1700 KENNETT *MS. Lansd.* 1033 lf. 307 b/1 In these midland parts the money .. given to the Hayward or to any Person who locks and unlocks the pound gate is called *Pinne-Lock*, *Pyn-Lock*. 1884 REDSTONE in *N. & Q.* 6th Ser. (1884) X. 197/2 The pinlock, or pinder's fee, is regulated by an Act of Philip and Mary at fourpence for any number of cattle impounded, which custom has made into one of fourpence for each head.

Pi·n-lo·ck[2]. [f. PIN *sb.*[1] 1 g + LOCK *sb.*[2]] A lock having a pin, upon which the pipe of the key fits.

1884 *Athenæum* 16 Aug. 216/1 It is doubtful if the so-called 'pin lock' was used by the very ancient Egyptians.

Pin-machine to **Pin-mill**: see PIN *sb.*[1] 18.

Pinmaker (pĭnˌmēkəɹ). One whose business or work is to make pins.

1530 PALSGR. 254/2 Pynne maker, *esplingnier*. 1644 *Canterbury Marr. Licences* (MS.), Thomas Lashford, pinnmaker. 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* I. Wks. 1799 I. 170 A paltry, praying, pitiful pin-maker! 1883 GOLDW. SMITH in *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 807 Poet and pinmaker alike may aspire to the Christian Ideal.

So **Pi·n-ma·king** *sb.*; also *attrib.* or *adj.*

1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 288 Trades in which young persons are engaged in numbers, such as sewing, pin-making, or coal-mining. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 184 Doctor Kinsley .. invented a pin making machine.

Pin-money (pĭnˌmʌni). [f. PIN *sb.*[1] sense 3 + MONEY: see quots. 1542-1640. (Cf. F. *épingles*, in Littré, sense 4.)] An annual sum allotted to a woman for personal expenses in dress, etc.; *esp.* such an allowance settled upon a wife for her private expenditure.

[1542 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 160. I give my said doughter Margarett my lease of the parsonadge of Kirkdall Churche ..to by her pynnes withal. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. iv. i. (1651) 540 Caligula gave an 100000 sesterces to his Curtisan..to buy her pins. 1640 EARL OF CORK in *Lismore Papers* Ser. I. (1886) V. 160 Which Rent I haue bestowed on my daughter Mary to buy her pins.] 1697 VANBRUGH *Relapse* v. v, *Hoyden*... He told me I should have two hundred a year to buy pins. *Nurse.* Ah, my dearest,.. These Londoners have got a gibberidge with 'em would confound a gipsy. That which they call pin money is to buy their wives everything in the varsal world. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 605 P 2 The Doctrine of Pin-money is of a very late Date, unknown to our Great Grandmothers, and not yet received by many of our Modern Ladies. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxxii. 498 If she has any pinmoney or separate maintenance, it is said she may dispose of her savings thereout by testament, without the control of her husband. 1809 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Manœuvering* ix, The point was, whether a wife should or should not have pin-money. 1897 *Tit-Bits* 16 Oct. 48/1 A wealthy man..who allows her £50 a year for pin money.

‖ **Pinna**[1] (pĭ·nă). *Zool.* [L. *pinna*, variant of *pina* (Cic., Plin.), a. Gr. πῖνα (also πίννα, πίννη), in same sense.] A genus of bivalve molluscs, having a large silky byssus or 'beard'.

c 1500 ANDREW *Noble Lyfe* lxx, Pinna is a fisshe that layeth alway in the mudde,..& it is in a shell lyke a muscle. 1652 *Raleigh's Ghost* 113 The shelfish called *Pinna* is ever ingendred in muddy waters. 1759 B. STILLINGFL. tr. *Biberg's Econ. Nat.* in *Misc. Tracts* (1762) 111 There is a very large shell fish in the Mediterranean called the *pinna*,.. furnished with very strong calcareous valves. 1851 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 11 The mussel and *pinna* spin a byssus.

b. *attrib.*, as *pinna shell*; **pinna-guardian**, rendering of *Pinnoteres*: see PINNOTHERE; **pinna-wool**, the byssus of the pinna as a textile.

1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 264 A little crab which nestles in the mantle and gills of the Pinna,..received the name of Pinna-guardian (*Pinnoteres*) from Aristotle. 1884 J. T. BENT in *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 427/1 Bright red pinna shells. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Pinna wool.

‖ **Pinna**[2]. Pl. -æ (formerly also -as). [mod.L. uses of L. *pinna* = *penna*, in senses feather, wing, fin.]

1. *Anat.* The 'wing' of the ear, the broad upper part of the external ear; also applied to the whole external ear. (Cf. CONCHA 4 a.)

[1693 *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Pinna Auris*, the upper and broader part of the Ear, called the Wing.] 1840 G. V. ELLIS *Anat.* 194 The nerve . gives branches to supply the anterior part of the tragus and the pinna above the meatus. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* ix. (1873) 396 The external ear, or pinna, may be entirely wanting, as in the whales and crocodiles.

b. Each lateral cartilage of the nose; = ALA I.

1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* III. x. 150 The Lateral .. parts are termed *Pterugia Alæ*, *Pinnæ*. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pinna*,..another term for the *ala*, or lower cartilage of either side of the nose.

2. *Bot.* Each primary division (leaflet, petiole with leaflets, or lobe) of a pinnate or pinnatifid leaf, esp. in ferns.

1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxxii. (1794) 490 Common Polypody has pinnatifid fronds, the pinnæ or lobes oblong. 1851 MOORE *Brit. Ferns & Allies* (1864) 10 The fronds are sometimes divided down to the rachis,..when this occurs, the frond is said to be pinnate; and in this case, each of the distinct leaf-like divisions is called a *pinna*. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 4 (ed. 6) 104 *Pinnæ* is a convenient name for the partial petioles of a bipinnate leaf, taken together with the leaflets that belong to them.

3. *Zool.* a. The fin of a fish; any fin-like structure, as the flipper of a seal or cetacean. b. A wing-like expansion or branch in certain polyps or other invertebrates. c. *Entom.* A small oblique ridge forming one of the parallel lines of a pinnate surface, as in the leg of a grasshopper: see PINNATE *a.* 1 b.

1846 PATTERSON *Zool.* 21 If one of the wing like expansions or pinnæ of the Virgularia is injured, the rest shrink as if all were hurt. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pinna*.. *Ichthyol.* a fin. 1851 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd.*, *Cœlent.* 149 The pinnæ are very contractile, so as to vary in form from mere lobes or tubercles to long filiform fringes.

Pinna, early spelling of PIÑA, pine-apple.

Pinnace (pĭ·nĕs). Forms: 6 **pennis, pinase, -esse, pinnes, pynice, -asse, pynneis, -esse**, 6-7 **pynn-, pinace, pinnesse, -is(e, -as(e, -ass(e**, 7 **pinise, pinnaisse, pynnis, pynace, -esse**, 6-**pinnace**; (*Sc.* 6 **pinag, pynnage, pynnege**, 6-7 **pinnage**). [a. F. *pinasse*, *pinace* = Sp *pinaça* (1252-84 in Jal), Pg. *pinaça* (1326 in Jal), It. *pinaccia*, *-azza* (Florio). The earlier form in Eng. and Fr. was ME. 15th c. SPINACE, *spinas*, *spynes*, OF. *espinace* (1451), *espinasse* = med. (Anglo-) L. *spinachium* (1338 Knighton).

F. *pinasse* and its Romanic cognates are by Diez and others taken as derived from *pin us*, *pino*, *pin* pine-tree (cf. Cotgrave '*pinasse* the Pitch tree; also a Pinnace'), L. type **pinācea*. But this leaves the form in *esp-*, *sp*, unexplained.]

1. A small light vessel, generally two-masted, and schooner-rigged; often in attendance on a larger vessel as a tender, scout, etc., whence probably the use in 2. Since *c* 1700 only *Hist.* and *poet.*

[1321-7 *Anc. Corr.* (P. R. O.) LVIII. 8 Kaunt ioe departi de Portismuth oue le espynasse le vent fust en countre.]

1546 in R. G. Marsden *Sel. Pl. Crt. Adm.* (1894) I. 138 In dictis navibus vocatis pynneis. *c* 1550 *Sir A. Barton* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 68 His pennis hath mnescorre men and more. *a* 1552 LELAND *Itin.* IV 23 The old Toun was brent by the Pinesses of the Spaniardes. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 143 Pincke, Pynice, Gally, or what so euer name they haue. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Catascopium*, a spiall ship: a brigantine or pinneise [1548-52 spinner]. 1569 STOCKER tr. *Diod. Sicul.* III. xi. 190 The Shippes .. were haled out by the Gallies and other small pynnaces rowed with ores. 1591 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 85 That six shippes of war and one pynnase should be furnyshed and set forth by the Cittie. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. *Eden* 27 Thou canst safely steer My ventrous Pinnasse to her wished Peer. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* x. ii. 352 The soldiors were transported in lighter barkes and small pinnaces. 1612 S. MOUNTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 243 This afternoon hath been the sea fight with some 15 or 16 pynesses and half a score galleys. 1620 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 170 We..gave the bigger shippe to the Spaniards againe, and the lesser wee kept, with purpose to make her our pinnas. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* I. 5 Full of flats and shoulds that our Pinnasse could not passe. 1650 S. CLARKE *Eccl. Hist.* I. (1654) 83 He entered into a Pinnace, and went up the River Nilus. 1666 *Despaut. Gram. Inst.* (Jam.), *Phaselus*, a Barge or Pinnage. 1720 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II, *Pinnace*,..a small Vessel, with a Square Stern, going with Sails and Oars, and carrying three Masts;..used as a Scout for Intelligence, and for Landing of Men. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIII. 187 The winged Pinnace shot along the sea. 1842 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) I. 247 A fairy pinnace to glide and float for aye!

fig. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI. xxix. (1612) 144, I will .. toogh the Pinnesse of my thoughts to kenning of your Eyes. 1610 BOYS *Exp. Epist. & Gosp.* Wks. (1629) 165 First, we must be shipt with Christ in baptisme: After saile with him in the Pinnesse of the Church.

2. A double-banked boat (usually eight-oared) forming part of the equipment of a man-of-war; also applied to other small boats.

1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2054/3 The *Larks* Boat being Commanded by Captain Leightons Brother, the *Bonadventures* Pinnace by Mr. Harrison,..and the Yaule by Mr. Brisbane. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 55 We mann'd and arm'd our Barge, Pinnace, and the *Trial's* Pinnace. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) F iv, Pinnaces exactly resemble barges, only that they are somewhat smaller, and never row more than eight oars. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxiii. 68 There were five boats belonging to the ship—launch, pinnace, jolly-boat, larboard quarter-boat, and gig.

† 3. Applied in figurative context to a woman; also *spec.* a mistress; a prostitute. *Obs.*

a 1568 in *Bannatyne Poems* (Hunter. Cl.) 108 Now, gossop, I must neidis be gon, And leive my prettie pinnage to your guyde. 1568 SEMPILL *Margret Fleming* viii, Now is my pretty pynnege reddy. 1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Northw. Hoe* v. D.'s Wks. 1873 III. 78 If I like her personage..He stand thrumming of Caps no longer, but board your Pynnis whilst 'tis hotte. 1624 B. JONSON *Bart. Fair* II. ii, Shee hath beene before mee, Punke, Pinnace and Bawd any time these two and twenty yeeres. 1693 CONGREVE *Old Bachelor* v. vii, A goodly pinnace, richly laden .. Twelve thousand pounds, and all her rigging.

† **Pinna·ceous**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. PINNA[1] + -ACEOUS.] Related to the pinna (bivalve).

1684 *Phil. Trans.* XIV. 702 Some large fish of the pinnacious kind.

Pinnach, obs. form of PANACHE.

Pinnacle (pĭ·năk'l), *sb.* Forms: 4-6 **pynakle**, 4-7 **pynacle**, 4-8 **pinacle**, 5-6 **pynnacle**, 4-**pinnacle** (also 5 **penakull, pinnakyl, pynakell, -kill, pynnakel, -kylle**, 6 **pinakle, pinnakil, pynne-, pynnokill**, 7 **penacle**, 7-8 **pinnicle**). [ME *pinacle*, a. OF. *pinacle* (1261), *pinnacle*, F. *pinacle*, ad. late L. *pinnāculum* (Tertull., Vulg. Matt. iv. 5), dim. of *pinna* wing, pinnacle, point.

In the Vulgate, Matt. iv. 5, *pinnāculum* renders Gr. πτερύγιον, dim. of πτερύξ wing, and was thus evidently meant as a dim. of *pinna* in sense 'wing': cf. the parallel *pinna* in Luke iv 9. But in later times *pinnāculum* appears to have been viewed as belonging to L. *pinna* in the sense 'point, edge, battlement', which Walde separates from *pinna*, variant of *penna* feather: see PIN *sb.*[1] The Old Latin version in its earliest form had in Matt. iv. 5 and Luke iv. 9 *fastigium* top or apex of a gable.]

1. A small ornamental turret, usually terminating in a pyramid or cone, crowning a buttress, or rising above the roof or coping of a building. (In early use sometimes applied to a battlement.)

c 1330 *Owayn Miles* 38 Arches y-bent with charbukel ston Knoites of rede gold..And pinacles of cristal. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 110 Þe fend ..putte him aboue þe pynacle of þe temple: þat sum men seyen weren þe aleis. 1382 — *Matt.* iv. 5 Thanne the deuyl..sette hym on the pynacle of the temple. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 369 Þey took oure lady smok ..and sette þe smok uppon þe pinacles [*super propugnacula sua exposuerunt*] as it were a baner. 1448 HEN. VI *Will* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 355 A grete square Tour..in height with the batelment and the pynacles. Cal. fete. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VII* 59 The violence of the wynde had blowen doune an Egle of brasse ..from a pynnacle or spire of Paules Church. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 69 Upon the top of this turret is built a certaine spire or pinnacle rising sharpe in forme of a sugar loafe. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 75 He..slew ..their Ring-leader, whose head he sent to Amadabat, and ..commanded that it should be set upon a Pinacle. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Pinnacle*, the highest Top of any Spire. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1778) I. iii. 241 They fancied these to be cities adorned with towers and pinacles. 1845 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* s.v., Pinnacle, consists of a shaft and top; this last is generally in the form of a small spire, surmounted with a final and often crocketed at the angles, and is sometimes called a finial. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. xv. 165 If there had been no other place for pinnacles, the Gothic builders would have put them on the tops of their arches rather than not have had them.

† b. *transf.* A vertical pointed structure resembling the above; a pyramid. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1463 Þe coperounes of þe canacles þat on þe cuppe were, Wer fetysely formed out in fylyoles longe; Pinnacles pyȝt þer apert þat profert bi wene. *a* 1400 LYDG. *Chorle & Birde* in *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 183 Thowe my cage forged were with golde, And the pynacles of birrale and cristale. *c* 1530 in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* II. 328 Item vj Sponnes gilte withe Pynnacles of thends. 1535 *Aberdeen Regr.* XV. 587 (Jam.) Twa pynnokillis of skynnis. 15.. *Ibid.* XVI. 524 Ane pynnekill of skynnis, contenand ix score and six. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 104 There was a Pinacle reared vpon the Walles of the Fort with their bare sculs. *a* 1674 MILTON *Moscovia* v, At Dinner he sat bareheaded, his Crown and rich Cap standing on a Pinacle by. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 2 Pedestals upon..a Pediment to support Statues..may properly be called Pinacles.

2. Any natural peaked formation; *esp.* a lofty rock or stone pointed at the top; a peak. (In first two quots. perh. applied to a point projecting into the sea.)

13.. *Guy Warw* (A.) 1719 At a pinacle bi þe se Gij seye a man of rewly ble Go in pilgrims wede. 14 *Sir Beues* 1283 † 94 (MS. C.) He kepeth him in a castel Closed with þe salt flood, In a penakull of the see. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 19 Shee..his carcasse on rockish pinnacle hanged. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* VIII. 115 The brows Of all steepe hils and pinnacles. 1795 ANDERSON *Brit. Embassy China* xv. 167 An immense pillar, or column of solid rock, situated on the pinnacle of a large mountain. 1878 H. S. WILSON *Alp. Ascents* i 7 The pure-white pinnacle of the.. Weisshorn.

3. *fig.* A high or lofty place or situation; the highest point or pitch; the culmination or point of perfection; the acme, climax. (Sometimes applied to a person.)

14. in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 141 Seyde tho virgyn withowttyn vice.. That holy pynakell preued of price. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst* (1882) II. 240 He ys a chosen wessell, . A very pynacle of the fayth. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 92 Being ascended to the top and pynacle of true knowledge. *a* 1659 OSBORN *Charac.*, etc. Wks. (1673) 634 The highest Pinnacle of my Ambition. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 254 To have reached the pinnacle of perfection. 1869 W. P. MACKAY *Grace & Truth* (1875) 167 How can I reach the pinnacle of earthly fame? 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 267 This was the pinnacle of Hannibal's success, and a pinnacle indeed it was.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1594 NASHE *Terrors of Night* Wks. (Grosart) III. 263 Here those pinacle rocks called the Needles. 1837 *Civ. Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 57/2 The archway..is flanked with columns, niches, pediments, and crocketed pinnacle finials. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Pinnacle work*, in *arch.* and *decoration*, ornamental projections, especially at the top of any object. 1901 *Wide World Mag.* VIII. 132/1 Jagged, pinnacle-like rocks.

Pi·nnacle, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To set on or as on a pinnacle; in quot. 1816, to rear as a pinnacle.

1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 15 To stand..pinacled on the highest point of the Temple, ready for precipitation. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III lxii, The Alps, The palaces of Nature, whose vast walls Have pinnacled in clouds their snowy scalps. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* xxxii, Such a mighty moment of success As pinnacled him, in full display, For the whole world to worship.

2. To form the pinnacle of, to crown. Also *fig.*

1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. civ, This mountain, whose obliterated plan The pyramid of empires pinnacled. 1840 R. C. HORNE *Gregory VII*, I. i. (ed. 2) 6 It pinnacles all crimes. Touching God's footstool with a sharp assault!

Pinnacled (pi·năk ld), *ppl. a.* [f. PINNACLE *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.]

1. Having a pinnacle or pinnacles; furnished with pinnacles or peaks.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 207 A pyȝt coroune..Hize pynakled of cler quyt perle. *c* 1503 in *Chron. Lond.* (ed. Kingsford, 1905) 250 The coveryng [of a Chapell] paynted w Azur, and pynacled wt Corven werk paynted and gilt. 1782 WARTON *Hist. Kiddington* 8 The pediment of the southern Transept is pinnacled, with a flourished Cross. 1829 D. CONWAY *Norway* 61 The rocks rose in pinnacled confusion. 1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* II. I. xii. 239 The use of the embattled and pinnacled tower is..one of our many insular peculiarities.

2. Elevated on or as on a pinnacle.

1863 W. M. ROSSETTI in *Reader*, His pinnacled supremacy as the poet and autocrat of landscape-painting. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Oct. 2/1 Because of this pinnacled position, they assimilate like lightning.

Pi·nnaclet. *rare*—[1]. [See -ET.] A small pinnacle.

1905 *Archæol. Jrnl.* LXII. 111 The pinnaclets supported on brackets thrown outward from the angles.

Pinnacocytal, -cyte: see PINACOCYTAL, etc.

Pinnadiform (pinæ·difōrm), *a. Ichth.* [irreg. f. L. *pinna* in sense 'fin' + -FORM.] (See quot.)

1884 T. N. GILL in *Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus.* VII 357 In the Chætodontids, an apparent expansion is manifested by the encroachment of the skin and scales on the soft dorsal and anal fins, and they may be distinguished as *pinnadiform*.

Pinnæ, plural of PINNA.

† Pi·nnage. *Obs.* [f. PIN *v.* (in a = PIND) + -AGE.] **a.** The action of impounding cattle. **b.** The action of fastening with a pin or peg.

1552 HULOET, Pynnage of cattell or powndage, *inclusio.* 1611 COTGR., *Chevillage*, a pegging, or pinning; peggage, pinnage.

Pinnage, obs. Sc. form of PINNACE.

Pinnal (pi·năl), *a. Anat.* [f. PINNA [2] + -AL.] Pertaining to the pinna of the ear or nose.

1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 202 Cartilage (Meckel's or pinnal).

Pinnaped, variant of PINNIPED.

Pinnate (pi·nĕt), *a. Nat. Hist.* [ad. L. *pinnāt-us* feathered, winged, f. *pinna* feather, wing: see PINNA [2] and -ATE [2].]

1. Resembling a feather; having lateral parts or branches on each side of a common axis, like the vanes of a feather. **a.** *Bot.* Applied to a compound leaf having a series of (sessile or stalked) leaflets arranged on each side of a common petiole, the leaflets being usually opposite, sometimes alternate (*alterni pinnate*); also to more complex leaves of the same kind, in which the leaflets, thus arranged, are borne on secondary, tertiary, etc. petioles which are themselves similarly arranged (*bipinnate*, *tripinnate*, etc.).

Interruptedly pinnate: see quot. 1861.

[1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Pinnata Folia*, in Botany.] 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Pinnate*, deeply jagged or indented (spoken of the Leaves of Plants) resembling Feathers. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* II. xxxi. (1765) 152 *Asplenium*, with pinnate Leaves. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 169 It is interruptedly pinnate..when the leaflets are of different sizes, so that small pinnæ are..intermixed with larger ones, as in the Potato and Silver Weed. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* I. vii. 77 Compound leaves are either of the *pinnate* type, as Rose, or of the *digitate* type, as Horse Chestnut.

b. *Zool.* Having branches, tentacles, or other lateral parts arranged on each side of an axis; in *Entom.* applied to a surface (as in the legs of grasshoppers) marked with minute parallel lines on each side of a central ridge.

1846 DANA *Zoöph.* iv. (1848) 73 The budding polyps are sometimes confined to two opposite sides of a branch, and pinnate forms result. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 191 Gills pinnate, placed round the dorsal vent. 1858 LEWES *Sea side Stud.* 87 The tentacular filaments are numerous, each forming a little tree with pinnate branches. 1875 C. C. BLAKE *Zool.* 200 The tail is pinnate at the point.

2. *Zool.* Having feathers, wings, fins, or similar parts. *rare*—[0]. (Cf. next, 2.) 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pinnated (pi·nĕted), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ED [1].]

1. = prec. 1. Chiefly *Bot.* and *Zool.*

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Leaf*, *Pinnated*, or *pennated Leaf*..composed of two ranges or series of foliole, annexed to the two sides of one common oblong petiole. 1777 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* I. 427 The leaves are pinnated with about 20 pair of long *Pinnæ*, which are again semipinnate with short indented *Pinnulæ*. 1815 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* viii 1818 I. 235 [They] prey upon timber, feeding between the bark and the wood, and..excavating curious pinnated labyrinths. 1846 PATTERSON *Zool.* 47 The species..has five pair of beautifully pinnated arms.

2. *Zool.* Having parts like wings, or like fins. *Pinnated Grouse*, any bird of the genus *Cupidonia*, having wing-like tufts of feathers on the neck, as the prairie-hen of N. America, *C. cupido.*

1776 PENNANT *Zool.* (ed. 4) I. 119 Pinnated Quadrupeds, With fin-like feet. 1831 A. WILSON & BONAPARTE *Amer. Ornith.* II. 322 Pinnated Grouse. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 158 There is a stray pinnated Grouse now and then.

Hence **Pi·nnatedly** *adv.* = next.

Pinnately (pi·nătli), *adv.* [f. PINNATE + -LY [2].] In a pinnate manner or form: see PINNATE 1.

1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 159 Feather-veined or pinnately veined leaves. 1883 [see PINNATI-].

Pinnati- (pinē·ti, pinæ·ti), combining form of L. *pinnātus* PINNATE: chiefly in botanical terms relating to leaves (cf. PINNATIFID): **Pinna·tilo·bate, Pinna·tilobed** (-ē·lti-) *adjs.*, pinnately divided with rounded divisions or lobes; **Pinna·tipa·rtite** (-ē·lti-) *a.* [L. *partītus* divided: see PARTITE], pinnately divided nearly to the midrib; **Pinna·tisect, Pinna·tise·cted** (-ē·lti-) *adjs.* [L. *sectus* cut: see -SECT], pinnately divided quite to the midrib, but not articulated so as to form separate leaflets. See also PINNATIPED.

1857 HENFREY *Bot.* § 93 We take the prefix *pinnati-*.. and subjoin to this a word indicating the degree or kind of division, thus, *pinnatifid*..if the broad notches between the lobes extend from the margin to about half-way between this and the midrib; *pinnatisect*, if the notches extend on nearly to the midrib; *pinnatipartite*, if the separate lobes are almost free, and merely connected by a narrow strip of parenchyma. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (1870) 153 [Leaves] pinnatipartite, or pinnatisected, according to their depth. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Pinnatilobed*, *Pinnatilobate*, when the lobes of a pinnatifid leaf are divided to an uncertain depth. 1883 G. ALLEN in *Nature* 8 Mar. 441 Steps by which a regularly pinnately-veined leaf, such as that of the common olive, may pass into a pinnatifid and pinnatisect form by non-development of the mainly cellular tracts.

Pinnatifid (pinæ·tifid), *a. Nat. Hist.* (chiefly *Bot.*) [ad. mod.L. *pinnātifidus*, f. *pinnāt-us* PINNATE + *findere*, *fid-* to cleave, split. So F. *pinnatifide*, *pennatifide*.] Of a leaf, etc.: Pinnately cleft or divided at least half-way to the middle.

[1751 LINNÆUS *Philos. Bot.* 43 Folium..pinnatifidum est transversim divisum laciniis horizontalibus oblongis.] 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Leaf*, *Pinnatifid Leaf* expresses one divided into several parts in form of alæ. 1777 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* I. 500 *Centaurea scabiosa*..Great Knapweed or Matfellon..the leaves are all pinnatifid. 1857, 1883 [see PINNATI-]. 1877-84 F. E. HULME *Wild fl.* p. viii.

Hence **Pinna·tifidly** *adv.*, in a pinnatifid manner. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 16 Leaves entire, pinnate, or pinnatifidly lobed. 1881 HORNE *Fiji* 86 The leaf..is handsome and pinnatifidly divided.

Pinnation (pinē·ʃən). *Nat. Hist.* [f. L. *pinnāt-us* PINNATE: see -ATION.] Pinnate condition or formation; division into pinnæ (PINNA [2]).

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 350 When the pinnation is compound. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 212 The pinnation, like the formation of lobes, may be repeated.

Pinnatiped (pinæ·tiped), *a.* and *sb. Ornith.* [f. mod.L. *pinnātipēs*, *-pedem*, f. *pinnātus* winged + *pēs* foot.] **a.** *adj.* Having the toes furnished with lobes; lobiped, fin-footed. **b.** *sb.* A pinnatiped bird; a bird of the group *Pinnatipedes*, having this character.

1828 WEBSTER, *Pinnatiped*, fin-footed; having the toes bordered by membranes. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Pinnatipeds*, a term applied by Temminck to an order of birds comprehending those which have the digits bordered by membranes. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pinnatipes*...applied by Schæffer and Temminck to an Order (*Pinnatipedes*); by C. Bonaparte to a Family..; pinnatipede.

Pinnato- (pinē·to), occasional advb. combining form of L. *pinnātus* PINNATE (cf. PINNATI-). **Pinna·to-de·ntate** *a.* [DENTATE], pinnate, with toothed leaflets; **Pinna·to-pe·ctinate** *a.* [PECTINATE], having lateral projections like the teeth of a comb, arranged pinnately.

1806 GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 58 L[eaf] linear, pinnato-dentate. 1846 DANA *Zoöph.* (1848) 578 Branches pinnato-pectinate.

Pinnatulate (pinæ·tiŭlĕt), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *pinnāt-us* pinnate + *-ul-* dim. + -ATE.] = PINNULATE. 1882 in OGILVIE.

† Pi·nnered, *a. Obs.* [Variant of PENNED *a.*] Of a feather: **a.** Grown, formed. **b.** Undeveloped, rudimentary: see PIN-FEATHERED.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* II. 148 Tyll her ffre ffedris be ffulliche y-pynned, þat þey heue wynge. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* xxxv. 165 An unripe or pinn'd Feather.

Pinned (pind), *ppl. a.* [f. PIN *sb.* [1] and *v.* [1] + -ED.]

† 1. Enclosed, confined, shut up. *Obs.*

c 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 4543 O, by bagges vnsele! Oppe hem!..Thy pyned stuf many a man destroyeth.

2. Furnished, fitted, or adorned with pins; † *spec.* covered or studded with pins: cf. PIN *v.* [1] 7 (*obs.*).

1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2408/4 A Silver Minute Pendulum Clock, in a pinn'd Case, the Shagreen a very fine grain. 1689 [see PIN *sb.* [1] 1 e]. 1871 SALA in *Belgravia* XIV. 430 [He] was highly..chained, pinned, and locketed.

3. Fastened with a pin or pins.

1901 *J. Black's Illustr. Carp. & Build.*, *Scaffolding* 35 We have never seen a pinned ladder come apart.

4. = *Pinded* (see PIND *v.*).

1802 C. FINDLATER *Agric. Surv. Peebles* 389 *note*, When the mothers have little milk, the lambs are rarely pinned.

5. In *pinned straits* and *pinned whites*, names of some kind of cloth. (Meaning unascertained.)

1552-3 *Act* 7 *Edw. VI*, c. 9 § 1 Euery piece of the sayd Clothes called whyte pynned Streightes..being readye dressed to put to sale shall conteine in Lengthe xj Yardes at the least. 1584-5 *Act* 27 *Eliz.* c. 18 § 2 *a* 1600 T. SMITH *Let. to L.d. Treasurer* in Strype *Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. v. xix 401/2 Also of Pyndewhites and Playnes, made in the West Country. [1642 *Rates of Merchandize* 133 Dorset and Somerset dozens rudge washt, Cardinals, Pinwhites, Straites shall voe and be accompted for a short cloth.]

Pinnel (pi·nĕl), *local.* [? Connected with PIN *v.* [1] 3 c, as if stuff useful for pinning.]

1. Coarse gravel; sandstone conglomerate.

1766 *Museum Rust.* VI. 153 If I find..any gravel, sand, soft rock, pinnel, or other porous substance, I begin the good work immediately. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot.* (1790) II. 30 Two strata, one of pinnel or coarse gravel.

2. *Geol.* (See quot.)

1876 H. B. WOODWARD *Geol. Eng. & Wales* Gloss. 440 *Pinnel*, local name given to the Lower Boulder Drift in the north-west of England and Wales. Rammel and Sammel are local names similarly applied.

† Pinner [1] (pi·nəɹ). *Obs.* Also 5-7 **pynner,** (5 -ar). [f. PIN *sb.* [1] + -ER [1].] A pinmaker.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1591 Parniers, painters, pynners also. 1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c. 12 § 1 Artificers of the said Realm..Pointmakers, Pinners, Pursers, Glovers. *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 9 Pynners, nedelers, and glasyers. 1611 FLORIO, *Agucchiaruolo*, ..a pinner or pinmaker. 1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* II. v. xv. 241/1 Pinners and Needlers. Foreign Pins and Needles being brought in about the Year 1597, did much prejudice these Callings. [1890 GROSS *Gild Merch.* II. 209 Pewterers, smiths, pinners, barbers.]

Pinner [2]. Now *local.* [Another form of PINDER, f. PIN *v.* [1] 10 = PIND *v.*] An officer whose duty it is to impound stray beasts: = PINDER.

1499 *Promp. Parv.* (ed. Pynson), Pynnar of beestys. 1552 HULOET, Pynner or empounder of cattell, *inclusor.* *a* 1592 GREENE *George a-Greene* Wks. (Rtldg.) 255/1 George-a Greene Hight Pinner of merry Wakefield town. 1664 GOULDMAN *Dict.*, A pinner or pounder of cattel, *includor.* 1871 *Standard* 4 Oct. 3 The town pinner,..[of] Stafford, left the town on Saturday afternoon to serve an execution for debt at a small farm near Standon Bridge.

Pinner [3]. [f. PIN *v.* [1] + -ER [1].] One who or that which pins.

1. A coif with two long flaps, one on each side, pinned on and hanging down, and sometimes fastened at the breast; worn by women, esp. of rank, in the 17th and 18th centuries. Sometimes applied to the flaps as an adjunct of the coif. Now only *Hist.*

1652 *N. Riding Rec.* V. 103 [Bill ignored against a woman for stealing a] pynner. 1664 PEPYS *Diary* 18 Apr., I saw.. my Lady Castlemaine in a coach by herself, in yellow satin and a pinner on. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 465/1 Some term this sort of long eared Quoif by the name of a Pinner, or Laced Pinner. 1701 FARQUHAR *Sir H. Wildair* I. i, The pinners are double ruffled with twelve plaits of a side. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 212 P 3 A Treatise concerning Pinners, which I have some Hopes will contribute to the Amendment of the present Head-dresses. *c* 1720 DR. OF MONTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 367 The women.. wear four pinners with great ribbons between, and eight lappets hanging down behind. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 128 P 9 A pinner, the pride of Brussels, may be torn by a careless washer. 1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* iii, The venerable old dame,..dressed in her coif and pinners.

2. *dial.* A pinafore or apron with a bib.

[Perh. erroneous spelling of *pinna*, short for *pinafore*.]

1846 FAIRHOLT *Costume in Eng.* Gloss. 582 *Pinner*, an apron with a bib pinned in front of the dress. Its more modern name is pincloth and pinafore. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss.* II. 116 *Pinner*, a pinafore. *Pincloth*, a child's pinafore. Called also Pintidy and Pinner. 1876

T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 363 Honest travelling have been so rascally abused since I was a boy in pinners. 1891 — *Tess* xvii, He wore the ordinary white pinner..of a dairy-farmer when milking.

3. One who pins, fastens, or transfixes with a pin.

1828 in WEBSTER. 1845 MRS. BROWNING *Lett.* (1899) I. 137 All that roughness and rudeness of the sin of the bour-pinner. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 272/1 The 'pinners-up'.. are the men and women who sell songs which they have 'pinned' to a sort of screen or large board, or..to a blank wall.

Pinnet (pi·nĕt). ? *Sc. rare.* [In sense 2, app. a corruption of *pennant*, with which it agrees in sense; in sense 1, perh. a mistaken use of the same, associated with med.L. *pinna* in sense 'pinnacle', or ? an independent dim. formation from the latter.]

1. A pinnacle. *rare*—[1].

1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* VI. xxiii, Blazed battlement and pinnet high, Blazed every rose carved buttress fair.

2. A streamer, pennant.

1822 GALT *Provost* xviii, Laces and ribands of all colours, hanging down in front [of the booths], and twirling like pinnets in the wind. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* xxviii. (1857) 422 A miniature mast..bearing atop a gaudy pinnet.

Pinni- (pi·ni), combining form of L. *pinna*, *penna* wing, fin (cf. ancient L. *pennifer*, *pinniger*, etc.). Hence **Pinni·ferous** [-FEROUS], **Pinni·gerous** [-GEROUS] *adjs.*, bearing or having fins. (Cf. PENNIFEROUS, PENNIGEROUS.) **Pinnine·rvate, Pinninerved** *adjs. Bot.*, pinnately veined (= PENNINERVATE). **Pinnise·cted** *a. Bot.* = PINNATIFID, or ? *pinnatisect* (see PINNATI-). **Pinnita·rsal** *a.* [TARSAL], 'having pinnate feet, as a swimming-crab'. **Pinnitenta·culate** *a* [PENTACULATE]. 'having pinnate tentacles, as a polyp'. See also PINNIFORM, -GRADE, -PED.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pinniferus*, having or bearing fins. *pinniferous. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pinnigerous*,.. that hath fins; finned like a fish. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pinninervate, see *Penninervate. *Ibid.*, *Pinnisected, the same as *Pinnatifid*.

Pinniswinks: see PILLIWINKS.

Pinniform (pi·nifɔim), *a.* Also incorrectly pinnæform. [f. PINNI- + -FORM, where see note.]

a. Having the form of, or resembling, a fin. b. Having the form of, or resembling, a feather: = PENNIFORM. c. Of a pinnate form. d. Resembling the mollusc called *Pinna* (PINNA [1]).

1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 313 The Balæna, with ..a pinniform tuberosity on the back. 1821 W. P. C. BARTON *Flora N. Amer.* I. 43 Leaves..often inclining to be pinnatifid; the pinnæform segments arcuate. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pinniformis, Ornithol.*, applied to wings in the form of fins that are covered by thickly laid up feathers, ..and which serve only as organs of natation, pinniform.

Pinnigrade (pi·nigreid), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. PINNI- + L. *-gradus* walking.] a. *adj.* Walking by means of fin like organs or flippers, as the pinniped Carnivora. b. *sb.* A pinnigrade animal.

1849-52 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 914/2 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sc.* I. *Org. Nat.* 297 In the pinnigrade.. family of carnivores, we find the teeth..more numerous. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) XI 723 The pinnigrades include three families, the earless seals,..the eared seals,.. and the walruses.

Pinning (pi·nin), *vbl. sb.* [f. PIN *v.*[1] + -ING [1].]

1. The action of the verb PIN.

a. The action of fastening, constructing, or repairing with pins; the supporting of a wall or foundation with pins or wedges; cf. *under-pinning*.

1427-8 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 67 For ij masons ij dayes for pynnynge of þe new pewes & leyeng of þe same tyle. 1533 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp.*, *Canterb.*, To John Bryght for tyllyng and dabyng & outher pynyng xs. 1552 HULOET, Pynnynge of houses, *substructio. a* 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 279 Like a Shepheards Tent that falls to the ground for want of pinning, cording, and sowing. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. v. § 37 Some Devise used by him about pinning and propping of the Room. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Pinning*, in building, the fastening of tyles together, with pins of heart of oak; for the covering of a house, etc. 1842-76 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Pinning up*, in underpinning, the driving the wedges under the upper work so as to bring it fully to bear upon the work below.

b. The action of fastening (dress, etc.) with a (brass) pin or pins. Also with adv. as *pinning up* (in quot. 1676 *attrib.* = for pinning up).

1549 SIR T. HOBY *Trav.* (1902) 23 By the pinninge uppe of the hanging. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 71 b, How you [Ladies] torture poore olde Time with spunging, pynning and pounsing. 1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* (1831) 35 They haue spent a good part of the day in..pricking and pinning. 1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1106/4 Two black pinning-up Petticoats, one being of Sarcenet, the other of Alamode. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 381 To be fixed by pinning or lacing, on the side opposite to the wound.

c. The action of shutting up, inclosing, or hemming in; also, impounding (see PIND 1 b).

1573-80 BARET *Alv.* P 385 A Pinning, or pounding of cattell. Vide Pownde. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 May 3/3, I have composed for your irresistible museum of chess freaks an example of pinning *ad absurdum*.

d. = *Pinding* (see under PIND *v.*).

1802 C. FINDLATER *Agric. Surv. Peebles* 389 Diarrhœa, or Looseness. This disorder is commonly called, by the shepherds, pinning.

2. *concr.* a. *pl.* Small stones used for filling the interstices of masonry (cf. PIN *v.*[1] 3 c). b. A pin, peg, or bolt, used for fastening.

1663 BLAIR *Autobiog.* ii. (1848) 50 As pinnings laid in to be foundations. 1742 J. WILLISON *Balm of Gilead* xii. (1800) 136 Not a stone moved, nor a pinning in it moved. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 114 Persons who understand the building of dry stone walls properly, find a bed for the larger stones, not by means of pinnings..but by resting them firmly upon one another; and afterwards they close up the interstices with pinnings to ornament the wall. No part of the weight lies on the smaller stones. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Pinning*, the low masonry which supports a frame of stud-work.

c. A fastening with pins (cf. 1 b).

1882 ROSA MULHOLLAND *Four Little Mischiefs* viii, 'We must stand with our faces to the people always, or they might see the pinning', said Kitty.

3. *attrib.*, as *pinning iron, stone, -fee.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 265/2 *Pinning Iron*, to widen the hole in the Slate to put the Pin in. 1708 S. MOLYNEUX *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 37 Part of the Plaister and Pinning Stones of the adjoyning Wall, was also broken off and loosened. 1892 J. S. FLETCHER *When Chas. I was K.* (1896) 55 The pinder .. made answer .. that the horses. should not go thence until the pinning-fee were paid.

Pinning end = *pinion end*: see PINION *sb.*[2]

Pinnion, obs. form of PINION.

Pinniped (pi·niped), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* Also pinnipede, pinniped. [ad. mod.L. *Pinnipēs* (neut. pl. *Pinnipedia*), L. *pinnapēs*, *pennipēs* wing-footed (of Perseus), but used in Zool. in the sense 'fin-footed'; f. L. *pinna* in sense 'fin' + *pes*, *ped-* foot.] a. *adj.* Having feet resembling fins, fin-footed; *spec.* belonging to a suborder (*Pinnipedia*) of *Carnivora*, comprising the seals and walruses, which have fin-like limbs or flippers; also, belonging to other divisions of animals having limbs or organs resembling fins and adapted for swimming, e.g. the fin-footed or lobe-footed birds (cf. PINNATIPED), certain decapod crustaceans or crabs, the pteropod molluscs, etc. b. *sb.* A pinniped mammal; a seal or walrus.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Pinnipeds*, the name of a section of crabs .that have the last pair of feet..terminated by a flattened joint fitted for swimming. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pinnipes*, adj. *Zool.*, pinnipede. 1866 T. N. GILL (*title*) Prodrome of a Monograph of Pinnipeds. 1881 *Athenæum* 17 Dec 807/3 The various species of Hæmatopinus with which the seals, like the other pinnipeds, are annoyed. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 194 Charts shewing distribution of the pinnapeds of the world.

So **Pinnipedian** (-pĭ·diăn) *a.* = prec. a.

1880 *Standard* 20 May 3 It is doubtful whether the close-time agreement. will have any great effect on the longevity of the pinnipedian race.

Pinnis·cted to **Pinnitentaculate**: see PINNI-.

†**Pinno**, *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. = PINION *v.* 2.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. iv. 22 He saw a Knight, With both his hands behinde him pinnoed hard.

Pinnock [1] (pi·nŏk). Now *local.* Forms: 3 pynnuc, pinnuc, 5 pynok, 6 pynnock, 6-7 pinnocke, 8- pinnock. [prob. echoic, from the bird's note; but the ending simulates -OCK, dim. suffix.] A name for the hedge-sparrow or dunnock; also for the blue titmouse, and, locally, for some other birds: cf. DUNNOCK, and *Pinnick* [2] in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1130 Pynnuc [*v.r.* pinnuc] goldfynch rok ne crowe Ne dar neuer cumen ihende 14.. *Metr. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 625/3 *Lirifa*, pynok. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 158/46 A Pinnocke, hedge-sparrow 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pinnock*, a sort of Bird. 1833 *G. Montagu's Ornith. Dict.*, *Pinnock*, a name for the Tomtit. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Brit. Birds* 29 Hedge Sparrow (*Accentor modularis*) .. From its short piping note it is called Titlene (North), Pinnock.

Pinnock [2]. *local* Also pennock, pinnold. [Derivation unascertained; the ending seems to be -OCK, dim suffix.] A small bridge over a ditch or runnel; a brick or wooden drain under a road or across a gateway, a culvert; also, a structure composed of three boards in which a hare when hard-pressed in coursing can take refuge as in a small drain or culvert: used in Romney Marshes.

1838 HOLLOWAY *Dict. Provincialisms*, *Pinnold*, a small bridge. *Sussex.* 1846 WORCESTER, *Pinnock*..a tunnel under a road to carry off the water; a culvert..(Local, Eng.). 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Pennock*, a little bridge over a water-course *Sussex.* 1875 *Sussex Gloss.*, *Pennock*, a little bridge over a water course; a brick or wooden tunnel under a road to carry off the water. 1887 *Kent. Gloss.*, *Pinnock*, a wooden drain through a gateway.

Pinnock [3]. *local.* [Origin obscure. Cf. PINNY *a.*] In Kent, a name for a particular kind of land: see quot. Hence **Pi·nnocky** *a.*

1796 J. BOYS *Agric. Kent* 78 *Pinnock*. is a sticky red clay, mixed with small stones, but although it is deemed poor for cultivation of grain, &c. yet it produces very fine chesnut wood; and filberts likewise grow well upon it. 1881 WHITEHEAD *Hops* 52 The planter notices..a small patch of yellowing plants in pinnocky or unkindly soil.

Pinnoite (pi·nɔiəit). *Min.* [a. Ger. *pinnoit*, named by Staute 1884 in honour of Oberbergrath Pinno: see -ITE [1].] A hydrous borate of magnesium, occurring in yellow or greenish fibrous masses or tetragonal crystals.

1885 *Amer. Nat.* 708 Pinnoite. 1892 DANA *Min.* (ed. 6) 885 Pinnoite [occurs] in the upper kainite layers.

Pinnote, obs. form of PINE NUT.

Pinnothere (pi·nɔpĭə), **pinnotere** (pi·nɔtĭə). Also 7 -ter, 9 -teer. [ad. L. *pinno-*, *pinotĕrēs* (*-thĕrēs*), a. Gr. πινοτήρης (Aristoph. *Wasps* 1510), f. πίνα, πίννα PINNA [1] + τηρεῖν to guard. The L. variant *pinothĕrēs*, as if f. Gr. ὁπαν to hunt, was adopted as the generic name by Latreille 1807, whence F. *pinnotère*, *pinnothère*.] Any of the small crabs of the genus *Pinnotheres*, which commensally inhabit the shells of various bivalves, as oysters and mussels; a pea-crab

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 252 The least of all these kind of Crabs is called Pinnotheres (or Pinnoteres) and for his smalnesse most subject and exposed to iniurie. 1621 *Raleigh's Ghost* 113 The Pinnoter..giving him notice thereof by a little touch, the Pinna doth kill al the fishes with a hard and violent compression of them; so feeding himself.. and giving part of them to his fellow. 1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* II. 317 Nay, pinnoteer (I think) might better suit him—'Tis a most dwarfish breed. (*Note*) The pinnoteer is the smallest of crabs, and here serves to designate Xenocles, the tragedian. [1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. viii. 253 Pliny says it [the Pinna] is always accompanied by a companion, the *Pinnotheres*.]

So **Pinnothe·rian** *a.*, of the genus *Pinnotheres* or family *Pinnotheriidæ*; *sb.* a pinnothere.

Pinnule (pi·nĭul). Also (in sense 1) 6-8 pinule; (in senses 2 and 3) in Lat. form pinnula (pl. -æ). [ad. L. *pinnula*, dim. of *pinna* plume, wing: see PINNA [2].]

1. Each of the two sights (consisting of a small square metal plate, pierced with holes, and turning on a hinge) at the ends of the 'alidade' or index of an astrolabe, quadrant, or similar instrument.

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* VI. Introd (1636) 608 Which Diopter is made with two Pinules or square Tablets. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* § 528 Out of two stations by the pinnules of the radius, they collect the quantity of the lines of a greater triangle, which is made between the two stations and the thing seen. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 171 He has joined pinules to his barometer, which by this means furnishes him with an instrument for levelling 1834 *Nat. Philos.* III. *Hist. Astron.* xiii. 67/1 (Uself. Knowl Soc.) A radius, moveable on the centre of the circle, carried the pinnules, and traced out with its extremity..the arc it was wished to measure 1879 NEWCOMB & HOLDEN *Astron.* 59.

2. *Bot.* Each of the secondary or ultimate divisions of a pinnate leaf; a subdivision of a pinna (branchlet, leaflet, or lobe): esp. in ferns.

1776-96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 873 Distinct from *J. trilobata*, the pinnules of which are eared and the leaflets smaller. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* § 95 In the Ferns the primary divisions of the leaf are called *pinnæ*, the secondary pinnules, and the tertiary lobes or segments. 1877 *Academy* 3 Nov. 434/1 A long central rachis, carrying sub-sessile pinnules.

3. *Zool.* A part or organ resembling a small wing or fin, or a barb of a feather; *spec.* a. A small fin-like appendage, or short detached fin-ray, in certain fishes, as the mackerel. b. Each of the lateral branches of the arms in crinoids

1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. i. 89 The rhomboidal Pinnulæ in the abdominal Muscles of a living Frog, when under Contraction. 1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 244 The Stomber, with five pinnules at the extremity of the back. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* II. ii. 97 The pinnules arising from either side of the arm alternately.

Hence **Pi·nnular** *a.*, of or pertaining to a pinnule; **Pi·nnulate, Pi·nnulated** *adjs.*, having pinnules; **Pi·nnulet** [-ET], a small or subordinate pinnule; ‖ **Pi·nnulus**, a form of 6-rayed spicule in sponges.

1828-32 WEBSTER, A *Pinnulate* leaf is one in which each pinna is subdivided. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* ix. 582 Pedicels..continued throughout the brachial and pinnular grooves. 1881 *Gard. Chron.* XVI. 685 The pinnæ, pinnules, and alternate pinnulets are all stalked. 1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 417/1 The suppression of the proximal ray and the development of spines projecting forwards on the distal ray produce the *pinnulus*. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Pinnulated.

Pinny (pi·ni), *sb.* Nursery and colloquial name for PINAFORE.

1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* xx, Now, then, Totty, hold out your pinny. 1884 BLACKMORE *Tommy Upm.* II. 240 All the children..with their pinnies full of sugar-plums.

Pinny (pi·ni), *a. dial.* and *techn.* [? f. PIN *sb.* or *v.* + -Y.] Applied in various ways: e.g. a. to soil that is rough, hard, or stiff, and so not easily worked (cf. PINNOCKY); b. to steel full of rough hard spots (cf. PIN *sb.*[1] 9 b); c. to wool that is clogged or matted together; d. to a file that is clogged or choked with small particles (cf. PIN *v.* 9).

1692 RAY *Disc.* II. iv. (1732) 131 A Bed of a bluish sort of Clay very hard brittle and rugged: they call it a pinny Clay. 1795 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 324 Notwithstanding this uneven and pinny appearance of the filed surface, a polish was produced. 1832 *Sutherland Farm Rep.* 81 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III. What is open in the staple, or inclined to be pinny in the fleece, are halfed below the double shepherd's house. 1832 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 261 He used the technical term already quoted from Dr. Pearson, observing that it was *pinny*. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Pinny*, pinned, clogged choked, as, a pinny file. 1893 *Wiltshire Gloss.*, *Pinny-land*, arable land where the chalk comes close to the surface, as opposed to the deeper clay land.

Pinnywinkles: see PILLIWINKS.

Pinocle (pi·nŏk'l). *U.S.* Also penuchle, penuckle, pinochle, binocle. [Origin unascer-

tained.] A game of cards resembling bezique; also, the occurrence of the queen of spades and knave of diamonds together in this game (cf. BEZIQUE).

1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Penuchle.* 1892 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 26 Sept. 3/2 He likes to play poker and pinochle, but never for high stakes. 1894 S. FISKE *Holiday Stories* (1900) 37 Let's get up a game of pinocle. *Ibid.* 38 'Oh, don't bother!' cried the pinocle players. 1897 *Foster's Compl. Hoyle* 363 A player has melded and scored four kings, and on winning another trick he melds a pinocle.

Pinol (pōi nɒl). *Chem.* [f. L. *pīnus* PINE *sb.*[2] + -OL[4].]

1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pinol*, a name for *Oleum pini pumilionis.* 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 45 Members of the turpentine group—terebene, pinol, cresol, eucalyptol, creosote tar, carbolic acid, iodine and the like.

Pinole (pinō·le). *U. S.* Also **pino·la, pinol** (pinō·l). [a. Amer. Sp. *pinole*, ad. Aztec *pinolli*.] A meal made from parched corn-flour (more rarely wheat-flour) usually mixed with the sweet flour of mesquit-beans or sometimes with sugar and spice; a common article of food on the borders of Mexico and California.

1853 COL. BENTON *Sp.* 7 May (Farmer *Amer.*), It is a small party..and goes unencumbered with superfluities: no wheels, two or three mules apiece, and pinole, pemmican, and beef-dodgers for their principal support. 1854 BARTLETT *Mex. Boundary* I. xi. 269 The daily ration consisting of two pounds of pinole [etc.]. 1856 *Rep. Explor. & Surveys U. S. A.* III 115 (Stanf.) Its flavor is similar to that of pinole. 1893 KATE SANBORN *Truthf. Wom. S. California* 125 Pinola is parched corn ground fine between stones, eaten with milk. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIII. 355/1 Tortillas of pinol are far better than the best hoecakes of the Southern States.

b. A mixture of vanilla and other aromatic powders used to flavour chocolate.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade.*

Pinoleum (pinō·lĭŏm). [f. L. *pīnus* PINE *sb.*[2] + *oleum* OIL *sb.*] A material for sun-blinds, composed of very slender slips or rods of pine-wood coated with oil-paint and threaded close to each other so as to form a flexible sheet which can be rolled up.

1878 F. S. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 348 The Brussells carpets, the massive silken or woollen curtains, and the pinoleum blinds. 1905 *Civ. Serv. Supply Catal* 432 Pinoleum or Tropical Sun Blinds, in a variety of new patterns.

‖ **Piñon** (pinyō·n, pi·nyən). Also **pinion, (pi-non).** [Sp. (pĭnyo·n): etymologically the same as PIGNON[1], q. v.] The American nut-pine. *Pinus edulis*, also the species *P. monophylla*, *P. Parryana*; the fruit or nut of these.

α. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt* xxvi, Our faces partially screened by the foliage of the piñon trees. 1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 333 The only woods worth mentioning are piñon and cedar. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 455/1 The background of spruce and piñon.

β. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3). *Pinion* (Span. *piñon*), a species of pine tree, growing on the head waters of the Arkansas ..Wild turkeys frequent groves of these trees for the sake of their nuts, which are sweet and palatable. 1889 H. TAILCHET *Span. & Mexican Wds. used in Texas*, *Piniòn*, a species of pine tree, also the fruit or nuts of the tree. This is the Texas form of Spanish *piñon.*

† **Pinous**, *a. Obs.* By-form of PAINOUS. Hence † **Pinously, pynously** *adv. Obs.*, painfully, in a painful manner.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 2884 Whilk soeffred his oone son for oure lofe to dye thus pynously.

Pin-pallet to **Pin-patch**: see PIN *sb.*[1] 18.

Pinpillow. Also 6 **pynpyllowe**, 7 **pimpillowe**, 8 **pimpillo, pimploe**, 9 **pimplo.** [f. PIN *sb.*[1] 3 + PILLOW: cf. the synon. *pin bolster.*]

† 1. A pincushion. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 254/2 Pynpyllowe to stycke pynnes on. 1583 *Rates of Customs* D vij, Pinpillowes of cloth for Children. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 131 We made thereof..purses, pimpillowes, sleeves for little children. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* vii. 91 They of S. Christophers stick Pins on their Noses, making their Noses serve for Pinpillows.

2. The Prickly Pear: so called from its thick stems beset with spines.

1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 26 By the force of the wind.. thrown into a prickly Pimploe hedge. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 322 Pimpillo, *Cactus.* 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Pinpillow, *Opuntia curassavica.* 1889 FARMER *Dict. Amer.*, *Pimplo*, a Barbadian term for the prickly pear..a corruption of 'pin-pillow'.

Pin-point. The point of a pin: usually *fig.* as a type of something extremely small or sharp (cf. PIN *sb.*[1] 3 c). Also *attrib.*

1849 HARE *Par. Serm.* II. 234 At this very moment, even at this one little pinpoint of time. 1850 BROWNING *Chr. Eve* v, Man, therefore, stands on his own stock Of love and power as a pin-point rock. 1879 MISS BIRD *Rocky Mount.* 267 Snow as stinging as pinpoints beating on my hand. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 114 The pupils..so small as to deserve the name of 'pin-point pupils'. 1904 M. HEWLETT *Queen's Quair* III. i. 359 She was on pin-points till she saw her lover.

Pin-prick, *sb.* [f. PIN *sb.*[1] 3 + PRICK *sb.*]

1. The prick of a pin: a minute puncture such as that made by a pin-point.

1862 *John & I*, II. 70, I would never move..to cause you the pain of a pin prick. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 520 When ankle-clonus has disappeared..a pin-prick of the plantar skin will restore it. 1900 J. HUTCHINSON in *Arch. Surg.* XI No. 41. 33 The nails themselves showed..numerous minute pin-pricks.

2. *fig.* A petty annoyance, a minute irritation.

Policy of pin-pricks, a course of petty hostile acts maintained as a national or party policy: applied first in Nov. 1898 to the policy attributed to France in reference to the conflicting colonial interests of France and Great Britain.

The French use of a corresponding phrase *coup d'épingle*, 'pin-stroke', goes back some centuries; in Eng. 'pin-pricks' is found in political use in 1885. On 8 Nov. 1898 the French journal *Le Matin* deprecated a 'politique des niches à l'Angleterre', and 'de continuelles piqûres d'épingle'; on 16 Nov. *The Times*, referring to this article, used the words 'a policy of "pinpricks"'; *Le Temps* of 19 Nov. (publ. evening of 18th) had an article denying on the part of France the existence of a 'politique de *coups d'épingle*', *The Times* of 19 Nov. quoted this as a 'policy of pin-pricks' (see quot.), which forthwith became a political phrase.

1885 *Public Opinion* 9 Jan. 29/2 Petty pin-pricks on the coast of Africa had rather irritated than roused public opinion. 1887 ROSA N. CAREY *Uncle Max* xxviii, It is strange how painfully these little pin-pricks to our vanity affect us. 1887 *Spectator* 16 Apr. 518/1 Wherever the French Government can give the British Government a sharp pin-prick, it gives it. 1898 *Times* 16 Nov. 9/3 Such a policy of 'pinpricks' is beginning to be recognized by sensible Frenchmen as a grievous error. *Ibid.* 19 Nov. 7/2 The *Temps* to-night contains a long article, entitled 'The Policy of Pin-pricks'. *Ibid.* 11/4 According to the *Temps* there has never been any policy of pin-pricks. 1898 *Globe* 6 Dec. 1/2 Disposed to bring the pin-prick policy to bear upon British interests in the Far East. 1901 *Daily Tel.* 22 Mar. 9/5 Russian provocation is at present but a policy of pin-pricks. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Apr. 2/3 The extra penny stamp on cheques..may be a pin-prick, but the prospect is causing a good deal of irritation.

So **Pi·n-prick** *v.*, **Pi·n-pricked** *ppl. a.*, **Pi·n-pricking** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) IV. 272 A dish of twitches, pinches, and pin-pricking. 1881 MRS C. PRAED *Policy & P.* II. 270 Small slight, pinpricking insults. 1898 J. HUTCHINSON in *Arch. Surg.* IX. No. 36. 374 Dry and cracked finger ends, with pin-pricked finger-nails. 1899 *Ibid.* X. No. 38. 147 A peculiar form of local erosion..in which little pits form as if the nail had been pinched..'the pin-pricked nail'. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Feb. 2/3 A Committee to pin-prick them on the subject.

Pin-prod to **Pin-rod**: see PIN *sb.*[1] 18.

Pinsal(l, Pinse·l(e: see PENCEL, PENCIL.

Pinsche, obs. form of PINCH.

† **Pinse,** *v. Obs. rare.* [Etymology obscure: seems to be distinct from PINCH *v.*; in Ancr. R. varies with PINE *v.* to torment, torture, of which it may be a derived form: cf. *clean, cleanse.*] *trans.* To pain, put to pain or suffering, torture.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 368 Þet bitoceneð bittre swinkes, & flesches pinunge [T. pinsinge, Ca, Cl., Cp. pinsunge]. a 1300 *Fall & Passion* 89 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 15 In þis manere he was pinised as his swet wil hit was, an deb for mankyn suffred, þe þrid dai vp he ros. c 1425 *Eng. Cong. Irel.* 89 Wanhoply shal hys pynsynge be.

† **Pinsnet.** *Obs. rare.* [f. PINSON[2] + -ET.] = PINSON[2].

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 57 They haue corked shooes, pinsnets, and fine pantofles. *Ibid.* 77. [Erroneously in Planché, Fairholt s. v. Boots), Ogilvie, *puisnet*; in Fairholt, Ogilvie and Cent. D. *pisnet*.]

† **Pi·nson**[1]. *Obs.* In use always in pl. **pinsons.** Forms: 4 **pinceoun**, 4-5 **pynsoun**, 4-6 **pynson(e**, 6 **pynsen, pincon, pyncheon**, 6-7 **pinson.** [a. OF. *pinçon* (Picard *pinchons* 1423) deriv. of *pince* pincers.] (*pl.*) Pincers, forceps

1356 in Riley *Mem. Lond.* (1868) 283-4 (Lett.-Bk. G. lf. 45) Pynsouns, pynsons. 1357 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 570 Stanaxes, Hakkes, pikkes, chesels, et pinceouns. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 158.7 In the tother hand she held A peyre off pynsouns. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 400/2 Pynsone, to drawe owt tethe, *dentaria.* 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 4 All the instrumentes of [Christ's] passyon, the spere, crowne, scourges, nayles, hamer, pynsons and the gaylode of thornes. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) II. 85/1 His Nose with sharp Pinsons was violently pluckt from his Face. 1595 *Alcilia* (1879) 34 Sometime with pincons of despaire to wring it [the heart]. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 23 His fleshe by gobbets was nipt of with burnynge pyncheons. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. xcvi. 383 Grope the hoofe with a paire of pinsons.

† **Pinson**[2]. *Obs.* Forms: 4-6 **pynson**, (5 **-one, pyncon**), 5-7 **pinson**, (6 **-one**, 7 **pinsen**). [app. related in some way to prec. or to F. *pincer* to pinch: cf. OF. *pinchon* (1423), F. *pinçon* toe-piece of a horse-shoe, f. *pince* toe of a hoof.] A thin shoe of some kind: a slipper or pump.

The *pinsons* appear to have become obsolete soon after 1600. No contemporary description of them is known: Kersey (Phillips) in 1706 suggested 'a sort of shoe without heels'; Halliwell has 'thin-soled shoes'; Way *Promp. Parv.* (note) suggests 'possibly, high and unsoled shoes of thin leather, worn with pattens'.

1390-1 *Earl Derby's Exp.d.* (Camden) 91 Pro furracione j pair pynsons. 1440 J. SHIRLEY *Dethe K. James* (1818) 15 His furrid pynsons. 1503 in *Calr. Doc. rel. Scotl.* (1888) 341 [Six pair of slippers with] pynsons [to same]. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus* s. v. *Calx*, *Calceo*, to put on shoes, sockes or pynsons. 1599 MINSHEU, *Xervilla*, a pumpe or pinsen to weare in pantofles. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 141 Now and then was he also seene shod with womens pumps [*margin*] or pinsones. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pinson* or *Pump*, or a sort of Shoe without Heels. [1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Feb. 10/1 A Regent Master..was bound..to wear heelless shoes, called 'pynsons'.]

Pin-spot to **Pin's-worth**: see PIN *sb.*[1] 18.

† **Pinstocke,** obs. form of PENSTOCK[1].

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1543/2 Herin..was laid first a pinstocke, and afterwards a sluse of great charge, the streame whereof meeting with the course of the great sluse increaseth the force thereof.

Pinswell (pi nzwel). Now *dial.* Also 8 **pinswill**, 9 *dial.* **penswell, -swoll, pinsweal, -swil, -sole, pinsel, -sel, pensil.** [Origin uncertain.] 'A boil, an abscess, ulcer; a pimple; a large blister'. Now only *s. w. dial.*: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.* s. v. *Venenos*, Pinswels in the handes, *pustulæ.* c 1730 J. HAYNES *Dorset Vocab.* in *N. & Q.* 6th ser. VIII. 45/1 A pinswill, a boil. 1877 *Trans. Dev. Assoc.* IX. 96 Creeping under an Arched Bramble.. To cure blackheads, or pinsoles.

Pint (point). Forms: 4-6 **pynt(e**, 5 **pintte, pyynte**, 5-7 **pinte**, 6 *Sc.* **point, poynt(t**, 7 *Sc.* **pinct**, 6- **pint.** [ME. *pynte*, a. F. *pinte* a liquid measure (13th c.) = It., Sp., Pg. *pinta*; so OFries. *pint*, MDu., MLG., MHG. *pinte.* Ulterior source uncertain. Diez inclined to think it the same word as Sp. *pinta* spot, coloured mark:—late L. *pincta* for *picta*, something painted or coloured. If so, the F. *pinte* must have been adopted from Sp. (or It.) *pinta*, since the native Fr. repr. of L. *pincta* is *peinte*; but the early history of the measure is as yet unknown. Med.L. *pinta* found in 14th c. is from the mod. langs.]

A measure of capacity for liquids (also for corn and other dry substances of powdery or granular nature), equal to half a quart or ⅛ of a gallon; of varying content at different times and places.

The imperial pint, since 1826 the legal measure in Britain, is equal to 34.66 cubic inches, or ·57 of a litre; in U. S. the standard pint is that of the old wine measure, equal to 28⅞ cubic inches, or ·47 of a litre. The old Scotch pint was equal to about 3 imperial pints (104.2 cubic inches). In local use also a weight, e. g. of butter in East Anglia = 1¾ lb.

1384 *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* III. 107 De..iiij^e vi^xx ij lagenis et j pynt vini. 1432 in *Muniment. Magd. Coll. Oxf.* (1882) 11, ij botellos de corio, unde j de quarte et j de pynte. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 611/15 *Semiquarta*, a pynte. c 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 202 A pinte of red swynes grese. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 58 Let hym blede the mountenance of a pynte. 1543 *Aberdeen Reg.* XVIII (Jam.), Was sald..in Dundy for viij d. the poyntt. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 628 Spare at the brimme, lest whilest thou shouldest poure out a pint, there run forth a pottle. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Wks (Grosart) V. 207 The rate of no kinde of food is raised, nor the plenty of their markets one pinte of butter rebated. 1618 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) 586/1 Twentie ane pincts and ane mutchkin of just Sterline Jug and measure. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 64, I suppose a pint of Oatmeal equal to half a pint of Rice. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 229 The pint [of lead ore] contains forty eight cubic inches. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xviii, Fetch me a pint of warm ale.

b. A vessel containing a pint; a pint-pot.

c 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 7 Cannes of two stope Pintes and half-pintes. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 264/1 Put them in a pinte till it be fulle..then close the mouth of the pinte with a cloth verye close. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Rich. II* xli, The Rebells enter, and the Apron Men Bid welcome, with their Pints. 1872 J. HARTLEY *Yorksh. Ditties* Ser. II. 133 It's time for sombdy to stand summat, for all th' pints is empty.

c. *ellipt.* A pint of ale or beer, or other liquor.

1767 S. PATERSON *Another Trav.* II. 209 'Ere I had finished my pint. *Mod. colloq.* Give us the price of a pint!

d. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pint bottle, -cup, -glass, -measure, -stoup, -vessel.* See also PINT-POT.

1502 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* II. 295 For ane tyn quart and ane poynt stopes. 1633 *Fife Witch Trial* in *Statist. Acc. Scot.* (1796) XVIII. App. 660 His hand swelled as great as a pint-stoup. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 8 Aug. Let, i, Mr. Fraser called for pint-glasses. 1827 CLARE *Sheph. Cal.* 56 Clouded pint-horn with its copper rim. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* III. ix, I have no sympathy left for those who creep into the pint-bottle, or swallow the naked sword. 1858 LARDNER *Hand-bk. Nat. Phil.* 54 If a pint vessel be exactly filled with boiling water, it will be something less than full when it becomes cold. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* xi, We sat beneath the shade of a huge Bamboo clump, cut ourselves pint-stoups out of the joints.

‖ **Pinta** (pi·ntă). [a. Sp. *pinta*, prop. coloured spot, a. late L. *pincta* for *picta* sb. from fem. pa. pple. of *pingĕre* to paint.] A skin-disease prevalent in Mexico, characterized by roughness, blotches, and ulceration of the skin.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxxvii. 586 Pinta is contagious and attacks both sexes and any age. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 853 *Pinta*..the spotted sickness of tropical America.

Pintado (pintā·do). Also 7 **pinthado, paintatha, pentado, pintade, (pantado)**, 8-9 **pintada.** [a. Pg. (and Sp.) *pintado* literally 'painted', also (in Pg.) a guinea-fowl, pa. pple. of *pintar* to paint:—late L. **pinctare*, frequent. of *pingere* to paint, from late pa. pple. **pinct-us* for *pictus.*]

† 1. A kind of Eastern cotton cloth painted or printed in colours: chintz. Also *attrib. Obs.*

1602 in Birdwood *First Lett. Bk. E. Ind. Co.* (1893) 14, 60 flardells..of blewes and checkered stuffes, some fine Pinthadoes. c 1605 SCOT *Disc. Java* in Purchas *Pilgrims* (1625) I. 165 About their loynes a faire Pintadoe. 1628 *World Encomp. by Sir F. Drake* 90 With cloth of diuerse colours, not much vnlike our vsuall pentadoes. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 138 Upon the carpets were spread fine coloured pintado Table cloaths. 1665 EVELYN *Diary*

30 Dec., I supped at my lady Mordaunt's..where was a roome hung with Pintado, full of figures..prettily representing sundry trades and occupations of the Indians. 1727 W. MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp.* 409 They Import..Cotton, Yarn, Callicoes, Pintadoes.

2. A species of petrel, *Daption capensis*, also called Cape Pigeon. Now *pintado bird, petrel.*

1622 in Purchas *Pilgrims* (1625) I. 275 Sea-fowles, to wit Penguins, Gulls, Pentados, which are spotted blacke and white. 1624 *Ibid.* 528 Wee saw many Pintados, Mungareludas and other fowles. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 19 The Pantado birds (like Iayes in colours) who about these remote seas are ever flying. 1703 DAMPIER *Voy* III. i. 95 Pintado Birds, as big as Ducks. 1767 *Byron's Voy. round Worl* in *Hawkesworth's Voy.* I. 9 Large flocks of pintadoes, which are somewhat larger than a pigeon, and spotted with black and white. 1844 J. TOMLIN *Missionary Trnls.* 3 A few of the pintado birds, or Cape pigeons, joined us. 1894 Pintado petrel [see PETREL].

3. The Guinea-fowl.

1666 J. DAVIES *Hist. Caribby Isles* 89 A kind of Phesants, which are called Pintadoes, because they are as it were painted in colours. 1698 FROGER *Voy.* 10 The Island [Gorea] affords great variety of Game: Turtle-Doves, Pintades, Pigeons and Partridges. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist* V. 102 The Pintada [*ed.* 1862 pintado] or Guinea-Hen: in some measure unites the characteristics of the pheasant and the turkey. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) II. 249 The four species of Pintado hitherto known are all natives of Africa. 1824 BURCHELL *Trav.* I. 364 The missionaries have a few domestic fowls, ducks, geese, and Guinea hens or Pintadoes.

4. 'The West Indian mackerel, *Scomberomorus regalis*' (*Cent. Dict.*).

Pintail (pi'nte'l). [f. PIN *sb.*[1] + TAIL.]

†**1.** An alleged name of the hare. *Obs. rare*—[1].

a 1325 *Names of Hare* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 134 In the worshipe of the hare..The go-bi-grounde, the sittest-ille [sic: ?sitte-stille], The pintail, the toure-hohule.

2 (In full *pintail duck.*) A widely-distributed species of duck (*Dafila acuta*), of which the male has the tail of a pointed shape, the two middle feathers being longer than the rest. (Also applied locally in U.S. to the ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida*, which has stiff narrow pointed tail-feathers.)

1768 PENNANT *Zool* II. 468 Pintail duck..Mr. Harthb. tells us that those birds are found in great abundance in Connaught in Ireland, in the month of February only. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist* VI 130 The Pintail, with the two middle feathers of the tail three inches longer than the rest. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xiii. 84 The male pintail-duck..loses his plumage for..six weeks or two months. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* xii 217 Flocks of mallard and pintail feeding among the stunted scrub.

3. A species of grouse having a pointed tail, as the pintailed sand-grouse (*Pterocles setarius*) of the Old World, and the pintailed or sharp-tailed grouse (*Pedioecetes phasianellus*) of N. America (also called *pintail chicken*).

1879 CONDER *Tentwork Pal.* II. 97 We also saw large coveys of the sand-grouse or pintail. 1894 J. S. CRANE in *Outing* (U.S.) XXIV. 385/2 We found the pin-tails more frequently on the sides of hills, about the coolies in the rolling prairie.

4. Ironically applied to a woman.

1792 *Elvina* II. 135 They are powdered, painted, and perfum'd.—I wish I could catch such a pin-tail in my house. 1882 JAGO *Corrw. Gloss.*, *Pin-tail*, a person who is very small and narrow in the hips. 1897 PHILLPOTTS *Lying Prophets* 271 (E.D.D.) A pin-tail built lass.

So **Pi'ntailed** *a.*, having a pointed tail; also = PIN-BUTTOCKED *a.*: see PIN *sb.*[1] 18.

1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. i. viii. § 1 111 The pintailed duck is also occasionally found. 1900 PHILLPOTTS *Sons Morning* 105 (E.D.D.) A poor pin-tailed wench.

Pintail, erron. variant of PINTLE 2 b.

Pintle (pi'nt'l). Forms: 1–7 **pintel**, 4–5 **pyntyl**, 5–**ell(e**, **pentill**, 5–6 **pyntil**, **-ill**, **-yll**, **pintil**, 6–7 **-ill**, 7–8 **-ell**, (7–9 **pintail**); 6– **pintle**. [OE. *pintel* (*-el* perh. dim.: see -LE). Cf. OFris. *pint*, *penth*, Dan. dial. *pint*, *pintel*, LGer., Du., Ger. *pint* penis; also CUCKOO-PINT. Ulterior history uncertain.

(Kilian has †*Pint. j. punt.* Punctus, cuspis: & Mentula.)]

1. The penis. Now *dial.* or *vulgar.*

a 1100 *Agr. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 292/16 *Uirilius*, pintel. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xlviii (Bodl. MS.), Amonge þe genitals oone hatte þe pintel. *c* 1420 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xiii. A litell pyntell and a litell hangynge, smale bullokes [etc.]. ?*a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* x. 363 Dame, shew me the child here, He must hopp upon my spere, And if it any pintle beare, I must teach him a play. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* K j, Questyons vpon the Anathomy of the pyntyll. *c* 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* B iij, The pintle and splene of an Asse.

2. A pin or bolt, in various mechanical contrivances; *esp.* one on which some other part turns, as in a hinge. Among these are:

a. *Naut.* A pin forming part of the hinge of a rudder, usually fixed erect in the stern-post and receiving the brace of the rudder, sometimes (in small boats) fixed on the rudder and fitting into a ring on the stern-post. **b.** *Gunnery.* (*a*) An iron pin to prevent the recoil of a cannon; (*b*) the bolt on which a chassis oscillates in traversing; (*c*) 'the iron pin in the axletree of a limber, to which the trail-eye of the gun-carriage is attached for travel' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*); (also corruptly *pin-tail*). **c.** The king-bolt upon which the axle of a carriage turns in rounding a curve.

1486 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 15 A pyntell & a gogeon for the Rothor. 1611 COTGR., *Mailes*, the pintles of a sterne; the iron pinnes that enter into the rings, or gudgeons thereof. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 12 The holes wherein the pintels of the murderers or fowlers goe into. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Pintles* in a Ship, are those Hooks by which the Rudder hangs to the Stern-post. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pintel* or *Pintle*, (in Gunnery) an Iron-pin that serves to keep the Gun from recoiling. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) Cciv, The pintle..serves as an axis to the bed; so that the mortar may be turned about horizontally. 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 177 Number 1 orders 'Halt Limber Up'..2, 3, and 6 lift the trail and place it on the pintail. 1843 *Chamb. Trnl.* 17 June 176/3 The pintle upon which a looking glass swings is commonly a piece of iron wire, having a screw-thread turned at each end. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 112 The pintail of the dismounted limber. 1869 SIR E. J. REED *Shipbuild.* iv. 60 The rudder post, with its lugs for the pintles.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pintle end*; †**pintle-fish**, some kind of edible fish, so called from its shape (according to Jamieson, app. either a pipe-fish or the launce or sand-eel); **pintle-hook**, the hook on the pintle of a limber to which the eye of the gun-carriage is attached (see 2 b (*c*)).

1483 *Cath. Angl* 281/1 A Pyntelle ende, *prepucium.* *c* 1549 D. MONROE *W. Isles Scot.* (1774) 34 In this ile [Eriskeray] ther is daylie gettin aboundance of verey grate pintill fishe at ebbe seas. 1655 MOUFFET & BENNET *Health's Impr.* xviii. 174 Dr. Wotton termeth it grosly the *Pintle fish.*

‖ **Pinto** (pi'nto), *a.* and *sb* *S. Western U.S.* [Sp. *pinto* painted, mottled:—late L. **pinctus* for *pictus*, pa. pple. of *pingĕre* to paint.] **a.** *adj.* Of a horse, etc.: Mottled, piebald. **b.** *sb.* A piebald horse.

1885 B. HARTE *Maruja* iii, It was you, Pereo, who took me before you on your pinto horse. 1902 R. CONNOR *Sky Pilot* ix, A most beautiful pinto pony. *Ibid.*, She sprung upon her pinto and set off down the trail.

Pin-tongs to Pin-truce: see PIN *sb.*[1] 18.

Pint-pot. A pot containing a pint; *esp.* a pewter pot of this size for beer.

[1522 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 115 A thre pynt pott of pewter.] 1622 ROWLANDS *Good Newes & Bad N.* 45 Tom Tempest..fel'd him with a pintpot from a forme. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* lxi, Another officer..came up with a pint-pot of porter.

b. As a nickname for a seller of beer.

1563 BECON *Display. Popish Mass* Wks. II. iii 47 b, Ye praye for the soules of good man Ryse-pytcher and good wyfe Pyntepot. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 438 Peace good Pint-pot, peace good Tickle-braine.

Pintre, obs. form of PINE-TREE.

†**Pin-tree.** *Obs.* [f. PIN *sb.*[1] or *v*[1] + TREE, wood.] A wooden bar or barrier; ?a pinfold.

1530 PALSGR. 254/2 Pynne tree, *parquet.*

Pinule, obs. form of PINNULE.

Pin-vice, -weed, -wire, etc.: see PIN *sb.*[1] 18.

Pin-wheel, *sb.* [f. PIN *sb.*[1] + WHEEL.]

1. a. 'A wheel in the striking train of a clock in which pins are fixed to lift the hammer' (F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockmakers' Handbk.* 196). **b.** 'A contrate wheel in which the cogs are pins set into the disk' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*).

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s.v. *Striking-wheel*, In 16 Days Clocks, the first or great Wheel is usually the Pin-wheel; but in Pieces that go 8 Days, the second Wheel is the Pin-wheel or Striking-wheel. *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* i. 276 This wheel, thus with pins, is called the striking-wheel, or pin-wheel. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 496 This single wheel serves the purpose of count wheel, pin-wheel, detent wheel, and the fly-wheel. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 196 The escape wheel of a Pin Wheel Escapement.

2. A firework in which the composition is contained in a long case wound spirally about a disk, which is supported upon a pin, and revolves like a wheel on being ignited; a small catherine-wheel.

1869 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 629 The pretty little catherine-wheel, or pin-wheel. 1869 ALDRICH *Story of A Bad Boy* 92 The smaller sort of fireworks, such as pin-wheels, serpents, double headers.

3. A revolving circular wooden box or drum, with wooden pins projecting from the inner surface, in which hides are washed or softened in warm water or other liquid; also called *pin-mill.*

1885 NEWHALL in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 275/2 The hides next pass into a queer-looking contrivance known as a 'pin-wheel', a stout circular wooden box, in which they are churned about in warmish water, dropping upon stout wooden pins attached to the circumference.

Hence **Pi'n-wheel** *v. trans.*, to subject (hides) to the action of a pin-wheel (sense 3).

1885 NEWHALL in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 276/2 Hides..after having been..pin-wheeled,..are put under a 'scourer'.

Pinwhites: see PINNED *ppl. a.* 5.

Pin-winged to Pinworm: see PIN *sb.*[1] 18.

Pi'n-work, *sb.* [f. PIN *sb.*[1] + WORK *v.*] The small fine raised parts of a design in needle-point lace.

Pi'n-work, *v.* [f. PIN *sb.*[1] + WORK *v.*] *trans.* To work (flax-yarn) on a stout wooden pin, by jerking and twisting, so as to make it supple.

1878 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 450 In order to give the yarns that soft and mellow feel so agreeable and characteristic of flax yarns, the hanks when brought from the drying are what is called slaken down and pin-worked.

Pinxter, variant of PINKSTER.

Piny (pai'ni), *a.* [f. PINE *sb.*[2] + -Y. Cf. *briny*, *spiny.*] Abounding in, covered with, or consisting of pine-trees; of or pertaining to a pine-tree.

1627 MAY *Lucan* I. 419 The loud blast of Thracian Boreas On piny Ossa. *a* 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* I. 280, I..Then cross'd Cyllene, and the piny shade. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 1304 The piny top Of Ida. 1751 J. BARTRAM *Observ. Trav. Pennsylv.*, etc. 72 We rode over some stony poor land, then piney, white oak, and some middling land. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* vi. § 1. 162 The rise of the long low lines of piny hills. 1863 LONGF. *Birds Killingw.* xiii, The green steeples of the piny wood. 1882 MRS. B. M. CROKER *Proper Pride* II. v. 88 She liked their aromatic piny smell.

Piny, obs. and dial. variant of PEONY.

1616 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II iii, They did dispose The ruddy Piny with the lighter Rose. 1887 *Kentish Gloss.*, *Pinies* (pei'niz), *sb. pl.* Peonies.

Piny resin, etc.: see PINEY.

‖ **Piolet** (pyole). [F., prop. Savoy dial *pio'et*, dim. of *piolo*, app. cognate with F. *pioche*, *pic*. Cf. med.L. *piola*, rabot, plane, scraper; also a kind of sword (Du Cange).] An ice-ax used by Alpine climbers.

1868 T. G. BONNEY *Alpine Regions* xii 323 If you intend to wander much on the glaciers without guides, a *piolet* is preferable [to the alpen tock]. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Sept. 11/2 The old guides..stood at ease leaning on their piolets. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 19 Aug. 5/7 All three..had barely time to plant their piolets in the ice and fasten the cord before they were carried to the brink of a precipice.

†**Pi'on,** *v. Obs.* [a. OF. *pion-er*, *piouner* intr. to pick, dig, trench, excavate (1469 in Godef.), f. *pion* a foot-soldier: see PEON, PIONEER.] *trans.* and *intr.* To dig, trench, excavate; to do the work of a pioneer. Hence **Pi'oning** *vbl. sb.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. x. 63 With painefull pyonings From sea to sea he heapt a mightie mound. 1609 BP. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 13 To remoove the Crime from the Iesuites, the Principall Instigators of the Pioning Traitors to the Act. 1643 T. GOODWIN *Van. Thoughts* 27 He'll digge and fall a pioning, with his thoughts, his engins, in the night. 1656 SIR T. BROWNE *Let. to Dugdale* 10 Nov., Wks. (Bohn) III. 405 The clearing of woods and making of passages, [and] all kind of pyoning and slavish labour.

Pion, obs. form of PEON.

†**Pionade.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 **pionad, pyonad.** [?f. ME *pione*, PEONY + -ADE.] Some kind of confection. (Perh. containing or flavoured with peony-seeds: see PEONY.)

1302–3 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 504 In iiij pixidibus de pionad, xij s. 1310 *Acc. Exors. T. Bp. of Exeter* (Camden) 9 De iij pixidibus de gengebiad et pyonad venditis.

Pione, pionee, obs. forms of PEONY.

†**Pi'oned,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [?f. PION *v.*] ?Dug, excavated, trenched.

The meaning of *pioned* in the Shaks. passage has been much disputed: see Aldis Wright in Clarendon Pr. ed. 'Tempest'. (The conjecture 'overgrown with marsh marigold', offered in *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 1872, 363, and adopted by Schmidt, etc., is not supported by any sense of *peony*, known to Britten and Holland *Eng. Plant names*, or to *Eng. Dial. Dict.*) Bulwer's fig. use in quot. 1650, rendering *demissos* 'sloping down, low', is also obscure.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* iv. i. 64 Thy bankes with pioned, and twilled brims Which spungie April at thy hest betrims. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet* 163 Terence in the description of a handsome slender woman, makes her to have *demissos humeros*, as it were Pion'd shoulders.

Pioneer (paiŏni'i), *sb.* Forms: 6 **pianer**, *Sc.* **peon-**, **pyonar**, 6–7 **pion(n)er**, **pyoner**, **-eer**, 7 **pionor**, **-ier**, **pyonier**, *Sc.* **-eir**, 6– **pioneer.** [a. F. *pionnier*, OF *paonier* (11th c.), also *peon(n)ier*, *pion(n)ier*, orig. foot-soldier, later pioneer, f. OF. *peon*, *pion*: see PEON, PAWN, and -IER. So Prov. *peonier*, *pessonier*, f. *peon* foot-soldier.]

1. *Mil.* One of a body of foot-soldiers who march with or in advance of an army or regiment, having spades, pickaxes, etc. to dig trenches, repair roads, and perform other labours in clearing and preparing the way for the main body.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxlviii. 555 The erle..sent great nombre of pioners and men of armes to assyste them. 1533 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* VI. 160 Item, to xxiiij peanaris to pas with the artailjerie. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* 56 b, Withal diligence the pyoners cast trenches. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 250, I wold first..bring ye pioners to cast down their trenches. 1590 NASHE *Pasquils Apol.* 1 D iij b, He cals out his Pianers, and sets Martin and Penrie a worke to vndermine it. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 115 Our Pioners had been busied in fortifying and building a new Fort at Blackwater. 1626 *Proclamation* § 8 in *Maldon Essex Borough Deeds* (Bundle 118 No. 13), To every thousand Souldiers, there be allotted one hundred pioners, to be prouided with Pickaxes, Shouels, Hatchets, Bills and the like. 1768 SIMES *Mil. Medley* (ed. 2), *Pioneers* are soldiers armed with firelock..saw and hatchet. ..They are employed in cutting down trees, and making the roads..for the army to march. 1803 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* (1837) I. 533 My pioneers are at work upon the Bhore Ghaut. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 70 The brigade halted, while the pioneers were busily employed in rendering the ascent practicable for laden cattle, and stores, and ammunition.

†**2.** *gen.* One who digs a trench, pit, etc.; a digger, excavator; a miner. *Obs.*

1572 R. H. tr. *Lavaterus' Ghostes* 73 Pioners or diggers for mettal. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II 469 An inhibition, that the publicanes who fermed that mine of the city, should not keepe aboue fine thousand pioners together at worke there. 1640 D. WHISTLER in *Horti Carol.*, *Rosa altera*, So when a Mine's discover'd,. It cheeres the Pioner.

b. A labourer (app. confused with PINER[1]).

a 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 316 The queene caused his corpse to be careid by some pyoners in the night, ..and to be layed beside the sepulchre of David Rizio.

3. *fig.* One who goes before to prepare or open up the way for others to follow; one who begins, or takes part in beginning, some enterprise, course of action, etc.; an original investigator, explorer, or worker, in any department of knowledge or activity; an originator, initiator (*of* some action, scheme, etc.): a forerunner (in such action, etc.).

In 17th c. usually a fig use of 'miner' or 'underminer'.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn* II. vii. § 1 To make two professions or occupations of Naturall Philosophers, some to bee Pionners, and some Smythes. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* 22 The other pioner, ..which by secret undermining makes way for this opinion of the Worlds decay, is an excessive admiration of Antiquitie 1700 BLACKMORE *Paraphr. Isa* xl. 33 Ye Pioneers of Heav'n, prepare a Road. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lit. Nat.* (1834) I. 541 Come then,..Philology, pioneer of the abstruser sciences, to prepare the way for their passage. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* III 262 As one wave of emigration after another rolls into the vast regions of the west,..the eager eyes of our pioneers will pry beyond. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl* I xxiii. 300 The great pioneer of Arctic travel, Sir Edward Parry. 1866 DR. ARGYLL *Reign Law* ii. (ed. 4) 111 The great pioneers in new paths of discovery. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 147 He made the acquaintance of more than one silver haired pioneer.

4. *attrib.* (usually appositive, in sense 3).

1611 COTGR., *Pionnier*: m., *ere* f., made by, or belonging to, a Pioner; Pioner-like. 1840 J. BUEL *Farmer's Comp.* 153 The pioneer marks of improved husbandry in our own land 1869 J. MCBRIDE (*title*) Pioneer Biography, Sketches of the Lives of some of the Early Settlers of Butler County, Ohio. 1877 J. A. ALLEN *Amer. Bison* 566 The buffaloes have also often been invaluable to the pioneer settler. 1885 *Public Opinion* 9 Jan. 27/2 The pioneer boats of General Earle's expedition. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 202 The pioneer squatter's humble woolshed.

Pioneer, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To act as pioneer; to prepare the way as a pioneer. Also *to pioneer it* (*lit.* and *fig.*)

1780 S. J. PRATT *Emma Corbett* (ed. 4) II. 46 The veteran Carbines, having platooned and pioneered it for a number of years. 1837 *New Monthly Mag.* LI. 199 The tutor .. pushes him along the road, to pioneer for their common information. 1846 WORCESTER, *Pioneer*, *v. n.* to act as pioneer; to clear the way. *Qu. Rev.*

2. *trans.* To prepare, clear, open up (a way, road, etc.) as a pioneer. (*lit* and *fig.*)

1794 BURKE tr. *Pref. to Brissot's Address* Wks. VII. 314 Crimes had pioneered and made smooth the way for the march of the virtues. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. 318 Artificers..to pioneer the path for the procession. 1898 S. EVANS *Holy Grail* 189 In pioneering the way for future research.

3. To act as a pioneer to, be the pioneer of; to prepare the way for; to go before, lead (a person or persons in some course); to lead the way in, initiate (a course of action, etc.). Sometimes *loosely* = conduct, guide, 'pilot'.

1819 KEATS *Otho* IV ii 28 Or thro' the air thou pioneerest me. 1833 COLERIDGE *Table T.* 17 Aug., High and passionate rhetoric, not introduced and pioneered by calm and clear logic. 1878 A. H. MARKHAM *Cr. Frozen Sea* IV 49 Our pilot, getting into his kayak, offered to pioneer us into a little bay. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 764 Those who have pioneered abdominal surgery to its present position. 1886 D. C. MURRAY *First Pers. Singular* xvii. 132 She trusted to him to pioneer her about the deck 1897 *Daily News* 10 July 4/3 My firm pioneered the nine hours movement in Scotland.

Hence **Pioneering** *vbl sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1816 BENTHAM *Chrestom.* 239 By successive labourers of this pioneering class, the road is made gradually smoother. 1875 *Carpentry & Join* 6 The axe is the pioneering instrument and most faithful ally of man in founding himself a home. 1899 CHEYNE in *Expositor* Apr. 257 Pioneering critics ought not to be unaware of the results of their predecessors.

Pioneer·ship (-ʃip). [f. as prec. + -SHIP.] The function or action of a pioneer.

1834 *Fraser's Mag.* IX. 172 His fine genius was employed in a kind of pioneership for our present admirable rulers.

† **Pionery.** *Obs.* Also 6 -arie. [a. OF. *pionnerie*, *pionerie* (1332 in Godef.), f. *pionnier* PIONEER.] a. The work or business of a (military) pioneer. b. The tools collectively of a pioneer. Also *fig.* or *allusively*.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 14 The significations of this colour Sable..with Or, honor with long lyfe with Sanguine, prosperous in Pionarie. 1650 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 228 The art is his pionery to undermine gluttony. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* II. i. 33 Chirurgions..with tooth-pick-axes, tooth mattocks, and all manner of mouth-Pionery.

Pioney, -ie, -y, obs. forms of PEONY.

Pioscope (pai·ɔskoʊp). [irreg. f. Gr. πῖον (sc. γάλα) rich milk neut. of πῖων fat) + -SCOPE.] A form of lactometer invented by Heeren, in which the purity of milk is tested by comparing its colour, as seen through the uncoloured part of a plate of glass, with the colours of sectors of the plate painted in various shades from whitish-grey to deep bluish-grey.

1884 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pioscope*, a form of *Lactometer*.

Piot, variant of PIET, magpie, etc. **Pioted, Piotty,** *a. Sc.*, pied (in colour), piebald.

1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxxii, Wi' the lad in the pioted coat.

Pious (pai·əs), *a.* [f. L. *pi-us* dutiful, pious + -OUS: cf. mod.F. *pieux*, *-euse* (R. Estienne 1539), which may have been the model.]

1. 'Careful of the duties owed by created beings to God' (J.); characterized by or showing reverence and obedience to God (or the gods); faithful to religious duties and observances; devout, godly, religious. a. Of persons.

Pious founder, the founder of a college or other endowment for the glory of God and the good of his fellow-men.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I. iii. 16 Now (pious Sir) You will demand of me, why I do this. 1605 — *Mach.* III. vi. 27. 1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos.*, *Pious*, godly, vertuous. 1627 BALCANQUAL *Stat. Heriot's Hosp. Edinb.* ii, The bountiefull mantenance which they living thair receave from the charitie of thair pious founder. 1628 WITHER *Brit Rememb.* 8 For we doe reade, that Kings who piousl were Had wicked subjects. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) IV. 47 Mackay .. was the piousest man I ever knew. 1746 WARTON *Progr. Discontent* 120 And din'd untax'd, untroubled, under The portrait of our pious founder. 1763 JOHNSON 1 July in *Boswell*, Campbell is a good man, a pious man .. he never passes a church without pulling off his hat. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* iv, I asked one of your references, and he said you were pious. 1850 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Fate* Wks. (Bohn) II 321 What pious men in the parlour will vote for what reprobates at the polls!

b. Of actions, things, etc.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III i 48 'Tis too much prou'd, that with Devotions visage, And pious Action, we do sugre o're The diuell himselfe 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb* 200 Those thy gifts that cary The piousl showes have scarce been voluntary. 1678 MARVELL *Growth Popery* Wks (Grosart) IV. 257 That so great a part of the land should be alienated..to, as they call it, *Pious Uses*. 1781 CRABBE *Library* 502 Old pious tracts, and Bibles bound in wood. 1874 J. SULLY *Sensation & Intuition* 116 Pious attempts to coerce belief.

c. Of fraud or the like: Practised for the sake of religion or for a good object, or 'under the appearance of religion' (J.): see also FRAUD *sb.* 3 c.

1637 R. HUMPHREY tr. *St. Ambrose* II. 43 He sought the presence of his deare brother Benjamin by a pious kind of fraud 1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat conc Relig.* III x. 512 Which are .. Pious Frauds (as they speak) useful to very advantageous effects. 1678– [see FRAUD *sb.* 3c]. 1813 *Gen. Hist. in Ann Reg.* 9/2 The necessity under which judges and juries so frequently laboured, of committing what had been called pious perjuries.

2. Faithful to the duties naturally owed to parents, relatives, friends, superiors, etc.; characterized by loyal affection, esp. to parents; dutiful, duteous. Of persons (also of birds), or actions, etc. Now *rare* or *arch.*

1626 MASSINGER *Rom. Actor* II. i, May it succeed well, Since my intents are pious! 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 59 White marble Pillars, a top of which now inhabit the pious Storkes. 1703 ROWE *Ulyss* II i 765 Love and willing Friendship Employ their pious Offices in Vain. 1819 KEATS *St. Agnes* xxii, With pious care She..the aged gossip led.

Piously (pai·əsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2] In a pious manner; with pious motive or intention; devoutly, religiously; loyally, dutifully (*arch.*).

1611 COTGR., *Pieusement*, piously, religiously, deuoutly, holily. 1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. I) 207 You are piously to believe divers sots to be sufficient men, since the world will have it so. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. viii. 180 She was most affectionately and piously observant of her Father. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I (1846) V. 19 A royal captive was piously slaughtered by the prince of the Saracens, the ally and soldier of the emperor Justinian. 1887 RUSKIN *Præter.* II. 126 If you do a foolish thing, you suffer for it exactly the same, whether you do it piously or not. *Comb.* 1697 BURGHOPE *Disc. Relig. Assemb.* 13 The piously-inclin'd may be directed in so great a duty. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram Assent* I. iv. 55 The mass of piously-minded..people in all ranks.

Pi·ousness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS] The quality or character of being pious; piety.

1623 SIR E. DIGBY *Sp* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1859) I. 133 Heaven be pleased to crown his Actions with success, as the piousness of his Intentions deserves. 1660 BONDE *Scut. Reg* 347 No wonder if the Malignant Cavaliers do reproach and vilifie our piousness.

Pip (pip), *sb.*[1] Forms: 5–6 pyppe, 5–7 pippe, 6 pype, 6–7 pipe, pipp, 6– pip. [app. a. MDu. *pippe* (*pippe*), Du. *pip* = MLG., EFris. *pip*, LG. *pipp*, Ger. *pips*, *pipps* from LG., formerly *pfipps*, *pfipfs*, OHG., MHG. *pfiffiz*, *pfiffiz*, *pfipfiz* = WG. type **pipit*, a. pop.Lat. *pipita*, *pipita*, whence also Sard. *pibida*, Cat. *pebida*, Rhæt *pivida*, Lomb. *pevida*, *puvida*, *puida*, Pg. *pivide*, *pevide*, and (of learned or semi-popular origin), It. *pipita*, Sp. *pepita*, Pr. *pepida*, F. *pepie*, *pépie*. Pop L. *pipīta* appears to have been an unexplained alteration of *pituita* in same sense.] A disease of poultry and other birds, characterized by the secretion of a thick mucus in the mouth and throat, often with the formation of a white scale on the tip of the tongue (hence sometimes applied to this scale itself). Also, a similar disease of hawks.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 589 Other while an hen wul ha the pippe, A whit pilet that wul the tonge enrounde. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 401/1 Pyppe, sekenesse, *pituita*. 1530 PALSGR. 254/2 Pyppe a sickenesse, *pepye*. *Ibid.* 658/1 [see PIP *v.*[1]]. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. B v, Garlyke. is also good for the pype or roupe of hennes and cockes, as Pliny wryteth. 1575 TURBERV *Falconrie* 294 Sometimes also the pip in their tungs. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* (1623) 141 The Pippe is a white thin scale, growing on the tippe of the tongue, and will make Poultrie they cannot feede 1781 COWPER *Conversation* 356 Faint as a chicken's note that has the pip. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 274 A thousand pips eat up your sparrowhawk!

b. Applied vaguely (usually more or less humorously) to various diseases in human beings.

c 1460 *Play Sacram.* 525, I haue a master: I wolld he had ye pyppe. 1553 *Respublica* III. iii. 742 Bee thei gone? fare well theye, god sende them bothe the pippe. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 78 *margin*, Beware the Spanish pip. 1591 GREENE *Art Conny Catch.* II. (1592) 17 Sometimes they catch such a spanish pip, that they haue no more hair on their heads, then on their nailes. 1697 VANBRUGH *Relapse* III. ii. 302 I'll let you know enough to prevent any wise woman's dying of the pip. 1708 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Busie Body* IV. iv, No, no, Hussy: you have the Green-Pip already, I'll have no more Apothecary's Bills. 1862 THACKERAY *Philip* xxvii, The children ill with the pip, or some confounded thing. 1864 HUXLEY in *Life* (1900) I. xviii 250 We are all well, barring various forms of infantile pip.

Pip, *sb.*[2] Forms: 6–7 peepe, 7 (9 *dial.*) peep, 7– pip. [Originally *peep*, which is still widely used in midland dialects; with the shortening of *peep* to *pip*, cf. the dial. *ship* for *sheep*. Origin of *peep* unknown. (Not from PIP *sb.*[3] in sense 'seed of apple, etc.', which is not known till late in 18th c.)]

1. Each of the spots on playing-cards, dice, or dominoes.

a. 1604 MIDDLETON *Father Hubbard's T.* Wks. (Bullen) VIII. 84 Like a blank die—the one having no black peeps. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper*, *Oberon's Palace* 40 Those picks or diamonds in the card; With peeps of harts, of club and spade, Are here most neatly inter-laid.

β. 1674 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* xii. 121 At Fench-Ruff.. the King is the highest Card..and all other Cards follow in preheminency according to the number of the Pips. 1755 in *Connoisseur* No. 65 357 A gamester's mind is a mere pack of cards, and has no impressions beyond the pips and the Four Honours. 1865 *Compl. Domino-Player* 12 When one has played all his dominoes out, he counts the number of pips in the other's hand. 1880 BROWNING *Dram. Idylls, Pietro* 438 Fling. Golden dice. Note what sum the pips present!

† b. *fig.* In allusive phrases: A step, degree. *Two and thirty, a pip* (*peep*) *out*: an allusion to the game of cards called 'one and-thirty'. (In quot. 1652, A very small piece, a 'scrap'.) *Obs.*

a. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. ii. 33 Was it fit for a seruant to vse his master so, being perhaps (two and thirty, a peepe out? 1620 MIDDLETON *Chaste Maid* I ii. 63 He's but one peep above a serving-man 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Dowry* II ii Dinjb, You thinke, because you serue my Ladyes mother, are 32 yeeres old which is a peepe out, you know. 1652 HOWELL *Giraffe's Rev. Naples* II 11 One who had stolen but a peepe of Sausage. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 409 How many are above one and thirty, (a Peep out) in their Estates, before they come to their one and twenty in yeares? 1693 *Humours Town* 96 The Alderman is a Peep higher.

2. A spot or speck; *spec.* a small spot on the skin; a spot on a spotted dress fabric; *pl.* specks appearing to dance before the eye. Now *dial.*

1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* 157 Pippins..taking their name from the small spots or pips that appear on the sides of the Apple. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Pips*, the spots on playing cards, dominoes, and women's dresses. 1881 *Oxfordsh. Gloss.*, *Pips*, small spots on the skin 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, Pips.

3. *Gardening.* Each single blossom of a clustered inflorescence (usually, the corolla only), esp. in the cowslip and polyanthus; also *dial.* a small blossom in general.

1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* IV. 23 The pips, as the gardeners call them. 1764 EDIT. MOXON *Eng. Housew.* (ed. 9) 147 To make Cowslip Wine Take two pecks of peeps, and four gallons of water, put [etc.]. 1772 FOOTE *Nabob* II. Wks. 1799 II. 303 The polyanthuses. for pip, colour, and eye, I defy the whole parish..to match 'em. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 125 Bees in every peep did try. 1828 *Craven Gloss* (ed. 2), *Peeps*, the flowers of cowslips detached from the calix. 1847 MRS. LOUDON *Amateur Gard* 93/2 The heads and pips of flowers should be large and smooth. 1854 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* III. (ed. 4) 307 A tea being made of the dried flowers or 'pips' (of the cowslip).

b. Trade-name for the central part of an artificial flower.

4. Each of the rhomboidal segments of the surface of a pine-apple, corresponding to one blossom of the compound inflorescence from which the fruit is developed.

1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 490/1 The Pine Apple..what gardeners call the pips, that is to say, the rhomboidal spaces into which the surface is divided. 1840 *Ibid.* XVIII. 164/2 In the Malay Archipelago it . sports into a variety called the double pine apple, each pip of its fruit growing into a branch bearing a new pine-apple. 1858 HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 764 The pine-apple is not . one fruit, but a collection of many, what are called the pips being the true fruit.

Pip, *sb.*[3] [app. a shortened form of PIPPIN; in sense 2, perhaps associated with PIP *sb.*[2] Not in Johnson, Ash, Walker, Webster 1828. In Todd 1818, as a children's word; but in use with fruit-growers in 1797. (The Sc. *paip*, *pape*, of earlier use, is not applied to the seeds of apples or oranges.)]

† 1. Short for PIPPIN, the apple. *Obs.*

In quots. attributed as a cry to Irish costermongers.

1598 E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 25 He cries oh rare, to heare the Irishmen Cry pippe, fine pippe, with a shrill accent. 1600 DEKKER *Fortunatus* Wks. 1873 I. 152 (Cry of Irish costermonger) Buy any Apples, feene Apples of Tamasco, feene Tamasco peepins; peeps feene. 1601 ? MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* I. 339 Hee whose throat squeakes like a treble Organ, and speakes as smal and shill, as the Irish-men crie pip, fine pip.

2. The common name for the seeds of fleshy fruits, as the apple, pear, orange, etc. Cf. PIPPIN I.

1797 BILLINGSLEY *Agric. Somerset* ix. 124 The favourite apple..is the *Court of Wick Pippin*: taking its name from the spot where it was first produced. It originated from the pip or seed of the golden pippin. 1808 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* 236 By the end of the sixth year from the time of sowing the pips. 1818 TODD, *Pip*..a kernel in an apple. So children call kernels. 1896 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* vii. Poems (1857) 302 We divide This apple of life, and cut it through the pips. 1876 *World* V. No. 120. 13 The Queen of Navarre gave the original orange pip to her gardener in 1421. 1883 *Evang. Mag.* Oct. 461 In Blackberry and Raspberry..the 'endocarp' in both cases is the hard centre, commonly called the 'pip', and ignorantly the 'seed'.

† **Pip,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* Also 6 **pyppe, 7 pipp.** [f. PIP *sb.*[1]] *trans.* **a.** To remove the 'pip' or scale from the tongue of (a fowl): see PIP *sb.*[1] **b.** To affect with the pip.

1530 PALSGR. 658/1, I pyppe a henne or a capon, I take the pyppe from them, *je prens la pepie dune geline* or *dung chapon*. Your hennes shall never waxe faste tyll they be pyypped. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* v. xxiii. 102 From which their tunes but pip their tungs and then they hang the wing.

Pip, *v.*[2] [In sense 1, app. var. of PEEP with shortened vowel: cf. dial. *ship, kip*, etc. Sense 2 is perhaps a distinct word and onomatopœic: cf. *chip.*]

1. *intr.* To chirp as a young bird: = PEEP *v.*[1]

1659 HOOLE *Comenius' Vis. World* (1777) 4 The chicken pippeth. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech., Digress.* 374 To hear the Chick Pip or Cry in the Egg, before the Shell be broken. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. vii, Wherefore, like a coward, dost thou forever pip and whimper?

2. *trans.* To crack (the shell of the egg), as a young bird when hatched.

1879 LOUGEE *Fool's Err.* (1883) 233 If one ever pipped the shell. 1886 P. S. ROBINSON *Valley Fert. Trees* 30 It is all very well for..the vernal pullet to be impudent because it pipped its shell when the crocuses were abloom.

Pip, *v.*[3] *colloq.* or *slang.* [f. PIP *sb.*[2] (or 3), taken *fig.* as = small ball: cf. PILL *v.*] *trans.* To blackball; to defeat, beat; to hit with a shot.

1880 A. H. HUTH *Buckle* I. v. 252 If Buckle were pipped [at the Club election], they would do the same for every clergyman put up. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Oct. 1/1 Cycling..an exciting struggle at top speed resulted in A. C. Edwards just pipping A. T. Mole for first place. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Mar. 2/2 Pipped, by Jove! At 9.45 as we were advancing I got a bullet through the leg.

Pip, obs. Sc. variant of PIPE *sb.*[2]

‖ **Pipa** (pipā', pəɪpā). Also 8–9 **pipal,** (8 **piwal**). [a. Surinam negro *pipál* masc., *pipá* fem. Prob. a native African name, the Indian (Carib) name being *curucú*. Cf

1734 SEBA *Thes. Ker. Nat.* I. 121 Les Surinamois..appellent *pipa* les femelles de ces animaux et les mâles *pipal*.]

The Surinam toad (noted for its peculiar manner of hatching its young: see quot. 1838); hence in *Zool.* the name of the genus of tailless batrachians of which this is the only species.

α. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) II. xxii. § 9 An American Animal, called the Pipal, like a Toad, which produces its young ones out of its Back. 1755–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 280 A species of toads called piwal, or pipal, the female of which deposits her eggs in *valvulæ* or little cells on the back of the male, so that when the young are hatched they seem to grow out of the body of the male. Others suppose that to be the female that seems to produce the young. 1802 *Eng. Encycl.* VIII. 730/1 The pipal, or Surinam toad, is more ugly than even the common one.

β. 1769 E. BANCROFT *Guiana* 148 The pipa is a large venomous toad peculiar to Guiana. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 493/1 The male *Pipa*, or Surinam toad, as soon as the eggs are laid, places them on the back of the female, and fecundates them..The skin of her back..forms cellules, in which the eggs are hatched, and where the young pass their tadpole state. 1894 MIVART *Types Anim. Life* 113 Like the Pipa toad it brings forth its young in the adult condition.

Pipage (pəɪpedʒ). Also **pipeage.** [f. PIPE *sb.*[1] + -AGE] The conveyance or distribution of water, gas, petroleum, etc. by means of pipes; the construction or laying down of pipes for this purpose; such pipes collectively.

1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* 92 Pipeage..is the making of earthen pipes, for the conducting of fresh waters, for the..use of houses. 1883 *Century Mag.* July 334/1 Paying twenty cents a barrel as the pipage charge, and a storage charge of fifty cents per day per thousand barrels. 1887 W. R. PATERSON *Tormentor* 100 Strange vermin course, much like water-rats, through the veins and pipage of men's lives!

Pipal, variant of PEEPUL. PIPA.

† **Pipa·tion.** *Obs. rare*—[0]. [ad. L. *pīpātiōn-em* a piping, chirping, whimpering, n. of action f. *pīpāre*: see PIPE *v.*[1]]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pipation*, a cry of one that weeps. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Pipation*, (lat.) a kinde of shrill crying, or weeping. 1775 in ASH.

Pipe (pəɪp), *sb.*[1] Also 4–7 **pype,** 6 **pyppe.** [OE. *pipe* fem. OFris., MDu., MLG., LG. *pîpe* (EFris. *pipe, pîp*, Du. *pijp*), OHG. *pfîfa* (MHG. *pfîfe*, Ger. *pfeife*), ON. *pípa* (Sw. *pipa*, Da. *pibe*) :—OLG. type **pīpa*, a. late L. **pīpa*, f. *pīpāre* to peep, pipe, chirp (also *pipiāre*). From L. *pīpa* with usual phonetic evolution came It. *piva*; an assumed popular form **pippa* gave It., Sp., Roum. *pipa*, F. *pipe*, Pr. *pimpa*; Ir. and Gael. *piob*, W. *pib* are from L. or Eng.]

I. A musical tube.

1. A musical wind-instrument consisting of a single tube of reed, straw, or (now usually) wood, blown by the mouth, such as a flageolet, flute, or oboe. (*Double pipe*, an instrument formed with two such tubes.) Now chiefly *arch.* or *Hist.*

a 1000 [see PIPE *v.*[1] 1]. *a* 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* vi. (Napier) 46 Hearpe and pipe and mistlicglixgamen dremaþ eow on beorsele. *a* 1200 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 311/22 *Musa*, pipe oþþe hwistle. *c* 1205 LAY. 3635 þer wes bemene song, þer beden [?weren] pipen among. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15011 Wit harp and pipe, and horn and trump. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* vii. 32 We han soungun to 3ou with pipis, and 3e han not daunsid. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 761 The lilt pype, and the lute. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xxx. 30 My harpe is turned to sorow, & my pipe to wepinge. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 124 Their lean and flashy songs Grate on their scrannel Pipes of wretched straw. 1799 WORDSW. *Ruth* ii, She had made a pipe of straw, And music from that pipe could draw. 1864 ENGEL *Mus. Anc. Nat.* 57 The double pipe..was well known to the Greeks and Romans. 1877 J. NORTHCOTE *Catacombs* I. v. 72 The pastoral reed or tuneful pipe.

b. Each of the tubes (of wood or metal, and of construction similar to that of the simple instrument) by which the sounds are produced in an organ: see ORGAN-PIPE.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 401/1 Pype, of orgonys, *ydraula*. 1552–3 *Inv. Ch. Goods, Staffs.* in *Ann. Lichfield* (1863) IV. 47 A pere of orgaynes, one pype of brasse. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 4 b, Of diuerse lengths like Organe pipes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 709 As in an Organ from one blast of wind To many a row of Pipes the sound board breaths. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* i. 39 The pipes formed only of brass, must have been so shrill and piercing that [etc.]. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* II. 450 While the great organ almost burst his pipes..rolling thro the court A long melodious thunder.

c. *Naut.* The boatswain's whistle; the sounding of this as a call to the crew (cf. PIPE *v.*[1] 6).

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 30 The whistler with his iron Pipe encouraging the Marriners. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* xxxviii, The pipe of the boatswain re-echoed as the captain ascended the side. 1873 *Routledge's Yng. Gentl. Mag.* July 489/2 The pipe went for all hands to 'scrub and wash clothes'.

d. *pl.* = *Bagpipes* (cf. BAGPIPE 1 b). Also *poet.* in *sing.*

a 1706 R. SEMPLE *Piper of Kilbarchan* vii, At Horse Races many a day..He gart his pipe, which he did play, Baith skirl and skreed. 1790 BURNS *Tam O'Shanter* 123 He screw'd the pipes, and gart them skirl, Till roof and rafters a' did dirl. 1810, 1852 [see PIBROCH] 1814 SCOTT *L. of Isles* IV. vi, The pipes resumed their clamorous strain. 1874 G. MACDONALD *Malcolm* xix, Duncan strode along in front, and Malcolm followed, carrying the pipes.

e. In *fig.* or allusive use: esp. in phr. † *to put* (*pack*) *up one's pipes*, to cease from action, speaking, etc., desist, 'shut up' (*obs.*).

1556 OTDE *Antichrist* 148 Than maye the B[ishop] of Rome put up his pypes. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 12 He could haue found in his hart to haue packt vp hys pipes, and to haue gone to heauen. *a* 1758 RAMSAY *Eagle & Robin* 49 Poke up your pypes, he nae mair sene At court. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* II. i, To make herself the pipe and ballad-monger of a circle! 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 16 None had more pipes blown about in his ironic praise [*note*, *Pipes*, a colonial term for pasquinades and squibs, personal and political].

2. *transf.* The voice, esp. as used in singing; the song or note of a bird, etc. Formerly also in *pl.* † *To set up one's pipes*, to cry aloud, shout, yell (*obs.*); *to tune one's pipes*, to begin to cry, i.e. weep (*Sc.*).

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 278 Where vnder a sweete Arbour, be byrdes recording theyr sweete notes, hee also strayned his olde pype. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 188 A straunge orator straining his pipes, to perswade straunge people. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. ii. 32 Thy small pipe Is as the maidens organ, shrill, and sound. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 381 They did not speak softly, but set up their pipes aloud. 1721 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Works. Nat.* 81 The Bullfinch and Robin Red-Breast speak in a Treble Tone or Pipe. 1749 SMOLLETT *Gil Bl.* I. v. I. 23 Setting up my pipes, as if he had flead me. 1785 TRUSLER *Mod. Times* II. 185 She was a very pretty woman..and had a very sweet pipe. 1843 THACKERAY *Mr. & Mrs. F. Berry* ii, He will occasionally lift up his little pipe in a glee. 1889 JEFFERIES *Field & Hedg.* 229 The thin pipe of the gnat heard at night.

b. ? *Sc.* phr. *to take a pipe*, to weep, cry. (Cf. PIPE *v.*[1] 5 d, 7, PIPING *vbl. sb.*[1] 3.)

1818 HOGG *Brownie of B.* II. 155 He's takin a pipe to himsel at the house end..his heart..is as saft as a snaw-ba'.

II. A cylindrical tube or stick for other purposes.

3. A hollow cylinder of wood, metal, or other substance, for the conveyance of water, gas, vapour, etc., or for other purposes; a tube.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 126 Monnes heafod þan bærn to ahsan, do mid pipan on. 1396 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 123 In pypys emp. pro campanis, *4d.* 1398 TREVISA *Bart. De P. R.* XIII. i. (Tollem. MS.) Yf a welle springeþ in þe coppe of an hyll, ofte by pipes þe water is ledde to be same hyynesse in to a noþer hyll. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxii. 100 Þam behoues souke it with a rede or a pype. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xi. (1555), Many gargoyle..With spoutes thorough & pipes. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII.* c. 35 The saide water hath bene conueied vnder erth in pypes of leade. 1662 MERRETT tr. *Neri's Art of Glass* 364 The Pipes are the hollow Irons to blow the Glass. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. iv, Water, to be conveyed up by pipes and engines. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 304 The barometer..is composed of a glass tube or pipe..closed up at one end. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 408 The Sucking-pump consists of two pipes, the barrel and suction-pipe. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 200 Pipes, containing either hot water or steam. 1893 *Law Times* XCV. 62/2 An inspector..tested the drain, when he found that the joints of the pipes were not properly cemented.

b. *To lay pipe* or *pipes*, i.e. for the supply of water or gas; *fig.* in U. S. political slang: see quots. and cf. PIPE-LAYING.

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* s. v. *Pipe-laying*, To *lay pipe* means to bring up voters not legally qualified. 1861 *Lond. Rev.* 16 Feb. 169 The gentlemen who succeed in appropriating these small measures will be laying down very good 'pipe' for Leeds, Southampton, &c. 1882 *Fraser's Mag.* July 28 To charge him, in the technical language of his party, with 'pulling wires', and 'laying pipes' for the Presidency.

4. Applied to various specific tubular or cylindrical objects or contrivances.

† **a.** Some part of horse harness; prob. a leather tube through which the traces were passed to prevent chafing against the horse's sides. *Obs.* (Cf. PIPING *vbl. sb.*[2] 5.)

? 1309 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 506 (Mariscall.) In..iij paribus de pipes. ? 1333–4 *Ibid.* 523, viij pipes pro tractubus. [1418 in Rymer *Fœdera* (1709) IX. 543/1 Cum..Stuffurâ rationabili de Pipis, Rigeboundes, Bellibondes..pro Equis.]

† **b.** A tubular handle or staff in which a banner or cross was fitted, to be carried in procession. *Obs.*

1397 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 445 Quinque pipes de argento cum cruce argentia et deaurata pro vexillo S'ci Cuthberti. 1466 in *Archæologia* (1887) L. i. 42 Item j staf for to set on the pypys for the crosse. 1552 *Inv. Ch. Goods* (Surtees) 104, ij coper crosses..pypes belongyng to them. 1593 *Rites of Durham* (Surtees 1903) 22 A goodly and sumptuous banner..with pippes of siluer..with a device to taike of and on yᵉ said pipes.

† **c.** A tube or roll on which thread was wound, and on which a definite length was bought. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Paston Lett.* I. 39, I prey yow do byen for me ij. pypys of gold [i. e. gold thread].

† **d.** In *pl.* A form in which gold and silver were used to trim dresses, etc. *Obs.*

1533 in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 26 A gyrdell of pyppes of silver. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 7 On their heades skayns and wrappers of Damaske golde with flatte pypes. 1556 *Inv. Ch. Goods* (Surtees) 110 [Vestments] one chekeryd with grene velvet and litle silver pipes. 1600 in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* (1823) III. 502 One Frenche gowne of blacke vellat, with an edge of purle, and pipes of gold.

e. Name for the large round cell in a honeycomb inhabited by the queen bee. *dial.*

1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 104–5 The Queen's cells are built single. In fashion they are round..The common people..call them Pipes, or Taps. 1847–78 HALLIW., *Pipe*, a large round cell in a beehive used by the queen bee. *West.*

f. An underground passage, a burrow.

1738 [G. SMITH] *Curious Relations* II. 453 The old Beavers harbour the whole Winter in the Pipes, to which they remove in the beginning of November. 1887 *S. Cheshire Gloss.*, *Pipe*, a branch or side-run in a rabbit-warren.

g. *pl.* (*slang.*) Top-boots.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Pipes*, boots. 1834 H. AINSWORTH *Rookwood* III. v, Jist twig his swell kicksey and pipes [*note*, Breeches and boots].

h. A piece of confectionery, etc. of a tubular or cylindrical form. (Cf. PIPING *vbl. sb.*[2] 8.)

a 1852 PEREIRA in Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 204/1 Sugar constitutes the base of..hard confectionary, sold under the names of lozenges, brilliants, pipe, rock, comfits, nonpareils, &c. 1883 R. HALDANE *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 175/1 Roll it [the liquorice] into pipes or cylinders of convenient lengths. *Ibid.* 35/1 Isinglass..under the names of 'leaf', 'staple', 'book', 'pipe',..according to its form.

i. 'One of the curved flutings of a frill or ruff'; also, a pin used for piping or fluting' (*Cent. D.*).

j. In hair-dressing: see quot. 1860.

1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VIII. xxviii, I'll put your white Ramallie-wig fresh into pipes. 1860 FAIRHOLT *Costume* Gloss., *Pipes*, small articles made of pipe clay used for keeping the large periwigs in curl.

k. A tubular part of something, e. g. of a key.

1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 99 Draw the ramrod out of the barrel, and return it into the pipe. 1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Africa* I. 161 The holsters should be sufficiently capacious to carry in one pipe the double-barrelled pistol: in the other, a brandy flask. 1853 HOBBS & TOMLINSON *Locks* xi. 159 The process of piercing the key consists in making the pipe or barrel. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clock m* 29 A stop for the pipe of the detent. *Ibid.* 101 The pipe that carries the minute hand.

6. † **a.** The account of a sheriff or other minister of the Crown, as sent in and enrolled at the Exchequer: cf. PIPE-ROLL. *Obs.*

[The origin of this use of *pipe* is doubtful: some would explain it from the pipe-like form of a thin roll, or? from its being transmitted in a cylindrical case. Bacon saw in it a metaphor: see quot. 1598 in b, and cf. sense 8; but we have no evidence that that sense was in use early in the 14th c.]

[1323 *Red Book of the Exchequer* (1896) 858 Soient desore annuelement tutes les pipes de tutz les accomptes renduz en lan [all the pipes of all the accounts sent in in the year] bien et pleynement examiner, avant qe eles soient mises ensemble et roule fait de eles, a la fyn del an. *Ibid.* 860 Et face il, en fyn del an, les pipes des accomptes foreyns mettre par eux, et les autres pipes des acomptes des viscountes [pipes of the accounts of the sheriffs] par eux.]

fig. 1585 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 126 Are such Monuments laid vp only in the Roles and Pipes of your memorie?

b. The department of the Exchequer that drew up the 'pipes', or enrolled accounts, of sheriffs and others, abolished in England by Act 3 & 4 Will. IV, c. 99 § 41 (= *pipe-office*: see 11 b).

[1338 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 101/1 Brief des somons hors de la Pipe.] 1455 *Ibid.* V. 342/2 The Office of the Clerk of the

Pipe. 1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, c. 18 § 3 The same accomptes ..to be taken & fylled uppe in the pype theyr to remayne of recorde. 1598 BACON *Office of Alienations* Wks. 1879 I. 588 That office of her Majesty's exchequer, which we, by a metaphor, do call the pipe, .. because the whole receipt is finally conveyed into it by the means of divers small pipes or quills. 1658 PHILLIPS, Clerk of the *Pipe*, an Officer in the Exchequer, who having all accounts and debts due unto the King, drawn out of the remembrancers Office, chargeth them down into the great Roll. 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5298/3 The Right Honourable William Lord Cheyne .. to be Clerk of the Pipe in the Exchequer. 1738 *Hist. Crt. Excheq* ii. 18 The Summons of the Pipe got in the Tallages. 1834 *Act* 4 & 5 *Will. IV*, c. 16 § 1 The Office of Recorder of the Great Roll or Clerk of the Pipe in the Exchequer in Scotland shall cease and determine.

6. A tubular organ, passage, canal, or vessel in an animal body: applied to the veins and arteries, the alimentary canal, and now *esp.* to the respiratory passages (windpipe, bronchi, and tubules of the lungs). Almost always in *pl.* (See also *pipe-opener* in 11 b.)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1894 The pipes of his longes gonne to swelle. c 1430 *Two Cookery bks* 8 Take Pypis, Hertys, Nerys, Myltys, an Rybbys of the Swyne. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 21 His feete ware ful coolde. No mouing of his pypys might be knowen long tyme 1573-80 BARET *Alv.* P 394 The meate Pipe, *gula* λαιμὸς. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* ii. 57 The maull ..is appointed to be the pipe to conuey both [breath and meat] vnto him before he be borne. 1633 FORD *Broken H.* v. ii, I am well skill'd in letting blood. Bind fast This arm, that so the pipes may from their conduits Convey a full stream. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 269 P 3 He loves to clear his Pipes in good Air (to make use of his own Phrase). 1883 E PENNELL-ELMHIRST *Cream Leicestersh.* 4 Depth of girth he [the horse] must have, or his pipes and heart have no room to play.

7. Applied to various tubular or cylindrical natural formations, as the stem of a plant, etc.

1523 FITZHERB *Husb.* § 70 Lowe places, and all the holowe bunnes and pypes that growe therin 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II xlii. 202 This kinde of Lillie beareth amongst his leaues as it were certayne pypes or clysters. 1753 FRANKLIN *Lett.*, etc. Wks 1840 VI. 135 When the whirling pipe of air was filled with vapor. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 74 The strongest wheat-straw laid on upon the building in whole pipes, unbruised by the flail.

† **b.** An icicle. *Obs.*

1556-68 WITHALS *Dict.* 3/1 The iseicles or pypes hangynge vppon the eaues of a house. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I 46 To thow the pypes and schokles of yce, frosin vpon thame.

c. *Mining* and *Geol.* (*a*) A vein of ore of a more or less cylindrical form, usually following the direction of the strata; also called *pipe-vein* (see 11 b), PIPE-WORK. (*b*) A vertical cylindrical hollow filled with sand or gravel, occurring in a stratum of chalk; also called *sand-pipe* or *sand-gall*. (*c*) The vertical eruptive channel which opens into the crater of a volcano. (*d*) Each of the vertical cylindrical masses of blue rock (of eruptive or igin) in which diamonds are found imbedded in S. Africa (see KIMBERLITE).

1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 5 If there be any rakes or pipes of Lead or Tin Oar. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* Liv b, Lidd [is] the Cover that lies over the Tops of Veins sometimes, but over Pipes always. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 832 The pipe does not in general cut the strata across like the rake vein, but insinuates itself between them; so that if the plane of the strata be nearly horizontal, the bearing of the pipe vein will be conformable. 1860 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* II. 332 You used to be interested about the 'pipes' in the chalk. 1873 E. J. DUNN in *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* (1874) XXX. 54 The contents of these 'pipes' in the shale are the same in all cases, and show distinctly that they are of igneous origin. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 189 At the mouth of the volcanic pipe, there is usually a funnel shaped opening known as the crater. 1889 *Chambers's Cycl.* s.v. *Diamond.* 1903 *Daily Chron* 2 June 2/3 Diamonds .. only appear at the surface in places where they have shared in a volcanic upheaval. Hence they are found in what are technically known as pipes.

d. Each of the numerous hollow jets of flame which occur in a particular process of the manufacture of black-ash (ASH *sb.*[2] 2).

1880 LOMAS *Alkali Trade* 175 Just as the pipes begin to disappear, the bright hot mass is raked out quickly. *Ibid.* 176 Bright jets of carbonic oxide, burning with a sodium yellow, and usually called 'pipes', should be visible all over the ball.

e. *Metallurgy.* A funnel-shaped cavity at the top of an ingot of steel, caused by the escape of gas during cooling.

8. † **a.** The channel of a small stream. *Obs rare.*

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Paramb. Kent* (1826) 199 Divers other smal pipes of water .. minister secondarie helpes to this navigable river. *Ibid.* 260 The greater ryvers have their increase from many smal Wels (or springs) the which .. bee conveied in slender quilles, then afterwarde (meeting together in course) doe giowe by little and little into bigger pipes.

b. Each of the channels of a decoy for wild fowl: see DECOY *sb.*[2] 1.

1634-5 BREWETON *Trav.* (1844) 171 There are five pipes in this coy as in mine. 1768 PENNANT *Zool.* II. 464 There are several pipes (as they are called) which lead up a narrow ditch, that closes at last with a funnel net. Over these pipes .is a continued arch of netting.. It is necessary to have a pipe or ditch for almost every wind that can blow. 1887 FENN *Dick o' Fens* (1888) 112 Quite a hundred followed their leaders up the pipe in happy ignorance of the meaning of a net.

† **9.** A name for the Mock Orange or Syringa (*Philadelphus coronarius*; also, for the Lilac (Blue Pipe), rendering the med.L. name *Syringa. Obs. rare.* (See PIPE-TREE.)

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* III. lvii 1214 The later Phisitions call the first *Syringa*,..that is to say, a Pipe, bicause the stalks and branches thereof, when the pith is taken out, are hollow like a Pipe. It is also..surnamed *Candida* or white, or *Syringa candido flore*, or Pipe with a white flower.. Lillach ..is sometimes named *Syringa cærulea*, or blue Pipe.

III. A pipe for smoking.

10. A narrow tube of clay, wood, or other material, with a bowl at one end, for drawing in the smoke of tobacco (or other narcotic or medicinal substance). Often used as including the contained tobacco, etc., as in *to light one's pipe, to smoke a pipe*; also for a quantity which fills the bowl and is smoked at one time, a pipeful. (See also TOBACCO-PIPE.)

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* i. 29 Wee .will not vouchsafe one pipe of Tabacco vpon her. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets dry Dinner* P v b, The fume taken in a Pipe, is good against Rumes, Catarrhs, hoarsenesse. 1611 RICH *Honest. Age* (Percy Soc.) 37 He must haue his pipe of Tobacco 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* v 205 Because of the long pipes, the smoake is exceeding cold in their swallowing throates. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 168 Now every Plow man has his Pipe to himself. 1736 I. H. BROWNE *Pipe Tobacco* Poems (1768) 116 Happy mortal! he who knows Pleasure which a Pipe bestows. 1766 AMORY *Buncle* (1825) II. 1, I smoked a pipe after supper. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III 247 The guns were laid down, and the pipe was lighted. 1902 BUCHAN *Watcher by Threshold* 7, I lit a pipe to cheer me.

b. *Pipe of peace*: the CALUMET, or peace-pipe of the American Indians. Also used allusively.

1722 R. BEVERLEY *Hist. Virginia* Tab. vi 141-5 Pipe of peace w[h] I have seen 1762 FOOTE *Lyar* i. (1786) 17, I had the first honour of smoaking the pipe of peace with the little Carpenter. 1812 BRACKENRIDGE *Views Louisiana* (1814) 91 The chiefs approached with pipes of peace 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *Rob. Lynne* II. xii. 261 They had better smoke the pipe of peace.

c. *Queen's* (*King's*) *Pipe*: humorous name for a furnace at the London Docks, used formerly for burning contraband tobacco, now for burning tobacco-sweepings and other refuse.

[1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 17/2 The damaged tobacco, is consumed in a furnace popularly termed the 'queen's tobacco-pipe'.] 1871 *Echo* 25 Jan., If the sale is not brisk, then her Majesty's tobacco-pipe, which smokes tobacco by the ton, is likely soon to be well filled. This 'pipe', or furnace, is at the London Docks, and in it vast quantities of tobacco.. that have failed to sell in the Government sales, are burnt. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Aug. 3 2 The rubbish which had got packed with the leaf, goes to fill the Queen's pipe is, in fact, burned 1904 *Daily News* 28 June 6 'The King's Pipe'...The disorderly heaps of fuel included 'heads' of American tobacco.., Turkish leaves strung on a string, fragments of packing cases, and general litter.

d. In allusive phrases

To put one's pipe out, to put a stop to one's success, take the 'shine' out of, extinguish *Put that in your pipe and smoke it*, digest or put up with that if you can.

1720 RAMSAY *Wealth* 78 Upmost to-day, the morn their pipes put out. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. 1 *St. Odille*, Put that in your pipe, my lord Otto, and smoke it! 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxxiv. *heading*, James Crawley's Pipe is put out. 1863 READE *Hard Cash* xli, I'll give you something to put in both your pipes. 1884 W. E. NORRIS *Thirlby Hall* xxv, It don't do to let them get the whip-hand of you, according to my experience. Put that in your pipe and smoke it, Master Charley 1884 FLORENCE MARRYAT *Under Lilies & Roses* xxx, You're jealous of the girl, and want me to put her pipe out.

IV. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

11. a. Obvious combinations, as *pipe-like* adj.; (in sense 1 or 1 d) *pipe-clang, -music, -playing* (playing on a pipe, or with a tobacco-pipe); (in sense 3) *pipe-casting, -founding, -manufacturing, -track*; (in sense 10) *pipe-bowl, -champer, -fill, -lover, -shank, -smoker, -smoking, -stem, -whiff*; *pip-drawn, -puffed* adjs.

1886 *Daily News* 13 Dec. 2/3 The Plumbers' Company... The examinations included *pipe bending, joint making, the formation of roof gutters, cisterns, &c. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* i. 9 Red clay *pipe-bowls of all sizes and prices. 1898 *Daily News* 10 Oct. 9/5 Foundry iron—which is being used mainly for *pipe casting. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 431 P 3 These craving Damsels .. *Pipe-hampers, Chalk-lickers, Wax-nibblers [etc.]. 1814 SCOTT *L.d. of Isles* vi. xx, *Pipe-clang and bugle sound. 1761 CHURCHILL *Rosciad* 830 Thus sportive boys, around some bason's brim, Behold the *pipe-drawn bladders circling swim. 1900 *Engineering Mag.* XIX. 786 1 Some Notes on *Pipe Founding E. Kebler. Read before the Foundry-men's Assn., England. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 355 The *pipe-like barke. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Dec. 12 1 The pipelike passage leading to the chamber underneath the caisson 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 May 8/1 At one time in Skye there were two schools, or colleges, for *pipe music - one at Borreraig..and the other at Peingowan. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Tobacco Battered* 70 *Pipe-playing, dallying. *Ibid.* 710 Through his *Pipe puft Nose more Smoake they wave, Then all the Chimnies their great Houses have. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* i. 21 [He] Took a long reed for a *pipe-stem. *Mod.* We ascended Table Mountain in 1905 by the *Pipe-track and the Tunnel Gorge. 1846 BROWNING *Lett.* 29 June, Between two huge *pipe whiffs.

b. Special Combinations: **pipe-bag**, the leathern bag of the bagpipe; **pipe-bearer**, an attendant who bears the pipe (of an American Indian chief, an Oriental ruler or official, etc.); **pipe-beetle**, one of the *Curculionidæ*, so called from their long proboscis; **pipe-bender**, a machine or device for bending a metal pipe; **pipe-box**, (*a*) ? a box for containing tobacco pipes; (*b*) the box of the hub of a wheel, in which the arm of the axle is inserted (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **pipe-case**, a case for a tobacco-pipe or its bowl; **pipe-clamp** = *pipe-vice*; † **pipe-coal**, powdered coal or coal-dust formed into tubular briquettes; **pipe-coral**, ? = organ-pipe coral (see CORAL *sb.*[1] 1 b); **pipe-coupling**, a coupling for joining two pipes so as to form a continuous channel, or for attaching a pipe to something else; **pipe-cutter**, a tool or machine for cutting off pipes; **pipe-dance**, a dance resembling the sword-dance, in which long clay pipes are used instead of swords; **pipe-die**, (*a*) a ring-shaped die for moulding earthenware pipes; (*b*) a female screw or nut, or other device, for cutting a screw-thread on a pipe; **pipe-driver** (see quot.); **pipe-ear**, a projecting part at the side of the top of a pipe; **pipe-foot**, the lower part of a flue-pipe in an organ; † **pipe gled** *Sc. Obs.*, ? the kite (GLEDE); **pipe grab**, a clutching-tool for lifting a well-pipe; **pipe-head**, (*a*) the bowl of a pipe for smoking; (*b*) the top of a water-pipe; **pipe-holder**, a perforated board in an organ, through which some of the pipes pass; **pipe-insect** (see quot.); **pipe-joint** = *pipe-coupling*; **pipe-key**, a key with a pipe or hollow barrel which fits on a pintle in the lock, a piped key; **pipe-lee**, tobacco half smoked to ashes in a pipe; **pipe-light**, a strip of paper folded or twisted for lighting a pipe, a spill; **pipe-loop** (see quot.); **pipe-macaroni**, macaroni made in the form of pipes or tubes; **pipe-major**, the chief player of a band of bagpipe-players; **pipe-maker**, a maker of pipes (in various senses); **pipe-metal**, an alloy of tin and lead, with or without zinc, used for organ-pipes; † **pipe-money**, money given to a piper, or for playing a pipe; **pipe-note**, a note or sound made by a pipe; a note like that of a pipe, a piping note; **pipe-office**, the office of the Clerk of the Pipe in the Exchequer (see 5); in quot. 1609 humorously used for the mouth (with allusion to sense 10); **pipe-opener** (*colloq.*), a spell of exercise taken to clear the respiratory passages and replenish the lungs with fresh air, a 'breather'; **pipe-ore** (see quot.); **pipe-organ**, an organ with pipes (= ORGAN *sb.*[1] 2), esp. as distinguished from a *reed organ*; **pipe oven** (see quot.); **pipe privet**, a name for the lilac; = PIPE-TREE (Miller *Plant-names* 1884); **pipe-prover**, an apparatus for testing the strength and soundness of steam- or water-pipes by hydraulic pressure; **pipe-rack**, (*a*) in an organ, a wooden shelf with perforations by which the pipes are supported; (*b*) a rack for tobacco-pipes; **pipe-reducer**, a pipe-coupling larger at one end than at the other to unite pipes differing in diameter; **pipe-skill**, skill in playing the bagpipe; **pipe-stand**, a stand or frame for supporting a pipe or pipes (in any sense); **pipe-stay** (see quot.); **pipe-stick**, a hollow wooden tube used as the stem of a tobacco-pipe; **pipe-stop**, (*a*) a plug or stop-valve in a pipe; (*b*) an organ-stop composed of mouth-pipes (as distinguished from a *reed-stop*), a flue-stop; **pipe-stopper**, a small plug for compressing the tobacco in the bowl of a pipe; **pipe-tongs**, tongs made to grasp a pipe or rod; **pipe-twistor** = *pipe-wrench*; **pipe vein** (*Mining*): see quots. and 7 c (*a*); **pipe-vice** (**-vise**), a vice for grasping a pipe or rod; **pipe-vine**, a name for the N. American plant *Aristolochia Sipho*, from the shape of the flowers and the twining growth (also called *Dutchman's Pipe*); **pipe-wood**, name for *Leucothoe* (*Andromeda*) *acuminata*, a shrub of the southern U.S., the wood of which is used for tobacco-pipes; **pipe-worm**, a *Sabella*, *Serpula*, or allied tube-worm; **pipe-wrench**, a tool with one jaw fixed on a shank and the other movable on a pivot, so shaped as to grip a pipe when turned in one direction round it. See also PIPE-CLAY, PIPE-FISH, etc.

1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 93 Pipe could he not.. His *pipe-bagge torn, no wind it could keepe in. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 315 The *pipebearer stepped within the circle, lighted the pipe . then .. handed it to the principal chief. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xxi. 602 The turbaned official who comes, attended by his secretary and pipe-bearer, to pay you a visit of ceremony. 1721 *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 344 One of the largest kind of Curculio or *Pipe Beetles yet seen. 1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Shops & their Tenants*, Lounging about, on round tubs and *pipe-boxes. 1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* xiv. 98 Tempering, stamping, and comixing of sea-cole, or stone-cole, that a kinde of substance being there made of them like vnto past or tempered clay, the Presse-mould may forme and truss-

figure that clay-like substance into hollow *pipe-cole as it doth earthen pipes. 1832 R. & J. LANDER *Exped. Niger* II. viii. 4 Small pieces of *pipe coral were stuck in the lobe of each ear. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 12/2 Sometimes they do the '*pipe-dance'. For this a number of tobacco pipes ..are laid close together on the floor, and the dancer places the toe of his boot between the different pipes. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Pipe-driver*, an implement of the general form of a pile-driver, used for forcing into the ground pipes for what are known as 'driven wells'. 1905 *Athenæum* 29 Apr. 534/1 The fronts of pipe-heads and the *pipe ears were often heraldically treated. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 642 The Pitill and the *Pype Gled cryand pewewe. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Pipe grab*, a tool to let down into a well-pipe to enable it to be hoisted to the surface. 1855 LONGF. *Hiawa* I 18 From the red stone of the quarry With his hand he broke a fragment, Moulded it into a *pipe-head. 1905 [see *pipe-air*]. 1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 56 These small pipes go first through the holes of the pipe-holders. 1805 PRISCILLA WAKEFIELD *Dom. Recreat.* vi. (1806) 93 Animalcules..living in small tubes, or cases of sandy matter, united like pieces of coral; from which..they are called the *pipe insect. 1540 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Payd for a *pype key ijd. 1860 SALA *Baddington Peerage* II. xix. 23 Half-smoked *pipe-lees. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xxi, Mr. George twists it [the document] up for a *pipe-light. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Pip-loop* (*Harness*), a long narrow loop for holding the end of a buckled strap. 1787 J. FARLEY *Art Cookery* (ed. 4) 157 Take half a pound of small *pipe-macaroni. 1893 FORBES-MITCHELL *Reminn. Gt. Mutiny* 48 Sir Colin complimented the *pipe-major on the way he had played. 1896 CROCKETT *Cleg Kelly* (ed. 2) 97 Cleg marched along like the pipe-major in the Black Watch. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 610/22 *Tibiarius*, a *Pypemaker. *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 10 Pype makers, wode mongers, and orgyn makers 1765 SPRY in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 84 Had I..rendered the tube flexible..and turned it on a stick of pipe-maker's clay. 1901 *Scott. N. & Q.* May 170/2 He commissioned a well-known Glasgow pipe-maker to furnish him with a set of bag-pipes. 1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 75 The pipes are composed of wood, pewter, or what is called *pipe-metal. 1621 B. JONSON *Gipsies Metamorph.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 62 3/2 Call Cheeks upon the bagpipe, and Tom Tickle-foot with his tabor. Clod, will you gather the *pipe-money? 1592 WARNER *Alb Eng.* xxxvi, His apish toyes, His Pedlarie, and *pype-notes. 1854 BUSHNAN in *Circ. Sc.* (*c* 1865) I. 291/1 When the male [bird] is alone, its most significant note is the pipe-note *witt*. 1609 DEKKER *Guls Horne-bk* 18 Till your 'pipe offices smoke with your pitifully-stinking girds shot out against me. 1647 HAWARD *Crown Rev.* 5 Clerke in the Pipe office. 1738 BIRCH *Life Milton* in *M.'s Wks.* (1738) I. 77 One Mr. Francis Boyton, a Norfolk Gentleman, who had a place in the Pipe-Office. 1879 *Daily News* 7 Apr. 3/1 The crew..indulge in a short paddle to the point and back by way of a '*pipe-opener'. 1898 *Cycling* 89 He should ride for half an hour, in sufficient clothing, simply as a pipe-opener. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, **Pipe-ore*, iron ore (limonite) in vertical pillars, sometimes of conical, sometimes of hour-glass form, imbedded in clay. 1895-6 *Cal. Univ. Nebraska* 214 The..course..in instrumental music, either piano-forte, *pipe organ or violin. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., **Pipe Oven*, a hot blast oven in which the air passes through pipes exposed to the heat of the furnace In contra-distinction to a fire-brick oven. 1855 E. J. HOPKINS *Organ* 49 The *pipe-racks. The greater number of the pipes stand on the upperboards..a framework, therefore, is used to keep them in an erect position. 1892 W. B. SCOTT *Autobiog. Notes* I. 162 A pipe-rack like those in the artist clubs in Munich. *a* 1760 SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 213 John o' *pipe-skill wasna scant. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., **Pipe Stand*, a frame to support radiator pipes. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 270 From his pipe-stand he reached down a long Hungarian pipe and a long Turkish chibouc. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., **Pipe Stay*, a device to hold a pipe in place; or to hang a pipe. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. xiv. 307 With the stroke of a whip or a *pipe-stick. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* IV. 321 Not so thick as your Highness' *pipe-stopper. 1831 TREFAWNY *Adv Younger Son* I 244 Using his probe with the same sort of indifference as a man does a pipe-stopper. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech.*, *Pipe-tongs. 1899 *Academy* 11 Feb 183/1 A pair of pipe-tongs wherewith the New Englander lifted an outlying coal to light his pipe. 1813 BAKEWELL *Introd Geol.* (1815) 281 The *pipe vein is a variety of the flat vein having the sides closed or twitched in, so as to form a tube or cavity of irregular shape. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 832 The pipe vein resembles in many respects a huge irregular cavern. 1857 GRAY *First Lessons Bot.* (1866) 26 The Aristolochia or *Pipe-Vine. 1866 *Treas. Bot* 91 A[ristolochia] *Sipho*, a native of the Alleghany mountains. has..received the name of Pipe vine, from a resemblance in the form of the flowers to that of a tobacco-pipe. 1774 GOLDSM *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 48 *Pipe-worms and other little animals fix their habitation to the oyster's sides.

Pipe, *sb.*[2] [a. OF., F. *pipe*, a cask for wine, etc., also a measure. So Sp., Pg. *pipa*, It. *pippa*. In origin, the same word as PIPE *sb.*[1], in special sense of a cylindrical vessel.]

1. A large cask, of more or less definite capacity (see 2), used for wine, and formerly also for other liquids and provisions (as eggs, meat, fish, etc.), or other goods. *Obs.* or merged in 2.

1392-3 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 156 Pro iij doliis j pipe. 1411 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 86, j tubbe et j barell vjd; dimidium pype, vijd.; j parvum fatte iijd. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xvii. 49 Bridgis..made vpon pipes bounden together and wel teyed with ropys. *c* 1559 R. HALL *Fisher* xxii. (1655) 186 His Library, which they found so replenished..with..Books,..with which they trussed up, and filled 32. great fats, or pipes. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* III. xi. R iv, Sundrie kindes of wine vessels, as the tunne, the pipe, the punshion, hogsheads, buttes, barrels. 1842 TENNYSON *Will Waterproof* x, The pint, you brought me, was the best That ever came from pipe.

2. Such a cask with its contents (wine, beer, cider, beef, fish, etc.), or as a measure of capacity, equivalent to half a tun, or 2 hogsheads, or 4 barrels, i. e. containing usually 105 imperial gallons (= 126 old wine-gallons), but varying for different commodities, and still for different kinds of wine. Sometimes identified with BUTT *sb.*[2] 1.

[1376 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 328/2 De chescun Pype ou Vessel de tiel Vyn douce.] 1406 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 13 Y wyt to Iohan Whyte the yongger, and to hys wyfe, a pipe of wyne, pris of xls. 1439 *Act* 18 *Hen. VI*, c. 17 Pour ceo qe come touts les tonels, pipes, tercians & hoggesheades de Vin Oyle & Mele..doient..conteiner un certein mesure..chescun pipe vj[xx], vj galons. [*tr. a.* 1550 Forasmuch as all the Tunnes, Pipes, Tercians, and Hogsheads of Wine, Oyle, and Honie..ought..to conteine a certaine measure..euerie Pipe six score and six gallons.] 1472-3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 37/2, ii pipes of Syder. 1496 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 166 A pipe of salte bieff iedie dressed xl[s]. 1526 in Dillon *Calais & Pale* (1892) 81 A pype of redd Herring. 1670 R. COKE *Disc. Trade* 6 The Canary Wines yearly Imported are about 13000 Pipes. 1802 *Brookes' Gazetteer* (ed. 12) s.v. *Rens*, About 20,000 pipes of brandy are annually exported. 1903 *Whitaker's Almanack* 453 Of wines imported in casks the following are the usual measurements: Pipe of Port or Masdeu = 115 gallons, of Teneriffe = 100 g., of Marsala = 93 g., of Madeira and Cape = 92 g., of Sherry and Tent = 108 g.

3. *Comb.* **Pipe-board, pipe-hoop, pipe-stave,** a board, hoop, or stave used for making pipes or casks (*pipe-board* in strict use connoting a certain size or thickness: see quots.); †**pipe-merry** *a.*, merry from drinking wine (*obs.*); †**pipe-wine,** wine drawn directly from the pipe or 'wood'.

1596 DAUNETT tr *Comines* (1614) 19 He caried also with him great store of *pipe-boorde, meaning therewith to make a bridge ouer the riuer of Seine. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 303 Pipe Boards, viz. above 5 feet 3 inches in length, and not exceeding 8 feet, and under 8 inches square. 1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will. IV*, c. 56 Table s.v. *Wood*. 1510 in *10th Rep Hist. MSS. Comm.* App v. 394 Three *pipe hopis for a pennye. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 141 Wyne deliuereth the heite from all care when a bodye is *pipe merye. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. ii. 122 Ships..laden with hoopes, gally-oares, *pipe-staues, & other prouisions of the king of Spaine. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 45/1 Four Vessels laden with Pipe-staves from Hamburgh, for the use of the Navy. 1783 JUSTAMOND tr. *Raynal's Hist. Indies* VII. 438 Ireland, which afforded an advantageous mart for corn, flax, and pipe-staves, has been shut against them [colonists] by an act of parliament. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. ii. 90 *Host.* I will to my honest Knight Falstaffe, and drinke Canarie with him. *Ford.* I thinke I shall drinke in *Pipe-wine first with him, He make him dance. [With play upon the musical *pipe* and *canary* the dance.]

Pipe (paip), *v.*[1] Also 4-6 **pype.** [In branch I, OE. *pīpian* to blow the pipe (Napier *Contrib. OE. Lexic.*), ad. L. *pīpāre* in late or med. sense 'to blow a pipe', f. *pīpa* in OE. *pipe* PIPE *sb.*[1]: cf. Du. *pijpen*, MDu. *pipen*, LG., MLG. *pīpen*, Ger. *pfeifen*, MHG. *pfīfen*; also Sw., Norw. *pipa*, Da. *pibe*, to blow the pipe, to whistle. In branch II, ME. *pipen*, corresponds to OF. *piper* (12th c., of a mouse, a chicken, etc.) = It. *pipare* 'to pipe, to cackle or clucke as a hen, to pule as a hawke' (Florio):—L. *pīpāre* (and ?**pippāre*) to peep, cheep, chirp. In the literal sense, this is now expressed by PEEP *v.*[1], and in a special sense by PIP *v.*[2]

L. *pīpāre*, beside *pippāre*, *pipīre* (all app. in same sense), was evidently echoic, imitating the voice of chickens and little birds; similar forms could arise independently in any lang. Thus, beside the forms above, MDu., MLG., Du., LG., mod.Ger. have a weak vb. *piepen*, (pijpen, *Reuter*, *fistulare*, *tibia canere*, piepen als vogels, *piper comme les petits poulsins*, *pipire*, Plantijn 1573). It. has *pipire* 'to peepe as a chickin' (Florio), Fr has *piper*, *pipier* in same sense, Eng PEEP *v.*[1], PIP *v.*[2] App the tendency in all the langs. to associate the orig. vb. with the sound of the musical instrument (cf F. *piper* in Godef. *Compl.*) led to the use of forms more directly imitating the weak cheep of the chicken, etc., for the expression of the original L. sense.]

I. To blow or play on a pipe.

1. *intr.* To play on a pipe, to blow a pipe (see PIPE *sb.*[1] 1, 1 d). † Phrase *To pipe in* or *with an ivy-leaf*: see IVY-LEAF (*obs.*).

a 1000 *B. M. MS Tib. A. III* lf. 102 (*Zeitsch. f. deutsch. Alt.* XXXIV. 234) An stan..þæs ansyne is, swilce an man piplæ mid nigon piptan & an man hearpæ. *c* 1275, 13. [see PIPING *vbl. sb.*[1] 1]. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 92 Mynstralles mygte pipe. *c* 1400 LYDG. *Siege Thebes* 1791 Lete his brother blowen in an horn..or pypen in a red. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* v. vii, Whanne I pyped and played of my muse or bag pype ye dayned, ne wold not daunce. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* vii. 32 We have pyped vnto you, and ye have nott daunsed. 1586 in Neal *Hist. Puritt.* (1732) I. 480 The service of God is grievously abused by piping with organs. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 823 The soothest Shepherd that ere pip't on plains. 1765 GRAY *Shakespeare* 15 When thou hear'st the organ piping shrill. 1789 [see 5]. 1872 BESANT & RICE *Ready-Money Mort.* iv, The Arcadian shepherd piped upon the mountain. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* ii. 21 I'm Hieland born, and when the clan pipes, who but me has to dance?

b. To whistle, as the wind, a man, a bird, etc.: see 5 a, b.

2. *trans.* To play (a tune, music) upon a pipe.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 113 With that his Pype on honde he heute, And gan to pipe in his manere Thing which was slepi forto hiere. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* iii. (Percy Soc.) 15 With goodly pypes in their mouthes i-tuned..they pyped a dance, I-clipped Amour de la hault pleasance. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* xiv. 7 Except they make a distinccion in the soundes: howe shall it be knowen what is pyped or harped? 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI ix. 8 The lustie shepheard swaynes ..did pype and sing her prayses daw. 1789 BLAKE *Songs Innoc.* Introd. a Piping down the valleys wild, Piping songs of pleasant glee. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk*, *Royal Poet*, (1859) 68 Those witching airs still piped among the wild mountains and lonely glens of Scotland. 1872 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiii. 22 On a curved out the Phrygian deep pipeth a melody. 1898 G. MEREDITH *Odes Fr. Hist.* II She piped her sons the frontier march.

b. *transf.* To bring into some place or condition by playing on a pipe; to lead by the sound of a pipe; to entice or decoy, as wild fowl; also *fig.* † *To pipe up* (quot. *c* 1546), to exalt or worship with pipes, i. e. organ-music (*obs.*).

c 1546 JOYE in Gardiner *Declar. Art. Joye* 93 They pipe him [God] vp with orgaynes. 1673 DRYDEN *Amboyna* I. i, We must put on a seeming Kindness,..pipe 'em within the Danger of our Net, and then we'll draw it o'er 'em. 1689 T. R. *View Govt. Europe* 67 A lightness of humour, by the which they are easily piped into a new mode of Government. 1842 BROWNING *Pied Piper* ad fin., Whether they pipe us free from rats or from mice 1889 *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 616 He pipes them homewards, and they trot along..as if they liked the music.

3. *Naut.* To summon, as a boatswain the crew, to some duty, or to a meal, by sounding the pipe or whistle. (*trans.*, and *intr.*) Also *transf. To pipe away, down*, to dismiss by sounding the pipe

1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 102 Whensoever the Boatswain pipes to Dinner. 1789 G. KEATE *Pelew Isl.* 92 The boatswain..piped all out to their separate departments. 1790 C. DIBDIN *Song*, '*Tom Bowling*' v, When He who all commands Shall give..The word to pipe all hands. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* v. ii. P 2 All hands were piped to make the necessary arrangements. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* viii, I. was ready at the gangway a quarter of an hour before the men were piped away. *Ibid.* xi, The hammocks were piped down..and the ship was once more quiet. 1837 — *Dog-fiend* x, Jemmy piped the hands up. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Pipe down!* The order to dismiss the men from the deck when a duty has been performed on board ship. 1884 H. COLLINGWOOD *Under Meteor Flag* 15 The hands had just been piped to breakfast.

II. To utter a shrill and, originally, weak sound.

† 4. *intr.* To utter a shrill and weak sound; to cheep, squeak, peep. Said of chickens, small birds, mice, etc., and contemptuously of persons. *Obs.*, and replaced by PEEP *v.*[1]

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 503 Ne myht þu leng a word iquebe Ac þu pipest al so dop a mose. *c* 1350 *Nominale Cath. Angl.* 759 (E. E. T. S.) *Rayne gaillie*, Frogge pipith. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 401/2 Pypyn, or zyppe, as henn byrdys,.. *pipio*, *pipulo*. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* ix. 298 Whi, who is that hob ouer the wall? we! who was that that piped so small? *Ibid.* xiii. 195 Who is that pypys so poore? 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* x. (Arb.) 21 Ye shal catche myes by grete heepis, herke how they pype [orig. *pipen*]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 281/1 To Pipe as a byrde, *pipiare*.

5. The following appear to have begun as varieties of sense 4, but to have been influenced by sense 1, or by association with PIPE *sb.*[1], so as to express a louder shrill sound.

a. To whistle: said of the wind (in later use, sometimes, to howl), of the human voice, a marmot; also to hum or buzz shrilly as a winged insect; to whistle or whizz as a bullet.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. viii. 48 At our desyre, The sesonable air pipis vp fair and schine. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 162 His big, manly voice, Turning againe toward childish treble pipes, And whistles in his sound. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 126 While rocking Winds are Piping loud. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. xxiii, The favouring breeze, when loud It pipes upon the galley's shroud. 1824 LONGF. *Woods in Winter* vi, Gathering winds..Amid the vocal reeds pipe loud. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ii. 22 The frightened marmots piped incessantly from the rocks. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 7 Sept., With the anchor over the bow, and the wind piping through the rigging. 1889 DOYLE *Micah Clarke* 136 We heard the bullets piping all around them.

b. To whistle or sing as a bird.

a 1592 H. SMITH in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxxxvi. 1 Like a bird that is taught to pipe. *a* 1771 GRAY *Birds* 1 There pipes the woodlark. 1822 W. IRVING *Bracebr. Hall* I. vi. 51 The thrush piped from the hawthorn. 1828 [see PIPING *vbl. sb.*[1] 1]. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 61 O throstle softly piping High on the topmost bough.

c. To speak or talk loudly and shrilly.

1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* II. 268 My mother was the best scold in all Ballyshannon, and if she did not pipe it away two or three hours every day, she [etc.]. 1792 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Desmond* III. 177 He goes piping about, and talks of unequal representation, and the weight of taxes. 1866 CHR. ROSSETTI *Prince's Progr.*, etc 3 Voices piped on the gale.

d. To weep, to cry. *colloq.* or *slang.* (Cf. *to pipe one's eye*, 7.)

1797 MRS. M. ROBINSON *Walsingham* III. 310 She has been piping all the way down to Bath. *a* 1814 DIBDIN *Song, True Courage* i, 'Tis nonsense for trifles, I own, to be piping. 1824 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) I. 283 The organ ..is the finest thing I ever heard. The three or four first chords made me pipe. 1901 FARMER *Slang*, *Pipe*..(1) to talk; and (2) to cry; also *to pipe up*, *to take a pipe*, *to tune one's pipes*, and *to pipe one's eye*.

6. *trans.* To utter a. in a peeping or cheeping voice, as a mouse; b. in a loud shrill or clear voice, as a song-bird, a singer, or speaker.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xviii. 406 Thanne piped pees of poysye a note, *Clarior est solito post maxima nebula phebus*. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 277 How every..noyse, or sovne..Thogh hyt were piped of a mouse Mote nede come to Fames house. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 223 One pipes out his woordes so small, through defaulte of his wynde pipe, that ye would thinke he whisteled. 1587 *Gude*

& *Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 208 Sa sall they pipe a merie fit. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 97 The same old Song .. which they have pip'd to each other these many Years. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 103 Oft as the woodlark piped her farewell song. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* i, The boys piped out an hurrah. 1842 TENNYSON *Launcelot & G.* ii, Sometimes the linnet piped his song. 1861 THACKERAY *Four Georges* i, Italian soprani piped their Latin rhymes in place of the hymns. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxi 153 Love can angrily pipe adieu.

7. *To pipe one's eye* or *eyes* (orig *Naut. slang*): to shed tears, weep, cry.

1789 C. DIBDIN *Song, Poor Jack* iii, What argufies sniv'ling and piping your eye? *a* 1814 *Sailor's Ret.* ii. i. in *New Brit. Theatre* II. 337 Lucy and he must have piped their eyes enough by this time. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxxii, He was very frail and tearful .. his own peculiar mission was to pipe his eye. 1897 'OUIDA' *Massarenes* xxxii, 'One don't pipe one's eye when one comes into a fortun', said the wheelwright.

III. 8. *Pugilistic slang.* (*intr.*) To breathe hard, pant from violent exertion or exhaustion.

1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 72 Painter at length fell from weakness, and both were at this time piping. 1826 *Ibid.* XVII. 283 Bob was piping a little, but said 'nothing was the matter'. 1827 DE QUINCEY *Murder* Wks. 1862 IV. 33 The baker came up piping.

IV 9. Pipe up. a. *trans.* To blow up, commence to play or sing, strike up. Also *absol.*

c 1425 *Cast. Persev.* 457 (*Stage direct.*) Pipe vp music. *c* 1570 *Marr. Wit & Science* iv. iii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 372 Pipe us up a galliard, minstrel. 1575 *Gamm. Gurton* II v. ibid. III. 211 In the meantime fellows, pipe up your fiddles. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* i. iii, Once he piped up to a different air, a kind of country love-song.

b. *intr.* To raise the voice, speak up in a piping voice; to rise or increase, as the wind.

1889 'MARK TWAIN' *Yankee at Crt. K. Arthur* (ed. Tauchn.) I. 167 As the guard laid a hand upon me, she pipe d up with the tranquilest confidence. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 14 May 8/7 The wind had piped up to half a gale overnight.

Pipe (pəip), *v.*[2] [f. PIPE *sb*[1], senses 3–5]

I. †1. *trans.* ? To draw through pipes or taps; to drink. *Obs. rare.*

1575 LANEHAM *Let* (1871) 45 In lyttl more then a three dayz space, 72 tunn of Ale & Beer waz pyept vp quite.

†2. *intr.* ? To flow or be conveyed as through a pipe. *Obs.*

1656 R. SHORT *Drinking Water* Pref. A ij b, We see so many kickshaws in all sciences . and new Paradoxes in Physick, piping out of the Novelists Braines.

II. 3. *trans. Gardening* To propagate (pinks, etc.) by cuttings or slips taken off at a joint of the stem; see quot. 1856, and PIPING *vbl. sb.*[2] 2.

1788 H. WALPOLE *Let to Mrs H. More* 4 July, No botanist am I; nor wished to learn from you .that piping has a new signification. I had rather that you handled an oaten pipe than a carnation one. 1856 DELAMER *Fl. Gard* (1861) 78 Carnations may be increased, after blooming, by 'pipings', i. e. the ends of the shoots broken off at a joint, so as to form a short pipe-like cutting. . The pipings then are made to strike root. .Pinks are more generally piped, Carnations layered. 1858 GLENNY *Gard Every day Bk.* 194/1 Carnations..when all the shoots that are long enough are layered, those which are too short may be piped like pinks.

b. *intr.* Of certain herbs: To develop a tubular stem, to become pipy.

1855 DELAMER *Kitch Gard.* 78 It [celery] has a greater tendency to 'pipe', or run up to seed. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict., Pipe* .Of onions: to run to seed-stalks but not to seed. (Bedfordsh.)

III. 4. a. *Dressmaking*, etc. To trim or ornament with piping (see PIPING *vbl sb.*[2] 4).

1841 LEVER *C. O'Malley* lxviii, Her blue satin piped with scarlet. 1884 *Girl's Own Paper* 29 Nov. 138/2 The edges of the newest bodices are now piped, as they were some time ago. 1905 *Myra's Jnl* 1 Apr. 10/3 If satin is used the seams should be piped instead of being lapped.

b. *Confectionery.* To ornament (a cake, etc.), or to form (an ornamental design) with sugar piping (see PIPING *vbl sb.*[2] 8).

1883 4 [see PIPING *vbl. sb*[2] 8]. 1894 *Westm. Gaz* 11 Dec. 4/3 The lower portion of the cake contains panels delicately piped in sugar 1901 *Daily Chron.* 4 Dec. 9/2 Wanted a man..to ice and pipe Christmas cakes.

IV. 5. *trans.* To furnish or supply with pipes; to lay (a place) with pipes (for gas, water, etc.).

1884 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* Jan., A special town meeting.. to hear the report of the committee with reference to piping the town. The committee will recommend that the town take its water of Lynn. 1902 GREENOUGH & KITTREDGE *Words* 192 Any noun can become a verb. Thus we have to cudgel, to powder, to oil, to pipe (for gas), to wall in.

6. To convey (water, gas, oil, etc.) through or by means of pipes.

1889 *Whitby Gaz.* 27 Sept. 3/2 A large Philadelphia syndicate has secured the gas rights in Indiana..and will pipe the natural gas to Chicago. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 31 May 7/1 Fuel oil from the wells in Beaumont can be piped to Port Arthur.

7. *Mining.* To direct a jet of water from a pipe upon (gravel, etc.): see HYDRA LIC *a.* 1; to supply with water for this purpose.

1882 *Rep to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U. S.* 629 The length of the season..will depend upon the water available,..some of the smaller claims are not piped more than one hundred to one hundred and fifty days per year. At the large mines piping goes on night and day.

Pipe, *v.*[3] [f. PIPE *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To put (liquor, etc.) in a pipe or cask.

1465 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 185 Reschard Felaw hathe .. serten befe serten bere and serten flower pyp d. 1513–14 *Act* 5 *Hen. VIII*, c. 16 Thoffice of packyng of Wolleyn clothes .. and of oder merchaundises to be pakked tonned piped barellid or otherwise enclosid. 1766 ENTICK *London* (1776) I. 410.

Pi·pe-clay, *sb.* A fine white kind of clay, which forms a ductile paste with water; used for making tobacco-pipes, and also (esp. by soldiers) for cleaning white trousers, etc. Hence *allusively*, excessive attention to the minutiæ of dress and appearance in the management of regiments

[1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 198 This lute is composed of a very fine cretaceous earth, called tobacco-pipe clay, moistened with oil of linseed, and a varnish made of amber and gum copal.] 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed 2) 290 Limestone is abundant, and there is a great quantity of what is called pipe-clay. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xxii, He [the soldier] had got tired of pork and pipe-clay. 1858 W. JOHNSON *Ionica* 49 Yet bright gleams the pipe-clay below the red breast, And in slate-coloured trowsers the line look their best. 1862 *Sat Rev* 15 Mar. 299 Hampered by conditions largely partaking of red tape and pipe-clay. 1898 E. J. HARDY in *United Service Mag.* Mar. 650 He spends all his time cleaning his things, and would be like a fish out of water if pipeclay were abolished.

attrib. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 165 A remarkable rock..of a pipe clay colour, with a few bushes atop. 1835 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc* (1842) III. 259 Not altogether perhaps what may be called 'in pipe-clay order'. 1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Africa* II. 5 There was not often time for the pipe-clay observances of the 'regulations'.

Hence **Pi·pe-clay** *v. trans.*, to whiten with pipe-clay; *fig.* to put into spick and span order; whence **Pi·pe-clayed** *ppl. a.*, **Pi·pe-claying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **Pi·pe-clayey, Pi·pe-clayish** *adjs.*, covered with pipe-clay; addicted to the use of pipe-clay.

1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* ii, They [midshipmen] *pipe-clays their weekly accounts, and walks up and down with their hands in their pockets. 1864 KNIGHT *Passages Work. Life* I. 59 Our Volunteer .. had to pipe-clay his white breeches and gaiters. 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* xxx, Their well *pipeclayed belts 1890 *Golden South* 167 His mate, very gruff and *pipe-clayey. 1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIII. 645 In these piping, and pipe-claying, times of peace. 1859 *All Year Round* No 34. 183 They are too soldier-like, too *pipe-clayish.

Piped (pəipt), *ppl a.*[1] [f. PIPE *sb.*[1] and *v.*[2]]

1. Furnished with a pipe or pipes; having the form of a pipe, tubular. *Piped key* = pipe-key: see PIPE *sb.*[1] 11 b.

c 1520 in *9th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 126 A pypyd key for the wyket domus matris mee. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Jas.* 34 The adders hurte none but with thrusting in theyr small piped toothe. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. lxxi. 637 The wylde Garlyke hath no leaues, but..long, rounde, small, holowe, pyped blades. 1705 J PETIVER in *Phil. Trans* XXV 1956 It's externally piped towards the Mouth. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 137 The ragged-robin . With its pip'd stem.

2. Formed into, or ornamented with, piping: see PIPE *v.*[2] 4.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 'Extra' 24 July 9/1 A large vase is made of piped sugar. 1899 *Daily News* 28 Oct. 7/3 The line of piped red cloth.

3. Conveyed by pipes

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining, Piped Air*, ventilation carried into the working places in pipes. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 77 If piped water cannot be had.

Piped, *ppl. a.*[2] [repr. F. *pipé*, f. *piper* to deceive, prop. to decoy birds by whistling. Cf. Cotgrave 'Pipé, deceiued, cousened..gulled, beguiled. *Cartes pipées*, & *Des pipes*, false cards or dice'.] In phr. *piped dice*: see etymology.

1843 JAMES *Forest Days* (1847) 275 You must think me.. ready to play against you with piped dice.

Pi·pe-fish. [f. PIPE *sb.*[1] + FISH.] A fish of the genus *Syngnathus* or family *Syngnathidæ*, having a long slender body and a long snout.

1769 PENNANT *Zool* III. 107 As we want a generical name in our language for this genus [*Syngnathus*], we call it the *Pipe Fish*, from its slender body. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 289 The body of the Pipe Fish, in the thickest part, is not thicker than a swan quill, while it is above sixteen inches long. 1846 EMBLETON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II 168 A male specimen of the Little Pipe Fish (*Syngnathus ophidion*), with the eggs of the female in its abdominal pouches, was also exhibited.

Pipeful (pəipful). [f. PIPE *sb*[1] and [2] + -FUL.]

1. [f. PIPE *sb.*[2]] A quantity (of liquor, etc.) sufficient to fill a pipe or large cask *rare.*

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 167 It doth heate..a whole pipeful of cold water.

2 [f. PIPE *sb.*[1]] A quantity (of tobacco, etc.) sufficient to fill the bowl of a pipe.

c 1613 ROWLANDS *Paire Spy-Knaves* 20 Who takes his pipefull vp, And smokes it off, with *puffe 'tis gone.* 1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* (1845) 202 Poor indeed is the man in these climes who cannot command a pipeful of tobacco.

Pipe-layer (pəi plēˈə.). [f. PIPE *sb.*[1] + LAYER *sb.* 1.] **a.** A workman who lays pipes for the conveyance of water, gas, etc. **b.** *U. S. political slang* One who schemes to procure corrupt votes. (See quot. *a* 1882, and next.)

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1865) II. 310/2 Rubbish-carters, or pipe-layers, or ground-workers. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 8 July, You might take them to be pipe-layers, or log-rollers, or lobbyers, or members of a municipal 'ring'. *a* 1882 T. WEED *Autobiog.* xlviii. (1883) 493 A letter in which he said that the men..were to be employed in laying the pipes for the introduction of Croton water. The Whig leaders were immediately stigmatized as 'pipe layers', a term persistently applied to them for several years.

So **Pi·pe-laying,** (*a*) the laying of pipes for water, gas, etc.; (*b*) in *U. S. political slang*, a form of political corruption: see quot. 1850.

1848 *N. Y. Tribune* 30 Oct. (Bartlett) The result .. would not be..doubtful, if we could be assured of fair play and no pipe-laying. 1850 LYELL *2nd Visit U S.* II. 6 Fifty or sixty Irish labourers. were conciliated for some years by employment in the Croton waterworks, so that 'pipe-laying' became the slang term for this kind of bribery. 1864 WEBSTER, *Pipe-laying*, the laying down of pipes, as for gas, water, etc. 1881 *Nation* (N. Y.) XXXII. 180 He would begin his pipe-laying at a greater distance,.. and fortify his combinations by many more devices.

Pipeless (pəi plēs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS] Without a pipe; having no pipe.

1870 *Athenæum* 19 Nov. 653 All the tobacconists' shops.. were closed, and Ned arrived at his habitation pipeless and weedless. 1900 *Daily News* 30 Nov. 5/6 A native house, heated by a Chinese pipeless stove.

Pipelet (pəi plet). *nonce wd.* [f. as prec. + -LET.] A small pipe; in quot. a weak piping voice (PIPE *sb.*[1] 2).

1885 L. B. WALFORD *Nan & other Stories* I. 237 The above remark was uttered in a soft treble pipe, and at last half a dozen other pipelets, equally soft, responded.

Pi·pe-li·ne, *sb.* A continuous line of pipes; a conduit of iron pipes for conveying petroleum from the oil-wells to the market or refinery, or for supplying water to a town or district. Also *attrib.* Hence **Pi·pe-line** *v trans.*, to provide with, or convey by, a line of pipes

1883 *Century Mag.* July 332/2 When the tank at a well is nearly full, notice is sent to the nearest agency of the pipe lines. *Ibid.* 334/2 The pipe line system was a thing of small beginnings and slow growth. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Oct. 2/2 Russia has the finest oil-field in the world in the Transcaucasus, which she is now 'pipe-lining' down to the Black Sea. 1891 *Daily News* 3 June 5/6 A temporary pipe line has been laid across the bed of the Mersey, and now the water is being discharged on the Lancashire side.

Pipe-major, -maker, etc.: see PIPE *sb.*[1] 11.

Pipeman (pəipmăn). [f. PIPE *sb.*[1] + MAN *sb.*]

1. A man who smokes a pipe. *nonce-use.*

1826 *Blackw. Mag* XX. 155 Particular pipemen, and solitary cigarers, no doubt, always existed.

2. A workman who attends to a pipe, e. g. in hydraulic mining.

1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 11 Gravel-miners and pipemen 1898 *Century Mag.* Feb. 490/2 The lieutenant ..tried to pull this unhappy pipe-man with him.

Pipemouth (pəi pinmuθ) A fish of the genus *Fistularia* or family *Fistulariidæ*, characterized by a long pipe-like snout. So **Pi·pe-mouthed** (-mauθd, -mauθt) *a.*, having such a snout.

Piper[1] (pəipəi). [OE. *pipere*, f. *pipe*, PIPE *sb*[1] + *-ere*, -ER[1].]

1. One who plays on a pipe (*esp.* a strolling musician); in Scotland *spec.* one who plays on the bagpipe.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. ix. 23 þa cwom se hælend in hus þas aldor monnes & þa ge ach piperas [*Ags. Gosp.* hwistleras] & menigu ruxlende. *a* 1100 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 311/21 *Tibicen*, pipere. 11.. *Ibid.* 539/23 *Tibicen*, pipere. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *House F.* iii. 144 Pipers of alle Duche tonge. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 401/1 Pypare, *fistulator.* 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst* iv. xiii. (1634) 621 As the common people say, he is an evill piper but a good fidler. 1574 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 418 Edmond Broun, ane Hieland pyper. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. iv. 131 Let's haue a dance. ..Strike vp Pipers. 1641 BERR *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 97 There is 6*d.* allowed to a piper for playing to the clippers all the day. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 7 P 3 At their convivial assemblies to hear a piper. 1842 BROWNING (*title of poem*) The Pied Piper of Hamelin

attrib. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 693/8 *Hec fistilatrix*, a piper wyfe. 1812 W. TENNANT *Anster F.* II. xlv, No paltry vagrant piper-carle is he.

b. Phrases. † *Piper's cheeks*: swollen or inflated cheeks, as of one blowing a pipe. † *Drunk as a piper*: quite drunk. *Piper's news* (*Sc.*): news already well known. *To pay the piper*: i. e. for piping to lead the dance; hence, to defray the cost, or bear the expense or loss, incident to some undertaking or proceeding.

1602 WITHAL *Dict.* 216/1 That hath bigge or great cheekes, as they tearme them, pipers cheekes, *bucculentus.* 1770 *Gentl. Mag* XLI. 560 As drunk as a Piper. 1772 R. GRAVES *Spir. Quix.* x. xxix, Jerry proceeded so long in recommending sobriety, and in tossing off horns of ale, that he became as drunk as a piper. 1822 HOGG *Perils of Man* I. ii. 29, 'I came expressly to inform you'—'Came with piper's news', said the lady, 'which the fiddler has told before you'. 1681 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 29 (1713) I. 190 After all this Dance he has led the Nation, he must at last come to pay the Piper himself. 1753 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) IV. 39 The other Powers cannot well dance, when neither France nor the maritime Powers can..pay the piper. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* II. vii. P 23 We will make Doctor Oloroso pay the piper to our dancing. 1895 *Daily News* 18 Dec. 9/1 Londoners had paid the piper, and should choose the tune.

†c. Applied to a tree that furnishes wood for pipes. *Obs. nonce-use.* In quot. *appositive.*

c 1382 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 178 The byldere ok, and ek the hardy ash, The pilere elm,..The boxtre pipere,..The maylynge fyr,..The shetere Ew.

2. Popular name of several kinds of fish. a. A species of gurnard, *Trigla lyra*; so called from the sound it makes when caught. †b. In quot. 1674, = ANGEL-FISH. *Obs.* c. In New Zealand, the garfish, *Hemirhamphus intermedius*.

1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart., Dial.* lxxxiii, The Piper good for to be eaten. *a* 1672 WILLUGHBY *Ichthyogr.* (1686) Tab. S. 1, *Lyra* Rond., The Piper. 1674 RAY *Collect Words, (Sea) Fishes* 99 The Piper, *Raio-squatina* Rondel... The Cornish men call another Fish, viz. a sort of Cuculus or Gurnard by the name of Piper. 1766 [C. ANSTEY] *Bath Guide* iv. 63 She has order'd for Dinner a Piper and Dory. 1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 234 The Piper... *Trigla Lyra*.. esteemed an excellent fish. 1871 *Field* 25 Nov. 457/1, I look on the Piper as the float fish of New Zealand. *Ibid.*, I do not think that the New Zealand piper is as perfect in flavour as the Melbourne one.

attrib. 1611 COTGR., *Aiguille*, ..a Horne-backe, Piper-fish, Gane-fish, or Horne-fish. 1812 *Pennant's Zool.* 374 The piper gurnard is frequently taken on the western coasts. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 185 The piper gurnard, ..when taken from the water emits a singular sound.

3. a. A young pigeon, a squab. b. A sandpiper (*Cent. Dict.*).

1885 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* (1894), *Pigeon*, French *Pigeon*, Italian *Piccione* and *Piptone*, Latin *Pipio*, literally a nestling-bird that pipes or cries out, a 'Piper'—the very name now in use among Pigeon-fanciers.

4. a. A name given to beetles of the *Curculionidæ*, with a long proboscis. b. A sea-urchin, *Cidaris papillata*, with club shaped spines, fancied to resemble a bagpipe (also called *piper urchin*).

1711 *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 352 Small English Pipers, or long snouted Beetles. 1809 EDMONSTONE *Zetland Isl.* II. 320 E[chinus] Cidaris, found in deep water, *Piper*.

5. A broken-winded horse: see quots.; cf. *roarer*.

1831 YOUATT *Horse* x. 196 Some horses make a shrill noise when in quick action; they are said to be Pipers. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 227 There are many degrees of broken wind, which receive appellations according to the noise emitted by the horse; and on this account he is called a piper, trumpeter.

6. (See quot. and cf. PIPING *vbl sb.*[1] 2, quot. 1884.)

1884 PHIN *Dict. Apiculture* 53 *Piper*, an after-swarm having a virgin queen.

Piper[2] (pai·pəɹ). [f. PIPE *sb.*[1] or *v.*[2] + -ER[1].]

†1. (?) A workman who lays or repairs pipes; a plumber. *Obs.*

1456 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 291 The feys that the pyperys had befor thys tym for har wachyng about the town, be yreryt and payet to the makinge of the pypys of the sayd cytte for a yer. 1469 *Ibid.* 332 [Admissions to franchise..Richard Bennet,] piper; [John Welles,] packer. [John Talbot,] pyper.

2. One who smokes tobacco in a pipe. Now *rare*.

1632 D. LUPTON *London & C. Carbonadoed* 85 He is for the most part a potter and piper. 1653 GERRIER *Counsel* 41 Pipers and Potters, to sit in Tavernes. 1897 *19th Cent.* May 821 The early 'piper' loses his growth, becomes hoarse, effete, lazy, and stunted.

3. Name for a kind of caddis-worm (also *piper caddis*), which forms a pipe or tube.

1653 WALTON *Angler* xii. 231-2 One Cadis called a Piper, whose husk or case is a piece of reed about an inch long or longer...There is also a lesser Cadis-worm, called a Cock-spur..it is much less than the Piper Cadis.

4. A dog used to lure wild fowl into the pipe of a decoy; a decoy-dog.

1865 W. WHITE *E. Eng* I. 111 If given to barking or to frolic, or to take fright without occasion,. such a dog will never do for a 'piper'. 1886 *Athenæum* 21 Aug. 231/1 A clever arrangement of screens over which a bushy tailed dog not unlike a fox—the 'piper', as it is called—is taught to leap at the word of command.

5. A fissure in the coal in a mine, from which gas escapes: = BLOWER[1] 4.

1883 *Standard* 8 Nov 5/8 [The explosion] was caused by what is known as a 'piper', or air-hole in the coal. 1883 in GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining*.

6. *Confectionery.* One who ornaments cakes, etc. with sugar piping: see PIPE *v.*[2] 4 b.

1904 *Daily Chron.* 20 June 11/7 Pastrycook and Confectioner..good piper.

Piperaceous (pipĕrē·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *piper* PEPPER + -ACEOUS, or f. Bot.L. *Piperace-æ* + -OUS.]

†a. Of the nature of pepper; pungent. *Obs.*

b. *Bot.* Belonging to the Natural Order *Piperaceæ*, the pepper tribe (typical genus *Piper*; see PEPPER).

1674 *Phil. Trans.* IX. 5 Being, if I may so speak, piperaceous and biting. 1846 *Penny Cycl.* Suppl. II. 272/1 *Matica* or *Matico*..an astringent plant..from Peru...Doubts exist as to the botanical origin of the plant, some ascribing it to a Labiate plant..while others refer it to a piperaceous plant.

†**Pi·perate,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *piperāt-us* peppered, pungent, adj. f. *piper* PEPPER: see -ATE[2].] Containing pepper, peppered. peppery, pungent.

1683 *Phil. Trans.* XIII. 168 Hot and piperate Antidotes. 1693 *Ibid.* XVII. 872 A..hot piperate and Spicy Plant.

Piperate (pi·pĕrēt), *sb. Chem.* [f. PIPER-IC + -ATE[4].] A salt of piperic acid.

1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 827 The piperates are sparingly soluble in water.

Piperazine (pipĕ·rəzəin). *Pharm.* [f. L. *piper* (see next) + AZ(O- + -INE[5].] A compound allied to Spermine; chemically *di-ethylenediamine* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Also called **Piperazidine.**

1891 *Lancet* 18 Apr. 897 It is stated..that piperazidine dissolves uric acid more readily than any other substance of a basic nature. 1894 MUIR & MORLEY *Watts' Dict. Chem.* IV. 877 Piperazine. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 173 Piperazine, whether in the free state or as chloride, was not found to exercise any influence on the advent of precipitation. 1901 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* No. 2092 Epit. Med. Lit 20 Piperazine is the best drug for the underlying morbid condition.

Piperic (pipe·rik), *a. Chem.* [f. L. *piper* pepper + -IC.] Pertaining to or derived from pepper; in *piperic acid*, an acid ($C_{12}H_{10}O_4$) obtained by boiling piperine with potash.

1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 653 Piperic acid forms yellowish capillary needles; in the moist state, a sulphur-yellow jelly which shrinks on drying. 1876 [see PIPERIDINE].

Piperidge, variant of PIPPERIDGE.

Piperidine (pipe·ridəin). *Chem.* [mod. f. L. *piper* pepper + -IDE + -INE[5].] 'A volatile base ($C_5H_{11}N$) produced by the action of alkalis on piperine' (Watts). Formerly also *piperidia*.

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 286 Piperidine.. This is a remarkable oily base, with a pungent odour, recalling both that of ammonia, and that of pepper. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 656. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med* (ed. 6) 434 Nitric acid decomposes it into piperic acid and piperidia. 1888 REMSEN *Org. Chem.* 355 Piperidine.

Piperine (pipĕrəin), *sb.* [f. as prec. + -INE[5].]

1. *Chem.* An alkaloid ($C_{17}H_{19}NO_3$) obtained from species of pepper (*Piper nigrum* and *P. longum*), crystallizing in colourless prisms, and melting when heated to a pale yellow limpid oil.

1820 *Q. Jrnl Sci. Lit. & Art* IX. 402 Piperine is obtained from pepper, by digesting it in alcohol. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 760 M. Orstedt first announced, in 1819, the existence of a peculiar principle in the fruit of *piper nigrum*, or *black pepper*, to which he gave the name of *piperin*. 1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* (1880) 349 A nitrogenized feeble base, Piperine..in rhomboidal prisms, white, almost tasteless, and inodorous.

2. = PEPERINO, late L. *piperinus* (Isidore). *rare*—°.

1888 OGILVIE, *Piperin, Piperine.* 1. A concretion of volcanic ashes.

Pi·perine, *a. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *piper* pepper + -INE[2].] Peppery.

1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LII. 720 We naturally, with piperine heat, re-affirm our dictum.

Piperine, -ino, var. PEPERINE, -INO.

Piperitious (pipĕri·ʃəs), *a. rare*—°. [f. L. *piper* pepper + -ITIOUS[1]. cf. *cineritious*.] Resembling pepper pungent: = PIPERACEOUS a.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Piperivorous (pipĕri·vŏrəs), *a. rare*—°. [f. mod.L. *piperivor-us* (f. *piper* pepper + *-vorus* devouring) + -OUS.] Feeding on pepper, as a bird.

1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Piperly (pəɹpəli), *a.* [f. PIPER[1] + -LY[1].] Resembling, or befitting, a piper; paltry, trashy, beggarly, despicable.

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 65 Their piperly versicles, and other beggerly trumperie. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* Pref, Shame that those Piperly-Dizzards should not be detected. 1822 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 107, I don't care a tester for that piperly poet of green Erin 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 544/2 This is some of the piperly stuff of your snivelling poets.

Piperno, variant of PEPERINO.

Pi·pe-roll. [f. PIPE *sb.*[1] 5 + ROLL. *sb.*] The Great Roll of the Exchequer, comprising the various 'pipes', or enrolled accounts, of sheriffs and others for a financial year.

1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. (1787) 20 In all the ancient pipe-rolls in the times of Henry the Third, Edward the First, Edward the Second, and Edward the Third .there is this entry: *In Thesauro nihil.* 1698 WANLEY in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 258 The Pipe Roll; with the black and red Books of the Exchequer. 1711 MADOX *Hist. Exchequer, Explanation of Breviatures*: Magnus Rotulus, The Great Roll of the Exchequer commonly called the Pipe Roll. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. iv. 222 There are traces of it's payment..in the book of dome day and in the great pipe roll of Henry the first. 1891 *Guide to Public Record Office* 293 The Pipe Rolls or Great Rolls of the Exchequer contained the yearly charge against the Sheriffs of the several counties.

Pipery (pi·pĕri). Also 9 **pippiree.** [a. F. *piperie* (Froger, 1698). perh. = Sp. **piperia*: cf. Sp. *pipero* cooper, f. *pipa* barrel.] A native raft or float in the West Indies and S. America, of the same nature as a catamaran.

1698 FROGER *Voy.* 102 We..saw all along the [Argentine] Coast..the Negro's *Piperies* [*orig.* de Piperies des nègres], as they are called, being no other than three or four pieces of Wood made fast together, whereon two men go out a fishing. 1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. 216 We cut and made Piperies or Floats of four or five of these trunces, being light and floating; they being tied together, two or three or more of them, according to the bigness of the Pipery. 1827 ROBERTS *Voy. Centr. Amer.* 151 The Buccaniers..descended the river in floats or pippirees to the Atlantic.

Pi·pe-sta·pple. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also **-staple, -stopple.** [f. PIPE *sb.*[1] + STAPPLE, STOPPLE, MDu. *stapel* stem, stalk.]

1. The stem of a tobacco-pipe.

1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* ix, Pinches or forehammers will never pick upon 't [the tower],..ye might as weel batter at it wi' pipe-stapples. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 237 Not worth the notice of a pipe-stapple. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Pipestoppel*, a fragment of the shank of a tobacco-pipe.

2. (See quots.)

1825 JAMIESON, *Pipe-stapple*...Used as synon. with *Windle-straw*, for smooth-crested grass, Loth. 1886 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Eng. Plant-n*, Pipe-stapple. ..(*Cynosurus cristatus*. The stiff stalks are used for cleaning pipes.

Pi·pe-stone. [f. PIPE *sb.*[1] + STONE.]

1. A hard red clay or soft stone used by the American Indians for tobacco-pipes: = CATLINITE.

1809 A. HENRY *Trav.* 24 The Portage du Grand Calumet, ..which name is derived from the *pierre à calumet*, or pipe-stone, which here interrupts the river. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* I. xxix. 234 The bowls. are generally made of the red steatite or 'pipe-stone'. *Ibid.* II. lv. 206 *note*, 'Pipe-stone'..is harder than gypsum and softer than carbonate of lime. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* i. 2 On the great Red Pipe-stone Quarry.

2. *Lead Manuf.* A piece of cast iron (? originally a stone), having a groove through which the tuyère or blast-pipe passes, in a smelting furnace.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 756 The posterior ledge of the sole.. supports another piece of cast iron. called *pipe-stone*, scooped out at its under part..for the passage of the *tuyère*.

Pi·pe-tree. [f. PIPE *sb.*[1] 9 + TREE.] A name used in the seventeenth century to English Lat. *Syringa* in its then wide sense, including (*a*) the Common Syringa, Mock Orange, or Orange-blossom (F. *séringat*), *Philadelphus coronarius*, the 'white Pipe-tree'; (*b*) the Lilac, *Syringa vulgaris* Linn., the 'blew Pipe-tree'. Also the 'double (white) Pipe-tree', *Jasminum Sambac*. (See PIPE *sb.*[1] 9.)

1629 PARKINSON *Paradisi* cvii. 407 The blew Pipe tree riseth sometimes to be a great tree. *Ibid.* 408 The single white Pipe tree or bush, never commeth to that height of the former...The flowers..are of a strong, full, or heady sent, not pleasing to a great many. *Ibid.* 410 The double white Pipe tree is much used in Egypt to help women in their travailes of childbirth. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 71/2 The double Pipe tree, or Jasmine of Arabia, hath the Flowers double. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 185 Lilac, or Pipe-Tree, .affords fine scented Flowers in April or May. 1756-66 AMORY *Bunce* (1825) III. 226 A liquor of a beautiful colour, like that of the lilach or pipe-tree blossom.

b. *Pudding Pipe-tree*: see PUDDING.

Pipette (pipe·t), *sb.* [a. F. *pipette*, dim. of *pipe* PIPE *sb.*[1]: see -ETTE.]

1. A pipe or tube of small calibre, and of various forms, used (esp. in chemistry or in scientific experiments) to transfer or measure small quantities of a liquid or gas.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 68 We readily obtain a volume of 100 cubic centimetres by means of a pipette. 1860 F. W. GRIFFIN in *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* VIII. 324/1 By means of a graduated pipette I took a thousandth part containing..one thousandth of a grain of arsenious acid. 1884 *Times* 27 Oct. 4/2 A 'pipette' is a glass tube with a..swelling about one-third up from its lower end. It is used..in laboratories.. for sucking up small quantities..of poisons,..or objectionable liquids.

attrib. 1881 TYNDALL *Floating Matter of Air* 139 *note*, I have called them 'pipette bulbs' because they are formed by hermetically sealing one shank of a pipette. *Ibid.* 173 If..the india-rubber tube failed to clasp with sufficient tightness the pipette shank 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 437 Distilled water is then added, drop by drop, from the pipette stopper of a bottle supplied for that purpose.

2. *Pottery Manuf.* A can or pot fitted with a narrow tube through which slip or barbotine is poured upon the ware for decoration.

Hence **Pipe·tte** *v. trans.*, to pour, convey, or draw (*off, out*) by means of a pipette.

18.. *Amer. Chem. Jrnl.* IX. 177 (Cent.) The solution of arsenic acid was pipetted into the bottle 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* iv (ed. 4) 138 The æther is pipetted or siphoned off.

Pipe-work. [f. PIPE *sb.*[1] + WORK *sb.*]

1. *Mining.* A pipe vein of ore; = PIPE *sb.*[1] 7 c (*a*).

1653 MANLOVE *Lead Mines* 264 Primgaps, Roof-works, Flat-works, Pipe-works, Shifts. 1829 *Glover's Hist Derby* I. 65 Pipe-works lie between two rocks or strata, yet seldom follow any regular inclination, but fill up fissures.

2. Pipes in the mass, or as part of a structure.

1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v. *Organ*, The pipework includes a great variety of different kinds of pipes.

Pipewort (pəɹ·pwəɹt). [f. PIPE *sb.*[1] 3 + WORT.] Any plant of the genus *Eriocaulon*; extended by Lindley to the whole of the N.O. *Eriocaulaceæ*, comprising aquatic or marsh herbs allied to grasses, with a membranous tube surrounding the ovary.

1806 GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* § 291 *Eriocaulon*. Pipewort. 1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 122 The presence, among the Pipeworts, of a membranous tube.

Pipey, erron. form of PIPY.

†**Piphre.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. 16th c. F. *pifre* (= mod.F. *fifre*), ad. It. *pifero, piffero* FIFE.] A fife or other wind instrument.

a 1603 JAS. I. *Chorus Venetus* in FAIT *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 3 Praise him with trumpet, piphre, and drumme, With lutes and organes fine.

‖ **Pipi**[1] (pi·pi). [Tupi *pipai*.] Name of the astringent pods of a Brazilian leguminous plant, *Cæsalpinia Pipai*, sometimes imported together with divi-divi for tanning. Also, the plant itself.

1856 *Treas. Bot.* 188 C[*æsalpinia*] *Pipai* produces pods which possess some astringency, and are called Pipi pods. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pi-pi*, the astringent legumes of the *Cæsalpinia papai*.

‖ **Pipi**[2] (pi·pi). Also **peppy, pippy.** [Maori.] 'Maori name of a shell-fish, sometimes (erroneously)

called the cockle, *Mesodesma novæ-zelandiæ* (Morris *Austral Eng.*).

[1820 *Gramm & Vocab. Lang. N. Zealand* 193 (Morris) *Pipi*, a cockle.] 1852 MUNDY *Our Antipodes* (1857) 116 Piles of white shells of the 'pipi', or cockle, brought from the seashore for food. 1881 J. L. CAMPBELL *Poenamo* 204 (Morris) Fern-root, flavoured with fish and pippies. 1882 T. H. POTTS *Out in Open* 25 (ibid.) Each female is busily employed in scraping the potatoes thoroughly with pipi-shells. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 115 Sea-gulls ..loath to leave their breakfast of pipis dug out of the sand.

† Pi·pient, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *pipient-em*, pr. pple. of *pipire* to cheep; cf. F. *pipiant*, *pépiant*.] Piping or chirping like a chicken or young bird.

1607 COLLINS *Serm.* (1608) 18 Like Anacreons fonde doues, some perfect, some pipient, some hatcht, some half hatcht. 1615 T. ADAMS *Spir. Navig.* 54 Hypocrites, a pipient broode, cackling their owne ripeness.

Piping (pai·ping), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. PIPE *v.*[1] + -ING [1].] The action of PIPE *v.*[1]

1. Playing on a pipe; the music of pipes or wind-instruments.

c 1275 LAY. 5110 Þar was gleomenne songe, þar was piping among. 13.. *K. Alis.* 1042 (Bodl MS.) At þe fest was harpyng And pipyng & tabournyng. 1535 COVERDALE *Eccius.* xl. 21 Pypinge and harpinge make a swete noyse. 1641 HINDE *J. Brucn* iii. 12 The holy Sabbaths .. were wholly spent..in Mayp les and Maygames, Pipings and Dancings. *a* 1706 R SEMPLE *Piper of Kilbarchan* xiv, We need not look for Piping mair, Sen Habbie's dead. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. i. 308 Unto their piping must all people dance.

2. The utterance of a shrill sound, or the sound itself (with the varieties of sense indicated in PIPE *v*[1] 4-6): cheeping, chirping, whistling; singing or speaking in a shrill tone.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 567 Bo þi piping over-go, Ne bop on þe crafles na mo. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XII. xxxix. (Bodl MS.) The reremous..is a beeste iliche to a mous..wiþ voice & piping wiþ crye. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 401/2 Pypynge, crye of yonge bryddys, *pipulatus*. 1552 HULOET, Pipynge or piepynge of byrdes or fowles. 1828 *Craven Gloss* (ed 2), *Piping*, the musical signal of bees prepar toiy to their swarming or casting a second time. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch Strike* i, The shrill piping of a bullinch was heard. 1839-40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 19 Between the frosty pipings of the breeze. 1884 PHIN *Dict. Apiculture*, *Piping of Queens*, a sound made by young queens when there is also in the hive a mature queen, but one not yet emerged from her cell.

3. Weeping, crying. *slang* or *colloq.*

1779 SEWARD in *Mme. D'Arblay's Diary* 16 June, No more piping, pray. 1837 MARRYAT *Dog-fiend* ix, What's the use of piping, boys, I never yet could larn.

4. *attrib.*

a 1711 KEN *Sion* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 319 Mirth, Song, Dance, or Piping-match. 1711 SHAFTESB *Charac.* (1737) III. 127 The unmanly disfiguration of their..countenance, which this piping-work produc'd.

Pi·ping, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. PIPE *v.*[2] and *sb.*[1] + -ING [1]]

† 1. The smoking of a pipe, tobacco-smoking.

1660 T. HALL *Funebria Floræ* (1661) 13 Christmas revels, with dancing, drinking, . . potting, piping, gaming. 1670 J. DAWIRY in *St Papers, Dom.* 458 Too much piping and potting will be an enemy to him.

2 *Gardening.* The propagation of pinks, etc. by cuttings (see PIPE *v*[2] 3); *concr.* a cutting or slip of a pink or other plant taken off at a joint.

1788 [see PIPE *v.*[2] 3]. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Prac. Agric.* (ed 4) I. 310 Trimming off the leaves, except those at the extremity, which only require their ends shortened, as directed for pipings. 1851 *Beck's Florist* 134 Pinks. Continue to put out the rooted pipings, and prepare the beds for the next season's bloomers. 1855 [see PIPE *v.*[2] 3].

3. a. The action of furnishing with pipes or tubes. **b.** *concr.* Pipes collectively.

1846 *Athenæum* 14 Feb. 173 Professor Brande concluded his communication by exhibiting zinced iron piping. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Aug. 4 Deluged with a strong jet of cold water administered through a piping. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 17 Feb. 5/4 To supplement the supply .. by .. an expensive system of piping from Peterborough.

4. *Dressmaking*, etc. **a.** The trimming or ornamenting of the edge of stuff or the seams of a garment, by means of a fine cord enclosed in a pipe-like fold of the edge or of a distinct strip of stuff; *concr.*, the tubular kind of trimming thus formed. **b.** Fluting: cf. PIPE *sb.*[1] 4 i. Also *attrib.*

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Piping*, a kind of cord trimming or fluting for ladies' dresses. *Piping-irons*, fluting-irons. 1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 100 Of late years, the act of piping has been introduced into under-linen to save trouble; a cord covered with material cut on the bias is inserted. 1891 *Pall Mall G* 27 Aug. 4/1 The Princess.. wearing a dark blue serge yachting costume, the coat and skirt outlined with a piping of white. 1894 C. N. ROBINSON *Brit. Fleet* 502 The lieutenant's undress coat..had a white edging or piping. 1895 A. MORRISON *Chron. M. Hewitt* v. 256 A man in a blue coat, with dull red piping [in the seams] and brass buttons.

5. In harness, A tubular leather covering for a trace-chain, or such coverings collectively. (Cf. PIPE *sb.*[1] 4 a.)

1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

† 6. A mode of dressing the hair by curling it around little cylinders or roulettes of wood or baked pipe-clay: cf. PIPE *sb.*[1] 4 j. *Obs.*

7. In jewellery, Lengths of gold (or other) tubing, fixed to the back of a thin plate of metal to strengthen it.

1881 G. WALLIS in *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 676/2 Another smaller diadem found in another tomb..is of gold plate, so thick as to require no 'piping' at the back to sustain it.

8. *Confectionery.* The action or art of ornamenting cakes, etc. with cord-like lines or twists of sugar; *concr.* the lines or twists so used.

1883 R. HALDANE *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 154/1 When dry, ornament with piping, orange-blossom, ribbon, &c. 1884 *Birmingham Daily Post* 23 Feb. 3/6 Well up in icing and piping.

9. *Mining.* = HYDRAULICKING: see PIPE *v.*[2] 7.

1881 RAYMOND *Gloss. Mining*, *Piping*. 1. See *Hydraulicking*. 1895 J. W. ANDERSON *Prospector's Handbk.* (ed. 6) 163 *Piping*, washing gold deposits by means of a hose.

10. *Metallurgy.* = PIPE *sb.*[1] 7 e; the formation of such a pipe.

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss*, *Piping*...2. The tubular depression caused by contraction during cooling, on the top of iron or steel ingots.

Pi·ping, *ppl. a.* [f. PIPE *v.*[1] + -ING [2].] That pipes; characterized by piping.

1. Playing on a pipe.

1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 297 A most lively description of a piping satyr. *a* 1745 SWIFT *On Shadow in Glass* 36 Lowing herds, and piping swains 1836-48 B D. WALSH *Aristoph Acharnians* ii. v, Garlands, sprats, piping women and black-eyes.

b. Characterized by piping, i. e. the music of the pastoral pipe (as distinguished from the martial fife, trumpet, etc.): in the Shaksperian phr. *piping time(s) of peace.*

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, i. i. 24 In this weake piping time of Peace. 1793 DR. BURNEY *Let. to Mme D'Arblay* 31 Jan., The laws [are] more strictly executed against treason..than in the piping times of peace. 1883 ABP. FORBES in *19th Cent.* Oct. 730 In piping times of peace, the national debts of the Australian colonies loom large.

2. Sounding shrilly; whistling; shrill-toned.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. i. 17 The pyping wynd blew in thair taill at nycht. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* III. iv 1404 To him shall thy piping poetry be directed. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. lii. 82 With piping acclamations. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.*, *Rip Van Winkle*, An old man replied in a thin piping voice. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* IV. 88 Dogs, when a little impatient, often make a high piping note through their noses 1897 *Outing* (U S.) XXX. 358/2 There was a piping breeze from the southwest.

b In names of particular kinds of birds or other animals having a piping note or cry: as **piping crow**, the Australian genus *Gymnorhina*; **piping guan**, the genus *Pipile*, of S. America and Trinidad; **piping hare**, the pika or calling hare, *Lagomys*; **piping plover**, *Ægialites melodus*, of N. America. Also **piping bullfinch**, a bullfinch trained to 'pipe' or whistle a tune.

1773 BARRINGTON in *Phil Trans* LXIII. 267 Well known by the common instances of piping Bullfinches 1845 *Voy. to Port Philip*, etc. 53 The warbling melops and the piping crow. 1895 C. DIXON in *Forth. Rev.* Apr. 643 The Gymnorhinæ or piping crows of Australia.

3. quasi *adv.* in phr. **piping hot**, so hot as to make a piping or hissing sound, as a simmering liquid, or a dish freshly cooked; hissing hot; hence *gen.* very hot.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 191 Wafres pipyng hoot out of the gleede. ? *a* 1550 *Freiris of Berwik* 377 in *Dunbar's Poems* (S T.S.) 237 Ane pair of cunyngis, fat and het pypand. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 141 Beanes, fried all whole as they be, and so cast piping hot into sharp vinegar. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 10 When we had climed.. Being painfully and pipeing hot. 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com Wks.* (1709) 234 A Mutton-Pye,..piping hot out of the Oven 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* II. xi. 316 The day having been piping hot.

b. *fig.* Fresh, quite new, just come out.

1607 MIDDLETON *Your Five Gallants* II i. 57 *Col.* Whence comes he, sir? *Pur.* Piping hot from the university. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* I. Wks. 1851 III. 6 The Booke..in defence of Bishops which came out piping hot much about the time. 1733 *Revolution Politicks* VII. 8 A Report is come pipeing hot from Ireland. 1855 BROWNING *Up at a Villa* ix, At the post office such a scene-picture—the new play, piping hot!

Pipistrelle, -el (pipistre·l). [a. F. *pipistrelle*, ad. It. *pipistrello* bat, variants of which are *vipistrello*, *vispi-*, *vespistrello*, from *vispertello*, *vespertillo*, repr. late L. **vespertillus* for L. *vespertilio* (*-ōnem*) bat, f. *vesper* evening. See Diez (ed. 4) 390.] A small species of bat, *Vespertigo pipistrellus*, common in Britain and Europe generally.

1781 PENNANT *Hist. Quad.* II 561 Bat, Pipistrelle. 1843 *Zoologist* I. 66 The pipistrelle, or common bat of Britain. 1862 G. KEARLEY *Links in Chain* (1863) 245 No less than fifteen or sixteen species of Bats are found in Britain...The little Pipistrelle. is..the most abundant..of the number.

Pipit (pi·pit). Also 8 **pippet, -it**, 9 **pipet.** [prob. imitative of the bird's 'short and feeble note' (Swainson). Cf. PIP *v.*[2], and the dial. names *titling*, *tietick*, *cheeper*, *peep*, etc. So F. *pipit*, *pitpit*.] Any bird of the genus *Anthus* or several allied genera of the family *Motacillidæ*, widely distributed over most parts of the world, and having a general resemblance to larks. The common British species are the Meadow Pipit or Titlark, *A. pratensis*; the Tree Pipit or Pipit-lark, *A. trivialis* (*A. arboreus*); and the Rock Pipit, Rock-lark, or Shore-lark, *A. obscurus*.

1768 PENNANT *Zool.* II. 241 A species [of lark] taken in the neighborhood of London called by the bird-catchers a pippit. 1832 SELBY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 1. 18 The rock or shore pipit (*Anthus aquaticus*)...In size it exceeds the common and the tree pipet (*A. pratensis* and *arboreus*). 1882 HARDY *Ibid.* IX. No. 3. 453 Larks and pipit-larks arise at intervals. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* s.v., Pipits, of which over 30 species have been described..occur in almost all parts of the world.

Pipkin (pi·pkin). Also 6 **pypkin**, 6-7 **pipken.** [Origin doubtful. The form suggests a dim., f. PIPE *sb.*[2] + -KIN; cf. Sp. *pipote* keg, and Pg. *pipote* small cask or vessel, f. *pipa* PIPE *sb.*[2] But there is no evidence that the pipkin was at first a small cask or staved vessel]

1. A small earthenware pot or pan, used chiefly in cookery. (Formerly in wider sense, including metal pots. Now local; in Eng. Dial. Dict. from Warw. to Lincoln and Suff.)

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Ollula*. a little potte: a pipken. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xlii. 201 Boyled with vinegar and hony in a brasen pipken or skillet. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 79 Put them together into a cleane pipkin or leaded pot,..let them stand ouer the fire one houre. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii 1160 Free from a crack or flaw of sinning, As Men try Pipkins by the ringing. 1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 279 Put the Sea-salt. into an unglazed earthen pipkin, and set it amidst live coals. 1808 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *One more Peep at R. Acad.* Wks. 1812 V. 355 A pipkin of brown crockery. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Pipkin* or *Pidkin*, a small earthen vessel with a handle. 1854 H MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xiii. (1860) 139/1 The unglazed earthen pipkin, fashioned by the hand, without the assistance of the potter's wheel, is held to belong to the 'bronze and stone periods' of the antiquary.

2. *U. S.* and (?) *dial.* A small wooden tub having a vertical handle formed by the prolongation of one of the staves, a piggin.

1855 WHITTIER *Flowers in Winter* ix, A wizard of the Merrimac,.. Could call green leaf and blossom back To frosted stem and spray... The beechen platter sprouted wild, The pipkin wore its old-time green. 18.. T. A. HILL *MS. Collect. Nottingham Words* (E.D D.).

Hence **Pi·pkinet** (*nonce-wd.*), a small pipkin.

1647 HERRICK *Noble Numb.* Wks. (1869) 404 Thou my pipkinnet shalt see, Give a wave-offring unto Thee.

Pipless (pi·plés), *a.* [f. PIP *sb.*[3] + -LESS.] Having no pips; seedless.

1869 C. R. WELD *Notes Burgundy* 115 The Corinthian Grape possesses the great recommendation of being pipless. 1900 *Daily News* 31 Mar. 7/3 Pipless oranges are among the novelties hailing from California.

Pipling, var. PIPPLING. **Pipouder, -poulder,** etc., var. PIEPOWDER. **Pippal,** var. PEEPUL.

† Pi·ppane. *Sc. Obs.* Also **pypane, pyppane.** (Origin and meaning uncertain.)

1491 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot* I. 189 Item, for v vnce of reid pyppane sylk to be beltis to the King. 1505 *Ibid.* III. 40 Item, for ij pypanes blak silk,. *vd.* 1506 *Ibid.* 351 Tua pippanes rede silk for the Kingis scarlet hos.

† Pipped, ? *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 7 **pipt.** [In form, pa. pple. of PIP *v.*[2] sense 2, but the latter is not known so early.] Cracked, as a nut.

1545 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Cassa nux*, a pypped nutte. 1552 HULOET, Pipped nutte, *cassa nux*. 1640 BROME *Sparagus Gard.* v. ii, A pipt Nutshell and a Maggot in't.

Pipped (pipt), *a.* [f. PIP *sb.*[1] (or *v.*[1]) + -ED.] Affected with the pip.

1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) III. 284 There's poor Horace sick in his hammock, and the admiral croaking like a piped hen. 1845 JAMES *A. Neil* ii, You have no more stomach than a pipped hen.

Pipperidge (pi·peridʒ). Also 6 **pypryge, piprídge**, 8-9 **piperidge**, (9 *dial.* **piprage, piprick**). Cf. PEPPERIDGE. [Derivation obscure.

Cf. AF. *piperounge* a hip, in W. de Bibbesworth (Prof. Skeat).]

1. A local name of the Barberry, fruit or shrub; the latter usually *pipperidge-bush*.

1538 TURNER *Libellus*, *Oxiacantha*, ab officinis & vulgo berberis dicitur, aliquibus Pypryge vocatur. 1562 — *Herbal* II. 146 The berbery tre, otherwyse called a piprídge tre. 1674 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* 74 *Pipperidges*, Barberries, *Ess. Suff.* 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.*, *Barbery*, or piperidge bush,..grows naturally in the hedges in many parts of England. 1886 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Eng. Plant-n.* 382 Piperidge, Pipperidges, Piprage, Pepperidge, Piperidge Tree, or Piperidge Bush.

2. = PEPPERIDGE 2.

1828 WEBSTER s.v. *Piperidge*, The piperidge of New England is the *Nyssa villosa*, a large tree with very tough wood.

Pippet, -it, obs. forms of PIPIT.

Pippian (pi·piăn). *Math.* [See quot.] = CAYLEYAN.

1853 CAYLEY *Coll. Math. Papers* II. 381, I propose (in analogy with the form Hessian) to call the two curves in question [previously denoted by P and Q] the Pippian and Quippian respectively.

Pippin (pi·pin). Forms: 4-6 **pepyn(e**, 4-7 **pipin**, 4-8 **pepin**, 5 **pipyn**, 5-6 **pypyn(e**, 6 **pep-pin, pippyn, pyppen**, 6- **pippin**, (6-8 **pippen, -ing**, 7 **-ine**). [ME. a. OF. *pepin* (13th c.) seed of a fleshy fruit, mod.F. *pepin*, *pépin* pip; in Norm. dial. also seedling apple-tree: cf. sense 2. Cf. It. *pippolo* kernel, grape-stone. Origin obscure.

Connexion with L. *pepo*, *-ōnem*, a. Gr. πέπων, *-ονα* 'pumpkin', is doubtful: in Sp. and Pg. *pepino* is 'cucumber', *pepita* 'kernel or pip', also 'pip' in fowls (PIP *sb.*[1]), which in Walloon is *pepin*. It. *pipita* is 'sprout' or 'shoot', and also 'pip' in fowls. The relations between these are obscure.]

1. The seed of certain fruits, including those now called *pips*, and others: cf. PIP *sb.*3 *Obs.* exc. *north. dial.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1366 (Cott.) Pepins [so *Gött.*; *Fairf.* cornys; *Trin.* curnels] þen he gaue him thrin, þe quilk a þe appel tre he nam. *Ibid.* 1417 þe pipins war don vnder his tung, þar ras o þam thre wandes yong. 1348–9 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 549 In duabus libr. de Resyns sanz pepyn. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII clxxxix. (Bodl. MS.), Huoles and pipyns leueþ whan þe wyne is clene wronge oute. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 401/2 Pypyne, of vyne, or grape.., *acinus*. 1508 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 166 Yf thou wyll haue many rooses..thou muste take the harde pepyns of the same rooses that bee right rype and sowe hem. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. xlii. 712 In the middle of the fruite [pear] there is a coare with kernels or peppins. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 447 The inner stones or pepins, which in some grapes are but single, or one alone. 1613 [see 1 c]. 1764 ELIZ. MOXON *Eng. Housew.* (ed. 9) 155 Cut them [oranges] in quarters and take out all the pippens. 1828 *Craven Gloss., Pippin*, the seed of an apple 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss., Pippin*, the pip or seed of the apple and like fruits.

† **b.** Applied to the germ of a pea, or the like.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 32 [Peyn] wyl alle to-falle with a lytil boylynge, to pereye, saue þe whyte Pepyn is þer-in.

† **c.** Rendering Sp. *pepita* a grain of gold. *Obs.*

1604 E. GRIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV iv. 213 They finde little of this golde in pippin. *Ibid.*, They call them pippins, for that commonly they are like to pippins or seeds of melons. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VIII. ii 607 Their golde is found either in Graines which they call the Pippins because they are like..Seedes of Melons..or in powder.

2. The name of numerous varieties of apple, raised from seed.

c 1432 LYDG. *On Entry of Hen. VI into Lond'n* (MS. Harl. 505 lf. 121), Pypyns, quynces blaundrellys to disport And þe Pom cedre corageus to recomfort. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII 605. 1530 PALSGR. 154 Names of frutes as well generall as *pomme*, an apple, and *pyre*, a peare, as particuler, as *carpen'w*, a pippyn; *estrangwillon*, a choke peare. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 120 The sower Crabbe .. as well as the sweet Pippin. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, v. iii. 2 We will eate a last yeares Pippin of my owne graffing 1629 PARKINSON *Paradisi* 587 This is a pretty way to have Pippins, Pomewaters, or any other sorts of Apples growing low. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 202 Pippins..take their name from the small spots or pips that usually appear on the sides of the Apple. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* II. 253 The pippins .were so called because the trees were raised from pips or seeds. 1876 *Treas. Bot.* 915 Some [apples] of English origin have acquired almost universal celebrity; for instance, the Golden Pippin, Ribston Pippin, Blenheim Pippin, etc; and recently Cox's Orange Pippin has been brought into notice.

3. Applied to a person *slang*

1654 COTTON *Scarron.* IV. Wks. (1765) 95 Thou'rt a precious Pepin, To think to steal so slily from me 1835 *Punch* 3 Jan. 4/1 The Reform Bill won't do it, my Pippin.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pippin cider, jelly, pie, trade, pippin grower, -monger, -pelting, -squeezer*; **pippin-face**, a red round face; so *pippin-faced* adj.; † **pippin-fruit**, a fruit containing 'pippins' or pips (*obs.*); **pippin-hearted** *a.*, faint-hearted, timid; † **pippin-squire** = APPLE-SQUIRE (*obs.*); † **pippin-tea**, ? an infusion of pippins (*obs.*).

1766 *Compl. Farmer* s. v *Cyder*, They..found their *pepin cyder not so pleasant as their moyle or red streak cyder. 1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* Sat. iii. 150 He neuer durst vnto these Ladies show His *pippin face. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* vi, The hard headed man with the pippin face. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* vi, This old shepherd, with his withered pippin face. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw* vi, A little hard-headed, Ripstone-*pippin-faced man. 1675 COTTON (*title*) The Planters Manual: being instructions for the Raising, Planting, and Cultivating all sorts of Fruit-Trees, whether Stone-fruits or *Pepin-fruits. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Tale of Tyne* i, If I were to turn pippin-monger instead of *pippin-grower. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 172 They might have been the meekest, most *pippin-hearted little men in the world. 1718 MRS. EALES *Receipts* 51 Take *Pippin-Jelly. 1607 HEYWOOD *Fayre Mayde* Wks. 1874 II. 57 You are a *pippinmonger to call me Russetting or apple John. 1835 *Edin Rev.* LXI. 406 Hissing, hooting, *pippin-pelting, and driving them from the boards. 1592 GREENE *Disput.* 5 A *pipping Pye that cost in the Market foure pence. 1600 ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours Blood* xxxiii. 39 A Dogges yeoman, or some *pippin Squier. 1706 BAYNARD in Sir J. Floyer *Hot & Cold Bath.* II. 323 For his constant Drink.. *Pippin-Thea,. with Syrup of Rasberries. 1745 *Pippin trade [see PIPPINER]

Hence † **Pi·ppined** *a.*, having pips: † **Pi·ppiner**, a ship engaged in the 'pippin trade' (see quot.).

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 72 Grapis feire and greete, Pypened hard [L. *grani callosi*] and drie. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* III. (1841) I. 19 If a merchant comes to me to hire a small ship of me, and tells me it is for the pippin-trade; or to buy a vessel, and tells me he intends to make a pippiner of her; the meaning is, that she is to run to Seville for oranges, or to Malaga for lemons.

† **Pi·pple,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 **pypple (pimpel).** [App. dim. or frequent. of PIPE *v.*1] *intr.* To blow with a gentle sound; to pipe or whistle softly, as the wind; to murmur or ripple, as a stream. Hence † **Pi·ppling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

a 1529 SKELTON *Replye.* Wks. 1843 I. 207 Yong scolers .. enbolned with the flyblowen blast of the moche vayne glorious pipplyng wynde. 1555 W. WATERMAN *Fardle Facions* II. viii. 164 Thei haue twoo sommers, softe pimpelyng windes, a milde aier. 1558 PHAER *Æneid.* III. F iv, When the..wind with pipling sweete Is out at sowth, and to the seas to saill doth call the fleete. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 66, I Now shiuer as shaddows, eeche pipling puf doth amaze me. 1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 73 b, Small streames of water, pyppling and slyding downe vpon the Amber grauell. [1862 G. MACDONALD *D. Elginbrod* II. ix, They sat down to enjoy the 'soft pipling cold' which swung all the leaves about.]

b. ? *transf.*

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 95 Had not I such daliaunce, such pipling bedgle renounced.

Pipple, -stone: see PEBBLE, -STONE.

Pip-pop. [Echoic.] A representation of the report of a Mauser rifle, etc.

1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Nov. 1/3 Once outside the outposts of the base town and the fun begins. Pip-pop—pip-pop—the Yeomanry in advance have been fired upon. 1902 *Macm. Mag.* Sept. 392 The sound still rings in my ears of the metallic pip-pop of the Mauser.

Pippy (pi·pi), *a.* [f. PIP *sb.*3 and ? *sb.*1 + -Y.]

1. Full of pips.

1892 *Sat. Rev.* 25 June 728/1 A bitter, pippy lemon.

2. *Stock Exchange slang.* (?) Sickly, shaky.

1892 *Scott. Leader* 19 Feb., On 'change... Mexican rails also look 'pippy' to-day.

Pipridge, obs. form of PIPPERIDGE.

‖ **Pipsissewa** (pipsisi·wä). [ad. N. Amer. Ind. (? Algonkin) name *sip-si-sewa*; it is not clear whether the form in *pip-* occurred in some native dial., or was a white man's corruption.] A name for *Chimaphila umbellata* (N.O. *Ericaceæ* or *Pyrolaceæ*), also called Prince's pine, a low creeping evergreen with whitish flowers, found in Europe, northern Asia, and N. America. Also, the leaves of this used as a diuretic and tonic.

[1814 PURSH *Flor. Amer. Sept.* 300 *Chimaphila*. is in high esteem for its medicinal qualities. They call it *Sip-si-sewa*.] 1818 EATON *Man. Bot.* 203 General Varnum says the umbellata is the Sipsisewa or Pipsisewa and is highly efficacious in the Cure of cancers. 1875 H C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 499 Pipsissewa is probably about equivalent to uva ursi in its therapeutic value. 1880 *New Virginians* I. iv. 131 Those woodland darlings, the wild pansy, the pipsissewa (*misspr.* pipsewissa), and the partridge-berry. 1884 MILLSPAUGH *Amer. Med Plants* 104 Chimaphila umbellata .. Common names pipsissewa, winter green, princes pine, bitter winter green, ground holly.

Pipul, variant of PEEPUL, E. Indian tree.

Pipy (pai·pi), *a.* (erron. -oy.) [f. PIPE *sb.*1 + -Y.]

1. Containing pipes, tubes, or tubular formations; of the form of a pipe, tubular, cylindrical.

1724 SWITZER *Pract. Gard.* xi. lxxviii 406 When once sellery is whitened it must be eaten, otherwise it will soon grow pipey or rot. 1757 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans* L. 193 A white pipy and stony coral. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 241 Where dank moisture breeds The pipy hemlock to strange overgrowth. 1851 *Jrnl R. Agric. Soc* XII i. 268 A soft blue 'pipy' clay, *i.e.* containing pipes of red rusty matter. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* iv. 121 The crust formed over the lava is remarkably pipy as well as cellular.

2. Piping, shrill. (Cf. PIPE *sb.*1 2.)

1877 W. S. GILBERT *Foggerty's Fairy* (1892) 14 'Cheer up, Mr. Foggerty', said a pipy little voice.

3. Given to 'piping the eye' or crying. *colloq.*

1861 MISS YONGE *Stokesley Secret* xii. (1862) 179 'Christabel', said a little voice,..'I shall never be pipy again'.

Piquable (pi·käb'l), *a. rare.* [f. PIQUE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being or inclined to be piqued.

1860 TENNYSON *Let. Pk. Argile* in *Mem.* (1897) I xxi. 458 Had I been a piquable man I should have been piqued.

Piquance (pī·käns). *rare.* [See -ANCE.] = next.

1883 *American* VII 10 A certain mingling of smoothness and piquance is not wanting.

Piquancy (pī·käns). Also 7 **picq-.** [f. PIQUANT: see -ANCY.]

† **1.** Sharpness, severity. *Obs.*

a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1687) I. xiv. 204 Satyrical taunts do owe their seeming piquancy, not to the speaker, but to the subject, and the hearers. 1698 [R. FERGUSON] *View Eccles.* 16 That the reader may..judge, with what Meekness and Decency, tho with some measure of Picquancy, I treat them.

2. Of food, etc.: Stimulating pungency or tartness; appetizing flavour.

1664 EVELYN *Pomona* iv. 13 To salute our Palats with a more agreeable piquancy and tartness. 1871 NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* I. ii. 83 Imparting piquancy to the food. 1884 BROWNING *Ferishtah* Pipe. 17 First, food—then, piquancy.

3. *fig.* Of manner, speech, etc.: The quality of being PIQUANT (in sense 3); racy quality.

In quot. 1683 said of the impression made upon the mind.

1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici, Ambrose* 419 His style..leaves a picquancy and quick relish in the Readers mind. 1685 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* II. 129 Give a relish and picquancy to our Conversation. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 303 There was a tasteful smartness in her dress,. with a *gentillesse* in her air, and a piquancy of expression. 1836 EMERSON *Nature, Lang.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 151 It is this which gives that piquancy to the conversation of a strong-natured farmer or backwoodsman. 1851 D. G. MITCHELL *Dream Life* (1852) 147 Her conversation delights you by its piquancy and grace.

Piquant (pī·känt), *a.* (*sb.*) Forms: 6 **pickande, -ante,** 6–7 **pickant,** 7 **picque-, picoant,** 7–8 **picqu-,** 7– **piquant,** 9 **picqu-, piquante.** [a. F. *piquant* († *picquant*), pr. pple. of *piquer* to prick, sting: see PICK *v.*1, PIQUE *v*1 The form *piccant* was ad. It. *piccante*. In 19th c. authors, *piquante* (pī·kənt) usually represents the Fr. fem. *piquante* (pīkā·ănt).]

1. That pierces or stings; *esp.* sharp or stinging to the feelings; keen, trenchant; severe, bitter. Chiefly *fig.* *Obs.* or *arch.*

1521 WOLSEY in *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 43 Notwithstanding the pickande wordes conteigned in the Emperours letters. 1549 CHALONER *Erasm. on Folly* M iij, Who is he so blunt and restiue, that could not with theyr pickant spurres be quickened? 1591 CONINGSBY *Siege Rouen* in *Camden Misc.* (1847) I. 29 This daie the marshall wrote a letter..a lytle pickante. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 32 By some picquant words or arguteness to put them into choler. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 6 The pangs of the Gout are so sharpe and picquant. 1789 E. DARWIN *Let.* in *Life* (1879) 37 Never to make any piquant or angry answer. 1868 LANIER *Jacquerie* I. 131 Urged him on With piquant spur.

† **b.** Sharp-pointed, peaked. *Obs. rare.*

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 261 When sharp piquant Toes were altogether in request.

2. Agreeably pungent or sharp of taste; sharp, stinging, biting; stimulating or whetting to the appetite; appetizing.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. v. xxxviii, [A cook] excellent for a pickant sawce and the haugou. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. II. 78 The differences of Sapours are seven; sweet, sharp, sowre, picquant, salt, acid, bitter. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* (1733) 301 As piquant to the Tongue as Salt it self. 1827 DISRAELI *Cav. Grey* v. xiii, As piquant as an anchovy toast. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk.* (1872) 227 A piquant sauce for supper.

3. *fig.* That acts upon the mind as a piquant sauce, or the like, upon the palate; that stimulates or excites keen interest or curiosity; pleasantly stimulating or disquieting.

1695 *Whether Parlt. be not in Law dissolved*, etc. 47 It falls below being piquant, and keeps within the Limits and Precincts of Modesty. 1706 *Art of Painting* 319 He [Rembrandt] design'd an infinite Number of Thoughts, that were as sensible and as *Picquant* as the Productions of the best Masters. 1792 MARY WOLLSTONECR. *Rights Wom.* iv. 144 Their husbands..leave home to seek for a more agreeable—may I be allowed to use a significant French word?—*piquant* society. 1819 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* 24 Aug., Your notices of literary works should be short, light, and piquant. 1849 C. BRONTË *Shirley* vi, She disapproved entirely of the piquant neatness of Caroline's costume. 1879 TOURGÉE *Fool's Err.* xxxv. 235 These charms combined to render her an exceedingly piquant and charming maiden. 1885 MABEL COLLINS *Prettiest Woman* xv, This lovely girl had not Wanda's piquant, pretty face.

‖ **b.** After F. *piquante* fem.

1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xxxix, The monkey has a turn for satire, too, by all that is *piquante*. 1850 SMEDLEY *F. Fairleigh* (1891) 52 Lucy's, what you call piquante. 1873 SMILES *Huguenots Fr.* I. i. (1881) 3 That piquante letter-writer, Madame de Sévigné. 1898 RIDER HAGGARD *Dr. Therne* i. 15 The face of a rather piquante and pretty girl.

B. *sb. rare.* That which is piquant. **a** A hedgehog's prickle; **b.** A piquant dish; a whet.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. Anim.* II xvii. 213 The two most remarkable animals in the insectivorous tribe are the mole, and the hedgehog,..the latter for its piquants, and the former for its hand turned outwards. 1843 *P. Parley's Ann.* IV. 230 He pined for the piquants—he had dreams of the savouries.

Hence **Pi·quantly** *adv.*, in a piquant manner; **Pi·quantness** (*rare*), piquancy.

1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* I. xxvi. (1715) 158 If an Orator .. hath been piquantly Censorious. 1703 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 17 Claret loseth much of its Briskness and Piquantness. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Piquantness*,..sharpness, bitingness. 1882 W H BISHOP in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 54/2 The village is piquantly foreign

Pique (pīk), *sb.*1 Forms: 6 **pyke, peake,** 6–7 **picke, pike,** 7 **pieque,** 7–8 **picque,** 7–8 (9 *dial.*) **pick, peek,** 7–9 **peak,** 8 **pyck,** 7– **pique.** [a. F. *pique*, n. of action f. *piquer* to prick, pierce, sting: see PIQUE *v.*1]

A. Illustration of Forms.

1532 Pyke [see B 1] 1543 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, IX. 339 Whereby occasion of sum picke might be taken awaye. 1592 Peake [see B 2]. 1596 in A. Collins *Lett. & Mem. State* (1746) II. 21 They are in Picke against these. 1597 *Carew MSS.* (1869) 272 [These two Scottish septs are] at pike [one with the other]. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* II. 131 It is treason to moue any pick, grudge, or quarrell. 1663 *Flagellum or O. Cromwell* (1672) 29 The like pieques and quarrelling pretences of the Parliament. 1663 BUTLER *Hud* I. ii. 82 If any Member there dislike His Face, or to his Beard have Pike. 1664 *Ibid.* II. i. 545 'Tis no Fantastick pique I have to love, nor coy dislike 1667 TEMPLE *Let. to Sir J. Temple* Wks. 1731 II. 43 The Duke of Albemarle had long had a Peek to their Country. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 104 Another Pick in which they agreed not. 1675 COTTON *Scoffer Scoff* Wks. (1765) 146 You must not take a Picque, If he.. speak plain and gle k. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 318 Out of a puritanical peak. 1706 PHILLIPS s v., There is a Peek between them. *a* 1713 ELWOOD *Autobiog.* Suppl. (1714) 431 Upon a Pick he took against the People called Quakers 1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) I. 61 That we should behave well to our friends out of love, and to our enemies out of picque. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* (ed. 3) 83, I did not learn what was the pick that the Black Smugglers had taken at the Maxwells.

B. Signification.

1. A personal quarrel or fit of ill-feeling between two or more persons; ill-feeling, animosity, enmity.

1532 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 349 Which Edmond Knightley hathe..trauayled..to sett pyke betwene the sayd ladye and the executors. 1540 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VIII. 464 There were some that wolde be right gladde to here Your Majestie and He were in picke togythers. 1661 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xliii. (ed. 8), Between entirest friends,..sometimes little peeks of coldness may appear. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 92 Because of a Pique that had been between the Abbots and Bishop Laud. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Elegy Mad Dog* v, This dog and man at first were friends; But when a pique began, The dog..Went mad, and bit the man.

2. A feeling of anger, resentment, or ill-will, resulting from some slight or injury, esp. such as wounds one's pride or vanity; offence taken.

1592 NASHE *Four Lett. Conf.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 215 You take the graue peake vppon you too much. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius, Goth. Wars* I. 15 This Optaris had a pique against Theodatus. 1663 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* II. i, Play, my Lord, take no pique at it. 1663-67 Pique to [see A.]. 1676 MARVELL *Mr Smirke* Hiv b, He bore a great pique at Alexander, for having been preferr'd before him to the See of Alexandria. 1766 [C. ANSTEY] *Bath Guide* xi. 181 Poor Stephen went suddenly forth in a Pique, And push'd off his Boat for the Stygian Creek. 1832 J. W. CROKER *Diary* 12 May, He acquiesced, with an air of pique and disappointment. 1877 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. ix. 414 *note*, A Bishop who had turned monk in a momentary fit of pique.

† **3.** *Pique of honour*, a point in which honour is pricked or affected. *Obs.*

1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Sen ca's Mor.* (1702) 522 There can be no Interfering upon a Pique of Honour. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 401 Add long prescription of established laws, And picque of honour to maintain a cause.

Pique (pīk), *sb.*[2] Also 7 picq(ue, pickque. [a. F. *pic*, in same sense, of uncertain origin. (Taken by Hatz.-Darm. as a sense of *pic*, pick, pike, (mountain) peak; Littre takes it as a distinct word.)] In *Piquet*, The winning of thirty points on cards and play, before one's opponent begins to count, entitling the player to begin his score at sixty. Cf. REPQUE.

1668 TEMPLE *Let. to Ld. Arlington* Wks. 1731 II. 93 In their Audiences .. the Cards commonly run high, and all is Picque and Repicque between them. 1674 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* vi. 81 The youngers Blank shall bar the former and hinder his Picq and Repicq [*printed* Picy and Repicy]. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xvi. (Roxb.) 71/2 A Picy in the game of Picket. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Piquet*, If he can make up thirty, part in hand, and part play, ere the other has told any thing, he reckons for them sixty.—And this is called a *pique*. Whence the name of the game. 1861 *Macm. Mag.* Dec 137.

† **Pique,** *sb.*[3] *Obs.* [a. F. or quasi-F., ad. L. *pica*.] = PICA[2], depraved appetite.

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 8 9 Though it have the Pique, and long, 'Tis still for something in the wrong; As Women long.

Pique (pīke, pīk), *sb.*[4] Also 7 pico. [a. Sp. Amer. *pique*, ad. Quichua *piqui* (Gonzalez Holguin 1608), *piki* (Tschudi) flea, chigoe.]

1. = CHIGOE.

1748 *Earthquake of Peru* iii 216 A .. little Insect, call'd Pico which gets insensibly into the Feet. 1758 ADAMS tr. *Ulloa's Voy.* in Pinkerton (1808) XIV. 349 The insect .. called nigua and in Peru pique, is shaped like a flea. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* iv. (1818) I. 103, I am speaking of the celebrated Chigoe or Jiggers, called also .. Pique.

2. 'A name for *Argas nigra*, a blind tick which sometimes causes sores on men or animals' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1895).

Pique, *sb.*[5] Erron. form of PEAK *sb.*[2]

1826 P. POUNDEN *France & Italy* 5 A close bound cap which dwindles nearly to a pique. 1845 BROWNING *How they brought Gd. News* II, I turned in my saddle and made its girths tight, Then shortened each stirrup, and set the pique right.

Pique, obs. form of PIKE *sb.*[3] and 5.

Pique (pīk), *v.*[1] Also 7-8 picque, (9 peak). [a. F. *piquer* to prick, sting, stimulate, irritate, excite; *se piquer*, to take offence.]

1. *trans.* To prick the feelings of; to excite to anger, resentment, or enmity; to irritate; to offend by wounding pride or vanity.

1671 R. MACWARD *True Nonconf.* 103 You think you picque him wittily, when you say, 'any thing in Scripture that makes for you, call it ordinary; and what doth not please, is extraordinary'. 1673 W. PERWICH *Dispatches* (Roy. Hist. Soc.) 264 The gentry .. are malcontents .. being all piqued against the C. de Monterei. 1732 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 349 The Devil was piqu'd, such saintship to behold. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) I. ii 76 She .. piques our pride, and offends our judgment. 1795 ELIZA HAMILTON *Lett. Hindoo Rajah* (1811) I. 233 A little picqued by the excess of his mirth. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. iii. 182 Piqued at this opposition to his wishes. 1852 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* viii III. (1873) 221 This moment our vanity is piqued. 1876 *Mid-Yorks. Gloss.* s. v. *Peak*, 'He's peaked about somewhat'.

2. *trans.* To stimulate or excite to action or activity, to instigate or provoke, esp. by arousing envy, rivalry, jealousy, or other passion; to arouse, awake (curiosity, interest). † **b.** *refl.* To excite or arouse oneself, put oneself on one's mettle (*obs.*).

1698 VANBRUGH *Prov. Wife* I. i, My husband's barbarous usage piques me to revenge. 1736 BOLINGBROKE *Patriot.* (1749) 18 Fortune maintains a kind of rivalship with wisdom, and piques herself often in favour of fools as well as knaves. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 67 Her vanity .. prompted her to pique the Prince's attention. 1793 *Minstrel* I. 102 Taunting messages were reiterated to pique him to come forth. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. III. iv, Peaking himself into flame of irritancy. 1870 H. SMART *Race for Wife* i, You have piqued my woman's curiosity.

† **3.** *absol.* or *intr.* To arouse a feeling of pique; to stimulate. *Obs.*

1664 J. WILSON *Cheats* Epil., If you must lash out, and think you can't Be wits yourselves unless you pique and rant. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 163 P 5 Every Verse hath something in it that piques.

† **4.** *intr.* *To pique at*: to strive or vie with (another) through envy or jealousy. *Obs. rare*

1668 DRYDEN *Evening's Love* IV. i, Women of the playhouse, still piquing at each other, who shall go the best dressed.

5. *refl.* (rarely *intr.*). To take pride *in*, plume oneself *on*. Const *on*, *upon*; rarely *at*, *in*. (= F. *se piquer de*.)

1705 POPE *Lett.* (1736) V. 10 Men who are thought to pique themselves upon their wit. 1773 BOSWELL *Tour Hebr.* 10 Sept, We piqued ourselves at not being outdone at the nightly ball by our less active friends. 1787 *Generous Attachment* II. 113 Sir Jeffry .. piques himself much in the nursery of the young woodlands. 1828-40 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 1 A powerful baron who piqued himself upon his skill in his weapons. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 24 June 1/3 Temperance reformers who are wont to pique on the progress of the cause in the colonies.

Hence **Pi·quing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1794 C. PIGOT *Female Jockey Club* 22 To entice unhappy victims into her net, and then abandon them to all the piquing severity of ridicule. 1808 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 105 One piquing thing said, draws on another. 1854 FABER *Growth in Holiness* IV, A piquing of our self-love.

Pique, *v.*[2] [f. PIQUE *sb.*-] In *Piquet*: **a.** *trans.* To win a pique from, score a pique against (one's opponent). **b** *intr.* To score a pique.

1659 *Shuffling, Cutting & Deal.* 8, I was Pickquet the last, but am now repickqt. 1668 [see PIQUET[1]]. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* V. 278 He piqu'd and repiqu'd so oft. 1830 'EDGAR TREMOR' *Hoyle Made Fam.* 49 It also piques and repiques the adversary. 1895 SMITH *Dorothy Marvin* vi, The mysteries .. of piqueing, repiqueing and capotting.

† **Pique,** *v.*[3], obs. f. PEAK *v.*[2], to taper to a peak.

1756 MRS. CALDERWOOD *Jrnl.* (1884) 307 Above that they had a brow band, which came piquing down before, betwixt their eye brows.

‖ **Piqué** (pīke), *sb.* (*a*) [F. *piqué*, pa. pple. of *piquer* (see PIQUE *v.*[1]) to prick, pierce, back-stitch as in quilting; hence as sb. quilted work, quilting.] A rather stiff cotton fabric woven in a strongly ribbed or raised pattern; quilting.

[1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1871) III. iv vii. 168 Marie-Antoinette was brought out. She had on an undress of *piqué blanc*.] 1852 *Rep. Juries Exhib.* 1851, 376 1 A new fabric called *piqué*. 1873 'SUSAN COOLIDGE' *What Katy did at Sch.* ix. 143 Lilly had dressed her hair and donned a fresh white piqué. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Piqué*, a cotton goods, figured or plain, and with a crimped surface resembling cordings. 1879 MRS. A. E. JAMES *Ind. Housek. Managem.* 20 Two white skirts .., hunting-cord or white pique. *attrib.* 1871 'M. LEGRAND' *Cambr. Freshm.* xi. 189 The hostess .. looked .. charming in her white and blue piqué morning gown.

b. The raised pattern of such a fabric (orig. such a pattern formed by regular rows of stitching, as in quilting). 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

B. *ppl. a.* Inlaid (with little points of gold, etc.). Also as sb. = *Piqué work* b: see C.

1882 *Hamilton Palace Collect.* No. 1986 Bonbonniere of tortoise shell, inlaid with scrolls of gold pique. 1897 *Daily News* 5 Jan. 4/7 [Snuff boxes] in tortoiseshell piqué with gold.

C. *Comb.* **Piqué work**: **a.** A kind of decorative needlework in which a pattern is formed by stitching; **b.** Ornamental work in tortoise-shell or the like, formed by means of minute inlaid designs traced in points of gold, etc.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Piqué-work*, a minute kind of buhl-work; inlaying metals in metals, usually.

Piqued, obs. or arch form of PEAKED *a.*

a 1672 WILKINS in H. Rogers *Life J. Howe* iv. (1863) 106 While you are for setting the top on the piqued end downwards, you won't be able to keep it up any longer than you continue whipping and scourging. *a* 1697 AUBREY *Nat. Hist. Surrey* (1719) V. 278 A fair House .. where the piqued Turret is. 1793 *Minstrel* II. 140 Shoes sharply piqued at the toes.

Piqued (pīkt), *ppl. a.* [f. PIQUE *v.*[1] + -ED[1].] Offended, irritated; excited: see the vb.

1689 tr. *Jurieu's Past. Lett.* Transl. Epist., The same learned Man .. hath written sundry piqued Books with bitterness and gall enough against the Reformed. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* v. 840 On his Wife a piqu'd and jealous Spy. 1851 WARDLAW *Zechariah* vii. (1869) 132 Those piqued and jealous enemies. 1880 MRS. FORRESTER *Roy & V.* I. 19, 'I am delighted ..', says Lord Charles in a piqued tone. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 29 Apr. 7/1 One after another gratified a piqued curiosity and raised the cloth and peeped.

Pique devant, var. of PIKE-DEVANT *Obs.*

Piquer, Piquere, obs. ff. PIKER, PICKERE.

Piquet[1] (pike·t, pi·ket). Also 7 pickquet, 7-9 picket, picquet 8 pickette, picquette, 8 9 piquette. [a. F. *piquet*, obs. *picquet* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), of uncertain origin.

The Fr. form is diminutive (-ET), and the radical part has been variously sought in F. *pic*, a term used in this game (see PIQUE *sb.*[2]); *pique*, a pike (weapon), a spade (in cards); *pique* quarrel; or *piquer* to prick, pierce, sting.]

A card-game played by two persons with a pack of 32 cards (the low cards from the two to the six being excluded), in which points are scored on various groups or combinations of cards, and on tricks: see CAPOT, CARTE BLANCHE, PIQUE, POINT, REPIQUE, QUATORZE, QUINT.

1646 J. HALL *Horæ Vac.* x. 150 For Cardes, a mans fancy would be sum'd up in cribbidge; Glecke requires a vigilant memory; Maw a pregnant agility; Picket [*printed* Pichet] a various invention. 1651 (*title*) The Royall and delightfull Game of Picquet. 1668 DRYDEN *Sir M. Mar-all* I. i, If I go to Picquet, though it be but with a Novice in't, he will picque and repicque, and capot me twenty times together. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 946 Than Gamesters, when they play a Set With greatest cunning at Piquet. 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 290 Some .. confound a child's fortune at ombre, picket, and hazard. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 198 P 1 She admits a Male Visitant to her Bed-side, plays with him a whole Afternoon at Pickette. 1732 POPE *Ep. Cobham* 85 His pride is in Piquette, Newmarket fame, and judgment at a Bett. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxi, The major .. was sitting down to play picquet with her. 1905 *19th Cent.* Sept. 423 She and the King often spent the evening playing piquet or chess. *attrib.* 1708 ROWE *Royal Convert* Prol 12 Not to forget Your Piquet Parties, and your dear Basset. *c* 1720 PRIOR *Epil. to Phædra* 39 The Piquet-Friend dismiss'd, the coast all clear, And spouse alone impatient for her dear. 1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 272 A Piquet pack now consists of thirty two cards only.

Hence **Pi·quetist,** a piquet player.

1899 *Speaker* 25 Mar. 339/1 David Gregorie, a noted piquetist.

† **Piquet**[2]. *Obs.* Also **piquette.** [? Akin to PICOTEE.] The name of a variety of carnation.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 323 Piquets, *Dianthus*. 1775 ASH, *Piquette*, .. a beautiful kind of carnation.

Piquet(t, obs form of PICKET.

‖ **Piquette** (pike·t). Also 7 **piquet,** 8 **picquette.** [F., f. *piquer* to prick, sting; in reference to its tart taste.] (See quots.)

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xx. (Roxb.) 249/2 Piquet, wine from the Husk of Grapes and water. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Piquette*, (Fr.) a tart sort of Wine us'd in some Parts of France, by the meaner Sort of People. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Piquette*, sour acid wine; .. made .. by pouring water on the husks of grapes.

Piqueur (pikœr). Also anglicized as PICKER[3]. [F., agent-n. from *piquer* to prick: see Hatz.-Darm.] In France, or on the Continent, An attendant who directs the hounds during a hunt, or runs before a carriage to clear the road.

1835 H. GREVILLE *Diary* (1883) 59, I followed a *piqueur*, who appeared to me to know his *métier*, and by keeping close to his heels I contrived to see the stag taken. 1837 J. F. COOPER *Europe* II. vii. 155 The *piqueur* scouring along the road in advance, like a rocket. 1864 M. J. HIGGINS *Ess.* 204 The postilions and *piqueurs* all wore round glazed hats.

‖ **Piqui, piquia:** see PEKEA.

1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Piquia-oil*, a sweet concrete food-oil derived from the fruit of *Caryocar Brasiliense*.

† **Piquier, pikeir** (pikī·ər). *Obs.* Also 6 **picquier.** [a. F. *piquier*, f. *pique* PIKE *sb.*[5]] A soldier armed with a pike, a pikeman; = PIKER[2].

1596 J. SMYTHE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 91 A hundreth at the most Pikeirs and Archers. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* III. i. 56 The Picquier, either armed or unarmed is to be shewed and taught the carriage and vse of his pike. *Ibid.* 37 The good Picquier ought to learne to tosse his pike well.

Piquier, obs. form of PICKERE.

‖ **Piquillin.** [Argentine Sp. *piquillin* (pīkiʼlin), ultimately from some Indian dialect.] A South American bush, *Condalia microphylla* (N.O. *Rhamnaceæ*), having an edible drupaceous fruit.

1884 in MILLER *Plant-n.*

Piquote, obs. form of PICOTEE.

† **Piquy,** obs. (? erron.) var. of *pique*, PICA[1] 2.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s. v. *Character*, The Printers Characters are, 1. Pearl. 2. Non-Pareil. 3. Breviar. 4. Long Primer. 5. Piquy [1674 or Pica]. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Piquy*, a Term in printing, see Pareil.

‖ **Pir** (pīə). Also 7 **pire, peor,** 9 **peer.** [Pers. پیر *pīr* old man, chief of a sect: a title of honour (Hopkins).] A Mohammedan saint or holy man; also *transf.* the tomb or shrine of a saint.

1672 tr. *Bernier's Empire Gt. Mogol* IV. 113 The Mullahs, who with great conveniency and delight spend their life there, under the shadow of the miraculous Sanctity of this Pire. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 240 Hard by this is a Peor, or Burying-place of one of their Prophets. 1849 E. B. EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 121 He forthwith seeks out some Pir, or Holy Man, to whose wives he entrusts his child. 1882 FLOYER *Unexpl. Baluchistan* 73 Here was a pir, or holy spot, on which Kuli reverently deposited a handful of wretched dates. 1900 MARY CARUS-WILSON *Irene Petrie* vi 116 In calamity he turns to his pir to help him.

Pir, obs. form of PIRR.

† **Firace,** *v. Obs. rare.* [Abnormal formation f. PIRACY.] **a.** *intr.* To practise piracy: = PIRATE *v.* 2. **b.** *trans.* To obtain by piracy: = PIRATE *v.* 1. Hence † **Pi·raced** *ppl. a.*

1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus, Ann.* XI. vi. 147 A fugitiue with light vessels robbing and piracing. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 64 Leaving this other ship with all his piraced riches to the mercy of the water.

Piracy (pəiʼrəsi). Also 6-8 **pyr-**; 6-7 **-oye, -cie, -sie.** [ad. med.L. *pirātia*, a. Gr. πειρατεία piracy f. πειρατής PIRATE: see -ACY.] The action or practice of a pirate.

1. The practice or crime of robbery and depredation on the sea or navigable rivers, etc., or by descent from the sea upon the coast, by persons not holding a commission from an established civilized state; with *a* and *pl.*, a single act or crime of this kind.

[1419 *Charta Hen. V* in Rymer *Fœdera* IX. 754/2 Per modum Piratiæ.] *a* 1552 LELAND *Itin.* III. 33 Partely by Feates of Warre, partely by Pyracie. 1586 *Acts Priv*

Council (1892) V. 358 He complained of a pyracie doone upon him by certain Englishe pirates. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1353/1 Fleeing first out of England for notable pirasies, and out of Ireland for trecheries not pardonable. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 224 On those coasts he rather exercised Pyracie, than Dominion. 1702 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel* (1857) V 198 Condemned by the court of admiralty for 4 several pyracies. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxiii. 5 Those Portugueze .. betook themselves to Piracy among the Islands, at the Mouth of Ganges. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. ii. i. 213 The Vikings confined their odious piracies to the Baltic. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1887) 241 The total suppression of piracy by Pompey had rendered the Mediterranean safe.

fig. 1897 MARQ. SALISBURY *Sp. in Ho. Lords* 16 July, It was feared..that under the appearance of educational reform a scheme of what he might call theological piracy would spring up.

2. *fig.* The appropriation and reproduction of an invention or work of another for one's own profit, without authority; infringement of the rights conferred by a patent or copyright.

1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Print.* 76 They .would suffer by this act of piracy, since it was likely to prove a very bad edition. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 520 He is charged with 'Literary Piracy', and an 'unprincipled suppression of the source from whence he drew his information'. 1855 BREWSTER *Newton* I. iv. 71 With the view of securing his invention of the telescope from foreign piracy.

Piragua (pirǣ·gwä), **periagua** (periǣ·gwä). Forms: α. 7- **piragua**; 7 **piragoua**, 8 **pirogua**, **peragua**, **peraouger**, 9 **peroqua**. β. 7 **periago(o**, **-yago**, **-eago**, **-aqua**, **perriaguer**, 8 **perriagua**, **-ago**, **periaguay**, **-auger**, **perriaugre**, **-awger**, 8–9 **periagua**, **-aga**. γ. 8 **petty-oager**, **pettiagua**, **-augua**, **-awga**, **-auger**, **-augre**, **petiaguay**, **-augre**, **pettie augre**, 9 **petty-auga**, **-auger**, **petiaugua**. See also PIROGUE. [orig. a Sp. *piragua*, a. Carib *piragua* a dug-out; subseq. much corrupted, esp. by popular reference of the initial part to *peri-* and *petty*.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

α. [1535 OVIEDO (1851) I 171 Llamanlas los Caribes piraguas.] 1609 *Virginia richly valued* 41 A piragua or fatte bote. 1660 F. BROOKE tr *Le Blanc's Trav.* 343 They.. betake themselves to their Canoes, or Piragoua. 1684 B. SHARP *Voy* (1729) 54 They took one Peragua which they found at anchor. 1716 B. CHURCH *Hist. Philip's War* (1867) II. 127 Maj. Church and his Forces were coming against them .with 24 Peraougers, meaning Whale-boats. 1792 tr. *Rochon's Madagascar* in Pinkerton *Voy.* (1814) XVI. 797 And because the canvas . is impenetrable to water, the hammock becomes a real pirogua. 1839 MARRYAT *Phant. Ship* xxvii, The peroqua rapidly approached. 1901 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 164 As soon as the prow of the piragua grounded.

β. 1672 SIR W. TALBOT *Discov. J. Lederer* 18 People, whom they..force away in Periago's. 1691 *Proc. agst. French* in *Select. Pr. Hard. Misc.* (1793) 474 Making their escape in their swift periaquas. 1696 *S. Carolina Stat.* (1837) II. 105 Any boat, perriaguer or canoe. 1697 Periago [see B. 1]. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* ii. App. (1852) 171 The periaga kept busking to and again. 1719 Periagua [see B. 1] 1733 *N. Jersey Arch.* XI. 311 A large new Perriagua of about 31 Foot in length. 1736 *Ibid.* 452 The Owners of the other two Boats and Periauger. 1738 *Ibid.* 532 Chased by three Perriago's. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 5 Coming hither .in their small canoes, or Petriawgers. 1765 in F. B. Hough *Siege of Detroit* (1860) 115 Three Battoes and two Perriaugres. 1778 J. CARVER *Trav N. Amer.* 498 The French traders..make of them periaguays. 1804 C. B. BROWN tr *Volney's View Soil U. S* 74 Two boats (periagas) were detached from Detroit. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xiv. (1873) 294 The periagua is a strange rough boat.

γ. 1703 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) III. Our Craft was but Canoes and Petty Oagers. 1736 *N. Jersey Arch* XI 451 He recover'd himself and seized .. a Pettiauger of Alderman Romer. 1736 Pettiawga [see B. 2] 1739 WHITEFIELD in *Life & Jrnls* (1756) 306 We went in a Pettiagua over the Sound. 1740 *Hist. Jamaica* 298 A Petiaguay and Half-Galley. 1776 N GREENE in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 301 Our people ran the petiaugres ashore.

B. Signification.

1. A long narrow canoe hollowed from the trunk of a single tree, and sometimes deepened by the addition of planks along the sides, or widened by bending built of two curved sections with a flat bottom inserted between them.

1609 [see A. α]. 1630 CAPT. SMITH *Trav. & Adv.* 52 There were six Peryagoes, which are huge great trees formed as your Canowes, but so laid out on the sides with boords, they will seeme like a little Gally. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1699) 29 *Perengo's* and *Canoa's*. are nothing but the Tree it self made hollow Boat wise, and the Canoa generally sharp at both ends, the Perengo at one only, with the other end flat. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* i. ix (1840) 149 To make myself a canoe or periagua. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 242 *Periaguas*..double and single canoes, used by the natives of..islands in the south seas. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* vi. v. (1864) 367 The canoes and piraguas of the enemy.

2. An open flat-bottomed schooner-rigged vessel; a sort of two-masted sailing barge, used in America and the W. Indies.

1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 126/4 A small Vessel of ours called a Periague, .. chasing and taking his Shallop laden with Provisions. 1736 WEBLEY *Jrnl.* 4 Apr., I set out for Frederica in a pettiawga—a sort of flat-bottomed barge. 1744 F. MOORE *Voy. Georgia* 49 These Periaguas are long flat-bottom'd Boats, carrying from 25 to 30 Tons. They have a kind of a Forecastle and a Cabbin; but the rest open, and no Deck. They have two Masts..and Sails like Schooners. They row generally with two Oars only. 1804 *Naval Chron.* XI. 456 A *Petiaugua*, a two-mast Boat used by the Caribs.

Pirai, variant of PEBAI, S. American fish.

Pirameter, variant spelling of PEIRAMETER.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1714/1.

Piramid, Piramis, etc., obs. ff. PYRAMID, etc.

Piramidig (pirǎ·midig). [Echoic, after the bird's call.] A name given in the W. Indies to a night-hawk, *Chordiles virginianus* or *C. minor*.

1847 GOSSE *Birds Jamaica* 33 We hear a loud, abrupt, and rapid repetition of four or five syllables in the air above our heads, resembling the sounds, *piramidig*, or *gi' me a bit*, or perhaps still more, *witta-wittawit*. *Ibid.* 37 Whither the Piramidig retires after its twilight evolutions are performed, or where it dwells by day, I have little evidence. 1859 *Zoologist* XVIII. 6976 The peculiarity of flight in the piramidig. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 727 *Piramidig*, a Creole name, .C[*hordiles*] *minor* (Nightjar), being an imitation of its cry uttered during its remarkable flight.

‖ **Piranha** (pirǎ·nä). [Pg., from Tupi *pira nya*, var. of *pira'ya*, scissors, also this fish.] A voracious South American fish: = PERAI.

1869 R. F. BURTON *Brazil* II. 33 The poor almost live upon the..dreadful Piranha. 1904 G. A. BOULENGER *Let. to Editor*, The ferocious S. American fish .. *Serrasalmo piraya*, is known in English books of natural history as the Piranha or Caribe, or Cariba.

Pirastic, variant of PEIRASTIC.

Pirate (pəi·rĕt), *sb.* Also 5–8 **pyrat(e**, 6 **pyratte**, **pirotte**, **-atte**, 6–7 **pyrote**, **pirat**, 7 **pyratt**. [ad. L. *pirāta*, a. Gr. πειρᾱτής, f. πειρᾶν to attempt, attack, assault. Cf. F. *pirate* (1448 in Hatz.-Darm.), Sp., Pg., It. *pirata*, Du. *piraat*, Ger., Sw., Da. *pirat*.]

1. One who robs and plunders on the sea, navigable rivers, etc., or cruises about for that purpose; one who practises piracy; a sea-robber.

[1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 415 Þe see þeves of Danes [L. *Dani piratæ*]] 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 2303, I mene pyratys of the Se, Which bryngе folk in poueite. 1430–40 — *Bochas* i. xxi. (1554) 38 This word pirate of Pirrhus toke the name. 1522 J. CLERK in Ellis *Orig. Let.* Ser. iii. I. 312 Pirats, Mores, and other infidels. 1536 *Act* 28 *Hen. VIII*, c. 15 *title*, An acte for punishement of pyrotes and robbers on the sea. 1561 EDEN *Arte Nauig.* Pref. ppj, Pilotes (I saie) not Piiottes, Rulers, not Rouers 1601 SHAKS. *Twel N* v. i. 72 Notable Pyrate, thou salt-water Theefe. 1692 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 360 For the resisting..of all enemies, pyratts, and rebells. 1714 *Pr. Bk. of Rates* 12 We have secured the Navigation of our Subjects, against all other Pyrats. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* x. I 285 Cilicia, formerly the nest of those daring pyrates. 1799 *Naval Chron.* II. 315 River Pirates ply upon the Thames during the night. 1817 BYRON *Manfred* II iii. 32 A traitor on land, and a pirate at sea. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I iv. 192 In the mouths of..plain-spoken enemies his people [the Normans in France] are only the Pirates, and himself the Chief of the Pirates, down to the end of the [10th] century.

fig 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xviii (1852) 261 Oh, Love's a bold pirate—the son of the sea! 1902 *Daily Chron.* 18 Apr. 3/2 Four eggs were captured by rats or other water pirates.

2. *transf.* A vessel employed in piracy or manned by pirates; a pirate-ship.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxxix xxxvi 875 Scouring the coast . with his pyrats and men of warre. 1649 EVELYN *Diary* 12 July, We had a good passage, tho' chas'd for some hours by a pyrate. 1726–31 WALDRON *Descr. Isle of Man* (1865) 9 A stately pirate that was steering her course into this harbour. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xvii, That's as much as to say that she's a pirate.

3. Any one who roves about in quest of plunder; one who robs with violence; a marauder, plunderer, despoiler. Also *fig.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W. de W. 1531) 180 b, Ye great pirat and olde thefe the deuyll 1726 CAVALIER *Mem.* iii. 276 It has been always a custom among the Soldiers in France to extort Money from the Country. These Pyrates had plunder'd, kill'd and made the Country pay all they could get from them. 1802 SAMPSON *Surv. Londonderry* 129 No clover sown, on account of promiscuous flocks of sheep, which are emphatically called pirates. 1846 LANDOR *Heroic Idylls, Thrasymedes & Eunoe* 80 Pirate of virgin and of princely hearts! 1850 W. IRVING *Mahomet* I. 155 Pirates of the desert.

4. *fig.* One who appropriates or reproduces without leave, for his own benefit, a literary, artistic, or musical composition, or an idea or invention of another, or, more generally, anything that he has no right to; esp. one who infringes on the copyright of another.

[1668 J. HANCOCK *Brooks' String of Pearls* (Notice at end), Some dishonest Booksellers, called Land-Pirats, who make it their practise to steal Impressions of other mens Copies.] 1701 DE FOE *True-born Eng* Explan. Pref. (1703) 6 *Is* being Printed again and again by Pyrates. 1709 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 101 P 1 These Miscreants are a Set of Wretches we Authors call Pirates, who print any Book, as soon as it appears.., in a smaller Volume, and sell it as all other Thieves do stolen Goods at a cheaper Rate. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* lvii. (1839) VII. 117 A recent alarm about one of Ballantyne's workmen .. transmitting proof sheets of Peveril while at press to some American pirate. 1861 W. FAIRBAIRN *Address Brit. Assoc.*, There are abuses in the working of the patent law.., and protection is often granted to pirates and impostors, to the detriment of real inventors. 1887 *Shakespeariana* VI. 105 In 1599 two of them [Shakspere's Sonnets] were printed by the pirate Jaggard.

5. An omnibus which infringes on the recognized routes and snaps up the regular custom of other omnibuses, or which overcharges and otherwise preys upon passengers. Now often applied to any omnibus owned by a private firm or person. Also *transf.* The driver of such an omnibus.

1889 *Daily News* 12 Dec. 3/1 The 'pirate omnibus man', who..had no fixed routes or stated hours..The pirate pulls his horses to pieces. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Oct. 3/3 'The 'bus was a pirate', said the witness. *Ibid.*, Even in conversation with an elderly lady..a private 'bus is a 'pirate' and nothing else. 1894 *Times* 1 Mar. 11/4 This was evidenced by the number of persons being carried by 'pirates', many of which were running at the old fares.

6. Applied to animals the habits of which suggest piracy, as **a.** A species of hermit crab; **b.** A small fresh-water fish of voracious habits (*Aphredoderus sayanus*), common in the eastern U.S.; also called *pirate-perch*.

1837 R. TOMES *Amer. in Japan* vi. 136 One of the most abounding [Crustacea] is that which is commonly known as the 'pirate'...The pirate has no home of its own, but appropriates..that which belongs to others. It has a..preference for the shells of the buccina, murex, and bulla.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** appositive, that is a pirate, as *pirate-bird*, *-filibuster*, *-guest*; **b.** of, belonging to, or inhabited by pirates, as *pirate-brig*, *-coast*, *-frigate*, *-hoard*, *-schooner*, *-ship*, *-town*, *-vessel*, *work*; **c.** *pirate like*, *-ridden* adjs.; **d.** **pirate-blue** *a.*, of a vivid shade of blue; **pirate 'bus, omnibus** (see 5); **pirate-fish**, local name of the glutinous hag, *Myxine glutinosa*; **pirate-perch** (see 6 b); **pirate publisher** (see 4); **pirate spider**, *Lycosa piratica* (see quot.).

1842 MACGILLIVRAY *Man. Brit. Ornith.* II. 255 *Cataractes Skua.* Brown or Skua *Pirate-Bird. 1896 *Daily News* 17 Oct. 6/5 A gown in '*pirate-blue' cloth, rather a vivid shade, by the way. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 24 Dec. 5/1 In these days the *pirate-bus has turned itself into a more or less honest tramp steamer. 1760–72 H BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 86 We had great treasure in the *pirate-frigate. 1814 BYRON *Corsair* iii. v. 17 Report speaks largely of his *pirate-hoard. 1611 COTGR., *Piratique*, Piratical, *Pirat-like. 1897 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Dec. 5/3 In 1832 it was noticed that .. conductors of the new 'buses .. overcharged passengers, and met..protests with..abuse...These were the first *pirate omnibuses. 1905 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 365 This *pirate-ridden and fish-eating land 1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* xxxi. 598 The *Pirate Spider (*Lycosa piratica*)..has similar habits, chasing its prey on the water and descending as well below the surface. 1761 *Ann. Reg.* 77/2 The *pirate-towns of Barbary. 1900 *Morn. Chron.* 23 Jan. 3/4 All *pirate work,..mostly from the United States.

Hence **Piratess**, a female pirate.

1862 RUSSELL *Diary North & S.* I. xv. 163 The pirates and piratesses had control of both. 1879 MISS YONGE *Cameos* Ser. iv. xxx 327 The 'Sea Queen' or piratess.

Pirate (pəi·rĕt), *v.* [f. PIRATE *sb.*; cf. F. *pirater* (c 1600 in Hatz.-Darm.), It. *pirateare* 'to rob by Sea' (Florio 1598), Sp. *piratear* intr. to pirate.]

1. *trans.* To practise piracy upon; to plunder piratically; to make booty of as a pirate; to rob, to plunder.

1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 329 A puissant Pirat named Abenchapeta, passed from Asia into Africa, . he pilled and pirated such as he met with all by Seas 1694 tr. *Milton's Lett. State* Wks. 1851 VIII. 265 An afflicted and misus'd virgin, born of honest Parents, but pyrated out of her Native Country. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) II. 373 It was pirated out of his house, and he could never find who had it. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xviii, Their rivals in trade . might have encroached upon their bounds for the purpose of pirating their wood. 1900 *Daily News* 4 Sept. 5/7 One of the ferry launches running between Hong Kong and Yau-ma-ti..had been pirated while still in the harbour.

2. *intr.* To play the pirate, practise piracy.

1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2054/3 To suspect .. that she was going to Pyrate in the Indies. 1710 WHITWORTH *Acc. Russia* (1758) 141 These vessels are now pirating in the Baltick. 1746 W. HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) I. 261 [To] put it out of the Power of both France and Spain..to pirate upon us again. 1816 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XV 302 France perpetually..pirating against the homeward bound fleets. 1887 BESANT *The World went*, etc. xlv, They proposed to go a-pirating among the Spanish settlements.

3. *fig. trans.* To appropriate or reproduce (the work or invention of another) without authority, for one's own profit.

1706 DE FOE *Jure Div.* Pref. 42 Gentlemen-Booksellers, that threatned to Pyrate it, as they call it, viz. Reprint it, and Sell it for half a Crown. 1754 *Connoisseur* No. 38 P 6 To prevent his design being pirated, he intends petitioning the Parliament. 1850 CHUBB *Locks & Keys* 36 He had no right to pirate a peculiar trade mark. 1884 *American* VII. 318 The injustice done by American publishers in pirating English works.

Hence **Pirated** *ppl. a.*; **Pirating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1697 tr. *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 77 One day, as Meluza came from Pyrating, he brought [etc.]. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xii. 140 The English went to burn that Village and their pirating Vessels. 1731 GAY *Let. to Swift* 1 Dec., I have had an injunction for me against pirating-booksellers. 1737 BYROM *Jrnl. & Lit. Rem.* (1856) II. i. 133 To put out a pirated edition. 1883 *American* VI. 44 A pirated extract from a paper published some fifteen years ago 1902 *Daily Chron.* 18 Dec. 3/2 The pirating of woodcuts in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

†**Pirately**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. PIRATE *sb.* + -LY 1; cf. *soldierly*.] Of the nature of a pirate; piratical.

1625 *Impeachm. Dk. Buckhm.* (Camden) 220 A kennell of rancke pirately roages.

Piratery (pəi·rĕtri). *rare.* Also **piratry.** [ad. F. *piraterie*, f. PIRATE *sb.* + *-erie*: see -ERY.

(Cf. L. *pīrātērium*, a. Gr. πειρατήριον a gang of pirates.)] = PIRACY 1.

[1756 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* 25 Jan., Monsieur Bonac ..complaining in harsh terms of our *brigandages* and *piraticries*.] 1903 KIPLING *5 Nations* Ded., Ere rivers league against the land In piratry of flood.

Piratic (pəirǽ·tik), *a.* [ad. L. *pirāticus*, a. Gr. πειρατικός, f. πειρατής pirate: see -IC. So F. *piratique*.] Of or pertaining to a pirate or pirates; like a pirate. *Piratic war*, that waged by Pompey against the pirates in the Mediterranean.

a 1640 DAY *Parl. Bees* i. (1881) 13 [He] Out-law-like doth challenge as his owne Your Highnes due; nay, Pyratick detaines The waxen fleet, sailing upon your plaines. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* v. M.'s Wks. 1851 VIII. 137 Nor must Pompey have undertaken the Piratick War. 1783 WATSON *Philip III*, iv. (1839) 201 The piratic states of Barbary. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) I. xxv. 305 The Algerines were now sweeping with their piratic crafts the Mediterranean.

Piratical (pəirǽ·tikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to a pirate or piracy; of the nature of, characterized by, given to, or engaged in piracy; pirate-like.

1579–80 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 255 Thair piraticall and weikit deidis. 1622 BACON *Holy War* Wks. 1879 I. 528/1 The piratical war which was achieved by Pompey the Great. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 107 Capt. Sharp's Pyratical Voyage to the South Sea. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* x. I. 245 The gold which the Scandinavians had acquired in their pyratical adventures. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* III. 103 These would apprize their relatives, the piratical Sioux of the Missouri, of the approach of a band of white traders. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm* 365 The Moors established the piratical states of Algiers and Tunis.

b. *fig.* Given to literary piracy, etc.

1737 POPE *Lett.* Pref., Errors of the press .. multiply'd in so many repeated editions, by the Avarice and Negligence of pyratical Printers. 1759 DILWORTH *Pope* 87 The piratical Curl had .. advertised the letters of Messieurs Prior and Addison. 1877 DOWDEN *Shaks. Prim.* i 12 Piratical publishers tried in some dishonest way to come at the manuscript.

2. Obtained by piracy; pirated; produced by literary piracy.

1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 336 Ony of the said piraticall gudis. *Ibid.* 337 Personis that avariciouslie ressettis the piraticall gudis. 1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimsies, Sayler* 88 In hope to become sharer in a pyraticall treasure. 1838 A. B. GRANVILLE *Spas Germ.* 245 Two legal editions—two piratical ones.

Piratically (pəirǽ·tikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a piratical manner; by piracy.

1549 in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* (1681) II. *Collect. Rec.* 162 Order hath been taken, that certain Goods, piratically taken upon the Seas, should be restored to the true Owners. *a* 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* II. (1704) 250/2 The People .. were Pyratically given. 1732 *Hist Litteraria* IV. 38 It had been officiously and pyratically printed by others. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* III. iii. 48 Its flag had been insulted, its maritime rights disregarded, .. its property piratically seized and confiscated.

Pi·ratism. *rare.* [f. PIRATE *sb.* + -ISM: cf. It. *piratismo* 'Piracie or robbing by Sea' (Florio 1611).] 1882 O DONOVAN *Merv Oasis* I iv 67 To check the piratism of the Turcoman maritime populations.

† **Pi·ratize,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To subject to piracy.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 334 Nor cease the Flanders to rob and piratize the Chyneses.

† **Pira·tously,** *adv. Obs. rare.* Also 6 -tuosly. [f. as prec. + -OUS + -LY 2] = PIRATICALLY.

1538 in R. G. Marsden *Sel. Pl. Crt. Adm.* (1894) I. 73 One Walter Soly..with certain maryners..came feloniously and piratuously upon borde. 1549 in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* (1681) II. *Collect. Rec* 162 Divers Merchants .. have had their goods piratously robbed and taken.

Piraya, variant of PERAI, PIRANHA.

Pirck, obs. form of PERK *v.*[1]

Pire, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 9 pyre. [ME. *pīren*, identical in form and sense with LG. (in Brem. Wbch.) and Efris. *pīren*, of unknown origin. The same sense is expressed in mod. Eng. by PEER *v.*, which is not known before 1590. Their phonetic relation is difficult to understand; but cf. the pairs *kike, keek, pike, peck, pipe, peep, pile, peel*, also *pike* sb., *peck*, now *peak*, which present similar problems. Some have suggested that LG. *pīren* was a variant of *plīren, plūren*, with similar sense; but this is unlikely.]

intr. To look narrowly, esp. in order to discern something indistinct or difficult to make out; to peer.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 29 Riht so doth he, whan that he pireth [*rime* tireth] And toteth on hire wommanhiede. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 48 Thanne cometh .. Anoper proud partriche .. And preuyliche pirith till be dame passe *c* 1400 *Beryn* 552 Go vp..& loke, & in the asshis pire. *Ibid.* 1412 They herd all his compleynt, þat petouse was to here, flawnus in-to the Chirch pryuelych gan pire. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss.*, *Pyring*..Always used in combination with peeping, as, 'peeping and pyring about'. 'Peeping and pyring into every body's business'.

Pire, var. PERRY[1], *Obs.*, pear-tree; obs. f. PIER.

Pirene, Pirenean, Piretheum, Pirethrum: see PYR-.

Piriawe, obs. corrupt form of PARIAH.

Pirie, variant of PERRY[1], *Obs.*, PIERIE.

Piriform, variant (etymologically correct) of PYRIFORM. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

‖ **Piri-piri** (pī·ri,pī·ri). A Maori name applied to several plants, esp. to *Haloragis micrantha*, a shrubby plant found in India, south-eastern Asia, Australia, and New Zealand; also to *Acæna Sanguisorba*, used as tea and as a medicine, called by the colonists by corruption *biddy biddy*.

(In the former sense misprinted *piri-jiri* (see A. Cunningham in *Ann. Nat. Hist.* (1839) III. 30), an error repeated in some dictionaries.)

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 567 s. v. *Haloragis* (Piri-jiri). 1880 *N. Z. Country Jrnl.* XII. 195 (Morris s. v. *Biddy-biddy*), Piri-piri .. by the settlers has been..corrupted into *biddy biddy*... These tenacious burrs of the piri-piri. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, Piri-piri-shrub.

Pirk, obs. form of PERK *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1]

Pirl (pɔ̄il, *Sc.* pirl), *v. arch., Sc.*, and *dial.* Also 6 pirle, pyrl, 6–9 purl. [Origin not ascertained; perh. onomatopoeic: cf. PURL *v.*]

1. *trans.* To twist, wind, or spin (threads, fibres, or hairs) into a cord; in early use *esp.* to twist or spin (gold or silver wire) into cord or 'lace'; now *esp. dial.* to twist (horse-hair into fishing-lines, etc.

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 796 Sum pirlyng of golde theyr work to encrease With fingers smale, and handis whyte as mylk. 1530 PALSGR. 658/1, I pyrle wyer of golde or sylver, I wynde it vpon a whele as sylke women do. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* xci. 39 But copwebs vpon copwebs: pirld in each coste: All parts of windows to be so enboste: That no flie can passe. 1825 JAMIESON, *Pirl*..2. To twist, twine, curl; as to twist horse-hair into a fishing line; Roxb., Clydes. 1828 MOIR *Mansie Wauch* xxvi, A bit daigh, half an ounse weight, pirled round wi' the knuckles into a case. 1890 *Daily News* 10 Nov. 2/2 The car of the Gold and Silver Wyre Drawers Company,.. men and women in the costume of James I. were engaged in wire drawing, flatting, and spinning thread, purling bullion, weaving lace, embroidering, and lace-making. 1894 *Northumb. Gloss.*, *Purl*, to twist between finger and thumb. Horsehair is purled thus in making snares for bird-catching in winter.

2. To cause to revolve, to spin; to throw or toss with spinning motion. Also *intr.* To move with such motion, to revolve rapidly, to spin.

1791 J. LEARMONT *Poems* 273 (E. D. D.) Chanrench snow blaws pirlin' on the plain. 1805 J. NICOL *Poems* I. 25 (Jam.) Cauld December's pirlin drift Maks Winter fierce an' snell come. 1808 JAMIESON, *Pirl*, v. n. to whirl. 1880 *Ibid.* (new ed.) s.v., Pirl up the pennies. [1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Pirdle*, to cause to spin. 'Let me pirdle the top, I'll show thee how to make'n go.']

3. *intr.* To curl; 'to ripple as the surface of a body of water under a slight wind'. (Jamieson 1808.)

Hence **Pirled** *ppl. a.*, twisted, twined, spun into a thread or lace.

c 1500 MEDWALL *Nature* (Brandl) 763 Then yt crysperh and shyneth as bryght as any pyrled gold. 1520 in *Archæologia* LIII. 17 A corporax case and the corporax of gold pyrlled and crymyssynn velvet. 1583 *Rates of Customs* D viij, Pirled lace called cantelet lace of thred the groce iiv. *vid.* 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus* i. (1879) 71 Some with purled lace so cloyd

Pirl, *sb. Sc.* [f. prec. vb.] a. A twist, curl. b. A fine curl or ripple on the surface of water.

1825 JAMIESON s.v., 'There's a pirl on the water.' 1838 HOGG *Tales* 1866) 150 (E. D. D.) Wi' the pirl bein' awa', the pool was as clear as crystal. 1880 JAMIESON, *Pirl*..2. Twist, twine, curl; as 'That line has na the right pirl,' Clydes.

Pirl, obs or dial. form of PURL *sb.* and *v.*

Pirlicue, pirlie-, variants of PURLICUE.

Pirliewinkles: see PILLIWINKS.

† **Pirn,** *sb.*[1] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [perh. metathesis of *prin, prene*, PREEN, a pin.] ? A pointed twig or branch; ? a thorn or spine.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 4081 Þai fande a ferly faire tre quare-on na frute groued, Was void of all hue verdure & vacant of leues,..With outen bark oupir bast full of bare pirnes.

Pirn (pɔ̄in, *Sc.* pim), *sb.*[2] Now *Sc.* and *dial.* Forms: 5–6 pirne, pyrne, 8 pyrn, 6– pirn, (9 *dial.* pirm). [Origin uncertain.

Jamieson points out that in sense 1 'it is sometimes called a broach' (f. BROACH *sb.*[4]), and may thus be, like PIRN *sb.*[1], a metathetic form of *prin*, PREEN; but the latter has existed in Sc. since 14th c. as *prene, prein, preen*, and there is no evidence of any contact or confusion between the two words.]

1. A small cylinder on which thread or yarn is wound, formerly made of a hollow reed or quill, but now usually of turned wood or iron, with an axial bore for mounting on a spindle when winding; a weaver's bobbin, spool, or reel.

(Cf. the synonym SPOOL, the orig. sense of which appears to have been *quill* or *hollow reed*.)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 400/1 Pyrne, of a webstarys loome, *panus* [an error reproduced by Palsgrave]. 1474 *Acc. L.d. High Treas. Scot.* I. 25 Item viij pirnis of gold for the sammyn harnessing, price of the pirne xs; summa iiij li. 1502 *Ibid.* II. 289 Item..for xv pirn of gold. 1700 SIR A. BALFOUR *Lett* 210 In the Highest Storie there are Innumerable Pirns of Silk. 1792 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* II. 510 Fit..to earn their bread at home, the women by spinning, and the men by filling pirns, (rolling up yarn upon lake reeds, cut in small pieces for the shuttle). 1829 E. IRVING *Times of Martyrs in Annuerary* 283 Her spinning wheel .. having no heck, but a moveable eye which was carried along the pirn by a heart-motion. 1831 W. PATRICK *Plants* 82 The stalks [of *Arundo Phragmites*] were formerly used for making weaver's pirns. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* vii. 217. 1899 CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* 175 A load of birchwood to be transformed into bobbins and pirns.

b. Phrases. (Sc.)

To wind any one a pirn, to plan trouble for or injury to one, get one into difficulty; *to wind (oneself) a bonny (queer) pirn*, to get into a difficulty or entanglement; *an ill-favoured (-winded) pirn*, a troublesome or complicated business; *to ravel one's pirns*, to cause one trouble or anxiety; *to redd (unwind) a ravelled pirn*, to clear up a tangled matter or difficulty, to get clear of an entanglement; *to wind (up) one's pirn*, to make an end, have done.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) I. 201 Throw sic displesour he hes wynd him ane pirne. 1638 in Lang *Hist. Scot.* (1904) III. ii. 48 [Argyll is said to have advised Charles to keep him [Lorne] in England or else he would wind him a pirn]. 1718 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr.* iii. xv, Ise wind ye a pirn, To reel some day. 17.. *Sc. Haggis* 161 (E. D. D.) I'll just wind up my pirn, and hae done with a remark or sae. 1787 SHIRREFS *Jamie & Bess* ii. ii, Ere ye get loose, ye'll redd a ravell'd pirn. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxiii, Ye'll spin and wind yoursell a bonny pirn. 1828 — *F. M. Perth* xxv, By the Thane's Cross, man,..this is an ill favoured pirn to wind. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* xxiii. 282, I shall have a fine ravelled pirn to unwind.

c. A reel of sewing cotton, a bobbin or spool. (A common name in Sc.)

1820 [Known to be in use in Hawick]. 1887 D. GRANT *Scotch Stories* 64 Gin a customer ca'd for a penny pirn.

† 2. *transf.* The yarn wound upon the pirn (ready for the shuttle); also, as much as a pirn holds, a pirnful. ? *Obs. rare.*

[Cf. 1474, 1502 in 1.] 1710 RUDDIMAN *Gloss. Douglas' Æneis* s. v. *Pyrnit*, The Women and Weavers [of Scotland] call a small parcel of yarn put on a broach (as they name it), or as much as is put into the shuttle at once, a Pyrn, but most commonly the stick on which it is put passes under that name. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts, Pirn*, the wound yarn that is on a weaver's shuttle.

3. Any device or machine resembling a reel, or used for winding; *esp.* a fishing-reel.

1782 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Observ. Sc. Dial.* 159 A pirn (for angling), a wheel. 1793 FORDYCE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 17 The curvature of the wire, acquired by its being wound round a pirn, was not entirely unfolded for some months. 1833 J. S. SANDS *Poems* Scr. i. 78 (E. D. D.) Auld Jacob's staff and fishing pirn. 1839 T. C. HOFLAND *Brit Angler's Man.* i. (1841) 6 A winch or reel, is used for running tackle, and is generally made of brass, but I have seen them in Scotland made of wood, where they are called pirns. *c* 1850 W. GRAHAM in R. Ford *Harp Perth* (1893) 119, I wauken'd bricht, To my pirn wildly skirlin'. 1900 C. MURRAY *Hamewith* 3 Hear the whirr o' the miller's pirn. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Apr. 2/2 A primitive contrivance of a hand wheel, three pirns—a man, a woman, and two boys twisting green rushes into ropes.

† 4. An unevenness or 'cockle' in the surface of a piece of cloth, caused by difference in the yarns composing it. *Obs. rare.*

['They still say in Angus, that a web is all pirned, when woven with unequal yarn' (Jamieson).]

1733 P. LINDSAY *Interest Scot.* 166 We should have no more bad Cloth, nor any Cloth disliklie by Bars, Strips, or Pirns, occasioned by putting different Kinds of Yarn..in the same piece.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pirn-winder, -winding*; **pirn-cage** (see quot.); **pirn-cap,** a wooden bowl used by weavers to hold their quills (Jamieson); **pirn-girnol,** a box for holding pirns while they are being filled; **pirn house,** a weaving shed; **pirn-stick,** a wooden spit or spindle on which the quill (pirn) is placed while the yarn put on it in spinning is reeled off; **pirn-wheel,** a wheel for winding thread on bobbins; **pirn-wife,** a woman who fills pirns with yarn.

1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Pirn cage*, an arrangement of pins standing up from a square frame, in which 'pirns' or bobbins are stuck—used in power loom factories. 1867 ELLEN JOHNSTON *Poems* 129 Nae mair in oor *pirn-house Ye'll hunt the rats, nor catch a moose. 1894 [W. D. LAITO] *Tam Bodkin* xxi. 216 My legs .. they're like *pirn sticks buskit in breeks. 1896 G. SEATOUN *R. Urquhart* xxii. 206 Women discussed it at their *pirn wheels. 1895 A. PHILIP *Parish of Longforgan* x. 276 A good canny 'pirn-winder... Her average wage from 'pirn-winding was not more than two shillings a week. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Feb. 2/1 'Pirn-winding', an accessory trade to hand loom weaving, will, no doubt, die with the present workers.

Pirn, *sb.*[3] *dial.* Also purn. A twitch for horses, etc.: see quots.

1846 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Purn*, the same as Twitch .. *Twitch*, an instrument applied to the nose of a vicious horse, to make it stand still during..shoeing. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Pirn*, a stick with a loop of cord for twisting on the nose of a refractory horse. *Pirns*, a kind of ring for a vicious cow's nose. 1873 *Swaledale Gloss.*, *Pirn*, a stick with a noose at the end to hold an unruly horse.

Pirn (pɔ̄in), *v. Sc.* [app. f. PIRN *sb.*[2]] Found only in pa. pple. and ppl. adj. **Pirned,** interwoven with threads of different colours; striped; brocaded.

1494 *Acc. L.d. High Treas. Scot.* I. 224 Crammasy sattin pirnit wyth gold. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. vii. 26 Rich wedis, Figurit and pyrnit [ed. 1553 pyrnyt] al with goldin thredis. *Ibid.* VIII. iii. 168 Ane..knychtly weyd, Pirnit and wovin full of fyn gold threyd. 1539 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 33 Ane gowne of crammasy velvet..lynit with pyrnit satyne. 1710 RUDDIMAN *Gloss Douglas' Æneis*, *Pyrnit*, striped, woven with different colours. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 22 He. Tucks up his pyrnit tunic bra.

Pirnie, pirny (pɔ̄·ini), *a.* and *sb.*[1] *Sc.* [app. related to prec. vb. and to PIRN *sb.*[2] sense 4.]

A. *adj.* Of cloth: Striped with different colours.

[1512 *Acc. L.d. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 253 The Kingis goune of pyrne satyne of gold lynit with Romany buge.] 1697 CUPLAND *Poems* 12 With Brogues, and Trues, and pirnie Plaides, With good blew Bonnets on their Heads. 1721 RAMSAY *Elegy on Patie Birnie*, The famous fiddler of Kinghorn..Tho' baith his weeds and mirth were pirny. [*Note.* When a piece of stuff is wrought unequally, part coarse, and part fine, of yarn of different colours, we call

it pirny, from the pirn.] 1865 JANET HAMILTON *Poems* 192 Crossing his 'pirnie'-plaid over his shoulders and chest.

B. *sb.* A conical woollen nightcap, usually striped with different colours.

'Generally applied to those manufactured at Kilmarnock' (Jamieson).

1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* s. v., A monkey .. leaped on to his shoulder, and plucked off his pirnie. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Pirnie*, a woollen nightcap made in Kilmarnock, of different colours or stripes 1895 CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle & Peat* 206 Tibbie was knitting at a reid pirnie for her father.

Pirnie, pirny (pə·rni), *sb*[2] *Sc.* Diminutive of PIRN *sb.*[2]

1776 C. KEITH *Farmer's Ha'* 5 The auld gudewife the pirney reels Wi' tenty hand. 1879 J. WHITE *Jottings* 192 (E. D. D.) Doon to the Leap I'll aften rin, Richt glad to hear my pirnie spin.

Pirogue (pirōu·g). Also 7 **pyrage, pyrogus,** 8-9 **perioquo,** 9 **perogue, periogue, piroque, peroque.** See also PIRAGUA. [a. F. *pirogue* (piro·g), prob. from Galibi, the Carib dialect of Cayenne.] Another form of PIRAGUA: still used in the same senses, but more widely diffused, and extended (under French influence) to the native canoes of various regions, and to kinds of open boats, with or without sails, locally used.

[1665 C. DE ROCHEFORT *Hist. des Antilles* 86 Grandes chaloupes qu'ils appellent pyraugues.] 1666 J. DAVIES *Hist. Caribby Isles* 39 The Caribbians will of one trunk make those long shallops called pyrages. 1698 FROGER *Voy* 66 Pyrogues Large Canoes, very long and made of one single tree, hollowed. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1796) II. iv. 161 Their pirogues or war boats are so large as to carry forty or fifty men. 1792 MAR. RIDDELL *Voy Madeira* 85 This tree supplies the Caribs with wood for building their perioques or canoes, which they cut out of the trunk. 1807 P GASS *Jrnl.* 12 The expedition was embarked on board a batteau and two periogues. 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ* 1 8 Met two peroques full of Indians. 1828 WEBSTER, *Pirogue.* ..In modern usage in America, a narrow ferry boat carrying two masts and a lee board. 1838 J. HALL *Notes West. States* 218 The earliest improvement upon the canoe, was the Pirogue, an invention of the whites. the pirogue has greater width and capacity, and is composed of several pieces of timber—as if the canoe was sawed in two equal sections, and a broad flat piece of timber inserted in the middle. 1860 DOMENECH *Deserts N. Amer.* II 2 6 Canoes are of three sorts. piroques, made of the stem of a single tree; small boats lined with buffalo hide ; and lastly the canoe properly so called 1885 tr *de Brazza* in *Pall Mall G.* 3 Sept. 6/2 It was impossible..to ascend the Ogowai without the aid of the natives to pilot our pirogues in the rapids. 1889 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 851/1 She is what they call a pirogue here [West Indies] , she has a long narrow hull, two masts, no deck: she has usually a crew of five, and can carry thirty barrels of tafia. 1893 J. FOGARTY *Juanita* I. 96 A number of black canvas covered canoes, locally [W. coast of Ireland] called 'pirogues'.

† **Pirot.** *Obs.* [a F. *pirot* (Cotgr.): cf. PIDDOCK.]

1611 COTGR., *Pirot*, the Pirot, or Hag fish; a kind of long shell fish. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 250 A sort of Solenes (which the Venetians call *Cape longe*, and the English Pirot) a kind of Shell fish deep bedded in a solid rock.

Pirotte, obs. form of PIRATE.

Pirouette (piru(e·t), *sb.* Also 8 **pi-, pyroet.** [a. F *pirouette* spinning top, child's windmill or whirligig, teetotum, pirouette in dancing or riding (15th c. in Littré); in OF. also in masc. form *piroet, pironet* (15th c.), whence *piroet* in Bailey. A parallel dim. is Burgundian *pirouelle* teetotum (Littré); Guernsey has the simpler form *pirone* a whirligig or little wheel (Métivier). Evidently from same source as It. *piruolo, pirolo* 'top, gig, twirle', also 'a woodden peg or pinne for an instrument of musike' (Florio), cf. *pirla, pirlo* 'a childes top, gig, or twirle' (Fl.).

The It *piruolo, pirolo* is in form a dim. of a form **piro*: cf. Roman dial. *piro* a plug (Diez), whence the It augmentative *pirone* 'a pin or peg of iron' (Fl.). If such was the origin, the sense 'pin or peg' app. gave that of 'peg-top' and 'teetotum', as in Fr., from the idea of the motion of which arose the other senses.]

1. The act of spinning round on one foot, or on the point of the toe, as performed by ballet-dancers.

1706 P. SIRIS *Art of Dancing* 42 A Table of Pirouettes. [*Ibid.* Fig. 13, To *Pirouetter*, or Whirl about on the two Points of the Toes half round.] 1813 JEFFREY *Ess.* (1844) I. 313 Making *pirouettes* round his chamber, or indulging in other feats of activity. 1828 HAZLITT *Table-t.* II. xii. 277 A Columbine practising a pirouette in sober sadness. 1846 PATTERSON *Zool.* 34 A rotation which would put to shame the most finished pirouettes of the opera dancer. 1875 JAS. GRANT *One of the* '600' I. vi. 89 Berkeley..made a species of pirouette on the brass heels of his glazed boots.

2. In the manège: see quots.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Pirouette, Pyroet*, in the manage, a turn or circumvolution which a horse makes, without changing his ground. *Pirouettes* are either of one tread or *piste*, or of two. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), Piroet. 1775 in ASH: and in mod. Dicts. 1847 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) IV. 20 He is rather skittish also, and has laid my coachman in the dust by one of his pirouettes.

Pirouette (piru(e·t), *v.* [a. F. *pirouetter*, f. *pirouette*: see prec.] *intr.* To dance a pirouette, spin or whirl on the point of the toe; to move with a whirling motion. Also *fig.*

[1706: see prec. 1.] 1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* II. 318 See, the king of the shell-fish advancing,..pirouetting and dancing! 1834 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) VI. 504 Volting demi-voking, pirouetting, parrying with and opposing the left hand, are manœuvres now totally disused in fencing. 1868 *Morn. Star* 28 Mar., To pirouette in combustible gauze before the footlights. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* viii. 133 After pirouetting in several strong whirlpools, we at length arrived. 1894 BARING-GOULD *Queen of L.* I. 8 To..pirouette at the apex of his loftiest elocution.

Hence **Pirouetting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Pirouetter,** one who pirouettes; **Pirouettism, Pirouettiveness,** *nonce-wds.*, disposition for or habit of pirouetting.

1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVI. 533 A bitterness seldom exercised towards the pirouettism of a lawyer. 1844 *Ibid.* LV. 295/1 A professor's chair for the improvement of pirouetters. *Ibid.* 297 The boss of pirouettiveness is strangely wanting in human conformation. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser 1. *Witches' Frolic*, Such lofty curvetting, And grand pirouetting. 1864 KNIGHT *Passages Work. Life* I. viii. 286 His slovenly dress, his pirouetting walk. 1878 T. HARDY *Return of Native* iv. iii, She began to envy those pirouetters.

Pirr (pir), *sb.*[1] *Sc. dial.* Also 7 **pir,** 9 **pirrhe.** [app. onomatopœic: cf. PIRRIE.] A ruffling breeze of wind.

1665 SIR J. LAUDER *Jrnl.* (S. H. S.) 19 A little pir of wind that rose. 1825 JAMIESON s. v., 'There's a fine pirr of wind.' 1894 J GEDDIE *Bringer of Life* 134 To sigh in vain for a 'pirrhe' of wind.

b. A state of agitation or excitement; a flurry.

1856 G. HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* 127 When one is in a pirr about things which do not go well.

Pirr, *sb.*[2] Also **pirre, purre.** [Onomatopœic, imitating the hoarse cry of the birds.] **a.** A local name of the Tern: see PIRR-MAW. **b.** The Black-headed Gull (*Larus ridibundus*). *rare.*

1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* (1876) 383 *Pirr*, ..is also a sea-fowl with a long tail and black head, ..whenever it sees any small fish or fry, dives down .. on them, crying 'pirr!' 1875 LANDSBOROUGH *Arran* 4 The numerous Cumbrae pirres have been destroyed or driven away. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Purre*, two sea birds, the tern and the black-headed gull. 1898 MACMANUS *Bend of Road* 195 The centre of the lake where the many hundred white pirrs now circled, and called.

Pirr, *v. Sc.* [Onomatopœic: goes with PIRR *sb.*[1]] *intr.* **a.** Of the wind: To blow as a steady breeze. **b.** Of persons or animals: To drive ride, or run rapidly; cf *whirr.* Hence **Pirring** *ppl. a.*

1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 62 Careerin' on the pirrin' breeze, A greedy gled. 1852 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 171 Nothing could be more pleasant than so pirring through quiet roads [in a gig]. *Ibid.* 172 We bowed to each other..and I pirred on.

† **Pirre.** *Obs. rare.* [app. from the accompanying sound.] Difficulty in breathing; asthma.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III xv. (Tollem. MS.), As in hem pat hane be pirre and styffles and ben pursyf and pikke brebid [L. *ut patet in asthmaticis et anhelosis*].

Pirre, var. PERRIE *Obs*, jewellery; var. PIRR *sb.*[2]

Pirre, pirrey, obs. ff. PERRY[2] (the beverage).

Pirrhick, Pirrite, obs ff. PYRRHIC, PYRITE.

Pirrie, pirry (pi·ri). Now only *dial.* Forms: 5 6 **pyry, pyrie,** 5-7 **pery,** 6 **pyrry, -ye, -ie, pirie, piorie, pierrie, perrye, -ie,** 6-7 **pirrie, pirry, perry:** 9 *n.* and *e. dial.* **perry;** also *n.* **parry, -ey.** [app. onomatopœic.

Cf. PIRR *sb.*[1], also the later BERRY *sb.*[1], and its suggested relationship to BIRR. All these words are apparently natural oral expressions of the action of such a wind. Gael. *piorradh* (pirrăy), genitive *piorraidh* (pirrai) 'a squall or blast' is app. a parallel formation; it appears to have no root in Celtic, and could scarcely have originated the Eng. word, of which the earliest examples belong to East Anglia, where it is still in native use.]

A blast of wind; a squall; a sudden storm of wind, 'half a gale'. In mod. dial. use also, A sudden scudding rain.

c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 126 With a sodeyn pyry, he lappyd hem in care. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 401/2 Pyry, or storme, *nimbus.* *Ye* 1500 *Cov. Corp. Christi Plays* 8/226 E! fryndis, ther cam a pyrie of wynd with a myst suddenly. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I xvii. Aferde of pirries or great stormes. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* Pref. 5 In sayling, thou shalt not feare Perils and great windes. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 307 Hee was with a contrary pirrie carried violently into Normandie. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 315 (1810) 328 It suffered a kind of inundation at a spring tide, driven by a very strong perry. 1865 W. WHITE *E. Eng.* I. 92 'If we cu'd only hev a perry wind', says the Captain... A perry wind is half a gale.

b. *fig.* A 'breeze' or storm in the social or political atmosphere.

1536 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, II 312 He pratith, and is so proude, ..that he can not fayll to perish himself in the pyry. 1565 *Satir Poems Reform.* i. 178 Nor Hamilton cold have no hope to hold his seate, Nor yett Argile to abide the court; the pirrye was to greate. 1600 W WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 126 There arose such a huffing perrie against me.

Pirrie, obs. form of PERRY[2] (beverage).

Pirr-maw (pə·rmɔ̄). Also 8-9 **pyr-,** 9 **purre-.** [f. PIRR *sb.*[2] + MAW *sb.*[3]] A local name of the Common Tern (*Sterna fluviatilis*) and of the Roseate Tern (*S. dougallii*).

1744 C. SMITH *County Down* 131 Sea Fowl, as the Gull and Pyrmaw, who build in the Rocks. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Pirre-maw*, the tern. *Ibid.*, *Pyrmaw*, a sea bird, probably the tern or 'purre'. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Brit. Birds* 203 Roseate tern,..Purre maw (Carrickfergus). From their hoarse cry.

Pirrosyn, variant of PERROSIN *Obs.*

Pirry, variant of PERRY[1] *Obs.*, pear-tree.

† **Pirwike, -wycke,** obs. ff. PERUKE, PERIWIG.

1538 ELYOT, *Galerus*, ..a pirwike. 1552 HULOET, *Pirwycke, galerus.*

Pirwynole, obs. f. PERIWINKLE[2] (the mollusc).

Piry(e, var. **PEERY, PERRY**[1]; obs. f. **PERRY**[2].

Pisa (pī·zā). Name of a city in Italy. In quot. applied to a Pisan dagger or poniard (*obs.*).

a 1625 FLETCHER & MASS. *Cust. Country* II. iii. The difference between a Spanish rapier And your pure *pisa.*

‖ **Pis aller** (pizale). [F., lit. 'go worst'.] The worst that can be, or can happen; what one would do, take, choose, etc., in the event of things coming to the worst; what one accepts when one can do no better; a do-no-better, a last resource.

1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* I. i, Dorimant, when did you see your *pis-aller*, as you call her, Mrs. Loveit? 1800 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Belinda* (1832) II. xxv. 158 She was incapable of the meanness of retaining a lover as a *pis-aller.* 1808 *Edin. Rev.* XI. 438 A balance of trade paid in the precious metals, is the *pis-aller* of foreign commerce. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* I. i, As a pis aller one might put up with him. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* ii. 63 To me the history of mankind is a huge *pis-aller*..a prodigious wasteful experiment.

† **Pisane.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 **pe-, pusen, pysan,** 4-5 **pe-, pusane,** 5 **pesayn, pys-, puisane, pysan, pisan, pissand,** 5 6 **pesan, pissan(e.** [a. OF. *pisainne, pizane* adj. fem. of *pisain, pizain* Pisan, qualifying *gorgerette, helme*, etc. Cf. *basinettum Pisanum* (Du Cange).] A piece of armour to protect the upper part of the chest and neck.

13 . *K. Alis.* 3697 Indiens, and Emaniens, With swordes, lances, and pesens [*v. r.* pensels]. 13 *Coer de L.* 321 He bare away halfe hys schelde Hys pusen therwith gan gon. 13 . *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 204 Ne no pysan, ne no plate pat pented to armes *a* 1400 *Sir Perc.* 1722 He hitt hym evene one the nekk-bane Thurgh ventale and pesane. *c* 1400 *Laud Troyb.* 4429 He brast his Pisan and his coloret. *Ibid.* 12603 At him he schet And hitte him In his gorget, That it 3ede thorow his pesayn. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xlv, He girdus to Syr Gauane, Throghe ventayle and pusane [*v. r.* pesayne]. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II. 111 The thrid he straik throuch his pissand of maile. *Ibid.* IX. 1104 Throu pissanis stuff in sondyr strak the swyr. 1537 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* VI. 336 Deliverit to the Kingis grace,. ane pissane of maillie and ane hudskule.

‖ **Pisang** (pisæ·ŋ). Also 7 **pigan, pissan, pysangh.** [Malay ڤيسڠ *pisang.*] The Malay name of the Banana, formerly also in English use. *Wild pisang*, the name given to a S. African allied plant, *Strelitzia augusta.*

1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 134 The Country abounds .. specially in Fruits,.. Pissans, Oranges and Lemmons. 1671 NARBOROUGH in *Acc. Sev. late Voy.* I. (1694) 141, 6000 Coco-Nuts and 100 Bundles of Pysanghs. 1812 ANNE PLUMTRE tr. *Lichtenstein's S. Africa* I. II. xv, 204 The Pisang river has this name from the profusion of wild Pisang, . *strelitzia alba*, that grows upon its banks.

† **b.** *attrib.* **Pisang fig,** a banana; **pisang-tree.**

1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 31 Little Vessels.. brought. Coco's, Pisang Figgs, which are a long kind of Figgs. 1705 tr. *Bosman's Guinea* 291 Much hath already been written concerning the Pisang-tree. 1745 P. THOMAS *Anson's Voy.* 333 Those most admired are the Pisang Figs.

Pisanite (pī·zănait). *Min.* [ad. Ger. *pisanit*, named 1860, after F. Pisani, who described it: see -ITE[1].] A hydrous sulphate of iron and copper, found in Turkey, in bright blue concretions.

1861 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. II. XXXI. 366 Pisanite .. a cupreous variety of copperas from Turkey. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 646 Pisanite, . occurs with chalcopyrite at a copper mine in the interior of Turkey.

Pisasphalt, erron. form of PISSASPHALT.

† **Piscage.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. med.L. *piscāgium* (for **piscāticum*), f. *piscāre* to fish, after OF. *peschage* fishing, f. *peschier* to fish; see -AGE.] Right of fishing.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* III. iv. 70 Wrecks, Swannage, Warrenage, Commonage, Piscage.

Piscary[1] (pi·skări). (Also 7 **piscbary.**) [ad. med.L. *piscāria* fishing rights, neut. pl. of L. *piscārius* adj., belonging to fishing, f. *piscis* fish.]

1. The right of fishing (as a thing owned). Now usually in phr. *common of piscary*: see quot. 1880.

1474 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 166 2 Markettes, Warens, Piscaries, Fre Customes. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Piscarie* (*piscaria*), ..signifieth in our common lawe, a libertie of fishing in an other mans waters. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xvi. 262 That the eyotts or little islands, arising in any part of the river, shall be the property of him who owneth the piscary and the soil. 1837 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Bacon* (1887) 377 That the most profound thinker..of the age..confounded the right of free fishery with that of common of piscary. 1880 WILLIAMS *Rights of Common* 259 Common of piscary is a liberty of fishing in another man's water, in common with the owner of the soil, and perhaps also with others, who may be entitled to the same right.

2. A place where fish may be caught; a fishing-ground, fishery.

a 1625 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 136 There is no distresse but vpon Land in demesne, neither could a distresse be taken vpon a Piscary, but that it containeth land and demesnes. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 198 Breaking their Closes, ..cutting their woods, .. fishing in their Pischary [*Fr.* pischarie]. 1714 SCROGGS *Courts-leet* (ed. 3) 161 If a Copyholder convert Part of the Land into a Piscary it's a Forfeiture. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxiv. 610 Fishermen licensed to angle or net parts of the piscary.

† b. A fish-market. *Obs. rare*—°.

[1605 B. Jonson *Volpone* v. iv, The small tenement .. By the Piscaria.] 1706 Phillips, *Piscary*, a Place where Fish is kept or sold, a Fish-market.

3. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Of or pertaining to piscaries or to fishing.

1869 *Daily News* 23 July When the humbler tenants of presumed piscary properties were being impoverished. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Cat.* 273 The piscary laws and customs were severe.

† **Piscary**[2]. *Obs. rare*—°. [ad L. *piscārius*: see prec.] A fisherman; a fishmonger.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Piscary* (*piscarius*), a fisher, or one that sels small fish.

Piscash, variant of Peshcush, an offering.

Piscation (piskē·ʃən). *rare.* [ad L. *piscātiōnem*, n. of action f. *piscārī* to fish, f. *piscis* a fish.] Fishing.

1624 Bp. Hall *Contempl., N. T.* II. iv, What is this divine Trade of ours then, but a spirituall Piscation? 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* I. viii. 32 Some bookes of Cynegeticks or venation, five of Halieuticks or piscation. 1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIV. 96 He must not dream of rivalling..Stoddart in the science of piscation.

Piscato·ogy. *rare.* [irreg. f. L. *piscāt-*, ppl. stem of *piscārī* to fish + -LOGY.] The science of fishing; in quot. *error* = ichthyology.

1867 Atwater *Logic* 217 Thus Ornithology, Piscatology, &c., under Zoology.

‖ **Piscator** (piskē·tǫr, -ər). [L. *piscātor*, agent-n. from *piscārī* to fish.] A fisherman; an angler.

1653 Walton *Angler* ii. 40 *Viator.* My friend Piscator, you have kept time with my thoughts, for the Sun is just rising. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. xvi. (Roxb.) 79/2 Instruments pertaineing to the Piscators science. 1904 *Athenæum* 31 Dec. 901/1 Extracts from ancient piscators and writers on fishing.

Piscatorial (piskătō·rial), *a.* [f. L. *piscātōrius* Piscatory + -AL.] = Piscatory 1.

1828 Hawthorne *Fanshawe* iii, A hook and line, a fish-spear, or any piscatorial instrument of death! 1854 Pulman (*title*) The Book of the Axe: containing a piscatorial description of that Stream. 1883 J. C. Bloomfield *Fishories Rept.* 8 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) To study the grandest specimen of piscatorial topography ever exhibited, in the official fishery map of the United States.

Hence **Piscato·rialist**, a professed angler; **Piscato·rially** *adv.*, in a piscatorial manner. So **Piscato·rian** *sb*, an angler; *adj.* = Piscatorial; **Piscato·rical** *a. nonce-wd.*, dealing with piscatorial matters; **Piscato·rious** *a.* = Piscatory.

1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Aug. 8/1 Mr Henry Walford Stubbin, a well-known 'piscatorialist, died recently at Cheltenham. 1824 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1825) 454 'The Lord Mayor's' health was next proposed, 'piscatorially. 1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVIII. 475 He was..so piscatorially habilimented that there was no making out his order or degree. 1861 J. H. Bennet *Winter Medit.* I v. (1875) 134 The gentle art is cultivated .. by many zealous native 'piscatorians. 1864 A. McKay *Hist. Kilmarnock* (1880) 11 That piscatorian traveller, Franck. 1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIII. 382 A 'piscatorical page, in which we would have shown how . silver fish are caught whose eyes are living gold. 1799 *Naval Chron.* I. 67 The 'piscatorious, or..fishing Frog.

Piscatory (piskătəri), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *piscātōrius* adj., f. *piscātor* fisher: see -ORY[2].]

1. Of or pertaining to fishers or to fishing.

Piscatory ring, the signet ring worn by the pope as successor of St. Peter (cf. Matt. iv. 19, etc.).

1633 P. Fletcher (*title*) The Purple Island together with Piscatorie Eclogs. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* III. iii. 296 The Pope dy'd.., and immediately the Piscatory Ring was broken by Cardinal Barbarino. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 36 ¶ 9 To substitute fishermen for shepherds, and derive his sentiments from the piscatory life. 1861 H. F. Hore in *Macm. Mag.* V. 52 The gain to the piscatory interest would be immense. 1867 F. Francis *Angling* vi. (1880) 194 Piscatory heirlooms and relics.

2. Employed in or addicted to fishing.

1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Sea gull, white, cinereous, piscatorie. 1835 W. Irving *Astoria* II. 271 The salmon, which are..as important to the piscatory tribes as are the buffaloes to the hunters of the prairies. 1882 *Harper's Mag.* June 6 Yarmouth is piscatory .beyond description.

¶ 3. *error.* Misused for Piscine *a.*

1768 Foote *Devil on 2 Sticks* III. Wks. 1709 II. 276 Certain animalculæ, or piscatory entities, that insinuate themselves thro' the pores into the blood. 1842 *United Service Mag.* I. 349 The upper part being human, the lower part, from the hips, piscatory.

† B. ellipt. as *sb.* A play or the like dealing with the life of fishermen. (Cf. *pastoral.*) *Obs.*

1631 P. Fletcher (*title*) Sicelides, a Piscatory, as it hath beene Acted in Kings Colledge, in Cambridge.

Piscence, piscens, obs. Sc. ff. Puissance.

‖ **Pisces** (pisēz). Also 4 **pissis**, 5 **pisshes, pyscen.** [L. *piscēs*, pl. of *piscis* fish.]

1. *Astron.* The twelfth zodiacal constellation, the Fishes; also the twelfth sign of the Zodiac (originally coincident with the constellation), which the sun enters about the 20th of February.

c 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* II. § 40 Also the degree was in the furst degree of pisces. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4019 The sun .. Passyng fro pisshes vnder playn course. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 532/2 On the parallel of London, as much of the ecliptic rises about Pisces and Aries in two hours as the moon goes through in six days. 1868 Lockyer *Elem. Astron.* vii. 265 In the time of Hipparchus—2000 years ago—the Sun at the vernal equinox was in the constellation Aries; now-a-days it is in the constellation Pisces.

2. *Zool.* Fishes, as a Class of Vertebrata.

1841–71 T. R. Jones *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) xxv. *heading*, Pisces (fishes). 1873 J. Geikie *Gl. Ice Age* 525 Class: Pisces.

Pisch(e, obs. Sc. form of Piss.

Piscicapture (pisikæ·ptiŭr). *humorous* or *affected.* [f. L. *pisci-s* fish + *captūra* Capture.] The catching of fish.

1862 Russell *Diary North & South* (1863) I. xix. 206 The delights of piscicapture. 1878 *Standard* 21 Oct. 5/1 'Snatching' is a form of illicit piscicapture for which it is impossible to entertain .. sympathy. 1881 J. Payn *Hum. Stories* 298 Instruments of piscicapture.

Hence **Piscicapturist**, a catcher of fish.

1881 Blackmore *Christowell* xxviii, On the part of the piscicapturists (for a fish is not to be called a fish now, and everything connected with him is pisci- something).

† **Pisciole.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *pisciul-us*, dim. of *piscis* fish: see -ICLE.] A little fish.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 459 Neither bones nor part of the pisciole. 1661 in Blount *Glossogr.* (ed. 2)

Piscicolous (pisi·kŏləs), *a.* [f. L. *pisci-s* fish + *-col-a* inhabitant + -OUS.] (See quot. 1895.)

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Piscicolous*, .. parasitic upon fishes.

Piscicultural (pisikʌ·ltiŭrăl), *a.* [f. next + -AL.] Of or pertaining to pisciculture. Hence **Piscicu·lturally** *adv.*, in respect of pisciculture.

1862 *Cornh. Mag.* V. 196 Before the piscicultural era. 1882 *Nature* XXVI. 475 The ease with which all kinds of fish can be treated pisciculturally. 1887 *Manch. Exam.* 7 Feb. 5/5 Prof Huxley, a thoroughly practical authority on all piscicultural questions.

Pisciculture (pi·sikʌ·ltiŭr). [f. L. *pisci-s* fish + *cultura* Culture. Cf F. *pisciculture* (*Dict. Acad* 1878).] The breeding, rearing, and preservation of (living) fish by artificial means.

1859 *Edin. Rev.* CIX. 304 The new arrangements for the protection of salmon, and for pisciculture, in imitation of the French practise. 1859 Tennent *Ceylon* II. ix. vii 562 The pearl-oyster may be brought within the domain of pisciculture. 1866 Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. xxiv. 608 The monks were said to have been skilled in pisciculture.

Pisciculturist (pisikʌ·ltiŭrist). [See -IST.] A person engaged or interested in pisciculture.

1862 *Illustr. Lond. News* 11 Jan. 50/3 M. Coste, the pisciculturist. 1868 Peard *Water-farm.* i. 3 They were still immeasurably behind the pisciculturists of to-day 1881 *Standard* 10 Sept 2/1 A practical pisciculturist, and an enthusiast in all matters relating to fish and fisheries.

Piscifauna (pisifǫ·nă). [f. L. *pisci-s* fish + Fauna.] Collective term for the native fishes (of any district or country); the fish-fauna.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Piscifauna*, .. the fish-Fauna of a region.

Pisciform (pi·sifǫrm), *a.* [f. L. *pisci-s* fish + -FORM.] Having the form of a fish.

1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 160 Order X.—Cetacea. Body piciform, terminated by a caudal appendage. 1875 Huxley in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 768/2 The embryo, when hatched, is pisciform and apodal.

Piscina (pisi·nă, pisəi·nă). Pl. **-æ, -as.** [a. L. *piscina* a fishpond, bathing-pool, tank, in med. L. in sense 2, It., Sp., Pg *piscina*, f. *piscis* fish.]

1. A fishpond; a pond, basin, or pool; among the ancient Romans, a public or private pond for bathing or swimming.

1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. i. 153 Also the piscina or fishpoole where the sicke folkes were healed. 1644 Evelyn *Diary* 10 Nov., Piscinas or stews for fish. 1727 Berkeley *Tour in Italy* Wks. 1871 IV. 576, I saw likewise the ruins of a piscina, or receptacle for water. 1832 Gell *Pompeiana* I. v. 82 The roof of the natatorium or piscina of the baths. 1854 Cnt E. de Warren tr. *de Saulcy's Journ Round Dead Sea* II 307 The largest and most important of all the piscinas of Jerusalem. *a* 1878 Sir G. G. Scott *Lect. Archit.* (1879) II. 154 The covered tanks or piscinæ of the ancients.

2. *Eccl.* A perforated stone basin for carrying away the water used in rinsing the chalice and the hands of the priest; generally placed in a niche on the south side of the altar, though sometimes projecting from the face of the wall or supported on a short column. Also *attrib.*

1793 *Gentl. Mag.* LXIII. i. 422/1 In its South wall a piscina and locker. 1839 Stonehouse *Axholme* 226 The fenestella, or small niche, contained a vessel, bason, or piscina, for washing the hands. 1874 Micklethwaite *Mod. Par. Churches* 132 The piscina is a sink or drain, through which the water used in several ablutions is poured away. 1904 *Athenæum* 9 Apr. 473/2 The piscina niches are numerous.. but present no very special features.

b. Applied to a holy-water basin or stoup. *rare.*

1812 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXII. i. 315/2 Against the E. side are two piscinæ for holy water in the wall.

Hence **Piscinal** (pi·sinăl) *a.* (*rare*—°) [ad. mod. L. *piscīnālis*], pertaining to a fishpond or piscina.

1656 in Blount *Glossogr.*; and in subsequent dicts.

Piscine (pi·sin, pisī·n), *sb.* Also 4–5 **-ene.** [a. OF., F. *piscine* fishpond, bathing-pool, piscina, ad. L. *piscīna*: see prec.]

1. A natural or artificial reservoir for water; a pool, pond; a bathing-pool; = Piscina 1. *Obs.* from 16th till late in the 19th c.

(In early use often applied to the *piscina probatica* or Pool of Bethesda, and Pool of Siloam.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13761 (Cott.) A water..þat es cald piscene [*v. r.* piscine] in þair lede. *c* 1420 Lydg *Commend. Our Lady* 134 Thou misty aske, probatik piscyne. 1430–40 — *Bochas* VIII. xii. (1554) 183 b, His fleshe renued and sodeinly made white By thrise washing in the freshe piscine. *Ibid.* VIII. xiii. (1558) 7 He was counsayled to make a great pyscyne With innocent blud of children yᵗ wer pure. 1481 Caxton *Golden Leg.* clxxii. 254 Fro the fontaynes without cam grete habounddunce by conduytes, whiche descended in to ij pyscynes right grete by the temple, that one endureth yet in to this day and is named probatica piscina. 1517 Torkington *Pilgr.* (1884) 38 Which condites serve all the Citee.., and fyll all the pyscynes. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Apr. 2/1 Cured, according to current report, by bathing her foot in the piscine [at Lourdes]. 1894 J. R. Gasquet in *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 350 A few..came to ask if they might safely bathe in the piscines.

2. = Piscina 2. *rare.*

1489 Caxton *Doctr. Sapience* lxiv (Windsor Cas. Copy), Yf to fore the consecracion a flye or loppe..were founde in the chalyce, it ought to be caste in to the piscine and the chalyce ought to be wasshen. *Ibid.*, The asshes & the wasshyng of the beeste to be put into the pyscyne. 1888 Nares, *Piscine* or *Piscina.* 1883 *Antiquary* VIII. 211 There is another piscine in the south wall of the church.

Piscine (pi·sain), *a.* [f. L. *piscis* fish: see -INE[1].] Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or characteristic of a fish or fishes.

1799 Kirwan *Geol. Ess.* 240 Covered by bituminous marlite, and with piscine remains. 1816 Sir S. Faber *Orig. Pagan Idol.* III. 34 Dercetо was the piscine ship-goddess of the Syrians. 1854 Owen *Skel. & Teeth* in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* I. *Org. Nat.* 183 The piscine modification of the vertebrate skeleton. 1899 E. Callow *Old Lond. Tav.* I. 120 Billingsgate, the great Walhalla of all things piscine.

Piscinity (pisi·nĭti). *affected* or *humorous.* [f. prec. + -ITY, after *humanity*, etc.] The quality or condition of being a fish; 'fishhood'.

1865 Mill *Exam. Hamilton* 406 We do not talk of the phænomena which accompany piscinity; we talk of the phænomena of fishes. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 9 Aug., Our definition of piscinity in general would be precisely that of a fish. 1890 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 542 Pioneers of blind and phosphorescent piscinity will fight with one another.

Piscitarian (pisitē·riăn). ? *humorous nonce-wd.* [f. L. *pisci-s* fish, after *vegetarian.*] A fishmonger.

1880 Blackmore *Mary Anerley* xlvii, The Flamborough butcher once more subsided into a piscitarian.

Piscivorous (pisi·vŏrəs), *a.* [f. L. type **piscivor-us* (f. *pisci-s* fish + *-vorus* devouring) + -OUS: cf. mod F. *piscivore.*] Fish-eating; subsisting on fish; ichthyophagous.

1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* 155 Being generally Piscivorous. The Solan-goose kind. *a* 1705 Ray *Creation* (1714) 28 Which I have observed in many piscivorous birds. 1854 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* II. (1857) 37 The piscivorous habits of the Cromarty folk. 1877 Coues *Fur Anim.* x. 313 The.. aquatic and highly piscivorous nature of the [otter].

† **Piscod,** obs. form of Peasecod.

14.. *MS. Sloane* 4 If 80 in *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. VI. 4/1 A note worme or a piscod worme.

† **Pisco·se,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *piscōs-us* full of fish: see -OSE.] Fishy.

1683–4 Robinson in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 481 They liv'd upon Fish, and had a piscose Taste.

† **Pi·sculent,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *pisculentus* abounding in fish, f. *piscis* fish: see -ULENT.] Abounding in fish, full of fish.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, Pisculent (*pisculentus*), full of fishes, or that may be fished. 1662 J. Childrey *Brit. Baconica* 104 The Thames is more pisculent, or ful of fish then the Severn.

Pise, obs. form of Pice; variant of Pize *Obs.*

‖ **Pisé** (pī·zē). [a. F. *pisé*, subst. use of pa. pple. of *piser* to beat, pound (earth):—L. *pisare*, *pinsāre* to beat, pound, stamp.] Stiff clay or earth kneaded, or mixed with gravel, used, esp. in France and some parts of England, for building cottages, walls, etc., by being rammed between boards which are removed as it hardens; also, a name for this mode of building.

1797 H. Holland in *Com. Board Agric.* I. 387 The word *pise* is a technical Term, and it has been retained in this translation because it cannot be rendered by any adequate word in the English language. 1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* (1807) I. 136 Building in what is termed *pisé*, or simply by compressing well-wrought earth in moulds. 1852 Wiggins *Embanking* 32 A wall of *pisé* or rammed gravel in a frame might very judiciously be adopted for 2 or 3 feet of the centre of the bank. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Squatter's Dream* vii, The new cottage which he had judiciously caused to be built of 'pisé' or rammed earth.

b. *attrib.* or *adj.*, as *pisé building, wall, work.*

1840 *Cottager's Man.* 30 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III, Walls, formed of earth in the *pisé* manner. 1849 *Ecclesiologist* IX. 217 We..think that what our correspondent calls Pisé building is common in Devonshire..and known by the name of cob-building. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1714/1 The best material for pisé work is clay with small gravel-stones interposed through it.

Pisette, ? Anglicized form of Peseta.

1807 R. Cumberland *Mem.* II. 151 We purchased three lambs at the price of two pisettes apiece.

Pisgah (pi·zgă). [a. Heb. פִּסְגָּה *Pisgāh* 'cleft'.] The name of a mountain east of Jordan, whence Moses was allowed to view the Promised Land (Deut. iii. 27); hence used allusively, esp. *attrib.*, as *Pisgah glance, prospect, sight, view.*

[1605 W. Symonds (*title*) Pisgah Evangelica By the Method of the Reuelation, presenting..those Cananites ouer whom ..Iesus Christ and his..Church shall triumph.] 1650 Fuller (*title*) Pisgah Sight of Palestine. 1701 Norris *Ideal World* I. iii. 133 The top of our philosophic Pisgah, whence the

contemplative eye is saluted with the..prospect of a bright and glorious world. 1829 SCOTT *Diary* 7 Mar. in *Lockhart*, This extrication of my affairs, though only a Pisgah prospect, occupies my mind. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. xvi. 472 We get only a Pisgah view of our promised adviser.

Pish (piʃ), *int.* and *sb.* See also PUSH *int.* (*sb.*). [A natural exclamation.]

A. *int.* An exclamation expressing contempt, impatience, or disgust.

1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* C ij, Pish, pish, what talke you of old age or balde pates? 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. i. 43, 44 *Nym*. Pish. *Pist*. Pish for thee, Island dogge. 1612 COTGR., *Tarabin tarabas*, an Interiection of interruption, like our pish pish, tut tut. 1672 MARVELL *Rehearsal Transp.* I. 52 Pish, said I, that's no such great matter. 1708 T. WARD *Eng. Ref.* (1716) 56 Pish, Pish, quoth Seymour in a Huff. 1845 JAMES *Smuggler* III. 178 Pish! you are a fool, young man.

B *sb* The utterance of this exclamation. † *To make a pish at* or *of*, to treat with contempt. *attrib.*, as † *pish-monger* (humorous, after *fish-mon, er*).

1594 NASHE *Terrors Nt.* Wks. (Grosart) III. 251 All receipts and authors you can name he syllogizeth of, and makes a pish at. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXVII. XXXV. 965 Those matters..the Romanes made a pish at, and lightly regarded. *a* 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* IV. v, What shrieks and cries, What angry pishes, and what fies. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* Pref. a vj b, Too severe Censurer (free of the Company of Pish-mongers) that Pisheth at any thing not exact. 1777 COWPER *Let. to J. Hill* Wks 1837 XV. 41, I had rather never see the books, than extort from you one single Pish. 1840 HOOD *Kilmansegg, Her precious Leg* x, She writh'd with impatience And utter'd 'pshaws!' and 'pishes!'

Pish, *v.* [f prec.]

1. *intr.* To say 'pish!' Often with *at*.

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. i, *Bob*. This a Tolldo! Pish! *Step*. Why do you pish, captain? 1644 BP HALL *Serm.* 9 June, Rem Wks. (1660) 102 A motive, which may be past over, and pisht at. 1713 STEELE *Guard.* No. 151 P 1 How would the ladies pish at such a great monstrous thing? *a* 1864 HAWTHORNE *S. Felton* (1883) 313 The learned man..pished and pshawed.

2. *trans.* To say 'pish' to. *To pish away, down*: to reject or depreciate by saying 'pish!'

1601 B JONSON *Poetaster* V i, *Hor*. Pish: ha, ha! *Lup*. Dost thou pish me? Give me my long sword. 1616 R. CROSHAW *Compliment. Verses* in Capt. Smith *Descr New Eng.*, Though Men of . lesse desert Would Pish-away thy Praise 1901 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 730 Some pish it down as valueless.

Hence **Pishing** *vbl sb.*; also **Pisher**, one who pishes.

1562 *Rump Songs* (1874) II. 63 Which puts pretty Maids to pishing and fying. 1901 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 730 Both..pishers and puffers, being noisily wrong.

Pish, Sc. form of PISS.

Pishamin (piʃăminˈ). Another form of PERSIMMON; in Sierra Leone applied to two climbing shrubs, the *Sweet* and *Sour Pishamin* (*Carpodinus dulcis* and *acida*), which bear an orange-shaped fruit resembling that of the persimmon.

1866 *Treas Bot.*, Pishamin, *Carpodinus*. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n*, *Carpodiscus acidus*, Sour Pishamin-tree, of Sierra Leone C. *dulcis*, Sweet Pishamin tree.

Pishcash, pishkish, var. PESHCUSH, an offering.

† **Pishery-pashery.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [Reduplicated f. PISH *int.* + -ERY.] ? Depreciatory talk.

1600 DEKKER *Gentle Craft* i. (1610) B iij, Peace my fine Firke, stand by with your pishery pasherie, away .., ile speake to them.

Pishogue (piʃōˈug). *Irish.* Also **pishrogue, pishtrogue.** [a. Ir. *piseog, plsreog* witchcraft:—MIr. *pisòc*.] Sorcery, witchcraft; a spell, incantation, charm.

1841 S. C. HALL *Ireland* II. 267 Now a pishogue is a wise saw, a rural incantation, a charm, a sign, a cabbalistic word, a something mysterious signifying a great deal in a little. *a* 1854 T. C. CROKER *Fairy Leg. & Trad. S. Irel* (1879) 74 He had no right to be bringing his auld Irish pishogues to Rome. 1859 P. KENNEDY *Evenings Duffrey* XXVII. 3.7 He threw pishrogues on our eyes. 1895 BARLOW *Lisconnel* viii. 166 Wrought through the agency of 'some quaie ould pishtrogues'. 1901 M. J. F. MCCARTHY *Five Yrs. in Irel.* XIV. (ed. 5) 155 The talk turned upon 'pishogues', or witchcraft and charms.

Pish-pash (piʃpæʃ). Also 9 **pish-posh.** 'A slop of rice-soup with small pieces of meat in it, much used in the Anglo-Indian nursery' (Yule).

1834 [A. PRINSEP] *Baboo* II. 85 They found the Secretary..surrounded with huge volumes of Financial Reports on one side, and a small silver tray holding a mess of pish-pash on the other. 1845 BRIGHON & MILLER *Pract. Cook* 327 Pish Posh. 1898 G. J. YOUNGHUSBAND in *19th Cent.* Feb. 231 Next came a policy which was somewhat irreverently described as a policy of rupees and pish pash.

Pishymew (piʃimiū). [Cf. MEW.] The New England name of a small white gull.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pisidiid (pisiˈdiid). *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Pisidium*, dim. of L. *pisum* pea.] A member of the *Pisidiidæ*, a family of bivalve gastropod molluscs, typified by the genus *Pisidium*. So **Pisidioid** *a.*, resembling a pisidiid in form.

Pisiform (paiˈsifōrm, piˈzi-), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. mod.L. *pisiformis* pea-shaped, f. *pisum* pea: see -FORM. So mod.F. *pisiforme*.] Pea-shaped; of small globular form.

Pisiform bone (*Anat.*), a small pea-shaped bone of the upper row of the carpus. *Pisiform iron-ore*, iron-ore occurring in small concretions like peas.

1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 189 A wound..upon his wrist, just above the pisiform bone. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 178 Pisiform, or granular iron ore. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 203 Carapax..baccato-tuberculous, the tubercles large pisiform. 1875 SIR W. TURNER in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 828/1 The pisiform or pea-shaped bone..articulates with the front of the cuneiform.

B. *sb.* Short for *pisiform bone*: see above. (Also in L. form **pisiforme.**)

1808 BARCLAY *Muscular Motions* 404 A small degree of motion between the *pisiforme* and the *cuneiforme* 1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 482 The pisiform is a special bone.

Pisimer, obs. form of PISMIRE.

Pisimetacarpal (paiˈsimētăkăˈrpăl), *a. Anat.* [f. PISI(FORM) + METACARPAL.] Pertaining to the pisiform bone and to the metacarpus.

1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

Pisk. A bird; the same as the PIRAMIDIG.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Piskie, pisky, var PIXY. **Pisle,** obs. f. PIZZLE.

Pismire (piˈsmoiə). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: α. 4-5 **pissemyre,** 5 **pysmire, pyse-myer, (spissemire),** 5-6 **pysmyre,** 6 **pismyr, pissemyer,** 6-7 **pismier,** 5- **pismire.** β. 5-6 **pysse-, pysmere,** 6 **pismeere, -mer, pyse-, pyssemer, pysse-, pissemare, pysmar, -marie,** 7 **pismer, pismere.** γ. 5 **pismoure, pyssmowre.** [ME. *pissemyre, pissemire*, etc., f. PISS + MIRE[2] ant; from the urinous smell of an anthill. So early mod. Du. *pismiere* ant (Kilian). In the β forms the second element is obscured; in the γ forms it is a different word, ME. MAUR ant, from Norse.]

An ant.

(Cf. the similar names for the ant, Fris. *pis-immo, pis-emme*, LG. *miegemke*, Norw. *migemaur* (LG. *miegen*, Norw. *miga* = L. *mingere*), early mod. Du. *miersseyche* (*seyche* urine), Fin. *kusiainen* (*kusi* urine). Cf. also PISS-ANT.)

α. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *Sompn. T.* 118 He is as angry as a pissemyre, Though hat he haue al that he kan desire. 1388 WYCLIF *Prov.* vi. 6 O! thou slowe man, go to the ante [*gloss* ether pissemyre, *v. rr.* spissemire, pismire]. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) XXXIII 149 In þis ile . er grete hilles of gold, he whilk pissemyres kepez bisily and pures þe gold .. þase pissemyres er als grete as hundes er here. 1560 BIBLE (Geneva) *Prov.* VI 6 Goe to the pismire, o sluggard. 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 173 These pissemyers, will drive them out. 1617 R. FENTON *Treat Ch. Rome* 100 Sent..by Solomon to the Conies and Pismiers for wisedome and prouidence. 1676 HALE *Contempl.* I. 468, I have seen a Republick of Pismires with great circumspection choosing the seat of their Residence, and every one carrying his Egg and Provisions to their common Store-house. 1827 HOOD *Mids. Fairies* lv, The pismire's care to garner up his wheat. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* (dial. forms), Pishmire, pissamire, pushmire.

β. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 402/1 Pysmere, *formica*. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* liii. 372 (Add. MS.) Pissemers in somere are besy, and rennyn faste aboute. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* clxi. 58 Amytes, or Pysmars, or Antes. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 139 Pyssemares swarmynge owte of an ante hyll. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 52 Cyphers or round 00s, lyke pismeeres egges. 1623 in C. Butler *Fem Mon.* Ad Authorem 17 That the Pismere and these Hony-flies Instruct us better to Philosophize. 1634-5 BIRRETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 73 Eggs hatched under an hen, fed with pismers. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* (dial. forms), Pishamer, pishemeer, pis(s)imer, pissamer, pissmare, -mere

γ. *a* 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS* (1867) 21 Mare vs availes till oure ensampill..be werkes of þe pyssmowre þan dose þe strenghe of þe lyone. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 281/2 A Pismoure, *formica*. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, Pissamoor, pisamoor, pissymoor, pishmoor, pissemyore, pissy-, pismyour (all north. and n. w.).

b. *fig.* Applied contemptuously to a person.

1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 13 b, The pismers of Mirmidones. 1653 J. HALL *Paradoxes* 50 Wee poore pismires that crawle upon this hill. 1790 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* lxv. XII. 18 Thou art no more than a pismire. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xviii, To rid the land of the swarm of Arminian caterpillars, Socinian pismires, and deistical Miss Katies, that have ascended out of the bottomless pit

c. *attrib* and *Comb.*, as *pismire-eater, -egg, -fly, -hill* (= ANT-EATER, -EGG, -FLY, -HILL). In quot. 1668 = resembling the crawl ng motion of ants.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 402/1 Pysmeryshylle, *formicarium*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 281/2 A Pismoure hylle, *formicearium*. 1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* B ij b, A flatte..botell of glas ful of roses or other floures, or pyssemer eggys. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* 369 That . the pulse of the arteries is caused by the Impulse of Blood, the waving, creeping, pismire pulses seem to show. 1704 tr. *Nieuhof's Brazil* in Churchill *Voy* II. 19 The pismire-eater is thus called because he feeds upon..pismires. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 311 The Pismire fly. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 203 Where the pismire hills abound.

† **Pismire,** obs. (illit.) f. BISMAR, a steelyard.

1701 BRAND *Descr. Orkney* 28 They not using Peck and Firlot, but in stead thereof, weigh their Corns on Pismires or Pundlers.

[**Pisnet,** error for PINENET.]

Pisolite (piˈzŏlait, paiˈsŏ-). *Min.* Also 8 **-lithe.** [ad. mod.L. *pisolithus*, f. Gr. πίσο-ς, -ον, pea + -LITE. So F. *pisolithe*.] = PEA-STONE.

1708 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 79 *Pisolithus*, the Pisolite, or Gland. 1799 HATCHETT *ibid.* LXXXIX. 320 The globular calcareous concretions, found at Carlsbad and other places, called Pisolithes. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 679 Pisolite..consists of concretions as large often as a small pea.

attrib. 1816 W. SMITH *Strata Ident.* 19 The Pisolite Freestone beneath [the Coral Rag] is softer. 1884 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* (ed. 4) 12 Pisolite limestone has the oolitic grains of considerable size.

b. Applied to an individual grain of this.

1852 RICHARDSON *Geol.* vi. (1855) 158 Occasionally each pisolite encloses in its centre a grain of foreign substance.

Pisolitic (pizŏliˈtik, paiso-), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC. So F. *pisolithique*.] Of the nature of, consisting of, or resembling pisolite.

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 351 Half consolidated tuffs..filled with small pisolitic globules. 1852 RICHARDSON *Geol.* vi. (1855) 157 The pisolitic structure in certain stones. 1863 SPEKE *Discov. Nile* 31 Pisolitic limestone, in which marine fossils were observable.

Piss (pis), *v.* Not now in polite use. Forms: α. 3-7 **pisse,** 4 **pis,** 4-6 **pyss(e,** 6- **piss**; β. 5 **pysch-yn,** 6 *Sc.* **pisch(e,** 6-8 *Sc.* **psh.** [ME. *piss-en*, a. OF. *piss-ier* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), F. *piss-er* (Picard *picher*) = Pr. *pissar* (mod. *pichá*, Diez), Cat. *pixar*, Rhæt. *pischar*, It. *pisciare*, Roum. *pisà*; origin uncertain; the OF. and It. forms are not referable to any single Romanic type, and are prob. onomatopœic. From French the word has also passed (orig. as a euphemism) into the Teutonic langs.: OFris *pissia* (Diez), MDu., MLG., 16th c. Ger. *pissen*, Da *pisse*, Sw., Norw., Icel. *pissa*: so Welsh *piso, pisio*.

For various conjectures as to the origin of the Romanic word, see Diez, Körting No. 7105, Ulrich in *Romania* IX. 117; cf also Scheler, Littré, s. v.]

1. *intr.* To discharge urine, urinate, make water.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 45/381 Swane he wolde pisse. *c* 1330 R BRUNNE (*Chron.* (1810) 328 Þei salle him ilkone bete him þat he pis. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 402/1 Pyssyn, or pyschyn, *mingo*. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Maritit Wemen* 187 As dottit dog, liftis his leg apon loft, thoght he nought list pische. 1594 NASHE *Unfort Trav.* 56, I was at Pontius Pilates house [in Rome] and pist against it. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 119 The wanton boyes wou'd piss upon your grave. 1785 BURNS *Holy Willie's Pr.* xv. 1870 [see 3].

b. *transf.*, and in various allusive and proverbial uses.

1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* I. ii. (Arb.) 12 What Monsier Kynsader, lifting vp your legge and pissing against the world. 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 36 Money will make the Pot boyl, though the Devil Piss in the Fire. 1700 T. BROWN *Amusem. Ser & Com.* 98 There are some Quacks as Honest Fellows as you would desire to Piss upon. 1720 T. GORDON *Cordial Low Spirits* 72 They cannot impose upon their Prince, nor piss upon the laws. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. ii § 78 (1740) 70 So strangely did Papist and Fanatic, or . the Anticourt Party, p—s in a Quill; agreeing in all Things that tended to create Troubles and Disturbances.

2. *trans.* To discharge as or with the urine.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v 192 He [Gloton] pissede a potel in a *pater-noster* while. *c* 1375 *St. Augustin* 1402 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg* (1878) 85/2 Þe chyld, iwis, A gret stone al out dude pis And was al hol of þat seknes. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 62 Til þat he pisse blood. 1623 HART *Arraignm. Ur.* i. 1 Urine is that which is pissed.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* in various uses.

† *To piss* (money, etc.) *against* or *on the wall*: to squander or waste it. *To piss one's grease* or *tallow*: said of deer becoming lean in rutting time; hence *transf.*

c 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 232 Take talow of an hert, suche as he pysseb by twene two seynt mary dayes. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* V. XXXI. in Ashm. *Theatr. Chem. Brit* (1652) 155 But as for Mony yt ys pyssyd on the walls. 1552 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* (1895) 197. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* V v. 16. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* III. ii. (Arb.) 40 They are pestilent fellowes, they speake nothing but bodkins, and pisse vinegar. 1680 CROWNE *Misery Civil War* I. i, I command the conduits all piss Claret. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* V XXVIII. (1737) 132 He's nothing but Skin and Bones; he has piss'd his Tallow.

3. To urinate upon or in, to wet with urine (= BEPISS); to put *out* or extinguish (fire) in this way.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 143 A Brutiner, a braggere, a bostede him alse, And bad go pisse him with his plouh [B. VI 157 bad hym go pissen]. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) ii. 87 The fyre wes pischt out. 1593 *Pass. Morrice* (1876) 80 Being as often read e to pisse my breeche. 1713 SWIFT *Elegy on Partridge*, Whom roguish boys..Torment by pissing out their lights. 1870 tr *Trousseau's Lect. Clin. Med.* III. 478 Children, who piss their beds dreaming that they are pissing against a wall.

Piss (pis), *sb.* Not now in polite use. Forms: α. 4-6 **pysse,** 4-7 **pisse,** 5-6 **pys,** 6 **pyse,** 7- **piss.** β. 5 **pysche.** [f. PISS *v.* So F. *pisse* (Cotgr. 1611); cf. also MDu., LG. *pisse*, Du. *pis*.] Urine, 'water'. † *A rod in piss*: see ROD, and cf. PICKLE *sb.*[1] 1 b.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 729 How Xantippa caste pisse vp-on his heed. 1388 WYCLIF 2 *Kings* XVIII. 27 Thei ete her toordis, and drynke her pisse [1382 vryne] with 3ou. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 402/1 Pysse, or pysche, *urina, minctura*. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 56 Lothsome and intolerable stench of pisse, and of goates dung. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Table Talk* in *Collect. Poems* 122 What Miracles..were wrought by Cows Piss, and the Cold Bath?

b. *Comb.*: † **piss-bowl** = PISS-POT; **piss-burnt** *a*, stained or damaged with or as with urine, red-brown; **piss-weed,** some species of *Androsace*.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 23 b, She..powred downe a *pisse bolle vpon hym out of a wyndoore. 1565 K. *Daryus* (Brandl) 418 Gyt thee away, thou *pys burnde Cokolde. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* III. xii, A long piss-burnt beard. 1723 PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 203 Small Aleppo *Piss weed, Androsace Alepensis parva.

Pissabed (piˈsăbed). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f PISS *v.* + ABED, from its diuretic property. So F. *pissenlit* dandelion (1545).]

1. A name for the dandelion.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. xxviii. 223 The flowers of Dandelion or Pisse-abed. 1636 HEYWOOD *Loves Mistris* I. Wks. 1874 V. 97 Garlands Of Blew bottles, and yellow pissabeds That grew amongst the Wheate. 1788 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Peter's Proph.* Wks. 1792 III. 79 Through him each trifle-hunter that can bring A grub, a weed, a moth, a beetle's wing, Shall to a Fellow's dignity succeed! Witness Lord Chatham and his piss a-bed! 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* ed. 4) IV. 349 It possesses unquestionably diuretic powers, and hence, indeed, its vulgar name of piss a bed.

† b. Applied to the buttercup. *Obs. rare.*

1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* Index, *Pissebed* .. is also Crowfoote.

2. Name for the SEA-HARE, *Aplysia*, a slug-like mollusc, which discharges a violet fluid when touched.

1758 *Phil. Trans.* L. 586 Some call them piss a beds, some sea cats.

Pissan, obs form of PISANG. **Pissan(e, pissand**, var. PISANE *Obs.* **Pissance, -ans, Pissant**, obs. Sc. ff. PUISSANCE, PUISSANT.

† **Pi·ss-a·nt.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. PISS *sb.* + ANT; cf. PISMIRE.] An ant.

1661 W K. *Conf. Charact.*, *Meere Polititian* (1860) 27 A multitude of pissants and verminis.

Pissasphalt (pisăsfælt). Also in L. (or Gr.-L.) forms *pissasphaltion, -um, -us.* [ad. L. *pissasphaltus* (Plin.), a. Gr. πισάσφαλτος, f πίσσα pitch + ἄσφαλτος ASPHALT.] A semi-liquid variety of bitumen, mentioned by ancient writers.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 183 As touching Pissasphalt, which is of a mixt nature, as if pitch and Bitumen were mingled together. *Ibid.* 557 All these the Greeks doe comprehend vnder one name Pissasphalton. 1705 *Phil. Trans.* XXV 2106 There were several Kinds of Embalming, viz. with Asphalt or Pissasphalt, with Oyl or Gum of Cedar. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 107 The pissa-phaltum is of a consistency between the common petroleum and the asphaltum, or bitumen of Judea. 1859 WISGRILL *Tour Dalmatia* 80 The 'pissasphalt', used anciently by the Egyptians for embalming their dead.

Pissel(l, obs. form of PIZZLE. **Pissemare, -mer(e, -myer, -myre**, obs ff. PISMIRE.

Pi·sser. [f. PISS *v.* + -ER 1.] One who pisses.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xx 218 In paltokes & pyked shoes & pisseris longe knyues. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Kings* ix 8, I schal .. slen fro the hous of Achab a pysser to the walle. *c* 1525 in *Archæologia* XLVII. 326 Ye have made me suche a pysser that I dare not this daye go abrode. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 139 The Kidneyes are called νεφροί, as it were Pissers. 1737 OZELL *Rabelais* II. 158 *note*, A covetous Hunks is.. called a Vinegar pisser.

† **Pi·ssery.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [See -ERY 2: cf. F. *pissoir.*] A place for pissing, a urinal.

a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xv. 127 They..pissed in the Pisseries.

Pisshes, pissis, obs. forms of PISCES.

Pi·ssing, *vbl. sb.* Not now in polite use. [f. PISS *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb PISS; discharge of urine, urination; discharge (of blood, etc.) with the urine or by the urinary passages.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xiii. (Bodl MS.), Apium .. helpeb also ayens be stone and ayens difficulte of pissinge. 1542-5 BRINKLOW *Lament.* 3 No more then the pissinge of a wrenne helpeth to cause the see to flowe. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 190 The Strangury.., that is, the pissing by drops.., do[th] alwayes accompany the stone of the bladder. 1698 in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 314 It stops pissing of Blood.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pissing-basin, -clout, -place, -time, -vessel*; † **pissing conduit**, popular name of a conduit near the Royal Exchange, which ran with a small stream; † **pissing evil**, name for diabetes; † **pissing-post**, a public urinal, also commonly used for sticking up placards; † **pissing-while**, *colloq.* a very short time.

1494 *Will of J. Isell* (Somerset Ho Wills, Reg Vox, ff 21 (4 b)) A grete Cawdron and iij *pyssing basons. 1672 WYCHERLEY *Love in Wood* I. ii, Down to the sucking heiress in her *pissing-clout. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen VI*, iv. vi. 4, I charge and command, that of the Cities cost The *pissing Conduit run nothing but Claret Wine. 1598 STOW *Surv.* 144 The little Conduite, called the pissing Conduit, by the Stockes market. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Diabethe*, ..the *pyssyng euill. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 402/1 *Pyssynge place, *ureum*. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius* I (1697) 416 My harmless Rhime shall 'scape the dire disgrace Of Common shoins, and ev'ry pissing place. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* (N.), On every pissing post their names I'll place. 1699 T BROWN in R. L'Estrange *Erasm. Colloq.* (1711) 325 Whose business and good qualities you may find upon all the Pissing posts in Town. 1673 [R. LIGON] *Transp. Relt.* 2 *Pissing times. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 402/1 *Pyssynge vesselle. *a* 1553 UDALL *Roister D.* iv viii (Arb) 77 Truce for a 'pissing while or twaine. 1591 SHAKS *Two Gent* iv. iv. 20. 1678 RAY *Prov.* (ed. 2) 205 To stay a pissing while.

‖ **Pissoceros** (pisosi·ĕrŏs). [L. *pissocĕros*, Pliny), a. Gr. πισσόκηρος (Aristotle), f. πίσσα pitch + κηρός bees-wax.] (See quots.)

1658 ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 916 Concerning Wax, Bee glew, dregs of Wax, Pissoceros, Bees-bread, and of their Nature and Use. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pissoceros*, the Pitch-wax made by Bees in their Hives; or any Composition of Wax and Pitch. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxvii (1818) II. 497 Show us but one instance of bees having substituted mud or mortar for mitys, pissoceros, or propolis.

Pi·ss-pot. Not now in polite use. [f. PISS *sb.* + POT *sb.* So early mod.F. *pissepot* (1544).] A vessel, usually of earthenware, for urine; a chamber-pot.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 267/1 Iurdone, pyssepotte. 1529 MORE *Suppl. Soulys* II. Wks. 195/1 And it happen to raine, out poure they pispottes vpon his bed. 1621 FLETCHER *Wild Goose Chase* II. ii, May be, she knows you, And will fling a piss-pot at you. 1743 *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 614 They hold a Piss-pot over the Womens Heads whilst in Labour, thinking it to promote hasty Delivery.

attrib. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. iii, A beggar, a slave that never drunk out of better than piss-pot metal in his life! 1619 H. HUTTON *Follies Anat.* (Percy Soc.) 11 A sowre pis-pot visage

† b. *transf.* A nickname for a medical man: cf. next. *Obs.*

1593 NASHE *Four Lett. Confut.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 236 Had phisition John liu'd, ..a sinode of Pispots would haue concluded, that Pierce Penniless should be confounded without reprine. 1600 *Dr. Dodypoll* I. i in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 103 A iustie Potticarie with his fustian drugges, attending your pispot worship. 1662 R. MATHEW *Unl Alch* § 24. 18 Which..sheweth the presumption of Pispot Doctors.

† **Pi·ss-pro·phet.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + PROPHET.] One who diagnosed diseases by inspection of the urine.

1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* I. ii 33 Now would I willingly demand of the most cunning Pisse prophet, what could he haue found out by either of these vrines? 1651 WITTIE tr. *Primrose's Pop. Errr.* 7 If a very cholerick urine be brought, can the pisse-prophet tell which of these diseases doth trouble the patient? 1695 D. TURNER *Apol. Chirurg* 5 The most absurd Predictions of the calculating Piss-prophets.

† **Pi·ssuppreat.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. Suppression (or ? retention) of urine.

1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* I. lxxvii. 159 The. pissuprest in a horse, is when a horse would faine stale, but cannot.

† **Pist** (pist, p'st), *int. Obs. rare.* A sibilant syllable used to attract attention, or to call a person (Cf. HIST.)

1608 MIDDLETON *Trick to catch Old one* III E ij, *Hoo* Pist Drawer,— *Dra.* Anon sir? 1622 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Changeling* v. i, Pist! where are you?

Pist, *sb.*: see PISTE 2.

Pistachio (pistæ·ʃio, -tæ·ʃo, -tæ·tʃo). Forms: α. 5-7 **pistace**, 6 **pystace**, 7-8 **pistach**, 7- **pistache.** β. 6 **pistaccio**, 7 **-acio**, 7- **pistachio.** (9 **-acchio**); also (6 **pistinachie**), 7 **pistachie, -acie**, 8 **-achee**, 7- **pistachia.** γ. 7-8 **pistacho.** [The α forms a. OF. *pistace* (13th c.) and F. *pistache* (pista·ʃ); the β forms ad. It. *pistacchio* (pistakkyo), some affected by L. *pistacia* or by Spanish; the γ form a. Sp. *pistacho* (pista·tʃo); all from L. *pistacium* (med.L. *pistāquium*), a. Gr. πιστάκιον pistachio nut, f. πιστάκη pistacia-tree, from OPers.: cf. Pers. پستہ *pistah.* See also PISTACIA, PISTACK, PISTICK *nut*, FISTIC.

Cf. 1392-3 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 219 Item pro ij lb. de pistaquis, lvj s.]

1. The 'nut' or dry drupe of *Pistacia vera* (see b), or its edible kernel, of a greenish colour, eaten in Turkey, Greece, etc. (Also *pistachio nut*. see 3.)

α. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 9 b, Thynges good for the Lunges: Elycampane: Hysope: Pystaces. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 515 Filberds, pine nuts, pistaces, almonds. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s v. *Pistache-Tree*, The best Pistaches are brought from Arabia and Syria

β. 1598 W. PHILLIP *Linschoten* I lii. 94/2 A white kernell very pleasant to eate, like Pistaccios. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* I. iv. 11 Nuts (at this day called *pistachioes*, and most cord all in phy-ick) 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. iv. § 7. 116 Pistacie, Fistic-nut. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E India & P.* 247 Philberts, Haslenuts, Pistachias. 1752 J. HILL *Hist. Mat. Med.* 495 The Pistachia is of an oblong Figure pointed at both Ends, .about half an Inch in Length, the Kernel, of a green Colour, of a soft and unctuous Substance much like the Pulp of an Almond 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Oct. 10 Melons are marvellously cheap and good in Marseilles, so are pistachios.

γ. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 50 Pistachoes. Joyned with Almonds in Almond Milk, .are an excellent Nourisher. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. lx. (1737) 217 Pistachoes, or Fistick-Nuts. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 263 Almonds, Pistachos, and other Nuts.

b. The tree *Pistacia vera* (N.O. *Anacardiaceæ*), a native of Western Asia, much cultivated in the south of Europe. (Also *pistachio tree*: see 3.)

α. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* xi. 184 Pistace is in this moone Of plauntes sette 1905 *19th Cent.* Aug. 269 The olive, pistache, jujube and plane from Syria.

β. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1701) 227 [Plants] to be first set into the Conservatory .. Dactyls, Pistacio's, the great Indian Fig. 1751 J. HILL *Hist. Plants* 621 The pinnated-leaved Pistachia.

2. A green colour resembling that of the kernel of the pistachio nut. (Also *pistachio green*: see 3.) Also *attrib* or as *adj*: Of this colour.

1791 A. M. PORTMAN in *A. C. Bower's Diaries & Corr.* (1901) 141 The fashionable Colors are Coquelicot and Pistache 1888 *Daily News* 7 June 5/8 A dress of plain pistachio satin.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pistachio cream, green* (sb. and adj.), *nut, plantation, tree.*

1598 *Epitaria* K iv b, Pistinachie [? error] Nuts. 1600 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 179 Pistach or Fisticke Nuts are of an aromatic all saiuour 1626 H. MASON *Epicure's Fast* ii. 13 Drie Figgs, Pepper,. Pistace nuts. 1658 *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc.) 164 Madam, here are pistachie nutts. 1692 *Phil. Trans.* XX 466 A sort of Pistachio-Tree. 1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 473 A Pistachio Cream. Take a pound of pistachio nuts, break the shells and blanch the kernels. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 28 *Pistachio green*, meadow green with a mixture of brown. 1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* II. 81 Atlantic Pistachia-tree, a small tree from Barbary in 1790. 1853 SOYER *Pantroph.* 121 Galen doubted whether pistachio nuts were good for the stomach. 1882 O'DONOVAN *Merv Oasis* I. 331 The vineyards and pistache plantations. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 April 7/3 A lovely gown of pale pistachio green satin.

‖ **Pistacia** (pistæ·ʃiă). [L. *pistăcia* pistachio tree (Pallad.), f. Gr. πιστάκη: see prec.] The pistachio tree = prec. 1 b; in *Bot.* the name (adopted by Linnæus 1737) of the genus to which the Pistachio tree belongs, including also the Mastic-tree and the Terebinth; the species are sometimes collectively called *turpentine-trees.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 685 Pistacia is graffed now to growe In cold lond. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 255 The Pistacia sends forth its Branches on high, and renders its Nuts edible in Autumn. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 323 Pistacia, Hazel-leaved, *Hamamelis.* 1871 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* v. (1872) 197 The Pistacia grows abundantly in the south of France, but it yields no mastic.

† b. = prec. 1 a, pistachio nut. *Obs.*

1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 382 Nuts, dates, fine white bread, honnie and Pistacia. 1583 *Rates of Customs* D vij, Pistacia the pound vi *d.*

c. *Comb.*, as *pistacia nut, tree*: see prec. 3.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App 323 Pistacia Nut.. Pistacia-tree. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 662 Pistacia nut tree extends from Syria to Bokhara and Cabul.

Pistacite (pi·stăsəit). *Min.* [ad. Ger. *pistazit* (A. G. WERNER, 1803), f PISTACIA + -ITE: so named from its colour.] A synonym of EPIDOTE, or name for a variety of it.

1828-32 WEBSTER, *Pistacite, pistazite*, see *Epidote.* 1859 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms, Pistacite*, iron and lime epidote, in which a large quantity of the lime is replaced by protoxide of iron, .so called from its pistachio-green colour 1866 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class* I. 43 Pistacite occurs as an accessory and very frequently in hornblende rocks, and is probably the product of decomposition of hornblende

† **Pi·stack, pi·stake.** *Obs.* Anglicized forms of PISTACHIO, chiefly in comb. See also PISTICK.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Alhostigo, alhocigo*, pistacke tree. 1639 HORN & ROB. *Gate Lang. Unl* xi § 123 Pistakes, services, carobs, .. dates 1658 PHILLIPS, *Pistachoes*, or Pistack [*ed.* 1706 Pistake] Nuts.

Pistareen (pistări·n). Also 8 **pistereen**, 9 **-arene.** [app. a popular formation from *piece*.] An American or West Indian name for a small Spanish silver coin formerly current there

1774 J. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 10 So I gave pistareens enough among the children to have paid twice for my entertainment. 1788 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc (1888) I. 432 Gave him refreshments, oats, and a pistereen 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 212 A pistareen's worth of bows for a dollar. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* iii, I ask him to change a pistareen.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Concerned with small matters; petty, paltry; cf. PICAYUNE.

1860 EMERSON *Cond Life, Fate* Wks. (Bohn) II. 310 Now and then, an amiable parson .believes in a pistareen Providence. 1861 HOLLAND *Lett Life* xi. 156 Mr. Emerson becomes equally flippant and irreverent when he speaks of a 'pistareen Providence'.

† **Pi·state**, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *pistāt-*, ppl. stem of *pistāre* to pound (? later, to knead, to bake), frequent. of *pinsĕre* to pound, crush; cf. *pistor* baker.] *trans.* To bake.

1599 A. M. *Galelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 63/2 Permit them bake with breade: and it being pistatede, breacke it and hould it at thye Eares, being very warme 1604 R CAWDREY, *Pistated*, baked 1623 COCKERAM II, Baked, *pistated*

† **Piste** 1. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [See PISTIC.] In *piste Indik*, rendering L. *spica Indica.* Indian spikenard.

c 1420 *Pallad on Husb* XI 411 (Bodley MS.) Fyne mirre an unce, and of the piste Indik [*v. r.* pisce indyk] But half an unce.

‖ **Piste** 2 (pist), **pist** (pist). [F. *piste* = It. *pesta*, Sp. *pista*:—L. *pista* (sc. *via*), beaten track, f. *pist-us*, pa. pple. of *pinsĕre* to pound, stamp.] The beaten track of a horse or other animal; the track of a race-course or training-ground.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Piste*, in the manage, the track or tread, which a horse makes upon the ground he goes over. The *piste* of a horse may be either *single*, or *double.* 1882 OGILVIE, *Pist. Piste.* 1897 'OUIDA' *Massarenes* xxviii, She looks as racing mares do when they come in off the trotting piste.

Pistel, -ell, -elle, etc., var. ff. PISTLE, etc. *Obs.*

† **Pi·stelarie.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. med.L. *epistolārium*; cf. PISTLE.] = EPISTOLAR *sb.*

1431 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 27, ij masse bokes and a pistelarie.

Pistereen, variant of PISTAREEN.

‖ **Pistia** (pi·stiă). *Bot.* [mod.L. (Linnæus 1737); cf. Gr. πιστός drinkable, liquid. (? in allusion to its deriving its nutriment from water.)] A genus of floating water-plants allied to Duckweed, the type of N.O. *Pistiaceæ*, comprising one species (*P. Stratiotes*), which covers the surface of ponds and tanks in warm countries; also called *tropical duckweed*, and (in W. Indies) *water-lettuce.*

1765 J. BARTRAM *Jrnl.* 31 Dec. in W. Stork *Acc. E. Florida* (1766) 17 At the entrance of the river into the great lake these floats prodigious quantities of the pistia. 1878 H. M STANLEY *Dark Cont.* II. vi. 183 The inhabitants devoted themselves to fishing, and the manufacture of salt from the *Pistia* plants. 1906 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb 213/1 The floating Pistia, for all the world like a minute cabbage.

Pistic (pi·stik), *a.* [ad. L. *pistic-us* (Vulg.), a. Gr. πιστικός perhaps 'genuine, pure', f. πίστις faith; but see quot. 1881.] In *nard pistic, pistic nard* = Gr. νάρδος πιστική in Mark xiv. 3 and John xii. 3 (in Bible versions translated *spikenard*).

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* vii. vii 351 Nor must that perhaps be taken for a simple unguent, ..but rather a composition, as Marke and John imply by pistick Nard, that is faithfully dispensed. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* iii. Sect. viii, She came with a box of Nard Pistick, salutary and precious. 1655 H. Vaughan *Silex Scint.* ii. *St. Mary Magd.* Why is this rich, this pistic nard Spilt, and the box quite broke and marr'd? 1881 N. T. (R.V.) *Mark* xiv. 3 Ointment of spikenard. *Margin*, Gr. *pistic nard*, pistic being perhaps a local name. Others take it to mean *genuine*: others, *liquid*.

† **Pi·stick,** *sb* (*a.*) *Obs.* [A deriv. of Pistachio (in some of its forms; cf. also Pistack), perh. assimilated to Fistic, a form of the same word through Arabic. (Possibly confused with prec.)] = Pistachio: chiefly in comb.

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* ii. ii. i. i, Trallianus discommends figs, ..which others especially like of, and so of pistick nuts. 1655 Moufet & Bennet *Health's Impr.* (1746) 300 Fisticks, or rather Pisticks, ..are Nuts growing in the Knob of the Syrian or Egyptian Turpentine-tree.

Pistil (pi·stil). *Bot.* Forms: α. 6-7 **pestill, 7 pestle** (see Pestle). β. 8 9 in L. form **pistillum** (pl. -a). γ. 8- **pi·til.** [In sense 1, the same word as Pestle, OF. *pestel*:—L. *pistillum*. For sense 2, the L. word itself was first used, the place of which *a* 1750 began to be taken by its Fr. adaptation *pistil* (*pistile* Tournefort, 1694, *pistil* admitted by the Académie, 1762).]

† 1. In early use (in form *pestle, pestill*), The thick pestle-like spadix of araceous plants. *Obs.*

α. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* iii. vi 320 Of Dragons [Dracunculus]. ..At the top of the stalke groweth a long hoose or huske, lyke to the hoose or codde of Aron, or Wake Robin, of a greenish colour without, and .. the clapper or pestill that groweth vp within the sayde huske. 1658 Sir T. Browne *Gard Cyrus* iii, Those yellow fringes about the purple Pestill. 1672 Josselyn *New Eng. Rarities* 70 This Plant is one ..with a sheath or Hood like Dragons, but the pestle is of another shape,..having a round Purple Ball on the top of it.

2. In mod. use, The female organ of a flower, situated (one or more) in the centre, and comprising (in its complete form) the ovary, style, and stigma. β. in L. form *pistillum*; γ. in form *pistil.*

β. [1700 Tournefort *Inst. Rei Herb.* (1719) I. 70 Pistillum appello partem eam, quæ floris centrum inter stamina occupare solet.] 1726 *Flower Gard. Displ.* Introd., *Pistillum*, a small Thread or Stamen, with an Apex on the Top of it, growing out of the Seminary Vessels, exactly in the Center of some Flowers. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* i. v. (1765) 11 The Pistillum is the Female Part of the Flower. 1830 Lindley *Nat Syst. Bot.* 6 Pistilla numerous,..or united into a single many-celled pistillum.

γ. [1694 Tournefort *Botan.* 54 J'appelle pistile cette partie de la fleur qui en occupe ordinairement le centre.] 1749 Stack (tr. from Fr.) in *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 50 The Pistil or Embryo of the Fruit..occupies the whole Inside of the Calyx. 1756 Watson *ibid.* XLIX. 806 It has neither Calyx nor Petal, but consists only of one Stamen and one Pistil. 1785 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* i. (1794) 23 This is called the pistil or pointal. 1872 Oliver *Elem Bot.* i. i. 10 The carpels, taken together, constitute the pistil; they are the fourth and last series of the flower-leaves.

3. *Comb.*, as *pistil-bearing* adj.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 96 Having its male or stamen-bearing flowers borne on long club-shaped spikes, and the pistil-bearing ones in round heads.

Pistil, obs. f. Pestle, var. Pistle *Obs.*

Pisti·laceous (-ē·ʃəs), *a. rare.* [f. Bot. L. *pistill-um* Pistil + -aceous] = Pistillary.

1760 J. Lee *Introd Bot* i. xii (1765) 30 *Pistillaceous Nectaria*, such as accompany the Pistillum.

Pi·stillar, *a. rare.* [f. L. type **pistillār is*, f. *pistill-um*: see -ar] = next.

1876 Hooker *Bot. Primer* 48 The pistillar leaf is called a carpel.

Pistillary (pi·stilări), *a. Bot.* [f. Bot. L. *pistill-um* Pistil + -ary: in mod.F. *pistillaire*] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a pistil.

1848 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 4) II. 88 The pistillary apparatus. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 897 *Pistillary cord*, a channel which passes from the stigma through the style into the ovary. 1880 *Gray's Struct. Bot.* (ed 6) 269 The pistillary body is attenuated and prolonged above the ovule.

Pistillate (pi·stilēt), *a. Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *pistillāt-us*, f. as prec. + -ate[2] 2. In mod.F. *pisstillé*] Having a pistil or pistils (and no stamens); female. (Opp. to *staminate*.)

1828-32 in Webster. 1861 Bentley *Man. Bot.* 403 ♀ a pistillate flower. 1872 Oliver *Elem. Bot.* i. iv. 39 In the Lesser Nettle, staminate and pistillate flowers are on the same plant. 1880 *Gray's Struct. Bot.* vi. (ed. 6) 191 Flowers are ..Pistillate..when the pistils are present and the stamens absent.

† **Pistilla·tion.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *pistill-um* pestle + -ation.] A pounding with a pestle.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* ii. v. 83 They submit unto pistillation, and resist not an ordinary pestle.

‖ **Pistillidium** (pistilidiǫm). *Bot.* Pl. **-ia.** [mod.L., f. *pistill-um* Pistil + -idium = Gr. -ίδιον, dim. suffix.] The female organ in the higher Cryptogams, usually called Archegonium.

1854 [see Archegonium]. 1857 Henfrey *Elem. Bot.* § 908 In the majority of the Orders the female organ occurs in a form somewhat analogous to the ovule of Phanerogamia, called the *archegonium* (or *pistillidium*). 1861 Bentley *Man. Bot.* (1870) 366 The reproductive organs of..Mosses ..are called antheridia and archegonia or pistillidia.

Pistilliferous (pistili·fĕrəs), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *pistillum* Pistil + -(i)ferous, after F. *pistillifère*.] = Pistillate. (Opp. to *staminiferous*.)

1785 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* ix. (1794) 95, I beg leave.. to call .. those which have only the pistils, pistilliferous flowers. 1880 Sir E. J. Reed *Japan* II. 42 There are two kinds of this shrub, pistilliferous and staminiferous.

Pistilligerous (-i·dʒĕrəs), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. -(i)gerous] Productive of or fertile in pistils.

1843 Griffith in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* (1845) XIX. 204 *note*, The transition between the two types exists in *Anthoceros*, which in the development of its anthers and habits has much in common with the pistilligerous type.

Pistilline (pi·stilǫin), *a* [f. Bot. L. *pistill-um* + -ine[1].] a. = Pistillate. b. = Pistillary.

1844 Carpenter *Veg. Phys.* 497 The stamineous and pistilline flowers grow in separate clusters. 1854 Balfour *Cl Bk. Bot.* 175 The pistilline whorl denominated the gynœcium.

Pistillody (pi·stilǫdi). *Bot.* [f. mod L. *pistillōdi um*, f. *pistill-um*: see -ode and cf. Phyllody.] Metamorphosis of other floral organs into pistils.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pistio·logy. Eccles. pisteo-. [f. Gr. πίστις faith + -logy: cf. Phraseology.] A theory or science of faith or religious belief.

1900 *Ch. Q. Rev.* Oct. 66 We have practically..no pisteology, to deal with the foundations, nature, validity, and limits of religious faith.

† **Pistle,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 1 **pistol,** 2-6 **pistel, 4 pistol, pystol,** 4-5 **pystil(l, 4 6 pistell(e, pistil, -ill(e, pystyl, -yll(e,** 4-7 **pistle,** 5 **pistul, -yl l,** 5-6 (8 *Sc.*) **pystle, pyst·l(l.** [OE. *pistol*, aphetic form of *epistol*, ad. L. *epistola* Epistle.]

1. A communication in writing, a letter; a literary work, or a dedication, in the form of a letter: = Epistle *sb.* 1, 1 b, 1 c.

c 1000 Ælfric *Saints' Lives* iii. 382 Ða awræt se earming mid hise agenra hande ..þone pistol. 1382 Wyclif *Dan.* iii. 97 In to eche lond ne [the king] sente a pistle. 1395 Purvey *Remonstrance* (1851) 4 This article is taught bi seynt Jerom in hise pistlis. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 202/1 Saynt Leo wrote a pistle to fabyane bisshop of constantynople ayenst eutichum and nestorium. 1529 More *Dyalogue* ii. Wks. 178/2 A pistle of Plinye wrytten to the Emperoure Trayane. 1595 *Long Tripe-wife* (1881) 145 Your Pamphlet lackes both a Pistle and a Patrone. 1787 Burns *Let. to W. Nicol* 1 June, I was gaun to write you a lang pystle.

2. *spec.* An apostolic letter, forming part of the New Testament: = Epistle *sb.* 2.

c 1000 Ælfric *De Vet. et de Nov. Test.* (Grein) 14 Iacob se ihtwisa awræt anne pistol. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 31 Sanctus Paulus us takð on his pisteles. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 7122 Se now what seynt Poule seys Yn a pystyl. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 101 As gospillis & pistles witnessen. 1551 Crowley *Pleas. & Payne* 215 And in Iohns Pistle these wordis be.

3. *Eccl.* An extract from an apostolic letter (or, as in quot. *a* 1450, from some other Scriptural book) read in the Eucharistic office: = Epistle *sb.* 3.

c 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 89 Hit is ireht on þes pistles redinge [cf. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* (Th.) I. 314 Hit is gereht on þyssere pistol-redinge]. *c* 1400 *Wyc if's Bible* IV. 681 (heading) Here bigynneth a rule, that telleth in whiche chapitris of the bible ȝe mai fynde the lessoun, pistlis, and go pels, that ben rad in the chirche al the ȝeer. *Ibid.* 686 *note*, Pistil Jeremi [so *passim*]. *a* 1450 *Knt de la Tour* (1868) 106 The princes of xij lynages, wherof the pistelle upon the feest of Alhalwynne makithe mencion. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 176 The pystel that is redde in the masse. 1590 H. Barrow in *Conferences* i. 8 The Papists ..haue the same Creedes,.. Pistles, Gospels.

b. Hence, the title 'Pistle of (Sweet) Susane': Daniel xiii in the Vulgate, containing the story of Susanna, being the Lesson or Epistle of the Mass for the Saturday of the third week in Lent.

But it is probable that here 'pistle' was subsequently taken as = legend or story.

1380-1400 *B. M. Addit. MS.* 22283 (*heading*) Here bygynneþ a pistil of Susan. *Ibid.* I. 363 Þis feliys bi fel In þe days of Danyel, þe pistel witnesesþ wel Of þat profete. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* (MS. Cott.) 4312 (Laing 4326), He [Hu heonn] made a gret Gest of Arthure, And þe Awntyr of Gawane, þe Pistil als of Suet Susane.

4. A (spoken) story or discourse.

Most of the examples appear to be after Chaucer.

c 1386 Chaucer *Wife's T.* 165 Tho rowned she a pistel in his ere. *c* 1422 Hoccleve *Min. Poems* (1892) 221 He a pistle rowned in hire ere. 1479 J. Paston in *P. Lett.* III. 257 When I was with myn oncle, I had a longe pystyll of hym, that [etc.]. ?*a* 1550 *Freiris of Berwik* 184 in *Dunbar's Poems* (S. T. S.) 291 Scho rownis than ane pistill in his eir.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pistle-book, -making, -penner, -reader, -reading*; **pistle cloth,** a cloth covering or wrapper for the books of the epistles.

c 1000 *Canons of Ælfric* § 21 in Thorpe *Laws* II. 350 Saltere & pistol-boc & godspell-boc & messe-boc. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* (Th.) I. 294 Lucas se Godspellere us manode on ðisre pistol-readinge, þus cweðende [etc.]. — *De Consuet. Monach.* in *Anglia* XIII. 406 Sacerd diacon & pistel rædere. 1434 *Inv St. Mary's, Scarborough* in *Archæologia* LI. 66 Cum uno alio libro vocato le pistel boke. 1559 *Will of Thome* (Somerset Ho.), To ye cherche to-whordes a pystyll book. 1589 *Hay any Work* A lij b, I haue as good a gift in pistle making, as you haue at priemeero. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* D ij, I am worth twentie Pistle-penners.

Hence † **Pi·stle** *v.* (*nonce-wd.*) *trans.*, to write an epistle upon, assail with an epistle, satirize.

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* 28 Take heed, he will pistle thee.

Pistle, Pistlett, obs. ff. Pistol, Pistolet.

† **Pi·stler.** *Obs.* Also 6 **pystiller,** 6-7 **pistoler, pistoler.** [f. Pistle *sb.* + -er[1].] One who reads the Epistle at the Communion: = Epistler 2, Epistoler 2.

a 1520 Skelton *Ware the Hawke* 121 These be my gospellers, These be my pystillers. 1577-87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 920/2 A pistler: of singing priests ten. 1579 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) II. 18 To the Gospeller and pistoler 6/8d a peece. *a* 1640 J. Ball *Answ. to Canne* i. (1642) 143 Organ-players, gospellers, pistelers.

Pistol (pi·stol), *sb.* Also 6 **pistolle,** 6-7 **pistoll,** 7 **pistle.** [a. obs. F. *pistole* (1566 in H. Estienne) a pistol. So It., Sp. *pistola* (? from Fr.). App. a shortened form of *pistolet*, which was earlier both in Fr. and Eng., and in Fr. has outlived *pistole*. See Pistolet[1].]

1. A small fire-arm, with a more or less curved stock, adapted to be held in, and fired by, one hand.

c 1570 Sir H. Gilbert *Q. Elis Achad.* (1869) 4 To teache noble men and gentlemen. to skirmish on horsbacke with pistolles. 1579 Digges *Stratiot.* 111 To give the Enemye a volue of their Pistols. 1601 Sir W. Cornwallis *Ess.* iv, To keep this Case of Pistols continually ready charged, and bent. 1768-74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II 373 If a man..should have a pistol holden over him, and be threatened with being shot through the head. 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* I. 126 With a pair of pistols stuck in the girdle.

† b. *transf.* (*pl.*) Troops armed with pistols, pistoleers. *Obs. rare.*

1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* v. ii. 143 They are alwayes secouded with armed Pistols or Lances.

c. *Volta's pistol*, a metallic tubular vessel, closed with a cork, in which an explosive mixture of gases may be ignited by an electric spark.

1784 Watt in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 331 In the same manner as is done in the inflammable air pistol. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 434/1 He [Volta] also invented (1777) the instrument which has been called the electrical pistol. 1872 Everett tr. *Deschanel's Elem. Nat Philos* 556 This experiment is usually shown by means of Volta's pistol, which is a metallic vessel containing the mixture and closed by a cork.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pistol-bag, -ball, -barrel, -belt, -bullet, -butt, -flint, -holster, -pocket, -powder, -practice, -range*; *pistol-like, -shaped* adjs.; *pistol-wise* adv.; **pistol-arm,** the arm with which the pistol is held when fired; **pistol-cane,** a concealed pistol in the form of a cane, or a cane containing a concealed pistol; **pistol-carbine,** a pistol provided with a detachable butt-piece, so as to be fired either as a pistol or as a carbine; **pistol-grip,** a projection, in shape like the butt of a pistol, on the under side of a gun-stock, to give a firmer grip for the hand in firing; **pistol-hand,** (*a*) the hand in which the pistol is held; (*b*) = *pistol-grip*; **pistol key,** a watch-key in the form of a pistol; **pistol man,** a man accustomed to use a pistol, a duellist; **pistol-pipe** (*Metallurgy*), the blast-pipe of a hot-blast furnace; **pistol-proof,** † *sb.* ability to resist a pistol-shot; *a.*, able to resist a pistol-shot (see Proof *sb.* and *a*); **pistol-splint** *Surg.*, a splint shaped like a pistol, used esp. in certain fractures of the arm. See also Pistol-shot.

1842 S. Lover *Handy Andy* iii, I'll give it him in the *pistol-arm, or so. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3714/4 Lost.., a pair of green Velvet *Pistol-Bags embroidered with Gold. 1821 Byron *Wks.* (1846) 584/2 A man who can snuff a candle..with a *pistol-ball. 1655 Mrs. Worcester *Cent. Inv.* Index 7 I light *Pistol-barrels. 1660 N. Ingelo *Bentim. & Ur.* ii. (1682) 130 They imploy such utensils when they make *Pistol bullet. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 745/2 This tumour had the volume of a. pistol-bullet. 1814 Scott *Waav.* lviii, Striking the boy upon the head with the heavy *pistol-butt. 1818 — *Hrt. Midl.* xlv, He..filled his pipe, lighted it with the assistance of his *pistol-flint, and smoked. 1874 J. W. Long *Amer. Wild-fowl* i. 27 A *pistol-grip is thought by some to be an advantage. 1892 Greener *Breech-Loader* 64 The rational gun stock..embodies qualities long sought in pistol grip guns. 1856 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 8) XI. 100/1 A *pistol hand is a handsome addition to the gun-stock. 1892 Greener *Breech-Loader* 82 The pistol-hand gun-stock, especially in that form..known technically as half pistol hand, is the common form throughout Canada and the United States. 1894 A. Robertson *Nuggets*, etc. 186, I knocked the fellow's pistol-hand up with a rapid blow. 1834 L. Ritchie *Wand. by Seine* 167 We hear..the *pistol-like report of beer, and the more soberly alluring plunk! of wine corks. 1784 R. Bage *Barham Downs* I. 213, I once intended to have shot at him,..but not being much of a *pistol man..I changed my mind. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* v. xii. 65 *Pistol Powder is now commonly made of Salt-peter five parts, one part of Brimstone, and one of Cole. 1590 Sir R. Williams *Disc. Warre* 29 The forepart of his curaces of a light *pistoll proofe. 1607 R. Carew tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 237 Harnesse..not halfe so weighty, and yet of pistol proof. 1692 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 402 Armour pistoll proofe 27 foot distance. 1864 Trevelyan *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 82 The sepoys plied them with shot at *pistol-range. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pistol-splint. 1895 *Outing* (U. S.) XXVI. 6/1 The Major, holding on with one hand, used the rifle *pistol-wise.

Pi·stol, *v.* [f. prec. sb.: cf. F. *pistoler*.]

1. *trans.* To shoot with a pistol.

1607 Dekker *Hist. Sir T. Wyatt* Wks. 1873 III. 112

Powder the Varlet, pistoll him. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon* I. 757 He, out of a deep reluctancy, pistol'd himself in his Cabin. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. xvii. 91 He is afraid you will pistol him. 1894 Crockett *Raiders* 152, I declare I could have pistolled him there and then.

2. *intr.* To make a noise like the report of a pistol; to crack. *nonce-use.*

1898 F. Whitmore in *Atlantic Monthly* Apr. 500/1 His whip-lash whirling and pistoling about his head.

Hence **Pi·stoling, -olling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* (also *fig.*).

1637 Heylin *Brief Answ.* 111 One or two godly Ministers .. were threatned .. with Pistolling and hanging. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* xxii, He has had gunning and pistolling enough. 1877 Morley *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 392 Macaulay advances with his hectoring sentences and his rough pistolling ways.

Pistol, variant of Pistle *Obs.*

† Pistola·de, *sb. Obs.* [a. obs. F. *pistolade* a pistol-shot (1592 in Godefroy *Compl.*), f. *pistole* Pistol + -ade; cf. *cannonade.*] A pistol-shot, or wound inflicted by one. Hence **Pistola·de** *v. trans.*, to attack or fire upon with pistols.

1598 R. Dallington *Meth. Trav.* G ij, One of the King of Nauarres troupes gaue him a Pistolade in the head. [1658 Phillips, *Pistolado* (Ital.), a shot, or wound given with a Pistol.] 1815 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XIII. 41 The bravery with which he and Admiral Gantheaume and M. Daure pistoladed the English gun boats.

† Pistolar, pistelar. *Sc. Obs.* [Deriv. obscure: ? related to next.] Name of a small coin, said to be synonymous with Liard.

1550 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 106 Legiis refusis to tak ..the pistelaris dulzeartis, alias callit the liartis. *Ibid.*, That name, refuse the pistolaris nor deliaris, alias liartis.

Pistole (pistōu·l). Also 6-8 **pistol**(l. [a. F. *pistole* the coin (*c* 1620 d'Aubigny *Faneste*), app. shortened from *pistolet*: see Pistolet [2]. The coin was not known by any corresponding name in Spain or Italy.] A name formerly applied to certain foreign gold coins; sometimes (as in quot. 1592) synonymous with Pistolet [2]; *spec.*, from *c* 1600, given to a Spanish gold coin worth from 16*s.* 6*d.* to 18*s.*; also applied (after French) to the louis d'or of Louis XIII, issued in 1640, and sometimes to the Scottish twelve pound piece of William III, 1701, = £1 English.

1592 *Lanc. Wills* II. 127 One peece of gold .to the value of vj^s wch is called a pistole. 1594 Nashe *Christ's T.* Ep to Rdr., Great pieces of gold, such as double Pistols and Portugues. 1643 *Decl. Commons, Reb. Irel* 40 Fourteene peeces of eight, and a double Pistol. 1678 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 1005 Who both have commonly sold their Glasses at the rate of a Pistol (i.e. about 17 shillings and six pence) the foot. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 5 ¶ 5 Instead of 25 Pistoles formerly allowed to each Member. 1819 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) II. iii 69 Only think of the Chancellor's sending the President a pistole to pay the postage of his letters. 1898 G. B. Rawlings *Brit. Coinage* 189 The last Scottish gold coins, the twelve- and six-pound pieces Scots, sometimes called pistoles and half pistoles .. minted from gold imported from Africa by the Darien Co. 1701. 1899 Sir J. Evans in *N. & Q.* 9th Ser IV. 443/1 Quadruple pistoles .. in the last century were commonly accepted in England as being of the value of 3*l.* 12*s.*

Pi·stoled, *a.* Also -old. [f. Pistol *sb.* + -ed [2].] Equipped with a pistol or pistols.

1634 W. Wood *New Eng. Prosp.* II. vii, Being double pistold, and well sworded.

Pistoleer (-iō·i). [See -eer and cf. Pistolier.] One who uses or is skilled in the use of a pistol; a soldier armed with a pistol.

1832 Carlyle *Misc.*, *Boswell's Johnson* (1857) III 94 Is the Chalk-Farm Pistoleer inspired with any reasonable Belief and Determination? 1855 Prescott *Philip II*, I. vii, A corps of German pistoleers, of whom there was a body in the French service. 1883 *American* VII. 116 The first step..must be the condign punishment of the Danville pistoleers.

† Pi·stoler. *Obs.* [f. Pistol *sb.* + -er [1].] A maker of pistols.

1638 W. Mountagu in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 282 The King .sets all the armourers and pistolers a-work for himself.

Pistoler, variant of Pistler *Obs.*

‖ **Pistole·se.** *Obs. rare* [-1]. [It. *pistolese* 'a great dagger, hanger, or wood-knife' (Florio), a sb. use of *Pistolese* adj., of or pertaining to Pistoia, in L. *Pistorium*, a town of Tuscany, still having manufactures of iron and steel, and esp. gunmaking; cf. Sp. *pistoresa* poniard.] A short sword or dagger (understood to have been made at or named from Pistoia). See Pistolet [1], Pistol.

1549 Sir T. Hoby *Trav* (1902) 14 A varlett..cam behinde him and with a pistolese gave him his deathe's wounde. [*Margin*] A pystolese is a shorte broadsword.

† Pi·stolet [1]. *Obs.* Also 6 -olett, -ollet, pystolet(t, pistlett, pestilet(t, pestelet, 6-7 *Sc.* pistolat(e. [a. F. *pistolet*, (*a*) a small dagger or poniard; (*b*) a small fire-arm, a pistol, in It. *pistoletto* (16th c.); app. dim. from stem of It. *pistolese* (see Pistolese).

The theory is that F. *pistolet* (or ? It. *pistoletto*) with dim. form was applied first to a small dagger, as compared to the It. *pistolese*, and was thence transferred to the pistol, which was also small as compared with the harquebus: see H. Estienne *Conf. de la langue fr. avec le grec*, 1569, préface.]

A small fire-arm: the earlier name of the Pistol.

1550 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 95 To schut with halff harge or culvering or pisto ate. 1561-2 in *Middlesex County Rec.* (1886) I. 43 A pystolett de ferro et calibe. 1567 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 593 To schute with culveringis, daggis, pistolettis, or ony utheris gunnis or ingynis of fyrewerk. [So 1571, 1573, 1599, 1626, 1637, etc. *Ibid.*] 1583 Foxe *A. & M.* ed. 4) 2153/1 The Amirall .. by the way was stroken with a Pistolet charged with iij pellets. 1590 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) II. 185 The apparell of Mr John Lawson, and his pistlett, and the stringes to it, 20^s. 1599 James I Βασιλ. Δωρον (1603) 47 My lawes made against gunnes and traiterous pistolets. 1650 Trapp *Comm. Num.* x. 7 The Lutherians met by the clap of harquebuzes and pistolets.

† Pistolet [2]. *Obs.* Also 6 pisto-, pystolett, *Sc.* pistolat(t, -ate, 7 pistollet, -olett. [a. F. *pistolet* (early 16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.; Godefroy's date 1480 is doubted). History obscure.

Generally held to be the same word as *pistolet* the weapon, and according to Des Accords (16th c. in Littre) applied in pleasantry to the Spanish ecus 'because they are smaller than the others'. But as yet French lexicographers cite no instances of *pistolet* the weapon of as early a date as those of *pistolet* the coin.]

A name given to certain foreign gold coins; in the 16th c. usually ranging in value from 5*s.* 10*d.* to 6*s.* 8*d.*; in later times (quot. 1659) = Pistole.

1553 *Proclam.* 4 May in *Tudor Proclam.* [99] Every Pystolette .. shalbe denied and accepted to be of the value of vj.s ij.d of the currant moneye of this realme. 1556 W. Towrson in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 99, I payed them [off the coast of Barbary] twentie and seuen Pistolets. 1560 *Proclam.* 2 Nov. in *MS. Arch. Bodl.* F. c. 11 ff. 32 Of late the peece of gold called the Pistolet was made Currant at fiue shyllynges & tenne pence. By the name or value of Pistolettes, none shalbe currant .but only foure severall peeces and Coynes hereafter pourtrayeted and stamped: The fyrst and seconde beyng of the kyng of Spaynes Coyne, the thyrde of Venize and the fourth of Florence. 1574 *Records of Elgin* (New Spald. Cl.) I. 145 Ane rose noball, twa angell noblis and twa pistolat crownis. 1599 Hynne *Antimadr.* (1875) 47 Aboute the valewe of iijs iiijd, beinge halfe a pistolet Italiane or spanyshe. 1617 Morysson *Itin.* I. 290 The Spanish pistolet, and double pistolet, the double pistolet contains two French Crownes. *Ibid* 291 At Venice .. A double pistolet of Spaine, called Dublon, is .. giuen for seuenteene lires. 1659 Heylin *Examen Hist.* I. 268 Each Pistolet exchang'd at sixteen shillings six pence.

† Pistoleter, -ie·r. *Obs* [f. Pistolet [1]; see -ier.] A soldier armed with a pistol.

1579 Digges *Stratiot* 144 The Pistoleters and Argoletiers. 1581 Styward *Marc. Discipl.* II. 136 The hargulaters..who with the pistolaters are the first that begins the battaile. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* 3 A troupe of horse, either Pistoletiers, Hargulatiers or Lanciers.

† Pistole·tto. *Obs.* [a. It. *pistoletto*: see Pistolet [1].] = Pistolet [1]. Also *attrib.* (In quots. *fig.* or *allusive.*)

1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 75 To talk Squibs and Pistoletto's charged with .powder of Love and shot of Reason. 1647-8 Wood *Life* 15 Feb. (O. H. S.) I. 140 Give fire to the pistoletto tobacco pipe charg'd with its Indian powder.

Pistolgraph (pi·stəlgrɑf). Also **pisto·lograph.** [f. Pistol *sb.*, after *photograph.* (Cf. *snap shot.*)] Name of an apparatus for obtaining instantaneous photographs or a photograph so obtained. Also *attrib.* in *fig* sense. So **Pi·stolgram,** an instantaneous photograph; **Pistolo·graphy,** instantaneous photography.

1852 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.*, *Brit. Div* II. xiv. 61 Skaife, 47 Baker Street, W.—Pistolgraph with a selection of its productions called pistolgrams. 1866 *Morn. Star* 2 Jan., The pistolograph This beautiful invention is now to be seen.. at .. 118, Pall Mall. The pistolgram is a picture in glass, obtained in the first instance, by an instantaneous flash of light, and subsequently made permanent by fire. *Ibid.*, The most interesting feature in pistolography is its alliance with the magnesium light. *Ibid.*, It is for this class of portrait the pistolograph is chiefly intended 1887 Gladstone in *19th Cent.* Jan. 1 The instantaneous, or 'pistol graph', criticisms demanded by the necessities of the daily press. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 27 Nov. 7/3 It has pictures of Nebraska and statistics—pistolgraph statistics.

† Pistolie·r. *Obs.* [a. obs. F. *pistolier*, f. *pistole* (obs.) pistol: see -ier.] A soldier armed with a pistol.

1577-87 Holinshed *Chron.* III 1187/1 Certeine of the English lances and pistoliers, with certeine harquebutters. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* v. ii. 142. 1622 Markham *Bk War* iii. 1. 82 The armed French Pistoliers, the Carbines, and the Light horse.

Pi·stolship. *nonce wd.* [f. Pistol *sb.*: see -ship.] Skill in using pistols; pistol practice.

1895 Winter in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 537 The Governor.. had begun to study pistolship.

Pi·stol-shot. [f. Pistol *sb.* + Shot *sb.*]

1. A shot from a pistol.

1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius Voy. Ambass.* 267 M. Mandelslo. killd the Leader of the Indian party with a Pistol-shot. 1796 Helen M. Williams *Lett. France* IV. 137 (Jod.) Several pistol-shot were fired at the president. 1899 T. M. Ellis *Three Cat'-eye Kings* 122 Then there was a pistol-shot, and Claystue stood breathless over a lifeless man.

2. The distance to which a shot can be fired from a pistol; the range of a pistol.

c 1645 T. Tully *Siege of Carlisle* (1840) 38 He came within pistle shot. 1685 Travestin *Siege Newhousel* 6 Not above a Pistol shot from it. 1741 S. Speed in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 395 When we came within half pistol-shot, we hailed one of the French ships. 1835 W. Irving *Tour Prairies* 267 My object..was to get within pistol-shot of the buffalo.

3. *attrib.* (in first quot. *advb.*).

1697 Dampier *Voy.* (1699) 241 The Mouth of this Lagune is not Pistol-shot wide. 1730 *Hist. Litteraria* I. 401 A Blast and Smoak..which obliged me to keep at Pistol shot distance. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 July 8/1 They might urge them on with the pistol shot reports of their long whips.

Pistomesite (pisto·mesəit). *Min.* [a. Ger. *pistomesit* (Breithaupt 1847), f. Gr. πιστο- true + μέσ-ον middle, because considered the exact mean between magnesite and siderite: cf. Mesitite.] A carbonate of magnesium and iron, containing less magnesium and more iron than mesitite.

1849 Nicol *Min.* 294 The pistomesite of Breithaupt from Thurnberg. 1858 Dana *Min.* 688 *Pistomesite.*.. Named by Breithaupt because pistomesite is nearer the middle between chalybite [=siderite] and magnesite than mesitine.

Piston (pistən). [a. F. *piston* (1647 Pascal, in Littre), ad. It. *pistone* piston, variant of *pestone* great pestle, rammer, augm. from stem *pest-* in *pestello* pestle: cf. It. *pestare*:—late L. *pistāre*, freq. of *pinsĕre*, *pist-* to pound, beat. Cf. OF. *peston* = *piton* pestle, stamper.]

1. A mechanical contrivance, consisting of a disk or short cylinder of wood, iron, or other solid substance, which fits closely within a hollow cylinder or tube, and can be driven with a reciprocating motion up and down the tube, or backwards and forwards in it; on one side it is attached to a rod (*piston-rod*) by which it imparts motion to machinery (e.g. in a steam-engine), or by which motion is imparted to it (e.g. in a pump).

1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* Dij (s. v. *Air pump*), Each time the *Piston* or Sucker of the Pump is drawn back, the Air in the Receiver must expand it self so as in some measure to fill up the Cavity of the Pump left vacant by the *Piston*, as well as the Receiver it self. 1712 J. James tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 192 *Piston* is the short Cylinder which is moved up and down in the Barrel of the Pump. 1786 Rees *Chambers Cycl.* s. v. *Steam engine*, A large barrel or cylinder, and in this a piston well leathered. 1827 Faraday *Chem. Manip.* xv. 341 A small piston rendered air tight by tow and tallow. 1842 Brande *Dict. Sc.*, etc. s. v., Two sorts of pistons are used: one hollow, with a valve, used in the sucking pump; and the other solid, which is employed in the forcing pump. 1867 W. W. Smyth *Coal & Coal mining* 210 Horizontally working pistons in prismatic chambers were erected in 1828 by M. Brico, near Charleroi.

2. a. In the cornet and other wind-instruments: A sliding valve which moves in a cylinder like a piston, used for increasing the effective length of the air-passage and thus lowering the pitch of the note. Hence *Cornet-à-piston.*

1876 tr. *Blaserna's Sound* i. 70 By opening a communication with the external air .. by means of pistons in the cornet.

b. A pneumatic thumb-knob in an organ, which is pushed in like a piston, and has the effect of combining a number of stops.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

3. *Zool.* A central retractile part in the suckers on the arms of a cuttle-fish or other cephalopod, which acts like the piston of an air-pump in producing a vacuum.

1871 T. R. Jones *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 605 A deep cavity ..at the bottom of which is placed a prominent piston..that may be retracted by muscular fibres.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *piston plunger*, *power*, *speed*; *piston-like* adj.; **piston-head,** the disk or cylindrical part of a piston, which slides in the tube, as distinguished from the *piston-rod*; **piston-knob** = 2 b; **piston-packing,** (*a*) any material used for filling the space between the piston head and the cylinder in which it works, so as to make it steam-tight, air-tight, or water-tight; (*b*) a mechanical device for packing pistons; **piston-pump,** a pump having a piston; **piston-rod** (see 1); **piston sleeve,** a hollow cylinder or *trunk* moving longitudinally with the piston-head in a trunk-engine, and taking the place of the cross-head; **piston-spring,** a spring connected with a piston-head, and forming, or having the effect of, a packing (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **piston-valve,** (*a*) a valve in a piston, as in that of a pump; (*b*) a valve formed by a small piston sliding backwards and forwards in a tube, for admitting steam into, or exhausting it from, the cylinder of a steam-engine; **piston-wheel,** (*a*) a wheel or rotating disk carrying at its outer margin one or more pistons; (*b*) in a chain-pump, a wheel carrying an endless chain bearing pistons or disks working in a tube or barrel; **piston-whistle,** a whistle in which the pitch of the sound is varied by means of a piston sliding in the tube.

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Piston-head*, that portion which fits into and reciprocates in the cylinder. 1888 Hasluck *Model Engin. Handybk.* (1900) 51 The piston head is in two parts..; one must have a taper hole bored to fit the rod. 1902 *Academy* 9 Aug. 139 2 Defoe's *piston-like pen. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Piston-packing*, a material for preventing the leakage of steam between the piston head and the cylinder in which it works. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 464 The *piston plunger is worked by a toothed segment wheel. 1899 *Daily News* 7 Dec. 3/5 These solid slabs of metal are forced by..*piston power through a series of holes.

1786 Rees *Chambers' Cycl.* s.v. *Steam-engine.* The *piston-rod, which is truly cylindrical, moves up and down through that hole. 1830 Herschel *Stud. Nat. Phil.* ii vii. 194 The power which alternately raised and depressed the piston rod of the engine. 1895 *Model Steam Engine* 39 Small holes should be drilled in the top of the bearings, piston rod guide, eccentric-band, and crank-pin end of connecting rod for admitting oil. 1815 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* II 6 To improve the air-pump, Smeaton...covered the top of the barrel...by which contrivance he took off the pressure of the atmosphere from the *piston valve. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Piston valve*, a valve consisting of a circular disk, which reciprocates in a cylindrical chamber.

† **Pistor.** *Obs. rare.* In 7 -our. [a AF. *pistour, pestour* = OF. *pestor, -eur*:—L. *pistōr-em* baker, f. *pi(n)s-ĕre* to pound.] (See quot. 1682.)

[1607 Middleton *Phœnix* i. C ij, Why Pistor a Baker sold his wife tother day to a cheesemonger.] *a* 1682 Sir T. Browne *Tracts* i. (1683) 17 Their Pistors were such as, before the use of Mills, beat out and cleansed their Corn.

So **Pisto·rial, Pisto·rian, Pisto·rical** *adjs.*, pertaining to a baker.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Pistorical*, or *pistorian*, belonging to a Baker, baking or Pastry. 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 543 An antagonist baker...has commenced business in the pistorial line on the opposite side of the street.

† **Pi·strine.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *pistrīna* a bakery, f. *pistor* baker.] A bakehouse, bakery.

[1392-3 *East Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 222 Et pro portagio sacorum de le Ryoll ad pistrinam, nils.] *a* 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Hausch. Ord.* (1790) 70 To delyver the wheete sending it to the mylles, and so into the pystryne. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Pistrine*, a Bake-house, a...grinding-house.

Pistul, -yl, variants of Pistle *Obs.*

Pit (pit), *sb.*[1] Forms: see below. [OE. *pytt*, ME. *pyt(t, pit, put(t, pet* = OFris. *pet*, OS. *putti*, MLG., MDu. *putte*, LG. *pütte*, Du. *put*, OHG. *pfuzzi, pfuzza*, MHG., Ger *pfutze*; also ON. *pyttr* (from OE.); all repr. a WGer. **puttjo*[2], a. L. *puteus* well, pit, shaft. In ME. the OE. *y* was repr. in midl dial. by *y, i*, in s. w. by *u* (*u*), and in Kent by *e*.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

α. 1 **pytt, pyt** (see B. 1); 2-5 **putt, put.**

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 47 Þe prophete stod in ane putte. *c* 1205 Lay. 15961 Þe put wes ilæt. *c* 1425 *Eng. Cong. Irel.* 36 Thay burryd an hounde with hym yn the pute that he was yn I leyde. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* 385 Puttes of bloode.

β. 3-4 **pett,** 4-5 **pet,** (6 **pette**).

c 1200 *Vices & Vertues* 109 Hie falleð mid ða blinde in to ðan pette. *c* 1315 Shoreham *Poems* vii 522 Godes domes beþ A groundlyas pet [*rime* ylet]. 1426 Lydg., *De Guil. Pilgr.* 17875, I cause hem in to helle pet. 1599 Breton *Praise Vertuous Ladies* (Grosart) 57/2 If shee have her hand on the pette in her cheeke.

γ. 4-6 **pytt, pyt,** 4-8 **pitt,** 5- **pit,** (4 **pite, pyte,** 4-7 **pitte,** 5-6 **pytte**).

13 . *Cursor M.* 4155 In þis wast i wat a pite [*v. rr.* pitte, putt. *c* 1425 pit]. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) viii. 94 A litylle pytt in the erthe. 1406 Hoccleve *Misrule* 95 Rype vn-to my pit. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 40/1 Pyt, or flasche where mekyl water standyth. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Esdras* v. 24 Thou hast chosen the one pytt. — *Luke* xiv 5 Fallen in to a pytte. 1588 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 223 The hye waye above the clay pittes.

B Signification.

1. A hole or cavity in the ground, formed either by digging or by some natural process.

847 *Charter of Æthelwulf* (Sweet *O. E. T.* 434), Þonne on grenan pytt. *c* 893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* v. ii. § 1 And on pyttas besuncan. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xii 11 gif þæt afylþ reste-dagum on pytt. *c* 1175 [see A. α]. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 58 Ȝif eni unwrie put were, & best feolle ber inne. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2500 (Cott.) Þe fiue gaue bak. And fell to in a pitt o clay. *c* 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 51 He þat fedde danyel þe prophet in þe pytte of lyouns. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 276 b, That no man sholde dyg ony pyt... but he sholde couer it agayne. 1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* ii. iii. 193 The lothsome pit, Where I espied the Panther fast asleepe. 1611 Bible *Jer.* ii. 6 A land of deserts and of pittes. 1855 Tennyson *Maud* i. i. ii, There in the ghastly pit...a body was found.

b. An open deep hole or excavation made in digging for some mineral deposit; often with descriptive word, as Chalk-, Clay-, Gravel-, Marl-, Sand-pit: see these words, also sense 6.

956 [see *chalk pit*, Chalk *sb.* 7]. 1382 Wyclif *Gen.* xiv. 10 The wodi valei forsothe had manye pyttis of gluwy clay (1388 pittis of pitche). 1535 Coverd. slyme pyttes; 1885 *R. V.* slime pits]. *c* 1440- [see *clay pit*, Clay *sb.* 9]. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iv. iv. 213 The golde ...is found in pittes or mines. 1722 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 288 A little kind of a gravel pit, or marl pit.

c. A hole or excavation made for a special purpose in various industries, as sawing, tanning, founding, charcoal-burning, etc.: see quots., and Coal-pit 1, Sawpit, Tan-pit, etc.

1023- [see Coal pit 1]. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* C j b, Martin and his maintainer are both sawers of timber, but Martin stands in the pit. 1616 in *Mem. Fountains Abb.* (Surtees) I. 365 The tanhouse...with the pits there. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 25 The Sawyers at their Pit. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Pit...(Founding)*, a cavity or hollow scooped in the floor to receive cast metal. ...a vat in tanning, bleaching, dyeing, or in washing alum earth, etc. 1876 Schultz *Leather Manuf.* 26 The pits should be covered on the top by timbers. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss.*, *Pit*, ...a stack or *meiler* of wood, prepared for the manufacture of charcoal.

d. *Agric.* and *Gardening.* A hole or excavation made for storing and protecting edible roots, etc. through the winter (hence extended to a heap of such roots covered with earth or straw for protection); or one (usually with a glazed frame) for protecting young or tender plants.

c 1500 in Turner *Dom. Archit.* I. 144 Take many rype walenottes. & put hem in a mouse pytt, & hile hem. 1810, 1837 Pine pit [see Pine *sb.*[2] 7]. 1813 R. Kerr *Agric. Surv. Berwick.* 293 A pit or pie, is a conical heap of potatoes...resting upon the dry bare ground...carefully covered by a layer of straw...the earth thrown over the straw [etc.]. 1866 Brande & Cox *Dict. Sc.*, etc. II. 913/1 They are...what are called cold pits, which means that they are not artificially heated, and are used for the protection in winter of hardy and half-hardy plants. 1895 Scully *Kafir Stories* 102 By probing with their spears the men easily found the flat stones covering the mouths of the underground corn pits.

e. A deep hole or chamber in which prisoners were confined, a dungeon. ? *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, c. 8 Preamb., The said Richard was taken and imprisoned in a doungen and a deep pytt under grounde. 1571-2 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 111 The said Robertis hous in Ancrum, quhair thai put and kept thame in the pit thairof. 1588 *Ibid.* IV. 284 [They] take him...to the said schireffis Castle, putt him in the pitt thairof, quhairin thay held and detenit him. 1761 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 61 The very pit, where the felons are confined at night. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* ix, I will cause Harri on ...look for the key of our pit, or principal dungeon. 1885 Bible (R. V.) *Jer.* xxxviii. 6 Then took they Jeremiah, and cast him into the dungeon [*marg.* or pit] of Malchiah.

f. An excavation, covered or otherwise hidden to serve as a trap for wild beasts (or in former times for enemies); a pitfall.

1612 Bible *Ezek.* xix 4 He [a young lion] was taken in their pit. 1735 Somerville *Chase* iii. 232 Low in the Ground A Pit they sink. 1834 Medwin *Angler in Wales* I. 62 If a fox escapes from a pit, none are ever taken again in the same. 1895 Scully *Kafir Stories* 120 Kondwana the induna, and one other, had fallen into an old elephant-pit, the surface of which was completely covered over with brushwood.

g. *fig.* or in figurative phrases; chiefly in prec. sense (f), esp. in biblical use.

c 1315 [see A. γ]. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* vii. 16 He fell in þe pit þat he made. *c* 1538 Latimer *Serm. & Rem.* (Parker Soc.) II 347 To follow the blind guides, is to come into the pit with the same. 1535 Coverdale *Prov.* xxii. 14 The mouth of an harlot is a depe pytt. 1577 *F. de Lisle's Legendarie* H iij, That...you fall not into any such bot omles pit of debts. 1604 Dekker *Honest Wh.* i. xiii, He falsh imselfe that digs anothers pit. 1722 De Foe *Relig. Courtsh.* i ii (1840) 42, I would not fall into the pit with my eyes open. 1850 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. ii. ii. (1864) 31 The cold damp pits of disappointment.

2. A hole dug or sunk in the ground for water; a well, a water-hole; a pond, pool. *Obs.* or merged in 1.

890-901 *Ælfred's Laws* Introd. § 22 gif hwa adelfe water pyt [*v. r.* pyth (*cisternam*)] oððe betynedne ontyne. *c* 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* John iv. 12 Ahne a ðu mara feder usum iacobe seðe salde us ðiosne pytt & he of him drank. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 8465 Þat alle be wateres...& diches & puttes rede of blode here. 13 . *K. Alis.* 5764 (Bodl. MS.) Hij founden many lake & pett Wiþ trowes & bonnes byshette. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 25 As þe welle mai not bring forþ of o pitte bitter water & swete. *c* 1402 Lydg. *Compl. El. Knt.* xiv, Ne lyk the pitte of the Pegace Under Pernaso, where poetes slepte. 1530 Palsgr. 254/2 Pytte or well. 1611 Bible *Lev.* xi. 36 A fountain or pit, wherein there is plenty of water, shall be clean. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 1 Dig a pit upon the seashore, and as the tide cometh in, it will fill with water, fresh and potable.

3. A hole dug in the ground for a dead body; a grave. *Obs.* or *dial.* (exc. as applied to a large hole used to receive many bodies: cf. *plague-pit* in Plague *sb.* 4 c.)

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 11203 Wan a ded man me wole to putte bringe. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 16449 Ȝif any had leyd a cors in pyt. *c* 1425 *Cast. Persev.* 1584 in *Macro Plays* 121 Late men þat arn on þe pyttis bynke. 1466 in *Archæologia* (1887) L. i. 49 He shall make the pittes for dead bodies depe inough. 1565 Stapleton tr. *Bede's Hist. Ch. Eng.* 155 She...semed to be almost dead and at the pitts brinne. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, iv. i. 219 And soone lye Richard in an Earthie Pit. 1611 Bible *Ps.* xxx. 3 O Lord...thou hast kept me alive, that I should not go down to the pit. [In *Eng. Dial. Dict.* from Devonsh.]

4. The abode of evil spirits and lost souls; hell, or some part of it, conceived as a sunken place, or as a dungeon or place of confinement. Often in phr. *the pit of hell.*

a 1225 *Juliana* 15 (Bodl. MS.) To forwurðe wiþ him...þe putte of helle. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 22055 (Cott.) An angel...bar þe kai o þe mikel pijt. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* P 96 Vnder hym the horrible pit of helle open. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxxvii. 348, I synke in to helle pitte. 1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* xxi. 68 Quhen na houss is bot hell and hevin, Palice of licht, or pitt obscure. 1526 Tindale *Rev.* ix. 1 And to him was geven the kaye of the bottomlesse pytt. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* iv v. 132 Conscience and Grace, to the profoundest Pit. I dare Damnation. 1678 Bunyan *Pilgr.* i. 76 The Hobgoblins, Satyrs, and Dragons of the Pit. 1827 Pollok *Course T.* x. 476 Into the yawning pit Of bottomless perdition. 1872 Morley *Voltaire* i. (1886) 4 To unmask a demon from the depths of the pit. 1892 *Speaker* 3 Sept. 289/1 Such a one...might take the path that leads to the pit.

5. An enclosure in which animals were (or in some countries still are) set to fight for sport; esp. a Cockpit.

To fly or *shoot the pit*, to turn and fly out of the pit, as a craven cock; hence *fig.* of a person.

a 1568 Ascham *Scholem.* ii (Arb.) 127 One Cock...which...doth passe all other...that euer I saw in any pitte. 1627 E. F. *Hist. Edw. II* (1650) 120 Their Friends turn craven, and all forsake the pit before the battle. 1664 Butler *Hud.* ii. iii. 1112 To quit His victory, and fly the pit. 1675 Marvell *Let. to Sir H. Thompson*, He hath a month ago shot the pit...he hath thought convenient to passe over into Holland. 1676 — *Mr. Smirke* Pref. A ij, Had he esteemed...that it was decent for him to have enter'd the Pit with so Scurrilous an Animadverter. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4063/4 The...Pens are built over the Pit. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* (1824) I. 202 We were all to blame, to make madam, here, fly the pit, as she did.

b. The cockpit of a ship: = Cockpit 3.

6. An excavation made for obtaining coal; the shaft of a coal-mine; also, often applied to the mine as a whole.

(Orig. the same as in *chalk pit, sand pit*, etc., in sense 1 b, and doubtless going back to the time when the coal-pit was, like these, merely an open excavation; hence also its technical restriction to the shaft, which is the open hole.)

1447- [see Coal-pit 2]. 1669 *Phil. Trans.* IV. 967 There being in these Mines an incredible mass of wood to support the Pitts and the Horizontal passages. 1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 23 If £1000 or more be spent in carrying down a Pit or Shaft. 1725 T. Thomas in *Portland Papers* VI. (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 106 That pit through which they bring up the coal is called the shaft. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 81 They were resolved to renew their work in the same pit, and eight of them ventured down...but they had scarce got to the bottom of the stairs that led to the pit [when] they all instantly dropped down dead. 1845 Disraeli *Sybil* ii. vi, 'He's a pretty fellow to come and talk to us', said a collier. 'He had never been down a pit in all his life.' 1851 Greenwell *Coal trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 38 *Pit*, a circular, oval, square, or oblong vertical sinking from the surface. The term shaft...is often used as synonymous. 1867 W. W. Smyth *Coal & Coal mining* 118 The pits are 515 yards deep to the 'top hard' seam.

7. *Pit and gallows*, more properly *gallows and pit*, in *Sc. Law* a phrase understood to denote the privilege, formerly conferred on barons, of executing thieves or other felons by hanging the men on a gallows and drowning the women in a pit: see sense 2. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

For this, ancient Sc. statutes in L. have *furca et fossa.* 'In some old deeds written in our language, these terms are rendered *furc* and *foss*' (Jamieson s.v.). The actual meaning of *pit* and *fossa* has been questioned. Du Cange has a quot. from Gervase of Canterbury in which *fossa* is an ordeal pit; so also in *Customals of Battle Abbey* (Camd. Soc. 126); and it has been suggested that this was also the original meaning in *furca et fossa.* But in support of the usual interpretation, see *Laws of Æthelstan* iv. 6 De fure, qui personam vel locum pacis adierit: § 4 Si libera mulier sit, praecipitetur de clivo vel submergatur (Schmid *Gesetze Angels.* 151). And cf. Old German Proverbs cited by Grimm *Deutsche Rechts-Alterthümer*, cap *Verbrechen u. Strafe am Leben*: (1) Der Mann an den Galgen, die Frau unter den Stein; (2) Den Mannern Hinrichtung mit dem Strang, den Frauen mit Wassern; (3) Den Dieb soll man henken und die Hur ertrinken. In Middle Dutch, where the parallel phrase *putte ende galghen* is very frequent, *putte* was a pit or grave in which women criminals were buried alive (*levend begraven*): see Verwijs and Verdam s.v. *Putte.*

[? *a* 1153 *Sc. Acts David I*, c. 13 in *Scot. Stat.* (1844) I. 319 [red.] Omnes barones qui habent furcam et fossam de latrocinio.] 1275 *Rot. Hundred* (1818) II 302/1 Thomas de Furnivall tenet manerium...et habet furcas pitte pillory tumbrel [etc.]. *a* 1500 *transl.* quot. *a* 1153 Al barounis þe quhilkis hes galowys and pyt of thyft. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* i. iv 6 b, To hald their courts, with sock, sack, gallows, and pit, toll, and thame, infang thief, and outfang thief. [*orig.* qui habent, & tenent curias suas; cum socco & sacca, furca & fossa, *Toill*, & *Them*, *Infang thefe*, & *Outfangthefe.*] 1614 Selden *Titles Hon.* 286 The Gallows vnderstand as Ours, and for men Theiues; and the Pit, a place to drown Women Theiues. *c* 1730 Burt *Lett. N. Scott.* (1818) II. 149 The heritable power of pit and gallows...is I think too much for any subject to be trusted withal. 1814 Scott *Waav.* x.

II. † **8.** A hollow or cavity in any vessel. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxv. (*Julian*) 534 þe gold til hym þane tuke he sone, And askis in þe pyt has done.

9. A hollow or indentation in an animal or plant body, or in any surface: *spec.* a. A natural hollow or depression in the body, as the Armpit; a socket, as of the eye, or in a bone at a joint; † a dimple. (In quot. 1818, the central hollow in a flower.)

† *Pit of the chin* (obs.), the hollow between the chin and the lower lip. *Pit of the stomach*, the slight depression in the region of the stomach between the cartilages of the false ribs.

c 1250 *Death* 241 in *O. E. Misc.* 182 Also beoð his eȝe-pittes as-a bruben led. *c* 1410 *Master of Game* (MS Digby 182) v, He shall haue as mony smale pittes [*Bodl. MS.* puttes] in þe fore legge, as he hath yeres. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 146 With a little pytte in her well-favored chynne. 1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* K iv b, Of what shape are ye two focyl bones?..The greatest hath two pyttes towarde the kne which receyue the rounde endes of the thyghe bone. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* ii. xxi 59 The holes vnderneath your arm pittes. 1652 French *Distill.* v. 142 Anoint the pit of the stomacke. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* ii. 84/2 Of a Tree...the Pit or Hole [is] whereat the branches sprout out. 1818 Keats *Endymion* i. 875 Flowers, on their stalks set Like vestal primroses, but dark velvet Edges them round, and they have golden pits. 1834 McMurtrie *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 184 There is a little round indentation or pit behind each nostril. 1847 Emerson *Poems* (1857) 98 In the pit of his eyes. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pit*, a depression. Applied medically to the permanent impression made by the finger in œdematous tissues, which are said to *pit* on pressure.

b. A depressed scar, such as those left on the skin after small-pox; a similar minute depression

or spot upon any surface, produced by chemical action, by a rain-drop, etc.

1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1188/4 A short thick man..some few pits of the Small Pox. 1758 Reid tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 323 An exceeding white Lead of Silver, the lower part whereof will be unequal, and full of little pits. 1780 Hunter in *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 134 It sometimes happens..that there is a pitt in consequence of a chicken pock. 1852 Morfit *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 170 Heat and moisture may dissolve the gelatine, and thus cause the hides to be scarred with pits. 1884 *Science* IV. 273/2 The sandstone surface is distinctly marked by raindrop pits.

c. *Bot.* A minute depression on the inner side of the wall of a cell or vessel, often perforating it and forming a basin-like pore (*bordered pit*), as in the wood-cells of conifers, etc.; also, a minute depression on the surface of a seed.

1857 Henfrey *Elem. Bot.* § 162 The new layers, applying themselves..over the [cell-] wall, leave certain parts bare, which appear as *dots* or *pits* of various forms when viewed from the inside. 1875 Bennett & Dyer *Sachs' Bot.* 20 When contiguous cells are united into a tissue..the pits and pit-channels of both sides meet, and the intermediate thin portion of membrane becomes absorbed; a channel thus arises uniting two cell spaces (Bordered Pits, perforated septum of vessels). *Ibid.* 540 The seed..displays a variety of sculpturing, such as pits, warts, bands.

10. That part of the auditorium of a theatre which is on the floor of the house; now usually restricted to the part of this behind the stalls. Also *transf.* the people occupying this. Cf. Cockpit 1 b.

1649 Lovelace *Poems* 78 The other [comedy] for the Gentlemen oth' Pit. 1682 Dryden *Mac Fl.* 153 Let Cully, Cockwood, Fopling charm the pit. 1709–10 Steele *Tatler* No. 145 P 2 She in a Front Box, he in the Pit next the Stage. 1779 Sheridan *Critic* III. i, Speak more to the pit..–the soliloquy always to the pit, that's a rule. 1829 Lytton *Disowned* xxxviii, The pit is crowded. 1876 Smith *Hist. Eng. Lit.* 121 The designation *parterre*, still given by the French to the *pit*.

11. *U.S.* A part of the floor of an Exchange appropriated to a special branch of business, e.g. the *grain pit*, the *wheat pit*. Hence, b. Name of a card-game: see quot. 1904.

1903 F. Norris *The Pit* i. 17 The world's food should not be at the mercy of the Chicago wheat pit. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 11 Feb. 3/3 It is Laura against the Wheat Pit, and the Wheat Pit wins—for a time. 1904 *Ibid.* 12 Nov. 8/5 Society has a new card game, called 'Pit'...The name 'Pit' is suggested by the Wheat Pit. The game is..a mimicry of a Corn Exchange, where every player is trying to make a corner in some particular grain.

12. ? A bag-shaped part of a fishing-net.

1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 296 A Cotton Eel Bow Net, with two wings and loose pit.

13. The framework supporting the pivoted yoke of a swinging bell in a belfry.

1874 Sir E. Beckett *Clocks & Watches* 345 The pit, or frame to hold a swing bell, must be a good deal longer than twice the height of the bell.

14. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pit-brink*, *-dweller*, *-dwelling*, *-grave*, *-tier* (sense 10); *pit-like* adj.; esp. in sense 6 (belonging to, employed in, or connected with a coal-mine), as *pit-boy*, *-cage* (Cage *sb* 5 a), *-cistern*, *-engine*, *gate*, *-girl*, *-inspector*, *-lad*, *-lass*, *-mouth*, *-people*, *-pony*, *-prop*, *-road*, *-rope*, *-shaft*, *sinker*, *-sinking*, *-timber*, *-top*, *-wonder*, *-woman*, *-working*. Also **pit-bank**, 'the raised ground or platforms upon which the coals are sorted and screened at surface' (Gresley *Coal Mining Terms*); **pit-bar**, a timber used to support the sides of the shaft of a mine; **pit-bird**, local name of the reed-warbler; **pit-black** *a.*, as black as a pit, intensely black or dark; **pit-bottom**, the bottom of a pit; *spec.* the bottom of the shaft in a coal-mine, or the adjacent part of the mine; hence **pit-bottomer**, a collier employed at the pit-bottom; **pit-brae**, **pit-brow**, the 'brow' or edge of a pit; *spec.* = *pit-bank*; hence **pit-brow girl** or **lass**, a girl employed in sorting and screening coal at the pit-brow; **pit-crator**, a volcanic crater of the form of a pit; **pit-eye** = *pit-bottom*; **pit-eyed** *a.*, having sunken eyes; **pit-fish**, 'a small fish of the Indian seas, [which] has the power of protruding or retracting its eyes at pleasure' (Webster 1828); **pit-frame**, a framework at the top of a pit or shaft, supporting the pulley; **pit-game** = Game fowl b; **pit-guide**, a bar in a mine-shaft serving as a guide for the cage; **pit-head**, the top of a pit or shaft, or the ground immediately around it; hence **pit-headman**, a workman employed at the pit-head; **pit-headed** *a.*, having a pit or small depression on the head, as certain serpents (cf. *pit-viper*) and tapeworms; **pit-heap**, a heap of excavated material near the mouth of a pit or shaft; hence, the whole of the surface works (= *heap-stead*, Heap *sb.* 6); **pit-kiln**, an oven for making coke from coal; **pit-maker**, one who makes or digs a pit; † a grave-digger (*obs.*); so **pit-making**; **pit-martin**, the sand-martin (Swainson *Prov. Names Birds*); † **pit-mask**, a mask worn by a woman when present in the pit of a theatre; the wearer of such a mask; **pit-mortar**, **pit-prop**: see quots.; **pit-rotted** *a.*, rotted by steeping in a pit or pool of water; **pit-sand**, sand dug out of a sand-pit, as distinguished from river-sand and sea-sand; **pit-saw**, a large saw for cutting timber, working in a sawpit, with handles at the top and bottom; **pit-sawyer**, the man who stands in a sawpit and works the lower handle of a pit-saw (opp. to *top sawyer*); **pit-specked** *a.*, speckled with pits or small depressions, as fruit; † **pit-stone**, stone from a quarry; **pit-viper**, a venomous serpent of the family *Crotalidæ*, characterized by a pit or depression in front of each eye; † **pit-water**: see quot.; **pit-well**, a well made by excavation; **pit-wood**, timber used for frames, props, etc., in a coal-pit; **pit-work**, the system of pumps and machinery connected with them in a pit or shaft. See also Pit-coal, etc.

1892 *Daily News* 26 Feb. 5/7 Employed on the surface, or at the '*pit bank', as it is called. 1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 15 *Pit-Bars of Wood and Deals must be used till we get to the Stone. 1853 Kingsley *Water Bab.* i, The *pit-bird warbling in the sedges, as he had warbled all night long. 1871 Palgrave *Lyr. Poems* 48 The curse, *pit black from below. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12663 When þe prinse was past to þe *pit bothum, þe buernes on þe bonk bet hym with stonys. 1867 W. W. Smyth *Coal & Coal-mining* 121 The coal may be brought down hill to the pit bottom. 1887 P. M'Neill *Blaweavie* 46 Will Hood had been appointed *pit-bottomer here. 1897 *Daily News* 8 Jan. 5/2 The President suggested that the *pit boys should be placed on the same footing as their more fortunate mates. 1613 Jackson *Creed* II. xxiv § 5 At the very *Pitbruncke of destruction. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 295 His sawle was broght vnto þe prince of Hell syttand opon þe *pytt bra. 1887 *Spectator* 21 May 675/1 If female labour on the pit-brow is stopped. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Mar. 7/3 A serious *pit cage accident, resulting in the loss of three lives..at the Swanwick Collieries. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 971 The upper *pit-cistern. 1886 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. III XXXII. 251 The old cone had, like Mt. Loa or the Maui volcano, a great *pit-crater at top. 1893 A. H. S. Landor *Hairy Ainu* ix. 78 An extinct race of *pit dwellers. 1898 *Jrnl. Archæol. Inst.* LV. 157 He abandons the *pit dwelling theory. 1879 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 15 Oct., The judge took the *pit end of the saw. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss.*, **Pit eye*, the bottom of the shaft of a coal mine. *Ibid.*, *Pit-eye pillar*, a barrier of coal left around a shaft to protect it from caving. 1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3209/4 A Sorrel Mare, 9 years old, lop ears, *pit-eyed. *a* 1672 Willughby *Ichthyogr.* (1686) App. Tab. 8 *Pit Fish. *c* 1830 *Pract. Treat. Roads* 13 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III, Gravel, which by some persons is called *pit flint. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss.*, *Pit-frame*, the framework carrying the pit-pulley. 1888 *Daily News* 4 Oct. 3/6 They are preventing the men holding '*pit gate' meetings on the colliery premises. 1902 C. G. Harper *Holyhead Road* II. 45 *Pit-girls too or rather pit bank lasses. 1897 J. G. Frazer *Pausanias* Pref., The *pit-graves with their treasures on the acropolis of Mycenæ. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 983 With small coals..the *pit head is raised 8 or 9 feet above the common level of the ground. *Ibid.* 991 The ponderous pulley-wheels are blown from the pit head frame. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Mar. 2/1 Gibson signalled to the *pit headman and stuck to his post until the water was up to his armpits..sending twenty three of his comrades up to the pithead. 1883 Gresley *Gloss. Coal Mining*, **Pit Heap*, see Heapstead. The entire surface works about a colliery shaft. 1894 *Northumld. Gloss.*, Pit heap. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 995 A *ucha-ofen*, or *pit kiln, for coking coals in Germany. 1567 W. Thomas *Hist. Gram., Boccamorto*, the *pitmaker, or any one that gaineth by the burial of the deade. 1527–8 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 345 Receivide, for her place of buriall, for her *pitt making & other duties viij *s.* iiij *d.* 1891 G. Nelson *Per Lineam Valli* 32 Hundreds of quarry holes, mere surface *pitmarks on the hill sides. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Nov. 2/1 A *pit-marked stretch of scrub. 1701 Farquhar *Sir H. Wildair* v. vi, Perhaps your pleasure never reached above a *pit mark in your life. 1892 *Jrnl. Archæol. Inst.* No. 194. 155 Sticky gravel, termed in the midland counties '*pit mortar'. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 985 The draught of the furnace at the *pit mouth. 1855 J. R. Leifchild *Cornwall Mines* 272 Amongst the northern *pit-people. 1905 H. Scott Holland *Pers. Stud., Westcott* 136 *Pit ponies, against whose hard usage in the pit he continually pleaded. 1883 *Daily News* 26 Sept. 6/4 A Swedish vessel laden with *pitprops. 1891 *Times* 31 Aug. 4/2 Pit props, which are used as supports in the different workings in collieries. 1895 *Daily News* 30 Apr. 7/6 The search party is now engaged in clearing the *pit roads. 1875 R. F. Martin tr. *Hawes' Winding Mach.* 23 Aloes form the best fibre for the manufacture of *pit-ropes. 1807 Vancouver *Agric. Devon* (1813) 207 This flax is always *pit-rotted for ten days or a fortnight. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 242 You may put three parts of Sand that is digged (or *pit Sand) and one part of Lime to make Morter. *Ibid.* 99 The *Pit-Saw is..used by those Work men that make sawing Timber and Boards their whole Business. 1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 36 [Corves] hailed all along the Barrow way to the *Pit Shaft. 1885 Hall Caine *Son of Hagar* II. vi, The head gear of the pit-shaft. 1851 in *Illustr. Lond. News* 5 Aug. (1854) 119/3 Occupations of People) *Pit-sinker. 1896 *Daily News* 4 May 3/6 There are ten new ventures in the way of *pit-sinking in Monmouthshire. 1659 A. Hay *Diary* (S. H. S.) 76 St Jo^ns kirk was content with the *pitstones. 1867 W. W. Smyth *Coal & Coal-mining* 167 The iron-plates with which the staging about the *pit top is floored. 1885 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, **Pit-vipers*, see *Crotalidæ*. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 17 Sept. 670 The pit vipers include the rattlesnakes of America and the *trimeneurus* of India. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 407 Surely, wel-water or *pit water..is simply the wholsomest. 1844 Stephens *Bk. Farm* I. 362 Spring water should be obtained..by sinking *pit-wells. 1890 *Daily News* 24 Nov. 2/4 The *pitwood trade is also quieter. 1855 J. R. Leifchild *Cornwall Mines* 189 Details of the weight and cost of the '*pitwork' (or the parts of the machinery working in the shaft or pit).

Pit, *sb.*[2] *U.S.* (? and *Eng. dial.*) [app. a. Du. *pit*, early mod. and late MDu *pitte* fem., MLG., LG., WFris., EFris. *pit* pith, kernel, pip, radically agreeing with OL. *pipa* masc., Pith.] The stone of a stone-fruit.

The change of sense from 'marrow' or 'pith' to 'fruit-stone' is great, but the intermediate stage is supplied by the sense 'kernel, pip': cf. EFris. '*pitten ût de appels*', pips out of the apples (Doornkaat-Koolm.).

1841 G. Bush *Doctr. of Resurrection* (Bartlett), You put an apple-seed or a peach pit into the ground, and it springs up into the form of a miniature tree. 1860 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.*, *Pit*, ..the stone of a fruit, as of a cherry or peach. Mostly confined to New York State. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Supp. 359 Hatch's pitter splits the fruit and removes the pit. [1876 *Mid-Yorks. Gloss.*, *Pit*, a fruitstone. But E. D. D. says 'Not known to our correspondents'.]

Pit, *v.* [f. Pit *sb.*[1]]

I. 1. *trans.* To put or cast into a pit; to inter, bury; *esp.* to put (roots, vegetables, etc.) into a pit for storage (cf. Pit *sb.*[1] 1 d).

1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 237 To pytt the men of Kirk na [= nor] prison thame..war bot cruelitee. 1621 T. Granger *Ecclesiastes* 213 They..hued like beasts, and were pitted like beasts, tumbled into the graue. 1844 Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 657 In consequence of the wet state in which they had been pitted. 1850 Ld Osborne *Gleanings* 196 He dug and pitted the potatoes. 1880 Jefferies *Hodge & M.* I. 13 It [the hay] might have been pitted in the earth and preserved still green.

2. To set (cocks, dogs, pugilists, etc.) to fight for sport, prop. in a 'pit' or enclosure (see Pit *sb.*[1] 5).

1760 R. Heber *Horse Matches* ix. p. xxii, Before any cocks are pitted. 1770 [see Main *sb.*[3] 3]. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 71 Two of the gamest little men ever pitted for twenty-five guineas. 1830 Cunningham *Brit. Paint.* II. 241 He set down the pig, pitted him against the dog. 1864 Knight *Passages Work. Life* I. in 177 The collier pitted his cock against that of the sporting farmer.

3. *fig.* To set in opposition or rivalry; to dispose for conflict; to match, oppose (persons or things). Const. *against*. Often in passive.

1754 *Connoisseur* No. 15 P 5 What in gaming dialect is called Pitting one man against another; that is,..wagering which of the two will live longest. 1777 Johnson 22 Sept. in *Boswell*, It is very uncivil to pit two people against one another. 1788 B. Lincoln in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) IV. 222 Federalism and anti-federalism were pitted one against the other. 1826 Scott *Jrnl.* 7 Feb., As a lion-catcher, I could pit her against the world. 1887 Creighton *Hist. Papacy* (1897) III. iii. ix. 25 The two Popes were now pitted one against the other.

II. 4. To make pits in.

a. To make hollows or depressions in or upon; to mark with small scars or spots, as those left on the skin after small-pox. Most commonly in passive. Also *absol.* or *intr.* To produce small hollows or pits in a surface.

1487 *Rolls of Parlt* VI. 391/1 The Pavyng [etc.] ben so decayed, broken, and holowid and pitted, by water fallyng out of Gutters. 1661 Feltham *Lusoria* xxiv. (*heading*), On a Gentlewoman, whose Nose was pitted with the Small Pox. 1677 Lady Chaworth in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 42 Lady Anne, is recovered well, but will be pitted, as 'tis feared, with the small pox. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Small Pox*, Secrets to hinder the Small Pox to Pit. 1830 Marryat *King's Own* xxvi, The balls only pitted in the water, without doing any harm. 1880 Mrs Riddell *Myst. Palace Gard.* xiii, Like small-pox...it pits and scars and marks most souls. 1883 S. C. Hall *Retrospect* II. 253 He was pitted with the small-pox. 1891 C. James *Rom. Kingmarole* 53 Great drops of rain began to pit the white dusty roads.

b. To furnish with pits or holes; to dig pits in.

[1764–1839: see Pitting *vbl. sb.* 3.] 1843 J. Smith *Forest Trees* 63 When the ground is pitted, a person..places a plant in each pit. 1869 Phillips *Vesuv.* viii. 211 This surface is pitted over by artificial diggings.

5. *intr.* for *pass.* To sink in or contract so as to form a pit or hollow; *spec.* in *Path.* to yield to pressure and retain the impression, as the skin or a soft tissue. Also, to become marked with pits or small depressions.

1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. 266 If the Legs of your Horse pit, upon the Impression of the Fingers. 1747 Wesley *Prim. Physic* (1762) 56 *note*, The part swelled pits if you press it with your finger. 1764 *Museum Rust.* II. cvi. 356 As soon as the sod is all burnt, and he finds the land pits. 1873 T. H. Green *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 58 The organ..feels doughy, and pits on pressure with the finger. 1887 *Sci. Amer.* 29 Oct. 276/3 How to remove varnish from a panel after it has pitted.

Pit, *adv.* [Echoic.] An imitation of the sound of rain-drops, small shot, or the like, striking against a surface: repeated, *pit, pit, pit*; hence as *vb.* to make this sound.

1859 F. Francis *N. Dogvane* (1888) 86 The gun was heard, followed by the pit-pit-pitting of the shot on the water. 1886 Hissey *On Box Seat* 56 Pit, pit, pit, dashed the wind-driven drops against our window panes.

Pit, Sc. and north. dial. form of Put *v.*

‖ **Pita** (pʹta). Also 7 poet, 8–9 pito, 9 pittee. [Sp. *pita*, a. Peruvian (Quichua) *pita* fine thread from bast or vegetable fibre: cf. Gonzalez Holguin, 1608, '*pita*, pilo delgado de hazer puntas' (fine thread to make points).] **a.** Name for the 'American aloe' (*Agave americana*) and allied species. **b.** The tough fibre obtained from these plants, used for cordage, etc.: also called *pita-fibre*, *-flax*,

-hemp, *-thread*. Less properly applied to fibres obtained from other allied plants, as *Agave Ixtli* (ISTLE) and *Fourcroya gigantea*. c. *Pita wood*, the pith-like wood of *Fourcroya gigantea*.

1698 OSBORNE tr. *Froger's Voy. Struits Magellan* 129 The Peet is an herb that can be peeled in the same manner as hemp. 1748 *Earthquake of Peru* iii. 46 From them they draw the Thread call'd Pita. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. v. 177 Pito thread. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* I. v. (1850) I. 128 A veil made of the fine web of the pita. 1860 TYLOR *Anahuac* (1861) 88 There are two kinds of aloe-fibre; one coarse, ixtli, the other much finer, pito. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 898 Pita fibre and Pita thread are the fibre, called also Aloe-fibre, obtained from the leaves of the larger Agaves. 1898 H. KIRK *Brit. Guiana* Gloss. 352 *Pittee*, a strong kind of fibre.

‖ **Pitahaya** (pitahä·ya). [Sp., a. Haytian *pitahaya* (Humboldt)] Name (in Mexico and South-Western U.S.) for the giant cactus (*Cereus giganteus*) or other tall species bearing edible fruit.

1783 JUSTAMOND tr. *Raynal's Hist. Indies* III. 390 The most useful is the pitahaya, the produce of which constitutes the principal food of the Californians. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xxiii, The pitahaya fell to the ground. 1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Travels* I. 328. 1901 TWEEDIE *Mexico* xv 253 Pitahaya, a giant cactus which bears fruit about the size of a peach.

b *attrib.* **Pitahaya-woodpecker**, a species of woodpecker (*Centurus uropygialis*) in southern Arizona, usually nesting in the giant cactus.

Pitaile, pitall, variants of PEDAILE *Obs.*

Pitance, -ancy, -aunce, obs. ff. PITTANCE.

Pitancer, -ancier, etc.: see PITTANCER.

Pit-a-pat (pitäpæt), **pit-pat** (pit|æt), *adv.*, *adj.*, *sb.* Also 7 **a-pit-pat, a-pit-to pat**, 7–8 **a-pit-a-pat**, 8 *Sc.* **pittie-pattie**, 8-9 **pitty-pat, pitty-patty**. [Echoic, expressing alternating sounds. Cf. PITTER-PATTER.] An imitation of the repeated or alternated sound made by the strong beating or palpitation of the heart in excitement or emotion; also of that of light or rapid footsteps, or of similar alternating or reiterated sounds.

A. *adv.* With such a sound or sounds; palpitatingly; patteringly. Usually in phr. *to go pit-a-pat.*

1522 MORE *De Quat. Nouiss.* Wks 94/1 Some wretches ye scant can crepe for age. walk pit pat vpon a paire of patens. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* iv. i, You shall haue kisses. , goe pit pat, pit pat, pit-pat, vpon your lips, as thick as stones out of slings. 1621 FLETCHER *Pil. Primero* III i, And how their hearts go pit-a-pat. 1623-4 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Spanish Gipsy* III. ii, The shot that fly, Pit-a pat rattling in the sky. 1676 D'URFEY *Mme. Fickle* v. ii, My heart goes a pit-to-pat. 1677 MRS. BEHN *Rover* III. i, My heart is a pit a-pat. 1693 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* II. ii, Aged, my heart has gone apit pat for thee. *a* 1758 RAMSAY *Highland Lassie* iii, My flightetin heart gangs pittie pattie. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual* (1809) III. 126 Her feet went pit-a pat with joy. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* liii, Tramp, tramp, pit-pat, on they come together. 1871 G. MEREDITH *H. Richmond* III. 119 Her heart..was easily set pitty-pat.

B. *adj* Of the nature of, or characterized by, such reiterated sound; palpitating; pattering.

a 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods* xxiv. *Pet. Poor Men*, The rattling pit-pat noise Of the less poetic boys. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 503 P 2 She..stepp'd out of her Pew, and fell into the finest pitty pat Air,..tossing her Head up and down. 1810 *Splendid Follies* III 109 She descended with a pit-a-pat heart. 1894 A. WEBSTER *Mother & Dau.* (1895) 34 The approaching sound of pit pat feet.

C. *sb.* The sound itself, or the action producing it; palpitation, pattering, etc.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 66 Tripping with pit pat vnequal. 1681 DRYDEN *Tamerl.* Epil 12 'Tis but the pit a pat of two young hearts. 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* II 318 You .may make love, and play your pitty patties. 1824 BYRON *Juan* XVI cvii, That stealthy pace . So like a spiritual pit a-pat. 1888 T. HARDY *Wessex T.* (1889) 160 The pit-a-pat of their horses' hoofs lessened.

Hence **Pit-a-pat** pit-pat, etc.) *v. intr.*, to go pit-a-pat, to palpitate, to patter; whence **Pit-a-pattin** *vbl. sb* and *ppl. a.*; also **Pit-a-pat-a·tion** (*humorous*), palpitation.

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. II. *Magnif.* 1137 Swains, ..the strouting Clusters cut,..Run..to the fragrant Fat, Tumble them in, and after *pit a-pat Up to the Waste. 1788 RAMSAY *Fab'es* x. 22 Till his heart pitty-pattys. 1757 GARRICK *Male Coquette* (Jod.), There will not be a female heart, but will pitapat, as he passes by. 1827 W. G. S. *Excursion Vill. Curate* 123, I heard footsteps softly pit-patting up the stairs. *a* 1735 LD. PETERBOROUGH *Song* 1 in F. Locker *Lyra Elegant.* 99, I said to my heart,..What black, brown, or fair, in what clime, in what nation, By turns has not taught thee a *pit a-pat-ation? 1763 COLMAN *Prose on Sev. Occas.* (1787) I. 227 The pit a-pat-ation of their dear little bosoms. 1844 TUPPER *Crock of G.* xxvi. 209 He was so very fearful the *pitapating would betray him. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* vii, My little heart was ashamed of its pit-a-patting. 1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIV. 14/1, I looked around..a soft pitta-patting sound behind me.

‖ **Pitarah** (pitärä). *E. Ind.* Also **pattara, petara(h, pettarah, pittarah.** [Hind. *piṭārah, peṭārāh.*] A basket or box used in travelling by palankeen to carry the traveller's clothes. (Yule and Burnell.)

1828 *Asiat. Costumes* 61 Two pair of pattara baskets. 1845 SIR H. B EDWARDES in *Mem* (1886) I. 33 You may take an inventory of his load without opening the pitarahs. 1853 W. D. ARNOLD *Oakfield* I. xi. 223 To send to the dâk bungalow for his petarahs. 1858 THACKERAY *Newcomes* lxxi, The plain things..may be packed in a petara or two.

Pit-bank to Pit-brow: see PIT *sb.*[1] 14.

Pitch (pitʃ), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1-2 **pic**; 2-5 **pich**, 3-6 **pych**, (3 **pisch**), 4-5 **pyche, picche**, 4-6 **pyche**, (5 **peche**), 5-6 **piche, pytch(e, pitche**, 6- **pitch**. β. (*northern*) 3-6 **pik**, 4 **pic, pike**, 4-5 **pyke, pikke**, 4-6 **pyk, pyck**, 5 **picke, pikk, pykke**, 6-7 (8-9 *dial.*) **pick**. [OE. *pic*, ad. L. *pix, pic-em* (whence also OS., LG. *pik*, Du. *pek, pik*, OHGer. *peh, bêh*, Ger. *pech*, ON. *bik*).]

1. A tenacious resinous substance, of a black or dark brown colour, hard when cold, becoming a thick viscid semi-liquid when heated; obtained as a residuum from the boiling or distillation of tar, also from the distillation of turpentine; used to stop the seams of ships after caulking, to protect wood from moisture, and for other purposes.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss* 820 (O. E. T.) *Pix, picis*, pic. *a* 1050 *Lilar Scintill* xvii (1889) 83 Se þe æthrinð pic byð besmiten from him. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 245 (Lamb. MS.) þer is bernunde pich hore saule to habien inne. *c* 1250 *Death* 211 in *O. E. Misc* 181 Of pych [*v. r.* pisch] and of brunston. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III 312 Let make a cofre strong of bord, That it be term with led and pich. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. CXXII. (Tollem. MS.), Of picche is double maner kynde, þe ton is cable schippe picche. [1495 *Ibid.* (W. de W.), The barde pytche hyght shippe pytche.] 1436 *Libel Eng. Policy* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 171 Pych, teire, borde, and flex. 1496 *Naval Acc. Hen VII* (1896) 174 Laying on of piche. *Ibid* 176, xj barelles peche. *Ibid.* 181, ij barrelles pytche. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II. 362 Pitche, Tarre, Rosen, Ropes. 1655 MRQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.* § 7 As dark as Pitch is black. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 13 Liquid pitch..or tar was obtained by setting fire to billets of old fat pines or firs. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xxxv, The very smell of pitch and tar has become odious to me. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 58 Pitch is tar boiled with a certain quantity of water and with a portion of coarse resin melted with it.

β. *a* 1240 *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 269 Al þat pinende pik ne walde hain þunche bote a softe bekinde bâd. 13.. *Cursor M.* 11883 (Cott.) þar fild a kide o pik [*v. rr.* pike, pic; *c* 1425 *Trin* picche] and oyle. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* xxxii. (*Justin*) 733, & [geit] þare-in be done blak pic and gert bynstane bla. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 127 Anoynt thi ship with pik and tar. 1501 DOUGLAS *Æn. Hon.* III 31 All full of brimstane, pick, and bulling leid. 1571 *Wills & Inv. N. C* (Surtees) I. 364 In ye seller..v berrells of pyk. *a* 1775 *Hebie Noble* xii in Child *Ballads* VII (1890) 2/2 Tho dark the night as pick and tar. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2) s. v. *Pick*, 'As dark as *pick*'.

2. Applied to various bituminous substances (*mineral pitch*); esp. (*Jew's pitch*) = ASPHALT 1, BITUMEN 1.

1383 WYCLIF *Gen.* vi. 14 Thou schalt anoynte it with pitche [1382 glew, *Vulg.* bitumine] with ynne and with outforth. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb.) xii. 50 Men calle it þe Lac Asfaltit, þat es to say, þe Lac of Pikk. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 134 They gather pytche whiche sweatth owte of the rockes. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. xxii. 173 At the point of Cape S. Helaine, there is a spring or fountaine of pitch. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI 731 A Vessel of huge bulk,..Smeard round with Pitch. 1831 T. P. JONES *Conners. Chem.* xxviii. 289 *Asphaltum*, sometimes called *Jew's pitch*, is a much purer bitumen than common pitch It is found on the banks of the Dead Sea, and in..Trinidad, forming large beds in the earth. 1836 R. M. MARTIN *Hist. W. Indies* I. *Trinidad* 190 The most remarkable mineral phenomenon is the *Asphaltum*, or Pitch Lake. *Ibid.* 194 The pitch at the sides of the lake is perfectly hard and cold, but as one walks towards the middle..the pitch becomes softer.

3. Improperly applied to the resin or crude turpentine which exudes from pine and fir trees.

Burgundy or *white pitch*: see BURGUNDY 5. *Canada* or *hemlock pitch*: see HEMLOCK 4. *Greek pitch* = COLOPHONY.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII CXXI (Tollem MS.), This tre [Pinus] takeþ sone fyre,..for oute þerof comeþ picoie. 1495 *Ibid.* CXXIII 605 Pytche, is droppynge of the pyne tree. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 57 The Pine tree..is syde to sweate, and to droppe forth Pitch. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* I. (1668) Table Hard Words, *Pitch of Burgundy* is Rosen, and the blacker the better. 1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med* 367 Burgundy pitch consists chiefly of resin, but a little volatile oil is present.

† b. = PITCH-PINE, PITCH-TREE. *Obs.*

1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 141 The soil..besides Birch-trees, hath Fir and Pitch. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 614 Nay cian Woods of Pitch, whose gloomy Shade Seems for Retreat of heavenly Muses made!

4. Proverbial Phrases: *Black* or *dark as pitch* (cf. *pitch black, pitch dark*, in 5); *He that toucheth pitch shall be defiled therewith* (Ecclus. xiii. 1), etc.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6578 Who so handleþ pyche wellyng hote, He shal haue fylþe þerof sumdeyl. *Ibid.* 11540 Black as pyk. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2461 þan lat he þar so blac so pych. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 780 Who so toucheth warm pych it shent hise fyngres. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* May 74 Who touches Pitch mought needes be defilde. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 117 It growes darke as pitch. 1886 H. CONWAY *Living or Dead* xx, I was touching pitch, yet striving to keep myself from being defiled.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pitch ball, -barrel, -heater, -ladle, -pit, -stain, -still*; *pitch-blackened, -coloured, -lined, -stained, -smelling, pitch-like* adjs.; **pitch-black** *a.*, of the brownish-black colour of pitch; also, intensely black or dark; **pitch-boat**: see quot.; **pitch-boilery**, a place or vessel in which tar is boiled for making pitch; **pitch-brown** *a.*, of the dark brown colour of pitch; **pitch-coal**, bituminous coal, or other hard bituminous substance, such as jet (quot. 1839); **pitch-dark** *a.* (usually as two words when predicative), 'as dark as pitch', intensely dark; hence **pitch-darkness**; **pitch-fir** = PITCH-PINE; **pitch-knot**, a pitchy knot (KNOT *sb.*[1] 14) of a pine or other tree used as a light; cf. *pine-knot*; **pitch-mark** = *pitch-brand*; so **pitch-marked** *a.* = *pitch-branded*; **pitch-mineral** = *mineral pitch*: see sense 2; **pick-mirk** *a. Sc.* = *pitch-dark*; **pitch-mop**, a mop with which the sides and other parts of a ship are pitched; **pitch-opal**, an inferior variety of common opal, with a resinous lustre (also called *resin-opal*); **pitch-ore**, (*a*) a dark brown ore of copper, containing bitumen; pitchy copper ore; (*b*) = PITTICITE; (*c*) = PITCH-BLENDE; **pitch-polisher**, a metal instrument for polishing curved surfaces of glass, being coated with a prepared pitch (Byrne *Artisan's Hand bk.* 1853, Index); **pitch-pot** = *pitch-kettle*; † **pitch-speeched** *a.* (*obs. nonce-wd*), uttering foul or offensive speech (cf *foul-mouthed*); **pitch-tankard**, a tankard lined with pitch, for imparting a flavour to beer, etc.; † **pitch-wine**, wine having a flavour of pitch; **pitch-wood**, the resinous wood of pine or fir trees. See also PITCH-BLENDE, etc.

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Pitch-bag* (*Cornw.*), a bag covered with pitch, in which powder is inclosed for charging damp holes. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xix. 315 *Pitch-balls, torches, faggots..to feed the flames. 1721 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 29 To bring [the Christians]..upon the stage in a pleasanter way than that of bear-skins and *pitch-barrels. 1509 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* II. v. 197 TUSCUS..Hath drawn false lights from *pitch-black loneries. 1849 D. J. BROWNE *Amer Poultry Yd.* (1855) 237 The head..and tail, are pitch black. 1902 *Temple Bar Mag.* June 650 The pitch black cavern of the lower deck. 1871 TENNYSON *Last Tourn.* 67 With blunt stump *Pitch-blacken'd sawing the air. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Pitch-boat*, a vessel fitted for boiling pitch in, which should be veered astern of the one being caulked. 1885 STALYBRASS tr. *Hehn's Wand Plants & Anim.* 454 *Pitch boileries in the wooded spurs of the Alps. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 662 Jet; a species of pitch-coal or glance coal. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol* (ed. 2) I. 33 Varieties in which the fracture is conchoidal and the structure more dense have been distinguished as conchoidal brown coal or pitch coal. 1601 CHETTLE & MUNDAY *Death Earl of Huntington* II. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII 256 *Pitch colour'd, ebon-face'd, blacker than black. 1827 DISRAELI *Viv Grey* VI. i, The stars prevented it from ever being *pitch dark. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* vi, Ascend these pitch-dark stairs. 1874 HARE *Story of my Life* (1900) IV. xvii. 241 We set off again..with lanthorns in *pitch darkness. 1780 VON TROIL *Iceland* 41 The growth of..Norway *pitch firs. 1792 BELKNAP *Hist. New Hampsh.* III. 90 A lighted *pitch knot is placed on the outside of a canoe. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 245 The *pitch-ladle, and covers of the ship's coppers were converted into frying pans. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 228/1 Ropy or *Pitch-like Wood-soot. 1896 *Daily News* 11 July 6/1 Old Piggins, and leathern *pitch-lined beer *jacks*, with other like traditional utensils. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 52 Both eare marke, *pitche marke, and radel marke [of sheep]. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 1057 If there be pitch-marks they should also be clipped out. 1888 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2377/4 She has been *Pitch mark'd in several places with a Horse shoe, and a Tair'd P. on her Rump. 1795 MACNEILL *Will & Jean* 110 *Pick mirk night is setting in. 1759 *Ann. Reg.* 76/2 He struck him on the breast with a *pitch-mop. 1882 OGILVIE, *Pitch-opal*, an inferior kind of common opal. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. iv. 139 Sometimes this Ore is mixed with Bitumen and is called *Pech Erz* or *pitch Ore. 1896 CHESTER *Dict. Names Min.*, *Pitch-ore*. Also a syn. of pitch-blende. *Ibid.*, *Pitticite*.. f. πίττα, 'pitch', because it was earlier called pitch ore. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. xii. 248 Dipping it in the *pitch-pot. 1804 *Europ. Mag.* XLV. 20/1 Cursing till my blood boiled like a pitch pot. 1596 J. TRUSSELL in *Southwell's Tri. Death* To Rdr., But let this *pitch-pecht mouth defile but one. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xlviii, Wine-stains, ..*pitch-stains, any stains, all come out at one rub with the composition. 1890 (*cut. Pict.*) s. v. *Pitch tankard*, *Pitch-tankards are still used in Germany with certain kinds of beer, such as the Lichtenhamer. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 406 This kind of *Pitch wine brought the territory about Vienna into great name. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 84 Tumbled him..into the fire place, among the *pitch-wood.

Pitch (pitʃ), *sb.*[2] [f. PITCH *v.*[1] The sense-development is in many points obscure and uncertain, esp. that of branches IV and V, which it is difficult to connect with any sense of the vb.]

I. Act or manner of pitching.

† 1. An act of setting, laying, or paying down; *concr.* that which is laid or thrown down (in quot. a contribution to a meal). *Obs. rare.*

† *a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) VII. 107 Lay fourth, each man, alyche, What he hath left of his lyveray; And I will first put forth my piche With my parte first of us all three. *c* 1500 in Furniv. *Ballads fr. MSS.* I. 455 It cost me a Noble at one pyche.

b. An act of pitching or fixing upon a thing or place. (See PITCH *v.*[1] 16.)

1791 in *T. Hutchinson's Diary* II. 434 We continue to think this a very agreeable part of England; and perhaps I could not have made a better pitch than I have done.

2. An act of plunging head-foremost. Also with advbs. *spec. Naut.* The plunge or downward motion of a ship's head in a sea-way: see PITCH *v.*[1] 19 b.

1762-9 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 705 At every pitch the o'erwhelming billows bend Beneath their load the quivering

bowsprit's end. 1863 ATKINSON *Stanton Grange* (1864) 72 A tipsy-looking kind of pitch-forward of the bird. 1870 J. BRICKETT in *Eng. Mech.* 7 Jan 411/2 There has been 'a pitch-in', as a collision is usually called by drivers and guards. 1870 G. MACDONALD *At Back of North Wind* ix, You will know I am near you by every roll and pitch of the vessel.

3. The act of pitching or throwing underhand (PITCH *v.*[1] 17). **a.** *Cricket.* The act or manner of pitching or delivering the ball in bowling, or the way in which it pitches or alights. **b.** *Baseball.* The act of pitching or serving the ball to the batter; the right or turn to do this. **c.** *Golf.* The action of 'lofting' the ball up to the hole, or to the green.

1841 'BAT' *Cricket. Man.* 41 A judicious bowler..varies his style, pitch, and pace, according to the play of the hitter. 1851 LILLYWHITE *Guide to Cricketers* 15 The pitch of the ball depends very much upon your pace 1897 RANJITSINHJI *Cricket* 167 One of the main things in making an off-drive in any direction is to get well to the pitch of the ball. 1902 *Scotsman* 9 Sept. 4/7 His pitch overrunning the hole, he gave himself too much to do for a half in 5.

4. a. = PITCH-FARTHING. *rare.* Now *dial.*

1742 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) I. ciii. 285, I would be melancholy and mortified, if I did not construe Homer, and play at pitch, better than any boy in my own form. 1886 in ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*

b. *Cards.* A game resembling all-fours, but so played that the trump suit is determined by 'pitching', i. e. leading a card of that suit.

5. *slang.* A talk, chat: cf. PITCH *v.*[1] 17 d.

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Sept 2/1 We now have a 'pitch' with the men: 'pitch', he it said, is another term for talk.

II. Something that is pitched, or used for pitching.

† 6. A net pitched or set for catching fish. *Obs.*

1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 10 b, To fysshe with shouenettes, trodenettes, small pytches, and suche other. 1590 *Acts Privy Council* (1899) XIX 406 He should cause the said wayres, stakes and pytches to be removed and plucked up, that the river maie have yts free course. 1705 *Act* 4 *Anne* c. 21 Nets, Angles, Leaps, Pitches, and other Engines for the taking of Fish.

7. *local.* **a.** = PITCHER[2] 3; **b.** = PITCHER[2] 4.

1674–91 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* 109 A *Pitch* a Par of Iron with a thick square pointed end to make holes in the ground by pitching down. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 134 The stakes or pitches were chiefly of willow. 1856 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XVII ii. 363 Live stakes (provincially termed withy pitches). 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, s. v., In making new hedges it is usual to stipulate 'to be planted with good withy or elder pitches' or 'pitchers'.

8. A quantity of something pitched. **a.** The quantity of hay, etc. thrown up by a pitchfork.

1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 2 Sept. an. 1776, Every pitch of hay and corn, generally speaking, passes twice thro' his hands 1878 JEFFERIES *Gamekeeper at H.* 76 The 'pitch' of hay on the prong

b. The quantity of some particular commodity pitched or placed in a market for sale.

1866 *Standard* 3 Oct 2/3 The pitch of cheese was the largest that has been known for some years past. 1886 *Manch. Courier* 18 Feb. 7 There was an immense pitch of cheese yesterday. 1887 *Daily News* 15 Oct. 2/4 The pitch of hops this year at Weyhill is smaller than in any year since the blight of 1860. 1888 *Ibid.* 9 July 2/7 Other sorts [of wool]..are being thrown on the market in large pitches.

9. A paving stone; esp. one set on edge, a 'sett': = PITCHER[2] 5. Cf. PITCH *v.*[1] 8 c, PITCHING *vbl. sb.* 6 b.

1896 *Daily News* 30 Sept. 7/1 A large part of the [Piccadilly] Circus is 'up', and is being relaid with granite pitches.

III. Place of pitching.

10. *gen.* The place or point at or from which something is pitched. *rare.*

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* i. xi, Then pitch one foote of your compasse at the one ende of the line, and with the other foote draw a bowe line right ouer the pytche of the compasse. 1630 in *Descr. Thames* (1758) 75 Every Hebberman shall fish by the Shore, and pitch their Pole at half Ebb, and shall have but forty Fathom Rope allowed from the Pitch of their Pole into the River.

11. A place at which one stations oneself or is stationed; a portion of ground selected by or allotted to a person for residence, business, or any occupation; *esp.* a spot in a street or other public place at which a stall for the sale or display of something is pitched or set up, or at which a street performer, a bookmaker, etc. stations himself.

1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* I. i. 22 Here Mr. Nowell and some of his friends made their pitch 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 10/2 In consequence of a New Police regulation, 'stands' or 'pitches' have been forbidden. 1889 *Daily News* 2 Oct. 3/1 Two pitches were made in widely separated quarters of the town, and in each instance the members of Parliament left a numerous and interested assembly. 1905 *Ibid* 2 Jan. 9 Having chosen their 'pitch' the ponies were unharnessed, triangular fireplaces of stout poles erected.

b. A place or spot in a river where an angler takes his stand.

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* i. (1880) 44 *note.* Before the angler..attempts to fish any special hole, swim, pitch, or cast. 1872 *Echo* 5 Aug., A fisherman has had orders from a customer to bait one or two barbel pitches, and not to spare the worms.

12. *Agric.*, and *Mining* (Cornw.). A definite portion of a field, or of a mine, allotted to a particular workman.

1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II 659 After having completed..one pitch of work, consisting of thirteen ridges, he is to begin again in a similar manner. 1855 J. R. LEIFCHILD *Cornwall Mines* 142 By this management the lode is finally divided into masses called *pitches*, each sixty feet in height, by about thirty-three feet in length. *Ibid.* 280 The distance he goes underground, and the places he continues to work in when he arrives at his 'pitch', are known to few besides the Cornish miner himself. 1875 TEMPLE & SHELDON *Hist. Northfield, Mass.* 16 The two meadows..were not divided, till the choice pitches were assigned in 1731. 1895 J. W. ANDERSON *Prospector's Handbk.* (ed. 6) 163 Pitch (Cornwall)—The part of a lode let out to be worked on tribute.

13. *Cricket.* The place where the wickets are pitched; the piece of ground between and about the wickets.

1890 *Daily News* 17 Oct. 5/3 The London Playing Fields Committee is now laying fifteen good cricket pitches in Epping Forest. 1891 H. DRUMMOND *Baxter's Second Innings* i, At that moment the first ball whizzed down the pitch.

† 14. *fig.* A position taken up and maintained; a fixed opinion or resolution. *Obs.*

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXVIII. ix. 987 They knew the natures and minds of their countrymen..how untractable they were and not to be removed if they once tooke a pitch. *Ibid.* XLIV XXXVIII. 1195 None of you may thinke that I have taken such a pitch, and hold that opinion of mine without just cause.

IV. Highest point, height, etc.

† 15. The highest (or extreme) point, top, summit, apex, vertex. *Obs.*

a 1552 LELAND *Itin.* VII. 5 From this Bridge the great Streate of the Towne goith up apon a pratie Hille: at the Pitch whereof there turnith a nothar Streat by Este to Seint Peter's, the Heade Churche of the Towne. 1587 HARRISON *England* I. v. in *Holinshed* I. 10 The length of the face, taken at large from the pitch of the crowne to the chin. *Ibid.*, From the highest part of the forehead to the pitch of the chin. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* II. i. 79 The Veientians set a compasse about the hill side, and gained the verie top and pitch [*vertex*] thereof. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 772 Down they fell Driv'n headlong from the Pitch of Heaven, down Into this Deep.

† 16. A projecting point of some part of the body, as the shoulder, the hip. (In first quot. app. used for the shoulders collectively.) *Obs.*

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* II. i, Such breadth of shoulders as might mainly bear Old Atlas' burden;—'twixt his manly pitch A pearl, more worth than all the world, is placed 1592 R. D *Hypnerotomachia* 78 This garment..was taken up round about the pitch of her hippes. 1607 TOPSELL *Four f. Beasts* (1658) 310 When the shoulder point, or pitch of the shoulder [of a horse], is displaced. 1611 COTGR., *Acromion*, the shoulder pitch.

17. ? The extreme point of a cape or headland, where it projects farthest into the sea.

1677 W. HUBBARD *Narr.* I 5 The Sea coast from the pitch of Cape Cod to the mouth of Connecticot River 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 150 And very narrowly escap'd clearing the Breakers off the Pitch of the Cape. 1857 R. TOMES *Amer. in Japan* i. 31 In seven hours after leaving Table Bay, the steamer was off the pitch of the Cape. 1883 *Times* 27 Aug. 8/2 To stand close in to the pitch of the lofty headland.

18. The height to which a falcon or other bird of prey soars before swooping down on its prey; rarely *gen* the height to which any bird rises in the air. Often in phr. *to fly a pitch.*

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, II. iv. 11 Between two Hawks, which flyes the higher pitch. 1593 — 2 *Hen. VI*, II. i. 12 And heares his thoughts aboue his Faulcons Pitch. 1650 B. *Discolliminium* 50 When Buzzards are advanc'd, they'l flie an Eagles pitch. 1828 SPRIGHT *Hawking* 22 Much better . than that his pitch should be lowered by too much luring. *Ibid.* 27 The hawk, if at a good pitch, will stoop at him [the magpie] as he passes to another bush. 1852 R. F. BURTON *Falconry Vall. Indus* v 62 Well too did the kite ..get to his pitch, and prepare himself for the combat.

b. In directly figurative or allusive use.

c 1586 CTESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXII ii, So high a pitch their proud presumption flyes. 1594 SHAKS *Rich. III*, III. vii. 188. 1635–56 COWLEY *Davi.* II 126 To this strange pitch their high affections flew. 1718 *Free thinker* No. 77. 151 He flies a Pitch above Common Mischiefs. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* vi 182 Rabelais flew to a higher pitch, too, than Sterne. 1837–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. i. iii. § 101. 214 Another [comedy] entitled Sergius..flies a much higher pitch.

† c. The height to which anything rises; altitude, elevation. *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xi. 31 That infernall Monster..Gan high advaunce his broad discoloured brest Above his wonted pitch. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. 2 Tim.* iv. 10 Blazing comets..when they begin to decline from their pitch, they fall to the earth. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 9 The Quicksilver will fall down to its wonted pitch and stint of 29 inches or thereabouts. 1774 G. WHITE *Selborne* 14 Feb., A very wet autumn and winter, so as to raise the springs to a pitch beyond anything since 1764.

19. *fig.* (from 15 or 18). Highest or supreme point or degree; acme, climax, greatest height. Now *rare* exc. in *at the pitch of one's voice.* (Cf. 22, 23.)

1624 WOTTON *Archit.* Pref. in *Reliq.* (1651) 195 Vitruvius ..wrote when the Roman Empire was neer the pitch. 1723 *Pres. St. Russia* II. 184 Mankind would have been brought to the Pitch of Wickedness. 1742 POPE *Dunc., M. Scriblerus*, Forty..the very acme and pitch of life for writing Epic poesy. 1848 NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* III. x. 382 A little boy..and a poor woman, singing at the pitch of their voices. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xxiii, When the general hilarity was at its pitch.

† 20. Height (of a person or animal), stature. *Obs.*

1575 GASCOIGNE *Compl. Gr. Knt.* Wks., Weedes 183 The mounture so well made, and for my pitch so fit. 1632 HEYWOOD *Fair Maid of West* III. i. Wks. 1874 II. 295 Much of my stature? Much about your pitch. 1681 HICKERINGILL *Black Non-Conf.* xv. Wks. 1716 II. 112 Just of his Size, Complexion and Pitch. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 170 Makes the work fall too low for the pitch of the Workman. 1807 BEWICK *Hist. Quadrupeds* 63 All those of each kind that exceed or fall short of this pitch, are more or less disproportioned.

21. Height of an arched roof, or of any roof or ceiling, above the floor, or of the vertex of an arch above the springing line.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 161 The roofe of the Temple is of a high pitch, curiously arched, and supported with great pillars of marble. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 64, 9 Foot betwixt the Floors. is the Pitch of their Rooms. 1772 HUTTON *Bridges* 59 A semicircle whose height or pitch is 45 feet, and consequently its span 90 feet. *Ibid.* 99 Pitch, of an arch, the perpendicular height from the spring or impost to the keystone 1842–76 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Pitch of an Arch*, the versed sine, or height from the springing line up to the under-side of it.

V. Height in a figurative sense, degree.

22. Comparative height or intensity of any quality or attribute; point or position on an ideal scale; degree, elevation, stage, status, level. Almost always used of a high or intense degree: cf. 19, 15.

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II (Arb.) 87 The Latin tong, euen when it was, as the Greeians say, in ακμ, that is, at the best pitch of all perfitenesse. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* xiii. (1664) 139 That they may come to the pitch of old age. 1608 D. T[UVIL] *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 33 Raysing the valour of every .. person amongst them, to a farre higher pitch. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 169 To lowest pitch of abject fortune thou art fall'n 1684 *Contempt. St. Man* II. ix. (1699) 2 2 Let him be raised to the highest pitch of Honour. 1728 VENIER *Sincere Penitent* Pref. 6 Till they arrive at such a pitch, as they cannot think of without horror and astonishment. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I 107 To what a pitch did the Athenians carry their eloquence! 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II. iv. (1860) 82 The feelings are wound up to a pitch of agony. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. XVIII 245 The family which in two generations had risen from obscurity to the highest pitch of greatness.

b. *spec.* in *Copper-smelting*: see quots.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 323 To render the metal malleable, or, in the language of the smelters, bring it to the proper pitch. 1868 JOYNSON *Metals* 99 The copper is tested, as above described, from time to time, and, according to its pitch or grain. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 393 If the pitch is right the globules will all be round and hollow.

23. That quality of a musical sound which depends on the comparative rapidity of the vibrations producing it; degree of acuteness or graveness of tone. (Sometimes also in reference to the tone of the voice in speaking.) Also, a particular standard of pitch for voices and instruments, as *concert pitch*, etc.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 166 Take an instrument, as a Lute Orpharion, Pandora, or such like, being in the naturall pitch, and set it a note or two lower 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* v i (Arb.) 64 A playne song Whose highest pitch in lowest base doth end 1694 HOLDER *Harmony* (1731) 152 What it is that makes Humane Voices, even of the same Pitch, so much to differ one from another. 1776 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (1789) I. i. 11 All the notes in the horizontal range of the several diagrams are at the same pitch. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* IX (1833) 229 To depend..on the pitch or frequency of vibration constituting the note. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* i. 9 Screaming out..in every conceivable key and pitch of shrillness. 1869 *Athenæum* 23 Jan 136/1 The note c, on the third space of the treble clef, corresponds to a number of double vibrations per second, varying from about 500 to 550, according to the pitch adopted.

b. *transf.* Applied to the degree of rapidity of vibration in light, etc, as being analogous to musical pitch.

1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc* (1879) I. iii. 79 As we advance along the spectrum..the pitch of the light..heightens. 1902 *Daily Record & Mail* 25 Dec. 5 One receiving instrument will only take messages sent by another instrument 'tuned' to the same pitch, that is sending vibrations of a given length and frequency.

VI. Inclination, slope, declivity.

24. Degree of inclination to the horizon, slope; a sloping part or place. *spec.* **a.** A downward inclination or slope (on a piece of ground or water); a steep place, declivity; a descent, usually sloping, sometimes perpendicular.

[*c* 1420 app. implied in PITCHLONGS. Cf also PITCH *v.* 20.]

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 115 Rockes of a down right pitche, or a steepe down falle. 1542–5 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Clinus, seu clivium*, the pitche of an hyll, sometyme the syde of an hyll. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 78 The mountaine Hæmus..had in the pitch thereof the towne Aristæum. 1788 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 402 The road from Jennison's to this house is mostly good, some few sharp pitches. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 480 The whole descent is about 200 feet, in several pitches. 1807 P. GASS *Jrnl.* 100 Captain Lewis had been up the falls 15 miles above the first shoot or pitch. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Mar. 3/2 The great gully that runs up the centre of the Wastwater Screes. This gully was attempted in 1895 by three climbers, who conquered eight 'pitches', but were defeated by the ninth. 1904 J. N. COLLIE in *Alpine Jrnl* XXII. 10 [The ridge] was impossible, being made up entirely of bare slabs and perpendicular pitches.

b. *Mining.* The inclination of a vein of ore or seam of coal from the horizontal; the dip or rise.

1719 STRACHEY in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 969 The Obliquity

or *Pitch*, as they term it, in all the Works hereabout, is about 22 Inches in a Fathom. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining*, *Pitch*, dip or rise of a seam.

c. *Arch.* The inclination of a sloping roof, or of the rafters, to the horizontal; the steepness of slope of a roof; the proportion of the height of a roof to its span.

1703 MOXON *Mech Exerc.* 141 The Reasons for several Pitches you may find among Books of Architecture. *Ibid.* 16; The Angle a Gable-end is set to, is called the *Pitch* of the Gable-end. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II. s. v., If the Length of each Rafter be ⅔ of the Breadth of the Building, then they say that the Roof is of a *True Pitch*. But if the Rafters are longer, they say 'tis a *high* or *sharp* pitch'd Roof; if shorter, they call it a *low* or *flat* pitch'd Roof. 1828 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 87 When the roof is of a true pitch, that is, forming a right angle at top; then the breadth of the building, with its half added, is the girt over both sides nearly. 1823 D. G. MITCHELL *My Farm Edgewood* 85 Walls of the uniform height of ten feet, covered with a roof of sharp pitch. *a* 1878 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* (1879) I. 254 All previous styles of architecture .. in Southern countries, had roofs of a low pitch.

d. The slope of a flight of steps; *concr.* a flight of steps.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 147 You will first ascend upon a Pitch of Flyers, which Pitch (making an Angle of 38 deg. with the Floor) with ten Steps raise you six Foot high above the Floor. 1842-76 GWILT *Archit.* § 2026 The framed timbers which support the steps of a staircase are called the *carriage*. They generally consist of two pieces inclined to the pitch of the stairs, called the *rough strings*.

e. The setting of a ploughshare to enable it to penetrate a required depth. f. The rake or inclination of the teeth of a saw. g. The inclination of the bit of a plane to the surface that is being planed.

1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 50 A great matter..in the making of Ploughs, is to make them go true to the pitch they are set. 1787 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk* 48 Plowing the full depth of the soil is called 'taking it up a full pitch'. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s. v., The *pitch* of a saw is the *rake* or inclination of the face of a tooth.. The *rake* is a forward slant of the *face*, not common, but found in some saws ..The common pitch of a bench plane is 45°.. Pitch of scraping and metal planes 80° to vertical. 1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 23 A jack plane with its double iron .. lying in its bed, the latter being at an angle of 45 deg. to the sole. This is the angle called common pitch.

VII. 25. *Mech.* The fixed distance between successive points or lines (? the distance at which these are pitched or fixed). a. The distance between the centres of any two successive teeth of a cog-wheel or pinion, or links of a gear-chain, measured along the *pitch-line* or *pitch-circle* (see 26); the distance between the successive paddles of a paddle-wheel, measured on the circle passing through their centres. b. The distance between the successive convolutions of the thread of a screw, measured in a direction parallel to the axis, and indicating the distance through which the screw moves forward in one turn. c. The distance between the centres of successive rivets or stays. d. In floor-cloth printing, The distance between the pitch-pins or guide-pins, used for the same purpose as the register-points in lithographic printing.

1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 362 If the teeth of one be wood and the other iron, then the iron ones are made to have less pitch than the wooden ones, because they are then found to wear better. 1823 R. BUCHANAN *Millwork* (ed. 2) 30 By the pitch is understood the distance between the centres of two contiguous teeth. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 432 The pitch of their teeth should be the same as that of the teeth of the cylinder. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 204 The pitch of the screw could be altered from the deck to suit the velocity of the vessel. 1869 SIR E. J. REED *Shipbuild.* xvii. 335 The question of the proper pitch of rivets, i.e. their distance apart from centre to centre, requires some consideration. 1870 *Eng. Mechanic* 14 Jan. 437/2 Find the pitch of the screw required to be cut..and multiply the numerators. 1874 THEARLE *Naval Archit.* 130 The pacing or pitch of rivets required by Lloyd's rules is 'four and a half diameters apart, from centre to centre, excepting in the keel, stem, and stern post'. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1719/2 The *pitch* of the paddles is the distance between them, measured on the circle which passes through their centres. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 64 The length, in a spur wheel including a tooth and a space is called the *pitch*, and the circle on which such distances are set off is called the *pitch circle*. *Ibid.* II. 66/2 The pitch of rifling of the Enfield is one turn in six feet six inches. 1890 *Clayton News* 25 Jan. 2/3 Most makers of implements now use only standard pitches of screws, so that any broken screw or missing nut can quickly be replaced. 1893 *Cycling* 43 The distance between the central points of two similar links,.. is called the pitch of the chain: it is nearly always one inch.

VIII. 26. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **pitch-block**, a block for supporting an object to be worked at, which can be inclined at any pitch or angle; usually one with a base working like a ball and socket-joint; **pitch-chain**, a chain consisting of links bolted or riveted together so as to work in the teeth of a toothed wheel; **pitch-circle**, a circular *pitch-line* (see below); so **pitch-diameter**, the diameter of the pitch-circle of a wheel, etc.; **pitch-faced** *a.*, of masonry, having the arris cut true, but the face beyond the edge left relatively rough, being merely dressed with a pitching chisel (Knight *Dict. Mech.* Supp. 1884); † **pitch-hill** *a.*, declivitous, precipitous; **pitch-line**, the imaginary line, usually a circle, passing through the teeth of a cog wheel, pinion, rack, etc. so as to touch the corresponding line in another cog-wheel, etc., when the two are geared together; **pitch-notation**, notation indicating musical pitch; **pitch-note**, a note sounded to determine the pitch of a tune, etc. (also *fig.*); **pitch point**, the point of contact of the pitch-lines of two cog-wheels, etc. which engage with each other; † **pitch-set**, a shoot (of willow, etc.) cut for planting; cf. sense 7 and PITCHER [2] 4; **pitch-surface**, the surface on which the pitch-circle of a wheel lies; **pitch-wheel**, a toothed wheel engaging with another. See also PITCHFORK [2], etc.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Pitch-block*, a cushioned seat of a concave hemispherical form, in which sheet-metal is held while being chased. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 304 *Pitch-chains are of two kinds, the buckle-chain and the ladder-chain. *Ibid.* 537 The pitch-chain is employed to communicate motion from the first mover—the carriage axle—to the seed-wheels. 1819 REES *Cycl.* XXIII. 3 Z iv b/1 A circle is described round the face of the rough cogs upon its pitch diameter, that is, the geometrical diameter, or acting line of the cogs; so that when the two wheels are at work together, the *pitch circles..of the two are in contact. 1824 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 108 The pitch circles of a wheel and pinion working together should touch but not intersect each other. 1560 DAUNTE *Sleidane's Comm.* 252 By reason of the headlong and *pitchehill stepenes to looke downewardes 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed 3) X 769 1 Draw the *pitch lines then divide them into the number of teeth or cogs required 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 362 The centre of pitch-lines, from which the teeth are formed. 1881 BROADHOUSE *Mus. Acoustics* 373 On a full consideration of the question of *pitch-notation. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* i. 8 Before the opening of the Overture, it gives that *pitch note in full, which always leads me to expect a succession of more solemn sounds than in reality succeed it. 1859 RANKINE *Steam Engine* § 153. 181 The position of the pinion should be such, that the *pitch-point, where its teeth are driven by those of the cogged ring, may be in the same vertical plane parallel to the axis. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 172 A pychesette of wythy groweth anon 1887 D. A. LOW *Machine Draw.* (1892) 40 A section of the *pitch surface of a toothed wheel by a plane perpendicular to its axis is a circle, and is called a pitch circle 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Pitch wheels*, toothed wheels in machinery or clocks, which work together.

Pitch (pitʃ), *v.*[1] Forms: 3-4 **piche**, 4-5 **picche**, **pyche**, 5-6 **pytch(e**, (5 **pydche**), 6- **pitch**, (7 **peche**). Pa. t. and pa. pple., **pitched**, **pight**: see below. [ME *piche n*, *picche(n*, north. *pykke(n*, *pikke* (see PICK *v.*[2]); pa. t. *pihte*, *pizte*, *pight(e*, pa. pple. *piht*, *pizt*, *pight*, also later *picched*, *pitched*, *pitcht*, etc. (Cf. *clihte*, *stihte*, early pa. tenses of CLITCH, STITCH.) Of obscure origin and history. The forms point to an OE. **picc(e)an*, of the 1st weak class pa. t. **pihte*, of which however no instance has been found; nor does any vb. corresponding in form and sense appear in the cognate languages. See *Note* below.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

1. For the present stem, see the quots. in B., and those given under PICK *v.*[2]

2. Past tense. α. 3 **pihte**, 3-4 **pizte**, 3-5 **pyzte**, 4-5 **pizt**, **pyzt**, **pighte**, **pyghte**, (5 **piht**), 4-6 **pyght**, (**pyth**), 4-7 **pight** (poit). β. 4 **picched**, 4-6 **picht**, 5 **pytched**, 6 **pyched**, 7 **pitcht**, 6- **pitched**.

α. *c* 1205 LAY. 29653 Þer he pihte his stæf. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1171 Stakes of ire monion he pizte in temese grounde. *c* 1320 PIZT [see B. 2]. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4644 Þey..pyght þeym pauylons & tente. *Ibid.* 15246 He pighte his staf þer doun vpright, 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 741 He pyzt hit þere in token of pes. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1831 He pighte [*v.rr* pyghte, piht] hym on the pomel of his heed. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 800 And pyghte Pauylyons with mekill pryde. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 152 Stoffy tentes anon they pyzte. *c* 1450 *Merlin* II. 150 Thei thei pight the kynges tente. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* III. 24 b, He. pyght hys pauilions, at the heade of a Ryuer. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt*, etc. 97 Vnder Pomfret his proud Tents he pight.

β. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4645 Þey picched þer pauylons. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind* 1139 ad fin., How alixandre picht a pelyr of marbyl þere. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xvii 399 He toke a torche and fyred it, and pytched it bytwene the strawe and the bedsted. 1530 Pyched [see B 6]. 1535 Pitched [see B 4 c]. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. 74 Theare picht he his kingdoom.

3. Past participle. α. 3-4 **ipiht**, **ipizt**, 4 **ipyzt**, **ypizte**, **i-pezt**, 4-6 **i-pight**, 5 **ypyght**, 6 **ypight**. β. 4 **piht**, (**pite**); 4-5 **pizt**, **pyzt**, (5 **pizte**, **pyzte**, **pyghte**), 5-6 (**pighte**), **pyght**, *Sc.* **picht**, **pycht**, 6 **pyht**, 4-7 (9 *arch.*) **pight** (poit). γ. 4 **piched**, **pyched**, **i-picht**, 4-5 **picched**, **-id**, 6 **pytched**, 6-8 **pitcht** 6- **pitched**.

α. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1116 Þe emperour adde ipizt [*v.rr.* *c* 1425 pizt, *c* 1435 ypyght] his pauilons. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 243 A spere i-pyzt [*hasta defixa*]. *Ibid.* III. 273 Þe pavylouns were i-pezt. *Ibid.* VII. 75 Þe stake was i-pight. *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 108 Þe pyon, þe peere, wel proudliche ipiht. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xxxv. 148 Wyth two staues ypyght atte eyther ende. 1522 *World & Child* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 241 I have also palaces i-pight. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ix. 33 For underneath a craggy cliff ypight.

β. *c* 1330 *Will. Palerne* 1627 Þer were pizt pauilounns. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 785 In a porche of þat place pyzt to þe gates. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. II. 43 In middes on a Mountayne..Was piht vp a Pauilon. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xvii. 183 A spere that is pight in to the erthe. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xxxvii, In myd Plumtun Lone, hor pauelunn were pizte. *c* 1430 Pizt, 14.. Pyzt [see B. 5c]. *a* 1470 Pyght [B. 1i]. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw* 313 Ane pailyeoun..that proudly wes picht. 1513 Pycht [see B. 5]. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Brytt.* (1814) 44 She had pyght a rych pauylyon. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 55 His honors Tent, that .. was pighte at long Ichington. 1578 *Scot. Poems 16th C.* (1801) II. 203 A prince .. picht to rule and reigne. 1579, 1617 Pight [see B. 5]. 1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* (1754) I. i. xxix. 301/2 In the Castle-yard was pight a comely Quintane. 1864 SKEAT *Uhland's Poems* 292 On a rising hillock pight.

γ. 13.. Piched [see B. 1]; pyched [B. 5]. 1340-70 I-picht [B. 5]. *c* 1380 Picchid [B. 10]. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 667 Let hem be pressed, picchid, and ywrie. 1545 LYELAND in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. cxviii. 330 Yet herein only I have not pytched the supreme work of my labour. 1564-78 BULLEYN *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 60 When the battaile was pitched. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XV. 654 Close the deadly toil Was pitch'd on both parts. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 41 Tents. pitcht neere the water side. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 167 Any Substance. pitcht steddy upon two points.

B. Significat on.

I. To thrust in, fix in; make fast, fasten, settle; set, place.

† 1. *trans.* To thrust, drive (a stake, spear, staff, peg, etc.) firmly into the ground; to fix or make fast (a thing) by driving it into some object; also, to fix (an object) on a pole, spear, etc.; to plant, implant; to fix, stick, fasten. In later quots., approaching the sense 'to place'. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 6490 He igrap his spere stronge þer he pihte hit o þon londe [*c* 1275 þar hit was ipiht in londe]. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 274/107 Þine staf piche in þe grounde: And he schal bere lef and blowe. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1171 [see 2]. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm. Sel.* Wks. II. 170 Þis neiber chawle, in which ben pizt many teeb. 1388 — *Eccl.* xii. 11 The wridis of wise men..as nailes in to heiste pizt [1388 as nailis fastned deepe]. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v vi. (Tollem. MS.), I weyne holow synewis..picchep hem selfe [1582 fixe themselues: *orig.* se infigunt] in þe substaunce of þe humoure cristallyn. *a* 1620 J. DYKE *Worthy Communn.* (1640) 180 A stake, or a post is pitched in the ground. 1633 ROGERS *Treat. Sacram.* I. Pref., A planter takes the sien of the Apple-tree, and pitches it into a Crab-tree Stock. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 34 The stakes [of a tent] firmly pitched. 1674-91 [see PITCH *sb.*[1] 7]. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 172 Pitch a small Stick at every place where there is to be a little Hill. 1754 J. LOVE *Cricket* 14 The Stumps are pitch'd. 1775 J. JEKYLL *Corr.* 29 Mar., The houses [are] chiefly built of the round sea-pebbles pitched in mortar.

b. *To pitch the wickets* (*Cricket*): to stick or fix the stumps in the ground and place the bails.

1745 *Daily Advertiser* 28 Sept. 3/1 The Wickets to be pitch'd by Eleven o'Clock. 1803 *Laws of Cricket* 5 The Party which goes from home shall have the pitching of the wickets, which shall be pitched within thirty yards of a centre fixed by the adversaries. 1866 *Routledge's Every Boy's Ann.* 327 The wickets had better be pitched without loss of time.

† 2. *transf.* To thrust a pointed instrument into or through (something); to stab, stick, pierce, transfix. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1174 Stakes of ire monion he pizte [*v.rr* pyte, put, putte] in temese grounde,..þat 3if þer eni scipes come. Hii ssolde pitche hom þoru out. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 206 Bot on wiþ tre-oun þere þurch þe bodi him pizt. *c* 1366 CHAUCER *A. B. C.* 163 Cryste also suffred þat longius his herte pyghte And made his herte blode to rynne downe. 1382 WYCLIF *John* xix. 37 Thei schulen se in to whom they pizten thorw [Vulg. *transfixerunt*]. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* vii. lxv (Bodl. MS.), If þe skynn of þe face is ip.zt and iprikked with an nedel oþer a pynne and bledeþ nought.

3. To place and make fast with stakes, poles, pegs, etc., as a net, or the like. Now *rare*.

1545 ELYOT, *Tendere plagas*, to pytche hayes or nettes. 1602 WARNER *Alb Eng.* Epit. (1612) 391 [They] pitched their Tew to intangle the same Protector. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 572 The dext'rous Huntsman..pitches Toils to stop the Flight. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* III. xxxi, There's time to pitch both toil and net.

4. *spec.* To fix and erect (a tent, pavilion, etc.) as a place of lodgement; also *fig.*

Orig. referring to its being fixed with pegs, etc. driven into the ground; now associated with the idea of 'placing'.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4954 Þe king. bigan to pitche is pauilons him vor to abyde. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xiv. 37 For to pydche and dresse vp tentes. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. x. 24 You vile abhominable Tents, Thus proudly pight [*Qo.* pitcht] vpon our Phrygian plaines. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 122 We were fain to encamp hard by under Carpets, which we pitched instead of Tents. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xxxvii, The tents were pitched where I chose to rest. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 55 When Troops are to encamp, General Officers are not to leave their Brigades until the Tents are pitched.

b. So *to pitch a camp*, *a caravan*, etc.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* (1569) I. 411 King Henrie .. came to Hounslow hethe, and there pitched his campe. 1587 FLEMING *Contin. Holinshed* III. 1981/1 There they pitched downe their campe. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 540 The Youth of Rome..pitch their sudden Camp before the Foe. 1860 WARTER *Sea-board* II 127 It was necessary to remove the camp from the place where it was pitched. 1901 *Essex Weekly News* 12 Apr. 3/6 Defendant .. pitched a caravan on the grass.

c. *absol.* or *intr.* To encamp.

c 1440 York Myst. xiv. 4 Here in bis place wher we are pight. 1535 COVERDALE *Josh.* xi. 5 All these kinges .came, and pitched together by ye water of Meiam. 1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 117 To choose a commodious place to pitch in. 1800 *Misc. Tracts* in *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 284/2 The uncle of the Rajah, invited us to pitch the next day on a spot close to the palace. 1852 GROTE *Greece* II. lxx. IX. 77 The succeeding troops, coming up in the dark, pitched as they could without any order.

5. *trans.* To put (anything) in a fixed or definite place or position, so as to stand, lie, or remain firmly or permanently; to set, fix, plant, place; to found or set up (a building, pillar, etc.). In *pa. pple.* = set, fixed, planted, placed, situated.

13 . *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 477 Ho fyndez no folde her fote on to pyche. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 768 A castel..Pyched on a prayere, a park al aboute. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 1135 Pere his burnus he bad bulden of marbre A piler sadliche i-picht, or he passe wolde. *c* 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xix, In þe kenell shulde ben pitched smale stones ywrapped aboute with strawe of þe houndes litter. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. iii. 44 Ane circulet of plyabyil gold.. Abuf hys haris apon hys hed weil pycht. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. xi, Then pitch one foote of your compasse at the one ende of the line. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Dec. 134 And in my face deepe furrowes eld hath pight. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xvi 249 Their mightier Empire, there, the middle English pight. 1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II viii. 300 A gulfe .. is pight betweene vs & them. 1688 CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 946 In stiff Soyls, if the Crops be not early pitch'd,..the Roots never spread or shoot deeper. 1700 S. L. tr *Bryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 190 The third climb'd up and pitch'd himself on his Head, upon the Head of the second. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 220 Take care that in pitching the Globe into the Mandrel, that the imaginary Axis lye in a straight Line with the Axis of the Mandrel. 1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. II. 553 Pitching the holes at equal distances from the centre of the hill. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xiii, The abrupt hill, on which the town of Bridgenorth is pitched. 1899 *Daily News* 24 Apr. 4/5 Fireman S. 'pitched' his machine against the burning building, and succeeded in bringing the woman safely to the ground.

b. *spec.* To set a (stone, etc.) upon end; to set a stone on edge for paving.

a 1623 W. PEMBLE *Zachary* (1629) 159 Markes or Bound-Stones should be pitcht up. 1642 J. SHUTE *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 203 Jacob taketh one of the stones that he had laid his head upon, and pitched it up for a pillar. 1657 HOWELL *Londinop.* 93 On the South side of their high street..is pitched upright a great stone, called London Stone. 1725 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 82 A range of Stones pitch'd edge-way.

† **6.** *fig.* To place, implant, plant, set, fix (anything immaterial, one's trust, hope, desire, purpose, thought, attention, sight, etc.) *in* or *on* some object, or *in* some state. (See also 5 c.) *Obs*

[*c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 307 þe rote of loue þat shulde be pitchid in goddis lawe.] *Ibid.* 480 Oure bileue & hope is pitchid in þe grace of iesu crist. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XII. Introd. (Tollem. MS.), þey (briddes) hauep a seminal vertu of kynde pyȝte in hem. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 94 þou be woo; In iolite whan þou art pȝt. 1550 CROWLEY *Last Trump.* 151 Se that thy fayth be pitched On thy Lord God most constantly. 1591 LYLY *Endim.* V. i, Pitching his eyes fast to the ground, as though they were fixed to the earth. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* I. xlviii, She fled .And left her image in his hart ipight. *a* 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) Ded., To take off the hearts from idle Pamphlets, and pitch them on the grave points of Religion. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* V xxv. (1840) 287 He pitched his thoughts on the holy war. 1688 BUNYAN *Jerus. Sinner Saved* (1886) 56 She thought He pitched His innocent eyes just upon her. 1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 43 (1822) I. 329 Lauria.. pitching her mind among the enjoyments of Corinth.

7. To place or lay out (wares) in a fixed place for sale; hence, to expose for sale in the market or other public place.

1530 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 80 [They] did..take away x semys of see fyshe , and pyched them in the parishe of Saynt Mary's, and ther sette it to sale. 1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* II. (1558) 83 When the sale-stalle was pight and in ye market place. 1802 *Ann. Reg.* 6 All corn should be brought into the market, and pitched, as in former times. 1861 HUIME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. iii. 165 No less than 36,487 tons of meat are annually 'pitched' at Newgate and Leadenhall Markets. 1884 *Globe* 26 Sept. 7/1 At Melton Mowbray cheese fair yesterday some 100 dozen cheese were pitched. 1886 *Auckland Evem. Star* 25 June 12/1 A good many hides were pitched, and bidding was spirited.

† **b.** *Pitch and pay* (absol. or intr.): ? to pay down at once, pay ready money. *Obs.*

14 . *Piers of Fulham* 206 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II 9 Yt ys full hard bothe to pyche and paye. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Warwick* xiv, I vsed playnnes, euer pitch and pay. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 211 At Norwich.. A cutie trim · Where strangers wel may seeme to dwel, I hat pitch and pay, or keepe their day. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II iii 51 The word is, Pitch and pay · trust none. 1608 H. CLAPHAM *Errour on Left Hand* 102 But you your promise once did breake. Giue me your hand, that you will pitch and pay.

8. *intr.* (or *refl.*) To place or locate oneself; to take up one's abode; to take up one's position, settle, alight. Now *rare* or *arch.* (Cf. 4 c.)

1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 *Macc.* ix. 33 They fled into the desert of Thecua, and they pitched by the water of the lake Asphar. 1623 COCKERAM III, *Iohn de monte Regio* .. made a small iron Fly to..flye about all the roome, and returne and pitch on his sleeue. 1692 SIR W. HOPE *Fencing-Master* (ed. 2) 135 You must pitch your self to the same Guard with your Small-sword as you do with your Broad. 1727 *Philip Quarll* (1816) 57 The fowl being pitched upon the bank. 1792 BELKNAP *Hist. New Hampsh.* III. 201 The first settlers pitched here, but the trade has long since been removed .. about four miles further up. 1827 D. JOHNSON *Ind. Field Sport s* 91 An owl pitched immediately over our heads. 1900 [see PITCHING *ppl. a.* 3].

b. *trans.* To cause to alight and settle.

1765 *Treat. Dom. Pigeons* 106 [Certain pigeons] are exceeding good to pitch stray Pigeons that are at a loss to find their own home.

c. *refl.* and *intr.* To seat oneself, sit down, take a seat. *dial.* or *colloq.*

1796 *Sporting Mag.* VII. 279 He.. could not carry the amount, for the distance of one mile without pitching. 1844 E. JESSE. *Scenes Country Life* I. 254 The cottager's wife will ask [him] to sit down in that hearty Devonshire phrase,..'Do'y Sir, pitch yourself'—bringing forward a chair.

9. *trans. transf.* (from 1 and 5). To set, plant, fill, furnish (something) *with* things or persons stuck or placed in or on it. † **a.** *gen. Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 40 6 A hundrith shippes Pight full of pepull & mony prise knight. 1420 *Siege Rouen* in *Archæologia* XXI. 62 A dyche was made, .. They pyght hyt wyth stakes hors to perche. 1540-1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1549) 145 The daungerouse rase of auctoritee, pight full of perils. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* IX. 337 [He] Cut a dike by it, pitch'd with pales, broad and of deep import. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius, Gothick Wars* I. 24 Pitching the top with multitude of stakes.

† **b.** *spec.* To set, stud, or adorn with gems or the like. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 217 Pyȝt Wyth whyte perle & non oþer gemme. *Ibid.* 241 'O perle' quoth I, 'in perlez pyȝt'. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 212 In eyer-ilk aperty pyghte with precyous stones. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cxli. 273 Crowne of gold pyght with ryche perle and precious stones. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. ix. 133 The collar picht with orient perlis als. *a* 1662 FULLER *Worthies, Northampt.* II. (1662) 298 He wore a gown of purple velvet, pight with pieces of gold.

c. To pave (a road, path, or street) with stones set on end; orig. with pebbles or cobbles; hence, also, with granite 'randoms', or with dressed and squared 'setts'. Also, to form a foundation for a macadamized road with larger stones placed on edge by hand.

c 1550 *R. Ricart's Kalendar* (Camden) 57 In this yere was Redclif strete .. new pight. 1641 J. TRAPPE *Theol. Theol.* vi. 251 Hell (the pavement whereof was commonly said to be pitcht with shavelings skuls, and great mens crests). 1666 *Act* 18 & 19 *Chas. II*, c. 8 § 18 The order and manner of paving and pitching the Streets and Lanes. 1682 WOOD *Life* 31 July (O. H. S.) III. 25 In this month .. was the highway .. pitched with pebbles and hard stone. 1717 TABOR in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 554 The Surface of the Clay was neatly pitch'd with small Flint and Stones, Pointed at their lower ends, and Headed at their upper ends. 1811 *Self Instructor* 140 Paved with bricks or pitched with pebble. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Aug. 5/3 In addition to flagging and pitching several roads.

† **10.** To 'put together'; to construct by fastening the parts together; *pa. pple.*, compacted, knit. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Land Troy Bk.* 2720 Alle here schippis were redy dyght And fraught with vitayles and wel pight. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xiv. 47 All thassystents..sayde that they neuere sawe no fayrer man of armes, nor better pyght. 1611 COTGR. *Compacte*, compacted; well set, knit, trust, pight, or joyned together.

11. To set in order, arrange, determine; to fix the order, position, rate, price, or pitch of.

11. *trans.* To set in order for fighting, to arrange (a battle, field of battle, etc.: see BATTLE *sb.* 11, FIELD *sb.* 8 b); to set in array. *Obs.* exc. in PITCHED *ppl. a.* (q. v., sense 2).

a 1470 TIPTOFT *Cæsar* xii. (1530) 14 Cesar had ordered hys army & pyght his felde in a conuement place. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* II. 1244 The duke of Normandy..Pight a stronge batell. *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* IV. vi. (Arb.) 70 If ye two bidde me, we will with him pitche a fielde. 1558 PHAER *Æneid* II. E ij b, Polites . through foes and wepons pight, Through galeryes along doth ronne. 1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* III. i, Our battle, then, in martial manner pitch'd. *c* 1645 T. TULLIE *Siege of Carlisle* (1840) 37 The Enemie drew out some foot to pelle against those in the ditch. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I. (1701) 54/2 When to wage War, and when to pitch a Field.

12. To set (one person) *against* another in contest or competition; to pit. *rare.*

1801 tr. *Gabrielli's Myst. Husb.* II. 48 My tutor offered to pitch me against the clerk for reading, and against a neighbouring farmer's son for casting accounts. 1889 *Daily News* 6 Aug. 5/7 We are..weak in comparison with the great fleets against which we shall be pitched when the manœuvres commence.

† **13.** To determine (something that is to be); to set, fix, settle, appoint, fix upon. *Obs.*

c 1557 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* xcvi. 272 Tel ye, I say, the Gentiles all This Lord his raigne hath pight. 1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Familye of Loue* 38 b, If they be such as..by a price pitcht they are deliuered out for. 1592 KYD *Sp. Trag.* II. iii. 37 Between us theres a price already pitcht. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. xlvi. (1612) 216 Pluto .. and all th'infernall States Did pytch a Session, to correct Remisnes in debates. 1649 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) I. 166 The King now hath pitcht a new day for his repaire to Antwerp.

† **b.** *intr.* To come to a decision; to decide. *Obs.*

1666 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 191 Privy seals, sealed paper,..have been all more or lesse disputed,. but where we shall pitch I am not yet wise enough to tell you. 1667-8 *Ibid.* 240 We are yet very irresolute what way to pitch.

c. *trans. Cards.* In certain games (e.g. *Nap*), to select or determine (a particular suit) as trumps by leading a card of that suit. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

† **14.** To fix, settle, or place in thought; to determine (an existing fact); to ascertain, or state as ascertained; to come to a conclusion about. *Obs.*

1610 WILLET *Hexapla Dan.* 294 Some pitch their beginning at Cyrus. 1640 BP. HALL *Chr. Moder.* (ed. Ward) 33/2 First they pitch their conclusion, and then hunt about for premises to make it good. *a* 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) I. 24 Who can pitch a time and person that originated this notion? *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* 26, I had. pitch'd the medium of Heads in all the Families of England to be 64.

15. To set at a particular pitch or degree (high, low, etc.; in various metaphorical applications: see PITCH *sb.*[2] 22). In mod. use mostly *fig.* from c: To set in a particular 'key' or style of expression, feeling, etc.

1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch. Porch* lvi, Pitch thy behaviour low, thy projects high. *a* 1859 L. HUNT *Cambus Khan* Poems (1860) 167 And women came with their impetuous lords, To pitch the talk and humanize the boards. 1874 BURNAND *My Time* xvi. 142 His conversation was pitched in a minor key. 1893 SIR R. BALL *Story of Sun* 81 Our second assumption regarding the mass of the Earth was pitched too low.

† **b.** To set or fix *at* a price or rate. *Obs. rare.*

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* V 109 They pitched their commodities at what rate they pleased. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Hum. Lieut.* II iii, What do you pitch her at?

c. *Mus.* To set at a particular pitch, determine the pitch of (a tune, the voice, an instrument): see PITCH *sb.*[2] 23.

1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. xi. 54 That the Professor, so pitch his Tune, as to sing in his full and natural voice. 1744-92 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VIII. 319 Choose a person or two in each place to pitch the tune for you. 1842 TENNYSON *Edwin Morris* 52 'Parson' said I 'you pitch the pipe too low'. 1887 CAROLINE HAZARD *Mem. J. L. Diman* vi. 123 His voice was well pitched and resonant, easily filling large spaces.

16. *intr.* with *on* or *upon*: To fix upon, settle upon, decide upon; to make choice of, select, choose; † *rarely*, to determine (= 13 or 14); in mod. use, to select more or less casually, without deliberation; to let one's choice fall *upon*.

1628 PRYNNE *Cens. Cozens* 62, I shall onely pitch vpon these ensuing passages. 1650 HOWELL *Giraffi's Rev. Naples* 1 84 Who shall delay the accomplishment of that which is already pitch'd upon. 1674 ALLEN *Danger Enthus.* 86 The way and method which God pitch'd upon. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* 23, I pitch upon 88 thousand to be the number of Housing Anno 1686. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 86 The Lecturer to be pitch'd upon every 3rd year by ye Warden & five Seniors. 1791 'G. GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsem.* iv. (1809) 84, I pitched upon one that I thought would suit me. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 169 The place which he pitched upon for his trading post. 1858 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) III. iv. ix. 411 If one holy place was desecrated, the monks pitched upon another.

III. To cast or throw in particular ways.

17. *trans.* To cast, throw, or fling forward; to hurl (a javelin, spear, or bar, or a person headlong; to throw anything flat with retention of its horizontal position); to throw (a thing) underhand so that it may fall and rest on a particular spot. Also *absol.*

To pitch the bar: to throw a heavy bar as a form of athletic exercise or contest. *To pitch* (a person) *over the bar*: *fig.* (*colloq.*) to deprive of the status of a barrister, to disbar (cf. BAR *sb.*[1] 24).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1831 His hors..leepe aside, and foundred as he leepe And er that Arcite may taken keepe He pighte hym on the pomel of his heed. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8258 Achilles. Grippet to a grete speire with a grym wille; Pight on the prinse, persit his wede. 1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Familye of Loue* 41 b, The other doth pitch down hedlong both body and soule into euerlasting torments. 1592 CHETTLE *Kinde-harts Dr.* G j, One .. that .. was not long since disgraded of his place by pitching ouer the Barre. 1600, 1715 [see BAR *sb.*[1] 2]. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* III. 253, I can .. Pitch-Bar, and run and wrestle too. 1796 MOORE *Amer. Geog.* I 612 So steep that you may pitch a biscuit from its summit into the river which washes its base. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* i. (1819) 1 In crossing a heath, suppose I pitched my foot against a stone, and were asked how the stone came to be there. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* vi. xiii, As far as one might pitch a lance. 1836 LADY W. DE ERESBY in *C. K. Sharpe's Corr.* (1888) II. 495 MIS Villiers, in galloping to cover the other day was pitched off. 1885 *Spectator* 25 July 971/2 He was within an ace of pitching himself headforemost into the wildest of the gorges.

b. To throw (sheaves, hay, etc.) with a pitch-fork; esp. on to a cart or stack in homing or inning the crop. Often *absol.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* vi. 13 Canstow seruen..oper syngen in a churche, Oper coke for my cokers oper to þe cart picche, ..oher make bond to sheues? 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 131 Or pitcheth vp the sheues from the carte to the mowe. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II iii, O, I look'd for this. The hay is a pitching. 1763 *Ann. Reg.* 170/1 Beddingfield .had pitched a load of wheat. 1904 H. BLACK *Pract. Self-Culture* ii. 49 He [could] pitch hay with the haymakers in the pasture.

c. In *Base-ball* or other games: To deliver or serve (the ball) to the batter. (Formerly also in *Cricket*; now *to bowl*: see BOWL *v.*[1] 4, 5.) In various games, to throw a flat object towards a mark, or so as to fall in or near a definite place. Also *absol.*

1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 568 For honest Lumpey did allow He ne'er could pitch but o'er a brow. 1803 *Laws of Cricket* 7 The ball, which the bowler..shall have pitched in a straight line to the wicket. *Mod.* The player that pitches his coin nearest to the mark has the first toss.

d. *slang.* To utter, tell.

1887 *London Herald* 23 Mar. 222/2 (Farmer), If he had had the sense to..pitch them a tale, he might have got off. 1898 WRIGHT *Mental Trav.* 14 They suspected from his pitching such stories, he must surely be a rogue and vagabond.

18. *intr.* for *pass.* To fall headlong heavily, to land on one's head, or strike forcibly against something, by being thrown.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 673 Þo he was iflowe an hei, & ne cowþe not aliȝte; Adoun nid so gret eir to þen erþe he vel & þȝte, þat al to peces he to rod [*MS. B.* rof]. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt* 1456 Schalkez..Haled to hym of her arewez, hitten hym oft; Bot þe poyntez payred at þe pyth þat pyȝt in his scheldez. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. viii. 8 In his fall misfortune him mistooke; For on his head unhappily he pight. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* III. 703 Forward he flew, and pitching on his head, He quiver'd with his feet, and lay for dead. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 481 A large pine has been seen .to pitch over endwise. 1857-8 SEARS *Athan.* iv. 30 Columbus had to argue..that, when he came upon this side of the world he would not be in danger of pitching off into nowhere.

19. † **a.** *trans.* Of a ship: To plunge (her head) downwards into the water, instead of rising with the wave. *Obs.* [Has affinities with IV.]

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 4 If she haue not a full Bow, it will make her pitch her head much into the Sea. *Ibid.* 10.

b. *intr.* Of a ship: To plunge with the head into the trough of the sea; hence (as this is followed by the head rising or 'seending' on the crest of a wave), to rise and fall alternately at bow and stern; to plunge in a longitudinal direction (as distinguished from *rolling*).

a 1687 PETTY *Treat. Naval Philos* i iii, What makes her pitch and seend too much. 1748 *Anson's Voy* II v. 175 The Sloop..rolled and pitched so violently, that it was impossible for a boat to lay a long-side of her. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxv. 132 The ship works hard, groaning and creaking, and pitching into a heavy head-sea. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk*, *Send, to*, to rise after pitching heavily and suddenly between two waves, or out of the trough of the sea.

c. *trans.* with adv. or extension: To cast (*away*, *overboard*, etc.) by this movement. (A mixture of senses 17 and 19.)

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., When a ship falls with her head too much into the sea, or beats against it so as to endanger her top masts, they say, she will *pitch her masts by the board.* 1811 *Naval Chron.* XXV. 27 Having pitched her bowsprit and foremast away. 1885 RUNCIMAN *Skippers & Sh.* 17 Which threatened to pitch the masts out of her.

d. *intr.* Of a person or animal: To plunge forward like a pitching ship. (Cf. to LURCH.)

1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lx, When I begin to talk too much..when I begin to pitch, I authorize you to put away the brandy-bottle 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* vii, Whistling to the lumbering Newfoundland, who came pitching tumultuously toward them. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xx. 508 The only time he ventures at a reason for what he says, he flounders and pitches headlong.

e. (See quot.) *U. S.*

1883 HALLOCK *Sportsman's Gaz* Gloss., *Pitch*, v.i, to buck, to jump from the ground with the legs bunched together, as a mustang or mule.

IV. 20. *intr.* To incline or slope forwards and downwards; to dip. Now only in *Mining*, said of a vein of ore, or other stratum.

1519 [see PITCHING *ppl. a.* 1] 1719 STRACHEY in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 969 It riseth to the North West, and pitcheth to the South East 1877 RAYMOND *Statist Mines & Mining* 162 The vein. increases in width with depth and pitches 56° east.

b. *intr.* To subside or settle down, as a swelling or loose soil; *fig.* to fall off, lose flesh. *diaf.*

1794 T. DAVIS *Agric. Wilts.* 36 The ewes shrink their milk, the lambs 'pitch and get stunted', and the best summer food will not recover them. *Ibid.* 37 The rule is to give it [the meadow] a 'thorough good soaking' at first, to make the land sink and pitch close together. 1850 *Trnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XI. ii. 679 When they [sheep] are first put into turnips they lose ground, or pitch, as it is called, for two months in the autumn, and are slow in regaining it afterwards.

V. Technical senses.

21. *Mech. trans.* and *intr.* To fit *into*, interlock, engage (as one cog wheel with another).

a 1668 DAVENANT *Play House to Let* Wks (1673) 91 But his fingers are pitcht together. 1792 *Specif. Kelly's Patent* No 1879. 5 The pinion *P* pitches into and turns the wheel *K*. 1825 [see PITCHING *vbl. sb.*1 9].

22. *Brewing.* To add the yeast to wort for the purpose of inducing fermentation.

1846 *J. Baxter's Lib. Pract. Agric.* I. 136 *Pitching or Setting.*—This term is applied to the mixing the yeast with the wort, after it has been cooled. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* I. 316 The heat is at this time generally 75°, if it was pitched at 65°; for the heat and the attenuation go hand in hand.

VI. with *adv.* or *prep.*

23. a. *Pitch in*: to set to work vigorously. *colloq.* (chiefly *U. S.*).

1847-78 HALLIWELL s. v., *Pitch in*, to set to work; to beat or thrash a person. 1896 *Harper's Mag.* XCII. 766/2 They subsequently did pitch in, however, and fought well. 1897 KIPLING *Captains Courageous* ix, He's paid me half now; and I took hold with Dan and pitched right in. I can't do a man's work yet.

b. *Pitch into*: to attack or assail forcibly (with blows, etc., or with words); to reprimand. *colloq.*

c 1843 DE QUINCEY *Ceylon* Wks. 1850 XII. 16 Both [monarchs] pitched into us in 1803, and we pitched into both in 1815. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Hse.* xx, If any man had told me, then,..I should have pitched into him. 1863 FREEMAN in W. R. W. Stephens *Life* (1895) I. v. 287, I shall have to pitch into him a great deal more in my second volume. 1885 G. ALLEN *Babylon* vi, You sit down..and pitch into those sandwiches.

VII. 24. The verb stem in comb. forming *sbs.*, in names of games in which coins or other objects are pitched or thrown at a mark or into a hole or vessel; as *pitch-and-chuck* (cf. CHUCK-FARTHING), *pitch-and-hustle* (cf. HUSTLE-CAP), *pitch-button*, *pitch-halfpenny*, *pitch-in the-hole*, *pitch-in-the-tub*; see also PITCH-AND-TOSS, PITCH-FARTHING.

1749 W. ELLIS *Shepherds G.* 199 Others..go shooting of Birds, or play at Bandy-wicket, *Pitch and Chuck, Hooper's Hide. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xvi. (ROXB.) 82/1 *Pich and Hussle. 1764 *Low Life* (ed. 3) 46 Narrow Alleys filled with Boys playing at Marbles, Pitch and Hussle. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. viii. § 15 Pitch and Hustle. a game commonly played in the fields by the lowest classes. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* III. 134, I was watching a lot of boys playing at *pitch-button. 1828 *Pitch-halfpenny [see PINCH *sb.* 6]. *a* 1845 HOOD *Tale Trumpet* xxxvi, Playing at dumps, or *pitch in the hole. 1901 *Daily News* 22 Jan. 9/1 The young ladies for the most part seemed to be in the '*pitch-in-the-tub' branch of the profession.

[*Note.* The form of this verb, and the fact that it has the collateral form PICK *v.*1 (chiefly, but not entirely, northern), naturally suggests some etymological connexion with PICK *v.*1 (OE. *pician* or *piccian*). To this, in sense also, it stood originally in somewhat of a causal relation: *pick* to pierce or penetrate (with something pointed), *pitch* to cause to penetrate, to stick (something pointed) in. But no satisfactory explanation of '*piccian* as a causal derivative of *pician* or *pician* appears. And although the form *pick* appears in both verbs, they are formally distinct, in that PICK *v.*1 occurs with short and long *i*, but only with *k*, never *-tch*, while PITCH occurs both with *-tch* and *-k*, but never with long *i*. They are also quite distinct dialectally: dialects which use PICK *v.*2 for *pitch*, use *pike* for PICK *v.*1]

Pitch (pitʃ), *v.*4 Forms: 1 (ȝe)pician, 3-4 piche(n, 4 picche, 5-6 pyche, pytch(e, 6- pitch. β. *northern.* 3 pike, 4 pik, 5-6 pycko, 5 7 picke, 6- pick. [OE. (*ge pician*, f. *pic*, PITCH *sb.*1] *trans.* To cover, coat, or smear with pitch; to mark or brand (a sheep, etc.) with pitch; to soil or stain with pitch.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 26 ȝedo on wæter .xxx. nihta on ænne cioccan þone þe sie ȝepicod utan *c* 1290 *St. Brandan* 97 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 222, & siþþe ipiched al aroute þat þe water ne come. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII cxxiii. (Tollem. MS.), þe ton is caide schippe piche, for schippes beþ pichid [1495 pyched] þerwip. 1496 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* 176, xj barelles p che to pyche the said shipp. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 150 b. Let him pitch every sowe and her pigs with a seuerall marke. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 110 Without it you would pitch all your cloaths. 1716 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) V. 210 There Money was brought thither in Barrells, pitch'd up. 1817 BENNET in *Parl. Deb.* 1861 The deponent declared, that he had seen men pitched and tarred, and hunted through the streets, on whom torture was afterwards inflicted.

β. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 707 He dede it tere, an ful wel pike, That it ne doutede sond ne krike. 13.. *Cursor M.* 5615 (Cott.) An essceu kyst seo did be wrioght, Did pik it sua wit-oute and in. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 4208 A barge .. drazen ouer with hidis, Pared & parreld at his pay pickid & taloghid. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 109 The shyppe of Noe was soo well pycked. 1612 COTGR., *Brayer vn navire*, to graue, picke, or pitch, a Ship. 17.. *Sir Patrick Spens* xxiii. in Child *Ballads* III. (1885) 98/2 Ye'll pict her well, and spare her not, And mak her hale and soun.

b. *fig.* To make 'as dark as pitch'; to envelop in pitchy darkness.

1664 DRYDEN *Rival Ladies* II. i, O call that night again; Pitch her with all her darkness round *a* 1700 — *On Death of Amyntas* 6 But soon he found The welkin pitched with sullen clouds around.

Pitchable, *a. rare.* [f. PITCH *v.*1 + -ABLE.] That may be pitched; in quot. = FITCHÉ.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her* C iij b, A cros flurri fixabull ..in iij. of his endys he is florishyng and in the foote pichabull or fixabull.

Pitch-and-chuck, Pitch-and-hustle: see PITCH *v.*1 24.

Pitch-and-toss. [From name of the two actions.] A game of combined skill and chance.

Each player pitches a coin at a mark; the one whose coin lies nearest to the mark then tosses all the coins and keeps those that turn up 'head'; the one whose coin lay next in order does the same with the remaining ones, and so on till all the coins are disposed of.

1810 SIR A. BOSWELL *Edinburgh* Poems (1871) 54 The germ of Gambling sprouts in pitch and toss. 1844 DICKENS *Christmas Carol* iii, They are good for anything from pitch-and-toss to man-slaughter. 1890 *Times* 16 Sept. 10/4 The charges before the magistrate..playing pitch and toss with pence in the streets.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* (In first quot. a pun.)

a 1845 HOOD *Sea-spell* iv, The bounding pinnace played a game Of dreary pitch and toss, A game that, on the good dry land, Is apt to bring a loss. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* xix, Brummagem half-pennies, scamps who want to play pitch-and-toss with the property of the country. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Mar. 2/3 This is one of the pitch-and-toss points from his speech as reported in to-day's *Times*.

Hence **Pitch and toss** *vbl. phr.*, *intr.* to play at pitch-and-toss; *trans.* to pitch or throw about as if at this game; **Pitcher and tosser** *sb. phr.*, one who pitches and tosses.

1849 S. BAMFORD *Early Days* (1859) 169 There's a deal o' sin committed thereabeawts; pitchin' an' tossin', an' drinkin', an' bawlin', i' Summer time. 1888 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* I. ii. 67 No scattered sheets of music—no fancy-work pitch-and-tossed about the room. 1883 G. H. BOUGHTON in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 692/1 The pitchers and tossers allow, for you and a rational amount of headway.

Pitch-back, *a.* [f. PITCH *sb.*2 or *v.*1 + BACK *adv.*] In *pitch-back wheel*, a variety of breast-wheel in which the water is admitted much higher than the axle so as to have a backward pitch or direction on the wheel.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Pitch-back Wheel*, a kind of wheel used in a mill, propelled by water.

Pitch-ball, -black, etc.: see PITCH *sb.*1 5.

†**Pitch-battle.** *Obs.* A pitched battle: cf. PITCH-FIELD.

1797 *Sporting Mag.* IX. 313 Broughton having fought sixteen pitch battles, fifteen of which he won.

Pitch-blende (pitʃblend). *Min.* [ad. Ger. *pechblende* (CRONSTEDT, 1758), f. *pech* PITCH *sb.*1: see BLENDE.] Native oxide of uranium, found in blackish pitch-like masses, more rarely crystalline; also called URANINITE.

1770 tr. *Cronstedt's Min.* 217 *Pechblende* or *Pitch Blende* of the Germans. 1794 HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cumbld.* I. *Catal. Fossils* 52/1 Peche blende, of a glassy shining surface, often crystallized in irregular pyramids. 1814 AIKIN *Min.* 296 Pitch Blende. 1861 H. W. BRISTOW *Gloss. Min.* 296 Pitchblende is distinguished from brownblende by colour. 1898 *Daily Chron.* 8 Oct. 3/4 Pitchblende..possesses the property of emitting the rays, or form of energy, known as the Becquerel rays. 1904 *Ibid.* 6 Jan. 5/7 Mme. Curie..discovered radium in the residue left after uranium had been extracted from 'pitch-blend', or uranium ore.

Pitch-block: see PITCH *sb.*2 26.

Pitch-board1**.** [f. PITCH *sb.*2 VI + BOARD *sb.*] A thin wooden board used as a guide in stair-building, cut to the shape of a right-angled triangle, with the base equal to the breadth of tread of the step, and the perpendicular equal to its height, the hypotenuse thus indicating the pitch.

1778 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) I. 618/1 Plate XXXVIII..Fig. 2. Exhibits the pitch-board, to shew what part of the step the twisted part of the rail contains. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 600 The pitch-board, is a right-angled triangular board made to the rise and tread of the step, one side forming the right angle of the width of the tread.

†**Pitch-board**2**.** *Obs. rare*−1. [f. PITCH *sb.*1 + BOARD *sb.*] ? A fanciful name for a ship. (Cf. BOARD *sb.* 13.)

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 29 To post after him, and scoure it with their Ethiope pitchbordes till they be windlesse in his quest and pursuing.

Pitch-boat, -boilery, etc.: see PITCH *sb.*1 5.

Pitch-brand. [f. PITCH *sb.*1 + BRAND *sb.*] A brand or mark of ownership made with pitch upon a sheep, etc.; also *fig.*, a distinctive evil mark or characteristic. So **Pitch-branded** *a.*

1631 J. BURGES *Answ. Rejoined, Lawfulness of Kneeling* 21 Hee that beside a pitch brande, doth raddle the heads of his fat sheepe. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 234 David makes this the pitch-brand (as it were) of wicked wretches, 'they call not upon God'. 1805 LUCCOCK *Nat. Wool* 318 Instead of the common pitch-brand a permanent mark is fixed upon the ear of the sheep. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Supers.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 317 Notable men in their kinde, but pitch-branded with notorious dissimulation.

Pitch-button: see PITCH *v.*1 24.

Pitch-cap, *sb.* [f. PITCH *sb.*1 + CAP *sb.*1] **a.** A cap lined with pitch, used as an instrument of torture by the soldiery during the Irish rebellion of 1798. **b.** *Med.* A kind of plaster containing pitch, formerly used as a depilatory for the scalp in cases of favus (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1589 RIDER *Bibl. Schol.* 1093 A pitche cappe made to take away the hair from scabbed heads, *depilatorium*, *psilothrum*. 1803 E. HAY *Insurr. Wexf.* 181 They certainly were the introducers of pitch-cap torture into the county of Wexford [in 1798]. 1842 R. R. MADDEN *United Irishmen* I. xi. 337 The numbers tied up to the triangles and tortured with the scourge, or tormented with the pitch-caps..in the year 1798. 1887 H. D. TRAILL in *Macm. Mag.* July 175 Why should anybody go out of his way to fit such a pitch cap as that on his head?

Hence **Pitch-cap** *v. trans.*, to torture with a pitch-cap.

1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 14 Nov., The ignorant and deluded peasants who were tarred, pitchcapped, singed, and flogged until their entrails fell out.

Pitch-chain, -diameter: see PITCH *sb.*2 26.

†**Pitchcock,** corruption of SPITCHCOCK. *Obs.*

1747 MRS. GLASSE *Art of Cookery* ix. 92 To Pitchcock Eels. You must split a large Eel down the Back, and joint the Bones, cut it into two or three Pieces, ..and broil them of a fine Brown. 1773 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 96/2 The dinner was soup, jack, perch, and eel pitchcockt, fowls, [etc.].

Pitch-dark: see PITCH *sb.*1 5.

Pitched (pitʃt), †**pight** (pait), *ppl. a.*1 [Pa. pple. of PITCH *v.*1 q. v. The form *pight* (in senses 1, 2) has been obs. since *c* 1600.]

†**1.** Fixed in the ground, staked; set in anything; adorned or set with jewels. *Obs.*

a. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 207 A pyȝt coronne ȝet wer þat gyrle. 1584 in *Descr. Thames* (1758) 63 Rowte Weare, Pight Weare, Foot Weare.

β. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 46 Tyed was she fast vnto a pitched stake.

2. Set in orderly array for fighting: said of a battle which has been planned and of which the ground has been chosen beforehand; a regular

battle as distinguished from a skirmish or casual encounter; also *pitched field*.

a. 1549-62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* xxvii. 3 In battell pight if they will try I trust in God for ayde 1596 BP. W. BARLOW *Three Serm.* ii. 85 The soldier which neuer saw a pight field. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 412 Fitly is the life of man compared vnto a pight battell. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 832 The martiall prowesse of this Earle in the pight field.

β. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 503 To the entent to giue him battaile in a pitched field, and so to make a finall ende of his intended conquest. 1634 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* (*title-p.*), A Description of the order of a Maine Battaile or Pitched Field. *a* 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* xi. 32 David was never put to flight in any pitcht-battle. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* x. 306 That magic flag, which has been victorious in two pitched fields. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. ii 47 In this year .. nine pitched battles .. were fought with the heathens.

3. Paved with stones set in place, whether cobbles, granite 'randoms' or 'setts': see PITCH *v.*[1] 9 c.

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 23 A plaine pitched walke, *sub dio*, that is, under the open ayre. 1696 *Lond. Gaz* No. 3175/4 To be Let a good large Inn, ..with a large pitch'd Court. *c* 1830 *Pract. Treat. Roads* 8 (*Libr. Usef Kn., Husb.* III), One party contending that a pitched foundation is necessary to make a substantial and good road. 1890 *Daily News* 16 May 7/1 Maintenance .. of footways at the sides of main roads .. whether such footways were flagged, pitched, asphalted, gravelled, or otherwise constructed, as well as of pitched crossings over those roads.

†4. *fig.* Set or fixed (mentally); determined, resolved. *Obs. rare.*

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. i. 67 When I disswaded him from his intent, And found him pight to doe it. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. III. lxxiii, My pitched end Was for to prove the immortality Of humane souls.

5. Said of a market where the goods are pitched in bulk (PITCH *v.*[1] 7), not sold by sample.

1813 T. DAVIS *Agric. Wilts* Gloss., *Pitched Market*, where the corn is exposed for sale as in Salisbury, Devizes, and Warminster, and not sold by sample.

6. Thrown in order to fall on a particular place, delivered. (Also with adverbs.)

1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 May 3/2 One disastrous bump, baffling all calculation, that may happen to it off a pitched-up shot. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 12 May 7/3 Both batsmen scored fairly regularly in front of the wicket by driving any over-pitched ball.

7. [partly f. PITCH *sb.*[2]] With defining word: Having a pitch of specified kind or magnitude (high, low, etc.): see HIGH-PITCHED, LOW-PITCHED.

a. Of a roof or building, or of a plough (PITCH *sb.*[2] 21, 24 c and e).

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 119 Yet are the roofes high pitcht. 1793 *Trans. Soc. Arts* (ed. 2) IV. 8 A small deep-pitched, double-breasted plough. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 29 Oct. 7/1 The open lofty-pitched oak roof.

b. Having a specified musical pitch (*sb*[2] 23).

1622-1898 [see LOW-PITCHED 1]. 1748 [see HIGH-PITCHED 1]. 1880 VERN. LEE *Stud Italy* iv. iii. 169 A natural law of music makes the highest pitched voice invariably the most important.

Pitched (pitʃt), *ppl a*[2] Also *Sc.* 5 **pykked**, 6 **pikit**. [f. PITCH *v.*[2] + -ED[1].] Smeared, covered, saturated, or otherwise treated with pitch.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 809 Into a piceed [*v. r.* pitched] potte he wol hem glene. 1600 NASHE *Summer's Last Will* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 46 Their gargarisms, clysters, and pitch'd-cloths. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) 56 A long coarse coate, to keepe better things from the pitched ropes and plankes. 1875 MERIVALE *Gen. Hist. Rome* lix. (1877) 472 He condemned them to be burnt, wrapped in pitched cloth, in his own gardens.

β. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 278/1 Pykked, *bituminatus*. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. ii. 54 The pikit bargis of fyr fast can thring.

Pitcher[1] (pitʃəɹ). Forms: α. 3-5 **picher**, 4-6 **pycher**, (4 -ere), 5-6 **pychar**, (5 -are), (6 **pitchaer**, **pytcher**, **pitchard**), 6- **pitcher**; β. 4 5 **pecher**, 5 -ir, 5-6 *Sc.* -ar. [ME. *picher*, *pecher*, a. OF. *pichier* (12th c.), *picier*, *pechier*, *picher* (mod.F. *pichet*, dial. *picher*, *pichier*, *petier*, Gascon *pichey*, Valencian *pitxer*, It. *picchiere*):— pop.L. type **piccāri-um*, in med.L. *picārium*: see BEAKER. From L. also OHG. *pechari*, *pehhar*, *behhari* drinking-cup (Ger. *becher*), whence app. It. *pecchero*.]

1. A large vessel usually of earthenware, with a handle (or two ears) and usually a lip, for holding and pouring out liquids; a jug; a jug-shaped or vase-shaped vessel.

Now, somewhat of a literary archaism, but locally applied to 'various specific kinds of earthenware vessels', differentiated in size or material from 'jug' (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*); in some localities a milk-jug; in U. S. applied to a bedroom jug or ewer; in Scotland often to a large earthenware jar with two ears, in which drinking-water is kept; in some districts of Scotl. to a vessel of tinned iron, as a milk can.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 427/247 For a lof and a picher wyn: Mi wyf me sende ech day. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 10748 She offred for hym to þe auter, Ful of wyne, a pecher. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 39 Fulle þi Pechir of þin farsure. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 3857 A pycher he had full of water. 1470 *Burgh Rec. Prestwick* 7 May (Maitl Cl.) 17 A cop of quhat pechar he plesis. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 14 None can a pytcher tourne to a sylver pece. 1533 MORE *Apol.* 167 Wyth some propleme pulled out of a peny pycher. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* xvii. 14 The meell in the pitcher shall not be spent, & the oyle in ye cruse shall not fayll. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 49 As for a pitcher, euery bodye may..sette..in the open strete. 1598 FLORIO, *Pitera*, an earthen pot or potsheard or pitchard. 1608-9 MIDDLETON *Widow* v. i. 139 Broken cruises and pitchers without ears. 1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 775 There the pitcher stands A fragment, and the spoutless teapot there. 1888 MISS BRADDON *Fatal Three* I v, Quaintly-shaped pitchers of bright colours were ranged on china brackets along the walls. *local.* 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* 327 *Pitchers*, earthenware vessels of the finer kinds, common china included. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk* s. v, The *pitcher* is always made of coarse brown earthenware (cloam). If of finer ware, or china, it is a jug. 1897 FLANDRAU *Harvard Episodes* 182 The orator calms himself with ice-water from the bedroom pitcher.

b. Prov. *Pitchers have ears* (with pun on EAR *sb.*[1] 3 and 8): i. e. beware, there may be persons listening or overhearing: in the form *little pitchers have wide* or *long ears* (etc.) said in reference to children. *The pitcher goes often to the well, but is broken at last* (etc.): said of a long-continued course of success (or impunity), ending at length in failure (or punishment).

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 53 Auoyd your children, small pitchers haue wide eares. 1591 GREENE *Art Conny Catch.* II. (1592) 15 Yet at last so long the pitcher goeth to the brooke, that it commeth broken home. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iv. iv. 52 Not in my house Lucentio, for you know Pitchers haue eares, and I haue maine seruants. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxii, The pitcher goes oft to the well—. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Oct. 3/2 The pitcher, however, has gone once too often to the well, and yesterday the panorama caught fire in earnest, and was reduced to ashes. 1886 MISS TYTLER *Buried Diamonds* xiii, Surely Miss Gray, knowing that little pitchers have ears, would have corrected the mistake.

2. *Bot.* A leaf, or a part of one, modified into the form of a pitcher (see PITCHER-PLANT): = ASCIDIUM 2. (In quot. 1797, a part of a petal.)

1797 tr. *Linnæus' Fam. Plants* I. 381 Petals..gibbous without a base, excavated within into a pitcher 1845 R. CHAMBERS *Vestiges* (ed 4) 201 The pitcher, as this is called, is not a new organ, but simply the metamorphosis of a leaf. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* § 201 *Pitchers* (*ascidia*) are structures of the form indicated by their name, produced by peculiar modes of development of the petiole, the blade, or of both together. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* vi 97 The pitchers of Nepenthes possess extraordinary power of digestion.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pitcher-like*, *-shaped* adjs.; †**pitcher-man**, a man addicted to drinking, a toper; †**pitcher-meat**, potable food, drink; **pitcher mould**, a terra-cotta mould in which the bodies of earthenware pitchers or other vessels were formerly made; so **pitcher-moulding**, the operation of casting in a pitcher-mould; **pitcher-nose** (see quot.); †**pitcher-praise**, ? compliment by drinking one's health; †**pitcher souled** *a.*, stupid, stolid; **pitcher-vase**, a vase of the form of a pitcher. See also PITCHER-HOUSE, -PLANT.

1830 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. iv. (1863) 314 A *pitcher-like cream jug. 1851 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 480 The order [*Nepenthaceæ*] is chiefly interesting for the curious pitcher-like bracts which some of their genera exhibit. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* iv. i, The Travellers were all honest Topers, true *Pitcher-men. 1738 *Poor Robin* (N.), Boon blades, true pitcher-men. 1551 ASCHAM *Let. to E. Raven* 14 May, Wks. (1815) 366 The best physician in the world, because he gives him *pitcher-meat enough. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Supp., **Pitcher Nose*, said of a faucet with a bent down lip. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* iv. v. 195 So Don Diego Garcia of Par-edes, Hath *Pitcher-praise, and double health his meed is. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 155 *Pitcher-shaped leaves. *a* 1739 JARVIS *Quix.* II. iii. xv, He looks like a *pitcher-souled fellow (*alma de cántaro*).

Pitcher[2] (pitʃəɹ). [f. PITCH *v.*[1] + -ER[1].]

I. One who pitches.

1. a. *Harvesting.* One who pitches the hay or sheaves to the loader on a cart, wagon, or rick.

a 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1752) 217 It is good husbandry to have two pitchers to one loader in the field. 1840 *Tait's Mag.* VII. 513 What loads that tall pitcher is lifting to the waggon-top! *a* 1847 ELIZA COOK *Song of Haymakers* i, The pitchers, and rakers, and merry haymakers.

b. In various industries, A workman who pitches, sets, or places something: see quots.

1865 J. T. F. TURNER *Slate Quarries* 15 The finished slates are then taken by the 'pitchers', and carried .. to the show-yard. There they count and pitch them. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining*, *Pitchers*, . loaders in the pit, and men who take up and relay the rails in the workings and long-wall faces. 1891 *Scott. Leader* 21 Jan. 4 [A man] employed as a stone pitcher at Camphill Water Works.

c. A street vendor who pitches a stall at a definite place or occupies a 'pitch': cf. PITCH *sb.*[2] 11.

1896 C. BOOTH *Life & Labour of People* VII. iii. 261 The pitcher..transforms his barrow, which on its way through the streets has displayed nothing but boxes and loose boards, into a full-blown market stall, while the barrow of the coster is so arranged as to display its stock at all times. 1896 *Daily News* 21 Nov. 5 1 He claimed to be a 'coster', but if he is anything he is a 'pitcher'.

2. A player who pitches or delivers a ball, etc., in various games; esp. in Baseball, the player that stands in the space called the *pitcher's box*, near the centre of the diamond, and pitches or delivers the ball to the batter.

1870 EMERSON *Misc. Papers*, *Plutarch* Wks. (Bohn) III. 347 They are like the baseball players, to whom the pitcher, the bat, the catcher, and the base are equally important. 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 604 The object of the pitcher is to get the ball in the hole. 1885 E. L. DIDIER in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 722/2 He was one of the most famous pitchers in Virginia, and always used the heaviest quoits. 1902 R. CONNOR *Sky Pilot* iv, In the pitcher's box he puzzled the Porcupines till they grew desperate.

II. Something pitched, or used for pitching.

3. An iron bar for making holes in the ground, as for setting stakes or hop-poles: = PITCH *sb.*[2] 7 a.

1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 199 A Frame of six Poles let into the Ground with an Iron Pitcher or Crow. 1848 *Jnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. ii. 553 The hole previously made by an iron bar, called a hop-pitcher.

4. *local.* A cutting, rod, or stake planted in the ground in order to take root; cf. PITCH *sb.*[2] 7 b.

e. g. A bough or rod of willow, poplar, or elder, so planted, esp. in making a hedge (*South of Eng.*); a cutting of an apple-tree set in the ground, or a tree grown from such a cutting (*W. Eng., Pembr., Ireland*).

1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* II. 203 A common practice here in planting orchards, is to set cuttings, three or four feet long, half way in the ground, .they call them pitchers. 1785 in *Young's Ann. Agric.* IV. 215 Withy plants, which in this county [Som.] are very useful for stakes (or pitchers as they are called) for making hedges. 1843 J. SMITH *Forest Trees* 156 Irish pitch r..is a very fine standard [apple-tree]. 1836 [see PITCH *sb.* 7]

5. A stone used for paving, e. g. the small flints or pebbles used in paving yards, etc.; also the brick-shaped granite 'setts' used for crossings, and sometimes for streets. See PITCH *v.*[1] 5 b.

1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* iv. xvii. (ed 2) 503 Besides the ordinary cubes and pitchers for paving, a considerable quantity of granite is cut and sold for kerbs. 1866 *Faversham Gaz.* 27 Jan., The new stones required for this work will be 254 tons of pitchers, 25 tons of curb 1897 *Standard* 17 Apr., The comparative merits of granite pitchers, so called macadam, asphalte, and wood paving

6. Various dialect or local uses: e g. the flat stone or piece of wood pitched in hop-scotch, or at a mark or hole in various games; the marble with which a boy aims. See *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

Pitcher[3], *rare*—[0]. [f. PITCH *v.*[2] + -ER[1].] One who pitches, who covers or caulks with pitch.

1611 COTGR., *Goildronneur*, a pitcher, trimmer, or tighter of ships.

Pitcherful (pitʃəful). [f. PITCHER[1] + -FUL.] The quantity that fills a pitcher.

1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II 163 Artichokes growing in light Grounds, have need of a Pitcher full or two of Water, for each Plant. 1826 SCOTT *Diary* 14 June in *Lockhart*, You stand like a child going to be bathed, shivering and shaking till the first pitcherful is flung about your ears. 1894 G. ROBSON *Jamaica Mission* 80 Wandering for miles in search of a pitcherful [of water].

†**Pitcher-house.** *Obs.* A room in a great house, in which the wine and ale were kept.

1464 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 540/1 Grome of the Picher house of oure Howshold. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen VIII* 74 Ewery, Pantrie, Seller, Buttery, Spicery, pitcher house. 1601 F. TATE *Housch. Ord. Edw. II* (1876) 29 Two valletes de mestier of the picher-house, who shal serve the hal of wine and ale. 1684 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* i. (ed. 15) 155 Sergeant of the Cellar, who is also Sergeant of the Buttery, and Pitcher-house. 1826 HOR. SMITH *Tor Hill* (1838) I. 236 Deem you that knights' esquires pass their life in the pantry and pitcher house?

Pitchering. *nonce-wd.* [f. PITCHER[1] + -ING[1].] The action of pouring from a pitcher.

1820 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) II. 109 A job compared to which the water pitcherings of the Danaides were hopeful.

Pitcher-plant. [f. PITCHER[1] + PLANT *sb.*[1]] Name for several plants which have the leaves, or some of them, modified into the form of a pitcher, often containing a liquid secretion by means of which insects are captured and assimilated by the plant; *esp.* the East Indian genus *Nepenthes*, and the N. American genus *Sarracenia*.

Also *Darlingtonia californica*, and *Heliamphora nutans* of Guiana (both allied to *Sarracenia*), and *Cephalotus follicularis* of Australia.

1835 HENSLOW *Princ. Bot.* i. § 80 In the Nepenthes, or true pitcher-plant, the pitcher is placed at the extremity of a tendril, terminating a winged petiole. It is crowned with a membranous lid. 1857 GRAY *First Lessons Bot.* (1866) 51 The common Pitcher-plant or Side-saddle Flower ..of our bogs. 1883 G. ALLEN in *Longm. Mag.* July 311 The pitcher plants allure flies into their murderous vessels.

Pitcher(r)y, variant of PITURI.

Pitch-faced: see PITCH *sb.*[2] 26.

Pitch-farthing. [PITCH *v.*[1] 17.] A game resembling pitch-and toss, in which the coins, instead of being tossed so as to fall 'head or tail', were pitched towards a hole, so as to afford more scope for skill; = CHUCK-FARTHING, q. v.

1742 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) I. xciv. 268 Your various occupations of Greek and cricket, Latin and pitch-farthing. 1851 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xix. (1889) 186 A group of half-grown lads were playing at pitch-farthing

†**Pitch-field.** *Obs.* A pitched field of battle: cf. PITCH-BATTLE.

1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. Burn. Pest.* II. ii, There has been a pitchfield, my child, between the naughty Spaniels and the Englishmen 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 84 No Pitch-field ever slew, or wounded more than they have cured.

Pitch-fir: see PITCH *sb.*[1] 5.

Pitchfork (pitʃfɔk), *sb.*[1] Forms: 5 **pych-**, **pyche-**, 6 **pyche-**, **pytche-**, **pitche-**, 6- **pitchfork**, etc. [Also (in earlier use) PICKFORK, *dial.*

pikefork, app. orig. f. PICK *sb.*[1], PIKE *sb.*[1]; afterwards associated with PITCH *v.*[1], from its use in pitching sheaves, etc.] A long-handled fork with two sharp prongs, for lifting and pitching hay, straw, or sheaves; sometimes applied to a short-handled fork for lifting dung, breaking clods, etc.

1452 *Maldon, Essex, Court Rolls* Bundle 31 No. 1 Ipsum percussit cum baculo vocato pychforke. 1530 PALSGR. 254/2 Pytche forke, *fourche fiere*. c1540 R. MORICE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 24 A gentilman..toke a fyrre bushe on a forke, or a pitchefork. c1600 DAY *Begg. Bednall Gr.* IV. iii, Let me dye like a Dog on a Pitch fork. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2046/1 Between 2 and 3000. some with Musquets, some with Pistols, some with Pikes, and some with Pitch-forks and Sythes. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 52 She wears her Cloaths, as if they were thrown on her with a Pitch-Fork. 1852 ROGET *Thesaurus* § 348 To rain..in torrents, rain cats and dogs, rain pitchforks.

attrib. 1788 BAKKER in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 413 About as thick as a pitch-fork shaft.

Pitchfork, *sb.*[2] [f. PITCH *sb.*[2] 23 + FORK *sb.*, after PITCH-PIPE.] A tuning-fork, used for setting the pitch of a tune or instrument.

1821 BROADHOUSE *Mus. Acoustics* 406 The Tuning-fork, originally called the Pitch-fork. 1892 *Daily News* 23 Dec. 5/2 The introduction of new tunes called for the use of the sonorous little instrument called a 'pitch-fork'.

Pitchfork, *v.* [f. PITCHFORK *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To throw or cast with, or as with, a pitchfork; to pitch forcibly or roughly.

1837 *Times* 22 June, Resolved to drive the nuisance from their den, They'll probably pitchfork it back again. 1870 *Observer* 9 July, The meal is brought and pitchforked to the diners [lions]. 1873 MRS. WHITNEY *Other Girls* vi. 74 Reminding..possibly of a hay-load; being so very much pitchforked up into heaps behind.

b. *fig.*; *esp.* to thrust (a person) forcibly or unsuitably into some position or office.

1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* (1855) 14 To achieve an entrance into St. Stephen's, you might submit . to be pitchforked in..by the priests. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* I. 245 To have the descendants of Henri IV. pitchforked out of the country. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 68 Whether he was pitchforked into the service or rose meritoriously is now a matter of indifference.

2. To stab or attack with a pitchfork.

1854 LEECH *Pict. Life & Char.* (1855) 22 Vowing that he will pitchfork Mr. Bull he comes 'galloperravering' over his fences.

Hence **Pitchforked** *ppl. a.*, **-forking** *vbl. sb.*

1891 *Daily News* 9 Nov. 3/1 This reckless pitchforking of unnecessary furniture. 1899 *Dundee Advertiser* 10 Oct. 4 The pitchforked man .would fall the just prey to all the generation of ladder-climbers.

Pitch-hill: see PITCH *sb.*[2] 26.

Pitch-hole[1]. [f. PITCH *v.*[1] + HOLE *sb.*] A hole into which something pitches or is pitched; an opening in the wall of a barn, etc. through which corn or hay is pitched.

1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 47 A man will unload nearly two loads of grain drawn into the barn and unloaded upon the mow, while he could unload one at a pitch-hole. 1887 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 273 You have passed through a 'pitch-hole', the toboggan rises high in the air.

Pitch-hole[2]. [f. PITCH *sb.*[1] + HOLE *sb.*] A hole or pit containing 'pitch' or bitumen.

1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 July 3/1 The wonderful pitch-hole..becomes a lively volcano.

Pitchiness. [f. PITCHY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being pitchy; intense darkness or blackness.

1598 FLORIO, *Orco* the darknes or pitchines in hell. 1832 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 722 She swings and sways along the snow-crested pitchiness of her rolling path.

Pitching (pitʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. PITCH *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of PITCH *v.*[1]; also *concr.*

1. The action of fixing or planting in the ground or in some surface.

c1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 137 Þe picching of þe naillis. 1552 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. xxxiv, Drawing twoo arche lines at euery pitchinge of the compas. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 567 The pitching of the wicket. 1850 'BAT' *Cricket. Man.* 39 The pitching of the wickets devolves upon the umpires.

2. The setting up of a tent or the like.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. xxviii. (Bodl. MS.), Cenophagia..was icleped pichinge of tentes. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Assentamiento*, placing, sitting, pitching of a campe. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* II. ix. P 3 These tents in the plain are of our pitching.

3. The placing of goods in a market for sale; a payment charged for this.

1612 *Indenture* in G. G. Francis *Orig. Charters Neath* (1845), The towle custome the pitching the killage and anchoradge. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Pitching*, a market term for unloading, and for the small charge paid to the carrier for looking after the empty packages and cloths, and returning them correctly.

† **4.** Fixing, determination. *Obs.*

1509 in Fowler *Hist. C.C.C.* (O. H. S.) 351 About the pitching of fines .and grants of copyhold land.

† **5.** ? Transfixing or spearing (of eels). *Obs.* Cf. PICK *sb.*[1] 4 d.

1674 *Maldon, Essex, Borough Deeds* Bundle 99 No. 1[v], For pitching, catching, and taking of eeles and flouffish.

6. The action of setting, planting, or fixing in some place or position; *spec.* of stones in paving; also, the facing of a bank or slope with stones set on edge close together, as a protection against waves or currents.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 223 This Ball will require three Pitchings into the Mandrel. 1717 TABOR in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 554 This Pitching or Paving. 1842-76 GWILT *Archit.* § 1672 Aberdeen granite is most extensively employed for curbs, trams, and pitching; the latter in thin cubes about 9 inches in depth, 3 inches in thickness, and not exceeding 18 inches in length. 1846 *Hull & Lincoln Railw. Bill* 11 Stones for building, pitching, and paving. 1852 WIGGINS *Embanking* 124 The expense of the facing of the bank comes next under consideration..In cases where pitching has been thought necessary, and that, 18 inches deep. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 26 June 6/1 The Manchester Ship Canal..At many points where the pitching had not been completed, the soft earth was cut up into deep gullies, and the sandy slope looked blistered and threatening.

b. *concr.* Pavement composed of cobbles or granite 'setts' firmly set up; also, a facing of stone on a bank or slope.

1693 E. HARTRY in *14th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. II. 514 The court is levelled, and laid very dry..without any pitching. 1751 W. HALFPENNY *New Designs Farm Ho.* 6, 138 Yards of pitching in the Court, Stable &c. 1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXII. 349, I made my horse stand bare footed on round stones, or pitching, as it is called. 1885 WARREN & CLEVERLY *Wanderings of Batt* 1 12 The ponderous cannon thundered over the uneven pitching of the streets.

c. The foundation of a macadamized road made of stones 6 or 8 inches deep, laid on edge by hand, so as to form an arched support for the broken metalling, and to distribute the weight of the traffic.

1830 *Pract. Treat. Roads* 8 (*Libr. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III.), Pitching is a foundation formed of large stones.

7. The action of throwing, hurling, or 'lotting' something so that it may fall on a particular spot; *esp.* of a ball in certain games, as baseball, golf (cf. PITCH *sb.*[2] 3).

1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* xi 96, I commend walking, bowling, pitching of the bar, and leaping. 1901 *Scotsman* 26 Mar. 5/3 (Golf) His pitching was quite equal to that of the Newbattle professional, and his putting was..superior.

8. The forward downward plunging of a ship.

1877 W. H. WHITE *Naval Archit.* (1882) 210 The longitudinal oscillations of pitching and scending.

9. The interlocking or engaging of one cog-wheel with another, etc.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 486 The communication or action of one wheel with another is called the pitching. 1885 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. iv. 3/3/2 The fly pitching may next be examined.

10. *Brewing.* (See PITCH *v.*[1] 22.)

11. The yellowish deposit on tanned leather: = BLOOM *sb.*[1] 4 c.

1857 C. TOMLINSON in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 8) XIII. 307/2 A portion of its gelatin..is, by combination with a portion of tannin deposited upon its surfaces..in the form of a yellow deposit, technically known as *bloom*, or *pitching*.

12. *attrib.* and *comb.*, as *pitching-place*, *-stand*; **pitching-bar** = PITCHER[2] 3; **pitching block** (see quot.); **pitching-hole** = PITCH-HOLE[1]; **pitching-pence** *sb. pl.* (see quot.); **pitching-piece**, a piece of timber at the top of a wooden staircase, supporting the 'carriage' or framework (correlative to the *apron-piece*, at the bottom); **pitching-stables** (see quot.); **pitching-stone**, a stone used for pitching a road: see 6 c; **pitching-temperature**, in *Brewing*, the temperature at which the wort is pitched (see PITCH *v.*[1] 22); **pitching-tool**, (*a*) a prehistoric chisel, made of an antler or other hard substance, used with a hammer in flaking off flint, etc., for making arrow-heads, etc.; (*b*) in *Watchmaking*, a tool for placing the wheels of watches in position between the plates; (*c*) in *Mining*, 'a kind of pick used in commencing a hole' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*), a pitching-bar; **pitching-yeast**, yeast used or prepared for use in pitching wort.

1879 JEFFERIES *Amateur Poacher* ii. (1889) 29 The shepherd . threw his *pitching-bar over his shoulder. 1884 J. PAYN *Lit. Recollect.* 211 The *pitching block, where the porters rest their burdens. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 47 Barns. intended for containing large quantities of different crops..should constantly be provided with convenient *pitching holes for housing them at. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pitching-Pence*, a Duty paid for pitching, or setting down every Sack of Corn or Pack of Merchandizes, in a Fair or Market. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 189 A *Pitching-piece is a piece of timber wedged into the wall..for supporting the rough strings at the top of the lower flight. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Pitching-stables*, a kind of shaped Cornish granite, 4 or 6 inches long, used for paving. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Feb. 5/1 To rent the casual cart stands, yearly cart stands, and yearly *pitching stands in the market. 1824 W. DEYKES *Pavement Metrop.* 6 The adoption of squared paving stones instead of the small round ones called *pitchen stones. c1830 *Pract. Treat. Roads* 8 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III, The weight of the flints themselves will form power enough to compose the road, without the solid assistance of the pitching-stones.

Pitching, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. PITCH *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] A smearing or coating with pitch.

Pitching-machine, a machine for pitching the insides of casks or barrels.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.*, *Poissement*, a pitching with pitch. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 326 Without any calking or pitching..to keep out the water. 1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. 242 All the never-ending cares Of pitching, tarring, and repairs.

Pitching, *ppl. a.* [f. PITCH *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] That pitches, in various senses of the verb.

† **1.** Sloping, inclining; *fig.* declining. *Obs.*

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 177 That felde is beste, that is nat playne, euyn, and leuell, but somwhat pytchynge. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Clinosus*, a place stipe downe, or pitching downe. 1611 BIBLE *Judg.* xix. 9 *margin*, It is the pitching time of the day. 1641 J. TRAPPE *Theol. Theol.* vii. 286 As much as it is the pitching time of the day, Judg. 19. 9 it is the last houre.

2. Plunging forwards: see PITCH *v.*[1] 18, 19.

1800 *Naval Chron.* IV. 434 With a heavy pitching sea in the Sound. 1875 WHYTE MELVILLE *Katerfelto* xxiii, He crosses its undulating surface at that free pitching gallop which he seems so rarely to hasten. 1884 PAE *Eustace* 1 7 It was so easy matter to get over the side of the pitching vessel into the boats.

3. Settling, alighting. *rare* or *arch.*

1900 *Academy* 8 Sept. 199/1 The voice's trill Sinks like a pitching bird; and all is still.

Pitch-in-the-hole, -in-the-tub: see PITCH *v.*[1] 24.

Pitch-kettle. [f. PITCH *sb.*[1] + KETTLE.] A large vessel in which pitch is boiled or heated, esp. for use on board ship. Hence † **Pitch-kettled** *a.* (*obs. slang*), utterly puzzled, non-plussed (? as if covered with a pitch-kettle, or with heated pitch from a pitch-kettle).

1486 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 15 A pitch ketle..for the same Ship. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II xii. 249, I bade him heat another pitch kettle. 1754 COWPER *Lp. to Lloyd* 32 Thus, the preliminaries settled I fairly find myself pitch-kettled. 1876 M. COLLINS *From Midnight to Midn.* III. vii. 92 He was just as thoroughly pitch-kettled (to use an ancient bit of slang) as any gentleman calling himself 'Honourable' well could be.

Pitch-knot, -ladle, -like: see PITCH *sb.*[1] 5.

Pitch-line: see PITCH *sb.*[2] 26.

† **Pitchlongs**, *adv. Obs. rare.* [app. f. PITCH *sb.*[2] 24 + -LONG, -LONGS.] ? With a slope, steeply.

c1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* vi. 42 But hede hit that the hedes of hem alle [furrows] Into sum gret diche pitchelonges falle.

Pitch-mark, -mineral, -opal, -ore: see PITCH *sb.*[1] 5. **Pitch-note**: see PITCH *sb.*[2] 26.

Pitch-pine. [f. PITCH *sb.*[1] + PINE *sb.*[2]] Name given to several species of pine-tree with specially resinous wood, or from which pitch or turpentine is obtained. Also *attrib.*

esp. *Pinus rigida*, and *P. australis* or *palustris* (Long-leaved Pine), of North America, and *Phyllocladus trichomanoides* (Celery Pine), of New Zealand; also, the wood of any of these.

1754 in *6th Rep. Dep. Kpr.* App. II. 128 Preparing from the Glutinous Juices of the American Pitch Pine Tree a Varnish. 1810 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXVIII. 95 The pitch-pine of Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, and the Floridas grow to an immense size in what are there called pine-barrens. 1863 *Pilgr. over Prairies* II. 165 A watchful sentinel outside, who, by the light of a pitchpine torch, placed in the hut, could command my every movement. 1866 *Trans. Bot.* 891/1 Pitch Pine [the wood] of *Pinus rigida*, and Georgia Pitch Pine that of *Pinus australis*.

Pitch-pipe. [f. PITCH *sb.*[2] 23 + PIPE *sb.*[1]] A small musical pipe, blown by the mouth (either a flue-pipe or a reed-pipe, and either sounding a fixed note or adjustable to different notes), used to set the pitch for singing or tuning an instrument.

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 228 P 6 Caius Gracchus..had an ingenious Servant, by Name Licinus, always attending him with a Pitch-pipe, or Instrument to regulate the Voice. 1771 G. WHITE *Selborne* Aug., A common half-crown pitch-pipe, such as masters use for tuning of harpsichords. 1880 W. H. STONE in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 759 All pitchpipes are.. inferior in accuracy to tuning-forks; the only advantage . being their louder..tone, and the readiness with which beats are produced.

Pitch-plaster, *sb.* [f. PITCH *sb.*[1] + PLASTER.] A plaster made of pitch, formerly used to remove hair; also, a stimulant plaster containing Burgundy pitch and other ingredients.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 424 For making of pitch plaisters, to fetch off the haire of mens bodies. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Pitch-plast.*, a plaster of Burgundy pitch. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Burgundy pitch plaster. Burgundy pitch 90 parts, melted with yellow wax 10 parts.

Hence **Pitch-plaster** *v. trans.*, to apply a pitch-plaster to.

1860 SALA *Lady Chesterf.* iv. 66 The infamous Burke.. who pitch-plastered people to death..and sold their bodies to the surgeons.

Pitch-point, etc.: see PITCH *sb.*[2] 26.

Pitchpoll, -pole (pitʃpōul), *sb. dial.* [f. PITCH *v.*[1] + POLL *sb.*] A somersault. (In quots. *a* 1661, The act, or point, of toppling over.)

a 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 5 All vice is at the pitch-pole. *Ibid.* 186 Whence to a greater ruine after all With a huge pitch-pole he was forc'd to fall. 1881 *Oxfords. Gloss.* (Suppl.), A pitchpole. 1893 *Wiltsh. Gloss.* s.v., When rooks are ..playing and tumbling head over heels in the air (a sign of rain) they are said to be playing pitch-poll.

Pitchpoll, -pole, *v. dial.* [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To turn 'head over heels'; to turn over and over. (In quot. 1851 *trans.* in causative sense.)

1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* lxxxiv. 409 The harpoon may be pitchpoled in the same way with the lance. 1861 MRS. H. WOOD *East Lynne* III. v, The ragged urchins pitch-polling in the gutter and the dust. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Mar. 7/1 We couldn't go out of our houses up and down street without pitch-polling over strings tied across the road.

Pitch-pot, etc.: see PITCH *sb.*[1]

+ Pitch-resin, -rosin. *Obs. rare.* [f. PITCH *sb.*[1] + RESIN, ROSIN; F. *poix résine.*] The resin or turpentine which exudes from the 'pitch-tree' (L *picea*); = PERROSIN.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 464 The same pitch-rosin [*eadem resina*] if it be boiled more lightly with water, and be let to run through a strainer, comes to a reddish colour, and is glewie, and thereupon it is called stilled Pitch. *Ibid.* 465 While it is raw pitch-rosin [*dum resina sit*], and as it runneth from the tree.

Pitch-set, -surface: see PITCH *sb.*[2] 26.

Pitchstoned, -stain: see PITCH *sb.*[1] 5.

Pitchstone (pitʃ|stōun). *Min.* [f. PITCH *sb.*[1] + STONE *sb.*, tr. Ger. *pechstein* (Werner 1780)] **a.** An old volcanic rock; obsidian or other vitreous rock looking like hardened pitch. **b.** = *Pitch-opal.*

1784 KIRWAN *Min.* 97 Pitch-stone, lava. 1796 — *Elem. Min.* (ed 2) I 272 Pitchstone .. It often much resembles semi opals and jaspers. 1799 — *Geol Evs.* 180 Huge strata ..as they contain abundance of quartz and felspar may be called pitchstone porphyry. 1807 HEADRICK *Arran* 58 On the northern declivity saw many masses of pitchstone. 1836 MACCULLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* iii. 51 Lavas with a basis of pitchstone and obsidian. 1894 *Times* 11 Aug. 11/2 Invaded by the pitchstone-lava of the island of Eigg.

Pitch-tankard: see PITCH *sb.*[1] 5.

Pitch-tree. [f. PITCH *sb.*[1] + TREE *sb.*] Name for various coniferous trees abounding in resin, or yielding resin, turpentine, or pitch.

In earlier use chiefly rendering L *picea* or Gr. πεύκη, prob *Pinus Laricio*, the Corsican Pine (Daubeny); in mod. use applied to the Silver Fir (*Abies* or *Picea pectinata*), the Spruce Fir (*Abies* or *Picea excelsa*) as the source of Burgundy pitch, the Kauri Pine (*Dammara australis*) as that of kauri-gum, and the Amboyna Pine (*D. orientalis*) as that of dammar resin.

1538 ELYOT, *Picea*, a piche tree. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 95 The Pitch tree is called in Greeke πευκη, in Latine Picea, in Italian Pezzo. 1584 *Voy. Virginia* in Hakluyt *Voy* (1810) III. 303 Their boates are made of one tree, either of Pine or of Pitch trees: a wood not commonly knowen to our people, nor found growing in England. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* ii. 349 Black Ivy, Pitch Trees, and the baleful Yeugh. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Apheruousla*, The branches resemble those of the pitch-trees, commonly called the spruce fir. 1865 *Treas. Bot.*, Pitch tree, *Abies excelsa.*

Pitchumon, obs. form of PERSIMMON.

Pitch-wheel: see PITCH *sb.*[2] 26.

Pitch-wine, -wood: see PITCH *sb.*[1] 5.

Pitchwork (pitʃ|wɜik). [f. PITCH *sb.*[2]] Mining work in which the workmen are paid by receiving a fixed proportion of the output.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Pitchwork*, work done in a coal-mine, by those working on tribute.

Pitchy (pitʃi), *a.* (*adv.*) Also 6 *Sc.* **pikky, pyky.** [f. PITCH *sb.*[1] + -Y.]

1. Full of or abounding in pitch; bituminous, resinous; coated, smeared, soiled, or sticky with pitch; *fig.* sticky like pitch, thievish. Of a flame: Darkened with smoke, like that of burning pitch.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æn.* iv v. xii. 32 Out thrawis the pikky smok cole blak. *Ibid.* ix. ii. 97 The tallownit burdis kest a pyky low. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 57 The Pine tree is called holdfast or pitchie tre. 1742 in *6th Rep. Dep. Kpr.* App. ii. 120 The Black, Pitchy, Flinty Rock found immediately over coals. 1845 WHITTIER *Lumbermen* viii, Pitchy knot and beechen splinter On our hearth shall glow. 1869 LECKY *European Mor.* (1877) I. ii. 281 Nero illuminated his gardens during the night by Christians burning in their pitchy shirts *fig.* 1660 *Eng. Monarchy Freest State in World* 7 All publick Monies .. passing through the pitchy claws of such State harpies.

2. Of the nature or consistence of pitch; tenacious, viscid; bituminous.

1552 HULOET, Pitchye, or of pytche, *picens.* 1589 NASHE *Pref. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 7 The vinsauorie sent of the pitchie slime. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet in Aliments*, etc. 298 Every thing that thickens the Fluids or reduceth them to a pitchy Condition. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 634 Pitchy hydrate of iron.

3. *Nat. Hist.*, etc. Of the colour or appearance of pitch; dark-brown inclining to black; piceous. Hence *pitchy black*

1828 STARK *Elem Nat Hist.* II. 278 *Megatoma serra*... Shining pitchy black. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk Farm* III. 779 The chrysalis is pitchy-brown inclosed in a white woolly cocoon. 1870 HOOKER *Stud Flora* 412 *Carex stricta.* Glumes in about 8 rows, pitchy, midrib green 1882 *Gd. Words* 165 Deep black coals with pitchy lustre.

4. *fig.* 'As black' or 'as dark as pitch'; pitch-dark, intensely dark; of darkness, intense, thick, gross.

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps* LXXVII. xi, Light of lightnings flash Did pitchy clouds encleare. *a* 1592 GREENE *Selimus* Wks. (Grosart) XIV. 261 But let thy pitchie steeds aye draw thy waine, And coale black silence in the world still raigne. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 202 The pitchie night had bereft vs of the conduct of our eyes. 1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 265 How uncomfortable is deep, pitchy, total darkness. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* (1894) xi. 276 Stars shone out like fiery sparks against a pitchy canopy.

b. Qualifying *black* or *dark.* (More usually *pitch-dark*: see PITCH *sb.*[1] 5.)

1800 *Naval Chron.* IV. 436 The night being pitchy dark. 1834 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 21 June, HANS SACHSE..in describing Chaos, said it was so pitchy dark, that even the very cats ran against each other! 1895 KIPLING *and Jungle Bk.* v. 120 A deep, pitchy-black pool surrounded with rocks.

c. Morally 'black' or defiling; grossly wicked.

1612 DEKKER *If it be not good* Wks. 1873 III. 268 Brave pitchy villaines there 1810 CRABBE *Borough* vi. 194 The pitchy taint of general vice..you dread the touch.

5. *Comb.*, as *pitchy-countenanced* adj.

1596 R. L[INCHE] *Diella* (1877) 30 How patient then would I endure the smart, Of pitchy countnance'd dead-doing dart.

Pit-coal. Now *rare* or *arch.* [f. PIT *sb.*[1] (sense 6) + COAL.] Coal obtained from pits or mines (as distinguished from *charcoal*, COAL *sb.* 4: formerly called also *sea-coal*, now usually simply *coal*, COAL *sb.* 5). See also quot. 1883.

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 141 The greatest quantitie and best kind of pit-coales is in Nottinghamshire. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 125 The History of Pit-coal, otherwise called Sea-coale 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1765) 107 A Mud made of powder'd Pitcoal and Water. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 30 The former is called brown coal, or lignite, while many varieties of the latter are classed together under the common name of bituminous or pit-coal. 1883 GREENLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining*, *Pit Coal* generally signifies the bituminous varieties of coal.

attrib. 1731 *Gentl. Mag* I. 167 Proposes with Pit-Coal Fire to make Bar Iron from Pig Metal. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 714 A common pit-coal or other fire.

Pite, obs var. *pight*, pa. pple. of PITCH *v.*; obs. f. PITY. **Piteable**, obs. form of PITIABLE.

Piteous (pitiəs), *a.* Forms: see below. [ME. *pytos, pitous*, a OF. (12th c.) *pitos*, (13th c.) *piteus*, AF. *pitous* = Pr. *pitos, pitos*, Cat. *piados*, Sp. *piadoso*, Olt. *piadoso* (It. *pietoso*) :—L. type **pietōs us* (med.L. in Du Cange), f. *pietāt em* PIETY (cf. -ITOUS). The regular phonetic form in mod. Eng. from Fr. would be *pitous* (from L. *pietōsus*); the *B* forms in *-uous, -evous, -ewous*, and the *γ* forms in *-ious, -yous, -eous* appear to be Eng. developments, the former influenced by words historically in *-uous, -ivous*, or OE. adjs in *-wis*; the latter app. conformed to the sb *pité, pitie*, PITY. Cf. *bounteous, dainteous, plenteous*; also *beauteous, courteous, righteous.*]

A. Illustration of Forms.

α. 3 4 **pitos, pytos**, 3–5 **pitous, -e**, 4 **pitus, -e**, (**pytis, putus**), 4–5 **pytous, -e, pittows.**

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10087 He deide in a pitous cas. *Ibid* 11395 Þat was a pitos dede. 13 . *Cursor M.* 24014 (Cott.) Ful pitus it was þat plaint. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1180 He herd þe pytous plaint. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. viii. 110 With suche pitouse wordes. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* ii. 161 The playne compleynt, the pittows wementyng! 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 358/2 He was moche pytous.

β. 3 5 **pituos, 4 pituus, -uose, -uis, -uys, -wys, -evows**, 4–5 **pituous, -e, piteuous, -e**, 5 **pite-, pytevous, piti-, pityuous, pitteuous, pytewous, -e, pytewys**, 5–6 **pytuous**, 5–6 (8) **pituous**, 6 **pytuouse, -uose.**

It is not clear whether the difference between *-evous, -ewous, -ewous*, is merely graphical, nor whether *u, v* are here the vowel or the consonant.

?*a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 24014 (Edin.) Ful pituus it was þat plaint. *c* 1350 Pitevows [see B. 2]. *c* 1380 Pituouse [see B. 1]. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh* 106 For his pityuous doynges. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod* st 278 So mercyfull and so pytewys 1422 Pitteuous, pitevouse [see B 1]. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xlvi. 188 With pitevous playnte. 1442 T. BECKINGTON *Corr.* (Rolls) II. 189 Of your moost merciful and pituous grace. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch* Pref. i. in Ashm. *Theat Chem. Brit.* (1652) 121 O pytewouse puryfyer of Soules. 1530 *Proper Dyalogue* in *Redemne*, etc. (Arb) 144 Their pituous supplicacyon. 1530 PALSGR 320/2 Pytuouse, one that hath pytie. 1538 STARKEY *England* II. i. 176 Such pituerty exercysyth wel the pytuose myndys. 1738 tr. *Guazzo's Art Conversation* 47 He began to groan and weep in a pituous manner.

γ. 4–6 **piteus, 4 pytius, 4- piteous**, (5 **pityows**, 5–6 **pyteous, -e, piteose**, 5–7 **pitious**, 6 **pitiouse, pyti-, pitte-, pittious; pittieux**). (Some early examples of *piteus* are perh. disyllabic and belong to *α.*)

13 . *Cursor M.* 24014 (Gött.) Ful piteus it was hir plaint. 1340 *Ayenb.* 144 þe oper makeþ he herte zuete and milde and piteus. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roylb.) x 38 It es a piteous thing to behald. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 222 Now..shewe your pyteous face. *c* 1440 *Promp Parv.* 402/1 Pytyows, or ful of pyte (*H.* pytevous, *P.* pituous) *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* iv. 19 þe pyteouse tydynges. † *a* 1500 in *Rel. Ant.* II. 125 In this piteose myscheffe. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pl.* xxx (Percy Soc.) 147 Without that she be to me piteous. 1552 HULOET, Pitious and pitifull. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) P j, You have beane a litell pittieux. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I vii. 20 Her piteous hart. 1596 *Ibid.* VII. vi. 6 O pittious worke of Mutability.

δ. (Chiefly *Sc.*) 4 **petwis, -owiss**, 5 **petwys, petouse, -ows, -evous, -uis, petus, -ious, -uoss**, 5–6 **petous, -eous, -e**, 6 **petouss, -eouss, -ewous, -ewus, -uous.**

c 1375 *S. Leg. Saints* I. (*Petrus*) 90 One crist callyt with petowiss stewyne. [1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 553 Petwisly. *c* 1420 Petwysly [see PITEOUSLY 3].] *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1144 With a peteous look. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 89 To be petous of poure men. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 41, I herd ane petuoss appele. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 473 I am sa peteouse to the pur. *a* 1500 — *Poems* lxiv. 13 Quhois petewous [*v. r.* -ewus] deithe dois to my hart sic pane. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) xviii. 30 Makand ane petouss mone.

B. Signification.

†1. Full of piety; pious, godly, devout. *Obs.*

c 1305 [implied in PITEOUSLY 1]. *c* 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyclif* 120 þe pituouse martir 3yveþ his body. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Pet.* ii. 9 The Lord knew for to delyuere pituouse [1388 piteouse, *Vulg.* pios] men of temptacioun. *c* 1393 CHAUCER *Gentilesse* 9 Truwe of his worde, sobur pitous and fre. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 138 That suche a Spekere be rygthfull and Pitteuous. *Ibid.* 220 He shal be piteouse, chaste, and lytill desyre company of women. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 226/24 Pitiouse, *pius, misericors.*

2. Full of pity; affected with or feeling pity; compassionate, merciful, tender: = PITIFUL 2. *arch.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 5488 So pitevows to þe pore hem prestili to help. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 190 It sit a king to be pitous Toward his poeple and gracious. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* D iij b, A fre hert and pyteous upon other mens peynes. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* 62 The kyng like a pitous prince .. graunted to them their askyng. 1624 MILTON *Ps.* CXXXVI. 77 He hath with a piteous eye Beheld us in our misery. *c* 1750 SHENSTONE *Elegies* iii. 43 Piteous of woes, and hopeless to relieve.

3. Exciting, appealing for, or deserving pity; moving to compassion; affecting, lamentable, deplorable, mournful; = PITIFUL 3.

c 1290 [implied in PITEOUSLY 3] 1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 4180 A deolful cry & a pitos wepinge. 13.. *Cursor M.* 14097 (Gött.) A pituse plaint to crist schlo talde. 1390 GOWER *Conf* I. 45, I..caste up many a pitous lok Unto the heveue. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 225 The piteouse histori of the four sones of Aymon 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting w Kennedy* 163 To luk vpoun thy gryslie peteous port. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Macc* vi. 9 A piteous thinge was it to se. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xx. 24 b, To make report of these piteous newes vnto the assieged. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* 41 The pitious estate wherein we had left that place. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 126 Down ran the wine into the road, Most piteous to be seen. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 400 Lightly the son forgat his parents' piteous ashes. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* III 39 A piteous groan from within sounds.

b. as *adv.* = PITEOUSLY 3.

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blanuche* 470 Ful petuose pale and no thynge red 1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* xlvii. (1783) II 1 Compose thy griefs,..stop those tears; Cry not so piteous.

†4. Paltry, mean: = PITIFUL 4. *Obs. rare.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* x 1034 That thy Seed shall bruise The Serpents head; piteous amends, unless Be meant [etc.].

Piteously (pitiəsli), *adv.* Forms: see PITEOUS. [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

†1. With piety; piously, devoutly. *Obs.*

c 1305 *St. Edmund Conf.* 248 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 77 So pitousliche he wolde rede: & so gode grace hadde perto. 1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xliii. 37 To men pitously doende [1388 men doynge feithfuli] he 3af wisdam. 1382 — *Titus* ii. 12 That we..lyue sobreli, and iusth, and piteously.

2. With pity; compassionately, mercifully, kindly. *arch.*

c 1368 CHAUCER *Compl. Pite* 18 (Tanner 346) Pitiously on her my eyn I caste. 1450–80 tr. *Secreta Secret* 17 That he governe hem pitously and in loue. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lxiii 6 Three score piteouslie lookt, as they thant wold saue 1855 BAILEY *Mystic*, etc. 20 His poor and ignorant kin He piteously remembered ere he passed.

3. In a manner that excites pity to see or hear; so as to call for or deserve pity; lamentably, grievously, sadly; pitiably.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 170/2232 He..had þe Monekes pitousliche þat heo for him bede. 1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 9240 Wel pitosliche hii wende alle to þe kinge..& pitosliche bede, þat he ssolde vor godes loue amendi suche dede. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 169 Sheo wcopeþe, wayleþe, swoonepe pytously. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 549 Thai full pitwysly gan tell Auenturis that thaim befell. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 58 Quod crist & comsed forto swowe, Pitousliche and pale. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* ccclxxxiv, And askede of hym some gode full petwysly. 1508 DUNBAR *Lament for Makaris* 49 [Death] has done petuously devour The noble Chaucer, of makaris flour. 1526 TINDALE *Matt* xv. 22 My doughter is pytiously vexed with a devyll. *c* 1526 FRITH *Disput. Purgatory* (1829) 160 They are piteously deceived, that will prove purgatory by the texts of the Old Testament. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* v i. 66. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 376 He murdered most piteously so many good citizens. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* v, Little Paul began to cry most piteously. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 193/2 His German poetry is piteously poor.

Piteousness (pitiəsnés). [f. PITEOUS *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being piteous: **a.** mercifulness (*arch.*); **b.** pitiableness.

1390 GOWER *Conf* III. 210 It may be said no Pitousnesse, Bot it is Pusillanite. 1530 PALSGR. 254/2 Pyteousnesse, *pitieuseté.* *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 132 Sirs (answered he with a good grace, and made the more agreeable by a certaine noble kinde of pitiousnesse) I see well you are strangers, that know not our miserie 1608 MACHIN *Dumb Knight* IV in Hazl. *Dodsley* X. 189 Will have them both condemn'd immediately, Without their answers, plaints, or piteousness. 1860 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* xlv, Lady Mason flinging herself upon her friend's neck..begged with earnest piteousness to be forgiven.

+ Piteoustee, pitoustee. *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *pitoseté* ('*piteoseté*, pyteousnesse' Palsgr.), f. *pitos, piteux* PITEOUS] An act of pity or of piety.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xliv. 10 But they men of mercy ben, of whom the pitoustees faileden not.

Pitfall (pitfɔl), *sb.* Forms: 4–5 **put-**, 4–6 **pyt-**, etc. (see PIT *sb.*[1]); 4–5 **-falle**, 6 **-faul**, 6–8 **-fal**, 6- **-fall.** [app. f. PIT *sb.*[1] + FALL *sb.*[2], OE. *fealle*, Ger. *falle* a falling trap-door, a trap. In mod. use it is generally taken as a 'pit into which one may fall'.]

†1. A trap for the capture of birds in which a trap-door or the like falls over a cavity or hollow. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* v. 27 As a pit falle [1388 a net, either a trap] ful of briddes. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 282/1 A Pittfalle, *decipula, auicipula.* 1530 PALSGR. 254/2 Pytfall for byrdes, *trebuchet.* 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 89 b, Foules of the ayre, though neuer so empty stomackt, flye not for foode into open Pit-fals. 1604 W TEGLO *Jer Bacon's Proph.* 341 in Harl. *E. P. P.* IV. 280 Now pitfalls are so made, That small birdes cannot know them. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pitfall*, a kind of Gin or Trap to catch Birds.

2. A concealed pit into which animals or men may fall and be captured.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 155 þe Pictes sodenliche an vnware fel ouer þe hammes into a wonder putfalle. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xliv. (Bodl. MS.), A caue oper a dike is made vnder þe erþe as it were a pittefalle in þe Elephaunte waye and vnneware he falleþ þerein. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 96 The dogge tyger chaunsed fyrste into this pitfaul. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1595) 190 They did hunte wilde beastes, with pittefalles and ditches. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 82 The way was ..so full of Pits, Pitfalls, deep holes, and shelvings down there. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 171, I resolved to try a Pitfall, so I dug several large Pits in the Earth, in Places where I had observed the Goats used to feed, and over these Pits I placed Hurdles. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist* (1776) IV. 290 These animals are sometimes taken in pit-falls, covered with green branches, laid in those paths which the Rhinoceros makes. 1832 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (1868) II. iii. xlv. 521 Open fissures often serve as natural pitfalls in which herbivorous animals perish. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) II 446 Crooked and tortuous paths in which many pitfalls are concealed.

†3. An ambush, or a natural 'trap' in which a force may be surrounded and overpowered. *Obs.*

a 1305 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 193 Ther hy were knulled y the put-falle, This eorles ant barouns ant huere knyhtes alle.

4. *fig.* a. A 'trap' or crafty device to catch by surprise the unsuspecting or unwary. b. Any hidden or unperceived danger or error into which a person is liable to fall unawares.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Astr. & Stella* xi, In her chekes pit thou didst thy pitfall set. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I. iii. Wks. 1851 III. 111 The Papists,.. by this very snare and pitfall of imitating the ceremonial law, fel into that .. superstition. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 175 P 11 Unless he is taught by timely precepts.., and shewn at distance the pitfals of treachery. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist* (1876) III. xvi. 288 We..walk amidst the snares and pitfalls of the law. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 23 Nov. 533 He may be merely a blundering student, who has tumbled into a theological pitfall in the dark. 1877 J. C. COX *Ch. Derbysh.* II. Introd. 8 The procuring of a full transcript has saved me from numerous pit-falls.

Hence **Pitfalled** (-fɔ̄ld) *a.*, full of pitfalls.

1876 S. LANIER *Poems* (1884) 124 How I crushed Cat-lived rebellions, pitfalled treasons.

Pitfall (pitfɔ̄l), *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* a. To set with traps or pitfalls. b. To entrap, ensnare. Also *fig.* Hence **Pitfalling** *ppl. a.*

14 . in *Hist Coll. Citizen London* (Camden) 4 The bottom of the diche with yn Was pyttefallyd ij fote evyr bytwyn, And every pyttefale a spere hygnthe That there schulde stonde noo man to fyght. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* Introd., Wks. 1851 IV. 10 The wayes of the Lord, strait and faithfull as they are, not full of cranks and contradictions, and pit falling dispenses.

†**Pitfold.** *Obs.* [f. PIT *sb.*[1] + FOLD *sb.*[2]: cf. *pinfold.*] = PITFALL 1, 3 (from which it was prob. altered by popular etymology).

1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1817) 121 The enemy..bruted abroad we were taken in a pitfold 1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomenclator* 245 2 *Decipulum.. Vn trebuchet*, a pitfold, or other snare to intrap birds or beastes. 1632 T. NASHE *Quaternio* 25 How again with Cæsar to giue an enemy passage hauing him in a straite and pitfolde, that he may take the more advantage of him in pursuit.

Pitful (pitful). *nonce-wd.* [f. PIT *sb.*[1] + -FUL] As many as fill a pit, or *spec.* the pit (of a theatre).

1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* IV. liv. 434 Napoleon invited Talma to Erfurt, that he might play to a pitfull of Kings.

Pith (piþ), *sb.* Forms: 1–2 **pipa**, 4–5 **pip**, 4–7 **pyth, pithe**, 4– **pith**, (4 **pidh, pight, put**, 5–6 **pytthe**, 5 **pyf, peth**, *Sc.* **picht**, 5–7 **pythe**, 6 **pit**, *Sc.* **pitht**, 6–7 **pitth(e)**. Mod. dialects have **peth, peeth, piff, peff.** [OE. *piþa*, radically agreeing with MDu. *pitte*, MLG., LG., WFris., EFris., Da. *pit* pith of a tree or vegetable, kernel of a nut, etc. (cf. PIT *sb.*[2]) :—WGer. type **piþon-*, **piþþon-*, represented only in the Low German group. The later development of sense is found only in Eng.]

1. The central column of spongy cellular tissue in the stems and branches of dicotyledonous plants; the medulla; applied also to the internal parenchymatous tissue of other stems, e. g. of palms, rushes, etc.; and to a similar tissue occurring in other parts of plants, as that lining the rind in certain fruits (e. g. the orange).

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxiv. § 10 Þæt he onginð oð þæm wyrtrumum, & swa upweardes grewð oð ðone stemn, & siððan andlang þæs piðan, & andlang þære rinde. *a* 1200 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 90 Eft nim ellenes piþan. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. i (Bodl. MS.), þe schafte of a tree.. haþ some what-wiþin as the piþþe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 407/1 Pythe, *medulla, vel pulpa.* 1483 *Wardr. Acc.* in Grose *Antiq. Rep.* (1807) I. 39 A roll of pythes of rishes. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xxi. (1870) 283 [Walnuts] doth comforte the brayne if the pyth or skin be pylled of. 1562 (see PITHY 1). 1673–4 GREW *Anat. Trunks* I. § 35 Within the hollow of the Wood, stands the Pith. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) III. 52 *Subularia* ..Leaves..semi-cylindrical, full of pith. 1855 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* (1861) 119 In boiling ripe marrows, .take out the pith and seeds. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 198 The pith used by watch makers to clean their work is the pith of the elder. *Mod.* This orange has too much pith and too little juice.

2. The spinal 'marrow' or cord; in quot. 1653, the brain substance.

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 357 The pith of the chine bone. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 289 Some .. do twine out the pith of the back with a long wire. 1627 MAY *Lucan* VI. 764 The pyth of Staggs with Serpents nourished Was mixed there. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* I. xi. (1712) 34 This laxe pith or marrow in Man's Head. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. ii. 155 Take a Quantity of the Pith of an Ox. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* i. (1880) 49 The bait consisting of a bit of pith (bullock's marrow).

fig. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 20 b, The Germanes..doo in steade of doung, cast vppon it a kinde of pith and fatnesse of the earth.

3. Applied to various other substances forming the inner part or core of something, and thus analogous to the pith of a tree; as

†a. The 'crumb' of bread. *Obs.* b. The core of various epidermal appendages, as feathers, horns, and hairs. †c. = DIPLOE. *Obs. rare.* d. The imperfectly carbonized core of an iron rod

a. *c* 1450 *Bk. Hawkyng* in *Rel. Ant.* I 302 Take a white lof and kut her almoste a too in the pith 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 90 Apply the pith of Bread baked with Coliander seed. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 280 They vse to lap it in the soft crum or pith of a loaf of bread. b. 14 . *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 588/41 *Ile*, the pythe of a penne. 14.. *Nom.* ibid 703/36 *Hoc ilum*, the pyt of the penne. 1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 350/2 Both sides [of the shaft of a feather] .enclose a ..substance called the pith. 1840 J. BURE *Farmer's Comp.* 71 The piths of horns, or the residue of horns after the comb-maker has taken all that is fit for his use. c. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* III. 81 In some places the Skull is simple, thin and pellucid, without any Pith. d. 1832 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 231 If [the carbonising process be] only partially effected the centre of the rod still exhibits its duller iron-like structure, or pith, as the workmen call it.

4. *fig.* The central or inward part; hence, the essential or vital part (*of* anything); spirit, essence, substance, quintessence. So *pith and marrow.*

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* ix. 55 Smeagead ðeah & ðrahtigad on hira modes rind moniz god weore to wyrcanne, ac on ðam piðan bið oðer gehydd. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7172 Now haue I you declared right The meaning of the bark and rynde But now at erst I wole bryngne To expowne you the pith withynne. 1434 MIRK *Mending of Life* 123 So þou may cum to þe pith of lufe. 1526 TINDALE *Heb.* viii. 1 Of the thynges which we have spoken this is the pyth. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1560) 10 The pith of this worde *Habitus*, can hardely be vttered with one worde in this our tongue. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 183 b, Herein consisteth the whole pithe of our controuersie. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas for M.* I. iv. 70. 1635 N. R. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* I. 93 The very pith and marrow of sweet speech. *a* 1831 A. KNOX *Rem* (1844) I 80 The very pith and marrow of Mr. Wesley's views. 1877 SYMONDS *Renais. It., Fine Arts* (1897) III ii 42 Within the great cities the pith of the population was Latin.

†b. *To the pith*, thoroughly, to the very core.

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1127/2 Shortlie after..she performed hir promise to the pith.

5. Physical strength or force; vigour, toughness; might, mettle, 'backbone'.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22793 (Edin.) It semis al again kind þat mannis molden fleis and banis.. Haf piþe [*v. r.* pith] and lif, als þai hauid ar. *c* 1375 *Ibid.* 7090 (Fairf.) Poron his hare his strenght was made Aite xx. mens pith he hadde. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 475 But Age alas.. Hath me binaft my beautee and my pith. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armys* (S.T.S.) 287 In thair awin propre pythe, and vertu of corps and strenthe of membris. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilyear* 863 Thay preis furth properly thair pithis to prufe. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 112 Brasse, iron or style haue theyr owne strength and pith in them. *Ibid.* 117 Newe ale, wil sone lease his pith. 1601 BP. W. BARLOW *Serm. Paules Crosse* 17 A man of Sampsons pith 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 56 We'll both defend with all our pith. 1763 CHURCHILL *Epist. to Hogarth* 33 Should love of Fame..Spur thee to deeds of pith. 1823 BYRON *Juan* VII. xviii, 'Mongst them were several Englishmen of pith, Sixteen called Thompson, and nineteen named Smith. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* ii. 12 This [curse]..took the pith out of my legs.

b. Force, vigour, energy (of words, speech, etc.).

c 1526 FRITH *Disput. Purgatory* (1829) 102 Some man will think mine arguments to be of small pith 1548 UDALL *Erasm Par. Luke* Pref. 13 He shall fele a certain vertue and pith such as he shall not fele the lyke in any other bookes 1563 *Mirr. Mag., Blacksmith* x, In wyt he had so little pyth. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 207 Cool vigour and laconic pith. 1876 SPURGEON *Commenting* 2 Matthew Henry..is usually plain, quaint, and full of pith.

6. Substance, substantial quality (of words, writings, etc.). ? *Obs.*

c 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 4882 So ful of pith is the matere That swich a book in Romaunce Was neuer yet made in Fraunce. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Col. Clout* 58 It hath in it some pith. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. 192 With the whistling of lips or hands..shepheards cause their sheepe to arise, or lie downe, bicause they understand not an articulate or distinct speech, that hath some pith in it. 1590 [J. GREENWOOD] *Confer.* Pref. A ij, If thou finde not such pith or substance in the matters discussed.

7. Importance, gravity, weight; esp. in phrase *of* (*great*) *pith and moment*, or the like (after Shaks.).

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. i. 86 Enterprizes of great pith and moment. 1624 BEDELL *Lett.* vi. 104 Neither is there any place of speciall pith, that hath not beene obserued. 1846 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 91, I haue a secret to communicate, a secret of some pith and importance. 1830 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* (1884) II. xv. 85 We have seen the scruples .. of one .cabinet minister alter the whole course of enterprises of great pith and moment.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (in sense 1) ***pith-ball, -cavity, -cell, -coat, -cylinder***; (in sense 2) ***pith bait, marrow, pudding***; ***pith-like*** adj.; **pith-drawn** *a.* (see quot.); **pith hat, pith helmet**, a helmet-shaped sun-hat made of the dried pith of the Indian Solah or Spongewood of Bengal (*Æschynomene aspera*), hence called **pith-hat-plant** (Miller *Plant-n.* 1884); **pith paper**, a paper made from the pith of various plants; **pith-plant**, the Chinese rice-paper tree (*Aralia* or *Fatsia papyrifera*); **pith-tree**, a leguminous tree (*Herminiera Elaphroxylon*) of tropical Africa, having soft white pith-like wood; **pith-work**, articles made of pith, esp. of *Æschynomene aspera.*

1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 126 Two gilt *pith balls, suspended upon strings of silk. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 14 A cylinder of brass, supported on a glass stand, and furnished with a pith ball electroscope. 1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol* (1877) 79 The medullary or *pith-cavity in the centre of the section. *Ibid.*, The *pith-cells, around the central cavity. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Least* xiii, Two or three blows with the cutlass, at the small end of the nut, cut off not only the *pith-coat, but the point of the shell. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 308 The *pith-cylinders of the shoots..are only connected by narrow medullary rays. 1703 T. S. *Art's Improv.* I. 19 Trees.. Rift or Cleft, or *Pith-drawn, as some call it, by falling too soon, viz. before they are Sawn asunder. 1884 J. MACDONALD in *19th Cent* June 1002 With nothing on but their ungainly *pith hats. 1889 T. A. GUTHRIE *Pariah* I. i, Who's the man who goes about in a *pith helmet? 1866 *Treas. Bot.* s. v. *Æschynomene*, The *pithlike stem of *Æ. aspera* is..used in India..for making hats, bottle cases, swimming jackets [etc.]. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Impr.* (1746) 199 *Pith-Marrow, running all along from the hinder Brain. to the End of the Back-bone or Chine of Beasts. 1834 G. BENNETT *Wanderings* II. 75 The *pith plant is procured from Oan-nāām, near the province of Seeshuen. 1750 E. SMITH *Compl. Housewife* (ed. 14) 131 To make a *Pith Pudding. Take a quantity of the pith of an ox [etc.]. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, *Pith-tree, of the Nile, *Herminiera Elaphroxylon.* 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 313 Ambash or Pith-tree of the Nile..The wood is very light, and in the form of small logs is used by the natives to assist them in crossing rivers.

Pith (piþ), *v.* Also 5 (9) **peth.** [f. prec. sb.]

†1. ? To provide with pith, give pith or vigour. *Obs. rare*—[1].

14.. *Tundale's Vis., Circumcision* 93 Hit is also myghty, it pethys fayre Agcynis wanhope and disperacyon.

2. *trans.* To pierce or sever the 'pith' or spinal cord of (an animal), so as to kill it or render it insensible; *spec.* to slaughter (cattle) in this way.

1805 *European Mag.* June 482 The practice of slaughtering cattle by puncturing the medulla spinalis, or as it is now called, pithing cattle, is extending through all parts of the Kingdom. 1806 HOME in *Phil. Trans.* XCVI. 359 In the common mode of pithing cattle the medulla spinalis only is cut through, and the head remains alive. 1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* (1877) 204 The pulsation of the heart.. should be studied in a Frog rendered insensible by chloroform or by being pithed. 1886 P. CLARKE *New Chum* xiii. (ed. 2) 184 'Now then, shall we peth it or shoot it?' says our butcher pro tem. 1895 *Tablet* 5 Jan. 22 To pith is to remove the brain with a gutting knife, and then to pass—say—a stiff clean wire up the spinal canal to break up the marrow.

3. To remove or extract the pith from.

1852 LD. HARDO in *Mem.* x (1866 175 [We] fished, paddle in the water, or pith rushes till dinner.

Hence **Pithed** (piþt) *ppl. a.*; **Pithing** (piˈþiŋ) *vbl. sb.*, also *attrib.* as in *pithing-pole*, a pole having a sharp blade at one end, for pithing cattle.

1831 YOUATT *Horse* IX. 153 The operation is called pithing, from the name (*the pith*) given by butchers to the spinal marrow. 1864 H. FALCONER in *Reader* 5 Mar. 302/2 It divides into two long diverging arms (like the legs of a pithed frog). 1886 P. CLARKE *New Chum* xiii. (ed. 2) 184 Up jumps Tom on the bar overhead with a long pithing-pole..and with one plunge sends the cruel point with unerring aim into the spinal cord.

Pithagorean, Pithian, Pithon, Pithonical, Pithonist, etc.: see PYTH-.

†**Pithano·logy.** *Obs.* [ad. Gr. πιθανολογία (Col. ii. 4), f. πιθαν-ός persuasive + -λογία speech, etc.: see -LOGY.] 'Persuasiveness of speech'; the use of specious or plausible arguments.

1615 BYFIELD *Exp. Coloss.* ii. 4 Pithanology, which the apostle condemns, is a speech fitted of purpose, by the abuse of rhetoric,..to please and seduce. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Deut.* xiii. 3 Heretics have their pithanology, their good words and fair speeches. 1730 A. COLLIER *Clavis Univ., Spec. True Philos.* 127 Called also by its christian name of pithanology, or science, falsely so called.

Pit-head, -heap, etc.: see PIT *sb.*[1] 14.

Pithecanthrope (piþˈkænþrop). Also in Gr. and Lat. forms **Pithecanthropos, -us.** [f. Gr. πίθηκος ape + ἄνθρωπος man.] a. An ape-man or man-like ape; name given by Haeckel (1868) to a hypothetical link between the Apes and Man. b. *Pithecanthrōpus* was afterwards adopted by E. Dubois as generic name for an extinct animal of

which remains were found in 1891–2 in the Pliocene of Java.

1876 E. R. Lankester tr. *Haeckel's Hist. Creat.* II. 293 These Ape-like men, or Pithecanthropi, very probably existed towards the end of the Tertiary period. 1877 Shields *Final Philos* 146 [Man's] descent from a tailed ancestor, to which he [Haeckel] gives the zoological name of Pithecanthropos or the primitive ape-man. 1883 tr. *Joly's Man bef. Metals* 17 Prehistoric man..has even been sometimes called man-monkey, or pithecanthrope. 1895 Cuningham in *Nature* 28 Feb 409/1 The so-called Pithecanthropus is in the direct human line. 1898 Gadow tr. *Haeckel's Last Link* 24 Dr. Dubois exhibited the cranium of Pithecanthropus.

So **Pithecanthropic** *a.*, ? of or belonging to a man who acts like an ape; **Pithecanthropoid** *a*, resembling or related to the pithecanthrope.

1890 *Cent Dict*, Pithecanthropoid. 1897 *Open Court* XI. 256 The pithecanthropic mummery, colloquially called monkey-business, connected with closing one nostril and breathing through the other and then of closing both till the compressed columnar air-current is imagined to bump against the triangular fundament of Kundalini.

Pithecian (piθi·siăn), *a Zool.* [ad. F *pithécien*, f. Gr. πίθηκος ape: see -IAN.] Of or pertaining to *Pithecia* (Geoffroy, 1812), the typical genus of the *Pithecinæ*, a subfamily of the *Cebidæ*, S American monkeys commonly called Sakis. So **Pithecine** *a.*, pertaining to the *Pithecinæ*.

1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Pithecine. 1893 *Athenæum* 18 Mar. 349/3 The fundamental types of the molars are identical in man and the anthropoids, and the lower one differs entirely from that of the pithecian and cebian monkeys.

Pithecoid (piθi·koid), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad F. *pithécoïde*, f. Gr. πίθηκος ape: see -OID.] Resembling in form or pertaining to the apes, esp. the higher or anthropoid apes; simian, ape-like.

1861 Huxley in *Nat Hist. Rev* Jan. 67 The demonstration of a pithecoid pedigree. 1863 — *Man's Place Nat.* 159 The fossil remains of man..do not..take us appreciably nearer to that lower pithecoid form. 1866 — *Prel. Rem. Cat hn.* 102 A curious pithecoid variation, observed in the gorilla and the chimpanzee 1880 *19th Cent.* Nov. 854 Beyond the range of pithecoid intelligence.

B. as *sb.* An anthropoid ape; a simian.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pithecological (piθiko·pdʒikăl), *a. nonce wd.* [f. Gr. πίθηκος ape + -LOGICAL.] Pertaining to the scientific study of apes.

1865 Visct. Strangford *Selection* (1869) II. 110 Its proceedings .were not of a truly geographical, so much as of a more or less authentically pithecological, character

Pithful (piθfŭl), *a. rare.* [f. Pith *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of pith; pithy. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* ii. 24 This strong and pithful Philosophy. 1613 W Browne *Brit. Past.* II. iv, For as in tracing these pithfull rushes, such as are aloft, By those that raiv'd them presently are brought Beneath unseene 1819 W Tennant *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 14 Pickin' out pithfu' texts, and strang.

Pithily (piθili), *adv.* [f. Pithy *a.* + -LY 2.] In a pithy manner.

† 1. In a way that goes to the pith; thoroughly; in substance or essence; essentially. *Obs*

1434 Misyn *Mending of Life* 122 Pithily clensid fro vnclennes. 1435 — *Fire of Love* 98 If we owr myndes fro lufe of creaturis pythely depart. 1539 Cromwell in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 228, I have pithely weyed and poundred the depositions and Relations. 1645 Milton *Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV. 221 It would be as pithily absurd.

† 2. With power or strength; mightily. *Obs.*

1522 *World & Child* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 250, I am a prince perilous y-proved,.. and pithily y-pight. 1573 *80* Barret *Alv.* P 414 Pithily, vehemently. 1678 R. Barclay *Apol. Quakers* v. ix. 130 These..did..pithily and strongly overturn the False Doctrine of their Adversaries.

3. In reference to speech or writing: So as to express the pith or substance; briefly and with fullness of meaning; in few and significant words; with condensed and forcible expression; sententiously, tersely, vigorously.

1533 More *Debell. Salem* Wks. 1019/2 As thoughe they were wordes of such substancial effect, that I would not haue it appere..that hee had written so pihthely. 1586 W. Webbe *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb) 48 Marke with howe choyce wordes it is pithily described. 1698 S. Clark *Script. Just.* xii. 62 A Passage..wherein he expresses himself very pertinently, pithily, and elegantly. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* xviii, He next handled very pithily the doctrine of defensive arms and of resistance to Charles II. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* 475/1 The knack of talking pithily—which means a knack of talking pointedly, and more or less audaciously.

Pithiness (piθines). [f. Pithy *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or character of being pithy. *esp.* in sense 3 of the adj., Fullness of meaning with brevity of expression; condensation and force of style; terseness, sententiousness

1547–64 Bauldwin *Mor. Philos* (Palfr.) 18 With such pithinesse in his counsels. 1619 R. Waller in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II (1887) II. 226 Much comendinge the grate pitthynes of your Lordships letters. 1813 Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) IV. 225 Their version of the 15th psalm is more to be esteemed for its pithiness than its poetry. 1863 J. G. Murphy *Comm. Gen.* iv. 7 This sentence has all the pithiness and familiarity of a proverb.

Pithless (piθles), *a.* [f. Pith *sb.* + -LESS.] Devoid of pith; having no pith. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

1555 W. Watreman *Fardle Facions* II. viii. 181 No yncke-horne termes, nor pithlesse pratling. 1656 Trapp *Comm. 2 Tim.* iii. 5 Hollow professors are as hollow trees..tall, but pithless, sapless, unsound. 1728 Ramsay *Archers diverting themselves* 27 Pithless limbs in silks o'er-clad 1817 Colebrooke *Algebra*, etc. Notes & Illustr. p. xiv, Omitting.. superfluous and pithless matter. 1879 Baring-Gould *Germany* II. 273 Leaning on these hollow, pithless reeds.

Hence **Pithlessly** *adv.*

1884 J. Parker *Apost. Life* III. 217 If we speak it pithlessly, it takes rank with any words short and empty.

Pit-hole, *sb.* A hole formed in a pit; a pit-like hollow or cavity. (In various applications: see quots., and senses of Pit *sb.*1) b. *spec.* A grave.

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 525 Buds sprouting forth vnder the concauity or pit-hole of the foresaid joints. *a* 1625 Fletcher, etc. *Fair Maid Inn* II. ii, I have known a lady sick of the small pocks, onely to keep her face from pitholes, take cold, strike them in again, kick up the heels, and vanish. 1814 Scott *Wav.* xvi, A black bog..full of large pit-holes.

b. 1721–3 Middleton & Rowley *Changeling* iv. i. 64 Alexander, that thought the world Too narrow for him, in th' end had but his pit hole. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt Nat.* (1834) II. 647 It is common to fright children into taking of their physic, by telling them that else they must be put into the pit hole. 1896 *Warwickshi Wd. bk* s. v, Baby's dead, and gone in the pit-hole. (So in Eng. dialects, from Notts to Devon and Kent: see E.D.D.)

Hence **Pit-hole** *v.*, to lay in the grave, to bury.

1607 W. S. *Puritaine* I. B j b, All my friends were pitthold, gone to Graues. 1611 Chapman *May-day* iii. 43, I would see her pithole[d], afore I would deale with her.

‖ **Pithos** (piθɔs). *Gr. Antiq.* [a. Gr. πίθος.] A large wide-mouthed earthenware jar of spherical form, used for holding wine, oil, food, etc.

1879 J J. Young *Ceram. Art* 27 The pithos occupied by Diogenes was cracked and patched.

Pithsome (piθsŏm), *a. rare.* [f. Pith *sb.* + -SOME.] Full of pith; vigorous, sturdy.

1864 Blackmore *Clara Vaughan* (1889) 248 Her pithsome health and vigour.

Pithy (piθi), *a.* [f. Pith *sb.* + -Y.]

1. Consisting or of the nature of pith; abounding in or full of pith.

1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 192 The pithy pith of an elder sticke. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 225 The inward substance white,..without ane tast, ..and smell it hath none, neither is it ane thing pithie. 1793 B Edwards *Hist. W. Indies* II. v i. 209 The body of the cacao..contains a soft pithy substance. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* II. 73 The pithy bunch of unripe nuts. 1853 G. Johnston *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 96 [Elder] well known to every schoolboy.., who fabricates his pop-gun from its pithy branches. 1893 Newton *Dict. Birds* 239 The rachis [of a feather] is opaque, filled with a pithy substance.

2. *fig.* Full of strength or vigour; vigorous, strong; of liquor, strong, containing much alcohol. Now *dial.* or *Obs.*

13 *Cursor M.* 9384 (Cott.) Al-king thing was þan. Wel pithier [*v r.* mihtier] þan þai ar now. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 282/1 Pythy, *vbi* strange. 1530 Palsgr. 320/2 Pythy stronge, *puissant.* 1634 Markham *Archerie* ix. 84 A strong pithie kind of Shooting. 1773 Ferguson *Under Water* iii, On mair pithy shanks they stood. 1812 W. Tennant *Anster F.* iv, Some are flush'd with horns of pithy ale.

3. Full of substance or significance; solid, substantial; *esp.* of speech or writing: Containing much matter in few words; expressing briefly the pith or substance of a thing; condensed and forcible in expression or style; sententious; terse. (Now the prevailing sense.)

1529 More *Suppl. Soulys* Wks. 299/1 The sore pythye point wherwith he knitteth vp all hys heuy matter. 1531 Tindale *Exp.* 1 *John* (1537) 93 It is a shorte and pythy sentence to moue or admonyse. 1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps* ii. 5 Very pithithe is this pronown I. 1657 Sparrow *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 74 These short but pithy Ejaculations. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* (1781) VI. iii. 341 Finding something to say to each, in his pithy, agreeable manner. 1824 Miss Ferrier *Inher.* xv, With one of her sharp pithy glances at Colonel D. 1893 J. C. Jeafferson *Bk. Recollect.* I. i. 13 He preached..a plain, short, pithy sermon.

b. *transf.* of a speaker or writer.

1548 Udall *Erasm. Par. Luke* xix. 150 That other man also was piththie and an earnest bidder of Jesus. 1693 J. Edwards *Author. O. & N. Test.* 235 The pithy moralist [Seneca] 1713 Addison *Ct. Tariff* P 13 In all these particulars [he] was very short but pithy. 1879 Geo. Eliot *Theo. Such* ii. 30 He was a pithy talker.

Pitiabi·lity. *rare.* [f. next: see -ITY.] Pitiableness; something pitiable.

1865 Carlyle *Frederk. Gt.* xviii. vii. (1872) VII. 221 Pitiabilities of every kind.

Pitiable (pi·tiăb'l), *a.* Forms: 5 **pytyable**, 5–6 **piteable**, 6 **pitoyable**, **pittiable**, 7 **pityable**, 7–8 **pityable**, 6– **pitiable**. [ME. a. OF. *piteable* (13th c.), *pitiable*, *pitoiable* (mod F. *pitoyable*) pitiable (in active and passive sense), f. OF. *piteer*, *pitier*, *pitoyer* to Pity: see -ABLE.]

1. Deserving, worthy of, or standing in need of pity; exciting pity; lamentable: = Pitiful 3.

1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Armis* (S. T. S) 299 To ay justice with merci meile, efter as he seis caus piteable. *c* 1489 Caxton *Blanchardyn* xxx. 114 Thees pytyable thynges thus y-happed. 1586 in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) IV. 142 The auditory did find her case not pitoyable, and her allegations untrue. 1681–6 J Scott *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 217 Out of great Condescension to this pitiable Infirmity of his sinful Creatures [etc.]. 1688 *Vox Cleri Pro Rege* 92 The Case is truly pityable. 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* IX. iv. (1864) V. 243 The champion of injured and pitiable women. 1879 Miss Braddon *Clov. Foot* I. i. 32, I..found him in a pitiable condition.

2. Contemptible, miserable: = Pitiful 4.

1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France* II. 353 For this pitiable exhibition, ships cut in paper, and saints carved in wood, we paid half a guinea each. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 511 That great party..had now dwindled to a pitiable minority. 1891 *Speaker* 11 July 36/1 The pitiable display of short-sighted greed over the Factory Bill.

† 3. Characterized by pity: = Pitiful 2. *Obs.*

1503 *Kalender of Shepherds* ii, Sweyt & pyteabyl as the beyt,. dyspytful & prydful as the fasant.

Hence **Pitiableness,** pitiable quality or condition; **Pitiably** *adv.*, in a pitiable manner.

1694 Kettlewell *Comp. Penitent* 43 Remembring..the Pytyableness of my Weakness. 1825 J. Neal *Bro. Jonathan* II. 166 A line of scripture, pitiably misunderstood. 1866 Geo Eliot *F. Holt* xliii, We are so pitiably in subjection to all sorts of vanity. 1894 Mrs. H. Ward *Marcella* I. 41 For all its weakness and pitiableness.

Pitied (pi·tid), *ppl. a.* [f. Pity *v.* + -ED 1.] Compassionated, lamented, etc.: see the verb. Hence **Pitiedly** *adv.* (*rare*), in a way or to a degree to be pitied.

1627–77 Feltham *Resolves* II. xlix 256 He is properly and pittiedly to be counted alone that is illaterate. 1728 Eliza Heywood *Mme. de Gomez's Belle A.* (1732) II. 214 A dishonourable Affair, in which his Glory, and at last his Life fell a necessary, but much pitied Sacrifice. 1851 Ruskin *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. i. 1 Led, through prouder eminence, to less pitied destruction.

Pitier (pi·tiəi). [f. Pity *v.* + -ER 1.] One who pities.

1601 Daniel *Civ. Wars* vi. xiv, That which such a pitier seldom mends. 1650 R. Stapylton *Strada's Low C. Wars* vii. 53 The Favourers and Pittyers of the Cause. 1805 Cayley *Sir W. Raleigh* II. 90 Among his friends and pitiers in this his adverse fortune. 1860 Emerson *Cond. Life* vii. 155 This class of pitiers of themselves.

Pitiful (pi·tifŭl), *a.* [f. Pity *sb.* + -FUL.]

† 1 Characterized by piety; pious. *Obs rare.*

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* II xviii. 262 Encrece thow rightwisnes to piteful men [*pis adauge g attam*]. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 186/1 Pittiful, *pius, misericors.*

2. Full of or characterized by pity; compassionate, merciful, tender.

1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 286/2 Thenne this pyteful man..dyde almesse 1526 Tindale *Jas.* v. 11 The lorde is very pitifull and merciful. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm Par Matt.* xx. 100 Shewing his pietifull affection. 1595 Shaks. *John* iv iii. 2 The Wall is high, and yet will I leape downe. Good ground, be pittifull and hurt me not. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* I. 623 He was pitiful to the poor, and hospitable to his neighbours. *a* 1716 Blackall *Wks.* (1723) I. 20 A pitiful and compassionate Temper. 1875 Manning *Missi n. H. Ghost* vii. 186 Why did our Divine Master, pitiful and tender as He is, speak so sternly?

3. Exciting or fitted to excite pity; pitiable, piteous, deplorable, lamentable. (Usually, now always, of actions, conditions, sights, cries, or the like; formerly also of persons.)

c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 236 This ded body that lyth here in grave, Wrappyd in a peteffull plyght. 1532 Tindale *Wks* (Parker Soc.) II. 91 How pale and pitiful look they, hanging down their heads 1647 Sprigge *Anglia Rediv.* II i. 66 The pittifullest spectacle that man can behold. 1696 Phillips (ed 5, *Pitiful*, said of the Condition of one that is reduc'd to great Misery, and excites Pity. 1868 E. Edwards *Raleigh* I. xxvi 672 A pitiful account of his sorrows and perplexities. 1871 Morley *Vauvenargues* in *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. (1878) 6 The pitiful fate of his friend.

† b. as *adv.* Pitifully. *Obs.*

1571 Camden *Hist. Eel* ix. (1633) 117 He was pittifull hurt with a gun. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* v. ii. 29 The God of loue that knowes me, how pittifull I deserue.

4. To be pitied for its littleness or meanness; exciting pitying contempt; miserably insignificant or trifling, despicable, contemptible. (Cf. *miserable*, *wretched*, in similar use.)

1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* iv. (Arb.) 95 Feare shews pitfie chaffens. 1598 Grenewey *Tacitus' Ann.* II. vii. (1622) 42 Many such simple and friuolous matters, and more mildly to terme them, pittifull. 1659–60 Pepys *Diary* 26 Feb., A pitiful copy of verses. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 28 It is no more but a pitiful Village. 1771 *Junius Lett.* liv. (1820) 288, I see the pitiful advantage he has taken. 1874 Lisle Carr *Jud. Gwynne* I. iv. 130 When you talk such pitiful trash about rewarding me.

5. *Comb.*, as *pitiful-hearted.*

1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 134 Pittiful hearted Titan that melted at the sweete Tale of the Sunne.

Pitifully (pi·tifŭli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a pitiful manner.

1. With compassion; compassionately, mercifully.

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 1494 (MS. Harl.), 3yf he demep pytyfully [*MS. Dulw.* pytously] At hys demyng getyb he mercy. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk Com. Prayer, Litany*, Pytifully behalde the sorowes of our heart. 1612 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* i 6 He shall more patiently and pitifully deale against it. 1885 H. V. Barnett in *Mag. Art* Sept. 454/2 He..thought pitifully of her in her affliction.

2. In a way that awakens or deserves pity; piteously, lamentably, wretchedly, miserably.

c 1420 *Siege of Rouen* in *Collect. Lond. Cit.* (Camden) 3 Gonnys they schott with grete envye, And many were smytte pytyfully. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 286 He hard a voyce cry pet fullie. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 754 He was with mischaunce of a speare,.. pittifully slayne and brought to death. 1625 K. Long tr. *Barclay's Argenis* II. x. 93 Pitifully requesting the succour of the passers by. 1678 Bunyan *Pilgr.* I. 127 They beat them pitifully. 1722 De Foe *Plague* (Rldg.) 117 She cry'd and look'd pitifully. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 29 Mar. 4/8 The widow, whose career of wedded happiness has been so pitifully cut short.

3. Contemptibly, meanly, meagrely; miserably.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 215 Her teares (how pitifully easie are they to some?). 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 28 To prove..how pitifully poore and ridiculous the first workes of Art have been. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 243 Strawberry Plants..in the second Year they bear wonderfully; but that being past, they produce very pitifully. 1742 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* (1834) I. 139 The Secret Committee go on very pitifully.

Pitifulness (pi'tifŭlnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being PITIFUL, q. v.

1557 *Sarum Primer* N viij b, I commende and betake my handes to thy holinesse, beseechynge thy pitifulnesse. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Prayers sev. Occas.*, Let the pitifulness of thy great mercy loose us. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 32 They would..soon discern. the pittifulness of their matter, and the impertinency of their tales and phansies. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. iii. (1852) 541 That pitifulness and that peaceableness which rendered him yet further amiable. 1884 W. S. LILLY in *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 264 Christianity, preaching pitifulness and courtesy. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 507 Scrofula:..its frequency, its pitifulness, and its marring of fair young lives.

† **Pitikins, pittikins,** dim. of PITY, after *bodikins*, in *Ods pit(t)ikins*: see OD[1] 2.

1604 DEKKER *Honest W'h.* Wks. 1873 II. 27 Gods my pittikins, some foole or other knocks [cf. 29 Gods my pitty, what an Asse is that Citizen].

Pitiless (pi'tilĕs), *a.* [f. PITY *sb.* + -LESS.]

1. Without pity or compassion; showing no pity; merciless. Also *fig.*

a 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 3306 Out of pitee, growith mercy, ffor piteeles man can do no mercy. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & Fl.* lxx. 147 To kepe al from pitteless strife. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III iv. 29 The pelting of this pitilesse storme. 1703 ROWE *Ulysses* III i, The Gods are pityless. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Ability* Wks. (Bohn) II. 35 In Parliament, the tactics of the Opposition is to resist every step of the Government, by a pitiless attack. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 274 The spirit of the times was pitiless enough.

† 2. Receiving no pity; unpitied. *Obs rare.*

a 1618 J. DAVIES *Wittes Pilgr.* lxxvii, So, do I perishe pitilesse, through Feare.

Hence **Pi'tilessly** *adv.*; **Pi'tilessness.**

1611 COTGR., *Atrocement*, most cruelly, pittilesly. 1755 JOHNSON, *Pitilessness.* 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 353 He was pitilessly dragged along the passages, up or down the stairs. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* xiv. vii. (1864) IX. 237 Their pitilessness to the poor.

Pitill: see PITTEL. **Pitle**, var PIGHTLE.

Pitless (pi'tlĕs), *a. rare.* [f. PIT *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Having no pit: in quots., said of a theatre.

1895 *Daily News* 11 Nov. 6/4 The reconstructed and no longer pit-less Opera Comique. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 19 Dec. 5/2 The projectors of new and pitless playhouses.

Pit-maker, etc.: see PIT *sb.*[1] 14.

Pitman (pi'tmăn). [f. PIT *sb.*[1] + MAN *sb*[1]]

† 1. The digger of a pit or common grave. *Obs.*

1609 J. DAVIES *Humours Heaven on E.* (Grosart) 46/2 The ceremonie at their Burialls Is Ashes but to Ashes, Dust to Dust; Nay not so much; for strait the Pit-man falles (If he can stand) to hide them as he must.

2. A man who works in a pit or mine, esp. a coal-mine; a collier. (In some localities, applied *spec.* to the man who attends to the pumping machinery in the pit or shaft.)

1761 *Hist* in *Ann. Reg.* 82/2 A large body of pitmen came into the town. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xx. (ed. 3) 202 A chief Pitman has charge of the pumps and the apparatus of the shafts. 1863 KINGSLEY *Waters-Bab.* i. 11 They passed through the pitmen's village. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Pitman* (*Cornw.*), a man employed to examine the lifts of pumps and the drainage. 1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Pit-man*, a collier as distinguished from a miner. ..This distinction has not of late years been closely preserved. The term *pitman* was formerly applied to every worker in a colliery, from the 'trapper' to the 'hewer'.

b. *attrib.*, as † **pitman candle**, a miner's lamp.

1658 H. MOSELEY *Healing Leaf* 30 Set not up a pit-man Candle in a stately room.

3. The man who stands in a sawpit and works the lower end of the saw; a pit-sawyer.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 101 With the Pit-Saw they enter the one end of the Stuff, the Top-man at the Top, and the Pit-man under him. 1879 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 15 Oct., The light thin saw of the pitman.

4. One of a race dwelling in pits. *rare.*

1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Jan. 3/3 The little pit-men who seem to have been the real aborigines of Yezo, conquered by the Ainu

5. (*transf.* from sense 3.) In machinery, the rod connecting a rotating with a reciprocating part, and communicating motion from one to the other; a connecting-rod. Chiefly *U. S.*

1846 WORCESTER, *Pitman*..an appendage to a forcing pump. 1847 WEBSTER, *Pitman*. ..a. The piece of timber which connects the lower end of a mill-saw with the wheel that moves it. 1860 *Sci. Amer.* Aug. 96/1 [The] pistons are connected by piston rods *d* with pitmans *e* with the cranks *f*, *f*. 1864 WEBSTER, *Pitman*,..the connecting rod in a saw mill; also, sometimes, the connecting rod of a steam-engine. 1881 *Metal Worker* No. 24. 373 It is preferable in high-speed engines to make the piston and cross-head as light as possible, and put the weight into the pitman or connecting-rod.

b. *attrib*, as *pitman-box*, *-coupling*, *-head*, *-press*, *-strap*: see quots.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Pitman-box*, the stirrup and brasses which embrace the wrist of the driving-wheel. .. *Pitman-coupling*, a means of connecting a pitman to the object which it drives. ..*Pitman-head*, the block or enlargement at the end of a pitman, at which point its connection is made to the object by which it is driven or which it drives. 1879 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 13 Aug. 8 The Lee Mill.. came to a stop..by the breaking of the lower pitman strap and trunk to the gang. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Pitman Press*, one working by pitman connection with a shaft, instead of eccentric or other equivalent.

Pit-mark, -martin, etc.: see PIT *sb.*[1] 14.

Pit-mirk, *a. Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. PIT *sb.*[1] + MIRK *a.*] As dark as a pit (or as the pit, hell: cf. PIT *sb.*[1] 4); intensely dark, pitch-dark.

1728 RAMSAY *Monk & Miller's Wife* 29 It fell late, And him benighted by the gate. To lye without, pit-mirk, did shore him, He couldna see his thumb before him. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xi, It's pit mirk, but there's no an ill turn on the road but twa. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* iii. 20 Neither moon nor star, sir, and pit-mirk.

Pit-mouth: see PIT *sb.*[1] 14. **Pito,** var. of PITA.

Pitomie, obs. humorous aphetic f. EPITOME.

† **Pitot.** *Obs. rare.* [Origin obscure: cf. PIDDOCK.] app. A razor-shell.

1611 COTGR., *Manche de couteau*, the Pitot; a long, and round shell-fish.

Pitous, -tee, obs. var. of PITEOUS, PITEOUSTEE.

Pitpan (pi'tpæn). Also 9 **pittpan.** [? Native name.] A long flat-bottomed boat hollowed out of the trunk of a tree, used in Central America; a dugout.

1798 COL. BARROW in *Naval Chron.* (1799) I. 247 Canoes, dories, and pit pans. 1810 *Ann. Reg* 738/1 The Pit-pan being flat-bottomed, the Dory round. 1854 J. L. STEPHENS *Centr. America* 8 We .made an excursion in the government pitpan. .. Ours was about 40 feet long and 6 wide in the centre, running to a point at both ends and made of the trunk of a mahogany tree. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 218/2 They..carried me quickly to the river, where a pit-pan was in waiting.

Pit-pat: see PIT-A-PAT.

Pit-saw, -sawyer, -stone, etc.: see PIT *sb*[1] 14.

‖ **Pitta** (pi'tă). *Ornith.* [mod.L., a. Telugu *pitta* anything small, a pet] Name of a genus of passerine birds, type of the family *Pittidæ*, the Ant-thrushes of the Old World, species of which inhabit China, India, and Australia, and one, *P. angolensis*, the W. Coast of Africa. They are remarkable for their vivid colouring, strong bill, short tail, and long legs, and range in size between a lark and a jay.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 194/2 *Pitta Gigas*,..Giant Pitta. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 728 Few Birds can vie with the Pittas in brightly-contrasted coloration. 1896 *List Anim. Zool. Soc. Lond.* 303. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.* 357/1.

Hence **Pi'ttid**, any bird of the family *Pittidæ*; **Pi'ttine** *a.*, of or belonging to the genus Pitta; **Pi'ttoid** *a.*, allied in form to the pittas.

1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Pittine. 1895 *Funk's Stand Dict.*, Pittid, Pittoid.

Pittacal (pi'tăkăl). *Chem.* Also **-call.** [a. Ger. *pittacal* (Reichenbach 1835), f. Gr. πίττα pitch + καλός beautiful, κάλλος beauty.] A dark blue solid substance obtained from the high-boiling portions of wood-tar.

1835 *Thomson's Records Gen. Sci.* I. 54 On Pittacal, a new dye stuff. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 735 Pittacall is without smell, is tasteless, and not volatile. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 661 Pittacal appears to have decided basic characters, for it is dissolved by acids and precipitated by alkalis.

Pittance (pi'tăns), *sb.* Forms: 3-6 **pitaunce,** 4-6 (8) **-ance,** (4-6 **pyt(t)-, pet-, -ance, -aunce**), 6- **pittance,** (6 **-ans,** 7 **pettance, pittens**). [ME. *pitaunce*, a. OF. *pitance, -ence* pittance, app. the same word as *pitance, pietance* pity, ad. L. type **pietāntia*, deriv. of *pietās* (see PIETY), recorded 1317 in sense 'pittance' (so med.L. *pidantia, pit(t)antia*, etc.), whence also Pr. *pitansa, -za, piedansa, pidanza* pity, Olt. *pietanza* pity, later pittance, Sp. *pitanza* pittance, salary, OPg. *pitança* charity, later pittance. (A pittance was often provided by a charitable bequest to a convent.)

Other derivations have been suggested, as Gr. πιττάκιον tablet, billet, med.L. *picta* a small coin of Poitou, and the root *pett-* of *piece*, etc. See Diez, Scheler, Littré, Skeat, Korting No. 7106.]

1. A pious donation or bequest to a religious house or order, to provide an additional allowance of food, wine, etc., at particular festivals, or on the anniversary of the benefactor's death, in consideration of masses: hence, the allowance or dole itself; also, the anniversary service. Also *fig.* Now only *Hist.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 114 Hwar was euer iseinen to eni bloddletunge so poure pitaunce? *Ibid.* 412 Forgoð enne dei our pitaunce. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 10446 Synge me a messe For a man þat dede ys; And at myn ese he shal haue, To a pytaunce, þat he wyl craue. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 224 He was an esy man to yeue penaunce Ther as he wiste to haue a good pitaunce. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 605 To the said mynchons, euery yere in the day of his anniuersary, xl. shillings, to a pytaunce into mynde of his sowle. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 16 To eche monk .. xij *d.* and a petaunce amonges them, eche man a french loof and a quart wyn. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 337 Raymondyn dyde doo send to hys bretheren hermytes besyde theire pytaunce other meetes for recreacion. 1737 OZELL *Rabelais* III. xxiii. 143 To bequeath .. to those good Religious Fathers .. many Pitances. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* vii. 135 Each member and servant of the Chapter received his portion or pittance. 1904 *Ch. Times* 29 Apr. 509/1 The pittance was an occasional relief to the usual strict dietary in the way of some exceptional or extra food or delicacy. .. In not a few monasteries there were special endowments for certain pittances, usually of early origin.

b. A charitable gift or allowance of food or money; an alms, dole.

c 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 4513 Thow þat .. to he nedy yeuest no pitaunce. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) I. xv. 13, I preye .. of youre merytis superhabundaunce as graunteyth me of almesse somme pytaunce. 1812 S. ROGERS *Columbus* 132 A Pilot .. Stopt to solicit at the gate A pittance for his child. 1838-9 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* (1863) 92 Their usual requests for pittances of food and clothing.

2. A small allowance or portion of food and drink; a scanty meal; scanty rations or diet. Also *fig.* Now *rare.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 31 Min Ere with a good pitance Is fedd of redinge of romance Of Ydoine and of Amadas. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 45 By sotyl crafte a morsel or pitaunce, A rustiler shal sone be redy founde. 1540-1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1556) 122 b, Such a small pitaunce .. as nowe our servauntes would disdeigne. 1578 (*hr. Prayers* in *Priv. Prayers* (1851) 520 O sacred pittance of our pilgrimage. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 28 At night againe hauing eaten some small pittance of supper. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xi. 547 She seru'd a holsome Onion cut For pittance to the potion. 1623 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Pitance*, short banquet. 1647 TRAPP *Comm.* 1 *Cor.* i. 28 [Poor men] have but prisoners pittances, which will keep them alive, and that's all. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Pittance*, any small proportion of Bread, or Meat. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* XII. 520 Some just woman .. spinning wool,.. that she may provide A pittance for her babes.

b. An allowance, remuneration, or stipend, by way of livelihood. Usually connoting its scanty amount or bare sufficiency.

1724 ABP. KING in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II IV. 292 That country, yields a clergyman but a small pittance. 1771 GRAY in *Corr. w. Nichols* (1843) 120 Our good uncle Toby will have about four hundred pounds a year, no uncomfortable pittance! 1782 COWPER *Truth* 321 Yon cottager, .. Just earns a scanty pittance. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* ix. 101 The most skilful work fourteen hours a day for the pittance of one shilling. *a* 1860 BUCKLE *Civilis.* (1869) III. ii. 86 The Protestant clergy..had only a miserable pittance whereupon to live.

3. A small portion (*of* anything) allowed, furnished, or obtained; a (small or sparing) allowance, share, or allotment.

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 4 The well-instructed and modest Householder contenteth himselfe with ..such Pittance, Grounds, and Seat as falleth vnto him. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 51 If every action which is good, or evill in man at ripe years, were to be under pittance, and prescription, and compulsion, what were vertue but a name? 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* (1722) 62 'Tis uncertain whether even that pittance of time can fairly..be allow'd to it. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* II. iii, Her small pittance of wages. 1841 MIALL in *Nonconf.* I. 401 The miserable pittance of instruction, the coarsest rudiments of knowledge.

b. A small portion, number, or amount; a small proportion of a whole. (Often with some notion of allowance or allotment.)

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. v (1634) 322 The pardons doe bring out of the storehouse of the Pope, a certaine pitance of grace. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* v. i § 1 Divine Providence, .. preserving the inconsiderable pittance of faithful professors against most powerful opposition. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. vi. (1695) 244 What a small pittance of Reason and Truth,..is mixed with those huffing Opinions. 1772 MONRO in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 22 There may be a pittance of a calcareous marine salt in the yellow ley. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Stonehenge* Wks. (Bohn) II. 129 The priest who receives £2,000 a year, that were meant for the poor, and spends a pittance on this small beer and crumbs.

† **Pi'ttance,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To give a (small) pittance to; to allowance.

1647 TRAPP *Comm. Rev.* vi. 5 That..men should be stinted and pittanced. 1650 ELDERFIELD *Tythes* 157 Gods minister onely is pittanced of what may keep him alive.

Pittancer (pi'tănsəɹ). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: see PITTANCE; in 5 **-ere, -eere, -eer,** 8- **-er,** (9 **pietancer, pitanciar, -ier**). [ME. *pitauncere*, ad. OF. *pitancier* (1297 in Godef.), in med.L. *pitantiārius*, f. *pitance* PITTANCE: see -ER[2].]

An officer in a religious house having the duty of distributing and accounting for the pittances.

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 22238, I am Sowcelerere Off this place, and Pytauncere. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iv. xliv. (1869) 196 Pe laid .. is pitauncere of heere inne, and suthselerere [*hr.* La dame .. est pitanciere de cyens]. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 34 But ijd. of rente to the Petauncer. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pietantiarius*, the Pittancer or Officer in Collegiate Churches, who was to give out the several Pittances, according to the Appointment of the Founders or Donours. 1881 *N. & Q.* 6th Ser. IV. 20/1 The abbot, the pittancer, the chamberlain, the sacristan, and the cook all had separate estates assigned to them for their maintenance. 1889 JESSOPP *Coming of Friars* 127 The western buildings were dedicated to..the pitancier's and kitchener's offices.

Pittancery (pi'tănsĕri). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* In 6 **pitensarie.** [ME. a. OF. *pitancerie*, f. *pitancier* PITTANCER; see -ERY. In med.L *pitantiāria*.] The office of the pittancer of a convent; the estate belonging to this office.

1585 *Abingdon Acc.* (Camden) 167 A parcel of land and marsh called the Pitensarie. [1892 KIRK *Ibid.* Introd. 36,

32s. 11d. was laid out 'about the gates and bridges in the Pittancery', that is, in lands belonging to the office.)

† Pittancy. *Obs. rare.* In 7 **pitancy.** [ad. med.L. *pitantia*: see PITTANCE.] = PITTANCE *sb.* 1.

a 1645 HABINGTON *Surv. Worc.* in *Proc. Worc. Hist. Soc.* III. 520 Assyned to the Sacrist of the Church of Worcester ..three marckes towards the Pitancy on the anniversary of Kinge John.

† Pittar'd, pittart, obs forms of PETARD.

1603 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* VI 519 A muist deteistable and unlauchfull ingyne of weir, callit the pittart.

Pitted (pi·ted), *ppl. a.* [f. PIT *v.* + -ED[1]; in sense 1 partly f. PIT *sb.*[1] + -ED[2].]

1. Having pits or small depressions on the surface; marked or spotted with pits; † dimpled; *spec.* in *Bot.* of cells, vessels, etc. (see PIT *sb.*[1] 9 c). Also, marked with small-pox: see PIT *v.* 4 a.

a 1050 in Thorpe *Charters* 559 Ic gean..minon breðer.. þæs swuldes mid þam pyttedan hiltan. 1530 PALSGR. 320/2 Pytted as a mannes chynne is, *fossette* 1584 HUDSON *Du Bartas' Judith* IV 351 Her pitted cheeks aperde to be depaint With mixed rose and lilies sweet and faint. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) IV. 54 Leaves ..pitted; downy underneath 1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot* Fig. 479 Fragment of a pitted duct. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 394 The . little pitted speck in garner'd fruit. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (1870) 40 Pitted or Dotted Vessels constitute by their combination Pitted Tissue.

2. Placed or planted in a pit.

1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 242 The best method of planting pitted trees.

3. Matched against each other: see PIT *v.* 3.

1852 JERDAN *Autobiog.* I. xxiii. 193 The long pitted deadly foes

† Pittel, pitill. *Obs.* Forms: 1 pyttol, pittel, 5 pitill (cf. 9 *dial* **piddle, picklo**). [OE. *pyttel, pittel* hawk, in *bléri a-pyttel* 'mouse-hawk'; perh. f. root *putt-* of PUTTOCK the kite] A bird of prey; app. the Marsh Harrier (*Circinus æruginosus*); but perh., like *puttock*, applied also to the Kite, and the Bald Kite or Buzzard.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wr-Wülcker 132/38 *Soricarius*, bleripittel. *a* 1100 *Ags. Voc* ibid. 287/8 *Soricarius*, bleria pyttel. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 642 The Pitill and the Pype Gled cryand pewewe. [Cf 1863 BARNES *Dorset Gloss.* 54 Dun-piddle The kite or moor buzzard. 1873 SWAINSON *Weather Folk-Lore* ii. 242 It is said in Wiltshire that the marsh harriers or dunpickles ..alight in great numbers on the downs before rain.]

Pitteous, -euous, etc., obs. ff. PITEOUS.

Pitter (pi·tɔɹ), *sb. U.S.* [f PIT *sb.*[2] + -ER[1].] **a.** One who removes the pits or stones from fruit (*Cent. Dict.* 1890). **b.** A mechanical device for doing this.

1884 KNIGHT *Mech. Dict.* Suppl. 359/1 Hatch's pitter splits the fruit and removes the pit.

Pitter (pi·tɔɹ), *v.* ? *dial.* [Echoic, with frequentative form: cf. PATTER *v.*, TWITTER *v.*] *intr.* To make a rapid repetition of a monosyllabic sound in quality approaching short *i*, as in the sound made by the grasshopper, or by a thin stream of water running over stones. Hence **Pi·ttering** *ppl. a.*; also **Pitter** *sb.*, as name of a rivulet.

a 1592 GREENE *Selimus* Wks. (Grosart) XIV. 211 The brooke .. when his pittering streames are low and thin. *a* 1635 HERRICK *K. Oberon's Feast* Wks. 1869 II. 471 But that thei was in place to stirr His fier the pittering grasshopper, The merrie crickett, pissing flye. 1652 G. TOOKE *Annæ Diuata, Pious Turtles* 3 At whose foot some pittering Rillet wound. 1803 J. LLYDIS *Scenes Infancy* I 141 Pittering grasshoppers pipe goddily along the glowing hill

1546 *Yorks. Chantry Surv.* (Surtees) II. 305 One little spryngc called Wragby Pytter.

Pitteraro, obs. variant of PEDIFRO.

Pi·tter-pa·tter, *sb.* (*adv.*) [Reduplicated from PATTER *v.*[1] and [2], implying rhythmic repetition.]

1. Rapid repetition of words; sometimes applied to rapid and mechanical repetition of prayers. Cf. PATTER *v.*[1]

c 1425 *Cast. Persev* 2604 in *Macro Plays*, 3ene qwene, with hyr pytyr-patyr, hath al to-dayschyd my skallyd skulle! 1561 *Q Hesther* (18/3) 30 So they from pytter pattour, may cume to tytter totur Euen the same pylgrimage.

2. An imitation of a rapid alternation of light beating sounds, as those made by rain or hail, light footfalls, etc. **a** orig as *adv.*

1679 DRYDEN *Troilus* IV ii, I faith, pitter patter, pitter patter, as thick as hail-stones 1839 THACKERAY *Major Gahagan* viii, Pitter patter, pitter patter! they (bullets) fell.

b. as *sb* A designation of such a sound.

1863 R. BUCHANAN *Undertones* i vii, I lie and hearken,.. To the tinkling clatter, Pitter, patter, Of the rain On the leaves close to me. 1897 W. H. THORNTON *Remin. W. Co. Clergyman* vi 169, I heard a pitter patter, which seemed to be the tramp of a flock of sheep.

Pi·tter-pa·tter, *v.* [f. as prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* and *intr.* To patter or repeat in a rapid mechanical way. Cf. PATTER *v.*[1]

a 1706 in Watson *Coll. Scot. Poems* I. 48 The Cleck Geese leave off to clatter,..And Priests, Maria's to pitter patter. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Stormed* iv. (1827) 134 Sir Freir began wi' blitter-blatter His prayers to saints to pitter patter.

2. *intr.* To beat with a rapid alternation of light taps or pats, as rain; to palpitate. Cf. PATTER *v.*[2]

a 1792 LD HAILES (Jam.) 1808-18 JAMIESON, *Pitter-patter*, to make a clattering noise by inconstant motion of the feet. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Pitter-patter*, to beat incessantly, like rain. 1891 S. C. SCRIVENER *Our Fields & Cities* 41 He had .. put on a clean collar over a pitter-pattering heart.

Pitth(e, Pitthie, pitthy, obs. ff. PITH, PITHY.

Pitticite (pi·tisəit). *Min.* Also **pittizite.** [ad. Ger. *pittizit* (Hausmann 1813), f. Gr. πίττα pitch + -ιο + -ITE[1].] Hydrous sulph-arsenate of iron having a vitreous or greasy lustre, occurring in yellowish or reddish-brown, red, and white reniform masses. Also called *pitchy iron ore.*

1886 EMMONS *Min.* 220 Pittizite, see iron subsulphate. 1850 DANA *Min.* (ed. 3) 453 Pitticite occurs in old mines near Freiberg. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 601 Pitticite, Pittizite.

Pittid, Pittine: see PITTA. **Pittie,** obs. f. PETTY *a.* **Pittie-pattie:** see PIT-A-PAT. **Pittier,** obs. f. PITIER. **Pittikins:** see PITIKINS.

Pitting (pi·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PIT *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb PIT, or the result of this.

1. The action of putting into a pit, or of storing (vegetables, etc.) in pits. Also *attrib.*

1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 468 All treat of both the Trenching and the Pitting method. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 14 May 3/2 The..unanimous Report of the Ensilage Commissioners in favour of the pitting of green crops instead of converting them into hay. 1898 *Weston. Gaz* 14 Dec. 2/1 Then can one watch the slow pitting of the potatoes.

2. The action of setting cocks to fight, dogs to kill rats, etc., in a pit for sport.

1773 *Archæol* (1775) III. 133 The pitting of them [cocks] . for the diversion and entertainment of man..was, as I take it, a Grecian contrivance. 1898 *Daily News* 7 May 10/3 Rat pitting was a common amusement.

3. The digging of a pit or pits; also, the formation of a pit by subsidence of the soil.

1764 *Museum Rust.* II. cvi 357 This method of spreading the ashes is to be observed only in the case of pitting. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract Agric* I. 340 In very dry seasons, when the moisture of the earth is very low, the fire catches the soil below and causes what is called *pitting*. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 963 No assurance of coal can be had without boring or pitting

4. The formation of pits or small depressions in a surface, as on the skin by small-pox, on metal by corrosion, etc.; marking with minute hollow scars or spots; *spec.* in *Path* the formation of a permanent impression in soft tissue by pressure; in *Bot.* the formation of pits on the wall of a cell or vessel (PIT *sb.*[1] 9 c). Also *concr.* a series or mass of such depressions or spots.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 181 All those pittings did almost vanish. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 602/1 To take away the Pittings or Marks of the Small Pox. 1835-6 *Todd's Cyc. Anat.* I. 512/1 The pitting which is seen on making pressure on the skin. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 400/2 It appears to be necessary to treat mild steel more cautiously than iron, in order to prevent local corrosion, or 'pitting'. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phanerog.* 117 The walls of the cells ..are cellulose membranes, with ordinary simple pitting. 1894 *Geol. Mag.* Oct. 452 Slab.. showing rain pittings.

Pittious, obs. form of PITEOUS.

Pittite[1] (pi·tait). [See -ITE[1] 1 b] An adherent of the English statesman William Pitt (1759-1806), or of his policy. Also *attrib.*

1808 MOORE *Intolerance* iii, Even thy Pittite heart Would burn 1812 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 25 May 321/1 The remains of the Pittite Cabinet, 1834 MACAULAY *Pitt* Misc. 1860 II. 3/2 The haters of parliamentary reform called themselves Pittites.

So **Pi·ttism,** the policy of William Pitt.

1809 SCOTT *Let. to G. Ellis* 3 Nov. in *Lockhart*, The large and sound party who profess Pittism. 1862 *Fraser's Mag.* July 45 The advantage of professing an orthodox 'Pittism' and Protestantism, articles of great gain in 1827 and 1828.

Pittite[2] (pi·tait). [f. PIT *sb.*[1] + -ITE[1].] One who occupies a seat in the pit of a theatre.

1841 C. MACKAY *Pop. Delusions* I. 351 The pittites were fierce and many [Refers to the O. P. riots.] 1849 THACKERAY in *Scribner's Mag.* I. 681/1 A kind of stupid intelligence that passes for..wit with the pittites. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 4 May 5/3 The wrath of the pittites and the gods was appeased.

Pi·ttle, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6 **pitel.** [var. of PIDDLE *v.*] **1.** = PIDDLE *v* 1.

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 121 To precise, to curious, in marking and piteling thus about the imitation of others.

2. PIDDLE *v.* 2.

1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 584 Prince Biribinker..pittled orange-flower water, and let otr of roses.

† Pi·ttle-pa·ttle, *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [Echoic. Cf. *pitter-patter, pit-a-pat, prittle-prattle.*] = PITTER-PATTER *v.* 1.

1549 LATIMER *2nd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 49 We in our dedes (I feare me to manye of vs) deny God to be God whatsoever we pittle pattle with our tonges.

‖ **Pitto** (pi·to). Forms: 7 poitou, 8 potoe, putto, 9 pito, pitto, pittu. [ad. Dahom. *kpitu.*] The native name of a kind of beer, made in West Africa, from fermented maize or rice; maize-beer.

1670 VILLAULT *Guinea* 168 A kind of small beer, which they call poitou. 1725 J. HOUSTOUN *Guinea* 53 Drinking palm-wine or potoe. 1737 J. ATKINS *Voy. Guinea* 111 Beer brewed from Indian corn pretty much in use here called pitto. 1882 BURTON & CAMERON *To Gold Coast* (1883) I. x. 293 Pitto, hopless beer, the pombe of the East Coast. 1905 R. A. FREEMAN *Gold. Pool* 213 An old woman that hath drunk too much pittu.

Pittoid: see s. v. PITTA.

Pittoresque, obs. form of PICTURESQUE.

Pittosporaceous (pitɔspɔrē·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [See next and -ACEOUS.] Of or pertaining to the natural order *Pittosporaceæ.*

Pittosporad (pitɔ·spɔrăd). *Bot.* [Cf. ARAD.] A plant of the N. O *Pittosporaceæ*, flowering trees or shrubs occurring chiefly in Australasia, and also in Africa, Japan, etc., of which the typical genus is *Pittosporum.*

1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* p. lxiii, Epigynous Exogens.. Alliance .. *Berberales* .. [N. O.] *Pittosporaceæ*, or Pittosporads.

‖ **Pittosporum** (pitɔ·spɔrŏm). *Bot.* [mod.L. (Banks 1788), f. Gr. πίττα pitch + σπόρος seed; from the resinous pulp enveloping the seeds.] The typical genus of the N.O. *Pittosporaceæ*, evergreen shrubs or small trees bearing white or yellowish flowers in terminal cymes or racemes: see prec.

1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* I. 244 Geraniums, Myrtles, Pittosporums, Acacias, and the like. 1874 *Silver's Handbk. Australia* (1880) 275 The native plum..satinwood, pittosporum, and capivi

Pittows, obs. variant of PITEOUS.

† Pitty, obs. form of PETTY *a.*

1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* 64 But thus it is when pitty Pitscians Will needs step vp to be Censorians.

Pitty-pat, -patty: see PIT-A-PAT.

Pituis. obs. variant of PITEOUS.

‖ **Pituita** (pitiu·ɹită). *Physiol.* Also (after F.) 7 pituit, 8 pituite. [L. *pituita* slime, phlegm, rheum; F. *pituite* (Paré *c* 1575).] The secretion of the mucous membrane; phlegm, mucus. Also *attrib.* = PITUITARY.

1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* (1729) 134 Orach. allays the Pituit Humour. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 62 A Saliva, or thin Pituita. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 338 Vessels . obstructed with a viscous Pituite. 1794 T. TAYLOR tr. *Plotinus* 102 The pituita, or the bile, or the like disorders. 1895 in *Syd Soc. Lex.*

Hence **Pituital** (pitiū·ităl) *a.* = PITUITARY.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pituital.*

Pituitary (pitiū·itări), *a. Physiol.* and *Anat.* [ad. L. *pituitārius*, f. *pituita*: see prec. So F. *pituitaire.*] Of, pertaining to, or secreting pituita or phlegm; mucous.

Pituitary body, gland, † *glandule*, a small bilobed body of unknown function attached to the infundibulum at the base of the brain; originally supposed to secrete the mucus of the nose; also applied to structures connected with this.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 946 It containeth the Pituitary or Phlegmaticke Glandule. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. ii 180 That Part of the pituitary Membrane which invests the Cells of the *Ossa spongiosa*. 1808 BARCLAY *Muscular Motion* 511 To protect the olfactory nerves and pituitary membrane from the too great or too sudden changes with respect to heat, dryness, or cold. 1855 HOLDEN *Hum. Osteol.* (1878) 78 A deep depression, termed the pituitary fossa. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pituitary fold*, the two layers of dura mater which enclose the Pituitary body. *Ibid.*, *Pituitary space*, the space .. in which the pituitary body appears *Pituitary stem*, the *Infundibulum.*

b. *absol* or as *sb.* (*a*) = pituitary membrane; (*b*) = pituitary gland.

1845 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* I. App 424 [The frontal sinuses] are lined with a membrane, a continuation of the pituitary. 1905 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 25 Feb. 415 Atrophy of the pituitary might likewise be followed by obesity.

† Pituito·se, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *pituītōsus*, f. *pituita*: see above and -OSE[1].] = next.

1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 11 Crude and pituitose Juices. 1751 STACK tr. *Mead's Med. Precepts* ii. 63 The former, may be called the sanguineous apoplexy, the latter the pituitose.

Pituitous (pitiū·itəs), *a.* [ad. L. *pituītōsus*: see prec. and -OUS: cf. F. *pituiteux*] Of, pertaining to, consisting of, or of the nature of pituita or mucus; mucous; of diseases, etc.: Characterized or caused by excess of mucus.

1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 102 She emptieth her self of pituitous and flegmatique humors. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp* 42 Pituitous Affections of the Breast. 1780 BLIZARD in *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 240 A continuation of the pituitous membrane of the nose. 1800 HURDIS *Fav. Village* 70 Forth creeps the lingering snail; a silvery line.. Marks his pituitous and slimy course. 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 85 The mucous or pituitous catarrh. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 350.

b. = PHLEGMATIC 1 a and 2.

1658 BAXTER *Saving Faith* xii. 88 My pituitous brain and languid spirits. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 63 The Pulse of these pituitous Tempers in general is small. 1836 A. WALKER *Beauty in Woman* 284 Montaigne, all of whose passions were so moderate..was truly pituitous.

Hence **Pitu·itousness.**

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Pituitousness*, phlegmatickness.

Pituos, -uous(e, etc., obs. variants of PITEOUS.

† Pituous, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. Short for PITUITOUS *a.* So † **Pituo·sity** for † *pituitosity*, pituitousness.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 197 *Pituositie* or slimy vomits. *Ibid.* 201 In old persons the excrements are of a more pituos, slimy and bloodie substance.

‖ **Pituri** (pi·tiūri). Also **pitury, pitcher(r)y, -chiri, -churie, pidgery, pedgery, bedgery** [Native name.] The native name of an Australian

shrub, *Duboisia Hopwoodii* (N.O. *Solanaceæ*), the leaves and twigs of which are chewed by the natives as a narcotic.

1863 *Proc. Roy. Soc. Van Diemen's Land* Apr. 1 (Morris) 'Pitcherry', a narcotic plant brought by King, the explorer, from the interior of Australia, where it is used by the natives to produce intoxication. 1883 F. M. Bailey *Synopsis Queensland Flora* 350 Pitury of the natives .. chewed by the natives as the white man does the tobacco. 1883 G. W. Rusden *Hist. Australia* I. ii. 101 A shrub called pidgery by the natives. 1889 Lumholtz *Cannibals* (1890) 49 Pituri is highly valued as a stimulant.

Hence **Pi·turine** *Chem.* (see quot. 1895).

1890 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Sept. 7/1 The actions of nicotine and piturine are in every respect identical 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Piturine*, a volatile liquid alkaloid prepared from the leaves and branches of the Australian plant *Pituri*.

Pit-viper, -water, -work, etc.: see Pit[1] 14.

Pity (pi·ti), *sb.* Forms: α. 3–6 **pite, pyte,** 4–5 **pitee, pytee,** 5 **pytee,** 5–6 **pytie,** (-ye), 5–7 **pitie,** (5–6 -ye), 6- **pity.** β. 4–5 **pitte,** 4–6 **pyttie,** 5–7 **pittie,** (-ye), 6 **pyttye,** 6–7 **pitty.** γ. 3–6 **pete,** 4 **petey,** 4–6 **-ty(e,** 5–6 **-tie.** See also Piety. [ME. *pite* a. OF. *pitet* (11th c.), *pites, pitié, pitié* (12th c.), mod.F. *pitié*, ad. L. *pietās, pietātem* Piety. The Fr. *pitié* was the popular phonetic repr. of *pietātem*; *pieté* a clerical adaptation of *pietās*, and *pité* app. a semi-popular intermediate form.

The sense of L. *pietās* 'piety', was in late L. extended so as to include 'compassion, pity', and it was in this sense that the word first appears in OF. in its two forms *pitié* and *pieté*. Gradually these forms were differentiated, so that *pieté*, which more closely represented the L. form, was used in the orig. L. sense, while *pitié* retained the extended sense. In ME. both *pite* and *piete* are found first in the sense 'compassion', subsequently both are found also in the sense 'piety'; the differentiation of forms and senses was here scarcely completed by 1600.]

I. † 1. The quality of being pitiful; the disposition to mercy or compassion; clemency, mercy, mildness, tenderness. *Obs.* (or merged in next.)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 368 Deuotion, reoufulnesse, merci, pite of heorte. *a* 1300 *Assump. Virg.* (Camb. MS.) 169 Sune, þu art ful of pite. *c* 1368 Chaucer (*title*) Compleynte to Pite. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (*Paulus*) 1026 For pure pytte & loy þai gret. 1474 Caxton *Chesse* II. v, Pyte is no thyng ellis but a right grete wylle of a debonayr herte for to helpe alle men. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 282/1 Fulle of Pytie, *humanus*. 1601 B. Jonson *Poetaster* II. ii 293 A little proud but full of pittie. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 262 Let thy pitie moue thee to make intercession for vs.

2. A feeling or emotion of tenderness aroused by the suffering, distress, or misfortune of another, and prompting a desire for its relief; compassion, sympathy. Formerly sometimes with pl. in reference to a number of persons.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 263/53 Pare mizte ech man deol i-seo, ho-so of pite couþe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4970 Wit-outen pite he wald him sla. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knt's T.* 903 Ffor pitee renneth soone in gentil herte *c* 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 2997 Pitee ..is..To help him þat men sen in meschif smert. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iv. 97 Quhat hurt so hard for petie will not bleid? 1605 B. Jonson *Volpone* iv. v, The sight will rather moue your pitties, Then indignation 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* I. vi. 27 Griefe, for the Calamity of another, is Pitty 1753 A. Murphy *Gray's Inn Jrnl.* No. 63 We melt in Pity of his Fate. 1827 Crabbe *Par. Reg.* III 438 The still tears, stealing down that furrow'd cheek, Spoke pity, plainer than the tongue can speak. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* lxiii, Pity for a horse o'er-driven.

b Phr. *To have* or *take pity* [F. *avoir pitié, prendre pitié* (12th c.)]: prop., to conceive or feel pity; usually, to show or exercise pity, to be merciful or compassionate. Const. † *of* (obs.), *on, upon.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 170/224 Þe pope hadde ful grete pite. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl Synne* 2274, Y pray þe, þat þou haue on me pyte. 1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* Prol. 23, I had pete of his passion þat prince was of Walis. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* IX. 944 Wallace tharoff in hart had gret pyte. 1535 Coverdale *Job* xix. 21 Haue pite vpon me, haue pite vpon me (o ye my frendes). 1611 Bible *Prov.* xix. 17 He that hath pity upon the poor lendeth unto the Lord. 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* I. 112 Have pity on me then. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 247 When that the lordes hadde sein Hou wofully he was besien, Thei token Pite of his grief. *Ibid.* 200. 1600 in *Shaks. C. Praise* 38, I am to entreat you that you will take pittie of mee. 1709 Atterbury *Serm.*, *Luke* x 32 (1726) II. 241 Take Pity upon Them, who cannot take Pity upon themselves. 1837 Hallam *Hist Lit.* I. iv. (1855) I. 304 *note*, Which leads me to take pity on paper, or rather on myself.

c In exclamatory phrases of adjuration, entreaty, etc.: † *for pity* (obs.; cf. *for shame!*); *for pity's sake* (cf. *for goodness' sake, for mercy's sake*).

1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* III. xix, Helas for god & for pyte I pray yow that ye wylle hyde me within your racke. 1529 Latimer *1st Serm. on Card* (1886) 27 Alas, for pity! the Rhodes are won and overcome by these false Turks. 1593 Drayton *Idea* lii, Rebate thy spleen, if but for pities sake! 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* I. ii. 132 Alack, for pitty. 1650 B. *Discoltiminium* 41, I except my speciall Friends, for pity-sake. 1771 P. Parsons *Newmarket* I. 36 Suffer me..to beg your opinion—but for pity's sake..let it be compassionate. *Mod.* For pity's sake, do be quiet!

3. *transf.* A ground or cause for pity; a subject of condolence, or (more usually) simply of regret; a regrettable fact or circumstance; a thing to be sorry for: in phrases, † *pity (it) is, was, were* (obs.); *it is, was, would be* (*a*) *pity*; *the more* (*is*) *the pity, a thousand pities, a great pity*, etc. In early use without *a*.

c 1369 Chaucer *Dethe Blaunche* 1266 Pitee were I shulde sterve Syth that I wilned noon harme. *a* 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 36 Above alle erthely thynges sche lovyd him mare,..So dud he hur..That was the more pete. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 33 Gret pite that she..Shuld sette hyr wurchippe. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* I. 107 Full gret slauchtyr, at pitte was to se. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* I. xxii. 68 It were grete pyte to lese Gryflet. *Ibid.* II. xvi. 94 Grete pyte it was of his hurte. 1526 Tindale *Acts* xxii. 22 A waye with soche a felowe from the erth! Yt is pitie thet he shulde live. 1542 in Parker *Dom. Archit.* II. 200 The towneshipp of Kylham hath in yt nether tower or barmekin nor other fortresse whiche ys greatt petye. 1588 J. Udall *Demonstr. Discipl.* (Arb.) 48 It is a pitie to see howe farre the office of a bishop is degenerated from. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen VI*, IV. i. 22, I, and 'twere pittie, to sunder them, That yonke so well together. 1625 Burges *Pers. Tithes* 67 It is a thousand pities they should want blowes who will doe nothing without them. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) II. iii 55 It is a great pity we should not be.. friends. 1746 H. Walpole *Let. to H. S. Conway* 23 Oct., What a pity it is I was not born in the golden age of Louis the Fourteenth. 1853 Trench *Proverbs* 140 Lessons which it would be an infinite pity to lose. 1880 L. Stephen *Pope* ii. 40 It would be a pity to alter it. 1390 *Spectator* 1 Nov. 582/1 More's the pity that we cannot adopt something like the Swiss Referendum.

b. Idiomatically with *of* (= in relation to, in respect of, about). *Obs.* or *arch.*

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 53 Men of these maners there be now a dayes to mam, of the whiche it is the more pitee. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* 83 b, Al the lewes with great clamour cried, that it was pitie of his life [= that he should live: see Acts xxii. 22]. 1598 Chapman *Blinde Begger* Wks. 1873 I. 38 Twas pittie of him, nor he would have beene a fine man els. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* II. iii. 42 *Ind.* Must die tomorrow? *Pro.* 'Tis pity of him. 1604 — *Oth.* IV i 206 But yet the pitty of it, Iago! 1835 Macaulay *Hist Eng.* xv. III. 586 They were insensible to praise and blame And yet it was pity of them: for they were physically the finest race of men in the world.

† 4. a A condition calling for pity; pitiable state; sad fate. *Obs.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 729* Þus plenys þis prouud knyght þe pyte of hys fader *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8086 The pette & the playnt was pyn for to here! *Ibid.* 11948 Kyng Priam the pite persayuit onone. 1627–77 Feltham *Resolves* I. xxxvii. 62 In a man deformed, and rarely qualified his virtues .be, as it were, things set off with more glory, by the pitty and defect of the other.

† b. An object of pity. *Obs. rare.*

1722 Addison *Spect.* No 305 P 3 The Statesmen who have appeared in the Nation of late Years, have..rendered it either the Pity or Contempt of its Neighbours.

† 5. Grief for one's own wrong-doing; remorse, repentance. *To have pity*, to repent. *Obs.*

1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* I ij, We ought to haue pyte and be shamefull of that that we haue done. 1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 58 They..knocke thy conscience, mouing pitie there.

† II 6. = Piety (in its current senses). *Obs.*

(The primary sense of L. *pietas*, but in Eng. later than senses 1 and 2, and at length superseded by *piety*.)

1340 *Ayenb.* 222 He ne zeneȝeþ nauht..noȝ pite him stereþ þet to d ne. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III 193 þat þat bicomeþ wymmen bihetynge pite, bi goode werkis. 1382 — 2 *Pet.* iii. 11 To be in holy lyuyngis and pitees [L. pietatibus]. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min Poems* (Percy Soc.) 9 God the endew withe a croune of glory; And withe septre of clennes and pitee. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 282/1 A Pytye, *pietas*; *eusebia*.

† b. *spec.* Piety 3 b. *Obs.*

[1423 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 229, 1 Tabulet, ovec 1 Pite, & 1 autre ymage de Nostre Dame.] 1489 *Will R. Partrich thelder of Sudbury* 8 Dec. (P.C.C., 1 Dogett), A Crucifix of the pitie of our lorde. 1522 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 20 For the anorment and light of our ladie of pitie in the said churche. 1687 A Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav* I 190 You come to the Chappel of our Lady of Pity, which is under the Mount Calvary.

III. 7. *Comb.* (from sense 2), as *pity-begging, -bound, -moving, -proof, -worthy* adjs.

1592 *Arden of Feversham* (1897) III. i. 41 What pity-moving words, what deep-fetched sighs 1593 Shaks. *Luc.* 561 Her pittie-pleading eyes are sadlie fixed In the remorselesse wrinckles of his face. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* I. Sect. vi. 82 The weeping eyes, and pitty-begging looks of those Mothers. 1747 *Mem. Nutrehan Cst.* II. 90 In the most submissive and pity-moving terms. 1809 Campbell *Gert. Wyom.* III. xi, The pity-proffered cup. 1884 *Longm. Mag.* 380 He was not altogether pity-proof.

Pity (pi·ti), *v.* [f. prec. sb., prob. after OF. *piteer, pitier*, F. *pitoyer*.]

1. *trans.* To feel pity for; to compassionate, commiserate, be sorry for. (In mod. use sometimes implying slight contempt for a person on account of some intellectual or moral inferiority attributed to him. Cf. Pitiful 4, Pitying.)

1529 More *Suppl. Soulys* Wks. 337/2 Whoso pittieth not vs, whom can he pittie? 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, II. i. 236 No good at all that I can do for him, Vnlesse you call it good to pitie him. 1611 Bible *Ps.* ciii. 13 Like as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth them that feare him 1653 Holcroft *Procopius, Persian Wars* II. 41 Megas, Bishop of Berrhœa..besought him to pitty men who never offended him, nor were in case to resist him. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* IV. vii. 55, I can pity others, or I should not deserve pity myself. 1838 Lytton *Alice* I. x, Am I not to be pitied? 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 75 He who is unjust is to be pitied in any case. *Mod.* I pity you if you can't understand a plain statement like that.

† 2. To move to pity, excite the compassion of; to grieve. Usually impersonal, i. e. with subject clause (mostly *inf.*) introduced by *it*. *Obs.*

1515 in *Archæologia* XLVII. 304 It wold petye ony manuys hert to here the shrykes and cryes. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* cii[i]. 14 Thy seruauntes haue a loue to hir stones, and it pitieth them to se her in the dust. *c* 1616 S. Ward *Coal from Altar* (1627) 30 It pitieth me for Laodicea that lost so much cost. 1666 Pepys *Diary* 20 July, Old Mr. Hawly, whose condition pities me. 1737 Whiston *Josephus, Hist.* vi. viii § 4 It would pity one's heart to observe the change. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 62 He would have pitied every body, for he had no clothes, nor daddy nor mammy at all. 1835 Marryat *Jac. Faithf* I. 171 The poor creatures..slipped about in a way that it pitied you to see them.

† 3. *intr.* (or *trans.* with *inf.* or *obj. cl.*) To be moved to pity; to be sorry, grieve. *Obs.*

1549 Coverdale, etc. *Erasm. Par. Gal.* 14, I pitie to see you go from suche good beginnynges. 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 36 At the one he greatly pitied, at the other he reioyced. 1667 Milton *P. L.* x. 211 Pittying how they stood Before him naked to the aire. 1670 C. Gataker in *Gataker's Antid. Error* To Rdr. B, The love of Truth, which he pitied to see. opposed by Old Adversaries.

4. *trans.* To grieve for, regret. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1656 Wood *Life* 22 July (O.H.S.) I. 209 Proctor died.. he was much admired at the meetings, and exceedingly pitied by all the faculty for his loss 1851 [see Pitied].

Pitying (pi·tiiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Pity *v.* + -ing[2].] That pities; that feels, shows, or expresses pity; compassionate. In mod. use sometimes, Feeling or expressing slight contempt (cf. Pitiful 4).

1650 Hubbert *Pill Formality* 137 Their tears..pierce the hearts of their pitying neighbors. 1709 Watts *Hymn*, 'Plung'd in a gulph of dark despair', With pitying eyes the Prince of Grace Beheld our helpless grief. 1848 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett* II. 34 If I had not felt a pitying interest in the man. 1874 L. Stephen *Hours in Library* (1892) II. i. 26 Generally dismissed with a pitying shrug of the shoulders.

Hence **Pi·tyingly** *adv.*, in a pitying manner; in pity.

1847 in Webster. 1861 Geo Eliot *Silas M.* vi, Mr. Macey..smiled pityingly, in answer to the landlord's appeal. 1861 Whyte Melville *Good for Nothing* I. 231 Looking kindly and pityingly in his face.

Pityline (pi·tilain), *a. Ornith.* [f. mod.L. *Pityinæ*, f. *Pitylus*, ad. Gr. πίτυλος plash, beating.] Of or pertaining to the *Pitylinæ*, a subfamily of *Tanagridæ*, the fringilline tanagers of the Neotropical area, having a thick pointed beak and rather short wings, typified by the genus *Pitylus*. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

‖ **Pityocampa.** Also 7 **pityocampe, -pie.** [L., ad. Gr. πιτυοκάμπη, f. πίτυς, πιτυο- pine-tree + κάμπη caterpillar.] The larva of the Pine Procession moth (*Cnethocampa pityocampa*).

1608 Topsell *Serpents* (1658) 666 The most venomous is that which is called *Pityocampe*, whose biting is poyson. *Ibid.*, Vipian..esteemeth the giver of any Pityocampie in drink or otherwise to any one, to be doomed a murtherer. 1706 Phillips, *Pityocampa*, a Worm breeding in the Pine-tree, the biting of which is venomous 1815 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* iv. (1818) I. 131 Of this nature also is the famous Pityocampa of the ancients, the moth of the fir.

‖ **Pityriasis** (pitiri·ăsis). [mod.L., a. Gr. πιτύριασις scurf (Galen), f. πίτυρον bran.]

1. *Path.* A condition of the skin characterized by the formation and falling off of irregular patches of small bran-like scales, without inflammation; the (diseased) formation of dandruff or scurf.

1693 *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Pityriasis, vid. Furfuratio.* 1706 Phillips, *Pityriasis*, the falling of Dandriff or Scurf from the Head 1818–20 E. Thompson *Cullen's Nosol. Method.* (ed. 3) 323 In the slighter forms of Pityriasis, the cuticle alone appears to be in a morbid condition. 1864 W. T. Fox *Skin Dis.* 36 Pityriasis is a purely epithelial disease (except in the rare form P. rubra).

2. *Ornith.* A genus of birds of the family *Corvidæ*, inhabiting Borneo and Sumatra, containing one species *P. gymnocephalus*. So called from the scales with which the naked head is covered.

1893 Newton *Dict. Birds* 362 There seem to be only four unquestionable peculiar genera (in Borneo) *Pityriasis*, a singular form generally referred to the *Laniidæ*, *Schwanerus* belonging to *Muscicapidæ*, [etc.].

Pityroid (pi·tiroid), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. πίτυρ-ον bran + -oid: cf. Gr. πιτυρώδης bran-like.] Resembling bran; bran-like.

1846 in Smart; and in later Dicts.

Piuish(e, -isshe, obs. forms of Pevish.

† **Piu·ma.** *Obs.* (See quot.)

1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Piuma*, the name given to a new and mixed fabric of light texture, used for gentlemen's coats.

Pivot (pi·vət), *sb.* Also 7 **pivat,** 8 **pevot, pevet(t.** [a. F. *pivot* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) pivot, hinge. Origin obscure. Cf. mod. Prov. *pivo* a pointed thing (?), It. *piviolo, pivolo* wooden peg or pin, dibble, penis, etc., perhaps related to It. *piva* pipe.]

1. A short shaft or pin, usually of metal and pointed, forming the fulcrum and centre on which something turns or oscillates; as the pin of a hinge, the end of an axle or spindle, or the arbor on which the hands of a timepiece turn; a pintle, gudgeon.

1611 Cotgr., *Pivot*, the piuot, or (as some call it) the Tampin of a gate, or great doore. 1685 Boyle *Eng. Notion Nat.* 305 The excited Magnetick Needle, and the Box that

holds It, are duly pois'd by Means of a competent number of opposite Pivots. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Pevetts*, are the Ends of the Spindle of any Wheel in a Watch; and the Holes into which they run, are called *Pevett-holes*. 1763 *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 143 The gudgeons, or pevets, in large engines, are seldom turned true. 1805 Brewster in *Ferguson's Lect.* I. 82 *note*, The extremities of an axle or spindle, are called gudgeons when the wheels are large, and pivots in small pieces of machinery. 1872 Mivart *Elem. Anat.* 31 The atlas vertebra is formed to turn on the odontoid process of the axis as on a pivot.

† b. A dowel or toggle. *Obs. rare*

1730 A. Gordon *Maffei's Amphith.* 213 The Stones .. are ..clasped at the Top of the Arches with Pivots or Nails.

2. *Mil.* The officer or man on whom a body of troops wheels; also that flank by which the alignment or dressing is corrected. *Fixed pivot, moveable pivot*: see quot. 1832.

1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 37 When the squadron has wheeled to a flank by divisions, -If to the right, then the left officer is on the pivot of the rear division, and the right officer shifts to the pivot of the front division. 1832 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* III. 47 *Pivot*, the outward man on that flank of a Squadron or smaller body upon which that body turns in wheeling ..*Fixed Pivot*, is when the flank man during a wheel turns upon his own ground. *Moveable Pivot*, is when the flank man during a wheel describes a portion of a circle. 1859 F. A. Griffiths *Artil. Man.* (1862) 142 A battery can change front on a moveable pivot by a simple wheel. 1860 *Cal. Cav. Movem.* in *Blackw. Mag.* Mar 371/1 'When Right is in front, Left is the Pivot.' This is the first thing taught to the Cornet.

3. *fig.* That on which anything turns; a cardinal or central point.

1813 *Examiner* 17 May 312/2 His Majesty .. waited the moment .., to put in motion..his army ..make a pivot on Leipzic. 1818 Cobbett *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 594 The paper-money is the pivot, on which their all turns. 1878 Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* I. 122 Those questions of right which between Christians would be the chief pivots of the decision. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* II xliv. 151 In all States, the Governor..may at any moment become the pivot on whose action public order turns.

b. *spec.* A device in Japanese poetry: see quots., and cf. *pillow-word* s. v. Pillow *sb.* 6.

1877 B. H. Chamberlain in *Trans Asiat. Soc. Japan* V. 86 A more complicated species of pun, occurring when a word with two meanings is used only once as a sort of pivot on which two wheels turn. In this case, the first part of the poetical phrase has no logical end, and the latter part no logical beginning. ..An example of what might be termed pivot-puns. 1880 — *Class. Poetry Japanese* Introd. 4 The 'Pivot' is a more complicated device, and one which, in any European language, would be not only insupportable, but impossible, resting, as it does, on a most peculiar kind of *jeu de mots*.

† **4.** *Gardening.* (See quot., and cf Pivot *v.* 3.)

1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Tree*, If the lower or bottom part of the Stem be thicker than all the rest, it ought ever to preserve it self in that State; but if it continues smaller than some part a little above it, from whence in effect some fine Roots proceed; then you must entirely cut off this smaller Part, with all its Appurtenances: Many Gardiners call it Pivot, and those Roots must only be preserv'd that proceed from the fortunate Part.

† **5.** The nipple of a percussion-lock. *Obs.*

1835 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XI. 39/1 The next peculiarity of the ordinary detonating lock is the pivot or nipple. 1836 T. Oakleigh *Oakleigh Shooting Code* 18 The pivot is the nipple or cone of iron screwed into the breach, and on which the copper cap is placed.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** *appositive* or *adj.* That is the pivot on which something turns or depends; cardinal; pivotal.

1861 E. Garbett *Boyle Lect.* 247 Heathenism fixed itself upon these pivot qualities of the heart. 1875 Poste *Gaius* I. Introd. (ed. 2) 2 Some of the pivot terms and most pervading conceptions

b. *Comb.*, as *pivot-file* (File *sb.*[1]), *-gauge*, *-hole*, *-lathe*, *-pin*, *-point*, *-polisher*; (in sense 2) *pivot file* (File *sb.*[2]), *flank*, *leader*, *man*, *manœuvre*, *officer*, *ship*, **pivot-bolt**, a central pintle about which a pivot-gun oscillates horizontally; **pivot-bridge**, a swing bridge pivoted on a central pier; **pivot-broach**, **pivot-drill**, watchmakers' tools; **pivot-frame**, a frame turning on a pivot, so that the gun it carries may be pointed in any direction; **pivot-gearing**, gearing for allowing the axis of a driving wheel to be shifted, so as to communicate power in various directions; **pivot-gun** (see quots.); **pivot-joint** *Anat.*, a joint in which the articular movement is that of a pivot; **pivot-pricker**, a slender pointed instrument for clearing the nipple of a percussion-lock; **pivot-pun** (see 3 b); **pivot-span**, that span of a bridge which turns or opens on a pivot; **pivot-tooth** (see quot. 1875); **pivot-transom**, the front member of the chassis of a casemate gun; **pivot-wrench**, a small turning tool for securing or loosening the nipple of a percussion-lock to and from the barrel; now called *nipple* or *cone wrench*.

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Pivot-bolt. *Ibid.* 1721/2 A *pivot-bridge of the New York Central Railway on the Lauville principle. *Ibid.*, **Pivot-broach*, a tool for opening the pivot holes of watches. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 38 The *pivot files..face to the left. 1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 199 Pivot File. [is] a file used for forming pivots. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 38 They resume their places on the *pivot flank. 1858 Greener *Gunnery* 131 The piece..is mounted upon a carriage..which embraces a *pivot frame and recoil slide. 1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 199 *Pivot Gauge,..a steel plate with tapered slit used for measuring pivots. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, **Pivot-gun*, a piece of ordnance turning freely on a pivot, to alter the direction. 1859 F. A. Griffiths *Artil. Man.* (1862) 150 Markers mark for the pivot guns of half batteries. 1704 *Pivot-hole [see sense 1]. 1872 Huxley *Phys.* vii. 171 The second kind of *pivot-joint is seen in the forearm. 1881 Mivart *Cat* 122 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 17 The *pivot leader..will begin in his own person to circle behind the line from the old, so as to enter the new direction twenty or thirty yards from the point of intersection. *a* 1814 *Manœuvring* III. 1 in *New Brit. Theatre* II. 101 Ever since .. you have been our lady's *pivot-man: every thing turns on you. 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 15 Those nearest the pivot man making their steps extremely small. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 43 In movements in column, the *pivot officers..are answerable for covering, and for proper wheeling distances. 1884 *Mil. Engineering* (ed. 3) I. ii. 58 A plate round the point or thin end, with a hole for the *pivot pin. 1835 T. Oakleigh *Oakleigh Shooting Code* 106 Articles necessary to the grouse-shooter's equipment..; fowling-piece, in case or bag; two extra pivots; a *pivot-pricker; pivot-wrench. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Pivot-ship*, in certain fleet evolutions, the sternmost ship remains stationary, as a pivot on which the other vessels are to form the line anew. 1872 L. P. Meredith *Teeth* (1878) 133 The six front roots above and below..are the only ones upon which it is advisable to ingraft *pivot teeth. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Pivot-tooth*, .. an artificial crown attached to the root of a natural tooth by a dowel-pin of wood or metal occupying the nerve-canal. *Ibid.* 1721/2 A traversing platform passing through the *pivot transom and the front sleeper of the platform. 1835 *Pivot-wrench [see *pivot-pricker*].

Pivot, *v.* [a. F. *pivoter*, f. *pivot*: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To furnish with, mount on, or attach by means of, a pivot or pivots. (Chiefly in passive.)

1855 Hyde Clarke *Dict.* 292/2 *Pivot*, place on a pivot. 1869 Sir E. J. Reed *Shipbuild.* xx. 454 To have the model pivoted at the ends. 1879 G. Prescott *Sp. Telephone* p. ii, An electro-magnetic telegraph ..the armature of which was pivoted so as to vibrate between its poles. 1882 Nares *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 192 If yards were pivoted in the centre of the mast.

b. *fig.*: cf. prec. 3. (In quot. 1851, to serve as a pivot to.)

1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIV. 472 There is not a man..whose moral and mental centre of gravity more firmly pivot the violent oscillations and gyrations of his 'passionate' energy. 1878 R. H. Hutton *Scott* x. 101 Scott's romances .. are pivoted on public rather than mere private interests.

2. *intr.* To turn as on a pivot; to hinge; in military manœuvres, to swing round a point as centre. Chiefly *fig.*

1842 Lever *C. O'Malley* xc, The 7th took up their ground at Frenada pivoting upon the 1st Division. 1872 H. W. Beecher in *Chr. World Pulpit* II. 250 You know that Christ's ministry was pivoting upon Capernaum. 1883 Hume Lee *Loving & Serving* II ix. 154 'No', said the clergyman, and pivoted on his heel. 1892 *Pictorial World* 11 June 374/1 The entire question pivots on Ulster.

3. *Gardening.* (See quot., and cf. Pivot *sb.* 4.)

1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v., In *Bot.*, a main root which grows vertically downwards is spoken of as 'pivoting' (Littré).

Hence **Pivoted** *ppl. a.*, **Pivoting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1855 Hyde Clarke *Dict.* 292/2 *Pivoting*, pivotwork... *Pivoted, a.* 1870 *Daily News* 27 July 5 This bridge is built in three portions, the centre resting upon four piers, and a pivotted portion of either end of about thirty yards in length. 1875 *Dental Cosmos* XVII. 511, I removed the pivoted root [of a tooth], which was covered by a tumid and dark purple gum. 1882 Nares *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 244 The..frames carry pivoted screw nuts. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 16 May 9/1 The eye of the bracket which receives the pivoting pin.

Pivotal (pivətăl), *a.* [f. Pivot *sb.* + -al.] Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or constituting a pivot; being that on which anything turns or depends; central, cardinal, vital.

1844 Mary Hennell *Social Syst.* 198 It is, the fatal characteristic of civilized industry, to have for pivotal motive nothing but the fear of death from hunger. 1875 Whitney *Life Lang.* ii. 16 About this pivotal fact all the other matters involved fall into position as auxiliary. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* I. i xxvi. 307 It..makes the issue of the election turn on the voting in certain 'pivotal' States.

Hence **Pivotally** *adv.*, in a pivotal manner; as on a pivot.

1887 *S. Amer.* 12 Feb. 98 The stanchion is pivotally held between the floor .. and any stationary upper beam by two bolts.

‖ **Piwarrie** (piwǫ·ri). Forms: 8 **piworree**, 9 **-ie**; **piwaree**, **-i**; **-warry**, **-i**, **-ie**; **paiwari**. [Carib of Guiana.] An intoxicating beverage prepared from cassava, used by the natives of tropical America. Also *attrib.*, as *piwarrie-drinking*, *-feast*, *-trough*.

[1560 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 401 They have a drink of the root Cavain, which the Carmels call Pitoa.] 1769 E. Bancroft *Guiana* 278 The piworree is made from the bread of Cassava or Manioc. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* s. v. *Manihot*, Another of the products of Cassava is an intoxicating beverage called Piwarrie. It is made by the women, who chew Cassava cakes and throw the masticated material into a wooden bowl, where it is allowed to ferment for some days, and [is] then boiled. 1880 Brett *Leg. & Myths Guiana* 102 A large canoe is brought on shore And with paiwari running o'er.

Pix (piks). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [app. syncopated from ME. *pikeis*, *picas*, *pykes*, Pickax.] A pick.

1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 46. 1/2 A Puncture with a Pix. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 116 Which the sandman's delving spade And the pitman's pix have made. 1851 T. Sternberg *Dial. & Folklore Northampt.*, *Pix*, *Pick*, a pick-axe.

Pix, Pixis: see Pyx, Pyxis.

† **Pixwex,** var. f. Pax-wax. Cf. *fix-fax*, etc.

1548-77 Vicary *Anat.* vi. (1888) 46 There be three maner of fleshes in the necke: the first is called Pixwex or Sernisis.

Pixy, pixie (pi·ksi). Also *dial.* **pisky**, **-ie**, **pisgy**, etc.: see Eng. Dial. Dict. [Origin obscure.] In local folk-lore a name for a supposed supernatural being akin to a fairy. Also *transf.*

(In popular use in the s. w. of England from Cornwall to Wiltshire and Dorset. A meadow on the Thames above Oxford is named on the Ordnance Map *Pixey Mead*. Used by Scott in *The Pirate*, quot. 1822 (whence inserted by Jamieson and in subseq. glossaries) as a Shetland word, but no local evidence has been found there either for *pixie* or *nixie*. Rietz has a Swed. dial. *pysk*, *pyske*, 'small fairy, dwarf'; cf. Norw. *pjusk* 'a little insignificant person'; but, with the disappearance of the supposed Shetland use, it is difficult to see how this could be connected with these w. Eng. word.)

c 1630 T. Westcote *Devon.* (1845) 433, I shall..be thought to lead you in a pixy-path by telling an old tale. 1659 [see Pixy-led.] 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E. D. S.) 130 Tell me o' tha Rexbush, ye cheeeing Pixy. 1793 Coleridge *Songs of Pixies* i, Whom the untaught Shepherds call Pixies in their madrigal Fancy's children, here we dwell. 1822 Scott *Pirate* xxiii, If a pixie, seek thy ring; If a nixie, seek thy spring. 1836 Mrs. Bray *Tamar & Tary* (1879) I. x. 163 The pixies are certainly a distinct race from the fairies, .. [they] will invariably tell you, if you ask them what pixies really may be, that these native spirits are the souls of infants, who were so unhappy as to die before they had received the Christian rite of baptism. 1837 Howitt *Rur. Life* vi. vii. (1862) 478 The Pixies may possibly still haunt those caves and dens in Devonshire where Coleridge..saw them. 1891 'Q.' [Couch] *Noughts & Crosses* 175 In this corner of the land where (they say) the pixkies still keep

b *attrib.* and *Comb.* (chiefly *local*), as **pixy glove**, the thistle; **pixy-path**, a path by which those who follow it are bewildered and lost; **pixy-pear**, (*a*) the haw; (*b*) the hip of the wild rose (Britten & Holl.); **pixy puff**, various species of puff-ball, *Lycoperdon*, as *L. giganteum* and *Bovista*; **pixy-ridden** *a.*, plagued or possessed by pixies; **pixy-ring**, (*a*) = Fairy-ring; (*b*) (see quot. 1891); **pixy stool**, a toadstool or mushroom

1858 Capern *Ballads & Songs* 128 Rejoicing where the *pixy glove Will soon hang out its crest. *c* 1630 *Pixy-path [see a]. 1870 Lady Verney *L. Lisle* x. 117 Allays after them blackberries and *pixie pears. *a* 1847 *MS. Glos. Dezon* in *Halliwell*, **Pixy-puff*, a broad species of fungus. *Pixy-rings*, the fairy circles. 1879 Elworthy *Glost. Exmoor Scolding*, 'Pixy-ridd', to guard against which [horses being ridden by pixies] a horseshoe is nailed against the stable-door. 1893 *Daily News* 28 Sept. 4/7 A girl is '*pixy-ridden' pots and jugs begin to jump out of her hand, chairs run after her, flitches of bacon join the dance. *a* 1847 *Pixy-rings [see *pixy puff*]. 1886 Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Pixy-rings*, round which they dance on moonlight nights. 1891 J. H. Pearce *Esther Penteath* III x. 215 A rudely drilled stone with a bit of coloured ribbon run through it—a piskie-ring, or spinning whirl, in fact. 1787 Grose *Provinc. Glos.*, *Pucksey-stool*, a mushroom, Devonsh. 1870 Lady Verney *L. Lisle* xiii. 155 There's a fairies' ring and no end o' pixy-stools on the knap yonder.

Pixy-led, *a.* Led astray by pixies; lost; bewildered, confused. So **Pixy-leading.**

1659 Chr. Cropley [Cornishman] *Div. Glimpses* 73 Blind-real-sick soul! in Charity I'll judge Thee pixie-led in Popish piety. *Ibid.*, Old country folk, who pixie leading fear, Bear bread about them to prevent that harm. 1836 Mrs. Bray *Tamar & Tary* (1838) I. 193 The popular belief of being pixy led. 1880 Mrs. Parr *Adam & Eve* v. 64, I thought you'd run home agen, or was pisky-laid or something. 1895 Elworthy *Evil Eye* 433 He firmly believed he had been pixy-led.

† **Pys, -e.** *Obs.* [(for *pīs), a. OF. *piz*, *pis* breast (in Gower *M.O.*) :—L. *pectus*.] The breast.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 262 His lungis mizte be be worse perfore & also his pys. *Ibid.* 300 Sumtyme a veine wole breke in be pyse or in be lungis.

Pize (pəiz). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 7 **pise**, 7-8 **pies**, 9 (*dial.*) **pars.** [Of uncertain origin.

Suggested to have been an arbitrary substitute for Pest or Pox, the latter used in the same way from *c* 1600; but the form is unexplained. The E. Yorksh. *pars*, *pahs*, is the regular phonetic repr. of pəiz; cf. *knahve*, *shahve*, etc.]

A word used in various imprecatory expressions, as *pize on, upon, of*; *pize take, pize light upon*; *out a pize, what a pize*: cf. *pest*, *pox*, *mischief*, in similar use.

1605 *1st Part Jeronimo* III ii. 22 *Rog.* Pox ont. *Bal.* Pies ont. *a* 1627 Middleton *Five Gallants* IV. ii, Pize on't, I pawned a good beaver hat last night. *a* 1643 W. Cartwright *Ordinary* II. iv, Pies take him, does he play for cloaks still? 1676 Etheredge *Man of Mode* II. i. Out, a pise o' their breeches. *Ibid.* III. i, Out a pise. Adod, I ha' business and cannot. 1688 Shadwell *Sgr. Alsatia* I. iv, Ah, sweet rogues! while in the country, a pies take them. 1753 Smollett *Ct. Fathom* (1784) 63/2 A pize upon them! I could get no eatables upon the road. 1754 Foote *Knights* II. Wks. 1799 I. 82 A pize of your pots and your royal oaks! 1754 Richardson *Grandison* (1810) VI. xliii. 284 What a pize are you about? 1826 Scott *Jrnl.* 2 Nov., Another gloomy day—a pize upon it. 1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIV. 893 A mere mistake of Allsop's, .. a-pize upon him! [In dialect use from Yorksh. to Kent, Shropsh. to Sussex.]

Pizell, pizle, obs. forms of Pizzle.

‖ **Pizzicato** (pittsikā·to), *a.*, *adv.*, *sb.* *Mus.* [It., prop. pa. pple. of *pizzicare* to pinch, twang (a stringed instrument), twitch or pluck (a string).]

A. *adj.* and *adv.* Said of a note or passage played

on a violin or the like by plucking the string with the finger instead of using the bow. (Abbrev. *pizz.*)

1880 P. David in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 760/1 Playing a pizzicato accompaniment to a tune played with the bow. 1885 *Athenæum* 5 Dec. 740/1 Violas and violoncellos play *pizzicato* throughout.

B. *sb.* A note or passage played in this way.

1845 E. Holmes *Mozart* 119 When they heard me accompany the Pizzicato on the keys. 1885 P. David in Grove *Dict. Mus.* IV. 235 Who copied with more or less success.. his pizzicatos with the left hand.

Pizzle (pi·z'l). Now *dial.* or *vulgar.* Forms: *α.* 6 peezel, peisill, 7 peezle, 8 pezil; *β.* 6 pys(s)ell, 6–7 pissel(l, 7 pisle, pizell, pisle, pyzel(l, 7– pizzle. [Occurs from early 16th c. = Flem. *pēzel*, LG. *pesel*, dim of OLG. **pīsa* sinew, whence MLG. *pēse* MDu. *pēze*, Du. *pees* sinew, string, pizzle. Cf. also MDu. *peserick* sinew, string, whip of bull's hide, pizzle, Du. *pezerik*, *poesrik*, MLG *peserik*, LG. (and Ger. dial.) *peserick* pizzle.] The penis of an animal; often that of a bull, used as a flogging instrument (see Bull *sb.*[1] 11 b).

1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 56 Thoughe he [an ox].. be broken, bothe of tayle and pys ll, yet wyll he fede. 1544 Phaer *Regim. Lyfe* (1560) H vj b, Take the peisill of an harte, and drie it into pouder. 1577 B Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* (1580) 127 Take the peezel of a Stagge, burne it, and make it in pouder. 1599–1737 Bulls pissel, etc [see Bull *sb.*[1] 11 b]. 1693 *Phil Trans.* XVII 976 Of the Whale's Pizzle, and its Use in Physick. 1710 Addison *Tatler* No. 216 P 13. 1814 Scott *Let. Southey* 17 June in *Lockhart*, The wholesome discipline of a bull's pizzle and strait-jacket.

Plaas, obs. form of Place.

Placability (plēkăbĭlĭti, plæk-). [ad. L. *plācabilitās*, f. *plācābilis* Placable: see -ity. Cf. obs. F. *placabilité* (1577 in Godef.)] The quality or character of being placable; readiness to be appeased or to forgive; mildness of dispos tion.

1531 Elyot *Gov.* II. vi. Placabilitie is no litle part of Benignitie. *a* 1620 Morvson *Itin.* IV. i (1903) 290 All writers commend the Germans for Modesty, Integrity, Constancy, Placability, Equity, and for Gravity, but somewhat inclining to the vice of Dullnes. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* II. xii. 505 He declared nothing to be more..worthy of a great man, than placability. 1839 James *Louis XIV*, IV. 62 He would endure with dignified placability much irritating opposition.

Placable (plē·kăb'l, plæ·kab'l), *a.* [ME. a. OF. *placable*, ad. L. *plācābilis*, f. *plācāre* to appease: see -able.]

† 1. Pleasing, agreeable. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 723 Marie was body and sawle to godd perfitely placable. *c* 1540 Boorde *The boke for to Lerne* A iij b. It may be placable to the iyes of all men to se. 1542 — *Dyetary* ii (1870) 234 That it may be placable to the eyes of all men to se and to b holde.

2. Capable of being, or easy to be, appeased or pacified; mild, gentle, forgiving.

1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 93 To thy Enemies .. thou art placable. 1667 Milton *P. L.* xi. 151 Since I sought By Prayer th' offended Deitie to appease,.. Methought I saw him placable and mild 1741 Richardson *Pamela* II. 166 My Pamela is very placable. 1819 J W. Croker in *C. Papers* 15 Sept., Tories are placable people. 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* IV. xxv. 6 Though irritable, he was placable, and at heart was truly loyal.

† b. *transf.* (of a thing). *Obs.*

1609 Bible (Douay) *Isa.* lx. 7 They shal be offered upon my placable altar.

¶ 3. Peaceable, quiet. (*Catachrestic.*)

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* viii. iii. (1623) 400 Being at length surfeited with glory,..he resolved on a more placable course of life. 1841 D'Israeli *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 130 The civil wars .. soon drew off the minds of men from the placable innovators of language. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Note-Bks.* I 2 9 The wind blew in momentary gusts, and then became more placable.

Placableness. [f. prec. + -ness.] The quality of being placable; placability.

1647 Cudworth *Serm.*, 1 *Cor.* xv. 57 (1676) 72 A sensible Demonstration. of God's..Placableness and Reconcilableness to sinners returning to obedience. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* (1824) I. xv. 256 That softness of nature, and placableness of disposition, which he holds to be the greatest merit in our sex. 1896 *Current Hist* (Buffalo, N.Y.) VI. 417 They had gained a grace of placableness.

Placably, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -ly[2].] In a placable manner.

1839 James *Louis XIV*, IV. 317 He. heard patiently and placably complaints of himself and of his government. 1861 Geo. Eliot *Silas M.* iii, 'Ay, ay', said Dunstan, very placably, 'you do me justice, I see'.

Plaoad, obs. Sc. form of Placard.

‖ **Placage** (plăkăʒ). [Fr., f. *plaquer* to plate, veneer, cover (with plaster, stone, etc.), f. *plaque* a plate, slab: see Plaque and -age.] The facing of walls with thin slabs of marble or the like, or with stucco or plaster.

1774 *Projects* in *Ann. Reg.* 115/2 He likewise employed the same kind of cement for the placage of a subterraneous vault. 1862 *Ecclesiologist* XXIII. 32 The cost of a simple marble placage.

Placard (plæ·kärd, plăkä·rd). *sb.* Forms: *α.* 5 plaoquart, plakart, -ert, 6 plagart, 6–9 placart, 7 plachart, 7–8 placaert, 8 playcart. *β.* 5– placard, (6 placarde, plakard, plackerd, plakerde, plagard(e, plachard(e; 6–7 placcard(e, 6–9 plackard(e). *γ.* 6 placcat, -att, 7 placat, 7–8 placaet, 7 placate, 8 placaat. *Sc.* placad. [a. OF. *plackart* (1410), *pla(c)quar(d*, *placard*, *-art* in the same senses, mod.F. *placard*, f. OF. *plaquier* (mod.F. *plaquer*) to plate, lay flat, plaster, etc., ad MFlem. *placken* (Du. *plakken*) to plaster, coat with something sticky: see -ard. The OF. *plackart* was taken into Du. as *plackaert*, *plakaet*, *plakkaat*, whence app. the 16–17th c. Eng. forms *placaert*, *placaet*, *placcat*, etc.; also Ger., Da. *plakat*. See also Placcate, Placket[2].]

I. An official or public document.

† 1. A formal document (originally) authenticated by a thin seal affixed to its surface. *Hist.*

Cf. F. *sceau plaqué* seal affixed to the surface of a document.

† a. Such a document issued by a competent authority, authorizing or permitting a person to do something; a warrant, licence, permit, letters patent. *Obs.*

† *Letters of placard*, a letter under seal.

1482 in Rymer *Fœdera* (1711) XII. 164/1 Certain Letters in Pauper sealed in Plaquart wise with a grete rownde Seale in Rede Wex. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 33 § 12 Lettres of Placardys made to the same John, of thoffice of Constablishippe of the Castell of Ludlowe. 1501 in *Yorks. Archæol. Soc., Record Ser.* XVII. 196, I received from the Kingg's grace a plagarde. 1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 4 The Kynges speciall licens undre his placarde signed & sealede wyth his pryve seale. 1520 *Clerical Subsidies* (P. R. O. 64/299 B), The kinges moost honorable lettres of placcarde dated under his signet. 1538 Starkey *England* I. iv. 102 Ther be few lawys and statutys..but, by placardys and lycence opteynyd of the prynce, they are broken and abrogate. 1573 Tusser *Husb* (1878) 206 For sundrie men, had plagards then, Such childe to take. 1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* 141 Ne ther doth he suffer other ships to saile in those seas, without a speciall placard signed with his owne hand. 1652–62 Heylin *Cosmogr.* III. (1682) 226 So cautelous, that without his Placard no stranger can have Ingress into his Dominions 1726 Aylifer *Parergon* 341 Religious Houses cannot acquire real Estate by way of Legacy .. without the Princes [Charles V.'s] Placart or Licence

fig. a 1555 Bradford *Wks.* (Parker Soc) I 60 Have we a placard that God will do nothing to us? 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xiii 183 Others .. [think] that Christianity gives us a placard to use these Sports.

† b. An edict, ordinance proclamation, official announcement. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

c 1518 Wolsey in Fiddes *Life* II. (1726) 62 You count none assurance by treaties, plakards, proclamations or articles. 1592 *Acts Privy Council* (1900) XXI. 90 An open placard to al Maiors, Sherives, Justices of Peace, Bayliffes, Constables, &c *c* 1543 Howell *Lett.* II. 25 All Placarts or Edicts are publish'd in his name 1665 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 9/3 A strict Placcard against Duels throughout all the Provinces. 1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI 363 On the 21st of last month was published a placart or declaration. 1768 (*title*) General Wolfe's Instructions to Young Officers, and a Placart to the Canadians. 1855 Motley *Dutch Rep.* I. i 114 Charles [V.] introduced and organised a papal inquisition, side by side with those terrible 'placards' of his invention [1550].

c. esp. in 17th c., A decree or ordinance of the States General or other competent authority in the Netherlands. In this sense often spelt *placaert*, *placaet*, *placaat*, after Du *placaet* (now *plakkaat*).

1589 in *3rd Rep. Hist. MSS Comm.* 283/2 A commission to proceed with the States in requiring their justification of such points of their placart as concern my Lord Willoughby. 1654 Whitelocke *Jrnl. Swed. Emb.* (1772) II. 45 The queen had sent unto the states to repeale that placart 1738 *Observ. Brit. Wool* title-p., A Playcart or Proclamation for preserving the Woollen Manufactures in Flanders. 1748 *Hitchall Evening Post* No 363 Rotterdam, June 14. A Placart, suspending the Execution of the three Placarts published last Year in relation to the French Trade, was issued.

1589 *Inwater Papers*, O. S. 13 May R. R O., [Draft of Lt. Willoughby's Defence against] slaunders by a placcat. 1601 Wheeler *Treat. Comm.* 41 Those foresaid Placates, Edictes and Prohibitions, made against the English 1678 Marvell *Growth Popery* 13 For revoking their Placaets against Wine, Brandy, and French Manufactures. 1688 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 433 The states have ordered a placaet promising a reward of 1000 guilders. 1706 Phillips, *Placaert* or *Placaet*, (Dutch) a Proclamation or Ordinance, by the States of Holland.

2. A notice, or other document, written or printed on one side of a single sheet, to be posted up or otherwise publicly displayed; a bill, a poster.

1560 Daus tr *Sleidane's Comm.* 112 Persecution at Paris, by reason of certen placardes. 1567 in Calderwood *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 352 Brutted and calumniated by placats presentlie affixed on publick places of the burgh of Edinburgh. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No 3752/7 A Placart was affixed last night on the Doors of our Cathedral [Coloyne], in Answer to that which was lately published by the Chapter. 1706 Phillips, *Placard*, ..a Libel or abusive Writing, posted up or dispersed abroad. *c* 1730 Burt *Lett. N. Scotl.* (1818) I 66 A bill to let you know there is a single room to let is called a placard. 1828 Corbett *Pol Reg.* XXXIII. 338 A placard..was published to call the attention of the people to the intended meeting. 1838 Dickens *Nick. Nick.* xvi, In the window hung a long and tempting array of written placards, announcing vacant places. 1885 *Daily Tel.* 5 Oct. 5/7 Flaring posters and placards of many hues.

II. A thin plate of armour, etc.

† 3. a. A piece of armour; a breast- or back-plate; esp. an additional plate of steel, iron, etc., worn over or under the cuirass: = Placcate 1. *Obs.*

1481–90 *Howard Housch. Bks.* (Roxb.) 274 In a gardyvande, a peir brigandines, a plakart, ij. bavieres. 1503 Hawes *Example Virt.* xi. 7 Fyrst she my legge harneys sette on And after my plackerd of grete rysches. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron.*, *Hen. IV* 12 Some had the helme, the visere, the two baviers & the two plackardes..curiously graven. 1552 Huloet, Placard or breast plate, *thorax*. 1625 Markham *Sould. Accid.* 39 Some .. would .. adde a Placcard to cover the brestplate. 1630 Capt. Smith *Trav. & Adv.* 13 Their Pistolls was the next, which marked Smith upon the placard; but the next shot the Turke was..wounded. 1826 Hor. Smith *Tor Hill* (1838) I. 41 Sir Giles hastily pulled down his vizor, and clasped it to the plackard.

† b. An article of dress, sometimes richly embroidered, app worn by both sexes in the 15th and 16th c., beneath an open coat or gown. *Obs.*

1483 *Wardr. Acc.* in Grose *Antiq. Rep.* (1807) I. 41 A plakert maade of half a yard and half a quarter of blac velvet. 1529 *Will of J. Ap Jonkyng* (Somerset Ho.), My doblet of lether w' sleves & plagard of Russet velwet. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 2 b, His iacket or cote of raised gold, the placard embowdered with Diamoudes, Rubies, Emerauudes, great Pearles, and other rich stones.

† 4. = Placket[2] 2–4. *Obs.*

1589 Rider *Bibl. Schol.* 1095 A Placarde, the fore part of a womans peticote, *gremialarium*, *thorax*. 1589 (? Nashe) *Almond for Parrat* 4 She will carrie a Martin in her plackarde in despite of the proudest of them all. *c* 1590 Greene *Fr. Bacon* i 111 For fear of the cut-purse, on a sudden she'll swap thee into her plackerd.

† 5. (See quot.) *Obs.* (Perh. only French.)

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Placard*, in architecture, denotes the decoration of the door of [an] apartment; consisting of a chambranle, crowned with its frieze or gorge, and a corniche sometimes supported by consoles. So 1765 in Croker *Dict. Arts.* 1823 Crabb *Technol. Dict.*

6. *attrib.* and *comb.*: **placard-man, -bearer,** one who walks about the streets bearing an advertisement; *placard wise* adv.

1482 Plaquart wise [see 1]. 1846 *Ecclesiologist* V. 47 It is no worse to convert an Angel into a link-boy than into a placard man 1895 *Daily News* 5 Dec. 7/7 Interesting to placard collectors of all countries. 1899 Knapp *Life G. Borrow* I. 275 He employed placard-bearers to walk about the streets exhibiting his flaming advertisements.

Placard (plăkä·rd, plæ·kard), *v.* [f. prec. sb.: cf. F. *placarder*.]

1. *trans.* To affix or set up placards on or in (a wall, window, town, etc.).

1813 *Stamford News* in *Examiner* 8 Mar. 148/1 Meetings were convened, walls placarded, and hand-bills distributed. 1868 Milman *St. Paul's* vi. 124 The pillars were placarded with advertisements. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 8 May 5/2 The town is already placarded with huge posters.

2. To make public, make known, advertise (something) by means of placards; to post, expose, or display (a poster, inscription, etc.) as a placard.

1818 Todd, *Placard*, to notify publickly: in colloquial language, to post. 1826 Scott *Jrnl.* 10 Mar., It would be exactly placarding me in a private and confidential manner. 1836 Lytton *Athens* (1837) I. 351 The prytanes always placarded in some public place a programme of the matters on which the people were to consult. 1838 Dickens *Nick. Nick.* xxiv, Bills were placarded on all the walls. 1854 H. Ainsworth *John Law* iv. ii, The parliament. placarded written copies on the walls.

Hence **Placarded** *ppl. a.*; **Placarding** *vbl. sb.*

1830 *Gentl. Mag.* Nov. 456 1 In Paris..no further rioting or placarding has taken place *a* 1845 Hood *T. Trumpet* xxix, By chalking on walls, or placarding on vans. 1861 Ludlow in *Macm. Mag.* III. 320 Workers have been brought together on a placarded offer of employment.

Placardeer. *nonce wd.* [See -eer.] = next.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* IX. 34 A motley band of printers, editors, pamphlet paragraph and placardeers.

Placarder (plăkä·rdəɹ, plæ·kärdəɹ). [f. Placard *v.* + -er[1].] One who puts up placards.

1825 *Examiner* 17/2 M'Donnell then asked for the name of some private placarder. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev* (1872) III. i. 8 Then Durosoy, Royalist Placarder,..went rejoicing.

† **Placate,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *plācāt-us* appeased, pa. pple. of *plācare*: see next.] Composed; placid.

1652 Gurnall *Chr in Arm* verse 18 II v. (1669) 446/2 When art you more placate and serene? 1675 Brooks *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 138 *Animo tam tranquillo*.., with as placate, serene and tranquil a mind.

Placate (plē·lket, plæ·kelt, plăkē·t). *v.* [f. L. *plācāt-*, ppl. stem of *plācāre* to appease: see -ate[3].] *trans.* To render friendly or favourable (one who is hostile or offended); to pacify, conciliate: to propitiate.

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst* I. iv. § 31. 476 Therefore is He always Propitiated and Placated both First and Last. 1791 J. Townsend *Journ. Spain* (1792) III. 14 Solicitous to placate an offended deity. 1836 J. Gilbert *Chr. Atonem.* vi. (1852) 170 Such satisfaction is not really placating anger, not appeasing a personal passion. 1868 Edwards *Raleigh* I. xiii. 249 Nottingham .. wrote earnestly to Essex, trying to placate him. 1894 Knight *Garrick* vi. 97 A victory so complete. failed to placate the indignant young actress.

Hence **Placated** *ppl. a.*; also **Placater** (*U. S.*), one who placates.

1735 D. Forbes *Th. Relig.* (1747) 10 To approach, and rely on the protection and beneficence of a placated Deity. 1867 Ludlow *Little Bridges & I* 223 The stern but placated bosoms of Barker and Moodle. 1894 *Nation* (N. Y.) 22 Mar. 205/2 What the Americans call a 'placater'. He 'placates' opposing interests as Thurlow Weed used to do. 1894 *19th Cent.* Oct. 495 The successful placater brings into line men who are apparently irreconcilable.

Placation (plăkē·ʃən). [a. obs. F. *placation* (16th c in Godef.), ad. L. *plācātiōn-em*, n of action from *plācāre*: see prec. and -ation.] The action of

placating; appeasing, pacifying; conciliation, propitiation. With *a* and *pl.* a propitiatory action.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. iii. (Arb.) 23 Sacrifices of placation, with innocations and worship. *Ibid.* III. iv. 159 Many more like vsurped Latine and French words: as *Methode, methodicall, placation.* 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 *Macc.* i. 47 Holocausts and sacrifices, and placations to be made in the temple of God. 1830 J. DOUGLAS *Truths Relig.* v. (1812) 222 Such terms as atonement, placation, expiation. 1884 TRAILL *New Lucian* 109 The Supreme Being is not so savage and childish as to need placation by the steam of victims.

Placatory (plăˈkătəri, plăˈk-), *a.* [ad. L. *placātōrĭ-us* appeasing, propitiatory (Tert.), f. *placare* to appease: see -ORY.] Tending or calculated to placate or appease; conciliatory; propitiatory.

a 1640 JACKSON *Creed* XI. xxxix. § 5 Some gods the heathens honoured with placatory sacrifices. 1799–1805 S. TURNER *Anglo-Sax.* (1830) I. ii. App. iii 132 [He] made a placatory offering of two wax lights and nine pieces of money. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* I. 110 A reply which seemed .. both dignified and placatory.

Placard(e, placcat(t, obs. ff. PLACARD.

Placcate. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 8 **plaquet,** 9 **placate.** [app. a variant of PLACARD (in sense 3): cf. the γ forms there. See also PLACKET[2] 1.]

1. A piece of armour consisting of a plate of steel or iron worn over the cuirass: = PLACARD *sb.* 3 a. Also, a leather jacket or doublet lined with strips of steel, worn under the outer armour.

1632 J. CRUSO *Milit. Instr. Cavallerie* (Fairholt), [A breast and back] caliver proof by addition of the placcate. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xiv (Roxb.) 166/2 They .. haue vnder their Armour a good Buffe coate, or a Placcate or an vnder brest plate to make them caliver proofe. 1783 GROSE *Milit. Antiq.* (1801) II. 252 The breastpiece [of the cuirass] was occasionally strengthened by an additional plate called a plaquet. 1863 BOUTELL *Arms & Armour* x. (1874) 204 The plates placed in front of the shoulders were *placcates*, but when the shoulders were covered by the reinforce-plates, they were distinguished as *pauldrons*.

† **2.** = PLACKET[2]. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* III. i. 186 Don Cupid, Regent of Loue-rimes, Lord of folded armes... Dread Prince of Placcats, King of Codpeeces.

† **3.** See PLACARD *sb.* 1 c. *Obs.*

Place (plēs), *sb.* Forms: (1 Northumb **plæce, plætse, plæss**); 3 **place,** (3 **plas-e,** 3–5 **plass**), 4 **plass,** 4–6 **plas-e,** 5 **plass plays,** 6 **p-eace**). [ME. *place*, a. F. *place* (11th c.) = Pr. *plassa*, Sp. *plaza*, Pg. *praça*, It. *piazza*, med.L. *placia*:—late L. type **plattia* for classical L. *plat-a*, broad way, open space, ad. Gr. πλατεῖα (sc. ὁδός) broad way. The L. word had been already taken into Old Northumbrian in the form *plæce, plætse*, rendering L. *platea* of the Vulgate; but the history of the current word begins with the adoption of the F. *place* in sense 2, the mod. use in 1 b. being a more recent borrowing from the Romanic langs. From the latter came also MDu. *plaetse*, Du. *plaats*, MHG., Ger. *platz*, MLG. *plas*, LG. *plâts, plâtse*, Icel. *pláz* (13th c.), Sw. *plats*, Da. *plads*. Welsh *plâs* is app. from ME. *Place* has superseded OE. *stow* and (largely) *stede*; it answers to F. *lieu*, L. *locus*, as well as to F. *place*, and the senses are thus very numerous and difficult to arrange.

With the doubled *t* of late L. **plattia*, cf. the similar phenomenon in **plattus* PLAT (with which *platea* was prob. associated); also in **pettia* PIECE, **piccus* PIKE, **pippa* PIPE, etc.]

I. An open space in a city; a square, a market-place. † **a.** Used in OE. to render L. *platea* of the Vulgate.

a 950 *Durham Ritual* (Surtees) 36/7 On placcum (*in platea*). *Ibid.* 62/37 In placcum. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 5 Da ðe lufas in sommungum & hiommum ðara placcena stondes..to gebiddanne. Luke x. 10 Gerað on placcum hire. *c* 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* ibid., Farað on plætsa his.

b. In modern use, forming the second element in the name of a group of houses in a town or city, now or formerly possessing some of the characters (positive or negative) of a square, chiefly that of not being properly a street.

Often used in the name of a small area more or less built around, and lying aside from a street or thoroughfare, or of a short *cul-de-sac* or byway turning out of a main thoroughfare; also, more vaguely given to a short row or 'terrace' of houses, which originally stood by themselves on a suburban road; being in fact a ready denomination for any aggregation of houses which cannot be more particularly classed.

Employed in 16th c. to render F. *place* and its Italian, Spanish, and German cognates, in reference to foreign towns, whence introduced in English towns. (But in some cases the name 'Place' has arisen out of sense 4 b, the site being that of a nobleman's or bishop's town-residence, which bore the name, e.g. *Ely Place* in London.)

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. viii. 7 b, The places and streetes are so well ordeined. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxiii. 86 They conducted him into a great place before the Town Hall. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 10 There are in it many lovely Piazza's, or Places. 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 6/1 Being gone to the Great Place to see the Bull-feast. 1796 J. OWEN *Trav. Europe* II. 458 Squares, as we improperly call them in England, but which the Germans, as well as the French and Italians, more properly denominate Places. *c* 1813 BYRON *Devil's Drive* iii, I have a state-coach in Carlton House, A chariot in Seymour Place. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 267 At Rome..on the south of the stately place of Navona. 1883 *Century Mag.* Oct. 859/2 From Washington Square upward began the endless succession of 'places', and of houses in long, monotonous rows.

II. A material space.

2. Space; extension in two (or three) directions; 'room'. *arch.* † *To offer place*, to make way, give way (*obs.*). *Give place*: see 23.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 25 Ne neiond nout on eorðe so muche place as his little licome muhte been ileid on. 1382–1571 [see 23]. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 75 b, For performing this play, the beholders cast themselves in a ring, which they call, Making a place. 1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 85 When they were come in the city had not place for them all. 1654 tr. *Sendivy's Curia Pol.* 16 Nature .. opposeth those things that do resist her, and gently yields to those things which courteously offer place. 1683 T. SMITH *Observ. Constantinople* in *Misc. Curiosa* (1708) III. 41 There is no place between the Propontis and the walls of the City, except just at the Seraglio-point,..where they have raised .. a battery for Great guns. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. xii, Place, nobles, for the Falcon-Knight! Room, room ye gentles gay. 1852 JAMES *Agnes Sorel* (1860) 4 Men with flambeaux in their hands, calling 'Place! Place!' to clear the way for their master.

b. In generalized sense: Space, extension. (Chiefly *rhetorical*, and in antithesis to *time*.)

a 1631 DONNE *Nativitie* 10 Seest thou, my Soule,..how he Which fills all place, yet none holds him, doth lye? 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I. (1701) 7/2 That the World is contained in place. This agrees with the definition of place by space. 1755 GRAY *Progr. Poesy* III. ii, He pass'd the flaming bounds of Place and Time. 1775 HARRIS *Philos. Arrangem.* Wks. (1841) 335 *Time* is continuity, successive in itself, and accumulative of its proper subjects; *place* is continuity, co-existent in itself, and distributive of its proper subjects. 1888 TENNYSON *Crossing the Bar* 13 Tho' from out our bourne of Time and Place The flood may bear me far.

3. A particular part of space, of defined or undefined extent, but of definite situation. (= L. *locus*, OE. *stow*.) Sometimes applied to a region or part of the earth's surface.

c 1250 in *Kel. Ant.* I. 22 Heil Marie, ful of grace, þe lavrid þich þe in heverilk place. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11038 Þe quene ilured was..In þe quer of hailes an hey in a vair place. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12687 He las vp o þe place [*Gött.* plasse] þat he honurd him in. *?a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 657 In many places were nightingales, Alpes, finches, and wodewales. *c* 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 31 In summe plaas þe grounde is hisere and in summe plaas lowere. 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* I. 1 In hel ne purgatore non other place. 14.. *Nom* in Wr.-Wülcker 756 9 *Hic conflagum*, a plays where the whyrwynd metes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 402/2 Place, *locus*. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxlt 4, I haue no place to fle vnto. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 672 At tyme and place conuenient. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* VI. 278 It is an extreme hot and drie place, bringing foorth no corne at all, but great plenty of dates. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VI. xiii. 534 Not staying aboue three or foure dayes in a place, as long as the grasse will serue their Camels. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. i (1635) 1 The description of the Terrestriall Globe, so fare forth as it is diuided into places. 1658 *Torment's of Hell* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 440 Some say Hell is a local Place, Augustine saith it is not a Place. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* Pref. 18 The day, hour and place of the sea-fight which the ship was taken. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cii, We leave the well-beloved place Where first we gazed upon the sky. 1890 BESANT *Demoniac* I. 18 Even that is better than to have your shame proclaimed all over the place. 1837 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Mar. 5/1 The Act expressly declared such betting in any place, whether in or out of an enclosure, to be an illegal practice. They had arrived at the conclusion that any area, covered or uncovered, to which persons were known to resort for the purpose of betting, and where professional bookmakers resorted for the purpose of carrying on their calling, should be held to be 'a place' within the meaning of the statute.

b. The portion of space actually occupied by a person or thing; the position of a body in space, or with reference to other bodies; locality; situation.

1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 221 There is variance .touching the true place of that building. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. ii. 204 In the world I fill vp a place, which may bee better supplied, when I haue made it empty. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* I. ii. 110 Though you change your place, you neede not change your Trade. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch* 815 The Stoicks, and Epicurus doe holde, that there is a difference betweene Voidnesse Place, and Roome: for Voidnesse (say they) is the solitude or vacuitie of a body: Place, that which is fully occupied and taken up with a body: but Roome or Space, that which is occupied but in part. 1678 HOBBES *Decam.* ii. 17 Then I may define Place to be The precise Space within which the Body is contained. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xiii § 7 We say it hath kept the same Place: it hath changed its Place. 1706 PHILLIPS s.v., Place is said to be either Absolute or Relative, the former being that Space which any Natural Body takes up or fills; but the latter is the apparent, secundary or sensible Position of such a Body, with respect to other contiguous or adjoyning Bodies. 1777 *Scott. Paraphrases* VII. iv, The trembling earth deserts her place. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 209 The Categories are substance, quantity, relation, quality, place, time, position, habit, action, passion.

† **c.** Short for 'place of battle', 'field'. *Obs.*

13.. *Sir Beues* (A) 613 Were ich also stiþ in plas, Ase euer Gif me fader, was, I wolde. Firte wiþ 3ow euerichon. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 16384 Prytty dukes slayn y þat plas. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 528 Hot the best of thair cumpany Left ded behynd thame in the plass. 1705 tr. *Bosman's Guinea* 181 That Engagement is very warm which leaves one thousand Men upon the place. [1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* IV. xvii. 47 We are inclined to wonder..that every field did not become a local and unrecorded Place of Battle.]

† **d.** *To leave* or *win place*: to lose or gain ground, to retreat or advance. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII. 563 Thai wan plass ay mair & mair On thair fais. *Ibid.* XIII. 271 Thai war than in-till sa gret effray That thai left place ay mar & mar.

† **4.** *spec.* A piece or plot of land. *Obs.*

[Med.L. *placea, placia*, from 1215 in Du Cange.]

1337 (March) *Survey* in *Tynemouth Chartulary* lf. 23 b, Idem Robertus tenet unam placeam quæ vocatur *Prio es place*, et reddit vj d. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 106 One place of his tenement in the towne of wycombe, the which conteyn yth in lengthe viij. perches and x. fote, and in brede..iiij. perchis, and iiij. fote. *Ibid.* 545 One place of a cuttilage lyng in the towne of Shillynglord. 1460 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 306 Hit be lawfull to the rent gaderer of the citte to take in all voyd places of the town that beryt chef rent.

5. a. A portion of space in which people dwell together; a general designation for a city, town, village, hamlet, etc.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1033 As Iohan hym wrytez..Vch pane of þat place had þre 3ates. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 419 Plasis þat han churchis appropriid. 1458 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 366 Schepley and in odor plassus. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 157 Thare come ane laithles lad air to this place. 1618 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Penniless Pilgr.* (1872) 22, I held on my journey..unto a place called Carling hill. 1626 R. PERKE *Three to One* C ij, I am a Deuonshire man borne, and Fauistock the place of my once abiding. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 17, I shall, With Foreign Spoils adorn my native Place. 1704 J. TRAPP *Abra-Mule* II. i. 359 The loss of this important Place. 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* (1870) II. vii, I could not expect to be welcome in such a smart place as that [i.e. Brighton]. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 666/2 Schools at Tours and other places in France. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 10 Jan. 7/4 Hanover is, as the Americans would phrase it, 'quite a place'.

b. A residence, dwelling, house; a seat, mansion, palace; formerly sometimes, a religious house, a convent; also *spec.* the chief residence on an estate; a manor-house; a country-house with its surroundings. Also *place-house* (see 29). (Cf. Welsh *plâs*.)

a 1349 HAMPOLE *Medit. Passion* Wks. 1896 I. 95 Of alle be hously and prisons þat þei holden þee yme & closid wiþ-yynne in her places. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 617 With grene trees shadwed was his place. 1420 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 53, I wull þat my brothir [haue] a place in Duffelde, þat I purchesede. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 20 The welle werke afore my place. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 203 b, Ye haue heardde before how the kyng had purchased the Byssh. p of Yorkes place. 1561–2 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 202 The places of fferis, as yit standand undemolissit. 1611 COTGR., *Manoir*, a Mansion, Mannor, or Manner-house; .. a place, or chiefe dwelling place. 1796 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XVII. 570 An old tower or castle .. called the old Place of Mochrum. 1806–7 J. BEDFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) XVIII. xiv. 181 To be dragged by a soi disant man of taste through every corner of his new Place, within and without doors. 1891 S. MOSTYN *Curatica* 143, I called at your place. last night, but Dan said you had been gone half an hour. 1902 R. HICHENS *Londoners* 33 Mitching Dean was Mr. Rodney's place in Hampshire.

† **c.** A fortress, citadel, 'strong place'; a fortified city. *Obs.*

[Med. (Anglo) L. *placea* 1409 in Rymer (Du Cange.)]

1575 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 448 The Tour Fortalice and Place of Rosdew. 1670 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 375 Palma Nuova in Friuli .. is one of the best places in Europe. It hath nine royal bastions [etc.]. 1693 *Mem. Cut. Pickely* IV. 64 Since it durst afterwards besiege one of the strongest Places. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Place* in Fortification usually signifies the Body of a Fortress. 1819 *Pantologia, Place*, in war and fortification, a general name for all kinds of fortresses. 1849 in CRAIG.

d. A building, apartment, or spot devoted to a specified purpose. (Usually with specification, as *place of amusement, of resort, bathing place*, etc.)

Another place, in House of Commons phraseology, the other house, the House of Lords. *Place of worship*: see 16.

1530 PALSGR. 255/1 Place where justyce is mynystred, *parlement*. *Ibid.*, Place to lathe one in, *thermes*. 1540 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 78 Their places of easement ouer the riuer. 1560 DALE tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 47 b, Colledges and such other places were fyrst founded for the pore. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 3 The Exchange where the Merchants meet is a very pleasant place. 1653 WALTON *Angler* I. 2, I know the thatch'd house very well; I often..taste a cup of Ale there, for which liquor that place is very remarkable. 1714 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 536 P. 7 The Coffee-houses have ever since been my chief Places of Resort. 1789 BURKE *Sp. Ho. Comm.* 6 Feb., Speeches 1816 III. 394 The present minister, he understood, had been called 'a heaven-born minister' in another place. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 376 A theatre, or a camp, or some other place of resort. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 29 Oct. 4/6 The Chapter House..is to be, as the Bishop of Southwark said, 'a place of speaking for the wants of the diocese'.

6. A particular part or spot in a body or surface.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 275 He hadde a cote of crystendome .Ac it was moled in many places. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Kings* v. 11, I wende that he schulde goon oute to me,.. and touche with his hond the place of the lepre, and helen me. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9177 Paris bend vp his bow .. Waited the wegh in his wit ouer, In what plase of his person to perse. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. iii. 45 The Vicar..hath promis'd to meete me in this place of the Forrest. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* lv. 214 Eight..legs,..each of them joynted or bendable in eight several places or joynts. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 23 The blistered place was healing very fast. 1804 ANN TAYLOR *My Mother* vi, Who..when I fell.. would..Kiss the place to make it well? 1868 *Mag. for Young* Feb. 48 My nephew..taunted him with his companions..and I soon saw that we had touched a sore place. *Med.* A wet place on the floor. There are two specially difficult places in the ascent.

† **b.** *Chess.* A square on the board. *Obs. rare.*

1562 ROWBOTHUM *Playe Chaustes* B j, The rowes where euery one of them are set I wyll name Sentes: the other which be emptie I wil name them places or houses indifferently. 1725 BERTIN *Chess* 54 White, the king in his bishop's place.

7. A particular part, page, or other point in a book or writing.

c 1325 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 294, I shal 3ou shewe in þis place, What loie þeih sholen han ifere, þat seruen god on eorþe here. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 104 Crist seiþ in anoþer place þat þe world hatiþ þes apostlis. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* To Rdr., The First Part of this Worke, ... in some obscure places is barren and unpleasant.. but in other places I hope you will judge it more pleasant. 1662 FELL *Hammond* 142 His Catalogue had an exact place for sequestred Divines. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und* II. xiii. § 9 If any one should ask in what place are the verses ; the use of the idea of place, here, being to know in what part of the book that story is. 1861 MISS YONGE *Stokesley Secret* xii. 201 They shut up her lesson-books and lost her place 1881 N. T. (R V.) *Luke* xx. 37 But that the dead are raised, even Moses shewed, in the place concerning the Bush.

†b. A (short) passage in a book or writing, separately considered, or bearing upon some particular subject ; a text, extract. *Obs.*

[= L. *locus*; cf. COMMONPLACE.]

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 3 Saynt Gregory expoundynge the same place of scripture sayth [etc.]. c 1555 HARESFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 282 The walls all bepainted..with places of holy Scripture 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* viii. (1627) 123 Many places may trouble the greatest schollers at first sight. 1641 *Vind Smectymnuus* vi. 85 The last place he bringeth out of Hierome is a most rare place. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 454 The nimble Perfunctorinesse of some Commentators (that skip over hard Places). 1743 J MORRIS *Serm* vii. 203 They do not understand such places.

†c. A subject, a topic: esp. in *Logic* and *Khet.*: = LOCUS *sb.*[1] 2. *Obs.*

c 1530 L COX *Rhet.* (1899) 45 The places or instrumentes of a symple theme. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* i. (1586) 5 b, I neuer learned the places from whence arguments are drawen. 1597 BACON (*title*) Essayes. Religious Meditations. Places of perswasion and dissuasion. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div Logike* 11 Certaine places, or heads, to which Logicall inuention directs vs. 1654 *L. COKE Logick* 102 The place from Vnlike, is either Simple [or] Compound. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius his Logic* II. xvii. 99 Of Canons belonging to Consentaneous Places, or Places from whence Arguments are drawn. And first of those belonging to the Place of Notation or Etymology; and this has two Canons.

8. In technical uses :

a. *Astron* The apparent position of a heavenly body on the celestial sphere.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* ii. *Kalendar* 120 Reckoning a Degree for each Day.., you shall have the Place of the Sun exact enough. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Place of the Sun, Star, or Planet*, is the Sign of the Zodiack, and Degree of it, which the Planet is in. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII 448/1 When observations of a star, made at two different periods, have been cleared of the effects of aberration and refraction, the only difference between the two places ought to be that due to precession and nutation.

†b. *Geom.* = LOCUS *sb.*[1] 3. *Obs. rare.*

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Place Geometrick*, is a certain Bound or Extent wherein any Point may serve for the Solution of a Local or Indetermined Problem *Ibid.*, *Place Simple*, or *Locus ad Lineam rectam*, as the Geometers call it, is when the Point that resolves any Problem is in a Right Line *Ibid.*, *Place Solid*, is when the Point is in one of the Conick Sections.

†c. *Falconry.* The point or pitch attained by a falcon or similar bird of prey before swooping down on its quarry. *Obs.* (or *arch.*, after Shaks.)

1605 SHAKS. *Macb* II. iv. 12 A Faulcon towring in her pride of place. 1636 MASSINGER *Bashf. Lover* v. ii, Though she fly in An eminent place, to add strength to her wings, And mount her higher. 1806 T. THORNTON *Sporting Tour Eng.* viii. (1896) 178 Eagles , can have no speed, except when at their place: then, to be sure, their weight increases their velocity. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iii. xviii, In 'pride of place' here last the eagle flew.

d. *Mining.* A drift or level driven from side to side of a wide lode as a beginning of a slide.

III. Position in some scale, order, or series.

9. Position or standing in the social scale, or in any order of estimation or merit; rank, station, whether high or low. b. *absol.* High rank or position: dignity.

c 1325 *Deo Gratias* 38 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 129 So pouert apayred haþ my plas. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1627) 237 He holding place and estimation as heire of Arcadia. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 69 Thirty other Dukes, amongst whome, the Archduke of Austria holdeth the highest place. 1641 HINDE *J Bruen* xxxvi. 114 A young Gentleman..of great place for his birth and bloud. 1682 WOOD *Life* 29 Nov. (O. H. S.) III. 32 Duke of Ormond to keep his old title but to take place in England as duke. 1822 W. IRVING *Bracebr. Hall* iii. 24 Of late years, since he has risen into place. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C* xvi, I hold to being kind to servants—but you must make 'em know their place. Eva never does. 1870 ROGERS *Hist. Gleanings* Ser. II 4 Poor men often rose to eminent place. 1876 GLADSTONE *Gleanings* II. 339 We have not attempted to ascertain his [Macaulay's] place among historians. 1893 LEWIN in *Bookman* June 85/2 As an English critic of English literature, his place is in the front rank. *Mod.* To keep inferiors in their proper place.

c. *Racing*, etc.: A position among the placed competitors: see PLACE *v.* 5 d.

1888 *Daily Tel.* 30 Sept. 5/3 Even a larger sum of money was invested by the public upon Lonely for a place in the St. Leger. 1888 *Times* 4 June 10/3 Royal Hampton, who was ridden out for a place, was a bad third.

10. *Arith.* The position of a figure in a series, in decimal or similar notation, as indicating its value or denomination: in *pl.* with numeral, often used merely to express the number of figures, esp. after the decimal point in a decimal fraction.

1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1575) 43 A Place is called the seate or roome that a Figure standeth in 1656 H. PHILLIPS *Purch. Patt.* (1676) 25, I have abreviated this Table to four places [of decimals]. 1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 6 A Number has so many Places, as there are Figures in it. 1706 — *Introd. Math.* 103 A Figure in the 1st, 2d, 3d, etc. Decimal Place. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 186/2 He also calculated the ratio [of π] to 55 decimal places. *Ibid.* 187/1 A manuscript..in which it was carried to 154 places 1876 TAIT *Rec. Adv. Phys. Sc.* ix. (ed. 2) 223 Which contains some thirty-five places of figures.

11. A step or point in the order of progression. Mostly with ordinal numeral or its equivalent (*first*, *next*, *last*, etc.) preceded by *in*: *in the first place* = firstly, first in order; etc.

1639 *Act* in *Arch. Maryland* (1883) I. 69 All debts growing due for wine or other liquors shall be paid in the last place after all other debts are satisfied. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 325 Two thousand lost their lives, and the Priests in the first place. 1721 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 39 P 7, I must in the next place observe [etc.]. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. iii. 301 In the first place, frost strikes deeper [etc.]...In the next place, the streets are more often disturbed.

IV. Position or situation with reference to its occupation or occupant.

12. A proper, appropriate, or natural place (for the person or thing in question to be in or occupy); sometimes in an ideal or imaginary region. (See also 19 c, d.)

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xix. 57 He 3af largely alle his lele liges Places in paradys at her partynge hennes. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 403/2 Place, or stede, *situs*. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2 b, Hath place deputed & assygned to them by god & nature 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* iv, There is a common prouerbe that all thinges haue theire time, theire place, and theire sayson. 1600 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i 48 Heere's no place for you maids. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 131 P 8 The Country is not a Place for a Person of my Temper 1713 M HENRY *Mackness & Quietn. Spirit* (1822) 117 We are all offenders: and the bar is our place, not the bench. 1802 WORDSW. *To Sam'l Coleridge* 6 Long as there are Violets, They will have a place in story. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I 605 But the genius which, at a later period, humbled six marshals of France was not now in its proper place. 1897 RHOSCOMYL *White Rose Arvon* 305 The two lovers took their places, kneeling on the turb..of the mount.

b. *fig.* A fitting time, point in the order of events; occasion, opportunity.

1382 WYCLIF *Heb.* xii. 17 Forsoth he found not place [1539, 1611, 1881, no place] of penaunce. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5040 Here is plainly no place in þis plit now, Your wille for to wirke. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I. xv (1859) 17 Repentaunce ne prayer may here no place naue. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I v. § 7 When the Egyptian Kingdom was first founded, is not here a place to enquire

c. *fig.* 'Room': reasonable occasion or ground.

1638 R. BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett* (vol. II.) 17 There will be no place left for calumnie. 1654 HAMMOND *Fundamentals* 60 There is no place of doubting, but that it was the very same which we now call the Apostles Creed. 1721 BENTLEY *Proposals for Printing New Test* 4 In the Sacred Writings there's no place for Conjectures or Emendations.

13. The space which one person occupies by usage, allotment, or right; a seat or accommodation engaged in a public building, conveyance, or the like, a space at table; seat, station, quarters.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 125 Janus with his double face In his chiere hath take his place 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 300 The king...commanded him to sytte downe a-same in his place. 1612 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* v. ii, In the meane time vouchsafe your place with us 1788 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* (1842) IV. 61 Indeed I trembled at these words, and hardly could keep my place. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) v xix, After having fee'd very high for places at Mrs. Siddons's benefit. 1812 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 45 Having taken places for Ferrybridge 1881 MALLOCK *Rom* 19th C I. iii, You must lay another place as we shall be five dining this evening instead of four. 1884 *Chr. World* 19 June 453 2 Accommodation is provided for 4,670,000 children, showing an increase of 32,000 places.

b. With *possessive* or *of*: The space previously or customarily occupied by some other person or thing; room, stead, lieu; often in phrases *in (the) place of*, instead of, in the room or lieu of, in exchange or substitution for; *to take the place of*, to be substituted for, to stand instead of.

1533 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I 353 His highnes is contente that your grace in the lewe and place thereof shall haue his letteres patentes of the Justiceship of his Forestes 1566 *Cheque Bk. Chapel Royal* (Camden) 2 Mr. Alsworthe died and Robert Greene of Poules sworne in his place. 1591 SHAKS 1 *Hen. VI*, IV iii. 95 O God, that Somerset..were in Talbots place. 1646 GILLESPIE *Male Audis* 54 For that passage concerning Excommunication its supplyeng the place of the sword. 1793 BEDDOES *Calculus* 23 The pills were now substituted in the place of the solution. 1844 HERSCHEL *Ess.* (1857) 556 In place of immediately entering into business, he continued to reside for some time with his parents. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 142 Their places were supplied by men who had no recommendation but their religion. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 27 In the Laws religion takes the place of philosophy in the regulation of human life. 1885 *Sci. Amer.* 3 Jan. 7/1 The aquamarine contains oxide of iron in the place of oxide of chromium.

14. An office, employment, situation ; sometimes *spec.* a government appointment, an office in the service of the crown or state. (Cf. b.)

1558 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. App. iv. 5 Such persons..every one, according to his ability to serve in the commonwealth, to be set in place. 1631 J. DONNE *Polydoron* 17 Hee may well clayme a boat-sons place in Barkleyes Shippe of fooles. 1633 BP HALL *Hard Texts, N. T.* 81 A Priest, and therefore by his very place professing examples of holinesse and charity. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* I. (1662) 17 The Office of Lord Treasurers was ever beheld as a Place of great charge and profit. 1687 in *Magd. Coll. & Jas II* (O. H. S.) 78 To remove the said Mr. John Hough from the Place of President. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 162 P 1 In my younger Years I used many Endeavours to get a Place at Court. 1724 SWIFT *Pres. St. Affairs* Wks. 1755 II. i. 208 This general ambition of hunting after places. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VII. viii, Good servants need not want places. 1838 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* xxxvi, He purchased a patent place, which he still enjoys. 1871 *Punch* 18 Nov. 212/1 Couldn't let you do it, sir. Much as my place's worth. *Mod.* Has he got a place yet? He has got a place in the Custom House. She (a maid-servant) is leaving her place, and going home.

b. Without *a* or *pl.*: Official position, esp. of a minister of state : = OFFICE *sb.* 4 b.

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* Pref. (Arb.) 17 The most part were of hir Maiesties most honourable priuie Counsell, and the rest seruing hir in verie good place. 1607-12 BACON *Ess.*, *Great Place* (Arb.) 278 Men in Great Place, are thrice Seruants: Seruants of the Soueraigne or State; Seruants of Fame; and Seruants of Business. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C* 25 Twenty four Magistrates...These chuse all Publick Officers out of their own number. Themselves continue in place during life. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 173 Place shows the man; some for the better and some for the worse. 1774 GOLDSM. *Retal.* 41 'Twas his fate, unemployed, or in place. 1824 BYRON *Juan* XVI. lxxii, He exactly the just medium hit 'Twixt place and patriotism. 1871 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.*, *Condorcet* Ser. I. (1878) 47 To glut their insatiable craving for place and plunder.

c. The duties of any office or position; (one's) duty or business. Hence † *to perform one's place* (*obs.*).

1652 MILTON in *Marvell's Wks* (Grosart) II. 9 If..I shall need any assistance in the performance of my place. 1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 272 Beinge to ould to performe the place. 1884 W. C SMITH *Kilbrostan* 72 She'll think It is her place to keep me company.

V. Phrases. *With other sbs.

15. *Place of arms* [ad. F. *place d'armes*]: a. An open space for the assembling of troops.

Provision for various kinds of these, either temporary or permanent, is or was formerly made in the laying out of encamping grounds or fortifications, see quots.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* Gloss. 252 Place of armes generall: is the place of assemblie, where the people of warre are ranged in order of battell 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s v, *Place of Arms in a Garrison*, is a large open Spot of Ground in the middle of the City, where the great Streets meet, else between the Ramparts and the Houses, for the Garrison to Rendezvous in, upon any sudden Alarm, or other Occasion. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 205, I was posted upon a parade, or place of arms. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Place of arms*, in a camp, is a large space at the head of the camp, for the army to be ranged in and drawn up in battalia. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.* s.v., In offensive fortification those lines are called places of arms on parallels which unite the different means of attack. 1853 STOQUELER *Milit. Encycl.*, *Re entering place of arms* is an enlargement of the covered way of a fortress..; it serves..for assembling troops previously to making sorties.

b. A strongly fortified city or a fortress, used as an arsenal or magazine, or as a place of retreat; also, † a tent at the head of each company where the arms were stored (*obs.*).

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Place of Arms*, when taken in the General, is a strong City which is pitch'd upon for the Magazine of an Army. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4466/1 It is said the Germans design to make St. Germano . a Place of Arms. 1768 SIMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Place of arms of a camp*, are the belltents, at the head of each company, where they lodge their arms. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* ii. I. 190 Dunkirk was prized not merely as a place of arms,..but also as a trophy of English valour.

16. *Place of worship* [see 5 d]: A place where religious worship is performed; *spec.* a building (or part of one) appropriated to assemblies or meetings for religious worship: a general term comprehending churches, chapels, meeting-houses, synagogues, and other places in which people assemble to worship God.

In 15th c., *place of worship* occurs in the sense 'worshipful place (cf sense 5 b), house of a person of rank'; in 16th c. in that of 'honourable position'. The existing use is app. shortened from 'place (of assembly or meeting) for religious worship', occurring in Statutes, from 1689 onwards, recognizing the public religious worship of Protestant Dissenters, Roman Catholics, and Jews. In these statutes the short form is rare and late (see quots. 1832, 1846).

[1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* IV. xiii. 135, I wold fayn be at some place of worship said syr Arthur that I myghte reste me. *Ibid.* VIII xxv. 310 Hit was neuer the custome of no place of worship, whan a knyghte and a lady asked herborugh, and they to receyue hem & after to destroy them that benhis gestes. 1592 GREENE *Upst Courtier* Wks. (Gros.) XI. 236 The shamelesse vpstart..that hath a hungry eie to spie out, and a flattering toong to intreat for some void place of worship.]

1689 *Act* 1 *Will. & Mary* c. 18 § 4 If any Assembly of persons dissenting from the Church of England shall be had in any place for Religious Worship. [*Ibid.*, Except such Persons come to some Congregation or Assembly of Religious Worship allowed or permitted by this Act.] 1791 *Act* 31 *Geo. III*, c. 32 § 6 If any Assembly of Persons pro-

fessing the Roman Catholic Religion shall be had in any Place for religious Worship. 1812 *Act* 52 *Geo. III*, c. 155 § 2 (*margin*) Places of Religious Worship certified and registered. 1832 *Act* 2 & 3 *Will. IV*, c. 115 (*margin*) Roman Catholics to be subject to the same laws as Protestant Dissenters, with respect to Schools and Places of Worship. 1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will. IV*, c. 30 (*title*) An Act to exempt from Poor and Church Rates all Churches, Chapels, and other Places of Religious Worship. 1846 *Act* 9 & 10 *Vict.* c. 59 § 2 Persons dissenting from the Worship or Doctrines of the United Church of England and Ireland, and usually attending some Place of Worship other than the Established Church. 1853 *Act* 16 & 17 *Vict.* c. 137 § 62 Any Cathedral or Collegiate Church, or any Building registered as a Place of Meeting for Religious Worship. 1855 *Act* 18 & 19 *Vict.* c. 81 (*Preamble*) Save as therein excepted with respect to Places of Worship of the Established Church and otherwise

[1797 *Encycl. Brit* (ed. 3) XVI. 71/2 *margin*, Of clean and unclean beasts, and the place of worship [in the Mosaic Law].] 1816 J. Wilson *City of Plague* Poems 1825 I. 263 Her soul serene, That like a place of worship aye was hush't By day and night. 1857 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* II. 314 They had gone every one to her different 'Place of Worship'. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Dec. 10 St Mary's [a district church in a town] is a place of worship rather than a church to the minds of the townsmen.

17. *One's heart* (*lies*) *in the right place*: see Heart *sb.* 54. *To have a soft place in one's heart for*, to regard affectionately, be well-disposed towards, be fond of.

1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* I. xii. P 2 God knows if his heart lay in the right place (or all that! 1894 Blackmore *Perlycross* 25 Mr. Pennilo had a very soft place in his heart for this young lady.

** With prepositions.

18. From place to place. From one place to another, and so on in succession.

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 457 Crist wente mekely fro place to place. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 1361 He perused the whole towne, from place to place. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 98 P 3 This holy Man travelled from Place to Place. *Mod.* Nomads who roam about from place to place in search of pasture for their cattle.

19. In place, etc.: **† a.** Before or without moving away; on the spot; then and there, immediately. So *in the place, on* or *upon the place*. *Obs.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 110/138 So þat heo i cristned was.. and i-spouse in þe place. *a* 1330 *Roland & V.* 504 He toke him in re place, & to be castel he went. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 1600 (Trin.) Þis wonde he wide anoon in place. 1600 E. Blount tr. *Conestaggio* 217 To sell them at lowe prices vpon the place. 1665 Temple *Let. to Sir J. Temple* Wks 1731 II. 4, I told him upon the Place, I would serve his Majesty the best I could in it. 1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1004/3 On the part of the Swedes, 200 were killed upon the place.

† b. In presence, present, at hand, on the spot. So *upon the place*. *Obs*

a 1325 *Cursor M.* 3078 (Trin.) Archere was he beste in place. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. v. 36 They all, beholdin; worldly wights in place, Leave off their worke To gaze on them. 1670 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 345 Those matters can not be transacted by the Post, but men must be upon the place. 1682 in *Scott. Antiq* (1901) July 4 Without ever acquainting him, al sent he was wpon the place.

c. In its original or proper position, in position; *in situ*; *spec.* in *Geol.*; in *Mining*, applied to a vein or lode situated between fixed rocks.

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 108 That the ecclesiasticall iurisdiction remayne in place as it nowe is. 1859 Huxley *Elem. Physiol* (ed. 3) v. § 20 The liver is invested by a coat of peritoneum, which keeps it in place. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss.*, *In place*, ..occupying, relative to surrounding masses, the position that it had when formed. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Placer*, ..includes all forms of mineral deposits excepting veins in place. 1884 Anna K. Greene *L. Lawrence's Case* ii. 8 The open pocket with its sheet of music held in place by a lady's..fan.

d. *fig.* In his or its proper or fitting position; in one's element, at home, in harmony, timely. (The opposite of *out of place*, 20.)

1837 *Chicago Advance* 4 Feb 138/1 If Mr. Manss were not a successful pastor, he would be very much in place as a journalist

e. *In* (some one's) *place*: in (his) position, situation, or circumstances; situated as (he) is.

1735 T. Hill *Zaira* II. i. 11 What have I done, Beyond, what You wou'd, in my place, have done? 1770 Foote *Lame Lover* III. Wks. 1799 II. 89 What could I do? Put yourself in my place. 1870 Reade (*title*) Put Yourself in his Place.

f. *In* (*the*) *place of*, instead of: see 13 b. *In the first, second, next*, etc. *place*: see 11.

20. Out of place. Out of, or not situated in the natural or appropriate position; misplaced; *fig.* unsuitable, unseasonable.

[1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* (1895) 73 Wordes and sayinges, brought furth so out of time and place, to make sporte and moue laughter.] 1822 [see Out of, III]. 1853 Maurice *Theol. Ess.* 77 The ordinary methods of controversy are entirely out of place. 1864 Pusey *Lect. Daniel* (1876) 346 The two verses.. are evidently..out of place. 1892 *Law Times* XCII. 158/1 It may not be out of place to examine it here.

*** With verbs.

21. Come in place. **† a.** To come to be, come forth, originate, turn up; to come into notice, appear; to appear, present itself for consideration. Also *become in place*, etc.) *place. Obs.*

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1316 Ne funde we nowhwer nan swa deope iheared þat durste sputin wiþ us; and ȝef he come in place [etc.]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5589 (Cott.), I sal tell yow of [moyses] .How-gat first he com in place. *Ibid.* 18623 And þus bicome þat oule in place. *Ibid.* 22405 For if sant michel cum to place, to dome befor vr lauerd grace. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 84 Hou that meinall cam a place. 1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 114/2 When ye honour of God commeth in place.

† b. To occur, take place. *Obs.*

a 1425 *Cursor M.* 2884 (Trin.) Lecchery .. þe foulest þat euer coom on plas. *Ibid.* 13131 Til a feste day coom in plas.

† c. To come into a position (to do something).

c 1450 *Merlin* xxiv. 444 And gladly ther-of wolde thei ben a-venged, yef thei myght come in place.

22. Find place. To find room to dwell or exist, to have being (*in* something).

a 1729 Congreve *To Cynthia* 5 Can Discontent find Place within that Breast? 1839 Vaughan *Ann. Brit. Ch.* x. (1847) 105 Confidence in their own strength found no place in their counsels. 1846 Trench *Mirac.* vi. (1862) 189 And now the solemn awakening finds place.

23. Give place. To make room, make a way, get out of the way; to yield *to*, give way *to*; to be succeeded by: see Give *v.* 47. *arch.* exc *fig.*

1382, etc. [see Give *v.* 47 a–d]. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxiv. 10 Stynt, I say I gyf men place. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 14 The water denydyng it selfe, & gyuynge place to them for theyr passage. 1571 R. Edwardes *Damon & Pithias* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 92 Give place; let the prisoner come by; give place. *c* 1595 Capt. Wyatt *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind* (Hakl. Soc.) 35 The Generall gaue place to his earnest suite. *a* 1614 Hanmer *Chron. Ir.* (1809) 105 Hee prudently governed his Church some thirty yeeres, and gave place to nature. 1746–7 Hervey *Medit.* (1818) 211 What was gay..as well as glittering gives place to an universal gravity. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxiv. 268 Thessaly's youth gave place to the Gods high-throned in heaven.

24. Have place. **a.** To have room to exist; to have being or existence (*in*, *among*, etc. something); to exist; to be situated, have lodgement.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* III. xii. (1495) d j/2 The vertue ..naturalis hath prynciipall place in the lyuer. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* IV. vii. 247 Yf all inns were punyshed in this worlde the lyges of god shulde haue noo place. 1526 Tindale *John* viii. 37 Ye seke meanes to kyll me be cause my sayinges have noo place in you. 1624 Bedell *Lett.* vii. 110 But this..hath no place amongst all your motives. 1752 Hume *Ess., Remark Customs* (1817) I. 366 The same law had place in Thebes. 1896 Dk. Argyll *Philos Belief* 117 The notion, that time can have no place in Nature except as a mere condition of human thought.

† b. To have or take precedence (also *to have the place*): = 27 c. *Obs.*

1659 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 272 These persons petitioning are dangerous...Safety must have place of all. 1686 Plot *Staffordsh* 28, The female Sex, which according to the custom of England has always the place.

† 25. Hold place. To obtain regard, to prevail; = 2 b. (See also 9.)

1513 More *Rich. III* in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 757 If either kind [= nature] or kindnesse had holden place. *Ibid.* 762 If some folkes friendship had not holden better place with the king then any respect of kindred.

26. Make place. **† a.** To make room or space *for*; to give a position, station, or office *to*. *Obs.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 2277 (Dubl MS.) Þen makes þe prince hym a place & prestly hym maches. 1565 T. Stapleton *Fortr. Faith* 113 All mercie shall make place to euery man according to the merit of his workes. 1581 G. Pettie tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 50 To furnish himselfe with such good gifties, that he make himself place, be desired, honoured, and esteem'd. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. x 86 b, Making place for al commers.

b. *To make places* (*Change-ringing*): said of two bells which shift their position in successive changes so as to make room, as it were, for another bell which is struck successively before, between, and after them.

1872 Ellacombe *Ch. Bells Devon*, etc ii. 221 The terms of the art are enough to frighten an amateur, Hunting, dodging, snapping, and place making. 1880 C. A.W. Troyte in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 334/2 In change-ringing terms the 4th and 5th are said to 'make places'.

27. Take place. **† a.** To take effect, to succeed; to be accomplished or realized. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1460 Capgrave *Chron.* (Rolls) 153 Alisaunder the Pope gat us leve for to edifie coventis in these places..but there tok no place but Clare and Wodous. 1542 Udall in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 2, I am as well contented that my suite hath not taken place. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* viii. 301 When the Christ an religion began to take place in Egypt. *a* 1766 Mrs. F. Sheridan *Sidney Bidulph* IV. 30 This design can't possibly take place till next winter. 1789 Wesley *Wks* (1872) IV. 465 His medicine immediately took place. 1825 Knapp & Baldw. *Newgate Cal.* IV. 334/2 Two shots..did not take place.

† b. To find acceptance; to have weight or influence *Obs*

1535 Joye *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 17 These playn testimonyes of the scripture wolde take no place with Tindal. 1665 J. Webb *Stone-Heng* (1725) 33 Then must the Corinthian Column be condemned..if Baldo's Judgment take Place. 1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 134 This Doctrine ..I don't expect will take place with many. *a* 1774 Goldsm. *Hist. Greece* I. 1 Among an unenlightened people every imposture is likely to take place.

† c. To take precedence *of*; to go before. (Cf. 9.) *Obs.*

1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 19 Whether a lesscobler or schoolemaister, being but a lay brother..ought to take place and go before a secular Priest. 1626 S. D'Ewes in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. 1. III. 219 The Lo de Conway tooke place of all barons. 1711 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 149. 2/2 Which Woman takes Place? 1721 Bradley *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 188 After this, the Physick Garden at Oxford takes place in Reputation. 1814 Jane Austen *Mansf. Park* xxiii, Though Miss Crawford is in a manner at home, at the Parsonage, you are not to be taking place of her.

† d. To take up or have a position; to be present.

1622 Wither *Mistr. Philarete* G j, Marke, if euer red or white, Any where, gaue such delight, As when they haue taken place In a worthy womans face. 1653 H. More *Antid. Ath.* II. vii. (1712) 61 The Uses indeed of the forenamed Plants..take place so in every Affair of Man.

e. To come into existence, come to pass, happen; to occur (in place or time).

1770 Langhorne *Plutarch* (1879) I. 207/2 These respects being paid, and silence taking place. 1816 Playfair *Nat. Phil.* II. 145 The shadow may reach the earth, and a total eclipse may take place. 1894 A. Robertson *Nuggets*, etc. 217 The police were informed of what had taken place.

f. *To take the place of*: see 13 b.

VI. 28. Short for Place brick.

1843 *Mech. Mag.* XXXIX. 192 The difference between .. stacks and places ten shillings.

VII. 29. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *place-description*, *-disease*, *-illustration*, *-name*, *-poetry*; *place bound* adj.; esp. in sense 14, as *place-broker*, *-monger*, *-mongering*, *-seeker*; *place begging*, *-loving*, *-proud*, *-seeking* adjs.; **place act**, the Act of Parliament excluding persons holding office under the crown from sitting in the House of Commons; **† place-being**, the fact of being or dwelling in some particular place, habitat (*obs. rare*); **place betting**, the action of backing a horse or other competitor for a 'place': see 9 c; **place-bill** (cf. *place act*); **place-book**, a blank book for the collection of interesting or valuable literary extracts; = Commonplace-book; **place horse**, a horse which comes in among those placed: see Place *v.* 5 d; **place-house** = Place *sb* 5 b; **† placelike** *a.*, local; **place-making**: see 26 b; **place-skating** (*U. S.*) → Figure-*skating*; **place-woman**, a female office-holder under government. See also Place brick, Place-holder, Place-hunter, Place-kick, Placeman.

1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Sept. 10/1 The *Place Act, by which holders of places of profit under the Crown are ineligible for the House of Commons. 1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 79 Chelidros the Serpent is in *placebeing, one of those kindes which be doubtfull. For it is now abiding vpon the earth now in the waters. 1885 *Times* 4 June 10/3 *Place Betting. 1742 H. Walpole *Let. to Mann* 8 Apr, The *Place Bill has met with the same fate from the Lords as the Pension Bill and the Triennial Act. 1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* II. xvi. 617 We owe to this ministry the place bill of 1743, which..seems to have had a considerable effect; excluding a great number of inferior officers from the house of commons. *a* 1659 Osborn *Charac.* etc., Wks. (1673) 619 In the *Place-Book of virtue and vice. 1808 Knox & Jebb *Corr.* I. 431 It might be useful to keep the plan open for continual increase, in the way of, not a common, but a special place book. 1647 Fuller *Good Th. in Worse T.* (1811) 132 When we are time-bound, *place-bound, or person-bound so that we cannot compose ourselves to make a large solemn prayer. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 207 Lawyers, and speculators, and *place-brokers. 1892 *Spectator* 16 Jan. 9/1 No writer has left us so many *place-descriptions which can be..identified with actual localities. 1898 P. Manson *Trop. Diseases* xiv. 233 Berberi, a *place disease like malaria. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Sept. 7/3 Such an animal..would be looked upon as a winner, or, at least, a *place horse in a race. 1675 Wycherley *Country Wife* II. i, I hate London; our *place-house in the country is worth a thousand of't. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 85 Still they would bear no *place like respect. 1839 *Record* 21 Oct., The time serving and *place-loving spirit. 1785 Trusler *Mod. Times* III. 77 Seeing an advertisement..from a man who advertised places under government to be disposed of..I..waited on Provider the *place-monger. 1868 Visct. Strangford *Selection* (1869) I. 344 The Athenian bureaucrat or placemonger. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* I. xxv. 371 A monstrous system of bribery and *place-mongering. 1808 G. Stephens *Runic Mon.* I. p. xvi, *Place names are found both on Old-Northern and on Scandinavian-runic pieces. 1884 H. Rix in *Gd. Words* June 393/2 Speculating on the origin of place-names. *a* 1619 Fletcher *Wit without M.* III. i, To be *place-proud. 1895 *Outing* (U. S.) XXVII. 206/1 To his mastery of edges and *place-skating he owed his ability to defeat the great skaters of the world. 1817–18 Cobbett *Resid. U. S.* (1822) 257 Sinecure placemen and *placewomen.

Place (plēs), *v.* *Pa. t.* and *pple.* **placed** (plēst); also 6 *Sc.* **plasit, plaist, placeit**, 6 7 **plast(e**; *pa. pple.* 6 **yplade.** [f. Place *sb.* So F. *placer* (1606 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *trans.* To put or set in a particular place, position, or situation; to station; to posit; *fig.* to set in some condition, or relation to other things. Often a mere synonym of *put*, *set*.

1551 T. Wilson *Logike* (1580) 40 This manne is no Rhetoricien, because he can not place his thynges in good order. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 25 The Archebyshoppe of Trevers was placed right ouer against the emperour. *Ibid.* 333 They place this as a generall Rule. 1565 Golding *Caesar* 29 b, Cesar..taking the towne placed a garrison in it. 1567 Drant *Horace, Epist.* vii. D v, A younge man in a chare At ease yplaide. 1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 227 A Castle high, and thundring shot, At Quinbroughe is now plaste [*rime* waste]. 1602 in *St. Papers, Dom.* (1870) 226 We delivered the goods..and placed two of our company aboard each ship. 1630 Prynne *Anti-Armin.* 120 It placeth Election within our owne command. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 99 The placing a Gate or Doore. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 167 Placing one Foot of a pair of Compasses on a Plane. 1712 Steele *Spect.*

No. 423 P 2, I was so placed..that I could not avoid hearing. 1820 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 26 He used to place the patient under a pump, and allow the water to play over him. 1828 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 568 Thereby placing land out of circulation, during any one life. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* xii. 153 Three points, however they may be placed, must always lie in the same plane. 1896 *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 615/2 To place gatekeepers at level crossings.

b. To put or set (a number of things) in the proper relative places, *i. e.* in order or position; to arrange, dispose, adjust.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* 2 In Iohn I haue .. only placed the texte and diuided the paraphrase. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 6 What helpeth it though wee can finde good reasons, and knowe how to place them? 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* 368 He obtaineth places of honour, which can most fitly place his words. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 118 Which things in painting, draw the eyes by their glittering brightnesse, though they be never placed by any art. *a* 1717 POPE *Ep. Jervas* 71 Should the Graces all thy figures place. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* iv. iii. (Stage direction) Places chairs.

2. To appoint (a person) to a place or post; to put in office; *spec.* to induct to a pastorate.

c 1570 *Schort Somme 1st Bk. Discipl. Ch Scot.* § 4 Sic as ar preichers alreddie placeit. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* iv. iii 35 This yellow Slaue, Will.. place Thieues, And giue them Title, knee, and approbation. 1659 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* i ii 16 Placing deserving men according to their merit. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. ix. 694 These commissioners were..to have the sole power of placing and displacing all persons in the service of the Company. 1901 *Robert Anderson* ii. 8 When my father was 'placed' as fourth minister of the Relief Church.

b. To find a place or situation for; to arrange for the employment, living, or marriage of; to settle. Sometimes const. †*forth* (obs.), *out.*

1596 DRAYTON *Piers Gaveston* cii, Those in Court we for our purpose plac'd. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, N. T.* 213 Whether .to keep them at home in an unmarried state, or place them forth in Wedlock. *a* 1652 BROME *Eng. Moor* iii. i, At an old wives house in Bow-lane That places Servants. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 170 P 6 He had resolved to place me happily in the world. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* xxv, If I can only place my sisters as I want, Humphrey and I will seek our fortunes. 1889 *Spectator* 21 Sept., Fathers lament.. over children whom..they cannot 'place'.

3. To put (a thing) into a suitable or desirable place for some purpose. *spec.* **a.** To put out (money, funds) at interest; to invest. Often with *out* **b.** To put into the hands of a particular (selected) person or firm (an order for something to be supplied). **c.** To dispose of to a customer. **d.** To arrange for the performance or publication of (a play, literary production, or the like).

1700 FARQUHAR *Constant Couple* i ii, I suppose twenty or thirty piece s handsomely placed will gain the point. 1723 STEELE *Guard* No. 2 P 3 Placing money on mortgages. 1765 *Act* 5 *Geo III*, c. 26 *Preamble*, With Power to the Trustees .. to place out the Money.. on Real securities in Scotland. 1858 T. DALTON in *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 338 The best mode of placing funds at Bangkok. 1889 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 7 May 2/3 The demand for Florida orange-trees .. is .. increasing. Many large orders have already been placed for next season 1893 PEEL *Spen Valley* 342 All orders of the French Government which they needed to place in England. 1901 DABBS in *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Aug. 8/1, I have had six plays 'placed' at a cost to myself in trial matinées of hundreds of pounds. *Ibid.*, A single play placed on the evening bill.

4. *fig.* To put, set, fix, repose (faith, confidence, esteem, etc.) *in* or *on* a particular person or thing.

1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 7 How are they to be..pitied, that haue nothing whereon to rest and place their assurance. 1654–66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 046, I found my passion was unworthily plac'd. 1700 H. WANLEY in *Pepys' Diary* (1879) VI. 233 His judgment in placing his friendships. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 53 P 3 If our Sex knew always how to place their Esteem justly. 1813 SOUTHEY *Nelson* II. vi 34 A man, upon whose sagacity he could place full reliance. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* x. II. 591 No confidence could be placed in any of the twelve Judges.

5. To determine or indicate the place of; to assign a place to. **a.** To assign or refer to a particular locality or set of circumstances; to locate. **b.** To assign a certain rank or station to; to rank, class. **c.** To fix the chronological position of; to date; to fix, determine (a date).

1597 BACON *Coulers Good & Evil* Ess. (Arb.) 139 For sayth he [Cicero], aske a Stoicke which Philosophie is true, he will preferre his owne: Then aske him which approcheth next the truth, he will confesse the Academiques. So..the Epicure as soone as he hath placed himselfe, he will place the Academiques next him. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr* i § 20 Capellus placeth Cadmus in the third year of Othoniel. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 118 Having excluded them from the Society of Men, he places them among Beasts. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* i. 50 Then, in the scale of reas'ning life, 'tis plain, There must be, somewhere, such a rank as MAN: And all the question..is, if God has plac'd him wrong? 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Mar. 3/2 Lord Lytton, ..learned in American dialects, could no doubt 'place' her particular peculiarities of pronunciation.

d. *Racing.* To state the place or position of (a horse, etc.) among the competitors when passing the winning post, which is usually done officially of the first three only; *to be placed*, to obtain a place among the first three. Also *fig.*

1831 MACAULAY *Ess., Boswell's Johnson* (1887) 1 Po Boswell is the first of biographers. He has no second. He has distanced all his competitors so decidedly that it is not worth while to place them. Eclipse is first, and the rest nowhere. 1849 ALB. SMITH *Pottleton Leg.* 161 However you start, you'll never be placed. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* i, She came in nowhere, and is consequently not placed. 1895 *Daily News* 4 Sept. 7/1 The last-named trio provided the winner and the placed horses.

6. To assign, attribute, impute, ascribe. **a.** To hold (a quality or attribute) to reside or consist *in* something. † **b.** To refer (a fact or circumstance) *to* something as a cause; to 'put down' *to. Obs.*

1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 830 They placed a certaine religion in the shadow of trees. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* iii § 8. 199 They did not place honour or honesty simply in victory. 1697 LOCKE *Repl. to Bp. of Worcester's Answ. to his Let.* 97 Whether..I am mistaken, in the placing Certainty in the Perception of the Agreement or Dis agreement of Ideas. 1802 MRS. E. PARSONS *Mysst. Visit* I. 105 He placed it [her delight] to the ease it would afford her anxiety. 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* xliv, She..places her disappointment..to her being..less affluent than many of her acquaintance.

7. *Football* (Rugby). To get (a goal) from a place-kick.

1890 *Daily News* 3 Nov. 5/3 A goal placed from a try. 1896 *Field* 8 Feb. 207/1 Thompson placed a goal.

Place, obs. erron. f. *pleas* (pl. of PLEA: see COMMON PLEAS); obs. f. PLEASE.

Placeable (plē·săb'l), *a. rare.* [f. PLACE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being or liable to be placed.

1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) V 179 The privy seal being placeable and displaceable by the king.

‖ **Placebo** (plăsī·bo). Pl. **-os, -oes.** [a. L. *placēbo* (I shall be pleasing or acceptable), 1st sing. fut. ind. of *placēre* to please; also used in OF. in senses 1 and 2.]

1. *Eccl.* In the Latin rite: The name commonly given to Vespers in the Office for the Dead, from the first word of the first antiphon (*Placebo Domino in regione vivorum*, Ps cxiv. 9, Vulg.).

a 1225 *Ancr R.* 22 Efter euesong anonriht sigged ower Placebo. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 57 Prelatis ben more bounden to þis prechynge, þan to seie matynes, masse, euen song, or placebo. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 110 Clerkys seydin Placebo & dirige for his soule 1535 *Lanc. Wills* (1857) II. 165 Schall synge and say placebo and dirige on nyght. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 5 248 He earned a miserable livelihood.. by singing placebos and dirges.

† **2.** In allusive phrases: *To sing* (*a*), *play* (*with*), *make, be at the school of placebo*, etc.: to play the sycophant, flatter, be servile or time-serving. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 60 þe uerbe zenne is þet huanne hi alle zingeb 'Placebo', þet is to zigge.. 'mi lhord zeiþ zoþ, mi lhord deþ wel'. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 513 Flatereres been the deueles Chapelleyns that syngen euere Placebo. 1483 CAXTON *G de la Tour* H v b, He ought..not flatere hym ne make the placebo 1554 KNOX *Godly Let.* A viij b, Nowe they haue bene at the skoole of Placebo, and ther they haue lerned.. to daunse as the deuill lyst to pype. 1583 *Leg. Ep St. Androis* Prol 78 Plaing *placebo* into princes faces. 1607–8 BACON *Gen. Naturalt.*, Wks. 1879 I. 467 If any man shall think that I have sung a placebo, for mine own particular, I would have him know that I am not so unseen in the world. 1679 J P. *Lett Friend in Country* 3 Where every one would sing a Placebo to the rising Sun [the next Heir to the Crown].

† **3.** A flatterer, sycophant, parasite. (In Chaucer as proper name.) *Obs.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 234 Placebo seyde o Ianuarie brother [etc.]. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 22417 Flattery ing .. Sommie called hir Placebo, flor schie kan makeu an Echo Answere euere ageyn the same. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 37 The Bischop .. having his placeboes and jackmen in the toun, buffatted the Frein, and called him Heretick. *a* 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 220 Placeboes and flatterers went to court.

4. *Med.* (See quot. 1811.) Also *fig.*

1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Placebo*, an epithet given to any medicine adapted more to please than benefit the patient. 1824 SCOTT *St Ronan's* xx, There is nothing serious intended—a mere *placebo*—just a divertisement to cheer the spirits, and assist the effect of the waters 1885–8 FAGGE & PYE-SMITH *Princ. Med.* (ed. 2) I. 205 It is probably a mere placebo, but there is every reason to please as well as cure our patients.

Hence **Placebo·ic** *a. nonce-wd.*, of the nature of a placebo.

1880 A FLINT *Princ. Med.* 1093 This was given regularly, and became well known .. as the 'placebo ic remedy' for rheumatism.

Pla·ce-brick. *orig.* A brick made of soft clay, and laid on a prepared 'place' to harden before being burnt: see quot. 1753; *now*, an ordinary stock brick which has been imperfectly burnt, through being on the outward or windward side of the kiln or clamp.

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 41 Place-bricks. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Brick*, Place-bricks..so called because of a level smooth place just by where they are struck or moulded .. where they are left till they are stiff enough to be turned on their edges .., they carry them to stacks,.. they are covered with straw on the top, till they are dry enough to be burnt. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 343 Place-Bricks are too frequently poor and brittle. 1847 SMEATON *Builder's Man.* 19 Place bricks are the refuse of a burning, and are in fact those which have not been perfectly burnt. 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 1155 Prices per 100 at which bricks are quoted: place-bricks, 4s. 6d.; grey stocks, 5s.; red stocks, 6s. [etc.].

Placed (plēst), *ppl. a.* [f. PLACE *v.* + -ED 1.] Put or set in a particular position or condition; located, situated; holding place or rank: see the vb. *Placed minister*, a pastor inducted to a charge.

1733 P. LINDSAY *Interest Scot.* 124 Where one placed Minister dies at least three young men are licensed. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 75 When the Regiment forms open Column of Divisions, behind a placed Flank Division. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* vi, He was in orders, but was not a placed minister. 1844 P. HARWOOD *Hist. Irish Reb.* 50 Every liberal..motion was unfailingly crushed by placed and pensioned majorities 1890 *Daily News* 17 Feb. 3 5 Brownie .. finished fifth, Theodolite, the second favourite, alone dividing him from the placed horses. *Ibid.* 3 Nov 4/7 Blackheath beat the London Scottish by a placed goal to a penalty goal.

† **Pla·ceful,** *a. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. PLACE *sb.* + -FUL 1.] (?)

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss* IX. 124 And in their precinct (Proper and placeful) stood the troughs and pailes, In which he milkt.

Pla·ce-ho·lder. One who holds a place or office. † **a.** One who acts as deputy for another; a lieutenant, substitute, proxy. *Sc. Obs.*

1560 in Calderwood *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 13 Committed by the place-holders of the ministrie. 1566 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* I. 451 His deputtis and place holdaris. *c* 1620 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1683) 188 The Prince, who is God's place-holder.

b. One who holds office under the government.

1818 MOORE *Fudge Fam. Paris* ii. 105 A youth of parts, Who longs to be a small place holder. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II 238 The strength of government resulted, not from its having some thousands of place-holders at its disposal, but from the means it possessed of making its will reach everywhere.

So **Pla·ce-ho·lding** *a.*

1830 LD. J. RUSSELL *Select Sp. & Desp* (1870) I. 296 That corrupt and place-holding Parliament.

Pla·ce-hu·nter. One who seeks persistently for a place or post in the public service. (With unfavourable connotation: cf. PLACEMAN.)

1723 STEELE *Guard.* No 29 P 16 The Ionick laugh .. is esteemed by judicious place-hunters a more particular mark of distinction than the whisper. 1812 *Examiner* 19 Oct. 666/1 Place-hunters and Fortune-hunters. 1898 BODLEY *France* II. iv. vii. 434 Moderate men who are not place-hunters, and are therefore impartial witnesses.

So **Pla·ce-hunting** *sb.* and *a*

1823 in W. Cobbett *Aur. Rid s* (1885) I. 276 A place-hunting lawyer. 1830 MILL *Repr. Gov. t.* (1865) 34/2 Place-hunting .. is a form of ambition to which the English .. are almost strangers. 1898 BODLEY *France* II. iii. v. 257 The place-hunting solicitations of constituents.

Pla·ce-kick. *Football.* [f. PLACE *sb.* + KICK *sb.*1] (See quot. 1856, and cf. DROP-KICK.) So **Pla·ce-kick** *v.*, **Pla·ce-ki·cker, Pla·ce-ki·cking.**

1856 *Rules for Football, St. Peter's School, York* ii, A place kick is a kick when the ball is previously placed on the ground. Kick off must be a place kick. *Ibid.* ix, It [the football] is to be place-kicked, and not dropped. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Oct 1/3 A try, from which the champion place-kicker .. gained a goal. 1892 *Daily News* 17 Oct. 5/1 [He] played for Scotland, and did the place-kicking at the early age of sixteen. 1896 *Westm Gaz.* 6 Jan 2/3 This place-kicking record was the least creditable feature of the game.

Placeless (plē·slĕs), *a* [f. PLACE *sb.* + -LESS.]

† **1.** Without a fixed place or home; having no place. *Obs. rare*—1.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 261 Þanne þe Saxons, strong men of armes, and placeless to wone ynne [L. *Saxonum gens..sedibus vaga*], were i prayed of þe Britouns for to come in to Britayne.

2 Not confined to place; not local; not bounded or defined.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. ii. *Imposture* 210 Holding a place-less place 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Sculler* Wks. iii. 19/2 Such a placeless place is Purgatory Created by the Pope without God's leaue. *a* 1834 COLERIDGE *Picture* 129 Placeless, as spirits. 1881 FRASER *Berkeley* 212 Our placing and dating intelligence must be inadequate to the placeless and dateless Intellect.

3. Having no stated place or locality.

1644 PRYNNE & WALKER *Fiennes's Trial* 5 With the dateless, namelesse, placelesse, sealless Proclamation i closed. 1878 D. CAMPBELL *Rational & True Gosp.* xv. 80 Dateless, placeless wonders are not very credible.

4. Having no place or post; out of office or remunerative employment.

1831 *Lincoln Herald* 28 Jan., Placeless walked the pensive Whigs. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Aug 220/1 The landless and placeless Irish gentleman.

† **Pla·cely,** *a.* and *adv. Obs.* [f. PLACE *sb* + -LY.] **a.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to place; local, spatial. **b.** *adv.* Locally, spatially.

a. 1546 COVERDALE *Lord's Supper* Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 455 Imagining I cannot tell what manner of placely presence. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 85 The placing of body between two ghostly beings, would not give them a placely behaviour.

b. 1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* in H G. Dugdale *Life* (1840) App. i. 86 Christes body be presented in thee bred not placely as ther placed, spaced, and mesured, but ghostly.

Placeman (plē·smăn). [f. PLACE *sb.* 13 + MAN *sb.*1] One who holds an appointment in the service of the sovereign or state; almost always with depreciatory or hostile connotation: One who is appointed (or who aspires) to such a position from motives of interest, without regard to fitness.

1741 *Protests of Lords* II. 15 A constant majority of placemen meeting under the name of a Parliament to establish grievances instead of redressing them. 1754 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. xv. 369 The Sherriffs and other placemen had made

interest to be elected. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 235 In 1679 the House of Commons brought in a bill for excluding placemen and pensioners from seats in parliament. 1830 Lo. J. Russell *Sketch. Sp. & Dep.* (1870) I. 276 In the first Parliament of George II it is stated that 257 placemen had seats in this House. 1851 *Philat. Record* No. 314. 4 One of the most disheartening signs of the times is the facility with which the crimes of politicians and placemen are condoned by the people.

Hence **Pla'cemanship,** the position or character of a placeman.

1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VII. 751 When placemanship is combined with Whiggery, the combination is..odious.

Placement (plē'smĕnt). [f. Place *v.* + -ment: cf. F. *placement* (d'Aubigné 1616), and *displacement, replacement.*] The action of placing, or fact of being placed; placing, arrangement.

1844 Stephens *Bk Farm* II. 688 A malformation in the placement of its limbs. 1854 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 304. I cannot consent to the placement of such a word in our Dictionaries. 1887 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXXI. 415/2 In proportion as the placement of the loan disturbs the market value of the commodities. 1897 J. C. Robinson in *19th Cent.* Dec 961 Art treasures have found their way..to abiding placements from which there can be no return.

† Pla'cency. *Obs.* [ad. L. *placēntia* (post-class.) suavity, f. *placēnt-em*: see Placent *a*.] The quality of pleasing, pleasantness; disposition to please or gratify.

1639 Saltmarshe *Polity* 153 Men are naturally prone to bend in placency towards their superiours humours. 1649 Bulwer *Pathomyot* II. ii. 102 The cause or matter of molestation or placencie.

† Pla'ceness. *Obs. rare.* [f. Place *sb.* + -ness.] The quality of having or occupying a place; position, locality.

1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 78 It cannot but harshly be said, that the world has a placeness or whereness at all. *Ibid.* 84 Such a thing as placeness or stowage.

† Pla'cent, *sb. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *placenta* a cake, see Placenta.] A flat cake or tablet.

1603 F. Hering *Cert. Rules* (1605) B ij b. Certaine Placents or Amulets confected of Arsenicke. 1617 T. Adams *Gen. Pract. Physicke* (*N. & Q.* 7th Ser. VII. 29), Clarified honey, which must be so hard that you may make small placents or trocisces of it.

Placent (plē'sĕnt), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *placēnt-em*, pr. pple. of *placēre* to please.] Pleasing, gratifying.

1683 E. Hooker *Pref. Pordage's Mystic Dio.* 71 Under the plausible pretext, placent notion, specious name, .. and fair construction of that famous Evangelic Canon.

¶ Misused for: Favourably disposed, propitious.

1898 C. Reade in *New Cent.* IV. 501 A winning cause to placent gods is dear.

‖ **Placenta** (plăse'ntă). [L. *placenta* cake = Gr. πλακόεις, -όεντα, contr. -οῦς, -οῦντα, flat cake, also mallow seed, f. the root πλακ- of πλάξ, πλάκα flat plate. So in It., Sp, Pg., Fr. in sense 1.]

1. *Zool.* and *Anat.* (Originally *placenta uterina* uterine cake.) The spongy vascular organ, of flattened circular form, to which the fœtus is attached by the umbilical cord, and by means of which it is nourished in the womb, in all the higher mammals, and which is expelled in parturition; the afterbirth. Also applied to a structure having a similar function in other animals, as some viviparous fishes, ascidians, etc.; see quots. 1875, 1888.

1692 Ray *Creation* (1692) 65 The *Fœtus* doth receive Air .. from the maternal Blood in the *Placenta uterina*, or the *Cotyledones* *Ibid.* 67 The Blood still circulates through the *Cotyledons* or *Placenta*. 1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., In women, unless in case of twins, &c., there is but one placenta. 1855 Ramsbotham *Obstets. Med.* 68 The term placenta was derived from its shape. 1875 C. C. Blake *Zool.* Pref., Sharks bring forth their young alive, and nourish them while in the womb by a temporary structure called 'placenta'. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 445 In *Salpa* the developing embryo is nourished by a placenta formed, in part at least, by follicle cells.

2. *Bot.* The part of the carpel to which the ovules are attached; also sometimes applied to a structure which bears the sporangia in certain vascular cryptogams.

1677 Grew *Anat. Fruits* vii § 5 The Seeds stuck all round about upon the Ambit or Sides of the Case; or upon a great Bed or Placenta within it. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Flower of Parnassus*, A Membranous fruit .. having..one cell full of seeds, fastened to a placenta which is often very square. 1845 Lindley *Sch. Bot.* i (1853) 16 In the inside of the ovary is a space called the *placenta*, on which the young seeds, or *ovules*, originate. 1875 Hennett & Dyer *Sachs' Bot.* 395 The sporangia arise .. from some of the superficial cells of the placenta or part to which the sorus is attached.

Placental (plăse'ntăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. mod.L. *placentāl-is*, f. prec.: see -al.]

1. *Zool.*, etc. Of or pertaining to the placenta.

Placental murmur, sound, soufflet, the sound made by the blood entering the dilended uterine vessels, heard in auscultation during the later months of pregnancy.

1808 Barclay *Muscular Motions* 367 From a change of function, placental blood is no longer returned to the liver. 1843 R. J. Graves *Sist. Clin. Med.* vii. 84 *note*, No one who has ever heard the placental soufflet. 1876 Bristowe *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 265 The raw surfaces of wounds or of the placental area. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Period*, *placental*, the time occupied in the expulsion of the placenta.

b. Furnished with a placenta; placentate.

1840-45 Owen *Odontogr.* III. xi. 901 The development of the true molar teeth to their typical number in the placental Mammalia. 1871 Darwin *Desc. Man* I. vi. 202 The Marsupials stand..below the placental mammals.

2. *Bot.* Pertaining to the placenta (of a plant).

1857 Henfrey *Elem. Bot.* § 227 In Leguminosæ the double placental base is so narrow that the ovules alternate with one another. 1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 259 Ovule .. flanked by a column of placental tissue.

B. *sb. Zool.* A placental mammal.

1864 Webster cites Owen. 1897 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Nov. 17 The marsupials..have been gradually supplanted by the more highly organized placentals.

‖ **Placentalia** (plæsĕntē'liă), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod.L. (L. Bonaparte 1837), neuter pl. of *placentāl-is* adj.: see prec.] Placental mammals; a primary division of Mammalia, comprising those provided with a placenta: contrasted with *Marsupialia* and *Monotremata*. It corresponds to the more recent divisions *Monodelphia* and *Eutheria*.

1842 in Brande *Dict. Sci.* etc. 1873 J. Geikie *Gl. Ice Age* App. 526.

Hence **Placenta'lian, a** *adj.*, of or pertaining to the *Placentalia*; b *sb.* one of these.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Placentary (plæsĕntări, plăse'mtări), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. mod.L. *placentāri-us*, f. Placenta: see -ary 1. So F. *placentaire*.] Of, pertaining or relating to the placenta; placental (*Zool* and *Bot.*). b. *Zool.* Of or pertaining to the *Placentalia* or *Placentaria*.

1843-4 *Trans. Linnean Soc.* (1845) XIX. 321 The placentary hypothesis of M. Schleiden. 1848 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 4) I. 377 Uncertainty in the position of the placentary lines. 1864 Webster s.v., The placentary system of classification. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Placentary*, belonging, or referring to, the Placenta.

B. *sb. Zool.* A placental mammal.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Placentate (plăse'ntĕt), *a. Zool.* [ad. mod. L. *placentāt-us*, f. Placenta: see -ate 2.] Having a placenta: = Placental *a* 1 b.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Placentation (plæsĕntē'shŏn). [a. F. *placentation*, f. Placenta: see -ation.]

1. *Zool.* The formation and disposition of the placenta in the uterus.

1880 Huxley in *Times* 25 Dec. 4/1 The non-prehensile pes would separate it from the former, and the placentation from the latter group.

2. *Bot.* The disposition or arrangement of the placenta or placentas in the ovary.

1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* III. xi. (1765) 197 By Placentation is meant the Disposition of the Cotyledons at the Time when the Seed is beginning to grow. 1848 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 4) I. 389 The placentation of Water-lilies..Broomrapes and Butomads, is equally at variance with the central theory. 1872 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* (ed. 6) I. vii. 174 Instances of both marginal and free central placentation.

† Placentiate, *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *placēnt-em* pleasing, suave + -ate 3: cf. *differentiate*.] *trans.* To please, satisfy.

1694 Motteux *Rabelais* v. 248 When you're placientated [*sic*], the Fort is won.

Placentiferous (plæsĕntĭ'fĕrŏs), *a. Zool.* and *Bot.* [f. Placenta + -ferous.] Bearing or having a placenta.

1657 H. Oldenburg in *Phil. Trans.* II. 512 All Placentiferous Animals (if I may assume this word) he affirms to have three Membranes. 1702 Dr. Drake in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII 1236 The one [Uterus] being Glandulifferous, and the other Placentiferous. 1878 Masters *Henfrey's Bot.* 300 As though the placentiferous lines were detached.

Placentiform (plăsĕ'ntĭfŏrm), *a. Zool.* and *Bot.* [f. Placenta + -form.] Having the form of a placenta; discoid; cake-shaped.

1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Placentiformis*, .. *Bot.* resembling a cake .. placentiform. 1861 Bentley *Man. Bot.* (1870) 125 When what would be otherwise a napiform root becomes compressed both at its base and apex..it is said to be placentiform. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Placentigerous (plæsĕntĭ'dzĕrŏs), *a. Zool.* and *Bot.* [f. Placenta + -gerous.] Bearing a placenta: = Placentiferous.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† Placentious, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *placēntia* suavity, Placency + -ous.] Pleasing, or disposed to please; complaisant, amiable, agreeable, suave.

a 1661 Fuller *Worthies* III *York* (1662) 230 A Placentious Person, gaining the goodwill of all. 1683 Petton *Fleta Min.* II. 20 Such things as are placentious or pleasing to us.

‖ **Placentitis** (plæsĕntĭ'tĭs). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Placenta + -itis.] Inflammation of the placenta.

1844 in Dunglison *Med. Lex.* 1849-52 *Todd's Cyc. Anat.* IV. 94 1/2 Simpson has described an acute and chronic form of placentitis.

Placentoid (plăse'ntoid), *a.* [f. as prec. + -oid.] Resembling a placenta; placentiform.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Placentophagy (plæsĕntŏ'fădzĭ). [f. as prec. + -phagy.] The eating of the placenta.

1900 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 12 Apr. 9 9 In certain parts of the Soudan, placentophagy is habitually practised.

Placentule (plăse'ntĭul). *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *placentula*, dim. of Placenta: see -ule.] A small placenta (but in quot. 1826 applied to a cotyledon: cf. Cotyledon 3).

1677 Grew *Anat. Fruits* v. § 13 A great Parenchymous Boss, which is, as it were, the Bed or Placentula of the Seeds; which lie all over it, as in a Strawberry. 1826 Good *Bk. Nat.* (1834) I. 164 The cotyledon appears .. necessary for the..growth of the seed, and may hence be denominated its lungs or placentule. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Placentula*, a little placenta: a placentule.

Placer [1] (plē'sŏr). [f. Place *v.* + -er 1.] One who places, puts, or sets; one who puts in place or arranges; in various technical uses, e.g. in *Bookbinding*, a workman employed in arranging the sheets; in *Pottery*, the workman who puts the ware ready for burning.

1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 164 Thou placer of plants both humble and tall. 1599 *Life Sir T. More* in Works *Eccl. biog.* (1853) II. 135 A sorter out and placer of the principall matters in the same [book] contained. 1802 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 16 Setters of broken bones, and placers of dislocations. 1862 T. Wright *Hist. Dom. Manners* viii. 153 An *asseeur*, or placer, took the dishes from the hands of the valets, and arranged them in their places on the table. 1898 C. F. Binns *Story of Potter* 206 The art of putting the ware ready for burning is called 'placing', and upon the skill of the placer much of the success of the oven depends. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 18 June 10/5 Collators and Placers wanted.

Placer [2] (plē'sŏr). *Mining.* (Chiefly *U. S.*) [a. Amer. Sp. *placer* (plaθer) 'deposit, shoal', allied to *placel* a sand-bank, f. *plaza* place.]

A deposit of sand, gravel, or earth, in the bed of a stream, or any alluvial or diluvial detritus, containing gold or other valuable minerals in particles; a place where this detritus is washed for gold, etc. Also *fig.*

In U. S. law, *placer* includes all forms of mineral deposits excepting veins in place.

1848 Wislizenus *Tour N. Mexico* 24 (Stanf.) The old and the new *Placer*, near Santa Fe, have attracted most attention, and not only gold washes, but some gold mines are worked there. 1851 Appleton *Longfellow's Life* (1891) II. 219 Why it is a Golden Legend, if it be not that it is such a placer of richness. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Lit.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 113 Like diggers in California 'prospecting for a placer'. 1858 Lowell *Study Windows* (1870) 276 It is a vast placer full of nuggets for the philologist. 1874 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 325 This placer covers an area of perhaps two hundred acres, with probably an average depth of 25 feet of gold-bearing earth.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *placer-diggings, -gold, -mine, -miner, -mining.*

1867 Murchison *Siluria* xix. (ed 4) 471 There are placer-workings on rocks containing Jurassic fossils. 1868 Isan. Saxon *Five Years within Gold. Gate* 84 Almost wholly 'placer' or surface diggings. 1872 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 203 Sixty-one placer-claims nearly all located in the southern part of the county. 1879 H. George *Progr. & Pov.* I. iii. (1881) 55 In the early days of California..the placer miner, picked up..his 'wages' in actual money. 1881 *Int. World* (Boston U. S.) 21 May 177/1 The Chinaman .. has found it lucrative to continue placer mining where the whites have given it up. 1897 *Daily News* 21 July 5/4 The workings on the Klondyke or Deer River are placer mines, i.e., the earth is dug up and washed with sluices.

Placet (plē'set). [a. L. *placet* 'it pleases', 3rd sing. pres. ind. of *placēre* to please.]

‖ 1. The Latin for 'it pleases me or us'.

The word is part of the form used in the old Universities when a question is put to the vote: 'Placetne vobis, domini doctores? placetne vobis, magistri?' (Does it please you, Doctors? does it please you, Masters?); the answer being 'Placet', or 'Non placet'. The declaration of the vote after a count is in the form, 'Majori parti placet', or 'non placet', as the case may be. It is also in the power of the Vice-Chancellor, or of the Proctors conjointly, to veto any proposal by their 'Non placet', as in quot. 1893.

c 1592 Marlowe *Massacre Paris* II. vi. Wks. (Rtldg) 240/1 Whilst I cry placet, like a senator. 1893 Liddon, etc. *Life Pusey* I. xvi. 378 Amidst a tremendous shout of 'Placet' from the area the decisive formula was uttered, 'Nobis procuratoribus non placet' [Us, the proctors, it pleases not], and the question of the statute was for the time at an end.

2. as *sb.* a. The expression of assent or sanction (by this word); formerly, the assent of the temporal power necessary for the publication and execution of an ecclesiastical ordinance.

1589 Nashe *Pref. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 5 Whose placet he accounts the plaudite of his paines. 1593 tr. *Guicciardini's Descr. Low-C.* 21 b, The pope cannot giue a benefice, nor a pardon, nor send a bull into the countrey without the Princes Placet.

b. A vote of assent in a council, or in the congregation or convocation of a university.

1883 *Manch. Exam.* 1 Dec. 4/7 The report. was rejected by 40 non-placets to 30 placets. 1905 *Daily News* 6 Mar 6 'Why should the University be ruled from the country parishes?'..was asked again by the 'placet' party.

† 3. *erron.* for Placit, q. v.

Placfont, erroneous form of Paktong.

1893 Johnstone-Lavis in *Nature* 12 Jan. 257/2 The amplifying lever is composed of fine placfont tubes.. The pendulum bob is a flattened cylinder supported by a placfont wire 1.50 m. long.

Plachart, obs. form of Placard.

Placid (plæ'sĭd), *a.* [ad. L. *placid-us* pleasing, favourable, gentle, mild, calm, f. root of *placēre* to please; see -id 1. Cf. F. *placide* (15-16th c.).]

1. Mild, gentle; calm, peaceful; unruffled, tranquil, still, serene.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 292 It conduceth unto long life, and to the more placid motion of the spirits. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* 222 b, To the end the placid Fruits of

these my Labours..may be..preserved from the turbulent Storms of discontented Spirits. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 217 That placid aspect and meek regard. 1775 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 21 July, That you sit down placid and content, disposed to enjoy the present. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 93 The..Valley..of Interlaken..is altogether of a placid, pastoral character. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* ix, Fair ship, that from the Italian shore Sailest the placid ocean-plains. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Europe* (1894) x. 251 The male population is distinctly of a placid temperament.

† **b.** Of peaceful disposition towards another; free from anger or wrath. *Obs.*

1663 *Aron-bimn.* 23 To make an atonement, to render him placid and gracious.

† **2.** Pleasing, agreeable, welcome. *Obs. rare.*

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I liv. 92 Those things..are made placid or disgustful, as fond Opinion catches them.

3. *Comb.*, as *placid-faced*, *-mannered*, etc.

1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xiv, A little fat placid faced old gentleman.

† **Placi·dious,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [irreg. f. PLACID + -IOUS] = prec.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 125 The Dogs did..discern betwixt Christians and Turks; for towards the Turks they were most eager, furious, and unappeaseable, but towards Christians, although unknown, most easie, peaceable and placidious.

Placidity (plăsi·dĭti). [ad. L. *placiditas*, f. *placidus* PLACID: see -ITY. So F. *placidité* (1878 in *Dict. Acad.*).] The quality of being placid; mildness, calmness, tranquillity, peacefulness.

1619 W. SCLATER *Exp. 1 Thess.* (1630) 142 First Meekness; secondly Placiditie, as for want of a plainer terme, I am forced to call it. 1766 CHANDLER *Life David* I. ii. 36 He behaves with the utmost placidity, moderation, and calmness. 1816 G. CRABB *Eng. Synonymes* 187/2 *Placidity* is more of a natural gift; *serenity* is acquired. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xix (1878) 300 All the placidity of his countenance had vanished.

Placidly (plæ·sĭdli), *adv* [f. PLACID + -LY [2].] In a placid manner; mildly, calmly, quietly; peacefully, without agitation.

1626 JACKSON *Creed* VIII. xxix. § 11 Hee..sweetly and placidly resigned up his soule into his Father's hands. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* III. i (1723) 145 It placidly distends the Tubes and Vessels of Vegetables. 1786 H. *Beckford's Vathek* (1884) 125 How placidly doth he recline his lovely little head! 1877 MRS. FORESTER *Mignon* I. 24 The two friends are placidly smoking their cigars by the open window.

Placidness (plæ·sĭdnĕs). [f. PLACID + -NESS.] The quality of being placid: = PLACIDITY.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Placidness*, Peaceableness, Quietness. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. xlii. 310 To enjoy yourself with your usual placidness, and not to be ruffled. 1898 *Daily News* 15 Nov. 6/1 The British navvy at work amidst an armed camp..plied his vocation with placidness.

Placing (plē·sĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING [1].] The action of the verb PLACE; the condition or mode of being placed; putting, setting, location; position, situation; arrangement, etc.: see the verb.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par.* 1 *Cor.* 34 The diuers placyng and vse [of the members] apertayneth to the welth of the whole body. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xix 21 b, Hauing wel considered the placing of the campe. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. v. 65 Shee being downe, I haue the placing of the British Crowne. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 2 Dec. (O. H. S.) I. 111 It stood according to ye old Placing, U. 3. 7. *Jur.* 1723 CHAMBERS tr. *Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* I. 116 The commodious and agreeable placing of Statues. 1821 GALT *Ann. Parish* xx, More than all my absences..from the time of my placing. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 446 The wrong placing of the adverb *only*. 1894 *Daily News* 26 July 3/3 He won the race so easily that little notice need be taken of the placings of the remainder of the field. 1898 [see PLACER 1].

b. *attrib.*, as **placing house**, the building in a china or earthenware factory where the ware is 'placed' in fire-clay saggers or setters in preparation for being baked.

1881 *Porcelain Works Worcester* 25 The manufactured objects being now ready for baking are taken to the placing house of the biscuit oven.

† **Placit** (plæ·sit). *Obs.* Also **placet.** [ad. L. *placit-um*: see PLACITUM. So It. *placito*]

1. What is decided or determined upon; an opinion, a judgement; a decision, decree, ordinance.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxv. § 5 That Secondarie reason, which is grounded upon the placets of God. 1641 J. TRAPP *Theol. Theol.* iii. 125 Those Masters of opinions..that seek to obtrude upon Gods inheritance their conceits and placits. 1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* 129 As little in their Power as the placits of destiny. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* App. 50 Delivering us the placits of the old philosophers. 1832 J. BREE *St. Herbert's Isle* 70 Oral theorems and placits.

2. A plea, a petition. *rare.*

1822 SCOTT *Nigel* ix, The boon which I am now to ask..is, that your Majesty would be plensed, on the instant, to look at the placet of Lord Glenvarloch.

† **Pla·citatory,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *placitāt-*, ppl. stem of *placitāre* (Plaut.), freq. of *placēre* to please + -ORY [2].] = next.

1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 164 An other exercise of the lawe, which they terme the Arte Placitatorie, or els Aduocatorie.

† **Pla·citory,** *a. Law. Obs. rare.* [f. med.L. *placit-um* (see below) + -ORY [2].] Relating or pertaining to pleas or pleading.

1690 J. CLAYTON *Reports Chancery* Pref. a], The art Placitory..is double, first, that in writing upon the Records; ..The other..vocall, which pleads before the Judge to the Jury. 1836 in SMART, and in later Dicts.

‖ **Placitum** (plæ·sĭtŭm). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Pl. **placita.** [L., an opinion, determination, maxim, prop. neuter pa. pple. of *placēre* to please; in med L. the sentence of a court, a fine, a trial, a plea.] The decree of a judge, the decision or determination of a public assembly, a court of justice, or the like; hence 'the public assemblies of all degrees of men where the king presided, and where they consulted upon the great affairs of the kingdom' (*Blount's Law Dict.* 1717). Also, in *pl.* the proceedings at such assemblies or courts, debates, trials at law, pleadings or pleas.

1658 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 22 The placita or decretals of the Redeemer. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Placitum*, a Sentence of the Court, an Opinion, an Ordinance or Decree; ..In our Common-Law, Placita signifies Pleas or Pleadings; it was also sometimes taken for Penalties or Fines. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas V* (1796) I. 269 In a placitum or trial in the presence of Charlemagne. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xxi 413 If the *placita* of their predecessors were not lost sight of or neglected. 1864 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* ix. (1889) 138 The *placita* at which these laws were framed or published, would not have been crowded, as of yore, by armed freemen.

Plack [1] (plăk) *Sc.* and *north. dial. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 5-7 **plak, plake, plakk(e, placke,** 6- **plack.** [prob. a. Flem. *placke, plecke*, a small coin of Brabant and Flanders, current in the 15th c., of varying value, in 17th c. Du. (Hexham) applied to the French *sou*; hence F. *plaque* (1425), *placque, plecque*, med L. *placca* (1481). Orig. 'flat disk, tablet'; so Flem. *plak*, F. *plaque*. Cf. MLG. *plack*, LG. *plak, plakke* spot, piece, patch, rag, flat piece of land, dug turf; Du. *plak* flat lath for beating, blow, spot, slice; MHG *placke, phlacke* spot, patch, rag. Cf. PLACARD, PLACKET, PLECK.

Cf. 1425 *Journal d'un Bourgeois de Paris*, an. 1425, 355, Buchon. (Godef.) En ce temps couroit une monnoie a Paris, nommée plaques, pour douze deniers parisis, et estoient de par le duc de Bourgogne. See also Du Cange, *Placa, Placca*.]

† **a.** A coin of the Netherlands of the 15th and 16th centuries. *Obs.* **b.** A small billon coin issued by James III of Scotland; also, a small copper coin current in Scotland in the 15th and 16th centuries, worth 4 pennies Scots.

a. 1479 in *Cely Papers* (1900) 20 Item ij docates..xxxiij[s] Item in plakes vj[d]..x[d] fls. 1482 *Ibid.* 126 Item iij plakes..xxvj[d]. *c* 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 17 Thise ben groteses of englond; Suche thei be of flaundres; Plackes and half plackes [*Patards et demi patards*]. 1526 in *Lett. & Pap. Hen. VIII*, IV. ii. 1149 Double plakks or Carolus shall be current for 4*d* as now.

b. 1473 *Sc. Acts Jas III* (1814) II. 105/1 As tuiching þe plakkis & þe new pennyis, þe lordis thinkis þat þe striking of þame be cessit. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII Prol. 93 Sum penis furth a pun boddum to prent fals plakkis. 1540 *Lanc. Wills* (1857) II. 140 A bende placke whyche ys in my purse. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 169 The wyffis wald refuse the said cunzie quhilk was callit ane Couchrinis plak and said to him that it wald be cryit doun. 1583 in Cochran-Patrick *Rec. Coinage Scot.* (1876) I. 159 That all the saides twelf pennie peices, babeis and plackes with the thre penne grottis and half plackes now current salbe brocht in to his hienes cunyehous..and thairof new money to be cunyeit. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 283 The Scots haue of long time had..Placks, which they esteemed for 4 pence, but 3 of them make an English penny. 1662 RAY *Three Itin.* II. 162 One bodel they call tway-pennies; two bodels a plack. *a* 1706 R. SIMPLE, *Pipe Kilbarchan* ix. At bridals he wan many placks. 1785 CARDONNEL *Numism. Scot.* Pref. 33 The plack is an ideal coin at this present time in Scotland. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* xix (1857) 279 After collecting all the placks and boddles of the party (little pieces of copper coin, with the head of Charles II on one side, and the Scotch thistle on the other).

c. In proverbial phrases, as the type of something of very small value; the smallest possible amount; a farthing; a bit; as in *not worth a plack*, utterly worthless; *plack and bawbee, plack and boddle*, in full, every penny, to the last farthing; *two and a plack*, a trifle, a small sum.

a 1550 in *Dunbar's Poems* (S.T.S.) 307 He wald nocht mend thame worth ane plack. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxviii. 118 Plaitter nor pois we neuer leit ane plak. 1693 *Scotch Presbyt. Eloq.* (1738) 126 I'll hazard twa and a plack. 1787 W. TAYLOR *Scots Poems* 6 Ise frankly own mysel his debtor For plack an' boddle. 1802 R. ANDERSON *Cumberld. Ballads* 31 They pick'd my pocket i' the thrang, And de'il a plack had I. 1814 SCOTT *Waav.* xlix, He wasna a plack the waur. 1820 — *Abbot* vi, I would not Sir Halbert had seen her..for two and a plack.

d. *attrib.* Of the value of or costing a plack.

1560 *Aberdeen Reg.* XXIV. (Jam.) His wyf brewit plakall. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 204 His plak Pardons, are bot lardons, Of new fund vanitie. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. xx, He asked..'Whether he could have a plack-pie'. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 July 5/3 From ancient times the revenues in Scotch burghs were derived from small imposts, variously called petty customs, plack dues, and so on,..levied on animals and goods entering the burgh.

† **Plack** [2]. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [app. a. F. *plaque*.] = PLACKET [1], q.v. for quot. **Plack,** var. PLAYOCK, toy. **Plackard(e, -erd,** obs. ff. PLACARD.

† **Placket** [1]. *Obs. rare.* [app. a. F. *plaquette* tablet, dim. of *plaque* thin plate.] A plan or map.

1552 T. BARNABE in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. ii. App. E. 154 He sent me thither [Newhaven = Havre] upon the kings cost: and I drew a plack of yt, and brought yt to hym..my Lord Fitz Williams..better than three or four hours, purviewing the placket.

Placket [2] (plæ·kĕt). [Origin obscure. Perh. the same word as *placat*, var. form of PLACARD *sb.*, sense 3 of which coincides with sense 1 here, and may possibly be the origin of the other uses. But the order of the senses is uncertain, and the following is merely provisional.]

† **1.** (?) = PLACCATE 1, PLACARD 3. *Obs. rare.*

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 16 Braded plackets for brests of defence.

2. An apron or petticoat: hence *transf.* the wearer of a petticoat, a woman. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 22 The curse dependant on those that warre for a placket. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Humo. Lieut.* iv. iv, Not half so troublesome as you are to yourself, Sir; Was that brave heart made to pant for a placket? 1662 W. K. *Conf. Charac., Old Hording Hag* (1860) 88 The extent of her placket is always lower than her smock, and that comes but an inch lower than her navel. 1685 CROWNE *Sir C. Nice* II. 13 Eve, the mother of jilts, .. pretended to modesty, and fell a making plackets presently. 1711 E. WARD *Quix.* I. 244 Because the Meat from off his Jacket Should not be seen upon her Placket. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* vi. v, Our vicar thus preaches—and why should he not? For the dues of his cure are the placket and pot. 1881 DUFFIELD *Don Quix.* II. 493 A farthingale and placket [Sp. *sabayanas de seda*] instead of her grey petticoat.

3. The opening or slit at the top of a skirt or petticoat, for convenience in putting on and off; also, the slit in a shirt, usually behind.

(Quots. 1605, *c* 1620 are doubtful.)

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. iv. 100 Keepe thy hand out of Plackets. *c* 1620 FLETCHER & MASS. *Lit. Fr. Lawyer* v. ii, Keep thy hand from thy sword, and from thy Laundresse placket. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Placket*, the fore-part of a Woman's Petticoat or Shift. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) II. 19 And Madge had a ribbon hung down to her Placket. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) IV. 104 Teresa Panza..came forth ..with a grey petticoat, so short that it seemed to have been cut close to the placket.

† **b.** Also *sensu obsceno. Obs.*

1601 MUNDAY *Downfall Earl Huntington* II. ii. D ij b, And lust doe vncase, From the placket to the pappe. 1673 HICKERISCHE *Gregory Father Greybeard* 230, I got all, to her very plackit. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 28. 3/2 She's ..Well pleas'd with her Cull in her Placket.

4. A pocket, esp. that in a woman's skirt.

1663 *Hist. Cromwell* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 368 Which instrument of his, as was said, was found in my Lady Lambert's placket. 1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 60 (1822) II. 62 In a placket at her side is an old enamelled watch. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Placket*, a pocket. 1841 CHORLEY *Mus. & Manners* (1844) III. 186 The coupé was occupied by a substantial burgher, with his placket at his side, and his pipe for ever at his mouth. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* v. 1155 What meaneth this epistle..I pick from out thy placket and peruse?

5. *Comb.* **placket-hole,** an opening in the outer skirt to give access to the pocket within; also = 3.

1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* V. i, Are not trouse, and placket-holes, and pump-handles—and spigots and faucets, in danger still, from the same association? 1880 *Daily Tel.* 29 May, The well known 'placket hole', which is seldom free from points of escape, and has a trick of gaping wide open to disclose its contents to any curious eye. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Mar. 3/2 The concealing of the placket hole is quite an object just now. 1903 *Pilot* 20 June 529/1 The purse dropped through her placket-hole, instead of going into her pocket.

Plackless (plæ·klĕs), *a. Sc.* [f. PLACK + -LESS.] Without a plack; penniless.

1786 BURNS *Scotch Drink* xvi, Poor plackless devils like my-sel'. 1837 R. NICOLL *Poems* (1842) 161 In cottages Where poor folk plackless gae.

Placo- (plæ·kō), before a vowel **plac-,** combining form of Gr. πλάξ, πλακ- a flat plate, tablet, entering into various scientific words. **Placobra·nchiā** (-kiā) [Gr. βράγχια gills], one of the *Placobranchia*, a division of nudibranchiate gastropods having lamellar gills covering the upper surface of the lobes and back; so **Placobra·nchoid** (-koid) *a.*, resembling or akin to the *Placobranchia*. **Pla·coderm** [Gr. δέρμα skin] *a.*, having the skin encased in broad flat bony plates, as certain fossil fishes; of or belonging to the *Placodermata* or *Placoderms*, an order of Palæozoic fishes having the head and pectoral region thus protected; *sb.* one of the *Placodermata*; so **Placode·rmal, Placode·rmatous** *adjs.*; **Placode·rmoid** *a.*, resembling the placoderms in form or structure. **Pla·codont** [Gr. ὀδούς tooth] *a.*, of or belonging to the *Placodontia*, a division of fossil saurians having thickly-set short flat palatal teeth; *sb.* (also **Placodo·ntid**), a reptile belonging to the *Placodontia*; so **Placondo·ntoid** *a.*, resembling the placodonts in form or structure. **Placoga·noid** [GANOID] *a.*, of or pertaining to the *Placoganoidei*, a division of fossil Devonian fishes, having the head and part of the body protected by large ganoid plates; *sb.*, a fish of the *Placoganoidei*; also **Placoganoi·dean** *a.* and *sb.* **Placo·phoran** [Gr. -φορος bearing] *a.*, of or pertaining to the *Placophora*, a sub-order of molluscs, sometimes

made a primary division, comprising only the CHITONS (*Polyplacophora*); *sb*, one of the *Placophora*, a chiton; so **Placo·phorous** *a.*

1859-65 PAGE *Gl. of Terms* (ed. 2), '*Placoderms*,. Dr. Pander's term for the bony-plated or bone-encased fishes of the Old Red Sandstone. 1846 A. WINCHELL *Walks Geol. Field* 239 The placoderm was destined to disappear with the Devonian period. 1889 NICHOLSON & LYDEKKER *Palæont.* (ed. 3) II. 1001 Points in which the Siluroids resemble the *Placodermatous Ganoids. *Ibid* 921 It has..been suggested that the 'Placodermoid Ganoids were closely related to the Asculian Invertebrates. 1899 OWEN in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 8) XVII. 124 2 The 'placoganoid and ganoid, heterocercal and notochordal fishes of the Devonian. 1872 DANA *Man. Geol.* vii 270 Placoganoids, having the body covered with plates instead of scales. 1872 W. S. SYMONDS *Rec. Rocks* vii. 254 During the latter part of the Silurian epoch the .. Placoganoids make their appearance.

Pla·codine. *Min.* Also **placodite.** [ad. Ger. *plakodin* (A. Breithaupt 1841), f. Gr. πλακώδης flat, cake like, f. πλάξ, πλακ- tablet, cake] A name given, on the supposition of its being a native mineral, to an arsenide of nickel, Ni_4As_2, now considered to be a furnace-product.

1856 *Eng Cycl.* IV. 367/2 Placodine (Arseniuret of Nickel). . Primary form an oblique rhombic prism. 1886 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict*, *Placodine, placodite.*

Placoid (plæ·koid), *a.* and *sb* *Zool.* [f. Gr. πλάξ, πλακ- flat plate, tablet: see -OID. Cf. F. *Placoïdes*, in mod L form *Placoidei*, name given by Agassiz, 1833, to certain fishes, on account of the plate-like appearance of their scales (The earliest derivative in Eng. was app. *placoidean.*)]

A. *adj.*

1. Having the form of a plate; applied to the horny scales and tubercles of the *Placoidei*: see B.

1812 H. MILLER *O. R. Sandst* iv 73 One kind of scale, for instance the Placoid or broad plated scale, is found to characterize all the cartilaginous fishes of Cuvier except the sturgeon 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 68 The dermal exo skeleton may take the form of placoid or spiny dentinal formations. 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 149 Very young individuals possess a series of small 'placoid' spines 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 411 The primitive form [of the exoskeleton] occurs in the shape of dermal teeth (= placoid scales, similar in structure and development to oral teeth.

2. Having placoid scales; of or pertaining to the *Placoidei*: see B.

1847 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 136 A genus of fossil Placoid fishes. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* (1855) 275 The first order, or Placoid, ..have the skin irregularly covered with plates of enamel, sometimes large, as in the rays, sometimes reduced to small points, as in the sharks. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 21 The distinctions between placoid and ganoid fishes are vague

B *sb.* A fish of the division *Placoidei*, containing the sharks and rays, distinguished by having the skin protected by irregularly disposed bony scales, sometimes bearing spines.

1854 H. MILLER *Sch & Schm* xxi. (1858) 473 The mere detached teeth and spines of placoids. 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* v. 96 The Placoids or shark-like fishes.

Hence **Placoi·dal** *a. rare*; **Placoi·dean** *a* and *sb.*

1836 BUCKLAND *Geol & Min.* I xiii 269 *note*, *Placoidians.* ..Fishes of this Order are characterized by having their skin covered irregularly with plates of enamel [etc] *Ibid.* 283 Genera of the first and second orders (Placoidean and Ganoidean)..ceased suddenly. 1845 R CHAMBERS *Vestiges* (ed. 4) 207 When fishes came, the first forms were the ganoidal and placoidal types which correspond with the early fœtal condition of higher orders. 1847 SMART *Dict.* Suppl., Placoideans.

Placquart, obs. form of PLACARD.

Placque, variant of PLAQUE.

‖ **Placula** (plæ·kiŭlă). *Biol.* [mod L., dim. from Gr. πλάξ, πλακ- tablet, plate.] Name for the embryo of *Calcispongiæ* at that stage in its development when it has the form of a plate or disk. Hence **Pla·cular, Pla·culate** *adjs.*, having the form of a placula.

1884 A HYATT in *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat Hist* XXIII. 89 The primitive differentiation of the placula into two layers is established in what we have designated the diplopla.cula. *Ibid* 97 The embryo of Calcispongiæ is also a placula until the same stage. *Ibid.* 150 A full-grown, primitive, placulate form. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Placular*, *Placulate.*

Plad, Pladding, obs. ff. PLAID, PLAIDING.

† **P adding,** ? variant of *platting*, PLAITING.

a 1711 KEN *Demonet* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 505 The Garlands are begun of Pladding hue, Our Wedding-clothes are made, which richly shine.

Pl'uige, obs. Sc. variant of PLEDGE.

Pla lman, var. of PLAIDMAN, Highlander.

‖ **Plafond** (pla ōn). *Arch.* Also 7 **plattfound,** 7-9 **platfond,** 8 **plaffond.** [F. *plafond* († *platfond*) a ceiling (1559 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *plat* flat + *fond* bottom]

1. A ceiling, either flat or vaulted; usually as enriched with paintings; hence, a painting executed on a ceiling. † *In plafond*: on the ceiling.

1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* II. ix 110 Also they do rarely well about Platfonds and upon Ground works. 1670 LASSELLS *Voy. Italy* I. 87 The roof..is all gilt, and set with curious pictures in Platfound. 1705 JOS. TAYLOR *Journ. Edinb.* (1903) 17 The plaffond is handsomely painted. 1724 STEELE *Lover* No. 33 (1721) 192 The whole Plafond or Ceiling. 1801 FUSELI in *Lect. Paint.* ii. (1848) 398 The platfonds, panels, and cupolas, of palaces and temples. 1835 WILLIS *Pencillings* xiii. 102 Naked female figures fill every plafond.

2. (See quots.)

1723 CHAMBERS tr. *Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* I. 52 The Plafond or Sofit of the Cornice. 1842-76 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Plafond* or *Platfond*, also the underside of the projection of the lacunier of the cornice; generally any soffite.

‖ **Plaga** (plē·gă). *Zool.* [L. *plāga* blow, stroke, wound, stripe, a. Gr. πληγή, Doric πλάγά blow, stroke.] A stripe of colour.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlvi. 286 Plaga...A long and large spot. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Plaga*,..also *Zool.*, a stripe of colour.

Plagal (plē·găl), *a. Mus.* [ad. med L. *plagālis* (whence It. *plagale*, F., Ger. *plagal*), f. med. L. *plaga* the plagal mode (Du Cange), app. a back-formation from med.L. *plagius*, a. med. Gr. πλάγιος plagal (πλάγιος ἦχος a plagal mode), in class. Gr. 'oblique', f. πλάγιος side. (Cf. Ger. *Seitenton* a plagal mode.)]

a In *Gregorian Music*, Applied to those ecclesiastical modes which have their sounds comprised between the dominant and its octave, the final being near the middle of the compass. **b** *Plagal cadence*: that form of perfect cadence in which the chord of the subdominant (major or minor) immediately precedes that of the tonic. In both senses opposed to AUTHENTIC.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* Annot., Euery song..which in the middle hath an eight aboue the finall keye, is of an autentical tune; if not it is a plagall. 1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microl.* 13 Euery Song in the beginning, rising straight beyond the final Note to a Fift, is Authenticall: but that which fals straight way to a Third, or a Fourth, vnder the finall Key, is *Plagall*. 1796 BURNEY *Mem. Metastasio* III. 197 If you find yourself involved in the difficulties of the Plagal tones, I am not among the Authentic 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI 99/2 There is another kind of Cadence, to which the name *Plagal* is given. 1875 OUSELEY *Harmony* xiii. 154 If the piece is serious and solemn ..it is usual, especially in sacred pieces, to add to it a plagal cadence. 1880 ROCKSTRO in Grove *Dict Mus.* II. 760 2 S. Gregory added to these Modes four others, directly derived from them, and hence called Plagal Modes.

Plagard(e, plagart, obs. forms of PLACARD.

Plag..to (plē·gătō), *a Zool.* [f. L. *plāga* (see above) + -ATE 1.] Having a plaga or plagæ; marked with a streak or streaks.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

† **Plage** 1. *Obs.* Also 4 **plaag,** 6 **plague.** [a. Or. *plage* region (1290 in Hatz.-Darm.):—late L. *plagia* (see Du Cange) a plain, shore, prop. adj. (*plagia regio*), f. *plaga* a region. So It *piaggia.*

Hatz.-Darm. take *plage* in the sense 'littoral tract, shore' to represent *plagia*, but in the sense 'region, extent of land' to be a learned formation from *plaga*.]

1. A region, district, clime; sometimes a zone.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T* 445 Pavens that conquered al aboute The plages of the North. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 53 The prouince Lindeseienge, whiche longide somme tyme to the Marches, dothe diuide North-umberlonde from that other plage. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VI* 185 King Henry..nesteled and strengthend him and his alyes in the North regions and boreal plage. 1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt Tamburl.* iv iv, From the frozen plage of Heaven. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* viii. i. 602 A Plage, plagued with scorching heats.

2. Any one of the four principal directions or quarters of the compass; direction, side.

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* vii. 2 Ende cometh vp on the foure plages, or parties, of the erthe [1388 on foure coostis of the lond]. *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* i. § 5 The 4 quarters of thin astrelabie, deuyded after the 4 principals plages or quarters of the firmament. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 115 The mownte off Calmarye is at the northe plage of the mownte of Syon. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal Hon* i 195 Ane dyn I hard aproching ..Quhilk mouit fra the plagis Septentrionall. 1590 *Serpent of Devis.* Cj. A large Commit [= comet] of streames, whose branches reacht on the foure plagues on the firmament 1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* vii. 151 Heavens after the mot on of your Spheare, and thou Sun ..go take thy Resting-place in the Oriental plage.

3. One of the divisions or parts of a church, *esp.* a transept. *rare.*

[*c* 1214 GALF DE COLDINGHAM in *Scriptores Tres Dunelm.* (Surtees) 11 *Ad orientalem ejusdem ecclesiæ plagam* [i e. the triapsidal east end].] 1593 *Rites of Durham* (Surtees 1903) 23 Hee lyeth buryed in the north plage. *Ibid.* 30 Johne Hemingynghrowghe..lieth buried in the south plage.

† **Plage** 2. *Obs. rare*—1. Also **plague.** [ad. L. *plaga* net, snare.] A net, snare, toil

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 273 Spyders..hang their threds in ayre aboue, By plages [1658 plagues] vnseene to th' eye of man. [Here *threds* and *plag s* seem to be erroneously transposed. The Latin rendered is: Sed liciis hinc densioribus plagas In aere appendunt.]

Plage, obs. form of PLAGUE, PLEDGE.

Plageat, -et, -ette, obs. forms of PLEDGET.

Plager, ? error for *plaget*, PLEDGET, pad pug.

1656 RIDELEY *Pract. Physick* 164 Wet the bands and plagers in Oxycratum. *Ibid.* 167 He sprinkled the Plagers with Oxycratum and red wine.

† **Plagia·rian,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as PLAGIARY + -AN.] Of or pertaining to plagiaries or man-stealers.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Plagiarian Law* (*plagiaria lex*), a Law made against those men [plagiaries], &c. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Plagiarian*, as The Plagiarian Law; a Law made against Plagiaries.

Plagia·rical, *a. rare.* [f. as PLAGIARY + -ICAL.] = PLAGIARISTIC.

1887 HALLIWELL *Shaks.* (ed. 7) II. 281 Without incurring the smallest risk of a plagiarical imputation.

Plagiarism (plē·dgiăriz m). [f. as PLAGIARY + -ISM.]

1. The action or practice of plagiarizing; the wrongful appropriation or purloining, and publication as one's own, of the ideas, or the expression of the ideas (literary, artistic, musical, mechanical, etc.) of another.

1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 23 Were you afraid to bee challenged for plagiarisme? 1716 M DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. To Rdr. 46 A good Plea to any Charge of Plagiarism or Satyrism. 1753 JOHNSON *Adventurer* No 95 P 9 Nothing.. can be more unjust than to charge an author with plagiarism merely because he makes his personages act as others in like circumstances have done. 1820 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 257 If an author is once detected in borrowing, he will be suspected of plagiarism ever after. 1861 BUCKLE *Civilis.* II. vi 542 A certain unity of design which is inconsistent with extensive plagiarism.

2. A purloined idea, design, passage or work.

1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 260 He found the song to be 'a most flagrant plagiarism from Handel'. 1850 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* (ed. 2 I. 98 A Thaumaturgist whom they had created to convince the world that the Christian church was a plagiarism 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. p xx, They are full of plagiarisms, inappropriately borrowed.

Plagiarist (plē·dgiărist). [f. PLAGIARY + -IST.] One who plagiarizes; one who is guilty of plagiarism.

1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab Physic* 56 The Author (I should say the Collector or Plagiarist). 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* i. i, A dexterous plagiarist might take out some of the best things in my tragedy, and put them into his own comedy. 1822 HAZLITT *Table t* Sir n. v. (1869) 123 The poorest of all plagiarists, the plagiarists of words. 1865-7 BARING-GOULD *Cur. Myths Mid. Ages, Antichr. & Pope Joan* (1894) 172 The story spread among the mediæval chroniclers, who were great plagiarists.

Hence **Plagiari·stic** *a.*, characteristic of a plagiarist; pertaining to or characterized by plagiarism; whence **Plagiari·stically** *adv.*

1821 WAINEWRIGHT *Ess & Crit.* (1880) 150 The whole series was cold, commonplace, and plagiaristic. 1823 *Blackw. Mag* XIII. 93 They ..have very unhandsomely and plagiaristically anticipated my own original incubrations 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII 545 There is risk..in any or all of these plagiaristic devices.

Plagiarize (plē·dgiăroiz), *v.* [f. PLAGIARY + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To practise plagiarism upon; to take and use as one's own the thoughts, writings, or inventions of another. (With the thing, rarely the person, as object.)

1716 M DAVIES *Athen Brit.* III *Diss. Physick* 29 Manto or Daphnes, Tiresias the Priest's Daughter, who writ or paraphrased in such excellent Strains, some of the..Oracles at the Temple of the Delphians, that they were worth to be plagiarie'd by Homer himself. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 783, I do not mean to say that they are plagiarized (let me coin the word, for I do not like to say stolen) from Miss Lee. 1830 TENNYSON *Talking Oak* v, For oft I talk'd with him apart, And told him of my choice, Until he plagiarised a heart, And answer'd with a voice. 1888 G. A. SCHRUMPF in *Athenæum* 25 Feb. 243/2 Mr. Kirby, seeks to create the impression that I plagiarized Ujfalvy.

2. *intr.* To practise or commit plagiarism.

1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* i. vi, I cannot plagiarise, from any scholastic designs you might have been giving vent to. 1863 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 279 Little wits that plagiarise are but pickpockets: great wits that plagiarise are conquerors.

Hence **Plagiariza·tion** = PLAGIARISM 1; **Plagiarizer** = PLAGIARIST.

1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XX 413 Plagiarizers have stolen their thoughts 1884 *Athenæum* 3 May 575/3 No direct ..plagiarization from this German model.

Plagiary (plē·dgiări), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. L *plagiārius* one who abducts the child or slave of another, a kidnapper; a seducer; also (Mart. i. 53. 9) a literary thief. Cf. late L. *plagium* kidnapping, *plagiāre* to kidnap. So F. *plagiaire* (16th c.) a plagiarist.]

A. *sb.* † **1.** A kidnapper, a man-stealer. *Obs.*

1623 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* III. iii 199 In the time of his childhood, he was by some Plagiary stolne away from his friends. 1626 H. KING *Serm Deliverance* 46 How many be there..that, like Plagiaries, make it their trade to hunt and catch men? 1697 BP PATRICK *Comm Exod.* xx. 16 No Israelite would buy him, and therefore such Plagiaries sold him to Men of other Nations.

2 = PLAGIARIST.

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* iv. iii, Why? the dilt' is all borrowed; 'tis Horaces: hang him plagiary 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* i. Ad Sect. vi.i. 119 He that is a Plagiary of others titles or offices, and dresses himself with their beauties. 1676 LISTER in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 125, I am glad you have discovered those authors to be plagiaries. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 85 P 7 Compilers and plagiaries are encouraged, who give us again what we had before. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 354 Blount was one of the most unscrupulous plagiaries that ever lived.

3. = PLAGIARISM 1; literary theft. [Cf. -ARY B. 1]

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep* 22 Plagiarie had not its nativitie with printing, but began in times when thefts were difficult. 1688 G. LANGBAINE (*title*) Momus Triumphans: or, the Plagiaries of the English Stage; Expos'd in a catalogue of all the Comedies, Opera's,..&c. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* Pref., My first wish in attempting a play was to avoid every appearance of plagiary. 1880 SWINBURNE *Study Shaks.* 52

No parasitic rhymester .. ever uttered a more parrot-like note of plagiary.

b. = PLAGIARISM 2.

1677 E. BROWNE *Trav. Germ.* etc. 108 Hoping to find better Markets for their Plagiaries and Depredations. 1818 HOBHOUSE *Hist. Illustr.* (ed. 2) 415 The plagiaries, if they may so be called, are inserted with considerable taste and effect. 1865 *Athenæum* 13 May 658/1 Their attitudes..are ..not plagiaries.

4. *Comb.*, as *plagiary-like* adj. or adv.

1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* v. 117 Taken out of the prints of Albert Durer..not for want of invention and plagiary like.

B. *adj.* †1. Kidnapping, man-stealing. *rare*—[1].

1673 E. BROWNE *Trav.* (1685) 49 Some [fell into that condition] by Treachery, some by Chance of War; others by Plagiary and Man-stealing Tartars.

†2. That plagiarizes; plagiarizing. *Obs.*

1597-8 BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. ii. 84 Alike to thee as lieve As.. an *hos ego* from old Petrarch's spright Unto a plagiary sonnet wright. 1620 — *Hon. Mar. Clergy* I. § 26 The plagiary priest, having stolne this whole passage verbatim out of Bellarmine. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. v. § 2 This was the Plagiary Prophet.

3. Obtained by plagiarism; plagiarized. ? *Obs.*

1681 COTVII. *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 14 Nought .but plagiary stuff, By which they purchase praise and money. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I 561 A quadrant, by Mr. Godfrey, called by the plagiary name of Hadley's quadrant. 1820 *Hermit in London* IV. 162 Second-hand puns and plagiary remarks.

Hence **Pla·giaryship**, the function or action of a plagiarist, plagiarism

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* III *Warwick.* (1662) 128 Rider after Thomas his death, set forth his Dictionary, the same in effect, under his own Name,..being but little disguised with any Additions. Such Plagiary-ship ill becometh Authors or Printers

Pla·giat. *rare*—[1]. [ad. law L. *plagiātus* kidnapping, f. late L. *plagiāre* to kidnap. So F. *plagiat* (1762 in *Dict. Acad.*).] Man-stealing, kidnapping.

1809 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 316 The impressment of seamen is no better than what civil law call *plagiat*, a crime punishable with death by all civilized nations

Plagiator (plē·dʒiē·tɔ). *rare.* [a L. *plagiātor* kidnapper, f *plagiāre*: see prec.] = PLAGIARIST.

1839 R. B. ANDERSON tr. *Rydberg's Teut. Mythol.* 51 The poet Homer in his works was a mere plagiator. 1889 JACOBS *Æsop* II Ademar forgets his rôle of plagiator.

Plagihedral (plēdʒihī·drăl, -he·drăl), *a. Cryst.* Also **plagiedral.** [f. PLAGI(O- + Gr. ἕδρα seat, base.] Having certain faces obliquely situated; also said of such faces.

1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min* (ed. 3) 212 [A crystal is said to be] Plagihedral when it has facets which are situated obliquely. *a* 1853 PEREIRA *Pol. Light* (1854) 2 7-8 In that form of quartz termed by Hauy *plagiedral*, it has been found that when the unsymmetrical or plagiedral faces lean to the right, the polarization is right-handed, and, *vice versâ*. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr* 316 A crystal of quartz will, if right-handed, present on three alternate quoins at each end of the prism plagihedral faces arranged in the form of a right-handed screw.

Plagio- (plē·dʒio-, plæ·gio-), before a vowel or *h* **plagi-**, comb. form, repr. Gr. πλάγιος oblique, slanting, f. πλάγος side. **Plagioclī·nal** *a.* [Gr. κλίν-ειν to incline], applied to mountain structure, when the strike of the rock runs across the axis of elevation. **Pla·giodont** *a.* [Gr. ὀδούς tooth], having the palatal teeth set obliquely or in converging lines, as in some serpents. **Pla·giograph** [-GRAPH], an instrument for reproducing a plan, diagram, etc., in a position at a given angle from the original.

1879 CALLAWAY in *Geol. Mag.* VI. 221 A plagioclinal axis is not necessarily Precambrian, but its transverse strike should suggest inquiry. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Plagiodont. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Plagiocephalic (plē·dʒiosfæ·lik), *a.* [f. PLAGIO- + Gr. κεφαλή head + -IC.]

a. *Anthropol.* (See quot.)

1874 BUSK in *Jrnl. Anthrop. Inst.* III. 90 *note*, Linnæus's term plagiocephalic is emphatically descriptive of the more common form of American skull, and may be conveniently used to distinguish the broad head, with flattened forehead, so characteristic of the greater part of the American races.

b. *Path.* Characterized by plagiocephaly

1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthrop.* v 178 The obliquely oval or plagiocephalic deformity. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Idiocy*, *plagiocephalic*,..one of Shuttleworth's divisions including idiots with heads so distorted that the features lie in an oblique plane.

So **Plagiocē·phalous** = prec. b; **Plagiocē·phaly**, oblique deformity of the skull, consisting in the greater development of the anterior part on one side and of the posterior part on the other.

1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Plagiocephalous, Plagiocephaly. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Plagiocephalous*,..having the skull awry; the result of asymmetrical development, and the premature synostosis of the frontal with one of the parietal bones. *Ibid.*, *Plagiocephaly*, the condition of being plagiocephalous.

Plagiocitrite (plē·dʒiosi·trəit). *Min.* [Named 1879, f. PLAGIO- + L. *citrus* citron + -ITE [1].] A hydrous sulphate of aluminium and other bases, found in monoclinic or triclinic lemon-yellow crystals.

1886 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1892 DANA *Min.* (ed. 6) 975.

Plagioclase (plē·dʒioklēs). *Min.* [Named 1847, f. PLAGIO- + Gr. κλάσις fracture, cleavage.] (See quot. 1868.)

1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) Suppl. 802 *Plagioclase*, Breithaupt's name for the group of triclinic feldspars, the two prominent cleavage directions in which are oblique to one another. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 91 In the case of plagioclase the crystals exhibit numerous bands of different colours. 1903 GEIKIE *Text Bk. Geol.* (ed. 4) I. II. 200 The Plagioclase rocks.

Plagioclastic (-klæ·stik), *a. Min.* [f. PLAGIO- + Gr. κλαστ-ός broken, cloven + -IC.] Having oblique cleavage. Opp. to ORTHOCLASTIC.

1869 GEIKIE in *Edinb. Geol. Soc. Trnl.* II. 5 Plagioclastic felspars. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 91 The plagioclastic ..or those in which the cleavage planes intersect at angles other than 90°. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Plagioclastic*, breaking obliquely.

Plagionite (plē·dʒiənəit). *Min.* [ad. G. *plagionit* (G. Rosé 1833), f. Gr. πλάγιος, -ον oblique + -ITE [1].] A sulphide of lead and antimony occurring in monoclinic thick tabular crystals of a blackish grey colour.

1835 *Thomson's Records Gen. Sci.* I. 271 *Plagionite.*—The crystals of this mineral belong to the oblique rectangular prismatic system of Beudant. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 661 *Plagionite*, a sulphantimonite of lead occurring at Wolfsberg in the Hartz.

Plagiostome (plē·dʒiostoum), *sb.* (*a.*) [a. F. *plagiostome*, f. PLAGIO- + Gr. στόμα mouth.] A member of the *Plagiostomi*, cartilaginous fishes, including the sharks and rays, which have the mouth placed transversely beneath the snout.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc.* etc., *Plagiostomes*, a tribe of Cartilaginous fishes. 1859 OWEN in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 8) XVII. 117/2 Affinities with the *Cestracion* amongst existing Plagiostomes. 1860 COUCH *Brit. Fishes* I. 5 [The Sharks and] their kindred chondropterygians or plagiostomes—the Rays. 1881 GÜNTHER in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 667/2 No detached undoubted tooth of a Plagiostome .. has been discovered in the Ludlow deposits.

b. *attrib.* or *adj* Plagiostomous.

1835 R. WILLIS in *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 115/1 The cartilaginous plagiostome fishes.

So **Plagiosto·matous** (*rare*), **Plagio·stomous** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to the plagiostomes; having the mouth situated transversely beneath the snout.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Plagiostomus*,..plagiostomous. 1859 OWEN in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 8) XVII 116/1 A genus of plagiostomous cartilaginous fishes called *Onchus*. 1881 SEELEY in *Cass. Ill's Nat. Hist.* V. 38 The Rays form the second division of the Plagiostomous fishes. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Plagiostomatous.

Plagiotropic (plē·dʒiotrɔ·pik), *a. Bot.* [f. PLAGIO- + Gr. τροπικός inclined, f. τρόπος turning.] Said of members or organs of plants, the two halves of which react differently to the influences of light, gravitation, and other external forces, and which therefore take up an oblique position: opp. to ORTHOTROPIC. Hence **Plagiotro·pically** *adv.*; **Plagio·tropism**, the condition or character of being plagiotropic.

1882 VINES tr. *Sachs Bot.* App. 954 Sachs points out .. that most monosymmetrical or bilaterally symmetrical organs present dorsal and ventral halves .. of different internal structure...When this is the case the two halves react differently to external forces (light, gravity etc.) and the organ is, according to his terminology, plagiotropic,.. some polysymmetrical organs are plagiotropic also. 1886 — *Physiol. Plants* 502 The plagiotropism of dorsiventral organs, such as shoots and leaves,..is the resultant expression of the effect of light and of gravity upon them, promoted, in many cases, by their own weight.

‖ **Plagium** (plē·dʒiŏm). [L. *plagium* kidnapping: see PLAGIARY.]

1. *Civil Law.* Kidnapping, man-stealing.

1577 tr *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 395 Now they commit the offence called *Plagium*, that is to saie, manstealing. 1678 T. JONES *Heart & its Right Sov.* 340 Such depredations and reprisals, and plagiums. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IX. 454/2 In the civil law, the offence of spiriting away and stealing men and children, which was called *plagium*,..was punished with death. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* lvi, 'Pardon me', said Pleydell, 'it is *plagium*, and *plagium* is felony'.

†2. = PLAGIARISM 1 and 2. *Obs.*

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* Pref (1622) 8 Neither their writings shalbe preiudiced by mine, nor mine thought a Plagium out of theirs. 1673 B. OLEY *Pref. to Jackson's Wks.*, I shame not to tell this because I think it no *plagium*.

Plagose (plăgōu·s), *a.* [ad. L. *plagōs-us*, f. *plaga* a stroke: see -OSE.] Inclined to flog, fond of flogging (*humorous*).

1868 M. COLLINS *Sweet Anne Page* I. 23 Miss Harriet's plagose propensity. 1875 — *From Midnight to Midn.* III. ix 160 His preceptor, plagose and stern.

So **Plago·sity**, inclination to flog.

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. xv. § 4 (1622) 161 His notable tyranny and plagosity.

Plague (plēg), *sb.* Forms: 4 **plaage**, 4-7 **plage**, 6 **plag**, *Sc.* **plagge**, **plaig**, 6- **plague**, (7 **plauge**). [ME. *plage*, a. OF. *plage* (14th c.), *plague* (15th c.) stroke, wound, ad. L. *plāga* stroke, wound (= Doric Gr. πλᾱγά, Attic πληγή stroke, blow), in late L. plague, pestilence, infection (Vulgate), f. root *plag-* of L. *plangĕre*, Gr. πλάγγνυναι, πλήσσειν to strike. OF. *plage* and *plague* were learned formations on L. *plāga*, the phonetic descendant of which was *plaie* wound.]

†1. A blow, a stroke; a wound. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxiv. 16, Y take fro thee the desyrable thing of thin eyen in plage [*gloss* or wounde, Vulg. *in plaga*, 1611 with a stroke]. — *Luke* xii. 47 Forsothe thilke seruaunt that knew the wille of his lord .. schal be betun with many woundis [*w. r.* plagis, or woundis]. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 31 Plage comounly is taken for an ould wounde. 1538 POLE in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I App. lxxxiii. 203 You say, I make many plagues, but lay little or no salve to heal them .. In very deed I make never a plage, when I discover those that be made already.

2. An affliction, calamity, evil, 'scourge'; *esp.* a visitation of divine anger or justice, a divine punishment; often with reference to 'the ten plagues' of Egypt.

1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* ix. 18 Of thes thre plagis the thridde part of men is slayn, of fijr, and of smoke, and of brunston. *Ibid.* xvi. 21 Men blasfemeden God for the plage of hayl. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 329 Egipte was smyten with x. plages and diseases. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. viii. 23 As the bub or plaig of fell tempest,.. Drivis by fors throw the sey to the land. 1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* ix. 14 Let my people go,..els wyll I at this tyme sende all my plages [WYCLIF veniaunces] vpon thy people. 1540-54 CROKE *Ps.* (Percy Soc.) 43 From all plagis sale thy house shalbe. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, For fayre wether*, This plague of rayne and waters. 1600 HAMILTON in *Cath. Tractates* (S.T.S.) 245 God of his mercie remoue thir plagges from yow al. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 452 Sometime the plage lighteth vpon him, which Dauid prayed for vpon his enemies. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist* (1776) VII. 346 The inhabitants turn what seems a plague to their own advantage. Locusts are eaten. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xiii. III. 238 A plague of gnats. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii III 216 The plague of the brass money.

b. In weakened sense: Anything causing trouble, annoyance, or vexation; a nuisance; *colloq.* trouble.

1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist Indies* v. xxv. 400 In the province of Chiquito, even at this day they meete with this plague of Confessors or *Vchuris*. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* II. xvii. 181 She has her plagues in giving me plague. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxvi, Deil a brute or body about my house but I can manage when I like..; but I can seldom be at the plague. *c* 1845 *Houlston Juvenile Tracts* xviii. *Imag. Troubles* 9 She disliked stilts, she had such a plague to get over them. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* ix, The plague of the thing is, nobody could drive a carriage there to-night but me. 1855 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* (1861) 92 Spinach is an annual, whose tendency to run to seed in dry weather makes it the plague of the gardener.

c. Applied to a person or animal (in serious, or in weakened sense: cf. b).

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* I. (1895) 53 That one couetous and vnsatiable cormaraunte and verye plage of his natyue contrey. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 77 Speakynge here .. of the Cardinall of Yorke, he calleth hym the plage of Englande. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 237 This flying Plague (to mark its quality); *Oestros* the Grecians call: *Asylus*, we. 1707 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* II. 369 What a Plague to Society is a Man who has written a Book. 1881 'RITA' *My Lady Coquette* II, Arthur, you plague, why don't you find something to do?

3. A general name for any malignant disease with which men or beasts are stricken.

†a. An individual affliction or disease. *Obs.*

In Bible translations used, after *plaga* of the Vulgate, for the 'infliction' of leprosy, and also in the 1611 version for the external diseased spots.

1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xiii. 2 A man in whos skynne and flesh were sprongen dyuerse colour, or bleyne, other eny thing liqyng, that is to seie, a plaage of lepre, he shal be brouqt forth to Aaron. 1460-70 *Bk Quintessence* 24 Pese plagis of pestilence þat ben vncurable. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* v. 29 She felt in her body that she was healed off the plage. 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* xiii. 3 The Priest shall looke on the plague in the skinne of the flesh: and when the haire in the plague is turned white, and the plague in sight be deeper then the skin of his flesh, it is a plague of leprosie. 1672 JOSSELYN *New Eng. Rarities* 3 That sad Disease called there the Plague of the Back, but with us *Empiema*.

b. *esp.* An infectious disease or epidemic attended with great mortality; a pestilence.

1548-9 [see 4]. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer* (Heading of prayer), In the tyme of any common plague or sickeness. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 722 From the vicious Air, and sickly Skies, A Plague did on the dumb Creation rise. 1738 WESLEY *Psalms* xci. v, Nor to thy healthful Dwelling shall Any infectious Plague draw nigh. 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 338 Instructions how to communicate and to treat this plague [small-pox]. 1866 [see CATTLE PLAGUE]. 1871 NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* I viii. 246 The famous 'plagues', which ravaged Europe, were forms of typhus fever. 1887 T. F. TOUT in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* IX. 414/1 The 'yellow plague' which was then [an. 664] devastating Northumbria.

c. *spec. The plague*: the oriental or bubonic plague. (Cf. PEST 1.)

[1564 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 279 The plaig of the pestilence maist vehementlie regnis in Danskin.] 1601 DOLMAN *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1618) III. 802 Their sharpe iuice is very good against the plague. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 383 The Plague is a disease venomous and contagious. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 22 July, His servant died of a bubo on his right groine, and two spots on his right thigh, which is the plague. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* I It was about the beginning of September, 1664, that I .. heard .. that the plague was returned again in Holland. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 411 No nation was ever long engaged in a war with the Turks without taking the plague. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 61 Some Muslims even shut themselves up during the prevalence of plague. 1876 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 190 Plague. (*Pestilentia.*)..A contagious fever, closely resembling typhus in its symptoms, but distinguished from it by the absence of any true rash, and by the development of buboes and carbuncles.

d. In imprecations: *A plague take, plague on, upon, of*, may a pestilence or mischief take or light upon; also in exclamations of impatience: *What the* (*a*) *plague, how the plague.* Cf. PEST 1 b, PESTILENCE 4, POX, etc.

a 1566 EDWARDS *Damon & Pythias* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 192

A plague take Damon and Pithias! 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. i. 94, I am hurt. A plague a both the Houses. 1596 — 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iii. 39 What a plague meane ye to colt me thus? *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. Fr. King* Wks. 1730 I. 59 Now, what the plague becomes of Jure divino? 1713 SWIFT *Frenzy J. Dennis* Wks. 1755 III. i. 143 Plague on't. I am dannably afraid,..he is mad in earnest. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* IV. i, What the plague do you send me of your fool's errand for? 1870 tr. *Erckmann-Chatrian's Waterloo* 116 There he is come back worse than ever—plague on him.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (chiefly from 3 c): **a.** Simple attributive, as *plague bacillus, botch, contagion, corpuscle, death, den, germ, infection, nurse, patient, scare, time, virus, year*, etc.

1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion of Sick*, Specially in the plague tyme. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II viii. 41 That in the plague time no shippe ..do enter into their port. 1841 H. AINSWORTH *Old St. Paul's* II. 154 A closed litter,..evidently containing a plague patient 1881 TYNDALL *Floating Matter of Air* 12 Pasteur proved that the plague-corpuscles might be incipient in the egg. 1891 C. CRIGHTON *Hist. Epidemics* 500 The whole mortality was 452, of which by far the most were plague burials. *Ibid* 362 The years 1545 and 1546 were also plague-years in Scotland. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Oct 4/2 A plague officer,..while on plague duty, has been stoned to death at Hindupur. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* viii. 163 Kitasato has stated that the plague bacillus perishes in four days when dried on cover-glasses.

b. instrumental, objective, etc., as *plague-beleaguered, -breeding, -free, -infected, -poisoning, -proof, -smitten, -stricken, -stuffed*, etc., adjs.

1602 *2nd Pt Return fr. Parnass.* IV. ii. 1699 A plague stuffed Cloake-bagge of all iniquitie. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 34 Nor sword, nor famine, nor plague-poisoning air. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1756) 265 The People of London thought themselves so Plague free now, that they were past all Admonitions. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxxiii, As in a plague-beleaguered town. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Sept. 4/1 A plague-proof variety has alone survived. 1897 *Review of Rev* 5 The rinderpest ..introduced.. by plague-smitten cattle. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* viii. 151 He found in the soil forming the floor of plague-haunted houses..a bacterium.

c. Special combinations: **plague-bill**, an official return of the deaths caused by the plague in any district; **plague-cake**, an amulet worn as a protection against the plague; **plague-house**, a house marked as having inmates infected with the plague; **plague-mark** = PLAGUE-SPOT 1 (Webster 1864); **plague pipe**, a small clay pipe in which tobacco was smoked as a disinfectant during the great plague of 1665; **plague pit**, a deep pit for the common burial of plague victims; **plague saint**, a saint especially invoked by those afflicted with the plague; † **plague-strips** = PLAGUE-SPOT 1; † **plague water**, an infusion of various herbs and roots in spirits of wine, of supposed efficacy against the plague. See also PLAGUE-SORE, PLAGUE-SPOT.

1891 C. CRIGHTON *Hist. Epidemics* 295 There are two other *plague bills extant, for August 1535. 1604 F. HERING *Mod. Defence* B iv, Empoisoned Amulets, or *Plague-cakes. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 28 June, I observed several *plague houses in King's Street. 1892 *Daily News* 30 May 3/1 The small '*plague', or 'elfin' pipes, as they are variously called, of the time of the Restoration 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 May 8/2 Some 'Plague pipes', so called owing to their being smoked at the time of the great Plague of London, were excavated at Hackney yesterday. 1841 H. AINSWORTH *Old St Paul's* I 3 0 In Finsbury fields..*plague-pits had been digged and pest houses erected. 1898 *Daily News* 1 June 3/6 Venice is ..saved by the intercession of her patron, St. Mark, her local *plague-saints, Sebastian and Rocco. 1713 SPRENGHEIL in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 124 *Vibices*, or *Plague-Stripes, were infallible Signs of Death. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 20 July, My Lady Carteret did this day give me a bottle of *plague-water home with me. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s v. *Water*, Plague-Water, *Aqua epidemica*, is prepared from the roots of masterwort, angelica, pyony, and butter-bur; viper-grass, Virginia snakeroot, rue, rosemary, balm, [etc.]; the whole is infused in spirit of wine, and distilled.

Plague (plēg), *v.* [f. PLAGUE *sb.* Cf. late L. *plāgāre* to strike, wound. So Ger., Du. *plagen*. (Caxton's spelling *plaghe* was from MDu *plaghen*.]

1. *trans.* To afflict with plague or calamity (esp. in reference to divine punishment); to torment, harass. Perh. sometimes, like L. *plāgāre*, to strike (quots. 1538, 1545). Now *rare* or *arch.*

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* xxviii. (Arb.) 70, I shold do grete synne .. I am aferde god sholde plaghe me [*orig* Ick hebne anxt god die soude mi plaghen]. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xv. 4, I will scatre them aboute also in all kingdomes and londes to be plaged. 1538 BALE *Brefe Com.* in *Harl. Misc* (Malh.) I 212 Though he to thys daye hath plaged man with the rod. 1545 *Primer Hen. VIII* in *Three Primers* (1848) 301, I am all to plaged and beaten. 1567 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 571 The cornis of this instant yeir .. being at Goddis plesour plagit and spilt with weit. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 539 This Countrey.. plagued with three bad neighbours, viz. the Turkes, the Tartars, and the Cassoks. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 505 Some one..inspir'd With dev'lish machination might devise Like instrument to plague the Sons of men For sin. 1787 BENTHAM *Def. Usury* x. 98 Christians were too intent on plaguing Jews. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* ii. (1873) 15 A Constitution plagued with sickness.

2. In weakened sense (chiefly *colloq.*): To 'torment', trouble, vex, tease, bother, annoy.

1594 SPENSER *Amoretti* xli, If her nature and her wil be so That she will plague the man that loves her most. 1637 BASTWICK *Litany* 1. 21, I will .. so plaugе the Metropolicallity of Yorke and Canterbury. 1658 A. FOX tr. *Wirtz' Surg.* II. xii. 94 Patients in this case are commonly plagued with a cough. 1727 GAY *Begg. Op.* I. viii, Husbands and wives..plaguing one another. 1767 *Woman of Fashion* II. 171 What a dickens would you have more!..I won't hear you, I won't be plagued. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Tale of Tyne* ii 33 The big boys used to plague him, and he plagued the little ones. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* XXV. 237, I cannot be plagued with this child any longer! It's past all bearing.

3. To infect with plague or pestilent disease. *rare.*

c 1585 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* XCI. ii, The noisome blast that plaguing straies Untouch't shall passe thee by. 1633, 1894 [see PLAGUED below].

Hence **Plagued** (plēgd) *ppl. a.*, afflicted, tormented; infected with plague (in quot. 1728 'confounded', 'cursed'; 'plaguy'; so *plegged* in *U. S. dial.*, quot. 1887); **Pla·guing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1817) 180 Make place for plaints, giue rowme for plagued men. 1582 DERRICKE *Image Iref.* II. E iv. *marg.*, The ioye of rebbelles is in plagyng of true men. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, v. iii. 39 A plaguing mischeefe light on Charles, and thee. 1633 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1680) II. 240, I will not set him at liberty no more than a plagued Man or a mad Dog. 1728 P. WALKER *Life Peden* Pref. (1827) 26 Following the wicked..Example of their old plagued Resolution Fathers. 1887 J. C HARRIS *Free Joe*, etc. (1888) 113 That plegged old cat's a-tryin' to drink out'n the water bucket. *Ibid* 172 Where a man can't afford to be too plegged particular 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) July 320/2 My..friends set out for Dover and the cholera-plagued Continent.

Plague, var. of PLAGE *Obs.*, PLAYOCK *Sc.*

Plagueful (plē·gfŭl), *a. rare.* [See -FUL.] Full of or fraught with plague; pestilent.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. v 247 A plague-full humour, a fell banefull breath..Poins foith her poyson. 1610 *Mirr. Mag., John* xxix, Plaguefull meteors did .appeare

Plagueless (plē·glĕs), *a.* [See -LESS.] Free from plagues or the plague.

1847 in WEBSTER: and in later Dicts.

Plaguer (plē·gəɹ). *rare.* [f. PLAGUE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who plagues or harasses.

1661 BROME *Catch* Poems 113 This is our time to be jolly! Our plagues and our plaguers are both fled away. 1760 MAIR *Tyro's Dict.* (1820) 392 *Vexator*,..an harassar, a plaguer. [In modern Dicts.]

Pla·gueship. *nonce wd.* [See -SHIP.] Humorous title for a troublesome person: cf. PLAGUE *sb* 2 c.

1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb* I. 364 And grant her Plagueship never settle here.

Plaguesome (plē·gsŏm), *a.* Chiefly *colloq.* [f. PLAGUE *v.* or *sb* + -SOME.] That tends to plague or trouble; troublesome, vexatious, plaguy.

1828 BENTHAM *Mem. & Corr.* Wks. 1843 X. 583 These recollections are always plaguesome. 1865 G. MACDONALD *A. Forbes* 5 Ye plaguesome brat! 1880 BLACKMORE *M. Anerley* xl, That plaguesome deed of appointment.

Hence **Pla·guesomeness.**

1859 W. ANDERSON *Disc.* (1860) 150 Importuning even to plaguesomeness the cooperation of his brethren.

Pla·gue-sore. A sore caused by the plague. Also *fig.*

1589 RIDER *Bibl. Schol.* 1099 Plague soares, *carbunculant a ulcera.* 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II iv. 227 Thou art a Byle, A plague sore, or imbossed Carbuncle In my corrupted blood. 1629 H. BURTON *Truth's Triumph* 358 Apply the lumpe of dry figgs to the plague-sore. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* ix M's Wks. 1851 VIII. 211 Being a public Enemy, and a Plague-sore to the common Liberty of Mankind. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Plague sore*, an ulcer resulting from a bubo occurring in the Plague.

Pla·gue-spot.

1. A spot on the skin characteristic of the plague, or of some disease so called. Also *fig.*

1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. 21 We do not..say of any one, that he is an ill man, because he has the plague-spots upon him. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 37 It is unjust to fix the attention on a few separate. poems with as much aversion as if they had been so many plague spots on the whole work. 1857-8 SEARS *Athan.* xvii. 147 The plague-spot of sin and imperfection.

2. A spot or locality infected with plague

[1861 FLO NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 22 [This] will enable the finger to be laid at once on the plague spots of the parish.] 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Plague spot*, a locality in which any Plague, in the general sense, is rife.

So **Pla·gue-spotted** *a.*, marked with plague-spots.

1897 MRS. E. L. VOYNICH *Gadfly* (1904) 147/1 What is the worth of your plague-spotted souls, that such a price should be paid for them?

Plaguily (plē·gili), *adv.* [f. next + -LY 2] In a plaguy manner; *colloq.* vexatiously, 'pestilently', confoundedly, exceedingly.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1622) 265 Assure thy selfe, most wicked woman (that hast so plaguyly a corrupted minde, as thou canst not keepe thy sicknesse to thy selfe, but must most wickedly infect others). 1620 MIDDLETON *Chaste Maid* I. i. 112 The knave bites plaguily! 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. Stella* 3 Oct., He was plaguily afraid 1794 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Wand. Warwick* 82 You loved and respected poor Tracy plaguily, to be sure, when you stole his wench from him. 1828 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 I. 268 Ronsard is so plaguily stiff and stately.

Plaguy (plē·gi), *a.* (*adv.*) Also 6 **plagy, -ie,** 6-7 **-uie,** 7-9 **-uey.** [f. PLAGUE *sb.* + -Y]

1. Of the nature of or pertaining to a or the plague; pestiferous, pestilential, pernicious. Also *fig.* Now *rare* or *arch.*

1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 116 Nothing .. can be imagined more plagie and more deadly, than the doctrine of the Schoole diuines concerning .. vncertentie of saluation. 1763 MACKENZIE in *Phil. Trans.* LIV 75 He had many plaguy symptoms, as buboes, carbuncles, &c. 1888 BESANT *Eulogy R. Jefferies* 2 Thou shalt be afflicted with grievous plaguy diseases.

b. Infected or afflicted with the plague; plague-stricken. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* IV. ii. § 7. 139 Many physitians will scarce aduenture to deale with plaguie patients. 1613 JACKSON *Creed* II. vii. § 4 To make no question whether he should meete his friend in a plaguie house. 1686 GOAD *Celest Bodies* III. i. 389 New Diseases..which have broke out into this Plaguy Age. 1766 *Nat. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 101/1. I never was afraid to go into any large house, wherein a plaguy person lived, provided that he was confined to one room.

2. That is a plague; that causes severe affliction.

1598 Q. ELIZ. *Boeth.*, etc. 1.2 If plagy wilz ther be that noysful ar. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 3 What plaguy Mischiefs and Mishaps Do dog him still. 1727 GAY *Begg. Op.* II. iv, They make charming mistresses but plaguy wives. 1827 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 16 Jan., I felt no increase of my plaguey malady [rheumatism]. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* xiii (1870) 483 Nine days of bad or plaguy winds [*ἀλοιε ἀνεμοι*] bring him to the land of the Lotos-Eaters.

b. In weakened sense: That 'plagues', troubles, or annoys one; vexatious, troublesome, annoying, disagreeable; hence *colloq.* as an expression of dislike or impatience, sinking into an (impatient or ill-natured) intensive: = 'pestilent', 'confounded', excessive, exceeding, very great.

1615 ROWLANDS *Melanc. Knt.* 34 The Dragon had a plaguy hide, And could the sharpest steele abide. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. lxiv. 254 Women that have a plaguy deal of Religion. 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* III vi, A plaguy while coming. 1806 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* X. 217 I'd a plaguey deal rather be a butcher than a calf! 1855 HALIBURTON *Nat. & Hum. Nat.* I 209, I like it a plaguy sight better than hot rooms. 1879 *Punch* 17 May 222 That will mean a plaguy rise in the price of everything

B. as *adv.* = PLAGUILY. Usually indicating a degree of some quality that troubles one by its excess; but sometimes humorous, or merely forcibly intensive. *colloq*

1584 R. W. *Three Ladies Lond.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VI. 208 If we can speak fair and 'semble, we shall be plaguy rich. 1606 SHAKS *Tr. & Cr.* II iii. 187 He is so plaguy proud. 1623 FLETCHER *Rule a Wife* I. ii, She walked plaguy fast. 1697 J D in Tutchin *Search Honesty* A ij, To Seek a Thing, so Plaguy hard to Find 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xxiv 276 I'm a plaguy good-humoured old fellow. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxxv, There .. were .. some plaguy ill-looking characters among them. 1884 PAE *Eustace* 88 You've been a plaguy long time in coming.

Plai, obs. form of PLAY.

Plaice (plēs). Forms: 3-5 **plais,** 4-5 **plays,** 4-7 **playce,** 5 **playsoo, playsse,** 5-7 **playse, place,** 6 **pleise,** *Sc.* **plase,** 6-9 **plaise,** 4, 6- **plaice.** [ME. *plais, plaice*, n. OF. *plaiz* (12th c.), *plais, plais*, early mod.F *plaise, plaisse, pladisse*:—late L. *platessa* (*a* 390 Auson.), ? f. Gr. πλατύς broad, or root *plat-* flat (see PLATE).]

1. A well-known European flat-fish, *Pleuronectes platessa*, much used as food; in America extended to various allied species of this genus or of the family *Pleuronectidæ*. (Pl. now rare; the collective sing. *plaice* being used instead.)

1280 *Litt. Red Bk Bristol* (1900) I. 00 Debent..dari.. de quolibet batello .. portante plais octo plais. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 896 He bar up wel a carte lode..of playces brode, Of grete laumprees, and of eles. 1307-8 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 3 In albo pisce, plaices, et spetlinges. 1392-3 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 214 Item pro ffloundres et plays, iij duc. *c* 1440 *Inc Cookery* in *Housch. Ord.* (1790) 437 Of playsse or of codlynge, or of eles, or of pykes, or of soles, or tenches. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Vne Plie*, a fishe called a Place. 1617 *Jonna Ling.* 100 Aswell soles as plaises are inclosed in the net. 1661 J. CHILDREY *Brit. Baconica* 18 Soale and Playce..follow the tide into the fresh rivers. 1762 *Chron* in *Ann. Reg.* 148 The several species of fish brought..1988 Plaise and Dabs. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog* (1813) III. 33 The Plaise and the Flounder. are each found in great abundance in most of the European seas. 1841-72 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed 4) 682 The appearance of these fishes is deceptive, and few imagine that, in applying the term back and belly to the upper and under surfaces of a Plaice or a Turbot, they are adopting a phraseology quite inadmissible in an anatomical point of view.

2 *dial.* = FLUKE *sb.*[1] 2; also *plaice-worm.*

a 1722 LISLE *Observ. Husb.* (1757) 337 These cored sheep have the fluck, or plaice worm in their livers. 1732 W. ELLIS *Pract. Farmer* (1759) 137 A rotten Sheep, he says, he has several Times, seen die with Plaises in his Liver and Head. 1896 *Daily News* 26 May 6/4 Flukes or plaice, as they are indifferently called, from the resemblance they bear, are found in the biliary ducts, caused by the sheep being placed on wet fresh-water submerged meadows.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *plaice-fry*; *plaice-like* adj.; † **plaice-fluke,** ? = sense 1; **plaice-mouth,** a small puckered or wry mouth; also *attrib.*; so **plaice-mouthed** *a.*; **plaice-worm** (see sense 2).

1896 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 41 Turbat, fluik, and *plase fluik. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Aug. 10/2 At the Marine Hatchery, Aberdeen..The number of *plaice-fry that hatched out, was approximately 34,780,000, or 88 per cent. 1900 J. HUTCHINSON in *Arch. Surg.* XI. No. 41. 94 Her hands and feet were of a deep dusky-red colour with large *plaice-like spots of lighter tint. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* III. iv, Did you thinke you had married..some inno-

cent. that would stand with her hands thus, and a *playne mouth, and looke vpon you? 1602 DEKKER *Satiromastix* Plays 1873 I. 257 My place-mouth yelpers. 1595 LODGE *Fig for Momus* Sat. i, His *plaine-mouth'd wife.

Plaid (plē·d, pled). Also 6 **plyd, playde, pladde**, 6–8 **plad**, 7 **pleid**, 8 **plaide**, (**pladd**), 8 (*dial.* 9) **plod**. [The same word as Gael. *plaide*, Ir. *ploid* blanket; ulterior etymology uncertain.

The quots. clearly bespeak a Scottish origin, and even in the 16th c. associate the *plaid* with the Highlands; but the want of early evidence for the word in Celtic leaves it doubtful whether the name originated in Gaelic or Lowland Sc. Gaelic etymologists suggest derivation from *peall* sheepskin, ad. L. *pell-is*, but this is phonetically improbable. The Sc. spelling *plaid* is now usual, although the word is very generally pronounced *plad* in England.]

1. A long piece of twilled woollen cloth, usually having a chequered or tartan pattern, forming the outer article of the Highland costume, and formerly worn in all parts of Scotland and the north of England, in cold or stormy weather, instead of a cloak or mantle. The Lowland 'shepherd's plaid', of a black chequer pattern on white, is commonly called a MAUD.

1512 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV 203 Item, the vj day of Maij, in Air, for ane plaid to be the King ane coit. 1538 *Ibid.* VI. 443 For xxv. elnes bertane canwes to be pladis to the quenis hors. 1558 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 309 For the wrangous reifing and away taking fra hir of ane plyd, ane pettioitt, twa curclus, ane collar [etc.]. 1563 RANDOLPH *Let. to Cecil* 13 June in *Calr. St. Pap.* II. 13 A safferon shyrte or a Hylande pladde. 1578 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 89 A plaid or blankat to keip the saidis bairnis fra cauld. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II iv. ii. *Trophies* 1030 And I my Self with my pyde Pleid a-slope. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 325 They [inhabitants of Java] gird them with a parti-coloured plad or mantle. 1643 in Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) p. xxiii, I dischargit women to cover their heads withe thair plaidis in tyme coming in the kirk. 1662 EVELYN *Diary* 3 Oct., Painted .. as a Scotch highlander in his plaid. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 267 A mantle..thrown about him like a Scotsman's plaid. 1771 PENNANT *Tour Scotl. in* 1769, 162 Their *breckan*, or plaid, consists of twelve or thirteen yards of a narrow stuff, wrapt round the middle, and reaches to the knees. 1774 COLLYER *Hist. Eng.* I. 20 The tartan plaids of Scotland. 1807 BYRON *Lachin y Gair* ii, My cap was the bonnet, my cloak was the plaid [*rime* glade] *Note.* This word is erroneously pronounced *plad*: the proper pronunciation (according to the Scotch) is shown by the orthography. 1874 PRINCESS ALICE in *Mem.* (1884) 325 Will you tell her, the plaid she made me still goes everywhere with me.

2. The woollen cloth of which plaids are made; later, applied to other fabrics with a tartan pattern.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 146 They weare a smocke coulloured like our Scottish plad. *Ibid.* 187 About their middles, they have a cloth of particoloured plad, like that with us in England. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* II. 156 Their [the Highlanders'] Doublet, Breeches and Stockings, of a Stuff they called Plaid, striped a cross red and yellow. 1783 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* II 413 Their waistcoats are also made of plaid. 1893 GEORGIANA HILL *Hist. Eng. Dress* II 207 Plaids..were made in large and small checks, in woollen cloth, in Irish poplin.

3. A plaid or tartan pattern; a pattern of bars or stripes crossing each other at right angles. *rare.*

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

4. *transf.* A man wearing a plaid; a Highlander.

1814 SCOTT *Waav.* lxii, He was hanged at Stirling..with his lieutenant, and four plaids besides. *Ibid.* lx.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *plaid cloak, -fold, shawl, trousers*; *plaid-patterned, -wrapped* adjs.; **plaid bed**, a bed draped with plaid or tartan (fashionable in England early in 18th c.); **plaidman**, a Highlander; **plaid-nook** (**-neuk**) *Sc.*, one end of the folded plaid sewn up so as to form a large pouch or pocket.

c 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 207 A *pladd bed Lined wth Indian Callicoe. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* (1849) 275 In a few moments, his *plaid cloak was cut into numerous strips. 1814 SCOTT *Ld of Isles* v. xviii, Do not my *plaid-folds hold thee warm? 1814 — *Waav.* lx, O I. I thought it was Ned Williams, and it is one of the *plaidmen. *a* 1600 in *Montgomerie's Poems* (S. T. S.) 281/18 'Humff!' quod the Helandman, and turned him abowt, And at his *plaid nuk the guly fell owt. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* i. 6 A little Bible, to carry in a plaid-neuk. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 54 Get me my *plaid shawl and a plain dark bonnet. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxx, He wore a pair of *plaid trousers, and a large rough double-breasted waistcoat. 1897 CROCKETT *Lad's Love* xxiii, For all that the *plaid-wrapped girl knew or cared.

Plaid, ME. f. PLEA; obs. pa. t. and pple. of PLAY.

Plaided (plē·dĕd, plē·dĕd), *a.* [f. PLAID + -ED².]

1. Dressed in or wearing a plaid.

1802 CAMPBELL *Lochiel's Warning* 51 Her bonneted chieftains, All plaided and plumed in their tartan array. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* iv, His neighbourhood to the Grampians exposed him..to that species of visitation from the plaided gentry, who dwelt within their skirts. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 331 He..rode on horseback before his four hundred plaided clansmen.

2. Made of plaid; having a plaid pattern.

1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* ii. 177 They marched In plaided vest. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* (1883) 65 The Scotch-plaided snuff-box. 1900 *Daily Chron.* 24 May 8/3 A plaided batiste frock.

Plaidie, -y (plē·di, plē·di). *Sc.* Also **pladdy, plaiddie.** [f. PLAID + -IE.] A small plaid; also, a childish, sentimental, or poetic name for a plaid.

1719 D'URFEY *Pills* II. 159 His Highland pladdy. 1798 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.*, *Highland Laddie* ii, With bonnet blew, and belted plaidy [*rime* lady]. 1798 BURNS '*Oh, wert thou in the cauld blast*' i, My plaidie to the angry airt, I'd shelter thee. 1863 *Mertons of Bardon* III. 242 Stay a moment, little girl, ..let me wrap my plaiddie round you; it is cold.

Plaiding (plē·diŋ, plæ·diŋ). Also 6–8 **plaiding**, 7 **pladding**; *Sc.* 7 **plodan**, 7–8 **plaidine**, 8 **plodden**, 8–9 **plaiden**, 9 **pladden**. [f. PLAID + -ING¹: cf. *shirting*, etc.]

1. Material for plaids; a twilled woollen cloth; a cloth of a tartan pattern.

1566 in Hay Fleming *Mary Q. of Scots* (1897) 499 Sax elnis of plaiding to lyne the cuvering [of a bed] with. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 180 The women of the Countrey did weare cloakes made of course stuffe, of two or three colours in Checker worke, vulgarly called *Plodan*. 1640 *Dunfermline Kirk-sess. Rec.* (1865) 8 Ye webb of plaidine of 20 ell. 1696 TUCKER *Rep.* in *Misc. Sc. Burgh Rec. Soc.* 23 There hath .beene..salmon, pladding, and corne, usually sent forth. 1670 NARBOROUGH in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1694) 65 This they wrap about their Bodies, as a Scottish Man doth his Plading. 1719–20 *Act* 6 *Geo. I*, c. 13 *heading*, Frauds in manufacturing Serges, Pladings, and Fingrunns. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) 177 Coarse cloth of two or three colours, in checker-work, vulgarly called pladden.

attrib. 1643 in Maidment *Spottiswoode Misc.* (1845) II. 66 A white plaidine waistcoat. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* II. iii, Change thy plaiding-coat for silk. 1753 *Stewart's Trial* App. 135 He had got the plaiden trowsers, then wore by him, from the declarant's father, or brother Allan.

2. A plaid or checkered pattern.

1889 *Harper's Mag.* XVIII. 844/1, I could discern a partiality for. plaidings of blue and violet.

‖ **Plaidoyer** (plēdwa·yē). *Law rare.* [F. *plaidoyer* a pleading, sb. use of vb. inf. to plead, f. *plaid* PLEA.] An advocate's speech; a pleading, plea.

1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* ii. Wks. VIII. 256 The profit of copying musick, or writing pladoyers by the sheet. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* IV. ix. 346 It was an eloquent, patriotic, and impassioned *plaidoyer*. 1883 *Spectator* 8 Sept. 1155/2 His work is a monograph and a history, a *plaidoyer* and a judgment.

† **Plaie.** *Obs. rare.* In 6 **playe.** [a. F. *plaie*:—L. *plāga* wound: see PLAGUE *sb.*] A wound.

a 1547 SURREY *Æneid* iv. 2 But now the wounded Quene, with heuy care, Throughout the veines she notisheth the playe, Surprised with blind flame.

Plaie, obs. form of PLAY.

Plaig, plaik, var. ff. PLAYOCK *Sc.*, plaything, toy.

Plaight, obs. form of PLAIT *sb* and *v.*

Plain (plē·n), *sb.*¹ Forms: see PLAIN *a.*¹ [a. OF. *plain*:—L. *plān-um* a plain, prop. neut. of *plān-us* PLAIN *a.*¹]

1. A tract of country of which the general surface is comparatively flat; an extent of level ground or flat meadow land; applied *spec.* (in proper or quasi-proper names) to certain extensive tracts of this character; e. g. Salisbury Plain, the Great Plain of England, etc. Also *fig.*

Cities of the Plain (sc. *of the Jordan*), Sodom, Gomorrah, etc., before their destruction.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 155 Vpon þe plein of salesbury þat oper wonder is þat ston heng is icluped. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2831 Ne mak 3ee in þe plain na doell, Till 3ee be comme in to þe fell. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10831 þe bataille scholde be in a pleyne By twyxt two watres. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VII. 613 That in full gret hy agane Out of the woud ran to the plane. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* vii. 32 He sawe there vnder in a playn a moche ample and a grete medowe. 1530 PALSGR. 255/1 Playne, a grounde that is without hylles, *planier, playne.* 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist Scot.* I. 7 Heir agane sall 3e se braid planes. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* v. 256 The citie of Cairasan standeth vpon a sandie and desert plaine. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xiii. 12 Lot dwelled in the cities of the plaine, and pitched his tent toward Sodome. 1653 WALTON *Angler* i. 36 The plains extended level with the ground. 1769 GRAY *Installation Ode* 51 On Granta's fruitful plain. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 207/2 The plains of America are generally characterised by their gramineous covering or their vast forests. 1882 GEIKIE *Text Bk. Geol.* III. ii. § 7. 451 A 'plain of marine denudation' is that sea-level to which a mass of land has been reduced mainly by the subaerial forces.

b. Chiefly *pl.* In colonial and U. S. use applied to level treeless tracts of country; prairie.

1779 G. R. CLARK *Campaign in Illinois* (1869) 29 We came into those level Plains that is frequent throughout this extensive Country. 1820 J. OXLEY *Journ. Exp. Australia* 83 Free from timber or brush in various places; .. these tracts have hitherto received the particular denomination of plains. 1824 E. CURR *Van Diemen's Land* 55 The district called Macquarie Plains, .. the plains bear a strong resemblance to what are called sheep downs in England. 1875 TEMPLE & SHELDON *Hist. Northfield, Mass.* 19 Plains .. [applied] by the early settlers .. to certain well defined tracts that had some common peculiarity of soil and condition, were nearly free from trees, and could be readily cultivated. 1889 C. LUMHOLTZ *Among Cannibals* v. 73 This bird [the cassowary] .. does not .. frequent the open plains, but the thick brushwood.

c. *transf.* The level expanse of sea or sky.

1587 DRANT *Horace, Epist.* xviii. F vj, Then whilst thy ship doth kepe aflote ydauncing on the plaine. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* III. 342 The sickning stars fade off th'aethereal plain. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxii. (1856) 176 On the east we have the drift plain of Wellington Channel, impacted with floes, hummocks, and broken bergs.

2. An open space as the scene of battle or contest; the field. *To take the plain*: to take the field: see FIELD *sb.* 7. Now *poetic.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII. 349 Thomas randall tuk the playne With few folk. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 358 As he, which was a Capitein, Tofore alle othre upon the plain. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. x. 146 Quhil fynaly Ascanyus the 3yng page, And the remanent of Troiane barnage, .. Thayr strenth hes left, and takyn hes the plane. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, v. iii. 291, I will leade forth my Soldiers to the plaine. 1808 SCOTT *Marmion* VI. xxix. 7 Last of my race, On battle-plain That shout shall ne'er be heard again!

3. An open space in the midst of houses. *local.*

1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Plain*, an open space surrounded by houses nearly answering to the Italian Piazza. In the city of Norwich there are several; as St. Mary's Plain, the Theatre Plain, &c. 18 . *Oxf. Directory*, The Plain (St. Clement's). 1895 G. H. LEONARD *Speech at Oxford*, Our Settlement is called the Broad Plain House, simply because it happens to stand on the Broad Plain, a roadway so wide that we may almost claim it as one of the 'open spaces' of Bristol.

4. A level or flat surface (ideal or material). Now spelt *plane* (PLANE *sb.*³ 1).

† a. A geometrical plane. *Obs.*

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 5j, A broade magnitude, we call a Superficies or a Plaine. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. ix. § 4 (1622) 297 Whether solides or plaines. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 4 The Leaves. lie not in the same plain when shut, but make an obtuse Angle. 1697 DR. PATRICK *Comm. Exod.* xx. 4 The Images .. they might draw on a Plain. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* 195 A convenient height above the plain of the ring.

b. A plane material surface; the even or smooth surface of a body without projections or elevations; the flat or broad side of a board, as opposed to the *edge*. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. xxxv. I. j b, You shal vpon your Parchement paper or other playne. draw one streight line. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 5 Which she can at pleasure squeeze out, and so sodder and he-glew her self to the plain she walks on. *a* 1672 WILLUGHBY in Ray *Journ. Low C.* (1673) 484 You ascend almost to the top without stairs, by gently inclining plains. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 186 To take off the extuberances from the plain of the Board. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 7 *Plain*, an even surface between the Coaks. 1863 P. S. WORSLEY *Poems & Transl.* 8 The silver plains Of two huge valves, embossed with graven gold.

† c. A level (horizontal) area. *Obs.*

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 365 On the side of a stonie hill, is a circular plain, cut out of a main rock, with some xxiv. seats vnequall, which they call Arthur's Round Table. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.*, *Venice* 160 In the plain of the Council-chamber, are placed .. three urns called *Capelli*. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 68/2 Walls, which .. have somewhat of a plain at the foot of them, where they may .. be kept from filling up the ditch with their ruines.

† 5. *Printing.* The flat bottom of the lining-stick (see LINING *vbl. sb.*² 6). *Obs.*

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* xvii. P 2 The Plain is exactly Flat, Straight, and Smooth.

6. The floor of the hall in which the French National Convention met at the time of the Revolution; hence applied to the more moderate party which occupied seats there. Cf. MOUNTAIN.

1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* Introd., Wks. 1870 IX. 30 In '*the Plain*', .. a position held by deputies affecting independence, both of the Girondists and the Jacobins, .. sate a large number. *Ibid.* 32 The members of *the Plain.*

7. The horizontal surface of a billiard-table.

1780 *Char.* in *Ann. Reg.* 16/2 The royal ball reached that of the enemy, and with a single blow drove it off the plain. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 159 Echo and a man of Trinity set forth for the plains of Betteris. *Note*, *Plains of Betteris*, the diversion of billiards.

† 8. = PLAN *sb.* 1, PLANE *sb.*³ 2. *Obs.*

1659 LEAK *Waterwks.* 19, I have represented here the plain of the Orthographie.

9. [PLAIN *a.* 8.] Plain cloth; a kind of flannel.

a 1600 T. SMITH *Let.* in Strype *Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. v. xix. 401/2 Also of pyndewhits and Playnes made in the west country. 1716 *Bradford Parish Acc.* (E.D.D.), For Blue Plain for mending the same [long cushions], 1*s.* 1*d.* 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6388/2 The following Goods, viz... Attangoes.. Perpetts, Welch Plains. 1799 *Hull Advertiser* 12 Jan. 2/3 Woollen drapery .. jeans, quiltings, .. plains, mixtures. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Plain*, .. a kind of flannel.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *plain land, station*; *plain-like* adj.; also with *plains-*, as *plains-cattle, -country, -craft, -people.* See also PLAINSMAN.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XI. 317 He of the playne-land had alsua Of Atmyt men ane mekill rout. 1834 *Nat. Philos.* III. *Math. Geog.* i. 1/2 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) Deceived by the plain-like appearance of the earth, .they conceived it to be an extensive plain meeting the heavens on every side. 1875 TEMPLE & SHELDON *Hist. Northfield, Mass.* 64 Plain lands .. were then reckoned nearly worthless. 1884 *Daily News* 27 Feb. 5/7 Assouan..is healthier than Meerut, Mooltan, Mean Meer, or almost any plain station in India.

1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 220 First-class, fattening, plains country cattle station. 1899 *Scribner's Mag.* XXV. 19/1 Here their woodcraft and plainscraft, their knowledge of the rifle, helped us very much. 1899 *Daily News* 12 Jan. 6/1 The writer has lived..with the plains people in their homes for many years.

Plain, *sb.*² Now *dial.* [f. PLAIN *v.*] An expression of pain, grief, or discontent; complaint, lamentation: = PLAINT *sb.*

c 1550 *Pryde & Abuse of Women* 231 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 244 And for oure sad & honest playnes, A joyefull place in heaven. 1563 B. GOOGE *Eglogs* (Arb.) 95 Why dydste thou than, kepe backe thy wofull playn? 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* IV. ix, The warrior-threat, the infant's plain, The mother's screams, were heard in vain. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Plains*, complaints in all senses.

Plain (plēn), *a.*¹ and *adv.* Also 4 **plein, -e** (**playen**), 4–6 **pleyn, -e**, 4–7 **playn(e, plaine, plane.** [a. OF. *plain*:—L. *plān-us* flat. In Sc.

usually spelt *plane* from 14th c.; in English orig. *plain* (etc.) in all senses, including the geometrical (1 c), for which PLANE was substituted *c* 1700.

PLAIN *a*.[1] (F. *plein*) having the same form, there are ME. instances in which it is difficult to determine which word was meant. See A. 3 b, B. 6, 7.]

A. *adj.*

I. 1. Flat, level, even; free from elevations and depressions. **a.** Said esp. of a horizontal surface, as of the ground, or † of the sea when calm and undisturbed (*obs.*).

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1772 Pey.. left þe Troiens þe pleyn lond. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxviii. 129 Þe land of Caldee es a playne cuntree. 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 47 The londe is not pleyne but full of montayns. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* iii. ii 404 Follow me then to plainer ground. 1685 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* i. ii. (1635) 31 If the Earth were plaine, all the Northern Starres would appeare to the inhabitants of the Southerne Regions. 1665 G. HAVERS tr. *P. della Valle's Trav. E. India* 108 We lodg'd about a musket-shot without the Fort, in a plane and somewhat low place. 1766 WESLEY *Wks* (1872) III. 210, I recovered some strength, so as to be able to walk a little on plain ground. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xxv. IV. 16 Between the last-mentioned gulf [the Thermaic] and the eastern counterforts of Olympus and Bermius there exists a narrow strip of plain land.

† **b.** In general sense: Flat. *Obs.*

13.. *K. Alis.* 6414 (Bodl. MS.) Men of selcouþ gest þe face hij han playne & hard As it were an Okes bord. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. lv. (Bodl. MS.) The sole of pe foote.. hatte planta in latine for it is playne. 1565 73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Compressa palma aut porrecta ferire*, .. to strike with the fist, or with the playne hande. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 120 His back is plain to his tail, his eyes quick, his ears long hanging, but sometimes stand up. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 214 The houses are built after the manner of Asia,.. one roofe high, and plaine in the top. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 147 They shut in their heads behinde and before in boards, so that the whole face may become plain and dilated.

† **c.** *Geom. Obs.* Now PLANE *a.*

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* *j, Enery playne magnitude, hath also length. 1570 HILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. def. viii. 3 A plaine angle is an inclination or bowing of two lines the one to the other. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* I. Def. vii, A plain Superficies is that which lies equally betwixt its lines. 1727 [see *planocylindrical* s. v. PLANO-].

† **d.** *To make, throw down, beat down* (a building, city, etc.) *plain with the earth* or *ground*, etc.: to level with the ground, raze to the earth.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xi. 48 Þis citee tuke Iosue .. and kest it doune, and made it euen playne with be erthe. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 152 The walles they wold ber adowne, ..Alle schuld be mad fulle playn. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 44 He with his miners rased and ouerthrewe the castell to the playne grounde. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 94 He threwe downe the Castell plaine with the ground. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 615/2 It was his policye to leave noe holdes behind him, but to make all playne and wast. 1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 92 Down, down with it at any hand, Make all things plain, let nothing stand. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 48 The greatest part of their City.. beaten down plain with the ground.

† **2.** Smooth, even; free from roughness or unevenness of surface. *Obs.* exc. in comb. or phrases: see VI.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1068 Þat euer is polyced als playn as þe perle seluen. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 41 Also pleyne was his bedde at the morwe, As it even. 1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* 208 If the face be wet and rubbed with the same it shall be plaine and cleare, that it shall seme angellike. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. lxviii 99 Turners .. do vse them to polish, and make playne, and smoth their workes. 1678 HOBBES *Dicam* ix. 108 Much more then will it adhere, when both it and the Iron have a plain Superficies. 1704 J. PITTS *Acc. Mohammetans* ix. (1738) 186 Smooth'd over the Meal, and made it plain.

† **b.** *fig.* Of the wind: Not rough; gentle. *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 3 The ayre attempered, the wyndes smowth and playne.

3. Free from obstructions or interruptions; unobstructed, clear, open; (of a country, a space) clear of woods, buildings, or occupants; (of the sea) open, unconfined; open to the elements or to general view; public. Also *fig. Obs* exc. *dial.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1723 Whan al was fled, & þe feld was playn. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 433 For hit watz playn in þat place for plyande greuez. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 126 She straue & chidde in the plaine strete wit her neyghebours. 1546 *Supplic. of Poore Commons* (1871) 78 A churche .. pleasauntly beset with groues and plain feldes. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 16 Able to give him battell in the plaine sea. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. x. § 43 He affirmes, that it was in the plaine field, ours, that it was an Ambush. 1618 MUNDAY *Stow's Surv.* 906 There were two woods in the parish, but now they are both made plaine of wood. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. xiv. 286 Its walls are built upon the plain ground, without either outwork or ditch before them. 1864 *Yorks. Prov.*, *Kirkby*, This street is very plain, the wind is much felt in it.

† **b.** In *plain field* there was in later use prob. association with *plain battle*, etc. = open (i. e. full) battle: see PLAIN *a.*[2] 3.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7218 And past furth prudly into þe plaine feld. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxxi 288 They..thought to wynne the victory with their handes in playne felde. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. (S. T. S.) I. 237 It was fochtin in plane feild [L. *æquo campo*] with displayit baneris. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. iv. 14 Unsubdued..and now given over by the Romans in a plain field.

c. *transf.* Unobstructed, clear (*view, sight*).

1613 HAYWARD *Norm. Kings* 22 With a furious charge .. either slew them or tooke them prisoners, in the plaine view of their King. 1867 SHEDD *Homiletics* iii. (1869) 54 An object is in plain sight, when the form and shape of it are distinctly visible.

II. 4. Open, clear to the senses or mind; evident, manifest, obvious; easily distinguishable or recognizable.

a 1352 MINOT *Poems* iii. 35 Þare he made his mone playne Þat no man suld say þare ogayne. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* cxvi, To a token pleyne, As of my teris cummyth all this reyne. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) p. lxvii, Think that none their playne errour note. *c* 1586 CTESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LIX xi, Make it playne, I hat God .. Rules all. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. i. 24 The monuments whereof there byding beene, As plaine as at the first when they were fresh and greene. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* I. vii, It is plain that AD is not equal to AC. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. iii Wks. 1874 I. 190 Practical Christianity .. is a plain and obvious thing. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* I. v, Now nigh and plain the sound appears. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 91 Let me make my meaning plainer in this way.

5. That is clearly what the name expresses; open, manifest, direct, unmistakable; downright, mere, sheer, 'flat', absolute.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 929 (Cott.) For þou ne es but a pudre plain To puder sal þou worth a gain. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3504 Hope ye, Parys, playn þefte vnponysshet wilbe? 1535 COVERDALE *Eccl.* i. 1 All is but vanite .. all is but playne vanite. 1581 RICH *Farew. Milit. Prof.* (1846) 208 By plaine force [he] pulles hym doune on the flower. 1592 R. D. *Hypnero omachia* 67 b, Wee asceended vp to the playne toppe. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Gen.* Brief Demonstr. 30 Easely confessed of al that are not plaine Atheists. 1643 in Dorothea Townshend *Life & Lett. E. Porter* xiii. 206 One throu plain fier went strait mad. 1669 PENN *No Cross* vii. § 1 Whilst a plain Stranger to the Cross of Christ. 1833 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. Pref. (1865) 236 He reaped plain unequivocal hatred.

6. Of which the meaning is evident; simple, intelligible, readily understood.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 362 Þis gospel tellip a playen storie. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VI xxvii. (Bodl. MS.) Sweneres þat beþ trewe beth sommetyme openne and playne and sommetyme ywrapped vnder .. derke tokenynges. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 94 b, It ought to be vttered with playner wordes, to take awaye all ambiguitie. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. vii. § 3 Can any thing be more plain then the graduall progress of Divine revelation from the beginning of the world? 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 65 Morality and religion must be somewhat plain and easy to be understood. 1861 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 80 Tell her distinctly what you want..in few plain words.

b. *transf.* Said of the speaker or writer.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 53, I had rather bee playne then curious. 1648 MILTON *Observ. Art. Peace* Wks. 1851 IV. 555 Actions, of whatever sort, [are] thir own plainest Interpreters. 1867 SHEDD *Homiletics* iii. (1869) 55 A plain writer or speaker makes the truth and the mind impinge upon each other.

7. Not intricate or complicated; simple.

1659 HOOLE *Comenius' Vis World* (1672) 3 Plain sounds [*simplices sonos*] of which mans speech consisteth. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* vii. iii. 6 Of all Dials, this is the plainest; for it is no more but divide a whole Circle into 24 equal parts. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* III. iv, She determined..to place them in some cheap school, where they might be taught plain work. 1834 BOWRING *Minor Morals* 145 The Jacquard loom .. by which the most complicated patterns can be woven with the same ease as the plainest. 1895 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 21 Sept 599/1 Fisher's machine was intended rather for embroidering than for plain sewing.

III. 8. Without embellishment, addition, or decorative pattern or colouring; unembellished, not ornate; simple, bare, bald; (of the hair) worn straight, not curled; (of drawings, lithographs, etc.) not coloured. Also *fig.*

[13.. *Coer de L.* 3631 Ty] he haue maad al playn werk Off thy clothes of gold, into thy serk [*ed.* schenk].] *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Franklt. Prol.* 48, I lerned neuere Rethorik certeyn Thyng þat I speke it moot be bare and pleyn. 1459 *Paston Lett.* I. 489, ij playn borde clothys for my maister is table. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. xxii. 112 A faire cloth embroidered with leaues about it or els plaine. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. (1701) 88/1 A young Man, .. describ'd by Plato, with long plain Hair. 1670 LADY M. BERTIE in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 21 Most wore embraudered bodys with plaine black skirts of Morella Mohair and Prunella and such stuffs. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 117 Escutcheons of two Crosses, the one plain and the other Anchred. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) VI. i, Both figures being partly coloured and partly plain. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* 16 The celts are generally plain, but sometimes ornamented with ridges, dots, or lines. *Mod.* Sets of picture-postcards, plain or coloured.

† **b.** Without armour or weapons; unarmed.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7564 Wit armes cums þou me again, And i agains þe al plain.

c. *Cards.* (*a*) Applied to the common as opposed to the picture cards. (*b*) Not trumps.

1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xvii, Court cards and plain cards of every denomination. 1862 'CAVENDISH' *Whist* (1870) 29 Plain suits are suits not trumps. *Ibid.* (1886) 64 Ace, king, queen, knave, in plain suits. 1873 *Routledge's Yng. Gentl. Mag.* Jan. 94/1 'Court card' or 'plain card', as the case may be.

d. Plainly woven; not corded, twilled, or the like; without figured pattern; *transf.* of muscle.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Plain cloth*, not twilled. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Plain muscles*, unstriated muscles, as opposed to striated muscles.

9. *Mus.* (See quots.)

1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microl.* 3 Plaine Musicke..is a simple and vniforme prolation of Notes, which can neither be augmented nor diminished. 1872 O. SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* 6 The accent being..plain, i. e. monotone.

10. Of simple composition or preparation; not compounded of many ingredients; not elaborate. Of food: Not rich or highly seasoned, simple.

Plain bread and butter, i.e. without the addition of preserves, etc.; *a plain tea*, tea with plain bread and butter; *plain water*, water without any infusion or addition.

1655 CULPEPPER, etc. *Riverius* VI. i. 131 A plainer Medicine is made of Plantane and Rose Water. 1668 CHAS. II in Julia Cartwright *Henrietta of Orleans* (1894) 263 The planer your diett is the better health you will have. 1784 M. UNDERWOOD *Dis. Children* (1799) I. 163 To chew a bit of bread [or] eat a bit of plain pudding. 1803 tr. *P. Le Brun's Mem. Botte* III. 153 It is singular that the Marquis d' Armiery should partake of plain roast and boiled. 1879 *Spectator* 24 May 645 [As a] school-boy counts the currants in an unusually plain cake. 1883 BLACK *Shandon Bells* xv, The dinner was a plain one. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 21 Plain water, barley water, lemonade, .. may be allowed at will to assuage the thirst.

IV. 11. Open in behaviour; free from duplicity or reserve; guileless, honest, candid, frank. *Obs.* exc. in sense Outspoken.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 87 But he was double in love and nothing pleyne. *c* 1399 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 13 Bot wher the herte is plein withoute guile. 1418 CHICHELE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. I. 5 Ze schol fynde hym a good man .. and pleyn to yu with owte feyntese. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* F j, Thenne sayd to her the good man whiche was a playn man and trewe. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 63 'Wel, I wyl tell the', quoth this Chamberlayne 'I wylbe playne with the'. 1653 WALTON *Angler* iii. 74, I wil sing a Song if a y body wil sing another; else, to be plain with you, I wil sing none. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* IV. vi, I love to be plain. I'd as lief see myself in Ecclesdown Castle, as thee in Clay Pool! *a* 1718 PENN *Wks.* (1726) I. 320 Mordecai was too plain and stout and not Fine and Subtil enough to avoid the Displeasure of Haman.

12. Free from ambiguity, evasion, or subterfuge; straightforward, direct.

In *plain truth* there is often present the notion of 'unvarnished, uncoloured'. *Plain English*: see C. below.

c 1500 *Melusine* 103 Certaynly, my lord, .. ye saye the playn trouth of it. 1513 MORE *Rich. III* (1883) 9 Flattery shall haue more place then plaine and faithfull aduyse. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 30 Thou shouldest make a playne and directe answere. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvii (1887) 161 Such as haue preferred plaine trueth, before painted colours. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* iv. v, Tell me in plain Terms what the Matter is with him, or I'll crack your Fool's Skull. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 73/2 If you do not give a plain answer to a plain question, you will be committed. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 286 The Scottish Estates used plain language, simply because it was impossible for them, situated as they were, to use evasive language. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 462 Plain speech is never without its value.

† **b.** *absol.* = Plain fact, plain state. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 233 We moste endure this is the short and playn. 1463 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 301 Bothe parties to tell the playne of the matire. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* I. ix. § 86 Not to follow our [Author] too far out of the Way, the plain of the Case is this.

V. 13. Having no special qualities or pretensions; not exceptionally gifted or cultured; ordinary, simple, unsophisticated; such as characterizes ordinary people.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 102 What in my plaine conceit may be thought most consonant and worthy. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. v. 62, I pray thee vnderstand a plaine man in his plaine meaning. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 165 ¶ 4 A Man of good Estate and plain Sense. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 35 To me, who am but a plain man, the proceeding looks a little too refined, and too ingenious. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* Pref. 15 A plain citizen of the republic of letters. 1899 INGE *Chr. Mysticism* vii 256 There are two views of this sacrament [the Lord's Supper] which the 'plain man' has always found much easier to understand than the symbolic view which is that of our Church.

14. Not distinguished by rank or position: belonging to the commonalty: lowly, common, ordinary.

1580 G. HARVEY *Let. to Spenser* Wks. (Grosart) I. 84 No man but Minion, Stowte, Lowte, Plaine swayne, quoth a Lording. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* v. xxix. (1840) 294 Seeing within fourteen generations, the royal blood of the kings of Judah ran in the veins of plain Joseph, a painful carpenter. 1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* III. iv. 28 The Gout; which we poore plaine people are ignorant of. 1742 WESLEY *Wks.* (1830) I. 372, I preached to several hundred of plain people. 1890 HOSMER *Anglo-Sax. Freedom* 264 The admission in England of a vast body of the plain people to a share in the government.

15. Of simple manners, homely, unaffected.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 82 Being (as all the Germaines are) plaine and homely in their behaiour and intertainment. 1617 PEYTON *Diary* 20 Sept., And indeed [she] is, as I always thought, one of the modestest, prettiest, plain women that ever I saw. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Dis.* 106 This same plain blunt Sea-Animal in his Tar-Jacket and Wide Knee'd Trowzers. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 8 Jan. 5/4 They spoke of their immense pleasure at the visit of their Queen 'She is a plain woman, a very plain woman like ourselves'.

16. Simple in dress or habits; clothed or living plainly; not luxurious or ostentatious; frugal.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 632 He is about thirtie sixe yeares, very civill and plaine in habite. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 232 The old men went plaine; the young mens habit was rich. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess., Avarice* (1669) 130 The old plain way, ye Gods, let me be Poor. 1700 DRYDEN *Chorac. Gil. Parson* 101 The holy father holds a double reign, The prince may keep his pomp,

the fisher must be plain. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* I. 6 His habits of life were remarkably plain and frugal.

17. Of ordinary appearance; not beautiful or well-favoured; homely: often used euphemistically for Ill-favoured, ugly.

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* I. viii, A general and bitter invective against beauty..with many compassionate considerations for all honest, plain girls. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* XXVI, Handsome young men must have something to live on, as well as the plain. 1838 BENNETT in Hare *Life* I. xi. 485 The higher classes are decidedly plain and ungraceful. 1890 C. R. COLERIDGE in *Monthly Packet* Christmas No. 71 Even in the days of Arthur some women must have been very plain. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Mar. 4/3 Mrs. Praga..declares that 'nowadays nobody need be plain, and when I say plain I use the word in the sense of ugly'.

VI. Phrases.

18. *Plain* is emphasized by various comparisons, orig. applicable in particular senses, but afterwards humorously or irrationally applied to others; **a.** esp. *plain as a pikestaff* (earlier *packstaff*).

1542-1691 [see PACKSTAFF]. 1591-[see PIKESTAFF]. *c* 1622 FORD, etc. *Witch Edmonton* II. i, *Saw.* I understand thee not; be plain, my son *Cud* As a pike-staff, mother. 1632 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 103 In . Scotland . Religion is . pure and spotlesse without ceremonie, and plain as a pike staffe without a surplise. *c* 1685 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Conf.* Wks 1705 II. 37, I see, as plain as a pike staff, that 'tis no thing but a Cork. 1834 HOOD *Tylney Hall* (1840) 379 You've got my meaning as plain as a pike-staff. *a* 1873 LYTTON *Ken. Chillingly* II ix. (1878) 106 She is as plain as a pikestaff 1894 *Pall Mall Mag.* Sept. 37 There was my own spoor as plain as a pikestaff.

b. Also, *plain as a packsaddle, as print, as the sun at noonday, as Salisbury* (pun on Salisbury Plain), *as way to parish church*, etc. See also DUNSTABLE 1 b, c.

[1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* II. 179 b, Thom trouthe, or plain Sarisbuirie] 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 143 An honeste true dealyng seruant out of doubte, plaine as a packesaddle..though his witte was simple. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 52 And why sir must they so? The why is plaine, as way to Parish Church. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xlii, 'Why', said Mr Roker, 'it's as plain as Salisbury'. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xi. 121 It was plain as the sun at midday. 1895 CROCKETT in *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 581 A look which said as plain as print, 'Have you not had enough?'

†**19** **a.** *At plain, in* (Sc. *into*) *plain, unto the plain*: plainly, in plain terms, etc. **b.** *Plain at the eye*: plain to be seen, evident. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5663 It is maked mencioun Of oure countre pleyn at the eye. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 7 Per of I schalle speke more in playn. 1444 in *Wars Eng. in France* (Rolls) I. 463 By. whiche .it may appere unto you more at plain. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 211 The archdene, that ourman, ay prechand in plane, Correker of kirkmen was clepit the Claik. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E vj, When ye se vnto the playne her at the last..Say, *la douce amy la est a.* 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. vi. 26 Trewlie, maidin, in plane, Nane of thi sisteris did I heir ne se. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 117 [He told] him in plaine, the case was altered. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 758 In plain then, what forbids he but to know, Forbids us good, forbids us to be wise?

B. *adv.* (Various adverbial uses of the adj.)

I. †**1.** In a flat, level, or even position; evenly.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 127 Yf the bowes wyll not lye playne in the hedge, than cut it the more halfe asonder & bynde it in to the hedge. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. iii lxvii, What's the cause That they thus stagger in the plain-pav'd skie?

2. With clearness of expression; without circumlocution or ambiguity, clearly, intelligibly, candidly.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 129 As it is innermore pleyn i-write [*sicut inferius .planum erit*]. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 125 Without which, to telle plein, Alle othre science is in vein. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 315 That I haue said I sall hald, and that I tell the plane 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii 272 Sir to tell you plaine, I'le finde a fairer face not washt to day. 1607 S. COLTINS *Serm* (1608) 13 If you will haue one speake plainer than S. Paul heere doth. 1850 J. H. NEWMAN *Diffic. Anglic.* 318 Soon others began to speak plainer than he.

3. With clearness or distinctness of perception or utterance; clearly, manifestly, evidently.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 16 Ay wont in desert darknes to remaine, Where plain none might her see, nor she see any plaine. 1784 *New Spectator* No. 22. 3 Did not Torquato Tasso speak plain at six months old? 1841 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* III. viii. 130 The part plainest to be seen was the figure as it rose and sank above the paling. *a* 1861 MRS. BROWNING *Mother & Poet* v, I made them..Speak plain the word *country*.

†**4.** Simply, absolutely, purely. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE *Bible* Ded., Christes admynistracion was nothyng temporall, but playne spirituall. 1552 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 18 Whiche either Naturall reason proueth either to bee plaine false, or the experience of man declareth to bee vntrue. *c* 1591 in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 78 The Russe government is plaine tirannycall. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 97 *marg.*, The Scottis bordirers to tile the land plane abhoris.

†**5.** In other senses of the adj. *Obs.*

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* LIII v, Within .iiii. wekes was all this done full playn. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 920 Many ladyes.. Went to a company with the Countesse plain, Ech welcomyng hir after ther degre. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) iv. 78 Or scho war kissit plane, Scho leir be japit thryiss. 1807-8 SYD. SMITH *Plymley's Lett.* x. Wks. 1859 II. 175/2 He dresses plain, loves hunting and farming.

II. It is not clear whether the following belong to this word or to PLAIN *a.*[2], F. *plein.*

†**6.** Entirely, quite; ? fully. = CLEAN *adv.* 5.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14025 He was passed þe mountes pleyn. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 74, I will appele to the Pape, and pass till him plane. *c* 1460 *Play Sacram.* 137, I praye the goo weie pleyn thorowght All eraclea. *c* 1500 *New Not-br. Mag'd* 119, I, that hym bought, Shall be expoulsed playne. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 132, I haif na mycht, Me to defend Fra hellis pane, bot gif thow plane Me succour send.

†**7.** Directly, due; ? full. *Obs.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXXVI (Percy Soc.) 191 So forthe we sayled right playne southwest. 1527 *Prose Life St. Brandan* (Percy Soc.) 38 They sayled playn east, and than they sawe an yslonde. *c* 1540 BOORDE *The boke for to Lerne* B ij b, Better it is..that y wyndowes do open playne north, than playne south. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. v. 111 [The savages] were confined to a neck of land surrounded with high rocks behind them, and lying plain towards the sea before them.

C. Combinations.

a. With the adj.: chiefly parasynthetic, as *plain-bodied, -clothed, -faced, -featured, -garbed*, etc.; also *plain-looking*. See also PLAIN-HEARTED.

1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* II 109 The martial, plain-looking stranger. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. xx. 223 The fish are always plain bodied creatures in the best mediæval sculpture. 1882 'OUIDA' *Maremma* I. i. 18 A plain featured, clear skinned woman. 1893 GUNTER *Miss Dividends* 186 Respect for all women, young or old, beautiful or plain-faced.

b. With the adv., as *plain-dressing, -going, -meaning, -pranked, -seeming*. See also PLAIN-DEALER, -DEALING, -SPEAKING, -SPOKEN.

1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Familye of Loue* 2 Playne meaning men walk openly at noone. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II ii. II. *Babylon* 655 His plain-prankt stile he strengthens in such sort. 1830 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. IV (1863) 252 As active, and as plain-dressing..at forty five as she was at nineteen.

c. Special combs.: **plain-back, -backs**, weavers' name for a kind of worsted fabric; **plain clothes**, ordinary civil or citizen dress, unofficial dress, mufti; opp. to UNIFORM; also *attrib.*, as *plain-clothes constable, officer*, **plain-compass**, a simple form of the surveyor's compass (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **plain cook** *sb.*, a person, usually a woman, capable of preparing simple dishes; **plain-cook** *v. intr.*, to do plain cooking; **plain-darn** *v. trans.*, to mend by plain darning; †**plain-down** *adv.*, plainly, bluntly, without more ado; †**plain Dunstable**: see DUNSTABLE 1 c; **plain-edge** *a.*, of lace: not having a pearl-edge (*Cent. Dict.* 1890; **plain English**, plain straightforward language, plain terms; also, a plain or clear statement; **plain Friend** (see quot.); **plain hackle**, an artificial fly; **plainhead**, name given to a variety of the canary; also *attrib.*, as *plainhead canary, strain* (opp. to *crested*); **plain-headed** *a.*, having a smooth or unornamented head; also *fig.* ignorant, simple; **plain language**, *spec.*, the manner of speech used by Quakers; †**plain number**, a number produced by two factors (PLANE *a.* 1 b; **plain-said** *a.*, spoken without reserve, straightforward; **plain sail** *Naut*, sail ordinarily carried; **plain service**, divine service said without music; **plain sight**: see quot.; **plain-singing** = PLAIN-SONG. See also PLAIN-CHANT, PLAIN SAILING, PLAIN-SONG, PLAIN-STONES, PLAIN-TILE, PLAIN-WORK.

1830 in Bischoff *Woollen Manuf.* (1842) II. 270 The principal manufacture, viz., 44 inch *plain-backs. 1842 BISCHOFF *Ibid.* 415 They next imitated the article of cotton jeans, in worsted, with success, to which they gave the name of plain-backs, out of which has sprung that immense and valuable branch of merinos. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* XXXV. He laid out a portion of his gold in a suit of *plain clothes. 1852 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 206 Policemen..in plain clothes, and in uniform 1881 *Daily News* 22 Aug. 3/2 Plain-clothes officer Hutt was watching the premises. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* II. i. P 5 Leonarda .. pa sed for a very decent 'plain cook. 1840 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* (Rtldg.) 265 A good plain cook is the best thing. 1886 *Daily News* Apr., General Servant Wanted. Must *plain-cook well. 1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 52 To *plain-darn a hole in stocking material, and mark on coarse material any two letters. 1622 FLETCHER & MASS. *Prophetess* III. ii, In it fit .. The emperor, my master Diocletian, Should now remember or the times or manners That call'd him plain-down Diocles? *a* 1500 *Chaucer's Dreme* 59 Which ye shalle here .. In *pleyne Englische, evil written. 1614 B. JONSON *Bart. Fair* IV. iii, But Adam Overdoo had beene worth three of 'hem, I assure you, in this place, that's in plaine english. 1645, 1705 [see ENGLISH B. 4]. 1693 *Humours Town* 56 The Boon Companion, that is in plain English, a Rake-hell, is much caress'd. 1868 *Report to Govt U. S. Munitions War* 107 If we double the thickness, the outside..will be but one twenty-fifth as useful, or in plain English, nearly useless. 1890 CAROLINE E. STEPHEN *Quaker Strongholds* 148 'Plain Friends' are those who are resolved to dress according to the settled principles which commend themselves to their own mind, not enslaving themselves to passing fashions. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 202 That the commons..were too *plaine headed to say their opinions. 1888 F. G LEE in *Archæologia* LI. 363 Holding a book..and a plain-headed staff. 1890 CAROLINE E. STEPHEN *Quaker Strongholds* 149 The '*plain language' best known as the use of *thee* and *thou* for *you* in speaking to one person, and of first, second, &c. for the days of the week and the months. 1728-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., 20 is a *plain number, produced by the multiplication of 5 into 4. 1865 MACGREGOR *Rob Roy in Baltic* (1867) 249 A very useful and *plain-said conversation. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* XXI, We should .. keep .. under a *plain sail. 1857 C. GRIBBLE in *Merc. Marine Mag.* (1858) V. 9 Made all plain-sail. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Plain Sight* (*Fire-arms*), a hind sight consisting of a simple notch in a raised plate or protuberance. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* III. 164 It therefore could only be called *plain singing or chaunting, which, perhaps, is the best translation of the term *planus cantus*.

†**Plain,** *a.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 plein, -e, 4-6 playn(e, pleyn(e, *Sc.* plane, 5-7 plene, plain(e. [ME. *plein, playn*, a. F. *plein* (*plain*) :—L. *plēnus* full.

In OF. *plein* and *plain* were confused in certain phrases, esp. in *plein* (or *plain*) *champ*: see Littré. From the running together of forms in Eng., still greater ambiguity attaches to certain uses: see PLAIN *adv.* 6, 7 (above).]

1. Full, plenary, entire, perfect. *Plain pace*: at full speed.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10615 Now ys Arthur of pleyn age. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conscc.* 3844 Crist gave to Peter playn powere. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 302 Man neden not to go to Rome to gete hem plein indulgence. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 3082 Thurgh the hal sir Ywain gase, Intil ane orcherd playn pase. 1423 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 304/1 Pleine restitut on and deliverance of paire obligations. 1450 *Ibid.* V. 194/2 That our Letters Patents..stand in theire strenght and plene effect. 1461 *Paston Lett.* II. 27 For my playn acquitayll. 1482 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. vi. 140 The sonne leseth his clerenes & the lyght in the playn daye. 1495 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 503/1 As if the said Frauncis or his heyres were in pleyne lyfe. 1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* (1574) 22 The age. of xxi yeare, whyche is called plaine or full age. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* I. 197 The City had been assaulted five times in plain day.

¶ The following may belong here, or to some sense of PLAIN *a.*[1]

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2614 Ful is the place of soun of menstralsye..As thylke tyme was the pleyne vsage.

2. Full or complete in number, extent, etc.; esp. of a council, assembly, or court.

c 1350 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 253 What þe clergie wild schape, whan þe courte were pleyn. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIX 49 The lord sowlis haf graintit thar The deid in-to plane parlament. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 337 In pleyn consistorie þe pope cursede Waldrada. 1459 *Rolls of Parlt.* V 350/2 By thassent..of Prelats [etc.] in his plain Parlement. 1499 *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* XI. 395 To the forrestaris in the plane court in the tolbouth of Edinburgh. *Ibid.* 396 Grantande. full plane poware. 1514-15 *Act* 6 *Hen. VIII*, c. 4 In the full and pleyne shire courte. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xiv. 14 The whiche was redde openly in playn audience. 1589 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 384 [The King's Majesty] sittand in plane Parliament [had ratified the Act]. 1671 R. MACWARD *True Nonconf.* 231 King Charles the first, did in plene Parliament, An 1641...ratifie the Nationall Covenant. 1677 CARY *Chronol.* I. I. I. vii. 18 There remains for the number of plene Months 125.

3. In phrase *in plain battle* (*combat, joust, war*), in regular open battle, etc.

With this was evidently associated the phrase *in plain field* (F. *en plein* or *plain champ*), although this may have belonged orig. to PLAIN *a.*[1] 3 b.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3760 Morpydus .. angerly gan hym assaille, & þer hym slow in pleyn bataille. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVIII. 79 Our maner is,..Till follow and ficht, and ficht fleand, And nocht till stand in plane melle Quhill the ta part discumfit be. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *Kn.'s T.* 130 He taught and slough hym manly as a knyght In pleyn bataille. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* X. XVIII. 442 And of these twelue Knyghtes he slewe in playne Iustes four. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 209 To wete yf he wold make playne warre, *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* XIII. 142 Fynde .ii. champyons .. that for thy loue wyll fyght with me in playne bataylle. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* I. (1621) 4 Whom he was not able to encounter in plaine battell. *a* 1718 PENN *Tract* Wks. 1726 I 577 In a plain Combat giving him that Foyl.

4. Characterized by abundance *of*; full *of*. *rare*—[1].

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 435/2 He sheweth hym self playne of contrycion.

¶ For possible adverbial uses, see PLAIN *adv.* 6, 7, which may in part belong here.

Plain (plēn), *v. arch.* or *dial.* Forms: 3-6 pleine, 3-7 playne, plaine, 4 pleign(e, 4-6 pleyn(e, plene, plane, 5 plany, 5-6 playn, 6- plain, (6, 8-9 *dial.* plean, 8-9 *dial.* pleen, pleean). β. 4 pleny; *Sc.* 4-7 plenȝe, 5 pleinȝhe, 6 plenȝie, -yie, (-aie), pleinye, -ȝe, -ȝie, planyie, plainȝie, (-yie, -aie). [ME. *plei gine, playne, plenȝe*, n. OF. *plaign-*, stem of *plaindre* (*plaignre, plaingre*) to lament, *refl.* to complain :—L. *plangĕre* to beat (the breast), lament, from root *plag-* strike. So It. *piangere, piagnere*, Pr. *planher*, Sp. *plañir*. The Sc. forms retained the sound of Fr. *gn* (nʲ), repr. by *-ny, -nyh, -nȝ* (in 16th c. print *-ns*). The vb. was both intr. and trans. already in L.; the earliest (11th c.) OF. examples in Littré are trans. and refl.; the latter arises more naturally out of the trans.]

†**1.** *trans.* To give oral expression to grief on account of or for (some thing or person); to bewail, deplore, lament, mourn (the external cause, or the inward sorrow or pain); = COMPLAIN *v.* 1. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 229 Sir Guy Baliol died bore. He was pleyned more þan oþer tuenty. 14.. *Tundale's Vis.* 582 Gretand with a dolfulle crye, And playned his synne ful petously. 1503 DUNBAR *Thistle & Rose* 31 Thai haif moir cause to weip and plane thair sorrow. 1596 SPENSER *Astroph.* Prol., Shepheards, that wont .. Oft times

to plaine your loves concealed smart. 1627 W. Becher in *Camden's Lett.* (1691) 207. I did many times plain my ill hap. 1757 Mrs. Griffith *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) I. 261, I only.. plain the misfortune of not having made the first impression on your heart.

† **2.** *refl.* To utter lamentations, bewail oneself: = Complain *v.* 2. *Obs.*

13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 832 Pleined him of his mochel wo. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Conc.* 2540 Parfor Saint Bernard pleyned him here Of his lyf. 1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* xl, I sawe.. new cummyn hir to pleyne,.. the freshest yonge floure. *c* 1550 R. Bieston *Bayte Fortune* B iij, To plaine hym nought auayleth. 1633 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* xii. lxxiv, Thus with glad sorrow did she sweetly plain her. 1710 Philips *Pas orals* i. 8 A Shepherd Boy..Thus plain'd him of his dreary Discontent.

3. *intr.* To give oral utterance to sorrow; to lament, mourn; = Complain *v.* 3. Now *poet.* and *dial.*

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 3576 Mest in is herte was uor anguysse to playne. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3471 Playnond with pytie. *a* 1547 Surrey in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb) 3, I wish for night, more couertly to playn. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* ii. (1598) 118 Though he plaine, he doth not complaine; for it is a harme, but no wrong, which he hath receiued. 1623 W. Browne *Brit. Past.* i. i, She loves not him that plaineth, but that pleaseth. 1710 Philips *Pastoral's* ii. 13 Small Cause, I ween, has lusty Youth to plain. 1865 Lowell *L. Envoi* Poet. Wks. (1879) 457 The Muse is womanish, nor deigns Her love to him that pules and plains.

β. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* iv. 215 Thus plenzeit he off his folye.

b. = Complain *v.* 4. *dial.*

1863 Mrs. Toogood *Yorks Dial.*, He seemed verra ill, he pleaned a good deal 1898 Kirkby *Lakeland Wds.* (E. D. D.), She pleens a gay deal about her heed.

4. To give utterance to feelings of ill-usage or injury; = Complain *v.* 5, 6, 8.

† **a.** *refl. Obs.*

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 504 He ne dorste him nayt pleine. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 16144 Penda.. pleyned hym vnto Cadwalyn. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 383 Pai hadden no more nede to plene hem of his ordenaunce bun hadden be oper two statis of his chirche. 1590 Marlowe *Edw. II*, v. i, To plain me to the gods against them both. 1592 Kyd *Sp. Trag.* iii. vii. 69, I will go plaine me to my Lord the King.

β. 1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 163, I suld plenze me till his juge, and ask ryght and law of him.

b. *intr.* To make complaint. Const. *of, against, on, upon, that* .... *poet.* (*arch.*) and *dial.*

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 765 To is doster quene of cornwaile gan wende (Lear) & plainde of be unkundnede of his dozter gornorille. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* viii. 22 (Harl. MS.) Than be soule shall pleyne vpon be flesh. 1612 Dekker *If it be not good* Wks. 1873 III. 318 This Reuerend sab-Prior, Who plaines against disorders of this House. 1724 in *Ramsay's Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) II. 119 Why dost thou pleen? I thee maintain, For meal and mawt thou dina want. 1808 Scott *Marm.* vi xiii, 'Though something I might plain', he said, 'Of cold respect to stranger guest'. 1825 Brockett *N. C. Gloss.*, *Plean*, to complain. An old word. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Plain*, to complain.

β. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 548 Penne be fyrst bygonne to pleny & sayden bat bey hade travayled sore 1375 Barbour *Bruce* xi. 320 His fayis to plenze sall mater haf. 1422 in *Laing Charters* (1899) 24 The forsaide lorde .. sal abide the prouincialis cumyng, and sal pleinghe til him. *c* 1470 Henryson *Mor. Fab.* vi (*Sheep & Dog*) xiii, Vp rais the dog, and on the scheip thus pleinyeit. 1499 *Ex. h. Rolls Scotl.* XI. 395 It is plenyeit that the .. induellaris within the bondis about the said forrest distroyis the wod and der grettumlie. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II 618 Suppois he had bot litill caus to plenze. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* (S. T. S.) vii. 55 Pleinzeand that sho was tanyssit by (= against) hir will *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* xviii. xvii. (S. T. S.) I. 81 Mony seand place gevin to men that pleissit to pleinzie, begane day by day more and more to compleine wpoun his tyranne.

c. To tell tales, inform (*against, on*) *dial.*

1781 J. Hutton *Tour to Caves* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Plean*, to tell tales against a person. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed 2), *Plean*, to tell tales. 1892 M. C. F. Morris *Yorksh. Folk-Talk* 354 He gans tiv his maasther ti pleean on him.

d. *trans.* To complain of; = Complain *v.* 7. *dial.*

1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss.* s. v., They are always plaining poverty.

5. *transf.* and *fig. intr.* To emit a plaintive or mournful sound; = Complain *v.* 9.

a 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 23 Come with your doleful songs, Night's sable birds, which plain when others sleep. 1783 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Odes to R. Acad.* iii, Nature 'plaineth sore. 1809 Campbell *Gertr. Wyom.* II. xii. And nought .was heard or seen But stock-doves plaining through its glo om profound. *a* 1835 Mothe-well *Madman's Love* Poems (1847) 47 With selfsame voice the old woods playne, When shrill winds do blow. 1884 M. Linskill in *Gd. Words* 15 The wind went on wuthering wildly, sobbing, raging, plaining over the barren moor.

b. *trans.* To say in a querulous tone.

1901 G. Douglas *Ho. w. Green Shutters* 296 'It would be the wind', plained her mother.

† **c.** *intr.* Of a horse: To whine, whinny. *rare*—[1].

c 1374 Chaucer *Anel. & Arc.* 157 Right as an hors that can boothe byte & pleyne.

† **d.** (See quot.) *Obs. rare*—[1].

1611 Cotgr., *Dunner*, to plaine, as a horse, that neither halteth outright, nor setteth his foot hard on the ground.

Plain, obs. form of Plane *v.*

† **Plai·nand,** *ppl. a. Sc.* and *north. dial. Obs.* In 5 **plenyhand, pleynand, pleinzeand.** [pr. pple. of *plenze*, Plain *v.*: see -and.] = Plaining *ppl. a.*, Plainant *a.*

1429 in *Cal. Doc. rel. Scot.* (1888) 405 The thre persoans chosin on the ta perti plenyhand. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* i. 109 The poyndes aught to be in the seasing, and possession of the partie plenzeand.

Hence † **Plainandly, pleynandly** *adv.*, in a complaining manner.

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 649 Pleynandly on hyght he spak.

† **Plainant,** *a. Law. Obs.* [a. F. *plaignant*, pr. pple. of *plaindre*: see Plain *v.*] Lodging a complaint; formally complaining; = Complainant *a.*

1467–8 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 633/2 Charged by Jugement therym to the persone Pleynant or Infourmer. 1648 Prynne *Plea for Lords* 51 It should put the party plainant without remedy. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) II. 317 The Plainant is eldest Hand, and..is understood to be the better Friend to the Court.

Plai·n-cha·nt. [a. F. *plain chant*: see Plain-song.] = Plain-song, Canto fermo (in both senses of these). Also *attrib.*

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Chant*, The Plain, or Gregorian chant, is where the choir and people sing in unison, or all together in the same manner. 1887 E. L. Taunton *Hist. Ch. Mus.* 124 In some of the old Plain Chant Masses one finds sometimes 200 notes to one syllable! 1895 C. F. A. Williams in *Hom. Plainsong* 30 The artistic intertwining of various melodies above and below the fixed notes of the *cantus firmus* or Plain chant.

Hence **Plai·n-cha·ntist,** an advocate of plain-chant.

1888 S. H. Little in *Dublin Rev.* Jan. 112 The 'Plain Chantist', therefore, is not inconsistent or unreasonable.

Plain dealer, plain-dea·ler. Now *rare.* [f. Plain *a.*[1] + Dealer: cf. next.] One who deals plainly; one who is straightforward and candid in his relations with others.

1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* xxxiv. 10 Rather than God will disappoynt the righteous and playndealers of their needful foode. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* ii. 40 Being plaine dealers, void of dissimulation. 1676 Wycherley *Pl. Dealer* Prol., I the Plain Dealer am to act to-day. An honest man who speaks what he thinks. *a* 1735 Arbuthnot *John Bull* (1755) 3 Sir Humphry Polesworth, I know you are a plain-dealer; .. speak the truth, and spare not.

Plai·n dea·ling, plain-dea·ling, *sb.* [f. Plain *a.*[1] + Dealing *vbl. sb.*: cf. Double-dealing.]

1. Openness and sincerity of conduct; absence of subterfuge; candour, straightforwardness.

1573 *New Custom* i. ii. in Hazl *Dodsley* III. 14 For then plain-dealing bare away the prize. 1647 Trapp *Comm. Acts* xxiv. 12 It falls out often, that plain-dealing puts craft out of countenance. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 73 P 10, I take you to be a Lover of Ingenuity and Plain-Dealing. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Truth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 52 They are blunt in saying what they think,..and they require plain dealing of others.

† **2.** Name of a card-game. *Obs.*

1574 Cotton *Compl. Gamester* xix. 142 A Game called Plain-Dealing. He that deals hath the advantage of this Game; for if he turn up the Ace of Diamonds he cannot lose..then are the Cards plaid as at Whist. 1816 Singer *Hist. Cards* 345.

Plai·n-dea·ling, *a.* [f. Plain *adv.* + *dealing*, pr. pple. of Deal *v.*: cf. prec.] That deals plainly; straightforward in speech and behaviour; free from deceit or subterfuge.

1566 Painter *Pal. Pleas.* (1890) III. 329 Hee..like a playne dealinge man, beleued what she promised. 1611 Beaum. & Fl. *Maid's Trag.* iv. ii, It becomes us well To get plain-dealing men about ourselves. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) I. ii. 18 This captain .. was an honest and plain-dealing man. 1847 Emerson *Poems* (1857) 165 Found I true liberty In the glad home plain-dealing Nature gave.

Plainer (plē·nəɹ). [f. Plain *v.* + -er[1].] † **a.** *Law.* = Complainant *sb.* 1. *Obs.* **b.** A complainer, grumbler. Now *dial.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 39 Pe ualse playneres bet makeb be ualse bezchinges. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 101 Bitwene Felice, Abbesse of Godestowe, pleyner,..and Aleyne Basset 1590 Marlowe *Edw. II*, iii 158 And bid me say, as plainer to your grace, That [etc.] 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Plainer*, a grumbler.

Plainer, obs. form of Planer.

Plainful (plē·nfŭl), *a. arch.* [f. Plain *sb.*[2] or stem of Plain *v.* + -ful 1.] **a.** Distressing, pitiful, grievous. **b.** That mourns, or emits a mournful sound.

1568 T. Howell *Newe Sonets* (1879) 127 Let learned heads describe their playnfull plight. *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 33/2 Instead of night's black-bird and plainful owl, Infernal furies here do yell and howl. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 19 Jan 3/4 The hero of this plainful story.

Hence † **Plai·nfulness** *Obs.*

a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* i. *Plangus & Basilius* 151 From how much mourning plainfulnesse.

Plai·n-hea·rted, *a.* Now *rare.* [f. *plain heart* (Plain *a.*[1]) + -ed[2].] Having a sincere and open heart; without deceit or guile; ingenuous, innocent.

1608 Dod & Cleaver *Expos. Prov.* ix-x. 100 Let us learne to bee plaine hearted towards our brethren. 1642 Milton *Animadv., Rem. Def.* i. Wks. 1738 I. 79 Free-spoken and plain-hearted Men, that are the Eyes of their Country. 1727–46 Thomson *Summer* 1475 Sincere, plain-hearted, hospitable, kind.

Hence **Plai·n-hea·rtedly** *adv.*; **Plai·n-hea·rtedness.**

1653 Dorothy Osborne *Lett. to Sir W. Temple* (1888) 149 How I should love that plain-heartedness you speak of, if you would use it. 1691 Hartcliffe *Virtues* 174 That Simplicity and plain heartedness, which ought to be in the Conversation of every Christian. 1832 [R. Cattermole] *Becket*, etc. 196 And there, with so much graveness as just gives A grace to smiles, plain-heartedly she lives.

Plaining (plē·niŋ), *vbl. sb. arch.* Forms: see Plain *v.* [f. Plain *v.* + -ing[1].] The action of the verb Plain; the utterance of grief or dissatisfaction; lamentation; complaint.

1340 Hampole *Pr. Conc.* 6104 Pe day of pleynyng and accusyng, Pe day of answer and of strait rekkenyng. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* iii. 647 Off thi tynsell is na plenzeing. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* P 10 (Harl. MS.) Penitence is be pleynyng of man for be gult bat he hab doon. 1593 T. Watson *Tears of Fancie* xxv, A lowlie dale cald.. The vale of loue for there I spent my plainings. 1633 P. Fletcher *Pisc. Ecl.* i. ii, A poore fisher swaine Came from his boat to tell the rocks his plaining. 1867 Jean Ingelow *Dreams that came true* xiv, From her lips a fitful plaining broke 1880 Watson *Prince's Quest* (1892) 31 As a low wind wails About a tarn whereof the listless wave Maketh no answer to its plaining.

Plai·ning, *ppl. a. arch.* [f. Plain *v.* + -ing[2].] That plains; plaintive, mourning; complaining. (See also Plainand.)

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 283/2 Plenynge, *querulus.* 1594 Marlowe & Nashe *Dido* iv. i, Hear, hear, O, hear Iarbas' plaining prayers. *c* 1630 Milton *Passion* vii, Yet on the softned Quarry would I score My plaining verse as lively as before. 1891 Miss Dowie *Girl in Karp.* 104 The plaining doves are absent from the high fir-tree tops

Plainish (plē·niʃ, *a.* (*adv.*) [f. Plain *a.*[1] + -ish[1].] Somewhat plain.

a 1845 Hood *Publ. Dinner* 114 [You] hear rather plainish A sound that's champaignish. 1894 *Athenæum* 10 Feb. 176/1 A fresh, honest, plainish English girl.

Plainly (plē·nli), *adv.*[1] [f. Plain *a.*[1] + -ly[2].]

1. In a clear or distinct manner; so as to be clearly seen, heard, perceived, or understood.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvi. (*Baptista*) 291 Pat he wes crist he nyt plainly. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* Prol. 64 Hire chere is pleynly spread in the brightnesse Of the sonne. 1460 *Cal. Ant. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 306 As in the sayd chartre more playnly hit ys expressed. 1526 Tindale *John* xvi. 29 Loo, nowe speakest thou playnly, and thou vsest no proverbe. 1692 E. Walker *Epicetus' Mor.* xi, Too plainly is your selfish Folly shewn 1797–1803 Foster *Jrnl.* in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 230 Cannot yet articulate plainly. 1867 Shedd *Homiletics* iii. 58 He should constantly strive to exhibit his thoughts plainly.

2. With clear perception by the senses or mind; clearly; distinctly.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* ii 223 (272) Pey kan not pleynly vnderstonde. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* i lxxii. (1869) 42 As thow shalt see pleynliche whan thou hast rad Genesis. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 231 b, He was sodenly murdered with a gonne, whiche of the neighbors was playnly hard. 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* xii. 58 That you may the plainlier vnderstand it. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 257, I saw plainly..that I was wrong. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* i. i. 5 The evidences of pressure could be plainly traced.

3. Qualifying the statement made: Evidently, manifestly.

1382 Wyclif *Jer.* x. 19 Pleynli this myn infirmyte is, and Y shal bern it. 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 107/2 That than such Juge or Juges .. have pleynly power and auctorite. 1590 Sir J. Smyth *Disc. Weapons* Ded. 9 b, That they have plainlie kept and conuerted..a great part thereof to their owne vses. 1664 Evelyn *Sylva* (1776) 287 These [buried] Trees were found plainly to have been cut off by the Kerf. 1736 Butler *Anal.* i. iii. Wks. 1874 I. 69 Such a Kingdom..would plainly be superior to all others. 1863 Kinglake *Crimea* (1877) II ii. 20 Plainly it would fare ill with any man upon whom the public anger might light.

† **4.** In an open or public manner; openly, publicly. *Obs.*

13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 3297 The knight gan playnly with hir pas Until sho in hir chamber was. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* ix. 512 Quhen thai herd of the cummyng Off schir Eduard, that so plainly Our raid the land. 14.. in *Hist. Coll. Citizen London* (Camden) 96 On the next day was the Parlement playnely be-gunne. 1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 380 Diverse .. persons hes nocht abstenit planelie to pas and repas.

5. Without concealment, disguise, or reserve; openly, candidly, frankly.

c 1386 Chaucer *Merch. T.* 72 If pleynly speke I shal *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2878 And what she is he loveth so To thee pleynly he shal undo, Withoute drede of any shame. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VII* 56 He would after an humble fassion plainly reprehende the King. 1646 J. Whitaker *Uzziah* 22 The fewnesse of those that have..courage to deal plainly. 1710 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to W. Montagu* 14 Nov., I have tried to write plainly. I know not what one can say more upon paper. 1862 Trollope *Orley F.* xvi, Mr. Aram, could he have been induced to speak out his mind plainly, would have expressed, probably, a different opinion.

6. With simplicity or frugality; without ornament or embellishment; without luxury.

1562 Mountgomery in *Archæologia* XLVII. 216 Which.. I haue rudely written and plainely penned. 1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 102 They couet to liue simply and plainly. 1847 C. Bronte *J. Eyre* vii, The hair to be arranged closely, modestly, plainly. 1900 Buchan *Watcher by Threshold* 289, I suppose he lives very plainly.

† **7.** Entirely, completely, absolutely, quite. (Perh. belongs to next: cf. Plain *adv* 6.) *Obs.*

c 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 123 It surmountede pleynly alle odours. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Sam.* v. 6 They thoughte planely, that Dauid shulde not come in. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 530 The kindred of the mothers side, for to saue her honesty, it plainely denied.

† **Plai·nly,** *adv.*[2] *Obs.* In 4–5 **pleyn-, plein-, plen-** [f. Plain *a.*[2] + -ly[2].] Fully.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 211 Of bis matire loke

wib ynne more pleynliche after þe bataýle of Troy. 1418 CHICHELE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. 1. I. 5 Towchyng al odr things, I wot wel..your brother sendyth to ȝu pleynlych. 1442 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 58/1 To have, holde, and enjoye hem, ..as pleynly, hoolly, and in the same maner..as youre seide Fadir hadde and helde hem. 1459 *Paston Lett.* I. 499 As the bringer here of shall more pleinly declare yow. 1469 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 45, I wyll that myn dette be pleny paied.

Plainness (plē·nines). Forms: α. 4 **pleynes**, 4–5 **pleynesse**, 4 7 **playnesse**, 5–6 **plainesse**, **playnes**, 6 **plaines**, **playness**, **pleines**. β. See PLAIN *a*.[1] and -NESS. [ME. *play-*, *pleynesse*, a. OF. *plai(g)nesse*, *planece* flatness, smoothness, plane surface:—L. *plānitiēs*, *-ia* a flat surface, f. *plānus* flat. But the variants in *-nes*, *-ness* show that the word was soon associated with native formations having this suffix, with which it is fully identified in the β forms *plainness*, etc. (Cf. *finesse*, *fineness*.)] The quality or condition of being plain, in various senses of the adj.

†1. Flatness, smoothness, evenness levelness.

α. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) clxvi. 8 Sir Gij drouȝ out þat sweord anon, & alle þe pleynes þer-of it schon. 1388 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* xiv. 33, Y schal drawe doun this temple of God in to pleynesse. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 282/2 A Playnes, *planicies*. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 12 Suche qualities as..hardnesse, softnesse, roughnesse, plainesse. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 21 With more flat and equal playness.

β. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. metr. iv. 12 (Camb. MS), Letres emprintyd in the smothenesse or in the pleynnesse [*B. M. Add* plainesse; *ed.* 1602 plainenesse] of the table of wex. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 57 The playnnes of that place was so repletyd and fulfylde withe wormys. 1573–80 BARET *Alv.* P 441 The plainenesse, or euennesse of the sea. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 102 The plainenes of the Countrie, and the frequency of Lakes and Fennes, doe more increase the cold. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 399 The plainness and evenness of their Country.

2. Openness, honesty, or straightforwardness of conduct; frankness or directness of language.

α. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* xxxii. 24 You haue gifte of pleines sterne and stoute. 1639 N. N. tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* I 17 Where as then was no other sinne in society then lying, a genuine playnesse, were enough.

β. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 56 Of the same vertue and honest playnnes [1558 GRAFTON plainenesse] was Thon Morton archebishop of Caunterbury. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* iv. iv. 108 Whil'st some with cunning guild their copper crownes, With truth and plainnesse I doe weare mine bare. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* (1721) I. *Essay* 207 We see in one the Plainness of a down right Countryman, and in the other, something of a rustick Majesty. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* (1791) II. v. 40 He forced me to express my displeasure with equal plainness. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) I. 356 My plainness of speech makes them hate me.

†b. *euphemism* for Discourteous behaviour or treatment; rudeness. *Obs. rare.*

1465 *Paston Lett.* II. 208 They know not the pleynesse that hathe ben done in such thyngys as hathe ben don in her nainys.

†c. *The plainness*: the plain truth. *Obs.*

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 40 So may not a man be wele counseylled of hys fiende withoute he telle hym the playnesse of hys cause. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 298, I pray you spoke, and shew me the playnes. 1537 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 57 If the said deposicons had been ernestly takyn, the planes of that mater might haue been easely knowen.

3. Clearness to the perception or comprehension; lucidity of exposition, meaning, or expression.

1529 MORE *Dyalogye* I. Wks. 171/2 For the more playnnesse let vs put one example or twaine. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I Introd 1 The demonstrations and proofes..by reason of their playnnes neede no greate declaration. 1671 SAPHON *Syn. Med.* Introd. 2 Little with Plainness is better than much with Obscurity. 1867 SHEDD *Homiletics* iii. (1869) 55 This plainness of style is the product of sagacity and keenness.

4. Absence of or freedom from ornament, ostentatious display, or luxury; simplicity.

1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 655 In their fare, apparell,.. and furniture of waine, they vse a plainenesse. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. Disc vii. 36 The understandings of men are no more satisfied by a pompous magnificence, then by a cheap plainnesse. 1763 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* III. ii. 93 The excess of plainness in our cathedral disappoints the spectator after so rich an approach. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* II. i, These new comers were clad with extreme plainness.

†b. Simplicity (as opp. to complexity). *Obs.*

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. vi 68 This Quadrant.. I hold to be as necessary an Instrument as Seamen can use, in respect of its plainness.

5. Lack of beauty; homeliness; ugliness.

1889 LYTTON *Devereux* I. v, This was far more than sufficient to atone for the comparative plainness of my person. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 105 'A very beautiful complexion', which by no means indicates plainness.

Plai·n sai·ling, *sb.* [prob. a popular use of PLANE SAILING, formerly also spelt *plain sailing*; but used with sense of PLAIN *a.*[1] 3.] Sailing or going on in a plain course, in which there is no difficulty or obstruction; simple or easy course of action.

1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 493 It must be all 'plain sailing', as the seamen say, and no sudden turns, intricacies, or narrow passes. 1842 F. E. PAGET *Milf. Malv.* 209 So far all was plain sailing, as the saying is; but Mr. Till knew that his main difficulties were yet to come. 1857 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* I. xxxiv. 298 These things are never plain sailing, my dear.

So **Plai·n-sai·ling** *a.*, straightforward in action. 1807 KNOX & JEBB *Corr.* I. 344 With all possible rectitude of heart, he has not a plain-sailing mind. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *Jess* iv, Happy, healthy, plain-sailing Bessie.

Plainsher, variant of PLANCHER *sb.*[1]

Plainsman (plē·nzmĕn). [f. PLAIN *sb.*[1] + MAN *sb.*[1]] A man of the plain or plains; an inhabitant of a flat country, or of the wide open plains of some regions. In quot. 1899 applied to a horse.

1881 *Daily News* 21 May 5 The French column..was met on the boundary of the Mater district by two or three hundred plainsmen, who made a show of resistance. 1891 *Spectator* May 732 Imbued with that sense of freedom peculiar to the Australian, the American plainsman, and the Canadian. 1899 *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 355 Experienced ranchmen never turn a bunch of green brood-mares out unless accompanied by three or four of these sagacious little plainsmen.

Plain-song (plē·nsŏŋ). *Mus.* [Rendering med. L. *cantus plānus*, F. *plain chant*, It. *canto piano*: see quot. 1895 in sense 1.]

1. The form of vocal music believed to have been used in the Christian Church from the earliest times, consisting of melodies composed in the mediæval modes (see MODE) and in free rhythm depending on the accentuation of the words, and sung in unison; in the West it was first systematized in the 4th century by St. Ambrose, and further developed in the 6th century by St. Gregory the Great: see AMBROSIAN, GREGORIAN.

1513 in *Trans. Roy. Hist. Soc.* VI. 362 Chapellanis that has vnderstandyng to syng plane sang, priket sang, and to do seruice after the tenour of his foundation. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 41, I wysshe..that the laudable custome of Englande to teache chyldren their plainesong and priksong, were not so decayed. 1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* iii. 62 The first..Performance was done by Plain Song; as the Psalms are..read in Cathedrals. 1878 STAINER in *Queen's Printers' Bible-Aids* 67 The tendency of recitation to develope into monotone and an irregular chant..is illustrated by the history of 'plain song' in the early Christian Church. 1895 H. B. BRIGGS in *Elem. Plainsong* 1 Plainsong or *Cantus planus*—even, level, plain song—is perfectly distinct from *cantus figuratus*, or *mensuratus*, i.e. harmonised, measured music, from which it essentially differs in tonality and rhythm. ..In plainsong the accents occur irregularly, thus making the rhythm *free*, but subject to certain laws of proportion which satisfy the ear.

2. A simple melody or theme; often accompanied by a running melody or 'descant' (see DESCANT *sb.* 1); hence in various *fig.* applications. *Obs.* or *Hist.*

a 1565 R. EDWARDES *Damon & Pithias* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 27 Without mention of them [ladies] you can make no sport: They are your plain-song to sing descant upon. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 70 When a man talketh of a Descanter, it must be vnderstood of one that can extempore sing a part upon a playnesong. *Ibid.* 71 [see COUNTERPOINT *sb.*[1] 2]. 1659 H. THORNDIKE *Wks.* (1846) II. 610 Ecclesiasticus.. descants indeed upon Solomon's plain song in the eighth and ninth of the Proverbs. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. v. 21 Here followeth the three usual Plain Songs for Tuning the Voice in the Ascending and Descending of Notes.

3. *attrib.*

1599 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. i. 134 The Finch, the Sparrow, and the Larke, The plainsong Cuckow gray. *a* 1646 J. GREGORY *Disc. Nicene Creed* Posthuma (1649) 53 The same Creed hath been most certainly sung, in a plain song fashion, ever since the date of the Councel [of Nice] itself.

Plai·n-spea·king, *sb.* and *a.* a. *sb.* Plainness of speech, candour, frankness. b. *adj.* That speaks plainly or without reserve; = next.

a. 1852 ROGET *Thesaurus* § 703 Candour, sincerity,..plain speaking. 1864 WEBSTER, *Plain-speaking*, plainness of speech, frankness, candor.

b. 1884 *Athenæum* 9 Feb. 178/3 'The Algerines are a company of rogues', remarked a plain-speaking Dey.

Plai·n-spo·ken, †**plai·n-spoke**, *a.* [f. PLAIN *adv.* + *spoken*, pa. pple. of SPEAK; cf. OUTSPOKEN, also BEHAVED *ppl. a.*]

1. Given to speaking plainly; outspoken, unreserved.

1678 DRYDEN *All for Love* Pref., A plain-spoken honest man. 1772 FLETCHER *Logica Genev.* 103 The Creed of an honest, consistent, plain-spoken Calvinist. 1884 JENNINGS *Croker Papers* I. ii. 54 [He] was much too sincere and plain-spoken to be a model courtier.

2. Plainly spoken; clearly or directly expressed; outspoken, candid, frank.

1703 ROWE *Ulyss.* I. (1706) C3, Leave my plain spoke Love to prove its Merit. 1836 SIR H. TAYLOR *Statesman* xxxi. 238 A rough, bluff, hearty, plain-spoken way of eulogising them to their faces. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xii. 106 He seems to have used language nearly as plain-spoken as Tostig did two years later.

Hence **Plain-spo·kenness.**

1865 F. OAKELEY *Hist. Notes* 29 To such friends..he [Mr. Froude] discloses himself..with almost the plain-spokenness of the confessional. 1883 W. T. ARNOLD in Ward *Eng. Poets* (ed. 2) II. 87 Witter had to expiate his plain spokenness by a rigorous confinement.

Plai·nstones, *sb. pl. Sc.* Also 8–9 **-stanes**, **-stenes**. [f. PLAIN *a.*[1], flat, smooth + STONE.] Flagstones; the flagged side-pavement of a street.

a 1774 FERGUSSON *Mutual Compl. Plainstanes & Causey* 3 The spacious Street an' gude Plainstanes Were never kend to crack but anes. *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* VI. 42 One page said he saw her step aside on the plain stones, speaking to an elderly woman. 1856 DOBELL *Lyrics in War Time, Shower*, A murkier wash that splashed and clapped The plainstones. 1882 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 524 He met them promenading on the plainstanes.

Plaint (plānt), *sb.* Forms: α. 3–4 **plainte**, 4–5 **pleynte**, 5–6 **playnte**, **plainte**, (5 **plancte**, **playnthe**, 6 **plente**). β. 4 **pleint**, 4–6 **pleynt**, **playnt**, 4–6 **plant**, 5 **playntt**, 5–6 **plent**, 4– **plaint**. [In ME. two words: α. *pleinte*, *plainte*, a. OF. *plainte*, in med.L. *planeta* (Du Cange), sb. from fem. pa. pple. of *plang-ere*, ppl. stem *planct-*, to beat the breast, lament: for form cf. COMPLAINT. β. *pleint*, *plaint*, a. OF. *plaint*, *pleint* = Pr. *planch*, Sp. *llanto*, Pg. *pranto*, It. *pianto*:—L. *planctu-s* (*u*- stem), f. same vb. Only the latter has come down into mod. Eng.]

1. The action or an act of plaining; audible expression of sorrow; lamentation, grieving. (From 1600 chiefly *poetic*.)

α. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 96 No woubleche nis so culuert ase is o pleinte wis. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6726 To god he made is pleinte ofte wepinde wel blue. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 323 Whan he hire wofull pleintes herde..Him liste betre forto wepe. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 54/2 Whan they of the contre sawe this plancte and sorowyng they saide this is a grete sorow to thegypcyens.

β. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 5163 Androcheus herde þe kynges pleint. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8686 The petie & the playnt was pyn for to here! 1539 *Primer* in *Priv. Prayers* (1851) 91 Thou only art my God, thou must hear my piteous plaint. 1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1607) 19 Pandosto would once a day repaire to the Tombe, and there with watry plants bewaile his misfortune. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 343 The hapless Paire Sate in their sad discourse, and various plaint. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VI. xv. iv. 44 They all burst into tears, and breathed their plaints in the following words. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 379 With louder plaints the mother spoke her woes. 1885–94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* May xxviii, And piteously with tears her plaint renew'd.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1742 WEST *Let.* in *Gray's Poems* (1775) 148 A plaint is heard from ev'ry tree. 1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* 166 The wheeling plover cease'd Her plaint. *a* 1881 ROSSETTI *House of Life* xcviii, With plaints for every flower.

2. A statement or representation of wrong, injury, or injustice suffered; a complaint.

α. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2961 Hauelok..bad ubbe..þat he sholde on ilke wise Denemark yeme and gete so, þat no pleynte come him to. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* iv. 214 For pore men der nat pleyne ne here pleinte shewe. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonce* ii, Therof he wold haue made a playnte to his neyghbours.

β. 13.. *Cursor M.* 12065 þe gret lauerdinges..plaint on him mad communli Bath to shosep and to marl. 1444 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1844) I 12 The alderman..profferand that give thar be ony cause of playnt it suld be well reformyt and amendid. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 799/2 He should come and present his plaint to the king. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* vi. (1628) 158 Shee with teares made vnto him her plaint. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Met. Leg., Columbus* xxxv. 10 They graciously, His plaint and plea receiv'd. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxxii. 441 It was apparent that our savage friends had their plaint to make, or, it might be, to avenge.

†b. Cause, ground, or matter of complaint. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10640 (Cott.) þan most þis mai be clene and bright, Wit-vten plaint, wit-vten plight. 1382 WYCLIF *Eccl.* vii. 15 That a man finde not aȝen hym rightwis pleyntes. 1499 *Exch. Rolls Scott.* XI. 395 That the balye hald fowre balye courtis..for..reforming of plants of nychtbourhed and uthris.

3. *spec.* An oral or written statement of grievance made to a court of law, for the purpose of obtaining redress; an accusation, charge, complaint.

α. [1292 BRITTON I. i. § 11 Et volums qe le poer de nos Justices..ne pasent mie les pointz de nos brefs, ..ne des pleintes a eux fetes. 1321 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 387/1 Qe la plainte puisse estre trie par duze hommes jurees.] 1422 61 in *Calr. Proc. Chanc. Q. Eliz.* (1827) Introd. 92 Vexed in the Sherreves Court..be a pleynte of trespas. 1427 *Waterf. Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 204 That no citsaine..have no delayes in ony playnthe, butt only in an action of dette. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 24 § 1 Any suyte playnte or demaunde before Justices of Recorde. *c* 1537 in Leadam *Sel. Pl. Cr. Requests* (Selden) 47 Seuerall plentes of debt in the name of our souerayn lord the kyng.

β. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 313 þat non thar com no sende to courte to mak eft pleynt. 14.. *Customs Malton* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 59 Jugement of any playntt for to be gyffen. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. ix. (1877) I. 202 The parties plaintiffe and defendant..proceed..by plaint or declaration, answer, replication [etc.]. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xviii. 273 The foundation of such suits continues to be as in the times of the Saxons; not by original writ, but by plaint; that is, by a private memorial tendered in open court to the judge, wherein the party injured sets forth his cause of action. 1798 in Dallas *Amer. Law Rep.* II. 205 The proceedings were drawn up as if it had been a plaint under the landlord and tenant act. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* II. xi. 581 A suit in the county court commences by plaint.

4. *Comb.*, as †**plaint-bruised** *a.*, bruised by beating in token of grief.

1627 MAY *Lucan* II. 38 But one there Her plaint-bruisde armes, and moystned cheekes did teare.

†**Plaint**, *v. Obs.* (from 16th c., *Sc.*) Also 4 **pleynt**, 5 **playnt**, 6 *Sc.* **plent**. [f. PLAINT *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To make complaint, complain; *rarely* to make lamentation, lament, wail.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3554 He plainted full pitiously, was pyn for to here. *Ibid.* 8095 Hit pleasside hir priuely, playntyde ho noght. †*a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* x. 392 For to the kinge I will anon To plainte (*v.r.* playn) upon you all. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 225 Ye sall haue no cause to plent. 1607 W. SCLATER *Exp. o Thess.*

(1629) 224 Ieremie somewhere bewailes it: somewhere plaints of it. 1715 PENNECUIK *Truth's Trav* in *Descr. Tweeddale* etc. 86 Cooks and Kailwives baith refus'd him, Because he plainted of their Dish. 1789 in Jas. Fisher *Poems* (1790) 89 Ye need na plaint upon your muse.

2. *trans.* To cover or fill with complaints. *rare*—[1].

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 1597 Youre lettres ful þe papir al y-pleynted Conseyued hath mine hertes pite. I haue ek seyn wip teres al depeynted Youre lettre.

Plain-table, variant of PLANE-TABLE.

† Plai'nteous, *a. Sc. Obs.* Forms: 5 **playntis, plaintwiss**, 5–6 **plinteous**, 6 **plant-, plentuous**, 7 **plenteous.** [app. for orig. type **plaintivous*, f. F. *plaintif, -ive* PLAINTIVE + -OUS: cf. PITEOUS, PLENTEOUS: see -EOUS] Complaining, making or bringing a complaint.

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armis* (S T S.) 116 [He] suld do justice till all men that ar playntis of his men as to merchandis and vitalaris of the ost and others. 1476 *Acta Auditor.* (1839) 41/2 To Raiss new summondis apone the said Johne of forbass & all vþiris parsonis þt he is plaintwiss of. 1563 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 244 The lait attemptatis, quhairof ye ar plantuous in youre lettir. 1565 *Ibid.* 414 Gif ony of oure trew subjectis be plentuous of him. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj., Baron Courts* ii. § 3. 101 Attachments . be the quhilk ane party is constrained against his wil to stand to the law, and to doe sic right and reason as he aught of law to ane other partie, that is plenteous on him.

Plainteous, obs. Sc. form of PLENTEOUS.

† Plai'ntful, *a. Obs.* [f. PLAINT *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of mourning or complaint; mournful; in first quot., grievous.

13.. *Cursor M.* 1497 (Cott.) Quen caym had don þat plentful plight [*G.* cursed dede]. *a* 1541 WYATT *Penit. Ps.* cii. 16 For my plaintful sighs and for my dread. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Sidera* xii, Here is iuster cause of plaintfull sadnesse. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 12 O leave thy plaintful soul more to molest.

Plaintie, obs. Sc. form of PLENTY.

Plaintiff (plē'ntif). Forms: 4–5 **pleint-, pleynt-**, 4–6 **playnt-**, 5–6 **plent-**, 6– **plaint-**; 4–5 **-yf**, 4 6 **-if, -yff(e**, 6 **-yfe, -ife, -iffe**, 5– **-iff**, (6 **plainetife, plantife**, 7 **-ive**) [a. OF. *plaintif*, sb. use of *plaintif, -ive* adj. PLAINTIVE.

Plaintiff and *plaintive* are orig the same word in Eng., as in F.; but, in the sb. use, the original *-if* of the masculine has come down through Law-French, while as adj the word has shared in the common history of adjs. in *-if, -ive*; in their use, also, the two have diverged, so that a *plaintiff* is no longer thought of as a *plaintive* person.]

1. *Law.* The party who brings a suit into a court of law; a complainant, prosecutor; opposed to *defendant*.

[1278 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 10/2 Al quel jour, .. les pleintifs, e les veisins ke furen sumuns vindrent] *a* 1400 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 360 So þt þe playntyf to enerych court hym profry to þe to somaunce procuratours. 1436 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 501/2 Ye Pleintifs in the seid Actions. 1550–3 *Decays Eng.* in *Four Suppl.* (E. E. T. S.) 96 As for all other shyres, we refer it to the playntyues 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 103 When the plaintife had propounded and charged him with injuries. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* v. i. 362 Thou shalt be both the Plaintiffe and the Iudge Of thine owne cause. 1637 SALTONSTALL *Eusebius Constantine* 80 Hee sent Commissioners to examine the matter, and releeve the Plaintives. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 219 Plaintife is hee that sueth or complaineth in an Assise, or in an action personall, as in a action of debt, trespasse, decett, detinue, and such other 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* II v 225 He will plead for the plaintiff today. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I 261 Judgement was given for the plaintiff. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxxiv, 'Do you find for the plaintiff, gentlemen, or for the defendant?' 'For the plaintiff.'

† 2. *generally.* One who complains; a complainer. *Obs.* (Usually with more or less reference to the legal sense.)

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Nn vij, If I had as muche knowlage, where to complayne to the, as thou haste power to remedye the playntife. 1627 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 251 But in this, which toucheth neerest clamourous plaintiues, how may the people bee excused? 1671 HOWE *Van. Man* Wks. 1836 I. 389 Besides the evil which had already befallen the plaintiff [the writer of the 89th Psalm], a further danger nearly threatened him.

† b. One who 'complains' of illness. *Obs*

1633 HART *Diet Diseased* III. xi. 270 Many of these plaintives..will often in their need, sooner have recourse to some ignorant Empericke.

3. *attrib.* (*appositive*), as *plaintiff company, plaintiff-deponent.*

1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) I. 473 Mendacity-serving information from him to the plaintiff-deponent. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Mar. 9/1 The company in respect of whom the licence was assigned was not the present plaintiff company.

Hence **Plai'ntiffship,** the position of a plaintiff.

1833 MOORE *Mem.* (1856) VII. 18 Those who had signed an agreement to bear Murray harmless through his plaintiffship.

Plaintile, plain tile (plē'nˌtəil). [f. PLAIN *a.*[1] + TILE] A flat roofing tile.

1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6251/3 Every Plaintyle is to be 10 Inches and half an Inch in Length, 6 Inches and a Quarter of an Inch in Breadth. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 554 A row of plain tiles, laid edge to edge, with their broad surfaces parallel to the termination of a wall, so as to project over the wall at right angles to the vertical surface, is called single plain tile creasing. 1842–76 GWILT *Archit.* § 2282 a, Parapets..finished with double plaintile creasing. *Ibid.* Gloss., *Plain tiles*, properly *Plane tiles*, those whose surfaces are planes.

Plaintiose, -ouse, -us, obs. Sc. ff. PLENTEOUS.

Plaintive (plē'ntiv), *a.* Forms: 4–8 as in PLAINTIFF; 6– **-ive.** [ME. a. OF. *plaintif, -ive*, corresp. to L. type **planctīv-us*, f. *planctus* PLAINT: see -IVE, and note s. v. PLAINTIFF.]

1. Complaining, grieving, lamenting; †suffering. Now *rare.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 6 How goodli that Penelope Of his lachesse was pleintif. 1600 J. LANE *Tom Tel-troth* 654 Thus men by women, women wrongde by men, Giue matter still vnto my plaintife pen. 1700 DRYDEN *Iliad* I 500 To south the sorrows of her plaintive son 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* III. 374 His younger Son..First Fruit of Death, hes Plaintiff of a wound Given by a Brother's Hand. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 240 The mere suffering of plaintive virtue.

† 2. Being or pertaining to the complainant or plaintiff in a suit. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Beryn* 3533 And eke also the cost Of euery party plentyff at fallith in his pleynt 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A* iv. v. 210 Ryght and restytucion were made vnto the party playntyff of his actyon and demaunde. 1577 Parties plaintiffe [see PLAINT *sb.* 3b]. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 886 If in this place the Iudge doe signifie God, and the aduersarie plaintiue the Diuell. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q* v. iv. 40 To heare the piteous beast pleading her plaintiffe cause.

3. Having the character of complaint; expressive of sorrow; mournful, sad.

1579 E K. in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Gen. Argt., These xii Aeclogues, ..eyther they be Plaintiue,..or recreatiue,.. or Moral. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 473 His careful Mother heard the Plaintive Sound 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 3 Oft in the Winds is heard a plaintive Sound Of melancholy Ghosts, that hover round. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 479 The fiddle screams Plaintive and piteous, as it wept and wailed Its wasted tones. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* II. 242 These songs are recited slowly to a peculiarly plaintive melody.

4. *Comb.*, as *plaintive-echoing* adj.

1740 DYER *Ruins of Rome* 48 They, mournfully among The plaintive-echoing ruins pour their streams.

Hence **Plai'ntively** *adv.*; **Plai'ntiveness.**

1773 MELMOTH tr. *Cicero's De Senect., Remarks* 196 The alternate plaintiveness and boldness of his strain 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xi, So sweetly, so plaintively did the strain glow on the air. 1845 JANE ROBINSON *Whitehead* xix, Gushes of rapture and plaintiveness 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III 195 They tell you plaintively of how many evils their old age is the cause.

Plai'ntless, *a rare.* [f. PLAINT *sb.* + -LESS] Without complaint; uncomplaining.

1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* II 45 By Woe, the Soul to daring Action swells; By Woe, in plaintless Patience it excels.

Plainward (plē'nwĕəd), *adv.* [f. PLAIN *sb.*[1] + -WARD] Towards the plain.

1862 CALVERLEY *Verses & Tr., Charades* VI. ii, As pours the Anio plainward, When rains have swollen the dykes.

Plai'n-work, plain work. **1.** Work of a plain or simple kind, as distinguished from ornamental or 'fancy' work: *spec.* plain needlework or sewing, as distinct from fancy work or embroidery.

1715 POPE *2nd Ep. to Miss Blount* 11 She went, to plain-work, and to purling brooks. 1741–70 *Lett. Eliz. Carter*, etc. (1808) 19, I shall quietly proceed in the regular track and unambitious exercise of harmless plain-work. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sketch-bk., Beatrice Mergey*, She does beefsteaks and plain work. 1885 *Manual Plain Needlework* 145 Implements required for plain work.

2. *Masonry.* See quot. 1832.

[*c* 1430 *Freemasonry* 539 The tower of Babyloyne was begonne, Also playne werke of lyme and stone] 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 315 Plain-work consists merely in the cleaning up of its surface. 1832 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) V. 677/1 Plain work is the even surface produced on stone by the chisel, without the necessity of taking away more than the mere inequalities...Sunk work arises from the necessity of chiseling or hacking away below the level surface of the plain work.

Plainy (plē'ni), *a.* [f. PLAIN *sb.*[1] + -Y.] Full of or characterized by plains

1796 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* I. 96 Forming..with its alluvion sand, much of the plainy peninsula of Arabia.

Plaisance, Plaisanterie, obs. var. PLEASANCE, PLEASANTRY.

‖ **Plaisanteur** (plezanŭtōr). *rare.* [obs. F. *plaisanteur* 'a Jeaster, Buffoone, Parasite, pleasant fellow' (Cotgr.), f. *plaisanter* to jest, etc., f. *plaisant* PLEASANT, merry.] A jester, a witty talker.

1841 DE QUINCEY *Rhet.* Wks 1862 X 38 Polonius with his quibbles, could not appear a more unseasonable *plaisanteur.*

Plaise, obs. f. PLAICE. **Plaisir, -ur, -ure,** obs. ff PLEASURE. **Plaister,** obs. f. PLASTER.

Plait (plăt, plæt, plāt), *sb.* Forms: α. 5–6 **playte**, 5–7 **playt**, 6 **plaite**, 6– **plait.** β. 5–6 **pleyte, pleite**, 7 **pleit.** γ. 6 **playght, pleyght(e**, 6–7 **plaight**, 6–8 **pleight.** See also PLAT *sb.*[1], PLEAT *sb.*, PLET *sb.*[1], PLIGHT *sb.*[2] [ME. *pleyt, playt*, a. OF. *pleit* (Burguy), later *plait* (14th c. in Godef.) fold, manner of folding:—late L. **plictum*, from *plicitum* a thing folded, neuter of pa. pple. of *plicāre* to fold.

For this sb. and the vb. the dictionaries generally give the first pronunciation above; but in living English use, the third is usual in sense 1, and the second in sense 2; which amounts to saying that, as a *spoken* word, *plait* is obsolete, and supplied in sense 1 by *pleat*, in sense 2 by *plat.* The first pronunciation appears however to prevail in U. S.]

1. A fold, crease, or wrinkle. **a.** A fold of cloth or any similar fabric, *esp.* a flattened fold or gather made by doubling the material upon itself; = PLEAT *sb.* 1. (Now generally written *pleat*, and usually pronounced (plīt) even when spelt *plait.*)

a. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 608/35 *Ruga*, a wrynkyl, or a playt. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 402/2 Playte, of a clothe, *plica, plicatura.* 1530 PALSGR. 255/2 Playte of a gowne, *ply.* *a* 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr.* 1. ii, Thair kirtillis wer of lynkome licht, Weill prest with mony plaitis [*rime* gaitis]. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 203/40 Ye Playt of a cote, *plica, ruga.* 1687 RANDOLPH *Archip.* 40 Their stockings are most of red cloth, hanging in plaits. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 158 The multitude of plaits in their gowns. 1814 MOORE *New Cost. Ministers* 15 Every pucker and seam were made matters of State, And a grand Household Council was held on each plait! 1850 D. G. MITCHELL *Reveries Bachelor* 227 And then smoothed down the plaits of her apron. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl 680/2 To change the width of plait, turn the nuts on the curved screw [etc.].

β. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 151 They haue suche pleytes vpon theyr brestes, and ruffes vppon theyr sleues, aboue theyr elbowes. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. iv. 116 A Talbant high topped before deuided with twelue pleites or folds. *a* 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 121 To judge of lace, pinke, panes, print cut, and pleit [*rime* conceit]. 1683 CHALKHILL *Thealma & Cl.* 74 Her silk gown..in equal pleits hung down Unto the Earth

γ. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 3 The said clothes..shall be folded either in pleightes or cuttelle. 1552 HULOET, Pleyght, *sinus*..Loke in playght. *Ibid.*, Playght or wrynkle, *ruga, rugosus*, full of playghtes. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1622) 51 The neather part full of pleights. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* XXIV. P 10 He laps or Folds..one part of it..into a Plaight.

b. A fold, wrinkle, or crease in any natural structure, e.g. in the lip, brow, or ear; in the integuments or membranes of insects or plants; a sinuosity of a coast-line.

1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* Poems (1869) 106 Therefore these plaits and folds the sound restraine, That it the organ may more gently touch. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I 113 That towne . stood as it were in a fold, or plait, or nouke thereof. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* IV iv. 24 A grave formal young man, his prim mouth set in plaits. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Sonn., Apprehension* 10, I should fear Some plait between the brows. 1856 DELAMER *Fl. Gard.* (1861) 60 *Funkia subcordata* has heart-shape leaves, of a bright green, with longitudinal folds or plaits.

β, γ. 1574 HYLL *Ord. Bees* i, Aristotle nameth them pleighted or ringed in that their bodies are deuided with pleights or rings. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 244 In thick pleites his browes are shrunk. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying Ins.* I. iii. 6 The hinder part of their bodies is full of ringes, or pleights.

c *fig.* A sinuosity or twist of nature or character; a quirk, a dodge, a trick; a winding, a hidden recess: usually implying artifice or deceit. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiv. (Arb.) 299 *Oportet iudicem esse rudem et simplicem*, without plaite or wrinkle, sower in looke and churlish in speach. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. vii, Simplicitie; without folds, without pleights, without counterfeit 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 124 [To] search so narrowly all the plaits and hidden corners of the Papacie 1622 HAKEWILL *David's Vow* iv. 144 A simple heart, .. without pleits and foldes. *a* 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Guide Devot.* (1719) 123. I do not desire that there should be any Fold, or Pleight, or Corner of it hidden from Thee. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng.* xxi IV. 581 Two characters .of which he knew all the plaits and windings.

2. A contexture of three or more interlaced strands of hair, ribbon, straw, or any cord-like substance; *esp.* a braided tress of hair, a queue or pigtail; a flat band of plaited straw, grass, or vegetable fibre, for making hats, etc. (Commonly pronounced (plat), and often spelt *plat*: see PLAT *sb.*[4]) Hence *three-, four-, six-plait*, etc. (dial. *three-a-plait, threesome plait*, etc.); *single plait*, a plait formed by knitting up a single string into a chain of loops, as in chain-stitch; chain-plait.

Brazilian plait, plait made of dried flag-grass, imported from the West Indies or South America. *Leghorn plait*, see LEGHORN. See also STRAW-PLAIT.

1530 PALSGR. 255/2 Playtes of a womans heer, *tresses, tressure.* 17.. *Mary Hamilton* in Child *Ballads* (1857) III 325 But in and cam the Queen herself, Wi' gowd plait on her hair. 1837 H. AINSWORTH *Crichton* I. 205 The rich auburn hair is gathered in plaits at the top of the head. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 317 Rye straw grown in Orkney has been found pretty well fitted to serve as a substitute for the straw used in Italian plait; and the manufacture of this straw into plait was carried on for several years to a considerable extent. 1870 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Apr. 243 The most simple shortening for all descriptions of small cords is that known to boys as the single plait, but which seamen know as the chain knot. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* xiv. 138 They were fine-looking young fellows, wearing their hair in long plaits down their backs. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Sept. 4/1 English ladies purchasing an elegant straw bonnet at the Louvre are not, perhaps, aware that the plait was made by children in Bedfordshire, and the straw put together at Luton. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 July 13/2 The paper..is cut into strips and then plaited in a four- or five- or six-plait.

b. *Naut.* 'Strands of rope-yarn twisted into foxes, or braided into sennit' (Knight).

c. *Polish plait*, 'a matted condition of the hair induced by neglect, dirt, and pediculi, common in Poland, Lithuania, and Tartary' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*, s. v. *Plica polonica*): see PLICA 1.

1875 SIR W. TURNER in *Encycl. Brit* I. 819/2 He described the state of the hair when affected with Polish plait.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *plait-like* adj.; **plait-dance**, a dance in which the participants hold ribbons, which are plaited and unplaited in the

course of their evolutions; a ribbon-dance; **plait-net**, a kind of machine-made lace; **plait-stitch**, = PLAITED *stitch*; **plait-work**, a decorative pattern, of a kind frequent in ancient and mediæval art, in the form of interlacing or plaited bands.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Jan. 7/1 Native dancing girls go through the well-known and much admired evolutions commonly called the 'plait dance. 1901 *Lady's Realm* X. 617/1 The stitches cross in the middle, and the *plait-like appearance is attained. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf* vii. 229 In 'fancy broad-net' the device as well as the ground-work are made at the machine. In '*plait-net' the same thing is observable, and also in 'tatting-net'. 1901 *Lady's Realm* X. 616 *Plait-stitch. 1899 BARING GOULD *Book West* II. 43 The transition from *plaitwork to knotwork took place in Italy between 563 and 774.

Plait (plæt, plæt, plēt), *v.* Forms: see prec. sb.; also PLAT *v.*[3], PLEAT *v.*, PLET *v.*, PLIGHT *v.*[2] [f. PLAIT *sb.*, where see note on pronunciation.]

1. *trans.* To fold (a woven or other fabric, etc.); *esp.* to fold flat, to double; to gather in pleats; = PLEAT *v* 1, and now commonly pronounced (plēt).

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 212 To broche hem with a pak-nedle And plaited [*v. rr.* playte, piyt)d, plyghted; *A.* pl(e)ted, pleit] hem togyderes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 402/2 Playtyn, *plico.* 1571 CAMPION *Hist. Iref* vi. (1633) 18 With wide hanging sleeves playted. 1714 GAY *Sheph. Week* Tuesday 36 Will she with huswife's hand provide thy meat, And every Sunday morn thy neckcloth plait? 1732 *Acc. Workhouses* 153 Taylors are only employ'd to cut out their mantua's and plait them. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xvi 139 Asked the washerwoman if she had plaited her cap. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 188 [He] wore his shirt frill plaited and puffed out at the bosom.

β. *c* 1440 Y pleite; 1467 pleytid [see PLAITED 1] 1612 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* vi. vii. § 18. 67 Wearing a kittle therunder very thick pleited

γ. 1538 ELYOT, *Sinuo*...it is also applyed to garmentes that are pleyghted or gathered vp. 1552 HULOET, Pleyght or folde a garment, *sinuo.* 1613 J. MAY *Declar. Est. Clothing* v. 26 Hauing the clothes pleighted and bound together with thieds 1657 BECK *Univ. Char.* Ivij b, To plaight.

†**b.** By extension, To fold, bend, double up; to wrinkle, knit (the brows). *Obs.*

a 1440 *Sir Degrev* 326 Wyth scharpe exus of stelle He playtede here basnetus welle. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 204/1 To Playt a nayle, *replicare.* 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. ix. 81 Some ..seem farre older then they are, and plait and set their brows in an affected sadnesse.

2. To braid or intertwine (hair, straw, rushes, narrow ribbons, etc.) so as to form a plait, band, or rope (PLAIT *sb.* 2); = PLAT *v.*[3] 1, and now commonly pronounced (plæt).

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) 1 *Pet.* iii. 3 Let it not be outwardly the plaiting of heare. 1611 BIBLE *ibid*, That outward adorning, of plaiting the haire. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 386 Their haire they plait it in two very long locks that hang downe ouer their shoulders halfe a yard long. 1831 SCOTT *Cast Dang.* II, The little wild boy..who used to run about and plait rushes some twenty years ago. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 122 An hour or more is occupied by the process of plaiting the hair. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. i, Little Margery..who plaited straw.

γ. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 76 Hir lockes are pleighted like the fleece of wooll 1703 SAVAGE *Lett. Antients* lii. 135 If thou pleightedst thy Hair with one hand, thou wouldst be sure to handle my Purse with the other.

b. *fig.* To interweave (things immaterial).

1387–8 [see PLAITED 3]. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* I. ii. 31 When devotion is thus artificially plaited into houres it may take up mens minds in formalities. *Ibid.* v. vii. 386 Till one unexpected counterblast of Fortune ruffled, yea blew away, all his projects so curiously plaited.

c. To felt, mat.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Plaiting*, the interweaving of the felted hairs, forming a hat-body by means of pressure, motion, moisture, and heat.

d. To make (a braid, garland, mat, etc.) by plaiting.

1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xi. 297 Plaiting mats and baskets of stained reeds.

†**3.** To twist to cross. (Of one or two things.) **a.** *trans.* **b.** *intr.*

a. 1616 in Dalyell *Darker Superst. Scotl.* (1834) 448 [She] past the boundis of hir ground, and thair sat doun plaiting hir feit betuix the merchis.

b. 17 in Evans *Old Ballads* (1784) III. 175 The worm leapt up, the worm leapt down, She plaited round the stone. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 540 A too quick growing of the hoofs, which plaited under his feet and made him lame.

Plaited (see prec.), *ppl. a.* [f. PLAIT *v* + -ED[1].]

1. Folded, doubled, gathered in folds; furnished with pleats. In this sense now generally written PLEATED.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 402/2 Playtyd, *plicatus.* *c* 1440 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 79/151 What scnal þanne profite þi gowne y-pleite [*rime* waite]? 1467 *Songs Cos ume* (Percy Soc.) 57 Your short stuffede dowblettes and your pleytid gowns. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Mowbray's Banishm.* xxv, Their pleyted garmentes herewith well accorde. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr* III. § 9 An English courtier,..with his Gothic, succinct, plaited garment. 1839 tr. *Lamartine's Trav. East* 29/1 The tube covered with plaited silk.

b. Wrinkled, corrugated, fluted, striated.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 241 A playted pyller gathereth dust. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Reliq.* (1651) 231 The body of this Columne is perpetually channeled like a thick pleighted Gown. 1776 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* Explan. Terms 386 *Plicatum*, plaited, folded in sharp Flexures from the Disk to the Margin. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 231 The plaited æstivation of the corolla. 1833 RENNIE *Alph. Angling* 51 The tail, with its peculiar fin, more or less plaited.

2. Braided, intertwined, formed into a PLAIT (*sb.* 2); interlaced, interwoven. Also PLATTED.

1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 15 Playted lockes pressing with cap of plate. 1694 ADDISON *Virg. Georg.* IV. Misc. Wks. 1765 I. 22 Tho' barks or plaited willows make your hive. 1830 TENNYSON *Ode Memory* v, A garden bower'd close With plaited alleys of the trailing rose.

†**3.** *fig.* Involved, complicated, complex. *Obs.*

1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. viii. (Skeat) I. 45 Diligent love, with many playted praisinges. 1668 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. iii. § 15 (ed. 3) 510 He left behind him such plaited pictures in his history.

4. *Comb.* and special collocations, as *plaited-tailed* adj.; **plaited hair**, Polish plait: see PLAIT *sb.* 2 c; **plaited lace**: see quot.; **plaited stitch**, one of the stitches of worsted work or Berlin wool work: see quot.; **plaited string work**, a kind of fancy work made with small cord or string plaited or twisted into simple patterns; **plaited worm**, a fluke-worm of the family *Aspidogasteridæ*.

1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 394/2 *Plaited Laces...Italy claims the first invention of these, and, much being made at Genoa, it was known as Genoese Lace, but as large quantities were also worked in Spain,..plaited laces also received the name of Point d'Espagne. *Ibid.*, Plaited Laces are made upon a pillow and with Bobbins; the patterns are geometrical, and open, and have no grounds; for common purposes tinsel is used instead of real gold [wire or fine thread]. *Ibid* 31/1 *Plaited Stitch*, this stitch is an imitation of the ordinary herringbone, and is frequently called by that name. *Ibid* 396/1 *Plaited Stringwork...Plaited string is a suitable work for ladies with weak sight. The work makes good table mats under hot dishes. 1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* (1850) I. v. 97, I soon came up with the eight *plaited-tailed animals which were dragging the mountain, second only in size to the Juggernaut idol.

Plaiter. [f. PLAIT *v.* + -ER[1].] One who or that which plaits.

1755 JOHNSON, *Plaiter*, he that plaits 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind* 432 Our weavers, taylors, and plaiters of false hair. 1873 'OUIDA' *Pascarèl* II. 87 Asses laden with straw for the plaiter's market on the morrow.

Plaiting, *vbl. sb.* [f. PLAIT *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb PLAIT: *concr.* something plaited.

[1406 *Litt Red Bk Bristol* (1900) II. 76 En foller des draps come en pleityng et rekkyng.] *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 402/2 Playtynge, *plicacio.* 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Engurriamiento*, pleighting, *rugos las.* 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* ii. § 8 (1689) 11 Keep them [hairs] from entangling together, which hinders their right Pleighting. 1882 *Century Mag.* XXV. 114 Crushing the limp plaitings of lace closer around her throat.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *plaiting process*; **plaiting-attachment**, a mechanical device attached to a sewing-machine, by means of which the fabric is pleated; **plaiting machine**, a machine for pleating cloth or other fabrics.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1723/1 Of the numerous plaiting and tucking devices an example may be given. 1876 ROCK *Text. Fabr.* 2 Woollen stuff..wrought by the plaiting process without a loom. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. *Plaiting Machine* *Ibid.*, LOWE the plaiting knife by adjusting the nut on screw F.

Plak, plake, plakke, obs. forms of PLACK.

Plaka·rd, -art, -erde, -ert, obs. ff. PLACARD.

Plan (plæn), *sb.* [a. F. *plan* (1553 in Hatz.-Darm.) a plane (surface), also, a ground-plan, subst. use of *plan, plane* adj., flat, plane, 16th c. ad. L. *plān-us* flat (being a learned or technical doublet of the popular *plain, plaine* flat, PLAIN).

In Eng the two sbs. *plan* and *plane* divide between them the various senses combined in F. under *plan*.]

I. 1. A drawing, sketch, or diagram of any object, made by projection upon a flat surface, usually a horizontal plane (opp. to ELEVATION II): *spec.* (*a*) A drawing or diagram showing the relative positions of the parts of a building, or of any one floor of a building, as projected upon a horizontal plane. (*b*) A map of a comparatively small district or region, as a town, etc. drawn on a relatively large scale and with considerable detail. See also GROUND-PLAN.

In plan, as projected upon a horizontal plane (opp. to *in section*).

[1678 PHILLIPS: cf 4.] 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Plan*, a Draught, Model, or Ground-plot; a Design, Ground-work, or Project of any piece of Work. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 87 Designed upon Rolls of Paper, call'd Plans. 1727 (*title*) The Designs of Inigo Jones, consisting of Plans and Elevations for Public and Private Buildings..by W. Kent, with..Additional Designs. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Plan*, in architecture, is..used for a draught of a building; such as it appears, or is intended to appear, on the ground; shewing the extent, division, and distribution of its area into apartments, rooms, passages, etc. ..*Geometrical Plan*, is that wherein the solid and vacant parts are represented in their natural proportion. 1732 [see PERSPECTIVE *a.* 3]. 1793 SMEATON *Eddystone L.* § 97 An exact Plan of the surface of the rock, as reduced to an horizontal plane. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* viii. 244 We see their [the planets'] evolutions, not in plan, but in section. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 5 When the portion of country delineated is but small, the sketch is generally termed a *plan*. *Mod.* The plans of the house have been submitted to me. In an ante-room there is a plan of the tables in which you can find your place.

b. A diagram, table, or program, indicating the relations of some set of objects, or the times, places, etc. of some intended proceedings (e. g. a table of the appointments of local preachers in a circuit or district). (Cf. 2, 3.)

1780 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XII 318 You [Christopher Hopper] was the very person who introduced plans among us. 1855 E. SMITH *Bot.* in *Orr's Circ. Sc.*, *Syst. Nat. Hist.* I. 151 Linnæan System..Reference to the annexed plan will show that the first eleven classes are named according to the number of stamens...The following tables contain a complete summary of the Linnæan plan of classification.

2. A design according to which things or parts of a thing are, or are to be, arranged; a scheme of arrangement; *transf.* disposition of parts, arrangement; a type of structure (viewed as designed); configuration (of a surface).

1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 6 A mighty maze! but not without a plan. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Pref 4 A different plan .. might be more favourable to a commodious division and distribution of his matter. 1888 THACKERAY *Let* in *Daily News* 15 Apr. (1898) 6/4, I have not yet drawn out a plan for my stories, but certain germs thereof are building in my mind. 1855 W. S. DALLAS *Zool.* in *Orr's Circ. Sc.*, *Syst. Nat. Hist* I 202 Animals are constructed upon five primary types or plans, of which all the varied forms presented by these creatures are but modifications. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 7 The plan of the Laws is more irregular..than any other of the writings of Plato.

3. A formulated or organized method according to which something is to be done; a scheme of action, project, design; the way in which it is proposed to carry out some proceeding. Also in weakened sense: Method, way of proceeding.

1706 [see 1]. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* III. v. 74 Remember. The generous plan of pow'r delivered down From age to age, by your renown'd forefathers. 1749 G. JEFFREYS in J. Duncombe *Lett.* (1773) II. 213, I admire the execution of his plan, but not the plan itself. 1803 WORDSW. *Rob Roy's Gr.* 38 The good old rule..the simple plan, That they should take, who have the power, And they should keep who can. 1837 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc* (1842) IV. 229 Change your whole plan of campaign...Form yourselves everywhere into associations to gain knowledge which is power, and to communicate it through the press. 1855 [see 1 b] 1892 WESTCOTT *Gospel of Life* 279 All history is in one sense the fulfilment of a divine plan.

b. *Plan of campaign* (in Irish politics): see CAMPAIGN 5 c.

II. (Rendering or imitating F. *plan.*)

4. a. *Perspective.* Any one of a number of ideal planes perpendicular to the line of vision passing through the objects represented in a picture, according to the distances of which planes from the eye the objects are proportionately diminished. **b.** *Sculpture.* The plane on which the figures in a bas-relief are raised above the ground, *esp.* one of several such planes giving more or less relief to different figures in the design.

a. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Plan* (in Perspective). 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Plan*, Perspective Plan, is that conducted and exhibited by degradations, or diminutions, according to the rules of perspective. 1904 SAINTSBURY *Hist. Crit.* III. 425 To receive and express more or less detailed images, and add, as it were, not merely stroke after stroke, but plan after plan, to the picture. **b.** 1780 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* x. (1876) 12 Making different plans in the same bas-relievos.

†**5. a.** = PLANE *sb*[3] 1 a. *Obs*

1713 *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 244 It is always placed upon the same Plan or Level with the Sprig that bears the Berry.

†**b.** The surface on which anything stands. *Obs.*

1723 CHAMBERS tr. *Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* I. 8 A Base adds a Grace to a Column; and..makes it stand the more firmly on its Plan.

III. 6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* (1819) III. clviii. 190 Why always employ a professed plan maker? 1859 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* V. 458/1 The regular and plan-like manner in which the pulsations of the heart..take place. 1905 *Academy* 7 Oct. 1027/2 The simple manner accepted by all plan-drawers, and intelligible to all plan-readers.

Plan (plæn), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To make a plan of (something existing, esp. a piece of ground or a building); to delineate upon or by means of a plan; to plot down, lay down. Also, to construct (a plan or diagram).

1748 *Anson's Voy.* Introd. 7 Employed in drawing such coasts, and planning such harbours, as the ship should touch at. 1764 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 221 Ordered that Mr. Eyes do plan the Corporation Estate, and colour it. 1888 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 66 Set down the measures properly in a field book..and plan them after returning from the field, by laying down all the lines and angles. 1904 M. R. JAMES *Ghost-stories Antiq.* 184 It occurred to me that very few of the English preceptories have ever been properly planned.

b. To mark *out* into divisions as in a plan or diagram (said in *pass.* of natural structures). *nonce-use.*

1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 248/1 The bone itself is planned out into small circular dimples.

2. To make a plan of (something, esp. a building, to be constructed); hence, to devise, contrive, design (a building or other material thing to be constructed).

1728 POPE *Dunc.* I. 272 Here she plann'd th' Imperial seat of Fools. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* (1851) 3 Plan the pavilion, airy, light, and true. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 188 In planning a large edifice, particular attention must be

paid to the situation of the stairs. 1893 COURTNEY in *Academy* 13 May 413/1 The gardens were planned by the best landscape gardeners of the day.

3. To devise, contrive, design (something to be done, or some action or proceeding to be carried out); to scheme, project, arrange beforehand. Also with *obj. cl.*, or *absol.*

1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. i. 374 We needs will write Epistles to the King; ..Be call'd to Court to plan some work divine. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* v. xi, Cecilia the whole time was planning how to take her leave. 1804 WORDSW. '*She was a Phantom of Delight*' iii, A perfect Woman, nobly planned, To warn, to comfort, and command. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xvii. 121 We had planned an ascent of Monte Rosa together. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. x. 470 Never was a campaign more ably planned

b. To arrange for or include in a plan.

1899 QUILLER-COUCH *Ship Stars* ix. 75 There's a new preacher planned to the Biole Christians, down to Innis.

Planait, obs. Sc. form of PLANET.

Planar (plē·nă·r), *a. Math.* [ad. L. *plānār-is* (Mart. Cap.), f. *plān-um* plane: cf. *linear.*] Belonging to, situated in, or related in some way to, a plane. Hence **Planarity** (-æ·rĭtĭ), the quality of being planar.

1850 CAYLEY *Coll. Math. Papers* I. 505, I propose to term the family of developables treated of in this paper, 'planar developables'..The developable which is the envelope of such a system [of *n* different planes] may be termed a 'multiplanar developable', and in the particular case of *n* being equal to unity, we have a planar developable. It would be very desirable to have some means of ascertaining from the equation of a developable what the degree of its 'planarity' is.

‖ **Planaria** (plănē·rĭă). *Zool.* [mod.L. generic name (Müller 1776), sb. use of fem. of L. *plānārius* adj. (prop. 'on level ground', but used as = 'flat').] A genus of the suborder *Planarida* of turbellarian worms, found in fresh or salt water or in moist earth, and having a flattened form.

Hence **Planarian** *a.*, belonging or related to the genus Planaria; *sb.*, a planarian worm, a flat-worm; **Planaridan** (-æ·rĭdăn), *a.* belonging to the suborder *Planarida*; *sb.* a planaridan worm; **Planariform** (-ē·rĭfōĭm) *a.*, **Planarioid** (-ē·rĭoĭd) *a.*, of the form of or resembling a planarian.

1819 *Pantologia, Planaria*, in Zoology, a genus of the class vermes. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* I. III viii. 406 The rudimentary eye, consisting, as in the *Planaria*, of a few pigment grains beneath the integument, may be considered as simply a part of the surface more irritable by light than the rest. 1857 WRIGHT in *Edinb. New Philos. Jrnl.* V. 327 The planarioid larva of Hydractinia. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Planarius*, planarian. 1876 tr. *Beneden's Anim. Parasites* 46 According to Agassiz, a species of Planarian lives as a free messmate on the lower surface of the Limulus. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iv. 182 The body takes on the ordinary Planarian character. 1900 *Daily Chron.* 30 Oct. 3/4 These Planarians or Turbellarians for the most part slay and kill as much as do their parasitic allies.

† **Pla·nary,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *plānāri-us* level, f. *plān-um* a plane.] = PLANAR.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 185 Compound Figures of Magnitude Planary, expressible by closed Lines. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Planary*, of or pertaining to a plane, plain, even, smooth. [Hence in J. and mod. Dicts.]

Planceer, -eere, -ere, variants of PLANCIER.

Planch (planʃ), *sb.* Forms: 4-6 **plaunche,** (5 **plange**), 6 **planche,** 6- **planch.** [a. F. *planche* plank, slab: see PLANK.]

1. A plank or board of wood; *dial.* a floor. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1390 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 43 Pro factura des plaunches in naui. 1440 J. SHIRLEY *Dethe K. James* (1818) 15 He laid certayne plaunches and hurdelles over the diches of the diche. 1483 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 364 Suche person and persones ..that occupieth the said Watys-bailliffes planges. 1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* III. 117 They went ouer planches, where they were cut off from the way. 1864 BLACKMORE *Clara Vaughan* (1872) 49 A strange-looking individual..crossed the 'planch' or floor to the fireplace where we sat. 1881 — *Christowell* v, Then the gardener..let down his 'planch', over the..brook.

2. A slab or flat plate of metal, stone, baked clay, etc.; *spec.* in *Enamelling*, a slab of baked fire-clay used to support the work during the process of baking.

1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 233 There sawe golde in planches like bricke battes. 1580 FRAMPTON *Dial. Yron & Steele* 146 They make it in certaine small thinne planches. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* I. 18 A Portic whose curious-wrought Planches of Stone are supported by Twenty-four Corinthian-Pillars. 1684 *Buccaniers Amer.* (1690) 31 The meal thus prepared, they lay on planches of iron made very hot on which it is converted to very thin cakes. 1884 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. III. 206/2 The first coats are taken separately from tin covers, and placed upon thin planches of clay or iron, chalked over, and gradually introduced beneath the muffle, where, in a very short time, the enamel melts.

3. A flat iron shoe for a mule.

1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

4. *Comb* **planch-nail** = PLANCHER-*nail.*

1350 in Riley *Lond. Mem.* (1868) 262, 12,000 de plaunche-nail ..3,000 de dornail ;..2,600 de wyndounail. 1364-1446 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* II. 478-91 III. 448-51.

† **Planch,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 **plaunche.** [f. PLANCH *sb.*, or a. obs. F. *planche-r* 'to planke; to floore with plankes: to seele, or close, with boords' (Cotgr.), f. *planche* PLANK.] *trans.* To form of planks, floor or cover with planks.

c 1516 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 245 For planchyng wyth thyk bords the Pantrye. 1623 COCKERAM, *Cotabulate*, to planch. 1723 BOKLASE in *Edin. Rev.* (Reference wanting) [A request] that the hall of the Mount may be planched for dancing.

b. *transf.* To clap *on* (something broad and flat).

1575 *Gamm. Gurton* I. ii, The next remedye..Is to plaunche on a piece as brode as thy cap.

Hence † **Pla·nched** *ppl. a.*, made of or covered with boards; boarded.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. i. 30 And to that Vineyard is a planched gate, That makes his opening with this bigge Key. 1614 GORGES tr. *Lucan* I. 18 Yet, with his hoofes, doth beat and rent The planched floore.

† **Pla·nch-board.** *Obs.* [f. PLANCH *sb.* + BOARD *sb.*] = PLANK-BOARD.

1394 in *Archaeologia* XXIV. 307 Materiem pro walplates et bemes, et plaunchborde et plegges. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clvi. [clii.] 432 The great table of Marble ..was made lengar with a great plaunche borde of Oke. 1552 *Lev. Ch. Goods Surrey* 124 For cc. of planche bourde at vis. the c ffoote.

Plancher (plo·nʃəɹ), *sb. Obs.* or *dial.* Also 5 **plauncher, plawncher,** 5-7 **plauncher,** 7 **planchier, plainsher, plencher, -sher,** 7-8 **planchere,** 8 **-eer.** Also with suffix-change: 5 **pla(u)nchour, -e, -schour, playnchour, -shore,** 6 **planscheour, -seour;** 5 **planshar, -e,** 7 **planchard.** See also PLANCIER (PLANESHEAR). [a. OF. *plancher, -ier* (12th c. in Littré) planking, floor, ceiling, derivative of *planche* PLANCH *sb.*]

† 1. A wooden plank, a board; also collectively, planking, boarding. *Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xi. 47 Ouer þis bekk lay þe tree þat þe haly Crosse was made off, for a pauncheure to men at gang on ouer þat bekk. 1408 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 137 Item et in j roda plunchoure emp. pro stauro, 8*s.* 1447 8 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 236 In xxvii de lez playnshorez empt. *a* 1490 BOTONER *Itin.* (1778) 289 Ad metam unius plancher de arbore. 1552 HULOET, Plauncher, *planca.* 1601 DOLMAN *La Primaut. Fr. Acad.* (1618) III. 754 The Almightie laide the planchers of his high chambers amongst the waters. 1627 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 8 As it is in.. Beames and Planchers of Houses, which at first lay close together, but after they are dried, gape. 1720 W. GIBSON *Diet. Horses* vi. (ed. 3) 91 The floor may either be made of Planchers of Oak, or smoothly paved.

2. A floor (*dial.*) or platform (*obs.*) of planks or boards. Also *fig.*

1449 *Paston Lett.* I. 83 They ben scarse kne hey fro the plawncher. 1587 HARRISON *England* III. ii. (1878) II. 16 Beares, whose skins are by custome and priuilege reserued to couer those planchers whereupon their priests doo stand at Masse. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* (1592) 93 The earth being as a floore or plancher to go upon. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* V (1617) 3 Now for the Plaunchers of your Stable, they should bee of the best hart of Oke that can be gotten. 1735 *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 513 They make a Plancher, strong enough, sometimes, to bear the Weight of whole Armies passing over the Baltic. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Plancher*, a boarded floor.

† b. An upper 'floor' or story. *Obs.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccc 695 There was nothyng but a poore hall..and aboue a smale plancher, and a ladder of vii. steppes to mount vpon. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* III. 185 Their castles and villages are very homely built without any plancher or stories

† c. A wooden inner roof, or ceiling, etc. *Obs.*

1561 HOLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 19 Let hym..hang ouer them a tent cloth tied to the roofe or plancher. 1621 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* 1303 The planchard was guilt, the wals enameled with flowers.

† 3. = PLANCIER. *Obs.*

1564-5 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 231 As for either chimneys or plancher to be at this time builded, for that it may amount to excessive charge, ye may spare that cost. 1613-39 I. JONES in Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 43 The Projection of the Planchere. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 101/2 *Planchier* is a great round out swelling, between other smaller mouldings. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 267 Corona, or Plancheer. 1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 54 The Ovolo..is hid in the Cavity under the Planchere.

4. *Anat.* 'The inferior wall or boundary of a cavity'. 1882 in OGILVIE (Annandale).

5. *Comb.* † **plancher-nail,** a flooring-nail.

1416-67 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 447-53. 1480-1 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 96 M^l^ mc stanebrod et M^l^c playnchournale, *xs.* 1496 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 294 For iij^c planschour nalis. 1515 *Ibid.* V. 11 For thre hundreth planchour nalis, vj.*s.* *Ibid.* 12 For dur naill, plan-seour naill, and windo naill. 1611 *Rates Outward* (Jam.), Nailles called plensher nailes, the thousand, iii.*l.* vi.*s.* viii.*d.* 1680 *Acc. Bk. Sir J. Foulis* (1894) 42 For 500 plencher naills at 6*s.* the hunder.

† **Pla·ncher,** *v. Obs.* [f. PLANCHER *sb.*] *trans.* To floor, cover, or lay with boards; to board, plank. Hence **Pla·nchered** *ppl. a.*, boarded, floored; **Pla·nchering** *vbl. sb.*, flooring.

1438 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 11 [Carpenters are working at] plancheryng. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 404/1 Plawncheryd, *planculatus.* 1497-8 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 100 In le planshoryng et nalyng ibidem. 1526 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 244 Also shall plancher all the chambers..wyth goode and abyl boorde of oke. 1563 GOLDING *Cæsar* (1565) 132 b, Towres were plauncherd, and battlements and portcolyses of timber set up. 1639 HORN & ROE *Gate Lang. Unl.* I. § 551 The inner-roof is plancherd with board, or arched. 1691 ABP. SANCROFT *Let.* in D'Oyly *Life* (1821) II. 16 We have a winter's work still to do..In paving and planchering..and plastering, &c.

† **Pla·nchery.** *Obs. rare.* [f. PLANCHER: see -ERY.] Planking, flooring. In quot. *attrib.*

1519 *Inv.* in Rye *Cromer* (1889) 158, 13 parcios bords and 5 looks for windows 2*s.* 4*d.*; all old planchery bords 2*s.*

Planchet (planʃĭt). [dim. of PLANCH: see -ET and cf. next.]

1. The plain disk of metal of which a coin is made; a coin-blank.

1611 COTGR., *Flanc*, ..a coping, planchet, or plate of mettall readie to be stamped on, or coyned. 1794 PRISCILLA WAKEFIELD *Mental Improv.* (1801) I. 136 To cut out as many planchets or circular pieces of metal. 1879 H. PHILLIPS *Notes on Coins* 8 In many instances the coin contained only a portion of the device, the rest having failed to reach the planchet.

2. A small board used in brick-making: = PALLET *sb.*[3] 3 b.

1764 CROKER, etc. *Dict. Arts* 8. v. *Brick-making*, A planchet, or small board, used by the person who carries the bricks or tiles from the moulder to the drying beds.

Planchette (plæ̃ʃe·t, ‖ lãʃĕt). [a. F. *planchette* small board, dim. of *planche* PLANK.]

1. 'A small plank or board' (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858).

2. An instrument, invented about 1855, used in the investigation of automatism and other psychical phenomena, consisting of a small board, generally heart-shaped, supported by two castors and a vertical pencil, which, when one or more persons rest their fingers lightly on the board, is said to trace lines or letters, and even to write sentences, without conscious direction or effort.

1860 *All Year Round* No. 66. 372 Like the effusions of all the self-deluding users of the planchette. 1879 O. W. HOLMES *S. hoo' boy* 19 The truant goose-quill travelling like Planchette. 1896 *Daily News* 5 Mar. 6/1 For nine years he toyed with the planchette, the turned tables, in short used the familiar, hanky-panky means of communication with the unseen world.

3. 'A circumferentor'. (Simmonds *Dict. Trade.*)

Pla·nching, *vbl. sb.* [f. PLANCH *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. PLANCH; laying of a floor.

b. *concr.* Planks collectively, planking, boarding; *esp.* flooring. *dial.*

c 1600 NORDEN *Spec. Brit., Cornw.* (1728) 59 Her water pypes, are cutt up, the Coueringe lead gone, the Planchinges rotten. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 53 To plant their houses lowe ..to couer their planchings with earth. *Ibid.* 66 b, Low thatched roofes, few partitions, no planchings or glasse windows, and scarcely any chimnies, other then a hole in the wall to let out the smoke. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Planching*, (in Carpenters Work) a laying the Floors of a Building. 1880 MRS. PARR *Adam & Eve* xxxiii. 452 If I thought that 'twas you was the cause of it, I'd scat out yer brains on the planchin. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Planchin*, the board of the floor. *Planchin-board*, flooring-board.

c. *Comb.* **Pla·nching-nail, ple·nshing-nail** (erron. *plenishing-nail*), a flooring-nail.

[1365 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* II. 470/1 Planching nails.] 1825 JAMIESON, Plenshing-nail. (Hence in Simmonds, Knight.) 1882 OGILVIE (Annandale) Plenishing-nail. (Hence in *Cent. Dict.*, *Funk's Stand. Dict.*)

Pla·nchment. *U. S. dial.* [f. PLANCH *v.* + -MENT.] Boarding; *spec.* ceiling.

1891 *Jrnl. Amer. Folk-lore* No. 13 *Planchment*, ceiling. Now seldom heard. An old woman says: 'The roof wets so, I'm afraid the planchment'll fall'.

Plancier (plæ̃nsĭə·ɹ). Also 7 **-eere,** 8 **-ere,** 9 **-eer.** [ad. OF. or obs. F. *plancier*, collateral form of *planchier*: see PLANCHER.] The under side of the corona of a cornice.

1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* etc. 138 The under part of the Roofs of these Corona's ..are by our Artists call'd *Planceeres.* 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Plancere*, in Architecture, is the Under part of the Roof of the Corona; which is the Superior part of the Cornice between two Cymatiums. 1827 MACKENZIE *Hist. Newcastle* I. 308 The planceer is ornamented with seven-leafed pateræ. 1866 G. T. ROBINSON in *Art Jrnl.* 51/1 Of timber construction, it [the ceiling] has a flat planceer about one-sixth of the whole width of the room, extending all round it; this is trabeated by large beams..From this projecting planceer a panelled tambour rises to a higher plane.

Plane (plē·n), *sb.*[1] Also 5-6 **playn,** 6 **plaine.** [a. F. *plane*, earlier OF. *plasne* (14th c.) :—L. *platanus*, a Gr. πλάτανος the Oriental Plane, f. πλατύς broad, because of its broad leaves.]

1. A tree of the genus *Platanus*, comprising lofty spreading trees, with broad angular palmately-lobed leaves, and bark which scales off in irregular patches; orig. and esp. *P. orientalis*, the Oriental Plane, a native of Persia and the Levant, commonly planted as an ornamental tree in European and British parks, town avenues, and squares, etc.; also *P. occidentalis*, the Occidental or Virginian Plane or Buttonwood.

P. orientalis was introduced into England shortly *a* 1562: see TURNER *Herbal* II. 95 and quot. s. v. Plane-tree. *P. occidentalis* was brought from Virginia by Tradescant shortly *a* 1640: see PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* (1640) 1497.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* XXX. 37 Thanne Jacob takynge green popil 3erdis, and of alnanders, and of planes, a parti vnryendide hem. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. cxix. (Tollem. MS.), The plane is a colde tre and a drye, and þe leues þerof helep in hoot euesies. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.*

402/2 Plane, tre, *platanus*. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas*, II. i. 1. *Eden* 517 Anon he walketh in a levell lane On eyther side beset with shady Plane. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 216 With spreading Planes he made a cool Retreat, To shade good Fellows from the Summer's Heat. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* XXVIII. (1794) 442 Their leaves in the Eastern or Asiatic Plane are palmate; and in the Occidental or Virginian, lobate. 1792 GILPIN *Forest Scenery* I. 48 Two noble trees of the same kind, both naturalized in England—tho from different extremes of the globe—the occidental and the oriental plane. 1863 MARY HOWITT tr. *F. Bremer's Greece* I. ii. 50 The plane seems to be the most splendid tree of Greece.

2. In Scotland and the north of England applied to the species of maple commonly called 'sycamore' (*Acer Pseudoplatanus*), the leaves of which resemble those of *Platanus*. Also called *False*, *Mock*, or *Scotch Plane* (see PLANE-TREE b).

[1778: see PLANE-TREE b.] 18 . J. WILSON The Plane's thick head mid burning day suspends Impenetrable shade: bees humming pour O'er the broad balmy leaves, and suck the flower 1875 W. MCILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire* 18 These contrast their foliage with that of the Scottish fir and the plane.

¶ **3.** Erroneously for PLANTAIN.

1666 J. DAVIES *Hist. Caribby Isles* 51 There grow in all these Islands .. great Reeds, spongy within, .. They are commonly called Banana-trees, or Planes.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *plane-leaf*. (See also PLANE-TREE.)

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 187 Arcadia .. is l-schape as is a plane leef [*velut platani folium*].

Plane (pleɪn), *sb.*[2] Also 6 7 **playne, plaine,** 7–8 **plain.** [a. F *plane* (*planne*, 15th c. in Littré), altered, under the influence of the vb. *planer* to plane, from earlier OF. *plaine* (14th c.):—late L. *plāna* a plane, f *plānāre* to plane.

In OF., L. *plānāre* gave regularly *planer*, while *plānat* gave orig. *plaine*, but by levelling this became *plane*. L. *plāna* sb gave OF. *plaine*, but under the influence of the vb., as name of the planing-tool, this was changed to *plane*.)

1. A tool resembling a plasterer's trowel, used by plumbers, bricklayers, etc., for smoothing the surface of sand, or clay in a mould, etc.

1349 50 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 530 In uno Ladleferri, uno Plane, et aliis instrumentis pro officio plumbarii, emptis, ijs. vd. 1404 *Ibid.* 397 In custodia Plumbarii, ij planys. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 83 b, The Carpenter hath his Squyre, his Rule, and his plummet .. The Mason his Former, and his Plaine [1567, 1580 plane]. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 326/1 The [Plummer's] Plaine is a flat peece of Brass or Copper with an handle, .. with this Instrument the Sand in the Frame is smoothed.

2. A tool, used by carpenters and others, for levelling down and smoothing the surface of woodwork by paring shavings from it.

It consists of a frame or *stock* of wood or metal, with a smooth base or *sole* (flat, convex, or concave, according to the nature of the work) which slides over the surface of the wood, and a steel blade (*plane-iron* or *bit*) set in it at an angle or *pitch* (varying according to the hardness of the wood to be operated on) so that its edge projects slightly through a slit or *mouth* in the sole; made in very various shapes and sizes, and usually provided with a handle fixed to the top of the stock. Also a similar tool for smoothing the surface of soft metal.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 402/2 Plane, instrument (*H.*, *P.* to makyn pleyn), *levigatorium* 1530 PALSGR 235/2 Plane an instrument for joyners, *plane, rabot*. 1576 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 261 Towe playnes, ij chesells, one handsawe, ij percer bitts, ij gourges, ij fyles. 1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1693) 234 To hew a Block with Axes, and smooth it with Planes. 1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 274 With an Instrument like our Plain, [they] Shave it as fine as they Please. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 757 Their chissels, plains and wimbles. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 247 An assortment of more than 200 varieties of planes was displayed at the Great Exhibition.

b. With qualifying words, denoting various kinds used for different purposes;

as BENCH-*plane*, COMPASS-*p.*, DOVETAIL-*p.*, FORK-*staff-p.*, ICE-*p.*, JACK-PLANE, JOINTER-*p.*, *match-p.* (MATCH *a.*), MOULDING-*p.*, OGEE-*p.*, OVOLO-*p.*, PANEL-*p.*, PLOUGH-*p.*, REBATE-*p.*, SCALE BOARD-*p.*, STRIKE BLOCK-*p.*, TOOTH-*p.*, TRYING-*p.*, etc.: see these words. Also, **concave-plane**: see quot. 1874; **hollow plane**, a plane with a convex sole, used for planing concave or hollow woodwork; **long plane** (see quot. 1875); **round** or **rounding-plane**, a round-soled plane used in making rounded work, as beading, stair-rails, etc.; **smoothing-plane**: see quot. 1823.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 73 Planes in use amongst Joyners, called Molding-planes; as .. the Hollow. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 245 The Long Plane is the third plane made use of in facing a piece of stuff. *Ibid.*, The Smoothing Plane .. is the last plane which is made use of in giving the utmost degree of smoothness to the surface. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 604 *Concave Plane*, a compass-plane for smoothing curved surfaces. 1875 *Ibid.* 1113 *Hollow-plane*, a molding-plane with a convex sole. A *round-sole* plane. *Ibid.* 1217 *Joiner's-plane*, a bench-plane for facing and matching boards. *Ibid.* 1350 *Long-plane*, a joiner's plane used when a piece of stuff is to be planed up very straight. It is 2 feet 3 inches long. 1892 *Daily News* 26 Jan. 3/2 They are taught skilfully to use the jack-plane, the trying-plane, the smoothing plane, hand saw, tenon saw, and bow saw.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *plane-maker*; †**plane-ax** = CHIP-AX (*obs.*); **plane-bit** = *plane-iron*; **plane-guide**, 'an adjustable attachment to a plane-stock, used in bevelling the edges of boards' (Ogilvie); **plane-iron**, the cutting-iron of a plane; **plane-stock**, the stock or body of a plane (see 2).

1611 COTGR., *Aisceau*, a Chip-axe, or one-handed 'plane-axe, wherewith Carpenters hew their timber smooth. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 'Plane-bit, the cutter of a plane; generally termed the *plane-iron*. 1883 *Rates of Customs* D vij b, *Plane Irons for Carpenters the dozen xiid.* 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 321 In the manufacture of the lighter sorts of edge-tools, and especially in plane-irons. 1800 *New Ann. Direct. Lond.* 108 Higgs, James, *Plane-maker, 8 Little College-street, Westminster. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 31 Experienced plane-makers .. use files to smooth their wood-work. 1621–22 *Knaresb. Wills* (Surtees) II. 34 Three playnes and ij *playne stocks. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 218, I .. make a Plain-Stock with my intended Molding on the Sole of it. 1875 SIR T. TRUEMAN *Fret Cutting* 83 Lay the edge of the plane-stock occasionally across the board in various parts.

Plane (pleɪn), *sb.*[3] [ad. L. *plān-um* a flat surface, sb. use of neut. sing. of *plānus* adj., flat, introduced in 17th c. to express the geometrical and allied uses, which had been from the 16th c. (and were often down to the 18th) expressed by the historical form PLAIN. In F. *plan* had been similarly introduced *c* 1550. Cf. PLANE *a.*]

1. a. A plane superficies; in *Geom.*, a surface such that every straight line joining any two points in it lies wholly in it, or such that the intersection of two such surfaces is always a straight line; the simplest kind of geometrical surface, corresponding among surfaces to the straight line among lines. Hence, in *general* use, An imaginary superficies of this kind in which points or lines in material bodies lie; esp. a horizontal plane of such a kind, a level, as in 'clouds at various planes of elevation'.

Often (esp. in scientific use) with *of*, denoting the plane in which a particular figure, etc. is situated, or in or on which some process takes place; e. g. the plane of a circle, ellipse, etc., of the ecliptic, the equator, the horizon, a planet's orbit; a plane of denudation, of freezing, etc.; *plane of projection*, a plane upon which points, lines, or figures are projected. (See also below.) Also with defining adjs., as *cyclic plane*, *diagonal p.*, *diametral p.*, *osculating p.*, *polar p.*, *tangent p.*, *vertical p.*, etc.: see these words.

[1570: see PLAIN *sb.*[1] 4 a.] 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 156 This doth happen when the axis of the visive cones, diffused from the object, fall not upon the same plane. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 179 A plane or a plane superficies, is that which is described by a strait line so moved, that all the several points thereof describe several strait lines. 1665 G. HAYERS *P. della Valle's Trav. E. Ind.* 183 The pavement of the porch was also something rais'd above the plane of the Court. 1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 92 The Intersection of the Plane of any Planet, with the Plane of the Earth's Orbit, is the Line of the Nodes of that Planet. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* II. v. (ed. 2) 171 The plane of the beam must be so far raised above the plane of the head, that, when the plough is going at its proper depth, the beam may not be incommoded by any thing on the surface. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 276 The mists, dispersed through the air, repeated on different planes the lustre of his rays in rainbows of purple, and parhelions of dazzling radiance. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 563 These satellites move in a plane nearly perpendicular to the plane of the planet's orbit, and contrary to the order of the signs. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Mil. Bridges* (ed. 3) 278 A cable should be stretched across the river, on each side of the bridge, in the plane of its floor. 1850 TYNDALL *Glaciers* II. § 11, I requested Mr. Hirst to fix two stakes in the same vertical plane, &c. 1867 DENISON *Astron. without Math.* 38 The equinoctial points, where the planes of the equator and ecliptic cross each other are of great importance in astronomy. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 88 The guard-cells may, when mature, lie in one plane with those of the epidermis.

b. A material surface (approximately) of this nature; a flat or level surface of a material body. (In quot. 1796 = flatness of surface.) *Inclined plane*: see INCLINED *ppl. a.* 1. *True plane*: see quot. 1875.

[1571: see PLAIN *sb.*[1] 4 b.] 1715 CHEYNE *Philos. Princ. Relig.* I. 8 Did not the Ruggedness of the Plane, on which they move, stop their Motion. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* XI. (1813) 132 Too much plane is to be guarded against. 1823 F. CLISSOLD *Ascent Mt. Blanc* 11 A precipitous declivity, which shelved down, in one plane of smooth rock, to the depth of 1000 feet. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 186 The property of the inclined plane. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1725/1 A 'true plane' is a gage or test of flatness. The 'true' planes exhibited by Whitworth at the Paris Exposition were polished metallic surfaces of 100 inches area. .. The error is said not to have exceeded the millionth of an inch. 1885–94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Jan. iv, Poising the crystal bowl with fearful heed, Her eyes at watch upon the steadied plane.

c. *Dialling.* The plane surface (vertical, horizontal, or inclined) on which a dial is drawn; the surface of a dial, upon which the shadow falls.

1674 MOXON *Tutor Astron. & Geog.* (ed. 3) v. 137 Of the several Kinds of Dyal Plains. A Plane in Dyalling is that flat whereon a Dyal is described. 1703 — *Mech. Exerc.* 311 The South Erect Plane, declining more or less towards the East or West. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Dialling.*

d. *Perspective.*

Directing plane: see DIRECTING *ppl. a.* *Geometrical plane*, a plane parallel to the horizon below the line of sight, on which the object is supposed to be situated. *Horizontal plane*, a plane parallel to the horizon and passing through the eye of the spectator. *Objective, original, or primitive plane*, any plane situated in the object itself. *Perspective plane*, a transparent plane, usually perpendicular to the horizon, supposed to be interposed between the object and the eye, and intersected by straight lines passing from one to the other, which determine the points of the drawing: also called *plane of delineation* or *plane of the picture* (which terms may also be applied to the actual surface on which the drawing is made). *Vertical plane*, a plane perpendicular to the horizon, passing through the eye of the spectator, and intersecting the perspective plane at right angles.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, Plane Geometrical, .. Horizontal. .. Vertical. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 708 The situation of the eye .. must be laid down upon the paper, on which the perspective drawing of an object is to be made, unless we propose to look at the object itself as through a transparent plane. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 540 A primitive plane is that which contains a point, a line, or a plane surface, of a given object. 1871 DICKSEE *Perspective* 24 Properly speaking the transparent plane should be understood to mean that vertical plane which is always assumed to be interposed between the spectator and the object to be represented. On the other hand, by the plane of the picture, which is frequently termed the plane of delineation, is meant the surface on which the perspective drawing is made. 1878 ABNEY *Photogr.* (1881) 244 One of the essential suppositions of perspective is, that the picture plane should be vertical and the line of sight horizontal.

e. *Optics.*

Focal plane: see FOCAL 3. *Plane of the horopter*: see quot. 1704. *Plane of incidence*: see INCIDENCE 4. *Plane of polarization*, in polarized light, the plane which passes through the incident ray and the (reflected or refracted) polarized ray, and is perpendicular to the plane of vibration of the ether in the polarized ray. *Plane of reflection, of refraction*, the plane passing through the reflected or refracted ray and the normal to the surface (which always coincides with the plane of incidence).

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Plane of the Horopter*, .. is that which passeth thro' the Horopter, and is perpendicular to the Plane of the two Optical Axes. *Ibid.*, Plane of Reflection, .. of Refraction. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* i. 5 The plane in which these two lines lie, is called the plane of incidence, or the plane of reflexion. *Ibid.* xviii. 159 A beam of common light .. consists of two beams of polarised light whose planes of polarisation or whose diameters of similar properties are at right angles to one another. 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 653 The plane in which a polarised ray is most easily reflected is called the plane of polarisation; it coincides with the plane of reflection (or of incidence).

f. *Cryst.* and *Min.* Each of the natural faces of a crystal; also, an imaginary plane surface related to these in some way.

Plane of cleavage (or *cleavage-plane*), *composition p.*, *diametral p.*, *lateral p.*, *terminal p.*, *twinning p.*: see these words.

1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 225 This salt has the form of a prism of six planes, terminated by pyramids with six faces. 1805–17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 164 These planes would pass at the same time through the equilateral triangles. 1823 H. J. BROOKE *Introd. Crystallogr.* 3 The planes of a crystal are said to be similar when their corresponding edges are proportional, and their corresponding angles equal. 1830 KATER & LARDNER *Mech.* ii. 15 There are certain planes called planes of cleavage, in the directions of which natural crystals are easily divided. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 347/1 The external planes of a crystal are called its 'natural planes'; the flat surfaces obtained by splitting a crystal are called its 'cleavage planes'.

g. *Anat.* Any one of certain imaginary plane surfaces used as standards of reference for the positions of bodily organs, or (in *Craniometry*) of parts of the skull.

e. g. *alveolo-condylean plane*, *horizontal p.* of *Camper*, *plane of mastication*, *median p.*, *nuchal p.*, *occipital p.*, *palatine p.* of *Barclay*, *sagittal p.*, *temporal p.*, etc.: see these words, and quot. 1895.

1830 R. KNOX *Beclard's Anat.* 30 Their organs of sensation and motion are disposed in pairs on the two sides of an axis, or a median plane. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Plane occipital, Craniom.*, term for that part of the external surface of the *squama occipitis* which lies above the superior curved line. *Ibid.*, *P[lane]s of body*, certain imaginary plane surfaces used in Anatomy as standards of reference in describing the portions [? positions] and relations of organs. There are five such planes drawn as tangents to the surfaces of the body, namely, an anterior, a posterior, an inferior, and two lateral planes. *P. of mastication*, *Craniom.*, that plane which forms a tangent with the masticatory surface of the upper teeth. (Barclay) .. *P.*, *palatine*, *of Barclay* (*Craniom.*), that plane which forms a tangent with the palatine arch, drawn along the middle line.

h. *Fortif.*

Plane of comparison, a horizontal plane passing through the highest or lowest part of a fortification or its site. *P. of defilade*, a plane passing through the interior crest or the highest point of a work, and parallel to the plane of site. *P. of site*, or *regulating p.*, a plane coinciding approximately with that of the ground occupied by a work.

1834–47 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* (1851) 283 A horizontal plane supposed to pass below, or ten yards above all the ground contained in the plan, and which is called the plane of comparison. *Ibid.* 289 The plane of site, or regulating plane. *Ibid.* 295 Suppose those five points are required to be placed in the same plane of defilade, or the five corresponding points of the sub-crests in the same plane of site, tangent to the exterior surface.

† **2.** = PLAN *sb.* 1. *Obs.* [Cf. F. *plan* = plane and plan.]

1639 in Hearne *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 129 He drew the Planes of them. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* I. 33 Signior Marmero .. hath given a Plane of the old City. 1693 *Paris Rel. Batt. Landen* 24 The Plane of the Battel. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Plane* or *Plan*, (in Fortification) a Draught representing a Work as it would appear on the plain Field, were it cut off level with the Ground. .. See *Ichnography*.

3. *Mining.* Any main road in a mine, inclined or level, along which coal, etc. is conveyed in cars or trucks.

1877 BURROUGHS *Taxation* 137 Machinery for raising cars up the planes. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Plane*, an incline, with tracks, upon which materials are raised in cars by means of a stationary engine, or are lowered by gravity.

1890 *Daily News* 14 Nov. 3/4 The importance of travelling roads distinct from engine planes was fully recognised, and it was agreed that in all collieries where there are engine planes, travelling roads should be made for the safety of the men.

4. *fig.* (from a horizontal plane in sense 1) in reference to immaterial things, as thought, knowledge, moral qualities, social rank, etc.: Higher or lower level, grade, degree. (In quot. 1850, a metaphor from an inclined plane.)

1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lvi. VII. 160 Thucydidês, just before he gets upon the plane of this descending progress, makes a halt. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 154 They are on altogether another plane from Jesus. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 649 Evidently the organism was constructed to run upon a certain plane of heat. 1885 CLODD *Myths & Dr.* I. ii. 18 The superstitious man is on the same plane as the savage.

† **Plane,** *sb.*[4] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. PLANE *v.*[2]] An act of 'planing', i.e. soaring with the wings extended and motionless.

1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xx. 16 Which when the Falconer sees, that scarce one plane they make.

Plane (plēn), *a.* [ad. L. *plān us* flat, level; or, more properly, a refashioning (late in 17th c.) of PLAIN *a.*, in certain senses, after the original L. word, so as to differentiate these senses from those now expressed by *plain*. Cf. the learned F. adj. *plan, plane* (16th c.), similarly substituted in learned or technical use for the popular *plain, plaine.*]

1. *Geom.* Of a surface: Perfectly flat or level, so that every straight line joining any two points in it lies wholly in it (see PLANE *sb.*[3] 1 a). Hence applied to an angle, figure, or curve which lies wholly in such a surface.

[1570–1727 see PLAIN *a.*[1] 1 c.] 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Plane Surface*, is that which lies even between its bounding Lines; and as a Right Line is the shortest Extension from one Point to another, so a *Plane Surface* is the shortest Extension from one Line to another. 1828 J. H. MOOKE *Pract. Navig* (ed. 20) 7 To make Plane Angles; and first a Right Angle, containing 90 Degrees. 1852 SALMON (*title*) Treatise on the Higher Plane Curves. 1859 CAYLEY *Coll. Math. Papers* IV. 207 The tangent is a line passing through two consecutive points of a plane curve. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* vii. 241 If all three sides are on the same plane, the triangle is called a plane triangle.

b. *transf.* Relating to or involving plane surfaces or magnitudes (and no higher or more complex ones).

Plane function = PLANIMETRIC function. † *Plane number* (obs.): a number formed by the multiplication of two (prime) factors, and therefore capable of being represented by a plane (rectangular) figure whose sides represent the factors: cf. LINEAR 3, quot. 1706, and the analogous uses of *square* and *cube*. *Plane problem*: see quot. 1704.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Plane Number*, is that which may be produced by the Multiplication of two Numbers one into another. *Ibid.*, *Plane Problem*, in Mathematicks, is such an one as cannot be solved Geometrically, but by the Intersection either of a Right Line and a Circle; or of the Circumferences of two Circles. 1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Mathesios* 279 The various Uses of Plane Trigonometry. 1747 SIMPSON (*title*) Elements of Plane Geometry. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 1 Plane Trigonometry treats of the relations and calculations of the sides and angles of plane triangles. 1854 MOSELEY *Astron.* xxxvii. (ed 4) 126 It is the object of . Plane Astronomy . from the apparent motions of the heavenly bodies to educe their true motions.

2. Of a material surface (also, of a body, having such a surface): Flat, level; not convex or concave.

1656 J. SMITH *Old Age* 91 As age enfeebleth the eye, the form and figure of it becomes more plane and depressed than it was before. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* I xiii. (1765) 31 Plane, flat. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 525 Whitehaven Coal.. Fracture plane foliated. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 274 On a surface perfectly plane, hard, and smooth, a ball also perfectly hard and smooth, as well as globular, would be carried perhaps five hundred yards, by the same force that would scarcely carry it twenty yards upon the rough pavement. 1829 *Nat. Philos.* I iii. 7 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) A plane glass .. has two plane surfaces parallel to one another. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* v. (1843) 117 The representation of objects in perspective upon a plane surface. 1856 *Treas Bot.*, *Plane*, flat or perfectly level; as in many leaves. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* x. 272 A crystal of 24 plane sides trapezoidal in form. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 798 Plane spots or patches of various sizes and shapes.

3. Combinations and special collocations: **plane ashlar** (see quot.); **plane chart** († *plain chart*), a chart on which the meridians and parallels of latitude are represented by equidistant straight lines (cf. PLANE-SAILING); **plano-plane** *a.*, having the two opposite surfaces parallel and both plane, as a glass (opp. to *plano-convex, plano-concave, concavo-convex*, etc.); **plane-polarized** *a.*, of light, polarized so that all the ethereal vibrations take place in one plane; so *plane polarization*; **plane scale** († *plain scale*), a scale or ruler marked with lines denoting chords, rhumbs, sines, tangents, secants, etc., formerly used in mathematical operations, esp. in navigation. Also in compound adjs. denoting a combination of a plane form with another, as *plane-convex* (= PLANO-CONVEX); or an approximation to the plane form, as *plane-umbilicate* (= flatly umbilicate). See also PLANE-SAILING, PLANE-TABLE.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 329 If the work be so smoothed as to take out the marks of the tools by which the stones were first cut, it is called *plane-ashlar. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. vii. (1635) 167 The Geographicall Mappe is twofold: either the *Plaine Chart or the Planispheare. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. 46 The making the plain Sea-Chard, and the true Sea-Chard. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Plane Chart*, a Plat or Chart that Seamen sail by, whose Degrees of Longitude and Latitude are made of the same Length. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Plane-chart*, one constructed on the supposition of the earth's being an extended plane, and therefore but little in request. 1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 631 The Telescope . with four Glasses, whereof the three Ocular ones, *Plane-convexe,.. and the fourth a Spherical Object-glass. 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 659 If the two systems [of light-waves] are polarised in planes making an oblique angle with one another, a difference of phase equal to 0 or $m\frac{\lambda}{2}$ produces rectilinear or *plane polarisation, while every other difference produces elliptical polarisation. *a* 1853 PERTIRA *Pol. Light* (1854) 116 *Plane-polarized light reflected from metals becomes elliptically polarized. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* II. 401 The disturbance will correspond to a plane-polarized ray of light. 1659 J. COLLINS (*title*) Navigation by the Mariners *Plain Scale new plain'd. 1701 MOXON *Math. Instr.* 15 *Plain Scale*, made of box, a foot long, with a double Diagonal Scale, Sines, Tangents, Secants, Chords, Rhombs, Leagues, Longitudes and Equal parts; used by Seamen to solve their questions in Plain Sailing and to save their Gunter. 1828 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 58 Of plane scales, there should be several sizes, as a chain in 1 inch,.. a chain in ¼ an inch, &c. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 126 *Hymenoscypha tuba*. .. Cup campanulate, disc *plane-umbilicate.

Plano (plē'n), *v.*[1] Forms: *a.* 4– **plane,** (4 **plaan**). *β.* 4–7 **playn(e,** 4–5 **pleyne,** 6–7 **plaine,** 6–8 **pain.** [a F. *plane-r* (12th c. in Littré), = Pr. *planar*, It. *pianare*:—L. *plānāre* to make flat, level, smooth, f. *plān-us* PLANE, PLAIN; from 14th to 18th c. also spelt *playne, plaine, plain*, in agreement with PLAIN *a.*[1], but now employed only in uses which are associated with the action of a carpenter's *plane*, and so spelt. See PLANE *sb.*[1]]

I. In general sense.

1. *trans.* To make (a surface) plain, even, or smooth; to level, to smooth; † also, to spread out evenly or smoothly (*obs.*). Also *fig.* (Now chiefly in the archaic phr. *to plane the way*, or as a fig. use of sense 3.)

α. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 678 He stont on heiȝ Roche and sound, And is i-planed in-to þe ground. 13 . *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 310 A cofer closed of ties, clanlych planed. 1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* x. 1 Plaan to thee two stonen tables, as the rather weren. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 336 Take þerof as miche as þou wolt, & plane it vpon leber or vpon lynnen cloob, & leie vpon þe place. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. xii. 188 Bot tho the stok of this tre doun was rent To that entent to plane the batale place. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lxix. 260 Pioners, whom he had sent before to plane the passages and ways. 1711 P. H. *View two last Parts* 239 This plain'd the Way to lay Addresses. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat* (1834) II. 346 Let us. exert our abilities..to plane the way for his passage. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* iv. 290 What student came but that you planed her path To Lady Psyche, younger, but so wise, A foreigner?

β. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. lxxv. (Tollem. MS.), Stones beb.. hewe, playnid, and squared. 1412–20 LYDG *Chron. Troy* I. vi. (1555), And floures Upon their stalkes gan playn theyr leues wide. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 91 Pare al the dishis euen, playn the brinke 1512 *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1828) III 82 He playned lovingli theyr fethers. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 134 It is ..discreete demeanour that playneth the path to felicitie. 1579 80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 436 He had Pyoners to plain ways. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. i 128 The.. field without the Citie ought to be rased or plained a thousand paces round about. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 596 The pauement thus laid is to be plained and polished diligently with some hard stone. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. i. xx, Such as their Phyllis would, when as she plains Their Sunday-cloths. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ Jerus* (1732) 36 An Inscription engraven on a Table plain'd in the side of the natural Rock. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt Nat.* (1834) II. 230 Honest Inquiry and sober Freedom are the pioneers to plain the way before thee. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II 521 The pressman..next examines his form, to see that it is properly locked up and plained down.

† **b.** *fig.* To smooth over, excuse, explain away.

13 . *Cursor M* 26583 (Cott.) Noght wit wo des fayr and slight Agh þou for to plane þi plight. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ* 4373 But if releef a-way my sorowe plane. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. ccxii. 228 They planed or excused the sharpenesse of theyr mysse lyuynge.

† **c.** To clear *away* (writing) by smoothing the surface of the tables. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn T.* 50 He planed awey the names enerichon That he biforn had writen in his tables.

† **d.** To level *with* the ground, to raze *to* the earth. *Obs.*

1562 J. SHUTE tr. *Cambini's Turk. Wars* 4 Leaving them [cities] desert and plained to the grounde. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* I. lxxxix, The Suburbs first flat with the Earth he plained. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XII. 42 All with the earth were plain'd.

† **2.** *fig.* To make plain or intelligible; to show or state plainly; to explain, display, show. *Obs.*

α. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 850 The pure Howlatis appele completly was planyt. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 87 Quha trewlie traistis in thy Godlie name, Sall never die Eternallie, I plane. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xl. 349 To syle the suith, and sunge, I will plane sow.

β. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 1230 But al for nought he nolde his cause pleyne. 1563 *Reasoning Crosraguell & Knox* 26 b, In this manner of speaking, I will plaine my industrie. 1581 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xliii. 166, I dar not pen the specialis, I do plaine sow. *c* 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* ii. 18 By Æromancy, to discouer doubts, To plaine out questions, as Apollo did. 1699 [see *plane scale*, PLANE *a.* 3].

II. To smooth with a plane (the tool).

3. *trans.* To dress with a plane or planing-machine; to smooth down the surface of (wood, metal, etc.) with or as with a plane. Also *fig.*

α. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. clxiii(i). (Bodl. MS.), Bordes and tables .. beþ araied and hewe and plained. 1452 in Willis & Clark (*Cambridge* (1886) I. 282 The selyng boord ..shalbe. clene planed, and the sparres shalbe planed also. 1496 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (18.6) 167 For planyng of the same orys xij[d]. 1530 PALSGR. 65 /2, I plane, as a joyner or carpenter dothe his tymber or bordes with a plane or rabatte. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* xiii. (1634) 130 First, for your table. plane it very even, and with Size..white it over. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 68 You must turn your Stuff to Plane it the contrary way. 1837 GOLDING & PRITCHARD *Microgr.* 23 Get three pieces of brass planed perfectly flat. 1838–9 FR. A KEMBLE *Resid in Georgia* (1863) 26 White pine wood planed as smooth as marble 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1749/2 The earliest machine for planing metal was invented by Joseph Moxon...The machine was employed for planing brass mouldings. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 183 Eating away the margin of the coast and planing it down, to a depth of perhaps 100 fathoms.

β. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xliv. 13 The carpenter. playneth it, he maleth it, and squareth it. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 200/2 To Playne a bourd, *polire*. 1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 61 For plaining the boards, and shooting them for a Square, two shillings. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 64 To lay Boards ..gainst, whilst they are Trying or Plaining. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I 27/2 Wood that is easily plain'd.

b. *To plane away, off*: to remove by or as by planing.

1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 10/2 The Summit of a Hill.. made level by plaining away the Top 1873 J. RICHARDS *Wood working Factories* 57 In our American shops from two to four times as much wood is planed off as in Europe. 1902 LUBBOCK *Scenery Eng.* (ed. 3) 115 The projections of rock being planed off and the hollows filled up by the waves.

4. *intr.* To use or work with a plane.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 68 You must begin at the hinder end of the Stuff and Plane forward. 1858 RAMSAY *Remin.* iv. (1870) 80 He .. taught us to saw, and to plane. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. O Neighb* iv. (1878) 51 But the man was again silent, planing away at half the lid.

Hence **PLANED** *ppl. a.*

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* vi. 14 Make to thee an ark of planed trees. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I xxii G ij b, A cleane foure square planed boarde. 1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. lxii. 96, I care not for the planed Stoic, there is a Sect between him and the Epicure. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr* 27 Planed timber and flooring.

Plane (plēn), *v.*[2] *rare.* [a. F. *plane-r* (16th c., Rab.), f. *plan* plane, because a bird when soaring extends its wings in a plane.] *intr.* Of a bird: To soar on outspread motionless wings.

1611 COTGR., *Planer*, .. to plane, as a bird that flies, or hoiers, without moving her wings. 1775 TWISS *Trav. Port. & Sp.* 65, I observed many eagles planing over head 1882 W. STORY *Roba di R.* ix. (1164) 177 Sometimes, far up in the blue height, an eagle planing over it on wide-spread motionless wings.

Planeness (plē'nnēs). *rare.* [f. PLANE *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being plane; flatness, levelness.

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 202 Every strait line is like every other strait line, and every plane like every other plane, when nothing but planeness is considered.

Planer (plē'nəɹ). Also 6–8 **plainer.** [f. PLANE *v.*[1] + -ER [1].]

1. One who makes level or levels down.

1560 WHITEHORNE *Arte Warre* 68 b, It is conueniente to haue plainers and labourers afore, who may make thee the wie plane. 1883 in *Chicago Advance* 20 Sept., We may now regard our familiar earthworm as .. a 'planer of the mountain-side, a maker of fertile, alluvial corn lands'.

2. One who planes; a worker with a plane.

1598 FLORIO, *Dolatore*, a planer of boords. 1648–60 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.*, *Een schaver*, a Shaver, a Planer, or a Smoother. 1818 TODD, *Planer*, one who smooths with a plane. 1865 I. T. F. TURNER *Slate Quarries* 16 To calculate the wages due to the sawyers, planers, and raspers

† **3.** An instrument for smoothing something, e.g. the surface of salt for the table, etc. *Obs.*

To this may belong quot. 1413, in which the word denotes a utensil belonging to a brewer.

1413 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 22 Y be-quethe to..Ion, I graners, an a flot, an a planer. 1513 *Bk. Keruynge* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 266 Than loke your salte be whyte and drye, the planer made of Iuory, two inches brode & thre inches longe.

4. A tool or instrument for planing wood; formerly, a plane (? sometimes, a chip-ax or adz); now, a planing-machine.

1596 THOMAS *Lat. Dict.*, *Dolabra*, a carpenters axe, or .. a great planer. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 493 A man shall see the fine shavings thereof run alwaies round and winding, ..as the Joyner runneth ouer the painels and quarters with his plainer. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* v. 314 A great axe, first she gave that two ways cut; A plainer then. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* ii. (1692) 5 Shavings of Wood (that Carpenters and Joiners are wont to take off with their Plainers). 1864 [see 6]. 1883 INGERSOLL in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 208/2 To them are attached planers, shingle machines .. and so on. 1900 *Engineering Mag.* XIX. 670 There will be .. heavy planers, boring mills, and other large tools.

5. *Printing.* A block of wood with a strip of leather at the top, which is struck with a mallet to beat down projecting types in a form.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Planer*.. a flat square-made piece of wood, used by the compositor for forcing down the

type in the form, and making the surface perfectly even. 1880 *Print. Times* 25 Feb. 30/1 The appliances .. consist of brushes for moulding .. mallet, planer, blanket. 1896 T. L. De Vinne *Modern's Mech. Exerc., Printing* 408 The 'Dressing-block' is now known as the planer.

6 *attrib.* (in sense 4), as *planer-bar, -centre, -chuck, -knife, -knife-grinder, -vice*, parts of a planing-machine; **planer-head**, the slide rest of a planing-machine; **planer tool**, a tool used for planing.

1864 Webster, *Planer-head*; the slide-rest of a planing machine, or planer. 1873 J. Richards *Wood-working Factories* 108 For planer-knives, have a coarse grain soft stone..not less than 40 inches in diameter when new. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech., Planer-bar*, a device attached to a planer for the purpose of effecting in part the work of a slotting or shaping machine. 1884 *Workshop Receipts* Ser. III. 274/2 There is .. a great difference of opinion with regard to..tempering, in the case of planer tools for iron.

Planerite (plæ·nərəit). *Min.* [Named 1862 after its discoverer D. J. Planer, mine director: see -ITE[1] 2 b.] A hydrous phosphate of aluminium, allied to wavellite, found in quartz.

1868 Dana *Min* (ed. 5) 576 *Planerite.* Under this name Hermann has described .. a mineral from the copper mines of Gumeschefsk, in the Ural. It occurs in thin, sub-crystalline, botryoidal layers in the cavities of a quartz rock... Color on fresh surface verdigris-green, passing to olive-green on exposure to the air.

Pla·ner-tree. [From the surname of I. J. Planer, a German botanist, whence the genus has its mod.L. name *Planera*] A small tree (*Planera aquatica, P. Gmelini*, or other species) allied to and resembling the elm, found in moist situations in the Southern United States.

1884 Miller *Plant-n*, *Planera aquatica* and other species, Planer-tree. 1887 *Nicholson's Dict. Gardening, Planera* (named in honour of I. J. Planer, a German botanist, who published a Flora of Erfurt, in 1788)...*P. aquatica*..Planer-tree...Southern United States, 1816.

Plane sailing. In 7–8 **plain s.** [f. Plane *sb.*[1], formerly *plain*] In *Navigation*, The art of determining a ship's place on the theory that she is moving on a plane, or that the surface of the earth is plane instead of spherical; navigation by a *plane chart*: see Plane *a.* 3.

This is a simple and easy method, approximately correct for short distances, esp. near the equator

1699 Dampier *Voy.* II. i 90, 2 Dollars..which I had gotten .. by teaching some of our young Seamen Plain Sailing. 1756 Rolt *Dict. Trade, Plain Sailing*, in navigation, is the art of working the several cases and varieties in a ship's motion on a plain chart. 1815 Burney *Falconer's Dict. Marine, Plane Sailing* .. is that which is performed by means of a plane chart; in which case, the meridians are considered as parallel lines, the parallels of latitude are at right angles to the meridians, the lengths of the degrees on the meridians, equator, and parallels of latitude, are every where equal. 1857 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Plane-sailing*, that part of navigation which treats a ship's course as an angle, and the distance, difference of latitude, and easting or westing, as the sides of a right-angled triangle The easting or westing is called departure. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v., In plane-sailing, the principal terms made use of are the course, distance, departure, and difference of latitude, any two of which being given the others can be found.

b. *fig* A course so simple as to leave no room for mistakes. In this sense now commonly spelt Plain sailing, q.v.

1858 Gen. P. Thompson *Audi Alt. Part* I. liv. 212 The motion at first looks as if it was all what sailors call plane sailing. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word bk.* s. v., Plane-sailing is so simple that it is colloquially used to express anything so easy that it is impossible to make a mistake.

Planeshear (plē·nʃiə·), **plankshear** (plæ·ŋkʃiə·). Forms: 8 **plansheer, -shire**, 9 **plane-shear, -sheer, plankshear, -sheer.** [A corruption of Plancher *sb.*, by imagined connexion with Plane, Plank, and Sheer *sb.*] A continuous planking, covering the timber-heads of a wooden ship, in men-of-war forming a shelf below the gunwale; = *covering-board* (Covering *vbl. sb.*[1] 3; also loosely applied to the gunwale.

1711 W. Sutherland *Shipbuild. Assist.* 75 Great Rail at the After End, besides the Planshire Fore and Aft. *Ibid.* 162 Plansheers; the finishing part at the Top of the Ship-side. 1832 Marryat *N. Forster* xvii, He was on the plane-sheer of the brig. 1833 — *P. Simple* l, We discharged our ten muskets, into the boat, but this time we waited until the bowman had hooked on the planeshear with his boat-hook, and our fire was very effective. 1869 Sir E. J. Reed *Shipbuild.* xii. 238 A continuous angle-iron, which also serves to receive the fastenings of the wooden plansheer.

So, in same sense, **Plank-sheering.**

a 1687 Petty *Treat. Naval Philos.* I. i, Between the Plank-sheering, and the Keels.

Planet (plæ·nət), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3–6 **planete**, (4–6 **-ette**, 5 **-ett**, *Sc.* **-ait**, 6 *Sc.* **-eit**, 7 **plannet(t)**, 5– **planet.** [ME. a. OF. *planete* (F. *planète*), ad. late L. *planēta* or *planētēs* (cited only in pl. *planētæ* = cl. L. *stellæ errantes*), a. Gr. πλανήτης wanderer, hence, in *pl.* (ἀστέρες) πλανῆται wandering stars, planets, f. πλανᾶν to lead astray, in *passive* to wander. (Another Gr. form was πλάνης, -ητος, in pl. πλάνητες ἀστέρες, L. *planētes.*)]

†1. *Old Astron.* A heavenly body distinguished from the fixed stars by having an apparent motion of its own among them; each planet, according to the Ptolemaic system, being carried round the earth by the rotation of the particular sphere or orb in which it was placed. *Obs.*

The seven planets, in the order of their accepted distance from the Earth, were the Moon, Mercury, Venus, the Sun, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn.

[*c* 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* (1885) VIII. 320 Þa steorran þe man hæt planete on lyden.] *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1550 (Cott.) Þe planetes all ar went again O hair first making in to þe state. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4366 Venus the worthy .. of planettes of prise has hir pure nome. *c* 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 1695 The senyn planettys Haue her propre names by astronomers. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* xi. 500 Quhill day began to peyr; A thyk myst fell, the planet was not cleyr. 1481 Caxton *Myrr.* I. xx. 60 A way that is comune to the vii planetes 1600 Nashe *Summer's Last Will* D j, Resplendent Sol, chiefe planet of the heauens. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. I. ii. (1651) 45 Gregorius Tholosanus makes seven kindes of ætherial spirits or angels, according to the number of the seven Planets, Saturnine, Jovial, Martial. 1687 tr. *Marana's Turkish Spy* I. xii. 35 It is a great while since we have had any Commerce here with the Sun; there being forty nine Days since this beauteous Planet appeared to us. 1727 Bailey vol. II. s. v., There is none of the Planets, except the Sun that shines with his own Light 1766 Porny *Heraldry* (1787) 19 Arms..are blazoned..by Planets, when they belong to Sovereign Princes, Kings, and Emperors.

b. *esp.* in *Astrol.*, said with reference to the supposed 'influence' or quality of any one of these bodies in affecting persons and events; in later usage said vaguely or allusively of an occult controlling fateful power.

c 1290 *St. Michael* 431 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 312 Þe planetes ne doth non o þur bot ȝiuez in mannes wille, To beon lupur oþur guod ase heore uertue wole to tille. *c* 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* I. § 21 Whan the planetes ben vnder thilke signes, þei causen vs by hir influence operacioun & effectes lik to the operacioun of bestes. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xviii. 81 Þai dwell vnder a planett þat es called Saturnus. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 616 The wittie Captaynes thought it necessary to take the tyme while their good planet reigned. 1570 Golding *Justin* xix. 99 Sodainly by the influence of a pestilent planet, [he] lost all his men of warre. 1670 Milton *Hist. Eng.* II. Wks. 1851 V. 93 Blind, astonish'd, and strook with superstition as with a Planet. 1738 Swift *Pol. Conversat.* 82, I was born under a Threepenny Planet, never to be worth a Groat. 1837 Mrs. Sherwood *Henry Milner* III. ix. 176 One of us poor creatures who are born under a three-halfpenny planet.

c. *To rain*, etc., *by planets, in planets* (*dial.*): see quots. *To rule a planet*, said † (*a*) of the zodiacal sign in which the planet is (*obs.*), (*b*) of a person, To calculate a horoscope, practise astrology. *dial.*

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* vii. 175 That wykked syng so rewled the planait; Saturn was than in till his heast stait. 1670 Ray *Eng. Prov.* 45 *It rains by planets*, this the Countrey people use when it rains in one place and not in another; meaning that the showers are governed by the Planets. 1807 Stagg *Poems* 22 Heavier now the tempest musters, Down in plennets teems the rain. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia* s. v., In changeable weather the rain and sunshine come and go by planets. A man of unsteady mind acts by planets; meaning much the same as by fits and starts. 1882 in Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* 206 That no two floods in Nidderdale are alike in effect, which is locally accounted for by saying, 'that the rain falls in planets'. 1886 Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s. v., To 'rule the planets' is to practise rustic astrology. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s. v., 'He's gotten his planet ruled.'

2. *Mod. Astron.* The name given to each of the heavenly bodies that revolve in approximately circular orbits round the sun (*primary planets*), and to those that revolve round these (*secondary planets* or Satellites).

The primary planets comprise the *major planets*, of which eight are known, viz., in order of distance from the sun, Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune, and the *minor planets* or Asteroids, the orbits of which lie between those of Mars and Jupiter

1640 Wilkins (*title*) A Discovrse concerning a New Planet. Tending to prove, That 'tis probable our Earth is one of the Planets. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos* III. 163 Who can imagine that any of the primary Planets were wholly designed for the service of Us and our Earth? 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I. s. v., We now number the Earth among the Primary Planets, because we know it moves round the Sun, ..and that in a Path or Circle between Mars and Venus. 1710 *Ibid.* II. s. v., The Motions of the Secondary Planets or Satellites round their Primary ones. 1815 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 510 The primary planets are again distinguished into superior and inferior. The superior planets are those farther from the sun than our Earth, and the inferior planets are those nearer the sun. 1836 MacGillivray tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xix. 279 The waters have scooped a great hollow..in the ancient revolutions of our planet. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* Concl. 138 The man, that with me trod This planet. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* xxi. 371 Astronomers are acquainted with 182 bodies called planets.

3. *fig.* In various obvious senses: e. g. a source of influence; a luminary; (*rogues' cant*) a candle.

1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* xcix, Hye quene of lufe! sterre of benevolence! Pitouse princes, and planet merciable! 1596 Drayton *Legends* ii. 237 Those two bright Planets, cleerer then the Seven, That with their Splendor, light the World to Heaven. 1790 J. Adams *Wks.* (1854) IX. 571 What the conjunctions and oppositions of two such political planets may produce, I know not. 1840 Longf. *Sp. Stud.* III. v, As soon as you see the planets are out, in with you.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *planet-making, -prognosticator, -ruler* (cf. 1 c), *-sphere*; also *planet-blazoned, -crested, -producing, planet-like* adjs.; **planet-book**, a book professing to tell fortunes by means of the planets; **planet-gear**, **-gearing**, a system of gearing in which planet-wheels are introduced; a mechanical combination for converting power into speed; **planet-wheel**, the exterior wheel which revolves round the central or sun wheel, in the Sun-and-planet motion. See also Planet-stricken, -struck.

1839 Barham tr. *Grotius' Adamus Exul* 43 This vast and *planet-blazoned universe. 1677 *Rosamond* in Evans *Old Ballads* (1784) I. 72 Go fetch me down my *planet-book,.. For in the same I mean to look, What is decreed my doom. 1581 Sidney *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 72 If..you be borne so neere the dull making Cataphract of Nilus, that you cannot heare the *Plannet-like Musick of Poetrie. 1715 Cheyne *Philos Princ. Relig.* I. 74 The Sun and fixt Stars are only Planet-like Bodies, vehemently heated. 1839 Bailey *Festus* xxiv. (1848) 303 Oh! let not a planet-like eye Imbeam its tale on thine. 1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 23 Away..with all superstitious hearkning to weather-wizzards, *planet-prognosticators, and fortune-spellers! 1894 *Spectator* 17 Feb. 231 She went to consult a *planet ruler (the name now given to white witches) in Bristol. 1864 Webster, *Planet-wheel. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1727 The latter sleeve has an arm carrying a planet-wheel.

Hence † **Pla·net** *v. Obs. rare* (with *it*), to divine by the planets; **Pla·neted** *ppl a.*, placed in a planet; **Pla·neting** *vbl. sb*, the (fabled) singing or music of the planets.

1596 Nashe *Saffron-Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 121 A singular Scholler, .. set vpon it, and answered it in Print .. demonstrating what a lying Ribaden, and Chinklen Kragg it was, to constellate and plannet it so portentously. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* IX. 777 Tell me, all Ye Starr'd, and Planeted, Inhabitants! What is it? 1635 B. Jonson *Sad Sheph.* III. ii, Tempering all The jarring spheres, and giving to the world Again his first and tuneful planetting.

Planet (plæ·nət), *sb.*[2], ‖ **planeta** (plăne·tă). [ad. med.L. *planēta* (633, Fourth Council of Toledo) a chasuble, orig. a name of the *pænula*, *infula*, *casula*, a large cloak or mantle worn by travellers; perh. from Gr. πλανήτης a wanderer.] A chasuble, esp. in its primitive form of a large loose mantle covering the whole body.

a. 1608 *Archpriest Controv.* (Camden) II. 28 A supplication for me to have a planet, chalice, and crucifix. *a* 1746 Lewis in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* II. 178 This garment [the priest's chasuble] was likewise called a Planet, to distinguish it, I suppose, from the Chesible worn by the Deacon. 1885 Dixon *Hist. Ch. Eng.* III. 190 They bore on their left arm a folded planet or chasuble. 1894 Reichel in *Trans. Exeter Archit. & Archæol. Soc.* I. 37 Neither deacons nor subdeacons wear the neckcloth, but walk in white albs and planets.

b. 1848 Mrs. Jameson *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 403 The planeta, which was a mantle made of a wide circular piece of cloth with an aperture in the middle for the head to pass through. 1867 C. Walker *Ritual Reason Why* 179 The planeta or planet, so called because from being folded back it presented the appearance of a star when partially eclipsed.

Pla·ne-ta·ble, *sb.* Also 7–9 **plain-table.** [f. Plane *a.* + Table *sb.*] A surveying instrument used for measuring angles in mapping, consisting of a circular drawing-table mounted horizontally on a tripod, and having an alidade pivoted over its centre.

1607 Norden *Surv. Dial.* III. 127 Two principall instruments, fit..for the plotting of grounds, . a plaine table, and the Theodolite which sometimes I use. 1766 *Complete Farmer* s. v. *Surveying.* To explain, in a very easy and concise manner, the use of the plain table. 1888 Hutton *Course Math.* II. 76 In surveying with the plain table, a field-book is not used. 1872 Proctor *Light Sc.* 274 The plane-table is a flat board turning on a vertical pivot.

Pla·ne-ta·ble, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To survey with the plane-table.

1872 Proctor *Light Sc.* 274 The principle of plane-tabling enters so largely into Indian surveying, that our notice would be incomplete without a brief account of this simple and beautiful method. 1886 *Athenæum* 3 July 21/2 Major Holdich with his assistants, Capts. Gore and Talbot, have plane-tabled an extent of 15,000 square miles.

Hence **Pla·ne-ta·bler,** a surveyor using a plane-table; **Pla·ne-ta·bling,** the employment of a plane-table; surveying by means of the plane-table.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

† **Pla·netal,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Planet *sb.*[1] + -al.] Of or belonging to the planets, planetary.

1624 Darcie *Birth of Heresies* xxii. 104 The body it self of the planetall Sunne remaines and continues in his sphericall Orbe.

Planetarian (plænĕtē·riăn), *a.* and *sb. rare*, [f. late L. *planētāri-us* Planetary + -an.]

A. *adj.* Belonging to or connected with a planet or planets; planetary.

1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 275 They refused to worship (the planetarian god) the sun. 1811 Southey in *Q. Rev.* VI. 337 The planetarian temple is well imagined.

B. *sb.* †1. An astrologer. *Obs.*

1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 85 Dreams of later planetarians, or magicall astrologians.

2. An inhabitant of a planet.

1829 J. Miller *Sibyl's Leaves* I. 217 Are your planetarians long or short, biped or decemped? 1855 B. Powell *Ess.* 179 The most plausible image we can conjure up of the nature and appearance of lunarians or planetarians.

Planetarily (plæ·nĕtărĭli), *adv.* [f. Planetary *a.* + -ly -.] After the manner of a planet; *fig.* with uncertain recurrence.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 274 Under the Sun is the bright star Venus mooving diurnally and planetarily. *a* 1631 DONNE *Lett.* (1651) 27 That friendship which is not moved primarily by the proper intelligence, discretion, .. returns to the true first station and place of friendship planetarily, which is uncertainly and seldome.

‖ **Planetarium** (plænetē·ri·ŭm). [mod.L., f. *planētārius* PLANETARY: see -ARIUM.] A machine illustrating by the movement of its parts the motions of the planets; an orrery.

1774 J. ADAMS *Diary* 27 Aug., Wks. 1850 II. 356 Here we saw..an orrery or planetarium, constructed by Mr. Rittenhouse, of Philadelphia. 1805 H. K. WHITE *Rem.* I. 170, I have constructed a planetarium, or orrery, of a very simple kind. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* i. (ed. 3) 35 A little arrangement usually called the electrical planetarium.

b. A plan, model, or structure, representing the planetary system.

1860 HOLLAND *Miss Gilbert* i. 15 The mystery of the chalk planetarium was solved. 1901 *Daily News* 23 Feb. 6/3 Stonehenge has been variously called a temple of the sun, and of serpent worship, a shrine of Buddha, a planetarium, a gigantic gallows on which defeated British leaders were solemnly hung in honour of Woden.

c. The planetary system. *rare.*

1835 CHALMERS *Nat. Theol.* I. ii. i 219 It is passing marvellous that we should have more intense evidence for a God in the construction of an eye than in the construction of the mighty planetarium.

Planetary (plæ·nĕtări), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. late L. *planētārius*, prop. adj. 'belonging to a planet or planets', but only recorded as sb., an astrologer (Augustine). So F. *planétaire.* (The normal L. adj. would be *planētāris*: cf. *stellāris.*)]

A. *adj.* 1. Belonging to, or connected with, a planet or planets; of the nature of, or resembling a planet; having some attribute of a planet.

Planetary ellipsoid, planetary nebula: see quots. 1854 and 1881. *Planetary system*, the system comprising the sun and planets, the solar system; also *fig.* a system of correlated parts. *Planetary year*: see YEAR.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. ii. (1611) 85 Of Starres some are fixed, and some are planetary or wandering. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* v. 141 As the sun in the firmament is said to walk from one planetary house to another. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 11 To stretch our Victories beyond Th' Extent of planetary Ground. 1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 425 The Inclination of any Planetary Orbit to the Plane of the Ecliptic. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 299 *note*, Lilly..was universally reputed for his supposed planetary knowledge. 1816 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II. 289 They proved, that the planetary system is stable. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 169 The determination of the Planetary Orbits. 1854 BREWSTER *More Worlds* xi. 173 Planetary nebulae, or such as resemble planets from their discs being round or slightly oval. 1869 tr. *Pouchet's Universe* (1871) 511 All the stars are, according to Kepler, only suns like ours, each of which has its planetary system. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 221 Ellipsoids of this kind, which are figures of revolution about their conjugate axes, are called planetary ellipsoids.

b. esp. in *Astrol.* with reference to the supposed 'influence' of a planet.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* iv. iii. 108 Be as a Plannetary plague, when Ioue Will o're some high-Vic'd City, hang his poyson In the sicke ayre. 1613 MARKHAM *Eng. Husbandman* II. ii. (1635) 53 By Thunder, Lightning, or other planetarie strokes. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 472 Casting schemes by planetary guess. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 92 The Captain..perceiving him, by I know not what private Planetary Marks, to be an Engine form'd..for his Use. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 102 The astrological scheme of the Aztecs was founded less on the planetary influences than on those of the arbitrary signs they had adopted for the months and days. 1851 C. W. KING *Ant. Gems* (1866) 459 Planetary rings, to which wonderful virtues were ascribed in the Middle Ages, were formed of the gems assigned to the several planets, each set in its appropriate metal.

c. *Planetary hour*, the twelfth part of the natural day or night; called also *unequal hours* because they vary in length: see HOUR 1.

In *Astrol.* supposed each to be ruled by a planet, the first and eighth by that after which the day is named, the others by the other planets in succession, the order being from Saturn to the Moon.

1593 FALE *Dialling* 43 Which may shew the place of the Sunne in every Signe, and likewise the planetary or vnequall houres. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. § 11, I was born in the Planetary hour of Saturn. 1674 MOXON *Tutor Astron.* iv. iii (ed. 3) 130 The first of these Planetary Hours takes its denomination from the Planetary Day; and the rest are named orderly from that Planet according to the succession of the Planetary Orbs. As if it be Munday, that is the Moons day..the Planet reigning the first Hour shall be ☽, the Planet ruling the second Hour shall be ☿. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III 441 This, gather'd in the Planetary Hour, With noxious Weeds, and spell'd with Words of Pow'r. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* III. viii. (1715) 74 By Astronomers term'd unequal and Planetary Hours.

d. *Her.* Relating to the use of the names of planets for tinctures.

1662 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* III. iv. 37 The planetary part of blazon doth well become persons that are above the vulgar.

2. Belonging to this planet; terrestrial, mundane.

1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 769 The Latin language has a planetary importance; it belongs not to this land or that land, but to all lands. 1901 F. W. H. MYERS *Human Personality* § 320 I. 96 That..response to our surroundings which forms not only the planetary but the cosmic history of all our race.

3. *fig.* Wandering like a planet; erratic.

1607 J. KING *Serm.* 5 *Nov.* 26 Other planetary, cursorie, moueable from place to place, as Gerard, Tesmond, Hammond, Hal, with the like. 1638 SANDERSON *Vow-Breaker* i. i. Bij, Womens minds are planetary, and amble as fast as Virginalls lackes. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. vii. § 68, I am credibly informed he..disliked his own erratical and planetary life. 1710 NORRIS *Chr. Prud.* iii 116 Such wandring, unprincipled, Planetary men as these. 1900 *Daily News* 22 Jan. 4/7 Readers..must have been struck with his planetary career over the face of the globe.

B. *sb.* †1. An astrologer, star-gazer. *Obs.*

1625 T. GODWIN *Moses & Aaron* (1641) 172 As if the Originall signified properly a Planetary, or Starre-gazer. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 142 Now is the planetary more malignant or malefick..than are all the planets themselves. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) XI. 103 Which sufficiently prove the greatest pretenders to it [astrology] to be indeed but mere planetaries; that is, as we may well interpret it from the force of the word, such as use to err and to be deceived.

2. A planetary body.

1819 *Metropolis* I. 221 You are a fixed star in the firmament of attraction, around which we minor planetaries revolve with delight.

Pla·nethood. *nonce-wd.* [f. PLANET *sb.*[1] + -HOOD.] The condition or rank of a planet.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 90 That which claws away world from about them, would, 'tis like, wring out their Planethood from within them.

† **Plane·tic,** *a. Obs.* [ad. late L. *planētic-us*, a. Gr. πλανητικός wandering, f. πλανήτης: see PLANET *sb.*[1] and -IC.] Erratic, erring, extravagant.

1654 Z. COKE *Logick* a j, By it are confuse things made Distinct; Abstruse, Obvious;..the Planetick thoughts to act Concentrick, and in its Sphere. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 242 The Weather-Cock Brains of a Restless and Planetick Arian. 1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

† **Plane·tical,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] 1. Of or pertaining to the planets; planetary.

1585 LUPTON *Thous. Notable Th* (1595) Pref. A iij b, Because the Planeticall power and effect in theyr howres .. should not be hidde or vnknowne. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. xiii. 228 Conjunctions and oppositions Planeticall. 1672 — *Lett. Friend* § 6 To make an end of all things on earth, and our planetical system of the world, He need but put out the Sun.

2. Wandering, roving, vagrant.

1657 FULLER *Best Employment* 17 Such, who. must have a whole province or principality for the circuit of their Planeticall preaching.

Plane·ticose, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -OSE.] Given to wandering.

1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* XIII. i, Is there no mission in thy native land, O planeticose and exaltoriote spirit?

† **Pla·netist.** *Obs. rare.* [See -IST.] One who consults the planets, a star-gazer, an astrologer.

1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Folys* (1874) II. 19 Ye planetystis and wytches, and other of this sort. 1626 MINSHEU *Doctor* (ed 2) 554 *Planetist*, an obserueer of the Planets.

Pla·netless, *a.* [See -LESS.] Void of planets.

1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* III. xxii, A shoreless sea, a sky sunless and planetless.

† **Planeto·graphy.** *Obs. rare*—°. [f. Gr. πλανήτης PLANET *sb.*[1] + -GRAPHY.] A description of the planets.

1730–6 BAILEY (folio) Pref, *Planetography*..a Treatise or Discourse of the Planets.

Planetoid (plæ·nĕtoid), *sb.* (*a.*) [f. PLANET *sb.*[1] + -OID. So F. *planétoïde.*] A body resembling a planet; a name sometimes given to the minor planets or asteroids (see ASTEROID B. 1).

1803 *Edin. Rev.* I. 430 Why may we not coin such a phrase as *Planetoid*? 1803 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 339 It is not in the least material whether we call them asteroids, as I have proposed; or planetoids, as an eminent astronomer, in a letter to me, suggested. 1863 H. SPENCER *Ess.* II. 46 With respect to the asteroids, or planetoids, as they are otherwise called. 1892 *N. & Q.* 8th ser. I. 15/2 [Term discussed]. 1899 *Daily News* 17 Jan 7/3 The new 'planetoid' was discovered by Herr Witt, of the Urania Observatory of Berlin.

B. *adj.* (or *attrib.*) Of or belonging to the asteroids. So **Planetoi·dal** *a.*, in same sense.

1862 SIR H. HOLLAND *Ess.* 280 *note*, Nearly seventy now (1802) stand in our catalogues the heathen mythology has been invoked in vain to furnish names for this planetoid throng. 1881 PROCTOR *Poet. Astron.* x. 362 Jupiter's action on the planetoidal ring.

Plane-tree (plē·nĭtrī). [f. PLANE *sb.*[1] + TREE.]

a. A tree of the genus *Platanus*: = PLANE *sb.*[1] 1.

14.. Nom. in Wr.-Wülcker 716/30 *Nomina arborum*.. *Hec plantacius*, a plantre. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 283/1 A Playn tree, *platanus*. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 95 b, I haue sene the leues of that Platanus that groweth in Italy, and two very yong trees in England which were called there Playn trees It is doutles that these two trees were ether brought out of Italy, or of som farr countre beyound Italy. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. lxxiv. 755 The Plane tree groweth in many places of Greece..it is vnknowen in this Countrie. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 306 The Plane tree ..I remember, that I haue seene one at Basil. 1731–3 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Platanus*, The Plane-Tree..hath an amentaceous Flower,.. the Embryo's of the Fruit .. are turgid, and do afterwards become large spherical Balls. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* ii (1858) 120 The plane-trees which once shaded the bare landscape of Attica.

attrib. 1786 POLWHELE tr. *Theocritus*, etc. (1792) II. Notes 37 We will weave for thee a garland of lotus, and hang it on the plane-tree branches.

b. *Sc.* and *north. Eng.* = PLANE *sb.*[1] 2.

1778 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* 639 *Acer pseudo platanus.* The great Maple, or Bastard Sycomore. The Plane-Tree, *Scottis.* 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 900 Plane-tree, Mock, or Scotch, *Acer Pseudo-Platanus.* 1902 BUCHAN *Watcher by Threshold* 157 Some large plane-trees grew near the house.

Pla·net-stri·cken. *a.* Also 7 -stro(o)ken, -struck(e. = next.

1600 DEKKER *Olde Fortunatus* Wks. 1873 I. 116 If your wits be not planet strucken, if your braines lie in their right place. 1612 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxiv. § 352 Some.. who thought they might presume best of her fauour, haue been so suddenly daunted and Planet-stricken, that they could not lay downe their griefe thereof, but in their graues. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife*, etc. (1638) 76 An Amorist is a man blasted or planet-strooken. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 114 The Planet-stroken Albumazar, Shaues the Muses like a razor. 1643 *Plain English* 25 How could I. drop spirit and vigour into the hearts of my plannet-stricken Country-men? 1819 WORDSW. *P. Bell* III. xxx, Like planet-stricken men of yore, He trembles, smitten to the core.

Hence **Pla·net-strike** *v. trans.* (*rare*—°), to strike as a malignant influence, to blast.

1611 FLORIO, *Assiderationе*..a blasting or planetstreeking. 1659 TORRIANO, *Assiderare*, to Planet-strike, to blast as trees doe through great heat and drought.

Pla·net-struck, *a.* Also 7 -strook(e. [f. PLANET *sb.*[1] 1 b + pa. pple. of STRIKE *v.* Cf. *moon-struck, lunatic.*] Stricken by the supposed malign influence of an adverse planet; blasted; sometimes said in reference to paralytic or other sudden physical affections; hence, Stricken with sudden fear or amazement, panic-stricken; terrified, bewildered, confounded.

1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* I xi. (1668) 49 Cold flegmatick humors sometimes weakening but one member only, then it is called Planet-strook. 1638 BROMHALL *Treat. Spectres* I. 102 They being affrighted (as it were Planet-struck) and confounded with shame. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 414 The blasted Starrs lookt wan, And Planets, Planet-strook, real Eclips Then sufferd. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 28. 1/2 Reading the last Weekly Bill of Mortality, I saw one among the Casualities Planet-struck. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3), *Planet-struck*, or *Shrew-Running* (in Horses) is a deprivation of Feeling or Motion. 1799 SICKELMORE *Agnes & Leonora* II. 12 The Count became planet-struck as he listened to the grossness of this retort. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xii, I shall be overlooked—planet-struck.

Pla·netule. *rare.* [f. L. type **planētula*, dim. of *planēta.*] A diminutive planet.

1846 in WORCESTER (citing CONYBEARE). 1850 *Fraser's Mag.* XLI 297 The rotation of the planetule on its axis. *Ibid.* 299 Heydon, too, had only described one of these planetules in his account of the Holy Island.

Planful (plæ·nfŭl), *a. rare.* [f. PLAN *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of plans, devices, or schemes.

1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 6 By planful wisdom overawed. 1905 G. T. LADD in *Child & Relig.* iii. 133 The active planful imagination which develops so early in the child.

Plange, obs. form of PLANCH *sb.*

Plangency (plæ·ndʒĕnsi). [f. L. type **plangentia*, f. *plangent-em*: see next and -ENCY.] The quality of being plangent.

1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* v. vii. (1872) II. 117 Friedrich Wilhelm's words, in high clangorous metallic plangency.. full hotter and hotter. 1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* II. xii. 192 Her voice had charm and plangency. 1900 W. RALEIGH *Milton* 54 The hurt he had suffered .. gives eloquence and plangency to his divorce pamphlets.

Plangent (plæ·ndʒĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *plangent-em*, pr. pple. of *plang-ĕre* to strike noisily, beat the breast, lament aloud. (Cf. PLAIN *v.*)]

1. Making the noise of waves breaking or beating on the shore, etc.

1822 G. DARLEY *Errors of Ecstacie* 26 The mighty deep, Shaking the firm strand with its plangent waves. 1858 FARRAR *Eric* xiii, The mingled scream of weltering tempest and plangent wave. 1880 SWINBURNE *Birthday Ode* 26 With pulse of plangent water like a knell.

2. Loud-sounding, striking the ear powerfully; applied sometimes to a metallic, sometimes to a loud thrilling or plaintive sound.

1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IV. iii. (1872) I. 285 This rugged young King, with his plangent metallic voice. 1871 MORLEY *Crit. Misc., Byron* 272 That universal protest which rings through Byron's work with a plangent resonance. 1888 HOWELLS *Annie Kilburn* XXV, The bell on the orthodox church called the members of Mr. Peck's society together.. with the same plangent, lacerant note that summoned them to worship on Sundays. 1901 *Athenæum* 8 June 720/2 How fine, the plangent union of accent and quantity throughout the line.

† **Plangi·ferous,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [irreg. f. L. *plangĕre* (see prec.) + -FEROUS.] Producing or accompanied by the noise of beating.

1600 DEKKER *Dreame* (1860) 32 Toss'd too and fro By gusts implacable, able downe to throw Rampires of brasse, which still beat out the braines, And still renewde them with plangiferous paines.

† **Plangor.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. L. *plangor* noisy beating, loud lamenting, f. *plangĕre*: see PLANGENT.] A loud or piercing lamentation.

1598 MERES *Pallad. Tamia* 280 b, Euery one mourneth when hee heareth of the lamentable plangors of Thracian Orpheus for his dearest Eurydice.

Plangorous (plæ·ngŏrəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Characterized by loud lamentation.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 55 From vnder the Altar there issued penetrating plangorous-howlings. 1647 R. BARON *Cyprian Acad.* 8 He suddenly heard such a plangerous and lamentable cry. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxiii. 193 The grievously plangorous howling and lowing of Devils. 1892 E. GOSSE *In Mem. Miss Anne Clough*, It tolls and tolls with plangorous tongue, For empty lives and hearts unbless'd.

Plangstee, obs. form of PLANKTY.

Plani- (plēni), combining form of L. *plānus* level, flat, smooth, used chiefly in scientific terms.

Planicaudate (-kɔ̄·dēt) *a. Zool.* [L. *cauda* tail], having a flat tail, as certain reptiles (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1858). **Planicipital** (-si·pitāl) *a. Zool.* [L. *caput* head: cf. *occipital*, etc.], having a flat head, as an insect; flat-headed. **Planidorsate** (-dɔ̄·ɹsēt) *a. Zool.* [L. *dorsum* back], having a flat back (*Cent. Dict.*). † **Planifo·lious** *a. Bot. Obs.* [L. *folium* leaf], having or consisting of flat leaves; applied to composite flowers consisting wholly of ligulate florets. **Planiform** (plē·nifɔ̄m) *a.*, having a flattened shape; *spec.* in *Anat.* said of a joint in which the surfaces of the bones are nearly or quite plane (= ARTHRODIAL). † **Plani·loquent** *a. Obs. rare*—[0] [after L. *plānilōquus* (Plautus)], plain-speaking; so † **Plani·loquy** *Obs. rare*—[1], plain speaking. **Planipennate** (plēnipe·nēt) *a. Zool.* [L. *pennātus* winged], having flat wings; (*b*) *spec* in *Entom.* belonging to the suborder *Planipennia* of neuropterous insects, characterized by flat wings not folded when at rest; so **Planipennine** (-pe·nəin), *a.* = prec. (*b*); *sb.* a planipennine insect. **Planipetalous** (-pe·tāləs) *a. Bot.*, having flat petals. **Planirostral** (-rɒ·strāl), **Planirostrate** (-rɒ·strēt), *adjs.* [L. *rostrum* beak], having a broad flat beak. **Planispiral** (-spəi·rāl) *a.*, of a flat spiral form: applied to the proboscis of lepidopterous insects, and to certain shells, as in the genus *Planorbis*.

1686 *Phil. Trans.* XVI. 285 Those that have a perfect *planifolious Flower. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Flower*, Planifolious Flowers, those which are composed of plain Flowers, set together in circular rows, round the center, and whose face is usually indented, notched, uneven, and jagged. 1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 282 The close and *planiform diarthrosis..is that in which the surfaces are superficial, the ligaments strong and tight, the motions obscure and confined to sliding. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Planiformis*, applied .. to a Family .. of the *Coleoptera*, comprehending those that have the body much depressed; flat-shaped; planiform. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 122 Such joints are termed Planiform or Arthrodia. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, **Planiloquent* .., that speaks his mind plainly and freely. 1658 PHILLIPS, **Planiloquy*, (lat.) plain, and free speech. 1783 LEMON *Eng. Etymol.* s.v. *Haunch*, Such planiloquy is fit only for the large, open, yawning mouth of a Dutchman. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Planipennis*, ..having flat wings: *planipennate. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Planipetalous Flower* .., flat leaved, as when these small flowers are hollow only at the bottom, but are flat upwards, as in Dandelion, Succory, &c. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Planirostral*, having a flat beak. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Planirostris*, having the beak or the snout flat: *planirostrate. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Planispiral*, spiral, with the coils lying..in one plane.

Planigraph (plæ·nigrɑf). [ad. F. *planigraphe*, f. PLANI- + Gr. -γραφος: see -GRAPH.] An instrument (invented by Marmet, of Versailles) for reducing or enlarging drawings.

It consists of a rule fitted with two scales having graduations of different magnitude, placed end to end in opposite directions, and turning about a pivot at the point of junction; it is provided with a number of different scales for different degrees of reduction.

1884 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Supp.

‖ **Planilla** (planī·lyā). [Sp. Amer. dim. of *plana* a level.] A cleaning-floor at a Californian mining-station.

1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 5 Sheds over planillas at Day tunnel and Deep Gulch tunnel. *Ibid.* 7 A much larger quantity of waste vein-matter .. has to be examined and passed over the planillas or cleaning-floors.

Planimeter (plăni·mĭtəɹ). Also -metre. [ad. F. *planimètre*, f. PLANI- + *-mètre*, -METER.] An instrument for mechanically measuring the area of an irregular plane figure.

1858 in SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade.* 1872 F. J. BRAMWELL in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 401 Amsler's Planimeter .. for measuring the area of any figure, however irregular, by the mere passage of a tracer round about its perimeter. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* xv. 355 The area of all the leaves together with their footstalks, was found by a planimetre. 1898 *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 115/1 The area enclosed was measured by a planimeter.

Planimetric (plēnime·trik), *a* [f. as prec. + -IC: cf. Gr. μετρικός of measuring.] Belonging or relating to planimetry. So **Planime·trical** *a.*

Planimetric function (*Math.*), 'a function expressing one of the relations between the areas of the three triangles formed by joining a variable point in a plane to the vertices of a fundamental triangle': also called *plane function*.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Planimetrical*, pertaining to the Mensuration of plain Surfaces. 1802-3 tr. *Pallas's Trav.* (1812) I. p. xvi, Planimetrical delineation of Mount Burgussan .. which appears to have been formerly a fortified place. 1828-32 WEBSTER, Planimetric, Planimetrical. 1906 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 122 A group of individual objects in 'planimetric' relation.

Planimetry (plăni·mĕtri). Also 4 **planemetrie**; 7 **planametrie**, **-ye**; 8-9 **plano-**. [Ultimately f. L. *plān-us* flat + *-metria*, -METRY, on L. type *plānimetria*; the ME. *planemetrie* prob. represents an OF. form; but F. *planimetrie* appears only as of 1520 in Godef. *Compl.*, and med.L. *planimetria* is cited only from 16th c., though prob. used much earlier. *Planametry* and *planometry* are formed on less correct analogies.] The measurement of plane surfaces; the geometry of plane surfaces, plane geometry.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 134 Ful many a worthi clerc ther is, That writen upon this clergie The bokes of Altemetrie, Planemetrie and eke also. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* i. (1892) 4 The miles beinge multiplied together and reduced to Planametrie, the onlye meanes to knowe the contente of anye thinge. 1674 *Phil. Trans.* IX. 85 In Planimetry, the Measuring of Triangles with and without a Perpendicular. *a* 1696 SCARBURGH *Euclid* (1705) 94 In this 35th Proposition Euclide makes an entry into the Doctrine of Planometry. 1795-8 T. MAURICE *Hindostan* (1820) I. i. xii. 439 From planimetry, or the mensuration of surfaces, they soon proceeded to the more complicated science of stereometry, or the mensuration of solids. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 227 They would have been able to add the geometry of the newly discovered direction to the Planimetry which they possessed without having to change anything in their previous perceptions.

Planing (plē·niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING [1].]

1. The action of PLANE *v.*[1]

*c*1440 *Promp. Parv.* 403/1 Planynge, *levigacio*. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Applanissement*, a planing. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 68 So continue your several lays of Planeing. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 560 Planing..by which wood is reduced to a smooth and uniform surface, by means of an instrument called a plane.

† **2.** *concr.* A piece planed off; a shaving. *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Pialture*, shauings, chips, or planings of timber. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 162 Thin shavings or plannings of beech. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 313 Put into your Vessel the planing, or Chips of green Beech.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, esp. in the names of tools, etc., used in planing, as *planing-ax*, *-iron*, *-steel*, *-table*, *tool*; **planing-machine**, a machine (of various kinds) for planing wood or metal; **planing-mill**, = planing-machine; also, a workshop where planing is done.

1545 *Rates Customs* C ij b, Playninge tabels the dozen iiiis. 1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* iv. ii, You Will carry your goose about you still, your planing-iron! Your tongue to smooth all! 1693 Planing AX [see CHIP-AX]. 1840 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* III. 172/2 The 'planing tool', an instrument made of steel, somewhat in the form of a hook, with the point so inclined as to present itself towards the surface of the metal to be planed. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Planing machine*, *Planing-mill*, a facing-machine for smoothing boards, etc. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1729/1 The *cylinder planing machine*. This is now the usual machine. It has cutters on a drum rotating on a horizontal axis over the board which passes beneath. 1897 P. WARUNG *Tales Old Regime* 183 A many-sided man, the majority of whose facets were, unfortunately..shaped by the planing-steel of the System. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Dec. 2/1 Magnets ..will lift from the planing-table a casting of 32 cwt.

† **Pla·nir**, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. OF. *planier* (*planeir*, Chron. Turpin):—late L. *plānārius* flat, level, f. *plānus* level; see -ARY [1].] Flat, level.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4138 Quare nouthire holtis was ne hilles ne no hiȝe [h]eggis, Bot all as planir & as playn as a playn table.

Planish (plæ·niʃ), *v.* [f. obs. F. *planiss-*, lengthened stem of *planir* (in Palsgr.) to smooth (F. *aplanir*), f. *plan* level, flat: see -ISH [2].]

1. *trans.* To make level or smooth; to level.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Esplanade*, *faire des esplanades*, to planish and make euen the way. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xv. (1828) I. 497 Then entering the cell, [they] place it at the angles and sides, &c. which they had previously planished.

b. *spec.* To flatten (sheet-metal or metal-ware) on an anvil by blows of a smooth-faced hammer, or by rubbing a flat-ended tool over the surface; to flatten and reduce in thickness; to condense (an engraver's copper-plate, etc.) by hammering; to reduce (coining-metal) to the required thickness by passing between rollers; to polish (paper, etc.) by means of a roller. Cf. PLANISHER, PLANISHING.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 150/2 *Planish the Plate*, is to beat it on a smooth Anvile, with a broad, smooth faced Hammer. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 725 The silver..is planished, and then scraped on the surface to be fitted on the copper. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 333 Saws are manufactured .. of iron, which is hammer-hardened, or planished on an anvil. 1864 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Supp. 688/2 Saw blades are planished to straighten them. Buckling is removed by planishing.

† **2.** To remove by planing, to plane *away*. *Obs.*

1620 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 274 Those thinne shauings which your joyners planish away with their plainers when they shaue their wainscoat.

Hence **Pla·nished** *ppl. a.*

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* ii. P 2 Neal'd thick Brass..will never come to so good and smooth an Edge as Planish't Brass will. 1819 H. BUNE *Vestriad* iv. 156 The even temper of the flowing mass, Had left no speck to blur the planish'd glass. 1884 in *Century Mag.* Dec. 266/2 Planished copper, and enameled iron tubs.

Planisher (plæ·niʃəɹ). [f. prec. vb. + -ER [1].]

1. A person who planishes.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Planisher*..a workman who smooths or planes.

2. A tool or instrument used for planishing, in various applications, *esp.*

a. A flat-ended tool for smoothing metal-work; a tool used by silver-chasers. b. An instrument for smoothing or glazing the surface of photographs, engravings, cards, writing paper, etc. c. A contrivance for flattening sections cut by the microtome for microscopic examination.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Planisher*, a tool used by turners for smoothing brass work. 1895 *Model Steam Engine* 90 It is..and, smoothed with a planisher; 3rd, polished with a fine file, or with oil and rotten-stone.

Pla·nishing, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING [1].] The action of the verb PLANISH, in various senses.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 250/2 Planishing, to make it [the metal] smooth [in goldsmith's work]. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* xi. 271 An artizan practised in 'planishing'. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 688/2 The old mode of forming the 60 gallon copper, sugar, or soap-kettle was planishing, the parts being subsequently united by brazing. *a* 1900 W. B. SLATER *Let. to Editor*, Planishing in silver manufacture is the final hammering given to an article being made, which does not alter the shape but levels the surface.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *planishing anvil*, *stake*; **planishing hammer**, a hammer with polished slightly convex faces, used for planishing sheet-metal; **planishing roller**, a roller used in planishing; *esp.* in *pl.*, the second pair of rollers, of hardened and polished iron, between which coining-metal is passed to reduce it to the proper thickness.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xxii. (Roxb.) 270/1 He beareth Gules, a Planishing Anvile, Argent...He beareth Azure, three Planishing Hamers, Argent, handles Or. 1819 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 16 Clockmakers, tin-plate workers, and braziers, polish the face of their planishing hammers, by rubbing them upon a soft board, covered with a mixture of oil and finely washed emery. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 860 The plates are passed cold between these [rollers], to bring them to exactly the same thickness; whence they are called adjusting or planishing rollers. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Planishing stake*, .. a bench stake or small anvil for holding the [copper] plate when under the action of a planishing-hammer.

Planisphere (plæ·nisfɪəɹ). Also 4 **planisperie**; 6-7 **-spheare**, 7 **-sphaer**, **-sphere**. [In ME. form *planisperie*, ad. med.L. *plānisphærium*, f. L. *plān-us* flat, PLANE + *sphæra*, Gr. σφαῖρα SPHERE; in form *planisphere*, a. OF. *planisphère*.]

A map or chart formed by the projection of a sphere, or part of one, on a plane; now *esp.* a polar projection of half (or more of) the celestial sphere, as in one form of the astrolabe.

[1144 *Planisphærium Ptolomæi* [*incipit*] Rodvlphi Brvghensis ad Theodorichum Platonicum in traductionem planisphærij Claudij Ptolomæi Prefatio.] 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 134 Gebus and Alpetragus eke Of Planisperie [*v.r.* palmestrie], which men seke, The bokes made. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* i. xxix. I ij b, Being brought to his due place the crosse diameters of the Planisphere may demonstrate the foure principall quarters of the Horizon. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* vi. (1636) 598 Astrolabe..is called of some a Planisphearе, because it is both flat and round, representing the Globe or Spheare, having both his Poles clapt flat together. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* i. vii. (1635) 174 The planisphearе is a table or mappe of two faces whereon the lines are proiected circularly. 1678 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 1027, I am at present making a silver Planisphere of two foot diameter for the King; the Invention of that famous Astronomer..Mr. Cassini. 1828 W. IRVING *Columbus* (1848) I. 128 The globe or planisphere finished by Martin Behem .. furnishes an idea of what the chart of Columbus must have been. 1862 SIR G. C. LEWIS *Astron. Ancients* iv. i. 208 He [Hipparchus] had drawn a planisphere according to the stereographic projection. 1905 A. B. GRIMALDI (*title*) Catalogue of Zodiacs and Planispheres, ancient and modern.

b. *Revolving planisphere*: a device consisting of a polar projection of the whole of the heavens visible in a particular latitude, covered by a card with an elliptical opening, which can be adjusted so as to show the part of the heavens visible at a given time.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Oct. 6/1 An ingenious arrangement called a Planisphere, upon which the stars for any evening of the year are, by turning a circle, brought into view. 1891 *Athenæum* 3 Oct. 457/1 An ingeniously constructed 'Revolving Planisphere'.

c. *Astrolabe planisphere*: see ASTROLABE (*b*).

1872 SKEAT *Chaucer's Astrol.* Pref. 32 The term 'astrolabe'..in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries..was restricted to the particular kind called the 'Astrolabe Planisphere', or astrolabe on a flat surface.

Hence **Planispheral** (-sfi·rāl), **Planispheric** (-sfe·rik), **Planisphe·rical** *adjs.*, of the nature of or pertaining to a planisphere.

a 1646 J. GREGORY *Maps & Charts* Posthuma (1650) 311 In measuring the Distances of Places there is no great trust to bee had to any Planispherical Projection whatsoever. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 373/1 A Meridian Spherical Dial [is] of some termed a Planisphearal Sun-Dial. 1896 W. H. MORLEY (*title*) Description of a Planispheric Astrolabe constructed for Shāh Sultān Husain Safawī. 1884 *Nature* 12 June 161/1 Suggestions for a planispheric representation of the cerebral convolutions.

† **Pla·nitude.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. late L. *plānitūdo* evenness, f. *plānus* flat: see -TUDE.] prop. = next; in quot., used as = smooth surface.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* b iij b/2 The superior planitude of the Plate, which sticketh fast to the roofe of the mouth.

Planity (plæ·nĭti). *rare*—[1]. [f. PLANE *a.* + -ITY. (Cf. L. *plānitās* plainness, a doubtful reading in Tacitus.)] The quality of being plane.

1882 PROCTOR *Fam. Sci. Stud.* 21 The straightness of lines, the planity of surfaces and other like geometrical conceptions.

Plank (plæŋk), *sb.* Also 4-5 **plaunke**, 4-7 **planke**, 5 **plano**, 6-7 **planck(e**. See also PLANCH. [ME. *planke*, a. ONF. *planke* (Tournai 1275, mod. Picard *planke*, Norm. *planque*) = F. *planche*

plank, slab, little wooden bridge, measure of land; in mod.F., a narrow strip of land = Pr. *planca*, *plancha*, Cat. *planxa*, Sp. *plancha*, Pg. *prancha*, Piedm., Olt. *pianca* :—L. *planca* (post-Aug.) board, plank, slab (e. g. of marble), prob. f. root *plak-* of Gr. πλάξ, etc.]

1. A long flat piece of smoothed timber, thicker than a BOARD; *spec.* a length of timber sawn for building or other purposes to a thickness of from two to six inches, a width of nine inches or more, and eight feet or upwards in length.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 5259 Þe plank þat on þe bryggé was, Was as sledyr as any glas. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2778 Hent hire vp in armes, & bare hire forþ ouerbord on a brod planke. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xix. 34 And with þe feiste plaunke ich palle hym doune. 1428-9 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 72 Also payd for a carpenter iij dayes ij s. .. Also payd for a planke iiij s. iiij d. 1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 154 Oken plankes of xviij fote long xij ynch brode & iiij ynch thyke. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 118 The Frenchmen had losed the plankes of the bridge nere a myle aboue Bray. 1653 WALTON *Angler* x. 189 Barnacles and young Goslings bred by the Suns heat and the rotten planks of an old Ship. 1794 SHERIDAN in *Sturidaniana* 154 A plank of the old stage, on which Garrick had trod. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 159 The wood employed in Joinery is denominated Stuff; and of this there are Boards, Planks, and Battens. 1840 *Niles' Register* LIX. 157/2 At the extremity of the green [at Auburn, N.Y.], ..a large platform was erected.. About 40 long benches were constructed of rough planks for the ladies. 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mech* § 142 Planks are pieces of wood 11 inches in width and 2½ or 3 inches thick

transf. 1850 PRESCOTT *Peru* II. 166 They met with ten planks or bars of solid silver, each piece being twenty feet in length, one foot in breadth, and two or three inches thick.

b. Without *a* or *pl.*: Timber cut into planks; planking.

1559 in W. Boys *Sandwich* (1792) 738, xx M. elme plancke of iii and iiii ynches thicke. *Ibid.* 739. *c* 1582 T. DIGGES in *Archæologia* XI. 225 The excessiue waste of pile and plank in the Flemmyshe platte. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 7 Aug., There comes Luellin, about Mr. Deering's business of planke, to have the contract perfected. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* ii. (1840) 30 Want of saws to cut out plank. 1792 *Munchausen's Trav.* xxxiii. 157 The Royal George .that fine old ruin of British plank. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 138 *Plank*, a general name for all timber, excepting fir, which is from one inch and a half to four inches thick.

c. *fig.* esp. in reference to the use of a plank to save a shipwrecked man from drowning.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch*, *Hen. IV* ccccxiii. The Planks Politicks make a bridge on To keepe dry Soales. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Pisc. Ecl.* iv. xvi, A thin thin plank keeps in thy vitall breath, Death ready waits. 1659 A. HAY *Diary* (S.H.S.) 123, I desired her to acquaint her father to come off upon y' plank of ther setting up tollerationn in Scotland. 1690 ABP. SHARP *Wks.* (1754) I. Serm. viii. 222 This is indeed the only plank we have to trust to, that can save us from shipwreck. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 514 Though a purchaser may buy in an incumbrance, or lay hold of any plank to protect himself, yet he shall not protect himself by the taking a conveyance from a trustee, after he had notice of the trust. 1866 WHITTIER *Let. to Lucy Larcom* 29 God grant that in the strange new sea of change wherein we swim, We still may keep the good old plank, of simple faith in Him!

2. Applied to various things consisting or formed of a flat slab of wood applied to a special purpose indicated in the context; as, a narrow foot-bridge; a table or board; a hat-maker's bench or table which surrounds the 'kettle' (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*); also in other technical uses: see quots.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3740 A preue planke is at a place to pas & to entre. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. xv. (1869) 11 With þi yerde þow shuldest assaye if it be to deep, or if þer neede oper brigge or plaunke. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* clxiii. 147 They lete come in the see barges and botes and grete plankes as many as they myght ordeyne and haue. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 236 The king will haue them shoote euery day at the Plancke, and so by continuall exercise they become most excellent shot. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. v. (1635) 73 Cast on a large Table or planke, a little portion or drop of water. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Print.* 324 Before the Carriage is laid on the Ribs, [the pressman] besmears the two edges of the Plank well with soap or grease. 1855 BOOKER *Hist. Denton Chapel* (Chetham Soc. No. 37) 10 Coarse stuff hats, composed of a mixture of foreign wool and fur, the nap being laid on at the plank. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Plank*, the frame of a printing press on which the carriage slides. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) II. 785 The workman .. presses it [the point of a hat] down with his hand, turning it round on its centre upon the plank, till a flat portion, equal to the crown of the hat, is rubbed out. 1888 NICHOLSON *Coal Trade Gloss.*, *Crowntree*, a plank about 2½ inches thick, and 5½ or 6 feet long, used to support the roof in coal-workings. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Plank*..4 (*Ribbon weaving*) The batten of the Dutch engine loom or swivel-loom.

3. †a. A flat slab of stone, esp. a gravestone. [So L. *planca*.] *Obs.* b. *Geol.* Calcareous flagstone of the Stonesfield Oolite beds.

1660 WOOD *Life* Nov. (O. H. S.) I. 345 Two stone coffins ..without planks or covers to them. *Ibid.*, Upon most of those planks or plank-stones, were engraved in them, or embossed or convexed a cross from one end to the other. 1692 — *Ath. Oxon.* II. 384 Over his grave was soon after erected .. a monument of free stone, with a plank of marble thereon. 1871 J. PHILLIPS *Geol. Oxford* 149 We find about Sandford, in place of the 'Stonesfield slate', beds of white and yellow sand, sixteen or more feet in thickness, with irregular laminæ of calcareous sandstone, more or less blue in the centre, called 'plank'.

4. In *local* use: A piece of cultivated land longer than broad, a strip of land between two open furrows [= F. *planche*]; a regular division of land, as distinguished from the irregular ridges of the 'run-rig' (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*); a more or less definite measure of land: see quots.

1814 SHIRREFF *Agric. Surv. Shetl.* App. v. 32 *Q.* Is the term plank known as applicable to lands? *A.* I..conceived it used as a term for large regular divisions, in opposition to the smaller ridges of the old *rig* and *rendal* or *runrig* divisions. 1883 R. M. FERGUSSON *Rambling Sk.* xiii. 85 The average extent of each plank was about an acre. 1892 COCHRAN-PATRICK *Med. Scot.* viii. 170 The 'plank' of land ..was generally the same in extent throughout Orkney and contained 1¼ acre Scots or 1·32 acre English.

5. *fig.* An item or article of a political or other program. Cf PLATFORM 7 b. Orig. and chiefly *U. S.*

1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poems 1890 II. 141 They kin' o' slipt the planks frum out th' ole platform one by one. 1848 *Boston Courier* 28 Sept. 2/2 Another plank in the platform is, no Cass or other plank to be added. 1856 *Housch. Words* XIV. 86 Every subject of the platform is spoken of as one of its planks; thus we read of 'the slavery plank', 'the tariff plank'. 1884 *Chr. World* 12 June 433/1 Another 'plank' is the restriction of Chinese immigration. 1892 *Times* 7 Oct. 10/4 It was not an admitted 'plank' in the Liberal platform, and (so far as I know) Mr Gladstone has never promoted it or even said one word in its favour.

6. Phrases. † *To bring* (a gun) *to plank*: ? i. e. to the side of the ship; to run out (*obs.*). *Plank-over-plank*, with the outside planks overlapping, as in a clinker-built vessel. *Plank-upon-plank*: see quot. 1823. *To walk the plank*, to walk blindfold along a plank laid over the side of a ship until one falls into the sea (as pirates and others are said to have made their captives do, in order to get rid of them). Also *fig.*

1557 LD. GREY in Froude *Hist. Eng.* VI. xxxiv. 493, I caused the gunners to bring up their artillery to plank, and then shot off immediately ten or twelve times. 1776 FALCONER *Dict. Marine*, *French Terms*, *Border à quein*, to plank a ship with clench-work, or plank-over-plank. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Plank upon plank*, is when other planks are laid upon a ship's sides after she is built. 1844 MACAULAY *Barère* Misc. (1868) 262/1 It would have been necessary for Howe and Nelson to make every French sailor whom they took walk the plank. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Walking a plank*, an obsolete method of destroying people in mutiny and piracy, under a plea of avoiding the penalty of murder...Also for detecting whether a man is drunk, he is made to walk along a quarter-deck plank. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* I. i, Dreadful stories they were; about hanging, and walking the plank.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Consisting or built of planks, as *plank-bridge*, *dam*, *-house*, *-island*, *pile*, *piling*, *sheeting*, *-table*, *-timber*, *-work*; objective, as *plank-dressing*; *plank-built*, *-sided* adjs.; **plank-bed**, a bed of boards resting on low trestles, without a mattress, used as part of the discipline of convents, prisons, etc.; **plank-hook**, a pole with an iron hook at the end, used by quarrymen, miners, and others (*U. S.*); **plank-plant**, an Australian leguminous plant, *Bossiæa Scolopendrium*; **plank-road**, a road made of a flooring of planks laid transversely on longitudinal bearing timbers (*U. S.*); **plank-timbering**, **plank tubbing**: see quots.; **plank-way**, the narrow portion of deck between the side and the frame of the hatch in a wherry, etc.

1868 FARRAR *Seekers* III. i. (1875) 265 To prefer a *plank-bed and skin and whatever else of the kind belongs to the Grecian discipline. 1887 *United Ireland* 27 Aug., To cheerfully accept the privations of the prison and its plank-bed. 1888 BERNARD *Fr. World to Cloister* v. 113 The order..is reckoned..one of the most austere in regard to its abstinence from meat,.. its plank bed, midnight office, and long hours of prayers. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 419 An ostentatiously European *plank-built house. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining*, *Plank Dam*, a watertight stopping fixed in a heading, constructed of balks of fir placed across the passage, one upon another, sideways, and tightly wedged. 1831 JANE PORTER *Sir F. Seaward's Narr.* II. 58 David Allwood and his family had the *plank-house allotted to them. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* liv, The tiny *plank-island of a yacht. 1772 C. HUTTON *Bridges* 98 The piles are grooved.., and *plank piles let into the grooves. 1793 R. MYLNE *Rep. Thames* 31 A line of *Plank Piling should be run down to a little Island adjoining. 1853 MOODIE *Life Clearings* Introd. 9 The many *plank-roads and railways in the course of construction in the province [Canada]. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 365 The first plank-road in the State of New York was laid, I believe, in 1844, and in 1846 there were several in operation. 1888 *Times* 2 Oct. 11/6 Traces of old Roman plank-roads on the moor .. not far from Diepholz, in Lower Hanover. 1789 W. JESSOP *Rep. Thames & Isis* (1791) 22 Instead of using Timber and *Plank Sheeting, slope the sides to an Angle of 45 degrees, and pitch them with rough flat Stones. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 563 A few steps onwards bring me in view of a corrugated iron-roofed, *plank-sided house. 1900 H. LAWSON *Over Sliprails* 131 A *plank-table, supported on stakes driven into the ground. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 659/2 The forests yield..*plank-timber, masts, and yards. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Plank-timbering*, the lining of a shaft with rectangular plank frames. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 972 There are three modes of keeping back or stopping up these feeders; by *plank tubbing [etc.]. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining*, *Plank Tubbing*, shaft lining of wooden planks driven down vertically behind wooden cribs all round the shaft. 1887 W. RYE *Norfolk Broads* 48 How it did rain! The *plank-ways, parched and dry with weeks of sun, let in the water everywhere. 1889 P. H. EMERSON *Eng. Idyls* 26 Down the river..came sailing the wherry..with her plankways under water. 1890 HOSIE *W. China* 93 Rails of bamboo ran along both sides of the plank-way. 1745 *Trnl. Siege Louisburg* in *W. Shirley's Let.* (1746) 24 The French..added to the Top of it a *Plank-work picketted, to raise it to the same Height with the rest of the Wall.

Plank (plæŋk), *v.* [f. PLANK *sb.*: cf. ONF. *planquier* = OF. *planchier* to floor, plank, bridge, f. *planke*, *planche*.]

1. *trans.* To furnish, lay, floor, or cover with planks. Also with *over*.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 516 Planke hit stronge ynough Vnder thin hors, that hit be lyggyng softe Ynough & harde ynough to stonde olofte. 1485 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 29 In the Stable a Racke & a mawnger, and it is new planked. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Plancher ou paver d'ais*, to floore or planke with bourdes. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 390 When he had set his ships together,..and.. planked them over in manner of a bridge, he passed over .. into the Countrey of the Quadi. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* II. 21 The Sides were planck'd with Pine. 1735 J. PRICE *Stone-Br. Thames* 7 These Truss Ribs, when plank'd over, will be enough. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850) 143/1 The footways in the thoroughfares which lie beyond the principal street, are planked like floors.

b. To fasten or join *together*, to fasten or hold *down*, with planks.

1854 CARLYLE *Frederk. Gt.* XVII. vii, Boats planked together two and two. 1895 *Times* 5 Jan 3/3 The ballast..does not appear to have been planked and tommed down.

2. a. To place, put, or set down; to deposit, plant. *colloq.* and *slang.* b. To table or lay down money; to pay readily or on the spot. Const. *down*, *out*, *up*. *U. S. colloq.*

a. 1859 B. BRIERLEY *Day Out* (1886) 49 So we crope up th' slates, an plankt us-el' deawn ut th' top. 1886 A. G. MURDOCK *Scotch Readings* (ed. 2) 69 'Plank' it on the highest shelf in the house. 1892 [J. LUMSDEN] *Sheep-head* 205 Hastily I handed my dear Lady Matty to a seat, and planked my own huge carcase upon another one. 1894 *Sat. Rev.* 1 Sept. 234 A desire to plank down .. University men in the midst of the social life of East London.

b. 1835 CROCKETT *Tour* 59 During the last war [he] planked up more gold and silver to lend the government than Benton ever counted. 1835-40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 376 Come into the iseter [= oyster] shop here, and plank the pewter. 1887 H. FREDERIC in *Scribner's Mag.* I. 625/1 Workman would rather plank out five thousand dollars from his own pocket. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* x, He 'planks down' the dollars requisite for the purchase.

3. *techn.* a. To splice together (slivers of wool) into rovings. b. To harden (a hat) by felting.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech* 36/1 Slivers of long-stapled wool are planked or spliced together. 1875 *Ibid.* 1731/2 They [hat-bodies] are planked or hardened to give them solidity, thickness, and strength. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) III. 1163 *Breaking frame.*—Here the slivers are planked, or spliced together, the long end of one to the short end of another. 1902 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 15 Feb. 378/2 After the hat is planked it contains nothing hurtful.

4. To fix on a board (a fish that has been split open) and cook at a hot fire: see PLANKED 2. *U. S.*

1877 HOWELLS *Out of Question* (1882) 134, I suppose you plank horn-pout, here.

5. a. *intr.* To sleep on or as on a plank; to lie down on the hard ground; also *to plank it*. b. *trans.* To condemn to a plank-bed.

1829 B. HALL *Trav.* II. 382, I was right glad of [a berth], being wofully tired, and having no mind to plank it! 1860 DONALDSON *Bush Lays* 40 Through the day we will rough it, at night we will plank it. 1887 SIR H. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN in *Scott. Leader* 15 Oct. 5 Who may be sent to a prison cell and planked for taking part in transactions which are as innocent and harmless as a meeting of the East Stirlingshire Liberal Association.

6. To exchange the separate strips or rigs of land of an individual owner for one compact piece of equal extent. *North. Sc. dial.*

1812 J. HENDERSON *Agric. Surv. Caithness* 268 In many cases, the arable land has been planked, or converted into distinct farms, in place of the old system of tenants occupying it in run rig, or rigg and rennal, as it was provincially termed. 1871 R. COWIE *Shetl.* II. viii. 158 The land [has been] planked or allocated in due proportion to each person.

†Plankage. *Obs.* Also 5 **plangage**. [a. OF. *plancage*, *planchage*, f. *planke*, *planche*: see PLANK and -AGE.] Payment charged for the use of planks at landing-places.

1347-8 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 212/2, Par cause de Murage ou Kayage ou Plankage. 1483 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 364 Suche person and persones .. that occupieth the said Watyr-bailliffes planges..shall pay for plangage to the said Water bailliffe. 1592 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 70 [Various heads under which dues were claimed] Ladinge; Measuringe; Wayinge; Grondage; Ancorage;.. Sea ounded groundes; Fishinges; Fowlinge; Planckage.

†Plank-board. *Obs.* [f. PLANK *sb.* + BOARD *sb.* See also PLANCH-BOARD.] A thick board suitable for flooring and similar purposes.

[1394-1552: see PLANCH-BOARD.] 1497-8 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 48 Plankborde ad opus de le newe Roff. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1139/1 The duke had prepared bridges made of planke boords..for his men to pass the ditch. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 605 The usuall scantling for the thicknes of planke boord. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 46 'Twill make good Plank-boards and Timber.

Planked (plæŋkt), *ppl. a.* [f. PLANK *v.* + -ED[1].]

1. Furnished, laid, floored, or covered with planks.

1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. *Decay* 958 A flying Bridge..and planked Battlements On every story, for his Men's defence. 1652 T. DE GREY *Compl. Horseman* 21 A planked flore is warmer than a paved or pitched. 1793 R. MYLNE *Rep. Thames* 27 Both the side Streams should be shut up, with low planked Weirs.

2. Of fish: Cooked by being split, fastened on a board, and held to the fire. *U.S.*

1877 HOWELLS *Out of Question* (1882) 134 One's ideas of planked Spanish mackerel. 1885 *Science* V. 426 The principal dish was 'planked' shad By this process four fish are fastened to a board, and held towards a hot fire. Whilst cooking, the fish are constantly basted with a preparation made of butter, salt, and other ingredients.

Planker (plæ·ŋkəɹ). [f. PLANK *v.* + -ER[1].] A workman who planks or kneads hat-bodies in the process of felting them.

1908 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 15 Feb. 378/1 In hand-planking the 'form' is dipped in boiling water acidulated with vitriol, and then folded and vigorously kneaded by the planker's hand.

Planking (plæ·ŋkiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of PLANK *v.*

1. Furnishing, flooring, or covering with planks.

1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 155 Laboryng & workyng abought Cowchyng plankyng & laying of the seid grete Rokes Stone & Gravell. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* (1664) 70 Manger, Rack, and Planking of a Stable is eight shillings per foot in length. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 138 *Planking*, covering the outside of the timbers with plank; sometimes quaintly called 'skinning'. 1887 MRS DALY *Digging & Squatting* 110 Port Darwin possessed no suitable wood for planking purposes.

2. *concr.* Planks in the mass; plank-work; the planks of a structure; *spec.* those forming the outer shell and inner lining of a ship.

1751 LABELYE *Westm. Br.* 29 The Carpenters were at Work on the Grating and Planking for the Caisson. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* ii, The planking of the paddle-boxes had been torn sheer away. 1871 HOWELLS *Weddd. Journ.* (1892) 295 The promenaders paced back and forth upon the planking. 1904 A. GRIFFITHS 50 *Yrs. Public Service* iii. 28 There was little enough comfort for us subalterns—a few feet of planking on the orlop deck.

3. The lagging or 'cleading' of a steam-cylinder.

1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1732/1.

4. In technical senses of the verb.

1855 BOOKER *Hist. Denton Chapel* (Chetham Soc. No. 37) 11 For bowing, basining, boiling and planking [hat-bodies], he received in 1805, eight shillings per dozen. 1883 *Century Mag.* Aug. 549/2 Cleaning the shad for planking. 1884 *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Planking*,..the felting of hat bodies by rolling them on a plank, and frequently immersing them in acidulated water. 1902 [see PLANKER].

†**5.** Harrowing or rolling of land with a plank.

1814 M. BIRKBECK *Notes on France* 59 They then sow annual trefoil, which they cover very slightly by planking, that is, drawing a plank, on which a boy rides, over the land.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **planking-clamp, -screw**: see quots.; **planking-machine**: see quot.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Planking-clamp*,..an implement for bending a strake against the ribs of a vessel and holding it until secured by bolts or treenails. *Ibid.*, *Planking-machine*, a machine in which hat-bodies, after being formed, are rubbed, pressed, and steamed to give them strength and body *Ibid.*, *Planking-screw*, an implement for straining planks against the ribs of vessels.

Pla·nkless, *a.* [f. PLANK *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no planks; void or stripped of its planks.

1837 LONGF. *Drift-Wood* Prose Wks 1886 I. 317 Vikings sitting gaunt and grim on the plankless ribs of their pirate ships. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt* XXI. iv. (1872) X. 40 The Peasant-Noble..clattered with his wooden slippers upon the plankless floor of his hut.

Plankshear, -sh·er, variants of PLANESHEAR.

Plankton (plæ·ŋktɒn). *Biol.* [a. Ger. *plankton* (V. Hensen 188.), a. Gr. πλαγκτόν, neut. of πλαγκτός vbl. adj., drifting, f. πλάζεσθαι to wander, roam, drift.] A collective name for all the forms of floating or drifting organic life found at various depths in the ocean, or, by extension, in bodies of fresh water. Also *attrib.*

1892 E. J. BLES in *Jrnl. Marine Biol. Assoc.* II. 340 Variations of the floating fauna and flora, or plankton, of the Plymouth Waters. 1894 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 372 When the recent German expedition set out to study the Plankton or floating life of the Atlantic. 1899 *Nature* 15 June 157/1 Rich collections of plankton were made at all stations.

Hence **Plankto·logy,** the department of biology relating to plankton (Webster *Suppl.* 1902); **Plankto·nic** *a.* [irreg. for **planktic*], of, pertaining to, or characteristic of plankton.

1899 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 1029 Most, if not all, *Globigerinæ*, are essentially planktonic organisms. 1905 MARR in *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* LXI. Proc 74 Planktonic.

Pla·nkways, Pla·nkwise, *adv.* [f. PLANK *sb.* + -WAYS, -WISE.] In the manner or direction of a plank; lengthways.

1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 90 When cut plankwise, boxwood is extremely apt to warp, unless very well seasoned. 1881 HASLUCK *Lathe Work* 35 For turning the surface of wood chucked plankways the same tools are used.

Planky (plæ·ŋki), *a.* [f. PLANK *sb.* + -Y.] Of the nature of or composed of planks.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XII. 442 He came before the planky gates, that all for strength were wrought. 1718 ROWE tr. *Lucan* III. 735 Darts, Fragments of the Rock, and Flames they throw, And tear the planky Shelter fix'd below.

Planless (plæ·nles), *a.* [f. PLAN *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a plan; not planned; unsystematic.

1800 COLERIDGE *Piccolom.* IV. iv. 40 Every planless measure, chance event.. Will they connect, and weave them all together Into one web of treason. 1858 BLACKIE *Stud. Lang.* 11 Where not stupid, how often careless, aimless, and planless! 1887 HISSEY *Holiday on Road* 69 All England was before us; ours was a planless expedition.

Hence **Pla·nlessly** *adv.*, **Pla·nlessness.**

1894 *Scott. Leader* 8 Mar. 3 That large..school whose method seems to be to begin writing and go planlessly ahead. 1906 *Hibbert Jrnl.* Jan. 408 The planlessness of moral instruction in schools

Planned (plænd), *ppl. a.* [f. PLAN *v.* + -ED[1].] Designed, projected, arranged, etc.: see the verb.

1770 C CHAUNCY *Repl. Chandler's Appeal Defended* (title-p.), Objections against the planned American Episcopate. 1884 BLACK *Jud. Shaks.* xii, There had been a planned meeting. 1894 H. NISBET *Bush Girl's Rom.* 256 It must have been a planned out affair.

Planner (plæ·nəɹ). [f. PLAN *v.* + -ER[1].] One who plans or makes a plan; a deviser, arranger; a projector, schemer; *spec.* in *Sc.*, a landscape gardener.

1716 COWPER in Ld. Campbell *Chancellors* (1857) V. cxvi. 305 This exempts you from the charge of being the planners of the treason. 1801 tr. *Gabrielli's Myst. Husb.* IV. 164 Having been for many years a planner of fashions, [she] had an air of smartness. 1850 T. MCCRIE *Mem. Sir A. Agnew* ii. (1852) 27 He procured the services of Mr. John Hay, late planner in Edinburgh. 1897 *Daily News* 15 Jan. 6/4 The original planner of this stupendous enterprise.

Plannet, -ett, obs. forms of PLANET *sb.*[1]

Planning (plæ·niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PLAN *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb PLAN; the forming of plans; the making or delineation of a plan or diagram; scheming, designing, contriving.

1748 *Anson's Voy.* Introd. 3* Actual surveys of roads and harbours,..require a good degree of skill both in planning and drawing. 1842 J. AITON *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 127 Let there be no want of thrift; let there be both planning and plenty. 1897 RHOSCOMYL *White Rose Arno* 60 He was deep in sober discussions and plannings.

Plano-[1] (plē·no), used as combining form of L. *plānus* flat, smooth, level; in scientific or technical adjectives, denoting (*a*) flatly, in a flattened manner, with modification of a specified form in the direction of a plane, as *plano-compressed*, *-conical*, *-hemispherical*, *-obconical*, *-orbicular*, *-patellate*, *-rotund*, *-subcuculiate*; (*b*) a combination of a plane with another surface, esp. plane on one side, and of another surface on the other, as PLANO-CONCAVE, -CONVEX, etc. Also **plano-cylindric, -ical**, plane on one side and of a cylindrical form on the other; **plano-horizontal**, having a plane horizontal surface or position; † **plano-solid** *Arith. Obs.*, applied to a number compounded of a 'plane' and a 'solid' number, i. e. of 5 prime factors; **plano-subulate**, of a flat awl-shaped form.

1839 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* viii 183 Seeds *plano-compressed or winged at the apex. 1681 GREW *Museum* I iv. 75 Some few are *Plano-Conical, whose Superfice is in part level between both ends. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 553 Corallum firm; cells quite shallow, plano-conical 1727 SWIFT *Art Polit. Lying* Wks. 1755 III. i. 114 He supposes the soul to be of the nature of a *plano-cylindrical speculum..the plain side was made by God Almighty, but that the devil afterwards wrought the other side into a cylindrical figure. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 327 Cespitose, *plano-hemispherical. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* II xx. (1765) 116 *Vexillum*, the Standard; a Petal covering the rest.. *plano-horizontal. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 453 With a solid *plano-obconical base 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 175 Gregarious, subcrumpent, sessile, waxy, *plano-patellate. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 347 Subcylindrical, *plano-rotund at top. 1662 HOBBES *Seven Prob.* Wks. 1845 VII. 67 There be some numbers called plane, other solids, others *plano-solid. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 336 Very broad explanate, and often *plano-subcuculiate. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* II. xviii. (1765) 110 The Claws *plano-subulate.

Plano-[2] (plæno), before a vowel or *h* **plan-**, combining form of Gr. πλάνος wandering, used in a few scientific terms; see PLANOBLAST, PLANODIA, PLANOGAMETE, PLANURIA.

Planoblast (plæ·nobläst). *Zool.* [f. PLANO-[2] + Gr. βλαστ-ός sprout, shoot.] The free-swimming generative bud or gonophore of certain Hydrozoa, usually a craspedote medusa or medusoid. Hence **Planobla·stic** *a.*, of or pertaining to a planoblast.

1872 ALLMAN *Monogr. Gymnoblastic Hydroids* I. Introd. 15 Planoblast...A generative bud with a structure fitting it for a free locomotive life when detached from the hydrosome *Ibid.*, Umbrella, the gelatinous bell of a medusiform planoblast.

Pla·no-co·ncave, *a.* [f. PLANO-[1] + CONCAVE.] Having one surface plane and the opposite one concave, as a lens.

1693 E. HALLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XVII 961 Whether the Lens be Plano Convex or Plano-Concave. 1807 HERSCHEL *ibid.* XCVII. 183 The plain side of a plano-concave, or plano-convex lens. 1881 LE CONTE *Sight* 34 And one with excess of dispersive over refractive power for our plano-concave lens.

Pla·no-co·nvex, *a.* [f. as prec. + CONVEX.]

1. Having one surface plane and the opposite one convex: chiefly of lenses; also of natural formations, as parts of plants or animals, or other objects.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* Pref. f j, I fixt also with wax a pretty large plano Convex Glass. 1693, 1807 [see prec.]. 1810 D. STEWART *Philos. Ess.* II. i. vii. 330 In wooded scenes, the plano-convex mirror, which was Mr. Gray's companion in all his tours, has a pleasing effect. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 75 Cotyledons plano-convex. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clocks* 108 Achromatic glass with two plano-convex lenses.

b. Of a crystal: Having some faces plane and others convex.

1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 209 Plano-convex., when the faces are partly straight and partly uneven, as in the diamond.

2. Having a flattened convex form.

1843 J. G. WILKINSON *Swedenborg's Anim. Kingd.* I. i. 21 The tongue's upper surface is plano-convex. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* vi. (1858) 83 Receptacle plano-convex, paleaceous.

‖ **Planodia** (plănō·diă). *Surg.* and *Path.* [f. PLANO-[2] + Gr. ὁδός way.] (See quot.)

1888 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Planodia*, term for a false passage, as may be made in stricture of the urethra in treating by a bougie, sound, or catheter.

Planogamete (plæ·nogăm·ĭt). *Biol.* [f. PLANO-[2] + GAMETE.] A motile gamete or conjugating cell: also called *zoogamete*. 1886 [see GAMETE].

Planography (plănŏ·grăfi). *rare.* [f. L. *plān-um* PLANE + -GRAPHY.] The art of drawing plans; *spec.*: see quot.

1847 J. DWYER *Hydraulic Engineering* 131 Planography is another description of section introduced by.. Sir John Macneil,..which required that a vertical section..should be laid down on the line of direction marked on the plan, and having the Cuttings and Embankments plotted on opposite sides.

Hence **Plano·graphist,** one who draws a plan or map; a map-maker.

1859 W. M. THOMSON *Land & Book* v. xli. (1867) 627 All planographists of the Holy City agree that [etc].

Planometer (plănŏ·mĭtəɹ). [f. as prec. + -METER.] An accurately made flat plate, usually of cast iron, used as a standard gauge for plane surfaces; a surface-plate. So **Plano·metry,** the use of a planometer; the measurement or gauging of plane surfaces.

1864 WEBSTER, *Planometer.* 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1726/2 Plane-surfaces are produced by the planing-machine, by the file, and by grinding...For the purpose of verifying their accuracy, the planometer was devised by Whitworth.

Planometry, irreg. form of PLANIMETRY.

‖ **Planorbis** (plănō·rbis). *Zool.* [mod.L., f. *plān-us* PLANE *a.* + *orbis* ORB.] A genus of fresh-water snails (pond-snails), characterized by a flat rounded spiral shell.

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 238 We find in the marls and limestones the shells of the Planorbis, and other lacustrine testacea. 1876 *Benedin's Anim. Parasites* 38 A gasteropod mollusc, similar to a Planorbis, which lives as a messmate in the body of an annelid. *Comb.* 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 81 The planorbis like shells of the Milholidæ represent the simplest condition of these forms.

Hence **Plano·rbiform, Plano·rboid** *adjs.*, resembling, or having the form of a *Planorbis*: of a flat rounded spiral shape; **Plano·rbine** *a.*, belonging to, or having the characters of, the subfamily *Planorbinæ*, of which *Planorbis* is the typical genus; **Plano·rbite,** a fossil shell belonging or allied to this genus; **Plano·rbuline** *a.*, of or belonging to *Planorbulina*, a genus of *Foraminifera* having shells of a planorboid form.

1856 WOODWARD *Mollusca* III. 398 The Achatinellæ are elongated..and the Helices planorboid and multispiral. 1879 CARPENTER in *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 380/1 Remarkable modifications of the planorbuline type. 1895 *Cambr. Nat. Hist* III. 413 Shell very small, planorbiform.

Planospiral (plēno·spəɪ·răl), *a.* [f. PLANO-[1] + SPIRAL *a.*] = *Planispiral*: see PLANI-.

1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 973/1.

Planscheour, planschour, planseour, planshar(e, obs. ff. PLANCHER. **Planshear, planshire,** obs. forms of PLANESHEAR.

Plant (plant), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 **plante**, 4-7 **plante**, (4-5 **plonte**, 5 **plantte, plaunte, plounte**, *Sc.* **playnt**, 6 **plaunt**), 5- **plant.** [In sense 1, OE. *plante* fem., ad. L. *planta* sprout, slip, cutting, graft, whence also OHG. *pflanza*, ON. *planta*. Later senses are affected by med. or mod. uses of L. *planta*, and by F. *plante*, or are direct derivatives of PLANT *v.*, or a. F. *plant* action of planting, plants collectively for planting out, f. *planter* to plant.]

I. 1. A young tree, shrub, or herb newly planted, or intended for planting; a set, cutting, slip; a sapling. *Obs.* or *dial.* (In local use the name for seedling vegetables at this stage, as 'healthy cabbage plants', 'plants at sixpence a hundred', etc.)

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxliii. 12 Ðearn learn swe swe niowe plant[e] steaðelunge gesteaðulfestnd from ȝuȝuðe. *c* 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xlix. § 2. 381 On æppeltunum, ðonne hie wel begað hira plantan and hiera innpan, oð hie fulweaxne beoð. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 104 Þe fyrre in þe fryth þe fei[r]er con ryse þe playn, þe plontter, þe spyse, þe perer. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 763 Yif me a plante of thilke blissed tree; And in my gardyn planted it shal bee. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vii. 20 Men take plantes or slyynges peroff and sett ham in oþer places. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* I, & þou sett in my earthyn a yong plante of a tre. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xv. 13 All plantes [Gr. πᾶσα φυτεία, Vulg. *omnis plantatio*] which my hevenly father hath nott planted shalbe plucked vppe by the rotes. 1535 COVERDALE

Ps. xlvii. 2 The hill of Sion is like a fayre plante [LUTHER 'Der Berg Zion ist wie ein schon Zweiglein']. 1573-80 BARET *Alv.* P 467 A plant, the slip of a tree that was planted in the earth. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* iii. ii. 378 There is a man haunts the Forrest, that abuses our yong plants with carving *Rosalinde* on their barkes. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 86/2 Plants are young Trees fit to be set. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. ix. 156 Some plants of canes.

b. A young tree or sapling used as a pole, staff, or cudgel. Now chiefly *dial.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xvi. 50 Panne *liberum arbitrium* laccheth þe thridde plante. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 493 He caught a plante of an appell tre and toke the barre in bothe handes, and seide he wolde make hem to remeve. *c* 1600 DAY *Bage. Bedlall Gr.* v. (1881) 109 An ashen plant, a good Cudgell, what sho'd I call it? 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 638 Take, Shepherd, take a plant of stubborn oak And labour him with many a sturdy stroke. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 335 ¶ 2 Sir Roger's Servants .. had provided themselves with good Oaken Plants, to attend their Master upon this occasion. 1732 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Belle Assemblée* II. 121 This magnanimous Spaniard, having under his Habit, a good Sword, and a strong Oaken-Plant. 1900 MCILROY *Craiglinnie* v. 54 (Ulster) The country people came pouring in each man carrying his ash 'plant'.

c. *fig.* Anything planted or springing up; a scion, offshoot, nurseling; a young person; a novice. Now *rare.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. i. 137 Loue is þe leuest þing þat vr lord askeþ, And eke þe playnt [*v. r.* plante, plaunte, plonte] of pees. 1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* 5 Fyer of fraward lute, þe whilk wastis burionyng of vertes, & norrysches þe plantes of all vyce. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxvii. 30 Gret Godis wa graunt that we have long desirit, A plaunt to spring of thi successioun. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 175 The Inquisition .. considering them to be but new plants useth not such rigour with them. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Plant*, figuratively a young Man or Maid 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 188 A plant from Bristol, a youth of tremendous power.

2. A member of the lower of the two series of organized living beings, i. e. of the vegetable kingdom; a vegetable; generally distinguished from an animal by the absence of locomotion and of special organs of sensation and digestion, and by the power of feeding wholly upon inorganic substances. (= mod.L. *planta* in botanical use.) Often popularly restricted to the smaller, esp. herbaceous plants, to the exclusion of trees and shrubs.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. A ij, Ye knowlege of plantes, herbes, and trees. 1567 MAITLAND *Gr. Forest* 26 b, Plants be sorted and deuided into three parts: the first is the Herbe: the seconde the Shrub: the third the Tree. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Plant*, a Natural Body that has a vegetable Soul. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s. v., The Learned and Experienced Botanist, Mr. John Ray, gives us the following Characteristick Notes of the Chief Kinds of Plants. 1748 GRAY *Alliance* 1 Sickly Plants betray a niggard Earth. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 180 Betula. Flowers male and female on the same plant. 1830 J. G. STRUTT *Sylva Brit.* 36 The original dimensions of this venerable plant. 1884 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* (1892) 81 Plants, because it is their nature to produce leaves, may, by an overplus of food, produce nothing else.

b. *fig.*

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, iv iv 305 The Parents liue, whose Children thou hast butcher'd, Old barren Plants, to wailе it with their Age. 1844 EMERSON *Lect., Eng. Amer.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 301 Government has been a fossil; it should be a plant. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* II. i. 41 Christianity alone was powerful enough to tear this evil plant from the Roman soil.

c. Sometimes applied to the leafy or herbaceous part of a vegetable.

1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 144 Leeks .. Replanted in the Month of May, very deep in the Earth, to make their Stalks and Plants thick and white.

II. Chiefly from PLANT *v.*

3. *collect.* A growth of something planted or sown; a crop.

1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 199 To insure a good crop of barley and a kind plant of clover. 1846 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. ii. 288 The promising plant of wheat which covered it was laid by the rough weather. 1898 RIDER HAGGARD in *Longm. Mag.* Oct. 513 There was a very full plant of swedes, which would have produced a fine crop.

b. *abstr.* Growth. *In plant*, growing, in leaf; *to lose plant*, to die off, dwindle away; *to fail in* or *miss plant*, to fail to spring from seed.

1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. i. 4 Clover .. if sown oftener it is apt to fail in plant; and even when in plant it is not very productive unless highly manured. 1847 *Ibid.* VIII. ii. 291 The spaces in the turnips, which have missed plant, are filled up with transplanted swedes. 1852 *Ibid.* XIII. i. 58 The wheat often loses plant in the spring.

4. The way in which any one plants himself or is planted; footing, foothold, pose.

1817 *Sporting Mag.* L. 2 The wide area between his feet, when in a standing position, gave him so firm a 'plant', if I may so say. 1889 *Macm. Mag.* Mar. 277/1 There was doggedness and obstinacy in the plant of the figures.

5. A deposit of fish-spawn, fry, or oysters; *ellipt.* an oyster which has been bedded or is intended for bedding, as distinguished from a native. *U. S.*

6. The fixtures, implements, machinery, and apparatus used in carrying on any industrial process. (In Great Britain rarely with *a* or *pl.*)

1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 133 The ground was destined to the purposes of extensive commerce, but the appellation of a plant gave me much disturbance, from my inability to fathom the meaning. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 239/2 There was very little possibility of transferring these implements (technically called the Plant) from one contract to another. 1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 110 In Durham and Northumberland a single 'plant' of pits and engines will work the ground for a mile or two on each side. 1888 *Engineer* 24 Feb. 133/2 The plant includes one steam crane, three steam travelling cranes, a steam fire-engine, a steam pump, two steam hammers, seven steam engines, three boilers, and a few hundred nail-making machines. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Apr. 5/1 Six plants in the coke region of Pennsylvania are now in operation.

b. *fig.* The instrumentalities employed in carrying on spiritual or intellectual work.

1861 LD. LINDSAY *Scepticism* 341 We must take stock here, likewise, of our spiritual plant, our intellectual capital. 1881 *Nation* (N.Y.) XXXII. 437 The college is to him a sort of industrial enterprise, and the professors are part of the plant. 1887 *Ch. Times* 21 Jan. 54/3 The policy of increasing the plant of the Roman Catholic body here .. is still pursued.

7. [f. PLANT *v.* 8.] A hoard of stolen goods; also the place where they are hidden. *Thieves' slang.*

1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulg. T.* (ed. 3), *Plant*, the place in the house of the fence, where stolen goods are secreted. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s. v., Any thing hid is called, *the plant*, such article is said to be *in plant*; the place of concealment is sometimes called *the plant*, as 'I know of a fine plant'; that is a secure hiding-place. To *spring a plant*, is to find any thing that has been concealed by another. To *rise the plant*, is to take up and remove any thing that has been hid, whether by yours lf or another. 1837 J. D. LANG *New S. Wales* II. 52 He had found, to his astonishment and disappointment, that some person had *sprung the plant*—a cant phrase for discovering and carrying off property which another person has stolen and concealed.

8. A scheme or plot laid to swindle or defraud a person; an elaborately planned burglary or other form of theft or robbery. (The notion appears to be that of a trap or snare carefully planted or laid in the ground and covered up.) *Sharpers' slang.*

1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 241 A regular plant to clear me out. 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz. Greenwich Fair*, The 'plant' is successful, the bet is made, the stranger of course loses. 1837 — *Pickw.* xlviii, 'It's a conspiracy', said Ben Allen 'A regular plant', added Mr. Bob Sawyer. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. cxlii. 124 When the classes who live by warfare with society, lay a deliberate scheme by which an honest man's house is to be entered, or his property carried off, it takes at the Police Offices the title of a 'plant'. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Feb. 4 He charges Blackburn with having, in language, which has recently become parliamentary, 'put up a plant' on his innocent young friend.

9. [f. PLANT *v.* 2 c] A spy, a detective; a picket of detectives. *slang.*

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 210 He sold forged notes to a plant [*note* A person sent for the purpose of detecting him] which led to his untimely end. 1880 *Daily T.* 26 Nov., At Shepperton Lock the keeper .. cautioned the defendant as he was going through the lock to take care, as there was a 'plant' out that night. *Mod.* A plant set to detect motorists travelling at illegal speed.

III. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

10. a. Simple attrib., as *plant-centre, -covering, -disease, -egg, -ferment, -fetish, -form, -growth, -kingdom, -life, -movement, -name, -ornament, -remains, -species, -spirit, -wealth.* **b.** Appositive, as *plant-ancestor.* **c.** Objective and obj. gen., as *plant dispersal, -dropper, -eater, -eating, -forcer, -growing, -hunting, -naming, -worship, -worshipper; plant-bearing, -feeding, -stimulating* adjs. **d.** Instrumental, as *plant-clothed, -grown* adjs.

1876 H. SPENCER *Princ. Sociol.* I. xxiii. § 181 Now if an animal regarded as original progenitor, is therefore reverentially treated; so may we expect the *plant-ancestor will be. 1894 *Geol. Mag.* Oct. 473 The Carboniferous *plant-bearing strata of Roberts' valley. 1894 *Board Agric. Circular* x. 4 These traps .. should be placed close to the [hop] hills or *plant centres. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* 250 Fruits eaten by birds afford a means of *plant-dispersal. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* ii. xiv. § 110 Among animals the flesh eaters cannot exist without the *plant-eaters. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. 107 This is not necessary in *plant-eggs or vegetable seeds. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 23 Oct. an. 1775, The manure is .. equally incorporated with the *plant-feeding stratum. 1899 *Daily News* 22 Feb. 6/3 The belief in *plant fetishes, wherein the informing spirit or ghost occupies the place of natural property. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs's Bot.* 130 In the same manner, from a morphological point of view, stems, leaves, hairs, roots, thallus branches, are simply members of the *plant-form. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 29 Apr. 3/3 The wild *plant-grown embankments of railway cuttings. *Ibid.* 10 July 3/4 Means .. for restraining injurious *plant-growth or for disposing of an insect pest. 1878 HOOKER & BALL *Marocco* 346 Ball enjoyed a capital day's *plant-hunting at Tangier. 1884 R. FOLKARD *Plant Lore* (title-p.) Folk-Lore of the *Plant-Kingdom. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* ii. viii. § 70 *Plant-life is all directly or indirectly dependant on the heat and light of the sun. 1894 *Persian Pit.* 183 A luxuriant plant-life covered every stem and log. 1894 *La Primaud. Fr Acad.* ii. 134 A name [*Zoophyta*], which in our language signifieth as much as *plant living creatures. 1878 BRITTEN & HOLLAND (*title*) A Dictionary of English *Plant-names. 1898 M. A. BUCKMASTER *Elem. Archit.* 26 The acanthus .. was the favourite *plant-ornament with the Greeks and Romans. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* 195 Proofs of a mild Arctic climate, in the abundant *plant-remains of East Siberia and Amurland. 1876 H. SPENCER *Princ. Sociol.* I. xxiii. § 182 No explanation of the conceived shape of the *plant-spirit. *Ibid.* § 183 'Plant-worship, .. like the worship of idols and animals, is an aberrant species of ancestor-worship. 1883 *Century Mag.* Sept. 720/2 The ornament which we have derived from Chaldean *plant-worshippers.

e. Special Combs.: **plant-bed**, a stratum containing fossil plants; **plant-beetle**, a beetle of the family *Chrysomelidæ*, feeding on plants, a leaf-beetle; **plant-breeder**, one who cultivates plants with the object of improving existing varieties, or producing new ones; **plant-cane**, a sugar-cane of one year's growth; **plant-cutter**, (*a*) a passerine bird of the S. American genus *Phytotoma*, having the habit of biting off the shoots of plants; (*b*) *U. S. Hist.*, (*pl.*) rioters in early times in Virginia, who systematically cut down the tobacco plants; **plant-feeder**, any animal that feeds upon plants; **plant-food**, a substance, or the substances collectively, on which plants feed; the food of plants; **plant-marker**, a small tablet of wood, zinc, terra-cotta, etc., set in the ground beside a plant, and bearing its name; **plant-of-gluttony**, rendering of Gael. *lus a-chraois*, name for the dwarf cornel, *Cornus suecica*, the berries of which are reputed to stimulate the appetite (*Treas. Bot.* 1866 s. v. *Cornus*); **†plant-plot**, a nursery for young plants; **plant-tin**, a tinned vessel for carrying plants, a botanical case or vasculum.

1881 *Rep. Geol. Explor. N. Zealand* 48 The Mataura series in the Hokanui Hills overlying the *plant-beds. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxiii. (1818) II. 321 The beautiful tribe of *plant-beetles (*Chrysomela*, F.). 1793 EDWARDS *W. Indies* II. v. i. 210 *Plant-canes in this soil .. have been known in very fine seasons to yield two tons and a half of sugar per acre. 1802 LATHAM *Gen. Synops. Birds* Supp II. 212 *Plant-cutter. 1894 in NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 730. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 101 Virgin forest soil is considered best .. because it contains sufficient *plant-food. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 June 12/2 There is no substance so rich in plant-food as the carcass of an animal. 1610 HOLLAND (*Camden's Brit.* (1637) 100 Tributes also were imposed .. for Corne-grounds, *plant plots, groves or parks. 1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* xxiii. (1614) 45/2 From Creekelad a towne in Wiltshire, the Academie was translated unto Oxford, as unto a plant-plot, both more pleasing and fruitfull. 1896 *Daily News* 12 Dec 6/2 In the winter there is no occupation for *plant-tin or insect-net.

†Plant, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also 4-6 **plaunte**, 5-6 **plante.** [ME. *plaunte*, a. F. *plante*:—L. *planta* sole of the foot.] The sole of the foot.

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* iii. 7 Anoon the grounds and plauntis [*glos* or solis] of him ben saddid to gidere; and he lippinge stood, and wandride. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 15/2 Fro the plante of his foot vnto the toppe of his heed was none hole place 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* xviii. x, My heels and plants Thou didst from stumbling slip sustaine. 1610 B. JONSON *Masque of Oberon* Wks. (Rtldg.) 584/2 Knotty legs, and plants of clay, Seek for ease, or love delay. 1655 tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* xii. 24 Before you put the Iron to the plant of his Feet, give me a cord.

†Plant, *sb.*[3] *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *plant*, in obs. use 'the ground-plat of a building; also, the foundation, or ground-worke of a building; also, a planting' (Cotgr.), f. stem of *planter* to plant. Cf. It. *pianta* a ground-plan.] A ground-plan.

1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Reliq.* (1651) 256 Much less upon a bare *Plant* thereof, as they call the Schiographia or Ground lines 1665 J. WEBB *Stone Heng* (1725) 20 The outward Circle of Mr. Jones his Plant No. 6 of the Ruins. *Ibid.* 25 The Plant of the main Structure is in Diameter, one third Part of the Diameter of the whole Extent, or Circumvallation.

Plant (plant), *v.* Forms: *a.* 1 **plantian, plontian**, 2-4 **plant(i)en**, 4-5 **plau-, plawnte**(n, 4 6 **plante**, 5 **plonte, plaunt.** (5 *Sc.* **playnt**, 8 **plaint**), 5- **plant.** [OE. *plantian*, ad. L. *plantāre* to plant, fix in place: cf. PLANT *sb.*[1] The sense-development agrees in the main with that of F. *planter* (12th c.) (:—L. *plantāre*).]

I. To plant a thing in or on a place.

1. *trans.* To set or place in the ground so that it may take root and grow (a living tree or herb, a shoot, cutting, root, bulb, or tuber; sometimes, a seed; also, by extension, a crop, a bed of flowers, a garden, vineyard, orchard, forest, or other collection of plants).

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxxix. 9 [lxxx. 8] Wingeard of Agyptum ðu afrdes awurpe ðeode & plantades hie. *c* 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xl. 292 He underfeng ða halgan gesamnunga to plantianne & to ymbhweorfanne, swæ se ceorl deð his ortgeard. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xxi. 33 Abraham þa plantode ænne holt. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 51 Ys ȝeplanted an iblessed treu amidde ðare hali chereche. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8239 (Cott.) All frutes he plantede in þat place. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 91 Plaunt þou a vine. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxx. 137 He gert plant þerin all manr of erbes. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* iii. 6-7, I have planted; Apollo watred .. Nether is he that planteth eny thynge nether he that watreth. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 25 Plant .. Wild Olive Trees, or Palms, before the busie Shop. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. ii. v. 334 There are many edicts of the French king, prohibiting the planting of new vineyards. 1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* ii. iii, You can plant a very extensive apple-orchard on a grand scale. 1868 Q. VICTORIA *Life Highl.* 19 Each of us planted two trees, a fir and an oak.

b. To introduce (a breed of animals) into a country; to deposit (young fish, spawn, oysters) in a river, tidal water, etc.; to naturalize.

1899 *19th Cent.* Sept. 405 Brought from the Pacific and 'planted' in the Great Lakes, these steel-heads are the most prized of all the Salmonidae. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 25 Mar. 7/2 Mr. Henry Herman Kater .. in 1839 chartered the

Euphrates for the purpose of planting blood horses in Australia.

c. *Plant out*, to transfer from a pot or frame to the open ground; to set out (seedlings) at intervals, so as to afford room for growth.

1793 *Trans. Soc. Arts* (ed. 2) V. 54 When they [plants] are planted out, after once hoeing, they will take care of themselves. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 323 The more tender kinds should not be thinned till some time after they have been planted out. 1858 Glenny *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 179/1 Plant out all the sorts and sow once or twice others to succeed.

d. *intr.* Of seed: To grow into or form plants. Cf. Plant *sb.*[1] 3, from which this is perh. directly taken.

1849 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* X. 1. 55 The seed was put in precisely the same as [in] the preceding year, but it never planted so well.

2. To insert, set, or place firmly, to fix *in* or *on* the ground or any other body or surface; to set *down* or *up* in a firm position; to put or fix in position; to post, station.

1382 Wyclif *Ps* xciii. [xciv.] 9 He that plauntide the ere, shal he not heren? *c* 1450 *Two Cookery bks.* 98 Make faire lowe coffyns, and couche his stuff there-in, And plonte pynes abone. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 312 Thai plantit doun ane paily-coun. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* III i. 36 Hee is to be taught how to plant his pike on the ground. 1689 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* III. 26 The Banners which the Banians had planted on the top and highest Branches of it. 1712 J. James tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 89 In the .. Point of Intersection, plant the Stake H. 1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5248/2 He planted the British Colours on the Castle. *a* 1719 Addison *Rosamond* II. vi, Or this right hand performs its part, And plants a dagger in thy heart. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* ix. II. 485 As soon as the prince had planted his foot on dry ground he called for horses. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xi. (1856) 82 To plant an ice-anchor, a hole is cut obliquely to the surface of the floe. 1874 Burnand *My time* xv. 127 Planting her elbows on her knees. 1892 F. Reeves *Homeward Bound* 263 As the bull passes him, he has to plant these two darts at the same time in the back, and jump aside.

b. To put or place (artillery) in position for discharging. † *To plant a siege*, to lay siege.

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 401 b, Plantyng your ordenaunce here and there on your walles and Bulwarkes. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 748 The Capitaines..planted a strong siege, and enuironed it round about. 1604 E. Grimstone *Hist. Siege Ostend* 214 The siege being planted before Escluse. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III xviii. (Roxb.) 140/2 Plant a peece, is to order it for it discharging that it may do service or execution. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. viii. 382 Four swivel guns, were planted at the mouth of each funnel. 1862 Carlyle *Frederk. Gt.* XIII. iii. (1872) V. 39 Cannon with case-shot planted themselves in all the thoroughfares.

fig. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* I. i. 2 This cavill is not planted particularly against my indevours.

c. To station (a person; *esp.* (in slang or vulgar use) to place for a surreptitious or unavowed purpose; to post as a spy or detective.

1693 Evelyn *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 16 The Person must be disposd and planted near his Tree, in such a manner as to stand firm. 1706 J. Drake *Secret Mem. Earl of Leicester* Pref., The guard of his own creatures, spies and dependants which he had planted about her. 1764 Foote *Patron* III. Wks. 1799 I. 353 Intelligent people are planted, who will bring me a faithful account of the process. 1777 Watson *Philip II* (1793) I. viii. 333 He planted strong guards along the banks of the river. 1842 Cobden in Morley *Life* IX. (1902) 31/1 He was planted (to use a vulgar phrase) upon me by his party. 1892 Zangwill *Bow Mystery* 151 You plant one in my house to tell my secrets to Wimp, and you plant one in Wimp's house to tell Wimp's secrets to me.

d. *refl.* To place, station, post, fix oneself; to take up one's position.

1703 Rowe *Ulyss.* III. i. 1, 62 Remember well to plant thee at that Door. 1754 Chatham *Lett. Nephew* V. 34 Open your chest, place your head upright, and plant you well upon your legs. 1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* iii, One grisly old wolf-dog alone..had planted himself close by the chair of state. 1871 L. Stephen *Playgr. Eur.* (1894) iii. 84 [They] persisted in planting themselves steadily in some safe nook.

3. To found, establish, institute (a community or society, esp. a colony, city, or church).

c 827 [see sense 1]. 1555 Eden *Decades* 160 That they myght in this prouince plant a newe colonie or habitation. 1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 146 This hapeneth by meanes of the Grimme Tartar, that will neither himselfe plant townes to dwell in, nor suffer the Russie..to people those partes. *c* 1656 Bramhall *Replic.* iii. 153 Planting and ordering schools for the education of youth. 1676 I. Mather *K. Philip's War* (1862) 40 In three and twenty Towns, there were Indian Christian Churches Planted. 1700 Prior *Carmen Seculare* 41 Let him unite his Subjects Hearts, Planting Societies for peaceful Arts. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) II. xli. 134 Planting colonies in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Carolina. 1878 Maclear *Celts* v. (1879) 88 They planted monasteries under abbot-bishops.

b. To settle (a person) in a place, establish as a settler or colonist. (Cf. Plantation 4.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8033 (Cott.) Passed war a thusand yere, Sin þat war planted in þat place. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (*Paulus*) 452 Sutchfaste hirdis, þat has þe playntit in hewine reme to be bettir and happiare. *c* 1425 *Eng. Conq. Ird.* 24 He, as largh man & good prynce owr lond folke wyll setten & plantin stydfastly yn þys lond, nowe & euer. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Sam.* vii. 10, I wyll appoynte a place, and wyll plante them, that they maye remayne there. *a* 1568 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlvii. 89 In your tolbuth sic presoneris to plant. 1607 R. Tindall in *Capt. Smith's Wks.* (Arb.) Introd. 38 Wee are safelye arryued and planted in this Contreye [Virginia]. 1672 Petty *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 44 In some Counties, as in Kerry,..few English were ever planted. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) I. ix. 156 My being planted so well in Brazil. 1870 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 2) I. ii. 11 Teutonic soldiers planted as colonists by the Roman government.

c. *refl.* To establish oneself, settle.

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 98 b, To sette and plante himselfe there. 1699 Bentley *Phal.* 152 The Zancleans invited the remainder of the Milesians to come and plant themselves in Sicily. 1871 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 230 Benedict, a monk of Auxerre, who planted himself in solitude among the wild forests by the Ouse.

† d. *absol.* or *intr.* To form a colony or colonies; to colonize; to settle. *Obs.*

1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 459 How King Gregoure with his Power passit in Fyffe..and plantit and pleneist as he passit. 1555 W. Watreman *Fardle Facions* I. iii. 36 Thei..made themselues cotages, and began to plante in plompes one by another. 1625 Bacon *Ess., Plantations* (Arb.) 534 If you Plant, where Sauages are, doe not onely entertaine them with Trifles, and Gingles; But vse them iustly, and gratiously. 1785 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 159 It seems they are resolved to plant there.

4. To put, set, or place *in* some local position; to locate, situate; in *pa. pple.* situated. Also *fig.*

1558 *Act* 1 *Eliz.* c. 14 § 4 Faire large townes, as well planted for cloth making as the sayd towne of Goddelmine or better. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 110 In them I plant my chiefest pleasure. 1624 Wotton *Archit.* in *Reliq.* (1651) 205 A Town..finely built, but foolishly planted. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* I. ii. 5 Some perchance will place their scorn, where they ought to plant their wonder. 1856 Stanley *Sinai & Pal.* iv. (1858) 226 If Neby-Samwil be the high place of Gibeon, then Mizpeh which Dr. Robinson planted there, must be sought elsewhere.

5. Various *fig.* uses derived from prec. senses.

a. To implant, cause to take root and spring up or grow; to introduce, e. g. an idea or sentiment in the mind.

1415 Hoccleve *To Sir J. Oldcastle* 68 Plante in thyn herte a deep contrcioun. 1529 More *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 145/2 God euer shall kepe in his church the right faith and righte beleue by the helpe of his owne hande that planted it. 1538 Starkey *England* I. i. 14 Thes vertues, by the bunfyte and powar of nature in hys hart are rotyd and plantyd. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 77 P 2 That noble Thirst of Fame and Reputation which is planted in the Hearts of all Men. 1878 Maclear *Celts* v. (1879) 78 It was his great aim to plant the truth in the minds of his hearers.

b. To fix, settle, establish firmly, as a principle, opinion, doctrine, religion, practice, or the like.

1529 More *Dyalogue* I Wks. 159/1 Now were, yᵉ pointes of Christes faith..knowen, as I saye and planted before. 1570-6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 167 At variaunce with that opinion which Leland would plant. 1638 Junius *Paint. Ancients* 309 If the history doth but once beginne to plant her image in our imagination. 1726 De Foe *Hist. Devil* I. i. (1840) 5 [They] planted religion in those countries. 1857 Livingstone *Trav.* vi. 115 Christianity, as planted by modern missions.

c. To establish or set up (a person or thing) in some position or state.

a 1562 G. Cavendish *Wolsey* (1893) 230 Sir, ye do entend to delyver them [the keys]..and to plant an other in my rome. 1577 *F. de Lisle's Legendarie* Giv b, Therof ensued the order..established in the Kings council..wherein the Queene mother was planted vpright. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* I. i. 165 A man in all the worlds new fashion planted. 1593 — *Rich. II*, v. i. 63 Thou which know'st the way To plant vnrightfull Kings. 1622 Fletcher & Mass. *Span. Curate* II. i, He would entreat your care To plant me in the favour of some man. 1622 Misselden *Free Trade* 97 They do what in them lyeth to plant their owne Draperies, and to supplant ours. 1874 S. Cox *Pilgr. Ps.* i. 10 Planting himself on his habit of crying unto God in his distresses.

d. *intr.* for *refl.*

1580 Sidney *Ps.* xxv. vii, Such as keep His covenaunt, And on His testimonys plant. 1594 Willobie *Avisa* xlv. v, No reason rules, where sorrowes plant.

II. With the place, etc., as object.

6. a. To furnish or stock (a piece of land) with growing plants.

1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xvi. 17 b, The earth is carried into it and planted with all sorts of excellent fruteful trees. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* VIII. 303 The citie of Bochin..is now planted with date-trees. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 171 With wild Thyme and Savory, plant the Plain. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* ii, It is not supposed that they were ever planted, but rather that they are pieces of unreclaimed land, with the withered vegetation of the original brick-field. *Mod.* He enclosed a piece of the common and planted it with firs.

b. To furnish or provide *with* a number of things set or disposed over the surface.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3146 þe sepulture of a sire..Was of an athill amatist..Plantid full of palmetres & many proud fowles. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* vi. 345 Thai playntyt thar feild with tentis and pailionis. 1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* II iii. 62 Thy Temples should be planted presently With Hornes. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 113 The Portugall..built a strong castle here, planted it with seventeene cannon ..and a thousand musquets. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No 159 P 8 A vast Ocean planted with innumerable Islands. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 556 A battery was planted with some small guns taken from the ships.

c. To furnish a district *with* settlers or colonists; to colonize or settle; to stock *with* inhabitants, cattle, etc.

c 1608 in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 75 The necessity of planting Leith im with the greater part of British. *a* 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. vii. 195 He..grants that Iceland, and some part of Groenland were visited and planted by Ericus Ruffus. 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 101 We cannot spare people to plant those islands. 1869 Rawlinson *Anc. Hist.* 31 Planted it [Media] with cities. 1904 *Dundee Advert.* 5 July 6/3 The other 23 States being..thinly planted with horned animals.

† d. To furnish (a vacant church) *with* a minister. *Sc. Obs.*

1574 in Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 50 That vackand Kirks be planted, and stipends assigned to them. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 87 Most churches are planted and fraught with single reading ministers. 1721 Wodrow *Hist. Ch. Scot.* I. iii. 119 The Bishops are appointed to plant the Kirks which have vaked since the Year 1637.

III. Colloquial uses, of slang or vulgar origin.

7. To deliver (a blow, stroke, thrust) with a definite aim; to cause to alight or fall. (So F. *planter un soufflet sur . . .*) *Pugilistic slang.*

1808 *Sporting Mag.* XXXII. 76 Gully made play, and planted two other blows on his adversary's head. 1829 Marryat *P. Mildmay* xxvi, I planted a stomacher in his fifth button. 1883 F. M. Peard *Contrad.* xxii, You know how to plant a straight blow just where it is most telling.

b. *fig.*

1847-8 H. Miller *First Impr.* xix. (1857) 337 He finds every Highlander..adroit of fence, in planting upon him as many queries as can possibly be thrust in. 1882 Stevenson *New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 96 The thin tones of Lady Vandaleur planting icy repartees at every opening.

8. To hide, to conceal; esp. stolen goods. Orig. *Thieves' slang*; now esp. *Australian.*

1610 Rowlands *Martin Mark-all* E ij b, *To Plant*, to hide. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Plant*, to lay, place, or hide. 1785 in Grose *Dict. Vulg. Tongue.* 1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict.* s. v., To hide, or conceal any person..is termed planting him. 1827 P. Cunningham *N. S. Wales* II. xxi. 60 'Pal Bill has planted it' (bid it). 1837 J. D. Lang *N. S. Wales* II. 51 They..observed the robbers plant or conceal a quantity of the property, of which they had just plundered the cottage. 1840 *Sydney Herald* 10 Feb., Conveying horses out of the way, or *planting* them, as it is technically called, until a reward is offered for their restoration. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 29 Dec. 5/2 The plunder was 'planted' under the floor of a restaurant in Geelong.

9. To place (gold dust, ore, etc.) in a mining claim in order to give a false impression of its productiveness; to 'salt'. *Gold-digging slang.*

1850 Reade *Gold* IV. i, *Levi.* This dust is from Birmingham, and neither Australian or natural. *Rob.* The man planted it for you. 1886 P. Clarke *New Chum* vi. 72 A 'salted claim', a 'pit' sold for a £10 note in which a nugget worth a few shillings had before been 'planted'.

b. To plan or 'get up' by fraudulent methods; to devise as a 'plant' or fraudulent scheme.

1892 *Daily News* 27 May 3/4 Mr. Keay maintained that the affair was 'planted' between the two brothers, the Indian resident having..opportunities to carry out that object.

10. To abandon. [Cf. F. *planter là.*]

[1814 Scott *Waav.* liii, And so he glided off and left me *planté là.*] 1821 Byron *Juan* III. iv, But one thing's pretty sure: a woman planted (Unless at once she plunge for life in prayers) After a decent time must be gallanted. 1852 Hoskyns *Talpa* 18 Here I was, fairly planted, at the first onset. 1858 Hogg *Life Shelley* II. 399 For some six years ..he makes her a most exemplary husband; and then, all at once, he plants her; plants her at once and for ever.

Plantable (plæ·ntăb'l), *a.* [f. Plant *v.* + -able. (Cf. It. *piantabile*)] Capable of being planted (in various senses of the verb); fit for planting or cultivation.

1675 Evelyn *Terra* (1729) 14 Roots of any plantable Fruit. 1699 Dampier *Voy.* II. ii 58 The Land as you go farther from the Sea..becomes of a more plantable Mould. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) II. 17 Taking of such up as are of a plantable size from Hedge-rows and Woods.

Plantad (plæ·ntăd), *adv. Anat.* [f. L. *planta* the sole of the foot + *-ad*: cf. Dextrad.] Towards the sole of the foot.

1868 Barclay *Muscular Motions* 448 A general surface that is concave poplitead or plantad, and another surface that is convex rotulad. *Ibid.*, The motion poplitead or plantad, commonly called flexion.

† **Plantage.** *Obs.* [a. F. *plantage* plantation (1427 in Godefroy *Compl.*), f. *planter* to plant: see Plant *v.* and -age.]

1. The cultivation of plants; planting.

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* I. 14 There are neither Cornes, nor Wines, nor Village, Plantage, or Cultivage. 1688 R. Holme *Armory* IV. vi i. (Roxb.) 228/2 All such as trade in tillage of Land, pasturage, or feeding of cattle or plantage in orderings of orchards and Gardens.

2. Plants in the mass; vegetation, herbage.

1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* III. ii. 184 As true as steele, as plantage to the Moone: As Sunne to day: as Turtle to her mate. 1825 Southey *Tale Paraguay* III. 22 To clear a circle there, And trample down the grass and plantage round.

Plantaginaceous (plæntădʒinē·jăs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod. Bot. L. *Plantaginaceæ*: see -aceous.] Of or pertaining to the natural order *Plantaginaceæ* or *Plantagineæ* of herbs, of which the typical genus is *Plantago*, Plantain 1.

Mod. Littorella is a plantaginaceous genus.

Plantagi·neous, *a. Bot.* = prec.

1858 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 973/1.

Plantain[1] (plæntēin, -tĕn). Forms: 3 **plauntein**, 4 **-eyne**, **-oyne**, 5 **-eyn**; 4-5 **plawnteyn(e**; 4 **plinteine**, 4-6 **-ayn(e**, 5-6 **-eyne**, 6-7 **-an**, **-(a)ine**, 6 9 **-ane**, 7 **-in**, **-en**, 7- **plantain**; also 6 **playntayne**, 8 **plaintain**. [ME. a. OF. *plantain*, *-ein*:—L. *plantāgin-em* (nom. *plantāgo*) plantain, app. from the root of *planta* sole of the foot, in reference to its broad prostrate leaves: cf. the OE. name *wegbrāde* OHG. *wegbreita*, Waybread or -brede (f. *brād*, Ger. *breit* a road).]

1. A plant of the genus *Plantago*, esp. the Greater Plantain, *P. major*, a low herb with broad flat leaves spread out close to the ground, and close spikes of inconspicuous flowers, followed by dense cylindrical spikes of seeds.

[*c* 1265 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 559/27 *Arnoglosa*, plauntein.] *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 28 His forheed dropped as a stillatorie Were ful of plantayne [*v. rr.* -eyne, -eyn, -ayn, pleinteyn] and of paritorie. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 131 The tenthe sterre is Almareth.. His Ston is Jaspe, and of Plantoine He hath his herte sovereine. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 351 Distempere it wip be iuys of lactuce & plauntey n. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 403/1 Planteyne, or plawnteyn, herbe, *plantago*. 1516 *Grete Herbal* ccxliv, Plantayne or weybrede.. is an herbe that y° greke call arnoglosse. It is called also .. grete plantayne, and groweth in moyst places & playne fyldes. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 9/2 A kind of herbe like vnto plantine. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* III. i. 74 Or sir, Plantan, a plaine Plantan. 1612 *Two Noble K.* I. ii 61 These poore sleight sores Neede not a plantin. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 51 Those of Paduoa [are said] to love women with little brests, which makes their women use the juyce of Plantane to keep them from growing. 1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* s. v., The leaves of plantain are good for all sorts of ulcers, and for cicatrizing such as are old. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 212 The Seeds of Greater Plantain are a favourite food of cage birds.

b. With defining words distinguishing species and varieties.

The chief are Greater Plantain (see above); Broad leaved P., *Plantago maxima*; Hoary P., *P. media*; Buck's-horn or Hart's-horn P. (Star of the Earth), *P. Coronopus*; Rose P., *P. major* var. *rosea*; Sea side P., *P. maritima*; Long, Narrow-leaved, or Ribwort P., *P. lanceolata*.

1516 *Grete Herbal* ccxlv, *Delanceolata*... Longe plantayne is good against fystales, yf the nice be put in them dyue s dayes, it healeth and sleeth them. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. lviii. 92 We call the fourth [kind].. Sea Plantayne *Ibid.* lxiv. 95 We may also call it Hartes horne Plantayne, Buckehorne Plantayne, or Coronop Plantayne. 1629 PARKINSON *Paradisi* lxxxv. 352 *Plantago Rosea* Rose Plantane.. is in all things like vnto the ordinary Plantane or Ribworte.. but..hath a thicke long spike of small greene leaues vpon short stalkes. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II i. 325 That Herb which is called Rose Plantane, or by some, Star Plantane. 1742 SHENSTONE *School-mistr.* 103 And plaint-ain ribb'd, that heals the reaper's wound. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower Pl.* IV. 259 Plantago media (Hoary Plantain).. The leaves make a good astringent lotion. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Plantago virginica*, the white plantain or ribwort.

2. Applied with defining words to other plants resembling the plantain: as **Bastard Plantain**, *Limosella aquatica*; **Water Plantain**, *Alisma Plantago*; **Lesser Water Plantain**, *A. Ranunculus*; **Least Water Plantain**, ? – *Bastard Plantain*; **White Plantain**, (?) *Gnaphalium americanum*.

1538 TURNER *Libellus*, Alisma dioscoridae.. officinis & herbariis plantago aquatica nonnnullis water plantane or water waybrede. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 496 Falling euill, drink the leaues, roots or buds of water Planten. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II x iv. 343 *Holosteum*.. is also called.. Spanish hairie small Plantaine, or flowring sea Plantaine. 1687 J. CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 145 They use also the *Gnafalium Americanum*, commonly called there White Plantain. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 323 Plantain, Least Water, *Limosella*. *Ibid.*, Plantain, Star-headed Water, *Alisma*. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) 360/1 *Alisma ranunculoides*, or lesser water plantain. 1851 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* IV. 131 Common Mudwort.. is sometimes called Bastard Plantain.

3. *attrib* and *Comb.*, as *plantain leaf*, hence *plantain-leaved* adj.; **plantain lily**, a plant of the genus *Funkia*; **plantain-shoreweed**, *Littorella lacustris*; **plantain-water**, a decoction made from the plantain.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. ii. 52 *Romeo.* Your *Plantan leafe is excellent for that. *Ben.* For what I pray thee? *Romeo.* For your broken shin. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 37 A spoonful of the juice of Nettles and Plantane leaves. 1789 J. PILKINGTON *View Derbysh.* I. 395 *Plantain leaved Sandwort. 1882 *Garden* 9 Sept. 225/1 This *Plantain Lily should be grown by everyone as a pot plant. 1879 PRIOR *Plant-names* (ed 3), *Plantain-Shoreweed*, a weed of the plantain tribe found beside lakes and ponds. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 25/2 They washe it with *Plantine-water.

Plantain [2] (plæ ntein, -tēn). Now *Obs* or *rare*. Forms: 6 plantayne, -in, -yne, 7- plantain. [a. obs. F. *plantain* (16th c. in Godef.), *plantoine*, used beside *platane*, ad. L. *platanus* plane-tree, PLATAN, of which there was also a med. or early mod.L. by-form *plantanus*: cf. PLANTAIN [3].] The Plane (*Platanus orientalis*). Also *attrib.*, as *plantain leaf, tree*.

1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* xxiv 14, I am exalted like as a plantayne tre [Vulg. *platanus*] by the water syde. 1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* V viij, The river was shadowed over wyth Plantyne and Pople trees [*platani quoque et populi*]. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 711 To Plantain-leaves [*platani ramis*] the Sparrow did her young commit. 1791 GILPIN *Forest Scenery* I. 291 In Turkey it is common to see inferior buildings raised around the bole of a large plantain. 1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* xliv, In the streets of Aranjuez, and beneath the mighty cedars and gigantic elms and plantains which compose its noble woods.

Plantain [3] (plæ ntein, -tēn). Forms: 6 **platan**, 6-8 **plantane**, 7-8 **-an, -aine, -ine**, 7- **plantain**, (7-8 **plaintain**). [In 16th c. *platan, plantane*, ad. Sp. *plátano plántano*, in same sense, identical in form with *plátano, plántano* plane-tree: see PLANTAIN [2], PLATAN, PLANE *sb.*[1]

There is no similarity of aspect or nature between the plane-tree and the plantain (a fact noted already by D'ACOSTA in 1590), so that no reason appears for a transfer of the name from the former to the latter. It has therefore been suggested that in this sense *plátano* was a corruption of some native name. And, in fact, the plantain or banana appears in Ant. Biet's Galibi Dictionary of 1664, and again in that of 1763, as *palatana*, in Raymond Breton's Carib Dict. of 1665 as '*Balátana*, grosses bananes', and in the Arawak lang. as *pratave*. But there appears to be no material for determining whether these are native words, or merely corruptions of the Spanish. The Tupi name of the fruit is *pacova*.]

1. A tree-like tropical herbaceous plant (*Musa paradisiaca*) closely allied to the Banana (*M. sapientum*), having immense undivided oblong leaves, and bearing its fruit, for which it is extensively cultivated in long densely-clustered spikes.

Musa paradisiaca and *M. sapientum* (the Banana), if really distinct species, are very closely allied, and some of their numerous varieties are scarcely distinguishable. The names *plantain* and *banana* are also imperfectly differentiated. In the West Indies, Western Africa, etc., *banana* is applied to the forms with a purple-spotted stem, and a smaller and more delicate fruit, which is eaten raw; while the name *plantain* is given to those with larger and coarser fruit, which is cooked as a vegetable; but in India this usage is reversed, *plantain* being the general name: see Yule *Hobson-Jobson*. In French, *banane* is the general name for both; so *bananier* a banana- or plantain-tree.

[1555 EDEN *Decades* II. 197 (tr. of Italian version, 1534, of Oviedo's Spanish, 1526) There are also certeine plantes which the christians call Platani. 1589 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* (Hakl. Soc.) II. 330 Orange trees, siders, limas, plantanos, and palmas. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* xvi. lxix 1497 They of Brassile call the tree Paquouere and the fruit Pacova, Oviedus and Acosta call it Platanus, for what cause is not knowne. 1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 74 The most common of all are, the *platanos*. . These are of three kinds. The first is the banana,..the second are the dominicos. . The third are the quincos.]

1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. (Hakl. Soc.) I. 241 The first that shall be needefulle to treate of is the Plantain, or Plantano, as the vulgar call it. . . The reason why the Spaniards call it platano (for the Indians had no such name) was, as in other trees, for that they have found some resemblence of the one with the other, even as they called some fruites prunes, pines, and cucumbers, being far different from those which are called by those names in Castille. 1625 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 121 Plantains, that have a broad flaggy leafe, growing in clusters, and shaped like cucumers. *Ibid.* 289 A grove of Plantines. 1657 LIGON *Barbadoes* 81 The Bonano differs nothing from the Plantine, in the body and leaves, but only this, that the leaves are somewhat lesse, and the bodie has here and there some blackish spots... This fruit is of a sweeter taste then the Plantine.. we find them as good to stew, or preserve as the Plantine... This tree wants a little of the beauty of the Plantine. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1699) 316. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 19 Lower than these, but with a Leaf far broader, stands the Curious Plantan. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I 254 They handed up to us a green stem of a plantane. 1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* I. vi. 205 An acre planted with plantains produces nearly twenty times as much food as the same space sown with corn. 1882 *Garden* 22 July 65/2 A large specimen of this fine Plantain is now flowering in the Victoria house at Kew.

2. The fruit of this plant, a long, somewhat pod-shaped or cucumber-like, fleshy fruit (botanically a berry); it forms a staple food of a considerable part of the human race within the tropics.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 197 This cluster owght to bee taken from the plant, when any one of the Platans begynne to appere yelowe. 1628 *World Encomp. by Sir F. Drake* (Hakl. Soc.) 142 Fruit which they call *Figos*.., but it is no other than that which the Spaniards and Portingalls have named Plantanes. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 183 Bananas or Plantanes. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 311 The Plantain I take to be the King of all Fruit. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 42 Bonanoes, which are a sort of Plantain, though less, yet much more grateful. 1740 JOHNSON *Life Drake* Wks. IV. 418 Ripe figs, cocoes, and plantains. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 343 Loads of horse plantanes, a coarse sort, which grows almost without cultivation. 1860 E. B. COWELL in *Life & Lett.* (1904) 167, I generally keep to plaintains, which are like a very poor pear, grafted on a potato. 1875 J. THOMSON *Straits Malacca* 8 Of the pisang or plantain there are over thirty kinds of which the *Pisang-mas*, or golden plantain,. though one of the smallest, is nevertheless, most deservedly prized. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 38 Along the Coast, and in other parts of Africa, the coarser, flat-sided kinds of banana are usually called plantains, the name banana being reserved for the finer sorts, such as the little 'silver banana'.

3. Applied with defining words to other plants allied to or resembling the plantain; as **Bastard Plantain** (see quot. 1866); **Wild Plantain**, (*a*) the Indian Shot or Plantain-shot (*Canna indica*); (*b*) the Manilla Hemp plant (*Musa textilis*).

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 365 Wild Plantane Tree. This beautiful plant grows wild in most of the cooler mountains of Jamaica. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Bastard Plantain, *Heliconia Bihai*. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 181 Even the hardy wild-plantain (*Canna indica*) with its brilliant yellow stem and scarlet flowers.. was reduced to a bare stem and branches.

4. *attrib* and *Comb.*, as *plantain-drink, -garden, -leaf, -stalk, -tree*; **plantain-cutter, plantain-eater**, a bird of the genus *Musophaga* or of the family *Musophagidæ*, a TOURACO; **plantain-meal**, the powdered substance of the dried fruit of the plantain; **plantain-shot**, a name given to *Canna indica*, the Indian Shot (see quot. 1750); **plantain-walk**, a plantation of plantains.

1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. ii. 100 In the Barbados they have many Drinks unknown to us; such as are *Perino*, the *Plantane-drink [etc.]. 1801 LATHAM *Synops. Birds* Suppl. II. 104 *Plantain eater... This beautiful bird is found on the plains near the borders of rivers in the province of Acra, in Guinea, and is said to live principally on the fruit of the plantain. 1866 OWEN *Vertebr. Anim.* II. 12 *Musophagidæ*.. Touraco or Plantain-eater. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1699) 167 These wild Indians have .. good *Plantain-Gardens; for Plantains are their chiefest food. 1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* 37 He eats on a green *Plantane-Leaf. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 305 Portions.. were distributed on plant-in leaves to each guest by the Brahmins. 1872 KINGSLEY *At Last* xvi, Why should not *Plant-in meal be hereafter largely exported for the use of the English working classes? 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 168 The flowers are succeeded by small capsulæ, each inclosing a round black hard seed, as big as swan-shot. From these, and the make of its leaves, they derive the name of *Plantain-shot. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 700 The Ganga.. with *Plantaine stalkes hitteth every one. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* xvi. lxix. 1495 *Musa arbor.* The Indian Figve or *Plantaine tree. 1769 E. BANCROFT *Guiana* 29 The Plantin Tree is natural to America. 1660 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 25 The *Plantane-Walks are usually made choice of, for such Nurseries. 1812 S. ROGERS *Columbus* Poems (1839) 44 Thro' plantain-walks where not a sun-beam plays.

Plantal (plæ ntăl), *a.* Now *rare*. [f. PLANT + -AL, after *animal*.] Pertaining or relating to a plant; vegetable; used by Henry More and other Platonists to translate Gr. φυτικός, applied to the lowest and simplest kind of life in living beings: see quots.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. I. II. xv, When to plantall life quick sense is ti'd. *Ibid.* II. iii. I. ix, Three centres hath the soul; One plantall hight. 1656 – *Enthus. Tri.* 3 A man differs in them little from a Plant, which therefore you may call the Vegetative or Plantall faculties of the Soul. 1659 – *Immort. Soul* III. i. 328 The same. made him surmise that the most degenerate Soules did at last sleep in the bodies of Trees, and grew up merrily into Plantal life. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* Pref. 10 A fourth atheistick form.. concluded the world not to be an animal, . but onely one huge plant or vegetable, having an artificial, plantal, and plastick nature. 1736 H. BROOKE *Univ. Beauty* III 273 Wide o'er the bank the plantal reptile bends, Adown its stem the rooty fringe depends. 1789 T. TAYLOR *Proclus' Comm.* II 288 A plantal nature, and a power of acting on body, which is denominated φυτικοί, when it enters the lunar globe. 1816 – in *Pamphleteer* VIII 461 Wholly changed . into a plantal condition of being. 1889 N. S. SHALER in *Chautauquan* Oct. 10 Some forms range through a great variety of physical and plantal conditions.

Plant-animal. Now *rare*. [n. early mod.L. *plantanimal* invented by Budé (Budæus, 1508 in *Annot. in Pandectas*) to render Gr. ζωόφυτον. Cf. G. *pflanzenthier*.]

1. A zoophyte or 'animal plant'.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 134 Though plant animals doe multiply, they doe it not by copulation, but in a way analogous unto plants. 1651 J. F[REAKE] *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 188 In Elements there are five kinds of mixt bodies, viz. Stones, Metals, Plants, Plant-Animals, Animals. [*a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. ii 47 Animals.. that are almost in the nature of Plants, called *Zoophyta* or *Plant animalia*.] 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 67 A Zoophyte, that is, a Plant-Animal. 1853 *Zoologist* II. 4054 The plant-animals of the sea are revealed to us in all their loveliness. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. viii. 196 Plant animals (Zoophyta).

†**2.** A plant-like animal growth. *Obs. nonce-use.*

1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. App. 346 Hartshorn .. grow's to a considerable bulk like a Vegetable, and is (unlike most other Horines of Animals) at certain set Periods of time, deciduous.. this Plant-Animal (if I may so call it) does [etc.].

†**3.** *fig.* A dull, inert, or stupid person. *Obs.*

1673 *S'loo him Payes* 40, I suppose Trans does not think himself a plant-animal. 1687 M. CLIFFORD *Notes Dryden* i. 4 If thou art not the dullest Plant-Animal that ever the Earth produced, all [etc.]. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* 27 Oct. (O. H. S.) I. 298 He being but a depree from a Natural, and upon y° Account. stiled the Plant Animal.

Plantar (plæ ntăr), *a. Anat.* [ad. L. *plantāris* adj., f. *planta* sole of the foot.] Pertaining or relating to the sole of the foot.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Plantar*, belonging to the Sole of the Foot. 1741 A. MONRO *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 69 The two plantar Nerves. 1831 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) III. 10/2 It is well known that the horse supports himself on the plantar surface of the coffin bone only. 1872 HUMPHRY *Myology* 18 The dorsal and plantar aspects of the limb.

‖ **Planta·rium.** *Obs. rare.* Also anglicized as **Plantary.** [L. *plantārium* (Plin.), f. *planta* a slip, young plant.] A nurs-ery ground; also *fig.*

1637 BASTWICK *Litany* I. 19 Seminaryes and plantaryes of pride and luxury. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 38 A very small Plantarium or Nursery, will in a few years, stock a vast Extent of Ground.

Plantation (plæntē ʃən). [ad. L. *plantātiōnem* planting, transplanting, n. of action f. *plantāre* to plant; see -ATION. Cf. F. *plantation* (1486)]

1. The action of planting, the placing of plants in the soil so that they may grow. Now *rare*.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1065 Aarons 3erde fructified without plantacioune. 1612 CAPT. SMITH *Map Virginia* 16 In Aprill they begin to plant, but their chiefe plantation is in May. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 419 In Bowre and Field he sought, where any tuft Of Grove or Garden-Plot more pleasant lay, Their tendance or Plantation for delight. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1753 V. II. 129 The manifest defects in the acts concerning the plantation of trees. 1816 T. TAYLOR in *Pamphleteer* VIII. 469 She instructed the Eleusinians in the plantation of corn.

b. *fig.* The action of establishing or founding anything, e. g. a religion; the implanting (*of* a quality); † the laying out (of wealth).

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. vi. § 13 Those instruments, which it pleased God to use for the plantation of the faith. 1620 E. Blount *Horæ Subs.* 327 The place where holinesse, and religion, aymed to haue their principall plantation. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 183 Heaven and Nature concur in the plantation of that quality [fortitude] in the hearts of men. 1795 Horsley *Serm.* (1811) 247 The plantation of churches and the propagation of the gospel.

c. The settlement of persons in some locality; *esp.* the planting of a colony; colonization.

1586 J. Hooker *Hist. Irel.* Ep. Ded., Not for anie religion or plantation of a Commonwealth. 1610 T. Blenkhasset (*title*) A Direction for the Plantation in Vlster. 1620 (*title*) A true and sincere Declaration of the Purpose and Ends of the Plantation begun in Virginia. 1625 N. Carpenter *Geog. Del.* II. xi i. (1635) 213 The first plantation of Inhabitants immediately after the Deluge. *a* 1645 Habington *Surv. Worc.* in *Worc. Hist. Soc. Proc.* II. 317 Before theyre plantation in Worcestershire they weare of Rageley. 1672 Petty *Pol. Anat.* vii, The old protestants of Queen Elizabeth and King James's plantation did not much love the new English, who came over since 1641. 1788 Priestley *Lect. Hist.* III. xvi. 143 Before the discovery of America and the plantation of our colonies, the interest of money was generally twelve per cent. all over Europe. 1870 *Athenæum* 23 July 110/2 Plantation meant the establishment of Englishmen as landowners in Ireland, the extermination of native proprietors, and the reduction of the inhabitants at large to slavery.

2. An assemblage of growing plants of any kind which have been planted.

1569 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 32 Destroy and put away all biggingis, munitionis, plantationis and commoditeis within and about the same. 1649 Blithe *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 157 So thou must go on throughout thy whole Plantation. 1658 Sir T. Browne *Gard Cyrus* i, Which was no ordinary plantation, if it contained all kindes of Plants. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II iii 404 Make Plantations of the Suckers or Cuttings of Goosberries, Currants, and Rasberries. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s. v. *Onion*, About October all their leaves die away, which has occasioned some to think all the plantation [*i. e.* onion-bed] lost. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 71 Culture, &c. of the Common Artichoke. I also prefer one single row to a regular plantation or bed, on account of the better admission of light and air.

b. Now, *esp.*, a wood of planted trees.

1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag* v. iv. 15 You will have the true Plott of your Ground, or Park, or Wood-land, or Plantation. 1739 Gray *Let.* Poems (1775) 71 On either hand vast plantations of trees, chiefly mulberries and olives. 1805 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed 2) s. v. *Lhanbryd*, A plain ..co-vered with corn, grass, or plantations. 1846 M'Culloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 546 During the last half century, many very large additions have been made to the plantations of Scotland...The total woodland must, at this moment ..considerably exceed 1,000,000 acres.

† 3. *fig.* That which has been planted, founded, or settled, as an institution, a mission station. *Obs.*

1570 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 10-3/1, I take it [auricular confession] for a plantation, not planted by God in his worde. 1653 E. Chisenhale *Cath. Hist.* 83 The Apostles amongst themselves were equall, and their severall plantations coordinate and equal. 1704 Nelson *Fest. & Fasts* vii. (1739) 90 Both [were] sent down by the Apostles to Samaria, to settle the Plantations Philip had made.

b An oyster-bed: see Plant *v.* 1 b.

1891 W. K. Brooks *Oyster* 127 Before the bottom was laid out in private plantations, there were very few persons living there.

4. A settlement in a new or conquered country; a colony. Also *transf. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* (Cf. 1 c.)

Chiefly those formed in the New World, and on the forfeited lands in Ireland; also, the ancient colonies of Greece, etc.

1614 Sylvester *Bethulia's Rescue* I 385 (Ilees) Else-where to plant their goodly Colonies; Which keep, still constant, in their new Plantation. 1622 Capt. Smith (*title*) New Englands Trials. ..With the present estate of that happie Plantation, begun by but 60 weake men in the yeare 1620. 1635 Pagitt *Christianogr.* I. ii. (1636) 86 In America, there be diverse Plantations of the English, Dutch, and French. *a* 1656 Ussher *Ann.* vi. (1658) 169 Heraclea, a plantation of the city of Megara. *a* 1687 Petty *Pol. Arith.* Pref., Ireland and the Plantations in America ..are a Burthen to England. 1769 *Junius Lett.* i. (1820) 6 A new office is established for the business of the plantations. 1800 Colquhoun *Comm. Thames* xi. 328 All goods of the produce of Ireland, and the British Plantations. 1865 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxiii. 42 Roman plantations, and possibly military stations also reached even to the Dniester.

† b A company of settlers or colonists. *Obs.*

1647 Stapylton *Juvenal* 231 Ascanius .. carrying forth a plantation of men, ..found a white sow with 30 pigges sucking her. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxiv. (1839) 239 Those we call plantations, or colonies..are numbers of men sent out from the commonwealth, under a conductor, or governor, to inhabit a foreign country, either formerly void of inhabitants, or made void then by war. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1823) II. 321 (*an.* 1682) This revived among them [the gentry] a design..of carrying over a plantation to Carolina.

c. *To send* (prisoners, etc.) *to the plantations*, i.e. to penal service or indentured labour in the colonies, 'a method of treating criminals of all kinds much in favour during the 17th century' (C. H. Firth in *Eng. Hist. Rev.*, 1889, 335).

As the labour was chiefly on the plantations in sense 5, the phrase tended to be associated with that sense.

1650 *Acts Parl. Scot.* (Recd. ed.) VI. ii. 745 b, To deliver unto Mr Samuel Clarke, to transport to Virginia, 90 prisoners of the Scots [taken at Dunbar]..according to such desires as shall bee made by anie who will carrie them to plantations not in enmity to this Commonwealth. 1655 *Mercurius Politicus* 24-31 May, Divers persons..who were in the late rebellious insurrection, were to be sent away to the foreign plantations. *c* 1664 in Burnet *Own Time* II. (1724) I. 209 If his Majesty had any such intention, he would rather choose to be sent to a plantation. 1760 Burke *Corr.* (1844) I. 73 Will the law suffer a felon sent to the plantations, to bind himself for life? 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 660 Some of them had been hanged:..and the rest should be sent to the plantations.

5. An estate or farm, esp. in a tropical or sub-tropical country, on which cotton, tobacco, sugar-cane, coffee, or other crops are cultivated, formerly chiefly by servile labour: see Planter 4.

1706 Phillips, *Plantation*, a Spot of Ground in America for the planting of Tobacco, Sugar-canes, &c. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) I. xi. 180, I had ..two plantations in the island. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 85 A person .. devised to trustees...a plantation in the island of Grenada, upon trust. 1837 Ht. Martineau *Soc. Amer.* II. 143 They were seized upon by two slaves of the neighbouring plantation. 1898 Besant *Orange Girl* II. xxv, In Virginia every estate is a plantation..with its servants and slaves.

† 6. That on which any structure is planted; a base, a foundation, a platform. *Obs. rare.*

a 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) I. 352 You had better undertake to find out a Plantation for Archimedes his Engines to move the Earth. 1688 Capt. J. S. *Fortification* 69 Platforms are the Plantations where the Guns are laid.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (in senses 1, 2) *plantation-hoe, -making*; *plantation-like* adj.; (sense 4) *plantation-aloe*, † *-cause*, † *clerk*, † *-land*, *-sugar*; *plantation-built* adj.; (sense 5) *plantation-coolie, -dance, -house, -mansion, -negro, -slave, style*; † **plantation-acre**, an acre in plantation-measure; = the Irish acre; † **plantation-measure**, the variety of land-measure formerly used in the plantations of Ireland, in which the acre contained 7840 sq. yards; **plantation-mill**, a mill suitable for use on a plantation, for crushing oats, etc.; † **Plantation Office**, early name of the Colonial Office; **plantation song**, a sing of the kind sung by negroes on the American plantations.

1772-2 *Irish Act* 11 & 12 *Geo. III*, c. 21 § 5 Any bog of less dimensions than ten *plantation acres. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s. v. *Purging*, The Succotrine aloes should always be preferred to the Barbadoes, or *plantation aloes. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4541/3 The Ship Rolland .., *Plantation-built. *c* 1744 in Hanway *Trav.* (1753) II. i. xii. 63 Any other British or plantation-built ship. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* III. (1724) I. 298 There was ..a *Plantation-cause at the Council board. 1684 E. Chamberlayne *Pres. St. England* II. (ed. 15) 241 Ricard Savage, *Plantation Clerk. *a* 1860 Alb. Smith *Lond. Med. Stud.* (1861) 10 He was about to practise his *plantation-dance up-stairs, and .. the ceiling might come down. 1765 *Compl. Farmer* s. v. *Lucern*, Before that time the flat *plantation-hoe may be used. 1722 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 283, I came to the *plantation-house. 1639 *Irish Act* 15 *Chas. I*, sess. II. c. 6 § 2 Towns, villages, hamlets, lands,..usually called *plantation lands, in or neere the territories of Cloncolman. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 612 He did his utmost to try and get the natives to embark on *plantation-making, ably seconded by Mr. Billington, the botanist. 1642 *Act* 18 *Chas. I*, c. 36 (*Ireland*) *Plantation measure,..every Acre thereof shall consist of eightscore Pearches or Poles of one and twenty foot. 1772-2 *Irish Act* 11 & 12 *Geo. III*, c. 21 § 2 No greater quantity of such bog shall be so set to any one person than fifty acres, plantation measure. 1856 A. Flint *Princ. Med.* (1880) 511 Among the *plantation negroes of the Southern States. 1753 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 5) II. 104 Where formerly was kept the Office of the Secretary of State for Scotland, now abolished, is the *Plantation-office. 1871 De Vere *Americanisms* 116 The Negro-minstrel is the artist who blackens his face, adopts the black man's manner and instrument, and recites his field and *plantation songs 1896 Hungerford *Lonely Girl* xiii. 127 Singing plantation songs to the..banjo.

Hence **Planta·tioner**, one who took part in the plantation of Ulster; † **Planta·tionite**, a colonist.

1756 *Monitor* No. 71 II. 184 Hear ye men of Britannia! give ear ye..Plantationites! and such as dwell on the continent of America. 1888 J. Harrison *Scot in Ulster* iv. 56 The 'plantationers' came accompanied by clergymen.

† **Planta·tor.** *Obs. rare.* [n. late L., *plantātor* (Augustine) a planter, transplanter, f. *plantāre* to plant; see -ator.]

1. One who transplants something, e. g. a custom.

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* x. 438 Can you draw from them [i. e. the French]..a great draught, then they draw from the Italian, for first they be Imitators; next, Mutators; thirdly, Temptators; and lastly, your Plantators, in all the varieties of vanity.

2. A settler, colonist, 'planter'.

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* x 411 A great discouragment for our collonizd plantators there. 1654 H. L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1655) 123 This year the protestants and English plantators in Ireland, began to grow into some discontent.

Plant-bug. [f. Plant *sb.*[1] + Bug *sb.*[2]] Any one of various hemipterous insects (esp. of the family *Capsidæ*) that infest, and feed upon the juices of, plants. Cf Plant-louse.

1864 *Reader* No. 97. 572/1 Aphides, or plant-bugs.

Planted (plæ·ntɛd), *ppl. a* [f. Plant *v.* + -ed[1].]

1. Set in the ground, as a plant; fixed in the ground, set up, established, etc.: see Plant *v.*

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 590/4 *Insitus*, planted or graffed. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 403/1 Plantyd, *plantatus*. *a* 1625 Jas. I *Ps.* i. 3 Hee shall be like a planted tree. 1685 Baxter *Paraphr. N. T.* Acts xv. 36 Converted Souls and Planted Churches, must be further visited. 1804 J. Grahame *Sabbath* (1839) 23/2 The planted standard falls Upon the heaving ground. 1864 Webster. *Planted* (Joinery), fixed in place as a projecting member or moulding, after having been first wrought on a separate piece of stuff.

2. Furnished with plants, trees, etc.

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 598/32 *Obsitus*,..by-set a howte, or plantyd a howte. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) I. vii. 118 It looked like a planted garden. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 219 In the newly planted alleys of Versailles.

† b. *Sc.* Of a church or congregation: Supplied with a minister, settled. *Obs*

1699 T. Boston *Art of Man-fishing* (1900) 75 When thou goest to preach in planted Congregations.

† **Plantein.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. In 4 **plauntein.** [? a. OF. *plantin* or ? *planton* young plant, deriv. of *plante* Plant.] A young plant.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 232 Take a litil plauntein of a note [*parvam plantam nucis*] & take it vp of þe ground wiþ alle hise rotis.

Planteous, variant of Plainteous *Obs.*

Planter (plæ·ntəɹ). [f. Plant *v.* + -er[1].]

I. Of persons.

1. One who sets plants in the ground to grow, or who sows seed; hence, a cultivator of the soil, a farmer, an agriculturist.

1382 Wyclif *Jer.* xxxi. 5 Plaunte shul plauntereis [*Vulg.* plantabunt plantantes]. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 80/32 *Hic plantator*, a plantor. 1575 Fenton *Gold. Ep.* (1577) 99 Fruites returne seedes to their planter. 1667 Milton *P. L.* iv. 691 Chos'n by the sovran Planter, when he frain'd All things to mans delightful use. 1726 W. Hamilton *To Cl'ess of Eglintoun w. Gentle Shepk.*, Or with th' industrious planter dost thou talk, Conversing freely in an ev'ning walk? 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 393 Planter of hops not obliged to give more than twenty-four hours' notice of his intention to weigh. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Aristocr.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 78 The virtues of pirates gave way to those of planters, merchants, senators, and scholars.

2. *fig.* One who plants a church, religion, institution, or the like, which takes root and grows.

1632 Sanderson *Serm.* I. 287 St. Peter, and St Paul, the two chiefest planters of the churches. 1710 Prideaux *Orig. Tithes* ii. 36 The Ministers of the Gospel who were to be sent out to be the first Planters of it. 1870 E. Arber *Ascham's Scholem* Introd. § 5 These Planters of the ancient Literature in England hoped well of their Mother Tongue.

3. One of the persons who 'plant' or found a colony; an early settler, a pioneer; a colonist; in Ireland, one of the English or Scotch settlers planted on forfeited lands in the 17th c. *Hist.*

1620 E. Blount *Horæ Subs.* 533 They seuerally giue different orders, and customes, according to the intent and purpose of the first Planters. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 641 A new Colony and plantation ..The Planters sustaine themselves by what God and Nature affords them for their labour upon the place. 1657 Cromwell *Sp.* 21 Apr., We have settled almost all the affairs in Ireland; the rights and interests of the soldiers there, and of the planters and adventurers. *a* 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* 197 Where the Accessions [to a Colony] are but thin and sparing, and scattered among the Natives of the Country where they come..it falls out that the very first Planters do soon degenerate in their Habits, Customs and Religion. 1699 Bentley *Phal.* 334 The Planters were the Phoceans, who were driven out of Asia by Harpagus. 1807 G. Chalmers *Caledonia* I. II. vi. 306 The law of Gavil-kind, which the original planters had carried with them from Britain. 1868 E. Edwards *Ralegh* I. xxi. 479 The written records of .. Ralegh's persistent labours as a planter are numerous.

b. In Ireland, in 19th c., A person settled in the holding of an evicted tenant.

1890 *Daily News* 18 June 3/5 Mr. McCarthy gave .. the reason for this refusal to sanction sales under the Ashbourne Act to the planter or emergency tenants who replaced the old tenants. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Sept. 4/3 'If the Government don't put 'em (the planters) out, we will', said one of the men to me. 1894 *Daily News* 20 Apr. 4/7 What does Mr. Morley propose to do with the man who is settled on the farm—the 'planter', as he is called, a name of historical memory in Ireland?

4. The proprietor or occupier of a plantation or cultivated estate, orig. in the W. Indies and the southern colonies of N. America; now used generally of such persons in tropical and sub-tropical countries. Often in comb., as *coffee-, cotton-, indigo-, sugar-, tobacco-planter.*

1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 4 The Sub-planters of a West-Indian Island. 1660 Hickeringill *Jamaica* (1661) 19 Another singular benefit to the Planter, is the large numbers of wild Horses. 1706 Phillips, *Planter*, ..also a Master, or Owner of a Plantation in the West-Indies. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 220 One of the Spanish Prisoners was a planter, as it is called in the West Indies, or a farmer, as we should call it in England. 1858 J. B. Norton *Topics* 269 A planter of the Sheveroy Hills wrote to me that he had detected some women stealing his coffee. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 209/2 Before leaving the hands of the planter, the cotton is subjected to a rough cleaning process.

5. One who forms, owns, or maintains oyster-beds.

1892 *Law Times* XCII. 177/2 Mr. Williamson, a very large oyster planter and dealer in oysters.

6. *Austral. slang.* One who steals and hides cattle: see Plant *v.* 8.

1890 'R. Boldrewood *Col. Reformer* xxv. III 54 What's a little money, if..your children grow up duffers [*sc.* cattle-duffers] and planters?

7. *Newfoundland.* The owner of fishing or shipping 'plant': see quots.

1850 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3), *Planter*, ..In Newfoundland, a person engaged in the fishery. 1883 Sir A. Shea *Newfoundland Fisheries* 10 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) The

sailing vessels were in a large degree the property of resident 'planters', whose earnings helped to swell the common wealth. 1895 R. G. Tabor in *Outing* (U. S.) XXVII. 19/2 Over one-half of these Labrador-going fishermen are what are termed 'planters, sharesmen and crews'... A 'planter' may either be the owner of a 'plant', speculating on his own account, or an agent in charge of a merchant's plant.

II. Of things or beasts.

8. An implement or machine for planting or sowing seeds: often in comb., as *corn planter*, *cotton-seed planter*, *potato planter*.

1856 *Engineer* I. 14/1 The accompanying engravings represent . improvements in hand corn planters 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 25/1 Seed planter..Sugar-cane planter.

9. *U. S.* A snag formed by a tree-trunk embedded in a more or less erect position in a river.

1802 A. Ellicott *Journal* (1803) 123 From the mouth of the Ohio .. it is not safe to descend the river in the night, unless the boat be uncommonly strong, on account of the sawyers and planters. 1812 Brackenridge *Views Louisiana* (1814) 43 In time, the trees thus fallen in, become sawyers and planters; the first .. named from the motion made by the top when acted upon by the current, the others are the trunks of trees of sufficient size to resist it. 1860 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3), *Planter*, the most dangerous among the 'snag and sawyer' family, to which vessels navigating the Western rivers are exposed. 1884 T. W. Higginson in *Harper's Mag.* June 125/1 Their talk was of the dangers of the river; of 'planters and sawyers'.

10. *Pugilistic slang.* A blow planted, a well-directed blow: cf. Plant *v.* 7.

1821 *Sporting Mag.* VIII. 234 Smith put in a dreadful planter on Powell's throat.

11. *colloq.* A horse that has the habit of refusing to move.

1864 Revelvan *Compet Wallah* (1866) 140 Mofussil horses ..are incorrigible planters, considering it essential to their dignity to stand perfectly still for ten minutes after they have been put between the shafts.

Hence **Pla·nterdom**, the class or social order of planters or owners of plantations in America, the West Indies, etc.; **Pla·nterly** *a.*, befitting a planter (in sense 4); **Pla·ntership**, the office or condition of a planter.

a 1603 T. Cartwright *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 379 That God should bestow the grace of Apostleship and Plantership upon him rather then upon Apollo. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XV. 793/1 He [James Ramsay] stood, in opinion, a rebel against the interest and majesty of plantership. 1827 Lord Brougham in *Life & Let. T. B. Macaulay* (1900) 445 That heathenly and planterly and almost slave-trading speech. 1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVII. 778/2 In the West Indies, plantership denotes the management of a sugar plantation. 1851 Russell *Diary North & S.* (1863) I. 186 Meeting only two or three vehicles containing female planterdom on little excursions of pleasure or business.

[**Planticle**, error for Plantule, q.v.]

Plantie-cruive. Also **planta-**, **planti-**, **planty-**, **-crew**, **-cru.** *dial.* (*Shetl. & Orkn.*) [f. Sc. *plantie*, dim. of Plant *sb.*[1] + Cruive.] A kitchen-garden enclosure.

1814 J. Shirreff *Agric. Surv. Orkn.* 80 *note*, The plants are raised from seed sown in little enclosures of turf, .called, in Orkney, planta crews. 1814 Scott *Diary* 4 Aug. in *Lockhart*, Some dozen of these little enclosures about twenty or thirty feet square are in sight at once. They are called planty-cruives. 1822 — *Pirate* xxx. 1876 [see Cruive 3]. 1838 Clark *N. Glams* 166 (E. D. D.) Robbing a bee's nest in the wall of his planti-cru.

†**Planti·genous**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. type **plantigen us* (f. *planta* plant + *-gen-us* born: cf. *terrigenus*) + -ous.] Generated or sprung from plants.

1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 3004 That the divers races of Ichneumons are generated by their respective Animal-parents, and particularly that those, which the divers Excrescencies of Vegetables produce, are not plantigenous.

Plantigrade (plæ·ntigrēd), *a.* (*sb.*) *Zool.* [n. F. *plantigrade* (Geoffroy and Cuvier 1795), in mod.L. *plantigradus* walking on the sole of the foot, f. L. *planta* sole + *-gradus* going, walking.]

Walking upon the soles of the feet (opp. to Digitigrade); also said of the feet, or of the walk, of an animal. (In this general sense, man is a plantigrade animal.) Commonly restricted to the former tribe *Plantigrada* of carnivorous mammals, comprising several quadrupeds now distributed in various families, as the bear, wolverene, badger, racoon, etc.

1831 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) III. 10/2 The animals distinguished by the name of Plantigrade are believed to support themselves on the entire foot. 1836–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 978/2 The hinder feet in the whole of this order are plantigrade. 1873 Sir W. Turner in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 830/1 The human foot, therefore, is a pentadactylous, plantigrade foot. 1877 Coues *Fur Anim.* vii. 188 They are terrestrial animals,..the walk is plantigrade.

b. In reference to human beings: Placing the whole sole of the foot upon the ground at once in walking; flat-footed.

1837 C. le Grice in *Lamb's Wks* (1876) I. 7 His [Lamb's] step was plantigrade, which made his walk slow and peculiar. 1861 Russell *Diary North & S.* (1863) I. 384 He [the negro] is plantigrade and curved as to the tibia.

c. *transf.* Of or belonging to a plantigrade animal, as a bear.

1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xl. (1856) 362 A hirsute, bearded fellow, with the true plantigrade countenance. 1860 O. W. Holmes *Elsie V.* iv, The black bear alone could have set that plantigrade seal.

B. *sb.* A plantigrade animal; *esp.* one of the former order *Plantigrada*: see above.

1835 Kirby *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvii. 212 The Plantigrades are so called because they walk, like man, upon the whole foot. 1859 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* i. (1872) 7 With the exception of the plantigrades or bear family.

Pla·nting, *vbl. sb.* [f. Plant *v.* + -ing[1].]

1. The action of the vb. Plant, in various senses.

c 1000 *Ælfric's Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 149 *Propagatio*, wintwiga plantung. 1486 Lydg. *De Guil Pilgr.* 21791 But thow shalt ageyn retourne Toward the hygh off hyr plauntyng. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xvii 20 [They did] aduance their trenches and approaches for planting of their ordinance. 1625 Bacon *Ess., Plantations* (Arb.) 530 Planting of Countries, is like Planting of Woods; For you must make account to leese almost Twenty yeeres Profit, and expect your Recompence, in the end. 1649 *Proc. Commiss. Gen Assembly* (1896) 285 Recommende to the Presbyterie the planting of that Kirk with diligence. 1702 C. Mather (*title*) Magnalia Christi Americana: or, the Ecclesiastical History of New-england, from Its First Planting in the Year 1620. unto the Year 1698. 1818 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 573 The planting of Clare Hall walk..with Ivy.

†**b.** Position, situation. *Obs.*

1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xvii. 20 A hill, from whence we might easily see .. the planting of their campe and their approches.

2. Concrete and collective uses.

†**a.** A slip, cutting, young plant, of a vine, etc.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xv. 13 Ælc plantung þe min heofenlica fæder ne plantode byþ awurt-walod. 1382 Wyclif *Ps.* cxliii. 12 Whos sones; as newe plauntingis in ther youthe. — *Dan.* xi. 7 A plauntyng shal stonde of the buriownyng of hir rootis.

b. A clump or bed of things planted; *esp.* a clump or wood of planted trees; a plantation. Chiefly *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* x. 498 The delectable planure of Murray.., inriched with Cornes, Plantings, Pastorage. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1858) 385 If they offered to .destroy any of the corn, plantings, buildings. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5866/3 A considerable Quantity of well advance'd Forest Planting. 1725 Ramsay *Gentle Sheph.* v. iii, Busy gardeners shall new planting rear. 1812 Sir J. Sinclair *Syst. Husb. Scot.* I. 44 Hedges are often accompanied with hedge-rows, and sometimes by what are called belts of planting. 1854 H. Miller *S. h. & Schm.* (1858) 205 When the day was fine, I used to spend it by the side of a mossy stream..or in a neighbouring planting. 1891 T. E. Kebbel *Old & New Eng. Country Life* 48 In the woods and plantings trees are being felled.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *planting district*, *produce*, *season*, *work*; **planting-ground**, (*a*) a place where crops are planted; (*b*) 'a place where oysters are sown or planted' (*Cent. Dict.*); **planting-plough**: see quot. 1832; **planting-stick**, a dibble.

1552 Huloet, Plantynge stycke or debyll, *pastinum.* 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) II. 269 Being cut off about the beginning of Planting-season, it will grow. 1719 London & Wise *Compl. Gard.* 215 We make with a planting-stick, holes about four Inches deep. 1769 E. Bancroft *Guiana* 369 He recurs to his planting-ground for his future provision 1832 *Planting* 50 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl., Husb* III, For the preparation of heath soils, incumbent on sand or loose gravel, an improved paring plough, which we call Fy-he Palmer's planting plough, is a valuable implement. 1878 J. Inglis *Sport & W.* xvii. 2/2 Let him leave the planting districts, and go up to the wastes of Oudh.

Pla·nting, *ppl. a.* [f. Plant *v.* + -ing[2].] That plants.

1827 Steuart *Planter's G.* (1828) 1 A 'Planting Nation', or, to speak with more correctness, a 'Nation of Planters'.

b. Owning or cultivating plantations (in the colonies or semi-tropical countries).

1856 Olmsted *Slave States* 272 From the beginning the planting aristocracy had merely been living on its capital. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 27 May 2/2 On behalf of the Queensland planting community. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Sept. 3/1 Those who in the seventeenth century brought slavery into the planting colonies.

c. Cattle-stealing (*Austral.*): see Plant *v.* 8.

1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* xx. II. 152 That planting rascal Joe.

†**Pla·ntisoun.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [n. OF. *plantesun*, *-eson* (12th c.):—L. *plantātiōn-em*.] A plant.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 92 Anoþer plantisoun ys sayd for collodioun þat engendrys [hate and contempt].

Plantivorous (plænti·vŏrəs), *a.* [f. mod.L. *plantivorus* plant-eating: -ous.] Devouring plants.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* (citing Westwood).

Plantless (pla·ntlĕs), *a.* [f. Plant *sb.*[1] + -less.] Destitute of plants; without vegetation.

a 1846 *Edinb. Rev.* cited in Worcester.

Pla·ntlet. [f. Plant *sb.*[1] + -let.] **a.** An embryo or undeveloped plant. **b.** A diminutive or tiny plant.

1816 Keith *Phys. Bot.* II. 17 At the end of the ninth day the plantlet had wholly escaped from its integuments. 1877 Fr. Heath *Fern W.* 10 This plantlet or embryo consists of two principal organs united to each other. 1878 — *Woodland Trees* 23 Temporary abiding places of the plantlets.

Plantlike (pla·ntlaik), *a.* [f. Plant *sb.*[1] + -like.] Resembling a plant or that of a plant.

1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 26 So long is he plantlike. 1844 Marg. Fuller *Wom. 19th C.* (1862) 114 His song tended to reinstate a plant-like gentleness in the development of energy. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* Introd. 20 Nutrition becomes holophytic or completely plantlike.

Pla·ntling. [f. Plant *sb.*[1] + -ling.] A little or young plant; a plantlet.

1766 *Museum Rust.* VI. 53 The plantlings, transplanted to a proper close bed. 1861 W. Barnes in *Macm. Mag.* June 126/2 A pea is planted, and there spring from it a rootling and a plantling.

Plant-louse (pla·ntlous). Any small hemipterous insect that infests plants; *esp.* an aphis.

1805 Priscilla Wakefield *Dom. Recreat* iv, It is called the aphis, puceron, vine-fretter, or plant-louse. 1815 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* iii. (1818) I. 67 Hemiptera, consisting of Bugs, Cicadæ,.. Plant-lice. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 2 In the aphis (puceron or green-plant louse) through all its divisions.

b. *Comb.* **plant-louse-lion** [after Ant-lion], an 'aphis-lion', which preys on aphides, the larva of various *Hemerobiidæ*, or lace-winged flies.

1805 Priscilla Wakefield *Dom. Recreat.* iv, An insect called the plant-louse-lion.

Planto·cracy. [irreg. f. Plant(er + -ocracy, after *aristocracy*, etc.] A dominant class or caste consisting of planters (in the W. Indies, etc.).

a 1846 *Eclectic Rev.* cited in Worcester. 1865 *Morn. Star* 12 Dec., In the midst of a fierce conflict with the plantocracy in British Guiana. 1889 *G.* J. Thomas *Friendship* 24 The irritation and rancour seething in the breast of the new plantocracy.

†**Plantoun.** *Obs. rare.* Also **plaunt-.** [a. OF. *planton* a young shoot, deriv. of *plante* Plant *sb.*[1]] A plant or ? young plant.

c 1400 tr. *Secre'a Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 92 Of þe kynde of plauntouns ys oon þat engendrys langour,..whos floures er whit, ouerpassant þe lenys. *Ibid.*, Anoþer ys of þe maner of plantouns þat ys helefull.

Pla·ntsman. [f. *plants*', possessive case of Plant *sb.*[1] + Man *sb.*[1]] A nurseryman, a florist.

1881 *Gard. Chron.* XVII. 770 A picture the plantsman..is not likely soon to forget. 1900 *Nature* 5 Apr. 537/2 Long experience often enables the plantsman to make conjectures which afterwards prove to be correct.

‖ **Plantula** (plæ·ntiŭlă). *Entom.* [mod.L dim. of *planta* sole of the foot.] An accessory lobe or process occurring between the claws in various insects. Hence **Pla·ntular** *a.*, pertaining to the plantula.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. 386 *Pseudonychia*...Two stiff claw-like bristles, that terminate the Plantula. 1895 *Camb. Nat. Hist.* V. 105 Between the claws there is frequently a lobe or process,..varied in different Insects, called empodium, arolium, palmula, plantula, pseudonychium, or pulvillus.

Plantula·tion. *Bot. rare.* [a. F. *plantulation* (Richard 1808), n. of action f. assumed L. **plantulāre*, f. *plantula*: see next.] The development of the rudimentary plant from the embryo; germination.

1819 Lindley tr. *Richard's Obs. Fruits & Seeds* 68 We call germination that first spontaneous action...Perhaps it might .. be called Plantulation, since the formation and developement of a little plant is the result. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Plantulatio*, .. term by L. C. Richard for the developement of the embryo during germination: plantulation.

Plantule (plæ·ntiul). *Bot.* ? *Obs.* [ad. mod. L. *plantula*, dim. of *planta* a shoot, slip.] An embryonic or rudimentary plant.

[1706 Phillips, *Plantula Seminalis*, (among Herbalists) is the little Herb that lies as it were an Embryo in miniature in every Seed.] 1733 40 Tull *Horse-hoeing Husb.* Add. 264 'Tis as unreasonable to suppose a Power in an animal or vegetable Body to produce Animalcles or Plantules from inorganical Matter by Secretions of the Aliment. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s. v. *Seed*, The rest of the seed serves to feed the young plant, or plantule. 1791 E. Darwin *Bot. Gard.* I. Notes 106 After fecundation a body begins to appear ..which in process of time proves to be two lobes containing a plantule. 1865 *Reader* No. 143. 355/2 The production of amyliferous plantules.

‖ **Planula** (plæ·niŭlă). *Zool.* Pl. -ae. [mod. L., a little plane, dim. of *plānus* Plane *a.*] The flat-shaped ciliated free-swimming embryo of certain Hydrozoa; hence extended to a similar embryo in Cœlenterates generally.

1870 Nicholson *Man. Zool* 89 The embryo is a free-swimming, oblong, ciliated body, termed a planula. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iii. 146 In most Hydrophora the ciliated, locomotive, planula becomes elongated and fixed by its aboral pole. 1878 Bell *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 98 Developed, just like the Hydroid-Polyps, from a planula, which is at first free, and which afterwards becomes fixed *attrib.* 1887 Sollas in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 425/2 The history of the second or planula type [of development] has been thoroughly worked out by Schulze in a little incrusting Tetractinellid sponge (*Plakina monolopha*, Schulze).

So **Pla·nulan**, a planula; **Pla·nular** *a.*, (*a*) of flattened form; (*b*) pertaining to or of the nature of a planula; **Pla·nulate** *a.*, of a flattened form; **Pla·nuliform** *a.*, of the form of a planula; **Pla·nuloid** *a.*, resembling a planula.

1886 Geddes in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 420/2 The passage from Protozoa to Metazoa was, according to Butschli, effected neither by *planulan nor gastrula but by a disk-like 'placula'. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Planularis*, applied by Lamarck to a section (*Planularies*) of soft worms having flat bodies: *planular. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Planular*, pertaining to a Planula. 1846 Dana *Zooph.* (1848) 570 The cells are nearly circular, contiguous, or *planulate. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* viii. 459 In the fresh-water Polyzoa, the impregnated ovum gives rise to a saccular *planuliform embryo. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Planuloid*, the same as *Planuliform*.

† Pla·nure. *Obs. rare.* [a. obs. F. *planure* = It. *pianura* plain, f. L. *plāni-um* level ground: see -URE.] A flat or level district, a plain. Hence **† Pla·nured** *a.*, situated in a plain.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 40 The Territo[ry] of Venice..in the planure is narrow, but stripeth larger among the hills and lakes. *Ibid.* VIII. 367 The two Hills on both sides the planur'd Citty..are ouer-cled with streetes and ouses. *Ibid.* X. 498 The delectable planure of Murray.

‖ Planuria (plănĭū·riă). *Path.* Also in anglicized form **planury** (plæ·niŭri). [f. Gr. πλάνο-ς wandering, straying + -URIA, f. οὖρον urine.] Discharge of urine through an abnormal channel, e.g. a fistula.

1853 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Planuria*, discharge of urine through unwonted ways. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Planuria*, planu'ry. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Planuria*, the passage of urine through a fistulous opening. *Planury*, the same as *Planuria*.

Planxty (plæ·ŋksti). *Irish Music.* Also 8 **plangstee, planasty.** [Derivation unknown. App. not native Irish, see Petrie, *Ancient Music of Ireland* (1855) 13–15. (Some suggest its formation in some way from L. *plangere* to strike, beat.)] 'A harp tune of a sportive and animated character, moving in triplets. It is not intended for or often adaptable to words, and is slower in pace than the jig' (Stainer and Barrett).

1790 J. WILLIAMS *Shrove Tuesday* (1794) 6 I'd make him chaunt a solemn *drimmundub* Or jocund plangstee, pæan or quaint air. 1807 *Edin. Rev.* X. 47 He..leaves at every hospitable mansion..a planxty, celebrating the virtues, charms, or high descent of the hostess. 1825 T. C. CROKER *Fairy Leg.* 288 He could play jig and planxty without end. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* xix, Dick Dawson was whistling a planxty and eyeing his man. 1855 G. PETRIE *Anc. Music Irel.* 13 Of the Planxty and the Pleraca the difference seems to me to be only in names which are convertible. ..In a collection of Irish tunes, chiefly of Carolan's composition, published..in 1810, the term Planxty [is] given as the English name, and Pleraca as the Irish one of the same tune...The tunes called Planxties, as well as those called Pleracas, owe their origin, if not, as I believe, their names to Carolan [died 1738]. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 17 Mar, All last night they danced in Caxton Hall..—slip jigs, reels, and planxties, and never a foreign dance among them!

Plap (plæp), *v.* [Onomatopœic: cf. for beginning *plash*, for end *flap*, *slap*. See also PLOP.] *intr.* To come down or fall with a flat impact, and with the sound that this makes. Also as *sb.* or *adv.*, in phr. *to play plap.*

1845 THACKERAY *Cornhill to Cairo* x, Constantinople beauties..waddling and plapping in their odious yellow papooshes. 1855 — *Newcomes* lxvi, Hark, there is Barnes Newcome's eloquence still plapping on like water from a cistern. 1860 — *Round. Papers*, *Christmas Tree* 109 The white bears winked their pink eyes, as they plapped up and down by their pool. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 231 The rain drops played 'plap' on my naked skin.

‖ Plaque (plak). [F. *plaque*: see PLACK.]

1. An ornamental plate or tablet of metal or porcelain, of quadrangular, round, oval, or other regular form, either plain or decorated with figures, intended to be hung up as a wall-decoration, or to be inserted in a piece of furniture, etc.

1875 MASKELL *Ivories* 41 The plaques have borders with foliated ornaments; birds and animals, flowers and fruits, filling the intermediate spaces. 1875 FORTNUM *Maiol.* 21 iii. 23 A votive plaque preserved in the museum of the hôtel Cluny, at Paris. 1879 J. J. YOUNG *Ceram. Art* 38 Picture-painting on the flat surface of porcelain plaques. 1884 MRS. C. PRAED *Zivo* xix, The brazen plaques above the mantel-piece resembled menacing heads.

b. A small ornamental tablet worn as a badge of high rank in an honorary order.

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xlix, A nobleman tightly girthed, with a large military chest, on which the *plaque* of his order shone magnificently. *Ibid.* lxiv, Men with *plaques* and *cordons*. 1860 RUSSELL *Diary India* II. 239 In front of his turban there was a plaque of diamonds and emeralds.

2. a. *Path.* A patch of eruption or the like.

1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med* (1879) 311 Before the exudation has spread and consolidated into membranous plaques. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 658 The eruption of hydroa gestationis..consists of erythematous patches, some of which are rounded plaques. *Ibid.* 809 Plaques like those of lichen ruber planus may be seen.

b. *Anat.* A small flat discoidal formation, as a hæmatoblast or blood-plate.

1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Plaque*, a plate. A French word adopted of late by medical writers meaning either a small disc-like object, as a blood-platelet, or a rounded patch.

Plaquet, obs. form of PLACCATE.

‖ Plaquette (plake·t). [F. dim. of *plaque*: see -ETTE.]

1. A small plaque or ornamental tablet.

1888 *Academy* 8 Dec. 377/1 The work of another North Italian worker in bronze,..from an examination of several plaquettes from his hand. 1894 *Times* 20 Feb. 3/1 In bronze there are statuettes, medals, and plaquettes in great numbers. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Dec. 7/2 At the reception..each British M.P. was presented with a beautiful silver plaquette representing England and France fraternising.

2. *Anat.* = PLAQUE 2 b.

1883 *Smithsonian Rep.* 735 G. Hayem insists that the elements of the blood, to which he gave the name of hematoblasts, are identical with the 'plaquettes', or corpuscules, described by Bizzozero.

Plas, plasce, plase, obs. forms of PLACE.

Plash (plæʃ), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 **plæsc, plesc;** 4 **plasch,** 5 **plaisshe, playche,** 5–6 **plasche,** 6 **plasshe,** 5– **plash,** (6, 9 *dial.* **plesh,** 9 *dial.* **plosh**). [OE. *plæsc*, ME. *plasch*, cognate with MDu., Flem. *plasch* pool, also MDu., Du., MLG., LG. *plas*, LG. *plasse*; app. of the same origin as PLASH *v.*[2], prob. onomatopœic: cf. FLASH *sb.*[1] From the LG. came also OF. *plasquier*, *plasquis*, *plassis* a marsh (Froiss.), *plasiq* a damp meadow (Tournai 1443).] A shallow piece of standing water, a pool made by inundation or by the rain; a marshy pool; a puddle.

963 *Grant by K. Eadgar* in Birch *Cart. Sax.* III. 355 In duobus locis quæ sic vocitantur Plesc et Eastun. *Ibid.* 356 Ærest of plæsc in þone broc..of mæne lege to þam broce, of þam brocæ þ æt æft in plesc. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2799 Be twyx a plasche and a flode, appone a flate lawnde. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 6226 Eche stede stod ful, bothe plasch & polk, Of mennes blode that died there. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 403/1 Plasche, or flasche, where reyne watyr stondythe. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 799/42 *Hec lacuna*, a playche of water. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccccxciii 691 Before them there was a great plasshe of standynge water. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. viii. 36 The red blood flowed fresh, That underneath his feet soone made a purple plash. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxiii. § 41 Two frogs..consulted when their plash was dris whither they should go. 1648–78 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.*, *Plas*, *Plasch*, Plash of water. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 539 When crossing any plash of water, she lifted him over. 1871 TENNYSON *Last Tourn.* 420 Many a glancing plash and sallowy isle.

Comb. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* VI. (1626) 116 With shrubby osiers, and plash-loving reeds.

Plash, *sb.*[2] (*adv.* or *int.*) [Goes with PLASH *v.*[2], being (though known earlier) app. the sb. naming the act. In sense it is more directly akin to the vb. than to PLASH *sb.*[1]]

The noise made when any body strikes the surface of water so as to break it up, or plunges into or through it; an act accompanied by this noise; a plunge, a splash.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. xiii. 82 Than at the last, al suddanly, with a plasch, Harnes and all togidir..[he] lap into the flude. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 21 Doune the pilot tumbleth wyth plash round soommoned headlong. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI. xxxiv, Tweed's echoes heard the ceaseless plash, While many a broken band, Disordered, through her currents dash, To gain the Scottish land. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. liv. 34 The plash of numberless oars. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* vii, Mr Christian here let a lemon slip from his hand into the punch-bowl with a plash which sent some of the nectar into the company's faces. 1882 MRS. RIDDELL *Pr. Wales' Garden-Party* 65 There was the plash of a water-fowl in the stream. 1893 LULAND *Mem.* I. 12 The mighty sturgeon..falling on his side with a plash.

b. The like noise produced when water or other liquid is dashed against or falls upon a body, or when masses of water dash against each other; an act producing this noise.

1808 SCOTT *Marm.* II. xviii, The mildew drops fell one by one With tinkling plash upon the stone. 1814 — *L. of Isles* III. xxviii, The short dark waves, heaved to the land, With ceaseless plash kissed cliff or sand. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* I. xii, The plash of the troubled and swollen lake. 1851 HELPS *Comp. Solit.* ix. (1874) 155 The only noise was a plash of the water against a jetty.

c. A heavy fall of rain. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [Cf. Du. *plasregen*, Ger. *platzregen*, Da. *plaskregn* (*pladsregn*).]

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* May 158/1 The thunder-rain, in large drops, came plash after plash on the blanket roof. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 162 Penthouses to keep the plash of heavy rain from the house windows. 1894 *Weather Saw* in Heslop *Northumb. Gloss.*, If the oak before the ash, Then we're sure to have a plash.

d. A splash of colour, or *fig.* of light, thrown upon a surface.

1848 LOWELL *Fable for Critics* (ed. 2) Introd., The tall grove of hemlocks, with moss on their stems, like plashes of sunlight.

† e. *transf.* (?) A liquid perfume for the face.

1649 LOVELACE *Poems* 146 No Cabinets with curious Washes, Bladders and perfumed Plashes.

f. *attrib.* † **plash-breach,** the breaking of waves against the shore.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 83 Theese shoars were sundred by the plash breache, fame so doth vtter...Swift the sea with plashing rusht in.

B. *adverbially* or *int.* With a plash: cf. CRASH.

1842 J. WILSON *Chr. North* I. 31 Plash, plash, through the marsh, and then on the dry furze beyond..away fly hare and hounds towards the mountain. 1866–7 LIVINGSTONE *Last Jrnls.* (1873) I. vii. 172 We go plash, plash, plash, in the lawn-like glade. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 354/2 Plash, plash, the great drops pelted down furious and fast.

† **Plash,** *sb.*[3] *Obs.* or *dial.* [f. PLASH *v.*[1]] A plashed bough or bush; a plashed thicket.

1638 BRATHWAIT *Spir. Spicerie*, etc. 407 The fresh fragrant flowers of Divine Poesie..could not like to be removed nor transported to those thorny places and plashes of the Law. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 11 Avoid the laying of them too high, which draws all the Sap into the Plashes. 1827 *Nat. Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 522/1 There will be one plash for every interval between the stems of the plants. You must..lay the plashes with their points all one way.

Plash (plæʃ), *v.*[1] Forms: 5–6 **plasche,** 6 **plaschc, plasshe,** 6, 8 **plach,** 7 **plaish,** 6– **plash,** (9 *dial.* **plesh, plush**). See also PLEACH. [a. OF. *plaiss(i)er*, *plai(s)cier*, *plassier*, *pless(i)er* (3 sing. pres. *plaisse*, *plaisce*):—late L. type **plectiāre*, f. **plectia* twined or plaited hedge (whence OF. *plaisse*, *plesse* hedge), f. L. *plectĕre* to plait, interweave, twine. (Med.L. *plessa* 1215 = *virgulta implexa*, Du Cange) and *plessare* were f. OF. *plesse*, *plesser*.) Cf. the cognate PLEACH, found somewhat earlier.]

1. *trans.* To bend down and interweave (stems half cut through, branches, and twigs) so as to form them into a hedge or fence; = PLEACH *v.* 1.

1495 [see PLASHING *vbl. sb.*[1]]. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 127 At euery two fote, or .iii. fote, to leaue one set growyng not plasshed; and the toppe to be cut of foure fote high.. to stande as a stake, and to wynd the other that be plesched about them. 1523 — *Surv.* xxv. 43 Take a great boughe of a tree, and plasshe the bowes abrode. 1563 GOLDING *Cæsar* (1565) 54 b, Cutting yong trees half a sunder and bowyng downe theyr toppes to the grounde, and plasshyng the boughes that growe thicke oute of the sydes with bushes and thornes betwene them, they brought to passe that their hedges were as good a defence to them as a wal. 1595 *Drake's Voy.* (Hakl. Soc.) 15 Some of our men..came to the trees which they [the Spaniards] had plashed to make theyr palizadoe. 1629 PARKINSON *Paradisus* iii. 7 Some agnine plant Cornell Trees, and plash them..to forme them into an hedge. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 50 Arbors made of the Trees plashed one over the other. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 571 The hedger plashes down the stems he left standing.

† b. To bend down, break down (trees, bushes, or plants) for other purposes. *Obs.*

1625 LISLE *Du Bartas, Noe* Past. Ded. 5 Plash thistles and presumptuous thorns That neare the way grow up among the corne. 1630 LENNARD tr. *Charron's Wisd.* II. vii. (1670) 279 Too much plenty plasheth down the corn! 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. (1847) 233 Christiana's Boys..being pleas'd with the Trees, and with the Fruit that did hang thereon, did Plash them, and began to eat. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Hart*, Let him plash down small Twigs, some above and some below.

† c. To interlace (a fruit-tree in trellis-work); to support or train against a trellis or a wall. *Obs.*

[*c* 1420: see PLEACH *v.* 1.] ?*c* 1600 *Distracted Emp.* III. i. in Bullen *O. P.* III. 210 Our pore retyred famylie must.. not be plashd Or propt agaynst the walls of pallaces. 1613 MARKHAM *Eng. Husbandman* I. II. xx. (1635) 226 As you use to plash a Vine against a wall. 1648 *Hunting of Fox* 6 It cannot stand unles it be propped up, or plashed against a Wall. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 39 It is usual with some to plash them to poles, to make a palli-sade-hedge.

† d. To intertwine, interweave, like plants in a thicket. *Obs.*

1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxiii. (1663) 84 Stuck every where with most fragrant Roses and Violets all plashed so close together that we could not see the Rowers. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* I. 66 Trees..kept (by cutting and plashing one branch within another) from growing very large. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* IV. 63 Thread the Brake With Thorns sharp-pointed, plash'd, and Bri'rs inwoven.

2. a. To make, dress, or renew (a hedge) by cutting the stems partly through, bending them down, and interlacing stems, branches, and twigs, so as to form a close low fence, which will in time grow in height; to lay (a hedge); = PLEACH *v.* 2.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 127 To plasshe or pleche a hedge. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 50 The common hedge made of dead wood, well staked and thicke plashed, or raikle. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 20 If any of your Hedges were left vnplasht in the Spring, plash them now, for it is an excellent Season. 1787 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk* I. 101 The practice of plashing, or laying hedges, is in a great degree, unknown in this district. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* 9/1 The lanes are white, the hedges low and plashed.

† b. To treat (a wood, or place full of trees or underwood) in the same way, in order to obstruct a pass or entrance, or defend a fastness; to form hurdles, weirs, etc. by such interweaving.

1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 7/2 They.. did fell downe trees, plashed the wood, cast great trenches and ditches round about, and made it so strict, narrow, crooked, and strong, that there was no passage nor entrie for the enimie. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* II. xiv. (1810) 376 In a strong Fastnesse of Bogg and Wood, which was on every quarter plashed. 1796 W. MARSHALL *W. England* I. 81 To plash the sides (or outer brinks of the mounds), and shovel out the ditches. 1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

Hence **Plashed** *ppl. a*

1602 *Burford Reg.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) *Varr. Collect.* I. 164 Makinge of plashed hedge and other fensed hedge. 1615 W. LAWSON *Orch. & Gard.* (1623) 20 The plasht bough lying on the ground. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* XII. (1626) 242 Plashed bowres at sundrie tables plac't. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 571 The plashed stem is cut over, of the length required for the particular gap. 1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* lxv, A well drained wheat stubble, with a newly plashed fence.

Plash (plæʃ), *v.*[2] [Known from *c* 1580; but the accompanying PLASH *sb.*[2] goes back to *c* 1500. Agreeing more or less in form with MLG., LG. *plasken*, *plaschen*, LG. *platsken*, MDu., Du., LG. *plassen*, early mod.Du. *plasschen* ('int water plasschen, *poteliner en l'eau*', Plantijn 1572), Ger. *platschen*, *plätsche r)n*, *plan(t)schen*, Da. *pla(d)ske*, Sw. *plaska* to splash, dabble; all app. closely related to PLASH *sb.*[1] See also PLASH *sb.*[2], and SPLASH *v.*, which last appears to be a derivative from this.]

1. *trans.* To strike the surface of (water) so as to break it up; to plunge into (water or other liquid) or drive it against any body or against itself with commotion and noise; to splash.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 50 Two serpents monsterus ouglye Plasht the water sulcking to the shoare moste hastelye swinging. 1694 tr. *Milton's Lett. State* Wks. 1851 VIII. 403 Unless they lay themselves down to be trampl'd under foot, plash'd like Mortar, or abjure their Religion. 1859 GEO ELIOT *A. Bede* v, We must go and plash up the mud a little 1861 MRS. NORTON *Lady La G.* (1862) 61 The summer rain, That..plashed the azure of the river's flow.

b. To dash with breaking water or other liquid so as to wet; to splash. Also *absol.*

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x lvii. (1612) 251 Where Massacres haue plashed, there is spread a triple breede. 1608 T. MORTON *Preamble Encounter* 1 My Aduersarie . hath plashed me, as it were, with these aspersions. 1706 PHILLIPS, To *Plash*, to dash with Water. 1791 J. LEARMONT *Poems* 59 (E.D.D.) He coaches owr the dubs to plash him. 1856 G. HENDERSON *Rhymes Berwick* 74 The floor all plashed with blood. 1884 W. C SMITH *Kildrostan* 90 Had I but such a Naiad..To plash her large limbs in the waves for me!

c. To dash (a wall) with wet matter, so as rapidly to colour or cover it; to splash.

1864 WEBSTER, *Plashing*,..the dashing or sprinkling of coloring matter on the walls of buildings, as an imitation of granite, and the like.

2. *intr.* a. To strike and break the mass of water with commotion and noise; to dash, rush through, or tumble about in water with the like noise; to splash.

1650 T. BAYLY *Herba Parietis* 129 Every stroake that plashed upon those waters of life gave both life and music. 1718 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr.* iii. xix, Thro' thick and thin they scour'd about, Plashing thro' dubs and sykes. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* viii, The fish were jumping and plashing 1857-8 SEARS *Athan.* vii. 58 He plashes in the brooks. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xv, The two long oars plashed in the silence. 1898 G W. STEEVENS *With Kitchener to Khartum* 304 We plashed through the water.

b. Of water or other liquid: To dash against or upon any body; to tumble about in agitation, with the characteristic noise of breaking water.

1665 SIR T HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 392 The salt water plashes and froaths to see it self so suddenly resisted 1828 HAWTHORNE *Fanshawe* viii, Plashing continually upon one spot, the fount has worn its own little channel of white sand. 1855 LONGF *Hiaw.* XVI 245 Far below him plashed the waters. *fig* 1841 H. AINSWORTH *Old St. Paul's* VI vii, Another fiery cascade .. flooding the aisles and plashing against the massive columns.

3. *Comb.* **Plash-wheel** = *dash-wheel*: see DASH *v*.[1] 16. 1882 OGILVIE (Annandale).

Pla·sher. *local.* [f. PLASH *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] a. A bough or sapling with which a hedge is plashed or intertwisted. b. A hedger who plashes hedges.

a 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1757) 436 That the cattle may not come at the shoots of the plashers, and browse them, and kill them. 1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Plasher*, a labourer employed in laying hedges 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk*, *Plusher*, the layer, or horizontal stick crooked down in making a hedge. 1904 *19th Cent.* Sept. 229 [He] chooses with care the likeliest growing wood for 'plashers'.

Pla·shet. Now *dial.* Also 6 -ette. [ad. OF. *plassiet*, *plaschiet* (Froiss.) marsh, dim. of *plasce* damp meadow; see PLASH *sb.*[1] and -ET.] A little plash or marshy pool.

1575 TURBERV. *Fal onnrie* 191 Some water plashet or pitte where wylde fowle lye, as Teales or suche lyke. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. lxviii. 633 This herbe [arsesmart] groweth also in moyst marrishe places, and alongst the water plasshettes. 1880 PEARD *Mother Molly* xv. 189 Let's run down here, there's a plashet at the bottom.

† **Pla·shful,** *a. Obs. rare*[-1]. [f. PLASH *sb.* (1 or 2) + -FUL.] Plashy, splashy.

1638-48 G. DANIEL *Eclog* v. 132 To which our notes Would sound more harsh then plash-full marish throats.

Pla·shing, *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. PLASH *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of PLASH *v.*[1] in various senses. Also *concr.* A piece of plashed hedge or thicket.

1495 *Trevisa's Barth De P. R.* XVII. cxliii (W. de W), By plashynge [*MS.* plechinge] shredynge and paryngе a wylowe is thycker in bowes and braunches. 1511 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp.*, *Canterb.*, Payd for plashyng off a heg. 1600 DYMMOK *Ireland* (1843) 35 The passage was very difficult . for plashin[g] made that mornings by ye rebell. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst Agric.* (1681) 268 This is the only time for plashing of Quick sets, and a very good season for the shrouding or lopping of Trees 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 571 What is termed *plashing*, that is, laying down a strong and healthy stem across an opening in the hedge. 1904 *19th Cent* Sept. 229 A wren .. hiding out of sight behind the old level plashing upon the bank.

b. *attrib.*, as *plashing-bill*, *-tool*

1813 in Marshall *Rev. Agric.* (1817) V. 27 The plashing system is carried on to the greatest extent 1890 *Cent Dict.*, *Plashing-tool*, a knife used in plashing hedges; a hedging knife. 1899 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Mar. 104 The hedge assumes under the plashing-bill the triangular shape.

Pla·shing, *vbl sb.*[2] [f. PLASH *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] The action of PLASH *v.*[2] in various senses; the dashing of water, splashing; noisy plunging; etc.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 83 Swift the sea with plashing rushit in. 1602 HEYWOOD *Woman killed w Kindn.* Wks. 1874 II. 103 Himselfe all spotted And stain'd with plashing. 1814 SCOTT *Waw* viii, Everything around .. would have been silent, but for the continued plashing of the fountain. 1888 O'DONOVAN *Merv Oasis* I. 315 The silence was broken only by the plashing of the oars.

Pla·shing, *ppl. a.* [f. PLASH *v.*[2] + -ING[2].] That plashes like dashing or falling water; that dashes against water; also *fig* said of the sound.

1823 SCOTT *Rokeby* I. i, Hears..by fits the plashing raindrop fall. 1814 — *L. of Isles* v. xiii, The dazzled sea-fowl.. Dropp'd from their crags on plashing wave. 1869 TOZER *Highl Turkey* I. 337 The plashing fountain at the further end of the court. 1871 R. ELLIS (*Catullus* lxiv. 273 Light surges a plashing silvery laughter.

b. *transf.* of ground, etc. on which heavy rain dashes.

1837 LYTTON *E. Maltrav.* I. ii, He heard steps without upon the plashing soil. 1841 — *Nt. & Morn.* v. ii, Through the plashing streets. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 302 It was the plashing wet evening of a September day.

Hence **Pla·shingly** *adv.*, with plashing.

1881 *Daily News* 15 July 5/4 Some heavy raindrops fell plashingly

Pla·shment. *rare*[-1]. [f. PLASH *v.*[2] + -MENT] Plashing.

1876 LANIER *Clover* 38 Lakes Pout gentle mounds of plashment up to meet Big shower-drops.

Pla·sh-mill. *Sc.* [f PLASH *v.*[2] + MILL; in Du. *plasmolen*.] A fulling-mill.

1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* I 240 The plash-mill, or, more properly, wauk-mill—a word Robert derived from the resemblance of the mallets to two huge feet, and of their motion to walking—with the water plashing and squirting from the blows of their heels.

Hence **Pla·sh-miller,** a fuller.

1822 *Dundee Advertiser* 19 Dec. (Jam.), John Young, plash miller at East Mill, was drowned in the river Esk. 1897 W. LINDSAY in *Bards of Angus & Mearns* 282 Then I turned a plashmiller and wrought at that.

† **Pla·shoote.** *Obs. rare.* [Syncopated from *plash-shoot*, f. PLASH *sb.*[3] + SHOOT *sb.*] A shoot from a plashed hedge.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 25 Almost euerie hedge serueth for a Roade, and euerie Plashoote for Springles to take them.

† **Pla·sh-pole.** *Obs.* [f. PLASH *v.*[1] or *sb.*[3] + POLE] A space, a pole or less in width, surrounding a wood, reserved for the purpose of making plashed hedges.

1613 MARKHAM *Eng. Husbandman* II. I. ii. (1635) 45 A pole or halfe pole..you shall preserue to repaire the ring-fences of your Wood:.. and this amongst Woodwards is called Plash-pole. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 468 Remember..to preserve sufficient plash-pole about the verge and bounds of the copse for fence and security.

Plashy (plæ·ʃi), *a.*[1] [f. PLASH *sb.*[1] + -Y. So LG. *plassig* swampy.] Abounding in shallow pools or puddles; marshy, swampy, boggy; wet and sloppy; full of plashes of rain.

a 1552 LELAND *Itin.* II 37, 3. litle Bridges of Wood, wher under wer plaschy Pittes of Water of the overflowing of Tame Ryver. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V 211 Those slymie plashie fieldes of Goilstone. *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann.* VI. (1658) 736 The field was very plashy by reason of much rain that fell. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 130 You widow'd, solitary thing, That feebly bends beside the plashy spring. 1786 W. GILPIN *Lakes Cumberld.* (1808) I. vii. 99 The fen is a plashy inundation, formed on a flat. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. iii, The two .. jogged along the deep-rutted plashy roads. 1862 R. PATT in *Mem.* xviii. (1872) 237 Such a plashy and untoward month of March.

b. Growing in plashes or wet places.

1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II. vii. (1869) 149 A stream, skirted with willows and plashy sedges.

c. Of watery consistence and taste.

a 1653 GOUGE *Comm Heb.* xiii. 1 Love is as salt, which infuseth a savoury and wholesom taste into such things as would otherwise be fresh and plashy.

Pla·shy, *a.*[2] [f. PLASH *sb.*[2] + -Y.]

1. That plashes; that dashes or falls with a plash, as water; that splashes the water.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 76 Vp swel thee surges, in chauffe sea plasshye we tumble. 1794 BURNS *Jockey's ta'en the Parting Kiss* i, Plashy sleets and beating rain! 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk*, *Leg. Sleepy Hollow*, A plashy tramp by the side of the bridge caught the sensitive ear of Ichabod. 1859 HOLLAND *Gold F.* xxiv. 273 Repeat the music of the rain, at the feet of plashy waterfalls.

2. Marked as if splashed with colour. *rare.*

1820 KEATS *Hyper.* II. 45 Creïus was one; .. Iapetus another; in his grasp, A serpent's plashy neck.

Plasm (plæz'm). Also 7 **plasme.** [ad. late L. *plasma*: see next.]

† 1. A mould or matrix in which something is cast or formed; the cast of a fossil. Also *fig. Obs.*

1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 165 Certaine it is that the name Adam expresseth the nature of his plasme or vessell. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* v (1723) 256 The Shells served as Plasma or Moulds to this Sand. 1764 PLATT in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 46 *note*, The Plasm or mould of the Belemnite. *Ibid.* 47 *note*, The parts are carried away and lost in the interstices of the earth, and a mould or plasm is left, which Steno calls an aërial shell.

b. Something moulded or formed, an image. *humorously pedantic nonce-use.*

1877 BLACKMORE *Cripps* II viii. 175 His outward faculties .. rendered to his inward and endiathetic organs a picture, a schema, a plasm—the proper word may be left to him—such as would remain inside, at least while the mind abode there.

† 2. = PLASMA 2. *Obs. rare.*

1747 DINGLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 503 The Stone .. most frequently found next is the Plasm or prime Emerald; and then the Hyacinth or Jacinth. *Ibid.*, The Plasm or prime Emerald is green.

3. *Phys.* = PLASMA 3.

1876 tr. *Schützenberger's Ferment.* 131 A series of gaseous diffusions from the red globules to the plasm of the blood.

4. *Biol.* The living matter of a cell, protoplasm; sometimes *spec.* the general body of protoplasm as distinct from the nucleus

1864 WEBSTER, *Plasm.*..2. (*Physiol.*) The same as *Plasma.* 1877 O'MEARA in *Encycl. Brit.* VII 170 [In Diatoms] There is first what Pfitzer designates the plasm-sac, consisting of a fine colourless plasm forming a closed sac of the same shape as that of the cell. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 334 Functional and formative plasm must progress 1905 *Brit. Med Jrnl.* 25 Feb. 442 The relative masses of nucleus and plasm.

‖ **Plasma** (plæ·zmă). [Late and eccl. L. *plasma* a thing formed or moulded, an image, a. Gr. πλάσμα, f. πλάσσειν to form, mould.]

† 1. Form, mould, shape. *Obs. rare.*

1712 *H. More's Antid Ath.* I. v. § 3 *schol.*, They act upon the Matter and form it into this or that Plasma or Fashion. 1824-9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.*, *Southey & Porson* ii. Wks. 1846 I. 83/2 A great portion of his compositions is not poetry, but only the plasma or matrix of poetry. *Ibid. Alfieri & Salomon* 190 1 We Italians sometimes fall into what..you may call the plasma of witticism, by mere mistake, and against our genius.

2. A subtranslucent green variety of quartz, allied to chalcedony and heliotrope, anciently used for ornaments.

1772 tr. *Cronstedt's Min.* 81 Plasma or mother of the emerald. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 208 Under it [calcedony] may be grouped .. chrysoprase, plasma, .. and said. 1861 C. W. KING *Ant. Gems* (1866) 14 Plasma..sometimes written Prasma .. is merely Calcedony coloured green by some metallic oxide, probably copper or nickel. 1864 — *Gnostics* 76 This amulet, which is always cut in Plasma, the Jasper par excellence of the ancients.

attrib. 1900 A. S. MURRAY in *Brit. Mus. Rec.* 64 Green plasma scarabæid, with intaglio of a warrior.

3. *Phys.* The colourless coagulable liquid part of blood, lymph, or milk, in which the corpuscles (or, in milk, oil-globules) float; also, the similar liquid obtained from fresh muscle.

1845 G. E. DAVIS tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I 114 The plasma of living blood exists as a clear fluid, in which the corpuscles are seen to float. 1855 HOLDEN *Hum. Osteol.* (18/8) 19 The nutrient fluid, or 'plasma' of the blood. 1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem.* 118 The muscular plasma is obtained by injecting the muscles of a freshly killed animal with a 1 per cent solution of sodium chloride. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen Pathol.* (ed. 6) 230 Normal lymph consists of a colorless plasma and lymph corpuscles. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

4. *Biol.* = PLASM 4.

1864 WEBSTER, *Plasma.* 2. (*Physiol.*) The viscous material of a cell from which the new developments take place 1867 J HOGG *Microsc.* I. iii. 223 For certain delicate organisms, as the Desmidaceæ and Diatomaceæ, whose plasma may be affected by too dense a medium. 1872 BEALE *Bioplasm* I. § 14 As the germ of every living thing consists of matter having the wonderful properties already mentioned, I have called it germinal matter; but the most convenient and least objectionable name for it is living plasma or bioplasm. 1876 LANKESTER tr. *Haeckel's Hist. Creat.* I. 185 The entire body consists of a shapeless plasma, or protoplasm.

5. *Pharm.* A name for glycerite of starch.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

6. *attrib.*, as **plasma-cell, -corpuscle,** names given to certain cells found in connective tissue; **plasma current, -layer, -zone** = PLASMATIC *current*, etc.

1869 KIRBY in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* IX. 31 Naked Plasma-bodies without nuclei. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 178 The plasma-layer .. disappears in the smaller arteries and veins. 1878 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 115 Edible Snail. The connective tissue consists of plasma-cells, a matrix, and fibrils. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 10 Sept. 586 In addition to these, we have the so-called plasma cells.

Plasmasome, erron. f. PLASMOSOME.

† **Pla·smate,** *v. Obs. rare*[-1]. [f. ppl. stem of Chr. L. *plasmare* (Tertull., Vulg.) to form, etc., f. PLASMA.] *trans.* To form, mould; to create.

a 1608 DEE *Relat. of Spir.* I. (1659) 371 Now if this Power, this Plasmating, if this Taking, which was the Word, become man, perfect man; then followeth it, that man was and is, God creating and created.

Plasmatic (plæzmæ·tik), *a.* [ad. Gr. πλασματικ-ός imitative; but taken as the adj corresponding to PLASMA: see -ATIC.] Relating to the plasma, esp. of the blood.

Plasmatic cell = PLASMA-*cell*. *Plasmatic current, layer, stream*: 'the part of the blood stream in the small arteries which lies between the column of red corpuscles in mid-channel (*axial current*) and the wall of the vessel' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1828-32 WEBSTER, Plasmatic, Plasmatical 1864 *Ibid* s.v., The plasmatic fluid. 1870 *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* X. 79 Plasmatic circulation in connective tissue. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 150 In the so-called Plasmatic Canals—spaces of the smallest size found in connective tissue. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 497 In ordinary cases the plasmatic elements of the blood seem to be sufficient for vegetative growth. 1899 *Ibid.* VI. 245 The distinction between axial and plasmatic current is obliterated.

† **Plasma·tical,** *a. Obs. rare*[-1]. [f. Gr. πλασματικός (see prec.) + -AL.] Having the quality of moulding, or giving shape or form; formative.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* Notes 342 Psyche..working .. by her plasmaticall Spirits or Archei, all the whole world into order and shape.

† **Plasma·tion.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *plasmacion*, or ad. Chr. L. *plasmātiōn-em* (Jerome), n. of action

f. *plasmāre*: see PLASMATE.] Moulding, forming, fashioning; creation.

1388 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 275 They bere a newe fascion, *humeris in pectore tergo*; Godes plasmacion *non illis complacet ergo* 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 29 The iiij. ages of the world, from the plasmacion of Adam vn to the incension of the temple of the Iewes. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* I. 6 Neuertheleſse, the plasmation or creation of Adam is reconed among the generations. *a* 1608 DER *Relat. Spir.* I. (1659) 371 The wisedome of the Father, in love, created and made man .. But how? By Plasmation. For it is written, Let us make man. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. iii. 309 Not as if God Almighty used any Manual or Physical Plasmation of a Man, as the Statuary makes his Statue.

Plasmatoparous (plæzmătǫ·pĕrəs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. πλάσμα, πλασματο- (see PLASM A) + L. *-parus* producing (see -PAROUS).] Applied to a mode of germination in certain fungi: see quot

1887 GARNSEY & BALFOUR *De Bary's Fungi* Explan. Terms 498/1 In Peronosporeae: forms are plasmatoparous when in germination the whole protoplasm of a gonidium issues as a spherical mass which at once becomes invested with a membrane and then puts out a germ tube.

† **Pla·smator.** *Obs.* Also 6 *Sc.* **-our.** [ad. OF. *plasmateur* (13th c. in Godef.), ad. Chr. L. *plasmātor* (Tertull.) former, creator (applied to God), agent-n. f *plasmāre*: see PLASMATE.] He who forms or fashions; a maker, creator.

? *a* 1500 in *York Myst.* 514 Fader eternall, Parfite plasmator and god omnipotent. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. Prol. 1 His plasmatour of thingis vniuersall. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* iii 27 The supreme plasmator of hauyn anide erd. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. viii, The Soveraign Plasmator God Almighty, hath endowed and adorned humane Nature at the beginning

† **Pla·smature.** *Obs.* [a. early mod.F. *plasmature*, ad. L. type **plasmātūra*, f *plasmāre*, see PLASMATE, and -URE.] Form, mould; *concr.* (*collect.*) things formed in moulds, cast ware.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. vii. 14 Tonnel or Conduit-pipes, Glasse, Purslane, and other Plasmature. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. vii, That so stately frame and Plasmature, wherein the man at first had been created.

Plasmic (plæ·zmik), *a.* [mod. f. PLASM or PLASM A + -IC.] Pertaining to or consisting of plasm; protoplasmic.

1875 LANKESTER in *Phil. Trans.* CLXV 43 The stages of the [molluscan] egg's nutrition may be thus grouped:—1st stage, Plasmic [etc.]. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 15 Oct. 968 This plasmic environment could not vary excessively without causing death to parent and germ and sperm cell alike.

Plasmin (plæ·zmin). *Chem.* [ad. F. *plasmine*, f. PLASM-A + *-ine*, -IN 1.] A proteid substance obtained from the plasma of the blood, soluble in water, the solution coagulating into fibrin.

1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem* IV. 662 *Plasmin*,.. applied by Denis (Compt. rend. lii. 1239; Jahresb. 1861, p. 7 5) to a constituent of the blood to which he supposes the property of spontaneous coagulation to be due.. It is soluble in water. .. The solution solidifies after a few minutes to a colourless transparent jelly, which by pressure between paper is converted into fibres of fibrin. 1876 FOSTER *Phys* I i. (1879) 15 The coagulation of blood is the result of the conversion of plasmine into fibrin. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Plasmine* .. is a mixture of at least two bodies, *paraglobulin* and *fibrinogen*.

Plasmo-, before a vowel **plasm-**, combining form of Gr. πλάσμα, πλασματ- plasm, in various scientific terms. (The fuller form is *plasmato-*.)

‖ **Plasmodium** (plæzmō·diŭm). *Biol.* Pl. **-ia.** Rarely anglicized **plasmode** (plæ·zmoud). [mod.L. (1863, Cienkowski in Pringsheim *Botanik* III. 400), f. PLASMA + *-odium*: see -ODE.]

1. A mass or sheet of naked protoplasm, formed by the fusion, or by the aggregation, of a number of amœboid bodies (*true* or *fusion-plasmodium*, *pseudo-* or *aggregation plasmodium*), and having an amœboid creeping movement.

First observed as one stage in the life-history of the *Myxomycetes* or *Mycetozoa*, the position of which as vegetable or animal organisms is disputed; also in certain groups of *Protozoa*, and other simple animal forms.

1875 *Encycl. Brit* III. 6 3/2 The formation of the plasmodium is a kind of complex conjugation. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 276 Myxomycetes. .. The swarm-spores cease dividing and unite, two or more of them coalescing—after they have gone over into the Amœba form—into a homogeneous protoplasmic substance, also endowed with an Amœba-like motion, the Plasmodium. 1875 ALLMAN in *Phil. Trans.* CLXV. 561, 571. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* ii 81 A certain number of the myxopods unite together, and become fused into an active plasmodium, which exhibits no trace of their primitive separation. 1880 GRODES in *Proc. Royal Soc.* XXX. 252 On the coalescence of Amœboid cells into Plasmodia. *Ibid.* 254 The formation of plasmodia was at first supposed to be peculiar to the Myxomycetes, but several Rhizopods have been described in which a more or less complete cell-fusion has been observed...All the evidence points to the conclusion that the power of coalescing with its fellows, under favourable circumstances, to form a plasmodium, is .. a very widely spread, if not a general property of the amœboid cell. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 263. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 912 Fusion to form *plasmodia* recurs in some Proteomyxan *Monadineæ*, as to the animal nature of which there can be no doubt. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Plasmode*, same as *plasmodium*.

2. Name given to certain parasitic organisms found in the blood of patients with recent malaria, and quartan and tertian ague.

Discovered by Laveran (1880), and named by him, as a vegetable organism, *Oscillaria malariæ*; referred by Marchiafava and Celli to the animal kingdom, and called by them (1885) *Plasmodium malariæ*; more recently distinguished as belonging to two genera of Protozoa, *Laverania* and *Plasmodium*. (Minchin in Ray Lankester *Treatise on Zoology* I. ii. 243 (1903).)

1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II 724 Marchiafava and Celli described with great accuracy the intra-corpuscular amœboid form, to which they gave the name plasmodium. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* i. 2 *note*, The malaria parasite is not a plasmodium in the zoological meaning of the word. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI 595 The most careful examination of the blood during the paroxysms showed no evidence of plasmodia.

attrib. and *Comb.* 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* ii 37 It has been considered advisable to expunge the term remittent fever as indicative of a distinct species of plasmodium disease. *Ibid.* 49 The plasmodium-infected corpuscles. *Ibid.* iii. 86 A protective, plasmodium-destroying agency inherent in the human body. *Ibid.* vi. 116 Plasmodium-like organisms.

Hence **Plasmo·dial, Plasmodic** (-ǫ·dik) *adjs.*, pertaining to, of the nature of, or arising from, a plasmodium; **Plasmo·diate** *a.*, having or characterized by plasmodia, as the *Mycetozoa*; **Plasmo·diate** *v. intr.*, to become fused into a plasmodium; **Plasmodia·tion**, formation of a plasmodium; **Plasmo·diocarp** [Gr. καρπός fruit], an irregular-shaped fructification occurring in the *Myxomycetes* (hence **Plasmo·diocarpous** *a.*).

1892 J. A. THOMSON *Outl. Zool* 109 The *plasmodial stage in the cycle is predominant. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 542 Malaria (which is due to plasmodial infection and is not a bacterial disease). 1882 A. S. WILSON in *Gard. Chron.* XVII. 671 The application of moisture to a spore.. is directly seen to cause it either to give birth to a zoospore, or to *plasmodiate, retaining its contents. *Ibid.*, A manure .. of a hygroscopic character is just the very manure to promote the *plasmodiation of these spores, and render them fit to be absorbed in the form of a fluid plasm by the roots of the plants. 1877 M. C. COOKE *Myxomycetes Gt. Britain* 30 (Contrib. to *Mycologia Britannica*) *Plasmodiocarp. 1899 *Knowledge* 1 May 116/1 Plasmodiocarp is a term applied to the spore-bearing part when it is sessile and irregular in form, sometimes like a cushion, sometimes like a long tube.

Plasmogen (plæ·zmǫdʒen). *Biol.* [f. PLASMO- + -GEN.] The chemically highest or most elaborate form, stage, or part of protoplasm, which by its vital activity forms the tissues or other organic products; true or formative protoplasm; bioplasm.

1883 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 817/1 Physiologists have come to use the word 'protoplasm' for *one* of the chemical substances of which Schultze's protoplasm is a structural mixture—namely, that highest point in the chemical elaboration of the molecule which is attained within the protoplasm, and up to which some of the chemical bodies present are tending. This 'critical' substance, sometimes called 'true protoplasm', should assuredly be recognized by a distinct name 'plasmogen'.

Plasmogeny (plæzmǫ·dʒeni), **-gony** (-gŏni). *Biol.* [f. PLASMO- + -GENY. The variant *plasmogony* is ad. Ger. *plasmogonie* (Haeckel) with suffix repr. Gr. *-γονία* begetting, generation: cf. *cosmogony*.] Name for a mode of spontaneous generation: see quot., and cf. AUTOGENY.

1876 E. R. LANKESTER tr. *Haeckel's Hist. Creat.* I. 339 We call spontaneous generation *plasmogeny* when the organism arises in an *organic forma ine fluid*, that is, in a fluid which contains those requisite fundamental substances dissolved in the form of complicated and fluid combinations of carbon. 1904 M'CABE tr. *Haeckel's Wond. Life* xv. 369, I distinguished two principal stages—*autogony* (the formation of the first living matter from inorganic nitrogenous carbon-compounds) and *plasmogony* (the formation of the first individualised plasm; the earliest organic individuals in the form of monera).

Plasmology (plæzmǫ·lŏdʒi). [f. as prec. + -LOGY.] (See quots.)

1888 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 803/2 *Plasmology*—The study of the ultimate corpuscles of living matter. 1889 *Athenæum* 12 Jan. 47/2 Prof. Lankester assigns .. to 'Plasmology' the study of the cell in its widest sense 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Plasmology*, histology.

‖ **Plasmo·ysis** (plæzmǫ·lisis). *Biol.* [mod. (De Vries, 1877) f. PLASMO- + Gr. λύσις loosing, setting free.] Contraction of the protoplasm of a vegetable cell with separation or freeing of the lining layer from the cell-wall, due to the withdrawal of liquid by exosmosis when the cell is placed in a liquid of greater density than the cell-sap. Hence **Pla·smolyse** (-ləiz) *v.* [cf. *analyse*], to subject to plasmolysis, cause plasmolysis in; **Plasmolytic** (-lı·tik) *a.*, pertaining to, showing, or causing plasmolysis.

1885 GODDALE *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 330 Such substances [as cause contraction of the protoplasm] are termed plasmolytic agents. 1886 VINES *Lect. Physiol. Plants* iii. 39 Turgid cell .. in 10 per cent. solution, showing complete plasmolysis. *Ibid.* 44 When the cells of the Beet-root are placed in syrup they become plasmolytic. 1888 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* xi. 404 In order to see the primordial utricle better, plasmolyse the cell by running in 10 p.c. salt solution. 1892 DARWIN in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* (1892) 672 As the plasmolysing agent continues to act, a reverse movement takes place. *Ibid.*, In different stages of plasmolysis.

Pla·smosome (-sǫum). *Biol.* Also *erron.* **plasma-.** [f. PLASMO- + Gr. σῶμα body.] 'A separate particle of protoplasm, such as certain particles observed in cell-nuclei' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1889 *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* XXX. ii. 168 The out-wandering plasmasomes form the so-called 'paranuclei' (Nebenkerne), which take so important a share in the regeneration of cells. 1900 E. B. WILSON *Cell* (ed. 2) 34 The so-called true nucleoli or plasmosomes.

Plasome (plæ·sǫum). *Biol.* [a. Ger. *plasom* (Wiesner), shortened from his original term *plasmatosom*, f. Gr. πλάσμα, πλασματ- plasm + σῶμα body.] (See quots.)

1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Plasome*,..a term used by Brücke and Wiesner for hypothetical minute vital particles, made up of a group of protoplasmic molecules, and constituting the smallest units which can exhibit the primary vital functions]. They correspond [to a certain extent] to Weismann's 'biophors', and to the 'pangenes' of de Vries. 1902 E. A. MINCHIN in *Encycl. Brit.* XXXII. 41/1 In other cases the assumption of invisible protoplasmic units has been inspired by a desire .. to explain the general vital and animative powers of protoplasm, as, for example, the 'micellæ' of Nägeli and the 'plasomes' of Wiesner.

Plass, e, obs. form of PLACE.

Plasson (plæ·sǫn). *Biol.* [a. Ger. *plasson* (Haeckel), a. Gr. πλάσσων, -ον, pres. pple. of πλάσσειν to mould, form.] Name for the homogeneous protoplasm of hypothetical primitive organisms, not yet differentiated into nucleus and general cell-substance, or for that of non-nucleated cells or cytodes.

1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. vii. 182 The vital activities of each cell form a sum of mechanical processes, which depend radically on movements of the smallest 'life-particles', the molecules of the living substance. If we call this active substance the Plasson, and the molecules the Plastidules, we may say that the individual physiological character of each cell depends on the molecular movement of its plastidules 1904 M'CABE tr *Haeckel's Wond. Life* vii. 163 On the first view, which I hold, the plasm, or living matter, of the earliest organisms on the earth .. was a homogeneous plasson or archiplasm—that is to say, a plasma-compound that was not yet differentiated into outer cytoplasm and inner caryoplasm.

Hence **Plasso·nity** (*humorous*, after *paneity*, etc.), the quality of being 'plasson'.

1882 COUES *Biogen* (1884) 33 The original arch-amœba is as much of a mystery as ever; we know not whence he came from, how he got there, or in what the essence of his plassonity subsists.

-plast, combining element repr. Gr. πλαστός formed, moulded, in various terms, chiefly scientific, as *bioplast*, *endoplast*, *protoplast*.

Plaste, obs. var. of *placed*: see PLACE *v.*

Plaster, †plaister (pla·stəɹ), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 1, 4– **plaster**, 3–5 **plastre**, 4 **-tir**, 5 **-tere**, **-tyr**, **plaaster**, **platster**. *β.* 4 **plaistre**, 5 **playstir**, **-tyr**, **-tre**, 5–7 **playster**, 5–9 **plaister**. [The form *plaster* occurs in sense 1 in OE., ad. pop. L. *plastrum* (med.L. in Du Cange), shortened from *emplastrum* a plaster (medical and in grafting), a. Gr. ἔμπλαστρον (Galen), var. of ἔμπλαστον plaster, salve, f. ἐμπλαστός vbl. adj. 'daubed on or over'. Cf. OHG. *pflastar*, Ger. *pflaster*, also from pop. L. In ME. reinforced by OF. *plastre* (13th c. in Littré, but the deriv. vb. *plastrir* in 12th c.), mod F. *plâtre*, only in branch II below (for which also med.L. *plastrum* (1233) is cited by Du Cange). Thus the medical sense was from med.L., the builder's sense through French. The collateral form *plaister*, which has been current since 14th c., and has sometimes been more common (as a written form) than *plaster*, occurs also in 14th c. in OF. (*plaistre*), but it was not the normal OF. form even in Norman or Picard, and its history is obscure. Although still frequent in the 18th c., and found in Dr. Johnson's writings, it was not recognized by him in his Dictionary. In mod. dial. *plaister* (plē·stəɹ) is the form in Sc. and north. Eng.]

I. 1. *Med.* An external curative application, consisting of a solid or semi-solid substance spread upon a piece of muslin, skin, or some similar material, and of such nature as to be adhesive at the temperature of the body; used for the local application of a medicament, or for closing a wound, and sometimes to give mechanical support. See also COURT-P., MUSTARD-*p.*, STICKING-*p.*

α. *a* 1000 *Be Dómes Dæge* (E.E.T.S.) 80 Hwi ne bidst ðu ðe bebunga and plaster? *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 304, genim þas ylcan wyrte wyrc to plastre; lege to ðære wunde. *c* 1200 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 360/54 Leie it .. ase þei hit a plastre were. 13 .. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 1572 He laide a plastre under his ribbe. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 60 Take schepis talow & buttere, & make a plaster. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 90 A plaster of sowre bread boyled in wine, draweth sores passing well. 1785 BURNS *Holy Fair* xiii, O how they fire the heart devout, Like cantharidian plasters. 1804 AUERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 231 On the third day the plasters were removed from the wound. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. vi. 71 One of the many who stick to me like a plaster.

β. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I. xxxi (1859) 35 A very fool may he be clepid that leith a plaister corosyf to a wounde. 14.. *Stockh. Med. MS.* 87 For to make trete þat ys callyd playster of plomb. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xxxviii. 21 And Esay sayde: take a playster of fyges [1611 a lumpe of figges for a plaister], and laye it vpon the sore. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 318 It was a plaister to the brave

Captain Credence his wound. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 43 Slips of Linen,..spread with an Agglutinative Plaister. 1874 MOTLEY *Barneveld* I. ii. 115 An aged lackey with a plaister over one eye.

b. *fig.* A healing or soothing means or measure.

a. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xxx. 89 Of penaunce in his plastre al. 1340 *Ayenb.* 148 Þe plastres of zuete wateringes. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 17 To heale the wounde with a plaster of reconciliation. *a* 1628 PRESTON *Breastpl. Faith* (1630) 104 Adversity is not a Plaster or a Medicine, but a poyson to him.

β. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 163 Thow haste made a playster of penaunce to sorowfull peple. 1625 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 126 The breath of the people being but a sorry plaister for a wounded conscience. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Gvnt. Eng.* i. liv. (1739) 133 The most part of those Laws were little other than plaisters applied to particular botches of those times.

c. *Burglar's plaster*, see quot. 1905. *Poor man's plaster*, a plaster composed of tar, resin, and yellow wax.

1845 Col. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 267 Shipped lots of poor man's plaster and went afloat. 1850 WARTER *Sea-board* II. 287 Before the attack came on,..I put a poor man's plaister on the nape of her neck. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 29 Aug. 6/7 A 'burglar's plaster'..is the technical name for a piece of brown paper covered with treacle and used to deaden the sound of breaking glass.

II. 2. A composition of a soft and plastic consistency, which may be spread or daubed upon a surface, as of a wall, where it afterwards hardens; *spec.* a mixture of lime, sand, and (generally) hair, used for covering walls, ceilings, etc.

a. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1549 Þe lettres bileued ful large vpon plaster. 1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xxvii. 2 Thow shalt arere greet stoonis..and with plastre thow shalt dawbe hem. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Açotéa*, a flat roofe couered with lead, or plaster. 1715 PRIOR *Down-Hall* 152 Why 'tis plaster and lath. 1839 E. D. CLARKE *Trav. Russia* 103/1 They form cylinders, by scooping out almost all except the bark; and then, closing their extremities with plaster or mud.

β. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 402/2 Playstyr for wallys, *gipsum, litura, plastrum*. 1472–3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 51/2 Howses and walles of stone and plaister. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* ii. iii 33 Walles made of gaunt stone without morter or playster. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* ix. (1682) 39 The Plaister was made of quick lime. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* I. 458 The floor is made of plaister.

b. *transf.* A sticky mass.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 223 They eate it made in plaisters with the lime made of Oistershels. 1655 tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* iv. 12 This goodly Musician that playes with me hath beaten me into plaister. 1728 RAMSAY *Monk & Miller's Wife* 138 I think ye, his gentle stamock's master To worry up a pint of plaister Like our mill-knaves?

3. Sulphate of lime, gypsum: †(*a*) in its natural state; (*b*) powdered, but not calcined; used as a ground for painting and gilding, or for work in relief; (*c*) calcined; = PLASTER OF PARIS.

a. 1391 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 79 Et pro plastre et lapide ibidem emptis. 1393 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 120 In xviij carectatis de plaster emp. p o quodam novo domo. 1428 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 6 Blended plaster or lyme among his alom. 1481 in *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 345 Ad quandam querriam de plaster vocatam Sparre stone. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 283/1 Plastere, *gipsus*. *a* 1552 LELAND *Itin.* I. 40 Plentiful Quaries of Alabaster, commonely there caulled Plaster. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 340 Eight statues..made of plaster, by the celebrated Barbarigo. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 194 *note*, Plaster or Gypsum..is an earthy salt composed of calcareous matter dissolved in the acid of Vitriol. 1813 J. C. EUSTACE *Class. Tour Italy* II. i. 2 The plaster, or stucco, is extremely hard, and in a climate so dry may equal stone in solidity and duration. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 132 Plaster, strictly speaking, is the Italian *gesso*,..and in old books on art, plaster casts are commonly called 'gessos'.

β. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 271 Besides Parys is greet plente of a manere stoon hat hatte gypsus and is cleped white plaistre [1432 50 playster, HIGDEN *album plastrum*]. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 161 They beate the playster into fyne floure. 1661 J. CHILDREY *Brit. Baconica* 120 This Shire yieldeth Flax and Alabaster, and Plaister. 1785 JEFFERSON *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 403 It was thought proper to take a model of his bust in plaister. 1808 H. HOLLAND *Sur., Cheshire* 28 The workmen distinguish..the sulphate of lime by that [name] of plaister.

III. 4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *plaster-bandage, -box*; (sense 2) *plaster groining, wall, -work*; *plaster-fronted* adj.; (sense 3) *plaster cast, -kiln, mould, -sieve, -stuff*; also *plaster-like* adj. and adv.; **plaster bill**, a bird, the surf-duck or surf-scoter of N. America, *Œdemia perspicillata*; **plaster-bronze**, a plaster cast covered with bronze dust, to resemble a bronze; **†plaster-clover** (*plaister-claver*, Syd. Soc. Lex.), the sweet clover, *Melilotus officinalis*, which was formerly used in ointments; **†plaster-faced** *a.*, having the face plastered with a composition to hide the wrinkles; **plaster-jacket**, in orthopædic surgery, a body casing or bandage stiffened with plaster of Paris, for correcting curvature of the spine, etc.; **plaster-man**, a moulder in plaster of Paris; **plaster-mill**, a mill for grinding the materials for making plaster, as gypsum or lime, also old plaster; a mortar-mill; **plaster-mull, -muslin**, a plaster consisting of a thin sheet of gutta-percha, backed with mull or muslin, and spread on the inner side with a medicated and adhesive substance; **plaster-rock, plaster-stone**, raw gypsum.

1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 113 The *Plaster-Bandage is adapted to almost every species of ulcer. 1685 COOKE *Mellif. Chirurg.* i. i. (ed. 4) 2 With Needles, Lint, *Plaister-box, Salvatory furnished. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 67 The surgeon's plaster-box..was..full of silver instruments. 1898 *Daily News* 19 July 3/2 An excellent bust, coming out..much better in plain plaster than in the *plaster-bronze. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 616 A back-ground..of *plaster-cast to the ornament or figure. 1859 *Handbk. Turning* p. xxvii, The wonderful discovery of voltaic electricity, by which copper plates, plaster casts, wood engravings, and medals may be copied. 1628 BP. HALL *Righteous Mammon* Wks. 720 Heare this, ye *plaster-faced Iezabels! 1900 *Century Mag.* LIX. 491/1 One..quaint *plaster fronted house. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 163 There does not seem to be any wooden inner roofs, except *plaster groining. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 616 The *plaster-jacket precludes the use of the cold douche. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 482 The clay is boiled on a *plaster-kiln. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* v. ii 6 [Rocks] chalky, or of a *plaster-like substance. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 67 Pat it smooth with the back of your spade plaster-like. 1895 *Daily News* 25 Oct. 6/4 'The pimple' had evidently been put on by some keen-witted *plasterman who knew the tendency of the human mind to dwell upon trifles. *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* II 9 To prepare a *Plaster Mould, so as to take a Brimstone or Wax Impression from it. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII 787 Salicylic acid, in the form of the *plaster-mull. *Ibid.* 521 The *plaister-muslins (mulls), introduced by Unna, are intermediate between ointments and surgical plasters. 1835–40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 153 A water privilege to put into the market, or a *plaister rock to get off, or some such scheme. 1751 J. HILL *Hist. Mat. Med.* 256 *Plaister Stone,..the white, glittering hard Kind [of Gypsum], which resembles fine Sugar, generally known under the Name of Plaister of Paris Stone. 1765 BOWLES in *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 231 These mountains are formed of sandstone, lime-stone, plaster-stone or gypsum) and emery-stone. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 202 To make the *plaster-stuff come off the easier. 1424 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 152 Pro renovacione (?) *plastyrwal. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 105 Growing on ashes, burnt ground, plaster walls, and damp paper. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* v. 236 Pictures..artificially carued vpon the *plaister-work and timber.

Plaster, †plaister, *v.* Forms: see prec. sb. [1. PLASTER *sb.*, or a. OF. *plastrer* (15th c. in Littré) to plaster (a wall), mod F. *plâtrer*. OF. had *plastrir* in 12th c. (Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *trans.* To overlay, daub, or cover with builder's plaster, or any material used for a similar purpose.

a. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1674 Wit pike..Plaster [*v.rr.* plasti, plastre] it wel wit-oute vt wit-In. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 283/1 To Plastere, *gipsare*. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* vii. 20 b, He was cast out in a twigge basket or hamper, plastered ouer with lyme, into the ryuer of Nilus. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 344 Cottages made of bouwes of trees plastered with chauke. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. xiv. 285 It was plastered with the earth that makes China Ware. 1863 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 164 Why could he not plaster the chinks? 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* xvi. (1878) 509 By plastering them on the outside with clay.

β. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 402/2 Playstryn wallys, *gipso*. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 169 b, The Douehouse..must be well pargetted and plaistred without. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* xxvii. 2 Thou shalt set thee vp great stones, and plaister them with plaister [COVERD. playster them with playster]. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* v. 13 In the Entrance, a little way was playstered, that it might be adorned with Letters and Pictures. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 205 On the inside, plastered with mud. 1808 A. PARSONS *Trav.* v. 123 These baskets are quite circular, plaistered over with bitumen on the outside.

b. *transf.* To bedaub, besmear, coat, cover with any adhesive substance; to overspread, overlay (often implying excessive or vulgar adornment).

a. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II xx 57 The inner part of the temple is altogether plastered and couered with great tables of Porphyre. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* iv, Their hair plastered up with pomatum. 1850 THACKERAY *Round. Papers, Ribbons* (1870) 18 The Great Duke (the breast of whose own coat was plastered with some half-hundred decorations). 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 93 By the second or third day [of pneumonia] the tongue is thickly plastered with white fur.

β. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 104 Plaister it with moolde, eke in the roote. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect., Turkey* (1685) 315 Walls of rough Stone, plaistered over with little pointed Battlements on the Top. 1732 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 90 With all th'embroid'ry plaister'd at thy tail. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 95 Bills plaister posts, songs paper ev'ry wall.

c. *fig.* To cover, load to excess, e. g. with praise; also, to hide, gloze over, palliate; to patch, botch, mend or restore superficially. Also with *over, up*.

a. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* ii. v, Thou art made as dirt, To plaster up the backs of my defects. 1813 *Examiner* 22 Mar. 187/1 They plaster the memory of that intriguing politician with unbounded praise. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Aug. 160/2 To plaster his friends with praise in order that he in turn may be similarly beplastered.

β. 1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* i. 20 Se here the conueyance of these spyrytuall gentylmen in Plasteryngs vp their vnsauerye sorceryes. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 3 With light cost of rough cast rhetorick, it may be tolerably plaistered over. 1683 KENNETT tr. *Erasm. on Folly* 43 A second Prometheus, to plaister up the decayed image of Mankind.

2. To treat medically with a plaster; to apply a plaster to. Also *absol.*

a. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 308 Lettres bei sent, ȝif any surgien were [in] he sege þat softer couth plastre. *Ibid.* 312 More of phisyke bi fer and fairer he plastreth. 1768 FOOTE *Devil* III. Wks. 1799 II. 275 Full power..to pill,..plaster, and poultice, all persons. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* I. iv, She bound the arm, plastered the head.

β. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 402/2 Playstryn sorys, *cataplasmo*. 1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 18 She thought it no reason, to plaister one bodie for an other bodies sores.

b. *fig.* To apply a remedy to, soothe, alleviate; hence, humorously, to give compensation for.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xvii. 95 Bathed in hot blode, And banne plastred with penaunce, and passioun of hat babi. 1393 *Ibid.* C. xx. 80 And ȝut be plastred with pacience, when fondynges hym prykiep. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trimarch., Rich. II* cxlix, A promis'd Parliament can plaster ore This Gash. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* 78/1 Clare, did what he usually did in such cases, gave the man five shillings to plaster the blow.

3. To mix or pound into a soft tenacious mass; in *Sporting slang*, to shatter (a bird) with shot.

b. *intr.* To form a plastery mass, to cake.

14.. *Med. Receipts* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 53 Tak the white of iij. egges, and whete flour, and erth of an oven, and playster al-to-gider. *c* 1450 *Mk. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 224 Tak mosse of aporn, and seþ hyt in red wyn and playstre hyt þer to. 1812 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Husb. Scot.* i. 215 Any rain that falls, so impregnates the soil with moisture, that if worked, it plasters, and the north-east winds harden it like stone. 1883 BROMLEY-DAVENPORT in *19th Cent.* Dec. 1097 The plasterer, whose plastering often arises from jealousy, will plaster—i.e. blow the pheasant into a pulp.

4. To apply, affix, or stick (something) like plaster (or a plaster) upon a surface. Also *fig.*

1864 HAWTHORNE *Dolliver Rom.* (1879) 80 The name that they caused the clergyman to plaster indelibly on the poor little forehead at the font. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* iii. (ed. 2) 46 It is always easy for the originator of a new Philosophy to plaster any amount of high morals upon it. 1879 STEVENSON *Trav. Cevennes* (1886) 80 Black bricks of firwood were plastered here and there upon both sides. 1889 *Spectator* 14 Dec. 842 The mosquito—the best thing is to fling forth an indignant hand and plaster him to the wall.

5. a. To treat (wine) with gypsum or sulphate of potash with the object of neutralizing excessive acidity, etc. **b.** To dust (vines) with gypsum in order to prevent rot or mildew of the berries.

c. To treat (land) with plaster of Paris.

1819 [see PLASTERED]. 1886 *Standard* 14 May, Sherry..brandied to make it keep, and plastered with sulphate of lime to kill the tartar which makes it over acid. 1905 H. D. ROLLESTON *Dis. Liver* 183 Sulphate of potash, with which wines in Paris were formerly largely 'plastered'.

Hence **Plastered, †plaistered** *ppl. a.*, covered with, treated with, or formed of plaster.

a. 1388 WYCLIF *Amos* vii. 7 Lo! the Lord stoondinge on a wall plastrid. 1535 COVERDALE *ibid.*, Beholde, the Lorde stode vpon a plastered wall. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* iv. 169 Over clogging Fallows, over dry plastered Roads. 1819 W. FAUX *Mem. Days in America* (1823) 139 Plaster of Paris..is found to operate on land by attracting dew. More dew is always seen in plants and grains growing on plastered fields. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiii. (1861) V. 70 That ugly old labyrinth of dingy brick and plastered timber.

β. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3043 Paysede and pelid downe playsterde walles. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxx. 80 A feyned hede formed of play tred clothe. 1626 T. H[AWKINS] *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 127 All the plaistered pretending sectes..are quite vanished. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) IV. 146 On the sides of caverns in limestone rocks, and on plaistered walls in vaults.

Plasterer, †plaisterer. [f prec. + -ER[1].]

1. One who works with or in plaster. **a.** One who plasters buildings.

a. 1393 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 120 In solucione facta Ricardo Plasterer et fratri suo in parte salarii ejus pro parietibus..plastrandis. 1415 in *York Myst.* Introd. 19 Ordo paginarum ludi Corporis Cristi..Plastereis. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 97 Against the excessiue takyng of Masons, Carpenters, Tilers, Plasterers and other laborers. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4050/4 Any Plasterers desirous to Perform the Work in the Great Hall. 1847 SMEATON *Builder's Man.* 118 The Plasterer..His duty is to cover the naked timbers and brickwork in ceilings and walls.

β. 1350–1 *Rolls of Parlt.* II 234/1 Item, plaisterers & autres ouverours des mures d'argill. 1548 *Act* 2 & 3 *Edw. VI*, c. 15 § 4 Any..Bricklayer, Plaisterer, Joyner, Hardhewer, Sawyer. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, iv. ii. 140 Villaine, thy Father was a Playsterer. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 161 P 4 The plaisterer having..obliterated, by his white-wash, all the smoky memorials which former tenants had left. 1822 J. MACDONALD *Mem. J. Benson* 468 The existence of that Chapel is owing to William Beacock, a plaisterer.

b. One who moulds or casts figures in plaster.

a. 1615 W. GEDDE (*title*) Booke of Sundry Draughtes, principally serving for Glasiers, and not impertinent for Plasterers and Gardiners. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Reliq.* (1651) 204 *Plastique* is not only under Sculpture, but indeed very Sculpture itself: but with this difference; that the Plasterer doth make his Figures by Addition. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 376 The plasterers of the present day cast all their ornaments in Plaster of Paris.

β. 1668–9 PEPYS *Diary* 10 Feb., To the plaisterer's at Charing Cross, that casts heads and bodies in plaister.

c. *Sporting slang.* (See PLASTER *v.* 3.)

1883 [see PLASTER *v.* 3].

2 Name of a S. African digger-wasp: see quot.

1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* xxvii. 539 A hymenopterous insect called the plasterer (*Pelopæus Eckloni*) which in its habits resembles somewhat the mason-bee. It..may be observed coming into houses, carrying in its forelegs a pellet of soft plaster about the size of a pea.

Plastering, †plaistering, *vbl. sb.* [-ING[1].]

1. The action of the verb PLASTER.

a. Working or covering with or as with plaster.

a. 1453 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 160 Johanni Plastr' pro plasterynge muri aulæ. 1598 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 252 Places wher plasteringe is needefull. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 249 Names and Uses of Tools relating

to Plastering. 1880 Miss Braddon *Just as I am* iv, Doing an odd job of plastering.

β. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 402/2 Playstrynge of wallys, *litura, gipsatus.* 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 79 Playstering upon Lath. 1667 Primatt *City & C. Build.* 67 For Lathing and Plaistering against Ceelings and Partitions.

b. Application of a curative plaster.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 402a/2 Playsterynge of sorys, *cataplasmacio.* 1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Emplastrudura*, plaistering, *fomentatio.* 1642 'Smectymnuus' *Instr.* (1653) 68 The plaistring or palliating of these rotten members. *a* 1716 South *Serm.* (1744) VIII. ii. 55 In spight of all our plaisterings and dressings of it 'twill prove incurable.

c. Formation of a sticky mass.

1812 Sir J. Sinclair *Syst. Husb Scot.* i. 215 That dry friable porous surface..upon which, if rain falls, no plastering ensues.

2. *concr.* Plastered work; a coating of plaster, or of anything plastered or daubed on.

a. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong* s.v. *Enduit*, The plastring of a house. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 249 They..brish over their new Plastering when they set, or finish it. 1847 Smeaton *Builder's Man.* 17 When plastering is laid and set hard on bricks which are not perfectly dry. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Dec. 2/2 Those stiff plasterings of guipure lace on coat collars and revers lost favour with the chic.

β. 1538 Elyot, *Tectorium*, the playstrynge or prietttynge of a house. *a* 1661 Holyday *Juvenal* 12: After that she has taken-off the plaistering of steeped bread and asses milk. 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* II. 14/2 The middle coat, which we call plaistering, is to prevent any faults or defects in..the other two.

3. *attrib.*, as *plastering-work.*

1538 Elyot, *Tectorium opus*, prietting or plastring wark. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 227 Plastering worke, and earthly mixture. 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* I. 35/2 Riversand..is more tractable and better for Plaistering-work. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 80 Plaistering-lath, *1s. 5d.* per bunch.

†Pla·storish, plai·sterish, *a. Obs. rare*−1. [f Plaster *sb.* + -ish 1.] = next.

1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* i. 24 Fracastorius..supposeth that this Iland gat the name Albion of the said plasterish [1637 plaisterish] soile.

†Pla·sterly, plai·ster y, *a. Obs. rare*−1. [f. as prec. + -ly 1.] Of the nature of plaster.

1655 Fuller *Hist. Camb* vii. § 36 Others looked for it [cause of sweating-sickness] from the earth, as arising from an exhalation in moist weather out of Gipsous or plaisterly [*ed.* 1840 plasterly] ground.

Plaster of Paris. Also 6 **Paris plaster.** [See Plaster *sb.* 3.] A fine white plaster, consisting of gypsum rendered anhydrous by calcination, which swells and rapidly sets when mixed with water, and hence is used for making moulds and casts, as a cement, etc.; so called because prepared from the gypsums of Montmartre, Paris.

c. c 1462 *Wright's Chaste Wife* 86 The chambyr he lett make fast, Wyth plaster of parys bat wyll last. 1577 Harrison *England* ii. xii. (1877) i. 235 Parget of fine alabaster burned, which they call plaster of Paris. 1579 Puttenham *Partheniade* in *Eng. Poets* III. xix. (Arb.) 251 Her bosome sleake as Paris plaster, Helde vp two balles of alabaster. 1787 M. Cutler in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 279 There are several Casts, done in Plaster of Paris. 1894 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Plaster of Paris*, a composition of several species of gypsum dug near Montmartre, near Paris. This term is, however, frequently applied to plaster stone, or to any species of gypsum.

β [1387: see Plaster *sb* 3*B*.] 1516 *Maldon, Essex, Liber B.* lf. 84 b, Pated for iii ousshells of playster of paris price the busshell viiid. 1658 W. Sanderson *Graphice* 80 The quality of this plaister of Paris, is to bind the Colours together. 1705 Hearne *Collect.* 15 Oct. (O. H. S.) I. 56 Wood's Head [is] taken in Plaister de Paris. 1803 *Med. Jnl* X. 72 The drawing was taken from a cast in plaister of Paris.

attrib 1753 Hogarth *Anal. Beauty* x 108 It was drawn from a plaster-of-Paris figure cast off nature. 1831 Brewster *Optics* ii. 17 A plaister of Paris statue strongly illuminated. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 615 The limb was then bandaged to a splint, and enclosed in a plaster-of-Paris case.

†Pla·sterwise, plaisterwise, *adv. Obs.* [f. Plaster *sb.* + -wise.] In the manner of a plaster; of the consistency of a plaster.

c 1540 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. ix. 221 Allwayes styring it vntill it be plaster-wyse. 1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Formul.* X j, Somtyme is a lytell hony put therto and medled playsterwyse. 1671 Salmon *Syn. Med.* 432 Mustard.. plaisterwise helps the Epilepsy, &c 1747 Wesley *Prim. Physic* (1762) 76 Spread it thick Plaister wise.

Pla·stery, *a.* Also 6 **plastry,** 6-7 **plaistrie.** [f. Plaster *sb.* + -y.] Of the nature of or like plaster; viscid, tenacious. Hence **Pla·steriness.**

1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 8 b, Fleume plastry, whiche is very glowse, and as it were chalky. 1600 Surflet *Countrie Farme* III. lxi. 567 Hauing gotten by long space..a plasterie crust or hardnes ouer all the parts of it. 1661 J Childrey *Brit. Baconica* 126 Fracastorius attributes this sweating sickness to the Plaistriness of the soil. 1849 Clough *Let. to his Mother* 18 Apr., St. Peter's disappoints me; the stone of which it is made is a poor plastery material; and, indeed, Rome in general might be called a rubbishy place.

Plastic (plæ·stik), *a.* Also 7-8 **-tick, -tique,** (8 **plaistic**). [ad. L. *plastic-us* (Vitr.), a. Gr. πλαστικός that may be moulded, belonging to moulding or modelling, plastic, f. πλαστ-ός formed, moulded, f. πλάσσειν to mould, form. So F. *plastique* (1556 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

I. In active sense.

1. Characterized by moulding, shaping, modelling, fashioning, or giving form to a yielding material, as clay or wax; capable of shaping or moulding formless matter.

Plastic art († *art plastic*), the art of shaping or modelling; any art in which this is done, as sculpture or ceramics.

1632 B. Jonson *Magn. Lady* iv. iii, Not .. as we were to mould every scene anew; that were a mere plastic or potter's ambition. *a* 1637 — *Discov., De Progress. Picturæ*, The art plastic was moulding in clay, or potters earth anciently. 1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 251 He [John Dwight] has so far advanced the Art Plastick, that 'tis dubious whether any man since Prometheus have excelled him. 1728 Pope *Dunc* i. 101 So watchful Bruin forms, with plastic care, Each growing lump, and brings it to a bear. 1741 Warburton *Div. Legat.* II. 554 God, the great plastic Artist. 1745 J. G. Cooper *Power of Harmony* i. 91 As o'er the rock the plastic chissel moves. 1852 tr. *Müller's Archæol. Art* 65 The plastic talent which creates material forms cannot certainly fail to be recognized even as early as Homer.

b. In surgery: Concerned with remedying a deficiency of structure; reparative of tissue; as *plastic surgery, a plastic operation.*

1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 379 There were 2 plastic operations. 1883 Holmes & Hulke *Syst Surg* (ed. 3) III. 681 Plastic Operations on the Cheek (Meloplasty). 1897 W. Anderson *Lupus* 14 The raw surface may be covered in partially or completely by gliding portions of detached integument from an adjacent part, or other resources of plastic surgery may be employed.

2. Causing the growth or production of natural forms, esp. of living organisms; formerly, in a quasi-philosophical sense, as an attribute of an alleged principle, virtue, or force in nature; formative, procreative; creative.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 117 The plastick or formative faculty, from matter appearing homogeneous and of a similary substance erecteth bones, membranes, veynes and arteries. 1658 — *Gard. Cyrus* iii, In what diminutives the plastick principle lodgeth is exemplified in seeds. *a* 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* II xii. 102 Those that think that these *Conchæ* or Petrified Shells were no other than the *Lusus naturæ*, the Effects of the Plastick power of the Earth. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* III. § 14 He is positive as to the being of God, and that not merely as a plastic nature, or soul of the world. 1794 Coleridge *Sonn. to Bowles*, Like that great Spirit, who with plastic sweep Moved on the darkness of the formless deep 1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* I. 23 The absurdity of having recourse to a certain 'plastic force', which it was said had power to fashion stones into organic forms. 1875 E. White *Life in Christ* i iv. (1878) 30 The creation of groups by successive acts of divine power, or .. by successive acts of the plastic force of nature.

3 *fig.* in reference to immaterial things, conditions, or forms æsthetic or intellectual conceptions, literary productions, etc.

1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* III. i. § 4 The great enquiry then is, how far this Plastick Power of the understanding, may extend its self in its forming an Idea of God. 1756-82 J. Warton *Ess. Pope* (ed. 4) I. iii. 113 The genuine poet, of a lively plastic imagination. 1783 Justamond tr. *Raynal's Hist. Indies* VI. 29 He considered the sign of wealth, as the plastic and preserving principle of political strength. 1837 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* xlv. (1870) II. 500 Imagination creates nothing .. it only builds up old materials into new forms; and .. ought, therefore, to be called, not the productive or creative, but the plastic. 1871 R. H. Hutton *Ess.* I. 131 There is a formative plastic power that is ever urging us towards our truest life. 1877 Dowden *Shaks. Trim.* v. 50 The compression of the large and rough matter of history into dramatic form demanded vigorous exercise of the plastic energy of the imagination.

II. In neuter and passive sense.

4. Pertaining to, connected with, or characteristic of moulding or modelling; produced by moulding, modelling, or sculpture, as distinguished from that which is drawn on a surface. *Plastic merit*, merit as a piece of moulding or sculpture.

1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* I. 3:/2 This sort of Works, which are call'd Plastic [*che si chiamano lavori di Terra*]. 1841 W. Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 217 Four Bronze Horses, more noted for their adventures and undoubted antiquity than for their plastic merit. 1863 Mary Howitt *F. Bremer's Greece* I. vii. 238 The Greeks have an abhorrence of any plastic images of the saints.

5. Susceptible of being moulded or shaped; capable of taking a new form when subjected to pressure (as clay); readily assuming a new shape.

Plastic crystal, a variety of Portland cement of remarkable plasticity. *Plastic sulphur*, an allotropic form of sulphur: see quot. 1868.

1791 E. Darwin *Bot. Gard.* i. 85 Etruria! next beneath thy magic hands Glides the quick wheel, the plastic clay expands. 1797 Godwin *Enquirer* i. iii. 12 How unformed and plastic is his body! 1811 A. T. Thomson *Lond. Disp.* (1818) ix cviii, Kneading the coating material, so as to render it very plastic. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. xxii. 349 The ice.. was plastic to pressure but not to tension. 1868 Watts *Dict. Chem.* V. 531 Plastic sulphur..is obtained by heating melted sulphur to the temperature 260-300°, and then cooling it suddenly by pouring it in a very thin stream into cold water. It is thus obtained as a soft, yellowish-brown, semitransparent mass, capable of being drawn out into fine elastic threads possessed of considerable tenacity.

b. *Plastic clay* (*Geol.*), a name given (after the F. *argile plastique* of Cuvier and Brongniart) to the middle group of the Eocene beds, immediately underlying the London clay, now called the Woolwich and Reading series.

1832 De la Beche *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 229 Above these beds, to which, strictly speaking, the term 'plastic clay' is alone applicable, there is often another clay, separated from the former by a bed of sand. 1833 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* III. 244 Plastic clay and sand. 1885 *Lyell's Elem. Geol.* 229 Woolwich and Reading series.—..formerly called the Plastic clay, as it agrees with a similar clay used in pottery, which occupies the same position in the French series.

6. Of immaterial things and conditions: Capable of being moulded, fashioned, modified, or impressed; impressionable, pliable; susceptible to influence; pliant, supple, flexible.

1712 Shaftesb. *Charac* (1737) I. iv. iii. 146 Such is Poetical, and such (if I may so call it) Geographical or Plastick Truth. 1826 Bentham *Chrestom.* 133 Of all known languages, the Greek is assuredly in its structure the most plastic and most manageable. 1842 Barham *Ingol. Leg* Ser. II. *Babes in Wood*, While his mind's ductile and plastic, I'll place him at Dotheboys Hall. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed 2) V. 67 Plato ..fancies that the life of the state is as plastic..as that of the individual

7. *Biol.* and *Path.* Capable of forming, or being organized into, living tissue, as *plastic lymph, a plastic exudation*; pertaining to or accompanied by such a process, as *plastic bronchitis.*

1834 J. Forbes *Laennec's Dis. Chest* i. (ed. 4) 61 The inflammatory affections of the mucous membrane of the bronchi, may be divided into the catarrhal, the plastic or crusty, and the ulcerous. 1851 Carpenter *Man. Phys.* (ed 2) 375 It gives origin to similar changes in the effused fibrine, which it converts from a plastic or organizable deposit, into an aplastic or unorganizable one, namely, pus. 1877 Roberts *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 376 Plastic or Croupous Bronchitis is almost always chronic. 1886 Fagge & Pye-Smith *Princ. Med.* (ed. 2) I. 66 In speaking of 'plastic lymph' as undergoing development into connective tissue and vessels, one means not the fibrin itself but the cells that are included in it.

III. 8. absol. *The plastic*: **†a.** The plastic principle or virtue (*obs.*); **b.** plastic art, plastic beauty.

1662 Glanvill *Van. Dogm.* 214 To the knowledge of the poorest simple, we must first know its efficient, the manner, and method of its efformation, and the nature of the Plastick. 1682 H. More *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 238 All Souls are indued with the Plastick whether of Brutes or Men. 1888 H. James *Portr. Lady* xxxvi, His appreciation..was based partly on his fine sense of the plastic.

Plastic (plæ·stik), *sb.*1 Now *rare.* Also 6-7 **plastick(e,** 7 **plaistique, plastique.** [ad. F. *plastique*, ad. L. (*ars*) *plastica, plastice*, a. Gr. πλαστικη (τεχνή) the plastic art, fem. of πλαστικός Plastic *a.* So Ger. *plastik.*] The art of modelling figures: primarily, in clay, wax, etc.; also, in wider sense, in a harder material by sculpture. Also *fig.* **†a.** *sing. Obs.*

1598 R Haydocke tr. *Lomazzo* 1 7 Painting, Carving and Plasticke are all but one and the same arte. 1624 Wotton *Archit.* in *Reliq.* (1651) 293 *Plastique* is not only under Sculpture, but indeed very Sculpture it self. 1684 tr. *Agrippa's Van. Arts* xxv 70 Of Statuary and Plastick.

β. In *pl.* form.

1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 272 How dame Nature came thus to mis carry in her plastics. 1850 Leitch tr. *C. O Müller's Anc. Art* § 20 (ed. 2) 7 The living plastics of the gymnic games and choral dances were afterwards .. exalted in a surprising manner by sculpture in stone and brass.

†Plastic, *sb.*2 *Obs.* [ad. late L. *plasticus* moulder, sculptor, a. Gr. πλαστικός adj.: see Plastic *a*] A modeller, moulder, sculptor; *fig.* a former, fashioner, creator.

1644 Bulwer *Chiron* 58 It is impossible for any Painter, or Carver, or Plastique to give right motions to his works or Hand. 1661 Rust *Origen* in *Phenix* (1721) I. 75 The beautiful Idea according to which the Plastick works. 1662 Glanvill *Van. Dogm.* 128 'Tis education is our Plastick. 1694 R. Purthoge *Reason & Nat Spirits* 247 For in this Terrestrial World, as to the several Regions of it, the Animal, the Vegetable, and the Mineral, it is as certain, that all had but one Plastic, as that the Body of a Man, or any other particular Animal, had not more. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* (1872) I. i. ii. 6 Ours is a most fictile world; and man is the most fingent plastic of creatures.

†Pla·stical, *a. Obs.* [l. L. *plastic-us* (see Plastic *a*) + -al.] = Plastic *a.*; formative.

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 429 The Plastical or formatiue faculty of the wombe. *a* 1646] Gregory *Serm* Posthuma (1649) 70 At the last Daie, a kinde of Plasticall Dew shall fall down upon the Dead, and ingender with Lur, the little Bone spoken of before. 1653 H. More *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 14 The Plastical Power of the Souls that descend from the World of Life, did faithfully and effectually work those wise contrivances of Male and Female. 1681 Glanvill *Sadducismus* i. (1726) 96 The Subdivision of Spirits, into meerly Plastical and Perceptive, supposing there are Spirits that are meerly Plastical.

Pla·stically, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -ly 2: see -ically.] In a plastic manner, in various senses of the adj.; according to plastic art; by moulding or modelling; as a plastic substance.

1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXII. 149 Thou..hast not always had materials for thy prodigious brain to wield and plastically build up. 1856 De Quincey *Confess.* Wks. V. 42 The command over a language, the power of adapting it plastically to the expression of your own thoughts, is almost exclusively a gift of nature. 1876 Symonds *Grk. Poets* Ser. II. xi. 358 Both persons and situations are plastically treated—subjected, that is to say, to the conditions best fulfilled by sculpture. 1886 — *Renaiss. It., Cath. React.* (1898) VII. xiv. 237 Humanity moves like a glacier, plastically.

Plasticine (plæ·stisin). [f. Plastic *a.* + -ine 4] Proprietary name for a composition capable of remaining plastic for a long time, used in schools, etc. as a substitute for modelling clay.

1897 W Harbutt (*title*) Harbutt's plastic method and the use of Plasticine. 1903 H. G. Wells in *Fortn. Rev.* Jan. 184 Some one of the plastic substitutes for modelling clay now sold by educational dealers, plasticine for example.

Plasticism (plæ·stisiz'm). [f. PLASTIC *a.* + -ISM.] **a.** The doctrine of the plastic principle of nature. **b.** The practice of the plastic art.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Plasticismus* term for the plastic force or power; plasticism. 1854 *Gd. Words* 403/1 Are we quite sure that this eclectic plasticism will always be kept within the limits of congruity?

Plasticity (plæstisi·ti). [f. PLASTIC *a.* + -ITY; so F. *plasticité* (1785 in Hatz.-Darm.)] The quality of being plastic, in various senses of the adj.

1782-3 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* I. 325 Inclining to plasticity, (or easiness of impression). 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 218 *note*, The lime will receive the most sand in that way, without losing its plasticity. 1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 588 Moulded into metaphors, or carved into comparisons, with marvellous plasticity. 1859 BAIN *Emotions* II. ix. § 20. 519 Some natures are distinguished by plasticity or the power of acquisition, and therefore realize more closely the saying that man is a bundle of habits. 1868 CLIFFORD *Lect.* (1879) I. 172 The race must at a certain time have a definite amount of plasticity, that is, a definite power of adapting itself to altered circumstances by changing in accordance with them. 1878 STEWART & TAIT *Unseen Univ.* iii. § 108 Effects of the extraordinary plasticity of glacier-ice.

† **Pla·sticly,** *adv. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. PLASTIC *a.* + -LY [2].] = PLASTICALLY.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v 668 The true and proper Cause of Motion..is not the Matter itself organized; but the Soul either as cogitative or plastickly self active .. ruling over it.

Plastid (plæ·stid), *sb.* (*a.*) [a. Ger. *plastid* (Haeckel), f. Gr. πλαστός (see -PLAST) + *-id*, after Gr. *-ιδιον*, dim. suffix.]

1. *Biol.* An individual mass or unit of protoplasm, as a cell or unicellular organism.

1876 E. R. LANKESTER *Adv. Sc.* (1890) 283 Haeckel's useful term 'plastid' for a corpuscle of protoplasm. 1877 DAWSON *Orig. World* 377 If we reduce organized beings to their ultimate organisms—cells or plastids. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* p. viii, Our knowledge of the nucleus of organic cells or plastids.

2. *Bot.* A differentiated corpuscle or granule occurring in the protoplasm of a vegetable cell; e.g. a chlorophyll-granule, a chromoplastid, or a leucoplastid.

1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 287 As the cells which develop from the growing point assume the different characters which fit them for special services, [so] their plastids may likewise assume special characters.

B. *adj.* Having the character of a plastid.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hence **Pla·stidogene·tic** *a.*, producing plastids.

1899 *Natural Science* Dec. 458 The respiratory trees of Holothuroids have four functions—respiratory, hydrostatic, plastidogenetic and excretory.

Plastidule (plæ·stidiul). *Biol.* [a. Ger. *plastidul* (Haeckel), dim of *plastid*: see -ULE.] A hypothetical molecule or ultimate particle of protoplasm, constituting a vital unit, and forming an element or constituent of a plastid or cell.

1877 DAWSON *Orig. World* 377 And with Spencer and Haeckel suppose these to be farther divisible into still smaller particles or plastidules. 1878 tr. *Virchow's Freedom of Science* 23. 1879 [see PLASSON]. 1905 *Academy & Lit.* 28 Jan. 82 Haeckel claims priority for his notion of the plastidule, though this and numerous variants with other names are notoriously none other than the 'physiological unit' of Spencer, which preceded them all.

attrib. 1877 *Nature* 4 Oct. 492/2 The speaker [Virchow] then criticised somewhat severely Prof. Haeckel's theory of the plastidule soul and of the animated cell.

Hence **Plasti·dular, Plastidu·lic** *adjs.*, pertaining to a plastidule.

1878 tr. *Virchow's Freedom of Science* 24, I am unable to admit that we should be at all justified in importing the 'plastidulic soul' into the course of our education. 1884 A. LAMBERT in *19th Cent.* June 954 The theory of a 'plastidulic soul'.

Plastin (plæ·stin). *Biol.* [f. Gr. πλαστός (see -PLAST) + -IN [1], after *chromatin.*] A viscous substance found in the nucleus of a cell.

1889 *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* July 169 Besides the 'nuclein', ..Reinke and Rodewald have found 'plastin', and Kossel ..'histon' and 'adenin'. *Comb.* 1905 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 25 Feb. 442 The Karyosome contains eight chromatin elements surrounded by a coloured plastin-like substance.

‖ **Plastique** (plastī·k). [F., sb use of *plastique* adj., plastic.] A name given to a plastic composition for modelling.

[1803 SARRETT *New Pict. London* 80 The ornaments are plastick, a composition something like plaster of Paris.] 1903 *Daily Mail* 7 Sept. 7/4 Modelling may be done in wax, clay, or plastique.

Plastogamy (plæstɒ·gămi). *Biol.* [f. Gr. πλαστ-ός moulded + -γαμία marriage.] The fusion of the protoplasm of two or more cells or unicellular organisms, as in the formation of a plasmodium. Hence **Plastoga·mic** *a.*, pertaining to plastogamy.

1891 HARTOG in *Nature* 17 Sept. 483/2 Plastogamy: the fusion of cytoplasts into plasmodium, the nuclei remaining free. 1901 G. N. CALKINS *Protozoa* 218 Thus cytotrophy, leading first to contiguity, may result in plastogamy, or the fusion of cell-plasms. *Ibid.*, Four individuals may be found in plastogamic union.

† **Pla·stograph.** *Obs. rare*—[0]. [Cf. Gr. πλαστογράφος adj. 'forging, falsifying' (Liddell & Scott), f. πλαστός moulded, forged + γράφειν to write.]

1658 PHILLIPS, *Plastograph*, (Greek) counterfeit writing.

Plastography (plæstɒ·grăfi). *rare*—[0]. [In sense 1, ad. Gr. πλαστογραφία, f. πλαστογράφος: see prec. In sense 2, f. Gr. πλαστός moulded + -GRAPHY (erroneously used).]

† **1.** (See quot.) *Obs.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Plastography* (*plastographia*), a counterfeiting or false writing.

¶ **2.** 'The art of forming figures in plaster' (Maunder *Treas. Knowl.* 1830).

Pla·stral, *a.* [f. next + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a plastron.

1889 *Brit. Mus. Cat. Chelonians* 25 Plastral shields subject to great variations. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Plastron (plæ·strɒn). Also 6 **plasteroun.** [a. F. *plastron* breast-plate, also in other senses as in Eng., ad. It. *piastrone*, augment. of *piastra* breast-plate, prop. plate of metal; see PLASTRE, PLASTER.]

1. A steel breast-plate formerly worn beneath the hauberk. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1506-7 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* III. 367 Item, for ane hebreschoun, ..and ane plasteroun to the samyn. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 87 In later times we shall find the plastron called the gorget. 1837 H. AINSWORTH *Crichton* II. 192 The point of his lance glanced off the sharp gorget of the plastron. 1853 JAMES *Agnes Sorel* (1856) I. 45, I should be thrown on one side like a rusty plastron.

b. A leather-covered wadded shield or pad, worn by professional fencers over the breast.

1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* vi. (1697) 134 Against the Post their wicker Shields they crush, Flourish the Sword, and at the Plastron push. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Plastron*, a Fencing-Master's quilted breast-leather, which serves for his Scholars to push at. 1893 McCARTHY *Red Diamonds* I. 261 Endeavouring to plant her foil on the leather plastron of the fencing-master's chest.

transf. *a* 1648 DIGBY *Closet Open.* (1677) 162 Laying under it a thick Plastron of Beef-Suet.

fig. 1755 CHESTERF. *Let. to Bp. Chevenix* 15 Dec., The several situations, which I have been in, having made me long the *plastron* of dedications, I am become as callous to flattery, as some people are to abuse.

c. Applied to an ornamental plaque worn on the breast.

1883 D. H. R. GOODALE in *Harper's Mag.* July 242/2 That plastron of steel ornaments is effective.

2. In women's dress. A kind of ornamental front to a bodice, introduced in the latter half of the 19th c.; extended to a loose front of lace, or of some light fabric edged with lace, embroidery, etc.

1876 *Echo* 30 Aug. (*Fashions*). 1881 *Truth* 31 Mar. 446/1 The low satin bodice has a plastron embroidered in purple and gold jet. 1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Sept. 619/1 Occasionally the waistcoat or plastron is made full. 1886 J. K. JEROME *Idle Thoughts* (1889) 152, I shall wear my plum-coloured body..with a yellow plastron. 1893 *Lady* 10 Aug. 146/3 The vest or plastron is of silk covered with lace. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 28 Mar. 8/4 The stock is usually made to fasten at the back, so that the front part may be decorative, and is seen, as well, with a little overhanging plastron or wedge-shaped front, or a deep point, edged with open-work or coloured embroidery. 1906 *Advertisement*, Real Irish crochet lace Plastron...Real Bruges lace Plastron.

b. In men's dress, A starched shirt-front; esp. of the kind without pleats.

1890 *Athenæum* 7 June 745/3 The one restraining influence upon the civilized man is the 'plastron', otherwise the shirt front of evening dress. 1900 *Daily News* 24 Mar. 6/4 The light from the lamp..shows a curious and useful reflection on the plastron of the white shirt.

3. *Zool.* (After Cuvier.) The ventral part of the shell of a tortoise or turtle.

1831 tr. *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* IX. 67 The plastron, or breast plate [of the Order Chelonia] is yellowish and flat, truncated, .. and covered with twelve scaly plates. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 201/2 This plastron is the sternum, or the union of several sternums. 1870 GILLMORE tr. *Figuier's Rep. Ins. & Birds* 18 Terrestrial Tortoises are distinguished by their short, oval and convex bodies, covered by carapace and plastron.

b. Applied to the analogous part in various other animals, as in the extinct labyrinthodon (an amphibian), the glyptodon (allied to the armadillos), certain fossil fishes, and certain existing echinoderms (e.g. *Spatangus*): see quots.

1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xxiv. (1858) 528 The extraordinary form of *Pterichthys*..with its arched carapace and flat plastron restored before me. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 557 As to the interambulacral plates, they become much expanded near the peristome of *Spatangus*. ..The whole structure constitutes a raised plastron. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v. *Glyptodon*, They are all distinguished from the living armadillos .. by possessing a ventral shield or plastron.

4. *Ornith.* A coloured area on the breast or belly of a bird, like or likened to a shield.

1890 *Cent. Dict.* cites COUES. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

5. *Anat.* The sternum together with the costal cartilages, the part removed in post-mortem examinations.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Plastry, obs. form of PLASTERY.

† **Pla·sture, plaisture.** Erroneous form of PLASTER *sb.*, the ending confused with -URE.

c 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* K j, Hete al together, and make a plasture of it beyng hote. 1589 GREENE *Pallin's Loue* Wks. (Grosart) VII. 132 For so deepe a wound the Lady Cornelia bringeth in a lenitiue plaisture. *Ibid.* 165 Apply them not as outward plastures, but as inward potions. 1608 HIERON *Defence* II. 72* His laste plasture for this cure maketh the soare to run out wyder.

-plasty, combining element, repr. Gr. -πλαστία, f. πλαστός formed, moulded, used in sense 'moulding, formation' in technical terms, chiefly of surgery, as *dermatoplasty, hypoplasty, osteoplasty.*

Plat, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 **plætt,** 5-6 *Sc* **platt, plat.** [OE. *plætt* buffet, smack; cf. MLG. *plat* smack, MHG. *platz, blatz*, Ger. *platz, p'otz* resounding blow, bang, crash. Goes with PLAT *v.*[1], both being app. of onomatopœic origin.

(But cf. PLAT *a.* flat; a buffet is struck with the flat palm.)]

A flat blow; a smack, slap.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 248 Drihten soðlice us sealde hælu þurh ðam earplættum, and ece alysednysse. *c* 1500 *Rowlis Curving* 122 in Laing *Anc. Poet. Scott.*, With skulȝeonn clowttis and dressing knyvis, Platt for plat on toair gyngyvis. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. iv. 203 Syne with hys knie him possit with sic ane plat, That on the erd he spaldit him all flat. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 55 Sapience, thow servis to beir a plat. *c* 1900 (*Conversation in Co. Donegal*), 'Did the "old gentl man" ever set foot on this Island (St. Patrick's in Lough Derg?' 'A few plats of the Prior 'ud soon make him lave.' (H. Chichester Hart.)

Plat (plæt), *sb.*[2] *arch* or *dial.* Forms: 4-**plat,** (5-7 **platte,** 6-9 **plat**); *pl.* **plats**; in 3 **platen,** 5-7 **plattes,** 6 **plates.** [app. a. OF. *plat* flat surface or thing, dish, etc., sb. use of the adj. *plat, plate* flat: see PLAT *a.* Cf. Ger. *platte* plate (of iron, etc.), slab.]

I. A flat thing, part, or surface.

† **1.** A flat piece, a plate (of metal); a thin slab of anything; a sheet, slice. *Obs.*

In early instances, esp. in the plural, not separable from PLATE *sb.* 1.

[*c* 1290: see PLATE *sb.* 1.] *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxviii. (*Margaret*) 552 Þane wes of lime mony plat layd til hyr sydis, brynnand hat. *Ibid.* xxxvii (*Vincentius*) 287, & yme platis brynnand hat Wes laid on hyme to mak hym mat. 1420 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 46, I bord mansure..wyth a prent in þ middylle, and a gyypp amyde, and a narow plat be þe syddys, with iij lyons of sylver, and overgylt. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xxvii. 3 The xxx platies off sylve. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 178 Thynne plats of leade of the same breadth. 1581 W. STAFORD *Exam. Compl.* ii. (1876) 60, I had a liefe haue smal gadds or plats of Siluer and Gold, without any coyne at al to go abroade from man to man for exchaunge. 1593 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 29 [Not only do we find a charge for..the stage on which the book-cases were to stand, but] platts [for the shelves are bought].

† **b.** A flat ornament of gold or other precious material. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xiv. 250, I have not knowen that they have found any of the form and bignesse of the platt or iewel they have at Genes.

† **c.** A flat leaf, a blade. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5416/4 The Plat or Leaf of the Palmeto-Tree.

2. The flat part or side of anything; † **a.** The flat of a sword, as opposed to the edge (*obs.*); † **b.** The sole of the foot (*obs.*); **c.** The mouldboard of a plough (*dial.*).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 154 To stroke hym with the plat [v.r. platte] in that place Ther he is hurt. 1426 LYDG. *Pilgr. Guil.* 2664 Her grevous woundys to alegge, Bet ys the platte than the egge. 1574 WITHALS *Dict.* 64/1 The platte [*ed.* 1566 plant] of the foote, *planta.* 1616 J. LANE *Cont. Sqr.'s T.* xi. 99 Tho toucht his woundes with the platt of thilke swoord, Which closd all vp, and instantlie recurd. 1765 *Unn. Mag.* XXXVII 32/2 The plat, or earth board, turned most of the carrots out of the ground. 1843 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. i. 284 As soon as it leaves the mould board, or, as we call them in Norfolk, the plats.

3. Anything placed in a flat or horizontal position: see quots. *Obs* exc. *dial.*

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2478 Pyghte pauyllyons of pelle, and plattes in seegge. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Plat*, anything flat or horizontal, as a piece of timber so laid in building.

† **b.** A platform. *Obs.*

1558-9 *Passage Q. Eliz.* D iij, A stage..and in the same a square platte rising with degrees.

4. A small bridge, a foot-bridge. (Also in form **plot.**) *Obs* exc. *dial.*

1692 *Manch. Court Leet Rec.* (1887) IV. 73 Richard Haworth ..shall repaire and make good A Bridge or Plott in the Milgate. *Ibid.* 84 Should repaire and make good a Platt in the Millngate. 1670 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) I. 277 The..pulling downe of the said bridge or platt..is adjudged to be an act done for the good of the Corporation. 1835 *Act* 5 & 6 *Will. IV*, c. 50 § 67 The said Surveyor ..shall make and lay such trunks, plats, or bridges as he shall deem necessary. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Plat*, a small foot-bridge.

5. A flat country, a plateau or table-land. *U. S.*

1812 BRACKENRIDGE *Views Louisiana* (1814) 107 There are many fine tracts, and extensive plats. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* (1849) 218 These lofty plats of table-land seem to form a peculiar feature in the American Continents.

6. *Mining.* A widened space in a level, near the shaft, where trucks may cross, or ore is collected for hoisting, etc.

1874 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* (1875) 40 Where the level meets the shaft, an enlargement is usually made; this is called a 'plat'. It is most useful as a place of deposit for the ore previous to its being sent up 'to grass'. 1897 *Daily News* 3 Nov. 9/5 As soon as the 200 feet level is reached, the intention is to open out and cut plats on both sides of the shaft.

II. A surface or place generally.

†7. A surface in general (whether plane or not). [1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. iii. 96 This Electra gret Atlas begat, That on his schuldir beris the hevynnis plat.] 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* vii. 36 On the plat of the same sydes and ledg s, he caused to carue Cherubins, lyons and paime trees. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 124 Yf there be any whirlynge plat in the water, the mouynge ceasethe when it commethe at the whyrlynge plat. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Defin., A plaine platte is that, whiche is made al equall in height, so that the middle partes norther bulke vp, nother shrink down more then the bothe endes. For whan the one parte is hicher then the other, then is it named a Croked platte. *Ibid.*, And the two poyntes that suche a lyne maketh in the viter bounde or platte of the globe, are named polis. 1593 FALK *Dialling* 45 b, The making of an Horizontall Spheriall or hollow Diall. Prepare your Sphere or plat perfectly hollow, of what quantity you will.

8. A place, spot, point of space; a locality or situation. (Cf. PLAT *sb*[3] 1.) *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1558 PHAER *Æneid* VII. T ij b, She seeth Æneas glad, and plattes vprise for men to dwell. 1560 INGELEND *Disob. Child* in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 297 They need to sit still, or stand in one plat. 1608 WILKET *Hexapla Exod.* 731 They had stayed 40 daies in a plat. 1662 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 18. 1. lii. 419/1 He turns himself on his bed not an ewise plat that he can find in it. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 528/2 Whereas the academy before was a dry and unsightly plat, he brought water to it, and sheltered it with groves. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Plat*, place, situation .. as 'I steud at that tune i this vara plat'.

†b. A 'place' or part of a surface, as of the body; cf. PLOT *sb.* 1. *Obs.*

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 35 And did cause each face to wave pale, and each hand to be on the pained plat. 1658 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 14. II. xviii. (1669) 68/2 If there be but one sore plat.

Plat (plæt), *sb.*[3] Also (6 **plate**), 6-7 **platt(e.** [A collateral form of PLOT *sb.*, which arose early in the 16th c., app. under the influence of PLAT *sb.*[2]

The chronology appears to show that *plat* in sense 1 originated as a variant of PLOT *sb.* sense 2, assimilated to PLAT *a.* and *sb.*[1] through association of sense, a *plot* of ground being usually a *plat* or flat area. Hence also, through the notion in sense 2 of 'a plan on the flat', arose senses 3-5. But sense 1 being indifferently *plot* or *plat*, the same vacillation of form extended to these senses, so that they also varied with *plot*, giving rise to senses 3-6 of PLOT *sb.* Thus, in sense 1, *plat* is a variant of *plot*, but, in senses 2-5, *plot* appears to be a variant of *plat*. Both forms still survive in senses 1 and 2; in senses 3-5 *plat* has yielded to *plot*.]

I = PLOT *sb.* 2 (which is found earlier).

1. A piece or area of ground (usually) of small extent; a patch. Often with a word defining its nature or character, as *grass plat, plat of grass.*

1517 *Domesday Inclos.* (1897) I. 256, ij a res of arrable ground being in seuerall plattes in Asseby. 1539 BIBLE (Great) *Acts* I 18 A plat [1526 TINDALE plott] of grounde. 1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* N ij, I must multiplie 210. by it self, and so have I the iust platte of grounde of 44100. foote. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Cepetum*, an onion bed: a plat of onions. 1573 L. LLOYD *Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 144 A certain plat of ground, almost two hundred a res. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* IX 26. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 73 Oft on a Plat of rising ground, I hear the far-off Curfeu sound. 1667 — *P. L.* IX. 450 This flowrie Plat, the sweet recess of Eden. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ Jerus.* (1732) 39 A large Quadrangular plat of ground. 1825 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* 17 Digging up their little plats of potatoes. 1885 94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* June v, The grassy plat 'Midst of her garden, where she had her seat

II. = PLOT *sb.* 3-6 (in which *plat* is earlier).

2. A plan or diagram of anything; *esp* a ground-plan of a building or of any part of the earth's surface; a draught, design, map, chart; = PLOT *sb.* 3. † *To set down in plat*: to map down, make a plan of (*obs.*). Now only *U. S.*

1512-13 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 478 They can..vawte the chich ..after the fourme of a platte therfor devised. *a* 1517 *R g. Vetus Coll. Merton.*, [Contract for a farme place to be bilded at Holiwell] acording to a plate drawonne for the same 1552 HULOET, Platte for a buyldynge, *orthographia.* 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* Ep. Ded. 1 Some description of the platte of the whole Earth. 1574 BOURNE *Regiment for Sea* xix (1577) 49 For the making of plats or cards, as touching Hydrographia commonly called sea cards. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I 437 To note all the Islands, and to set them downe in plat. 1659 MOXON *Tutor to Astron.* (1686) Pref., Globes, Maps, Platts, and Sea-drafts of New discoveries. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* IV. xv. 196 To prick the same down in a Blank Chart or Mercator's Plat. 1740 *Hist. Jamaica* vii. 227 Every Surveyor shall return Two Plats upon every Survey to the Patent-Office. 1756 ROLT *Dict. Trade*, *Plat*, a popular term, among mariners, &c. for a sea-chart. 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* June 695/1 We ordered from the State Land Offices plats, showing the lands subject to entry.

†3. *fig.* A plan or scheme of the actual or proposed arrangement of anything; an outline, a sketch; also, arrangement, disposition. Cf. PLOT *sb.* 4. *Obs.*

1585 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VI. 415 Knowing a plat and likelihode of the Emperours mynde. 1586 ROBINSON *More's Utop.* (Arb.) 167 Yea like, or rather more likely Platoes platte to excell and passe. For what Platoes penne hathe platted briefely..The same haue I perfourmed fully. 1588 V. SKINNER tr. *Montanus' Inquisition* 48 My meaning in this place is, onely to make a platte with out any order or fashion. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 9 We easier, readier, or perfecter plat and introduction, is..co ne to my imagination. 1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* II. II. ii. 257 He desired of the said Duke to have a plat or a scheme of the said new discipline.

†4. A plan of action or proceeding in some undertaking; a scheme, design; = PLOT *sb.* 5. *Obs.*

1574 SIR T. SMITH in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 39 Yt is high tyme som conclusion were made, and some plat drawen to be folowed in that enterprice of Ulster. 1584 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 681 A plat and meane quhairby his Majestie .. may imporl a greit proffeit. 1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 115 What think you, no Platt? is there not here a good plat laid. *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann.* vi. (1658) 264 He saw that plat fit to serve for a bridle in the mouths of the neighbouring nations.

†5. The plan or scheme of a work of fiction, a drama, poem, etc.; = PLOT *sb.* 6. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxv. (Arb) 312 Our maker or Poet is..first to deuise his plat or subiect, then to fashion his poeme. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* III. Wks. 1856 I. 38 Here might be made a rare Scene of folly, if the plat could beare it.

III. in *Scottish Eccl. Hist.*

†6. a. The scheme for the territorial organization of the reformed church in Scotland on a presbyterian system, and for the provision and modification of stipends. Hence **b.** The body in charge of this, the Commission under the Great Seal of 1573 empowered to carry out the scheme.

1580 in *h. of Univ Kirk of Sco.l.* (1840) 470 It is considerit and thocht meitt, that my Lord Clerk of Register sould be requeestit to concurre with the Laird of Dun, Mrs. Robert Pont and Johne Duncanson, or any thrie or four of them, to lay [doun] and devyse a Platt of the Presbytries and Constitutionns therof as best appeirit be thair judgement, to be reportit be them againe the nixt Generall Assemblie. 1581 *Ibid.* 524 The Assemblie ordeaned a Platt of their Kirks to be exhibit the moine to be consulted on. 1581 *Ibid.* 535 Who sall awaite upon the platt for modifieing of the Ministers stipends. 1597 *Ibid* 940 It was reportit be the Commissioners of the Generall Assemblie, that the constant Platt for planting of euery particular kirk, was hindred be the taksmen who hes the haill teinds in their hands, and refuseth to consenend to any substantiall ordour anent the planting of the Ministrie. 1602 *Ibid.* 999 That command be givin to the modifiers of the platt of this instant zeir to assigne out of the sands pensiounis for planting of kirks. 1627 *Rep. Parishes Scotl.* (Bann.) 1 The kirk of Prestone is vnyted to the kirk off Bonick II .. be the plate ordeained to be haldin For the provisione of kirkis vnprovydit. 1637-50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 167 Everie Presbyterie is to choise one fittest to attend the Platt, with a full information of all that concerns that Presbytrie, and all the kirks therein contained. 1672 *Rec. of Inverness Presbyt.* (S. H. S.) 9 The Mod[r] asked the minister if he had ane decree of plat. 1693 WALLACE *Orkney* ix. 52 By an act of plat, dated at Edinburgh the 22 of November [1615], the several Dignities and Ministers, both in the Bishoprick and Earldom [of Orkney], were provided to particular maintainances.

Plat (plæt), *sb.*[4] *Obs.* or *dial.* Also 6 **plate**, 8-9 **platt.** [A collateral form of PLAIT *sb.*, going with PLAT *v.*[3] (The spelling *plate* was prob. for *plat*, but may sometimes have been for *plait.*)]

1. A contexture of interlaced hair, straw, etc; = PLAIT *sb.* 2. (In last quot. = *straw plait.*)

1535 COVERDALE *Song Sol.* vii. 5 The hayre of thy heade is like the kynges purple folden vp in plates [*R.V.* tresses]. 1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* v, Her haire nor loose nor trid in formall plat. 1753 in *6th Rep. Dep. Kpr.* App. II. 127 Leghorn Hats..and the Platts whereof the same are made. 1837 WHITTOCK, etc. *Bk. Trades* (1842) 419 Wholly a rural business in its preparatory state, as *straw platt.* *c* 1880 *Bedfordsh. Dial.*, She wraps the plat round her arm as she makes it and stands at her door half the day.

2. *Naut.* (See quots.)

1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Plats* [*ed.* 1706 *Platts*], (in Navigation) are certain flat Ropes, by which the Cable in the Hause, is preserved from Galling. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn* I, *Platts* in a Ship, are flat Ropes made of Ropeyarn, and weaved one over another; their Use is to save the Cable from Galling in the Hause, or to wind about the Flukes of the Anch rs to save the Pendant of the Foresheet from galling against them. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1776) C c c b, *Lever la fourrure du cable*, to take the plat, or other service, off from the cable. 1841 DANA *Seaman's Man.* 118 *Plat*, a braid of Ropes.

†3. A fold; a pleat; = PLAIT *sb.* 1. *Obs. rare.* (Only in spelling *plate.*)

1503 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* II. 203 For ane elne lynnyne to the platis uptaking of the crammesy cote, xiij d. 1530 PALSGR. 255/2 Plate of a garment, *plat, plv.* 1563 SHUTE *Archit.* B j b, They also fashioned the body of the pilloure, and filled it with Canalicol, and Striges, as thoughe it were the plates of her garmentes.

†Plat, *sb.*[5] *Obs.* Forms: 5-6 **playte**, 6 **plate**, 7 **plat.** [a. F. *plate* (in 15th c. *plet(t)e*, *pleyte*) fem., also *plat* masc. (Godef.), sb. use of *plat*, *plate* adj., flat. Cf. It. *piatta* a barge.] A flat-bottomed boat, used for fishing, etc. (Cf. FLAT *sb*[3] 9 a.)

1443 in Rymer *Fœdera* XI. 44 Duas Naves vocatas Playtes, quandam Navem vocatam a Cogship. 1558 9 *Act* 1 *Eliz.* c. 13 § 3 No Hoye or Plate..from any Porte Creek or Place of this said Realme of Englande .. shall trauers or crosse the Seas. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron., Hist. Scot.* 113/2 They bestowed them aborde in .xxx. hulkes, hoyes, and playtes. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag., Penalties & Forfeitures* 4 If any Hoy or Plat cross the Seas.

‖ **Plat** (plà), *sb.*[6] [F. *plat* dish: see PLATE *sb.*] A dish.

1763 SMOLLETT *Trav.* vii. (1766) I. 118 The petit maitre ate of fourteen different *plats*, besides the desert. 1824 BYRON *Juan* XV. lxx.ii, The simple olives,..Must I pass over ? I must, although a favourite 'plat' of mine. 1888 ANNIE EDWARDS *Ballroom Repent.* I. 295 These suave, se ious parties, with their wines and *plats.*

Plat (plæt), *a.* and *adv.* *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 4-6 **platt(e**, 5 **plate**. *Sc.* **playt**, 9 *Sc.* **plet.** [a. F. *plat* (11th c. in Littré):—late pop.L. **plattus* adj., flat, smooth (whence also It. *piatto*, Prov. *plat*, Sp., Pg. *chato*, also Ger. *platt*, Du. *plat* flat); of uncertain history, but perh. from Gr. πλατύς broad, flat. Cf. PLACE, PLATE.]

A. *adj.* **†1.** Flat, level: plane; plain. *Obs.*

(In the first example *plat* may be considered an adv.; in the second it may possibly be a sb., 'plane plat' = level spot: cf. PLAT *sb.*[2] 8.)

[13.. *Cursor M.* 16684 Abouen his hefd, als i yow tell, a bord was festen plate [*v.r.* plat]. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1379 Stalled..Prudly on a plat playn, plek alper fayrest.] 13.. *K. Alis.* 2001 (Bodl. MS.) Platte feet & longe honde, Nas faiter body in a londe. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 156 Ye moote with the plat [*v.r.* plattel] sweid ageyn Strike hym in the wounde. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxii. 100 In anoper ile is a maner of folk þat has a platte face, withouten nese or eghen; þai hafe a platte mouth, lippless. *c* 1448 HEN. VI in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 367, .J. cours of platt Yorkschire stone. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 49 Hanyball was in the plate placis of Lumbardy. 1546 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, XI. 76 They cannot be able in dede to resiste the Frenche menn, soo sodenly passing the plat countrie. 1570 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) I. 337 One dos' ½ of potendiches xviij[d]. Two dos' ½ of plattrenchers x[s]. 1578 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 32 All sortis of gold and sylvir, ayther in plat werk or cunyie. 1584 R. NORMAN *Safeguard of Sailors* 6 The east side is shallow and plat.

†2. *fig.* 'Flat', plain, blunt, straightforward, downright, unqualified; esp. in phrase *plat and plain.* *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxx. (*Theodora*) 106 For-þi of þat thing spek nomare! For playt na [*v.r.* plat 'no'] sal be þi answere. *Ibid.* xli. (*Agnes*) 120 Bot scho plat nay ay said hym til. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 987 My wyl is this for plat conclusion With outen any replication .. That [etc.]. 1533 MORE *Apol.* xxiii. 141 They speke openly platte and playne heresye. 1559-60 *MS. Cott., Caligula* B ix, Gods providence [hes] sa altered the case, sea changed it to the plat contrary. 1560 D. COLK *Lett. to Jewe* I i, A plat and plain answer. [1891 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 231 (temp. Edw. III) Let things be plat and plain between us.]

B. *adv.*

†1. Of position: In or into a flat position, flatly, flat; level or even with the ground or any surface. (Some would consider *plat* an adj. in these instances.)

13.. *Cursor M.* 17709 þai fell .. Gruffinges dun to erth plate [*v.r.* plat]. *Ibid* 24045 (Fairf.) If þou plat hit lais on grounde. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1734 When I was hurt thus in [that] stounde, I fel doun plat unto the grounde. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 52/1 Alle they to gyd e hille doun platte to the ground. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vii. 70 Lyand plat on his syde on the cald eird.

2. Of manner: Flatly, bluntly, plainly, straightforwardly, without circumlocution or qualification. Often *plat and plain.* Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 768 Thus warned hym ful plat and ful pleyn, His doghter. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 229 Seie unto the poeple plat,..The leste finger of thin hond It schal be strengre overal Than was thi fadres bodi al. *c* 1420 HOCCLEVE *Jereslaus's Wife* 810 Be nat afeid but tell on plein & plat. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. vi 6 With sic busteous wordis he thaim grat, And gan thame chiding thus plat. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 295 The Gouernour denyes and platt refuses the condicioune. 1597-8 BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. i. 53 But single out, and say once plat and plaine That [etc.].

3. Of degree: Entirely, quite, absolutely. Now only *Sc. dial.*

13.. *E. E. Allit P.* B. 83 So þat my palays plat ful be pyst al aboute. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 92 Thei myhte noght acorde plat; On side this, an oihre that. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* xxxix (Arb.) 105 Tho [= then] wende the wulf to haue ben plat blynde. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. vii. 50 The damecellis fast to thar lady thringis, That was in ueidhe swoun plat for dispair.

4. Of direction: Directly, exactly, due, straight. Now only *Sc. dial.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 305/1 Fourty dayes and fourty nyghtes after they sayled platte east. 1511 GUILFORDE *Pilgr.* (Camden) 69 The wynde fell platte ayenste vs. 1584 J. MELVILL *Lett.* in *Diary* (Wodrow Soc.) 212 Plat contrar to the word of Chryst. 1597 BRUCE in Wodrow *Life* (1843) 179 Tended not all their speeches to end plat contrary? 1825 JAMIESON, Plet south, plet north. (Aberdeen.)

†Plat, *v.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 1 **plættan**, 4 **platte**, **plette.** *Pa. t.* 1 **plætte**, 4 **plat**, **plette.** *Pa. pple.* 4 **plat.** [OE *plættan* to buffet, smack, f. *plætt*, PLAT *sb.*[1] So MDu. *platten*. Ger *platzen* to smack, MHG.. Ger. *platzen* to crash, bounce, strike noisily. Cf. the frequent. Du. *pletteren* to bruise, crush. MHG. *blatren*, *platren* to strike noisily.]

1. *trans.* To buffet, slap, smack; to strike, knock.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John xix. 3 Hi þlætton hyne mid hyra handum. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2626 With þe sword so he him grette, þat his heued of he plette. *Ibid.* 2755 Hwan he hauede him so shamed, His hand of-plat, and yuele lamed. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1542, & he with plattyng his paumes displayes his leis. *a* 1400 *Langl.'s P. Pl* C. XIX. 50 *note*, Thenne palle [*v.r.* platte] ich a-downe þe pouke with þe bridde shoyere.

2. *intr.* To hurry, rush; (?) to move noisily (Skeat).

c 1300 *Havelok* 2282 þat he ne come sone plattinde, Hwo hors ne haueds com gangande. *Ibid.* 2613 To armes al so swiþe plette, þat þei wore on a litel stunde Greithed.

Plat (plæt), *v.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* *Pa. t.* 4 **platte**, 6 **platt**, 6-7 **plat.** [ME. *platte*, f. PLAT *a.* Cf. Du. *platten*, Ger. *platten*, *platten* to flatten, smooth;

also OF. *plat(t)ir* (f. *plat* adj.) to flatten, throw down flat (Chr. de Pisan), lie flat.]

I. 1. *trans.* To lay, throw, or cause to fall flat (on the ground, on one's face, back, knees, etc.); to spread flat, smooth, or even; to press flat.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v 45 Pernel proud-herte platte hire to grounde. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. IX. 117 And he his hand plat to the wound in hy 1530 PALSGR. 660/1, I platte, I stryke a thyng upon another as clay, or butter, or saulve *je saulue*. He platteth his butter upon his breed with his thombe, as it were a lytell clayes. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 59 At which wordis, he..platt him self upoun his knees, and .. burst furth in these wourdis. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* (West Cornw.), Your hair is rough; plat it down with your hands. When our mangle was broken we platted down the sheets with the iron.

† 2. *intr.* To become flat. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. cxlvii. (1869) 134 The more men smyten it the lasse it platteth, and the more men heten it the hardere it waxeth

† 3. *intr.* To lie, sink, or fall down flat. *Sc. Obs.*

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXXII. 58 This wylie tod plat doun on growf. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. II. 52 And we plat law gruffillingis on the erd [*submissi petimus terram*]. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 221 Mr Patrick . plat on his kneis befoir the king.

II. † 4. *trans.* To clap (*into* a place); to place, set. *Obs.* [Perh. a different word.]

1529 LYNDESAY *Complaynt* 135 Thay tuke that 3oung Prince frome the sculis, And haistelie plat in his hand The gouernance of all Scotland. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* vi. 102 Syne plat me godly men into thair place. 1568 F. HOWELL *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 11 As Horace first his trifling toyes, in booke did place and plat. 1639 R. BAILLIE *Lett.* (1775) I. 160 Leith fortifications went on speedily; above 1000 hands, daily employed, plat up towards the sea, sundry perfect and strong bastions.

Plat, *v.*[3] Also 5–7 **plate.** Pa. t. and pple. **platted**; contr. pa. t. 4 **platte**, pa. pple. 6 *Sc.* **plat(t.** [A parallel form of PLAIT *v.*, going with PLAT *sb.*[3] The spelling *plate* appears to belong here, but in later instances (cf. quot. 1687) may sometimes stand for *plait*.]

1. *trans.* To intertwine, intertwist; to plait (hair, straw, etc.); to form (hats, etc.) by plaiting; = PLAIT *v.* 2. Now a less usual spelling than PLAIT (which, however, in this sense, is usually pronounced *plat*).

1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* XXXIX 3 He made hem into thredes, that thei myȝten be plattid with the weft of the rather colours. — *Judith* X. 3 And she wesh hir bodi, and oynide hiself with the beste myire, and she platte the her of hir hed. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 283/1 To Plate, *implicare, intricare.* *c* 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 956 To plat heres, *treuher.* *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 301 His hair was lang lyke wemens and plat in ane neid lace 1578 T. N. tr. *Cong. W. India* 30 In wars they use their haire platted and bound about their foreheads. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *John* XIX. 2 The souldiars platting [1611 platted, 1851 plaited] a crowne of thornes. 1627 DRAYTON *Quest Cynthia* XIX, A Fountain ..Whose brim with pinks was platted 1687 RANDOLPH *Archip* 39 They have their hair plated [cf. *ibid.* which serves for a pettycoat being plated very thick]. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I 239 They plat all their Hair in Tresses 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 124 Pieces of Rose or other Leaves which she [a bee] .. plats and joyns close together by some glutinous Substance. 1773 G. FITZGERALD *Acad. Sportsman* 12 The baffled Sportsman..Each Bush explores, that plats the Hedge with Pride. 1836 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XII 7/1 Hexagon mesh, formed of three flax threads twisted and platted to a perpendicular line or pillar. 1855 HR. MARTINEAU *Autobiog.* (1877) I. 26, I platted bonnets at one time.

† 2 To fold, gather in folds; = PLAIT *v.* 1, PLEAT *v.* *Obs. rare.*

1687 A. LOVELL tr *Thevenot's Trav.* III. 36 Silk breeches ..so long that they must be plated upon the Leg.

Plat, *v.*[4] [In origin, a collateral form of PLOT *v.*[1]: cf. PLAT *sb.*[1]]

† 1. *trans.* To plan; to sketch. *To plat forth*, to sketch out a plan of (something to be made). *Obs.*

1556 ROBINSON *More's Utop.* (Arb.) 167 What Platoes pynne hathe platted briefely In naked wordes...The same haue I perfourmed fully 1579 J. STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* C v b, Henry of Lancaster .. during the time that he platted thys enterprise, founde hospitalityes in Fraunce. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* VI. (1887) 49, I must..plat forth the whole place of exercising the bodie, at ones for all ages. 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* XII. (Parker Soc.) 222 It is not for nothing that God was so curious in platting forth the tabernacle. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 39 Plotting and platting as long examinations as possibly they can to protract the time.

† b. To plan *to do* or *have* something; = PLOT *v.*

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Wks (Grosart) III 85 They shuld plat (what euer their other cherre were) to haue a salt eele continuallye seru'd in to their tables.

† 2. To arrange or lay out on some plan. *Obs.*

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 907/1 The court was platted in tables and benches in manner of a consistorie.

3. To make a plan of, to lay down on a plan or chart; to draw to scale, so as to calculate distances, area, etc.; = PLOT *v.*[1] 3. Now only *U.S.*

1751 C. GIST *Jrnls.* (1893) 61, I platted down our Courses and I found I had still near 200 M Home upon a streight Line. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Surveying*, So that any person, of a common capacity,.. may be able to survey and parcel out land, plat it, and give up its content. 1840 CALHOUN *Wks.* (1874) III. 539 About three fourths have been surveyed and platted. 1893 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 712/2 Professional 'boomers', invaded the State, bought and platted additions, which they sold at exorbitant prices.

Plataleiform (plātăˈlĭ,ĭfōrm), *a. Ornith.* [f. L. *platalea* the spoonbill (a bird) + -FORM.] Like a spoonbill in form or structure. So **Plataleine** (plātăˈlĭ,ēin) *a.* [-INE[1]], related to the genus *Platalea*, including the spoonbills.

Platan (plæˈtăn). Also 6- **platane.** [ad L. *platan-us* plane-tree. So OF. *platan*, F. *platane*. Cf. PLANE *sb.*[1], PLANTAIN[2].] The Oriental plane-tree (*Platanus orientalis*): = PLANE *sb.*[1] 1.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 303 Iacob took grene yerdes of populers of almand trees and of platans. 1581 T. WATSON *Centurie of Loue* Ep. Ded., I humbly make request, that .these my little ones maye shrowde them selues vnder the broad leafed Platane of your Honours patronage. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 9 The fruitfull Olive; and the Platane round. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 477, I esp'd thee, fair indeed and tall, Under a Platan. 1834 LD HOUGHTON *Mem. Tour Greece* 78 The glorious platans, whose boughs uniting with those of the other side of the stream lead it on under one continual bower. 1885–94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Aug. ix, A forest thick and dark With heavy ilexes and platanes high.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *platan le f, table, tree.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* XXXI. 8 Platan trees weren not euen to his bowis 1593 R. BARNES *Parthenophil & P.* Madr. iv. in Arb *Garner* V. 347 To draw My Mistress' portrait; which, on platane table, (With nature, matching colours), as he saw Her leaning on her elbow 1638 48 G. DANIEL *Eclog.* iii 100 Soe the mad Roman, who to make more fine His Platan trees, drencht them in Showers of wine. 1851 TRENCH *Stud. Words* ii 42 To compare the shape of this region [lower Greece] to a platane leaf.

So **Plataˈneous, Plaˈtanine** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to the genus *Platanus*.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 974/2 Plataneous. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Platanine*..of or belonging to a Plane tree. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Platanine*, belonging to a Plane, or Planetree.

‖ **Platanus** (plæˈtănŏs). Also 8–9 **plantanus.** [L., a. Gr. πλάτανος: see PLANE *sb.*[1]]

1. = prec. Also *Platanus-tree.* Now *rare.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. cxix. (Bodl. MS.), Platanus haþ þat name for þe leues þerof ben playne brode and large. 1683 EVELYN *Diary* 16 Aug., He shewed me the zimnar tree or platanus. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II 55 The Plantanus is a very beautiful Tree, and grows very well in England. 1808 SCOTT *Autobiogr.* in Lockhart *Life* I. i 38 Beneath a huge platanus-tree in the garden I have mentioned.

2. *Bot* The name of a genus of trees constituting the N. O. *Platanaceæ* and consisting of from 6 to 9 species, of which *P. orientalis*, *P. occidentalis*, and *P. acerifolia*, are among the best known. See PLANE *sb.*[1]

Platband (plæ tbænd). [a. F *platebande* (1547 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *plate* fem., flat + *bande* band. (The French word has many senses.)]

1. *Arch.* a. A flat rectangular moulding or fascia, the projection of which is less than its breadth. b. The list or fillet between the flutings of a column.

1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Platband*, a square Member which terminates the Architecture of the Doric Order, and passes under the Triglyphs. 1723 CHAMBERS tr. *Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* I 105 The Plat-Band terminating the first Story, and shewing where the second commences. *Ibid.* 107 'Tis usual to have Windows much less adorn'd; and a Plat-Band around them. 1727 41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Plat-band*, in architecture, is any flat, square moulding, whose height much exceeds its projecture. *Ibid.*, *Plat-band*, of flutings, the lists or fillets between the flutings of columns. 1807 NICHOLS *Progr. Q. Eliz.* (1823) III. 121 *note*, Sutton Place.. furnished with a double sculptured platband of a yellowish brick earth running round it 1854 CNT. DE WARREN tr. *De Saulcy's Round Dead Sea* II. 274 Two fillets, separated by a torus, and surmounted by an ogee and plat-band.

c. (See quots.)

(These are doubtfully English: cf. senses of F. *plate bande* in Littré.)

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Plat-band* of a door or window, is used for the lintel, where that is made square, or not much arched. These plat-bands are usually crossed with bars of iron, when they have a great bearing. 1888 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 175 To point out the construction .. of the plat-band, or 'flat arch', as it is sometimes called. 1842 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl* V. 251/2 Straight Arch, or Plat Band, with joints converging to a common centre.

2. *Hort.* A narrow bed of flowers or strip of turf forming a border.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Plat-band*, a Term used concerning a Bed of Earth which borders an Alley. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Alley*, It has platbands of turf run across it from space to space. *Ibid.*, *Plat-band*, in gardening, a border, or bed of flowers, along a wall, or the side of a parterre. 1839 MRS. GORE in *Tait's Mag.* VI. 650 To content myself with the narrow limits and formal platbands of Sancta Benedicta.

Platch, *v.* Chiefly *dial.* [prob. onomatopoeic.]

1. *intr.* To fall in large wet spots.

1853 TAUTHOLUS *Cyrilla* I. vi. 79 Heavy drops of rain began to platch into the half-melted snow.

2. *trans.* To besmear or splash with large wet spots. 1903 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

Plate (plēˈt), *sb.* Forms: 3- **plate**; also 5 **plaate**, 5–6 **platt, playt, e, pla(y)the**, 5–7 **plaite, plaitt**, 5–8 **plat, plait**, 6 (*Sc.*) **pleit, plet.** [ME. *plate*, a. OF. *plate* (*c* 1175 in Littré) thin plate, lamina of metal, etc. (in form = Pr., Sp *plata*, Pg. *prata*, It. *piatta*), in origin the fem. form of F. *plat*, *plate*:—late and med L. *plattus*, *-a*, *-um* adj. 'flat': see PLAT *a.* (In Sp. and Pg., from the sense 'plate or disk of metal' (quasi **plata d'argento* plate of silver, coin), *plata*, *prata* developed that of 'silver, money', in which sense it has superseded *argento*.) Senses 13 and 14 are orig. from OF., but were reinforced in 16th c. from Sp. *plata*. In sense 15, *plate* represents OF. *vaisselle en plate*, orig. vessels (dishes, plates, etc.) of a single piece of metal (not made up of pieces), particularly of silver or gold, mod.F. *vaisselle plate* = (silver) plate. Branch III might be considered a distinct word; it represents OF. *plat* (14th c. in Littré) 'a platter or great dish; also, a dish of meat' (Cotgr.) = It. *piatto*, 'a platter, a dish, a charger, a plate'; also 'a messe or dish of meat' (Florio), med.L. *plat(t)um*, in origin the masc. or neuter form of the same adj. (quasi late L. **vas plattum* flat vessel). But in Eng. it has run together with the senses from OF. *plate*, and is more or less associated with senses 15, 17. From the OF. *plate*, or its Romanic equivalent, came also MLG., MDu., LG. *plāte*, Du. *plaat*, MHG. *plate*, *blate*, Ger. *platte* a plate.]

I. A flat sheet of metal, etc.

1. A flat, comparatively thin, usually rigid sheet, slice, leaf, or lamina of metal or other substance, of more or less uniform thickness and even surface.

a. Of metal.

In early instances, esp. in the pl., not separable from PLAT *sb.*[2] 1.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 187/79 He let nime platus of Ire sum del þunne and brode .. And on þe berninde plates him casten. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Kings* XVIII. 16 Ezechias brake the doris of the temple of the Lord, and the platis of gold, the which he hadde affixe. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 195 Take whete & leie bitwixe two platis of iren hoot. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) XXI. 94 þe walles within er couerd with plates of gold and siluer; and in þose platez er storys of kynges and knyghtes and batales. 1533 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* VI 84 For xx platis of quhite irne to be ane skons to the chymnay in the Kingis chalmer. 1641 WILKINS *Math. Magick* II. x. (1648) 153 A leaden bullet shot from one of these gunnes, will be beaten into a thinne plate. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 75 A plate of polished iron or steel.

b. Of other substances.

1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 64 Getting Plates of glass thick and broad enough. 1758 REID tr *Macquer's Chym.* I. 292 The Sedative Salt begins to make its appearance in little, fine, shining plates, floating on the surface of the liquor. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 613 The crystals are brilliant plates. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* XII. 102 The method used by Sir Isaac Newton for producing a thin plate of air. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I VII 51, I could with ease obtain plates of it [glacier ice] a quarter of an inch thick. 1900 J. HUTCHINSON in *Arch. Surg.* XI. No. 41 17 The congestion is attended by conspicuous loosening of the epidermis from the derma in plates of greater or less size.

c. *Anat.*, *Zool.*, and *Bot.* A thin flat organic structure or formation. *Blood-plate* = HÆMATOBLAST a.

1658 ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 985 The Bruchus. .. The Male from the back to the tail it is set out with six leek coloured plates running across from the back to both sides. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 23 The Gloworm .. the broad flat cap or plate which covers her head. 1842 H. MILLER *O. R. Sandst.* iii. (ed. 2) 73 A strong armour of bony plates. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 145 The ambulacral plates (of Echinoderms). 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 597 Nor were there any blood-plates. *Ibid.* VIII. 894 The growths [of Xanthoma] occur either as thin flat plates ..or as nodules or lumps.

2. As a material: Metal beaten, rolled, or cast into sheets.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1330 þe celynge with-inne was siluer plat & with red gold ful wel yguld. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 88 Doubles of plate for charging ladelles. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 10 Vpon a Stith with a Mallet it [gold] is brought into most thin leafe or plate. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 25 Take care when you elect this thin Piece of Plate, that it be broad enough for the Ward 1870 RUSKIN *Wks* (1872) III 154 When metal is beaten thin, it becomes what is technically called 'plate'. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Black plate*, sheet iron before tinning.

3. a. One of the thin pieces of steel or iron composing plate-armour. **b.** (without *a* or *pl.*) Armour composed of these pieces fastened together or upon leather or some strong woven material; plate-armour: often *attrib.*: see also 19. Cf. BREAST-PLATE, etc. Now *Hist.* or *arch.*

13.. *Coer de L.* 375 For plate, ne for acketton. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 2017 Bote his paunce & his platez, piked ful clene. *c* 1386– [see BREAST-PLATE 1]. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1213 Grathed in playthes [*MS A.* armed in plates]. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Sege Thebes* 1864 He..armed hym in Mayle and sure platys. 1517 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 83 Meam tunicam prælariam, quæ dicitur a cott of plait. 1594 CARLW *Tasso* (1881) 15 Playted lockes pressing with cap of plate. 1602 in Burns & Nicholson *Westmld.* (1777) 595 To be armed with jack, steel cap, plaite sleeves, plaite breeches, plaite socks. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 368 Mangl'd with ghastly wounds through Plate and Maile. *a* 1674 – *Hist. Mosc.* i. Wks. 1851 VIII. 478 Thir Armour is a Coat of Plate and a Scull on thir Heads. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. vi, Well was he armed from head to heel In mail and plate of Milan steel. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm* x. 195 A gorget of plate at times was worn about the neck.

4. A flat piece or slab of metal, wood, or other substance, forming or adapted to form part of a piece of mechanism, etc.;

e. g. **a.** each of the parallel sheets of metal forming the back and front walls of a lock, or of a watch or clock; **b.** the circular piece of glass in an electrical machine, which generates a

current when rubbed between cushions; c. a stiffening piece of metal on each side of the lock of a fire-arm; d. the flat slab for the reception of the bait in a spring trap; e. one of the sheets of metal of which ships' armour, steam-boilers, etc., are composed, or a similar sheet forming the bed or roof of a furnace; f. (*Dentistry*) the portion of a denture which fits to the mouth and holds the teeth; g. a CENTRE-BOARD.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 3 The moder of thin Astrelabie is þe thikkeste plate, perced with a large hole. 1485 in Sharp *Cov. Myst.* (1825) 189 Payd for revettyng of þe plate, & for þe iiij boultes 8*s.* ob. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1708/4 He had a Case of Holster-Pistols, with *R. Silke* Engraven on the Plate of the Lock. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 24 To every Ward on the Plates, you must make a Slit, or Ward in the Bit of the Key. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 219 The blade of a saw is generally called the plate. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* 183 When the plate or cylinder of the machine is turned, the rubber communicating to the earth by a metallic chain, if a brass knob, or a knuckle be held towards the prime conductor, a vivid spark darts between them. 1845 *Looking Unto Jesus* 17 It was then found necessary to have a plate made and fitted on her front teeth. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 231 The plate and angle-bar mills are capable of turning out 20,000 tons of plates and angle-bars annually, for ships, boilers, or bridges. 1880 CARNEGIE *Pract. Trap.* 35 The traps if baited will require about twenty grains of corn to be placed on the plate. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 190 The plates of a watch are the discs of brass which form the foundation of the movement. . . The plates of a clock are the two pieces of brass which receive the pivots of the train. 1895 *Outing* XXVI. 488/2 Her draft will be 7 inches, and she will carry a dagger plate of ⅜ bronze. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Nov. 8/2 The four fire-boxes will want new crown plates.

5. A smooth or polished plate of metal, etc. (as in sense 1) for writing or engraving on.

1388 WYCLIF *Job* xix. 24 With an yron poyntil, ethir with a plate of leed; ethir with a chisel be graaun in a flynt. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. xxvi. H ij b, Ye shall vppon some plaine borde, plate, or suche like, drawe a straight line. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist* 85 Which also you have imprinted in the tables of your remembrance, and ingrauen in the plates of your deep understanding. *c* 1595 CAPT. WYATT *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 33 Another plate of lead with her Majesties armes drawne on it.

b. Such a plate of metal, etc., bearing a name or inscription, for affixing to anything, as BRASS *plate*, COFFIN-*plate*, DOOR PLATE, NAME-*plate*.

Letter plate, a plate with a slot through which letters may be dropped, for attaching to a door.

1668 P. FISHER (*title*) The Catalogue of Most of the Memorable Tombes, Grave-stones, Plates, Escutcheons, or Atchievements in the Churches of London. 1807 WORDSW. *Wh. Doe* VII. 345 Plate of monumental brass Dim-gleaming among weeds and grass. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xxxiii, Of no greater importance than the plate, 'Brass, Solicitor', upon the door. 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 1044 Letter Plates, from 1/- to 15/- each. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* v. vi, A line of houses having brass plates.

c. *Photogr.* A thin sheet of metal, porcelain, or (now usually) glass, coated with a film sensitive to light, on which photographs are taken.

A *whole plate* measures 8½ × 6½ inches; *half-plate* (English) 6½ × 4¾ inches; (U. S.) 5 × 4¼ inches; *quarter-plate*, 4¼ × 3¼ inches. *Dry plate*: see DRY *a.* C. 3.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 113/2 Thus prepared, the plate is next placed within a camera obscura . . and the delineation of the object is then effected. 1855 HARDWICH *Man. Photogr. Chem.* 13 We are indebted to Sir John Herschel for the first use of glass plates to receive sensitive Photographic films. 1876 ABNEY *Instr. Photogr.* (ed. 3) 61 With dry plates, and on some occasions with wet plates, there is another system . . of calling forth the invisible image, and this is known as the 'alkaline development'. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Feb. 8/1 He planned and built a mammoth camera to secure on a single plate a picture 4½ ft. by 8 ft., three times as large as the largest plate ever before exposed.

6. A polished sheet of copper or steel engraved to print from; hence **b.** an impression from this; an engraving. Also short for BOOK-PLATE.

1655 MEQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.* § 100 All . . of these Inventions . . shall be printed by Brass-plates. 1663–[see COPPER-PLATE 2, 3]. 1681 RAY *Corr.* (1848) 130 To imitate Dr Plukenet, . . and thrust many species into a plate. 1762 H. WALPOLE *Catal. Engravers, List Vertue's Wks.* (1765) 19 Plate to put in lady Oxford's books. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xi. (ed. 3) 70 An artist will sometimes exhaust the labour of one or two years upon engraving a plate. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* ii 19 A series of most instructive memoirs, illustrated with well-executed plates, of the treasures in stone, bronze and bone 1876 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* ix. (1878) 146, I am sorry to find that one of the plates is missing from my copy. 1880 WARREN *Book-plates* i. 4 Some plates possess interest for their heraldry alone, some for their topography.

c. A stereotype or electrotype cast of a page of composed movable types, from which the sheets are printed.

1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. xvii. 657 All the plates of the Bible and Common Prayer were sent to the Chiswell Street Foundry, and there melted down. *Ibid.* 659 Stereotype plates must always be done at iron presses, on account of the vast power required to bring them off. 1839 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVIII. 565/1 The plates of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, . . the most extensive work ever stereotyped. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Plate*, a page of type, stereotype, or electrotype, for printing.

7. *Arch.* A horizontal timber at the top or bottom of a framing; often supporting other portions of a structure. Usually with defining word, as *ground, roof, wall, window plate.*

1449 in *Calr. Proc. Chanc. Q. Eliz.* (1830) II. Pref. 54 The plates of þe samé hous shullen be in brede x inchis and in thiknes viij inches. *Ibid.* 55 To all the which hous . . Thomas shall fynde plates, postes, punchons, somers, byndynges, gistes, gurdynges. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 72 Rafters ten and seven inches, . . Plates the same. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 167 *Plate*, a piece of Timber upon which some considerable weight is framed. . . Hence Ground-Plate, Window-plate, &c. 1729 DESAGULIERS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 199, AT, the upper Piece of the Crane, is an horizontal Situation, call'd the Plate of the Crane. 1731–3 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Stoves*, Upon the Top of this Brick-work in Front must be laid the Plate of Timber, into which the Wood-work of the Frame is to be fasten'd. 1901 *J. Black's Illustr. Carp. & Build., Home Handicr.* 68 The plate is regarded as the weakest part of a greenhouse, as it is so situated as to be almost constantly moist or alternately wet and dry. Never should a plate be left with its upper surface flat.

8. A wheel-track consisting of a flat strip of iron or steel with a projecting flange to retain the wheels, on which colliery trams are run: an early form of railroad; also *plate-rail.* Locally retained for a rail on an ordinary railway: cf. *plate layer.*

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 644 Bars of cast iron . . known . by the denomination of the plate-rail, tramway plate, barrow-way plate. . . The first we shall distinguish by the name of the edge railway; the second, by that of the plate railway. 1887 P. MCNEILL *Blawearie* 41 Pringle . had made his way off at the far side of the cage, crossed the plates, leapt from the embankment over into the field. 1894 *Northumb. Gloss.*, *Plates*, sometimes called *tram-plates*, the rails on which colliery trams are run. The rails used on our railway lines are still known by the workmen as plates.

9. A light shoe worn by race-horses when racing.

1840–70 BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* (ed. 3) § 1238 Racing plates for the feet [of horses] are of two kinds, the full and the three-quarter. . . The plate must not be put on nearer the end of the horse's heels than there is sound horn for it to rest upon.

†**10.** A confection or sweetmeat made in a flat cake. *Obs.*

1355–6 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 555 Una libr de plate, pr. iij s. ij d. *c* 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Household Ord.* (1790) 455 And then take sugre plate or gynger plate, or paste royale. *a* 1483 *Ibid.* 81 In the makinge of confections, plates, gardequinces. *Ibid.*, Plaates. 1533 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 537/4 Comfits. . 1 box of plate 17.

11. *Mining.* Shale, thin slaty rock: see quots.

1794 W. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cumbld.* I. 48 Strata of plate between the coal. 1828 CRAVEN *Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Plate*, shale 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 748 It is rare in the rock called plate (a solid slaty clay) for the [lead] vein to include any ore. 1859–65 PAGE *Geol. Terms*, *Plate*, a north of England mining term for compact beds of shale, which, when exposed to the weather, break up into thin plates or laminæ. 1895 J. W. ANDERSON *Prospector's Handbk.* (ed. 6) 163 Plate—Black shale; a slaty rock.

12. The thin part of the breast or brisket of beef; also *plate-rand.* Cf. RAND *sb.* 2.

1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss.*, *Plate-rand*, the flat ribs of beef. 1884 G. P. KEESE in *Harper's Mag.* July 299/1 [Chicago] Plates are cut into five pieces. *Ibid.*, The division [of the carcasses] is made into . . loins, ribs, mess, plates, chucks, rolls, rumps [etc.]. 'Extra mess' is composed of chucks, plates, rumps, and flanks.

II. A thin piece of silver or gold; silver or gold utensils.

†**13.** A piece of (silver) money, a silver coin: usually in full *plate of silver, silvern plate*; *spec.* from 16th c. the Spanish coin *real de plata*, the eighth part of a piastre or Spanish dollar. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2370 Fif weden best bar beniamin, ȝre hundred plates of siluer fin. *a* 1300 *Judas* in *Kel. Ant.* I. 144 Judas, thritti platen of selver thou bere upo thi rugge. 1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* xxxii. 9 Ten siluerne platys. — *Matt.* xxvi. 15 Thei ordeyneden to hym thritti platis of seluer. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 50 His lyneng derk, there were no platis bright, Only for lak of plate and of coyngnage. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xxvii. 3, xxx plattes of silver. *Ibid.* 9 They toke the xxx silver plates. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* II. ii, And if he has, he is worth three hundred plates. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 92 Realms & Islands were As plates dropt from his pocket.

14. Precious metal; bullion: from 16th c. usually silver, after Sp. *plata.* Now only *Hist.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3673 All pargeste of plate, as pure as þe noble. *c* 1430 [see prec. sense]. 1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* 78 Some vse a pipe of white plate or other metall, very longe, writhen into many boughtes and tourninges. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* II. (1626) 219 Assumed viands straight Betweene his greedie teeth conuert to plate. 1671 tr. *Palafox's Conq. China* xxxii. 567 The buttons are ordinary of Plate, either Silver or Gold. 1702 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 185 The Spanish governours . . are resolved not to suffer any plate to be brought thence to Europe. 1740 tr. *Barba's Metals, Mines & Min.* 50 And find Abundance of Plate in them, which can be attributed to nothing but to the perpetual Generation of Silver.

†**b.** Standard of value of Spanish silver coins, as in *old plate, new plate*, etc. *Obs.*

1676 LADY FANSHAWE *Mem.* (1830) 215. 8550 ducats, plate, which is about £2000 pounds sterling. 1748 *Earthquake of Peru* i. 30 Thirteen Chests of Ryals of Plate. 1788 REES *Chambers' Cycl.* s. v. *Coins*, Maravedis of Madrid, etc., new plate. . . Maravedis of Barcelona, etc., old plate. 1811 P. KELLY *Cambist* II. 188 Silver coins. . Spain. . Real of Mexican Plate (1775) . . 6½ d. . . Real of new plate (1795) . . 5 d.

†**c.** See quot. (Cf. BULLION[4] 2.) *Obs.*

1746 MILES in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 161 Instead of common Thread, I used Silver and Gold Twist, or what, I think, the Ladies call Plate.

15. *Collective sing.* Utensils for table and domestic use, ornaments, etc., **a.** originally of silver or gold.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9504 Bassons full brode, & other bright vessell; Pesis of plates plentius mekyll. 1454 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 255/2 To ley in pleye all my grete Jowellys, and the most partie of my Plate. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xxi. 67 A grete quantyte of plate bothe of golde and of syluere. 1530 PALSGR. 255/2 Plate sylver vessel, *vaysselle dargent.* 1583 *Rates of Customs* D vij b, Plate gilt the vnce vs. Plate parcel gilt ye vnce iiijs. vid. Plate white the vnce iiijs. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXIV. lii. 882 Many vessels of plate of all sorts, and most engrauen. 1662 PEPYS *Diary* 27 Apr., A salt-cellar of silver, one of the neatest pieces of plate that ever I saw. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 15 P 4 Whether they keep their Coach and six, or eat in Plate. 1773 *Land. Chron.* 7 Sept. 248/3 Sacramental plate. 1846 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.*, *Southey & Landor* Wks. 1853 II. 73/1 The rich cupboards of embossed plate. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 175/1 A service of plate bequeathed by a baronet to devolve with his baronetcy.

b. Extended to plated ware, and to other kinds of metal: usually with distinctive additions, as *pewter plate, British plate, electro plate*, etc.

1545 *Rates of Customs* c ij b, Plate white or blacke double or syngle hundreth pounde, xs. 1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* § 89 Take a large Funnel of Crooked-lane plate, or of thin Brass. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* v. i, The silver ore of pure charity is an expensive article. . ; the sentimental French plate. . makes just as good a show, and pays no tax. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 45 Round the apartment . . was displayed silver and pewter plate. 1889 BESANT *Bell St. Paul's* III. 263 Spoons and forks of real silver, not trumpery plate.

†**c.** Table-ware; plates (see 18), dishes, etc. *Obs.*

1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* Pref. § 4 And who but would earnestly desire that cleere and hammerable glasse of old, for plate and other utensils. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 30 Their Tables, which are strewed liberally with Dainties served up in Plate of China.

16. *Her.* A roundel representing a flat piece of silver with a plain surface; a roundel argent.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 150 These are called plates, because they are of Siluer, and haue no similitude on them, but plaine round, as though they were shaped to ye coygne. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie*, *Lt Chandos* 87 In cheefe three plats of siluer standen plaine. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Balls* or *Bullets*. . are never called so in Heraldry, but according to their several Colours have the following Names; *Besants*, when the Colour is Or. *Plates*, when 'tis Argent [etc.]. 1882 CUSSANS *Her.* iv (ed. 3) 74 The Bezant, Plate, and Fountain are always to be represented flat.

17. Originally, in *Horse-racing*, a prize consisting of a silver or gold cup or the like given to the winner of a race; now extended to prizes in other contests; loosely, a contest in which the prize is a plate.

Selling plate, a horse-race the condition of entry to which is that the winner must be sold at a price previously fixed.

1675 *Lond Gaz.* No. 1012/4 The Plate at Rowell Slade, in the County of Northampton, will be continued on the first Thursday of September, and will be worth about Forty pound 1698 *Bull Charters, Norfolk* No. 533, Article 14 Every owner of any horse that starteth for this plate shall be obliged to sell such horse for thirty Guineys, the Contributers present shall throw dice who shall be the Purchaser. 1713 STEELE *Guard.* No. 6 P 5 Not to be particular, he puts in for the Queen's plate every year. 1725 *Newcastle Courant* 28 Aug., The Lady's Plate of fifteen pounds' value by any horse, &c. Women to be the riders: each to pay one guinea entrance, three heats. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 62 P 10, I had a chesnut horse who won four plates 1888 *Times* 26 June 4/5 He said Success was a good horse for a selling plate 1902 *Even. Standard* 5 June, The Riddlesdown Plate of 200 sovs winner to be sold for 200 sovs.

III. A shallow vessel.

18. A shallow, usually circular vessel, originally of metal or wood, now commonly of earthenware or china, from which food is eaten. Often with preceding word noting special use or purpose, as *dessert-, dinner-, fruit-, soup-plate.*

a 1450 *Knt de la Tour* (1868) 11 She drowe oute of a donghille a plate of siluer, and there come a voys to her and saide, score so longe on this plate tille ye haue hadde awey alle the blacke spottis. 1485 *Naval Acc. Hen VII* (1896) 51 Trayes, v, Plates of tree, iij dd. 1684 *Bucaniers Amer.* III. v 47 The Pirats, . . without any . . Napkins, or Plates, fell to eating very heartily the . . pieces of Bulls and Horses Flesh 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VII. 150 Ascanius this observ'd, and, smiling, said, See, we devour the plates on which we fed 1700 R. SINCLAIR in *Leisure Hr.* (1883) 205/2 Putre plats and trenchers. 1853 MRS GASKELL *Cranford* (1892) 61 Miss Pole . left them on one side of her plate untasted. 1894 *Cassell's Univ. Cookery Bk.* 1255 One [rack] to hold a dozen plates and three dishes.

b. *transf.* That which is placed on a plate; †*spec.* (*a*) a supply of food; eating and drinking; (*b*) a dish or course (*obs.*).

1577 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 634 That scho haif . . sicklike assignationis of money and victuallis for the support of hir plate as of befoir. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Coronat. Solyman* 82, I may be able to entertain him with a Plate of Pelo. 1745 POCOCKE *Descr. East* II. i. 11 The European pilgrims are well served with three or four plates. *Mod.* They shared a plate of strawberries.

c. A similar vessel of metal or wood used for taking the collection at places of worship, etc.

1779 JOHNSON *Prayers & Medit.* 4 Apr., I gave two shillings to the plate. 1837 MCKERROW *H. Belfrage* i. 3 *note*, A plate or collection-box is placed at the entry to the place of worship, to receive the voluntary offerings of the people. 1872 BESANT & RICE *Ready Money Mort.* xi, The plate came round, and caught him unprepared.

IV. *attributive* and in *Combination.*

19. **a.** attributive (in various senses), as *plate armour, -book, -box, -brass, -brush, -bush, -chest,*

-closet, *-copper*, *-dish*, *-frame*, *furnace*, *-glove*, *-guide*, *-hoe*, *-iron*, *-jack* (JACK *sb.*[2]), *-pile*, *-rand* (see 12), *-sleeve*, *washer*, *work*, *worth*.

1302 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) I. 127 The body of the Armadillo is covered with a kind of *plate armour. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* x. 158 Armour worn in England since the Norman conquest .. 1. First—Mail Armour. .. 2. Second—Mixed Mail and Plate Armour: from about 1300 to about 1410. 3. Third—Plate Armour: from about 1410 to about 1600. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xii. § 6 A piece of *Plate-Brass. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Plate-brass*, rolled brass. Latten. 1858 JOYNSON *Metals* 170 Apply this..with a soft *plate-brush. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 927 A journal, which has its bearing in a close brass *plate-bush or socket. 1849 E. B. EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 173 When one is a mere depositary—a sort of animated *plate-chest. 1900 *Spectator* 22 Dec. 923/2, I do intend to have my cellar and my *plate closet put under proper rules. 1766 SHARP in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 87 Wood, and *plate-copper. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* VII 331 A Basin and Ewre with other *Plate-dishes. 1861 FAIRBAIRN *Iron* 48 This *plate furnace is not only perfectly secure, as regards the expansion and contraction, but it is found to be economical and to answer every purpose in common with the large stone and iron-bound furnaces. *a* 1798 ROLLOCK *Lect.* 2 *Thess.* (1606) 128 He wil get on a crooslet and *plateglaſe. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 176 In the diagram, the heavy lines show the cut in lower board,..the light lines the upper board or *plate-guide aperture. 1881 WHITEHEAD *Hops* 46 This space is hoed with an ordinary *plate-hoe to remove the weeds. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 3 Used when the work is .. flat, and generally for all *Plate Iron. 1882 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. x 6 Carried on cross girders between pairs of plate-iron girders. *c* 1720 *Bewick & Graham* xxii. in Child *Ballads* VII (1890) 147/1 He put on his back a good *plate-jack, And on his head a cap of steel. 1802 SCOTT *I've St. John* iii, His plate-jack was braced, and his helmet was laced. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* II. 80/2 Into these grooves large plates of iron, which the engineer calls *plate-piles, are fitted and driven down. 1578-9 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III 107 They .. spuilyeit him of his jak, *plaitskevis, his pistolet, his belt [etc.]. 1624 *Burgh Rec. Peebles* (Rec. Soc.) 364 Ordanis to haue ane lans, ane steill bonnet and ane pair of plesleuis and ane haghuit. 1874 THURIE *Nav. Archit.* 134 A hexagonal *plate washer. *a* 1500-50 *Alexander* 3223 Polischid all of pure gold & of *plate werkis. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 355 This Touchstone of solid and *plate worth (as I may tearm it).

b. Objective, instrumental, similative, etc., as *plate bender*, *-keeper*, *-lifter*, *-roller*, *-warmer*; *plate-collecting*, *-printing*, *-tossing*; *plate-bending*, *-buttoned*, *-cutting*, *-encased*, *-formed*, *-like*, *-rolling*, *-shaped* adjs.

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., **Plate Bender*, a round bitted pinceis, for bending dental plates without showing the pinch marks. 1875 *Ibid.* 17 7/1 **Plate-bending Machine*, a machine for bending plates of metal to any required curve for boilers, water-wheel buckets, etc. 1727 SOMERVILE *Bowling-Green* Poems 68 Attorness spruce, in their Plate-button'd Frocks. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Apr. 10 1 The earliest reference to *plate collecting dates from 1835, when the Rev Daniel Parsons wrote a short article on book-plates. 1861 FAIRBAIRN *Iron* 117 At the Paris Universal Exhibition a *plate-cutting machine was exhibited. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xxiv. (1858) 526, I could find in our recent fishes .. no such *plate-encased animals as the various species of *Coccosteus* or *Pterichthys*. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 6 b/1 A *Plate formed Cauterye, to cauterize the bone and the flesh, and the whole parte. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Apr. 1/2 His employment was one of great trust, he being the *platekeeper of the Guards' mess at St. James's Palace. 1862 G. P. SCROPE *Volcanos* 139 Thin *plate-like crystals of felspar. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Feb. 1/2 The other very low and broad plate-like hats of the Louis Quinze and Louis Seize periods. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 706 The shingling and *plate rolling mill. 1837 THACKERAY *Raven-wing* vii, Under the sideboard stands.. a.. *plate-warmer. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Plate-warmer*, a small cupboard standing in front of a fire and holding plates to warm.

20 Special Combinations: **plate-basket**, (*a*) a baize-lined basket in which silver spoons, forks, etc. are kept; (*b*) a metal-lined basket for removing plates and the like which have been used at table; **plate-black**: see quot.; **plate-bolt**, (*a*) a bolt which slides on a flat plate; (*b*) a bolt having a wide flat head; **plate-bone**, (*a*) ?; cf. BUCKLER *sb.*[2] 3; (*b*) the shoulder-blade; **plate-bulb**, a thickened edge in an iron plate, having a cross-section of mushroom form; †**plate-coat**, a coat of mail of plate; **plate-cultivation**, **-culture** (of micro-organisms): see quot. 1895; **plate-day**, the day of the race for a plate; **plate electrical machine**: see *plate machine* (*a*); **plate-gauge**, a gauge consisting of a plate with edges notched in progressive order, for measuring the thickness of metal plates; **plate-girder**, a girder formed of a plate or plates of iron or steel; **plate-hat**, a hat having a nap of finer material than the body (*Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1886); **plate-holder**, *Photogr.*, a frame impervious to light in which sensitized plates are contained; **plate-horse** = PLATER 3; **plate-kiln**, a form of malt-kiln; **plate-knee**, a metal knee consisting of two flat plates giving an extended surface for the bolts; †**plate-lace**, silver or gold lace: cf. sense 14c; **plate-lap**, *Shipbuild.*, the overlapping of the plates covering the sides of a ship; **plate-lead**: see PLATINE, quot. 1797; **plate-leather**, **wash-leather** for rubbing and polishing silver plate, etc.; **plate-lock**, a lock having the outer case of wood, commonly used on outside doors; also, a lock in which the works are pivoted on an iron plate; **plate machine**, (*a*) a machine for producing electricity, in which a cushion rubs against a revolving plate of glass; (*b*) a variation of the potter's wheel adapted for making table-ware, plates, dishes, etc.; **plate-matter**, stereotype matter for newspapers such as is sometimes supplied from a central establishment to local journals; **plate-metal**: see quot. 1861; **plate-mill**, a rolling mill for metal plates; **plate mundic**, **plate-nail**, **plate-of-wind** (in an organ): see quots.; **plate-painter**, one who paints decorative designs on china, etc.; **plate-paper**, paper of fine quality on which engravings are printed; **plate-piece of eight** = piece of eight (see sense 13, and PIECE *sb.* 13c); **plate-powder**, a polishing powder for silver plate and silver ware generally; **plate-rack**, a rack or frame in which plates are placed to drain, or in which they are usually kept; (on board ship) a closed cupboard in which plates are kept; also, a grooved frame for draining photographic plates; **plate-rail** = 8; so **plate-railway**; **plate rock**, **plate-shale**, *Mining* = 11; **plate-shears**, strong hand-shears for cutting sheets of metal; also, a powerful machine for cutting boiler- or armour-plates, etc.; **plate-ship**, a vessel carrying silver, a ship of the PLATE FLEET; †**plate silver** = silver plate; **plate tracery**, *Arch.*: see quots.; **plate-way**, a plate-railway; **plate-wheel**, a wheel in which the hub is connected with the rim by a plate, instead of by spokes; **plate-worker**, † (*a*) one who works in gold or silver (*obs.*); (*b*) a worker in sheet-metal. Also PLATE FLEET, PLATE-GLASS, PLATE-LAYER, etc.

1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxviii, I .. seized the loaded pistol that always goes up-stairs with the *plate-basket. 1870 Miss BRIDGMAN *Rob. Lynne* I xiii. 22, I shouldn't care to leave any of them alone with my plate-basket. 1889 *Cent. Dict.* s. v. *Black*, **Plate-black*, a combination of lampblack and bone-black used in plate printing. 1703 T. N *City & C. Purchaser* 33 *Plate, and Spring-bolts to fasten Doors and Windows. 1839 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XIX. 290/2 One of the most perfect securities for a beam end is the plate-bolt.. The extreme end of the beam is tied downward by bolts. *a* 1648 DIGBY *Closet Open.* (1677) 126 Take any bones .. as the Ribs, the Chine bones, the buckler *Plate-bone. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII 975 The lateral Fins .. being excarnated, are like the whole Arm, with a Plate-bone, Shoulder-bone. 1874 THURIE *Naval Archit.* 110 This method is also sometimes employed in forming the arms of *plate bulb beams, but in this case the end of the beam must be heated and cut, and the lower part bent. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* II. 277 b, An helmet & a Jacke or plate cote hideth all partes of a manne sauyng the legges. 1677 *Lovers Quarrel* 278 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II 264 Thou'st have the horse with all my heart, And my Plate Coat of silver free. 1886 KLEIN *Microorganisms & Disease* (ed. 3) 41 One of the best methods for isolation is that of *plate cultivation introduced by Koch [1883] in connection with the choleraic comma bacilli. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Plate-cultivation*, *Plate-culture*, term for the method of cultivating micro-organisms in nutrient media spread out on glass plates. The term is also used for the colonies thus grown. 1886 BIGGS tr. *Hueppe's Methods of Bacterial. Investig.* 140 An enormous number of germs can in this way be certainly separated from one another in a single *plate culture. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 900, 6799 colonies developed in a plate culture by the end of two days. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4000/4 Galloways .. to be kept in Ipswich .. till the *Plate-day. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 25 The *Plate Electrical Machine..consists of a circular plate of thick glass, revolving vertically by means of a winch between two uprights [etc.]. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1738/2 Inside frames are used within the *plate holder for making small negatives. 1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIV. 63/1 A waterproof carrier, which contained my camera-top, plate-holders and plates. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 178 He afterwards was a very capital *plate horse. 1851 NIMROD *Road* 14 He had been a fair plate horse in his time. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* III. (ed. 2) 173 The *Plate-Kiln, and the Tile-Kiln, which are full of small Holes, were invented to dry brown Malts, and to save Charges. 1839 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XIX. 290/2 Robert's *plate knee is a very strong method of fastening [a beam-end to the side of a ship]. 1600 in Nichols *Progr. Q. Elis.* (1823) III. 510 Garnished with buttons and loopes, of *plate lace of Venice silver. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 62 The *plate-laps, ribbands, stringers, and deck-beams. 1782 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed 2) IX. 671 1/1 The high lisses, or lists, are a number of long threads, with platines, or *plate-lads, at the bottom. 1797 [see PLATINE]. 1365-6 in *Archæol.* (1857) XXXVII. 25 Stock-locks, *plate-locks, clykett-locks. 1485 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 29 Ther is, for the postern gate, a plate locke with a bolte, yryn, & iij keyes. Also v plate lockes with v clicket keyes. 1891 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. XI 313/2 Plate lock is still the trade term in Wolverhampton and elsewhere for a stock lock, i.e., a lock of which the outer case is wood, usually oak. 1789 NICHOLSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 26) *Plate machines do not collect more electricity than cylinders .. do with half the rubbed surface. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 83 Five turns of a two feet plate-machine ..were sufficient to produce a bubble of gas on the negative point. 1887 Z. L. WHITE in *Westm. Rev.* CXXVIII. 862 This '*plate-matter' became at once so popular with country publishers that new features were from time to time introduced...Today one of these '*plate-matter' manufacturing firms has branch offices and foundries in New York, Boston ..Chicago..San Francisco...It furnishes matter for almost every department of a newspaper except editorial articles and local news. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 84 The quantity of *plate metal put into the furnace at once varies, according to circumstances. 1862 FAIRBAIRN *Iron* 90 From the refinery the metal is run out into large moulds, and is then broken up into what is technically distinguished as '*plate metal'. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 126/1 Iron .. mixed..With arsenic; called *mispickel* by the Germans, and *plate mundic in Cornwall. 1881 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 39 **Plate Nails*, used, in laying tramway, to nail the plates to the sleepers. 1894 *Northumb. Gloss.* s. v., A plate nail is driven through a hole in the plate, which is countersunk to receive the head of the nail. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Plate-of-wind*, in the construction of organ-pipes, a thin aperture whence a sheet of air issues, impinging upon the lip of the mouth and receiving a vibration which is imparted to the column of air in the pipe. 1875 W. CORY *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 379 Do not Minton's *plate-painters enjoy the same freedom of invention as middle-age stone carvers? 1879 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* XXIX. 6 Printed on superfine *plate-paper. 1673 TEMPLE *Ess. Ire.* Wks. 1731 I. 111 In 166-, when the *Plate-pieces of Eight were raised three Pence in the Piece. 1883 *Chambers's Encycl.* VII. 585/1 A *plate-powder is.. sometimes made by levigating quicksilver with twelve times its weight of prepared chalk [etc.]. 1807-8 SYD. SMITH *Plymley's Lett.* v. Wks. 1859 II. 152/2 Making a gallant defence behind hedge-rows, and through *plate-racks and hencoops. 1862 C. P. SMYTH *Three Cities in Russia* II. 140 Furnished in the corners with towering plate-racks, holding a number of gold and silver dishes. 1825 *Plate-rail, plate-railway [see 8]. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 982 The rails [in a coal-mine] are called tram-rails, or plate-rails, consisting of a plate from 3 to 4 inches broad, with an edge at right angles to it of about two inches and a half high. 1900 A. ADDERLEY in *Speaker* 29 Dec. 349 1 Much of the land being nothing but *plate rock. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, **Plate-shale*, a hard argillaceous bed. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 112/1 With a greate payre of *plateshears cut the same of such a longitude as you desire to have it. 1861 FAIRBAIRN *Iron* 116 Before the introduction of the plate shears, they were used to cut boiler plates. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 14 June 770/2 The Spanish Government also might sell a concession to raise the *plate-ships sunk in Vigo Bay. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 70 [It] sticks to the surface of *plate silver and tarnishes it. 1855 STREET *Brick & Marble* xii. 264 The tracery commonly called *plate tracery .. only calls attention to the piercings here and there in the large block of stone or marble. 1875 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* s. v. *Plate*, Plate tracery is that kind of solid tracery which appears as if formed by piercing a flat surface with ornamental patterns. 1876 GWILT *Archit.* III iii. 978 The only tracery which can be properly executed in brick is in fact the simplest plate tracery. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 547 The bars or plates of metal of which railways and *plate-ways are composed. 1882 *Society* 28 Oct. 8/2 Liverpool .. is for constructing a special and novel form of a road called a '*plateway', along which lorries and ordinary carts may be drawn in a string by a traction engine or by horses. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 275 The axis of the *plate-wheel lies in a curvilinear slot. 1884 W. S. B. MCLAREN *Spinning* (ed 2) 1 9 The bottom cone is in gear with the main wheel of the differential motion called the 'crown wheel', or sometimes the '*plate wheel'. 1670 *Canterb. Marriage Licences* (MS.), Samuel Kannon, civitatis Cant', *plateworker. 1773 in *Reliquary* Jan. 26 An Account of the Number of Goldsmiths, Silversmiths, and Plateworkers,..within the Town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 1906 *Athenæum* 20 Jan 70/3 The Wire-workers, who were closely associated, if not indeed identical, with the Plate-workers, appear to have remained.. a branch of the Girdlers' Company at least as late as 1685.

Plate (plēt), *v.* [1. PLATE *sb.*, or (?) a. OF. *plater* to plate (Godef.).

Late OE. had app. a vb. *platian* to make into thin plates (cf. sense 3), evidenced by the vbl sb. *platung* and pa. pple. *aplated* (gold) beaten into thin plate; derived from late L. or early med. L. *platum* (sc. *aurum*) gold in thin plate; but this has app. no historical connexion with *plated* in Chaucer.

a 1000 *Aldhelm Gloss.* (Napier) 450 *Obrizum*, aplatad. *Ibid.* 2118 *Obrizo*, aplatedum. *Ibid.* 3534 *Obrizum*, *i. aurum optimi coloris*, smæte gold, platum. *a* 1000 *Ags. Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 196/24 *Brateolis*, *laminis*, platungum.]

1. *trans.* To cover or overlay with plates of metal, for ornament, protection, or strength; in late use, to cover (ships, locomotives, etc.) with armour-plates.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 255 Flore and roof and alle Was plated half a foote thikke Of gold. 1533 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scotl.* VI. 81 Ane harnes doublat, plattupoun the gardeis. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* (1623) 60 The Rivers plated with silver streames may much cheere and gladd thy heart. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 95 They are to be dovetailed and plated with half flat Bar-iron. 1862 W. H. RUSSELL in *Times* 27 Mar., Paddlewheel merchant steamers which have been plated. 1889 HENTY *With Lee in Virginia* (1890) 128 The *Merrimac*, a steamer which the Confederates had plated with railway iron.

2. To cover with a thin coating or film of metal; *esp.* to cover articles made of the baser metals with gold or silver; also iron with tin. Also *fig.*

a 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. Quack* Wks. 1730 I. 63 The beast was thinly plated with the man. 1706 PHILLIPS, To *Plate*, to cover with a thin Plate of Gold, or Silver; as To Plate Brass-Money. 1760 H. WALPOLE *Let. to G. Montagu* 1 Sept., One man there [at Sheffield] has discovered the art of plating copper with silver. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 999 In plating copper wire, the silver is first formed into a tubular shape. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* x. 111 The oars of the galleys of their [buccaneers'] commanders were plated with silver.

b. with *on*, *upon*, and construction reversed.

1790 KEIR in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 367 Among the manufactures at Birmingham, that of making vessels of silver plated on copper is a very considerable one. 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* 134 We are told of the rare artificer, instructed by Hephaistos and Athenè, who plated gold upon silver, and so produced beautiful works.

3. To make or beat (metal) into plates. *rare*—°.
1706 PHILLIPS, *Platt*,.. to bring any Metal into Plates or thin Pieces. 1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

4. To make a stereotype or electrotype plate of (type) for printing. Cf. PLATE *sb.* 6 c.
Mod. Page 227 has been plated and the type distributed.

5. To shoe (a horse) with plates (PLATE *sb.* 9).
1674 *Rutland MSS.* (1905) IV. 551 Francis Smith's charges at Lenton, for plateing Robin, 1*s.* 1755 J. SHEBBEARE *Lydia* (1769) II 440 We shall accurately search into . the true manner of plating horses, and of jockying, at these celebrated places. 1840-70 BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* (ed 3) § 1237 Plate such horses as may have good sound feet..the evening prior to their running.

Plate, obs. form of PLAT *sb.*, *a.*, and *v.*

†**Pla·teasm.** *Obs.* [ad. Gr. πλατειασμ-ός (Quintil.) a broad Doric pronunciation, f. πλατειάζειν to pronounce broadly, f. πλατεῖα, fem. of πλατύς broad.] (See quots.)
1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Plateasm*, a fault in speech, when it is over-broad and full. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Plateasm*, (Greek) a broad speaking, a pronouncing words in an over-broad tone. 1727 *Art of Speaking in Publick* 62 Persons ..affected with another vice, which the Greek Rhetoricians call Plateasm: That is to say; a Broad way of Speaking, with the mouth wide open. [1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Platiasmos*, a word used by many authors to express a fault in pronunciation, owing to a person's opening his mouth too wide, and thence speaking indistinctly.]

Plateau (plăto·). Pl. **plateaux, -eaus** (-ōz). [a. F. *plateau* :—OF. *platel* (12th c.) flat piece of metal, wood, etc., dim. of *plat*: see PLAT *a.*]
1. *Geog.* An elevated tract of comparatively flat or level land; a table-land.
1796 *State Papers* in *Ann. Reg.* 262/2 The summits, *plateaux* (flat tops of hills), mountains, and other places. 1807 *Ibid.* 11 A rising ground or flattish hill, which, in the military phraseology of the French, is called a *plateau*. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 375 On the chalk of Berkshire, extensive plateaus, six or seven miles wide, would again be formed. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* IX. 293 A sort of plateau or table-land, rising abruptly from the plains ..in immense buttresses of naked rock. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* iv. 168 The great Central tableland of Asia, culminating in the lofty plateau of Thibet. 1898 BULLEN *Cruise of Cachalot* 91 The grassy plateau on which the village stands.
b. *transf.* A level elevation in a sphygmographic tracing of the pulse; hence, the form of pulse which shows this.
1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V 470 In the systolic plateau two minor undulations of pressure are seen. *Ibid.* 934 This feature of the pulse and its long plateau would set aside that extremely rare affection pulmonary stenosis.
2. a. An ornamented tray or dish for table-service. b. A decorative plaque.
1791 WASHINGTON *Let.* Writ. 1892 XII. 53 The plateaux which you had the goodness to procure for me arrived safe. 1796 LD. CORCHESTER *Diary* (1861) I. 34 The middle of the table was filled with a painted plateau ornamented with French white figures and vases of flowers. 1800 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls* IV. 11 An elegant platteau, and a silver epergne. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 136 The plateau sufficiently large to hold the entire tea equipage of a numerous party. 1861 *Times* 6 June, The Grocers ..have secured a lasting record of their commercial adventures in the shape of a gorgeous silver plateau, comprising four massive pieces, each representing a scene in the progress of a trading caravan through the Desert.
3. *transf.* A style of woman's hat with level top.
1900 *Daily News* 21 July 6/5 Merely a burnt straw plateau with a cluster of flowers under the raised brim at the left side. 1901 *Lady's Realm* X. 650/1 Yet again have I seen the double plateau look perfectly charming in all-black
4. *attrib* and *Comb.*, as (in sense 1) *plateau air, land, region, state, valley*; *plateau-basalt, -gravel, -ice*; *plateau-like* adj; (in sense 3) *plateau hat.*
1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxv. 336 The surface of the plateau ice, the *mer de glace* of the island. 1863 MARY HOWITT *F. Bremer's Greece* I. i. 7 The Acropolis..is a rock, which, plateau like, rises directly from the plain. 1873 J. GEIKIE *Gl. Ice Age* (1894) 559 The deposition of the plateau-gravels was succeeded by a long period of valley-erosion. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 638 The great park-like plateau lands.

Plate-basket to **-cutting**: see PLATE *sb.* 19, 20.

Plated (plē·ted), *a.* [f. PLATE *sb.* or *v.* + -ED.]
1. Overlaid, covered, or strengthened with a plate or plates of metal for ornament or defence; (of persons) wearing plate-armour; (of ships, trains, etc.) protected by armour-plate.
1483 *Cath. Angl.* 283/1 Plated (*A.* Playted), *squamatus.* 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xi. 9 Like plated cote of steele, so couched neare That nought mote perce. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 516 Where he lieth buried under a fair plated stone in the Chancel. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 139 Old Warriors turn'd Thir plated backs under his heel. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1807) IV. 117 They laid his remains in a plated coffin. 1870 *Standard* 19 Dec., A plated locomotive went along the railway as far as that place to-day. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* vii. 109.
b. *transf.* of animals, etc.: Having a defensive covering of scales or bony plates.
1562 PHAER *Æneid.* VIII. Bb iij, W' serpent skales beset, & fyne w' gold Were dragons drawen in wrethes, and poolisht pure in plated fold. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 67 The Pangolin is a kind of ant-eater,..plated over with bright sharp scales, shaped like a muscle-shell.
2. Covered or overlaid with a thin film of gold or silver.
1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 8 Pieces of Five Sous.. which were only Copper plated over. 1798 *Hull Advertiser* 4 Aug. 2/2 A neat light gig, with plated harness. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 65 Plated work will never stand the tear and wear of life like the genuine metal. 1881 *Athenæum* 17 Dec. 822/3 The objects found consist of..several plated [*misspr.* plateal] brass coins, mostly effaced.
b. Having an outer surface or nap of finer material than the body.
1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 763 Plated hats .. Stuff ditto .. Silk ditto .. Wool felts. 1888 BECK *Draper's Dict.* s. v., A plated hat was one in which the body was of lamb's-wool, and the plate, or nap, of musquash or neutria; and plated hosiery stockings had an outside face of silk upon a ground of cotton.
3. Consisting of, beaten or rolled into plates.
a 1674 MILTON *Hist. Mosc.* v. Wks. 1851 VIII. 516 A great Chain of plated Gold about his Neck. 1790 KEIR in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 367 Cutting out the rolled plated metal into pieces of the required forms and sizes. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 19 Fragments [Slaty Alum] Trapezoidal, or plated.

Plate fleet. *Hist.* [f. PLATE *sb.* 14.] The fleet which annually brought the produce of the American silver mines to Spain.
1625 in *Cal. & Times Chas. I* (1848) I. 68 The rest of the fleet would stay awhile to watch the Plate fleet not yet come home. 1663 COWLEY *Verses Sev. Occas., Adv of Five Hours*, As when our Kings (Lords of the spacious Main) Take in just wars a rich Plate Fleet of Spain. 1763 W. ROBERTS *Nat. Hist. Florida* 90 Treasure out of the wreck, where the galleons, or plate-fleet, were cast away.

Plateful (plē·tfŭl). [f. PLATE *sb.* + -FUL.] The quantity (*of* anything) with which a plate is filled.
1766 ALEXANDER in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 67, I..swallowed down a plate ful of the broth. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* xvi, Let me have a plateful of that pork!

Plate-gauge, etc.: see PLATE *sb.* 20.

Plate-glass (plē·tˌglɑ·s). [f. PLATE *sb.* + GLASS *sb.*] A fine quality of thick glass, cast in plates, used for mirrors, shop-windows, or in any position where an undistorted view, great strength, or the exclusion of sound, is desired. Also *attrib.*
1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Glass*, It is from this adulteration that those threads and other defects in plate glass arise. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 398 The other remarkable places..are a plate glasshouse, a bottle glasshouse. 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* LXV. ii. 961 Mr. Harman's seat .. had a great number of plate-glass windows broke. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 508 The plate glass is poured melted upon a table covered with a sheet of copper. The plate, as cast, is about an inch thick; but it is ground down to the proper..thinness, and then polished. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 67. 397 The partition which separated my own office from our general outer office,..was of thick plate-glass.

Plate-hat to **-lap**: see PLATE *sb.* 19, 20.

Plate-layer (plē·tˌlē·ər). *orig.* One who lays, keeps in order, and renews the plates (see PLATE *sb.* 8) on a tramway or railway; hence, a man employed in fixing and keeping in order the rails, metals, or permanent way of a railway. So **Pla·te-lay·ing.**
1836 *Newcastle Courant* 24 Dec 1/1 *Advt.*, To Plate-layers and others. The Directors of the Stanhope and Tyne Railroad Company wish to receive Proposals for the Upholding of their Road. 1857 H. SPENCER in *Westm. Rev.* Apr. 482 Sundry new occupations, as those of drivers, stokers, cleaners, plate-layers. 1862 *Rep. Directors E. Ind. Railw. Comp.* 27 Progress, limited by the supply of sleepers, the want of which has since arrested platelaying.

Plate-lead, -leather, etc.: see PLATE *sb.* 20.

Plateless (plē·tlĕs), *a.* [f. PLATE *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a plate or plates.
1874 T. HARDY *Far fr. Madding Crowd* I. xv. 171 Breakfasting off bread and bacon..eaten on the plateless system.

Platelet (plē·tlet). [See -LET.] A small or minute plate. *Blood-platelet*, a minute colourless disk-shaped corpuscle which exists in large numbers in the blood of all mammalia; a blood-plate.
1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Platelets, blood-*, the same as blood-plates. 1895 in *Daily News* 13 Aug. 6/1 The armour of these strange animals consisted of either circular or many-sided plates, encircled by a rim of smaller polygonal platelets. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 400 A minute spindle-shaped body, the hæmatoblast, not unlike a blood platelet.

Plate-machine, etc.: see PLATE *sb.* 20.

Plate-maker. [f. PLATE *sb.* + MAKER.]
† 1. A maker of plate-armour. *Obs. rare.*
1297 *Coram Rege Roll* (1898) 143 Johannem le Platemaker.
2. One who makes plates of various kinds; e. g. a manufacturer of photographic plates.
1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II 182 A plate-maker issuing developing formulæ for his plates 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Jan. 14/2 The plate-maker..is constantly increasing the sensitiveness of his wares.
3. One who casts or prepares plates for engraving or printing.
1904 *Athenæum* 21 May 645/1 We feel pleasure in congratulating..the publisher and the editors, and including the printers, plate-makers, and binders.

Plateman (plē·tmăn). [f. PLATE *sb.* + MAN.]
1. ? = PLATE-MAKER 1.
1435 *Maldon, Essex, Liber A.* lf. 27 b, Johannes Wytte, Playteman, receptus est in libertatem. 1437 *Maldon, Essex, Court-Rolls* (Bundle 23, no. 1°), Johannes Whitte, playteman, queritur versus Johannem Vowle..skynner.
2. A man who has the custody of silver plate.
1861 *Times* 8 July, Porter, or Plateman in a club, family, or commercial hotel.

Plate-mark. [f. PLATE *sb.* + MARK *sb.*[1]]
1. A name for the various marks legally impressed on gold and silver plate for the purpose of indicating maker, degree of purity, hall or place of assay, date, etc.; also called HALL-MARK.
These consist of (1) the maker's initials or mark; (2) the mark of the particular assay-office; (3) the assay-mark or sovereign's mark; (4) a letter indicating the date. Plate made between 1784 and 1890 also bore (5) the duty-mark, being the head of the reigning sovereign.
1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Plate marks*, special marks.. stamped on gold or silver plate. 1883 *Chambers' Encycl.* VII. 585 There can be no deception, if the public understand the plate marks.
2. The impression left on the margin of an engraving by the pressure of the plate.
1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 62 If a plate mark is wanted it can be easily put on when the mat is partly dry by using the edge of a blunt chisel-shaped piece of hard wood, with a ruler as a guide. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 28 Dec. 3/4 It has been alleged that the plate mark has been added to the prints subsequently.
Hence **Pla·te-marked** *a.*, having a plate-mark.
1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 May 12/2 Portraits .. printed .. on handsome plate-marked boards, with gold bevelled edges.

Plate-matter to **-mendic**: see PLATE *sb.* 20.

Platen, platten (plăte·tĕn, -'n), *sb.* Forms: 5 **plateyne**, 6 **-tyne**, 6-9 **plattin**, 7 **plataine**, 7-9 **platin**, 8 **platine**, 7- **platen**, 8- **platen.** [ME. *plateyne*, a. OF. *platine* (13-14th c.) flat piece, metal plate, also a popular alteration of *patene* PATEN, from its form; in mod.F. a tabular portion of a machine, e. g. of a printing-press; f. *plat* adj.: see PLAT *a.* and -INE [4].]
† 1. A flat plate of metal for various purposes.
1541 COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* P iv b, Take your platyne or quyl and apply them all colde, but ye must nat let them lye long, and than gyue the cauteres to the workeman that shall applye them all hote and very flamynge. 1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* 1 (1634) 6 To put a platten in the roofe of the mouth, which is needfull to those who..have the roofe of the mouth falling. 1702 W. J. *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* x. 40 Some wear upon their Heads a *Kalpak*, or Fur Cap; others a large round Platine, after the Fashion of the Jewish women. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 273 They heated red hot their actual cauteries, of which some were shaped like a button, others like an olive, and a third sort like a platin; they applied them red-hot to the orifices of the vessels as soon as the member was separated.
† 2. = PATEN 1 (cf. etymol.). *Obs.*
c 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* xvii. 49 There lefte he up the plateyne anon That vppon this glorious vessel was don. 1607 R. C[AREW] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 189 Had his challice and plattin stolne by one which holpe him to say Masse. 1624 DARCIE *Birth of Heresies* xvii. 71 The Priest must lift the vaile ouer the Chalice, and release it from the Plataine, to represent the rent vaile..at Christs death.
3. *Printing.* An iron (formerly wooden) plate in a printing-press, which presses the paper against the inked type so as to secure an impression. Also applied to a similar part in other machines.
1594 R ASHLEY tr. *Loys le Roy* 22 He maketh the traine of the presse to roule ..till it come vnder the vice or spindle, vnto which the plattin is fastned. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* ii. P 2 Brass Rules,..if they be but a little too high,..will bear the Plattin off the Letters that stand near them. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Platen* or *Platine*, the Plate of a Printer's Press. 1790 *Bystander* 158 That part which is called the platen is found to be insufficient to bring off an even impression. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. xv. 513 The face of the plattin must be perfectly level and smooth. 1873 E. SPON *Workshop Receipts* Ser. I. 310/1 Place the board or side upon which the stamp is placed, upon the platen of the stamping press. 1894 *Brit. Jrnl. Photogr.* XLI. 48 From the plates breaking so frequently, we suspect that the platten of the press is not perfectly true.
4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **platen-cord**, one of the cords by which the platen was suspended from the hose, in old presses; **platen-gauge**: see quot. (also called lay-gauge); **platen-machine, platen printing-machine**, a press having a platen, as opposed to a rotary or cylinder-press; **platen-pan**, in old presses, a metal socket in which the toe of the spindle works; **platen-plate**, a square iron plate let into the upper side of the platen, in the centre of which the platen-pan was fixed.
1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* xi. P 14 If the *Plattin-Cords are too loose. 1878 HALLECK in *Sci. Amer.* XXXIX. 338/1 A New *Platen Gauge .. applied to the platen of a printing press for holding and guiding the paper that is printed upon. 1888 JACOBI *Printer's Voc.* 101 **Platen machine*, printing machines which have a flat impression, not a cylindrical one. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* xi. P 18 Into this square Frame is fitted the Stud of the *Plattin Pan. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. 513 To receive the stud of the circular brass plattin pan. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* xi. P 18 In the middle of the upper-side [of the Platen] is let in..an Iron Plate called the *Plattin-Plate. 1873 CURWEN *Hist. Booksellers* 468 In 1867 he introduced a *platten printing machine.

Platen, obs. f. PLATTEN *v.*, to flatten.

Plate-painter to **-powder**: see PLATE 19, 20.

Plater (plē·tər). [f. PLATE *v.* and *sb.* + -ER [1].]
1. One who coats or plates articles with a film of metal, usually of silver or gold; often in comb., as *electro-plater, tin-plater.*
1777 *Birmingham Directory* 5 Bewhouse, Thomas, Plater. 1798 W. HUTTON *Autobiog.* App E. 132 A buckle-plater sued O and M for a guinea. 1830 N. S. WHEATON *Jrnl.* 404, I went to the platers, where every species of silver and plated ware is produced. 1884 *Brit. Alm. & Comp.* 123 A working-man .. employed as a silver plater.

2. A man engaged in the manufacture or application of metal plates, esp. in iron shipbuilding.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 11 Aug., Upon Shoeburyness..the gunners and the armour-platers have pitched their camp. 1869 Sir E. J. Reed *Shipbuild.* x. 194 The fitting, marking, and fixing of the outside plating are performed by a party of workmen known as platers. 1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Platers*, skilled mechanics..who mark, shear, roll, flange, bend, shape, punch.., set, fit, and fix in place..the steel plates..&c., for the outside and inside and hull of a ship, or for boilers and bridges.

3. *Horse-racing.* A horse that competes chiefly in plate or prize races (see Plate *sb.* 17); an inferior race-horse. Also *fig.*

1859 Lever *Davenport Dunn* xxxi. 261 You might have guessed, Master Grog, that she never could be a 'Plater'. 1864 Admiral Rous in *Edin. Rev.* July 124 The form of the best race-horse in 1750 is inferior to those of the commonest plater of the present day. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Mar. 327/2 A veteran selling plater who has passed through some ten or a dozen stables.

4. A machine for calendering paper: see quot.

1884 Knight *Dict. Mech* Suppl., *Plater*, a paper calendering machine...The paper is packed between smooth plates of zinc or copper, and passed between the rolls back and forth till the desired finish is obtained.

Plater, obs. form of Platter.

Plate-rack: see Plate *sb.* 20.

Plateresque (plætərɛ·sk), *a* [ad. Sp. *plateresco*, f. *platero* a silversmith, goldsmith (f. *plata* silver) + *-esco*: see -esque.] Resembling silver work: applied to a rich grotesque style of decoration, etc.

1842-76 Gwilt *Archit.* § 599 Diego de Rianno in that year [1530] designed and executed..the plateresque or renaissance *sacristia mayor.* 1882 *Harper's Mag.* LXV. 219 The expensively adorned plateresque Chapel. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 24 Apr. 585/1 'Vegetable forms' are..the chief characteristic of the superb Spanish plateresque embroideries, in silver and gold thread, of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Plate-rock to -silver: see Plate *sb.* 20.

† Platery. *Obs. rare.* [f. Plate *v.* + -ery.] The work of a Plater; plating. Hence **† Platerer** *Obs.* = Plater (sense 1).

1664 Pepys *Diary* 8 Apr., What I have done in the contract with the platerer. *Ibid.* 9 Apr., From my being over-concerned with Stanes's business of the platery of the navy.

Platessiform, *a. Ichth.* [f. L. *platessa* plaice + -form.] Resembling the plaice, or the genus *Platessa*, in form or structure.

Platetrope (plæ·tɪtroʊp). *Anat.* [f. Gr. πλάτος, πλατε- breadth, width + τρόπος turning.] (See quot.)

1882 Wilder & Gage *Anatom. Technol.* 32 Two similar organs, one upon each side, are lateral in position, and called *paired organs.* Each such paired organ may be called the *platetrope* of the other, or its *lateral homologue*, or the *fellow of the opposite side.*

Hence **Platetropy** (plæ·tɪtrɔpi), bilateral symmetry. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

† Plate-vein. *Obs.* Also 7-9 plat-, 8 plait-. The cephalic vein in the horse.

1607 Topsell *Four f Beasts* (1658) 204 Let him [the horse] bloud on both sides abundantly in the plat veins, and then give him this drink. 1610 Markham *Masterp.* II. cxxvii. 428 They will also stop the blood, which is in the principall veines, called the plat veines. 1730 Burdon *Pocket Farrier* (1735) 25 Then bleed him in the plait Vein. 1831 Youatt *Horse* 181 The *plate* vein, which comes from the inside of the arm, and runs upwards directly in front of it towards the jugular, may be opened. 1841 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XXI. 632/1 Occasionally there is inflammation of the jugular from bleeding, and more rarely, of the plate and saphena vein.

Plate-way, -work, etc.: see Plate *sb.* 19, 20.

Platfond, obs. form of Plafond.

† Platfoot, *a.* and *adv. Sc. Obs.* [f. Plat *a.* + Foot *sb.* So Du. *platvoet* 'ayant les pieds larges' (Plantin), MHG. *blatevuoz*, Ger. *platt-fuss.*] a. *adj.* Flat-footed. b. *adv.* Flat-footedly. In quotations, the name of a dance-tune.

1530 Lyndsay *Test. Papyngo* 88 To lerne hir language artificiall, To play platfute, and quhissill fute before. *a* 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr.* 1 vi, Platfute he bobbit vp with bendis, For Maid he maid requeist.

Platform (plæ·tfɔrm), *sb.* (*a.*) Forms: 6 **platte-**, 6-7 **platt-**, 6- **plat-**; 6-7 **-fo(u)rme**, 6- **-form.** In 6-8 often as two words, or hyphened. β. 6-7 **plotform(e.** [a. F. *plateforme* (in 1433 *platte fourme*), *lit.* 'flat form', 'plane figure', representation on the flat, ground-plan, 'a plot, modell, or draught of a building; also, the foundation thereof' (Cotgr.): see Plat *a.* and Form *sb.* The β forms arose from the running together of *plat* and *plot*: see Plat *sb.*3.]

I. A plane surface; a plan on the flat.

† 1. *Geom.* A plane figure (as a triangle, quadrilateral, circle, etc.); also, a plane surface, a plane, and, in wider sense, any surface. *Obs.*

1551 Recorde *Pathw.* I. Defin., Of platte formes some be plain, and some be croked, and some partlie plaine, and partlie croked. *Ibid.*, In a dye (whiche is called a cubike bodie) by geometricians..there are .vi. sides, whiche are .vi. platte formes, and are the boundes of the dye. *Ibid.* II. Introd., Two right lines make no platte forme. 1574 Bourne *Regiment for Sea* xviii. (1577) 49 The most parte of the seamen make their account as though the earth were a platforme. 1674 Jeake *Arith.* (1696) 181 A Diametral Number may have more parts then be apt for the Sides of the Platform or Rectangle Figure it represents.

† 2. A plan or representation on the flat (*of* any structure existing or projected); a ground-plan; a topographical plan, chart, map; a plan or draught to build by. *Obs.*

[Kington Oliphant cites *platform* 1513-25 from State Papers, which may be in this sense or 4.]

1551 Robinson *More's Utop.* II. (1895) 131 They say that kyng Vtopus himself..appointed, and drew furth the platte fourme of the city. 1579-80 North *Plutarch* (1670) 456 [They] were every one occupied about drawing the Platform of Sicilia. 1639 Horn & Rob. *Gate Lang. Unl.* xlviii. § 525 The master-builder, having first drawne out the plot, buildeth according to that draught (modell or platforme) with other work-men helping him 1665 G. Havers *P. della Valle's Trav. E. India* 8 Captain Woodcock..shew'd me a Chart or Plat-form of the whole Streight of Ormuz, made by himself. 1763 Gray *Let.* 15 Jan., I conclude with a rude draught of the platform [of York Cathedral] according to my idea, but without any mensuration. 1774 Johnson *Journ. N. Wales* 17 Aug., All the walls remain, so that a complete platform, and elevations, not very imperfect, may be taken.

β. 1606 Holland *Sueton.* 14 He viewed, and considered the plotforme according to which he was about to build a Schoole of swordfencers.

II. Figurative uses derived from sense 2 (*plan*).

† 3. A plan, design; something intended or taken as a pattern, a model. *Obs.*

1574 R. Scot (*title*) A Perfite Platforme of a Hoppe Garden, and necessarie instructions for the making and maynteinance thereof. 1575 Gascoigne *Making of Verse* Wks. I iv, Many wryters when they haue layed the platforme of their inuention, are yet drawen sometimes (by ryme) to forget it. 1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 1 To lay downe a platforme or method for writing of Epistles. 1693 J. Edwards *Author. O. & N. Test.* 105 This garden was the platform of those before mentioned. *a* 1703 Burkitt *On N. T.* Luke xi. 1 The Lord's prayer is..a pattern and platform, according to which all our prayers ought to be framed. 1775 Burke *Corr.* (1844) II. 3 You will naturally follow the platform of the London petition, and can be at no loss in the wording 1827 Hallam *Const. Hist* (1842) II. 502 This noble design was not altogether completed according to the platform.

β. 1591 R. Hichcock in *Garrard's Art Warre* A iv b, Ample and fine drawne plots, goodly plotformes, ouerfull inuentions. 1615 W. Lawson *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 17 The Plot forme being laid, and the Plot appointed where you will plant euery Set in your Orchard.

† b. A written outline or sketch; a scheme; a description. *Obs.*

1596 Spenser *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 633/1 Ane affectation of Irish captaynrye, which in this platforme I endeuour specially to beate downe. 1647 Trapp *Comm. Rom.* ii. 19 A platform of wholsome words, a systeme, a method artificially moulded, such as Tutours and Professours of Arts and Sciences have, and do read over again and again to their Auditours. 1680 N. Lee *Cæsar Borgia* I. i, Thus have I drawn the platform of their Fates. 1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* III. *Dissert. Physick* 56 The solid Platforms of the Astrological and Hydrological Branches of Physick shall be set down next. 1727 J. Asgill *Metamorph. Man* I. 141 The two Records in the Thessalonians and Corinthians, left us as a Platform of the first Resurrection.

† 4. a. A plan of action; a scheme, design, device. *Obs.*

1550 Gardiner *Let to Ld. Protector* in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) 1342/1 If my Lord of S. Dauides, or such others haue theyr head combred with any new platforme. 1577-87 Holinshed *Chron.* I. 132/2 His destruction intended by queene Quendred, hir platforme of the practise to kill him.. 1649 Blithe *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 64 A good method, or plat-form to advance each mans labour to the best furtherance of a work. 1686 F. Spence tr. *Varillas' Ho. Medicis* 137 Those who had drawn up the platform of the Pazzi's conspiracy. 1815 J. Adams *Works* (1856) X. 140 A magnificent confederation, association, platform, or conspiracy, call it what you will, of three great personages to separate all South America from Spain.

β. *Ta* 1600 *Grim the Collier* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 413 A sudden plotform comes into my mind, And this it is.

b. *spec.* A plan or draught of church government and discipline; a scheme of principles or doctrines, made by or on behalf of a religious party, church, or sect. Now *rare.*

1573 Cartwright *Repl. Answ. Whitgift* 13 A true and perfect patern or platforme of reforming the church. *c* 1589 *Theses Martinianæ* 8 That the platforme of gouernment by Pastors, Doctors, Elders, and Deacons was not deuised by man, but by our Sauiour Christ himselfe. 1644 (*title*) The Platforme of the Presbyterian Government with the Forme of Church Worship, &c. Published by Authority. 1674 Hickman *Hist. Quinquart.* (ed. 2) 62 How it can be proved, that..the Belgick Churches did first embrace Religion according to the Lutheran, and not the Calvinian platform? *a* 1732 Atterbury *Serm.* (1737) IV. 24 They imposed the platform of their doctrine..as divine. 1759 Robertson *Hist. Scot.* III. Wks. 1813 I. 194 The first book of discipline contains the model or platform of the intended policy. 1835 Haliburton *Clockm.* Ser. I. 47 Under what Church platform? *a* 1882 Stanley in A. Elliot *State & the Church* (1882) 26 No existing Church can find any pattern or platform of its government in those early days. 1882 J. H. Blunt *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 406 Nothing in the Church could be 'pure', in their estimation, unless it conformed itself to the Genevan 'platform'.

† c. A plan or scheme of government or administration; a plan of political action. *Obs.* (Cf. 9 b.)

1598 Grimeston *Tacitus' Ann.* XIII. i. (1622) 179 Then he [Nero] laid downe a platforme of his future regiment. 1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* III. xvi. (1620) 122 This was the yeare wherein Rome deuised her platforme of new gouernment. 1625 in *Debates in Ho. Comm.* 6 Aug. (Camden) App. 140 Sir Robert Philips commended the platforme of Sir Nathaniel Rich, and sayd that wee were beholding unto him for shewing us the way. 1757 Burke *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. (1812) 8 A violent and ill considered attempt was made, unjustly, to establish the platforms of the Government.

III. The surface or area on which anything stands; esp. a raised level surface.

† 5. The area occupied by any structure; the site of a group of buildings, a fort, camp, etc. *Obs.*

1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 436 With your instrument, for trying of distances, obserue the platforme of the place. 1664 Evelyn tr. *Freart's Archit.* etc. 122 The Area or Floor, by Artists often called the Plan or Plat-forme. 1671 S. Partridge *Double Scale Proportion* 37 If the platform were a piece of land, 30 perches broad, and 183 perches long. 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* I. 2/1 Under the Title of Platform, we..include all those Spaces of the Buildings, which in walking we tread upon with our Feet. 1739 Gibbs *Apol.* (1750) I. 30 The area or platform of the old stage projected about four foot forwarder in a semi-oval figure. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 70, I was sitting by the platform of these cottages, and contemplating their ruins.

b. *fig.* The ground, foundation, or basis *of* an action, event, calculation, condition, etc. Now *rare.*

1625 *Gonsalvio's Sp. Inquis.* To Rdr., Which is so farre off from any figuratiue speech, as it is knowne to be the very Platforme and foundation of all these broyles and troubles. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 12 All the Seasons of the Year being undergone.., we may begin to calculate our Ephemeris afresh; and as a fit Platform, Easter Holy-days bring with them such Weather as is essential to Christide [at the Cape]. 1724 tr. *Pliny's Epist.* I. Life 18 Probably the first Platform of his future Industry and Application was laid in an habitual Care to oblige [his uncle]. 1829 Southey *Sir T. More* II. 174 A new government has been constituted in a new country.. and consequently upon a different platform. 1832 *Niles' Register* 1 Sept. XLIII. 1/2 Fifteen per cent. being the 'platform' on which certain interests would agree to protect the national industry!!!

c. *fig. The platform*, or more fully *the equal dividend platform*, in the Free and United Free Churches of Scotland, the position or general level of churches drawing an equal dividend from the Sustentation Fund, as opposed to embryo or merely mission churches not yet 'on the platform'.

1892 *Proc. of Free Ch. Scot.* 168 Charges formed out of Home Mission efforts and not yet admitted on the equal dividend platform.

d. *fig.* A plane or level *of* action, thought, etc.

1870 Emerson *Soc. & Solit., Clubs* Wks. (Bohn) III. 95 Conversation in society is found to be on a platform so low as to exclude science, the saint, and the poet. 1875 Helps *Soc. Press* ix. 129 The platform of thought upon which each generation finds itself placed, is a platform of a very different kind from that of the preceding thirty years.

6. A raised level surface or area.

a. A level place constructed for mounting guns in a fort or battery.

1560 Whitehorne *Ord. Souldiours* (1588) 18 b. That which shall haue either caualiers or platformes. 1571 Digges *Pantom.* I. xxx. I iv, Suche as shall haue committed to their charge any platfourme with ordinaunce. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* I. ii. 252 Fare ye well: Vpon the Platforme twixt eleuen and twelue, Ile visit you. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Platform*, in Fortification, is a Place prepared on the Ramparts for the raising of a Battery of Cannon; or it is the whole Piece of Fortification raised in a re-entring Angle. 1814 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* XI. 564 To construct the battery, with its traverses, platform and magazines in one night. 1827 Roberts *Voy. Centr. Amer.* 179 Twelve pieces of Cannon..mounted..on a wooden platform of great thickness

β. 1575 Gascoigne *Noble Art Veneric* Wks. 1870 II. 304 Patterns..Of Plotformes, Loopes, and Casamats, deuisde by warlike men. 1626 Capt. Smith *Accid. Yng Seamen* 33 If she [a piece] be well mounted, vpon a leuell plot-forme.

† b. An open walk or terrace on the top of a building or on a wall. *Obs.*

1580-1 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* III. 364 The haill tymmer of the bak platforme and bartesing. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 142 A great wall of blackish stones four Foot thick, which supports a large Platform or Terrass. 1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent* 107 Lead which was first laid on about twelve Years since upon two Platforms at my House there. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Platform*, in Architecture, is..a kind of Terrass Walk, or even Floor on the Top of the Building; from whence we may take a fair Prospect of the adjacent Gardens or Fields.

c. A natural or artificial terrace, a flat elevated piece of ground; a table-land, a plateau.

1813 Scott *Trierm.* III. xiv, The brave De Vaux Began to scale these magic rocks, And soon a platform won. 1832 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* II. 40 The great platform [in Mexico] which is the scene of sport is at an elevation of about nine thousand feet above the level of the sea. 1838 *Murray's Hand bk. N. Germ.* 351 The *Brockenhaus* is the name of the inn on the platform of bare rock which forms the summit of the Brocken. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. x. 284 The station chosen..was on a grassy platform. 1882 Stanley *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. vi. 120 The loftier and still loftier regions of the mountain platform. 1865 J. Fergusson *Hist. Archit.* I. i. II iv. 172 The buildings we..find on the platform at Persepolis.

† 7. A division of the orlop of a man-of-war, between the cock-pit and the main-mast. *Obs.*

1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 159/4 The Lieutenant succeeding in the command, was about half an houre after wounded in both legges, and carried down to the Platforme. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Platform*, or *Orlop*, in a Man of War, is a Place on the Lower Deck of her, abaft the Main Mast, and round about the Main Capstan, where, in the Time of Service, Provision is to take care of the Wounded Men; 'tis between the Main Mast and the Cock-pit. 1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Ship*, Plate, The Platform or Orlop.

8. A raised level surface formed with planks, boards, or the like.

a. *generally*, as used for standing, sitting, walking, for seeing or being seen, or for any purpose for which such an arrangement is useful.

In a glass-furnace, the bench on which the pots are placed (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875). *Feeding platform*, in *Pisciculture*, a platform fixed in a trout-pond, a few inches from the bottom, on which food is thrown for the fish.

1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. lii. 255 The Teytocks Chair .. was raised on a plat Form of Deals, with three Steps of Ascent. 1761 *Ann. Reg.* 218/2 (*Coronation of Geo. III*) A platform was erected from the upper end of Westminster Hall..to the west door of the abbey. 1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trav. Sp. & Port.* ix, At night we were provided with clean beds and platforms. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 134 Cross the Po by a most commodious ferry; a platform on two boats. 1820 *Ann. Reg.* II. 1372/2 It resembles the platforms used on land for weighing waggons. 1826 HONE *Every Day Bk* I. 1182 There were fifteen hundred variegated illumination lamps disposed over various parts of this platform [in front of a theatre at a fair]. 1827 *Hull Advertiser* 14 Dec. 4/1 In this order they went .. over the temporary Bridge and passed down an inclined platform .. to the bottom of the South or Humber Dock Pit. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 374 The Queen..advanced in procession to the platform [on which the coronation ceremony was to take place]. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 153 He laid the bags upon a platform of alders, which he bent down.

b. A horizontal stage or piece of flooring resting on wheels, as in a railway carriage, truck, or tram-car; in the colonies and U. S. *esp.* the open portion of the floor at the end of a railway car.

1832 *Penny Mag.* I 275 Fixed on a moveable platform, having four wheels; these wheels move along an iron railway which is itself fixed on another platform. 1846 *Hull & Lincoln Railw Bill* 11 Conveyed on a truck or platform. 1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* 34 The platform of the car. 1896 *Daily News* 10 Nov. 2/1 (Lord Mayor's Show) Upon the platform-on-wheels officially billed as 'England and her Heroes' were men..representing the uniforms of the Buffs at the beginning of the century,. the Black Watch, ..and a couple of antique Jack Tars. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Mar. 12/1 A passenger warned not to ride on the platform of a car which was speeding at the rate of fifty miles an hour.

c. A raised walk or floor along the side of the line at a railway station, for convenience in entering and alighting from the trains. (See also quot. 1900.)

1838 F. W. SIMMS *Public Wks. Gt. Brit.* 2 On the opposite side an arrival stage or platform is erected. 1846 *Fraser's Mag* XXXIV. 522 The platform of an extensive railway station. 1878 F. S. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw* 216 The Citadel Station .in 1860 consisted of a single platform for both up and down trains. 1900 *Engineering Mag* XIX. 703 The movable platform, or traveling sidewalk [at the French *Exposition*]. *Ibid.*, In large machine works , time now lost in passing from one part to another might be saved by a travelling platform. *Mod* Subway to platforms 1, 2, 3, and 4.

9. *spec.* A temporary (or sometimes permanent) piece of raised flooring in a hall, or in the open air, from which a speaker addresses his audience, and on which the promoters of a meeting sit; hence, *transf.* or allusively, in reference to public speaking or discussion on a platform, the making of political or other speeches, platform oratory; also, the body of supporters who appear on a platform, as 'an influential' or 'representative platform'.

c 1820 [Said to have been in use]. 1836 *Hull Observer* July, Ample arrangements had been made on the ground by the erection of hustings for the spectators and a platform for the speakers. 1840 *Niles' Register* 7 Mar. LVIII. 4/3 On the platform above the officers of the convention a beautiful transparency had been placed, representing general Harrison in uniform. 1853 A. PRENTICE *Hist Anti-Corn Law League* I. 12 On Thursday August 2nd [1832] Mr. Loyd appeared on a platform on the Clarendon Inn bowling green. 1857 W. COLLINS *Dead Secret* II. i, He was quite incapable of finding his way to the platform of Exeter Hall. 1858 M. PATTISON *Academ Org.* 6 So much of it [the question] as could be brought upon the platform, was made into a party topic. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 25 To go to the pulpit or platform with a thorough command of his subject. 1885 H. N. OXENHAM *Short Stud. Eth. & Relig* x. 86 Foolish and erroneous..notions are fostered by the periodical press, but the same might be said of the pulpit and the platform. 1885 J. BRIGHT in G. C. Brodrick *Mem. & Impress.* (1900) 230, I have quitted the platform, and no longer feel the warm interest which is required to make me speak. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 11 Dec 3/4 He lamented the growth of the platform. H ignored the Press. His one concern was to be a capable official.

fig. (cf. b.) 1864 KNIGHT *Passages Work. Life* II. vi. 124 A cordial union of men of very different persuasions .. who have met upon a common platform.

b. *fig.* A basis on which persons unitedly take their stand and make their public appeal; *spec.* in U.S. politics, a public declaration of the principles and policy on which a political party proposes to stand; now *esp.* such a declaration issued by the representatives of the party assembled in convention to nominate candidates for an election.

This *fig.* use was developed in U. S. between 1844 and 1848; in early instances, as well as in the phrase 'a plank of the platform' (cf. PLANK *sb.* 5), it is associated directly with the material platform on which persons meet and publicly speak (a sense known in U.S. from 1840). Although to some extent approaching senses 4 b, 4 c, 5 b, this in its origin had no direct connexion with these

1844 *Address Democr. State Convent. Virginia* 3 Feb. in *Niles Register* LXV. 408/1 These are our doctrines—this the broad platform on which we stand. Here is our confession of faith..old as the constitution—old as the days of our fathers. 1845 C. SUMNER in *Mem. & Lett.* (1893) III. 104 S. C. Phillips and W. B. Calhoun..will labor to bring the Whig party of Massachusetts to the anti-slavery platform. 1847 S. P. CHASE in *Ann. Rep. Amer. Hist. Assoc. for* 1902 II. 123, I care nothing for names. All I ask for is a platform and an issue. 1847 W. LUMPKIN *Ibid. for* 1899 II. 1138 The passage of the Wilmot resolutions by Congress, I believe..will enlarge the platform on which we stand. 1848 *N. Y. Herald* 6 May 4/1 We hope that the coming convention will .. solemnly re-affirm our old party position, by adopting, as its platform of action, the general resolutions of 1844. *Ibid.*, The whigs, whether on the Lexington platform, or some other non-committal platform, will be and must be at once known and doomed as the party that opposed their country. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* viii. 154 It gives a Party Platform, tu, jest level with the mind Of all right-thinkin', honest folks thet mean to go it blind. 1853 COBDEN 1793 & 1853 iii. 87 The advocates of peace have found in the peace congress movement a common platform, to use an Americanism, on which all men who desire to avert war .. may co-operate. 1862 T. HUGHES in J. M. Ludlow *Hist. U. S.* 379 The platform on which Abraham Lincoln came in. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 103 A Western Democrat on a soft money platform. 1883 *Standard* 28 Apr. 5/4 The platform of the Convention [of the Irish Nationalists] occupies a column of small type in the papers. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. III. lxx. 549 *note*, The nearest English parallel to an American 'platform' is to be found in the addresses..issued at a general election by the Prime Minister..and the leader of the Opposition. 1891 [see PLANK *sb.* 5].

† B. *adj* Of flat form, flat. *Obs. rare*—1.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* v. 208 The tectures of her Houses ..being platforme.

C. *attrib* and *Comb.*, as *platform framer, -lead, -pavilion*; (sense 9) *platform denunciation, man, oratory, speaker, speaking, woman*; *platform-ridden* adj.; (sense 8 c) *platform foreman, inspector, official, track*; **platform-bridge**, in *U.S.* a gangway between the platforms of two railway-carriages; **platform-car** (*U. S.*), **platform-carriage**, a low four-wheeled wagon or truck without sides, for transporting mortars and other heavy articles; **platform-crane**, a crane mounted on a railway-truck; **platform-mud**, *Geol.*, an elevated deposit of mud with level surface; **platform-scale**, a weighing-machine with a platform on which the object to be weighed is placed; **platform-spring**: see SPRING *sb*; **platform-wagon** = *platform-carriage*.

1864 WEBSTER, *Platform car. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Oct. 8/1 An order for several steel platform cars of forty tons capacity. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. i (1872) 7 *Platform denunciations. 1897 *Daily News* 29 Dec 5/1 *Platform foreman at Euston Station. 1901 *Q. Rev.* July 55 These by-gone *platform framers and 'leaders of revolts'. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 130 Sometimes *Platform-lead is near ⅛ of an Inch thick. 1903 MORLEY *Gladstone* III. x. v. 433 *Platform-men united with pulpit men in swelling the whirlwind. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* xvi 336 Deposits of '*platform mud', as it has been termed in France, might be extensively formed. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* vi. 55 He had no turn for *platform oratory. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Mar. 1/1 An admirable *platform speaker. 1866 BRANDE & COXE *Dict. Sci.* etc. II. 929 **Platform Waggon*, in Artillery, a carriage on four wheels, fitted for the transport of guns, mortars, traversing platforms, or other heavy stores. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 276 These stage and *platform women have what they are pleased to call Bohemianism so thoroughly engrained with their natures that [etc]. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Aug. 8/1 She is not a 'platform woman' in the common acceptation of the phrase.

Hence (chiefly *nonce-wds.*) **Pla·tformally** *adv.*, in the manner of a platform speaker; **Pla·tformish** *a.*, resembling that of a platform speaker; **Pla·tformism**, the making of (political) platform speeches; **Pla·tformist**, a platform speaker; **Platformi·stic** *a.*, characteristic of or suitable to platform speaking; **Pla·tformless** *a.*, lacking a platform; **Pla·tformy** *a.* = *platformish*.

1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* xvii, 'The Commandments say, no murder, sir!' proceeded Honeythunder *platformally pausing. 1892 *Daily News* 3 Feb 6/6 A manner described as a trifle too *platformish for the House of Commons. 1866 VISCT. STRANGFORD *Selections* (1869) II 323, I venture to think that the time for *platformism is past, even in this platform-ridden country. *Ibid.* I. 79 [A] true Liberal—as opposed to a technical or *platformistic Liberal. 1892 KIPLING in *Times* (weekly ed.) 25 Nov. 13/2 The railway .. a *platformless, regulationless necessity. 1893 *Daily Tel.* 22 Mar. 5/3 Mr. Fowler's speech in introducing the measure was .. a trifle *platformy in style.

Pla·tform, *v.* [f. PLATFORM *sb.*]

† 1. *trans.* To plan, outline, sketch, draw up a scheme of. *lit.* and *fig.* *Obs.*

1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.*, *Sonn* xiv, Vertues all, and Honours all inflame Braue mindes to platfourme, and redoubted handes To doe such deedes. 1593 — *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 186 Conceit, that buildeth Churches in the Ayer, and platformeth Disciplines without stayne, or spott. 1602 FULBECKE *2nd Pt. Parall.* Ded, To platforme a consummate and exemplarie Parallele or Trinomion. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I. i. 29 To grant that church discipline is platformed in the Bible.

† 2. To furnish (a building) with a platform: see PLATFORM *sb.* 6 b. *Obs.*

1616 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1848) II. 341 The said Thomas sall .. platforme and mack watterthicht the haill heid of the hous with fyne aisler. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VIII. 365 The houses..are all builded with mudde, and platformed on their tops. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 483 Houses, two stories high, platformed at the top for walking.

3. To place on or as on a platform.

1793 SEEATON *Edystone L.* § 167 Every course must not only be tried singly together upon the platform,..but it must have the course next above it put upon it,..and this .. amounted to the platforming of every course twice. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *To Flush* xii, Platforming his chin On the palm left open. 1844 — *Drama of Exile* 602 Platformed in mid air.

4. *intr.* To speak on a platform.

1859 LINCOLN in *Voice* (N. Y.) 15 June (1896) 4/1 The point of danger is the temptation in different localities to 'platform' for something that will be popular just there. 1892 H. JEPHSON *Platform* II. 543 On the 18th September two Conservative ex-Ministers 'platformed'. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Apr. 2/1 She has never appeared on any platform, in any cause—to 'platform' betrays, in a woman, a high stomach.

Hence **Pla·tforming** *vbl. sb.*

1594 C[AREW] *Huarte's Exam. Wits* viii. (1616) 108 In platforming, and building, which belong to the imagination. 1640 T. WARMSTRY *Addr. to Two Houses* in *Sights Ch. & Commonw. Eng.* 2 For the right and just platforming of your designs and undertakings. 1793 [see sense 3]. 1892 H. JEPHSON *Platform* I. 556 Its attendant meetings and Platformings.

Pla·tformed, *a.* [f. PLATFORM *sb.* + -ED².] Formed as a platform, level-topped; elevated as on a platform or plateau; furnished with a platform.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 267 A platformd rocke, all couered with .. siluer. *Ibid.* X. 498 The second soyle for pleasure, is the platformd Carse of Gowry. 1883 *American* VI. 265 An engine and one platformed car.

Pla·tformer. [f. PLATFORM *v.* + -ER¹.]

† 1. One who designs or devises a 'platform'; a schemer, contriver, plotter. *Obs.*

1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 223 The Ringleaders of leaud Licentiousnes, are more pestilent, then the Platformers of vaine Fantasticallity. 1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* Pref 2 It was..a ridiculous oversight in our new platformers. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Lives Emperors* in *Hist. Justine* I. liv, These Iesuites .. are the common platformers for the Romish Church to poison all the commonwealths of Christendome.

2. One who speaks on a public platform.

1892 H. JEPHSON *Platform* II. p ix, Popular Platformers. *Ibid.* p. xi, Bright on the Chartist Platformers.

Plat-ful, erron. for *plat ful*: see PLAT *adv.*

Plathelminth: see PLATYHELMINTH.

Platic (plæ·tik), *a. Astrol.* [ad. late and med.L. *platicus* (Firmicus, 4th c.) broad, general, ad. late Gr. πλατυκός, -ικός broad, diffuse, f. πλατύς broad: see -IC.] Of an aspect: Not exact or within a degree, but within half the sum of the 'orbs' of the two planets: opp. to PARTILE 2.

a 1625 FLETCHER *Bloody Bro.* IV. ii, Mars out of the self same house, (But another Sign) here by a Platique aspect Looks at the Hilege. 1792 SIBLY *Occult Sc.* I. 144 By a platic aspect we are to understand two planets so posited, as to admit half the degrees of each of their own rays or orbs. 1819 WILSON *Dict. Astrol.* s. v. *Familiarities*, There are two kinds of approximation in familiarities: partile and platic. 1896 J. M. MANLY in *Harvard Studies* V. 112 *note*, Venus and Mars, are in platic conjunction when less than six or eight degrees apart.

Hence **Pla·ticly** *adv.*, with a platic aspect.

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* III. i. 394, δ among the rest, platiquely opposing ♄.

Platie (plē·ti). *Sc.* [dim. of PLATE *sb.*: see -IE.] A little plate.

1786 BURNS *Twa Dogs* 223 Owre the wee bit cup an platie.

† **Plati·lla.** *Obs.* Also 7 -illo, 8 -ille (?). [a. Sp. *platilla* 'a sort of Silesia linen'; ? dim. of *plata* silver.] (See quot. 1858.)

(App. the name in the Spanish colonies; cf. quot. 1699.)

1699 DAMPIER *Voy* II. ii. 110 Thus far Ships come to bring goods, especially European Commodities; viz. Broadcloth, Serges, .. Ghentins, Platilloes, Britannias, Hollandilloes, Iron work. 1740 *Hist. Jamaica* xiii. 336 The chief saleable Goods are , Silks, Platilloes, all Sorts of Iron-ware. 1800 *Hull Advertiser* 3 May 2/2, 1242 Platilles, containing 1364 ells. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Platillas*, a white linen fabric made in Silesia for export to America.

Platin, platen, platina, alleged name of an alloy of copper and zinc: see quots.

1790 W. RICHARDSON *Chem. Princ. Met. Arts* 167 Platina, eight ounces of brass, and five ounces of spelter. 1884 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. III. 16/2 For button brass, an alloy of 8 parts of copper and 5 of zinc is commonly used by the Birmingham makers, under the name of 'platin'.

¶ Investigation has shown that no alloy is, or has been within memory, known in Birmingham under this name, unless it was a workman's pronunciation of *plating* (metal); the composition given is merely that of ordinary brass.

Platin- (plæ·tin), combining form of PLATINUM before a vowel, in names of chemical compounds, as *platinamine*, an amine of platinum; *platinammonium*, a compound of platinum and ammonium; PLATINIRIDIUM.

1896 W. A. MILLER *Elem. Chem.* II. 1066 Salts of Platinamine. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 349 Platinum tetrachloride absorbs four molecules of ammonia, forming platinammonium chloride.

Platina (plæ·tinä, plätī·nä). Now *rare* or *Obs.* [a. Sp. *platina* (platīna) platinum, dim. from *plata* silver: see -INE⁴.] The earlier name of PLATINUM.

1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 584 Several Papers concerning a new Semi-Metal, called Platina. 1754 LEWIS *ibid.* XLVIII.

638 The substance brought into England under the name of platina appears a mixture of dissimilar particles. 1766 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) I. 505 You have often heard of the metal, called platina, to be found only in South America. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 92 Platina is the heaviest body known to exist. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 230/2 *Platina* or *Platinum* an important metal. [In the article *platina* is the only form used.] 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 28 June 7 The prisoner denied that he had ever stolen any platina, and said he was innocent of the charge.

b. *attrib.* (usually = Consisting or made of platinum) and *Comb.*

1794 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 388 A small piece of purified white lac, in a platina spoon. 1819 CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 375 Held in a pair of platina pincers. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 356 He..determined to try to draw platina-wire. 1883 *Hardwich's Photogr. Chem.* (ed. Taylor) 307 To have it [an enlargement] made on a more stable and permanent base than silver, hence carbon and platina printing find most favour for such a purpose.

Platina: see PLATIN.

Platinate (plæ·tinĕt), *sb. Chem.* [f. PLATIN-UM + -ATE[1] 1 c.] A salt derived from platinic oxide, in which platinum is tetravalent.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Plat nate*, term for a combination in which platinic oxide plays the part of an acid. 1856 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 669 A compound of platinic chloride with platinate of calcium.

Platinate (plæ·tinelt), *v.* [f. PLATIN-UM + -ATE[3].] *trans.* = PLATINIZE.

1889 *Philos. Mag.* Dec. 454 The plates were next platinated by a process given in Gore's 'Electro-metallurgy' under the name of 'Roseleur's Process'. *Ibid.*, To prepare the plates for platinating.

† **Pla·tine.** *Weaving. Obs.* [a. F. *platine*; see PLATEN.] A plate-lead; see quot. 1707.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xxi. (ROXB) 252/1 The Platines are Lead of a halfe round forme, hung in strings (as pack thrid) which pass between two cross sticks; these strings goe to pullaces fix in the top castle and so to the Tradles and are called Lames vnder the workmans feet, so that by the riseing and falling of the Tradles, these play vp and down. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 230/1 The plate-leads, or platines, are flat pieces of lead, of about six inches long, and three or four inches broad at the top, but round at the bottom; some use black slates instead of them: their use is to pull down those lisses which the workman had raised by the treddle, after his foot is taken off.

Plating (plæ·tiŋ), *vbl sb.* [f. PLATE *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the verb PLATE in various senses.

a. The making or application of metal plates.

1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 139 The operation of plating..in the manufacture of spades and shovels. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 67 When it comes to the plating—the 'shell plating', as it is called—the hand-hammer has still to be brought into play.

b. The process of coating with a thin adherent layer of precious metal.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 725 Copper may likewise be plated by heating it, and burnishing leaf-silver upon it; so may iron and brass. This process is called French Plating. 1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* ii. (1874) 29 The decorative processes of plating, gilding, and enamelling.

c. See quot., and cf. PLATED 2 b.

1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* vi. 197 A process termed 'plating' which..consists in putting a coating of silk on a substratum..of cotton.

d. The shoeing of a horse with plates or racing-shoes. Also *attrib.*

1840–70 BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* § 1237 In the plating of race-horses, much caution is required in the selection of a proper smith. *Ibid.* § 1238 Either of these varieties of plating shoes.

e. Plate-racing.

1865 *Daily Tel.* 7 Nov. 5/2 Frittering away its money in minor and unseasonable plating. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* II. L. v. § 1. 429 1888 *Illustr. Sport. & Dram. News* 21 Jan. 511/1 Will they [young race horses] descend to the depths .., and after a career of plating turn up some day in a selling hurdle-race, winner to be sold for £50?

2. *concr.* The result or product of this action.

a. An external layer or sheath of plates; sheathing-plates collectively.

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. iii, St. Edmund's Shrine glitters .. with a plating of wrought gold. 1891 KIPLING *Light that Failed* (1900) 277 The narrow-gauge armoured train... Two bogie trucks running before the locomotive were completely covered in with plating 1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVI. 381/1 There are five strokes of this plating from deck to garboard.

b. The surface of precious metal with which copper, etc. is plated. Also *fig.*

1833 T. HOOK *Widow & Marquess* viii, She..dreaded that the appearance might be deceitful—if it were so, the plating was extremely thick. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 998 Were it to remain a very little longer, the silver would become alloyed with the copper, and the plating be thus completely spoiled. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 61 The plating of Anglicism rubs off.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, 'occupied or used in plating'; as *plating liquid*, *mill*, *trade*; **plating bar**, a bar made from special pig-iron for making into plate-iron; **plating bath**, a bath containing the metallic solution in which articles to be plated are immersed; **plating hammer**, (*a*) a heavy hammer for clinching; (*b*) a steam-hammer for working on armour-plate, etc.

1890 *Daily News* 13 June 2/7 There is a fair enquiry for *plating bars. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Oct. 5/2 Purchasing bar silver for the purpose of strengthening their *plating bath. 1543 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 43, ij nalyng hamers ij[d]. Item a hake hamer with a *platyng hamer, ij[d]. *c* 1865 G. GORE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 225/1 A good *plating liquid should contain one equivalent of .. cyanide of potassium. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 358 In 1750..Parliament ..prohibited the erection in America of slitting, rolling, or *plating mills, or steel furnaces.

Platini- (plæ·tini), *Chem.*, combining form of PLATINUM, denoting compounds in which it has its higher valency (cf. PLATINIC).

1887 A. M. BROWN *Anim. Alkaloids* 73 Chloride of platinum gives with chlorohydrate of betaine a platinichloride in yellow crystals. 1890 WEBSTER, *Platinichloric.*

Platinic (plătĭ·nik), *a. Chem.* [f. PLATIN-UM + -IC. So F. *platinique*.] Applied to those compounds of platinum in which it exists in its higher degree of valency, i. e. as a tetrad; as *platinic oxide*, PtO_2; *platinic chloride*, $PtCl_4$. Opposed to PLATINOUS. (Cf. FERRIC, and see -IC 1 b.)

1842 PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 95 The conversion of the platinous oxide compounds into the platinic oxide 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 665 Platinum forms two series of compounds, the platinous compounds in which it is diatomic, *e.g.* $PtCl_2$, PtO, etc., and the platinic compounds in which it is tetratomic, *e.g.* $PtCl_4$, PtO_2, etc. *Ibid.* 668 Tetrachloride of Platinum or Platinic Chloride, $Pt^{iv}Cl_4$.

Platiniferous (plæ·tinĭ·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. PLATIN-UM + -FEROUS.] Bearing or yielding platinum.

1828–32 WEBSTER s. v., Platiniferous sand. *Dict. Nat Hist.* 1853 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxxii. 312 On its western slope lies the famous auriferous and platiniferous land. 1896 *Educ. News* (Philad.) 25 Apr. 270 One bed of platiniferous lead ore is a mile long.

Platiniridium (plæ·tinĭrĭ·dĭŏm). *Min.* [f. PLATIN-UM + IRIDIUM.] A native alloy of platinum and iridium, occurring in small grains or cubes with truncated angles, of a white colour.

1868 DANA *Min.* (ed 5) 11.

Platinite (plæ·tinəit). *Chem.* [f. PLATIN-UM + -ITE[1] 4 b.] A salt derived from platinous oxide, in which platinum has its lower valency.

1856 WATTS *Dict Chem.* IV. 671 Platinous Oxide .when recently precipitated .. dissolves in potash and in soda, forming salts called platinites, which appear also to be formed when metallic platinum is heated with caustic alkalis. 1878 ABNEY *Photogr.* (1881) 157 A solution of 'chloro-platinite' of potassium.

Platinize (plæ·tinəiz), *v.* [f. PLATIN-UM + -IZE.] *trans.* To coat with platinum. Hence **Platinised** *ppl a.*, **Platinizing** *vbl. sb.*; also **Platiniza·tion**, the action or process of platinizing.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 721 Porcelain and other wares may be platinised, silvered, tinned, and bronzed. 1842 *Mech. Mag.* XXXVI. 461 The platinized silver battery invented by Mr. Smee. 1878 ABNEY *Photogr.* (1881) 138 This toning may consist of gilding the silver image, platinising it, or substituting some other metal for it.

Platino- (plæ·tino), combining form of PLATINUM; *spec.* in *Chem.* denoting compounds in which it is divalent (Watts *Dict Chem.* IV. 665.)

1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 346 The acid tartrate and the platinochloride being among the least soluble 1884 *Chemb. Jrnl.* 1 Mar. 141/1 The platino barium cyanide, becomes highly luminous when inclosed in a tube and traversed by the electric current. 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* vii. (ed. 4) 298 For ferrocyanide of potassium, platinocyanide of potassium may be substituted.

Platinode (plæ·tinōəd). *Electr.* [f. PLATIN-UM + Gr. ὁδός path, as in *anode*, *cathode*, *electrode*, etc.] The negative plate or pole (cathode) of a voltaic cell (often consisting of platinum). Opp to ZINCODE.

1839 NOAD *Electricity* (1849) 162 The phenomenon of the transfer of the charcoal from one electrode to the other.. was abundantly apparent; taking place from the zincode (or positive pole) to the platinode (or negative pole). *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 104 The pole or terminal, .proceeding from, and ending the wire of the copper or platina plate of a battery, has been termed the platinode, or anode.

Platinoid (plæ·tinoid), *a.* and *sb.* [f. PLATIN-UM + -OID.] A. *adj.* Resembling platinum

1864 in WEBSTER. 1885 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

B. *sb.* [Cf. *metalloid*.]

1. *Chem.* Any metal of the class comprising platinum and those commonly found in association with it and resembling it in several properties, viz. iridium, osmium, palladium, rhodium, and ruthenium. Also called *platinum metals*.

1882 in OGILVIE.

2. Name for an alloy of nickel, zinc, copper, and tungsten, of a silvery white colour, and resembling platinum in non-liability to tarnish, etc.

1885 *Engineering* 3 July 17 Platinoid is practically German silver with from 1 to 2 per cent. of tungsten in it. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Mar 3/1 Very fine wires of 'platinoid', or some other convenient alloy.

Platino·so-, combining form of mod.L. *platinōsus* PLATINOUS.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Platinoso-*, a prefix employed by Berzelius in compound terms or epithets of double salts which result from the combination of a platinous salt with another metallic salt, as *Platinoso-ammonicus*, etc. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 667 A dark brown solution supposed by Magnus to contain platinoso-platinic chloride.

Platinotype (plæ·tinotəip). *Photogr.* [f. PLATINO- + TYPE.] A process of photographic printing by which prints in platinum-black are produced, the paper being prepared by coating with a solution of chloro-platinite of potassium, K_2PtCl_4 (commonly called platinum chloride) and ferric oxalate, and developed in a hot solution of potassic oxalate. Also *attrib.*

1880 *Times* 5 Oct. 6/6 There is now a Platinotype Company, as there has long been a Woodburytype and an Autotype. 1881 *Athenæum* 18 June 817/3 The Earl of Rosse.. presented to the Society photographic copies of the drawings made by the platinotype process. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Dec. 2/2 A print in platinotype which will not fade, can be had.

b. A print produced by this process.

1884 *Sat. Rev.* 12 July 58/2 Mr. Keene's illustrations. a great many of which are 'platinotypes'.. are very good. 1892 *Times* 20 Oct. 14/1 The 210 platinotypes..constitute an exhibition of much beauty and interest.

Platinous (plæ·tinəs), *a. Chem.* [f. PLATIN-UM + -OUS c.] Applied to those compounds of platinum in which it exists in its lower degree of valency, i. e. as a dyad. (Opposed to PLATINIC.

1842 [see PLATINIC]. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Berzelius terms *Oxydum platinosum* the first degree of oxidation of *platina*; *Sulphur platinosum* the first degree of sulphuration; *Sales platinosi* the combinations of platinous oxide with the oxacids. 1866 WATTS *Dict Chem.* IV. 667 Dichloride of Platinum or Platinous Chloride, $PtCl_2$. *Ibid.* 671 Platinous Oxide is obtained as a hydrate, $Pt^{ii}O.H_2O$ or $Pt^{ii}H_2O$, by digesting platinous chloride in a warm solution of potash and washing the precipitate 1890 ABNEY *Photogr.* (ed. 6) 171 A platinous salt..was mixed with a ferric oxalate.

Platinum (plæ·tinŭm). [mod.L., altered by Bergman (followed by Davy), from PLATINA, in conformity with the names of other metals in *-um*.]

1. A somewhat rare metal (at first named PLATINA), of a white colour like silver but less bright, very heavy, ductile, and malleable, unaffected by all simple acids, and fusible only at an extremely high temperature; used chiefly in chemical and other scientific processes Chemical symbol Pt.

1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 448 The ores of platinum are very rare; they have been found only in South America and in Spain *Ibid.* 449 Platinum was first described as a peculiar metal by Dr. Lewis, in 1754. 1827 N. ARNOTT *Physics* I. 10 Platinum can be drawn into wire much finer than human hair 1832 BABBAGE *Econ Manuf.* xiv (ed. 3) 123 In Russia platinum has been employed for coin. 1838 J. L. STEPHENS *Trav. Russia* 83/1 The largest piece of platinum in existence, from the mines of Demidoff, weighing 10 pounds, is here also [Hotel des Mines, St. Petersburg]. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 665 The unalterability of platinum at high temperatures, and its power of resisting the action of most chemical agents, render it extremely useful for the construction of crucibles, evaporating dishes, forceps for blowpipe experiments, etc.

2. *attrib* a. Made or consisting of platinum.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 40/1 Heated in a platinum spoon it [balsam of Peru] burns with a white smoke. 1842 PARNELL *Chem. Anal* (1845) 330 Heated to redness in an open platinum crucible 1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed 3) 22 The experiment was made with a platinum wire. 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* vi. (ed. 4) 206 A particle. of the cultivation from agar is taken on a platinum point.

b. Of, related to, containing, or combined with platinum; as *platinum compounds*, *platinum ore*, *platinum salts*; with names of other metals, denoting alloys, as *platinum-iridium*, *-steel*; also **platinum-black**, a black powder resembling lamp-black, consisting of platinum in a finely-divided state; **platinum-lamp**, an incandescent lamp having the filament made of platinum; **platinum metals**, name for the class of metals comprising platinum and certain others associated with it (see PLATINOID B. 1); **platinum-zinc** *a.*, formed of plates alternately of platinum and zinc, as a voltaic cell.

1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Ure's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 511 The substance termed *platinum black furnishes the metal in a condition of still more minute division. 1878 ABNEY *Photogr.* 157 The prints produced by this [platinum] process are exceedingly beautiful, and, as platinum black forms the image, they may be considered as being far more permanent than a silver print. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 669 All *platinum-compounds are reduced to spongy platinum in the inner flame [of the blowpipe]. 1901 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* No. 2095 Epit. Med. Lit. 32 The author recommends electrolysis with a *platinum iridium needle. 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 974 Ruthenium and osmium differ from the other *platinum-metals in the degree of their oxidisability. 1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 247 Analysis of *platinum ore, containing, besides platinum, ruthenium, ..osmium, ..iridium, ..palladium, rhodium, ..copper, and iron. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 671 From most *platinum-salts alkalis throw down basic double salts. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech.*, **Platinum-steel*, steel alloyed with $\frac{1}{10}$ part of platinum. It is said not to be quite so hard as silver steel, but tougher. 1878 ABNEY *Photogr.* (1881) 157 Pictures may be obtained by means of *platinum tetrachloride, mercuric chloride, and potassium dichromate, &c., though greater exposure with these is necessary. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 263 As copper is a better conductor of Electricity than platinum, a copper-zinc circuit ought to be more efficacious than a *platinum zinc circuit, which is contrary to fact.

Platitude (plæ·titiud). [a. F. *platitude* (Dict. Acad. 1694), f. *plat* PLAT *a.*, on analogy of *latitude*, *altitude*, etc.: see -TUDE.]

1. Flatness, dullness, insipidity, commonplaceness (as a quality of speech or writing).

1812 *Edin. Rev.* XIX. 276 With all the brevity and platitude imaginable. 1818 *Q. Rev.* XIX. 120 Such abundance of platitude and inanity. *a* 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* I. (1874) 12 A repartee..which has all the profound platitude of mediæval wit.

2. A flat, dull, or commonplace remark or statement; esp. one uttered or written with an air of importance or solemnity.

1815 SIMOND *Tour Gt. Brit.* I. 100 Every species of improbability and platitudes. 1833 SARAH AUSTIN *Charac. Goethe* II. 212 *note* 36 A Philister .. may, I think, be paraphrased a man of common places—a pompous dealer in identicalisms and platitudes. 1858 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. xlv. 191 It is one of those platitudes which are constantly forgotten or ignored.

Platitudinal, *a. rare.* [As if f. L. **plātitūdo, -dīn-* + -AL; cf. LATITUDINAL.] = PLATITUDINOUS.

1885 J. COLEMAN in *Longm. Mag.* VII. 76 'Junius' failed .. because it was a platitudinal play upon an unsavoury subject. 1900 *Daily News* 17 Oct. 4/6 His remarks do not seem to us wholly free from a modern kind of 'platitudinal stodge', as he calls it, and we fear that 'platitudinous' would, of the two, be more correct.

Platitudinarian (plæ titiūdinē·riăn), *sb.* and *a.* [f. as prec., after LATITUDINARIAN.]

A *sb.* One who utters or deals in platitudes.

1855 *Tait's Mag.* XXII. 531 To expose such showy platitudinarians as Tupper. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* xxii, A politi al platitudinarian as insensible as an ox to everything he can't turn into political capital. 1890 *Cornh. Mag.* Dec., 530 A man of words rather than of action, a platitudinarian.

B. *adj.* Characterized by platitude; addicted to the use of platitudes.

1866 *Contemp. Rev.* I 164 Of all forms of cant and platitude, probably the most unreal and platitudinarian. 1884 *Chr. Commw.* 23 Oct. 20/3 All our colleges together manufacture only platitudinarian pulpiteers.

Hence **Platitudinarianism.**

1887 A. J. GORDON in *Missionary Herald* Sept. 367 As much need to be on their guard against platitudinarianism as against latitudinarianism. 1892 J. B. ALLEN in *Academy* 23 Jan. 84/2 One of the most tiresome of the minor faults to which novelists are liable is platitudinarianism.

Platitudinize (plæ·titiū·dinəiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *intr.* To utter platitudes. Hence **Platitudinization** (in quot as if from a *trans.* sense 'to impart a character of platitude to'); **Platitudinizer, Platitudinism.**

1885 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Feb. 191/2 A diplomatist..is a man who retains the tradition and faculty of respectable platitude. Many men now platitudinize, but not as a rule respectably. 1888 *Ibid.* 18 Feb. 179 The platform platitudinizers. 1893 *Pall Mall Mag.* II. 351/2 He moves platitudinizing and attitudinising through a play 1895 ZANGWILL *Master* 411 Art—the last of the rebels against the platitudinisation of life. 1897 *Strand Mag.* Aug. 179 He has a rich gift of what an eminent American calls 'platitudinizing'. The word is most effective as indicating a constant ever fed supply of pointless words, wrapped up in cotton woolly sentences. 1903 *Ch. Times* 12 June 747/2 The Archbishop of Canterbury departed a little from the area of platitudinism, when he alluded to the 'passive resistance' movement.

Platitudinous (plætitiū·dinəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS; cf. *multitudinous.*] Characterized by or of the nature of a platitude; full of platitudes; of a person, uttering or writing platitudes.

1852 *Illustr. Lond. News* 11 Jan. 51/1 The bulk of the speech is somewhat platitudinous. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* I. 232 Schiller's excellent but remarkably platitudinous peasants in 'William Tell'. 1882 TRAILL *Sterne* v. 56 The Sermons are .. of the most commonplace character, platitudinous with the platitudes of a thousand pulpits.

Hence **Platitudinously** *adv.*, **Platitudinousness.**

1858 *Sat. Rev.* 28 Aug. 201/1 The consequences are .. an extreme tenuity of thought and an excessive platitudinousness of expression. 1892 *Daily News* 21 May 2/2 His orations are enormously, portentously, platitudinously dull.

† **Pla·tlings,** *adv. Obs.* [f. PLAT *a.* + -*lings*: see -LING 2.] Flat, flatly, flatlings.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 69 He home went on to his plas And fel down platlyngys sorwyng hevely. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 12) Sic ane strak vpoun him sone scho set, Quhill that scho feld him platlingis on that plane.

† **Pla·tly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. PLAT *a.* + -LY 2.] In a plat manner; flatly, bluntly, plainly, directly.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 717 (786) This Troylus right platly for to seyn Is burgh a goter, by a pieny wente Into my chambre ycome. *c* 1386 — *Pars. T.* P 948 Pou must tell it platly be it neuer so foul ne so horrible. *c* 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 1480 For ther is platly non that may Disobey(e)n hir byddyng. 1549 HOOPER *Declar.* 10 *Commandm.* vi. Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 325 A great number, that say, not platly and plainly, 'there is no God'; but by certain circumlocutions and paraphrases. 1567 TURBERV. *Ovid's Epist.* 26 b, Of so noble fame, as platly doth appeare.

† **Pla·tness.** *Obs.* [f. PLAT *a.* + -NESS.] Flatness, plainness.

1530 PALSGR. 255/2 Platnesse, *platteur.*

Platode (plæ·tōud), *a. Zool.* [irreg. f. Gr. πλατ-ύς broad + -ODE, after *cestode*, etc.] = next.

Platoid (plæ·toid), *a. Zool.* [f. as prec. + -OID, after *cestoid, trematoid* etc.] Of a flattened form, as the worms of the group *Platyhelminthes.*

1894 W. S. WINDLE in *Pop. Sc. Monthly* XLIV. 454 Besides larvae, numerous adult forms, as..platoid worms.. are collected.

Platometer (plătp·mĭtəi). [f. Gr. πλάτος breadth + -METER.] An instrument for measuring areas: = PLANIMETER.

1852 SANG in *Trans. Scot. Soc. Arts* IV. 119 Description of a platometer, an instrument for measuring the areas of figures drawn on paper. 1865 BALFOUR *Ibid.* VII. 198 A new form of platometer.

† **Plato·metry.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -METRY.] The art of measuring the breadth of some (distant or inaccessible) object.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* a iij b, It informeth the measurer, how Broad any thing is, which is in the measurers vew: so it be on Land or Water: and may be called Platometrie.

† **Plato·nian.** *Obs.* [f. Gr. Πλάτων Plato + -IAN.] = PLATONIST

1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 68 b, Whiche was the Platonians opinion. 1611 A. STAFFORD *Niobe* 80 The Platonians were so enamoured of this amiable goddess.

Platonic (plătp·nik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *Platōnicus*, a. Gr Πλατωνικός, f Πλάτων Plato: see -IC. (f. F. *Platonique* (16th c. in Godef.).]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to Plato, a famous philosopher of ancient Greece (B. C. *c* 429 - *c* 347), or his doctrines; conceived or composed after the manner of Plato.

1533 ELYOT (*title*) Of that Knowlege, whiche maketh a wise Man. A disputation Platonike. 1638 WILKINS *New World* I. (1684) 173 Was an Old Platonick Principle, that there is in some part of the World such a place where Men might be Plentifully Nourished, by the Air they Breath. 1697 EVELYN *Numism.* vii. 235 More like a Platonic Notion. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* I. iii. (1876) 39 That comprehensive philosophy, which was reduced to system about the beginning of the third century, and then went by the name of the New Platonic, or Eclectic. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 240 The Ion, like the other earlier Platonic Dialogues. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 415 The Platonic expression Idea is usually rendered Universal conception.

b. Of a person: Holding or maintaining the doctrines of Plato; that is a follower of Plato.

a 1654 SELDEN *Table-T.* (Arb) 53 The first Christians many of them were Platonick Philosophers. 1831 I. TAYLOR *Pref. Ess. to Edwards' Freed. Will* iii. 50 Commencing with the Platonic fathers, and ending with the last writers on both sides of the Calvinistic controversy.

2. Applied to love or affection for one of the opposite sex, of a purely spiritual character, and free from sensual desire. Hence in various allusive applications.

[*Amor platonicus* was used synonymously with *amor socraticus* by Ficinus (the Florentine Marsilio Ficino, 1433–99), president of Cosmo de' Medici's *Accademia Platonica*, to denote the kind of interest in young men with which Socrates was credited: cf. the last few pages of Plato's *Symposium.* As thus originally used, it had no reference to women. (Prof. I. Bywater.)]

1636 DAVENANT (*title*) The Platonick Lovers. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (16 0) vi. 203 The Court affords little news at present, but that ther is a love, call'd Platonick love, which much swayes there of late. It is a love, [that] consists in contemplation and ideas of the mind, not in any carnall fruition. 1651 STANLEY (*title*) A Platonick Discourse Upon Love. Written in Italian by John Picus Mirandula. 1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 355 Platonic Love is the Love of Beauty abstracted from all sensual Applications, and desire of Corporal Contact. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. lxxviii. 438, I am convinced, and always was, that Platonic love is Platonic nonsense. 1857 LEWES *Biograph. Hist. Philos.* 195 Love is the longing of the Soul for Beauty; the inextinguishable desire which like feels for like, which the divinity within us feels for the divinity revealed to us in Beauty. This is the celebrated Platonic Love, which, from having originally meant a communion of two souls, and that in a rigidly dialectical sense, has been degraded to the expression of maudlin sentiment between the sexes. 1862 GEN. P. THOMPSON in *Bradford Advertiser* 8 Mar. 6/1 As well might be said that Tories of the olden time only fought for..a Platonic love for rotten boroughs.

b. Feeling or professing Platonic love.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 163 The Mother-in-Law of Fortunatus, a fruitfull woman, would not match her daughters to Platonique men 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 32 P 3 This Order of Platonick Ladies are to be dealt with in a peculiar Manner from all the rest of the Sex. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* 43 She had ridiculed the pedantical women and platonic gallants of the Hôtel Rambouillet as the Jansenists of love.

3. † **a.** *Platonic bodies* (Geom.): a former name for the five regular solids (tetrahedron, cube, octahedron, dodecahedron, icosahedron). *Obs.*

[1571: see PLATONICAL 3]. *a* 1696 SCARBURGH *Euclid* (1705) 282 The five Platonick Bodies, so much fam'd, Pythagoras first found, Plato explain'd; Euclide on them Immortal Glory gain'd. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Platonick Bodies.* See *Regular Bodies.*

b. *Platonic year*: a cycle imagined by some ancient astronomers, in which the heavenly bodies were supposed to go through all their possible movements and return to their original relative positions (after which, according to some, all events would recur in the same order as before); sometimes identified with the period of revolution of the equinoxes (about 25800 years: see PRECESSION).

1639 FULLER *Holy War* v. xxviii. 278 Except the Platonick year, running the wheel of all actions round about, bring the spoke of this Holy warre back again. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Platonick Year*, the space of 36000 years. 1684 T. BURNET *The. Earth* II. 119 Call'd the Platonick year, as if Plato had been the first author of that opinion; but that's a great mistake. 1727–42 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Platonic year*, or the *great year*, is..the space wherein the stars and constellations return to their former places, in respect of the equinoxes. The Platonic year, according to Tycho Brahe, is 25816; according to Riccioius 25920; according to Cassini 24800 years. 1867–77 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* Voc. Defin. 919.

B. *sb.* [Cl. F. *Platonique* (1486 in Godef. *Compl.*).]

† **1.** A follower of Plato; a Platonist. *Obs.*

1605 TIMME *Quaesit.* I. ii. 6 The Platonicks called the same the soule of the worlde. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Comm.* II. 1001 Platonikes or Academikes conceived more of God, and pure spirites, but thought both corporal and spiritual creatures were coeternal with God. 1707 in Hearne *Collect.* 13 June (O. H. S.) II. 20 The Primitive Fathers were Platonicks in their comments upon the Scriptures. 1758 ELIZ. CARTER tr. *Epictetus* Introd., The Platonics..do yet, with the Stoics, constantly maintain fate.

2. A Platonic lover (see A. 2 b). ? *Obs.*

a 1658 CLEVELAND *Gen. Poems*, etc. (1677) 157 Sure at this Grate those Chrisom Lovers, call'd Platonicks, had their first Training. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I. viii, Very pretty, indeed! A wife must never go abroad with a Platonic to see a play or a ball! 1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) II. 291 Till they dwindle into that stage of life, when, and when only, lovers become Platonics indeed.

3. (Usually *pl.*) Platonic love; the acts or doings of a Platonic lover.

1800 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Belinda* xvii, Are they out o' the horn book of platonics yet? 1836 F. MAHONY *Rel. Father Prout* (1859) 76 That was attributed to a sort of Platonic he felt for the fascinating Donna Maria da Gloria.

Plato·nical, *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. = PLATONIC A. 1.

1561 T. NORTON tr. *Calvin's Inst.* I. xiv. (1634) 69 Let us therefore forsake that Platonicall philosophy. 1642 H. MORE (*title*) A Platonical Song of the Soul. 1758 ELIZ. CARTER tr. *Epictetus* Introd., There is no real difference betwixt the Platonical and Stoical philosophy, in the opinion of fate, and the freedom of human actions. 1845 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) II. 619/1 The attempt to divide matter from substance and look upon things sensible as not sensible, has led to all the Pythagorean and Platonical inventions, which he regards with so much dislike.

2. = PLATONIC A. 2.

1636 DAVENANT *Platonic Lovers* Wks. (1673) 414 Since not ..amongst you all He can find one will prove Platonical. 1823 BYRON *Juan* IX. lxxvi, The noblest kind of love is love Platonical.

3. = PLATONIC A. 3.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom., Math. Disc.* Pref., I haue thought good to adioyne this Treatise of the 5 Platonicall bodies. *Ibid.*, The fiue bodyes Regulare or Platonicall. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Platonical year* (*annus platonicus*) is every 36000th. year, when some Philosophers imagined, all persons and things should return to the same state as now they are.

Hence **Plato·nically** *adv.*; **Plato·nicalness.**

1636 DAVENANT *Platonic Lovers* Wks. (1673) 404 The Turk! Is he platonically given? *a* 1639 WOTTON *Life Dk. Buckingham* in *Reliq.* (1651) 77 To mould him as it were Platonically to his own Idea. 1668 G. C. in H. More *Div. Dial.* Pref. i. (1713) 6 Which therefore agrees well with the Platonicalness of Cuphophron's Genius. 1826 *Q. Rev.* XXXIV. 432 Madame de Montesson was platonically jealous.

† **Platoni·cian.** *Obs.* [ad. F. *platonicien* (Oresme 14th c.), f. L. *Platonic us* PLATONIC: see -IAN: cf. *mechanician*] = PLATONIST.

1741 tr. *D'Argens' Chinese Lett.* xxxviii. 289 The Platonicians suppose that God and Matter were the Principles of all Beings. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xiii. I. 399 The new Platonicians, exhausted their strength in the verbal disputes of metaphysics. 1829 K. DIGBY *Broadst. Hon.* I. *Godefridus* 157 Philo a celebrated philosopher among the Platonicians.

Platonicism (plătp·nisiz'm). *rare.* [f. PLATONIC + -ISM.] = PLATONISM 3.

a 1678 H. SCOUGAL *Wks.* (1765) 313 Many naughty affections do shelter themselves under the plausible title of Platonicism. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. lxxvii. 485 She little depended upon Platonicism in him.

† **Plato·nicker.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. PLATONIC + -ER [1].] = PLATONIST.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *John* i. 1 *note*, This first sentence of the Gospel not only the faithful but the Platonickers did so admire .that they wished it to be written in gold.

Platonism (plā·tōniz'm). [ad. mod.L. *platonism-us*, f. Gr. Πλάτων Plato: see -ISM. So mod F. *platonisme* (Dict. Acad. 1762).]

1. The philosophy or doctrine of Plato, or of his followers.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 146 Platonisme, *Platonismus.* 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. Pref., Those that are rightly acquainted with Platonisme, will accept of that small pains. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. i. 11 That..was introduced from the principles of platonism afterwards. 1806 KNOX & JEBB *Corr.* I. 283 Thinking as I do, that platonism was prepared providentially, not only as preliminary to Christian piety, but as a kind of fermenting principle, to act occasionally in reinvigorating it. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 52 Platonism in Philo does for Judaism what it was soon to do for Christianity.

2. (with *pl.*) A doctrine or tenet of Platonic philosophy; a saying of or like those of, Plato.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 400 He overthrowes one great Platonisme. *Ibid.* 694 A philosopher came to him and expounded certaine Platonismes unto him. 1845 R. CHOATE *Amer. Bar* in *Addresses* (1878) 165 Hear the striking platonisms of Coleridge.

3. The doctrine or practice of Platonic love. (Cf. PLATONICISM.)

1782 ALEXANDER *Hist. Women* I. vii. 233 The Troubadour .. was not always satisfied with pure platonism, and frequently debauched the virgin or the wife whom he attended. 1893 SALTUS *Madame Sapphira* 59 For that reason .. platonic affection, or, more exactly, reciprocal platonism, is discoverable only among married people.

Platonist (plā·tōnist). [ad. med.L. *platanista* (1286 in *Catholicon*), f. Gr. Πλάτων Plato: see -IST.] A follower of Plato; one who holds the doctrines or philosophy of Plato.

1549 LATIMER *6th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 166 He [St.

Augustine] became of a Maniche and of a platoniste a good christian 1570 LEVINS *Manip* 147 Platoniste, *Platonista*. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 944 As for Love, the Platonists, (some of them,) go so farre as to hold that the spirit of the Lover, doth passe into the spirits of the Person Loved. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* Pref. 36 Vpon which Occasion we take notice of a Double Platonick Trinity; the One Spurious and Adulterated, of some latter Platonists: the Other True and Genuine, of Plato himself, Parmenides, and the Ancients. 1787 SIR J. HAWKINS *Johnson* 542 Dr Henry More, of Cambridge, he did not much affect: he was a platonist, and, in Johnson's opinion, a visionary. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Plato* Wks. (Bohn) I. 310 Hamlet is a pure Platonist.

b. A Platonic lover. Also *attrib.*

1756 (*title*) Memoirs of a Young Lady of Quality, a Platonist. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 July 3/3 The author has endeavoured to give a sympathetic view of a warm-hearted woman in her relations with a platonist husband.

Hence **Platoni·stic** *a.*, pertaining to or characteristic of the Platonists or of Platonism.

1859 W. KEY *Lect. on St. August.* 12 He was speaking with an aged Christian about some Platonistic books.

Platonize (plē·tŏnəiz), *v.* [ad. Gr. πλατωνίζειν (Origen), f. Πλάτων Plato: see -IZE. So F. *platoniser* (*a* 1587 in Godefroy).]

1. *intr.* To follow the doctrine of Plato; to philosophize after the manner of Plato; to be a Platonist.

1608 HIERON *Defence* II. 157* Aust. did platonize a little, we maie saie, this D. doth platonize a greate deale more. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. City of God* 619 Philo either Platonized or Plato Philonized. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I iv § 27. 457 Macrobius plainly Platonized, asserting a Trinity of Archical or Divine Hypostases. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* I. iii. (1876) 30 The grave imputation of considering the Son of God inferior to the Father, that is, of Platonizing or Arianizing.

2. To act as Platonic friends *nonce-use.*

1821 *New Monthly Mag.* III. 119 If I could venture to invent a word .. I would say, that we will 'platonize' together, under the constant guidance of nature and philosophy.

3. *trans.* To give a Platonic character to; to render Platonic.

1850 GROTE *Greece* II lxviii. VIII. 556 Of the ethical dialogues much may be probably taken to represent Sokrates more or less platonized. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* I. 148 The record of this conversation, no doubt largely Platonized.

Hence **Pla·tonized, Pla·tonizing** *ppl. adjs.*; also **Platoniza·tion,** the action of Platonizing or condition of being Platonized (in quot., in sense 2); **Pla·tonizer,** one who Platonizes, a Platonist.

1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVIII. 277 Their passion for the *dancesse* having, in the meantime, metempsychosed itself into a *platonisation. 1845 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) II. 638/1 The warrior lived on through the days of Julian, lived to see the utmost done that could be done for *Platonized paganism. 1734 A. YOUNG *Idolatrous Corrupt.* I. 109 Philo the Jew, who was a great *Platonizer, calls the Stars Divine Images, and incorruptible and immortal Souls. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. v 241 The second Hypostasis whom the Platonists called the νοῦς, and the *Platonizing Apostle the λόγος. 1827 MOORE *Epicur.* xvii, The platonising refinement of Philo. 1885 W. WALLACE in *Encycl. Brit.* II. 267/2 The materials of the work..are conceived in a Platonising spirit.

† **Plato·nne.** *Obs. nonce wd.* [Formed as a F. fem. of *Platon* Plato: cf. *baron, baronne*.] *lit.* A female Plato: in quot. a female adherent of the doctrine of Platonic affection.

1709 SWIFT *Tatler* No. 32 P 2, I am fallen desperately in Love with a profess'd Platonne, the most unaccountable Creature of her Sex.

Platoon (plătū·n), *sb.* Forms: 7–8 pletton, 8 plat-, plottoon, 8– platoon. [ad. F. *peloton* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm., *pron.* ploton) little ball, platoon, dim. of *pelote*: see PELLET *sb*[1] and -OON.]

1. *Mil.* A small body of foot-soldiers, detached from a larger body and operating as an organized unit; variously applied: see quots. (*obs.*); *spec.* half a company, a squad, a tactical formation preserved in some armies for purposes of drill, etc. (*Obs.* in the British Army.)

Formerly volley-firing was done by platoons: cf. b.

1637 MONRO *Exped.*, etc. II. *Abridgm. Exerc.* 184 Eight Corporall ships of Musketiers, being thirty-two Rots divided in foure Plottons, every Plotton being eight in front, led off by a Captaine. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Platoon*. is a small Square Body of Musketeers, such as is usually drawn out of a Battalion of Foot, when they form the Hollow Square to strengthen the Angles. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Plattoon*, or *Plottoon*, in war, a small, square body of 40 or 50 men, drawn out of a battalion of foot, and placed between the squadrons of horse, to sustain them; or in ambuscades, streights, and defiles, where there is not room for battalions or regiments. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) II. v. 254 Platoons which consisted of four and twenty men each. 1788 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 420 Just as we got up with them, they began to fire by platoons. 1846 *Hist. Rec. 1st Regiment of Foot* 130 The street contained only a platoon abreast, so the first platoon fired their 24 rounds, and then filed off, and were succeeded by the next and following platoons. 1853 STOCQUELER *Mil. Encycl.*, *Platoon*, a subdivision or small body of infantry. The word is obsolete, except in the term 'manual and platoon exercise'. 1875 tr. *Ct. de Paris' Hist. Civ. War in Amer.* I. 272 The recruits must go through a series of exercises and evolutions ..first singly, then by platoons, by battalions next, and finally by brigades.

b. *transf.* A number of shots fired simultaneously by a platoon or body of men; a volley.

1706 FARQUHAR *Recruiting Officer* III. ii, I tell you what, I'll make love like a platoon. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 317 The Welsh fusileers fired two platoons upon the Dutch. 1817 M. WILKS *Hist. Sk. S. India* (1869) II. xxxiii. 145 Threw in a regular platoon on the flank which killed the officer commanding. 1889 DOYLE *Micah Clarke* 298 These can fight in line and fire a platoon as well as one could wish to see.

fig. 1775 SHERIDAN *St. Pat. Day* I. i, 2 *Sol.* We'll argue in platoons. 3 *Sol.* Ay, ay, let him have our grievances in a volley.

† **c.** Short for *platoon exercise. Obs.*

1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 251 After the manual and platoon, the battalion remains formed at close order, and the major returns to his post in the rear. 1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* II. 50.

2. *fig.* A squad; a company or set of people.

1711 *Acc. Lost Distemper of T. Whig* II 44 Tom .. dand'd away the Hays with them in regular Plattoons. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 100 To love the little platoon we belong to in society, is the first principle (the germ as it were) of publick affections. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* (1849) 376 This is played by two parties drawn out in opposite platoons before a blazing fire. 1841 EMERSON *Lect., Times* Wks. (Bohn) II. 250 If you speak of the age, you mean your own platoon of people.

3. *attrib.*, as *platoon drill, exercise, fire, firing*; also humorously *platoon swearing* (= utterance of a 'volley' of oaths, quot. 1793).

1793 LAW in E. A. Bond *Trial Warren Hastings* (1860) III. 266 After having tried his hand to hit the mark twice alone, then he indulged in platoon swearing. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 251 The major closes rear ranks for the platoon exercise. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* ii, Nature seems to expect the thunder-burst, as a condemned soldier waits for the platoon-fire which is to stretch him on the earth. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 514 The discharging [of neurons] may take place by platoon firing or by company firing, or by desultory rank firing .. the general opinion is in favour of platoon firing.

Hence † **Platoo·n** *v. intr.*, to fire a volley; also *fig.*

1706 FARQUHAR *Recruiting Officer* III ii, I'll kneel, stoop, and stand, faith; most ladies are gained by platooning. 1780 S. J. PRATT *Emma Corbett* (ed. 4) II. 46 The veteran Carbines, after having platooned and pioneered it for a number of years .., could keep the field no longer.

Platopic (plătŏ·pik), *a. Craniom.* [irreg. f. Gr. πλατύς broad + ὤψ, ὠπ- face + -IC.] = *Platyopic* (the etymological form): see PLATY-.

1885 *Jrnl of Anthrop. Inst.* 156 The cranial characters of the Valgans..platopic, mesoprosopic, and mesognathous.

Plato s-, plato so-. *Chem.* Formative, shortened from PLATINOS(o-, forming names of compounds in which platinum is bivalent, as **plato·samine,** NH_3Pt, the ammonia-base supposed by Gerhardt to exist in the ammonio-platinous compounds (Watts); **platosammo·nium,** the group Pt. $2NH_3$ (as in *platosammonium chloride*, Pt. $2NH_3Cl$), **platosodiammo·nium,** the group Pt. $2N_2H_6$ (as in *platosodiammonium chloride*, Pt. $2N_2H_6Cl$).

1856 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* II. 266 Salts of Platosamine (Reiset's second base) .. Hydrochlorate of platosamine (yellow) $PtH_3N.Cl$. 1857 *Ibid.* III. 260 The two platinum bases from pyridine are .—Platinopyridine. Platosopyridine. 1865 MANSFIELD *Salts* 455 'Reiset's second Platinum base'.. is supposed by Gerhardt to contain a body which he calls an alkali, 'Platosamine', NH_3Pt. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 349 Platinum dichloride absorbs 2 molecules of ammonia, forming platosammonium chloride.

† **Plat-roof.** *Obs rare*[−1]. In 4 *pl.* **platrowes.** [f. PLAT *a.* + ROOF *sb.*] A flat roof.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel Wks. I. 194 Þei shulden preche opnli upon platrowes of housis.

Plat, platte, obs. forms of PLAT.

Pla·tted, *ppl. a.* [f. PLAT *v.*[3] + -ED[1]] Formed into or made of plaits: = PLAITED 2.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 283/1 Plattyd, *implicatus, intricatus.* 1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* ii, A plattid hive of straw. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 255 Shields,. made of platted oysters. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 230 Who wore the platted thorns with bleeding brows. 1885 MISS BRADDON *Wyllard's Weird* II. 142 A head crowned with masses of platted hair.

Platten (plæ·t'n), *v.* Also 7 **platen.** [f. PLAT *a.* + -EN[5]]

† **1.** *trans.* To make flat, to flatten. *Obs.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xiv. (Roxb.) 19/2 Thatchers Termes.. Platen the sids down.

2. To rivet or clinch a nail, by turning down the point. *Sc.* 1903 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

3. To form into a plate.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Plattening Glass*, the operation of forming glass into sheets or plates.

Platter[1] (plæ·tər). Now chiefly *arch.* Forms: 4 6 plater, 5 platere, (6 *Sc.* plittar), 6– platter. [ME. *plater* a. AF. *plater* (Bozon), deriv. of *plat* dish.] A flat dish or plate for food; in later usage often a wooden plate.

13.. *Coer de L.* 1490 Bye us vessel gret plente, Dyschys, cupoys and sawsers, Bolles, treyes, and platers. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 2270 Alder-next his side he sat, And of his dische and plater at. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxiii. 25 Woo to you, scribis and Pharisees, ipocritis, that maken clene thi thing of the cuppe and plater, that is with outforth. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxiv. 153 Þe gretteste prelate.. layis it apon a grete plater of siluer. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 26 Ete his mete out of platers and dysshes of tree and of wode. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 7 § 7 Untrue .. Workmanship..in Platters, Chargers, Dishes. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xiv. 8 Geve me here John baptistes heed in a platter. 1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxviii. 118 Platter nor pot sy we neuer left ane plak. 1655 MOUFFET & BENNET *Health's Impr.* (1746) 235 Fish coming out of a Pan is not to be covered with a Platter, lest the Vapour congealed in the. Platter drop down again upon the Fish. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 196 While his lov'd partner. Displays her cleanly platter on the board. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 58 Half a dozen great Delft platters, hung..by way of pictures. 1851 LAYARD *Pop. Acc. Discov. Nineveh* vii. 123 The girls.. returned, each bearing a platter of fruit which they placed before me.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *platter-case, -mat, -mouth, -plate*; *platter-shaped* adj.; **platter-face,** a broad, round, flat face; so **platter-faced** *a.*; **platter-foot** *dial.*, a flat foot.

1793 SMEATON *Eddystone L.* § 303 In the kitchen..were two settles with lockers, a dresser with drawers, two cupboards, and one *platter case. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii iv. i. (1651) 519 Though she. have a swoln Juglers *platter face, or a thin, lean, chitty face. 1675 COTTON *Scoffer Scoft* 116 Her pale, full moon, platter face. 1533 UDALL *Flowres Lat. Sp.* 190b That reed headed, grey eyed, *platter-faced, and hawkenosed wenche. 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks* (1709) 391 The Platter-fac'd Deity Bacchus. 1834 SIR F. B. HEAD *Bubbles Brunnen* 7 Holland is but a platter-faced country, after all. 1897 F. T. JANE *Lordship, Passen & We* xix. 213 She .. set out as brave a *platter-foot as a man could wish for to see. 1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* xv. (1593) 360 At his nostrils and His *platter mouth did puffe out part of sea upon the land. 1871 G. MEREDITH *H. Richmond* xv, He and the dog took alternate bites off a *platter-shaped cake.

Platter[2]. [f. PLAT *v.*[3] + -ER[1].] One who or that which plats or plaits; a platter.

1818 TODD, *Platter.* 2 [from *To plat.*] One who plats or weaves. Hence 1828 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Pla·tterful. [f. PLATTER[1] + -FUL.] As much as a platter will contain.

1611 COTGR., *Platelée*, a platterfull, or dish full. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xiv 114 There have you a large Platter full of Dreams.

Platting (plæ·tiŋ), *sb. dial.* [f. PLAT *sb.*[2] 4, small bridge, plank-bridge + -ING[1] 1 g.] A small foot-bridge: cf. PLAT *sb.*[2] 4.

1600 *Manch. Crt. Leet Rec.* (1885) II. 156 So that the water maye passe vnder John Gee his plattinge. 1634 *Ibid.* III. 216 1653 *Ibid.* IV 106 To fence and sufficiently to amend the dangerous plattinge over against the land lately his. *c* 1890 HALLAM *Derbysh. Gloss.* (MS.), *Platting.*

Pla·tting, *vbl sb.* [f. PLAT *v.*[3] + -ING[1].]

1. The action of PLAT *v.*[3]; plaiting.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 283/2 A Plattynge, *intricatura.* 1862 BURTON *Lib. Hunter* (1863) 401 The skilful platting of withes.

2. Plaited straw, grass, palmetto, or the like, in ribbon-like strips, for making hats, bonnets, etc.

1725 BERKELEY *Proposal for College Bermuda* Wks. 1871 III. 222 Bermuda hats are worn by our ladies they are made of a sort of mat, or .. platting made of the palmetto-leaf. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 183 Platting is the slips of Cane, Straw, or Chip, woven or platted into pieces, for making Hats. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 461 Paper, Textiles, Platting, Basket-work, Clothing.

Pla·ttnerite. [Named (by Haidinger 1845) after its describer K. F. Plattner: see -ITE[1].] Native dioxide of lead (PbO_2) occurring in violet black concretions.

1849 J. NICOL *Min.* 418 Plattnerite .. [is] hexagonal but dimensions unknown. 1892 DANA *Min.* (ed. 6) 239.

Plature (plæ·tiŭr). *Ornith* [ad. mod.L. *Platūrus*, for **Platyūrus*, a. Gr. πλατύουρος, f. πλατύ-ς broad, flat + οὐρά tail.] A humming-bird of the genus *Platurus*, characterized by a broad tail. So **Platurous** (plătiŭ·rəs) *a.*, broad-tailed (cf. *platyurous* PLATY-).

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Platurus*, having a broad tail ..platurous. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Plature.*

Platy (plē·ti), *a.* [f. PLATE *sb.* + -Y.]

† **1.** Consisting or formed of plates; plate-like.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* IV. x. (1541) 88 b, Some grounde or residence [in urine] bee lyke vnto plates and may be named platy resydence, in latyne *Laminea.* 1612 W. PARKES *Castaine-Dr* (1876) 27, I [Satan] keepe the best that euer nation bred, Within my Kingdome in a platy bed.

2. *Geol.* Consisting of or easily separating into plates; flaky.

1806 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* IV. 271 The small fissures of the rock contain the like [lead] ore, but platy, and of a less firm cohesion. 1829 *Nat. Philos.* I. *Optics* xiii. 33 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) Mica, a thin platy mineral. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* xiii. 258 Sometimes a platy or tabular structure is developed in basalt. 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss.* s v. *Plate*, Sandstone, when intermixed with shale beds or partings, is called platy freestone or platy post.

Platy- (plæti), a. Gr. πλατυ-, comb. form of πλατύς broad, flat, entering into numerous scientific terms. Among these are the following:

Platybasic (-bē·sik) *a. Craniom.*, having a broad base: applied to a skull in which the occipital angle of Daubenton exceeds 80°. **Platybrachycephalic** (-brækiṣfæ·lik) *a. Craniom.*, (of a skull) both platycephalic and brachycephalic, i.e. flat, and short in proportion to its breadth. **Platybregmate** (-bre·gmēt), **-bregmatic** (-bregmæ·tik) *adjs. Craniom.*, having a broad bregma (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); so **Platybregmeto** (-bre·gmĭt), a broad bregma, as in Mongolian skulls (*Cent. Dict.*). **Platycarpous** (-kā·rpəs) *a. Bot.* [Gr. καρπός fruit], having broad fruit. **Platycephalic** (-sfæ·lik), **-cephalous** (-se·făləs) *adjs.* [Gr. κεφαλή head], having a flat or broad head; *spec.* in *Craniom.* applied to a skull of flattened form, having a vertical

index of less than 70; so **Platycephaly** (-se·fāli), the condition of having a platycephalic skull (*Cent. Dict., Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Platycercine** (-sə·sain) *Ornith.* [Gr. κέρκος tail], *a.*, belonging to the subfamily *Platycercinæ* or broad-tailed parakeets; *sb.* a bird of this subfamily. **Platycnemic** (-knī·mik) *a. Anat.* [Gr. κνήμη tibia], of the tibia, broad and flat; also, of a person, having such tibiæ; so ‖**Platycne·mia** [mod.L.], **-cne·mism, -cne·my,** platycnemic condition. **Platycœlian** (-sī·liăn), **-cœlous** (-sī·ləs) *adjs. Anat.* [Gr. κοῖλος hollow], flat in front and concave behind, as the centrum of a vertebra (= OPISTHOCŒLIAN, -CŒLOUS). **Platycrinid** (-kri·nid, -krai-), **-cri·nite, cri·noid,** an encrinite or fossil crinoid of the genus *Platycrinus* or family *Platycrinidæ*, having broad flat radial and basal plates. **Platydactyl** (-dæ·ktil) *Zool.* [Gr. δακτυλος digit], *a.*, having broad flat toes; *spec.* belonging to the division *Platydactyla* or *Discodactyla* of batrachians; *sb.* a platydactyl batrachian (= DISCODACTYL: opp. to OXYDACTYL); so **Platyda·ctylous** *a.*, flat-toed. **Platydolichocephalic** (-dɒ·likə,sī·fæ·lik) *a. Craniom.*, (of a skull) both platycephalic and dolichocephalic, i.e. flat, and long in proportion to its breadth. **Platyga·stric** *a.*, having broad gastric cavities; also, allied to the genus *Platygaster* of parasitic hymenopterous insects. **Platyglo·ssal, -glo·ssate, -glo·ssous** *adjs* [Gr. γλῶσσα tongue], having a broad tongue. **Platyhieric** (-hə,ie·rik) *a. Anat.* [Gr. ἱερόν (ὀστέον) = L. (os) *sacrum*], having a broad sacrum, or one whose breadth exceeds its height. **Platymesaticephalic** (-me·sătiṣfæ·lik), **-me·socephalic** *adjs. Craniom.*, (of a skull) both platycephalic and mesati- (or meso-) cephalic, i.e. flat, and of medium breadth. **Platymeter** (plătī·mĭtəɹ) *Electr.* [-METER], an apparatus for measuring the inductive capacity of different dielectrics in the form of plates or disks. **Platyno·tal** *a. Zool.* [Gr. νῶτον back], broad-backed; *spec.* belonging to the group *Platynota* of lizards, also called *varanoid*; so **Platynoto,** *a.* = prec.; *sb* a platynotal or varanoid lizard. **Platyodont** (plæ·tiəd,ɒnt) *Zool.* [Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδοντ- tooth], *a* broad-toothed; *sb* a broad-toothed animal. **Platyopic** (-ɒ·pik) *a. Craniom.* [Gr. ὤψ, ὠπ- face], having a broad or flat face (see quot.), so **Platyope** (-ōp, a platyopic person, animal, or skull. **Platypelli·c** *a. Anat.* [Gr. πέλλα bowl, taken as = pelvis], having a flat pelvis (see quot.). **Platypetalous** (-pe·tăləs) *a. Bot.*, having broad petals. **Platyphylline** (-fi·lin, -ən), **-phyllous** (-fi·ləs) *adjs. Bot.* [Gr. φύλλον leaf, φύλλινος of leaves], broad-leaved, or resembling a broad leaf. **Platypygous** (plætipai·gəs) *a Zool.* [Gr. πυγή rump], having broad buttocks. **Platyrhynchine** (-ri·ŋkəin), **-rhynchous** (-ri·ŋkəs) *adjs. Ornith.* [Gr. ῥύγχος beak], having a flat or broad bill; *spec.* belonging to the genus *Platyrhynchus* or subfamily *Platyrhynchinæ* of American fly catchers. **Platyscopic** (-skɒ·pik) *a.* [Gr. σκοπός looker, σκοπεῖν to view], trade-name for a lens or combination of lenses giving a wide field of view. **Platysome** (plæ·tisōm) *Entom.* [Gr. σῶμα body] a beetle of Latreille's division *Platysomata* (= the modern family *Cucujidæ*), characterized by a flat body. **Platyso·mid,** *sb.* a fish of the extinct family *Platysomidæ*, *a.* belonging to this family. **Platysternal** (-stə·rnăl) *a Zool.*, having a broad flat sternum or breast-bone; as a ratite bird. **Platystomous** (plăti·stŏməs) *a. Zool.* [Gr. στόμα mouth] having a broad mouth or opening. **Platyurous** (-iū·rəs) *a. Zool.* [Gr. οὐρά tail], having a broad or flat tail. Also PLATYHELMINTH, etc. q. v.

1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthrop.* v. 177 The second [deformity] has been called plastic by Mr. B. Davis,..and *platybasic by M. Broca. 1813-26 PRICHARD *Phys. Hist. Man.* (ed. 2) I. 174, I propose to divide the varieties of the skull into three classes...1. The first. may be termed the mesobregmate. .. 2. Stenobregmate. .. 3. *Platybregmate. Section of the vertex wide ie l, and assuming a square figure, the cheek-bones projecting considerably beyond the outline of this section. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Platycarpus*, having large fruit,..*platycarpous. 1861 *Nat. Rev.* 7 Sept. 253 A platy-cephalic skull belonged to the skeleton of an old man in the same barrow. 1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthrop.* v 176 Platycephalic, with the vault of the skull flattened, elliptical. 1846 SMART Suppl., *Platycephalous*, broad-headed.—pithet of a species of the asaphus, a trilobite. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Platycephalus. Bot.* applied to a mushroom having a flat head, platycephalous. 1899 *Cambr. Nat. Hist.* IX. 362 At the base is generally a large swollen core .. in the *Platycercine group this is very small. 1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthrop.* II iv. 209 The character which the tibia sometimes presents, and which bears the name of *platycnemia. 1902 J. BRIDGE in *Trnl. Roy. Inst. Cornwall* XV. 168 There is very little tendency to platycnemia in the Harlyn Bay bones. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* vii. (1873) 144 The tibia or shin bone was somewhat *platycnemic or flattened. 1894 DAWKINS *Cave Hunt.* v. 155 These remains..present the peculiar character of *platycnemism. 1888 *Athenæum* 26 May 666/2 M. Manouvrier's memoir on *platycnemy in man and the anthropoids is a complete analysis of all observations made upon the shape of the tibia. 1854 R. OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* I. *Org. Nat.* 202 This '*platycœlian' type..we find in the dorsal and caudal vertebræ of the.. cetiosaurus. 1846 SMART Suppl., *Platycrinite*, a lily-shaped animal with a broad flat scapula. 1864 WEBSTER, *Platycrinite* (*Paleon.*), a kind of encrinite, the body of which is stout, and made up of a few large plates. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Platydactyl*, having flat, broad digits. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Platydactylus*,.. having the hind feet expanded in form of oars: *platydactylous. *Ibid.*, *Platyglossous...*Platyglossous. 1895 *Syd. Soc Lex.*, *Platyhieric*, with broad sacrum. Epithet applied to species or individuals in whom the sacral index (breadth × 100 ÷ height) exceeds 100. Nearly all females of whatever race are platyhieric, but amongst males few black races come under this head. 1855 PROF. W. THOMSON in *25th Rept. Brit. Assoc., Trans Sections* 22 Electroplatymeter. *a* 1892 (*Scientific Trnl*) For small capacities [of electricity and magnetism] Sir W. Thomson's *platymeter and sliding condenser may be used. 1843 *Penny Cycl* XXVI. 125/2 *Varanidæ*, a family of Lizards, designated as *Platynote or Broad-backed Saurians. 1885 O. THOMAS in *Trnl. Anthrop. Inst.* XIV. 334 Individual skulls or races having indices below 107.5 might be named *platyopic or flat faced; from 107.5 to 110.0 *mesopic*. 1885 *Athenæum* 31 Jan. 156/1 The terms *pro-opic*, *mesopic*, and *platyopic* were suggested for skulls or races showing various degrees of development in this respect. 1895 *Syd Soc. Lex.*, *Platypelli*, term applied by Turner to pelves having a brim-index under 85. 1882 TUCKERMAN *N. Amer. Lichens* I. 74 Thallus sub-membranaceous, stellate, appressed, *platyphylline. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Platyrhynchous. 1881 *Nature* 8 Sept. p cxxxviii, A new *Platy-scopic Lens of lower power and a larger field than .. previously made. 1893 G. ALLEN in *Westm. Gaz* 27 June 2/1 Six months in the fields with a platyscopic lens would teach them strange things about the world around them. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Platysomus*,..species with a wide and much depressed body These insects are found under the bark of trees. 1900 *Nature* 20 Sept. 507/1 It has the 'platysomid head contour and a long based dorsal 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Platysternal..*Platystomous,..*Platyurous.

Platyhelminth (plætihe·lminp) *Zool.* Also **plathelminth.** [f. mod.L. pl. *Platyhelminthes*, *-thes*, f. PLATY- + Gr. ἕλμινς (ἑλμινθ-) worm: see HELMINTH.] An animal of the group *Platyhelmi·nthes* or *Platyhelmi·nthes*, comprising the nemertean, trematode, cestode, and turbellarian worms (with other classes in some classifications); a flat-worm.

[1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 129 In most Platyhelminthes the mouth is some distance from the head.] 1890 *Cent Dict.*, Plathelminth. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* II. 1091 Bilharzia .. hæmatobia is a trematode platyhelminth, inhabiting the veins of man, monkeys, and probably also of cattle and dogs 1901 *Daily Chron* 30 Oct 3/4 The Platyhelminthes include 'liver flukes' and 'tape worms', besides [other] non parasitic creatures devoid of a vernacular name.

Platypod (plæ·tipɒd), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. Gr. πλατύπους, πλατυποδ- flat-footed: cf. next.]

a. *adj.* Having broad or flat feet; *spec.* belonging to the group *Platypoda* of monotrematous mammals (typical genus *Platypus*: see next), or to the group *Platypoda* of gastropod molluscs, having a broad flat foot adapted for crawling; also in *Ornith.* having the toes joined so as to form a broad sole, syndactyl. **b.** *sb.* A broad-footed animal; one belonging to any of these groups.

1846 SMART Suppl., *Platypod*, a broad-footed animal. 1864 in WEBSTER.

‖**Platypus** (plæ·tipŏs). *Zool.* [mod.L. (Shaw 1799), a. Gr. πλατύπους flat-footed, f. πλατύς flat + ποῦς foot. Orig. the generic name, but, having already been given to a genus of beetles, it was in 1800 changed for *Ornithorhynchus*] A name of the ORNITHORHYNCHUS or DUCK-MOLE of Australia.

1799 SHAW *Naturalist's Mis.* X. Pl. 385 *Explan.* The Duck-billed Platypus. 1832 BISCHOFF *Van Diemen's Land* iii. 52 The skins of the opossum, tiger-cat, and platypus, or ornythorhynchus paradoxus, are exported. 1878 R. B. SMYTH *Aborigines of Victoria* I. 251 The duck-billed platypus makes no nests, but lives in holes on the banks of rivers. *attrib.* 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* June 752/2 Platypus hunting requires as quick an eye and hand as shooting woodcock in close cover *Ibid* 754/1 Platypus shopping bags and purses are not disdained by the fair who crowd the marts..in Melbourne, or .in Sydney.

Platyrrhine, platyrrhine (plæ·tirəin), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. mod.L. *platyrrhīnus*, f. Gr. πλατύ-ς PLATY- + ῥίς, ῥιν- nose.]

1. *Zool.* Belonging to the division *Platyrrhini* of the order *Quadrumana*, comprising those apes or monkeys which have the nostrils considerably apart and directed forwards or sideways, and the thumbs nearly or quite non-opposable. It includes all the apes of the New World. **b.** *sb.* A platyrrhine monkey. (Distinguished from CATARRHINE and STREPSIRRHINE.)

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Platyrrhines*,..these monkeys are peculiar to the New World. 1857 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (ed. 3) III. 565 Remains of an extinct platyrrhine monkey. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 422 *note*, They include .. the Platyrrhines, peculiar to South America, having the nostrils subterminal and wide apart. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* i. 74 The great armadillos, anteaters and platyrrhine apes of the caves of South America.

2. *Anthropol.* Having the nose, or the nasal bones, flat or broad; having a nasal index of from 51 to 68. **b.** as *sb.* A platyrrhine person or skull.

1885 J. DALLAS in *Trnl. Anthrop. Inst.* 305 The nose is platyrrhine.

So **Platyr(r)hinian** (plætiri·niăn) *a.* and *sb.* = prec. (in either sense); **Platyr(r)hiny** (plæ·tirəini), the condition of being platyrrhine.

1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthrop.* II. ii. 257 The platyrrhinians, with the nasal skeleton wide. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Platyrrhinian*, platyrrhine; also, in *Anthropol.*, having flattened, broad nasal bones...*Platyrrhiny*, the condition of being platyrrhinian. 1897 *Trnl. Anthrop. Inst.* Nov. 283 Platyrhiny, elongated narrow palate, and large teeth are exaggerated in the Akka.

‖**Platysma** (plăti·zmă). [mod.L., a. Gr. πλάτυσμα flat piece, plate, flat cake, f. πλατύνειν to widen, f. πλατύ-ς broad, flat.]

†1. *Med.* (See quot.) *Obs.* (or never in Eng. use.)

1693 *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Platisma*, a broad Linnen-cloth put upon Sores. 1704 in J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

2. *Anat.* (In full, *platysma myoides* or *myodes*: see MYOID.) A thin broad layer of muscular fibres just beneath the skin on each side of the neck in man, extending from the shoulder and collar-bone to the face; corresponding to the *panniculus carnosus* (see PANNICLE 1) of some quadrupeds.

1693 *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed 2), *Platysma Myodes*. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* (1827) 52 A man..had a large tumour on the side of his neck, beneath the *platysma myoides*. 1840 G. V. ELLIS *Anat.* 70 The facial arteries..is covered, at first, by the platysma. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* VII 290 The fits began with spasm in the right platysma, and were frequently confined to this muscle.

Plaud (plɒd), *sb.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. PLAUD *v.*: cf. APPLAUD *sb.*] Applause; praise.

c 1590 MARLOWE *Faust* Chorus 9 The form of Faustus' fortunes, good or bad: To patient judgements we appeal our plaud, And speak for Faustus in his infancy. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* II. 315 Tho' he toil with Pains And fights, and flys, his Head small Plaud it gains. 1836 *Pulpit Treasury* July 201 (Cent. Dict.) While a poor widow's hard-earned gains May win the plaud 'More than they all'.

Plaud, *v.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [ad. L. *plaudĕre* to applaud, prop. to strike, clap the hands. So obs. F. *plaudir* intr., to applaud.] *trans.* To applaud; to praise.

1598 CHAPMAN *Blinde Begger* ad fin., That at our banquet all the Gods may tend, Plauding our victorie and this happie end. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. III. xxxix, But you .. false to God, his tender sonne do gore, And plaud your selves. 1764 CHURCHILL *Candidate* 40 Thy Friends . Plaud thy brave bearing. 1824 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1825) 180 Ye of Surrey raise the ready hand To plaud a brother.

†**Plau·dable,** *a. Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. prec. + -ABLE.] Deserving of applause or favourable reception; = PLAUSIBLE 2.

1566-7 Q. ELIZ. *Sp. Parl.* Jan. in D'Ewes *Trnls.* (1682) 116 These things being so plaudable [*so in orig. MS.*], as indeed to all men they are.

†**Plau·diat(e.** *Obs. rare.* [? erroneous form of PLAUDIT.] = next.

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* Prose Add. 154 Oportunitie the chiefe Actresse in al attempts, gaue the Plaudiat [*ed.* 1592 Plaudiate, 1612 Plaudite] in I one his Comedie. 1601 VARISTON *Two Lament. Treg.* v. ii. 123 b, To store her with the thundring furniture, Of smoothest smiles, and pleasing plaudiats.

Plaudit (plō·dit), *sb.* Also 7 **-ite.** [Shortened from PLAUDITE.] An act of applauding; a round of applause; a clapping of the hands, or other audible expression of approval or praise; hence, any emphatic expression of approval.

1624 QUARLES *Job* Prop. Wk, Div. Poems (1630) 171 Expect the Plaudit, when the Play is done. *a* 1668 DERHAM *Poems, Of Old Age* iv. 44 True Wisdom must our Actions so direct, Not only the last Plaudite to expect. 1739 'R. BELL' tr. *Delekindus' Grobianus* 59 Happy! tho' all dislike, it still you find The Plaudit of your own impartial Mind. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xxv, The Romeo was received with hearty plaudits. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 247 Preferring the noisy plaudits of the pit and gallery to the silent..approval of the cultivated few.

Hence **Plau·dit** *v.* (*rare*), also 7 **-ite,** to applaud.

1640 YORKE *Union Hon., Commend. Verses*, He that has Wit To flash a line, and friends to plaudite it May weare the Laurell. 1906 H. SUTCLIFFE in *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Mar. 2/3 The world should hear my song, And warlike men and striplings Should plaudit high and long.

Plaudite (plō·diti). Also 6 **plaudetie -ytie,** 6-7 **-itie, -ity.** [a L. *plaudite* applaud (ye)! 2 pl. imperative of *plaudĕre* to applaud; the customary appeal for applause made by Roman actors at the end of a play. The ending was early confounded with that of sbs. in -ITY; later the final *-e* became mute, giving rise to PLAUDIT.]

1. An appeal for applause at the conclusion of a play or other performance. (Now only as Latin.)

1567 DRANT *Horace, Art of Poetry* A v, That when the Epilogue is done we may with franke intent, After the plaudite stryke vp our plausible assente. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 84 He adioyned with all this finall conclusion, for a Plaudite,..Now clap your hands and all with ioy resound a shout. 1880 SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* xxvi. 363 A theatre built in a mausoleum, and pantomime airs and the 'plaudite' heard amid the awful silence of the grave.

†2. *transf.* A round of applause. *Obs.* (Now PLAUDIT.)

[The request put for the thing requested: cf. *to grant a petition, request*, etc.]

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 129 A Plaudite and Deo Gratias for so happy an euente, And then to borrowe a nappe, I shalbe contente. 1575 *Gammer Gurton* v. ii, For Gammer Gurtons nedle sake, let vs haue a plaudytie. 1623 I. M. *To Mem. Shaks.* in *S.'s Wks.*, That's but an Exit of Mortalitie; This, a Re-entrance to a Plaudite. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 248 P 5 The House passed his Account with a Plaudite.

Plau·ditor. *rare*—[1]. [irreg. f. PLAUDIT + -OR, or f. L. *plaudĕre* to applaud (*plaudit-* being erron. taken as ppl. stem) + -OR; cf. *auditor*.] One who applauds. So **Plau·ditory** *a.*, applauding, applausive, laudatory.

1813 COLERIDGE *Lett.* II. 604 No dramatic author ever had so large a number of unsolicited, unknown, yet predetermined plauditors in the theatre, as I had. *a* 1845 HOOD *Lit. & Literal* xiv, Her sister auditory All sitting round, with grave and learned faces, Were very plauditory. 1847 SIR H. TAYLOR *Poems, Heroism in Shade* i, A thousand journals teem with good report And plauditory paragraph.

Plaunche, Plauncher(e, -our(e, obs. ff. PLANCH, PLANCHER. **Plaunflet,** obs. erron. f. PAMPHLET. **Plaunke,** obs. f. PLANK.

†Plause. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *plaus-us* (*u*- stem), vbl. sb. f. *plaudĕre* to applaud.] Applause.

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden No. 29) 188 So desyrus was he to prowle after vaine plause and congratulation. *a* 1662 HEYLIN *Laud* II. 396 To gain to themselves the popular plause of meekness and mildness.

Plausibility (plŏ:zĭbi·lĭti). [f. L. *plausibilis* (see PLAUSIBLE) + -ITY. So F. *plausibilité* (1725).] The quality of being plausible.

†1. Readiness to applaud or approve. *Obs.*

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 287 He was conducted through the Citie of London with great admiration and plausibilitie of the people running plentifully on all sides. 1644 BULWER *Chiron* 106 Although the ancient Oratours received this token of approbation from the hands of their auditors yet they never exhibited upon any occasion such Manuall plausibilitie to the people.

†2. The quality of deserving applause or approval; agreeableness of manner or behaviour, affability; with *pl.*, an instance of this, something worthy of applause; a praiseworthy quality or trait, an agreeable or courteous act. (Cf. PLAUSIBLE *a.* 2.) *Obs.*

1596 NASHE *Saffron-Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 69 What's the salutation of Dauid Gorge? A Nullitie... What the plausibilitie of Martin? A Nullitie. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. xxiii. 113 Hoping by such his plausibility and indulgences to purchase to himselfe their best concurrence for the obtaining of the Empire. 1673 VAUGHAN *Life & Death Jackson* in *J.'s Wks.* (1844) I. p. xlv, [He] carried on his dignity with that Justice, modesty, integrity, fidelity, and other gracious plausibilities, that in a place of trust he contented those whom he could not satisfy. 1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* Pref., He must study the little plausibilities, and accomodate the humour of the Many.

3. As a quality of an argument, statement, or the like: Seeming worthiness of acceptance; appearance of reasonableness; specciousness.

1649 MILTON *Eikon.* 100 Using the plausibility of large and indefinite words to defend himself. *a* 1745 SWIFT (J.), The last excuse .. was allowed indeed to have more plausibility, but less truth. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. ii. 72 The Circumstances which gave some Plausibility to the Fiction. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 174 The analogy of other languages gives plausibility to the conjecture. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 39 He had the art to throw an air of plausibility over the most improbable parts of his theory.

b. (with *pl.*) An instance of this; a plausible argument, statement, or the like.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* I. ii. Nothing but a heap of probable inducements, plausibilities, and witty entertainments. 1881 MORLEY (*Cobden* xiv. (1902) 50/1 Political plausibilities will reconcile men to everything, save the deprivation of their property.

c. As a quality of a person: Capacity of putting forward plausible statements; fair-spokenness.

1754 FIELDING *Jon. Wild* II. iii, A certain plausibility in his voice and behaviour would have deceived any. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vii 233 His plausibility long enabled him to explain away his conduct.

†Plau·sibilize, *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. In 7 **plausiblelize.** [f. next + -IZE.] *trans.* To render 'plausible' or acceptable; to ingratiate.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IV. iv. § 7 By erecting and endowing of Religious Houses; so to plausiblelize himself, especially among the Clergy.

Plausible (plŏ:zĭb'l), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 6 **-able, -eble, -yble,** *Sc.* **plausabill, plawsable,** 6-7 **plaucible, plawsible.** [ad. L. *plausibilis* deserving applause, acceptable, f. *plaus-*, ppl. stem of *plaudĕre* to applaud: see PLAUD *v.* and -IBLE. Cf. F. *plausible* (1552).]

†1. Deserving of applause or approval; praiseworthy, laudable, commendable. *Obs.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. 216 To me it should not be very laborsom, and yet very plausible to bewray to their great shame those things that thei haue heretofore boasted vpon as mysteries. 1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* iii. Wks. (Grosart) I. 185 The plausible examples of diuers such vertuous Romanes, and sundry excellent Greekes. 1637 R. HUMPHREY tr. *St. Ambrose* I 106 Those exercises which they thinke more plausible. 1711 SHAFTES. *Charac.* (1737) II. III. ii. 401 Is there a fair and plausible Enthusiasm, a reasonable Extasy and Transport allow'd to other Subjects?

†2. Such as to be received with favour; acceptable, agreeable, pleasing, gratifying; winning public approval, generally acceptable, popular. *Obs.* (Common in late 16th and 17th c.)

1542 PAYNEL *Catiline* viii. 13 b, Nothynge was so plausyble to the people as perswasion agaynst the lawe Agraria. 1605 STOW *Ann.* 1426 This change was very plawsible or well pleasing to the Nobility and Gentrye. 1730 in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 249 Which..you will allow to be a desperate crisis under any party of the most plausible denomination. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I. iii. 30 An invective against royal pedantry would always be plausible.

†b. Of persons, or their manners, etc.: Affable, agreeable, ingratiating, winning. *Obs* (Cf. 3 b.)

1577-8 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 667 The said souirtels requirit the saidis officiaris with plausabill wordis to desist. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* II. 102 His aspect more plaucible and his countenance more amiable than the former. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, N. T.* 20 The Sonne of Man came in a kinde, affable, and plausible manner. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Praise of Wealth* Wks. 1730 I. 87 A plausible poetaster. 1841 LYTTON *Nt. & Morn.* I. ii, Robert, you are a careful, sober, plausible man.

3. Having an appearance or show of truth, reasonableness, or worth; apparently acceptable or trustworthy (but often with implication of mere appearance); fair-seeming, specious. (Chiefly of arguments or statements.)

1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 369 Undir pretence of that plausabill argument to draw eftir thame a large tale of ignorant personis. 1588 *Ibid.* IV. 281 The narrative .. hes ane plawsable face to cullour the .. pretendit forme thairof. 1682 DRYDEN *Medal* 111 A Tempting Doctrine, plausible and new. 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No. 90 P 7 They told me such a plausible Story, that I laughed at their Contrivance. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. xxxii. 259 According even to the avowed doctrines of Protagoras and Gorgias, no truth could claim any higher value than that of a plausible opinion. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* II. 48 Little aided by conjecture, however plausible.

b. Of persons: Characterized by presenting specious arguments, etc.; fair-spoken (with implication of deceit).

1846 MRS. GORE *Eng Char.* (1852) 29 So is it with the Plausible. By dint of strenuously pretending to be good, wise, or zealous, they contract almost the form and pressure of virtue and wisdom. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Fate* Wks. (Bohn) II. 327 A swindler . , then a quack, then a smooth, plausible gentleman. 1875 A. R. HOPE *Schoolboy Friends* 221 He was a plausible, cunning kind of fellow.

†4. In active sense: Expressive of applause or approbation; plausive, applausive. *Obs.*

1542 BECON *Pathw. Prayer* ix. E vj b, Now I wyll haste to declare of what vertue & strength the true and Christen prayer is, yᵉ men..may wᵗ yᵉ more plausible & ioyful mindes delyght in it. 1567 [see PLAUDITE 1] 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXIX. I. 881 For a while there was a plausible noise heard among them as they approued his words. 1622 C FITZGEFFRY *Elisha* 1 A plausible Acclamation, The Chariot of Israel, and the Horse-men thereof.

B. *absol.* or as *sb.* That which is plausible; a plausible argument or statement

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 162 Having ensnared the silly vulgar, by the dazle of their fame, (in some plausible or other). 1670 *Moral State Eng.* 101 To discourse or argue plausibles. 1833 CARLYLE *Misc.*, *Diderot* (1857) III. 226 The plausiblest Plausible on record.

C. *Comb.*, as *plausible-looking*

1841 LEVER *C. O'Malley* xcv, With a very plausible-looking tray.

Plau·sibleness. Now *rare.* [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being plausible; plausibility.

1598 R. BERNARD tr *Terence, Andria* I i. (1629) 9 Now a dayes, plausiblenesse gaines friends, and truth gets foes. 1681 TEMPLE *Mem.* III. Wks. 1731 I. 350 The Generality of the House of Commons were carried, with the Plausibleness of the Thing. 1705 S. CLARKE *Dem. Being God* ix. 139 It might have Objected with much more Plausibleness, that the Supreme Cause cannot be Free.

Plausibly (plŏ:zĭbli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY [2].] In a plausible manner.

†1. With applause; approvingly. *Obs.*

1582 MULCASTER *Positions* xli. (1887) 240 His iudgement is so often, and so plausibly vouched by the curteouse maister Askam. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1854 The Romans plausibly did give consent To Tarquin's everlasting banishment. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* V. xxi. 272 We hope they wil plausibly receave our attempts, or candidely correct our misconjectures.

†2. a. So as to deserve applause, commendably.

b. So as to win approval; acceptably, agreeably; affably *Obs.*

1612 BP. HALL *Contempl., O. T.* I. iv, Who can hope to liue plausibly and securely among so many Cains? 1632-2 *High Commission Cases* (Camden) 253 If you preach for applause plausibly there is temporall punishment to be inflicted on you heere. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxx. 179 Having the Faculty of discoursing readily, and plausibly.

3. With an appearance of truth or trustworthiness; in a way that seems true or right; with fair show; speciously.

1648 *Hunting of Fox* 37 They might more plausibly induce the common People .. to come down to Whitehall. 1789 BELSHAM *Ess.* I. iii. 48 Mr. Hume .. plausibly apologizes for Charles I. 1846 MRS. GORE *Eng. Char.* (1852) 26 In England, you may do what you like, provided you do it plausibly. Cant your way through life, with the seven deadly sins in your train. 1884 DUNCKLEY in *Manch. Exam.* 26 May 6/1 The objection might be urged more plausibly if the question..were now heard of for the first time.

Plausive (plŏ:siv), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. L. *plaus-*, ppl. stem of *plaudĕre* (see PLAUD *v.*) + -IVE.]

1. Having the quality of applauding; expressive of approval by or as by applause; applausive.

1600 HEYWOOD *If you know not me* Wks. 1874 I. 202 Those plausiue shouts, which giue you entertaine. 1621 BRATHWAIT *Nat. Embassie* (1877) 7 When Pandora had made this plausiue Oration. 1753 L. M. *Accomplished Woman* II. 4 They who have a good voice sing where there is an echo, with a better grace, because the plausive sound makes them more sprightly. 1819 WORDSW. *Malham Cove* 8 No mightier work had gained the plausive smile Of all-beholding Phoebus! 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Work & Days* Wks. (Bohn) III. 69 The young graduate .. would .. find the air faintly echoing with plausive academic thunders.

†2. a. = PLAUSIBLE 1 or 2. *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. ii. 53 His plausiue words He scatter'd not in eares, but grafted them To grow there and to beare. 1602 — *Ham.* I. iv. 30 By some habit, that too much o'er-leavens The form of plausive manners.

†b. = PLAUSIBLE 3. *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. i. 29 What shall I say I haue done? It must bee a very plausiue inuention that carries it. 1767 *Antiq.* in *Ann. Reg.* 145/1 The plausive arguments of false reasoners. 1820 R. POLWHELE *Introd. Lavington's Enthus. Meth. & Papists* C j, All this under the plausive pretext of Toleration.

Plaustral (plŏ:străl), *a. rare.* [f. L. *plaustr-um* wagon + -AL.] Pertaining to a cart or wagon.

1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* lxxxvi, Whether the grand jury, in council assembled, had gloriously combined to encourage plaustral merit, I cannot take upon me to determine. 1885 RUSKIN *Pleas. Eng.* 138 The carter..is convinced of the truth of a plaustral catastrophe at first incredible to him.

†Plau·strary. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *plaustrārius* belonging to a wagon, as sb. a wagoner; f. *plaustr-um* wagon: see -ARY.] A carter, a wagoner.

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 56 b, These two Nymphes plaustraries, did take them downe [the contents of the 'repositorie or cupbord on wheels'] and deliver them. to the wayters *Ibid.*, The first Table beeing chaunged, euerie thing was brought backe agayne to the plaustraries.

Plautine (plŏ tain), *a.* [ad. L. *Plautinus* of or belonging to Plautus.] Pertaining to, characteristic of, or in the style of the Roman comic poet Plautus (died B. C. 184).

1881 *Athenæum* 5 Feb. 199/3 The 'Miles'..contains much critical matter, not to speak of the Plautine verses which the author has included in his preface 1888 A S WILKINS in *Encycl Brit.* XIV. 330/2 It is needless to dwell further upon the details of Plautine scansion.

Plaw, plawe, obs. forms of PLAY.

Plawncher, obs. form of PLANCHER *sb.*

Play (plē), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 1 **plexa,** *Angl.* **plæxa,** 3 **pleȝe, plæȝe, pleay, pleiȝe,** 3 7 **pley,** 4 **plei(e,** 4-5 **pleye;** 4 **plai,** 5-7 **playe,** 6 **plaie,** 4- **play.** *β.* 1 *Merc.* **plæga,** 3 **plæȝe, plahe,** 3-7 **plawe,** 4 **plau,** 5 **plaw.** *γ.* 3 **pl·oi, pleowe, ploȝe, ploho.** [OE. *plega* (*plæga, plaga*), wk. sb. from root of *pleg(e)an, -ian, plægian, plagian* to PLAY, q. v. As in the verb, the phonology is difficult; the OE. forms vary in the vowel: the usual WSax. *plega* and Anglian *plæga* have given the mod. *play*; the Anglian *plaga* gave ME. *plahe, plawe,* and *plau.* The 13th c. *γ* forms appear to mix the two types *ple(o)ȝe* and *plawe.*]

I. Exercise, brisk or free movement or action.

†1. Of living beings: Active bodily exercise; brisk and vigorous action of the body or limbs, as in fencing, dancing, leaping, swimming, clapping of the hands. *Obs.* or merged in other senses.

c 725 (*Corpus Gloss.* 1477 *Palestra*, plæga. *a* 900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 743 Þa wearð burȝwarum, eadȝum, ece ȝefea Æþelinges plexa. *a* 1000 *Guthlac* 1334 Lagu-mearȝ anyrede ȝehlæsted to hyðe, þæt se hæern-flota æfter sund-plegan sond-lond ȝespearn. *a* 1000 (*Cædmon's Gen.* 1980 Þær wæs heard plæga, wælgara wrixl, wiȝcyrm micel, hlud hildesweg. *c* 1050 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1004 (MSS. C. & D.) Þæt hi næfre wyrsan hand plegan on Angel cynne ne ȝemetton þonne Ulfcytel him to brohte. *c* 1050 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 414/14 *Gesticulatio*, plega. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 211 *C(h)orea ceruisia forum monasterium* .. þat on is pleȝe, þat oder [sic] drinch, þe þridde chepinge, þe ferðe chirche *Ibid.*, At pleȝe he teldeð þe grune of idelnesse, for al hit is idel þat me at pleȝe bihalt..þih and shonkes and fet oppieð, wombe gosshieð. *a* 1250 *St. Eustace* 280 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 217 Þere nes non at þare plawe Wiþ sheld and spere out i-drawe þat hoere dunt atstode.

b. The gestures made by cock birds to attract the hens.

1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. I. iv. § 1. 72 The 'play' of the capercaillie is very remarkable; it is confined to the males, who indulge in it in order to astonish and excite the hens.

c. The action of lightly and briskly wielding or plying (as a weapon in a contest). Also in combinations, as *buckler-play, sword-play.*

Beowulf 2039 Oð ðæt hie forlæddan to ðam lindplegan swæse ȝesiðas. *c* 850 *Kentish Gloss.*, *Libera tuta* [*tua*] *pelta*, ȝefria ðine plæȝsceldæ. *a* 1000 *Waldere* 13 Dy ic ðe ȝesawe æt ðam sweordplegan .. wiȝ forbuȝan oððe on weal fleon. 1670 STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 48 [see SWORD-play]. 1839 LONGF. *Black Knight* ii, In the play of spears, Fell all the cavaliers. 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* vii, Some of the sword play being very skilful. 1899 E. J. CHAPMAN *Drama Two Lives, Fir-tree* 78, I thrust him to earth, and he lay there, For all his boasted play. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 21 Oct. 8/6 The latter's play being very correct, and his parries both neat and effective.

2. Of physical things: Rapid, brisk, or light movement, usually alternating or fitful; elusive

change or transition (of light or colour); light motion about or impact upon something.

a 1628 F. Grevil *Mustapha* Chorus ii. Wks. (1633) 116 A play of Sunne-motes from mans small World come. 1801 Southey *Thalaba* vi. viii, Alternate light and darkness, like the play Of sunbeams on the warrior's burnish'd arms. 1805 W. Saunders *Min. Waters* 494 This operation always admits the play of air upon the feverish body. 1850 Bryant *Saw-Mill* Poet. Wks. (1903) 370 The saw, with restless play, Was cleaving through a fir-tree Its long and steady way. 1875 Dawson *Dawn of Life* ii. 13 Iridescent play of colours. *a* 1878 Sir G. G. Scott *Lect. Archit.* (1879) I. 224 This gives great play of light and shade.

b. Short for *play of light* or *colour* (as above).

1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 214 You may set it upon full scraped Ivory, which graceth the Play of the Stone. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 715 The intention of foils is either to increase the lustre or play of the stones, or more generally improve the colour, by giving an additional force to the tinge. *Ibid.* 716 To stones or pastes, that have some share of play, it gives a most beautiful brilliance.

†3. (In form *plaw.*) A boiling up, ebullition. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 403/2 Plaw, or plawynge, *bullicio, ebullicio.* 1601 Holland *Pliny* xiv xvii, Boile them al together at a soft fire, until they haue had ten plawes or walmes.

4. *fig.* and *gen.* Action, activity, operation, working: often implying the ideas of rapid movement or change, variety, etc. (Now almost always of abstract things, as feeling, fancy, thought, etc.; formerly of persons.)

1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, iv. viii. 114 Without stratagem, But in plaine shock, and euen play of Battaile. 1649 J. Bulstrode tr. *Behmen's Epist.* vi. § 44 God hath made all things in his Divine pley or operation out of his Spiration. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 312 There will be a play of double affinity, and a double decomposition will take place. 1837 Disraeli *Venetia* iii. ii, That enchanting play of fancy which had once characterized her. 1874 L. Stephen *Hours in Library* (1892) I. vi. 232 The play of evil passions gives infinite subjects for dramatic interests. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. p. xviii, The lively play of fancy.

b. Phr. † *In play*: actively engaged or employed; so *out of play*, unoccupied, out of employment or office (*obs.*). *In full play*: in full action or operation, acting with its full force.

1662 Pepys *Diary* 2 Sept., There are endeavours to get my Lord out of play at sea. 1669 *Ibid.* 26 Jan., My Lord Privy Seale, whom I never before knew to be in so much play, as to be of the Cabinet. 1719 Swift *To Yng Clergyman* Wks 1755 II. ii. 19 Men who were impatient of being out of play, have been forced to reconcile their former tenets with every new system of administration. 1844 Ath. Smith *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* xviii, The usual bustle was in full play. 1873 Lytton *Coming Race* v, There was a huge engine in the wall which was in full play.

c. *To hold* or *keep* (a person, etc.) *in play* (orig. *to hold* or *keep* (a person) *play*): to keep exercised, occupied, or engaged; to give (a person) something to do (usually in the way of self-defence or delay, as in a contest). Also, to keep (something) in exercise or practice (quot. 1809).

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 37 b, The Capitayn .. prayed God that the Kynge of Scottes woulde come wyth hys puyssaunce, for he woulde kepe hym playe tyll the tyme that the Kynge of Englande came oute of Fraunce. 1582 Munday *Eng. Rom. Life* 10 They must war within, while other holds them playe with out. 1600 Holland *Livy* xxvii. xlvi. 662 [He] had by all the devises and policies of warre, mocked him and kept him play. *c* 1645 T. Tullie *Siege of Carlisle* (1840) 12 Forest was the only man who held the Cavalliers in play. 1648 Gage *West Ind.* 30 To overcome them, or else to hold them play. 1714 Swift *Pres. St. Affairs* Wks. 1755 II. i 207 A struggling faction kept them continually in play. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* v. i. P 7 To keep my devotion and my wind in play by the rehearsal of an anthem or two. 1842 Macaulay *Lays, Horatius* xxix, I, with two more to help me, Will hold the foe in play. 1851 J. Richardson in *Harper's Mag* Jan. 234/2 Nothing that we have fallen in with..could hold her play.

d. *To come into* († *in*) *play*: to come into action or operation, become active (formerly of persons: cf. b). So *to bring* or *call into play*: to begin to exercise, bring into action, make active.

1650 Weldon *Crt. Jas. I* 41 Salisbury liking not that any of Essex his faction should come into play. 1691 Locke *Lower. Interest* Wks. 1727 II. 54 Today your new Coin comes in play, which is 5 per Cent. lighter. 1706 Baynard in Sir J. Floyer *Hot & Cold Bath.* ii 336 A Distemper in England almost worn out, but now it begins to come in Play again. 1799 Han. More *Pern. Educ.* (ed. 4) I. 115 Those societies in which their kind of talents are not likely to be brought into play. 1842 A. Combe *Physiol. Digestion* (ed. 4) 124 The muscular fibres of the stomach .. next come into play. 1865 M. Arnold *Ess. in Crit* ii. 81 The intelligence and judgment of Mr. Ruskin..are brought into play. 1874 Carpenter *Ment. Phys.* i. i. § 3 The reaction of his brain upon the impressions which called it into play.

e. *To make play*: in *Racing* and *Hunting*, to exercise pursuers or followers; in *Pugilism*, to deliver blows actively or with effect; hence *gen.* to act effectively, produce an effect; to hasten or hurry on. (In quots. 1813, 1889, to keep an adversary engaged: cf. c.)

1799 E. Du Bois *Piece Family Bing.* I. 152 A pause having succeeded..Mr. Burley thought it a fit time (in the jockey-term) to make his play. 1808 *Sporting Mag.* XXXII. 76 Gully made play, and planted two other blows on his adversary's heart. 1809 *Ibid.* XXXIII. 89 The fox .. made play towards Mr. Thellusson's. 1813 *Ibid.* XLII. 243 A young bull of great game, made play for no less than nine-and-twenty dogs. 1824 Byron *Juan* xvi. lxxviii, But I'm too late, and therefore must make play. 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* ii. v, There he goes in, making play with both hands. 1883 *Scotsman* 11 July 10/1 Fontenoy made play to the distance, where the favourite took the lead. 1889 Doyle *Micah Clarke* 75, I trust that the Duke will muster every man he can, and make play until the royal forces come up.

5. Free or unimpeded movement (usually from or about a fixed point); the proper motion of a piece of mechanism, or a part of the living body.

1653 Walton *Angler* ii. 53 Give him [the chub] play enough before you offer to take him out of the water. 1733 Tull *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* xxii. 326 Now the Distance between these two Marks, is the Measure..of the Tongue's Play at the place of pressure. 1778 Johnson in *Mme. D'Arblay's Diary* Aug., Such a..restless, fatiguing play of the muscles. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* II. 270 The great length..is an obstacle to the play of the rudder. 1856 Aytoun *Bothwell* ii. vii, And felt once more The pulse's stirring play. 1897 *Pall Mall Mag.* Aug. 526 The girl.. was an arch, ogling person, with..a great play of shoulders.

b. Freedom or room for movement; the space in or through which anything (esp. a piece of mechanism) can or does move.

1659 Leak *Waterworks.* 18 The two Buckets..have about three feet play, rising and falling. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc* 30 Square Staples, just fit to contain the Bolt with an easie Play. 1793 Herschel in *Phil. Trans* LXXXIII. 217 The shake, or play, of the screw is less than 3-tenths of a division. 1858 G. Macdonald *Phantastes* (1878) II. xxi. 142 The overlappings in the lower part [of the armour] had more play than necessary. 1850 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 113 Taking care to allow at least an inch of play. 1876 J. Rose *Compl. Pract. Machinist* xix. 359 Suppose, for instance, there was even a trifling amount of play in the eccentric or any of the bolts.

c. *fig.* and *gen.* Free action; freedom, opportunity, or room for action; scope for activity.

1641 Milton *Reform.* ii. Wks. 1851 III. 37 Yet to give them play front, and reare, it shall be my task to prove that Episcopacy..is not only not agreeable, but tending to the destruction of Monarchy. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 160 P 9 They form themselves altogether upon Models, without giving the full Play to their own natural Parts. 1787 J. Whitaker *Mary Q. of Scots Vind* I. i. § 3. 24 Those scenes .. where he might have a play for his activity in cunning. 1837 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* xliv. (1870) II. 477 All pleasure, thus, arises from the free play of our faculties and capacities. 1857 Buckle *Civilization* I. viii 543 Their comprehensive minds would, in that state of society, have found no play. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* II. lii. 325 To allow the fullest play to the Sentiment of State independence.

II. Exercise or action for amusement or diversion; and derived uses.

6. Exercise or action by way of recreation; amusement, diversion, sport, frolic. (In early use sometimes in bad sense: Vicious or profligate indulgence, revelling.) *At play*, engaged in playing.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 55 Vte we .al þese. dæies forleten blisfulle songes, and pleye, and leden clenliche ure lif. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1502 In þe poynt of her play he poruayes a mynde. *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 53 Whon þeos perlous prestes perceyued hire play. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 155 That is my play and my gladnesse to be aboute hym, and forto do hym seruice unto his ease and pleasunce. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 153 It is conuenient for euery man.. to haue playe & game accordynge to his degre. 1562 Rowbothum *Cheasts* A j, Most men are geuen rather to play then to studye. 1667 Milton *P. L.* iv. 404 A Tiger, who by chance hath spi'd In some Purlieu two gentle Fawnes at play. 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* i. iii, John naturally loved rough play. 1818 Byron *Ch. Har.* iv. cxli, But where his rude hut by the Danube lay There were his young barbarians all at play, There was their Dacian mother. *Proverb*, All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.

β. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 111 Ceesse, & seie to hir no sawe To make hir for to synne assent, Ne please hir not with no nyce plawe, But kepe weel cristis comaundement.

γ. *c* 1205 Lay. 20844 þan voxe þenne he bið baldest..& hafeð his fulle ploze [*c* 1275 pleay] & fugeles inoze.

†b. Enjoyment, pleasure, joy, delight; a source of delight. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 92 Hi nemeþ and useþ þe lostes ulessliche and þe pleyes þet be þe vif wyttes comeþ. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. xii. 90 þat þi play be plentevous in paradys with aungelys. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xvi 363 Alas! and waloway! my child that was me lefe! My luf, my blood, my play, that neuer dyd man grefe! 1503 Dunbar *Thistle & Rose* 181 Our peax, our play, our plane felicite.

β. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy-bk.* 15358 Achilles than & his ffelawe Rode so forth with mochel plawe.

c. Amorous disport; dalliance; sexual indulgence. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

a 1000 *Riddles* xxi 28 (Gr.) Ic wiδ bryde ne mot hæmed habban, ac me þæs hyhtplezan zeno wyneδ. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4876 The pley of love, for-ofte seke. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 9247 (Trin.) Mathan gat Iacob in pleye, Iacob Ioseph soþ to seye. 1565 Randolph in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 215 He knoweth himself that he hath a partaker in play and game with him. 1667 Milton *P. L.* ix. 1045 Till dewie sleep Oppress'd them, wearied with thir amorous play.

β. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 537 Wapmen bi-gunnen quad mester, bi twen hem-seluen hun-wreste plaze.

7. Jest, fun, sport (as opp. to *earnest*); trifling. Often in phr. *in play*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2816 Bot al þat loth to þaim can sai, þam thoght it was not bot in plai. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Clerk's T.* 974 Griselde quod he as it were in his pley, How liketh thee my wyf and hire beautee? *c* 1400 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 1662 Chaunge from ernest in to mery play. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xxxiii. 27 To sum man thair it was no play The preving of his sciens. 1513 More *Rich. III* (1883) 60 The king .. made her answer part in ernest, part in play merely. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 367, I desire not sacrifices and inwards, these are plaies. *Mod.* Don't be offended; I only said it in play. (More commonly *in fun.*)

β. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 18167 (Cott.) Hell and ded..O þair pride thoght þam litel plau And gaf a cri wit mikel au. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 3101 Aski sche wil in plawe, And say þou comest fro me. *c* 1325 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 15 If þu louest more worldes god þan god him-selle[e] in þi mod, þu shalt hit finde an yuel plawe.

b. *Play of words*: a playing or trifling with words; the use of words merely or mainly for the purpose of producing a rhetorical or fantastic effect. *Play on* or *upon words*: a sportive use of words so as to convey a double meaning, or produce a fantastic or humorous effect by similarity of sound with difference of meaning; a pun. See also Word-play.

1739 Hume *Hum. Nat.* (1874) I. ii. ii. 319 To confess..that human reason is nothing but a play of words. 1798 Ferriar *Illustr. Sterne*, etc. *Genius* 278, I cannot suspect so excellent a poet as Buchanan, of any intentional play on the words ingenium and genius. 1810 D. Stewart *Philos. Ess.* iii. 123 A childish play upon words, quite foreign to the point at issue. 1850 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. iii. ix. 114 It was no mere play of words which induced the apostle to bring these two things [fulness of the Spirit and fulness of wine, Eph. v. 18] together. 1871 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* IV. xviii. 174 To a Latin or French speaker the name of Urse might have suggested an easy play upon words. 1881 Jowett *Thucyd.* I. Introd. 14 The Speeches of Thucydides everywhere exhibit the antitheses, the climaxes, the plays of words of the rhetorician.

8. (with *pl.*) A particular amusement or diversion; a game, a sport. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 577 *Ludi litterarii*, staebplegan. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 99 Heora bliss & heora plezan wæron swiðe zenihtsume. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 812 He þat best doþ þat day, þer he schal winne þat play. 13.. *Cursor M.* 28146 (Cott.) Caroles iolites, and plaies. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) iii. 17 For joustynges, or for other pleyes and desportes. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* liii. 178, I shall cause thee to be assayed at ye playe of the chesse. *a* 1533 — *Gold. Bk M. Aurel.* (1546) C vij b, Dyuers personnes were assembled in the hygh mountayne Olimpius, to celebrate the playes. 1588 Shaks *L. L. L.* iv. iii. 78 All hid, all hid, an old infant play. 1659 D. Pell *Improv. of Sea* 418 When the Sea was calm, they were at their sports and playes. 1728 T. Sheridan *Persius* iii. (1739) 44 The Boys had a Play of pitching Nuts into a narrow-mouth'd Vessel. 1798 Jane Austen *Northang. Abb.* i, She was fond of all boy's plays. 1841–4 Emerson *Ess., Experience* Wks. (Bohn) I. 178 The plays of children are nonsense, but very educative nonsense.

β. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 106 Ne luuede ha nane lihte plahen [*v. r.* plohen]. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3575 Moyses cam ner and saȝ ðis plaȝes, And ðis calf, and ðis ille laȝes.

b. A country pleasure-fair or wake. *dial.*

1847–78 Halliwell, *Play*...a country wake. *Somerset.* 1886 Stevenson *Kidnapped* xxii, Like people lifting weights at a country play.

†9. *transf.* An act or proceeding, esp. of a crafty or underhand kind; manner of action, method of proceeding; a trick, dodge, 'game'. *Obs.* (exc. as in 12).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16898 þar bes an iuel plai. 1482 Caxton *Reynard* iii (Arb.) Maister reynard .. by gan to playe his olde playe [orig. *hi spelde sijn oude spel*], ffor he had caught kywnert by the throte 1572 *Satir Poems Reform.* xxx. 183 Sit was the pepill puneist for sic playis 16.. Locke (J.), The answerer on his side makes it his play to distinguish as much as he can. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 184 When a man has any notable defect about him, 'tis the best of his play to try the Humour, if he can turn it into a fashion. 1746 *Rep. Cond Sir J. Cope* 151 In case they keep only to their strong Passes, which hitherto has been their 'Play'.

β. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 5906 Vpe þin owe heued it ssal come þi moderes luber plawe þoru ssedinge of þi broþer blod þat þus is ybroȝt of dawe.

†b. A device of magic, a trick of conjuring, or the like. *Obs.*

1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 3803 Yiff I now made a newe pley, ffor to take the sonne away. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 362 Than seide the mayden, that he sholde make yet a-nother pley that neuer myght faile.

10. The carrying on or playing of a game.

a 1450 Myre 336 Bal and bares and suche play. *a* 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr.* i. i, Nowthir at Falkland on the greine, Nor Pebliis at the play. 1620 Shaks. *Temp.* v. i. 186 What is this Maid, with whom thou was't at play? 1673 Temple *Observ. United Prov.* Wks. 1731 I. 76 No Man at Play sees a very great Game .unexpectedly lost, but he is apt to consider, whether it could have been saved. 1736 Gray *Statius* i. 32 Phlegyas the long-expected play began. 1736 in Waghorn *Cricket Scores* (1899) 17 The weather proving very rainy, they were forced to give over play. 1888 *Daily Tel.* 24 June, Play was very slow,..twenty minutes being consumed in getting ten runs.

β. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 3176 Michel y desire þi loue to haue. Go we together wiþ game & plawe.

b. Manner or style of playing; skill in playing.

1531 Elyot *Gov.* i. xxvi, If fortune brynge alwaye to one man iuell chances, whiche maketh the playe of the other suspected. 1773 in Waghorn *Cricket Scores* (1899) 91 The match of cricket,..showing great play on both sides 1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* xviii, Lord Etherington seemed at first indolently careless and indifferent about his play. 1850 'Bat' *Cricket. Man.* 101 His 'forward play' is .. peculiar. 1883 G. A. MacDonnell *Chess Life-Pictures* 166 Eliciting his opponent's best play.

c. A point in playing, a special device in a game. (Cf. 9.)

1778 C. Jones *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 41 If you win that Trick, your next Play is, to throw out the Queen of Trumps.

d. *In play*: said of a ball, etc. = being played with, being used in the course of the game. So *out of play*. Hence *play*, transf. (in *Cricket* and *Football*), that part of the ground within definite boundaries in which the game, or the chief part of it, is carried on.

1849 in 'Bat' *Cricket. Man.* (1850) 56 If the striker touch.. the ball while in play. *Ibid.* 60 The fieldsman must return the ball so that it shall cross the play between the wicket and the bowling stump. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Dec. 7/2 Walton tried another big kick, but the ball fell in play, and was well returned by Strand-Jones.

e. Phr. † *Ball play* (obs.), *boy's play*, *child's play*: applied to anything that involves very little trouble, or is of very little importance; a very easy or trifling matter. (See BALL *sb.*1 21, BOYS' PLAY, CHILD *sb.* 18.) Formerly also with *a* (see 8).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 184 Al nis bute ase bal pleowe [*MS C* ploye]. *c* 1386, etc. [see CHILD *sb.* 18]. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xxxvii. 107 Loude, þis is not o. days werke ner children pley, but, þat more is, in þis shorte worde is ineludid all perfeccioun of Religiose folke. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 179 The persecution of thys yere was but a balle playe in comparison of that. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 246/1 To make this allegorie, is but a boyes play. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. I 422 Elderly gentlemen who had seen service which was no child's play. 1850 SCORESBY *Chevers's Whalem. Adv.* v. (1859) 74 This towing of captured whales is no boy's play.

† f. In the game of Beast: see quot. *Obs.*

1674 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* XXV. 153 They make three heaps, the King, the Play, and the Trifolet... He that wins most tricks takes up the heap that is called the Play.

11. *spec.* The playing of a game or games for money or other valuable stakes; gaming, gambling.

a 1300 *Floris & Bl.* 376 Serne he wule þe bidde and preie þat þu legge þe cupe to pleie. *a* 1580 in *Stanyhurst's Æneis*, etc. (Arb.) 153 By losse in play men oft forget Thee duitye they dooe owe. 1683 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 194 He has lost immense sums at play. 1710 in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4754/4 William Bradbury, Esq.; Deputy Groom-Porter, will open his House.. to Morrow, to keep Play for all Persons of Quality and Gentlemen, being the only Person authorized so to do. 1769 *Junius Lett.* I. (1820) 4 A young nobleman,.. ruined by play. 1845 M'CULLOCH *Taxation* II. viii. (1852) 325 During the carnival, when, from the excitement of the season, the extent of play is always the greatest.

12. In phrases *fair play*, *foul play*: rarely *lit.* (in sense 10); usually *fig.* (in sense 9) action, conduct, dealing: see FAIR *a.* 10c, FOUL *a.* 14b. So † *false play*, treacherous dealing (*obs.*). *While the play is good* (Sc.), before the situation becomes serious, dangerous, or unpleasant.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lx 248 (Harl. MS.) Tristing that the lion wolde have I made a foule pleye withe þe lorde & withe þe lady. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 81 He is good in finding out false play or adulterie done. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1590) 181 b, To preuent any foule play that might be offered vnto me. 1595, etc. [see FAIR *a.* 10c]. 1610, etc. [see FOUL *a.* 14b]. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. II. 1068 We threw the Box and Dice away, before y had lost us at foul Play. 1770 C. JENNER *Placid Man* VI. iv. She endeavoured.. to give both sides fair play. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* XXXVI. Come, laddie, speak while the play is good; you're too young to bear the burden will be laid on you e'er. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* I. xii, In strict truth, it was hardly fair play—it was almost swindling. 1888 *Daily News* 14 Feb. 5/4 His hat and bag being missing has given rise to the conjecture of foul play. *Mod. Sc.* Stop now while the play is good; you have gone far enough.

13. [from the notion of recreation, sense 6] Cessation or abstinence from work; the condition of being idle, or not at work (as of workmen on strike, or out of employment); *the play* (Sc.), holiday from school.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. i. 23 A father.. whose skill, had it stretch'd so far, would haue made nature immortall, and death should haue play for lacke of worke. 1723 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) III. 33 There was never a schoolboy more desirous to have the play than I am to have leave of this world. 1772 MRS. MONTAGU in Doran *Lady Last C.* vii. (1874) 173 The doctor allowed me to ask a play for the boys, which made them very happy. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 150 You micht hae gien him the play the day, I think, sir, you micht hae gien him the play. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (1863) 116 When miners and colliers strike they term it going to play. 1866 RUSKIN *Crown Wild Olive* 20 Down in the black north country, where 'play' means being laid up by sickness. 1892 *Daily News* 26 Feb. 5/7 The question of 'play' [is] to be discussed at the next conference [which] will settle the question how long the cessation of work is to last. 1900 STRAIN *Elmslie's Dragonet* 281 It was Satterday mornin'—they get the play frae the school.

III. Mimic action, dramatic performance.

14. A mimic representation of some action or story, as a spectacle upon the stage, etc., a dramatic or theatrical performance. † Rarely without article, Dramatic performance, acting (quot. *c* 1325).

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* VI. ii § 2 Wearþ eft Godes wræc Romanum, þa hie æt hiora theatrum wæron mid heora plegan. *c* 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II* 285 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 336 Hit ben degised as turmentours that comen from clerkes plei. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 429 As men seyen in þe pley of 30ik. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2923 Hit is wondur to wit of wemen dissyre, þat.. prese vnto playes pepull to beholde. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 12 This yere beganne a gret pley from the begynnyng of the worlde.., that lastyd vij. dayes continually. 1601 J. MANNINGHAM *Diary* (Camden) 18 Wee had a play called Twelve Night. 1767 *Woman of Fashion* I. 96, I went to the Play, as they call it—Play, indeed! Faith, Brother, I think it was past a Joke. 1868 HELPS *Realmah* XVIII. (1870) 475 Give me some good plays to go to, played by great players. 1871 MRS. H. WOOD *Dene Hollow* XX, The tale that Master Jarvis told was as good as a play.

b. *transf.* A performance, proceeding, piece of action (in real life)

1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 172 b, The Count made nothing to it, but attended the ende of the play. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* XIV, This little play being achieved, the Marquis of Steyne made.. two profound bows.. and passed on.

15. A literary composition in the form of dialogue, adapted for performance on the stage with appropriate action, costume, and scenery, in imitation of real events; a dramatic piece, a drama.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 401/1 Pley.. þat begynnythe wythe mythe, & endythe wythe sorowe, *tragedia*. 1530 PALSGR. 255/2 Playe an enterlude, *farce. Ibid.*, Playe of sadde matters, *moralité*. 1542-3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 1 By.. balades, plaies, rimes, songes, and other phantasies, subtilly and craftely instructing his highnes people. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnassus* IV. v. (Arb.) 58 Few of the vniversity pen plaies well, they smell too much of that writer Ouid,.. and talke too much of Proserpina and Iuppiter. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 206 P 2 A Scene in one of Fletcher's Plays. 1806 R. CUMBERLAND *Mem.* (1807) I. 203, I had no expectation of my play being accepted. 1892 TENNYSON in *Mem.* (1897) II. 423, I have just had a letter from a man who wants my opinion as to whether Shakespeare's plays were written by Bacon. I feel inclined to write back, 'Sir, don't be a fool'.

IV. 16. Performance on a musical instrument. *rare.* ? *Obs.* (Usually *playing*.)

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5314 Pere he harpede so wel þat he payde al the route. After mete þo hii nolde nammore of is pley Hii zeue him siluer ior is gle, & lete him go is wey. *c* 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 1762 In his lifte houde A flowte he helde.. Ther with to pipe and make play. 1642 TASMAN *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I (1694) 133 The play which they heard was much like that of a Jews-Trump. 1755 JOHNSON, *Play, n. s.*..8. Act of touching an instrument.

V. 17. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (in senses 6–11) *play-bell*, *-hole*, *-hour*, *-matter*, *-place*, *-season*, *-spell*, *-task*; † *play idle*, *-ruined*, *-wearied* adjs.; (in senses 14 and 15) *play-conceit*, *-fable*, *-folk*, *-gull*, *-haunter*, *-judger*, *-lover*, *-poet*, *-reader*, *-story*, *-taster*, *-writer*, *play writing* sb. and adj.; **play-acting**, the acting of a play or plays, dramatic performance; **play-actor**, an actor of plays, a dramatic performer (= ACTOR 4, PLAYER 4); hence **play-actorism**, action or manner characteristic of a play-actor, theatrical or affected style or performance; **play-actress**, a female actor of plays (= ACTRESS 2); **play-bird**, a tame bird used as a decoy for catching wild birds in a net, in connexion with a *play-line* and *play-stick*; **play-bone**, a bone played with: = KNUCKLE-BONE 2 b; † **play-boy**, a school-boy actor; **play-club** (*Golf*), a wooden-headed club used in playing the ball off from the tee, a driver; **play-debt**, a debt incurred at play, a gaming debt; † **play-dresser**, one who arranges plays for acting; † **play-end**, an end of a speech from a play, a 'tag'; **play-field**, † (from 14) a field in which a play is acted; (from 10) a field for playing in, a playground; **play-jobber**, a writer of plays for hire; **play-line**, a line or cord attached to a *play-bird* (q. v.), by means of which it is 'played' or caused to flutter so as to entice other birds into the net; **play-map**, a dissected map for playing with, a puzzle-map; **play-mare** (*Sc.*) = HOBBY-HORSE 2; **play-money**, money won by play or gaming; **play-monger**, a dealer in, i. e. writer of, plays; **play-right**, the author's proprietary right of performance of a musical or dramatic composition; **play-seer**, one who (habitually) sees plays, a playgoer; **play-stick**, a stick upon which a *play-bird* (q. v.) is tied by a loose knot; **play-table**, a gaming-table. See also PLAY-BILL, -BOOK, etc.

1873 SYMONDS *Gk. Poets* vii. 184 The habit of 'play-acting'.. never wholly expired. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 16 Oct. 5/2 Elizabeth Inchbald, beloved of playgoers in her day both for her play-writing and her play-acting. 1633 PRYNNE *Histriomastix* xxvij b, If any *Play-Actors or Spectators thinke themselves injured by any censure I have here past upon them. 1893 F. F. MOORE *I Forbid Banns* 138 We are more or less play-actors. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* II. vii. 156 Sterling's view of the Pope.. doing his big *play-actorism under God's earnest sky. 1857 — *Remin.* (1881) II. 187 Our main revenue three or four (?) years now was lectures;.. Dete table mixture of prophecy and play-actorism. 1822 CORBETT *Weekly Reg.* 30 Mar. 773 To those daughters he gave a late *play-actress for mother-in-law! 1857 W. COLLINS *Dead Secret* I. i, Did you ever hear that our mistress was a play-actress when our master married her? 1878 M. BROWNE *Pract. Taxidermy* ii 26 An important actor in the performance is the '*playbird', which is a bird braced by a peculiar knot or 'brace' on an arrangement called the playstick. *Ibid.* 27 Directly birds appear, the playline is smartly pulled, which has the effect of jerking the playbird upwards, while at the same time it flutters its wings to regain its perch. This motion is mistaken by the wild birds as a natural proceeding; they accordingly alight around the playbird. 1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* I. i, Pretty boy! Goes he to school? He prates Latin, An it were a parrot, or a *play-boy. 1837 *Chambers' Inform. People* II. 693/2 The *play-club is for swiping off the tee, and is further used throughout the green if the ball is lying fair, and the distance more than a full drive from the hole you are approaching. 1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Reh.* 22 This we took for a *play-conceit ill transpos'd. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 295 She has several *Play-debts on her Hand, which must be discharged very suddenly. 1760 FOOTE *Minor* I. Wks. 1799 I. 241 They wou'd as soon now-a days pay a tradesman's bill, as a play debt. 1887 *Spectator* 8 Oct. 1/33 Agreements.. they would regard as Englishmen regard play debts. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* V. iii 225 Arraigned vpon the Statute of Calumny by the name of Demetrius Fannius, *play-dresser and plagiary. [Cf. III iv. 359 One Demetrius, a dresser of plaies about the towne.] 1599 — *Cynthia's Rev.* IV. i, Letting this gallant express himselfe, with *play-ends and pittifull verses. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* xi. 313 The indecencies of their heathenish and idolatrous *play-fables. 1568 *Bannatyne Poems* (Hunter. Cl.) 463 Heir begynnis the Proclamatioun of the Play, made be Dauid Lynsayis, of the Month, Knicht in the *Playfeild. 1883 BESANT *All in Garden Fair* (1886) 22 This forest play-field. 1764 FOOTE *Patron* III. Wks. 1799 I. 354 The words the *playfolk were talking. 1620 *Histriomastix* II. 308 Give your *play gull a stool, and my lady her fool, And her Usher potatos and marrow. 1634 *Documents agst. Prynne* (Camden) 41 It speakes onely of the expenses of common *play-haunters at publike playes and theatres. 1880 CARNEGIE *Pract. Trap.* 8 The traps will have to be set in the runs and about the *play-holes *i. e.*, burrows only used, as their name implies, for playing or for use during the day. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* Pref. (1871) 11 His *play hours are occupied in fagging. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Sept. 2/1 Melodrama written by the most adroit *play-jobber of our times. 1672 LACY *Dumb Lady* Prol., Though such things pass on those that sermons hear, It will not do with *play-judgers, I fear. 1878 *Play-line [see *play-bird*]. 1885 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 16 Draw lines of different colours round the different counties.. and then cut out each separately, as in the common play maps that children take to pieces and put together. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* XIV. Here one fellow.. performed the celebrated part of the hobby-horse, so often alluded to in our ancient drama. *Note*, This exhibition, the 'play-mare of Scotland, stood high among holyday gambols. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 67, I haue banished out too many wordes of this *play matter. 1705 VANBRUGH *Confed.* I. iii, *Play-money amongst people of quality, is a sacred thing; and not to be profaned. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 132 A professed iester, a Hick-scorner, a scoff maister, a *playmunger, an Interlude. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 9 Apr. 5/4 A miserable poverty of invention on the part of the playmonger. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 538 Perhaps the man had no other *play-place for his wit. 1884 J. CORBORNE *Hicks Pasha* 188 The river and its banks are the play place of the crocodile. 1625 BACON *Ess., Envy* (Arb.) 512 It must needs be, that he taketh a kinde of *plaie pleasure, in looking vpon the Fortunes of others. 1633 PRYNNE *Histriomastix* (title-p.), Wherein it is.. evidenced, that the profession of *Play-poets, of Stage Players; together with the penning, acting, and frequenting of Stage playes, are unlawfull, infamous and misbeseeming Christians. 1721 SHAFTESB. *Charact.* (1737) III. 289 To do justice to our *play-readers, they seldom fail to humour our poets in this respect. 1891 MARTINEAU in *Law Times* XC. 250/1 A musical composition, the copyright and *playright of which had expired by effluxion of time. 1696 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) II. 55 For conceits and bullys, And *play-rum'd cullys. 1713 ADDISON *Guard.* No. 120 P 3 The day lies heavy upon her until the *play-season returns. 1637 J. RUTTER *Cid* To Rdr. (1650) 4 This age consists of such *Play-seers. 1861 L. L. NOBLE *Icebergs* 295 Allowed a *play-spell, perhaps a long yellow holiday. 1878 *Play-stick [see *play-bird*]. 1858 LYTTON *What will he do* I. iii, He contrived to cut up that *play-story. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* LXV, The day after the meeting at the *play-table. 1905 *Macm. Mag.* Dec. 102 The enormous extent of Fox's transactions at the play-tables is of course recorded. 1832 [R. CATTERMOLE] *Beckett*, etc. 191 Sunk to rest Like a *play-wearied child. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* Wks. (1847) 101/1 This would make them.. perceive what despicable creatures our common rhimers and *playwriters be. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) I. iv. 155 The common herd of Play-writers. 1809 MATKIN *Gil Blas* VII. xiii. P 9 [He] exercised his genius at one time in sonnets or ballads, at another in *play-writing.

Play (plē), *v.* Forms: α. 1 plegian, (pleoz-), *Angl.* plagian; 2-5 pleie, 3 plaiȝen, pleie, 3-5 pleiȝe, pleyȝe, 3-6 pley(e, 4-7 plai(e, playe, 4- play, (6 ploe). β. 1 *Angl.* plaȝian, (pleaz-i)an, 3 plaȝe, 4-6 plaw(e, 6 *Sc.* pla, 7-9 *dial.* plaw. γ. 2-3 pleȝe(n, 3 pleoȝe, pleowe, pleuwe. Pa. t. and pple. **played**: pa. t. 1 plegode, -ede, -ade, pleoz-de; plaȝade, pleaȝade; plægde, plæȝede. Pa. t. and pa. pple. often contracted; pa. t. 3-5 pleide, 4-5 pleyde, *Sc.* plait, 4-8 plaid, 6 playd, pled, *Sc.* plade, 7 plaide; pa. pple. 4 pleide, 6-7 playd, 6-8 plaid. [OE. *plegan*, *-ean*, *-ian*, *plagian*, *plægian*, corresp. to MDu. *pleyen*, *pleien*, *playen* to dance, leap for joy, rejoice, be glad (Verwijs and Verdam). As to its relation to OS. *plegan*, Du. *plegen*, Ger. *pflegen* 'to have the care of, take charge of, attend to, cultivate', 'to be in the habit of, to be wont or accustomed to', see below. The OE. verb is recorded in several diverging forms, so that it is difficult to determine its original type and the conjugation to which it belonged. The usual WSax. form *plegian* gave ME. *pleie(n*, later *plaie(n*, *play*; the OE. *plagian* in Anglian texts gave the northern *plawe*, *plaw*. The γ forms in 2-3 *pleȝe*, *pleȝe*, *pleowe*, *pleuwe* appear to mix the two.

The primary senses under each of the following branches were already in OE., and the order of their development is more or less inferential; but all the uses of 'play' are seen

to arise naturally from a primary notion 'to exercise, bestir, or busily occupy oneself', the line of development having been here determined by the recreative or divertive purpose of the exercise. In the miners' 'play', the sense of exercise or busy occupation disappears, and the word (sense 13; cf. PLAY *sb.* 13) comes to mean 'to cease work, to be idle'. The same primary notion, developed in quite a different line, accounts for the continental senses of *plegen, pflegen*, 'to have care of, take kindly charge of, cultivate', and 'to be in the practice or habit of', notions which evidently imply occupying oneself busily about a thing or person, and habitually exercising oneself in an action.]

I. To exercise oneself, act or move energetically; actuate, exercise (a craft, etc.).

†1. *intr.* To exercise or occupy oneself, bestir one's self, be busily engaged; to act, operate, work. *Obs.* exc. with allusion to other senses.

c 950 *Laws Edgar* c. 61 (Thorpe *Laws* II. 258) We lærab ðæt preost ne beo hunta ne hafecere ne tæflere ac plege on his bocum. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 85 Þis is se ilca þe þu longe for his deaþe plegodest. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. iii. 307 Eche man to pleye with a plow pykoys or spade. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* ii. xxiv. 116 [The air] susteyneth the byrdes fleeyng that so playe with their wynges and meue them so moche al aboute them that they disporte them .. therin. 1484 -- *Fables of Æsop* v. v, Now shalle we see who shalle playe best for to preserue and saue hym self. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus, Agricola* (1622) 194 Agricola hauing vnderstood by spies what way the enemies had taken .commandeth the lightest horsemen and footmen to play on their backes and maintaine the skirmish. *a* 1585 SIDNEY *Ps* XIII. i, So my soul in panting playeth, Thirsting on my God to look. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. x (1686) 28 There is an invisible Agent, .who plays in the dark upon us. 1677 TEMPLE *W'ks.* (1731) II. 453 Thus I believe that Affair plays at present. 1883 ROMANES *Ment. Evol Anim.* iii. 34 There is no doubt that the hemispheres are able to 'play down' upon these ganglia as upon so many mechanisms.

† b. To clap with the hands; also *trans.* to clap (the hands). *Obs.*

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xlvi. 2 Alle þiode plagiaþ mid hondum [*omnes gentes plaudite manibus*]. *Ibid.* xcviii. 8 Flodas plegiaþ mid hondum [*flumina plaudent manibus*]. *a* 1000 *Eleue* 8 10 (Gr) He mid þem handum eadiz and ægleaw upweard plegide. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xcviii[i]. 8 Strames sal plaie handes, samen. *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* xlvi[i]. 1 Þe alle folk, plaeþ wiþ hondes; gladeþ to God in voice of ioie. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xlvi. 1 All genge playes with hend.

c. To strut, dance, or otherwise display itself, as a cock bird before the hens. Also *play up.*

1765 *Treat. Dom. Pigeons* 4 Cocks will often play to, and disturb the others as they sit. *Ibid.*, Allowing eighte n inches between shelf and shelf, that powters may not be under the necessity of stooping for want of height, for in that case they wo ild contract an habit of playing low, which spoils their carriage. 1768 G. WHITE *Selborne* xvi. (1851) 68 In breeding time the snipes play over the moors, piping and humming. 1892 *Cornh Mag* July 37, I have put blackcock up here many years ago, one of my woodland friends having invited me over to see them play up.

2. *intr.* Of living beings: To move about swiftly, with a lively, irregular, or capricious motion; to spring, fly, or dart to and fro; to gambol, frisk; to flit, flutter.

a 900 *Andreas* 370 (Gr.) Hornfisc plezode, glæd zeond garseeg. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 724 (Gr.) Swa hit him on innan com, hran æt heortan, hloh þa & plegode bode bitre gehugod. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll Hom.* 127 Þat child on his blisse witezede; for hit floxede, and pleide to-zenes hire. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 94 Auh ancren .. schulen .. libiure þeon & switure & ine so wide scheakeles pleien me heouene. *c* 1275 LAY. 26941 And hit gan to daȝeȝe And þe deor to pleoye. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 23342 On sunni dai To se fixs in a water plai. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xiv. 45 In May hit murzeth when hit dawes, In dounes with this dueres plawes. 1611 BIBLE *Job* xl. 20 Surely the mountaines bring him foorth foode: where all the beasts of the field play. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 410 On smooth the Seale And bended Dolphins play. 1767 G. WHITE *Selborne* 9 Sept. (1853) 29 Bats drink on the wing .. by sipping the surface, as they play over pools and streams. 1869 THIELWALL *Lett.* (1881) II. 209 He played about them like a bee, only to take in honey for his nit-cell.

b. *trans.* To get or bring *into* something by playing or fluttering.

1657 tr. *De Imitatione* p. ix, Larkes..play themselves into the Fowlers net.

3. *intr.* Of things: To move briskly or lightly, especially with alternating or irregular motion, as lightning, flame, leaves in the wind, etc.; to change or alternate rapidly, as colours in iridescence or prismatic refraction; to pass gently around, or strike lightly upon, something, as waves, wind, light, etc.; to dance, flutter, flicker, glitter, ripple, vibrate, sway lightly, etc. Also *fig.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 34 Thereby a christall streame did gently play, Which from a sacred fountaine welled forth alway. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, v. iii. 62 As playes the Sunne vpon the glassie streames, Twinkling another counterfetted beame. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 18 The inward Imaginations that doe continually stirre and play in our minds. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* Pref. c j, The Magnetical Atoms continually playing about them. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 432 When Western Winds on curling Waters play. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 418 You'll see in the night a sort of faint light'ning, flashing and playing..in that part of the Horizon. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* i, Her fine hair was negligently bound up in a silk net, and some tresses that had escaped it played on her neck. 1853 WILLIS *Healing Daughter Jairus* 33 The breaking waves play'd low upon the beach. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Shaks.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 364 Shakespeare, Homer, Dante, Chaucer, saw the splendour of meaning that plays over the visible world. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xiii, The tempest still played around us. 1849 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 1537 A splendid silk..Where like a shoaling sea the lovely blue Play'd into green. 1869 HUGHES *Alfred Gt.* xxiii. 206 Alfred allows his fancy to play round the idea. 1871 H. AINSWORTH *Tower Hill* I. v, No smile ever played upon her thin lips.

b. *transf.* To exhibit a play of light or colour.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 214 A Rose Diamond that is very thick, it's good to set it close upon the Ivory, and it will play very well.

c. To keep moving to and fro *rare.*

1513 SIR E. HOWARD in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 217 Barges .. to play up and down betwen Dover & Caleys. 1716 B. CHURCH *Hist. Philip's War* (1865) I. 79 The other Canoo play'd off to see the event, and to carry tydings if the Indians should prove false.

4. *intr.* To bubble and roll about as a boiling liquid; to boil. *Obs.* exc. *dial*

(In this sense *plaw* is frequent dialectally, even where *play* is used in other senses.)

a 1400 *Sir Beues* (MS. E) 3455 Þoo hit dede seþe and playde flaste. *c* 1400 *Sloane MS.* 3543 lf. 16 b, Put it yme a cowdrun ful of water, and layt yt play longe þerin. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI iii. 130 Sum speidis to graith haite wattir besely In caldrouns playing on the fire fast by. 1721 KELLY *Sc. Prov.* 106 Fair words will not make the Pot play. 1813 PICKEN *Now-a-days* Misc. Poems I. 124 Their walth..Will ne'er gar Simon's pot play brown.

S. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 403/2 Plawyn, as potys, *bullio, ferveo.* *a* 1450 *Stockh. Med. MS.* I. 56 in *Anglia* XVIII. 296 Take a porcioun of whete-bren, And as it plawyth, cast þer in. *c* 1460 *Play Sacram.* 664 In to the Cawdron I wylle yt Cast, I shalle. putt yt down that yt myght plawe. 1674 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* 74 To *Play*, spoken of a pot, kettle or other vessel full of liquor, i. e. to boil...In Norfolk they pronounce it *plaw.*

b. *trans.* To cause to boil; to boil. Now *dial.*

a. c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 42 Fyrst play þy water with bony and salt. 14.. *Noble Bk. Cookry* (1882) 100 Sett it down and play it up with cow mylk till yt be enoughe. 1533 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 42 A lesser lede to play growte in. *β. a* 1450 *Stockh. Med. MS* I. 54 in *Anglia* XVIII. 296 Tak and plaw it ouer þe fyri. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Plaw*, to parboil.

5. *intr.* To move, revolve, or oscillate freely (usually within a definite space); to have its proper unimpeded movement, as a part of any mechanism, or of the living body: to have free play.

1595 SHAKS. *John* III iv 132 Warme life playes in that infants veines. 1614 B JONSON *Bart. Fair* II. ii, You should get this chayre let out o' the sides, for me, that my hips might play. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* II. 12 The Tiller playeth in the Gunroome. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 24 You may see their heart play, and beat very orderly for a long time together. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* VII. x. 16 [Hold] the Instrument Horizontally as near as you can, that the Needle may have liberty to play to and fro. 1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 130 Two Iron Eyes for the ends of Axis to play in. 1741 MONRO *Anat Bones* (ed. 3) 151 The Condyles play in the Cavity. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 620 The engines have a cogged wheel, playing in a rack, which is laid as one of the rails of the road. 1881 *All Year Round* XXVII. 294 The molars..play vertically on each other like a pair of scissors. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. xliv 145 To inquire how the organs of government which have been described play into one another in practice.

6. *trans.* To cause to play; to ply.

a. To wield (something) lightly and freely; to keep in motion or exercise; to actuate, operate, work (any instrument). *To play (a good) knife and fork*, to eat (well or heartily): see KNIFE AND FORK 1; so *to play a good stick*, to fence well.

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 3 Thy late Customers, which play more sacks to the mill, haue brought greists or iests at least wise to be ground. 1713 STEELE *Guard.* No 50 P 2 The dexterity..consists in playing the razor, with a nimble wrist, mighty near the nose without touching it. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Organ*, One of these hydraulic organs; with two men .. seeming to pump the water which plays it. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand* (1812) I. 47 You hear he plays a good fiddle-stick. 1788 J. MAY *Jrnl. & Lett.* (1873) 88 Five hands at work ..Two playing the whipsaw. †*a* 1800 in *Daily News* 11 July (1892) 2/5 If he is a tolerable good boxer, can play a good stick. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xlii, The Colonel plays a good knife and fork at tiffin. 1885 *Illustr. Lond. News* 28 Nov 548/1 The dining-hall..where the occupants. played 'knife and fork'.

†b. To deal with; to treat. *Obs.*

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr* (W. de W. 1498) I cxli. 153 b/1, I haue done many offences to my god, the whyche he playeth mekely, in yeuynge vnto me example. 1584 LODGE *Alarum agst. Usurers* 12 The vsurer that playes all this rie, will yet be counted an honest and well dealing man. 1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 619 It is a great mastery, saith Seneca, to play a man kindely.

c. To discharge, fire, let *off* (artillery, etc. (*on* or *upon* persons or things), also fireworks); to cause (a fountain or the like) to play. Also *fig.* In quot. 1881, to fire upon (an enemy).

1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 385 Their battering Canon charged to the mouthes...I'de play incessantly vpon these ladies. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. iv. 156 [He] plai'd so many Cannon-shot into the Town, that not a man durst appear. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* xii. The gate from the top of which the captains did play their slings at the enemies. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 197 To play a Spout still bigger,. there must be a large Pipe. 1713 ADDISON *Guard.* No 152 P 6 She played upon him so many smiles and glances, that she quite weakened and disarmed him. 1721 G. ROUSSILLON tr. *Verlot's Rev. Portug.* 83 There should be fireworks ready to be play'd off. 1759 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 62/2 Playing their hand-grenades and swivels to excellent purpose. 1790 *Laws of Harvard Coll.* 25 If any Scholar..shall make bonfires..or play off fireworks. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 25 Avoid .. a damp, foggy, rainy or windy night, to play your rockets. 1864 NICHOLL in Owen *Wellesley's Desp.* (1877) 530 They opened a battery, which they continued playing until 3 o'clock. 1882 CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean Free Lance* I. iv. 154 We kept playing the enemy with round-shot.

†d. To toss *off*, to finish (liquor). *Obs. slang.*

1596 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 18 When you breath in your watering, then they cry hem, and bid you play it off. 1607 DEKKER *Iests to make Merie* Wks. (Grosart) II. 350 He requested them to play off the sacke and begon.

e. *Angling.* To give play to (a fish); to allow (it) to exhaust itself by pulling against the line. Also *fig.*

1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 69, I .. soon hooked a lovely carp. Play it, play it, said she: I did, and brought it to the bank. 1787 BEST *Angling* (ed. 2) 40 He seldom breaks his hold, if your tackle is strong and you play him properly. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxx. 414 The victim.. is played like a trout by the angler's reel. 1895 *Pall Mall Mag.* Nov. 367 But where would be the sport of playing the fish? 1900 MRS. H. WARD *Eleanor* 97 Eleanor had played her with much tact, and now had her in her power.

f. To cause to move or pass lightly, flutter, glitter, etc. (see 3); to exhibit with brilliant effect; to draw lightly upon a surface.

a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) X. 357 When the allurement of any sinful pleasure or profit plays itself before him. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* V. 903 Tho' Fortune too (our third and final Theme), As an Accomplice, play'd her gaudy Plumes. 1746 7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 127 She plays her lovely changes, not to enkindle dissolute affections, but to display her Creator's glory. 1812 R. H. in *Examiner* 25 May 329/1 The lines are played over the forms with .. freedom and taste. 1843 E. JONES *Sens. & Invent* 54 Should prudes blame my dress, oh! all beautiful braid, Yellow, crimson, and green over it shall be play'd. 1892 *Electr Engineer* 16 Sept. 285/1 The search-light began to play a dazzling ripple along their line from end to end.

7. *intr.* To operate artillery, to fire (*on* or *upon* persons or things); also said of the artillery, or of a mine, etc.: To be discharged or fired.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 16 They never cease playing with their Ordinance, till they have laide all levell with the ground. *a* 1627 HAYWARD *Four Y. Eliz.* (Camden) 55 The artillerie plaied and the footemen skirmished most part of the date. 1628 DIGBY *Voy Medit.* (1868) 23 All this while the fortes played vpon the boates and our shippes. 1633 STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* I ix. (1810) 116 When wee looked that the Cannon should begin to play. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Idea* Wks. (1711) 221 The mine going straight, there lacked nothing but some match to make it play. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 53 P 11 The Cannon on each Side began to play. 1748 in G. Sheldon *Hist. Deerfield, Mass.* (1895) I. 564, I played away with our cannon and small arms for an hour and ½. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 515 His cannon had hardly begun to play upon it, when Vidosvan, the governor, retired with the garrison into the castle. 1894 LD. WOLSELEY *Life Marlborough* II. 181 Another battery..which Marlborough erected to play upon the south-eastern bastion.

fig. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* II Nov. (O. H. S.) II. 306 He.. playd particularly [in his sermon]..upon the Bp. of Sarum.

b. Of a firework. To be fired, to go *off* (*fig.* in quot.).

1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* li, Yet it [a farce] played off, and bounced, and cracked, and made more sport than a firework.

8. *intr.* Of a fire-engine, fountain, etc.: To emit a jet of water, to spout. Also said of the water, or of the person, e. g. of a fireman.

1666 BOYLE in *Phil. Trans* I 233 The Cock would play altogether on that side. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 9 A great many Fountains, where the Water works, playing very high, render the place altogether delightful. 1721 ADDISON *Spect* No. 5 P 3 There are several Engines filled with Water, and ready to play at a Minute's warning. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 166 The fountains played in his honour. 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* iv, The fire-engine maker, having brought out the whole of his stock to play upon its last smouldering ashes. 1889 *Century Mag.* Apr. 929 The firemen were not permitted to play on the flames.

9. *trans.* To practise, perform, do (some action); †to ply, exercise (a craft) (*obs.*); to perform, execute (a movement); usually (influenced by II), to perform or practise in the way of sport, deceit, etc. (a trick, prank, joke, etc.: const. *on, upon*, or with simple dative). In mod. use also with *off* (?expressing complete or successful action: see OFF A. 5).

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* ii. § 40 Yif thow wolt pleie this craft with the arisyng of the Mone, loke thow rekne wel her cours howre by howre. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 307 Whan Gamelyn the yonge thus hadde pleyd his play. *c* 1425 *Cursor M.* 16623 (Trin.) And siþen in his honde þei sett: a muchel greet rede And to him pleiden a bolet. 1562 *Jack Juggler* in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 138, I know that he playeth you many a like prank. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. ii. 121 Man.. Plaies such phantastique tricks before high heaven, As makes the Angels weepe. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 17 For fear he should play me some trick, I dissembled. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 134 Thus all through merry Islington These gambols he did play. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribblomania* 190 *note*, The hoax played off some years back, by the late commentator Steevens. 1890 W. A. WALLACE *Only a Sister* 201 Only something very important would have made you play this game.

b. *Sc. colloq.*

1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 134 See ane [tiger] play spang upon you .. and gar ye play tapsalteerie ower a precipice.

II. To exercise oneself in the way of diversion or amusement.

10. *intr.* To employ or exercise oneself in the way of amusement or recreation; to amuse or divert oneself; to sport, frolic. (Formerly in wider sense than now, including any kind of recreation, e.g. dancing.)

c 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past. C.* I 391 We .. wiernaðurum cildum urra peninga mid to plegianne. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xi. 17 We sungun iuh & ne plægde ge. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 7 Þa children ploȝeden in þere strete heriende ure drihten. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12275 Iesus went him for [*v.r.* forth] to plai Wit childir on an halidai. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Roll) 3845 Elydour þorow a wode schold wende, ffor to pleye by o ryuer. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Frankl. T.* 169 Hire freendes .. schopen for to pleyen somwher elles. *c* 1491 *Chast Goddes Chyld.* 14 A louynge moder listeth to play with her souking childe. 1576 E. de Verre *Fayre Fooles* Poems (Grosart) 72 To playe with fooles, oh, what a foole was I. 1632 Milton *L'Allegro* 97 And young and old com forth to play On a Sunshine Holyday. 1742 Gray *Eton* 52 Regardless of their doom The little victims play! 1840 J. H. Newman *Par. Serm.* (1842) V. iii. 35 To make professions is to play with edge tools. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 151 The gardens of the Alhambra, where she had played as a child.

†b. To enjoy oneself, be joyful or merry, rejoice; esp. in reference to the bliss of heaven. *Obs.*

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 41 Ah schulen ai bifore þe pleien in heuene. *a* 1272 *Luue Ron* 133 in *O. E. Misc.* 97 Alle heo schule wyþ engles pleye some and sauhte in heouene lyhte. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Anel. & Arc.* 321 For nowe I pleyn and now I playe. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xvi. 256, I loked on his lappe, a lazar lay þere-inne Among patriarkes and profetes pleyande togyderes.

c. To sport amorously; *euphem.* to have sexual intercourse. Cf. Play *sb* 6 c. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

a 1000 *Riddles* xliii. 2 (Gr) Ic seah wyhte wrætlice twa unde rmunga ute plegan hæmedlaces. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2016 His wif .. One and stille ðo3t hire gamen Wiþ Ioseph speken and plaiȝen samen. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2617 Tristrem wiþ Ysoude lay..And wok And plaiden ay bitvene. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* v. 542 Throu vomen that he vald with play. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* F j, Which for a lytel syluer made her to synne and playe with a prynce. 1592 Shaks. *Lucr. & Ad.* 124 Be bold to play, our sport is not in sight. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 1027 Now let us play . For never did thy Beautie .. so enflame my sense With ardor to enjoy thee.

†11. a. *refl.* To amuse or disport oneself: = 10.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 319/148 Þat þis child scholde wende an hontingue, to pleiȝen him. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3015 þir breþer þam plaijd samen. *c* 1385 Chaucer *Melib.* P 2 He for his desport is went into the feeldes hym to pleye. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV ix. (1869) 181 A crooked staf me lakketh .. and a bal to pleye me with. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xvii. 212 Go we To playe vs in som othir place. *c* 1530 Ld. Berners *Arth. Lyt. Brit.* (1814) 37 Arthur.. humbly requyred both hys fader and moder .. to graue hym licence to go play hym a season out of that countrey. 1646 E. F[isher] *Marrow Mod. Divin.* (ed. 2) 171 We may go play us then, and work no working at all. 1651 Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* 184 When you have plaid your self with your own absurd fictions.

†b. *trans.* To furnish with the means of playing; to amuse. *Obs. rare.*

1570 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 192 Some of the leves of the said bookes the said wyffes toke away with them, to play their children withall.

c. To bring *into* some condition, etc. by playing or sport.

1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. xix. 337 He playeth himself into Learning before he is aware of it.

12. *intr.* *Play with*: To amuse oneself with, sport with; to touch or finger lightly, or move slightly with the hand (a material object) by way of frivolous amusement; to treat (anything) lightly or frivolously; to dally, trifle, or toy with. In quot. 1827, to do what one will with, to manage according to one's pleasure. (See also 13 b, 14.)

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 135 Ne lat hie nawht þe hande pleiȝende mid stikke. *c* 1205 Lay. 17335 þus þe vnwise king plaȝede [c 1275 pleoyde] mid worden. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 76 Ȝe þat pleieð mit te worlde, nulich ou nout ilheten. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Conse.* 1307 When welthe of þe worlde with þe plays, Sek þan gude consayl wyth alle. *c* 1400 *Lant Troy Bk.* 6218 Wh n he his cosyn ded saw, Him lyked noght with Ector plaw. 1529 More *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 161/1 Than will he call it no scripture, as he plaith with the pystle of sainct Iames. 1650 Baxter *Saints' R.* III. v. § 5 (1651) 95 As children, we play with our meat when we should eat it. 1782 Cowper *Table Talk* 505, I play with syllables, and sport in song. 1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. x. 263 It required a dexterous management to play with the army. 1870 J. H. Newman *Gram. Assent* II. viii. 304 Montaigne .could thus afford to play with life, and the abysses into which it leads us.

13. *intr.* To do something which is not to be taken seriously, but merely as done in sport or frolic; to trifle *with*.

1382 Wyclif *Gen.* xix. 14 And he was seen to hem as pleiynge to speke. — *Prov.* xxvi. 19 The man that gilendeli noȝeth to his frend, and whan he were caȝt, shal sey Pleiende I dide [1388 V dide pleiynge]. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* v. xv, Loke hyther, callest thow this a playe .. now I shalle shewe to the how thow oughtest not to playe so with thy lord. 1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 97 The lacke of teachynge to shoote in Englande, causeth very manye men to playe with the kynges Actes. 1842 Marryat *Perc. Keene* x, I'd recommend you not to play with 'post captains', said Captain Bridgman.

b. *Play on* or *upon* († *with*) *a word* or *words*: to make playful use of a double meaning of a word, by way of sport or jest; to pun. Also *trans.* in causative sense: see quot. 1865.

1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, II. i. 84 Can sicke men play so nicely with their names? 1596 — *Merch. V.* III. v 48 How euerie foole can play vpon the word. 1683 D. A. *Art Converse* 125 They play often upon words. 1861 Wright *Ess. Archæol.* II. xxiii 231 The wit or ingenuity of our Anglo-Saxon forefathers was chiefly exerted in playing upon words. 1865 Bushnell *Vicar. Sacr.* III. v, A practice on words that plays them into inferences not contained in their meaning. 1876 Trevelyan *Macaulay* I. iii. 134 He did not play upon words as a habit.

†c. *Play upon*: to return or recur fancifully to (a phrase, etc.); to dwell upon by repetition; to harp on. *Obs*

1605 Camden *Rem.* 14 Giraldus Cambrensis..played vpon these verses. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* I. ix. (1686) 26 Playing much upon the simile.

14. *intr.* To make sport or jest at another's expense; to mock. *Play with* († *at*, † *on*, † *upon*): to make sport of, make fun of, ridicule, mock at; to befool, delude. Now *rare* or merged in 12. (Cf also 30 a.)

c 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* xxi. 9 Sarra beheold hu Agares sunu wiþ Isaac plegode. *c* 1205 Lay 16554, & þet þine hired-childeren pleten [*c* 1275 pleoye] mid þissen hunde scotien mid heore flan & his cun scenden anan. 1382 Wyclif *Isa.* lvii. 4 Vp on whom pleiden ȝee? [1388 On whom scorneden ȝe?] *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) K k viij b, All ye togyther there present played, and gested on me. *c* 1550 Cheke *Matt.* ii. 16 Then Herood seing y he was plaied withal by wiseards. *c* 1586 Ch'tess Pembroke *Ps.* lxxxix xiii, Of all his haters none, But boasts his wrack and at his sorrow plaieth. 1611 Tourneur *Ath. Trag.* I. ii, That same heartlesse thing That Cowards will be bold to play upon. 17.. Pope (J.), I would make use of it rather to play upon those I despised, than to trifle with those I loved. 1844 Mrs. Browning *Lay of Brown Rosary* I. vi, In a sternness quoth she, 'As thou play'st at the ball art thou playing with me?'

†b. *refl.* with *of*: To make fun of, mock at. *Obs.*

c 1489 Caxton *Blanchardyn* xxiii. 75 But iapeth & playeth her self of theym that ben amerouse.

c *trans.* To make sport of. *colloq.*

1891 E. Kinglake *Australian at H.* 117 Those who pass their lives in the bush generally have their heart in the right place, though they do love to play a new chum.

15. *intr.* To abstain from work; to take a holiday. [A special development of sense 10.] Now *dial.* (esp. of workmen on strike or out of work).

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 20 Some putten hem to þe plow, pleyed ful seldе. 1430–40 Lyd. *Bochas* I. ix. (1554) 19 b, A conuencion By enterchangyng, yt eche should reigne a yere The other absent to play & cum no nere. 1542 Recorde *Gr Artes* (1575) 443 A Mason played 12 dayes and wrought 28 dayes. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 889 They neuer gaue their enemies one day to rest or play be the space of xx. dayes. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 132 b, Surely where nothyng is blameworthy their Pardon may goe play. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* IV. i. 12 Master Slender is let the Boyes leaue to play. 1800 *Hull Advertiser* 24 May 4/2 The men will often play on a Monday. 1806 Hutton *Course Math* I. 139 A workman was hired for 20 days, at 3s. per day, for every day he worked; but with this condition, that for every day he played, he should forfeit 1s. 1892 *Spectator* 16 Apr. 529/1 This Yorkshire idiom means to cease work from any cause whatever. A man ill with rheumatism told me that he had been 'playing' eight weeks. 1894 *Daily News* 13 July 7/7 Of the 70,000 men 'playing' 4,000 are non-unionists.

III. To engage in a game; and derived senses.

16. *trans.* To exercise or employ oneself in, engage in, practise (a game or definite form of amusement). Also in various figurative expressions: see Game *sb.* 5, also Bo-peep, Duck and drake, Fast and loose, Handy-dandy, etc.

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xxxvi. § 5 [6] Ða cild..manizfealde plegan plegiþ ðær hi hyriaþ ealdum monnum. *c* 1250, 1297 [see Game *sb.* 5, 3 b] *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 16623 (Cott.) And wit him þai plaid sitisott, And badd þat he suld rede Quilk o þaim him gaf þe dint. *c* 1369 Chaucer *Dethe Blaunche* 618 For fals Fortune hath pleyd a game Atte ches with me. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 404/1 Pleyyn buk hyde, *angulo*. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 350 The common games plaide and practised at Olympus. 1635 Jackson *Creed* VIII. xxxi. § 7 As the proverb is, by-standers sometimes see more than they who play the game. 1679 *Establ. Test* 6 The After-game they had to play..was to be managed with Skill. 1796 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 3/1 Next morning the match was played out. 1838 De Morgan *Ess Probab.* 111 We are entitled to conclude that..the games played were each not less than 3 to 2 in favour of the bank. 1866 Mrs Gaskell *Wives & Dau.* xiii, He taught young ladies to play billiards on a wet day. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 13 Feb. 16/4 The young men played fives against the tower.

b. *To play the game*: i. e. according to the rules, fairly; hence to 'play fair', act honourably. *colloq.*

1889 [see Game *sb.* 4 c]. 1898 Kipling *Day's Work* 248 (*Maltese Cat*) 'Play the game, don't talk', the Maltese Cat whickered. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 2 May 4/5 Men do not talk about their honour nowadays—they call it 'playing the game'.

c. To represent or imitate in sport; to make pretence of; to practise or deal with in a trifling way or as if for amusement, not seriously. Also with *obj. cl.* to pretend, make believe (*that* . . .) for sport or amusement.

c 1386 Chaucer *Shipman's T.* 233 Or elles that we pleye A pilgrymage, or goon out of the weye. 1821 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. *Old & New Schoolmaster*, The noises of children, playing their own fancies. 1863 W. Phillips *Speeches* vi. 113 We do not play politics. 1875 Lowell *Spenser* Prose Wks. 1890 IV. 324 Children who play that everything is something else. 1890 *St. Nicholas Mag.* Oct. 1007 We played that we were gypsies. (Cf. 19.)

17. *intr.* To engage or take part in a game. In *Cricket* said esp. of the batsman.

c 1205 Lay. 8134 Summen pleoden on tæuelbrede [*c* 1275 Sommie pleoide mid tauel]. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 310 A cheker he fond bi a cheire, He asked who wold play. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Avian* xxi, The euylle..whiche doo no thynge but playe with dees and cardes. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. V* 41 b, The Dolphyn..sent to hym [Henry V] a tunne of tennis balles to plaie with. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 163 He pleyth best that wins. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I 34 Though they play for nothing, yet they take great pleasure at play. 1750 Chesterf. *Lett.* (1792) II. 334 A man may play with decency; but if he games he is disgraced. 1866 *Routledge's Every Boy's Ann.* 355 The batsman must play with additional care. 1884 H. C. Bunner in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 305/1 Well played, sir! 1884 Bligh in *Lillywhite's Cricket Ann.* 3 The last named, playing in his best style.

b. *spec.* To play for stakes, esp. for the sake of gain; to game, gamble.

1511 *Chuche of Yuell Men* (Pynson) E vij, They that make, sell, bye..the dyce, the cardes, the tables. They that serue the players. they y lende them money for to play. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, III vi. 119 When Lentitie and Cruelties play for a Kingdome, the gentler Gamester is the soonest winner. 1615 Stephens *Ess. & Char., Gamester* (1857) 169 If he plaies upon Ticket, he knowes you are..not able to exact, though hee resolves to pay nothing. 1789 Charlotte Smith *Ethelinde* (1814) I. 13 He has had the character of playing monstrous deep. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* VII. xii. P 8 Playing for his last stake. *a* 1832 Bentham *Deontol* ii. (1834) II. 125 Every gamester who plays upon equal terms, plays to a disadvantage.

c. imper. *Play!* In *Cricket*, said by the bowler as a call to the batsman immediately before the delivery of the ball (formerly, by the umpire to the whole of the players at the beginning of each innings); also in *Lawn Tennis* by the server at the beginning of each service.

1787 in Waghorn *Cricket Scores* (1890) p. xiii, When the umpire shall call 'play', the party refusing to play shall lose the match. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* VII, 'Play', suddenly cried the bowler. 1879 *Routledge's Every Boy's Ann.* 639 'Play' again called, we commenced our innings.

d. *transf.* In *Cricket*, said of the ground or 'wicket', in reference to the effect of its condition upon the play.

1866 *Routledge's Every Boy's Ann* 355 The ground will afterwards play as differently as possible. 1881 *Daily News* 9 July 2 The wicket did not seem to play particularly well.

e. *Play or pay*: a sporting phrase meaning that, if one party to a race or other match fails to 'play' or engage in the match, his backers have to pay as if he had lost. Hence *play or pay bet*, a bet holding good whether the horse runs or not.

1821 *Sporting Mag.* IX 55 A man gammons himself most truly, if he makes play or pay bets. 1877 H Smart *Play or Pay* viii, I got a letter to say that the regiment had been wild enough to back me, run or not—play or pay, as it is termed, which means that they will have to pay their money even if I don't run.

18. *fig.* or *gen.* To act, behave, conduct oneself (in some specified way); chiefly in special phrases, as: **a.** *To play fair*: to play according to the rules of the game, without cheating; also, by extension, to do the thing regularly, to act justly or honourably. **b.** *To play false, foul, foully*; also *to play* a person *false*: to cheat in a game or contest; to deceive, betray. **c.** *To play into the hands of* (formerly also *to play* something *into the hands of*): to act so as to give an advantage to (another, either partner or opponent). **d.** *To play it on* (cf. 9): to play a trick upon, take in, cheat; so *to play* (*low*) *down on* to take a mean or unfair advantage of. (*slang* or *colloq.*) So † *to play on* (or *with*) *both hands* (see Hand *sb.* 40); *to play on* or *upon the square* (see Square). Cf. also 16, 34.

1555 Latimer *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) II. 441 They think that other, hearing of such men's going to mass, do see or inquire of their behaviour there; and thus they play wilily, beguiling themselves. 1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev* IV. i, If she have play'd loose with me, I'll cut her throat.

a. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxix. 365 Playes faire in feere, and I schall fande to fest it With a faire flappe, and þer is one and þer is ij. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 141. 1763 C. Johnston *Reverie* I. 153 They will imagine that you do not play fair. 1866 Mrs. Gaskell *Wives & Dau.* vi, He'll get a..fellowship if they play him fair.

b. 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 98 Venus played false. 1590– [see False B. 3]. 1605 Shaks *Mach.* III. i. 3 Thou hast it now, King, Cawdor, Glamis, all As the weyard Women promis'd, and I feare Thou playd'st most fowly for't. 1680 Otway *Orphan* IV. iii. 1/80, I fear the Priest has plaid us false. 1775 Sheridan *Rivals* II. ii, You play false with us, madam. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 3 Oct. 13/3 Appearances might play them false. 1893 *N. & Q.* 8th Ser. IV. 534/1 If my memory does not play me false, I have also seen the paper in the *Gent. Mag.*

c. 1705 tr. *Bosman's Guinea* 32 If the Enemies themselves had not seasonably plaid an Opportunity into our Hands. 1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. vi. lxxxv. 393 Whatever we play into their hands, is a losing game to this country. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* VII. xv. P 4, I suspect the clerk of the kitchen and my steward of playing into one another's hands. 1878 H. H. Gibbs *Ombre* 24 He will hold the balance between his friend and the Ombre; playing into the hand of one or the other so as to divide the tricks equally between them. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* iii 29 The powers which he had played into the hands of the mob to obtain.

d. 1872 B. Harte *Heathen Chinee* iii, Yet he played it that day upon William And me in a way I despise 1882 — *Flip* ii, It's playing it rather low down on the old man. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 288/1 This played it on our pursuers very neatly. 1904 Marie Corelli *God's Gd. Man* xxi, I always do my best not to play down on a woman.

19. *Play at*: **a.** To engage or take part in (a specified game or diversion; also *fig.*): = 16.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 3965 Wiþ pleyynge [*v. rr.* pleynde, pleisinge] atte tables oþer atte chekere. *a* 1300 *Floris & Bl.* 314 Þenne he wule..bidde þe pleie at þe escheker. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 404/2 Pleyyn at the Lal, *pililudo.* *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 98 b, On saterday the kyng & the Emperor playd at tennice at the Bayne. 1560 Daus tr *Sleidane's Comm.* 2,0 To passe away the time, the Lantgrave playeth at the cardes. 1595 Shaks. *Merch. V.* ii. i. 32 If Hercules and Lychas plaie at dice Which is the better man. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 742 Our men plaied at foot ball with them of the Iland 1728 Morgan *Algiers* II. ii. 232 His Majesty..really never appeared better pleased than when playing at Loggerheads, provided there was a Prospect of his being a Gainer. 1853 Lytton *My Novel* i. xi, There, two can play at that game! 1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* Christmas No. 22/1 'I'm afraid, doctor, we are playing at cross quest ons and crooked answers', said Fred.

b. To represent in sport; to amuse oneself with an imitation of: = 16 c.

1840 Macaulay *Clive* Ess. (1887) 527 There is still a Mogul, who is permitted to play at holding courts and receiving petitions. 1849 — *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 613 In their childhood, they were accustomed to play on the moor at the fight between King James's men and King Monmouth's men. 1895 Miss Symonds *Stud. Prejudices* vii, Though she had often played at sentiment, no man had ever touched her heart.

20. *trans.* with personal object. **a.** To play against; to contend against in a game.

c 1430 *Batayle of Egyngecourte* 281 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 104 We will play them euerychone, These lordes of Englande, at the tenys. 1832–8 Warren *Diary Physic.* (1844) II. iii. 175 'I'll play you for a hundred pounds, Doctor!' said Sir Henry; 'and give you a dozen!' 1899 *Tit-Bits* 8 Apr. 21/1 Charles Dawson, who has just been playing John Roberts for the championship [in billiards].

b. *Cricket*, etc. To employ (a person) to play; to employ in a match; to include in a team or company of players.

1887 *Daily News* 8 Dec. 3/4 Let the county committees stamp it out..simply by not playing the offenders. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Aug. 5/2 The day of bowlers who are played for their bowling only is over 1894 *Times* 22 June 8/2 Surrey played the eleven which has done so well for them in their other matches.

21. To stake or wager in a game; to hazard at play. Also *fig.*

1483 Caxton *Cato* B iv b, A player [at dice] demaunded of hym [St. Bernard] yf he wolde playe his hors ageynst his sowle. 1575 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 441 Neither shall he plaie his said maisters goodes at tables, dyce, tennies, or any other unlawfull games. 1589 *Hay any Work* A iij b, Our brother Westchester had as liue playe twentie nobles in a night, at Priemeero on the cards. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* ii. v. 207 Shall I play my freedome at tray-trip, and becom thy bondslaue? 1870 Burton *Hist. Scot.* (1873) V. liii. 11 It gave the ruler of Scotland a stake which he might play against the English Government.

b. *Play away* († *off*): to lose in gambling; *fig.* to waste, squander, throw away recklessly.

1562 *Jack Juggler* in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 115 He hath no money but what he doth steal, And that he doth play away every deal. 1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 67 They will play away..Knights, Rooks, and all. 1693 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 5 The King..at night..plaid off 200 guineas, according to custome. 1721 Ramsay *Rise & Fall of Stocks* 52 Some lords and lairds sell'd riggs and castles, And play'd them aff with tricky rascals. 1879 Dowden *Southey* iv. 112 Southey could not afford to play away his health at hazard.

c. To play for, or in order to gain (something); to gain by playing: in phr. *to play* Booty, *to play a* Prize (see these words).

22. To move or throw (a piece, etc., with which a game is played), as an item in the playing of the game. **a.** *Chess*, etc. To move (a man) to another square on the board.

1562 Rowbothum *Cheasts* B iv b, Thou shalt playe thy Queenes Paune as farre as he may go. 18.. Walker in *Mod. Hoyle* (1870) 45 When you touch a piece with the *bonâ fide* intention of playing it. 1870 *Ibid.* 48 To open the game well, some of the Pawns should be played out first.

b. *Cards.* To take (a card) from one's 'hand' and lay it face upwards on the table, in one's turn. Also *fig* to bring forward, or deal with in some way (a thing or person) for one's own advantage; *to play one's cards well*, to make good use of one's resources or opportunities (cf. Card *sb.*[2] 2 d).

1680 Cotton *Compl. Gamester* (ed. 2) 82 That he [your Partner] may either Trump them, or play the best of that suit on the Board. You ought to have a special eye to what Cards are play'd out. 1753 Foote *Eng. in Paris* i. i, If Lucinda plays her Cards well, we have not much to fear from that Quarter. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* vii. ii. P 10 After this, if you do not play your cards, it is your own fault. 1879 'Cavendish' *Card Ess.*, etc. 163 He played a false card. 1891 T. Hardy *Tess* i. vii, She ought to make her way with 'en, if she plays her trump card aright.

c. In games with balls, as cricket, tennis, golf, billiards, bowls, etc.: To strike (the ball) with the bat, racket, stick, cue, etc., or to deliver it with the hand, so as to send it in a particular direction or place it in a particular position.

1850 F. T. Finch in 'Bat' *Cricket. Man.* 95 Cricket ne'er shall be forgot while we can play a ball. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 27 May, In the first innings the Antipodeans experienced some difficulty in playing the bowling of Jones. 1891 W. G. Grace *Cricket* 233 If you can keep up your wicket and play the ball hard away from you, runs are sure to come 1901 H. McHugh *John Henry* 67 'Play the round ball!' suggests Shine.

d. *Play on* (*Cricket*): of a batsman, to play the ball on to his own wicket, putting himself 'out'.

1882 *Daily Tel.* 19 May, When only half-a-dozen had been scored, Butler played on, and he had to make way for Barnes. 1894 *Times* 10 July 11/2 Mr. Mordaunt was out in [Brockwell's] first over, for, after cutting and driving the ball for four, he played on.

23. To bring into some condition by playing; e. g. *to play oneself in*, to get into form for, or adapt oneself to the conditions of, play; *to play time out*, to extend the play until the end of the appointed time.

1869 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 639 Their players had strict injunctions to 'play time out'. 1894 *Times* 10 July 11/2 Mr. Jackson came in with Dr. Grace, and, although a little uncomfortable at starting, soon played himself in.

24. *fig.* **a.** To use or treat as a counter or plaything, to manage or use for one's own ends (like chessmen or cards in a game).

1696 Cowley *Pind. Odes, Destinie* ii, Some Wisemen, and some Fools we call, Figures, alas, of Speech, for Destiny plays us all.

b. To set in opposition, oppose, pit (one person, thing, or party *against* another), esp. for one's own advantage. In mod. use almost always *play off*.

1643 *Plain English* (169?) 9 They could play one Party of Protestants against another. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* vi. § 24 An ingenious Free thinker may..play one absurdity against another. 1807 *Ann. Reg.* 4/2 He played off France against the world, and the world against France. 1835 Lytton *Rienzi* x. iv, The folly is mine, to have played against the crafty Tribune so unequal a brain as thine. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Aug. 5/1 The Sultan likes to play off one Power against another.

c. *Play off*: to cause (a person) to exhibit himself disadvantageously.

1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 497 P 3 His whole Delight was in finding out new Fools, and, as our Phrase is, playing them off, and making them shew themselves to advantage. 1713 Addison *Guard.* No. 71 P 5 He would now and then play them off, and expose them a little unmercifully. 1854 Miss Yonge *Trial* ix, She knew that he was playing the widow off, and that, when most smooth and bland in look and tone, he was inwardly chuckling.

d. To pass *off* as something else; to palm *off*.

1768 H. Walpole *Hist. Doubts* 99 Her preparing the way for her nephew, by first playing off and feeling the ground by a counterfeit. 1867 R. Giffen in *Fortn. Rev.* Nov. 620 The trick of playing off Jacobite effusions as the national literature of Scotland had already been found out.

IV. To exercise oneself or engage in sword-play, fighting, or fencing.

25. *intr.* To exercise oneself or contend with weapons; *spec.* to contend for exercise or pastime with swords, rapiers, or sticks; to joust, tourney; to fence. In quot. *a* 1300, ?to contend (in general sense). *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1205 Lay. 8115 Þeos tweien cnihtes bi-gunnen mid sceldes to scurmen, ærst heo pleow-den [*c* 1275 pleoiden] and seoddẽ pliht makeden. *c* 1275 *Ibid.* 8126 And pleoiden in þan feldes mid sceaftes and mid scealdes. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 186 Us he dude lede Into a galeie, Wiþ þe se to plaie,..Wiþute sail and roþer. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* liv. 235 (Harl. MS.) Cornelius..come with the aduersarijs ayenste the Emperour, the whiche wolde play. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* 7 b, I maie commende hym for playyng at weapons. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* v. ii. 206 He sends to know if your pleasure hold to play with Laertes. 1692 Sir W. Hope *Fencing-Master* (ed. 2) 137 Whither you be to play with Blunts or Sharps. 1792 in Southey *Life A. Bell* (1844) I. 440 The officers..passed the whole day in the Sun, playing at long bullets.

† b. *trans.* with the bout or contest as object; as, *to play a play*, *to play a touch* (also *fig.*; see Touch *sb.*). *Obs.*

1470–85 Malory *Arthur* viii. xxxix. 333 Goo thou to yonder pauelione and arme the of the best thou fyndest there, and I shalle playe a meruellous playe with the. 1562 *Jack Juggler* in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 114, I care not much At the bucklers to play with thee one fair touch. 1598 R. Bernard tr. *Terence, Heauton.* II. iii, See you play no wild touch [L. *Vide sis, ne quid imprudens ruas*].

V. To perform instrumental music.

26. *intr.* To perform upon a musical instrument. Const *on*, *upon* († *at*, † *of*).

(In quot. *c* 825, the vb. seems to be intr. with *timpanan* in the instrumental case, as the trans. const. with the instrument as obj. is not otherwise known before the 18th c.; but the meaning may also be 'to actuate, operate', 6.)

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxvii. 26 Plægiendra [*c* 1000 *Aga. Ps.* (Spelm.) plegiyndra] timpanan [L. *tympanistriarum*]. *a* 1240 *Urrisun* 28 in *Cott. Hom* 193 Murie dreameð engles biuoren þin onsene. Pleieð, and sweieð, and singeð, bitweonen. *c* 1275 Lay 20315 His harpe he wende..And gan þare to pleoye And moche game makie. *c* 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* iii. 111 Ther herd I pleyen vpon an harpe..Orpheus ful craftely. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxv. 115 Mynstrallez, playand on diuerse instrumentes of music. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1580) 133 He can speake the tongues well, he plaies of Instrumentes, fewe men better. 1578 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 177 Man that pled on the drum. 1673 Ray *Journ. Low C.* 395 All of them cannot paint or play on music. 1743 Pococke *Descr. East* I. 82 Three Mahometans sung Arab songs, beating time with their hands, and playing on a tambour. 1821 Shelley *Epipsychidion* 65 A Lute, which those whom love has taught to play Make music on. 1894 Hall Caine *Manxman* iv. xix, There came the sound of a band playing at a distance.

b. Said of the instrument or the music itself.

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 216 The musicke playes, vouchsafe some motion to it. 1660 Wood *Life* 11 Nov. (O. H. S.) I. 347 The canons and students of Ch. Ch...began to weare surplices and the organ playd. *a* 1706 R. Semple *Piper of Kilbarchan* vi, His pipe play'd trimly to the drum. 1860 Dickens *Uncomm. Trav.* v, Hear this instrument that was going to play. *Mod.* Just then the music began to play.

27. *trans.* To perform (music, or a piece of music) on an instrument.

1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xvi. (Percy Soc.) 70 Where that Musyke, wyth all her minstralsy, Dyvers base daunces moost swetely dyd playe. *c* 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* cxxviii, When thou, my music, music play'st, Upon that blessed wood. 1676 Dryden *Aurengz.* II. Stage Direct, Betwixt the Acts, a Warlike Tune is plaid. 1727 Gay *Begg. Op.* Introd. (1729) 2 Play away the ouverture. 1882 Miss Braddon *Mt. Royal* II. x. 218 Christabel played a *Capriccio* by Mendelssohn. 1891 *Blackw. Mag.* CL. 862/2 The band played a republican air.

b. To express or describe by music played on an instrument. Chiefly *poet.*

1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 830 Certain Turkish minstrels..plaied them up many a homely fit of mirth. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* v. 134 This tuneful Pipe; the same That play'd my Corydon's unhappy Flame.

28. To play or perform on (a musical instrument); to cause (it) to sound.

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl., Flute*, an instrument of musick..played by blowing in it with the mouth. 1755 Johnson, *To Play* v. a...2. To use an instrument of musick. [*Todd adds*: as, he plays the organ, fiddle, etc.] 1868 Miss Braddon *Dead Sea Fr.* (Tauchn) II. vi 97 Accompanying herself on the guitar, which she played with a rare perfection. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed) 14 Aug. 6/1 We have..to play the same fiddle as they played, but we..are not going to play the same tune.

29. With adverbial extension (*in*, *out*, *off*, *down*, *up*, etc.): To lead, dismiss, or accompany (persons) with instrumental music.

1844 W. H. Maxwell *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* xxxiv. (1855) 275 The Frasers..were played off the ground by their pipers. 1893 in *Standard* 22 Mar. 3/3 The Hampshire Artillery Band will play all the Artillery past the saluting point. 1897 Hall Caine *Christian* x, A band in yellow and blue uniform sat playing the people in. 1898 Besant *Orange Girl* II. iii, The small band..played the company into the supper-room. *Mod.* The organist was playing the congregation out.

30. In figurative expressions.

a. *Play on* or *upon*: To make use of, or take advantage of (some quality or disposition of another person); to practise upon.

1602 Shaks. *Ham* III. ii. 380 You would play vpon mee; you would seem to know my stops. *Ibid.* 387–9. 1697 Collier *Ess.* II. (1703) 74 To flatter the vanity, and play upon the weakness of those in power. 1775 Sheridan *Rivals* II. i. (1798) 32 You rely upon the mildness of my temper—you do, you Dog! you play upon the meekness of my disposition! 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* v. i. P 35 We fancied that he meant to play upon our fears. 1870 Rogers *Hist. Gleanings* Ser. II. 116 It is..natural that shrewd politicians should play on the credulity of their dupes.

b. *To play first* or *second fiddle*: see Fiddle *sb.* 1 b. So *to play second*, to take a subordinate part.

1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* x. xi. P 10, I am..to play second fiddle in all your laudable enterprises. 1882, 1862 [see Fiddle *sb.* 1 b] 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 9 May 5/5 The Union will have to play second to the Central Committee.

VI. To perform dramatically; and derived senses. [(cf. OE. *plegan* sb. pl. = L. *ludi* (see Play *sb.* 14); *pleghús*, Playhouse, theatre.]

31. *trans.* To represent in mimic action; to perform as a spectacle upon the stage, etc.; to act (a pageant, drama, etc.). Also *fig.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 15 Alle þer garmentis..ben atter taken of þe fend, to playe þer pagyn among men. 1457, 1468 [see Pagant *sb.* 1] 1528 Tindale *Obed. Chr. Man* Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 340 Mark what pageants have been played, and what are yet a playing, to separate us from the emperor. 1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 1 If any..person..play in enterludes, sing or rime, any matter contrarie to the saide doctrine. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* vi. 44 Like as players on the stage do playe theyr playe. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* i. xvii. (Arb.) 51 The old comedies were plaid in the broad streets vpon wagons or carts vncouered. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* III. ii. 93 The whil'st this Play is Playing. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* II. vii. P 25 The doctor..had not the least suspicion of the farce that was playing 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 22 Nov. 5/3 'Our Boys' was played at Guy's Hospital for the amusement..of the nurses and patients. 1896 *Pall Mall Mag.* Feb. 234 He was alone in the world, with his life half played.

b. *Play off*: to show off or exhibit by imitation. (Cf. *take off.*) ? *Obs.*

1789 Mme. D'Arblay *Diary* 21 Jan., He took up a fan..and began playing off various imitative airs with it. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* VII. vii. P 16 Phenicia..was playing off the amiable and unaffected simpleton.

32. *trans.* *Play out*: to perform to the end; *fig.* to bring to an end; *refl.* to come to an end, become obsolete or effete.

1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 531 Out you Rogue, play out the Play. 1854 Mrs. Austin *Germany*, etc. 344 The great heroic tragedy which was now being played out on the world's stage. 1867 H. Converse in *Fortn. Rev.* Nov. 513 The classical and pointed styles each ran their course from prime to decadence—in fact, 'played themselves out' completely. 1884 J. Quincy *Figures of Past* 21 This burlesque..gradually played itself out, and came to an end.

b. *intr.* for *refl.* or *pass.*

1835 Browning *Paracelsus* iv. 680 As though it mattered how the farce plays out, So it be quickly played! 1885 Howells *Silas Lapham* (1891) I. 61 Gentlemaning as a profession has got to play out in a generation or two.

c. pa. pple. *Played out*: performed to the end; brought to an end, ended, finished, over and done with; also, exhausted, used up, effete, worn out. (Cf. 16, 22 b.) Hence as ppl. adj., *played-out.*

1863 Holland *Lett. Jonesas* xvi. 239 One remains, here and there, a played out man. 1884 Burton *Scot. Abr.* I. iv. 183 The drama is not yet entirely played out. 1870 B. Harte *Further L fr. Truthful James* i, Is our civilization a failure? Or is the Caucasian played out? 1887 *Westm. Rev.* June 272 About twelve or fifteen years ago he was decidedly of opinion that Mr. Gladstone was played out. 1888 Lees & Clutterbuck *B. C.* 1887 xxix (1892) 325 To-day they had made forty miles over this awful trail, and their horses were not unnaturally quite played out.

33. To represent (a person or character) in a dramatic performance; to act the part of.

c 1386 Chaucer *Miller's T.* 198 Somtyme to shewe his lightnesse and maistrye He [Absolon] peyeth Herodes vp on a Scaffold hye. 1513 More *Rich. III* (1883) 79 In a stage play all the people know right wel that he that playeth the sowdayne is percase a sowter. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* I ii. 31 Yet my chiefe humour is for a tyrant. I could play Ercles rarely. a 1631 Donne *To Sir H Wotton* Poems (1654) 146 Courts are Theaters, where some men play Princes, some slaves. 1825 J. Neal *Bro. Jonathan* I 92, I do not go to see the characters of the Bible played. a 1845 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. III. *Marie Mignot*, Miss Kelly plays Marie.

34. Hence *fig.* in real life: To sustain the character of; to perform the duties or characteristic actions of; to act as if one were, act or behave as or like, act the part of. (Almost always with *the* before the object; rarely with adj. absol. as obj.). Esp. in various phrases, as *to play the* Deuce, *the* Devil, *the* Fool, *the* Man, *the* Mischief, Possum, Rex, Truant, etc.: see the sbs.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* II. 1191 (1240) But ye han pleyed tyrannt neigh to longe, And hard was it your herte for to grave. 1426 Audelay *Poems* (Percy Soc.) 29 Thai play not the fole, Contenuall thai zo to sole. 1433 Lydg *St. Edmund* II. 381 Among saiseynes he pleied the foun. c 1530 H. Rhodes *Bk Nurture* in *Babees Bk* 84 Auoyde murther, saue thy selfe, play the man, being compelde. 1550 Crowley *Way to Wealth* A viij b, With extreme crueltie ye haue plaied the lordes ouer them. 1581 Sidney *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 20 Will they now playthe Hedgehog that. draue out his host? a 1603 J. Raynolds *Proph. Obadiah* iii. (1613) 38 Play the good fellowes your selues with the world. 1662 Br. Hopkins *Fun. Serm.* (1635) 93 Chess-men that on the board play the King and Queen, but in the bag are of the same materials, and rank with others. 1790–1811 Combe *Devil on Two Sticks* (1817) I. 274 It is an act of prudence to let a woman play the fool, for fear she should play the devil. 1823 Lockhart *Reg. Dalton* VIII i, But we must not play sad now, my dear, I hope you will be happy here. 1898 *Pall Mall Mag.* May 5 It was gall to me to play jackal to Dan, or to any one else.

35. To sustain, represent, act (*a part, the part of*), *lit.* in dramatic performance, or *fig.* in real life: see Part *sb.* 9, 9 b.

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* I. 165 King Herodis part thai playit in to Scotland. 1548, 1584, 1590, 1600 [see Part *sb.* 9, 9 b] 1655 Culpepper *Riverius* Printer to Rdr., The friends of the Sick must play their part, or all will not be well. 1672 [H. Stubbe] *Rosemary & Bayes* 12 Though this expression of taking upon him the person [= *personam induere*] .. may not be culpable enough .. and therefore the case must be aggravated with *playing a part*; truly, the words of *playing the part* are too light and unbecoming. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No 89 P 4 She ought to play her Part in haste, when she considers that she is suddenly to quit the Stage. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xiv IV. 310 The parts which she was in the habit of playing, and .. the epilogues which it was her especial business to recite. 1881 Gardiner & Mullinger *Introd. Stud. Eng. Hist.* I. xi. 105 In the final struggle .. England played her part well.

36. *intr.* To act a drama, or a part in a drama; to perform; = Act *v.* 8. Also *fig.*

1580 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 408 No Mayor .. shall geve leave to any players to playe within the guilde hall. 1602 Shaks *Ham.* III. ii. 104 *Ham.* My Lord, you plaid once i th' University, you say? *Polon.* That I did my Lord, and was accounted a good Actor. 1700 Dryden *Pal & Arc* III. 889 Even kings but play, and when their part is done, Some other, worse or better, mount the throne. 1838 Dickens *Nick. Nick.* xviii, Did you ever play at Canterbury? 1880 McCarthy *Own Times* IV. lxiv. 434 He showed that he was resolved to play on a vaster stage.

b. *Play up to* (*Theatrical slang*): to act in a drama so as to support or assist another actor; hence, to support, back up; to flatter, toady.

1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* VI. i. P 8 You want two good actors to play up to you. 1827 Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 323 He [a performing elephant] was 'played up to' by the celebrated columbine, Mrs. Parker. 1826 Disraeli *Vis. Grey* II. xv, There is your Playing-up toady, who, unconscious to its feeder, is always playing up to its feeder's weaknesses. 1894 *Times* 5 Mar. 14/1 The windows here are designed, like the others, to play up to the mosaics, and are not intended to be too visible in profile.

Play, obs. form of Plea *sb* and *v.*

Playable (plē·'ăb'l), *a.* [f. Play *v.* + -able]

†**1.** Given to play, playful, sportive. *Obs.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 282/2 Playabylle, *ludibundus, ludicris, ludicer, ludibilis.*

2. Capable of being played: in various senses.

1850 Reade *8th Commandm.* 30 There were passages in 'Le Château Grantier' not playable in England. 1873 Bennett & Cavendish *Billiards* 480 Any ball or balls behind the baulk-line, .. are not playable if the striker be in baulk. 1875 M. Pattison *Casaubon* 154 The part of chaplain-man-of-the-world, a part often played, and still playable. 1887 Gurney *Tertium Quid* II. 57 Old Scotch tunes playable on the black keys of a piano. 1898 *Daily News* 5 May 5/2 The maestro laid the instrument down with an evident air of contempt, but he declared it to be playable.

b. Of a cricket or football ground or the like: Admitting of or fit for playing on.

1872 *Daily News* 15 July, The play did not commence .. until half-past 11, when the ground was rendered 'playable' by the copious use of sawdust. 1881 *Sportsman* 31 Jan. 4/5 Football at Oxford .. the ground will hardly be playable until the end of this week.

Hence **Playabi·lity,** the quality of being playable.

1881 Stevenson *Virg. Puerisque* 259 Bound up with the subject of play, and the precise amount of playfulness, or playability, to be looked for in the world.

Play-actor, -actress, etc.: see Play *sb.* 17.

Play-bill (plē·'bil). A bill or placard announcing a play and giving the names of the actors to whom the various parts are assigned.

1673 [R. Leigh] *Transp. Reh.* 1 Having posted up a playbill for the title of his book .. being preferd from writing of bills for the play-houses. 1759 Johnson *Idler* No. 47 P 10 His first care in the morning is to read the play-bills. 1875 Lowell *Wks.* (1890) IV. 376 Theatrical critiques as ephemeral as play-bills.

Play-book (plē·'buk). Also without hyphen, as one word, or two. [f. Play *sb* + Book *sb.* 3.] A book of plays or dramatic compositions.

1535 *Cov. Corp. Chr. Plays* App. II. 107 Payd for makyng of the playe-boke vs. 1624 Massinger *Parl. Love* II. iii, Comparing of these eyes to the fairest flowers, .. And such hyperboles stolen out of playbooks. 1727 Gay *Beggs. Op.* I. x, Those cursed Play-books she reads have been her ruin. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Aristocr.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 80 'Tis an old sneer, that the Irish peerage drew their names from playbooks.

Playcart, obs. f. Placard. **Playce,** obs. f. Place. **Playche,** obs. f. Pleach, Plash *v.*[1] **Playd, -e,** obs. ff. Plaid, Plea, Plead.

Play-day (plē·dē). A day given up to play; a day exempted from work; *esp.* a school holiday.

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 555 Worse than either of these is he, who doth that vpon work days which should haue bin don on play dates or idle holdaies. 1655 in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 334 He wrote of the sending of Maynard, Windham and Twisden to the Towre; he said it was a strange playdaye. a 1716 South *Serm.* (1724) VI. x. 343 The Soul's Play-day is always the Devil's working Day, and the idler the Man, still the busier the Tempter. 1768 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) XIII. 285 We have no play-days (the school being taught every day in the year but Sundays). 1876 Grant *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. v. 172 In 1763 the play-days at the grammar school of Kinghorn were fixed as the afternoons of every Wednesday and Saturday.

attrib. 1747 W. Dunkin tr. Francis *Horace, Ep.* II. ii. 209 Or, wanting Prudence, like a Play-day Boy Blindly rush on, to catch the flying Joy.

b. A week-day on which miners or others do not work: cf. Play *sb.* 13, *v.* 15.

1892 *Daily News* 12 Apr. 6/4 With reference to the weekly 'playday' being fixed for Saturday the agent advised the men to accept this, . it was decided unanimously to take a ballot whether the playday shall be Monday, Thursday, or Saturday. 1901 *Daily Mail* 7 Nov. 3/4 The miners obeyed their leaders as implicitly as they did on .. the three previous 'play-days'.

†**Playe,** *v. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *pleiier*, in 3 sing. pres. *pleie* (mod.F. *plier* and *ployer*) to fold:—L. *plicāre.* A doublet of Ply *v.*] *trans.* To fold.

c 1450 *Bk. Curtayse* III. 818 in *Babees Bk.* 326 Be-fore þo lorde and þe lady .Dowbelle he playes þo towelle here.

Playe, plaze, obs. forms of Play.

Played-out, *ppl. a.*: see Play *v.* 32 c.

Player (plē·'ər). Forms: 1 plezere, 4 pleier, 5 pleyar(e, 5–6 pleyer, 5 7 plaier, (6 plear), 5– player. [OE. *plezere*, f. *plegan*, Play *v.* + -er[1].]

I. One who plays.

1. In general sense. (The OE. instance appears to be a mistranslation by the glossator.)

c 1000 Ælfric *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 108/9 *Gimnosophista*, nacod plezere. 1382 Wyclif *Jer.* xv. 17, I sat not in counseil of plezieres [Vulg. *ludentium*], and gloriede fro the face of thin hond. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 404/1 Pleyare, *lusor. Ibid.*, Pleyare, þat alwey wyl pley, *ludibundus.* 1552 Huloet, Player at all games, pastymes, and sportes, *ludio* 1604 Shaks *Oth.* II i. 113 You are Pictures out of doore .. Wilde-Cats in your Kitchens .. Players in your Huswiferie. 1755 Johnson, *Player*, an idler; a lazy person. *Mod.* A player at farming.

2. One who engages in some game, usually specified in the context, e.g. chess, draughts, cards, tennis; one who is practised or skilful in some game.

c 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 1232 Well he shalbe taught As a pleyer [? at chess] shuld to drawe another draught. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 404/2 Pleyar, at the bal, *pilileudius.* a 1500 *MS. Ashm.* 344 (Bodl.) lf. 20 b, If ye be a great plaier [at chess] & can well defende your game. 1562 Rowbothum *Cheasts* A iij, The by standers (whiche commonlye see more then the plaiers). 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd & Commw.* 180 Let us doe as Players at Tennis, be judged by all the lookers on. 1778 C. Jones *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 25 Suppose I play the Ace of a Suit of which I have Ace, King, and three small ones; the last Player does not chuse to trump it, having none of the Suit. 1867 *Rugby School Football Laws* 19 Any player obtaining a ball in a maul, must have it down as soon as possible.

b. One who plays for stakes; a gambler.

1483 [see Play *v.* 21]. 1521 *Churche of Yuell Men* (Pynson) B vj, Oft my players shall say, by the deth such one was a nimble player, for when he came to the play he had but .v. s. & wan .x. s. c 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 12 Gardeners, and rake fetters; Players, purse cutters, money baterers. 1755 Johnson, *Player* .. a gamester.

c. A professional player (at cricket, golf, etc.).

1884 *Lillywhite's Cricket Ann.* 29 The two matches between the Gentlemen and Players. 1891 W. G. Grace *Cricket* 210 Every player selected by the Committee to play against the Gentlemen is paid at the rate of £10 per match. 1895 *Daily News* 1 Aug. 6/2 England has generally the better of Scotland, both in the Amateur and Player [Golf] Championships.

†**3.** One who plays or performs tricks to amuse others: a juggler; an acrobat. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV. xlvii (1869) 199 He maketh of þilke þat pleyen with hem, and doon it, hise principal pleyeres, and hise special jogeloresses. 1530 Palsgr. 255/1 Player or goer upon a corde, *batelleur.*

4. One who acts a character on the stage; a dramatic performer, an actor. (In earlier use, one who played in an interlude.)

1463–4 *Rolls of Parlt* V. 505/2 That .. Pleyers in their Enterludes, be not comprised in this Acte. 1466 *Manx. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 325 And the sonday nexte after the xij. day, I zafe to the pleyeres of Stoke, ij. s. a 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) G viij, Counterfaityng plaiers of farces and mummeries. 1539 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. xii. 240 To yᵉ quenes pleyers for pleyng before yᵉ king this Cristemas iiij li. 1569 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 132 A reward gevyn to Ser John' Beton pleers. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* II vii. 140 All the world's a stage, And all the men and women, meerely Players. a 1680 Charnock *Self-Exam.* Wks. (1849) 175 A player is not a prince, because he acts the part of a prince. 1742 H. Walpole *Lett. Mann* (1834) I. 146 All the run is now after Garrick, a wine-merchant who is turned player at Goodman's-fields. 1858 Helps *Realmah* xvii (1876) 475 Give me some good plays to go to, played by great players.

5. One who plays on an instrument of music.

1463 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 18 Yᵉ pleyers at yᵉ orgenys ij d. 1539 Bible (Great) 1 *Sam.* xvi. 16 A man, that is a connyng player with [*Geneva* vpon] an harpe. 1608 Willet *Hexapla Exod.* 198 The singers and players of instruments. 1837 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) X V. 615/1 The safest compass for ordinary players [of the serpent] is the two first of these octaves.

II. That which plays.

†**6.** A metal pendant to a horse's bit. *Obs.*

1598 Florio, *Saliuera*, .. among riders the plate whereat the players that hang in the mids of a port are fastned. 1607 Markham *Caval.* VI. (1617) 57 He shall haue Snaffles of all shapes .. with small rings in the midst, and sundry sort of small players fastned to those ringes, which to a travelling horse breedes pleasure. 1611 Cotgr., *Babillons*, the players that hang to the port of a bitt.

†**7.** *pl.* The antennæ or palpi of an insect. *Obs.*

1747 Gould *Eng. Ants* 5 Each Horn [of an Ant's Mouth] has several little Joints, by which means it plays to and fro with great facility .. The e Players are of particular Use to the Ants both in feeding themselves and also their Young.

8. *Billiards, Croquet.* (See quot.)

1868 W. J. Whitmore *Croquet Tact* 9 The term 'player' is borrowed from billiards in the game of pool, and means the ball which, after you have finished your break, will play on you.

III. 9. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (chiefly *appositive*, in sense 4), as *player-devil, -girl, -man, -woman*, etc.; also **player-like** *a.*, like or befitting a player or actor.

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* iv. 24 b, Farre from all manour of playerlyke ostentation. 1596 Lodge *Wits Miserie* 40 They say likewise there is a Plaier Deuil, a handsome sonne of Mammons. 1641 Prynne *Antip.* 123 Pageants, Theaters, Sceans, and Player like representations, in making a puppet-play. 1675 Wycherley *Country Wife* II. 1, She chid me just now for liking the playermen. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* 2 Apr., Miss Liddy had like to have run away with a player-man. 1837 H. Ainsworth *Crichton* I. 197, I can scarce comprehend how a player-girl like this can occasion him so much trouble. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 5 Apr. 7/2 The player-manager is a rarity.

Play·eress. *rare.* [f. prec. + -ess.] An actress.

1830 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 334 Many playeresses had become peeresses.

†**Play·erly,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ly[1].] Of the nature or character of an actor; befitting an actor.

1618 Bolton *Florus* II. xiv. (1636) 132 Whereby they .. were overcome in battell, not by true, and very kings, but this phantastike and playerly one. 1633 Prynne *Histriomastix* II. ii. i. 852 The Satyricall invectiues of Iuuenall and others against this infamous Playerlie Emperor *Ibid.* IV. i. 939 Poeticall streines of wit and Playerly eloquence.

Playfellow (plē·'fe·lōu). [f. Play *sb.* + Fellow.] A companion in play or amusement: usually said of children or young people.

1513 More *Rich. III* (1883) 36, I pray God send them both better playfelowes than hym. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* I. i. 220. 1633 Heywood *Eng. Trav.* I. Wks. 1874 IV. 10 My wife and you, in youth were play-fellowes. 1790 Cowper *Lett.* 27 Feb., Mrs. Hewitt .. was my playfellow at Berkhamstead. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* I, At times, a recollection of his old playfellow broke upon him through the haze in which he lived.

†**Playfere** (plē·'fi·ər). *Obs.* Forms: 3 plaze fuere, pleiuere, 3–4 pleifere, 4 plaw-, plowe-, pleyefere, 4–7 pleyfere, 5–8 playfere, (5 -uere, fer, 5–7 -feer, -feere, 6 -fere, -feir, -feare, 7 -pheere; 5 pleyfer, playefere, 6 -feere, plaifere, -feere, -fere, -faier). [f. Play *sb.* + Fere *sb.*[1], companion, comrade.] A companion at play,

a playfellow, playmate; a companion generally, or in any action or course.

c 1205 LAY. 15631 Ifunden Mærlin & his plaȝe-iueren [*c* 1275 pleiueres] mid him. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 56 Þi sari gast schal wiþ þe schucke pleiferen pleien in helle. *c* 1305 *St. Edmund Conf.* 64 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 72 Wiþ þe ic go in eche stede .. & þi pleyfere ic am. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric Poetry* xv. 49 Glotonie mi glemon wes, .. Prude wes my plowe fere. 1388 WYCLIF *Judg.* xi. 38 Whanne sche hadde go with hir felowis and pleiferis [1535 COVERD. playefeeres], sche biwepte hir maydynhed in the hillis. *a* 1400 *Transl. N. T., Acts* xiii. 1 (Paues 157) Manaen þat was þo plawfere [Vulg. *collactaneus*] of Herowde þo Tetrarke. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CLXXVIII. vi, Roger Mortymer..was that tyme the quenes playfeer. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* 33 One of his wanton mates and vnthriftie plaifaiers. 1612 *Two Noble K.* iv. iii. 79 Learne what maides haue beene her companions and play-pheeres. *a* 1765 *Jew's Daughter* ii. in Child *Ballads* (1888) III. 244/1, I winna cum in, I cannae cum in, Without my play-feres nine.

fig. 13 . *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 45 Thus pouerté & pacyence are nedes play-feres.

Play-field, -folk, etc.: see PLAY *sb.* 17.

Playful (plē·fŭl), *a.* [f. PLAY *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of play, frolicsome, sportive; also, showing a sportive or sprightly humour, pleasantly humorous or jocular, jocund, merry.

a 1240 *Lofsong* in *Cott. Hom.* 205 Tovel spac and slow to Godd .. somehwile to pleiful, to drupi oðer hwiles. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 64, I was neuer, either Stoick in doctrine, or Anabaptist in Religion to mislike a merie, pleasant, and plaifull nature. *a* 1719 ADDISON (J.), He is scandalized at youth for being lively, and at childhood for being playful. 1798 BLOOMFIELD *Farmer's Boy, Autumn* 340 Loud the Scream Of Geese impatient for the playful Stream. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 840 His scorn, his love, in playful words he spoke. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) II. vii. 208 The playful humour which immortalised John Gilpin.

Play·fully, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY [2].] In a playful or sportive manner; jokingly.

1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 15 May an. 1776, I mentioned a scheme of making a tour to the Isle of Man; and that Mr. Burke had playfully suggested as a motto, 'The proper study of Mankind is Man'. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I 87 *Picaro, picara,* rogue (may be used playfully). 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV 59 We playfully threatened that you should not be allowed to go home until the question was settled.

Play·fulness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being playful; sportiveness.

1795 SOUTHEY *Lett. fr. Spain* (1799) 96 With all the baby playfulness of love. 1823 W. SCORESBY *Jrnl. Whale Fish.* 17 The [auroral] arch extending across the zenith, showed an uncommon playfulness of figure and variety of form. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* iv. 84 His playfulness was too near deadly earnest for the comedy of common life.

†Play·game. *Obs.* A game of play; a piece of sport; an amusement, a sport; a plaything.

1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* I. (1603) 62 They esteeme this our life to be but a play-game. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 30 A small Barke that had beene rob'd by Pirates, and left as a play-game to the windes. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy. round World* (1699) 456, I had been in many eminent Dangers before now, but the worst of them all was but a Play game in comparison with this.

Playg(e, Playght, obs. ff. PLAYOCK, PLAIT.

Playgoer (plē·gōuə). [f. PLAY *sb.* + GOER; cf. *church-goer.*] One who (habitually) goes to the play; a frequenter of the theatre.

1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Artif. Comedy Last Cent.*, The present generation of playgoers. 1857 MRS MATHEWS *Tea-Table Talk* II. 313 Night after night I revelled in delights known only to the play goer of those times.

So **Play·go·ing** *sb.* and *a.*

1780 T. DAVIES *Mem. Garrick* (1808) II. 48 (Jod.) By these means drawing all the playgoing people to Drury Lane. 1896 *Daily News* 28 Jan 6/6 It has been said that the playgoing of a man of the world is one of the most cherished of his memories.

Play·ground. A piece of ground used for playing on, esp. one attached to a school; hence, a place of recreation however extensive.

1794 SOUTHEY *Retrospect* 79 Much of the easy life the scholars led, Of spacious play ground and of wholesome air, The best instruction and the tenderest care. 1798 *Hull Advertiser* 16 June 1/2 Seminary at Thorp-Arch. .. Adjoining are extensive Play Grounds, for the recreation of the young gentlemen. 1874 SYMONDS *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. 6 Our travellers have made of Switzerland an English playground. 1878 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xxi. 595 The neighbouring villages were the play-ground and sporting-ground of the townsmen.

fig. 1857 MRS. MATHEWS *Tea-Table Talk* I. 4 A Magazine is .. an actual playground of indulgence to young authors. 1901 *Expositor* July 47 Science has found the problem no playground.

Play·house. A house or building in which plays are acted; a theatre.

a 1000 *Aldhelm Glosses* (Napier) 1752 *Celestis theatri,* þæs heofenlican pleghuses. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. Chorus 36 The Scene Is now transported (Gentles) to Southampton, There is the Play-house now, there must you sit. 1623 in *N. Shaks. Soc. Trans.* (1885) 304 Att the play howse called the Cockpitt in Drurie Lane. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 27 Oct., The playhouses begin to play next week. 1733 SWIFT *Lett.* Wks. 1841 II. 697 The comedy (which our poor friend [Gay] gave to the playhouse the week before his death). 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* I. xiv. 164 There is no play-house in Harford, nor in any other place in Connecticut. 1831 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* iv. 30, I was born a lady..though I do sell fruit in the playhouse. 1892 [see PLAYLET].

fig. 1705 WYCHERLEY *Let to Pope* 5 Nov., You may see.. the two great Play-houses of the Nation, those of the Lords and Commons, in dispute with one another.

b. *attrib.*

1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* Prol. 16 The women .. swore they would be true;..But..they were made of play-house flesh and blood. 1700 T. BROWN *Amusem. Ser. & Com.* iv. (1709) 45 A Play-house Wit is distinguish'd by wanting Understanding. 1761 (*title*) A New Academy of Compliments .. With a collection of the newest Play-house Songs. 1896 KIPLING *Seven Seas* (Tauchn.) 54 Like playhouse-scenes, the shore slid past our sleepy eyes.

Playing (plē·iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PLAY *v.* + -ING [1].]

1. The action of the verb PLAY, in various senses.

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xxx. 88 As y me wende ony pleyȝyng, on mi folie y thohte. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1744 Sche þouȝt .. Tristrem and y boaþe Beþ schent for our playing. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod* ccxx, Edgar rode ouȝt on his pleyeng, In to a florest neyȝt to his place. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* xlix. 1 Swete as hony.., and as the playenge of Musick. 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* I. (1577) C v b, Some in rydinge, some in playing at fence. 1601 BP. W. BARLOW *Serm. Paules Crosse* 60 They call it the playeing of the Bit in the horse mouth. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. lxiii, A playing of the Tide too and fro. 1721 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 148 The action .. mostly consisted in the playeing of the artillery. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 193 Conveying the Water ..for the playing of Jets. 1885 *Athenæum* 14 Nov. 645/2 First-class orchestral playing.

†b. (In form *plawing.*) Boiling. *Obs.*

1465 in *Paston Lett.* III. 435 A grete lede to brew v. comb malte with one plawyng. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* II. 14 Antiently Boyling was called Plawing.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *playing day, garment, gear, place, week*; **†playing-board,** a board for playing some game on, e. g. a dice-board or chess-board; **playing-croft** (*Sc.*), a playground; **†playing-fere,** a playfellow (= PLAYFERE); **playing-field,** a field or piece of ground for playing in; applied esp. to the playgrounds at Eton; **playing-house, -passage,** in quots. applied to the 'bower' constructed by bower-birds; **†playing-stock,** a butt for jests, a laughing-stock; **†playing-table** = *playing-board*; **†playing-thing** = PLAYTHING. See also PLAYING-CARD.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. clxii. (Bodl. MS.), And in anoþer manere table is a *pleyinge borde þat men pley one atte dis and oþer games. 1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 370 If both sexes have separate *playing-crofts. 1575 *Recorde's Gr. Artes* II. Eev j b, Then wouldde the quotient declare the true number of the working dayes, and not of 'playing dayes. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iv. i. 9 'Tis a playing day I see: how now Sir Hugh, no Schoole to day? 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 357 He louebþ soundel her norice and here *pleieng feres. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 115 Ffarewel, Goddys sustyr, and his pleynge fere. 1583-4 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 464 (Eton Coll. Acc.) Trees..aboute the *playinge fildes. 1736 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1820) I. 6 The playing fields at Eton. 1898 J. A. GIBBS *Cotswold Village* 28 Pass on to Eton.. Mark well the playing fields. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 404/2 *Pleyynge garment, *ludix.* 1531 in Sharp *Cov. Myst.* (1825) 44 The seid pageyaunt, with the implements and *playing geire belongyng to the same. 1840 GOULD in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 94 They are used by the birds as a *playing-house or 'run', as it is termed. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. I. ii. 63 The Bower-birds .tastefully ornamenting their *playing-passages with gaily-coloured objects. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 750 Þat preni *pleying place..loyned wel iustly to meliors chamber. 1556 OLDE *Antichrist* 87 b, The plaieng place, which they call *Theatrum Colosseum.* 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 748 To make him a *playing stock in common playes. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 282 b, I haue bought a *pleyeng tabull: with xii. poyntis on the one syde: and chekers on the other syde. 1639 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 180, I give vnto my sonne-in-law..my inlaid playeing tables. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 404/2 *Pleyynge thynge, or thynge þat menn or chyldyr pley wythe. 1523-4 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 322 Mr parson gave to them a 'playng weke to make mery. 1892 *Daily News* 2 Nov. 6/4 The desirability or otherwise of a 'playing' week at Christmas.

Play·ing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING [2].] That plays, in various senses: see the verb.

a 1000 in Cockayne *Shrine* 32 An plegende cild arn under wænes hweowol. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. met. ii. (Addit. MS.), þe pleiyng [*ludens*] besines of men. 1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1817) 152 For to plant, some playing pieces there A mount was raysd, which kept the foe in feare. 1702 EVELYN *Diary* Apr. (1819) II. 74 A lively playing boy. 1871 RUSKIN in *Daily News* 24 Feb. (1898) 6/2 Turner has put the only piece of playing colour in all the picture into the reflections in this.

†b. Boiling. (Also in form *plawing.*) *Obs.*

c 1400 *Sege Jerus.* 671 Hote playande picche amonge þe peple ȝeten. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 37 In playand water þou kast hit schalle To harden. 1552 HULOET, Bubble, lyke plawing water,..*scateo.*

Play·ing-card. Each card of a set or 'pack' used in playing various games: = CARD *sb.*[2] 1.

1543 tr. *Act* 3 *Edw. IV*, c. 4 No marchant..shal bryng.. into this realme .. chessemen, playeng cardes [*orig.* cardes a Juer]. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1925/4 Making of Playing Cards in England, (wherein many hundred Poor People are imployed). 1816 SINGER (*title*) Researches into the History of Playing Cards.

Play·ingly, *adv. rare.* [f. PLAYING *ppl.* a. + -LY [2].] In the way of play or recreation.

1680 AUBREY *Brief Lives* (1898) I. 2, I doe it playingly. This morning..I writt two lives

Play·less, *a.* [f. PLAY *sb.* + -LESS.] Devoid of play or plays (in different senses).

a 1834 COLERIDGE cited in WEBSTER (1864). 1888 C. S. in *Society* 14 Oct. 12/1 Is not France in the same deplorable playless condition? 1889 *Daily News* 28 May 5/2 The playless playgrounds of French schools.

Play·let. [f. as prec. + -LET.] A diminutive or short dramatic play.

1884 B. MATTHEWS in *Century Mag.* XXVIII. 916 In these beautiful and witty playlets there is but the ghost of an action. 1892 *Welsh Rev.* I. 751 The modern playhouse ..has become the home, not of the play, but the playlet.

†Play·lome, -loom. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. PLAY *sb.* + ME. *lome,* LOOM.] An instrument of play: in quot. applied to a club.

a 1400 *Sir Perc.* 2013 Go reche me my playlome, And I salle go to hym sone..Ane iryne clobe tokes he; Agayne Percevelle the fre He went than fulle right.

Play·ma·ker. Now *rare.* A maker, composer, or writer of plays; a dramatic author.

1530 PALSGR. 255/1 Playe maker, *facteur, factiste.* 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb) 44 Perchance it is the Comick, whom naughtie Play-makers and Stage-keepers, have lustly made odious. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 261 He retired to the Metropolis, lived in Greys Inn, and set up for a play-maker. 1903 *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. XI. 201/2 He insults Greene, Elderton, Tarleton, and all play-actors and play-makers.

Playman (plē·mǎn). *nonce-wd.* A man addicted to play, a gamester.

1844 THACKERAY *B. Lyndon* xi, She knew that as a playman I had never failed in my word.

Playmate (plē·mēit). [f. PLAY *sb.* + MATE *sb.*[2]] A companion in play, a playfellow. Also *fig.*

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. iii. lviii, The lovely playmates of pure verity. 1798 COLERIDGE *Frost at Midnight* 43 My play-mate when we both were clothed alike! 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 213 Brother and playmate to all Nature. 1859 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. II. II. i. 14 Hunger and dirt for his playmates. 1879 MEREDITH *Egoist* vi, She had been taken by playmate boys in her infancy to peep into hedge-leaves.

Hence **Play·mating** *sb.*, the being playmates, companionship in play.

1888 G. W. CABLE in *Library Mag.* (N. Y.) May 21 Nor [is there] a tenth as much..playmating of white and colored children as there was in the days of slavery.

Play-money, -monger: see PLAY *sb.* 17.

Playn, -e, obs. ff. PLAIN, PLANE. **Playnchour, -shore,** variants of PLANCHER *sb.*[1] **Playner,** obs. var. PLENAR. **Playnt,** obs. f. PLAINT, PLANT. **Playntain, -tein, -teyne,** obs. ff. PLANTAIN. **Playntie,** obs. Sc. form of PLENTY.

Playock, plaik, plaig (plē·ok, plēk, plēg). *Sc.* FORMS: *α.* 5 **playok,** 8- *dial.* **plack,** 9 **playock, -ick, playke, plaik.** *β.* 6 **playg,** 6- **plaig, (plague).** [f. PLAY *v.* or *sb.*: second element uncertain: ? *-ock* diminutive.] A plaything, toy.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IX. vi. 588 Westymentis, bukis, and othir ma Plesand playokis, he gave alsua. 1508 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 137 For mending of the Princis playg of silvir. 1595 DUNCAN *App. Etymol.* (E. D. S.), *Crepundia,* bairnes plaigies. 1711 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) I. 227 Send me word..what placks to buy for Mary. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 395 Put half a crown in the hand of each of the poor weans for a playock. 1821 CARLYLE *Early Lett.* I. 349 Forsaking the switch and quizzer and other plaiks invented by French barbers. *Mod. Sc.* Bring in your plaigs, it's gaun to rain. [See *Eng. Dial. Dict.*]

Play-right, -seer: see PLAY *sb.* 17.

Plays, obs. f. PLACE. **Plays(e, -sce, -sse,** obs. ff. PLAICE. **Playsance, -ant,** obs. ff. PLEASANCE, -ANT. **Playse, Playsir, -e,** obs. ff. PLEASE, PLEASURE.

Playsome (plē·sŏm), *a.* Now chiefly *dial.* [f. PLAY *sb.* + -SOME.] Inclined to play; playful.

1512 SKELTON *Quix.* I. III. iii. 137 All pleasant folke, well-minded, malicious, and playsome. 1712 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. Misc. II. iii. 117 Not asham'd of expressing any Extasy of Joy or playsom Humour. 1755 HUME *Nat. Hist. Relig.* Ess. 1317 II. 451 The playsome whimsies of monkeys. 1870 VERNEY *Lettice Lisle* 305 He always said he [the horse] were only playsome and that 'tweren't vice.

Hence **Play·somely** *adv.*, **Play·someness.**

a 1643 LD. FAIRLAND, etc. *Infallibility* (1646) 56 He that were playsomely disposed. 1676 GLANVILL *Seasonable Reflect.* 108 How much slightness and playsomeness in speaking of serving God. 1884 BROWNING *Ferishtah, Camel-driver* 60 My playsomeness had pleased thee.

Playstead (plē·sted). ? *local.* [f. PLAY *sb.* + STEAD.] A place for play, a playground.

c 1251 *Bittlesden Chartulary* lf. 121 (B. M.), Et in campo orientali vna dimidia acra super playstude iuxta terram Roberti le deuenes. 1889 *Boston Even. Traveller* July, The fortunate children of Boston..go there [Franklin Park] ..and engage in games over the playstead.

Playster, -ir, obs. forms of PLASTER.

Play·stow. *local.* FORMS: 1 **plegstów,** 3 **pleystow**; now (as place-name) **Plaistow, Plestor.** [OE. *plegstów* a place of play, a gymnasium, f. *pleg,* PLAY *sb.* + *stów* place.] A place of play, a playground; now surviving in names of English villages (*Plaistow* in Sussex and Essex), and in *Plestor,* name of an open space of about one third of an acre near the church at Selborne, Hants.

10.. *Sax. Leechd.* III. 206 [Þonne man] On plegstowe oððe on wafung stowe andbidian hine gesihðe styrunge sume getacnaþ. *c* 1050 *Cott. Cleopatra Glosses* in Wr.-Wülcker 411/45 *Gymnasio* on plegestowum. *Ibid.* 465/40 *Palestrarum,* gestrynga, plegstowa. 1789 WHITE *Antiq. Selborne* x, Sir Adam Gurdon .. in conjunction with his wife Constantia, in the year 1271, granted to the prior and convent of Selborne all his right and claim to a certain place, *placea,* called *La Pleystow,* in the village aforesaid, '*in liberam, puram, et perpetuam elemosinam*'. This *Pleystow, locus*

ludorum, or play-place, is a level area near the church of about forty-four yards by thirty-six, and is known now by the name of the *Plastor*. 1875 MORT. COLLINS *Thoughts in Gard.* (1880) II. 109 There is also to be a cross to his [Gilbert White's] memory...Is there no sculptor who could adorn that cross which is to be erected on the plaistor with a flying swallow in marble of Sicily?

Playsur(e, -yr(e, obs. ff. PLEASURE. **Playt,** -e. obs. ff. PLAIT, PLAT, PLATE, PLEA, PLEAD.

Plaything (plē·θiŋ). [f. PLAY *sb.* + THING.] A thing to play with, a toy.

1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* 450 Say he delighteth in armies and victories, and triumphs, and coronations: these are great in respect of playthings; but all these are feeble and pusillanimous to a great soul. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* I. iii. (1695) 14 A Child knows his Nurse and his Cradle, and by degrees the Play-things of a little more advanced Age. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 29 A Child would have cry'd half an Hour before it would have found out such a pretty Plaything. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxi. 207 Strange that these famine pinched wanderers of the ice should rejoice in sports and play-things like the children of our own smiling sky.

b. *fig.* A man, animal, or thing, treated as a thing to be played with.

1680 OTWAY *Caius Marius* I. i, Sylla too, a Boy, a Woman's Play thing. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Akenside* Wks. IV. 289 A physician in a great city seems to be the mere plaything of Fortune. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. vii. 75 The Empire..had now become the plaything of a worthless woman.

c. *attrib.* (Chiefly *appositive*.)

1781 COWPER *Hope* 543 Yet charge not heavenly skill with having planned A play-thing world, unworthy of his hand. 1811 W. R. SPENCER *Poems* Ded., Fancy bestow'd a play-thing-lyre. 1851 H. D. WOLFF *Pict. Span. Life* 186 His plaything sword is quivering in the bully's heart.

Playtime (plē·taim). [f. PLAY *sb.* + TIME *sb.*] 1. A time for play or recreation.

1661 COWLEY *Prop. Adv. Exp. Philos., School*, Upon Festivals and Play-times they should exercise themselves in the Fields by..Mustering and Training after the manner of Soldiers. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Cry of Children* i, They are weeping in the playtime of the others. 1874 BURNAND *My Time* iv. 37, I had come to the end of my play-time.

2. The time for the performance of a play.

1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* XII. i. P 5, I waited with impatience for play-time.

Play·ward, *a. dial.* [f. as prec. + -WARD: cf. *wayward*.] Given or inclined to play; playful.

1882 T. HARDY *Two on Tower* i. I. 26 The maid was a..playward piece o' flesh when he married her. 1887 — *Woodlanders* I iv. 62 It seems no time ago that she was a little playward girl.

Playwoman (plē·wu·mǎn). (?) *nonce-wd.* A woman who acts in plays; an actress.

1889 DOYLE *Micah Clarke* 256 The brat of a wandering playwoman.

Play-work (plē·wɒik).

1. Work of the nature of play; an easy or trifling occupation.

1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 216 It was delightful to observe her enjoyment of this play-work. 1877 SYMONDS *Renaiss. Italy* 450 Cultivation of Latin poetry was no mere play-work to Italian scholars.

2. Work at plays or dramatic performances.

1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Nov. 12/1 At the Vaudeville, fourteen boys and sixteen girls are already mingling arithmetic and history with their play work on the stage.

Playwright (plē·rait). [f. PLAY *sb.* + WRIGHT.] A professional maker or author of plays; a dramatist.

1687 M. CLIFFORD *Notes Dryden* iv. 16 Wherein you may ..thrive better, than at this damn'd Trade of a Play-wright. 1715–16 POPE *Let. to Blount* 21 Jan., Horace's rule for a play may as well be applied to him as a Play wright. 1877 DOWDEN *Shaks. Prim* v. 49 Shakspere's powers as a rising playwright must have been recognised.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Play·wrightess,** a female dramatist; **Play·wrighting, Play·wrightry,** the action or occupation of a playwright.

1831 CARLYLE in Froude *Life* (1882) II. viii. 171 Various playwrightesses and playwrights. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIV. 624 What is this but play-wrightry? 1896 *Godey's Mag.* Feb. 186/2 Literary feeling is not everything in play-wrighting.

‖ **Plaza** (plǎ·θa, plǎ·sa). [Sp. :—pop. L. **plattia* :—L. *platea*: see PLACE *sb.*] In a Spanish-speaking country, A market-place, square, public place.

1683 SALGADO (*title*) A Description of the Plaza or Sumptuous Market-Place of Madrid. 1826 F. B. HEAD *Pampas* 176 In the centre of the town there is a Plaza or great square. 1850 PRESCOTT *Peru* II. 129 The Spanish soldiery assembled by torch light in the *plaza* to witness the execution of the sentence.

Ple, early form of PLEA; erron. f. PLEASE *v.*

Plea (plī), *sb.* Forms: α. 3 **plaid, playd** (see also PLEAD *sb.*). β. 3–4 **plait, playt,** 5 **pleet,** 5–6 **plete,** 7 **pleyt.** γ. 3 **plai,** 3 (6 *Sc*) **play,** 3–6 **ple,** 4–6 **plee, pley,** (5 *pl.* **plaee**), 6– **plea**; (*Sc.* 6 **plei, plie,** 6– **ply,** 7 **pleie, pleye,** 7–8 **pley**). As to *common place* for COMMON PLEAS, see the latter. [ME. *plaid, plai*, a. OF. *plaid* (842 in Strasburg oath), agreement, decision, decree, law-court, suit, action, in Anglo-Norm. *plai* (*c* 1170 in *Horn*), *play*, law-suit, action :—**playid-*, **plagid-* :—L. *placit-um* that which pleases or is agreed upon, a decision, decree, etc., in 9th c. (in phrases *placita habēre, tenēre*), an assembly for discussion and decision of matters of state; sb. use of pa. pple. neut. of L. *placēre* to please: see PLACIT. The β forms agree with the OF. variant *plait* (11th c.), *plet, plaict* (Godef.), Prov. *plail*, Sp. *pleito*, Pg. *preito*, It. *piato*, early med. L. *plaitum* (Du Cange) from *placitum*.]

I. In Law.

1. A suit or action at law: the presentation of an action in court. Now *Hist.* and *Sc.* (esp. in phr. *a law-plea*).

α. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* (Cott.) 5 Þat plait [*Jesus MS.* playd] was stif & starc & strong. *Ibid.* 1737 An lateþ dom þis plaid [*Jesus MS.* playd] tobreke.

β. *c* 1290 *Beket* 601 Þif ani plait [R. Glouc. (Rolls) 9704 play] to chapitle were i-drawe And ani man made ani apel. 1340 *Ayenb.* 39 To þise zenne belongeþ al þet barat, alle ualshedes, and alle gyles þet comeþ ine plait. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll* 79 In þe court of pleet. 1510–20 *Compl. too late maryed* (1862) 7 To daye I had peas, rest, and unyte, To morowe I had plete and processe dyvers. 1822 MALYNES *Anc. Law Merch.* 470 For the tenth time, the pleyte or suite, with all the records, goeth out of that Iudges court to a higher court.

γ. [1292 BRITTON I. xvi. § 4 Si soit le plé del principal suspendu [let the plea against the principal be suspended]. *Ibid.* II. xv. § 5 Si le play soit meu, et en plé pledaunt soit le bref trové vicious [if the plea be opened, and in the course of pleading the writ be found defective].] *c* 1290 *Beket* 576 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I 123 Þe king wolde þat In his court þat plai [*v. r.* ple] scholde beon i-driue. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Eng. Wks.* (1880) 89 He meynteneþ most synne bi preuylegies, exempcions & longe plees. *c* 1440 LYDG. *Hors, Shepe & G.* 1 Controuersies pleys & discordis Atween persones were it too or thre. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 303 William Fitz Petir called into plee Moolde Vpton, Abbesse of Godestowe, and the Covent of the same place, in a plee of dette in the Courte of Mighell of Meldon. 1463–4 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 9 He the place of the detinue for a chalise shold be lent to you; also the writts were out. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Tale of Dog* 45 It is perilous Till enter in pley befoir ane juge suspect. 1487 *Sc. Acts Jas. III* (1814) II. 177/2 That all Ciuile accionis questionis and pleyis..be determytt & decidit befor the Iuge ordinaris. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sam.* xv. 4 O that euery man which hath a plee or matter to do in ye lawe, might come to me. 1557 GRIMALDE *Mans Life* in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 109 The courts of plea, by braul, and bate, driue gentle peace away. 1570 BUCHANAN *Chamæleon* Wks. (1892) 46 [He] socht to mak ane other change of court, and set vp new play agane. *c* 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 53 All mutes and pleyis quhilk happinis to rise within burgh, sould be pleadit and determinat within the samin. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. ix. (1877) I. 202 These cases are otherwise called plees or action, wherof there are two sorts, the one criminall and the other ciuill. 1591 LAMBARDE *Archeion* (1635) 16 No man ought to sue out of the Countrey, or to draw his Plea from thence. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* I. 8 To compeir, and answere..vpon the principall pleie..touching the lands vnjusthe occupied be him. 1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 174 The Session charged with buying of pleyes, delaying of justice and bryberie. *a* 1735 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 14 A plea between two country esquires about a barren acre upon a common. 1822 GALT *Provost* XXVII, This gave rise to many pleas, and bickerings, before the magistrates. 1862 MCGILVRAY *Poems* 75 (E.D.D.) You won the plea.

b. Phrases. *To hold pleas* (= med L. *tenere placita*), to try actions at law, to have jurisdiction; *to hold a plea*, to try an action.

1477 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 187/2 That..no Styward..hold plee uppon any Action, atte sute of any persone. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 314 Syr Hugh Bygotte, iustyce,..kepte his courte at Seynt Sauyours, & helde there the plees callyd Itinerii, the whiche is to meane, the traueylynge, or the waye plees. 1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. XXXVI. (1638) 127 For else it were a thing in vaine for him to hold plee of Advowsons. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 182 Having a court..in which they hold plea of all causes and actions, reall and personall, civill and criminall. 1620 J. WILKINSON *Coroners & Sherifes* 46 By a writ of Justicies out of the chancery, which is a commission to the Sherif to hold plea of any summe whatsoever. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. vii. 112 This writ may issue..to the county courts or courts-baron, where they attempt to hold plea of any matter of the value of forty shillings. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. iii. 46 The count..is still allowed to hold pleas.

c. *Common pleas*: originally, legal proceedings on matters over which the Crown did not claim exclusive jurisdiction; later, actions at law brought by one subject against another, identified with *civil actions*, and sometimes called † *civil pleas* (*obs.*). Often short for *Court of Common Pleas*: see COMMON PLEAS.

c 1215–1550 [see COMMON PLEAS]. 1591 LAMBARDE *Archeion* (1635) 20 [see d]. *Ibid.* 21 Courts of Law, that have Jurisdiction of Civill or Common Pleas arising betweene our owne subjects. *a* 1634 COKE *2nd Inst.* 21 Common or civil pleas are divided into real, personall, and mixt. 1768–1844 [see COMMON PLEAS]. 1895 POLLOCK & MAITLAND *Eng. Law* II. 571 Trespass *vi et armis*, even when..it had become as civil an action as civil could be, was still not for every purpose a Common Plea, for, despite Magna Carta, it might 'follow the King'.

d. *Pleas of the Crown* (*placita Coronæ*): originally, legal proceedings on matters over which the Crown claimed an exclusive jurisdiction, as being breaches of the king's peace; later, in England including all criminal proceedings, as opposed to common pleas or civil proceedings (*obs.*); in Scotland limited to four of the gravest kinds of action: see quot. 1607.

[1215 *Magna Carta* c. 17 Nullus vicecomes constabularius coronatores uel alii ballini nostri teneant placita corone nostre.] 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme, Hist. Brit.* (1811) 183 The plees of the crowne were holden in the towre. 1591 LAMBARDE *Archeion* (1635) 20 The Courts of Law doe either hold civill, or criminall Causes (more anciently tearmed Common Pleas, and Pleas of the Crowne). 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s. v., Pleas of the Crowne in Scotland be 4, roberie, rape, murder, and wilfull fire.., with vs they be all suites in the Kings name against offences committed against his Crowne and dignitie.., or against his Crowne and peace. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* (1839) 236 The pleas according thereunto called public, *justitia publica*, Pleas of the Crown; or Private Pleas. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. i. 2 The code of criminal law; or, as it is more usually denominated with us in England, the doctrine of the pleas of the crown. 1895 POLLOCK & MAITLAND *Eng. Law* II. 571 More native to our law was the distinction between Pleas of the Crown and Common Pleas, which was often supposed to coincide with, though really it cut, the more cosmopolitan distinction [i. e. between civil and criminal].

2. a. A pleading; an allegation formally made by a party to the Court; an argument or reason urged by or on behalf of a litigant or party to a suit, in support of his case. *To make plea*, to plead. Still in Sc. Law: see quots. 1825, 1861.

c 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 485 Of al myn lyf syn that day I was born So gentil ple in loue or othir thyng Ne herde neuere no man me be-forn. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 154 Ther was with him non advocat To make ple for his astat. 1467 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 402 Item, [paid] for a nother wrytte..Item, for makeinge of a ple for the same, vs. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Plea* signifieth in our common lawe, that which either partie alleadgeth for himselfe in court. 1825 *Act* 6 *Geo. IV.* c. 120 § 9 Each of the Parties shall..lodge with the Clerk, previous to the final Adjustment of the Record, a short and concise Note, drawn and signed by Counsel, of the Pleas in Law on which the Action or Defence is to be maintained. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 636/1 Pleas in law, as a distinct portion of a record, were introduced by the Judicature Act, 6 Geo. IV. c. 120, § 9. *Ibid.* 636/2 The pleas are in general so framed as to ground any legal argument which the facts may warrant. *Ibid.* 637/1 The panel's plea must either be *guilty* or *not guilty*.

b. A formal statement, written or oral, made by or on behalf of a prisoner or defendant, alleging facts either in answer to the indictment, or to the plaintiff's declaration, bill, or statement of claim, or showing cause why the prisoner or defendant should not be compelled to answer.

In civil process, since 1875, technically superseded by *defence*. *Declinatory, dilatory, foreign, peremptory*, etc. *plea*: see the adjectives.

[1337 *Year Bk.* 11 *Edw. III* (1883) 5 Il nad nulle cause par quei cesti ple girreit en vostre bouche de pleder en barre.] 1449 *Rolls of Parlt.* V 169/1 To plede any plee or plees in barr of the accyon, or in abatement of the bille. *a* 1531 in *Dial. Laws Eng.*, etc. (1886) 360 In an action of debt upon a prompt, it is no plea to say, that he receiveth the money in contestation of his obligation. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s. v., Then is there a Forein plea, whereby matter is alleadged in any court that must be tried in another. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xxvi. 306 We have now to consider the plea of the prisoner or defensive matter alleged by him on his arraignment. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 222 On debate the plea was allowed by Lord Keeper Bridgeman. 1875 *Judicature Act* O. xix. r. 13 No plea or defence shall be pleaded in abatement.

c. *Special plea.* In civil and criminal law, a plea either in abatement or in bar of an action or prosecution, alleging some new fact, and not merely disputing the ground of action or charge: opposed to *the general issue*. Cf. *plead specially*, PLEAD *v.* 7 b (also Coke *On Litt.* 282 b).

1699 in Ld. Raymond *Reports* (1790) I. 393 A rule was made by consent that the defendant should waive the special plea, and plead the general issue. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xx. 305 When he meant to distinguish away or palliate the charge, it was..usual to set forth the particular facts in what is called a special plea. *Ibid.*, Pleas that totally deny the cause of complaint are either the general issue, or a special plea in bar. *Ibid.* 306 A justification is likewise a special plea in bar. 1769 *Ibid.* IV. xxvi. 329 Special pleas in bar; which go to the merits of the indictment, and give a reason why the prisoner ought not to answer it at all, nor put himself upon his trial for the crime alleged. These are of four kinds: a former acquittal, a former conviction, a former attainder, or a pardon. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 692 Special pleas, either in bar or abatement, are seldom pleaded to this action [Ejectment].

II. Extended and figurative uses.

3. Controversy, debate, contention, quarrel, strife. In later usage chiefly, now only, *Sc.*

a 1250 [see 1 α]. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 1078 'A! Ich am bitrayȝed,' q^d^ þe fend þo, 'Nou Ich am þorw ple over comen so.' 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* lviii. 4 Lo! to ples and to striues ȝee fasten, and smyten with the fist vnpitouslý. 1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* II. v. (Skeat) I. 22 Wherof cometh plee, debat, theſte, begylinges, but richesse to winne. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 305/1 He also had a grete plee and altercacion with the deuylle for the body of Moyses. 1560 A. L. tr. *Calvin's Foure Serm. Songe Ezech.* i, He entreth not into plea with God. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 316 Sum captanis fra haith pairtes, sped with speid to stanche this pley, and mitigate this controuersie. *Ibid.* 433 Tha suld returne But plie [L. *sine armorum strepitu*]. *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Hallowfair* Poems (1845) 16 Pleys that bring him to the Guard And eke the Council Chammer. *a* 1810 TANNAHILL *Poems* (1846) 11 His wife and him are at some family plea. 1872 MICHIE *Deeside Tales* xiv. 120 There was like to be a ply between them an' the Forbeses.

4. That which is pleaded, maintained, or urged in justification or excuse; a pleading, appeal, argument, claim; an apology, pretext, excuse.

a 1550 *Vox Populi* 423 in Harl. *E. P. P.* III. 283 Thei are dryven to theire plea. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 612 The Capitaine perceiuing his dilatorie ple, by force tooke him

from the officers. 1589 NASHE *Pref Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 14, I had rather referre it, as a disputatiue plea to diuines. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* vii. (1657) 127 Their best plea is from the words of Christ. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 394 So spoke the Fiend, and with necessity, The tyrant's plea, excused his devilish deeds. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* III xviii. 152 No plea is too weak for folly and self-interest to insist upon. 1772 HORNE in *Junius Lett.* li. (1772) II. 197, I admit the plea. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* XXXVII. V. 5 He obtained leave to decline the command on a plea which can scarcely have been more than a pretext. 1877 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. i. i. 4 The privilege and authority of bishops and clergy was Becket's plea for convulsing Europe.

† 5. *transf.* That which is demanded by pleading; a claim. *Obs rare.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* II. i. 7 The plea of no lesse weight Than Aquitaine. 1596 — *Merch. V.* III. ii. 284 But none can drive him from the enuious plea Of forfeiture, of iustice, and his bond. *Ibid.* IV. i. 198, 203.

† 6. A proposal, offer. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Merlin* 365 And yet shall I make to yow a feire plee: com with me to Bredigan, and do hym homage and I shall yelde yow the castell all quyte. *Ibid.* 366, I sente hym to wite that I wolde he make no pleet, ne noyse to no man of his companye.

7. *attrib* and *Comb.*: **plea-house** *Sc.*, a court of law; **plea side**, the civil side of a court having both civil and criminal jurisdiction.

[1459. see PLEAD *sb.* 4.] 1758 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. iv. 42 On the plea-side, or civil branch. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* v, He's seldom at hame when there's ony o' the plea-houses open.

Plea, *v. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 5 **play, pleye,** 5–6 **pley,** 6 **plie,** 7– **plea.** [f. PLEA *sb.*]

1. *intr.* = PLEAD *v.* 1–3.

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 28 On a day he come in to be cowrte & pleyd with be men of cowrte & be judgies & ouer come baim *Ibid* 208 Gude angels stude on be toder syde & playyd agayns baim. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* XII. (*Wolf & Lamb*) viii, Yaa, quod the wolf, yit pleyis thow agane. 1599 M R. M. Fergusson *Hume* (1899) 222 *note*, The Magistrats..sall rather ac ept voluntarlie ten bolls mault 3eirlie ..then to pley for ye said Landis. 1700 Z. HAIG in J. Russell *Haigs* xi (1881) 335 He advised me in general to quit two or three thousand merks rather then plea. *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* V. 155 Another great acquisition of property, for which I had pleaed. 1868 J. SALMON *Gowodean* II. i. 41 Scorn the love for whilk sae mony plea.

2. *trans.* = PLEAD *v.* 4 7.

1581 *Satir. Poems Reform* xliii. 160 It was the Dowglassis douchtaly them dang, And pleit 3our proces in that parliament. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist Scot* I. 116 Athir ar thay preistes serueng the kirk; or men of law to plie a cause, or men of weir to fecht. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xlii, The estate was sair plea'd between Leddy Margaret Bellenden and the present Laird. 1887 MISS M R. LAHEE *Traits Lanc. Elk.* 9 (E. D D.) Aw'm like to plea poverty.

Plea, erron. obs. f. PLEASE *v.*

† **Plea·able,** *a. Sc. Obs.* In 6 **pleyabil, -bill.** [f. PLEA *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be the subject of litigation; debatable.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* III. xxv. (S. T. S) II. 49 Quhen be tribunis war finalie callit, bai lugit be pleyabill landis to pertene to romanis. 1553 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 150 Upoun the severall ground of Scotland, nother pleyable nor debatable, ane gret way within the peceable marche of Scotland.

Pleace, obs. var. PLEASE *v.*

Pleach, *sb rare*$^{-1}$. [f. PLEACH *v.*] Interlacing, intertwining; intertwinement of boughs.

1819 WIFFEN *Aonian Hours* (1820) 45 His nest, the pleach Of many a wilding bough in the neat giant beech.

Pleach (plīʧ), *v.* Forms: 5–6 **pleche,** 6 **pleissh(e,** *Sc.* **pleich,** 7 **plesh, plish,** 7– **pleach.** [ME. *pleche*, a. OF. **plechier* (mod.F dial. *plécher*), dial. form of OF. *plessier, plaissier* PLASH *v.*[1]]

1. *trans* To interlace or intertwine (the bent down or half-cut stems and branches of young trees and brushwood) so as to form a fence or the like; = PLASH *v.*[1] 1.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. cxliii. (Bodl. MS), The wijne. is pikker in bowes & spraies bi plechinge schredinge and paringe. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 310 Nowe husbondrie his olde vines plecheth. *Ibid.* 418 Bende as a bowe, or vynes that men pleche. 1523 FITZHERB *Husb.* § 127 Let the toppe of the tree lye ouer the rote of an other tree, and to pleche downe the bowes of the same tree, to stoppe the holowe places. *Ibid.* [see PLASH *v.*[1] 1]. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* III. 934 Plunder'd vines..pleach'd New growth about each shell and pendant lyre. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* xxiii, The trees meeting overhead; some of them trimmed, some pleached.

b. To layer (a shoot, e. g. of a vine).

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 648 At October in luke lond plecheth [L. *propagat*] he.

2. To make, dress, or renew (a hedge or the like) by the above process; = PLASH *v.*[1] 2.

1523 [see PLASH *v.*[1] 2]. 1635 SIR E. VERNEY in *Mem. Verney Fam.* (1892) I. 129 The Gardner shall pleach noe Hedge this yeare. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Pleach*, to bind a hedge. 1874 SYMONDS *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. xiii. 280 The low broad arches of the alleys pleached with vines. 1886 *Cornh. Mag.* July 32 The banks of the.. hedgerows, which were seldom cut or pleached.

3. *generally.* To entwine, interlace, tangle, plait.

1830 TENNYSON *Poems* 125 Pleached with her hair, in mail of argent light Shot into gold, a snake her forehead clips. 1861 F. MEYCAIFE *Oxonian in Irel.* 96 The earth, being pleached together by the roots of dwarf willows and grass, has defied the pelting storm. 1865 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball.*, *At Eleusis* 209 Poppied hair of gold Persephone Sadtressed and pleached low down about her brows.

Hence **Plea·ching** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl a.*

1398 [see sense 1]. 1504 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 314 For pleisshing at the coppy [= coppice]. 1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* (1839) 18/1 Tangled so thick with pleaching bramble-shoots, With brier and hazel branch, and hawthorn spray. 1889 *Boy's Own Paper* 21 Dec. 178/3 The pleaching [of the hedges] ended at the foot of a rise in the ground.

Pleached (plīʧt, *poet.* plī·ʧed), *ppl. a.* [f. PLEACH *v* + -ED[1].]

1. Of boughs: Interlaced, intertwined, tangled; *transf.* of the arms, folded together.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. xiv. 73 Would'st thou..see Thy Master thus with pleacht Armes, bending downe His corrigible necke? 1896 *Field* 1 Dec. 828/2 The pleached laurels near the house. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 280 It was hedged with thickly pleached bushes.

2. Formed by the pleaching or intertwisting of boughs and twigs; fenced, bordered, or overarched with pleached boughs, as a garden-alley or arbour. Now chiefly as a Shakspearian expression revived by Scott.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* I. ii. 10 The Prince and Count Claudio walking in a thick pleached alley in my orchard. *Ibid.* III. i. 7 Bid her steale into the pleached bower, Where hony-suckles ripened by the sunne, Forbid the sunne to enter. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* x, He ..proposed that they should take a turn in the pleached alley. 1829 *Anniversary, Beatrice* 232 She couches in the pleached bower Which tasselling honeysuckles deck. 1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Tilbury Nogo* 240 An occasional grass field, enclosed by high rotten banks and 'pleached' fences.

Plea·cher. *local.* [f. PLEACH *v.* + -ER[1].] = PLASHER: a. A bough with which a hedge is pleached. b. A hedger.

1882 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Pleachers* same as *Layers*, the quick-thorn shoots which are laid down to form the hedge 1889 *Portfolio* Dec. 231/2 The topiarius, or pleacher, was kept actively at work in trimming the hedges and trellis walks.

† **Plead,** *sb.* Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* Forms: (3 **plaid**), 5–6 (*Sc.*) **pled, plede, pleid,** 6 (*Eng.*) **plead, -e,** (*Sc.*) **plaid.** [f. PLEAD *v.*; peth. in part a reminiscence of OF. and early ME. *plaid*, rare by-form of *plait*: see PLEA *sb.*]

1. A suit or action at law; a controversy, dispute; = PLEA *sb.* 1, 3.

[*a* 1250 Plaid: see PLEA *sb.* 1.] 14.. *Wyntoun's Cron.* VIII. iv 440 Quhare thar is in pleid [*v.r.* pley] twa men Askand the Crowne off a kynrike. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* x. 104 He..maid Stewart with hym to fall in pled. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* VI. (*Sheep & Dog*) xiii, And thair began the pleid. 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* IV. (1577) V iij, Bycause the pl ade betweene you maye happen bee to long. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 149, I fand the loste from blis, Throuch Adamis sin and pleid. 1581 MARBECK *Bk of Notes* 269 The matter..is in plead.

2. A plea, allegation, claim.

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S) 208 To ask resoun and move plede before him..suld be small redress, and bot ane unprofitable plede. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* III. 803 Quhairthrow we all was quite of Plutois pleid 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 307 The foundation of your pleade is so falien, yt I nede not to answere thy protestation.

3. Pleading, harangue, speech, talk, discussion.

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 818 The barde held a grete pleid In the hie hall. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlvi. 115 Thir birdis .. Singing of lufe amang the levis small, Quhois ythand pleid 3it maid my thochtis grene. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 494 Thus endit scho that first begouth that pleid. 15.. *Freirs of Berwik* 256 in *Dunbar's Poems* (S. T. S.) 294 Ga fill the stowp, hald me no mair in pleid, For I am verry tyrit, wett and cauld. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xl. 197 How he suld fend from furie and thair fead, Syne leaue this lyfe with list for all thair plaid.

4. *attrib.*, as **plead-house** = *plea-house*: see PLEA *sb.* 7.

1459 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S) 270 A plede that is maid before a juge ordynare in a plede hous.

Plead (plīd), *v.* Forms: *a.* 3–4 **plaide(n, plaid i,** 3–6 **playde,** 4 **plede(n,** 4–7 **plede** (5 **pledde, plide,** 5–7 **pled**), 6 **pleade** (**pleed**), 6–7 *Sc.* **pleid,** 6– **plead.** *Pa t.* and *pple.* **pleaded:** contracted 5 **pladde,** (9 *dial.* **plad**), 5- **pled** (now *Sc.* and *dial.*), 7-9 **plead.** *β.* 4 **pleit-y, pleyte, playt-y, playte, pleten, -yn,** 4–6 **plete,** 5–6 **pleete,** 6 **pleate.** [In ME. form *plaiden, plaidi*, a. OF. *plaid-ier* (Roland, 11th c.) to go to law, sue, plead, f. OF. *plaid*: see PLEA *sb*; parallel to med.L. *placitāre*, to hold pleas, to litigate (*c* 800 in Du Cange), f. *placitum* PLEA; thence AF. *pleder*, ME. *plēde(n, plead.* ME. *plaiten, plaity, plēten, plete* was a secondary form, corresp. to OF. *plaitier* (14th c. in Godef.); cf. also med.L. *plaitāre* (9th c. in Du Cange) from *placitāre*, and OF. and ME. *plait* sb., for *plaid*, PLEA. Cf. the later PLEA *v.*]

I. Intransitive uses.

† 1. To raise or prosecute a suit or action, to go to law, to litigate. *Obs.*

a. [1292 BRITTON III. i. § 1 La manere de pleder, coment chescun pleyntif deit repurchacer sa sesine de fraunc tenement.] 1442 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 45/1 Able to purchace Londes..and also plede and be empleded. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* xi. (1539) 17 Shall nat plede nor be impleded of their tenementes.

β. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 348 Freris..moven londis to bateilis, and pesible persones to plete. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 78 He..sawe two men of be same towne bifore a iuge pletyng. *a* 1500 in *Arnolde's Chron.* 34 Ye shal not pleete wt noo freman of the Cite w'out the cite. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* II. Wks. 164/1 Rather than thei shoulde pleate and striue in the law before the infidels. *a* 1550 *Merch. & Son* 42 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 135 Thou schalt be pletyd with, when y am gon.

† b. In extended and fig. use: To contend in debate; to wrangle, argue *with*, *against*. Also *to plead it. Obs.*

a. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 184 We mawe bet..Wibvte chesse and bute vyhte Playde [*v.r.* plaidi] mid sobe & mid ryhte. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lix. 5 Sen he pleis with me to pleid, I sall him knawin mak hyne to Calys. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Rom.* ix. 20 Who art thou which playdest against God? 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 306 Quhat than, gif thay of my craft with me pleid? 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 42 Come..you that loue to pleade it out inuincibly at the barre of the dunghill, and will rather loose your liues, then the last word.

β. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* vii. 723 Ich schal makye contekhede Hy tuyre þyne and wyues sede, And moche to pl ity. 1388 WYCLIF *Judg.* xxi. 22 Whanne the fadris and britheren..bigynne to pleyne and plete [1382 chiden] agens 3ou. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xvi. 21 Though a body might pleate with God, as one man doth with another.

2. To address the court as an advocate on behalf of either party; to maintain or urge the claim, or state the case, of a party to a suit.

a. *c* 1305 *St. Kath.* 77 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 92 Gret schame.. An Emperour to siche aboute:..After maistres, to plaidi aten 3ung wenche. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 24 Sendynge of men..of lawe..bi here owen persones for to plede. 1455 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 288 No man of lawe schold pled befor Mayre and Baylyfys of the sayde citte. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 202 The first and chiefe . in law among lawyers though he do not pleade. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. ix. 43 And with him..came Many grave persons that against her pled. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxvi. 145 Sentences. to be taken by them that plead, for Lawes in that particular case. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xvi. (1869) I. 397 He had pleaded with distinction in the tribunals of Rome.

β. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. VII 39 Men of lawe..þat pleteden for Mede 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 201 þat day þat he pletede to fore a iuge. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCXXXII. (1482) 248 It was ordeyned that men of lawe fro that tyme forth shold plete in his moder tonge. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) III. iii. 160 He pleated by thre yeres in the grete assyse in the cyte of Bourgeys.

b. In extended and fig. use. To urge a suit or prayer; to make an earnest appeal, entreaty, or supplication; to beg, implore. Const. *with* the person appealed to; *for* the thing desired, or the person in whose interest one speaks; also *against*.

a. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 155 Bot thogh him lacke forto plede, Him lacketh nothing of manhede. 1624 QUARLES *Job* xi. 60 Let me, a while, with my Accusers plead [*rime* dead]. 1662 in *Cosin's Corr.* (Surtees) II. 313 My Lord hath been..plead with for something for him to keepe him here. 1721 RAMSAY *Content* 374 My mind, indulgent, in their favour pled. 1757 SMOLLETT *Reprisal* II. v, Tho' silent his tongue, he will plead with his eyes. 1757 HOME *Douglas* III, We search'd his clothes, And found these jewels, whose rich value plead Most powerfully against him. 1837 WHITTIER in *Life* (1894) I. 199 We have caucused in season and out of season, threatened and coaxed, plead and scolded. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* I. x, Do not scorn to plead for me. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xii. 158 All Roger's services could not plead against this ill-timed tenderness to a foe. 1872 *Ibid.* IV. xvii 42 His skill doubtless pleaded for him. 1892 J. H. BLUNT *Ref Ch Eng.* II 107 It does not appear that any one pleaded for his pardon except himself.

β. 1340 *Ayenb.* 99 Loke hou..Iesu crist. þe tekþ wel to playty. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 1419 (1468) Be [ye] nought war how fals Polyphete Is now abowte eft soones for to plete. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 114 Medefulli plete wiþ men.

3. To put forward a plea. Cf. PLEADING *vbl. sb.* 3.

a. To put forward any allegation or formal statement forming part of the proceedings in an action at law. (Cf. PLEA *sb.* 2 a.) *Plead over*: see quots. 1872, 1890.

1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 112/1 Yef..the Defendauntz or Plaintifs in suche foreign Plees plede to issue. 1683 GRIMSTONE *Croke's Rep.* (1791) III. 651 (Case 20 Jac. I, 1623) His plea in bar is not answered when he doth not rely upon it, but pleads over in bar 1824 H. J. STEPHEN *Princ. Pleading* (1843) 160 Faults in pleading are, in some cases, aided by pleading over. 1872 *Wharton's Law Lex* 739/1 *Plead over*, to follow up an opponent's pleading by replying, etc, so overlooking some defect to which exception might have been taken. 1875 *Judicature Act* O. XXVII. r. 5 When any party has amended his pleading under rule 2 or 3 of this Order, the other party may apply. for leave to plead or amend his former pleading. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Pleading over*, going on to respond by pleading, after a previous pleading has been judged insufficient, or has been withdrawn.

b. *esp.* To put forward an answer or objection on the part of the defendant to the plaintiff's bill. (Cf. PLEA *sb.* 2 b.)

14.. *Rolls of Parlt* V. 396/1 Provided also that that Act stop not ne conclude the said Thomas .. to answer or plede to eny matier aboveseyd. 1477 *Ibid.* VI. 187/2 They may answere and plede to the action, or in abatement of the pleyntes. 1490–2 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 371 To pledde to a quest in lyke wise in ther owne persones. 1681 DRYDEN *Span. Friar* V. ii, He will not hear me out!.. Was ever criminal forbid to plead? 1727 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 299 The Assembly desired him to propound what he had to say against their being his judges. . Then his two lawyers, Mr Grant and Mr Murray, pled upon that head 1796 BURKE *Let. Noble Ld.* Wks VIII. 8, I ought to be allowed a reasonable freedom,..and no culprit ought to plead in irons. 1824 H. J. STEPHEN *Princ. Pleading* (1885) 50 If the defendant does not demur, his only alternative method of defence is, to oppose or answer the declaration by matter of fact. In so doing he is said to plead.

II. Transitive uses.

†4. To go to law with, sue (a person). *Obs. rare.*

β. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* lviii 3 Alle ȝoure detoures ȝee pleten [1388 ȝe axen [Vulg. *repetitis*] alle ȝoure detouris]. *a* 1500 in *Arnolde's Chron.* 5 b, We haue graunted to our citezens of london that none of them plecte [*pr.* plctee] othor wythout the wallis of london.

5. To maintain (a plea or cause) by argument in a court of law. Also *transf.*

α. [1292 BRITTON I. i. § 7 Qe des pletz pledez devaunt eux.. eynt record. *Ibid.* § 8 A pleder communs pletz.] 1482 *Mank of Lvesham* (Arb.) 77 He was to many that pledyd her causis of god conscience a vyolent oppressur. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. vii. (1895) 233 They thinke it most mete that euery man shuld pleade his owne matter, and tell the same tale before the iudge, that he would tel to his mein of lawe. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm* 233 The Prince sent two of his counsellours, to playde the case. *c* 1586 CTESS PEMBROKE *Ps* LXXIV. XXI, Rise, God, pleade thyne owne case. 1675 PRIDEAUX *Lett.* (Camden) 30 Our Law case is not yet ended; four advocates come down from the Commons to plead it next term. 1777 W. CAMERON in *Sc. Paraphr.* XVII. vi, Plead the widow's cause. 1814 SCOTT *L.d. of Isles* IV. xiv, Anxious his suit Lord Ronald pled.

β. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 100 One acre of medc whereof hit was I pleted hitwene them in the forsaid Courte. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonce* ix, They temytted the cause to be discuted or pleted before the Juge. 1539 BIBLE (Great) *Job* XXIII. 3 O that I myght come before his seate, to pleate my cause before him. 1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* 85 It is Christes onely office to receyue all complayntes to pleate them, and to iudge them.

6. To sue for in a court of law. Also *transf.* to beg, entreat for. In later use chiefly *Sc.*

α. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt* 1304 I schal kysse at your comaundement, as a knyȝt fallez, And fire lest he displese yow, so plede hit no more. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* I. ii, That crave such favour As poor distressed misery may plead. 1637-50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 190 If a minister throw povertie be not able to plead his gleeb and manse, that the rest assist him by contributing till he evict it. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 46 ¶ 6 The Misery of my Case, and great Numbers of such Sufferers, plead your Pity and speedy Relief. 1811 CHAMBERS *Diary* in *Life* (1850) I. 231 Had been appriz'd, that my augmentation was to be pled on the 18th.

β. *c* 1500 *New Not br. Mayd* 66 Mercy I pleate.

7. a. To allege formally in the course of the pleadings. (Cf. PLEA *sb* 2 a.)

α. *c* 1460 *Godstow Reg.* 120 A Charter of Stephyn Agothe, I pleyd in the kynges Courte, for a tenemente in Irelandes Lane. 1491 *Act* 7 *Hen. VII*, c. 2 § 1 Courtes where the seid proteccions shalbe pleded or leyed for any of the seid persons in all plces, plces of Dowre..except. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* Introd. 76 All other private customs must be particularly pleaded. 1890 *Law Reports* 24 Q. B. D. 630 The paragraph was properly pleaded and ought not to be struck out.

β. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* VII. (1520) 87/1 That no letter nor commaundement that came from Rome shold be receyued nor pleted in Englande.

b. To allege formally as a plea (PLEA *sb* 2 b). *Plead specially*, to allege as a special plea (PLEA *sb.* 2 c).

1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. liii. (1638) 159 If the defendant.. in any action plead a plee that amounteth to the general issue. 1602 FULBECKE 1st *Pt. Pandl.* 72 This plee he was enforced to pled by the court. 1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 22 St. Augustine plead it in bar to Celer's action of unkindnesse against him. 1756 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1812) II. XXXVI. 280 The counsellors pleaded constraint as an excuse for their treason. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xx. 305 Every defence which cannot thus be specially pleaded may be given in evidence upon the general issue at the trial. 1769 *Ibid.* IV. XXVI. 336 A pardon may be pleaded in bar. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 753 An executor may plead the same plea in bar, that his testator might have pleaded. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* XXXII, Ramorny, pale as death,..pled his knighthood, and demanded the privilege of dying by the sword. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. v. 30 It would be vain to plead..the king's command to do an unlawful act. 1875 *Judicature Act* O. XIX. r. 15 No defendant in an action for the recovery of land who is in possession..need plead his title.

c. In extended and fig. use: To allege or urge as a plea, esp. in defence, apology, or excuse, or as extenuating an offence.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVIII. XXVII. 593 Thou shouldest not either plead ignorance, or neglect the same. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 101 Old age is miserable, that can plead nothing else for Antiquitie, but the wrinckles of the face and the white haires. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 833 If weakness may excuse, What Murtherer,.. Incestuous, Sacrilegious, but may plead it? 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 166 And have, at least, their precedent to plead. 1733 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 33 If I am mistaken, I can plead neither haste nor inattention. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 256, I can only plead my inexperience in this branch of literature.

d. Phrase. *To plead not guilty* (in civil and criminal law), to deny liability or guilt: in Law-French, *plaider de rien coupable.* So *to plead guilty*; also *fig.* to confess to an accusation or imputation.

To plead guilty appears later, and evidently arose in imitation of *plead not guilty*. *Guilty* is technically not a *plea*, but a confession. Blackstone *Comm.* IV. 324, 332, 399, never uses *plead guilty*, but writes of the prisoner confessing the fact.

[1344 *Year Bk* 18 *Edw. III* 4 Et quant a les bienz..il pleda de rien coupable.] 1454 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 239/2 In the Court of th' Exchequer.. the seid Thomas..to the said Bille and Action aunswered and pleted not gylty. 1681 *Trial S. Colledge* 6 *Cl. of Cr.* You must plead to the Court, Guilty or not Guilty. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* Wks. 1843 VI. 473 Where it happens to a prisoner to answer in the affirmative—in appropriate language, to plead guilty—if he insists on it, the general understanding seems to be that he has a right to have such his plea recorded: in which case there is a necessary end of the trial, and the verdict follows of course. 1866 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 60, I may..be represented as discouraging experiments. To this I must, in some measure, plead guilty. 1875 *Judicature Act* O. XIX. r. 16 Nothing in these Rules contained shall affect the right of any defendant to plead not guilty by statute. 1892 'D. DONOVAN' *In Grip of Law* 58 When called upon to plead, she pled not guilty in a firm clear voice.

†8. To argue or dispute upon in a court of law; to practise (the law). *Obs.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. Prol. 86 Seriauns.. to seruen atte Barre; Pleden [*B. v.* pleten] for pens and pounde ȝe lawe. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* Wks. 158/1 Then..that longed to lerne the lawe. Not to plete it and for glory to dispute it, but to teche it agayne mekely. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. i. (1877) I. 28 The canon law..which is daily pleaded.

Hence **Plea'd** *ppl. a.*, uttered or alleged in pleading; *pleaded-for*, defended by pleading.

1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* IV. xxxi. (1713) 380 Do you see, Cuphophron, whither your pleaded-for Impostures carry, even to savage Murther and Blood-shed? 1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. 321 She seems attentive to their pleaded vows. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* V. xiv. 105 We shall now see what the so often pleaded for dignity of your sex, will enable you to do. 1850 J. S. B. MONSELL *Parish Musings* (1871) 40 Yield to thine own pleaded word.

Pleadable (plī'dăb'l), *a.* Also 5-7 pled-, 6 **plede-.** [ME. a. AF. *pledable* (1292 Britton) = OF. *plaidable*, f. *plaidier* to PLEAD: see -ABLE.]

1. That may be pleaded.

a. Of a cause: That may legally be maintained or defended in a court of law.

[1292 BRITTON II. i, La fourme et la manere de pleder personels pletz pledables par attachement de cors.] 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 206 As cases of lawe, pledable in courtes of assise &c. 1643 *Virginia Stat.* (1823) I. 202 That all monie debts made since the 26th day of March 1642.. shall not be pledable or recoverable in any court of justice vnder this government. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1688) IV. 455 A Forrest hath her Courts of Attachments where Matters are as pledable.. as at Westminster Hall. 1707 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* II. xv. (ed. 22) 196 Real Actions are pleadable in no other Court.

b. That may be alleged formally in the course of the pleadings, or urged as a plea, in a court of law.

[1312 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 284/2 Bref en Chauncellerie pledable en Baunk le Roi.] 1455 *Ibid.* V. 326/1 Such plees as in lawe were pledable. 1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. ii. (1638) 62 If an Obligation beare date out of the realme, [it is] not pleadable at the Comeon law. 1610 R. SHERINGHAM *King's Suprem. Asserted* II. (1682) 8 The words of a Statute..are pleadable in their usual and grammatical sense to all purposes. 1688 SIR G. TREBY in *Collect. Poems* 203 No Pardon to be pleadable to an Impeachment in Parliament. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* 16 Feb. 773/2 The allegations in question are properly pleadable being allegations of matters which may be given in evidence at the trial.

c. *gen.* That may be pleaded, claimed, urged, or alleged in behalf of a cause.

1565 CALFHILL *Answ. Treat. Crosse* 46 b, Your comparison is not pleadeable: ecke part conteyneth some peece of vntruth. 1680 ALLEN *Peace & Unity* 70 If this were not so, their case would not be so pleadable as now it is. 1786 A. GIB *Sacr. Contempl.* 289 Bequeathing to his people..a pleadable interest in all his services and sufferings for their Salvation. 1862 RUSKIN *Unto this Last* IV. 161 Meat! perhaps your right to that may be pleadable; but other rights have to be pleaded first.

†2. *Pleadable brief*, Sc. Law: see BRIEVE. *Pleadable day*: a day on which pleadings can take place.

1471 *Sc. Acts Jas. III* (1814) II. 101/2 Quhen ony brefis pledable hapnis to be folowit before quhatsumeuer Juge. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj., Stat. Rob. I* 24 Na man sould be ejected furth of his free tenement, quherein he alledges him to be vested and seised as of fee; without the kings pledable briefe, or the like briefe.

[1292 BRITTON I. xii § 5 Chescune simayne une foir en tens pledable (*tr.* in time pleadable).] 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 457 For his better aduancement he opened vnto him the whole course of dayes pleadable and not pleadable, exhorting..him withal, to publish that secret and mysterie.

Hence **Plea'dableness**, the quality of being pleadable.

1774 A. GIB *Present Truth* II. 141 The pleadableness thereof at the bar of Law and Justice.

† **Plea'dant, ple'dant.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. F. *plaidant* plaintiff, also advocate who pleads: sb. use of pres. pple. of *plaider* to PLEAD.] A plaintiff.

1599 R. LINCHE *Anc. Fiction* K iv. Giue wrongfull iudgement vpon the truth-inferring pledant.

Pleader[1] (plī'dəɹ). Forms: *α.* as PLEAD *v.* *α.* + 3-ur, 4-or, 4-5-our, -ere, 5-are, 5-er, 6 *Sc.* -ar. *β.* 4 **playtour, -ere,** 5-6 **pleter, -ar(e,** 6 **pleater.** [*α.* ME. *playdur, -our*, a. OF. *plaideor* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), F. *plaideur*, agent-n. f. OF. *plaidier, plaider* to PLEAD; with subsequent change of suffix: see -OUR, -ER[1]. *β.* after the collateral form *playte, plete, pleat* of the vb.]

1. One who pleads in a law-court; an advocate.

α. *c* 1275 *Sinners Beware* 133 in *O. E. Misc.* 76 Þeos playdurs beoþ wel kene. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm. Sel. Wks.* II. 252 Þus seien pleders and pursueris, þat þei done þus al for love. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 274 The pledour and the plee schal faile, The sentence of that ilke day. 1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* I. xviii. (MS. Bodl. 263) 76/1 Plederes [*ed.* 1554 pleters], which for lucre & meede, Meyntene quarelis, and questis doon enbrace. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 32 Yet is in the cyte a nombre incurable, Pleders & brokers, a foule & shamefast rable. 1639 MASSINGER *Picture* II. ii, The tradesman, merchant, and litigious pleader, And such-like scarabs bred in the dung of peace. 1772 *Junius Lett.* lxviii (1820) 338 The learning of a pleader is usually upon a level with his integrity. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* XXXIX. 3 The bench..Where stands a pleader just prepar'd to rouse our tears.

β. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 8746 Þyr was a man þat hyghte Valentyne, Playtour he was, and ryche man fyne. 1340 *Ayenb.* 44 To þise zenne belongeþ ȝe zenne of ualse domesmen and of ualse playteres. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. iii. 3, I suppose that in alle cristendom are not so many pleters attorneys and men of the lawe as been in Englond onely. 1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* 2 That all iudges and pleaters at the barre may lyue of a stypend.

†b. In opprobrious sense. Cf. SPECIAL PLEADER.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* iii. 12 My puple his pleteres [*gloss* or wrong axers] spoileden. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 1731 þat wickidly þou haues, Purvayd þe pletours [L. *latrunculos*] oure partis to ride. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* iii. 8 (Harl. MS.) Advocatis, and pletouris, þe which by sotilte and wickidnesse getithe þe goode of his wordle.

†c. A suitor. *Obs. rare*

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xx. 80 Pleaders are miserable; for sooner shall they attain to the end of their lives, then to the final decision of their pretended rights.

2. *gen.* One who pleads, entreats, or intercedes.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* V. i. 36 But sure if you Would be your Countries Pleader, your good tongue, Might stop our Countryman. *a* 1635 SIBBES *Confer. Christ & Mary* (1656) 47 We have a pleader in heaven, that will take our part against the accuser of our brethren. 1712 BERKELEY *Pass. Obed.* § 33 One great principle which the pleaders for resistance make the ground work of their doctrine. 1884 MAX MÜLLER in *19th Cent.* June 1016 We know how able, how persuasive a pleader Darwin could be.

3. See SPECIAL PLEADER.

† **Plea'der**[2]. *Obs. rare. Law.* Also 5 **pletere.** [a. F. *plaider*, AF. *plaiter, pleter*, infinitive used as sb.: see PLEAD *v.* and -ER[4].] Pleading.

c 1450 *Merlin* 18 This was Merlynes pletere for his moder. 1698 SIR G. TREBY in *Mod. Rep.* XII. 209 Testator took out a writ against the defendant ..; and died during the pleader.

Pleading (plī'dĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* Forms: see PLEAD *v.* [f. PLEAD *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb PLEAD, in various senses.

†1. The carrying on of a suit in a court of law, litigation; hence, a law-suit, action, legal process; a controversy. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6662 In playdinge & in assise & in Iugement also. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. pr. iii. 55 (Camb. MS.) Whennes comyn elles alle thyse foreyne complyntes or quereles of pletynges. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 431 b/1 Doubtyng that the stryf accions and pletynges of the poure shold come onely to the presence and knowlege of hys counceyllours. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) K iij, That they be juges, parties, and advocates of one selfe pletinge.

2. The advocating of a cause in a court of law; the art of drawing pleadings; the body of rules and usages constituting this art.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. III. 294 Shal no seriaunt were no pelure in his cloke for pledyng atte barre. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 92 Ther ne shal no pledynge [*Hengwrt MS.* pletynge] auaille ne sleighte, we shullen yeuen rekenynge of euerich ydel word. 14.. *Pol., Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 96 Ther charter helpys þe not þat day, Ther pletyn is not worth an hawe. 1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 315 In pletynge of theyr case At the Commune Place. 1552 HULOET, Pleadynge, *actitatio, advocatio.* 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 34 The terms, or times for pleading and ending of causes in the Civil Courts. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* IX. 255 The proceedings included a series of assertions and reassertions of right by the parties, and this formal dialogue was the parent of the Art of Pleading.

3. A formal allegation, now generally a written document (formerly, an oral statement) setting forth the cause of action or the defence; in pl. *pleadings*, the formal statements on both sides; in strict use, excluding the count or declaration.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xiv, The pleadynge used in courte and Chauncery called motes. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 30 § 1 Replycacyons, tryoynders, rebutters, toynyng of issues, and other pleadynges. 1596 BACON *Max. & Use Com. Law* I. iii. (1636) 22 Pleadings must be certain, because the adverse party may know wherto to answer. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xx. 293 Pleadings are the mutual altercations between the plaintiff and defendant; which at present are set down and delivered into the proper office in writing. 1825 *Act* 6 *Geo. IV*, c. 120 § 10 The Record of the Pleadings as adjusted shall be authenticated by the Lord Ordinary by his Signature; and the Record so made up and authenticated shall be held as foreclosing the Parties from the Statement of any new Averments in point of Fact. 1883 H. H. S. CROFT *Elyot's Gov.* I. 152 *note*, The pleadings down to the time of Edward III were *viva voce*, and those who pleaded orally would no doubt pursue the method first recommended by Quintilian in his Institutes, and afterwards adopted by later Rhetoricians. 1885 *Law Rep.* 29 Ch. Div. 451 The Court is entitled to look at the pleadings in the Irish action.

4. *gen.* Intercession, advocacy, supplication, earnest entreaty.

c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 97 'What', quod þe synner, '..Canst þou neuere of þi pletinge blynne?' 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 243 Makyng (as saynt Paule sayth) interpellacyon & pletynge for vs before ye father of heuen. *a* 1758 RAMSAY *Adieu for while* ii, Thou dost not obey The pleading of love. 1792 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* i, The beauty.. of Adeline, united with the pleadings of humanity in her favour. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 5. 511 'Comus'..rises into an almost impassioned pleading for the love of virtue.

5. See SPECIAL PLEADING.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pleading-house, -place*, etc.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 405/1 Pletynge howse, or place, *placi-*

torium. 1656 COWLEY *Pind. Odes, 34th Chapter Isaiah* v, Then shall the Market and the Pleading-place Be Choakt with Brambles and overgrown with grass. 1898 LD. HERSCHELL in *Law Rep., Ho. Lords* XIII. 9 As a pleading point, this would have been good.

Plea·ding, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That pleads; entreating, beseeching, imploring.

1818 SHELLEY *Rosalind & H.* 870 What avail .. the knit soul that pleading and pale Makes wan the quivering cheek? 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* vi, He noticed that tender pleading glance at the time. *Mod.* His pleading tones move compassion.

Hence **Plea·dingly** *adv.*, in a pleading manner; **Plea·dingness,** the quality of pleading.

1847 WEBSTER, *Pleadingly*, by pleading. 1865 E. C. CLAYTON *Cruel Fortune* I. 227 She looked so pleadingly, so beseechingly, ..that Lady Charington relented. 1866 NONA BELLAIRS *Wayside Fl.* iii. 27 Cry .. of a little child .. Its intense pleadingness haunted me. 1868 GEO. ELIOT *Sp. Gipsy* III. 293 She spoke tenderly, pleadingly.

† **Plea·ful,** *a. Obs.* [f. PLEA *sb.* + -FUL.] That pleads powerfully, persuasive.

1625 LISLE *Du Bartas' Noe* 12 So from his pleafull tongue falls cheering dew and aire.

† **Plea·ment.** *Obs. rare*—1. In 5 **plement.** [f. PLEA *v.* + -MENT. Cf OF. *plaidement* (*a* 1400 in Godef.).] A pleading; an action at law.

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Engl.* CCXXXV, In a certain plement he [Earl of Pembroke] stode & was ayenst the rigtes and fraunchises of holy chirche.

Pleasable (plī·zăb'l), *a.* Now *rare.* Also 4 **pleasable,** 6 **pleasible.** [ME., *plesable*, a. OF. *plesable* (*c* 1185 in Godefroy), *plaisable* agreeable, f. *plaisir* (= *plaire*) to please; s e PLEASE and -ABLE.]

1. Capable of being pleased; placable, mild.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen* xliii. 14 And my God Almyȝti make hym plesable to ȝow [*Vulg.* Deus .. faciat vobis eum placabilem]. 1552 NORTHUMBERLAND in Tytler *Edw. VI* (1839) II. 148, I love not to have to do with men which be neither grateful nor pleasable. 1570 LEVINS *Manip* 2/23 Pleasable, *placabilis, e.* 1839 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett* 21 June, As good-humoured and pleasable as it is possible to be.

† 2. Acceptable, pleasing, agreeable. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* lx. 7 Thei shul ben offrid vpon my plesable [1388 acceptable] auter. *Ibid.* lxi 2, I shulde .. prechen a ȝer plesable to the Lord [*Vulg.* Annum placabilem Domino]. 1554 KNOX *Godly Let.* A iij b, I haue ben compelled to speake in your presens .. such thinges as were not pleasable to the eares of men.

Hence **Plea·sableness,** placability.

1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* I. (1558) 39 There is nothing more seemely for a great .. man than pleasablenes and mercy.

Pleasance[1] (ple·zăns). Forms: 4- **pleasance,** (-ausce); also 4-7 **plesaunce,** 4-7 (9) **-ance,** 5 **-auns, -awns, pley-, playsaunce, -aunse, plezeauns,** 5-6 **pleasauns,** (*Sc.*) **plesans, -ence,** 7 (9) **plaisance.** [ME. a. OF. *plaisance* (*a* 1296 in Littré) pleasure, delight, in 16th c. place of delight, f. *plaisant* pleasing, *plaisir* to please; so med.L. *placentia*, It. *piacenza*: see -ANCE.]

1. The condition or feeling of being pleased; enjoyment, delight, pleasure, joy. *arch.* and *poet.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 1071 (1099) In ȝe des right as here fall n chaunces, Right so in loue here com and gon plesaunces. *c* 1385 — *L. G. W.* 1150 (*Dido*) Thus is this quyen in plesaunce & in Ioye. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xviii. 67 Yf thou euer toke playsance in ony thyng that by me cam. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cclix. 384 The Englysshemen toke great pleasaunce at theyr valiant dedes. 1710 PHILIPS *Pastorals* ii. 97 Untoward Lads, who Pleasance take in Spite. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II lxxviii, Some days of joyaunce are decreed to all. To take of pleasaunce each his secret share. 1830 TENNYSON *Lilian* ii, When my passion seeks Pleasance in love-sighs. 1866 LONGF. *Flower-de-luce* iii, Beautiful lily, .. born to joy and pleasance, Thou dost not toil nor spin. 1876 J. ELLIS *Caesar in Egypt* 59 All sights and sounds of pastime and plaisance.

† 2. The action of pleasing; the disposition to please; complaisance; agreeable or pleasing manners or behaviour, courtesy. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 81 Som for plesance of folk and flaterye To ben auanced by ypocrisye. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 3083 Good plesaunce is of swich beneuolence, Pat what gode dede he may in man espie, He preysith it, and rebukith folye. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 907 To tell him as I haue tauld the, Withoutin plesance. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 398 Manye Noble men were compelled to pay vnto the king great sommes of money, which was called Pleasaunce, to please the king withall [cf. BENEVOLENCE 3, 4]. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* IV. viii, Content: good Sir, vouchsake vs your pleasance.

b. A sprightly or pleasing trick; a pleasantry. *Obs.* exc. *poet.*

1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* II. (1726) 452 Fancy may be permitted its plaisance and inoffensive Raileries. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1700) I. 284 Those little plaisances and inoffensive railleries of fancy which are sometimes requisite to sauce our conversation. 1873 E. BRENNAN *Witch of Nemi*, etc. 178 Isis, she Who with her myriad pleasances and wiles Chafes the unbloomed desire of Egypt's maids.

† 3. That which pleases one; pleasure, desire, wish, will. *Obs.*

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 21 In the turnynge of thi wille enterely to his seruyce and his plesaunce. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1745 To the plesaunce of God thou the conformе. ? 1461 *Paston Lett.* II. 67, I shall doo your pleasauns as moche as in me is. 1530 *Compend. Treat.* in *Rede me*, etc. (Arb.) 18 To doo his office to the plesaunce of god.

4. Pleasure-giving quality; pleasantness. *Obs.* exc. *poet.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Franklt. T.* 189 The odour of floures and the fresshe sighte, Wolde han maked any herte lighte .. So ful it was of beautee and plesance. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst* (1882) III. 1304, A, welcum masenger of gretl plezeauns! 1503 DUNBAR *Thistle & Rose* 39 For to discryve the Rose of most plesance. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 38 With pleasaunce of the breathing fields yfed. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. (1623) 554 Deseruedly for the pleasance of the place named Beaulieu. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* I. xxvii, It was a fountain of Nepenthe rare, Whence, as Dan Homer sings, huge pleasaunce grew. 1830 TENNYSON *Recall. Arab. Ms.* x, Thence thro' the garden I was drawn—A realm of pleasance.

b. That which awakens or causes pleasure; that in which one delights; an (objective) pleasure or delight. *Obs.* exc. *poet.*

1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* 53 Oute of al joyes and playsaunces worldly. 1619 W. SLATER *Exp. 1 Thess.* (1630) 301 As when .. a father [shows] nuts and such like pleasances to his child. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. xxiii, How Vain are the pleasaunces on earth supplied.

5. A pleasure-ground, usually attached to a mansion; sometimes a secluded part of a garden, but more often a separate enclosure laid out with shady walks, trees and shrubs, statuary, and ornamental water. (Now sometimes surviving as the name of a street or 'place', as the Pleasance in Edinburgh, Falkirk, etc. In *Sc.* (plē·zăns).)

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xxiii. 139 Diners gardens and pleasaunces, planted with Orange trees. *a* 1600 *Hist. James the Sext* (1825) 94 The gunnis war transportit to a fauxburg of the toun [Edinburgh] call.t Pleasands. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxvi, The window .. commanded a delightful view of what was called the Pleasance; a space of ground inclosed and decorated with arches, trophies, statues, fountains, and other architectural monuments. 1847 E. WARWICK (*title*) The Poets' Pleasaunce or Garden of all sorts of pleasant Flowers 1888 HARK *Story my Life* (1901) VI xxv. 161 A charming old pleasaunce with bowling green and long grass walks.

¶ From the final s sound this word was formerly, esp. by Scotch writers, often taken as a plural, and written *plesandis, -antis, pleasands, -ants*, with a pseudo-singular in *-ant*. (But *antis* may sometimes be a misreading for *-ancis*.)

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vii. (*Jacobus*) 497 Þare fo e suld god mare plesandis hafe In til his blud þan al þe lafe *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* v. xii. 523 The othere plesauntis and eesis of the religiosis persoones. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 648 Seyth .. al þe plesawnt of your mynd. *a* 1600 [see 5]. 1824 GALT *Rothelan* II. xiv, She rose and went down into the pleasants of the castle.

† **Plea·sance**[2]. *Obs.* Forms: 5 **ples-,** 6 **pleasa(u)nce, pleasauntes, -ant s, -ants.** [app. a. F. *Plaisance*:—L. *Placentia*, whence It. *Piacenza*, a city of Emilia, now an important seat of textile industry (silk, cotton, etc.).] A fine kind of lawn or gauze; in *a* 1548 identified with LUMBERDYNE.

c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 299 A kerchyef of plesaunce stood ouer hys helme ay. 1440 *Paston Lett.* I. 40 A Knyght out of Spayne, wyth a kercheff of plesaunce I-wrapped aboute hys arme; the qwych Knyght wyl reune a coun wyth a sharpe spere for his sovereyn lady sake. 1473 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 72 Item vj elne of plesance, price elne iij s. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 7 (1509) Two ladyes .. in kyrtels of Crymosyne .. and ouer their garmentes were rochettes of pleasantes, their heades rouled in pleasauntes and typpets lyke the Egipcians, embroudered with golde. Their faces, neckes, armes & handes, couered in fyne pleasaunce blacke: Some call it Lumberdynes, which is marueylous thine, so that the same ladies semed to be nygrost [*sic*] or blacke Mores. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 849/1. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* I. i, Whenas I .. held the cloth of pleasance whilst you drank. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. ii. 147 *note*, Pleasaunce was a fine thin species of gauze, which was striped with gold.

† **Plea·sancy.** *Obs.* [f. as PLEASANCE[1]: see -ANCY.] a. Pleasing character, pleasantness. b. Gaiety, pleasantry.

1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* iii. 31 b, The amenite & pleasancy of the place. 1684 I. MATHER *Remark. Providence* (1856) 141 It is reported that one of the Popes, in way of pleasancy, saying to a parrat, 'What art thou thinking of?' the parrat immediately replied, 'I have considered the dayes of old, the years of antient times'. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. ii. xvi. 435 He had a certain pleasancy in conversation.

Pleasant (ple·zănt), *a.* (*adv.*) Forms: *a.* 4-7 **ples-,** 5 **plays-, pleys-,** 5-8 **plais-,** 6 *Sc.* **pleis-,** 6- **pleas-**; 4- **-ant,** (4-7 **-ante, -aunt(e,** 5 **-awnt,** 7 *Sc.* **-ent**). *β.* (chiefly *Sc.*) 4-6 **plssand,** 5-6 **pleasand, -ande,** (5 **-aund, -ond, plessand,** 6 **pleis-, pleysand**). [ME. a. OF. *plais-, pleisant* (12th c. in Littré, Hatz.-Darm.), prop. pr. pple. of *plaisir* = mod.F. *plaire* to please; see PLEASE *v.* In the *β* forms identified with the north. and Sc. pr. pple. in -AND, and thus really a northern variant of PLEASING *ppl. a.*]

1. Having the quality of giving pleasure; originally synonymous with PLEASING, but now used more vaguely: Agreeable to the mind, feelings, or senses; such as one likes.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 10 And suth thyngis that ar likand Tyll mannys hery g, ar plesand. *Ibid.* 208 Horse, or hund, or othir thing, That plesand war to thar liking 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 42 And thus what thing unto his pay Was most plesant, he lefte non. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 27 Pilgrime ful rich was he [Abraham] and plesaunt to God. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 283/2 Plesande, *acceptus, gratus.* 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* I. i, This fayre and playsaunt book. 1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm. C'tess of Richmond* Wks. (E.E.T.S.) 305 A pleasaunt & a swete lyfe .. a lyfe full of ioye & pleasure. 1550 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 3 Na thing culd be to God mair pleasand. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 252 It is vnto mee the pleasauntest thing in the world vnluersall. 1639 in *Proc. Soc. Antiq.* Ser. II. XIV. 373 The other 2 [marble pillars] very pleasaunt and strounge. 1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* ii § 6 (1833) 59 Pleasant and painful are qualities of the emotions we feel. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* i, The pleasantest time of all the twenty-four hours.

2. Of persons or their attributes: Having pleasing manners, demeanour, or aspect; agreeable, cheerful, good-humoured.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 347 b, Jhon Cardinall of Lorayne .. had bene all his life time a most pleasaunt gest and companion. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. § 4. 239 Our Lord loveth a pleasant giver. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. ii. cxlii, A jolly Swain Methought he was; meek, cheerfull, and pleasant. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 115 Content and even pleasant under Hardships. 1831 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* II. 385 One of the liveliest and pleasantest men I ever met with, was the Marquis del Campo. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* ii, A clever woman is always a pleasanter companion than a clever man.

† 3. Humorous, jocular, facetious; merry, gay. *To make pleasant*, to be festive, make merry. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 321/1 Pleasante propre, *gallivarde.* 1545 *Primer Hen. VIII* in *Three Primers* (1848) 302 Arise, Lord , let .. the righteous and Christ's disciples make pleasant and merry. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 134 When the pleasaunt wanderer perceiued that the Christians ceased to pursue hym. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 45 Which kinde of men, a pleasant writer scoffing at, sayth, That that meate is vnpleasant in tast, which smelleth of the smoake. *c* 1670 HOBBES *Dial. Com. Laws* (1681) 24 All .. the Contentments and Ease which some pleasant men have related of the land of Cocquany. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 246 ¶ 9 Dick Reptile, who does not want Humour, is very pleasant at our Club when he sees an old Fellow touchy at being laughed at for any Thing that is not in the Mode. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 169 Now Gilpin had a pleasant wit.

b. Hilarious or excited from drink; tipsy. *rare.*

1596 RALEIGH *Disc. Guiana* 55 Some of our captaines garoused of his wine till they were reasonable pleasant, for it is very strong with pepper 1680 BURNET *Rochester* (1692) 12 The natural heat of his fancy being inflamed by wine made him .. so extravagantly pleasant that [etc.]. 1853 'C. BEDE' *Verdant Green* iv, He comes home pleasant at night from some wine party.

† 4. Amusing, laughable, ridiculous, funny *Obs.*

1553 STOCKER *Civ Warres Lowe C.* I. 15 With such other like pleasant iestes. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* I. xiv. 47 From our Peru .. they might well bring gold, silver, and pleasant monkies. 1688 PENTON *Guard. Instruct.* (1897) 43 It was pleasant to see how my Son trembled to see the Proctour come in. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No 9 ¶ 13 The most pleasant Grievance is still behind. 1760 FOOTE *Minor* II. Wks. 1799 I. 260 They took him off at the play house some time ago; pleasant, but wrong. Public characters should not be sported with

5. *Comb.*, chiefly parasynthetic, as *pleasant faced, -featured, -mannered, -minded, -natured, -sounding, -spirited, -spoken, -tongued, -witted*, adjs.

1585 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb) 67 Which all I will referre to the consideration of euerie pleasant headded Poet in their proper gifts. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxiv. § 3 It is no great disgrace though they suffer pleasant witted men, a little to intermingle with zeale scorne 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 355 By my troth a pleasant spirited Lady. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 279 This verses, yet pleasant relisht Doctrine. 1685 DRYDEN *Daphnis* Misc Poems II 119 A pleasant sounding name's a pretty thing. 1877 MRS. FORRESTER *Mignon* I. 2 There is one pleasant faced, cheery mannered Divine. 1896 *Peterson Mag.* Jan. 97/1 He is very pleasant-spoken, and invited me to come and spend the night with him.

† B. as *adv.* = PLEASANTLY. *Obs.*

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 140 More .. then the pleasaunt disposed man is willyng fullie to set forthe. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* II xiv. 115 They might live at the Indies very pleasant and happily. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Exod.* xx. *Comm.*, How pleasant eloquent is that Gregorie, called the great.

† **Plea·sant,** *sb. Obs.* Also 7 **plaisant.** [a. F. *plaisant* (16th c.), sb. use of *plaisant* PLEASANT *a.*] A jester, fool, clown.

1595 DONCAN *App. Etym.* (E. D. S.), *Morio*, a pleasand, a playfoole. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 250 Whereupon one of these plaisants [*quidam urbanorum*] came out with a pretie conceit. 1617 in *3rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 409/1 Archibald Armstrong his Majesties pleasant quha come to this burght with the Inglishe Knightis. 1632 HOLLAND *Cyropædia* 42 Why should not they more truely be called, merry concerned Pleasants rather than Boasters?

Plea·sant, *v. rare.* [In trans. use f. PLEASANT *a.*; in intr. ad. F. *plaisanter* to jest, f. *plaisant* PLEASANT.]

† 1. *trans.* To please by indulgence; to indulge.

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xiii. 20 He sings, and reuels, and pleasants his spleen.

† 2. To spend in pleasure. *Obs.*

1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 83 Some pleasant their lives, as if the world should alwayes laugh upon them.

3. *intr.* To joke, indulge in pleasantry.

1845 *Bachelor Albany* (1848) 263 Adelaide had that very night been pleasanting with Laura on the subject of the bachelor.

† **Plea·santable,** *a. Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. PLEASANT *a.* + -ABLE.] = PLEASURABLE.

1619 CHAPMAN *Two Wise Men* II. i. 16 Mee thinkes this praying in a Church among those of high degree is nothing pleasantable, and blushing takes away my devotion.

Pleasantish (ple·zăntiš), *a.* [f. PLEASANT *a.* + -ISH 1.] Somewhat pleasant.

1832 *Fraser's Mag.* V. 97 His eye has a pleasantish twinkle.

Pleasantly (ple zăntli), *adv.* [f. PLEASANT *a.* + -LY [2].] In a pleasant manner.

1. In a way that pleases or gratifies; pleasingly, agreeably.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 3 þei mysten lyue as plesandeli to god & as moche profit to holi chirche. c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1689 That they should sownde To the eares of hem the more pleasantly. 1529 *Supplic to King* (E. E. T. S) 48 Castelles, pleasauntely set abowte with parckes. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II 93 All the women of Persia are pleasantly apparelled. 1776 LD HAILES in Boswell *Johnson* 30 Aug., Dr Johnson's *Suavorium* is pleasantly and artfully composed. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 193 On our way we can pass the time pleasantly in talking.

2. In a manner showing pleasure or contentment; cheerfully, goodhumouredly.

1388 WYCLIF *Ps.* [lii] 21 Thanne thou schalt take plesauntli the sacrifice of rightfulnesse. 1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* II. x. (1557) 105 b, That they [servants] do their duty diligently, meekely, and buxomly, yea and merily to, and pleasantly. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. (1701) 91/2 He gave him the Cup, Socrates took it chearfully,..and looking pleasantly upon him, demanded whether he might spill any of it in libation. 1868 GEO. ELIOT *R. Holt* (1868) 12 The young brown eyes seemed to dwell on her pleasantly.

†3. By way of pleasantry; humorously, facetiously, jocosely. *Obs.*

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 48 b, Many wittie men take occasion to reason pleasantly upon the interpretation of a worde. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 253 They will give you a head of Garlick roted in the ashes, and pleasantly call it a pigeon. 1787 G. WHITE *Selborne* IV. (1789) 10 This embellishment .. has occasioned strangers sometimes to ask us pleasantly, 'whether we fastend our walls together with tenpenny nails?'

Pleasantness (ple·zăntnés). [f. PLEASANT *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being pleasant (in various senses: see the adj.).

1530 PALSGR. 255/2 Pleasantnesse, *plaisance. Ibid.*, Pleasantnesse, *amenité.* 1555 EDEN *Decades* 25 The Lieuetenaunt beinge entysed by the pleasantnes of the kynges syster. 1610 A. WILKET *Herapla Dan* 261 It also is for pleasantnes and fruitfulnesse farre beyond other regions. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* iii. 17 Her wayes are wayes of pleasantnesse, and all her pathes are peace. 1685 tr. *Gracian's Courtier's Orac.* 76 There is nothing more unpleasant than a continual pleasantness. Some minutes are to be allowed to mirth, and the rest to seriousness. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 373 He had a pleasantness in his conversation that took much with the king. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc Caubul* (1842) I. 99 The influence of the rains of Hindoostaun, had cooled the air, and given it a peculiar softness and pleasantness. 1877 TENNYSON *Harold* IV. i. 14 She hath won upon our people thro' her beauty And pleasantness among them.

Pleasantry (ple·zăntri). Also 8-9 **plaisanterie.** [a. F. *plaisanterie*, OF. *plesanterie* (13th c. in Godef.), f. *plaisant* PLEASANT, jocose; see -RY.]

1. A pleasant and sprightly humour in conversation; jocularity, fun, facetiousness; good humoured ridicule, raillery.

1653 tr. *De Parc's Com. Hist. Francion* 23 Ravished with the pleasantry of the severall passages he had heard. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* Ded. (1697) 60 There can be no Pleasantry where there is no Wit. 1734 tr. *Rollin's An. Hist* (1827) I. 115 Ridicule, or to express the same word by another, pleasantry. 1763 C. JOHNSTON *Reverie* I. 256 Pumping his brain for pleasantry, and labouring for wit to entertain the sneering crowd around him. 1827 CARLYLE *Misc., Richter* (1857) I. 14 That light matter which the French call pleasantry. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 308 A species of sinnery, which furnished an inexhaustible subject of pleasantry to three or four generations of scoffers.

b. With *a* and *pl.* A humorous passage, action, or (now, esp.) speech: a joke, a jest.

1701 *Stanley's Hist. Philos.* Biog. 6 Many other Pleasantries of the same Kind are mention'd in their Place. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 31 P 2 The several Woods in Asia, will give the Audience a Sight of Monkies dancing upon Ropes, with many other Pleasantries of that ludicrous Species. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II To Rdr. 3 With their Censorious Plaisanteries upon the greatest of Authors and Worthies. 1809 SYD. SMITH *Serm.* I. 235 They think that a few silly pleasantries, and slender arguments, are a sufficient preparation to decide on these proofs of a future life. 1882 MCCARTHY *Hist. Own Times* III. xlvii. 431 He seldom indulged in any pleasantries that could wound or offend.

†2. Pleasure, pleasantness, enjoyment. *Obs.*

1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 253 To take up the good Company's Attention now, will spoil their Pleasantry. 1780 BURKE *Let. to T. Burgh* Wks. 1842 II. 409 Lord North was either wholly out of the house, or engaged in other matters of business or pleasantry, in the remotest recesses of the West Saxon corner. 1790 G. WALKER *Serm.* II. xxi. 109 We lose the relish for the thousand pleasantries of life.

Pleasantsome, *a. rare*[-1]. [f. PLEASANT *a.* + -SOME.] Somewhat pleasant.

1836 F. MAHONY *Rel. Father Prout, Songs Hor.* I. (1850) 389 Some .. find Larissa pleasantsome Or Sparta deem seductive.

Please (plīz), *v.* Forms: 4-5 (*Sc.* 6-8) **pleis(e,** 4-6 **pleys** (*Sc.* **pleyss**), **ple·e** (*Sc.* **ples**, 4 **pleece**), 5 **plaise, plase, place,** 5-6 **playse** (*Sc.* **pleiss, pless,** *erron.* **ple**), 5- **please,** (6 **pleace, pleas, plise,** *Sc.* **pliis**). [ME. *plaise, pleise, plese*, a. OF. *plais ir* (3 pl. pres. *plaise-nt*) = Pr *plazer* Sp. *placer*, Pg. *prazer*, It. *piacere* = L. *placēre* to be pleasing or agreeable, f. root *plac-* in *placidus* gentle, mild, peaceful, *placor* contentment, satisfaction, *placāre* to calm, soothe, still. The mod.F. infinitive *plaire* (12th c. in Littré) is a collateral form, repr. a pop. L. *placēre, plac're.*]

I. †1. *intr.* To be agreeable; to give pleasure or satisfaction. Const. *to* = F. *plaire à*, L. *placēre* with dative; *with*, etc. *Obs.*

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* lii. 7 [liii. 5] For God wasted þe bones of þem þat pleseii to men. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4729 In what maner þat i miȝt mest with þe plece. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 198 That Scottis men mycht do na thing That enir mycht pleyss to thar liking. 1388 WYCLIF 1 *Thess.* iv. 1 As ȝe han resceyued of vs how it bihoueth ȝou for to go and plese to God. — 1 *Sam.* xviii. 26 The word pleside in the eyen of Dauyd. *c* 1400 *Prymer* (1895) 50 þat we mowe serue to þee wiþ chast bodi, & plese to þee wiþ clene herte.

†b. *To please to oneself*, to take pleasure, be well pleased. *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Isa.* xlii 1 Al plesede to hym in hym my soule [1388 my soule pleside to it silf in hym]. 1382 — *Wisd.* vi. 3 ȝiueth eres, ȝee that holden togidere multitudis, and plesen to ȝou [1388 plesen ȝou] in companyes of nacions.

2. *trans.* To be agreeable to; to gratify, satisfy, delight.

The vb. was here orig. *intr.* as in 1, the object being a dative; but this not being formally distinct from an accusative or direct object, the vb. came at length to be viewed as transitive, and to have a passive voice (see 4). (It has no passive in F.)

c 1330 R. BRUNNE (*Chron.* (1810) 68 þe meyne in alle þing plesed him next the king. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 188 Bliþe was eche a hain ho best miȝt him plese. 1388 WYCLIF 1 *Thess.* iv. 1 Hou it behoueth ȝou to go and to plese God [1382 to God]. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* viii. i (1495) 296 We shall fle the worlde though he playse [*Bodley MS.* please] vs wyth welthe. *Ib. d.* xviii xiv. 774 An oxe heride plasyth the oxen wyth whystlynge and wyth songe. *c* 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 5/6 *Mais sil vous plaist' autrune chose Que ie puisse faire*: But if you plaise ony thyng That I may doo. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 9 The king said to them 'That playseth me'. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) x. 38 Is no' in eid I cure, Bot pleiss my lady pure. 1611 BIBLE *Esther* ii. 4 The thing pleased the king, and he did so. 1639 S. DU VERGER tr. *Caninus' Admir. Events* 85 Imagining that all was lawfull that pleased his humour. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xl, But she was resolved to please her eye, if she should plague her heart. 1837 ARNOLD *Let.* 21 Apr. in Stanley *Life* II. 81 Jacob Abbott's last work .. will, I think, please you very much.

b. *absolutely.* (At first perh. *intr.* = 1.)

1390 GOWER (*Conf.* III. 158 For thei that runnen plese and glose, Ben .. the norrices Unto the lostringe of the vices. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Esop* I. xvii, The vnwyse displeseth there where he supposeth to please. *c* 1530 *Pol., Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 31 Please with thi dedys rathir than with thy cloths. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit* 747 Two names, that always cheat, and always please. 1747 JOHNSON *Prol. Opening Drury-Lane* 54 The drama's laws, the drama's patrons give, For we that live to please, must please to live. *a* 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) I. 356 Men and writers, if they please at all, must please by doing their best in their own way. 1877 FURNIVALL *Leopold Shaks.* Introd. 120 The revived doctrine that the main object of poetry is to please, seems to me too contemptible to be discuss.

c. *refl.* To gratify or satisfy oneself. Also *colloq.* To do as one likes, take one's own way.

c 1586 CT'ESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* xlix. vii, Please they them selves, and think at happiest stay Who please them selves. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* v iv. 78 If I sent him word .. it [his beard] was not weil cut, he wold send me word he cut it to please himselfe: this is call'd the quip modest. 1608 — *Per.* iv. i. 101 Perhappes they will but please themselves vpon her, not carrie her aboord. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* A iij, I purposed not so much to please my selfe, and a few, as to be beneficiall. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Pope* Wks. IV. 67 Warburton .. had, in the early part of his life, pleased himself with the notice of inferior wits. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 334 The clans which took no part in the insurrection .. pleased themselves with the hope that they should easily make their peace with the conquerors.

3. *Impersonally*, with formal subject *it* (the real subject being a following infinitive or clause, expressed or understood): To seem good to one; to be one's will or pleasure. (Equivalent in sense to 'will', 'choose', 'think proper', etc., with the person as subject: cf. 4 b.)

Formerly usual in deferential phrases of address or request, as *and, an, if it please you*, etc., *may i, will it please you, your honour*, etc.; ellipt. *please it* (corruptly *pleaseth*) *you*, etc.; also (with omission of *it*), *so please you, please you*, and still in *please your honour, please God, please the gods*, etc.

†a. Const. with *to* (= F. *à*, L. dative). *Obs.*

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* xxxix. 18 [xl. 13] Plese it, Lorde, to þe, þat þou defende me. 1382 WYCLIF *Esther* i. 19 If it plese to thee [Vulg. *si tibi placet*], go ther out a maundement. *c* 1434 *Paston Lett.* I. 36 Plese it to Commines of the present Parlement, that William Paston..takyth diverse fees [etc.]. *a* 1450 *Knt de la Tour* (1868) 90 But she was paied as it plesed to God, atte the laste.

b. Const. with simple object (orig. a dative). † *Please it you*, may it please you.

(A following infinitive often lost its *to* in 16-17th c.)

1388 WYCLIF *Esther* ix. 13 If it plesith the kyng [1382 If to the king it plese, Vulg *si regi placet*], power be ȝouun to the Jewis. 1406 HOCCLEVE *La male regle* 416 If it thee lyke & plese. 1423 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 249 Please it your full wyse discretions, to consider the matier. *c* 1460 *Play Sacram.* 73 And yt place yow. 1478 *Paston Let.* III. 221 Withouth it ple yow to send oon of yowr men to me. 1503 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 553/1 Pleas it nowe your Highnesse.. to ordeyn. 1509 in *Mem. Hen. VII* (Rolls) 433 And hyt ple your grace..that [etc.]. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 350 Please you also to remember how many Lords, noble men, and good commons died in those warres. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* Wks. 181/2 Please it your Holiness, I think it be some ghost. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. ii. 140 Come, come, wilt please you go? 1594 — *Rich. III*, iv. iv. 488 Pleaseth [*Qos.* please it] your Maiestie to giue me leaue, Ile muster vp my friends. 1598 — *Merry W.* I. i. 275 Wil't please your worship to come in, Sir? *Ibid.* II. ii 37 Not so, and 't please your worship. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. vi. (Arb.) 32 Not a word more sir ant please you. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xv. 34 It pleased Silas to abide there still. 1646 *Hamil on Papers* (Camden) 117 May it please your Grace. 1822 WESS BUNSEN in Hare *Life* I. vi. 196 Whe efore he follows this plan it has never pleased him to explain.

c. With omission of *it*; in †*please you*, †*so please you*, may it (so) please you; *please your honour, please God*, etc.

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 72 Me pl is [= pleises] not at nowder of pies salde be sent þis message. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* iv. iii 37 *Ros.* Will you heare the letter? *Sil.* So please you, for I never heard it yet. 1611 — *Cymb.* II. ii. 1 *Imo.* Who's there? My woman: Helene? *Lady.* Please you Madam. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 69 An please your Honour, there's a Man below wants to speak to you. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* vi, 'Please your honour, he may be a robber', said Michael. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* II. ii, To-morrow night, please the gods, we will have then a snug carousal.

4. *Passive. To be pleased.* To be gratified, delighted, or agreeably satisfied. Const. *with*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 149 Þe pepil was i-pleised wiþ his faire speche. 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 3 Therwith he is both plesud and payd. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* [li]. 19 Then shalt thou be pleased with the sacrifice of rightuousnesse. 1718 *Free thinker* No. 61 40 Every One is pleased with such an Occasion of shewing the Superiority of his Understanding. 1850 MCCOSH *Div. Govt.* II. ii. (1874) 213 Not can God be pleased with the perverted adoration.

b. with *infinitive* (or *clause*), expressing the subject of satisfaction. Also, (*b*) To have the will or desire, to be moved; (*c*) To think proper, vouchsafe, choose; to have the kindness, be so obliging as; *sarcastically*: to have the humour.

(This is the passive of the impersonal construction: *I was pleased to see* = *it pleased me to see*.)

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3008, I was wel plesed .. To see the botoun fair and swote, So fresshe springe out of the rote. 1594 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 246 Be pleased then To pay that duite which you truly owe. 1610 — *Temp.* III ii. 44 Wilt thou be pleas'd to hearken to the suite. *Ibid.* III. iv. 161 If you be pleas'd, retire into my Cell, And there repose. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 10 The tongues wherein God was pleased to speake to his Church by his Prophets and Apostles. — *Ps.* xl. 13 Be pleased, O Lord, to deliuer me. 1680 SIR C. LYTTELTON in *Hatton Corr.* (Camden) 239 He was pleased to tell mee the King sayd it was for his service. *c* 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 60 To persecute..persons that he is pleas'd to call heretick. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III 459 Pleas'd I am, no beaten Road to take. 1722 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S) III 424 He was pleas'd to mention the Controversy between Dr. Kennett and me. 1759 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 405 The governor is pleased to doubt our having such letters as we mentioned. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* II. vi, My dear Sir! you are pleased to be amusing this morning. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. xvii. 67 A noble and powerful city, inhabited by rich, daring, and he is pleased to add faithless, citizens.

5. *trans.* To appease, pacify, satisfy. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* i. 3 A maal with outen wemme he shal offre .. to plese to hym the Lord [1388 to make the Lord plesid to hym, Vulg. *ad placandum sibi dominum*]. — *Ps.* xlviii 8 [xlix. 7] He shal not ȝiue to God wher of he be plesid [1388 to God his plesyng, Vulg *placationem suam*]. 1563 *Homilies* II. *For Good Friday* II. (1859) 420 He could do nothing that might please God's wrath. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus* s. v. *Pro, Delicta pacare*, to please god for sinne. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pleease*, to satisfy, to make an equivalent. 'I'll pleease you for 't.'

II. 6. *intr.* To be pleased, to like; to have the will or desire; to have the humour; to think proper. (In sense, exactly = the passive in 4, 4 b.)

The history of this inverted use of *please* (observed first in Scottish writers) is obscure. But exactly the same change took place in the 14th c. in the use of the synonymous verb LIKE, where the impersonal 'it liked him', 'him liked', became 'he liked' *c* 1430. It may therefore be assumed that 'I please' was similarly substituted for 'it pleases me', 'me pleases' (*c* 1440 in 3 c). Cf. also Malory's 'me ought', in alliterative *Morte Arthure* 'me aughte', with Wyclif's 'Y awȝte', later 'I ought'. The remarkable thing in the case of *please* is that the sense was already log cally expressed by the passive *to be pleased* (sense 4), and that the new idiom was therefore not needed, 'he pleases' being simply = 'it pleases him', and 'he is pleased'. Shakspere uses the three forms indifferently. Indeed, all the constructions of the vb., exc. 6 c, are richly exemplified in his works: see Schmidt.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxi. 38 ȝour melody he pleissis nocht till heir. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. vii. 5 From Lawrentum. War horsmen sent to Turnus, for to se Quhat he plesyt. 1530 [see b]. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxxxiv. [cxxxv.] 6 What so euer ye Lorde pleaseth, ye doth he in heauen & in earth. [Elsewhere C. has always 'pleaseth the Lord', which also stands here in the Great Bible and Geneva.] 1581 N. BURNE *Disput. in Cath. Tracates* (S. T. S) 122 Lauch alsmekle als ye pleis. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 2 b, This your anguish of mind, or melancholie, as you please to tearme it. 1588 GREENE *Perimedes* Ep. Ded., If he (Perimedes) please I have my desire. 1602 SHAKS. *All's Well* III v. 71 This yong maid might do her A shrewd turne if she pleas'd. 1612 *Two Noble K.* II. ii. 59, I see two comforts rysing, two mere blessings, If the gods please. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 140 They .. single what beast they please to fight with. 1649 HOWELL *Pre-em. Parl.* 3 The Book you pleased to send me. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxvi. 138 He may when he pleaseth, free himselfe from that subjection. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 21 He travels a foot with his whole Court, yet his Courtiers go as they please. 1665 BOYLE

Occas. Refl. iv. xvii. (1848) 270, I can make her speak to me, just what I please. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 81 That he will please to let me know all therein. 1723 ADDISON *Guard.* No. 160 P 7 You may make what use of it you please. ? 1800 W. B. RHODES *Bomb. Fur.* i. (1830) 7 What will your Majesty please to wear? 1835 *Law Rep.* 29 Ch. Div. 488 The plaintiff..has a right to have the trial where he pleases.

b. *If* (†*and, an*) *you please*: if it please you, if you like, if it is your will or pleasure: a courteous qualification to a request, the acceptance of an offer, etc.; also (parenthetically), a sarcastic way of emphasizing any surprising statement, as if asking leave to make it. (So F. *s'il vous plaît*. Cf. *by your leave*: see LEAVE *sb.* 1.)

Here *you* may have been originally dative, as in 3 b (i.e. if (it) please you, = L. *si vobis placet*, F. *s'il vous plaît*, Ger. *wenn es Ihnen gefällt*), as in quot. 1483 in 2; but it is now taken as nominative (i.e. if you are pleased, if you like, if it is your will or pleasure): cf. *if he pleases; if they please*, above (in 6); and 'if ye please' here in 1530. Shakspere has both *if you be pleased* 4 b), and *if you please*.

1530 *Jyl of Brentford's Test.* (Ballad Soc.) 15 But tary, I pray you all, Yf ye please. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* i. i. 50 Let me say no, my Liedge, and if you please. 1596 — *Merch. V.* i. 147 If you please To shoote another arrow that selfe way. 1601 — *Twel. N.* iii. iv. 355 Pray sir, put your sword vp if you please. 1621 ELYOT *Debates Lo. Lords* (Camden) 58, I wyll goe, and you please. *a* 1653 BINNING *Serm.* (1845) 419 Ye need not be made miserable, but if you please. *Mod.* Will you take another cup? *If* you please. (*To child*) Say 'If you please', and you shall have it.

1848 THACKERAY in *Scribner's Mag.* I. 391/1, I heard of the father and son in the other regiment .., the Slashers if you please, being carried up drunk to bed. *Mod.* He must travel first class, if you please, like his betters.

c. *Please!* (imperative or optative) was app. originally short for *please you* (3 c) = 'may it (or let it) please you'; but it is now usually taken as = 'Be pleased' (imperative of 6), or as short for 'if you please' (6 b).

This use of *please* appears to have been unknown to Shakspere, whose shortest form is *please you* (3 c).

When parenthetical, or without construction, *please* is = may it please you, if it please you, if you please; e.g. Please, may I go out? May I come in, please? Come here, please; Give me my hat, please; Please, Sir, did you call? Shall I ring the bell? Yes, please. Will you, please, take a message for me?

But when followed by an infinitive, it is = Be pleased: e.g. Please to excuse my keeping you waiting; Please to return the book soon; Please not to lose it.

[1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* v. vii. 185 Please then my Lord to read this Epistle.] 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 397 Heav'nly stranger, please to taste These bounties which our Nourisher, To us for food and for delight hath caus'd The Earth to yeild. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 90 Please then to take my place. 1891 KIPLING *Light that Failed* (1900) 226 'Then I'll tell the boys.' 'Please not, old man.' 1898 G. B. SHAW *Plays* II. *You never can tell* 309 Yes, sir. Please, who are you?

†7. *trans.* To be pleased with, take pleasure in; to like. *Sc. Obs.*

1578 *Ps.* li. in *Scot. Poems 16th C.* (1801) II. 119 Gif thou had pleased sacrifice I suld have offered thee. 1616 J. HAIG in J. Russell *Haigs* vi. (1881) 139 Gif they pleasit not his wark when they saw it, he should correct it. *a* 1665 GUTHRIE *Chr. Gt. Interest* i. viii. (1766) 119 You wonder that any man should not please the device of salvation by Christ. 1719 *Wodrow Corr.* (1842) II. 470, I please what you term the demy [paper], but I think it's thin.

†**Please**, *sb. Sc. rare.* [f. prec.] Pleasing, pleasure. *a* 1550 *Freiris of Berwik* 428 in *Dunbar's Poems* (S. T. S.) 299 Bot all thair sport, quhen thay wer maist at eiss, Vnto our deme it wes bot littill pleiss.

Pleased (plīzd), *ppl. a.* [f. PLEASE *v.* + -ED 1.] Affected by feelings of satisfaction or pleasure; contented, gratified, in good humour; † appeased.

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* lxxvii. 38 He forsooth is merciful, and plesid [1388 merciful] shal be maad to the synnes of hem. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 58 Therwith he helde hym pleased. 1530 PALSGR. 321/1 Pleased, *content.* 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, i. ii. 55 Nay be not angry, I am pleas'd againe. 1596 — *Merch. V.* iii. ii. 182 Among the buzzing pleased multitude. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* i. 25 The spirits are refreshed, and in a pleased temper and condition. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VIII. vii, I am not quite pleased with your looks. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* vi, A pleased smile appeared on her face.

Pleasedly (plīzĕdli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a pleased manner; with pleasure or satisfaction.

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Dying* i. § 3 (1719) 26 He .. that can look upon another Man's Lands evenly and pleasedly as if they were his own. 1661 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xl. 262 He that would be pleasedly innocent, must refrain from the tast of offence. 1837 *Contemp. Rev.* IV. 417 [She] would have lingered pleasedly.

Pleasedness (plīzd-, plīzĕdnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The condition of being pleased; pleasure, satisfaction.

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1848) 69 It may put him in mind of the pleasedness and alacrity, with which a charitable person should set himself to the doing of good. 1680 BAXTER *Cath. Commun.* iii. (1684) 16 Pleasedness, and Displeasedness are in the Passions, and signify Joy and Trouble. 1828 J. BALLANTYNE *Exam. Hum. Mind* III. ix. 323 That pleasedness, if it be in a considerable degree, is the very same with the affection of joy or delight.

†**Plea·se-God**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. PLEASE *v.*] That pleases God.

1626 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. II. *Magnificence* 3 Salomon: His (please-God) Choice of Wisdom, wins him Honor.

†**Plea·se-man.** *Obs. rare.* [f. PLEASE *v.*] One who tries to please men, a man-pleaser.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 463 Some carry-tale, some please-man, some slight Zanie.

Pleaser (plī·zər). [f. PLEASE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who or that which pleases or aims at pleasing.

1526 TINDALE *Col.* iii. 22 Not with eye service as men pleasers. 1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* Pref. P iij b, A bitter inuectiue against Poets and Poesie..That it is a nurse of lies, a pleaser of fooles. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 190 A pleaser of all men .. that he might gaine some. 1861 J. BROWN *Horæ Subs.* (1882) 308 If it be a great pleasure to see others pleased, and a greater to be the pleaser.

†**Plea·se-time.** *Obs. rare.* [f. PLEASE *v.*] One who tries to please the time, a time-server.

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* lxxxi. 341 Live ever, in this Forehead of our Song by Please-times now forgot.

Pleaship (plīʃip). *rare.* [f. PLEA *sb.* + -SHIP.] The condition of being at law; litigation.

1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* Let. xiii, Peter Peebles and Paul Plainstanes entered into partnership. .. But *societas est mater discordiarum*: partnership oft makes pleaship.

Pleasing (plī·zĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.]

1. The action of the vb. PLEASE; the giving of pleasure or satisfaction; the fact of being pleased or satisfied.

†*To have pleasing to*: to take pleasure in; *to do* (one) *pleasing*: to give pleasure to (*obs.*).

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. iii. 237 Preostes and Persones þat plesyng desyrde, And taketh Meede and moneye for Massen þat þei syngen. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 48 Whi loue ye or haue more plesinge to ani man than to youre husbonde? *Ibid.* 67 To make her selff the fayre to the plesinge of the worlde. 1596 RALEIGH in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* (1880) 36 Preferringe your plesinge before myne own desire. 1611 BIBLE *Col.* i. 10 That yee might walke worthy of the Lord vnto all pleasing, being fruitfull in euery good worke. 1395 CLIVE HOLLAND *Jap Wife* (ed. 11) 78 She is a graduate in the art of pleasing.

†b. Appeasing, pacification, blandishment.

c 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyclif* 123 þei disceyven þe hertis of innocentis be swet wordis & plesyngis & oþer feyned signes. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Macc.* i. 47 Sacrifices and plesyngis for to be don in the temple of God. *c* 1400 *Harrow Hell* 977 (Add. MS.) A lettre þei wrote all of plesynge.

†2. One's liking, pleasure, desire, will. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 2 Tota pulcra þou art to my plesynge, My moder, princes of paradys. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iii. 148 That wold I lerne; Ittis my plesyng. 1527 *Prose Life St. Brandan* (Percy Soc.) 40 Therfore our Lorde hath set us here .. in full grete joye and myrth, after his pleasynge, here to serve hym.

†3. A source of pleasure; an object of delight. *Obs. rare.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 613 They moste take in patience at nyght Swiche manere necessaries as been plesynges To folk þat han ywedded hem with rynges.

†4. = PLEASINGNESS. *Obs.*

1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Agric.* (1622) 184 The sweetnesse and pleasing of idlenesse, and of doing nothing, creepeth into our sences. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, i. i. 13 He capers nimbly in a Ladies Chamber, To the lasciuious pleasing of a Lute.

Plea·sing, *ppl. a.* [f. PLEASE *v.* + -ING 2.]

1. That pleases; that gives pleasure or satisfaction; agreeable, grateful.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 19 However þis ende comeþ beste, is moost plesing to God. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 191 Plesyd wyth fayre woordys & plesyng speche. 1563 *Mirr. Mag., Hastings* lvi, The pleasyngst meanes boade not the luckiest endes. 1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VIII. xli. (1612) 200 The teares did wash her pleasing face. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 327 What is pleasinger then varietie, or sweeter then flatterie? 1702 POPE *Dryope* 13 Her smiling babe (a pleasing charge) she prest Within her arms. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 9 He has reconciled the pleasing to the proper. 1877 MRS. FORRESTER *Mignon* I. 15 No longer a young man, yet not too old to be pleasing to women.

†2. Willing, approving. *Obs. rare.*

1652 HOWELL *Giraffi's Rev. Naples* ii. 81 Whereunto Don John gave no pleasing ear.

Pleasingly (plī·zĭŋli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. In a pleasing manner; so as to please; pleasantly.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurgie* 8 Be he trewe .. & plesynglyche bere he hym-self to hys pacients. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 129 No Orator was euer more pleasingly perswasiue. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 256 An island, where I spent my time so pleasingly. 1859 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* II. 190 There is..very little variety, nor are the different objects pleasingly arranged.

†2. With pleasure; = PLEASANTLY 2, PLEASEDLY. *Obs.*

c 1410 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* xxxiii. 62 (Gibbs MS.) Oure lord iesu accepted more plesyngly & preferred þe priuy contemplacyoun of marye. 1592 LAMBARDE *Archeion* (1635) 89 If one that hath a judiciall place..shall pleasingly heare the proofes of the one partie, and peremptorily cut off the other. 1612 W. MARTYN *Youth's Instruct.* 77 Neither doe you relish too pleasingly your owne actions. 1682 NORRIS *Hierocles* Pref. 19 That can look upon another man's Lands evenly and pleasingly as if they were his own. [Cf. PLEASEDLY, quot. 1651.]

Pleasingness (plī·zĭŋnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] a. Pleasing quality; agreeableness, pleasantness. † b. Pleasedness, pleasure (*obs.*).

a. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 55 Time..seeming..short ..in the pleasingnesse of such presence. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* i. iv. § 2 (ed. 3) 59 The novelty and pleasingness of musick and poetry. 1776 WESLEY *Hush. & Wives* iii. Wks. 1811 IX. 62 The Effects of Nuptial Love are three, Pleasingness, Faithfulness, Helpfulness. 1832 L. HUNT *Sir R. Esher* (1850) 234 Warts and wrinkles..inimical to pleasingness of aspect.

b. 1649 KARL MOHR. tr. *Senault's Use Passions* (1671) 53 One might .. see pleasingness take the same place in his countenance, which Choler had possest.

Pleasurabi·lity. *rare.* [f. next + -ITY.] The quality of being pleasurable.

1813 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 12 Apr. 227/1 He .. talks as if he were all pleasurability or dignity.

Pleasurable (plezʼūrăb'l), *a.* [f. PLEASURE *sb.* + -ABLE, after *comfortable.*]

1. Affording, or capable of affording, pleasure; agreeable, pleasant.

1579 E. K. in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Ep. Ded. § 4 These my present paynes if to any they be pleasurable, or profitable. 1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect. Scrift.* 223 Recreating and pleasurable entertainments. 1810 D. STEWART *Philos. Ess.* iii i. 225 When the mind is strongly influenced, either by pleasurable or painful sensations. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. iv. § 20 (1864) 288 Exercise is pleasurable only when we are expending surplus energy.

†2. Devoted to or engaged in pleasure; pleasure-seeking, pleasure-loving. *Obs.*

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* v. li, O, sir, you are very pleasurable. 1618 S. WARD *Jethro's Justice* (1607) 41 Idle pleasurable gentlemen. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* Ded., The manners of the Pleasurable, as well as the Busie Part of Mankind.

Plea·surableness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] Pleasurable quality; pleasantness, delightfulness.

a 1660 HAMMOND *Serm. Isa.* i. 5 Wks. 1684 IV. 533 Could he but..espy the whole sweetness and pleasurableness of it secretly let out. 1713 M. HENRY *Wks.* (1853) I. 168 To screw up the delights of sense to a greater degree of pleasurableness. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* viii. (1875) 326 A sympathy with intellectual activity for its own sake, and for the sake of its inherent pleasurableness and beauty.

Pleasurably (plezʼūrăbli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a pleasurable manner; in or with pleasure, pleasantly, agreeably.

1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, Amos* vi. 1 Woe to those that live securely, and pleasurably in Zion. *a* 1822 SHELLEY *Pun. Death* Ess. & Lett. (Camelot ed.) 65 The mind .. will be painfully or pleasurably affected. 1830 MACKINTOSH *Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 25 Prudence..teaches that we cannot live pleasurably without living justly and virtuously, nor live justly and virtuously without living pleasurably.

†**Plea·surance.** *Obs. rare*−1. [f. PLEASURE *v.* + -ANCE, or ? error for *pleasance.*] Pleasure.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3471 Playnond with pytie, no pleasurance at all, With sykyng & sorow [she] said on this wise.

Pleasure (plezʼūr, -ūr, -ər), *sb.* Forms: see below. [ME. *plesir, plaisir* a. OF. *plesir, plaisir* (12th c. in Littré), = Pr. *plazer*, Sp. *placer*, Pg. *prazer*, It. *piacere*, Com. Romanic substantival use of the vb. infin.:—L. *placēre* to please. By 1400, *plesir* had become (in prose) *plēsir, plē ser*, and its unstressed ending being confounded with that of words etymologically in *-ure*, e.g. *measure*, it was corruptly spelt and pronounced *plesure, pleasure.* The dialects have retained more etymological forms in *pleezer, pleezer* (plī·zər, plezʼzər).]

A. Illustration of Forms.

α. 4-5 **plesir**, 5 **plesyr, -yre, -ire, -ier, -yer**; **plaisir, playsir, -ire, -yr, -yre**; **pleasir, -ire, -ier, -yr, -yr**; **pleeser**; 5-6 **pleser, -ere**; 6 **pleasire**; 9 *dial.* **pleezer, pleazer.**

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 144 Sche scholde thanne afore his ye Schewe al the plesir that sche milte. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assemb. Gods* 197 Ye shall haue all your plesere [*rime* here = hear]. *c* 1430 — *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 35 A yong iotour, redy to hir plesir. 1450 Q. MARGARET in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* (1880) 8 To be disposed to our plesir. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 1 At his plesier. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 27 To the pleeser of Almighty God. 1466 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 322 Juncte or severell at his plesyre. ? *c* 1470 *Paston Lett.* III. 302 Sythe with your partyng, deportyd my plesyer [*rimes* desyer, fyer]. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. xxii. 248 To doo hym alle the pleasyr that I can. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 14 For his solas and plaisir. 1481 — *Myrr.* I. xiii. 39 Without his playsir nothyng may endure. 1482 MARG. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 289 To the most pleaser of God. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* v. x, I praye the that one playsyre thow wylt do to me. 1485 — *Chas Gt.* 1 To reduce for his playsyr somme hystoryes. 1488 *Act* 4 *Hen. VII*, c. 7 § 1 At the Kynges plesire. *a* 1500 *Flower & Leaf* 113 Wherof I had so inly greet plesyr. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 31 That I shall euer doo youre playsire. 1536 R. BERRLEY in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* (1880) 34 All lowlows our owne sensyaly and pleser. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pleazer*, pleasure.

β. 5 **plaisur, playsur, -ure**; 5-6 **plesur**; **pleasur, -our** (-7 *Sc.*); 5-7 **plesure**; 5- **pleasure**; 6 **plesour, -oure, -owre, -owre**; **pleasor**, *Sc.* **ploisour, -ure, ploissour, plessour, -uir**, 7 **pleaeur**, *Sc.* **pleassour, plessor.**

c 1440 *Generydes* 144 For his plesur trowly ther lakkyd noght. *c* 1450 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 373 [He] entienge in.. hade his pleasure. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonce* vi, For to take his desporte and playsure. 1486 *Certificate* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 47 God preserve you to His pleasour. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* 50 Where your plaisur shalle be to sette vs vnto. 1490 — *Eneydos* xxvii. 98, I myghte .. haue doon wyth theym after my playsur and wyll. 15.. *Sir J. Mandevelle & Gret Souden* 75 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* (1864) I. 157 He that have most plesure is best. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplandyshm.* (Percy Soc.) p. xlviii, Now judge, Coridon, if herein be pleasour. 1529 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 21 To be paid at the pleasor of my sone. 1530 PALSGR. 255/2 Pleasure, *commodité.* *c* 1540 J. HEY-

wood *Wit & Folly* (Percy Soc.) 16 The sewrte of plesewre eternall. 1552 Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* (1884) 7 How we suld observe the commandis to the plesour of God. 1554-9 *Songs & Ball.* (1860) 1 Farewell my joye and plesure to 1556 Olde *Anti. christ* 65 b, To maynteine their pleasur and illeness. 1583 A. King *Canisius' Catech.* (S. T. S.) 213 To take pleisour. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 7 Pleisour; 43 pleasure; 94 plesour; 152 pleasour. 1611 Sir W. Mure *Misc. Poems* (S. T. S.) L 34 Pleasoures: 51 pleasour; 80 pleassour. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 35 That they be baithe committit to warde, presentlie, during thair plessor.

B. Signification.

1. The condition of consciousness or sensation induced by the enjoyment or anticipation of what is felt or viewed as good or desirable; enjoyment, delight, gratification. The opposite of *pain*.

1390 [see A. a]. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* Prol. 1 In whiche booke I had grete playsyr. 1546 J. Heywood *Prov* (1867) 27 Flee pleasure, and pleasure will folowe thee. 1601 Shaks. *Twel* V iii. iii. 2 Since you make your pleasure of your paines, I will no further chide you. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* I vi. 25 Pleasure .. (or Delight) is the apparence or sense of Good. 1685 *Rob. Ball* (1886) VI. 122 What in pleasure begins too oft endeth in pain! 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* II. vii. (1695) 56 By Pleasure and Pain I would be understood to signifie, whatsoever delights or molests us. 1721 Mortimer *Husb.* (ed. 5) II 197 I . shall next proceed to the Garden of Pleasure or Flower-Garden 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* II. § 14 You admit, therefore, three sorts of pleasure:—pleasure of reason, pleasure of imagination, and pleasure of sense. 1756 Burke *Subl. & B.* I. ii, Pain and pleasure are simple ideas, incapable of definition. 1757 Gray *Bard* 74 Youth on the prow, and Pleasure at the helm. 1831 Sir J. Sinclair *Corr.* II. 120 The two former I had the pleasure of finding in Paris. 1832 W. H. Mallock *Rom.* 19 *h Cent.* II. 243 Her face flushed with pleasure. 1894 Sir E. Sullivan *Woman* 83 'Pleasure is to the mind, what good food is to the stomach.' Pleasure is what all creatures desire; pain what they all avoid.

b. In unfavourable sense: Sensuous enjoyment as a chief object of life or end in itself. Sometimes personified as a female divinity.

1526 Tindale 1 *Tim.* v. 6 But she [a widow] that liveth in pleasure, is deed even yet a'ive [1611 is dead while she liueth]. 1710 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) I iii. ii. 309 When we follow Pleasure merely, we are disgusted, and change from one sort to another. 1735 Pope *Ep. Lady* 215 Men, some to Business, some to Pleasure take; But every Woman is at heart a Rake. 1768-74 Tucker *Lt Nat.* (1834) II. 683 Pleasure and interest are two great deceivers we must warn men against, as continually leading them astray. 1784 Cowper *Task* III. 51 Thou art not known where Pleasure is adored, That reeling goddess with the zoneless waist And wandering eyes. 1790 Burns *Tam o' Shanter* 59 But pleasures are like poppies spread, You seize the flower, the bloom is shed. 1802 W. Cutspeak *Dram. Rich* 47 Pleasure is the business of the great. 1819 Byron *Juan* I. cxiv, O pleasure! you're indeed a pleasant thing, Although one must be damn'd for you, no doubt. *Mod.* Men who made pleasure the business of their lives. Wearied votaries of pleasure. A life given up to pleasure.

c. In strictly physical sense: The indulgence of the appetites; sensual gratification.

c 1450 [see A. β]. 1562 *Child-Marriages* 75 He wold have had his pleasure of her. 1611 Bible *Gen.* xviii. 12 Therefore Sarah laughed within her selfe, saying, After I am waxed old, shall I haue pleasure, my lord being old also? 1725 Lady M. W. Montagu *Lett., to C'tess Mar* (1887) I. 361 Dying as she had lived, indulging his pleasures. 1877 Mrs. Oliphant *Makers Flor.* xii, The vileness which calls itself pleasure was paralyzed.

d. The condition or fact of being pleased or satisfied, the negation of which is displeasure (Displeasure 1); satisfaction, approval. *rare.*

1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 731 [He] was not the best pleased, but pleasure or displeasure, there was no remedie.

2. With possessive pronoun, or sb. in possessive relation: How one is pleased or wills in reference to any action contemplated; that which is agreeable to one or in conformity with one's wish or will; one's will, desire, choice.

?*c* 1358 (16th c. MS.) Chaucer *Compl. to his Lady* 126 As is your most plesure, so doth by me. *c* 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 577 The goddes hygh plesure to fulfyll, Performe my desyre. 1485 Caxton *St. Wenefr.* 2 Whiche .. anoos & humbly demanded hym what was his playsir. 1543-4 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 1 It is in the only pleasure and will of almighty God, how longe his highnes .. shall lyue. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 120 When his good plesaure shall be. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* II. iv. 117, I wait vpon his pleasure: Come Sir Thurio, Goe with me. 1669 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 275 So expecting your pleasure, I remaine, Gentlemen, [etc.]. 1761 Hume *Hist. Eng.* II. xxxvi. 289 They were determined not to submit .. to her will and pleasure. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* x. II. 549 They would submit to William's authority, and would, till his pleasure should be known, keep their men together.

3. That which gives pleasure, or in which one delights; a source or object of pleasure or delight.

c 1495 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 107 Therin you wil do,.. that may be plesur to you & my contry. 1517 Torkington *Pilgr.* (1884) 18 They Caryed with them Riches and pleasurs, As clothe of gold and Crymsyn velvett. 1565 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xvi. 17 b, This place excelleth all others in pleasures and dainti's. 1679 N. N. tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* I. 11 Is there a greater pleasure, then to be present at the birth and ruin of Empires, and Monarchies? 1715 De Foe *Fun. Instruct.* I. v. (1841) I 101 These are the very things your sister calls the pleasure of her life. 1838 Earl of Aberdeen in *G. C. Lewis's Lett.* (1870) 352 Your .. love of truth renders this a duty as well as a pleasure.

† **b.** A pleasure-ground. *Obs.*

1485 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 293/1 Tennements, .. thanne lyinge nie to the said late Lord Herbert, and to hys pleasure. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. clv, In the xxi. yere of hys reygne Kynge Henry [I] made ye parke of Wodestoke besyde Oxenforde, with other pleasures to the same. 1633 Ford *Broken H.* I. iii, None have access into these private pleasures, Except some near in Court. [Cf. 1721 in sense 1.]

c. As name of a locality.

1666 Wood *Life* 18 June (O. H. S.) II. 80, June 18, M., Oliver Craven, B.A. of Trinity Coll. drowned at Patten's Pleasure. 1692 *Ibid.* III. 399.

4. The quality which gives pleasure; pleasurableness.

c 1530 *Crt. of Love* vi, To her be all the pleasure of this book. 1606 Bacon *Sylva* § 4, 5 The Shining Willow which they call Swallow-Tail because of the Pleasure of the Leaf. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* II § 14 Consequently the pleasures or effective of those acts are also different. 1869 Tozer *Highl. Turkey* I. 149, [I] realised what I had never felt before—the pleasure of pale colours.

5. Phrases.

† **a.** *At pleasure*: with pleasure, pleased. *Obs.*

1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 293/2 The Papistes (of whom we speake not so at pleasure). 1595 Daniel *Civ. Wars* I. ii, Whilst Fraunce, to see thy spoyles, at pleasure stood!

b. *At (one's) pleasure, at pleasure*: as or when one pleases; at will, at discretion. *During (one's) pleasure*: while one pleases.

1442 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 44/1 Lifte up and close the seid lef att their plesier. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* II. xvii, I drynke and ete at my playsyr. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cxv. 137, I shall make you amendes at your pleasures. 1566 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 460 He being absent at the plesour of God. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* I. 8 We had freedome to leave the coach at our pleasure. 1634 W. Tirwhyt tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. I) 132, I am not able to do anything but at the Physitians good pleasure. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 33 Draw two Right Lines, making any Angle at pleasure. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* xiii, Whom the .. housekeeper .huffed about at her pleasure. 1885 *Act* 48 & 49 *Vict.* c. 62 § 2 A Secretary .. who shall hold office during Her Majesty's pleasure. 1885 *Law Rep.* 15 Q. Bench Div. 360 The belts .. could be slipped off the drum .. at pleasure.

c. *To do or* † *show* (*one*) (*a*) *pleasure*: to perform an acceptable service, do a favour; to please, gratify. (In quot. 1685 used *ironically*.)

c 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* vii (1885) 124 Such as do, or shall do to hym seruice, or oper maner off pleasures. 1472 *Paston Lett.* III. 54 To do my Lord a pleasur. 1526 Tindale *Acts* xxiv. 27 Felix, willynge to shewe the Jewes a pleasure, lefte Paul in preson bounde. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 304 The citezens shewed them what pleasure they could. 1683 R. Burton *Eng. Emp. Amer.* II. 50 One .. who to do the Spaniards a pleasure gave them [the English] information of a great Ship called the St. Anna expected from the Philippine Islands, .. which .. they took within a few days after. 1871 Browning *Balaust.* 2359 But certainly Thou dost thy friend no pleasure in the act. *Mod.* Do me the pleasure of dining with me. I will do myself the pleasure of calling on you.

d. *Man* (*woman*) *of pleasure*: one who is devoted to the pursuit of sensual pleasure; a licentious person, a profligate. † *Lady, woman of pleasure*: a wanton, a courtesan (*obs.*).

1623 Webster *Duchess of Malfi* v. ii, We that are great women of pleasure .. join the sweet delight And the pretty excuse together. 1637, *c* 1645, 1708 [see Lady *sb.* 4 e]. 1667 Evelyn *Diary* 27 Aug., He [Clarendon] had enemies at Court, especialy the buffoones and ladys of pleasure. 1673 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 72 These men of Pleasure (ye very Pest and ruine of all Courts). 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* II. § 3 Thus in our Dialect a vicious Man is a Man of Pleasure. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* VIII. 793 A Man of Pleasure is a Man of Pains. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 635 Kirke was also, in his own coarse and ferocious way, a man of pleasure.

† **e.** *To pleasure, to (one's) pleasure*: so or such as to please; to one's liking. *Obs.*

1470-85 Malory *Arthur* II. xiv. 92 There were brought hym robes to his pleasyr. 1819 Keats *Lamia* II. 132 When in an antechamber every guest Had felt the cold full sponge to pleasure press'd, upon his hands and feet.

f. *To take* (*a*) *pleasure*: to be pleased, to enjoy oneself, to delight (*in, to do* something, etc.).

1538 Elyot *Dict.*, *Teneri ludo*, to take pleasure in game. 1590 Marlowe *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* IV. i, I take no pleasure to be murderous. 1611 Bible *Ps.* cii. 14 Thy servants take pleasure in her stones. 1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xix. 231 Was drowned .. by a Pinnace's oversetting, in which he and his Lady had been taking a Pleasure on the Water. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) II. iv. 211, I took a pleasure of informing myself of his birth. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Note-Bks.* II. 48 Were taking their pleasure in our neighborhood.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** simple attrib., 'of or for pleasure', as *pleasure-barge, -car, -cart, -chariot, -dome, -driving, -excursion, -farming, -feast, -fleet, -garden, -gardener, -horse, -party, -plat, -resort, -traffic, -train, -travel, -trip, -vehicle, -voyage, -walk*; **b.** objective, obj. genitive, instrumental, etc., as *pleasure-hunter, -taker, -taking*; *pleasure-bound, -feeling, -giving, -greedy, -loving, -tired, -trading, -wasted, -yielding* adjs.

1775 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 216/1 Pleasure-barges .. moored in the river. 1873 E. Brennan *Witch of Newt* 223 *Pleasure-bound and peace-inspiring days. 1797 *Hist. Mr. Fantom* (Cheap Repos. Tracts) 8 That multitude of coaches .. stages, *pleasure-carts and horses. 1865 J. H. Ingraham *Pillar of Fire* (1872) 69 Besides their war-chariots, the Egyptians possess a small number of *pleasure-chariots. 1797 Coleridge *Kubla Khan* 2 In Xanadu did Kubla Khan A stately *pleasure-dome decree. 1833 L. Ritchie *Wand. by Loire* 225 Agatha .. prepared .. for her *pleasure-excursion to Nantes. 1891 Kebbel *Old & New Eng. Country Life* 132 The age of *pleasure-farming—of work and play combined . is gone for ever. 1890 Donisthorpe *Individualism* xi. 378 A larger sum-total of *pleasure-feeling sentient beings. 1890 *Nature* 4 Sept., Electric coaling-stations for the river *pleasure-fleet. 1712 J. James tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* (title-p.) Fine Gardens, commonly called *Pleasure-Gardens. 1779 J. Meader (*title*) The Planter's Guide: or *Pleasure Gardener's Companion. 1824 Coleridge *Lett., to T. Gillman* (1895) 731 You will have received another, .. more amusing, at least *pleasure-giving Scripture from me. 1879 H. Spencer *Data of Ethics* VI. § 33. 83 Sentient existence can evolve only on condition that pleasure giving acts are life-sustaining acts. 1880 Adler *Fauriel's Prov. Poetry* xii. 263 Corrupt and *pleasure-greedy set of men. 1817 T. L. Peacock *Melincourt* (1875) 211 The keeping of *pleasure-horses. 1850 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. III. ii. (1872) 24 The mere giddy *pleasure-hunter of the hour. 1818 Lady Morgan *Italy* (1859) 94 We were all young, enterprising, and *pleasure-loving. 1873 Leland *Egypt. Sketch-Bk.* 21 The Afreet chose the season of the Equinoctial for their *pleasure party. 1856 Mrs. Browning *Aur. Leigh* VI. 699 It is not wholesome for these *pleasure-plats To be so early watered by our brine. 1891 E. Kinglake *Australian at H.* 64 The children are taken to some *pleasure resort. 1825 Hone *Every-day Bk.* I. 438 *Pleasure-seekers at sixpence per head. 1798 Southey tr. *Wieland's Oberon* (1826) II. 24 Amanda scarce believes her *pleasure sparkling eye. 1855 J. R. Leifchild *Cornwall Mines* 34 Strange sight-seers, and uproarious *pleasure-takers. 1827 Moir *Contadina* iv, Beside thee sleep or play Thy loveliest children, *pleasure-tired, in the blue light of day. 1805 *Mod. London* 458 It is by no means so prolific in its rarer shews as the *pleasure-trading Paris. 1861 *Times* 22 Aug., The *pleasure traffic was materially deranged .. by the cheerless weather. 1871 Howitt *Wedd. Journ.* (1892) 163 The season of *pleasure-travel. 1763 Smollett *Trav.* (1766) I. x. 161 The ground is agreeably laid out in *pleasure walks, for the recreation of the inhabitants. 1879 H. Spencer *Data of Ethics* xiii. § 89 334 The sum of pleasures, or of *pleasure yielding things.

Pleasure (ple·ʒĭŭ, -ŭz, -ə), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To give pleasure to; to please, gratify.

c 1559 R. Hall *Life Fisher* lf. 34 b, He meant to give definitive sentence against her to pleasure the kinge withall. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Almsdeeds* I. (1850) 387 [He] is both able to pleasure and displeasure us. 1652 Culpepper *Eng. Physn.* 9 All Apples pleasure the stomach by their coolness. 1764 Foote *Patron* II i, I have not a churl, I love to pleasure my friends. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* vi, The wall must be crumbled, the stone decayed, To pleasure his dainty whim. 1895 Crockett *Men of Moss Hags* xiii, 'Walter, will you not pleasure us with your company to night?'

† **b.** *refl.* To take one's pleasure. *Obs.*

a 1619 Fletcher, etc. *Q. Corinth* III. i, One that hath As people say, in forraigne pleasur'd him.

2. *intr.* To take pleasure, to delight. Const. *in*, or *to* with *infin.*

1538 in *Lett. Suppress. Monasteries* (Camden) 172 Surely his predecessours pleasured moche in odoryferous savours. 1581 Riche *Farewell* (Shaks. Soc.) 28 The Duke greatly pleasuryng to heare the pretie answere of the childe, replied in this wise. 1621 Lady M. Wroth *Urania* 557 What others gloryed and pleasured in, tortured her. *a* 1810 Tannahill *Poems* (1846) 79 Brutes are but brutes, let men be men, Nor pleasure in cock-fighting. 1832 Ld Coleridge in *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Feb. 234 There are some sports which appear to me so cruel and so unmanly, that I wonder very much how any one can pleasure in them.

b. *colloq.* To go out for pleasure, take a holiday: chiefly in vbl. sb. Pleasuring.

Hence **Plea·sured** *ppl. a.*, filled with pleasure.

1606 J. Carpenter *Solomon's Solace* xiv, 60 Though a man bee neuer so rich, .. and pleasured in this life: yet shall he not carry away any of those riches. 1813 T. Busby *Lucretius* II. 441 Milk kindly greets The pleasured palate with nutritious sweets.

Plea·sure-boat. A boat constructed or used for pleasure, as distinguished from one for business. So **Plea·sure-boa·ting** *sb.* and *a.*

1661 Pepys *Diary* 16 Apr., We went on board the King's pleasure boat. 1712 J. James tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 75 Gondolas and Pleasure Boats. 1817 J. Evans *Excurs. Windsor*, etc. 398 Having embarked in a neat Pleasure-boat. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 28 July 2/1 It is absurd to think that the interests of pleasure-boating may be left to take care of themselves.

Pleasureful (ple·ʒŭrĭful), *a.* [f. Pleasure *sb.* + -ful.] Full of or fraught with pleasure; pleasing, delightful.

1553 Grimalde *Cicero's Offices* II (1558) 100 For so rashnesse le auoyded, liberalitie is very pleasurefull. 1617 Abp. Abbot *Descr. World* (1634) 113 Reputed alwayes very commodious and pleasureful Countrey. 1802 Mrs. Radcliffe *Gaston de Blondeville* Posth. Wks. 1826 I. 95 It was a pleasureful sight, to behold that vision of light. 1884 J. Sharman *Hist. Swearing* iii. 39 The habit owes its .. source of delight to some soothing and pleasureful qualities.

Plea·sure-ground. A ground or piece of land laid out and ornamented for purposes of pleasure or amusement, or naturally adapted to such use.

1768 Holdsworth *On Virgil* 200 The Romans seem .. to have used the word Tempe, as the Greeks did Παραδεισοι .. for any very pleasing place: or pleasure-grounds, as our gardeners of late call them. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xii. III 242 A beautiful pleasure-ground, situated on a woody promontory which overlooks Lough Erne. 1886 W. J. Tucker *E. Europe* 101 Isn't it grand—a park of this size? It's fully fifty acres, and all pleasure-ground, too!

Plea·surehood. *nonce-wd.* [f. Pleasure *sb.* + -hood.] The condition of living in or for pleasure.

1842 Mrs. Browning *Grk. Chr. Poets* 39 That words may flourish Of which mine enemy would spoil me, Using pleasurehood to foil me!

Plea·sure-house. [f. PLEASURE *sb.* + HOUSE: cf. Ger. *lusthaus.*] A house used for purposes of pleasure or recreation; a summer-house.

1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2376/3 The Elector being lodged in the Pleasure-house without the Town, which was purposely built for Sultan Mahomet. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, Italy* III. 325 Fiorenzola, where the great duke has a pleasure-house. 1830 TENNYSON *Pal. Art* 1, I built my soul a lordly pleasure-house, Wherein at ease for aye to dwell.

Pleasureless (ple·zŭrles). [f. PLEASURE *sb.* + -LESS.] Devoid of pleasure; joyless.

1814 in *New Brit. Theatre* III. 254 He might have become penitent, and deplored the enormity of his pleasureless vices. *a* 1851 MOIR *Chr. Musings* vi, I told how life all pleasureless would be. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* lxxix, He himself was sliding into that pleasureless yielding to the small solicitations of circumstance.

Hence **Plea·surelessly** *adv.*

1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* II. 35, I wander objectlessly, pleasurelessly about with Vick.

Plea·surement. *rare.* [f. PLEASURE *v.* + -MENT.] Indulgence in pleasure; taking of enjoyment; = PLEASURING 2.

1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* VIII. iii, I have your royal interests too much at heart to while an hour in my pleasurement.

Plea·suremo·nger. [See MONGER.] One who makes pleasure his business.

1616 W. FORDE *Serm.*, etc. 47 As did those pleasure-mongers, who, though they lived, [etc.] 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 396 The Power-mongers, Wealth mongers, and Pleasu e-mongers of the World. 1808 *Boston* (Mass) *Jrnl.* 23 June 6/3 The youthful pleasuremonger has lived on excitement all winter, and cannot settle down.

Pleasurer (ple·zŭrəɹ). [f. PLEASURE *sb.* or *v.* + ER [1].] A pleasure-seeker; a holiday-maker.

1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 182 These pleasurers (e ru) their enjoyments by the sweat of their brow. 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Lond Recreations*, Let us turn now to another portion of the London population we mean the Sunday pleasurers 1876 MRS. WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* xxii, Parties of pleasurers returning from their day's excursions.

Plea·sure-see·ker. One who seeks pleasure; *spec* a holiday-maker.

1852 MUNDY *Our Antipodes* (1857) 17 Select parties of pleasure and-oyster seekers may be seen proceeding by water or land. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* v. vi, Coaches, choked full with pleasure-seekers from Port Erin.

So **Plea·sure-see·king** *sb.* and *a.*

1888 BARRIE *When a Man's Single* xv, Dowton's whole existence has been devoted to pleasure seeking. 1896 MRS. CAFFYN *Quaker Grandmother* 12 That lady watched the pleasure-seeking vagaries of her charge, with a painful and discriminating interest

Pleasuring (ple·zŭriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [See -ING [1].] The action of the vb. PLEASURE.

1. The giving of pleasure; pleasing, delectation.

1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1817) 34 [To write] for passing of the time, and pleasuring of his friends. 1897 GUNTER *Ballyho Bey* iii. 41 She is a sybarite in the pleasuring of her senses.

2. The taking of pleasure; pleasure-seeking; going on a pleasure excursion; taking a holiday.

1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* xxxvi. 133 When all things fit for loues sweet pleasuring Inuited him to reape a Loues blisse. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. xlii. 275 A little trim vessel, which shall sail a pleasuring backward and forward to Portsmouth. 1825 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II *Superann. Man*, Expressing the hollowness of a day's pleasuring. 1869 MISS MULOCK *Woman's Kingd.* III. 218 Who refused, year after year, to take her autumn pleasuring .. because her husband would only have to work the harder for it.

3. *attrib.*, designating things designed for, used for, or devoted to pleasure.

1869 *Daily News* 16 July, Nor is this practice confined to pleasuring vans. 1872 *U. S. Statutes* XVII. 32 A public park or pleasuring ground for the benefit and enjoyment of the people. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Nov. 3/2 A pleasuring tour to some distant part of the States.

Pleasurist (ple·zŭrist). [f. PLEASURE *sb.* + -IST.] a. A devotee of pleasure, a voluptuary. b. A pleasure-seeker.

1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor* III. § 23 The Delights wherein mere Pleasurists place their Paradise. 1851 F. WALPOLE *Ansayri* II 326 Pilgrims and pleasurists from all nations. 1853 ZIMMERMAN *Solitude* II. i. 240 The wearied pleasurist .flies to scenes of public gaiety.

Plea·surous, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Characterized by pleasure; joyous; voluptuous.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* xvi. (1852) 182 Begin we, then, our sweet and pleasurous sway.

Pleat (plīt), *sb.* Also 5 **plete**, 6–7 **pleate.** [A collateral form of PLAIT *sb.* (app. akin to the β forms there): cf. OF. *plet* a fold (in Godef.).

This form of the sb. appears to have become obsolete in the 17th c.; it is absent from the 17th, 18th, and early 19th c. dictionaries, and reappears only in those of the late 19th c. (e.g., Annandale's Ogilvie, Cassell) with a cross-reference to *Plait* But as a spoken word it was in use in the 18th c., for Walker 1791 s. v. *Plait* says 'There is a corrupt pronunciation of this word, as if written *plete*, which must be carefully avoided'. This pronunciation has not only asserted itself, but in the latter part of the 19th c. has caused the restoration of the spelling *pleat* in sense 1.]

1. A fold of cloth or drapery; now *esp.* one of a series of folds by which the edge of a skirt or other loose drapery is regularly and symmetrically taken in, so as to be attached to a band or the like, while the unattached part hangs full; = PLAIT *sb* 1. *Box-pleat*: see BOX *sb* [2] 24.

1581 DERRICKE *Image Irel.* ii. E iij b, Their shirtes..With pleates on pleates thei pleated are, as thicke as pleates maie lye. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. ix. xix. 1658 They carrie it always about in the pleats of their Girdle. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 617 A fold or pleat, *plica.* 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 194/2 Doctor John Bridgman late Bishop of Chester, wore his Bishops Hat all covered in pleats with Taffaty, from whence he was vulgarly termed John with the Taffaty Hat. 1883 [see BOX *sb.*[2] 24]. 1884 G. ALLEN *Philistia* I. 49 The peacock-blue [dress] with the satin box-pleats. 1887 J. ASHBY STERRY *Lazy Minstrel* (1890) 28 A snowy skirt, all frill and pleat.

fig. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 93 Hiding base sin in pleats of Maiestie. 1902 CORNISH *Naturalist Thames* 178 The water ..forms a ripple above each ridge; and from the everlasting throb of these pleats of running water the sunlight flashes as if from a moving river of diamonds.

†2. A plait of hair or cord: = PLAIT *sb.* 2. *Obs.* (or ? *dial.*)

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* v. lxvi. 183 The pletes [*Bodley MS.* c 1450 plettes] of wymmens heer ben knytte and bounde wyth laces. 1605 DRAYTON *Man in Moone* 77 Her Hayre tuck'd up in many a curious pleate. 1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* ii. v, She pinckes the hayre, and working them in pleat [etc.]

Hence **Plea·tless** *a*, without pleats, unpleated.

1898 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 28/1 Tartans with pleatless kilts on them. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Nov. 2/2 The upper skirt ..with its circular cut, fitting pleatless round the hips.

Pleat (plīt), *v* Also 4–6 **plete**, (4 **pleit**). [A collateral form of PLAIT *v.* (app. akin to the β forms there), going with PLEAT *sb.*

Like the sb. PLEAT, the vb. appears to have become practically obs. by 1700, after which the only examples are dialectal in sense 2, till late in the 19th c., in which the vb., like the sb., has been restored in sense 1. Like the sb., it was certainly much earlier in spoken use in this sense, and although ignored in the dictionaries may have been current from the 17th c. onward.]

1. *trans.* To fold (cloth, etc.); now *esp.* to gather (loose or flowing drapery) into pleats or regular folds fixed in position at the edge; = PLAIT *v.* 1.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl* A. v. 126, I .. Brochede hem with a pak-needle and pletede [*v. r.* pleit; *B.* plaited, playte, plytyd, plyghted] hem togedre. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* ix. (1870) 149 Theyr mantles of say, gadryd & pleted mouch like after nonnes fashyon. 1570 B. GOOGE *Pop Kingd.* ii. 26 A linnen vesture wondrous white, and pleated here and there. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eroinena* 52 A gown .. pleated and crisped about the necke. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* ii 92 The sleeves .. are much longer, and therefore they pleat them that they may not hang over the Wrists. 1864 WEBSTER *Pleat*, to plait or double in narrow folds. See *Plait.* 1879 SALA *Paris herself again* (1882) II. xii. 181 A pretty young Dutchwoman who could not pleat her..ruff to her satisfaction

fig. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* i. i. 2[n]3 (Qo) Time shall vnfold what pleated [1623 *hol.* plighted] cunning hides. 1714 C. JOHNSON *Country Lasses* iv. ii, Verily thou hast well unfolded thy message, now pleat it up carefully again 1900 DOYLE *C. Boer War* xv. 253 The ground in front of him was pleat d into lon g folds.

2. To plait (hair, a garland, etc.): = PLAIT *v.* 2. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 284/1 To Plete, *intricare*, *plectere.* 1575–85 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (Parker Soc.) 310 The hair, which before had been .. coloured, pleated, and bordered. 1638 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* ii, The Triumphal .. Crowns .were pleated after this order. *c* 1704 PRIOR *Henry & Emma* 6 6 I'll weave Her Garlands; and I'll pleat Her Hair. 1897 CALDER *Poems* (Berwicksh.) 91 (E. D. D.) We pleated wreaths o' varied hues, to bind our lassie's hair. (In dialects from Cumbld to E. Yorksh.: see E. D. D.)

Hence **Plea·ted** *ppl. a.*; **Plea·ting** *vbl. sb.*

Accordion-pleated, pleated (by machinery) with very fine equal single pleats; *knife-pleated*, pleated by hand with the blade of a knife (or by a machine producing the same result).

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 284/1 Pletyd, *intricatus*, *involutus. Ibid.*, A Pletynge, *intricatura.* 1605 [see 1. *fig.*]. 1881 *Truth* 19 May 626/2 The train is of pleated sky-blue satin. 1895 *Outing* (U. S.) XXVI. 52/2 A greyhound's stomach almost equals an accordian pleated skirt in expansiveness. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 23 Sept. 8/3 Pipings, and plaitings of velvet 1905 *Ibid.* 21 May 8/5 In the case of a linen gown ..it would be as well to do without the knife-pleated frills.

Pleat, -e, obs. ff. PLEAD *v.* **Pleay,** obs. f. PLAY *sb.* **Pleaze,** obs. irreg. f. PLACE *sb.*

Pleb (pleb). *slang.* [Abbreviation of *plebeian.*] A plebeian, one of the common people or lower classes: *spec.* (*a*) See quot. 1902; (*b*) = PLEBE 2 (*U. S.*).

1865 MRS. NEWBY *Common Sense* (1866) II. ii. 23 The well-dressed boy, who was so unlike a pleb. 1878 P. ROBINSON *In Indian Gard.* ii. 82 The muggur [broad-snouted crocodile] is a gross pleb, and his features stamp him low-born. 1883 W. BLAIKIE in *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 908/1 At West Point, no matter how stooped the entering pleb, he is soon taught to carry himself..erect. 1902 FARMER & HENLEY *Slang, Pleb...* (Westminster School).—A tradesman's son.

†**Ple·bal,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *pleb-s* (see PLEBS) + -AL.] Plebeian.

1606 WARNER *Alb Eng.* XIV lxxxv. 352 And former Popularity, whereto Ambition weads, Hath furnisht him of plebale Friends, a Beast of many heads.

†**Ple·ban.** *Sc. Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *plēbān-us*, f. *plēbs*, *plēbēs* diocese, parish, parish church (Du Cange). So OF. *plebain* (Valenciennes, 1347), It. *piovano* rural dean.] A rural dean.

1482 *Peebles Charters* (1872) 188 Chaplanis and serwandis at the paroche alter, in Sant Andros kyrk, as pleban and curat of the parochanaris. *Ibid.* 189 The said Gylbert..constitut, the saidis plebane curat and chaplanis and their successoris..to be kepparis to the archidenis place. [1705 PHILLIPS, *Plebanus*, a Rural Dean, so call'd because the Deaneries were commonly united to the Plebanies, or chief Mother-Churches within a particular District.]

‖ **Plebania** (plibē·niă). [med.L., f. *plēbānus* PLEBAN.] (See quots.) Hence † **Pleba·nian** in same sense.

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 180 Questionlesse these Plebanians were like our side-wasted Parishes in Lancashire, whose extensure is so large, that one of those Parish Churches hath fourteene Chappels of ease..within..her limits. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Plebania* or *Plebanalis Ecclesia*, (in old Latin Records) a Mother-Church, which has one or more subordinate Chappels. 1902 W. S. CROCKETT *Scott Country* xii. 247 It was the plebania or mother-church of the district.

Ple·bbish, *a. slang.* [f. PLEB + -ISH [1].] Of plebeian character; caddish. Hence **Ple·bbishness.**

1860 MAYNE REID *Wild Huntress* xxxii, It [Mormonism] appeals neither to reason nor romance. The one is insulted by the very shallowness of its chicanery, while its rank *plebbishness* disgusts the other.

Plebe (plēb). [In sense 1 app. a. F. *plèbe* (in 14th c. *plebe*), ad. L. *plēb-s*, *plēbem*: see PLEBS. In sense 2 app. shortened from PLEBEIAN: cf. PLEB.]

†1. The Roman Plebs; by extension, the commonalty of any other nation. *Obs.*

1612 HEYWOOD *Apol for Actors* ii. 35 All other roomes were free for the plebe or multitude. 1614 SYLVESTER *Bethulia's Rescue* iii. 391 But still the Plebe, with thirst and fury priest, Thus roaring, raving, 'gainst their Chiefs contest. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* vi. Dial. 363 The Plebe with the motion seem'd content, Proserpine smil'd and Cerb'rus howl'd consent.

2. *U.S. colloq.* A member of the lowest class at a military or naval academy; a newly entered cadet, a freshman. Also PLEB.

1884 ROE *Nat. Ser. Story* ii, You could see a squad of 'plebes' drilling. 1896 *Peterson Mag.* VI. 266/2 Although he was only a 'plebe', as the newly entered cadet was termed, even the hazers respected the native dignity and modesty that marked his demeanor.

b. *Comb.* **Plebeskin** (*U. S. slang*) civilian dress.

1888 *New York World* 22 July (Farmer), West Point, N.Y., July 21. The fourth class entered camp on Monday, but are still wearing their plebeskins. They will don their dress coats the first week in August, when they enter the battalion.

† **Plebe·ial,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *plēbēi-us* (see next) + -AL.] = PLEBEIAN *a.*

1594 T. BYDDINGFIELD tr. *Machiavelli's Florentine Hist.* (1595) 77 We will call the one populer, the other plebeiall.

Plebeian (plibē·ĭăn), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 6 *Sc.* **plebeane**, 6–7 **-eyan**, 6–9 **-ian**, 7 **-ean**, 6– **-eian.** [f. L. *plēbēi-us* belonging to the PLEBS + -AN; cf. F. *plébéien* (14th c.) By Shakspere sometimes stressed *ple·bean.*]

A. *sb.* a. A member of the Plebs of ancient Rome; a Roman commoner, as opposed to the patricians, senators, and knights.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* iv. ii. (S. T. S.) II. 57 Na plebeane will tak pe dochter of ane patriciane but hir consent. 1557 NORTH *Guevara's Dial Pr.* (1582) 35 She was none of the Senatours wiues, but a Plebeian, as much to say as a crafte woman, and no gentlemans daughter borne. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* i. ix. 7 The dull Tribunes, That with the fustie Plebeians, hate thine Honors. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xvii. II. 29 The proude t and most perfect separation which can be found in any age or country, between the nobles and the people, is perhaps that of the Patricians and the Plebeians, as it was established in the first age of the Roman republic. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* i I. 8 The patricians and plebeians of Rome represent, at this early period, two races of different origin.

b. In general, A person not of noble or privileged rank, one of the common people, a commoner.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia, Play* in *Arcadia*, etc. (1629 619 Hath not the pulchritude of my vertues protected me from the contaminating hands of these Plebeians? 1611 COTGR., *Roturier*, a Yeoman, or Plebeyan; any lay man that is no Gentleman. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Anatom.* (1691) 80 Whether the Plebeians of England (for they constitute the Bulk of any Nation) do not spend a sixth part more than the Plebeians of France? 1792 BURKE *Let. to Sir H. Langrishe* 13 The nobles have the monopoly of honour. The plebeians a monopoly of all the means of acquiring wealth. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II lviii 408 In some cantons (in Switzerland) the old families have so completely withdrawn..from public office that it would be assumed that a politician was necessarily a plebeian.

c. *fig.* In various depreciatory applications.

1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* ii. xiv. (1713) 133 If the Philosophers themselves be such fools, what are the Plebeians? 1791 COWPER *Iliad* ii. 234 What plebeian base soe'er be heard 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* ii. iv, To the brave, there is but one sort of plebeian, and that is the coward

B. *adj.* a Of or belonging to the Roman Plebs; that was a plebeian.

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 15 To what purpose be the plebeian magistrates ordained? 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 51 His plebeian colleague Decius Mus .. crowned a worthy life by devoting himself to death for the state in conformity with a national superstition. 1874 BANCROFT *Footpr. Time* i 88 Rutilius, the first plebeian dictator at Rome.

b. Of low birth or rank; of or pertaining to the common people; belonging to or connected with the commons or populace; popular.

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 301 Priuate person or plebian multitude. *c* 1620 MORYSON *Itin.* iv. v. iii. (1903) 477 Setting vp maypooles, dancing the morris with hobby horses, .. and like plebeane sportes. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* i. Wks. 1851 III. 23 The Prelates..comming from a meane,

and Plebeyan Life on a sudden to be Lords of stately Palaces. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 394 The Plebean Women walk without Doors. 1795 Burke *Let. to R. Burke* Wks. 1842 II. 458 To cut off (perhaps) three millions of plebeian subjects .. from all connexion with the popular representation of the kingdom. 1836 Ruskin *Pleasures* I. vi. 178 For the abashing of plebeian beholders.

c. Having qualities, mental or physical, attributed to the lower classes; commonplace, undistinguished; vulgar or vulgar-looking, low, ill-bred, coarse, mean, base; ignoble. Also *fig.*

1615 *Pal. Welshm.* (1663) B3. For to Plebean wits, it is as good, As to be silent, as not understood. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II xxxi. 192 That Prayers and Thanksgiving, be made in Words and Phrases, not sudden, nor light, nor Plebeian. 1676 Dryden *Aureng.* v. i. 2472 A Queen, and own a base Plebean Mind. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* xxi, An important gentleman..of rather plebeian countenance. 1853 C. Brontë *Villette* vii, Their dress implied pretensions to the rank of gentlemen, but, poor things! they were very plebeian in soul. 1858 O. W. Holmes *Aut. Breakf.-t.* xi, There are certain patches of ground, which.. Nature..has covered with hungry plebeian growths [of weeds].

Hence **Plebe·ianly** *adv.*; **Plebe·ianness.**

1659 Gauden *Serm.*, etc. (1660) a iij b, An age pittifully and plebeianly Antiepiscopal. 1831 *Examiner* 809/2 Patriot Kings who walk about with umbrellas under their arms, prepared to be plebeianly rained upon, instead of royally reigning. 1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LX. 513 While I have a voice, sir, I will uplift it against such low-bred vulgarity and plebeianness.

Plebe·iance. *rare.* [Irreg. f. L. *plēbēi-us* Plebeian + -ance.] Plebeian condition or action.

1621 *Summary Du Bartas* To Rdr., Hauing extinguished all the distinctions betwixt Nobilitie and Plebeiance. 1896 *Godey's Mag.* (U.S.) Apr. 363/1 Such amazing verisimilitude, and such fascinating plebeiance, that the audience takes her into the heart of hearts.

Plebe·ianism. [f. Plebeian + -ism. So F. *plébianisme* (Babœuf, *a* 1796).] Plebeian character or style.

1775 Sterne *Sent. Journ.* IV. 230 The young fellow was dressed very genteelly, with a sword, and carried no marks of plebeianism about him. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 372 A prig who . can never cease for a moment to betray his plebeianism. 1882 *Athenæum* 22 Apr. 505 Her mother's kin .. were .. tainted with a worse stain than that of honest plebeianism.

Plebe·ianize, *v.* [f. Plebeian + -ize.] *trans.* To make plebeian, reduce to plebeian rank; to make common, popular, or vulgar.

1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LV. 45 The new art, which, by plebeianizing knowledge and enlightening the mass, deprived the law and the prophets of half their terrors. 1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 256/1 She dropped the *de*, and thus plebeianised her name. 1882 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVI. 343 It [an inn] took to billiards, and became gradually plebeianised.

† **Plebe·ious,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *plēbēi-us* plebeian + -ous.] Of plebeian character or rank.

1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* iv. iii. 82 They [sports] are either Generous, as Hunting and Hawlking: Or Plebeious, as Fishing and Fowling. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 595 No Tonsor so plebeious, but he was a Laudanister.

† **Plebe·ity.** *Obs. rare.* Also 7 **plebeyity.** [f. L. *plēbēi-us* plebeian + -ity: cf. *laity, nobility*, etc.; L. had *plēbētās* *plebity.]

1. The lower or plebeian class: the commonalty.

1618 Wotton in *Relig.* (1651) 190 The Plebeyity (whose sup eam Object is Bread) cried in all corners, *Viva Donati.* 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Plebeity*, the commonalty, the vulgar people.

2. Plebeian rank or birth.

1679 *Jenison's Popish Plot* Pref. 7 That..his Extraction may advance him above the common exceptions of Lowness and Plebeity, which inferiour Testimonies are subject to.

Plebeskin: see Plebe 2 b.

Plebi·colar, *a. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *plēbicola* one who courts the common people, (f. *plēbs* + *-cola* cultivator) + -ar [1].] That courts the common people. So **Plebi·colous** *a.*, in same sense; **Plebi·colist** *sb.*

[1626 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 356 Eighthly, Merchants and Citizens, who deceive the King of Custom. Ninethly, Innovators, Plebicolæ.] 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Plebicolist*, a favorer of the common people. 1820 Coleridge *Lett.*, etc. I. 118 These Answers of the Queen's, conjointly with her plebicolar (or plebicolous) Clap-Trappines in the live puppet show of Wicked Punch and his Wife.

Plebifica·tion. *rare.* [n. of action f. Plebify.] A making or rendering plebeian; vulgarization.

1809-10 Coleridge *Friend* (1818) III. 132 You begin with the attempt to popularize learning and philosophy; but you will end in the plebification of knowledge. 1830 — *Ch. & State* vii. 71. 1885 H. N. Oxenham *Short Stud.* xv 127 What is practically meant by the plebification of opinion .. is, when put in its extremest form, the tyranny of unintelligent or half-intelligent mobs.

So **Ple·bificate** *v. rare.* = next.

1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 6 Apr. 258/1 Religion, to adapt Coleridge's apothegm, was to be not only popularized but plebificated.

Plebify (plī·bifəi), *v. rare.* [f. L. *plēb-em* (Plebs) + -fy.] *trans.* To make or render plebeian: to vulgarize.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1894 Macunn *Ethics Citizenship* viii. 165 The best and greatest things on earth, in being popularised, may be plebified.

† **Ple·bile,** *a. Obs rare*—[1]. [f. L. type **plēbīl-is* (cf. *cīvīlis*), f. *plēb-em* (Plebs): see -ile.] = Plebeian.

1606 G. Wloodcocke] *Lives Emperors* in *Hist. Justine* E e iv, He had the loue of the Plebile sedition, and the hatred of Silia.

Plebiscitarian (plībisitē·riăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. as Plebiscitary + -an.]

A. *adj.* = Plebiscitary.

1870 *Daily News* 20 Sept., Now that she [France] is a plébiscitarian monarchy, the utmost that can be done .. is to resort once more to the plébiscite. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Feb. 1/1 Regular political councils 'of senators, deputies, and politicians attached to the plebiscitarian cause'.

B. *sb.* An advocate or supporter of a plebiscite.

1888 *Times* 5 Sept. 5/1 All the remaining Cæsarians and Plebiscitarians had enrolled themselves under a new leader.

Plebi·scitarism. *rare*—[1]. [ad. F. *plébiscitarisme*, f. *plébiscitaire* (see next) + -ism.] The principle or practice of appealing to a plebiscite.

1888 *Times* 17 Apr. 5/3 The .. *Etoile Belge* says that neither speeches nor objurgations can stem the rising flood of plebiscitarism.

Plebiscitary (plībi·sitări), *a.* [ad. F. *plébiscitaire*, f. *plébiscite* (see next).] Relating to, based on, favouring, or of the nature of a plebiscite.

1870 *Daily News* 22 Apr., The following is the Plebiscitary manifesto, signed by 17 deputies of the Extreme Left and the committee of seven journalists associated with them. 1881 *Standard* 17 June 4/8 The Plebiscitary Vote which is to decide whether the Prince is to be retained as a Ruler. 1898 Bodley *France* II. III. iii 161 French advocates of the referendum disclaim its plebiscitary tendency.

Plebiscite, -it (ple·bisit, ‖ plē·bisīt). Also (6 *Sc.* **plebescit**), 9 ‖**plébiscite.** [a. F. *plébiscite* (14th c. in Littré in sense 1), ad. L. *plēbiscītum.*]

1. *Rom. Hist.* = Plebiscitum 1.

1533 Bellenden *Livy* III. xxiii (S. T. S.) II. 41 We sufferit..þe plebescitis to be vsit in maner of lawis abone þe faderis. 1602 Fulbecke *Pandectes* 31 By plebiscite or popular determination to be quitted and freed. 1658 Phillips, *Plebiscite* (lat.), a decree, statute, or law, made by the common people. 1875 Poste *Gaius* I. § 3 A statute is a command and ordinance of the people: a plebiscite is a command and ordinance of the commonalty. 1880 Muirhead *Gaius* I. § 3 A *lex* is a law enacted and established by the whole body of the people; a plebiscit, one enacted and established by its plebeian members.

† b. *transf.* A popular decree or maxim. *Obs.*

1637 Pocklington *Altare Chr.* 148 Principles so full of spawne..as this feracious and pregnant Plebiscite, that what is by law, custom, prescription..appointed and settled, shall not be allowed, or practised.

2. In modern politics, A direct vote of the whole of the electors of a state to decide a question of public importance, e.g. a proposed change in the constitution, or the ratification or rejection of a measure approved by the legislature (see Referendum); also by extension, a public expression, with or without binding force, of the wishes or opinion of a community.

In French, applied by Voltaire, 1776, to such a vote as used in some of the Swiss cantons (Littré); in the First French Republic used in connexion with the *coup d'état* of 18th Brumaire (9 Nov. 1799) and other acts, including that by which the consulate and imperial power were conferred on Napoleon I; in 1852 applied to the ratification of the *coup d'état* of Dec. 1851, and conferring of the imperial crown upon Napoleon III. It was in connexion with the last of these that the word became familiar in English.

1860 *Times* 7 Mar. 9/6 The decree summoning Tuscany to give on the 11th and 12th inst a plebiscite, by universal suffrage, and by ballot, for the annexation, or for a separate kingdom. 1863 Kinglake *Crimea* I. xiv 211 He [Louis Napoleon] knew how to strangle a nation in the night-time with a thing he called a 'Plebiscite'. 1870 *Daily News* 23 Apr., It is expected that the proclamation of the Emperor respecting the plebiscite will be issued on Saturday. 1884 H. Spencer *Man versus State* 14 If people by a *plébiscite* elect a man despot over them, do they remain free because the despotism was of their own making?

Hence **Plebiscitic** *a.* (*rare*), of, pertaining to, or established by a plebiscite.

1892 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug 153 It [monarchy] had recently been humbled on the field by a plebiscitic adventurer.

‖ **Plebiscitum** (plībisəi·tĭm). *Pl.* -a. [L. *plēbiscītum* (also *plēbis scītum plēbi scītum*, lit. an ordinance of the plebs), f. *plēbis*, genitive of *plēbs* the commons + *scītum* ordinance, decree, sb. use of pa. pple. of *sciscĕre* to approve, vote for.]

1. In ancient Roman History, A law enacted by the Plebs assembled in the *comitia tributa.*

a 1577 Sir T. Smith *Commw. Eng.* I. vii. (1584) 6 The Emperours claime this tyrannicall power by pretence of that Rogation or *plebiscitum*, which Caius Cæsar or Octauius obtained. 1704 Hearne *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 372 Within this period the Plebeians procured the *Plebiscita* to pass into Laws and to bind the Patritians, which was confirmed by Q. Hortentius the Dictator and from him called Lex Hortentia. 1774 Br. Hallifax *Rom. Law* 7.

2. = Plebiscite 2.

1854 *Spectator* 443 Physical force is not all on the side of the tyrants, nor does a plebiscitum invariably sanction only a crime. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Aug. 2 If Louis Napoleon means to give the Liberal empire a fair trial, he will..'go to the country', not by the outworn and exploded device of a plebiscitum, but by a general election, conducted under the auspices of public liberty.

b. *fig.* An expression of popular opinion.

1859 Kingsley *Misc.*, *Raleigh* I. 105 A terrible plebiscitum has been passed in the West country against the betrayer of its last Worthy.

‖ **Plebs** (plebz). [L. *plēbs* (earlier *plēbēs*).] In ancient Rome, The commonalty, originally comprising all citizens that did not belong to one of the patrician *gentes*, to which privileged order were afterwards added the *equites* or knights.

1835 Lytton *Rienzi* I. ii, All the insolent and unruly turbulence which characterised the *Plebs* of the Ancient Forum. 1845 Graves *Rom. Law* in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 756/1 There were several co-operating causes which .. rendered the *plebs* anxious to obtain a body of revised and written laws. 1880 *Athenæum* 21 Oct. 524/3 The two offices which by the close of the Republic had thrown all others into the background, those of the tribunes of the plebs in Rome and of the proconsuls in the provinces.

b. In transferred use, The common people; the populace, the mob.

1647 G. Daniel *Poems* Wks (Grosart) II. 131 'Tis an Easier Thing To make Trees Leape, and Stones selfe-burthens bring .Then stop the giddie clamouring of *Plebs* [*rime* Thœbes]. 1866 J. Martineau *Ess.* I. 132 We..take our place with the plebs who believe [etc.]. 1890 *Cincinnati Chr. Advocate* 5 Feb. 10/2 Whether the plebs hoot or not.

Pleck (plek). Now *dial.* Forms: α. 4 **plek**, 5 **pleke**, 5-8 **plecke**, (8 **plack**), 7- **pleck.** β. 4 **plecche.** [ME. *plecche, plecke, plek*, repr. an OE. **plecce*, cognate with MDu. and early mod. Du. *plecke* piece of ground, plot, spot, speck, stain, blemish, Du. *plek* spot, LG. *plek* piece of ground, place. (Thought by some to be related to MLG. *plack*, LG. *plak, plakke* patch, spot, rag, Du. *plak* slice, flat piece.) Not connected with Old Northumbrian *plæce, plætse*, ad. L. *platea* (see Place *sb.*)]

1. A small piece or spot of ground; a plot or plat; a small enclosure.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1379 Prudly on a plat playn, plek alþer fayrest. *c* 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxxiv, If he see þat þe hare hath be at pasture in grene corne, or in eny oþer plecke. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 405/1 Plecke, or plotte, *porcuncula.* 1485 in *Descr. Cat. Anc. Deeds* (1890) I. 358 A howse to kepe there wod dry yn wt a gardyn pleke. 1575 *Nottingham Rec* (1889) IV. 160 Payd for a locke for the medow plecke yate iij[d]. 1638 in Harwood *Lichfield* (1806) 484 An hedge betwixt Collin's pleck and the orchard. 1793 *Trans. Soc. Arts* (ed. 2) IV. 17 Planted at the same time on two distinct plecks with Peas and magazan Beans. 1855 *Chamb Jrnl.* III. 281 Cultivation is daily claiming, acre by acre, rushy moor and new-dried pleck and plash.

† 2. A (discoloured) spot or patch; a stain, a blemish. *Obs.*

c 1315 Shoreham *Poems* IV. 327 Oþere souche plecches Schewep wat onde deþ. 1535 Coverdale *Lev.* xiii. 4 Eny whyte plecke in the sckynne of his flesh.

3. 'A square bed of dried grass' (*E. D. D.*).

1888 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 72/2 [At Haymaking] Plecks is to make it, or turn it into square Beds.

4. A place; a town, village, or the like. *dial.*

1674 Ray *N. C. Words* 37 A *Pleck*, a Place. *c* 1746 J. Collier (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.* Wks. (1862) 51 His Gronny's alive an wooans..e Grinfilt, at Pleck where his nown Mother coom fro. *c* 1860 Staton *Kays fro' th' Loomenary* ii. 33 He neer knocks;..he comes into th' pleck withe-awt axin' leave.

† **Plecked,** *a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ed.[2]] Speckled, spotted.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 429 In þe welmes ofter þan ones Is y-founde reed splekked [*v. r.* plekked] stones. 1527 *Trevisa's Higden* I. xxii. 20 Shep that drynke of that one [river] shall wexe blacke and sheep that drynke of ye other wexe whyte..And yf they drynke of bothe they shall wexe plecked [1482 Caxton splekked] of dyuers coloure.

Plecolepidous (plekole pidəs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. πλέκειν wickerwork, πλέκ-ειν to plait, twist + λέπις, λεπιδ- scale + -ous.] Of Composite plants: Having the bracts of the involucre coherent.

1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Plecolepidus*, ..applied by H. Cassini to the periclinium of the *Synanthereæ* when the scales are intergrafted or grown together at the base: plecolepidous. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Plecopterous (plĭkɒ·ptĕrəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + Gr. -πτερος winged + -ous.]

1. *Entom.* Of or pertaining to the *Plecoptera*, a group of pseudo-neuropterous insects, comprising the single family *Perlidæ*, having the reticulated wings folded in repose. So **Pleco·pter, Pleco·pteran,** an insect of the group *Plecoptera.*

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

2. *Ichthyol.* Of or pertaining to the *Plecoptera* of Duméril, a family of Cartilaginous fishes, 'having the *Catopi* united under the pectoral fins'.

1858 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.*

Plecotine (ple·kotəin), *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *plecōt-us* (f. as prec. + Gr. οὖς, ὠτ- ear) + -ine [1]] Of or pertaining to the genus *Plecotus* of long-eared bats of the family *Vespertilionidæ*, having imperfect nasal appendages.

1891 Flower & Lydekker *Mammals* 660 The various genera may be conveniently grouped into the Plecotine, Vespertilionine, Miniopterine, and Thyropterine divisions.

Plectellarian (plektĕlē·riăn), *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Plectellāria* (f. **plectella*, dim. of *plecta* interwoven border + *-aria*, -ary [1]) + -an.] Of or pertaining to the *Plectellaria*, a suborder of radiolarians without a shell, or having an incomplete latticed shell. b. *sb.* A radiolarian of this order.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

†Plectile, *-a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *plectil is* plaited, f. *plectĕre* to plait, weave: see -IL, -ILE.] Plaited, woven.

a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* ii. Wks. 1852 III. 204 The crowns and garlands of the Ancients..were made up after all ways of art, compactile, sutile, plectile.

Plectognath (plekt*ŏ*gnæθ), *a.* and *sb Ichthyol.* [f. mod.L. *Plectognathi*, f. Gr. πλεκτός plaited, twisted + γνάθος jaw.] **a.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to the *Plectognathi*, a suborder of teleostean fishes, having the upper jaw attached to the cranium, and the skeleton imperfectly ossified. **b.** *sb.* A fish of this suborder. So **Plectognathian** (-gnē·θiăn) *a.* and *sb.*, **Plectognathic** (-gnæ·θik), **Plectognathous** (*p*·gnăθǝs) *adjs.* = **a.**

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xxi. 301 Plectognathian Fishes. Gill-covers concealed under a thick skin. Ribs rudimental. Ventral fins wanting. 1841 E. SCUDAMORE *Nomenclature, Plectognathic*,..fishes with fixed jaws, as the sun-fish, &c. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Plectognathus*, knitted or connected cheeks..from a peculiar arrangement of the jaw and palatine arch: plectognathous.

Plectospondyl (plektǝ,spǝ·ndil), *a.* and *sb. Ichthyol.* [f. mod.L. *Plectospondyli*, f. Gr. πλεκτός (see prec.) + σπόνδυλ-ος vertebra.] **a.** *adj.* Belonging to or having the characters of the *Plectospondyli*, teleostean fishes having some of the vertebræ co ossified. **b.** *sb.* A fish of this order. So **Plectospondylous** *a.*

Plectre (plektǝr). *rare.* [a. F. *plectre* (14th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *plectrum.*] = PLECTRUM.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1348 For an instrument and plectre (as it were) to set it aworke, we allow a spirit or winde. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* II. 710 He'd strike that lyre adroitly—speech, Would but a twenty-cubit plectre reach.

Plectropterine (plektr*ŏ*ptǝrǝin), *a.* [f. mod.L. *Plectropter-us* (f. Gr. πλήκτρο-ν cock's spur + πτερόν wing) + -INE[1].] Of o pertaining to the genus *Plectropterus*, the spur-winged goose of Africa, having a sharp bony spur on the radial carpal bone. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

‖ **Plectrum** (plektrǝm). Pl. **-a.** [L., a. Gr. πλῆκτρον anything to strike with, esp. an instrument for striking the lyre; also, a spear-point, cock's spur, etc.; f. πλήσσειν to strike.]

1. A small instrument of ivory, horn, quill, or metal, with which the strings of the cithara or lyre were plucked; now used for playing wire-strung instruments, as the zither or mandolin.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 102 The Sound is not created between the Bow or Plectrum, and the String; But between the String and the Aire. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* v. 69 *note*, On the first rude Formation of Instruments, the Plectrum would give the more clear and effectual Stroke. 1806 MOORE *Genius of Harmony* ii, A liquid chord is every wave that flows, An airy plectrum every breeze that blows! 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 52 To take up the lyre and tune the notes, and play with the fingers, or strike with the plectrum.

2. *Anat.*, *Ornith.*, and *Ent*: see quots.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlvi. 333 *Plectrum*,..a marginal bristle stronger than the rest, observable about the middle of the costa and standing out from it. Ex. Many *Muscidæ*. 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Plectrum*, the styloid process of the temporal bone. Also, the uvula and the tongue. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex*, *Plectrum*..*Ornith.*, a spur on the wing or foot.

Pled, plede, pledde: see PLEAD *sb.* and *v.*

Pledge (pledʒ), *sb.* Forms: 4-6 **plege, plegge,** 6 **pledg,** 5- **pledge** (6 *Sc.* **pladge, plage, plaige, pleage,** 7 **pleg**). [Late ME. a. OF. *plege* (Roland, *c* 1080, and Anglo-F.), *pleige, plaige, plo*(*i*·*ge* etc., mod.F. *pleige* hostage, security, bail, pledge—early Frankish L. *plevium, plibium, plebium*, *a* 600 in *Pact. Childeb & Chlot.* 10 (Hessels, *Salic Law* 417), med.L. *plivium* (*a* 1200, Barcelona) in Du Cange; app. deriv. sb. (on type of *gaudium, odium, colloquium*) from med.L. *plevire, plebire* (*a* 800 in *Lex Romana Rætica Curiensis* IX. i. [4]), *plivire* (1080 Aquitaine, Du Cange), Pr. *plevir* (pres. ind. *pliu*), OF. *plevir* (Roland), *pleivir*, early mod.F. *plevir, pleuvir*, F. dial. *plevir* (Godef.), to warrant, assure, undertake for, engage (Cotgr.): cf. PLEVIN, REPLEVIN. See Note below.]

1. *Law* and *gen.* A person who becomes surety for another; a bail, a surety; a member of a frank-pledge or frithborh (mod.L. *plegius*). *Obs* exc. *Hist.*

[1224 *Bracton's Note Bk.* (1887) II. 176 Amerciauerunt eum..et Iordanum de Treuergan plegium suum. ad unam marcam. 1292 BRITTON I. ii. § 10 Celui voluns nous qe soit pris,..et lesaez par plege jekes a nostre venue en le pays ..et qe le Coroune face enbrever lour nouns et les nouns des pleges. 1314-15 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 293/2 De ceo qe les chief plegges a le Leets, & al Tourn de Visconte, presentent fauvement gentz estre copables.] *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merib.* P 860 Thanne Melibee..receyued hire obligacions and hir bondes by hire othes vp-on hire plegges and borwes. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 382 Also yf eny mans wyf becom dettor or plegge. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. iv. 45 And in as moche the godfader and godmoder ben pledges and maketh good for hym. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen IV* 12 b, Thou knowest wel inough that I am thy pledge borowe and maynperner, body for body. 1562 *Reg. Privy Coun. II Scot.* I. 191 To entir as plege and souerte for his said fadder. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* I. iii. (1602) 14 Borowhead, Borsholder, and Tythingman..signifie, The chiefe man of the free pledges within that Borowe, or Tything. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. ii. 45 Petruchio patience, I am Grumio's pledge. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xxvi. (1739) 43 Each one being pledge for others good ahearing. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* (1875) I. v. 87 Each association (*frithborh*) has a headman, a 'capital pledge', *borhs-ealdor* or *frith-borge-hea l*, to manage the business of the ten. Thus constituted, they are standing sureties for one another. 1895 POLLOCK & MAITLAND *Hist. Eng. Law* I. II. iii. § 4. 554 The chief pledge seems to have exercised a certain authority over his subordinate pledges.

†b. A hostage. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 129 Seleucus..somtyme plegge and prisoner at Rome. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Macc.* ix. 53 He toke also the chefest mens sonnes in the countre for pledges, and put them in the castel at Ierusalem to be kepte. 1597 JAMES VI in *3rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 422/2 Burdyn't with the keiping of the pleges and broken men reteinit for gude ordour on the bourdouris. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* I. vii, And also take himselfe Prisoner, and the lower English Pledges.

2. Anything handed over to or put in the possession of another, as security for the performance of a contract or the payment of a debt, or as a guarantee of good faith, etc., and liable to forfeiture in case of failure (med.L. *plegium*).

[1164 *Constit. Clarendon* v. in Stubbs *Sel. Charters* (1895) 138 Excommunicati .. debent dare . tantum vadium et plegium standi judicio ecclesiae, ut absolvantur.] *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xvii. 471 Yf he wolde not graunte me peas wyth hym, I promyse you he sholde leve his hede for a pledge. 1523-14 *Act* 5 *Hen. VIII*, c. 1 He shall..bring in sufficient gage and plegge to the verey value of the contentes of the same writtyng obligatorie. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xxii 6 Thou hast taken the pledge from thy brethren for naught, and robbed the naked of their clothinge. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, III. iii. 240 What Pledge haue we of thy firme Loyalty? 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 325 The Tree ..which I have set The Pledge of thy Obedience and thy Faith, Amid the Garden by the Tree of Life. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Pledges*, in Common Law are sureties either Real or Personal which the Plaintiff finds to prosecute his Suit. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 577 The lord did not become entitled to a fine on these surrenders, because they were only intended as a pledge for securing the repayment of the money advanced. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. xxvii. 9 They therefore sent seven galleys..as a pledge of their loyalty.

b. *spec.* A thing put in pawn.

1800 *Act* 39 & 40 *Geo. III*, c. 99 § 2 Any time during which the said pledge shall remain in pawn. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 220, I do not doubt To find, at some place ..arms On loan, or else for pledge. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* IV, Hold the ring..as pledge for a small sum far beneath its value. 1878 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 106 The crown, which had been kept by bishop Beaufort as a pledge, was placed in the custody of the treasurer.

c A gage of battle; = GAGE *sb.*[1] 2.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 43 He threw his gauntlet, as a sacred pledge, His cause in combat the next day to try. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. vi, The honour'd pledge you gave In every battle-field shall wave Upon my helmet-crest.

d. *fig.* Applied to a child, as a token or evidence of mutual love and duty between parents, or as a hostage given to fortune.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. x. 4 But faire Charissa to a lovely fere Was linked, and by him had many pledges dere. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 91 Yeerely sacrifice of the deerest pledges of Nature to Saturne. 1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* I. ix, No male Pledge, to give a lasting name, Sprung from his bed. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. viii, I could never forget those domestic pledges I had left behind me. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. vi. 71 Exulting over the first pledge of their union, a fine little girl.

3. Something given or taken as a sign or token of favour or the like, or as an earnest of something to come.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 13 b, Innumerable..benefytes and consolacyons he hathe geuen vs, as very pledges and sure tokens of loue. 1548-9 (MAY) *Bk. Com. Prayer*, *Communion*, He hath lefte in those holy Misteries, as a pledge of his loue his owne blessed body, and precious blood. *a* 1653 BINNING *Serm.* (1845) 240 Christ's rising is the pledge and pawn of the second resurrection. 1792 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 447 The exertion of one virtue is always a pledge for the exertion of another. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 438 A precious pledge that, wander where he will, One heart will think and dream about him still.

4. An assurance of allegiance or goodwill attested by drinking in response to another; the drinking of a health to a person, party, etc.; a toast.

1635 HEYWOOD *Philocothonista* 12 [Alexander] dranke healths to every man round, and pledged them severally againe;..Calistenes [when] the King offered him a deepe quaffin pbowle, which he modestly refused,..said aloud, I desire not, Oh Alexander, to receive a pledge from thee; by taking which, I shall be presently inforced to inquire for a Physition. 1715 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Town Ecl.*, *St. James' Coffee Ho.*, A certain duke one night my health begun; With chearful pledges round the room it run. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* i, Old Mortality was .. prevailed upon to join his host in a single glass of liquor, on condition that he should be permitted to name the pledge.

5. A solemn engagement to do or refrain from doing something: a promise, vow.

1814 CARY *Dante, Paradise* v. 67 Yet not bent, as Jephthah once..to redeem his pledge By doing worse. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I. vi. 170 [The] oath of allegiance..was a pledge for civil, and not for religious purposes. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 376 The greater number adhered to their pledge. 1855 BREWSTER *Newton* II. xv. 82 He obtained them..under the pledge of secrecy. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 30 Oct. 5/5 The measure was introduced..in defiance of the most solemn pledges of the British Government.

b. *The (temperance, total abstinence) pledge*: a solemn engagement to abstain from intoxicating drink. Phrases: *to take, sign, keep the pledge.*

1846 W. E. FORSTER in Reid *Life* (1888) I. vi. 183 As to the temperance pledge, I find many men [in Ireland] still keeping it, but ..a large proportion have broke. 1860 WARTER *Sea-board* II. 436 More than one case has come to my knowledge in which the pledge has been of service. 1864 *Soc. Sci. Rev.* 259 When a man is a drunkard, and can still respect and keep an oath, by all means let him take the pledge.

6. The condition of being given or held as a pledge; the state of being pledged: in the phrases *to be, lay, put in pledge, to give, have, lay, put to pledge, to take out of pledge*, etc.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Macc.* i. 11 The sone of Antiochi kyng, that was at Rome in seeyng [*gloss* or pledge; 1388 in ostage]. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (ROXB.) 3158 My life to pledge shal he haue. 1516 *Life St. Bridget* in *Myrr. our Ladye* p. iii, I take my two sones and lay them in plegge to your credytours. *a* 1529 SKELTON *El. Rummyng* 293 Some layde to pledge Theyr hatchet and theyr wedde. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 23 And gaif thy self to plaige. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Law C. Warres* 485 He..to meet and stop out want, had put to pledge, and pawned most of his own Houshold-stuff. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 86 If he doth not pay, then the land which is put in pledge, upon condition for the payment of the money, is taken from him for ever. 1852 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hal ib. T.* I. xxii, Pressed for a sum of money..he had put his Sunday coat in pledge. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 14 May 7/7 Mr. Cardwell's scheme..abolished purchase in the Army, took the Army out of pledge, as the reform was wittily described.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pledge-card* (sense 5 b), *-cup* (sense 4), *-form, -jewel, -office, -ring, -room*; objective and instrumental, as *pledge-breaker* (so *pledge-breaking* vbl. sb. and ppl. adj.), *pledge-keeper, -taker*; *pledge-making, -mongering, -signing* vbl. sbs.; *pledge-bound, -free* adjs.; **†pledge-chamber, -house,** a chamber or house for the confinement of sureties or debtors (*Sc. obs.*).

1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Oct. 4/3 An absolute united *pledge-bound party returns to represent Ireland at Westminster. 1837 *Pall Mall G.* 23 May 5/1 Suggestive of the *pledge-cards issued by Bands of Hope. 1578 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. III. 14 Put in ward within the *pledge chalmer of the burgh of Drumfreis. 1629 *Ib. d.* Ser. II. III. 12 They derned thameselffes in commodious parts ewest to the pledge chamber. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iv. ix 489 The *pledge cup and wassail bowl. 1721 WODROW *Hist. Suff. Ch. Scot.* I. II. xiii. § 6 Mr Webster and his two Friends removed to the *Pledge-house, where Debtors used to be put. 1850 GOSSE *Rivers of Bible* (1878) 48 The *pledge jewels of Jesus' love. 1552 HULOET, *Pledge keper, *depositarius*. 1891 *Daily News* 21 Sept. 7/2 The defendant .. told her that he had had a fire in the *pledge room, and her cloak was burnt. 1552 HULOET, *Pledge taker, *pignerator*.

[*Note.* Many attempts have been made to find a Latin derivation of the med.L. and OF. words: see DIEZ (s. v. *Pleiv*), Littré (s. v. *Pleige*), Körting; all (including Diez's own suggestion, *plebium* for '*præbium* from *præbere fidem*), unsatisfactory. The prevalent opinion now is that *plevire, -ire*, was of Germanic derivation, and represented some form of WGer. *plehan* (OE. *pleon*), *plegan*, or Goth. **plaikwan*, in sense 'to incur risk or responsibility for', become responsible for' (see PLIGHT *sb.*[1]), which suits the sense of the med.L. and Romanic words exactly, though not free from difficulty phonologically: see Mackel *Frans. Studien* VI. i. 78. Med.L. *plegium, plegius, plegiare*, It. *pieggio*, were from French.]

Pledge (pledʒ), *v.* Forms: see PLEDGE *sb.* [Late ME. *plege, plegge*, f. PLEDGE *sb.*, or a. OF. *plegier*, mod.F. *pleiger* to guarantee, bail, f. *pleige*, pledge; so med. L. *plegiāre* (France, 1191 in Du Cange).]

†1. *trans.* To become surety for, make oneself responsible for (a person, thing, or statement). *Obs.*

c 1450 *Merlin* 35 Ye haue plegged me vpon youre lyves that I shall haue no drede of deth. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 37 His felawe pledyd hym and was seurte for hym.

† b. *intr* To become surety. *Obs. rare.*

1574 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 422 To caus all his freindis or servandis within Annanderdall not ellis plegit for, to entir under plegis.

† c. *trans. To pledge out*: to redeem (a thing) from pawn or pledge; to ransom or bail (a person) out of prison, etc. *Obs.*

1464 *Mann. & Household Exp.* (ROXB.) 266 Delyveryd to Mechegod to plege owt Prokys salatt, xij.d. 1503 in *Test. Vetusta* II. 454 Such pledges as she hath of mine, I woll they be pledged out by William, and he to have them. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xl. 56 So [they] brought hym to the lorde Beaumonde who incontynent dyde pledge hym out fro his maisters handes. 1570 PALSGR. 660/1, I pledge, or borowe one out of prison or captyvyte, or redeme a thyng out of pledge, *je pledge*. To my great coste and charge I have pledged hym out of prison.

2. To deliver, deposit, or assign as security for the repayment of a loan or the performance of some action; to pawn.

1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* i. (1570) A vb, His sworde and buckler is pledged at the bere. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 2 1 My estates and dignities are as it were in sequestration, and my life as it were laid in pawne and pledged vnto me. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2105/4 If already sold or pawn'd,..the money [shall be] return'd for what they are pledg'd for. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 86 In the reign of Henry II. two modes of pledging lands were in use, which are fully described by Glanville. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* x. 112 The..son pacing slowly to the pawnbroker's to pledge his aged mother's last

blanket. 1877 GREEN *Hist. Eng. People* I. II ii. 139 Normandy had been pledged to him by his brother Robert.

b. *fig.* as in *to pledge the future*; also, to plight or stake (one's life, honour, troth, word, etc.).

1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* II. i, My vows are pledged to her. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* ii, I now pledge you that honourable word that Ellena is innocent. 1841 JAMES *Brigand* xxv, To this I pledge my honour. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 182 A loyal lover, a hand pledg'd surely, shall ease me. 1890 *Spectator* 4 Oct. 431/1 To pledge the future to the hilt is a temporary and evanescent joy.

3. To put (a person, or oneself) under a pledge; to bind by or as by a pledge.

1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxviii. 97 Be justice aliis I pledgit all the pepill, Than spairit nane thocht thay wer Innocent. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lxv (1820) 328, I pledge myself, before God and my country..to make good my charge against you. 1801 ELIZ. HELME *St. Marg. Cave* II 177, I here pledge myself, by all my hopes of happiness hereafter. 1827 LYTTON *Falkland* i. 12 All eager for my commands, and all pledged to their execution. 1850 HT. MARTINEAU *H. of Peace* II. v. vi. 295 The two millions whom he had in a few months pledged to temperance. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 1 Dec. 5/1 A resolution pledging the House to deal with the subject at the first fitting opportunity.

4. a. To guarantee or assure the performance of. **b.** To solemnly promise, or undertake to give.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, iii. iii. 250 Yes, I accept her, for she well deserves it, And here to pledge my Vow, I giue my hand. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xiii 288 Their own personal service they pledged at once.

5. To give assurance or promise of friendship or fidelity to (any one) by or in the act of drinking. Also *absol.*, or with the drink as obj. **† a.** To drink in response to another; to drink to a health or toast which has been proposed. *Obs.* **b.** To drink to the health of, drink a toast to; to toast.

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* II iv (1874) 104, I drinke, quoth she. Quoth he, I will not pledge. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 116 He drank a great draught, the king pledging him. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iii. 31. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* 22 b, You do me the disgrace if you do not pledge me as much as I drunke to you. 1602 ROWLANDS *'Tis Merrie when Gossips meete* 17 This to you both, Cousse Grace, and mistresse Besse; A full Carowse, He haue you pledge no lesse. 1616 B. JONSON *Forest* ix *To Celia* i, Drink to me, only with thine eyes, And I will pledge with mine. *a* 1627 HAYWARD in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxix 10 God handleth thee no otherwise..than he handled his only Son, who hath pledged thee in this bitter potion 1706 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* II iv. xx. 326 Alexander..is reported to have drank a Cup containing two Congii,..to Proteas, who commending the king's Ability, pledg'd him, then call'd for another Cup of the same Dimensions, and drank it off to him. The king, as the Laws of good Fellowship require'd, pledg'd Proteas in the same Cup. 1727 SWIFT *Polite Conv. I. Curll* Wks. 1755 III. i 119 Mr Pope..very civilly drank a glass of sack to Mr. Curll, which he as civilly pledged. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* II i, Will you be so good as to pledge me, sir? 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xiv. 171 Pledge him in a bumper of port. 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes* II. v. (1868) 169 In his hand a sculptured goblet, as he pledged the merchant kings. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. iv. 104 From cups of gold They pledged each other.

Hence **Pledged** (pledʒd) *ppl. a*, given or put in pledge; pawned, plighted; bound by a pledge; **Ple·dging** *vbl. sb.*

1538 ELYOT, *Pigneratio*, a pledgynge or gagynge. 1552 HULOET, Pledged, *pigneratus* 1579 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 104 His plege,..content in the buke of plegeing. 1628 PRYNNE *Little* Healthes: Sicknesse. Or, a Compendious and briefe Discourse; prouing the Drinking, and Pledging of Healthes, to be Sinfull. 1850 MILL *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 64/1 A strong inducement..not to confine themselves to pledged party men. 1887 *Daily News* 21 July 6/1 The calling-in of loans on pledged property. 1893 F. ADAMS *New Egypt* 186 We believe..absolutely in the pledged word, the pledged honour of England.

Pledgeable (pledʒăb'l), *a.* [f. PLEDGE *v.* + -ABLE.] That can be pledged or pawned.

1865 *Brit. Workman* 52, I pledged my coat, I pledged my bed, I pledged in short everything that was pledgable. 1901 *Dundee Advertiser* 12 Apr. 4 The revenues pledgeable, like tribute rice, the Manchu allowances, &c.

Pledgee (pledʒī). [f. PLEDGE *v.* + -EE.] One with whom a pledge is deposited; a pawnee.

1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxv 396 In case of goods pledged or pawned upon condition, either to repay money or otherwise; both the pledgor and pledgee have a qualified, but neither of them an absolute, property therein. 1800 *Acc. Bks. in Annual. Aun. Reg* 59 2 The whole amount due to the pledgee must be paid before the pledge can be demanded. 1869 *Smith's Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antiq* 917/1 The pledgee could also sell the thing pledged,..but such sale did not affect the right of the pledgee. 1875 [see PLEDGOR 1].

Ple·dgeless, *a.* [f. PLEDGE *sb.* + -LESS] Without a pledge.

1846 WORCESTER, *Pledgeless*, having no pledges. *Qu. Rev.*

Pledger (pledʒəɹ). Also (in legal use, opposed to *pledgee*) **-eor, -or** (pledʒə̄ɹ). [f. PLEDGE *v.* + -ER 1, -OR. Cf. OF. *plegeour* (13th c. in Godefroy).]

1. One who deposits something as a pledge; a pawner.

1766 [see PLEDGEE]. 1875 POSTE *Gains* II. § 64 This..may be said to rest on the assent of the pledgor..which empowered the pledgee to sell in default of payment. 1883 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 190 Bulky articles may now be deposited if the pledgers will pay for their storage. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 19 Feb. 4/3 There are..people in the poorer districts of London who make a living by pawning articles for other persons. Sometimes these 'professional pledgers' are women.

2 One who drinks in response to, or to the health of, another. Also *fig.* Cf. PLEDGE *v.* 5.

1576 GASCOIGNE *Dit. Diet for Drunkards* (1789) 20 If the Pledger bee inwardlie sicke or have some infyrmitie, whereby too much drinke..doo empayre his health. 1617 RICH *Irish Hubbub* 24 The cup being newly replenished..he that is the pledger must now begin his part, and thus it goes round throughout the whole company. 1663 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* III. i, This fellow is onely the Solficitor of a quarrel..and will leave the fighting part to the Curteous pledger.

3 One who pledges himself or takes a pledge.

1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 204 The bond of Temperance societies is a pledge or vow respecting the personal conduct of the pledger.

† Ple·dgery. *Obs. rare*—°. [a. OF. *plegerie* (12th c. in Godef.); thence med.L. *plegeria*]

1706 PHILLIPS, *Pledgery* or *Pleggery*, Suretiship, an Undertaking, or Answering for. 1775 in Ash.

Pledget (pledʒĕt). Forms: 6 **plagette, pleggat,** 7 **plageat, (plegant, -ert, pleagant, -eant),** 7–8 **plaget, plegot,** 7–9 **pledgit,** 7- **pledget.** [Known from 16th c.: origin and early history of scure.

The divergent spellings in 16–17th c. leave uncertain the original form, and even the sound of the *g*, and the nature of the ending (in which *-ette, -et* suggest a Romance diminutive). On the supposition that the *g* was hard, the derivation has been sought in *plug*, and in MDu. *plagge, plaggha* patch of cloth, rag, wrapper, covering, Du. *plagge* turf, tan cake, MLG. and LG. *plagge* tan, bed or matted mass, turf, patch, rag. Others have thought of a diminutive from L. and Romance *plaga* wound, F. *plaie*, or a deriv. from PLEACH *v.*, cf. Prov. *plecha* 'no plaço' (= bandage a wound. But all these suggestions present difficulties.]

A small compress or flattened mass of lint or other soft absorbent material (often steeped in some medicament), for applying over a wound, sore, etc.; see also quot. 1892.

c 1540 *Pract. Cyrurgyens* A j, Stupes, or plagettes made of lynte, Cotten or other lyke stuped or dypped in hote Oyles. 1575 TURBERV *Falconrie* 258 Spread of this vpon a pleggat of linnen cloth. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 92 With plegents of lint dried in the office. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. i. (1660) 35 Take *Unguentum Aurum*, and lay it upon a pleagant of lint 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 48 Apply it vnto the teates vpon plagcats as hot as may be endured. 1643 J. SHEWTR. *Exp. Chyrurg.* vi. 20 It may be spread on little pleggets and applyed. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Improv.* (1757) II. 240 Spread upon Pieces of Lint, or what we call Pledgets of Lint. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* I. i. 88 To be apply'd..with Plage's and other Helps. 1812 J. J. HENRY *Camp. agst. Quebec* 75 He drew a pledget of linnen quite through the wound. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 49 Be sure to go over the face of the plate with a wet pledget of cotton wool.

Plee, Pleen, obs. ff. PLAY, PLEA, PLY, PLAIN *v.*

Pleeser, pleezer, obs. and dial. ff. PLEASURE.

Pleet, -e, obs. ff. PLEA, PLEAD *v.*

Pleg, plege, plegg(e, obs ff. PLEDGE.

Plegant, -ent, -et, obs. ff. PLEDGET.

† Ple·gnic, *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs. rare.* [app. arbitrarily f. Gr. πληγή blow, stroke + -IC] Acting by a blow or stroke, as a hammer; also as *sb.*: see quots.

1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* 37 Plegnicks..performe their opperation and effect, by their dexterous and artificiall ioynt-mooving..There is a great vse of the Plegnick instruments for the making of Enmechanick and reformed Milnes and Bellowses. 1664 J. WILSON *Projectors* III. 36 From the Pestle and Mortar [came] all sort of Mills, whether Horizontal, or Plegnick; Horse, Hand, Wind, Water, or otherwise.

Plegometer (plĭgo·mĭtəɹ). *rare.* [f. Gr. πληγή stroke + -(O)METER.] **a.** An instrument for measuring and recording the force of blows. **b.** = PLEXIMETER.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 535 The balls were fired against Austen's recoiling target, a very delicate plegometer. 1857 DUNGLISON *Dict. Med.*, *Plegometer*, pleximeter.

Plei, pleie, obs. forms of PLAY, PLEA.

Pleiad (pləiăd). *Pl* **Pleiads**; more commonly in Lat. and Gr. form **Pleiades** (pləiădĭz); also 4 **Pliades,** 5 **Plyades.** [a. L. *Plēias, Plēiades, Plīas*, pl. *Plīades* etc., a. Gr. Πλειάς, pl. *-άδες*, Ion. Πληιάς: see -AD; so F. *Pléiade*, pl. *Pléiades*.]

Astron. In *pl.*, A close group or cluster of small stars in the constellation Taurus, commonly spoken of as seven, though only six are visible to the average naked eye. (Good eyes on a clear night can make out about nine, while the telescope shows a great number.)

According to Greek Mythology, the Pleiades were the seven daughters of Atlas and Pleione, the eldest of whom, Electra, was 'the lost Pleiad', and not represented by a star. The seven names, with those of the parents, have since Riccioli (1665) been individually applied to the nine brightest stars: of these Alcyone is of the third magnitude, Electra and Atlas of the fourth, Merope, Maia, and Taygete of the fifth, Pleione, Celeno, and Asterope, between the sixth and the seventh. Some think that the name was actually derived from πλεῖν to sail, because the season of navigation began with their heliacal rising.

1388 WYCLIF *Job* xxxviii. 31 Whether thou schalt mowe loyne togiders schynynge sterris Pliades [*marg* that is, the seuen sterris; 1382 The shynende sene sterres] 1555 EDEN *Decades* 162 The goynge downe of the seuen starres called *Vergiliae* or *Pleiades*. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Job* xxxviii. 31 Canst thou restraine the sweete influences of ye Pleiades? or loose the bands of Orion? 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 374 The gray Dawn, and the Pleiades before him danc'd, Shedding sweet influence. 1768 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xliii. IV. 323 The fable of Electra the seventh of the Pleiads. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* xiv, Whose course and home we knew not, nor shall know, Like the lost Pleiad, seen no more below. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 9 Many a night I saw the Pleiads, rising thro' the mellow shade, Glitter like a swarm of fire flies tangled in a silver braid. 1868 LOCKYER *Astron.* § 71 The Pleiades..The six or seven stars visible to the naked eye become 60 or 70 when viewed in the telescope.

b. *fig.* (*sing.*) A brilliant cluster or group of persons or things, especially of seven, as the group of poets of the French Renaissance, called in French *La Pléiade*, and including Ronsard and Du Bellay.

1822–56 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (1862) 54 Donne, Chillingworth, Sir T. Browne, Jeremy Taylor, Milton, South, Barrow, form a *pleiad*, a constellation of seven stars, such as no literature can match. 1838–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. ii, i § 5. 5 Dorat..was also one of the celebrated pleiad of French poets. 1882 *Illustr. Lond News* 7 Oct. 371 Noriac was one of the brilliant pleiad of writers who formed the staff of the original weekly *Figaro*.

Pleid, obs. f. PLAID, PLEAD. **Pleide,** obs. pa. t. of PLAY *v.* **Pleight,** obs. f. PLAIT.

Pleign(e, plein(e, pleinly, obs. ff. PLAIN, -LY.

Plein-air (also **plain-air**), from the Fr. phrase *en plein air* (ãnplɛ̃nɛ̃ʀ) 'in the open air' (lit. 'in full air'): used attrib. to denominate certain impressionist schools and styles of painting, which originated in France about 1870, and aimed at the representation of effects of atmosphere and light that cannot be observed in the studio.

1894 *Nation* (N. Y.) 14 June 444/2 Mysticism has misled M. Rochegrosse into a plein-air problem, in which the meaning of his 'Chevalier aux fleurs' is less puzzling than his ignoring of all values. 1898 *Daily News* 15 Feb. 8/5 Another of the plein-air painters of this show. 1902 L. BÉNÉDITE in *Encycl. Brit.* XXXII 443/1 The 'plein-air', or open-air, school.

Plein-air·ist, a painter of the 'plein-air' school.

1893 *Sketch* 6 Sept. 321/1 Admirers may..get a glimpse of the great pleinairist as he passes. 1900 *Edin. Rev.* July 103 The English plein airists are too well known to need special mention.

Pleiner, obs. f. PLENAR. **Pleing(i)e, -ʒie,** obs. ff. PLAIN *v.* **Pleintith,** obs. Sc. f. PLENTY.

Pleio-, plio- (pləi,o), **pleo-** (plĭ,o), combining forms of Gr. πλείων (poet. πλέων), πλεῖον, more, compar. of πολύς, -ύ, much; see POLY-. *Plio-*, which follows Latin spelling, is chiefly used in generic names and their derivatives, as *Pliosaurus, Pliosaurian*.

‖ **Pleiochasium** (-kē·zĭăm) *Bot.* [mod.L., irreg. f. Gr. χάσις separation, after DICHASIUM], a cymose inflorescence having three or more lateral axes, a multiparous cyme. ‖ **Pleiomastia** (-mæ·stiă), **pleo-,** *Anat.* [mod.L., f. Gr. μαστός breast, mamma] the condition of having more than one nipple upon the mamma. ‖ **Pleiomaxia** (-mĕ·ksiă), **pleo-,** *Anat.* [mod.L., f. Gr. μαξίς, dial. var. of μασχάλη: see above], the condition of having more than the normal number of mammæ. **Pleiomerous** (pləiɑ̄ mĕrəs) *a. Bot.* [Gr. μέρος part], having (as a floral whorl) more than the normal number of parts; so **Pleio·mery,** pleiomerous condition. **Pleiophyllous** (-fĭləs) *a. Bot.* [Gr. φύλλον leaf]. **Plei·ophylly:** see quots. **Pleiosporous** (pləiɑ̄·spōrəs, pləi,ospō·rəs) *a. Bot.* [Gr. σπόρος seed], having more than the usual number of spores. **Plei·otaxy** (-tæksi) *Bot.* [Gr. τάξις arrangement: cf. *phyllotaxy*] the condition of having more than the usual number of floral whorls, as in 'double' flowers. **Pleiothalamous** (-jæ·lăməs) *a. Bot.* [Gr. θάλαμος chamber], having more than the usual number of chambers or receptacles. ‖ **Pleiotrachea** (-trăkī·ă) *Bot.* [mod.L.: see TRACHEA], a vessel containing a spiral band composed of a number of fibres. See also words in PLEO-, PLIO-.

1850 J. BIRKETT *Dis. Breast* 206 *Pleiomastia...There are examples..of the existence of supernumerary nipples..They may be situated near together, and possess an areola in common, or they may be separated and encircled by an areola distinctly defined. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1850 J. BIRKETT *Dis. Breast* 23 *Pleiomazia signifies numerical excess beyond the usual complement of the mammæ 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pleiomazia*. 1898 tr. *Strasburger's Bot.* II. ii. 453 The origin of a *pleiomerous whorl from one consisting of fewer members is equally well shown in the flowers of Tilia. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Pleiomery*, ..due either to the branching of one member at an early stage or to an original development of two members in place of one. 1898 tr. *Strasburger's Bot.* II. ii 453 Multiplication of the members of a whorl (pleiomery) occurs most often in the androecium. 1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* I. ii. 46 By some writers nodi, upon which buds are obviously formed, are called compound, or artiphyllous; and those in which no apparent buds are discoverable, are named simple, or *pleiophyllous. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pleiophyllus*, applied to a plant which bears a great number of leaves without a branch at the axilla, as the *Linum*, *Abies*, and *Taxus* pleiophyllous 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Pleiophylly*, a condition of abnormal increase in the number of leaves growing from a certain point, or in the number of leaflets of a plant. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Pleiosporous. *Ibid.*, *Pleiotaxy. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Pleiothalamous. 1876 BALFOUR in *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 86/1 The spiral in such cases is called compound, and the vessels **pleiotrachea*.

Pleiocene, Pleiohippus: see PLIO-.

Pleiomorphy (pləiˈŏmŏfi). [f. PLEIO- + Gr. μορφή form + -ια, -Y.] (See also PLEO-.) In *Bot.* **a.** The occurrence of more than one distinct stage or form in the life-cycle of a species, as in certain heterœcious fungi, which pass through two or three stages. **b.** The state of a flower which is usually irregular, but becomes regular by the multiplication of its irregular elements, so as to form a whorl; = PELORIA. Hence **Pleiomo·rphic** *a.*, exhibiting or characterized by pleiomorphy; **Pleiomo·rphism** = pleiomorphy (sense a).

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pleise, obs. f. PLAICE, PLEASE. **Pleisand,** obs. f. PLEASANT. **Pleisour, -ssour, -sure, Pleiss,** obs. ff. PLEASURE, PLEASE.

Pleistocene (pləiˈstŏsīn), *a.* (*sb.*) *Geol.* [f. Gr. πλεῖστος most (superl. of πολύς much) + καινός new, recent.] Epithet applied at first to the newest division of the Pliocene or Upper Tertiary formation (as containing the greatest number of fossils of still existing species), also called Newer Pliocene; afterwards to the older division of the Post-tertiary or Quaternary, also called Post-Pliocene. Also applied to the animals, etc., of either of these periods. Also *el. ipt.* as *sb.* = pleistocene division or formation.

1839 LYELL in *Mag. Nat. Hist.* New Ser. III. 323 In the Appendix to the French translation of my 'Elements of Geology', I have proposed, for the sake of brevity, to substitute the term *Pleiocene* for *Older Pleiocene*, and *Pleistocene* for *Newer Pleiocene*. 1854 BREWSTER *More Worlds* iii. 46 The superficial deposits, or Pleistocene group, viz. all diluvial and alluvial deposits of gravel and other materials. 1862 GEIKIE *E. Forbes* ix. 256 He states..that even the pleistocene, which is a subdivision of the pliocene, needs to be partitioned into a newer and older series. 1873 J. GEIKIE *Gl. Ice Age* xxx 413 The pleistocene hippopotamus. 1874 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* x 123 In former editions of this work I divided the Post-tertiary deposits into Recent and Post-pliocene, but this latter term has many inconveniences. .. I have, therefore, determined for the future to adopt the name of 'Pleistocene', proposed by me in 1839 as a synonym for Newer Pliocene, but which, having been used by the late Edward Forbes as the equivalent of Post-pliocene, has now passed into general use with that signification.

Pleistodox (pləiˈstŏdŏks), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. πλεῖστος most + δόξα opinion, after *orthodox*.] Holding the opinion of the majority.

1814 COLERIDGE *Lett. to J. P. Estlin* (1884) 109 His proper language as an orthodox, or (if I might coin a more modest expression), a pleistodox man.

Pleistoseist (pləiˈstōsist). [f. Gr. πλεῖστος most + σειστός shaken, σειστήρ earth-shaker, from σείειν shock, earthquake.] (See quot.)

1886 MILNE *Earthquakes* i. 10 The isoseismic area in which the greatest disturbance has taken place is called the 'meizoseismic area'. Seebach calls the lines enclosing this area 'pleistoseists'.

Pleit, -e, obs. ff. PLAIT, PLATE *sb.*, PLEAD.

Plek, pleke, obs. forms of PLECK.

† **Plemmi·rrulate,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. It. *plemmirulato* ppl. adj., perh. f. Gr. πλημμυρεῖν to rise like a flood tide, overflow.] ? Overflowing.

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 51 b, An edging of Orient Pearle euer pressing hir plemmirrulate trammels of hayre [*plemmyrulati suppremens*].

Plemyra·meter. [f. Gr. πλήμυρα = πλήμμυρις flood-tide + -METER.] An instrument for measuring variations of the level of water; *spec.* that devised by Prof. Forel of Lausanne for measuring those of the Lake of Geneva.

1898 G. H. DARWIN *Tides* ii. 22 Having studied seiches with a plemyrameter for some time, Forel used another form of apparatus.

† **Ple·nal,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *plēnāl-is*, f. L. *plēn-us* full: see -AL.] Full, complete, plenary.

1624 R. DAVENPORT *City Nightcap* iii (1661) 32 Upon the plenal and approv'd report Of your integrity and upright dealing. 1648 EARL OF WESTMORLAND *Olia Sacra* (1873) 77 By which plenall satisfaction, The Vials of his Fathers wrath were stopt.

Hence † **Ple·nally** *adv.*, fully; † **Ple·nalty,** fullness.

1631 HEYWOOD *and Pt. Fair Maid of West* Ep. Ded., Yours plenally devoted, Thomas Heywood. 1636 — *Lovers Mistris* Addr. to Rdr., Better pleased, or more plenally satisfied. 1660 BURNEY *Κεφ. Δώρον* (1661) 30 The Supream Jewell of the Crown, their Plenitudinem Potestatis, the plenalty of their power.

† **Ple·nar, plener,** *a. Obs.* (or *arch.*) Forms: 3-6 **plener,** (4-5 **-ere,** 5 **-air, -or,** 5-6 **-are, -yer,** 7 **-eere**), 4-6 (9) **plenar.** (Also 4 **pleiner,** 4-5 **pleyner,** *Sc.* **planer,** 5 **plarar,** 6 **playner.**) [ME. a. AF. *plener* = OF. *plenier* (Roland), *plener, planier* etc., mod.F. *plénier*:—late L. *plēnār-is* (med.L. in Du Cange) complete, f. L. *plēnus* full; see -AR[1]. So also Pr. *plen(i)er*, Sp. *llenero*.]

1. Of an assembly: Composed or consisting of the full number of members; = PLENARY 2; of the place of assembly: Filled, full; of the members: Fully assembled, in full assembly.

c 1290 *Edmund Conf.* 445 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 444 Þe chapitle at salesburi i-holde was plener; Alle þe chanoun of þe ordre þudere come fer and ner. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11171 When Arthures court was plener, & alle were comen, fer and ner. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xi. 108 And whan þe peple was plenere comen þe porter vnpynn.d þe yate. 1467-8 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 623/1 Be cause they were then present more plener in nombre. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 2751 Thys fest plener And ryght delectable.

2. Complete, entire, perfect; = PLENARY 1, FULL *a.* 7.

13.. *Cursor M.* 26164 He þat pouste has al plener. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1603 *Hipsiph. & Medea*, [He] coude of loue al the craft & art pleyner. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 787 Constantynys sone, & of plener age, Was Emperour I-chose. 1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* VII. ii. (MS. Bodl. 263) 344/2 Bi Augustus plener [*ed.* 1554 plenair] commyssioun. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xx. 127 And poure haue playnere & playne to say. 1536 *Act* 28 *Hen. VIII*, c. 7 § 9 Full and plenar power and auctoritie. 1614 W. BROWNE *Sheph. Pipe* i. Eclog. ii, To her words credence he gaue plenere [*rima* cheere]. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xx. (1854) 335 The spirit takes the plenar vows of truth.

Plenargyrite (plĭnäˈrdgirəit) *Min.* [mod. (F. v. Sandberger 1882) f. L. *plēn-us* + Gr. ἄργυρος silver + -ITE[1]; cf. MIARGYRITE.] A sulphide of silver and bismuth found near Schapbach in Baden; said to contain more silver than *miargyrite*.

Plenarily (plĭˈnärili), *adv.* [f. PLENARY *a.* + -LY[2].] In a plenary manner; completely, fully.

1596 [see PLENARY 2, quot. 1570] 1615 SIR E. HOBY *Curry combe* iii 125 Neither do we fully and plenarily receiue the benefit and effect thereof. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond* 23 With more charge, more difficulty, less constantly, less plenarily. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 7 Nov. 5/3 The priest employed may not be plenarily inspired.

Ple·nariness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Plenariness*, fulness.

† **Ple·narly, -erly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. PLENAR, PLENER + -LY[2].]

1. In full assembly, in full number.

c 1290 *Beket* 1502 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 149 Þo þe chapitle plenerliche was, þudere þe king sende to þe Abbotus alle plenerliche. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 21 Nought only upon ten ne twelve Bot plenerliche upon ous alle. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 485 In the whiche counsayll it was plenerly determyned that the kynge myght nat gyue ouer the sayd soueraynte without great peryll of his soule.

2. Fully, completely, entirely, perfectly.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 11712 He solde hys goode plenerlye. *c* 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 724 (Ritson) So hy dude treweliche Thre yer ple erelyche. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 42 Of his ryalle estate & of his myghte I schalle speke more plenerly, whan I schalle speke of the lond & of the contree of Ynde. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 6 Whan Lucina plenarly did shyne. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1439/2 To assoyle them plenarely [*so edd.* 1576-83; *ed.* 1596 plenarilie] from all their sinnes.

Plenarty (plĭnäti). Also 5 **-erte,** 7 **-artie.** [Late ME. a. AF. *plenerte*, OF *plenierete* fullness, abundance, f. *plenier, plener* complete: see PLENAR and -TY.]

1. *Eccl. Law.* Of a benefice: The state of being full or occupied. Opp. to VACANCY.

1425 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 291/1 Hit be lefull to his Patron to make newe Presentation not withstondyng the plenerte of hyme be vi moneths. *a* 1625 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 107 But against the King plenartie is accounted from the time of induction, and not before. 1791 *Blackstone's Comm.* (ed. 11) III. xvi. 213 When the clerk was once instituted (except in the case of the king, who he must be inducted) the church became absolutely full: so the usurper by such plenarty, arising from his own presentation, became in fact seised of the advowson. 1889 *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 324 The Archbishop ..sent one of his clerks to govern the vacant see and receive all the fees which during the plenarty had been paid to the clerks of the bishop deceased.

† **2.** Completeness, fullness. *Obs. rare.*

1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 27 All ages and people by a plenarty of consent. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* I. v. 88 In the Body of Christ .. dwells the whole Plenarty and Fulness of the Godhead.

Plenary (plĭnäri), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 6 **-ari,** 6-7 **-aria,** 7 **-iary.** [ad. late L. *plēnāri-us* complete (*plenarium, consilium*, 4th c. in Augustine *Ep.* XIII), f. *plēn-us*: see PLENAR and -ARY[1].]

1. Complete, entire, perfect, not deficient in any element or respect; FULL *a.* 7: absolute, unqualified: as *plenary indulgence, power, remission. Plenary inspiration*: see INSPIRATION.

1517 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 31 And ther ys Plenarie Remission. 1532-3 *Act* 24 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 § 1 One supreme head and kynge .. institute and furnisshed with plenari, whole, and entier power. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 94, I shall adde the concurrent, plenary, and copious attestation of Mr. William Tyndall. 1652 EARL MONM tr. *Bentivoglio's Hist. Relat.* 161 Hee assured him..of a plenary pardon for all that was past. 1675 tr. *Machiavelli's Prince* (Rtldg. 1883) 245 The Pope might be supplicated .. for a plenary indulgence. 1877 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. i. v. 53 A legate..sent with plenary powers to hear the cause.

2. Of an assembly, etc.: Composed of all the members; fully constituted, fully attended: = PLENAR 1.

1532 *Festivall* 191 b, In eche quarter of the yere ones, whan the people is moost plenary in holy chyrche. 1614 T. ADAMS in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. ii. 12 Lord grant..that we may come to the plenary wedding supper hereafter. 1646 BP. MAXWELL *Burd. Issach.* 48 The next pleuarie Generall Assembly may *derogare, abrogare, obrogare*, &c. 1662 GUNNING *Lent Fast* 62 Those things .. are retained .. from plenary, (i.e. general) councils. 1835 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* IX. v. (1864) V. 290 The King solemnly consented to convoke a plenary Court of his nobles. 1885 *Daily Chron.* 12 Sept. 5/4 Both the sittings were plenary, that is, consisted of the members of all the sections and subsections. 1894 *Daily News* 27 June 5/6 A caucus or plenary meeting of the Democratic groups of the Senate and the Chamber was held.

3. Possessing full powers or authority. *rare.*

1861 *Sat. Rev.* 30 Nov. 547 International law would be a nullity if every commander of a man-of war were to constitute himself in the first instance a plenary judge, and condemn as contraband whatever he might like to seize on.

4. *Law.* See quot. 1848.

1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 152 The Cause is hereby made a Plenary Cause, and ought to be determin'd Plenarily. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Plenary*, full, complete; an ordinary proceeding through all its gradations; opposed to *summary*.

B. *ellipt.* as *sb.* = Plenary indulgence. *rare.*

1826 SOUTHEY *Vind. Eccl. Angl.* 476 A plenary may be gained every first Sunday of the month for confessing and communicating.

¶ The sense 'Decisive procedure', given by Johnson, and copied in later Dicts., is without foundation. In the quot. which J. cites from Ayliffe *Parergon* 301 'Institution without induction does not make a plenary against the king, where he has a title to present', *plenary* is a misprint for *plenarty*, which Ayliffe has in the correct spelling on the same page and elsewhere; cf. quot. 1791 in PLENARTY 1.

Plencher, plensher, var. PLANCHER *sb.*[1]

Plene (plīn), *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *plēnus* full. Cf. PLAIN *a.*[2] of which *plene* was a common form in 15-17th c.] Complete.

1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1430 Rules were laid down concerning..the plene and defective writings.

Plene, plenze, plenye, obs. ff. PLAIN *v.*

Plener, -e, -ly: see PLENAR, -LY.

Plenicorn (plĭˈnikŏrn, pleˈni-), *sb.* and *a.* [f. L. *plēnus* full + *cornu* horn.] **a.** *sb.* A quadruped having solid horns; formerly, (in *pl.*) name of a division of ruminants. **b.** *adj.* Having solid horns.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Plenicorns*, the name of a tribe of Ruminants, including those which have horns composed of an uniform solid osseous substance as the antlers of deer.

Pleniloquence (plĭniˈlŏkwĕns). *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *plēn-us* full + *loquentia* talking.] Fullness of talk, excessive speaking.

1838 EMERSON in *Corr. Carlyle & E.* (1883) I. xxvi. 174 Though I hate American pleniloquence I cannot easily say no to young men who bid me speak also.

Plenilune (plĭˈnilūn, pleni-). Chiefly *poet.* [ad. L. *plēnilūnium*: see below. Cf. It. *plenilunio*.] **a.** The time of full moon. **b.** A full moon.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 103 Unto the tru knowlege of the kepynge of Ester thre thynges ar to be attendide, .. the equinoccialle of ver, the perfite plenilune or fullenesse of the moone, and Sonneday. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. iii, Whose glory, like a lasting plenilune, Seems ignorant of what it is to wane. *c* 1600 *Timon* IV. i (Shaks. Soc.) 61 Look to thy braines, least in the plenilune Thou waxe more madde. 1876 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ballads, Viz. Spring*, Large nightfall and imperial plenilune.

Hence **Plenilu·nal, Plenilu·nar, Plenilu·nary** *adjs.*, belonging to or resembling the full moon.

1882 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 486, I shall try and pay you my *plenilunal due. 1767 A. CAMPBELL *Lexiph.* (1774) 25 A ruddy *plenilunar resplendent countenance. 1845 DE QUINCEY *Coleridge & Opium-eating* Wks. 1859 XII. 92 The wrath of Andrew, previously in a crescent state, actually dilated to a plenilunar orb. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV xiii. 228 If we adde the two Ægyptian daies in every moneth, the interlunary and *plenilunary exemptions, the Eclipses of Sunne and Moon.

‖ **Plenilu·nium.** *Obs.* [L. *plēnilūnium* full moon, prop. adj. of the full moon (sc. *tempus* time), f. *plēnus* full + *luna* moon.] = PLENILUNE.

1658 A. FOX tr. *Wirtz' Surg.* III. xxii. 287 Piony root .. must be digged in Aprill, at a plenilunium before the rising of the Sun. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I xviii 116 The New ☽ brings more such Days than the Plenilunium.

Plenipo (pleˈnipō), *sb.* Colloquial shortening of PLENIPOTENTIARY.

c 1687 DRYDEN *Let. to Etherege* 12 And both to wives and husbands show The vigour of a plenipo. 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 36, 230 His Envoys and Plenipoes come over publickly. 1823 BYRON *Juan* VI. xcv, Without the aid of prince or plenipo. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf. t.* xi, I would, perhaps, be Plenipo,—But only near St. James.

Hence **Ple·nipo** *v. intr.*, to act as plenipotentiary.

1890 SARAH J. DUNCAN *Soc. Departure* (1891) 120 A certain foreign minister who returned from special plenipoing.

Plenipotence (plĭniˈpŏtĕns). *rare.* [f. as next + -ENCE.] Full power or authority.

1649 MILTON *Eikon.* vi, A whole parliament, ..endued with the plenipotence of a free nation, to make laws, not to be denied laws. 1761-2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) III. xlviii. 743 Such a plenipotence as none of their ancestors .. had ever pretended to. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 22 Mar. 5/1 What plenipotence we fancied ourselves to possess.

Pleni·potency. *rare.* [f. L. type **plēnipotentia* (prob. in med. or mod.L.), f. *plēnipotens*: see next and -ENCY; cf. POTENCY.] The quality of being plenipotent; full authority.

1624 *Brief Inform. Affairs Palatinate* 52 His Maiestie .. caused a plenipotency or full power to be dispatched by his said Embassador. 1755 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 87 This was arrogating plenipotency to themselves.

Plenipotent (plĭniˈpŏtĕnt), *a.* (*sb.*) *rare.* [ad. late L. *plēnipotens, -potent-em* (Priscian *c* 500), f. L. *plēn-us* full + *potens* POTENT.] Invested with or possessing full power or authority.

1658 J. Robinson *Eudoxa* i. 18 A company of faithful.. may, with a plenipotent Octroy or Concession, claim privilege. 1667 Milton *P. L.* x. 405 My Substitutes I send ye, and Create Plenipotent on Earth, of matchless might Issuing from mee. 1795 Southey *Let. to G. C. Bedford* 22 Aug., And now will you permit me.. to be corrector plenipotent? 1839 J. Rogers *Antipopery* xiii. § 1. 284 Convinced that they have God's plenipotent commission.

b. as *sb.* A person possessing full authority; a plenipotentiary.

1818 Milman *Samor* 93 Before the assemblage proud Speaks frank and bold that gray Plenipotent.

Pleni·potential, *a. rare.* [f. as Plenipotency + -al: cf. *potential.*] Of or belonging to a plenipotentiary; possessed of full authority.

1663-4 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 140, I having a plenipotential Letter from his Royal majesty. 1829 Southey *Sir T. More* II. 319 The chosen and plenipotential committee of literature. 1894 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 479 They had no plenipotential powers.

Hence † **Pleni·potentia·lity,** the quality of being plenipotential or plenipotentiary.

1650 B. *Discolliminium* 45 All the variations, interpretations, reservations,..evasions, possessions, plenipotentialities and fedifractions, that I can devise or possibly imagine.

Plenipotentiary (plēnipote·nʃāri), *a* and *sb.* [ad. med. and law L. *plēnipotentiārius,* f. **plēnipotentia*: see Plenipotency and -ary 1. So F. *plénipotentiaire* sb. and adj. (Balzac *a* 1654)]

A. *adj.* Invested with full power, esp. as the deputy, representative, or envoy of a sovereign ruler; exercising absolute power or authority.

Often, after French usage, placed after its sb., as *ambassador, envoy, minister plenipotentiary.*

c 1645 Howell *Let.* (1650) II. xlv. 58, I hear the peace twix't Spain and Holland is absolutely concluded by the plenipotentiary Ministers at Munster. 1713 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5144/6 Thomas Earl of Strafford, One of Her Majesty's Ambassadors-Plenipotentiary at the Congress at Utretch. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 3 2 One of the ministers plenipotentiary of the United States. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* I. 223 He was nominated his Majesty's envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary.

b. Of or belonging to a plenipotentiary (see B.); absolute, full, unlimited.

1648 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 199 Giveing Sir Tho. Fairfax a plenipotentiary comission of the Militia to raise what number and secure and impres on what persons he pleased. 1663 Cowley *Verses & Ess., Ode Restauration* i, Nor whilst around the Continent, Plenipotentiary beams ye sent. 1793 Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) IV. 479 It was given in as plenipotentiary a form as held by any sovereign. 1880 Trollope *Duke's Children* III. ii 19 A liberal party, with plenipotentiary power, must go on..to the logical conclusion of its arguments.

B. *sb.* A person invested with full, unlimited, or discretionary powers or authority, *esp.* in regard to a particular transaction, as the conclusion of a peace or treaty; an envoy or ambassador deputed by his sovereign to act at his own discretion.

1656 Blount *Glossogr., Plenipotentiaries,* ambassadors.. from their King sent, to treat and conclude with an enemy or other person upon all or such points as are contained in their Commission, etc. 1658 Temple *Let. to Ld. Arlington* Wks. 1731 II. 94, I know not why the Character of Plenipotentiary may not agree with that of Envoy Extraordinary on all Hands. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1766) I. 17 The States General.. act only as Plenipotentiaries of the several provinces. 1877 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 3) I. App. 643 A document.. which.. gives.. the names of the plenipotentiaries on both sides.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

a 1711 Ken *Sion* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 328 To chuse some fit Plenipotentiary: Of sacred Hymn I strait made choice. 1850 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. III. v. 71 Not as a plenipotentiary supernaturally gifted to convey a mysterious benefit.

Hence † **Pleni·potentia·rian,** a plenipotentiary; **Plenipote·ntiarily** *adv.,* in a plenipotentiary manner; **Plenipote·ntiarise** *v. intr.,* to act as a plenipotentiary; **Plenipote·ntiaryship,** the office of a plenipotentiary.

1654 tr. *Martini's Conq. China* 48 When the Emperour had perused the Treatie, he presently found his *Plenipotentiarian had sold him. 1649 *Bounds Publ. Obed.* 13 Persons plenipotentiarily deputed to conclude for the publique good of the people,..sit at Westminster. 1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIV. 737 The other continued to *plenipotentiarise till he..forced his government to dismiss him in disgrace. 1800 Southey *Let. to Coleridge* 1 Apr., Should you be in Bristol of course the *plenipotentiaryship is vested in you.

† **Pleni-power.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *plēnus* full + Power prob. rendering a foreign expression, e.g. L. *plēnipotentia,* F. *plein pouvoir,* Ger. *vollmacht*] Full power or authority.

1700 Rycaut *Hist. Turks* III. 561/2 That the Proclamation being made in both the Emperors Naines, no Passports should be delivered, either from the Germans to the Turks, or from the Turks to the Germans; but that a Pleni-power should be given to the Mediators to grant Passports.

Plenish (plenis), *v.* Chiefly *Sc.* Forms: 5 **plenys(e, plennes,** 6 **planish, -eis, -es, plenisch, ishe, iss,** 6-7 **plenniss,** 6- **plenish.** [ad. OF. *pleniss-,* lengthened stem of *plenir* (Langtoft c 1300) to fill, f. stem *plen-* :—L. *plēnus* full.]

1. *trans.* To fill up, furnish, supply, stock; to replenish. Orig. *Sc.* and *north. dial.*; also general Eng. in 19th c.

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* VII. 1024 Thai.. Plenyst the toune gayne with Scottis blud. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* IV. Prol. 42 Thow plenest paradise, and thow heriet hell. 1528 Lyndesay *Dreme* 682 This part of Asia, Weill planesit with Cieteis, towris, and townis. *c* 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S.T.S.) xxvi. 9 Sit thay ar planeist and repleit Of falset and dissait thair sell. 1829 *Examiner* 736/2 The doctor.. drew the tureen near to his plate, which he plenished and replenished. 1844 Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 178 On the return of the horses to the stable..they find their mangers plenished with corn. 1854 S. Dobell *Balder* xxiii. 107 So comes Morn, Plenishes all things, and completes the world.

b. *spec.* To furnish (a house, a farm, etc.). *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

a 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 171 The landis was so waistit.. that na thing was plenischit untill Edinburgh. 1663 Sir G. Mackenzie *Religious Stoic* xii. (1685) 111 He had plenished his house abundantly. 1680 in A. Laing *Lindores Abbey* xx. (1876) 252 Resolves to plenish a room. *Ta* 1700 in P. Walker *Remark. Passages* (1727) 16 (Jam.), I told you to take no more rooms at Martinmas, than ye will plenish at Whitsunday. 1822 Scott *Let. to D. Terry* 10 Nov. in *Lockhart,* Your kind and unremitting exertions.. will soon plenish the drawing room. 1825 Brockett *N. C. Gloss., Plenish* or *Plennish,* to furnish a house.

† 2. *absol.* or *intr.* To spread abroad; to fill a vacant space. *Sc. Obs.*

1457 *Sc. Acts Jas. II* (1814) II. 51/2 That na man mak sandis nor heggis of dry stakis.. nor sit of na hewyn wode bot alla: erly of lyffand wode..e quhilk may grow & plenyss. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 87 He rode Withoutin stop ay on to Tynismouth, And planeist had that tyme our all that place.

Hence **Pleni·shed** *ppl. a.,* furnished, stocked.

1586 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 92 Laying of grite plenist boundis waist. 1856 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* V. xiii. 56 Behind so well-plenished an equipage.

Pleni·shing, *vbl. sb.* Chiefly *Sc.* [f. Plenish *v.* + -ing 1.]

1. The action of filling up or furnishing.

1477 *Charter Jas. III* in Maitland *Hist. Edin.* i. (1752) 8 For the Honoure of oure said Burgh and Plennesing of voide Places within the samyn.

2. That with which anything is plenished; equipment, gear, stock, furniture; *esp.* household furniture.

1561 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 170 The best of the gudis and the plennissing thair of. 1567 *Ibid.* 165 With the haill munitionis, artailliarie, pulder, and uther plenissing being thairin. 1639 Rutherford *Lett.* (1862) I. 45 Ye have to rejoice that ye have now some plenishing up in heaven. 1773, 1814 [see Oursight]. 1814 Scott *Waav.* xviii, Insight plenishing is cumbrous to carry. 1830 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. IV. (1863) 223 He settled him in the Pond Farm, with a decent though scanty plenishing. 1876 W. White *Holidays in Tyrol* xxxvii. 279 A chest or two, and a big stool, complete the plenishing.

b. The outfit of a bride, her contribution to setting up house. *Plenishing-wain* = Bridewain.

1876 *Whitby Glosc., Bride-wain,* or *Plenishing-wain,* a waggon loaded with household goods, to be conveyed from the house of the bride's father, to that of the bridegroom. 1877 Mrs. Oliphant *Makers Flor.* iv, The big *cassone* rudely painted, in which, [she] brought home her plenishing when she married. 1838 Blackie *Burns* 115 She came bringing her beautiful selfalong with cartloads of plenishing.

[**Plenishing-nail:** see Planching *vbl. sb.* c.]

Pleni·shment. *Sc.* [f. Plenish *v.* + -ment.] Plenishing, outfit.

1823 Galt *R. Gilhaize* II. xvi. 157 Sarah's father..bestowed on us several rigs, and a cow's grass,.. as the beginning of a plenishment to our young fortunes. 1879 W. Synge *Tom Singleton* II. viii. 140 A plenishment of new teeth.

Plenist (plēnist). [f. L. Plen-um + -ist.] An adherent of the theory that all space is full of matter, and that there is no such thing as a vacuum: see Plenum 1.

1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xvii. 122 The Plenists (if I may so call them) do not prove that such spaces are replenish'd with such a subtle Matter as they speak of. 1682 Creech *Lucretius* Notes (1683) 14 And this Mr Hobs, a great Plenist, freely confesseth would follow. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 8. 1/2 Cou'd the Plenists prove their plenum. 1899 *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 306 This harmless vacuum was a great thorn in the side of some of the later plenists.

† **Pleni-tide.** *Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. L. *plēni-* (in Plenilune) + Tide.] A full tide; a flood-tide.

159 *Greene's Groats-w. Wit, Epitaph* (1617) G iv, Let rowling Teares in pleni-tides orcflow, For losse of Englands second Cicero.

Plenitude (plenitiud). Also 5-6 **plenytude.** [a. OF. *plenitude,* ad. L. *plēnitūdo* (Pliny), f. *plēnus* full: see -tude.]

1. The condition of being absolutely full in quantity, measure, or degree; fullness, completeness, perfection. (In first two quots. from the Vulgate.)

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 257 The seyenge of thapostle, 'When the plenitude of tyme schalle comme.' 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 308/2 Pawle seyth the plenytude of the Lawe is love and charyte. 1570-6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 149 The Pope loosed them by the plenitude of his Apostolike power from allegiance to their Prince. 1669 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* I. i. i. 2 From [God]..all things at first flow, as from the Plenitude of Being. 1856 Dove *Logic Chr. Faith* vi. 347 God in the full plenitude of majesty has spoken to man. 1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* xii. 405 That death in the plenitude of vigour is desirable.

b. *Her.* Fullness (of the moon).

1864 Boutell *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xi. 71 The Moon is in her Complement, or in her Plenitude, when at the full. 1882 Cussans *Her.* 102 When full-faced and shining, it is described as In her Complement or Plenitude.

c. Comparative fullness; amplitude, plentifulness, abundance.

1653 H. More *Conject. Cabbal.* i. 206 That there may be the greater plenitude of life in the whole man. 1794 Mrs. Piozzi *Synon.* II. 299 Plenitude of incident without confusion, and of adventure without gross improbability. 1893 C. Hodges in *Reliquary* Jan. 3 The plenitude of stone in the northern counties generally..led to a more frequent use of stone..than in the rest of the country.

2. The condition of being filled, fully occupied, or full of something; fullness; † *spec.* in *Physics* = Plenum 1 (*obs.*).

1662 Hobbes *Seven Prob.* Wks. 1845 VII. 17 How does the difficulty of separation argue the plenitude of all the rest of the world? 1728 Pemberton *Newton's Philos.* 143 A prevailing opinion,..that where no sensible matter is found, there was yet a subtle fluid substance by which the space was filled up; even so as to make an absolute plenitude. 1857 Bullock *Caseaux' Midwif.* 67 The ovaries vary in size..from the plenitude or vacuity of the uterus.

† b. *Bot.* Doubleness of a flower. *Obs.*

1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* I. xx. (1765) 54 The Plenitude, Fullness, is occasioned by the Stamina running into Petals. *Ibid.* 55 Plenitude is chiefly incidental to polypetalous Flowers. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s. v. *Larkspur,* In order to continue their plenitude, all plants with single flowers should be destroyed so soon as they appear.

† 3. *Med.* Animal fullness; repletion; plethora.

1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* III. vii, Wherefore the lettynge of bloude is expedient also for them, in whom, without plenitude, callyd fulness, inflammations begyn to be in their bodies. 1696 Phillips ed. 5), *Plenitude,* in Physick, when a Man has too much blood, or abounds with ill humours. 1767 Gooch *Treat. Wounds* I. 321 Pain or disorder in his head, with symptoms of plenitude. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 67 That in the act of vomiting, the state of the brain is in her that of depletion than plenitude.

† 4. The condition of being fully supplied with everything; affluence. *Obs.*

1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xiii. § 4. 270 He accounted his best plenitude and plenty without God.. extreame penurie. 1792 Miss Burney *Cecilia* VIII. viii, Perverse repining of ungrateful plenitude!

5. Fullness of dress. *humorous nonce-use.*

1837 W. Irving *Capt. Bonneville* III. 260 Pantaloons of the most liberal plenitude.

Hence **Pleni·tudina·rian** = Plenist; **Plenitu·dinary** *a.,* characterized by plenitude, full; **Plenitu·dinous** (-tiū·dinəs) *a.,* well-filled; stout, portly. All *rare.*

1710 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1733) I. iii. 301 The *Plenitudinarian brings his Fluid in Play and joins the Idea of Body and Extension. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lviii. (1739) 108 A strange kind of Government..wherein..a Subject shall have a *plenitudinary power beyond that which his Lord and King had. 1812 L. Hunt in *Examiner* 11 May 289/1 Six-bottle Ministers and *plenitudinous Aldermen. 1840 — in *Examiner's Wks.,* Miss Hoyden, without delay or *mistake, is for consolidating everything into the tangible and plenitudinous.

† **Pleno·rity.** *Obs.* [ad. OF. *plenité, pleinetē,* ad. L. *plēnitās* (Vitruv.).] Fullness, plenitude.

a 1622 Ainsworth *Annot. Song Sol.* v. 12 Washing in milke, sitting in plenity. 1623 Cockeram, *Plentie,* fulnesse. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. 75 [The] Hypothesis of some modern Atomists..that supposes a Plenity.

† **Pleno·rder'y,** *adv. Obs. nonce wd.* [f. L. *plēn-us* full + Order + -ly 2.] By all the orders (or estates of the realm).

1650 B. *Discolliminium* 27 That this power is plenipotentiarily deputed: Ergo. But that is not Nationally nor plenorderly deputed: Ergo. Because the old forme of King, Lords, and Commons, is ceased.

Plenshing-nail: see Planching *vbl. sb.* c.

Plente, plentee, obs. forms of Plenty.

Plenteous (plentʃəs), *a.* (*adv.*) Now chiefly *poetic.* Forms: α. 4-5 **plentifous, -efous, -evous,** 5 **-yfous, -ivous(e, -yvous.** β. (*u* for *v*) 4 **-euus,** 4 5 **-euous(e, -iuous(e, -yuous,** 5 **-euose.** γ. 4 **plentwis.** 5-6 **-uous(e,** 6 **-uus.** δ. 4 **plenteus,** 5-6 **-ius, -ious e, -yous, -iose,** 6 **-yus, -eouse,** 6- **plenteous.** (Also 5-6 **plaint-.**) [ME. *plentifous, -ivous,* a. OF. *plentivous* (*c* 1220 in Godef.), *plentevous, -veus, -vious,* extended forms of *plentif,* f. *plenté* Plenty: see -ive, -ous. Reduced through the successive stages *plentivous, -evous, -euous, -uous,* to *-ious, -eous.* Cf. Bountifous.]

1. Present or existing in plenty or in full supply; abundant, plentiful, copious.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xci. 14 Þai sall be multyplyed in plentifoue elde. *Ibid.* cxxix. 7 At him plentevous bynne. 1340 — *Pr. Conc.* 4618 We haf pees and welthe plenteous. *c* 1373 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii. (*Teacher*) 1067 Thru plentwis gyft of goddis grace. 1388 Wyclif *Ps.* cxxix. [cxxx] 7 Plenteous redempcioun is at hym. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 341 In yche place of the playne with plentius streames. *Ibid.* 3153 Þere pepill are so plaintioss & placis of strenght. 1586 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 169 b, With the plenteous infusyon of grace. 1540 Hyrde tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) C c iij, More plentuous advantage shal come hereof. 1554-9 *Songs & Ball.* (1860) 4 A plentyus newe yeres gyfft. 1715-20 Pope *Il'ad* VIII. 634 The flaming piles with plenteous fuel raise. 1820 Coleridge *Ch. & St.* (1839) 277 A plenteous crop of such philosophers and truth-trumpeters. 1863 Lynch *Rivulet* CXLVI. iii, He bears the plenteous living grain.

2. Bearing or yielding abundantly; fertile, prolific, productive. Const. *in of.*

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 531 In god contreie & plentiuous. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* I. metr. ii. 4 The plentyuous Autompne. 1388 Wyclif *Ps.* lxiv. [lxv.] 14 The valeis schulen be plenteouse of wheete. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xii. 51 Þe flum Iordan es rijs plentifous of fisch. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 1496 So plentivouse this world is of iniquite! 1535 Joye

Apol. Tindale (Arb.) 37 John .. beyng so plentuouse in telling one thing so ofte and so many wayes. 1541 BELLENDEN *Descr. Alb.* ix. in *Cron. Scot.* B v b, This firth [of Forth] is rycht plentuus of cockis, osteris, muschellis, selch, pellok, merswyne and quhalis. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I. iv. 43 Her plenteous wombe Expresseth his full Tilth, and husbandry. 1682 R. BURTON *Admirable Curios.* 8 The Soil plenteous of Corn, Cattle, Waters, and Woods. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xxi, The seasons had been plenteous in corn.

† 3. Possessing or having abundance; abundantly provided or supplied; rich. *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xi. 8 Here as helples & pore bot in heuen as plentefous & riche. *c* 1491 *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 19 Yf they can thenne well gader togider frute and herbes of vertues than shall thei be plenteous. 1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* i. (1876) 19 We be not so plentious as we haue bene, the first fruits and tenthes are deducted of our huings. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* II. 55 It had beene long evill ruled by evill Officers, so that the Land could not be plenteous neither with Merchandize, chaffer, nor riches.

† 4. Giving abundantly; generous, liberal, bountiful. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B x. 80 Ne beth plentyuous to be pore as pure charite wolde. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. iv, Be a man neuer so valiaunt, so wise, so liberall or plentuous. 1617 FLETCHER *Valentinian* v. viii, From thy plenteous hand divine, Let a river run with Wine. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 604 With plenteous Hand Bring Clover-grass. *a* 1700 DRYDEN *Hymn, 'Creator Spirit, by whose Aid'* iii, Plenteous of Grace, descend from high, Rich in thy Sevenfold Energy!

† B. *adv.* = PLENTEOUSLY. *Obs rare.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9504 Pesis of plates plentius mekyll. *Ibid.* 11492 The grekes Were of pepull & pouer plaintius mony.

Plenteously (plentʃosli), *adv* Now chiefly *poet.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a plenteous manner; abundantly, copiously; † bountifully.

1340 *Ayenb.* 51 Uor þet þet me eth and dryngþ to-uore time .. Oþer to plentyuousliche. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 180 Briddes & smale bestes wiþ his bow he quelles so plenteousliche. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xvii. 76 Men findez manna mate plentiously and better þan in any oþer place. 1535 COVERDALE *Tobit* iv. 8 Yf thou hast moch, geue plenteously. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. B j, This herbe groweth plentuously in my lordes gardyne at Syon. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 392 Each Soul living, each that crept, which plenteously The waters generated by thir kindes. 1702 VANBRUGH *Æsop at Court* XIII. iii, He shook his sides, and wish'd them gone, Whilst plenteously they fed. 1855 LYNCH *Rivulet* XVIII. iii, So shall thy good fruits plenteously Hang ripening for us.

Plenteousness (plentʃosnés). Now chiefly *poet.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being plenteous; abundance, plentifulness; fertility, fruitfulness.

c 1375 *XI Pains of Hell* 47 in *O. E. Misc.* 212 Hou dredful is hel .. In þe wych of wepyng is gret plenteuesnes. *c* 1400 [see PLENTEOUSTE]. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Chron.* xi. 23 He gaue them plenteousnes of fode. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 226 Our cheerful minde .. might offend rather in too much plenteousnesse. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* (1818) I. 244 The Supreme Proprietor .. who has filled the world with plenteousness. 1854 TENNYSON *En. Ard* 558 Set in this Eden of all plenteousness.

† **Plenteouste.** *Obs.* In 4 plentuuste, plenteuouste, -owste, 5 plentefoste. [a. OF. *plantuoussete* (Godef.), f. *plentivous* PLENTEOUS: see -TY.] Plenteousness, plentifulness.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxxv. 9 þai sall be drokynd of be plentuuste of þi hows. 1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xxx. 9 God shal make thee to be plenteuous in alle the werkis of thin hoondis, .. in þe plenteuowste of thin erthe. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 58 þe whiche discrasye þou schalt helpen .. with plentefoste [*MS. A.* plenteuousnes] of gode mete.

Plenteth, -eythe, -i(e, -ieth, obs. ff. PLENTY.

Plentethnes: see PLENTINESS.

Plentiful (plentiful), *a.* (*adv.*) [f. PLENTY *sb.* + -FUL.]

1. Full of plenty; furnished with or yielding abundance; copiously supplied; opulent. Now *rare.*

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. xxxv. 269 Ther is plentyful countrey. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 225 Plentyfull of al good thynges. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 149 The Shore plentiful of Fish and good for refreshing. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 580 If it be a long winter, it is commonly a more plentiful year. 1646 J. BENBRIGGE *God's Fury* 22 The Scripture is plentifull in avouching this truth. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 294 There were Inhabitants who lived in a plentiful manner on the product of that Island. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* II. ii, Histable plentiful, but plain.

2. Present or existing in great plenty; abundant, copious, ample.

c 1510 *Gesta Rom., Add. Stories* v. 439 Ye .. shall fynde yo mercy of God plentefull. 1563 HYLL *Art Gardein* (1593) 6 A fat and loose ground, which yeeldeth also plentifullest and greatest fruite. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 202 They haue a plentifull lacke of Wit. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. (1723) 190 A plentifull Admixture of Sulphur. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 79 ¶ 3, I have a plentiful Fortune. 1893 R. WILLIAMS in Traill *Soc. Eng.* I. i. 30 There is a plentiful supply of materials. 1898 J. ARCH *Story of Life* x. 254 The 'Thank yous' we got for our pains were not as plentiful as blackberries [cf. PLENTY *a.* 1, quot. 1596].

† 3. Liberal, generous, profuse, lavish. *Obs.*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 626 Which things daylie more and more encreased, by his abundant liberalitie, and plentifull house keeping. 1625 BACON *Ess., Expence* (Arb.) 117 A Man had need, if he be Plentifull, in some kinde of Expence, to be as Sauing againe, in some other... For he that is Plentifull in Expences of all Kindes, will hardly be preserved from Decay.

† B. as *adv.* = next. *Obs.*

1563 HYLL *Art Gardein.* (1574) 12 By that meanes, dothe the ground yealde the plentifuller.

Plentifully (plentifuli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. In plentiful measure or number; abundantly, copiously; in or with abundance.

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb) 14 *Lacha* groweth there more plentifully then in any other countre. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* xii. 16 The ground of a certaine rich man brought foorth plentifully [TYNDALE, *Geneva*, plenteously]. 1683 DRYDEN *Life Plutarch* 30 He liv'd tho not splendidly yet plentifully. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. iv. (1840) 115 The sort of wise men, of whom the age is plentifully stored at this time. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 229 Money was plentifully contributed to build a meeting house for him. *Comb.* 1894 H. NISBET *Bush Girl's Rom.* 196 A well-wooded and plentifully-watered glen.

† 2. With fullness of treatment or expression; fully, in detail. *Obs.*

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 372 Which shal treat al thinges more plentifully. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 161 The second part of the argument .. the Scriptures manifestly and plentifully assure us.

Plentifulness (plentifulnés). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or condition of being plentiful.

1. The condition of having or yielding abundance; affluence; abundant productiveness. Now *rare.*

1537 tr. *Latimer's Serm. bef. Convoc.* A v, What man hath any thynge I praye you, but he hath receiued it of his plentyfulnes? 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. vi. 36 Through the plentifulnesse of the yeere they do deliuer more. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 153 To breake into Thessaly, with the plentifulnesse thereof to relieue their wants. 1795 J. SULLIVAN *Hist. Maine* 38 There is none which .. exceeds it in plentifulness of fish.

2. Abundance, copiousness, plenty.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 266 This sea .. poureth forth his plentifulnesse. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. xii. § 2 The plentifulness of land seems to me the true explanation. 1905 *Edin. Rev.* July 197 Evident from the very plentifulness of these remains.

Plentify (plentifai), *v.* [f PLENTY + -FY.]

† 1. *trans.* To make plenteous; to enrich; to fertilize (soil). *Obs.*

1555 W. WATERMAN *Fardle Facions* II iii. 123 Wherewith thei so plentifie their grounde, that thei communely receiue two hundred bussheles for a busshel. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. 1, *Abraham* 1145 God his own with blessings plentifies. 1608 R. JOHNSON *Seven Champions* A iij b, After this the land was plentified with Cities.

2. *intr.* To become plentiful. *dial.*

1901 GWENDOLINE KEATS *Tales Dunstable Weir* (*Devon. dial.*) 208 Wi' the coming o' warmer weather and the plentifying o' eggs he would be himself again.

† **Plentily,** *adv. Obs. rare* In 4 plentelicho. [f. PLENTY *a.* + -LY 2.] = PLENTIFULLY *adv*

1340 *Ayenb.* 105 þe more þe zaule onderuangþ plenteliche þise þri zesþes of god.

† **Plentiness.** *Obs.* [f. PLENTY *a.* + -NESS. Wyclif's *plentethnes* was either formed irreg. on *plenteth*, early form of PLENTY *sb*, or (?) an error for **plentifnes*.] = PLENTIFULNESS.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xli. 30 Seuen zeres .. of greet plente .. whom shulen folwe othere seuen zeer of as greet bareynes, that to forgetynge be takun al the biloynd plentethnes [*v. r.* plentenes]. *Ibid.* 47 And plentidlnes cam of the seuen zeer. 1512 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 394 Corne or grayne .shall be sold and ratifified acording the plentines of the yere. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis*, etc., *Ps.* I. iii, Yeelding abundant plentines Of fruict, in haruest seasoned.

Plentious(e, -ius, obs. ff. PLENTEOUS.

Plentith(e, -nes, obs. ff. PLENTY, PLENTINESS.

Plentitude (plentitiud). Erroneous form of PLENITUDE, influenced by PLENTY *a.* (Prob. in some cases a misprint.)

1615 T. ADAMS *Spir Navig.* 3 A happy and excellent knowledge to the saints, and that in a wonderfull plentitude. 1763-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 22 The plentitude of the universe. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. i, They were met .by.. Peter Peebles, in his usual plentitude of wig and celsitude of hat.

† **Plentive,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. In 4 plentyue. [a. OF. *plentif, -tive* adj., plentiful, f. *plenté* PLENTY: see -IVE.] Yielding abundance, fertile.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 6144, Y ne sey nere .. A faiter lond, ne more plentyue.

Plentivos, -ivous(e, -ues, -uis, -uous(e, etc., obs. ff. PLENTEOUS.

Plentuuste, variant of PLENTEOUSTE *Obs.*

Plenty (plenti), *sb.* (*a.*, *adv.*) Forms: see below. [ME. *plenteõ, plenteth, plenté*, a. OF. *plentet* (12th c. in Oxf. Ps.), *plented, plenté, -teit*, nom. *-tez, pleynte*, mod.F. dial *plenté, pleinté*: — L. *plēnitā-em* fullness, f. *plēn-us* full: see -TY.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

α. 3 plenteõ, 4-6 plenteth, 4-7 -ith, 5 -eythe, pleintith, 6 plentieth. β. 4 plentes, -es.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3709 Des xii. sider hem hauen broȝt Of ðe plenteõ ðe god ðor gaf. 13 .. *Cursor M.* 1359 (Cott.) Quen þe plentes [*Fairf.* plentes] sal cum o time. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xli 31 To spille the greetnes of plentithe. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* cxxx, Plentey the of fysshe. 1461 Plenteth [see B. 2]. 1464 *Rolls of Parlt.* V 511/1 Shewyng unto hym .. the pleintith of his good Lordship. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph* 308 b, Yet ye haue holes plentieth in your eares. 1555 Plenteth; *a* 1603 Plentith [see B. I. 2].

γ. 3-6 plente, 4 6 -ee, 5-7 -ie, 6 -i, -ye, 5- -y. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 194 Plente of worldliche hinges. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xiv. 63 Grete plentee of wylde bestes. *c* 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Household Ord.* (1790) 440 Put thereto gode plentie of pynes. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 283/2 Plenty, *abundantia*. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. 259 They had wynes to drynke plentye. 1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Heralds* iii. (1877) 57 Fraunce hath of them plente. 1573 G. HARVEY *Let er-bk.* 9 Plenti to furnish up a trim tragedi. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 228 Plentie must have a meane.

δ. *Sc.* 4-6 pleynte, plaintie, pleyntie.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii. (*Machor*) 1488 Þai wane froyt of land & se .. in gret pleynte. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxiv. 93 Fair clauthis and gold plaintie. 1540 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 8 Some man hath pleynte of cunnynge. *a* 1550 *Freirs of Berwik* 369 in *Dunbar's Poems* (S. T. S.) 297 And ȝe sall hail playntie.

B Signification. **I.** *sb.*

1. The state of abounding or being in abundance; plentifulness, abundance. *In plenty*: plentiful, abundant; in abundance, plentifully, abundantly.

1382 [see A. α]. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. D ij, Camomyle groweth in moste plenty of al, in hunsley bethe. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* III. 140 Onix-stones .. are brought hither in great plentie. 1622 MISSELDEN *Free Trade* (1623) 117 By reason of the plenty of money. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) 107 In the Summer .. when Lobsters be in their plenty and prime. 1786 H. TOOKE *Parley* 68 They [abbreviations] have been introduced, in different plenty, and more or less happily, in all Languages. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* II. xxix. 307 Compliments passed in plenty.

† b. The state of having abundance *Obs. rare.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 230/402 Heore procistour to hem cam, and was euere in plente, he brouȝte heom mete and drinke inoug, as he hadde er i-do.

† c. Liberality. *Obs. rare.*

c 1410 *Sir Cleges* 24 His mete was fre to euery man, That wold com and vesite hym than: He was full of plente.

† d. Full or complete state; fullness, completeness, perfection; = FULLNESS 2 b, 3. *Obs.*

13 .. [see A. δ]. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. pr. vi. 135 (Camb. MS.) Of the which lyf it ne myhte nat enbrace the plente in dwellynge. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* xxiii. 1 Of the Lord is the erthe, and the plente of it. *c* 1400 *Apol. Lollard.* 30 He holdiþ not þe plente ne þe perfectoun þat faliþ to his consecracoun.

e. In proverbial phrases.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 184 Experience wole weel schewe that plente is no deinte, and ouermyche homelines with a thing geendrith dispising toward the same thing. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* III i. (S. T. S.) I. 211 Plente generis contemptioun. 1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* B ij, Plentie is no dentie, as the common saieyng is. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* III. i. 88 But plentie, as the manner is, soone caused lothing.

2. A full or abundant supply; as much as one could desire; a large quantity or number; abundance *of* something.

a 1225 [see A. γ]. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 139 In þe contrey of kanterbury mest plente of fiss is. 1388 WYCLIF *Acts* xxii 6 At myddai sudeynli fro heuene a greet plente of lijt schoon aboute me. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3433 Gret plenty of pepull,—all the place full. 1555 BONNER *Homilies* 2 That multitude and plenteth of preachers. *a* 1603 J. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 725 By this plentith and overflow of Gods blessings. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* v. 184 Scarcity of water, and too much plenty of scorching heate. 1756 T. in *Connoisseur* No. 105 ¶ 3 He was in a fine open country with plenty of foxes. 1857 MAURICE *Ep. St. John* i 5 A treatise containing plenty of errors. 1885 FARGUS *Sling & Arrow* 192 We were in plenty of time.

b. with *a*: an abundance (*of*). Now chiefly *U. S.*

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I xl 17 If euer I should wish a plenty; it should be for my friends, not me. 1628 FORD *Lover's Mel.* III ii, That freedom Which heaven hath with a plenty made you rich in. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 401 This soil produces a plenty of wood. 1787 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 274 The river, where a plenty of several kinds of fish may be caught. 1849 LONGF. *Kavanagh* 71 Remember to let it have a plenty of gravel in the bottom of its cage. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* XXVI, A plenty of smoke was delivered from the council of three. 1857 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* vii. 125.

c. Following a sb. Now *rare.* Cf. II. 1 b.

13 .. *Cor de L.* 1488 Styward, .. Bye us vessel gret plenté. Dyschys, cuppys and awgers [etc.]. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 16 Seson hit with sugur grete plenté. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* VI. 270 They haue goates great plentie. 1841 *Scot. Let.* in Catlin *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) I. iv. 25 There are cattle a plenty on that spot [cf. b above].

3. Abundance of the necessaries and comforts of life; a condition of general abundance; a time of abundance. *Horn of plenty* = CORNUCOPIA.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B VI. 165 Worth neuere plente amonge þe poeple þer-while my plow liggeth. 1393 *Ibid.* C. XVIII. 63 Ther sholde be plente and pees perpetuel for euere. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 6 To regne in pees, plente, and pleasance. *c* 1586, 1707, etc. Horn of plenty [see HORN *sb.* 12 b]. 1601 SIR W. CORNWALLIS *Ess.* II. xlviii. 163 Profit is divided into the obtaining peace and plentie. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 63 To scatter plenty o'er a smiling land. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. xlviii, Plenty leaps To laughing life, with her redundant horn. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxi. III. 680 Here, therefore, was a plenty unknown in any other part of Munster.

† b. *concr.* in *pl.* Things that constitute 'plenty'; the necessaries and comforts of life; provisions; possessions. *Obs.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 35 Peace, Deare Nourse of Arts, Plentyes, and ioyful Births. 1614 C. BROOKE *Epithal. Dinner*, The board being spread, furnisht with various plenties. 1671 BARROW *Serm. Ps.* cxii. 9 Wks. 1687 I. 456 Can we with any content taste our dainties, or view our plenties, while the poor man stands in sight pining with hunger? 1723 DR. WHARTON *True Briton* No. 52 II. 456 The exuberant Plenties of a most beneficent Climate.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *plenty monger, plenty price* (cf. *famine price*); *plenty-scanting* adj.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 215 Great plenty-scanting calamities, art thou to await, for wanton disguising thy selfe against kind. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 56 Plentymongers (that wanton away their own or Husbands Moneys). 1681 T. JORDAN *London's Joy* 12 My Name Fructifera, The Plenty-Governess of India. 1860 GEN P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. cxxix. 88 That corn merchants in a famine ought to sell their corn at plenty price.

II. *adj.* or quasi-*adj.* [app. an idiomatic use of the sb.]

1. Existing or present in ample quantity or number; in plenty, in abundance; abundant, plentiful, numerous. Now chiefly *colloq.* a. In predicate.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23460 (Cott.) All oberkin blisses þat mai be, All þire in þe sal be plente. *c* 1440 *Ipomyd.* 1364 There lordis were grete and plente. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cxxvi. [cxxii.] 357 At this siege euery thynge was plenty. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 23 As for sermons, they are not daintie, but very plentie. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II iv. 265 If Reasons were as plentie as Blackberries, I would giue no man a Reason vpon compulsion. 1656 H. PHILLIPS *Purch. Pilt.* (1076) 6 Where money is plenty, and land scarce. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1756) 150 Where they could not find such, for they were not very plenty. 1803 SYD SMITH *Wks* (1850) 32 In the one, land is scarce, and men plenty; in the other, men are scarce, and land is plenty. 1847 LE FANU *T. O'Brien* 84 Wherever kicks and cuffs are plentiest. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 22 Poets would be plentier.

b. Following a sb.: = In plenty, in large quantity. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Cf. I. 2 c.

13.. *Cursor M.* 4811 (Cott.) Bot quen þai sagh þat corn plente, Illiper men moght neuer be. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. xxvi. 253 Gold and syluer plente to spend 1500–20 [see A. 5]. 1542 [see A 4]. 1614 JACKSON *Creed* III. xvi. § 7 The meanest handmaid .. had infallible pledges plenty of his extraordinary calling. 1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng. Catech.* 420 Who has conies plenty to dispose of cheap.

c. Preceding a sb. = *plenty of* (I. 2). *dial.*

1878 STEVENSON *Inland Voy.* 8 Although there are plenty other ideals that I should prefer. *Mod. Sc.* There were plenty folk ready to help. I know of plenty places to go to.

†2. Characterized by or having abundance; abundantly supplied. *Obs. rare.*

1570 *Henry's Wallace* VIII. 990 *note.* Schir, be ye gydyt be me, The bowndandest [*v. r.* plentiest] part off Ingland ye sall se. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus* II. (1882) 4 Is this country fruitfull, and plenty of all things, or barren, and empty?

III. quasi-*adv.* Abundantly. *colloq.*

1842 J. AITON *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 331 A leaden collar for the stick, with the hole in the collar plenty large enough. 1884 H. COLLINGWOOD *Under Meteor Flag* 87 They're plenty large enough. [Common *colloq.* throughout Gt. Britain; also in U. S. See Eng. Dial. Dict.]

Plentyfous, -y(o)us, -yvous(e, -yvows, obs. ff. PLENTEOUS.

‖ **Plenum** (plī·nŏm). [L., neut. of *plēnus* adj. full (sc. *spatium* space): cf. *vacuum* empty (space).]

1. *Physics.* A space completely filled with matter; *spec.* the whole of space regarded as being so filled; opposed to VACUUM.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. i. 9 Leucippus and his Companion Democritus make the first Principles of all things to be *Plenum* and *Vacuum* (Body and Space). 1714 *Lett. fr. Layman* (ed. 2) 7 A Government can't rightfully restrain a Man's professing the Belief of a *Vacuum* or a *Plenum*. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., The Cartesians adhere firmly to the doctrine of an absolute *plenum*. 1747 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1840 V. 101 Here we have a bottle containing at the same time a *plenum* of electrical fire, and a *vacuum* of the same fire. 1822 R. HALL *Serm.* Wks. 1833 VI. 13 In a perfect *plenum*, motion would be impossible. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 565/1 From the astronomers the Stoics borrowed their picture of the universe,—a *plenum* in the form of a series of layers or concentric rings, first, the elements, then the planetary and stellar spheres, massed round the earth as centre.

b. *transf.* A condition of fullness; a full place.

1795 SOUTHEY *Lett. fr. Spain* (1799) 6 This was followed by some excellent chocolate, and I soon established a plenum in my system. 1878 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf. P.* 117 An ache, a need That spaceless stays where sharp analysis Has shown a plenum filled without it.

2. A full assembly; a meeting of a legislative body, conference, association, etc., at which all the members are expected to be present; † in Sweden, a meeting of one of the legislative chambers (*obs.*).

1772 *Town & Country Mag.* 50 Stokholm Dec. 6 In the plenum held yesterday, the inferior orders made no alteration in the resolution they had taken of adopting the royal capitulation with the projected changes. 1772 *Hartford Merc.* Suppl. 18 Sept. 3/3 The Marshal of the Diet opened the Plenum of the Nobility with a long panegyric upon the King. 1885 LD. LOFTUS in *Pall Mall G.* 6 May 2/1 All colonial questions in common to the empire would be discussed by the Plenum, but would have to be sanctioned by the Imperial Parliament before receiving the Queen's sanction. 1899 *Daily News* 12 June 9/1 Germany .. will .. only give her final decision when the Pauncefote scheme, with the inevitable amendments, comes before the plenum.

3. *attrib.*, as *plenum method, system*, a system of artificial ventilation in which fresh air, forced into the building to be ventilated, drives out the vitiated air.

1888 J. A. EWING in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 160/2 A broad distinction may be drawn between what are sometimes called vacuum and plenum methods of artificial ventilation. 1903 *Architect* 24 Apr. 276/2 The ventilation of the hospital was secured by natural, as opposed to artificial, means, such as that usually called the Plenum system.

Pleny-: see PLENI-.

Pleny(e, -yie, -ʒie, obs. Sc. ff. PLAIN *v.*; hence **Plenyhand, plenʒeand** *pr. pple.*: see PLAINAND.

Plenyie, plenʒie, *sb. Sc.* [f. *plenʒie*, Sc. form of PLAIN *v.*] Complaining, grumbling.

1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 107 He spak, and instant a' the senzie Did ratifie it without plenzie.

Pleo, obs. erron. form of PILAU.

Pleochroic (plī,ŏkrŏ·ik), *a. Cryst.* [f. *pleo-*, PLEIO- + Gr. χρώς complexion, colour, -χροος coloured + -IC: cf. DICHROIC.] Showing different colours when viewed in two or in three different directions (*dichroic* or *trichroic*), as certain double-refracting crystals. So **Pleochroism** (plī,ŏ·kro,iz'm), the quality of thus exhibiting different colours; dichroism or trichroism; **Pleochroitic** (-kro,i·tik) *a.* [irreg., after *dendritic*, etc.], of or pertaining to pleochroism; **Pleochroma·tic** *a.* [see CHROMATIC] = *pleochroic*; **Pleochro·matism** = *pleochroism*; **Pleochroous** (plī,ŏ·kro,ŏs) *a.* = *pleochroic.*

1864 WEBSTER, **Pleochroic.* 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 272 Epidote...Var. 3. Withamite. Carmine-red to straw-yellow: strongly pleochroic; the colour as seen through in one direction, deep crimson, in another transverse, straw-yellow. 1894 *Naturalist* 68 Pleochroic haloes, surrounding minute zircon crystals, are seen in both micas. 1897 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (ed. 3) III. 542 Experiments on the *pleochroism of minerals. 1886 *Builder* 24 Apr., Dichroism, or pleochroism, practically never occurs in crystals belonging to the cubic system. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* vii. 58 Determining the position of the *pleochroic maxima. 1864 WEBSTER, **Pleochromatic*.. **Pleochromatism*.. **Pleochroous.*

Pleodont (plī·ŏdŏnt), *a.* (*sb.*) *Zool.* [f. Gr. πλέος, -ως full + ὀδούς, ὀδοντ- tooth.] Solid toothed, as certain lizards: opp. to *coelodont.* b. *sb.* A solid-toothed lizard.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 252/1 The Pleodonts are divided into two groups: the first with a compressed tail.. as in the Crocodiles; the other with the tail perfectly conical.

Pleoi, obs. form of PLAY.

Pleomastia, -mazia: see PLEIO-.

Pleomorphic (plī,omō·fik), *a.* [f. *pleo-*, PLEIO- + Gr. μορφή form + -IC.] Having more than one form: (*a*) *Biol.*, exhibiting different forms at different stages of the life-history, as certain bacteria and parasitic fungi; pleiomorphic; (*b*) *Chem.* and *Min.* crystallizing in two or more fundamentally different forms; polymorphic. So **Pleomo·rphism,** the fact or condition of thus exhibiting a plurality of forms: (*a*) = pleiomorphism; (*b*) = polymorphism; **Pleomo·rphist,** an advocate of a theory of pleiomorphism; **Pleomo·rphous** *a. pleomorphic*; **Ple·omorphy** = *pleomorphism.*

1886 E. R. LANKESTER in *Nature* 4 Mar. 413/2, I gave the name *Bacterium rubescens* to this *pleomorphic, or, as I termed it, 'Protean', species. 1864 WEBSTER, **Pleomorphism*, the property of crystallizing under two or more distinct fundamental forms, said of various substances, as carbon, which occurs in octahedral and related forms in the diamond, and in hexagonal prisms in graphite. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 86 Upon this depends the so-called pleomorphism. 1884 *Nature* 4 Sept. 433/2 The then recent discoveries of Pleomorphism and the reproductive organs..were leading mycologists to suspect that a reproductive process exists in the case of all the higher Fungi. 1887 *Athenæum* 6 Aug. 184/3 When De Bary discovered and demonstrated the wonderful fact of heteroecism, it is not astonishing that many saw in this the way to crown the wildest conjectures of the *pleomorphists of the day. 1864 WEBSTER, **Pleomorphous*, having the property of pleomorphism. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 232 The erroneous theory of so-called *Pleomorphy among Fungi was the result of a defective perception of the true nature of the different kinds of reproductive organs on which the common name of Spore had been bestowed.

‖ **Pleon**[1] (plī ŏn). *Zool.* [Arbitrarily f. Gr. πλέων, pr. pple. of πλεῖν to swim, sail: cf. PEREION.] A name for the abdomen in Crustacea, as bearing the swimming limbs (see PLEOPOD). Also applied by Owen to the tail-spine or telson in the king-crab, etc., considered as representing the abdomen.

1855 C. SPENCE BATE in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* (1856) 27 Abdominal segments (or pleon) (*Note*, From πλέω, navigo: pleon, part which supports the swimming legs. 1873 OWEN *Anat. King Crab* 9 The tail-spine ('pleon' and 'telson'..) nearly equals in length the two antecedent divisions. *Ibid.* 44 In the development of *Limulus*, the pleon or tail-spine (= pygidium) was the last to appear. 1888 *Challenger Rep.* XXIX. i. 652 The feeble structure of the mouth-organs and of the after-part of the pleon.

Hence **Ple·onal, Ple·onic** *adjs.*, pertaining to the pleon (in quots. the telson of the king-crab).

1873 OWEN *Anat. King Crab* 26 The posterior or 'pleonic' artery has more definite tunics and holds a longer course. *Ibid.* 48 Pleonic plexus..Pleonic artery..Pleonal nerve, or continuation of neural cord.

Pleon[2] (plī ŏn). *Bot.* [a. Gr. πλέον, -εν, neuter of πλέος, -εα full: cf. L. PLENUM.] A term proposed by Nägeli for an aggregate of molecules which cannot be increased or diminished in size, without changing its chemical nature.

1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 664 *note* 1 It will be noted that the Atom, Molecule, and Pleon are chemical ideas, whereas the Micella and Micellar Aggregate are purely physical. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 212 The terminology now proposed by Nägeli applies the word *pleon* to those aggregates of molecules which cannot be increased or diminished without changing their chemical nature.

Pleonasm (plī·ŏnæz'm). Formerly in Lat. form **pleona·smus.** [ad. L. *pleonasmus* (Mart.), a. Gr. πλεονασμός, f. πλεονάζειν to be superfluous or redundant, also in Gram. to add superfluously, f. πλέον more, compar. of πολύ much. Cf. F. *pléonasme* (1613).]

1. *Gram.* and *Rhet.* The use of more words in a sentence than are necessary to express the meaning; redundancy of expression (either as a fault of style, or as a figure purposely used for special force or clearness); with *a* and *pl.*, an instance of this, or the superfluous word or phrase itself.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 82 *Pleonasmus*, where, with words seeming superfluous, we doe increase our reasons, as thus, With these eares I heard him speake it. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxii (Arb.) 264 The first surplusage the Greekes call *Pleonasmus*, I call him (too full sp[illegible]ech) and is no great fault. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* (1620) 15 Some thinke the preposition ἐπί to be here a Pleonasme..and that σκοπὸς and ἐπίσκοπος is all one. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* Democr. to Rdr. 12, I require a favourable censure of all faults omitted, harsh compositions, pleonasms of words, tautological repetitions, &c. 1681 R. WITTIE *Surv. Heavens* 28, I take it to be a Pleonasm, a Figure frequently used in Scripture. 1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. 556 The genius of the Hebrew tongue, which so much delights in pleonasms. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. cxiv. 45 What the energetic pleonasm of our ancestors denominated 'a false lie'.

†b. *Gram.* The addition of a superfluous (or apparently superfluous) letter or syllable to a word. *Obs. rare.*

1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Pleonasm*, in Grammar it is the adding of a Letter or Syllable, either to the beginning of a word, and is then called Prosthesis, or to the middle, and is then called Epenthesis, or to the end, and is then called Paragoge. 1763 SWINTON in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 131 A pleonasmus or redundancy of ☉ having not been antiently uncommon.

2. *gen.* Superfluity, redundancy, excess; something superfluous or redundant. In mod. use only *fig.* from 1.

1617 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (ed. 3) 609 If it come short of the Turke in Geometricall dimension of ground, it is with a great pleonasme supplyed by the fertilitie of his Soyle, and in the vnion of all his Territories. 1673 *Indulgence not to be Refused* 3 It is but a pleonasme or overflow of that great kindness. 1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1877) I. xix. 309 This hypothesis is not only a psychological solecism, it is, likewise, a psychological pleonasm; it is at once illegitimate and superfluous. 1855 MISS COBBE *Intuit. Mor.* 19 This great school of souls would be a superfluity, a pleonasm in creation.

b. *Anat.* and *Path.* A growth or formation in excess of the normal, in size or number of parts.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pleonasmus. Med., Pathol., Physiol.*, term for a faulty formation, with a stronger growth, or an over number or over quantity of parts: a pleonasm. [1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pleonasmus*.]

† **Pleona·smic,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *pléonasmique* (Cotgr.), f. *pléonasme*: see -IC.]

1656 BLOUNT *Gl.*, *Pleonasmick*, superfluous, redundant.

So † **Pleona·smical** *a.*

a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxxviii. Pleonasmical fool.

Pleonast (plī·ŏnæst). *rare*—[1]. [f. Gr. type *πλεονασ-τής, agent-n. f. πλεονάζειν; see PLEONASM.] One who uses pleonasm.

1863 READE *Hard Cash* II. xxv. 120 The mellifluous pleonast..oiling his paradox with fresh polysyllables, to make it slip into the Banker's narrow understanding.

Pleonaste (plī·ŏnæst). *Min.* Also **pleonast.** [a. F. *pléonaste* (Haüy 1801), ad. Gr. πλεονασ-τός abundant, f. πλεονάζειν; see PLEONASM.] A synonym of CEYLONITE, a variety of spinel.

(From the multitude of faces of the crystal, each solid angle of the octahedron being often replaced by four faces.)

1804 R. JAMESON *Syst. Min.* I. 79 The ceylanite of La Metherie or pleonast of Haüy. 1832 BREWSTER *Optics* xvi. 139 Black pleonaste and obsidian afford examples of solid substances which absorb all the colours of the spectrum proportionally. 1897 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 342 The almost black pleonaste..is used sometimes for mourning jewellery.

Pleonastic (plī,ŏnæ·stik), *a.* [f. Gr. type *πλεονασ-τικ-ός, f. πλεονασ-τός: see prec. So F. *pléonastique.*] *Gram.* Characterized by pleonasm; using more words than are necessary (as a sentence, a speaker, or writer); constituting pleonasm, superfluous, redundant (as a word or phrase).

1778 BP. LOWTH *Transl. Isaiah* (ed. 12) Notes 390 A pleonastic pronoun. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 12 Mr. not; after verbs of contradicting, or denying, it is pleonastic. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 519 *note*, A mere pleonastic phrase for 'in the direction of the sea'.

b. *gen.* or *fig.* Done to excess or superfluity.

1876 E. MELLOR *Priesth.* iv. 164 If .. the priests who both eat the wafer and drink the cup have not two full and perfect sacraments..if they have and derive any benefit from such a pleonastic sacrament. 1894 A. BIRRELL *Ess.* xvi. 177 His bonâ-fide character .. has been roughly condemned as pleonastic.

So † **Pleona·stical** *a.* = prec.; **Pleona·stically** *adv.*, in a pleonastic manner, with pleonasm.

1653 ASHWELL *Fides Apost.* 17 They esteemed it essentiall to these, but pleonastically unto those. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 187, 1 Joh. 1. 1. We have seen with our eyes... These Pleonastical inculcations are not vain, but serve to work things the better upon our hard hearts. 1725 BLACKWALL *Sacr. Classics* (1727) I. 142 The noblest classics use this par-

ticie pleonastically. 1881 *St. James's Gaz.* 1 Apr. 11 People who are ignorant of the good old word 'mere' have taken to talking pleonastically of Windermere Lake.

Pleonectic (plĭŏne·ktĭk), *a.* [ad. Gr. πλεονεκτικ-ός disposed to take too much, greedy, f. πλεονέκτης one who has or claims more than his share, f. πλέον more + ἔχειν to have.] Of or pertaining to *pleonexia*; covetous, greedy, grasping.

1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Sept. 3 The pleonectic spirit which prompted this practice will no doubt be chastened into greater accordance with the principles of distributive justice.

‖ **Pleonexia** (plĭŏne·ksiă). [a. Gr. πλεονεξία greed, assumption, f. as πλεονέκτης: see prec.] Covetousness, avarice, greed.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pleonexia*, term for greediness, grasping selfishness, overbearing temper or arrogance, regarded as mental disease. 1892 *Daily News* 4 Nov. 5/3 Competitive, grasping fellows, cursed with the vice of pleonexia, of wanting more than their share.

Pleopod (plī·ŏpŏd). *Zool.* [f. as PLEON[1] + Gr. πούς, ποδ- foot.] One of the swimming limbs attached to the *pleon* or abdomen in Crustacea: see PLEON[1]. Also **Pleopodite** (plĭ·pŏdəit). Cf. *pereiopod*, *-podite*, s. v. PEREION.

1855 C. SPENCE BATE in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* (1856) 38 Pleopoda or swimming feet are attached to..the pleon. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI 635/2 The next six somites bear each a pair of swimming-feet (or *pleopodites*). 1893 STEBBING *Crustacea* iv. 45 The first five of these segments frequently have appendages that are really natatory and may properly be called pleopods, swimming-feet.

Pleowe, pleoȝe, obs. forms of PLAY *sb.* and *v.*

Pleresye, obs. form of PLEURISY.

‖ **Pleroma** (plĭro·mă). [a. Gr. πλήρωμα that which fills, a complement, f. πληροῦν to make full, f. πλήρης full.]

1. Fullness, plenitude; a. in Gnostic theology, The spiritual universe as the abode of God and of the totality of the Divine powers and emanations.

1765 MACLAINE tr. *Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* I. II. II. v. (1833) 62/2 He placed in the *pleroma* (so the Gnostics called the habitation of the Deity) thirty æons. 1832-3 E. BURTON *Eccl. Hist.* iii. (1845) 58 One of these later emanations passed the boundaries of the Pleroma, which was the abode of the Deity, and there coming in contact with matter created the world. 1875 LIGHTFOOT *Comm. Col.* (1880) 100 For this totality [of the Divine powers] Gnostic teachers had a technical term, the *pleroma* or *plenitude*.

b. Used in reference to Colossians ii. 9, where the Eng. versions from 1388 have 'fullness':

*Ὅτι ἐν αὐτῷ κατοικεῖ πᾶν τὸ πλήρωμα τῆς θεότητος σωματικῶς: Wyclif 1388, 'For in hym dwellith bodilich al the fulnesse [1532 al plente, *Vulg.* plenitudo] of the Godhed'.

1875 LIGHTFOOT *Comm. Col.* 329 The ideal church is the pleroma of Christ, and the militant church must strive to become the pleroma. 1883 SCHAFF *Hist. Ch.* II. XII xcv. 777 The pleroma of the Godhead resides in Christ corporeally: so the pleroma of Christ, the plenitude of his graces and energies, resides in the church as his body.

2. *Bot.* = PLEROME *rare*[−0].

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hence **Pleromatic** (plĭəromæ·tĭk) *a.*, pertaining to the pleroma.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 977/2 The *pleromatic kingdom* was the name given by Stockenstrand to the whole powers which animate the world and the stars which fill the celestial space. 1879 SCHAFF *Person of Christ* 56 The completeness or pleromatic fulness of the moral and religious character of Christ.

Plerome (plĭə·rōum). *Bot.* [ad. Ger. *plerom* (Hanstein 1868), ad. Gr. πλήρωμα a filling: see prec.] The innermost layer of the primary tissue or meristem at a growing-point, which develops into the fibrovascular tissue, or into this and the pith. (Cf. DERMATOGEN, PERIBLEM.)

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 127 If no pith is formed, as in many roots and some shoots, the whole of the plerome is developed into procambium. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 7 As Hanstein has shown, the young embryo of the Angiospermous Phanerogams separates, while still consisting of few cells, into three layers, or groups of cells, which differ in their arrangement and direction of division; these were termed by their discoverer, Dermatogen, Periblem, and Plerome.

b. *attrib.*, as *plerome body*, *-cylinder*, *-sheath*.

1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 166 The origin of lateral roots in a mother-root is always on the outside of its axial fibrovascular or plerome-cylinder. *Ibid.* 167 These mother cells of the lateral roots lie in the plerome-sheath.

Pleromorph (plĭə·rŏmŏf). *Min.* [mod. f. Gr. πληρής, πληρο- full + μορφή form: introduced (in Ger.) by A. Kenngott 1859.] A form produced by the filling of a cavity left by the removal of a crystal with another mineral substance.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1906 H. A. MIERS *Let. to Editor*, A pleromorph is a natural cast of a crystal in some other mineral substance.

Plerophory (plĭrŏ·fŏri). Now *rare.* [ad. Gr. πληροφορία (Heb. vi. 11, x. 22, etc.) fullness of assurance, f. *πληροφόρος bringing satisfaction, f. πλήρης full, satisfied + -φόρος bearing; cf. πληροφορεῖν to bring full measure, satisfy fully.] Full assurance or certainty. (Common in 17th c. in theological use.)

1605 A. WOTTON *Answ. Pop. Articles* 90 Not one of many thousands attaines to that plerophorie or full perswasion.

1647 TRAPP *Comm.* 1 *Tim.* iii. 13 The peace of a good conscience, and the plerophory of faith. 1745 WESLEY *Assur. Ch.* 22 The other is, such a Plerophory or full Assurance that I am forgiven, and so clear a Perception, that Christ abideth in me; as utterly excludes all Doubt and Fear. 1893 F. HALL in *Nation* (N. Y.) 13 Apr. 275/2 To forbear, in some measure, that plerophory of cocksureness with which he habitually dogmatizes.

Plerotic (plĭrŏ·tĭk), *a. Med. rare*[−0]. [ad. Gr. πληρωτικ-ός filling up (Dioscorides), f. πληροῦν to fill.] Having the property of supplying or restoring lost flesh or tissue.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Plerosis*, old term for repletion and refection,.. used by Hippocrates ..*Plerotiens*, applied to medicines..of or belonging to *Plerosis*: plerotic.

Ples, plese, Plesance, -aunce, Plesant, -aunt, Pleser(e, etc. obs. ff. PLEASE, PLEASANCE, PLEASANT, PLEASURE.

Plesh, obs. or dial. f. PLASH, PLEACH.

Plesiaster (plĭsiæ·stə). *Zool.* [f. PLESIO- + ASTER.] In sponges, A form of spicule with a very short straight axis: see quot.

1888 SOLLAS in *Challenger Rep.* XXV. p. lxiii, The plesiasters are always much larger when fully grown than the metasters, and the metasters are larger than the spirasters; the three forms present a perfect gradational series.

Plesier, obs. form of PLEASURE.

Plesio-, comb. form from Gr. πλησί-ος near, used in scientific terminology.

Plesiomorphous (plĭsiomō·rfəs), *a. Cryst.* [f. PLESIO- + Gr. μορφή form + -OUS.] Very near in form; crystallizing in forms closely resembling but not identical with each other. So **Plesiomo·rphic** *a.* in same sense; **Plesiomo·rphism**, the fact or condition of being plesiomorphous.

1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* III. 222 It has since been proposed to call such groups plesiomorphous. 1845 *N. Brit. Rev.* II. 314 The term plesiomorphous (nearly of the same shape) is generally substituted. *Ibid.*, Plesiomorphism serves to remove the difficulties. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* vi. (ed. 2) 175 It has been proposed to employ the term *plesiomorphism*, where the resemblance between two bodies in external form is not regarded as complete. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Plesiomorphic*, same as *plesiomorphous*.

‖ **Plesiosaurus** (plĭsiŏ-ō·rŭs). *Palæont.* Pl. -i. [mod.L generic name (Conybeare 1821) f. PLESIO- + Gr. σαῦρος lizard: see quot. 1825.] A genus of extinct marine reptiles, having a long neck, a small head, a short tail, and four large paddles; from the Lias and neighbouring formations.

1825 W. D. CONYBEARE in *Philos. Mag.* LXV. 420 The name I have originally [in 1821] given to this animal, *Plesiosaurus* (approximate to the Saurians), may appear rather vague in this state of our knowledge. 1833 SIR C. BELL *Hand* (1834) 113 The ichthyosaurus and plesiosaurus .. inhabited the sea; their remains are found low in the has deposit. 1854 F. C. BAKEWELL *Geol.* 49 Some of the plesiosauri must have been 20 feet long.

fig. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II 137 Fortunately Scotland was not yet annexed, or the poem [Polyolbion] would have been even longer, and already it is the plesiosaurus of verse.

Hence **Plesiosaur** (plĭ·siŏ-ōə), a reptile of the extinct genus *Plesiosaurus* or order *Plesiosauria*; **Plesiosau·rian** *a.*, belonging to the order *Plesiosauria*; *sb.* a reptile of this order; **Ple·siosau·roid** *a.*, resembling or allied to the *Plesiosaurus* (in quot., characteristic of the *Plesiosaurus*).

1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II 148/2 The ichthyosaur, or fish lizard, and its ally the *plesiosaur. 1860 OWEN *Palæont.* 229 Cuvier deemed the structure of the Plesiosaur .. to have been the most singular, and its characters the most anomalous that had been discovered amid the ruins of a former world. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Plesiosaurus*, ..*plesiosaurian. 1896 LYDEKKER *Key Nat. Hist.* V. 103 The skeleton of the Lariosaur, a small plesiosaurian. 1860 OWEN *Palæont.* 229 The slight indication of the sacral vertebræ; the non-confluence of the caudal hæmapophyses with each other, are all '*plesiosauroid'.

Plesir(e, -our(e, -owre, etc., obs. ff. PLEASURE.

Plessigraph (pl·e·sigrɑf). *Med.* [ad. F. *plessigraphe*, f. Gr. πλήσσειν to strike: see -GRAPH.] (See quot. 1895.)

1870 GEE *Auscult. & Percuss.* I. iv. 63 *note*, There is a description of sundry 'plessigraphs' which have been contrived of late. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Plessigraph*, a special form of Pleximeter, invented by Peter, a colleague of Trousseau, designed to reduce the percussed surface to a minimum so that the user may be able to map out more exactly the limits of any organ or dull area.

Plessimeter (plesi·mĭtə). [ad. F. *plessimètre.*] = PLEXIMETER. So **Plessime·tric** *a.* = PLEXIMETRIC; **Plessi·metry** = PLEXIMETRY; **Plessor** = PLEXOR.

1857 DUNGLISON *Dict. Med. Sc.*, *Plesser*, Plexor. *Plessimeter*, Pleximeter. 1858 MAYNE *Exp. Lex. Plessimeter*,.. an instrument .. used to receive the strokes of the *plesser* in percussion. 1861 T. J. GRAHAM *Pract. Med.* 161 The best plessimeter will be found to be the first, or first and second, fingers of the left hand. 1870 GEE *Auscult. & Percuss.* I. iv. 62 From time to time divers plessors have been contrived. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Plessimeter*, *Plessimetry*. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 981 In some cases I have found on plessimetric percussion that the right border of dulness does not meet the line which indicates the upper border of the liver at a right angle.

Plessiur, -or, -our, plevyr(e, etc., obs. ff. PLEASURE.

Plet, *sb.*[1] Chiefly *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [Collateral form of PLAIT *sb.*, going with PLET *v.*] = PLAIT *sb.*

c 1450 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* v. lxvi. (Bodl. MS.), Pe plettes of wommanes heere bene ykutte and ybounde with laces. 1595 DUNCAN *App. Etymol.* (E. D. S.), *Lacinia*, a plet, or rag. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 16 Fold-hankes or hankinges..which is as thicke against as plough-string, being a loose kinde of two plettes. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pletts*, folds or gathers of linen. *Ibid.*, *Plet*, work performed by platting.

‖ **Plet** (plet), *sb.*[2] Also **pleto, plitt.** [a. Russ. плеть *plet'*, see urge, whip.] A three-thonged whip loaded with lead, used for flogging in Russia.

1864 WEBSTER, *Plitt*, an instrument of punishment or torture resembling the knout, used in Russia. 1870 W. M. COOPER' *Flagellation & Flagellants* XXVI. 259 The plêt is a whip made of strips of raw hide, and having three lashes tipped with small leaden balls. 1885 A. GRIFFITHS in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 702/2 There is another flagellator,.. called the *plete*, a whip of twisted hide,.. retained at a few of the most distant Siberian prisons.

Plet, *v.* Chiefly *Sc.* and *north. dial.* *Pa. t.* **plet(t, plat**; *pa. pple.* **plet(t**; also **pletted.** [Collateral form of PLAIT *v.*, going with PLET *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To intertwine (strands) so as to form one combined texture; = PLAIT *v.* 2; also to form (a garland, band, or the like) by this process; = PLAIT *v.* 2 d. Also in *mod. dial.* to cross (the legs); = PLAIT *v* 3.

c 1450 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* v. lxvi. (Bodl. MS.), Wymmenes heere is. ipletted [*W. de W.* 1495 pleted] and ybounde with laces. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4619 A corovne of sharpest thornes mayde thyne Enemys plettyng. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* VIII. (*Preach. Swallow*) xlii, The feind plettis his nettis scharpe and rude. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. ii. 64 The wyld wolf Abowt the bowght, plet all of wandis tyght, Bayis and gyrnis. *a* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xix. 5 A garland properly sho plets, To set vpon hir heid. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XIV. lxviii, Of woodbines, lillies, and of roses sweete,. All pletted fast, well knit, and toyned meete. 1785 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* II. iv, For thee I plet the flow'ry belt and snood. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Plet*, to plat. 1839 J. M. WILSON *Tales of Borders* V. 251/2 He plets his legs, and passes his hand along his leg. 1903 In E. D.D. from Shetland to North Lincolnsh.

† 2. To fold; to fold in one's arms. *Obs.*

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IX. xxvii. 3258 Wyth blyth chere thare he hym plet In [his] armis so thankfully. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. xi 4 Hayth hir armys alowt hys feit [scho] plet, Lobrasyng thame and kyssand reuerently. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cosmogr.* xi, Thir salmond.. spawnis, with thair wamis plet to uthir. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) xxviii. 8 Quhen þat I went with þat sweit may,. And oft tymes in my armis plet hir.

† 3. To bind, tie up, make fast. *Obs.*

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* IV. 364 To se his handis into ane cord thus plet. 1585 JAMES VI *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 37, I had farr rather Babell tower forthwett, Then the thre Grecian hilles on others plett.

4. *mod. dial.* To fold, to wrinkle.

1851 QUINN *Heather* (1863) 123 Care in wan wrinkles deeply plettin' Nell's bonnie face.

Hence **Plet** *ppl. a.*, plaited, intertwined.

1503 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* II. 231 Vj elne braid ribanes to be ane plet suord belt to the King. 1508 DUNBAR *Ane Maryit Women* 15 Throw pykis of the plet thorne I presandlie lukit.

Plet, obs. f. PLATE. **Plete,** early var. PLEA *sb.*, secondary form of PLEAD *v.*, obs. f. PLEAT.

Plether: see PLETHRON.

Plethora (ple·þŏră, plĭþō·ră). Also (after F.), 6 **pletore**, 7 **pl·thor.** See PLETHORY. [a. med.L. *plethōra*, a. Gr. πληθώρη fullness, repletion, f. πλήθειν to become full. In F. *plethore* (16th c.), Bailey 1731 has the etymological pronunciation *plethō·ra*: ed. 1742 and J. 1755 have *ple·thora*.

Plethora and *Plethory* were app. sometimes viewed as derived from L. *plētus* filled, *plētura* repletion, plethora.]

1. *Path.* A morbid condition, characterized, according to the older writers, by over-fullness of blood or of any other humour (or of juices in a plant); according to later writers, by an excess of red corpuscles in the blood.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* C iv, The superhaboundance of humours .. that the Grekes cal Plethora. *Ibid.* G iv, Of (racomye y' is coniunct w' the vlcere, or of Pletore, or of phlegmon. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* I. xliv. 99 The Antecedent Cause of Diseases is twofold, the one is called a Plethora or Plenitude. 1673 GREW *Anat. Roots* II. § 16 Lest the Barque, being spongy, should suck it up too fast, and so the Root should be, as it were, surcharged by a Plethora. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* IV. iii, Your character at present is like a person in a plethora, absolutely dying from too much health. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 317 When they [red corpuscles] are present in an amount much above the average, they seem concerned in producing the condition termed Plethora .. which borders upon various diseases. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* I. 17 The redness and turgidity of plethora.

2. *fig.* Over-fullness in any respect, superabundance: any unhealthy repletion or excess.

[1597 HOWSON *Serm.* 24 Dec. 44 That πληθώρα, fulnes of blood in our Bishopricks. *a* 1640 JACKSON *Creed* XI. XXXIV. § 4 We are all subject to that πλ·θώρα whereof the Lord so often forewarned Israel.] 1700 BP. PATRICK *Comm. Deut.* xxxii 15 This was the lamentable effect of their plethora or fulness. 1835 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* xvii, We are..suffering under a plethora of capital. 1868 FARRAR *Seekers* I. ii. (1875) 27 A plethora of words.

† **Plethore·tic**, *a. Obs. rare*[−0]. [f. prec., after *theoretic*, etc.] = PLETHORIC. So **Plethore·tical.**

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Plethoretick*: whence in JOHNSON. WEBSTER 1864, etc. 1882 OGILVIE (Annandale), *Plethoretic, Plethoretical*. 1886 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* etc.

Plethoric (plĭˈθŏrĭk, pleˈθŏrĭk), *a.* [ad. med. L. *plēthŏricus* (Du Cange), a. Gr. πληθωρικός (Galen), f. πληθώρη PLETHORA. Prob. immed. from F. *pléthorique* (Paré *c* 1550), whence the stressing *plethoric*: cf. *catholic*.]

1. *Path.* Characterized by plethora, of a full habit of body.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* viii. 172 Such as haue plethoricke and full bodies. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav* 144 The nation found, with fruitless skill, Its former strength was but plethoric ill. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 51 A young man, .. of a plethoric habit. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 131 Cattle are very subject to sudden determination of blood to the head. They are naturally plethoric.

† b. *absol.* as *sb.* A plethoric person. *Obs.*

1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 191 If the Pulse be too full, as in Plethorics, we must use some general Evacuations.

2. *fig.* Full to excess, overstocked, overloaded; swollen, inflated, turgid.

1644 BULWER *Chiron* 114 This happens to some by reason of a certain Plethorique wit. 1800 *Hist. India* in *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 3/2 That plethoric opulence with which the merchants of Alexandria sunk into idleness. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. 1 Introd., The pockets, plethoric with marbles round, That still a space for bal and peg-top found. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* II. i. 126 Plethoric volumes which slumber in decorous old libraries.

† **Plethoˈrical,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec. 1.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch* Explan. Words, *Plethoricall plight*, that state of the body, which being full of bloud and other humours, needeth evacuation. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* II. viii 99. 1676 I. GARGENTIERES *Coral* 74 Unless the body be extraordinarily plethorical.

Plethoˈrically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In the manner of a plethoric person; with plethora.

1800 LAMB *Lett., to Wordsw.* (1837) I. v. 170, I am not plethorically abounding in cash at this present. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Revol.* I. II i, When such Institution plethorically says to itself, Take thy ease, thou hast goods laid up. 1871 LE FANU *Tenants of Malory* iv. 15 They have .. grown plethorically robust.

Plethory (pleˈθŏrĭ), *sb* (*a.*) Now *rare.* Also 7 **pletory.** [irreg. from PLETHORA; or perh. deduced from *plethoric*, on analogy of *historic, history, allegoric, allegory*, etc.]

1. = PLETHORA 1.

1625 BP. HALL *Serm. Thanksgiving* 29 Jan. 47 Hee saw that in this common Plethorie it was fit for vs to bleed. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. f. Lent* I. v. 59 The appetite ready to burst with putrifaction and an unwholsome plethory. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 101. 2/1 A Plethory or fulness of Blood. 1835 HENSLOW *Princ. Bot.* II. iii. 2 6 Less sap is exhaled .and the tree attains a state of plethory.

2. *fig.* = PLETHORA 2.

1624 BP. HALL *Heaven upon Earth* xiii. Perhaps thou labourest of some plethorie of pride. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man* II. x. 228 A Plethory or excess of Numbers of Men, sometimes .. cause Wars. 1778 JOHNSON 9 Apr. in *Boswell*, It is..owing to a plethory of matter that his style is so faulty. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIII. 522 The king [Louis XVI] whose plethory was cured by that sharp remedy.

† B. *adj.* = PLETHORIC *a. Obs. rare.*

a 1643 J. SHUTE *Judgem. & Mercy* (1645) 29 To have a pletory fulnesse of Crude, and raw humours in his Stomach.

Hence † **Plethoriness.** *rare*—[1].

1655 J. FRASER *Polichronicon* (S. H. S.) 315 His plethoriness came to such a hight that from spitting it flowed to vomiting of blood.

‖ **Plethron** (pleˈθrŏn). Pl. **-a.** Also (after F.), 7 **p ether.** [a. Gr. πλέθρον. In F. *plèthre.*] An ancient Greek measure of length, containing a hundred Greek, or about 101 English feet; also a square measure, the side of which is a linear plethron, in extent slightly below an imperial rood.

1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* p. iii, The necke of land, that joyneth to the Continent, is at least foure plethrons in bredth. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Plethron* 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 711/2 A square of four plethra, or 400 feet, on each side. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 1215 Nobody now can say 'this plot is mine, Though but a plethron square'.

Plethysmograph (plĭθizmŏgrăf). *Physiol.* [f. Gr. πληθυσμός enlargement (f. πληθύνειν to increase, f. πληθύς fullness) + -GRAPH, after It. *pletismografo*.] An instrument, invented by Mosso of Turin *c* 1870, for recording and measuring the variation in the volume of a part of the body, esp. as due to the changes in the circulation of the blood produced by emotion, etc.

It consists of a closed vessel surrounding the part of the body, filled with water, and connected with a graduated tube.

1872 *Sci. Amer.* July 403/1 By using two plethysmographs, Dr Mosso has obtained pen traces representing valuable physiological data leading to the demonstration of the most important phenomena of the blood vessels. 1882 HARDAKER in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XX. 578 The plethismograph..measures the amount of blood sent to the brain in any particular process of thought, and records the exact time for each process. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 343.

Hence **Plethysmograˈphic** *a.*, belonging to, or obtained by, the plethysmograph. **Plethysmoˈgraphy,** the use of the plethysmograph.

1886 *Medical News* XLIX. 276 In experiments made with the plethysmographic method .. it was found that.. a constriction..may be produced by an electric stimulation of the sciatic nerve. 1890 WEBSTER, *Plethysmography.* 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 745 Plethysmographic observations on the cutaneous circulation.

Pleting, Pletour, ME. ff. PLEADING, PLEADER.

Plette, obs. pa. t. of PLAT *v.*[1]

† **Pleˈtter,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. Du. *pletteren* to bruise, crush (Kilian), f. stem *platt* bow (Franck).] *trans.* To bruise, crush.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* ('truelye translated out of Dutch into Englishe') 2/1 The vayines, the arteryes, or the sinneus themselves, come to be squised and plettered. *Ibid.* 2 b/1 Those woundes which come by crushinge or pletteringe are farie worse then those which are onlye howede. *Ibid.* 13/1 The sownde bone which is next vnto the plettered bone.

Pleu, pleuch-e, pleugh, Sc. ff. PLOUGH.

‖ **Pleura** (plūˈrä). *Anat.* and *Zool.* Pl. **-æ.** [med.L., a. Gr. πλευρά side of the body, rib.]

1. One of the two serous membranes, right and left, which line the thorax and envelop the lungs in mammals; each is reflected on itself so as to form a closed sac, one side or layer of which (*pulmonary pleura*) invests the lung, while the other (*costal* or *parietal pleura*) is attached to the inner wall of the chest.

Sometimes applied to the upper part of the common membranous lining of the thorax and abdomen in vertebrates below mammals (*peritoneum* or *pleuroperitoneum*).

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 4 The Heart in this Animal [lamprey] is cemented and glewed as it were on all sides to the Pleura, or innermost skin of the Thorax. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. i. 96 The Vibrations excited in the Pleura and Peritonaeum. 1876 BRISTOWE *Theory & Pract. Med.* (1878) 454 Malignant disease of the lungs and pleuræ.

2. In invertebrates: **a.** Name for a part of the body-wall on each side in arthropods; in insects, the part to which the lower wings are attached. (Cf. PLEURON.)

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 380 (The Pleuræ). The space behind the scapulars, on which the lower organs of flight are fixed. *Ibid.* 574 *Pleura.* By this name I would distinguish the part which laterally connects the metathorax and postpectus. It includes in it the socket of the secondary wings.

b. In molluscs, The region on each side of the rachis of the lingual ribbon of the odontophore.

1851 WOODWARD *Mollusca* I. 28 The teeth on the pleuræ are termed *uncini*; they are extremely numerous in the plant-eating gasteropods. 1865 TATE *Brit. Mollusks* iii. 50 The lateral areas are called the pleuræ. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 163 The pleuræ are in one piece with the axis, but are separated from it by a more or less pronounced groove, the 'axal furrow'.

Pleura, plural of PLEURON, PLEURUM.

Pleuracanth (plūˈräkænθ). *Palæont.* [ad. mod.L. *Pleuracanthus*, f. Gr. πλευρά side + ἄκανθα spine, thorn.] A fish of the extinct genus *Pleuracanthus* or family *Pleuracanthidæ*, characterized by having a row of sharp hooks or spines along each side. Also *attrib.* So **Pleuracaˈnthid,** a fish of the family *Pleuracanthidæ*; **Pleuracaˈnthoid** *a.*, resembling or belonging to the family *Pleuracanthidæ*; *sb.* = *pleuracanthid.*

1900 *Nature* 20 Sept. 505/1 Assuming that the Pleuracanth form originated from one of simple parallel rods.

Pleural (plūˈräl), *a.*[1] [f. PLEURA + -AL, so F. *pleural*.] Of or pertaining to the pleura.

1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xx. 212 The accumulated fluid in the pleural cavity. 1845 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 493 The exudation in the pleural sac. 1884 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 47 Pleural inflammation..affecting the base of the left lung.

Pleuˈral, *a.*[2] [f. PLEURON + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the pleuron or side of the body, or (in arthropods) of a somite: costal; lateral.

1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 417/2 Now broaden out the prora on the egg-shell into oval lobes (*proral pleuræ*); and from each pole draw a lobe midway between the prora and the tropis (*pleural pleuræ*). 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 491 The somite..may consist of a dorsal plate, the tergum, and a ventral plate, the sternum, connected laterally by a soft pleural membrane.

‖ **Pleuralgia** (plūræ ldʒiä). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. πλευρα side + -αλγία, f. ἄλγος pain.] Pain in the side; pleurodynia. Hence **Pleuralgic** *a.*, pertaining to or affected with pleuralgia.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 679 That acute pain which is often complained of in the head or the side: in the latter case sometimes amounting to pleuralgia.

‖ **Pleurapophysis** (plūräpŏfĭsĭs). *Comp. Anat.* Pl. **-yses** (-isīz). [mod.L., f. Gr. πλευρά side + APOPHYSIS.] Owen's term for each of the lateral processes of a typical vertebra, forming part of the hæmal arch (cf. HÆMAPOPHYSIS); represented in the thoracic region, and sometimes in other parts of the trunk, by the ribs.

1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* I. *Org. Nat.* 168 The hæmal arch is formed by a pair of bones called 'pleurapophyses'. 1871 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 657 At the sides of the centrum, .. a canal is circumscribed by the pleurapophysis, or costal process.

Hence **Pleurapophysial** (plūräpŏfiˈziăl) *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a pleurapophysis.

1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* I. *Org. Nat.* 203 This intermediate pleurapophysial appendage is called the 'ilium'. 1872 HUMPHRY *Myology* 8 This indicates a serial correspondence with the skeletal formations in the sternal rather than with those in the vertebral ('pleurapophysial') region of the visceral wall.

Pleuratic, -etic: see PLEURITIC.

Pleurecbolic (plū rekbŏˈlĭk), *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. πλευρά side + ἐκβολ-ος cast out, put out, f. ἐκβάλλειν to cast out + -IC.] Capable of being protruded by eversion of the sides, as the tentacles of some molluscs and worms. So **Pleurembolic** *a.* [Gr. ἐμβολ-ος thrown in, f. ἐμβάλλειν to throw in, insert], capable, when protruded, of being retracted by inversion of the sides.

1883 LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 652/1 If we start from the condition of full eversion of the tube and watch the process of introversion, we shall find that the pleurecbolic variety is introverted by the apex of the tube sinking inwards. *Ibid.* 652/2 The Gastropod's introvert is pleurembolic (and therefore acrecbolic).

‖ **Pleurenchyma** (plūreŋkĭmă). *Bot.* Also in anglicized form **pleureˈnchym.** [mod.L., f. Gr. πλευρόν rib, πλευρά side + ἔγχυμα infusion, after *parenchyma*, etc.] 'The woody tissue, consisting of tough slender tubes, out of which the woody parts are mainly formed' (*Treas. Bot.*). Hence **Pleurenchymatous** (-ĕŋkĭˈmătŏs) *a.*, of the nature of pleurenchyma.

1842 WILLSHIRE in *Ann. Nat. Hist.* IX. 85 The long pleurenchymatous cells surrounding the first-formed vascular bundles are carried along with the latter to the centre of the plant. 1848 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 4) II. 173 Pleurenchym is apparently destined for the conveyance of fluid upwards or downwards, and for giving firmness and elasticity to every part. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 85/2 Under the term *pleurenchyma* is included tissue composed of such elongated prosenchymatous, flexible, thickened cells, as are found in the bast or phloem layers of ordinary trees.

Pleuric (plūˈrĭk), *a. rare.* [f. PLEURA + -IC; cf. late L. *pleuricus* at the side, lateral (Front.), Gr. πλευρικός of or for the ribs (Schol. Ar.).] = PLEURAL *a.*[1]

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pleuricus*, of or belonging to the *pleura*, pleuric. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 16 July 5/3 To prevent the pleuric liquid from remaining in the thorax.

Pleurisy (plūˈrĭsĭ). Forms: 5 **pluresy,** (**p eresye**), 6 **pluresye, -sie, pleuritie, plewrisie, -osy, plurice.** 6-7 **plurisie, pleuresie,** 6-8 **-isie,** 7 **-esy, plurasie,** 7-8 **-isy**; 6- **pleurisy.** Also *β.* 6 in L. forms *pleuresis, plurisis.* [a. OF. *pleurisie* (13th c.), *-esie* (mod.F. *pleurésie*), f. late L. *pleurisis* (Prudent. *c* 400), mod.L. *pleuresis*, substituted for *pleuritis*, a. Gr. πλευρῖτις pleurisy: see PLEURITIS. Sense 2, and the forms in *plu-*, are partly due to a supposed derivation from L. *plūs, plūr-* more (cf. med.L. *plūritās* multitude), as if pleurisy were due to an excess of humours.]

1. *Path.* Inflammation of the pleura, with or without effusion of fluid (serum, pus, blood, etc.) into the pleural cavity; a disease characterized by pain in the chest or side, with fever, loss of appetite, etc.; usually caused by chill, or occurring as a complication of other diseases (scarlatina, rheumatic fever, phthisis, etc.). Formerly often with *a* and *pl.*

Dry pleurisy, (formerly) pleurisy without expectoration; (now) pleurisy without effusion. So *humid* or *moist pleurisy.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxxi. (Bodl. MS.), Sometyme aposteme is ibrad þerein as it fareþ in pleresye and is ybrad and comeb of aposteme þat is þe tendrenes of þe ribbes wiþin. *Ibid.* vii. xi. (1495) 231 Pluresy is a postume on the rybbes wythin. 1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1256/2 And they yt lye in a plewrosy, thinke that euery time they cough, ti ey fele a sharpe sweorde swap them to the heart. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* cclxxxv. 94 A plurice the which is an impostume in the cenerite of the lonks. 1562 BULLEYN *Bulwark, Bk. Simples* 57 The seede drunke, is good against the pleuritie. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 370 The disease whereof he died, which was a Pleurisie. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 194 Apples .. are good against melancholy and the pleuresie. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4513/1 Many have died during the Severity of the Winter of Plurisies. 1862 H. W. FULLER *Dis. Lungs* 171 Pleurisy is one of the commonest diseases.

β. 1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* D ij b, Good for the sekenes named pleuresis. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* 82 His chamberlain affirmeth that he [Hen. V] died of a Plurisis. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 938 He sickened of a disease, called Pluresis.

2. *fig.* Now *rare* or *Obs.*; formerly almost always in sense 'superabundance, excess' (due to a mistaken etymology: see above).

a 1550 *Vox Populi* 655 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 290 Suppresse this shamfull vsurye, Comonlye called husbondrye: For yf there be no remeadye, .. Yt wyll breade to a pluresye. 1597 HOWSON *Serm.* 45 For feare of a Pleurisie by impropriations, customes and compositions. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. v. i. 118 For goodness, growing to a plurisy, Dies in his own too much. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xiii. 101 Long since had this land been sick of a plurisie of people, if not let blood in their Western Plantations.

3. *attrib.* **Pleurisy-root,** name for *Asclepias tuberosa*, also called Butterfly-weed, the root of which is a popular remedy for pleurisy.

1831 J. DAVIES *Man. Mat. Med.* 238 Pleurisy-root. Flux-root, &c. ... A perennial plant, growing all over the United States of America, in gravelly and hilly grounds.

Pleurite (plūˈrait). *Zool.* [f. Gr. πλευρά side + -ITE 1 3.] The side or lateral portion of

each somite or segment of the body in arthropods. (Correlated with *tergite* and *sternite*.)

1868 PACKARD *Guide Study Insects* 9 The typical ring or segment..consists of an upper (tergite), a side (pleurite), and an under piece (sternite). 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pleuritic (pluri·tik), *a.*[1] (*sb.*) Forms: 6 **pleuretickе, -itique**, 7 **-etick**, 8–9 **-etic**, (*erron.* 7 **pluratick**, 8 **pleuratic**), 7–8 **pleuritick**, 8– **pleuritic**. [a. F. *pleurétique* (OF. *pleuretic*, 13th c.), or ad. L. *pleurīticus* (Plin.), later *pleureticus*, a. Gr. πλευριτικός, f. πλευρῖτις PLEURITIS.]

1. Affected with or suffering from pleurisy.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 121/36 Pléuretickе, *pleureticus*. 1572 J. JONES *Bathes of Bath* Pref. 2 Some Pleuritique, Hydropique, some with Ptisique. 1628 A. LEIGHTON in *Camden Misc.* VII. p. ix, They are like pleuretick patients that cannot spit. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 78 Having known some pleuritic persons cured without bleeding. 1845 G. E. DAY *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I 266 The buffy coat is particularly characteristic, and seldom absent in pleuritic blood.

2. Of or pertaining to pleurisy; characteristic or symptomatic of pleurisy.

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* i. xliii, By opening *Leins* Death's sluc'd out, and pleuretick Pains. 1689 MOYLE *Sea Chyrurg.* iii. vi. 108 These carry away a great deal of wind and Pluratick matter. 1732–3 MRS. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* (1862) 402 She is confined to her bed with a pleuratic disorder. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xvii. 197 Fixed pains of a pleuritic character. 1883–4 *Med. Ann.* 47/1 Almost immediately the pleuritic effusion disappeared.

b. Characterized by or liable to cause pleurisy.

1744 ARMSTRONG *Preserv. Health* iii. 490 The pleuritic spring Glides harmless by.

B. *sb.* A person affected with pleurisy. *rare.*

[1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* vii. xxx. (Bodl. MS.), Pleuretici þat haue aposteme vponne the ribbes inward] 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 45 The pleuretic lying on his left side does not expect pleasure by turning to the other; he has no more in view than a diminution of pain.

Pleuritic, *a.*[2] *Zool.* [f. PLEURITE + -IC.] Pertaining to a pleurite; lateral: = PLEURAL *a.*[2]

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Pleuri·tical,** *a. Obs.* [See -ICAL.] = PLEURITIC *a.*[1] Hence † **Pleuri·tically** *adv.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 247 By which way also the matter or pus of pleuritic all and Peripneumonicall, or Empyicall patients descendeth. *a* 1625 Br HALL *Con'empl., N. T.* iv. xi, One is sicke of the pleuriticale stitches of envie. 1733 DOVAR in *Albutt's Syst. Med.* (1897) III. 20 The blood does not appear more pleuritical or sizey in any distemper than this. 1674 R. GOODFREY *Inj & Ab. Physic* 99 A Physician..when he came found her Pleuritically affected.

‖ **Pleuritis** (pluraitis). *Path.* [L. *pleurītis* (Vitr.) a. Gr. πλευρῖτις (Hipp.), f. πλευρά side, rib; see -ITIS.] Inflammation of the pleura; more usually called PLEURISY.

1693 *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2). *Pleuritis*, a Pleurisie, an Inflammation of the Membrane Pleura, and the intercostal Muscles 1745 W. THOMPSON *Sickness* ii, Pleuritis bending o'er its side in pain. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 505 Pleuritis. 1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* I. iii 97 The Leicester sheep were so rapidly destroyed by pleuritis.

Pleuro. Colloquial abbreviation of PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

1890 *Daily News* 16 Oct. 2/7 Pleuro has broken out afresh in Cheshire on the farms near Winsford. 1902 H. LAWSON *Children of Bush* 244 Jack started coughing again, like an old cow with the pleuro.

Pleuro- (plū·ro), before a vowel **pleur-**, combining form of Gr. πλευρά side, PLEURA, πλευρόν rib; used in various scientific terms, chiefly in the senses of 'side' and 'pleura', occasionally in that of 'rib'. (See the more important of these in their alphabetical places.)

Pleuroblastic (-blæ·stik) *a. Bot.* [Gr. βλαστός germ], see quot. ‖ **Pleurobranchia** (-bræ·ŋkiă), also anglicized as **pleu·robranch** (-bræŋk), *Zool.*, a pleural branchia or gill, i. e. one attached to the epimeron of a thoracic somite, in Crustacea. **Pleurobra·nchial** *a.*, of or pertaining to a pleurobranchia. **Pleurobra·nchiate** *a.*, having pleurobranchiæ, as a crustacean; having gills along the sides, as a gastropod mollusc of the order *Pleurobranchiata*. **Pleuro-bronchi·tis,** *Path.*, inflammation of the pleura and bronchi; pleurisy with bronchitis. **Pleu·rocele** (-sīl), *Path.* [Gr. κήλη tumour], hernia of the pleura. ‖ **Pleuroce·ntrum** (pl. -a), *Anat.*, each lateral half of the centrum of a vertebra, a hemicentrum; hence **Pleuroce·ntral** *a.*, pertaining to a pleurocentrum. **Pleuroce·rebral** *a*, connecting a pleural with a cerebral ganglion: applied to a nerve-cord in certain invertebrates. **Pleu·rocœle** (-sīl), *Zool.* [Gr. κοῖλος hollow], each lateral chamber of the hinder part of the visceral cavity in a brachiopod. **Pleurocœlic** (-kə·lik) *a. Anat.*, having relation to the ribs and the colon: applied to a ligament or fold of the peritoneum (= COSTOCOLIC). **Pleu·rocœnch** (-kə·ŋk), *Zool.*, a lamellibranchiate mollusc of the division *Pleuroconcha*, characterized by inequivalve shells. **Pleurodiran** (-dəi·răn), *Zool.* [Gr. δειρή neck], *a.* applied to those tortoises which bend the neck sideways in the shell (opp. to *cryptodirous*); *sb.* a pleurodiran tortoise. **Pleurodi·rous** *a.* = prec. adj. **Pleurodi·scous** *a. Bot.*, 'growing on the sides of the disk' (*Treas. Bot.*, 1866). **Pleurogenic** (-dge·nik), **Pleurogenous** (-ə·dgĭnəs) *adjs.*, *Path.* [see -GEN, -IC, -OUS], originating in the pleura. **Pleurogynous** (-ə·dginəs) *a. Bot.* [see -GYNOUS], applied to stamens or petals when inserted on the sides of the ovary. **Pleurogyrate** (-dgəi·rĕt) *a. Bot.* [see GYRATE] (see quot.). **Pleurohepatitis** (-hĕpătəi·tis) [see HEPATITIS], inflammation involving the pleura and the liver (Billings *Med. Dict.* 1890). **Pleuropathy,** *Path.* [Gr. -πάθεια, πάθος suffering], disease of the pleura (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1858). **Pleurope·dal** *a. Zool.* [see PEDAL *a.*], applied to a nerve-cord connecting a pleural with a pedal ganglion, in molluscs (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1895). **Pleu·ro-pericardial** *a.*, belonging to the pleura and the pericardium: applied to a friction-sound heard in auscultation in cases of pleurisy. **Pleu·ro-pericardi·tis,** *Path.*, inflammation involving the pleura and pericardium. **Pleuroperipneu·mony,** ‖ **-peripneumo·nia** (now *rare* or *Obs.*) [see PERIPNEUMONY] = PLEURO-PNEUMONIA. **Pleuro-pulmonary** *a.* [see PULMONARY], pertaining to the pleura and the lungs. **Pleurorhizal** (-rəi·zăl) *a. Bot.* [Gr. ῥίζα root], having the radicle placed laterally against the cotyledons (i. e. having the cotyledons accumbent), as in the embryo of some crucifers; so **Pleurorhi·zeous** *a.*, belonging to the tribe *Pleurorhizeæ* (De Candolle) of *Cruciferæ*, characterized by this arrangement in the embryo; **Pleurorhi·zous** *a.* = *pleurorhizal*. ‖ **Pleurorhœa** (-rĭ·ă) *Path.* [Gr. ῥοία flow], effusion of fluid into the cavity of the pleura (Dunglison 1853). **Pleu·rospondy·lian** *a. Zool.* [Gr. σπόνδυλος, σφόνδυλος vertebra], having the ribs rigidly fixed to the vertebræ, as the group *Pleurospondylia* of Reptiles, comprising the turtles and tortoises; of or belonging to this group. **Pleu·rospasm** *Path.*, cramp in the side (Billings *Med. Dict.* 1890). ‖ **Pleuro·steon** (pl. -ea) *Zool.* [Gr. ὀστέον bone], a lateral part on each side of the sternum in birds (in young birds forming a separate bone), to which the ribs are attached; hence **Pleuro·steal** *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a pleurosteon. **Pleuro·tomy,** *Surg.* [Gr. τομή a cutting], 'incision into the pleura' (Billings 1890). ‖ **Pleuro·tonus,** *Path.* [Gr. τόνος stretching, tension] = PLEUROTHOTONOS; hence **Pleuroto·nic** *a.* **Pleu·rotribe** *a. Bot.* [Gr. τρίβειν to rub], applied to flowers having stamens and styles so placed as to rub against the sides of insects that frequent them, thus ensuring cross-fertilization; so **Pleurotri·bal** *a.* in same sense. **Pleuro-ty·phoid** *a. Path.*, typhoid (fever) accompanied with pleurisy. **Pleurovisceral** (-vi·sĕrăl) *a. Zool.*, of a nerve-cord or loop: connecting a pleural and a visceral ganglion in certain invertebrates.

1887 tr. *De Bary's Fungi* 498/1 In Peronosporeæ: forms producing vesicular lateral outgrowths serving as haustoria are *pleuroblastic. 1892 THOMSON *Outl. Zool* xiii. 240 There remain three *pleurobranchs, one on the epimeron of the fifth large limb, and two quite rudimentary on the two preceding segments. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* ii 79 From this mode of attachment [to the sides of the thorax, above the joint] it is distinguished from the other [branchiæ] as a *pleu-obranchia. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* V. 25, I have long been in the habit of using the name '*pleuro-bronchitis' to suggest something more than an accidental coincidence. 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, **Pleurocele*, hernia of the pleura. 1889 NICHOLSON & LYDEKKER *Palæontology* II. 1031 According to Dr. Fritsch's restoration.., the *pleurocentra belonging to this vertebra would be on the anterior side. 1885 DAVIDSON in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* Ser. II. IV. *Zool.* 210, I propose to give the name *pleurocœles to these spaces [in *Lingula*] simply from their position as side chambers. 1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict.*, **Pleurocolic ligament*, phrenocolic ligament. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 500 Of the integripallial Mesozoic species, one half were *Pleuroconchs (species having unequal valves). 1887 *Athenæum* 9 July 58/3 A *pleurodiran chelonian of terrestrial and herbivorous habits. 1901 *Ibid.* 16 Mar. 343/3 In late Secondary and early Tertiary times the Pleurodiran chelonians were almost cosmopolitan. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, **Pleurogenic*. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pleurogenic*, the same as **Pleurogenous*. 1905 H. D. ROLLESTON *Dis. Liver* 175 Cases of interstitial pneumonia secondary to chronic pleurisy (pleurogenous pneumonia). 1829 LINDLEY tr. *Richard's Obs. Fruits & Seeds* 58 The genus *Nymphæa*, in which the insertion of the petals and stamina is *pleurogynous. *Ibid.* 86 *Pleurogynous (insertion); on the body itself of an *ovarium superum*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 905 **Pleurogyrate*, a term employed for those ferns whose spore-case has a ring carried round the sides. 1876 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* VI. 595 This sound is called the extra-pericardial .. or *pleuro-pericardial friction sound. 1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict.*, **Pleuropericarditis*, pleuritis with pericarditis. 1738 STACK in *Phil. Trans.* XL. 434 The distinctive Characteristics of the true Pleurisy and Peripneumony, and .. of the frequent Combination of both, or *Pleuro-Peripneumony. 1782 KIRKLAND in *Med. Commun.* I. 23 *note* 27 A pleuroperipneumony finished his life. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 64 Setting up a proliferative irritation in the *pleuropulmonary connective tissue. 1886 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, **Pleurorhizal*. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pleurorhizeous. 1875 NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* III. 720/1 In *Turnix* there are two more centres, mesial of the *pleurosteæ, these are the *coracosteæ*. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Pleurosteon*. .. In young birds this can be seen to be a separate bone, one being on each side of the lophosteon or median bone. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 332 This general *pleurotonic spasm instantly ceases when the electrodes are transferred [from the free nucleus caudatus] to the surface of the optic thalamus. *Ibid.* 524 We have once seen the opisthotonos accompanied by left-sided *pleurotonus. 1901 OSLER *Princ. & Pract. Med.* i. 28 It [i. e. pleurisy] may occur at the outset —*pleuro-typhoid—or slowly during convalescence.

Pleurocarpous (plūə·rəkä·rpəs), *a. Bot.* [mod. f. PLEURO- + Gr. καρπ-ός fruit + -OUS.] Of mosses: Bearing the fructification on the sides of the branches; lateral-fruited. Cf. ACROCARPOUS.

1853 BERKELEY *Brit. Mosses* iii. 14 In Pleurocarpous Mosses..true ramification constantly takes place. 1866 — in *Treas. Bot.* 766 The same genus [of mosses] has acrocarpous and pleurocarpous species.

Pleurodont (plūə·rŏdŏnt), *sb.* and *a. Zool.* [f. PLEURO- + Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδοντ- tooth.] **a.** *sb.* A lizard having teeth fixed to the side of the jaw-bone. **b.** *adj.* (*a*) Belonging to the *Pleurodontes*, a group of lizards having this character; (*b*) applied to such teeth or their attachment.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 260/2 The maxillary teeth of the species composing the Pleurodonts have their summit.. more or less trilobated. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 346 In others (Pleurodonts) the teeth are implanted in a groove, the outer border of which projects more than the inner. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* vii. 256 We may find a development of a bony alveolar plate on one side.., to which the teeth may become attached by actual bony growth..as in the Iguanian Lizards. Such a form of attachment is termed *pleurodont*.

‖ **Pleurodynia** (plūəodi·niă). *Path.* Also † **pleurodyne** (-ə·dinī), **pleurodyny** (-ə·dini). [mod.L., f. PLEURO- + Gr. -οδυνία in comb. f. ὀδύνη pain; in F. *pleurodynie*.] Pain in the side caused by rheumatism in the muscles of the chest.

1802 HOOPER *Quincy's Med. Dict.*, Pleurodynia. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 187 Account of Diseases in London. .. Pleurodyne. 1822 34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 505 The last genus of diseases, under the present order, is that which has been usually denominated pleurodyne. 1852 T. THOMPSON *Ann. Influenza* 378 Tightness of chest and pleurodiny are the result. 1878 A. M. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis* 428 Pleurodynia is often mistaken for pleurisy.

Pleuroid (plūə·roid). *Anat.* [f. PLEURO- + -OID.] Baur's name for either element of the pleural arch of a typical vertebra; a pleurapophysis.

1887 *Amer. Nat.* Oct. 945 The spines connected with the neuroids ought to be called, as before, *neural spines*; those connected with the pleuroids, *pleural spines*.

Pleurolepidal (-le·pidăl), *a. Palæont.* [f. mod.L. *Pleurolepis* (f. Gr. πλευρόν rib + λεπίς scale) + -AL.] Having rows of scales with bony processes like ribs, interlocking with each other, as the fishes of the extinct genus *Pleurolepis* or family *Pleurolepididæ*; consisting of such scales. So **Pleurole·pidid, Pleurole·pidoid** *adjs.*, belonging to the family *Pleurolepididæ*.

1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 366 Body..covered with rhombic scales arranged in decussating pleurolepidal lines.

‖ **Pleuron** (plū·rŏn). *Anat.* and *Zool.* Pl. **pleura.** [a. Gr. πλευρόν rib, side.] The lateral part of the body-wall, the side; *spec.* in Arthropoda, the lateral part of each somite or section of the body (in insects, of each thoracic somite).

1706 PHILLIPS, *Pleuron*, a Side or Rib. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 146 A plate which is called the pleuron, or pleura. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* iii. 96 Where these two join, a broad plate is sent down on each side, which overlaps the bases of the abdominal appendages and is known as the pleuron.

Pleuronect (plū·rŏnĕkt). *Ichthyol.* [ad. mod.L. *Pleuronectes*, f. Gr. πλευρά side + νήκτης swimmer.] A fish of the genus *Pleuronectes* or family *Pleuronectidæ*; a flat-fish. So **Pleurone·ctid, Pleurone·ctoid,** *sb.* a fish of the family *Pleuronectidæ*; *a.* belonging to this family.

[1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. iii. i. 299 The Pleuronectes or Flat-fish.] 1849–52 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 849/2 The eyes of the pleuronects are of different sizes. 1894 *Athenæum* 12 May 617/3 The *recessus orbitalis*, an accessory visual organ of the pleuronectid fishes.

Pleuro-peritoneal,-seal (plūəro,peritonī·ăl), *a. Anat.* [f. PLEURO- + PERITONEAL, or f. next + -AL.] Of or belonging at once to the pleuræ and the peritoneum, or the pleuro-peritoneum.

1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* vi. 218 The heart and the roots of the great vessels which proceed from it are.. placed within the inner wall of this pleuro-peritoneal cavity. 1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* (1877) 165 As this cavity answers to those of the pleuræ and of the peritoneum in the higher animals, it is termed the pleuroperitoneal cavity; and the soft smooth membrane which lines it and covers the contained viscera is the pleuroperitoneal membrane. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* V. 152 A general chronic inflammation with thickening of the whole pleuro-peritoneal cavity.

‖ **Pleu·ro-peritone·um, -ne·um.** *Anat.* [mod.L., f. PLEURO- + PERITONEUM.] The serous membrane lining the body-cavity and enveloping the viscera in vertebrates below mammals: corresponding to the pleuræ and peritoneum in mammals. Also called simply PERITONEUM.

1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* (1877) 201 Note the smooth moist membrane (pleuroperitoneum) lining the inside of the body-cavity and covering the outside of the contained viscera. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 680 The possibility of a development of true carcinoma in connection with the pleuro-peritoneum is at once obvious.

‖ **Pleuro-pneumonia** (plū·rō,nĭumō·nĭă). *Path.* Also in anglicized form **pleuro-pneumony.** Also **pleuri-.** [mod.L., f. PLEURO- + PNEUMONIA. So F. *pleuropneumonie* (16th c.).] Inflammation involving the pleura and the lung; pneumonia complicated with pleurisy; *esp.* a contagious febrile disease peculiar to horned cattle.

1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 127 By several Authors of good Credit, both these Diseases are express'd by one compound Term, viz. *Pleuripneumonia*, or a Pleuripneumony. 1843 GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxi. 252 A man, after fever, gets an attack of pleuro-pneumonia. 1896 *Farmer's Mag.* Nov. 442 Pleuro-pneumonia, or lung disease, having broken out in several parts of the county. 1880 *Manch. Guard.* 6 Dec., In the cargoes [of cattle] landed last year very few cases of pleuro-pneumonia were detected.

Hence **Pleuro-pneumonic** (-ō·nĭk) *a.*, of, pertaining to, or affected with pleuro-pneumonia.

1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 71 The influence of pleuro-pneumonic fibrosis.

Pleurostict (plū·rō,stĭkt), *a. Entom.* [ad. mod.L. *Pleurosticta* neut. pl., f. PLEURO- + Gr. στικτός, vbl. adj. f. στίζειν to prick.] Belonging to the division *Pleurosticta* of scarabæid beetles, characterized by having the abdominal spiracles (except the anterior ones) pleural, or situated on the dorsal part of the abdominal segments.

1882 *Amer. Nat.* XXII. 951 The views of the late Dr. Le Conte of the position of [Pleocoma], which he insisted was a Laparostict, and not a Pleurostict Lamellicorn.

‖ **Pleurothotonos** (plū·rōθŏ·tŏnŏs), **-us** (-ŏs). *Path.* Often erron. **pleurosth-** (after *emprosthotonos, opisthotonos*). [mod.L., f. Gr. πλευροθεν from the side (f. πλευρά side) + -τονος stretched, stretching.] Tetanic bending of the body to one side.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 263 The pleurosthotonos of authors of a later date. 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Pleurothotonos.* 1874 CARPENTER *Ment Phys.* App. (1879) 715 An immediate *pleurosthotonos*, or bending of the body to one side. 1878 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV. 318 To this original division Boenecken afterwards added another form pleurothotonos (or tetanus lateralis).

Pleurotomarioid (plū·rōtŏmē·rĭ,oid), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Pleurotomāri-a* (f. *pleurotoma* see next) + *-ăria* (see -ARY 1) + -OID.] **a.** *adj.* Resembling the genus *Pleurotomaria* of gastropod molluscs, having top-shaped shells with a deep cleft in the outer lip; found (living) in deep tropical seas, and (extinct) in many formations from the Silurian onward. **b.** *sb.* A gastropod of the family *Pleurotomariidæ.*

Pleurotomid (plurŏ·tŏmid). *Zool.* [ad. mod. L. *Pleurotomidæ* pl., f. *Pleuro·toma*, name of the typical genus, f. Gr. πλευρά side + τομή cutting: see -ID.] A gastropod mollusc of the family *Pleurotomidæ*, having shells usually spindle-shaped, with a notch in the outer lip. So **Pleuro·tomine** (-mĭn) *a.*, belonging or related to the genus *Pleurotoma*; **Pleuro·tomoid,** *a.* resembling *Pleurotoma*, or belonging to the *Pleurotomidæ*; *sb.* a mollusc of this family.

‖ **Pleurum** (plū·rŏm). *Zool.* Pl. **pleura.** [mod.L. variant of PLEURON, made to correspond with *tergum* and *sternum.*] = PLEURON in the specific sense, as applied to Arthropoda.

1898 PACKARD *Textbk. Entomol.* 87 Each segment consists of the *tergum*, *pleurum*, and *sternum.*

†**Pleven-plait.** *Obs. Sc.* Also **plaven plait, planeplait** (? plauenplait). [? f. PLEVIN assurance, warranty + PLATE *sb.* 3 b.] ? Plate armour of proof, warranted armour.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) I. 140 And pleven plait with mony riall rufe, With courtlie cast of cot armour abufe. *Ibid.* 402 And pansis proude of plaven plait of pryde. *Ibid.* II. 39 Ane greit power, in planeplait of steill.

Plever, obs. form of PLOVER.

†**Plevin.** *Law. Obs.* Also 5 **plevyne.** [a. OF. *plevine* pledge (12th c. in Godef.), = med.L. *plevina*, f. *plevire*, in F. *plevir* to warrant; see PLEDGE.] Pledge, assurance, warrant.

(Frequent in AF. legal use; in Eng. law-books since 16th c.; rare in ME., quot. *c* 1400 not legal.)

[1275 *Act* 3 *Edw. I*, c. 17 (*Stat. Westm.*) Le Visconte ou le Baillif, .. voyst asayer de fere la plevine des avers a celui qe pris les avera. 1292 BRITTON III. vi. § 6 Et si le pleintif soit si povere qe il ne puse suerté trover, suffit la plevine par sa fey [*tr.* And if the plaintiff be so poor that he cannot find security, the pledging of his own faith shall be sufficient].] *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 1253 Thar wedded Ywaine in plevyne The riche lady Alundyne. 1543 *transl. of quot.* 1275 The same shyryffe or baylyffe .. do assay to make pleuyn of the beastes from him that toke them. 1607 in COWELL *Interpr.* 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Plevin*, in Common Law, signifies a Warrant or Assurance. See *Replevin.* 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Plevin*, *Plevina*, in law, a warrant or assurance; the same with *Pledge.*

†**Ple·visable,** *a. Law. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *plevisable*, f. *plevir* to warrant.] = BAILABLE *a.*[2] 1.

[1292 BRITTON I. xxii. § 3 Qi..ount lessé les nent plevisables prisouns par meynprise, et les plevisables detenuz [*tr.* Have let to mainprise prisoners who were not bailable, and have detained others who were bailable].] 1670 *Tryal W. Penn & W. Mead* App. in *Phenix* I. 329 By the antient Law of England, it was Felony to detain a man in Prison, after sufficient Bail offer'd, where the Party was plevisable; every Person was plevisable, but he that was appeal'd of Treason, Murder, Robbery or Burglary.

Plew (plū). [Canadian F. *pélu*, = F. *poilu* hairy, f. *poil* hair.] The skin of a beaver.

1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xviii, The beaver skins have fallen, according to their phraseology, to '*plew a plug*'. 1899 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 40/1 Each beaver-plew of full-grown animal or 'kitten' fetched six to eight dollars overhead.

Plew, -e, plewch, plewgh, Sc. and north. ff. PLOUGH. **Plewme, Plewrisie, -osy,** obs. ff. PLUMP, PLEURISY.

† **Plex,** *sb. Obs. rare*[-1]. [? ad. L. *plex-us* plaiting, braid.] A plait or braid (of hair).

1460 *Lybeaus Disc* 128 Hys berd was yelow as ony wax, To hys gerdell henge the plex, I dar well say yn certe.

Plex (pleks), *v. rare*[-0]. [f. L. *plex-*, ppl. stem of *plectĕre* to plait, interweave: cf. *perplex.*] *intr.* To form a plexus. Hence **Plexed** (plekst) *ppl. a.*, formed into or like a plexus, plexiform.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Plexal (ple·ksăl), *a. rare*[-0]. [irreg. for **plexual*, f. PLEXUS + -AL: cf. *sexual, gradual.*] Of or pertaining to a plexus.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Ple·xi-chrono·meter.** *Obs. rare*[-1]. [ad. F. *plexichronomètre*, f. Gr. πλῆξις a striking (? taken in sense 'beat') + *chronomètre* chronometer, metronome; see CHRONOMETER.] An instrument for timing the beats in music; a metronome.

1786 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) I. 504 They have ordered all music which shall be printed here, in future, to have the movements numbered in correspondence with the plexichronometer.

Plexicose (ple·ksikōus), *a. rare*[-1]. [irreg. f. PLEXUS + -IC + -OSE, app. after *bellicose.*] Of the nature of a plexus, or composed of plexuses.

1847-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 301/2 The lymphatics from the different organs..form plexicose chains.

Plexiform (ple·ksĭfōrm), *a. Anat.* [mod. f. PLEX-US + -FORM. So F. *plexiforme.*] Of the form of a plexus; forming a plexus or plexuses.

1828 WEBSTER, *Plexiform*, in the form of network; complicated. *Quincy.* 1830 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 463 Of these portions the outer and larger, which is plexiform, triangular and flattened, comes from the Gasserian ganglion. 1900 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* No. 2040. 248 Its papilla is covered with a plexiform mesh of dilated vessels.

Pleximeter (pleksi·mĭtəɹ). *Med.* Also (irreg.) **plexometer.** See also PLESSIMETER. [f. Gr πλῆξις stroke, percussion (f. πλήσσειν to strike) + -METER (the suffix being loosely used, and with the sense of 'estimating' rather than 'measuring').] A small thin plate of ivory or other substance, which is placed firmly upon some part of the body and struck with a PLEXOR in medical percussion. Also applied to anything used for the same purpose.

1842 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1843 SIR T. WATSON *Lect. Princ. & Pract. Physic* xlvii. II. 10 Many persons .. use no other pleximeter than the fingers of the left hand. 1853 MARKHAM *Skoda's Auscult.* 2 The pleximeter renders percussion much less irksome to the patient, and the sounds more distinct; .. we are able, by its aid, to recognize differences in sound, which are not otherwise perceptible. 1888 OGILVIE, *Pleximeter, Plexometer.* 1888 *Standard* 13 Dec. 5/5 The pleximeter, the stethoscope, .. the laryngoscope, the ophthalmoscope, .. could scarcely have been familiar to the .. doctor.

Hence **Pleximetric** (pleksime·trĭk) *a.*, pertaining to a pleximeter or the use of it; **Pleximetry** (pleksi·mĭtri), the use of a pleximeter.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pleximetric.* 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pleximetry*, see *Pleximeter.*

Plexor (ple·ksəɹ). *Med.* See also PLESSOR. [irreg. f. Gr. πλῆξι-s or πλήσσ-ειν (see PLEXIMETER) + -OR, after *flexor*, etc.] A small hammer or other instrument used (with a PLEXIMETER) in medical percussion; a percussion-hammer.

1844 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Plexor*, a striker; used specifically of that which strikes in Medical percussion. This may be either a hammer or the fingers of the physician.

Plexure (ple·ksiŭɹ). *rare.* [f. L. type **plexūra* a plaiting, f. *plectĕre, plex-* to plait, interweave.] A plaiting or interweaving; something plaited or interwoven. In quot. 1671 = PLEXUS 1.

1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. ii. § 14 'Tis most probable, that none of their Fibres are truly inosculated, saving perhaps, in the Plexures. 1736 H. BROOKE *Univ. Beauty* III. 207 Their social branch the wedded plexures rear. 1832 J. P. KENNEDY *Swallow B.* iv, An intruding rose has stolen a nest among the plexures of the vine.

Plexus (ple·ksŭs). Pl. **plexuses** (in 8 **plexus's**), rarely **plexus.** [a. L. *plexu-s* (*u*-stem), pl. *plexūs*, f. *plectĕre, plex-* to plait, interweave.]

1. *Anat.* A structure in the animal body consisting of a bundle of minute fibres or tubes, as nerves, blood-vessels, or lymphatics, closely interwoven and intercommunicating; a network of fibres or vessels. Usually named from its relation to or situation in some part or organ, or from its form, as *brachial p., cardiac p., carotid p., choroid p., cœliac p., coronary p., gastric p., hepatic p., lumbar p., mesenteric p., pampiniform p., pelvic p., pulmonary p., sacral p., solar p., splenic p.*, etc.

1682 T. GIBSON *Anat.* 19 Fallopius will have it to proceed from the superiour and inferiour plexus of Nerves of the Abdomen. 1702 J. PURCELL *Cholick* (1714) 13 If these Animal Spirits or Recrements can continue their Motion down the minute Channels of the little Nerves, into these Plexus's, Why should they stop there? 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Plexus*, .. a name common to several parts in the body, consisting of bundles of little vessels interwoven in form of net-work. *Ibid.*, Several branches both from the hepatic and splenic plexus .. form the mesenteric plexus. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* xi. 271 Great net-works, or plexuses.

2. *gen.* Any intertwined or interwoven mass; a complex body, collection, or set of things (material or immaterial); a web, network, complication.

1769 E. BANCROFT *Guiana* 33 Their footstalks are inclosed in a strong reticular web like plexus, which is the cloathing this tree has been said to afford. 1863 H. SPENCER *Ess.* III. 24 Relations each of which has for its terms a complete plexus of antecedents and a complete plexus of consequents. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* iv. 106 A dissolution of the plexus of mutual rights and a partition of the family property. 1891 J. W. POWELL in *Scribner's Mag.* Oct. 465 The partial channels sometimes interlock so as to form a plexus over the area of the delta.

3. *Math.* (See quot.)

1860 CAYLEY *Coll. Math. Papers* IV. 603 Such a system of equations, or generally the system of equations required for the complete expression of the relations existing between a set of quantities (and which are in general more numerous than the relations themselves) is said to be a *Plexus.*

† **Pley.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. Sp. *playa* coast of the sea, or of a river:—L. *plōga.*]

a 1500 in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 233 Walkyng .by the pley of the ryuer of this said towne [San Lucas de Berrameda].

Pley, -e, obs. ff. PLEA. **Pley-e, pleyʒe, pleȝe,** obs. ff. PLAY. **Pleyde,** obs. pa. t. of PLAY *v.* **Pleyght, pleyt, -e,** obs. ff. PLAIT.

† **Pleykstare,** variant of BLEYKSTER, bleacher.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 525/2 Wbytstare, or pleykstare (*H.* plykstare, *P.* whytstar or blykstar), *candidarius, candidaria. Ibid.* 404/1.

Pleyn(e, Pleynaunt, obs ff. PLAIN, PLAINANT.

Pleys(e, pleyss, pleysa(u)nce, -and, -a(u)nt: see PLEASE, PLEASANCE, -ANT. **Pleyt:** see PLEA *sb.* and *v.* **Plezeauns,** obs. f. PLEASANCE.

Pliability (pləi,ăbĭlĭti). [f. PLIABLE: see -ILITY.] The quality or property of being pliable.

a. Of material things: see PLIABLE 1.

1795 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 402 To preserve the pliability of the ropes. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* viii (1819) 103 The suppleness and pliability of the joints. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 4 [To] give the steel pliability without diminishing its hardness. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 670 The normal pliability of the skin.

b. Of mind or character: see PLIABLE 2.

1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 74 Sweet pliability of man's spirit, that can at once surrender itself to illusions! 1834 *Oxf. Univ. Mag.* I. 123 Pliability was the peculiar characteristic [of the constitution of 1688]. 1860 W. COLLINS *Wom. White* I. vi, Those feminine attractions of gentleness and pliability.

Pliable (pləi·ăb'l), *a.* [a. F. *pliable* (15th c. in Godef.), f. *plier* to bend: see PLY and -ABLE.]

1. Easy to be bent or folded; flexible, supple, yielding; † easily moulded or shaped, plastic.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 284/1 Plyabylle (*A.* Plibylle), *flexuosus, flexibilis.* 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vi. cxlvii. 143 Lyke as the hamer makyth all metallys pliable, so Charlis made his foes or enmyes plyable to his hestis. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. lv. 80 Round, tough, and pliable braunches. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. ii. 91 That earthen or pliable matter commonly called porcellan. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 105 To walke on ropes, requireth not only a broad foot, but a plyable flexure of joynts. *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* I. 91 Two slender and pliable wires .. are to be fastened. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 150/2 Leather .. is soaked in water to make it pliable.

2. *fig.* Flexible in disposition or character; that is easily inclined, disposed, or influenced; ready to yield, docile; adaptable. Sometimes in sinister sense: cf. *Pliable* in *Pilgrim's Progress.*

1494 [see 1] 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 144 b, That a soule be plyable to the inspiracyons of the holy goost. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 12 Very few of them do geue themselues pliable to learne of the word of God. 1624 BEDELL *Lett.* vii. 109 The Scholler if he be of a plyable disposition, .. yeelds himselfe to his Teacher. 1720 OZELL *Fenelon's Rom. Rep.* II. xiv. 332 Agree with Antony; you'll find him more pliable since his Defeat. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xv. (1862) 237 The members were far from being very pliable to his wishes. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. v. 24 Pliable judges were previously chosen. 1876 M. COLLINS *From Midnight to Aldn.* II. ii. 233 The girl's voice was remarkably clear and pliable.

† **3.** [Aphetic for APPLIABLE.] Applicable, pertinent, agreeable, conformable. *Obs.*

1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 36 A distichon that is very pliable to my purpose. *a* 1638 MEDE *Wks.* (1672) 62 How pliable the Analogy of Water is to typifie the Spirit. 1641 *Argts. agst. Bowing at Name of Jesus* 14 This is most plyable to the meaning of the Canon.

Pliableness (pləi·ăb'lnĕs). [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being pliable; pliability. **a.** *lit.*

1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* ii. (1876) 58 If yee prayse the Gold for his weight or pliablenes. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iii. 410 The Perfection and Pliableness of their vocal Organs. 1829 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic*

639 This varnish is destined for articles which require durability, pliableness, and transparency.

b. *fig.* (Often in sinister sense.)

1562 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* Table of Contents Tttvij b, The pliablenesse or weake power of Freewill, whiche was in the fyrst man. 1613 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Buxomnesse*, pliablenesse. 1683 *Apol. Prot. France* iv. 38 This Jesuitical pliableness and malice. 1834 J. BROWN *Lett. Sanctif.* iv. 272 An inward pliableness to divine influence.

Pli·ably, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a pliable manner; flexibly; yieldingly, docilely.

1629 DONNE *Serm.*, *Matt.* vi. 21 (1660) III. 223 That I come into the hands of my God as pliably, as ductily, as that first clod of earth of which he made me in Adam. 1692 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 583/1 Those lukewarm irreligious Temporizers, who had learn'd pliably to tack about, as still to be ready to receive whatever revolution and turn of affairs should happen.

Pliades, *obs.* form of PLEIADES.

† Pli·ance. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. PLIANT *a.*: see -ANCE; cf. *compliance.*] Compliance, yielding.

1643 HAMMOND *Loyal Convert* (1644) 4 If a good King, he must have our praise and our plyance; If an evill King, he must have our Prayers and our Patience.

Pliancy (plə·iănsi). [f. PLIANT: see -ANCY.] The quality of being pliant; flexibility.

a. Of material things: see PLIANT 1.

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 115 P 5 Giving such an Activity to the Limbs, and such a Pliancy to every Part. 1787 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II 97 The difficulty was..to give to old wood the pliancy of young. 1835 JAMES *Gipsy* ii, The agile pliancy of youth.

b. *fig.* Of the mind, etc.: see PLIANT 2.

1789 BP. WATSON *Anecd.* (1817) 225 To be overlooked for want of political pliancy, is a circumstance I need not blush to own. 1810 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 424 Social dexterity and pliancy of mind. 1879 B. TAYLOR *Stud. Germ. Lit.* 210 A very little tact and pliancy of nature might have greatly advanced his fortunes.

Pliant (plə·iănt), *a.* Forms: 4 **pleaunt, plyande,** 5-6 **pli-, ply-, -aunt(e, -awnt,** 5-8 **plyant,** 6- **pliant.** [a. F. *pliant* (13th c.), pr. pple. of *plier* to bend, PLY.] Bending, yielding.

1. Bending; capable of being bent or folded with ease; supple, lithe, flexible; † ductile, | lastic.

13 . *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 439 Hit watz playn in þat place for plyande greues, For to schylde fro the schene. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* iii. 24 He sette cherubyn..and a flawmynge swerde & pleaunt to the waye of the tree of lif to be kept. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. c (Tollem. MS.), [Glass] is so plyaunt, þat it fongeþ ful sone diuerse and contrary schappes, by blaste of þe glasier. *Ibid.* XVII. cxliii. (Bodl. MS.), Some wepies..beþ so pliaunte þat ȝe brekeþ nought. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 109 The elephante hath a long nose lyke a troumpe, pliant hither and thither. 1601 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 301 The free inhabitants of the plyant ayre. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. i. 43 These Hats are as stiff as boards, and sit not plyant to their heads. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 307 [Tortoise shells] are easily cast into what form the workman thinks proper, by making them soft and pliant in warm water, and then screwing them in a mold, like a medal. 1880 L. MORRIS *Ode of Life* 25 The fisher, with his pliant wand.

2. *fig.* a. Easily bent or inclined to any particular course; readily influenced for good or evil; yielding, compliant; accommodating, complaisant.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4386 Haue herte as hard as dyamaunt, Stedefast, and nought pliaunt. c 1530 H. RHODES *Bk. Nurture* 129 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 85 A plyaunt seruaunt gets fauour to his great aduauntage. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* ii. (1627) 10 This first age is that wherein they are most pliant. 1701 ROWE *Amb. Step-Moth.* iv. i. 1792 'Twill.. make his Youth more plyant to my Will. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng Wom.* (1767) II. ix. 75 Men..pliant to good advice. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* I. vii. 405 A committee thus instructed was likely to be sufficiently pliant. 1877 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. i. ii. 25 The king would find some other prelate who would be more pliant in his hands.

b. = FLEXIBLE 4.

1635-56 COWLEY *Davideis* i. 776 Thrice in glad Hymns.. The pliant voice on her seven steps they raise. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reff.* (1848) 36 He may..attain to so plant a style, that scarce any thought will puzzle him to fit words to it. 1882 COX *Expositor* IV. 197 It should be pliant to or leave room for the discoveries of widening science.

c. That lends itself to some purpose; apt, adaptable, suitable. *rare.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* i. iii. 151 Which I observing, Tooke once a pliant houre, and found good meanes To draw from her a prayer. 1861 J. PYCROFT *Ways & Words* 60 Noble companions of many a pliant hour.

3. *Comb.*, as *pliant-bodied, -necked,* etc.

1798 LANDOR *Gebir* VII. 139 Swans pliant-necked. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* XII. I. 383 Like pliant-bodied wasps or bees.

Pli·antly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a pliant manner; supply, accommodatingly.

a 1638 MEDE *Wks.* (1672) 118 [The words] yield the sense I speak of pliantly enough. 1672 DRYDEN *Assignation* i. i, You bow so pliantly! 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* II. 152 Whether it was that..my mind could more pliantly supple itself to her graceful imagination.

Pliantness (plə·ănt̬nes). Now *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] = PLIANCY.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. lx. (Bodl. MS.), þat doþ serpentes wiþ bendinge and wigelinge and pliauntnes of þe bodie. 1530 PALSGR. 255/2 Plyantnesse, *ploiantesse.* 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 72 To your lympes I yeelde active plyantnesse. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. iv. 197 Shee was gentle as a Lamb or a Cow..and this pliantnesse she had partly by Nature and partly by example of her mother. 1785 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Orange Tree,* He will perceive when the Tree is dry, by handling its Leaves, if they feel soft,..and yet this Softness and Pliantness is not always a Sign of it.

‖ Plica (pli·kă, plə·ikă). Pl. **plicæ.** [med.L. *plica* plait, fold, f. *plicāre* to fold: see PLY. In F. *plique*; also, in sense 1, *plica.*]

1. *Path.* (More fully *pli·ca polo·nica.*) A matted filthy condition of the hair due to disease; Polish plait (PLAIT *sb.* 2 c).

1684 BOYLE *Porousn. Anim. Bodies* vii, That disease, which, from the country it most infests, is called the *Plica Polonica.* 1693 *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Plica,* an epidemical Disease in Polonia, when their Hairs grow together like a Cow's Tail. 1732 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 51 The Plica has been always..thought to be a Distemper. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* XXX. 383 The phenomena of plica polonica,..establishes the vitality of the hair. 1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 23 Mar. 217/1 The terrible disease of the hair, the *plica polonica,* is said to have entirely disappeared.

2. A fold or folding of any part, as of the skin or a membrane. In *Entom.* a fold-like ridge or carina; *spec.* an elytral ridge in Coleoptera.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Plica,* (Lat.) a Pleat, Fold or Wrinkle. 1754-64 SMELLIE *Midwif.* I 95 The internal membrane of the neck and *Fundus,* which is likewise full of *plicæ.* 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 131 (*Annelides*) The plicæ lamellar, close, waved, vertical. 1849 [see PLICATION 2].

3. *Bot.* (See quot.)

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 906 *Plica,* an excessive multiplication of small twigs, instead of branches.

† Pli·cable, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. type **plicābilis,* f. *plicāre* to fold, bend, PLY.] Flexible.

c 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens* 6813 Whos herte harder ys to grave, Touching her honour, than ys glas... Men kan nat maken yt plicable Nor forge yt to be Malliable. 1548-77 VICARY *Anat.* v. (1888) 39 The Nose is a member..somewhat plicable, because it shoulde the better be cleansed.

Plical (plə·ikăl), *a.* [f. med.L. *plica* (see PLICA) + -AL.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a plica.

1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Plical,* in *Bot.*, of or pertaining to plica. 1895 MEYRICK *Brit. Lepidopt.* 617 Stigmata raised, blackish, first discal somewhat before plical.

Plicate (plə·ikĕt), *a.* [ad. L. *plicāt us,* pa. pple. of *plicāre* to fold.] Folded, pleated.

a. *Bot.* (See quots.)

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* I. xii. (1765) 28 Corolla..Plicate, folded, as in *Convolvulus.* 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 75 Geranium, Crane's-bill..cotyledons plicate or convolute. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* IV (ed. 6) 133 Leaves are as to the mode of packing, Plicate or Plaited, when folded on the several ribs, in the manner of a closed fan. *Ibid.* 139 Plicate or Plaited, applied to the flower-bud as a whole.—The term is used for the plaiting of a tube or cup, composed of a circle of leaves combined into one body.

b. *Zool.*, *Geol.* (See quots., and cf. PLICA 2.)

1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 154 Genus 45. *Abax*..elytra united, their shoulders carinate plicate. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlvi. 334 Plicate (*Plicatus.*) When they have two or three contiguous abbreviated furrows which exhibit the appearance of folds. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 629 Mucous..Membrane...Thin, reddish, and plicate in the direction of its length. 1849 DANA *Geol.* App. I. (1850) 687 Surface longitudinally plicate..; plications smooth.

Plicate (plə·ikĕt, plikē·t), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *plicāre* to fold: see -ATE 3.] *trans.* To fold, pleat. (Chiefly in passive.)

1698 B. ALLEN in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 377 The Belly plicated as other Beetles. 1841 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* 677 Its lining membrane is loose and much plicated. 1880 *Specif. U. S. Patent* No. 229479 (*title*) Machine for plicating fabrics. 1904 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 230 The Lias and Oolites themselves ..were plicated and subjected to subaerial denudation.

Plicated (plə·ikĕted, plikē·ted), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED 1.]

1. *Anat.*, *Bot.*, *Geol.* Folded, plicate.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Leaf, Plicated leaf,* one from the base of which there run [ribs] which extend themselves to the extreme sides, and .. raise and .. depress the disk..in an alternate order, making acute angles. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 304/2 The..marsupium..is a plicated vascular membrane. 1882 GEIKIE *Text Bk. Geol.* IV. VIII. § 3. 584 A highly plicated and crumpled condition.

†2. Complicated. *Obs. rare.*

1666 J. H. *Treat Gt. Antidote* 9 The more Disease is plicated, the longer is required.

Pli·cately, *adv.* [f. PLICATE *a.* + -LY 2.] In a plicate manner; in or with folds.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 708 Subtect plicately aggregated laminæ. 1881 BENTHAM in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XVIII. 339 Leaves usually larger, more coriaceous, or plicately ribbed than in the other subtribes.

Plicatile (pli·kătil, -əil), *a.* [ad. L. *plicātilis* (Pliny), f. *plicāre* to fold. So in F.]

†1. Capable of being folded or convoluted. *Obs.*

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* x. App. (1662) 169 Whether these images or impresses consist in a certain posture or motion of the plicatile fibres or subtile threds of which the brain consists.

2. *Entom.* (See quot.)

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlvi. 336 *Plicatile.*..When the wings at rest are folded in one or more longitudinal plaits.

Plication (pli-, plə·ikē·ʃən). [n. OF. *plication, -acion* (Godef.), n. of action f. L. *plicāre* to fold.]

1. The action of folding; folded condition.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 23 It is necessarie some lymes to han a sustentacioun & a plicacioun, þat is a foldynge. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 285 The smallness of the space for the branchiæ may have been compensated by deep plication of those organs. 1886 W. ANDERSON *Pict. Arts Japan* 202 An artist of the Chinese school..may accentuate folds of drapery by a kind of shadow beneath the plication.

2. *concr.* A folding, a fold.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* lxxiii. (1811) VI. 345 The folds, as other plications have done, opened of themselves to oblige my curiosity. 1766 PARSONS in *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 209 This bird has a plication of the aspera arteria. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* Let. i, Thy juridical brow expanding its plications. 1849 DANA *Geol.* App. I. (1850) 710 There are 14 to 16 plications in half an inch; and the plicæ are smooth. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. ii. § 87 (1879) 94.

3. *Geol.* The bending or folding of a strata; a fold in a stratum.

1839 MURCHISON *Siluria* xvii. (ed. 3) 450 The plications of the strata in Belgium. 1865 GEIKIE *Scen. & Geol. Scot.* ix. 232 Plications following each other from top to bottom of the cliff. 1882 *Nature* XXVI 241/1 These crystalline masses underwent enormous plication and subsequent denudation.

Plicato- (pli-, plə·ikē·tə-), combining adv. form from L. *plicātus* plicate, prefixed to other adjs. in the sense 'plicately—', 'plicate and—', as *plicato-contorted* (plicately contorted), *plicato-cristate* (with plicate crests), *plicato-lacunose, plicato-lobate* (with plicate lobes), *plicato-papillose* (papillose with plications or wrinkles), *plicato-undulate.*

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 141 Upper margin sublobate or plicato-undulate. *Ibid.* 152 Margin plicato-lobate. *Ibid.* 410 Frond..often variously plicato-contorted. *Ibid.* 500 In part plicato-cristate, rising into crests more or less plicate. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 4 Pits elongated, narrow, plicato lacunose.

Plicator, -er (pli-, plə·ikē·tə1). [agent-n. from PLICATE *v.*, or L. *plicāre* to fold.] A folder; an apparatus for folding fabrics.

1880 *Specif. U. S. Patent* No 229479 The table projects, apex forward, from the frame and I have named it the 'plicater'. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Plicator,* a mechanical device for making a plait or fold, as in some sewing-machine attachments, for instance.

Plicatulate (plikæ·tiŭlĕt), *a. Nat. Hist.* [f. L. type **plicātul-us* (f. *plicāt-us* PLICATE: cf. *barbātul-us, limātul-us*) + -ATE 2.] Minutely plicate.

1849 DANA *Geol.* App. I. (1850) 697 Palleal impression faint, anteriorly plicatulate.

Plicature (pli·kătiŭr). [ad. L. *plicātūra* a folding, f. *plicāre* to fold.] Folding, mode of folding; a fold; = PLICATION.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* VII. 96 Into this plicature .. are immitted two Arteries named Carotides. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* i. 10 They unfold the plicatures of truth's garment, but they cannot behold the lovely face of it. 1675 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 3038 Leaves, intended for the said Trunk, and foulded up in the same plicature, wherein, upon the Bean's sprouting, they do appear. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 271 The *Pia Mater*..investing the brain, in all its convolutions or plicatures. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 18 Divisions have been founded upon the nature of the plicature of the cotyledons.

Plicht, Sc. f. PLIGHT; † short for PLICHT-ANKER.

a 1515 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxv 31 Haile, plicht, but sicht! Haile, mekle of mycht! 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 15 Quhair Purgatorie and pardonis will not sell, And gude intent, thair Pylat plycht and leid.

† Plicht-anker. *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 **plycht-.** [ad. I.G. *plicht-anker,* Du. *plechtanker* 'the principall or chief anchor that houlds a ship' (Hexham 1678); in Da. *pligt-anker.*

The Du. and I.G. word is usually referred to MLG., I.G. *plicht,* MDu., Du. *plecht,* a small fore (or after) -deck of an open boat, OHG. *phlihta,* MHG. *pflihte,* Da., Sw. *pligt*; Doornkaat-Koolman (*Ostfr. Wbch.*) prefers derivation from *plicht* responsibility: see PLIGHT *sb.*]

The main anchor of a ship; in quots. *fig.*: cf. *sheet-anchor.*

1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 187 Scho tuke Presence plicht ankers of the barge,..And Cherising for to complete hir charge. *a* 1520 — *Poems* xi. 46 Thy Ransonner, with woundis fyve, Mak thy plycht anker and thy steiris, To hald thy saule with him on lyve. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 153 Lat this faith be thi plycht ankir, and doutless thow sall be saiffit fra all the dangeir of syn.

Plicidentine (plisidentin). [f. med.L. *plica* fold, pleat + DENTINE.] A form of dentine in which it is folded on a series of vertical plates, causing the surface of the tooth to be fluted.

1854 OWEN *Shel. & Teeth* in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* I. *Org. Nat.* 273 With reference to the main and fundamental tissue of tooth, we find..six leading modifications in fishes..Vasodentine .. Plicidentine .. Dendrodentine. 1866 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sc.* etc. II. 935/2 The basal part of the teeth of the Wolf-fish, of the *Lepidosteus oxyurus,* and of the *Ichthyosaurus,* affords examples of plicidentine.

Pliciferous (pli-, plə·isi·fĕrŏs), *a.* [f. med L. *plica* fold + -FEROUS.] Having or bearing plicæ or folds: in *Entom.* said of elytra having an internal plica, also of beetles having such elytra.

1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Pliciform (pli·si-, plə·isifōrm), *a.* [f. as prec. + -FORM.] Having the form of a plica, fold, or plait.

1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Plide, Plie, obs. forms of PLEAD, PLEA, PLY.

Plier (plə·iə1). Also 6 **plyar,** 7-9 **plyer.** [f. PLY *v.* + -ER 1. Cf. F. *plieur* folder.]

1. One who plies: in various senses of the verb.

1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 147 Going into a sinning-house, she found a young Plyer there. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Plyer,* a Crutch. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, *Plyer*..; also a Trader. 1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 57 The companies alight,..without the aid of attendant pliers. 1872 JEAFFRESON *Brides & Bridals* (1873) II. 143 Solicited by a 'plier' to accompany him to a convenient tavern.

2. In *pl.* Pincers, usually small, having long jaws mostly with parallel surfaces, sometimes toothed; used for bending wire, manipulating small objects, etc.

1568-9 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 283 Paier of plyars, 6d. 1587 Mascall *Govt. Cattle, Hogges* (1627) 271 With a paire of plyers bow and turne the points of the wyar into the holes of his nostrils. 1634 Peacham *Gentl. Exerc.* i. xxvii. 94 Take it forth againe with a paire of pliers or small tongs, and light it at the fire. 1677 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* i. 6 Plyers are of two sorts, Flat Nos'd and Round Nos'd. Their office is to hold and fasten upon all small work, and to fit it in its place. 1833 J. Holland *Manuf. Metal* II. 318 The pliers commonly used for cutting wire.

Plight (pləit), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1-4 pliht, (4 erron. plith), 3 plihht, pliȝht, 3-5 pliȝt, 4-5 plyȝt, 4-6 plyght, 5 plyȝht, 5-6 *Sc.* plycht, 5- *Sc.* plicht, 4- plight. *β.* ? 4 plyt, 4-5 plit, plite, 5 plyto. [OE. *pliht* danger, risk, = OFris. *plicht* danger, concern, care; cf. MDu. *plicht*, *plecht* responsibility, obligation, duty, Du. *pligt*, *plicht*, MLG., LG. *plicht* obligation, duty; OHG., MHG. *phliht*, *pflicht* obligation, duty, office, concern, care of or for, Ger. *pflicht* duty, etc.; f. stem *pleh-*, *pleg-* of OE *pleón* (with genitive) to risk the loss of, expose to danger, or WGer. *plegan*, in OS. and OHG. (Notker) with genitive, to take the risk or responsibility of (an act), to be responsible for, answer for (a thing or person). Cf., from same root, OE *pleoh* (:—**pleh*) danger, hurt, peril, risk, responsibility, OFris. *ple*, *pli* danger; OHG *pflegida* risk, danger. The continental langs. show the sense-gradation from 'danger, risk', through 'responsibility, duty', to 'office, concern, care', etc. See Franck in *Kuhn's Zeitschr.* XXXVII. 132.

Already in the 14th c., in some dialects, *h*, *ȝ*, or *gh* was lost in the combination *-ight*, leaving *-it*, whence the occasional *β* spellings above, *plit*, *plite*, *plyt*, and the modern pronunciation. *Plight* being thus identified in pronunciation, and sometimes in spelling with ME. *plit* from AF., the two words ran together in the form *plight*: see Plight *sb.*[2]]

†**1.** Peril, danger, risk. *Obs.*

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxiv. 3 Ymbsaldun mec sar deðes & plihtas helle [*pericula inferni*] gemoettun mec. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Colloq.* in Wr.-Wülcker 96 Ic hit togelæde eow hider mid micclan plihte ofer sæ. *c* 1205 Lay. 8132, & summe heo gunnen pleien. pliht com on ueste. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 7279 Also falle men yn plyght, þat sytte vp þe þursday at night. 13 . *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 266 Þat I passe as in pes, & no plyȝt seche. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxxii. 162 Þe perill and þe plight is thyne. 1503 Hawes *Examp. Virt.* vii. 12 Full often he brought theym to the plyght. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxii. 104 Blaming thy tressoun, the caus of all our plicht. *c* 1630 Drumm. of Hawth. *Poems* 107 That thou shouldst..die for those deserv'd eternall plight.

β. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8019 Priam..Wold haue put hym to þe plit for perell of all. *c* 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 1221, I haue had habundance Of welfare ay; and now stond in þe plite Of scarsetee. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2575 For to dy scho semed in plyte.

†**2.** Sin, offence; guilt, blame. *Obs.*

c 1200 Ormin 10213 Forr grediknesse is hafedd plihht, & follهههههه

Cl.) 50 The old man sayd 'Y the plyste, Thou schalt have as y the hyght'. *a* 1500 *Sir Bevis* 2154 (Pynson) In that caue they were al nyght Wythout mete or drynke, I you plyght.

† **3.** To pledge or bind oneself to do or give (something); to promise. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 13071, & þu wulle me an hond plihten; þat ich hit scal al dihten. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2677 Or haue he hire plijt & sworen, Dat him sal feiðˇ wurðful ben boren. 14. in *Tundale's Vis.*, etc. (1843) 145 Heyle godly lady in the was plyght Tho joy of man bothe all and sum. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 239 b, Than doest thou all that thou hast plyght. 1587 *Misfort. Arth.* III. iv. in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 313 The quiet rest that princely palace plights.

4. To engage or bind (oneself); *pass.* to be engaged or bound *to* some one.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. I. 46 Pilgrimes and Palmers Plihten hem to-gederes For to seche Seint Ieme and seintes at Roome. 1377 *Ibid.* B. v. 202, I .was his prentis yplijte, his profit to wayte. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1045 Y til him am trewe y-plijt, & haue myn oþ y-swered. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ireland.* iv. 72 So you have plighted and pledged yourself to your band since you swore you would wed me only. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. 116 His daughter was plighted to the very man he would have chosen for her.

† **Plight,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: see PLIGHT *sb.*[2] [ME. *plite*, etc., collateral form of PLAIT *v.*; later *plight*, going with PLIGHT *sb.*[2]]

1. *trans.* To fold, to pleat; = PLAIT *v.* 1, PLEAT *v.* 1; also, to contract into folds or wrinkles.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 1155 (1204) Now goode Nece be it neuere so lyte, Yif me þe labour it to sowe and plyte. *c* 1374 — *Boeth.* I. Pr. ii. 5 (Camb. MS.), With the lappe of hir garment Iplitid in a frounce sche dryede myn eyen. 1530 PALSGR. 660/2, I plyght a gowne, I set the plyghtes in order, *je plye.* *a* 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 76 The garment was large, and plited verie thicke. 1627 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 8 Things, which by Heat are not onely wrinkled, but ruffled and plighted. 1658 ROWLAND tr. *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 973 The wings are of a decayed purple colour passing to a lively blue, and all plighted severally.

b. To fold (in the arms), embrace.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xli. 81 And in his armes he shall hym plight. 1596 R. L[INCHE] *Diella* (1877) 76 Diego .. Came running forth, him in his arms to plight.

c. *fig.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 618 (697) What to done best were, & what eschue, That plitede she ful ofte in many folde. 1640 J. STOUGHTON *Def. & Distrib. Divinity* ii. 78 So long as these Divine truths are folded and plighted together in these few divisions, there is no lustre or light sparkles from them.

2. To intertwine or interweave into one combined texture; = PLAIT *v.* 2: to knit, to tie in a knot.

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 76 Hir lockes are pleighted like the fleece of wooll. *c* 1590 — *Fr. Bacon* vi. 127 I'll plight the bands and seal it with a kiss. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vi. 7 Sometimes her head she fondly would aguize With gaudy girlonds .. or rings of rushes plight. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purp'le Isl.* VII. xxiii, A long love-lock on his left shoulder plight.

Hence **Pli·ghted** *ppl. a.* (also **plited, plight**), plaited, pleated, folded, involved; **Pli·ghting** *vbl. sb.*, pleating, folding, wrinkling.

1508 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) II. v. 95 Sleeves with syde lappes or plyted. *c* 1530 *Crt. of Love* 1102 The nonnes, with vaile and wimple plight. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* C vij b, This all-affrighting Comet I haue heard To be the plighted tresse of Meropes. 1627 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 8 Contraction by the Fire .causeth Plighting. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* II. Wks. 1851 V. 62 She [Boadicea] wore a plighted garment of divers colours, with a great gold'n Chain. 1693 tr. *Emilianne's Hist. Monast. Ord.* 152 A black plited cloak.

Plight, obs. form of PLIGHTED *ppl. a.*[1] and 2.

Plighted (plai·ted), *ppl. a.*[1] Also 3 **yplijt**, 4 **plihtt**, 5 **plight.** [f. PLIGHT *v.*[1] + -ED [1].]

1. Of a thing: Pledged, given in pledge or assurance, solemnly promised.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3819 Sikernesse & treuhe yplijt of þis voreward hii nome. 1567 TURBERV. *Ovid's Epist.* 156 b, I broken haue my plighted hest. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 688 Perfidious Mars long plighted Leagues divides. 1794 SOUTHEY *Wat Tyler* III. i, The King must perform His plighted promise. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. iv. 218 His plighted faith went for as little as the plighted faith of a deliberate perjurer.

2. Of a person: Bound by pledge; engaged.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 116, I ..was his plihtt prentys his profyt to loke. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1044 Þou haly bischop and preste plight. 1849 MISS MULOCK *Ogilvies* xii, Unless they were plighted lovers. *a* 1861 MRS. BROWNING *Parting Lovers* x, Many a plighted maid and wife.

† **Plighted,** *ppl. a.*[2]: see under PLIGHT *v.*[2]

Pli·ghter. *rare.* [f. PLIGHT *v.*[1] + -ER [1].] One who or that which plights or pledges.

1605 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. xiii. 196 My play-fellow, your hand; this Kingly Seale, And plighter of high hearts.

† **Pli·ghtful,** *a. Obs.* Also 4 **plihtful.** [f. PLIGHT *sb.*[1] + -FUL.] Perilous; sinful, guilty, blameworthy.

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* (1862) 29 Thaim birð lef thair plihtful play. 13.. *Cursor M.* 6614 (Cott.) Þat plighiful folk thoght þan na plai. *Ibid.* 29154 Qua dos heui plightful dede Of heuy penance has he nede.

† **Pli·ghtless,** *a. Obs. rare.* Also 4 **plihtles, plyȝtles.** [f. PLIGHT *sb* [1] + -LESS.] Blameless.

13.. *Cursor M.* 28945 (Cott.) Til him þat has bene hauand, ..And falles in-to state o nede, Plight-les for his aun dede. 13.. *St. Erkenwolde* 296 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 273 Adam, oure alder, þat ete of þat appulle þat mony a plyȝtles pepul has poysned for euer.

† **Pli·ghtly,** *a. Obs. rare.* In 3 **plihtliche.** [f. PLIGHT *sb.*[1] + -LY [1].] Perilous, of grave import.

c 1205 LAY. 23528 þa weoren inne Paris Plihtliche spelles ful iwis [*c* 1275 sori tidynge foliwis].

† **Pli·ghty,** *a.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [f. PLIGHT *sb.*[1] + -Y. So MDu., MLG. *plichtich* liable, responsible.] Responsible, guilty.

13.. *Cursor M.* 6689 (Cott.) Qua smites his thain wit a wand, And he be deid vnder his hand, He sal be plighty for þe sin. *Ibid.* 8112 Til all plighti þair pardun [sal rise].

† **Pli·ghty,** *a.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [f. PLIGHT *sb.*[2] + -Y.] Full of folds, wrinkled, rugose.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 110 The other proper coate is on the inside in the small guts rugous or plightie.

Plihht, pliht, obs. forms of PLIGHT *sb.*[1]

Plim (plim), *v.* Chiefly *dial.* [Known only from 17th c.; connected with the root of PLUM *v.* *Plim* adj. 'filled out' is used in dialects from Rutland to Devon.]

a. *intr.* To swell, fill *out*, grow plump.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* II. vi. 62 Yet plimming by a generous heat, That always by one Pulse did beat. 1692 LOCKE *Lower. Interest* Wks. 1727 II. 38 [He] first discovered himself to be out of his Wits..by boiling a great Number of Groats with a Design, as he said, to make them plim, i.e. grow thicker. *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1752) 147 The barley-straw .broke off .before the grain was full plimmed. 1883 G. ALLEN in *Nature* XXVII. 442/2 The leaves..plim out at once into a larger rounded type. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* (1892) 22 Don't that make your bosom plim?

b. *trans.* To swell, inflate.

1881 G. ALLEN *Evolutionist at Large* xv. 149 The wings [of a butterfly] are by origin a part of the breathing apparatus, and they require to be plimmed by the air before the insect can take to flight. 1881 — *Vignettes fr. Nat.* iv. 32, I saw an orange-tip plimming its unexpanded wings and displaying its beautiful markings on a blade of grass.

Pli·msoll. [The name of S. Plimsoll, M.P. for Derby, to whose agitation the Merchant Shipping Act of 1876 was due.] In *Plimsoll line* (LINE *sb.*[2] 7), *mark*, also called *Plimsoll's mark* (see MARK *sb.*[1] 12), the load-line required to be placed upon the hulls of British ships.

1881 [see MARK *sb.*[1] 12]. 1884 *Chr. World* 13 Mar. 185/3 On the vessels in our docks and harbours may now be seen the 'Plimsoll mark' *fig.* 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Oct. 1/2 The only question in dispute is where to affix this Plimsoll line of respectability.

Plinian (pli·niăn), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *Plinianus*, f. *Plinius* Pliny. In B, a. Ger. *plinian.*]

A. *adj.* Belonging to or named after Pliny, esp. Pliny the elder, C. Plinius Secundus, the naturalist (23–79 A.D.).

1649 OGILBY tr. *Virg. Georg.* II. (1684) 79 *note*, Salmasius (in his Plinian Exercitations) takes it for a Fable.

B. *sb. Min.* Name given by Breithaupt (1846) to a supposed monoclinic variety of cobaltiferous arsenopyrite.

1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 80 Arsenopyrite, or Mispickel. .. Plinian. 1896 CHESTER *Dict. Min.*, *Plinian.* ..A syn. of arsenopyrite, the new name being given because it was supposed to be monoclinic.

Plinth (plinþ). [ad. L. *plinthus* plinth (Vitruv. in senses 1 a, 2 a), a. Gr. πλίνθος tile, brick, stone squared for building. Cf. F. *plinthe.* The L. form *plinthus* was at first used.]

1. a. 'The lower square member of the base of a column or pedestal' (Gwilt).

[1563 SHUTE *Archit.* C iv b, The antiques haue made three Plinthus, one aboue an other, the occasion wherof is this, that the earthe should not ouer growe the Base of the Pedestale. *Ibid.* D iij b, The Abacus hangeth ouer more then the Plinthus of the Base of the pillor.] 1611 COTGR. *Plinthe*, a Plinth, or Slipper; a flat, and square peece of Masonrie, &c., placed sometimes aboue, sometimes below, the footstall (but euer the first of the Basis) of a piller, &c. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 459/1 The Plinth, or Plinthus. 1727 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., The plinth is..that flat square table, under the mouldings of the base and pedestal..seeming to have been originally intended to keep the bottom of the primitive wooden pillars from rotting. *a* 1849 POE *Colisseum* iv, These ivy-clad arcades .. These mouldering plinths. *a* 1878 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* (1879) I. 151 In earlier instances the plinth and sub-plinth are both square in plan.

b. A block of stone, etc., serving as a base or pedestal to a statue, bust, vase, etc.; also, the squared base of a piece of furniture.

1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 216 Upon the Stone Coping, are Plinths to set Vases and Flower-Pots on. 1832 GELL *Pompeiana* I. vi. 109 These figures..stand upon little square plinths.

c. The projecting part of a wall immediately above the ground. Also *attrib.*, as *plinth-stone.*

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 312 A Plinth, in masonry, is the first stone inserted above the ground. 1842–76 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss. 1298 In a wall the term *plinth* is applied to two or more rows of bricks at the base of it, which project from the face. 1845 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* 292 *Plinth*, the plain projecting face at the bottom of a wall immediately above the ground. 1878 M'VITTIE *Christ Ch. Cath.* 66 Springing from a plinth which runs round the building.

d. *fig.* A plinth-like base or foundation.

1803 REPTON *Landscape Garden.* (1805) 86 A terrace .. forms a base line or deep plinth. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 405 Its surrounding plinth of rock shows in places at low water.

2. † **a.** After Vitruvius, The abacus of the capital of a column. *Obs.*

[1563 SHUTE *Archit.* C j b, The Capital..hath vpon Echinus a littel edge, which seteth forth Plinthus with a more beautiful Proiecture.] 1611 COTGR., *Abaque*, a Plinth, or flat square Stone, on the Capitell of a pillar. 1728 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 45/2 Over the Capitals of their Columns another Abacus or Plinth. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Vitruvius also calls the Tuscan abacus, *plinth*, from its resembling a square brick.

b. The uppermost projecting part of a cornice or of a wall. See also quot. 1727–41. Now *rare.*

1613 CHAPMAN *Masks Inns Court* a j, A..Temple..whose Pillars..bore vp an Architraue, Freese, and Cornish; Ouer which stood a continued Plinthe; whereon were aduanc't statues of siluer. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Plinth of a wall* ..in the general, for any flat high moulding, serving in a front wall to mark the floors; or to sustain the eaves of a wall, and the larmier of a chimney. 1863 PATERSON *Hist. Ayr.* I. 216 The plinth at the top of the walls was composed of the same material.

3. *Comb.* as *plinth-like, plinth-shaped* adjs.

Hence **Pli·nthiform** *a.*, having the form of a plinth; **Pli·nthless** *a.*, without a plinth.

1845 PALEY *Goth. Mouldings* 64 An interposed square edge, or plinthiform member. 1898 J. F. CURWEN *Hist. Descr. Levens Hall* 13 The square plinthless but embattled tower.

Plinthite (pli·nþəit). *Min.* [Named by T. Thomson 1836, f. Gr. πλίνθος brick + -ITE [1].] A brick-red clay occurring among the trap rocks of Antrim and the Hebrides.

1836 T. THOMSON *Min.* I. 323 Sp. 8 *Plinthite.* I give this name to a mineral which occurs in the County of Antrim, from its brick red colour. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 217 Plinthite is not an uncommon mineral, occurring in the softer varieties of the trap rocks. 1883 *Athenæum* 30 June 833/3 Saponite, plinthite, Thomsonite..were found [near Stainchol, Skye].

Pli·nyism. *rare.* [f. *Pliny* (see PLINIAN) + -ISM.] A statement of dubious correctness, such as some found in Pliny's Natural History.

1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. ii. iii. (1852) 368 Of which 'twill be no Plinyism to observe..that it flowers the first of all trees. *Ibid.* xix. 442 There is frequently..much likelihess between a Plinyism and a fable.

Pliocene (plai·ŏsīn), *a.* (*sb.*) *Geol.* Also **pleiocene.** [f. Gr. πλείων, -ον more (see PLEIO-) + καινός new, recent.] Epithet applied to the newest division of the Tertiary formation, distinguished from EOCENE and MIOCENE as containing a larger proportion of fossil shells of still existing species; called also Upper Tertiary. Also applied to animals, etc., of this period. **b.** *absol.* as *sb.* = Pliocene division or formation.

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. v. 53 We derive the term Pliocene from πλείων, *major*, and καινος, *recens*, as the major part of the fossil testacea of this epoch are referrible to recent species. 1866 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sc.*, etc. II. 935/2 The pliocene rocks of England..include the red crag and coralline crag of the eastern counties. 1900 *Athenæum* 21 July 93/1 Years afterwards French anthropologists also found Pliocene man.

‖ **Pliohippus** (pləi,ohi·pŏs). *Palæont.* Also **pleio-.** [mod.L., f. *plio-* in PLIOCENE + Gr. ἵππος horse.] An extinct genus of horses, the fossil remains of which are found in the Pliocene and Miocene strata of N. America.

1874 O. C. MARSH in *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. 3 VII. 252 *Pliohippus.* A new genus of solipeds, allied to *Equus*..found in Pliocene strata, Nebraska. 1876 *Times* 7 Dec., In the recent strata was found the common horse; in the Pleiocene, the Pleiohippus and the Protohippus or Hipparion.

‖ **Pliolophus** (pləi,o·lŏfŏs). *Palæont.* [mod.L., f. Gr. πλείον more + λόφος crest: see quot. 1857.] A genus of fossil perissodactyl hoofed quadrupeds, whose remains are found in the Middle and Lower Tertiary strata. Hence **Pli·oloph,** an animal of this genus; **Plio·lophoid** *a.*, resembling this genus, or belonging to the *Pliolophoidea* or *Pliolophidæ*, of which it is the type; *sb.* a pliolophoid animal.

1857 OWEN in *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* XIV. 55 A new genus and species of perissodactyle pachyderm, for which I propose the name of *Pliolophus vulpiceps*, or Fox-headed Pliolophus. *Note.* By it [the term *Pliolophus*] I..mean that it is more near to the Lophiodont type than its close ally the Hyracotherium. 1859 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms*, *Pliolophus*, a small *lophiodont* mammal, whose remains have been found in eocene and miocene tertiaries.

‖ **Pliosaurus** (pləi,osŏ·rŏs). *Palæont.* Also **pleio-.** [mod.L., f. Gr. πλείον more, PLEIO- + σαῦρος lizard; so called because more near to the saurian type than the ICHTHYOSAURUS.] A genus of fossil marine reptiles, resembling *Plesiosaurus*, but with shorter neck, larger head, and stronger jaws and teeth; their remains are found in the Upper Oolite. Also anglicized as **Pli·osaur.** Hence **Pliosau·rian** *a.*, of or belonging to the genus *Pliosaurus.*

1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* (1855) 300 The Pliosaurus was a gigantic reptile, intermediate between the two preceding genera. We know two species from the Oxford and Kimmeridge clays. 1859 OWEN in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 8) XVII. 148/2 This short-necked and big-headed amphicœlian Pliosaur. 1888 R. LYDEKKER in *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* XLV. 50 Further indications of Pliosaurian affinities.

Plise, obs. variant of PLEASE *v.*

Plisky (pli·ski), *sb.* (*a.*) *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [Origin unknown.] A mischievous trick; a frolic.

1786 BURNS *Earnest Cry & Prayer* xvi, Deil na they never mair do guid, Play'd her that pliskie! 1816 SCOTT

Antiq. xli, I can hae nae reason to plav an ill pliskie t'ye in the day o' your distress. 1887 P. McNeill *Bluwearie* 154 Get them fu', and we'll soon play them a plisky.

b. An awkward plight.

1829 Hogg in R. Chambers *Sc. Songs* (1829) I. 136 Ye little ken what pains I prove, Or how severe my pliskie, O! 1847 E. Brontë *Wuthering Heights* xiii, I nobbut wish he may catch ye i' that plisky.

B. *adj.* Tricky, mischievous. *rare.*

1887 J. Service *Dr. Duguid* v. iv. (ed. 3) 27 Auld Habkin o' the Pethfit, who was a pliskie body.

Plit. *Agric.* [Invented by W. Marshall: see quot. 1778.] The slice of earth turned over by a ploughshare.

1778 [W. Marshall] *Minutes Agric.* 13 May an. 1775, Each furrow , and the fresh-formed surface of each *plit*, may be wholly exposed to the weather. [*Ibid.*, *note.* A spade-full is called a *Spit*, and, by analogy, a plow-full a *Plit*.] 1812 Sir J. Sinclair *Syst. Husb. Scot.* i. 156 Where the land is excessively steep, it is often necessary to plough directly across, throwing the plits or furrow slices all down hill. 1813 R. Ker *Agric. Surv. Berwick* 130 At its fore part it is an exceedingly sharp wedge, so as to insinuate between the fastland and the plit, or furrow slice.

Plit, plite, obs forms of Plight.

† **Plitch,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 *plycc(e)an, 5 plycche. *Pa. t.* 4 plight(t)e, (pleightte), 5 plyzte, plyghte. *Pa. pple.* 4 plyzt, 5 plight, 6 plyghte. [OE. 2 sing. subj. and imper. *plyce, plice.* intrg. form from *plycc(e)an:—WGer. type *plukkja- pluck (whence also Du. *plucken*, LG. *plücken*, MHG., Ger. *pflücken*): see Pluck *v.*] *trans.* To pluck, pull, snatch.

a 1000 in *Technner's Intern. Zeitschr. Sprachw.* (1885) II. 172 Donne þu setræġel habban wille, þonne plice þu ðine agene ġeweda mid twam fingrum. *Ibid.* 127 Þæt þu strece forð þin wenstre handstoc and plyce innan mid þinre wynstran hande. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 2401 His sweid of stiel he hab up pliȝt. *c* 1320 R. Brunne *Medit.* 626 Fersly here swete sone vs from her plyȝt. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* ii. 1071 (1720) He seyd here þus and out þe lettre plightte. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3029 He plyȝte him of is sadel with mayn. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Man of Law's Prol.* 15 And sodeynly he plightte his hous aboute.

Hence † **Plitching** *vbl. sb.*, plucking, carping.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 214 þe synnes of þi mowth arn .. plyechyng at loue & charyte.

Plith, obs. f. Plight *sb.*[1] **Plo,** obs. f. Plough.

Ploat, plote (plōt), *v. Sc.* and *north. dial.* [a. Fl. and Du. *ploten* (in Kilian only as Fl.) to pluck the wool off; in meaning identical with *blooten*, but connexion is uncertain.] *trans.* To pluck, to strip of feathers, wool, etc.; *fig.* to rob, plunder, fleece.

1825 Brockett *N. C. Gloss.*, *Plote*, to pluck, to chide vehemently, 'See how she plotes him'. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss.*, *To Ploat*, to pluck the feathers off a fowl. . 'They'll ploat him', fleece him. 1863 Robson *Bards of Tyne* 431 The geese 'ill niver feel ye ploat.

Hence † **Ploater, plotter** [see -er[1]; cf. Du. *ploter* white leather-dresser, 'vellerum siue lanarum tonsor' (Kilian).] *Obs*

1601 in Cochran-Patrick *Med. Scotl.* iii. (1892) 40 Ayr took three of them—George Baert, 'plotter and comber'; James Claeis, weaver; and Ataine Janson, 'scherar'.

‖ **Ploc.** *rare*—[0]. [F. *ploc* in same and other senses (1567 in Hatz.-Darm.).] (See quot.)

1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, *Ploc*, a mixture of hair and tar for covering a ship's bottom. 1864 in Webster; and in later Dicts.

‖ **Ploce** (plō·sī). *Rhet.* Also 6 **ploche.** 7 **ploke** (plō·kī). [Late L. *plocē* (Mart. Capella), the rhetorical figure, a. Gr. πλοκή plaiting, f. πλέκειν to plait.] The repetition of a word in an altered or more expressive sense, or for the sake of emphasis.

1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* ii. (1625) 86 *Ploche*, when by an Emphasis, a word is either in praise or disgrace reiterated or repeated. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* iii. xix. (Arb.) 211 Ploche, or the Doubler. 1657 J. Smith *Myst. Rhet.* 109 *Ploce*, . A figure when a word is by way of Emphasis so repeated, that it denotes not only the thing signified, but the quality of the thing. 1678 Phillips (ed. 4), *Ploce*, .a Rhetorical figure of Elocution, .as, In that great victory Cæsar was Cæsar. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No 61 ¶ 3 He generally talked in the Paronomasia, he sometimes gave into the Ploce. 1859 tr. *Bengel's Gnomon* I. 356 Ὁ ποιήσας ἐποίησεν (He who made, made), is a striking example of Ploce.

Ploch, variant of Plotch *Obs.*

Plod (plŏd), *v.* Also 7–8 *dial.* **plad.** [Known from *c* 1560; app. of onomatopœic origin. (ME. *plodder* seems to be unconnected.)

Some would connect it with ME. *plod* (*plodde*), Pud, a puddle, a pool, taking the original sense as 'to wade in a puddle, to splash through water or mud'; but no special reference to puddles or wading appears in the use of the word, which seems rather to suggest the dull sound of labouring steps on moderately firm ground.]

1. *intr.* To walk heavily or without elasticity; to move or progress laboriously, to trudge. Also *plod on.* *lit.* and *fig.*

a 1566 R. Edwards *Damon & Pithias* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 27, I like not this sod, for as I go plodding, I mark there two, there three, their heads always nodding, In close secret wise. 1589 R. Harvey *Pl. Perc.* (1860) 3 Plodding through Aldersgate..with a quarter Ashe staffe on my Shoulder. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* iii. iv. 6 Bare-foot plod I the cold ground vpon. 1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* I. x. 27 Wee plod-on in the common Road of habituated husbandry. 1766 Fordyce *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) I. i. 31 Plodding along through a tasteless existence. 1821 Joanna Baillie *Metr. Leg.*, *Wallace* i, If such there be still let him plod On the dull foggy paths of care. 1888 Burgon *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* I. iii. 340 We plodded along in profound silence.

b. *trans.* To trudge along, over, or through (a road, etc.); to make (one's way) by plodding.

1750 Gray *Elegy* 3 The plowman homeward plods his weary way. 1816 Byron *Ch. Har.* iii. iii, The journeying years Plod the last sands of life. 1896 A. E. Housman *Shropshire Lad* xlvi, Nor plod the winter land to look For willows in the icy brook. 1903 R. D. Shaw *Pauline Epist.* 176 In obedience to a dream Augustus plodded the streets of Rome and gathered coppers as a beggar.

2. *intr.* To work with steady laborious perseverance; to toil in a laborious, stolid, monotonous fashion; to drudge, slave. Const. *at, on, upon.*

1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 91 What thing is it..in your brain ploddyng. 1594 Carew *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 170 If such a one wax obstinat in plodding at the Lawes, and spend much time in the Schooles *a* 1633 Austin *Medit.* (1635) 60 The dull Christian sitts often fruitlesly plodding on the Booke, nay heares the Prophesies often preached to no purpose. 1706 Phillips, *Plod*, to labour earnestly in Business, to have one's Head full of it. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 686 We may suppose the possessor of it argued..'It is not worth while to plod with a single talent, for sake of the slender profit that may be made of it by the best mannagement'. 1879 G. Meredith *Egoist* xii, There you have the secret of good work—to plod on and still keep the passion fresh.

† b. *trans. Plod out*: To spend (time) in plodding. *Obs. rare.*

1749 Chesterf. *Lett.* (1792) II. 294 To plod out the evenings at home over a book.

† 3. Of hounds: see quot. 1688. *Obs.*

1575 Turberv. *Venerie* 36 If there be any yong hounde which woulde carie or hang behind, beyng optimonate and ploddyng by himselfe. *Ibid.* 240 Hounds do cal on, bawle, bable, crie, yeorne, lapyse, plodde, baye and such like other noyses. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* iii. 76/1 They plod, is when Hounds hang behind, and beat too much upon the scent in one place.

¶ 4. Confused with or influenced by Plot *v.* in various senses. *Obs.* (Cf. Plot *v.*[3] = plod.)

1632 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Turn Fort Wheel* Pref, Which makes our foes complot consult and plod, How and by what means they may warr with God. 1663 R. Blair *Autobiog.* iii. (1848) 54 Yet gave I not over plodding to obstruct my settling there. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 450 ¶ 4, I tell a plodding what Advantages might be made of the ready Cash I had. 1775 Adair *Amer. Ind.* 240 They were plodding mischief for twenty years before we forced them to commit hostilities.

Plod (plŏd), *sb.* [f. Plod *v.*] An act or spell of plodding; a heavy tiring walk. Also *fig.*

1880 *Daily News* 3 Nov. 5/8 We accepted an ankle-deep plod through filth indescribable and treacherous boulders. 1890 R. Bridges *Shorter Poems* iii. 13 Only life's common plod: still to repair The body and the thing which perisheth.

b. The sound of a heavy dull tread or the like; tramp, thud.

1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 June 1/3 What is the voice of London? Is it not the plod, plod, dumping plod of the horses' hoofs?

Plod, plodan, plodden, obs. ff. Plaid, -ing.

Plod, Plodde, obs forms of Ploud, Plud.

† **Ploddall.** *Obs rare*—[1]. [?=*plod-all*: cf. *save-all*, etc.] A plodder.

16.. *MS. Bodl.* 30 lf. 13 b, Our Schollers..verie ploddalls of Art.

† **Ploddeill.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [Origin and sense obscure: the radical part is prob. as in Plodder[1], the ending perh. = F. *-aille* collective.] ? A company or band of thrashers or cudgellers. (*Contemptuous.*)

c 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* viii. 4998 (Wemyss MS.), I vow to God scho betis hir weill The Scottis wenche with hir ploddeill; For, cum I airly, cum I lat, I fynd ay Annes at the ȝait.

† **Plodder**[1]. *Obs.* [Origin and sense uncertain: perh. f. 16th c. Fr. (and mod. Norm. dial.) *plauder* for *pelauder* 'to thwack, swindge, belabour..cudgell..; to vse roughly..handle ruddly' (Cotgr.).] ? One who belabours or handles roughly.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12862 Pilours and plodders, piked þere goodes, Kyld of þe comyns, & myche care did. *a* 1475 *Wyntoun's Cron.* vii. 4978 (Royal MS.), I vow to God scho mais grete stere The Scottis wenche ploddere. [Cf. prec.]

Plodder[2] (plŏ·dər). [f. Plod *v.* + -er[1].] One who plods. a. Usually, One who works slowly and laboriously; a persevering toiler, a drudge.

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* i. i. 86 Small haue continuall plodders euer wonne, Saue base authoritie from others Bookes. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* I. 312 Being an indefatigable plodder at his book [he] took the degree of M. of Arts. 1760 Johnson *Idler* No. 95 ¶ 13 Wealthy plodders were only purveyors for men of spirit. 1850 S. Dobell *Roman* v, Shall I..Work first and be paid after, like the plodder In yonder field?

b. One who trudges in walking. *rare.*

1838 W. Stephenson *Gateshead Local Poems* 35 Old harmless..Deborah Dick, Thro' thick and thin a Plodder.

Hence † **Plodderly** *adv.*, after the manner of a plodder; laboriously, clumsily.

c 1605 Beaumont (Sloane MS. 1709) in *Athenæum* 27 Jan. (1894) 115/1 Pronunciation of vile speeches in vile plotts.. in the most plodderly plotted shew of Lady Amity.

Plodding, *vbl. sb.* [-ing[1].] The action of the verb Plod; walking heavily, trudging; toiling or striving with laborious industry.

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* iv. iii. 305 Vniuersall plodding poysons vp The nimble spirits in the arteries. 1645 Milton *Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV. 155 No worthy enterprise can be done by us without continuall plodding and wearisomnes to our faint and sensitive abilities. 1820 L. Hunt *Indicator* No. 24 (1822) I. 190 Between the plodding of a sexton through a Church-yard, and the walk of a Gray, what a difference! 1892 *Athenæum* 9 May 602/3 After laborious plodding through page after page of the letters.

So **Plod-plodding,** designating a continuous thudding sound.

1881 Black *Sunrise* III. iv. 74 They had by this time grown quite accustomed to the plod plodding of the train.

Plodding (plŏ·diŋ). *ppl. a.* [f. Plod *v.* + -ing[2].] That plods; walking or working slowly and laboriously; diligent without brilliancy; persevering.

1589 Nashe *Anat. Absurd.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 37 Let the indifferent Reader diuine what deepe misterie can be pinned vnder plodding meeter. 1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* ii. iii, A dull, plodding face, still looking in a direct line. 1628 Earle *Microcosm.* (Arb.) 72 A Plodding Student Is a kind of alchymist or Persecutor of Nature. 1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* ii. iv. 198 The Pladding Countryman overlooks such Vicissitudes of Nature. 1702 Yalden *Æsop at Court* x. iv, A solemn plodding Ass that graz'd the plain. 1822 Hazlitt *Table-t.* Ser. ii. xii. (1869) 250 The English are considered as comparatively a slow plodding people.

Hence **Plo·ddingly** *adv.*, **Plo·ddingness.**

1592 Nashe *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 13 For his hire any handy craft man..wil ploddingly do his day labor. 1880 Green *Hist. Eng. People* IV. ix. i. 223 Grenville was ploddingly industrious. 1882 H. E. Merivale *Fancit of B.* I. i. xi. 185 Out of the dulness and the ploddingness.

Plodge (plŏ·ǰ), *v.* Chiefly *dial.* Also **pludge.** [Onomatopœic; allied to Plod, but with expressive change of final consonant; perh. influenced by *plunge.*] *intr.* To wade or walk heavily in water, soft ground, or anything in which the feet sink.

1825 Brockett *N. C. Gloss.*, *Plodge*, to wade through water, to plunge. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss.*, To *Pludge*, to plunge up and down in water with the feet. 1863 Robson *Bards of Tyne* 27 To see the folks a' duckin'; men an' wives together plud'd. 1884 *Fortnt. in Waggonette* 63 What work to pludge through it [heather] for hour after hour!

† **Plod-shoe.** *Obs.* [1. Plod *v.* + Shoe.] A strong clumsy shoe, in which one walks heavily.

1697 Vanbrugh *and Pt. Æsop* iii 151 Because I han't a pair of plod shoes, and a dirty shirt you think a woman won't venture upon me for a husband. 1705 — *Confed.* i. ii. 64 How like a dog will you look, with a pair of plod shoes, your hair cropp'd..and a handbox under your arm.

Plog(g, plogh(e, ploh, obs. ff. Plough.

Ploȝe, plohe, obs. forms of Play *sb.* and *v.*

Ploimate (plōu·imēt), *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Ploima*, neut. pl. (C. J. Hudson, 1884) (f. Gr. πλώιμος fit for sailing, seaworthy, f. πλώειν, πλεῖν to sail) + -ate[2].] Of or pertaining to the *Ploima*, a division of *Rotifera* or wheel-animalculæ, having no foot, and progressing only by swimming.

Ploi·ter, *v. dial.* [Akin to Plouter.] *intr.* To work in an ineffective way; to potter; to dawdle.

1848 De Quincey *Sortilege & Astrol.* Wks. 1858 IX. 269 She shifted her hand, and 'ploitered' amongst the papers for full five minutes. 1895 Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* vii. i, What are ye ploiterin' aboot here for?

Plok(ke, Plom, Plomage, obs. forms of Pluck, Plum, Plumage.

† **Plomayle.** *Obs rare*—[1]. [a. OF. *plumail* (*Monstrelet Chron.* 14..) a plume; cf. L. *plūmālis* feathered.] Plumage.

1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeless* ii. 32 Þey plucked the plomayle ffrom þe pore skynnes.

Plombe, Plombette, obs ff Plumb, Plummet.

‖ **Plombgomme** (plōŋgom). *Min.* [F., lit. gummy lead, f. *plomb* lead + *gomme* gum] = Plumbogummite.

1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 746 *Plomb-gomme.* This lead ore.. is of a dirty brownish or orange-yellow. 1866 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 685 *Plombgomme*, syn. with Plumboresinite. 1868 Dana *Min.* (ed. 5) 577 S. Tennant (who died in 1815) is said to have first analyzed plombgomme and made it a combination of oxyd of lead, alumina, and water.

Plombierite (plŏ·mbiĕrəit). *Min.* [f. Plombières, France: see -ite[1] 2 b.] (See quots.)

1866 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 685 *Plombierite*, a hydrated silicate of calcium formed by the action of a hot mineral spring at Plombières on an old Roman mortar. 1868 Dana *Min.* (ed. 5) 802 *Plombierite*, .. a gelatinous substance, which hardens in the open air, formed from the thermal waters of Plombières.

Plome, Plomet(e, -ette, -it, Plomp, obs. forms of Plum, Plume, Plumbet, Plummet, Plump.

† **Plone.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. App. an alteration of an orig. *plane*, Plane *sb.*[1]

(*Plum* has been suggested, but appears to be formally impossible.)

13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* liii. 70 Þe palme and þe poplere, þe pirie, þe plone [*rimes* lone, lone, *for orig.* lane, lane], þe Iunipere ientel, lonyng bi-twene.

Plong, plonge, obs. forms of Plunge.

Plonge (plŏnǰ), *sb. Fortif.* [After F. *plongée.*] 'The superior slope given to the parapet' (Stocqueler *Milit. Encycl.* 1853); = Plunge *sb.* 6.

† **Plonge** (plŏnǰ), *v. Obs.* [var. of Plunge.] *trans.* To cleanse (an open drain or sewer) by stirring up the mud at the bottom so that the outward flow may carry it off.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) II. 425/1. *Ibid.* 427/1 'When we go plonging', one man said, 'we has long poles with a piece of wood at the end of them, and we stirs up the mud . while the tide's a going down .. and lets out the water, mud, and all, into the Thames'.

Plongeon, variant of PLUNGEON, *Obs.*

Plonket, Plonte, obs. forms of PLUNKET, PLANT.

Ploo, obs. form of PLOUGH.

Plook, Plooky, etc.: see PLOUK, PLOUKY.

Plop (plɒp), *sb.* and *adv.* [Echoic: cf. PLUMP.]

A. *sb.* The sound made by a smooth object dropping into water without splashing, by water falling in a small mass, or by bursting bubbles in boiling liquid; the act of falling with this sound.

1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* ix, We tugged at the sable heroine, and first one leg came home out of the tenacious clay, with a plop. 1863 BARING-GOULD *Iceland* 212 The plop plop of the little mud pools. 1885 G. ALLEN *Life Darwin* i. 9 The wave of thought and feeling..stirred on the unruffled pond of eighteenth century opinion by the startling plop of Buffon's little pebble. 1892 LOWNDES *Camping Sk* 85 We threw tiny stones into the water, at the quick plop of which the angler would hurry to the spot.

B. *adv.* or *int.* With a plop.

1844 THACKERAY *Wand. Fat Contrib.* ii, She advances backwards towards the coming wave, and as it reaches her —plop! she sits down in it. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* iii, A few great drops of rain fell plop into the water.

Plop (plɒp), *v.* [Echoic: cf. prec., and PLUMP *v.*] *intr.* To fall with or as with a plop; to drop flat *into* or *upon*; to plump, flop. *To plop up*: To rise with a plop, as a bubble, etc. Also *trans.* in causative sense.

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II 16 The brook, which I have ..watch'd with joy till bursting off it plopt In running gushes of wild murmuring groans. 1839 THACKERAY *Catherine* vii, An apple plops on your nose, and makes you a world's wonder and glory. 1897 KIPLING *Captains Courageous* iii, The released lead plopped into the sea far ahead.

Hence **Plo·pping** *vbl sb* and *ppl a.*

1827 CLARE *Sheph. Cal.* 84 The plopping gun's sharp, momentary shock. 1893 J. A. BARRY *S. Brown's Bunyip*, etc. 218 Ploppings and splashings as of many small swimmers. 1897 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 589 2 The plopping of the waves against the wall.

† **Plo·rabund**, *a. Obs. rare*—°. [f. L. type **plōrabund-us*, f. *plōrāre* to weep.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Plorabunda*, one that weepeth much.

Plloration (plorei·ʃən). *rare.* [ad L. *plōrātiōn-em*, n. of action from *plōrāre* to weep.] Weeping. So **Plo·ratory** *a.*, weeping, mournful.

1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 596 Philanthropists .. pour out their plorations on the fate of 'Afric's swarthy sons'. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex* 982 The shedding of tears; ploration. 1831 *Crayons fr. the Commons* 48 In dismal doleful plorratory strain He explicates th' amount of loss and gain.

† **Plore**, *v. Obs rare*—°. In 5 **plowre**. [ad. L. *plōrāre*, F. *pleurer*.] *intr.* To weep, wail.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 405 2 Plowryn, or wepyn, *ploro, fleo. Ibid.*, Plowrynge, or wepynge, *ploratus.*

Plosh, dial. form of PLASH *sb.*[1]

Plot (plɒt), *sb.* Also 5–7 **plotte**, 6–7 **plott**. [Appears in late OE. (see sense 2), if indeed the single instance belongs to this word, and then not till late 14th c.; in senses 3–7 not before 16th c. Origin unknown. See also the collateral form *plat* (PLAT *sb.*[3]), which arose in the 16th c., and was for two centuries or more common in all senses exc. 1 and 7. Senses 3–6 are found earlier in *plat*. For the relations between the two, see PLAT *sb.*[3] As to sense 7 see the note under branch III.]

I. † **1.** A small portion of any surface (e.g. of the skin, a garment) differing in character or aspect from the rest of the surface; a patch, spot, mark. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xiii. 275–6 He hadde a cote of crystendome..Ac it was moled in many places with many sondri plottes, Of pruyde here a plotte, and here a plotte of vnboxome speche. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 405/1 Plecke, or plotte, *pori, uncula. Ibid.*, Plot, *idem quod* plek. 1583 LYLY *Epist.* in T. Watson *Centurie of Love* (Arb.) 29, I could finde nothing but..loose stringes, where I tyed hard knots; and a table of steele, where I framed a plot of wax. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 98 The men shaue a plot four square vpon the crownes of their heads. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 325 The horse will be full of scabs and raw plots about the neck. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 214 3/4 A dapple gray Mare,..a Plott chafed upon the side of her Cheek. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 490 Very minute pustules, forming circular plots of a brown, or reddish hue.

2 An area or piece (of small or moderate size) of ground, or of what grows or lies upon it; *esp.* one used for some special purpose, indicated by the context; a patch, spot. Cf. PLAT *sb.*[3] 1.

† *a* 1100 (*Charm*) in Liebermann *Gesetze der Angels.* 400 Ic agnian wylle to agenre æhte ðæt ðæt ic hæbbe & næfre ðe mjntan ne plot ne ploh, ne turf ne tofl, ne furh ne fotmæl, ne land ne læse. 1453 in *Munn. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 461 An acre of medew in a noder plotte. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxxvi. 125 We requyre onely..a lityll plotte of grounde where we maye dwelle in peas. *a* 1500 *Flower & Leaf* lxxii, And why that some did reverence to the tree, And some unto the plot of floures fair? 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 213 In Cambridge then, I found agen, a resting plot. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. i 3 This greene plot shall be our stage. 1598 FLORIO *Ital. Dict.* Ep. Ded. 2 What pleasure in a plot of simples. 1624 MIDDLETON *Game at Chess* III. i. 127 Poor countrymen have but one plot To keep a cow on. 1660 *Season. Exhort.* 20 Youth, who are the seed plot of future woe or weal. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 24 We call any plain Superficies, whose Sides are unequal .. a Plot, as of a Field, Wood, Park .., and the like. 1792 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* vii. 146 The little plots, which the several families possess, and cultivate. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk., Rural Life Eng.* 9 The trim hedge, the grass plot before the door. 1891 *Law Rep.* Weekly Notes 82/2 A land company..afterwards sold the adjoining land in building plots.

† **b.** The place on which a building, town, city, etc. is situated; site, situation. *Obs.*

1548 W. PATTEN *Exped. Scot.* A iij b, The plot of this Castell standeth so naturally strong. 1551 ROBINSON *More's Utop.* II. i. (1895) 119 Cities .. in all poyntes fashioned a like, as farforth as the place or plotte suffereth 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1349/1 He likewise began ..the strengthening of Athelon with gates and other fortifications, the foundation and plot of the bridge of Caterlagh. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 114 They who founded it..were so blind as that they could not choose it for the plot of Chalcedon. 1603 T. M *Progr. to London of Jas. I* C iij, He bestowed this day in surueying of the plots and fortifications [of Berwick].

II. In the following senses *plat* occurs earlier; see PLAT *sb.*[3]

3. A ground-plan of a building, city, field, farm, or any area or part of the earth's surface; a map, a chart: = PLAT *sb.*[3] 2. *Obs.* or *arch.* exc. in *U. S.*

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* II. Pref., To drawe the plotte of any countreie that you shall come in, as iustely as maie be. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 439 Hannibal..drew a plot of a City..and caused it to be built and inhabited. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 50 Our English plottes are verie ill made, and the land wrong drawne where wee haue litle trade. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. ii. 11 How to take the Plott of a Field at one Station. 1705 PHILLIPS, To *Prick a Plot* (among Sailers), is ..to make a small Prick in the Plot or Chart in that Latitude and Longitude, where the Ship is suppos'd to be at that time. 1775 JOHNSON *West. Islands* Wks X. 339 The ruins of the cathedral of Elgin.. Its whole plot is easily traced. 1881 *Scribner's Mag.* Apr. 835 It will be seen on reference to the plot of the place.

† **b.** *fig.* The type or representation *of* something. *Obs. rare.*

1597 MIDDLETON *Wisd Solomon* ii. 24 Blotted by him that is the plot of evil, Undone, corrupted, vanquish'd by the devil.

† **4.** *fig.* A sketch or outline of a literary work. Cf. PLAT *sb.*[3] 3. *Obs.*

1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scot.* Pref. D ij b, Least I mai woorthely be doubted by the plot of my Prologe, to haue made the foorme of my booke lyke the proportion of sainct Peters man, I will here leaue of further proces of Preface. 1554 LD. DARNELY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 249 It haith pleased your moste excellente Maiestie laitlie to accepte a little Plote of my simple penning, which I termed *Utopia Nova.* 1605 BACON *Adv Learn.* II. Ded. § 15 Such a plotte made and recorded to memorie; may .. minister light to any publique designation. *a* 1626 MIDDLETON *Women Beware Women* v. i. 170 Why, sure, this plot's drawn false; here's no such thing.

† **b.** ? A device, a design. *Obs. rare.*

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* v. Wks. 1856 I. 60 Hee.. makes six plots of set faces, before he speakes one wise word.

† **5.** A plan or scheme for the constitution or accomplishment of anything; a purpose, device, design, scheme: = PLAT *sb.*[3] 4. *Obs.* (exc. as in 7).

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1397/1 That the kalendar once reformed according to this plot, need neuer hereafter either to be altered or amended. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 609/1 There haue beene divers good plottes devised, and wise counsells cast allereadye about reformation of that realme. 1607 T SPARKE *Brotherly Perswasion* B ij, I neuer yet could bee brought..to thinke that forme and plot of Church gouernment so much admired and magnified as the perpetuall and onely fit gouernment for Christes Church, fitting for such a Monarchye as this is. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vii. 310 This is the great design and plot of the gospel. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 269 A design or policy of the Devil..to counter-work God Almighty in the plot of christianity.

6. The plan or scheme of any literary creation, as a play, poem, or work of prose fiction. Cf. PLAT *sb.*[3] 5.

1649 LOVELACE *Poems* 78 Th'other [Comedy] for the Gentlemen oth' Pit, Like to themselves all Spirit, Fancy, Wit In which plots should be subtile as a Flame. 1677 W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* III. iii. 62 The Plots of the best Poets may sometimes have a hole pick'd in them. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* VI. § 16 To censure the plot of a play. 1759 GOLDSM. *Misc. Wks.* (1837) III. 405 The whole plot of these five cantos is no more than a young lady happening to prick her finger with a needle. 1852 LEWIS *Meth. Reason. Politics* v. § 5. 118 In every narrative, there is a certain connexion of events..which, in a work of fiction, is called a plot. 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* ii. 28 In the plot of the Odyssey, symmetry is obvious at first sight: in the plot of the Iliad, it has to be sought out.

III. Probably influenced by COMPLOT.

[*Complot* was used in Fr. from the 14th c., and occurs in Eng. *c* 1575. It might be even more correct to view *plot* in this sense as short for *complot* under the influence of the sense 'plan, scheme, or device', already present in 5. The usage probably became widely known in connexion with the 'Gunpowder Plot'.]

7. A plan or project, secretly contrived by one or more persons, to accomplish some wicked, criminal, or illegal purpose; a conspiracy; also in later use, *humorously* for a sly plan, an innocent scheme.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* I. i. 32 Plots haue I laide, Inductions dangerous,..To set my Brother Clarence and the King In deadly hate. 1617 VICARS (*title*) Mischeeles Mysterie; or, Treasons Master-peece, The Powder-plot. Inuented by hellish Malice. *a* 1634 CHAPMAN *Alphonsus* v. iv, He only knew All Plotts, and complots of his villanie. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* 83 Plots, true or false, are necessary things To raise up commonwealths, and ruin kings. 1683 EVELYN *Diary* 18 June, The Popish Plot also..began now sensibly to dwindle, thro' the folly, knavery, impudence, and giddiness of Oates. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, III. Wks. 1813 V. 336 The author of this dangerous plot was Charles, duke of Bourbon. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. xxx. 127 They could not.. have suspected the plots which were laid for their destruction. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 267 There were two plots..The object of the great Whig plot was to raise the nation in arms against the government. The lesser plot, commonly called the Rye House plot,..had for its object the assassination of the king and of the heir presumptive.

IV. 8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*; in sense 2, as *plot-holder, -place*; **plot-divided** *a.*, divided into plots; in sense 6, as *plot building, -construction*; in sense 7, as *plot-caster, -mad* (see MAD *a.* 4 c), *-master, -monger, -night, -weaver*; **plot-proof** *a.*, proof against plots.

1901 *Scribner's Mag.* XXIX. 505/2 The fault [found] with the average successful American novel is that its workmanship is inferior; inferior to its *plot-building and invention. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 4 The first *plotcasters of their innocent brethrens ruines. 1612 T. JAMES *Jesuits' Downf.* 62 [He] then tooke vpon him with his Iesuitical Plotcasters, to be an Actor, an orator or a broker. 1885 H. O. FORBES *Nat Wand. E. Archip.* 170 Rice, which they grew..on the wet system, in *plot-divided terraces. 1881 *Philad Press* 8 June 2 The *plotholders in the Easton Cemetery held their annual meeting Monday night. 1867 G. MEREDITH *Vittoria* xxxvii. III. 83 She saw that he was *plot-mad, and she set him at work on a stupendous plot. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xiv. (1623) 771 The chiefe *plot-master, the Earle. 1721 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* No. 11 (1754) 56 He is no *plot-monger, as a less conjurer than you..might have easily seen. 1828 *Edin. Rev.* XXX. 175 Deluded by the fabrications of our plot-mongers. 1900 *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. VI. 509/1 Light-coloured 'parkin' or '*plot-night' (Guy Fawkes) treacle or gingerbread made of ordinary household flour. 1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* xxxi. (1614) 61/1 The Grey Friars..whose suppression hath suppressed the *plot-place of his grave. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. iii. 6 The harlot-King Is quite beyond mine Arme, out of the blanke And leuell of my braine: *plot proofe. 1897 *Dublin Rev.* Apr. 303 The most successful..of all these *plot-weavers was..the Secretary Cecil.

Plot (plɒt), *v.*[1] [f. PLOT *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To make a plan, map, or diagram of (an existing object, as a portion of the earth's surface, a building, etc.); to draw to scale; to lay down on a map (as the position of a place, a ship's course); to represent by a plan or diagram (the course or result of any action or process). Also with *down*. Also *fig.*

1590 GREENE *Francesco's Fortunes* To Rdrs., Wks. (Grosart) VIII. 118 You may see plotted downe many passions full of repentant sorrowes. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* To Rdr., Reckon therefore .. that this treatise plotteth downe Cornwall, as it now standeth. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. iv. 16 How to Plot a Field by the Rule beforegoing. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s. v. *Surveying*, All closes, or parcels of land, are either such as need not be plotted for finding their true measure..or such as cannot be conveniently measured without plotting or protraction. 1859 BACHE *Discuss. Magn. & Meteorol. Observ.* I. 18 If we plot the disturbance curve on the same scale. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 236 The Commander..had so plotted the rock upon his chart. 1880 W. C. ROBERTS *Introd. Metallurgy* 34 The results, tabulated or plotted into curves..form permanent records of the greatest value. 1883 *Century Mag.* Oct. 944/1 Plotting down this position on the chart, it appeared that Cape Rivers, on the island of Celebes, was the nearest land, bearing S. by E. 125 miles.

b. To make or draw by plotting. *rare.*

1886 H. S BROWN *Autobiog.* vii. (1887) 30 They were busy plotting their maps.

2. To make a plan of (something to be laid out, constructed, or made, as a city, fortress, garden, railway). Also with *out*.

1588 SPENSER *Virg. Gnat* 652 He gins to fashion forth a place; And squaring it in compasse well beseene, There plotteth out a tombe by measured space. 1590 GREENE *Royal Exchange* Ep. Ded., Our Cittie of London..plotted and erected by Brute. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 155 When thou wouldest plot out thy Land thou designest to plant. 1887 LOWELL *Old Eng. Dram.* (1892) 40 His tragedy of 'Dido, Queen of Carthage', is also regularly plotted out. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 486 Unless the line of the smaller curvature be plotted out.

b. To lay *out* (land) in plots.

1889 C. D. WARNER *Stud. South & West* xv. 384 There is not level ground for a large city, but what there is is plotted out for sale.

3. To plan, contrive, or devise (something to be carried out or accomplished); to lay plans for. Now always in evil sense.

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* Wks. (Grosart) VI. 117 Who listning not a little to this counsaile, that was neuer plotted for his aduantage. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 10 He had first plotted a warre against the Indians. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. § 91. 360 They..plotted the .. mercilesse, devilish, and damnable gunpowder-treason. 1638 ROUSE *Hrav. Univ.* x. (1702) 150 Then do not think it safe to rob God of His Glory which he hath thus plotted and contrived. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 263 P 1 The good Man and Woman..who used to sit and plot the Welfare of us their Children. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 83 Therefore, I will plot his destruction with my wit and reason, like as he hath plotted with his cunning and perfidy. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I. xx 451 A .. protestation that whatsoever he had foolishly plotted, he had never plotted treason.

b. With *infinitive* or *clause*.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. v. 38 The subtill Traytor This day had plotted To murther me. 1601 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* (Qo.) II. ii. 3 My labouring spirit, can embrace no rest Till it hath plotted by aduise and skill How to reduce him from affected will To reasons manage. 1671 *Charente's Let. Customs* 28 They plotted to go in the day time and build them a Hutt. 1762 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Aneed. Paint.* (1765) I. vi. 137 Had he plotted to dethrone a princess who had delivered him from a prison and offered him a throne. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 91 And plot with thee to destroy him.

4. *intr.* To form a plan, device, or plot (in modern use, always for some evil, reprehensible, or hostile end); to scheme, lay plans, contrive, conspire. *To plot it*, to do the plotting.

1607 J. CARPENTER *Plaine Mans Plough* 1 Wel he beginneth and soundly he plotteth, who..beholdeth his face. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* xxxvii. 12 The wicked plotteth against the iust. *a* 1720 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. Pref. 18 For the Quakers, so called, have not plotted against the government. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. 1. 29 Oh crafty one, with whom, among the gods, Plottest thou now? 1897 RHOSCOMYL *White Rose Arno* 206 We've had about enough of your plots: I'll plot it from now on.

†**5.** *trans.* To devise the plot or story of (a literary work). *Obs.*

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 196 Hee subscribing to me in anie thing but plotting Plaies, where n he was hee afts master. *c* 1650 DENHAM *On T. Killigrew's Ret fr. Venice* ii, Having plotted and penned Six plays.

Plot (plɒt), *v.*[4] [ad. F. *peloter* (pɑlote, plote) to form into a ball (*pelote*): see PELLET [1], and cf. PLATOON.] To solidify (soap paste) by pressure in a mortar (*peloteuse*). Hence **Plo·tting** *vbl sb*; **Plotting-machine**, a machine for solidifying soap.

1885 W. L. CARPENTER *Soap & Candles* vii. 200 The soap is ready for the final operation, known as 'plotting' (from the French, *pelotage*), in which the paste is subjected to enormous pressure..to form it into cakes, or..bars..Such a machine..will 'plot' 200 lb. at each operation.

† **Plot,** *v.*[3] *Obs.* Erron. form of PLOD *v.*

1621 S. WARD *Happiness of Practice* 15 If the gaine of practice did not sweeten it, few would plot vpon Floyden.

Plot, *v.*[4], variant of PLOTE *v.*

† **Plotch.** *Obs.* Also 6 **ploche.** [Origin uncertain; possibly related to BLOTCH, which is later. Cf. also PLOT *sb.* 1.] A botch or blotch; in quots. applied to the spots of leprosy.

1543 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* v. 55 Abhorred & lothed of all men for the foule ploches of the leprie. 1612 tr. *Benvenuto's Passenger* I. i. 69 A person..who stood at the Temple gate demanding of almes, with certaine counterfait plotches of a leaper [*Ital* con macchie artificiate di lepra].

† **Plo·tcock.** *Sc. Obs.* [app. a perversion of *Pluto*, in accordance with some popular etymology.] Pluto; in later popular use, the devil.

a 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 260 Thair was a cry hard at the mercat crose of Edinburgh at the houre of midnight..namelt and callit be the proclamer thairof the sowmondis of Plotcok, quhilk dasyrit all men to compeir..withtin the space of xl. dayis befoir his maister. *c* 1587 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* xxi, The tym sall come vhen ye sall be accusit, And syn compeld at Plotcok to appeir. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* II. ii, And seven times does her prayers backwards pray, Till Plotcock comes with lumps of Lapland clay, Mixt with the venom of black taids and snakes.

Plote, plot (plōt), *v. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also **ploat, plooat, plout, plott,** etc.: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.* [Origin uncertain. In S. E. Sc. and north. Eng. the *o* is long, as in *mote*.]

1. *trans.* To scald, to parboil; to plunge into boiling water.

1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* Ded. vii, E'en while the tea's filled reeking round, Rather than plot a tender tongue, Treat [etc.]. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.*, *Plotted*, boiled, or ratherly plunged in boiling water. 1829 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *To plot a pig* is to pour scalding water upon it, which causes the hair to come off. 1888 J. WALKER *Jaunt to Auld Reekie* 223 The water scaudin' hot To plot thy skin.

2. To scorch, burn.

1785 W. FORBES *Dominie Depos'd* 4, I never sooner siller got, But a' my pouches it wou'd plot, And scorch them sair, it was sae hot. 1824 W. NICHOLSON *To Tobacco* xvii, Let Welshmen plot an' toast their cheese. 1881 PAUL *Aberdeen.* 68 I'm like to be plotted wi' heat.

Plote, Plotform: see PLOAT, PLATFORM.

Plotful (plɒ·tful), *a. rare*[-1]. [f. PLOT *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of plots; scheming.

1732 FIELDING *Con. Gard. Trag.* I. i, Not so the statesman scrubs his plotful head.

Plotinian (plōtĭ·nĭăn), *a.* [f. L *Plōtīnus*, n. Gr. Πλωτῖνος, proper name.] Of or pertaining to Plotinus (A. D. *c* 204–270), the most noted philosopher of the Neo-Platonic school, the doctrines of which he taught at Rome. So **Plotī·nic, Plotī·nical** *adjs.*, in same sense; **Plo·tinism,** the system or teaching of Plotinus; **Plo·tinist,** a follower of Plotinus; **Plo·tinize** *v. intr.*, to imitate, or philosophize in the manner of, Plotinus.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 4 It must needs fall under one or other of those two General Heads in the Plotinical Distribution last mentioned. *Ibid.* 132 Which Plotinick Doctrine, may well pass for a Commentary upon Empedocles. 1864 WEBSTER, *Plotinist.* 1879 MCCLINTOCK & STRONG *Encycl. Bibl. Lit.* VIII. 296/2 Creuzer condenses his summary of the Plotinian doctrine into three theses. 1882–3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1854 They Plotinized even more than they Platonized in their religious philosophy. 1906 W. M. MACINTYRE in *Expositor* Feb. 162 According to the Plotinist, mental prayer. has this office committed to it, to elevate the sense-life into the life of reason.

Plotless (plɒ·tlĕs), *a.* [f. PLOT *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a plot or story; having no plot.

1704 *Faction Displ.* x, Van's Bawdy, Plotless Plays were once our Boast. 1888 *Standard* 25 Mar. 5 The curious plotless story called 'Kavanagh'.

Hence **Plo·tlessness.**

1823 J. LACY in *Lond. Mag.* Dec. 648/1 The plotlessness ..of modern plays.

† **Plo·tmeal,** *adv. Obs. rare*[-1]. [f. PLOT *sb.* 1 + -MEAL.] A piece at a time, piece by piece.

c 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 2053 [Aristotle's] booke of governaunce Of which, and eek of Gyles of regyment Of princes, plotmel thynke I to translate.

† **Plo·tment.** *Obs. rare*[-1]. [f. PLOT *v.*[1] + -MENT.] ? An allotment, apportionment

1634–5 *Stat. Irel.* (1765) II. 169 All which the poore people dare not deny them..and therefore. doe make cuts, levies and plotments upon themselves to pay them.

Plott, obs. f. PLOT; var. PLAT *sb.*[2] (sense 4).

Plotted (plɒ·ted), *ppl. a.* [f. PLOT *v.*[1] + -ED [1].]

1. Planned, premeditated, pre-arranged by a plot.

1607 BP. HALL *Ps.* vii, Back to his own head shall rebound His plotted mischiefe. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* v. vii. 351 With wondrous confidence .he begun his plotted Tale. *a* 1701 SEDLEY *Tyrant of Crete* iv. iii, By miracle I scap'd thy plotted Mischiefs. 1899 MACKAIL *Life Morris* I. 171 They [Greeks] slip out of the [Trojan] horse, and take their plotted ways.

2. Laid down or delineated on or in a plan or chart.

1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* vi. 98 Plowshares for describing the content of plotted Cities. 1895–6 *Cal. Univ. Nebraska* 134 A plotted chart of measurements is furnished to each student desiring it, at the cost of the price of the chart.

3. Constructed or furnished with a plot.

1704 D'URFEY *Tales* Pref. a j b, The plotted Drama.

Plottee (plɒtī·). *nonce wd.* [f. PLOT *v.*[1] + -EE; correlative to PLOTTER 3.] One who is plotted against.

1832 HT MARTINEAU *Ella of Gar.* ix, Both moralized on the beauty of sincerity..till the supposed plotter but real plottee yawned.

Plotter (plɒ·tər). [f. PLOT *v.*[1] + -ER [1].]

† **1.** One who makes a plan or map. *Obs. rare.*

1593 NORDEN *Spec. Brit.*, *M'sex* L 12 Many Surueyours and plotters of land seem to haue a speciall curiositie in obseruing this variation of the compasse.

2. One who plans or devises anything; a planner, schemer; one who invents or constructs a dramatic or literary plot. Now *rare.*

1589 NASHE *Martins Months Minde* Wks. (Grosart) I. 181 These gambols..are not fit for Church plotters, nor common wealth casters, such as wee are. 1598 F. MERES *Pallad. Tamia* 283 Anthony Mundye our best plotter. 1606 in Nichols *Progr. Jas. I* (1828) II. 68 In so short a time to be accomplished, a most statelie Pageant, the workmen and plotters thereof having not past twelve dayes of respit after their first warning 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. iv. 25 A great plotter, and a great writer.

3. *spec.* One who contrives or joins in a mischievous or wicked plot; a conspirator.

1606 *Proc agst. Late Traitors* 108, I will name it the Jesuites treason..they were the proprietaries, plotters and procurers of it. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* III. iv. 54 Plotters of those villanies. 1685 EVELYN *Diary* 10 Apr., Amongst the plotters for poisoning the late King. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. 230 The baffled Plotter who died on a Gibbet. 1821 BYRON *Sardan.* I. ii. 308 Not for all the plotters That ever shook a kingdom!

Plo·ttery. *nonce-wd.* [f. PLOTTER: see -ERY.] The action of a plotter; plotting, scheming.

1823 BYRON *Juan* XIII. lxxxii, I've seen..a so-so matron boldly fight Her way back to the world by dint of plottery.

Plotting (plɒ·tĭŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [-ING [1].] The action of PLOT *v.*[1] in various senses.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 45 Without any care, fore-cast, or plotting on thy part. I shall bee to thee all in all. 1607 J. NORDEN *Surv. Dial* III. 127 Two principall instruments, fit indeede for the plotting of grounds, .. a plaine table, and the Theodolite. 1672 DRYDEN *Def. Epil.* Wks. 1883 IV. 229 Our admired Fletcher. neither understood correct plotting, nor that which they call 'the decorum of the stage'. 1683 *Roxb. Ball.* (1885) V. 329 But Heaven, I hope, will all Plotting dis lose, And the Laws of the Nation shall punish the Foes. 1831 LYTTON *Godolphin* ii. Like Lysander, he loved plotting. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 320/2 The term 'plotting' is applied to the process of laying down on paper the plan of the ground which has been surveyed. 1893 *Athenæum* 17 June 760/2 The initial plotting and construction necessary..should have occupied less time..than the trivialities which have been allowed to take their place.

b. *Comb.* in sense 'used in plotting or drawing to scale,' as *plotting book, -paper, -scale*; in sense 'forming plots', as *plotting-school.*

1681 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No 31 (1713) I. 200 May he too come To have my Doom That first set up this Plotting-school. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc.*, etc., *Plotting scale*, a mathematical instrument used in plotting, or setting off lengths of lines in surveying. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 92/1 The plotting-book is a simple rectangular note-book. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* July 165/2 A..speculator whose imagination is let loose upon a plotting paper.

Plotting, *vbl. sb.*[2]: see PLOT *v.*[2]

Plotting (plɒ·tĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. PLOT *v.*[1] + -ING [2].] That plots, scheming.

1676 D'URFEY (*title*) A Fond Husband, or the Plotting Sisters: a Comedy. 1748 RICHARDSON (*Clarissa* (1811) IV. xxiii. 125 Have I not called thine the plottingest heart in the universe? 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 476 The burgesses of Wigan assured their sovereign that they would defend him against all plotting Achitophels and rebellious Absaloms.

Hence **Plo·ttingly** *adv.*

1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 106 There never..could be a Gentleman, so foolishly tender, yet so plottingly cruel, to his Lady. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 31 Frederick the Great, with head drooped plottingly.

Plotton, -oon, obs. forms of PLATOON.

Plotty (plɒ·ti), *sb. Sc.* Also **plot(t)ie.** [f. PLOTE, PLOT *v.* + -Y.] A hot drink, composed of wine or spirits with hot water and spices.

1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xxviii, Get us a jug of mulled wine—plottie, as you call it. *Ibid.*, Your plottie is excellent, ever since I taught you to mix the spices in the right proportion. 1857 J. STEWART *Sk. Scottish Char.*, etc. 114 (E. D. D.) Arise, an' tak' your morning plotty.

Plotty (plɒ·ti), *a nonce wd.* [f. PLOT *sb.* + -Y.] Connected with a plot or intrigue.

1901 *Literature* 1 June 457/1 It is a relief to recall the 'plotty' incident at the inn in connexion with this statement.

† **Ploud.** *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 **plod.** [Derivation unknown.] A green sod, a turf.

1535 *Aberdeen Regr.* XV. (Jam.), xij laid of elding, half pettis, half plodis. *Ibid.*, iv^xx layd of elding, pettis & ploddis. 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* VI. 218 They are supplied with turf and heather from the muirs, and a sort of green sods, called plouds, which they cast in the exhausted mosses.

Plough, plow (plau), *sb.*[1] Forms: see below. [Late OE. *plōh* (*plōg*), = ON. *plógr* (in Rigsmál 10–11th c.); so Sw. *plog*, Da *ploug, plov*; in OFris. *plōch* (EFris. *plōg*, NFris. *pluwge*), MLG. *plōch, plūch*, MDu. *ploech* (Du. *ploeg*), OHG. *pfluog* (MHG. *pfluoc*, Ger. *pflug*):—Teut. type **plōgo-* or **plōho-*, whence also Lombard Lat *plo(v)um, -us* (Du Cange), Romb. *piò*, Tirol. *plof* plough. The regular OE. inflexion of *plōh* would have dat. *ploge*, gen. *ploges*, nom. pl. *plogas*, giving in early ME. *ploh, ploge, ploges*, later *plouh, plowh, plowgh*, pl. *plowes*; whence, by form-levelling, *plough, ploughs*, or *plow, plows*; the former the accepted spelling in England since 1700, the latter usual in U. S. In pronunciation, the final guttural was lost in some districts in 14th c., and has quite disappeared not only in the standard language, but in all dialects south of the Peak of Derbyshire; it remains in Scotland as χ, χ^w (*pleuch, pluich* = plɒχ^w, pluχ^w), and in the north of England is represented by f (*pleuf, plewf, pluif, pluf, pleaf, plif*, etc.: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s. v.). In PLOUGH *v.* (q. v.) neither *gh* nor *f* is pronounced.

As with *path, penny*, and other early *p*-words in Teutonic, the origin of *plōg, plōh*, is involved in obscurity. Apparently the word was of late appearance. It is not found in Gothic, which used *hōha*, nor in OE. which used *sulh*, still retained dialectally, esp. in s. w., where *plough* is not used in this sense: see SULL, and cf. *Eng. Dial. Dict.* In Norse, also, the earlier name appears to have been *ardr*, cognate with OS. *eridu*, f. vbl root *ar-* to till, plough (see EAR *v.*), which survives in Norwegian as *ar* a small plough, perh. an earlier and simpler implement than the *plógr*. The name is also found in Lith. *pliugas*, and in the Slavonic langs. generally, OSlav., Serv., Russ. ПЛУГЪ *plug*ъ, Pol. *pług*, Boh. *pluh*; but is there admittedly from German.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

1. *sing.* *α.* 1–4 **ploh,** 2 **plo3,** 3–4 **plouh, plou3,** 3–5 **plogh,** 4–5 **plow3(-e),** 4–7 **plowgh,** 4–**plough,** (5 **ploghe, plowghe, plowh(-e),** 5–6 **ploughe**).

a 1100 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 286 Ne plot ne ploh. *c* 1200, *a* 1225 Ploh [see B. 1]. *a* 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* 95 in *O. E. Misc.* 108 Pat. þe cheoil beo in fryþ.. And his plouh beo i-dryue to vre alre bihoue. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12388 (Cott.) Plogh [*Tr.* plow3e] and haru cuth he ploug. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. viii. 95 His pilgrym atte plou3. *Ibid.* 118 For oure plouh. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 29 Wayke been the Oxen in my Plough [*rime* ynough]. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xvii. 181 Callynge on oxen in the plowgh [*Roxb.* pugh]. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 665/42 *Hoc aratrum*, plogh. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 11400 Carte & plowh, they ber vp al. *c* 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* liii. 310 Good Inowhe, Of londes and Rentes, Oxen And plowhe. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 284/2 A Ploghe (*A.* Plughe), *aratrum*. 1530 PALSGR. 256/1 Ploughe, *charrue*. 1532 in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 65 Half my plow3the viz. iij oxen. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 54 Mad braine, too rough, Marres all at plough.

β. 4 **plou,** 4–5 **plo,** 4–7 **plowe,** 5 **ploo,** 4–**plow.**

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 68 To see hem pulle in be plow. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* ii. 459, I shall hang the apon this plo [*rimes* do, lo]. 1466 *Paston Lett.* II. 216 They shuld hold the plowe to the tayle 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* iv. 181 A dayes worke of a plowe. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* ii. (1727) 93 And does the plow for this my body tear? 1718 ROWE tr. *Lucan* I. 48 Fields unknowing of the plow [*rime* low]. 1828 WEBSTER, Plow. 1906 *Ibid.*, Plow, Plough.

γ. *Sc.* and *north.* 4–5 **plugh,** 5 **pluȝe, plughe, pleuche, (plucht),** 6 **plewgh(-e), plewch(-e), pluch(-e), pluiche, plwch, (pluchet),** 6–8 **plewch,** 5–**pleuch,** 8–**pleugh**: 4 **plue,** 5 **plwe,** 5–6 **plewe,** 6 **pleu,** 4–**plew**; 9 *dial.* **pluff, pleuf, pleaf, pliff,** etc.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxviii. (*Margaret*) 70 Sic as men wynnis of erd & pleuch. *Ibid.* xl. (*Ninian*) 132 In goddis yard to set plucht [*rime* Inuch]. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xviii. 85 þe ox will drawe in þe plugh. c 1420 *Anow. Arth.* xlix, God hase a gud pluze 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armis* (S. T. S.) 240 The ox may nocht wele drawe in the pleuche bot gif he have a falowe. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. x. 7 First gan he mark and cirkill with a plewch. 1535 *Aberdeen Regr.* XV. (Jam.), Ane pluchet furnest with gair tharto. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 273 That men sould leve thairout baith da and nycht Thair plew yrnis. a 1568 *Wowing Jok & Jynny* vi. (Bann. MS.), Withouttin oxin I haif a pluche. 1721 RAMSAY *Richy & Sandy* 70 Thomas has loos'd his ousen frae the pleugh. 1786 BURNS *Twa Dogs* 201 A country fellow at the pleugh. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Pluff, plough*, a plough.

2. *pl.* 2 **plozze, 3 plouis, 4-5 plowȝes, 4-7 plowes, 5 ploes, plogges, 5-7 ploughes, 6** *Sc.* **plewis, 6- plows, 7- ploughs.**

1131 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1131 On þa tun þa wæs tenn ploges oðer twelfe gangende, ne belæf noht an. a 1275 *Prov. Ælfred* 95 in *O. E. Misc.* 109 His plouis to driuin. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2785 To hem þat at plowes ȝede. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 165 Here plowȝes ȝede noust aryȝt. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxiii. 250 Cartes, plowes, and waynes. c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xii. (Irel. MS.) Of palas, of parkes, of poundes, of ploes [*rime* cloes = cloughs]. 1449 *Maldon, Essex, Court-Rolls* (Bundle 29 No. 3), Nullus habeat plogges. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 1 Howe a plough shulde be made. § 2 There be plowes of dyuers makynges. 1566 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 493 Oxin to serve and labour in his plewis. 1632 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Iron Age* i. i. Wks. 1874 III. 272 So many Hatchets, Hammers, Plowes and Sawes Were thither brought. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 156 There are no less than an hundred different ploughs in England.

B. Signification.

1. An agricultural implement, used to prepare the soil for sowing or planting, by cutting furrows in it, and turning it up, so as to expose a fresh surface to the action of the air. Often used as the symbol of agriculture, esp. in such expressions as *to be at the plough, to follow* or *hold the plough.*

It consists essentially of a cutting blade (in primitive types a pointed stick) fixed in a frame drawn by oxen or horses (or in recent times by mechanical power, as steam), and guided by a man.

c 1200 ORMIN 15902 Þatt all swa summ þe nowwt i ploh þe turrnenn erþe & tawwenn. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 384 ȝif .. þe spade ne dulue, ne þe suluh [*MS. T.* ploh] ne erede, hwo kepte ham uorte holden? c 1400 *Plowman's T.* 1042 Had they ben out of religioun, They must have honged at the plow. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* iv. (1570) C iv/1 Some for the charet, some for the cart or plough, And some for hakneyes, if they be light and tough. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 310 Few or none of them were Gentlemen, but taken from the plough and cart, and other craftes 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 21 The parties of the Plowe, are the Tayle, the Shelfe, the Beame, the Foote, the Coulter, the Share, the Wheeles, and the Staffe. 1601 CECIL in Sir S. D'Ewes *Jrnl. Ho. Lords & Comm.* (1693) 674, I do not dwell in the Country, I am not acquainted with the Plough: But I think that whosoever doth not maintain the Plough, destroys this Kingdom. 1718 ROWE tr. *Lucan* I. 323 Foreign Tenants reap the harvest now, Where once the great Dictator held the Plow. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 481 The celebrated Mr. Vareinge, professor of mathematics, followed the plough till he was eight and twenty years of age. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* iv, The heavy cart-load of timber, called the old Scots plough.

b. With prefixed words, denominating peculiarities of structure or purpose: e. g.

Double plough, a plough with two shares, one by which two furrows can be turned at once; also, a reversible plough; *hand-p.*, a small light garden plough drawn or pushed by hand; *seeding-p.*, a plough which also scatters seed in the furrow; *side-hill p.*, one adapted for ploughing across a steep slope; *skeleton-p.*, one in which certain parts are in skeleton form; *straddle-p.*, one with two shares for running on each side of, and covering in, a line of seed; also *double mould-board p.*, *drain-p.*, *mole-hill p.*, *reversible p.*, *steam-p.*, *subsoil-p.*, etc. Others, of which the meaning is not self-evident, will be found under their first element, or in their alphabetical place: e.g. BREAST-, DRAY-, GANG-, HOE-, ICE-, MOLE-, SHIM-, SNOW-, TURN-WREST-, WHEEL-PLOUGH, etc.

1653 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* 202 The Double Plough ploughing two Furrows at one time. 1704 *Dict. Rust.* s. v., The Double-wheeled Plough, constantly used in Hertfordshire and elsewhere. ..The One-wheeled plough, which may be almost used in any sort of Land. 1721 J. EDMONDS in Mortimer *Husb.* I. 101 He says likewise, that he improved some of the same sort of Land by plowing of it up with a Breast-plough. 1791 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* III. 416 Plough up your Mole-hills, &c. with a Mole-hill Plough. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 307 In Brabant ..They use the excellent Flemish swing plough, which they call a foot plough, as it is also called in some parts of England, in contradistinction to a wheel plough. At the same time they also retain the old and heavy turn wrest plough. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 728 The double-plow, in which a shallow share preceded the deeper-running, longer plow, originated in England, where it is known as the *skim-coulter plow. Ibid.* 940 The originator of the double plow seems to have been Lord Somerville, who devoted much attention to the practical details of agriculture (1799). His plow..he called a *double-furrow* plow.

c. In various *fig.* applications: e. g. † (*a*) as the instrument or means of earning one's livelihood (*obs.*); (*b*) in reference to its breaking up hard ground; etc.

(*a*) c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxiv. (*Pelacia*) 57 þat wynnyng wes lang hir plucht. c 1386 CHAUCER *Shipman's T.* 288 But o thyng is ..Of Chapmen that hir moneie is hir plogh. a 1400 *Irumbras* 397 Þay bade hym swynke,..' Hafe we none oþer plogh'.

(*b*) 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 23 Our hertes, whiche we eare & breke with the plough of abstynence. 1668 R. STEELE *Husbandman's Calling* vi. (1672) 142 He puts in the plough of mortification. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 234 Their mind a wilderness through want of care, The plough of wisdom never entering there.

d. Phrases. (*a*) *To put* (*lay, set*) *one's hand to the plough* (after *Luke* ix. 62), to undertake a task; to enter upon a course of life or conduct.

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* ix. 62 No man sendynge [1388 that puttith] his hond to the plouȝ, and biholdinge aȝen, is able to the rewme of God. 1526 TINDALE *ibid.*, No man that putteth hys honde to the plowe, and loketh backe is apte to the kyngdom of god. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* iv. 253 Quhen he had put hand to the pluiche, to receiue yairof proffite and gude fructe. 1632 SANDERSON *Serm.* 417 Reach foorth thine hand towards this spiritual Plow. 1718 HICKES & NELSON *J. Kettlewell* I. xxiii. 47 It was Time..to set his Hand to the Plow in good Earnest. 1886 MRS. LYNN LINTON *P. Carew* xxv, He had put his hand to the plow, and he was not the man to turn back.

† (*b*) *To put the plough before the oxen*, to reverse the natural or proper order: cf. CART *sb.* 5. *Obs.*

[1340 *Ayenb.* 243 Moche uolk of religion zetteþ þe ruolȝ beuore þe okseu.] 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxix. 9 That makis..The plewche befoir the oxin go, the best the man to gyde. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. (Farmer), He would put the plough before the oxen, and claw where it did not itch.

(*c*) *Under the plough*: (of land), in cultivation.

1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 225 There are actually under the plough 307,800 [acres].

2. a. *Sc.* A team of horses (or oxen) harnessed to a plough.

[Cf. quot. 1131 in A. 2.] 1575-6 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 501 Arthour Grahame ..cruellie ..cuttit the plewis, dang and strait his servandis to the greit effusioun of thair blude. 1786 BURNS *To Auld Mare* xv, My plough is now thy bairn-time a', Four gallant brutes as e'er did draw. 1809 BAWDWEN *Domesday Bk.* 101 Earl Alan has now in the demesne six ploughs, and 14 villanes and 6 bordars with four ploughs. There is a church and a priest with half a plough.

b. Chiefly *s.w. dial.* A team of draught beasts harnessed to a wagon; sometimes including the wagon.

1505 *Liber Ruber Wells Cath.* lf. 123 b, Departed unto God by a mysfortune of his ploughe by reson whereof [etc.]. c 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 328 (1810) 337 He took harts.. and made of them a plow to draw timber thence to build a church. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 330 A Plough, a term used in the Western parts for a Team of Horse or Oxen. 1762 BORLASE in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 507 The driver of a plough,..laden with tin, for Penzance coinage, .. found himself and the plough, on a sudden, surrounded by the sea. 1813 T. DAVIS *Agric. Wilts* Gloss. s. v., A waggon and horses, or cart and horses together, are called plough in South Wilts. 1873 WILLIAMS & JONES *Somerset Gloss.*, *Plough*, a team of horses; also a waggon and horses, or a waggon and oxen.

† **3. a.** = PLOUGH-LAND 1. *Obs.*

a 1100 [see A. 1 a]. c 1400 *Gamelyn* 57 Iohn my eldest sone shal haue plowes fyue That was my fadres heritage while he was on lyue. *Ibid.* 358 Þou hast hade..xv. plowes of lond þis sixtene ȝere. c 1450 *Oseney Cart.* 163/25 (E.E.T.S.), j. mese with ij. croftes..In the towne of Edburbury, and j. plowe of londe In the feldes of þe same townie. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 284/2 A Ploghe of lande, *carrucata*. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.*, *Hida terræ*, ane pleuch of land. 1761 HUME *Hist. England* I. xix. 443 The ecclesiastical revenues, which contained eighteen thousand four hundred ploughs of land. 1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot* 237 A plough of land in the Highlands ..is, on an average, about fifteen Scotch, or twenty English acres of arable land, besides a certain extent of hilly, or pasture land.

b. Ploughed land. (Chiefly *hunting slang.*)

1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Mkt Harb.* 18 It makes no odds to him, pasture or plough. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Dec. 4/2 It is by his permission..that the gaily-decked squadrons .. go thundering across the pasture and ploughs of middle and southern England. 1884 *Graphic* 18 Oct. 410/1 The scent [of the fox] on the plough is cold.

4. *transf.* The group of seven prominent stars, also called Charles's Wain, in the constellation of *Ursa Major*; also, that constellation as a whole.

Cf. L. *Triones* (lit. plough-oxen), the Great and Little Bears (Virg. *Æn.* III. 516 *geminos Triones*).

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 151 The pleuch, and the polys, the planettis begane, The son, the sevin sternis, and the Charll wane. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* § 341. 154 One of the most striking circumpolar constellations is Ursa Major.., the Plough, or Charles's Wain. 1893 K. GRAHAME *Pagan Papers* (1894) 104 High and dominant amidst the Population of the Sky..hangs the great Plough.

5. Applied to various instruments, parts of machinery, etc., resembling a plough in shape or action.

a. An instrument or machine for cutting or trimming the edges of books; the knife of a plough-press or cutting-press.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 360/2 Plow, or cutting Knife by which the leaves of Books are cut even. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Print.* 409 The .. parts of the paper whose Margin is adjusted .. are subject to the Bookbinder's Plough. 1873 E. SPON *Workshop Receipts* Ser. I. 395/2 Upon one of the cheeks [of the cutting press] are two guides, or small raised rails, for the plough to work in.

b. A plane for cutting rabbets or grooves.

1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* iv. 68-9 The Plow.. is a narrow Rabbet-Plain,..The Office of the Plow is to plow a narrow square Groove on the edge of a Board. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 111. 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 396 The plough is necessary in such work as making drawers.

c. An instrument for cutting the flushing parts of the pile or nap of fustian.

1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

d. A knife used for 'ploughing' mackerels, etc.; see PLOUGH *v.* 7 c and MACKEREL-*plough*.

† **e.** An instrument for taking the altitude of a heavenly body. *Obs.*

1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 617 There are other Instruments for taking of the Altitude of the Sun and Stars; as the Plough, the Astrolabe, the Demi-Cross, the Bow. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II, *Plow*, an Ancient Instrument, tho' now not much used at Sea.

f. A narrow shovel with which the barley is turned over in malting.

1875 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 188 When turning only is required, he uses what is called the 'plough'; this is a long-handled tool, in shape very much resembling the scull of a boat, and in using it is made to pass through the grain, precisely as a scull is made to do in the water.

g. In an electric tramcar on the conduit system: The rod maintaining contact with the live rail.

1903 *Daily Chron.* 16 Mar. 5/2 They are..fitted..with the underground trolleys which make contact with the feeding conductors by means of a 'plough' lowered into the slotted conduit.

6 An antler or branch on the horn of a caribou.

1892 W. PIKE *North. Canada* 45 The perfect double plough is more often seen in the smaller specimen, the larger animal being usually provided with only one, or with one plough and a spike.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (some of which may belong to the verb). **a.** attrib., 'of or pertaining to a plough or ploughing', as *plough-beast, -chain, -clevis, -coulter, -feast, -field, -folk, -furrow, -garran* (GARRON), *-ground, -harness, -jade, -neat, -ox, -rein, -rip, -rope, -servant, -service, -shaft, -sock, -tackling, -team, -timber, -time, -track, -upland, -wheel, -woman, -work*; **b.** objective and obj. genitive, as *plough-holder, -maker*; **c.** instrumental, etc., as *plough-bred, -cloven, -torn* adjs.; **d.** similative, as *plough-shaped* adj.

1454 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 120 Toke all the *plow-bestes and other bestes of the said villages. 1788 E. PICKEN *Now-a-days* Poems 61 Ilk *plow-bred wight wad gang, dear safe us! 1897 CROCKETT *Lad's Love* xxix, I'll .. send the men up wi' *pleuch-chains and cairt-rapes. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Plow-clevis*, the stirrup-shaped piece on the nose of a plow-beam, having three loops, in either of which the open ring of the double-tree may be placed, according to the depth of furrow desired. 1872 SWINBURNE *Songs bef. Sunrise, Hertha* 37 The *plough-cloven clod. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 66 The Athenians had three several *plow-feasts which they observed yearly. 1805 *Sporting Mag.* XXV. 315 My landlady's two sons were arrived from the *plough field. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 273 If the *plough-folks do idlely wast their maisters substance. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 490 Deeper than the *plough-furrow. 1687 *Irish Proclam.* 24 Sept., *Plow-Garrans and other small horses. 1640 in H. Bond *Hist. Watertown, Mass.* (1855) II. 998 Ordered that the hither Plain, being subdivided into several Lotts for *Plow-ground, shall be made a common field. 1895 W. RAYMOND *Smoke of War* vii. 84 Like a rook in a plough-ground. c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 576 A smyth,..That in his forge smythed *plough harneys. 1886 T. HARDY *Mayor Casterbr.* iv, Plough-harness at the saddler's. 1613 MARKHAM *Eng. Husbandm.* iii. B iij, A stay and aide to the *Plough houlder. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 214 The pampered Palfreyes which eate away the prouender from the leane *plough Iades. 1600 HEYWOOD *2nd Pt. Edw. IV*, Wks. 1874 I. 122 That sike bonny men sud be hampert like plu-jades. 1818 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Husb. Scot.* II. App. 38 Apprentice to a country carpenter and *ploughmaker. 1552 HULOET, *Ploughe neate or oxen, *triones*. 1503 DUNBAR *Thistle & Rose* 111 Lat no bowgle, with his busteous hornis, The meik *pluch ox oppress. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 619 The ploughman guides the horses with *plough-reins, made of rein-rope. 1536 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Payd for ij par' of *plowgh ryppis liij d. c 1580 COUNTESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CXXIX. ii, Thou Hast their *plow-ropes cutt in two! 1733 TULL *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* xi. 124 Villainies of English *Plow-Servants. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. vi. 80 Our common lawyers..derive it from *soca*, an old Latin word denoting (as they tell us) a plough;..that, in memory of it's original, it still retains the name of socage or *plough-service. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 435 The '*plough-shaped bone' forms the terminal portion of the vertebral column. 1695 J. TELFAIR in Nicholson *Hist. & Trad. Tales* (1843) 16 It cast a *plough-sock at him. 1814 SCOTT *Waav.* I, Plough-socks, shuttles, candlesticks, and other ordinaries. 1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect. Script.* 114 The Gordian knot was but *plough-tackling hamper'd in a knot. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 324 Formerly, four horses a-breast was the *plough team of the highlands, and is still in use. 1896 M. T. PEARMAN *Hist. Manor Bensington, Oxon.* 10 The quantity of land a plough-team will turn up in a year varies according to the soil. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 658 Some are best for *Plough-Timber: as Ash. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* iv. iii. 193 Dry vp thy Marrowes, Vines, and *Plough-torne Leas. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 490 The black mould immediately under the *plough-track had been compressed. 1730 *N. Jersey Archives* XI. 226 There is also 100 Acres of *Plough-Upland in very good Order. 1733 TULL *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* xxv. 414 In plowing miry Clays, where *Plow Wheels cannot go. 1860 G. H. K. in *Vac. Tour.* 164 The *plough-woman dropped her cras-crom in the scratch that did duty for a furrow. 1880 *Dorothy* p. xvi, The two Yorkshire girls were..both..excellent ploughwomen.

8. Special Combs.: † **plough-bat** = PLOUGH-STAFF; † **plough-beetle** = PLOUGH-MELL; **plough-bird, -bolt**: see quots.; † **plough-boon**, in ME. *plozbone*, ploughing done as a service by a tenant for his lord; **plow-breast** = BREAST *sb.* 9 b; **plough-bullock**, (*a*) a bullock used in ploughing; (*b*) one of the mummers in the Plough-Monday festivities; † **plough-chip** = PLOUGH-HEAD 1;

plough-cleaner: see quot.; † **plough-clout**, an iron plate nailed to the frame of a plough at the side: cf. CLOUT *sb.*[1] 2; † **plough-cock** = COCK *sb.*[1] 14; **plough-cutter** = *plough-press*; **plough-day**, (*a*) a day on which the tenant was bound to plough for his lord; (*b*) = PLOUGH-MONDAY; **plough-diamond**, a kind of glass-cutter: see quot.; † **plough-ear**, a piece of iron attached to the right side of the plough-beam, to which the hainess was attached: = *plough cock*; **plough-jag** (*local*), = *plough-bullock* (*b*); hence **plough-jagging**, acting as a plough-jag, mumming; † **plough-jobber** = PLOUGH-JOGGER; **plough-knife**, the knife of a bookbinder's plough-cutter; **plough-light**: see quot.; **plough-line**, (*a*) the line marking the limit of ploughed land; (*b*) cord used for the traces or reins of a plough; † **plough-master**: see quot; † **plough-meat**, cereals; **plough-medal**, a medal given as a prize at a ploughing-match; **plough-money**, † (*a*) money paid for the right of ploughing; (*b*) money collected by plough-boys on Plough-Monday; **plough-paddle**, **-pattle**, **-pettle**, a plough-staff: = PADDLE *sb.*[1] 1, PATTLE, PETTLE *sb.* 1; **plough-path**: see quot.; † **plough-penny**, (*a*) = PLOUGH-ALMS; (*b*) *nonce-use*, a penny gained by ploughing; **plough-pillow** = PILLOW *sb.* 4 d; † **plough-pin**, a pin or bolt used in connexion with the collar of a plough: see COLLAR *sb* 13; **plough-plane** = sense 5 b; **plough-point**, the point of a plough-share; often detachable = SLIP-POINT; † **plough-pote**: see PLOUGH-FOOT; **plough-press**, in bookbinding, a press in which a book is held while the edges are cut or 'ploughed' (also called *cutting-press*); † **plough-rest**, **-ryst** = REEST *sb.*; † **plough-shackle**, the clevis of a plough; **plough-sheath**, † **plough-silver**: see quots.; **plough-spade** = PLOUGH-STAFF; † **plough-spindle**: see quot.; † **plough-star** = sense 4, or ? Arcturus; **plough-stot** = *plough bullock*; † **plough-string**, one of the traces of a plough; **plough-stuff**, the timber used for a wooden plough; † **plough-throck** = PLOUGH-HEAD 1; † **plough-till**, **-tilth** = PLOUGH-LAND 1; **plough-tree**, a plough-handle; **plough-trench** *v.*, to trench with a plough; **plough-truck**, a riding attachment to a plough; † **plough-ware**, beasts employed in ploughing; **plough-witch**, **-witcher** (*dial.*), a Plough-Monday mummer; **plough-witching**, the performance of the plough-witchers. Also PLOUGH-ALMS, PLOUGH-LAND, etc.

1362 *Plowbat (see *plough-pite*). 1530 PALSGR. 256/1 *Ploughe betyll, *mailliet de charue*. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 37 A plough beetle, ploughstaffe, to further the plough. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 366/1 Plough Staff and Beetle. 1888 *Ibis* 45 The local name of this bird [*Sterna Antarctica*] in the neighbourhood of Cape Kidnappers, is 'The *Plough Bird', or 'Plough Boy', given on account of its habit of following the farmer's plough. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., **Plow Bolt*, a bolt for securing the share, land-side, or mold-board to the stock. 1438 *Rental of Guiseley co. York* in *Add. Roll* 41659 Ob. et quadrans for *ploghone. 1884 *Implement & Mach. Rev.* 1 Dec. 6716/2 A horned *plough-breast .. is recommended for ploughing after sheep. 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* Dec. 568/2 *note*, Plough-Monday...On this day the young men yoke themselves, and draw a plough about with musick, and one or two persons, in antic dresses, like jack-puddings, go from house to house, to gather money to drink...We call them [in Derbyshire] the *Plough-Bullocks. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s. v. *Turnip*, To my plough bullocks I allow the same quantity of turnips. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* xxviii. (1653) 190 Some call them the Plough-throck, some the *Plough-chip, &c. I shall retain the term of Plough-head. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Plow-cleaner*, a long-handled thrusting implement by which the plowman may rid the plow of choking weeds, or the share of accumulated soil. 1376–7 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 3*6 In uno moldebredclot et ij *plueclot empt...xv d. 1485 in *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 373, ij plogh clowtes. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxi. 537 Flat plates of iron nailed to the wooden frame are called plough-clouts. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 333/2 The *Plow Cock is the Iron to tye the Oxen to the Plow. 1550 in *7th Rep. Dep. Kpr. Ind.* 94 [From every husbandman] vi *ploughe daies, vi cart daies, iii men for a daie to repp corne in harvest. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 20 From Plow day, which is euer the Munday after Twelfth-day, till S. Valentines day. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 636 *Plough diamonds have a square nut on the end of the socket, next the glass, which, on running the nut square on the side of the lath, keeps it in the cutting direction. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 3 The *ploughe-eare is made of thre peces of yren, nayled faste vnto the ryght syde of the plough-beame. *Ibid.* § 4 Somme plowes have a bende of yron tryanglewise, sette there as the plough-eare shulde be, that hath thre nyckes on the farther syde. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Shirl.* III. 230 What the mummer is to some other parts of England, the *plough-jag is to Lincolnshire. *Ibid.* 229 *Plew-jaggin' is for lads and young men..not for a chap like me, that's just a-goin' to be married. 1683 KENNETT tr. *Erasm. on Folly* 126 Why an Ass, or a *Plough-Jobber shall sooner gain it than a Wise man. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) I. 25 Lye safe at home and our Plowjobbers rule. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 73 Anciently, light called the **Plough-light*, was maintained.. before images in some churches, and on Plough Monday they..went about with a plough..to get money to support the Plough-light. 1852 C. W. HOSKINS *Talpa* 119 The *plough-line steals up the mountain-side. 1895 *Rep. Educ. Scot.* in *Westm. Gaz.* 25 June 8/1 Hung by a loop of what is known on farms as plough-line. 1642 in *Linc. N. & Q.* July (1888) 86 [In the old Churchwardens' Book of Waddington there is..1642, the appointment of 4] *Plowmeisters ..[These plough masters had in their hands certain monies called plough money, which they undertook to produce on plough day.] 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 102 Som cuntries lack *plowmeat, and som doe want cowmeat. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 648 The *plough medals. have..excited a spirit of emulation among ploughmen. *a* 1600 OWEN *Baronia in Pembrokeshire* (1892) 195 *note*, Within Eglosserow onely Arian Eredig, or *Plowe monye, for right of ploughing. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), **Plough-paddle*, ..called also a *plough-staff*. 1404 *Plogh pattyl, 1786 pleugh-pettle [see PATTLE, PETTLE 1]. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xiii, 'He will take to the pleugh-pettle, neighbour', said the good dame. 1873 WILLIAMS & JONES *Somerset Gloss.*, **Plough-path*, bridle-path. 1547 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 45 Et de x s. vj d. de redditibus vocatis *Plowe pence accidentibus hoc anno. 1608 ARMIN *Nest Ninn.* (1842) 33 Enuy makes them sterril of all good manners, as the lawyer the poore clyant's plow pence, the cittie the country commodities. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 46 The *Plough pin and Collar-links..the *Plough-pillow and Boulster. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 248 The *Plough-Plane ..is used for sinking a groove in a board, by taking away a solid in the form of a rectangular prism. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Plow-point*, a detachable share at the extreme front end of the plow-body. 1891 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer* 39, I made two or three unsuccessful attempts to get the plough point into the hard frozen ground. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 96 Mi *plouh-pote [*v. r.* plowbat, *B.* ploughwes foot, plow-pote, *C.* IX. 64 plouh-lot, plowbat] schal be my pyk and posshen atte Rootes, And helpe my coltre to kerue and close þe vorwes. *c* 1350 *Nominale Gall.-Angl.* 148 (E. E. T. S.) Man doth a *plou-reste in the bem. 1613 MARKHAM *Eng. Husbandm.* iii. B iij b, The Plough-rest .. is a small peece of woode, which is fixt at one end in the further nicke of the Plough head, and the other end to the Ploughs right-hand hale. 1552 HULOET, *Ploughe ryst [*printed* ryft], *bura, buris*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 284/2 A *Plughe schakille. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 3 The *ploughe sheth is a thyn pece of drye woode, made of oke, that is set fast in a morteys in the plough beame, and also in to the sharebeame, the whiche is the keye and the chiefe bande of all the plough. 1465 *Norfolk Deed* (Anct. Deeds, P. R. O. IV. 68 No. 6678) *Plowsilver. 1675 W. JONES *Reports* 280 In some places they have Plough-silver and Reap-silver, which is Socage Tenure now turned into Money. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.*, *Plow-silver*, in former times, was money paid by some tenants, in lieu of service to plough the lord's lands. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 493 This the ploughman does with his plough-staff, or shaft of his *plough spade. 1613 MARKHAM *Eng. Husbandm.* iii. B iij, The *Plough spindels,..are two small round peeces of woode, which coupleth together the bales. 1558 PHAER *Æneid.* III. H ij b, The wayne, the *plowstar, and the seuen that stormes and tempests pourts [*Æn.* III. 516 Arcturum pluviasque Hyadas geminosque Triones]. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 87 Thee lights starrye noting in globe celestial hanging: Thee seun stars stormy, twise told, thee plowstar eke Arcture. 1820 *Sporting Mag.* VI. 283 Youth dragging a plough, who, as they officiate for oxen, are called *plough-stots. 1893 *Whitby Gaz.* 8 Dec. 2/5 It would seem as though the spirit of the Plough Stots is waning and that for some reason or other they are losing interest in their annual excursions into the town. *c* 1350 *Nominale Gall.-Angl.* 158 (E. E. T. S.) *I apparayle pur charue..*Plowestryngges. 1649 *Plough-throck [see *plough-chip*]. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. CCXXII. (1516) 143/2 *margin*, A knyghts fee shuld welde clx. acres, and that is demed for a *ploughe tyll in a yere. 1597–1602 *Transcript W. Riding Sessions Rolls* 104 Every person occupying a *plough tilth of land. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* lxxiv, I held my *plough-tree just the same as if no King or Queen had ever come to spoil my..hand. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 56 It may be done by one Plough making of a deep Furrow, and another following in the same Furrow, or by *Plough-trenching, which is for a Plough to make a deep Furrow, and to have eight or ten Men with Spades to follow the Plough, and making the Trench a spit deeper. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 174 Instead of digging it with the spade, I plough trenched it at least eighteen inches deep. 1465 MARG. PASTON in *P. Lett.* II. 183 He had a plowe goyng in your lond in Drayton, and ther your seyd servaunts ..toke hys *plowe ware, that ys to say ij marys. *Ibid.* 184 Ther was taken a playnt ayenst hem for takyng of the forseyd plowarre at Drayton. 1827 CLARE *Sheph. Cal.* 156 On *Plough-witch-Monday, I was in the barn. 18.. E. SMITH *MS. Collect. Warwicks. Words* (E. D. D.), Down to 1874 .. the plough witches presented themselves on the evening of Plough Monday, with faces painted white, and marked out hideously in red or black lines. 1860 *N. & Q.* 2nd Ser. IX. 381/2 The mummers are called '*Plough-witchers', and their ceremony '*Plough-witching'.

Plough, *sb.*[2] *slang.* [f. PLOUGH *v.* 8.] The act or fact of rejecting a candidate in an examination.

1853 READE *Hard Cash* ii. I. 52 It is only out of Oxford a plough is thought much of. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Nov. 10/1 In the .. Bar examination, the percentage of ploughs is..9 per cent...ploughed in Roman Law, and 20 per cent. in Constitutional History. 1899 *Ibid* 1 June 10/1 There has been the usual plough in the final of about 36 per cent.

Plough, plow (plau), *v.* Forms: 5–6 **plowghe** (5 *north.* **plugh(e)**, 5–7 **plowe**, 6– **plow** (*Sc.* **plew**), (6–7) 8– **plough.** (Etym. pa. pple. 6 **plowen.**) [f. PLOUGH *sb.*[1] So MDu., Du. *ploegen*, MLG., LG. *plogen*, MHG. *phlugen*, Ger. *pflügen*, ON. *plógja*. In 16–17th c. the sb. was normally *plough* and the vb. *plow*(*e*, repr. ME. types *ploh*, *plogen* or *plowen* (cf. *enough*, *enow* = OE. *genóh*, *genógə*); so mod. Sc. *pleuch* sb., *pleuw* vb.; but the spelling *plough* occurs also for the verb in 16–17th c., and became usual in England during the 18th c., when sb. and vb. were levelled in form; in U. S. they have both become *plow*.]

1. a. *trans.* To make furrows in and turn up (the earth) with a plough, especially as a preparation for sowing; also *absol.* to use a plough.

c 1420–40 Plowynge [see PLOUGHING *vbl. sb.* 1]. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* ii. 54 That we had ployde [?plogde] this land. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 284/2 To Plowghe (*A.* Plugh), *arare*. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 2 It is conuenyent that they be plowen and sowen. 1530 PALSGR. 660/2, I wyll ploughe all the lande I have in your towne to yere. 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* IV. 181 As much as 2. oxen could plow. 1611 COTGR., *Charrué*, a Plough. *Charruër*, to till, eare, plow. *Charrué*, tilled, plowed. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 133 Once Ploughing the Land..will..be sufficient. 1759 tr. *Duhamel's Husb* I. vii. (1762) 17 It is plowed into high ridges with a strong plough. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 361 As much land as a yoke of oxen could plough in one day. 1816 W. SMITH *Strata Identif.* 12 When wet and fresh plowed. 1826 SCOTT *Old Mort.* vii, I am no clear if I can pleugh [*error for* plew] ony place but the Mains and Muckle-whame. 1880 *Scribner's Mag.* 215 They have plowed and fitted for grain-growing 3,000 acres.

b. With resultant object: To make (a furrow, ridge, line) by ploughing.

1589 *Pasquil's Ret* C j b, God shall..punish euery forrow they haue plowed vpon his backe. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) I. 286/2 By casting, that is, by ploughing two ridges together beginning at the furrow that separates them. 1810 AMOS *Ess. Agric. Mach.* ii. 18 [A machine] for ploughing Furrows nine by five inches square.

2. *intr.* (or *absol.*) To use the plough, work as a ploughman, till the ground.

1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xx. 4 A sloufhfull body wyl not go to plowe for colde. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. i. 71 The Cockle of Rebellion, Insolence, Sedition, which we our selues haue plowed for, sow'd. 1611 BIBLE *Job* i. 14 The oxen were plowing [COVERDALE a plowinge], and the asses feeding beside them. — 1 *Cor.* ix. 10 That hee that ploweth, should plow in hope. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* 2 Tim ii. 6 The Husbandman must labour (plow, sow, &c.) before he reap and gather the Fruit. 1847 L. HUNT *Jar of Honey* (1848) 197 Twenty-three pair of oxen were ploughing together within a square of thirty acres. 1868 RUSKIN *Arrows of Chace* (1880) II. 109 A man taught to plough, row or steer well,..[is] already educated in many essential moral habits.

b. *intr.* in pass. sense (of land): To bear or stand ploughing (easily, well, etc.); to prove (tough, etc.) in the ploughing.

1762 MILLS *Syst. Pract. Husb.* I. 152 It ploughed very tough, and the cattle mired in some places. 1847 *Trnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. II 571 The land generally ploughs up in a friable state. 1864 *Ibid.* XXV. II. 528 The clover-lands.. ploughed remarkably well.

3. *trans.* By extension: To furrow as by ploughing; to gash, tear up, scratch (any surface). Often *plough up*: see 9 e.

1588, etc. [see 9 e]. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* II 84 Th' insidious Swain .. Fell prone and plough'd the Dust 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 50 His dog .. snatches up the drifted snow With ivory teeth, or ploughs it with his snout. 1856 J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* i. 2 The Bagradas..ploughed the rich and yielding mould with its rapid stream.

b. With resultant object, as *course*, *line*.

1831 SCOTT *Cast. Dang.* iii, The course which the river had ploughed for itself down the valley. 1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* 14 It was the stones fallen from Snowdon peak into the half-liquid lake of ice above, which ploughed those furrows. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* II. i. (1875) 51 The line-engraver . month after month, ploughs slowly his marvellous lines.

c. *intr.* To move through soft ground, snow, etc., furrowing it.

1847 LE FANU *T. O'Brien* 209 Drenched in inky slime.. Miles Garrett ploughed and floundered to the other side. 1876 A. H. GREEN *Phys. Geol.* IV. § 5 (1877) 160 Icebergs which after they had run aground and ploughed into the bottom [of the deposits of boulder clay]. 1894 FEEN *In Alpine Valley* II. 246 Deane came ploughing through the snow up to the window.

4. *fig.* Of a ship, boat, swimming animal, etc.: To cleave the surface of the water. Chiefly *poet.*

a. *trans.*

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* v. i. 53 'Tis thou that rigg'st the Barke, and plow'st the Fome 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* I. XXXVI, Vain men..who plough the seas, With dangerous pains, another Earth to finde. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 24 Once again committing ourselves to the Sea, we ploughed deeper Water. *a* 1732 GAY *Fables* II. viii. 25 When naval traffic plows the main. 1782 COWPER *Loss Royal George* x, He and his eight hundred Shall plough the wave no more. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xvi. 216 The river was ploughed by porpoises, and the shore crowded with aquatic birds.

b. With resultant object, as *course*, *way*.

1696 PRIOR *To the King* 56 On .. Britain's joyful sea, Behold, the monarch ploughs his liquid way. 1780 COWPER *Table-t.* 522 Give me the line [of verse] that plows its stately course Like a proud swan, conquering the stream by force. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xviii. 228 Ploughing its way with irresistible march through the crust of an investing sea. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* ii, The steamer .ploughed her way across the blue and rushing waters of the Minch.

c. *intr.*

1850 LYELL *2nd Visit U. S.* II. 154 These streams..spread out into broad superficial sheets or layers, which the keels of vessels plough through. 1867 *Good Cheer* 8 He had 'ploughed over many a stormy sea'. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 117/1 A few tugs plowing up stream left behind them wakes.

5. *trans. fig.* To furrow (the face, brow, etc.) deeply with wrinkles; also with resultant object.

1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* v. iii, Has fifteen years so plew'd A wrinkled face that you have often view'd. 1742

Pope *Dunc.* iv. 404 Before them march'd that awful Aristarch; Plough'd was his front with many a deep Remark. 1818 Byron *Ch. Har.* iv. xlii, Italia! .. On thy sweet brow is sorrow plough'd by shame. 1837 Wheelwright tr. *Aristophanes* I. 56 *note*, Her face .. rough, and ploughed with wrinkles. 1857 Holland *Bay Path* xix. 218 Jealousy and pride..ploughed no furrows across her brow.

b. To obliterate by ploughing wrinkles.

1818 Byron *Mazeppa* v, A port, not like to this ye see, But smooth, as all is rugged now; For time, and care, and war, have plough'd My very soul from out my brow.

6. In various figurative applications of the primary and transferred senses.

1535 Coverdale *Job* iv. 8 Those that plowe wickednesse.. and sowe myschefe, they reape ye same. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 342 The soyle of his inuention, memorie, and iudgement, is so ordinarily ploughed with practise and experience. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* ii. ii. 233 Royall Wench: She made great Cæsar lay his sword to bed, He ploughed her, and she cropt. 1607 — *Cor.* v. iii. 34 Let the Volces Plough Rome, and harrow Italy. 1608 — *Per.* iv. vi. 154. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Ecclus.* vii. 13 Plowe not a lie [Vulg. *noli arare mendacium*] agaynst thy brother. 1624 Ford *Sun's Darling* ii. i, Beckon the rumis in; the country-gray Seldom ploughs treason. 1652 Milton *Sonn. Cromwell*, Cromwell..who through a cloud..To peace and truth thy glorious way hast plough'd. 1838 Emerson *Addr. Camb. Mass.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 193 Jesus..whose name is not so much written as ploughed into the history of this world. 1884 Miss F. P. Cobbe in *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 805 Out of hearts ploughed by contrition spring flowers.

b. *intr.* To proceed laboriously or doggedly, to labour, to plod.

1891 C. T. C. James *Rom. Rigmarole* 40 He never ceased speaking... In a monotonous tone, he ploughed solemnly onward, oblivious. 1897 Flandrau *Harvard Episodes* 30 He could. fancy himself ploughing doggedly in self-defence through an incredible number of courses in history.

7. Applied to mechanical processes: cf. Plough *sb.*[1] 5. a. *Bookbinding.* To cut with a 'plough' or plough-press.

1873 E. Spon *Workshop Receipts* Ser. I. 395/2 The cutting press stands on a hollow frame..which..receives the paper shavings as they are ploughed off.

b. *Carpentry.* To cut or plane (a groove, rabbet) with a 'plough'. Also *intr.*

1805 [see Ploughing 1 b]. 1866 G. Macdonald *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xiii, The carpenter .. was ploughing away at a groove 1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 104 A groove being ploughed under the over-hanging edge to cause the rain to drip clear of the wall.

c. To cut or gash (mackerel, etc.) so as to give it a better appearance: cf. Crimp *v.*[1] 4. *U. S.*

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

8. *Univ. slang.* To reject (a candidate) as not reaching the pass standard in an examination: a slang substitute for *pluck* in this sense (Pluck *v.* 7).

1853 'C. Bede' *Verdant Green* II. xi, It's impossible for them to plough me. 1863 Reade *Hard Cash* Prol. 16 That ..adds to my chance of being ploughed for smalls... 'Ploughed' is the new Oxfordish for 'plucked'. 1883 *Times* 1 June 4 My young friend was undeservedly ploughed.

9. With *advbs.*; mostly *trans.*

a. *Plough around*: *lit.* in reference to stumps left in cultivated land; *fig.* to make tentative approaches, feel one's way. *U. S. political slang.*

1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* II. III. lxx. 557 The more skilful leaders begin (as it is expressed) to 'plough around' among the delegations of the newer..States.

b. *Plough down*: to throw or thrust down by ploughing. Also *fig.*

1765 A. Dickson *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 126 On a part of a field where whins were plowed down. 1877 Black *Green Past.* xxix, Any of which would be ploughed down by this huge vessel.

c. *Plough in, plough into the land*: to embed or bury in the soil (manure, vegetation, etc.) by ploughing. Also *fig.*

1764 *Museum Rust.* II. 172 When a farmer intends to plow in his vetches, I would..advise him to do it some weeks before he sows his wheat. 1847 *Trnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. i. 62 Others spread the dung on the surface and plough it in. 1895 B. Sedgwick in *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Sept. 4/3 He ploughed his capital into the land, and it never came out.

d. *Plough out*: to dig or thrust out (of the ground) with the plough; hence, to disinter, dig out; to root out, eradicate, cast out, tear out, remove with violence; also, to excavate or hollow out by or as by ploughing (cf. 3 b).

1643 Milton *Divorce* II. xx. Wks. 1851 IV. 118 God loves not to plow out the heart of our endeavours with over-hard and sad tasks. *a* 1645 Habington *Surv. Worc.* in *Worc. Hist. Soc. Proc.* III. 504 Ploughed out of obscure antiquities I will now use the true name. 1863 Lyell *Antiq. Man* xiv. (ed. 3) 266 A third period when the marine boulder drift formed in the middle period was ploughed out of the larger valleys by a second set of glaciers. 1886 A. Winchell *Walks Geol. Field* 54 These North-American rivers have plowed out channels whose deep walls rise as high as the smoke from the steamers.

e. *Plough up*: to break up (ground) by ploughing; to throw or cast up, eradicate (roots, weeds) with the plough; to cut up roughly, excavate, furrow or scratch deeply, by any similar action.

1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* iv. ii. 87 Sooner this sword shall plough thy bowels vp. 1602 Bp. W. Barlow *Serm. Paules Cross* 45 For he .. hath plowed vp my hart. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* iv. xii. 38 Let Patient Octavia plough thy visage vp With her prepared nailes. 1718 Lowth *Comm. Jer.* iv. 3 The Prophet..exhorts them to Repentance and Reformation under the Metaphor of Plowing up their fallow Ground. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 172 The wild boar plows it (the earth) up like a furrow, and does irreparable damage in the cultivated lands. 1827 W. Selwyn *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1245 If..the owner of a close over which there is a right of way plough up the way, and assign a new way. *a* 1895 Ld. C. E. Paget *Autobiog.* i. (1896) 8 Her decks were literally ploughed up with grape shot.

10. Phrases. a. *To plough with any one's heifer* (*ox*, †*calf*) after *Judges* xiv. 18. See also Heifer 1 b. (In quot. 1632, app. to be yoked together with.)

1535 Coverdale *Judg.* xiv. 18 Yf ye had not plowed with my calfe [1611 heifer], ye shulde not haue founde out my ryddle. 1584 G. B. *Beware the Cat* Ded., I doubt whether M. Stremer will be contented that other men ploughe with his oxen. 1632 Massinger *City Madam* II. iii, I wil undertake To find the north passage to the Indies sooner Than plough with your proud heifer.

b. *To plough the sands*: a frequent type of fruitless labour. Also *to plough the air.*

1590 Greene *Never too late* Wks. (Grosart) VIII. 166 With sweating browes I long haue plowde the sands.. Repent hath sent me home with emptie hands. 1647 Jer. Taylor *Lib. Proph.* Ep. Ded. 5 That I had as good plow the Sands, or till the Aire, as perswade such Doctrines, which destroy mens interests. 1775 Wesley *Jrnl.* 15 Nov., I preached at Dorking. But still I fear we are ploughing upon the sand: we see no fruit of our labours. 1894 Asquith *Sp. at Birmingham* 21 Nov., All our time, all our labour, and all our assiduity is as certain to be thrown away as if you were to plough the sands of the seashore, the moment that the Bill reaches the Upper Chamber.

Hence **Ploughed, plowed** *ppl. a.*

1535 Coverdale *Jer.* iv. 26 The plowed felde was become waist. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Refl.* iv. ii. (1848) 173 We began to traverse certain plow'd Lands. 1759 B. Martin *Nat. Hist. Eng.* II. *Herts.* 15 The Surface of every Plowed Field. 1815 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 619 When ploughed lands are to be laid down for meadow or pasture.

Plou·ghable, plow·able, *a.* [f. Plough *v.* + -able.] Capable of being ploughed; arable.

1570 Levins *Manip.* 3/10 Plowable, *arabilis.* 1611 Cotgr., *Arable*, earable, ploughable, tillable. 1778 [W. Marshall] *Minutes Agric., Digest* 25 Light Soils are plowable at a small expence. 1864 Carlyle *Frdk. Gt.* xv. xii. (1872) VI. 87 There may be patches ploughable for rye.

Plou·gh-a·lms, plow-alms. Now *Hist.* [f. Plough *sb.*[1] + Alms; repr. OE. *sulh-ælmessan.*]

A church-due in Old English times and later, consisting of one penny per annum for each plough or plough-land.

[*a* 1000 *Laws of Edmund* I. c. 2 (Schmid) Be teoðungum and ciric-sceattum. Þeoðunge we beheodaþ ælcum cri-stenum men be his cristendome, and cyric-sceat, and Romfeoh, and sulh-ælmessan.] 1291-2 in Dugdale *Monast. Angl.* (1682) I. 256 De qualibet caruca juncta inter Pascha et Pentecostem unum denarium, qui dicitur ploualmes. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xi. (1739) 20 Another Income arose from the Plough, and under the name of Plough-Alms. 1844 Lingard *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. iv. 174 *Plough-alms*, a penny from every land, which was yearly offered, &c.

Plou·gh-beam, plow-. The central longitudinal beam or bar of timber or iron in a plough, to which the other principal parts are attached.

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 569/21 *Burris*, the plowebeme. 14.. *Nom.* ibid. 724/27 *Hec buris*, a plughbeme. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 3 The ploughe beame, is the longe tree aboue, the whiche is a lytel bente. 1613 Markham *Eng. Husbandm.* iii. B ij, The first member thereof, as being the strongest and most principallest peece of timber belonging to the same, is called the Plough beame, being a large long peece of timber much bending. 1727 Bradley *Compl. Body Husb.* 41 The plough-beam, about seven foot long, and five inches square, from the tail..to the coulter.., and then tapers to three inches and half. 1884 *Longm. Mag.* Feb. 403 An elm..to fashion into a plough-beam.

fig. 1607 J. Carpenter *Plaine Mans Plough* 206 The Plough Beame of Impietie is, the repletion of bread..and luxurie.

Plou·ghbote, ploughboot, plow-. *Hist.* [f. Plough *sb.*[1]; see Boot *sb.*[1] 5 b.] In *Old Law*, The wood or timber which the tenant had a right to cut for making and repairing ploughs and other agricultural implements.

1531 in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 103 My dwyllyng house..wythsufficyent housebote, heybote, fyrebote, ploughbote growyng upon any growne belonging unto the said house. 1567 in F. J. Baigent *Crondal Rec.* (1891) 166 Wood .. for ploughe-boote, hedge-boote, fyar-boote, .. and harrowe-boote. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 285 Fell Trees for Mechanick uses; as Plough-boot, Cart-boot, &c. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. iii. 35 Plough-bote and cart-bote are wood to be employed in making and repairing all instruments of husbandry.

Plou·gh-boy, plow-boy. A boy who leads the team of oxen or horses that draw a plough; hence, a boy of the rustic labouring class.

1569 *Lanc. Wills* (1857) II. 254 To every ploughe boy and other boyes servinge within my house sixe shillinges eighte pence. 1724 Watts *Logic* I. vi. § 4 A ploughboy, that has ..seen nothing but thatched houses, and his parish church, is naturally led to imagine that thatch belongs to the very nature of a house. 1818 Cobbett *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 255 If I do not, by the means of that Grammar, enable any Plough-Boy of sound mind to write English as correctly in one year [etc.]. 1903 *Spectator* 28 Nov. 903/2 The plough-boy figures on the prehistoric rock carvings of the Maritime Alps,.. using the goad, while the ploughman guides the plough...With the use of horses the ploughboy has disappeared, except where the land is so heavy that he has to lead the extra horse.

Plou·gh-dri·ver, plow-. [Cf. Da. *plov-driver.*] One who drives the beasts drawing a plough.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 284/2 A Ploghe dryfer, *stigarius.* 1552 Huloet, Ploughe dryver, *ingarius.* 1609 Dekker *Wonderfull Yeare* Wks. (Grosart) I. 115 Those misbeleeuing Pagans, the plough-drivers. 1699 O. Heywood *Diaries*, etc. (1881) II. 262 The plow-holder left the plow..the plow-driver at last came to them. 1822 Sir J. Sinclair *Syst. Husb. Scot.* I. 343 Horses .. were herded..on the pasture land, by the boys then employed as plough drivers.

Plougher, plower (plau·er). [f. Plough *v.* + -er[1]. In ON. *plógari*, LG. *ploger*, Du. *ploeger*, Ger. *pflüger.*] One who ploughs; a ploughman. Also in *transf.* and *fig.* senses.

c 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 10 Parchemente makers, skynners, and plowers. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* cxxviii. [cxxix.] 3 The plowers plowed vpon my backe, & made longe forowes. 1548-9 Latimer *Ploughers* (Arb.) 17 Now I shal tel you who be the plowers. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* xviii. 685 Ploughers not few, There driving to and fro their sturdy teams. 1869 *Daily News* 30 Aug., The ploughers of dangerous seas, or the occupiers of troubled frontiers. 1880 *Dorothy* 34 Now was the autumn come, and ploughers went forth to their ploughing.

b. *Comb.* † **Plou·gher-band,** some part of the harness of a plough.

1404 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 398, iij plogherbandis.

† **Plou·gh-foot, plow-.** *Obs.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *plog-fot.*] In a wheelless plough, an adjustable piece of wood or iron, attached to the front of the beam, regulating the depth of the ploughing: see quots.

It is doubtful however whether the *plow-fote* in Piers Plowman had this meaning; the variant reading *plow-bat* and the context point rather to its identity with *plough-staff.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. vi. 105 My plow-fote shal be my pyk-staf and picche atwo þe rotes, And helpe my culter to kerue and clense þe forwes [*v. rr. A.* plouh-pote, plowbat; *B.* plow-pote, ploughwes foot; *C.* plouh-fot, plowbat]. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 3 The plough fote is a lyttell pece of wodde, with a croked ende set before in a morteys in the ploughe beame, sette fast with wedges, to dryue vppe and downe, and it is a staye to order, of what depenes the ploughe shall go. 1613 Markham *Eng. Husbandm.* iii. B iv b, Plough foote, .. the vse of it is to glue the Plough earth, or put it from the earth, as you please. 1707 W. Baxter *Gloss Antiq. Rom.* etc. (1731) 406 Tho' our Translation..makes Samgar to have slain six hundred Men with an Ox-goad: The LXX say it was *ἐν τῷ ἀροτρόποδι*, which..is *Dentale*, or the Plow-foot.

† **Plou·gh-gang.** *Sc. Obs.* [f. Plough *sb.*[1] + Gang *sb.*[1] (app. a late formation on analogy of *ox-gang*).] A measure of arable land; by Jamieson taken as a synonym of *plough-gate.*

(The statements of its extent differ widely, and may point to different local uses: quot. 1793 makes it 13 acres, i. e. one eighth of a carucate or plough-land, and so = ox-gang; quot. 1748 makes it half a carucate; Jamieson, if his 'one plough' means the original plough and team of eight oxen, identifies it with the carucate; but he may have meant a modern two-horse plough. See next for a fourth value.)

1748 W. Cullen *Let.* in *Life* (1832) I. 69 As much [ground] as may employ four horses or what we call a plough-gang. 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scott., Perth.* V. 56 The number of plough-gangs, in the hands of tenants, is about 141⅞.. reckoning 13 acres of arable land to each plough-gang. 1808 Jamieson, *Pleuch-gang, Plough-gang*, as much land as can be properly tilled by one plough...We also use the phrase a *pleuch* of land in the same sense. [Apparently an erroneous statement.]

Plough-gate, plow- (plou·gə't). *north. Eng.* and *Sc.* Now only *Hist.* [f. as prec. + Gate *sb.*[2]; cf. *ox-gate.*] Originally, perhaps the same as Plough-land (and hence commonly used by Scottish antiquarian writers to render *carrucata*); but in later times apparently applied to a much smaller quantity of land.

Jamieson says: 'A plough-gate or plough-gang of land is now [1825] understood to include about forty Scots acres [= 50] Imperial acres] at an average. Fife.'

1565 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) I. 235, I bequyethe vnto my said Wyfe during hir Lyfe naturall my toure in Brankston wt the two plewegait of Land And all other comoditis thento belongyng. 1789 Pilkington *View Derby.* II. 77 The charter of Edward II .. grants the canons at Calke possession of a plough-gate of land in Leke. 1792 *Statist. Acc. Scott.* I. 122-2 There are 56 plough-gates and a half in the parish [Innerwick]. 1799 J. Robertson *Agric. Perth* 392 A number of plough-gates in one village, or several tenants about one plough, having their land mixed with one another, is a great bar to the improvement of any country. 1806 *Gazetteer Scot.* (ed. 2) 412/1 The island [Papa Westray] ..is divided into 24 ploughgates of land, and contains about 240 inhabitants. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xii, The defences proponed say, that *non constat* at this present what is a plough-gate of land, whilk uncertainty is sufficient to elide the conclusions of the libel. 1872 E. W. Robertson *Hist. Ess.* 135 The agricultural measurement in Scotland upon which the *regium gildum* was levied..was the Ploughgate, or carucate of 104 acres.

† **Plou·gh-gear, plow-.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + Gear *sb.*] The appurtenances of a plough: = next.

1418-19 in *Cal. Proc. Chanc. Q. Eliz.* (1827) I. Introd. 16 The abbot and the convent..ledeth a wey from his parsonage his plogh yren and his plogh and his plogh gere. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 5 It is necessarye for hym, to lerne to make his yokes, oxe bowes, stooles, and all maner of plough geare. 1566 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) I. 263 All my Waynes and wayneger all my plewes and plewgeire to be dewyded equalle betwyxt them. 1584 *Knaresborough Wills* (Surtees) I. 145 Plowes and plowe geare.

Plough-graith (plau·greɪθ). *Sc.* [f. as prec. + GRAITH *sb.*] The harness and equipment of a plough.

1569 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 62 Tuke away his plewch grayth. 1597 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI*, c. 89 (heading) Destroyers of pleuch-graith [*body of act* pleuchgeire]. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* iv, There was not a corner of the farm fit for any thing but to break plough-graith, and kill cattle. 1828 — *F. M. Perth* ii, Locks and bars, plough-graith and harrow-teeth!

Plou·gh-ha·ndle, plow-. [Cf. Da. *plov-handel.*] One of the two handles or stilts of a plough.

Some forms of plough had only one handle, esp. where the soil was light.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 284/2 A Ploghe handylle, *stiua.* 1530 PALSGR. 256/1 Plowe handell, *mancha.* 1853 J. STEVENSON tr. *Ch. Historians Eng.* I. 611 Directing the plough-handle, or working iron.

Plough-head, plow-. [f. PLOUGH *sb.*[1] + HEAD *sb.* Cf. OHG. *pflogis-houbit.*]

†1. The share-beam of a plough; a wooden frame to which the share was fixed. *Obs.*

1453-4 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 150, ij plogheuedez. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 284/2 A Ploghe hede, *dentale.* 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 2 In Sommersetshyre..the sharbeame, that in many places is called the ploughe hedde, is foure or fyue foote longe, and it is brode and thynne. 1613 MARKHAM *Eng. Husbandm.* iii. B ij b, The Plough head ..is a flat peece of timber, almost three foote in length if it be for clay ground, otherwise shorter, of breadth seauen inches.

2. The front part of a plough: see quots.

1733 TULL *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* xxi. 301 The Plow-Head contains the two Wheels A, B. 1864 WEBSTER, *Plow-head, Plough-head*, the draught-iron at the end of the beam of a plow. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Plow-head*, the *clevis* of a plow. That part to which the draft is attached

Ploughing, plowing (plau·iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PLOUGH *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the verb PLOUGH; the result of this, a ploughed furrow.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 73 In deluyng al, or plowyng, or dichynge. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 405/2 Plowynge, or erynge, *aratio.* 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 8 In all maner of plowynge, se that thy eye, thy hande, and thy fote do agree, and be alwaye redy one to serue a-nother. 1648 MILTON *Observ. Art. Peace* xxii, One [Act] prohibiting the plowing with Horses by the Tail. 1763 MILLS *Pract. Husb.* II. 197 On sounding the plowings, I found them deeper. 1864 D. G. MITCHELL *Wet Days at Edgewood* 38 Columella urges, like Cato, frequent ploughings.

b. *Carpentry.* The planing of a groove with a 'plough'; the groove so made.

1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 47 It is a good method to..unite the different planks by ploughing and tonguing. 1837 WHITTOCK, etc. *Bk. Trades* (1842) 103 Grooving or ploughing, by which a narrow channel is excavated out of the thickness of the timber.

c. *Univ slang.* The rejection of a candidate in an examination; plucking.

1882 EMMA J. WORBOISE *Sissie* xxxiv, He just escaped plucking or ploughing—I forget which Dr. Heavisides said —'by the skin of his teeth'.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *ploughing-team, -time*; **ploughing-day**: see quot.; **ploughing-iron** = PLOUGH-IRON; **ploughing-land, ground**, arable land; **ploughing-match**, a competitive exhibition of ploughing.

1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, **Ploughing-day*, the day on which the farmer who has taken a new farm asks, and receives, the assistance of his neighbours' Draughts in getting the necessary ploughing done. 1755 *N. Jersey Archives* XIX. 483 The whole is good Meadow and *Plowing Ground. 1636 MASSINGER *Bashf. Lover* I. ii, In a cause like this, The husbandman would change his *ploughing-irons To weapons of defence. 1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2977/4 A Farm, containing near 160 Acres of Land... most *plowing Land, ..with the advantage of Commoning. 1812 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Husb. Scot.* I. 196 The original *ploughing matches were warmly patronized by Mr. Erskine of Mar. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) II. 25 Vexed to see such waste made upon their estates, in *plowing time especially. 1896 MANNING in *Cath. Mag.* Mar. 187 The next three or four years of your life .. are like the ploughing time and the sowing-time in the year.

Plough-iron, plow- (plau·ai ɐin). [f. PLOUGH *sb.*[1] + IRON *sb.* So ON. *plóg-járn*, plough-iron, plough-share, Da. *plov-jærn*, LG. *plōg-īsen* (Doorn.), Du. *ploeg-ijzer*, OHG. *pflug-ysen*, Ger. *pflugeisen* coulter, also ploughshare.] Any iron part of a plough, *esp.* in *pl.*, the coulter and share.

1418-19 [see PLOUGH-GEAR]. 1458 *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* VI. 425 Pro aratris, harpicis, et ferro, et factura de plwe irnys. 1523 FITZHERB *Husb.* § 2 In Buckyngham shyre, are plowes made of an nother maner, and also other maner of ploughe-yrons. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 187/1 In passing barefooted ouer certeine hot shares or plough irons, according to the law *Ordalium.* 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VII. vii. 35 Yet in his time he wrought as well as playd, That by his plough-yrons mote right well appeare. 1792 J. LEARMONT *Poems* 120 To the plough irons turn'd the hostile spear. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 397 It is.. more economical to sharpen the plough-irons every day.

Plou·gh-jo·gger, plow-. One who jogs or pushes a plough; a ploughman. (*humorous* or *contemptuous.*)

1605 ARMIN *Foole upon F.* (1880) 23 A Country Plow Jogger ..secretly stole a peece of Shoomakers waxe,..and coming behind him, clapt him on the head. 1658 CLEVELAND *Rustic Rampant* Wks. (1687) 429 A medley..of Botchers, Coblers,..Draymen,..and Plough-joggers. *c* 1787 in *Q. Rev.* Jan. (1882) 66 He was..a plain man..who begged to say a few words to his 'brother plough-joggers'.

Plough-land, plow-land (plau·lænd). [f. PLOUGH *sb.*[1] + LAND *sb.*: cf. OE. *sullung*, a derivative of *sulh* plough, used in a similar sense in Kent and elsewhere. For the form, cf. ON. *plógs-land* (= plough's land), Sw. *plogland* an acre; and, in sense 2, Du. *ploegland*, Ger. *pflugland.*]

1. *Hist.* The name used in the northern and eastern counties of England, after the Norman Conquest, for the unit of assessment of land, based upon the area capable of being tilled by one plough-team of eight oxen in the year: corresponding to the HIDE of the south and south-west (with which it was often equated), and, like it, embracing originally the meadow and pasture-land, and other necessary appurtenances of the holding.

In Domesday Bk. and other records in Latin, this unit is expressed by *carrucata* (=AF. *carue*, ONF. *caruee*, F. *charuée*, CARUCATE) a derivative of *carruca* plough, while the *hide* is rendered *hida.* It is not possible to say whether 'plough-land' was a translation of *carrucata* or the converse; but we have no instance of the word before the end of the 13th c., and *plough* itself appears first in the 12th. The fact that the counties in which the *carrucata* was the unit of assessment are precisely those in which Danish influence prevailed, favours the theory that the plough-land was of Norse origin; but there are difficulties. ON. *plógs-land* meant an acre, the normal area ploughed in one day. The extent of the normal plough-land, like that of the hide, is usually given as 120 acres; but in numerous instances it fell short of or exceeded this; the variations being prob. due to attempts to make the areal plough lands correspond with the traditional assessment of the manors, to the inclusion or exclusion of the appurtenances and fallow land, and to local differences in the size of the acre.

The plough-land was divided into 8 ox-gangs, as against the 4 yard-lands or virgates of the hide.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7676 þe king willam..Let enqueri streitliche þoru al engelonde, Hou moni plou lond, & hou moni hiden al so, Were in euerich ssire, and wat hii were wurþ þer to. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 169 þe pris of a plouȝ-lond of penyes so rounde To aparaile þat pyler were pure lytel. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in WT.-Wulcker 796/6 *Hec carucata*, plowlonde. 1555 *Act* 2 & 3 *Phil. & Mary* c. 8. § 2 Every Plow Land in Tillage or Pasture that he shall occupy in the same Parish. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 16 A Knightes fee should conteyne .C.lx. Acres, and that is accompted for a plough land for a yere. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 664/1 Ulster..doth contayne nine thousand plowe-landes, everye of which plow-landes contayneth six score acres, after the rate of 21 foote to every pearche of the sayd acre. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. vii. 60 A Plow-land or Carue of land (*Carrucata terræ*). is said to containe 4 Yard-land at 30 acres to the Yard land. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 5 Hida is all one as a plow-land, viz. as much as a plow can till. 1656 L. SMITH in Sir W. Petty *Down Survey* (1851) 96 The countrey was divided into plowlands, one plowland being great, and another small, as they were in goodness or badness, for many of the plowlands were but seaventy or eighty acres, others are two or three hundred. 1896 M. T. PEARMAN *Hist. Manor Bensington, Oxon.* 10 The hide or plough-land in Preston-Cromarsh, a part of Benson before the Conquest, consisted of one hundred acres.

2. Land, or a plot of land, under cultivation with the plough; arable land.

1530 PALSGR. 256/1 Plowe lande, *terre labouree.* 1548-9 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 17 What sede shuld be sowen in Gods field, in Goddes plough land. 1638 in H. Bond *Hist. of Watertown, Mass.* (1855) II. 997 All the Land lying beyond the Plowland .. shalbe for a Common for Cattle. *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1829) 11 The marquis of Huntly, with his lady, and virgin daughter, was in the ploughlands in harvest. 1771 MRS. GRIFFITH *Hist. Lady Barton* III. 218 It consists of this cottage, a small plough-land, a close for pasture, and a little garden. 1861 W. F. COLLIER *Hist. Eng. Lit.* 122 Soft woodland .and rolling plough land.

Ploughman, plow- (plau·mæn). [Cf. MDu. *ploegh-man.*] A man who follows and guides the plough; often used generically for a farm-labourer or rustic.

1272 *Recds. Leicester* (1899) I. 137 Joh. Carucario (le caruer) Plouman. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 425/182 Huy comen..plouȝ-Man with his Aker-staf, Archer mid bouwe and knyue. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 3 Quab perkyn þe plouȝmon 'I haue an half Aker to herie bi þe heiȝe weye'. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 529 With hym ther was a Plowman was his brother That hadde ylad of dong ful many a fother. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 214 Hurde-men & plew-men rescowid his childer fro þis lyon & þis wulfe. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* viii. 12 To be plowemen to tyll his londe and to be reapers in his haruest. 1548-9 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 19 Because I lyken preachyng to a ploughmans laboure and a prelate to a ploughman. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* i. The plowman homeward plods his weary way. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* II. 321 Unletter'd swains and ploughmen coarse they slight. 1879 SHAIRP *Burns* i. 34 Now [1786] persons of every rank were anxious to become acquainted with the wonderful Ayrshire Ploughman.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (*a*) appositional, as *ploughman lad*, etc.; (*b*) with possessive, **ploughman's fee**: see quot. 1885. **Ploughman's Spikenard**, a plant: see SPIKENARD.

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 694 They are found..among the Pastoral or Plow-men Africans. 1786 BURNS *Scotch Drink* xi, The braunie, bainie, ploughman chiel. 1834 A. CUNNINGHAM *Brit. Lit.* 19 Songs..written by a ploughman lad.

1885 C. I. ELTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 735/1 The strict English primogeniture as applied to the rustic holdings, sometimes called *fief de voiturier* or 'ploughman's fee'.

Plou·ghmanship, plow-. [f. prec. + -SHIP.] The art of the ploughman; skill in ploughing.

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 219 The very mystery of Ploughmanship lyeth upon the knowledge and practice of them. 1778 (W. MARSHALL) *Minutes Agric., Digest* 65 How to set a Plow is perhaps the most difficult lesson on Plowmanship. 1880 *Dorothy* p. xvi, Both he and they were proud of their ploughmanship.

†**Plough-mell, plow-.** *Obs.* [f. PLOUGH *sb.*[1] + MELL *sb.*[1]] A mallet formerly carried on the plough for breaking up large clods; a plough-mallet.

a 1450 *Turn. of Totenham* 151 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 89 The chefe was of a ploo mell, And the schadow of a bell. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 3 Men that be no husbandes,..that knowe not whiche is the ploughe beame, the sharebeame... and the ploughe mal. 1765-94 PERCY *Reliques* (1845) Gloss., *Plowmell*, a small wooden hammer occasionally fixed to the plow, still used in the North; in the Midland counties in its stead is used a plow-hatchet.

Plough-Monday, Plow- (plau·mɒ·ndeɪ). The first Monday after Epiphany, on which, esp. in the N. and E. of England, the commencement of the ploughing season is, or till recently was, celebrated by a procession of disguised ploughmen and boys (*plough bullocks, -jags, -stots, -witchers*, etc.) drawing a plough from door to door.

1542 BALE *Yet a Course* 28 Than ought my lorde [Bonner] to suffre the same selfe ponnyshment..for not sensinge the plowghes vpon Plowgh mondaye. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 180 Plough Monday, next after that Twelftide is past, Bids out with the plough, the woorst husband is last. 1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 4), *Plow-Monday*,. on which day, in the North of England, the Plowmen themselves draw a Plough from door to door, and beg Plow-money to drink. 1892 *Times* 12 Jan. 6/2 Yesterday being 'Plough-Monday', as the first Monday after the Epiphany is called.

Ploughshare, plow- (plau·ʃɛ·ɹ). [Cf. MFl. *ploegh-schere*, Du. *ploeg-schaar.*]

1. The large pointed blade of a plough, which, following the coulter, cuts a slice of earth, and passes it on to the mould-board; = SHARE.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks* III. 136 Men schal welle hor swerde into plowgh-schares. 1535 COVERDALE *Micah* iv. 3 Of their swerdes they shal make plowshares, and sythes off their speares. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* I. 180 If she will go bare footed for her selfe ouer foure ploughe shares,..brennyng and fire hote. *a* 1639 WOTTON *Descr. Country's Recreat.* iv. in *Reliq.* (1651) 532 Wounds are never found, Save what the Plow-share gives the ground. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* III. 540 O'er red hot plough-shares make me skip to please Your dotard fancies! 1857 RUSKIN *Pol Econ. Art* 23 A government which shall have its soldiers of the ploughshare, as well as its soldiers of the sword.

fig. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 168 Final ruin fiercely drives Her ploughshare o'er creation! 1865 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 107 Thou, I say, Althæa, since my father's ploughshare, drawn Through fatal seedland of a female field, Furrowed thy body. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. ix. 301 It is the snout of a glacier that must act the part of a ploughshare.

2. *Anat.* The vomer; = *ploughshare bone* (*a*).

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *ploughshare instinct, line, vaulting*; *ploughshare-shaped* adj.; **plough-share bone** *Anat.*, (*a*) the vomer; (*b*) the pygostyle of a bird.

1831 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) II. 778/2 The *vomer* or plough-share bone is symmetrical, forming the posterior part of the nasal partition. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 291/1 The *Ischio-coccygeus*..extending..to the sides of the plough-share bone. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 18 The terminal ploughshare-shaped vertebrae. *a* 1878 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* (1879) II. 187 This twisting of the surface has received the very appropriate name of ploughshare vaulting. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 465 The caudal vertebræ do not end in a 'ploughshare bone'.

Plough-shoe, plow- (plau·ʃū). A name variously applied, at different times or in different localities, to appliances for covering, protecting, or supporting the ploughshare; see quots.

1377-8 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 387 In yokys, Plushone, harows, cribris, ijs. iiijd. 1405-6 *Ibid.* 222 Pro I sok et plogschone, ijs. jd. 1813 BATCHELOR *Agric.* 162 (E.D.D.) Plough-shoe and ground-wrists, *f.o.* 3*s.* 0*d.* 1893 *S. & Worc. Gloss.*, *Plough-shoe*, a piece of iron fastened to the side of the 'throck' to prevent its wearing away with the friction with the soil. 1901 J. T. FOWLER *Durham Acc. Rolls* Gloss., *Plushone*, plough shoes, sledges placed under ploughs so that they may be drawn along the ground without going in. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, *Plough-shoe*, (*a*) the ironwork upon which the sock is fixed; the casing of iron at the nose or forepart of that part of a plough which enters the ground; also in *pl.*; (*b*) a wooden frame for conveying a plough upon a road. 1906 HONE *Manor & Manorial Records* 106 A plough-shoe (or iron tip for a wooden share).

Plou·gh-staff, plow-. A staff, ending in a small spade or shovel, used by the ploughman to clear the coulter and mould-board from earth, roots, weeds, etc.

1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 2198 Vor ȝe beþ men bet iteȝ to ssofle & to spade, To carltsaf & to plousiaf. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 285/1 A Ploghe staffe, *rudium.* 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 37 A plough beetle, ploughstaff, to further the plough, Great clod to a sunder that breaketh so rough. 1667 O. HEYWOOD *Diaries*, etc. (1883) III. 100 He took up the plowstaff and knockt him down. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* II. 53 High o'er his Head His pond'rous Plough-Staff in both Hands he rais'd. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 425 Fig. 89 represents the plough-staff, another and a necessary article of the movable furniture of the plough.

†**Plou·gh-start, plow-.** *Obs.* [f. PLOUGH *sb.*[1] + START, tail. So MDu. *ploech-staert* (*c* 1415), MFl. *ploegh-steert*, Du. *ploegstaart.*] A plough-handle, plough-tail.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 405/2 Plowstert, *stiua.* 1530 PALSGR. 206/1 Plowe start, *mancha.* 1552 HULOET, Ploughe starte whyche the tylman holdeth, *stiua, a.*

Plou·gh-stilt, plow-. *dial.* [f. as prec. + STILT *sb.*] A plough-handle.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 3. The plough stylte is on the ryghte syde of the ploughe, whan vpon the rest is set, the rest is a lyttell pece of woode, pynned fast vpon the nether ende of the stylt, and to the-shareheame in the farther ende. 1581 *Calr. Laing Charters* (1899) 256 [The sheriff-depute] deliverit the plewsh stilt in the said Davidis handis vpone the arabill grownd thairof. 1822 BEWICK *Mem.* 255 To find him so soon attempt to equal his whistling and singing master at the plough-stilts. 1824 SCOTT *Redgaunt.* Let x, A hand that never held pleugh-stilt or pettle. 1883 *Longm. Mag.* Apr. 645 What farmers want between the plough-stilts are a pair of strong arms.

† **Plou·gh-strake, plow-.** *Obs* [f. as prec. + STRAKE *sb.*] A piece of hoop-iron for strengthening or repairing a plough.

1395 *Cartular. Abb. de Whiteby* (Surtees) II. 618 Pro ii dosan plewstrakys. 1428 in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 5 He bad John Holgate mersshall make ploghstrakes of drosse and landyron yat he sent hym and na osmundes.

† **Plou·gh-swain, plow-.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + SWAIN.] A ploughman.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 17 A labor and a traua'le too plowswayns hertclye welcoom. 1638 SIR T. HAWKINS *Odes Horace* I. iv. (ed. 4) 6 Beasts leave their stals, plough-swaines their Fires forgo.

Plou·gh-tail, plow-. The rear or handles of a plough. Symbolically, the following of the plough, the place of the farm-labourer, farm-labour; as in *at, to, from the plough-tail.*

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 3 The plough-tayle is that the husbande holdeth in his hande. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* IV. 230 They forsooke their generall, and returned home to the plough-taile. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg.* (1721) I *Ess. Georg.* 207 Something of a rustick Majesty, like that of a Roman Dictator at the Plow-Tail. 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 307 P 16 A Man .. who might have done his Country excellent Service at a Plough tail. 17.. BURNS *MS. presented to Mr. Riddel* Wks. (1833) 83/2 He..was bred at a plough-tail. 1831 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 32 The men were all from the ploughtail. 1877 R. C. JEBB *Prim. Grk. Lit.* I. ii. 41 How should the axle-tree of a waggon be made, and what is the best wood for a plough-tail or a pole?

Plou·gh-wise, *a.* [f. PLOUGH *sb.*[1] + -WISE.] Said of writing, the lines of which run alternately from right to left and from left to right; boustrophedon.

1883 I. TAYLOR *Alphabet* II. vii. 33 This was succeeded by βουστροφηδόν, or 'plough-wise' writing.

Plough-wright, plow- (plou·rait). [f. as prec. + WRIGHT.] A maker of ploughs.

1285 in W. P. Baildon *Court Rolls Wakefield* (1901) I 195 Robertus le Plogwryth. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 405/2 Plow wryhte, *carrucarius.* 1562 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* c. 4 § 30 The Art or Occupation of a Smith, Wheel-wright, Plough-wright, Mill-wright, Carpenter. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 191 A plough-wright or plow maker .. cannot work true to a false foundation. 1885 W. RYE *Hist. Norfolk* 117 These Thaxters .. seem to have been blacksmiths and plough-wrights for generations.

Plouh, obs form of PLOUGH *sb.*[1]

Plouk, plook (pluk), *sb.* Forms: 5 **plowke,** 6 **plouke, plucke,** *Sc.* **pluik,** 6–7 **pluke,** 7– **plouk,** 9 **plook.** [Origin obscure: cf. Sc. *plouk, pluke* = PLUG *sb.* Gael. *plu* a lump, knot, bung, tumour, pimple, appears to be from Sc.]

1. A pimple. Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 284/1 A Plowke, *pluscula*; *plusculetus.* 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 168 b, If they [raisins] be layd to with rue .. they heale rede angri nyght ploukes and sores. 1562 — *Baths* 9 b, This bath .. is good .. for scalde heades and pluckes in the heade. 1578 J. MELVILL *Diary* (Wodrow Soc.) 64 The twa men war verie read and tead-lyk faced, for ploukes and lumpes. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* 510 Head plouks and blaines, rub it with the luice and wine. 1589 R. BRUCE *Serm. Isa.* xxxviii. 1–3 (1591) 1 b, A pestilentious byle..stryking out in many heades or in many plukes. 1804 ANDERSON *Cumbld. Ballads.* 106 Aw spatter'd owre wi' reed plouks. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Plooks*, small scabs or blotches.

† 2. A small knob placed a short distance below the brim of a metal vessel for measuring liquids, to show the point of exact measure. *Sc. Obs.*

1599 *Burgh Rec. Stirling* (1887) 93 That all stoupis .. sal be agriatvill in mesour to the jug and stampit with the townis stamp, and that the pluik be benethe the mouth of ilk stoup as followis. 1826 GALT *Lairds* xviii. 163 *note*, Scotch pint-stoups, before the reformation of the imperial measure, were made to hold something more than the standard quantity, but at the point of the true measure a small *papilla* or plook projected, the space between which and the brim was left for an *ad libitum*

Hence † **Plouk, plook** *v.*, *trans.* to furnish (a stoup) with a plouk or measuring-knob.

1580–1 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (Rec. Soc.) I. 83 The treyn stoipis to be plovkit and merkit lykwys.

Plouked, plooked (plu·ked, -it), *a.* *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 5 **plucoid,** 6 **plukkit.** [f. prec. sb. + -ED [2].] Pimpled.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3837 Polidarius was pluccid as a porke fat. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. Prol. 23 Quhat of thir furcis, or Pluto that plukkit duke, Or call on Sibil, deir of a revin sleif? 1847 J. STEWART *Sk. Scottish Char.*, etc. 132 (E.D.D.) Drunkards and sots Wi' their red plookit noses.

Plouky, plooky (plau·ki), *a.* *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 5 **plowkky,** 6 **plowkie,** 8 **plouckie, pluggy, plucky,** 8– **plouky, plooky.** [f. PLOUK *sb.* + -Y.] Pimply, pimpled.

14.. *MS. Linc. Med.* (f. 294 (Cath. Angl. 284) For hyme that is smetyne with his awenne blode, ..and waxes plowkky, and brekes owte. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 361 Abhominable to ony man to se, With plowkie visage, bowdin brow and bre. 1822 GALT *Provost* xxxii. (1868) 95 His face was as plooky as a curran' bun. 1868 *Cleveland Glossary*, *Plooky*, having pimples or small blotches on the surface.

b. *Comb.*, as *plouky-faced.*

17.. F. SEMPILL *Bridal* iii, Plouckie-fac'd Wat in the mill. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* VI. 351 Pluggy fac'd Wat. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Plooky-faced*, pimpled.

Plounce (plauns), *v.* *dial.* [app. ad. OF. *ploncier*, 3rd sing. pr. *plonce* (Godef.), by-form of *plonger* to PLUNGE; cf. also FLOUNCE *v.*[1]] *trans.* and *intr.* To plunge in water or liquid mud; to duck, souse; to flounder. Hence **Plou·nncing** *vbl. sb.*

1631 *Min. Bks. Bor. Crt. Dorchester* 6 May (E. D. D.), Mary Tuxderry, for scoulding at the sergeants..is ordered to be plounced when the wether is warmer. 1634 *Ibid.* 23 May, [Three scolds] to be plounced thrice apiece under the water this present afternoone. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. viii. 219 Aftir halfe an houres plounsing in this Bathing-tub, you will be eas'd of your paine. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 200 Our observation must not launch now into the whirl-pool, or rather plounce into the mudd and quagmire of the people's power and right pretended. *a* 1825 FORBY *Vocab. E. Anglia*, *Plounce*, to plunge with a loud noise. 1883 MRS F. MANN *Parish of Ulby* ii. 27 Wading in after the little rebellious imp, plouncing defiantly a yard or so out of reach.

Plounte, obs. form of PLANT.

Plousio·cracy. *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. πλούσιος rich + -CRACY. The regular romanized form would be *plusio-.*] The rule of the wealthy, plutocracy.

1839 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* I. Pref. 9 To say a word against .. any abuse which a rich man inflicted, or a poor man suffered, was treason against the *Plousiocracy.*

Plout (plaut), *v.* *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also **plowt.** [Origin obscure: perh. onomatopœic: cf. PLOUTER.] *intr.* To fall with a splash or plump; to plunge or splash in water.

1825–80 JAMIESON, *Plout*, to splash or dash, implying both sound and action. 1856 J. BALLANTINE *Dawn of Morning* v, Screaming, pouting, plouting, plashing, Tell of tiny elfins washing. 1867 W S. PLUMER in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xi. 5, 9 Behold Pharaoh..and his horses, plouting and plunging. 1898 N. MUNRO in *Blackw. Mag.* Feb 186/2 A linn .. where the salmon plout in a most wonderful profusion.

Hence **Plout** *sb.*, a heavy fall of rain: = PLUMP *sb.*[3] 3.

1823 W. TENNANT *Cdl. Beaton* IV. iii. 113 We'll hae a thud o' thunner wi' a guid plout o' weet. 1905 J. G McPHERSON *Meteorology* 99 For short periods, the heaviest falls or 'plouts' of rain are during thunder-storms.

Plouter (plau·tər), *v.* Chiefly *Sc.* Also **plowter, plotter.** [app. frequentative of PLOUT *v.*

There are many similar dialect forms, as *ploiter, plodder, plother*: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.* Cf. also Du. *ploeteren* LG. *pludern, plüdern* to splash in water, bathe with splashing.]

intr. To flounder or move about with splashing in water or mire; to dabble or work in anything wet or dirty; also, to work ineffectually, to potter.

1808 JAMIESON, *Plouter*, to make a noise among water,.. to be engaged in any wet and dirty work. 1833 M SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xvii. (1859) 478, I found a score of Crusanos all ploutering in the water. 1834 J. WILSON in J. Hamilton *Mem.* v. (1859) 164 We supped on our arrival at Inverness, after ploutering up stairs and sweeping the dust out of our eyes 1847 E. BRONTE *Wuthering Heights* IX, Miss's pony has trodden down two rigs o' corn, and plottered through, raight o'er into t' meadow. 1861 G. H. KINGSLEY *Sport & Trav.* (1900) 250 He .. saw them plowthering about in the moss-hags as if they had been looking for a wounded stag. 1899 CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* 297 Your mither has dune naething but plowter aboot the hoose.

Hence **Plou·tering** *vbl. sb.*, also **Plou·ter** *sb.*, the action of this verb, floundering in water; splashing, the sound of splashing.

1806 R. JAMIESON *Pop. Ball* I. 294 For mony a foul weary plouter She'd cost him through gutters and glaur. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 142 Sometimes playin plouter into a wat place up to the oxters. 1862 NAPIER *Life Dundee* II. 68 There was so much petting and plunging, praying and ploutering, piking in, and pulling out. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* XIV. 152 The sea was extremely little, but there went a hollow plowter round the base of it [the Bass].

Ploutocracy,-cratic, var. PLUTOCRACY,-CRATIC.

Plover (plu·vəɹ). Forms: *α.* 4 **pluwer,** 4–6 **pluuer,** 4–7 **plouer,** 5 **plouier, plowere,** *Sc.* **pluwar,** 5–6 **plovere,** 6 **plower,** *Sc.* **pluvar,** 6–7 **pluver,** 4– **plover.** *β.* 4 **plewer,** 5–6 **pleuer,** 6 **plevar, plever, pliuer,** 7 **pluiver,** 8 **pliver.** [ME. and AF. *plover* = OF. *plovier* (*a* 1200 in Hatz.-Darm.), later *plouvier, pleuvier, pluvier*, = Pr. *pluvier*:—late L. **plovārius* belonging to rain, f. L. *pluvia* rain; in mod.L. *pluvārius, pluviārius*; cf. Sp. *pluvial* plover, ad.L. *pluvialis* rainy, also Ger. *regenpfeifer*, lit. rain-piper, and Eng. *rain-bird.*

The connexion with rain expressed in the various names has been variously explained. Belon, 1555, said the birds were so called because most easily taken in rainy weather, which modern observation contradicts. Others, because they arrive in flocks in the rainy season (Littré); according to Prof. Newton, the Golden and Grey Plovers arrive on the shores of the Mediterranean at the approach of winter. Others, because of the restlessness of the bird when rain is approaching: see R. Lubbock *Fauna of Norfolk* (1845) 61–2. Others have attributed it to the appearance of the upper plumage, as if spotted with rain-drops.]

1. The common name of several gregarious grallatorial (limicoline) birds of the family *Charadriidæ*, esp. those of the genera *Charadrius* and *Squatarola*, the former including the *Golden Plover* of Europe (*C. pluvialis*), also called *Yellow* or *Green Plover*, and the closely allied *Field* or *Golden Plover* of North America, the latter the *Grey* or *Swiss Plover*, *S. helvetica*; also popularly given to the Lapwing, the eggs of which are sold as 'Plovers' eggs', and in N. America to three birds of the *Scolopacidæ* or Snipe family, the Bartramian Sandpiper, *Bartramia longicauda*, and the Greater and Lesser Yellowshank, *Totanus melanoleucus* and *flavipes.*

α. 1312–13 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 10, I pluuers. 13.. *Coer de L.* 3526 Partrick, plover, heroun, ne swan. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 33 As the Plover doth of Eir I live, and am in good espeir. † *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 182 Pacockes and plovers in platers of golde. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 405/2 Plovere (bryd), *pluviarius.* † *a* 1550 *Freiris of Berwik* 397 in *Dunbar's Poems* (S.T.S.) 298 Pertrikis and pluveris befoir thame hes scho brocht. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 42 As fat and plum euerie part of her as a plouer. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 182 Plover. *Pluvialis*... The flesh is very pleasant, and better than the green Lapwing. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 156 The wheeling plover, and the timid hare. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* v. xi, Fancy..in the plover's shrilly strain, The signal whistle heard again. 1843 YARRELL *Hist. Birds* II. 382 The Great Plover's..shrill and ominous whistle..is supposed to be the note, alluded to by Sir Walter Scott in..the *Lady of the Lake.* 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 732 The birds just spoken of [*Squatarola, Charadrius*] are those most emphatically entitled to be called Plovers; but the Dotterel, the group of Ringed Plovers..and the Lapwing, with their allies, have, according to usage, hardly less claim to the name. *Ibid.* 733 Plovers..must be regarded as constituting a somewhat indefinite group, for no very strong line of demarcation can be drawn between them and the Sandpipers and Snipes.

β. 1390–91 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 597, xviij plewers empt. iij s. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vj b, A fall of Woodecockis. A Congregacion of Pleuers. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* XXXIII. 396 Peirtryks and pleuers pyping on the speit. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 90 Kaipounis, plueris and vtheris sik kynd of cheir. 1728 RAMSAY *Lure* 12 Peartricks, teals, moor-powts, and plivers.

2. With defining words, applied to species of the family *Charadriidæ*, and extended to some of the allied *Thinocoridæ* and *Scolopacidæ* or Snipe family, and to the isolated genus *Dromas* (Crab Plover). The chief of these are:

Bastard P., †**Black P.**, the Lapwing; **Bishop P.**, in U.S., the Turnstone, *Strepsilas interpres*; **Black-bellied P.** = *Grey Plover* (*a*); **Black breasted P.**, in Ireland, the Golden Plover in its summer plumage; in U.S. = next (*b*); **Black-heart P.**, (*a*) in Canada, the American Dunlin, *Tringa pacifica*; (*b*) in U.S., *Philomachus spinosus*; **Bull-head P.** = *Grey Plover* (*a*); **Chattering P.**: see quot.; **Cornfield P.**, *Bartramia longicauda* (see 1); **Crab P.**, of the Indian Ocean, *Dromas ardeola*; **Crookbilled P.**, of New Zealand, *Anarhynchus frontalis*; **Dot P.**, the Dotterel (Swainson); **Field P.**, (*a*) the American Golden Plover; (*b*) *Bartramia longicauda* (see 1); **Golden P.**, *Charadrius pluvialis*, and the allied American *C. dominicus* (see 1); **Grass P.** = *Field Plover* (*b*); **Great P.**, the Stone Curlew, *Œdicnemus scolopax* (*Œ. crepitans*); **Greater P.**, the Greenshank (Swainson); **Green P.**, (*a*) = *Golden Plover*; (*b*) in Ireland, the Lapwing; **Grey P.**, (*a*) *Squatarola helvetica*; (*b*) in Ireland, the Golden Plover in its summer plumage; (*c*) in Scotland, the Knot, *Tringa canutus*, in its winter plumage (Swainson); **Heath P.** = *Golden Plover*; **Helvetian P.** = *Grey Plover* (*a*); **Highland P.** = *Field Plover* (*b*); **Hill P.**, in Scotland = *Golden Plover*; **Kentish P.**, a British Ring Plover, *Ægialitis cantianus*; **Lark P.**, a quail-snipe of the S. Amer. genus *Thinocorys*, allied to the Sheath-bills; **Long-legged P.**, the Stilt; **Mountain P.**, in western U.S., *Podasocys montanus*; **Mud P.** = *Grey Plover* (*a*); **Noisy P.** = *Chattering P.*; **Norfolk P.** = *Great P.*; **Oyster P.**, the Oyster catcher; **Pasture P.** = *Field Plover* (*b*); **Piping P.**, a N. Amer. Ringed Plover, *Ægialitis melodus*; **Plain P.**, **Prairie P.** = *Field Plover* (*b*); **Red legged P.**, in U.S., the Turnstone; **Ring P.**, **Ringed P.**, one of various small species, ringed or barred about the neck, etc., mostly of the genus *Ægialitis*, esp. the British *Æ. hiaticula*; **Rock P.**, in Ireland, = *Grey Plover* (*a*); **Ruddy P.**, the adult male Sanderling in summer plumage (Swainson); †**Russet P.** = *Golden Plover*; **Sand P.**, a local name for birds of the genus *Ægialitis* (Newton); **Sea P.** = *Grey Plover* (*a*) (Swainson); **Silver P.**, the Knot in winter plumage; **Spanish P.**, in Jamaica, the willet, *Symphemia semipalmata*; **Speckled-back P.**, in U.S., the Turnstone, *Strepsilas interpres*; **Spotted P.**: see quot.; **Spur-winged P.**, any species of *Chettusia*; **Stone P.**, (*a*) the Stone Curlew; (*b*) in Ireland, = *Grey Plover* (*a*); (*c*) = *Ringed Plover*; (*d*) the Dotterel; (*e*) any shore Plover of the genus *Æsacus*; (*f*) the Bar-tailed Godwit; (*g*) the Whimbrel; **Strand P.**, in Ireland, = *Grey Plover* (*a*) (Swainson); **Streaked-back P.**, in U.S., the Turnstone; **Swallow P.**, any species of Pratincole (*Glareola*); **Swiss P.** = *Grey Plover* (*a*); **Upland P.** = *Field Plover* (*b*); **Variegated P.**, the Turnstone; **Whistling P.**, (*a*) = *Golden Plover*; (*b*) = *Grey Plover* (*a*) (Swainson); (*c*) the Stone Curlew; **Wry-billed P.** = *Crook-billed Plover*; **Yellow P.**, in Scotland, = *Golden Plover*; **Yellow-legged P.**, in U.S., either species of Yellowshanks (*Totanus*): see 1.

1552 HULOET, Plouer called *bastarde plouer, or blacke plouer, *vpupa.* 1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 67 The pee-wit or bastard plover still hovers around its accustomed haunts. 1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Vpupa*, a lapwynk or *blacke plouer. 1743 EDWARDS *Nat. Hist. Birds* I. 47 The *Black-breasted Indian Plover..is something bigger than the Lapwing.

1754 CATESBY *Nat. Hist. Carolina* III. Catal. a. 71 The *Chattering Plover..*Charadrius vociferus.* 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 109 *Crab-plover*, the Anglo-Indian name for a curious bird of wide range, frequenting the east coast of Africa from the Red Sea to Natal, as well as the northern.. shores of the Indian Ocean, the Bay of Bengal,..*Dromas ardeola.* 1785 LATHAM *Synopsis Birds* III. i. 193 *Golden Plover. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* I. 330 The Golden Plover is common in this country, and all the northern parts of Europe. 1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 146 *Charadrius pluvialis*..(The Golden Plover)..is the most common of all, and is found throughout the whole globe. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* I. 321 The *Great Plover. Thick-knee'd Bustard, Stone Curlew, Norfolk Plover. 1843 YARRELL *Hist. Birds* II. 381 The Great Plover..is..much more numerous in the southern and south-eastern counties of England than far to the west, or to the north. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith* 298 *Greater Plover of Aldrovand: the Venetian Limosa of Gesner. 1590 R. PAYNE *Descr. Irel.* (1841) 7 Heathcocks, Plovers, *greene and gray 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* v. 171 Many sorts of Fowles, as..the gray and greene Plouer, some wilde Ducks. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 308 The green Plover, *Pluvialis viridis.* 1828 SCOTT *Tales Grandf.* Ser. II. i. (1841) 228/2 That beautiful bird the Green plover, in Scottish called the Peese weep. *a* 1549 in *Gentl. Mag.* May (1813) 427/1 Plovers *grey the dozen, iij *s.* 1674 RAY *Words, Water Fowl* 91 The Grey-plover, *Pluvialis cinerea.* 1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVI. 617/2 The gray plover (*Charadrius squatarola*)..distinguished..by a very small hind toe. 1885 SWAINSON *Provinc. Names Birds* 195 Knot (*Tringa canutus*)...But the sober tints of its feathers in winter have caused it to be called . Grey plover (Scotland). 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I 288 *C. Cantianus*...The *Kentish Plover. 1768 PENNANT *Zool.* II. 380 The *long-legged plover..is the most singular of the British birds. 1840 *Penny Cycl* XVIII. 285/1 *Himantopus melanopterus.* ..This is..the Stilt Plover, Long-legged Plover, and Long-shanks of the modern British. 1785 PENNANT *Arct. Zool.* II. 484 *Noisy Plover...Inhabits New York, Virginia and Carolina. 1797 *Encycl. Brit* (ed 3) IV. 341/2 The [*Charadrius*] *Vociferus*, or Noisy Plover..has black streaks on the breast, neck, forehead, and cheeks. 1768 PENNANT *Zool.* II. 378 The *Norfolk Plover. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* I. 334 The Ring Dotterel, *Ring Plover, or Sea Lark (*Charadrius Hiaticula* [etc.])..These birds..migrate into Britain in the spring, and depart in autumn. 1785 PENNANT *Arct. Zool.* II. 486 *Ruddy Plover with a black strait bill. 1634 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* (1860) App. p. xxiii, For a *sea plover 00 01 00. 1750 EDWARDS *Nat. Hist. Birds* III. 140 The *Spotted-Plover. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IV. 341/2 The [*Charadrius*] *Apricarius*. is the spotted Plover of Edwards. a native of Canada. 1785 LATHAM *Synopsis Birds* III. i. 213 Plover. *Spur-winged. Size of the Golden Plover. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 234/2 The Spur-winged Plovers..are very numerous and exceedingly noisy. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 507 Allied to the Lapwing are several forms .. *Hoplopterus spinosus*, the Spur-winged Plover. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 292 The Godwit, called in some places..the *Stone-Plover. 1768 WALES in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 117 We shot a few birds, much about the size, colour, and make of a woodcock: these they call here stone-plover. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 279/2 The Coursers..are closely united to the *Pratincoles*, or *Swallow-Plovers, forming the genus *Glareola*. 1682 S. WILSON *Acc. Carolina* 12 On the grassy plaines the *whistling Plover and Cranes.

† 3. *Old Cant.* a. A 'pigeon', a dupe, a victim. b. A courtesan. *Obs.*

1614 B. JONSON *Bart. Fair* IV. v, Here will be Zekiell Edgworth, and three or foure gallants, with him at night, and I ha' neither Plouer nor Quaile for them. 1626 — *Staple of N.* II. iii, Who's here? what Plouer's that They haue brought to pull? *Bru.* I know not, some green Plouer. I'le find him out. 1631 CHAPMAN *Cæsar & Pompey* II. i. Wks. 1873 III. 142 Thou art a most greene Plouer in policy, I Perceiue.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *plover-folk*, *-net*, *-shooting*; *plover-haunted* adj., *plover-like* adj. and adv.; **plover-billed turnstone**, *U. S.*, the surf-bird, *Aphriza virgata*; **plover-quail**, any species of *Pedionomus*; **plover-snipe**, any bird of the *Pressirostres*; **plover's provider** = PLOVER-PAGE.

1904 H. SUTCLIFFE in *Westm. Gaz.* 31 May 2/4 Wide wastes of sky and wind, Of hawk and *plover-folk! 1829 T. W. HIGGINSON *Army Life* (1870) 197 Some lonely ride . on the *plover-haunted barrens. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* xii. 217 The sand grouse,..*plover-like, kept skimming past in flocks large and small. 1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Apr. 766 We have the pratincoles . curious little ploverlike birds. 1404 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 27, j. *plover nett, xij d. 1551 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 71 To Thomas Parwyne on plower nett with all geyr pertenyng to it. 1874 J. W. LONG *Amer. Wild-fowl* iii. 74 Others, who understand *plover-shooting better than wild-fowling, say, 'Wait for them to double'. 1892 DICKINSON *Comb. Gloss.* 380 *Sea mouse*,.. Plover's page, *Plover's provider.

Plover-page, plover's page. *Sc.* [f. prec. + PAGE *sb.*[1]] The dunlin (*Tringa alpina*), which is said to attend or follow the golden plover; applied also to other species of *Tringa*, and to the Jack Snipe (*Limnocryptes gallinula*).

1837 R. DUNN *Ornith. Orkney & Shetl.* 86 *Scolopax Gallinula*.. Plover Page. Jack Snipe. Judcock. 1861 *Zoologist* XIX. 7342 All the Tringas are called locally 'plover pages'. 1887 A. C. SMITH *Birds Wilts.* 438 It is.. said that a solitary Dunlin will attach itself to a solitary Golden Plover: and this strange notion has extended to the Hebrides, where from its habit of associating with those birds, it is called the 'Plover's Page'.

Plovery (plʌ·vəri), *a.* [f. PLOVER + -Y.] Abounding in or frequented by plovers.

1887 STEVENSON *Underwoods* (1894) 30 The plovery forest and the seas That break about the Hebrides. 1903 W. B. YEATS *Celtic Twilight* 136 There is no more ready shortcut to the dim kingdom than this plovery headland.

Plow, another spelling of PLOUGH *sb.*[1] and *v.*

Plowe, plowgh, -e, plowh, -e, ploy(e, obs. ff. PLOUGH. **Plowmb, plowme**, obs. ff. PLUM.

Plowmpe, obs. form of PLUMP *sb.*[1]

† **Ploy**, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Also 6 **ploye.** [a. OF. *ploi* m. or *ploie* f. :—late L. **plica* a fold. Cf. MDu. *plīe*, Du. *plooi*, MLG. *ploy* a fold, also from Fr.] ? A ply or fold.

1550-1600 *Customs Duties* (B. M Add. MS. 25097), Henego cloth in longe ploye, the pece xxiiij s. 1662 *Stat. Irel.* (1765) II. 411 Elbing or Dansk cloth double ploy.

† **Ploy**, *sb.*[2] *Sc. Obs.* [ad. F. *ploit* (Burguy) = *plait*, *plai*, PLEA.] 'An action at law' (Jam.).

c 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 240 Gif ony persoun being in veritie bastard..deceissis befor ony ploy, or clame, or pley, be intentit aganis him be the richteous air.

Ploy (ploi), *sb.*[3] *Sc.* and *north. Eng.* [Of uncertain origin.

Some uses suggest an aphetic form of EMPLOY *sb.* 3, 'that on which one employs oneself, or finds occupation'; but evidence is wanting.]

Anything in which one personally engages; a piece of action, a proceeding, esp. one in which one amuses himself; a personal enterprise or pursuit, a hobby, a piece of amusement; a game, pastime, or sport; a frolic or escapade; a trick.

1722 W. HAMILTON *Wallace* x. iv. (1774) 205 John was a cliver and auldfarrand boy, As you shall hear by the ensuing ploy. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* ii. 84 Says Colen, for he was a sicker boy, Neiper, I fear this is a kittle ploy. 1796 MACNEILL *Will & Jean* II xxvi, Think o' nought but rural quiet, Rural labour! rural ploys! 1814 SCOTT *Waav.* lxiv, Twa unlucky red-coats were up for black-fishing, or some siccan ploy. 1818 — *Hrt. Midl.* xviii, One woman is enough to dark the fairest ploy that ever was planned. 1881 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 530 They gathered from great distances to such ploys as the sheep-shearing or the sheep-washing. 1900 L. HUXLEY *Life Huxley* I. xviii. 253 He went off for a ploy with Tyndall..into Derbyshire.

Ploy, *v.* [In sense 1. a. F. *ployer* :—L. *plicāre* to bend: see PLY *v.*; cf. MDu. *ployen*, Du. *plooijen*, MLG. *ploien*, LG. *plojen*. In sense 2 app. aphetic for *employ*; in sense 3, perh. back-formation from DEPLOY.]

† 1. *intr.* and *trans.* To bend. *Obs.*

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II xxiv. 116 Yf it fonde not thayer thycke, it shold not bowe ne ploye. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. vi. 603 Twigges lyke rushes, the whiche are easy to ploy and twist any way without breaking.

2. *trans.* To employ. *dial.*

1670 COVEL *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) 262 At all these we ployed our wooden artillery of the spoon. 1871 JONES *Nhb* 212 (E. D. D.) Gin ye ploy ony fair, hard-workin' lassie *Ibid.* 263 Macduff, wha was ployed amang the flower-beds.

3. *Mil. trans.* To move (troops) from line into column. Also *intr.* said of the troops. (The opposite of *deploy*.)

1840 SIR C NAPIER *Mil. Life* II iv. vii. 213 There..they acquire the art of ploying and deploying their troops. 1864 in WEBSTER.

Hence **Ploy·ment**, formation of column from line. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

† **Ployk, pluyk.** *Sc. Obs.* [Etymology obscure: early Sc. *ployk*, *pluyk*, for *plōk*, *pluk*, corresponds phonetically to a mod.Sc. *pluik*, and ME. **plōk*, *ploke*, mod. **plook*, OE. type **plōc*: but no trace of corresp. Eng. forms has been found. Gael. *ploc*, genitive *pluic*, block of wood, stump of a tree, club or bludgeon with a round or large head, is evidently the same word, and, if from Lowland Sc. or Eng., might represent Eng. *block*, ME. *blok*, but this with its short *o* would not give *ployk*, *pluik* in Sc.] A club, bludgeon.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* xix. (*Cristofore*) 98 Christofore þis lef has tane, & roydly passit furth allane,..& his pluyk in til his hand. *Ibid.* 215 In sted of staf, a ployk [he] had, Wele nere as a perkire mad.

Pluch, -e, plucht, obs. Sc ff. PLOUGH *sb.*[1]

Pluck (plʌk), *sb.*[1] Forms: see PLUCK *v*; also 5 **ploke**, 7 (?*pl.*) **plux.** [f. PLUCK *v.*, in a number of disconnected uses. Cf. Du., LG. *pluk*, *plukk-*, the act of plucking, that which is plucked, flock of wool, handful, LG. *plock* handful, flock.]

I. 1. An act of plucking; a sudden sharp pull, a tug, a jerk, a twitch, a snatch.

c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1624 Glad pluckys there he toke, Set sadly and sure. *a* 1450 *Fysshyngc w. an Angle* (1883) 16 Þe floote plumbe hym so hevy þat þe lest ploke of any fysche may pluke hym doune yn to þe watur. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict*, *Atenazadas*, with plucks of pincers. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* (1677) 246 To th' ground Patroclus fetcht him with a pluck. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1692) 58 The Plucks and Attractions of the motory Muscles. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* v. i, Little dog gave it a pluck; knot slipt. 1863 WOOLNER *Beautiful Lady* 92 Her breath caught with short plucks and fast, Then one hot choking strain.

b. *Pluck-up*, the act of plucking up; a pull. † *Pluck-up fair*, an old term for a general scramble for booty or spoil.

1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxix 199 Than on the morne thay maid the pluk vp fair..Vpone that spuilye I will spend na tyme. *Ibid.* 341 Quhar as he fand vs at the plukup fair. 1894 *Pall Mall Mag.* Nov. 380 A little lugger hanging on astern [of the tug] to get a 'pluck-up' towards home.

† c. *fig.* 'A turn, or set-to' (Nares); a snatch; a bout; an attempt; a 'go', 'a smack'. *Obs.*

a 1529 SKELTON *Bouge of Court* 387 (ed. 1568) Let vs laugh a plucke [*w r.* plucke] or two at nale. *c* 1537 *Thersites* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 413 Now with my sword have at thee a pluck! *c* 1567 Q. ELIZ. in *Harington's Nugæ Ant.* (ed. Park 1804) I. 114 He, of have and basterdlye mynde that wrestells a pluck with the world's order, conceyves therof an evill opynion. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 158 *margin*, They being come to By-path Stile, have a mind to have a pluck with Gyant Dispair. 1691 SHADWELL *Scourers* IV. i, Haste and lock em up again, I'll try a pluck with thee. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* li, There is no work whatsoever but he can criticize even though you wrote in Chinese, he would have a pluck at you.

2. In a university or other examination: The act of plucking or rejecting a candidate; the fact of being plucked or of failing to pass an examination.

1852 MRS. SMYTHIES *Bride Elect* xlvi, Visions of a pluck danced before the weary eyes of tutor and pupil. 1860 JESSOPP *Middle-Class Exams* 12 The proportion of the plucks to the passes. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. 447 Nearly all American students do graduate.., the proportion of plucks in the later examinations is small.

II. Something that is plucked.

† 3. ? A small rope attached to a bell-rope. (Cf. IMP *sb.* 7 a.) *Obs.*

1637 *Parish Acc. Wraghy, Yorks.* (MS.), Item for two bellropes and one plucke..o 5. 5. 1639 *Ibid.*, Item for 5 plucks and nailes. o. 01. 7.

† 4. *Herring Fishery* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1758 *Descr. Thames* 227 Fishers distinguish their Herrings into six different Sorts: As the Fat Herring..; the Meat Herring..; the Night Herring..; the Pluck, which has received some Damage from the Nets; the Shotten Herring.; and the Copshen.

5. *Spinning.* (See quot.)

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 389 In hand-spinning, the pluck, that is, the portion plucked from the sliver or combed wool, was placed across the fingers of the left hand and from the thick part of it, the fibres were drawn, and twisted, as the hand was withdrawn from the end of the spindle, to which it had been previously attached.

III. 6. The heart, liver, and lungs (sometimes with other viscera) of a beast, as used for food.

1611 COTGR., *Ventresque*, th'offals of an (edible) creature; as a calues pluck. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 23 It may be boiled as that of other beasts, and eaten with butter and vinegar; so the plux. *a* 1756 MRS. HAYWOOD *New Present* (1771) 19 The pluck contains the heart, liver, lights, melt, and skirt. 1832 W. STEPHENSON *Gateshead Local Poems* 95 For to make us some pottage, There'll be a sheep's head and a pluck. 1904 *Edin. Even. News* 28 June 3 The Sheriff inquired the meaning of the word 'pluck'. The prosecutor explained that it referred to the internal organs which could be removed at one pull or pluck, the liver, lungs, and heart.

b. In reference to human beings.

c 1710 in J. Ashton *Soc. Life Q. Anne* (1882) I. xviii 234 [There were the purl houses, where] Tradesmen flock in their Morning gowns, by Seven, to cool their Plucks. 1710-11 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 16 Mar., It vexes me to the pluck that I should lose walking this delicious day. 1764 T. BRYDGES *Homer Travest.* (1797) II. 369 Boaking as if I'd bring my pluck up. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 467, I saw..five unpleasant-looking objects stuck on sticks. They were the livers and lungs, and in fact the plucks, of witch-doctors.

† c. *fig.* The inward part, essence. *Obs.*

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 57 You must not pull out the pluck of it, and make it quite another thing from number.

7. *colloq.* (orig. app. *pugilistic slang.*) The heart as the seat of courage; courage, boldness, spirit; determination not to yield but to keep up the fight in the face of danger or difficulty.

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. T.* s.v., *He wants pluck*, he is a coward. 1808 *Sporting Mag.* XXXII. 34 Inferior in science, and what is technically called *pluck*, to no one 1813 SIR R. WILSON *Priv. Diary in Life* (1862) II. 446 If the enemy have the pluck and force which I expect to find. 1819 *Metropolis* I. 240 He was..lauded, in the highest terms, by the mob, for what they, very genteelly, called his pluck. 1821 CARLYLE *Early Lett.* (1886) I. 359, I have no pluck in me for such things at present. 1827 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 4 Sept., What is least forgiven..is want of that article blackguardly called *pluck*. 1835 DISRAELI *Corr. w. Sister* 9 May, All men agree I have shown pluck. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Manners* Wks. (Bohn) II. 45 The one thing the English value is pluck. 1879 SALA in *Illustr. Lond. News* 1 Nov. 406/1 Yes! the British word 'pluck' is the word to use. 'Courage', 'bravery', 'heroism' are all too feeble.

b. *Photogr. slang.* 'Boldness' or distinctness of effect: cf. PLUCKY 1 b.

1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 253, I also saw other negatives of the same scenes developed with potash; they ..gave pictures of greater snap, what some call 'pluck'. 1894 *Brit. Jrnl. Photogr.* XLI. 49 The image will have more pluck and a larger range of gradation.

IV. 8. A two-pronged fork with the teeth at right angles to the shaft, for moving dung, etc.

1825 in JAMIESON. 1898 in SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, etc.

Pluck, *sb.*[2] *Sc. dial.* [Origin obscure; cf. Gael. *ploc*: see PLOYK.] A fish, *Agonus cataphractus*.

1810 NEILL *List Fishes* 9 (Jam.) *Cottus Cataphractus*, Pogge or Armed Bullhead; Pluck...This is often taken in oyster-dredges, and herring-nets, but is detested by the fishermen.

Pluck (plʌk), *v.* Forms: *α.* 1 **pluccian**, 4-6 **plukke, pluk(e**, 4-7 **plucke**, 6 **pluc**, 6- **pluck**. *β.* 1 **ploccian**, 2 **plockien**, 4 **plokke(n.** [Common WGer.: late OE. *ploccian*, *pluccian*, cognate with MLG. *plucken*, MDu., MG. *plocken*, Flem. *plokken*; also ON. *plokka*, *plukka* (*c* 1200) to pluck fowls, Sw. *plocka*, Da. *plukke*. These suppose

a WGer. type **plokkôn*. Beside these stands ME. *plicchen*, OE. type **plycc(e)an* (PLITOH) = MDu. *plucken*, Du. *plukken*, LG. *plükken*, MHG., Ger. *pflücken* (not in OHG., and still absent from Oberdeutsch dialects), which indicate an umlauted type from **plukkjan*. These words are thought by some to be derived from a popular L. **pilucca're*, inferred from It. *piluccare* to pluck (hair, feathers, grapes), Pr. *pelucar* to pluck (a fowl). OF. *peluchier* (Marie de France, *c* 1180), ONF. *pelukier*, *plusquier*, mod. Norm. and Picard *pluquer* to pick, clean, peck, Walloon *ploki* to pick (grain); also with *ex-*, Romansch *spluccar* to pluck out, F. *éplucher* to pick, sift; all from a popular L. sb. **pilucca* tuft of hair, deriv. of *pilus* hair, widely represented in the Romanic languages: see PLUSH, PERUKE. (See Diez, Körting, s. v. *piluccare*, Kluge s. v *pflücken*)

It has been suggested that the late L. or Romanic word was taken into Low German in connexion with the trade in down and feathers on the coasts of the North Sea; but, in spite of the close similarity of form and sense, there are chronological, historical, and phonetic difficulties, which are increased by the entire lack of evidence of the occurrence of either the Teutonic or the Romanic word before the 10th c. Cf. Franck s. v. *plukken*.]

1. *trans.* To pull off (a flower, fruit, leaf, hair, feather, etc.) from where it grows; to pick off or out; to pick, cull, gather.

a 1000 *Ags. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 200/6 *Carpunt, uellint*, plucciaþ. *Ibid.* 222/40 *Discerpit, lacerat*, tosliť, i. *deuorat, carpit*, ploccaþ. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (Th.) I. 212 þa lareowas an Godes cyrcan, þe plucciaðð þa cwydas ðæra apostola. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xii. 1 Hig ongunnun plucciian [*c* 1160 *Hatton G.* plockien] þa ear & ætan. *c* 1350 *Nominale Gall.-Angl.* 228 (E. E. T. S.) Man of walnote tre plukith note. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A vi. 72 Loke þou plokke no plonte þer, for peril of þi soule. *c* 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyclif* 137 Þei..leten here shep perishen, and taken of hem and plucken a wey þe wolle as non herdis. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 405/2 Plukkyn, or pulle frute, *vellico, avello*. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 165 Thay can nocht pluk ane lytill hair Furth of our heid, nor do vs deir. 1592 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, II. iv. 30 Let him .. From off this Briar pluck a white Rose with me. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* viii. 11 In her mouth was an Oliue leafe pluckt off. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* 2, I pluck'd above Five different Sorts..as Wild-Time, Lavender, Rosemary, Balme and Mirtle. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 139 Plucking the plumes of the Spanish pride.

absol. 1779 J. DUCHÉ *Disc.* (1790) I. xv. 292 He plucks and eats but still remains unsatisfied. 1868 H. LAW *Beacons of Bible* (1869) 18 She lusted and plucked.

b. *Geol.* To break loose and bear away in large masses; said of glaciers acting on solid rock. Contr. with ABRADE.

1902 in WEBSTER *Suppl.*

2. To pull or draw with a forcible effort; to drag; to snatch. With various adverbs and prepositions: to pull *away*, *in*, *out*, *off*, *on*, *up*, etc. See also 8. *arch.* (Now usually expressed by *pull*.)

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xi. 109 Þe porter vnpynned þe 3ate, And plukked in *pauci* priueliche and lete þe remenaunt go rowme! *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* ii. 5 (Harl. MS.) Þey sawe fully the toode sitting on his brest; And none of hem might pluk it awey with no craffte. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* v. 29 Yf thy right eye offende the plucke hym out and caste him from the. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet* (1580) 170 Giue hym leaue first to plucke of your spurres, ere he meddle with your bootes. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm* 205 They plucke vp the drawe bridge immediatlye. 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* III. (1577) Q ij b, When shee came to the ryuer.. she fayned to plucke on hir shoe. *a* 1591 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1637) 3 Sampson pluckt the house on his own head. 1594 KYD *Sp. Trag.* II. v. 1 (Wks., 1901, 31), What out-cries pluck me from my naked bed. 1611 BIBLE *John* x. 29 No man is able to pluck them out of my Fathers hand. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 176 He plucked off his own Coat,..and gave it him. *a* 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1714) 237 Then pressing..to the place where Morgan stood, he plucked him from thence. 1877 TENNYSON *Harold* v. ii, Pluck the dead woman off the dead man, Malet!

b. With *down*: To 'pull down' or demolish (a building). *arch.*

1532 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. lv. 158 Yf a man plucke downe hys howse & sellyth yt. 1552 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop* I. (1895) 52 They plucke downe townes; and leaue nothing stondynge. *a* 1662 FULLER *Worthies, Surrey* 78 Otherwise (being now plucked down) the form and fashion thereof [Palace of Richmond] had for the future been forgotten. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* iv. 395 A rampant heresy ..which might well deserve That we this night should pluck your palace down. 1878 SIMPSON *Sch. Shaks.* I. 8 He .. ordered the church of Notre Dame of Boulogne to be plucked down, and a mount erected in its place.

c. To pull or tear *asunder*, *in pieces*, etc. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1526 TINDALE *Acts* xxiii. 10 Lest Paul shuld have bene pluckte asondre off them. 1530 PALSGR. 661/1, I prayed you to stretche it out a lytell, but nat to plucke it in peces. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 213 At Feluchla the marchants plucke their boats in pieces. 1674 RAY *Collect. Words, Notes Husb.* 132 Take a Rook and plucking it limbe from limbe, cast the several limbes about your field.

d. *absol.* or *intr.* To draw or drag; to snatch or take by force, to steal; † to draw cards from the pack (*obs.*). (Cf. PICK *v.*[1] 9 b.)

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 296 Ne sette solow on þe fold ne sowe none erbe, In ony place of þe plow to plokke wiþ oxen. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vi. clxcvii. 204 Enerychs of theym was constrayned to plucke & stele from other. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xvi. 3 And euerie man dois pluke and pow, And that the pure may finde. 1606 *Choice, Chance*, etc. G j, He that wil not pluck for a card, is not worthie of a prime. *a* 1625 FLETCHER & MASS. *Cust. Country* i. i, Would any man stand plucking for the ace of harts, With one pack of cards, all days on's life?

3. *trans. fig.* To pull, draw, or snatch something intangible, or something from or into a state or condition; to bring (disaster, etc.) *upon* a person; to snatch, rescue *from* danger, etc. Now *rare*.

1387-8 [see PLUCKING *vbl. sb.* 1]. 1534 TINDALE *Matt.* xi. 12 The kyngdome of heven suffreth violence, and they that go to it with violence pluck [1526 pull] it vnto them. 1535 COVERDALE *Amos* iii. 11 Thy strength shalbe plucte from the, and thy palaces robbed. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Rom.* 18 Fleashly luste pluckyng to euyll. 1563 WINJET *Wks* (S. T. S.) II. 54 Thai nocht content..euir ar desyrous to eik sum thing to religioun, to change, or to pluk fra it. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* i. def. vii. 2 You must conceiue them in mynde, plucking them by imagination from all matter. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* i. iii. 8 When yet hee was but tender-bodied ..; when youth with comelinesse pluck'd all gaze his way. 1673 *Ess. Educ. Gentlewom.* 27 One Athaliah, married to Joram, plucks ruine upon the House of Jehosaphat. 1719 YOUNG *Busiris* v. i, I leave a mark behind, Shall pluck the shining age from vulgar time. 1842 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 118 'Hard task, to pluck resolve', I cried, 'From emptiness and the waste wide Of that abyss, or scornful pride!' 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. ix, The grim life out of which she had plucked her brother.

† b. With *down* or some equivalent: To bring down, bring low; to humble, humiliate; to 'pull down' (in strength). *Obs.*

To pluck down a side: i. e. with which a person plays.

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 19 Other that neuer learned to shote, .. wyll be as busie as the best, but suche one commonly plucketh doune a syde. 1556 BRADFORD in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App xlv. 231 Other men in Ingland, whose stoutnes must be plucked lowe. 1567 *Trial Treas.* (1850) 42 This gere I suppose will pluck downe your fleshe. 1611 BEAUM & FL. *Maid's Trag.* ii. i, She will pluck down a side. 1628 LAUD *Diary* 30 Sept., Tuesday, Septemb. ult., I was sore plucked with this sickness. *c* 1672 WOOD *Life* 9 Apr. an. 1659 (O. H. S.) I. 277 A tertian ague..pluck'd downe his body much.

4. To give a pull at; to pull abruptly or with a jerk; to twitch; to sound (the strings of a musical instrument) by doing this, to twang. Also, to pull (a person or animal) *by* some part of the body or dress.

To pluck the Proctor's gown, the means formerly used (and understood to be still usable) to challenge the granting of a degree to a person, notwithstanding his having passed the requisite examinations. See J. Wells *Oxford Degree Ceremony* (1906) 5, 9-10; also *N. & Q.* 9th ser. VI. 74.

14. *Erasmus* in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 202 (Bedf. MS.) [Passion] xxvii was plukkyng his flesshe withe fullers combes. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 23 They..plucked eche other bi the here of the hede. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 154 b, To make them feerce and curst, you must plucke them by the eares. 1605 SHAKS *Lear* III. vii. 36 By the kinde Gods, 'tis most ignobly done To plucke me by the Beard. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxiii. 85 Some of his friends pluckt him two or three times by the surplis for to make him give over. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 184 Children..pluck'd his gown. 1879 STAINER *Music of Bible* 52 Strings which, when the keys were pressed down, were plucked by quills. 1879 F. TAYLOR in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 711 In the so-called Musical Box, a series of metal tongues are plucked by pins or studs fixed in a revolving barrel.

1846 [see sense 7]. 1853 'C. BEDE' *Verdant Green* I. xi. *note*, The proctor then walks once up and down the room, so that any person who objects to the degree being granted may signify the same by pulling or 'plucking' the proctor's robes. 1900 T. FOWLER in *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. VI. 74, I believe ..that I was the last proctor who was the subject of this ceremony. During my procuratorial year [1862-3] .. the 'pen wiper', a small piece of folded silk which is attached to the back of the proctor's gown (not 'the proctor's sleeve'..) was duly plucked on each successive degree day, the college dean..informing me in a whisper to which candidate he objected.

b. *intr.* To pull sharply or forcibly, to tug (*at* something). Also, to make a sudden movement in order to lay hold of something; to snatch *at*.

c 1410 HOCCLEVE *Mother of God* 20 Þat with his handes tweye, And his might, plukke wole at the balance. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* viii. (Arb.) 15 He [the bear] wrastled and plucked so harde and so sore that he gate out his heed. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. i. 208 Plucking to vnfixe an Enemie, Hee doth vnfasten so, and shake a friend. *c* 1672 WOOD *Life* 14 May an. 1657 (O. H. S.) I. 219 However he plucked at them [bell-ropes] often with some of his fellow-colleagues for recreation sake. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 366 But when the children pluck'd at him to go, He laugh'd, and yielded readily to their wish.

c. *trans.* To disentangle and straighten (wool) by means of a PLUCKER.

1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect Script.* 258 Those who deal about combing or plucking the wool.

5. To pull off the feathers, hair, fruit, etc. from; to strip or make bare; *esp.* to strip (a bird) of feathers by pulling them off.

A crow to pluck: see CROW *sb.*[1] 3 b.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xii. 249 So is possessioun payne.. To alle hem þat it holdeth, til her taille be plukked. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 405/2 Plukkyn bryddys, *excutheriso*. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 70 That ye plucke no browes, nother temples, nor forhed. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Ps.* lxxix. [lxxx.] 12 All thei, whiche passe by the waie, haue plucked her. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. i. 26 Since I pluckt Geese, plaide Trewant, and whipt Top. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* vii. 6 If you dispute [the matter]..we must e'en Pluck a Crow about it. 1841 H. AINSWORTH *Old St. Paul's* II. 300 He had just..commenced plucking one of the geese. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* iv. These monks would pluck Lucifer of his wing feathers. 1890 (see PLUCKED *ppl. a.* 2).

6. *fig.* To rob; to plunder; to swindle, fleece.

To pluck a pigeon: see PIGEON *sb.* 3 b.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5989 He shal, in a fewe stoundes, Lese alle his markes & his poundes..Our maydens shal eek plukke him so. 1569 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 70 To pluk and use piracie upoun the trew marchandis. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 169, I did pluck those Ganders, did rob them. 1805 *Sporting Mag.* XXVI. 53 Her amiable companion..instead of helping to pluck her grace, never played for a guinea in the course of her life. 1816 *Ibid.* XLVIII. 218 A noble Duke or Lord, would have as little scruple in plucking a pigeon as their inferiors. 1843 LE FEVRE *Life Trav. Phys.* III. iii. x. 210 To allow a fair profit to the proprietor without plucking the traveller.

7. To reject (a candidate) as not reaching the required standard in his examination; usually *pass*. *To be plucked*, to fail to pass in an examination. (Originally in the universities, whence generally.)

The origin of this is doubtful; originally a candidate might be plucked or refused his degree on other grounds than an unsatisfactory examination. See quot. 1846, and the note under sense 4.

1713 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) IV. 172 Dr. Lancaster, when Batchelor of Arts, was pluck'd for his Declamation. 1721 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* No. 50 (1754) 273 Mr. Scurlock, A.B. fellow of Jesus-college, and a member of the constitution-club was pluck'd, (i. e. disgraced, and forbid to proceed in performing his exercise) for mentioning the word king in his declamation. 1772 NUGENT tr. *Hist. Fr. Gerund* I. 338 Notwithstanding his having been plucked three times in the examination for the subdiaconate. 1820 *Gentl. Mag.* XC. i. 32/2 To expend vast sums in the education of sons, who when they apply for degrees, are *plucked* (as failure upon Examination is denominated). 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 338 Those who fail in showing such an amount of proficiency as, in the opinion of the examiners, entitles them to their degree, are said, in the language of the place, to be 'plucked'; a phrase which originates in an ancient custom by which any one, who objected to a degree about to be conferred in congregation, notified his dissent by plucking the sleeve of the proctor's gown. 1886 STUBBS *Lect. Med. & Mod. Hist.* xvii. 386, I have never plucked a candidate .. without giving him every opportunity of setting himself right. 1894 SALA *London up to Date* ii. 31 If you had to pass an examination for the post..you would in all probability be plucked.

8. **Pluck up.** (See also 2.) a. *To pluck up (one's) heart, spirits, courage*, etc.: to summon up courage, take courage, rouse one's spirits, cheer up.

13.. *Sir Beues* (A.) 632 Þo his bodi be-gan to amerte, He gan plokken vp is hertte. 13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 2325 Pluk up thi cher. 1562 PILKINGTON *Repos. Abdyas* Pref. 9 Let us therefore pluck vp stomackes, and pray with S. Augustine. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iv. iii. 38 Pluck vp thy spirits, looke cheerfully vpon me. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. xii. 210 Plucking up my spirits as well as I could. 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* ii. i, I'll pluck up resolution. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. v. 376 Æthelred seems now to have plucked up a little heart. 1869 TROLLOPE *He Knew* lv, She could not pluck up courage to speak a word in Italian.

b. To pull up; to pull (something) out of the ground or place in which it is planted or set; to uproot, eradicate; to raze, demolish. Also *fig.* Now *rare* or *arch.*

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* i. xx, [The swallow said] Come with me ye al & lete vs plucke vp al this [flax]. 1490 — *Eneydos* iv. 18 To arache or plucke vp a gretter tree. 1535 COVERDALE *Eccl.* iii. 1 There is a tyme to plant, and a tyme to plucke vp the thinge, y' is planted. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II 158 All fortresses and defences by them there made, were plucked vp and destroyed. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist Scot.* iv 205 Vnto the tyme quhen haeresie pluked vpe al monumentes of pietie in Scotland. 1680 *New Hampshire Prov. Papers* (1867) I. 391 Whosoever shall willfully pluck up, remove or deface any Landmark or bound betweene propertie and propertie. 1759 tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* II. i. (1762) 110 He plucked up..some of the most thriving plants. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Lady Geraldine's Courtship* lxxiv, I plucked up her social fictions.

c. *intr.* or *absol.* To recover strength or vigour; to 'pick up' (PICK *v.*[1] 20 h). *rare.* (Cf. 3 b.)

1841 H. AINSWORTH *Old St. Paul's* II. 305 Her better health .. Heaven be praised! she has plucked up a little since we came here.

9. In phrasal combinations: † **Pluck at the crow** (*Sc.* **craw**): name of an old sport, in which a person appears to have been pulled about by the rest; † **pluck-buffet**, app. a competition between archers, in which he who missed or failed 'caught' a buffet from his competitor; † **pluck-crow** *a.*, got by plucking a crow; † **pluck-penny**, name of some gambling game.

1563 WINJET *Wks.* (S.T.S.) II. 81 Gif thai .. imagin thame to rug of his clathis, as thai war playng with him,—*pluk at the craw. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxii. 58, I traist in God that anis sall cum the day, Pluk at the Craw quhen barnis sall with yis bird. *c* 1510 *Gest Robyn Hode* viii. 27 And they shote *plucke-buffet, As they went by the way And many a buffet owr kinge wan of Robin Hode that day. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 18 Shrew Prose, thy *pluckcrow implements addresse, And pay the hangman pen his double fee. 1643 [HEYLIN] *Theatres, Theeves* 2 He that is once so skilled in the Art of gaming, as to play at *Pluck-penny, will quickly come to Sweep-stake.

Plu·ckable. *nonce wd.* [f. PLUCK *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being plucked. Hence **Pluckabi·lity.**

1841 *Tait's Mag.* VIII. 8 The guilelessness of the dove, the pluckability of the pigeon.

Pluckage (plu·kédʒ). *nonce-wd.* [f. PLUCK *v.* + -AGE.] The action or process of plucking.

1835 Beckford *Recoll.* vi. 63 He..plucked off his beard by handfuls...The details of this frantic pluckage are to be found in a letter.

Plucked (plʊkt), *a. colloq.* [f. Pluck *sb.*[1] + -ed[2].] Having pluck or courage; usually in comb., as *good-plucked, rare-plucked, well-plucked*; so *bad-plucked*, deficient in courage.

1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xxxvii, What a good plucked one that boy of mine is! 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* I. vii, The bad plucked ones thinking that after all it isn't worth while to keep it up. 1873 *Routledge's Yng. Gentl. Mag.* Feb. 137/2 'You see I'm a plucked'un', he said.

b. *Hard plucked*, hard-hearted, wanting in tenderness.

1857 Kingsley *Two Y. Ago* iv, A very sensible man,.. but a terrible hard-plucked one.

Plucked (plʊkt), *ppl. a.* [f. Pluck *v.* + -ed[1].] In various senses of the verb.

1. Picked off; pulled sharply, twitched, etc.

1552 Huloet, Plucked in sunder, *distractus*. 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* I. 197 Fine short plucked cotton. 1821 Byron *Sardan.* i. ii 605 So let me fall like the pluck'd rose! 1881 Broadhouse *Mus. Acoustics* 197 The tone of plucked cat-gut strings..is..much less tinkling than that of metal strings.

2. Denuded of feathers or hair.

1508 Dunbar *Tua Mariit Wemen* 382, I thoght my self a papingay, & him a plukit herle. 1885 W. J. Tucker *E. Europe* 44 [She] sold live geese, and plucked geese on the market here. 1890 *Cent. Dict., Plucked, p. a.*, having the long stiff hairs removed: said of the pelt of a fur-seal.

3. Rejected in a university or other examination.

1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXI. 895 Of the three classes of Predicamentists, the fiercest are the Plucked. 1853 'C. Bede' *Verdant Green* II ii, 'I have been examined', observed Mr. Pucker, with the air of a plucked man.

Hence **Plu·ckedness**.

1867 *Gd. Words* 657/2 The abject nakedness—more than nakedness—pluckedness of his body.

Pluckee (plʊkī). *nonce-wd.* [f Pluck *v.* + -ee[1].] One who or that which is plucked.

1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX 339 'It might be safe to pluck it up.' Safe to whom? To the plucker or the pluckee?

Plucker (plʊ·kəɹ). [f. Pluck *v.* + -er[1].]

1. One who plucks, in various senses: see the verb. Often with adverb, as *plucker away, down, up*. Also † *plucker-at*, one who pulls sharply at, or (*fig.*) carps at, or attacks, another (quot. 1463).

c 1450 *Oseney Reg.* (E.E.T.S.) 15 Of this owre confirmacion agayne-sayers and pluckers a-waye. 1463 G. Ashby *Prisoner's Reff* 193 Yef thow be ryght welthy for the seson, Many pluckers-at thow mayst haue. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen VII*, c. 5 The plukkers uppe and takers awey of the seid weares and engynes. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. iii. 37 Thou setter vp, and plucker downe of Kings. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) I. 154 At which time let the Pluckers be nimble, and tye it up in handfuls. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) VII. xcvii. 416 Thorns..pricking the fingers of the too-hasty plucker. 1831 [see Plucker] 1902 N. Munro in *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 589/1 Tales of Fingal the brave and Ossian the plucker of harps.

2. A machine for disentangling and straightening long wool to render it fit for combing: see quots.

1835 Ure *Philos. Manuf.* 144 After drying, the wool is removed to a machine called the plucker. 1844 G. Dodd *Textile Manuf* iv. 125 When the wool is dried, it is passed through a machine called a 'plucker', consisting of a pair of spiked rollers fed by an endless apron.

Plückerian (plükiə·riăn), *a. Math.* [f. proper name *Plücker* (see below) + -ian.] Applied to certain equations or formulæ expressing the relations between the order and class of a curve and the number of its singularities, investigated by the German mathematician Julius Plücker (1801–1868). *Plückerian characteristic*, one of the quantities occurring in such equations, denoting some characteristic of the curve

Pluckily (plʊ·kĭli), *adv. colloq.* [f. Plucky + -ly[2].] In a plucky manner; bravely, courageously.

1858 Trollope *Dr. Thorne* xxix, 'No', said Frank, pluckily, as he put his horse into a faster trot, 'I won't mortgage that'. 1859 Smiles *Self-Help* 20 He did not.. retire dejected,..but pluckily set himself to work.

Plu·ckiness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being plucky; pluck.

1864 in Webster citing Thackeray. 1867 Mrs. Whitney *L. Goldthwaite* vi, Her quaint, queer expression, in which curiosity, pluckiness, and a foretaste of amusement mingled.

Plucking (plʊ·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ing[1].]

1. The action of the verb Pluck, in various senses.

1387–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* II. xiv. (Skeat) I. 78 By my pluckinge was she to foryevenesse enclyned c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 405/2 Plukkynge, or pullynge of fowlys. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 52 The plucking downe of Images, hath procured vs no smale displeasure. 1837 Mrs. Sherwood *H. Milner* III. xv, The cant phrase of plucking in our universities. 1868 M. Pattison *Academ. Org.* v. 239 Let the pass-examination, with its attendant pluckings..cease.

attrib. a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VII* 59 b, Euery man .. hauing either lande or substaunce, was called to this pluckyng bancket.

2. *concr.* Something plucked, in various senses. (Cf. Picking *vbl. sb.*[1] 3 b.)

1648–60 Hexham, *Het Plucksel van lijnwaet*, the Pluckings, or loose Threads of linnen. 1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 55 Mangel wurzel..would, if permitted to run up, ..afford a good plucking of potage vegetables twice a week. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Plucking*, the quantity of worsted plucked from the end of the sliffer, or sliver, and folded over the fingers whilst turning the spinning wheel. 1901 *Scotsman* 9 Apr. 4/4 If I were a planter in Assam .. I would never rest till the pluckings of my garden became the staple drink of the native artisan.

Plu·cking, *ppl. a.* [-ing[2].] That plucks: see the verb Pluck.

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Sept. 1/3 Within reach of a plucking hand are the 250 varieties of heather that star the sides of Table Mountain.

Pluckless (plʊ·klĕs), *a.* [f. Pluck *sb.*[1] 7 + -less.] Without pluck; devoid of courage or spirit. Hence **Plu·cklessness.**

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 217 You should let those pluckless Tories know the truth. 1824 *Ibid.* XV. 92, I do care for the intense pluckelessness of our party. 1832 *Ibid.* XXXI. 142/2 The fear may be great—and it is so among the pluckless—but the danger is small

Plucky (plʊ·ki), *a. colloq.* [f. Pluck *sb.*[1] 7 + -y.]

1. Characterized by pluck; showing determination to fight or struggle; brave, courageous, daring.

[1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* II. xv, He can still follow a fox, with as pluck a heart, and with as stout a voice, as any squire in Christendom.] 1842 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* Ser II. *Smuggler's Leap*, If you're 'plucky', and not over-subject to fright. 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* I. v, The 'bravos' of the School house attest the pluckiest charge of all that hard fought day. 1883 Ld. R. Gower *My Remin.* I. vii. 135, I do not think any account of this plucky .. adventure has appeared elsewhere. 1889 'J. S Winter' *Mrs. Bob* (1891) 286 You are the pluckiest little woman I ever knew.

b. *Photogr.* Of a print or negative: Bold, decided, bright, clear.

1885 C. G. W. Lock *Workshop Receipts* Ser. IV. 352/2 It works exceedingly well, and uniformly brings out brilliant and plucky images. 1894 *Brit. Jrnl. Photogr.* XLI. 7 Negatives..strong and plucky in their contrasts.

2. *Geol.* 'Disposed to break away in large irregular conchoidal chips'. [f. Pluck *v.* 1 b.]

1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

Plud. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 4 **plodde**, 4–6 **pludde**, 5 (–9 *dial.*) **plud**, (5 **plutte**, 9 *dial.* **plut**). [Origin obscure: cf. Ir., Gael. *plod* a pool, standing water; also Puddle *sb.*] A pool, puddle.

1297 R. Glouc (Rolls) 11077 In a foul plodde [*v. r.* pludde] in þe stret suþþe me him slong. c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 10610 To se the syght hit was delful, How euery plud of blod stode ful. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 77 Now yn a stynkyng ponde, and now fowle ouerkeuryde yn fenne and plutte 1527 *Trevisa's Higden* Dyalogue I This reason is worthy to be plunged in a pludde. 1781 J. Hutton *Tour to Caves* (ed. 2) Gloss., *Plud*, a puddle. 1873 Williams & Jones *E. Somerset Gloss., Plud*, the swamp surface of a wet ploughed field. 1879 Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk., Pluts*, temporary pools of water.

Plue, obs. Sc. form of Plough.

Pluff (plʊf), *sb.* (*a., int*) *Sc.* [Echoic So LG. *pluf*, Du. *plof* interj.; LG. *pluffen*, Du. *ploffen*, WFris. *ploffien* to puff, explode]

1. A strong puff or explosive emission of air, gas or smoke (as in the firing of gunpowder), or of dust; hence, *colloq.* a shot of a musket or fowling-piece.

1663 W. Sharp in *Lauderdale Papers* (Camden) I. 131 But this, amongst other great shott, may turn to be a pluff. 1822 Galt *Steam-boat* iv 78 He went out of the world like a pluff of powther. 1828 J. Wilson in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 494 He calls..on old Ponto, and will take a pluff at the partridges. 1895 Crockett *Men of Moss-Hags* xlvii, We could see the soldiers running their horses and firing off white pluffs of powder.

2. A powder-puff. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1816 Scott *Antiq.* xxxvi, A veshell that rins ashore wi' us flees asunder like the powther when I shake the pluff, and it's as ill to gather ony o't again.

B. *adj.* Puffed up, swollen. In quot *fig.*

1673 *Answ. to Seasonable Disc.* 11 All of you look'd as pluffe and big upon the Layty, as starch it self could make you.

C. as *int.* or *adv* With a pluff; puff! *colloq.*

1860 Russell *Diary India* I xvi. 253 As I spoke, pluff came a spirt of smoke with red tongue in it.

Pluff (plʊf), *v. Sc.* and *dial.* [f. as prec.]

1. *trans.* To blow out (smoke or breath) with explosive action, to puff. Also *intr.* to discharge a gun, shoot.

1629 Z. Boyd *Balm of Gilead* 84 These that spend the tyme with pluffing of reeke, which should be better employed. 1826 *Blackw. Mag* XIX. 249 He .. went pluffing disconsolately among the hills.

2. *intr.* To swell up, become puffed up.

1885 Sharland *Ways Devon. Village* vii. 110 Hasn't it [the pudding] pluffed (risen) up beautifully?

Hence **Plu·ffing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Plu·ffer,** a shooter, gunner (*colloq.*).

1828 J. Wilson in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 278 Is that the pluffer at partridge-pouts who had nearly been the death of poor Ponto? 1852 *Ibid.* LXXII. 220 If in Central Africa, you would suppose they were practising in a menagerie, and you conclude that there must be prime pluffing in Polito's. 1853 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* (1883) II. 227 She.. slept a fine natural 'pluffing' sleep till one in the morning.

Pluffy (plʊ·fi), *a. dial.* [f. Pluff *sb.* + -y.] Having a puffed-up appearance; puffy, fleshy. Of birds, hair, etc.: Fluffy, downy.

1828 Hogg in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 489 A big, dun-faced, pluffy body. 1849 Ath. Smith *Pottleton Leg.* x. 84 A light pluffy moustache. 1853 G. H. Kingsley *Sport & Trav.* (1900) 469 We shall have nothing rising before us but barren pairs and pluffy cheepers [*i.e.* young partridges]. 1861 Lever *One of Them* xiv. 104 A good-looking fellow—a thought too pluffy, perhaps.

Plug (plʊg), *sb.* [app. a. MDu. and earl mod.Du. *plugge* a plug, bung, stopper, Du. *plug* so MLG., LG. *plugge, plügge*, LG. *plüg*, als Swed. *plugg, pligg*, Da. *plog*. Other types appea in MLG., LG. *plock, pluck*, MHG. *pfloc, pflocke* Ger. *pflock*; and in NFris. *plaak*, Da. *plök*. Furthe history unknown. (Ir., Gael. *pluc* is from Eng.)]

1. A piece of wood or other solid or firm material driven into or used to stop up a hole or apertur which it tightly fits, to fill a gap, or act as a wedge also *transf* a natural or morbid concretion having a similar action.

1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 10 A Hause-plu at Sea. 1648 Hexham *Dutch Dict., Een Plugge*, a Plugge or a wooden Pegg. 1660 Boyle *New Exp Phys. Mech* To Ld. Dungarvan, Wks. I. 9 Shutting the valve wit the plug,..he is to draw down the sucker to the botton of the cylinder. 1669 — *Contin. New Exp.* i. (1682) 161 O which was put a Wooden Plug markt with Ink. 1705 J Taylor *Journ. Edinborough* (1903) 62 The Canopy is no supported by a Pillar, but by..a Pinn or Plugg plac exactly in the Center. 1706 Phillips, *Plug*, a great wooden Peg, to stop the Bottom of a Cistern or Cask. 1790 J. C Smyth in *Med. Commun.* II. 483 The plug or stopper of th Canula was taken out. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechani* 464 The aperture being supplied with a plug of the require form, some clay is put into the cylinder, and the pistor forced down, by turning the screw, which causes the clay to protrude through the aperture in the shape required 1845 Budd *Dis Liver* 143 A string of small abscesses had formed along them, separated here and there by a plug of lymph. 1861 Wynter *Soc. Bees* 194 Instantly he drops .. a plug of molten solder, which hermetically seals it. 1865 Tylor *Early Hist. Man.* i. 1 Wooden plugs as big as table spoons put through slits in the under lip. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 555 Small plugs of horny epidermis can be picked out, leaving pits behind.

2. *spec.* in various technical applications; as

a. A small block of boxwood let into an engraved wood-block to replace a damaged part of the surface. b *Die-sinking*. A soft steel cylinder on the end of which an impression is taken from a punch to form a die. c. A tapering block of wood driven into a wall between the stones or bricks so as to bear a nail. d. *Mining*. The iron wedge or punch which is driven between two other wedges, called feathers (Feather *sb.* 16 b), to split rock, coal, stone, etc. e. In railways, A wedge-pin driven between a rail and its chair. f. *Dentistry*. The filling of a hollow tooth. g. The part of a tap or stop-cock which passes transversely through the pipe and cuts off the water or permits it to flow. h. A cylindrical piece of wood used in firing a line from a gun in life-saving operations. †i. The plunger of a pump.

1766 Croker, etc. *Dict. Arts*, etc. s. v. *Water*, At the end of which [levers] are jointed four rods with their forcing plugs working into four cast iron cylinders. 1836 Brande *Chem.* (ed. 4) 172 The piston having reached the bottom of the cylinder, the plug of the cock .. shifts its position, and. the steam enters as before.., and passes in the direction of the arrows to the bottom cylinder, so as to elevate the piston. 1839 Chatto *Wood Engrav.* 645 *note*, The 'plug' which they [Albert Dürer and his contemporaries] inserted was usually square, and not circular as at present. 1841 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* IV. 30/2 A long coil of rope, ¾ inch diameter, with a stout piece of wood or plug..fastened to it. This plug is intended to be put in the mouth of the gun. *Ibid* 125/1 The carronade was fired from off the pier, which carried the plug beyond the breakers. 1842–76 Gwilt *Archit.* Gloss., *Plug and Feather*, or *Key and Feather*, a name given to a method of dividing hard stones by means of a long tapering wedge called the key, and wedge-shaped pieces of iron called feathers. 1860 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.*, *Plug*, applied by dentists to a filling of gold or other material inserted in a tooth. 1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) II. 31 This punch becomes an inexhaustible parent of dies, without further reference to the original matrix; for now by impressing upon it plugs of soft steel..we procure impressions from it to any amount. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1749/2 An instrument for condensing the filling or plug in a tooth by a rapid succession of strokes. 1881 Young *Ev. Man his Own Mechanic* § 1275 The proper manner of making or cutting a plug to drive between bricks. 1893–4 *Northumbld. Gloss.* s. v., The plug and feather was introduced into coal mining by Mr. G. C. Greenwell in 1869. It had been from early times used in lead mining.

j. *Zool.* = Piston 3.

1854 Woodward *Mollusca* II. 249 The large central impression is produced by the muscle of the plug (the equivalent of the byssal muscle in Pinna and Modiola).

3. The cock upon a public water-pipe to which a hose is attached to obtain water for a fire-engine and other purposes; a fire-plug.

1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Building*, One Leather Pipe and Socket of the same Size as the Plug or Fire-Cock, to the intent the Socket might be put into the Pipe, to convey the Water clean into the Engine. 1812 H. & J. Smith *Rej. Addr., T. Drury Lane*, Before the plug was found. 1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will. IV*, c. 46 § 97 The said commissioners may provide one or more fire engines and fire cocks or plugs. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, This pipe is closed by a cap or plug, which is removed .. when the hose is to be attached.

4. a. Tobacco pressed into a flat oblong cake or stick. b. A piece of cake or twist tobacco cut off for chewing, etc.

1728 Swift *Past. Dial.* vi, The dean threw me this tobacco plug: A longer ha'p'orth never did I see. 1841 Catlin *N. Amer. Ind.* II. xlii. 66 Offering him a few plugs of tobacco. 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* xxi, Cutting a quid or plug from his cake of tobacco. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* V. 853 The tobacco being generally twist or plug

5. A blow of the fist; a punch, a knock. *slang.*

1798 Pitt in Ld. Rosebery *Life* (1891) 208 The bill is to be read a second time tomorrow, and, in spite of many Plugs from Sir W. Pulteney, will certainly pass. 1898 M. Davitt *Life & Progr. Australia* xxxv. 192 If he hits a man in fighting That is what he calls a 'plug'.

6. Applied to a horse: with various connotations. *U. S.* and *Colonial slang.*

Explained in American Dicts. as 'a horse past his prime', 'an old horse worn down by hard work'; a New Zealander knows it as a horse which is 'a good sort'; an Australian authority, as applied to a horse of 15 hands or 15·1, of a good steady ambling character, working well but not fast.

1872 'MARK TWAIN' *Innoc. Abr.* xxvii. 208 We bought two sorry-looking Mexican 'plugs'. 1885 HORNADAY 2 *Yrs. in Jungle* xxiv. 284 The horses were large and rather raw-boned Australian 'plugs', well qualified for the work they had to do. 1888 *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* 22 Apr. (Farmer *Amer.*), In the first race a plug named Cator was the favorite, but another plug named Battledore won.

7. Short for *plug-hat*: see 9. *U. S. slang.*

1864 WEBSTER, *Plug*, ..a gentleman's silk hat; so called from its cylindrical form. (*Colloq* and *low*) 1891 E. KINGLAKE *Australian at H.* 6 The reign of the 'stove pipe', or as the Americans have it, 'the plug', is as secure in Australia as anywhere. 1891 KIPLING *City Dread. Nt.* 9 He steps into the brougham and puts on—a top hat, a shiny black 'plug'.

8. A draught of beer. *slang.*

1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* vii. 184 Come, Sir, another plug of malt.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *plug-hat*, *-bolt*, *-bullet*, *-finisher* (sense 2 f), *-machine*, *-point*, *-pony* (sense 6), *-shot*; *plug like* adj; **plug-arbor**, an arbor or mandril in a lathe on which a drill chuck is mounted (Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 1884); **plug-basin**, a wash-hand basin having a plug-hole for letting the water out; † **plug-basket** (*Brewing*), ? the depression at the bottom of the mash-tun into which the plug drops; **plug-bayonet**, the original form of bayonet, which was fixed in the muzzle of the gun; **plug-board** (*Electr.*), a switch-board in which the connexions are made by inserting plugs (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **plug-box** (*Mining*), a wooden pipe to carry off water while putting the watertight casing to a shaft; **plug-centre-bit**: see quot.; **plug-cock**, (*a*) a tap having a perforated plug through which the liquid flows when turned on; (*b*) see quot.; **plug-draining**, a system of draining heavy clay land, in which plugs or blocks of wood are placed at the bottom of the cutting to keep the channel open, and are withdrawn after the cutting has been filled up; **plug-drawer**, one who took part in the *plug-riots*, q. v.; **plug-frame**, a contrivance attached to the beam of a steam-engine, for opening and closing the valves of the cylinder; **plug-hat** (*U. S. slang*), a silk, 'top', or 'chimney-pot' hat [some say, because the head fits in it like a plug]; hence **plug-hatted** *a.*; **plug-hole**, an aperture fitted with a plug by which it can be closed; **plug-joggle** (*Masonry*), a joggle of the character of a plug; **plugman**: see quots.; **plug-riots**, a name given to certain riotous proceedings *c* 1842, when cotton mills in Lancashire were stopped from working by the removal or 'drawing' of a few bolts or 'plugs' in the boilers so as to prevent steam from being raised; **plug-rod**, (*a*) see quot. 1858; (*b*) = *plug-frame*; **plug-switch** (*Electr.*), a switch in which connexion is made by inserting a metal plug; **plug-tap**, a cylindrical tap for cutting the threads of female screws or of screw-plates; **plug-tobacco** = sense 4; **plug-tree** = *plug frame*; **plug-valve**: see quot.

1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* iv. (ed. 2) 267 Flour of all Malt, especially if it is ground very small, is apt to wash to the *Plug-Basket, and thereby cause a foul Wort to run off. 1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 44/2 A hole of two inches diameter having been .. made in each side of the stone, and *plug bats .. inserted. 1838 *Ibid.* 258/2 A form of *plug bolt peculiarly adapted for mooring and warping up rapids. 1883 GRESLEY *Coal Mining Gloss.*, **Plug Box*, a wooden water-pipe used in coffering. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 390 'Wobbling', a principle inherent in all *plug bullets after leaving the muzzle. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Plug-center Bit*, a bit having a cylinder instead of a point, so as to fit within the hole around which a countersink or enlargement is to be made. 1884 *Ibid.* Suppl., **Plug Cock*, a faucet which is simply driven into the barrel, not screwed in. 1833 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) VIII. 139/2 *Plug draining .. is exclusively confined to the draining of tenacious clay, and chiefly practised on pasture land. 1888 F. PEEL (*title*) The Risings of the Luddites, Chartists, and *Plugdrawers. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., **Plug Finisher*, ..a fine file for finishing the surfaces of tooth fillings. 1763 FITZGERALD in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 152 The *plug frame, which is a piece of timber moved by the leaver through a wooden groove, by which the steam valve, and injection cock are opened and shut alternately. 1824 R. STUART *Hist. Steam Engine* 71 In the perpendicular working beam, called by Beighton [?*c* 1720] the plug-frame, there is a slit which is contrived so that its pins work on the fore part, middle, and back part, to raise and depress the levers..that move the iron axle. 1881 *Philad. Record* (U. S.) No. 3455. 6 The *plug hat is virtually a sort of social guarantee for the preservation of peace and order. 1899 MORROW *Bohem. Paris* 138 A dizzy whirl of skirts, feathers, plug hats, and silken stockings. 1891 KIPLING *City Dread. Nt.* 4 An austere, *plug-hatted redskin. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 497 To prevent the steam from coming out at the *plug-hole .. or lid. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 60 A Vessel, having a plug-hole at bottom. 1858 *Westm. Gas* 10 Sept. 2/3 While the Post Office .. provides and maintains the fire alarm, the County Council undertake to supply the necessary telephones and to make plug-holes in the alarm posts. 1791 SMEATON *Edystone L.* 194/2 The central *plug joggle, fixed in place ready for the reception of the center stone of the next Course. 1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* (1877) 61 The two [cells] .. subdivide and ultimately form a *plug-like, cellular, mass, which imbeds itself firmly in the substance of the prothallus. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Plug-machine*, a machine for making wooden plugs for faucet-holes of..barrels. 1852 *Mining Gloss.* (in *Northumb. Gloss.*), **Plugman*, the man in charge of a pit pumping engine. 1852 SMILES *Engineers* III. 27 George [Stephenson]'s duty as plugman was to watch the engine, to see that it kept well in work, and that the pumps were efficient. 1883 GRESLEY *Coal Mining Gl.*, *Plugman*, an old term for engineman. 1884 BOURKE *Snake Dance Moquis* xxix. 315 Our mules and Nahi vehma's *plug pony stampeded. 1849 COBDEN *Speeches* 90 In 1842, when the country was disturbed by the great *plug riots, not a thread was disturbed from a spindle. 1888 F. PEEL *Risings of Luddites*, etc. xxxiv. 338 Trade in 1842, the year of the plug riots, was worse than ever. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Plug-rod*, an air-pump rod. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Plug-rod*, (Steam-engine) *a.* A rod attached to the working-beam of a condensing-engine, for the purpose of driving the working-gear of the valves. Sometimes called the plug-tree. *b.* The air-pump rod. 1878 THURSTON *Growth Steam-Engine* 121 A similar pair of tappets on the opposite side of the plug rod move the valves. 1901 G. DOUGLAS *Ho. w. Green Shutters* 138 He..ground them [his words] out like a labouring mill, each word solid as *plug shot. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 39 When it is cylindrical, it is called a *plug tap 1861 CAMPIN *Hand-turn.* v. 111 A plug-tap has the full depth of screw-thread all along its length. 1891 *Cent. Dict.* s.v. *Tap*, Taps are usually made in sets of three, the third, called the plug-tap or finishing tap, is always cylindrical, with the first two or three threads tapering off. 1897 *Westm. Gas.* 20 May 2/3 The tax on .. *plug and smoking tobacco is to be permanently raised. 1899 *New Cent Rev.* V. 133 Passable cigars are obtainable, and the plug tobacco is bad. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 169 Mr. Henry Beighton, of Newcastle, ..invented the part called the *plug tree, for opening and shutting the valves. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 476/2 As the plug-tree moved up and down with the beam, the tappets struck the ends of bent levers or cranks, which raised or depressed the valves in proper succession. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Plug-valve*, a tapering valve, fitting into a seat like a faucet.

Plug (plʊg), *v.* [f. PLUG *sb.*; or immediately a. early mod.Du. *pluggen* (Plantin), f. *plugge* PLUG *sb.* So MLG. *pluggen*, LG. *plüggen*, Norw. *plugga* to plug.]

1. *trans.* To stop, close tightly, or fill (a hole or aperture) with or as with a plug; to drive a plug into. Chiefly with *up.*

1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 6 Neere unto the North pole men thinking to draw in their breaths, are in danger to have their throats plugged up with an Isicle. 1655 MANLEY *Grotius' Law C. Warres* 213 Divers of their Ships being shot through with great Bullets, for that they could neither plug up the Holes or Breaches, nor free them from Water by their Pumps, were swallow'd up in the devouring and merciless Waves. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 42 We found it advisable to plug up the Pipe. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 183 In some instances, the holes admit of being plugged with bits of metal. 1849 CLARIDGE *Cold Water-cure* 147 Sometimes when a tooth is plugged, the pressure on the nerve renders it insupportable. 1878 HOLBROOK *Hyg. Brain* 39 When a clot of blood plugs up an artery.

b. In wood-engraving: see PLUG *sb.* 2 a.

1839 CHATTO *Wood Engrav.* 645 If a small part be badly engraved, or the block has sustained an injury, the defect may be repaired by inserting a small piece of wood and re-engraving it: this..is technically termed 'plugging'.

c. To insert a wooden peg or block into (a wall, etc.) to afford a hold for a nail or screw.

1881 YOUNG *Ev. Man his Own Mechanic* § 743 When fixed to a brick wall, the wall must be plugged to take the nails. *Ibid.* § 1275 Due provision having been made for this by 'plugging' the wall.

d. To insert as a plug; to drive (something) in.

1857 HOLLAND *Bay Path* xxiv. 281 It goes by wind .. and it'll plug a bullet right into a man.

e. *intr.* with *in* (*Electr.*): To complete a circuit by inserting a key or plug between metal plates.

1903 *Westm. Gas.* 20 Jan. 9/2 Directly the sub-stations shut down, the Battery-room attendant 'plugs in' and takes the load for lighting purposes, for driving fans for ventilation purposes.

2. *trans.* To put a bullet into, to shoot. *slang.*

1888 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xxxi, If that old horse they put you on had bobbed forward..you'd have got plugged instead. 1900 *Westm. Gas.* 10 Jan. 8/2, I got plugged a few yards in front of the line, and two of my fellows pulled me back, as I could not walk. 1901 *Munsey's Mag.* XXV. 340/1 'I'll wait till I get within twenty yards of the beggar,.. Then I'll plug 'im!'

3. *trans.* To strike with the fist. *slang.*

1875 P. PONDER *Kirkcumdoon* 86 (E. D. D.) Great uproar, and cries of 'Sit doon, Matthy!' 'Plug him!' 'Stick in, Matthy!' 1891 *Athenæum* 28 Nov. 713/2 'To plug a man in the eye' is a common enough piece of slang.

4. *intr.* **a.** To 'stick to it', keep on persistently or doggedly; to plod. **b.** To labour with piston-like strokes against resistance. *slang.*

a. *c* 1865 (Remembered on the river at Oxford) 'Plug, you fellows, plug!' 'We plugged for all we were worth'. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 476/1 The crews have rowed in wretched form, .. their ability to plug has enabled them to hang on to the leaders in bulldog fashion.

b. 1898 G. W. STEEVENS *With Kitchener to Khartum* 310 The steamers..plug-plugged their steady way up the full Nile. 1899 — *Egypt* xix. 216 We are plugging past a twenty-foot river bank, semaphored with miles of water-hoists. 1898 *Cycling* vi. 27 When a beginner attempts to cycle up-hill at anything like a fast pace, he invariably develops a plugging action.

Plugged (plʊgd), *ppl. a.* [f. PLUG *v.* + -ED 1.] Stopped up, closed, or filled with or as with a plug. Of a shell: Having a plug in place of the fuze.

1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 184/2 A plugged shell of 105 lb. 1884 *Mil. Engineering* (ed. 3) I. ii. 104 The instructor will cause each man to throw both land and sea service plugged hand grenades. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 603 A plugged vein on each side .. was peculiarly prominent.

Plugger (plʊ·gəɹ). [f. PLUG *v.* + -ER 1.] One who or that which plugs; *spec.* in *Dentistry*, an instrument for driving in and consolidating the filling material in the cavity of a carious tooth.

1867 C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol.* 86/1 *Automatic plugger*, a dental instrument which is operated by pressing the point upon the gold in the cavity, in the manner of an ordinary hand-plugger. 1872 L. P. MEREDITH *Teeth* (1887) 109 A sidelong blow on the end of the plugger may throw the point to one side .. and break off or crack a portion of the tooth. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 1 July 4/4 The boat-club captain's eye has been upon those valiant pluggers in the 'fours'.

b. See quot.

1897 *Westm. Gas.* 1 Dec. 2/3 Elaborate precautions were taken against 'pluggers', as impersonators are called in Canada. The Conservatives, in their anxiety to prevent 'plugging' (or personation), armed their scrutineers with the kodak.

Plugging (plʊ·gɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PLUG *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb PLUG in various senses.

1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 14 Pluging will stop any Bore-hole Feeder I dare affirm. 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* (1855), *Plugging* .., the introduction of a plug of lint or rag into a wound or natural cavity..to arrest hemorrhage; or of some substance into a carious tooth to prevent tooth-ache. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 475/2 One quality .. observable in Pennsylvania crews of late years is that of 'plugging'. 1897 [see prec.]. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 490 An extensive plugging of small vessels.

2. *concr.* Plugs collectively: see PLUG *v.* 1 c.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Plugging*, pins driven into the joints of brick or stone walls to receive the nails whereby battens are fastened to the walls.

3. *attrib.*, as *plugging-forceps*, *-instrument.*

1867 C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol.*, *Plugging-Instruments*, dental instruments for introducing and consolidating fillings. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Plugging-forceps*, a dentist's instrument used in compressing a filling into an excavated hole in a carious tooth.

Pluggy, *a. dial.* [f. PLUG *sb.* + -Y.] **a.** Short and stumpy. *colloq.* **b.** Stiff, as clay.

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Pluggy*, short, thick, sturdy. 1861 AGNES STRICKLAND *Old Friends* Ser. II. ii. 33 Betty, Molly, and the cook .. united .. in describing Martin .. as 'a short, pluggy (thick) man, with a pug nose'. 1892 H. HUTCHINSON *Fairway Isl* 8 The crumbly ploughed land did not hold the clean impression as the pluggy clay had done.

Plugh, -e, obs. forms of PLOUGH.

Plugless (plʊ·gles), *a.* [f. PLUG *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no plug or stopper.

1830-6 O. W. HOLMES *Daily Trials* 23 Women, with tongues Like polar needles, ever on the jar; Men, plugless word-spouts, whose deep fountains are Within their lungs.

Plug-ugly (plʊgɪ·ʊ·glɪ). *U. S. slang.* [Origin obscure: see quots.] A city ruffian or rowdy.

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3), *Plug Ugly*, a term assumed by a gang of rowdies in Baltimore. It originally belonged to certain fire companies. 1865 *Reader* 19 Aug. 203 In order the better to deal with the rowdies and plug-uglies of the more turbulent wards. 1876 in *Times* 4 Nov. 9/6 'Plug-Uglies'. .. Several years ago I was in Baltimore, where the class of rowdies who originated this euphonious name abounded, and was told it was derived from a short spike fastened in the toe of their boots, with which they kicked their opponents in a dense crowd, or, as they elegantly expressed it, 'plugged them ugly'. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 17 July 4/1 His friends were alternately the 'plug-uglies' of Sixth Avenue and the dudes of Delmonico's.

Plum (plʌm), *sb.* Forms: α. 1 **plūme**, (in comb.) **plūm-**, 4-5 **plowme**, 5 **plowmbe**, 6 **ploume**, 8-9 *north dial.* **ploum**, **ploom.** β. 4-6 **plome**, 4-7 **plom**, 5 (in comb.) **plomb-**, 5-6 **plomme**; 4-7 **plumbe**, 5-7 **plumme**, 6-9 **plumb**, 4- **plum.** [OE. *plūme* fem. plum (earlier *plūmæ*, *-e*, plum, fruit and tree) corresp. to OLG. **plûma*, MLG. *plûme* (LG. *plumme*, EFris. *plûme*, *plûm*), ON. *plóma* f. (? from OE.); OHG. **phlûma* fem. plum (*pflûmo* m. plum-tree), MHG. *pflûme*, Ger. *pflaume*; variants of OHG. *phrûma*, *pfrûma* f., OLG. **prûma*, MLG., LG. *prûme*, MDu. *prûme*, Du. *pruim* f.; the forms in *pr-* being the original, a. late L. or Romanic *prūna* f., for L. *prūnum* neut., a. later Gr. *προύνον*, for cl. Gr. *προῦμνον* plum. (Cf. L. *prūnus* fem., Gr. *προύμνη*, *προύνη* plum-tree.) The late L. *prūna* gave also Pr. *prūna*, F. *prune* plum: see PRUNE. The shortening of the vowel in Eng. is found from the 14th c., but the long vowel occurs in Levins 1570, and is still repr. by north. Eng. and Sc. (pluum, plʊm); cf. Eng. *thumb*, OE. *þūma*, north. Eng. and Sc. *theaum*, *thoum*, *thoom*; the vowel is shortened also in LG. *plumme*, Sw. *plommon*, Da. *blomme*. The form *plýme* given in OE. glosses as = *prunus* and *prunum* is explained by Pogatscher from L. *prūneus*: cf. It. *prugna* plum, *prugno* plum-tree.

The change of *pr-* to *pl-* is found only in the Teutonic forms, or in med. L. written in England, etc.: see *plunas* (? *plunus*), *plumum* in Corpus Gl., *pluminus* (Wr.-Wülcker 269/30). The Celtic forms, Cornish *pluman*, Ir. *pluma*, Gael. *plumbais*, *-bas*, are evidently from Eng. The change of *n* to *m* in *prūna*, *prūma* is attributed by Kluge and Franck to the influence of the preceding labial; Meyer-Lübke suggests derivation from Gr. προύμνον. *Prune* in south-east French dialects may be influenced by German.]

1. The fruit of the tree *Prunus domestica*, a roundish fleshy drupe of varying size and colour, covered with a glaucous mealy bloom, and having a somewhat flat pointed stone and sweet pulp.

α. *c* 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 1600 in *O. E. T.*, *Plumum*, plume. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* vii. (Z.) 20 *Hoc prunum*, seo plyme [*v. r.* plume]. ? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1375 Medlers, plowmes, perys, chesteyns. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 284/1 A Plowmbe (*A.* Plowme), *prunum*. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 219/35 A Ploume, *prunum*. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Ploum*, a plum. *Mod. Sc.* Soor plooms.

β. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xiii. 221 As pees-cod[d]es and pere-lonettes, plomes and chiries. 14 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 647/30 *Hoc prunum*, plumme. 14 *Nom.* ibid. 715/20 *Hoc prunum*, a plum. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* i. vi, Men sayen that it is not good to ete plommes with his lord. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 140 As for cheryes, damysons, bulleys, plummes, and suche other. 1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* 44 b, Here haue they peares, and plumbs. 1577 — *Heresbach's Husb.* ii. (1586) 97 There are sundry sortes of Plomes. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* vi. xlvii. 720 The fruite is called ..in English, a Plumme or Prune. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xv. xiii. 436 To come now to Plums, there is a world of them: some of sundrie colours, others blacke, and some againe white. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 215 He knew to . tame to Plumbs the Sourness of the Sloes. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 222 In every hedge were medlars, plumbs, cherries and maples. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 182 Dried plums, under the names of prunes and French plums, form an important article of commerce.

† **b.** Phrase. *The bloom* or *blue of the plum*: delicate freshness, charm: cf. BLOOM *sb.* 4 b. *Obs.*

1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xlix. 215 The Maids keep their Teeth very white, till they have lost the blue of their Plumb, and then they dye them as black as Jet. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 90 She has quite lost the Blue on the Plumb.

2. The tree bearing this fruit, *Prunus domestica* (N. O. *Rosaceæ*).

P. domestica, the cultivated or garden plum in its many varieties, and the European wild plum or BULLACE, *P. insititia*, are now considered to be specifically identical with the Blackthorn or SLOE bush, *P. spinosa*, the three forms being referred to a single species, *P. communis*.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 822 in *O. E. T.*, *Prunus*, plume. (So *Erfurt Gl.*) *c* 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 1604 *Prunus*, plume. *c* 1350 *Vocabula Gall.-Angl.* 681 (E. E. T. S.) Blas plumbe and cirne. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* xii. 247 In peche Is graffid plomme. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* i. 66 It is the custome (of late) to make hedges of Quidlings, Plums, and vines. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) II. xxiii. § 32 If an Abricot be grafted upon a Plumb. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* vii. (1794) 75 The genus plum, comprehending the apricot and cherry. 1899 NORA HOPPER in *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Mar. 10/1 Blossom on the plum,..Leaves upon the cherry.

3. With qualifying words. **a.** Applied to many species (and varieties) of the genus *Prunus*:

Beach P. of the Atlantic coast of U. S., *P. maritima*; **Canada P.**, *P. americana* (Miller *Plant.-n.*); **Cherry** or **Myrobella P.**, *P. Myrobalana*; **Chickasaw P.** of N. America, *P. Chicasa* (*Treas. Bot.*); **Damascene**, † **Damasco, Damask,** or **Damson P.**: see DAMASK, DAMSON; **Japanese P.**, *P. japonica*; see also b; **Morocco P.**, *t* = DAMSON; † **Muscle P.**, a purple variety of the plum; **Wild P.**, in Britain, *P. insititia* or *spinosa*; in N. America, *P. americana* and *P. subcordata* (*Treas. Bot.* and Miller *Plant.-n.*); see also b. See also HORSE-PLUM, PEAR *plum*, etc.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 188 *Beach Plumb (*Prunus maritima*). 1856 WHITTIER *Ranger* x, Where the purple beach-plum mellows. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 933 *P.* [*unus*] *myrobalana*, which is named *Cherry Plum, probably from its colour, is a species from Canada. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Jan. 8/1 This year there are fresh cherry-plums from Argentina on sale. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* i. 57 The *Damasco Plum is a good fruit, and the trees beare well. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 298 The black Damascen, the 'Morocco, the Barbary, the Myrobalan, the Apricock Plumb, a delicate Plumb that parts clean from the Stone. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 509 All your dainty Plummes, are a little dry, and come from the Stone; As the *Muscle-Plumme. 1902 CORNISH *Naturalist Thames* 244 Low mounds...Some are covered with *wild-plum bushes.

b. Extended to many trees resembling the plum, esp. in fruit:

American Black P. ? = *Cocoa P.*; **Assyrian P.** = *Sebesten P.* (Miller *Plant.-n.* 1884); **Australian P.** or **Black P. of Illawarra,** *Cargillia australis*, N. O. *Ebenaceæ* (ibid.); **Blood P.** of Sierra Leone, *Hæmatostaphis Barteri*, N. O. *Anacardiaceæ* (*Treas. Bot.*); **Brazilian P.**, species of *Spondias*, N. O. *Anacardiaceæ* (Lee 1760); **Cocoa P.** of tropical America and Africa, *Chrysobalanus Icaco* (Lee 1760); **Darling P.**, the Red Ironwood of W. Indies and Florida, *Reynosia latifolia*; **East Indian P.**, *Flacourtia cataphracta*, and *F. Ramontchi* (Miller); **Grey P.** or **Guinea P.**, of Sierra Leone, *Parinarium excelsum*, N. O. *Chrysobalanaceæ*; of Australia, *Cargillia arborea*; **Jamaica P.**, a species of Hog plum, *Spondias lutea*; **Japan** or **Japanese P.** the Loquat; **Mountain P.**, *Ximenia americana*, N. O. *Olacaceæ*; **Port Arthur P.**, of Tasmania, *Cenarrhenes nitida*, N. O. *Proteaceæ* (*Treas. Bot.*); **Queensland P.**, *Owenia venosa*, N. O. *Meliaceæ*; **Sapodilla P.** of West Indies, *Sapota Achras*; **Sebesten P.**, *Cordia Myxa* and *C. latifolia*, N. O. *Boraginaceæ*; **Spanish P.** of W. Indies and S. Amer., *Spondias purpurea* (*Treas. Bot.*); also in the Antilles, *Mammea humilis*, N. O. *Clusiaceæ* (Miller); **Tamarind P.**, a leguminous tree of E. Indies, *Dialium indum*; **Tasmanian P.** = *Port Arthur P.* (Miller); **Urucuri P.**, a S. Amer. palm, *Attalea excelsa*; **Wild P.** of S. Africa, *Pappea capensis*, N. O. *Sapindaceæ*; of N. S. Wales, *Sideroxylon australis*, N. O. *Sapotaceæ*; **Yellow (Spanish) P.** of W. Indies = *Jamaica P.* See also DATE-*plum*, GINGERBREAD-*plum*, HOG-PLUM, OLIVE-*plum*, PERSIMMON-*plum*, etc.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 223 The *Black Plum of Illawarra (*Cargillia australis*) ..is a slender tree..; the fruits are the size of a large plum, and of dark purple colour. *Ibid.*, The *Grey Plum (*Cargillia arborea*) grows to a height of fifty or a hundred feet. *Ibid.* 846 The fruit of *P.* [*arinarium*] *excelsum* is about the size of an Imperatrice plum, covered with a rough skin of a greyish colour, and commonly called the Rough-skin or Grey Plum. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 229 The yellow or *Jamaica Plumb Tree...The fruit is much esteemed by some people. 1889 J. H. MAIDEN *Usef. Native Plants* 49 *Queensland Plum, Sweet Plum. This plant bears a fine juicy red fruit with a large stone. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1018/2 S. Achras yields an edible fruit called in the West Indies the *Sapodilla plum. 1866 BRANDE & COXE *Dict. Sc.*, etc. II 937/2 *Sebesten-plum is the fruit of *Cordia*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 397 The *Tamarind Plum of the East Indies, *D*[*ialium*] *indum*, has a delicious pulp resembling that of the Tamarind, but not quite so acid. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* x. (1864) 297 The fruit of this palm ripens on the upper river in April, ..similar in size and shape to the date. Vicente shook his head when he saw me one day eating a quantity of the *Urucuri plums. 1880 SILVER & Co. *S. Africa* (ed. 3) 139 The *Wild Plum is the fruit of *Pappea Capensis*, a tree pretty common in Kaffraland. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 305 Hog Plum or *Yellow Spanish Plum of Jamaica, *Spondias lutea* — Large tree.

4. A dried grape or raisin as used for puddings, cakes, etc.

This use probably arose from the substitution of raisins for dried plums or prunes as an ingredient in *plum-broth*, *-porridge*, etc. with retention of the name 'plum' for the substituted article. Quotations 1725–1743 prob. belong here.

a 1660 [Mock sermon: see PLUM-PIE] p. 6 But there is your Christmas pye and that hath plums in abundance...He that discovered the new Star in Cassiopeia, deserves not half so much to be remembered, as he that first married minced meat and Raisins together. 1725 WATTS *Logic* i. vi. § 6 A grocer is a man who buys and sells sugar, and plumbs, and spices, for gain. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Plumb*, or *Plum*, in matters of spicery. See *Currants* and *Raisins*. 1733 FIELDING *Don Quix.* i. vi, 'Tis not only plumbs that make a pudding. 17 . *Hist. Jack Horner* [see PLUM-PIE 1]. 1755 JOHNSON, *Plum*, 2. Raisin; grape dried in the sun. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 666 Children, to whom you give a pill wrapped up in a raisin, will suck the plum and spit out the medicine. 1804 ANN & JANE TAYLOR *Poems Inf. Minds*, *Plum-cake*, While fingers and thumbs, for the sweetmeats and plums, Were hunting and digging beside. *a* 1845 HOOD *Son & Heir* v, A Grocer's plum might disappoint. 1884 DOWELL *Hist. Taxat.* IV. i. vii. 37 The dried grapes...we term simply raisins when used for eating uncooked, and plums when they form an ingredient in the famous English plum pudding.

b. SUGAR-PLUM. (First quot. doubtful.)

1694 CONGREVE *Double Dealer* iii iv, So when you've swallowed the potion, you sweeten your mouth with a plum. 1790 COWPER *My Mother's Pict* 61 Thy morning bounties ere I left my home, The biscuit, or confectionary plum.

c. *fig.* A stone or mass of rock embedded in a matrix of later origin; a pebble in a conglomerate; also, a stone embedded in concrete.

a 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.*, etc. (1821) II. 355 The plums, or stones, embosomed by the matrix, are exactly of the same kinds, which are found everywhere in the earth adjacent. 1894 *Times* 22 Sept. 12/3 The interior was filled in with concrete deposited in layers of nine inches, while large single stones, technically called 'plums', weighing, as a rule, about three and-a-half tons, were placed as close together as possible and bedded in mortar.

d. *fig.* A 'good thing', a tit-bit; one of the best things to be found in a book or article; one of the best or choicest things among situations or appointments; one of the 'prizes' of life; also, the pick or best of a collection of things, animals, etc.

1825 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Harry & Lucy, Concluded* IV. vii 167 It is only the stupid parts of books which tire one. All that is necessary is to pick out the plums. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* viii. i, Much too old a world to allow any Jack Horner to pick out its plums for his own personal gratification. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* ii. xvi, To fight it away for the sake of getting some sort of plum that he might divide with his mother and the girls. 1888 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* v, There were some real plums among the horses. 1889 *Academy* 2 Nov. 280 The reviewer who picks all the 'plums' out of a book is a person who is regarded with reasonable terror and resentment by both authors and publishers. 1901 *Scotsman* 5 Sept. 4/8 The posts named are justly regarded as plums of the Indian Civil Service.

5. The sum of £100,000. *slang*, now *rare*.

1689–1702 EARL OF AILESBURY *Mem.* (1890) 499 Those even that had nothing at the Revolution had the reputation after of being worth one hundred, and others two hundred thousand pounds. The first sum was christened one plum, and the last, two. *Ibid.* 634 In King William's time..the tally trade alone brought in to some a hundred thousand pounds, which they then called a plum. 1709 PRIOR *Ladle, Moral*, The Miser must make up his Plumb, And dares not touch the hoarded sum. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 244 P 6 An honest Gentleman who ..was worth half a Plumb. 1789 J. BELKNAP in *M. Cutler's Life*, etc. (1888) II 252 The revenue is now about £90 plum, to be increased by funding. 1828 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVIII. 201/2 Though the personal effects do not exceed 140,000*l.* there are real estates sufficient to complete the second plumb. 1898 BESANT *Orange Girl* i. v, The only son of Sir Peter Halliday..the heir to a plum.

† **b.** *transf.* One who is possessed of £100,000.

1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 100 P 3 Several who were Plumbs, or very near it, became Men of moderate Fortunes. 1746 FIELDING *True Patriot* No. 11 Wks. 1775 IX. 322 A thing highly eligible by every good man, i.e. every Plumb. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 238 Warm Citizens with the insolence of a plumb in their countenances.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** attrib., as *plum-bloom*, *-blow* (BLOW *sb*[3]), *-culture*, *-flower*, *-frumenty*, *-gum*, *-juice*, *-lea*, *-leaf*, *-moth*, *-pattern*, *-season*, *-stock*, *-stone*, *-tart*, *-trade*, *-weevil*. **b.** objective, similative, etc., as *plum-feeder*, *-holder*, *-seller*; *plum-purple*, *-round* adjs.; *plum-like* adj. **c.** parasynthetic, as *plum-coloured*, *-necked*, *-tinted* adjs. **d.** Special comb.: **plum-bird, -budder,** local names of the bullfinch; **plum-colour,** a shade of purple; so **plum-coloured** *a.*; **plum-fir,** a tree, *Podocarpus andina*, N. O. *Taxaceæ*; **plum-gouger,** a weevil (*Coccotorus scutellaris*); **plum-pockets,** a disease of plums in which the fruit grows hollow, without a stone (cf. *pocket-plum* s. v. POCKET *sb.*). See also PLUM-BROTH, PLUM-CAKE, etc.

1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Plum-bird, the Bullfinch. *Ibid.*, *Plum-budder.* 1897 *Daily News* 12 June 6/2 Other fashionable colours for gloves are Liberty green,.. salmon pink, coral red, sky blue, *plum-bloom. 1868 WHITMAN *Singing in Spring* 3 in *Sel. Poems* 390 Stems of currants, and *plum-blows, and the aromatic cedar. 1882 *Garden* 30 Sept. 238/3 Flowers which change from white to *plum colour. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Ja kd. Rheims*, The Cardinal drew Off each *plum-colour'd shoe. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 5 July 5/2 *Plum culture is a lottery: for plums either fruit too lightly or they break the tree and glut the market. 1887 *Nicholson's Dict. Gard.* III. 168/2 The *Plum Curculio (*Conotrachelus nenuphar*) is about ¼ in. long... and has on each wing-case, in the middle, a black, shining hump. 1866 *Treas. Bot* 496 *Plum Fir, *Prumnopitys elegans*, [a name proposed by Philippi for *Podocarpus andina*] 1887 *Nicholson's Dict. Gard.* III. 172/2 *Podocarpus*] *andina*.., Plum Fir, f[ruit] resembling in form and size the berry of an ordinary White Grape, but in structure that of a Cherry. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 170 The *plum-firmity and mellow ale at sheep-shearing dwindled into small-beer, and roasted apples. 1887 *Nicholson's Dict. Gard.* III. 168/2 The second species [of Plum-weevil] (*Coccotorus scutellaris*) is popularly called the *Plum Gouger. 1730 BURDON *Pocket Farrier* (1735) 82 Take one Ounce of *Plumb Gum beaten very small. 1897 W. C. HAZLITT *Ourselves* 30 The *plum-holders, instead of sharing with their poorer brethren, ask the public to make up the deficiency. 1900 J. HUTCHINSON in *Arch. Surg.* XI No. 41. 73 A red *plum-juice colour. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 844 Its fruit ..is called Wilde Prunne (i.e. Wild Plum) from its *plum-like eatable flesh. 1879 SIR E. ARNOLD *Lt. Asia* ii. (1882) 45 The *plum-necked parrots swung from fruit to fruit. 1895 *Daily News* 29 Nov. 2/3 An oviform jar and cover of *plum-pattern. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Taphrina*, a genus of para-itic discomycetous fungi. *T. Prunt* [causes] the disease of plums known as '*plum pockets'. 1882 *Garden* 4 Nov. 336/1 The rich-shaded, *plum-purple pips. 1581 C. T. in Fair *S. P. Eliz.* (1815) 305, I will not masterate, Saith he, my *plum-round physnomie. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 30 An ordinary cheesemonger or *plum-seller. 1699 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (ed. 9) 132 [Graft] Plums, on *Plum-stocks. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 251 Plumb-stocks and Cherry-stocks may be raised from Suckers as well as from Stones. *c* 1900 *Beeton's Every-day Cook. Bk.*, *Plum Tart..Seasonable, with various kinds of plums, from the beginning of August to the beginning of October. 1887 *Nicholson's Dict. Gard.* III. 168/1 The flowers and fruits are attacked chiefly by the *Plum Weevil (*Rhynchites cupreus*) and the Plum Tortrix (*Carpocapsa funebrana*).

Plum (plʌm), *a.* Also **6 plumme, 7–9 plumb.** [app. f. same root as PLUM *v.*]

1. = PLUMP *a.*[1] 3. Now *dial.*

1570 NORTH *Doni's Philos.* ii. 50 This Tenche was so plumme and fatte that shee might well serue him for a good meale. *Ibid.* iii. 69 Hee is rounde, plumme, fatte, and as full as an Egge. 1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* vii xiv, Her necke was round, most plum and large her brest. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 42 A pretie rounde faced wench..as fat and plum euerie part of her as a plouer.

2. *dial.* Soft and elastic, as a cushion; well-raised and light, as bread.

1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Plum*, light, soft. *West.* 1853 *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. VIII. 65/2 *Plum*..employed in Devonshire in the sense of 'soft', e.g. 'a plum bed'; meaning a soft, downy bed. *Ibid.*, If the cake rises well in the oven, it is commonly said that it is 'nice and plum'. 1893 'Q' [COUCH] *Delectable Duchy* 207 The cushions felt extraordinary plum.

3. *dial.* Of a rock: Soft, easily worked.

1855 J. R. LEIFCHILD *Cornwall Mines* 96 As regards granite, the miner commonly prefers the somewhat decomposed kinds, in a state to which he applies the term *plumb*—a term much in use in Cornwall to express softness combined with a fair amount of resistance. *Ibid.* 97 A plumb granite or elvan is more particularly esteemed for tin, though the cases are not rare in which large bunches of copper and tin ores are found in hard granite.

For other dial. senses see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

4. *Comb.*

1598 FLORIO, *Puttotta*, a good handsome, plum-cheekt wench or lasse. 1603 — *Montaigne* i. xxiv. 63 Instead of plum feeding the same [mind], hee hath onely spunged it vp with vanitie. *Ibid.* i. xxxviii. 121 More plumb-cheekt, in better health and liking then I am.

Plum, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* **Forms: 5 plumb-y, plum-, 6 plom, 9 plum, plumb.** [This and the related adj. PLUMMY are known from *c* 1400; the vb. appears to contain a root found also in PLIM *v.*, and perh. in PLUMP.]

1. *intr.* To swell up; to become light or spongy, as dough when 'rising'.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. ii. (Bodl. MS.), Per is

clene and pure aier and moche swete humoure and þat for plumynge and holes þat drawiþ and fongeþ swete humoure. *Ibid.* xix. iv, Moiste mater ipressed and ifonge [*ed.* 1495 take] is araied & made to plumby & to sprede [*humidum compressum paratur ad sparsionem et partium separationem*]. 1853 *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. VIII. 65/2 There is also a verb *to plum*...Dough, when rising under the influence of heat and fermentation, is said to be *plumming* well. 1875 M. G. PEARSE *Dan. Querns* 32 Why there was the pan of bread set down before the fire to 'plumb'.

2. *trans.* To make plump; to render soft and springy: = PLUMP *v.*[2] 1.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 27 How to plom vp a horse, and to make him fatte and lustie. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* (Cornwall), To 'plum up' the bed or pillow, i.e. to render them soft.

Plum, variant of PLUMB *sb.*, *a*, and *v.*

Plumaceous (plumē·ʃəs), *a. rare*—[0]. [f. mod. L. *plūmāce-us*, f. L. *pluma* plume: see -ACEOUS.] Feathery, having the character of a contour-feather.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Plumaceus*,.. pertaining to a feather; feathery; plumaceous.

Pluma·ch, pluma·sh. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [a. F. *plumache* (now only dial.) = It. *piumaccio* a plume or bunch of feathers; f. L. *plūma* feather + suffix repr. L. *-aceus*, *-um*] A plume. Cf. PLUMASSE.

1494 in *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 400 Foure bilde horsses, well harded and like crestes on theyr heddys as wer on theire tentes stondyng be twen ij. great and high plumashis of whit. *a* 1684 LAW *Mem* (1818) 162 Plumashes above, and gramashis below, Its no wonder to see how the world doth go. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 86 Having on their Heads their Caps of Silver guilt, with Plumaches of Feathers. *c* 1689 in Napier *Dundee* (1862) II. 11 He wore a white plumach that day. 1904 A. LANG *Hist. Scot.* vi. 335 He was the more conspicuous as the only wearer of a white plumach.

† Pluma·ciol. *Med. Obs.* Also 6 -aciolle, -aceole. [ad. med.L. *plūmāciolus*, dim. from late L. *plūmācium* down pillow (Ambrose, Cassiod.), f. *plūma* soft feather, down. Cf. OF. *plumaceole*, and *plumacel* (in Godef.) in similar sense.] A pledget or small pad used in surgery.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 13 Bryngе bou þe parties of þe wounde togidere þorɜ sowynge, or wiþ plumaciols þat ben smale pelewis—or wiþ byndynge, if þat sewynge be nouɜt nessessarie. 1597 A. M. tr *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 11 b/2 With lint, and with little plumaceoles therof being made. *Ibid.* 18 b/2 A flatte plumaciolle or tent made of linte.

† Pluma·de. *Obs. rare.* [app. corrupt. of *plumard*: cf. *cockade*. (Palsgr. has 'Busshe of oystrisshe fethers, *plumart*', f. *plume* + *-art*, -ARD.)] A mourning plume for a horse.

1722 *Lond Gaz.* No. 6084/4 A Mourning Horse covered with black Cloth,..with Plumades before and behind. 1736 LEDIARD *Life Marlborough* III. 418 The second Mourning-Horse, covered with black Cloth, caparisoned with the same Arms.., with Plumades, led by a Groom on Foot.

Plumage (plū·medʒ). Also 5 **plomage**, 7 **plummage**. [a. OF. *plumage* (14th c., *plumaige*, in Littré), f. *plume* PLUME: see -AGE.]

1. Feathers collectively; the natural covering of a bird.

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. xvi. 102 The pecock is moche prowde of his fair fethers and plumage. 1486 [see MAIL *sb.*[1] 5]. 1630 DRAYTON *Noah's Flood* Wks. (1748) 46/1 Pruning his plumage, cleansing every quill. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Plumage*, a term in Hawking for the Feathers under a Hawks Wing. 1742 GRAY *Spring* 47 No painted plumage to display. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* II. i. 54 We are not.. to conclude, that the goose alone afforded the plumage for the arrows. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* i. (1873) 16 The period at which the perfect plumage is acquired varies.

fig. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xvi, While she was thinking what to say, Marie gradually wiped away her tears, and smoothed her plumage in a general sort of way.

† b. *spec.* in *Falconry.* Feathers given to a hawk as a casting (CASTING *vbl. sb.* 3 c). *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A iij b, Euer fede hir with vnwassh meet and looke that hir castyng be plumage. 1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 117 Giue hir casting or plumage agayne according as hir state dothe require. 1633 LATHAM *Falconry* Words Art Expl., *Plummage* are small downy feathers which the Hawke takes, or are giuen her for casting.

2. *fig.* **a.** In reference to the use of plumes.

1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* vi. 296 All the strength and plumage of thy youth 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xii, This expression of liberality and trust, gave full plumage to Mistress Deborah's hopes. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* ix. (1873) 327 The false plumage of an expiation.

b. Jocularly applied to dress.

1895 RASHDALL *Univ. Europe* I. 22 The Doctor of Music, who in spite of his gorgeous plumage is not a member of Convocation.

3. A bunch or tuft of feathers used as an ornament; a plume. Now *rare.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Plumage*, feathers or a bunch of feathers. 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1206/1 Having Scarlet, and other fine Coats, all richly laced, and bearing very rich Plumages, Scarfs, and Embroidered Belts. 1738 GLOVER *Leonidas* I. 400 The purple plumage nods. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IX. x. (1872) III. 174 Nothing of the soldier but the epaulettes and plumages.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **plumage-stitch** (*Embroidery*), a stitch or arrangement of stitching designed to imitate plumage; **plumage-work**: see quot. 1886.

1886 LADY ALFORD *Needlework as Art* vi. 207 The 'Opus Plumarium' is one of the most ancient groups, and includes all flat stitches...I propose to restore its original title of plumage work. 1902 L. F. DAY & MARY BUCKLE *Art in Needlework* vii. (ed. 2) 62 [Feather-stitch] is not to be confounded with what is called 'plumage-stitch', which..is a version of satin-stitch. *Ibid.* x. 100 The worker adapts..the length of the stitch to the work to be done, directing it also according to the form to be expressed, and so arrives,..by way of satin-stitch, at what is called plumage stitch.

Plumaged (plū·medʒd), *a.* [f. prec. + -ED 2.] Furnished with or as with plumage, feathered; having plumage.

1820 KEATS *Cap & Bells* v, On they swim With the sweet princess on her plumag'd hair. 1837 H. AINSWORTH *Crichton* I. 297 Parrots, and other gaily plumaged birds. 1865 ALEX. SMITH *Summ. Skye* (1880) 287 Every knoll plumaged with birches. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 302 They..became very finely plumaged by the fall. 1895 MRS. B. M. CROKER *Village Tales* 87 Flocks of bright-plumaged water fowl.

Plumagery (plū·medʒri). [f. as prec. + -RY.] (See quot.)

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 204/2 The Chinese are now very skilful and ingenious in the art of plumagery or feather-working.

Plumash: see PLUMACH.

† **Pluma·sse.** *Obs. rare.* [a. obs. F. *plumasse* (1505) a great plume, f. *plume* PLUME + augment. suffix *-asse* :—L. *-ācea*, adj. suffix.] = PLUMACH.

1494 in *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 396 Theiff of Suffolkes..crest.. was a lion of gold, the taille fourched, sett in maner of a curnalles with plumasses whit and grene.

† **Pluma·ssery.** *Obs. rare*—[0]. [a. OF. *plumasserie* ornament of feathers (Godef.), f. *plumasse*: see prec., and cf. next.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Plumassery*, a plume or bunch of feathers. [So 1775 in ASH; and in subseq. Dictionaries.]

Plumassier (plumǽsi·ər). Also 6 -asier. [a. F. *plumassier* (1480), f. *plumasse*: see above and -IER.] One who works or trades in feathers or plumes for ornamental purposes.

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 250 The couerings of his tent..are all of gold..with the curious workemanship of plumasiers. 1812 MOORE *Post-bag* (heading) Anacreontic to a Plumassier. 1846 MRS. GORE *Eng. Char.* (1852) 46 Lady Downingstreet must take care that her Royal Highness's court plume come home in due time from the plumassier. 1894 *Spectator* 20 Jan. 80/1 The plume of egret's feathers, or 'ospreys', as the plumassiers..chose to call them.

Plumate (plū·mēt), *a. Entom.* [ad. L. *plūmāt-us*, pa. pple. of *plūmāre* to cover with feathers.] Feathered, covered with plumose down.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlvi. 324 *Plumate* when the awn is feathered. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Plumate antenna*, an aristate antenna with the arista covered with fine hairs, as in many flies.

† **Plu·matile,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *plūmātilis* (Plautus) embroidered like feathers, f. *plūma* feather.] Made of feathers

1715 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* II. i. 279 That plumatile kind of Work..brought to us from the utmost Parts of the West Indies.

† **Pluma·tion.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [n. of action from L. *plūmāre* to feather: see -ATION.] An application of a feather or of down to a sore, etc.

1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 206 Sometimes the tumor is so malignant, that..we are constrained to apply actuall cauters, or tents, and plumations what (? wet) in oyle of Vitreoll.

† **Plumative,** *a. Obs. rare*—[0]. [f. L. *plumāt-us* feathered + -IVE.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Plumative*, made of feathers. [1644 Ridiculed in *Vindex Anglicus* 5, 6.]

Plumb (plʌm), *sb.* Forms: 3-7 **plumbe**, 3-9 **plum**, 4-7 **plumme**, 5 **plomme**, 5-6 **plombe**, 5-7 **plume**, 6 **plome**, 7- **plumb**. [ad. F. *plomb* :—L. *plumbum* lead; the ME. forms *plumbe*, *plombe*, *plomme*, app. a. OF. **plombe*, *plomme* (1309 in Godef.) sounding lead :—late L. **plumba*, orig. pl. of *plumbum*. In sense 2 app. f. PLUMB *v.*]

1. A mass or ball of lead, used for various purposes. **a.** The weight attached to a mason's plumb-line, to secure its perpendicularity; also a weight attached for the same purpose to a quadrant.

Off or *out of plumb*, out of the perpendicular.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2247 Wit cord and plum [*v. rr.* plumbe, plummе] þai wroght sa hei. 14.. in Halliw. *Rara Math.* (1841) 58 Til þe threde whereon þe plumbe henges folle vpon þe mydel lyne of þe quadrant *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 405/2 Plumbe, of wryhtys or masonys (*K.*, *P.* plumme..), *perpendiculum*. 1530 PALSGR. 256/1 Plumbe for a carpenter, *riglet*. 1769 WATKS in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 151 The spirits of wine, in which the plumb of the quadrant is immersed. 1858 W. ARNOT *Laws fr. Heaven* Ser. II. xv. 128 They suspend their plumb, not from the middle, but from one edge of the rule. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Mar. 3/2 The column is seriously off plumb. 1906 *Expositor* Feb. 180 It is not level ..., and therefore, being out of plumb, must sooner or later fall.

b. A sounding-lead, a mariner's plummet; a so a plummet used by anglers to measure the depth of a stream or pond. Also *fig.*

[Cf. 1309 JOINVILLE *Vie de S. Louis* cxvii. (Godef.), Glete ta plomme.] *c* 1440 LOVELICH *Merlin* 4564 He Sank a-down lik a plom of led. 1530 PALSGR. 256/1 Plumbe for a shyppeman, *plomb de sonde*. *a* 1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll.* ii. 8 For once that word had weight, a whineing Man Hangs to the Plumme. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xi. 276 His mind intellectual plumb hath never yet sounded.

c. In other senses (chiefly *obs.*), as: a small piece of lead with which a scourge or rod is loaded; a weight of a clock or of a similar instrument; a small weight attached to a fishing-line below the float, to keep the latter in an upright position; a ball or bullet of lead as a missile; a kind of dumb-bell.

a 1350 *St. Laurence* 191 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 110 With staues he bad þal suld him bete And pelt on him with plumes of lede. *c* 1440 CANGRAVE *St. Kath.* v. 1133 Bete hir and reende hir with lein and plummes of leed! *a* 1450 *Fysshynge w. an Angle* (1883) 16 Þe next plume to the hoke schall be ther from a large fote & more and euery plumbe of quantite to þe gretnes of the lyne. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 28 To..wynde vp the peys and the plummys as ofte as nede is. 1496 *Acc. Ld High Treas. Scot.* I. 293 Lede to set the plumbis. *Ibid.* 295 To cary the plumbis of lede fra the Abbay to the clos cartis. 1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 281 The plumbe of a clocke, being the first moouer, doth cause all the other wheeles to moone. 1628 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 296 For a rope for the great plume of the clocke, 2s. 6d. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* iv. § 14 (1689) 46 The least weight of Plumb or Lead you can. 1887 J. B. ROSE tr. *Virgil's Æneid* 211 They..hurled from slings the deadly plumb of lead.

2. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* 'A deep pool in a river or the sea; a perpendicular fall' (E. D. D.). (Usually spelt *plum.*)

1819 in R. Ford *Harp Perth.* (1893) 208 (E.D.D.) Yon fause stream, that near the sea, Hides monie a shelve and plum. 1835 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1856 IV. 235 Tak tent you dinna droon me in some plum. 1895 OCHILTREE *Redburn* xv. 144 The 'plums' were the only parts of its narrow channel that showed signs of water.

3. *Comb.*: † **plumb-right** *a.*, exactly vertical; † **plumb-wise** (**plim-wise**) *adv.*, in the manner of a plumb-line, perpendicularly.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 826/2 Wyth a strynge by the halfe keepe them plume right vnder. 1552 HULOET, Plummeryght downe, *perpendicularis*. 1613 M. RIDLEY *Magn. Bodies* vii 26 The Waight C is attracted plim-wise to the Axis *A. B.*

Plumb, plum (plʌm), *a.* and *adv.* Forms: 5 **plom**, 6 **plome**, **pluim(m)e**, 6-7 **plumbe**, 5- **plum**, 7- **plumb** (9 **plomb**). [f. PLUMB *sb.*]

A. *adj.* **1.** Vertical, perpendicular.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst* iii. 520 The water, syn she [the dove] com, Of depnes plom, is fallen a fathom. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 240 All wallis..muste be made leuell and plumme. 1613 M. RIDLEY *Magn. Bodies* 112 A waight..fastned at the bottome to hold this ring plumbe and steady. 1725 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 1 The care of erecting the Walls very plum. 1897 BAILEY *Princ. Fruit growing* 245 Necessity for staking and tying the trees to keep them plumb.

2. a. Downright, thorough-going; sheer

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1810) IV. xi. 259 Neither can an opposition, neither can a ministry, be always wrong. To be a plumb man, therefore, with either is an infallible mark, that the man must mean more and worse than he will own he does mean. 1894 *Chicago Advance* 6 Sept., Nothing but pests—just plum pests. 1904 C. MARRIOTT *Geneva* vi. 106 Adding their brains with plum trash about love and all.

b. (*cricket.* Of the wicket: Level, true.

1902 *Daily Chron.* 29 July 3 2 To witness a modern first-class match on a 'plumb' wicket. 1903 LD. HAWKE in *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Mar. 9/2, I believe there are counties who go into the field on a day when, we will say, there is a plumb wicket, and say 'we shall be here until half-past six'.

B. *adv.* [Cf. F. *à plomb* straight down.]

1. Of motion or position: Vertically, perpendicularly; straight *down*; rarely, straight *up*.

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk* 1833 Hit was diked doun plum, That no man myght ther-ouer com. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 24 Diches, so brode and so plume [*ed* 1550 plum, GRAFTON plumme] stepe yt was woondre to behold 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 8 When the Sunne shineth directly plumbe ouer mens heads, and causeth no shadow. 1640 G. ABBOT *Job Paraphr.* 252 The eagle is so strong as to mount plum up, to an infinit height. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 933 Fluttring his pennons vain plumb down he drops. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* v. Wks. 1757 IV. 240 Shall we rush, as down a precipice, and leap plumb into the jaws of extempore death? 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. viii, The Abbot, starting plumb up answered [etc.] 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* iv. § 11. 103 Drapery..fell from their human forms plumb down.

2 *transf.* and *fig* **a.** Exactly, directly, precisely.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVIII. xxxiv. 609 The wind Septentrio that bloweth plumbe North, is far more daungerous and mischeuous. 1701 CIBBER *Love Makes Man* II. ii, Lay your Lips softly, softly, close and plum to hers. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1810) III. lvi. 303 Her daughter..imagined herself plumb against me. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xx. 147 Most of them [Delawares] can hit 'plumb centre' with any of their mountain associates. 1871 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. 246 The famous diatribe against Jesuitism in the Latter-Day Pamphlets..points plumb in the same direction.

b. Immediately, directly, straight.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. iii. § 144 (1740) 216 If the Lords had come plumb upon their Trial, and..had been acquitted, the politic Crisis had been at an End.

c. As an intensive: Completely, entirely, absolutely, quite. Chiefly *U. S. slang.*

1587 *Misfortunes of Arthur* (1898) II. iv. *Chorus* 41 Then rowles and reeles and falles at length plum ripe. 1787 GROSE *Provinc. Gloss.*, *Plum pleasant*, very pleasant. 1882 BURDETT *Life Penn* v. 83 Penn..wrote his wife and children a long letter..which filled them plumbfull of good advice. 1893 *Harper's Weekly* Christmas 1211/1 'You're plumb crazy', she remarked, with easy candor. 1897 KIPLING *Captains Courageous* 21 You've turned up, plain, plumb providential for all concerned.

Plumb (plʌm), *v.* Also 4 **plumben**, 5 **plome**, 5-7 **plumbe**, 6 **plombe**, 6-9 **plum**. [f. PLUMB *sb.* and *a.*, in various unconnected senses; partly perh. after F. *plomber* (1539 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

I. † **1.** *intr.* To sink or fall like a plummet; to fall or plump straight down. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 186 Þer hertis ben so hevy þat þei plumben doun to helle.

II. 2. a. *trans.* To sound (the sea, etc) with a plummet; to measure (the depth) by sounding.

a 1568 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlvi. 29 Plum weill the grund quhat evir 3e doo. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Plomber*, to plombe or sounde the depth of a thing. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. I. iii. (1737) 10 Poole's-Hole .has been plumbed to the Depth of 800 Fathom, and yet no Bottom found. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I v, I consulted the most experienced seamen upon the depth of the channel, which they had often plummed 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* ii. (1880) 71 The depth having been carefully plumbed.

b. *fig.* To sound the depths of; to fathom, to reach the bottom of.

1599 *Broughton's Let.* xii. 40 Though Plato and Hermes haue plumbd it deeply, must wee reach no further, then their shallow sounding? 1847 LYTTON *Lucretia* ii, Silently she looked down, and plumbed them all [infirmities]. 1849 CLOUGH *Amours de Voy.* v. 151 So I plumb the deeps of depression.

c. *To plumb a track* (*U. S colloq.*), to trace or follow out a road.

1844 MRS. HOUSTON *Yacht Voy. Texas* II 205 Plumbing the track, the Texan term for tracing a road, is, at all times, a slow and tedious operation. 1892 J. L. LAWRESS in *Country Church* (Buckland, Mass.) 16 Mar., I always noticed that when Old Rover took one track and plumbed it th ough, he holed the game.

III. 3. To render vertical, to adjust or test by a plumb-line. Also *fig*

1722 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 162 To *Plum*, to hew any Piece downright, or perpendicular. 1795 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 448 Slender staffs were made upright, by being plumbed in directions at right angles to each other. 1874 THEARLE *Naval Archit.* 23 They are valuable aids in plumbing the frames and keeping the side of the ship fair.

4. To place vertically above or below.

1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 235/1 Above will be elegant sheds and powerful cranes, to plumb the hold. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* vii. (ed. 2) 264 The shears should be so placed that a boat may come under them, or be 'plumbed' from their heads when sloped.

b. *intr.* To hang vertically.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *To plumb*, to form the vertical line. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 121 The purchase [will] plumb clear of the ship's side.

IV. † 5. *trans.* (?) To solder with lead [Cf. Cotgr '*Plomber*, to lead, or tinne; also, to soulder, or colour with lead,' etc.] *Obs.*

c 1479 *Paston Lett.* III. 271 A standing cuppe with a cover therto plommed.

6. To weight with lead.

a 1450 *Fysshynge w an Angle* (1883) 16 Your lynys must be plomed with leyd. 1616 SURFL & MARKH. *Country Farme* 512 After your hooke is thus fastened, you shall plumbe your line; which is to fasten certain pieces of lead.. about it. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 243 Stake this Net athwart the River; the bottom being plumbed, that it may sink about six inches. 1811 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXVI. 464 The oars are plumbed in the handle, so as to balance on the edge of the boat.

7. To seal (luggage) with a leaden seal.

1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, France* IV. 20 When your luggage has been searched, you had better have your trunk plumbed with a leaden stamp for Paris. 1788 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 473, I shall have the whole corded and plumbed by the Custom house here. 1820 MRS. STARKE *Direct. Trav. on Cont* ii. 36 We had our trunks plumb-d, in order to secure them from examination [by the custom-house officers].

V. [Back-formation from *plumber*.]

8. *intr.* To work in lead as a plumber. Also *trans* (*colloq.*)

1889 W. S. GILBERT *Foggerty's Fairy*, etc. (1892) 217, I am a plumber. I have plumbed in the very best families. 1901 *Speaker* 30 Mar. 703/1 There was once a perfect being who did actually plumb. *Mod. newspaper*, The house has been duly plumbed, painted, and whitewashed.

Hence **P·umbing** *ppl. a*, doing plumbers' work.

1896 *Daily News* 1 Feb 3/1 Even the plumbing fraternity cannot grumble It is a mistake, to suppose that a very rigorous winter is the best for plumbers.

Plumb: see PLUM.

Plumbagin (plʌmbē·dʒin), *Chem.* [ad. F. *plombagine*, l. L. *plumbāgo* (see PLUMBAGO) + *-ine*, -IN [1].] The acrid principle of the root of *Plumbago europæa*. (See PLUMBAGO 3.)

1830 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* XVII. 385 *Plumbagine*, a new vegetable substance...M. Dulong has obtained a particular vegeto-principle from the roots of the *Plumbago Europæa*. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. bodies* 767 Plumbagin .was discovered by M. Dulong d'Astafort, in the root of the *plumbago Europæa*, in 1828. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 685 *Plumbagin*..crystallises in delicate needles or prisms often grouped in tufts; has a styptic saccharine taste, with acrid biting after-taste.

† Plumba·gine. *Obs.* Also plomb-. [ad. F. *plombagine* (15, 2 in Godef.), ad. L. *plumbāgo*, *-inem*: see PLUMBAGO.]

1 See quots. (Perh. never in Eng use.)

[1611 COTGR., *Plombagine*, f., pure lead turned almost into ashes by the vehemence of the fire: This is th'artificiall *Plombagine*, and comes of lead put into a furnace with gold, or siluer oare, to make them melt the sooner...There is also a naturall, or mineral *Plombagine*, which (as Mathiolus thinketh) is no other then siluer mingled with lead-stone, or oare.] 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Plumbagin* [quoting Cotgr. verbatim]. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Plumbagin* [1706 -ine], silver mingled with lead stone, or oar. 1730 6 BAILEY (folio), *Plumbagine*, lead naturally mingled with silver.

2. = PLUMBAGO 2.

1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. Theo.* 304 In the banks of the same river [Ayr] some miles higher up, he [Dr. Hutton] found a piece of coal..involved in whinstone, and extremely incombustible. It consumed very slowly in the fire, and deflagrated with nitre like plumbago. This he considered as the same fossil which has been described under the name of *plombagine*. 1811 PINKERTON *Petrology* I 552 Anthracite seems to have been first observed by Dolomieu; but Born has classed it under graphite, which he calls *plombagine*, or carburet of iron. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.*, *Chem.* 384 Crystallized carbon is .. found naturally .. as a mineral species known by the appellation plumbagine. 1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) I. 215 Vauquelin takes it to be a carbonaceous matter, such as plumbagine or black lead.

Plumbaginous (plʌmbæ·dʒinəs), *a.* [f. L. *plumbāgo*, *-in-em* PLUMBAGO + -OUS.] Of the nature of or pertaining to plumbago or graphite.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 184 Plombaginous, or micaceous iron ore. 1820 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* XVI. (1859) 77 It.. considerably resembles the plumbaginous powder obtained by the action of acid on cast iron. 1845 LYELL *Trav. N. Amer.* I. 249 In the plumbaginous anthracite of Worcester the proportion of volatile matter is about 3 per cent. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* v. 77 The variety plumbaginous schist contains plumbago in its layers.

Plumbago (plʌmbē·gō). Also 7 **p'umbage**, 8 **plombago** [a. L. *plumbāgo* a species of lead ore, also a plant, leadwort, fleawort (Pliny): in both senses rendering Gr. μολύβδαινα of Dioscorides, deriv. of μόλυβδος lead. For the original meaning and complicated history of the word, see note below.]

† 1. Applied to the yellow oxide of lead (litharge); also sometimes to the sulphide (galena); and (in quot. 1612) app. to minium or red oxide of lead, obtained from litharge by further oxidation. *Obs.*

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 77 Plumbago, or red lead, hath the force of binding. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim & Min* 38 Plumbage [L.] *Plumbago*. P[lace] It sticks to the furnace in the purifying of silver or gold. M[atter] of Silver or Gold purified with lead N[ame] Μολύβδαινα Molybdæna .it's like litharge in vertue. 1669 ROWLAND tr. *Schroder's Med.-Chem. Pharmacop* xix 245-6 Molybdena or Plumbago. It is natural or artificial: the first is Lead Ore or that mixed with silver. The artificial is a kind of Litharge, that sticks to the bottom of the Furnace [etc.]

2. *Min.* Black lead or graphite; one of the allotropic forms of carbon: used for pencils, also, mixed with clay, for making crucibles; and for many other purposes.

'Black lead' is the popular, and 'graphite' the strictly scientific name; but the term 'plumbago' is largely used in the arts, esp. in mining.

1784 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* 158 Plumbago, *Reissbley* .. *Bycetz* of the Swedes...In a strong heat and open fire it is wholly volatile. 1786 tr. *Scheele's Chem. Ess.* 243 The black lead or plumbago which is generally known in commerce, is very different from molybdæna. *Ibid.* 250 Hence I am convinced, that plumbago is a kind of mineral sulphur or charcoal; the constituent parts of which are aerial acid and a considerable quantity of phlogiston. 1788 *Cronstedt's Min* (ed. 2) II. 451 Black lead or plumbago is a fossil substance extremely black. 1795 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans* LXXXV. 335 The black matter was therefore a compound of iron and carbon, or, as some chemists term it, plumbago; and which in the new system is denominated a carburet of iron. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 58 Plumbago. Graphite of Werner carbon combined with one tenth or one eighth of its weight of malleable iron. 1799 — *Geol. Ess* 191 Probably because the iron..had absorbed too great a quantity of carbon, and was thus converted into plombago. 1808 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (ed. 5) 242 Another combination of iron and carbon, which is a true carburet of iron, is the substance called plumbago, or black-lead, used in fabricating pencils, and in covering iron to prevent rust. [So 1815 (ed. 7) II. 120.] 1843 HUMBLE *Dict. Geol.* (ed. 2) 32/1 Anthracite resembles and appears to pass into plumbago 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 619 That very rare mineral called black lead, plumbago, or wad, is found in Borrowdale, in Cumberland. The mines in this place have been wrought since the days of Queen Elizabeth, and furnish the very best material hitherto discovered for making pencils. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* (1871) 82 Graphite, or Plumbago, crystallizes in six-sided plates.

3. *Bot.* A genus of herbaceous plants, inhabiting Southern Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, having spikes of subsessile flowers, with a tubular five-parted calyx; leadwort: so called from the colour of the flowers. [Pliny's name (rendering Gr. Μολύβδαινα), adopted as generic name by Tournefort, 1700] Also *attrib.*

[1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 336 There groweth commonly an herbe named in Greeke Molybdæna, that is to say in Latine, *Plumbago*, euen vpon euery corne land] 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic.* (1762) 42 Infusion of Leaves of Plumbago in Olive Oil. 1776 LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. (ed. 3) 337 Leadwort, *Plumbago*. 1877 J. A. CHALMERS *Tiyo Soga* vi. 53 He distributed twigs from the plumbago plant to be worn round the neck. 1903 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 346 Pale blue plumbagos, yellow canariensis.

(*Note.* In Dioscorides, μολύβδαινα, f. μόλυβδος lead, was applied to a mineral substance (v. 97, 100), and a plant. The former was yellow oxide of lead (PbO), esp the litharge produced in the extraction of gold and silver from ores containing lead. By Pliny this is latinized as *molybdæna*, also once (xxxiv. 18. 50) by *plumbāgo*, which, as well as *galēna*, were applied by him to the yellow oxide, but prob. included as an inferior variety the sulphide (PbS), called by Dioscorides μολυβδοειδὴς λίθος, 'lead-like stone', the modern GALENA. For the plant Pliny always uses *plumbago*. In the French transl. (1572) of Matthioli's Commentary on Dioscorides, μολύβδαινα = *plumbago* is rendered *plombagine*, in It. *plombaggine*, and is stated to be identical with litharge; but other ores may have been included. Thence the explanations of the word in Cotgrave and other English writers down to Bailey: see PLUMBAGINE, and sense 1 above. In Holland's *Pliny*, *plumbago* is rendered *litharge*. In the 16th c., to Agricola and others in Germany practically interested in mining, *plumbago* mainly meant the sulphide of lead, but also included other substances similar to this in appearance, and in the property of staining the fingers and marking paper, esp. the native sulphides of antimony and molybdenum, STIBNITE (Sb_2S_3) and MOLYBDENITE (MoS_2), and the mineral graphite. In 1567 Christoph. Enkel (Encelius) of Saalfeld, while identifying Pliny's *molybdæna*, *galēna*, and *plumbāgo*, distinguished the 'productive' species (i. e. the oxide and sulphide of lead) from the 'barren' (*sterilis*), which yielded no lead, and was mainly graphite; the latter was described by Ferrante Imperato in 1599 as employed in the *grafio piombino*, 'leaden pencil'. In 1779 Scheele found that certain samples of the 'barren' plumbago, on being burnt, were dissipated into carbonic acid gas, and that in fact they consisted of carbon: see quot. 1786 in sense 2. In 1789 Werner and Kirsten proposed the name GRAPHITE instead of the ambiguous 'plumbago'. But its composition was still disputed. An analysis, made by French chemists in 1786, had given, after volatilization, a residue of iron, and plumbago was pronounced a carburet of iron (see quot. 1795). This view prevailed until Karsten in 1826 and Sefström in 1829 proved that the iron was only an impurity in the specimens analysed, and that graphite or plumbago was, as Scheele had said in 1779, really a mineral form of carbon. (See paper by Dr. John W. Evans, F. G. S, in *Trans. Phil Soc.* 1907.)]

Plumba·goed, *a.* [f. prec. + -ED [2].] Covered with plumbago, black-leaded.

1860 ALEX. WATT *Electro-Metallurgy* 58 A solution of nitrate of silver..will answer well for depositing on plumbagoed surfaces.

Plumba·llophane. *Min.* [See PLUMBO-.] 'A variety of allophane containing a little lead' (Chester *Dict. Min.* 1896).

† Plumbane. *Chem. Obs* [f. L. *plumb-um* lead + -ANE 2 a.] Davy's proposed name for chloride of lead, horn-lead

1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 397 One combination only of lead with chlorine is known called horn lead by the old chemists.. The name proposed for it is plumbane.

† Plum·bary. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *plumbārius*, f. *plumbum* lead.] Lead ore, galena.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 428 Lead.. is extracted also out of a certain Plumbary, effoded out of Mynes, which stone they call Molybdoides; the Lead thus secerned and melted, is poured into water, while hot, till it leave its dross.

Plumbat, obs. Sc. form of PLUMMET.

† Plu·mbate [1]. *Obs.* Also 7 (?) **plumbet.** [app. ad. late L. *plumbātæ* leaden balls, also (Cod. Theodos.) a scourge to which leaden balls were attached, f *plumbāre* to make of lead; but cf. PLUMMET *sb.* 4.] In *pl.* The leaden balls with which a scourge was loaded.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 94/1 Then Decius moued with anger commanded hym to be beaten with plumbattes (which is sayth Sabellicus, a kinde of scourging). 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 330 Seuerus and Asbolius..he caused to be killed with the mightie pelts of plumbets.

Plu·mbate [2]. *Chem.* [f. L *plumb-um* lead + -ATE [1] 1 c] A salt of plumbic acid.

1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 555 The solution of plumbate of potassium forms with metallic salts precipitates of analogous composition.

‖ **Plumba·tor.** [med. L., *plumbātor*, f. L. *plumbāre* to solder with lead.] In the Papal service, A custodian of the leaden seal.

1677 W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* II. xii. 229 Innocent 8... His new office of Plumbators..brought him in 26000 crowns.

Plumb-bob (plʌ·mbˌbɒb). The leaden bob, usually conoidal, forming the weight of a plumb-line.

1835-40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 16 If he is found here after twenty four hours, they'd make a carpenter's plumb-bob of him, and hang him outside the church steeple. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 190/1 A spirit level is laid upon its edge, or a plumb-bob is dropped from its middle point.

† Plu·mbean, *a. Obs.* [f L. *plumbe-us* leaden + -AN.] Resembling lead; leaden; lead-coloured.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Plumbean*, *Plumbeous*, of the colour and property of lead; leaden; also dull, blunt. a 1688 CUDWORTH *Immut. Mor.* I. iii § 7 To make wisdom.. to be..regulated by such a 'plumbean and flexible rule' as that is, is quite to destroy the nature of it. 1783 POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 312 He had..a pale plumbean countenance.

Plumbeous (plʌ·mbɪəs), *a.* [l. L. *plumbe-us* leaden (f *plumb-um* lead) + -OUS.]

1. Made of or resembling lead, leaden; lead-coloured. Chiefly in *Zool.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Plumbeous*, full of lead, heauie. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Plumbeous*, leaden, of the colour of lead; also blunt, or dull. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 284. 1837 A. L. ADAMS *Wand. Nat. India* 115 Another and smaller species, the plumbeous or sooty redstart. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 321 Feathers..plumbeous at base and brown at tip.

b. *Ceramics.* Lead-glazed.

1875 FORTNUM *Maiolica* I. 4 Glazed and enamelled wares ..plumbeous or lead glazed. 1879 J. J. YOUNG *Ceram. Art* 63 Silicious, or glass-glazed, and plumbeous, or lead-glazed, both of which are transparent.

† 2. *fig.* Heavy, dull, ponderous, leaden. *Obs.*

1578 SIDNEY *Wanstead Play* in *Arcadia*, etc. (1629) 622 Attend and throw your eares to mee till I haue endoctrinated your plumbeous cerebrosities. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 30 The motion of Saturn,..plumbeous, long, and heavy. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. ix. 284 Whether he be such a Plumbeous Blew-nosed Planet as Antiquity marks him.

Plumber (plʌ·mər). Forms: 4 **plomber**, 4-8 **plummer**, 5 **plomere**, **plommer**, **plumbar**, 5-6 **plomer**, 5-7 **plumer**, 6 **plommar**, *Sc.* **plummair**, 5- **plumber**. [a. OF. *plummier* (1266), *plommier*, mod.F. *plombier* :—L. *plumbārius* a plumber, f. *plumbum* lead.] An artisan who works in lead, zinc, and tin, fitting in, soldering, and repairing the water and gas pipes, cisterns, boilers, and other work executed in these metals in the construction of a dwelling-house or other building. Originally applied to a man who dealt and worked in lead.

1385-6 [see b]. 1399 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 129 In salario Willelmi Bettys, plummer, operanti super corpus ecclesiæ. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 406/1 Plumber, or plomere, *plumbarius*. 1477 *Paston Lett.* III. 212 Vyncent the plomer is a nothir that chal bere the dawnger. 1548 *Act* 2 & 3 *Edw. VI*, c. 15 § 4 Any.. Brick-maker, Tile maker, Plummer or Labourer. 1584 *Vestry Bks* (Surtees) 17 Item given to the plumer for mendinge the leades, xiij s. iiij d. 1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* II. i. And, early in the morning, will I send To all the plumbers, and the pewterers, And buy their tin, and lead up. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 47 Sauder, wherewith an unconscionable Plummer can ingrosse his Bill. 1706 Phillips, *Plummer*, one that deals, or works in Lead. 1847 Smeaton *Builder's Man.* 130 Within the last four years, zinc has been extensively employed instead of lead, and the plumber has undertaken the execution of such works. 1887 *Spectator* 29 Oct. 1445 All the tradesmen employed, down even to the plumber.

b *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *plumber-house*, *-work*; *plumber's force-pump*, *furnace* (see quots.).

1385-6 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 391 Pro punctura x rod' et dimid. de Wrigthous et le Plomberhous. 1834 Stephens *Bk. Farm* I. 195 Of the specifications of plumber-work done after the carpentry. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Plumber's force-pump*, a pump used by plumbers for testing pipe or withdrawing obstacles from a gorged pipe. 1884 *Ibid.* Suppl., *Plumbers' furnace*, a portable soldering furnace.

Hence **Plu·mbership**, the office of plumber.

1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 316/2 Th' office of Plummership of the Castels of Carnarvan, Beaumares and Hardlagh.

Plumber-block: see Plummer block.

Plumbery (plʌ·mərɪ). Also 5 **plomerye**, 6 **plombinery**, **plumery**. [ME. a. OF. *plommerie* (1304), *plomberie* lead-work, plumber's workshop, f. *plommier* plumber; in med.L. *plumbāria*; cf. L. *plumbārius* of or belonging to lead, *plumbārium* a place to keep leaden vessels in.]

1. A plumber's workshop.

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 603/34 *Plumbaria*, a plomerye. *c* 1544 in *Wiltsh. Archæol. & Nat. Hist. Mag.* (1867) X. 79 To cary the leed outh of the halle to the plombinery. 1649 in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* (1823) II. 416 One room, called the Plummery, and several other rooms and lodgings belonging to the Clerk of the Works. 1823 *Mechanic's Mag.* No. 13. 205 Stating that a plumbery had been burnt at Dover, and that the fire was occasioned by..workmen permitting some lead to boil over. 1896 St. John Hope in *Proc. Soc. Antiq.* Ser. II. XVI. 164 The room was formerly the plumbery, and has in the centre a large table for casting sheets of lead.

2. Plumber's work, plumbing.

1464 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 547/2 Th' office of Serjeaunt of oure Plumbery within this our Reaume. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 228 *Plumbery* the Art of Working in Lead. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 403 The Art of Plumbery comprehends the practice of casting and laying sheet-lead. 1853 Turner *Dom. Archit.* II. 1. 18 The jurors found that ..plumbery was needed to the value of 20 marks.

† **Plumbet.** *Obs.* Also 6 **plumet**, **plommett**, **plomet**, **-it**. [app. a deriv. of F. *plomb* lead, Plumb *sb.*, perh. in reference to its colour, and thus practically a parallel form of Plunket, of which it appears to be a synonym. Note the alteration of *plumbet* to *plumket* in the later edition of Udall.] A woollen fabric; app. the same as Plunket. Also *attrib.*

1533 Udall *Floures Lat. Spekynge* 199 b. *Cæsius*,..and *glaucus*, is blew or grey, as the sky is when it hath litle specklees of grey clowdes in a faire day, as it were a plumbet [*ed.* 1560 plumket] colour. 1590 *Lanc. & Chesh. Wills* III. 68 My best cloke my jirkine and breeches of stript plumet. 1661 Pracham *Compl. Gent.* (ed. 3) 156 Plumbet colour, i. e. like little Specks of gray clouds in a fair day. 1720 Stryre *Stow's Surv.* II. v. ix. 180/1 The sorts of this new Drapery [time of Q. Eliz.] were various. They were Bays,. Rash or Stannet,. Serche...Plomets, Carells, Fustians of Naples. *Ibid.* 181/1 Plomits, wrought with Silk, or otherwise. 1882 Beck *Draper's Dict.*, *Plommetts*, *pommetts*, stuffs mentioned in 1592 as being in pieces of fourteen yards each, of four pounds weight, and valued at £1.

Plumbet, var. Plumbate; obs. f Plummet.

Plumbe·thyl. *Chem.* [See Plumbo- and Ethyl.] A compound of lead with molecules of ethyl, as *plumbotriethyl*, $Pb_2(C_2H_5)_6$, the *meth-plumbethyl* of Löwig, a yellowish mobile oil; *plumbotetrethyl* $Pb(C_2H_5)_4$, diethylide of lead, a transparent colourless liquid.

1857 Miller *Elem. Chem.* III. 214 Oxide of Plumbethyl (hydrated). 1865 Mansfield *Salts* 291 Löwig has more recently described another metallothylic base...This is his Plumbethyl.

Plumbic (plʌ·mbɪk), *a.* [f. L. *plumbum* lead + -IC. Cf. F. *plombique*] Of or pertaining to lead. **a.** *Chem.* Combined with lead; applied to compounds in which lead has its higher valency (divalent), as *plumbic acid*, dioxide of lead, PbO_2. *Plumbic ochre*, lead ochre, massicot.

1799 Sir H. Davy in Beddoes *Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowl.* (1799) 119 The plumbic phosoxyd evidently contains oxygen and light. 1884 J. Scoffern in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 465 Three combinations are known of oxygen with lead...The latter [the binoxide] is sometimes denominated plumbic acid. 1865 Watts *Dict. Chem.* III. 555 With bases, peroxide of lead unites more readily than with acids, behaving towards alkalis like a weak acid, and may therefore be called plumbic acid. 1873 — *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 593 Plumbic Ethide is produced by the action of plumbic chloride on zinc ethide.

b. *Path.* Due to the presence of lead.

1875 H. C. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 38 Plumbic renal degeneration is evidently the result of a long-continued irritation. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 979 Occasionally in plumbic paralysis a small indolent swelling on the back of the wrist is noticed.

Plumbi·ferous, *a.* [f. L. *plumbum* lead + -ferous. Cf. F. *plombifère.*] Containing lead.

1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 222 The Plumbiferous Silver Ore also contains 48 per cent. of Lead. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 748 The total thickness of the plumbiferous formation. 1879 J. J. Young *Ceram. Art* 56 Transparent glaze may be plumbiferous or alkaline.

† **Plu·mbine**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *plumb-um* lead + -INE 1.] Of leaden colour.

1597 Lowe *Chirurg.* (1634) 17 The Melancholicke which is, of colour, livide, & plumbine.

Plumbing (plʌ·mɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1] The action of the vb. Plumb, in various senses; now *esp* the work of a plumber.

1666 Boyle in *Phil. Trans.* I. 335 What methods the minemen use in following the Vein, and tracing their passages under ground (which they call Plumming and Dyalling) according to the several exigencies? 1711 W. Sutherland *Shipbuild. Assist.* 162 *Plummet*, a Weight hanging by a Line to prove the Plumming. 1884 Chandler in *Pall Mall G.* 24 July 11/2 Three years ago, a plumbing law was passed, which placed the control of plumbing and drainage in all new houses in the hands of the Board of Health. 1886 *York Herald* 3 Aug 7/6 'Plumbing' was largely indulged in, top fishing being abandoned except in a few cases.

b. *concr.* That which is made by this action; lead-sealing; plumber's work.

1756 Nugent *Gr. Tour, France* IV. 33 As soon as you enter Paris, you will be stopt in your chaise, and your pass and plumbings, and every corner of the whole chaise will be examined. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Oct. 2/3 They tore down gas-pipes, water-pipes, and electric wires from the walls, demolished the fixtures, wrenched the plumbing apart.

c. *attrib.*, as **plumbing-line**, **-rope**, a lead-line, sounding line.

1688 Boyle *Final Causes Nat. Things* iv. 136, I do not find that mens plumming lines have reached above one mile of that great number. 1693 Oliver in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 908 Fastening our Bottle to our Plumbing-rope.

Plumbism (plʌ·mbɪzm). *Path.* [f. L. *plumbum* lead + -ism.] Lead-poisoning.

1876 Bartholow *Mat. Med.* (1879) 227 In prescribing the preparations of lead for internal use, the danger of producing plumbism should not be overlooked. 1878 A. M. Hamilton *Nerv. Dis.* 410 The tremor from lead is attended usually by colic and other symptoms of plumbism. 1901 *Speaker* 16 Nov. 174/1 It is the solubility of the lead when taken into the system that causes plumbism.

Plu·mbiso·lvent, *a.* Erron. **plumbo-solvent**. [f. L. *plumbum* lead + Solvent: for the form cf. L. *tergiversans*, *velivolans*, *bellipotens*, etc.] Acting as a solvent on lead, capable of dissolving lead. Hence **Plumbiso·lvency**, capacity of dissolving lead.

1892 M. Mackenzie in *Youth's Comp.* 31 Mar. 162 (Funk) Lead is a fruitful source of disease in certain districts..where the water has what is termed a plumbo-solvent quality. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 965 Occasionally it is necessary to test the 'plumbo-solvency' of a suspected water. *Ibid.* 966 Water..may..dissolve lead by a true plumbo-solvent action.

Plu·mb-joint. [For *plumbed joint*: cf. Plumb *v.* 5.] A lap-joint in sheet-metal in which one of the edges to be joined is laid flat over the other and soldered down; a soldered lap-joint.

1875 in Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1751.

Plumbless (plʌ·mlɛs), *a.* [f. Plumb *v.* + -less.] That cannot be plumbed; fathomless.

1651 Ogilby *Æsop* (1665) 209 May.. quaff If he had twenty Plumbless Oceans. 1854 Dickens *Hard T.* xv, The moment shot away into the plumbless depths of the past.

Plumb-line (plʌ·m ɪlaɪn), *sb.* Also 7 **plim-**.

1. A line or cord having at one end a metal bob or plummet, for testing or determining vertical direction; sometimes = Plumb-rule.

1538 Elyot *Dict.*, *Perpendiculum*, a plumlyne, such as masons and carpenters haue, with leadde at the ende. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Isa.* xxxiv. 11 A measure shal be stretched out upon it, to bring it to nothing, and a plumme line unto destruction. 1611 Cotgr., *Aniveller*, to square by plumbe-line, or plumbe-rule. 1613 M. Ridley *Magn. Bodies* 43 A plim line fastened to one end of the diamiter. 1706 Phillips, *Plumb Line*, *Plumb-Rule*, or *Plummet*, an Instrument us'd by Carpenters, Masons, Bricklayers and others, to find whether a Pillar, Wall, etc. stand upright. 1815 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 277 The attraction of a lofty mountain is found to draw a plumb-line..a little out of the perpendicular.

b. *fig.* A means of testing or judging; a standard.

1570 T. Norton *Nowel's Catech.* (1853) 182 To be directed and tried by the most precise rule, and, as it were, by the plumbline of God's law and judgment. 1666 Sancroft *Lex Ignea* 18 We have no Plumb-line of Reason.

† 2. *Geom.* A vertical or perpendicular line; a straight line at right angles to another. *Obs.*

1551 Recorde *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Defin., When one line lyeth flatte (whiche is named the ground line) and an other commeth downe on it, and is called a perpendiculer or plumme lyne. 1570 Billingsley *Euclid* I. x. 3 A perpendicular line, commonly called among artificers a plumbe lyne. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Plumb-Line*, the same with Perpendicular.

3. A mariner's sounding-line: *fig.* something with which to fathom intellectual or moral depths.

1648 C. Walker *Hist. Independ.* I. 116 This is an unsounda-ble Gulfe, here any plumb-line faileth me. 1864 *Spectator* 7 May 527/2 This truth..that degrees of guilt are so utterly beyond the fathoming powers of our plumb-lines without a knowledge of the moral opportunities and antecedents of every life. 1884 J. Tait *Mind in Matter* Pref. (1892) 6 The plumbline of human degradation surely never touched a lower depth.

Hence **Plu·mb-line** *v.*, to sound, or determine, as by a plumb-line.

1846 Mrs Gore *Eng. Char.* (1852) 3 The moment a presumptuous individual acts or thinks an inch out of the plumb-lined perpendicularity exacted by the formalities of society. 1875 Lewes *Probl. Life & Mind* II. II. § 78. 90 Some unattainable depth to be postulated, but not plumb-lined.

Plumbo-, before a vowel **plumb-**, used as combining form of L. *plumbum* lead, forming chemical and mineralogical terms.

Plumbocalcite *Min.*, an isomorphous mixture of the carbonates of lead and calcium, $Pb''CO_3 . 32Ca''CO_3$, occurring in rhombohedral forms at Leadhills and Wanlockhead (Watts). **Plumbocuprite** *Min.* = Cuproplumbite (Chester). **Plumbogummite** *Min.* [f. F. *plombgomme* + -ite 1], a hydrous phospho-aluminite of lead resembling gum. **Plumbomanganite** *Min.*, a sulphide of lead and manganese, PbS.3MnS. **Plumbome·thyl** *Chem.*, a compound of lead with molecules of methyl, as *plumbotrimethyl* $Pb(CH_3)_3$; *plumbotetramethyl* $Pb(CH_3)_4$, a colourless mobile liquid (Watts *Dict. Chem.* III. 563). **Plumbore·sinite** *Min.* = *plumbogummite*. **Plumbosta·nnite** *Min.* [L. *stannum* tin], sulphantimonide of tin, lead, and iron (Chester). **Plu·mbostib**, **-sti·bnite** *Min.* [L. *stibium* antimony] = Boulangerite.

1834 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* XXVI. 386 *Plumbocalcite..described by Johnson as a mineral found at Wanlockhead in Scotland. 1892 Dana *Min.* (ed. 6) 855 *Plumbogummite. 1877 J. B. Hannay in *Mineralog. Mag.* 149 *Plumbomanganite. 1866 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 685 *Plumboresinite, *Plombgomme*. 1868 Dana *Min.* (ed 5) 99 *'*Plumbostib* is also from Nertschinsk. It consists, according to Plattner, of antimony, arsenic, sulphur, a little iron, with 58·8 p. c. of lead; and appears to be boulangerite.

Plumbo-solvent, erron. f Plumbisolvent.

Plumbous (plʌ·mbəs), *a.* [ad. L. *plumbōs us* full of lead: see -ous. Cf. F. *plombeux.*]

† 1. Leaden; *fig.* dull; = Plumbeous. *Obs.*

1685 H. More *Illustration* 336 Such a senseless conceit, that nothing can be more wooden or plumbous. 1737 G. Smith *Curious Relations* I. iv. 550 To be of a plumbous or leaden Temper and Colour.

2. *Chem.* Applied to compounds in which lead has its lower valency; as in *plumbous acid* 'term for *plumbi oxidum* in combination with potassium and other bases' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Cf. Plumbic a.

† **Plum-broth.** *Obs.* A kind of thick broth or soup made of beef, prunes, raisins, currants, white bread, spices, wine, sugar, and other ingredients; formerly a Christmas dish. Probably dried plums or prunes were the original characteristic.

a 1613 Overbury *Charact.*, *Puritan*, Good bits he holds breed good positions, and the Pope he best concludes against, in plum-broth. 1652 Collinges *Caveat for Prof.* xxx. (1653) 118 He hath more mind to the plum-broth then the devotion of the day. 1713 *Queen's Royal Cookery* (Nares) To make plumb-broth. Take a leg of beef, and a piece of the neck, two pound of currans three pound of raisins of the sun, three pound of prunes well stew'd .. have a two-penny white loaf grated, mix it with some of the broth, and put the pulp of the prunes to it, garnish the dish with some of the stew'd prunes, some raisins and currans out of the broth. 1724 Pope *Lett.* (1735) I. 283 A thing call'd Christian Chearfulness, (not incompatible with Christmas Pyes and Plum-broth). [1864 *Chambers' Bk. Days* II. 755/2 Plum-broth figures in Poor Robin's Almanac for 1750, among the items of Christmas fare.]

Plumb-rule (plʌ·m ɪrʊl). [f. Plumb *sb.* + Rule *sb.*] An instrument used by builders, masons, carpenters, etc., for ensuring or testing the verticality of an erection; consisting of a plummet and line attached to and swinging freely on the surface of a narrow straight-edged board, marked with a longitudinal line which, when its position is vertical, coincides with the string.

c 1392 Chaucer *Astrol.* II. § 38 Set thy pyn by a plomrewle euene vpryht. 1578 Cooper *Thesaurus*, *Ad perpendiculum*, to trie by the plumbe rule. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 27 Brick-layers..to use often their line, and plum-rule. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 140 2 *note*, A plumb-rule is a straight piece of wood, to which is attached a string with a plummet or lump of lead.

† **Plu·mby**, *a. Her. Obs.* [ad. OF. *plomé* (*a* 1449 in Godef.) lead-coloured :—L. *plumbātus*, pa. pple. of *plumbāre* to make of lead.] Lead-

coloured. In quot. 1586 app. confused with PLUMMY *a* 2, as if it meant 'plum-coloured'.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* a iij, The iiij. stone is calde a Margarete a clowdy stone, plumby hit is calde in armys. 1586 FERNE *Blas. Gentrie* 246 Purple was called Plumby.

Plum-cake. A cake containing raisins, currants, and often orange-peel and other preserved fruits. As to the name, cf PLUM-BROTH.

1635 [GLAPTHORNE] *Lady Mother* III. ii in Bullen *O. Pl.* II. 148 Your Schoolefellow With whome you used to walk to Pimbricoe To eate plumbe cakes and creame. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. ii. 798 And cramm'd 'em .. With Cawdle, Custard, and Plum-cake. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* lxi. (1840) III. 396 The splendid seeing of an immense historic plumb cake, was embossed with a delicious bas-relievo of the destruction of Troy. 1859 W. COLLINS *Q. of Hearts* ii, Hadn't we better begin..by getting her a plum cake?

Plum-coloured, -ourculio: see PLUM *sb.*

Plum-da·mas, -da·mis. *Sc.* Also 6 **plum-damus, 7 plum(be)-dames, plomdaimes,** (8 erron. **plumounes**). [f. PLUM *sb.* + OF. *Damas* Damascus; see DAMASK, DAMSON 1, 3 (damson plum).] A (? dried) damson plum; a prune.

1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 360 Wyne, vennagir, plumdamas, buttir, cheise. 1577 *Ibid* II. 645 Ane hundrith pund wecht of plum damus 1621 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 626/2 Feggis Raisingis plumdames almondis and vther vnconfected fruttis. 1675 in Hunter *Biggar & Ho. Fleming* vi. (1862) 61 A quarter of pund of plomdaimes 1692 *Scotch Presbyt. Eloq.* (1738) 138 Lord, feed them with the Plumdanes and Raisins of thy Promises. *a* 1780 SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 210 Gud barley broth .. Wi' raisins and plumdamis mixt. 1828 MOIR *Mansie Wauch* II. 25 The table was covered with dishes full of jargonelles and pippins, ..shell-walnuts, and plumdamases.

Plum-du·ff. Also **-dough.** [f. PLUM *sb* 4 + DUFF *sb.*[1]] Plain flour pudding with raisins or currants in it, boiled in a cloth or bag.

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* viii. 18 This day was Christmas .. The only change was that we had a 'plum duff' for dinner. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 107/2 Plum dough is one of the street-eatables. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* (1886) 241 Alive, and fit, and full of good plum-duff.

Hence **Plum-du·ffer,** a seller of plum-duff.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 218/1, I have ascertained.. that take the year through, six 'plum duffers' take 18. a day each.

Plume (plūm), *sb.* Also **6 plome.** [a. OF. *plume* :—L. *plūma* a small soft feather, down.

OF. had (*a* 1050 in *Lib. Scin'ill*) *plūm feber*, down, from L. *plūma*; but this has no historical connexion with the ME. and mod. word.]

1. A feather; now chiefly *poet.* and *rhet.*; also, a large or conspicuous feather, such as are used for personal adornment, as a plume of an ostrich or egret; in *Ornith.* a contour-feather, as distinguished from a plumule.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 49 Thanne cometh .. Another proud partriche And sesith on hir sete, with hir softe plumes. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI vi 113 My feris lost, with plumys in the ayr As thame best lykis ar fleand our alquhair. 1552 HULOET, *Plume, pluma, et plumula*, a very yonge fether. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. v. 37 Contemplation makes a rare Turkey Cocke of him, how he iets vnder his aduanc'd plumes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 286 Like Maia's son he stood, And shook his Plumes. 1754 GRAY *Poesy* 22 With ruffled plumes and flagging wing. 1851 *Times* 3 Sept. 7/2 The *Trogon resplendens* clad in golden iridescent green, with long lax flowing plumes. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 241 The dorsal plumes of the Egrets.

b. *fig.* With various reference to the feathers of birds as used in flight, displayed in pride, raised or ruffled in excitement, or borrowed in pretentious display (as the peacock's plumes assumed by the jackdaw in the fable).

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, III. iii. 7 Let frantike Talbot triumph for a while, And like a Peacock sweepe along his tayle, We'le pull his Plumes, and take away his Trayne. 1606 *Sir G. Goosecappe* I iv. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 22 Faire above the pitch of my low plumes. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I 4 They stole them out of holy Writ, and pride themselves in the plumes of a Prophet indeed 1648 R. CARPENTER *Experience* III. iv 20 If we but glance upon the knowledge of our selves, our plumes fall, and we begin to be humble. 1649 BRITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* xxvi. (1653) 185 Let him that flatters himself to raise good Clover upon barren heathy Land, pull down his Plumes after two or three years experience, unless he devise a new way of Husbandry 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 268 In the process of his examination, he is stripped of his borrowed plumes. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xxxi, My soul..in the rapid plumes of song Clothed itself sublime and strong.

2. Downy plumage, down; plumage generally.

† *Of a plume*: cf. *of a feather*, FEATHER *sb.* 2 c.

1552 HULOET, Thystle toppe, whych is lyke plume, *pappus*. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 280 A second commoditie that Geese yeeld is their plume and downe. For in some places their soft feathers are pluckt twice a yeare. 1633 LATHAM *Falconry* Words Art Expl., *Plume* is the generall colour or mixtures of feathers in a Hawke, which sheweth her constitution. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 21 To interdict him with the Earls of Somerset, Middlesex, Bristow, (all of an inclination, though not all of a plume). 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 186 The Bird of Jove..Two Birds of gayest plume before him drove. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* III. 600 Vaunt not, gay bird! thy gorgeous plume. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 312 The lower barbs in feathers are usually loose, and form the down, which is called the 'accessory plume'.

b. The web or vane of a quill; the feathering of an arrow.

1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* II. (1810) 150 They buried the arrow to the plume in the animal. 1883 D. C. MURRAY *Hearts* III 38 Carroll held a quill pen in his hand...The hand looked steady, but the quivering plume told how tense the nerves were.

3. An ornament, usually symbolizing dignity or rank, consisting of a large feather or bunch of feathers, or a waving feather-like tuft or bunch of hair, etc.; esp. when attached to a helmet, hat, or other head-dress as an aigrette or crest, or worn in the hair, as the *court plume* of ostrich feathers; also borne in processions and used at funerals.

† *Plume of feathers*: see FEATHER *sb.* 8 b.

1530 PALSGR. 256/1 Plome of oystrydge fethers, *plummart.* *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV* 12 One parte had their Plumes all white, another had them all redde. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. iii. 126 Your Enemies, with nodding of their Plumes Fan you into dispaire. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 42 ¶ 1 The ordinary Method of making an Hero, is to clap a huge Plume of Feathers upon his Head. 1822 BYRON *Werner* V. i, We will lay Aside these nodding plumes and dragging trains. 1832 TENNYSON *Lady of Shalott* II. iv, A funeral, with plumes and lights And music. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* II ii, His hat white with a plume of white feathers. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* I. 335 The grenadiers flung away their black plumes.

b. *fig.* (Cf. *a feather in one's cap.*)

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 3 It was accounted one of the fairest and most glorious Plumes in the triumphant Diademe of the Roman Empire. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 161 Well thou comst Before thy fellows, ambitious to win From me som Plume. 1848 DE QUINCEY *Pope* Wks. 1858 IX. 14 An error in which Pope himself participated, that his plume of distinction from preceding poets consisted in correctness.

4. *transf.* Anything resembling the down of feathers or a feather, in form or in lightness.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 239 The plume or downe which it beareth,..cureth the inordinat flux of waterish humors into the eies. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* IV. iv, The shadow of the Cocoa's lightest plume Is steady on the sand. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xx, The plumes of the woodland are alight. 1870 SWINBURNE *Less. & Stud.* (1875) 357 A boy's figure,..with a curling plume of hair. 1878 STEVENSON *Edinburgh* (1889) 25 The long plume of smoke over the plain.

b. *Bot.* (*a*) A plumose pappus or other appendage of a seed, by which it floats away; † (*b*) = PLUMULE 1 (*obs.*).

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I xxiv. 36 Which [flowers] at length do turne into downe, or Cotton, and the plume is carried away with the winde. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* i. § 14 The Plume is that Part which becomes the Trunk of the Plant. *Ibid.*, These three Parts, sc. the Main Body, the Radicle, and the Plume, are concurrent to the making up of a Seed. 1688 J. CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 947 If gleamy Weather happen at that time, it breeds a small Flie, which consumes the Plume of the Plant. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s. v. *Malt*, Malt which has not had a sufficient time to shoot, so that its plume, or acrospire as the adepts in malting call it, may have reached to the inward skin of the barley, remains charged with too large a quantity of it's unattenuated oils. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* iii. (1814) 70 In every seed there is to be distinguished 1. the organ of nourishment. 2. the nascent plant or the plume.

c. *Zool.* A plumose or feather-like part or formation, as a plumate hair of an insect, a ciliated or branchiate organ of a crustacean or mollusc, a plume-like tuft of zoophytes, etc.

1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd* 487 There is a double range of numerous tentacula on the mouth, curved into a half moon, forming a plume of that figure. *Ibid.*, The species are very numerous in fresh water..They form bushes, arbuscles, plumes, &c. &c. 1846 PATTERSON *Zool.* 19 A single plume of a species found upon our shores has been estimated to contain 5,000. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* ii. 78 This stem [on the gills] divides into two parts, that in front, the plume, resembling the free end of one of the gills 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 182 The stem of the branchia bends at right angles to this base and divides into an apical plume and a lamina. The free extremity of the plume is simple and filiform.

d. *Astron.* A plume-like projection of the solar corona

1887 LOCKYER *Chem. Sun* 441 There is an exquisite tracery curved in opposite directions, consisting of plumes or panaches 1902 MRS. W. MAUNDER in *Knowledge* Feb. 33 In an eclipse like that of May 1901 the polar regions are left absolutely free [of synclinal rays] except for the beautiful and regular tufts of light which have earned for themselves the appropriate name of 'plumes' or 'panaches'.

† e. *Confectionery.* One of the degrees in boiling sugar: see FEATHER *sb.* 13. *Obs.* [F *plume.*]

1658 SIR T. MAYERNE *Archimag. Anglo-Gall.* § 156. 107 Seeth your sugar untill the plume or skin appear.

5. Short for *plume-moth*: see 6.

1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 400 *Pterophorus pentadactylus.* The large white Plume. 1832 J. RENNIE *Butterflies & Moths* 231 The Six-cleft Plume (*Alucita hexadactyla*, Haworth).

6. *attrib* and *Comb.*, as *plume-feather, -maker, -trade*; *plume-bearing, -crowned, -decked, -dressed, -embroidered, -fronted, -soft, -uplifting, -waving*, adjs.; **plume alum,** a pseudo-alum crystallizing in tufts of silky fibres: see ALUM 4; **plume-bearer** = *plume-holder*; **plume-bird,** a bird with conspicuous plumes, such as are used for ornament; *spec* a bird of paradise of the subfamily *Epimachinæ*; **plume-bouquet,** a loosely constructed, spray-shaped bouquet; **plume-dark** *a.*, dark with the feathers of flying birds; **plume-grass,** a grass of the genus *Erianthus*, having a plume-like inflorescence, a Woolly Beard-grass; **plume-holder,** that which holds a plume, *spec.* a small tube attached to a helmet for that purpose; **plume-hunter,** a man who kills wild birds to supply the plume trade; **plume-moth,** any species of the family *Pterophoridæ* (*Alucitidæ*), small moths whose wings are divided into feathery lobes; **plume-nutmeg,** a tree of the N.O. *Atherospermaceæ* (see quots.); *esp.* the Tasmanian Sassafras, *Atherosperma moschata*; **plume-plucked** *a.*, stripped of plumes, humbled: see 3 b; **plume-stick,** a small stick surmounted by a feather, used in religious rites by certain American Indians; † **plume-striker:** see quot.; **plume-thistle,** a thistle having a feathery pappus, as *Carduus lanceolatus* and the genera *Cirsium* and *Cnicus*.

[*c* 1530 *Hickscorner* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 178 He..privily spake To a prentice..for a halfpenny worth of *alum plumb.*] 1780 J. F. DILLON *Trav. Spain* (1781) 378 The white stone called plume alum, or *pseudo asbestus.* 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 21 Plume Alum is a kind of natural Alum, composed of a sort of threads or fibres, resembling feathers, whence it has its name. 1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 809 Infinite wings! till all the *plume-dark air And rude resounding shore are one wild cry. 1857 G. THORNBURY *Songs Cavaliers & Roundheads* 300 Two crones ..Stood by a *plume-decked bed. 1592 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 210 Upon his head an old Scotch cap he wore, With a *plume feather all to peeces tore. 1876 PLANCHÉ *Cycl. Costume* I. 402 *Plume-holder. 1894 *Daily News* 1 Jan. 5/6 The armet having been strained to close it over a plume-holder above the nape of the neck. 1898 *Nat. Science* June 369 The most destructive agencies are sportsmen, *plume-hunters, boys after eggs. 1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* Index, *Plume moth. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* 365 The nuts are enclosed in the tube of the perianth, and the persistent styles grow out into feathery awns, whence the plants are called *Plume-nutmegs. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Atherospermaceæ* (Plume Nutmegs). A small natural order of trees from Australia and Chili, deriving their English name from their aromatic nuts being furnished with a permanent style, clothed with long hairs. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, IV i 108, I come to thee From *plume-pluckt Richard, who with willing Soule Adopts thee Heire. 1812 W. TENNANT *Anster F.* III v, They turn their *plume-soft bosoms to the morn. 1882 *N. Y. Tribune* 5 Mar., The prayers .. were addressed directly to the *plume sticks, which were placed one by one in the bottom of the hole, the feathers standing upright. 1658 PHILLIPS, A *Plumestriker, a parasite, or flatterer, so called from pulling hairs, or feathers off from other mens Cloakes. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III 942 In pastures, the biennial spear *plume-thistle, *Cnicus lanceolatus*, is prevalent. 1882 J. HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* IX. No. 3. 468 The melancholy plume thistle (*Carduus heterophyllus*) was very prevalent. 1819 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* II. ii. 53 A *plume-uplifting wind. 1848 BUCKLEY *Iliad* 99 But him, *plume-waving Hector answered not.

Plume (plūm), *v.* Also **4-5 plewme, 5 plomme.** [a. OF. *plumer* to pluck (a bird) (12th c. in Godef.), to pull out (hair), pillage. f. *plume* PLUME *sb.* In branch II. f. PLUME *sb.* or ad. L. *plūmāre* to cover with feathers, embroider, intr. to become fledged.]

I. † **1.** *intr.* In *Falconry*: To pluck the feathers of its prey, as a hawk; const. *upon on. Obs.*

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* II. 163 Than bated he bolde-leche, as a bird wolde, To plewme on his pray þe pol ffro þe nekk. *c* 1430 *Bk. Hawkyng* in *Rel. Ant.* I 207 While the hawke plumyth on the pertrich 1486 *Bk St. Albans* C viij, She plommyth when she pulith federis of ony fowle or of any thyng and castys hem from her. 1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 125 Lette hir grype and seaze the praye at hir pleasure, and lette hir also plume thereupon as long as she will. 1667 DRYDEN *Maiden Queen* III i, Look, how he peeps about, to see if the coast be clear; like an hawk that will not plume, if she be looked on.

fig. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peram. Kent* (1826) 312 One of these at the Sea in a Navie of common vessels, being able to make havocke, to plume, and to pray upon the best of them at her owne pleasure. 1577 FENTON *Gold. Epist.* 164 Beeing so possest by straunge women, where they haue no possibilitie to marry with you, they will plume vpon you, till they haue left you neyther fether nor flesh.

2. *trans.* To pluck, 'case' (a bird); hence, to strip, bare. Now *rare.*

1599 T. MOUFET] *Silkwormes* 21 No Caterpillers. To raush leaues, or tender buddes to plume. 1602 HEYWOOD *Woman killed w. Kindness* Wks 1874 II. 98 *Chas.* [*to the Falconer*]. Now she hath seis'd the Fowle, and gins to plume her, Rebecke her not. 1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* IV. iv, Madame, you take your Hen, Plume it, and skin it, cleanse it o' the inwards. 1706 PHILLIPS, *To Plume*, to pick, or pluck the Feathers off. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xiv, I will so pluck him as never hawk plumed a partridge. 1852 R. F. BURTON *Falconry in Valley of Indus* vi. 67 *note*, A few victims..which she is allowed to..tire and plume as much as she pleases.

† **b.** To pluck (feathers) from a bird. Also *fig.*

1524 J. CLERK in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 309 Ther shold be fownd manye ryght mean powars in Italy that wold plume his fethers. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* I. 920 A numerous faction..In Sanhedrins to plume the regal rights.

† **c.** *fig.* To 'pluck', despoil, rob, plunder. *Obs.*

1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxviii. 82 Without respect to God or feir of faith, Plumand, but pietie I did oppres the pure. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 111 To say 'That the King cared not to plume his Nobilitie and People, to feather himselfe'. 1667 DRYDEN *Maiden Queen* II. i, One whom instead of banishing a day, You should have plum'd of all his borrow'd honours. 1760 *Impostors Detected* III. v, One of the ladies who had the day before so finely plumed our missionaries.

II. 3. *trans.* To furnish or cover with plumes,

feathers, or plumage; to fledge, feather; to adorn with a plume or plumes. Also *fig.*

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* xciv, With wingis bright, all plumyt, ..There sawe I sitt the blynde god Cupide. 1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1607) 10 Report is plumed with times feathers. 1627 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 10 The Swan..is a Bird excellently plumed. 1754 MRS. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* (1862) 285 How many girls, that have plumed, and tiffed, perhaps turned down their hats, for him, will be disappointed! 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* II. i. 54 It was necessary.. to have several arrows .., plumed with feathers from different wings, to suit the diversity of the winds. 1832 TENNYSON *Œnone* 205 My dark tall pines, that plumed the craggy ledge High over the blue gorge.

b. To set or place as a plume. *rare.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 989 His stature reacht the Skie, and on his Crest Sat horror Plum'd.

4. *refl.* **a.** Of a bird: To dress its feathers. **b.** To dress oneself with borrowed plumes. Chiefly *fig.*

1702 S. PARKER tr. *Cicero's De Finibus* v. 293 The Masters of the Porch have plum'd themselves from the Peripateticks and Academicks, that is, they have taken their Sense of Things to themselves, and impos'd new Turns of their own Devising. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 264 Swans .. being a large Fowl, must not be kept in a strait place,.. but in some inclosed Pond where they may have room to come ashore and plume themselves. 1744 PARSONS *Muscular Motion* i. 12 in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII, Authors..who, by pluming themselves with his Feathers, had monopolized much Attention. 1763 C. JOHNSTON *Reverie* II. 144 When he has plumed himself in the merit of them for a while, I'll strip the gawdy daw of his stolen feathers. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. xi, Like a veritable cock of the walk literally pluming himself in the midst of his possessions.

c. *fig.* Usually with *on, upon* († *for,* † *in,* † *over,* † *with*): To take credit to oneself, pride oneself, congratulate oneself, show self-satisfaction, esp. regarding something trivial, ridiculous, or unworthy, or to which one has no just claim.

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. § 8, I have seen a Grammarian towr and plume himself over a single line in Horace, and shew more pride in the construction of one Ode, than the Author in the composure of the whole book. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal* 388 Admiring and pluming himself for that glorious Emendation. 1715 SOUTH *Serm.* VI. 118 Pluming and praising himself, and telling fulsome stories in his own commendation. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 58 Some gentlemen..have plumed themselves upon introducing a more frequent use of sea water. 1760 HOOPER in *Prim. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* (1870) I. 83, I am told the Duke of Bedford plumes himself with hopes of great support. 1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* cvi. (1783) IV. 17, I see nothing wherein to plume ourselves, as to that prerogative. 1823 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 265 The atheist here plumes himself on the uselessness of such a God. 1884 J. PAYN *Lit Recoll* 25 N. plumed himself on his judgment of sheep.

† **5.** *intr.* = 4 c. *Obs.*

1707 HEARNE *Collect.* 30 Aug. (O. H. S.) II. 39 A certain Gent..plumes a little. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 140 Our modern Arians plum'd also upon the unnecessary Heats of two English Doctors 1753 MRS. DELANY in *Life & Corr* (1861) III. 221 Mrs. C. plumes extremely upon it.

6. *trans.* To preen, trim, or dress (the feathers or wings); to prepare for flight. Also *fig.*

1821 BYRON *Heav. & Earth* iii. 222 The winds, too, plume their piercing wings. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xii, Pluming a smile upon his succulent mouth. 1867 'OUIDA' *C. Castlemaine* (1879) 17 Herons plumed their silvery wings by the water-side. 1874 MOTLEY *Barneveld* I. v. 273 And calumny plumed her wings for a fresh attack. 1878 M. A. BROWN *Nadeschda* 26 She sits there..Pluming daintily her feathers.

Plume, obs. form of PLUMB.

Plumed (plūmd, *poet.* plū·méd), *ppl. a.* [f. PLUME *v.* + -ED 1.]

† **1.** Plucked; stript of plumes or feathers. *Obs.*

1573 TWYNE *Æneid* xi. (1584) R viij b, The goarie blood, and fethers plumed flit the ayer about. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xvi. (1739) 31 Kings were not then like unto plumed Eagles, exposed to the charity of the Fowls for food 1730 *Hist. Litteraria* I. 31 He opened a Salamander's Mouth, and endeavoured to make it bite a young plumed Chicken.

2. Furnished with a plume or plumes; feathered.

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf* 479 Your Counterfet Countenaunce is all of Nysyte, A plummed partrydge all redy to flye. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vi. 31 Quite it clove his plumed crest in tway. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle,* etc. (1871) 134 When Dædalus his plumed bodie brings Safe to the shore. 1825 PRISCILLA WAKEFIELD *Dom. Recreat.* vi. (1806) 89 The bell-flower animal, or, as some term it, the plumed polype. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* VI. xi, The plumed bonnet and the plaid By these Hebrideans worn. 1882 'MARK TWAIN' *Innoc. at Home* ii. *Roughing It,* etc. 272 The plumed hearse,.. the flags drooping at half-mast.

Plumeless (plū·mles), *a.* [f. PLUME *sb.* + -LESS.]

Destitute of plumes or feathers.

1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. iv. *Decay* 277 Hence, plume-less wings. 1655 tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* II. 38 The Plumeless Pigeon..addressed multitudes of supplications to him that was intrusted as his guard 1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath,* etc. (ed 6) 65 To her plumeless brood Bears off the prize. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* x. 314 Her dragons .. fold their plumeless wings.

Plumelet (plū·mlet).

† **1.** *Bot.* = PLUMULE 1. *Obs.*

1816 KEITH *Phys. Bot.* II. 17 The plumelet was still enveloped in the seminal leaves. *Ibid.* II. 924 But the fluid, which has been thus conducted to the radicle, .. ascends ..to the plumelet through the..tubes of the alburnum.

2. A minute plume.

1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xci, When rosy plumelets tuft the larch. 1883 *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 37 The plumelets of the butterfly's wing.

Hence **Plu·meletage** (*nonce-wd.*), small delicate plumage.

1855 BAILEY *Spirit. Leg.* in *Mystic,* etc. 97 Bright humming-bird of gem-like plumeletage, By western Indians living sun beam named.

Plu·me-like, *a.* [f. PLUME *sb.* + -LIKE.] Like or resembling a plume; feathery.

1847 LONGF. *Ev.* II. ii. 15 Green islands where plumelike Cotton-trees nodded their shadowy crests. 1851 WOODWARD *Mollusca* I. 62 The respiratory organs consist of two or four plume-like gills. 1883 G. ALLEN in *Knowledge* 8 June 336/1 Tufted flowers hanging loose in graceful plume-like panicles.

Plu·meopi·ocan, *a. humorous nonce wd.* [f. L. *plūme-us* feathery + *pice-us* pitchy + -AN.] Composed of tar and feathers: alluding to the practice of tarring and feathering an obnoxious person.

1843 SYD. SMITH *Let. Amer. Debts* II. Wks. 1859 II. 331/2, I will appear on my knees at the bar of the Pennsylvanian Senate in the plumeopicean robe of American controversy. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Dec. 573 Those whom it proposed to teach would destroy the types, and invest the compositors with the plumeopicean robe of the republican Nemesis.

Plumeous (plū·mi ŭs), *a. rare.* [f. L. *plūme-us* downy + -OUS: see -EOUS.] Of the nature of down or fine feathers; feathery.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 401* The last is often called plumeous Alome. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 8 The Butter-Fly..Nature having imp'd her wings (for her better flight) with those plumeous excrescences.

† **Plumer** 1. *Obs. rare.* [ME, prob. AF., corresp to an AF. or OF. **plumier,* L *plūmārius,* f. *plūma* PLUME. Cf. PLUMIER.] A dealer in plumes or feathers.

1282 in *Cal. Let. Bk. A Lond.* (1899) 46 John de Cestrehunte 'plumer'. [Cf. *Ibid.* 57 Fetheremongere.]

† **Plu·mer** 2. *Obs. rare*—1. ? A bird having plumes; a fully fledged bird.

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 603/29 *Plumacius,* a plumere, *avis est.*

‖ **Plumeria** (plumī·riă). *Bot.* Also **Plumieria.** [mod.L.; named by Tournefort, 1700, after the botanist C. Plumier (*Plumerius*)] A tropical genus of trees (N. O. *Apocynaceæ*), having large fragrant salver-shaped flowers, white, yellow, or purplish, in terminal cymes. There are about forty species, among them the *Red Jasmine tree, Nosegay-tree,* and *Pagoda-tree* of the West Indies.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The plumeria with a rose coloured and very sweet flower [etc.] 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xvi. (1794) 215 Plumeria or Red Jasmine has two reflex follicles, with the seeds flat, winged, and imbricate 1836 MACGILLIVRAY *Humboldt's Travs.* xiv. 168 Arborescent ferns, more than twenty seven feet high, helconias, plumerias, brownea, palms, and other plants. 1882 *Garden* 9 Sept. 275/1 The most beautiful Plumieria we have seen.

Plumery (plū·məri). *rare.* [f. PLUME *sb.* + -ERY.] Plumes collectively, mass of plumes.

1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in Azt.* xxv, Twice ten thousand feathered helms, and shields, Glittering with gold and scarlet plumery. 1810 — *Kehama* x. xx, The bird of gorgeous plumery. 1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Marvel & Rp. Parker* Wks. 1853 II. 112/2 Before them strutted under a triumphal arch of curls, and through a Via Sacra of plumery, Lewis the fourteenth.

Plumery, obs. form of PLUMBERY.

Plumet (plū·mĕt). *rare.* [a. F. *plumet* (15th c.) a small plume: see PLUME *sb.* and -ET.] A small plume.

1535 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. ix 84 b, Certain common plumets of Eastrige feathers. 1895 *Daily News* 13 Nov. 5/4 The newest thing took the shape of the plumet or feathery tuft in the kepis of the chasseurs-à-pied of the Empire. 1902 J. CONRAD *Youth,* etc. (1903) 192 He .. brushed the oil painting .. with a plumet kept suspended from a small brass hook by the side of the heavy gold frame.

Plumet, var. PLUMBET *Obs.*; obs. f. PLUMMET.

‖ **Plumetis** (plumēti·). [F. *plumetis* (1495 in Littré), f. *plumeté* adj (in Heraldry) sprinkled with spots like bunches of feathers.] Tambour-work.

1850 *Harper's Mag.* I. 720 The lower part of the body.. is round and stiffened, from which descends a *chatelaine,* formed by a wreath of *plumetis.* 1904 *Daily Chron.* 3 May 8/1 The new Plumetis batistes, in which floral designs in variegated tones are worked upon white, cream or buff ground.

Plu·micome. *Zool.* [mod. f. L. *plūma* feather + *coma* the hair of the head.] In sponges, Lendenfeld's name for a hexaster, the rays of which terminate in a number of plumose branches. Hence **Plumi·comous** *a.*, having the character of a plumicome.

1886 VON LENDENFELD in *Proc. Zool Soc.* 562 *Plumicome.* Rays terminated with a number of plumose branches.

Plu·micorn. *Ornith.* [f. L. *plūma* PLUME, feather + *cornu* horn.] One of the pair of horn-like or ear-like feathers on the head of several species of owl, often called horns or ears.

1884 COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* ed 2) 503 Bubo...[Generic characters] Plumicorns highly developed.

Plumier (plū·miər). *rare.* [f. PLUME: cf. F. *plumier* feather-dealer, and PLUMER 1.] A featherer of arrows.

1887 E. GILLIAT *Forest Outlaws* 295 The booths of the vintners, the fletchers, the plumiers, and wymplers.

Plu·mifica·tion. *rare.* [n. of action f. L. type **plūmificāre,* f. *plūma* PLUME: see -FICATION.] The action of feathering or fact of being feathered

1819 *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 75 If Leigh Hunt had ever had the misfortune to have been tarred and feathered, he would have written a sonnet on his plumification. 1834 MUDIE *Brit. Birds* (1841) I. 313 The relation between the economy of nest and the progress of plumification.

Plumiform (plū·mifōrm), *a. Zool.* [f. L. *plūma* PLUME + -FORM.] Feather-shaped.

1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 247 Their branchiæ, composed of plumiform lobes, are situated on the hind part of the back. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 227 A dense villous coat, the hairs of which are plumiform.

Hence **Plu·miformly** *adv.*, in the manner of a feather.

1798 MITCHELL tr. *Karsten's Min. Teskean Museum* 329 Plumiformly streaked Native Bismuth.

† **Plumifo·rmar,** *a. Anat. Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. as prec.] Feather-shaped; penniform, pennate.

1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) I. x. § 17 These Muscles are called plumiformar, because the moveable Tendon has inserted into it, on both Sides, a great Number of carnous Fibres, all which, like the single Feathers of a Quill, run parallel to each other.

Plumigerous (plumi·dgĕrŭs), *a. rare.* [f. L. *plūmiger* feather-bearing (f. *plūma* PLUME + *gerĕre* to bear) + -OUS.] Plume-bearing; relating to the wearing of plumes.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Plumigerous,* that beareth feathers. 1721 in BAILEY. 1827 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1850) 475 Military colleges, with thirty four professors, educating seventeen ensigns per annum,..with every species of nonsense, athletic, sartorial, and plumigerous.

† **Plu·minary.** *Obs. rare*—1. [irreg. f. PLUME: cf. med.L. *plūmināre* (Du Cange from *Modena Chron.* 1329) a pillow stuffed with feathers.] ? A worker or dealer in feathers.

a 1631 DONNE *Paradoxes,* etc. (1652) 59 Embroiderers, Painters and such Artificers of curious Vanities, which the vulgar call Pluminaries.

Plu·miness. *rare.* [f. PLUMY *a.* + -NESS.] Plumy or feathery quality or condition.

1802 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 410 Even the Scotch firs luxuriate into beauty and pliminess.

Plu·ming, *vbl. sb.* [f. PLUME *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb PLUME, in various senses.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 71 Againste whiche daie she made greate preparation, for the plumyng of her self in gorgious arraie. 1633 LATHAM *Falconry* Explan. Words, *Plumming,* is when a Hawk ceaseth [= seizeth] a fowle, and pulleth the feathers from the body. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* II. i. 54 The feathers .. he thought were preferable to any others for the pluming of an arrow.

Plu·miped, *a. rare.* [ad. L. *plūmipēs, -pedem* feather-footed, f. *plūma* PLUME + *pēs, ped-* foot.] Having plumed or winged feet.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Plumipede,* having feathered feet. a 1890 R. F. BURTON tr. *Catullus, Carmina* lv. 25 Not if with Pegasean wing I sped, Or Ladas I or Perseus plumiped.

Plumist (plū·mist). *rare.* [f. PLUME *sb.* + -IST.] A maker of plumes, a feather-dresser.

1812 MOORE *Anacreontic to Plumassier* 2 Fine and feathery artisan, Best of Plumists (if you can With your art so far presume Make for me a Prince's Plume. *Ibid* 24 Bravo, Plumist!—now what bird Shall we find for Plume the third?

Plumket: see PLUNKET.

Plumless (plə·mlĕs), *a.* Without plums.

1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XI 618 Here we have the plumless plumpudding.

Plummer, obs. form of PLUMBER.

Plummer-block (plə·mər,blŏk). *Mech.* Also 9 **plomer-, plumber-.** [Second element BLOCK *sb.* 6; first uncertain. No evidence of any connexion with PLUMBER *sb.* ? From a personal surname.] A metal box or case for supporting a revolving shaft or journal, having a movable cover secured by bolts, so as to admit of the bearings being tightened when required; = *pillow-block* (PILLOW *sb.* 6).

1814 R. BUCHANAN *Eng. Millwork* (1823) 547 Hence the term pillow block, and sometimes, corruptly, Plumber Block. In Manchester they are called Pedestals. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 373 This trough is firmly fixed by means of a plumber block .. which has the top coupling screwed down fast, and the trough is supported at the other end by means of a cylindrical pin, which works in a hole in the cap. 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 91 The plomer blocks are sockets, in which all the shafts or axes, used in the engine, revolve. 1875 J. W. BENSON *Time & Time Tellers* (1902) 126 By means of a contrivance, known to engineers as plumber blocks, any part of the mechanism may be removed without disturbing the remainder. 1894 *Daily News* 28 July 6/4 In connection with the gigantic wheel at the exhibition at Earl's Court .. the axle of the wheel was hoisted to its position on the plummer blocks on top of the towers.

Plummet (plə·mĕt), *sb.* Forms: 4-7 **plomet,** 5 **plomm-, plombette,** 5-6 **plom-, plummette,** *Sc.* **plumat,** 5-7 **plumet,** 6 **plom-, plumbete, plomm-, plumet(t)e,** *Sc.* **plumbat, plummett,** 6-8 **plumbet,** 6- **plummet.** [ME. a. OF. *plommet, plombet, plummet* ball of lead, plummet, dim. of *plomb* lead: see PLUMB *sb.* and -ET.]

1. A ball or piece of lead, or other weight, at-

tached to a line, and used for determining the vertical; a plumb-bob.

a. The bob of a plumb-line used by masons, builders, carpenters, etc.; also, the whole instrument, consisting of bob, line, and board.

1388 WYCLIF *Zech.* i. 16 Myn hous schal be bildid in it,.. and a plomet [1392 an hangynge lyne] schal be streijt out on Jerusalem [Vulg. *et perpendiculum extendetur super Jerusalem*]. *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 23 A plomet hanging on a lyne heyer than thin heued on a perche. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* II. iv. (1495) b ii/1 Hangynge plometes and mesures. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 159 The Carpenter hath his squire, his rule, and his plomette. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 77 No Architect with Levels and Plummets could build a Room more regular. 1793 SMEATON *Eddystone L.* § 97 As we were..exposed to fresh gales of wind..there was no trusting to the perpendicularity of Threads and Plumbets. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* II. 1. 7 The plummet showed Their height the same.

b. A similar appliance attached to a scientific instrument, as a quadrant.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. viii. D j, Conuey the left side of your quadrant Geometricall towarde the Sunne, the threade and Plummet hauing their free course. 1685 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. vi (1035) 157 The line and plummet falling on the Basis shall make right Angles with it. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 99 Hold your Quadrant so as that your Plummet may fall on 45 Degrees. 1866 R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* (1870) 22 A small plummet hangs down from the object-glass of the theodolite.

c. *fig.* A criterion of rectitude or truth.

1553 BALE *Gardiner's De vera Obed.* 5 By the perfect line and plummet of Gods word. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xviii. (1592) 293 That he may holde the Plommet of his minde steddy without shaking or stirring. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* III xvii. 140 Lay all to the Line and Plummet of the written Word.

d. A suspended weight used as a metronome.

1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 140 The Music for Slow and Quick Time is to be practised .with the plummet, until the prescribed cadence has been acquired.

2. A piece of lead or other metal attached to a line, and used for sounding or measuring the depth of water; a sounding-lead.

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xxvii 28 The whiche sendinge doun a plomet, founden twenty pasis of depnesse. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 121 He coulde at no tyme touche the grounde with his soundynge plummet. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. iii. 101 Therefore my Sonne i'th Ooze is bedded; and I'le seeke him deeper then ere plummet sounded. 1713 YOUNG *Last Day* I. 300 Where plummet never reach'd, he draws his breath. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) xiii § 574 The greatest depths at which the bottom of the sea has been reach d with the plummet are in the North Atlantic Ocean. *fig.* 1632 MARMION *Holland's Leaguer* II. ii, Your politicians with their plummets of wit, sound the depth of me 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 1860 Man's science is the culture of his heart; And not to lose his plumbet in the depths Of nature, or the more profound of God. 1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* I. iii, Certainly there were deeps in his nature which the plummet of her tender woman's wit had never sounded.

† **3.** The pommel or knob on the hilt of a sword (sometimes weighted with lead). *Sc. Obs.*

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Chron.* III. i. 46 His suerd at he baire prevely [He] put it in his wambe sa fast Till it in to þe plomat past. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. xii. 97 Quhen that he saw hys rycht hand wapynles, And persauyt the plummet was onknaw. 1587 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* IV 205 The plumbattis or gairdis of ane of thair swerdis. *?a* 1600 *Dick o' the Cow* xl in Scott *Minstr. Scott. Bord.* (1869) 124 Dick ie could na win at him wi' the blade o' the sword, But fell'd him wi' the plummet under the e'e

† **4.** A ball or lump of lead used for various purposes; e. g. as a missile, fastened to a line, as a weapon or instrument of scourging, etc. *Obs.*

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. xvii. 53 Yf one threwe a stone or an heuy plomette of leed that wel weyed. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 171/1 Theune dyd he doo bete Saynt Ur ane wyth plommettys. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 596 They toke stonys & plummettes of lede, & trussyd them secretely in theyr sleuys & bosomys. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 769 They themselves were also hurt by them with their Darts and Plummets of Lead. 1612 DEKKER *If it be not good*, etc. Wks. 1873 III. 269 Wey down his loftiest boughes With leaden plomets.

b. *fig.* That which presses or weighs down, like a dead weight.

a 1625 FLETCHER & MASS. *Laws Candy* IV i, When sad thoughts perplex the mind of man, There is a plummet in the heart that weighs, And pulls us, living, to the dust we came from 1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Let. Friend* § 45 Hang early Plummets upon the Heels of Pride. 1874 in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxix. 25 Earthly cares and sins have.. attached a leaden plummet to the wings of a soul which .. would fain soar upwards.

5. *spec.* † **a.** A leaden weight used in gymnastic exercises; a weight enclosed in a cestus. *Obs.*

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 49 b, The plummettes, callid of Galen Alteres, being of equall weight and accordyng to the strength of him that exercuseth, . holdynge in euery hande one plummet, and lyftyng them on high, and bringing them downe with moche vyolence. 1538 ELYOT, *Cestus*, a weapon hauyng great plummates hangyng at the ende of a clubbe. 1572 J. JONES *Bathes Buckstone* 12 b, Plumbetes .. one borne in eche hand vp and downe the stayers .. may bee a good and profitable exercise. 1616–61 HOLYDAY *Persius* 322 The cæstus .. some describe to have been a kind of club, having plummets of lead fastned to it, which some call a whorle-bat.

† **b.** A weight of a clock; also *fig.* a motive force, spring of action. *Obs.*

1594 NASHE *Terrors Nt.* Wks. (Grosart) III. 233 Such is our braine oppressed with Melancholly, as is a clocke tyed downe with two heaue weights or plummets. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* VIII. 2561 The Clock, whose plummets are not weight, Strikes sometimes one for thee, and sixe for eight. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pard.* II ii. (1713) 185 Let us now see what are the springs or plummets that set this great engine on work. 1697 *Divines' Immort. Soul* Pref. b j b, Remarking how one part moves another, .. from the first Springs and Plummets, to the very Hand that points out the visible and last Effects.

c. In angling, a small piece of lead attached to a fishing line, as a weight to keep the float in an upright position, as an anchor in ledger fishing, or as a sounding lead to measure the depth.

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 512 You shall vnderstand, that your first plummet would be a foot from the hooke, the rest not aboue an ynch one distant from another, & not being aboue fiue or seuen at the most. 1651 T. BARKER *Art of Angling* (1653) 3 Feeling the Plummet running on the ground .. plumming my line according to the swiftnesse of the stream. 1653 WALTON *Angler* VII. 155 If you would have this ledger bait to keep at a fixt place..then hang a small Plummet of lead, a stone, or piece of tyle. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. ii. 332 A Piece of thin Sheet lead rolled up, of about an Ounce or better, makes the best Plummet.

† **d.** A pencil of lead, formerly used to rule lines; a lead-pen. *Obs.*

1634 J. BAIE *Myst. Nat.* 104 Then with your blacke chalke or blacke lead plummets, draw it as perfectly..as you can 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* V. iv. 16 You must rule your Paper or Parchment with an obscure plummet. 1811 *Self Instructor* 26 A leaden plummet or pencil to rule lines. 1828 WEBSTER, *Plummet* .. a piece of lead used by schoolboys to rule their paper for writing.

7. *Comb.*, as *plummet-line*; *plummet like, -shaped* adjs.; *plummet-wise* adv.; **plummet-level**: see quot. 1875.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. IV. *Columnes* 747 Pale Phlegm, moist Autumn, Water moistly-cold, The Plummet-like-smooth sliding Tenor hold. 1803 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1879) 192 Shakespeare has surface beneath surface, adapted to the plummet line of every reader. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Plummet-level*, that form of a level having a suspended plummet in a standard at right angles to the base-piece. A mason's level 1895 K. GRAHAME *Golden Age* (1904) 18 On the blue ocean of air, a hawk hung ominous; then, plummet wise, dropped to the hedgerow. 1899 *Daily News* 20 June 5/5 A piece of turned steel .with a plummet-shaped head sharply pointed.

Hence **Plu·mmetless** *a.*, unfathomable.

1893 *Nat. Observ.* II Mar. 413/2 There is no deep so plummetless.

Plu·mmet, *v. rare.* [f. PLUMMET *sb.*]

† **1.** *trans.* To fathom, sound. *Obs.*

1626 T. H[AWKINS] *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 221 Depths are plummeted.

† **2.** To let fall or draw (a vertical line) by means of a plummet. *Obs.*

1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 67 Strike the straight Line 4. 3. 1. 5. and plummet that Line down at the Ends of your Piece.

3. *intr.* To fish with a line weighted with a plummet: cf. PLUMMET *sb.* 5 c, DRAIL *sb.* 1.

1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 180 It is not known when the custom of drailing for mackerel was first introduced,.. it is [the common method] in the present day in England, under such names as 'whiffing', 'railing', 'drailing' or 'plummeting'.

† **Plu·mmy,** *a.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [f. stem of PLUM *v.* + -Y.] Loose in texture, spongy, porous.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. lxiii. (Tollem. MS.), The tre [beech] is not ful sad and faste in substaunce, but plummy [*ed* 1535 pory] and ful of holes [*orig* Non est autem [fagus] in substantia arbor multum solida sed rara potius et porosa].

Hence † **Plu·mminess,** sponginess, porousness.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. ii. (Bodl. MS. lf. 189 b/2), Aristotel seiþ þouse sonne tree e haue prikkes, þat comeþ nouȝt of þe entente of kinde þat gendreþ þe tree, but happeþ of plumines [*MSS. and ed.* 1495 plummes] of þe tree, þat draweþ colde humoure þat is litel digeste, and passeþ out atte plumines [*MSS. and ed.* plummes] of the tree, and is iharded into a prik oþer a þorne bi heete of þe sonne. [*Orig.* Sed accidit ex raritate arboris siue plante per quam attrahitur humor frigidus parum coctus & extens per illam arboris rarietatem a calore solis in spinam coagulatur.]

Plummy (plʌ·mi), *a.*[2] [f. PLUM *sb.* + -Y.]

1. Consisting of, abounding in, or like plums.

1759 MISS TALBOT in *Eliz. Carter's Lett.* (1808) I. 448 You have been all your life in a great error in eating that strange jumble of substantives, *plumb-cake*, when the adverb *plumby* is plainly the right thing. 1861 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. clvii. 164 They do not want the cake to be shorn of its plums. It would not do, to have the 'plummy stuff' taken out. 1885 L. F. DAY in *Art Jrnl.* 213/1 The ground of a plummy brown.

2. *fig.* Of the nature of a 'plum'; rich, good, desirable. *slang* or *colloq.*

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Plummy*, right; very good; as it should be: expressing your approbation of any act, or event. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* II. xvi, Signing one's self over to wickedness for the sake of getting something plummy. 1890 *Tablet* 10 May 729 So far from getting anything plummy by becoming Catholics, Anglican clergymen have often to make great sacrifices.

Plumose (plūmō·s), *a.* [ad. L. *plūmōsus* covered with down (f. *plūma* PLUME): see -OSE.] Furnished with feathers or plumes, feathered; feathery; resembling a feather or plume in having two series of fine filaments on opposite sides: esp. in *Zool.*, *Bot.*, and *Min.*

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Plumose*, full of feathers.

a. in *Zoology.*

Plumose anemone, a sea anemone, *Actinoloba dianthus.*

1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 361 The cuneiform-tailed Psittacus, with naked temples, and plumose lines. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlvi. 324 *Plumose*... Antennæ feathered on all sides with fine long hair. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 227 One of the plumose hairs of the villous coat. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* XIII. (1883) 385 The barbs of the feathers..are filamentous or plumose.

b. in *Botany.*

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* I. xiv. (1765) 37 *Plumose*, feathery. 1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 271 Fruits elongate, surmounted by a plumose pappus. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* App. 310 Stigmas plumose.

c. in *Mineralogy*, etc. *Plumose alum*, feather or plume alum: see ALUM 4.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 34 Sal Ammoniac.. Its Crystals are plumose. 1802 *Edin. Rev.* I. 58 Crystals of gypsum and plumose alum. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 467 Plumose branches of ice dart from the sulphuret to the bottom of the vessel, and the whole water is suddenly frozen. 1834 BAIRD in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 2. 49 Mixed with the 'comoid' variety of 'cirrus', accompanied with some specimens of the 'plumose' variety.

Hence **Plumo·seness.**

1730–6 in BAILEY (folio).

Plumosite (plū·mŏsəit). *Min.* [ad. Ger. *plumosit*, named by Haidinger 1845, f. L. *plūmōsus* downy + *-it*, -ITE[1], after the older Ger. name *federerz* 'feather-ore'.] = JAMESONITE.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1881 *Academy* 7 May 341 The recent discovery of plumosite which is a double sulphide of lead and antimony.

Plumosity (plʌmɒ·sĭti). *rare.* [f. as PLUMOSE + -ITY.] Feathery or feathered condition.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Plumosity* (*plumositas*), fulness of feathers. 1730–6 BAILLY (folio), *Plumoseness*, *Plumosity*, . a being full fledg'd. 1782 LEMON *Diss. Shooting Flying* 15 Before the birds are ripe in plumosity.

Plumous (plū·mə-), *a. rare* [ad. L. *plūmōsus*, F. *plumeux*: see PLUMOSE and -OUS] Feathery, downy.

1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* X 254 What was intended also to be our genial bed,..was tumid with a plumous heap, and florid with a silken coverlet. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Plumosus*.., plumous.

Plump (plʌmp), *sb.*[1] Now *arch* and *dial.* Forms: 5 plomp, plowmpe, 5–6 plompe; 5–7 plumpe, 6– plump (6–7 ?plumb(e). [Of uncertain origin.

There appears to be no corresponding or related sb in the other langs. In English, the only apparently earlier word of the *plump* group is PLUMPV.[1], with which this can hardly be directly connected. If the original notion were that of an unshaped or irregular assemblage or cluster, it might conceivably be connected with the MLG. and MDu. *plump* adj. in the sense 'massive, unshapen', whence the later Eng. PLUMP *a.*[1] But cf also the words *lump* and *clump* in allied senses; sense c below is exactly = CLUMP *sb.* 2.]

A compact body of persons, animals, or things; a band, troop, company; a flock; a cluster, bunch, clump.

a. Of persons. *Obs.* exc. in archaic phrase *a plump of spears*, a band of spearmen (revived by Scott).

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2199 Thane..þe riche kynge Presede in-to þe plumpe, and with a prynce metes. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) 252 Whan thei will fighte, thei wille schokken hem to gidre in a plomp. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xxv. 80 Take hede that thyn enemyes make not a plowmpe of theyre folke to entre and breke thy batayllle. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 32 b, The kynges speres passed and skyrmyshed wyth the plumpe of speres that Sir Jhon spake of. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 46 So vpon a plumbe going together as neere as they might, escaped. *a* 1600 *Flodden F.* I. (1664) 9 A Knight of the North Country, Which leads a lusty plumpe of Spears. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 36 Comming in an huge plumpe from the vtmost coasts of the earth. *Ibid.* 171 They [Cimbrians] came rolling down upon Italy in plumbs. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. iii, And soon appears O'er Hornchiff-hill, a plump of spears. 1826 HOR. SMITH *Tor Hill* (1838) I. 42 We are too old skirmishers to be frightened by a few plumps of spears.

b. Of animals that go in flocks.

1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commw.* (Hakl. Soc.) 11 The manner of the seals is..to gather all close together in a throng or plumpe. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* XII. 374 A plump of Fowl he spies, that swim the Lakes. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* XVII. (1857) 250 They saw a plump of whales blowing and tumbling *Ibid.* 251 The plump had gone high up the frith. 1854 THOREAU *Walden, Spring* (1863) 334 A 'plump' of ducks rose at the same time.

c. Of trees, shrubs, or plants: = CLUMP *sb.* 2.

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I. xvi. 60 [The knights] tooke newe sperys and sette them on theire thyes and stode stille as hit had ben a plompe of wood. 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 73 They go to the plumpes and tufts of coleworts or of hasill nuts or grene corne. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 203 We laid vs downe in the bottome vnder a plump of trees. *a* 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 24 In Hedge-rows and Plumps they will thrive very well. 1868 LOWELL *Invitation* x, Plumps of orchard-trees arow. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* (Aberdeen to Lincolnsh.).

d. Of other things, material and ideal.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 70 b, Many conjectures and great presumptions .. heapyng them al into one plumpe whiche before were sparpled abrode. 1568 T. HOWELL *Newe Sonets* (1879) 157 O plumpe of paines, O endles woes, O man infortunate. 1624 BACON *Consid. War w. Spain* Wks. 1879 I. 542/2 England, Scotland, Ireland, and our good confederates the United Provinces, be all in a plump together, not accessible but by sea, or, at least, by passing of great rivers. 1659 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 279 Let us not admit them [resolutions] in a plump. 1893 *Nat. Observer* 23 Dec. 135/1 The little plump of yachts cast anchor.

† **Plump,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also 6 plompe, (plummpe), 6 7 plumpe. [A collateral form of

PUMP *sb.*, found also in LG. *plumpe* and vb. *plumpen* to pump. Perh. due to association with PLUMP *v.*[1] and its cognates, from the plumping or plunging action of the piston.] An obsolete by-form of PUMP. Also in *Comb.*

a 1490 BOTONER *Itin.* (Nasmith 1778) 268 Unius plumpmaker villæ Bristolliæ. 1505-6 *Oriel Coll. Treas. Acc.* 509 Item, primo die Mail pro reparacione ly plumpe xij[d]. *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 12 Some the anker layde, some at the plompe a sayll swepe. 1517 *Dutton Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 136 Payd .. for drawyng up y[e] plummpe to y[e] welle, j[d]. 1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 112 Manye drawe water at a plompe, that knowe not the cause, why the water dothe ascend. 1653 WOOD *City of Oxford* (O.H.S.) I. 477 Opposite to the two fact [= faced] plumpe.

Plump (plʊmp), *sb.*[3] Also 5 **plumbe**, 9 **plomp.** [f. PLUMP *v.*[1]]

1. An act of plumping (see PLUMP *v.*[1] 1); the fall of a solid body into water, mud, etc, with little or no splash; an act of dropping flat on the ground; an abrupt plunge or heavy fall. *familiar.*

a 1450 *Fyssshynge w. Angle* 18 Kepe hym euer [under] þe rod..So at ȝe may susteyne hys lepys & plumbes [cf. 1496 in PLUNGE *sb.* 3]. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 161 With a plumpe he fercelie fallis in al kynde of mischeife. 1694 R. OVERTON *Defiance of Act Pardon* 7 A mighty stone fell and gave a mighty plump. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) III. 295 The waggon came into a deep hole, with such a plump. 1884 G. M. BARKER *Tea Planter's Life in Assam* viii. 208, I heard..a 'plomp' as he made a hole in the water. 1895 J. LUMSDEN *Poems* 169, I will lichten an' brichten As weel as plumps in Tyne.

† **2.** A firm blow. *slang Obs.*

1763 C. JOHNSTON *Reverie* I. 135 Challenging him to fight, and before he can be on his guard, hitting him a plump in the bread-basket, that shall make him throw up his accounts. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. T.* s.v., I'll give you a plump in the bread-basket..I'll give you a blow in the stomach.

3. A sudden heavy fall of rain. Chiefly *Sc.*

1822 GALT *Steam-boat* xi. 261 The thunder plump that drookit me to the skin. 1857 COL. K. YOUNG *Diary & Corr.* (1902) 273, I wish it would come down a good plump of rain. 1878 STEVENSON *Inland Voy.* 74 The whole day was showery, with occasional drenching plumps.

Plump (plʊmp), *a.*[1] Forms: 5-6 **plompe**, 6-7 **plumpe**, 6- **plump.** [In senses 1 and 2 corresp. to MDu. *plomp* blunt in both senses 'not pointed' and 'not sharp', Du. *plomp* blunt, obtuse (of weapons), thick (as a nail), coarse, clumsy, also rude, clownish, blockish, dull, MLG. *plump*, *plomp* massive, unshapen, obtuse, blunt, stumpy, LG. *plump* coarse, clumsy. The later Eng. senses appear to belong to the same word, passing through the sense 'blunt, rounded, not sharp or angular', into a eulogistic sense (? possibly through some associat on with PLUM *a.* and *v.*). In MLG. Schiller & Lübben quote *Vocab. Engelh.* for 'corpulentus, *plumpich*'.

From LG come also Da., Sw. *plump* rude, coarse, clumsy, unfashioned, unpolished, clownish. The ulterior origin is obscure. Doornkaat-Koolman takes the original notion as 'cut off short or suddenly, docked', and connects it with the echoic int. and adv. *plump*, *plumps*, expressing sudden action: cf. PLUMP *int.* and *adv.*]

I. † **1.** Blunt (in manners); not 'sharp' in intellect; dull, clownish, blockish, rude. *Obs.*

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* xxxiv. 100 But rude and plompe beestis [*orig.* ruyde ongheualliȝhen beesten] can not vnderstonde wysedom. *c* 1620 MORYSON *Itin.* (1903) 370 The Hollanders have of old beene vulgarly called *Plumpe*, that is blunt or rude.

† **2.** Of an arrow-head: Blunt and broad (? rounded). *Obs.*

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 137 There be dyuerse kyndes, some be blonte heades, some sharpe, some both blonte and sharpe. The blont heades men vse bycause they perceaue them to be good, to kepe a lengthe wyth all bycause a man poulethe them no ferder at one tyme than at another. For in feiynge the plomps ende alwayes equallye he may lowse them.

II. 3. Of full and rounded form; sufficiently fleshy or fat to show no angularity of outline; chubby; having the skin well filled or elastically distended. **a.** Of persons, animals, or parts of the body; **b.** also of fruit, grain, etc, and *transf.* of a well-filled bag or purse, a springy cushion, etc.

a. 1545 [implied in PLUMPNESS.] 1569 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 46 Riche Grahame callit the Plump. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 142 My flesh is soft and plump. 1634 HEYWOOD & BROME *Witches Lanc* iv. i. Wks. 1874 IV. 223 You may see by his plump belly..he [a horse] hath not bin sore travail'd. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 18 Having so jolly plump lasses under your care. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* ii. 41 All as a partridge plump, full-fed, and fair. 1756 7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 342 In his other pictures all his figures are very plump. 1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 595 The plump convivial parson. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 209 The Arabians, Caffres, and Hottentots, consume vast quantities of locusts when they are plump. 1865 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* i, Harold lifted his arm and spread out his plump hand.

b. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* i. iii, To see how plumps my bags are, and my barnes. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 417 After they [dried grapes] be well drenched and infused in some excellent wine vntill they be swelled and plumpe, they presse them. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Print.* 322 To keep the Ball-Leathers plump the longer. 1794 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* (1799) 318 It produces excellent crops of plump grain. 1843 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 339 He .. looked as plump as a pincushion.

c. Of coins: Of full size and weight, not clipped.

1867 SIR C. BLACKBURN in *Law Rep.*, *Queen's Bench* II. 175. I do not believe that the coins in actual currency at that time were 'plump'. I think it probable that they were much clipped and sweated.

d. *fig.* (with various shades of meaning): 'Fat', rich, abundant; well-supplied; full and round in tone; great, big; complete, round. *familiar.*

1635 QUARLES *Embl.* II. iii. 74 Will no plump Fee Bribe thy false fists, to make a glad Decree? 1641 MILTON *Reform.* i. Wks. 1851 III. 18 What a plump endowment to the..mouth of a Prelate. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Plump-in-the-pocket*, flush of Money. 1775 MME. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary*, *Le t.* 10 June, Such a powerful voice!..her shake—so plump—so true, so open! 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* III 153 The stripling youth of plump unscarred hope. 1857 TROWBRIDGE *Neighbor Jackwood* ix, I hold not a very plump opinion of them.

e. *Comb.*, as *plump-checked*, *faced*, *-thighed* adjs.

1684 OTWAY *Atheist* III. i, You Plump-cheek'd, merry-ey'd Rogue. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No 431 P 3 A plump-fac'd, hale, fresh-colour'd Girl. 1891 C. T. C. JAMES *Rom. Rigmarole* 22 The stubble fields were tented thick with sheaves of plump-faced wheat.

Plump, *a.*[2]: see PLUMP *adv.*

Plump (plʊmp), *v.*[1] [A Common LG. verb. = MLG., LG. *plumpen*, MDu., Du. *plompen* to fall or plunge into water with the characteristic sound, EFris. *plumpen* to make a hollow sound as water when anything falls into it, to fall with such a sound; thence, Ger. *plumpen* to fall plump or abruptly, also to beat water with a heavy stick, Da. *plumpe* to plunge, Sw. *plumpa* to plump, to fall with impact. Prob. of echoic origin, expressing a sound and action akin to those of PLOP *v.*, but with more distinct expression of the liquid 'gulp' made by water when a body falls into it.

Cf. numerous more or less echoic or onomatopœic words in *-ump*, as *bump*, *dump*, *mump*, *s ump*, *thump*, *tump*. Some have compared L. *plumbāre* to cover with lead, later prob. to throw the lead-line, whence It. *piombare*, Pr. *plombar* to plunge (see PLUMB *v.*, PLUNGE *v.*); but the approach of form between *plombar* and the LG *plump*, *plomp*-group seems merely fortuitous.]

1. *intr.* To fall, drop, sink, plunge, or immerge, with abruptly checked movement, as when a solid body drops, (**a.**) into water, etc., or (**b.**) upon a surface; to fall, plunge, or come down (or against something) flatly or abruptly (usually implying 'with full or direct impact').

a. 13.. *K. Alis.* 5760 (Bodl. MS.) Þo hij seiȝe þat folk i wys Hii plumten doune as an doppe In þe water at on scoppe Þoo hij plumten þe water vnder þe folk had of hem grete wonder. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* iv. iii, The poor lad plumped over head and ears into the water. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* II. 279 The tradesman plumps into a pond. 1827 MONTGOMERY *Pelican Isl.* v 112 The heavy penguin, neither fish nor fowl, .. Plump'd stone-like from the rock into the gulf. 1892 STEVENSON & L. OSBOURNE *Wrecker* (ed. 2) 305 The rain still plumped like a vast shower-bath.

b. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 492 P 2 It will give you a Notion how Dulcissa plumps into a Chair. 1786 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 13 Aug., Others, plumped down on both knees, and could hardly get up again. 1844 THACKERAY *Wand. Fat Contrib* i, I removed to the next seat..He plumped into my place. 1857 DUFFERIN *Lett. High Lat.* 86 A vast cavern into which the upper crust subsequently plumped down. 1888 LD. WOLSELEY in *Fortn. Rev.* Aug. 287 The horror of hearing bullets plump into the bodies of their comrades with a horrible thud.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* To come plump, i.e. all at once (into some place or condition); to plunge, burst (*in* or *out*). *familiar.*

1829 LAMB *Let.*, *to Procter* (1888) II. 210 Lest those raptures should suddenly plump down..to a loathing and blank aversion. 1835 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 47 Through them we have plumped into as pretty an Irish connection as one would wish. 1843 — *Let. to Carlyle* 11 July, For God's sake do not let John plump in upon me in my present puddlement. 1874 LISLE CARR *Jud Gwynne* I. vii. 212 With a convulsive gurgle, out plumped the words. 1884 HUXLEY in *Life* (1900) II. vi. 84 We..plumped into bitter cold weather.

2. *trans.* To drop, let fall, throw down, plunge abruptly (into water, etc., or upon a flat surface); to pay *down* at once and in one lot; *refl* to 'let oneself fall', drop down abruptly and heavily.

c 1400 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 51 Fyrst sly thy capon over thy nyȝght Plump hym in water wher he is dyȝt. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 53 Seeth water and plump therein plenty of sloes. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* II. 405 As what a Dutchman plumps into the lakes, One circle first, and then a second makes. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk.* i (1872) 3 The sun has plumped his hot face into the water. 1849 ALB. SMITH *Pottleton Leg.* vii. (1856) 35 A..man brought in some bags, and plumped them down in a corner. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turker* II. 27 [He] plumped himself down on the grass, and declared he would go no further. 1888 *Ch. Times* 24 Aug. 720/1 We may as well plump a shot or two into him. 1892 ZANGWILL *Bow Mystery* 79 She plumped down the money and walked out.

3. *transf.* and *fig.*: esp. in reference to speech: To utter abruptly, to blurt *out.* [Cf. *to say*, *utter*, *blurt out plump* in PLUMP *adv.* 2.] *familiar*

1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 16 This is a verie peremptorie sentence, plumped downe of you. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* ix, I plumped out that St. Paul's was the finest cathedral in England. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* i. viii, If, it ain't a liberty to plump it out', said Mr. Boffin, 'what do you do for your living?' 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Sept. 7/1 When you must plump the question square at a man and simply get a cold and passionless reply.

† **4.** *slang.* To give (one) a blow; to shoot. *Obs.*

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. T.* s.v., Plump his peepers, or daylights, give him a blow in the eyes; he pulled out his pops [= pistols] and plumped him.

5. *intr.* [Short for *to vote plump* or *give a plumper.*] To vote at an election *for* one candidate alone (when one is entitled to vote for two or more).

The original sense was app. to give a direct, straight, unqualified, or absolute vote *for* a person; this implied no weakening or qualifying of it by voting for any other. See PLUMPER *adv.* 4, *a.*[2] 2, PLUMPER[2] 2.

1806 in *Acc. Elect. Liverpool Nov.* 1806, For Tarleton, a plumper, let's vote one and all,..We'll plump for Tarleton, to prove we are free. 1813 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXV. 427 (*heading*) Plumping at Elections. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk Snobs* xxv.ii, Friendship..induces me to plump for St. Michaels. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* xi, I'll plump or I'll split for them as treat me the handsomest and are the most of what I call gentlemen. 1903 *Sat. Rev.* 4 Apr. 415/2 The method of voting..is that of the 'general ticket'. Each voter would be required to vote for as many candidates as there were vacancies, and no voter would be allowed to give more than one vote to any candidate. This secures against the danger of 'plumping' in any form.

Hence **Plu·mping** *vbl. sb.*, *ppl. a.*

c 1829 H. MILLER *Lett. on Herring Fish.* iv. They [herrings] ..sunk with a hollow plumping noise. 1878 STEVENSON *Edinburgh* (1889) 2 Among bleak winds and plumping rain.

Plump, *v.*[2] [f. PLUMP *a.*[1] 3.

(But the first quot. is somewhat earlier than any found for the corresponding sense of the adj.)]

1. *trans.* To make plump; to cause to swell; to fill *out*, dilate, distend; to fatten *up.*

1533 J. HEYWOOD *Play of Weather* Plays (1905) 115 For springing and plumping ail manner corn Yet must ye have water or all is forlorn. 1631 CHETTLE *Hoffman* iv. H j, Art not thou plumpt with laughter my Lorrique? 1661 BOYLE *Spring of Air* (1682) 93 These particles [of air] so expanding themselves, must necessarily plump out the sides of the bladder..and so keep them turgid. 1704 *Phil Trans.* XXV. 1621 If the..Grain were well soakt and plumpt up with Water. 1775 JOHNSON *Journ. West. Isl.*, *Coriatachan*, Fowls..not like those plumped for sale by the poulterers of London. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxxvii, Dolly..plumping and patting the pillows of the bed. 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVI. 469 The oil..has plumped his cheeks and expanded his whole form. 1883 R. HALDANE *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 371/1 The hide is unhaired by being placed in a liquid, which..plumps the hide.

b. *fig.*

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. [1.] x. 27, I will..plumpe my loyes by letting them surprize mee. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. iii. § 17 Which made them..'to plump up the Hollownesse of their Hi-tory with improbable Miracles'. 1692 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 671 The godly faction [was] then plump'd up with hopes to carry on their diabolical designes. 1887 G. MEREDITH *Ballads & P.* 109 Heaven! 'tis heaven to plump her [England's] life

2. *intr.* To become plump; to swell *out* or *up.*

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* II. v, Swell, plump, bold heart; For now thy tide of vengeance rowleth in. 1612 R. DABORNE *Chr. turn'd Turke* 1498 You Manticora, that plumpe vpon raw flesh. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 166 Their Fruit begins to plump at the full Moon. 1843 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) II. 158 He [a dog] is plumping up, his coat glossy. 1882 *Fraser's Mag.* XXV. 687 Her cheeks had plumped out.

Hence **Plu·mping** *vbl. sb.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 145 They shew the swellings of their mind, in the swellings and plumpings out of their apparrayle. 1700 FLOYER *Hot & Cold Bath.* i. 36 Hot Baths..cause the plumping up of the Habit of the Body. 1890 LE GALLIENNE *G. Meredith* 85 That plumping of her exquisite proportions on bread and butter.

Plump, *v.*[3] [f. PLUMP *sb.*[1]]

† **1.** *intr.* To form plumps; to mass or crowd together. *Obs.*

1550 PALSGR. 661/2 What meane yonder men to plompe togyder yonder, . *qui sarroutent aynci?* 1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* xv. 8 The depes plomped together in y[e] myddest of the see.

† **b.** *To plump out*, to come out in a mass. *Obs.*

1555 W. WATERMAN *Fardle Facions* I. vi. F viij, The barel now broken, the swarme plomped out.

2. *trans.* To sow (seed) in plumps or clumps.

1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 750 The plumping mode, as this method of sowing by intervals is termed.

† **Plump,** *v.*[4] An obsolete by-form of PUMP *v.* Cf. PLUMP *sb.*[2]

1589 RIDER *Bibl. Schol.* 1112 To Plumpe, v. pumpe.

Plump (plʊmp), *int.*, *adv.*, and *a.*[2] [app. the onomatopœic stem of PLUMP *v.*[1] used to express the manner of the action, or the echoic imitation of the sound of the act.]

A. † *int.* Imitative of the sound made by a heavy body falling into water.

[Cf. LG *plump*, 'an interjection which expresses the sound made by anything heavy when it falls into water' (*Bremis. hes Wbch.*).]

1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 121 [They] threw them peecemeale into a deepe well, to heare them crie plumpe.

B. *adv.* (Mostly *familiar.*)

1. With a sudden drop or fall into water.

1620 B. JONSON *Masque Oberon* Wks. (Rtldg.) 583/1, I would fain..to some river take 'em, Plump; and see if that would wake 'em. *c* 1614 FLETCHER, etc *Wit at Sev. Weap.* I. i, The art of swimming, he that will attain to 't Must fall plump, and duck himself at first. 1713 STEELE *Guard.* No 50 P 4 The lover, with much amazement, came plump into the river. 1890 SCORESBY *Chevver's Whalem. Adv.* iii.

(1859) 40 But no sooner was the last fold of blubber..hoisted in, ..than it [the carcase] sank plump down.

2. With a sudden or abrupt fall or sinking down; with sudden direct impact, flat upon or against something; with a sudden or unexpected encounter.

1594 CAREW *Tasso* (Grosart) 9 There hence againe, to pastures of Tortose, Plump downe directly leuels he his flight. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* (1791) II. ix. 69 As we were a-going up Snow-Hill, plump we comes against a cart. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) x. vi, Sitting plump on an unsuspected cat in your chair. *a* 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. III. *Marie Mignot*, Her Ladyship found Herself plump on the ground. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. i, I took a shot at him and brought him down plump.

3. *fig.* Directly, at once, straight, without hesitation or circuitous action; *esp* in reference to a statement or question: Directly, without circumlocution or concealment, in plain terms, bluntly, flatly.

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (K. O.), Refuse plump. 1779 MME. D'ARBLAY *Lett* Dec., The shortest way of doing this is by coming plump upon the question. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* XII vii. P 4 If you must have it plump, I was born to live and die a poet. 1811 *Minutes Evid. Berkeley Peerage* 202, I question whether I ever said plump Miss Tudor, I said Ma'am. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* iv, Hayes first said no, plump. 1888 'R BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xlviii, He told us, plump and plain, that he wasn't going to shift. 1898 *Pall Mall Mag.* Nov. 368, I hed..plump and pat, I will confess.

† **4.** *To vote plump*, to vote 'straight' or without any qualification. *U. S. Obs.*

1776 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 398 New Jersey has dethroned [Govr. William] Franklin, and in a letter, which is just come to my hand from indisputable authority, I am told that the delegates from that colony 'will vote plump!' [*sc.* for the Declaration of Independence.]

C. *adj.* **1. a** Descending directly, vertical, sheer. **b.** Directly facing in position.

1611 COTGR., *Escore*, ..plumpe, or straight down, in depth. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 267 In buildings, plump views are objectionable; they should always be taken at an angle.

2. *fig.* Of statements, etc.: Direct, blunt, straight-spoken, downright, unqualified, 'flat'. *familiar.*

1789 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Dec., She ..made the most plump inquiries into its particulars, with a sort of hearty good humour. 1813 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Belinda* xvii, I hate qualifying arguers; plump assertion or plump denial for me! 1828-32 WEBSTER s v., A plump lie. 1840 LADY C. BURY *Hist. Flirt* I, She gave a plump decline, and said something about his morals. 1872 H. LAWRENNY in *Fortn. Rev.* Mar. 321 Neither man nor woman would dare to answer with a plump No.

3. Plumped down: paid down at once.

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. xiii, Paying up in full, in one plump sum.

Plumpen (plʌ·mpĕn), *v rare.* [f. PLUMP *a*[1] + -EN[5].] *trans.* To make plump, swell out.

1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Bergerac's Com. Hist.* I 13 As if it were likely that the Sun .. had only been kindled to ripen their Medlars, and plumpen their Cabbage! 1853 G. J. CAYLEY *Ar. Alforjas* I. 171 They shall go plump into our book, line for line, and word for word, and serve to plumpen the two voluminous volumes.

Plumper[1] (plʌ·mpəɹ). [f. PLUMP *v.*[2] + -ER[1].] That which plumps or makes plump.

a. A small light ball or disk sometimes carried in the mouth, for the purpose of filling out hollow cheeks.

1690 *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc) 189 And that the cheeks may both agree, Plumpers to fill the cavity. 1697 tr. *C'tess D'Aunoy's Tran* (1706) 120 With one blow of her fist she not only made several of her Teeth leap out of her Mouth, but also two little Cork plumpers, which served to fill out her hollow Jaws. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 245 P 2 Two Pair of brand new Plumpers, Four Black-lead Combs, Three Pair of fashionable Eye-brows. 1755 *Connoisseur* No. 77 P 1 Vamped up for show with paint, patches, plumpers, and every external ornament that art can suggest. 1905 *Dial* 16 Feb. 116/2 She was charged by some of the ladies at the summer boarding house where we met with wearing 'plumpers' in her cheeks.

† **b.** A contrivance for expanding the skirts; a bustle or hoop, a pannier. *Obs.*

1749 MRS. E. MONTAGU *Lett* (1813) III 86 Old Mrs. Ashley has added a yard of whalebone to her plumpers merely on his account.

Plumper[2] (plʌ·mpəɹ). [f. PLUMP *v.*[1] or *adv.*]

1. a. An act of plumping, as into water, or to the ground; a fall from a horse.

1810 *Splendid Follies* II. 138, I had such a plumper off the old mare the first time I went out! *Ibid.* III. 79 After my plumper, the animal made for the woods.

† **b.** *slang.* A heavy blow. *Obs.*

1764-72 T. BRIDGES *Homer Travest.* 378 (Farmer) Gave me a plumper on the jaw, And cry'd 'Pox take you! 1796 *Sporting Mag.* VIII. 145 Which was immediately followed by a plumper just under the right eye.

2 [Cf. PLUMP *a.*[2] 2, and PLUMP *adv.* 4.] A vote given solely to one candidate at an election (when one has the right to vote for two or more). Also attrib. *plumper vote.*

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. T.* s.v. *Plump*, A *plumper*, a single vote at an election. 1813 W TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXV. 427 C, who splits none of his votes, will have seven supporters. The majority falls to the lot of the candidate [C] whose adherents give plumpers. 1843 LE FEVRE *Life Trav. Phys.* I. i. v. 95 They shall not have my vote..; you shall have a plumper. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* XI. xiii, If canvassing for yourself alone, you could not carry a sufficient number of plumper votes. 1894 J. K. FOWLER *Recoll. Old Co. Life* i 8 An old printed document giving..the number of plumpers, or single votes, polled for each candidate.

b. A voter who 'plumps'. *rare.*

1818 in TODD Suppl. 1832 GEO. ELIOT in Cross *Life* I. 28 The numerous plumpers..being constantly interrupted in their endeavours to go to the hustings.

3. A downright lie. (Cf. *cracker*, *whacker*, etc.) *vulgar.* ? *Obs.*

1812 *Salem* (MASS) *Gaz.* 26 Nov. 3/3 A Plumper.—The Gazette .. states [etc.]. . A more barefaced falsehood never was published. *a* 1814 *He must be married* I. i. in *New Brit. Theatre* IV. 234, I will propose you to him—I shall tell him a few plumpers. 1828-32 WEBSTER, *Plumper*, .. a full unqualified lie. (*In vulgar use.*) Hence in mod. Dicts.

4. *attrib.* **Plumper line**, a rope used by divers in making their descent.

1896 *Strand Mag.* XII. 349/1 The [pearl divers'] descent is made by means of a rope called the plumper line. 1896 *Daily News* 14 Nov. 6/7 Three or four of these [descents] were spent in restoring the plumper line, which Diver May finally secured to the ring of the trap-door of the specie tank

Plumper[3]. [f. PLUMP *sb.*[1] or *v.*[3]] A machine for sowing seed in 'plumps' or clumps.

1844 STRICKNS *Bk. Farm* III 788 The drill-sowing machines .. are designated in Scotland plumpers, from their dropping their gifts on one point. 1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV 1 110 They are dibbled by a machine called a plumper or sown in shallow drills by the hand.

Plum-pie. [f. PLUM *sb.* 1, 4 + PIE.]

† **1.** A pie containing raisins and currants; esp. a mince-pie. *Obs.*

a 1660 [Mock sermon] *Brewerton Ch.* cxix. *Ver* xxxi, '*And they did eat the r Plum-pies, and rejoiced exceedingly*', (Bodl Lib.) p. 6, Here now we are to consider what sort of Plum pye this was, and how many sorts of plum pyes there are. . There is your Christmas pye and that hath plums in abundance, that is your Metropolitan plum pye, tis the cream of all plum pyes, and in brief there is no plum pye like it. Mark but the ingredients..Minced pyes are best with plums and spice. Your Neat's tongue .your Currants ..your raisins [Cf. 17 *Hist. Jack Horner* i. 4, Jack Horner, in the Corner, Eats good Christmas Pye, And with his Thumbs pulls out the Plumbs, And said, Good Boy am I.]

2. A pie containing plums or prunes.

1830 MAUNDER *Dict.*, *Plumpie*, a pie with plums in it. 1846 in WORCESTER. 1847 in WEBSTER 1880 RUSKIN *Hortus Inclusus* (1887) 70, I lunched with Cardinal Manning, and he gave me such a plum pie.

Plu·mpish, *a. rare.* [f. PLUMP *a*[1] + -ISH[1].] Somewhat plump.

1758 J. CLUBBE *Misc. Tracts* (1770) I. Pref. 11 My body ..which was once plumpish, and inclined to be fat upwards.

Plumply (plʌ·mpli), *adv.*[1] [f. PLUMP *a.*[1] + -LY[2].] To a plump degree, with plumpness.

1611 COTGR., *Rondement*, roundly, circularly, orbicularly; fully, plumply. 1860 LEVER *One of Them* xiv, A long silk purse, plumply filled. 1895 *Harper's Weekly* Feb. 337/2 One of those plumply mellow quadrigenarious bodies.

Plu·mply, *adv.*[2] *familiar.* [f. PLUMP *a*[2] + -LY[2].]

1. Directly, without hesitation or circumlocution, plainly, flatly: = PLUMP *adv.* 3.

1786 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 8 Aug., I proposed it myself. The offer was plumply accepted. 1822 *New Monthly Mag.* V. 144 The last I contradict plumply. 1874 LESLIE CARR *Jud. Gwynne* I iv. 130 It's out at last plainly and plumply.

2. With direct impact; full against something: = PLUMP *adv.* 2.

1846 JOYCE *Sci Dial* I. xiii 34, I have sometimes shot my white alley against another marble so plumply, that [etc.].

Plumpness[1] (plʌ·mpnĕs). [f. PLUMP *a.*[1] + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being plump; fullness and roundness of form; fatness, fleshiness.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* (1564) 18 b, In softnes of skin and plumpnes of the body. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* Exp. iv, This plumpness of the bladder proceded from..the stronger spring of the air remaining in the bladder. 1704 NEWTON *Opticks* (1721) 13 For those Convex glasses supply the defect of plumpness in the Eye... And the contrary happens in short-sighted Men whose Eyes are too plump. 1885 *Truth* 28 May 850/1 Plumpness sheathes the nerves and gives an impression of good humour.

Plu·mpness[2], *familiar.* [f. PLUMP *a.*[2] + -NESS.] Directness or bluntness of statement.

1780 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Apr., She .. speaks her opinion .. with a plumpness of honesty .. that both pleases and diverts me. 1879 HOWELLS *L. Arcostook* v, 'Yes, Maria, I be', returned her father, with uncommon plumpness. 1905 *Daily News* 22 Jan. 6 Sometimes the more simple-minded apologists..put the thing with astonishing plumpness and plainness.

† **Plu·m-po·rridge.** *Obs.* Porridge containing prunes, raisins, currants, etc.; formerly in favour as a Christmas dish. Probably, as in *plum-broth*, the dried plums or prunes were the original characteristic, and gave the name.

1591 LYLY *Endym.* v. ii. 69 A great platter of plum-porridge of pleasure wherein is stued the mutton of mistrust. 1608 HEYWOOD *Rape Lucrece* III. Wks. 1874 V. 210 My Lords, the best plumporedge in all Rome cooles for your honours. 1698 W. KING tr. *Journ. London* 5 Prunes .. they have not had enough to lay round their Plum-porridge at Christmas. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. v, Plum-porridge and minced pies. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI. Introd. 67 There the huge sirloin reeked; hard by Plumb porridge stood, and Christmas pye. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 25 Dec. 5/1 The plum-pudding may be said to be a work of evolution, and to have supplanted entirely the older dish of plum-porridge, with its congeners the December and Christmas pies.

† **Plu·m-po·ttage.** *Obs.* ? = prec.

1573 HARET *Adv.* P 555 Plumme potage, or potage made thicke with meate or crummes of bread, *puls, pultis.* 1658 J. HARRINGTON *Prerog. Pop. Govt.* Wks. (1700) 297 We, who have bin us'd to our Plumpottage, are like enough to make faces (as did the King of Pontus) at the Lacedemonian black broth. 1688 WHELER *Journ. Greece* I. 43 Christmas pies, Plum-potage, Cake and Puddings. 1864 *Chambers' Bk. Days* II. 755/2 In old times plum-pottage was always served with the first course of a Christmas dinner. It was made by boiling beef or mutton with broth, thickened with brown bread; when half-boiled, raisins, currants, prunes, cloves, mace and ginger were added.

Plum pudding, plum-pudding (plʌ·mpu·diŋ). A pudding containing plums.

a. (= *Christmas plum-pudding*) *spec.* A boiled pudding now composed of flour, bread-crumbs, suet, raisins, currants, and other fruits, with eggs, spices, etc., sometimes flavoured with brandy or other spirit, eaten at Christmas; also, an ordinary suet pudding with raisins.

1711 *Tind. Sacheverell* 75 This is just as proper as I had a good Plumb Pudden to day with a Mixture of Flower and Raisins. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round the world* (1840) 302, I gave the cook order to make every mess a good plum-pudding. 1772 MACKENZIE *Man World* II. xi. (1823) 478 A plumb-pudding of a very uncommon circumference was raised conspicuous in the middle. 1797 *Lond. Complete Art Cookery* 69 An excellent Plumb-Pudding. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 25 Dec. 5/2 Plum-pudding gradually came into the bills of fare in the early years of the eighteenth century.

b. A pudding of fresh plums contained in a crust.

1813 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXV. 233 Little Jack Horner, we fear, misapplies the word *plum*, when he calls a dried raisin, or currant, by that name The bullace pudding, the prune pudding, and the damascene pudding, are better entitled to be called plum-puddings than the currant, or raisin, puddings, which have usurped that appellation. *c* 1900 *Beeton's Every-day Cook. Bk.*, *Plum Pudding.* (Fresh Fruit.) Seasonable with various kinds of plums, from the beginning of August to the beginning of October.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (esp. in names of things resembling a plum pudding in shape or mottled appearance), as *plum-pudding head*, *horse*; (*b*) **plum-pudding breed, -dog**, the Dalmatian or Spotted Coach breed of dog; **plum-pudding stone** (*Geol.*), a term applied orig. to a conglomerate of flint pebbles embedded in a silico-calcareous matrix; now, *loosely*, to any conglomerate; **plum-pudding voyage**, a short voyage for which a supply of fresh provisions is carried, including plum-duff (*U. S. slang*).

1776 FOOTE *Capuchin* I. Wks. 1709 II. 385 Victuals! I old help your roast beef and plum pudding soul! 1839 *Westm. Gaz* 24 June 8/1 Mademoiselle has probably by this time mastered the art of plum-pudding making. 1900 *Ibid.* 14 Feb. 8/1 'Mr. Goodnight' is a plum-pudding horse with a brain as near that of a human being as it is permitted for a four-footed creature to possess. 1902 *Little Frolic* 36 Greedy..saw two grinning little men with plum-pudding heads.

(*b*) 1897 *Westm. Gaz* 11 Feb. 4/1 The ''plum-pudding' breed, as the Dalmatian or carriage dog is commonly termed, is so well represented as to make it obvious that this breed is rapidly coming to the front again. 1881 *Daily News* 1 Sept. 5/2 The Dalmatian pointer, commonly known as a 'plum-pudding dog. 1739 LABELYE *Short Acc Piers Westm. Bridge* 53 Stones commonly call'd 'Plumb pudding Stones. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* iv. (1814) 195 Plum pudding stone (a secondary rock) consisting of pebbles cemented by a ferruginous or siliceous cement. 1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* xvii. 94 Some sailors who had just come from a 'plum-pudding voyage as they called it.

Hence **Plum-pu ddinger**, a whaling ship employed in short voyages; cf. *plum-pudding voyage.*

1874 C M. SCAMMON *Marine Mammals* II iv 241 Provincetown has ever been foremost with her numerous fleet of plum-puddingers, . which are small vessels employed on short voyages in the Atlantic Ocean.

Plumpy (plʌ·mpi), *a.* [f. PLUMP *a.*[1] + -Y.] Characterized by plumpness; plump.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. vii. 121 Come thou Monarch of the Vine, Plumpie Bacchus, with pinke eyne. 1755 J. SHEBBEARE *Lydia* (1769) I. 13 Her mouth was little, encircled by the plumpy lip. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* I 9 That mild-eyed, soft, round, plumpy prettiness gives way beneath such a weight as that.

Plumrock, -rose. Sc. corrupt ff. PRIMROSE.

1787 BURNS *Let. W. Nicol* 1 June, A new blawn plumrose in a hazle shaw. 1789 D. DAVIDSON *Seasons* 1 Hail, lovely Spring! thy bonny lyart face, And head wi' plumrocks deck'd, bespeak the sun's Return.

† **Plu·mster.** *Obs.* [f. as *plummer*, PLUMBER, with suffix -STER: cf. *brewster*, etc.] A plumber.

c 1440 *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 686/33 *Hic plummarius*, a plumstere.

Plum-tree (plʌ·mtrī). The tree which bears plums; = PLUM *sb.* 2. Also *attrib.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 310 Nim plum treowes leaf, wyl on wine, & swile mid bone mub. *c* 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 162 Asch, brom, plum-tre. *c* 1350 *Nominale Gall.-Angl.* 649 (E. E. T. S.) Plumtre, bolustre and hookus [Fr. *Pruner*, *cocker*, *et chene*]. 1362 LANGL *P. Pl.* A. v. 16 Piries and Plomtres weore passchet to be grounde. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 284/1 A Plowmbe tre garthe, *prunetum*. 1552 HULOET, Plumbe tree, *prunus*, *sphinus*; *prunetum*, *spinetum*, the place wher plumme trees growe. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* I. 57 The Violet and Premorden Plum-trees are very great bearing trees. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Tran.* (1760) III. 4 An ever green, with leaves resembling those of a pear or plumb-tree.

‖ **Plumula** (plū·miŭlă). *Bot.* [L. *plūmula* (Colum.), dim. of *plūma* PLUME.] = PLUMULE 1.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* i. vii. (1765) 23 *Plumula*, a scaly Part of the Corculum, which ascends. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 253. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Prat. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 85 The plumula begins to grow; and when this has grown to a certain extent within the grain, the further germination is checked by exposing the grain on a kiln.

Plumulaceous (plūmiulē·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *plūmula* (see prec.) + -ACEOUS.] Of the nature of or resembling a plumule, downy.

1879 in WEBSTER Suppl. 1890 COUES *Gen. Ornith.* 139 The ventral feathers are usually more largely plumulaceous, and less flat and imbricated.

Plumular (plū·miŭlăr), *a.* [f. L. *plūmula* (see above) + -AR.] Of or pertaining to a plumule.

1881 F. O. BOWER in *Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* Jan. 18 The size and form of the plumular leaves .. may be gathered from figs. 7 and 8. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Plumularia (plū·miulē·riă). *Zool.* [mod.L.; f. *plūmula* (see above).] A genus of hydroids having a plume-like form. Hence **Plumula·rian**, *a.*, of or pertaining to *Plumularia*, or the family of which it is the type; *sb.* a member of this family.

1859 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* (ed. 4) 74 Mingled with them are Plumulariæ, always to be distinguished from Sertularæ by polypes growing on one side of the branch, and not on both. 1872 ALLMAN *Gymnobl. Hydroids* 156 The beautiful plumularian group represented by the genus *Aglaophenia*. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 765 The colonies [of *Hydroidea*] .. occasionally attain a great height, e.g. a Plumularian in the Pelew Islands that of a man.

Plu·mulate, *a. Bot.* [L. *plūmul·a* + -ATE 2 2.] Minutely plumate or plumose. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Plumule (plū·miŭl). [ad. L. *plūmula* (see above), or perh. a. F. *plumule*.]

1. *Bot.* The rudimentary shoot, bud, or bunch of undeveloped leaves in a seed; the stem of the embryo plant.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Plume* or *Plumule*, .. a little member of the grain or seed of a plant; being that which in the growth of the plant becomes the stem, or trunk thereof. 1805 KNIGHT in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 262, I have never been able to satisfy myself that all the buds were eradicated without having destroyed the base of the plumule. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs Bot.* 560 The shoot which developes from the plumule becomes the primary stem of the plant.

2. A little feather; *spec.* in *Ornith.*, a down-feather. Also *fig.*

1847 EMERSON *Poems, Monadnoc* Wks. (Bohn) I. 439 Fled the last plumule of the Dark, Pants up hither the spruce clerk. 1856 8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* II. 380 Nostrils not covered by plumules. 1867 TEGETMEIER *Pigeons* 8 The whole of the feathers of the pigeon are destitute of the small second feather or accessory plumule.

b. *transf.* The plumose pappus of a seed.

1894 CROCKETT *Lilac Sunbonnet* 46 The plumules were blowing off freely now

3 *Entom.* a. A little plume like organ or ornament. b. One of the peculiar obcordate scales found on the wings of certain lepidopterous insects, as *Pieridæ*.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Plumule*, .. 2. *Entom.* A plume-like appendage.

Plumuliform (plū·miŭlifōrm), *a.* [f. L. type **plūmuliform·is*, f. PLUMULA: see -FORM.]

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Plumuliformis*, .. having the appearance of a small feather: plumuliform. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Plumulose (plū·miŭlōs), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *plūmulōs-us*, f. PLUMULA: see -OSE.] (See quots.)

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlvi. 276 *Plumulose*, when the hairs branch out laterally like feathers. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Plumulosus*, .. having or full of plumes; plumulose. *Entomol.* having the form of a small plume, as the hair of the *antennæ* of the *Phyllis plumulosa*. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Plumy (plū·mi), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. PLUME *sb.* + -Y.]

† 1. Composed of down, downy. *Obs.*

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb) 101 What feathers plumye she beareth, So manye squint eyebals shee keeps.. So manye tongues clapper. 1649 LOVELACE *Poems* 54 But whilst a plumy curtaine she doth draw, A Chrystall Mirror sparkles in thy breast. 1700 DRYDEN *Pygmalion* 56 Her head did on a plumy pillow rest.

2. Characterized by or abounding in plumes or feathers; feathery; feathered.

1597-8 BP. HALL *Sat.*, *Defiance to Envie* 27 Or would we loose her plumy pineon. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* XXIV. 363 Let the strong sovereign of the plumy race Tower on the right of yon ethereal space. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* i. 612 What plumy people sing in every grove! 1855 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 2) 737 It causes their plumy covering to repel moisture.

3. Adorned or decked with a plume or plumes.

1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arcite* iii. 452 Crested morions, with their plumy pride. 17.. BEATTIE *To Lady C. Gordon* iii, The plumy helmet. 1891 ATKINSON *Last Giant-killers* 186 He saw the horses and the plumy black wain.

4. Plume-like, feathery.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XII. 158 When a drift wind shakes Blacke clouds in pieces, and plucks snow in great and plumie flakes. 1798 BLOOMFIELD *Farmer's Boy, Summer* 136 When the first sheaf lifts plumy top uprears. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* July 200/2 Great plumy bunches of asparagus.

5. *Comb.* as *plumy-crested*, *-pounced*, *-varnished*.

1599 MARSTON *Sat. Vill.* II. vii. 203 Drawn through the eare with Ribands, plumy crested. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XIX. 36 Ulysses bears The plumy-crested helme. 1818 W. TENNANT *Anster F.* VI. lix, Two doves of plumy-varnish'd throat.

† B. *sb.* A person wearing a plume. *Obs.*

1687 MRS. BEHN *Emperor of Moon* i. i, I have been at the Chapel, and seen so many Beaus, such a number of Plumeys.

Plunder (plu·ndəɹ), *sb.* [f. PLUNDER *v.*2 (Not from Ger. *plunder* trash, lumber, obs. Du. *plunder* household stuff (Plantin), to which however the American sense 3 may be immediately due.)]

1. The action of plundering or taking as spoil; *spec.* as practised in war or a hostile incursion; pillage, spoliation, depredation. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parlt.* IV. 29, I abhorre all violence, plunder, rapine, and disorders in Souldiers. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* V. 125 The Merchants, fearing an universall plunder, shut their doors, and barricadoed them. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 15/2 After the plunder and spoiling of the Temple. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* xlix. VI. 187 This was a signal for indiscriminate plunder. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 331 The English should advance as far as possible into the heart of the kingdom, carefully abstaining from plunder.

b *transf.* The acquisition of property by violent, questionable, or dishonest means; spoliation.

1672 SOUTH *Serm.* (1727) V. vi. 243 Those Reforming Harpies, who, by Plunders and Sequestrations, had scraped together three or four Thousand a Year. 1841 COBDEN *Let.* 4 Mar. in *Westm. Gas.* 4 June (1904) 13/1 It is a dishonour to the name and character of Englishmen to submit to such a system of aristocratic plunder as the Corn Law is now proved to the world to be. 1881 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. ii. i. 180 The wretched novice was an object of general plunder till he had learnt how to take care of himself.

2. Goods taken from an enemy by force; spoil, booty, prey, loot.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 50, I would not speake thus for all the plunder your plunderers have pillaged. 1694 tr. *Milton's Lett. State* 27 Apr. an. 1650, The most certain Fairs for the Sale of their Plunder. 1726-31 TINDAL tr. *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* (1743) II. XVII. 146 Being impatient to return with his plunder to England. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 428 The instigator of the depredations.. sharing in the plunder.

b. *transf.* Property acquired by illegal or questionable means; also (*slang*), profit, gain.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 224 They would not hear of transferring the whole plunder of the kingdom to the stockholders in Paris. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 175 I'll get more for it in the cavalry.. there's better plunder there. (*Plunder*, I may explain, is a common word in the horse trade to express *profit*.) 1865 HOLLAND *Plain T.* v. 188 A set of men .. actuated by no higher motive than a love of plunder and of place.

3. Personal belongings or household goods; luggage, baggage. *U. S. local*

1817 J. K. PAULDING *Lett. fr. South* I. 38 We accordingly set forth on horseback, carrying our *plunder* (as the Virginians call baggage) in a light Jersey wagon. 1828 J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* 286 Are you peddling? Is it goods or plunder that you have got? *Note*, Plunder is a cant term used in the western country, signifying travelling baggage. 1827 F. COOPER *Prairie* I. ii. 31 You seem to have but little plunder, stranger, for one who is so far abroad. 1873 *Lynch Law in Sucker State* (Farmer), Two long dug-outs, loaded with plunder, stopped at the cabin...This was the family and property of Hank Harris.

4. *Comb.*, as *plunder master*; *plunder-fed* adj.

1646 *Querela Cantabrigiensis* 13 They have constituted a decay'd Hatter, Plunder-master Generall. 1767 A. CAMPBELL *Lexiph.* 19 On a vicinary bench, sate a plunder-fed soldier.

† **Plu·nder**, *v.*1 *Obs.* [A variant of BLUNDER *v.*, to confuse, confound, distract: the phonetic change is unexplained.] *trans.* To confuse, confound, distract, muddle. Hence † **Plu·ndered** *ppl. a.*: cf. BLUNDERED; † **Plu·ndering** *vbl. sb.*

1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 255 Howsoever they might by wit and learning shuffle it ouer, and in a plundred sort, speake reason: yet had they no feeling of that which they said. 1611 COTGR., *Academié*, .. besotted, puzled, or plundered, with too much skill or studying. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 228 Our peace both of Church and Common-wealth hath beene a little plundered and perplexed. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* xl. 282 But for all their plundering, and confounding, their bold pretences have made this discourse necessary.

Plunder (plu·ndəɹ), *v.*2 [a. Ger. *plündern* (also † *blündern*), late MHG., MLG., LG. *plunder-en*, *plunnern* (early mod.Du. and Du. *plunderen*, also † *plonderen*, Kil.) to pillage, sack, lit. to rob of household effects, f. MG., MHG. *blunder*, *plunder* bed-clothes (14th c.), clothing, household stuff, whence obs. Du. *plunder*, *plonder* household stuff (Plantin, in Kil. 'vetus, Germ.'); in mod.Ger. *plunder* lumber, trash. Cf. MLG., MDu. *plunde*, *plunne*, in LG. also *plünde*, *plünne*, household stuff, clothes, often depreciatory, 'duds', rags, Du. *plunje* clothes, baggage. (In Swiss dial. *plündern* is 'to remove or "flit" with one's household goods' (Grimm).)

The word was much used in Germany during the Thirty Years' War, in reference to which it was current in England from c 1630; here, word and thing became familiar on the outbreak of the Civil War in 1642, being especially associated with the proceedings of the forces under Prince Rupert.]

1. *trans.* To rob (a place or person) of goods or valuables by forcible means, or as an enemy; esp. as done in war or a hostile incursion; to pillage, rifle, ransack, spoil; to rob systematically.

1632 *Swedish Intelligencer* II. 179 The Swedish Dragoones .. plundered the Townes of Wurtbach and Waldsee, neere unto Weingarten. *Ibid.* 180 Both [Bishoprics] are plundered and disarmed, and the best Ordnance sent to Auspurg. 1642 (Nov 24) *Relation of King's Army at Brainsford* (in *Exact Collection* (1643) 761), The Kings Army upon Saturday the twelfth of November after they had possessed themselves of [Braintford], they plundered it without any respect of persons. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parlt* IV. 28, 29, I think the Parliament never yet approved the plundering (or in plain English, robbing) of any man, by any of their forces; they having plundered no places taken by assault, for ought I hear; though the Kings forces on the contrary, have miserably plundered all the Kingdom almost. 1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* III. i. 3 Many Townes and Villages he [Prince Rupert] plundered, which is to say robb'd, for at that time first was the word plunder used in England, being borne in Germany. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* v. 119 Twelve Thousand Persons made Prisoners, and the Town first plundred and then Burnt. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 323 Searching about for gold in the brooks and small streams, .. and that after they had as it were plundered them at the first discovery. 1769 *Junius Lett.* XXXV. (1820) 161 The people of Ireland have been uniformly plundered and oppressed. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. XXXIII. 308 The royal troops plundered the camp of all that fell in their way. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 12/1 The church of S. Francesco was plundered of the 'Descent from the Cross',.. by Paul V., and the picture is now in the Borghese Gallery. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. III 424 A crowd of negligent or ravenous functionaries..plundered, starved, and poisoned the armies and fleets of William.

2. *trans.* To take (goods, valuables, etc.) with illegal force, or as an enemy; to appropriate wrongfully, embezzle; to take by robbery, steal.

1645 FEATLY *Dippers Dipt* (1646) 131 The graces of the Spirit, which cannot be plundered. 1651 USSHER *Lett.* (1686) 543 Those..I can by no means find, and do much fear that they were plundred, among my other Books and Papers, by the rude Welch in Glamorganshire. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Hist Greece* II. 235 The inhabitants .. were determined to plunder Darius's treasures. 1869 F. W. NEWMAN *Misc.* 151 If they feed themselves honestly, and neither steal men or plunder their goods. 1883 J. W. SHERER *At Home & in India* 141 Wrecking a village. , unroofing the houses and plundering the sweetmeats and grain.

3. *absol.* or *intr.* To commit depredations.

1638 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Irene* Wks. (1711) 167 Impiety is no Zeal, Cruelty no Valour... open and violent Oppression and Robberies, or your Plundering, no fair Stratagems. 1693 *Mem Cut. Tackely* IV. 57 The Imperialists on their side plundered upon the Turks. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III 447 When the Hungarians..pushed on.. westward, plundering and laying waste by the way. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* x, You will find it so to your cost, .. if you attempt to plunder here.

Hence **Plu·ndered** *ppl. a.*, **Plu·ndering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1638, 1643 [see 3, 1]. 1649 *Comm. Adv. Money* (1888) II. 1127 Divers plundering officers and soldiers of the late King. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* i, LXXXVII. (1674) 117 The ruines, plundrings, affronts, and .. desolations which she had received. 1663 COWLEY *Cutter Coleman St.* v. i, I shall ha' some plunder'd Plate, I hope, to entertain my Friends with. 1693 G. STEPNEY in *Dryden's Juvenal* VIII. (1697) 201 The Plundred still have Arms 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Aristocr.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 78 Henry VIII. gave him a large share of the plundered church lands. 1859 R. F. BURTON in *Jrnl Geog Soc.* XXIX. 116 A place of comparative plenty when the plundering Wahumba do not interfere.

Plu·nderable, *a.* [f. PLUNDER *v.*2 + -ABLE.] That can be plundered or subjected to spoliation.

1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) II. 334 Persons in whose purses any considerable quantity of plunderable matter was seldom to be found. 1825 [see next].

Plunderage (plu·ndəɹedʒ). [f. PLUNDER *v.*2 + -AGE.] The action of plundering; pillage, spoliation; *spec.* in *Maritime Law*, 'embezzling goods on shipboard' (Wharton 1848-83); *concr.* spoil obtained by such means.

1796 COLQUHOUN *Treat. Police Metrop.* 427 That Wharfingers should be liable for plunderage of Goods. 1816 *Chron in Ann Reg* 142/1 Some plunderage took place by the negroes. 1825 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maximized, Indications* (1830) 26 As plunderable matter increases, so will plunderage. 1831 *Examiner* 139/1 Plunderage of the Chancery Suitors. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* II. VIII. vii. 363 To form another system of docks at Wapping, .with the view of saving lighterage and plunderage, and bringing the great mass of commerce so much nearer to the heart of the City.

Plunderer (plu·ndərəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER 1. Cf. obs. Du. *plunderer* (Plantin), G. *plunderer*.] One who plunders; a pillager, spoiler, robber.

1647 [see PLUNDER *sb.* 2] 1649 PRYNNE *Demurrer to Jews' Remitter* 73 One of them formerly a Trooper and Plunderer in Prince Ruperts army. 1675 COCKER *Morals* 34 Learning, not Gold, defies the Plunderer. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. vi. 417 The plunderer of all Temples, houses, and the whole City. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 169 So dont ye [mice] drive your jokes too far, Ye cupboard-plunderers as ye are. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 214 Of the [Irish] Roman Catholic peasantry, the majority had enlisted in the army or had joined gangs of plunderers.

Hence **Plu·nderess**, a female plunderer.

1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVII. 214 The royal plunderess thought that she could thus .. procure a warm addition to her nest.

Plu·nderless, *a. nonce wd.* [See -LESS.] Characterized by no plunder or wrongful profit.

1808 SYD. SMITH *Plymley's Lett.* (ed. 11) 130 A lean and plunderless integrity.

Plunderous (plu·ndərəs), *a. rare.* [f. PLUNDER + -OUS.] Given to or characterized by plundering.

1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) I. 110 Royalism and plunderous Rupertism. 1865 — *Frederk. Gt.* XX. vii. (1872) IX. 147 A foolish love for their horses makes them astonish-

ingly plunderous of forage. 1881 HENFREY in *Antiquary* Apr. 181/2, I think it very likely, that the owner of this little hoard buried his money on the approach of the King's army, and Rupert's plunderous troopers, in September 1642.

Plunge (plʊndʒ), *sb.* [f. PLUNGE *v.*]

I. 1. A place where one plunges or may plunge; a deep pool, a depth. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5546 In at a wicket he went, & wynly it speris; Princes pointid it with pik, & he þe plunge entres [L. *descendit in profundum maris*]. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxiii. 113 And he lay at the plunge evirmair, Sa lang as any ravin did rair. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Plunge*, a deep pool. *Somerset.*

2. An act of plunging; a sudden downward or head-foremost movement into water or the like; a dive, dip; also *fig.*

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 94 P 9 After his first Plunge into the Sea. 1863 E. V. NEALE *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 113 Descartes, was preserved by his strong sense of personal activity, from sinking his individuality in the ocean of being. But the plunge was made by Malebranche and Spinoza. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* x, Her first plunge into the pleasures of civilized life. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* III. xiii, The plunge of our anchor sent up clouds of birds wheeling and crying over the woods.

3. *transf.* A sudden and heavy or violent pitching forward of the body.

1496 *Bk. St. Albans, Fishing* 20 Kepe hym [the fish] euer vnder the rodde. : soo that your lyne may susteyne and beere his lepys and his plungys [*a* 1450 plunbes: see PLUMP *sb.*[2] 1]. 1589 NASHE *Pasquil's Ret.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 123 Like a furious beast wrapt in the cordes..after many a vayne plunge which he giues to breake away. 1889 R. S. S. BADEN-POWELL *Pigsticking* 106 By directing the animal's plunges judiciously I got him also on *terra firma.*

b. A heavy downward blow.

1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* xiii, Two boys fight..; one of them gets a plunge on the nose.

4. The fall or breaking of a wave; a heavy downpour of rain (*rare*).

1781 *Gentl. Mag.* LI. 616 The weight of the former [water spout], by heavy plunges raised the sea into mountains. *c* 1841 CARLYLE in *Atlantic Monthly* (1898) LXXXII. 450/2 Before that it was as bad as weather at any time need be: long continued plunges of wet [etc.]. 1862 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 96 Then walk or ride three hours under a plunge of rain. 1862 LONGF. *Wayside Inn* i. *Prel.* 264 The plunge of the implacable seas.

II. 5. The point of being plunged or overwhelmed in trouble, difficulty, or danger; a critical situation, crisis, pinch, stress, strait; a dilemma; esp. in phr. *at* (*in*) *a plunge, to put to* or *into the plunge* or *plunges. Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1535 FISHER *Wks.* (E. E. T. S.) i. 415 When a person hath descrued a great open shame, & is broght euen to the plunge of the matter, and yet by the meanes of helpe he is deliuered. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 186 To bee putte to the plounge or makynge or marryng & .. to wynne al, or to lese al. 1553 *Short Catech.* in *Liturgies*, etc (Parker Soc.) 522 We beseech our Father, that he bring us into no such hard escape and peril, nor leave us in the very plunge of danger. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 900/2 Or if it bee the deuill that worketh by the inchaunters hands, will not men say that God is put to his plunges to ouercome Satan? 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Breviaire*, *Il est au bout de son breviaire*, he is at a plunge, or nonplus; he hath no more to say. *c* 1656 SIR H. CHOLMLEY *Mem.* (1870) 28 When I was in the greatest plunge for money. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* i. 264 The Captain demanding payment of his Money, put the Prince to a great plunge. 1740 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* vi. vi. III. 670 As he had no great Stock of Argument, .. at a Plunge any Thing would be acceptable that came to his Relief. 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Enquiries* Wks. (1841) 454 At length, after various plunges and various escapes, it [the Eastern empire] was totally annihilated in the fifteenth century. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss.*, *Plunge*, a strait, a difficulty. 'I was put to a plunge'. 1884 *Upton-on-Severn Gloss.*, *Plunge*, a falling into, or going under trouble or sickness.

III. 6. = PLONGE.

1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 260 The top [of the parapet] is formed with a slight declivity towards the country, which is called the superior slope, or plunge.

IV. 7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (in sense 'done by or used with a plunge') *plunge bath, -net*; **plunge-churn**, a simple form of churn consisting of an upright wooden cask in which a plunger is worked up and down; **plunge-pole**, the hollow pump-rod of a pumping-engine (Ogilvie, 1882).

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. ix. 99 Submitting ourselves to a succession of *plunge-baths as often as we trusted our weight on the ice-capped stones above the surface. 1896 *Pall Mall Mag.* May 37 Taking headers into the large plunge bath there [at Marylebone Gardens]. 1815 *Pennecuik's Wks.* 84 *note*, A wooden armed chair a few stools.. and a *plunge churn, completes the inventory of household furniture. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 899 The old-fashioned upright hand plunge-churn is now confined chiefly to the use of small farmers and cottars. 1883 F. DAY *Indian Fish* 64 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) *Choba.*—A *plunge-net, used chiefly in shallow water to capture fish which lay half-concealed in the mud. From Poona.

Plunge (plʊndʒ), *v.* Forms: 4- **plunge**, 5 **plownge**, 5-6 **plounge**, 5-7 **plonge**, (6 **plong**, 6 7 **plundge**). *β.* 5 **plonchyn, plounch, plunch(e.** [ME. *plunge(n, plonge, plonche*, a. OF. *plunjer* (Oxford Psalter, *a* 1140), *plung(i)er, plong(i)er, ploncier, plonchier, plunchier*, F. *plonger*, OPicard *plonkier*, Picard dial. *plonquer* to plunge, dive, (according to Diez):—late L. **plumbicāre* to heave the lead, f. *plumbum* lead.]

1. *trans.* To put violently, thrust, or cast *into* (or † *in*) a liquid, a penetrable substance, or a cavity; to immerse, to submerge; in quot. *c* 1380, † to baptize by immersion (*obs.*).

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1085 And het him sone þat he wer dipt, To blessy þe holy fanston, .. þe prelat dide al so he hipt, & plungede him sone ber-on. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 431/1 Other there weude that the shyppe shold haue broken and be plonged in the see. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xxxviii. (1870) 300 To plounge the eyes in colde water in the morenyng. 1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 15 The riuer Mosa .. plungeth him selfe, not in the ocean, but in the Rhene. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 64 Sometimes the one would lift the other quight Above the waters, and then downe againe Her plong. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* (1619-20) II. 371 If thou be not merciful vnto me, I shall eternally be plundged into the nethermost hell. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 94 P 8 The holy Man bid him plunge his Head into the Water. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 24 Plunge a thermometer into the mixture, and its temperature will be found to be two degrees. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xv. 163 The lance is plunged into the left side. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 77 You have only to plunge a lighted taper into it.

β. c 1440 STAUNTON *St. Patr. Purg.* (1900) 71 Fendes takyng þilk bisshop and plunchyng him in þat blak water. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 87 Of cursyd custum plounchyd in the myre.

† **b.** *Plunge up*, to heave up, pump up. *Obs.*

1567 in Turberville *Epitaphs* 76 b, Plunge vp a thousande sighes, for griefe your trickling teares distill.

2. *fig.* To thrust, force, or drive *into* (or † *in*) some thing, condition, state, or sphere of action.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. pr. ii. 51 (Camb. MS.) And many folk..wenen at it be ryght blysful thyng to plounge hem in voluptuos delit. *c* 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 6762 Y-plonged in ful gret distresse. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iv. 51 Quhomlit in sorow and plungeit in cair. 1641 MILTON *Prel. Episc.* Wks. 1851 III. 75 The Councels themselves were foully corrupted with ungodly Prelatisme, and . plung'd into worldly ambition. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Coronat. Solyman* 87 The young Prince having plundg'd himself into the excesses of Wine and Women. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 181 Violent passions always plunge the soul into contrary extremes. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* xxii. III. 227 The commotion, which .. agitated Syracuse, and threatened to plunge it into a civil war. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 373 We are plunged at once into philosophical discussions.

β. c 1440 LYDG. *Complaint* 376 in *Temple of Glas*, etc. (1891) 64 Now canst thow sette men aloft, And now hem plonchyn ful vnsoft, Doun from hegh felycyte.

† **3.** *fig.* To overwhelm, overpower, esp. *with* trouble or difficulty: to put to straits, embarrass.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (18 2) iv. 462 This womans harte is plungid with payn. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* i. 888 Plonget with sorow, syghynge day and nyght. 1600 ABP. ABBOT *Exp. Jonah* 191 What is all this to plunge his abilitie who can do everie thing. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. § 21 [He] was so plunged and gravelled with three lines of Seneca, that all our Antidotes . could not expel the poyson of his errour. 1681 *Relig. Clerici* 188, I am more and more plunged and puzled in this point.

4. *Gardening.* To sink (a pot containing a plant, less usually, a plant itself) in the ground.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 13 Plunge it [the branch] half a foot under good mould. 1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* I. 132 Chrysanthemum indicum might be introduced when in bloom, and plunged in the borders as if growing there. 1852 *Beck's Florist* 87, I would recommend plunging the pots, but be sure you have a dry bottom. 1869 P. HENDERSON *Pract. Floriculit.* xxiv. 200 (Funk) These pots should be planted, or, as we term it, 'plunged' to the rim, or level with the surface.

5. *intr.* To throw or hurl oneself *into* water or the like; to dive head-foremost; to fall or sink (involuntarily) *into* a deep place (as a pit or abyss); also, to penetrate impetuously *into* a crowd, a forest, or any thing or place in which one is submerged or lost to view.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 355 For the best, and the worthiest, Plungyt in the stalwart stour, And rowtis ruyd about thaim dang. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5784 How þat þys water ys arayed, þat y schal plungy on. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 112 A yonge childe, that wente forto bathe hym, and happed to plonge and to fall in a depe pitte withinne the ryuer. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. xx. 243 Many tymes his hors and he plonged ouer the hede in depe myres. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. ii. 105 Accoutred as I was, I plunged in, And bad him follow. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* VIII. 84 From yon high Cliff I plunge into the Main. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* Iv. (1790) 634 It is now fashionable for persons of all ranks to plunge into the sea, and drink the mineral waters. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lix, He plunged into the thickest portion of the little wood. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. 58 Saw the stream plunge into a shaft.

β. c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 96 þe sawle shall plunche into þe depnes of helle.

b. *transf.* To enter impetuously or abruptly *into* (a place). Also with *upon.*

1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. Seine* 110 We .. plunged into the high road leading to Duclair. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 341 Others [tubes] without any vesicular enlargement, plunge at once into different textures, and supply the viscera and internal organs. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 22 Jan. 5/2 Under a well-organised fire from the works, the Arabs plunged forth upon the square. 1891 KIPLING *Light that Failed* (1900) 202 He stumbled across the landing and plunged into Torpenhow's room.

c. *transf.* To descend abruptly and steeply; to dip suddenly (as a road or stratum).

1854 MURCHISON *Siluria* ii. 31 They are seen to fold over and plunge to the east-south-east. 1888 B. HARTE *Flip* i, The stage-road that plunged from the terrace .. into the valley below.

6. *intr.* To enter impetuously or determinedly *into* some state, condition, or affair; to involve oneself deeply.

a 1694 TILLOTSON (J.), He could find no other way to conceal his adultery, but to plunge into the guilt of a murther. 1714 ADDISON *Cato* i. 1, Bid me for honour plunge into a war Of thickest foes. 1771 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 252 The character of their party is to be very ready to plunge into difficult business. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* i, It was only to plunge into new errors. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 5 We plunge abruptly into the subject of the dialogue.

7. *transf. intr.* To fling or throw oneself violently forward, esp. with a diving action: said of a horse (opposed to REAR *v.*[1] 15 b); of a ship: = PITCH *v.*[1] 19 b; of the chest: to expand with falling of the diaphragm.

1530 PALSGR. 661/2, I plunge, as a horse dothe, *je plonge.* 1633 HEYWOOD & ROWLEY *Fort. by Land & Sea* III. i. Wks. 1874 VI. 392 Our teems, plunge in pain. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 334 Wounded, he rears aloft, And plunging, from his Back the Rider hurls Precipitant. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xvi. 137 He taught Sawney to rear and plunge, whenever his legs were touched by the broom. 1817 *Sporting Mag.* I. 17 Dick kept plunging with his favourite right-handed hits. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xxvi, The frigate, no longer jerked and plunged as before. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 115 The water came in every time the ship plunged. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 287 The chest may plunge, but there is no expansion of the thoracic cavity.

b. *trans.* With complement: To make oneself (weary, etc.) by plunging.

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* II. (1617) 95 They will, after they haue plunged themselues weary, fall downe.

c. Of a horse: To throw or pitch by plunging.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 66 At the farther side of the river [he] was plunged by his horse, at his landing, that he was taken vp for dead.

† **8.** *trans.* To penetrate by plunging, diving, or digging; to plunge into or through. *Obs. rare.*

a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 1 Vaunt not, rich pearl, red coral, which do stir A fond desire in fools to plunge your ground. 1724 RAMSAY *Health* 313 He'll plunge the deep, And with expanded arms the billows sweep.

9. *absol.* Of artillery: To send shot downwards from a higher level. Cf. *plunging fire* in PLUNGING *ppl. a.* c.

1815 SCOTT *Paul's Lett.* (1829) 123 Our artillery on the ridge were brought to plunge into it.

10. *intr.* To spend money or bet recklessly: to speculate or gamble deeply; to run into debt. *slang.*

1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* xxxviii, They plunged as regarded hansoms, paying whatever was asked with an airy prodigality. 1883 MISS BRADDON *Phant. Fort.* xliv, She has been plunging rather deeply. 1886 *Fortn. Rev.* Mar. 319 'Plunging' was the order of the day, and lansquenet was the game at which most of this.. was done.

Hence **Plunged** *ppl. a.*

1581 T. HOWELL *Devises* (1870) 177 The plunged state, wherein I lyue and dwell. 1767 BEVIS in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 378 Depending on the relation of the height a to the plunged part.

† **Plu'ngeon.** *Obs.* [a. F. *plongeon* (OF. *plongon*, Flor. et Blanc.) a diver, a bird of genus *Colymbus*, f. *plonger* to dive, PLUNGE + *-eon*:—L. *-io nem*: cf. PIGEON.] A diving bird; a diver.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* xi. xxii. Because he plongeth contynually in such manere, he is called Plongeon or Dyvar. 1589 RIDER *Bibl. Scrol.* 1704 A Plungeon: a kinde of water fowle with a long reddish bill, *Phalacrocorax.* 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 296 Among the Alps: where also the Plungeons [L. *mergi*] or bald Ravens be, which heretofore were thought proper and peculiar to the Baleare Islands. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Plungeon* or *Diver*, a sort of water-fowl. Hence 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio); 1755 in JOHNSON.

Plunger (plʊ'ndʒəɹ). [f. PLUNGE *v.* + -ER [1].]

I. 1. One who plunges; a diver. (So F. *plongeur.*)

1611 COTGR., *Plongeur*, a plunger, ducker, diuer. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Plunger*, a diver. 1848 CLOUGH *Bothie* III. 46 Here, the pride of the plunger, you stride the fall and clear it; Here, .. into pure green depth drop down from lofty ledges. 1893 *Tablet* 18 Feb. 272 Would the plunger hold his own in the vortex of troubled waters?

† **b.** A diving bird; *spec.* the Black Gull. *Obs.*

1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Impr.* (1746) 194 White Gulls, Grey Gulls, and Black Gulls (commonly termed by the Name of Plungers and Water-Crows).

2. In various technical applications, an instrument or part of a mechanism which works with a plunging or thrusting motion.

a. Any solid piston, as that of a force-pump, *esp.* the piston of a Cornish pump; a hollow piston forming the bucket of a lift-pump. **b.** The dasher of a churn. **c.** The firing pin in some breech loading firearms; also, a bolt sliding in a groove on the breech for securing the barrel in firing position. **d.** A metallic cylinder or plug for regulating an electric current. **e.** *Pottery.* A vessel in which clay is beaten to paste or slip. **f.** Short for *plunger-brake* (see 5). Also in other applications: see quots.

1777 MACBRIDE in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 115 Stirring it [the leather] up with the utensil called a plunger, which is nothing more than a pole with a knob at the end of it. 1822 J. IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 457 Plungers are pistons that nearly fill the working barrel. 1831 LARDNER *Pneumat.* vi. 312 A heavy beam, or plunger, suspended from a chain, and capable of descending by its own weight in water. 1837 *Flemish Husb.* 62 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III, Sometimes .. a dog walks in a wheel, which turns the machinery by which the plunger is moved up and down [in churning]. 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 83 It is .. very

usual to see two plungers attached, one on each side of the cross-head of the air pump; one works a bilge pump, the other the feed pipe. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 355 The barrel is closed by a sliding plunger or bolt, which can be pushed forward against the barrel, or withdrawn for the admission of the cartridge. 1870 *Daily News* 31 Aug. 2 The cartridges fall into slots in the barrels, and are gradually pushed into the firing position by 10 plungers or pistons. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1778/2 The clays are..prepared by mixing them in a plunger containing a large wheel, by which they are, with the addition of water, converted into a mass of the consistency of cream. 1878 F. S. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 424 Hydraulic power is obtained by a 40-horse engine, pumping the water into two upright cylinders, fitted with solid plungers. 1881 *Daily News* 7 Sept. 2/3 Uxbridge.. signalled a couple of 'beats' to the West Drayton box, when the officer there in charge replied with four beats, pressed the 'plunger' and took off the lock at Uxbridge signals.

II. 3. *Mil. slang.* A cavalry man.

1854 THACKERAY *J. Leech's Pict.* 82 He used rather to laugh at guardsmen, 'plungers', and other military men. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* xvi, It's an insult to the whole Guards, after refusing two of us, to marry an attorney, and after all to bolt with a plunger.

4. *slang.* One who bets, gambles, or speculates rashly or recklessly.

1876 *World* V. No. 115. 4 The prince of plungers, with hat jauntily cocked over one eye. 1877 BESANT & RICE *Son of Vulc.* I. i, Plungers in baccarat, badminton, loo, and opera-dancers. 1892 JESSOPP *Stud. by Recluse* vi. (1893) 192 He took to the turf, .. was a regular plunger, and got deeply into debt.

III. 5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *plunger-button, -case, -pole, -rod*; **plunger-brake**: see quots.; **plunger-bucket, plunger-lift,** in a pump, a bucket having no valve; also = next (*b*); **plunger-piston,** (*a*) a solid cylindrical piston used in a plunger-pump; (*b*) a similar piston used in a pressure-gauge, steam-indicator, etc.; **plunger pump,** one with a solid piston, as a force-pump.

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 July 3/2 With my *Plunger brake I rode down every inch of the descent from the top of the Grimsel Pass to the Rhone Glacier. [1898 *Cycling* ix 52 [A brake] actuated by means of a lever attached to the handle bar, which is connected by a hinged joint with a plunger.] 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Plunger-bucket*, one without a valve. 1840 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* III. 41/1 Motion is given to the piston, bucket, or *plunger-pole of the pump. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U.S.* 147 Stationary double *plunger pumps. 1898 *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 52 The water is taken out of the mines by means of two Rittinger telescopic plunger pumps, placed at the present lowest level, one hundred and eighty feet below the adit. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 187 There is also a rack and toothed sector, with a balance weight connected to the inclined plane at the top of the *plunger-rods. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III 522 The very unfavourable position in which a man applies his force directly to the plunger-rod of this churn.

Plunging (plʊ·ndʒiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb PLUNGE in various senses; *spec.* † immersion in baptism (*obs.*).

a 1450 MYRC 609 Whenne thou comest to the plungynge. 1532 FRITH *Mirror* (1829) 234 The sign in baptism, is the plunging down in the material water, and lifting up again. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* II. (1617) 93 A mare .. which was naturally given to the vice of plunging. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XVIII vii. (1872) VII. 221, I could leave Fortune to her whirlings and her plungings. 1883 MRS. BISHOP in *Leisure Ho.* 113/1 At times..came huge plungings, with accompanying splashings.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *plunging bath, -hole, -material, -pit*; **plunging-battery** (*Electr.*), a battery in which the plates may be plunged into or withdrawn from the fluid, when the battery is or is not in use (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **plunging-siphon,** a small tube with open ends, used to draw a small quantity of liquor by plunging it into the bulk, and stopping one end with the finger (Dunglison, 1857).

1843 SIR C. SCUDAMORE *Med. Visit Gräfenberg* 70 Neither plunging bath nor douche were used. 1882 *Garden* 21 Jan. 49/2 Plants of two or three sorts should be selected from the cold plunging pits. 1885 ELDER in *Our Corner* V. 177 Cocoanut fibre may be put on as a plunging material into which pots, seed-pans, or boxes can be plunged.

Plu·nging, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That plunges.

a. Of a horse or its action, a wave, a ship, etc.: Diving; rushing or falling forward or downward; pitching; sinking steeply.

1538 ELYOT, *Sternax*, a steerynge or ploungynge horse. 1548 *Ibid.*, *Sternax equus*, a plungyng hors that casteth his ridar. 1818 BYRON *Mazeppa* xvii, The steeds rush on in plunging pride. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* I. 172 Richard, light-hearted as a plunging star. 1875 H. JAMES *Passionate Pilgr.*, etc. 236 She sat on an ivied stone, on the edge of a plunging wall. 1885 BLACK *White Heather* v, In the darkened and plunging waters.

b. *fig.* in various senses: see the verb.

1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 37 Most greedy gripes with plunging paines, do pierce my ruthfull hart. 1794 MATHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 442 His unbridled licence of language, and his plunging desperate doctrines.

c. Plunging fire, artillery or rifle fire directed downwards from a higher level. Cf. PLUNGE *v.* 9.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Plunging-fire*, .. shot fired at an angle of depression below point-blank. 1891 G. W. BAIRD in *Century Mag.* July 357 The Indians held the sharp crests of the steep hills, and were delivering a plunging fire into the troops.

Hence **Plu·ngingly** *adv.*

1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* lii, Fred hesitated an instant, and then went on plungingly.

Plungy (plʊ·ndʒi), *a. rare.* [f PLUNGE + -Y.] Causing or coming in plunges; bringing heavy showers, rainy (*obs.* or *dial.*).

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. met. iii. (Camb. MS.), The fyrmament stant dirked by wete plowngy [*v. r.* ploungy] clowdes. *Ibid.* III. met. i, The sterres shynen more agreablely whan the wynd nothus leteth hise plowngy blastes. 1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat.* VII. F iij b, Pufte up with pleasures plungie puffes.

Plunk (plʊŋk) *v.* Chiefly *dial.* [In senses 1 and 2 app. echoic; sense 3 may be the same, or an altered form of *plump*: cf. also northern Fr. *plonquer* to plunge. Sense 4 may be from PLUNK *sb.* Sense 5 is of obscure origin: cf. early mod.Du. *plencken* 'vagari, divagari, palari, errare' (Kilian). There may be two or three different words here.]

I. 1. *trans.* To pluck (a string) so as to cause an abrupt vibratory sound; to twang sharply.

1805 A. SCOTT *Poems* (1808) 229 Let Europe plunk her fiddle strings, Till them to unison she brings. 1898 *Chicago Advance* 31 Mar. 436/1 Robert marched out plunking the banjo, Charles rattling the bones.

2. *intr.* To croak or cry as a raven. *Sc.*

? *a* 1800 *Scotch Song* (Jam.), The corpie plunkin' i' the bog, Made a' my flesh turn cauld.

II. 3. *intr.* To plump, to drop down abruptly.

1808 JAMIESON, *Plunk*, v. n., to plunge with a dull sound, to plump. 1888 E. MOTT in *Chicago Herald* (Farmer), B' that time the ol' man had plunked inter a bar'l. 1891 J. H. PEARCE *Esther Pentreath* I. i. 15 He 'plunked-down' all-of-a-heap on a neighbouring balk of timber.

III. 4. *trans.* To drive or propel with a sudden push (? like a cork from a bottle).

1884 A. A. PUTNAM *Ten Yrs. Police Judge* v. 29 The especial bull's-eyes which the rocks of reform were aimed to hit, and, as it were plunk out. 1893 KIPLING *Many Invent.* 104 The moving galley's bow was plunking them [oar-] back through their own oar holes. 1899 J. COLVILLE *Scott. Vernacular* 11 (E. D. D.) Whin and broom pods plunkt their peas on ruddy cheeks.

IV. 5. *intr.* and *trans.* To play the truant; to be a truant from. *Sc.*

1808 JAMIESON, To *Plunk*, .. to play the truant. 1870 J. NICHOLSON *Idylls* 36 Shinties to fung the fleeing bool, An' aiblins gar me plunk the schule. 1898 *N. Brit. Daily Mail* 28 Oct. 2 He and his brother 'plunked' the school frequently, and were afraid to go home.

Plunk, *sb., adv., int.* Chiefly *dial.* [f PLUNK *v.*]

A. *sb.* **1.** The action of the verb PLUNK; the resonant sound of a heavy blow, or of a plunge; the blow or plunge itself; also, the sound made by the drawing of a cork, etc.

1829 T. BATCHILOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* 140 *Pelsy, Plungh*, a blow. 1813 G. BRUCE *Poems* II. 66 In his guid naig's fat rump it [a dirk] stuck: Whilk nae being us'd to sic a plunk, Gae suddenly a fearfu' funk. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 313/1 The King's name, and the plunk of corks drawn to drink his health, resounded in every house. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Seine* 167 We hear .. the pistol-like report of beer, and the more soberly a luring plunk! of wine corks. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Dec. 2/1 Suddenly there was a plunk! splash! Haw-haw-oof! 1901 G. DOUGLAS *He. w. Green Shutters* 59 Swipey..planted a gob of mud right in the middle of his brow...Beneath the wet plunk of the mud John started back.

2. *slang.* † **a.** A large sum, a fortune. *Obs.* **b.** A dollar. *U.S.*

1767 JOSIAH WEDGWOOD in *Life* x. (1894) 102 He is in no danger of making a Plunk, or what would be esteemed a Fortune by any other than a little country manufacturer. 1901 H. MCHUGH *John Henry* 12 Sarah Bernhardt at five plunks a chair.

B. *adv.* and *int.* With a plunking noise; plump.

1894 [W. D. LATTO] *Tammas Bodkin* xxx, Afore ye cud hae said sax the train played plunk into Moncieff Tunnel. 1895 'IAN MACLAREN' *Brier Bush* v. 188 They slip aff sudden in the end, and then they just gang plunk. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXX. 114/2 He poised on the edge of the pier. Then he went down plunk - and came up in a moment. 1897 CROCKETT *Lad's Love* v. 52 [Peas] are a' vera weel in broth, but if ye got them plunk on the jaw wi' a strong chairge o' powder ahint them, they might bring the water to your e'en.

† **Plu·nket,** *sb.* and *a. Obs.* Forms: 4 **plunkett,** 4-7 **plonket,** 5 **-ete, -eut, -ett, plounkette,** 5-6 **plonoket,** 5-8 **plunket,** (6 **plumket, plunoket**). [ME., *plonket, plunket*, app. derived from OF. *plunkiè* (1254), *plonquié* lead-coloured, lead-grey, also a kind of grey cloth (pa. pple. of *plonquier* to cover with lead:—late L. **plumbicāre*, f. *plumbum* lead: see PLUNGE *v.*).

The ending *-et* may be the earlier form of *-ed*; but cf. other names of coloured fabrics, as BLANKET, BLUET, BURNET, RUSSET, WATCHET. See also BLUNKET (app. an alteration of this, perh. associated with *blanket*); also PLUMBET.]

A. *sb.* A woollen fabric of varying texture, app. of a grey or light blue colour. Cf. BLUNKET *sb.*

1375-6 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 582 Pro xij uln. de plunkett. 1377-8 *Ibid.* 586, xiij uln. de Plonket empt. pro tunicis, pro pagettis xiij s. 1466 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 493 My master delyverd .. xviij. yerdes of fyne plonket .. to dye into fyne morrey engreyned. 1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c. 8 § 4 That this Acte .. extende not .. to the makynge .. of eny clothe called Vervise, otherwise called Plounkettes Turkyns or Celestrines, with broade Lists. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 22 Sodainly the Mount opened, and out came sixe ladies all in Crimosin satin and plunket, enbroudered with Golde and perle. 1626 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos.*, *Plunkets*, a kind of wollen cloth. 1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* II. 96 What is become of our noble Manufacture of Plunkets, Violets, and Blues, formerly made in Suffolk? 1876 PLANCHÉ *Cycl. Costume* I. 402.

B. *adj.* Of a greyish blue colour; light blue. Cf. BLUNKET *a.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 406/1 Plunket (*K.*, *P.* coloure), *jacinctus*. 1463-6 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 329, xxiij. narow clothes called statutes, of the .. color of red viij., and of the colour of plonkeut xv. 1496 *Bk. St. Albans, Fishing* (1883) 10 Lete woode your heer in an woodefatte a lyght plunket colour. 1543 GRAFTON *Contn. Harding* 596 In two or thre places the saied sleues were cut, and fastened together againe with a plunket ryband. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 50 The Duke of Vaudo-me and his bende in clothe of golde, and pluncket veluet. 1560 Plumket [see PLUMBET, quot. 1533].

Plunther (plʊ·nθəɹ), *v. dial.* [Akin to PLUNDER *v.*] *intr.* To flounder.

1839-41 S. WARREN *Ten Thous. a Year* ix. I. 274 The little doctor was plunthering on, ankle-deep in snow, towards the vicarage. 1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXIX. 51 We went plunthering along, sinking deeply at every step.

Pluperfect (plu·pē·fēkt, plū·pē·fēkt). *a.* (*sb.*) Also **plus-.** [Contracted from *plus-quam-perfect*, ad. L. (*tempus præteritum*) *plus quam perfectum* '(past tense) more than perfect', transl. Gr. (χρόνος) ὑπερσυντελικός. Cf. F. *plus-que-parfait* (1521).

400 MACROBIUS *De different. Verb.* 7 In Græcis verbis quæ in Ω exeunt omne perfectum tempus mutat in fine A in ΕΙΝ et facit plusquam perfectum quod illi ὑπερσυντελικὸν vocant. *c* 500 PRISCIAN 805 (Putsch) Praeteritum plusquamperfectum, in quo iampridem res perfecta ostenditur.]

1. *Gram.* Applied to that tense of the verb which expresses a time or action completed prior to some past point of time, specified or implied. Also *absol.* or as *sb.*, *ellipt.* for *pluperfect tense.*

1530 PALSGR. 88 The Preter Pluperfit Tens. *Jandye parlé*, I had spoken. *Ibid.* 113 Verbes actives circumlocute theyr preterperfit and plus perfit tenses throughe all theyr modes, ..with the tenses of *je ay* and the participle preterit. 1599 MINSHEU *Span. Gram.* (1623) 22 Indicatiue moode. Pres. Imperfect. First preterperfect. Second perfect. Pluperfect tense. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 124 The Pluperfect Tense represents a thing, not only as past, but also as prior to some other point of time specified in the sentence: as, 'I had finished my letter before he arrived'. 1837 G. PHILLIPS *Syriac Gram.* 52 By means also of the auxiliary verb two other tenses are defined; namely, the imperfect and pluperfect. 1879 ROBY *Lat. Gram.* IV. xvii. § 1487 The Pluperfect denotes an action in past time, done before another past action.

2. *gen.* More than perfect; in quot. 1802 misused for 'superfluous'; *spec.* in *Mus.* (rarely) applied to an augmented (as distinguished from a perfect) fourth or fifth.

1802 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XIII. 12 Junius had a dislike to the letter *k*..: it would have been more rational to indulge an antipathy against *c*, which is a very pluperfect letter, and represents sometimes *k*, sometimes *s*, and sometimes *ts*. 1856 *Leisure Ho.* 31 Jan. 74 It will happen in all binderies .. that on examination certain volumes are found imperfect or pluperfect, either wanting a sheet, or having a sheet too much. 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms* s.v. *Interval*, Intervals greater than major or normal have been termed (besides *augmented*) extreme, sharp, superfluous, pluperfect. 1876 HULLAH *ibid.* s.v. *Nomenclature*, Imperfect as applied to the exceptional fifth. As an antonym to this I have long used the epithet pluperfect, which has been very largely adopted.

† **Plu·racie.** *Sc. Obs.* [irreg. f. L. *plūs, plūr-* more: cf. med.L. *plūritās*.] = PLURALITY.

1581 *St. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III 211/1 It being found maist difficill, That in be charge of pluracie [*id.* 1567 pluralitie] of kirkkis ony ane minister may instructe mone [1567 monie] flokis.

Plural (plū·ràl), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 4-5 **plurel,** 5-6 **-ell(e,** 5-7 **-all.** [a. OF. *plurel* (12th c.), or ad. L. *plūrālis* (Quint.), f *plūs, plūr-* more: see -AL.]

1. *Gram.* Applied to the form of a word which denotes more than one (or, in languages having a dual form, more than two): opposed to *singular.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 237 Three propre persones ac noust in plurel noumbre, For al is but on god. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 171 He moste be iclepe[d] Argi in be plural nombre. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 285/1 Plurelle, *pluralis*. 1530 PALSGR. 4 The thyrde parsonnes plurelles of verbes actyves in the frenche tonge .. ende in *ent*. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. § 72. 320 Nor is it [*Jehovah*] declined: nor hath it the plurall number. 1754 W. PRIMATT *Accentus Redivivi* 111 Provided they were third persons plural. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* IX. § 1 (1862) 113 They speak in the plural number, and the reader is utterly deceived. 1845 STODDART *Gram.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I. 28/1 Quintilian .. observes, that there were some writers who contended that the dual number, in the third person plural of verbs, was properly marked by the termination *ere*; as *consedere* if two persons sate together, *consederunt* if more than two; but, adds he, this rule is observed by none of our best writers.

2. More than one in number; consisting of, containing, pertaining to, or equivalent to, more than one.

Plural livings: see PLURALITY 3. *Plural vote*, the right of giving more than one vote, or of voting in more than one parliamentary constituency; hence *plural voter, voting.*

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* v. iv. 52 Better haue none Then plurall faith, which is too much by one. *a* 1631 DONNE *Serm.* vii. 66 God is a plurall God, and offers himselfe to all collectively; God is a singular God, and offers himselfe to every man distributively. 1860 MILL *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 73/1 Until there shall have been devised .. some mode of plural voting which may assign to education, as such, the degree of superior influence due to it, and sufficient as a counterpoise to the numerical weight of the least educated class. 1895 *Daily Chron.* 6 Dec. 6/7 One of the few beneficed clergymen holding plural livings. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.*

10 Aug. 8/1 In spite of the law which forbids it, polygamy still prevails in Utah...In Salt Lake City they don't call it polygamy, but 'plural marriage'.

B. *sb.* a. *Gram.* The plural number. b. The fact or condition of there being more than one.

Plural of excellence or *majesty*, *plural intensive*, terms applied in Hebrew Grammar to a plural sb. used as the name of a single person; the typical example being אלהים *Elohim*, lit. gods, deities, used as the name of (the one) God.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. cxxxiii. (Bodl. MS.), Porrum .. is hoc Porrum in þe singuler & hij porri in þe plurel. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. ii. § 56 If respect be had to the severall Arts there professed, Sigebert founded Schools in the plurall. 1756 F. GREVILLE *Maxims* 27 We confess our faults in the plural, and deny them in the singular. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 202/2 The number three, as being the first of plurals. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 186/1 This literary fashion of speaking in the plural, sadly puzzles an old gentleman unused to composition, like myself. 1837 G. PHILLIPS *Syriac Gram* 103 A *plural of excellence* the Syrians have not. c 1860 *Gesenius's Heb. & Chaldee Lex.* 30/2 The plural of majesty, אֱלֹהִים; occurs more than two thousand times. 1898 F. BROWN *Heb.-Eng. Lex.* 43 Pl. intensive. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 277 Do not make a singular into a plural, as the facetious say of those who break a thing.

Pluralism (plū·räliz'm). [f. PLURAL + -ISM, after PLURALIST.] The character of being plural; the condition or fact of being a pluralist.

1. a. *Eccl.* The system or practice of more than one benefice being held at the same time by one person. b. The holding of two or more offices of any kind at one time.

1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng., Catech. Exam.* 248 Obtainment on false pretences, as proved by Non-Residence, Pluralism, and Sinecurism. a 1882 SIR R. CHRISTISON *Life* (1885) I. 411 Pluralism was at this period [1822] in the ascendant in the Scottish Church. 1892 J. C. BLOMFIELD *Hist. Hexford* 65 The last [century] .. so sadly notorious for the pluralism and non-residence of the parochial clergy. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 24 Nov. 6/2 (*heading*) Justice Buckley on Pluralism in Directorships. *Ibid.*, It did not foll w .. that a rich man was the best administrator, but if the system of payment he suggested were adopted there should be an end of pluralism.

2. *Philos.* A theory or system of thought which recognizes more than one ultimate principle: opposed to MONISM.

1887 BOWNE *Philos. Theism* i. (1902) 62 We replace the pluralism of spontaneous thought by a basal monism. 1904 *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 416 Philosophically this is neither Pluralism nor out-and-out Monism. It is not the former because ultimately no other source of being but God, no principle of life but the Divine, is recognised. 1905 *Athenæum* 11 Feb. 170/2 Thus we reach a pluralism. It is, however, the pluralism, not of Leibnitz, but of Lotze. The monads are not absolute, but interact.

Pluralist (plū·räliśt). [f. PLURAL + -IST.]

1. *Eccl.* One who holds two or more benefices at the same time. Also *attrib*

1626 in *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) I. 82 A bill is also talked of for pluralists to allow their curate, of the benefice they reside upon, £50 per annum. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* M.'s Wks. 1738 I 456 Branded with the odious Names of Pluralists and Non-residents. 1760 JORTIN *Erasm* II. 188 He seems to have had in view.. Cardinal Wolsey, who had been a scandalous pluralist. 1804 *Ann. Rev.* II. 217/1 The Rev. James Hook..had taken up the gauntlet in favour of his pluralist and non-resident brethren. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* v, A pluralist at whom the severest Church-reformer would have found it difficult to look sour.

b. In extended use, One who combines two or more offices, professions, or conditions. Also *attrib*

1842 R. BURNS *Mem. Rev Dr. Ma Gill* i. 14 The idea of a pluralist, he could not..endure; and in his instant declinature of the tempting proposal [of the Chair of History at St. Andrews, when he already had a small country parish] we discover the germ of [his] opposition..to the pluralising system. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. App. v. 354 Patriots rather than pluralists. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Oct. 13 M. Doré is, in fact, a pluralist in point of styles, and he has given us at least three or four distinct and separate ones in this work. 1869 *Ibid.* 11 Oct. 2 Mr. White is a pluralist in treasurerships. 1891 *Daily News* 30 Dec. 5/1 The whole land will soon be too hot to hold the pluralists of matrimony [practisers of 'plural marriage']. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 18 May 7/4 Mr. Bowles. never heard of a private secretary who received £300 a year under one vote, and £800 a year under another. .. He objected strongly to these pluralist appointments.

2. *Philos.* One who holds the theory of pluralism.

1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

Pluralistic (plū·räli·śtik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC: see -ISTIC.] Of or belonging to a pluralist or to pluralism, in any sense; *spec.* in *Philos.* recognizing more than one ultimate principle in ontology: opposed to MONISTIC.

1877 WINCHELL *Sci. & Rel.* ii. (1881) 40 The later Eleatics were pluralistic—holding to the distinction of matter and spirit. 1884 *Lotze's Metaph.* I. 443 What I looked for in vain in other statements of the pluralistic hypothesis. 1891 F. C. S. SCHILLER *Riddles of Sphinx* 403 The pluralistic answer given to the ultimate question of ontology.

Hence **Plurali·stically** *adv.*

1880 *Athenæum* 25 Dec. 851/3 [Julius Bahnsen's] philosophy..defines the 'Ding an sich' of Schopenhauer, the Will, pluralistically, and not, as Hartmann does, monistically.

Plurality (plurælíti). [a. OF. *pluralite* (14th c.), ad. late L. *plūrālitās* (Ambrose), f. *plūrāl-is* PLURAL.]

I. Related in sense to *plural*.

1. The state of being plural; the fact or condition of denoting, comprising, or consisting of more than one.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xxxii. (MS. Bodl.), Pluralite of hornes folowiþ þe clifte of fote [in four-footed beasts]. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Of Cert. Places of Script.* I. (1859) 374 The plurality of wives was by a special prerogative suffered to the fathers of the Old Testament. 1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 183 To shew how in one nature there may be a plurality of persons. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., A plurality of worlds is a thing which Mr. Huygens has endeavoured to prove in his Cosmotheoros. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xviii. II. 103 Many of the Armenian nobles still refused to abandon the plurality of their gods and of their wives. 1869 TOZER *High. Turkey* I. 27 The question of the unity or plurality of authorship of the poem. 1898 J. R. ILLINGWORTH *Divine Immanence* (1904) vii. 86/2 The fact that there is plurality, triune plurality in God.

b. The fact of there being many; numerousness; hence, a large number or quantity; a multitude.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 27. I haue studiede that hit schal be called *Policronicon* of the pluralite of tymes whom it dothe conteyne. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. Prol. (S.T.S.) I. 7 In sic pluralite of writaris my fame is obscure and of litill estimatioun. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 445 Pluralitie of meit and drink sichke, Forbiddin wes bayth for puir and ryke. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* iv. iii, Doe you count it lawfull to haue such pluralitie of seruants? 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 37 Through a good Microscope, he may easily see.. variety in the plurality, paucity, and anomalous Situation of eyes. 1859 MILL *Liberty* iii. (1865) 42/2 Europe is, in my judgment, wholly indebted to this plurality of paths for its progressive and many sided development. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xx. 512 The money-chest was also secured by a plurality of locks.

2. *Eccl.* a. The holding of two or more benefices or livings concurrently by one person. b. A benefice or living held concurrently with another or others; *pl.* two or more benefices held together.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. xi. 197 Dewid he is also, And haþ possessions & pluralites for poremenis sake. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 18 Alle þey bene acursed, þat receyvin & holdyn pluralyte of chechys. 1551 CROWLEY *Pleas. & Pain* 533 Geue ouer your pluralities betake you to one benifice. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 305 Who ingrosse many pluralities under a non-resident and slubbring dispatch of soules. a 1715 BP. BURNET *Own Time* VII. (1823) VI. 646 The scandalous practices of non-residence and pluralities. *Ibid.*, I do not reckon the holding poor livings that lie contiguous, a plurality, where both are looked after, and both afford only a competent maintenance. a 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.*, etc. (1821) II. 50 There are two congregations in North-Haven: a Presbyterian, and an Episcopal. The latter is a small plurality, under the care of a neighbouring minister. 1877 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 3) II. vii. 83 This holding of sees in plurality..was by no means uncommon at the time.

c. *transf.* of offices or positions generally.

1678 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 47 Some mention the laying sums upon all pluralities of qualities, dignities, and offices. 1850 LYELL *2nd Visit U.S.* II. 82 Some wealthy slave-owners of Alabama have estates in Mississippi. With a view of checking the increase of these 'pluralities', a tax has recently been imposed on absentees. 1893 *Law Times* XCIV. 452/1 There is a growing feeling that plurality in the matter of directorships is dangerous and to be deprecated.

II. Related in sense to L. *plus* more.

Etymologically, these are improper uses, being in form derivatives of *plural*, while in sense they are derivatives of *plūs, plūr-*. On the analogy of *major-ity, minor-ity, superior-ity*, etc., the etymological form is PLURITY.

3. The greater number or part; more than half of the whole; = MAJORITY 3. [At first Scotch, from F. *pluralité*.]

1578 *Bk. Univ. Kirk of Scotl.* (Bann. Cl.) 412 For electioun of ane Moderatour, Mrs Johne Row, David Fergusone and Johne Duncansone was proponit in leits, and he pluraline of votes Mr Johne Row [Minister at Perth] was chosin Moderatour. 1581 *Ibid.* 522 The said Mr Johne, he pluralitie of votes, was chosin Moderator hac vice. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 228 The pluralitie of voices refusing to accept the armes. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath* (1839) 528 To bring the people together, to elect them by plurality of votes. 1654 FULLER *Comm. Ruth* (1868) 37 Verity consisteth not in the plurality of voices. 1683 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 137 The plurality of the younger judges and rising men judged it otherwise. 1703 DUKE OF QUEENSBERRY in Ellis *Orig. Letters* Ser. II. IV. No. 394. 227 This was thrown out by a great plurality. 1794 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 91/1 The plurality .of their chiefs endeavoured in vain to stem the torrent of disobedience. 1823 *Niles' Register* XXIV. 217/2 At the late election, [in Maine], only three gentlemen were chosen...Neither of the others had a plurality of the whole number of votes. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 74 Socrates would rather not decide the question by a plurality of votes.

4. *U.S. Politics.* An excess of votes polled by the leading candidate in an election above those polled by the one next to him, in cases where there are three or more candidates; as distinguished from *majority*, which in such cases is applied to an absolute majority of all the votes given.

(The earlier sense (3) was in use in 1823: see above.)

1828 WEBSTER s.v., In elections, a plurality of votes is when one candidate has more votes than any other, but less than half of the whole number of votes given. 1846 WORCESTER s.v., A candidate, in an election, receives a plurality of votes, when he receives more than any other candidate; and he receives a majority of votes, when he receives more than all others. 1864 WEBSTER s.v., *Plurality of votes*, the excess of votes cast for one individual over those cast for any other of several competing candidates. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 8 Nov. 4/7 Governor Cleveland had a thousand plurality in New York State, and was elected President. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Mar. 8/2 He ran again last fall, and had a plurality over the Republican candidate; but as it requires in that State [Connecticut] a majority over all to elect, the Legislature elected his Republican competitor.

III. 5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 307 The non-resident and plurality-gaping Prelats, the gulphs and whirle pooles of benefices. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII 863 The differences on which the plurality hypothesis is founded.

Pluralize (plū·räloiz), *v.* [a. F. *pluraliser*; see PLURAL and -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To make plural; to attribute plurality to; to express in the plural.

1803 *Monthly Mag.* XV. 3 We cannot well avoid the use of many ancient words unaltered, as English nouns; but I would lay it down as a rule, never to pluralize them by inflection, but simply by the addition of the *s* or *es*. 1854 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXVI 520 Gulliver, to magnify present times, pluralises them all and each. 1864 *Mattie, a Stray* II. 251 'Perhaps it serves us right', said Mattie, pluralizing the case after her old fashion. 1872 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 382 Those words which we have adopted from Latin or Greek..unaltered, have usually been pluralised according to Greek and Latin grammar.

b. *intr.* Of a word or phrase: To become plural; to assume plural form.

1872 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 599 Any part of speech will assume in compounding the substantive character, and will pluralise as such.

2. *intr.* To hold more than one benefice (or office) at one time; to be or become a pluralist.

1842 [see PLURALIST 1 b]. a 1875 [see PLURALIZED].

Hence **Pluralised** *ppl. a.*, **Plu·ralizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Pluralisa·tion**, the act of pluralizing; **Plu·ralizer**, *spec.* = PLURALIST 1 (Webster 1864).

1813 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXI. 475 The pluralizing formulas [in language]. 1836 G. S. FABER *Prim. Doctr. Election* I. ix. 133 Clement, by his use of a pluralising phraseology in the first person, shews us [etc.]. a 1875 R. S. HAWKER *Prose Wks.* (1893) 169 A pluralised clergyman of the days of the Georges. 1878 H. SPENCER in *Fortn. Sc. Monthly* July 300 'Inferiors invariably use the third person plural in addressing their superiors': a form which, while dignifying the superior by pluralization, increases the distance of the inferior by its relative indirectness.

Plurally (plū·räli), *adv.* [f. PLURAL + -LY 2.] In the plural number; so as to express or imply more than one; in a plural manner.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 345 Whan God bihiȝte Abraham þat he shulde ȝyve þat lond to him and to his seed, he seid not pluraliche, þat he shulde ȝyve it to his seedis. 1552 LATIMER *1st Serm. Lord's Prayer* Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 5 Mark that he saith, *advocatum, non advocatos*. He speaketh singularly, not plurally. a 1666 C. HOOLE *Accidence* (1671) 3 Nouns be declined with six Cases, Singularly and Plurally. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* 1 Cor. xi. 23, 24 That Christ gave it them together plurally. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. vii iv. § 27. 152 'The heavens' when used plurally.. remained expressive of the starry space beyond. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 5 Mar. 4/6 Mormons who were (plurally) married before polygamy was made illegal.

† **Plura·nimous**, *a. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *plūs, plūr-* more + *animus* mind + -OUS; after *unanimous*.] Not unanimous.

1650 B. *Discoliminium* 28, I could demonstrate it to be Heterogeneous, Heterodoxous, .. Omnigenous, Plurannimous.

† **Plu·rar**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *plūs, plūr-* more + -AR; = OF. *plurier* plural: app. after *singular*, F. *singulier*.] = PLURAL.

a 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife*, etc. (1638) 93 To bee briefe he is a Heteroclite, for hee wants the plural number.

Plurasie, -esie, -esy, obs. forms of PLEURISY.

Plurative (plū·räitiv), *a.* [ad. L. *plūrātīvus* adj. (Gell.) plural, f. L. *plūs, plūr-* more, after grammatical terms in *-ātīvus*, as *nōminātīvus, comparātīvus, indicātīvus*, etc. So obs. F. *pluratif* (E. Deschamps in Godef.).]

† 1. *Gram.* = PLURAL *a.* 1. *Obs. rare.*

1585 FOXE *Serm. on 2 Cor. v.* 6 This nominative (*Nos*) in the plurative number, is not here to be expounded after the stile of Rome.

2. *Logic.* (See quots.)

1867 ATWATER *Elem. Logic* 102 Plurative Judgments are those in which more than half, but not all of the subject is taken. 1870 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* xxii. 191 The name of Plurative propositions has been proposed for all those which give a distinct idea of the fraction or number of the subject involved in the assertion.

Pluri- (plū·ri), combining form of L. *plūs, plūr-* more, pl. *plūr-ēs* several, as in the following:

Plurica·psular *a.*, having several capsules, as a radiolarian. **Plurico·llular** *a.*, composed of several cells. **Plurico·ntral** *a.*, having more than one centre or nucleus. **Pluricī·pital** *a. Bot.* [L. *caput, -cipit-* head], having more than one head, as a root-crown (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1895). **Pluricu·spid** *a.*, having several cusps, as a tooth. **Pluride·ntate** *a.*, having several tooth-like processes or appendages (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Pluri-fla·gellate** *a. Zool.*, having many flagella (*ibid.*). **Plurifło·rous** *a.* [L. *flōs, flōr-* flower], many-flowered (*ibid.*). **Plurifoła·tion**, the conception of more than one fœtus at once. **Plurifo·liate** *a. Bot.* [L. *folium* leaf], having many leaves (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Plurifo·liolate** *a. Bot.* [L. *foliolum* leaflet], having many leaflets, as a compound leaf

(Webster 1864). **Plurigu·ttulate** *a. Bot.* [L. *guttula* droplet, f. *gutta* drop], containing many drops or drop-like bodies (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Plurili·teral,** *Heb. Gram.* [L. *littera* letter], *a.* containing more than three letters in the root; *sb.* a root consisting of more than three letters: cf. BILITERAL, TRILITERAL. **Plurilo·cular** *a. Biol.* [L. *loculus* little place], containing many cavities or cells. **Plurima·mmate** *a. Zool.* [L. *mamma* pap], having more than two paps (*S. S. Lex.*). **Plurino·minal** *a.* [L. *nōmen* name], consisting of or involving more than one name; *spec.* in *Nat. Hist.*, applied to a system of nomenclature or a name not confined to two terms; polynomial. **Pluriau·cleate** *a*, having several nuclei; so **Plurinu·cleated** *a.* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Pluripa·rtite** *a.*, deeply divided with numerous incisions (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1858): cf. PARTITE. **Plurise·ptate** *a.*, having several septa or partitions (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Plurise·rial** *a*, consisting of several series or rows; hence **Plurise·rially** *adv.* **Plurise·riate** *a.*, arranged in several series. **Plu·risetose** *a. Bot.* and *Zool.*, having many setæ or bristles (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Plurispi·ral** *a.*, having many spiral coils (*ibid.*). **Pluri·sporous** *a.*, having more than one spore (*ibid.*). **Plu·rivalve** *a. Bot.* and *Zool.*, having several valves or appendages of valve-like form; multivalve (*ibid.*). **Pluri·vorous** *a.* [L. *-vorus* devouring], living or feeding on hosts belonging to widely differing families, as a fungus.

1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Pluricapsular. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 61 Among the branched forms,..those described under the unicellular hairs recur as *pluricellular. 1902 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 12 Apr. 908 Cancers either started from one centre (unicentral or monocentral), or from many centres (multicentral or *pluricentral). 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 194 A jaw-like bar with *pluricuspid teeth. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med Dict.*, *Pluriliteration. 1888–32 WEBSTER, *Pluriliteral [*adj.* and *sb*]. 1831 LEE *Hebr. Gram.* (1832) 221 On these pluriliteral verbs [etc.]. 1839 PAULI *Analecta Hebr.* xxviii. 209 It does not belong to the province of this book to trace the Pluri-literals .. to their original roots. 1819 LINDLEY tr. *Richard's Obs. Fruits & Seeds* 83 Having the appearance of being *plurilocular, but proceeding from an unilocular ovarium. 1831 *Times* 12 Mar. 11/2 M. Gambetta .. is thought to be anxious to return to the *plurinominal system of voting, while M. Grévy.. adheres to the uninominal system. *Ibid.*, According to the alternative system of *scrutin de liste*, or plurinominal method of voting, the department is taken as the electoral unit. 1888. COUES in *Auk* VI. 320 (Cent. Dict.) Perceiving sundry objections to binomial, etc., some have sought to obviate them by using binominal, uninominal, plurinominal, etc. 1887 GÜNTHER in *Encycl. Brit* XXII. 190/1 Small and *pluriserial on the upper parts of the body and tail, large and uniserial on the abdomen, and generally biserial on the lower side of the tail. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 521 In general so arranged that the sieve-tubes form single, biseriate, or *pluriseriate, tangential rows. 1899 *Nat. Sci.* Dec. 389 Professor Dietel .. considers the question of their descent from one or more *plurivorous forms—forms, that is, which inhabited indifferently hosts belonging to the most different families of flowering plants.

Plurice, obs. form of PLEURISY.

‖ **Pluries** (plū·ĭiz), in full **Pluries capias.** *Law.* [L. = '(thou mayest take) several times': late L. *plūriēs* oftentimes, frequently, f. *plūs, plūr-* more, several.] The name given to a third writ of attachment, issued when the first (see CAPIAS) and second (see ALIAS *sb.* 2) prove ineffectual; so called from the Latin phrase *pluries capias* occurring in the first clause.

1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 109/2 To award and directe the seide Writts of Pluries Capias and Exigent, to the Shiref. 1465 MARG. PASTON in *P. Lett.* II. 217 Your councell thynketh it were well don that ye gete an *allias* and a *pluries* that it myght be sent don to the scheryf and than he can mak non excuse. 1544 tr. *Littleton's Nat. Brevis* 19 If he make [nat] execution, then shal there go out a sicut alias..and after that one pluries. 1607 MIDDLETON *Phœnix* II. iii. F ij b, For all your *Demurres, Plures, Sursurarets*, which are all Longswords: that's Delales: al the comfort is, in nine yeares a man may overthrowe you. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xxiv. 314 If he cannot be taken upon the first *capias*, a second, and a third shall issue, called an *alias* and a *pluries capias*.

† **Plurifa·rious,** *a. Obs. rare*—°. [f. L. *plūrifārius* manifold, various (f. *plūs, plūr-* more: cf. *multifārius*) + -OUS.] Manifold, multifarious.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Plurifarious*, of divers fashions.

† **Plu·rified,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [pa. pple. of a vb. *plurify*, a. obs. F. *plurifier* (14th c. in Godef.), ad. med.L. *plūrificāre* to multiply, increase, f. *plūs, plūr-* more: see -FY.] *lit.* Made more than one, multiplied, multiple; hence *Eccl.* Holding a plurality of livings.

1590 [J. GREENWOOD] *Confer.* iii. 57 Endowed Curats..are but the Parsons substitutes to help a dumbe or plurified Parson. 1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 85 What do they with these plurified liuings? 1604 H. JACOB *Reasons*, etc. 29 Plurified men may haue their 2 Benefices neare together.

Pluriparous (pluri·pārəs), *a.* [f. mod.L *pluriparus* (L. *plūs, plūr-* more + *-parus* bearing) + -OUS.]

1. *Zool.* Bringing forth two or more at a birth.

1882 OGILVIE cites H. SPENCER.

2. Being the mother of two or more children.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hence **Pluripa·rity,** pluriparous state.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pluripresence (plū·ripre·zĕns). [f. L. *plūs, plūr-* more + PRESENCE.] Presence in more than one place at the same time.

1773 JOHNSON 7 May in *Boswell*, (*Toplady*) Does not their invocation of saints suppose omnipresence in the saints? (*Johnson*) No Sir, it supposes only pluri-presence. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 496 What was more impolitic than to reject the services of good soldiers, seamen, lawyers, diplomatists, financiers, because they hold unsound opinions about the number of the sacraments or the pluripresence of saints? 1865 LECKY *Ration.* I. i. 80 The miracle of transubstantiation seems to destroy all the improbability of the pluri-presence of a human body.

Plurisie, -sy, obs. forms of PLEURISY.

‖ **Pluris petitio** (plū·ris pĭti·ʃio). *Sc. Law.* [L. *petitio* asking, *plūris* of more.] The asking more judicially than is truly due.

1760 LD. KAMES *Equity* I. i. (1767) 226 It is admitted that where the *pluris petitio* is occasioned by an innocent error ..the adjudication ought to be supported as a security for what is justly due. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s. v., Where an adjudication is led for a larger sum than what is actually due to the adjudging creditor, it is said to be a *pluris petitio*. 1902 *Scotsman* 3 Jan. 7/3 It is not, I am afraid, a mere matter of pluris petitio. For it brings up at once a difficulty which goes to the substance of the demand.

† **Plu·rity.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *plūritās*, f. *plūs, plūr-* more: see -ITY.] *prop.* Moreness (cf. PLURALITY II): but in quot. = PLURALITY 2.

1600 THYNNE *Epigrams* xiii. 1 Pruritie of wemenn .. Seekes pluritie of men to worke satisfaction.

Plurocentral, erron. f. *pluricentral*: see PLURI-.

Plus (plus). [a. L. *plus* more. As in the case of MINUS (q. v.), the quasi-prepositional sense I did not exist in Latin, but the words *plus* and *minus* were used by Leonardo of Pisa in 1202 for the excess and deficiency in the results of two suppositions in the Rule of Double Position.

The signs + and — are used, app. as well-known signs, in the *Behende und hübsche Rechnung auf allen Kauffmannschaff* of Joh. Widmann 1489 (and subseq. edd. to 1526); but while he refers to the latter as *minus*, the former is said to stand for *mer* (i. e. *mehr*) 'was — ist, das ist minus, und das +ist das mer'. So far as yet collected, English examples of *plus* do not occur so early as those of *minus*.

As to the origin of the symbol +, various conjectures have been made; perhaps the most likely is that it originated in the MS. abbreviation of the L. *et* 'and' (which Leonardo always uses in his additions). Cantor *Vorlesungen über Geschichte der Mathematik* (1899) II. 230–1, from which these facts are mainly taken, cites, from mathematical MSS of the beginning of the 5th c., and a non-mathematical MS. of the beginning of the 14th, a form of & = *et* which might easily pass into +.]

1. quasi-*prep.* Placed between two expressions of number or quantity to indicate that the second is to be added to the first. In mathematical use only as the oral rendering of the symbol +. Hence, in non-technical use: With the addition of; with... besides. (Opp. to MINUS 1.)

1668 [see 4]. 1674 PETTY *Disc. Dupl Proportion* 58 Four like Rowers shall move the same Vessel, 12000 feet, in 1800 seconds *plus* 360 seconds, or in all 2160 seconds. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Character*, It [+] is also the sign of addition, and is read *plus*, or *more*; thus 9+3 is read 9 *plus* 3, or 9 more 3; that is, 9 added to 3, or the sum of 9 and 3, equal to 12. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* II. xii. § 4 (1872) 224/1 Wages plus the allotment. 1850 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 2) 86 A compound of one equivalent of hydrogen plus two of oxygen. 1891 *Law Rep., Weekly Notes* 58/1 The same sum as that stated in the balance order, *plus* further interest.

b. *predicatively.* † (*a*) Abundantly supplied *with*, containing an excess of something (*obs. rare*—[1]); (*b*) *colloq.* Having (something) in addition, having gained (opp. to MINUS 1 b).

1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 462 In all chalky soils, and such as are plus with the calcareous principle. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xii 132 Bonsall was minus a big toe-nail, and plus a scar upon the nose.

2. As the oral rendering of the sign + in its algebraical use to denote a positive quantity, as $+x$, read *plus x*. Hence *attrib.* or *adj.* in *plus quantity*, a quantity having the sign + prefixed (or not having the sign —), a positive quantity. (Only as opp. to MINUS 2, 2 b.)

1879 [see MINUS 2].

b. *Electr.* (*a*) *adv.* Positively. (*b*) *adj.* Positive; positively electrified. (Opp. to MINUS 2 d.)

1747 [see MINUS 2 d]. 1789 NICHOLSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 279 When the one ball was electrified *plus* and the other *minus*, the signs of both electricities appeared. If the interval was not too great, the long zig-zag spark of the *plus* ball struck to the strait flame of the *minus* ball. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 112 The small residuary charge will be *plus*. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 225 Electrified + or plus.

3. *adj.* Additional, extra.

1756 AMORY *Bunch* (1770) II. 79 When they are abroad, it is at a plus-expense. 1869 *Daily News* 19 May, Somehow or other no Bill securing the tenant the plus-value added to the land by his labour and industry has yet been passed. 1891 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Plus System*, also called 'bonus' system, is one by which a certain proportion of wages, called 'subsistence money', is paid every day, and the remainder on the completion of the job or contract. This remainder is called the *plus*, or 'contingent money'. 1894 *Westm Gaz.* 3 May 5/1 After a ship was discharged, there was generally 8s. or 9s for the men to receive as 'plus' money. 1897 *Ibid.* 18 Feb. 8/1 The disposal of the 'plus values', that is, surplus of the revenues assigned to the service of the debt.

4. *sb.* in various applications. a. The mathematical symbol + ; also *plus sign*. b. A quantity added; something additional or extra; an addition, a gain. c. A positive quantity (also *fig.*). Opp. to MINUS 3.

1654 [see MINUS 3]. 1668 BRANCKER *Introd. Algebra* 3 The Sign for Addition is + i. e. *Plus*, more. 1685, 1708 [see MINUS 3]. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Addition*, The character of Addition is +, which we usually express by *plus*. [*Ibid.*, *Positive quantities* are design'd by the character + prefixed to them, or supposed to be prefixed.] 1836 F. HOWARD *R. Reefer* xxvi, A slate-full of pluses, minusses. 1843 MILL *Logic* v. vii. § 2 (1856) II. 396 *Minus* multiplied by *plus* gives *minus*, and *minus* multiplied by *minus* cannot give the same product as *minus* multiplied by *plus*. 1862 RUSKIN *Unto this Last* 131 The *plus* quantities, or—if I may be allowed to coin an awkward plural—the *pluses*, make a very positive and venerable appearance in the world. 1891 *Daily News* 7 Jan. 3/1 Representatives of the dockers watched over their interests in the matters of labour, pay, and 'plus'.

‖ 5. *Plus minus* [late L.]: more or less. *Obs.*

1615 CORYAT (*rudities*, etc. (1776) III. Lij b, The Persians [revenues are] fiue millions *plus minus*. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* i. 1 There were two thousand years, *plus minus*, before the law.

‖ **Plus-chaud,** *a. Obs.* Also **pluschaud.** [F. (plüʃo) hotter.] Extra hot.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. vii. 209 Bote hit weore Fresch Flesch or elles Fisch I-Frijet, Bope chaud and pluschaud for chele of heore Mawe. *c* 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wycliff* 130 Metes of þe best .. well dijt wiþ spicerie chaud and pluschaud.

Plush (plʌʃ), *sb.* [ad. F. *pluche*, contracted form of *peluche* a hairy fabric, shag, plush = OSp. *peluza*, mod.Sp. *pelusa* down on fruit, nap on cloth, velvet, Cat. *pelussa* down on fruit (cf. It. *peluccio*, *peluzzo* a little hair, soft down, fine hair), f. late L. type **pilūceus, -ea*, f. L. *pilus* hair.]

1. A kind of cloth, of silk, cotton, wool, or other material (or of two of these combined), having a nap longer and softer than that of velvet; used for rich garments (esp. footmen's liveries), upholstery, etc. In quot. 1633, taken as the typical livery of the 'fool' or clown.

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 50 The trappings of his horse were pounced and bolstered out with rough plumed siluer plush. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xxiv. 338 Wast coats of silke plush laying by. *a* 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1650) 25 He sate alone, upon Cushions, of a kinde of excellent Plush, blew. 1633 SHIRLEY *Bird in Cage* v. i, All places he is free of, and fooles it without blushing At Maskes and Playes, is not the Bayes thrust out, to let the plush in. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* iv. 71 A fair silk Cassock, richly lin'd with Plush. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 11 As yet black breeches were not, satin smooth, Or velvet soft, or plush with shaggy pile. 1882 BECK *Draper's Dict.* s. v., Plush may be described roughly as long-napped velvet, and any kind of stuff may be used in its manufacture—cotton, silk, wool, any kind of hair, or even swansdown.

b *pl.* Plush breeches (as worn by footmen).

1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* xxiv, A footman in green plushes and a powdered head. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 14 His lace-bedaubed coat, gold-gartered plushes and stockings.

2. *transf.* A natural substance likened to the preceding.

a 1619 FLETCHER *Knt. Malta* I. i, O my black swan, sleeker than signet's plush. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* iii. xiii. (1718) 177 The proud summer-meadow, which to day Wears her green plush, and is to morrow hay. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 117/1 Plush [is] the middle of. Marigolds, &c., of some termed .. Thrummy heads; of others Hairy heads. 1862 JOHNS *Brit. Birds* (1874) 56 Eggs, from which emerge .. bodies enveloped in a soft plush of grey yarn.

3. *attrib* and *Comb.* a. *attrib.*, usually in sense Made or consisting of plush; also, of or pertaining to plush. (In quots. 1629, *a* 1640. Clad in plush.)

1629 B. JONSON *New Inn*, *Ode to Himself*, Brave plush and velvet-men. *a* 1640 DAY *Parl. Bees* To Rdr. (1881) 9 Some Plush-Midas that can read no further But 'Bees'. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 28 They unmantled him of a new plush cloak. 1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsem.* (1809) 31 Riding in black plush breeches. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* vii, Pea green plush inexpressibles.

b. *Comb.*, as *plush-weaver*; *plush-coloured, -covered, -wearing* adjs.; **plush-copper** (see quot.); **plush-stitch,** a kind of stitch in worsted or wool work, forming projecting loops which can be cut so as to make a long nap as in plush; **plush-velvet,** a kind of plush with short nap, resembling velvet; **plush-velveteen,** a cotton plush imitating silk plush as velveteen does velvet.

1678 T. JORDAN *Triumphs Lond.* 7 A Sky-colour'd Scarf Fringed with Silver, 'Plush-colourd Hose. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Plush-copper*, chalcotrichite, a fibrous red copper ore. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* II. iv. 98 In the spacious 'plush-covered chair. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 252 The *plush-weavers .. took into consideration a general stoppage of the looms.

Plush, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. prec. sb.] **a.** *intr.* Of velvet: To have the nap crushed or flattened by pressure or wet. **b.** *To plush it*: to wear plush, i. e. to act as footman.

1867 W. H. L. TESTER *Poems* 54 He plush'd it there for many a day. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 1 Sept. 8/5 Corduroy velvet would certainly look well, but it would be less suitable than the woollen on account of its greater weight and liability to 'plush' with damp or pressure.

Plushed (plʌʃt), *a.* [f. PLUSH *sb.* + -ED 2.] **a** Made with a long nap like plush. **b.** Clad in plush, wearing plush. **c.** Of velvet, etc.: Having the pile crushed or flattened.

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 171 Hidden vnder cloth rough plushed and wouen like eglantine and woodbine. 1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVII. 438 The plushed poacher pursuing the ptarmigan 1853 SOYER *Pantroph.* 363 The Latins used a sort of thick, plushed, cloth.

† **Plu·sher.** *dial. Obs.* [app f. **plush* vb., in mod.Cornish dial. *plosh* to plunge or splash in water or mud; cf. *plosher* a half-grown bream.] Some kind of sea fish.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 34 The Pilchard are pursued and devoured by a bigger Kinde of fish, called a Plusher, being somewhat like the Dog-fish.

Plushette (plʌʃe·t). [f. PLUSH *sb* + -ETTE: cf. *flannelette*, etc.] An inferior kind of plush.

1887 *Queen* 29 Oct. 558/2 Your plushette is a lovely colour. 1893 MRS. T. COKE *Gentlew. at Home* vi. 87 Curtains .. of Indian red plushette

Plushy (plʌ·ʃi), *a.* [f. PLUSH *sb.* + -Y.] **a.** Of the nature of or resembling plush; soft and shaggy. **b.** Covered or adorned with plush.

1611 FLORIO, *Villóso* .. shaggie, plushie, or hauing a high nap. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 169 The top of the stalk supports a blunt-pointed conic plushy tuft. 1890 H. M. STANLEY *Darkest Africa* I xi. 250 A variegated green of plushy texture 1897 FLANDRAU *Harvard Epis.* 190 The horrid plushy little room.

Plu·squam-, L. *plus quam* more than, as in *plus quam perfectum* pluperfect, used with adjs. to form compounds, chiefly humorous nonce-wds.

1824 *Edin. Rev.* XLI. 15 By a kind of *plusquam-perfecting* operation. 1832 *Examiner* 49/2 The plusquam perfect wisdom of Legislators. 1848 CLOUGH *Bothie* i, Long constructions strange and plusquam Thucydidean. 1896 *Daily News* 6 June 5/7 Fanatics of the ultra-clerical and the plusquam-clerical type.

Plutarchian (plʌtā·rkiăn), *a.* [f. L. *Plutarchi-us* adj. from *Plutarchus*, Gr. Πλούταρχος, proper name (lit. master of riches).] Pertaining to Plutarch, a famous Greek biographer of the first century A. D.; hence, of the class of distinguished men whose lives were written by Plutarch.

1856 GROTE *Greece* II xcvi. XII. 512 *note*, In the next page of the very same Plutarchian life. 1899 *Daily News* 20 Apr. 6/2 Plutarchian heroes were they, in their virtues.

So **Pluta·rchic, -ical** *adjs.*; hence **Pluta·rchically** *adv.*, in the style or after the comparative manner of Plutarch in his 'Lives'.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 588 Comparing me most Plutarchically with Waithman.

Plutarchy (plū·tăṛki). [f Gr. πλοῦτος wealth, riches + -αρχία rule; after *monarchy*, etc.] The rule or dominion of wealth, or of the wealthy; plutocracy.

c 1643 *Maximes Unfolded* 28 When the best in wealth and estates governe the poore, it is call'd Plutarchie, the Empire of riches. 1652 [see PLUTOMANIA 1]. 1834-43 SOUTHEY *Doctor* cii. (1862) 233 We had our monarchy, our hierarchy, our aristocracy, .but we had no plutarchy, no millionaires, no great capitalists to break down the honest and industrious trader with the weight of their overbearing and overwhelming wealth. 1890 A CARNEGIE in *Pall Mall G* 5 Sept. 7/1 It is said that in America, although we have no aristocracy, we are cursed with a plutarchy... A man who carries a million dollars on his back carries a load. He cannot be elected for anything.

‖ **Pluteus** (plū·ti,ŭs). Pl. **plutei** (-i,ai). [L. *pluteus*: see sense 1.]

1. *Rom. Antiq.*, etc. **a.** *Arch.* A barrier or light wall placed between columns. **b.** *Mil.* A kind of shed or penthouse for protection of the soldiers, sometimes movable and running on wheels. **c.** A shelf for books, small statues, busts, etc.

1832 GELL *Pompeiana* I. ii. 16 The pillars of the upper portico stood upon a sort of *pluteus*. 1895 *Nation* (N Y.) 9 May 359/1 The entrance and the wooden ceiling, as well as the reading-desks or *plutei*, were of Michelangelo's designing.

2. *Zool.* The larva of an echinoid or ophiuroid: known from its shape as the 'painter's easel larva'.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* ix. 565 Where an Echinopaedium stage exists, the larva is a Pluteus. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 569 The free swimming larva (in Ophiuroidea) is a Pluteus, and differs from the Echinoid Pluteus in possessing a pair of lateral arms.

Hence **Plu·teal** *a.*, pertaining to a pluteus; **Plu·teiform** *a.*, of the form of a pluteus (sense 2).

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* ix. 544 The vermiform Holothurid and the pluteiform Ophiurid or Echinid larvae. 1900 E. R. LANKESTER *Treat. Zool.* III. 292 The young of Echinus .. undergo metamorphosis during the development and resorption of the pluteal skeleton.

Plutocracy (plūto·krăsi). Also **plout-.** [ad. Gr. πλουτοκρατία, f. πλοῦτος wealth, riches + -κρατία power: see -CRACY. So F. *plutocratie*.]

1. The rule or sovereign power of wealth or of the wealthy.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 270 That poverty is an enemy to the exercise of vertue, is not unknown to any acquainted with Plutocracy, or the sovereign power of money. 1839 *Morn. Herald* 3 Sept., Of all systems of tyranny a plutocracy is the most cruel, selfish, and grinding. 1887 GLADSTONE in *19th Cent.* Jan. 17 Let us be jealous of ploutocracy, and of its tendency to infect aristocracy, its elder and nobler sister; and learn, if we can, to hold by or get back to some regard for simplicity of life. 1898 BOULEY *France* iv. ii. 359 The aggressive march of plutocracy which has transformed the character of English society.

2. A ruling or influential class of wealthy persons; a body of plutocrats.

1832 in Fonblanque *Eng. under 7 Administr.* (1837) II. 205 This infernal Bill, which..is only to create a Plutocracy in lieu of the aristocracy, under which old England has flourished. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 4 An ignorant proletariat and a half-taught plutocracy. 1893 F. ADAMS *New Egypt* 56 The dominant class in the one is the bureaucracy, and in the other the plutocracy.

Plutocrat (plū·tŏkræt). [f. prec., after *aristocrat, democrat*, etc] A member of a plutocracy; a person possessing or exercising power or influence over others in virtue of his wealth.

1850 KINGSLEY *Alt Locke* xli, When they, the tyrants of the earth,..the plutocrats, the bureaucrats,..are crying to the rocks to hide them. 1880 *Spectator* 3 Jan. 10 Aristocrats have a great place and plutocrats a great place in our society. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 190/1 The plutocrat ..can buy as many ancestors and ancestral relics as he will.

So **Plutocratic** (plūtŏkræ·tik) *a.*, of or pertaining to plutocrats; characterized by plutocracy.

1866 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Apr. 480/1 The Oriental empires and African kingdoms or republics (if that term can be applied to the timocratic or perhaps ploutocratic Carthage). 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* June 769 The plutocratic elements are, in an increasing degree, becoming detached from Liberalism. 1905 *Outlook* 11 Nov. 650/1 In Ohio and New Jersey..democracy had been supplanted by a plutocratic despotism.

Plutolatry (plūtŏ·lătri). [f. Gr. πλοῦτος wealth + -λατρεία (-LATRY), after *idolatry*] Worship of wealth.

1889 LOWELL *Stud. Mod. Lang.* Latest Lit. Ess. (1891) 157 The barbarizing plutolatry which seems to be so rapidly supplanting the worship of what alone is lovely and enduring. 1895 L. F. WARD in *Forum* (U. S.) Nov. 301 Of the other sentiment, 'plutolatry'—the worship of wealth—even the victims show traces.

Plutology (plūtŏ·lŏdʒi). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -LOGY.] The science of wealth; political economy. Hence **Pluto·logist,** one versed in plutology.

1864 W. E. HEARN (*title*) Plutology; or the Theory of the Efforts to Satisfy Human Wants. 1874 SIDGWICK *Meth. Ethics* v. 261 As the plutologists say. 1893 *Athenæum* 1 Apr. 405/2 This ignorant peasant did not act up to certain well-ascertained laws of the 'science of wealth'. Plutology is not everything.

‖ **Plutomania** (plūto,mē·niă). Also 7 **plutomanie.** [mod. L., f. as prec. + MANIA.]

† 1. Insane love or pursuit of wealth. *Obs.*

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 280 A meer Plutarchy, Plutocracy, or rather Plutomanie; so madly they hale after money.

2. *Path.* A form of insanity in which the person imagines himself possessed of immense wealth.

1894 E. L. GODKIN in *Forum* (U.S.) June 394, I should conclude .. that he was laboring under the well-known hallucination called plutomania. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Plutonian (plūtō·niăn), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. *Plūtōnius* (ad. Gr. Πλουτώνιος, f. Πλούτων Pluto, the god of the infernal regions) + -AN. So F. *plutonien*.]

1. Of or pertaining to Pluto; belonging to or suggestive of the infernal regions; infernal.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 444 He..from the dore Of that Plutonian Hall, invisible Ascended his high Throne. 1831 POPE *Raven* Poems 47 Tell me what thy lordly name is on the Night's Plutonian shore 1889 R. DOWLING *Isle of Surrey* (1891) 171 In the plutonian darkness under the bridge.

2 *Geol.* = PLUTONIC 1.

1828 WEBSTER s v., The *Plutonian* theory of the formation of rocks and mountains is opposed to the *Neptunian*. 1860 *All Year Round* IV 250 The moon is the object in which to study plutonian action.

B *sb. Geol.* = PLUTONIST.

1828 WEBSTER, *Plutonian, n.* One who maintains the origin of mountains, etc. to be from fire. *Journ. of Science.*

Plutonic (plūtŏ·nik), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. Gr. Πλούτων Pluto: see prec. and -IC. So F. *plutonique* (16th c.).]

1. *Geol.* **a.** Pertaining to or involving the action of intense heat at great depths upon the rocks forming the earth's crust; igneous. Applied *spec.* to the theory that attributes most geological phenomena to the action of internal heat: cf. PLUTONIST.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 455 There is another system which attributes not only to basalts, but to all stony substances, an igneous origin.. This may be called the *Plutonic* system. 1840 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (ed. 6) I. i. xiii. 320 Several modern writers, without denying the truth of the Plutonic or metamorphic theory, still contend that the crystalline and non-fossiliferous formations,..such as gneiss and granite, are essentially ancient as a class of rocks. 1847-8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* iii. (1857) 32 Both the denuding and the Plutonic agents. 1870 E. L. GARBETT in *Eng. Mech.* 11 Mar. 625/1 All this is apart from plutonic heat. 1871 HARTWIG *Subterr. W.* i. 4 Plutonic and volcanic eruptions and upheavings..have in many places deranged .. strata deposited in horizontal layers at the bottom of the sea, or of large inland lakes.

b. *spec.* Applied to that class of igneous rocks, such as granite and syenite, which are supposed to have been formed by fusion and subsequent slow crystallization at great depths below the surface, as distinguished from *volcanic* rocks (which have been formed at or near the surface).

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 353 The unstratified crystalline rocks have been very commonly called Pluton c, from the opinion that they were formed by igneous action at great depths. 1849 DANA *Geol.* x. (1850) 539 Far the larger part of the land consists of ancient Plutonic and stratified rocks. 1882 GEIKIE *Text Bk. Geol.* II. ii. vi. 134 Granite is thus a decidedly plutonic rock.

2. Belonging to or resembling Pluto; Plutonian.

1819 WIFFEN *Aonian Hours* (1820) 65 Winter—a Plutonic thief, Coming to claim thee for his Mourning Bride. 1857 DUFFERIN *Lett. High Lat.* 113 The Plutonic drama concluded with a violent earthquake.

B. *sb. Geol* (*pl.*) Plutonic rocks.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xi. 112 The bottom series of plutonics rises to grand and mountainous proportions. 1881 R. F. BURTON in *Academy* 21 May 366/2 Here begins the new land of clayey schist and mica-slate contrasting with the plutonics of Bihé.

† **Pluto·nical,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec. 2.

1599 *Broughton's Lett.* xii. 39 Making Hell..to bee nothing but that Platonicall and Plutoni all Hades of the Heathen. 1623 tr. *Favine's Theat. Hon.* II. xiii. 207 Which had so long time beene kept in that Plutonicall Mansion.

Plutonism (plū·tŏniz'm). *Geol.* [f as PLUTONIC + -ISM. So F. *plutonisme*.] The Plutonic theory: see PLUTONIC *a.* 1 a. 1847 in WEBSTER.

Plutonist (plū·tŏ·ist). *Geol.* [f. as prec. + -IST. So F. *plutoniste*] One who holds the Plutonic theory: see PLUTONIC *a.* 1 a.

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 316 It is in vain..that volcanists; or rather plutonists, ascribe these slips, and the disorders that accompany them, to subterraneous eruptions. 1861 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1871) III. v. 397 In the history of geology, the followers of Werner are known as Neptunists, and those of Hutton as Plutonists 1882 GEIKIE *Text Bk. Geol.* III i. iv. § 2. 298 In the geological contest between the Neptunists and the Plutonists, the two great battle cries were, on the one side, Water, on the other, Fire.

‖ **Plutonium** (plūtō·niŭm). [L. *Plūtōnium*, ad. Gr. Πλουτώνιον, f. Πλούτων Pluto.] A place where there are mephitic vapours.

1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Asia M.* (1825) I. 292 Hierapolis was noted, besides its hot waters, for a Plutonium. *Ibid* 294, I renewed my inquiries for the Plutonium, and an old Turk .. told me he knew the place, that it was often fatal to goats.

Plu·tonize, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. Πλούτων Pluto + -IZE.] *trans.* To make infernal.

1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Metamorph.* iv, O who hath metamorphosed My sence? and plutoniz'd my heauenly shape?

Plutonomy (plūtŏ·nŏmi). [f. Gr. πλοῦτος wealth, riches + -νομία arrangement; after *economy*. So F. *plutonomie*.] The science of the production and distribution of wealth; political economy.

1851 J. M. LUDLOW *Chr. Socialism* 24 [Political economy] confessing its own limited nature by the mouth of its greatest exponent—by its own showing a mere *plutonomy*. 1862 T. SHORTER in *Weldon's Regr.* Aug. 9 Plutonomy, as it has been designated, is regarded by Mr. Ruskin as a base or bastard science. 1900 *Daily News* 9 Feb. 4/6 Plutonomy is a more accurate name, but the man in the street .. would be apt to think it pedantic.

So **Plutonomic** (plūtŏnŏ·mik) *a.*, pertaining to plutonomy, politico-economic; **Plutonomist** (plūtŏ·nŏmist), one versed in plutonomy, a political economist.

1851 J. M. LUDLOW *Chr. Socialism* 28 Some of the worst culprits in this respect are precisely those plutonomists. 1860 — in *Macm. Mag.* May 51 Those plutonomic doctrines which are erected into a faith for states or for individuals, and which tend to supplant everywhere duty by interest. 1868 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Mar. 2/2 Fundamental and eternal differences of plutonomic opinion forbid it [federation]. 1896 F. HARRISON in *19th Cent.* Dec. 972 The terms and dogmas of the older plutonomists.

Pluvial (plū·viăl), *sb. Eccl. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also **pluviale.** [ad. med.L. *pluviāle* (also *pluviālis*, Du Cange), prop. rain-cloak, orig. neut. of L. *pluviālis* pertaining to rain. So F. *pluvial* (12th c. in Godef.). Cf. It. *piviale, picviale*, perhaps influenced in form by *pieve* rural deanery (*plebs*).

(But Diez takes **plēbiāle*, from *plēbs*, as the real source, and *pluvial* as due to popular etymology.)]

A long cloak worn by ecclesiastics as a ceremonial vestment; = COPE *sb.*1 2 (where see note); also, a similar garment used by monarchs as a robe of state.

1669 G. FOX *Arraignm. Popery* 44 They put upon the Pope a red Cope, called a Pluvial. 1690 *Lond Gaz.* No. 2533/2 The Deputies of Nuremburg placed the Mantle or Pluviale of Charlemagne on his Shoulders. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C.* I. v. 63 The Priest had a Pluvial or Cope, besides the Habit with which he is cloath'd, when he celebrates the Mass. 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 404 Over the whole is thrown the cope or pluviale (literally, rain-cloak) because first adopted, merely as a covering from the weather. 1886 *Athenæum* 7 Aug. 180/3 The pluvial of St. Silvester seems to her to be English.

Pluvial (plū·viăl), *a.* [ad. L. *pluviāl-is* of or belonging to rain, f. *pluvia* rain. So F. *pluvial*.]

Of or pertaining to rain; rainy; characterized by much rain.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pluvial*, of rain, like to rain, rainy, waterish. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 185 A Bath .. of Sweet water, whether pluvial or fluvial. 1832 C. NICHOLSON *Ann. Kendal* iv. (1861) 15/ The butter-women were exposed to the pluvial elements. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* v. 145 Such uncommon pluvial descents may follow.

b. *Geol.* Caused by rain.

1859 PAGE *Geol. Terms* s.v., We speak of the denuding or degrading effects of 'pluvial agency', just as we speak of 'atmospheric', 'fluviatile', or other similar agency. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* IX 131 The particular kind of denudation effected by means of rain is called pluvial denudation.

Pluvialiform (plūvia·lifōrm), *a. Ornith.* [ad. mod. ornith. L. *Pluviāliformēs*, pl. of *Pluviāliformis*, f. *Pluviālis* plover: see next and -FORM.] Of or pertaining to the *Pluvialiformes*, a series of swimming and wading birds related to the plovers; having the form or character of the plover family.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pluvialine (plū viăləin), *a. Ornith.* [f. mod. L. *Pluviālēs*, the group of the plovers and allied birds, rain-birds, pl. of *pluviālis* rainy, as sb. a plover or rain-bird, whence specific name of the Golden plover, *Charadrius pluvialis*: see INE 1.] Pertaining to a plover, resembling the plovers.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pluviameter, erron var. PLUVIOMETER.

Pluvian, *a. nonce-wd.* [L. *pluvi-us* rainy + -AN.] Rain-giving; rainy (in quot. = L. *Jupiter pluvius*).

1851 R. F. BURTON *Goa* 368 Irritated by the pertinacious viciousness of Pluvian Jove, we ride along the slippery road which bounds the East confines of the lake.

† **Pluviatile**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *pluviātilis* (Cels.) belonging to rain.] Of rain, rain-(water).

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk Physicke* 47/1 Take Hogges suet lb 6. Terebinthine which hath binne washed in pluviatile water lbs

Pluviograph (plū·viŏgrăf). [f. L. *pluvia* rain + -GRAPH.] A self-recording rain-gauge.

1886 *Encycl. Brit* XX. 257/1 In Beckley's 'pluviograph' a pencil, attached to a vessel which sinks as it receives the rain, describes a curve on a sheet of paper fixed round a rotating cylinder. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pluviometer (plūviŏ·mĭtăr). (Also erron. -iame·er.) [t. L. *pluvia* rain + -METER. So F. *pluviomètre* (1788 in Hatz.-D.).] An instrument for measuring the rainfall; a rain-gauge.

1791 *Gentl. Mag.* LXI i. 133 In the construction of the Pluviometer there is a method to prevent evaporation. 1828-32 WEBSTER, Pluviameter (cites *Trnl. Sci.*). 1834 *Nat. Philos.* III. *Phys. Geog.* 40/1 (U. Kil. Soc.), Observing the height of the water collected in a pluviometer or rain-gauge. 1863 R. F. BURTON *West Africa* I. 148 There fell in twenty-four hours 9·12 inches measured by Pluviometer, and half the island was under water.

Hence **Pluviomo·tric** *a.*, pertaining to the measurement of rainfall; so **Pluviomo·trical** *a.*; whence **Pluviomo·trically** *adv.*: also **Pluvio·metry**, the measurement of rainfall.

1884 *Daily News* 2 Jan 5/8 The Committee of the Central Meteorological Society, Switzerland, has resolved to establish a great number of observatories, which will be known as *pluviometric stations. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Aug. 2/1 In Indo-China alone there are 145 pluviometric stations. 1818 *Niles' Register* 17 Jan. 331/2 *Pluviometrical Observations. 1828-32 WEBSTER, *Pluviometrical.* 1882 *Nature* XXV. 592 2 The number of pluviometrical stations in the whole of France is 1561. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Pluviometrically, *Pluviometry.*

Pluvioscope (plū·viŏskōup). [f. as prec. + -SCOPE.] = PLUVIOMETER.

1887 *Nature* 17 Mar. 479/1 Pluviometric observations taken at Paris during the years 1860–70 with the pluvioscope invented by the author. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

‖ **Pluvio·se**, *sb.* [F. *Pluviôse* (pluviō·z), ad. L. *pluviōsus* rainy: see next.] The fifth month of the French revolutionary calendar, extending (in the year 1794) from 20 Jan. to 18 Feb.

1796 BURKE *Let. Noble Ld.* Wks. VIII. 106 On the day which, in their gipsey jargon, they call the 5th of Pluviose.

Pluviose (plū·viŏs), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *pluviōsus* rainy, f. *pluvia* rain: see -OSE.] Rainy, watery. In quot. *fig.* tearful.

1824 *Examiner* 337/1, I was moved to vent my pluviose indignation.

Pluviosity (plūviŏ·sĭti). *rare.* [f. L. *pluviōs-us* (see prec.) + -ITY.] The quality of being rainy or of giving rain.

1845 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) I 105 Whether in a .. heavy shower, or under the artificial pluviosity of the gardener's watering-pot. 1877 MORLEY *Crit Misc.* Ser II. 110 It was at least a gain to pay homage to that faculty .. which had brought the forces of nature,—its pluviosity, nivosity, germinality, and vendemiarity,—under the yoke for the service of men. [Alluding to PLUVIOSE *sb.*]

Pluvious (plū·viŏs), *a.* [a. OF. *pluvieus* (1245 in Godef.), F. *pluvieux*, or ad. L. *pluviōsus* rainy.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by rain; full of or bearing rain or moisture; rainy.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* vi. 66 In places ouer colde And pluuyous, olyues is to done To kitte, and mosse awey be rased wolde. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 48/2 The ayre is to moyste and pluviouse or raynye. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. iv. 346 The Rainebow.. declareth a pluvious disposure in the ayre. 1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LVI. 371 The pluvious metropolis of the west. *a* 1876 M. COLLINS *Th in Garden* (1880) II. 235 Dost thou not find that this pluvious weather produceth much newspaper stupidity?

Plwch, plwe, obs. north. forms of PLOUGH.

Ply (plăi), *sb.* Also 6–7 **plie.** [a. F. *pli* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) a fold, bend, altered from OF. *ploi* (12th c.), vbl. sb. f. *ployer*, later *plier*: see PLY *v.*[1] Sense 4 was developed in OF., and appears in Sc. before the more literal senses.]

I. 1. A fold; each of the layers or thicknesses produced by folding cloth, etc.; a strand or twist of rope, yarn, or thread. *Two-ply, three-ply, four-ply*: a fold of two, three, etc., layers; used *attrib.* to designate fingering or worsted, and carpets made of two or more interwoven webs.

1532 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* VI. 77 Lyning fustiane to be ane plie betwix the utir half and the lyning of the ..doublat 1539 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. 297* Blak grey to stuff þe plyise of hir goune with. 1678 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 92 They double it into many plies, till it be but four or five Fingers broad. 1784 J. BARRY in *Lect. Paint.* iii. (1848) 121 The plies and wrinkles in the body of the Christ in Rembrandt's famous Descent from the Cross. 1883 MRS. BISHOP in *Leisure Ho.* 199/1 These peats bite through two 'ply' of silk. 1886 STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* iv, The carpets were of many plies and agreeable in colour. 1901 *J. Black's Carp. & Build., Home Handicr.* 76 If the knife is properly sharpened, it will not be difficult to cut through the four-ply which will necessarily result from this method of folding.

2. A bend, crook, or curvature; *esp.* the elbow or middle joint of a limb; *spec.* in *Falconry*, of a hawk's wing. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 267 Specially about hir heade, the plie of hir wings and hir trayne 1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 117 Within 8 weekes after it brake out in the ply of her arme, and under her oxter. 1678–9 NEWTON in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 409 The rays of the sun..ought..to receive a ply from the denser ether. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 237 1 The Ply, or bent of the Wing, is the middle joynt in the pinion. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3), *Gascoin*, the hinder Thigh of a Horse, which begins at the Stiffle, and reaches to the Ply, or bending of the Ham. 1825 LOUDON *Encycl. Agric.* 918 Scurfy, scabby eruptions, affecting the back of the knee, and ply of the hock; common..in cart-horses.

3. The condition of being bent or turned to one side; a twist, turn, direction; a bent bias, inclination, or tendency of mind or character; esp. in phrase *to take a (the, one's) ply.* Chiefly *fig.*

1605 BACON *Advanc. Learn.* II. xxiii. § 33. 112 In some other it is..a conceite that they can bring about occasions to their plie. 1612 — *Ess., Cust. & Educ.* (Arb.) 370 It is true that late learners cannot so well take the plie. 1673 WYCHERLEY *Gentl Dancing-Master* IV. i, When once they have taken the French plie (as they call it) they are never to be made so much as Englishmen again. 1707 *Reflex. upon Radicals* II 117 They have taken their Ply, and will never be set right. 1873 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* VIII. (1875) 356 The natural bent and ply of man's nature. 1880 GREEN *Hist. Eng. People* IV VIII. iv. 107 England took a ply which she has never wholly lost.

II. 4. Plight, condition; esp. in phrases *In* († *into*) *ply, in good ply*: in good condition, fit; so *out of ply.* Sc

c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* II. (*Town & C. Mouse*) xxi, Quhen hir sister in sic ply hir fand, For verray pietie scho began to greit. *Ibid.* IX. (*Wolf & Fox*) viii, Kiddis, lambes, or caponis in to ply. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyt ng w. Kennedie* 170 Thy pure pynit thrott, pelt and owt of ply. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl* (1876) 22 Few gourmands are very fat, they eat themselves out of ply. 1831 SHERMAN *Tales* 44 The riders mount to try If a' things be in proper ply 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Apr. 7/2 The Carron.. is one of the best spring rivers in East Ross-shire when in ply.

Ply (plăi), *v.*[1] Now *rare* or *dial.* Pa.t. and pple. **plied** (plăid). [ME. *plien*, a. OF. *plier*, secondary form of *pleiier* (3 sing. pres. *plie*, Roland, 11th c.), mod. F. *plier* and *ployer*:—L. *plicāre* to fold. In imitation of OF. *prelier*:—L. *precāre*, 3rd sing. *prie* (whence *prier*), *pleier* took 3rd sing. *plie*, whence a secondary form *plier*, beside *pleier*, *ploier*, *ployer*. Cf. PLOY *v.*, PLAYE.]

1. *trans.* To bend, bow; to fold or double (cloth or the like); to mould or shape (anything plastic). Now chiefly *dial.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxiv. (*Alexis*) 343 He plyit þat bil, ore he wald leef, & It closyt in his nefe. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 186 Right as men may warm wex with handes plye. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 121 Whan every feld hath corn in honde And many a man his bak hath plied. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 284/1 To Plye, *flectere*, ..*vbi* to bowe. *a* 1592 GREENE *George a Greene* Wks. (Rtldg.) 256/2 So have I liberty to ply my bow. 1593 Q. ELIZ *Boethius* III. metr. ii. 47 The twig drawen ons with mighty fors Bowing plies her top. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 27 Plying the necks of the rockets at top, to the right. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 381 With the first act of plying or doubling, which is introduced in the process of spinning. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* xxxi, The gale, it plies the saplings double.

† b. *fig.* To bend in will or disposition; to bend the sense of (words); to adapt, accommodate. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 274 Ther mai no gold the Jugge plie, That he ne schal the sothe trie. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 150 God leadeth and boweth . every person inwardly by his owne will, nor plyeth hee any man otherwise then voluntarylye. 1639 N. N. tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* II. 27 If other Arts have their particular termes which they ply not to accomodate themselves to such as make no profession of them. *a* 1657 SIR W. MURE *Hist.* Wks. (S. T. S.) II. 251 Haveing plyed himself much to the bwmore of the Duke of Albany.

† 2. *intr.* To bend or be bent; to yield, give (*to* pressure or movement); to be pliable or yielding. *Obs.*

13.. [see *plying* below]. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 1113 The coyne .. wolde rather breste atwo than plye. *c* 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 6810 Glas ys..Redy to breke but nat to plye. 1578 T. PROCTOR *Gorg. Gallery* H iij, No more then Waues..May stir the stedfast rocke, that will not ply. 1600 T. CREED tr. *Ovid's Remedie of Loue* xlv, Behold the Apple bough how it doth ply And stoope with store of fruit that doth abound. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* CCXV. (1714) 233 It blew a Violent Storm. The Willow ply'd and gave way to the Gust. 1753 *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 29 From the coarctation of her breast, all its bones plying inwardly.

† b. To bend in reverence; to bow. *Obs.*

13.. *St. Athenwolde* 138 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* 269 Þe prelate passide one þe playne: þer plied to hym lordes.

† c. To bend one's body forcibly; to twist, writhe. *Obs.*

1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.*, Throttling, pressing in their arms, struggling, plying on all sides. 1845 T. B. SHAW in *Blackw Mag.* LVIII. 34 'Gainst the bank, like a Wrestler, he struggleth and plyeth.

3. *intr. fig.* To yield, give way *to*; to incline, tend; to submit, comply, consent; to be pliant or tractable. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 196 þat .. prynce þat paradys weldez Is displesed at vch a poynt þat plyes to scabe. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 227 And thanne a king list noght to plie To hiere what the clamour wolde. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. lxxxix. 125 b/1 For noo prayer he wolde not plye ne consente therto. 1587 TURBERV *Trag. T.* (1837) 18, I am content to plie unto your pleasures out of hande. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) I. 426 As they never disagreed, so all plied before them. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 615 Expecting that all things and all persons should ply to their interests and desires 1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* I. 40 With kindly indulgence plied into the daughter's will.

† 4. *trans. Ply over*: to overlay or cover with something bent or folded. *Obs. rare.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 1517 He plyes ouire þe pauement with pallen webis Mas on hiȝt ouire his hede for hete of þe sone. *Ibid* 5260 Hire palais was .. Plied ouir with pure gold all þe plate-rofes.

† 5. *Ply out*: to get or draw out by bending or twisting, as with pliers. *Obs. rare*

1667 DRYDEN *Sir Martin Mar-all* II. i, You must..still ply out of them your advantages.

Hence **Ply·ing** *ppl. a.*, bending; pliant.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 439 Hit watz playn in þat place for plyande greuez. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 777 With pykes fulle perilous, alle plyande þame semyde. 1598 Q. ELIZ. *Plutarch* xii. 10 Hither turne our witz sharpnis and pliing mind. 1710 PHILIPS *Pastorals* v. 84 Like winds, that gently brush the plying grass.

Ply (plăi), *v.*[2] Pa. t. and pple **plied.** [ME. *plye*, aphetic form of ME. *aplie*, *aplye*, APPLY *v.*, which see for derivation and development of senses.]

I. To apply, employ, work busily at.

† 1. *refl.* To apply oneself assiduously (*to*), exert oneself (*with* a weapon, etc.); = APPLY *v.* 14. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 265 For ay the mor that he envieth The more ayem himself he plieth. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. CCXXVI. 253 Thys Henry in his youth plyed hym to suche study yt he was enstructe in the vii. artys lyberallys. 1590 WEBBE *Trav.* (Arb.) 23 The women of ye towne did plie themselues with their weapons, making a great massacre vpon our men.

† b. To address or betake oneself (*to*): = APPLY *v.* 27. *Obs.*

1668 OWEN *Exp. Ps.* CXXX. Wks. 1851 VI. 379 He plies himself to God in Christ for pardon and mercy.

2. *intr.* To employ or occupy oneself busily or steadily; to work *at* something; to apply, attend closely *to*; = APPLY *v.* 15. Now *rare.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1385 þe place, þat plyed þe pursauant wythinne. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* Wks. 1738 I 137 Ere half these Authors be read (which will soon be with plying hard and daily). 1714 *Orig. Canto Spencer* XXXVI, The strugling Fly..Who still for Freedom plies both fierce and bold. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 578 He that plies to his business finds it, when grown familiar to him, a state of satisfaction. 1885 *New Monthly Mag.* XIV. 13, I plied at Cicero and Demosthenes, I devoured every treatise on the art of rhetoric. 1849 LONGF. *Build. Ship* 182 Around the bows and along the side The heavy hammers and mallets plied.

3. *trans.* To use, handle, or wield vigorously or diligently (an instrument, tool, weapon); to employ, exert (a faculty); = APPLY *v.* 16 b.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 732 Artow lyk an asse to þe harpe That hereth soun whan men þe strenges plye. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 25 Theyr wyt & body all hole do they ply. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 33 Lamedon so plide his teeth, that all supper he spake not one word. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vi. 19 During which time her gentle wit she plyes To teach them truth. *c* 1595 CAPT. WYATT *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 12 The lande forces .. plied their shott soe thick that our men weare forced to place all the Spanish prisoners between themselves and the shott. 1603 DRAYTON *Odes* xvii. 109 Suffolke his Axe did ply. 1620 MIDDLETON *Chaste Maid* I. ii. 112 Go to school, ply your books, boys. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 20 He plies his small Shot;.. Ply your Hand-Granadoes and Stink-Pots 1728 PRIOR *Pleasure* 41 A thousand maidens ply the purple loom. *a* 1873 LYTTON *Ken. Chillingly* II. IX, Thou canst ply a good knife and fork. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* III. 128 Together their oars they ply.

b. To apply oneself to, practise, work at (one's business, an industry, a task, etc.): = APPLY *v.* 16 a.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. CXXXIV. 120 Then they plyed no thynge that was worldly, but gaue them to prechynge and techynge. 1588 W. WATERMAN *Fardle Facions* II. xii. 269 Diligently to plye the reading of holy scripture. 1616 B. JONSON *Forest* vi, When youths ply their stolne delights. *a* 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 442 Clothing is plied in this city with great industry and judgment. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 150 The needle plies its busy task. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* vi. (1880) 97 The town in which they plied their trade.

† c. With indef. *it*, in various preceding senses. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. lxxviii. 160 b, Also there were many Paraos and Tones, ..a lading as fast as they could plye it. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* III. iii, A courtier would not ply it so, for a place. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 80 They forthwith plyde it with Oare and Saile. 1666 BUNYAN *Grace Ab.* § 110, I will ply it close, but I will have my end accomplished.

4. *trans.* a. To keep at work at, to work away at; to attack or assail vigorously or repeatedly (*with* some instrument or process). b. To offer something to (a person) frequently or persistently; to press (one) to take; to continue to supply *with* food, drink, gifts, etc.; = APPLY *v.* 17.

1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scotl.* Pref. a ij, Begunne, bylded, and soo well plyed in woorke, that in a fewe wekes..they wear made and left defensyble. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 307 That wound neuer groweth to a skarre, which is not plyed with playsters. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 267 Marcellus plied him so ..with continual alarums and skirmishes, that he brought him to a Battell. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 544 Almond trees if they be plied with digging, will either not bloome at all, or else shed their floures before due time. 1602 ROWLANDS *Tis Merrie* 11 She ply'd him with the Wine in golden Cup. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 12 Causing the ghing to ply the sea with their oares. 1767 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* II. 181 The bomb-ship..plied the French with her shells. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 172 To ply them more pressingly with food than with arguments.

5. To solicit with importunity or persistence; to importune, urge; to keep on at (a person) *with* questions, petitions, arguments, etc.; † *spec.* of a porter, boatman, etc.: To solicit patronage from (*obs.*); = APPLY *v.* 17.

1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 149 He daily plyde her mayde, Thereby to make her graunte And yelde him his desire. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 279 He [Shylock] plyes the Duke at morning and at night. *a* 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* II. (1677) 74 The Governors Brother did earnestly ply him to relinquish the English Alliance. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. iii. 747 Ply her with love letters and Billets. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, *Rattling Mumpers*, such (begears) as run after, or ply Coaches. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) III. 292 He was overtaken by the waggon, the driver of which plied him in the usual way to take a place. 1777 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 215 One Holderness, a waterman, plied some gentlemen, and, when in his boat, asked where they were going. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ireland* ii. 24 Her filial duty, religion, and love, all plied her at once in favour of an immediate marriage. 1883 EDERSHEIM *Life Jesus* (ed. 6) II. 572 In vain did he ply Christ with questions.

II. In nautical and derived uses.

6. *intr.* To beat up against the wind; to tack, work to windward. (Cf. APPLY *v.* 22.)

1556 W. TOWRSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 110 We wayed and plyed backe againe to seeke the Hinde. *c* 1595 CAPT. WYATT *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 11 Neither might wee plie up unto that iland, the winde was soe contrarie for our course. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy. round World* (1699) 142 They always go before the Wind, being unable to Ply against it. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. ii. 127 Her people were so weakned by sickness, as not to be able to ply up to windward. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. 2nd Voy.* iv. 52 It ..assisted us very much in plying to windward. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Ply*, ..to work to windward, to beat.

b. with *about*, *off and on*, *to and again*, *up and down*, and the like.

c 1595 CAPT. WYATT *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 13 Afterwards, wee plied up and downe to finde the other carvell. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 7 The wind came easterly, so that wee plyed to and againe along the Spanish shore. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* Wks. 1738 II. 15 Commanded to ply up and down continually with Relief where they saw Need. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. v. 175 Plying on and off till the 6th of October.

fig. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 184 His own Testimony by plying off and on, as he hath continually done, is so little to be valued.

c. *gen.* To direct one's course (in a ship or otherwise), to steer; to move onwards; to make *towards*. Now only *poet.* = APPLY *v.* 24.

c 1595 CAPT. WYATT *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 4 Returninge with thease advertisements unto our Generall, wee plied for Plimworth. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. i. 38 They chaunced to espie Two other Knights, that towards them did ply With speedie course. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 207 Oh, how fair have many ships been plying before the wind that, in an hour's space, have been lying in the sea-bottom! 1779 E. HERVEY *Naval Hist.* II. 158 Returning light discovered the enemy seven leagues off Weymouth, whither the English plied, and came up with them in the afternoon. 1820 W. SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 309 We plied towards the land. *a* 1861 CLOUGH *Qua Cursum Ventus* ii, When fell the night, upsprung the breeze, And all the darkling hours they plied.

† d. *trans.* To use (a tide, etc.) to work a ship up a river, to windward, etc. *Obs.*

1556 S. BURROUGH in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1598) I. 279 We stopped the ebbes, and plyed all the floods to the windewards, and made our way Eastnortheast. 1673 R. HADDOCK *Jrnl.* in *Camden Misc.* (1881) 29 We wayed to plye up, and plyed the tyde to an end.

7. *intr.* Of a vessel or its master: To sail or go more or less regularly to and fro *between* certain places; also said of land-carriage.

1803 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) II. 370 A detachment..which plies between the Godavery and camp, will keep me free from want. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 256 A passage-boat, which plies between the hamlets of Eaux Vives and Le Paquis, situated at opposite sides of the lake. 1863 P. BARRY *Dock and Econ.* 263 The *Richmond*, a small vessel which was built in the year 1815 and plied between London and Richmond. 1878 GLADSTONE *Primer Homer* xii. 139 We hear..of the ferryman plying between Ithaca and Cefalonia.

b. *trans.* To traverse (a river, ferry, passage) by rowing or sailing.

1700 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* II. 13 Ordered also That no ferryman shall be permitted to ply the River Delaware. 1812 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 115/1 James Dean who plies the passage from Bulwell to Milford. 1897 *Daily News* 6 July 5/3 Hardy bargemen who ply Father Thames by day and night from Twickenham Ferry to the Nore.

† 8. *trans.* To bear or bring *to* a place by journeying to and fro. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1590 GREENE *Never too Late* (1600) F j, The labouring Bees ..Plied to the hines sweet honey from those flowers.

9. *intr.* Of a boatman, porter, hackman, etc.: To wait or attend regularly, to have one's stand *at* a certain place for hire or custom.

1700 FARQUHAR *Constant Couple* III. i, Here's Tom Errand, the Porter, that plys at the Blew Posts. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 94 P 8 He was..forced to think of plying in the Streets as a Porter. 1739 LABELYE *Short Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge* 71 Room..for the Watermen to ply for Fares. *c* 1770 DIBDIN *Song, Waterman*, And did you not hear of a jolly young waterman Who at Blackfriars Bridge used for to ply? 1885 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 1 Jan. 778, I must on no account ply for hire.

Ply, var of PLEA. **Plyades**, obs. f. PLEIADES.

Plyar, plyer: see PLIER.

† **Plychon.** *Surg. Obs.* [? corruption of PELICAN.] (See quot.)

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xx (Roxb.) 238/2 *A Plychon.* It is an Instrument to pull out Teeth.

Plycht, plyght, plyȝt, obs. forms of PLIGHT.

Plyd, obs. form of PLAID.

Plying (plaiiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PLY *v.*^{2} + -ING 1.] The action of PLY *v.*^{2}, in various senses. *attrib.* **Plying-place**, a place where a porter, hackney-carriage, or boat stands for hire (PLY *v.* 9).

1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 21 Paul's-wharf, a public plying-place for watermen and water-carriage. *Ibid.* 242 At the south extremity of Water-lane is the common plying-place and ferry.

† **Plym, plymme**, *v. Falconry. Obs.* A parallel form of PLUME *v.* 1.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C v, Let hir plym vppon it as moch as she will, and when she hath plymmed Inough go to hir softely for frayng. *Ibid.* D ij, Yf she haue founde the fowle and desire to flee ther to, let hir slee it, and plymme well vppon hir.

Plymouth Brethren. [See *Brethren* in BROTHER 3 b.] A religious body calling themselves 'the Brethren', recognizing no official order of ministers, and having no formal creed, which arose at Plymouth *c* 1830. **Plymouth brother**, a member of this body.

1842 R. M. BEVERLEY *Ch. Eng. Exam.* (1844) 1 The views of those whom he chooses to call 'the Plymouth Brethren'. 1865 *Chambers' Encycl.* VII. 614 The Plymouth Brethren reject every distinctive appellation but that of Christians. 1879 STEVENSON *Trav. Cevennes, Valley of Tarn*, He was, as a matter of fact, a Plymouth Brother.

Hence **Plymouth-brethrenism, Plymouth-brotherism**; also **Plymouth sister.**

1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* viii. 107 Where else will you go? Not surely to Methodism or Plymouth-brotherism. 1860 MISS YONGE *Hopes* II. xiii. 250 She is a Plymouth sister. 1879 CROSKERY (*title*) Plymouth Brethrenism, a refutation

† **Plymouth cloak.** *Obs. slang.* A cudgel or staff, carried by one who walked *in cuerpo*, and thus facetiously assumed to take the place of a cloak. (For the reason of the name, see quot. *a* 1661.)

1608 DEKKER *and Pt. Honest Wh.* III. ii, Shall I walke in a Plimouth Cloake, (that's to say) like a rogue, in my hose and doublet, and a crabtree cudgell in my hand? 1625 MASSINGER *New Way* I. i, And I must tell you if you but aduance, Your plimworth cloke, you shall be soone instructed. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Devon* (1662) 248 *A Plimouth Cloak.* That is a Cane or a Staffe, whereof this the occasion. Many a man of good extraction, comming home from far Voiages, may chance to land here [at Plymouth], and being out of sorts, is unable for the present time and place to recruit himself with Cloaths. Here (if not friendly provided) they make the next Wood their Drapers shop, where a Staffe cut out, serves them for a covering. [1670 RAY *Prov.* 225 adds: For we use when we walk *in cuerpo* to carry a staff in our hands, but none when in a cloak.] [*a* 1668: see CLOAK *sb.* 5.] 1677 MRS. BEHN *Rover* III. i, Walking like the Sign of the naked Boy, with Plimouth Cloaks in our hands. *a* 1688 DENHAM *Ballad on Sir J. Mennis* vii, He being proudly mounted, Clad in cloak of Plymouth. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* vii, Thou wilt please to lay down that Plymouth cloak of thine.

Plymouthism (pli·məþiz'm). [See -ISM.] The system or doctrine of the Plymouth Brethren. So **Plymouthist, Plymouthite**, a member of this body; also *attrib.*

1876 SPURGEON *Commenting* 62 We do not endorse the Plymouthism which pervades these notes. *Ibid.* 113 First published in the Plymouthite Magazine. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 238/2 French Switzerland has always remained the stronghold of Plymouthism on the Continent. *Ibid.* 239/1 There are..at least five official divisions or sects of Plymouthists.

Plymouth Rock (pliməþ,rɒ·k). [The spot at which the passengers of the Mayflower landed in New England in 1620.] Name of a breed of domestic fowls of American origin, characterized by large size, ashen or grey plumage barred with blackish stripes, and yellow beak, legs, and feet.

1873 in L. Wright *Bk. Poultry* (1874) 436 Our modern Plymouth Rock fowl is in no way whatever connected with the Plymouth Rock produced by Dr Bennett some twenty-five years since, from a cross with the Asiatic fowls. 1892 J. K. FOWLER *Echoes Old Country Life* 238 Another capital race is the Plymouth Rocks bred by the Americans from, I think, a cuckoo-coloured fowl and the Cochin. 1900 *Field* 23 June 903/2 The Plymouth rock, a useful second class general utility fowl, is not as popular as it was.

† **Ply·-pot.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. PLY *v.*^{2} + POT *sb.*] One who plies the pot; one addicted to drinking.

1611 COTGR. s.v. *Gobelin*, *Face gobeline*, a crimson face; the visage of a plie-pot.

Plyt, -e, obs. forms of PLIGHT *sb.* and *v.*

P.M., abbrev. of POST MERIDIEM, afternoon, q. v.

Pn-, an initial combination occurring only in words from Greek; the *p* is usually mute in English. (The *p* is pronounced in French, Spanish, Italian, German, Dutch, and other European langs.; also by Englishmen in reading Greek. It is to be desired that it were sounded in English also, at least in scientific and learned words; since the reduction of *pneo-* to *neo-*, *pneu-* to *new-*, and *pnyx* to *nix*, is a loss to etymology and intelligibility, and a weakening of the resources of the language.)

Pneo- (pnī,o, nī,o), combining element from Gr. πνέ-ειν, πνεῖν to blow, breathe, used in a few rare scientific terms.

‖ **Pneobiognosis** (-bai,ɒgnōu·sis) [mod. L., f. Gr. *βίος* life + γνῶσις investigation, knowledge, after *diagnosis*], in *Medical Jurisprudence*, the test, by the presence or absence of air in the lungs, whether a child has been born alive; also called PNEUSIOBIOGNOSIS, or ‖ **Pneobioma·ntia** [Gr. μαντεία divination]; whence **Pneobioma·ntic** *a.*, **Pneobioma·ntics.** **Pneodyna·mics** [DYNAMICS], the science of the forces concerned in respiration. ‖ **Pneoga·ster** [mod.L., f. Gr. γαστήρ belly], term for the whole respiratory tract, considered as a specialized portion of the intestinal tract; hence **Pneoga·stric** *a.* **Pneo·graph** [-GRAPH], (*a*) an instrument invented by Mortiner Granville for indicating the force and character of expiration by means of a light disk suspended in front of the mouth and connected with a needle which makes an automatic tracing; (*b*) = next. **Pneo·meter** [-METER], an instrument for measuring the amount of air inspired and expired, a pneumatometer, spirometer; so **Pneo·metry**, the measurement of the amount of air inspired and expired, pneumatometry. **Pneo·scope** [-SCOPE], an instrument for measuring the extent of movement of the thorax in respiration. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1895.)

1898 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 984/2 Pneobiomantia. *Ibid.*, Pneobiomantics. *Ibid.*, Pneobiomantic. 1888 *Lancet* 13 Oct. 724/1 A Pocket Clinical Pneograph...The tracing of the pneograph shows the expiration by a more or less vertical line, the duration of the expiratory effort being indicated by the length of the line traced by the needle before it descends, at the moment when inspiration commences.

Pneum, -e (pniū·m, niūm). *Mus.* [ad. Gr. πνεῦμα: see next.] = PNEUMA 2 b, NEUME 2.

1879 HELMORE in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 17/1 Accents or marks, sometimes called *pneums*, for the regulation of recitation and singing were in use among the ancient Greeks and Hebrews, and are still used in the synagogues of the Jews. 1890 *Athenæum* 26 Apr. 450/3 Twenty specimens..selected to illustrate the gradual development of the ancient pneumes into the characters now used on a staff of lines and spaces. 1890 *Daily News* 1 May 7/5 Showing how the pneums and points gradually assumed the form of our modern notes.

‖ **Pneuma** (pniū·mă, niū·mă). [a. Gr. πνεῦμα wind, breath, spirit, *prop* that which is blown or breathed, f. πνέειν, πνεῖν to blow, breathe.]

1. The Greek word for 'spirit' or 'soul', occas. used in Eng. context.

1884 W. G. STEVENSON in *Rep. Sc. Monthly* XXIV. 761 [Hippocrates] taught the existence of an 'intermediate nature', which though distinct from the mortal Soul or pneuma, was the source of vital activity. 1894 *Daily News* 25 Oct. 6/2 The pneuma, the overshadowing spirit of the new man who is sought after by Angela, the Psyche or feminine principle of aspiration and intuition.

2. *Mediæval Mus.* a. A long ligature or group of notes sung to one (inarticulate) syllable at the end of a plain-song melody: = NEUME 1. b. One of a set of signs indicating the tones of the chant: = NEUME 2, PNEUM.

1880 ROCKSTRO in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 691/2 The very essence of the Pneuma lies in its adaptation to an inarticulate sound. 1881 *Ibid.* III. 4/2 The Preface to the Ratisbon Gradual directs that the Pneuma shall be sung upon the vowel A.

Pneumathæmia (niuměθi·miă, niu-). *Path.* [f. Gr. πνεῦμα, πνευματ- (see PNEUMA) + αἷμα blood; cf. *hyperæmia*, etc.] 'The presence of air in a blood-vessel' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1895).

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 239 In the blood, pneumathæmia.

Pneumatic (niumæ·tik), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *pneumaticus* of or belonging to air or wind (Vitr., Plin.), a. Gr. πνευματικός of, caused by, or of the nature of wind, breath, or spirit. So F. *pneumatique* (1520 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Pertaining to, or acting by means of, wind or air. a. Chiefly applied to various mechanical contrivances which operate by pressure or exhaustion of air.

Pneumatic cabinet, differentiation (Med.): see quot. 1895. *Pneumatic caisson*: see quot. 1875. *Pneumatic dispatch*, a system by which parcels, etc. are conveyed along tubes by compression or exhaustion of air. *Pneumatic engine*: formerly applied *spec.* to the air-pump. *Pneumatic paradox, railway, telegraph*: see quot. 1875.

1659 LEAK *Waterworks.* Pref. 1 Pneumatike Inventions; viz. Engins moving by the force of Air. 1667 BEALE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 425 The Pneumatick (or Rarifying) Engine of Mr. Boyle. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* i. 9 In a glass-receiver of the Pneumatick Engine. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 375 This part of the process I call the pneumatic pressure. 1836 BEKES *Gloss. Terms, Piles* (*pneumatic*), hollow iron piles, driven into the ground..by withdrawing, internally, the sand or other matters filling the space in which they stand by suction. 1838 LARDNER *Handbk. Nat. Phil., Hydrost.* etc. 214 The pneumatic screw.—The screw of Archimedes, is also used for the ventilation of mines. 1866 BESSEMER in Joyson *Metals* (1868) 88 The metal which had been previously rendered malleable by the pneumatic process becomes less red-short. 1869 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sc.*, etc. s.v. *Railroad*, Carried out in London by the Pneumatic Despatch Company with success. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Pneumatic Caisson*, one which is closed at top and sunk by the exhaustion of the air within or by the weight of the masonry built thereupon as the work progresses. *Ibid., Pneumatic Paradox*, that peculiar exhibition of atmospheric pressure which retains a valve on its seat under a pressure of gas, only allowing a film of gas to escape. *Ibid., Pneumatic Railway*, a railroad whose rolling stock is driven by the compression or exhaustion of air in a tube laid parallel to the track. *Ibid., Pneumatic Telegraph*, a telegraph used before the times of Morse and Wheatstone for communicating information by the impulse given to a column of water by pneumatic pressure. *Ibid.* 1,56 2 The pneumatic dispatch-tube was started by a company in London in 1859, for conveying parcels and light goods between the Euston Square Station and the Post-Office in Eversholt Street, London. 1881 C. A. EDWARDS *Organs* 65 The pneumatic action is an ingenious arrangement by which the bulk of the pressure is taken from the key, by means of small power-bellows. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *P[neumatic] cabinet*, name for the air-tight compartment in which a patient is placed for treatment by the inhalation of compressed air. *P. differentiation*, term for the treatment of certain lung diseases by inhalation of air either denser or less dense than that of the surrounding atmosphere. 1898 F. W. ROGERS in *Westm. Gaz.* 13 July 3/2 The pneumatic brake will do very well for Lincolnshire and Cambridgeshire.

b. Applied to things which are inflated, or filled with compressed air, for some purpose; esp. to the tires of the wheels of bicycles, and the like.

1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. xii. 22 Self-righting, indestructible pneumatic life-boat. 1890 *Patent Specif.* No. 4206 Large rubber tyres..known commercially as (1) Pneumatic tyres, (2) Cushion tyres. 1891 *Bicycling News* 21 Feb., Tacagni's method of holding a Pneumatic tyre between two rims is worth more attention than it at first sight deserves. 1896 G. J. JACOBS *Addr. Inst. Brit. Carriage Manuf.*, Only six months later, June 10, 1846, the [William Thomson, C.E., of Adelphi Street, Strand] patented the india-rubber pneumatic tyre on the principle of those so much in favour to-day. 1898 *Cycling* (Ward, Lock & Co.) iv. 23 Cyclists owe much to the inventor of the pneumatic tyre.

† c. Of a musical instrument: Played by the breath or by compressed air; 'wind-'. *Obs.*

1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect. Script.* 176 All other musical instruments..whether pulsative or pneumatick.

d. Belonging to or transmitted by pneumatic dispatch: see a. above.

1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Mar. 2/1 Any resident within Paris may either buy at any bureau a blue pneumatic letter-card stamped with a threepenny stamp, and generally known as a *pneu-bleu*, or may write an ordinary letter, weighing not more than seven grammes, writing across the top of the envelope the word 'Pneumatic'.

2. Of, or relating or belonging to, gases. Now *rare*, exc. in *pneumatic trough*, a trough by means of which gases may be collected in jars over a surface of water or mercury. (See HYDRO-PNEUMATIC.)

1793 BRIDGES *Let. to Darwin* 59 We owe to Pneumatic Chemistry the command of the elements which compose animal substances;..it is the business of Pneumatic Medicine to apply them with caution and intelligence. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* 54 Fill a bottle with hydrogen gas, and having taken it from the pneumatic tub, immediately apply to its mouth a lighted taper. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 489 When pneumatic medicine was at the height of its popularity, much benefit was supposed to be derived from the use of oxygen and hydrogen and dilute chlorine gases [in asthma]. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 21 Place the jar, filled with water and inverted, over one of the funnels of the shelf of the pneumatic trough. 1835–41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 63 Priestley's entire force was directed upon Pneumatic-Chemistry. 1881 ROUTLEDGE *Science* xiv. 342 The 'pneumatic trough' used at the present day differs from Hales' apparatus only in having a more convenient arrangement of its parts.

3. *Zool., Anat., and Phys.* a. Pertaining to breath or breathing; respiratory. *rare.*

1681 tr. *Willis's Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Pneumatic*, windy, or belonging to wind or breath. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xxxviii. 37 The external respiratory organs of insects..Spiracles; Respiratory plates; and branchiform and other pneumatic appendages. 1903 *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 43 Heart weakness, pneumatic troubles and rheumatism.

b. Containing or connected with air-cavities, as those in the bones of birds, or the swimming-bladder of some fishes.

Pneumatic duct, 'a short tube by which the air-bladder communicates with the œsophagus in physostomous fishes' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v. *Ductus*).

1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* x. (1833) 259 Those beautiful pneumatic contrivances by which insects, fishes, and even some lizards are enabled to support the weight of their bodies against the force of gravity. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* 7 A large aperture, called the 'pneumatic foramen', near one end of the bone, communicates with its interior. 1855 HOLDEN *Hum. Osteol.* (1878) 7 In the ostrich the bones are more pneumatic than in the gulls and in the smaller song-birds. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 604 The mastoid in children may be as pneumatic or diploetic as in adults.

c. *Hist.* Applied to a school of ancient Greek physicians (Gr. *οἱ πνευματικοί*, L. *Pneumatici*) who held the theory of an invisible fluid or spirit (πνεῦμα) permeating all the body, and forming the vital principle on which health and strength depended. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1895, s. v. *Pneumatici.*)

1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Pneumatic Physicians*, name given to a sect of physicians, at the head of whom was Athenæus, who made health and disease to consist in the different proportions of an element—which they called Pneuma, πνεῦμα—to those of the other elementary principles.

4. Belonging or relating to spirit or spiritual existence; spiritual. (Usually with direct reference to Gr. πνευματικός, esp. in N. T. and Christian use.)

1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 525/2 This animal spirit, which blessed men have called the pneumatic soul. 1811 JEBB *Corr.* (1834) II. 50 My bodily health has..improved; my mental and pneumatic part has been..dubious. 1890 J. F. SMITH tr. *Pfleiderer's Developm. Theol.* II. iv. 162 The God-man as the absolute pneumatic personality of universal spiritual power is not merely the head of men but also of angels. 1894 SWETE *Apost. Creed* ii. 28 Primitive Christianity, as he [Harnack] conceives it, had two Christologies, the one pneumatic, the other adoptionist. The former regarded the Christ as a preexistent Spirit who was made Man. 1899 STALKER *Christology Jesus* i. 30 The Gospel of St. John—the pneumatic gospel, as it was called, or gospel of religious genius.

† b. *Pneumatic philosophy*: = PNEUMATOLOGY 1. So *pneumatic philosopher. Obs.*

a 1744 BOLINGBROKE *Evs.* II. viii. Philos. Wks. 1754 II. 79 Those..may be called by the title..of pneumatic philosophers, since their object is spirit and spiritual substances; how ridiculous soever it be to imagine spirit less an object of natural philosophy, than body. 1745 SIR J. PRINGLE *Let.* 19 Mar. in Bower *Hist. Univ. Edinb.* II. 294. I do hereby resign my office of Professor of ethic and pneumatic philosophy in the University of Edinburgh. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 329 Bolingbroke, deriding the doctrine of spiritual substance under the name of pneumatic philosophy.

5. *Comb.*, as **pneumatic-tired** (**-tyred**) *a.*, fitted with pneumatic tires, as a bicycle, etc.

1894 L. ROBINSON *Wild Traits* iii (1897) 79 A pneumatic-tired sulky is worth several seconds in the mile to an American trotter. 1895 *Daily News* 17 Dec. 6/7 The pneumatic-tire folk are apt to despise the poor cyclist on his wretched 'old crock' and to regard him as a nuisance. 1896 *Daily Tel.* 10 Feb. 5/4 A smart pneumatic-tyred roadster.

B. *sb.* 1. = PNEUMATOLOGY 1 a. *rare*—[1].

1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1859) I. viii. 134 *note*, The terms Psychology and Pneumatology, or Pneumatic, are not equivalents.

2. Name in Gnostic theology for a spiritual being of a high order.

1876 tr. *Hergenröther's Cath. Ch. & Chr. State* II. 293 The Church had long rejected the Gnostic distinction between pneumatics and sarcics. 1882–3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 927 The Gnostics taught a transplantation of the highest order (the pneumatics) into the world of the pleroma.

3. A pneumatic tire, or a cycle having such tires.

1890 WILLOUGHBY & LYNDE *Specif. Patent.* The advantages of the pneumatic are as follows. 1891 *Bicycling News* 21 Feb., Riders of solid-tyred machines, when changing to Pneumatics. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 June 10/2 Breakdowns [of motor-cars] are reported in scores; punctured pneumatics and broken wheels without number.

b. A pneumatic bellows, tube, or other part of the pneumatic action in an organ.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pneuma·tical, *a.* (*sb.*) Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL: see -ICAL.]

A. *adj.* † 1. = prec. 1. *Obs.*

1609 BOYS *On Ps.* xcviii. 4–6 Wks. (1629) 36 All kind of musicke, Vocall.. Chordall.. Pneumaticall, With trumpets. 1634 J. B[ATE] *Myst. Nat.* 28 Amongst all these experiments pneumaticall, there is none more excellent than this of the Weather-Glass. 1660 BOYLE (*title*) New Experiments.. Touching the Spring of the Air..Made..in a New Pneumatical Engine. *Ibid.* Experim. i, The Dilatation of the Air in Wind-Guns and other pneumatical Engines wherein the Air has been compress'd. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5) s.v., An Organ is a Pneumatical Instrument. 1825 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 31 The thermometer is a chemical rather than a pneumatical instrument.

† 2. Of the nature of air, gaseous; relating to gases (= prec. 2). *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 29 The Race and Period of all things, here above the Earth, is to extenuate and turn things to be more Pneumaticall and Rare. 1664 BOYLE *Exp. Notices Nat.* 254 Fluids, whether Visible or Pneumatical. 1793 D. STEWART *Outl. Moral Philos.* § 272 (1855) 240 The pneumatical discoveries of modern chemistry. 1795 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. xi. 431 Mr. Boyle..obtained a pneumatical fluid, answering his then only criterion of air.

3. As rendering of Gr. πνευματικός in philosophical or theological use: cf. prec. 4, 4 b.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 789 One of which they called, Pneumatical, or the Spirituous Body; which is weaved out as it were to it, and compounded of the Gross Sensible Body (it being the more Thin and Subtle part thereof). 1708 H. DODWELL *Nat. Mort. Hum. Souls* 46 The Psychical Body must be cloathed up with a Pneumatical Body. 1741 in Grant *Univ. Edinb.* (1884) I. 273 Professor of Pneumatical and Ethical Philosophy. 1868 *Contemp. Rev.* VII. 399 The resurrection is not that of the disembodied ψυχή at the moment of death, nor of earthly relics, but the transformation from a psychical to a pneumatical body. 1892 tr. *Sabatier's Paul* iv. § 3. 90 That which for lack of another name we have called the pneumatical life, taking its rise at the point of contact between the human soul and the invisible world.

† B. *sb.* A gaseous substance (cf. 2 above). *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 98 The Spirits or Pneumaticals, that are in all Tangible Bodies are scarce known. *Ibid.* § 354 In the inferior order of pneumaticals there is air and flame; and in the superior there is the body of the star and the pure sky.

Hence **Pneuma·tically** *adv.* (in various senses of PNEUMATIC or PNEUMATICAL).

c 1700 D. G. *Harangues Quack Doctors* 15 Hypnotically..Pneumatically, or Synechdochically. 1800 HOWARD in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 216, I resolved it into these different principles, by distilling it pneumatically with nitric acid. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 17 Sept. 5/5 The Welch patents for fastening a detachable outer case to the pneumatically-tyred rim of a wheel, thus rendering rapid roadside repairs possible, finished their thorny course yesterday.

Pneumaticity (niŭmăti·sĭti). [f. PNEUMATIC + -ITY.] The quality or condition of being pneumatic (in quots., in sense 3 b of the adj.).

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pneumaticitas*, term for that condition of the skeleton of birds into most of the bones of which the external air has the faculty of entering: pneumaticity. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 17 The greater pneumaticity which the individual bones ordinarily possess. 1882 W. K. PARKER in *Nature* XXVI. 254/2 The pneumaticity of the crocodile's endocranium.

Pneumatico-, combining form from L. *pneumaticus* or Gr. πνευματικός PNEUMATIC: see quots., and PNEUMATIC *a.* 1, 4.

1812–16 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 257 The syphon is properly a pneumatico-hydraulic machine, the action of water and of air being both necessary to its effect. 1816 BENTHAM *Chrestom.* Wks. 1843 VIII. 90 *Pneumatico-Hedonistics*, such as have for their objects those more refined classes of pleasures which, passing through one or more of the inlets afforded by the body, find their ultimate seat in the mind.

Pneuma·tics. [In form, pl. of PNEUMATIC *a.* = pneumatic treatises or matters: see -ICS 2.]

1. That branch of physics which deals with the mechanical properties (as density, elasticity, pressure, etc.) of air, or other elastic fluids or gases.

[1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pneumaticks*, books treating of Spirits or the winds.] 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* Pref 3 They may look upon these Narratives as standing Records in our new Pneumaticks. 1673 *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 6045 The whole Science of Pneumatiques. 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 226 Pneumatics is the science which treats of the properties of air, or elastic fluids. 1866 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sc.* etc. 914/2 The science of pneumatics has been created entirely by modern discoveries. Galileo first demonstrated that air possesses weight. His pupil Torricelli invented the barometer.

2. = PNEUMATOLOGY 1 a, b. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

[a 1690 J. PRIDEAUX (*title*) Hypomnemata, Logica, Rhetorica, Physica, Metaphysica, Pneumatica, Ethica, Politica, Œconomica.] 1695 *Acad. bef. Scott. Univ. Comm.* 1690 (1837) I. *Edinb.* App. 42 That..the pneumatics or speciall metaphysicks [be composed] by the colledge of Edinburgh. *Ibid.* III. *St. Andrews* 217 In the third year, we teach the metaphysicks and with them the Pneumaticks...We do not hold it necessary to add to the Physicks any thing *de anima*, for all questions concerning it may be discust in the Pneumaticks. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Pneumatics*, in the schools, is frequently used for the doctrine of spirits; as God, angels, and the human mind. 1734 *Rules made for Sir J. Pringle* in Grant *Univ. Edinb.* (1884) II. 336 The Pneumatics: that is, the being and perfections of the one true God, the nature of Angels and the soul of man, and the duties of natural religion. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* v. i. (1869) II. 355 What are called metaphysics or pneumatics were set in opposition to physics. 1869 *Contemp. Rev.* X. 407 It was not to be..any metaphysical pneumatics woven out of scholastic brains.

Pneu·matism. *rare.* [f. Gr. πνεῦμα, πνευματ- (see PNEUMATO-) + -ISM.] The doctrine of the pneumatists: see next, 2.

1884 (see next, 2). 1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict.*, *Pneumatism* ... doctrine of the pneuma or special vital principle.

Pneu·matist. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -IST.]

† 1. A student or practitioner of pneumatic medicine: see PNEUMATIC *a.* 2, quot. 1822–34. *Obs.*

1799 SIR H. DAVY in Beddoes *Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowl.* 114 The chemical principles of the most celebrated pneumatists.

2. *Hist.* A 'pneumatic physician': see PNEUMATIC *a.* 3 c.

1884 W. G. STEVENSON in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXIV. 561 The pneuma was deemed such an important factor in the

explanation of vital phenomena, that a school called 'Pneumatists' was founded in the first century of our era. .. For fourteen hundred years 'pneumatism' under various forms was the accepted philosophic belief of the civilized world.

Pneumatize (pniū'mătəiz, niū-), *v. rare.* [f. Gr. πνευματ- (see next) + -IZE; cf. Gr. πνευματίζειν to fan by blowing.]

1. *trans.* To pass a blast of air through (molten metal) in the process of converting it into steel by the Bessemer process.

1868 JOYNSON *Metals* 86 The silica which is found in Spiegeleisen has the effect of reducing the boiling or agitation of the pneumatised metal, when poured into moulds, and is therefore beneficial.

2. To furnish with air-cavities, render pneumatic: see PNEUMATIC *a.* 3 b.

1890 COUES *Ornith.* II. iv. 200 Ordinarily, the greater part of the skull, and the lesser part of the trunk and limbs, is pneumatised.

Pneumato- (pniū'mătə, niū-), before a vowel **pneumat-**, a. Gr. πνευματο-, combining form of πνεῦμα air, breath, spirit: see PNEUMA. Used, with various senses, chiefly in scientific and other technical words; for the more important of these, see their alphabetical places. (Also contracted to *pneumo-*: see PNEUMO-, and cf. *hæmo-*, etc.)

† **Pneumato-che'mical** *a.*, pertaining to 'pneumatic chemistry', or the chemistry of gases; *p. trough* = *pneumatic trough* (see PNEUMATIC *a.* 2). **Pneumatomo'rphic** (-mō'rfik) *a. nonce-wd.* [after ANTHROPOMORPHIC] (see quot.). **Pneumatophany** (-ō'făni) *nonce wd.* [after CHRISTOPHANY, THEOPHANY], an appearance or manifestation of the Holy Spirit. **Pneumatophilo'sophy**, the philosophy of spirit or spiritual existence. **Pneumatophobia** (-fō'biă) *nonce-wd.* [-PHOBIA], dread or abhorrence of the spiritual. **Pneumatophony** (-ō'fŏni) [Gr. φωνή voice], 'spirit-speech', i. e. the supposed utterance of articulate sounds by disembodied spirits; hence **Pneumatopho'nic** (-fō'nik) *a.* † **Pneumatopy'rist** [Gr. πῦρ fire] (see quot.). **Pneumatotherapeu'tics, -the'rapy** [see THERAPEUTIC], treatment of diseases, esp. of the lungs, by inhalation of compressed or rarified air (*Syd Soc. Lex.*). **Pneumatotho'rax** *Path.* = PNEUMOTHORAX.

1800 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 56 The *pneumato-chemical trough, or pneumatic cistern. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 12 An improved pneumato-chemical apparatus. 1886 *Kernel & Husk* 62 Metaphors .. which would subtilize Him down to a thought, or a mind, or a spirit, may be called phronesimorphic, noumorphic, *pneumatomorphic. 1892 BRIGGS *Bible Church & Reason* 163 The Theophany, the Christophany, and the *Pneumatophany are the sources of the miracles of the Bible. 1847 TULK tr. *Oken's Physio-philosophy* 2 Physio- and *Pneumato-philosophy range, therefore, parallel to each other. Physio-philosophy, however, holds the first rank, Pneumato-philosophy the second; the former, therefore, is the ground and foundation of the latter, for nature is antecedent to the human spirit. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. Misc. II. ii. 64 All Atheists (says he) are possess'd with a certain kind of Madness, that may be call'd *Pneumatophobia, that makes them have an irrational but desperate Abhorrence from Spirits or Incorporeal Substances. 1687 H. MORE *Antid. Psychop.* (1680) 107 The Psychopyrists (for so rather I call them, than *Pneumatopyrists); .. philosophers that make the essence or substance of all created spirits to be Fire. 1825 *Good's Study Med.* (ed 2) V. 436 The pneumo-thorax of Itard and Laennec, or the *pneumato-thorax, as it is more correctly called, of Dr. John Davy.

Pneumatocele (pniū'mătosīl, niū'm-). *Path.* [ad. Gr. πνευματοκήλη a flatulent tumour, f. πνεῦμα (see PNEUMATO-) + κήλη tumour. So F. *pneumatocèle.*] A tumour or hernia containing air or gas.

1693 *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Pneuma'ocele*, a windy Rupture, when the Skin of the Cods is distended with Wind. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pneumatocele* or *Physocele.* 1783 POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 199 The spurious [herniæ] derive their names .. from their supposed contents, as the pneumatocele, hæmatocele, and hydrocele. 1862 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med.* 253 Case of .. formation of a circumscribed Pneumatocele in the Neck.

Pneu'matocyst (-sist). *Zool.* [f PNEUMATO- + CYST.] **a.** An air-sac serving as a float in certain 'colonial' or compound Hydrozoa; the pneumatophore, or the cavity contained in this. **b.** An air-sac in the body of a bird.

1859 HUXLEY *Oceanic Hydrozoa* 6 In the adult, this sac, which I shall term the *pneumatocyst*, is sometimes open at the apex (*Physalia, Rhizophysa*), and can communicate with the exterior by a pore which traverses the ectoderm of the pneumatophore. 1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd., Cœlent.* 113 *Apolemiadæ.* Pneumatocyst small. Cœnosarc filiform. 1884 COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* 900 The Pneumatocysts.—A bird is literally inflated with these great membranous receptacles of air, and draws a remarkably 'long breath'—all through the trunk of the body, in several pretty definite compartments. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex. Pneumatocyst*, an air-sac, as found in birds, hydrozoa, etc.

Hence **Pneumatocy'stic** *a.*, belonging to or of the nature of a pneumatocyst. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pneu'matogram (-græm). [f. as prec. + -GRAM. (See also PNEUMOGRAM.)]

1. A diagram or tracing of the movements of the chest in respiration, obtained by a pneumograph.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Pneumatogram*, the graphic representation of the respiratory movements by a curved tracing.

2. [after *telegram.*] A message sent by pneumatic dispatch: see PNEUMATIC *a.* 1.

1894 STEAD *If Christ came to Chicago* v. vi. [The pneumatic tube system] began with the dispatch of pneumatograms, following the example of Paris.

Pneu'matograph (-graf). [f. as prec. + -GRAPH.] = PNEUMOGRAPH.

1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pneu'matogra'phic, *a.* [f prec. or next + -IC] **a.** Pertaining to pneumatography. (*Cent. Dict.* 1890.) **b.** Pertaining to a pneumograph; pneumographic.

Pneumatography (-ō'grăfi). [f. PNEUMATO- + -GRAPHY.]

1. 'Spirit-writing', i. e. writing alleged to be done directly by a disembodied spirit, without the hand of a medium or any material instrument.

1876 ANNA BLACKWELL tr. *Kardec's Medium's Bk.* xxxii. 447 *Pneumatography.* This word denotes the direct writing of spirits, without the use of the medium's hand.

2. A description of supposed spiritual beings, or of beliefs about them; the descriptive part of PNEUMATOLOGY (sense 1 a).

1881 O. T. MASON in *Smithsonian Rep* (1883) 501.

† **Pneumatolo'gic,** *a. Obs.* [f mod.L. *pneumatologia* PNEUMATOLOGY + -IC: cf F. *pneumatologique.*] Of or pertaining to PNEUMATOLOGY (1 a).

1695 *Evid. Sc. Univ. Comm.* (1839) I. *Edinb* App. 41 His determinationes ontologick and pneumatologick [misprint *-ica*].

Pneu'matolo'gical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Pertaining or relating to pneumatology.

1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) V. 189 The jurisprudential operators fall far beneath the medical and pneumatological. 1841 PHILIP *Life* in *Bunyan's Wks.* p. xxxv, Here I apprehend is the origin of Bunyan's pneumatological Allegory. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 28 Oct. 3/1 He has laid down his own pneumatological pen for an instant, and has collected from 'the Elite' their opinions on these profound questions.

So **Pneumato'logist** [cf. F. *pneumatologiste*], one versed in pneumatology.

1800 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 227 To encourage the experimental pneumatologist to go on with his observations. 1882 OGILVIE (Annandale), *Pneumatologist*, one versed in pneumatology.

Pneumatology (pniūmăto'lŏdʒi, niū-). [ad. mod.L. *pneumatologia* (J. Prideaux *a* 1650): see PNEUMATO- and -LOGY. So F. *pneumatologie* (D'Alembert 1751).]

1. **a.** The science, doctrine, or theory of spirits or spiritual beings: in the 17th c. considered as forming a department of metaphysics called *Special Metaphysics* as opposed to *General Metaphysics* or ontology, and comprehending the doctrine of God as known by natural reason, of angels and demons, and of the human soul: cf. PNEUMATICS 2.

[1695 *Evid Sc. Univ. Comm.* (1837) II *Glasgow* 270 That in the fourth class be taught the Speciall Physicks and the Pneumatologia.]

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 26 Those atomical physiologers that were before Democritus and Leucippus were all of them incorporealists; joyning theology and pneumatology .. together with their atomical physiology. 1755 [A. GERARD] *Plan Educ. Marischal Coll & Univ. Aberdeen*, Pneumatology or the natural philosophy of spirits, including the doctrine of the nature, faculties and states of the human mind. 1765 JOHNSON *Shaks. Wks., Ham.* I. i. *note*, According to the pneumatology of that time, every element was inhabited by its peculiar order of Spirits 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* v. i. (1869) II. 356 Pneumatology, comprehending the doctrine concerning the nature of the human soul and of the Deity. 1834 S. JACKSON tr. Jung-Stilling (*title*) Theory of Pneumatology; what ought to be believed or disbelieved concerning Presentiments, Visions, and Apparitions. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* I. 155 Pneumatology can be nothing more than a doctrine of our necessary ignorance of a certain problematical class of beings. 1882 STALLO *Concepts & The. Mod. Physics* 128 Faith in spooks .. is unwisdom in physics no less than in pneumatology.

With the neglect of the doctrine of supernatural beings, due to the philosophical tendencies of the 18th century, Pneumatology came to deal with human souls only, and to mean:

b. The science of the nature and functions of the human soul or mind, now commonly called PSYCHOLOGY.

1785 REID *Intell. Powers* Pref. (1803) 9 There are two great branches of philosophy, one relating to body, the other to mind. The branch which treats of the nature and operations of minds has by some been called Pneumatology. [HAMILTON, in note (Reid's Wks. 1846), Now properly superseded by the term *Psychology.*] 1790 BEATTIE *Moral Sc.* I. Introd. 13 The Speculative part of the philosophy of the mind has been called Pneumatology. 1814 D. STEWART *Human Mind* II. Concl. 485, I have accordingly entitled my book, Elements—not of Logic or of Pneumatology, but—of the Philosophy of the Human Mind. 1877 SHIELDS *Final Philos.* 178 Descartes .. had given the death blow to the whole of scholastic pneumatology, with its complex series of vegetative, appetitive, sensitive souls.

2. *Theol.* The, or a, doctrine of the Holy Spirit.

1881 O. T. MASON in *Smithsonian Rep.* (1883) 507 Inasmuch as we have borrowed a specific term from the theologians to stand for the whole study of man, we may be compelled to take the word pneumatology, meaning with them the doctrine of the Holy Spirit. 1882 SCHAFF *Hist. Christ. Church* § 95 II. 778 The pneumatology of Ephesians resembles that of John, as the christology of Colossians resembles the christology of John.

3. The science or theory of air or gases; pneumatics; 'pneumatic chemistry'; 'pneumatic medicine'.

1767 A. CAMPBELL *Lexiph.* 16 In a treatise on barometrical pneumatology. 1803 BEDDOES *Hygeia* IX. 15 Considerable discoveries have however been made in pneumatology. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Pneumatologia, Med., Pathol.*, term for the doctrine of air or breath: pneumatology. 1862 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med.* 20, (1) Contributions to the Pneumatology of the Blood.

Pneumatomachian (-mă'kiăn), *sb.* and *a. Ch. Hist.* [f. late Gr. πνευματομάχος (Athanasius, A.D. 360) an adversary of the (Holy) Spirit (f. πνεῦμα spirit + -μάχος fighting, fighter) + -IAN.]

a. *sb.* An adversary of the Spirit; a name applied to a sect or party (or a group of such) in the 4th century, who denied the divinity or personality of the Holy Spirit. **b.** *adj.* Belonging to such a party, or holding such a doctrine. So **Pneumatomachist** (-ō'măkist) = **a.**; **Pneumato'machy,** opposition to the Spirit.

1654 BOREMAN *Triumph Faith* 5 Thus much you must know and believe against The Pneumatomachists, that this Procession of the Holy Ghost from the Father and the Sonne denotes his Communion with both in the Essence or Substance of the Deity. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 297 A Heretick of Zizicum of the Sect of the Pneumatomachians. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* IV. ii. (1876) 303 Macedonius .. passed through Semi Arianism to the heresy of the Pneumatomachist, that is, the denial of the Divinity of the Holy Ghost, of which he is theologically the founder. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1650 The Council of Constantinople in 381 opposed the Pneumatomachians, whose definite exclusion from the orthodox church dates from that time. 1889 C. I. BLACK (*title*) The Pneumatomachy of the Day: the Clergy and the Scriptures.

Pneumatometer (-ō'mĭtəɹ). [f. PNEUMATO- + -METER.] An instrument for measuring the amount of air breathed in or out at each inspiration or expiration, or for measuring the force of inspiration or expiration; a spirometer.

1834 *Good's Study Med.* (ed 4) I. 395 *note*, Dr. Marshall Hall's contrivance for measuring the quantity of respiration with minuteness .. is named the *pneumatometer.* 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. x. 17 By the suitable modification of the index, it is used as a pneumatometer for measuring the capacity of the chest. 1877 HOLDEN in *Amer. Jrnl. Med. Sci.* Apr 391 This instrument .. furnishes a portable and reliable pneumatometer. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *P* [*neumatometer*], *Holden's* .. consists of a tube .. containing a syren. .. The variations in the note produced serve to test the individual power, both in inspiration and in expiration.

So **Pneumato'metry,** measurement of the force or amount of breath; use of a pneumatometer.

1876 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* IV. 284 Pneumatometry, recently introduced by Waldenburg, as a method of clinical exploration.

Pneumatophore (pniū'mătofōəɹ, niū-). [f. PNEUMATO- + Gr. -φορος bearing.]

1. *Zool.* In certain 'colonial' or compound Hydrozoa of the order *Siphonophora*, A specialized part or individual of the 'colony', containing an air-cavity (*pneumatocyst*) and serving as a float.

1859 HUXLEY *Oceanic Hydrozoa* 5 The float or pneumatophore is a most remarkable and well defined structure 1870 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* 82 The large proximal dilatation of the coenosarc is termed the 'pneumatophore'. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 771 The pneumatophore or float, an air-vesicle distinctive of *Physophoridæ*, *Physaliidæ*, and *Discoideæ*.

2. *Bot.* A structure having numerous lenticels, and supposed to serve as a channel for air, arising from the roots of various trees which grow in swampy places in the tropics.

1901 HENSLOW in *Gardener* 9 Mar. 1241/3 The formation of 'knees' or 'pneumatophores', i. e. air conveyers.

Hence **Pneumatophorous** (-ō'fŏrəs) *a.*, of the nature of or pertaining to a pneumatophore.

1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

‖ **Pneumatosis** (pniūmătō'sis, niū-). [mod L., a. Gr. πνευμάτωσις inflation.]

† 1. *Old Physiol.* The supposed production of ANIMAL SPIRITS in the brain. *Obs.*

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Pneumatosis*, the Generation of Animal Spirits, which is performed in the barky Substance of the Brain; the little Arteries there are emptied and the Spirits distill, which after they are come as far as the middle of the Brain, they actuate and invigorate all the Nerves. 1704 in HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. 1706 in PHILLIPS.

2. *Path.* A morbid accumulation of gas in the bodily cavities or tissues; emphysema.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 333 This [cellular inflation] is the pneumatosis of Sauvages and Cullen. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pneumatosis*, windy swelling; .. also termed *Emphysema.*

Hence **Pneumatosic** (-ō'sik) *a.*, pertaining to or affected with pneumatosis. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pneume: see PNEUM, NEUME.

Pneumectomy (pniūme'ktŏmi, niū-). *Surg.* [f. PNEUMO- b + Gr. -εκτομή cutting out.] (See quot.)

1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pneumectomy* (for *pneumonectomy*, from Gr. πνεύμων, a lung ..), term for excision of part of the

lung, an operation which has occasionally been tried in some forms of Phthisis.

Pneumic (pniū·mik, niū·-), *a. rare.* [a. F. *pneumique*, erron. for *pneumonique*, f. Gr. πνεύμων lung: see -IC, and cf. PNEUMO- b.] Pertaining to the lungs, pulmonary: = PNEUMONIC 1.

Pneumic acid: see quot. 1866.

1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 685 *Pneumic acid*, an acid existing, according to Verdeil.., in the parenchyma of the lungs of most animals. It is very soluble in water. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pneumic*, belonging to the lung. *P. acid*, ..is said to be formed by the union of lactic acid and taurin.

Pneumo- (pniūmo-, niū-), combining form and verbal element, a. Gr. πνεῦμα wind, spirit, etc. (see PNEUMA), = the fuller form PNEUMATO- (cf. Gr. αἱμο- = αἱματο-, etc.), in various scientific terms. b. Short for *pneumono*, f. Gr. πνεύμων, -μον-, lung; chiefly in terms of pathology, most of which occur also in the fuller form PNEUMONO-.

For the more important of these in either sense, see their alphabetical places.

‖ **Pneumocace** (pniūmǫ·kāsī) = *pneumonocace.* ‖ **Pneumocarcino·ma** = *pneumonocarcinoma.* **Pneu·mocele** (-sīl) [Gr. κηλή tumour], hernia of the lung. ‖ **Pneu·moconio·sis** (also -kon-) = *pneumonoconiosis.* **Pneu·modyna·mic** *a.* [DYNAMIC], acting by the force of air. **Pneu·modyna·mics** [after *hydrodynamics*], that branch of physics which treats of the forces exerted by air or gases (esp. in motion); pneumatics. ‖ **Pneu·mo-empye·ma**, *Path.* [EMPYEMA], the presence of air or gas together with pus in a cavity of the body. ‖ **Pneu·mo-enteri·tis** [ENTERITIS], name introduced by Klein for 'swine-fever' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). ‖ **Pneu·mo-hæ·motho·rax**, *Path.* [cf. *hæmothorax* s. v. HÆMO-], the presence of air or gas together with blood in the pleural cavity (A. Flint *Princ. Med.* (1866-80) 152). **Pneu·mohydrotho·rax**, *Path.* [cf. HYDROTHORAX], the presence of air or gas together with watery fluid in the pleural cavity (*Ibid.*). **Pneu·molith** (-lip) [Gr. λίθος stone], a stony concretion or calculus in the lung; so ‖ **Pneumolithiasis** (-lipəi·ə·sis), the formation of pneumoliths. **Pneu·momyco·sis** = *pneumonomycosis.* **Pneu·mo-peritoni·tis**, *Path.*, peritonitis caused or accompanied by the presence of air or gas in the peritoneal cavity. **Pneu·mo-phthi·sis**, *Path.*, pulmonary phthisis (Dunglison *Med. Lex.* 1853). ‖ **Pneu·mo-pleuri·tis**, inflammation of the lung and pleura; pleuro-pneumonia. **Pneu·mopyotho·rax**, *Path.* [PYOTHORAX], the presence of air or gas together with pus in the pleural cavity (A. Flint). ‖ **Pneumorrhagia** (-rē·dʒiă), hæmorrhage in the lung, pulmonary apoplexy. **Pneumoske·leton**, a hard external structure (exoskeleton) developed in connexion with a respiratory organ, e.g. the shell of a mollusc in connexion with the mantle; hence **Pneumoske·letal** *a.* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Pneumo·tomy** [after *anatomy*, etc.], (*a*) dissection of the lungs; (*b*) incision into the lung. **Pneumo-ty·phoid** *a.*, applied to typhoid fever accompanied with pneumonia. **Pneumo-ty·phus**, (*a*) pneumo-typhoid fever; (*b*) typhus fever accompanied with pneumonia.

1862 *N. Syd. Soc. Year bk.* 196 Traumatic *Pneumocele. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* II. 41 Hernia of the lung, or pneumocele is a rare consequence of a punctured wound of the thorax. 1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict.*, **Pneumoconiosis.* 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 242 Pneumoconiosis, pneumonoconiosis, or .. 'Dusty-lung-disease'. has attracted but little attention in this country. 1905 H. D. ROLLESTON *Dis. Liver* 85 This train of events most often follows..the pneumokonioses. 1876 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* XVI. 286 A new telegraphic machine called a '*Pneumo-dynamic' Relay Sounder, where the local battery is replaced by compressed fluid,..condensed air. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* 111 General Properties of Fluids in Motion. (Hydro- and *Pneumodynamics.) 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 361 In the case of *pneumo-empyema the pericardial sac may contain air, as well as pus. 1900 *Field* 1 Sept. 374/1 Swine fever, with its several names of typhoid fever of the pig, soldier, red disease, *pneumo-enteritis 1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict.*, **Pneumolith*, pulmonary concretion. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 250 Another peculiarity of the dust of stone is that it tends to collect in masses, forming concretions (pneumoliths). 1890 BILLINGS, *Med. Dict.*, **Pneumomycosis.* 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 257 Hughes Bennett in 1842, described the first example of pneumomycosis. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Pneumoperitonitis*, term for the condition in which air finds entry in the peritoneal cavity. 1811 HOOPER *Dict. Med.*, **Pneumopleuritis*, an inflammation of the lungs and pleura. 1898 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pneumopleuritis*, ..(should be *Pneumonopleuritis*). 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, **Pneumorrhagia*, Hæmoptysis. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 274 Pneumorrhagia, or the extravasation of blood into the air-cells and frequently also into the interstitial tissue, is commonly known as pulmonary apoplexy. 1851 WOODWARD *Mollusca* I. 35 The shell may be regarded as a *pneumo-skeleton. 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, **Pneumotomy*, dissection of the lungs. 1890 BILLINGS, *Pneumotomy*, incision of the lung to open a cavity. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 812 These cases are known as *pneumo-typhoid. 1890 BILLINGS, **Pneumotyphus*, typhoid fever with croupous pneumonia.

‖ **Pneumococcus** (pniūmǫkǫ·kŭs, niū-). [mod. L., f. PNEUMO- + Gr. κόκκος berry: cf. *micrococcus.*] Name for two different micro-organisms of oval form (Friedländer's and Fränkel's) which have been found in the rusty sputum of pneumonia, and supposed to be the cause of the disease. Hence **Pneumococcal** (-kǫ·kăl), **Pneumococcic** (-kǫ·ksik), **Pneumococcous** (-kǫ·kəs), *adjs.*, pertaining to or caused by a pneumococcus.

1890 *Daily News* 11 Dec. 3/6 What is peculiar in this disease is the alliance with this bacillus of pneumococcus, which also lives in Russian marshes, river mud, and village pools. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 518 Experiments on pneumococcal infection in rabbits. 1898 *Ibid.* V. 113 The diplococcus described by Fränkel (now often called pneumococcus, in succession to the title enjoyed for a short period by Friedländer's bacillus). *Ibid.* 27 Varieties of membrane, ..described as primary diphtheritic and primary pneumococcic. *Ibid.* 348 Primary pneumococcous pleurisy is a common disease.

Pneumoderm (pniū·modɔ̄m, niū·-). *Zool.* [f. PNEUMO- b + Gr. δέρμα skin.] A gymnosomatous pteropod of the family *Pneumodermidæ* (typical genus *Pneumodermon* or *Pneumoderma*), having processes of the skin which serve as gills.

[1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 326 In Pneumodermon two of these bodies are beset with suckers. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim Life* 468 The general surface of the body is respiratory in *Gymnosomata*. *Pneumodermon*, however, possesses three contractile and richly ciliated processes at the apex of the visceral dome, in and out of which the blood passes.]

Pneumogastric (niūmǫgæ·strik, pniū-), *a.* (*sb.*) *Anat.* [mod. f. PNEUMO- b + GASTRIC. So F. *pneumogastrique* (Chaussier).] Pertaining to the lungs and the stomach or abdomen; *spec.* in *pneumogastric nerve*, name for each of the tenth pair of cerebral nerves, the most widely distributed of all these (hence also called VAGUS), which, with their branches, supply the lungs and other respiratory and vocal organs, stomach, œsophagus, spleen, liver, intestines, heart, etc.

Hence applied to connected structures, as *p. ganglion*, *p. plexus*; *p. lobule* of the cerebellum (= FLOCCULUS 2).

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat* 287 The lower edge..allows the inferior laryngeal branch of the pneumo-gastric nerve to pass under it anteriorly. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Made M.* (ed. 2) 384 The Pneumogastric lobule.. is situated on the anterior border of the cerebellum. *Ibid.* 403 The Pneumogastric Nerve (vagus) arises by numerous filaments from the respiratory tract immediately below the glosso-pharyngeal.

B. *ellipt.* as *sb.* The pneumogastric nerve.

1874 ROOSA *Dis. Ear* (ed. 2) 66 An auricular branch from the pneumogastric. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 608 If the trunks of the pneumogastrics had been the seat of disease, the paralysis would have been still more extensive.

Pneumogram (pniū·mǫgræm, niū·-). [f. PNEUMO- + -GRAM.] A tracing taken with the pneumograph (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*): = PNEUMATOGRAM 1.

Pneu·mograph. [f. as prec. + -GRAPH.] An instrument for automatically recording the movements of the chest in respiration; also called *stethograph.*

1878 FOSTER *Phys.* II. ii. § 1. 258 The pneumograph of Fick is somewhat similar. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 July 4/1 The sphygmograph was followed by the cardiograph, for exploring the movements of the heart, and the pneumograph, for the study of the respiratory movements.

Pneumography (pniūmǫ·grăfi, niū-). [f. as prec. + -GRAPHY.] a. A description of the lungs. b. The recording of the respiratory movements, as by a pneumograph.

1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Pneumography*, the part of anatomy which describes the lungs. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pneumography*, a description of the lungs. Also, a recording of the respiratory movements.

Hence **Pneumographic** (-græ·fik) *a.*, a. pertaining to or of the nature of a pneumograph; b. 'pertaining to pneumography' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1895 WOLFENDEN tr. *Joal's Respiration in Singing* 175 Scarcely revealed, except..by pneumographic instruments.

† **Pneumo·logy** [1]. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. PNEUMO- a + -LOGY.] A discourse concerning spirits; = PNEUMATOLOGY 1 a.

1613 W. B. (tr. *Michaelis*) (*title*) The Admirable Historie of the Possession and Conversion of a Penitent woman, Sedyced by a Magician that made her to Become a Witch, ..wherevnto is annexed a Pnevmology, or Discourse of Spirits. 1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Pneumology* (Gr.), a speaking or treating of spirits or winds.

Pneumo·logy [2]. *rare.* [f. PNEUMO- b + -LOGY.] A treatise on, or the scientific description or knowledge of, the lungs.

1842 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hence **Pneumolo·gical** *a.* (*Cent. Dict.* 1890.)

Pneumometer (pniumǫ·mĭtəɹ, niu-). [f. PNEUMO- + -METER.] = PNEUMATOMETER. So **Pneumometrograph** (-me·trograf): see quot.; **Pneumo·metry** = PNEUMATOMETRY.

1857 J. MILLER *Alcohol* (1858) 79 The mercury in the animal pneumometer .. does not .. fall back to the old level. 1887 *Homeopath. World* 1 Nov. 527 There is an arrangement (the pneumometrograph) for measuring the amount of medicated vapour which the patient inhales. 1853 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Pneumometry*, measurement of the capacity of the lungs for the air.

Pneumonalgia, Pneumonectomy: see PNEUMONO-.

Pneumonia (niumōə·niă). *Path.* Also rarely in anglicized form: 7 **pneumonie**, 9 **pneumony.** [a. medical L. *pneumonia*, a. Gr. πνευμονία (Plut.) inflammation of the lungs, f. πνεύμων, πνευμον-, lung. So F. *pneumonie* (1812 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Inflammation of the substance of the lungs; a disease having many varieties, induced by cold or various other causes.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1012 The beginning of the Pneumonie or inflamation of the lungs. 1783 W. CULLEN *First Lines Pract. Phys.* § 354 Wks. 1827 II. 56 Pneumonia, like other inflammations, often ends in suppuration. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 252 In consequence of imprudent exposure to a cold wind, she was seized with symptoms of pneumonia. 1828-32 WEBSTER, *Pneumonia*, *Pneumony.* 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 147 Pneumonia occasionally attacks all cattle, but more particularly working beasts, and those that have been driven a long way. 1853 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Pneumony*, pneumonia. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 110 Apical pneumonia of one lung is often accompanied by basal pneumonia of the other.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pneumonia patient*; **pneumonia bacillus, coccus, microbe** = PNEUMOCOCCUS.

1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 434 'Poultice' or 'Pneumonia jackets' are garments made of a strip of thin flannel or flannelette. 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* (ed. 4) iv. 144 Some notice of the position which may be accorded to the pneumonia-coccus. *Ibid.* 146 The subject of the pneumonia-microbe needs further elucidation.

Pneumonic (niumǫ·nik), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. medical L. *pneumonicus*, a. Gr. πνευμονικός of the lungs, affected with lung-disease. So F. *pneumonique.*]

1. Pertaining to the lungs; pulmonary. *rare* ? *Obs.*

1675 *Phil. Trans.* X. 506 This Pneumonique Engin, lodged in the breast [the Lungs]. *Ibid.*, When the Blood does not duly circulate through the Heart and the Pneumonique Vessels; which may sometimes be caus'd within the right ventricle of the heart, or the Pneumonique Arteries. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 216 It [the Hydromel]..stuffing up the pneumonic Passages, causeth an Orthopnæa.

2. Pertaining to, of the nature of, characterized by, or affected with pneumonia.

1783 S. CHAPMAN in *Med. Commun.* I. 297 The expectoration..produced by pneumonic inflammations. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 122 A pneumonic patient. 1898 *Daily News* 24 Oct. 3/3 The disease which has broken out in Vienna is not bubonic but pneumonic plague.

B. *sb.* † a. A person affected with lung-disease. *Obs.* b. A remedy for lung-disease. *rare*—°.

1681 tr. *Willis's Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Pneumonic*, one sick of the disease of the lungs. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Pneumonics*, medicines proper in diseases of the lungs, where respiration is affected. 1818 in TODD. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pneumonic*. .. 3. A remedy suitable for diseases of the lungs.

‖ **Pneumonitis** (pniūmənəi·tis, niū-). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. πνεύμων lung + -ITIS.] = PNEUMONIA. Hence **Pneumonitic** (-i·tik) *a.* = PNEUMONIC 2.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 441 Thus it occurs to us in pleurisy, in pneumonitis. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 160 Pneumonia is the name commonly used; pneumonitis is the more appropriate term, being in conformity with the plan of distinguishing inflammatory affections by the suffix *-itis*. 1844 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Pneumonitic*, of or belonging to pneumonitis, or inflammation of the lungs.

Pneumono- (pniūmono, niū-), before a vowel **pneumon-**, combining form of Gr. πνεύμων, πνευμον- lung. (Often contracted to PNEUMO-.)

‖ **Pneumonalgia** (-æ·ldʒiă) [Gr. ἄλγος pain], pain in the lungs. **Pneumone·ctomy** = PNEUMECTOMY (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). ‖ **Pneumonocace** (-ǫ·kăsī) [Gr. κακή evil], decay or gangrene of the lung (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1858). ‖ **Pneu·mono,carcino·ma** [CARCINOMA], cancer of the lung (Mayne). **Pneu·monocele** = *pneumocele*: see PNEUMO- (Dunglison *Med. Lex.* 1853). ‖ **Pneu·mono,cirrho·sis**, cirrhosis of the lung (Mayne). ‖ **Pneu·mono,conio·sis** (also -kon-) [Gr. κόνις dust], disease of the lungs produced by inhalation of dust. ‖ **Pneu·monody·nia** [Gr. ὀδύνη pain], pain in the lung (Mayne). **Pneu·mono,li·th** (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*), **Pneu·mono-lithi·asis** (Mayne) = *pneumolith*, *-lithiasis*: see PNEUMO-. **Pneumono·meter** [-METER], an instrument for measuring the capacity or strength of the lungs (= PNEUMATOMETER, PNEUMOMETER) (Mayne). ‖ **Pneu·mono,myco·sis** [Gr. μύκης fungus], growth of a fungus in the lungs. **Pneumonophorous** (-ǫ·fŏrəs) *a.* [Gr. -φόρος bearing], bearing or having lungs. ‖ **Pneumono,rhagia** (-rē·dʒiă) = *pneumorrhagia*: see PNEUMO- (Mayne).

1857 DUNGLISON *Dict. Med. Sc.*, **Pneumonalgia.* 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pneumonalgia*, pain in the lungs. A term used by Alibert for *angina pectoris*, which was the fifth genus of pulmonary diseases (*pneumoses*) in his nosology. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 185 Under the generic name *pneumonokoniosis, proposed by Zenker, are included the various affections of the lung produced by the inhalation of dust-like particles. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 631 Other pneumonoconioses arise in a similar manner. 1876 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* V. 468 Vegetable Parasites [of the lungs]—*Pneumonomycosis. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life*

1918 The..ambulacral vessel is all the *pneumonophorous Holothurioidea.

Pneumootocous (paiŭmoʊˈtŏkəs, niū-), *a. Zool.* Also **pneumo-tocous.** [f. mod.L. *Pneumōtoca, Pneumōtoca* (Owen), f. PNEUMO- b + Gr. ὠτόκος egg-laying, oviparous.] Belonging to the *Pneumootoca*, or vertebrates that breathe air by means of lungs, and lay eggs, as birds and reptiles.

1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Pneumōtokous..Pneumotocous.*

Pneu:mo-perica·rdial, *a. Path.* [f. PNEUMO- b + PERICARDIAL.] Applied to a sound heard in pleurisy, attributed to the friction of the investing membrane of the lung against the pericardium: *= pleuropericardial* (see PLEURO-).

1876 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* VI. 595 This sound is called the extra-pericardial, pneumo-pericardial or pleuro-pericardial friction sound.

‖ **Pneumoperica·rdium.** *Path.* [mod.L., f. PNEUMO- + PERICARDIUM.] The presence of air or gas in the pericardium. So ‖ **Pneu:moperi-carditis,** pneumopericardium accompanied by pericarditis (Billings *Med. Dict.* 1890).

1854 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* xvii. 297 A condition of the heart rarely found until after death, and termed by Laennec pneumo-pericardium, consists in an effusion of air into the sac. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 801 Pneumo-pericardium is extremely rare.

Pneumothorax (paiŭmoʊˈpoʊˈrĕks, niū-). *Path.* [f. PNEUMO- + THORAX.] The presence of air or gas in the cavity of the thorax, i.e. of the pleura; usually caused by a wound or by perforation of the lung. Also *pneumatothorax* (see PNEUMATO-).

1843 SIR T. WATSON *Lect. Princ. & Pract. Physic* liii. II. 120 When the pleura contains air alone, the patient is said to have pneumothorax. 1894 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Dec. 7/3 It seems not improbable that the immediate cause of [Stevenson's] death may have been pneumothorax.

‖ **Pneusiobiognosis** (puiŭ siobəiˌɔgnˈoʊ·sis). *Med. Jurispr.* [mod.L., f. Gr. πνεῦσις a blowing, breathing + βίος life + γνῶσις investigation, knowledge.] = *Pneobiognosis*: see PNEO-.

1857 in DUNGLISON *Dict. Med Sc.*

‖ **Pnyx** (pniks). [a. Gr. Πνύξ, *genitive* πνυκός, probably f. πυκνός packed, crowded.] Name of the public place of assembly in ancient Athens, a semicircular level cut out of the side of a little hill west of the Acropolis.

1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph* I. 16 The pnyx was a public place, which derived its name from the number of stones with which it was filled. 1850 LEITCH tr. *C. O. Muller's Anc. Art* § 289 (ed. 2) 320 The stage then certainly took the place of the simpler bema on the pnyx, which was in like manner constructed in the theatrical form. 1868 *Smith's Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* 146/2 Afterwards they [the ἐκκλησίαι] were transferred to the Pnyx.

† **Po**[1], **poo.** *Obs.* Forms: α. 1 pǽuua, pǽwu, pawe, 5 paa, pae. β. 4–5 po, 4–6 poo. [OE. *pǽwa* (*pauua*) = OLG. **pǽwo* (MLG. *pǽwe*, LG. *pau*, Da. *pia*), OHG. *phǽwo* (MHG. *pfǽwe*, Ger. *pfau*), both wk. m.; WGer. a. L. *pāvo* peacock. Thence (through *pǽ(w)a, pa(we)*, ME. north. *paa, pa-*, midl. *pō, poo* (cf. OHG. *phāo*, MHG. *pfā*). OE. had also the form *pǽa* from **pau* (see Sievers, ed. 3, § 111 A. 2), whence ME. *pē-* in *pēcock, pēhenne*: see PEACOCK, etc.] A peacock.

† *Feathered with po*, i.e. with peacock's feathers.

α. *a 700 Epinal Gloss.* (O.E.T.) 826 *Pavo*, pauua. *c 1000 Ælfric Gram.* ix. (Z.) 35 *Pauo*, pawa. *c 1000 — Voc* in Wr.-Wülcker 131/9 *Pauo, pauua*, pawe. *c 1000 Sax. Leechd.* II. 196 Fuxlas þa þe heard ðæræc habbað, pawa swan ænod. *a 1400–50 Alexander* 4983 Þar bade a brid on a boghe Was of a port of a paa. 14 . in *Langtoft's Chron.* (Rolls) II. App iv. 452, I beheld that litel man .., His berd was syde ay luge span, and glided als the fethere of pae.

β. *a 1307 Sat. Consistory Courts* in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 159 A priest proud ase a po, Sebbe weddeþ us bo 1382 WYCLIF *Chron.* ix. 21 Thei brouȝten thennus gold, and sylver, and yuer, and apis, and poos [1388 pokokis, *v.r.* pekokis]. *c 1400 Laud Troy Bk.* 6961 With bowe and arwe fedred with po, He wroght amonges hem mechel wo. *c 1500 Three Kings' Sons* 136 Afur thies wordes, was brought yn a Poo by ij. gentilwomen.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

a 1300–1500 Pakoc, pacok, poacok, pocok, etc. [see PEACOCK *sb.* 1 β and γ]. *c 1350 Nominale Gall.-Angl.* 782 (E. E. T. S.), Storke pecok and poherne. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xii. 257 Þy þe po feet is vndestonde .fals frendes.

† **Po**[2]. *Obs.* [Origin obscure.] (See quot. 1838.)

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 1395 This is some Pettifogging Fiend,..That undertakes to understand, And juggles at the second hand; And now would pass for Spirit Po, And all mens dark Concerns foreknow. [1838 SOUTHEY *Doctor* cxxxix. V. 25 One Mr. Duke, a busy fanatic, in Devonshire in Charles II.'s days, whom old Sir Edward Seymour used to call Spirit Po, that said Po being a *petit diable*, a small devil that was *presto* at every Conjuror's nod.]

Po: see POH and next.

‖ **Poa** (poʊˈə). *Bot.* [mod.L., a. Gr. πόα grass.] A large genus of grasses widely distributed in temperate and cold regions; meadow-grass.

1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xiii. (1794) 137 There are four sorts of Poa very common in most meadows. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* (ed. 2) II. 57 A mixture of burnet, and dwarf poa.

b. *Comb.* **Poa-grass** († **po-grass**), a grass of this genus; meadow-grass.

1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. xlii. 283 We have a far better grass, under the name of poa-grass. 1766 *Ibid.* VI. 191, I could not distinguish the desired kind from these intruders; particularly the poa-grass.

Poach (poʊtʃ), *v.*[1] Forms: 5 poache, 6–8 poche, potch, 7- poach. [a. OF. *pochier* (12 th c. in Godef.), later *pocher* to enclose in a poke or bag, to bag; also in senses 1 and 2 below; f. *poche* poke, bag (Diez, Littré): see POKE *sb.*[1] The Eng. uses were adopted separately. The *o* seems to have been originally short as in Fr.]

I. *trans.* To cook (an egg) by dropping it, without the shell, into boiling water.

[F. *pocher*, in this sense, is usually explained as referring to the enclosure of the yolk in the white as in a bag.]

[*c 1390 Form of Cury* § 90. 46 Pochee. Take Ayren and breke hem in scaldyng hoot water (etc.). *c 1430 Two Cookery-bks.* 24 Eyron en poche. Take Eyroun, breke hem, and sethe hem in hot Water; þan take hem vppe as hole as þou may; þan take flowre, and melle with Mylke. *c 1450 Douce MS.* 55 § 100 Egges pocchez.] *c 1450* [see POACHED *ppl. a.*[1]]. 1530 PALSGR. 663/1, I potche egges, *je poche des oeufs.* He that wyll potche egges well muste make his water sethe first. 1533 ELYOT *Cast Helthe* II. xvii (1541) 33 They [eggs] be moste holsome whan they be poched. 1598 *Epulario* I.j, To poche Egges .. To poche them in milke or wine 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 53 The Yolkes of Eggs .. so they be Potched or Reare boyled. 1679 JENKINS in R. Mansel *Narr. Popish Plot* (1680) 93 She poach'd Eggs for them both. 1742, 1889 [see POACHED *ppl. a.*[1]].

fig. and *transf.* 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Laugh & be fat* Wks. II. 76 2 This man hath played the cooke And potch'd this Ginnie Egge into thy booke. *a 1693 Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xx 169 As if he had been to potch them in a Skillet with Butter and Eggs.

† 2. To sketch roughly. *Obs. rare.*

[F. *pocher*, in this sense, appears to have arisen from the obs. and dial. sense 'to make blots or blurs': cf. Cotgr. '*cet encre poche*, this Inke blurres'.]

1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 44 Whose fervour can Hatch him, whom Nature poach'd but half a man.

Poach (poʊtʃ), *v.*[2] Forms: 6–7 poche, 7–potch, poach. [In 16th c. *poche*; app. in the main a palatalized collateral form of POKE *v.*[1], q.v. But sense 1 c appears to be immediately from OF. *pocher* 'to thrust or dig out with the fingers' (Cotgr.), in *pocher un œil, les yeux* (14th c. in Godef. *Compl.*) to thrust or gouge out an eye, to put out the eyes (in mod.F. to give any one 'a black eye' with a blow); itself prob. of LG. origin; and quots. 1528, 1542 in 1 b may be related to OF. *pocher* to put into a sack, to bag: see prec. The *o* was app. mostly short in 16–17th c., and *potch* is still widely spread in the dialects.]

I. 1. *trans.* To push or stir (anything) *with* the point of a stick, a finger, a foot, etc.; = POKE *v.*[1] 1; to stir *up* by this means; *fig.* to instigate. Now *dial.*

[*c 1386*: see POKE *v.*[1] 1.] 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eroinena* 75 Then..tried his armour everywhere by potching it, to see if he could find any place unarmed. 1684 OTWAY *Atheist* I. i, A Woman who..watch's her Opportunity, and poach'd me up for the Service of Satan. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* v. iv, He bid him beat abroad, and not poach up the Game in his Warren. 1859 in J. Watson *Living Bards of Border* 92 E.D.D. We'll poach the fire, an' ha'e a crack aside the chumla lug.

b. To ram, shove, or roughly push (things) together, or in a heap. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1528 *Impeachm. Wolsey* 59 in Furniv. *Ballads fr. MSS.* I. 353 Pou haste purposyd To mynester grete extorcion, By the whyche haste so furiously enrechyd, In Chestis, baggis hepyd & pochyd, Of every man Takyng A porcion. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xi. (1870) 259 Mestlyng breade is made, halfe of whete and halfe of Rye And there is also mestlyng made, halfe of rye and halfe of barly. And yll people wyll put whete and barly togyther. Breade made of these aforesayde grayne or cornes, thus poched togyther, maye fyll the gutte, but it shall neuer do good to man. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* (Warwickshire), Potch these oddments in the corner. These things are all potched together.

c. To thrust or poke *out* (the eyes); = OF. *pocher l'œil, les yeux. Obs.* or *dial.*

[*c 1386*: see POKE *v.*[1] 1.] 1584 HUDSON *Du Bartas' Judith* vi. in *Sylvester's Wks.* (1621) 752 And with their fingers pocht out his eyes. 1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. IV. *Decay* 1179 O I poach not out mine eyes.

d. To strike, rap, slap. [Perh. for Ger. *pochen.*] *slang.*

1892 ZANGWILL *Childr. Ghetto* I. 87 My mother potched my face...I shall never forget that slap.

2. To thrust or push (a stick, a finger, a foot, etc.) into any hole or thing. Now chiefly *dial.*

1673 TEMPLE *United Prov.* i. 5 His [Charlemagne's] Horse poching one of his legs into some hollow ground, made way for the smoaking water to break out, and gave occasion for the Emperor's building that City [Aix]. 1822–36 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (1862) 133 Lest some one of the many little Brahminical-looking cows..might poach her foot into the centre of my face. [See *Eng. Dial. Dict.*]

b. *intr.* To poke or probe (e.g. with a stick, etc.); also, to poke, thrust oneself, intrude. Now *dial.*

a 1550 Hye Way to Spytted Hous 308 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 41 One tyme to this spyttell, another to that, Probyng and pochyng to get somwhat; At every doore lumpes of bread or meat. 1657 DAVENANT *1st Day's Entertainm. Rutland Ho.* 72 Your Bastellier..with her long pole gives us a tedious waft, as if he were all the while poaching for Eels. 1899 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v., Eternally poachin' amang my feet.

† 3. *trans.* To thrust, stab, pierce. *Obs.*

1600 CAREW *Cornwall* 31 The Flowk, Sole and Playce followe the tyde vp into the fresh riuers, where, at lowe water the Countrie people..take them vp with their hands. They vse also to poche them with an instrument somewhat like the Salmon-speare. 1644 W. NEWPORT *Fall of Man by Sin* 4 Potch a dead man with knives, stab him with daggers, &c.

† b. *intr.* To make a stab or thrust *at* as in fencing. Also *fig. Obs. rare.*

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. x. 15 He potche at him some way, Or Wrath, or Craft may get him. 1624 BACON *War w. Spain* Wks. 1879 I. 531/2 They have rather poached and offered at a number of enterprises, than maintained any constantly.

II. 4. *trans.* To thrust or stamp down with the feet; to trample (soft or sodden ground) into muddy holes; to cut *up* (turf, etc.) with hoofs.

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 247 The Horses going .. in a string and keeping the furrow, to avoid poching the Land. 1768 EARL HARDINGTON *Forest-trees* 46 Cattle should be taken off, lest they potch the ground. 1814 SCOTT *Waav.* lxiii, The cattle of the villagers .. had poached into black mud the verdant turf. 1816 — *Old Mort.* xv, The passage of the main body, in many instances, poached up the swamps through which they passed. 1849 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* (ed. 2) I. 104/1 The land .. ought not to be cut up and poached by the cart-wheels and horses' feet. 1894 *Times* 18 Nov. 4/3 Pastures are soddened to an extent that must result in their being badly 'poached' where the stock cannot be taken off them.

5. *intr.* To sink (into wet heavy ground) in walking; to plod over soft ground, or through mud or mire; to tramp heavily or plungingly.

1600 NORTHBROOKE *Poore Maus Gard.* To Rdr. 2 Poching in the mire vp to the ankle of the legge. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* I. 88 How uncomfortable..for a traveller in Heaven's road .. to go potching in the dark. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 176 The soyl so extreamly fat, that our Horses had much a do to poach along. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* (1794) I. 241 The hedges and ditches confine the carriages to poach through the mud. 1837 HOGG *Tales I. Wool-gatherer* 213 Plunging and poaching to make all the fish take into close cover.

6. *intr.* Of land: To become sodden, miry, and full of holes by being trampled.

1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 15 The Chalky and Clay Lands .. have also the inconveniencies .. to burn in hot Weather, to chap in Summer, and poach in Winter. 1766 *Museum Rust.* VI. 105 Cattle unavoidably do great mischief to grass land, when it is so wet as to poach. 1807 A. YOUNG *Agric. Essex* (1813) I. 24 Strong, wet, tenacious land, poaching with rain, and sticking to the horses' legs. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. Co.* 378 The ground..is still soft, and will poach under the hoofs of cattle.

7. *trans.* To soak, make sodden.

1881 *Times* 14 Apr. 10 5 As in many parts of England, along the banks of streams and rivers are considerable areas of good land, poached and scoured by frequent floods.

8. To mix with water and reduce to a uniform consistency. In *paper-making*, to mix thoroughly (the half-stuff from the breaking-engine) with the bleach-liquor, in the poacher. (Also *potch.*)

1873 ROBERTSON *Engineering Notes* 49 The clay should be free from stones and must be well poached 1877 W. ARNOT *Cantor Lectures* in *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* XXVI. 63/1 The breaking, poaching, and beating processes .. are all conducted in machines or engines of the same general construction. 1883 R. HALDANE *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 36/2 For potching half-stuffs previously gas bleached, the quantities are [etc.].

III. 9. *intr.* To encroach or trespass (*on* the lands or rights of another) in order to possess oneself unlawfully or unfairly of something, esp. in order to steal game; hence, to take game or fish illegally, or by unsportsmanlike devices.

1611 COTGR., *Pocher le labour d'autruy*, to poche into, or incroach vpon, another mans imployment, practise, or trade. 1682 DRYDEN & LEE *Duke of Guise* iv. iii, I scorn to poach for power. 1706 PHILLIPS, To *poach*,.. to destroy Game by unlawful means, as by laying Snares, Gins, etc. 1742 POPE *Dunc.* iv. 228 For Attic Phrase in Plato let them seek, I poach in Suidas for unlicens'd Greek. 1827 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 27 Jan., The pettish resentment that you might entertain against one who had poached on your manor. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Shaks.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 358 So keen was the hope to discover whether the boy Shakespeare poached, or not. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* ix., Poaching on her lodgers' mutton 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 72 A region in which the politician feels that he is poaching on the preserves of the geographer. 1883 *Standard* 20 Nov. 3/8 All the owners poached for salmon.

10. *trans.* a. To trespass on (land or water), esp. in order to kill or catch game.

1715 GARTH *Claremont* 8 They poach Parnassus, and lay snares for praise. 1807 CRABBE *Parr. Reg.* I. 814 He poach'd the wood, and on the warren snared. 1838 F. E. PAGET *Curate Cumberw.* (1839) 319 A fellow who had poached lands and fished waters which Mr Soaper himself had hired. 1885 *Field* 3 Oct. (Cassell), The Greta is not nearly so much poached as formerly.

b. To catch and carry off (game or fish) illegally; to capture by illicit or unsportsmanlike methods such as a poacher uses. Also *fig.*

1860 *Cornh. Mag.* VI. 651 Some are famished to death, and some are poached, and some get hooked. 1895 *Weston. Gaz.* 8 Nov. 1/3 You were always 'poaching' our best men. 1903 *Ibid.* 28 Mar. 2/1 She's a poacher, that woman—poaches children...Yes; poaches them;.. takes them away from other teachers who've taught in those families for years.

c. *Racing slang.* To filch (an advantage, e.g. at the start in a race) by unfair means.

1891 *Licensed Vict. Gaz.* 20 Mar. 182/1 Seward maintained that the start was a false one, and that his opponent poached full five yards before he [Seward] moved. 1892

Daily News 16 May 3/5 Several [jockeys] displayed a marked desire to 'poach a bit' at the start. 1894 *Ibid.* 16 Mar. 6/5 The scratch poached the start, and gained fully half a length, rowing up to 44 to the minute against Oxford's 40.

Hence **Poa·ching** *ppl. a.*

1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* XXX. § 1 (1689) 166 To be used by none but idle pouching [*sic*] fellows. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 200 In a few minutes the poaching flock is sent scampering back to their own proper walk.

Poached, *ppl. a.*[1] [f. POACH *v.*[1] + -ED [1].] Of an egg: Cooked in boiling water, without the shell.

c 1450 *Two Cookery-bks* 94 Potage de egges. *MS. Douce,* Poccined egges. 1598 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* F j b, Poched egges are better than egges rosted hard or rere. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* v. 84 A couple of potched [*ed.* 1650 poched] Egges. 1742 FIELDING *Jos. Andrews* I. xv, Whether a poached egg, or chicken broth. 1889 A. LANG *Prince Prigio* ii. 10 Why the king .should have poached eggs and plum cake at afternoon tea.

b. *Poached egg,* (*a*) name of gastropod shells of genus *Ovulum*; (*b*) see quot. 1903.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 257/1 *Ovulum,* (..commonly called Poached Eggs) 1903 *Windsor Mag.* Sept. 385/1 The ball in a stroke of this kind will assume an oval shape something like a cucumber. This stroke is called in Stické parlance 'a poached egg'.

Poached, *ppl. a.*[2] [f. POACH *v.*[2] + -ED [1].] In senses of the verb: *esp.* a. Trodden or trampled into miry holes. b. Acquired by poaching; illegally captured.

1844 STEPHENS *Bk Farm* II. 110 The cattle will soon render the whole bedding a poached mass. 1883 JEFFERIES *Nature near Lond.* 166 This very pond..is muddy enough, and surrounded with poached mud. 1889 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 13 July 3/2 France..is made the market for English poached fish, and French poached fish find a market in England.

c *Poached eyes* = F. *yeux pochés,* eyes swollen as if with a blow or weeping. [Cf. POACH *v.*[2] 1 c.]

1904 *Athenæum* 24 Sept. 408/3 Samuel re entered with poached eyes.

Poacher [1] (pōʊ·tʃəɹ). Also **potcher.** [f. POACH *v.*[2] + -ER [1].]

1. One who poaches or trespasses in pursuit of game; one who takes or kills game unlawfully.

1667 EVELYN *Publ. Employm.* Misc. Writ (1805) 552 The young potcher with his dog and kite, breaking his neighbours hedges, or trampling o're his corn for a bird not worth sixpence. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char* 265 Huntsman, Hunter, Fowler, Fisher,..Game, Pocher. 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* III. 1. 810 So Poachers basely pick up tir'd Game Whilst the fair Hunter's cheated of his Prey. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 12 They are shot at by poachers; traced by their footsteps in the snow; caught in springs. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* i, A keeper is only a poacher turned outside in, and a poacher a keeper turned inside out.

transf. 1702 YALDEN *Æsop's Fables* VI. 1 Ren, an old poacher after game, Saw grapes look tempting fine 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Feb. 10/1 To escape the jaws of the large pike, the only permitted poachers which exist at the lake

2. a (*U. S.*) The widgeon, *Mareca americana*: said to be so called from its habit of seizing the food for which other ducks have dived. (But cf. POCHARD.) b. The sea-poacher, a fish of the family *Agonidæ* (*Cent. Dict.*)

3. *Paper-making.* One of the series of engines by which rags, etc., are comminuted, washed, bleached, and reduced to pulp; a pouching-engine.

1877 W. ARNOT in *Trnl. Soc. Arts* XXVI 91/2 The second engine is called the 'poacher', the roll of which..does little more than mix the stuff and the bleach liquor. 1883 R. HALDANE *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 392/1 Reduce them [rags] to half-stuff, and as soon as possible empty into the poacher .and bleach with great care. 1906 BEADLE *Paper-making* II. 65. 1906 J. CASTLE (Wolvercote Paper Mill) in *Let.*, Potcher or Poacher.

4. *attrib* and *Comb.* (sense 1), as *poacher-court, -herd, -work.*

1784 BURNS *Ep. J. Rankine* viii, I .. brought a Paitrick to the grun'. .Somebody tells the Poacher-court The hale affair. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 707/2 'It was no poacher work, Matthew', he said. 1897 CROCKETT *Lad's Love* xxii. 226 It was a portentous thing to see the poacher-herd so keen on the proprieties.

Hence **Poa·chery** *nonce-wd.*

1831 T. L. PEACOCK *Crotchet Castle* ix. (1887) 109 Witchery, devilry, robbery, poachery, piracy, fishery, gipsy-astrology.

Poacher [2] (pōʊ·tʃəɹ). [f. POACH *v.*[1] + -ER [1].] A vessel or pan for poaching eggs.

1868 MARY JEWRY *Model Cookery* 80/1 The egg may also be done in a regular egg-poacher.

Poaching (pōʊ·tʃiŋ). *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. POACH *v.*[1] + -ING [1].] The action of POACH *v.*[1]

1584 COGAN *Haven Health* cxciii. (1636) 174 [EGGS] be sodden two wayes;..the first is called seething..the second poaching of eggs. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Poaching,* ..an Egg Boyled in Water out of the Shell.

Poa·ching, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. POACH *v.*[2] + -ING [1].] The action of POACH *v.*[2]

a. Trampling (of land) while in a sodden condition; becoming poachy.

1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Ird.* I. 116 Lands..sound enough for winter feeding without poaching. 1802 C. FINDLATER *Agric. Surv. Peebles* 159 The parks were extremely subject to Winter poaching. 1879 *Amateur Poacher,* The green drive shows traces of the poaching it received from the thick-planted hoofs of the hunt when the leaves were off.

b. Trespassing in pursuit of game; taking of game or fish illegally or by unsportsmanlike methods. Also *fig.*

1621 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* IV. i, He hunts too much in the purlues, would he would leave off poaching. 1821 EGAN *Life in Lond.* II. iv. (Farmer), You shall be admitted into the preserve; but remember no poaching. 1892 *Athenæum* 20 Aug. 246/3 He has kept free from any suspicion of.. literary poaching.

attrib. 1892 HT. MARTINEAU *Homes Abroad* I. 1 News of murderous poaching expeditions. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Sept. 3/2 What some consider the poaching tactics of the music-halls.

c. *Paper-making.* See POACH *v.*[2] 8; **poaching** or **potching-engine** = POACHER [1] 3.

1877 W. ARNOT in *Trnl. Soc. Arts* XXVI. 89/2 The bleaching or poaching engine. 1880 J. DUNBAR *Pract. Papermaker* 27 The quantities of half-stuff filled into the potching engine should at all times be as uniform as possible.

Poachy (pōʊ·tʃi), *a.* [f. POACH *v.*[2] + -Y.] Of land: Spongy, retentive of moisture, and so liable to be trampled into muddy holes; sodden, swampy.

1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 56 If much Rain come upon it while it lies flat, it will make it so poachy that you cannot plow it, (especially if 'tis a wet Clay Land). 1802 C. FINDLATER *Agric. Surv. Peebles* 158 The land is put into a poachy state by every heavy shower of rain. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 45 A heavy rain may fall for some days, and render the land quite soft and poachy.

Hence **Poa·chiness.**

1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 48 The lower Vallies, because of the poachiness of them, they keep for Grass.

Poad, -e, obs. forms of PODE, POOD.

Poadler, dial. var. PODLER, young coal-fish.

Poak(e (pōʊk). [Origin obscure.] (See quots.)

1846 WORCESTER, *Poake,* waste arising from the preparation of skins, composed of hair, lime, and oil. *Farm. Encycl.* 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Poak.*

Poak(e, Poakmantie, obs. ff. POKE, POCKMANTEAU. **Poale,** obs. f. POLE. **Poan,** var. POWAN. **Poar, Poareblind, Poast, Poat,** obs. ff. POKE *v.*, PURBLIND, POST, POTE.

Pob (pɒb). *Sc.* Also *dial.* **pab.** [Origin obscure.] The refuse of flax or (more recently) jute.

1747 R. MAXWELL *Bee-master* (1750) 21 The Hive to be laid over with the Refuse of Flax, commonly called Pob-tow. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 46 If the flax is to be stacked, it should be set in an airy place, upon a dry foundation, such as pob-middings or the like. 1803 *Prize Ess Highl. Soc.* II. 10 At an old lint mill in Fife, a great heap of this refuse, or pab tow, as it is called, had been formed about 60 years ago. 1818 *Edinb. Mag.* Aug 126/1 Observe their harness, the collars are made of straw or *pob*; (the refuse of flax when skutched). 1876 LAING *Lindores Abbey* xxvi. 389 The boys .gathered pob, heather, and other inflammable materials in a great heap.

Pobble, obs. or dial. var. of PEBBLE.

Pobs (pɒbz), *sb pl dial.* Also **pobbies.** Occas. in *sing.* (*Eng Dial. Dict.*). A dialect and nursery name for porridge, pap, bread and milk.

1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), Pobs, Poddish, Porridge. 1848 MRS. GASKELL *M. Barton* ix, The child ..were awake, and crying for its pobbies. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* VI. iv, He was ladling the pobs into the child's mouth.

† **Pocalips, -yps,** obs. aphetic ff. APOCALYPSE.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 90 He hath dronken so depe he wil denyne sone, And preuen it by her pocalips and passioun of seynt Auereys. *a* 1440 [see APOCALYPSE 1].

Pocan (pōʊ·kän). [app. native Indian name.] The Virginian Poke or Poke-weed (*Phytolacca decandra*); = POKE *sb.*[4] 2 a.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Pocan-bush,* a name in the United States for the *Phytolacca decandra.* 1866 [see POKE *sb.*[1] 2 a].

Pocar, Pocard, Poccoon, Pocoson, obs. ff. POKER, POCHARD, PUCCOON, POCOSON.

† **Pocerounce, pokerounce.** *Obs. rare.* A confection mentioned in the 15th c.: see quot.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks* 3 Kalendare de Leche Metys [see PACH *sb.*[1] 2]. .Pocerounce. *Ibid.* 41 *Pokerounce.* Take Hony, & caste it in a potte tyl it wexe chargeaunt y-now; take & skeme it clene. Take Gyngere, Canel, & Galyngale, & caste ber to [etc.].

Pocession, obs. form of POSSESSION.

‖ **Pochade** (pɒʃäˈd). [Fr., a rough sketch, f. *pocher* to sketch in the rough, also to blur: see POACH *v*[1] 2 and -ADE.] A rough, smudgy, or blurred sketch.

1872 BROWNING *Fifine* XXXVI, So, any sketch or scrap, pochade, caricature, Made in a moment, meant a moment to endure, I snap at.

Po'chaise, po'chay, pochay, colloq. contractions of POST-CHAISE.

1827 SCOTT *Chron. Canongate* Introd. iv, Its associations of 'pochays' and mail-coaches. 1872 G. MEREDITH *H. Richmond* I. 135 There was a saying in the county that to marry a Beltham you must po'chay her. *Ibid.* 158 'She's past po'chaises', Squire Gregory sighed.

Pochard (pōʊ·tʃ-, pōʊ·käɹd, pɒ·tʃ-, pɒ·käɹd). Forms: α. 6 **pocharde,** (8 **poachard**), 7- **pochard.** β. 6–9 **pocard,** 7 **pocker, -ard,** 9 **pockard,** 7– **poker.** [Of uncertain origin: perh. augmentative of OF. and mod.F. *poche,* in mod.F. *poche cuiller* the spoonbill: see -ARD. (But there is little likeness between the pochard and the spoonbill.) It might also be a deriv. of POACH *v.*[2], POKE *v.*[1] The pronunciation seems quite unfixed. Prof. A. Newton makes the *ch* = *k*; but Johnson made it as in *poacher.*] A European diving bird, *Fuligula* or *Æthyia ferina,* of the family *Anatidæ,* characterized by the bright reddish-brown colour of the head and neck; also called *red-headed pochard, poker, wigeon, red-eyed poker,* DUN-BIRD. Also applied to other species, as the African P., *Æthyia* or *Fuligula capensis*; the Red-crested P., *F.* or *Nyroca rufina,* of India; the Tufted P., *A.* or *F. cristata,* of Europe and Asia; and in U. S. to the RED-HEAD, *Anas americana.*

α. 1552 ELYOT, *Boscha,* a water foule like to a ducke, but somwhat lesse: I iudge it a pocharde. 1621 COTGR., *Albrent,* .. a Pochard. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* III. 367 The Poker, or Pochard, or great read-headed Wigeon. 1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 432 The Anas, with grey wings, and a black rump. The Pochard. 1756 JOHNSON, *Pochard,* a kind of water fowl. 1820 JODRELL s. v., I know no reason, why Johnson should have .. printed this word .. differently from any other author, and spelled it 'poachard'. 1882 *Three in Norway* viii. 65 A brood of pochards under the leadership of the old duck. 1894 SPENCE *Nidderdale* 203 The bittern, pochard, scaup, common scoter and the tufted duck have been seen in the park. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 734 *Pochard, Pockard* or *Poker,* names properly belonging to the male of a species of Duck (the female of which is known as the Dunbird).

β. 1598 FLORIO, *Bosca,* a bird called a pocard. 1674 DEBT *Let.* in *Ray's Lett.* (1718) 21, I have put up in a Box some Water Fowl, *viz.* a Pocker, a Smew, .. a Widgeon, and a Whewer. 1678 Poker [see α]. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pocard,* a kind of water-fowl. 1709 DERHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 466 *Anas fera fusca*..The Poker. 1768 PENNANT *Zool.* II. 470 The Pochard... In London markets .. known by the name of Dun birds. 1843 YARRELL *Hist. Birds* III. 233 The Pochard, or Dun-bird, for this species is known by various names, as Red-headed Poker, and Red-eyed Poker.. is a winter visiter to this country. 1895 A. PATTERSON *Man & Nature* 85 We blazed away several times, pickin' up near twenty pokers (pochards).

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pochard-duck*; **pochard-grass,** *dial.* some water-plant, app. a species of Polygonum (Newton *Dict. Birds* 735 note).

1833 BAIRD in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 1. 16 He had .. received .. a specimen of the pochard duck (*Anas ferina* Lin.). 1879 R. LUBBOCK *Fauna Norf.* 137 A particular weed,—Pochard Grass, as it is called.

Poche, obs. form of POACH, POUCH.

† **Pocill.** *Obs. rare.* In 6 **pocyll'e.** [ad. L. *pōcillum* a little cup, dim. of *pōculum* cup.] A small cup, a phial; *transf.* a draught, a potion.

1572 J. JONES *Bathes Buchstone* 19 Take in the morninge fastinge, in pocyll whay, made with ale, to purge cholier. In pocyll whay made of whyte wyne, to purge fleme. *Ibid.* 20 Of herbes for your brothes and pocylles, mallowes, cychorye, endyue, vyolettes, pacyence.

† **Po·cillator.** *Obs. rare.* [a. L. *pōcillātor* (Appul.), f. *pōcillum*: see prec.] A cup-bearer. So † **Pocilla·tion.** *Obs. rare*—°.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Pocillation,* the waiting on a great mans cup. 1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Pocillator* (Lat.), he that waiteth on a great persons cup, a cup-bearer. 1705 ELSTOB in *Hearne's Collect.* 30 Nov. (O. H. S.) I. 107 King of Pocillator's.

Pocilliform (pōsi·lifōʊm), *a. rare.* [f. L. *pōcillum* (see POCILL) + -FORM: cf. POCULIFORM.] Of the shape of a little cup.

1846 DANA *Zoöph.* 506 This species..has pocilliform cells.

Pocion, obs. form of POTION.

Pock (pɒk), *sb.* Forms: 1 **poc,** 4–6 **pokke,** 4–8 **pocke,** 5 **pok,** 5–6 **poke,** 6 *Sc.* **poik,** 6– **pock.** Pl. 1 **pocca,** 4–6 **pokkes,** (5 **pocken**), 4–8 **pockes,** 6 **pocques,** 6– **pocks**; also 6–7 **poxe,** 6– **pox**: see POX. [OE. *poc, pocc-* pustule, ulcer, = MDu., MLG. *pocke* (*pocke*), Du. *pok,* LG. *pocke,* EFris. *pok, pokke,* HG. dial. *pfocke, pocke* (mod.Ger. *pocke* from LG.). So obs. F. *pocque, pokke, poxse, paucque* (1400–1514 in Godef.), from LG. or Eng. These continental words are all fem.; OE. *poce* was masc. (in one place app. fem.). Kluge and Franck refer *poce, pocke* to the OTeut. vbl. stem **puk(k)-*, to swell up, blow up, whence also OE. *pokka, poca* bag: see POCKET, POKE *sb.*[1]]

1. A pustule or spot of eruption in any eruptive disease, esp. (since *c* 1700) in small-pox.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 104 Drenc wiþ poc adle wyl waeter on croccan, do hunig on [etc.]. *Ibid.*, Smire þær hit utslea on þone poc. *Ibid.*, Drenc wiþ poccum bi-ceop wyrt [etc.]. *Ibid.* III. 4 gif poc sy on eagan, nim mære, sapan..mid Godes fultume he sceal awæg. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. Prol.* 30 And it is hool anon, and forthermoor Of pokkes, and of scabbe, and euery soor. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 97 He [Alexander] was of sangweyn colour, his face ful of pockis. 15.. *Prol. Rom.* in *N. Test. in Scots* (S. T. S.) III. 318 Ewin as anne ewill skabbe or anne poke cann not alwayis be keipit in with the violence of medicynne. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 96 It bringeth ulcerations, scab, scurf, blain, botch, pocks. *a* 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 316 The powlings, the palsay, with pockes like pees. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pock,* a Scab of the Small-Pox 1720 BECKET in *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 56 Having great Pockes or Pustules on the Surface of their Bodies, from whence the Pox is denominated. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 40 A few of the pock appeared on his face. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 150 The number of spots or 'pocks' varies from a few to thousands, but as a rule from 100 to 300 are present. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 559 With the retrogression of the pock and the subsidence of the areola the local phenomena of a normal vaccination are at an end.

b. *transf.* A spot or mark like a pustule.

1894 DOYLE *Mem. S. Holmes* 99 Holmes..would..proceed to adorn the opposite wall with a patriotic V.R. done in bullet-pocks.

2. A disease characterized by pustules or eruptive spots; *esp.* (*a*) small-pox; (*b*) 'great (French or Spanish) pox', syphilis: = Pox *sb.* 1 b, e.

α. in *pl.* Now written Pox. (Rarely construed with vb. in singular.)

c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 161 *Viroles*, pockes. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 97 Kynde come after with many kene sores, As pokkes and pestilences, and moche poeple shente. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* vii. (1520) 127 b 1 Also that tyme a sekenes that men call the pockes slewe bothe men and women thrugh theyr infectynge. 1500 20 Dunbar *Poems* lv. 30 Quhill that thai gatt the Spanjie pockis. 1518 Pace *Let. Wolsey* 14 July (Cal. State Papers Hen. VIII), They do die..of the small pokkes and measels. 1529 S. Fish *Supplic. Beggers* 6 They . that catche the pokkes of one woman, and bere theym to an other. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 190 Item that he hauing the Frenche pockes presumed to come and breth on the kyng. 1552 *Ordre Hosp. St. Barthol.* Pref. A v, This Hospital .. where. there haue bene healed of the pocques, fystules.. to nombre of viij. hundred. 1615 Sandys *Trav* 109 The pocks is vncredibly frequent amongst them. 1681 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 481 The disease of the Spanish Pocks.

β. in *sing.* Now *dial.* or *vulgar.*

14.. *Stockh. Med. MS* i. 461 in *Anglia* XVIII. 306 Seint Nicasse had a pokke small. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 407/2 Pokke, sekenesse, *porrigo*. 1530 Tindale *Answ. Sir T. More*, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850) 105 If God punish the world with an evil pock, they immediately paint a block and call it Job, to heal the disease. 1530 Palsgr. 256/1 Pocke a great pocke, *la gorre, la grosse verolle*. Pocke a small, *verolle*. 1593 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 52 Would it were not an infectious bane, or an incroching pocke. 1845 S. Judd *Margaret* II. v. (1881) 264 Glad you got through the pock so well—it takes a second time, some say. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 405/2 As soon as ever the pock began to decay, it took away my eyes altogether.

† b. *fig.* (*sing.*) *Obs.*

1545 Brinklow *Compl.* 32 The same pock that was in the clarkys wyne and clothes, hath so infected the gentylmen of the temporaltye. 1555 Eden *Decades* Pref. (Arb.) 52 Hathe not the pocke of thy licentiousnesse bruste furth in maner to thyne owne destruction? 1607 R. C[arew] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* A iij b, Neither can the waters .. be cured of their spirituall barrennesse, or of the Romish pock and Ægyptian scab.

† c. In imprecation or exclamation: see Pox *sb.* 3. *Obs.*

† **3.** *sing.* and *pl.* A disease of sheep: = Pox *sb.* 1 c. *Obs.*

1532 Tindale *Eph.* 1 *John* (1537) 30 Who dare deny saynt Anthony a fleye of wol .. leste he sende the pockes amonge our shepe. 1548 Elyot, *Mentigo*, the scabbe which is among shepe, called the pockes [1552 Huloet, pocke].

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **pock-arr** (*dial.*), **-freckon, -fret, -hole, -mark**, a scar, mark, or 'pit' left by a pustule, esp. of small-pox; **pock-arred** (*dial.*), **-broken, -eaten, -frecken, -freckled, -fret, -fretted (-fretten), -holed, -marked, -pitted (-pitten)** *adjs.*, scarred, marked, or 'pitted' with pustules, esp. of small-pox; † **pock-break**, (?) a breaking out or marking due to some form of pox; **pock-house** (*U. S. dial.*), a small-pox hospital; **pock-lymph**, the lymph of cow-pox, as used in vaccination; **pock-pit** *v. trans.*, to 'pit' or mark with pustules (in quot. *fig.*); † **pock-royal**, satirical name for a pustule of the 'great pox'; **pock-sore**, a sore caused by a pustule, or by the pox; † **pocks-rotten** *a.*: see Pox *sb.* 4; **pock-stone**, local name for a hard greyish stone found in the Staffordshire coal-measures: see also *pox-stone* (Pox *sb.*); † **pock-tree**: see Pockwood.

1611 Cotgr., *Fossetteux*, .. full of little pits, *pockars, or pock holes. 1655, 1691 [see Arr]. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pock arr, Pock mark*, a scar or mark left by the small pox. 1825 Brockett *N. C. Glossy*, *Pock-arred, . pitted with the small-pox. [See also *Eng. Dial. Dict.*] *a* 1568 Montgomerie *Misc. Poems* liv. 2 Fyndlay M' Connoquhy, fuf M'Fadyan, Cativlie geilzie with ye *poikbraik. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 407/2 *Pokbrokyn, *porriginosus*. 1662 Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* verse 17. ii. xxv. § 4 (1679) 322/1 What a beauty Man was, till he was pock-broken (if I may say so) by sin. 1862 Borrow *Wild Wales* xxxvii, His face was long and rather good looking, though slightly pock-broken. *a* 1550 *Hye Way Spyttel Hous* 112 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 28 Scabby and scurvy, *pocke eaten flesh and ryndc. 1530 Palsgr 256/1 *Poke frekyns, *picquotevre* or *picquotevre de verolle*. 1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3134/4 Mary Scarlet, .. thin visage, swarthy complexion, pock frecken. 1714 *Ibid.* No. 5223/4 A spare middle-siz'd Man, *Pockfreckled and Ruddy Complexion. 1731 Medley tr. *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 108 Several hairs would remain in the *pock-frets. 1744 *Boston Post Boy* 1 Oct. 4/2 Byrn looks pale and *pockfret. 1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2843/4 Pale-faced, and a little *Pock-fretted. *c* 1640 R. James *Poems* (1850) 213 A Virginne..proper of all things but a pale *pock fretten face. 1840 Mrs. F. Trollope *Widow Married* i, A deal better chance that your child will be like what you see there, than to poor pock fretten Phebe. 1552 Huloet, *Pocke hole or scarre. 1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1145/4 A full set Woman with Pockholes in her face. 1708 *Ibid.* No. 4487/3 Having a thin pockhole Face. 1682 *Ibid.* No. 1722/4 He is a little broad Man, *Pock-holed. 1845 S. Judd *Margaret* ii. v, A *Pock House was established,. and a general beating up for patients was had throughout the region. 1881 Tyndall *Floating Matter of Air* 119 A quantity of matter, comparable in smallness to the *pock-lymph held on the point of a lancet. 1673 *Wedderburn's Vocab.* 20 (Jam.) *Fovæ variolarum*, *pock-marks. 1851 D. Jerrold *St. Giles* ii. 15 His flat broad face was.. thinly sprinkled with deep pock-marks. 1756 *N. Jersey Archives* (1898) XX. 16 Terence Milford,. has short brown hair, a little *pock-marked. 1899 Stead in *Review of Rev.* May 493/2 The whole area is pock-marked with public houses. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIII 225 It becomes a plague, a moral small-pox, .. *pockpitting his small modicum of brains. 1862 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* II. 332 He was under the middle size, *pockpitted. 1864 Tennyson *Aylmer's F.* 256 Did Sir Aylmer know That great *pock-pitten fellow had been caught? 1694 Motteux *Rabelais* v. v, Embroider'd o'er the Phiz with Carbuncles, Pushes, and *Pockroyals. 1643 Prynne *Sov. Power Parl.* iii. 89 Neither must the Chyrurgion dresse their wounds, or *pock-sores. 1902 C. G. Harper *Holyhead Road* ii. 33 (Wednesbury) Those foundations have an unusual interest, built as they are of the material called '*pockstone'. *c* 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 914/3 The *pocke tre, *gaiaqs ou eban*.

Pock, *v. rare.* [f. Pock *sb.*] *trans.* To mark with pocks, or (*fig.*) with disfiguring spots.

1841 Murray *Let.* in Smiles *Mem.* (1891) II. xxxv. 474 Houses..literally peppered and pocked from top to bottom with shot-marks. 1869 Blackmore *Lorna D.* lix, This tufty flaggy ground, pocked with bogs and boglets. 1889 *Lancet* 29 June 1314/1 The posterior parts of both lungs were pocked with tubercle in the softening stage.

Pock, variant Sc. spelling of Poke, bag.

Pocker, obs. variant of Pochard.

Pocket (pɒ̈ket), *sb.* Forms: 4–6 **poket**, 5 **-ett**, 5–8 **pockett**, 6 **-ette**, (**pokit**, 7 **poocet**), 6– **pocket**. [ME. *poket*, a. Anglo-Norman *pokete* (13th c. Godef.), mod. Norman dial. *pouquette*, dim. of ONF. *poke, poque, pouque* = F. *poche*, whence dim. *pochette*: see Poke *sb.*[1], Pouch *sb.* OF. had also a masc. form *pochet, pouchet* (1396 in Godef.), still *dial.*, also in mod. Norman dial. *pouquet*.]

1. A bag or sack. Sometimes used as a measure of quantity, varying in capacity according to the commodity contained, and the locality.

Now chiefly used for hops and wool, a pocket of wool being half a sack (in 13th c. a quarter), a pocket of hops about 168 lbs.

1280 *Memoranda Roll*, K. R. m. 13[d], Venerunt coram Baronibus et recognoverunt se teneri Bonruncino et sociis suis mercatoribus de Luk' in quatuor saccis lane et uno pochetto, id est in quarta parte unius sacci. *c* 1340 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 385/1, xx sacz & ix peres de Leyne trovez en xxiii sarplers & en i poket. 1526 in Dillon *Calais & Pale* (1892) 90 Item, for every horseloode of pocketts iij d. 1535 in G. Schanz *Engl Handelspolitik* (1881) II. 385 The canvas, that goeth to the pokit with the hey and threde, that goeth to yt, weyeth about 2 nailles. 1706 Phillips, *Pocket of Wool*, the Quantity of half a Sack. See Sack of Wool and Sarplar. 1724 De Foe *Tour Gt. Brit.* I. 128 Here [at Stourbridge Fair] I saw what I have not observ'd in any other Country of England, . a Pocket of Wool. This seems to be first call'd so in Mockery, this Pocket being so big, that it loads a whole Waggon, . and these ordinarily weigh a Ton or 25 Hundred weight of Wool, all in one Bag. 1767 *Chron.* in *Ann Reg.* 130/1 There were only eleven pockets of new hops, the quality of which was very bad. 1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* II. 755 The brightest hops, and those which have the finest colour, are put into bagging of a better quality, and termed pockets. 1809 R. Langford *Introd. Trade* 126, 147 pockets of hops, each weighing 1 cwt. 1 qr. 18 lb. 1876 *S. Kens. Mus. Catal.* § 2107 Model of a hand loom..designed to weave sacks or pockets without a seam either at the sides or end

2. A small bag or pouch worn on the person; *spec.* one inserted in or attached to a garment, for carrying a purse or other small articles.

c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 62 'Apparaile þe propirli', quod Pride, 'Loke bi pockettis passe þe lengist gise'. *a* 1450 *Stockh. Med. MS.* i. 61 in *Anglia* XVIII. 296 In a poket þou it do, þat þe water may renne þer-fro. 1570 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 192/1 He bare alwayes about hym, in hys bosome or pocket, a litle booke contayning the Psalmes of Dauid. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, iii. iii. 61 Haue you enquir'd yet who pick'd my Pocket? *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) II. 446 A Prodigal is a Pocket with a Hole in the Bottom. 1700 T. Brown *Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 67 Here walk'd a French Fop with both his Hands in his Pockets. 1701 Swift *Mrs. Fr. Harris' Petit.* 7 All the money I have ..I keep in my pocket, tied about my middle, next my smock. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4072/6 Left in a..Coach.., a white Damask Pocket. 1869 Trollope *He knew*, etc. xxvii, He carried the letter with him in his pocket 1906 *Weldon's Ladies' Jrnl.* Sept. 90/3 This theatre pocket is a Parisian novelty, worn suspended from the waist, and is intended to hold the handkerchief, fan, opera glasses, etc.

b. *esp.* That in which money is carried; hence typically used for one's purse or stock of cash; pecuniary resources, private means. *Empty pocket*: (*transf.*) a person without money.

1717 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to Princess of Wales* 1 Apr., I would have paid them the money out of my own pocket. 1732 Gay in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 133, I had flattered myself, your law-suit was at an end, and that your own money was in your own pocket. 1765 Foote *Commissary* i. Wks. 1799 II. 9 The bridegroom may put the purchase-money .. into his pocket. 1781 Cowper *Truth* 322 Yon cottager..Just earns a scanty pittance, and at night, Lies down secure, her heart and pocket light. 1834 L. Ritchie *Wand. by Seine* 252 War empties the pocket; no kingdom can go to war with empty pockets 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* I. 492 The slave-masters were touched in their pockets, and it filled them with fury. 1892 Baring-Gould *Trag. Cæsars* I. 15 Only the empty pockets and lackalands were excluded. 1894 R. Bridges *Feast of Bacchus* ii. 743 A gentleman can't consider his pocket. *Mod.* One's hand has to be constantly in one's pocket here.

3. Hence, in various phrases:

a. *In pocket*: (*a*) Having money available; in possession of funds; (*b*) Having (so much) money left over or to profit, as 'to be ten shillings in pocket by the transaction'. **b.** *Out of pocket*: † out of funds (*obs.*); *to be out of pocket*, to be a loser (by some transaction).

1752 *Affect. Narr. of Wager* 154 We might indeed have starved..if Bulkeley had not happened to be somewhat in Pocket. 1755 Smollett *Quix.* (1803) IV. 143 At the end of their peregrination, they are above a hundred crowns in pocket. 1846 Jerrold *Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lect.* xxx, If you'd a chaise of your own..you'd be money in pocket. 1693 Congreve *Old Bach.* ii. i, But, egad, I'm a little out of pocket at present. 1737 Logan in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 319 The proprietors..complain they are yet out of pocket by it. 1787 Nelson in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 212 If she goes soon he will still be out of pocket by the Appointment. 1837 Sir F. Palgrave *Merch. & Friar* Ded. (1844) 6, I shall be pounds out of pocket by my conscientious refusal. 1882 Miss Braddon *Mt. Royal* III. iv. 74, I am out of pocket for my expenses.

c. *To put in one's pocket*: To pocket, take or keep to oneself, conceal, suppress.

1652 Collings *Caveat for Prof.* vi. (1653) 32 You had as good have put your tongue in your pocket. 1885 W. E. Norris *Adrian Vidal* xiii, I put my pride in my pocket.

d. *In (some one's) pocket*: (*a*) Quite close to, in close attendance upon (some one); (*b*) Under the personal control or direction of (some one).

1812 Lady Granville *Lett.* (1894) I. 42 Lord Gower.. seemed charmed with her, sat in her pocket all the evening, both in a titter. 1851 Thackeray *Eng Hum.* ii. (1858) 58 He was sitting with the family seat in his pocket. 1881 Mallock *Rom. 19th Cent.* iv iii, He sits in her pocket every evening.

† **4.** A pouch- or pocket-shaped net *Obs. rare*[1].

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) i, Elleswhere bei sle hem with smale poketes and with pursnettes, with smale nettes, with hare pipes, and with longe nettes.

5. *Billiards.* One of the open-mouthed bags or pouches placed at the corners and on each side of the table, into which the balls are driven.

1754 J. Love *Cricket* (1770) 5 Or when the Ball, close cushion'd, slides askew, And to the op'ning Pocket runs, a Cou. 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past* iv. i. § 16 At the commencement of the last century, the billiard-table was square, having only three pockets for the balls to run in, situated on one of the sides. 1837 Thackeray *Ravenswing* iii, The billiard-ball eyes..fell plump into the pocket of his heart 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII 258 They let their adversary spot the red and take the balls out of the pockets.

6. *Zool.* and *Anat.* A sac-shaped or pocket-like cavity in the body of an animal; *spec.*

(*a*) A blind sac (*b*) The cheek-pouch of some rodents, e.g. the *Saccomyidæ*. (*c*) The abdominal pouch of a marsupial. (*d*) The abdominal cavity of a halibut or other fish.

1773 *Projects* in *Ann. Reg.* 127/1 The Iceland fishermen . beat the bone upon a block with a thick stick, till the pockets, as they term them, come out easily, and thus preserve the sounds entire. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* III 894 This disposition [in perityphlitic abscesses] to the formation of loculi or pockets often causes much difficulty in the healing. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Dec. 12/1 The bullet had struck between the pocket of the arm and the shoulder-blade. 1906 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 13 Jan. 70 A small walled-off pocket of pus.

b. A sac-like cavity in a plant.

1862 Darwin *Fertil. Orchids* iv. 133, I found pollen masses which had their broad ends pushed by insects into this pocket.

7. a. *Mining.* A cavity in the earth filled with gold or other ore; an abruptly dilated part of a vein or lode; also, an accumulation of alluvial gold. **b.** A small cavity in a rock; *esp.* in *Geol.* a cavity in a rock or stratum filled up with foreign material. **c.** A subterranean cavity containing water.

a 1850 B. Taylor *Eldorado* ix. (1862) 89 We found many persons at work..searching for veins and pockets of gold. 1878 F. S. Williams *Midl. Railw.* 576 It [hæmatite iron ore] lies especially in fissures or as the miners call them 'pockets', in the rock. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 235/2 The ores [of manganese] are rich, and are found in pockets in a schistose rock. 1896 *Pall Mall Mag* Jan. 39 [He] had come upon a small 'pocket' of nuggets

fig. 1879 F. Harrison *Choice Bks.* (1886) 21 When our reading, however deep, runs wholly into 'pockets'. 1889 *Daily News* 28 Feb. 7/2 A theological romance, which turned out to be a perfect 'pocket', was not accepted by an Editor.

b. 1850 *Lit. Gaz.* 15 June 405/2 The sands which had gathered in the crevices and pockets of the rocks. 1872 Dasent *Three to One* III. 251 A great pocket of clay crops out at the edge of the Bagshot sand. 1893 *Times* 3 June 6/6 The chalk..presents, a precipitous front of white, unbroken except by an occasional 'pocket' of red soil from above.

c. 1852 C. W. Hoskins *Talpa* 3 Water . without even a 'pocket' to run into for escape or concealment. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss.*, *Pocket*...a natural underground reservoir of water.

8. a. A wide pit-like hollow in a cañon or fissure. **b.** A deep glen or hollow among mountains. **c.** A spot hemmed in on all sides by high ground. **d.** A hollow cut out in wood-carving.

a. 1859 Phillips *Vesuv.* ix. 250 Fissures..open sometimes into pockets or cavities of larger area. 1884 J. G. Bourke *Snake Dance Moquis* ix. 86 The cañon widened into a pleasant little pocket.

b. 1885 Roosevelt *Hunting Trips* v. 128 In many of the pockets or glens in the sides of the hill, the trees grow to some little height.

c. 1897 Bailey *Princ. Fruit-growing* 59 The grower should avoid flat lands which are hemmed in on all sides by elevations, for these 'pockets' are nearly always frosty.

d. 1892 El. Rowe *Chip-carving* (1895) 33 A combination of triangles and diamonds all treated as sunk pockets.

9. A recess or cavity resembling a pocket in use or position, as **a.** The slot for the reception of the

vertical side-pieces of a sash-frame; **b.** A receptacle in the cover of a book for a folded map, etc.; **c.** A small cabin or coal bunker on board ship; **d.** The trap of a weir in which fish are caught.

1881 YOUNG *Ev. Man his own Mechanic* § 830 A close inspection of the side of frame will show the amateur where the 'pocket' A is. 1898 *Century Mag.* Feb. 531/2 The single females are stowed in 'pockets' on both sides of the ships. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Way Navy* 95 In coaling ship the work of distributing the coal throughout the series of pockets that are plastered all around the engines and boilers is of incredible severity. 1900 *Journ. Wm. of Rubruck* (Hakl. Soc.) Contents, Map to Illustrate the Two Journeys. ..In pocket.

10 A baggy place, a bulge (in a sail).

1899 *Daily News* 21 Oct. 5/4 The mainsails of both yachts were glaringly faulty. There was a big pocket in the Shamrock's, pinching her to leeward.

11. *Racing.* The position in which a competitor is hemmed in by others and so has no chance of winning. (Cf. POCKET *v.* 1 c.) 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

12. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (passing into adj.) **a.** Adapted or intended to be carried in the pocket.

1612 in *Crt. & Times Jas I* (1849) I. 156 Here is a proclamation coming out this day against pocket-dags. *a* 1625 FLETCHER & MASS. *Cust. Country* II. iii, Out with your bodkin, Your pocket-dagger, your stiletto. 1640 BROME *Antipodes* IV. ix, The multiplicity of pocket-watches. 1688 BOYLE *Final Causes Nat. Things* iv. 153 A pocket-dyal with a magnet needle. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy. round World* (1699) II Directing our course by our Pocket Compasses. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4422/8 Lost.., a large blue Turkey-Leather Pocket-Case. 1715 *Ibid.* No. 5336/3 A neat Pocket Edition of the Odes of Horace. 1740 J. WILLIAMSON (*title*) The British Angler, or a Pocket-Companion for Gentlemen-Fishers. 1793 BEDDOES *Math. Evid.* 138 It is not very easy to believe, that words have the property of shutting up all at once, like pocket telescopes. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxvii. 205, I ..looked at the film of liquid through a pocket-lens. 1864 G. MEREDITH *Emilia* xxxiv, I would buy a pocket-dictionary at one of the ports.

b. Small enough to be carried in the pocket, or figured as being so; tiny, diminutive.

1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 508 Two poore Breuiarists, with our small pocket-learning. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Land* Wks. (Bohn) II. 18 A pocket Switzerland, in which the lakes and mountains are on a sufficient scale to fill the eye and touch the imagination. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* iv, Now this pocket-athlete [a dwarf] was insanely fond of griping the dinner-table with both hands and so swinging.

c. (from 2.) Having reference to money; arising from pecuniary considerations.

1705 in W. S. Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 156 The personal interest and pocket gain of one Single person. 1855 J. R. LEIFCHILD *Cornwall Miner* 160 All persons are most open to pocket arguments, and here came one.

d. Private, secret.

1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed 2) IV. 543 Being by a secret or pocket deed to be defeated of the incumbrance he has advanced his money for.

13. Special Comb.: **pocket-borough**, a borough of which the parliamentary representation was under the control of one person or family; **pocket-burner** (*humorous*), a coin in the pocket (in allusion to the saying used of one who cannot keep money, that the coin burns a hole in the pocket); **†pocket-cloth**, a pocket-handkerchief; **pocket-cutter**, a thief who cuts pockets; **pocket-expenses**, small personal outlays; **pocket-filled** *a*, having the pockets full, rich; **pocket-fish** = ANGLER[1] 2; **pocket-flap**, **pocket-lid**, a lappet covering a pocket; **†pocket-hay**, **pocket-net**: see quot.; **†pocket-hoop**, a hoop consisting of two parts, one worn on each hip, and serving as a pocket; **pocket-judgement**: see quots.; **pocket-like** *a.*, resembling a pocket; **pocket-mouse**, a rodent of the family *Saccomyidæ*, a pouched mouse; **pocket-pedlar** *U.S.* (see quot.); **pocket-plum** = *bladder-plum* (BLADDER 10): see quots.; **pocket-rat** = GOPHER *sb*[1] 1; **pocket-sheriff**: see quots.; **†pocket-tortoise**, a pocket tortoise-shell comb; **pocket veto**: see quot. See also POCKET-BOOK, -HANDKERCHIEF, etc.

1856 Miss MULOCK *J. Halifax* xxiv, Satisfied that,.. despite the unheard-of absurdity of a contested election, his *pocket-borough was quite secure. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* iv, There was not half as much mischief done by the old pocket-borough system as there is by this money qualification. 1895 C. R. B. BARRETT *Surrey* iii. 80 Horne Tooke.. sat for the pocket borough of Sarum. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* III. iv, One that..never met you after a hail-storm without lightening himself of a few *pocket-burners. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Two Out. Schol.* Wks. 1730 I. 3 Cannot I wipe mine eyes with the fair *pocket-cloth? 1885 *Milnor* (Dakota) *Teller* 5 June 2/3 Deck hands on the steamer.. were being robbed by *pocket-cutters among the roustabouts. 1752 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* xxxiii, A purse, to defray her *pocket-expenses in her absence. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 237 Let the empty titles and empty pockets marry the title-mad and *pocket-filled Jewesses. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Feb. 8/1 The angler is known by various names, including *Pocket-fish, Sea-devil, Fishing-frog, Toad-fish, Briarbot, and Wide-gab. 1704 *Dict. Rust. et Urb.*, **Pocket-Hayes*, .. certain short Nets wherewith to take Pheasants alive...They are about a yard long. 1790 R. TYLER *Contrast* I. i, You really think the *pocket-hoop unbecoming. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* xxii. (1847) 416 The pocket hoop is ridiculed in 1780 by a print in which a girl so attired is placed beside a donkey laden with a pair of panniers. 1736–59 M. BACON *Abridgm. Law of Execution* (1778) II. 331 The addition of the King's Seal, which was never required to any Contract at Common Law, was to authenticate and make the Security of a higher Nature than any other then known..thus it must be presumed from the force of them, which is equal to Judgments of the Superior Courts, they obtained the Name of *Pocket Judgments. 1872 *Wharton's Law Lex.* (ed. 5), *Pocket-judgment*, a statute-merchant which was enforceable at any time after non-payment on the day assigned, without further proceedings. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 15 May 3/2 There is a new tailor-made jacket called the 'Cavalier'...It falls down to the hips and has heavy *pocket-lids and lappels. 1880 A. WILSON in *Gentl. Mag* CCXLVI. 48 Nose, eyes, and ears..arise as *pocket-like ingrowths from the epiblast or outer layer of the body. 1884 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* III. 124 These animals [*Saccomyidæ*]..by American writers..are called '*Pocket Mice'. 1898 *Nation* (N. Y.) 28 July 66/1 *Pocket-pedlers ..who stand on the street corners with a bottle in one pocket and a glass in the other, and will sell you a drink in a doorway or a horse-shed. 1899 MASSEE *Text-bk. Plant Dis.* 85 '*Pocket-plums', or 'Bladder-plums'. .. The .. disease of plum-trees .. caused by a minute parasitic fungus [*Exoascus pruni*]...Instead of developing into a normal plum,..grows..into a deformed, useless structure...The entire structure is dry, and not at all fleshy..[and] also hollow, the 'stone' containing the seed not being developed. 1908 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVIII. 560/2 Many of these Taphrineæ are important parasites—*e.g.* Pocket plums and Witches' Brooms on Birches, &c., are due to their action. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (1768) I. ix. 342 The practice of occasionally naming what are called *pocket-sheriffs, by the sole authority of the crown. 1809 CHRISTIAN *Blackstone's Comm.* I. ix. 341 *note*, When the king appoints a person sheriff, who is not one of the three nominated in the exchequer, he is called a pocket-sheriff. It is probable, that no compulsory instance of the appointment of a pocket-sheriff ever occurred. 1687 SEDLEY *Bellam.* Prol., Wks. 1722 II. 87 Nor Periuque comb'd, nor *Pocket-Tortoise stirr'd. 1888 BRYCE *Amer Commw.* I. 74 *note*, If Congress adjourns within the ten days allowed the President for returning the bill, it is lost. His retaining it under these circumstances at the end of a session is popularly called a '*pocket veto'.

Pocket (pɒ·ket), *v.* [f. POCKET *sb.*: cf. F. *pocheter* (1610 in Godef.).]

1. *trans.* To put into one's pocket. Also with *up*.

1589 *Pa quill's Counter-C.* 4 The goodly frame of this Common-Weale shall fall, and Banck-rouptes and Atheists pocket vppe the peeces. 1615 DAY *Festivals* xii. (1615) 338 Yet would hee not pocket a Penny of it. 1631 MASSINGER *Emperor East* I. ii, Petitions not sweetened With gold,..if received, are pocketed, not read. 1749 SMOLLETT *Gil Bl.* I. ii. I. 5, I stopt short, and pocketting my ducats in a great hurry, took out some rials. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xviii, He shut up and pocketed his sermon, and followed his flock. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Log Sea-waif* 219 Our friendly hoveller pocketed his five pounds and departed.

b. To confine or enclose as in a pocket: in quot. 1681, to imprison. (Chiefly in *passive*.)

1681 DRYDEN *Span. Fryar* IV. ii, With Intent to sell the publick Safety, And pocket up his Prince. 1877 WINCHELL *Reconc. Sci. & Rel.* v. (1881) 100 It has been assumed that energy may be pocketed in portions of matter, to be let loose on certain occasions. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v., A pocketed valve. 1897 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 753 The petty port of Guaymas, pocketed on the California Gulf.

c. *Racing.* To hem in (a competitor) in front and at the sides, so as to prevent him from winning.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1901 *Scotsman* 16 Sept. 3/5 He tried to squeeze through between Fleur d'Eté and Sidus, and for his indiscretion he was very properly pocketed.

2. To take possession of for one's own, to appropriate: sometimes with implication of dishonesty.

1637 R. HUMPHREY tr. *St. Ambrose* II. 41 Pocketing and pursing up .. the fruits of other mens labours. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xxix. (1799) I. 204 *note*, She ordered every gown and trinket to be sold, and pocketed the money. 1786 JEFFERSON *Corr.* (1829) II. 11 They [the English] say, they will pocket our carrying trade as well as their own. 1879 J. C. COX *Ch. of Derbysh.* IV. 77 These sums were pocketed by Edward VI, or rather by his advisers. 1898 *Fortn. Rev.* Jan. 99 The object of Sweden being .. to realise her long-cherished hopes by quietly 'pocketing' Norway.

3. *fig.* **a.** To take or accept (an affront, etc.) without showing resentment; to submit to, endure meekly, 'swallow'. †Formerly with *up*.

1589 GREENE *Spanish Masquerado* Wks. (Grosart) V. 273 Thus the great Generall of Spaine was content to pockette vppe this Dishonour to saue his life. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. i. 200 Well ruffian, I must pocket vp these wrongs. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I 214 If he .. pocket a wrong, and hold his hands, he is a coward. 1737 *Common Sense* I. 139 Some great Men who can pocket up a Kick or a Cuff with as good an Air as they cou'd a Bribe. 1769 *Polit. Register* V. 229 Your grace would have pocketed the affront. 1891 *Leeds Mercury* 2 May 7/1 The United States must pocket the rebuff with a pleasant diplomatic smile.

b. To conceal, give no indication of, suppress (pride, anger, or other feeling); to refrain from publishing (a report, letter, etc.); in U. S. politics (of the President or the Governor of a State): To retain (a bill) unsigned, so as to prevent it from becoming law (cf. *pocket veto*, POCKET *sb.* 13).

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 67, *Ant.* If but one of his pockets could speake, would it not say he lyes? *Seb.* I, or very falsely pocket vp his report. 1750 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 1 Nov., Pocket all your knowledge with your watch, and never pull it out in company unless desired. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 115 The other generals, pocketing their pride,..handed over the undivided responsibility to Xanthippus. 1885 L. W. SPRING *Kansas* 260 Legislators who..could not be thwarted by any such trifle as the pocketing of a bill.

4. *Billiards.* To drive (a ball) into one of the pockets. (POCKET *sb.* 5.)

1780 *Char.* in *Ann. Reg.* 16/1 It was absolutely necessary to make it rebound from two different parts of the cushion before it could pocket the other. 1873 BENNETT & 'CAVENDISH' *Billiards* 481 After being pocketed or forced off the table, the red ball must be spotted on the top spot.

5. To hold under private control; *esp* the representation of a constituency. Cf. *pocket-borough*, POCKET *sb.* 13.

1888 SCHOULER *Hist. U. S.* I. 10 He was fond of his State.., and loyal to some one of the blood families who contended for the honor of pocketing the borough in which he voted.

6. To furnish with pockets. (Chiefly in *passive*.)

1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Jan. 2/1 One block of beautiful wavy white quartz was thickly pocketed..with the yellow metal.

7. *Path.* and *Surg.* To convert or form into a pouch, cavity, or depression.

1885–8 FAGGE & PYE-SMITH *Princ. Med.* (ed. 2) II. 612 The exudation being so effused into the meshes of the papillæ and Malpighian layer that the cavity is 'pocketed' and shows a central depression or umbilicus. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pocketing* (*Med.* and *Surg.*), forming a pocket or pouch; a method of treating the pedicle in ovariotomy.

8. *intr.* To form pockets or bag-like recesses.

b. To pucker or become bagged. *rare. U. S.*

1614 CAMDEN *Rem.*, *Apparell* 234 Of the long pocketting sleeues in the time of King Henry the fourth, Hoccliue..sang. 1873 MRS. WHITNEY *Other Girls* xxv, That carpet?..why, it hadn't begun to pocket yet. 1884 *N. & Q.* 29 Mar. 259/1 In describing the pocketing sleeve of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, to draw attention to the fact that it still exists in the heraldic charge known as the *maunch*.

Hence **Po·ketted** *ppl. a.*, **Po·keting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1597 *1st Pt. Return Parnass.* v. l. 1448 A lunaticke bawdie trull, a pocketinge queane. 1614, 1884 Pocketing sleeve [see 8]. 1638 FORD *Fancies* iv. i, The pocketing Of some well-looking ducats. 1885–8 Pocketed [see 7].

Pocketable (pɒ·ketăb'l), *a.* [f. POCKET *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be put or carried in the pocket.

a 1700 B E. *Dict. Cant Crew, Portable*, Pocketable. 1704 DERHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1585 (2) These Instruments are..easily carried about,.. the latter especially, which may be made pocketable. 1853 *Tait's Mag.* XX. 632 The volume is small and pocketable. 1890 CLARK RUSSELL *My Shipmate Louise* xv, There is pocketable booty in the mail-room.

Hence **Poc·ketableness.**

1891 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Aug. 230/2 Pocketableness..is the great point of a guide.

Pocket-book (pɒ·ket,buk).

1. A small book, adapted to be conveniently carried in the pocket. Now usually two words.

1617 *Janua Ling.* Advt., To render the volume as portable ..and if not as a manuall or pocket-booke, yet a pectorall or bosome-booke, to be carried twixt ierkin and doublet. 1648 A. ROWLEY (*title*) The Scholler's Companion, or a Little Library, containing all the Interpretations of the Hebrew and Greek Bible,..brought into a Pocket Book. 1658 A. FOX tr. *Würtz' Surg.* II. Introd. 45 A small Enchiridium and pocket book, easily to be carried about one. 1678 AUBREY in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 129 A little pocket-book, which may be of use where the larger tables cannot be had. 1882 SAINTSBURY in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 318/2 La Rochefoucauld ranks among the scanty number of pocket-books to be read and re-read with ever new admiration, instruction, and delight.

2. A book for notes, memoranda, etc., intended to be carried in the pocket; a note-book; also, a book-like case of leather or the like, having compartments for papers, bank-notes, bills, etc.

1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2001/4 Lost..a Pocket-Book, having an Old Almanack in it of the Date of the Year 80 or 81. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 130 A merchant's pocket-book, or letter-case. 1797 HOLCROFT *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) II. lvii. 325 A lady makes a memorandum in her pocket-book. 1857 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* I. i. 4 A cheque..said to have been stolen out of a pocket-book.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1819 *P. O. Lond. Direct.* 365 Wells, T., Pocket-book-maker. *a* 1860 *Tricks & Traps N. York* 24 (Bartlett), No man, boy, or greenhorn was ever yet victimized by the Pocket-book Droppers..who didn't have so strong a spice of the scamp in his own composition, as to think he was coming a sure and profitable swindle upon some one. *Ibid.*, Pocket-book Dropping may almost be considered as one of the by-gones. 1894 H. H. FURNESS *Address* 4 Our ideal Provost must know the exact location in every rich man's body of the pocket-book nerve.

†Pocketeer. *Obs. rare.* [f. POCKET *sb.* + -EER.] A pickpocket.

c 1626 *Dick of Devon.* II. iv. in Bullen *O. Pl.* II. 40, I am no pocketeer, no diver into slopps: yet you may please to empty them your selfe, good Don.

Pocketer (pɒ·ketəɹ). [f. POCKET *v.* + -ER[1].] One who pockets or appropriates.

1825 COBBETT *Hist. Prot. Reform.* vi. § 176 The tyrant was .. the great pocketter of this species of plunder. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 501 Nominal editor of the work, but regular pocketer of the salary.

Pocketful (pɒ·ket,ful). [f. POCKET *sb.* + -FUL.] As much (of anything) as fills a pocket.

1611 COTGR., *Pochée*, a pocket full, poke-full, sack-full, of. 1718–19 ARBUTHNOT *Let. Swift* Misc. Wks. 1751 II. 120 Formerly, when you had Wit in Pocket-fulls, and no Money. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xiii, A whole pocketful of money. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Last Jrnls.* (1873) I. ii. 35 They are sitting eating the pocketfuls of corn maize they have sto'en.

Pocket-handkerchief (pɒ·ket,hæ·ŋkəɹtʃif). A handkerchief carried in the pocket.

1782 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* May, She would wave a white pocket-handkerchief out of the coach window. 1825 T. H. LISTER *Granby* x, I am sorry for the poor Duke; he loses his pocket handkerchief at Bath. 1861 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.*

III. 90 Mr. C. saw fit to spread his pocket-handkerchief on the grass..and sat down on it.

Pocket-hole (pɒ·ket,hōəl). The opening in a garment through which the hand is put into the pocket.

a 1658 CLEVELAND *Pet. Poem* 20 The Women call'd me Woman, till the Fools Spy'd their Mistake thorough my Pocket Holes. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 15 P 2 She walks.. with her arms through her pocket-holes. 1801 JANE AUSTEN *Lett.* (1884) I. 283 The jacket is all in one with the body, and comes as far as the pocket-holes. 1900 CROCKETT *Fitting of Peats* v Love Idylls (1901) 35 Take that hand out of your pocket-hole.

Pocket-knife (pɒ·ket,nəif). A knife with one or more blades which fold into the handle, for carrying in the pocket.

1727 *Philip Quoll* (1816) 42 Having nothing but a pocket-knife to cut it with. 1875 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims* I 16 When a boy finds that his pocket-knife will attract steel filings and take up a needle.

attrib. 1896 *Daily News* 21 Dec. 6/5 One of the largest houses..has nearly 100 pocket knife cutlers and grinders idle.

Pocketless (pɒ·ketles), *a.* [f. POCKET *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a pocket; having no pocket.

1889 *Chicago Advance* 3 Jan., Ulster pockets are swept out of existence. The women are pocketless again. 1897 J. A. GRAHAM *On Threshold Three Closed Lands* vii. 101 A scantily clothed and pocketless Lepopa crofter. 1903 *Month* Aug. 161 A charming billiard-room with a long pocketless table.

Po·cket-m:oney. Money carried in the pocket for occasional expenses; *esp.* that allowed to those who have no other money under their control, as schoolboys or schoolgirls.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VIII. 345 We were both robbed of our cloaks and pocket-moneys. *a* 1735 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. xx, One Monday-Morning..he came, as usual, to bring John Bull his Weekly Pocket-Money. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* II. ii, He inquired compassionately, whether she was allowed any pocket-money? 1883 TROLLOPE *Autobiog.* (ed. 2) I. i. 13 Every boy had a shilling a week pocket money, which we called battels, and which was advanced to us out of the pocket of the second master.

attrib. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* i, On po ket-money day, that is to say, on Saturday. 1901 *Daily Chron* 14 June 6/3 His advice to women was, 'Don't take up pocket-money work'.

Po·cket-pi:oking. 'Picking' of pockets: see PICK *v.*[1] 9; stealing from the pockets of others. So **Po·cket-pi·cker**, a pickpocket.

1622 ROWLANDS *Good Newes & Bad N* 42 A Pocket-picker most exceeding braue (For true mens purses did maintaine the knaue). 1662 PETTY *Taxes* x. Tracts (1769) 56 Such as have abused their dextrous use of them [fingers] by pocket-picking, counterfeiting of seals and writings &c. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* I. xi, More. people were bubbled out of their goods and money by it in one twelvemonth, than by pocket picking and shop-lifting in seven 1854 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. iv. 199 As naturally as the disappearance of watches in a London mob is attributed to pocket-picking.

Po·cket-piece.

1. A piece of money carried in the pocket as a charm, a 'lucky' coin; often a coin which is for some reason not current, or is damaged or spurious.

1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4209/4 Lost .., a Silver Snuff-box,.. with some other Silver Things, Pocket-Pieces, and Money. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* (1768) 8 He soon knew the Piece to be his Wife's, .being the same he had some time ago given her for a Pocket-piece. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xlv, He got two doubtful shillin's and sixpenn'orth o' pocket pieces for a good half-crown. 1905 SIR J. EVANS in *Numismatic Chron.* III 312 The milled sixpences [of Q. Eliz. 1561-75].. were [not improbably] frequently treasured as pocket pieces.

2. The socket or cavity on each side of a sash-frame in which the weights run: see POCKET *sb.* 9 a.

1901 *J. Black's Illustr. Carp. & Build., Home Handicr.* 48 We now work along the 'pulley-stile' for a transverse cut, which marks the extremity of the 'pocket-piece', or receptacle for the weights.

Po·cket-pi·stol. [See POCKET *sb.* 12.]

1. A small pistol to be carried in the pocket.

1612 S MOUNTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist MSS. Comm.) I. 240 There are they say pocket pistols of five and six inches. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 102 P 6 It shall make a Report like a Pocket Pistol. 1784-5 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 323/2 At Dover..the large gun, well known by the name of Queen Anne's pocket pistol. 1850 in McCrie *Mem. Sir A. Agnew* xi. (1852) 277 It [a pamphlet] served him as a pocket-pistol on such occasions.

2. *humorous.* A pocket spirit-flask.

c 1730 BURT *Lett. N. Scotl.* (1818) I. 298, I had always on my journeys a pocket-pistol loaded with brandy mixed with juice of lemon. 1864 BABBAGE *Passages Life Philos.* xvi. 218 A glass bottle enclosed in a leather case, commonly called a pocket pistol. 1888 MCQUEEN in *Macm. Mag* XLVI. 162 The rests had been frequent on the road, as had also been the applications to the pocket-pistols.

Pockety (pɒ·keti), *a.* [f. POCKET *sb.* + -Y.]

1. Of a mine or mineral deposit: Characterized by pockets; having the ore unevenly distributed.

1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 370 The vein is irregular and pockety. 1877 *Ibid.* 177 Rich but 'pockety' mineral deposits. 1896 *Naturalist* 289 The sandstones.. and seams of lignite rapidly alternate one with another, assuming lenticular, pockety and other forms.

2. Of the nature of a secluded hollow.

1893 E. L. WAKEMAN in *Columbus* (Ohio) *Dispatch* 28 May. A tiny, pockety vale whose surface is almost level on either side to the edges of noble wooded bluffs.

Po·ckify, *v.* ? *Obs.* [f. POCKY *a*[1] + -FY.] *trans.* To make pocky: to infect with pox or syphilis. Hence **Po·ckified** *ppl. a.*

1624 GEE *Foot out of Snare* 49 If the priests lungs bee but a little vlcerated or pockified. 1658 A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* III xvi. 165 If Mercury should be used to a wound of a pockyfied party, that morbus would be rowsed. 1689 T. PLUNKET *Chir. Gd. Commander* 26 Thou soul-destroying ..vice,..That dost effeminate and pockifie Those Creatures called men. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pockified* or *Pocky*, that has got the French-Pox.

Po·ckily, *adv.* [f. POCKY *a*[1] + -LY[2].] In a pocky manner; with pox or syphilis.

1665 NEEDHAM *Med. Medicina* 136 A young Girl that was pockily infected by one that gave her only a kiss as she was dancing.

Po·ckiness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The condition of being pocky.

1530 PALSGR. 256/1 Pockynesse, *fossetterie.* 1611 COTGR., *Fossetterie*, pockinesse, or the being full of pock-holes. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Pockiness*, pocky State or Condition.

† **Po·ckish,** *a. Obs.* [f. POCK *sb.* + -ISH[1].] Infected with pox (in quot., with small-pox).

1567 Q. MARY *Let.* in Robertson *Hist. Scot.* iv. an. 1567. Note *m*, [Darnley is called a] pockish man.

Pockmanteau. *Sc.* Also **poke-, poak-, pack-, -mantie, -manty, -manky.** Corruption of PORTMANTEAU, confused with *pock*, POKE, bag.

1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 564 How y' his packmantie was maed, I think it best for to declair. 1638 J. ROW *Red-Shankes Serm.* (1828 B) iv b, They were posting to Rome with a Poakmantie behind them, and what was in their Poakmantie, (trow ye?) 1723 MESTON *Poet. Wks., Knight* 9 Bearing his luggage and his lumber,..In a pockmanteau or a wallet. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xlv, It's been the gipsies that took your pockmanky when they fand the chaise stickin' in the snaw! 1893 CROCKETT *Stickit Minister* 69 A man canna gang aboot six year wi' a pokemantie withoot seein' somethin' o' baith sides o' life.

Pock-pudding, Sc. var. POKE-PUDDING.

† **Po·ckwood.** *Obs.* [f. POCK *sb.* + WOOD *sb.*] The wood of a tree of the genus *Guaiacum*, formerly used for the cure of syphilis: = GUAIACUM 2, LIGNUM VITÆ 2: cf. *pock-tree* in POCK *sb.* 4. b. *attrib* Pockwood tree: = GUAIACUM 1, LIGNUM VITÆ 1.

1590 HESTER *French-Pocks* F iij b, *Lignum Guaiacum*, commonly called Pockwood. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* IX. 357 That wood is used by the African phisicians for the curing of the French poxe, whereupon it is commonly called by the name of pock-wood. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Pockwood tree*,..an Indian Tree, the Wood whereof is brought over in great quantities, by reason of its great virtue, and use in Physick. 1728 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 103 Holy wood, or Pock-wood is the Wood of a Tree that grows very tall in the East-Indies. 1764 GRAINGER *Sugar Cane* I. 57 *note*, The *lignum vitæ* or pockwood-tree.

Pocky (pɒ·ki), *sb. Sc. dial.* [f. *pock*, POKE *sb.*[1] + -Y, dim. suffix.] A small 'pock' or bag.

1889 BARRIE *Window in Thrums* xx. 190 There's the pocky ..ye gae me to keep the sewin' things in.

Pocky (pɒ·ki), *a.*[1] Now *rare.* [f. POCK *sb.* + -Y.]

1. Full of or marked with pocks or pustules; *spec.* infected with the pox (i. e., usually, syphilis).

c 1350 *Nominale Gall.-Angl* 198 (E. E. T. S.) *Femme ad face verolee*, Woman hath face pokky [*MS.* polky]. 1483 *Cath. Angl* 286/1 Pokky, *porriginosus.* 1530 TINDALE *Pract. Prelates* Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 313 Our fair young daughter was sent to the old pocky king of France, the year before our mortal enemy. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron. Hen. VIII* 47 b, The Dutchmen..spake shamefully of this marriage, that a feble old & pocky man should mary so fayre a lady. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot* 450 Under colour of giving physicke to their pockie patients. 1730 SWIFT *Lady's Dressing-room* 134 To him that looks behind the scene, Statira's but some pocky queen. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 601 *note*, A healthy wet nurse, getting a sore nipple, in consequence of suckling a pocky child.

† **b.** As a coarse expression of reprobation or dislike, or merely intensive. In quot. 1601 as *adv.* (Cf. *mangy.*) *Obs.*

1598-9 B. JONSON *Case is Altered* v. ii, Plaguy boy! he sooths his humour; these French villains have pocky wits. 1601 DEACON & WALKER *Answ. Darrel* 79 Were not this pockie good stuffe .to pester your Pulpit withall? *a* 1619 FLETCHER *Bonduca* v. iii, Oh villain, pocky villain! 1663 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* IV. i, But that's his pocky humour.

2. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a pock or pustule, or the pox (i. e., usually, syphilis; sometimes, small-pox); syphilitic or variolous.

1555 BRADFORD in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App. xlv. 135 With theyr pockeye plasters and sores. 1600 ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours Blood* ix. 15 But neuer in like pockie heate before. 1658 A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* II xviii. 129 Mercurial Ointment is good for lameness and pocky biles. 1752 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 504 A pledgit dipp'd in the pocky matter was applied to the excoriated part. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 499 The pocky itch is so denominated from the resemblance of the pustules to minute small-pox. 1843 SIR T. WATSON *Lect. Princ. Physic* LXXXIX. II. 781 This has needlessly been made a separate species of itch, *scabies purulenta*, pocky itch.

Pocky, *a.*[2] *Sc. local.* [f. *pock*, POKE *sb.*[1] + -Y.] Characterized by having pokes or bags; baggy; popularly applied in Orkney to a form of cloud, called by some *mammato-cumulus*, the lower surface of which consists of an assemblage of rounded forms like small bags.

(Not in Eng. or general Sc. use.)

1882 C. CLOUSTON in A. Mitchell *Pop. Weather Prognostics Scotl.* 15, I first observed this kind of cloud (cumulous-like festoons of drapery) on 5th March 1822. .. When properly developed, it was always followed by a storm or gale within twenty-four hours. It is called 'Pocky cloud' by our [Orkney] sailors. 1887 — *Explan. Pop. Weather Progn. Scotl.* Pref. 4 The festooned or pocky cloud *Ibid.* 14. 1880 C. LEY in *Nature* XXI. 210/2 The clouds which have been in England [i. e. in Orkney] denominated 'pocky clouds'. 1887 ABERCROMBY *Weather* iii 78 In Orkney, this is known as the 'pocky cloud', and is there usually followed by a severe gale of wind.

‖ **Poco-curante** (pō·kō,kurā·nte), *a.* and *sb.* [It., f. *poco* little + *curante*, pr. pple. of *curare* to care:—L. *cūrāre.*] a. *adj.* Caring little; careless, indifferent, *nonchalant.* b. *sb.* A careless or indifferent person; one who shows little interest or concern.

1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VI xx, Leave we my mother—(truest of all the *Poco-curante's* of her sex!) careless about it. 1815 MOORE *Mem.* (1853) II. 76 That idlest of all *poco-curante* places, Dublin. 1823 PRAED *Troubadour* I. 74 Poco-curante in all cases Of furious foes, or pretty faces. 1881 *Sat Rev* 9 July 32/1 Lord Granville's pleasant faculty of pococurante conversation.

Hence **Po·co-cura·ntish** *a.*, having a *poco-curante* character, somewhat careless; **Po·co-cura·ntism, -teism,** the character, spirit, or style of a *poco-curante*; indifference; indifferentism.

1821 *Examiner* 491/1 Criticism has been a little Poco-curantish of late years. 1824 *Ibid.* 250 1 This poco-curantish disposition. 1831 MOORE *Mem.* (1854) VI. 228 So far did this poco-curantism of theirs extend, that, even in the trifling article of tranking, not one of them..ever offered, when in office, to be of any service to me 1835 ARNOLD in Stanley *Life* (1845) I. vii. 419, I suppose that Poco-curanteism (excuse the word) is much the order of the day amongst young men. 1846 HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* III. v. ii. 208 His great and fatal fault. his affectation of scepticism and *pococuranteism.* 1888 *Times* 1 Mar., The House of Commons was counted out...This demonstration of pococurantism may be thought somewhat surprising after the heat and storm of the past few days.

Pocok, obs. form of PEACOCK.

Pocones, -is: see PUCCOON.

‖ **Pocosin, poquosin** (pŏkō·sĭn). *Amer.* Also 7 **poquosin, -on,** (8 **porcoarson** -koson), 8–9 **poc(o)oson,** 9 **pocassan** [Algonquin *poquosin.*

According to W. W. Tooker in *Amer. Anthropologist* Jan. 1899 (N. S.) I. 162–170, meaning 'at or near the opening out or widening', f *poquo* to break, open out, widen + *ter* dimin + *-ing(g)* locative suffix. 'The application of the term therefore, was to indicate or describe a locality where water 'backed up' in spring freshets, or in rainy seasons, and which by reason of [this] became more or less marshy or boggy.' As the name of a river in Virginia, the word is found as early as 1635.]

In Southern U. S., A tract of low swampy ground, usually wooded; a marsh, a swamp.

1709 J. LAWSON *Hist. Carolina* 26 The Swamp I now spoke of, is not a miry Bog, but you go down to it thro a steep Bank, at the Foot of which, begins this Valley The Land in this Percoarson, or Valley, being extraordinary rich, and the Runs of Water well stor'd with fowl. *Ibid.* 57 We lay in a rich Perkoson, or low Ground, that was hard-by a Creek, and good dry Land. 1711 in *Virginia Mag. Hist. & Biogr.* V. (1897) July 9 The rest carried the horses 3 mile through a terribly myery Pocoson to a very great marsh to a River side. 1760 WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1889) II. 103 Black mould taken out of the Pocoson on the creek side. 1784 J. F. D SMYTH *Tour U S* I. 106 Rode along upon a wooden causeway, through a marsh, which is here [North Carolina] called a poccoson. 1875 W. C. KERR *Rep. of the Geol. Survey of N. Carolina* I. 15 There is a large aggregate of territory (between 3,000 and 4,000 square miles), mostly in the counties bordering on the seas and the sounds, known as Swamp Lands. They are locally designated as 'dismals' or 'pocosins', of which the great Dismal Swamp on the borders of North Carolina and Virginia is a good type. 1895 *Educat. Rev.* Nov. 358 The various stages of sound, lagoon, salt marsh, and pocoson are too familiar.

Pocques, obs. form of *pocks*: see POCK *sb.*

† **Poculary,** *a* (*sb.*) *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. mod. L. *pōculāri us*, f. *pōcul um* cup: see -ARY[1].] Pertaining to a cup, i e. to drinking; in quot. absol. as *sb.* A pardon or indulgence for drinking.

Erroneously explained as = 'cup' by Davies, whence in other Dicts.: cf. note s. v. MANUARY on the same passage

1537 tr. *Latimer's Serm. bef. Convoc.* D j b, Some brought forth canonizations, some expectations, some pluralities and unions, some tot-quots and dispensations, some pardons, and these of wonderful variety, some stationaries, some jubilaries, some pocularies for drinkers, some manuaries for handlers of relicks, some oscularies for kissers.

Poula·tion. *nonce-wd.* [As if f. L. **pōculāri* to frequent the cup, f. *pōcul-um* (see prec.): see -ATION.] Drinking (of wine or other intoxicating liquor).

1837 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIX. 580 The art of poculation, if so it may be termed, being of the highest antiquity, and the claims of Bacchus as the inventor of the art being unquestioned.

† **Po·culent,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *pōculentus* drinkable.] Fit for drinking; furnishing drink.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 670 Some of those Herbs, which are not Esculent, are notwithstanding Poculent; As Hops, Broom.

Poculiform (pɒ·kiliflōəm), *a. Nat. Hist.* [f. L. *pōcul-um* (see POCULARY) + -(I)FORM.] Of the form of a cup or drinking-vessel; cup-shaped.

1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* IV. 379 *Poculiform*, cup-shaped, with a hemispherical base and an upright limb; nearly the same as campanulate. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 55 Cup poculiform, oblique, substipitate.

Pocyll(e: see POCILL.

Pod (pɒd), *sb.*[1] [Origin obscure: it does not seem to be connected with the later word POD *sb.*[2]]

1. The earlier form of PAD *sb.*[3] 8: the socket of a brace in which the end of the bit is inserted.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 36 Strong exeltred cart, that is clouted and shod, Cart ladder and wimble, with percer and pod. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 254 The lower part of the other limb of the stock is of brass, which is fixed by means of a screw passing through two ears of the brass part, and through the solid of the wood. This brass part is called the pod, and is furnished with a mortise, in the form of a square pyramid, for receiving different pieces of steel, which are secured by means of a spring in the pod. *Ibid.*, Bits are those pieces of steel which are inserted in the pod.

b. 'The straight channel or groove in the body of certain forms of augers and boring-bits'.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

2. *Comb.* pod-bit: see quot.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Pod-bit*, a boring-tool adapted to be used in a brace. It has a semicylindrical form, a hollow barrel, and at its end is a cutting lip which projects in advance of the barrel.

Pod (pɒd), *sb.*[2] [A comparatively recent word, first found with its compounds and derivatives late in 17th c. Origin unknown.

Pod and *podder* appear first *c* 1680, the latter being known earlier than the former; PODWARE occurs 1584, but in origin is not certainly a compound of *pod*. The earlier word for *pod* was *cod*, spec. in *pease-cod*; in 1681 *podders* were explained as 'pease-cod gatherers about London'.]

1. A seed-vessel of a long form, usually dry and dehiscent; properly of leguminous and cruciferous plants; a legume or siliqua; but often extended to other long fruits.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 85/1 The pod, or berry; is the first knitting of fruit, when the Flower is fallen off. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pod*, the Husk of any Pulse. 1731-3 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Pisum*, Causing their Leaves to flag, and their Blossoms to fall off without producing Pods. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* I. vi. (1765) 13 *Siliqua*, a Pod, is a Pericarpium of two Valves. 1764 GRAINGER *Sugar Cane* I. 604 *note*, The pods [of the cacao] seldom contain less than thirty nuts of the size of a flatted olive. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* iii. (1794) 38 You will understand this distinction, if you open the pod of a pea and of a stock at the same time. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* II. 501 From opening pods unbinds the fleecy store. 1833 R. WALKER *Flora Oxfordsh.* 210 The singular figure of the pods of the Horse-shoe vetch must strike the most casual observer. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Pod*, the capsule or seed-case of leguminous and cruciferous plants, those of the former being called legumes, and those of the latter siliques, and silicules. 1882 MRS. RIDDELL *Daisies & B.* I. 114 Where the broad-beans are now in pod. 1904 *Speaker* 23 Apr. 90/1 He gained a copper to buy some pods of red pepper to season the coarse bread. 1905 *Ibid.* 30 Dec. 322/1 These poems are as like as peas in a pod.

2. *transf.* **a.** The cocoon of the silk-worm. **b.** The case or envelope of the eggs of a locust.

1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. v. lxiii. 201 The size which we usually most esteem, is wound off sixteen or eighteen pods or cocoons. 1880 *Times* 10 Nov. 4/6 The cases or 'pods' (as they are called from their shape) of locusts' eggs. 1884 J. G. WOOD in *Sunday Mag.* May 307/1 When these [locusts'] eggs are laid, they are enclosed in a horny envelope called a 'pod', each pod containing thirty-five eggs.

3. A large protuberant abdomen. *dial.*

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Pod*, a fat protuberant belly. 1888 *Berkshire Glass.*, *Pod*, a large stomach.

4. A purse-net with a narrow neck for catching eels. Also *pod-net*.

1882 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 103 The pods are hauled into the boat and detached from the main net and their contents emptied into a tub. 1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* xxxii. (1884) 246 The eels passing down the river make their way into the long 'pods' through the narrow necks or apertures of the stops, and cannot find their way back. 1892 *Longman's Mag.* Nov. 88 In this long wall of net are three or four openings, to which purse-nets, about eighteen feet long, stretched on hoops, are attached, the far ends being closed. These 'pods' as they are called, are extended down stream and attached to stakes in the river bottom, their positions being marked by floats. 1893 J. WATSON *Conf. Poacher* 99 The method of working the pod-net is the same in principle.

† **5.** The blade of a cricket-bat. *Obs.*

1833 NYREN *Yng. Cricketer's Tutor* 111 When the practice of bowling length balls was introduced..it became absolutely necessary to change the form of the bat...It was therefore made straight in the pod. 1850 'BAT' *Crick. Man.* 31 Instead..of the curved form of the pod, it was made straight. *a* 1862 *Handbk. Cricket* (Ridg.) 21 The regulation size of the bat is thirty-eight inches in length, of which twenty-one inches are taken up by the pod, or, according to the more modern term, the blade.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pod-flower*, *-seed*; *pod-bearing*, *-like*, *-shaped* adjs.; pod-fern, a name of *Ceratopteris thalictroides*, a peculiar tropical aquatic fern, the fertile fronds of which are divided into linear and somewhat siliquose segments; pod-lover, collector's name of a noctuid moth, *Dianthœcia capsophila*; pod-pepper, a common name for capsicum; pod-shell, an American kind of razor shell, *Pharus*; pod-shrimp, an entomostracan having the carapace hinged lengthwise upon its back, so as to close like a bivalve shell.

1878 J. R. LUMBY in *Queen's Printers' Bible-Aids* Gloss. s.v. *Pulse*, 'Pulse' in a Sam. xvii. 28 means 'pod-bearing plants, such as beans, pease, or lentils. 1776 MICHLS *tr. Camoens' Lusiad* 386 Yellow 'pod flowers every slope adorn. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 396 Plants of a strange Nature, bearing 'pod-like Fruit. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) I. 260 A very long pod-like capsule. 1886 RECORD *Agric. & Prices* I. iii. 51 The cheapest corn year is the dearest for 'pod-seed. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 20 Fruit .. 'pod-shaped and dehiscent. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 663/2 *Nebalia* ..seems but the puny and degenerate representative of the once giant 'pod-shrimps of Silurian times.

† **Pod,** *sb.*[3] *Obs.* [Origin obscure. Cf. early mod. Fris. *pudde* 'mustela piscis' (Kilian).] A young jack or pike (fish).

1587 HARRISON *England* III. iii. (1878) II. 18 The pike as he ageth, receiveth diuerse names, as from a frie to a gilthed, from a gilthed to a pod, from a pod to a iacke, from a iacke to a pickerell, from a pickerell to a pike, and last of all to a luce.

Pod, *sb.*[4] orig. *U.S.* [Origin unknown.] A small herd or 'school' of seals or whales, or sometimes of other animals; a small flock of birds.

1832 D. WEBSTER *Let. to White* 14 Sept. in *Priv. Corr.* (1857) I. 576 We saw several small pods of coots go by. 1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* II. 171 The Sperm Whale is gregarious; and usually occurs in parties, which are termed by whalers 'schools' and 'pods'. 1897 *Speaker* 16 Jan. 68/2 The 'bachelors' [seals] are driven into pods. 1898 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise Cachalot* v. 36 Small pod o' cows [whales], an one 'r two bulls layin' off to west'ard of 'em.

Pod (pɒd), *v.*[1] [f. POD *sb.*[2]]

1. *intr.* To bear or produce pods.

1734 CURTEIS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 273, I planted six Beans in a Pot,..they bloom'd as freely as those which are planted in the Ground, but did not pod so well, having not above a pod or two on each Plant. 1762 MILLS *Syst. Pract. Husb.* I. 464 The best way to make peas pod well. 1833 *Ridgemont Farm Rep.* 141 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III, Beans certainly pod much better when not crowded together. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 June 6/2 The peas have failed to pod, and are being cut for fodder.

2. *trans.* To gather (peas, etc.) in the pod.

1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 587 The business of picking or podding the peas is usually performed by the labourers at a fixed price.

3. To hull or empty (peas, etc.) out of the pods.

1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVI. 558/1 By the aid of modern machinery, the peas are podded by a 'huller'.

4. *intr.* To swell out like a pod.

1890 *Columbus Dispatch* 9 July, Twelve intelligent eyes podded until one could have snared them with grape vines.

Hence **Po·dding** *vbl. sb.*, the production or formation of pods.

1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Pease*, Both these kinds of..peas are particularly apt to degenerate, and become later in their podding. 1893 *Times* 6 July 4/6 Spring sorts [of beans] shed their flowers without podding.

Pod, *v.*[2] Now *dial.* [Origin obscure.] *trans.* To prod, to poke.

1530 PALSGR. 662/2, I podde. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 155/38 To Podde, or porre, *pungere*. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss.*, *Pod*, to poke. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v., He podded mi i' t'ribs wi' his walkin' stick.

Hence **Po·dder,** one who prods.

a 1640 JACKSON *Creed* x. xxxix. § 19 To use some in our parliaments as their podders, to drive us into it.

Pod, *v.*[3] [f. POD *sb.*[4]] *trans.* To drive (seals, etc.) into a 'pod' or bunch for the purpose of clubbing them.

1887 *Fisheries of U.S.* Sect. v. II. 366 *note*, A singular lurid green light suddenly suffuses the eye of the fur-seal at intervals when it is very much excited, as the 'podding' for the clubbers is in progress. 1897 *Speaker* 17 Jan. 68/2 Females [seals] are often podded with the 'bachelors'.

Pod: see PAD *sb.*[1], toad, frog; also PODE.

† **Po·dage.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. med.L. *podāgium* (1259 in Du Cange), variant of *pedāgium*.] = PEDAGE: see quot. *c* 1425 s.v.

‖ **Podagra** (pɒ·dăgrā, pɒdæ·grā). *Med.* [L. *podagra*, a. Gr. ποδάγρα gout in the feet, lit. a trap for the feet, f. πούς, ποδ- foot + ἄγρα a catching.] Gout in the feet: by extension, gout generally.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. lviii. (Bodl. MS.), Podagra is a sore yuel in þe feete and namelich in þe wrestes and in soles. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 40 Podegra, and þat sekness þei sey cometh of grete plente of mete and mech rest. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IV. 259 The Podagra or Gout, quhilk of the Vehemencie of calde he contracted, Vtterlie quirthrew his preclare Iugementis. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 149 According to the opinion of the celebrated Prof. Tode,..hypochondriasis is merely an imperfect podagra residing in the stomach and bowels. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 577 True gout, Podagra, consists, according to some, of the decreased excretion of uric acid by the urinary organs and an accumulation of it within the blood.

Podagral (pɒ·dăgrăl), *a.* [f. PODAGRA + -AL.] Of or pertaining to gout; gouty.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 685 A long train of dyspeptic, hepatic or podagral symptoms. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 396 Suspected of making his podagral ailments..cover a multitude of sins. 1872 JEAFFRESON *Brides & Bridals* I. ii. 159 The land of gouty humours and podagral sufferers.

† **Poda·gre,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 3 poudagre, 4-6 podagre, 4-5 potagre, 5 potacre. [a. OF. *podagre*, ad. L. *podagra*: see PODAGRA. (The popular repr. of *podagra* in OF. was *poacre*, *pouacre*.)] = PODAGRA.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 424/128 In his fot ane bote goute, þat poudagre ikeopeod is. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conc.* 2993 Son sal haf in alle þair lymmes obout, For sleuthe, als þe potagre and þe gout. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. viii. (Bodl. MS.), Gelded men haue not podagre for þei seruep nought venus. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 411/1 Potacre, or podagre, sekeneese, *potagra*. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C iij b, When youre hawkes fete be swollyn she hath the podagre. 1538 LYTE *Dodoens* III. xv. 337 Good for podagres and aches of joynttes.

† **Poda·gre,** *a.* and *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also 4 podagere, 4-5 potagre. [a. OF. (F.) *podagre*, a. L. *podager*, *-gram* (Ennius), ad. Gr. ποδαγρός adj., pertaining to gout: see PODAGRA.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to gout; suffering from gout, gouty.

13.. *Cursor M.* 11805 (Fairf.) Þe gutte podagre [*C.* þe potagre, *G.* podagere, *Tr.* potagre] ea il to bete. *c* 1425 HOCCLEVE *Jerusalem's Wife* 713 Potagre and gowty & lak he was eek. 1433 LYDG. *S. Edmund* III. 649 Oon was podagre in handis, leggis, knees.

B. *sb.* A sufferer from gout.

1836 E. HOWARD *R. Rector* xxviii, The post-admiral, for such was the ancient podagre.

Podagric (pɒdæ·grik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *podagric-us*, a. Gr. ποδαγρικός of or pertaining to gout, f. ποδάγρα, PODAGRA.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to gout; gouty.

1702 FLOYER *Cold Baths* I. ii. (1709) 44 Both Hot and Cold Water are good, for Podagrick Pains without Ulcers. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 292 The..constitution of a podagric patient. 1889 GRETTON *Mummy's Harlot.* 197 In later life,..somewhat podagric by inheritance.

B. *sb.* A sufferer from gout.

1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 56 We podagricks you know, printers imitate, For tho' pains gnaw within, yet withou we look great. 1806 A. HUNTER *Culina* (ed. 3) 102 Let the Podagric enjoy his savoury dishes, on condition that every fourth day he submits to eat..plain meat.

† **Poda·grical,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec. adj.

1576 FLEMING *Panop. Epist.* 237 If you meane not to beget to your selfe the Podagricall disease for your daughters. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iii. 73 That a Loadstone held in the hand of one that is podagricall doth either cure or give great ease in the gout. 1672 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 4028 Some Podagrical people,..happening to be seized by the Plague, lost the Gout, and recover'd of the Plague too.

Podagrous (pɒ·dăgrəs), *a.* [ad. L. *podagrōsus* gouty, f. *podagra*: see PODAGRA and -OUS. So obs. F. *podagreux* (Godef.).] Gouty.

1851 COCKERELL in Lady Holland *Mem. Syd. Smith* (1855) I. 249 A podagrous disposition of limbs. 1863 SALA in *Temple Bar Mag.* VIII. 73 If it be a crime to be hereditarily podagrous, take me to the Tower.

† **Po·dagry.** *Obs. rare.* [a. obs. F. *podagrie* gout (16th c. in Godef.), on med.L. type **podagria*, f. Gr. ποδαγρός: see PODAGRE *a.*] = PODAGRA; in quot., dodder, or the condition of a plant infested with it (a sense of OF. *podagre* and med.L. *podagra*).

[1640 PARKINSON *Theatr. Bot.* II Cuscuta .. upon Line or Flax, called *Podagra Lini* and *Angina Lini*.] 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 237 They..mistake, who take the podagry of other plants for true Cuscuta and Epithyme.

Podal (pō·dăl), *a. Zool.* [irreg. f. Gr. πούς, ποδ- foot + -AL.] Belonging to feet, or foot-like organs; *spec.* applied to a membrane fringing the outer margin of the neuropodia and notopodia or ventral and dorsal foot-stumps of certain Annelida.

1896 *Cambr. Nat. Hist.* II. 323 The podal membrane reaches to the tip of the gill in the anterior segments.

‖ **Podalgia** (pɒdæ·ldʒiă). [mod.L., f. Gr. πούς, ποδ- foot + ἄλγος pain.] Pain in the foot, as from gout, rheumatism, or the like.

1842 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Podalgia*, pain in the foot: almost the same as Podagra.

Podalic (pɒdæ·lik), *a.* [irreg. f. Gr. πούς, ποδ- foot, after *cephalic*.] Of or pertaining to the feet.

Podalic version (*Obstetrics*), the operation of changing the position of the fœtus so as to bring the feet to present in delivery.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1899 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *V[ersion]*, *podalic*, [an operation in obstetrics] when one or both feet are brought down. 1900 *Lancet* 30 June 1880/1 Its aim being 'podalic', as it was to bring the lower limb to present.

Podar. *dial.* Also **poder.** [app. a. Cornish *podar* rotten, worthless.] A local name of MUNDIC or copper pyrites.

[1754 BORLASE *Antiq. Cornw.* Cornish-Eng. Voc. 403/2 *Podar*, rotten: corrupt: id. Mundic, ugly.] 1826 PARIS *Guide Mount's Bay & Land's End* 117 Upon the first discovery of copper ore, the miner, to whom its nature was entirely unknown, gave it the name of *Poder*. About the year 1735,..Mr. Coster a mineralogist of Bristol observed this Poder among the heaps of rubbish.

‖ **Podarthritis** (pɒdăɹprai·tis). *Med.* [f. Gr. ποδ- (see PODO-) + ARTHRITIS.] Inflammation of joints of the foot.

1857 in DUNGLISON *Dict. Med. Sc.*

Poddasway, obs. Sc. f. PADDASOW.

Podded (pɒ·dĕd), *a.* [f. POD *sb.*[2] + -ED[2].]

1. Bearing pods; leguminous; growing (as a seed) in a pod.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Lotus*, The yellow, podded, sea lotus, with a thick, fleshy, and smooth leaf. 1762 MILLS *Syst. Pract. Husb.* I. 405 In the culture of this, and indeed of all other podded grains. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 622 For cleaning and earthing up different sorts of podded crops. 1889 RUSKIN *Q. of Air* (1894) 94 Podded seeds that cannot be reaped, or beaten, or shaken down, but must be gathered green.

2. *fig.* (transl. F. *cossu* podded, fig. well-off.) Well-off, comfortable, snugly secure from harm.

1889 *Spectator* 16 Nov., The working city being tainted with the deep envy of superiors, and especially of superiors leading joyous or 'podded' lives—as the French describe

the lives of well-to-do citizens. 1895 *Ibid.* 21 Dec. 886/1 They may trade with profit and live on the profit in podded luxury.

Podder[1] (pɒ·dəɹ). [f. POD *sb.*[2] or *v.*[1] + -ER[1]; orig. a local term.] A person employed in gathering peas in the pod.

1681 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 5), *Podders*, Pescod-gatherers about London, so called. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Podders*, poor People employ'd to gather Pease, Pease-cod Gatherers. 1765 GOLDSM. *Ess.* Misc. Wks. 1837 I. 248 Those who have seen..the weeders, podders, and hoppers, who swarm in the fields. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 587 The expence of gathering green peas is different, according to the difficulty of procuring podders [etc.]. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Podder*, ..one who gathers field peas for market.

Podder[2]: see PODWARE.

Podder[3]: see under POD *v.*[2]

†Poddinger. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 5 puddyngare, 6 podenger, -ynger, (*dial.* -9) poldinger, 8 podinger. [An altered form of POTTINGER, perh. associated with *podyng*, PUDDING. (Intermediate between *pottinger* and *porringer*: cf. PODDISH, PODDIDGE.)] = POTTINGER, PORRINGER.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 293/1 A Puddyngare, *tucetarius*, *tucetaria*. 1532 in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 1 A broken krock, a plater, a podynger and a sawcer. 1552 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 142. iiij^or pewter disshes, sixe sawcers, iij poddingers. 1599 *Acc.-Bk. W. Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 243. iiij podengers. 1721 in *Girl's Own P.* (1886) VII. 627 Put ye soup into it [a stewpan] by podingers, and lett every podinger full boyle up as you put it in. *c* 1812 T. WILKINSON in Gilpin *Pop Poetry* (1875) 204 Poddingers on ivery truncher stood.

Po·ddish, poddidge. Now *dial.* Also 6 podeoh, 6–7 podge, 9 *dial.* podditch. [Altered form of POTAGE, POTTAGE, perh. due to some analogy: cf. PODDINGER.] = POTTAGE, PORRIDGE; now chiefly applied to oatmeal porridge.

1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man* 130 Yf the podech [*Wks.* 1573 porage] be burned to or the meate over rosted, we saye, the bysshope hath put his fote in the potte [etc.]. *a* 1590 *Marr. Wit & Wisd.* (1846) 50 How saist thou, Hodge, What, art thou hungrie? wilt thou eat my podge? 1611 COTGR., *Brouët*, . any liquor, podge, or sauce, of the thicknesse, or consistence of that whereof our prutne tarts are made *c* 1746 COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.* Wks. 1862) 68 Boh it leet weell atth' Podditch wur naw scawding. 1869 'EAVESDROPPER' *Vill. Life* 4 (E. D. D.) I can git poddige for mysel' and t' barns. 1886 HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* I. vii, I know the way to my mouth with a spoonful of poddish, and that's all. *Ibid.* II. xv, May they never lick a lean poddish-stick.

Poddock, dial. f. PADDOCK *sb.*[1], frog, toad.

Po·ddy, *a. colloq.* [f. POD *sb.*[2] + -Y.] Corpulent, obese.

1844 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 138 It is a grievous thing to grow poddy: the age of Chivalry is gone then.

†Pode. *Obs.* Also 6 poade. [Parallel form of PAD *sb.*[1]] A toad: perh. also applied to other creatures reputed to be venomous; also *transf.* to persons.

c 1250 [see PAD *sb.*[1] 1]. *c* 1425 *Cast. Persev.* 810 in *Macro Plays* 98 Tyl Mankynde fallith to podys prys, Coueytyse schal hym grype & grope. 14 . *Stockh. Med. MS.* I. 156 in *Anglia* XVIII. 298 Rancle . . of venym, As of jrannys or podys or vermyn. 1528 ROY & BARLOW *Rede me* (Arb.) 43 Was nott theare one called Coclaye, A littell pratye foolysshe poade?..Yett men saye he lacketh no gall. More venemous then any toade. 1549 CHALONER *Erasmus on Folly* Q j, I hei good podes are wholy addicted to fooles and trifle-talkers.

Pode, obs. form of POOD.

Podel, podell(e, obs. forms of PUDDLE.

Podeon (pɒ·diɒn). *Entom. rare.* [a. Gr. ποδεών a narrow end, f. πούς, ποδ- foot.] A term for the petiole in the petiolate Hymenoptera: see quots.

1841 E. NEWMAN *Introd Hist. Insects* 144 The sixth segment, *podeon* or *pedunele*, is usually much smaller than either of the preceding. 1844 GOSSE in *Zoologist* II. 527 That segment which Mr. Newman has called the *podeon* is furnished with a curious hooked spur.

Poder, variant of PODAR.

‖ **Podestà** (podesta·). Also 6–8 podestate, 7–8 podestat. [It. *podestà*:—OIt. *podestate*:—L. *potestātem*, power, authority, hence public officer, magistrate. So F. *podestat* (1762 in *Dict. Acad.*).] **a.** A governor appointed by the Emperor Frederick I (Barbarossa) over one or more cities of Lombardy. **b.** A chief magistrate elected annually in mediæval Italian towns and republics with judicial functions and almost unlimited powers. Also *transf.* **c.** A subordinate judge or magistrate in modern Italian municipalities.

1548 T. HOBY *Trav.* (1902) 10 No man weareth his weapon within the town, but such as are licensed by the Podesta. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxv. (Arb.) 308, I haue sene of the greatest podestates and grauest iudges and Presidentes of Parliament in Fraunce. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 135 [In London] we have a Podesta, or Maior, that keepeth a Prince-like house. 1696 tr. *Du Mont's Voy Levant* 341 The Venitians maintain a Podestat in the Island to gather the Tribute 1768 BOSWELL *Corsica* ii, Every..village elects by majority of votes a Podesta and other two magistrates. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* Pref., When podesta and captain at Treviso. 1832 tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* ii. 39 When the podestà of the Emperor arrived at Milan to take possession of the tribunal, he was sent contemptuously away. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 53. 71 On the following night, the Podestà of the city suddenly died.

So **Pode·sterate** [f. It. *podesteria* office of a podestà + -ATE[1]], the rule or office of a podestà.

1787 J. ADAMS *Def. Govt. U. S.* (1794) II. 305 In the next year, 1280, in the podesterate of Alberigo Signoregi of Bologna.

‖ **Podetium** (pɒdī·ʃiŏm). *Bot.* Pl. -ia. [mod.L., arbitrary f. Gr. πούς, ποδ- foot.] In some lichens (as *Cladoma*), a stalk-like or shrubby outgrowth of the thallus, bearing the apothecium or fruit; also, any stalk-like elevation.

1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 445. 409 In that genus we have the first indication of a stem to the apothecia, or, as it is called, a podetium 1870 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (ed. 2) 375 In the latter case the stalk has received the name of podetium.

Hence **Pode·tiiform** *a.*, shaped like or resembling a podetium.

‖ **Podex** (pɒ·deks). Now only *Zool.* [L. *pōdex*, *pŏdic-em* anus, fundament.] The fundament, the rump; also, the last dorsal segment of the abdomen of insects, the pygidium.

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in his Hum.* v. i, How Saturn, sitting in an ebon cloud, Disrobed his podex. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Podex*, .. the Fundament, or Breech. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* VIII. vi 415 The Male is less than the Female, .. and its Podex not so sharp as the Females is. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 4 These substances are contained in the respective sexes in two bags that unite near the podex. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 390 *Podex*, the last dorsal segment of the abdomen.

Pod-fern: see POD *sb.*[2]

Podge (pɒdʒ), *sb. dial* or *colloq.* [A parallel form, app. of later origin, of PUDGE *sb.*] Anything podgy; *spec.* a short fat man or woman; a short stout thick-set animal. (In quot. 1833 applied to an epaulette.)

1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* viii, That man with the gold podge on his shoulder [the first lieutenant]. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Podge*, a dirty, fat person. 1876 *Mid.-Yorks. Gloss.*, *Podge*, the term is .. freely bestowed, in a good-natured manner, upon children of a fleshy appearance 'Come hither, thou old podge'. 1901 FARMER & HENLEY *Slang Dict.*, Podge (colloquial). 1903 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* from Aberdeen h. to Cornwall.

Podge, *v.* Now *dial. intr.* To walk slowly and heavily. Hence **Po·dging** *ppl. a.*

1638 N. WHITING *Hist. Albino & Bellama* 141 My Dames will say, I am a podging Asse. 1866 GREGOR *Banffsh. Gloss.*, *Podge*, to walk with short heavy steps. 1876 *Mid.-Yorks. Gloss.* s.v., *Podge* is also a *v*[*erb*] *n.* denoting the heavy irregular gait usual to very fat persons.

Podge, obs. form of PODDISH, PODDIDGE.

Podger (pɒ·dʒəɹ). *rare.* ? A stiff blow.

1816 LD. CAMPBELL in *Life* (1881) I. 334 He cannot deal the knock-me-down blows of old Brough, and if you watch your opportunity you may give him a podger.

Podgy (pɒ·dʒi), *a.* [f. PUDGE *sb.* + -Y: a parallel form, somewhat later in appearance, of PUDGY.] Short, thick, and fat; squat.

1846 THACKERAY *Corneh. to Cairo* iii. 37, I wish I had had a shake of that trembling, podgy hand. 1856 MAYHEW *Rhine* 143 A shaggy, podgy, black pony. 1858 J. R. GREEN *Lett.* (1901) 26 The slow oily stream, beneath whose willows lurked podgy perch. 1861–2 *Vac. Tour.* 24 A priest on the podgy side of forty. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V 832 Massage is very useful in emaciated or podgy people.

Hence **Po·dgily** *adv.*, in a podgy way or degree.

1893 'J. S. WINTER' *Aunt Johnnie* I. 2 She was not only fat, but she was podgily fat.

Podia, plural of PODION, PODIUM.

Podial (pō·diăl), *a.* [f. PODI-UM + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a podium. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Podical (pō·dikăl), *a. Zool.* [f. L. PODEX, *pŏdic-* + -AL.] Pertaining to the podex, anal.

Podical plates, two or more small pieces surrounding the podex in some insects.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim* vii. 406 When the tenth tergum and the podical plates are removed, a very singular apparatus .. comes into view. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 142 Common Cockroach. .. The anus .. lies between two triangular podical plates.

Po·dicate, *v. humorous nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -ATE[3].] *intr.* To slide or move along on one's posteriors. So **Podica·tion** (in quot. = a blow or kick on the posteriors).

1853 JERDAN *Autobiog.* IV. 180 We managed to roll, slide, stagger and podicate to the foot in the dark. 1884 *World* 20 Aug 9/1 Unless he wishes to risk podication.

‖ **Podion** (pɒ·diɒn). *Zool.* Pl. **podia.** [mod. L., a. Gr. πόδιον: see PODIUM.] One of the tube-feet of an echinoderm.

1900 E. R. LANKESTER *Treat. Zool.* III. 291 Water from the reservoir or ampulla is driven into the podion, and the tube-foot is thus rendered tense and rigid.

Podism (pɒ·diz'm). *rare.* [ad. late L. *podismus* (Veg.), a. Gr. ποδισμός a measuring by feet, f. ποδίζειν to measure by feet, also to bind the feet, f. πούς, ποδ- foot.] **†a.** A measuring by feet. *Obs. rare*—[0]. **†b.** A footing. *Obs. rare*—[1]. **c.** *Path.* Spasm or cramp in the foot. *rare*—[0].

1681 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 5), *Podism* (*podismus*), a measuring by feet. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xvi. (Rowb.) 89/1 Allowing to euery souldier a larg podisme or place to stand in. 1848 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Podismus*, a term for spasm of the foot, or of the toes..: podism.

Podite (pɒ·dəit). *Zool.* [f. Gr. πούς, ποδ- foot + -ITE[1].] A leg or ambulatory limb of an arthropod, esp. of a crustacean. Usually in compounds denoting a part or appendage of such a limb: see quot. 1875, and the words themselves.

1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* (1883) 151 The joints have the following names; the proximal, short and thick, *coxopodite*; the next, small and conical, *basipodite*; next, cylindrical and marked by an annular constriction, *ischiopodite*; the next, longer, *meropodite*; then successively, the *carpopodite*, *propodite*, and *dactylopodite*. 1878 H. WOODWARD in *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 635/2 These podites are usually seven-jointed, and each bears a gill on its basal-joint.

Hence **Poditic** (pɒdi·tik) *a.*, belonging to a podite. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

‖ **Podium** (pō·diŏm). Pl. **podia.** [L. *podium* an elevated place, balcony, ad. Gr. πόδιον, dim. of πούς, ποδ- foot.]

1. *Arch.* **a.** A continuous projecting base or pedestal, a stylobate. **b.** A raised platform surrounding the arena in an ancient amphitheatre. **c.** A continuous seat or bench around a room.

[1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 164 (*Venice*) Euery Palace of any principall note hath a prety walke or open gallery betwixt the wall of the house and the brincke of the riuers banke .. Suetonius calleth these kinde of open galleries Podia.] 1789 P. SMYTH tr. *Aldrich's Archit.* (1818) 149 The *podium* (the bottom part of the wall) projects at its lower extremity. 1832 GELL *Pompeiana* I. iv. 54 Along the whole runs a sort of *podium* or base. 1842–76 GWILT *Archit.* § 233 The amphitheatre at Nismes. .. Its exterior wall has three stories of Tuscan pilasters on the face of the wall, the two upper whereof stand on podia. 1848 B. WEBB *Cont. Ecclesiol.* 176 Standing figures .. are ranged in two rows on podia between the piers. 1850 S. DOBELL *Roman* viii, Up from the podium to the beetling height I turn'd one dying look. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Mar. 4/1 The podium of the Albert Memorial is almost as fresh as the day the structure was uncovered.

2. *Anat.* and *Zool.* **a.** The fore or hind foot (*manus* or *pes*) of a mammal or other vertebrate; in birds, the junction of the toes, or the toes collectively. **b.** In compounds denoting parts of the foot of a mollusc: as EPIPODIUM, MESOPODIUM, METAPODIUM, PROPODIUM.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Podion*, *Podium*, applied by Illiger to the junction of the toes at the extremity of the *tarsus*, upon which the leg rests in birds; to the inferior part of the limb, comprehending, before, the *carpus*, *metacarpus*, and toes; behind, the *tarsus*, *metatarsus*, and toes in the *Mammifera*. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

3. *Bot.* A footstalk or other supporting part. (Chiefly in compounds.)

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Podium*, *Podus*, a stalk, or receptacle, or torus; used only in Greek compounds.

Podler (po·dlər). *Sc.* and *north.* Also poadler, poodler, puddler. [An altered or differentiated form of next.] A young coal-fish: see quot. 1838.

1835 S. OLIVER *Rambles Northumbld.*, etc. 23 By September they increase to about a foot in length, and are then called poodlers 1838 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw Nat. Club* I. No. 6. 173 When young it is called with us the Podlie; when somewhat larger the Podler; and when full grown the Coal-sey, or Black-coal-sey. 1859 W. WHITE *Northumbld. & Border* XIX 273 Codlings and puddlers. 1875 G. C. DAVIES *Rambles Sch. Field-Club* XXXV. 262 Occasionally we got a gurnet or a 'poadler'.

Podley (po·dli). *Sc.* Forms: 6 podlo, 7 pudlo, 7–8 poudly, -lay, 8–9 -lie, 9 podle, -ley, poddle, -lie. [In 16th c. *podlo'* for *podlock*, early form of POLLACK, q. v. (Cf. *banno'*, *banna*, *bannie*, from BANNOCK, *haddo'*, *haddie*, from HADDOCK, etc.)]

The fry or young of the coal-fish (*Pollachius* or *Merlangus carbonarius*); also, the true pollack (*Pollachius pollachius*). Cf. PODLER, POLLACK.

1525 in *Exc. e Libris Dom. Jac. V* (Bann. Cl.) 8 Bukez, solis, podlois. 1684 SIBBALD *Scotia Illustr.* II. III. 23 *Asellus fuscus*: .. a Podly. 1698 M MARTIN *Voy. St. Kilda* (1749) 16 There are also. Pudloes, Herring, and many more. 1753 MAITLAND *Hist. Edin.* II. 189 Perches, Podlays, Skate. 1792 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* IV. 537 A few small cod, podlies, and flounders. 1806 D. GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 220 Lobsters, partans, podles. 1838 [see prec.]. 1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* 209 The podley is hardly to be regarded as a dainty for the table. 1896 J. H. CAMPBELL *Wild Life Scot.* 131 Among the poddles, as the young of the saithe and lythe are called.

Podo- (pɒdo), before a vowel **pod-**, a. Gr. ποδο-, combining form of πούς, ποδ- a foot, an element in terms of Natural History, etc.: e. g.

Po·dobranch (-bræŋk) *Zool.* [Gr. βράγχια gills], a breathing organ of crustaceans attached to the legs; a foot-gill; so **Podobranchial** (-bræ·ŋkiăl) *a.*, of or pertaining to podobranchs or foot-gills; **Podobranchiate** (-bræ·ŋkiĕt) *a.*, having or provided with foot-gills (*Cent. Dict.* 1890). **Po·docarp** *Bot.* [Gr. καρπός fruit], a footstalk bearing the fruit of a plant (Webster *Suppl.* 1879). **Podoca·rpous** *a.*, *Bot.*, of or akin to the genus *Podocarpus*, N.O. *Taxaceæ*, containing coniferous trees of tropical Asia and Australasia. **Podoce·phalous** *a.*, *Bot.* [Gr. κεφαλή head], bearing a head of flowers on a long footstalk. ‖ **Podogynium** (-dʒi·niŏm) *Bot.* [mod.L., f. Gr. γυνή female], = BASIGYNIUM; so **Po·dogyn, -gyne** [F. *podogyne*], in same sense; **Podogynous** (-pɒ·dʒinəs) *a.*; **Podo·logy** [F. *podologie*], the science which treats

of the foot; also, a treatise on the foot; so **Podologist.** **Po·domancy** [Gr. μαντεία divination], divination from signs derived from inspection of the feet (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1895). **Podo·meter** = PEDOMETER 1. † **Podo·metry:** see quots. **Po·doscaph** [Gr. σκάφος ship], a canoe-shaped float attached to the foot, or a pair of these, for moving on water; also, a water-velocipede, or boat propelled by treadles like a bicycle; hence **Po·doscapher.** **Podo·scopy** = *podomancy.* **Podosomatous** (-sō·mătəs) *a.*, *Zool.*, of or pertaining to the *Podosomata* or sea-spiders, an order of *Arthropoda* having long many-jointed legs; syn. with *Pycnogonidæ.* **Po·dosperm** *Bot.* [Gr. σπέρμα seed], the stalk of a seed; = FUNICULUS 3. **Podosto·matous** *a.*, *Zool.* [Gr. στόμα mouth], belonging to the *Podostomata* a group of *Arthropoda* characterized by having a foot-like mouth. ‖ **Podothe·ca** *Zool.* [mod.L., f. Gr. θηκή sheath], the scaly leg-covering of a bird or reptile; also, the sheath covering the leg of an insect; hence **Podothe·cal** *a.*

1838 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 182 The epipodite (so-called) of the first maxilliped represents the base, stem and lamina of a *podobranch. 1882 J. S. GARDNER in *Nature* XXV. 229/1 There are fruits from Sheppey which I believe to be *podocarpous, one at least seeming identical with *Podocarpus*] *elata* of Queensland. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Podocephalus*.., applied to plants that have flowers united into heads borne upon long peduncles..; *podocephalous. 1879 in WEBSTER *Suppl.* 1858 MAYNE *Expos Lex.*, *Podogynium*, ..a fleshy and solid projection which..serves to support the ovary..; a *podogyne. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Podogyn*, shortened form of the word *Podogynium.* 1818 *Art Preserv Feet* Pref. 7 Diseases of the Nails, Immoderate Perspiration of the Feet, &c.. which merit the attention of the *Podologist. *Ibid.* Pref. 6 It might .. be ranked under the new title of *Podology, embracing the whole Art of Preserving the Feet. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Podometer*, or *Pedometer.* 1775 in ASH. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Podometry*, foot measure, or a measuring by the foot. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Podimetry*, (Greek) a measuring by the foot. 1693 RYMER *Short View Tragedy* 119 They must have played base foot: the spectators would not have been content without seeing their Podometry. 1858 (*Chamb. Jrnl.* X 349/2 Heer Ochsner of Rotterdam..astonished his countrymen by appearing on the Mars, wearing a *podoscaph fifteen feet long on each foot, and holding a pole, flattened at one end as a paddle, in his hand. 1864 in WEBSTER. [1868 *Lond. Society* Nov. 414 The latest novelty in the velocipede line is the podoscaphe or vélocipède-marin.] 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Podoscaph*, a foot boat; one in which canoe-shaped floats are attached to or support the feet. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Sept. 6/3 It bears the peculiar name of podoscaph, and is a sort of tiny raft. 1885 *Encycl Brit.* XIX. 4/2 The treatises also contain occasional digressions on onychomancy,..*podoscopy, spasmatomancy. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. ix. (ed. 2) 235 A species..of the curious group of *podosomatous crustaceans, resembling a transparent spider, without head or body 1819 LINDLEY tr. *Richard's Obs. Fruits & Seeds* 22 When a seed bends back suddenly in a direction contrary to its *podosperm it is *reclined* by its proper direction. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* § 234 A fully developed ovule is usually attached to the placenta by a short stalk, called the funiculus, podosperm, or umbilical cord. 1872 COUES *Key N. Amer Birds* 46 The naked part of the leg is covered, like the bill, by a hardened, thickened, modified integument, which varies in texture between corneous and leathery. This is called the *podotheca. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 511 The *podotheca* or covering of the tarsus. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Podothecal.

Podophthalmate (pɒdɒfˈθæ·lmĕt), *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. πούς, ποδ- foot + ὀφθαλμός eye + -ATE 2.] Having the eye at the end of a movable stalk, stalk-eyed; of or pertaining to the stalk-eyed crustaceans. So † **Podophtha·lma, -tha·lmia, -thalma·ta** [mod.L. pl.], an order of Crustacea, including those with eyes set on movable footstalks, as crabs and lobsters; **Podophtha·lmian,** *a.*, pertaining to the *Podophthalmia*; *sb.*, a member of the *Podophthalmia*; **Podophtha·lmatous, Podophtha·lmic,** *adjs.* = *podophthalmate*; **Podophtha·lmite,** the distal joint of the eye-stalk in podophthalmate Crustacea; hence **Podophthalmi·tic** *a.*; **Podophtha·lmous** *a.* = *podophthalmate.*

1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 76a/1 A corresponding structure is observed in certain Podophthalmia. *Ibid.* 756/1 This dorsal shield..occurs among the whole of the Podophthalmians. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 442 In the two highest orders of Crustacea, hence called Podophthalmia, the eyes are placed at the extremity of moveable pedicles articulated with the first cephalic ring of the external skeleton. 1855 GOSSE *Marine Zool.* I 116 Among the *Podophthalma*, or Stalk-eyed Crustacea, the Shrimps or Sand-raisers. burrow in sand, mostly in shallow water. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 990 *Podophthalmous*, applied by Desmarest and Leach to a vast number of the Crustaceas, having the eyes placed at the extremity of a mobile peduncle. 1874 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* 713 The Podophthalmata, or Stalk-eyed Crustaceans. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 369 The organisation of the Stomatopoda is more Edriophthalmian..than Podophthalmian. *Ibid.* 315 The peduncles of the eye. are composed of two joints, a small proximal basiophthalmite, and a larger terminal podophthalmite. 1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 265 A point of affinity to the Podophthalmate Malacostraca. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* vi. 341 Podophthalmatous Crustacea.

Podophyllous (pɒdɒfˈɪləs), *a.* [f. Gr. ποδο-, PODO- + φύλλον leaf + -OUS.]

1. *Entom.* Having, as some insects, compressed leaf-like locomotive organs or feet.

1858 in MAINE *Expos. Lex.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

2. *Zool.* In *podophyllous tissue*, the layer of tissue composed of leaf-like vascular lamellæ beneath the coronary cushion of a horse's hoof.

1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

‖ **Podophyllum** (pɒdɒfˈɪləm). [mod. Bot. L., f. Gr. ποδο-, PODO- + φύλλον leaf.] a. *Bot.* A genus of *Ranunculaceæ* with two known species, *P. peltatum* of eastern N. America, and *P. Emodi* of the Himalayas, having long thick creeping rhizomes, large long-stalked palmately lobed leaves, and a solitary white flower. b. *Pharm.* The dried rootstock of *P. peltatum.* Also *attrib.* Hence **Podophy·llic** *a. Chem.*, of or pertaining to podophyllum; esp. in *podophyllic acid*, a crystalline acid obtained from podophyllin; **Podophy·llin** *Chem.*, a yellow bitter resin having cathartic properties, obtained from the dried rhizome of *P. peltatum*; = *resin of podophyllum.*

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* Table I. (1788) 292 *Podophyllum*, Duck's-Foot, or May Apple. 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* (1855) s. v., The root or rhizoma, *Podophyllum* (Ph. U. S.), is purgative in the dose of 20 grains. 1863 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med* 457 The action of podophyllin is favourably contrasted with that of calomel. 1866 AITKEN *Pract. Med.* II. 53 Podophyllin. 1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* (1880) 183 The resin or Podophylline is a pale greenish-brown amorphous powder. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 471 Podophyllum acts as a purgative like jalap, but more slowly and more continuously.

‖ **Podostemon** (pɒdɒˌstˈiːmɒn). *Bot.* [mod.L., f. PODO- + Gr. στήμων, taken as = stamen: from the two stamens with filaments united for about half their length.] The typical genus of the N.O. *Podostemaceæ*, comprising moss-like aquatic herbs with apetalous flowers, natives chiefly of S. America. So **Podostemaceous** (-ēˈʃəs) *a.*, belonging to this order; **Podoste·mad** [cf. ARAD], a plant of this order.

1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 482 Hypogynous Exogens. *Rutales.* .. *Podostemaceæ.* — Podostemads. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Last Jrnls.* (1873) I. xliii. 71 This stream is rapid, ..with many podostemons at the bottom. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 303 The wet stones were covered with Podostemads, herbaceous branched floating plants, with the habit of liverworts.

‖ **Podura** (pɒdˈūˌrĕ). *Entom.* [mod. L. *podūra* (Linn. 1748), f. Gr. πούς, ποδ- foot + οὐρά tail.] A genus of apterous insects, having a terminal forked springing organ; hence known as spring-tails. Hence **Podu·ran,** *a.*, of or pertaining to the genus *Podura*; *sb.*, an insect of this genus or of the family *Poduridæ*; so **Podu·rid** *a.* and *sb.*; **Podu·roid** *a.*, having the form or character of the *Poduridæ.*

1837 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microgr.* 129 Pray look at these scales of the podura in the engiscope. 1848 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* xii. (1872) 498 In one curious family, that of the Poduras or Spring-tails, the leap is accomplished by the sudden extension of the tail. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. ii. 58 The Podura scale appears to be a compound structure. 1883 LESLIE *Nordenskiöld's Voy. Vega* 60 Arachnids, acarids, and podurids occur most plentifully.

Po·dware. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 7-9 **podder.** [Of uncertain origin: cf. CODWARE, 1398-1699, and PEDWARE, 1577-1706.

The first element suggests POD of pease, beans, etc.; but this is not known till nearly a century later than *podware*, which moreover in quot. 1584 is not applied to pulse or podded plants, and in quot. 1677 has not necessarily such a sense. In quot. 1736 the word is associated with *pod.*]

Field crops; fodder for cattle; in later use app. pulse, or plants having pods (= CODWARE).

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* xii. vi. (1886) 179 [They] suffocate and spoile .. grasse, greene corne, and ripe corne, and all other podware. 1617 in *Archæol. Cant.* (1902) XXV. 15 Robert Terry [presented] for profaning of the Sabbath Day, by binding barley, and powting [=stacking] of podder, upon the Sabbath. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 153 Dill or Lentills, in poor stone-brash land, which are a good podware for cattle. 1736 J. LEWIS *Hist. Thanet* Gloss. s. v. *Liblit*, The hagister..was in the poddergrotten. *Ibid.*, *Podder*, podware; beans, peas, tares or vetches, or such ware as has pods. 1794 BOYS *Agric. Kent* 31 Some farmers are bound to sow wheat after beans, on land not fit to produce beans; to leave a quantity of podware gratten, for a wheat tilth on farms where some sorts of podware is the worst tilth known to sow wheat upon. [1887 *Kentish Gloss.*, *Podder*, a name given to beans, peas, tares, vetches, or such vegetables as have pods.]

† **Po·dy co·dy,** app. a perversion of *body of God*, in a profane oath.

a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxxvi. 298 By the Pody Cody, I have fished fair.

Poë, variant of POI, Hawaiian food.

Poë-bird (pōu ˈiˌbɔɪd). Also 8 **poy-, pue-bird.** [See quot. 1865.] The name (given by Capt. Cook, and retained in some English ornithological works) for a New Zealand bird, *Prosthemadera novæzelandiæ*, now called by the English settlers PARSON-BIRD (q. v.) and by the Maoris *tui.*

1777 COOK *Voy.* I. 97 Amongst the small birds I must not omit to particularise the wattle-bird, poy-bird. [In the illustration spelt *poe-bird*, and in the list of plates, *poi.*] *Ibid.* 98 The poy-bird is less than the wattle-bird. The feathers of a fine mazarine blue. *a* 1802 BOWLES *Poems* (1855) I. 120 The poe-bird flits,..With silver neck and blue enamelled wing. 1865 HOWITT *Discov. Austr.* I. vi. 111 This bird they called the Wattle-bird, and also the Poy-bird, from its having little tufts of curled hair under its throat, which they called poies, from the Otaheitan word for ear-rings. 1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* xxv. 470 The splendidly decorated Poe Birds. 1898 *List Anim. Zool. Soc.* (ed. 9) 237 Poë Honey-eater.

‖ **Pœcile** (pˈsilē). [a. Gr. (ἡ) ποικίλη (στοά) the many-coloured or painted porch.] Name of a famous portico in the market-place of ancient Athens, adorned with a variety of paintings.

1819 in *Pantologia.* 1838 *Encycl. Brit* (ed. 7) XVIII. 139/1 The only reward Miltiades obtained after the battle of Marathon, was to have his picture drawn and to have it hung up in the Pœcile. 1846 ELLIS *Elgin Marb.* I. 32 The Pœcile, or painted piazzas.

† **Pœcilite** (pˈsiləit). *Geol. Obs.* [f. Gr. ποικίλος variegated + ITE 1; after F. *terrain pœcilien* (Brongniart 1829).] A name proposed for the Upper New Red Sandstone (cf. Ger. *bunter sandstein*). Hence **Pœcilitic** (pˈsilīˈtik) *a.*, of or pertaining to the Upper New Red Sandstone formation; = POIKILITIC.

1832 W. D. CONYBEARE in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 379 The next geological group .. beneath the lias and oolites, is that.. characterized by the new red or variegated sandstone... I will venture therefore to propose the term Pœcilite .. and hence denominate the group, pœcilitic. Brongniart has already adopted the Gallicised form *Pœcilien.*

Pœcilo- (ˈpˈsilo), before a vowel **pœcil-,** from Gr. ποικίλο-ς many-coloured, variegated, various, a formative element in scientific terms (in some of which the form POIKILO- is preferred).

Pœ·ciloblast, Pœ·cilocyte: see POIKILO-. **Pœ·cilomere** [Gr. μέρος part], a part of the body of an animal in which variations of colouring tend to appear first. **Pœ·cilonym** [Gr. ὄνομα, ὄνυμα name], one of various names for the same thing; a synonym (*Cent. Dict.* cites Wilder); hence **Pœcilony·mic** *a.*, having a variety of names; **Pœcilo·nymy.** **Pœ·cilopod** [Gr. πούς, ποδ- foot] *Zool.*, a member of the *Pœcilopoda*, in Latreille's classification (now abandoned), a division of *Crustacea* distinguished by limbs of varied form and functions, e. g. prehensory, ambulatory, branchial, and natatory; hence **Pœcilo·podous** *a.* **Pœcilothe·rmal, Pœcilothe·rmic:** see POIKILO-.

1905 *Athenæum* 18 Mar. 342/1 That colour-variations tended to appear first of all on certain definite parts of the body, and that these parts, to which the name 'pœcilomeres' had been given, were common to mammals and birds alike. 1889 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sc.* VIII. 528/2 An unusually complete combination of *pœcilonymic ambiguities. *Ibid.* 517/1 Terminological variety, such as occurs in the passages quoted, may be expressed by the single word, *pœcilonymy. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xiv. 22 The *Pœcilopods differ [from the Branchiopods] by the different structure and uses of their legs, which are not branching. 1852 DANA *Crust.* II. 1308 Characteristic species of Pœcilopoda.

Poed, Poeir, obs. forms of POOD, POWER.

Poele, obs. var. of POLE *sb.*

Poem (pōˈĕm). Also 6-7 **poeme.** [a. F. *poème* (in Oresme 14th c.), ad. L. *poēma* (in Plautus), a. Gr. πόημα (4th c. B.C.), early variant of ποίημα, thing made or created, work, fiction, poetical work, f. ποιεῖν (early variant ποιεῖν) to make. (If ποίημα had been the form introduced, the L. would have been *pœ̆ma.*)

The word *poem* was app. not in use till about the middle of the 16th c.; the sense was previously, from 14th c., expressed by POESY, sense 2.]

1. 'The work of a poet, a metrical composition' (Johnson); 'a work in verse' (Littré); a composition of words expressing facts, thoughts, or feelings in poetical form; a piece of poetry.

In addition to the metrical or verse form, critics have generally held that in order to deserve the name of 'poem', the theme and its treatment must possess qualities which raise it above the level of ordinary prose. Cf. quots. 1575, 1689, 1841, and see POETRY.

1548 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Poema*..a poetes inuencion, a poeme [*ed.* 1538 *Poema*..a poetes warke]. 1568 T HOWELL (*title*) The Arbor of Amitie; wherin is comprised pleasant Poems and pretie Poesies. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Notes Eng. Verse* § 1 in *Steele Glas*, etc. (Arb.) 31 The first and most necessarie poynt..meete to be considered in making of a delectable poeme is this, to ground it upon some fine inuention. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb 23 And may not I. say that the holy Dauids Psalmes are a diuine Poem? 1636 B. JONSON *Discov.* Wks. 1641 II. 126 Even one alone verse sometimes makes a perfect Poeme. *Ibid.*, These three voices differ, as the thing done, the doing, and the doer; the thing fain'd, the faining and the fainer; so the *Poeme*, the *Poesy*, and the *Poet.* 1689-90 TEMPLE *Ess. Poetry* Wks. 1731 I. 236 The Frame and Fabrick of a true Poem, must have something both sublime and just, amazing and agreeable. — *Ess. Learning* Ibid. I. 298 The Language is but the Colouring: 'tis the Conception, the Invention, the Judgment, that give the Life and Spirit, as well as Beauty and Force, to a Poem. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Poem*, a Piece of Poetry, a Composition in Verse, a Copy of Verses. 1736 SHERIDAN in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 181, I have written a little pretty birth-day poem against St. Andrew's day, which.. I intend for Faulkner to publish. 1828 WHATELY in *Encycl. Metrop.* I. 290/1 Any composition in verse, (and none that is not,) is

always called, whether good or bad, a Poem, by all who have no favourite hypothesis to maintain. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess., Poet* Wks. (Bohn) I. 157 It is not metre, but a metre-making argument, that makes a poem. 1872 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I Notes 319 Everything in this poem is perfect, thought and expression, Rhythm; but one thing it lacks: 'tis not a poem at all.

b. *transf.* (or in more general sense): Applied to a composition which, without the form, has some quality or qualities in common with poetry.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 28 Xenophon, who did imitate so excellently.. the portraiture of a iust Empire vnder the name of Cyrus, (as Cicero sayth of him) made therein an absolute heroicall Poem. 1873 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* III. xxxiv. 6 Do you know what a play is? or what a poem is? or what a novel is?..You had better first, for clearness' sake, call all the three 'poems', for all the three are so, when they are good, whether written in verse or prose.

2. *fig.* Something (other than a composition of words) of a nature or quality akin or likened to that of poetry (with various implications, as artistic or orderly structure, noble expression, ideal beauty or gracefulness, etc.).

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III 270 He who would not be frustrate of his hope to write well hereafter in laudable things, ought him selfe to be a true Poem, that is a composition and patterne of the best and honourablest things. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 421 There being as much continued and coherent Sence in this Real Poem of the World, as there is in any Phantastick Poem made by men. 1843 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 108 We shall have no need to write poetry—our life will be a real poem. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Race* Wks. (Bohn) II. 24 The Celts ..gave to the seas and mountains names which are poems, and imitate the pure voices of nature. 1899 W. R. INGE *Chr Mysticism* 47 The world is the poem of the Word to the glory of the Father.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *poem-book, -maker, -play.*

1806 R. CUMBERLAND *Mem.* (1807) II. 268 The public did not concern itself about the poem, or the poem-maker. *c* 1843 CARLYLE *Hist. Sk. Jas I & Chas. I* (1878) 138 A small brown Poem-Book, not without merit. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* xlvii, 'The Royal Poet' straightway put in type His poem-prophecy.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Po·emet, Po·emlet** [see -ET, -LET], a small or short poem; **Po·eming,** composing or reciting of poems.

1799 W. TAYLOR *Let. to Southey* 4 Jan. in Robberds *Mem.* I. 244 A regular receptacle for those *poemets, which aspire only to a summer's existence. 1871 H. B. FORMAN *Living Poets* 210 We have a great number of these 'poemets', bearing no traces whatever of the triviality of occasional verses. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 84. 2/2 Loud Tawkings and *Poemings. 1887-9 T. A. TROLLOPE *What I remember* II. 309 Many of her verses she set to music, especially one little *poemlet, which I remember to this day.

Poema·tic, *a. nonce-wd.* [ad. Gr. ποιηματικ-ός (Plut.) poetical.] Of the nature of a poem.

c 1819 COLERIDGE in *Rem.* (1836) II. 321 Conscious of the inferiority, the too poematic *minus*-dramatic nature of his versification

Poemell, obs. form of POMMEL.

Pœnal(l, obs. form of PENAL.

Pœne, obs. var. PAIN, after L. *pœna* (B. Jonson).

Poephagous (pōie·făgǫs), *a. Zool. rare.* [f. mod.L. *Poëphaga*, neut. pl. (ad. Gr. ποηφάγος (Arist.) eating grass or herbs, f. πόα grass + -φάγος eating) + -OUS.] Eating grass or herbs, herbivorous; *spec.* belonging to the division *Poephaga* of marsupials.

1866 OWEN *Vertebr. Anim.* III 294 Some palæontologists ..have been led astray in .. referring it to the 'Poephagous Potoroos and Kangaroos'.

Poer, obs. form of POOR, POWER.

‖ **Poe·sis.** *Obs.* The Greek and Latin word for POESY, formerly sometimes used by English writers.

1567 DRANT *Horace* To Rdr., We write Poesis apace, and of all handes, sum wyth more, and sum with lesse learnynge. 1623 W. SHIPTON *Elegy on Sir T. Overbury* O.'s Wks. (1856) 11 This cynosure in neat poesis.

Poeste, var. of POUSTIE *Obs.*, power.

Poesy (pōu·ēsi), *sb. arch.* Forms: *α.* 4 **poysi,** 4-5 **poisie,** 4-6 **poysee,** -ie, -ye, 5 **poise,** -ei, **poyse, poyesye,** 6 **poisee, poysy.** *β.* 5-7 **poesie,** -ye, 6 **poesi, poesi,** 5- **poesy.** See also POSY. [a. OF. *poesie* (*c* 1335 in Godef. *Compl.*) = Fr., Sp., Pg., It. *poesia*, Common Romanic formation for L. *poësis* poetry, a poem, a. Gr. πόησις, early variant of ποίησις a making, creation, poetry, a poem. *Poesy* and *poet* occur earlier than *poetry* and *poem.*]

1. = POETRY. **a.** Poetical work or composition; poems collectively or generally; poetry in the concrete, or as a form of literature. (In early use sometimes including composition in prose, esp. works of imagination or fiction: cf. POEM 1 b, POET 1 b, c, POETRY 2.) Now an archaic or poetical synonym of *poetry.*

13.. *Min. Poems fr. Vern. MS.* lv. vii. 73 Salamon seide in his poysi, He holdeþ wel betere win an hounde þat is lykyng and loly,..þen be a Leon,..Cold and ded. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xviii. 406 Thanne piped pees of poysye a note. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 148 Ovide .. tolde a tale in Poesie, Which toucheth unto Jelousie. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 418 As put is in poise and prikkit be Ouyd. 1560 WHITEHORNE *Arts Warre* 108 b, The perfeccion that poesie, paintyng, and writing, is now brought vnto. 1582 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 49 It is not ryming and versing, that maketh Poesie. One may bee a Poet without versing, and a versifier without Poetry. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. iv. § 1. 1636 DENHAM *Destr. Troy* Pref. (1656) A iij, Poesy is of so subtle a spirit, that in pouring out of one Language into another, it will all evaporate. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. Antients* Wks 1730 I. 14 The Satirical poesy of the Greeks. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit* (1867) 405 Among the arts of English poesie, the most ample and most curious is an anonymous work. 1883 *Congregationalist* Mar. 265 The Book of Psalms ..is the Paradise of Devotion, the Holy Land of poesy.

b. Poetry in the abstract, or as an art. **c.** Faculty or skill of poetical composition.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Oct. 79 O pierlesse Poesye, where is then the place? 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. i. (Arb.) 79 Poesie is a skill to speake & write harmonically. 1636 B. JONSON *Discov.* Wks. 1641 II. 125 A Poeme..is the worke of the Poet..Poesy is his skill, or Crafte of making. 1686 DRYDEN *Ode Anne Killigrew* 57 O gracious God! how far have we Profaned thy heavenly gift of Poesy! 1807 OPIE in *Lect. Paint.* ii. (1848) 273 Painting has been called mute poesy. 1879 M. PATTISON *Milton* ii. 29 In *Lycidas* (1637) we have reached the high-water mark of English Poesy and of Milton's own production.

2. (with *a* and *pl.*) †**a.** A poetical composition; a poem. (In early use often in more general sense: An inventive or imaginative composition.)

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 124 þei prechen cronycliis & posies & newe fyndynges of hem self. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 143 He made wonder poysies as it were of alle þe stories of holy writte. 1412-20 LYDG *Chron. Troy* II. xii. (MS. Digby 230) ff. 67 b/2 He reherced many poysies. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 407/1 Poyse, *poema.* 1552 HULOET s.v., He that maketh such poesies or Balades. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 5 [She] pronounced a proper poezi in English rime and meeter 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iv. § 9 Holding them but as diuine poesies. *a* 1727 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* I. (1728) 194 Thymoetes, wrote a poesy called Phrygia 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* II. iii, George of Clarence hath some pretty taste in the arts and poesies.

†**b.** *pl.* Poetical expressions or ideas. *Obs. rare.*

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* III. vii. (Skeat) I. 57 Thy wordes may nat be queynt, ne of subtel maner understandinge. Freel-witted people supposen in suche poesies to be begyled.

†**3.** A motto or short inscription (often metrical, and usually in patterned or formal language): = POSY 1, q. v. *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 65 And for youre poyesye these lettres v, ye take, Of this name Maria, only for hir sake. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* 65 b, The tente was replenished and decked with this poysie [1568 GRAFTON poesie], 'After traiste laboure commeth victorious reste'. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* xxiii. 172 b, There was also a superscripcion or poisee written on the toppe of the crosse, derectely over his head, in Greke, in Latin, and Hebrue letters. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826 45) Out of the very same old word ..is framed his Poesie, or woorde upon his armes (Ic Dien) I serve. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* v. i. 148, 151 1602 — *Ham.* III. ii 162 Is this a Prologue, or the Poesie of a Ring? 1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 975/4 A Wedding Ring with this Poesie ('In thee my Choice, I do rejoyce').

†**4.** A bunch of flowers, a nosegay: = POSY 2.

1572 GASCOIGNE (*title*) A Hundreth sundrie Flowres bounde up in one small Poesie. 1629 R. HILL *Pathw. Pietyted.* Pickering) I. 146 They do offer a posey of flowers. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II 64/1 Sweet William is (as it were) many Pinks growing together like a Posey.

5. *attrib.*

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* Prol 25 There ben some that speken their poysye mater in Frenche, of whiche speche the Frenche men have as good a fantasye as we have in hering of Frenche mennes English. 1861 *Our Eng. Home* 151 The banqueting stuff..spread out on painted trenchers and 'poesie roundels'.

Hence **Po·esy** *v. intr.* (*rare*), to compose or recite poetry: to speak or write poetically.

1819 KEATS *Isabella* ix, So said, his erewhile timid lips grew bold, And poesied with hers in dewy rhyme.

Poet (pōu·ĕt). Forms: 4-5 **poyete,** 4-6 **poete,** 5 **poiet, poyte,** 5-6 **poite, poiett, poyet,** 4- **poet.** [ME. *poete, poyete*, a. OF. *poete* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), mod.F. *poète*, ad. L. *poëta* (Plaut.), ad. Gr. ποιητής, early variant of ποιητής maker, author, poet (cf. MAKER 5), f. ποιεῖν, ποιέω to make, create, produce. (An early Gr. word in L.; if introduced at a later period, the form would have been *poëta.*)]

1. One who composes poetry; a writer of poems; an author who writes in verse. (The ordinary current use; but now usually implying more or less of the sense of c.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8531 (Cott.) Homer þe poet [*v. r.* poete], þat was sa rijf, Liued in þis king dauid tijf. 1388 WYCLIF *Acts* xvii. 28 As also sumne of youre poetis seiden, And we ben also the kynde of hym. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 680/23 *Hic poeta*, a poyte. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xvi. 204 Sekys poece [= poets'] taylys. 1526 TINDALE *Tit.* i. 12 Won..which was a poyet of their owne. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* viii. 2 Skorner of poitis and sklanderus knaif! 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Afric. a* III 146 In Fez there are diuers most excellent poets, which make verses in thair owne mother toong. 1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph., Poet*, a verse maker. 1623 COCKERAM, *Poet*, one that writeth well in verse. 1665 DRYDEN *Ess. Dram. Poesy* (1889) 67 Shakespeare..was the man who of all modern, and perhaps ancient poets, had the largest and most comprehensive soul. 1755 JOHNSON, *Poet* a writer of poems, one who writes in measure. 1765 GRAY *Shakes.* 6 Fumbling baronets and poets small. 1844 BECK & FELTON tr. *Munk's Metres* 30 The poets have not all avoided the hiatus with equal care. 1876 STEDMAN *Victorian Poets* 281 She [Miss Rossetti] is a poet of a profound and serious cast.

†**b.** Formerly (after Gr. and L. use), in more general sense: One who makes or composes works of literature; an author, writer. *Obs.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. III. 129 Plato þe Poyete I [Studie] put him furste to Boke. 1377 *Ibid.* B XII 260 þus þe poete [Aristotle] preues þat þe pecok for his fetheres is reuerenced. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 306 All þat poites haue pricket of his prise deds, I haue no tome for to telle. *Ibid.* 9075 Ne neght put in our proses by poiettes of old. 1621 CORYAT *Crudities* 319 Cornelius Nepos an eloquent Poet in the time of Cicero. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. 163 The soul, ..in sleep or dreams,..seems to be surprized with unexpected answers and reparties, though it self were all the while the poet and inventor of the whole fable. 1755 JOHNSON, *Poet*, an inventor, an author of fiction; [etc.].

c. In select or emphatic sense: A writer in verse (or sometimes, in extended use, in elevated prose) distinguished by special imaginative or creative power, insight, sensibility, and faculty of expression. (Cf. POETRY 3 c.)

1530 PALSGR. 256/1 Poet, a connyng man, *poete.* 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xiii, Semblably they that make verses, expressynge therby none other lernynge but the crafte of versifyeng, be nat of auncient writers named poetes, but onely called versifyers. 1582 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 25 Onely the Poet..lifted vp with the vigor of his owne inuention, dooth growe in effect, another nature, in making things either better then Nature bringeth forth, or quite a newe formes such as neuer were in Nature. *Ibid.* 29 That fayning notable images of vertues, vices, or what els, with that delightfull teaching which must be the right describing note to know a Poet by. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. i. 12 The Poets eye in a fine frenzy rolling, Doth glance from heaven to earth, from earth to heauen. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* II. iii, Euery man, that writes in verse is not a Poet. 1636 — *Discov.* Wks. 1641 II 125 Hence he is call'd a Poet, not hee which writeth in measure only, but that fayneth and formeth a fable, and writes things like the Truth. 1806 WORDSW. *Personal Talk* iv, The Poets, who on earth have made us heirs Of truth and pure delight by heavenly lays! 1840 MILL *Disc. & Disc.* (1859) I. 80 Whom, then, shall we call poets? Those who are so constituted, that emotions are the links of association by which their ideas, both sensuous and spiritual, are connected together. 1844 LONGF. *Rain in Summer* 61 These, and far more than these, The Poet sees! He can behold Things manifold That have not yet been wholly told. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. iv. i. § 14 The power of assembling, by the help of the imagination, such images as will excite these feelings [of 'noble emotion'], is the power of the poet or literally of the 'Maker'. 1873 SYMONDS *Gk. Poets* viii. 249 Aristophanes is essentially a poet—a poet in what we are apt to call the modern sense of the word—a poet, that is to say, endowed with original intuitions into nature, and with the faculty of presenting to our minds the most varied thoughts and feelings in language uniformly beautiful, as the creatures of an exuberant and self-swayed fancy.

d. Hence occas., by further extension, applied rhetorically in a similar sense to one who practises any of the fine arts.

1839 tr. *Lamartine's Trav. East* 27/1 The poet,..—and by poet I mean whoever creates ideas in bronze, in stone, in prose, in words, or in rhymes—the poet stirs up only what is imperishable in nature and in the human heart. 1874 F. CROWEST (*title*) The Great Tone-Poets, being short memoirs of the greater Musical Composers.

e. *Poet-in-ordinary*, a poet ordinarily employed (after *physician-in-ordinary*, etc., ORDINARY *sb.* 18 b). *Poet-laureate*, see LAUREATE *a.* 2 b.

c 1386-1843 [see LAUREATE *a.* 2 b]. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* I, Godson of the great earl, and poet-in-ordinary to the band. 1894 A. BIRRELL *Ess.* xiv. 159 Spenser is sometimes [erroneously] reckoned amongst the Poets Laureate.

Hence **Poet-laureateship** = LAUREATESHIP **a.**

c 1836 in *Byron's Wks.* (1846) 52 1/2 Pye, the predecessor of Mr. Southey in the poet-laureateship, died in 1813. 1874 C. GIBBON *Casquet of Lit.* V. 358/2 Thomas Warton .. obtained the poet-laureateship in 1785.

f. *fig.* Applied to a singing bird.

a 1748 THOMSON *Ode*, O nightingale! best poet of the grove. 1892 TENNYSON *Throstle* i, Summer is coming, summer is coming, I know it, I know it, I know it...Yes, my wild little Poet.

g. A scholar in the poetry class: see POETRY 6.

1679 *Trials of White & Other Jesuits* 47, *Parry.* I was a Student there, a Poet.

2. *attrib.* and *comb.* **a.** appositive (= 'that is a poet'), as *poet-actor, -artist, -bird,* †*-bounce* (BOUNCE *sb.*1 4 b), *-boy, -dramatist, -historian, -humorist, -musician, -novelist, -painter, -pilgrim, -ploughman, -preacher, -priest, -princess, -saint, -satirist, -seer, singer,* †*sucker* (= 'sucking' poet), *-thinker, -warrior, -woman,* etc. etc. **b.** Of or pertaining to a poet, as *poet-craft, -heart, -nectar, -song, -soul,* etc.; so *poet-wise* adv. **c.** objective, etc., as †*poet-ape* (one who apes a poet), *-hater, -whipper, -worship.* **d.** instrumental, etc., as *poet-haunted, -hymned* adjs.; *poet-like* adj. and adv.

1867 *Cornh. Mag.* XV. 666 The stage whereon the *poet-actor was enacting the counterfeit presentment of a king. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 71 The cause why it [Poesie] is not esteemed in Englande, is the fault of *Poet-apes, not Poets. 1817-18 SHELLEY *Rosalind & Helen* 1119 The nightingale..the *poet-bird. 1832 BULWER *Novella* Prol., Those *Poet-Hownees that write English Greeke. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* VIII. iii, A dream that had hovered over the *poet-boy. 1863 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 354 A controversy, lost in the mysteries of *poetcraft. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 48 Not onely in these *Mysomusos, *Poet-haters, but in all that kinde of people, who seek a praise by dispraysing others. 1849 MARIE CORELLI *Sorrows of Satan* xxxiii, The beautiful autumnal woods of *poet haunted

Warwickshire. 1844 Mrs. Browning *Lady Geraldine's Courtship* Concl. viii. Is no woman far above me Found more worthy of thy *poet-heart than such a one as I? 1897 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 331 The poet-satirist succeeds the *poet-humorist. 1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* vi. 7 Yet dooth not David enlarge his sorowe *Poetlike. 1842 Tennyson *Edwin Morris* 27 Poet-like he spoke. 1839 Clough *Early Poems* ii. 19 A fount Of the true *poet-nectar whence to fill The golden urns of verse. 1892 Zangwill *Childr. Ghetto* I. 164, I sing .. the restoration of our land, and become the *poet-patriot of my people. 1844 Mrs. Browning *Vis. Poets* Concl. ii, That same green forest where had gone The *poet-pilgrim. 1886 Blackie in *19th Cent.* Apr. 534 The great *poet-ploughman of Scotland 1821 Byron *Elegy on Keats* ii, The *poet priest Milman (So ready to kill man). 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* iii. 256 If that strange *Poet-princess with her grand Imaginations might at all be won. 1645 R. Stable *Elegy on Quarles, Sol. Recant.* 64 A *Poet-saint he was. 1842 S. Lover *Handy Andy* xxi, All were silent, for the *poet-singer was a favourite. 1828 Carlyle *Misc., Burns* (1857) I. 200 A true *Poet-soul, for it needs but to be struck, and the sound it yields will be music. 1614 B. Jonson *Bart. Fair* i. i, Gi' mee the man, can .. giue the law to all the Poets, and 'Poet-suckers i' Towne, because they are the Players Gossips. 1581 Sidney *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 47, I imagine, it falleth out with these *Poet-whyppers, as with some good women, who often are sicke, but in fayth they cannot tel where. 1844 Mrs. Browning *Vis. Poets* cvii, And Sappho .. O *poet-woman! 1856 — *Aur. Leigh* v. 545 They sound strange As .. lovely *poet-words grown obsolete. 1839 Bailey *Festus* xx. (1852) 370 There is a *poet-worship, one of other Which is idolatry, and not the true Love-service of the soul to God.

e. Combinations with *poets'* or *poet's*: **poets' cassia**, the fragrant shrub anciently called *cassia*, supposed to be *Osyris alba* (see Cassia[1] 3); **Poets' Corner**, (*a*) name for a part of the south transept of Westminster Abbey, which contains the graves and monuments of several distinguished poets (called, in the *Spectator* 1711, 'the poetical Quarter': see Poetical *a.* 1); (*b*) applied humorously to a part of a newspaper or other periodical containing short poetical contributions; **poets' narcissus**, the common white narcissus, *N. poeticus*; **poets' rosemary** = *poets' cassia.*

1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot* App. 323 *Poet's Cassia, *Osyris.* 1765 Falconer *Demog.* 235 While his demure Welch goat, with lifted hoof, In 'Poet's corner hangs each flimsy woof. 1766 Entick *London* IV. 417 An iron gate opens into the south cross isle: which from the number of monuments erected therein to celebrated English poets, has obtained the name of *The Poets Corner.* 1785 Crabbe *Newspaper* ad fin., The Poet's Corner is the place they choose, A fatal nursery for an infant Muse; Unlike that Corner where true Poets lie. 1881 *Antiquary* Oct. 137 Westminster Abbey: a Study on Poets' Corner. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* iii. vi. 1110 The *Poets Rosemarie or Gardrobe, Cassia Poetica L'Obelij. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 323 Poet's Rosemary, *Osyris.*

Poetaster (pōëtæ·stǝr). [a. med. or mod.L. *poëtaster* (Erasmus *Let.* 25 Mar. 1521), in It. and Sp. *poetastro*, obs. F. *poetastre* (1554 in Sainte-Palaye): see Poet and -aster.] A petty or paltry poet; a writer of poor or trashy verse; a rimester.

1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* ii. i, Madam Moria .. is like one of your ignorant poetasters of the time. 1601 — (*title*) The Poetaster; or, His Arraignment. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* ii. xvii. (1632) 350, I know a Poetaster, gainst whom both weake and strong... affirme and say, he hath no skil or judgement in Poesie. 1664 Butler *Hud* ii. iii. 358 Besides all this, He serv'd his Master In quality of Poetaster: And Rhimes appropriate could make, To ev'ry month in th' Almanack. 1768–72 Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 15 One Robert Whitehall, a poetaster of that age, wrote a poem called Urania, or a description of the painting at the top of the Theatre at Oxford. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iii I. 369 An envious poetaster demonstrated that Venice Preserved ought to have been hooted from the stage. 1883 J. Hawthorne *Dust* I. 201 There are always poetasters enough; but of great poets .. there are never so many as not to leave room for one or two more.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Poeta·stering** *sb.* and *a.*, acting the poetaster, composing poor or feeble verse; **Poeta·sterism, Poeta·stery, -try**, the work of a poetaster, feeble verse or versification; **Poeta·stress**, a female poetaster; **Poeta·stric, -ical** (also, erroneously, **poetastic, -tical**) *adjs.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a poetaster.

1695 Cotton tr. *Martial* ii. lxxxvi (1860) 127 Make not the echo in my verses play, After the Grecian poetastering way! 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIII. 645 Examples drawn from Italianized poetasterisms. 1830 Mackintosh *Rev. of* 1688, Wks. 1846 II. 223 Mrs. Behn, a loose and paltry poetastress of that age. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 38 Fitzgerald is insulted as much for his politics as his poetastery. 1845 Thackeray *Crit. Rev.* Wks. 1886 XXIII. 83 Away with all poetastering at dinner-parties. 1858 *N. Y. Tribune* 13 Feb. 4/4 May some good genius save them from such poetastical platitudes! 1864 Webster, *Poetastry.* 1867 W. C. Hazlitt *Offspring Th. in Solit* (1884) 232 The foregoing proverbial poemet or poetastrical proverb. 1893 *Temple Bar Mag.* XCIX. 295 His father thought his poetastic mother a fool. 1894 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 205 No more poetry or even poetastery for me.

Po·etdom. *rare.* [f. Poet + -dom.] The condition or status of a poet; poetship.

1899 *Westm. Gaz* 22 Nov. 2/2 Giving him no claim even to the honour of minor poetdom.

Poeta·sque, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -esque.] Suitable for a poem.

a 1849 H. Coleridge *Ess.* (1851) II. 223 Happiness is not very picturesque, or poetasque either, far less dramatic, for it is serious without being tragic.

Poetess (pō·ëtès). [f. Poet + -ess. So It. *poetessa* (Florio 1598), F. *poëtesse* (1642 in Hatz.-Darm.), Sp. *poetisa*, etc.] A female poet; a woman who composes poetry.

1590 Tindale *Answ. More* xvi. (Parker Soc.) 92 Our lady hath .. emptied her of much high learning, which, as a goodly poetess, she uttered in rhymes. 1593 G. Harvey *Pierc's Super.* 186 The heauenly deuines of the delitious Poetesse Sappho. 1748 Lady Luxborough *Let. to Shenstone* 28 Apr., I am no Poetess; which reproachful name I would avoid, even if I were capable of acquiring it. 1830 Wordsw. in Chr. Wordsw. *Mem.* (1851) II. 226 British poetesses make but a poor figure in the 'Poems by Eminent Ladies'. 1873 Symonds *Gk. Poets* v. 129 Among the ancients Sappho enjoyed a unique renown. She was called 'the poetess', as Homer was called 'the poet'.

Poethood (pō·ëthud). [f. Poet + -hood.] The position or status of poet; the domain or fraternity of poets.

1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXIX. 25 Give me .. the healthy, wholesome lovelines, that shines on the face of the poethood of Britain. 1888 *Sat. Rev.* 704/2 His flourishing time of poethood and peerhood when Louis Philippe was king.

Poetic (pōëte·tik), *a* and *sb.* Also 6–7 **poetique**, 7 -ioke, 7–8 -ick. [a. F. *poëtique* (*a* 1400 in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. L. *poëtic-us*, a. Gr. ποιητικός, ποιητικόν, f. ποι(ε)ητής Poet: see -ic. So It., Sp. *poëtico.*]

A. *adj.* 1. Belonging or proper to poets or poetry. In quot. 1610, Fictitious, fabulous.

Poetic Justice, Licence: see the sbs.

1530 Palsgr. 321/1 Poetiske in maners, *poetique.* 1585 James I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 13 This onely thing I earnestly requyre, That thou my veine Poetique so inspyre. 1610 Healey *St. Aug. City of God* xviii. viii. (1620) 626 Her [Minerva's] originall was vnknowne, for that of Ioues braine is absolutely poetique. *a* 1687 Waller *To Ld. Admiral* Wks. (1729) 47 With courage guard, and beauty warm, our age; And lovers fill with like poetic rage 1693 Congreve in *Dryden's Wks.* (1701) III. Introd. 4 The God of Musick and Poetique Fires. 1728 Pope *Dunc.* i. 52 Poetic Justice, with her lifted scale. 1786 Burns *Brigs of Ayr* 38 What warm, poetic heart, but inly bleeds, And execrates man's savage, ruthless deeds! 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* Wks V. 127 An unjustifiable poetick licence. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* ii, 'My friend Mr. Snodgrass has a strong poetic turn', said Mr. Pickwick. 1881 Froude *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. ii. ii. 185 The poetic faculty .. secures to those who have it the admiration of every person.

2. a. That is a poet.

a 1640 Day *Peregr. Schol.* (1881) 37 What Perseus .. spoke of the Crowe-poets .. may trewlie be said .. of vs poeticke-pies in this age. 1841 D'Israeli *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 303 The great reformer of our poetry .. was the poetic Earl of Surrey.

b. Of a poet or poets.

1712–24 Pope *Rape Lock* v. 124 Markt by none but quick, poetic eyes. 1780 Cowper *Table Talk* 768 'Twould thin the ranks of the poetic tribe. 1791 — *Retired Cat* 89 A long and melancholy mew, Saluting his poetic ears. 1880 L. Stephen *Pope* iii 71 Chapman was a poet worthy of our great poetic period.

3. Of the nature of poetry; consisting of or written in verse; = Poetical 3.

1656 Sir J. M[ennis] & J. S[mith] (*title*) Musarum Deliciæ: or the Muses Recreation. Conteining severall Pieces of Poetique Wit. 1749 *Power Pros. Numbers* 38 When Prosaic Numbers are too much bound, the Stile is Poetic Prose; when Poetic Numbers are too free, it is Prosaic Poetry. 1844 Lingard *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. 377 A poetic paraphrase of certain portions of the service.

b. Having the style or character proper to poetry as a fine art; poetically beautiful or elevated.

1854 Milman *Lat. Chr.* iii. vi. (1864) II. 78 Producing a vast mass of what was truly poetic 1877 Shairp *Poetic Interpr. Nat.* viii. 110 In our own day such poetic descriptions of Nature have burst the bonds of metre altogether, and filled many a splendid page of poetic or imaginative prose.

4. Relating to or dealing with poetry. (= Poetical 4.)

a 1704 T. Brown *Prol. 1st Sat. Persius* Wks. 1730 I. 51 My verse has never yet stood trial Of Poetick Smiths. 1867 Carlyle *Reminis.* (1881) II. 332 Wordsworth .. talked a great deal; about 'poetic' correspondents of his own (i. e. correspondents for the sake of his poetry; especially one such who had sent him, from Canton, an excellent chest of tea).

5. Celebrated in poetry; affording a subject for poetry. (Cf. Historic *a.* 2.)

1742 Pope *Dunc.* iv. 489 While thro' Poetic scenes the Genius roves. 1883 Warner *Roundabout Journ.* xi. 94 When you are on the east coast of Sicily you are in the most poetic locality of the classic world.

6. In etymological sense of Gr. ποιητικός: Making, creative; relating to artistic creation. *rare.*

1872 Morris tr. *Ueberweg's Hist. Philos.* I. (Cent.), Poetic philosophy is a form of knowledge having reference to the shaping of material, or to the technically correct and artistic creation of works of art. 1885 J. Martineau *Types Eth. Th.* I. 57 [God] becomes a true Creator, with poetic function (ποιητής) as disposer of the ideas.

B. *sb.* † 1. A writer of poetry, a poet. *Obs.*

c 1650 J. Parry *To Cleveland* C.'s Wks. (1687) 286 Where all Poeticks else may truckle under. 16.. — *Elegy on Cleveland* 40 ibid. 285 'Tis your Crime T'upbraid the State-Poeticks of this time.

2. *sing.* and *pl.* That part of literary criticism which treats of poetry; also, a treatise on poetry; applied esp. to that of Aristotle.

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., Aristotle's *poetics* is a work infinitely valued. .. Horace, Vieta, Vossus, and Scaliger, have likewise published *poetics* in Latin. 1776 Burney *Hist. Mus.* I. Pref. 8 It is imagined that Plutarch took it either from his [Aristotle's] Treatise on Music, or the second book of his Poetics. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 335/2 Aristotle's genuine extant works may be divided into three classes: 1. Those relating to the philosophy of the mind... To this head may be referred .. his Rhetoric and Poetic: the last of which works is imperfect. 1879 M. Pattison *Milton* xiii. 200 The principle of the Aristotelean Poetic.

3. *pl* Poetic composition; the writing of poems.

1852 Carlyle *Sterling* iii. iii (1872) 194 Our valiant friend .. was not to be repulsed from his Poetics either by the world's coldness or by pain.

Poetical (pōëte·tikăl), *a.* [f. L. *poëticus* (see prec.) + -al: see -ical.]

1. Of, belonging to, or proper to poets or poetry. (= Poetic *a.* 1.)

Poetical Justice, Licence: see the sbs.

c 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* iii. 5 Here art poetical he shewed. 1530 Palsgr. 44 Whiche auctors do rather by a lycence poetycall. 1654 Trapp *Comm. Job* xxxviii. 19 These are Poetical terms likewise. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 16 ¶ 4 In the poetical Quarter [of Westminster Abbey], I found there were Poets who had no Monuments, and Monuments which had no Poets. 1779–81 Johnson *L. P., Pope* Wks. IV. 135 Poetical expression includes sound as well as meaning. 1881 Froude *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. ii. ii. 185 Keble .. possessed .the gift of expressing himself in the musical form which is called poetical.

† b. Such as is found only in poetry or imaginative writing; fictitious, feigned, imaginary, ideal. *Obs.* or merged in prec. sense.

1555 *Lydgate's Chron. Troy* To Rdr., Breakynge out .. into theyr poetycall fictions. 1569 J. Sanford tr. *Agrippa's Van. Arles* 168 b, It is manifest that it is altogether poeticall and fabulous. 1628 F. Grevil *Sidney* v. (1652) 54 He found many reasons to make question whether it would prove Poetical, or reall on their part. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) II. 126 Plato, who first banished Poets his Republic, forgot that that very Commonwealth was poetical.

† c. *Poetical rising* and *setting* of a star: see quots., and Acronychal, Cosmical, Heliacal.

1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* iii. i. xxxv. (1636) 348 The Poeticall rising is the appearing of some starre above the Horizon, determined by the Sunne. *Ibid.*, The Poeticall setting, is either the going downe of some starre under the Horizon, or else the hiding thereof under the beames of the Sunne. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I. s. v., The Ancient Poetical Writers .. refer the Rising and Setting of the Stars, always to that of the Sun; and accordingly make three sorts of Poetical Rising and Setting. *Cosmical, Acronycal,* (or as some write it, *Acronychal*) and Heliacal.

2. Characteristic of a poet or poets.

1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* ii. viii. 42 This Poet being full of poeticall spyte and indignation. 1876 L. Stephen *Eng. Th. 18th Cent.* II. 350 Pope had at least two great poetical qualities. He was among the most keenly sensitive of men, and he had an almost unique felicity of expression.

b. Having the character of a poet; possessing the imaginative power, insight, sensibility, or skill in verse-writing, of a poet.

1581 Sidney *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 36 The Historian, bound to tell things as things were, cannot be liberall (without hee will bee poeticall) of a perfect patterne. 1600 Shaks. *A. V. L.* iii. iii. 16 Truly, I would the Gods hadde made thee poeticall. 1620 T. Granger *Div. Logike* 129 Ouid is more Poeticall then Virgil. 1847 L. Hunt *Men, Women, & B.* i. i. 2 And this is most remarkable in proportion as he is a poetical poet—a high lover of fiction.

† c. That is a poet; composing in verse. *Obs.*

1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* i. iv. § 1 That their first writers were Poetical, and apparently fabulous. 1720 Swift *Fates Clergymen* Wks. 1755 II. ii. 29 He was a thousand times recommended by his poetical friends to great persons.

3. Composed in poetry; written in verse.

1549 *Compl. Scotl.* x. 82 Quhou beit that the said poietical beuk be dytit oratoirly. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* i. v. 207 Alas, I tooke great paines to studie it, and 'tis Poeticall. 1605 Camden *Rem.* 8 Some Poeticall descriptions of our ancient Poets. 1710 Swift *Lett.* (1767) III. 21, I am now writing my poetical *Description of a Shower in London*, and will send it to the *Tatler*. 1855 Brimley *Ess., Tennyson* 97 A poetical monument to a personal friend.

b. Of the style or character proper to poetry as a fine art; having the qualities of good poetry.

1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* Introd. (Roxb.) 3 The forme of proceedyng artificyal is in no wyse per poetycal. 1717 Pope in *Lady M. W. Montagu's Lett.* Oct., The poetical manner in which you paint some of the scenes about you. 1868 *Morn. Star* 25 Feb., She combines the real with the poetical in that degree which assuredly marks the true artist.

4. Relating to or dealing with poetry; occupied with or fond of poetry.

1779–81 Johnson *L. P., Pope* Wks. IV. 3 Dryden's Fables .. were much in the hands of poetical readers. 1851 Brimley *Ess., Wordsw.* 122 A new poetical philosophy. *Ibid.* 133 His poetical creed.

5. Worthy to be celebrated in poetry: = Poetic *a.* 5. *rare*[−1].

1878 Seeley *Stein* II. 364 A man may also be poetical in the sense of being a good subject for poetry... In this sense, Stein was eminently a poetical person.

† 6. In etymological sense of Gr. ποιητικός: Creative, formative; relating to artistic creation or composition. *Obs. rare.* (= Poetic *a.* 6.)

1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* Annot., The second may be called Syntactical, Poetical, or effective.

Hence † **Poetica·lity** = Poeticalness (in quot. 1575, a poetical expression).

1575 Laneham *Let.* (1871) 47 To cum oout of our poeticalities, & too talk no more serious tearms. 1607 Heywood *Fayre Mayde* Wks. 1874 II. 48 Requires much poeticality in the subscription.

Poetically (pōˌeˈtikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a poetical manner, style, or form; in poetry or verse; in a way suitable to poetry or a poet.

1552 HULOET, Poetically, *poetice.* 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xviii. 5 To be enlarged poetically, and with glisteringe ornaments of words. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 132 Some have written Poetically as Ovid. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* xi. 90 How poetically doth the action carry on the allusion to speed. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* Concl. 6 What, if you drest it [the story] up poetically!

b. In relation to poetry; as respects poetry.

1697 DRYDEN *Eneid* Ded. a ij b, It is not necessary the Manners of the Heroe should be virtuous. They are Poetically good if they are of a Piece. 1845 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* III. xi. 197 Books typographically worth about eightpence—poetically good for nothing.

Poeticalness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Poetical quality or style.

1835 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIV. 314 Job stood..brooding in speechless poeticalness on his own thoughts. *a* 1881 S. LANIER in *Century Mag.* (1883) May 135 A single fact in proof of this exceeding poeticalness will suffice.

Poetician (pōˌetiˈʃăn). [f. POETIC + -IAN; cf. *rhetorician, mathematician,* etc.] A student in the poetry class: = POET 2 g: cf. POETRY 6.

1895 J. GILLOW *Bibl. Dict. Eng. Cath.* IV. 34 Guliel. Killick and Jacobus Gooden, poeticians at St. Omers College.

Poeticism (pōˌeˈtisiz'm). *nonce wd.* [f. POETIC + -ISM.] The practice of poetry; a being poetic.

1847 *Fraser's Mag* XXXVI. 15 The sacred flowers and other minor embodiments of a religious poeticism 1905 *Daily Chron.* 29 May 3/3 As long as the author. is content to confine the expression of his poetry to poeticism, the answer will not matter to him in the least.

Poeˈticize (-səiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To make poetic; to treat poetically; to put into poetry, write poetry about.

1804 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) VI. 141, I think its author has poeticized, if I may be allowed the word, the new and fortunate subject. 1833 S. AUSTIN *Charac. Goethe* I. 315 *note,* Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship..is a poeticized, civic and domestic story. 1874 *Contemp. Rev.* XXIV. 870 The working class was..idealized and poeticized by wayward genius.

2. *intr.* To write or speak as a poet.

1850 MAZZINI *Royalty & Repub.* 169 It pleases you to poeticize over the ruins of an institution, which was sublime.

Poeˈticness. *rare.* [f. POETIC + -NESS.] The quality of being poetic.

a 1631 DONNE *Litany* viii, Pray for mee, That I by them excuse not my excesse In seeking secrets, or poetiquenesse

Poetico- (pōˌeˈtiko), used as combining form of L. *poēticus* POETIC, with other adjs., to denote a combination of the poetic with some other quality, as *poetico antiquarian, -architectural, -grotesque, -philosophic.*

1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng.* 109 Ministers of the Established Church are, according to the system of poetico-architectural divinity, 'the pillars of divine truth'. 1827 CARLYLE *Misc., Goethe* (1869) 183 Götz became the parent of an innumerable progeny of poetico-antiquarian performances. 1878 GROSART in *H. More's Poems* Mem. Introd. 31/1 The peculiarity of More is in that poetico-philosophic mist, which ..hangs in light and beautiful festoons over his thoughts.

Poeticule (pōˌeˈtikiul). [f. L. *poēta* POET + -CULE.] A petty or insignificant poet.

1872 SWINBURNE *Under Microscope* 68 A poor young poeticule of the same breed as his panegyrist. 1880 — *Stud. Shaks.* 240 The obtuseness of a full-grown poeticule or poetaster 1882 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVI. 53 All the poeticules and prelatry of the court of Louis X.

‖ **Poetiˈto.** *rare.* [It. deriv. of L. *poeta* poet.] A paltry poet, a poetaster.

1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* Induct., We haue diuers, that driue that trade, now; Poets, Poet'accios, Poetasters, Poetitos. 1689 SHADWELL *Bury Fair* Prol., Those wretched poetitos who got praise For writing most confounded loyal plays.

Poetize (pōˈetəiz), *v.* [ad. F. *poétiser* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.); see POET and -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To play the poet; to compose poetry; to write or speak in verse, or in poetical style.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 60 Not onely to read others Poesies, but to poetise for others reading. 1596 FITZ GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 23 Free Poesie is made a marchandize, Onlie to flatter is to Poetize. 1630 DRAYTON *Muses Elizium* (1892) 11 They very curiously could Paint, And neatly Poetize. 1732 *Hist. Litteraria* II 165 It is but a bold and vain Attempt to poetize in any Language learnt only by Grammar. 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XIX. 355 Go over all the poets who have poetized about the sea.

† b. To deal in poetical fiction; to feign; to 'romance'. *Obs.*

1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* I. vi, I versifie the troth, not poetize. 1639 N. N. tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* II. 58 It seems they no whit Poetize, who say that Arithmetick cannot multiply so farre.

† 2. *trans.* (with *simple obj.* or *obj. cl.*) To record or tell in poetry. *Obs.*

1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* XIV. *Schol.* 383 It is poetised of him that in the Elisian field after his death he espoused Medea. 1614 T. ADAMS *Fatal Banquet* iii. Wks. 1861 I. 212 What Ovid did but poetize, experience doth moralise, our manners actually perform.

3. *trans.* a. To make poetical; to turn into poetry; to imbue with the spirit or style of poetry.

1762 GOLDSM. *Ess.* XV. *Poetry disting.*, Virgil has .. poetized (if we may be allowed the expression) a whole sentence by means of the same word, which is *pendere.* 1847 *Blackw. Mag.* LXII. 473 He had poetised..the commonest objects of external nature. 1878 DOWDEN *Stud. Lit.* 32 Shelley poetizes the doctrine when Leon bids the tyrant Othman go free.

b. To celebrate in poetry; to compose poetry upon; to write or speak poetically about.

1837 EMERSON *Address, Amer. Schol.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 187 Instead of the sublime and beautiful, the near, the low, the common, was explored and poetized. 1884 J. PARKER *Larger Ministry* 11 It is irrational..to poetise the moon, and ignore the sun which she modestly reflects.

Hence **Poetized** *ppl. a.*, **Poetizing** *vbl. sb.*; also **Poetizaˈtion,** the action of poetizing, a turning into poetry; also quasi-*concr.* a poetical version *of* something; **Poˈetizer,** one who poetizes.

1875 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 191 Would find a *poetization of that enterprise a rather tough morsel to swallow. 1889 CHURCH *Let.* 9 Nov., Life (1894) 341 A most melancholy, but in parts beautiful book, Edwin Arnold's poetisation of Buddhism. 1829 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 78 Only *poetised philosophical speeches. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 298 The Religion of Duty lacks a vital mark of religion, and cannot be regarded as more than a highly poetized morality. 1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 20 These be the tales that *Poetisers sing. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 342 The Eastern poet is superior to the duller poetisers of more western countries. 1651 STANLEY *Cupid* Poems 69, I first admir'd, then transferr'd my excesse of Admiration to the folly of *poetizing. 1894 *Athenæum* 2 June 702/3 A poet like Keats ..has no need to subject his lines to the poetizing process of Wordsworth.

Poˈetless, *a.* [See -LESS.] Destitute of poets.

1875 S. MANNING *Land of Pharaohs* 113 Poetless as they were, they had a national genius.

Poˈetling. [See -LING.] A young or budding poet; also, a petty or inferior poet, a poetaster.

1772 NUGENT tr. *Hist. Fr Gerund* II. 117 One of those poetlings in bud which never ripen. 1830 LYTTON in *Select. Corr. M. Napier* (1879) 86 What is the meaning of this Bible mania among the poetlings? 1886 SYMONDS *Renais. It., Cath. React.* (1898) VII. xiv 240 All classes, from popes and princes down to poetlings and pedants.

Poˈetly, *a. rare.* [See -LY 1.] Befitting a poet, poetical.

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* iv. He, in his poetly report, In philosophy can him to confort.

‖ **Poetomachia** (pōˌĭtomăˈkiă). [In form L., f. Gr. ποιητ-ής poet + -μαχία fighting: see -MACHY.] A quarrel or contest of poets

1602 DEKKER *Satiromastix* To World, That terrible Poetomachia, lately commenced betweene Horace the second, and a band of leane-witted Poetasters. 1898 *Athenæum* 30 Apr. 562 Never has a clearer picture been drawn of the poetomachia or theatre war, and of the other discordant elements that made up Shakespeare's every day environment.

† **Poˈetress.** *Obs.* Also -is, -esse. [a. obs. F. *poetresse, poetrice,* f. L. *poētria* or *poētris* poetess, with suffix conformed to the fem. endings *-esse, -ice,* -ESS] = POETESS.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* III. 24 The Poetris and Maistres eik Sapho. 1591 SPENSER *Tears Muses* 576 [She] is her selfe a peereles Poetresse. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent* iv. (1634) 36 Those foure sisters, the learned daughters of Sir Anthony Cooke, and rare Poetresses. *a* 1640 EARL STIRLING *Poems* 285 (Jod.) The poetresses hasty resolution. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* iv. lvii, Making Poets of Ravens..and Poetresses of Magpies. 1756 J. KENNEDY *Curiosities of Wilton House* (1786) 47 The Busts of Sulpitia, the Poetress.

† **Poˈetrize,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. POETRY + -IZE.] *intr.* To compose poetry (= POETIZE 1); to write in verse.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 78 b, Henry the third, honoured therewith his brother Richard King of the Romanes, a Prince no less plentifully flowing in wealth, than his brother was often driuen to extreame shifts through needinesse, which made that barbarous age to poetrize: Nummus ait, pro me nubit Cornubia Romæ.

Poetry (pōˈuetri). Forms: 4-7 **poetrie,** 5 **-trye, -terye,** 6 *Sc.* **poyetrie,** 5- **poetry.** [ME. = OF. *poetrie, poeterie* (13-14th c.), old It. *poetria* (Florio); ad. late and med.L. *poetria,* f. *poēta* poet.

Poetria occurs in a scholium on Horace *Epist* II. i. 103, written (according to O. Keller, *Pseudacro*) *c* 650, perh. in North Italy, and preserved in MSS. of 10th c.; also in 9th or 10th c. MSS. of Martianus Capella. It is used as the title of treatises on the art of poetry, esp. the *Nova Poetria* of Gaufrei de Vinsauf (Galfridus de Vino Salvo, also called Galfridus Anglicus) about or soon after 1200; and in various works of the 13th c., as the *Græcismus* of Eberhardus Bethuniensis *c* 1212 ('Arte poetria fungor dum fingo poema'), the translation of Averroes' paraphrase of Aristotle's Poetics by Hermannus Alemannus *c* 1260, and the *Catholicon* of Joannes de Janua, 1286 ('a *poeta, poeticus,* et hæc *poetria* sit poetica'). (I. Bywater.) The relation of the word to L. *poētria,* Gr. ποιητρία, poetess, is not clear; but, from its antiquity, its formative suffix cannot be identified with F. *-erie,* Eng. *-ery, -ry,* in such words as *chirurgery, drollery, bigotry, mimicry.* Our earliest English examples are from Chaucer, to whom the *Nova Poetria* of Galfridus was well known, as he makes the Nun's Priest refer to it in his Tale (l. 527) and apostrophize the author as 'O Gaufred deere Maister souerayn'.]

I. In obsolete senses.

† 1. A rendering of med.L. *poetria* in sense of an *ars poetica* or treatise on the art of poetry. *Obs.*

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* Introd. (Roxb.) 3 Galfridus Anglicus in hys newe poetrye.

† 2. Applied to imaginative or creative literature in general; fable, fiction: cf. POET *sb.* 1 b. *Obs.*

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 493 When thou redest poetrie How goddes gonne stellifye Bisiddes fishe best. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 279 Of þe bryngynge forþ of mawmetrie com wel nyh al þe feynings of poetrie [L. *De ortu idolatriæ omnia pene figmenta manarunt*; 1432-50 Alle figmentes toke begynnenge allemoste of ydolatry]. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* II. Proem, Fable is as moche to seye in poeterye as wordes in theologye. 1530 TINDALE *Pract. Prelates* Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 268 They..feigned Miracles, and gaue themselues only unto poetry, and shut up the scripture. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 607 Their profession of Poetry, that is to say, of faining and deuising fables, may in some sort excuse them.

II. In existing use.

3. The art or work of the poet: a. With special reference to its form: Composition in verse or metrical language, or in some equivalent patterned arrangement of language; usually also with choice of elevated words and figurative uses, and option of a syntactical order, differing more or less from those of ordinary speech or prose writing.

In this sense, poetry in its simplest or lowest form has been identified with versification or verse: cf. quots. 1658, 1755.

1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's Prol.* 33 Fraunceys Petrak ..whos Rethorik sweete Enlumyned al Ytaille of poetrie, As Lynyan dide of Philosophie. 1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* III. xxv. (MS. Digby 230), Til þat he [Chaucer] came and with his poetrye Gan our tunge first to magnifye *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 406/2 Poetrye, *poetria.* 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* (Percy Soc.) 2 Nothinge I am expert in poetry, As the monke of Bury, floure of eloquence. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* vi 9 Thair pleasand flowre of Poyetrie. 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 21 Poetrie ..may properly be defined, the arte of making: which word as it hath alwaies beene especially vsed of the best of our English Poets, to expresse ye very faculty of speaking or wryting Poetically. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Poesie,* or *Poetry,* the art of making a Poem, *i.* any kind of subject consisting of Rythm or Verses. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The rules of poetry and versifying are taught by art, and acquired by study ..Its *matter,* long and short syllables, and feet composed hereof, with words furnished by grammar; and its *form,* the arrangement of all these things in just and agreeable verse, expressing the thoughts and sentiments of the author. 1755 JOHNSON, *Poetry,* metrical composition; the art or practice of writing poems. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xii. 116 The first period of Greek poetry ..is entirely filled by the names of Homer and Hesiod. 1906 J. W. MACKAIL (*Communicated*), In general, the essence of poetry as an art is not so much that it is rhythmical (which all elevated language is), or that it is metrical (which not all poetry is, except by a considerable extension of the meaning of the word), as that it is *patterned* language. This is its specific quality as a 'fine art'. The essence of 'pattern' (in its technical use, as applied to the arts) as distinct from 'composition' generally, is that it is composition which has what is technically called a 'repeat'; and it is the 'repeat' which technically differentiates poetry from non-poetry, both being (as arts) 'composition'. The 'repeat' may be obvious, as in the case of rhymed lines of equal length, or it may be more implicit, to any degree of subtlety; but if it does not exist, there is technically no poetry. The artistic power of the pattern-designer is shown in the way he deals with the problem of 'repeat'; and this is true of poetry likewise, and is probably the key (so far as one exists) to any technical definition or discussion of the art.

b. The product of this art as a form of literature; the writings of a poet or poets; poems collectively or generally; metrical work or composition; verse. (Opp. to *prose.*)

1586 WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* 28 The first wryters of Poetry among the Latines, shoulde seeme to be those, which excelled in the framing of Commedies. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. i. 14 Cornelia neuer with more care Read to her sonnes, then she hath read to thee, Sweet Poetry, and Tullies Oratour. 1749 *Numbers in Poet Comp.* 75 Speak here..of the several Sorts of English Poetry, as divided into Heroic, Pastoral, Elegy, Satire, Comedy, Tragedy, Epigram and Lyric. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* xiii. 223 If the Poet select and adapt proper Music to his Poem; or the Musician select and adapt proper Poetry to his Music. 1798 WORDSW. *Lyr. Ballads* (ed. 2) Pref. *note,* I here use the word 'Poetry' (though against my own judgment) as opposed to the word Prose, and synonymous with metrical composition. But .. the only strict antithesis to Prose is Metre; nor is this, in truth, a strict antithesis. 1807 *Edin. Rev.* XI. 216 The end of poetry..is to please—and the name, we think, is strictly applicable to every metrical composition from which we receive pleasure, without any laborious exercise of the understanding. 1828 WHATELY *Rhet* in *Encycl. Metrop.* I. 290/1 Good Poetry might be defined, 'Elegant and decorated language in metre, expressing such and such thoughts'. 1846 WRIGHT *Ess. Mid Ages* II. 39 Poetry was the only form of literary composition found in the primeval age.

c. With special reference to its function: The expression or embodiment of beautiful or elevated thought, imagination, or feeling, in language adapted to stir the imagination and emotions, both immediately and also through the harmonic suggestions latent in or implied by the words and connexions of words actually used, such language containing a rhythmical element and having usually a metrical form (as in a); though the term is sometimes extended to include expression in non-metrical language having similar harmonic and emotional qualities (*prose-poetry*).

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 28 Verse being but an ornament and no cause to Poetry: sith there haue beene many most excellent Poets, that neuer versified. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. ii. 165, I will proue those Verses to be very vnlearned, neither sauouring of Poetrie, Wit, nor Inuention. 1689-90 TEMPLE *Ess. Poetry* Wks. 1731 I. 235 Nor is it any great Wonder that such Force should be found in Poetry, since in it are assembled all the Powers of Elo-

quence, of Musick, and of Picture, which are all allowed to make so strong Impressions upon humane Minds. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Waller* Wks. II. 267 The essence of poetry is invention; such invention as, by producing something unexpected, surprises and delights... Poetry pleases by exhibiting an idea more grateful to the mind than things themselves afford. 1798 WORDSW. *Lyr. Ballads* (ed 2) Pref., Poetry is the breath and finer spirit of all knowledge; it is the impassioned expression which is in the countenance of all Science. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. II. xx, All Christ's teaching is a Divine Poetry, luxuriant in metaphor, overflowing with truth too large for accurate sentences, truth which only a heart alive can appreciate. *a* 1854 H. REED *Lect. Brit. Poets* vi (1857) 220 A strain of prose which is poetry in all but poetry's metrical music. 1885 WATTS-DUNTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 257/2 Absolute poetry is the concrete and artistic expression of the human mind in emotional and rhythmical language. 1906 H. B YEATS *Poems* Pref., Poetry is in the last analysis an endeavour to condense as out of the flying vapours of the world an image of human perfection, and for its own and not for the art's sake.

d. Extended (with reference to the etymology) to creative or imaginative art in general. *rare*

[1815 D. STEWART in *Encycl. Brit., Suppl* I. 5 *note*. The latitude given by D'Alembert to the meaning of the word *Poetry* is a real and very important improvement on Bacon, who restricts it to fictitious History or Fables... D'Alembert, on the other hand, employs it in its natural signification, as synonymous with *invention* or *creation*.] 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. iv. i. § 15 Painting is properly to be opposed to speaking or writing, but not to poetry. Both painting and speaking are methods of expression. Poetry is the employment of either for the noblest purposes.

4. *pl.* Pieces of poetry; poems collectively. *rare.*

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 398 Oon seyde Omere was [*v.r.* made] lyes Feynynge in hys Poetries. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxiv. (1592) 372 What shall we say then to the Poetries [of our Scriptures], specially of David, considering that he was afore all the Poetries of the Heathen? 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* 284 Desired that she might see both their Poetries; which after she had perused several times, and duly considered them, she...chose Mauro's *Fava*. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxiii, And this young birkie here, will his stage plays and his poetries help him here, d'ye think..? Will *Tityre tu patulæ*, as they ca' it, tell him where Rashleigh Osbaldistone is? 1886 M. F. TUPPER *My Life as Author* 212 If some few have appeared among other poetries in print, they shall not be repeated here.

5. *fig.* Something resembling or compared to poetry; poetical quality, spirit, or feeling.

1816 KEATS *Sonn. Grasshopper & Cricket*, The poetry of earth is never dead:...a voice will run..about the new-mown mead; That is the Grasshopper's. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* II xiv. 1 The sudden charm, which accidents of light and shade, which moon-light or sun-set diffused over a known and familiar landscape...these are the poetry of nature. 1846 MACKAY *Poems, Railways* 1 'No poetry in railways!' foolish thought Of a dull brain, to no fine music wrought. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 70 To live poetry, indeed, is always better than to write it.

6. The name given to the sixth, or (reckoning the *Preparatory* as one, the seventh) class from the bottom or third from the top, in English Roman Catholic schools, seminaries, or colleges, on the continent, and subsequently in England. The class so called comes be wee n *Syntax* and *Rhetoric*.

1679 *Trials of White & other Jesuits* 56 *Fall.* I saw him when I was in my Syntax, and now I am in Poetry. 1906 [Still in use at Stonyhurst, etc; also at St. Edmund's or Douay College, now located at Woolhampton in Berks.' (Rev. Sir D. O Hunter Blair, O.S.B.)]

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1798 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Tales of Hoy* Wks. 1812 IV. 410 He scrawls the chairs and tables over, and walls whenever the poetry-fit is upon him. 1846 THACKERAY *L. Blanchard* Wks. 1900 XIII. 477 The young fellow poetry-stricken writing dramatic sketches. 1885 *Illustr. Lond. News* 7 Nov. (6)/3 The book is one on which every poetry lover should form his own opinion. 1887 DOWDEN *Transcripts* (1896) 516 The ignominious years of dreaming, poetry-making, and the receiving of wretched praise.

Hence **Poetryless** *a*, devoid of poetry.

1854 H. STRICKLAND *Trav. Th.* 28 A soulless, poetryless, utilitarian, money-making Englishman is bad enough.

Poetship (pōˈetʃip). [f. POET + -SHIP.] The position or function of a poet; also with *poss. adj.* as a mock title for a poet.

1781 COWPER *Let. to J. Newton* 25 Aug., Johnson uses the discretion my poetship has allowed him, with much discernment. 1834 SIR J. STEPHEN in *Sir H. Taylor's Corr.* (1888) 59 Do not let your poetship snort and grow saucy. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Crosic* I, Fury of favour, Royal Poetship, Prophetship.

Poeuere, poeure, obs. forms of POOR.

Poff, obs. form of PUFF.

Poffle (pɒˈfl). *Sc.* Also **raffle**. [Deriv. obscure: cf. PIGHTLE and the phonetic variations under HICKWALL.] A small parcel of land: cf. PENDICLE 2 b.

(*Max poffil*, the poffle of Maccus, now Maxpoffle in Roxburghshire, is mentioned in 1317.)

1797 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XIX. 328 Some places are parcelled out into small poffles or farms, few of which are above 30 acres each. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt Midl.* Ded., Disclaiming all intention of purchasing that pendicle or poffle of land called the Carlinescroft. 1901 A. LANG in *Longm. Mag.* Feb. 380 In Spot itself he purchased a poffle or pendicle of land.

† **Pogo.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [app. repr. It. *appoggio* leaning place, stay, help: cf. *poggio* mounting block:—L. *podium*; see PEW.] Stay, support.

c 1525 BR. CLERKE *Let. to Wolsey* in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 308 His Holynes being excluded frome the help and poge of other Princes.

Pogge (pɒg). [Origin unascertained.] A name given to certain fishes. a. The armed bull-head, *Cottus cataphractus*, having a large broad flat head and sharply tapering body, armed with spines and bony plates. b. *Aspidophorus*, an acanthopterygian genus, armed with shield like scales.

a 1672 WILLUGHBY *Ichthyogr.* (1686) Tab. N. 6, 2 Cataphractus supinus Schonfeldij. 3 idem a Pogge. 1740 R. BROOKES *Art of Angling* II xxix 137 The Pogge..is about two Hands breadth in Length. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Pogge*, or *Cataphractus*. 1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 178 The pogge is very common on most of the British coasts. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Pogge*, a sort of Bull-Head, the *Cottus cataphractus* of Linnæus, a fish having the head larger than the body. 1836 GOSSE *Marine Zool.* II. 200 *Aspidophorus* (Cuv.) Pogge. Body eight-angled, enclosed in plates; recurved spines on the snout; teeth only on the jaws; lower jaw fringed.

Poggy (pɒˈgi). Also **poggie**. [Origin unknown.] A small arctic whale; supposed to be the young of the common whale, *Balæna mysticetus*.

1874 SCAMMON *Marine Mamm.* I. v. 60 The whales of this sea [Sea of Okhotsk] are the same species as those of the Arctic; although in the bays is found, in addition, a very small whale called the 'Poggy', which yields but little oil.

Poghe: see POH *int.*, POUGH *sb. Obs.*

Poghaden, the menhaden: see PAUHAUGEN.

‖ **Pogoniasis** (pōˈgonəiˈăsis). *Phys.* [mod.L., f Gr. *πωγώνι-ον*, dim. of *πωγων* beard + -ASIS.] Excessive growth of beard; also, growth of beard in a woman.

1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Pogoniasis*, a female beard. Also, great strength or quantity of beard. 1895 *Syd. Soc. L.*

Pogoniate, *a.* [C. Gr. *πωγωνιά-ης* bearded man.] a. *Zool.* Bearded. b. *Ornith.* Webbed, as a feather.

[1786 *Pogonologia* 19 The emperor Constantine is distinguished by the epithet of Pogoniate, which signifies the Bearded.] 1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pogonic (pɒgɒˈnik), *a.* [f. Gr. *πώγων* beard + -IC.] Of or pertaining to a beard

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pogonicus*, of or belonging to the beard, pogonic

So **Pogonoˈlogist**, a writer on beards; **Pogonoˈlogy**, a treatise on beards; **Pogonoˈtomy** [Gr. *τομή* cutting], the cutting of the beard; **Pogonoˈtrophy** [Gr. *τροφή* nourishment], cultivation of the beard, beard-growing.

[1786 (*title*) Pogonologia, or a Philosophical Essay on Beards, translated from the French.] 1788 V KNOX *Winter Even.* I. ii 24 It would not be surprising to see a barber style himself Pogonologist. 1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XII 422 Some years ago we had to read the Pogonology. 1861 *Temple Bar Mag* III. 261 Ten years' experience may have made ourselves a little enthusiastic in favour of pogonotrophy. 1883 ROLLESTON in *Archæologia* XLVII. 455 There appears to be some necessary correlation between Hippophagy, Pogonotrophy, and perhaps Paganism. 1897 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Dispatch* Jan., Pogonotomy is what the Greeks used to call the gentle art of self shaving.

‖ **Pogrom** (pōgroˈm). [Russian погромъ, devastation, destruction.] An organized massacre in Russia for the destruction or annihilation of any body or class: in the English newspapers (1905 6) chiefly applied to those directed against the Jews.

[1882 *Times* 17 Mar. 3/6 That the 'Pogromen' (riots against the Jews) must be stopped.] 1905 *Daily News* 12 June 5 The only means of combating the 'pogroms' is armed resistance. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 June 12 1 The Russian word 'pogrom' (pronounced with stress on the final syllable) is generally translated 'desolation, devastation'. The word is related to the Russian words *grom*, thunder, the thunder clash, and to *gromit*, to thunder, to batter down as with a thunderbolt, to destroy without pity.

Pogy (pōˈgi) local *U. S.* Also **pogie**. [Contr. from *pauhaugen*.] Local name of the menhaden: see PAUHAUGEN. *Comb.* **pogy-catcher**, a vessel employed in the menhaden fishery; **pogy-gull**, a sea-gull found near Cape Cod, Massachusetts.

1888 GOODE *Amer. Fish* 385 North of Cape Cod the name Pogy is almost universally in use, while in southern New England the fish is known only as the menhaden.

Poh (pō, *int.* Also 7–8 **pough**, 8 **pogh**, 9 **po**. An ejaculation of contemptuous rejection. (Cf. POOH.)

1679 PRANCE *Narr. Pop. Plot* 13 Pough, Pough, said Sr. Edmundbury, refusing at first to trouble himself. 1708 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Busie Body* II i, *Sir Fran.* For what? *Marpl.* Po'gh, for a hundred Things. *c* 1738 SWIFT *Lit. Ho. at Castleknock* Wks. 1755 IV. i. 306 Poh! fellow, keep not such a pother. 1787 *Minor* 174 Pogh! thought I, why should I fear a man. 1820 COBBETT *Gram Eng. Lang.* § 210 Poh! Never think a man either learned or good merely on account of his being called a Doctor. 1824 GALT *Rothelan* I. vii, Po! yours are as the pebble stones on the seashore to the jewels that may be bought in Ghent.

‖ **Poi** (poi). Also **poe**. [Hawaiian name.] A dish made in Hawaii from the root of the taro or kalo plant, by grinding, mixing, and allowing it to ferment; also, a dish made from the banana and pandanus fruit. Also *attrib.*

1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* I. 213 They eat it in the form of a paste, or poe. 1877 LADY BRASSEY *Voy. Sunbeam* (1878) 289 Poi is generally eaten from a bowl placed between two people, by dipping three fingers into it, giving them a twirl round, and then sucking them. 1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIII 392/1 The poi-pudding tasted like fig-pudding and was extremely palatable.

† **Poid**, *a.* (*sb.*) *Sc. Obs.* Also **poyd**. [perh. a. OF. *puit*, *puet*, *put*, etc., good for nothing, dirty, evil.] Vicious, evil, vile; as *sb.* a vile person.

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. 641 And all the court in haist thair horsis renzeit. Proclamand loude, quhair in sone poid that plenzeit, Quhilk deith deservis committand sic disdeite. 1513 — *Æneis* IV. Prol. 190 Sic poyd mackrellis for Lucifer bene leche.

Poiet, obs. form of POET.

Poietic (poiˌetik), *a. rare.* [ad. Gr. ποιητικός active, effective, f. ποιεῖν to do, make. (So spelt and pronounced to differentiate the sense from *poetic*, of identical origin.)] Creative, formative, productive, active.

1905 *Athenæum* 29 Apr 519/3 There are four classes in the State: the Poietic, the Kinetic, the Dull, and the Base. 1905 *Edin. Rev.* July 73 As its organisation becomes settled and efficient the State loses its poietic activity.

Poietic, -al, obs. Sc. ff. POETIC, -AL.

Poignado, poinado (poinăˈdo). *Obs.* or *arch.* Also 6 **poineado, poinardo**, 6–7 **poynado**, (7 **poinadoe, -adow, poynedo**). [An alteration of PONIARD, app. through *poniardo*: see -ADO.] A small dagger; a poniard

1567 J. SANFORD *Epictetus* To Rdr A iv, A short dagger; which is vsed in the warres, or a Poineado. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv* III. (1586) 168 Perchance they perswade themselues that their seruaunts can not helpe themselues with their Poignadoes. 1587 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Q. Cordila* xxxviii, Poynadoes all bedyde With blood. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 226 What will he do..with the tempestuous Engins of his owne wit, that keepeth such a horrible coile with his Schoole fellowes poinardo? 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 408 Duke John his nephew drew his poinado out of his sheath. 1654 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Justine* xxiv. 341 Brennus..did end his life with his Poynedo. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Poinard*, or *Poinado*. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. ix (1737) 34 Poinadoes, Skenes, Penknives. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxix, A melancholy gallant; who..has his hand on his poignado, and swears death and fury!

Poignance (poinănsˌ). *rare.* [f. POIGNANT: see -ANCE.] = next.

1782 ELPHINSTON tr. *Martial* III. ii. 132 To lend the pepper poignance. 1893 A. L. HADDON *What ails the House?* I. 129 Everything that surrounded me..lent poignance to my uneasiness.

Poignancy (poinănsi). [f. POIGNANT: see -ANCY.] The quality or fact of being poignant.

1. Pungency of taste or smell. Also *fig.*

1730 SWIFT *Let. to Gay* 19 Nov., I sat down quietly at my morsel adding only..a principle of hatred to all succeeding measures..by way of sauce..; and..one point of conduct in my lady duchess's life has added much poignancy to it. 1786 tr *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 50 Aromatic herbs of the most acrid poignancy. 1814 SCOTT *Chivalry* (1874) 11 Sated with indulgencies which soon lose their poignancy.

2. Keenness or sharpness of pain, distress, or grief; also, of pleasure (cf. next, 3 b).

17.. J RYLAND in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxvii. 6 Sometimes this reflection adds a poignancy to our distress. 1787 J BARLOW *Oration 4th July* 15 The tidings [were] received with a peculiar poignancy of grief. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 15 June 5/4 The remembrance gives our regrets a poignancy due to something like personal gratitude.

3. Piercing quality of words, expressions, looks, etc.; sharpness, keenness; piquancy.

a 1688 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm) *Militant Couple* Wks. (1775) 125 Those words have lost all the poignancy of their signification. 1719 J. WELWOOD in *Rowe's Lucan* Pref. 36 The first [Virgil] surpasses all in solid strength; the latter [Lucan] excells in vigour and poynancy 1858 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. xviii. 83 Feelings..deeply stung by the poignancy of their wit.

Poignant (poinănt), *a.* Forms: 4–6 **poynaunt**, 4–8 **-ant**, 7–8 **poinant**, 7– **poignant**, (5 **pugnaunt, ponzeand, -yaunt, -yawnt, poygnaunt, poyngnant**). [ME. a. OF. *puignant* (12th c. in Godef.), *poignant* (13th c.), pr. pple. of *poindre*:—L. *pungĕre* to prick, pierce.]

† 1. Of weapons, or other pointed material objects: Sharp-pointed, piercing. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1879 The God of Love an arowe took; Ful sharp it was and ful pugnaunt. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* III 141 The Scottis..With poigeand speris throuch plattis prest of steylle. 1567 TURBERV. *Ovid's Epist.* 69 b, Poynant hornes of fell and yrefull bulles 1624 GEE *Hold Fast* 51 This weapon, being made so poinant and deadly, that it would pearce..reasonable good armour. 1695 J EDWARDS *Perfect. Script.* 339 They were dispatch'd themselves by a more poinant stroke.

b. *fig.* Of the eye or look: Piercing, keen.

1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsemen* (1809) 15 Jeffery was not so slim, or was his eye so poignant. 1820 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* II. v. 120 Jeffrey has a singular expression—poignant, bitter, piercing—as if his countenance never lit up but at the perception of some weakness in human nature.

2. Sharp, pungent, piquant to the taste or smell.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 14 Of poynaunt sauce hir neded never a deel. *c* 1450 LYDG. & BURGH *Secrees* 1919 Wyn..Ponyaunt, delectable, sharp in savour. *c* 1450 *Lonce MS.* 55 (Bodl.) iii, Sesyn hit..so that hit be poynant. 1620 B. JONSON *Alch.* II ii, Drest with an exquisite, and poynant sauce. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* vi. 44 Those charms are greatest which decline the sight, That makes the banquet poignant and polite. 1864 HAWTHORNE *Dolliver Rom.* (1879) 61 The rich, poignant perfume spread itself through the air. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* 237 A laboratory of poignant scents.

3. Painfully sharp to the physical or mental

feelings, as hunger, thirst, a pang, an affront; also said of a state of feeling, as grief, regret, despair.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 56 And this sorwe .. shal been heuy and gieuous and ful sharpe and poynant in herte. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt Eng.* II. i. (1739) 3 The last affront was from France, and that..more poinant. 1728 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Mme. de Gonez's Belle A.* (1732) II. 10 This final Answer threw the King of Portugal into the most poinant Despair. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) III. 233 Those rare excellencies which make one grief poignant. *a* 1881 ROSSETTI *Ho. Life* ii, Creature of poignant thirst And exquisite hunger. 1887 LOWELL *Democr.*, etc. 48 This pang is made more poignant by exile.

b. Stimulating to the mind, feelings, or passions; pleasantly or delightfully piquant.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V*, cccl xvi, Better relish, [which] in this poynant State Might give an Edge to Wit, at less expence. 1668 H. MORE *Div Dial.* II. viii (1713) 113 That Delights thereby may become more poinant and triumphant. 1772 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 17 Those poignant joys, which are the lot of the affluent. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* xlii, Sensible of a more poignant felicity than he had yet experienced.

4. Of words or expressions: Sharp, stinging; severe; also, pleasantly keen or pointed, piquant.

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph* 97 b, With these sharpe & poynaunte woordes he clene putte awaye y° fearefull trembleyng of all the legions. 1668 DRYDEN *Dram. Poesy* Ess. (Ker) I. 103 Quick and poynant brevity. 1678 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* III i, Poinant and sower Invectives. 1706 *Reflect. upon Ridicule* 208 Witticisms which you think so delicate and poignant. 1773 MRS. CHAPONE *Improv. Mind* (1774) I. v. 157 A witty repartee or a stroke of poignant raillery. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. 1. *Mrs. Battle's Opinions on Whist*, Her illustrations were apposite and poignant. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* III. i, Poignant sarcasm.

Poignantly (poi nănt|li), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a poignant manner; piercingly, pungently, acutely, keenly.

1794 G ADAMS *Nat. & Exp Philos.* II. xvii. 250 How poignantly this loss [of sight] was felt by our great poet is painfully evident from his own words. 1818 MRS. SHELLEY *Frankenst.* xii. (1865) 147 They often suffered the pangs of hunger very poignantly. 1837 9 HALLAM *Hist Lit.* II. ii. v § 16. 192 Burlesque poetry, sometimes poignantly satirical. 1871 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* I. iv. 8, I have a piece of red oxide of copper which grieves me poignantly by losing its colour.

Poignard, variant of PONIARD.

† **Poigne** (poun). *Obs. rare.* [a OF. *poigne*, fem. form parallel to *poing*:—L. *pugn-um* fist.] The closed hand or fist: in phr. *kept in poigne* fig.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. ii. § 139 (1740) 107 The Witnesses, which the Faction kept in Poigne (like false Dice, high and low Fullhams) to be played forth upon Plots, and to make Discoveries as there was Occasion. *Ibid.* II. v § 126. 49 The Engineers .. determined what was to be communicated,.. and what to be kept in Poigne, secret from them

† **Poignet,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 5 **ponyet, poinett, puinget,** 5-6 **poynett,** 6 **poygniet,** 9 **poignet.** [a. F. *poignet* wrist, in 14th c *poingnet*, OF. *pugnet* (13th c.), deriv. of *poing* fist.]

1. An ornament for the wrist or hand; a wristlet or bracelet.

1402 *Will of Matilda Sweeton* (Fairholt), 1 par de ponyets de scarlet. 1415 *Maldon, Essex, Court Rolls* (Bundle 10 No. 3), Poynetts, iid. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 428/2 Ponyet, of a sleue, *pr manica, manitus*. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 44/1 Whan he had seen the tyngis in his susters eeris & her poynettis or armyllis on her hondes. 1530 PALSGR. 256/1 Poygniet for ones sleves, *poignet*. *c* 1540 J. HEYWOOD *Four P. P.* B j b, Theyr bonettes and theyr poynettes. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 38 Hiz doobled sleeuez of blak woorsted, vpon them a payr of poynets of towny Chamblet laced a long the wreast wyth blu threden points

¶ 2. *erron.* The handle or hilt of a dagger. (For F. *poignée*.) *rare*[-1].

1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xvi, The *poignet* being of silver exquisitely hatched.

Hence † **Poignet** *v. Obs. trans.*, to put cuffs on (a garment); whence † **Poigneting** *vbl sb.*

1555 T. MARSHE *Instit. Gentleman* I vj b, A certayne kyng of Inglande caused his doublet to bee half stocked with foresleues of veluet, called in those dayes, poignetting of a doublet.

Poigniard, Poik: see PONIARD, POKE *sb.*[1]

Poikilitic (poikilitik), *a. Geol.* Also **poic-.** [var. of POECILITIC.] A term formerly applied to the Triassic and Permian systems, as being mainly composed of variegated rocks.

1836 BUCKLAND *Geol. & Min.* II. 38 The word *Pœcilitic* is in sound so like to *Pisolite*, that it may be better to adhere more literally to the Greek root ποικιλος, and apply the common name of *Poikilitic* group to the strata in question. 1846 DE LA BECHE in *Mem. Geol. Surv. Gt. Brit.* I. 239 Poicilitic or New Red Sandstone Series. 1861 *Eng. Wom. Dom. Mag.* III. 59 The reconstruction of the cretaceous, poikilitic, oolitic, or silurian landscape, peopled with revisified Batrachians. 1885 GEIKIE *Text-Bk. Geol* (ed. 2) 748 The term 'Poikilitic' was formerly proposed for them, on account of their characteristic mottled appearance.

Poi·kilo-, a formative element from Gr. ποικίλος variegated, various, used in modern scientific terms (in some of which the Latinized form POECILO- is preferred):

Poi·kiloblast, Poi·kilocyte, names for red blood-corpuscles of irregular shape, elongated, pyriform, etc. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Poi·kilocyto·sis,** the condition of the blood when it contains poikilocytes. **Poikilothe·rmal, Poikilothe·rmic** *adjs.*, said of animals in which the bodily heat varies with the temperature of the environment; cold-blooded.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 378 Irregular forms of red corpuscles which are generally included under the name of *poikilocytes. 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* I. (ed. 4) 42 Graber believes that the poikilocytes do not exist in the circulating blood. 1880 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* 62 The name *poikilocytosis has been proposed to designate the condition of blood in which the corpuscles present manifold variations in shape. 1884 tr. *Claus' Zool.* I. 74 Most of the lower animals are *poikilothermic, or, as they have less appropriately been called, cold-blooded.

‖ **Poil.** *Obs. rare.* [F. *poile, poêle* a stove, OF. *poisle, poisle*:—L. *pēsile, pensile* adj. neut. hung, suspended, f. *pendēre* to hang.] A furnace, a stove.

1756 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 374 (from Berlin) He would find the ashes in the poil or furnace where they were burnt. *Ibid* 377 They immediately put them into the poil or furnace, and set fire to them.

Poil, poill, obs. Sc. ff. POLE, POLL

† **Poile.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *poil*:—L. *pil-um* hair] Down, fine hair.

1746 *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 180 (transl. fr. French) Its Substance was crumbling like the Membrane of the Bladder, having a fungous Poile on it.

Poimenic (poime nik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad Gr. ποιμενικ-ός relating to a shepherd (ποιμήν): see -IC.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to pastoral care.

1902 in WEBSTER *Suppl.*

B. *sb* (Chiefly pl. *poimenics.*) Pastoral theology or the study of it

1883 W. G BLAIKIE *Ministry of Word* 296 Ample treatises on Homiletics, Liturgics, Catechetics and Poimenics. 1892 SCHAFF *Theol Propædeut* Pref. 3 (Funk), I beg the indulgence of the English reader for introducing a uniform terminology in the singular form for the several departments, as Isagogic, Poimenic, Evangelistic.

† **Poin,** *v. Obs.* Also **poyn.** [f. stem *poign-* of OF. *poindre* to pierce, prick:—L. *pungère*: cf. *join* from *joindre*.]

1. *trans.* To prick; to harass, annoy

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 16218 The power of Cadwalyn was mikel, Penda poyned hym [Oswy] als a prykel

2. To stitch or sew through and through, to quilt (cf. BROCHE *v.*); to ornament with stitching.

13 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 217 Pyst watz poyned & vche [*ed. Gollancz* pyght and poyned wach uche] a hemme. 1395 *P. E. Wills* (1889) 6 A Tauerlit of selk ypoynet. *To* 1400 *Morte Arth* 2623, I poyne alle his pavelyoune bat to hymselfe pendes, Dyghttes his dowblettez for dukes and erles. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1491 Quyltus poyned of that ylk.

3. To thrust (a spear)

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 14263 Ether on other her speres poygned, Wel had to-geder tho thei loyned.

Hence † **Poining** *vbl sb.*, piercing, stitching.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I cxl. (1869) 59 Riht as the doublet is made with poynynges.

Poinado, -ardo: see POIGNADO.

Poinard, variant of PONIARD

Poind (see next), *sb. Sc.* [f POIND *v.*] **a.** An act of poinding, a distraint. **b.** A beast or other chattel poinded. *Dead poind*, a poinded article of goods as opposed to live cattle.

1563-4 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 250 The poindis takin thairfor to be restorit to the said George 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* I 71 Gif ane takes ane poynde for debt, within ane other mans land, without licence of him, or of his Baillie. *Ibid* [see POINDER] 1676 LD. FOUNTAINHALL in M. P. Brown *Suppl. Dict. Decis* (1826) III. 61 Poinded goods, .. if they be a dead poind, that puts the creditor poinder to no .. expence in keeping it. 1813 N CARLISLE *Topogr. Dict. Scot.* II. s v. *Priestwick*, Sometimes Poinds are driven, and executed at the Cross of Priestwick. 1868 J. SALMON *Gowodean* 63 (E. D. D) Glad to catch him with your poind and horn.

Poind (pund, pind), *v. Sc.* Forms: *α.* 5-7 **pund, 6 puind, pwynd.** *β* 5-8 **poynd,** 6- **poind.** [Sc. repr. of OE. *pyndan* to enclose, shut in, impound, = Eng. PIND. The *u, ui, wy*, symbolized the vowel (ü), representing, as in BUILD (*Sc.* büld), an OE. *y*. Of this, *oi* is a 16th c. spelling, retained in the law-courts. The Sc. pronunciation is (pünd) or (pind: cf. *mither, brither*); (poind), given in dictionaries, is merely founded on the spelling.]

1. *trans.* To distrain upon (a person or his goods); to seize and sell under warrant (the goods of a debtor): = PIND *v* 2.

α. a 1400 *Burgh Laws* iii. (*Sc. Stat.* I), Of punding of upland a man in burgh. 1500 *Exch Rolls Scotl.* XI 393 To pund Thomas Fresale for viij li. vij s vj d. 1531 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scotl.* VI. 54 To pas to pwynd the Shereff off Renfrew and utheris for restis of the chakkar. 1604 *Urie Crt. bk.* (1892) 4 The trangressouris thairof to be punddit preceislie as is aboun wryttin.

β. 1516 *Acc. Ld High Treas. Scotl.* V. 85 To Dauid Lowry, to poynd xxxiij lordis and lardis absent fra the assis. 1564-5 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 317 Lettres to be direct to poind .. the said complenaris and thair gudis for the soum of thre hundreth pund stirling. 1698 *Min. Baron Crt. of Stitchell* (1905) 132 He was poynding the defender at the instance of James Hoggart. 1786 BURNS *Twa Dogs* 98 He'll aprehend them, poind their gear. *a* 1803 *Lament Border-Widow* iii. in Child *Ballads* iv. (1886) 499/2 He slew my knight, and poind his gear. 1886 *Act* 49 *Vict.* c. 23 § 3 (2), The right to poind the ground hereinafter provided.

b. *absol.* To distrain.

α. 1500 *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* XI. 457 Falyeing of the said preif the said schiref sal pund for the said thre termes. 1532 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1844) I. 146 Tha ordanit Henry Irvein, bailze, gif neid beis, to cause pund for the same.

β. 1545 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 21 Quhair his officiaris ar deforcit in poynding for the said tax. 1641 *Ferguson's Sc. Prov.* (1783) § 936 Ye may poind for debt but not for unkindness.

2. To impound (stray cattle, contraband goods, etc.): = PIND 1 b.

[*c* 1450: see POINDER.] 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* x. xii. (1541) 144/1 All othir beistis that eittis mennis corne or gres salbe poyndit quhil the awnar thairof redres the skaithis. 1637-50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 9 What shall poore sillie sheep doe that are poyndit in a fold where there is no meat? 1678 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Laws Scot.* I xxvi. § ii. (16 9) 130 The Customers Officers were about to poynd some unfree goods. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* vii, Their asses were poinded by the ground-officer when left in the plantation.

† 3. *intr.* To plunder. *Obs. rare.*

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xliv. 6060 The qwhethir offt ryot wald that ma To pryk, and poynd, bathe to and fra.

Hence **Poi·nded** *ppl a.*, **Poi·nding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*: see also MULTIPLE-*poinding*.

1401 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1844) I. 380 Sa that hym nedit nocht in tyme to cum til mak sic pundyng and namly in our toon. 1540 *Records of Elgin* (New Spald. Cl) I 50 The vrangus punding of Robert Dauidsone. 1585 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 10 Ane action and caus of double-poinding. 1676 Poinded [see POIND *sb.*]. 1678 SIR G MACKENZIE *Crim. Laws Scot.* I. xxvi. § iii (1699) 131 Poynding, .. cannot be execute after the Sun is set, because a Poynding is a sentence. 1746-7 *Act* 20 *Geo. II*, c. 43 § 28 It shall be lawful for the officer executing such poyndings, to carry the goods poynded..to the market cross. 1899 *Scotsman* 6 July, Notes of expenses of carrying through sales under sequestration or poindings, and also .. of carrying back poinded or sequestrated effects.

Poi·ndable, *a Sc.* [f POIND *v.* + -ABLE] Liable to be, or capable of being, poinded.

15 *Aberdeen Regr.* XXV. (Jam.), To seiss geir poindabill quhairinir he may apprehend the same. 1566 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 457 Substantious inlandit men, poindabill 1772 *Weekly Mag.* 25 June 398/1 He has poindable goods.

Poi·nder. *Sc.* Also 5 **pundar,** 9 **-er.** [f. POIND *v.* + -ER 1.] A person, esp. an official, who poinds or distrains goods; also, b. 'A person who has the charge of hedges, woods, etc., and who pounds cattle that trespass' (Jam.).

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 783 The Corn Crake, the pundar at hand, Had pyndit all his pryss horss in a pundfald. 1609 SKENE *Reg Maj.* II. 12 The poynds .. salbe reteined .. in sic ane place pertaining to the poynder .. quhere sic poynds or distresse may remaine and be keeped. 1676 [see POIND *sb.*] 1805 A. SCOTT *Poems* (1808) 146 The punder's axe, with ruthless rap, Fell'd down their favourite tree. *Ibid.* 147 For sure this tree's enormous trunk Defies the punder's axe. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxiv, I'll..get my bit supper frae Ringan the poinder up by. 1886 *Act* 49 *Vict.* c. 23 § 3 (1) Any arrester or poinder .. who shall be thus deprived of the benefit of his diligence.

† **Poindfald, poyndfauld,** obs. Sc. ff. PINFOLD.

1494 *Acta Audit.* (1839) 185/1 Anent ..doune castin of xii Rudis of dik of pe said Samellis landis, and doune castin of the poyndfalt of Akinbar. 1650 in *Spottiswood Misc.* (1844) I. 211 Ther were neuer such a company of bedlames driuin wnto ane poyndfauld as wee.

† **Poindlar, pundler.** *Sc. Obs.* Also 7 **poundler,** 8 **punler.** [A parallel form of POINDER, with changed suffix. Cf. PANTLER.] = POINDER.

1533 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1844) I. 149 The prouest, bailzeis, and counsaill, ordanit Georg. Annan pyndler of thai kirk yard, and ordanit the pundlene of euery best to be fourd. 1583 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 604 To poind thame, letting thame out for reasonable poindlaris fee, unhoundit, slayne, or hocht. 1673 *Min. Baron Court of Stitchell* (1905) 64 For scandalizing Andro Burn poundler. 1715 PENNECUIK *Poems* 52 The trusty Punler of the Newland peace. 1808 JAMIESON s. v. *Pundler*, Even of late, a person employed to watch the fields, in order to prevent the grain from being stolen or injured, was called a pundler *Angus*.

Poineado, Poinred: see POIGNADO, PONIARD.

Poiner, dial. var. of PINER 1, labourer.

‖ **Poinsettia** (poinsetiă). [mod.L.; named 1836 after the discoverer J R Poinsett, American Minister to Mexico.] A Mexican species of Euphorbia, *E.* (*Poinsettia*) *pulcherrima*, formerly made the type of a genus, having large scarlet floral leaves surrounding small greenish-yellow flowers; much cultivated in conservatories as Mexican Flame-leaf and Lobster-flower, called in America Easter-flower or Christmas-flower.

1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* iv, What is this that hangs over into the road, some fifteen feet in height ..? What but the Poinsettia, paltry scions of which..adorn our hothouses and dinner-tables. 1872 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 170, I have been more than once assured that butterflies like bright colours—for instance, in India the scarlet leaves of Poinsettia. 1883 V. STUART *Egypt* 3 Over the rubbish .. still waved magnificent poinsettias and oleander trees.

Point (point), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3- **pcint;** also 3-6 **point,** 3, **poynte,** 4-8 **poynt,** (4 *pl.* **poyns**), 5 **point(e, puynt, pynt, pyntte,** 6 **poinct, -e, poynct, -e,** *Sc.* **pwint.** *β.* 4-5 **pont, -e,** 5-6 **pounte,** 6 **pownt,** 6-9 *Sc.* **pount.** Also **punt:** see PUNCT. [In origin, two, or perh. three, words. In A., a. F. *point* = Pr. *punt*, Sp., It. *punto*, Pg. *ponto*:—L. *punct-um* that which is pricked, a prick, a minute mark like a prick, a dot, a point in writing, a point in space, a point of time,

a small measure, a particular of a discourse, etc.; subst. use of pa. pple. neuter of L. *pungère, punct-*, F. *poindre, point* to prick, pierce. In B., 3. F. *pointe* = Pr., Sp., It. *punta*, Pg. *ponta* :— Com Romanic (and med.L.) *puncta* the action of piercing, the piercing part of anything, a sharp or pointed extremity (in med.L. the point of a knife, shoe, foot, promontory, etc.); ppl. sb. fem. from *pungère* (parallel to those in *-āta, -ada, -ée*). In C., in some senses, app. an independent derivative, as a noun of action, from F. *poindre*, or *pointer*, or from Eng. POINT *v.*[1] In ME., through the loss or non significance of final *-e*, *point* and *pointe* ran together, combining under the same form two senses which in all other langs. are kept apart (e. g. Ger. *punkt, spitze*). Transferred and fig. senses subsequently arose related to both primary notions, so that in senses where there is no corresponding F. *point* or *pointe*, the development is often very difficult to determine. The occasional spellings *pynt, pyntte* prob. indicate a pronunciation formerly prevalent and still dialectal of *oi* as *ī*, *point* being pronounced like *pint*. The *ß*-forms in *pont, pount pownt*, are difficult to place; perh. they ought to be equated with *punt*, and so rather to be included under the by-form PUNCT]

A. = F. *point*.

I. A prick, a dot.

†**1.** A minute hole or impression made by pricking; a prick, a puncture. *Obs. rare.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 142 Make a poynt bi be space of a litil fyngre from be oon eende of be wounde, & anoper poynt at be obere eende of be wounde. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 406/2 Poynte, *punctus* vel *punctum*. [1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol* IV. 270 *A Point* (*Punctum*), a minute impression upon the surface, but not perforating it.]

2. A minute mark on a surface, of the size or appearance of a fine puncture; a dot, a minute spot or speck; also, anything excessively small or appearing like a speck.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III 65 Which [Astrolabe] was of fin gold precious With pointz and cercles merveilous. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 202 Now he only subscribed *Key* :: pointed with fine points, called by the Portugals the fine wounds 1655 MRQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.* § 4 This invention, so abbreviated that a point onely sheweth distinctly and significantly any of the 24. Letters. 1732 LAW *Serious C.* xiii (ed. 2) 228 As the fix'd Stars appear but as so many points 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 468 The pupil, instead of being dilated, is contracted to a point. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I 468 Body dotted with numerous red points. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 550 The lesions begin as minute scaly points in the epidermis.

3. A dot or other small mark used in writing or printing.

a. A punctuation-mark; *esp.* the *full point* or full stop; also extended to the marks of exclamation (!) and interrogation (?); and sometimes to reference-marks, as the asterisk, obelisk, etc.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 927 And per a poynt, for ended is my tale; God send enery trewe man boote of his bale. 1530 PALSGR. 15 b, A poynt, whether it be suche as the Latins cal *punctum planum* thus made . , . . or with suche as the Latins cal *comma* thus made : , or *virgula* thus made /. 1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* 40 In ye pause of a ful point. 1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* ad init., The Saxon vseth our note of Full-point commonly for all other distinctions. 1735 POPE *Prol. Sat.* 162 Commas and points they set exactly right 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Print.* 258, ¶ The Paragraph. † The Obelisk. ‡ The Double Dagger. ‖ The Parallel. § The Section. * The Asterism. These are the Names and Figures of what Founders reckon among Points, and Printers call References. *Ibid.* 262 He assigned the former Points their proper places..and added the Semicolon to come in between the Comma and the Colon 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 406 The point of Interrogation, ? The point of Exclamation, !. 1891 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. XII. 09/2 All abbreviations being uniformly denoted by the full point.

b. In Semitic alphabets, Any one of the dots, minute strokes, or groups of these, which are placed over, under, or within the letters or consonants, in order to indicate the vowels; in Hebrew also to indicate variation or doubling of the consonant, stress accent, punctuation, etc.; in Arabic and Persian to distinguish consonants otherwise identical in form, as ب *n*, ت *t*, ث *p*, ب *b*, ي *i*, ب *p*, etc., called *diacritical points*.

1624 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 102 The three words haue ouer the Aliphs their point Vashla. 1660 T. GRANGER *Divi. Logike* 167 They added the points (which wee call vowels). 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 365 That Argument..against the Antiquity of the Hebrew Points, or Vowels. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. on Man* I. iii. 312 The Manner of writing Hebrew without Points. 1776 J. RICHARDSON *Arab. Gram.* iii. 11 When final..it [ه] has often two points above. *Ibid.*, Like ا and ى..it [ى] is considerably influenced by the vowel points. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 219/1 In it [the Cufic character] the Koran was written, originally without diacritical points and vowels. 1837 G. PHILLIPS *Syriac Gram.* 3 The points of the vowel Zekofo may coalesce with the point of the letter. 1891 A. F. KIRKPATRICK *Bk. Psalms* I. Introd. vii. 51 The present elaborate system of vowel marks or 'points', commonly called the 'Massoretic punctuation' or 'vocalisation'.

c. A dot used in writing numbers. (*a*) In decimals, separating the integral from the fractional part; also, placed over a repeating decimal, or over the first and last figures of the period in a circulating decimal. (*b*) A dot or stroke used to separate a line of figures into groups.

1704 [see DECIMAL *a.* 1 b]. 1797 *Encycl. Brit* (ed. 3) II. 312/2 Decimals are distinguished by a point, which separates them from integers, if any be prefixed. 1900 *Daily News* 9 June 5/3 Two 'four-point-sevens',.. two naval twelve-poundess .., and two five-inch guns. *Mod.* We read 4·6 as 'four point repeating six'.

4. A dot or mark used in mediæval musical notation (med.L. *punctus* or *punctum*).

a. A mark indicating a tone or sound; corresponding to the modern 'notes'. (Cf. COUNTERPOINT *sb.*[1])

1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* iii. 1 Counterpoint..was the old manner of Composing Parts together, by setting Points or Pricks one against another. 1782 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* II. 1. 39 Points were first used simple, afterwards with tails.

b. = DOT *sb.*[1] 5 d.

Point of alteration or *duplication*, a dot placed before two short notes in 'perfect' or triple rhythm, to indicate that the second of them is to be reckoned as of twice its ordinary length. *Point of augmentation*, a dot placed after a note in 'imperfect' or duple rhythm, to lengthen it by one half (as in modern music). *Point of division* or *imperfection*, a dot placed between two short notes in 'perfect' rhythm, of which the first is preceded and the second followed by a long note; indicating a division of the rhythm (like the bar in modern music), and rendering the two long notes 'imperfect'. *Point of perfection*, a dot placed in 'perfect' rhythm after a long note which would otherwise be 'imperfect' by position, to indicate that it is to be 'perfect'.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 12, I pray you say what Prickes or poynts..signifie in singing.

II. 5. A separate or single article, item, or clause in an extended whole (usually an abstract whole, as a course of action, a subject of thought, a discourse, etc); an individual part, element, or matter, a detail, a particular; sometimes, a detail of nature or character, a particular quality or respect; † an instance (of some quality, etc.).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 178 ȝif eni ancre is þet ne veleð none uondunges, swuð dreie hue iðet point. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 27/30 Fondede in eche pointe to answerien heom wel quoynteliche. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 23261 (Cott.) But a point es þar þam pines mare, þan elles al þair oþer fare. *Ibid.* 26092 Þe toþer pont es scrift o muth. 1340 *Ayenb.* 33 And yet eft þer byeb zix poyns kuende, huerby sleuþe brengeþ man to his ende. 1389 in *Eng. Guids* (1870) 6 These ben þe poyntz & þe articles ordeyned of the bretheren of seint Katerine. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 6 In my paternoster iche poynt after oþer. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 657 Ther er the pontes of perfite lifyng That nedful er to old and ȝing. *c* 1400 *Brut* E. E. T. S.) 157 He sent worde..þat þai shulde done out and put awey þat o pynt of restitucion. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlv. 17 It is ane pount of ignorance To lufe in sic distemperance. 1526 TINDALE *Jas.* ii. 10 Whosoeuer shall kepe the whole lawe, and yet fayle in one poynt, he is gyltie in all. 1533 GAU *Richt Way* 55 The ix artikil. I trow that thair is ane halie christine kirk and ane communione of sanctis. Thir ii pwntis ar baith bot ane thing 1541 *Test. Ebor.* VI. 135 That..this my last will and testament be fulfillid in every poynte. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* i. 7, I have prefaced and scholied sufficiently unto the Text, I come now to seek out first the parts, and then the points of it. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 49 The censure of the Surveyor, on the point of all the materials which are brought in. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. ii. 74 This is the point upon which the whole reasoning turns. 1784 J. POTTER *Virtuous Villagers* II. 23 We shall never agree on these points, so we'll drop them. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* v. 55 If they had known what poin was in dispute 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* v, Is it a point of conscience with you? 1897 J. T. TOMLINSON *Prayer Bk., Articles & Hom.* VII 211 We shall find.. that..he [Cosin] never adopted any one of the 'six points' of modern Ritualism.

†**b.** *To stand (up on (one's) points*, to insist upon details of conduct or manners which one has espoused; to be punctilious or scrupulous. *Obs*

c 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* i. 122 Our country Margret is so coy, And stands so much vpon her honest points, That marriage or no market with the mayd. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. i. 118. 1601 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* (Qo.) i. ii. 32 He stood vpon poynts with me too. 1685 BUNYAN *Pharisee & Publican* Wks. 1761 II. 237 For a man here to stand thus upon his points, it is death.

c. *To* STRAIN or STRETCH *a point*: see the verbs.

III. A minute part or particle of anything; the smallest unit of measurement.

†**6.** The very least or a very small part *of* something; a jot, whit, particle. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Body & Soul* in *Map's Poems* (Camden) 338 O poynt of ore pine to bate in the world ne is no leche *c* 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* iv. 182 Neuere Man On hym Cowde Aspye that Evere he hadde poynt of Meselrye. *c* 1450 *Mirour Salucioun* 368 Nor neuer hafe felt a poynt of vnhelth, nor sekenesse. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* vii. in Ashm. *Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 204 By one point of excesse all your Warke is shent.

†**b.** *No point* (cf. F. *ne point*): not a bit, not at all, not in the least. *Obs.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 137 Diogenes esteemed the fruite to bee no poynete the more polluted. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* II. i. 190 *Boy.* Will you prick't with your eye? *La. Ros.* No poynt, with my knife. 1620 *Histrio-m.* iii. 266 The Players now are growne so proud, Ten pound a play, or no point Comedy.

†**7.** The smallest or a very small portion of time; a moment, instant. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* liv. 7 At a poynt in a litil I forsoc thee. 1434 MISYN *Mending Life* 106 In a poynt we lyfe, ȝa les þen a poynt, for [if] all our lyfe to lyfe euerlastynge we wald likkyn, nogt it is. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Kkj b, Theyr felicitie hath been but a shorte poynt.

†**8.** *Sensible point*: the least discernible portion of matter or space. *Obs. rare.*

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xv. § 9 A sensible Point, meaning thereby the least Particle of Matter or Space we can discern, which is ordinarily about a Minute, and to the sharpest Eyes seldom less than thirty Seconds of a Circle, where the Eye is the Center. 1704 in J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I.

9. *Mus.* A short strain or snatch of melody; esp. in phr. *point of war*, etc., a short phrase sounded on an instrument as a signal. *arch.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 890 Of þat songe myȝt synge a poynt. 1578 GOSSON in T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* ad fin., When..threatnying trumpet sounde the poyntes of warre. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. i. 52. 1600 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* iv. Wks. 1856 I. 48 Make me a stramet;..Breath me a point that may inforce me weepe. 1814 SCOTT *Waav.* xlvi, To perform the beautiful and wild point of war. 1867 MORRIS *Jason* I. 127 His guardian drew The horn from off his neck, and thereon blew A point of hunting known to two or three. 1871 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* viii. (1896) I. 152 Bid him put ghostly trumpet to lip and breathe a point of war.

b. An important phrase or subject, usually in a contrapuntal composition, esp. in relation to its entry in a particular part; the entry of such a phrase or subject.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 76 There can bee no point or Fuge taken without a rest. *a* 1646 J. GREGORY *Posthuma* (1649) 48 The Contrapunctum figuratum, consisting of Fenges, or maintaining of Points. 1881 in Grove *Dict. Mus.* III 7 *Points*, a term applied .. to the opening notes of the Subject of a Fugue, or other important Motivo, to which it is necessary that the attention of the Performer should be particularly directed.

†**10** In mediæval measurement of time: The fourth (or according to some, the fifth) part of an hour. (See ATOM *sb.* 7.) *Obs.*

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* IX. ix. (W. de W.) 354 An houre conteynyth foure poyntes [*Bodl. MS.* punctes] and a poynt ten momentes [*Ibid.* xxi. 359 A puncte is the fourth partye of an houre.] 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. xi. 158 Twenty four hours, each of which admits of four different subdivisions, into four points [etc.].

†**11.** The twelfth part of the side or radius of a quadrant, etc.: *spec.* in *Astron.* One of the 24 (or, according to some, 12) equal divisions of the diameter of the sun or moon, by which the degree of obscuration in an eclipse was measured.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 12 The skale..that seruith by hise 12 poyntes..of ful many a subtil conclusioun. *c* 1400 in Halliwell *Rara Mathem.* (1841) 59 Þe 12 departynges of þer of þo sides are called poyntes, þan es a poynte þe twelft parte of any thyng, namely of ouþer side of þe quadrat in þe quadrant. 1550 W. LYNNE *Carion's Cron.* 252 b, The third Eclipse was of the Moone..the Moone was darkened xxvii. pointes and xxv. minutes. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. I. xv. (1636) 309 The Astronomers do divide the Diameter as well of the Sunne, as of the Moone into 12, and some into 24 parts, which they call points.

12. *Nine* or *eleven points* usually in the saying 'Possession is nine (*formerly* eleven) points of the law', i.e. is = nine or eleven out of a supposed ten or twelve points (= a vast majority of the points) that may be raised in a legal action. So by hyperbole, *ninety-nine points* (out of a hundred).

1697-8 WATTS *Relig. Jun.* (1789) 149 Prejudice and education had eleven points of the law, and it was impossible for arguments to dispossess them. 1809 MAIKIN *Gil Blas* x. x. ¶ 20 She had possession, and that is nine points of the law. 1863 READE *Very Hard Cash* xliii, Possession is ninety-nine points of Lunacy law.

13. A unit of count in the score of a game.

1746 HOYLE *Whist* (ed. 6) 69 *Points.* Ten of them make a Game. 1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 261 *note.* The five is called Towser. The six, Tumbler, which reckon in hand for their respective number of points. 1856 LT. COL. B. *Whist player* (1858) 21 The party revoking forfeit three points. 1873 BENNETT & 'CAVENDISH' *Billiards* 14 The game (1200 up) was won by Cook by 117 points. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Dec. 7/1 Cumberland scored 14 points [at Football].

b. Hence, *to give points to* [F. *donner, rendre des points*], to allow (a rival) to count so many points at starting, to give odds to; *colloq.* to have the advantage of: so *to gain a point, to get points*, to gain an advantage.

1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. xii. 400 The English Minister can often gain a point by dexterous dealing in Parliament. 1882 *Confess. Frivolous Girl* 106, I got more [bouquets] than she did; thereby (to use a bit of slang) getting points on her for the time being. 1883 *American* VI. 333 Any average Eton boy could give points to His Holiness in the matter of Latin verses. 1895 F. E. TROLLOPE *F. Trollope* II. i 16 She could give points to many younger women and beat them.

c. *spec.* in *Piquet*: The number of cards of the most numerous suit in one's hand after discarding; the number scored by the player who holds the highest number of one suit. See PIQUET 1.

1719 R. SEYMOUR *Court Gamester* 75 He who reckons most in this Manner [either by greater number of cards, or, in case of equality, of Pips, Ace = 11, Court cards 10 each] is said to win the Point. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Piquet*, The carte blanc [sic] is the first thing that reckons; then the point. 1809 MAIKIN *Gil Blas* I. xvii P 3 Point,

quint, and quatorze. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xviii, By an infraction of the laws of the game [piquet], .. Lord Etherington called a point without showing it.

d. *pl* Name of a particular game at bowls.

1902 J. A. MANSON in *Encycl. Brit.* XXVI. 3 9/1 (*Bowls*) On Scottish greens the game of Points is occasionally played. .. Three points are scored if the bowl come to rest within one foot of the jack... It is obvious that the Points game demands an ideally perfect green.

14. A unit in appraising the qualities of a competitor, or of an exhibit in a competitive show. Also *fig.*

1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* iv iii, Charles's imprudence and bad character are great points in my favour. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* I. xxi. 179, I cannot accept it as a point in a clergyman's favour, that he should be opposed to his bishop. 1886 STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* ii, All these were points against him.

15. A recognized unit in quoting variations in price of stocks, shares, and various commodities, differing in value according to the commodity in question. In *Betting*, a unit in stating fluctuations of the odds.

1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIII. 54 Betting reduced two points. 1890 *Daily News* 13 Nov. 2/4 Cotton.—Liverpool. .. 'Futures' advanced 2 points, but the improvement has not been maintained, and prices are now one point below yesterday's closing rates. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Oct. 9/3 An important advance in American cotton has set in in Liverpool, the rise at noon to-day being nine points, or one-eighth per pound. 1901 MARY E. WILKINS *Portion Labor* 159 The mining stock dropped fast—a point or more a day. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Jan. 11/1 The Brighton dividend is 3¾ per cent. on ordinary, preferred, and A stock alike. The price has fallen 3 points.

†**16.** A measure of length, the twelfth part of a French line: cf. LINE *sb.*[2] 16. *Obs.*

1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 472 The smallest no more than one-half of a Paris point, or the 144th part of an inch in diameter .. is said to magnify the diameter of an object 2560 times.

b. *Printing.* A unit of measurement for type bodies: in the French or Didot system the seventy-second part of a French inch (i.e. twice the amount of prec.); in the U. S. system slightly smaller (in the proportion of about twelve to thirteen), i.e. ·0138 of an inch.

1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v., The American point was adopted by the United States Type-Founders' Association in 1883. 1900 H. HART *Century of Oxford Typog.* 1/4 The typographical unit is the point. *Ibid.*, Oxford Press Type bodies .. Nonpareil, 5 68 Didot Points. Brevier, 7 35 Didot Points. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Feb. 4/3 The type must be at least 'eight point', and the lines must be separated by at least two points.

17. In Australian use: A unit in measuring rainfall, the hundredth part (·01) of an inch.

1889 *Australasian* 20 Apr., The following reports have been received:—Brewarrina, 40 points; Bourke, 47 points; Ivanhoe, 100 points; Mossgiel 138 points; Hillston, 288 points. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 May 2/1 In the district of the Thompson River there had only been nine points of rain in 15 months. 1895 *Queensland* 7 Dec. 1061 Rain set in early this morning, ninety-eight points having fallen up to 2 30 p.m.

IV Something having definite position, without extension; a position in space, time, succession, degree, order, etc.

18. *Geom.* That which is conceived as having position, but not magnitude (as the extremity of a line, or the intersection of two lines).

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* i. § 18 This forseide cenyth is ymagened to ben the verrey point ouer the crowne of thyn heued. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* i. Defin., A Poynt or a Prycke, is named of Geometricians that small and vnsensible shape, which hath in it no partes, that is to say: nother length, breadth, nor depth. 1570 DEE *M. th. Pref.* *j, A Point is a thing Mathematicall, indiuisible, which may haue a certayne determined situation. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* i. Defin., 1. A Point is that which has no part. iii. The ends, or limits, of a Line are Points. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s. v., If a Point be supposed to be moved any way, it will by its Motion describe a Line. 1828 J. H. MOORE *Pract. Navig.* (ed. 20) 11 To draw a Circle through any Three given Points not situated in a right Line. 1866 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sc.*, etc. II 946/1 It is sometimes convenient to consider a point as an evanescent circle or sphere.

b. In various phrases with *of* (in *Geom.*, *Optics*, and *Perspective*), as *point of contrary flexure, p. of convergence, p. of dispersion, p. of distance, p. of divergence, p. of incidence, p. of inflexion, p. of osculation, p. of reflection, p. of refraction, p. of sight, p. of vision*, etc.: see these words. See also VANISHING *point*.

c. *Astron.*, etc. Applied with qualifying adjs. to special points of the celestial sphere, etc.: see CARDINAL, EQUINOCTIAL, SOLSTITIAL, VERTICAL.

Cardinal points = Fr. *points cardinaux*; but *the 32 points of the compass* (sense B. 9) = Fr. *pointes de la boussole, ou du compas.*

†**d.** Middle or central point, centre. *Obs. rare.*

1482 CAXTON *Myrr.* i. xx. 59 No more than hath the poynt or pricke in the mydde of the most grete compaas that may be. 1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 227 Our Ecclesiasticall writers haue thought Iudea to be the middle of the Earth, and Ierusalem the very poynt.

19. A place having definite spatial position but no extent, or of which the position alone is considered: a spot.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C 68 In bat Cete my sazes soghe alle aboute, bat, in bat place at be poynt, I put in bi hert. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 564 The perlous pointtes bat passe you behoues. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 698 King Edward .. was not a little troubled .. and driuen to seeke the furthest poynt of his witte. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* iv. xi. 178 If you keep a true Account of the Ship's way.., you may at any time have the true Point where the Ship is. 1710 J. CLARKE *Rohault's Nat. Phil.* (1729) I. 263 All the Rays which come from any Point of the Object, and fall upon the whole Superficies of the Glass do .. enter into the Pupil. 1837 LADY W. DE ERESBY in *C. K. Sharpe's Corr.* (1888) II. 408 The nearest way from point to point. 1824 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* (1876) 411 Susa was a good point, whence to invade Babylon.

b. *spec.* The spot at which a policeman is stationed. (Cf. POINT-DUTY.)

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Oct. 2/1, I came in search of a constable: the one on 'point' at Holborn Town Hall could not come.

c. *Hunting colloq.* A spot to which a straight run is made; hence a straight run from point to point, a cross-country run. Cf. D. 11. *To make his point* (of a fox, etc.) to run straight to a spot aimed at.

1875 WHYTE-MELVILLE *Riding Recoll.* (1879) xi. 185 In Leicestershire especially, foxes will make their point with a stiff breeze blowing in their teeth. *Ibid.* xii. 211 A sportsman must .. admit that 'ten mile points' over grass with one of the handsomest packs of stag-hounds in the world, are most enjoyable. 1883 R. E. EGERTON WARBURTON *Hunting Songs* (ed. 7) Introd. 36 The incense of .. dwellings prevents a fox, headed at every corner, from making straight to his point. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Nov. 9/1 The Belvoir hounds made an eight mile point in a little over 45 minutes.

20. *Her.* **a.** One of the particular spots or places upon a shield, which serve to determine accurately the position a charge is to occupy. **b.** The middle part of the chief or base, as distinguished from the dexter or sinister divisions. **c.** One of a number of horizontal stripes of different tinctures into which a shield may be divided. (See also B. 3 c, D 4 c.)

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 562 Pe penounes & pe pomels & poyntes of chiddes Wip drawen his deuoccion. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 414 A stark gallowis, ane wedy, and a pyn, The hede poynt of thyne elderis armes ar. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Points*, in Heraldry are certain places in an Escutcheon diversly named according to their several positions. 1725 COATS *Dict. Her.* s. v., There are nine principal Points in any Escutcheon. .A. the Dexter Chief. B. the Middle Chief. C. the Sinister Chief. D. the Honour Point. E. the Fesse Point, call'd also the Center. F. the Nombril Point, that is, the Navel Point. G. the Dexter Base. H. the Sinister Base. I. the precise Middle Base. 1865 *Chambers' Encycl.* VII. 626 In order to facilitate the description of a coat-of-arms, it is the practice to suppose the shield to be divided into nine points.

†**21.** One of the squares of a chessboard. *The four points*, the four centre squares. *Obs.*

c 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 6044 The vnkouth craft of the tabler And the poyntes of the chekker. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxi. 71 (Harl.) The chekir or be chesse hath viij poyntes in eche partie. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 135 The bordeure about is hyghar than the squarenes of the poyntes. a 1500 *MS. Ashmole* 344 (Bodl.) 10 This is a fair pupertie to mate a man in on of the iij poyntes for it cumyth offt in play.

22. A definite position in a scale of any kind; a position reached in a course (e.g. DEAD POINT); a step, stage, or degree in progress or development, or in increase or decrease; an exact degree of some measurable quality or condition, as temperature (e.g. *boiling-point, dew-point, freezing-point, melting-point*).

a 1425 *Chaucer's Pars. T.* P 847 (Harl. MS.) Whan naturel lacye was in his first [*6-text* right] poynt in paradis. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 5 b, [This] declareth some poynt of our iourney. 1563 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 678 The extreme poynt of decay of his house and estate. 1639 S. DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 206 Her beauty and comely grace amounted unto a high point. 1747 Freezing Point [FREEZING, *tbl. sb.* 2]. 1773 Boiling point [BOILING *vbl. sb.* 5]. 1792 WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. 1891 XII. 177 Differences in political opinions are as unavoidable, as, to a certain point, they may perhaps be necessary. 1872 B. STEWART *Heat* § 89 The melting points of various substances. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 324, I was brought to the point of trying to learn to sing. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 93/2 The shares reached their highest point on the 13th June 1890, when they might have been sold for £600.

b. A critical position in the course of affairs; a decisive state of circumstances, a juncture; the precise moment for action, an opportunity. Now only in phrases *when it comes* (*came*) *to the point*, and *at, on, upon the point of* (see D. 1 c, 5).

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* vii. 510 In all that tyme schir Amery, .. In cardeil lay, his poynt to se. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* ii. xiii. 114 Atte laste he sawe hys poynte whan that his enemyes were wery. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* liii. 178 When it cometh to the poynt ther as strokes shold be gyuen. 1612 BP. HALL *Contempl., O. T.* iv. iii, But now, when it comes to the point, 'Who am I?' 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* xxvii, Her father, who, when it came to the point, so little liked her going, that he told her to write to him.

23. In time, that which has 'position' but not duration (as the beginning or end of a space of time); the precise time at which anything happens; an instant, moment, as the moment of noon, the moment of death.

a 1400 *R. Brunne's Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8080 Dreechynge by tymes haue [*Petyt MS.* poyntes hal] pey wrought. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 28 To ani man in pe poynt of deb. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) II. xlii. (1859) 47 In this poynt I herde .. a lusty melodye of wonder swete songe. 1633 HOLCROFT *Procopius* iv. 151 The point of opportunity being past, the greatest endeavours afterward faile. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Hist.* i. iii. § 5 Four hours .. are over already, which point of time renders the prediction impossible. 1833 6 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. iv. ii. 380 There is .. no assignable point at which the belief was introduced. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Dream of Exile* Poems 1850 I. 30 Though at the last point of a million years.

b. *At* or *on the point of*: see D. 1 c, 5.

†**24.** A (specified) degree of condition; condition, plight, state, case (good, evil, better, etc.). (Cf. F. *en bon point.*) *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8868 Engelond & normandie in god point he broke. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 415 To godus pay is our peple in bettur point founde. c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 20 A lord ful fat and in good poynt. 1481 CAXTON *Godeffroy* cxv. 173 The Iatous toke counseyl .. how they myght conteyne them in this grieuous poynt in whiche they were. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xcv. 307 She demaundyd of hym yf he were hole and in good poynt. 1563 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 246 The said kirk is at sik ane point that throw decaying thairof, the wallis in sindrie partis ar revin. 1685 EVELYN *Mrs. Godolphin* 176 Daniell and his companions .. looked fairer and in better point than all the rest. 1738 POPE *Ess. Man* i. 283 Know thy own point .. this due degree Of blindness, weakness, Heav'n bestows on thee.

V. Figurative and transferred senses.

†**25.** The highest part or degree; the height, summit, zenith, acme. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1502 In be poynt of her play he poruayes a mynde. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 17 *b* (*Argin*) It is the point of folly to shew a will to hurte him, whom thou canst not .. by any meanes annoy. 1640 QUARLES *Enchirid.* (1641) Ded., Your Highnesse is the Expectation of the present Age, and the Poynt of future Hopes. 1728 RAMSAY *Bonny Chirsty* v, This point of a' his wishes, He wadna with set speeches bauk.

26. A distinguishing mark or quality; a distinctive trait or feature; a characteristic.

c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* v. (*Parl. Beasts*) xxiv, This sudaine semblie. Hafand the points of ane parliament. c 1530 H. RHODES *Bk. Nurture* 438 in *Babees Bk.* 94 To forbeare in anger is the poynt of a friendly leeche. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 449 b, A shyft of subtle sophisters, and not a poynt of sobre Diuynes. 1604 JAMES I *Counterbl.* (Arb.) 111 It is become .. a point of good fellowship, to take a pipe of Tobacco. 1694 ATTERBURY *Serm., On Prov.* xiv. 6 (1726) I. 184 To be cautious, and upon our Guard, in receiving Doctrines, .. is a Point of great Prudence. 1889 T. A. GUTHRIE *Pariah* i. ix, Description was not Lettice's strong point.

b. *spec.* A physical feature in an animal; *esp.* one by which excellence or purity of breed is judged. Hence *transf.* in reference to a person or thing. (Cf. 14.)

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 52 She hath one poynt of a good hauke, she is hardie. 1841 BORROW *Zincali* II. ii. 56 Much better versed in the points of a horse than in points of theology. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xxxvii, She seemed to scan his points approvingly. 1894 G. ARMATAGE *Horse* ii. 14 They [American and Canadian horses] are not remarkable for beauty, though not showing any peculiarly unsightly points. *Ibid.* 20 That the race horse should have all his various points in true relative development. *Ibid.* iv 47 The points essential to a hunter are a lean head and neck [etc.].

27. *The point*: the precise matter in discussion or to be discussed; the essential or important thing. Often in phr. *to come to the point, to keep to the point*, etc.: see also *in point, to the point* (D. 4 d, 6 c).

c 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 372 But to the poynt, nature held on hire hond A formele egle of shap the gentilleste That euere she a-mong hire werkis fond. c 1386 — *Prol.* 790 This is the poynt, to speken short and pleyn. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxix. 236 Come to y poynt, and vse no more such langage nor suche serymonyes. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* v. iii. (Arb.) 68 But the point is, I know not how to better myselfe. 1693 CREECH in *Dryden's Juvenal* xiii. Argt. (1697) 319 Then coming closer to his Point, he tells him, .. The Wicked are severely punish'd by their own Consciences. 1738 tr. *Guazzo's Art Conversation* 12 Let us now come to the Point in Hand. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* ii, 'Is it impossible for you to speak to the point?' said La Motte. 1868 HELPS *Realmah* (1876) 256 Do keep to the point, my excursive friends. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 18 The point is not who said the words, but whether they are true or not.

b. *To make a point of* (= F. *faire un point de*): to treat or regard (something) as essential or indispensable; to make (it) a special object. Usually with vbl. sb. or gerund: formerly also *to make a point to do* something.

a 1778 GOLDSMITH in BOSWELL *Johnson* 9 Apr., Whenever I write any thing, the publick make a point to know nothing about it. a 1806 FOX *Hist. Jas. II* (1808) 12 The King made no point of adhering to his concessions. 1823 W. TENNANT *Cdl. Beaton* iv. iii. 121, I mak a pount to be an e'e-witness o' ilka business o' that sort. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* vii. 88 Her husband made such a point of his tea that she had little hope of persuading him to give it up. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. App. 581 A former colleague of mine in the Oxford Schools always made a point of describing him as 'William the Purchaser'.

28. That at which one aims, or for which one strives or contends; aim, object, end. Often in phr. *to carry one's point*: see CARRY *v.* 17 b.

13.. *De Sancta Anastasia* 86 in Horstmann *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 26 Pe prynce .. Opon a day his poynt wold proue. 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* xxxii. vii, They their counsells led All to this point, how my poore life to take. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* ii. ii. 43

It remaines, As the maine Point of this our after-meeting. 1689 Popple tr. *Locke's Toleration* L.'s Wks. 1727 II. 250 The Magistrate..will have his Will, and carry his Point. 1700 Pepys *Diary*, etc. (1879) VI. 217 The old East India Company have .obtained their great point against the new, by having got their Bill passed. 1776 Sir J. Reynolds *Disc.* vii. (1876) 408 If they make it the point of their ambition. 1857 W. Collins *Dead Secret* iii. i. She ended..by carrying her own point, and having her own way.

b. *To make a point*: to establish a proposition, to prove a contention; also *gen.* to attain something that one is aiming at.

1809 J. Marshall *Const. Opin.* v. (1830) 112 Two points have been made in this cause. 1865 M. Arnold *Ess. Crit.* ii. (1875) 87 All it exists for is to get its ends, to make its points. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 3 Nov. 3/1 His evident desire to make every point that can possibly be made against the Clark lecturer.

29. A conclusion, completion, culmination, end, 'period'. Also *full point*. ? *Obs.*

c 1385 *Spec. Gy Warw* 278 Habent mortem sine morte et finem mortis sine fine. Hij sholen haue deb wid-oute deiing And point of deb wid-outen ending. c 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 2107 But shortly to the point thanne wol I wende, And maken of my longe tale an ende. c 1540 Heywood *Four P. P.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 352 Ye shall never have them at a full point. 1555 W. Watreman *Fardle Facions* Ded. 3 To bring that to some good pointe, that earst I had begonne. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* i. ii. 10 First,.. say what the play treats on: then read the names of the Actors: and so grow on to a point. 1633 Durie in *Presbyt. Rev.* (1887) 307 Thought it necessarie to put the matter to some poynt at that diet. 1686 Burnet *Trav.* v. (1750) 245, I thought I had made so full a Point at the Conclusion of my last Letter, that I should not have given you the Trouble of reading any more Letters. 1833 Hr. Martineau *Tale Tyne* i. 7 He is bringing his invention to a point.

† 30. Determination, decision, resolution. *Obs.*

1477 [see *at a point*, D 1d]. 1481 Caxton *Godeffroy* xxxii 68 At thende the kyng cam so to poynt that they were appeased goodly. 1530 Cranmer in Strype *Life* (1694) App. 5 After all this he commeth to the poynte to save the Kyngs honour. 1578 T. Wilcocks *Serm. Pawles Cr.* 22 A great sorte are at a playne poynt, they are carelesse of their soules, so their bodye maye bee free. 1678 Bunyan *Pilgr.* i. 6, I begin to come to a point; I intend to go along with this good man. 1738 [see *at a point*, D. 1d].

VI. From 16th c. F. *point* = 15–16th c. It. *punto*; derived from the sense *prick*, through that of *stitch*, *work done with stitches* with the needle.

As English used the native word *stitch* (OE. *stice*, from O Teut. **stikan* to prick, stab, etc.) for the prick of the needle in sewing, the corresponding Fr use of *point* was not adopted, and the development of this sense was entirely in Italian and French. The It. name *punto in aria* occurs at Venice in 1476.

31. Thread lace made wholly with the needle (also called more fully *point lace*, *needle-point lace*, *needle-point*); also improperly applied to pillow lace imitating that done with the needle, and sometimes to lace generally: often named from the place of manufacture, as *Alençon point*, *Venetian point*, *point of Genoa*, *Spain*, etc.: cf. Point *sb*[3] b.

1662 Evelyn *Chalcogr.* 56 Isabella, who was his wife, publish'd a book of all the sorts of Points, Laces, and Embroderies. 1673 Ray *Trav* 156 Venice is noted for Needle-work Laces called Points. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) I. 148 To know the Age and Pedigrees Of Points of Flandres or Venise. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2130/4 Lost ..., Two Pieces of Old Point of Spain Three Yards long; and a Quarter of a Yard broad, some of it sowed upon a Parchment, and new Purled. 1745 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) VIII. 186 Another would not for the world wear lace; but she will wear point, and sees no harm in it at all. 1864 Mrs Palliser *Hist. Lace* xiii. (1902) 198 A costly work of Alençon point appeared in the Exhibition of 1855. 1882 A. S. Cole in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV 186 1 The different sorts of early Venetian point laces are called 'flat Venetian point', 'rose (raised) point', 'caterpillar point', 'bone point', &c. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 May 3/1 The Irish crochet point is..the best-known of all Irish laces. 1906 *Ibid.* 28 Feb. 12/1 Bucks lace, or 'Bucks pillow point', as the fine work is usually called, dates back.. as far as the sixteenth century.

attrib. 1672 Dryden *Marr. à la Mode* iii. i, My new point gorget shall be yours upon't. c 1710 Celia Fiennes *Diary* (1888) 252 Fine point or Lace sleeves and Ruffles.

b. A piece of lace used as a kerchief or the like.

1663 Pepys *Diary* 18 Oct., My wife in her best gowne and new poynt that I bought her the other day, to church with me. 1687 Sedley *Bellam.* i. Wks. 1722 II. 90 She..had but one poor Point of her own making. 1756 Mrs Calderwood *Jrnl.* (1884) 308 Her hair curled and powdered, with a little cap, or perhaps but a point, and nothing more on their heads.

B. = F. *pointe*. (L. *cuspis*, *mucro*, Ger. *spitze*.)

I. 1. A sharp end to which anything tapers, used for pricking, piercing, scratching, pointing out, etc.: as of a weapon, tool, pin, pen, pointer.

a 1330 *Syr Degarre* 1059 Thi swerd..The point is in min aumenere He tok the point, and set ther to. c 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 1791 *Lucrece*, This swerd thour out thyn herte shal I ryue..And sette the poynt [*v.r.* swerd] al sharp vp-on hire herte. c 1391 — *Astrol.* ii § 40, I tok a subtil compas, & cleped þat on poynt of my compas A, & þat oþer poynt F. Than tok I the point of A, & set it in [the] Ecliptik line euene in my zodiak. c 1400 Maundev (Roxb.) vii. 27 Take also a litill bawme on þe poynt of þi knyffe. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 10626 (Trin.) May no mon write wiþ penne point. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 406/2 Poynte, of a scharpe toole, ... *cuspis*, *mucro*, *punctum*. 1483 *Wardr. Acc.* 1 *Rich. III*, iiij swerdes wherof oon with a flat poynt, called curtana. c 1500 *Lancelot* 798 It lyith one your speris poynt. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 7 It is not so moche as a pynnes poynt, compared to ye hole erth. 1611 Bible *Jer.* xvii. 1 The sinne of Iudah is written with a pen of yron, and the point of a diamond. 1728 Quincy *Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed. 2) 5 Particles that affect the Taste with Points sharp and piercing. 1808 Scott *Marm.* vi. xxv, Scarce could they hear, or see their foes, Until at weapon-point they close. 1834 McMurtrie *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 316 Scorpions have .. an arcuated and excessively acute point or sting. 1840 Lardner *Geom.* i. 6 The point of the finest needle. 1897 Merriman *In Kedar's Tents* xxvii, It is a pretty spot for the knife—nothing to turn a point.

† b. Rendering L. *acies* ('front of an army').

1382 Wyclif *Deut.* xx. 2 The preest shal stoond bifore the poynt [Vulg. *aciem*], and thus he shal spek to the puple.

c. Short for *point of the sword* (or other weapon). *To come to point's*: to begin fighting (with swords).

1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, v. iv. 21, I saw him hold Lord Percy at the point. 1652 Tatham *Scotch Figgaries* iv. i, But mayn't I Bar points, being the Challenged? 1762 Smollett *Sir L. Greaves* iii. (1793) I. 70 They would have come to points immediately, had not the gentlemen interposed. 1887 Sir F. Pollock in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII 801/2 The effective use of the point is a mark of advanced skill. *Ibid.*, St. Louis anticipated Napoleon in calling on his men to use the point.

d. *fig. phr. To put too fine a point upon*: to express with unnecessary delicacy; not to state bluntly or in plain terms.

1852 Dickens *Bleak Ho.* xi, He was—not to put too fine a point upon it—..hard up!

2. The (or a) salient or projecting part of anything, of a more or less tapering form, or ending in an acute angle; a tip, apex: a sharp prominence.

c 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* ii. § 7 At the poynt of thy label in the bordure set a prikke. at the point of thi label set a-nother prikke. c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xvii. 80 Stanes, þe whilk er not so hard as dyamaundes, and comounly haire poyntes er broken off. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 285/2 A Poynte of a nese, *pirula*. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, ii. i. 7, I prethee Tom, beate Cuts Saddle, put a few Flockes in the point: the poore Iade is wrung in the withers. 1644 Bulwer *Chirol.* 60 Hold up the Hand hollow above the Shoulder points. 1637 A Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* ii. 154 The Stern is very low, but the Head is as high again, and draws into a sharp point as the Gondolos of Venice. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii. xiii 276 Fly spreading their sails horizontally, and by putting bullets in the centers of them to draw them to a point, they caught as much [rain] water, as filled all their casks. 1834 McMurtrie *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 441 The chry-salides are always rounded, or without angular elevations or points. 1841 James *Brigand* iii, Let them get round yon point of the rock. 1881 C. Gibbon *Heart's Problem* iii, Mr. Calthorpe tapped the points of the fingers of each hand together.

fig. 1625 B. Jonson *Staple of N.* ii. v, He is my Nephew, and my Chiefe, the Point, Tip, Top, and Tuft of all our family!

b. *spec.* The tapering extremity of any promontory or piece of land running into the sea; a tapering promontory, a cape: often in geographical names, as Start Point, Point of Ardnamurchan. Also, A peak of a mountain or hill.

1553 Eden *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 32 He discouered a corner or poynt of the sayd mayne land. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* ii. xviii, The point of the Sarail, whereupon the sea beateth. 1603 Owen *Pembrokeshire* i. (1892) 4 From Kemes head called Pen Kemes pointe North, to St. Gouens pointe in the Southe. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iii. xxvii. 201 The land .. casting his capes, points and tongues faire into the sea. 1662 J. Davils tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 260 The Mountain of Elwend, which is discover'd .. by the whiteness of its sand and by the extraordinary height of its points. 1704 J. Harris *Lex Techn.* I. s.v., The Seamen also call the Extremity of any Promontary (which is a Piece of Land running out into the Sea) a Point; which is of much the same Sense with them as the Word Cape. 1836 W. Irving *Astoria* I. 144 The party landed, and encamped at the bottom of a small bay within point George.

† c. The wing of a fleet or army. *Obs.*

1550 T. Nicolls *Thucidides* 222 b, The Peloponesians anainted .. to the ende to haue enclosed with their left poynete, the ryght poynet of the Athenians. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* v. v. § 8. 6, 8 The Latines, as vsually, were in the points; the Romans, in the maine battell.

d. *Mil.* The small leading party of an advanced guard (consisting usually of an experienced non-commissioned officer and four men).

1589 *Discourse Voy. Spain & Port.* 10 Sir Henrie Norris (whose Regiment had the poynt of the Vangard). 1903 Ld. Wolseley *Story of a Soldier's Life* I. ii. 62 What is now commonly called 'the point of the advanced guard' consisted of four privates and myself.

e. *pl.* The extremities of a horse.

1855 Sheppley *H. Coverdale* xliii, A particularly fast mare .. bay, with black points. 1872 R. F. Burton *Zanzibar* I. ix. 347 The favourite charger of the late Sayyid is a little bay with black points. 1883 W. H. Bishop in *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 720/2 He is sixteen hands high, dark bay, and has black points.

3. An object or instrument consisting of or characterized by a point (in sense 1), or which pricks or pierces. a. A pointed weapon or instrument for stabbing or piercing; a dagger, pointed sword, or the like; also, a bodkin.

1488 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 5 Item,..within the said box a point mad of iiij le conte and xxv perle with hornis of gold. c 1520 *Treat. Galaunt* 134 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 157 Howe many poyntes were they nowe a dayes And yet a good poynte amonge them were to fynde Daggers of vengeaunce, redy to make frayes. 1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* i. iv, I will learne you .. to controll any enemies point i' the world 1627 *Lisander & Cal.* iii. 54 Lidian, who entring with a point upon his enemy,.. run him cleane thorow. 1719 Young *Busiris* iii. i, Let each man bear A steady point, well levell'd at his heart.

b. 'An iron or steel instrument used with some variety in several arts' (Chambers *Cycl.*); e. g. a pin-pointed tool used by etchers and engravers, an etching-needle: cf. *dry-point* (Dry *a* C. 3); a small punch or chisel used by stone-workers, etc.

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., Engravers, etchers, wooden-cutters, stone-cutters, etc. use points to trace their designs on the copper, wood, stone, etc... Statuaries..have likewise points in manner of little chisels, used in first forming or sketching out their work... Lapidaries have iron points, to the ends whereof are fastened pieces of diamonds, serving to pierce the precious stones withal. c 1790 Imison *Sch. Art* ii. 40 If the lines are too small, pass over them again with a short but round point. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 341 The Point is the smallest kind of chisel used by masons. 1860 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* V. vii. ii § 6. 115 *note*, No cloud can be drawn with the point; nothing but the most delicate management of the brush. 1880 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* xxxi. 9 The Royal sketches evince a true feeling for art, and much ability with the etching point.

c. *Her.* A bearing resembling a pile, usually occupying the base of the shield; reckoned a 'diminution' or mark of dishonour.

1562 Leigh *Armorie* 124 He beareth a poynte playne, Geules, in a fielde, Or. This is for hym y telleth lyes, to hys soueraigne. 1830 Robson *Hist. Her.* Gloss., *Point*, according to Edmondson, (meaning the point pointed), is an ordinary somewhat resembling the Pile, issuing from the Base.

d. A tine of a deer's horn.

1863 Kingsley *Water-Bab.* ii. (1874) 69 You may know some day .. what his rights mean, if he has them, brow, bay, tray, and points. 1884 Jefferies *Red Deer* iv. 68 An antler is judged by the number of points or tines which spring from the beam. The beam is the main stem, and the points are the branches. 1885 Roosevelt *Hunting Trips* iv. 107 He was a fine buck of eight points.

e. *Electr.* A metallic point at which electricity is discharged or collected; also, each of the carbon points or pencils in an electric light (see Carbon 2).

1836–41 Brande *Chem.* (ed. 5) 961 The influence of points in receiving and carrying off electricity has already been adverted to. 1849 Craig, *Point*, in Electricity, the acute termination of a body which facilitates the passage of the fluid to or from the body. c 1865 Letheby in *Cirr. Sc.* I. 130/2 As the points burn away, the springs keep up a fresh supply. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Apr. 10/1 At the rate of a foot in five minutes the carbon point wrought its way, and in a short time the enormous mass of steel had been reduced to fragments that could be easily handled.

f. On a railway: A tapering movable rail by which vehicles are directed from one line of rails to another. Usually in *pl.*

1838 Simms *Public Wks. Gt. Brit.* 27 Moveable points or sliding rails, and the requisite machinery for moving them. 1885 *Scotsman* 11 June, A south bound goods train .. ran into the safety points, crashing against the buffer end with great violence. 1889 G. Findlay *Eng. Railway* 53 It is impossible for the signalman to lower the signals until the 'points' or 'switches' have been placed in their proper position.

g. One of the twelve tapered divisions on each 'table' of a backgammon board.

1588 Greene *Pandosto* (1843) 9 That his friend Egistus had entered a wrong pointe in his tables. 1595 Southwell *Fort. Death* (1590) 22 God casteth the dice, and glueth vs our chaunce; the most we can doe, is, to take the poynt that the cast will afoord vs. 1680 Cotton *Gamester* xxv. 109 Of Irish. ..The men which are thirty in number are equally divided between you and your Adversary, and are thus placed, two on the Ace point, and five on the size of your left hand Table. *Ibid.* xxvii 114 (*Pick-tack*) Boveries is when you have a man in the eleventh point of your own Tables, and another in the same point of your Adversaries directly answering. 1870 Hardy & Wark *Mod Hoyle*, *Backgammon* 142 The next best point .. is to make your bar-point. 1905 Fiske *Chess in Iceland* 279 Some confusion is caused by the fact that we English use *point* both for the 'dots' on the dice and the twenty-four *points* (fr. 'fléches') on the board.

In other applications

h. † A kind of nail or spike (*obs.*); a glazier's sprig (*Cent. Dict.*). †i. An agnail or hangnail; = Agnail 3 *Obs.* †j. A small piece of heavy wood pieced into the butt of an arrow to counterbalance the head. *Obs.* k. † A rough diamond of a certain shape (*obs.*); also, an angular fragment of diamond adapted for glass-cutting (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875) l. A thorn. m. One of the interchangeable pointed legs of a pair of compasses. n. A name of certain surgical instruments.

h. 1590 *Acc. Ek. W. Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 374 A gr[oss] doble hard poyntes, iis. *iid.* i. 1653 R. Sanders *Physiogn* 73 If about these nails be an excoriation of the flesh, which is commonly called 'points'. j. 1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 127 Two poyntes in peecing be ynough, lest the moystnes of the earthe enter to moche into the peecinge, and so leuse the glue. Therefore many poyntes be more pleasaunt to the eye, than profitable for the vse. k. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 213 The Names of Rough Stones [diamonds], according to their Forms and Substance. A Point... An ¼ Point [etc.]. l. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xvii. 373 Every one tooke a poynt of Manguay, which is like vnto an awle or sharpe bodkin, with the which .. they pierced the calfes of their legges neare to the bone, drawing foorth much blood. 1893 P. H. Emerson *On Eng. Lagoons* xxxix. 231 That's good for drawing points..out of your hand. m. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Dict.* ii. ii. 53 A Brass pair of Compasses to go with an Arch and Screws and four Steel Points to take in and out. n 1890 A. Whitelegge *Hygiene & Public Health* xii. 263 The lymph may be sealed in capillary tubes or dried upon ivory points. *Ibid.* 264 If stored calf-lymph is used, two large 'points' are needed

for each child' 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 776 Our practice is confined to two methods, namely tonsillotomy and the galvano-caustic point.

4. *Printing.* One of the short sharp pins fixed on the tympan of a press so as to perforate the sheet and serve to make register.

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xi. P 19 This Point is made of a piece of small Wyer about a quarter and half quarter of an Inch high. *Ibid.* xxiv. P 7 To large Paper he chuses Short Shanked Points, and to small Paper Long Shanked Points. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Printing*, To regulate the margins, and make the lines and pages answer each other when printed on the other side; in the middle of the wood, in the sides of this tympan, are two iron points, which make two holes in the sheet. 1825-88 [see *paste-point*, PASTE *sb.* 8].

b. Short for *point-plate* (see D. 14).

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xi. P 19 The Points are made of Iron Plates about the thickness of a Queen Elizabeth Shilling: .. at the end of this Plate .. stands upright the Point 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. 514 Points are made of sheet iron, of different lengths, about the sixteenth part of an inch thick. The spur of the point is rivetted at the small end, and projects about three eighths of an inch.

II. 5. A tagged lace or cord, of twisted yarn, silk, or leather, for attaching the hose to the doublet, lacing a bodice, and fastening various parts where buttons are now used; often used as a type of something of small value (esp. *blue point*). Now *arch.* or *Hist.*

[In this sense *point* renders F. *aiguillette*, orig. an *aglet* or metal point of a lace or cord, thence a lace with an aglet. English (on the whole) retained *aglet* for the metal point or tag, and translated it by *point* for the cord.]

1390 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 35 Johanni Dounton pro j gros poyntes, iii s. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 33 Y might, and y satte lowe, bresse sum of my pointes. *c* 1450 *Lov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 211 Two doseyn poynys of cheverelle, the aglottes of sylver feyn. 1530 PALSGR. 256/1 Poynt for ones hose, *esguillette*. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 675 2 It is not al worth an aglet of a good hiewe poynte. 1549 LATIMER *4th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 117 He made hys pen of the aglet of a poynte that he plucked from hys hose. *Pa* 1550 *Debate Somer & Wynter* 132 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 41 All is not worthe a poynte of lether. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1094 [They] made thonges and points of the skins of men and women, whom they had slaine quick. 1615 SIR E. HOBY *Curry-combe* 24, 26, He hath hardly earned a blew point for his daies worke. 1647 PEACHAM *Worth of Penny* 17 So naturally sparing, that if a point from his hose had broken, he would have tied the same upon a knot, and made it to serve againe. 1739 R. BULL tr. *Dedekind's Grobianus* 260 A chilling Fear surprizes all his Joints, And makes him ready to untruss his Points. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xx, Assistance in tying the endless number of points, as the laces which attached the hose to the doublet were then termed. [See also AGLET *sb.* 1.]

† 6. A plait of hair; a pigtail. *Obs.*

1603 B. JONSON *Entertainm. Coronat. K. Jas.* Wks. (1616) 843 Her hayre bound into foure seuerall points.

7. *Naut.* One of the short pieces of flat braided cord attached near the lower edge of a sail for tying up a reef; a reef-point: see REEF *sb.*[1] 3.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) II b iv, The courses of large ships are either reefed with points or .. reef-lines. 1801 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 44 [He] called to the boatswain to bring a point (a rope doubled with knots at the end), and give the plaintiff a 'starting'. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 17. 399 Midshipmen into the tops to see the points tied!

8. A short buckling strap.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Point* 17. (*Harness.*) A short strap stitched to a wide one for the purpose of attaching the latter to another strap by a buckle. The end of any strap that is provided with holes for the buckle-tongue.

III. 9. Each of the equidistant points on the circumference of the mariner's compass, indicated by one of the thirty-two rays drawn from the centre, which serve to particularize the part of the horizon whence the wind is blowing or in the direction of which an object lies; also *transf.* the angular interval between two successive points (one-eighth of a right angle, or 11° 15′). Hence, any of the corresponding points, or in general any point, of the horizon; thus often nearly = Direction. (In ordinary use, usually *point of the compass*; in absol. use chiefly *Naut.*)

a 1500 in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 86 When the wynde is in any poynte of the northe all the fowle stynke is blowen ouer the cuee [London]. 1527 R. THORNE in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 257 The roos of the winds or pointes of the compasse. 1556 BURROUGH *Ibid.* (1886) III. 117 The land lyeth North and halfe a point Westerly. 1592 LYLY *Gallathea* I. iv. 33 The two and thirty poynts for the winde. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 205 To this day they [Chinese] haue but eight points vnto their Compass-e. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* vi. (1840) 103 They bent their course one point of the compass to the southward of the east. 1798 MILLAR in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. p. clv, The leading Ship to steer one point more to starboard. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* xiv. (1858) 463 The Latin Church .. regardless of all points of the compass, has adopted for its Altar the Holy Tomb itself. 1883 *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 54/1 Lights were seen from four to five points on the port bow of the *J. M. Stevens.*

IV. 10. a. The salient feature of a story, discourse, epigram, joke, etc.; that which gives it application; effective or telling part. Also, A witty or ingenious turn of thought.

1728 POPE *Dunc.* I. 254 All arm'd with points, antitheses and puns. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xi, The young ladies might have rather missed the point and cream of the jest. 1881 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 45 An inscription in which the moral was better than the point. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* I. 29 So as to be able to turn the point of an argument. 1876 *World* V. No. 106. 3 Full of capital points, blunted in delivery. 1892 LD. COLERIDGE in *Law Times Rep.* LXV. 581/1 He has somewhat misapprehended the point of those observations. *Mod.* He did not see the point of the joke.

b. That quality in speech or writing which arrests attention; appealing, convincing, or penetrating quality; pungency, effect, value.

a 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *On Fletcher* Comedies, etc. (1651) 8 All point! all edge! all sharpness! 1675 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Ess. Poetry* 114 'Tis epigram, 'tis point, 'tis what you will, But not an elegy. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1816) I. Introd. 10 Anything which my illustrious friend thought it worth his while to express with any degree of point. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* II. viii. 135 A stanza, which has the point of an epigram with all the softness of a gentle truth.

V. 11. *Cricket.* The position of the fieldsman who is stationed more or less in a line with the popping-crease, a short distance on the off-side of the batsman (orig. close to the point of the bat); also *transf.* the fieldsman himself.

1833 NYREN *Yng. Cricketer's Tutor* 41 The point of the bat. The young field-man who is appointed to this situation, should possess a quick eye. For the position of body in the point, I can do no better than refer him to instructions .. given to the wicket-keeper. *Ibid.* 42 The point all the while must keep his face towards the batter, and his arms and hands in their proper position 1849 *Laws of Cricket* in 'Bat' *Crick. Man* (1851) 57 No substitute shall be allowed to stand at the point, cover the point, or stop behind. 1850 *Ibid.* 43 The Point requires a field-man with a very quick eye. The distance at which he stands from the point of the bat, varies from five to seven yards. 1851 LILLYWHITE *Guide Cricketers* 68 Templar .. has succeeded to his [brother's] place as point. 1870 SEELEY *Lect. & Ess.* 165 What can be more serious than a game of Cricket? .. Point does not chat with cover point.

b. In *Lacrosse*, The position of the player who stands a short distance in front of the goal-keeper, or the player himself. c. In *Baseball*, The positions occupied by the pitcher and catcher.

1887 *Bay's Sun Bk., La Crosse*, There is a goal-keeper; a point, placed twenty yards a-head of the goal-keeper, and a coverpoint.

C. Noun of action of French or English origin (including some senses of doubtful origination).

† 1. A feat; *esp.* a feat of arms, a deed of valour, an exploit: also, an encounter, skirmish. [OF. *pointe.*] *Points of war*: warlike exercises *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX 631 This wes a richt fair poynt, perfay! *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 540 And puttes you to preiell in poinnts of armes. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 345 For that the kynge hadde slain oon of his nevewes at a poynt, that hadde be fore the toun. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. iv 138 With oile anoynt, Nakit worshing and strouglinge at nyse poynt. 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* xviii. iv, He mie warr points did show, Strengthning mine arms, that I could break an iron bow. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hub'ard* 196 Besides he could doo manie other poynts, The which in Court him served to good stead. 1602 *and Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II vi 945 Seeing him practise his lotty poinnes, as his crospoynt and his backcaper.

† 2. A hostile charge or accusation. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7900 The tiict men of Troy traitur ba cald, And mony poinntes on hym put for his pine shame. *Ibid.* 11751 Er any troiens with truthe might telle suche a fawte, Or suche a point on me put in parlament her aftur. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxlii. (1482) 277 To answere to all maner poyntes that the kyng and his counceyll wold put vpon hym.

† 3. Trial examination: in phr. *put to point. Obs.*

1469 in *Archæologia* XV 168 That the money .. be newe molton and reforged till it be putte to poynt. 1583 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 611 To have thair maters callit and put to poynt in ordour. 1584 *Ibid.* 687 Quhill the samin be decyded or otherwis put to poynt.

4. *Falconry.* Of a hawk: The action of rising vertically in the air; esp. in phr. *to make (her) point.* [F. *la pointe de l'oiseau.*]

1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xxvii. (1739) 175 Like the Eagle they make many points before they stoop to their Prey. 1828 SIR J. S. SEBRIGHT *Observ. Hawking* 23 The hawk will make his point—that is, rise perpendicularly in the air over the spot where the bird got into cover. 1852 R. F. BURTON *Falconry in Valley of Indus* iii. 29 The Shikrah .. 'makes her point' and takes her stand on some neighbouring tree or eminence. 1883 SALVIN & BRODRICK *Falconry in Brit. Isles* Gloss. 152 *To make its point*, the mode a Hawk has of rising in the air, by which the place is marked where the quarry has 'put in.'

5. A direct forward advance, a charge. [F. *faire pointe* to make a charge.]

1755 J. SHEBBEARE *Lydia* (1769) II. 27 It seems they had all in turn made a dead point at this young earl, though unsuccessfully. 1768 *Woman of Honor* III. 239 Just in my way as I was making my point for Lancashire.

6. Of a pointer or setter: The act of pointing; the rigid attitude assumed on finding game, with the head and gaze directed towards it. Usually in phrases *to make, come to a point.* Also *fig.*

1771 MACKENZIE *Man Feel.* Introd 3, My dog had made a point on a piece of lee-ground. 1892 *Field* 7 May 695/1 Raffle made two good points on birds. 1903 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 510/2 The method of approaching the point is explained. *Mod.* A dog that comes to a point well

7. The act of pointing: in the humorous phrase *bread or potatoes and point*, the action of merely pointing or looking at the relish, such as cheese, bacon, fish, etc., and making one's meal of bread or potatoes only. (*dial.*)

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. x. (1871) 195 The victual Potatoes-and-Point not appearing, at least not with specific accuracy of description, in any European Cookery-Book whatever. 1897 *Ch. Times* 15 Oct., A poor family, who could not afford to eat meat, and who, we will say, dine on potatoes, would .. be commonly said to have for dinner potatoes and point.

8. An indication; a hint, suggestion, direction.

1882 B. HARTE *Flip* iv, One of these officials comes up to this .. ranch .. to get points about diamond-making. 1886 *Halford's Adviser* 20 Jan., There are friends who honestly and in all good faith give a 'point' as to buying this or that Stock. 1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 6 Oct. 263/2 A clever young man easily makes the mistake of supposing that he could have given Solomon points about women.

9. *Arch.* Amount or degree of pointedness: in phrase *of the third* (or *fourth*) *point*, rendering It. *di terzo* (or *quarto*) *acuto.*

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 8 Arches of the 3d. and 4th. Point So our English Authors call 'em, but the Tuscan Authors calls them *di terzo* and *di quarto acuto*, because they always concur in an acute Angle at the Top. 1842-76 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Tierce point*, the vertex of an equilateral triangle Arches or vaults of the third point, which are called by the Italians *di terzo acuto*, are such as consist of two arcs of a circle intersecting at the top.

D. Phrases and Combinations (chiefly from A.).

* With prepositions.

1. **At point.** [as F. *à point.*] † a. Aptly, fitly, properly, suitably, conveniently. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 702 For wynd at poynt blawand thai hid. *Ibid.* VI. 406 He wes arayit at poynt clenly, Outakyn that his hede wes bair. *Ibid.* X. 283 He wes Curtas at poynt, and debonar And of richt sekir contenyng. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armis* (S. T. S.) 113 Ane gude knyght .. suld sett all his study till arme him at poynt, and hois him. *a* 1547 SURREY *Æneid* II. 25 The fame wherof so wandred it at point [L. *ea fama vagatur*].

† b. (Also *at a point.*) In readiness, prepared.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. iv 347 'Tis politic and safe to let him keep At point a hundred knights. 1611 FLORIO s.v. *Pronto, Essere in punto*, to be in a readinesse, to be at a point.

c. *At point to, at the point to* (with inf.): ready to, on the point of, just about to. Cf. *at the point of* (s. e f.); *on or upon the point of* (s. e 5). *arch.*

1523 *Filgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 17 Whan they were at the poynt to haue passed ouer the seconde floode called Jordayn. 1564 HAWARD *Eutropius* II. 15 Pyrrhus was at the poynte to have fled. *a* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* lii. 12 My hart At poynt to spend, or quikly to despair. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. i 33 Who already dare at point To show their open banner. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xxv. 32, I am at the point to die. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Gondal's Wise Vieillard* 105 Being at the poynt to leaue this world 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. 228 He seemed at point his whole desire to gain.

† d. *At a point*: agreed; settled, decided, determined, resolved. See A. 30 *Obs.*

1477 *Paston Lett.* III. 169 Ye promysyd me, that ye wold never breke the mater to Margery onto suche tyme as ye and I were at a point. 1513 MORE *Rich. III* (1883) 60 Yet was [he] at a pointe in his owne mynde, toke she it wel or otherwise. 1555 in FOXE *A. & M.* (1583) 1562/1, I was at poynt with my selfe, that I woulde not flye. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 189 Is he at a poynte with his creditors? 1660 BUNYAN in *Life* (1879 97 When they saw that I was at a point, and would not be moved nor persuaded. 1738 NEAL *Hist. Puritt.* IV. 85 His Highness [Cromwell] was at a point, and obliged them to deliver up the island of Poleron in the East Indies.

e. *At all points*: in every part, in every particular or respect. (Usually with *armed.*) (Cf. a.)

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3332 Wel armed ze arn at alle maner poynnes. *c* 1420 LYDG *Assembly of Gods* 607 Armyd at all poyntes, for a day yes sette. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* IV. viii. 129 A good knyght that was redy to doo batail at all poynts. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. ii 200 Arm'd at all points exactly, *Cap. a Pie.* 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. Pref 39 They were armed at all points. 1894 G. ARMATAGE *Horse* ii. 13 Easily beaten at all points by an English horse of second rate powers.

f. *At the point of*, on the very verge of, just about to do something. † *At the point of day* [F. *au point de jour*], at daybreak (*obs.*). (See also c.)

c 1450 *Merlin* 585 He redy at the poynte of day for to ride 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Poge* vi, Whanne he was atte thartycle and at the poynt of dethe he wold make his testament. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xxiv. 396 This should be eaten at the point of day. 1696 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 74 The lord Berkley was at the point of sayling. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 285 A rich man who was at the point of death. 1897 HALL CAINE *Christian* III. ix, I .. told him they were at the point of going.

† 2. **By point of.** By virtue or force of. *rare*—[1].

1472-3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 156/2 Governours afore rehersed, or other entitled by poynt of Chartour.

3. **From point to point.** From one point or detail to another, in every particular, in detail. *Obs.* or *arch.* [OF. *de point en point.*]

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 333 Fro point to point al sche him tolde, That sche hath longe in herte holde. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 43 And than thei .. tolde it hym from point to point. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 8 It standeth me upon to answere from point to point, to the reasons which you have brought. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* x. 32 Then I recounted to him from point to point how I was cast away. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* I. xv, From point to point I frankly tell The deed of death as it befell.

4. **In point** [OF. *en point*]. † a. In proper condition, in order. *Obs.*

1481 CAXTON *Godeffroy* cxxxi. 145 They toke counseyl .. and made theyr shippes to be in poynt and redy. 1490 — *Eneydos* vii. 30 They dyd doo repayre theyr nauyre, &

sette it..alle in poynte, wyth alle thynges to theym necessarye.

† b. At once, on the instant. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1699 R. L'Estrange *Erasm. Coll. g.* (1725) 247 To cut off his Head if he had not done it in point.

c. *Her.* (*a*) Said of two pales borne in a shield so as to meet at their points. (*b*) *Point in point*: a bearing (sense B. 3 c) issuing from the base, resembling a pile reversed, but with concavely curved sides; reckoned a mark of dishonour

1562 Leigh *Armorie* 124 He beareth a pointe in pointe, Or, m a fielde Sable. This is for them y are slowthfull in wartes. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I. s. v., He beareth two Piles in Point

d. *predicatively.* (Cf. F. *à point* = *à propos.*) Apposite; appropriate.

1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 254 Some play or other is in point. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 274 They are in point to the present subject. 1796 Mrs. J. West *Gossip's Story* I. 298 Not recollecting any similitude in point. 1883 Sir N. Lindley in *Law Rep.* 30 Ch. Div. 14 The case of *Stokes* v *Trumper* is not really in point. 1888 Burgon *Times* 12 *Gd. Men* I. iii. 340, I recall another humble incident somewhat in point.

e. *In point of*: in the matter of; with reference or respect to; as regards. *In point of fact*: see also Fact 6 b. (From A. 5.)

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. iii. § 3 States were too busy with their laws and too negligent in point of education. 1656 Earl. Monm. tr *Boccalini's Advts fr. Parnass* I. iii. (1674) 4 France may vie and weigh even with Greece it self, in point of Learning. 1656 H. Phillips *Purch. Patt.* (1676) 2 Much might be said to this in point of law. 1777 A. Hamilton *Wks.* (1886) VII. 515 He agrees with me in point of the enemy's numbers. 1812 *View State Parties in U. S.* (ed. 2) 32 In point of date, the two events correspond with a singular exactness. 1887 Sir E. Fry in *Law Times Rep.* LVIII. 163/2 The evidence..amply justifies the verdict and judgment in point of fact, if they can be justified in point of law.

† f. *In point to* (*of*): in a position ready to, on the point of; in immediate peril or danger of. Cf. *at the point* (1 c, f), *on the point* (5). *Obs.*

c 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II.* 432 in *Pol Songs* (Camden) 343 That al Engelond iwis was in point to spille. a 1350 *Cursor M.* 4760 (Gött.) Iacob and his sonis ware wid hunger in point to for-fare. c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xiii. 57 He.. was in poynt to drowne, and Criste toke him by he hand. 1456 Sir G. Have *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 87 [He] put all the lave in poynt of perdicioun. 1479 *Presentm. Juries in Surtees Misc.* (1888) 28 The crosse in the merkythe place, that it is in pointe to fall. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* iv. xii. 55 Dido standis redy to cum in point to de. 1572–3 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 189 Quhanof he hes lyne continewalie bedfast sensyne, and in poynt and dangeare of his lyff 1641 W. Harewell *Liberties of Subject* 90 The people were in point to rebell had not the king stayed the proceedings.

5. **on or upon the point of** († to). [F. *sur le point de.*] On the very verge of; usually in reference to action, Just about to, just going to do something (now with vbl sb. or n. of action, formerly also with inf.). Formerly also in reference to a specified time or a number: Very near, close upon.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 55/52 A churche . Þat ope þe poynte was to falle a-doun. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 14.7 Þe brutons were vpe þe pointe to fle. 1525 *St. Papers Hen VIII*, IV. 320 The galey [=galleys] ar not yet departed, but upon the pointe of departing; tarying for wynde and weder. a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 32 b, He had a skryed a number of horsemen ..vppon the poynct of syx thowsand. 1607 Middleton *Your Five Gallants* II. iii 247 *Tai.* What's a'clock?..*Gol.*..'Tis upon the point of three. 1638 Baker tr. *Balzac's Lett.* II. 10, I was upon the point of sending my footman to you. 1670 Cotton *Espernon* I. ii. 100 When he was upon the point to fall upon the City, and Castle of Clisson. 1712 Budgell *Spect.* No 307 P 12 He ..was upon the Point of being dismissed 1771 T. Hull *Sir W. Harrington* (1797) I 75 Such a father! upon the point to die! 1867 H Macmillan *Bible Teach.* ii. 31 Everything seemed on the point of moving.

6. **To point.** † a. Into proper condition; to rights. [F. *à point.*] *Obs.*

1481 Caxton *Myrr.* I. xii 37 So in lyke wyse trauaylleth Phisyque to bryngе Nature to poynt, that disnatureth in mannes body whan ony maladye or sekenes encombreth hit.

b. To the smallest detail; exactly, completely. *arch.* (Cf. *at point, at all points*, 1 a, e)

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. i. 16 Seeing one in mayle, Armed to point. 1610 Shaks *Temp.* I. ii. 134 Hast thou, Spirit, Performd to point, the Tempest that I bad thee? a 1625 Fletcher *Chances* I. iv, *Duke.* Are ye all fit? 1 *Gent.* To point, sir. 1873 Browning *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* III. 282 All things thus happily performed to point.

c. *To the point* (of speech or writing, or *transf.* of the speaker or writer): Apposite, apt, pertinent. (Cf. A. 27.)

1817 Jas. Mill *Brit India* III. i. 34 Show, that the evidence which you call for is evidence to the point. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 121 He makes a long speech not much to the point. 1892 *Law Times* XCII. 246/2 The notes are short and to the point.

7. **Upon point.** † a. On peril, on penalty. *Obs.*

1642 W. Rird *Mag. Honor* 40 The Clerks of the Chancery..shall not leave out or make omission of the said Additions..upon point to be punished.

† b. As a matter of fact, in reality. *Obs.*

1642 Rogers *Naaman* To Rdr. § 2 In this sense it is upon point, no other than the old Adam. 1677 W. Hubbard *Narrative* (1865) II. 15 Diligence..and Faithfulness..is all that is upon point required of him.

c. *Upon the point of*: see §.

** With other shs.

† 8. **Point and blank** (*points and blank*): = Point blank. *Obs. rare.*

1590 Sir J. Smyth *Disc. Weapons* 14 b, The Mosquet rainforced and well charged with good powder, would carrie a full bullet poynt and blancke 84 or 90 scores. *Ibid.* 28 The arrowes doo not onelie wound, and sometimes kill in their points and blank, but also in their discents and fall.

9. **Point of honour** [F. *point d'honneur*]. A matter regarded as vitally affecting one's honour. Hence, the obligation to demand satisfaction (esp. by a duel) for a wrong or an insult.

1612 E. Grimstone tr. *Turquet's Gen. Hist. Spain* xxvii. 971 *margin*, Moderne combats and the Maximes of the point of honour at this day. 1659 B. Harris *Parivall's Iron Age* 52 Points of honour make them run into the Field . in such sort, as that the greatest part of the Nobility unhappily falls in Duels. 1703 *Rules of Civility* 233 When we say a Point of Honour, we mean a Rule, a Law, and a Maxim of Honour. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 99 P 2 The great Point of Honour in Men is Courage, and in Women Chastity. 1782 Cowper *Conversation* 163 The Point of Honour has been deemed of use, To teach good manners, and to curb abuse. 1850 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* (1865) II xiii. 91 To obey the call of the commonwealth was the point of honour with the Roman statesman.

10. **Point of horse** (*Mining*): see Horse *sb.* 11.

1882 Ogilvie (Annandale), *Point of horse*, the spot where a vein, as of ore, is divided by a mass of rock into one or more branches.

11. **Point-to-point,** *a.* **a.** (Made, reckoned, etc.) from one point or place to another in a direct line: chiefly of a cross-country race; hence *ellipt.* as *sb.* a cross-country race, a steeple-chase. See A. 19 c.

1833 C. Pennell-Elmhirst (*from Leicestersh.* 236 The winner of the Quenby point-to point chase. 1895 *Baily's Mag.* May 333/1 The so-called 'point-to-point' steeplechase —i.e., the original form of the sport. 1900 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Apr. 3 Major — conducted the point to point meetings.

b. Direct, straight, categorical.

1905 *Daily Chron.* 15 July 4/3 Random assertions are at once challenged and point-to point question and answer are sometimes insisted upon.

12. **Point of view** [F. *point de vue*]: the position from which anything is viewed or seen, or from which a picture is taken; also, the position or aspect in which anything is seen or regarded. *lit.* and *fig.*

1787–41 Chambers *Cycl., Point of view*, with regard to building, painting, etc., is a point at a certain distance from a building, or other object, wherein the eye has the most advantageous view or prospect of the same 1809–10 Coleridge *Friend* (1865) 143 That he has seen the disputed subject in the same point of view. 1844 Macaulay *Misc. Writ.* (1860) II. 114 In a literary point of view, they are beneath criticism. 1845 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 2 Every generation, demands that the history of its forefathers be rewritten from its own point of view 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. xxvi. 367 From no single point of view can all the Dirt-Bands of the Mer de Glace be seen at once. 1893 *Bookman* June 85/1 From the world's point of view his unpopularity was richly deserved.

*** Attributive uses and Combinations.

13. General Combinations, as *point-aglet -angle, -cleaner, -end, -holder, -hole* (Printing), *-law* (Law *sb.*3), *-making, -mark, -pair, -penner, -rod, -shape, -side, -system, -triplet*; *point-cased* adj. In Phonetics, used to describe a consonant articulated with the point of the tongue, as *t, d*; also in comb. as *point side* (as *l*), *point-teeth* (as *þ*) adjs.

1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 151 Larrees [Persian coins] fashioned like *point-aglets, and are worth ten pence. 1859 Boutell *Arms & Arm.* iv. (1874) 67 The blade [of the Roman sword] was straight .. and cut at an obtuse angle to form the point In process of time this *point angle becomes more and more acute. 1888 Sweet *Hist. Eng. Sounds* § 11 'Point consonants admit of inversion..and protrusion. 1894 Gladstone *Odes of Horace* III. xix. 4 Goat-footed, *point eared Satyrs too 1771 Tuckombe *Hist. Print.* 335 [He] presses a little gently upon the Tympan just over the *Point-ends of each Point. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 330 A shallow half-moon cut out of the back [of a bowie knife] at the point end. 1897 *Daily News* 17 Sept. 7/3 *Point holder, employed by the Midland Railway Company. 1602 *Aberdeen Kegr.* (1848) II. 229 The said schip sall ly on the *poyntlaw within the herbrie 1900 *Daily Chron.* 4 Dec. 3/3 The book depends for effect rather upon its natural, facile 'talkativeness' than upon any sort of conscious *point making. 1902 *Ibid* 23 May 6/5 Dialogue sure to evoke laughter when delivered by such experts in point-making 1897 *Archæologia* Ser. II. V. 402 A complete circle, with the *point-mark of the compass in the middle. 1858 Cayley *Coll. Math. Papers* II. 563 [The] equation..represents..a system of *m* points, or point-system of the order *m*...When *m* = 1 we have of course a single point, when *m* = 2 we have a quadric or *point-pair, when *m* = 3 a cub c or point triplet, and so on. 1877 — in *Encycl. Brit.* VI 7.7/1, 2*m* = 1 point-pairs (that is, conics, each of them a pair of points). 1808 E. Strath *Bristol Heiress* II. 34 She is as vain of the..breadth and texture of her *point-pinners as of her coronet. 1889 G. Findlay *Eng. Railway* 75 '*Point rod Compensator', which automatically compensates for the expansion or contraction from heat of cold of the rods which actuate the points 1884 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 19114 Mantuas, Petticoats, *Point shapes, etc 1884 W. S. B. McLaren *Spinning* (ed. 2) 109 There is in every card what is called the 'point side and the smooth side, the former being the side towards which the wires point 1901 *N. E. Dict.* s. v. I., The 'point-side' consonant admits of considerable diversity in mode of articulation and consequently in acoustic quality.

14. Special Combs.: **point'-bar,** in the Jacquard apparatus, one of the needles governing the warp-threads, by the motion of which the pattern is produced; **point-brass** (see quot.); **point-circle,** a point considered as an infinitely small or evanescent circle; **point-constable,** a constable on point-duty; **point-draughtsman,** one who draws with the point, an engraver; **point-finder,** an instrument for determining the vanishing point in making projections (Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 1884); **point-handle,** the lever by which a point or railway switch is moved; **point-head,** a head-dress of point-lace (see Head *sb.* 5); **point-iron** (cf. *point-brass*); **point-lever** = *point-handle*; **point-net,** simple point-lace; **point-paper,** pricked paper for making, copying, or transferring designs (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **point-plate** (*Printing*), the adjustable plate carrying the points (B. 4); **point-policeman** = *point constable*; **point screw** (*Printing*), the screw by which the point-plate is fastened down; **point-shot,** point-blank distance (see Point-blank); **point-sphere,** a point regarded as an infinitesimal sphere; † **point-tag,** the aglet of a lace; † **point tagger,** a maker of point-tags; **point tool** (*Turning*), a flat tool having the end ground to a point; **point-trusser,** a valet or page who trussed or tied his master's points. Also Point-duty, Point-lace, etc.

1836 Ure *Cotton Manuf.* II. 310 Projects of bobbins, pushers, lockers, *point-bars, and needles. c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 138 *Point-iron* or *brass*, a larger sort of plumb, formed conically and terminating in a point, for the more nicely adjusting anything perpendicularly to a given line. 1866 Brande & Cox *Dic. Sc.* II. 946 A *point circle has the equation $x^2+y^2=0$, and a *point-sphere* the equation $x^2+y^2+z^2=0$. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Aug. 8/2 A *point constable is on duty twenty yards away. 1872 Ruskin *Eagle's Nest* Pref. 7 The four greatest *point-draughtsmen hitherto known, Mantegna, Sandro Botticelli, Durer, and Holbein. 1899 *Daily News* 1 July 4/5 The *point handles always stop half way while being moved over. 1702 Farquhar *Twin Rivals* II. iii, 'Tis conscience I warrant that buys her the *point-heads and diamond necklace? 1778 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to Abbé Conti* 31 Oct., She had bought a fine point head. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Oct. 8/1 In Edinburgh Station the lines are worked from 565 signal and *point levers. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 243 The *point-net machine. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xi P 19 A round Pin filled with a Male-Screw upon it, to hold the *Point Plate fast in its Place. 1771 Luckombe *Hist. Print.* 321. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Dec. 7/1 One o'clock in the morning, at which hour the '*point' policeman outside the house goes off duty. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* x. P 10 In the middle of each long Rail of the Tympan, is..an Hole, for the square Shanks of the *Point Screws to fit into. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 522/1 She engaged within *point musket shot, every ship of the enemy from rear to van. 1866 *Point-sphere [see *point-circle*]. 1649 Davenant *Love & Honour* II. i, Her Fingers I think they are smaller than thy *point tags. a 1652 Brome *New Acad.* II. i Wks. 1873 II. 23 Thought st ha' me like the hair brain'd *Point-tagger. 1904 Nashe *Unfort. Trav.* Introduct., Wks. (Grosart) V. 10 This fore-mentioned catalogue of the *point trussers. 1602 *2nd Pt Return fr. Parnass* III. iii, Let me be a point trusser while I live if he understands any tongue but English.

† **Point,** *sb.*2 *Obs. rare*—[1]. [I. Point *v.*2] An appointment, a preferment.

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 250 Sif thei [poor priests] schulen haue ony heiȝe sacramentis or poyntis of ye heiȝe prelatis, comynly þei schulle bie hem wiþ poie mennus goodis wiþ hook or wiþ crok.

‖ **Point** (pwæn), *sb.*3 The French for Point *sb.*1 A., in various senses; occurring in several phrases used in English, as *point d'appui*, point of support, fulcrum, *point d'arrêt, point saillant* (Geom.); *point de repère*: see quots.

1819 Lady Morgan *Fl. Macarthy* I. iv. 241 (Stanf.) The boat man, with his spoon-shaped paddle fixed against a jutting rock, for a *point d'appui*. 1871 Todhunter *Diff. Calculus* (ed. 5) xxii. § 304 A *point d'arrêt* is a point at which a single branch of a curve suddenly stops. *Ibid.* § 305 A *point saillant* is a point at which two branches of a curve meet and stop without having a common tangent. 1886 Gurney, etc. *Phantasms of Living* I. 468 Some point of external space at or near the seat of the imagined object plays a real part in the phenomenon. To this M. Binet gives the name of *point de repère*; and he regards it as producing a nucleus of sensation to which the hallucination accretes itself. 1903 Myers *Hum. Personality* I. Gloss., *Point de repère*, guiding mark Used of some (generally inconspicuous) real object which a hallucinated subject sometimes sees along with his hallucination, and whose behaviour under magnification, &c., suggests to him similar changes in the hallucinatory figure.

b. *esp.* In names of various kinds of lace (Point *sb.*1 A. 31), as (from the real or supposed place of manufacture) *point d'Alençon, point d'Espagne, point de Venise*, etc.; also *point d'Angleterre*: see quot.; *point d'esprit*, applied to small square or oblong figures used to diversify the net ground of some kinds of lace; also in names of various stitches in lace and embroidery, as *point de minute, de reprise, de Sorrento*, etc.

1645 Evelyn *Diary* June, Broad but flat tossells of curious Point de Venise. 1676 Etherege *Man of Mode* III. ii, *Sir Fop.* I never saw anything prettier than this high work on your *point d'Espagne*. *Emil.* 'Tis not so rich as *point de Venise*. 1888 Shadwell *Sq. Alcatir* II. i. (1691) 18 *Termagant.* Devil! I'll spoil your Point de Venice for you! (*Flies at him.*) 1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* ch. xi.

His hat laced with *point d'Espagne*. 1850 *Harper's Mag.* I 431 A Pelerine..made of embroidered net trimmed with three rows of *point d'Alençon*. 1882 A. S. Cole in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 188/1 In the 17th century pillow lace in imitation of the scroll patterns of point lace .. produced chiefly in Flanders, went under the name of 'point d'Angleterre'. 1883 *Truth* 31 May 769/2 A skirt of lilac satin covered with a *point d'Alençon* tunic. *c* 1890 *Weldon's Pract. Needlework* VIII No. 90. 6/2 A network of buttonhole stitches worked in pairs—the same stitch which by lace workers is technically termed 'Point de Sorrento'. *Ibid.* 7/2 Point de reprise is familiar to workers of point lace, and is also used in drawn thread embroidery. *Ibid* IX. No. 100. 13/2 Worm stitch, also known as 'twisted stitch', 'bullion', 'roll picot', or 'point de minute'. 1898 *Daily News* 3 Dec. 6/4 Spotted net, or point d'esprit, has come into fashion again for evening dresses for girls. 1902 *Mrs. Palliser's Hist. Lace* VII. 123 *Brussels point a l'aiguille, point de gaze*, is the most filmy and delicate of all point lace. *Ibid.* XVI. 229 Embroidered tulle or point d'esprit was made in Brittany..Denmark, and around Genoa.

Point (point), *v.*[1] Also (4 pownt), 4–6 poynte. [orig. ME. a. OF. *point er*, in its twofold capacity, 'to prick, to mark with pricks or dots', deriv. of F. *point*, and 'to furnish with a point', deriv. of *pointe*: parallel to It. *puntare* Sp. *puntar*, from *punto*, *punta*, and med.L. *punctāre* from *punctum*, *puncta*. But some of the senses app. arose immediately from the Eng. Point *sb.*[1], from which indeed, if no such verb had existed in French, the Eng. vb. might have arisen independently.]

I. †1. *trans.* To prick with something sharp; to pierce, puncture. *Obs.*

? *a* 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 1058 But aftirward they prile [? pike] and poynten, The folk right to the bare boon. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) III. viii 55 It is bye tyme that they bienne, and poynte [other folk] no more. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 46 So goodly by & by hit is to poynt. *c* 1490 *Promp. Parv.* 407/1 (MS. K) Poyntyn, *puncto*. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 215/37 To Poynt, *pungere*.

†2. To mark with, or indicate by, pricks or dots; to jot down, note, write, describe. *Obs.*

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 1009 To poynte hit yet I pyned me parauenture. *a* 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. iv. 105 Eueri fote þat þou gas, þyn Angel poynteþ hit veh a pas. 1565–73 Cooper *Thesaurus* s. v. *Deductus*, *Diuisio in digitos deducta*, a deuision poynted or noted vpon the fingers. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* IV. xvii 205, I draw or point out an occult Parallel, and reckon 52 deg. 35 min. from .Lundy towards the West.

3. To insert the proper points or stops in (writing); to make the proper stops or pauses in (something read or spoken); to indicate the grammatical divisions, or the pauses, by points or stops; to punctuate. Also *absol.* Now *rare*.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2161 A reder that poyntith ille, A good sentence may ofte spille. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 407/1 Poynton, or pawson, yn redynge, *pauso*. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 67 They also that rede in the Couente ought to ouerse theyr lesson before .. that they may poynte yt as it ought to be poynted. 1551 T. Wilson *Logike* (1580) 70 When sentences be euill pointed, and the sence thereby depraued. 1602 Marston *Ant. & Mel.* IV. Wks. 1856 I. 51 Weele point our speech With amorous kissing, kissing commars. 1699 Bentley *Phal.* 265 Neither written nor pointed right. 1760 Lloyd *Actor* (1700) 15 Some . Point every stop, mark every pause so strong. 1885 W. D. Macray in *Pilgr. Parnass.* Pref. 11, I have supplied the punctuation, the MS. itself being but scantily pointed.

b. To make (the Psalms, etc.) for chanting, by means of points.

1604 (*title*) The Psalmes of David after the Translation of the Great Bible, pointed. 1636 (*title*) The Booke of Common Prayer, and administration of the Sacraments, etc. of the Church of England; with the Psalter pointed. 1887 *Cong. Ch. Hymnal* II Editorial Note, Selections from the Book of Psalms, and from other parts of Holy Scripture, pointed and arranged for chanting.

c. To insert the vowel (and other) points in the writing of Hebrew and other Semitic languages; also, in shorthand.

1631 Gouge *God's Arrows* III. § 71. 315 Where they found *Iehouah* expressed, they read *Adonai*, which is pointed with the same pricks. 1681 H. More *Exp. Dan.* Pref. 7 They did not know how to point them or vowel them. 1847 J. Kirk *Cloud Dispelled* x. 152 The men who pointed the prophet's language.

d. To separate or mark *off* (figures) into groups by dots or points; *esp.* to mark *off* the decimal fraction from the integral part.

1706 W. Jones *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 28 Having placed the Numbers, and pointed them as the Rule Directs. 1827 Hutton *Course Math.* I. 130 Also, to divide by 10.0, is done by only pointing off two figures for decimals. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 37 Point off as many decimals.

II. 4. To furnish with a point or points; to work or fashion to a point, to sharpen. Also *fig.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 5831 A pale wel y poynt. 1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. II* (1820) 120 John Poyntmaker for poynting of xl dosen points of silk pointed with agelettes of laton. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 215/18 To Poynt a knife, *acuere*. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* I. iii. 19 Till the diminution Of space, had pointed him sharpe as my Needle. 1776 G. Semple *Building in Water* 35 Point them or burn the Points of them in a Fire to harden them. *Mod.* An instrument for pointing pencils.

b. *To point a cable* or *rope*: see quots.

1625–44 Manwayring *Sea-mans Dict.* 76 They use also to undoe the Strond at the end of a Cabell (some 2 foot long) and so make Synnet of the Roape-Yarne, and lay them one over another againe, making it lesse towards the end, and so at the end, make them all fast with a peece of Marling, or the like. This is called pointing the Cabell. The use whereof is to keepe the Cabell from farssing, but chiefly to see that none of the end be stolne off, and cut away. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. xv. (Roxb.) 51/1. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Pointing the Cable*. 1706 in Phillips. *c* 1860 H. Stuart *Seaman's Catech.* 31 How do you point and graft a rope? If it is a small rope measure five inches from the end you intend to point, then put on a good whipping, unlay the rope and strands to the whipping, take all the outside yarns, and bring them back on the rope, and stop them there, then take all the inside yarns, scrape and taper them down, until the end will be half the size of the rope, marl it down taut with twine, split the outside yarns, and lay them up each into two (two-yarn nettles); when they are all laid up, see that there is an even number, then take a very alternate nettle and lay along the pointing, pass the filling and work down once and a-half the round of the rope, and then finish off.

5 *fig.* **†a.** To make (food) pungent or piquant.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 29 Do per-to hwyte Hony or Sugre, poynte it with Venegre.

b. To give point to (words, actions, etc); to give force, piquancy, or sting to; to lend prominence, distinction, or poignancy to.

a 1704 T. Brown *Eng. Sat.* Wks. 1730 I. 25 That Poet .. pointed his verses with revenge and wit. 1726 Pope *Odyss.* XVIII. 396 And now the Martial Maid, by deeper wrongs To rouze Ulysses, points the Suitors tongues. 1727 Gay *Fables* I. xxxix. 38 Beauty with early bloom supplies His daughter's cheeks, and points her eyes. 1748 Johnson *Van. Hum. Wishes* 222 To point a moral, or adorn a tale. 1781 Cowper *Conversat.* 29 Who vote for hire, or point it with lampoon. 1839 De Quincey *Recoll. Lakes* Wks. 1862 II. 29 The circumstances which pointed and sharpened the public feelings on that occasion. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 7 Jan. 4/7 Pointing his remarks by reference to art matters in this city.

†6. To fasten or lace with tagged points or laces; to adorn with such points. *Obs.*

1470–85 Malory *Arthur* V. x. 177 To poynte his paltockes. 1473 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 55, iij elne of vellus to be Bell a paire of sleifis with cuffis, and to poynt his jaket. 1563 *Homilies* II *Place & Time of Prayer* I. (1640) 126 Poynting and painting themselves to be gorgeous and gay. 1597–8 Bp. Hall *Sat.* IV. iv 44 Poynted on the shoulders for the nouce.

III. 7. To work or deepen with a point or graving-tool. ? *Obs.*

1662 Evelyn *Chalcogr.* 75 Which he engrav'd after a new way, of Etching it first, and then pointing it (as it were) with the Burin e afterwards.

8. a. *Building.* To fill in the lines of the joints of (brickwork) with mortar or cement, smoothed with the point of the trowel: cf. Pointing *vbl. sb.*[1] 5.

1375 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 9 [The roll of 1374–5 contains an account for] powntyng [the chambers]. [1392 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 167 In salar. Willelmi Sklater punctantis super dictam domum per iiij dies, 20*d.*] *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5546 In at a wicket he went .. Princes pointid it with pik. 1488 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 89 Item, to a sclatar for the poyntin of al the place off Stirling. 1572 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 151 Paid for iijt horse loode of lyme to point the wales. 1694 Addison *Virgil* Misc. Wks. 1726 I. 16 Point all the chinky lodgings round with mud. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 239 The joints having been carefully pointed up to the upper surface. 1881 Young *Pr. Man his own Mechanic* § 1001 To repair and 'point' a piece of garden wall.

b. *Gardening.* To prick *in* (manure etc.) to a slight depth with the point of the spade; also, to turn *over* (the surface of the soil) in this way; to prick *over*.

1828 Stuart *Planter's G.* 496 Let it be pointed with the spade, to the depth of two inches only, into the original soil. 1881 Fitzanor A. Ormerod *Man. Injur. Insects* 44 Gas-lime, sown broadcast and then pointed in. 1897 *Garden* 16 Jan. 42/1, I do not dig the borders at all, and the surface is merely lightly pointed over.

c. *Naut.* To insert the point of (a mast or spar) through an eye or ring which secures its foot; to thread.

1882 Nares *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 116 How is a topmast pointed?

IV. 9 *intr.* To indicate position or direction by or as by extending the finger; to direct attention *to* or *at* something in this way. (With *indirect passive*.)

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* VIII. 291 Til him thai seid..; On athir sid fast poyntand at his ger. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1580) 148 He shewed hym, pointyng with his finger, a man with a bottle Nose. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 343 They them selues [were] poynted at with fingers. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 877 There (wold the father point to the child) goes a Viracochi. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 44 P1, I turned to the Object he pointed at. 1715 De Foe *Fam. Instruct.* (1841) I. Introd 5 Pointing this way and that way. 1726 Shelvocke *Voy. round World* 416, I shall therefore, as I go along, point at the rocks on which we split. 1898 Rider Haggard *Doctor Therne* i. 14 She pointed through the window of the coach.

b. *fig.* To direct the mind or thought in a certain direction: with *at* or *to*; to indicate, suggest, hint *at*, allude *to*.

1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. IX. 298 By seynt paul, .. thou poyntest neih þe treuthe. 1598 R. Haydocke tr. *Lomazzo* II. 10 They do..point to the rootes whence they spring, and discover the causes. 1637 Heylin *Antid. Lincoln.* II. 109, I rather shold conceive, that the word .. points not to a table. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 8 ij, This little Manuall doth point at the Choise of Surveyors. 1885 Sir N. Lindley in *Law Times Rep.* LII. 319/2 Criminal informations are within the mischief pointed at by sect. 2. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 2 Jan. 5/3 Everything pointed to the probability of a French protectorate being proclaimed over Burmah.

10. *trans.* To indicate the place or direction of (something) with the finger or otherwise; to indicate, direct attention to, show. Now almost always *point out*. Also with obj. clause.

c 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 239 Men shall poynte me with the fynger, and shall say. 1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 727 My purpose is to spy and to poynte every man. 1530 Palsgr. 661/2, I poynte or shewe a thyng with my fynger. 1579 Lodge *Def. Poetry* C iij b, Then should the wicked bee poynted out from the good. 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. (1723) 43 To detect the erroneous Ways, and to point forth the true. 1726 Pope *Odyss.* XXIV. 106 All..May point Achilles' tomb, and hail the mighty ghost. 1777 S. Martin in *Sc. Paraphr.* XII. i, She has no guide to point her way. 1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 166 He has pointed out a method of cure. 1885 *Athenæum* 18 July 76/1 He has always pointed out the necessity of rigorous observance of ascertained phonetic law. *Mod.* He pointed out that there were certain formalities to be observed.

11. Of a hound: To indicate the presence and position of (game) by standing rigidly looking towards it. See Point *sb.*[1] C. 6. **a.** *intr.*

[1717: implied in Pointer 4.] 1742 Somerville *Field-Sports* 257 My setter ranges in the new-shorn fields,..there he stops. And points with his instructive nose upon The trembling prey. 1837–9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* IV. iv ii § 1. 13 This wise and faithful animal, had acquired..the habit of standing still, and as it were *pointing*, when he came near an antiquity. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 300/2 Trained to stop and point where the game lies.

b. *trans.*

1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 94 The lurking spaniel points the prize. 1850 Keightley *Fairy Mythol.* 310 He knew an old man whose dog had *pointed* a troop of fairies. 1879 Jefferies *Wild Life in S. Co.* 328 Young pointers will point birds' nests in hedges or trees. 1892 *Field* 7 May 695/1 In the next field Satin pointed a leveret.

12. To direct (the finger, a weapon, etc.) *at*, to level or aim (a gun) *at*; to direct (a person, his attention, or his course) *to*; to turn (the eyes or mind) *to* or *upon*.

1547 Boorde *Introd. Knowl.* xxxii. (1870) 205, I..poynted them to my hostage [landlord]. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* IV. ii. 55 To make me The fixed Figure for the time of Scorne To point his slow, and mouing finger at. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Sat. agst. Woman* Wks. 1730 I. 57 They point fools swords against each other's breasts. 1706 Phillips, To *Point a Cannon*, to level it against a Place. 1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* xii, Whenever she ventured to look round, the eyes of the abbess seemed pointed upon her. 1855 Bain *Senses & Int.* II. i. § 6 (1864) 83 These influences .. seem merely to direct or point the course of the current. *a* 1862 Buckle *Civilis.* (1869) III. ii. 113 It was they who pointed the finger of scorn at kings and nobles.

13. *intr.* Of a line or a material object: To lie or be situated with its point or length directed *to* or *towards* something; to have a specified direction; also, of a house, etc., to look or face.

1678 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* v. 95 The Teeth are filed to an angle, pointing towards the end of the Saw. 1788 Charlotte Smith *Emmeline* (1816) III. 205 A boat..was pointing to land just where she had been sitting. 1859 Jephson *Brittany* vi. 71 The churches of Europe were ordinarily built pointing to the east. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 102 Such loops..'point' as it were at right angles to the denuded surface. 1901 *J. Black's Illustr. Carp. & Build., Home Handicr.* 37 This may be noticed in any house which points on to a busy thoroughfare.

b *intr.* To aim *at*, have a motion or tendency *towards* or *to* (also with *inf.*).

1771 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) V. 4.8 Dost thou point at him [Jesus] in whatsoever thou doest? 1795 Nelson in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II. 12 Our Ships endeavouring to form a junction, the Enemy pointing to separate us, but under a very easy Sail. 1864 Bryce *Holy Rom. Emp.* v. (1875) 58 It was the goal towards which the policy of the Frankish kings had for many years pointed.

†14. *intr.* To project or stick *out* in a point. *Obs.*

1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* ii. 24 Which running on, the Isle of Portland pointeth out. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 233 The market place out of which the streets do point on the Round. 1670 Narborough *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1694) 76 It shews like a great building of a Castle; for it points off with a Race from the other Mountains. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 271 They..are each about 4 Inches broad, and 8 Inches long, pointing out short at the narrow end, about 2 Inches.

15. *intr.* Of an abscess: To form a point or head; to come to a head.

1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc.* IX. 177 The skin is inflamed, and shows a tendency to point. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 176 The abscess..pointed and became red. 1885–8 Fagge & Pye-Smith *Princ. Med.* (ed. 2) II. 56 The thinning of the roof of an abscess which is about to point.

16. *trans.* To place (a man) in Backgammon, etc., on a point. *rare*.

1680 Cotton *Gamester* XXVI. 112 (*Backgammon*) The advantage of this Game is to be forward if possible upon safe terms, and to point his men at that rate that it should not be possible for you to pass.

†Point, *v.*[2] *Obs.* [Aphetic form of Appoint *v.*]

1. *intr.* To agree, settle *upon*: = Appoint *v.* 1.

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 107 b, The counsell, so often tymes promysed and poynted vpon.

2. *trans.* To fix, determine (a time or place); to prescribe, ordain, decree; to nominate (a person) *to* an office: = Appoint *v.* 7, 8, 11, 12.

c 1440 *Alphab. Tales* 275 So þai poyntid a day of disputacion. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* II. viii. 184 If God..pointe and chese the place. 1485 in Drake *Eboracum* I. iv. (1736) 120 There to poynt such Personnes as shuld take Wages. 1533 J. Heywood *Play of Wether* (1903) 1045 Poynt us a day to pay hym agayne. 1598 Bp. Hall *Sat.* IV. i. 124 Go bid the banes, and poynt the bridall-day. 1625 Bacon

Ess., Building (Arb) 550 If you doe not point any of the lower Roomes for a Dining Place of Seruants 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 114 ¶ 7 If..every Man would point to himself what Sum he would resolve not to exceed.

3. To equip, furnish, fit up: = APPOINT *v.* 14, 15.

1449 J. METHAM *Amor. & Cleopes* 303 Qwat yt myght be, that poyntyd was with so merwulus werkys. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xiv. 47 The prouostis men, whiche was all prest and redy poynted to the Iouste. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Up'ondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) p. lv, Yet shall they.. poynt the place nothing after thy will Eyther nere a privy, a stable or a sinke.

Hence † **Poirting** *vbl. sb.*

c 1449 PECOCK *Repressor* II. viii. 184 Eny such pointing, chesing, or assignyng.

† **Point.** *a. Obs. rare.* [Erroneously deduced from *point-device.*] Complete; ready.

1633 B. JONSON *Tale Tub* III. iv, And if the dapper priest Be but as cunning point in his device, As I was in my lie.

† **Point,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [Short for POINT-BLANK.] Directly.

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1811) II. iv. 64 All the Christian doctrines. are point against it [*sc.* duelling].

Pointable, *a. rare*[−1]. [f. POINT *v.*[1] + -ABLE.] Capable of being pointed out; visible, apparent.

a 1555 BRADFORD *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) I. 552 In Elias' time, both in Israel and elsewhere, God's church was not pointable; and therefore cried he out that he was left alone.

Pointal, variant of POINTEL.

Point-blank point blæŋk), *a.*, *sb.*, and *adv.* Also 8-9 -blanc. [app. f. POINT *v.*[1] + BLANK, the white spot in the centre of a target, = F. *blanc*, Sp *blanco* (in Eng. also called 'the WHITE').

It has been conjectured that *point-blank* represents a F. **point blanc* meaning the *white point* or white spot on the target but no such use is found in Fr. or in any Romanic lang. The phrase appears exclusively of English origin and use; and there is no evidence that in Eng. the 'blank' or 'white' was ever called the *point blank.* The probability therefore is that *blank* is here the sb. (BLANK *sb.* 2), and *point* the vb. (POINT *v.*[1] 12), referring to the pointing of the arrow or gun at the 'blank' or 'white'; *point-blank* being a combination of the same class as *break-neck, cut-throat, save-all, stop-gap,* etc. It may have started as an adj., in *point blank shot, distance, reach,* or *range,* i.e. that in which one *points* or aims at the *blank* or white spot.]

A. *adj.*

1. That points or aims straight at the mark, esp. in shooting horizontally; hence, aimed or fired horizontally; level, direct, straight; as in *point-blank shot, fire, firing, trajectory. Point-blank distance, range, reach*: the distance within which a gun may be fired horizontally at a mark; the distance the shot is carried before it drops appreciably below the horizontal plane of the bore.

(As to the inexactness of the notion that the course of the projectile is level within this distance, see quot. 1804.)

1591 DIGGES *Pantom.* 179 The first parte of the violent course of Gunners, commonly termed the peces pointe blanke reache. 1627 *Taking of St. Esp it* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 551 Some ships of our fleet.. have bestowed divers shot on the French, though with out point-blank distance. 1748 J. LIND *Lett. Navy* II. (1757) 83 They were within point blank shot of the enemy. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1. 89) G giv, The *point-blank* range of the piece may be defined the extent of the apparent right line, described by a ball discharged from a cannon. 1804 *Europ. Mag.* XLV. 327/2 It is generally thought that the ball goes out of the piece in a straight line to a certain distance, which they call the point-blank shot. This is a mistake; for the ball immediately falls from the axis of the gun, the tangent of the curve described, though but insensibly for a short time; but the line in which gunners take sight is usually contrived to make a small angle with the axis, so that.. the ball will rise above the line of sights, and then, by the force of gravity, be made to fall again into it, at the place called the point-blank shot. 1818 HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* iv. (1870) 106 The battery is not so point-blank. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 375/2 Large muskets, whose point blanc range is estimated at about 300 yards. 1864 TREVELYAN *Compet Wallah* (1866) 89 Then they..endeavoured to crush our line with a heavy point-blank musketry fire. 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* II. xii. 361 At archery.. his arrows had a more point-blank trajectory than those of his competitors.

2. Straightforward, direct, plain, 'flat', blunt.

1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* II. liv. 167) 204 [They] hoped to hear. excellent discourse in that point-blank argumentation. 1770 FOOTE *Lame Lover* I. Wks. 1799 II. 56 This is point blank treason against my sovereign authority. 1779 MME D'ARBLAY *Diary* Jan., What a point-blank question! who but Sir Joshua would have ventured it! 1817 *Edin. Rev.* XXVIII. 513 The dialogues in *Othello* and *Lear* furnish the most striking instances of plain, point-blank speaking 1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 294 The English people give this a point-blank denial. 1901 *Scotsman* 6 Mar. 9/3 A point-blank refusal to go into the division lobbies.

B. *sb.*

1. = *Point-blank range* or *distance*: see A. 1.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. xxx. I iv, Having a table of Randons made, mounting your peeces accordingly, no vessel can passe by your platfourme (though it be without poynte blancke) but you may with your ordinaunce at the first bouge hir and neuer bestow vayne shotte. 1587 HARRISON *England* II. xvi. (1877) I. 281 How manie scores it [the shot] doth flee at point blanke. 1671 S. PARTRIDGE *Double Scale Proportion* 85 If the best Randon and point blank of the one Piece be given. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4422/7 We receiv'd not one Shot from them, though within point blank, six of them at once bore down upon us. 1846 GREENER *Sc. Gunnery* 381 As many opinions exist as to the exact distance for what is termed *point blank*..it may be expedient to come to some determination.

† **b.** *fig.* Range, reach (of jurisdiction, etc.). *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, iv. vii. 28 Now art thou within point-blanke of our Iurisdiction Regall. 1658 *Persuasive to Compliance* 16 The King professeth His Person .. out of the point-blank of Law.

† **2.** A point-blank shooting or shot. *Obs.*

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. (1634) 100 Training .. his Archers to shoot compasse, who had bin accustomed to the point blanke. *a* 1657 R. LOVEDAY *Lett.* (1663) 169 He should not receive them thus by a glance, but by a level point-blank from my pen. 1669 PEPYS *Diary* 20 Apr., She carried the same bullet as strong to the mark, and nearer and above the mark at a point blank than their's. 1781 M. MADAN *Thelyphthora* III. 275 No necessity of circumstances..can turn the point-blank of this dreadful canon from the unhappy objects of its vengeance.

‖ **3.** 'The second point at which the line of sight intersects the trajectory of a projectile' (*Cent. D.*).

18 *U. S. Army Tactics*, When the natural line of sight is horizontal, the point where the projectile first strikes the horizontal plane on which the gun stands is the point-blank, and the distance to the point-blank is the point-blank range. ¶ This is a faulty use, arising from misinterpretation of *point* in 'point-blank.'

C. *adv.*

1. With a direct aim: esp. in a horizontal line. Of a missile: Without dropping below the horizontal plane in which the barrel lies. Of a gun: With the axis of the bore horizontal.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 23 How to make a Pistol whose barrell is two foote in length to deliver a bullet point blank at eight skore. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. ii. 34 This boy will carrie a letter twentie mile as easie as a Canon will shoot point-blanke twelue score. 1611 FLORIO, *Tirare la gioia*, to shoote by the vpper superficies of the cornish of the mouth of the piece, which the Italians call point blanke. 1667 SIR R. MORAY in *Phil. Trans.* II. 473 To know how Far a Gun Shoots Point-blank (as they call it) that is, so near the Level of the Cylinder of the Peece, that the difference is either not discernable, or not considerable. 1699 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. xi. 46 If the Piece lie point blank 1868 *Rep. to Govt. U. S. Munitions War* 70, Fig. 1 shows the movable stock and sights arranged for firing point-blank. 1885 *New Bk. Sports* 20 Any man.. can fire point-blank into a hustling mob of animals.

2. In a direct line, directly, straight (in space).

1607 *Lingua* IV i, This done, he sets me a boy sixty paces off, just point blank over-against the mouth of the piece. 1641 HOBBES *Lett.* Wks. 1815 VII. 459 The motion of the water, when a stone falls into it, is point blanke contrary to the motion of the stone. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii. 437 Unless it be that Cannon-Ball, That, shot i' th' air point-blank upright Was borne to that prodigious height. 1675 TRONGE *Diary* (1825) 51 Wee. doe steare our course poynt-blanke for Trypoly. 1800 WEEMS *Washington* ii (1877) 17 Led him point blank to the bed. 1876 F. E. TROLLOPE *Charming Fellow* II. ix. 137 [He] stood for a second, staring point-blank at her.

b. *fig.* Directly, exactly (in purport or effect). Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel., Democr. to Rdr.* (1676) 6/1 If it be not point-blank to his humour, his method, his conceit. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II ii 77 So point-blank against the common sentiment and appearance. 1756 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (1782) II. x. 134 If you calmly read every particular of that description you'll find almost all of 'em point-blank the reverse of that persons villa.

3. *fig.* Of a statement, declaration, question, etc: **a.** Without qualification or circumlocution; directly, flatly. **b.** Without deliberation or consideration; straight away, offhand.

a. 1627 E. F. *Hist. Edw. II* (1680) 61 Spencer is point-blanck charg'd with Insolency. 1653 BUTLER *Hud.* I i. 628 Thus Ralph..Spoke Truth point blank, tho' unawares. 1672 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* I. iii (1673) 47 Origen point blanck denies the charge. 1722 DE FOE *Relig. Courtsh.* I i (1840) 16, I would ask him point blank what religion he was of. 1851 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 146 She.. had offers every week, refused them point-blank.

b. 1679 *Trials of Wakeman*, etc. 24, I cannot point blank tell the time. 1887 LOWELL *Democr.* 4 Called upon to deliver his judgement point-blank and at the word of command.

Point-device, *phrase, a., adv. Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: see POINT *sb.*[1]; 4-5 devys, 4-6 devyse, 5 devis, 5-7 deu-, devise, 6 devyce, 5- device. [Orig. in ME.] phrase *at point devis, at poynt devys,* app. representing an OF. or AF. phrase **à point devis*, not actually cited in Old French, which had however both the advb. phrase *à point* 'to point, to the point aimed at, to the proper or utmost point or degree, to the point of perfection', and the word *devis*, as ppl. adj. 'devised, arranged', and as sb. 'a device, arrangement, will, wish, desire'. The construction in *à point devis* requires the adj. sense, so that the phrase may be construed either 'to (the) point arranged', or, as *devis à point*, 'arranged to a proper point or degree, arranged properly or to perfection'. The latter appears to M. Paul Meyer the better construction of the words

OF. had also the phrase *à devis, tout à devis.*]

A. *phrase.* † *At point device*, at or to the point of perfection, perfectly; precisely; with extreme nicety or correctness. *Obs*

a 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 830 So faire, so joly, so fetys, With lymes wrought at poynt devys. *Ibid.* 1215 Hir nose was wrought at poynt devys. *c* 1370 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 122 Jesus, sib he was bob God and man, dide alle his dedis at point devys *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 409 That saw in dreme, at poynt devys, Helle and erthe and paradys. *c* 1386 — *Sqr.'s T.* 552 So peynted he and kemlde at point deuys As wel hise wordes as his contenance. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 5995 Armyd thei be eche on aite poynte device. [1609 SIR E. HOBY *Let. to Mr. T. H.* 75 You think to blow him vp with a Syllogisme: Now then haue at your Point-deuice.]

† **b.** So *To the point device, by point device.*

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 204 He sawe..all other thynges aft r a woondreful gorgeous sorte furnished euen to ye pointe deuise. 1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1817) 104 And seld they past the boundes of reasons lore; By poynte deuise they skirmished at will.

B. *adj.* **point-device** (-yse, etc.). Perfectly correct, perfect, at the point of perfection; neat or nice to the extreme; extremely precise or scrupulous. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 852 Properly dreat, All poynte deuyse. 1593 PERIE *Chron. Edw. I*, Wks. (Rldg.) 379/2, I pray thee, then, defer it till the spring, That we may have our garments point device. 1600 SHAKS *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 401 You are rather point deuice in your accoutrements. 1639 J. SALTMARSH *Policy* 201 Thomas his faith was the worse for being so point-device. 1872 LONGF *Wayside Inn* III. *Emma & Eginhard* 35 Thus he grew up, in Logic point-device, Perfect in Grammar, and in Rhetoric nice;.. A Minnesinger.

C. *adv.* Completely, perfectly, to perfection; in every point; = *at point device* in A. *arch.*

c 1500 MEDWALL *Nature* (Brandl) 591, I know dyuers persones That can you serue alway poynt deuyce 1530 PALSGR. 436 This shyppe is armed or decked poynte deyyse, *ceste nauire est bestreschee en tous poynts.* 1533 J. HEYWOOD *Play of Love* C ij, But thus was I decket at all poyntes poynt deuyce. 1601 SHAKS *Twel. N.* II. v. 1, 6. 1627 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 290 When..point deuice a man must iumpe in Iudgment and practise with vs. 1632 HOLLAND *Cyropædia* 212 To set every thing about the body, point device by art and number. 1887 *Daily Tel.* 13 Apr. 5/2 These latter. attired point-device in the garb of ancient Athens.

Point-duty. The duty of a police constable stationed at a particular point in a thoroughfare, to regulate the traffic, etc.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Oct. 3/2 A policeman was standing on point duty at the corner of the street, within twenty yards, without perceiving him. 1894 *Times* 16 Apr. 6/5 No one happened to be near except a constable on point duty. 1901 *Daily Tel.* 14 Nov. 4/3 The policeman on point duty had signalled to the traffic going west to stop

Pointed (poi'nted), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. POINT *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] + -ED[1].]

1. Having a point or points; tapering to or ending in a point. *Pointed box*: see quot. 1881.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Roll.) 6342 Smot him..Wit a long ipointed [*v. r.* pointed] knif iegged in eiber side. *c* 1400 MAUNDEVILLE (1839) xiv. 158 Thei [diamonds] ben square and poynted of here owne kynde 1552 HULOET, Poynted, or hauynge a poynte, *cuspidatus, mucronatus.* 1575 LANEHAM *Lett* (1871) 51 Beautifyed with great Diamons, Emerauds, Rubyes, and Saphyres: poynted, tabld, rok, and round. 1725 COATS *Dict Her., Pointed*, a *Cross pointed*, is that which has the Extremities turn'd off into Points by strait Lines. 1747 FRANKLIN *Lett* Wks. 1887 II. 67 The wonderful effect of pointed bodies, both in drawing off and throwing off the electrical fire 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I xxii. 158, I saw a row of pointed rocks at some distance below me. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Pointed boxes*, boxes in the form of inverted pyramids or wedges in which ores, after crushing and sizing, are separated in a current of water.

b. *Arch.* In *pointed arch*, an arch with a pointed crown; hence applied to the style of architecture characterized by this feature: cf. GOTHIC 3 b.

1750 S. WREN in *Parentalia* 273 They had not yet fallen into the Gothick pointed-arch. 1812 RICKMAN *Archit.* (1817) 41 Pointed arches are either equilateral or drop arches, or lancet arches 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* Gloss., *Pointed architecture*, that style vulgarly called Gothic, more properly English. 1848 B. WEBB *Cont. Ecclesiol.* 47 The apse-windows are late Pointed, of two lights trefoiled. 1874 PARKER *Goth. Archit.* I. ii. 21 The First Pointed style in England is the style of the twelfth century. *a* 1878 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* (1879) I. 18 The round-arch variety [was perfected] in the twelfth, and the pointed-arch in the two succeeding centuries.

2. *fig.* Having the quality of penetrating or piercing the sensations, feelings, or mind; piercing, cutting, stinging, pungent, 'sharp'; having point.

1655 DRYDEN *Int. Emperor* I. ii, Turn hence those pointed Glories of your Eyes 1701 DE FOE *Trueborn Eng.* 3 'Tis pointed Truth must marriage this Dispute. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. on Quack* Wks. 1730 I. 62 Th' impartial muse, in pointed stabbing verse, Shall all thy several villanies rehearse. 1769 SIR W. JONES *Pal Fortune* Poems (1777) 25 A weak defence from hunger's pointed sting *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II 92 Some put their trust in answer smart or pointed repartee. 1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 245 The air was raw and pointed 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 May 2/3 The most pointed thing to say about a person is that he 'means well'. 1904 E. RICKERT *Reaper* 261 A wise thing with pointed black eyes.

3. Fitted or furnished with tagged points or laces; wearing points; laced. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1508 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scotl.* IV. 21 For xj elne satin to be ane pointit cote to the King. 1552 HULOET, Poynted, or tyed wyth poyntes, *ligulatus.* 1904 M. HEWLETT *Queen's Quair* I. vi, Young men, trunked, puffed, pointed, trussed and doublected.

4. Directed, aimed; *fig.* particularly directed or aimed; marked, emphasized, clearly defined, made evident.

1578 WHETSTONE *2nd Pt. Promos & Cass.* I. i. G iij, So ofte as men, with poynted fingers tell Their friendes my faultes.

1778 Miss Burney *Evelina* (1791) II. xxvii. 167 His attention, is so pointed, that it always confuses me. 1798 Jane Austen *Northanger Abb.* xxix, Only ten days ago had he chated her by his pointed regard. 1870 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. App. 646 The pointed marking out of Thored as 'Eorl'..is an unusual piece of accuracy.

b. Exact to a point; precise.

1727 P. Walker *Life Peden* (1827) 85, I doubt nothing of the Truth of them in my own Mind, tho' I be not pointed in Time and Place. 1860 Gen. P. Thompson *Audi Alt.* III. cxv. 48 The identical member..who was most pointed in showing up the dishonesty of the act inculpated. 1878 Gladstone *Prim. Homer* vi. 63 Its harbour is described with pointed correctness. 1893 Mrs. Oliphant *Lady William* I viii. 140 How often must I tell you not to be so pointed with your half-hours?

5. In various other senses of the verb: see quots.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 406/2 Poyntyd, or prykkyd, *punctatus.* 1659 Lenk *Waterwks.* 29 Another marked with pointed lines. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.* I. 168/2 *Pointed Ashlar*, the face marking done by a pointed tool or one very narrow. *Mod.* Such is the reading of the pointed Hebrew text.

6. *Comb.*, as *pointed arched* adj., *-wise* adv.

1611 Florio, *A spichio*, made pointed-wise, like the spreakes of the Sunne. 1900 in *Archæol. Jrnl.* Mar. 66 The wide pointed-arched window in the west wall.

† **Poi·nted,** *ppl. a.*[2] *Obs.* [f. Point *v.*[2] + -ed [1].] = Appointed.

1523 Skelton *Garl. Laurel* 420 Before the quenes grace, In whose court poynted is your place. 1580 Sidney *Ps.* xxi. xii, Thou shalt a-row Set them in pointed places. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* iii. i. 19 He not be tied to howres, nor pointed times. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* iv. 152 At pointed Seasons. 1709 Prior *Ode to Col Villiers* 17 Poems (1711) 136 Pow'r, To hasten or protract the pointed Hour.

Pointedly (poi·ntedli), *adv.* [f. Pointed *ppl. a.*[1] + -ly [2].] In a pointed manner. a. With point or piquancy; wittily. b. With directness; explicitly; markedly. c. With precision or exactitude; exactly, definitely, punctually.

1680 Dryden *Pref. Ovid's Ep.* Ess. (Ker) I. 234 He often writ too pointedly for his subject. 1775 in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 7 At this post I have pointedly recommended vigilance and care. 1786 Washington *Writ.* (1891) XI. 18 Whatever agreement is previously made shall be pointedly fulfilled on my part. 1792 Mary Wollstonecr. *Rights Wom.* v. 229 The contempt and obloquy that men ..have pointedly levelled at the female mind. 1828 *Life Planter Jamaica* 63 The negroes turned out pointedly to the hour. 1870 E. Peacock *Roll's Skirt.* I. 168 Pointedly refusing the offered hand. 1895 H. A. Kennedy in *19th Cent.* Aug. 324 He has more to say and says it more pointedly.

Pointedness (poi·ntednes). [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being pointed; chiefly in reference to the expression of thought.

1636 B. Jonson *Discov.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 756/1 The vicious language is vast, and gaping, swelling and irregular: when it contends to be high full of rock, mountain, and pointedness. 1693 Dryden *Disc. Orig. & Progr. Sat.* Ess. (Ker) II. 19 You add that pointedness of thought, which is visibly wanting in our great Roman. 1801 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 124 The eulogium united pointedness and energy with the simplicity of truth. 1843 *P. Parl's Ann.* IV. 113 This pointedness of wing constitutes the great advantage of the falcons as sporting birds. 1882 C. E. Turner in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 480 The contrast is brought out with a force that is almost stern in its pointedness.

Pointel (poi·ntél). Now *rare.* Forms: 3- pointel; also 3 pontel, 4 poyntele, -til, 4 6 -tell, -e, 4-7 -tel, 6 -tyl(l, *Sc.* poyntal, 6 7 pointtell, 7-8 -til, 7 9 pointal. [a OF. *pointel* (mod. *pointeau*) point of a spear, etc. = It. *puntello, puntello* a bodkin, a prick (Florio), dim. of *punto* point; cf. late L. *punctillum* little point, dot, dim. of *punctum*.]

† 1. A small pointed instrument. a. A writing or graving instrument; a stylus, a pencil. (Also erron. written *pointrell, poitrel l.*) *Obs* exc. *Hist.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11087 (Gott.) Pan a-ked þam sir Zachari, Tablis and a pointel [*Gott.* pontel] tite, And he bigan þe name to write. c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* i. pr. 1. 2 While þat I. markede my weply conpleynte with office of poyntel. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 331 John Scotte was sleyne with poyntells of childer whom he taughte at Malmesbury. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* iii. iv. (1634) 312 The Lord doth..grave them with an yron pointell in an adamant stone. [1659 Hoole *Comenius' Vis. World* xci. (1672) 186 The Ancients writ in Tables done over with wax with a brasen poinrel [*sic*]. 1678 Phillips (ed. 4), *Poitrel*, a Brasen or Iron Instrument, with the sharp end whereof Letters are ing aven, and rubbed out with the broad end. 1853 Rock *Ch. of Fathers* III. ii. 129 The stilus, or graphium, was called a pointel.]

† b. (In form *pointal.*) A stiletto or dagger. † c. A plectrum. *Obs.*

1513 Douglas *Æneis* vi. x. 46 Now with gymp fingeris doing stringis smyte, And now with..poyntalis lyte. *Ibid.* viii. xii. 59 Wyth round stok swerdis taucht thai in melle, Wyth poyntalis.

2. The pistil or style of a flower; formerly also applied to a stamen. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. li. 267 Small white flowers with yellow pointels in the middle. 1657 W. Coles *Adam in Eden* ciii, In the middle part of them [lily flowers] do grow small tender Poyntels, tipped with a dusty yellow colour. 1772 tr. *Power's Hist. Drugs* I. 167 With a Pointal or Rudiment of a Seed in the Cavity of the Flower. 1770-4 A. Hunter (*Georg. Ess.* (1803) I. 487 The pointal, or female part of the flower. 1785 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* i. (1794) 23 This, taken in its whole, is called the pistil or pointal. 1831 Howitt *Seasons* (1837) 263 Saffron,..consisting of the pointals of the crocus.

† 3. A slender style-like organ on the body of an animal, as the 'horn' of a snail, the *halteres* or poisers of a dipterous insect. *Obs.*

1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 560 (Creatures in Africa), The Basiliske..is not halfe a foot long, and hath three pointels (Galen saith) on the head. 1689 J. Banister in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 670 These have growing out of their Body, under each Wing, a small flexible..Pointel, with which they poise their Body. 1713 Derham *Phys.-Theol.* viii. iv. (1727) 366 Such as have but two [wings, have] Pointels, and Poises placed under the Wings, on each Side of the Body.

† 4. *Glass-blowing.* = Pontil, Punty. *Obs.*

[1788 Rees *Chambers' Cycl.* s.v. *Glass*, They dip an iron rod, or ponteglo, in the melting-pots.] 1865 *Chambers' Encycl.* IV. 7/9 A little boy now comes forward with an iron rod, the pontel, upon the end of which has been gathered a small lump of metal.

¶ An alleged sense 'a floor set into squares, or lozenge forms', in Parker *Gloss. Arch.* ed. 3, 1840, s.v. *Poyntell* or *Pointill* (copied in Gwilt 1842-76, Halliwell 1847-78 (*Pointel*), Webster, Knight, Ogilvie, Cassell, *Century Dict.*, Funk's *Standard Dict.*) following Warton *Hist. Eng. Poetry* ix, is an att mpt to explain *poyntyd*, an erroneous reading, in the 1553 print of *Piers Plowman's Crede*, of the two words *peynt tyl*, i.e. painted tile.

Pointer (poi·ntəɹ). [f. Point [1] + -er [1].]

† 1. A maker of points or laces for fastening clothes. *Obs.*

1500 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 72 Ricardi Byrch, poynter. 1520 Whittinton *Vulg.* (1527) 16 b, In the townes ende be pynners, poynters, dyers, tanners. 1609 in *Digby Myst.* (1882) p. xxii, Hatters, Poynters, Girdlers.

2. One who points anything, who puts on or sharpens to a point, as a pointer of pins, pencils, etc.

1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 956 The intermediate portions are handed over to the pointer.

3. One who or that which points out. a. A person who points or indicates with his finger or otherwise. *rare.* b. A rod used by a teacher or lecturer to point to what is delineated or written on a map, diagram, blackboard, or the like.

The meaning in quot. 1621 is doubtful.

1621 Fletcher *Pilgrim* iii. iii, Do's't thou hear boy, thou pointer? 1658 J. Spencer in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxix. 71 God's rod is as the schoolmaster's pointer to the child, pointing out the letter. 1887 *Overland Monthly* (Farmer *Amer.*), On the march the mighty herd sometimes stringes out miles in length, and then it has pointers, who ride abreast at the head of the column. 1897 *Daily News* 28 Sept. 6/5 He has died from the results of a blow from either a ruler or pointer. *Mod.* No pointer had been supplied to the lecturer.

c. The index-hand or indicator of a clock, balance, or other instrument.

1667 Hooke in *Phil. Trans.* II. 544 The distance of the Object-glass from the Pointers. 1672 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 338 For pitting on the pointer of the clocke, 6*d.* 1774 M. Mackenzie *Maritime Surv.* 37 The Pointer of the Vernier. 1834 J. Todd *Lect. Childr.* i. 3 You hear it tick and see the pointers move. 1879 Thomson & Tait *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 424 The divisions being read off by a pointer or vernier attached to the frame of the instrument. 1894 Bottone *Electr. Instr. Making* (ed. 6) 119 A small pointer..is to be lightly glued to the top of the pivot at right angles to the needle below.

d. An indicator used in whale-fishery to point out to the boats the place of the whale: see quots.

1877 W. H. Macy *There she blows!* 143 The extended 'pointer' (a light pole with a black ball on the end of it, to be used at the masthead, when the boats are down) told us that the whale was off the ship's lee bow. 1887 *Fisheries U.S.* Sect. v. II. 258 *note*, In right whaling, a pointer..is often used. The pointer is a large basket or frame of wood covered with canvas and painted black, placed at the end of a 12 foot pole, used at mast-head and pointed in the direction of the whale.

e. Short for Station-pointer.

1875 in Knight *Dict. Mech.*

f. *U.S. colloq.* A hint, a point; a piece of information; a suggestion.

1884 *Lisbon* (Dakota) *Star* 10 Oct. 5/2 There's a pointer for you! 1887 Bullock *Tynours* v. 41 In this fact there seems to be another pointer to the fishing population. 1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV. 247 Let me give any equestrian photographer a pointer. Don't tie your instrument to yourself, tie it to your horse.

4. A dog of a breed nearly allied to the true hounds, used by sportsmen to point at or indicate the presence of game, especially birds; on scenting which the dog stands rigidly, with muzzle stretched toward the game, and usually one foot raised. (In quot. 1717, the proper name of a dog.)

1717 Prior *Alma* i. 31 The sport and race no more he minds: Neglected Tray and Pointer lie, And covies unmolested fly. 1768 Pennant *Zool.* I. 54 The Pointer, which is a dog of foreign extraction, was unknown to our ancestors. 1784 Cowper *Task* ii. 753 Booted sportsmen, oftener seen With belted waist and pointers at their heels. 1837 T. Bell *Hist. Brit. Quadrupeds* 217 The Spanish Pointer was formerly well known as a stunch, strong, and useful, but heavy and lazy dog. The English breed, however, is now very much preferred. 1859 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* i. (1873) 25 The English pointer has been greatly changed within the last century.

5. *pl.* The two stars α and γ in the Great Bear, a straight line through which points nearly to the pole-star. Sometimes also applied to the two stars α and γ in the Southern Cross, which are nearly in a line with the South Pole of the heavens.

1574 Bourne *Regiment for Sea* vi. (1577) 28 b, If the two Starres of Charles wayne, called the poynters, be due East from the north Starre. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* II. x. 76 The lower of the Pointers, The White or North Pointer. 1879 Newcomb & Holden *Astron.* 4 The two stars which form the pointers in the constellation *Ursa Major.* 1892 E. Reeves *Homeward Bound* 34 High overhead..the noble Southern Cross and its pointers gleam like a piece of jewelry in a deep blue setting.

† 6. *pl.* The antennæ of an insect or crustacean.

1664 H. Power *Exp. Philos.* i. 27 The Flea..hath..two pointers before which grow out of the forehead, by which he tryes and feels all objects. *Ibid.* 11 A Wood-Louse..hath two pointers, like a pair of pincers.

7. *Printing.* A layer-on who secures the register in printing the reverse side by 'threading' the sheet through the point-holes made in printing the first side.

1888 Southward *Pract. Printing* II. xxiii. 543 The word 'pointer' has lately come into use to describe a man who can do work requiring exact register, with points. 1888 in Jacobi *Printer's Voc.* 102.

8. *Naut.* (*pl.*) Timbers sometimes fixed diagonally across the hold, to support the beams.

1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789) Hold, The pointers, if any, are..fixed across the hole diagonally to support the beams. 1820 Scoresby *Arctic Regions* II. 191-3. 1830 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XIX. 219/2 In the plates of a Dutch work of the date of 1697, there are diagonal pointers in an athwartship direction. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., All braces placed diagonally across the hold of any vessel, to support the bilge and prevent loose-working, are called pointers.

9. In various technical applications:

a. A name of particular pointed tools used in various trades, for boring, cutting, graving, etc. e.g. a pointed chisel used by stonemasons, a silversmith's pointer. b. A bricklayer's tool for clearing out the old mortar between the courses of bricks in a wall which is being pointed. c. In U.S., the lever by which a railway switch is moved, a point-lever. 1875 in Knight *Dict. Mech.*

10. [f. Point *sb.*[1]] With a prefixed numeral: A stag having horns bearing so many points, e.g. *ten pointer, fourteen-pointer*, etc.

1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Sept. 6/3 The magnificent 20-pointer shot..in Glenquoich is said to be the only stag of the kind ever killed in a Scottish forest. 1899 H. Maxwell in *Pall Mall G.* 3 Oct. 3/2, I stood beside a ten pointer.

-pointic, *a. Math.* [arbitrarily f. Point *sb.*[1] + -ic.] An element of adjectives, as *two-pointic, three-pointic, n-pointic*, = having, pertaining to, or passing through two, three, or *n* points.

1879 Salmon *Higher Plane Curves* vi. 214 An ordinary (two pointic) contact of two branches of the curve.

‖ **Pointillage** (pwæ̃nti·yãʒ. [F., f. *pointiller* to dot: see -age.] 'Dotting; in Therapeutics, term for massage with the finger-tips' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1888 D. Maguire *Art of Massage* iii. (ed. 4) 48 Pointillage vibrations, or pointed vibrations..by striking with the points of the fingers formed into a small or a large circle.

‖ **Pointi·lle.** *Obs. rare.* [F. *pointille* (pwæ̃nti·y'), ad. It. *puntiglio*, dim. of *punto* point; L. type **punctículum*, dim. of *punctum* point.] A small point a title, a fine distinction; = Punctilio.

1626 C. Potter *Hist. Quarrels* 427 The Cardinall..omitting pointilles and subtilties, did not say at Venice all that which the Court of Rome had wished.

‖ **Pointillé** (pwæ̃nti·ye), *a.* (*sb.*) [F., pa. pple. of *pointiller* to mark with small points or dots, f. *pointille* (see prec.), L. type **punctículare.*] Ornamented with designs engraved or drawn with a sharp-pointed tool or style.

1903 *Tregaskis's Catal.* Jan. 10/1 Old French Locket Case, ..red morocco faded, gold tooled with small pointille scrolls and border of similar style.

Pointillism (pwæ̃·ntiliz'm). Also ‖ **-isme.** [ad. F. *pointillisme*, f. *pointiller*: see prec. and -ism.] A method, invented by French impressionist painters, of producing luminous effects by crowding a surface with small spots of various colours, which are blended by the eye.

1901 *Daily Chron.* 22 Oct. 3/2 Segantini has broken the *banalité* of Alpine lines by the shimmering of his *pointillisme.* 1902 *Nation* (N.Y.) 2 Jan. 10/3 He [Segantini] painted without any adherence to systematic process, but used pointillisme as it served his purpose. 1904 *Athenæum* 2 Apr. 411/1 Modern Dutch artists..seem to be taking pointillism with a stolid seriousness which its inventors never can have intended.

So **Poi·ntillist** [ad. F. *pointilliste*], an artist who follows the style of pointillism.

1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Mar. 3/3 Mad imaginings of the various modern schools of impressionists, pointillistes, and so on. 1899 *Daily News* 30 May 6/3 Of the Seasons by the pointilist Pissarro, 'L'Automne' is the most realistic and spacious.

attrib. 1905 *Sat. Rev.* 11 Feb. 174 The 'Neo Impressionist' or Pointillist painting.

Pointing (poi·ntiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. Point *v.*[1] + -ing [1].] The action of Point *v.*[1], or its result.

† 1. Pricking or marking with a pointed instrument. *Obs. rare.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 407/1 Poyntynge, or prykkynge, *punctacio.*

† b. *Hunting.* (*concr.*) The foot-print or track left by a beast. *Obs.*

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxxiv, þat sommer man mete þer with and bloweth þe reghres and halowes, or elles þat he fynde her poyntynge, or pryckynge.

c. The preparation of slates for roofing. ? *Obs.*

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 244 The Pointing of Slates..is hewing them, and making them fit for the Work.

d. *Printing.* Placing the sheets on the points of the press. See POINT *sb.*[1] B. 4.

1880 *Printing Times* 15 Feb. 31/1 The pointing and taking-off at the machines are done by intelligent-looking boys or young men.

e. *Sculpture.* (See quot.)

1883 *Mag. of Art* Oct. 514/1 Here is done the pointing, as it is called; the marking out with mathematical accuracy upon the marble the points that shall guide the workman whose labour it is to block out from the rough..the potentiality of a statue, its rude semblance.

2. The insertion of stops; punctuation; the marks made, or the method of punctuating.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 407/1 Poyntynge, or pawsynge in redynge, *punctuacio.* 1579 FULKE *Heskins's Parl.* 456, I passe ouer howe M. Heskins hath corrupted Tertullian by false pointing. 1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* viii. 162 The Sence may seem to require another Pointing. 1896 T. L. DE VINNE *Moxon's Mech. Exerc., Printing* 420 The compositor should amend bad spelling and pointing. 1896 J. HUNTER *Hymns Faith & Life* (new ed.) Pref., Mr. B. Sykes..has revised the pointing of the Psalms and Canticles.

b. In Semitic languages: The insertion of the vowel (and other) points; the system of doing this.

1659 J. OWEN *Integr. & Purity Hebr. & Gk. Text* Wks. 1853 XVI. 376 What is the state and condition of the present Hebrew pointing. 1847 J. KIRK *Cloud Dispelled* x. 153 In the Hebrew the sense is obscured by false pointing.

3. Furnishing with a point; sharpening.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1705 A finer file-wheel by which the process of pointing is finished.

b. *Naut.* (See quot. 1867.) Also *concr.* The tapered end of a rope.

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxv. 134 The neat work upon the rigging,—the knots, Flemish eyes, splices, seizings, coverings, pointings, and graffings. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 31 Take every alternate nettle and lay along the pointing. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Pointing*, the unlaying and tapering the end of a rope, and weaving some of its yarns about the diminished part.

4. The removing of points.

1879 WEBSTER Suppl. (citing HORSFORD). 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Pointing*, a preliminary in the preparation of grain for the mill in the modern process; it consists in rubbing off the points of the grain, clipping the brush, and removing the germ end.

5. The filling up with special strong mortar of the exterior face of the joints in brickwork; *concr.* the protecting facing thus given to the joints. (In the earlier quots. applied to a similar operation in reference to the tiles or slates of a roof.)

Flat pointing: that in which the mortar is left even with the wall. *Tuck pointing*, that in which the mortar slightly projects from the joints, and the lines of mortar have parallel edges contrasting in colour with the central part.

1483-5 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 120 Payde to a tyler for iiij dayes & di. in poyntyng of dyners houses. 1502-3 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 102 Pro le pnyntyng super le caponhous. 1609 *Pestry Bks.* (Surtees) 61 Item payed to Nichollas Younger for laying the Lad and for pointing of the slates, xviij d. 1793 SMEATON *Eddystone L.* § 228 The swell had washed some of the pointing out of the exterior joints. *Ibid.* § 233 We took this opportunity of carefully making good all our pointings and groutings. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Op. rat. Mechanic* 354 Pointing consists in raking out some of the mortar from the joints, and filling them again with blue mortar. 1881 YOUNG *Ev. Man his own Mechanic* § 1201 In building there are two kinds of pointing, distinguished as flat pointing and tuck pointing, the latter being more ornamental than the former.

6. The action of indicating or directing; the indication of place or direction, as with the finger or the point of anything; expression by sign or gesture, dumb show; also *fig.* a prompting, impulse; a hint in words.

1553 *Short Catech.* in *Lit. & Doc. Edw. VI* (1844) 415 That by certain questions, as it were by pointing, the ignorant might be instructed. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 34 With sygnes and poyntinges (as the dumme are wont to speake with the dummes). 1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* xiii. (1700) 76 The Needle's pointing at the Poles. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. i. 181, I found by their pointing towards me..that they plainly discovered me. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 318 One of those natural Pointings, as I may call it, that is implanted in every Creature, teaching it to chuse its Good, and to avoid its Evil. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 98 The Old Testament abounds in pointings and approximations to it.

b. Of a yacht, etc.: The action of sailing with the prow close to the wind.

1899 *Daily News* 17 Oct. 6/6 The Shamrock footed the faster, but the Columbia counteracted this by her superior pointing. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 28 Aug. 6/1 The spin showed that she is not only very fast in a breeze that puts her rail awash, but that she is a wonder at pointing.

c. Of a pointer or other dog: see POINT *v.*[1] 11.

1877 J. GIBSON in *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 328/2 This habit [of crouching], like that of pointing, is probably..'merely the exaggerated pause of an animal about to spring on its prey'. *Ibid.* 330/1 The strength of this pointing propensity.

7. The coming of an abscess to a point or head; *concr.* the conical head thus formed.

1848 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Pointing*, term for the conical softish projection, of a light yellow colour, observable in an abscess when nearly ripe. 1834 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 451 Tumours..which after 'pointing' opened spontaneously.

8. The disposition of the points (POINT *sb.*[1] B. 3 f) on a railway.

1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Sept. 6/2 The cause of the accident was undoubtedly an error in the pointing.

9. *Needlework.* A kind of ornamental stitch.

1888 *Catholic Housek.* 1 Sept. 14/2 The fine needlework on muslin which includes 'veining', 'stroking', 'pointing' and 'lace stitching'.

†10. *Fishing.* (?) The action of using the point of the rod as a means of hooking a fish: a practice followed by poachers. *Sc. Obs.*

1860 *Act* 23 & 24 *Vict.* c. 45 § 1 That it shall not be lawful ..to fish for trout or other fresh water fish..with any net,.. or by striking the fish with any instrument, or by pointing.

11. *attrib.* and *Comb.* in names of things used for pointing (see quots. and various senses of POINT *v.*[1]), as *pointing-breed, -dog, -forge, -machine, -trowel, -wire*; †**pointing-mark**, = *pointing-stock*; †**pointing-ribbon**, a ribbon used as a lace or point (POINT *sb.*[1] B. 5); so **pointing-silk**; **pointing-rods**, rods used in the exercise of guns and mortars; †**pointing stock**, a person pointed at; an object of scorn, derision, or ridicule.

1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 956 A carrier, which takes the pin to the *pointing apparatus. 1754-6 *Connoisseur* No. 64 (1767) II. 224 [Dogs] of the *Pointing-breed. 1758 FIELDING *Amelia* v. iv, A great *Pointing dog bit him through the Leg. 1900 H. LAWSON *On Track* 139 We would stand by his *pointing forge when he'd be sharpening picks in the early morning. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Pointing-machine*, one for pointing rails, pickets, matches, etc. 1590 KYD *Mother I. Brevem* Wks. (1901) 192 Suffer mee not to be a *poynting marke for others, and a shame among my neighbours. 1572 in Cunningham *Revels at Court* (Shaks. Soc.) 19 *Poynting Ribbon of golde sylv^r and sylke 102 yardes at viij^d the yarde. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Trenaotrenga*, a lace, a pointing ribbon, *taenia, offendix.* 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Arctic Man.* (1862) 121 The mortar is laid, not directly on the object, but upon two pickets, called **pointing rods.* 1572 *Inventory* in Beck *Draper's Dict.* 190, ij peces and ix yeardes of *pointinge silk, 6s. 8d.* 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, II. iv. 46, I, his forlorne Duchesse, Was made a wonder, and a *pointing stock. 1605 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Justine* XIX. 75 Not to liue pleasantly, but to be a pointing stock for the multitude, and a remembrancer of calamities. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 249 A small 'Pointing Trowel, to go into sharp Angles. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Pointing-wire*, an iron wire with a loop at one end, used for sighting mortars by, when the proper line of fire has once been found.

Pointing, *vbl. sb.*[2]: see POINT *v.*[2]

Poi'nting (poi'ntiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. POINT *v.*[1] + -ING [2].] That points, in various senses of the vb.

1630 MILTON *Upt. Shake.* 4 Or that his hallow'd relques should be hid Under a Star-pointing Pyramid. 1667 — *P. L.* I. 723 The times Driv backward slope their pointing spires. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius* i. (1697) 408 To see The Crowd, with pointing Fingers, cry, That's he. 1860 BARWELL *Aneurism* 61 The tumor..became conical like a pointing abscess.

b. *Pointing doors* (in a canal, etc.), two doors of a sluice closing against each other in a point or mitre, or at an angle, so as to resist the pressure of the water; *pointing sills*, also called *pointings*, the sills of such doors.

1795 J. PHILLIPS *Hist. Inland Navig.* Add. 178 A new sea sluice, with pointing doors to sea and land. *Ibid.*, The new cut..is to be not less than four feet below the pointings of the present sluice. [A depth of '4 feet below the pointings' means 4 feet below the upper surface of the sills of the lock or sluice, called pointing sills or pointings. (H. Congreve, M. Inst. C.E., Manchester.)]

Poi'ntingly, *adv. rare.* [f. POINTING *ppl. a.* + -LY [2].] In a way that points out; pointedly.

1607 B. JONSON *Volpone* Ded., Where haue I bin particular? Where personall, except to creatures (for their insolencies) worthy to be tax'd? or to which of these so pointingly, as he might not, either ingeniously haue confest, or wisely dissembled his disease?

Poi'nt la'ce. [f. POINT *sb.*[1] A. 31 + LACE *sb.* 6.] Lace made with the needle on a parchment pattern, as distinguished from that made with bones or bobbins on a pillow. Also *attrib.*

1672 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 736/4 A Lawn Pocket handkerchief, ..laced round with a fine Point lace about 4 fingers broad. 1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 41 Furniture for Beds of raised Point-Lace, &c. 6 per Cent *ad valorem*. 1775 MRS. HARRIS in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* (1870) I. 311 Mrs. Howard had a point-lace trimming that cost 500l. 1881 A. LANG *Library* 65 The..pattern of the gilding resembles the Venetian point-lace. 1882 A. S. COLE in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 184/1 Drawn and cut works were ancient forms of embroidery which directly developed into point lace.

Hence **Point-laced** *a.*, adorned with point lace.

1665 *Intelligencer* 5 June II. 402 Six Handkerchers,..one point-laced set on Tiffany.

Pointless (poi'ntlĕs), *a.* [f. POINT *sb.*[1] B. + -LESS.]

1. Without a point; having a rounded or blunt end; blunt.

a 1330 *Syr Degarre* 1047 The Fader ameruelled wes Whi his sword was point les. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III* 25 b, After the procession followed cherle of Northumberlande with a poincteless sword naked. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* II. 420 You lay that pointless clergy weapon by, And to the laws, your sword of Justice, fly. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XX. 539 For I wield also not a pointless beam. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* XXVII, 'My pencils are all pointless', she said.

2. Without point or force (POINT *sb.*[1] B. 10); ineffective, meaningless.

1726 POPE *Odyss.* XX. 448 The suitors..aim to wound the Prince with pointless wit. 1760 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 7 Aug. (1827) III. 13 Why should a little pointless raillery make us ashamed? 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* III. iv, He said something rather pointless about admiring everything that is beautiful. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 1 Dec. 3/1 This is a pointless little story.

3. Of a competitor or side: Not having scored a point. Of a game or contest: In which no point is scored.

1888 *Daily News* 17 Feb. 3/5 Ben-y-Lair..was beaten almost pointless. 1891 *Ibid.* 6 Nov. 2/6 The latter did not long remain pointless, and after a long run by Hubbard, Fegan registered a try. 1892 *Standard* 3 Oct. 7/6 A pointless draw was the result of the meeting.

4. Having no characteristic or distinctive marks.

1879 STEVENSON *Trav. Cevennes* 26 It was the most pointless labyrinth.

Hence **Poi'ntlessly** *adv.*; **Poi'ntlessness.**

1885 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Nov. 599 The greatest charm of Lord Iddesleigh's performance was, to speak paradoxically, its pointlessness. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 436 It is not the monotony of life which destroys men, but its pointlessness. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, Pointlessly.

Pointlet (poi'ntlet). [f. as prec. + -LET.] A small point. Hence **Poi'ntleted** *a. Bot.*, terminating in a minute point; apiculate.

1847 W. F. STERLE *Field Bot.* 80 *Planthus cæsius*... Bracts adpressed, ovate, obtuse, pointleted. 1866 *Treas. Bot., Pointletted*, the same as Apiculate. 1866 BLACKMORE *Cradock Nowell* XII, Below were tassels, tufts, and pointlets.

Poi'ntling, *sb. nonce-wd.* [f. POINT *v.*[1] + -LING [1] 2.] A little index-finger.

1840 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVII. 608 There was not a syllable said either of thumbkin, or pointling, or gold-finger.

†**Poi'ntling, -lings**, *adv. Obs.* [f. POINT *sb.*[1] B. + -LING [2], -LINGS.] Point foremost.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* XI. iv. 578 He myght wel see a spere grete & longe that came streyghte vpon hym poyntelynge. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 135 Gret kairns of stones,..scharpe aboue, ryseng vpe poyntlings lyke a steiple.

†**Poi'nt-maker.** *Obs.* A maker of points or laces (for fastening apparel); see POINT *sb.*[1] B. 5.

1436 *Libel Eng. Policy* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 160 Iron, wolle, wadmole, gotefel, kydefel also, For poynt-makers fulle nedefulle be the to. 1530 PALSGR. 256/1 Poynt maker, *esguilletier.* *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 234 He was a citezen and poynt-maker of London. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Aguietero*, a point maker.

Poi'ntment. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Aphetic form of APPOINTMENT: cf. POINT *sb.*[2], *v.*[2] (Cf. OF. *poyntement* (1418 in Godef.).] = APPOINTMENT 2, 3, 6.

c 1400 *Song Roland* 145 The saisins be set the poyment to hold. *a* 1440, *c* 1440, 1521 [see APPOINTMENT 2, 3, 6]. 1466 *Cal. Anct. Recds. Dublin* (1889) I. 326 The..poyntment of their wages. 1519 *Interl. Four Elem.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 33 Did ye not erewhile Make poinment openly, To come again all to supper? 1581 RICH *Farewell* (Shaks. Soc.) 149 Accordyng to poinctmente comes Maister Doctour, disguised like a right porter. 1885 *Rep. Provinc.* (E. D. D.), I have made a pointment with Mr. — to-morrow.

Pointrel (poi'ntrĕl). *rare.* [dim. of POINT *sb.*[1] B.: cf. *cockerel*.] a. = POINTEL 1. b. The pointed extremity of the lobe of a leaf.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xv. (Roxb.) 19/2 The Poitrell or Pointrell is a brasse Instrument formerly used to write withall on tables. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Pointrel*, a graving-tool. 1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell* I, Broad leaves spreading into pointrels, waved and cut with crisp indenture.

Pointsman (poi'ntsmăn). [f. POINT *sb.*[1] + MAN *sb.*[1]]

1. A man who has charge of the points on a railway; see POINT *sb.*[1] B. 3 f.

1849 SIR F. B. HEAD *Stokers & Pokers* viii. (1851) 79 To increase precaution, the pointsman has always the signal of danger on. 1878 F. S. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 624 Pointsmen have very responsible duties.

2. A police constable stationed on point-duty.

1883 *Globe* 5 Apr. 5/1 Supplemental police 'pointsmen' have been placed at several of the public buildings. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Oct., If the 'point' system is retained, a pointsman ought to be kept on duty throughout the night.

So **Poi'ntswoman** (cf. sense 1).

1871 MISS MULOCK *Fair France* ii. 66 Much it amazed us to see continually on French railways these female officials, down to signalwomen and pointswomen.

†**Poi'nture.** *Obs.* Also 5-yr. [a. F. *pointure* = Pr. *pointura*:—L. *punctūra* PUNCTURE.] Pricking.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 119 The lusti Mai, Whanne every bird upon his lay Among the gryene leves singeth And love of his pointure stingeth..The youthe of every creature. 1461 *Liber Pluscardensis* XI. viii, The poinyyr of a preyn.

†**Point-vice**, *a.* and *adv. Obs.* [var. of POINT-DEVICE.] Perfect; perfectly, exactly.

a 1607 BRIGHTMAN *Revelation* (1615) 48 Men who thinke all that to be point-vice, which they read to haue been in vse in these tymes. *a* 1663 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1681) II. 127 Clamour against the Times, because everything is not point-vise just as we would have it.

Poi'ntways, *adv.* [f. as next + *ways*, genitive of WAY *sb.*] = next; with projecting points.

1892 J. T. BENT *Ruined Cities Mashonaland* iv. 207 A pretty little bit of wall with the stones placed pointways for about a yard..formed a sort of dentelle pattern.

Poi'ntwise, *adv.* [f. POINT *sb.*[1] B. + -WISE.] In the manner or way of a point.

1545 ELYOT, *Cuspidation*, poyntyng, or poyntwyse. 1611 FLORIO, *Stipula*, the spindling vp point wise of any thing; namely of corne. 1616 J. LANE *Cont. Sir T.* ix. 197 Gnartolite..whome Akafir, well cienge, point wise smote. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Feb. 4/1 The bodice enriched with further appliqués of guipure to extend the fronts pointwise.

Pointy (poi·nti), *a.* [f. POINT *sb.*[1] B. + -Y.]

1. Characteristically or notably pointed.

1844 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xv. § 1. 130, I haue seen some very high, and pointy spire steeples do the like.

2 Of a fleece: Having many points; bearing wool of uneven length.

1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III 891 A good fleece should have the points of all its staples of equal length, otherwise it will be a pointy one.

3. Full of point; pithy, terse. *slang.*

Poinyard, obs. form of PONIARD.

Poio·ogy (poiǫ·lŏdʒi. [f. Gr. ποῖο-ς of what kind or nature (= L. *qualis*) + -LOGY.] Bentham's proposed term for the doctrine of quality, as opposed to *posology* the doctrine of quantity. Hence **Poiolo·gical** *a*

1816 BENTHAM *Chrestomathia* Wks. 1843 VIII. 119 Exhibiting Posology and Poiology together, in the character of two branches comprehending between them the whole contents of Somatology. *Ibid* 86 Poiological Somatology.

Pois, obs. form of POSE *Sc.*, treasure, etc

† Poi·sable, *a Obs. rare.* [a. late AF. *poisable*, f. *poiser* to POISE + -ABLE.] That may be weighed.

[1429-30 *Act* 8 *Hen. VI* c. 5 Touz manners des choses poisables.] 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* 82 The ferme of the grete beame shall bye nor selle any wares or marchaundises peyseed or poysable at ye grete beame.

† Poi·sage. *Obs rare.* [a. obs. F. *poisage*, = PEISAGE.] Weighing, expense of weighing.

1611 COTGR., *Droict de poisage*, poisage; or, a fee due in some places, vnto the king, for the weighing of wares in the Market-hall, or Towne-house.

† Poi·sant, *a. Obs.* In 4-5 **poysaunt,** 6 **-sent.** [a. OF. *poisant*, va iant of *pesant*, *peisant*. see PEISANT and POISE *v.*] Weighing; heavy, weighty (in various senses): = PEISANT.

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 26 Two candels poysaunt viij. pounde. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 17 Gyuyng to hys enemye many strokes terryble and poysaunt. 1489 — *Faytes of A.* I. iv. 24 More poysaunt and namely bygger armures. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 111 Right poysent bloe he stroke

Poise (poiz), *sb.* Forms: 5 **poys,** 5-6 **pois,** 5-7 **poyse,** 6-7 **poiz, poyze,** 6-8 **poize,** 7 **poe x,** 8 **poice,** 5- **poise.** [late ME. *poys*, a. Central OF. *pois* (now *poids*), from earlier OF. *peis* weight = Pr., Cat. *pes*, Sp., Pg., It. *peso*:—late pop. L. *pēsum* for cl. L. *pensum* weight, from *pendēre* to weigh. Cf. PEISE *sb.*]

I. Weight.

† 1. The quality of being heavy; heaviness, weight. Also in semi-concr. sense; cf. *weight, load, burden* *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Chorle & Byrde* (1818) 15, I to haue more poise closid in myn entralle Than alle my body set for the counterwayle. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xxxv 153 The toure was of merueyllouse poys and heuy. 1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* iii 49 As if their owne poize did . giue them that proper place. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Husbm.* (1600) 169 For the holding the grain and water, whose poyse and weight might otherwise endanger a weaker substance. 1665 EVELYN *Let.* 9 Sept in *Diary*, etc. (1827) IV. 157 We should succumb under the poiz

† b. *fig.* 'Weight'; gravity, importance; load, burden; burdensomeness. *Obs.*

1460 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 375/1 As the mater is so high, and of soo grete wyght and poyse. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. vii. 15 Their offyce passeth in poys and perill alle other. 1593 SOUTHWELL *St Peter's Compl.* 67 My sinnes doe ouercharge thy brest, The poyse therof doth force thy knees to bow. 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi* Κοινή Diat. iii 142 The poyse of Charity must incline the beam toward the better part. 1752 HUME *Pol Disc* xi 270 To put all these circumstances in the scale, and assign to each of them its proper poize and influence

† 2. Definite or specified weight; the amount that a thing weighs. *Obs.*

1425 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 200 Wolles of gretter poyse thenne were contened in thaire Cokett. 1581 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. xxviii 121 After that it is of poyse. 1589 *Reg. Guild Co. Chr. York* (1872) 310 Poiz nyne unces and half an unce. 1620 in Rymer *Fœdera* 1710) XVII. 195 Poix, altogither One hundred twentie and three Ounces. 1706 MAULE *Hist. Picts* iii. 20 Brazen Pieces, or Rings of Iron duly weighed and tried to just Poise.

† b. A measure or standard of weight. *Obs.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 183 One hundred talentes, that is of englishe poyse, nyne thousande three hundred poundes of weight. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 234 They are souldre by a poyse or weight which they caule Mangiar. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. (1634) 408, 300 shekles of brasse, which make nine pound three quarters of our poizes.

† 3. *concr.* A weight; a piece of some heavy substance used for some purpose on account of its weight, e. g. a weight of a clock. *Obs.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xvi, Laborynge with poyses made of leadde or other metall. 1533 — *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 51 Takyng vp plummettes or other lyke poyses on the endes of staues, . these do exercise the backe and loynes. 1561-2 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 282 To the plum'er for casting of the poyses for the chyme and clok. *a* 1613 OVERBURY & *Wife, &c.* (1638) 104 It keeps his mind in a continuall motion, as the poise the clocke. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III 323/2 The Shanks or Arms, and the Poises or Lead Balls at the ends.

b. *fig.* Something that acts like a weight; a bias; one of the *halteres* of a fly: see POISER 2. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1615 T. ADAMS *Lycanthropy* Ep. Ded. 2, I have seldom pretended that common poyse, that sets so many mad pens, like wheeles, a running, importunacy of friends. 1733 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* VIII. iv. 406 These Poises or Pointils are, for the most part, little Balls set at the top of a Slender Stalk, which they can move every way at pleasure. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. III. xxxv. 162 It of course fell where they had given the poise, which was on the right side. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der* I. ix, Such a hint was likely enough to give an adverse poise to Gwendolen's own thought.

† 4. Forcible impact, as of a heavy body; momentum; a heavy blow or fall. *Obs.*

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* li. 194 Sadoyne, wyth xv. thousaund gode knyghtes, vaiyaunt & hardy, that al at one poyse smot hem sell wythin Alymodes folke 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii 207 The Ramme that batters downe the wall, For the great swing and rudenesse of his poize, They place before his hand that made the Engine.

II. Equality of weight, balance.

5. *Equal* or *even poise*: The condition of being equally weighted on both sides; balance, equilibrium, equipoise. *lit.* and *fig.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 94 A payre of balances whose weyght inclynynge from the equall poyse in the myddest towarde eyther of the sydes. *a* 1650 CRASHAW *Carmen Deo Nostro* Wks. (1904) 276 O Heart! the æquall poise of love's both parts. 1692 NORRIS *Curs Rel.* I This already reduces me to an even Poise. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VIII. 797 And that demands a mind in equal poize. 1875 JOWETT *Plato, Theæetus* (ed 2) II. 124 The chariots of the gods in even poise, obeying the rein, glide rapidly.

6. Hence *absol.*, in sense of 5: Balance, equilibrium (in reference to material things).

1721 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. I. iii. 215 The Central Powers, which hold the lasting Orbs in their just Poize and Movement. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 253 The animal loses his poise, gasps and apparently dies 1827 HOOD *Hero & Leander* xvii, Panting, at poise, upon a rocky crest! 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 324/2 Which accelerates its velocity until the balance has passed the point where the spring is in poise.

b. The way in which the body, head, etc., is poised; carriage.

1770 *Phil. Trans* LX 310 Great attention should always be had to the poize of the body 1853 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* v, An expression carried out in the backward poise of the girl's head. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* ii 46 Some infirmity, either of the eye, or the hand, or of our posture, or of our poise and balance.

c. A balanced or hovering condition; suspense of movement; a pause between two periods of motion or change

1867 SWINBURNE *W. Blake* (1868) 57 With tender poise of pausing feet. 1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* Introd. 13 The Muse will not descend from her airy poise. 1878 GILDER *Poet & Master* 14 At the poise of the flying year. 1889 SIR F. LEIGHTON in *Times* 11 Dec. 7/1 The poise of the flood-tide . was only of brief duration.

7. *fig.* Balance, equilibrium, steadiness, stability (in reference to abstract or immaterial things).

1649 LOVELACE *Poems* (1864) 82 Sweet as her voyce That gave each winding law and poyze. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 277 All Is off the poise within 1801 COXE *Trav. Switz.* (ed. 4) I Introd. 32 The government, losing its poise, was only considered as a provisional committee. 1901 A SHAW in *Contemp. Rev* Nov. 610 Men who have at the same time the intellectual range and poise that he has acquired.

b. The condition of being equally balanced between alternatives; state of indecision; suspense.

1723 POPE *Let. to Addison* 14 Dec, 'Tis enough to make one remain stupify'd in a poize of inaction. 1787 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1869) II. 145 The event was long on the poise. 1875 STEDMAN *Vict. Poets* 407 Great affairs of state hang at poise

Poise (poiz). *v.* Forms: 5- **poise,** (5 **-7 poyse,** 6-7 **poyze,** 6-8 **poize**). [late ME. *poise* (parallel form to PEISE), repr. OF. *poise*, from earlier *peise*, the stem-stressed form of *peser* = Pr. *pessar*, *pezar*, Sp., Pg. *pesar*, It. *pesare*:—late pop. L. *pēsāre* for cl. L. *pensāre* to weigh, freq of *pendēre* to weigh.

L. *pēsāre*, *pēsat*, became according to stress, in early OF., *peser*, *il pese*, later, in Central OF. (*il*) *poise*. In mod F., the *oi* forms have been levelled under *e*, *il pèse*, *ils pèsent*; but in late OF. the *e* forms were sometimes levelled under *oi*, giving *poiser*, *poisant*, etc., as still in Picard and Burgundian. Late AngloFr. had in the stem-stressed forms both the Norman *peise* and the Parisian *poise*, whence late ME. and early mod E. had both PEISE and *poise*, of which *poise* has been, since the 17th c., the Standard Eng. form, though *peise*, *paise*, *pese*, are retained dialectally.]

† 1. *trans.* (or *intr* with *compl.*) To have a specified weight, to weigh (so much): = PEISE *v.* 6.

1389 in *Eng Gilds* (1870) 18 He shal haue two candels poysand vj. pounde of wax. 14 . *Langland's P. Pl.* B. v. 217 Pe pounde pat she payed by poised [*v.r.* peised, weyed; *A*, *C*, peysed, peised] a quarteroun more Than myne owne auncere. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 85 Presents of gould, ful weighielye poysing. 1587 HARRISON *England* II. xvi. (1877) I 282 He had two other . whose shot poised aboue two talents in weight.

† 2. *trans.* To measure or estimate the weight of (by a balance, or by lifting and holding in the hand); to weigh: = PEISE *v.* 1, 1 c. *Obs.*

1593 DRAYTON *Ecl.* ii. 82 Whereby it doth all poyze and measure. 1686 tr *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 159 The officers Poys'd it, and felt every where. 1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect. Script.* 215 The old Romans had this custom of poyzing the money which they paid.

3. *fig.* To weigh in the mind; to consider, ponder; to estimate, value: = PEISE *v.* 2. Now *rare.*

a 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Household. Ord.* (1790) 20 All the determinations poysed by wysedom & worshipp. *c* 1495 *Epitaffe*, etc. in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 392 Gewellys.. poysyd at grete valoyre. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. vii (1623) 568 So vneuenly doth some mens judgement poyse. 1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* xvi. 209 Let us now poize the circumstances which are all weighty. 1768 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VI. xvi, A thousand resolutions .. weighed, poised, and perpended. 1853 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) II. xvi. 276 They would have seen him turn crimson in poising the question.

† 4. To add weight to; to weight, load, burden; to weigh *down*, oppress; to incline or sway as by weight. *lit.* and *fig.* (Cf. PEISE *v.* 4.) *Obs.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 43 The innumerable multitude of those, .. whom with the weight of his endlesse wealth, hee poized downe that they durst not then whisper in secret, what now they openly discouer. 1598 CHAPMAN *Blinde Begger* Wks. 1873 I. 29 When such young boyes, Shal have their weake neckes ouer poisd with crownes. *a* 1677 MANTON *Serm. Ps.* cxix. clxxxii Wks. 1872 IX. 234 When a man is blessed and poised by his heart to a thing. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No 25 ¶ 2 As soon as I find my self duely poised after Dinner, I walk till I have perspired five Ounces and four Scruples.

† b. *intr.* To press or tend *downward* by its weight: = PEISE *v.* 4 b. *Obs.*

1615 T. ADAMS *Lycanthropy* 20 Like the Pinacles on some Battlements that point upward to heaven and poyse downward to their center.

† c. *trans.* To steady or render stable, as by adding weight; to ballast. *Obs.*

1642 J M. *Arge. conc. Militia* A iij, Everyman ought to have his conscience poysed by good grounds and principles, lest that it suffer shipwrack. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 181 ¶ 1 That Sobriety of Thought which poises the Heart.

d. With *equally* or *evenly*. To weight evenly, to cause to have equal weight on both sides; to put in equilibrium, to balance (= 5). *Obs.* or merged in 5. (Cf. POISE *sb.* 5.)

1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* vi § 2 (1643) 104 The earth .. is so equally poysed on every side, that it cannot but be firmly upheld. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect* ii. 71 A Bowl equally poized and thrown upon a smooth Bowlin-green. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xviii. (1820) 77 The scales are equally poised.

5. To place or keep in equilibrium; to hold supported or suspended; to make even; to balance. *lit* and *fig*

1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. vii. (1840) 127 At last he resolved .. openly to poise him elt indifferent betwixt these two kings. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 579 Where Earth now rests Upon her center pois'd. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 11 By what Artifice they poise themselves 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas V*, XII. III 396 The balance of power among the Italian States was poized with greater equality. 1880 'OUIDA' *Moths* I. 36 Her small head was perfectly poised on a slender neck 1898 L. STEPHEN *Stud. Biogr* II. vii. 265 Showing us men poised between the two infinites

b. To weigh or balance one thing *with* or *against* († *by*, *to*) another, or two things against each other); to bring into or hold in mutual equilibrium; to equalize (quot. 1697). Usually *fig.* Now *rare.*

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. ii 100 Tut, you saw her faire, none else being by, Herselfe poys'd with herselfe in either eye. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* (1657) 338 Poysing past and future events as two scales in a balance. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I 46 Wilt thou bless our Summers with thy Rays, And seated near the Ballance, poise the Days? 1781 COWPER *Expostulation* 342 Who poises and proportions sea and land, Weighing them in the hollow of his hand. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. xi. 237 Again was Cartwright poised against Whitgift.

† c. To be of equal weight with (usually *fig.*); to balance, counterbalance; to equal, match. *Obs.*

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* II i, 'Twill scarce poize the observation else. 1667 H. STUBBE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 498 Two contrary Winds poise each other, and make a Calm in the midst 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th* VII 426 Thirst of applause calls public judgment in, To poise our own, to keep an even scale.

† d. *intr.* with *against*: To counterbalance, compensate. *Obs rare.*

a 1718 PENN *Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 700 They have others that will more than Poize against the Growing Power of it.

6. *trans.* To hold or carry in equilibrium; to hold balanced in one's hand, on one's head, etc.; to carry steadily or evenly.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* III. i. 36 Poizing the pike with an equall poize vpon his thombe and shoulder. 1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Ken.* 55 The 8 elephant supporters not being able to poize it on their heads. 1737 [S. BERRINGTON] *G. di Lucca's Mem.* (1738) 32 His Pistol steadily pois'd in his Hand. 1803 BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 238 The largest masses can be lifted, poised, or laid down at any point with the nicest accuracy. 1870 W. CHAMBERS *Winter. Mentone* i. 13 Their favourite mode of carrying things is to poise them on the top of the head.

† b. To cause to sway or swing to and fro like something suspended. *Obs.*

1625 N CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. vi. (1635) 85 The Water .. will oftentimes poize it selfe hither and thither, seeking an æquilibration.

† c. To heave, lift. *Obs. rare.*

1689 'PHILOPOLITES' *Grumble. Crew* 4 To use their Skill and Care, in weighing and poising up again this same forsaken and sinking Vessel.

7. *intr.* for *refl.* To be balanced or held in equilibrium; to hang supported or suspended; to balance itself in the air, to hover.

1847 L. HUNT *Jar Honey* ii. (1848) 20 As of some breath-

less racers, whose hopes poise Upon the last few steps. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 36. 219 To observe the keen swift kyjiks poise and skim over the Bosphorus. 1878 Geo. Eliot *Coll. Breakf. P.* 63 A butterfly .. Poising in sunshine.

Hence **Poised** *ppl. a.*, balanced, etc. (in quot. *a* 1643, weighted, loaded); **Poi·sing** *vbl. sb.* (also *attrib.*) and *ppl. a.*, balancing, weighing, hovering, etc. (see senses above).

1545 Elyot *Ascalon*, an hebrue woorde, signifieth a poysyng, or a balance. *a* 1643 W. Cartwright *Ordinary* II. iii, Your poyz'd dye That's ballasted with quicksilver or gold Is groose to this. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* II. 344 The heavier Earth is by her Weight betray'd, The lighter in the poising Hand is weigh'd. *c* 1760 Smollett *Ode Indep.* 107 Where the poised lark his evening ditty chants. 1871 B. Taylor *Faust* (1875) I. ii. 44 When over crags and piny highlands The poising eagle slowly soars. 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* ii, Something almost majestic..in the poising of her head.

Poise, poisee, poisei, obs. ff. Poesy.

Poiser (poi·zəɹ). Forms: 5 **poisour, poysour,** 7 **poyser,** 9 **poiser.** [In sense 1, a. AF. *poisour* = OF. *peseor, peseur*, agent-n. f. *peser* to weigh; in other senses f. Poise *v.* + -er 1.]

†1. One who weighs; *spec.* an officer appointed to weigh goods (cf Peiser 2). *Obs.*

1422 in *Proc. Privy Council* (1834) III. 17 þe revenues.. ben gretly encresede or anientischede by coustumers controllers poisours serchers and alle suche obere officers. 1453 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 268/2 No Sercheour, Gaugeour of Wyn, ..Poysour, Collectour of Custims. 1656 Earl Monm. tr. *Boccalini, Pol. Touchstone* (1674) 267 [These] might be weighed severally apart..if the poyser were able to do it.

2. That which poises or balances; an organ used for balancing; *spec.* in *Entom.*, each of the pair of appendages which replace the hind wings in dipterous insects: see Balancer 4, Halteres 2.

1805 Priscilla Wakefield *Dom. Recreat.* i (1806) 10 Two little balls, or poisers, united to the body under the hinder part of each wing. 1852 T. W. Harris *Insects New Eng.* 501 Some of these insects have wings; but others have neither wings nor poisers. 1883 H. Lee in *Knowledge* 15 June 360/1 The flippers or paddles '[of the dolphin].. are only used as rudders and poisers.

3. One who holds something poised or balanced.

1884 H. C. Bunner in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 304/2 These poisers of the airy racket.

Poisie, obs. form of Poesy.

Poison (poi·z'n), *sb.* (*a*) Forms: α. 3 **poysun,** 4 **poisoun,** 4-6 **poysen,** 4-7 **soun,** -e, 4-8 -son, 5 -syn, (**poysone**), 5-6 **poysone,** 4- **poison.** β. 3-4 **puisun,** 4 **puison;** *Sc* and *north dial.* 5 **puso(u)n, puyso(u)n, pwsoune,** 6 **pussoun** (9 *dial.* **puzzen**). [ME. *puison, poison*, a. OF. *puison* (12th c. in Godef.), *poison* 'drink, draught', later 'poisonous draught' (14th c.) = Pr. *poizo, poyson* Sp. *poicion*, It. *pozione*:—L. *pōtiō nem* a drink, potion, poisonous draught, f. *pōtāre, pōt-um* to drink: see Potion.]

†1. A drink prepared for a special purpose; a medicinal draught; a potion. *Obs.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xviii. 52 And poysoun on a pole þei put vp to his lippes. 1481 Caxton *Myrr.* II. xx. 110 Waters. whiche somme men drynke for to be heled of their maladyes in stede of poyson. 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 150 Ye Phisition by minglyng bitter poysons with sweete lyquor, bringeth health to the body.

b. *esp.* A potion prepared with a deadly or deleterious drug or ingredient; also, such an ingredient of a drink or food. *Obs.* or merged in 2.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 33 Tu wilt inoh rade..makien puisun & zeonen bale i bote stude. 13.. *Sir Beues* (A) 1932 And drinke ferst of þe win, þat no poisoun was þer in. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* I. 533 And Alexander the conqueroure.. Wes syne destroyit throw pwsoune. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (*Paulus*) 699 He deit..of a fellone poyssone, myngit and mad be tresone. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 218 By the meane of a sleapyng poyson or drinke that he gaue to his kepers..he escaped.

2. Any substance which, when introduced into or absorbed by a living organism, destroys life or injures health, irrespective of mechanical means or direct thermal changes. Popularly applied to a substance capable of destroying life by rapid action, and when taken in a small quantity.

But the more scientific use is recognized in the phrase *slow poison*, indicating the accumulative effect of a deleterious drug or agent taken for a length of time.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 339 Venym and poysoun i-brouȝt þiderward out of oþer londes. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. iii. (Bodl. MS.) lf. 190/2 Ofte þinge þat is holsome and goode to men is poyson to oþer bestes. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 295/1 A Puson, *aconitum, toxicum, venenum.* 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* cxxxix. [cxl.] 3 Adders poyson is vnder their lippes. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* vii. 295 Heere is also a most strong and deadly poison, one graine whereof being diuided amongst ten persons, will kill them all. 1616, *a* 1623, 1809 [see Meat *sb.* 1 c]. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* I. v. 348 [He] put an end to his life by poyson. 1821 Byron *Two Foscari* I. i, Each breath Of foreign air he draws seems a slow poison. 1855 Brewster *Newton* II. xxv. 372 A virulent poison may differ from the most wholesome food only in the difference of quantity of the very same ingredients. 1885 J. Stevenson in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 273/2 An exact definition of 'poison' is by no means easy. There is no legal definition of what constitutes a poison. In popular language, a poison is a substance capable of destroying life when taken in small quantity. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 464 'Poisons' manufactured within the economy can act in a similar manner, as evidenced by uræmic poisoning. *Med. colloq.* They hate each other like poison.

3. *fig.* Any principle, doctrine, or influence, the reception of which is baneful to character, morality, or the well-being of the body politic; any baneful element taken in from without.

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* x. 97 Tresonable folk thair mater wyrkis throu lyst. Poyson sen syn at the Fawkyrk is cald. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 35 A poyson of all poysons in religion moost to be feared. *c* 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S.T.S.) xv. 17 My breist is woyd and purgit of pussoun. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxix. 168 The poyson of seditious doctrines. 1728 Eliza Heywood tr. *Mme. de Gomez's Belle A.* (1732) II. 157 Flattery is a Poison easily swallowed. 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* III. xxi 204 The poison of incurable suspicion perverted every noble feeling.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. Attributive, as *poison-apparatus, -bag, -bowl, -breath, -canal, -dew, -duct, -fang, -flower, -gland, -organ, -sac, -scrub, -shrub, -slime, -sting, -thorn, -tooth.* b. Objective and obj. gen., as *poison-bearing, -breathing, -shooting* adjs.; *poison eater, -maker, -secretor, -seller, -swallower.* c. Instrumental, parasynthetic, etc., as *poison-barbed, -dipped, -laden, proof, -sprinkled, -tainted, -tipped, -toothed* adjs.

1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 208/2 Scorpions have also a *poison apparatus. 1816 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* xvii. (1818) II. 67 Their abdomen is also furnished with a *poison bag, in which is secreted a powerful and venomous fluid. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 124/1 Their arrows, 'poison-barbed. 1838 Lytton *Leila* I. ii, Imprisoned. with the *poison bowl or the dagger hourly before my eyes. 1599 T. M[ouflet] *Silkworms* 67 Of brittle Ash, and *poyson-breathing vgh [yew]. 1849-52 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 888/2 The tooth itself is crescentic, with the horns. so as to circumscribe the *poison-canal. 1835 Talfourd *Ion* III. ii, The tree, whose branches stifling virtue, Shed *poison-dews on joy. 1866 Ruskin *Crown Wild Olive* iii. (1898) 147 A *poison-dipped sceptre, whose touch was mortal. 1849-52 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 888/1 The *poison-duct rests in a slight groove on the convex side of the fang. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. xlvii 409 Its venomous maxillæ the *poison-fangs. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 809 When the snake opens its jaws before striking the poison-fangs are erected. 1819 Keats *Isabella* xiii, Even bees, Know there is richest juice in *poison-flowers. 1849-52 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 888/2 The fang appears to be perforated by the duct of the *poison gland. 1552 Huloet, *Poyson maker, *veneficus.* 1679 Dryden *Tr. & Cr.* v. ii, Their horse-bodies are *poison-proof. 1902 H. H. Prichard *Thro' Heart of Patagonia* iii. 44 A low green belt of poison-scrub. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. xlv. 127 In the Scorpion..the *poison-secretor is clothed externally with a horny thickish membrane. 1552 Huloet, *Poyson seller, *venenarius.* 1840 Eliza Cook *World* viii, There are spots where the poison-shrub grows. 1819 R. Shelley *Erasdne* II i. 19 Thou shed-dest thy *poison-slime upon the flower Of a pure woman's honour. 1856 Aytoun *Bothwell* II. xvii, I've heard that *poison-sprinkled flowers Are sweeter in perfume. 1873 *France, Empire & Cruelty.* 43 Which has left a *poison sting in many hearts. 1735 Somerville *Chase* IV. 226 The *poison-tainted Air. 1899 Werner *Capt. of Locusts* 151 The boy hurt his hand badly—spiked it on some *poison-thorn, I think. 1596 Fitz Geffray *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 29 *Poyson-tooth'd viper, impiously that bites The wombe of those who are her favorites.

5. Special Combs.: **poison-cart** (*Austral.*) a cart carrying poisoned meat for the destruction of the dingo; **poison-cup,** (*a*) a cup containing poison; (*b*) a cup or other vessel reputed to break on poison being poured into it; **poison-flour,** a name for sublimated arsenic trioxide (flowers of arsenic) in the process of refining; **poison-lime,** a preparation of lime in which skins are immersed in order to remove the hair before tanning; **poison-ring,** a ring by which poison was communicated in the grasp of the hand; **poison-tower,** a chamber in which the poisonous fumes are condensed in arsenic works; **poison-vent,** a channel through which the fumes pass into the *poison tower.*

1898 'R. Boldrewood *Rom. Canvas Town* 61 All this time the *poison-cart was kept going. 1826 Mrs. Hemans *Forest Sanct.* I. xx, I fling it back, as guilt's own *poison-cup. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 56 According to the quality of the *poison flour [previously called 'arsenic meal'] it yields from ⅛ to ⅙ of its weight of the glass or enamel. 1883 R. Haldane *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 372/1 The unhairing in lime-pits is done..with the so-called '*poison-lime'. 1877 W. Jones *Finger-ring* 413 A *poison ring of curious construction is described by Mr. Fairholt. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 55 A vertical section of the *poison tower. *Ibid.* 823 There are poison towers and extensive condensing chambers attached. *Ibid.* 56 Pipes leading to the *poison vent.

b. *esp.* in names of plants (or parts of them) having poisonous qualities: **poison-ash** = *poison-sumac*; **poison-bay,** *Illicium floridanum* (N.O. *Magnoliaceæ*), the leaves of which are reputed poisonous; **poison-berry,** any plant (or its fruit) of the genus *Cestrum* (N.O. *Solanaceæ*), of the West Indies and Brazil; also, 'the boraginaceous shrub *Bourreria succulenta*' (*Cent. Dict.*); **poison-bulb,** a South African bulbous plant (or its bulb), *Buphane toxicaria* or *Hæmanthus toxicarius* (N.O. *Amaryllidaceæ*); also the allied *Crinum asiaticum*; **poison-bush,** (*a*) a poisonous species of *Euphorbia*; (*b*) a West Indian shrub, *Thevetia neriifolia* (N.O. *Apocynaceæ*); **poison-dogwood, poison-elder** = *poison-sumac*; **poison-flag,** an American species of Iris (*I. versicolor*); **poison-hemlock,** *U.S.* the common hemlock, *Conium maculatum*; **poison-ivy,** a trailing or climbing species of sumac, *Rhus Toxicodendron*, of N. America, having trifoliolate leaves, and producing poisonous effects when touched; **poison-nut,** (*a*) the violently poisonous seed of *Tanghinia venenifera* (N.O. *Apocynaceæ*), used by the natives of Madagascar in trial by ordeal; also the tree; (*b*) = Nux vomica (Webster 1864); **poison-oak,** the low-growing variety of *Rhus Toxicodendron* (see *poison-ivy*); also the allied *R. diversiloba* of Pacific N. America, which has similar properties; **poison-pea,** *Swainsona Greyana* (see next); **poison-plant,** name in Australia for several leguminous plants whose leaves are poisonous to cattle, as species of *Gastrolobium, Swainsona Greyana*, and *Lotus australis*; **poison-root** (of Carolina), *Æsculus pavia* the twigs and roots of which were used to stupify fish; **poison-sumac,** *Rhus venenata*, a tall N. American shrub with pinnate leaves, also called *poison-ash* or *poison-elder*, and having properties resembling those of the allied *poison ivy*; **poison-vine,** (*a*) a climbing plant of Mediterranean regions, *Periploca græca* (N.O. *Asclepiadaceæ*), having poisonous milky juice (also called *milk-vine*); (*b*) = *poison-ivy*; †**poison-weed,** ? = *poison ivy*; **poison-withe**: see quot. See also Poison-tree, Poisonwood.

1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 323 *Poison Ash, *Rhus.* 1763 W. Lewis *Comm. Ph.l. Techn.* 330 Mr. Catesby.. describes one, called there the poison-ash, from whose trunk flows a liquid, black as ink. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 619 In Alabama..*Illicium floridanum* has..acquired the name of *Poison-bay. 1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* (1789) 173 Blue *Poison Berries. ..The nightingales are said to feed upon the berries of this shrub, which are reckoned very poisonous. 1864 Webster, *Poison bulb. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 181 *Buphane toxicaria* is called the Poison Bulb, and is said to be fatal to cattle. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 323 *Poison Bush, *Euphorbia.* 1871 Kingsley *At Last* i, It proved to be *Thevetia neriifolia*...This was the first..warning which we got not to meddle rashly with 'poison-bush'. 1857 Henfrey *Bot.* § 456 *Rhus venenata*, *Poison-Elder or Poison-Sumach. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 979 Poison Sumach or Poison Elder, is a tall shrub with pinnate leaves. 1845-50 Mrs. Lincoln *Lect. Bot.* 140 Species of Iris, one of which, the common blue flag,.. is sometimes called *Poison flag. *Ibid.* 151 *Poison hemlock, (Conium, water parsnip,..water cow-bane, are among the poisonous plants of this tribe. 1857 Gray *First Less. Bot.* (1866) 34 By these rootlets..the Ivy of Europe, and our Poison Rhus,—here called *Poison Ivy,—fasten themselves firmly to walls. 1883 C. Phelps in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 282/2 The poison-ivy was gorgeous with a fatal beauty. 1857 Henfrey *Bot.* § 512 The seeds of .. the Madagascar *Poison nut are very deadly. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 323 *Poison Oak, *Rhus.* 1883 Stevenson *Silverado Sq.* 42 An abominable shrub or weed called poison-oak, whose very neighbourhood is venomous to some. 1884 Miller *Plant-n., Swainsona Greyana*, Darling River Pea. Horse-poison plant,..or 'Poison Pea, of Australia. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 521 A number of the species of this [*Gastrolobium*] and of allied genera are known in Western Australia as *Poison plants; and farmers lose annually a large number of cattle through their eating the foliage. *Ibid.* 522 Dr. Harvey says the worst of the Poison-plants is [*Gastrolobium*] *bilobum*. 1712 Petiver in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 424 Carolina *Poyson Root. ..Castaneæ Equinæ facie. Arbor..flore galento spicato. 1857-66 *Poison-sumach [see *poison elder*]. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* 170 The poysoned weed [in the Bermudas] is much in shape like our English Iuy. *margin*, The *poison weed. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 619 The *Poyson-Wyth of Barbados, which is a kind of Bryony.

B. *adj.* Poisonous, poisoned, envenomed. *Obs.* exc. as coinciding with the attrib. use of the sb. in 4 a.

1530 Tindale *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) I. 17 With what poison, deadly, and venomous hate hateth a man his enemy. *Ibid.* 18 To make him of so poison a nature. 1531 *Ibid.* II. 143 Ye have chewed and mingled it with your poison spittle. 1533 More *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1063/2 A crosse..,the beholdynge whereof deuowred and destroyed the venome of al the poyson serpentes. 1769 E. Bancroft *Guiana* 257 Their arms are..poison arrows. 1822 Shelley *Scenes fr. Faust* ii. 78 They dart forth polypus antennæ, To blister with their poison spume The wanderer. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 464 If he claims the ordeal,..he usually has to take a poison drink.

Poison (poi·z'n), *v.* Forms: see the sb.; also 4 **poisone,** 5 **poysn-yn, poysne, poysyn,** (**posyn**), 6 **poisin.** [ME. *poison-en*, a. OF. *poisonn-er* to give to drink (cf. mod.F *empoisonner* to poison), f. *poison* Poison, or reinshioned from an OF. **poisnier*:—L. *pōtiōn-āre* to give (any one) to drink, to drug, f. *pōtiō-nem* drink, poisonous draught, Potion. So Pr. *pozionar*, Sp. *ponsoñar*.]

1. *trans.* To administer poison to; to introduce poison into the system of (man or animal); to kill or injure by means of poison, poisonous gases, etc.

13.. *Coer de L.* 2732 He leet taken alle the cors And caste into the watyr off our welle, Us to poyson and to quelle. 13.. *K. E. Allit. P.* B. 1095 Poysened & parlatyk & pyned in fyres. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks* (1880) 333 þe pope & þe emperour myȝte priuely be poysined bi suche fadres. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 303 He was i-poysened wiþ venym þat was i-doo in his chalys. *c* 1400 Maundev.

(Roxb.) vi. 19 Pis same sowdan was puysond at Damasc. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 295/1 To Puson, *toxicare.* 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 234 b, Lyke as the worme y' is crushed or poysoned. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 260 b, The Pope hirath men to poyson oth.r. 1676 Etherege *Man of Mode* iii, *Ser Fop.* I sat near one of 'em.. and was almost Poison'd with a pair of Cordivant Gloves he wears. *Lov.* Oh! . How I hate the smell! 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* iii. 813 The Water-Snake .. lyes poyson'd in his Bed. 1785 W. Thomson *Watson's Philip II* (1839) 327 He was charged with having poisoned the queen. 1808 R. Anderson *Cumberld Ballads* 35 Peer Jemmy was puzzen'd, they say, by a black. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* 119 Boys of ten years had learnt the art of poisoning their fathers.

b. To produce morbid effects in (the blood, a wound, a limb, etc.) by impregnation or infusion of poison, decomposing organic matter, ptomaine, etc. Cf. *blood poisoning* in Poisoning *vbl. sb.* 1a.

1605 Shaks. *Lear* iii. vi. 70 Tooth that poysons if it bite. 1635 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 203 The raw nocturnall ayre that had poysoned the wound. 1899 J. Hutchinson in *Arch. Surg.* I No 38. 157 Mrs M——had been pushing back the nail-fold at the root of the nail with a penknife and had as she suspected poisoned it. *Med.* His hand was poisoned by being pierced with an old nail. The bite of some insects may poison the blood. A foot poisoned by the action of a dye-stuff on an excoriated part.

2. To impregnate, taint, or infect (air, water, etc.) with poison so as to render it poisonous or baneful; to charge or smear (a weapon) with poison. See also Poisoned 2.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxiii. (*George*) 62 Thru..corupcion Of þe ayre þat he wald poyson. 1548 Elyot, *Inficere poculum veneno*, to poison the drynk, to put poyson in the cuppe. 1552 Huloet, Poyson a place wyth carrayne, *funesto.* 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1580) 127 As if one should poison a Conduite hedde, or a River, from whence all menne fetche their water. 1612 Webster *White Devil* Wks. (Rldg.) 36/2 To have poison'd his prayer-book, or a pair of beads, The pummel of his saddle,..Or the handle of his racket. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* iii. 725 A Plague . Poisoning the Standing Lakes, and Pools Impure. 1851 Mayne Reid *Scalp Hunt.* xxvii, Indians .. engaged in poisoning the points of their arrows

3. *fig.* **a.** To corrupt, pervert morally; to turn to error or evil, influence perversely.

1395 Purvey *Remonstr.* (1851) 99 It is fevnid now that symple prestis wolen poisone men with gastli venym, that is, errour othir eresie. 1550 J. Coke *Eng. & Fr. Heralds* § 68 Kij b, Monster de Labright whose ancestours you poysoned with money causyng them to be traytours to Englande. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* I iii 112 Did you, by indirect, and forced courses Subdue, and poyson this yong Maides affections? 1701 Rowe *Amb. Step-Moth.* ii ii 787 Hast thou not With my false Arts poyson'd his Peoples Loyalty? 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* II. viii 137 There was another voice at the royal ear, ever ready to poison the royal mind.

b. To prove destructive or fatal to (an action, state, condition, etc.).

1605 Shaks. *Lear* ii. iv. 30 Meeting heere the other Messenger, Whose welcome I perceiu'd had poison'd mine. 1687 Boyle *Martyrd. Theodora* ix, The deadly draught . poysoned not his (Socrates') reputation,..but that of his accusers and his judges. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* vii. 40 Lest his ill Arts or his malicious Tongue Shou'd poison, or bewitch my growing Song. 1765 Foote *Commissary* i. Wks. 1799 II. 15 The slightest suspicion wou'd poison your project. 1894 Hall Caine *Manxman* iii. x, Tom could not deny himself a word of bitterness to poison the pleasure.

4. *transf.* To render (a thing) foul and unfit for its purpose by some noxious or deleterious addition or application.

1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* lix. 9 That fulle dismemberit hes my meter, And poysound it with strang salpeter. *a* 1693 Ludlow *Mem.* (1771) 31 Confessing that he had accordingly poisoned two cannon and the Harquebuz that was broken. 1706 Phillips, To *Poison a Piece*, a Term in Gunnery. See To Clog and to Nail. 1765 *Museum Rust.* III. 284 Some .. were exactly level, so as to be quite poisoned with the wet, which could not drain off. 1816 Vandenstraeten *Impr. Agric.* 6 The land will be poisoned with noxious roots and plants. 1884 C. G. W. Lock *Workshop Receipts* Ser. iii 66/1 They pronounced it to be full of arsenic and antimony; so .. that their furnaces were, as they said, 'poisoned', and rendered unfit for refining.

5. *Saltworks.* (See quots.)

1885 Holland *Chesh. Gloss., Poisoning*, .. said of a pan when some ingredient is put into it to make the brine work differently. 1894 Baring-Gould *Queen of L.* II. 10 A little glue or soft soap is put into the brine—this is called 'poisoning' it to collect the impurities.

Poisonable (poiʒənəb'l), *a.* [f. prec. + -able.]

† **1.** Having the property of poisoning; poisonous.

c 1470 Henryson *Orpheus & Eurydice* 313 (Bann. MS.) Thy meit wemonne, thy drink is pysonable. *c* 1550 R. Burton *Bayte Fortune* B iv, Three thinges there be to man as venim poysonable. *a* 1598 Rollock *Lect. Passion*, etc. (1616) 551 The drinking of deadly and poysonable things. 1645 Usher *Body Div.* (1647) 368 Without the which they may be hurtfull and poisonable unto us. *c* 1720 W. Gibson *Farrier's Guide* ii. liv (1738) 207 The biting of a mad Dog, is not so poisonable as is generally supposed.

2. Capable of being poisoned; subject to poison.

1846 in Worcester. 1872 Sir J. Paget in *Mem. & Lett.* iii. 246 My blood and textures regained the state they had before, and I became again more poisonable.

† **Poi'sonal,** *a. Obs. rare.* [See -al 1.] Poisonous.

a 1660 *Contemp. Hist. Irel.* (Ir. Arch. Soc.) I. 132 That prejudicious and poysonall peace. *Ibid.* III. 85.

Poisoned (poiʒ'nd), *ppl. a.* [f. Poison *v.* + -ed 1.]

1. Of men or animals: Affected with, sickened with, or killed by poison.

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 21056 (Edin.) Þe puisoun (*v. rr.* puisond, poysoned) men he raisid þat war stan-dede for suile a drinc. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 407/1 Poysenyd, *intoxicatus, virulentus.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 295/1 Pusond, *toxicatus, venenatus.* 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 887 In certain poisoned conditions of blood fatty degeneration of the muscular fibres of the heart may be very extensive. 1899 *Ibid.* VIII. 641 There is a distinct history of a poisoned wound.

b. *fig.* Affected with moral poison; corrupted.

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* iii. lxxx. 430 A Pharisee, who maketh a glorious and beautifull shewe, but inwardly is of a corrupt and poysoned nature.

2. Impregnated, imbued, charged, or smeared with poison.

1470-85 Malory *Arthur* xviii iii. 709 And soo it befelle.. a good knyght to take a poysond Appel. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* Introd. 27 Which causeth them to shoote poisoned arrowes. 1605 Shaks. *Mach.* i. vii. 11 This euenhanded Iustice Commends th' Ingredience of our poyson'd Chalice To our owne lps. 1785 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 89 For fear of poisoned arrows.

b. *fig.* Charged with moral poison.

1567 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 537 That the youtheid be nocht infectit be poysonit doctrine 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* 3 The Scripture is a Physicions-shop of preseruatiues against poisoned heresies. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* II. x. 31 The flatteries and poisoned honors of the Senate.

† **3.** Endowed with poison; venomous. *Obs.*

1533 More *Answ. Poysoned bk.* Wks. 1063/2 Al ye poysoned serpentes of hell. 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 124 Taken out of the heade of the poysoned Dragon. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* ii. (Arb.) 58 The owtpeaking from weeds of poysoned adder

† **b.** *fig.* Full of moral poison; envenomed, malignant. *Obs.*

1508 Dunbar *Flyting* 70 It salbe blawin owt, How that thow, poysonit pelor, gat thy paikis 1588 *Marpret. Epist.* (Arb.) 3 Right poysond, persecuting and terrible priests.

Poisoner (poiʒənəɹ). [f. Poison *v.* + -er 1.]

One who or that which poisons (*lit* and *fig.*).

1382 Wyclif *Rev.* xxii. 15 Houndes, and venym doers [*gl.* or poysoners], and vnchaast men. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 83 They that were posynners and posynyd folke. 1563 Winzet *Four Score Three Quest.* Wks. i 88 I. 52 Poysonaris of the peple of God 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* i ii. 352, I must be the poysoner Of good Polixenes 1693 Dryden *Juvenal* vi. (1697) 153 So many Mischiefs were in one combin'd; So much one single Pois'ner cost Mankind. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* II ix. 413 Having stooped to the trade of a secret poisoner 1889 *Century Mag.* Aug. 510 The cobra surpasses as a poisoner all of our American snakes. 1893 *Daily News* 28 Feb 5/1 It renders the animal proof against the attacks of the poisoner microbe.

Hence **Poi'soneress** (*rare*), a female poisoner.

1598 Grenewey *Tacitus' Ann.* xiii. iv. 183 Nero commanded the poisoneresse [Agrippina] to be put to death. 1611 Cotgr., *Empoisonneresse*, a poisonneresse, a woman that imporsons

Poi'sonful, *a. Obs.* or *dial.* [f. Poison *sb.* + -ful.] Full of or containing poison; poisonous, venomous, deadly, baneful. **a.** *lit.*

1554 Bacon *Supplic.* Wks 1563 II. iii 22 Vnto these vnwholsome and pestilent and poysonfull Pastures the dryue the shepe. 1596 Raleigh *Discov. Guiana* 26 There breed diuers poysonfull wormes and serpents. 1615 W. Lawson *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 45 Poysonfull smoke. 1643 Trapp *Comm. Gen.* xlv. 7 He makes of a poisonfull viper, a wholesome triacle. 1693 I. Mather *Cases Conc.* (1862) 262 The vulgar Error concerning the Basilisks killing with the Look of his Poysonful Eye [1855 Robinson *Whitby Glos.* s. v., 'The house was partitly puzzonful'.]

b. *fig.* Poisonous to the mind or morals.

1520 Whittinton *Vulg.* (1527) 22 (20) What is so detestable to a man as this poysonfull coueytyse? 1534 — *Tullyes Offices* (1540) 20 Mischeuous and poysonfull flatterers 1662 Hibbert *Body Div.* i. 233 They vented their damnable and poisonful doctrine. 1679 C. Nesse *Antid. agst. Popery* 157 This is such a poisonful position.

Hence † **Poi sonfully** *adv.*, venomously.

1599 *Broughton's Let* vii. 20 Marrow, verely serpentine and vipetous,..poysonfully sprinkling his Grace.

Poisoning (poiʒənin), *vbl. sb* [f. Poison *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Poison.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 407/1 Poysenynge, *intoxicacio.* 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* v. 30 b, Treasons and poysonings, with the practise of art Magike or sorcery. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 915 Poisoning of air is no less dangerous than poisoning of water. 1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 10 A poysoninge of my Lord's honor with the Duke, with the King, and with the rest of the nobility. 1769 Blackstone *Comm.* IV. iii. 34 In case of murder by poisoning, a man may be a principal felon, by preparing and laying the poison.

b. As the second element in combinations with words denoting (*a*) the agent or medium, as *beer-, food-, fungus-, phosphorus-poisoning*, (*b*) the object, as **blood-poisoning**, 'a term in popular use to denote diseases arising from the introduction into the blood of decomposing organic matter' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1881); toxæmia

1897 Phosphorus poisoning (see Phosphorus 4). 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Dec. 6/2 The number of persons .. who have been or are suffering from beer-poisoning amounts to about 1,200 1902 *Daily Chron.* 18 Sept. 3/4 The microbe .. discovered by Dr. Klein in the Welbeck food-poisoning cases. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Oct. 10/1 A very considerable number of the cases of fungus-poisoning recorded annually.

Poi'soning, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That poisons; poisonous.

1604 F. Hering *Mod. Defence* 24 The poisoning quality of Arsenicke. 1828 A. Jolly *Sunday Serv.* (1840) 246 Temporal quiet often proves intoxicating and poisoning by its .. pleasures 1847 Emerson *Poems, Woodnotes* ii. 69 Whose the city's poisoning spleen Made not pale, or fat, or lean.

Poi'sonless, *a. rare.* [f. Poison *sb.* + -less.] Free from poison.

1608 Topsell *Serpents* 272 Their [English spiders'] byting is poysonlesse. 1654 W. Jenkyn *Fun. Serm.* 11 Not only poisonlesse but whol-some. 1895 C. F. Nichols in *Remains of Rev.* Mar. 292 A commune would require..to be poisonless, at least with regard to virulent..disease.

† **Poi'sonly,** *adv. Obs. rare*—1. [f. Poison *a.* + -ly 2.] Poisonously, after the manner of poison.

1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 214 Thy prophesy poysonly to the pracke goth.

† **Poi'sonment.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. Poison *v.* + -ment: cf. F. *empoisonnement.*] The act of poisoning; in quot., a means of poisoning, poison.

c 1470 Harding *Chron.* ccx. v, Some in his sherte put oft tyme venemyng, And some in meate and drinke great poysonement; Some in his hose, by great ymagenement.

Poisonous (poiʒənəs), *a.* [f. Poison *sb.* + -ous.]

1. Containing or of the nature of poison; having the quality or properties of a poison; venomous.

1573-80 Baret *Alv.* P 546 Poisonous. Venemous, full of poison, stinking, of an euill taste, *virulentus.* 1665 Dryden & Howard *Ind. Queen* iii. 1, Yet we destroy the poisonous viper's young. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* ii. 209 Nor pois'nous Aconite is here produc'd. 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* I 15/2 A Steam so poysonous, that..it..infected all Asia. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 109 The Deadly Nightshade.. All parts of the plant are poisonous. *Ibid.*, When taken in large or poisonous doses.

2. *fig.* Morally destructive or corrupting: conveying an evil influence; malevolent, malignant.

a 1586 Sidney *Astr. & Stella* civ, Enuious wits, what hath bene mine offence, That with such poysonous care my lookes you mirke? 1660 *Trial Regic.* 14 Many Poysonous Opinions having gone abroad. 1817 Shelley *Rev. Islam* ix. xv, The falsehood of their poisonous lips. 1904 Benson *Challoners* xiii, Yes, it is nonsense It is poisonous, suicidal nonsense. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 6 Mar. 4/7 'Awfully', 'rotten' —and 'poisonous', which is rapidly superseding both—are probably the most ill-used words in the English language as it is spoken.

† **b.** With *of*: Having the quality of poisoning or destroying; destructive *of.* *Obs.*

1607 Shaks. *Cor.* v iii. 135 You might condemne vs As poysonous of your Honour.

3. *Comb.*

1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* iii ii. 5 What false Italian, (As poysonous tongu'd, as handed)?

Hence **Poi'sonously** *adv.* (in quot. 1646 = by poison); **Poi'sonousness.**

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 175 The Antipathy between a Toad and a Spider, and that they poisonously destroy each other, is very famous. 1727 Bailey vol. II, *Poisonousness*, poisonous Quality. 1871 Napheys *Prev. & Cure Dis.* i. viii. 245 Foul air which acts poisonously upon the system

† **Poi'sonsome,** *a. Obs.* [f. Poison *sb.* + -some 1.] Charged or tainted with poison, poisonous.

c 1595 Capt. Wyatt *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 19 This iland beinge so poisonsome a place . might breed some contagious infection amonge our men. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 42, Most huge Dragons and poisonsome. 1650 S. Clarke *Eccl. Hist., Calvin* (1654) 638 The poysonsom Doctrines of the Libertines and Carpocratians. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* ii. 123/1 Poisonsom Smokes, are in their Kinds and Degrees hurtful.

Hence † **Poi'sonsomeness.** *Obs.*

1645 Usher *Body Div.* (1647) 143 Because there are principles of hurtfulnesse and poysonsomnes in them.

Poi'son-tree.

1. Name for various trees with poisonous properties.

† **a.** Some West Indian tree (?of the N. O. *Euphorbiaceæ*). *Obs.* **b.** The poison-sumac, *Rhus venenata*, and other poisonous species of *Rhus* **c.** The upas tree, *Antiaris toxicaria.* **d** *Acacia varians* of Australia. **e.** *Croton Verreauxii* of Queensland

1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 622 There is an Arborescent sort with a very large Leaf, no less venomous than the *Manchinella*,..by those of Barbados called the Poyson-tree. 1721 Sherard *ibid.* XXXI. 147 The Poison-Tree grows to the bigness of Elder. 1811 J. J. Stockdale (*title*) Civil and Military Sketches of the Island of Java, . comprising authentic particulars of the Celebrated Poison-Tree 1857 Humphrey *Klein Bot.* § 450 *Acacia varians*, of Australia, has been called the Poison-tree. 1884 Miller *Plant n.*, Poison-tree, .. Queensland, *Croton Verreauxii.* 1893 Spon *Mechanic's Own Bk* (ed. 4) 163 Excoecaria Agallocha (Poison Tree) .wood is hard, and fine-grained.

2. *gen.* Any tree of poisonous or deleterious nature. Also *fig.* (Cf *upas-tree.*)

a 1835 Mrs. Hemans in H. F. Chorley *Mem.* (1839) I. 273 From such agonizing strife the mind will often seek refuge—though it be the shelter of a poison-tree. 1849 tr. *Fouqué's Sir Elldoc* 70, I feel myself like a poison-tree in the dukedom.

Poi'sonwood. **a.** Name for certain poisonous species of *Rhus*, as *R. venenata*, the Poison-sumac of N. America, and *R. Metopium* of the West Indies. **b.** *Sebastiania lucida* (N.O. *Euphorbiaceæ*), of the West Indies.

1721 Dudley in *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 145 The Poyson-Wood-Tree grows only in Swamps, or low wet Grounds, and .. is by some called the *Swamp Sumach. Ibid.* 146 The Poyson-Wood has this effect only on some particular Persons and Constitutions. 1730 Mortimer *ibid.* XXXVI. 430 *Toxicodendron, foliis alatis*,..the Poison Wood. This Tree distills a Liquid, black like Ink, which the Inhabitants say is Poison. 1884 Miller *Plant n.*, Poisonwood, W. Indian, *Sebastiania lucida.*

† **Poi'sony,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Poison *sb.* + -y.] Containing or of the nature of poison; poisonous.

1591 SYLVESTER, *Du Bartas* i. iii. 709 The poysonie Serpents that unpeople quite Cyrenian desarts. *Ibid.* 1072 Pale Envies poysonie heads. 1746 BERKITAL in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 145 (149), I .. cupp'd it, and drew out a Quart or more of ugly poisony slimy Stuff.

‖ **Poissarde** (pwasa'rd). [F., a low foul-mouthed woman, a market-woman, fem. of obs. *poissard* pickpocket, rogue, f. *poix* pitch + -ARD, because things 'stick to his fingers'; also a fish-wife (by association with *poisson* fish).] A French-woman of the lowest class, *esp.* one of the Parisian market-women, who led riots during the first revolution.

1790 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Miss Berry* 3 July, The poissardes huzzaed them. 1797 CANNING, etc. in *Anti-Jacobin* No. 4 (1799) 137 While her sportive Poissardes with light footsteps are seen To dance in a ring round the gay Guillotine. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Fr. Wines & Pol.* vii. 109 The shrill voiced poissardes were broiling their rations, or beating their strong liquors. 1848 A. FONBLANQUE in *Life & Labours* ii. (1874) 223 The women .., animated with the spirit of the poissardes of '93.

b. A French fishwife.

1828 *Sporting Mag.* II. 161 The bathing women, the poissardes of the coast, in their blue flannel dresses. 1850 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. IX. ix. 291 A friendly turn of mind towards herring fishing, whaling, Calais poissardes and many other of our choicest subjects in after life.

Poist, obs. Sc. form of POST.

† **Poister,** *v. Obs.* [app. a variant of PESTER *v.*; cf. OF. *enpaistrier* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] *trans.* To hopple, fetter, entangle, encumber.

In quot. 1523 (which is earlier than any instance of *pester, empester,* or *impester*), the sense is not very clear.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. Pref 2 [History] depresseth, poystereth, and thrusteth downe such as ben wicked, yuell, and reprouable. 1567 J. SANFORD *Epictetus* 6 When his foote is poistered and shakled, the bodie is also cumbred

† **Poi'sure.** *Obs. rare.* [f. POISE *v.* + -URE. Cf. OF. *poisure* weight, what serves to weigh.] Poise, balance.

a 1619 FLETCHER *Wit without M.* I. i, Nor is this forc'd, but the meer quality and poisure of goodness. 1643 HENLE *Answ. Ferne* 33 The priority of the Peeres gives order and poysure .. to the whole body. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 313 The pressure of ayr within and .. without the glass are brought to an .equal poysure.

† **Poisy,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. POISE *sb.* + -Y.] Heavy or bulky of body: cf. PEISY.

1538 ELYOT, *Crassus,* fatte, fleshy, thycke, grosse, poysye.

Poite, obs. form of POET.

Poitrel (poitrĕl). Now *Hist.* and *arch.* Forms: 5–6 **poytrell,** 6 **poiterell,** 6-8 **poitrell,** 7 **-il, poietrel**(l, **poytrel,** 6–9 **poitrel,** 7–9 **-al,** 9 **-all.** [a. OF. *poitral,* orig. *peitral,* now with change of suffix *poitrail*:—L. *pectorāle* breast-plate, PECTORAL. *Poitral* is the Central or Parisian Fr. form, introduced into Eng. app. by Caxton, the earlier form from Norman Fr. being PEITREL, q. v.]

A piece of armour to protect the breast of a horse: often richly gilt and ornamented, and retained for ornament after its defensive use had ceased.

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* viii. 197 The horses gyrthe nor the poytrell myghte not helpe. 1552 ELYOT, *Cucumis*, ...a bullion of copper, set on bridels or poitrels of horses, for an ornament. 1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 14 b, To the fore gyrth on eyther side was buckled a riche and gorgeous poiterell. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XIX. 370 Alcymus put poitrels on, and cast upon their jaws their bridles. 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* IV. XXVI. § 6. 408/1 The horse had..a pendant Jewel of Precious Stones at his Poitrel. 1714 STEELE *Poet. Misc., Ninth Thebais* 270 Below his Breast..a bending Poitral hung. 1745 S. MADDEN *Boulter's Mon.* 67 Her beauteous Breast a golden Poitrell grac'd. 1847 MOORE *Lalla R.* (1824) 86 Steeds..Their chains and poitrels glittering in the sun. 1866 CONINGTON *Æneid* VII. 228 Golden poitrels grace their necks.

b *transf.* A breast-plate. a stiff stomacher.

1607 R. C[AREW] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 156, I haue..heard of certaine gentlewomen .. who made no bones to weare poytrels or stiffe stomachers, endangering thereby the life of their child. 1717 BULLOCK *Wom. a Riddle* ii. 24 Your own puissant eyes against which no Poitrel is able to defend the heart of man.

Poitrell, error for POINTEL 1.

‖ **Poitrinaire** (pwatring'r). [F., f *poitrine* chest + *-aire*:—L. *-ārius*: see -ARY 1.] A person suffering from chest or lung disease.

1882 *Standard* 22 Dec. 5/1 Comparatively youthful invalids, ..described graphically, if not gracefully, by the foreign name of *poitrinaires.* 1884 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 24 Sept. 2/1 The soft, warm air so dear and necessary to the poitrinaire.

‖ **Poivrade** (pwavra'd). Also 7–8 **poiverade.** [F. (1505 in Hatz.-Darm.) f. *poivre* pepper: see -ADE.] Pepper-sauce. Also *attrib.*

1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* App. O j b, How a Poiverade is made. 1792 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Desmond* I. 85 There was neither game gravy, nor poiverade, nor even bread sauce. 1806 A. HUNTER *Culina* (ed. 3) 215 When cold, and cut into slices, it eats well with poivrade sauce. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 11 Jan. 8/4 To make the poivrade sauce.

Po'kable, *a.* [f. POKE *v.*[1] + -ABLE.] Capable of being poked.

1882 C. W. SIEMENS in *Nature* XXVI. 308/2 The advantages .. claimed for the open fireplace are, that it is cheerful, 'pokable', and conducive to ventilation.

Poke (pōuk), *sb.*[1] Now chiefly *dial.* Forms: α. (3) 4- **poke;** also 5–7 **pooke,** 6–7 (9 *dial.*) **pouke,** 7- **peak;** *Sc.* 5 **poyke,** 5–6 **poik,** 6 **poik.** β. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* 5 **pok,** 5–6 **pokke,** 7 **pocke,** 8–9 **pock.** (9 *dial.* **puok, puoek, pooak, pwok(e, pwoak;** also **pook, pouk, powk:** *Eng. Dial. Dict.*) [Not in OE.: ME. *poke* from 14th c., represented 1276 by Anglo-L. *poka* (*unam pokam lanę*), agrees in form with ONF. *poque* (12th c.), *poke* (14th c. in Godef.) = F. *poche*; also Icel. *poki* (13th c.), early mod. Flem. *poke* (Kilian); also Ir. *poc,* Gael. *poca* bag; the affinities of which are uncertain, as is the question of their relationship to OE. *pohha,* ME. *powhe, pouh*3. POUGH, bag (for which Lindisf. Gl. has also *pocca*). The later Eng. spellings *pook, poak* imply lengthened *o,* as do also the Sc. *poik, polk.* A form with short *o* (*pok(k, pock*) is found in Sc. and north. Eng. from 15th c., but this is not (*ǫ*), but (*o*), a vowel which, like that of Sc. *puock* and north. Eng. *pwoke, pwooak,* represents ME. *ō* from *o* in an open syllable. The mod. Sc. *pouk,* north. Eng. *pook,* with (*u, ū*), may correspond to NF. dial. *pouque* beside *poque.* The phonology offers difficulties both in Eng. and Fr.: cf. POUCH.]

1. A bag; a small sack: applied to a bag of any material or description, but usually smaller than a *sack.* Now *dial.* exc. in *to buy a pig in a poke* (PIG *sb.*[1]), in Sc. *a cat in a poke,* F *chat en poche.*

In Sc. applied to the bags or wallets in which a gaberlunzie or beggar carried provisions and portable property.

α. 1276 *Rot. Hundred.* (1812) I. 398/2 Quidam judei Lincolnie .. furelantur unam pokam lane. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 780 Hise pokes fulle of mele an korn. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm. Sel. Wks.* II. 358 Pan shulde pees be in pe chirche wipouten strif of doggis in a poke. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 358 They walwe as doon two pigges in a poke. 1411 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 86, j. poke cum salt, vd. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 407/1 Pooke (or poket, or walette), *sacculus.* 1488 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 12 In a canves pok within the said box tueff hundreth & sevin angel nobilis. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 147 Se gang With pokis to myline, and beggis haith meill and schilling. *c* 1530–1860 [see PIG *sb.*[1] 10 a, b]. 1558 in *Lanc. Wills* (1884) 20 Two secks and two lesse pookes. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housewife Gard.* (1626) 51 A gathering Apron like a Poake. 1648–60 HEXHAM, *Koren-sack,* a Corne-sack, or a corne-pooke. 1723 SWIFT *New Year's Gift* 17 A pair of leathern pokes [*prime* folks]. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* Let. xiii, The hare-brained goose saw the pokes. 1875 *Brighton Daily News* 10 Mar. 2/5 Bringing a poke of bran down a step-ladder. 1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* XIX. (1884) 141 The eel-net is set across the dyke to catch them in its long 'poke'. 1883 J. Y. STRATTON *Hops & Hop-pickers* 34 From the bin the hops are carried in 'pokes' to the 'oast-house'. 1902 *Berea* (Kentucky) *Quarterly* Nov. 17 It usually comes in two-pound paper packages, or 'pokes'.

β. 1447 in *Dundee Charters* (1880) 24 b, And of al vthir thinges pok, pak, and barel proportionablie. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* II. (*Town & C. Mouse*) xv, Pokkis [*v. r.* sekkis] full of grots. 1599 *Acc. Bk. W. Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 243 Item iij sakes, iij pokkes. 1625 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 296 Given for a pocke of coles, 2d. 1733 in *Ramsay's Tea-t Misc.* I. 29 Ye shall hae twa good pocks. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* Let. xi, The pock of siller.

b. A bag holding a definite quantity, varying according to the nature of the commodity, as wool, coal, meal, hops, used as a measure of capacity.

(It is not clear whether the early quots. belong here.)

1347–8 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 215/2, xi pokes de madder. 15.. *Aberdeen Reg.* XVI (Jam.), Polk of wool. 1855 MORTON *Cyc. Agric.* II. 1125 3 *Poke,* of wool, 20 cwts.

c. A pocket worn on the person. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II vii. 20 Then he drew a diall from his poake. 1675 COCKER *Morals* 6 All are but Smoke To him that has no money in his Poke. 1700 T. BROWN *Amusem. Ser. & Com.* iii. (1709) 16 With his Pockes as empty as his Brains. 1880 WEBB *Goethe's Faust* III. x. 183 Apart from this I've nothing in my poke.

2. A bag or bladder filled with air, used by fishermen as a buoy. *U. S.*

1887 *Fisheries U. S.* Sect. v. II. 270 When the 'pokes' are used, the officer gives the order to 'Blow up! Blow up!' and a man with sound lungs grasps one of these membranous pouches and inflates it. It is then attached to the whale.

† 3. A long wide or full sleeve. *Obs.*

1400 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 69 The pokes of purchace hangen to the erthe. 1432–50 tr. *Higden, Hard. Contin.* (Rolls) VIII. 514 Grete insolence of vesture .. gownes with longe pokus, made in the manei of a bagpype. [1706 PHILLIPS s. v., Pokes were also a sort of long-sleev'd Gowns, which Fashion grew so affected and extravagant, that the wearing of them was forbidden.]

† 4. A kind of net, a bag-net. *Obs.*

1579 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 147/1 That destroyis the smoltis and fry of salmond .be polkis, creillis, trammel-nettis, and bery watteris.

5. A morbid bag-like swelling on the neck. † a. In man, The goitre, also called *Bavarian poke.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. m. i. (1676) 42/2 Anbanus Bohemus referrs that *Struma,* or Poke of the Bavarians and Styrians to the nature of their waters. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 143 We saw .. many men and women with large swellings under their chins .. called .. by some in English, Bavarian Pokes.

b. In sheep, A bag growing under the jaws, symptomatic of the rot; hence, the disease itself.

1798 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XX. 469 Seldom subject to that disease called by sheep-farmers the poke, (a swelling under the jaw), or to the scab .. The poke, particularly, often proves fatal. 1828 *Cumberland Gloss.* 76/1 Sheep tainted with rot often exhibit the symptom of a poke or bag under the jaws.

6. The stomach of a fish. *colloq.* or *dial.* Also, the sound or air-bladder of a fish (*Cent. Dict.*).

1773 BARRINGTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 217 Mr. Hunter opened a charr..and found the poke, as our fishmongers call it, very different. 1897 W. KINGSTON in *Daily News* 10 Sept. 2/1, I once saw a gold ring taken out of a cod's poke.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **poke-bag** (*dial.*), the Long-tailed Titmouse (*Acredula rosea*); **poke-boy** (see quot.); **poke-cheeked** *a.*, having baggy cheeks; **poke-hooked** *a.* (see quots.); **poke-horse,** a pack-horse carrying loads in two pokes or bags; **poke-(pook-) net** (see quot. 1805); **poke- (pook-) nook,** one of the corners at the bottom of a bag or sack; *one's own poke-nook,* one's own means, one's private resources; **poke- (pook-) shakings,** the last portions of meal, etc., shaken out of a sack; *fig.* the smallest of a litter of pigs; the youngest child in a family; † **poke-sleeve,** a deep and broad sleeve: see sense 3. Also POKE-PUDDING.

1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 32 The penduline form of the nest, and the feathers which compose the lining have obtained for the bird the names of Poke puddling or *Poke bag,..Feather poke. 1805 R. W. DIXSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 753 (*Hops*) Another person will be requisite in the hop-plantation, in order to pick up the scattered branches of the binds, and convey the produce to the kiln. A boy is in general employed in this business, who, from the nature of his work, is commonly called the *poke boy. 1843 CARLYLE in Froude *Life in Lond.* (1884) 320 A long, soft, *poke-cheeked face, with busy, anxious black eyes. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXV. 902/1 Many fish .. are caught, not by the hook entering the jaws of the fish, but because it is fastened in their stomach, .. a fish so captured is called '*poke-hooked'. 1897 KIPLING *Captains Courageous* iii, Help us here, Harve. It's a big un. Poke-hooked, too.. He had taken the bait right into his stomach. 1669 in *Northumberl. Gloss.* s. v., Bring all the 'Poke-horses that trespasse upon the ffell into the comon pinefold. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* (1806) III. 389 Drag-nets, or *pock nets, that is, nets in form of a bag, are often used. 1845 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* XIV. 165 Catching fresh water fish with a kind of pock net. 1883 *Lag. Bp. St Andrews* 661 Bot menstrallis, serving man, and maid, Gat Mitchell in ane auld *pocke nucke. 1822 GALT *Ann. Parish* xiv (1878) 57 It was thought that it [the cost] would have to come out of their own pock nook. 1844 BALLANTYNE *Miller of Deuchaugh* i 18 Your mouth fills mony a pock nook. 1808 JAMIESON, *Pock-shakings*, a vulgar term, used to denote the youngest child of a family. ..It often implies the idea of something puny in appearance. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 700 The small weak pigs are usually nicknamed *runts,* or *pock shakings.* 1892 STOW *Ann.* 519 Gownes with deepe and broade sleeues, commonly called *poke sleeues. 1714 *Spectator* No. 619 ¶ 9 My learned Correspondent who writes against Master's Gowns and Poke Sleeves.

Poke, *sb.*[2] [app. either an application of prec. (from its shape or appearance), or (as more generally held) from POKE *v.*[1] (from its poking out or projecting). Actual evidence is wanting.]

1. A projecting brim or front of a woman's bonnet or hat.

(The meaning in quot. 1770 is not clear: cf. 1815 in sense 2.)

1770 LADY MARY COKE *Jrnl.* 28 Dec., The headdress.. must be black, that is to say, the poke and the lappits, but upon the head you are permitted to wear the ribbon of the colour of your robe. 1813 LADY BURGHERSH *Lett.* (1833) 61 An immense quilling of lace or ribbon round the poke. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* I, The close poke of her little black bonnet hid her face from him.

b. Applied to a 'sun-shade' or 'ugly', i.e. a detachable brim affixed to a bonnet to shade the wearer's face.

1859 SALA *Gaslight & D.* xxix. 341 Ladies..with blue pokes to their bonnets.

2. Short for POKE-BONNET. (In quot. 1815, perh. a woman's muslin cap, formerly worn.)

1815 LADY GRANVILLE *Let.* 5 Sept., Miss Smith in a little crushed muslin poke. *a* 1845 HOOD *Literary & Literal* xi, They came—each 'Pig faced Lady', in that bonnet We call a poke. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* III. xxiv, A grey freize livery and a straw poke, such as my aunt's charity children wear. 1896 GEORGIANA M. STISTED *Life Sir R. F. Burton* XI 269 [In Gt. Salt Lake City] A poke bonnet was universally worn—why is the Poke a symbol of piety, Quakers, Salvationists, Mormons, Sisters of Mercy retiring alike inside its ungraceful shape?

3. *attrib* and *Comb.*: **poke-brim,** a projecting brim of a bonnet or hat; hence **poke-brimmed** *a.*; † **poke fly-cap,** app. a fly-cap (FLY *sb.*[1] 11) provided with a poke.

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 19 May 1/3 The 'Mentone' is a smart hat for the races. It is of fawn straw, with a *poke brim of moderate size lined with apple-green velvet, and a crescent-shaped back. 1899 *Daily News* 3 June 8/3 The *poke-brimmed hat, reminiscent of the thirties, is in cream coloured straw trimmed with tulle. 1810 *Splendid Follies* II. 106 Her hair was..adorned with a *poke-fly cap, and long lace lappets.

Poke, *sb.*[3] [f. POKE *v.*[1]]

1. An act of poking; a thrust, push, nudge. (In *obs. slang,* A blow with the fist.)

1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulg. T.* (ed. 3), *Poke,* a blow with the fist; I'll lend you a poke. 1831 *Society* I. 155 With a poke at the fire to make it blaze the brighter. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* vi, Giving her such jerks and pokes from time to time. *Ibid.* xvii, The Captain making a poke at the door with the knobby stick to assure himself that it was shut. 1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* XVII. i, With a sly look..giving me a poke in the ribs.

b. with advbs., as **poke-out,** an act of poking

out; **poke-round**, a going round and poking into places; **poke-up**, an act of poking or stirring up.

1874 RUSKIN *Hortus Inclusus* (1887) 3 We go into the Sacristy and have a reverent little poke out of relics. 1901 L. MALET *Sir R. Calmady* vi. vii, We could ride over that land and have a poke round for sites. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Aug. 3/1 All the birds sit so close that 'good dog Ponto' almost has to give them a poke-up with his..nose to induce them to rise at all.

2. A contrivance fastened upon cattle, pigs, etc., to prevent them from breaking through fences: see quots.

(Supposed to refer to its action in poking the animal.)

1828 WEBSTER, *Poke*, in New England, a machine to prevent unruly beasts from leaping fences, consisting of a yoke with a pole inserted, pointing forward. 1859 HOLLAND *Gold F.* iv. 43 We put a poke upon a vicious cow. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Poke*, a device to prevent its [an animal's] jumping over, crawling through, or breaking down fences. ..They vary with the kind of stock to which they are attached,—horses, cattle, hogs, or geese.

3. (See quots.)

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Poke*, a lazy person, a dawdle; as 'what a slow poke you are!' A woman's word. 1854 WEBSTER, *Poke*, ..a lazy person; a dawdler; also, a stupid or uninteresting person

Poke, *sb.*[4] Also 7 **poak'e, pooke.** [Of N. American Indian origin; in sense *1*, app. the same as the Virginian word cited by early travellers as *uppowoc*, *apooke*, smoke, in Narraganset *puck* smoke; in sense *2*, app. shortened from POCAN.]

†**1.** Some plant smoked by the North American Indians, hence called Indian tobacco. *Obs.*

It has been variously conjectured to be *Nicotiana rustica* (see quot. 1865); *Antennaria plantaginifolia* (in Britton & Brown *Flora Northern U.S.* III. Index, called 'Indian tobacco', 'Ladies' tobacco'); *A. margaritifera* (see quot. 1865); and *Lobelia inflata*, very commonly referred to as 'Indian tobacco'.

[1599 T. HERIOT in Hakluyt *Voy.* III. 271 There is an herbe called by the inhabitants uppowoc..the Spanyards call it tabacco. 1615 W. STRACHEY *Hist. Trav. Virginia* 121 There is here great store of tobacco which the salvages call apooke.] 1634 *Relat. Ld. Baltimore's Plantation* (Maryland) (1865) 20 After this, was brought..a great Bagg, filled with a large Tobacco-pipe and Poake, which is the word they vse for our Tobacco. 1652 R. CHILD in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 155, I have far greater hopes of the flourishing of this wild plant, than of Tobacco (either of that which in New England is called Poak, much differing from the Virginian, or of that other commonly used and sown in Virginia). 1672 JOSSELYN *New Eng. Rarities* 54 Tobacco, ..the Indians make use of a small kind with short round leaves called Pooke. 1792 BELKNAP *Hist. New Hampsh.* III. 126 A running vine, bearing a small berry, and a round leaf, which Josselyn (who wrote in 1672) says, the fishermen called poke; it is known to the hunters by the name of Indian tobacco. 1865 TUCKERMAN *Josselyn's N. Eng. Rarities* 85 (note to quot. 1672, above) The weak tobacco, cultivated by the Indians was not colt's-foot, but *Nicotiana rustica* L., well known to have been long in cultivation among the American savages. The name *poke*, or *pooke*,—if it be, as is supposable, the same with *puck* 'smoke' of the Narraganset vocabulary of R. Williams..was perhaps always indefinite. *Ibid.* 87 The species intended by Josselyn [referred to by him as 'Live-for-ever, a kind of cud-weed'] is our everlasting ..The dried herb [was] used by the fishermen instead of tobacco, and no doubt called by them poke.

2. a. A name for American species of *Phytolacca*, esp. *P. decandra*, Virginian Poke, Poke-berry, Poke-weed. **b. Indian Poke,** the Green Hellebore or Poke root, *Veratrum viride.*

1731 CATESBY *Carolina* I. 24 They feed much on the berries of Poke, i.e. *Blitum Virginianum*. 1733 MILLER *Gard. Dict.*, *Phytolacca*; American Nightshade, commonly call'd Virginian Poke or Porke Physick. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 323 Virginian Poke, *Phytolacca*. 1770 J. R. FORSTER tr. *Kalm's Trav. N. Amer.* (1772) I. 153. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 885/2 The Pocan, or Virginian Poke or Poke-weed, is a branching herbaceous plant, with a smooth green or sometimes purplish stem with large green or purplish leaves. 1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* (1880) 382 Green Hellebore Root. The dried rhizome of Veratrum viride; American or Green Hellebore; called also Swamp Hellebore and Indian Poke. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 455 Poke has been proposed as an emetic, but ..the great depression of the powers of life which it causes..will ever prevent its employment.

3. Comb: **poke-berry,** the black berry of *Phytolacca decandra*, also the plant (*2* a); **poke-milk-weed** (see quot.); **poke-root,** (*a*) the white hellebore of N. America, *Veratrum viride* (*1* b), also its root; (*b*) the root of **poke-weed,** *Phytolacca* (*2* a).

1828 MAVNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Poke-berries, Poke-root. 1859 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) II. 50 Poke-berry juice, whereof we used to make a delusive red ink when we were boys. 1899 *Academy* 11 Feb. 184/1 Woollen cloth was dyed crimson in the juice of the poke-berry. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Poke-milkweed, the *Asclepias phytolaccoides*, which is not unlike Poke-weed. 1687 J. CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 150 When they design to give a Purge, they make use of.. *Poake-root, i.e. *Solanum bacciferum*. 1698 G. THOMAS *Pennsylvania* (1848) 19 There grows also in great Plenty the Black Snake-Root, .. Rattle-Snake-Root, Poke-Root, called in England Jallop. 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 295 Proofs of the efficacy of the poke-root. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 232 *Poke-weed. This plant is..commonly found in all the cooler hills. 1880 *New Virginians* I. 53 They had stained it pink with poke-weed berries. This poke-weed is the Phytolacca—a tall, handsome plant which grows in fence corners.

Poke, *sb.*[5] The small green heron of U. S

1794 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 165 Green Bittern. Poke. Skouk. *Ardea virescens.*

Poke (pōuk), *v.*[1] Forms: 3- **poke**; (4 **pok**), 5 **pooke**, 6-7 **poak.** β. 5 **pouke, pukke, pucke.** [ME *pōken* = late MDu., Du., MLG., LG. *pōken* to poke, thrust; whence also OF. *poquer*, *pocher* to poke, thrust out (e.g. an eye) (Godef.). Cf. MDu. *poke*, Du. *pook*, MLG. *pōk*, LG. *poke*, a dagger, Sw *påk*, a stick. These words seem to imply an OTeut. stem **puk-*, **pūk-*, preserved only in the LG. branch. But the history of the β forms is obscure. (Gael. *puc* push, jostle, Ir. *poc* a blow, kick, Corn. *poc* shove, push, are app. from Eng.)]

1. *trans.* To thrust or push (anything) with one's hand or arm, the point of a stick, or the like, usually so as to move or stir it.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 249 Aleyn the clerk..He poked John and seyde slepestow. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 13849 An Aungel Pookede hym and made hym ryse. 1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVIII. 92 The bellows is used at once to blow and to poke the fire. 1828 WEBSTER, *Poke*, ..to thrust at with the horns, as an ox; a popular use of the word in New England. 1889 HURST *Horsham, Sussex Gloss.*, Doant goo into that field, may be you'll be pooked [by a bull or cow] if you do. *Mod. colloq.* He poked me in the ribs.

β. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 620 Wrathþe .. pukketh [*v.rr.* puckeþ, poukeþ, pokeþ; A. VI 100 puiteþ; C. VIII. 263 pokeþ] forþ pruyde to prayse þi-seluen. *Ibid.* 643 'ȝus', quod Pieres þe plowman and pukked hem alle to gode. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 367 Bohors..come to hym .. and putte the poynte of his swerde on his shelde and be-gan to pouke hym, and cleped 'Rise vp'.

b. Hence, to thrust or push (a thing) *away*, *out*, *in*, *up*, *down*; *from*, *into* (a place); etc.; *to poke through*, to thrust through (*with* a weapon).

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I 12 And þan maist þou poke beter þe mot fro þi brobir. 1675 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. Appeal* 1 20 To poak out Leviathan, from under that shelf of prejudice. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 327 We found them [Pagods] ruin'd .. and poked again in the dark hole. 1781 MME D'ARBLAY *Diary* May, I poked the three guineas in his hand, and told him I would come again another time. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* I. iv. 171 When Montgomery poked out the eye of Henry II in the tilt-yard. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* ix, I cannot have you poked through with a Zeeland pike.

c. To shut *up* or confine in a poky place. *colloq.*

1860 MISS YONGE *Hopes* II x, Poking himself up in such a horrid place. 1864 MRS. RIDDELL *G. Geith* I. xiv. 266 It would break her heart, .. to be poked up in a town. 1881 MISS YONGE *Lads & Lasses of Langley* iii. 124, I suppose she is not much of a lady, living poked up there.

d. To make, find *out*, produce, stir *up*, by poking.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xx. 155 If also these black extremities, or presumed eyes be clipped off, they [snails] will notwithstanding make use of their protrusions or horns, and poke out their way as before. 1823 *Examiner* 337/2 Like children who poke a hole in a drum to see what it is. 1884 *Spectator* 12 July 201/2 To poke up a great conflagration in the country.

2. *fig.* To urge, incite, stir up, excite, irritate. Now *rare* or *Obs*

13 .. *Cursor M.* 11818 (Cott.) Þe parlesi has his a side þat dos him fast to pok [*v.r.* poke] his pride. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. II. 149 Lucifer..For prude þat hym pokede hus peyne hath no ende. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* II. i, You must still bee poking mee, against my will, to things. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Poked*, offended, piqued. 'Aw've poked him, sare'. 1851 *Lit. Gaz.* 7 June 388/3 A little too fond of poking up the prejudices and peculiarities of priests and bishops.

†**3.** To crimp, form the folds in (a ruff) with a poking-stick. Also *absol. Obs.*

1592 *Nobody & Someb.* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 318, I shall turne Laundresse now, and learne to starch And set, and poke. 1614 J. COOKE *Tu Quoque* in Dodsley *O. Pl.* (1780) VII. 19 For pride, the woman that had her ruff poak'd by the devil, is but a puritan to her. 1636 DAVENANT *Platonic Lovers* Wks. (1673) 298 And then for push o' Pike, practise to poke a Ruff.

4. *intr* or *absol.* To do the action of thrusting; to make a thrust or thrusts with a stick, the nose, etc.

1608 ARMIN *Nest Nun.* (1880) 50 Now our Philosophical Poker pokte on, and poynted to a strange shew 1643 DAVENANT *Unfortunate Lovers* v. i, Swords they have all .. they'll serve To poke. 1784 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 15 Jan., I was really obliged to go and poke at the fire with all my might. 1828 WEBSTER s. v., *To poke at*, is to thrust the horns at. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* vi, I saw them poking with a long stick in the pond. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* II. lvii. 136 He raised his umbrella and poked angrily at the notice. 1901 MAURICE HEWLETT *New Canterb. T.*, *Dan Costard's T.* 79 It [a babe] .. poked for the nipple and found it not.

5. *trans.* To thrust forward (the finger, head, nose, etc.); *esp.* to thrust obtrusively.

1700 T. BROWN *Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 97 One of them would have been poking a Cranes Bill down his Throat. 1783 MME D'ARBLAY *Diary* 4 Jan., He pokes his nose more into one's face than ever. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.*, *Baby's Debut* ii, He pokes her head between the bars, And melts off half her nose! 1826 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* 15 Feb., Everybody poking in their little efforts at the expiration of the Carnaval. 1874 SYMONDS *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. xi. 217 A fig-tree poking ripe fruit against a bedroom window. 1884 A. LANG in *Century Mag.* Jan. 324/1 The poles .. are everywhere to be seen poked out of windows.

b. *To poke fun* (*at*), to assail with jest, banter, or ridicule, esp. in a sly or indirect manner.

1840 HOOD *Up the Rhine* 157 The American..in a dry way began to poke his fun at the unfortunate traveller. 1844 THACKERAY *B. Lyndon* i, She was always 'poking her fun', as the Irish phrase it. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xiv, The first thing you do is to poke fun at me out of your wretched classics. 1880 DIXON *Windsor* IV. xxxiii. 320 London wits poke fun at him.

6 *intr.* **a.** To poke one's nose, go prying into corners or looking about one; *fig.* to make curious investigation.

1715 PRIOR *Down-Hall* 11 Hang Homer and Virgil; their meaning to seek, A man must have pok'd into Latin and Greek. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb., Acc. Author* (1849) 14 He was a very inquisitive body, and when not in his room was continually poking about town. 1819 SHELLEY *Peter Bell* vi. iv, No longer imitating Pope, In that barbarian Shakespeare poking. 1850 T. A. TROLLOPE *Impress. Wanderer* xvi. 255 In vain I poked among its obscure lanes. 1888 J. PAYN *Myst. Mirbridge* xx, Having a lawyer to poke and pry into his accounts. 1898 *Lib. & Germ. Gard.* (1899) 38 She is off .. to poke into every corner .. and box, if necessary, any careless dairy maid's ear.

b. To potter; to move *about* or work in a desultory, ineffective, or dawdling way.

1796 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* II. iii, Lord bless me! how do you think I can live poking by myself? 1839 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 49, I dare say you think it very absurd that [I] should poke about here in the country, when I might be in London seeing my friends. 1877 MAR M GRANT *Sun-Maid* viii, I should enjoy poking about a bit on Dinah's back.

7. trans. *To poke the head*, and absol. *to poke*; to carry the head thrust inelegantly forward; to stoop.

1811 L. M. HAWKINS *C'tess & Gertr.* I. 185 'A quarter's dancing' would be well bestowed on the young lady, as she certainly poked most terribly. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Poke*, to stoop. 'To poke the head'. 18.. MISS H. SHELLEY in Symonds *Shelley* ii. (1878) 45 It was not worn as a punishment, but because I poked. 1847 [see POKING *ppl. a.* 1]. 1900 EL. GLYN *Visits Elizabeth* (1906) 3 They both poke their heads, and Jane turns in her toes.

b. *colloq.* To project obtrusively, to stick *out*.

1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Poke*, to project, to lean forward, to bag out.

Poke, *v.*[2] *Sc.* Also 6 **polk.** [f. POKE *sb.*[1]]

†**1.** *trans.* To catch fish with a poke-net (see POKE *sb.*[1] 4). *Obs.*

1574 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 399 Slauchter of blak fische, polking and polting or ony uther crymes.

2. To put in a poke or bag; to bag; *to poke up*, to put up in a bag or pocket.

1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* 49 Perhaps thou hast a minde to poke vp thy dish when you likest thy meate well. *a* 1758 RAMSAY *Eagle & Robin* 49 Poke up your pypes.

Poke, *v.*[3] *U. S.* [f. POKE *sb.*[3] 2.] *trans.* To put a poke on.

1828 WEBSTER s. v., To poke an ox

Po'ke-bo'nnet. [f. POKE *sb.* or *v.*[1]: see POKE *sb.*-] Colloquial name for a bonnet with a projecting brim; *spec.* one of this shape worn in the early part of the 19th c. Also *attrib.*

1820 *Hermit in London* xcii. V. 35 Another street nuisance is your poke-bonnet ladies, who sometimes put out your eyes with these pent house projections. 1833 T. HOOK *Love & Pride*, *Widow* viii, For young women as likes to look about 'em, them poke bonnets is old nick. 1837 LYTTON *E. Maltrav.* iv. vi, A few ladies of middle age .. wear .. straw poke bonnets. 1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* ix, [A] lady .. painted in one of the old poke bonnets of former days. 1884 *Century Mag.* XXVIII. 14 Eight or nine ladies, gentlemen, and children, in the poke-bonnets and high-collared coats of the year 1839.

b. Applied to the form of bonnet worn by Quakeresses, and later to that of Salvation Army women, etc.; hence, to the wearers of such.

1848 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Poke-bonnet*, a long, straight bonnet, much worn by Quakers and Methodists. 1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* II. lvi. 264 We dined at a farmhouse.., the property of Anabaptists, a sect most numerous in Gotland. There's no mistaking the women by their downcast looks and black poke-bonnets. 1877 *Sat. Rev.* 12 May 577/2 At Croydon, Dorking, and other favourite haunts of Friends, the .. broad-brimmed hats for the men, and close poke-bonnets for the women, may still be seen. 1899 *St. James' Gaz.* 17 Aug. 11/2 Never reached by the Church,..or any other spiritual organisations, except possibly the 'poke bonnets' at the corners of the streets. 1902 ELIZ. L. BANKS *Newspaper Girl* 107 The poke bonnet and dark blue dress, which I thought I would not get until I had spent a few days investigating what was the best way to join the Army.

Hence **Poke-bo'nneted** *a.*, wearing a poke-bonnet.

1877 *Sat. Rev.* 23 June 755/1 Marching in.., hatted or poke-bonneted, and silent, when it [a religious observance] is Quaker. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 16 Nov 3/2 The poke-bonnetted young ladies who resided in the charming suburb of Paddington-green.

Poked (pōukt), *a.* [f. POKE *sb.*[1], [2] + -ED [2].]

1. Furnished with a bag or poke; dilated.

1611 MARKHAM *Countr. Content.* I. xix. (1668) 83 She must be of large body, well poked behind for large Eggs. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Poked*, having a bag or poke under the jaw, which is generally the case with consumptive or rotten sheep.

2. Of a bonnet or cap: Furnished with a poke.

1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* x, He, in a poked cap and without a cravat made a figure at which his mother cried every Sunday. 1871 MISS MULOCK *Fair France* iv. 125 Those frightful white poked caps or bonnets, which often hide such sweet, saintly, and even beautiful faces.

Poked, *ppl. a.* [f. POKE *v.*[1] + -ED [1].]

1. Thrust, pushed, stirred, etc.: see the vb.

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Apr. 3/1 These .. may be found in the poked-away forgotten trays of our jewellers' shops.

†**2.** Of a ruff: Crimped with a poking-stick. *Obs.*

1393 *Pass. Morrice* (1876) 74 The delight of their curious poked ruffes would be set aside. 1640 GLAPTHORNE *Hollander* III. Wks. 1874 I. 113 They shall weare Beaver Hats, Poak'd Ruffes, Grogram Gownes, or..wrought Taffata.

Pokeful (pōʊ·kful). [f. POKE *sb.*[1] + -FUL.] A bagful, a small sackful.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. VII. 191 A poke ful [1393 C. X. 342 poke-ful; A. VIII. 178 *v.r* pokeful] of pardoun pere, ne prouinciales lettres. 1575 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 91 Ifte bee not worth a pokefull of pence. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 125 b, As farre dissentyng from the purpose of this Prophecie, as if he were demaunded the way to Canterbury, he might aunswere, a poake full of Plummes.

‖ **Poke-lo·ken, pokelo·gan.** *U. S.* [a. Odjibwa *pokenogun.*] (See quots.)

1848 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 68 Now and then we passed what Mr. Cutlish called a pokelogan, an Indian term for what the drivers might have reason to call a poke-logs-in, an inlet that leads nowhere. *Ibid.* 132. 1855 HALIBURTON *Nat. & Hum. Nat.* II. 404 A poke-loken is a marshy place or stagnant pool connected with a river. 1872 DE VERE *Americanisms* 20 The term pokeloken, an Indian term, signifying 'marsh', .. is still largely used by the lumbermen in Maine, and..in the Northwest.

Pokemantic, variant of POCKMANTEAU.

Po·ke-pu·dding. Also (*Sc.*) 9 **pook-pudding**, *contr.* 8–9 **pook-pud.** [f. POKE *sb.*[1] + PUDDING.]

1. A pudding made in a poke or bag, a bag-pudding. Now *Sc* and *dial.*

1552 HULOET, Poke puddynge, *maza, farrata.* 1802 SIBBALD *Chron. Sc. Poetry* Gloss., *Pok-puds*, bag-puddings, dumplings. 1825 JAMIESON, Pock-pudding.

2. *Sc.* Applied contemptuously to a corpulent or gluttonous person; an opprobrious designation in Scotland for an Englishman. Now *humorous.*

c 1730 BURT *Lett. N. Scotl.* (1754) I. vi. 138 My Countrymen .. all over Scotland, are dignified with the Title of Poke Pudding, which, according to the Sense of the Word among the Natives, signifies a Glutton. *a* 1776 in Herd *Sc. Songs* I. 118 They'll fright the fuds of the Pockpuds, For mony a buttock bare's coming. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xx, 'We maun gar wheat-flour serve us for a blink', said Niel,.. 'the Englishers live amaist upon't; but, to be sure, the pock-puddings ken nae better'. 1827 — *Diary* 20 Dec., Anent the copyrights—the pockpuds were not frightened by our high price. 1870 RAMSAY *Remin.* vi. (ed. 18) 228 A set o' ignorant pock-puddings. 1885 MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1899) II. 143 Whether pock-pudding prejudice or not, I can't bring myself to love that country [Scotland].

3. A local name of the Long-tailed Titmouse.

1856 *Eng. Cycl. Nat. Hist.* IV. 203 This is the Poke Pudding, Huckmuck, and Mum-Ruffin of the English. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 32 (British Long-tailed Titmouse) Poke pudding or Poke bag (Gloucestershire; Salop). Pudding bag (Norfolk).

Poker (pōʊ·kəɹ), *sb.*[1] [f. POKE *v.*[1] + -ER [1].]

1. An instrument for poking or stirring a fire, consisting of a stiff metal rod, one end of which is fitted with or formed into a handle.

Jew's poker: see quot. 1899.

1534 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 126 He ..came downe with a poker in his hande. 1714 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 608 P 13 By her good Will she never would suffer the Poker out of her Hand. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mountsay Fam.* I. 70 The men say she is as stiff as a poker; and the women are afraid of her, she is so proud and prudish. 1829 LYTTON *Disowned* xviii, The ancient domestic ..came, poker in hand, to his assistance. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *A. Lunel* III. vi. 176 Of a stiffness so perfect that part of his toilette seemed to be swallowing a poker. 1899 R. WHITING *No.* 5 *John St.* xix, A Jew's Poker is a Christian person who attends to Jewish fires on the Sabbath day.

b. *fig.* (in allusion to its proverbial stiffness): A person with a rigid stiff carriage or manner.

1812 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) I. 184, I dare say our new cousin is just such a poker as Lord Selkirk, with an iron head and an iron heart. 1838 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* 14 July, He . would be very handsome if he would not stoop Liz is a poker in comparison.

† 2. = *Poking-stick*: see POKING *vbl. sb.* 2. *Obs.*

1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 25 Where's my ruffe and poker, you block-head? 1606 HEYWOOD *2nd Pt. If you know not me* I. Wks. 1874 I. 258 Now, your Puritans poker is not so huge, but somewhat longer; a long slender poking-sticke is the all in all with your Suffolke Puritane.

3. In various transferred uses. a. (See quot.)

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict., Poker*. or *driver*, an iron instrument, of various lengths and sizes, used for driving hoops on masts. It has a flat foot at one end, and a round knob at the other.

b. *humorous.* The staff or rod of office carried by a verger, bedell, etc

1844 [implied in *poker-bearer*: see 8]. 1905 H. S. HOLLAND *Personal Stud.* ix. *Westcott* 130 Under the haughty contempt of the solitary verger (in Peterborough Cathedral), who had been forced to lend the authority of his 'poker' to those undignified and newfangled efforts.

c. *University slang.* One of the university bedells at Oxford and Cambridge, who carry staves or maces ('pokers') before the Vice-Chancellor.

1841 *Rime of New-Made Baccalaro* (Farmer), Heads of Houses in a row, And Deans and College Dons below, With a Poker or two behind. 1867 *London Society* XII. 347 We attended duly at St. Mary's to see the vice-chancellor, doctors, proctors, 'pokers', &c. in their robes of state. 1897 *Jowett's Life & Lett.* II. viii. 226 There was a great procession, the Chancellor in black and gold, Doctors in scarlet gowns, the Vice-Chancellor with pokers.

4. *Red-hot poker*, a popular name of species of *Tritoma* (or *Kniphofia*), South African liliaceous plants, bearing elongated spikes of scarlet or yellow flowers; called also *flame-flower* (FLAME *sb.* 10).

1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, Red-hot-poker-plant. 1899 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Oct. 2/2 The clustered sunflowers and 'red-hot pokers', most gorgeous of September's old-fashioned blooms. 1900 CORNISH *Naturalist Thames* 179 Scarlet tritomas (red-hot pokers) look splendid among the deep greens of the summer grass.

5. The implement with which poker-work is done; hence, short for POKER-WORK. Also *attrib.*

1827 *Seaham Par. Reg.*, A drawing in poker, by him, of the Salvator Mundi, after Carlo Dolci. 1854 [see *poker-picture* in 8]. *c* 1900 W. D. THOMPSON *Poker Work* 10 The pokers were anything, from a knitting needle to an iron rod ½ in. thick, and were bound with yarn or other material to protect the hands from being burnt, and to enable the worker to obtain a firmer grip of the implement. *Ibid.* 17 The 'Pyro'..is another development in Poker machines which .. does away with the spirit-lamp. *Ibid.* 24 Poker artists will find it convenient to be in possession of the principal manufacturer's list of Poker materials. — *Instruct.* '*Pyro*' *Poker Machine*, Before starting any piece of work it is wise to become familiar with the lighting and working of the poker.

6. A person who pokes; *esp.* one who pokes or pries into things.

1608 ARMIN *Nest Ninn.* (1880) 50 Now our Philosophical Poker pokte on and poynted to a strange shew. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xxxix. 359 Such thoughtful *futurity pokers* as I am!

7. Phrase. *By the holy poker.* A humorous asseveration, of Irish origin and uncertain meaning.

1804 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Limerick Gloves* ii, 'By the holy poker', said he to himself, 'the old fellow now is out there'. 1828 *Lancet* 23 Feb. 773/2 He swears by the 'holy poker' and 'St. Patrick', that he will never again go to St. Bartholomew's. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 134 By the holy poker, sir,..you've just hit it there.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb*, as *poker-arm*; *poker-backed*, *poker-like* adjs.; **poker-bearer**, a mace-bearer, a University bedell; **poker-drawing, poker-painting** = POKER-WORK; **poker-picture**, a picture made by poker-work; **poker-style**, the style of poker-work. (See also sense 5.)

1890 *Scots Observer* 25 Jan. 267/2 Mannerisms noticed thirty years ago on St. Andrews Links .. Alexander Hill's tip-toe eccentricities, and Mill's *poker-arm, imbecile, pushing motion! 1885 *Fortnight in Waggon Ite* 6 To assume his usual *poker-backed style of seat. 1898 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Mar. 2/2 The journal..assumes its most poker-backed 'we told you so' attitude. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* ix, From vice-chancellor down to vice-chancellor's *poker-bearer. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Aug. 3/3 'Black Rod', ..carrying a three-cornered hat in one hand, and a short gilt-headed *poker-like stick gracefully poised in the other. 1895 CLARA H. STEVENS in *Proc. 14th Conv. Amer. Instr. Deaf* 365 The art of *poker-painting has had more attention in England than elsewhere. 1854 FAIRHOLT *Dict. Terms Arts*, *Poker-pictures, imitations of pictures or rather of bister-washed drawings executed by singeing the surface of white wood with a heated poker, such as used in Italian irons. 1887 MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1899) II 183 Some decoration that she was doing in the *poker-style, burning the pattern in

Po·ker, *sb.*[2] Now *U. S colloq.* Also 7 **pocar.** [perh. from Norse; corr. to Da. *pokker*, Swed. *pocker* the devil. Cf. also PUCK, POOK.] A hob-goblin, bugbear, demon. *Old Poker*, the devil.

[1598 see HODGE-POKER.] 1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 109 Euen as a mother, when her childe is wayward,.. scareth it with some pocar, or bull-begger, to make it cling more vnto her and be quiet. 1784 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Hon. H. S. Conway* 5 May, The very leaves on the horse-chesnuts .. cling to the bough as if old poker was coming to take them away. 1828 WEBSTER, *Poker*, any frightful object, especially in the dark; a bugbear; a word in common popular use in America.

† **Po·ker,** *sb.*[3] *dial. Obs.* [f. POKE *sb.*[1] sack + -ER [1].] (See quot.)

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Poker*, one that conveys Coals (at Newcastle) in Sacks, on Horseback.

Po·ker, *sb.*[4] Chiefly *U. S.* [Origin uncertain. Cf. Ger. *poch*, also *poche, pochen, pochspiel*, a similar bluffing card-game of considerable age, f. *pochen* to boast, brag, lit. to knock, rap.] A card game, popular in America, a variety of BRAG, played by two or more persons, each of whom, if not bluffed into declaring his hand, bets on the value of it, the player who holds the highest combination of cards as recognized in the game winning the pool.

[1855 GEO. ELIOT in Cross *Life* (1885) I. 356 One night we attempted 'Brag' or 'Pocher'.] 1856 MRS. S. T. L. ROBINSON *Kansas* 156 Jones and others came in at night and 'played poker at twenty-five cents ante'. 1856 G. D. BREWERTON *War in Kansas* 354 He could cheat his companion at a 'friendly game of poker', and shoot him afterwards .. with as little remorse. 1869 O. W. HOLMES *Old Vol. of Life, Cinders from Ashes* (1891) 255 Do the theological professors take a hand at all-fours or poker on week-days? 1894 S. FISKE *Holiday Stories* (1900) 169 Poker, they call it ashore; but, as gambling is not allowed on government vessels, it becomes whist at sea.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *poker-game, -player.*

1872 C. KING *Mountain. Sierra Nev.* xiv. 285 They shoved the jury into a commodious poker-room, where were seats grouped about neat, green tables. 1882 *N. York Times* 11 Mar., Poker-playing was carried to England in the old packet-ships.

Poker, *sb.*[5], a kind of duck: see POCHARD.

Po·ker, *v.* [f. POKER *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* a. To use a poker to; to poke, stir, or strike with a poker. b. *Poker up*: To stiffen up, or make as stiff as a poker. *nonce-uses.*

1787 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 19 June, I thought you had been too good-natured .. to poker the people in the King's-house! 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) XX. XXV. 254 Portraits..of your host's family all pinched and pokered up in the incredible costumes of their several centuries.

2. To draw in or adorn with poker-work.

1897 *Daily News* 2 June 5/2 The Duchess. had executed several kid sachets in pokerwork, and her daughter, Princess Alice of Albany, had pokered a wooden stand. *c* 1900 W. D. THOMPSON *Poker Work* 12 Illustration of various articles which have been pokered by accomplished designers and artists.

Hence **Po·kering** *vbl. sb.* (also *attrib.*).

1880 LOMAS *Alkali Trade* 21 In. the 'front' plate, are placed..the working door, pokering door, and means for getting at the grates.

Po·kerish, *a.*[1] [f. POKER *sb.*[1] + -ISH [1].] Inclined to be 'stiff as a poker', esp. in manner. Hence **Po·kerishly** *adv.*, **Po·kerishness.**

1848 HAWTHORNE in *Life Longfellow* (1891) II. I. 36 A man of thought and originality, with a certain iron-pokerishness, an uncompromising stiffness in his mental character. 1867 MISS BROUGHTON *Cometh Up as Flower* xxxvi, 'I am afraid I'm interrupting a pleasant (tête-à-tête!' says the old lady, pokerishly. 1880 *Argosy* XXIX. 230, 'I regret to have lost it', I said, stiff to pokerishness. 1888 *Century Mag.* May 35/1 Ella called her 'stiff and pokerish'.

Po·kerish, *a.*[2] *U. S. colloq.* [f. POKER *sb.*[2] + -ISH [1].] Fraught with a kind of mysterious dread; ghostly, uncanny.

1835 WILLIS *Pencillings* II. xli. 28 A pokerish-looking dwarf. 1853 LOWELL *Moosehead Jrnl.* Prose Wks. 1890 I. 36 There is something pokerish about a deserted dwelling, even in broad daylight. 1871 MRS. STOWE *My Wife & I* viii, It was a lonesome and pokerish operation to dismantle the room that had long been my home. 1874 B. TAYLOR *Prophet* iv. vi, A pokerish place! There's something in the air Breeds thoughts of murder.

Po·ker-work. [f. POKER *sb*[1] + WORK *sb.*] Artistic work done by burning a design on the surface of white wood with a heated pointed implement.

Originally, a pointed poker was used, later the 'heater' of an Italian iron (see quot. for *poker-picture* s.v. POKER[1] 8), etc.; now done with a special apparatus the essential feature of which is a platinum point or pointer kept continuously hot for the purpose.

1813 J. FORSYTH *Remarks Excursion Italy* 91 *note*, The process called cestiotum was, in my opinion, nothing but poker-work. 1892 EL. ROWE *Chip-carving* (1895) 37 Ready-made objects, such as are sold for painting or poker work. 1894 *Daily News* 2 May 8/4 There is a cedar-lined escritoire in deep poker work, a really beautiful piece of furniture.

Poking (pōʊ·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. POKE *v.*[1] + -ING [1].]

1. The action of the vb. POKE: thrusting, pushing; projecting forward.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 60 With the push and poaking of launce hee perceth his entrayls. 1811 L. M. HAWKINS *C'tess & Gentr.* (1812) I. 189 The poking, and a bad inclination of her left foot, he cared not for. 1902 H. S. MERRIMAN *Vultures* i, Mr. Mangles .who carried his head in the manner..known at a girls' school as 'poking'.

attrib. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* vii. (1903) 232 This poking fight of rapier and dagger will come up then. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw* xi, I helped Pinniewinks to sharpen his pincers and his poking-awl 1855 CARLYLE *Misc.* IV. 345 Madam, I drilled him soundly with my poking-pole.

2. **Po·king-stick** (**-iron**). A rod used for stiffening the plaits of ruffs; originally of wood or bone, afterwards of steel so as to be applied hot. *Hist.*

1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* Wks. (Grosart) II. 44 That sin-washing Poet that made the Ballet of Blue starch and poaking stick. 1602 MIDDLETON *Blurt, Master-Constable* III iii. 106 Your ruff must stand in print; and for that purpose, get poking sticks with fair long handles. ?1606 ROWLANDS *Terrible Battell* (Hunter. Cl.) 12 The poking yron is too hot. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 228 Pins, and poaking-stickes of steele. 1664 COTTON *Scarron.* I. 4 Her Needles, Poking-sticks, and Bodkins. 1869 MRS. PALLISER *Lace* xxii. 268 When the use of starch and poking-sticks had rendered the arrangement of a ruff easy, the size began rapidly to increase.

Poking (pōʊ·kiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. POKE *v.*[1] + -ING [2].]

1. Projecting; thrust forward: esp. of the head.

1799 *Hull Advertiser* 22 June 3/3 A repulsive kind of hat, which may be called the poking hat; it has a long projection, like the beak of a snipe. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women & B.* I. iv. 70 [The giraffes'] necks .. make a feeble-looking, obtuse angle, completely answering to the word 'poking'.

2. Of a person or his work: That pokes or potters; pottering, peddling; hence petty, mean. Of a place: Petty, in size or accommodation; confined, mean, shabby, insignificant. = POKY *a.*[1] 1 a, b.

1769 GRAY *Let. to Wharton* 22 June, I am never so angry, as when I hear my acquaintance wishing they had been bred to some poking profession, or employed in some office of drudgery. 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* xii, That poking old woman, who knows no more of whist than of algebra. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xxiv, I shall be shoved down into some poking little country-curacy. 1864 M. EYRE *Lady's Walks in S. France* viii (1865) 94 A chapel, which we reached through a poking little room.

Poky (pōʊ·ki), *a.*[1] [f. POKE *v.*[1] + -Y.]

1. a. Of a person, or his life or work: Pottering, peddling; taken up with petty matters or narrow interests: = POKING *ppl a.* 2.

1856 MRS. STOWE *Dred* iv, If religion is going to make me so poky, I shall put it off as long as I can. 1888 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* iii, I laughed at myself for being so soft as to choose a hard-working pokey kind of

life. *Ibid.* xlvii, The people .. had lived a pokey life .. for many a year.

b. Of a place: Petty in size or accommodation; affording scanty room to stir; confined, mean, shabby: = POKING *ppl. a.* 2.

1849 ALB. SMITH *Pottleton Leg.* xx. 174 In a little poky cottage under the hill. 1860 J. WOLFF *Trav. & Adv.* I. iv. 87 Sent to a poky lodging-house in High Holborn. 1876 F. E. TROLLOPE *Charming Fellow* II. v. 74 It is monstrous to think of burying his talents in a poky little hole 1894 JEROPP *Random Roaming* i. 18 Chichester seemed to me ..a poky place.

c. Of dress, etc.: Shabby, dowdy.

c 1854 THACKERAY *Wolves & Lamb* i, Why do you dress yourself in this odd poky way? 1855 — *Newcomes* lvii, The ladies were in their pokiest old head-gear and most dingy gowns.

2. *Cricket.* Inclined to 'poke' when batting.

1891 W. G. GRACE *Cricket* 263 Against a poky batsman, on a sticky wicket, he has often as many opportunities as point of bringing off a smart catch.

Hence **Po'kiness.**

1886 *Chicago Advance* 14 Jan. 18 He detected the pokiness of the entire household this morning.

Poky, *a.*[2] and *sb. rare.* [f. POKE *sb.*[2] + -Y.] In *poky bonnet*, also *poky* sb. = POKE-BONNET.

1861 MRS. BROWNING *Lett., to Isa Blagden* (1897) II. 430 The nearest approach to a poky bonnet possible in this sinful generation. 1880 *Daily News* 2 July 5 A pleasing contrast to those oppressive times when inexorable custom compelled all to wear spoon bills or pokeys or Leghorns.

‖ **Pol.** *Obs. rare.* [L. *pol*, contracted from *Pollux.*] A form of asseveration. Cf. EDIPOL.

1598 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Ep. Ded., Wks. (Grosart) III. 8 By Poll and Aedipoll I protest. 1600 DEKKER *Shoemaker's Holiday* i. (1862) 9 Your pols and your edipols. 1609 *Ev. Woman in Hum.* v. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV. 378 Hee has his pols, and hisædypols, his times and his tricks.

Pol, obs. form of POLL, POOL *sb*[1]

‖ **Polacca**[1] (pŏlæ·kă. ‖ pŏla·kka). [It., orig. adj. fem. of *polacco* Polish, ad. Ger. *Polack*, a. Pol. *Polak* a Pole, a native of Poland.] A Polish dance, a polonaise; also the music for it.

1813 *Sk. Character* (ed 2) I. 222 Maria had brought home some new music, and was in the middle of a favorite Polacca, when Gifford entered. 1862 E. PAUER *Programme* 8 Mar., Polacca, Polonaise. A Polish dance in 3 time; its character is strictly solemn and dignified, and must express chivalrous firmness, combined with grace. 1898 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms* s.v., In No. 3 of Handel's twelve grand concertos is a polonaise or polacca.

† **Polack** (pō·ulăk). *sb.* (*a.*) *Obs.* Also 7 **Polaque, -eak, -ach**, (9 **-ak**). [a. Pol. *Polak* a Pole; Ger. *Polack*. F. *Polaque.*] A native or inhabitant of Poland; a Pole; in quot. 1609, the king of Poland. So † **Po'laker** *Obs. rare.*

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 192 Then for his Catholikes the Polakers, they clearly slip collar. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 127 The last of these fower vertues the Polacks want, that is, celeritie. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II ii. 63. 1609 MIDDLETON *Sir R. Shirley* Wks. (Bullen) VIII. 307 He was received with great magnificence both of the Polack himself and of his people. 1657 *North's Plutarch, Add. Lives* (1676) 80 *margin*, The Moscovites discomfited by the Polacks in the battle of Orsa.

B. *adj.* Polish.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. xii, Any soldier, were he but a Polack Sythemian, shall be welcome.

Polacre (pŏlā·kəɹ), **polacca**[2] (pŏlæ·kă). Forms: α. 7, 9 **pollacre**, 9 **poleacre**, 8– **polacre.** β. 7 **polacra**, 8 **polacco**, 8– **polacca.** γ. 7 **polach, pollacko**, 7–8 **polaque.** [In α and γ forms a. F. *polacre, polaque* = It. *polac(c)ra, polacca*, whence directly the β forms. So Sp. *polacra*, Pg. *polacra, -aca, polharca*; Du. *polaak*, Ger. *polack(e, -er.* Origin uncertain; F. *polacre, polaque*, It. *polacca*, Ger. *polacke*, mean also Polish, Pole; but it is difficult to understand how a Levantine or Mediterranean vessel should be so described.]

A three-masted merchant vessel of the Mediterranean. See quot. 1769–76 in α.

α. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. vi. 885 Here our Admirall had hyred a Pollacre about the burden of one hundred and twentie tunne. 1755 *Acts Gen. Assemb. Georgia* (1881) 53 All Masters of Vessells shall pay into the Public Treasury .. for every Snow Brig Polacre or Sactia Twenty Two shillings and Six pence. 1764 SMOLLETT *Trav.* (1766) I. 222 The harbour .. is generally full of tartanes, polacres, and other small vessels, that come from Sardinia, Ivica, Italy, and Spain, loaded with salt, wine, and other commodities. 1769–76 FALCONER *Dict. Marine, Polacre*, a ship with three masts, usually navigated in the Levant, and other parts of the Mediterranean .. generally furnished with square sails upon the main-mast, and *lateen* sails upon the fore-mast and mizen-mast. Some of them however carry square sails upon all the three masts, particularly those of Provence in France. Each [mast] is commonly formed of one piece, so that they have neither top-mast nor top-gallant-mast. 1820 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* 1 Sept., She had two lieutenants of the English Navy with her in the polacre. 1889 CLARK RUSSELL *Marooned* (1890) 223 The high sterned pollacre .. is riding within musket-shot of the beach.

β. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 36 Wee descryed a vessell (which wee made for a polacra) plying vp to windeward. 1794 NELSON 6 Feb. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 350 Burned four polaccas loaded with wine for the French Ships at Fiorenzo. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* xcv, He hired a vessel come from Spain, bound for Corfu; she was a fine polacca, Mann'd with twelve hands and laden with tobacco.

γ. 1668 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 316/1 At his departure from Alexandria, there entred a French Polach. 1675 *Ibid.* No. 1024/1 All their Men of War are in Port, save a Pollacke, which is got out, and gone *in Corso.* 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 228 On Wedne-day ..a Polaque fell in among us, .. running foul of our Saubiquer.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1745 *Gentl. Mag.* 695 A Spanish polacco ship. 1780 CAPT. KNOWLES in *Naval Chron.* II. 518 They were two ..Xebec ships, polacre rigged. 1801 *Ibid.* VI. 412 The Neapolitan polacre brig *Madona de Laure.* 1846 RAIKES *Life of Brenton* 301 We gave chase to a polacre ship.

Polaile, variant of PULLAILE *Obs.*, poultry.

† **Polaine.** *Obs.* Also 6 **pulleyne.** See quots.

1582 in *Archæol. Æliana* XVI. 209 Foure threave of hempe and pulleyne mys. 1631 *New Hampshire Prov. Papers* (1867) I. 63, 4 pieces of polaines ffor sailes ffor shallops, at 25s per piece, .. 1 quoile of cordage.

Polaly, variant of PULLAYLY *Obs.*, poultry.

† **Polan.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *poul(a)in* Polish, a Pole.] A Pole, a native of Poland.

1502 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. I. 50 The Hungaries, Boyams, and the Polans. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* i. x. 44, I might discourse over .. Italians, Polans, Germanes.

Polan, var. POLAYN *Obs.*, knee-armour.

† **Pola'ncre.** *Naut. Obs.* Also **pollankre.** [Related to F. *palanc* (16th c. in Littré), now *palan*, a combination of two pulleys connected by a rope: cf. *palanquer* to hoist with tackle; also It. *palanga* a hoisting or raising apparatus, a lever, a roller, L. *p(h)alanga* a carrying pole, a roller on which a heavy body is rolled, Gr. φάλαγξ a round piece of wood, a trunk, block, log, pole.

(Fr. has also *palancre, palangre*, of the same origin, in the sense of a stout buoyed fishing-rope to which a series of lines are attached bearing the hooks.)]

A kind of pulley or tackle for hoisting heavy articles.

1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 47 Swyftyng takles .. xj. pollankres vj. *Ibid.* 75. 1485 *State Papers, Chapter Ho. Bk.* VII, Polancres with shivers of brasse. 1514 *Inv. Stores Henry Grace à Dieu*, Poleancres with shivers of wood, poleancres with shivers of brasse.

Poland (pōu·länd). Also 6–7 **Poleland.** [f. POLE *sb.*[4] + LAND *sb* (or perh. ad. Ger. *Polen*, MHG. *Polân*, with ending assimilated to *land*).] A country of E. Europe, formerly an independent kingdom; hence short for *Poland oats* or *wheat, Poland fowl.*

1564 *Brief Exam.* Div, O woulde to God the state of the Churches of .. Poleland were brought to this poynte. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 17 The Bridges of Poleland. 1812 *Examiner* 4 May 282/1 Oats 5s. .. 57s. od. Polands 58s., 59s. od. 1849 D. J. BROWNE *Amer. Poultry Yd.* (1858) 56 The newly hatched chicks are grey, much resembling those of the silver Polands.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *Poland breed, oat*; **Poland fowl**, one of a breed of domestic fowls, having black plumage and a white topknot; **Poland manna**: see MANNA[1] 6; **Poland wheat**, white cone wheat (*Triticum polonicum*).

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 476/2 The 'Poland breed, which is black-feathered, with white topknots, lays well. 1830 'B. MOUBRAY *Dom. Poultry* (ed. 6) 15 The 'Poland fowls, as they are generally called, were chiefly imported from Holland. 1764 *Museum Rust.* III xxxv. 155 Most of my neighbours prefer the white 'Poland oat. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 342 White-Lammas, or 'Poland-wheat.

Hence **Po'lander**, a native of Poland, a Pole (*obs.*): also a Poland fowl.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 133 He [was] .. inforced to leave the whole possession of Liuonia to the Polander. 1796 H. HUNTER tr *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 450 You will not see .. regiments formed of Russians, of Polanders, or of Venetians. 1830 'B. MOUBRAY' *Dom. Poultry* (ed 6) 16 The Polanders .. are one of the most useful varieties.

Polar (pōu·lăɹ), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. med L. *polār-is*, f. L. *pol-us* POLE *sb.*[2]: see -AR[1]. Cf. It. *polare* (c 1300 in Dante), Sp. *polar*, F. *polaire* (1556 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *Astron.* and *Geog.* Of or pertaining to the poles of the celestial sphere or of the earth; situated near or connected with either pole.

1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 41 Recken from one of the poles .. 23 degrees and an halfe, draw a circle of that circuit about eche Pole. .These circles maye well bee called Pole circles, or Polar circles. 1594 J. DAVIS *Seaman's Secr.* II. (1607) 6 The Artick Polar circle is one of the lesser circles, deuiding the Sphere into two vnequall partes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x 289 As when two Polar Winds .. together drive Mountains of Ice. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* VII. ii. 5, [I] call it a Polar Plane, because the Poles thereof are in the Poles of the World. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 120 Devotion cold as Polar Ice was grown. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 277 The polar diameter of the earth. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxiii. 302 Well known to the Polar traveller. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 178 The cold polar waters sink by their density.

b. In specific combinations with sbs.; e.g.

Polar anæmia, anæmia due to residence in the polar regions during the sunless winter. *P. bear*, the white bear, *Ursus maritimus. P. circle*, each of the circles parallel to the equator at the distance of 23° 28′ from either pole, bounding the Arctic and Antarctic zones. *P. dial*, a dial having its gnomon in the plane of the earth's axis. *P. distance*, the angular distance of any point on a sphere from the nearer pole; the complement of declination or latitude. *P. hare*, the white hare, *Lepus arcticus. P. lights*, the aurora borealis or australis. *P. plant*, a name for *Silphium laciniatum*, from the fact of its leaves pointing due North and South (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). *P. projection*: see PROJECTION. *P. star* (mod.L. *stella polaris sive Polus*, in *Alphons. ne Tables*, Venice 1518), the POLE-STAR; also *fig.* = guiding star, guide, cynosure.

1552–94 'Polar circle [see 1]. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, 'Polar Dyals, are those whose Planes are parallel to some Great Circle that passes thro' the Poles, or parallel to some one of the Hours. 1816 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II. 35 From the azimuth, the 'polar distance and the complement of latitude, compute the altitude. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* § 329. 146 Sometimes the distance from the north celestial pole is given instead of that from the celestial equator. This is called north-polar distance. 1852 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xxxv, We were traversing the region of the '*polar plant', the planes of whose leaves, at almost every step, pointed out our meridian. 1885 *Girl's Own Paper* Jan. 171/1 The Compass plant—variously known, also, as the pilot weed, polar plant, and turpentine weed. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, Pole Star, or 'Polar Star. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 366 If we lose sight of our polar star, we shall quickly wander into inextricable difficulties. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* i, Guided over the deep waters only by the polar star. 1854 MOSELEY *Astron.* iii. 14. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* lxv, His pure and unrivalled love for Margaret had been his polar star.

2. *Magn.* Disposing itself in the direction of the poles of the earth; having polarity; of or pertaining to a magnetic pole or poles (see POLE *sb.*[2] 5); magnetic.

1692 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Ess.* 88 The Polar Vertue of the Loadstone was unknown to the Ancients. *a* 1696 SCARBURGH *Euclid* (1705) 2 In Loadstones it is commonly known that there are Polar Points, called North and South. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 296 The pole *N*, of the magnet .. acts favourably in inducing south polar magnetism in *n*, and north polar at *S*. 1860 TYNDALL *Glaciers* I. xx 142, I examined the stones .. and found them strongly polar. 1872 SIR W. THOMSON *Reprint Papers* 421 A polar magnet, as I shall henceforth call anything magnetized after the manner of a loadstone or a steel magnet. 1891 S. P. THOMPSON *Electromagnet* 39 The pole or polar region of a magnet is simply that part of the surface of a magnet whence the internal magnetic lines emerge into the air.

3. *Electr.* Pertaining to the poles of a voltaic battery; having positive and negative electricity.

1836–41 BRANDE *Chem* (ed. 5) 320 The decomposition was perfectly polar, and decidedly dependent upon a current of electricity passing from the zinc through the acid to the platinum in the vessel *c*, and back from the platinum through the iodic solution to the zinc at the paper *x*. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* x. (ed. 2) 352 Rendering the substances .. positive and negative, or, to adopt the explanation of Faraday, causing a polar state in their particles. 1893 SLOANE *Stand. Electr. Dict.* 454 *Polar Region.* In electrotherapeutics the area or region of the body near the therapeutic electrode.

4. *Physics.* a. Of forces: Acting in two opposite directions. (Also in figurative applications.)

1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 55 There is, strictly speaking, no proper opposition but between the two polar forces of one and the same power. 1862 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 4) 38 Cases where a dual or polar character of force is manifested. 1863 E. V. NEALE *Anal Th. & Nat.* 45 The thought of centres of force becomes that of polar force, where the most entire union is produced by the most complete opposition.

b. Of molecules: Regularly or symmetrically arranged in a definite direction (as though under the action of a magnetic force, e.g. like iron filings under the influence of a magnet).

1850 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 2) 36 At the point of maximum density the molecules of these bodies assume a polar or crystalline condition 1862 *Ibid.* (ed. 4) 39 In the rupture of crystals, we are dealing with substances having a polar arrangement of particles—the surfaces of the fragments cannot be assumed to be molecularly identical. 1870 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (ed. 2) I. v. ii. 517 Adjacent molecules will be unsymmetrically placed .. they will not stand in polar order.

5. *Biol.* Of or pertaining to the poles of a nerve-cell, an ovum, etc. See POLE *sb.*[2] 7.

1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp Anat.* 111 The polar areas, which are surrounded by short fringe-like processes. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 581 In some instances the two polar nuclei meet, not in the centre, but towards the upper end of the embryo sac. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* Introd. 22 *note*, A clear spot, the polar spot or corpuscle, may appear at each pole of the spindle. *Ibid.* 23 As soon as the ovum has attained its definitive size, it very generally .. gives origin to two polar bodies, or globules, or directive vesicles 1898 J. HUTCHINSON in *Arch. Surg.* IX. No. 36. 350 Opacities in the vitreous and posterior polar cataract had made their appearance.

6. *Geom.* Relating or referred to a pole (see POLE *sb.*[2] 8); *spec.* Reciprocal to a pole; of the nature of a polar (see B.).

Polar co-ordinates: see CO-ORDINATE B. 2. *Polar curve* with respect to a line, the locus in tangential co-ordinates corresponding to the polar curve with respect to a point in polar co-ordinates. *Polar equation*, an equation in polar co-ordinates *Polar surface*, in geometry of three dimensions, a locus analogous in all respects to a polar curve in plane geometry.

1816 tr. *Lacroix's Diff. & Int. Calculus* 129 The variables in this equation are what Geometers have called polar co-ordinates. 1831 HIND *Diff. Calc.* 262 If *r* be the radius vector of a polar curve, and *v* be the angle which it makes with a fixed axis. 1848 G. SALMON *Conic Sect.* (1855) I. § 44 To find the polar equation of a right line. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 134 The polar figure to any continuous curve on a spherical surface is the locus of the ultimate intersections of great circles equatorial to points taken infinitely near each other along it.

7. *fig.* a. Analogous to the pole of the earth, or to the pole-star; of or pertaining to a central or directive principle.

1799 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 156/1 Universal Emancipation, with Representative Legislature, was the polar principle which guided the Society of United Irishmen. 1858 CARLYLE *Frederk. Gt.* v. i. (1872) I. 4 A king over men; whose movements were polar, and carried..those of the world along with them. 1899 A. BLACK in *Expositor* Jan. 51 Both the Church and the world depend in crisis on the man of insight:..the polar primary man.

b. Directly opposite in character, action, or tendency. (See also 4 a.)

1832 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 998 Rusticity and Urbanity are polar opposites. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* iii. (1872) 90 Dante felt Good and Evil to be the two polar elements of this Creation, on which it all turns.

B. *sb. Geom.* A curve related in a particular way to a given curve and a fixed point called the pole; in conic sections, the straight line joining the points at which tangents from the fixed point touch the curve.

1848 G. SALMON *Conic Sect.* (1855) vi. § 86 Whether the tangents from $x'y'$ be real or imaginary, the line joining their points of contact will be the real line $xx'+yy'=rl$ which we shall call the polar of $x'y'$ with regard to the circle. *Ibid.* xv. § 302 The relation between the curves is reciprocal, that is, the curve S might be generated from s in precisely the same manner that s was generated from S; hence the name 'reciprocal polars'. 1885 LEUDESDORF *Cremona's Proj. Geom* 201 The straight line s determined in this manner by the point S is called the polar of S with respect to the conic; and, reciprocally, the point S is said to be the pole of the straight line s.

† **Po·larchy,** obs. erron. form for POLYARCHY, government by many, or by a number of persons. So † **Po·larch,** one of the persons so governing; † **Pola·rchical** *a*, pertaining to or of the nature of a 'polarchy'; † **Po·larchist,** an advocate of 'polarchy'.

1647 M. HUDSON *Div Right Gent.* I. viii. 63 The Erection or institution of any Polarchicall Government. *Ibid.* II. iv. 95 A Polarchy in its own nature is inconsistent with Peace and Unity. *Ibid.* 99 The vocation and profession of Polarchs is cursed, unlawful and unwarrantable. *Ibid* v. 102 In all which sorts of Polarchy, both Polarchs and Polarchists are obliged in conscience to endeavour the reducement of that Government to a Monarchie by all lawful meanes. 1648 PRYNNE *Plea for Lords* 4 Popular Polarchy and Tyranny. 1660 BOND *Scot. Reg* 183, I appeal to the whole World, and even to the Consciences of our wicked Polarchical upstarts.

Polard(e, obs. forms of POLLARD.

Polari- (pōlæ·ri), combining form of med.L. *polāris* polar; as in **polari-guttulate** *a*, having polar guttules (see GUTTULATE); **polari-nucleate** *a.*, having polar nuclei.

1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit Discomycetes* 276 Sporidia 8, linear oblong straight or curved, polari-nucleate. *Ibid.* 361 Sporidia 8, elliptic or slightly turbinate, polari-guttulate.

Pola·ric, *a.* [f. POLAR + -IC.] = POLAR *a.* 4.

1863 *Atlantic Monthly* Oct. 499 The currents of that polaric opposition. 1864 in WEBSTER.

† **Po·larily,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. POLARY *a.* + -LY 2.] In a polar manner: see POLAR *a.* 2.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii 61 Iron, already informed by the Loadstone and polarily determined by its proximation.

Polarimeter (pōlæri·mĭtəɹ). [f. med.L. *polāri-s* POLAR (with reference to POLARIZATION) + -METER.] A form of polariscope for measuring the amount of rotation of the plane of polarization, or the amount of polarized light in a beam.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 24 Dec. 357/3 The detection may be effected with the polarimeter, as pure glycerine has no action upon polarised light. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 214 Grape-sugar deflects polarised light to the right, and upon this is based a method of estimation by means of a somewhat expensive instrument called a polarimeter. 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* v. (ed. 4) 162 The rotatory power of each of the four fluids is ascertained by means of the polarimeter.

Hence **Polarimetric** (polærime·trik) *a.*, of or pertaining to a polarimeter or polarimetry; **Polari·metry,** the art or process of measuring or analysing the polarization of light.

1864 WEBSTER, *Polarimetry.* 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin Diagn.* I. (ed. 4) 88 The polarimetric test may be applied. *Ibid.* v. 163 This method requires a very accurate polarimeter, light polarimetric examinations, and a highly-complicated calculation.

Polariscope (pōlæ·riskōup). [f. med.L. *polāris* POLAR (cf. prec.) + -SCOPE. Cf. F. *polariscope.*] An instrument for showing the polarization of light, or viewing objects in polarized light; consisting essentially of two plates or prisms, a *polariser* and an *analyser*; made in various forms, simple or complex, according to the special use. Also *attrib.*

1842 G. FRANCIS *Dict. Arts* etc., *Polarising Apparatus, Polariscope,* any instrument which is capable of showing the phenomena of polarised light. 1854 *Pereira's Polarised Light* (ed. 2) 228 The plates of topaz sold in the opticians' shops, for polari-scope purposes, have been obtained by cutting the crystal perpendicularly to one of the optic axes. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 81/1 In every polariscope there are two essential parts; namely, the *polariser* and the *analyser*; the former receives and polarises the incident rays of light, and the latter presents to the eye the polarised ray either by reflection or by refraction. 1888 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sc.*, etc. II. 951/1 The polariscope proposed by Arago is formed of a tube closed at one extremity by a plate of rock crystal cut perpendicularly to the optical axis, and about five millimetres. in thickness, and having at the other end, where the eye is applied, a prism possessing the property of double refraction placed transversely to the axis of the tube.

Hence **Pola·riscopist,** one skilled in the use of a polariscope; **Polariscopy** (polæ·riskōpi), the art of using a polariscope.

1872 PROCTOR *Ess. Astron.* xviii. 212 More likely to supply a correct answer..than either spectroscopy, polariscopy, or photography. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Polariscopist.

Polariscopic (pōlæriskō·pik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to, made, obtained, or viewed by, a polariscope.

1865 *Intell. Observ.* No. 44. 112 Admirable polariscopic objects. 1872 PROCTOR *Ess. Astron.* xiii. 193 The spectroscopic and polariscopic analysis of the corona. 1887 *Athenæum* 1 Oct. 442/3 The gaseous molecules and the dust particles which polariscopic observations show are present in the corona.

Polari·stic, *a. rare*—°. [erron. f. POLARIZE: see -ISTIC.] = POLARIC.

1864 WEBSTER, *Polaristic,* pertaining to or exhibiting poles; having a polar arrangement or disposition; arising from, or dependent upon, the possession of poles or polar characteristics; as polaristic antagonism.

Pola·ristrobo·meter. [mod. f. med.L. *polāris* POLAR + Gr. στρόβος a whirling round + -METER; devised 1865 by Prof. H. Wild of Zurich. (He objected to the term *polarimeter* for an instrument that measures, not the amount of polarization, but the angle of rotation of the plane of polarization.)]

A form of saccharimeter, giving a very delicate means for measuring the rotation of the plane of polarization produced by the sugar solution.

1870 *Chemical News* 21 Jan. 35 Newest shape of M. Wild's Polaristrobometer (Saccharimeter, Diabetometer). 1882 ROUB & VELEY *Landolt's Handbk. Polariscope* 98 The so-called polaristrobometers, what in England are known as polariscopes, which indicate the amount of rotation in angular measure.

Polarite (pōə·lərəit). [f. POLAR *a.* + -ITE 1.] Trade name for an insoluble porous mineral substance, containing about fifty-three per cent. of magnetic oxide of iron, with silica, lime, magnesia, carbon, etc., and having the power of absorbing and giving off oxygen. Used in conjunction with 'Ferrozone' in the so-called 'International' process of sewage treatment. Also *attrib.*

1889 *Patent Specif.* No. 8088 The filtering medium .. is that now known as 'Polarite'. 1891–2 *Proc. Assoc. Munic. & County Engineers* XVIII. 318 A magnetic oxide of iron (to which the trade name of 'Polarite' has been given). 1898 *Engineer. Mag.* XVI. 157/1 The Purification of Sewage by the Ferrozone Polarite System.

Polarity (pōlæ·rĭti). [f. POLAR *a.* + -ITY: cf. F. *polarité* (1806 in Hatz.-Darm., 1835 in *Dict. Acad.*) A form tried earlier was POLITY 2.]

1. *Magnetism.* The quality or property possessed by certain bodies, as a lodestone or magnetized bar, of turning (when free to move) so as to point with their two extremities to the two (magnetic) poles of the earth; the quality of being polar, or possessing magnetic poles.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii 59 This polarity from refrigeration upon extremity and in defect of a Loadstone might serve to invigorate and touch a needle any where. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 157 You may change the Polarity of many feeble Stones, by a long Position, in a contrary posture to that which it naturally affects. *a* 1692 BOYLE *Hist. Air* (1692) 64 One of their compasses which had quite changed the polarity, from north to south, is still extant in that country. 1751 FRANKLIN in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 289 By electricity we have here frequently given polarity to needles. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 176 If the bar be inverted, the polarity will be instantly reversed; so that in all cases the lower extremity is, in this hemisphere, the north pole: but on the south side of the equator, the lower extremity is always the south pole. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 166 An invention .. securing a more accurate polarity to the mariner's compass. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 81/1 Magnetic polarity, or that power by which a magnetised needle arranges itself in reference to the magnetic poles of the earth.

2. Hence in generalized sense: A property of matter or force, analogous or compared to that of a magnet or magnetism. **a.** The having of an axis with reference to which certain physical properties are determined; the disposition of a body or an elementary molecule to place its mathematical axis in a particular direction.

1674 PETTY *Disc. Dupl. Proportion* 128 All Atoms by their Motion of Verticity or Polarity, would draw themselves, like Magnets, into a streight Line, by setting all their Axes in *directum* to each other. 1827 ARNOTT *Physics* 33 When atoms are allowed to cohere according to their natural tendencies, they always assume a certain regular arrangement and form, which we call crystalline. Because in this circumstance they seem to resemble magnets, which attract each other only by their poles; the fact has been called the polarity of atoms. 1854 *Pereira's Polarised Light* (ed. 2) 184 In crystals it is necessary to admit, besides ordinary attraction and repulsion, a third molecular force called polarity. *Ibid.*, A molecule endowed with unequal attractive forces in different directions may be said to be possessed of polarity.

b. The quality of exhibiting opposite or contrasted properties or powers in opposite or contrasted directions; the possession of two points called poles having contrary qualities or tendencies.

1828 COLERIDGE *Method* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) I. Introd. 12 Contemplating in all Electrical phenomena the operation of a Law which reigns through all Nature, viz. the law of polarity, or the manifestation of one power by opposite forces. 1840 WHEWELL *Philos. Induct. Sc.* I. v. i. 337 The general notion of polarity—opposite properties in opposite directions. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. I. iii. (1876) 62 Polarity, or action and reaction, we meet in every part of nature. 1866 DK. ARGYLL *Reign Law* v. (ed. 4) 257 One of whose essential properties is Polarity,—that is, equal and similar action in opposite directions. 1870 TYNDALL *Lect. Electr.* 7 Two opposite kinds of magnetism may be supposed to be concentrated at the two ends. In this doubleness of the magnetic force consists what is called magnetic polarity.

c. Tendency to develop in two opposite directions in space, time, serial arrangement, etc.

1848 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot* (ed. 4) I. 165 This disposition to develope in two diametrically opposite directions, sometimes called polarity, is found in all embryos. 1853 E. FORBES *Addr. Geol. Soc.* in Wilson & Geikie *Mem.* xv. (1861) 544 We speak of two [organic] groups [e.g. animals and vegetables] being in the relation of polarity to each other when the rudimentary forms of each are proximate, and their completer manifestations far apart. 1856 WOODWARD *Mollusca* III. 418 This group shows a tendency to 'polarity', or excessive development at the ends of the series.

d. *Uterine polarity*: see quot.

1881 *Trans. Obstetric Soc. Lond.* XXII. 47 The conditions of 'uterine polarity' enunciated by Reil at the beginning of this century. This 'uterine polarity' is exemplified by the antagonism which exists between the two poles of the uterus, contraction of one being accompanied by dilatation of the other. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Polarity*. applied metaphorically, *e.g.* to the uterus, in reference to the fact that as the fundus contracts the cervix tends to relax and *vice versâ.*

3. *Electr.* The relation of a body to the poles or electrodes of an electric circuit; the electrical condition of a body as positive or negative.

1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 353 That side of the spiral which is towards the north, acts as the north pole; and the south side has an opposite polarity. Each side powerfully attracts iron filings. 1872 C. B. FOX *Ozone* 10 One of the Peroxides is in an opposite condition of polarity to that in the other. 1879 DU MONCEL *Telephone* 16 The adjacent poles of the two rods are of opposite polarity. 1887 GUMMING *Electr. treated Experimentally* 289 Its change of polarity at each half rotation keeps up a constant rotation.

4. *Optics.* The quality of light which admits of its polarization; hence, the condition of being polarized. (An inaccurate use.)

[1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 53 The important discoveries..of a property analogous to polarity in light.] 1862 HERSCHEL in G. F. Chambers *Astron.* (1876) 319 The light reflected from which [cloud] .. exhibits no signs of polarity. [1866 — *Fam. Lect. Sci. Subj.* viii. 347 It would seem almost as if light consisted of particles having polarity, like magnets.]

5. *fig.* **a.** (from 1.) Direction (of thought, feeling, or inclination) towards a single point; tendency or trend in a particular direction; 'magnetic attraction' towards a particular object.

1767 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) IV. 249, I find you are in motion and with a Polarity to Dresden. 1800 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann Reg.* 61/2 Launching forth on the ocean of possibility..conducted, not merely by shores and landmarks, but chiefly by the polarity of reasons. 1834 H. ROGERS in *J. Edwards' Wks.* I. p. lii, This polarity of mind, this intellectual magnetism towards universal truth, has always been a characteristic of the greatest minds. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xii. 206 One great change .. affected the polarity of the whole political and geographical organisation of the country. 1878 EMERSON *Soc. Ethics* Wks. (Bohn) III. 381 Now men fall abroad—want polarity—suffer in character and intellect.

b. (from 2 b.) Possession or exhibition of two opposite or contrasted aspects, principles, or tendencies.

1862 *Q. Rev.* Apr 442 The whole system of the Church of England .has, like all Truth, two faces: one silver, the other gold. Every part of it has a double polarity. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* iv. 80 Wherever the polarities meet, wherever .. the instinct of freedom and duty come[s] in direct opposition to fossil conservatism and the thirst of gain. 1888 R. BURN *Rom. Lit. & Art* 43 The Roman women, with that curious polarity which often sets the fashion in exactly the opposite direction to what would be expected, held that a narrow forehead with the hair drawn down over it was pretty and attractive.

c. (from 3.) Condition of consciousness as subjective or objective.

1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* v. (1862) 174 That quick shifting, so to speak, of the polarity, so that at one moment the human consciousness became the positive, at another the negative pole.

Polarizable (pōə·lərəizăb'l), *a.* [f. POLARIZE + -ABLE.] Capable of being polarized. Hence **Polarizabi·lity.**

1846 WORCESTER, *Polarizable,* that may be polarized. *Phil. Mag.* 1878 *Smithsonian Rep.* 364 Albumen electrodes (*i.e.*, non-polarizable electrodes). 1900 ILLS *Flame, Electr. & Camera* 252 The conductivity, polarizability and other electrical properties of matter.

Polarization (pōə·lərəizē·ʃən). [In sense 1, a. F. *polarisation,* n. of action f. *polariser* (both introduced by Malus, 11 March 1811): see POLARIZE. In later uses, n. of action from the vb. in corresp. senses.] The condition or fact of being polarized; the action of polarizing.

I. 1. A modification of the condition of light or radiant heat, whereby the ray exhibits different properties on different sides, so that opposite sides are alike, while the maximum difference is between

two sides at right angles to each other; the production of this condition, the action of polarizing. See POLARIZE *v.* 1.

Angle of polarization = *polarizing angle*: see POLARIZING *vbl. sb.* *Circular, elliptic, plane polarization*: see POLARIZE 1. *Plane of polarization*: the plane which contains the incident ray and the reflected or refracted ray which is polarized.

1812 *Nicholson's Jrnl.* XXXIII. 345 By giving to these sides [of the ray] the names of poles, Malus has given the name of Polarisation to that modification which imparts properties to light which are relative to these poles. 1813 (23 Dec.) BREWSTER in *Phil. Trans.* (1814) 188 A ray of light transmitted through a plate of agate cut by planes perpendicular to the laminæ of which it is composed suffers polarisation like one of the pencils formed by double refraction. 1814 *Ibid.* 219 (*title*) On the Polarisation of Light by oblique transmission through all Bodies, whether crystallized or uncrystallized. 1831 — *Optics* xxvii. 225 A new species of polarisation, which I have called elliptical polarisation, and which unites the two classes of phenomena which constitute circular and rectilineal polarisation. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* 354 When light suffers double refraction through a crystal with a positive axis, as quartz, the plane of polarization of the ordinary ray is horizontal, and that of the extraordinary ray vertical. In negative crystals, as Iceland spar, the direction of these rays is reversed. *Ibid.* 362 The angle of complete polarization for any substance, may be readily determined by the fact, discovered by Sir D Brewster, that:—The index of refraction is the tangent of the angle of polarization. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc.*, etc. s. v., Analogous phenomena to those of the polarization of light have been found to belong also to radiant heat. 1879 ROOD *Chromatics* iv. 50 A long-lived soap bubble displays every colour which can be produced by polarization. 1906 *Harmsworth Encycl.* 4811/3 The doubly refracted rays have what Newton called 'sides'; and it is this sidedness, or laterality, which is known as polarization

fig. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I 172 In whom a moral polarization of light has taken place. 1900 F. H. STODDARD *Evol Eng. Novel* 108 It is not history; it is rather the romantic polarization of history.

II. 2. *Electr.* and *Magn* **a.** See POLARIZE *v.* 2.

1866 R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* (1870) 53 The pail was thus subjected to polarisation. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 254 All electrical phenomena within *S*, which in the ordinary theory are due to the action of E_2, are on the polarisation hypothesis deducible from the given polarisation.

b. In voltaic electricity, The production of an electromotive force at the electrodes, due to the presence of the products of electrolytic decomposition of the fluid between them, and acting in an opposite direction to the original current, thus producing an apparent increase of the resistance.

1839 GROVE *Contrib. Sc.* in *Corr. Phys. Forces* (1874) 237 It occurred to me that the inaction of amalgamated zinc was the effect of polarization. [*Note.* I know of no other word to express the effect here alluded to; the word is used in this sense by most French writers, but, from its numerous applications, is sadly inaccurate.] 1873 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 318 When an electric current is passed through an electrolyte bounded by metal electrodes, the accumulation of the ions at the electrodes produces the phenomenon called Polarization.

3. The arrangement of molecules, etc., in a definite direction.

1846 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 21 Exceptions..explicable by other interfering dynamic causes, such, possibly, as crystalline polarization, leaving interstitial spaces.

4. *fig.* See quot. and cf. POLARIZE 3.

1871 H. B FORMAN *Living Poets* 6 The process of 'translating to our purposes' words already current, by giving them a new and special shade of meaning—a process best characterised as the polarisation of language.

III. 5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *polarization force*; **polarization-microscope**, an instrument combining the functions of a polariscope and a microscope.

1881 S. P. THOMPSON in *Design & Work* 24 Dec. 454 The degree to which a counter-electromotive force or polarisation force is set up depends very greatly on the quantity of current per unit of surface of the electrodes employed. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *P[olarisation]-microscope*, an instrument in which a polariscope and a microscope are combined; used particularly in petrography.

Polarize (pōˈlărəiz), *v.* [In sense 1, a. F. *polariser* (Malus, 11 March 1811), in form f. mod.L. *polāris* POLAR + *-iser*, -IZE, but referred by its author directly to F. *pôle* POLE *sb.*[2] In other senses, f. POLAR + -IZE.]

See Malus in *Nouveau Bulletin des Sciences* No. 42, March 1811, p. 252 *Lumière polarisée.* Also *ibid.* No. 45, June 1811, p. 292 (*transl.*) 'In giving to these sides [of the vertical ray] the name of *poles*, he calls the modification which imparts to light properties relative to these poles, *polarization*...This new expression..signifies simply the modification that light has undergone in acquiring new properties, relative not to the direction of the ray, but solely to its *sides*, considered at a right angle, and in a plane perpendicular to its direction'. But this unfortunately assumed a sense of *pole* quite different from its use in astronomy, geography, and magnetism, with the consequence that *polarization* as applied to light and radiant heat has nothing in common with magnetic or electric polarization.

I. 1. *Optics.* (*trans.*) To cause the vibrations of light (radiant heat, etc.) to be modified in a particular way, so that the ray exhibits different properties on different sides, opposite sides being alike, and those at right angles to each other showing the maximum of difference.

A ray of polarized light is reflected in different degrees in different positions of the reflecting body, and transmitted by certain crystals in different degrees in different positions of the crystal, and (in each case) completely quenched in one particular position. This is accounted for by supposing the etherial vibrations to be restricted to one plane (*plane polarization*), instead of being, as in ordinary light, performed in all directions perpendicular to that of the ray. Light is also said to be *circularly* or *elliptically polarized*, or to undergo *circular* or *elliptic polarization*, when it exhibits (in a polariscope) certain colour-phenomena, or modifications of the phenomena of plane polarization, which are accounted for by supposing the etherial particles to move in circles or ellipses. Polarization is produced (variously in the case of different media) by reflection, or by ordinary or double refraction.

1811 *Nicholson's Jrnl.* XXX. 192, tr. *Let. fr. Paris* 17 July, Mr. Malus is still pursuing with success his inquiries concerning *polarised light.* 1812 (Dec.) *Ibid.* XXXIII. 347 Transparent bodies totally transmit the light which they polarise in one direction or manner, and reflect that which is polarised in a contrary manner 1813 (23 Dec.) BREWSTER in *Phil. Trans.* (1814) 192 That kind of crystallisation which polarises the incident light by separating it into two pencils. 1819 *Edin. Rev.* XXXII. 177 All diaphanous bodies polarise light at certain angles. 1854 *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 104 Bérard and Professor Forbes ..succeeded in polarizing heat (non-luminous) by the agency of reflection. 1855 GROVE *Corr. Phys Forces* (ed 3) 114 A ray of light once polarized in a certain plane continues so affected throughout its whole subsequent course. 1873 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* II. 7 *note*, A ray of light is said to be polarized when it has properties relating to its sides, which are identical on opposite sides of the ray.

b. *absol* or *intr* To polarize the incident light; to exhibit the phenomena of polarization.

1854 SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 82 The latter polarizes towards the left. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud Rocks* x. 113 The whole crystal passes into zeolitic matter which polarises in variegated colours.

II. 2. *Magn.* and *Electr.* To give polarity to; to give opposite magnetic properties to opposite ends of (a bar, coil, etc. of iron or other substance). Also *intr.* To acquire polarity.

1838 FARADAY *Exp Res.* (1839) I 542 It is not the particles of oxygen and lead which polarize separately under the act of induction, but the molecules of oxide of lead which exhibit this effect. *Ibid.*, The reproduction of compound particles, which can again polarize as wholes. 1866 R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* (1870) 5 It is this double manifestation of force which constitutes the *polarity* of the magnet, and a bar of iron which is made to assume these poles is said to be polarised. 1873 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* II. 7 A conducting particle through which there is a current of electricity may be said to be polarized, because if it were turned round, and if the current continued to flow in the same direction as regards the particle, its direction in space would be reversed.

b In voltaic electricity: see POLARIZATION 2 b.

1856 WALKER tr. *De la Rive's Treat. Electr* II. 671 When the zinc is plunged into water..its molecules polarize each of the molecules of water that touch it; these polarize the following; and so on. 1864-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II 429 Plates of platinum become polarised in a similar manner, when immersed in water either pure or acidulated, and connected with the poles of a battery, the effect, in this case, being due to the films of hydrogen and oxygen which collect on the negative and positive plates respectively.

c. In generalized sense: see quot. *rare.*

1873 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 60 An elementary portion of a body may be said to be polarized when it acquires equal and opposite properties on two opposite sides. *Ibid* II 7.

III. 3. *fig* To give an arbitrary direction, or a special meaning or application, to.

1860 O W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.-t.* i, The word, and consequently the idea it represents, is *polarized.* 1886 W. C. WILKINSON in *Homiletic Rev.* (U S.) Mar. 252 That word [self-denial] also has been polarized somewhat — that is, twisted out of its right original meaning.

b. To give unity of direction to.

1868 BUSHNELL *Serm. Living Subj.* 171 It is not enough to rally their inventiveness, doing nothing to polarize their aim. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Mar. 2/2 A coherence of policy cannot be secured until the atoms of the Council, now facing every way, are polarised by party discipline.

Polarized (pōˈlărəizd), *ppl. a.* [f. POLARIZE *v.* + -ED[1]] Subjected to polarization.

1. Of light or radiant heat. (See prec. 1.)

1811 July [see POLARIZE *v.* 1] 1813 (23 Dec.) BREWSTER in *Phil. Trans* (1814) 199 The coloured image is..alike produced by polarised or depolarised light. 1831 — *Optics* xviii. 158 These two beams are therefore said to be polarised, or to be beams of polarised light, because they have sides or poles of different properties. 1845 KELLAND *Young's Lect. Nat Phil.* 371 Light which consists of vibrations in one direction only is termed polarized light. 1894 TURPIN *Org. Chem.* 103 Three isomeric forms of malic acid which differ chiefly in their action upon polarized light.

†2. *Path.* **a.** Having a particular centre or axis, or a definite direction. **b.** Of a convex body: Having a pole or centre of convexity. *Obs.*

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed 4) II. 36 In one or two examples..there was neither a polarized pain nor fluctuation. *Ibid.* 351 The centre [of the vaccine vesicle] dips, instead of being polarized, and is less elevated than the circumference. *Ibid.* III. 152 In the former [diverse, i.e. presbyopia] the cornea is in all cases too much flattened, in the present it is too convex or polarized.

3 *Magn.* and *Electr.* (See prec. 2.)

1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 39 He considers the first effect of an excited body upon neighbouring matter, to be the production of a polarized state of their particles, which constitutes induction...If the particles can maintain this polarized state, then insulation is the consequence; and the higher the polarized condition, the better the insulation. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 251 Such a system of polarised molecules as we are supposing gives rise to localised distributions with solid and superficial densities of determinate values throughout given regions and having the same potential at every point of the field as would result from such localised distributions.

b. See quot. 1886.

1878 CULLEY *Handbk. Pract. Telegraphy* (ed. 7) 277 In the polarized relay the force of the spring is replaced by magnetic attraction. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* p. ii, In 1830 he set up an electro-magnetic telegraph in Albany, ..using a polarized relay. *Ibid.* 26 Polarized magnets.. so named on account of their armatures being permanent magnets. 1886 S. P. THOMPSON *Electromagnet* 291 It is usual to refer to those [electromagnetic] devices in which a permanent magnet comes into use as *polarized* mechanisms, while the ordinary electromagnets are *non-polarized.*

4. *fig* Specialized in meaning or application.

1860 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.-t.* i, The religious currency of mankind,..consists entirely of polarized words.

Polarizer (pōˈlărəizəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] One who or that which polarizes; *spec.* That plate or prism in a polariscope which polarizes the incident ray of light (opp. to *analyser*).

1854 PEREIRA *Polarized Light* (ed 2) 50 There is no essential difference between the two parts,..and either part may be used as polarizer or analyzer; but whichever we use as the polarizer, the other then becomes the analyser. *Ibid.* 132 On rotating the film (the analyzer and polarizer remaining still), a brilliant colour is perceived at every quadrant of a circle, but in intermediate positions it vanishes altogether..so that when the film alone is revolved one colour only is seen, but when the analyzer alone is revolved, two colours are seen. 1863 [see ANALYSER 3]. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* vii. 48 The polariser should revolve with perfect freedom.

Polarizing, *vbl sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. POLARIZE, in various senses. Also *attrib.* as in *polarizing angle* (Optics), that angle of incidence (differing for different substances) at which the maximum polarization of the incident light takes place.

1812 (19 Dec.) BREWSTER in *Phil. Trans.* (1813) 105 The explanation which has now been given of the polarising power of the agate should be confirmed. 1829 *Nat. Philos.* I. *Polaris Light* ii. 9 U. K. S.) Placed at an angle of 52° 45', the polarising angle for water. 1837 BREWSTER *Magnet.* 193 Mr. Barlow concludes that every place has its particular polarizing axis. *fig.* 1901 *Dundee Advertiser* 16 Jan 4 The newspaper..renders possible the polarising of millions of men with one great idea.

Polarizing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That polarizes or produces polarization.

1. *Optics.* (See POLARIZE 1.)

1813 (23 Dec.) BREWSTER in *Phil. Trans.* (1814) 207 When we examine the transmitted light, either with the naked eye or with polarising crystals, no coloured fringes are visible. 1816 — in *Edin Phil Trans.* VIII. 353 On the Laws which regulate the Distribution of the Polarising Force in Plates, Tubes, and Cylinders of Glass, that have received the Polarising Structure. 1869 PHILLIPS tr. *Guillemin's Sun* (1870) 89 Polarising heliscopes have been manufactured, and have realised the ideas of the illustrious English astronomer. 1890 *Athenæum* 29 Mar. 407/3 The method of evaluating the absorption of different thicknesses by comparison with a polarizing photometer.

2. *Magn* and *Electr.* (See POLARIZE 2.)

1866 R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* (1870) 131 Instead of one polarizing force there are several, all acting in the same direction. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 32 One of these —the polarizing helix—is somewhat longer than the other.

Polarly (pōˈlăli), *adv.* [f. POLAR *a.* + -LY[2].] In a polar direction, manner, or degree; after the manner of or with reference to poles

1830 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 415 The miserable confusion of ideas polarly opposite 1834 R. MUDIE *Feathered Tribes Brit. Isl* (1841) I. 15 Birds which migrate polarly, or for the purpose of breeding. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 47 [The particles] being, as wholes, conductors, they can readily be charged either bodily or polarly. 1866 R. M FERGUSON *Electr.* (1870) 274 We have thus only one section polarly identified.

†Polartike, *Obs.*, i.e. *pole arctic*, the north pole or pole-star: see POLE *sb.*[4] 1, ARCTIC.

c 1391, 1513 [see POLE *sb.*[1] 1]. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 6321, I se Polartike in the North appeir. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* viii 90 Was..a ane, betweine Polartik and the Pleiades..a marueilous gret Comet.

Polarward, *adv.* (*a.*) [f. POLAR *a.* + -WARD.] Towards the polar regions.

1832 *Fraser's Mag.* VI. 28 In the polarward parts of Thalabaw. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog Sea* (Low) x. § 488 The water..goes polar-ward, dispensing warmth and moisture as it goes. 1890 *Nature* 16 Oct. 603/1 Polarward winds blow across the 45th degree of north latitude.

†Polary, *a. Obs.* Also 7 -arie. [ad. med L. *polāris*, f. L. *polus* POLE *sb.*[2]: see -ARY[2]: cf. F. *polaire* (1556 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Of or pertaining to a pole or the poles of the heaven or earth; = POLAR *a.* 1.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 64 Vnder the two polary circles in the Heauen. 1623 tr. *Favine's Theat. Hon.* VII. viii. 243 The Polarie and Septentrionall Nations. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iv. 181 The poor inhabitants of the Moone have but polary life.

2. Of magnetic polarity: = POLAR *a.* 2.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. 60 All which acquire a magnetical and polary condition, and being suspended, convert their lower extremes unto the North. 1668 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 351 That the Polary Direction was altogether unknown unto the Ancients, is agreed by most.

‖ **Polatouche** (pŏlătuˈtʃ). *Zool.* [F. *polatouche*, ad. Russ. полетучій *poletuchiĭ* flying; cf. летучая

Ꝑlika *letuchaya bělka* flying squirrel.] The small flying squirrel of Europe and N. Asia, *Sciuropterus volans*.

1827 Griffith *Cuvier's Anim. K.* III. 84 Their molars .. are the same as those of the squirrels and polatouches. 1861 Wood *Nat. Hist.* I. 594 The polatouche of Siberia. 1896 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* III. 89.

Polax, pol-ax, obs. forms of Pole-ax.

Polayl, -aylle, var. of Pullaile *Obs.*, poultry.

† **Polayn, poleyn.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 **poleyn, -e,** 4–5 **polayne.** 5 **polan, polayn,** *Sc.* **pu(l)lane.** [ME. *poleyn, polayne*, a. OF. *po(u)lain.* Origin unknown.] A piece of defensive armour covering the knee.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10027 Doublet & quysseux, wip poleyns ful riche. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 576 His legez lapped in stel with luflych greuez, With polaynez piched per-to. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab* 176 Hawberke, spere, ner poleyne, ner pole. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* VIII. 1203 His leg harnes he clappyt on so clene: Pullane greis he braissit on full fast. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 468 His Pulanis full prest of that ilk peir.

Polayn(e, variant of Poulaine, Pullen *Obs.*

Pold, obs. spelling of Polled.

Poldavy (pɒldē·vi), **poldavis** (pɒldē·vis). Now *rare*. Forms: 5- **poldavy**; also 6–7 **pole-,** 7 **pool-, poole-, powle-,** 7–8 **poll-, poul-**; 6 **-dawy,** 7 **-daul, -davye, -davie,** 9 **-davey**; **poldway.** β. 5–8 **-davys,** 6–7 **-daves,** 6–8 **-davies,** 7 **-davyes, -dauice,** 6– **-davis.** [app. f. *Poldavide*, a place on the south side of Douarnenez Bay, on the coast of Brittany. About 1548 a warrant for £70 11*s.* was issued to pay for bringing over certain Bretons to teach men here the art of making poldavies (Oppenheim *Royal Navy* 98, 103). The forms *poldavies, -davys, -davis*, etc. appear to have been the collective plural (cf. *silks, sheetings*, etc.), but were very often used as singular.]

A coarse canvas or sacking, originally woven in Brittany, and formerly much used for sailcloth.

1481–90 *Howard Househ. Bks* (Roxb.) 37 Item, for trusing..a piece poldavy of xx. yerdes iij quarters. 1562 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* I. 225 He coft five ballis of poldavy and uther claith. 1613 Markham *Eng. Husbandman* I. II xix. (1635) 225 A Canvasse of the best Poldavie. 1622 Peacham *Compl. Gent.* vi. (1634) 54 If they have any wit at all, they set it like Velvet before, though the backe (like a bankerupts doublet) be but of poldavy or buckram. 1795 J. Aikin *Manchester* 302 The manufacture of sail-cloth or poldavy was introduced. 1860 Weale *Dict. Terms, Poldway*, coarse sacking for coal-sacks, etc. 1882 Jago *Cornish Gloss.*, *Poldavy*, a very coarsely woven linen cloth.

β. 1482 in I. S. Leadam *Star Chamb. Cases* 9, x. boltes of canuas callid poldvys 1515 in Oppenheim *Royal Navy* 98 Canvas: Olion. Vitery.. Poldavys. 1552 T. Barnabe in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) II. ii. App. E. 154 Whether yt were poldavis for saylis, or any other thing. 1604 *Act* 1 *Jas. I*, c. 24 (*heading*) An Acte ag unste the deceiptfull and false makinge of Mildernix, and Powle Davies, whereof Saile Clothes for the Navie .. are made. 1614 'Tobias Gentleman' *Eng. Way to Wealth* 22 Ipswich .. is a principall place .. for spinning of yarne, for the making of poldauice. *a* 1642 Sir W. Monson *Naval Tracts* VI. (1704) 523/2 As also Pole-Davies for Sails. 1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 190 The Linens called Polisenux, or Poldavies shall be made Half Ell one Twelfth .. broad. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Poldavis* or *Poldavy*, a canvas from Dantzic, formerly much used in our navy.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1558 in *Vernay Papers* (Camden) 91 Francis Owdrey, of Abendon, in the countie of Berk, poldavis weaver. *Ibid.* 92 Fraunciis Owdreyne, of the towne of Ippiswitche, poldavyes maker. 1572 *Records of Elgin* (New Spald. Cl.) I. 134 Fyve quarters poledawy canves. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* II. x, You must be content with homely Polldauii ware from me.

Polder [1] (pōu·ldəɹ). Also 7 **polther.** [a. Du. *polder*, MDu. *polre, polder*; so Efris. *polder, poller*.] A piece of low-lying land reclaimed from the sea, a lake, or a river, from which it is protected by dikes: so called in the Netherlands; rarely used of similar land in other countries.

1604 E. Grimstone *Hist. Siege Ostend* 3 The *Polder* (so they call a. field wonne from the sea or riuer). 1632 *Contin. Weekly Newes* 25 July 8 (Stanf.) They did cut the dikes and drowned the enemies polther .. and put all vnder water. *a* 1669 Somner *Rom. Ports & Forts Kent* (1693) 65 The soil is moorish, boggy and fenny, such as our Ancestors have usually called *Polder*:..i. e. a marish fenn, a meadow by the shore side, a field drain'd or gain'd from a river or the sea, and inclosed with banks. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* III. 484 Several of them [lakes] have been drained and dyked under the name of *Polders*. 1839 W. Chambers *Tour Holland* 39/1 When the superincumbent mass has been entirely removed, the cleared space becomes a fertile polder. 1861 Smiles *Engineers* I. i. iv. 66. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Mar. 8/1 Much of the asparagus eaten in London is grown in the polders reclaimed from the sea near Mont St. Michel.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *polder-land*; **polder-boy, polder-man,** a labourer employed in making polders. (All in reference to Holland.)

1873 W. K. Sullivan *O'Curry's Anc. Irish* I. Introd. 212 The privileges of the Abbey of St. Pierre of Ghent of about the year 830 mention the existence of a partnership..for the working of some polder-land. 1884 G. H. Boughton in *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 338/1 Little scattered hamlets of the fisher people and the polder-men. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Apr. 6/1 This particular form of labour requires skilled navvies (polderboys we call them).

† **Polder** [2] *Obs.* or *dial.* [Corruption of *poller*, variant of Pollard.] A pollard tree.

1704 *Dict. Rust.*, *Polders*, are old Trees usually lopped, of which see *Shrowding of Trees*. 1736 Ainsworth *Lat. Dict.* 1, Polders (old trees lopped), *arbores cæduæ*. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Aug. 1/3 A canal fringed with polders.

Polder, -dyr, obs. ff. Powder. **Polderne, -drand, -dren, -dron(e,** var. Pouldron *Obs.*

Pold-gate. ? *Obs.* See quot.

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 147 Pold Gates..are such as are set in Fences for to shut up the Passages into Fields, and..are of 2 sorts, either of sawed, or cleft Timber.

Pole (pōul), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 **pál,** 4 **pool,** 4–**pole**: also 4–6 **poole,** 5 **poll (pulle,** *Sc.* **poille),** 6 **polle, poule, poale,** 6–7 **powle,** 9 (*dial.*) **powl.** [OE. *pál* = OLG. **pál* (OFris. *pál*, MDu. *pael*, Du. *paal*, MLG., LG. *pál*), OHG. *phâl* (MHG. *phâl, pfâl*, Ger. *pfahl*), ON. *páll* (Norw. *paale*, Sw. *påle*); ad. L. *pāl-us* stake, prop. OE. *pál* gave regularly ME. *pōl*, mod.Eng. *pole*; the phonology of 15th c. *pulle*, 16th c. *poule*, and mod. dial. *powl, pow*, is obscure.]

1. In early use, A stake, without reference to length or thickness; now, a long, slender, and more or less cylindrical and tapering piece of wood (*rarely* metal), as the straight stem of a slender tree stripped of its branches; used as a support for a tent, hops or other climbing plants, telegraph or telephone wires, etc., for scaffolding, and for other purposes. (See also 2.)

The modern sense becomes clear first *c* 1440.

c 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 334/2 *Palus*, pal. 1340 *Ayenb.* 203 Þe eddre of hres arered ine þe pole. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII 52 Poysoun on a pole þei put vp to his lippes. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 369 3if a pole [Higd *palus ligneus*, *Harl. MS.* a staffe or a thynge of a tree] is i-piȝt þerynne, þat partie of þe pole [Caxton shaft or pool, *Harl. MS.* that tre] þat is in þe erthe schal turne in to iren. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 407/2 Pole, longe rodde, *contus, pertica*. *c* 1445 Lydg. *Nightingale* 309 This was the poole and the hyghl[e] tree, Whilom sette vp by Moyses of entent. 1457 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 365 For c. allor polls vs. viiijd. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* II. 33 He bar a sasteing in a boustous poille. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* v. xiii. 91 b, I shalle haue alle the rote the pulle [*radices cum tota columna*] or maste and alle the braunches. 1541 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 383 For iij. powlez to make reylez in Cow Lane. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI* 160 The Capitayne..caused his head to be cut of, and pitched it on a highe poole. *Ibid., Hen. VIII* 139 b, The kyng .. lept ouer a diche beside Hychyn, with a polle and the polle brake. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1580) 15 Some saie a long poule. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Jack Cade* xv, On a poale. 1568 Bible (Bishops') *Num.* xxi. 8 Make thee a fyerie serpent, and set it vppon a pole [*Vulg.* pro signo, 1382 Wycl. for a tokne; 1388 for a signe; 1535 Cov. for a token; 1539 (*Great*) for a sygne (so 1560 *Genev.*)]. 1607 in Stonehouse *Axholme* (1839) 404 [The boundary] towards the north, as the powles and stoupes were set [in the moors] by the said order, to Briscoe Dyke north east. 1616 Sir C. Mountagu in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 250 Lest a man be like a hop without a pole. 1717 Prior *Alma* II. 12 If, after some distinguish'd leap, He drops his pole, and seems to slip. 1869 E. A. Parkes *Pract. Hygiene* (ed 3) 323 A conical tent, with a single pole. 1876 Preece & Sivewright *Telegraphy* (1905) 286 On the earliest telegraph lines square poles . were employed. *Ibid.* 295 In countries where wood is extremely perishable..iron poles are very extensively used.

2. In specific applications: a. A long tapering wooden shaft fitted to the fore-carriage of a vehicle and attached to the yokes or collars of the draught-animals, serving to guide and control the vehicle, and sometimes also bearing the whiffle-trees.

The application in quot. 1390 is uncertain.

[1390 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 7 Cum emptione poles, girthes, sursengles et aliis necessariis.] 1619 [implied in *pole-piece* in 5 c]. 1647 [implied in Poleless]. 1683 Wood *Life* 9 Nov. (O.H.S.) III. 79 The pole of a coach hit against his brest. 1699 S. Sewall *Diary* 27 Sept., Pole of the Calash broken by the Horses frighted with a Pistol. 1813 *Sk. Chara.* I. 114 The pole of our carriage ran against the splendid chariot of the Marchioness of Ariangford.

b. Used as a tradesman's sign. Cf. Ale-pole, *barber's pole* s. v. Barber 3.

1566 *Ann. Barber-Surg. Lond.* (1890) 181 No Barber shall.. put out any bason or basons. upon his poule on Sundays or Holy days. 1641 Tatham *Distracted State* iv. i. (1651) 22/2 *Scotch Apothecary*..I ha not ben a Poles-Screamer this twenty yeers far naught. 1797 Ld. Thurlow in Hone *Every-day Bk.* (1825) I. 1269 By a statute still in force, the barbers and surgeons were each to use a pole. 1887 T. Hardy *Woodlanders* i, A master-barber that's left off his pole because 'tis not genteel.

c. *Naut.* A ship's mast: in phr. *with* or *under* (*bare*) *poles*: with no sail set, with furled sails. Also, The upper end of a mast, rising above the rigging.

1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 17 We may have .. to spoon before the Sea with our Powles. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* (1699) 415 We scudded..before the Wind very swift, tho' only with our bare Poles. 1799 *Hull Advertiser* 20 July 2/4 The brig is painted black, with..no pole to her fore top gallant-mast. 1816 'Quiz' *Grand Master* II. 22 The vessel rolls, At ocean's mercy under poles.

d. The long handle of a scythe or the like. *dial.*

1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pow*, a pole, a scythe pow, the long handle of a scythe. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, (*S. Lancs.*) Scythe pow, stang pow.

3. A pole (in sense 1) of definite length used as a measure; hence, name of a lineal measure, esp. for land: in Statutory Measure, equal to 5½ yards or 16½ feet, but varying locally; a Perch, a Rod.

1508 Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 173 In dyuers odur placis.. they mete ground by pollis gaddis and roddis some be of xviij foote some of xx fote and som xvi fote in lengith. 1579 J. Stubbes *Gaping Gulf* F iij, Thold English liberall measure of syxtene foote and a halfe to the pole. 1603 Owen *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 133 In some place the pole is but ix foote, and in some place xij foote. 1706 Phillips, *Pole*, a long Stick: In measuring, it is the same with Pearch or Rod, or as some call it Lugg: By Stat. 35 Eliz. this Measure is a length of 16 Foot and a half, but in some Countries it consists of 18 Foot and is called Woodland-Measure; in some Places of 21 Foot termed Church-Measure; and in others of 24 Foot under the Name of Forest Measure. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Mile*, Every Furlong forty Lugs or Poles .. every Pole sixteen Foot and a Half. 1813 T. Davis *Agric. Wilts* App. 268 A rod, pole, or perch .. is of three lengths in this county: 15, 18, and 16½ feet.

b. As a measure of area: A square rod or perch; 30¼ square yards.

1637 in *N. Riding Rec.* IV. 77 To be rated by acres and powle. 1660 Sharrock *Vegetables* 19 A rod or pole of ground, which is the square of sixteen feet and a half. *Mod.* The land is let in ten-pole allotments at sixpence a pole.

4. In sporting phraseology: The tail of certain beasts and birds, as the otter, pheasant, etc.

1863 Atkinson *Stanton Grange* (1864) 202 His hand missed the otter's hind-quarters, but closed upon its pole (or tail). 1900 *Shooting Times* 15 Dec. 15/2 *Pole*, the tail of an otter. *Ibid.*, *Pole*, the tail of a pheasant. 1904 *Westmld. Gaz.* 2 July 5/5 Captain T. presented the pole to Miss L., the pads to the Misses C., ..and the mask most deservedly to.. the huntsman.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. Simple attrib.: Pertaining to, consisting or made of a pole or poles, as *pole-bridge, -end, -fence, -futchel, -head* (cf. *pole-mast* in c.), *-topmast, -wood*. b. Objective and obj. genitive, instrumental, etc., as *pole-balancing, -bearer, -jump, -jumper, -leaper, -leaping, -setter, -setting, -vault, -vaulter*; *pole-armed, -shaped* adjs.

1800 *Sporting Mag.* XV. 28 The *pole-bearers were followed by a large ship. 1900 G. C. Broderick *Mem. & Impress.* ii. 38 In the early summer of 1844 I took part as a *pole-bearer' in the last Montem. [See Poleman b, quots. 1844, 1898.] *a* 1817 T. Dwight *Trav. New Eng.*, etc. (1821) II 131 Mr. L's horse, crossing a *pole bridge, fell through, and threw his rider. 1835–40 Haliburton *Clockm.* (1862) 229 Who should I see but Bobbin in his waggon ag'in the *pole fence. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Pole-futchel, the jaws between which the hinder end of a carriage tongue is inserted. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 16 *Top-gallant-masts*..have commonly *pole-heads, either stump, common, or long. 1898 *Daily News* 22 Feb. 3/4 A party of his pupils are exercising at the *pole jump, across a ditch. 1892 A. E. Lee *Hist. Columbus* (Ohio) I. 363 After the *polesetters had done their work the wires were quickly strung. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Sept. 7/1 An elderly man .. fights with a *pole-shaped stick against a constable. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Mâté en caravelle*, fitted with *pole topmasts. 1893 *Outing* (U. S.) XXII. 154/2 He has..held the world's record in the *pole vault for distance. *Ibid.*, Harding..began training as a *pole-vaulter in 1891. 1742 *MS. Agreement* (co. Derby), [Lessee] to fall or cut all the large or *pole wood grounds.

c. Special Combs: **pole-bean,** any climbing bean (Webster, 1890); **pole-bracket,** a bracket on a telegraph pole for supporting the wires; **pole-burn,** a disease affecting tobacco during the curing process, due to overheating when hung too closely on poles (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1895); so **pole-burn** *v. intr.*, (of tobacco) to be discoloured and lose flavour by overheating (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **pole-cap,** the insulating cap of a telegraph pole; **pole-carriage** (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875), **pole-cart,** a vehicle furnished with or drawn by means of a pole; **pole-chain,** (*a*) a measuring chain = Chain *sb.* 9; (*b*) the chain by which the end of a carriage-pole is connected with the collar; † **pole-clipt** *a.*, hedged in by poles; **pole-crab,** a double metal loop affixed to the end of a carriage-pole to receive the breast-straps of the harness (Knight); **pole-ground,** ground or river-bottom suitable for poling a barge, etc.; † **pole-hammer,** properly **poll-hammer,** the war-hammer or martel-de-fer; † **pole-hatchet,** ? = *pole-ax*; an opprobrious appellation (cf. Hatchet-face); **pole-hedge** = Espalier 1; **pole-hook,** (*a*) the hook on the end of a carriage-pole; (*b*) a boat-hook (Knight); **pole-horse,** a horse harnessed alongside of the pole, a wheeler as distinguished from a leader; **pole-lathe,** a lathe in which the work is turned by a cord passing round it, and fastened at one end to the end of an elastic pole, and at the other to a treadle; **pole-mast,** a mast formed of a single spar; so **pole-masted** *a.*; **pole-net,** a net for catching fish, etc., fastened on a pole or poles; **pole-pad,** a stuffed leather pad fastened on the point of the pole of a gun-carriage, to prevent injury to the horses; **pole-piece,** (*a*) a heavy strap which attaches the end of the pole to the horse's collar; (*b*) in roof-construction, a ridge-pole; † **pole-pike,** ? a pike fixed in the end of a pole, a pike-staff; **pole-plate** (see quots.); **pole-**

prop, a bar for supporting the end of the pole (esp. of an artillery carriage) when the horses are unhitched (Knight); **pole-puller**, one who is employed in drawing the poles in a hop garden; so **pole-pulling**; **pole-rack**, a rack on which drying-poles are supported in dyeing, tanning, and other trades; **pole-railroad**, **-railway**, a temporary track constructed of two parallel lines of barked poles, serving as rails for the removal of the logs of a district to the sawmill; **pole-reed** (also *pool-reed*), *Phragmites communis*; **pole-road** = *pole-railroad*; **pole-rush** (also *pool-rush*), the Bulrush, *Scirpus lacustris*; **pole-screen**, a fire-screen mounted on an upright pole or rod, on which it may be fixed at any point; **pole-shank** = *pole-staff*, **pole-sling**, a kind of palanquin or travelling seat suspended from a pole or poles carried by bearers; † **pole-square**, a square pole; **pole-staff**, a net-pole (*Cent. Dict*); **pole-strap** = *pole-piece* (*a*) (Knight); **pole-tip**, a metal cap covering the point of the pole of a carriage; **pole-tool**: see quot.; **pole-torpedo**, a torpedo carried on the end of a pole projecting from the bows of a vessel; a spar-torpedo; **pole-trap**, a circular steel trap set on the top of a post; **pole-trawl**, a trawl-net of which the mouth is kept open with a pole; so **pole-trawling**; **pole-wedge** (also **poll-**), in a plough: see quots.

1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 211 *Pole brackets . are of a tubular form . . and made of malleable iron. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 78/1 Insulators. *Pole Cap. 1833 *Wiss dly Farm Rep.* 102 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl., Husb* III, The wain or *pole-cart dragged by oxen is unknown here. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict* s.v. *Surveying*, The surveyor . . furnish'd . . with a well divided *pole chain or off set rod. 1827 *Sporting Mag* XXI. 102 The accidental breakings of reins, pole-chains, hame straps. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 68 Thy *pole-clipt vineyard, And thy Sea-marge sterile, and rockey-hard. 1773 in Crisp *Richmond* (1866) 316 From the depth of water, the want of *Pole ground would render it difficult . . to work the Craft. 1873 SULLIVAN *O'Curry's Anc. Irish* I. Introd 429 In the fourteenth century the war hammer was in general use. The foot soldiers had it fixed on a long pole, whence the name Pole-hammer. [This is an error, founded on false etymology; the *poll hammer* M.Du *pol-hamer*) had its name from *poll* head, like *poll axe*, POLE-AX.] *a* 1529 SKELTON *My darlyng dere*, etc. 23, I wys, *powle hatchet, she bleryd thyne I. 1826 HOR. SMITH *Tor Hill* (18,8) II. 98 You pennyless pole hatchet. 1665 REA *Flora* (ed 2) 6 Pallisados (or as we usually call them, *Pole-hedges) are much in fashion in France. 1706 LONDON & WISE *Retir'd Gard* I. 91 The Cultivation of Vines in Vineyards, on Pole-Hedges. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 66 The *pole lathe . made of the cheapest materials, and in the simplest manner. 1881 YOUNG *Ev. Man his own Mechanic* § 539 The pole lathe and the 'dead-centre' lathe are . . the most simple forms of this useful contrivance. 1730 in *Patents Specific., Masts*, &c. (1874) 1 A pole mast vessell for the better catching . . of all sorts of fish 1824 *Ibid* 19 Double pole masts. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) B bij b. A mast . is either formed of one single piece, which is called a *pole mast*, or composed of several pieces joined together. 1894 *Daily News* 22 Feb. 2/1 The Britannic is rigged as a *pole-masted schooner. 1838 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trad.*, *Pole-net*, a net attached to a pole for illegal fishing in rivers. 1885 BOMPAS *Life F. Buckland* 163 Imagine an old fashioned, bag-shaped night-cap, with a stick fastened on each side of it, and you have a pole net. 1619 in *Nuworth Househ. Bks.* (Surtees) 108 For a paer of duble cotch rains and 2 *poolpeses. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 212 *Pole-pieces* are the straps which couple the horses to the pole, and are regulated by the size and weight of the carriage. 1901 *J. Black's Illustr. Carp. & Build., Home Handier* 22 Deal rafters . . the lower ends of which rest on the wall plates, and the upper extremities . . abut on the 'ridge' or 'pole piece'. 1451-2 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 147 Pro j *polepike et quinque Sholyrnez, ijs. ijd 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 128 A 'pole-plate is a beam over each opposite wall, supported upon the ends of the tie beam. 1889 *Cath. Household* 30 Nov. 4 Bold king post principals and traceried windbraces to the purlins and pole plates. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 753 The *pole-puller and pickers in the hop plantation. 1878 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 6 Apr, They use on these *pole railroads trucks with iron wheels. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. liv. 514 This plante is called in . English, Common *Pole Reede, Spier, or Cane Reede. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. xxiv. § 6. 34 *Arundo Cypria* . . in English, Pole reede, or Cane, or Canes. 1879 PRIOR *Names Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) 187 *Pole-reed*, in our western counties, Pool-reed. 1879 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 16 July 6 The *pole road, ordinarily, is constructed of poles 4 or 5 inches in diameter, of pine or hard wood. 1893 *Scribner's Mag* June 708/2 'Pole roads' . . where cars with wheels with concave faces run on poles instead of rails. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. lii. 511 The fourth [kind of Rush] is called . . in English, the *pole Rushe, or bull Rushe, or Mat Rushe. 1870 MRS. OLIPHANT *Autobiogr. & Lett.* (1899) 225, I have just finished the most enchanting *pole-screen. 1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 250 In this is inserted the end of the *pole shank. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 86 Allowing a Bushel to a *Pole-square, or a hundred and sixty Bushels to an Acre. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Pole-tools*, the tools used in drilling with rods. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 386 The *pole-torpedo could not avail. 1892 *Daily News* 6 Jan. 5/7 Most cruel of all the instruments of destruction used by gamekeepers . . is the '*pole trap'. 1836 *First Rep. Irish Fisheries* 166 The *pole-trawl, used in shoal water, is the only one known here. 1774 WALSH in *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 471 Small vessels, with which they practise *pole-trawling. 1733 TULL *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* xxi. 308 The Coulter, which is wedged tight up to it [the Coulter-hole] by the *Poll-Wedge. *Ibid.* 309 Three Wedges at least will be necessary to hold the Coulter; the Pole-Wedge before it, . . another Wedge on the left Side of it above, and a third on the right Side underneath.

Pole, *sb.*[2] Forms: 4- **pole**; also 4 **pool**, 4-6 **pol**, 5-6 **poole**, 6 **powle**, *Sc.* **poill**. [ad. L. *pol-us* the end of an axis, a pole ((Astron.) Plin.), the sky (Virg.), a. Gr. πόλος a pivot, axis, in Astron. the axis of the sphere (Plato), the sky (Æsch.). In OF. *pole* (1372 in Hatz.-Darm.), mod F. *pôle*; so It., Sp., Pg. *polo*, Ger. *pol*, Du. *pool*, all from L.]

1. Each of the two points in the celestial sphere (*north pole* and *south pole*) about which as fixed points the stars appear to revolve; being the points at which the earth's axis produced meets the celestial sphere. Sometimes also = POLE-STAR.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol* II. § 22 The heyhte of owre pool Artik fio owre north Orisonte 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xxii (Bodl. MS.), Polus is a fulle litel sterne. And twei Polus [ed. 1495 Polis] there bene, pat one hatte Articus . . pe oper pole hatt antarticus. 1422-30 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. iii. (1555), To enhaunce thyne honour to the heauen Above the poole and the sterres seuen. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 261 Alle the grownde that lyethe over the occean . . vnder the northe pole. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* VI. i. 34 Dedalus, the wrycht, . . To aventin hym self heich in the sky, . . Towart the frosty poil artik he flaw. 1527 R. THORNE in Hakluyt *Voy* (1589) 253 The altitude of the Poles, that is the North and South stares. 1602 H. BRIGGES *title*) A Table to find the height of the Pole; the Magnetical Declination being given. 1604 SHAKS *Oth.* II. i. 15 To cast water on the burning Beare, And quench the Guards of th' euer-fixed Pole 1726-46 THOMSON *Winter* 741 All one cope Of starry glitter, glows from pole to pole. 1858 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* § 328. 145 The points where the terrestrial poles would pierce this sphere, if they were long enough, we shall call the celestial poles.

fig. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. xv. 65 The Souldiers pole is falne: young Boyes and Gyrles Are leuell now with men.

2. Each of the extremities (North and South) of the axis of the earth; also of any rotating spherical or spheroidal body (*pole of revolution*).

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Defin., The two poyntes that suche a lyne maketh in the vtter bounde or platte of the globe, are named pols, wch you may call aptly in englysh, tourne pointes. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 228 Those found neere the pooles are not perfect, but are of a thick colour; whereas such as are found neere the line, are most orient and transparent. 1725 DE FOE *Voy round World* (1840) 19 They entertained a notion that I was going . . to search for the South pole. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc Mar.* v. i, Oh sleep! it is a gentle thing, Beloved from pole to pole! 1820 W. SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 46 The opinion of an open sea round the Pole is altogether chimerical. 1827 *Gentl. Mag* XCVII. i 159 Resolved that another Expedition to the North-Pole shall be undertaken. 1834 *Nat. Philos.* III. *Astron.* iii 83/1 (U.K.S.D.), The points *M* and *m* are called the poles of the moon. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* (1881) 111 As for matters of the heart between us, we're as far apart as the Poles.

fig. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* v. (1555) D j, The lady Gramer . . To whose doctrine, I dyd me aduertise For to attayne, in her artyke poole, Her gylted dewe, for to oppresse my doole.

† b. Each extremity of the axis of a lens. *Obs.*

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Pole of a Glass* (in Opticks) is the thickest part of a Convex, but the thinnest of a Concave Glass . . sometimes called, The Vertex of the Glass.

† c. Each of the two ends of any axle; a peg on which anything turns. *Obs. rare.*

1670 G. H *Hist. Cardinals* II. I. 124 The Poles upon which the Wheel of Cardinalism ought to turn. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith* 303 These Doors have a round Hole in the Threshold, and another above, into which the Poles of the Impost entered.

3. *Geom. Pole of a circle of the sphere*: Each of the two points on the surface of the sphere, in which the axis of that circle cuts the surface; as the poles of the ecliptic on the celestial sphere. The poles of any great circle of a sphere are also the poles of every small circle parallel to it.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I § 18 This senyth is the verrey pool of the orisonte in euery regioun. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 33 If I make B. D the poles of th' equinoctiall . . then can thei not be the poles of the zodiack. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc* III. I. xvi. (1636) 311 In this Colure there are set downe the two Poles of the Ecliptique line, being distant from the Poles of the world three and twenty degrees and 30'. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* VII. ii. 3 Every Dial Plane hath his Axis, which is a straight Line passing through the Center of the Plane, and making Right Angles with it; and at the end of the Axis be the two Poles of the Plane, whereof that above our Horizon is called the Pole Zenith, and the other the Pole Nadir of the Dial. 1795 HUTTON *Math Dict.* II. 255/1 The Pole of a great circle is a point upon the sphere equally distant from every part of the circumference of the great circle. 1816 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II. 2 They all describe circles having the same point for their Pole.

b. Hence in *Cryst.*, the point at which a straight line perpendicular to a face or plane of a crystal meets the (ideal) sphere of projection.

1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 31 The points in which the perpendiculars . . meet the surface of the sphere are called the poles of the respective faces. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* 27 A pole may therefore also be defined as the point of contact of the sphere and a tangent-plane parallel to a plane of the system on the same side of the origin with the plane.

4. *poet.*, after ancient Greek and Latin usage; also *pl.* The sky, heavens. *arch. or Obs.*

1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* XXX. 134 The storme approches quhen ye Poills are fairest. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Hen. IV*, cclxxiii, Hee, . . Ambitious of the Pole, has got moe Eyes But wth less ease. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* VIII. 692 Stars unnumber'd gild the glowing pole. 1770 W. HODSON *Ded. Temple Sol.* 2 Mingled Thunders shake the lab'ring Pole. 1794 BLAKE *Songs Exper., Poison-Tree* 14 When the night had veil'd the pole.

5. *Magn.* Each of the two opposite points or regions on the surface of a magnet (when of elongated form, usually at its ends) at which the magnetic forces are manifested.

So called originally by analogy with the poles of the earth or the celestial sphere, when it was discovered that a lodestone tends to dispose itself with one extremity towards the north, and the other towards the south.

1574 EDEN *Prof. Bk Navigation* (1579), For lyke as in heauen are two poynts immoueable . . vpon the which the whole frame of heuen is turned . . euen so the stone Magnes reduced into a globous or rounde forme, laying thereon a needle turneth and resteth, thereby is shewed the place of the poles. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. iii. (1635) 57 Let the two poles both North and South bee marked out in the Load-stone. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 60 A Loadstone . . wherein only inverting the extremes as it came out of the fire, wee altered the poles or faces thereof at pleasure 1738 J. EAMES in *Phil Trans.* Abridgm. VIII. 246 Concerning Magnets having more than two Poles. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* x 93 A steel wire . . became magnetic by exposure to the white light of the sun; a north pole appearing at each polished part, and a south pole at each unpolished part. 1866 R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* (1870) 37 Gilbert considered the north pole of the magnet to be a south pole, as he took the north pole of the earth as his standard north pole. 1870 AIRY *Treat. Magnetism* 12 This suggests the idea that the whole of the magnetism peculiar to that end of the magnet is collected into that one point: and that point is called a 'pole'. 1873 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* II. 3 The ends of a long thin magnet are commonly called its poles.

Comb. 1884 S. P. THOMPSON *Dynamo-electr. Mach.* 124 By substituting a four-pole field for the original two pole field, they could get exactly double. 1900 *Engineering Mag.* XIX. 748/2 There being two generating sets, with two pole dynamos *Ibid* 754/2 A twelve-pole machine, the connections of whose winding can be altered so as to furnish pressures from 385 to 4,000 volts.

b. *Magnetic pole*: each of the two points in the polar regions of the earth where the dipping needle takes a vertical position.

1701 GREW *Cosm Sacra* I ii 9 The Magnetick Poles are also a great Secret; especially now they are found to be distinct from the Poles of the Earth. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 435/2 The magnetic poles of the earth may be considered as the centres of the polarities of all the particular aggregates of magnetic substances. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II 178 It is found, that the magnetical poles of the earth change their situation, and this singular circumstance has opened a wide field for speculation.

6. *Electr.* Each of the two terminal points (positive and negative) of an electric cell, battery, or machine.

1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 319 It is particularly through the medium of the organs of sight and taste, that we find some difference in the respective action of the two poles. 1834 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* (1855) I. 196 The poles, as they are usually called, are only the doors or ways by which the electric current passes in or out. 1836-41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 290 The termination of the conductors or wires, connected with the opposite ends of the voltaic battery, are commonly termed its positive and negative poles 1881 S. P. THOMPSON *Elem. Less. Electr. & Magn.* 127 The copper strip, whence the current starts on its journey through the external circuit, is called the *positive pole*, and the zinc strip is called the *negative pole*. 1905 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 15 *note*, The connection at the negative plate is the positive pole and that at the positive plate the negative pole.

7. *Biol.* Each extremity of the main axis of any organ of more or less spherical or oval form.

1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 462 Their parts are arranged round an axis and on one or several radii, or on one or several lines extending from one pole to the other. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* Introd. 22 It is rare for the chromatin to be grouped in two masses on the equator [of the spindle] and the split of the nucleus to take place through its poles. 1893 TUCKEY tr. *Hatschek's Amphioxus* 39 The upper pole of the egg. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 338 The upper pole of the right kidney is 5 cm. external to the tip of the eleventh thoracic spine.

8. *Geom.* a. A fixed point to which other points, lines, etc., are referred: as, the origin of polar co-ordinates; the point of which a curve is a polar.

b. The point from which a pencil of lines diverges.

1849 CAYLEY *Wks.* I. 425 A fixed point *Q* (which may be termed the harmonic pole of the point *P* with respect to the system of surfaces). 1863 R. TOWNSEND *Mod. Geom.* I. x. 216 The inverse of the foot of the perpendicular from the centre of a circle upon any line is termed the pole of the line with respect to the circle. 1873 WILLIAMSON *Diff. Calculus* (ed. 2) xii. § 175 The position of any point in a plane is determined when its distance from a fixed point called a pole, and the angle which that distance makes with a fixed line, are known; these are called the polar co-ordinates of the point. 1885 A. G. GREENHILL *Diff. Calculus* (1886) 241 The locus of *V*, the foot of the perpendicular on the tangent of a curve drawn from the origin *O*, is called the pedal of the curve with respect to *O*, and *O* is called the pole of the pedal.

9. *fig.* Each of two opposed or complementary principles to which the parts of a system or group of phenomena, ideas, etc., are referable.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* IV. xv. in Ashm. *Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 147 Loayng and knyttyng therefore be Princypalls two Of thys hard Scyence, and Poles most prync) pall. 1830 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 30 Apr., The . . Nominalists and Realists . . each maintained opposite poles of the same truth.

1843 R. J. Graves *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxvii. 350 To develope itself [i.e. syphilitic poison] according to certain antitheses (poles or metastases). 1861 E. Garbett *Bible & Critics* 245 Reverting..to the very opposite pole of religious thought and practice.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **pole-cell** (sense 6); **pole-changer**, a switch or key for reversing the direction of an electric current; † **pole-dial** = Polar *dial*; **pole-piece**, a mass of iron forming the end of an electromagnet, through which the lines of magnetic force are concentrated and directed.

1893 Tuckey tr. *Hatschek's Amphioxus* 173 The *pole-cell of the mesoblast still distinguishable. 1884 Knight *Mech. Dict.* Suppl., *Pole-changer. 1905 Preece & Sivewright *Telegraphy* 209 Introducing the pole-changer and compound relay. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* vii. Aaaaij, A Globe with two *Pole-Dials, and one Shadow-Dial. 1883 *Daily News* 10 Sept. 2/1 The *pole-pieces of the field magnets. 1884 Higgs *Magn. & Dyn. Electr. Machines* 171 The distribution of the electromotive force in the various sections of the coils on the armature depends very greatly on the shape of the pole-pieces.

Pole (pōʊl), *sb.*[3] *rare.* [a. F. *pole* 'the Sole-fish called a Dogs-tongue' (Cotgr.).] A species of deep-water flounder, *Pleuronectes* (*Glyptocephalus*) *cynoglossus*. Also *pole-dab*, *-flounder*, *-fluke*.

1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* II. v § 3. 141 Plain or flat fish ..having the mouth on the left side of the eyes, having bigger scales. Pole. 1888 Goode *Amer. Fishes* 260 In Greenland they are said to feed upon the pole-flounder. *Ibid.* 331. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Pole-dab. 1890 Webster, *Pole-flounder*..native of the northern coasts of Europe and America..called also *craig flounder*, and *pole-fluke*.

Pole, *sb.*[4] Also 6 Poyle, Poole. [a. Ger. *Pole*, sing. of *Polen*, in MHG. *Polân*, pl. *Polâne*, a. Polish *Polyane* lit. field-dwellers, f. *pole* field.]

† **1.** Poland. *Obs.*

1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 34 In any other countrey than England, Scotland, Ireland, & Poyle. 1565 Jewel *Def. Apol.* (1611) 368 Ireland, Poole, Denmarke, Sweden, and Hungarie. 1671 Fraser *Polichronicon* (S. H. S.) 491 After the peace he went up to Pole with other Scottishmen.

2. A native of Poland.

Earlier names were (*pl*) *Polones* [from L.] (1555 Eden *Decades* 278, 280), Polack, Polander.

1656 B. Harris *Parival's Iron Age* (1659) 308 After many hot charges, ..the Poles confusedly fled. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* vi. ann 1697 (1734) II. 196 To distribute Eight Millions of Florins among the Poles. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 324/1 The emperor Nicholas..exercised the utmost severity against the Poles.

b. A Poland fowl.

1885 *Bazaar* 30 Mar. 1268/3 Polands. Golden spangled Poles, perfect birds.

Hence **Po'less**, a female Pole, Polish woman.

1828 Carlyle *Werner* Misc. Ess. 1872 I. 102 A young Poless of the highest personal attractions.

Pole, *v.* Also 7-9 poll (8 pool). [f. Pole *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* † **a.** To set on a pole. *Obs*

1606 Warner *Alb. Eng.* xiv. xc (1612) 365 From whom ..they hewd his better-worthie head, And pold it on their Citie walls.

b. To convey (hay, reeds, etc.) on poles. *local.*

1828 Webster, *Pole*..to beat or convey on poles; as, to pole hay into a barn. 1892 P. H. Emerson *Son of Fens* xvii 173 We began to pole it inter the boat. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, *Pole*, to heap or move grass or reeds, etc., on long poles.

2. To furnish with poles. (Cf. *to stake.*)

1573 [see Poling *vbl. sb.* 1]. 1594 Plat *Jewell-h.* I. 48 *margin*, New manner of poling of hops. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* I. 145 Disperse your Poles between the Hills before you begin to pole, and begin not to pole till your Hops appear above the Ground. 1893 Kate Sanborn *Truth of Wom. in S. California* 134 Beans do not need to be 'poled' here, but just lie lazily along the ground. 1898 *Daily News* 24 Aug. 5/1 The military telegraph wire is poled to this place.

3. To attach (a horse) to the carriage-pole.

1861 Whyte Melville *Mkt. Harb.* xxi, Crasher..was..revolving in his own mind whether he wouldn't pole up Marathon a little shorter going home.

4. To push, poke, or strike with a pole; to stir *up*, push *off*, with a pole.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Polling*, in gardening, the operation of dispersing the worm casts all over the walks, with long ash-poles. 1870 Kelly *Sheridan's Troopers* 270 While one was poling up the unknown occupants within, the others stood around the entrance with pistols ready to greet the first appearance of the denizens. 1897 M. Kingsley *W. Africa* 381 The only thing was to pole the logs off.

b. To strike or pierce with a carriage-pole.

1728 Vanbr. & Cib. *Prov. Husb.* II. i, If we had a mind to stand in his way, he wou'd pool us over and over again. 1824 *New Monthly Mag.* XI. 450 Yon heedless hack Has poled a deaf old woman's back. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. ix, With a footman up behind, with a bar across, to keep his legs from being poled.

† **5.** *intr.* (?) To use a pole as a weapon; to fight or fence with a pole. *Obs*

a 1601 ? Marston *Pasquil & Kath.* I 6, I am as perfect in my Pipe, as Officers in poling, Courtiers in flatterie, or Wenches in falling. *c* 1645 T. Tully *Siege Carlisle* (1840) 35 One Watson, poling with a Skott, was shot by his Comrade. Scisson to revenge his death cut 2 of the Scotts.

6. *trans.* To propel (a boat or raft) with a pole.

1774 D. Jones *Jrnl.* (1865) 47 The canoe was poled up the stream. 1799 J. Smith *Acc. Remark. Occurr.* (1870) 43 Sometimes paddling and sometimes poling his canoe along. 1893 F. F. Moore *Gray Eye or so* II. 57 The boat..was being poled along in semi-darkness.

b. *intr.* or *absol.*

1832 R. Cox *Adv. Columbia River* II. 193 After pushing off we poled away with might and main. 1895 H. Norman *Peoples & Pol. of Far East* xxxii. 537 We poled and paddled up the river.

7. To stir (molten metal or glass) with a pole of green wood, with the object of reducing the proportion of oxygen in the mass.

1842 [see Poling *vbl. sb.* 1]. 1869 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* (1871) 265 In order to get rid of the last traces of oxide, the molten copper is 'poled' or stirred up with a piece of green wood. 1884 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 1 Dec. 766/1 The tin is first melted and 'polled'—that is, stirred up with a stick of green wood.

Pole, obs. form of Paul, Poll, Pool, Pulley.

-pole, combining element from Gr. *-πώλης* a seller, dealer (as in *οἰνοπώλης* wine-seller), f. *πωλεῖν* to sell, used rarely to designate a merchant, as in Bibliopole, Pharmacopole.

Pole-ax, -axe, poleaxe (pōʊ·l,æks), *sb.* Forms: (4 poleax), 4-7 pollax, polax, 5 polle axe, polex, pollex (pol hax), 5-7 pollaxe, 6 pol-axe, pol-ax (pulaxe), 7 poll-ax, 7- pole-ax, (6) 7- pole-axe, 6- poleaxe. *β. Sc.* 6 pow ax, 7 pow-aix. [ME. *pollax*, *polax*, Sc. *powax* = MDu. *polaex*, *pollaex*, MLG. and LG. *polexe*, *pollexe* (whence MSw. 15th c. *polyxe*, *pulyxe*, MDa. *poloxe*), f. *pol*, Poll *sb.*[1], Sc. *pow*, MDu., MLG. *polle*, *pol* head + Ax; cf. MDu. *polhamer* = poll-hammer, also a weapon of war. It does not appear whether the combination denoted an ax with a special kind of head, or one for cutting off or splitting the head of an enemy. In the 16th c. the word began to be written by some *pole-ax* (which after 1625 became the usual spelling), as if an ax upon a *pole* or long handle. This may have been connected with the rise of sense 2. Similarly, mod.Sw. *pölyxa* and Westphalian dial. *pölexe* have their first element = pole. Sense 3 may be a substitute for the earlier *bole-ax*, which was applied to a butcher's ax.]

1. A kind of ax formerly used as a weapon of war, a battle-ax; also, a form of this retained till the end of the eighteenth century in naval warfare for boarding, resisting boarders, cutting ropes, etc.

It probably varied in form at different times, but originally (and in naval use to the end) it was a short-handled weapon, which could be hung at the saddle-bow or held under the shield, and used in close fighting: in the quot. from Chaucer it is one of the short weapons specially forbidden at the combat. Its use to render L. *bipennis* two-edged ax, in the Promptorium and Catholicon, and by Sandys, suggests that it had usually a cutting edge or point also on the side opposite the broad face.

13 *Coer de L.* (W.) 6870 If the dogge wyl come to me, My pollax schal hys bane be. *Ibid.* 6072 [cf. 5053 Hys ax on his fore arsoun hyng]. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Kn.'s T.* 1686 No man ther fore vp peyne of los of lyf No maner shot polax [*v.r.* pollax] ne shorte knyf In to the lystes sende ne thider brynge Ne short sweord for to stoke with poynt bityngе. 1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* III. 328 They..pletid wth pollaxis and poyntis of swerdis. 1422-62 in *Cal. Proc. Chanc. Q. Eliz.* (1827) I. Introd. 20 [He] woulde haf slayne me with ane polle axe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 407/2 Polax, *bipennis*. 1465 Marg. Paston in *P. Lett.* II. 215 Sum of hem havyng rusty polexis and byllys. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 286/1 A Pollaxe, *bipennis*. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* xi. xiii 105 Hyr braid pollax, rasit sa on hie [*validam*..*securim*, *altior exsurgens*]. 1530 Palsgr. 179 *Bec de faulcon*, a pollax. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron. Hen. IV* 14 b, Sir Piers, with a stroke of his Pollax felled hym to the ground. 1551 Robinson *More's Utopia* II. (1895) 262 At hande strokes they vse not swordes but pollaxes. 1561 *Burgh Rec. Prestwick* (Maitl. Cl.) 66 Ane slot staf, or ane pow ax. 1567 *Lanc. Wills* (1857) II. 86 My pulaxe, ij bills or pulaxes. 1604 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* II. ii. 432 With hagbuttis, pistolettis,..pow-axes. 1621 G. Sandys *Ovid's Met.* viii. (1626) 100 Behold, Ancæus with a polax [*bipennifer Arcas*]. *Ibid.*, In both his hands Aduanc'ts his polax [*Ancipitemque manu tollens utraque securim*]. 1625 K. Long tr. *Barclay's Argenis* iv. xxii. 320 Snatching their Pole axes which hung by their saddle bowes, they fell afresh to the combat. 1644 Vicars *God in Mount* 164 They presently fell to it pell mell with their Swords and Pole-axes. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 291/2 Their Cutting Knife..many would rather take to be a Poll-ax. 1715-20 Pope *Iliad* xiii. 766 His right [arm], beneath, the cover'd pole-ax held. 1769-76 Falconer *Dict. Marine*, *Pole axe*, a sort of hatchet..having an handle about 15 inches in length, and being furnished with a sharp point, or claw, bending downwards from the back of it's head. It is principally employed to cut away..the rigging of any adversary who endeavours to board. 1819 W. Tennant *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 45 His henchman..Wi' ane pow-axe intill his hand. 1850 Prescott *Peru* II. 211 To deal furious blows with their pole-axes and war-clubs.

† **b.** (?) Applied to an industrial implement. *Obs.*

Mentioned along with an iron hammer and 3 quarry wedges.

1356-7 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 557 *Marescalcia*. In uno malleo ferreo et 1 poleax, 3 Wharelwegges faciendis de proprio ferro.

2. A halbert or similar long-handled weapon carried by the body-guard of a king or great personage. (In quot. 1585 applied (as shown by the accompanying plate) to a small ax-blade on a long lance.)

The original *pollax* of the body-guard may have been the same weapon as in sense 1, mounted on a long staff or pole; but it became mainly an ornamental weapon, often gilt and of various fanciful shapes.

a 1562 G. Cavendish *Wolsey* (1893) 31, iiij footmen with gylt pollaxes in ther hands. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* iv. xiii. 126 b, His right hand bare a long launce, the poleaxe at the point being well steeled. 1598 Florio, *Mazzadire*,..a halbardier or poleaxe man, such as the Queene of Englands gentlemen pensioners are. ‡ *a* 1600 *Bk. Precedence* in *Q. Eliz. Acad.*, etc. 22 (MS. 1604) Then the Pentioners with ther poleaxes on each side of her majestie. [1611 Cotgr., *Bec de faulcon*, a fashion of Pollax borne by the Peeres of France, and by the French kings Pensioners.] 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 326 His [Wolsey's] palaces ..and body guards with gilded pole axes.

3. An ax with a hammer at the back, used to fell or stun animals; a butcher's ax.

1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) II. iii. 53 An ox is felled with a pole-axe. 1837 M. Donovan *Dom. Econ.* II. 7 The ox is first stunned by a violent blow on the head with a pole-axe.

Hence **Po leax** *v. trans.*, to fell with a pole-ax; also *fig*; whence **Po'leaxed** *ppl. a.*; **Po'leaxer**, one who uses a pole-ax; **Po'leaxing** *vbl. sb.*

1882 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Nov. 5/1 By the Christian mode of poleaxing, sensibility was almost instantaneously destroyed. 1898 *Daily News* 27 July 8/6 She ought to be poleaxed. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 30 Aug. 3/3 Your valiant poleaxer has returned to the fray. 1906 *Blackw. Mag.* May 701/1 The slaughterer pole-axes an ox.

Polecat, pole-cat (pōʊ·lkæt). Forms: α. 4-7 polcat, 5 -kat, 6 -catte, 6-7 pol-cat, 7 pol-cate, -catt, poll-cat, 8 poll cat, 9 pole cat, 6- pole-cat, 7- polecat. *β.* 5 pulcatt, -kat; 6 poulcatte, 6-8 -cat, powl(-)cat, poul-cat, 9 poulecat; dial. pow-cat. [ME. *polcat*, *pulcatt*, the second element being Cat *sb.*[1]

The element *pole*, *pol-* (as already pointed out by Prof. Skeat) may have been OF. *pole*, *poule*, chicken, fowl (cf. *sparrow-hawk*, *gos-hawk*, *honey-bear*); this is favoured by the forms in *pul-*, *poul-*, *powl-*; but *pow-cat* offers difficulty.]

1. A small dark-brown coloured carnivorous quadruped, *Putorius fœtidus*, of the *Mustelidæ* or Weasel family, a native of Europe; called also *fitchet*, *fitchew*, *foumart*.

1320 *Acc. Roll* No. 27205 *Westminster Deanery* 13-14th Edw. II (Surrey) Anceres..item in deuoracione per Polcat vj. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pard. T.* 527 And eek ther was a polcat in his hawe That as he seyde his ce capons hadde yslawe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 407/2 Pulkat, idem quod *fulmine*. 1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 52 Nyghtecrowes and poulcattes, foxes and foumerdes, with all other vermine. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* iv. i. 29 Powlcats? There are fairer things then Powlcats, sure. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 218 Grayes, Polcats and Brocks. 1714 Gay *What d'ye call it* i. i, How should he then Who killed but Poulcats, learn to murder Men? 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 363 The Polecat is larger than the weasel, the ermine, or the ferret, being one foot five inches long. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pow-cat*, the pole cat. 1876 Smiles *Sci. Natur.* vii. 111 The bite..of a polecat..is anything but agreeable.

b. Applied to other species of the genus *Putorius*, e.g. *P. nigripes*, the American Polecat, *P. eversmanni*, the Siberian P., *P. sarmaticus*, the Mottled P., of Eastern Europe and Western Asia; also to other *Mustelidæ*, esp. in *U. S.* the skunks.

1688 J. Clayton in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 124 There are [in Virginia] several sorts of Wild Cats, and Poll Cats. 1781 S. Peters *Hist. Connecticut* 252 The Skunk is..very different from the Pole-Cat, which he is sometimes called. 1860 Warter *Sea-board* II. 210 During the long winter, it [the *Mustela Vison* of N. America] leaves the frozen waters, and preys like other polecats on mice and land animals. 1864 Webster, *Zorilla*..called also *mariput*, *Cape polecat*, and *African polecat*.

2. *fig.* Applied contemptuously to a vile person; a courtesan, a prostitute.

1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* iv. ii. 195 Out of my doore, you Witch, you Ragge, you Baggage, you Poulcat, you Runnion, out, out. 1607 Dekker & Webster *Northw. Hoe* i. D.'s Wks. 1873 III. 4 To take their leaues of their London Polecats, (their wenches I meane Sir). *a* 1640 Day *Parl. Bees* x (1641) G j b, Hee's a male powlcat, a meere heart-bloud soaker. 1717 L'Estrange & Ozell tr. *Sevorano* (title) The Spanish Pole-Cat, or the Adventures of Seniora Rufina. 1790 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Advice to Fut. Laureat* ii. vi, Brudenell, thou stinkest; weazel, polecat, fly!

3. *attrib* and *Comb.*, as *polecat head*, *perfume*, etc.; **polecat ferret**, a brown variety of the ferret; **polecat weed**, in *U.S.*, the skunk cabbage, *Symplocarpus fœtidus*; **wild polecat weed**, *Convolvulus panduratus* (Miller *Plant-n.*, 1884).

1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* 59 With one Polcat perfume or another hee will poyson thee. 1631 P. Fletcher *Siceliides* I ij, That same Foolishes had a pole-cat head. 1844 Dunglison *Med. Lex.*, Polecat weed, *Dracontium fœtidum*. 1869 G. Rooper *Flood, Field & Forest* (1874) 178 The young ferret came but once a year. I refer to the polecat ferret. 1893 J. Watson *Confess. Poacher* 123 In the north we have two varieties of ferret,—one a brown colour, the polecat-ferret; the other the common white.

Poledavy: see Poldavy. **Pole-evil**, obs. f. Poll-evil. **Pole-footed**, error for Polt-footed.

Po'lehead, powhead. Now only *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 3 polheuede, 6 poled, polet, 6-7 pole-head; *Sc.* 8- pow-head (9 powet). [ME. *polheuede*, the second element being *head*; the first is uncertain, though perh. the same as in *tadpole*; the Sc. form *pow-* suggests that it is Poll *sb.*[1], and that the etymological spelling would be *poll-head*.] A tadpole. Also *fig.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2977 Polheuedes, and frokes, and podes swile. Bond harde egipte folc in sile. 1530 Palsgr. 256/2 Poled a yonge tode. ..Polet the blacke thynge that a tode cometh of, *causeot*. 1607 Marston *What you will* II. i.

Cj. Why thou Pole-head, thou Ianus, thou poultron,..thou Eare-wig that wrigglest into mens braines. 1611 Cotgr., *Cavesot*, a Pole-head, or Bull head; the little black vermine whereof toads, and frogs do come. 1789 Davidson *Seasons* 17 Powheads spattle in the oozy slosh. 1822 Galt *Sir A. Wylie* xliii, I would as soon meet wi' a pow head in my porridge. 1876 Smiles *Sc. Natur* i. 8 No end of horse-leeches, powets .., frogs, and other creatures that abound in..muddy water.

Poleine, variant of Poulaine *Obs.*, a shoe.

Poleis, obs Sc. form of Polish *v.*

Poleless (pōu·lĭlĕs), *a.* [f. Pole *sb.*[1] + -less.] Having no pole.

1647 R. Stapylton *Juvenal* x. 182 Horses that draw a pole lesse chariot. 1854 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 141 A pal, or small poleless tent, such as is customary for the wives of travelling natives

Polell, variant of Pullaile, *Obs.*, poultry.

Poleman (pōu·lmăn). [f. Pole *sb.*[1] + Man.] A man who uses, carries, or fights with a pole.

1838 W. Herbert *Attila* 321 A good horseman, a good archer and poleman. 1859 F. A. Griffiths *Artil. Man.* (1862) 35 The pole men lower the pole [of a tent]. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Feb 3/2 Others [blocks of ice] are detached with ice chisels, and guided by the polemen to the bank. 1904 *Daily News* 11 Aug 9 A poleman in the employ of a tramway company

b. At Eton: see quots.

1844 Disraeli *Coningsby* i. xi. (Montem at Eton), And all the Oppidans of the fifth form .. class as 'Corporals'; and are severally followed by one or more lower boys, who are denominated 'Polemen', but who appear in their ordinary dress. 1898 A. D. Coffrider *Eton. Fortus* 332 The lower boys carried long white poles, from which they derived the name of polemen.

Polemarch (pŏ·lĭmārk). *Anc. Hist.* Also 7 -mark. [ad. Gr. πολέμαρχ-ος, f. πόλεμ-ος war + -αρχος ruling, ruler. So F. *polémarque.*] The title of an officer in ancient Greece, originally, as the name implies, a military commander-in-chief, but having also civil functions varying according to date and locality.

In Athens, the third archon, originally the titular military commander-in-chief; afterwards a civil magistrate having under his care the children of parents who had lost their lives in the service of their country, and the resident aliens. [1579-80 North *Plutarch* (1676) 747 Demetrius .made him [Pisis] Polemarchus (to wit, Camp-master)] 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Polemark*, a Lord Marshal of the field, a chief Officer of War. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* xii. 157 Polemarchs, that is, generals of the army and supreme magistrates of Thebes. 1807 Robinson *Archæol. Græca* ii. vii. 155. 1822 T. Mitchell *Aristoph.* II. 274 The polemarch had more particularly the strangers and sojourners of Athens under his care. 1859 Rawlinson tr. *Herodotus* vi iii. III 500 [At Marathon] Callimachus the polemarch led the right wing, for it was at that time a rule with the Athenians to give the right wing to the polemarch. 1868 *Smith's Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* (ed. 7) 401/1 The polemarchs of Sparta appear to have ranked next to the king.

transf. 1656 J. Harrington *Oceana* 56 Troops and Companies that were held in perpetuall discipline under the Command of a Magistrate called the Polemarche

Polemic (pŏle·mĭk), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. πολεμικός, f. πόλεμος war. So F. *polémique* (a 1630).]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to controversy; controversial, disputatious.

1641 R Brooke *Eng. Episc.* i. iii. 10 All truthes, Polemicke, positive,.. are of neere consanguinity. 1642 Sir E. Dering *Sp on Relig.* xvi. 86 Wee may bee alway sure in all Polemicke learning, to have some men of valour. 1654 H. L Estrange *Chas. I* (1655) 182 The master peece of Polemique Divinity of all extant. 1715 M Davies *Athen. Brit.* I. 129 On several such like Polemick occasions. 1866 Felton *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* II. ii. vi. 373 To wrangle upon senseless questions of polemic theology. 1872 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* I. 33 They displayed far less polemic bitterness.

B *sb.*

1. A controversial argument or discussion; argumentation against some opinion, doctrine, etc.; aggressive controversy; in *pl.* the practice of this, esp. as a method of conducting theological controversy: opposed to *irenics.*

1638 Drumm. of Hawth. *Irene* Wks. (1711) 172 Unhappy we, amidst our many and diverse contentions, furious polemicks, endless variances,.. debates and quarrels! 1706 Phillips. *Polemicks*, Disputations, Treatises, or Discourses about controversial Points. *c* 1800 H. K. White *Lett.* (1837) 201 Religious polemics .. have seldom formed a part of my studies. 1847 Hamilton *Let. to De Morgan* 40 My confessed dislike of the polemic. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* II. 247 In his most impassioned polemic he always unites a perfect conciliatoriness of tone with an absolute rigidity of statement. 1892 Montefiore *Hibbert Lect.* iii 128 A direct polemic against idols starts from the prophets of the eighth century, and more especially from Hosea.

† b. (See quot.) *Obs. rare*—[0].

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Polemicks*, verses treating of war, or treatises of war, or strifes; disputations.

2. One who writes or argues in opposition to another: a controversialist; esp. in theology.

a 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) I. 217 They did..like Polemics of the Post pronounce The same thing to be true and false at once 1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* III. *Diss Drama* 22 He dy'd a real Polemick, if not a Martyr for the Church. 1825 Thirlwall *Crit. Ess.* p. cxxxvii. *note.* An orthodox polemic in Tertullian's time. 1886 *Athenæum* 21 Aug. 2 19/1 The divines of James I.'s court were all casuists and polemics.

Pole·mical, *a.* (*sb.*) [f. as prec. + -al.]

† **1.** Of or pertaining to war; warlike, military.

1649 Roberts *Clavis Bibl.* 164 Davids Polemicall or warre-like Acts and Atchievements. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Polemical*, pertaining to War, warlike, military. 1659 *Queries Proposalls of Officers of Armie to Parli.* 2 The third and fourth proposalls of these Polemicall gentlemen, (now plunged in politicks).

2. = Polemic *a.*

1640 Bp. Hall *Chr. Moder.* ii. i. 4 Those Polemicall discourses, which have beene so learnedly written of the severall points of difference. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* Ep. Ded., Not .. to engage you to a Polemical Defence of it. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Polemical*, is a Word used in Reference to that part of Theology which relates to Controverse; which is called *Polemical Divinity.* 1713 Berkeley *Guardian* No. 55 P 1 It is usual with polemical writers to object ill designs to their adversaries. 1878 Gladstone *Glean.* V. i 81 *note*, This paper may be termed polemical, but I republish it..because it is also and yet more properly historical.

B. as *sb.* A polemical discussion, a controversy: cf. prec. B. 1. *rare.*

1808 Knox & Jebb *Corr.* I 423 Few things could be more truly delightful, than to see fierce polemicals thus charmed away, by the bland and kindly influences of affection and good will. 1834 B. Barton *Select.* (1840) 63, I am not overfond of polemicals; they are almost as bad as galenicals.

Hence **Pole·mically** *adv.*, in the manner of a polemic; controversially, disputatively.

1702 C. Mather *Magn Chr.* III i. i. (1852) 281 He was also sometimes put up to writing yet more polemically. 1886 *Manch. Examr.* 27 Jan 3/2 A second article..which is able, sound, and polemically effective.

Pole·micist (-sist). [f. Polemic *sb.* + -ist.] A writer of polemics; = Polemist.

1864 in Webster. 1884 A. M. Fairbairn in *Brit. Q. Rev.* Apr 384 The Church has had .. able ecclesiastics, effective polemicists and apologists.

Polemist (pŏ·lĭmĭst). [ad. Gr. πολεμιστής a warrior, f. πολεμίζειν to wage war; see Polemize. So F. *polémiste.*] One versed in polemics; a controversialist; = Polemic *sb.* 2.

1825 *Gentl. Mag* XCV. ii. 218 Cardinal of St. Sabin and polemist. 1888 J Ker *Lect. His'. Preaching* iv. 62 He was a critic, a polemist, an apologist.

Polemize (pŏ·lĭmoiz), *v.* [ad. Gr. πολεμίζειν to wage war, f. πόλεμος war] *intr.* To argue or write polemically; to carry on a controversy.

1828 Pusey *Hist Eng.* i. 150 Substituting common-place moral notions for its energetic doctrines or polemizing against them under the title of the oriental idioms of the New Testament. 1898 Driver *Introd. Lit O. T.* (ed. 7) 3 Prof Sayce polemizes much against the 'higher critics'.

Polemoma·nia. *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. πόλεμος war + Mania.] Rage for war.

1874 L. Toilemache in *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 213 At the thought of the 'giant liar', the poet is seized with a sort of polemomania.

Polemoniaceous (pŏlĭmōni,ē·ĭ·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod. Bot. L. *Polemoniaceæ* (f. *Polemonium*, a. Gr. πολεμώνιον the Greek Valerian, f. proper name Πολέμων, or, according to Pliny, from πόλεμος war): see -aceous.] Of or belonging to the *Polemoniaceæ*, a family of herbaceous plants, chiefly natives of temperate countries, the typical genus of which, *Polemonium*, contains the Jacob's ladder or Greek Valerian, *P. cæruleum.*

1858 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Polemoscope (pŏle·mŏskōup, pŏ·lĭmo-). [ad. mod L. *polemoscopium* (Hevelius *a* 1668), f. Gr. πόλεμο-ς war: see -scope. So F. *polémoscope.*] A telescope or perspective glass fitted with a mirror set at an angle to the line of vision, for viewing objects not directly before the eye. (So called from its proposed use in war)

1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 729 Some years ago I was framing one of Hevelius's Polemoscopes 1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.* s v, Any telescope will be a polemoscope, if the tube be but crooked, like a rectangular syphon and between the object glass .. and first eye glass .. be placed a plain mirror. 1842 Brande *Dict. Sc.*, etc, s.v, Hevelius chose the name of polemoscope, because he thought the instrument might be applied, in time of war, to discover what was going on in the camp of the enemy, while the spectator remained concealed behind a wall or other defence.

b. (See quot.)

1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl, *Polemoscope*, a reflecting apparatus consisting of two plane mirrors so inclined as to enable the spectator, by glancing into one of them, to see the images of objects separated from direct view by intervening obstacles.

† **Po·lemy.** *Obs rare*—[1]. [f. Gr. πόλεμ-ος war + -y: cf Gr. (τὰ) πολέμια (Thuc.) matters of war, neut. pl. of πολέμιος adj.] Warfare, strife; controversial or polemical writing.

1642 Sir E. Dering *Sp. on Relig* xvi 85 You will maintaine the Pen as well as the Pulpit, Polemie as well as persuasive learning. *Ibid* 86 For perfect Polemy in letters, you may guesse what our Universities can yeeld.

† **Pole·nt.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. = next.

1609 Bible (Douay) *Josh.* v. 11 They did eate of the corne of the Land the next day, azyme loaves and polent of the same yeare [*Vulg.* azymos panes et polentam ejusdem anni].

‖ **Polenta** (pole·ntă). Also poll-. [L. *polenta* peeled or pearl barley; in later use, repr. It. *polenta* 'a meate vsed in Italie made of barlie or chesnut flowre soked in water, and then fride in oyle or butter' (Florio 1598); now made also of maize flour.]

† **a.** Pearl-barley. *Obs.* † **b.** A kind of barley meal. *Obs.* **c.** Porridge made from steeped and parched barley or, later, of meal of chestnuts, maize flour, or other substances: now largely used in Italy.

c 1000 Ælfric *Josh.* v. 11 Hig .. æton .. polentan. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. lxvii (Bodl. MS), Som men meneþ þat polenta is a manere potage made of moste pure & dere floure. *Ibid.*, Pollenta is come isode ipeled & holed & ischeled with frotinge of handes. 1562 Turner *Herbal* ii. 16 b, Polenta..is made of fried or perched barley. 1590 Barrough *Meth. Physick* iii. viii (1639) 111 Polenta is barly steeped in water one night, then fried, and then ground. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 561 The ordinarie drie grout or meale also Polenta, which the Greeks so highly commend, was made of nothing els but of barley. 1764 Smollett *Travr.* (1766) I. xx. 319 The nourishment of these poor creatures consists of .. a kind of meal called polenta, made of Indian corn, which is very nourishing and agreeable. 1768 Jos. Baretti *Mann. & Cust. Italy* II. 192 As to the generality of our peasants and lower sort of people, they breakfast on polenta. 1866 Howells *Venet. Life* vi, Golden mountains of polenta (a thicker kind of mush or hasty-pudding made of Indian meal and universally eaten in Italy), *attrib.* 1884 *Pall Mall Budget* 22 Aug. 14/2 The shepherd youths .eat their polenta cakes. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Aug. 5/2 The polenta pot..simmering over the glowing logs.

† **Polen wax.** *Obs.* Also 5 pulleyn, poleyn. [Meaning and origin of *polen* uncertain; perh. a. OF. *poul,(a)in* Polish.] A kind or quality of wax, used for wax candles before the Reformation.

[1450 cited in Rogers *Agric. & Pr.* III. 299/4.] 1464 *Mat'don. Ess.x, Court-Rolls* (Bundle 41, No 8), C de pulleyn wax et quarter de lussheban wax. *c* 1470 Harding *Chron.* cciii. v Wynes swete, and mykell poleyn waxe. 1490-1 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw Acc.* (1896) 38. iij pounde & di. of polen wex for makynge of the Pascall [1898 *Athenæum* 27 Aug, 'Polen wex' is believed to have been a product of Livonia and other districts east of the Elbe.]

Pole-pad to **Pole-staff**: see Pole *sb* [1, 2].

Poler (pōu·lər). [f. Pole *sb.*[1] or *v* + -er [1].]

† **1.** A stirring pole: see quot. 1688. *Obs.*

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* iii. 350/2 A Tanners Pooler, or Poler .. is .. to stir up the Ouse or Bark and Water. 1704 *Dict. Rust.*, *Pooler*, or *Poler.* 1730-6 Bailey (folio), *Pooler*, *Poler.* 1775 Ash, *Pooler.* So in mod. Dicts.

2 One who sets up or fixes hop poles.

1848 *Jrnl R. Agric. Soc.* IX. ii 552 That the polers may place the poles to suit the apparent wants of the hills. *Ibid.* 551 If new poles require to be carried .. the poler is paid extra.

3. The horse or other draught-beast harnessed alongside the pole; a wheeler.

1881 A. C Grant *Bush Life Queensland* I. iv. 40 The intelligence displayed by the leaders and polers [bullocks] was very great. 1888 'R. Boldrewood' *Robbery under Arms* (1890) 45 To..work like an old nearside poler

4. One who propels a barge, boat, or canoe by means of a pole.

1895 *Outing* (U. S) XXVII 71/1 A pole is attached to the bow of the lighter; the other end is held by a barefooted negro. .. There are generally two polers to each lighter. 1896 *Daily Chron.* 15 Aug. 9/3 The poler, standing in the stern, can always push the stern out and so bring the bow into the bank. *Ibid*, It is possible with one poler to keep a perfectly straight course, but it is not easy.

Poler, var. Poller. **Polerde, Polesh(e**, obs. ff. Poliard *sb.*[2], Polish *v* **Poless**: see Pole *sb.*[4]

† **Pole-ri·vet.** *Obs.* [f. *pole* (?) + Rivet *sb.*[2], bearded wheat: the meaning of the first element is obscure.] Bearded wheat.

1707 Mortimer *Husb.* 98 'Tis much sown in Essex upon their Hardly Brick earths or Loams, as the Red-wheat and the Pole-rivet or Bearded-wheat is here.

Pole-star (pōu·lstāə). [.. Pole *sb.*[2] + Star *sb.*]

1. The star α *Ursæ Minoris*, at present about 1⅓° distant from the northern pole of the heavens; also called *Polar star*, and *Polaris.*

1555 Eden *Decades* 32 The starre which we caule the pole starre or northe starre is not the very poynte of the pole Artyke. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 94 The Pole-starre .. in the tip of the little Beares tayle. 1815 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* I 515 We find, that the remarkable star called the pole star is more or less elevated, according to the different parts of the earth from which we take our view.

2. *fig.* That which serves as a guide or director, a lodestar, a governing principle; a centre of attraction; a cynosure.

1604 T. Wright *Passions* iv. ii. § 3. 147 Pleasure is the pole starre of all inordinat passions. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* vi. § 19 Common-sense alone is the pole-star by which mankind ought to steer. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 387/2 His moral pole-star was duty. 1890 Hall Caine *Bondman* ii. xiii, The pole-star of my life is gone out.

Polet, obs. f. Pole-head. **Polete, -ette**, obs. ff. Pullet. **Poletyk**, obs. f. Politic.

Poleward (pōu·lwĕrĭd), *adv.* and *a.* [f. Pole *sb* [2] + -ward.]

A *adv.* Towards or in the direction of the (north or south) pole.

1875 Croll *Climate & T.* viii. 139 To produce a general flow of the upper portion of the ocean poleward. 1895 J. W. Powell *Physiogr. Proc.* 2 The air about the equator rises, and flows poleward in both directions.

B. *adj.* Directed or tending towards the pole.

1881 W. C. Ley in *Nature* XXIV. 8/2 The pole-ward, and .. eastward movements of the atmosphere. 1901 *Dundee Advert.* 14 Jan 5 Plans for the Poleward journey in the *Fram.*

Polewards (pōu·lwĕrĭdz), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -wards.] = prec. A.

[1644 Digby *Nat. Bodies* xx. § 1. 176 The ayre which

cometh from the polewardes, is heauyer then the ayre of the torride zone.] *a* 1866 Whewell (Ogilvie), The regions further polewards. 1896 J. C. Irons *Autobiog. Sk. J. Croll* 229 A general movement of the ocean polewards.

Po'ewig (pōu'lwig). *local.* [See Polliwog.]

1. A tadpole: see Polliwog. 1882 in Ogilvie.

2. The name given by the Thames fishermen to a small fish, the Spotted or Freckled Goby.

1880 4 F. Day *Fishes Gt. Brit.* I. 166 *Gobius minutus*... Freckled or spotted goby. Polewig or pollybait, Thames local name.

Polex, pol hax, obs. forms of Pole-ax.

Poley, polley (pōu'li), *a. Eng. dial.* and *Austral.* [f. Poll *sb.*[5] + -y.] Hornless, polled.

1844 *Port Phillip Patriot* 4 July 1/5 Impounded..one mouse coloured poley cow. 1859 H. Kingsley *G. Hamlyn* xxiv, If it had been any other beast which knocked me down but that poley heifer, I should have been hurt! 1872 C. H. Eden *My Wife & I in Queensland* 83 A polley cow. Hornless cattle are so called. 1876 *Surrey Gloss.*, *Poly-cow*, a cow without horns.

Poley, obs. form of Pulley.

Poley, poley-mountain: see Poly.

† **Poleyn.** *Obs. rare*[-1]. [a. OF. *po(u)lain* a colt, young animal: see Pullen.] *attrib.* or as *adj.* Young male (horse).

[1314-15 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 302/2 Mesmes celes aveynes pristent pur los Poleyns. 1347 *Ibid.* II. 169/1 Les Chivalx le Roi, la Roigne, & le Prince pullains & autres.] *c* 1443 Lydg. in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 213 With a sharp swerd he sauh ridyng oon, Ffers and proudly, upon a poleyn steede.

Poleyn, variant of Polayn, Polen (see Polen wax), Poulaine, Puleyne, Pullen.

Polhode (pō'lhōud). *Geom.* [mod.f. Gr. πόλος pole + ὁδός way, path (Poinsot 1852).] The non-plane curve traced on the surface of an ellipsoid with fixed centre by its point of contact with a fixed plane on which it rolls, as in the revolution of a top. Cf. Herpolhode.

1868 E. J. Routh *Rigid Dynamics* 329 The point of contact of the ellipsoid with the plane on which it rolls traces out two curves, one on the surface of the ellipsoid, and one on the plane. The first of these..is called the polhode. 1882 Campbell & Garnett *Life J. C. Maxwell* 500 The curve which the extremity of the axis of rotation describes on the invariable plane is called a herpolhode, while that which it describes on the surface of the ellipsoid is called a polhode.

Poliad (pō'liăd). *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. πόλις city + -ad 1 b, after Oread, etc.] A city nymph.

1818 Shelley *Let. to Peacock* 16 Aug., Pray, are you yet cured of your Nympholepsy? 'Tis a sweet disease; but one as obstinate and dangerous as any—even when the Nymph is a Poliad. 1887 Dowden *Life Shelley* II. v. 188 *note*, This poem [in Leigh Hunt's 'Foliage'], with its Oreads, Napeads, Limniads, Nephelids, probably suggested to Shelley the word 'Poliad', a city nymph.

Poliadic (pōliæ'dik), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. Πολιάς, -αδ- (female) guardian of the city, epithet of Athene as tutelary goddess of Athens (f. πόλις city) + -ic.] Of the nature of a tutelary deity of a city or state.

1885 E. B. Bax *Relig. Socialism* App. vii. 174 The poliadic or state divinity Yahveh being erected into the supernatural god of the universe.

Polian (pōu'liăn), *a. Zool.* [f. proper name *Poli*: see below + -an.] Of, pertaining to, or named after J. X. Poli, a Neapolitan naturalist (1746-1825), as in *Polian vesicle*, one of the cæcal canals or sacs, generally five, connected with the circular vessel of an Echinoid or Holothurioid.

1841-71 T. R. Jones *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 229 The Polian vesicle (*b*) is largely increased in size. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* ix. 547 The circular vessel of the ambulacral system not only gives origin to polian vesicles, madreporic canals and tentacular vessels, but five canals proceed from it.

† **Po'lible,** *a. Obs. rare*[-1]. [f. L. *polī-re* to polish: see -ible.] Capable of being polished.

1477 Norton *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. *Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 66 Soe that it be polible withall.

Police (pōlī's), *sb.* Also 6 **polyce, -yse, pollice.** [a. F. *police* (1477 in Godef.), organized government, civil administration, police, ad. med.L. *politia* for earlier *polītia*: see Polity, Policy, and -ice. In early use commonly pronounced (pō'lis), as still often in Scotland and Ireland.]

I. † **1.** = Policy *sb.*[1] 3, 4, 4 b. *Public police* = public policy. *Obs.*

c 1540 *Surr. Northampton Priory* in Prance *Addit. Narr. Pop. Plot* 36 Steryng them with all perswasions, ingynes, and Polyce to dedd Images and Counterfeit Relicts. 1547 Boorde *Introd. Knowl.* iv. (1870) 137 My scyences and other polyces dyd kepe me in fauour. *Ibid.* xxv. 186, I werke by polyse, subtylyte, and craught. 1632 Brome *North. Lasse* v. v, The plot smells of your Ladiships police. 1640 Nabbes *Bride* i. iii, What more police Could I be guilty of? 1766 Entick *London* IV. 208 Assisted by the police and interests of the Roman see. *a* 1768 Erskine *Inst. Laws of Scotl.* (1773) I. 152 If..the public police shall require that a highway be carried through the property of a private person.

II. † **2.** Civil organization; civilization. *Obs.*

1530 Palsgr. 167 *Police*, polyce. 1536 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII* c. 42 § 1 The knowlege of suche other good letters as in christoned Realmes be expedyent to be lerned for the conservacion of their good pollices. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xvii. 145 Nature prouokit them to begyn sum litil police, for sum of them began to plant treis, sum to dant beystis, sum gadthrid the frutis. 1792 Burke *Let. Memb. Nat. Ass.* Wks. VI. 92 A barbarous nation [the Turks], with a barbarous neglect of police, fatal to the human race. 1800 J. R. Johnson tr. *Huber on Ants* 2 These insects, whose faculties, police, and sagacity have been, by some authors, as much overrated, as by others not duly appreciated. 1845 Disraeli *Sybil* II. iii, These hovels were in many instances not provided with the commonest conveniences of the rudest police; contiguous to every door might be observed the dung-heap.

3. The regulation, discipline, and control of a community; civil administration; enforcement of law; public order.

The early quotations refer to France, and other foreign countries, and to Scotland, where *Commissioners of Police*, for the general internal administration of the country, consisting of six noblemen and four gentlemen, were appointed by Queen Anne, 13 Dec. 1714. This was app. the first official use of the word in Great Britain. In England, it was still viewed with disfavour after 1760. A writer in the *British Magazine*, April 1763, p. 542, opines that 'from an aversion to the French..and something under the name of *police* being already established in Scotland, English prejudice will not soon be reconciled to it'. (The name *Commissioners of Police*, or *Police Commission*, was in the 19th c. given to the local bodies having control of the Police force in Burghs and Police Burghs in Scotland.)

1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5449/3 Charles Cockburn, Esq. to be one of the Commissioners of Police in North Britain. 1732 Swift *Exam. Abuses Dublin* Wks. 1761 III. 219 Nothing is held more commendable in all great cities, than what the French call the *police*; by which word is meant the government thereof. 1733 P. Lindesay (*title*) The interest of Scotland considered, with regard to its Police, in employing of the Poor, its Agriculture, its Trade [etc.]. 1737 J. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* III. 60 [Scotland] A List of the Lords and Others, Commissioners of Police. 1751 Corbyn Morris *Pres. State of London* (title-p.), Observations [etc.]..to which are added, some Proposals for the better Regulation of the Police of this Metropolis. 1756 Chesterf. in *World* No. 189 P 1 We are accused by the French..of having no word in our language, which answers to their word *police*, which therefore we have been obliged to adopt, not having, as they say, the thing. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 502 (*Lucca*) Their police is very commendable, and great attention is shewn in suppressing luxury, superfluous magnificence, and..dissipations. 1757 Ld. Kames *Statute Law Scotl.* 269 Police [Heading of a section of regulations as to prevention of fires, closing of taverns, etc.]. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 556 The right hon. lord Napier is appointed one of the lords of police in Scotland, in the room of the earl of Hopetoun. *a* 1768 Erskine *Inst. Laws of Scotl.* (1773) II. 714 Offences against the laws enacted for the police or good government of a country, are truly crimes against the state. 1769 Blackstone *Comm.* IV. xiii. 162 By the public police and economy, I mean the due regulation and domestic order of the Kingdom. 1795 J. Aikin *Manchester* 203 The police of the town is managed by two constables. 1800 Colquhoun *Comm. Thames* iii. 156 Preventive Police may be considered as a New Science, yet in its infancy, and only beginning to be understood. 1827 H. A. Merewether (*title*) A New system of Police; with Reference to the Evidences given before the Police Committee of the House of Commons. 1826 Kent *Comm.* 43 The consular convention between France and this country in 1778 allowed consuls to exercise police over all vessels of their respective nation. 1844 Ld Brougham *Brit. Const.* xix. § 3 (1862) 324 By police is properly meant the care of preventing infractions of the law, detecting offenders, bringing them to justice. 1850 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* (1865) II. xvii. 249 The police of the seas was imperfectly kept. 1871 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* IV. xvii § 2. 30 The strict police of his [William I's] reign began already; robbers, murderers, were kept in check. 1877 Morley *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 39 Such legislation was part of the general police of the realm.

† **b.** In commercial legislation, Public regulation or control of a trade; an economic policy. *Obs*

1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* I. xi. iii. (1869) I. 191 The elegant author of the essay on the Police of Grain. 1792 A. Young *Trav. France* 141 Of such consequence it is to a country, and indeed to every country, to have a good police of corn; a police that shall, by securing a high price to the farmer, encourage his culture enough to secure the people at the same time from famine. [1866 Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. viii. 146 The importance of the trade is proved by the strict police exercised upon the importation.]

c. The cleansing or keeping clean of a camp or garrison; the condition of a camp or garrison in respect of cleanliness. *U. S.*

1893 *Outing* (U. S.) May 158/1 The police of the camp was found to be excellent. 1894 *Ibid.* July 312/2 The camp was at all times in good police.

4. The department of government which is concerned with the maintenance of public order and safety, and the enforcement of the law: the extent of its functions varying greatly in different countries and at different periods.

c 1730 Burt *Lett. N. Scotl.* (1818) I. 140 By the way, this police is still a great office in Scotland, it is grown into disuetude, though the salaries remain. 1739 Cibber *Apol.* (1756) I. 232 Since we are so happy as not to have a certain power among us which in another country is call'd the Police, let us rather bear this insult than buy its remedy at too dear a rate. 1774 Pennant *Tour Scot. in* 1772, 128 The police of Glasgow consists of three bodies; the magistrates with the town council, the merchants house, and the trades house. 1781 C. Johnston *Hist. J. Juniper* I. 110 An insinuation so injurious to the honour of my country; which is governed by so supremely vigilant and wise a police. 1829 in Hone *Every-day Bk.* I. 441 Stepney, Hampstead, Westend, and Peckham fairs have been crushed by the police, that 'stern, rugged nurse' of national morality. 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* III. vi. 667 The police of the country, by which is meant that department of government which has for its object the maintenance of the internal peace and prevention of crimes, the protection of public order and public health.

5. The civil force to which is entrusted the duty of maintaining public order, enforcing regulations for the prevention and punishment of breaches of the law, and detecting crime; construed as *pl.*, the members of a police force; the constabulary of a locality.

Marine Police, the name given to the force instituted *c* 1798 (orig. by private enterprise) to protect the merchant shipping on the Thames in the Port of London. (The earliest use in this sense.)

New Police (quots. 1830, 1831, 1884): the name by which the police force established for London in 1829 (Act 10 Geo. IV, c. 44) was for some time known.

1800 Colquhoun *Comm. Thames* 165 The vigilance of the Marine Police detected one of the Boats conveying it on shore. *Ibid.* 219 To place their Vessels..under the protection of the Police. 1826 Scott *Mal. Malagr.* ii. 41 A strong and well-ordered police would prevent the fatal agitations of a mob. 1830 Wellington *Let. to Peel* 3 Nov., I congratulate you on the entire success of the Police in London. It is impossible to see anything more respectable than they are. 1830 Jekyll *Corr.* 13 Nov., It is incredible with what spirit and firmness the new police has defeated the camaille. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 87/1 The alleged incompetency and misconduct of watchmen formed the great pretext for establishing the Police. *Ibid.* 104/1 The establishment of the New Police will..be pronounced a sufficient reason for retaining it. 1867 Trollope *Chron. Barset* I. viii. 60 Later in the day, he declared that the police should fetch him. 1884 E. Yates *Recollect. & Exper.* I. 45 In those days [1836-47] the 'new Police', as they were still called, were very different in appearance from our present guardians. *Mod.* The police are on his track.

b. *transf.* Any body of men, officially instituted or employed to keep order, enforce regulations, or maintain a political or ecclesiastical system.

1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I 13/2 Flags of different colours hoisted to various heights, and worked by the railway police, to notify any..stoppages or accidents. 1840 Macaulay *Ess.*, *Ranke* (1851) II. 132 The new spiritual police was every where. 1855 Prescott *Philip II*, II. vi. (1857) 259 To maintain the troops in the Netherlands, as an armed police on which he could rely to enforce the execution of his orders. 1859 Mill *Liberty* 52/1 They employ a moral police, which occasionally becomes a physical one, to deter skilful workmen from receiving, and employers from giving, a larger remuneration for a more useful service. 1880 *Contemp. Rev.* XXXVII. 477 He held ved in a kind of watchful police of spirits and local heroes dead and gone before. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Nov. 5/1 The vexed question whether the police of the seas should be armoured or unarmoured.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (chiefly in senses 4 and 5). as *police act, barge, camp, colonel, constable, control, district, duty, establishment, force, gazette, house, inspector, lieutenant, post, protection, rate, sergeant, -ship, spy, -tax, -woman*; also *police-guarded, -harassed, -ridden* adjs.; **police board,** 'in several of the United States, a board constituted by the justices of the county for the control of county police, public buildings, roads, bridges..etc.' (Murfree, *Justices' Practice*); **police burgh**: see quot.; **police captain,** a subordinate officer in the police force in New York and other large cities of U. S.; **police judge** (*Sc.*), a stipendiary police magistrate; **police jury,** the name in Louisiana of the local authority in each parish invested with the exercise of police powers; **police magistrate,** a stipendiary magistrate who presides in a police court; **police-manure,** (*Scott*) manure collected in the streets, street-sweepings; **police-master,** a superintendent or chief of police in Russia; hence **police-mastership**; **police-monger,** *nonce-wd.*, one who busies himself about a police system; **police officer,** † an official charged with the maintenance of public order (*obs.*); a member of a police force, a constable; † **police-runner,** a police officer of the lowest rank: cf. Runner. See also Police court, etc.

1758 Sir J. Fielding (*title*) An Account of the Origin and Effects of a *Police Act, set on foot by his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, in the year 1753. 1838 Miss Pardoe *River & Desert* II. 111 The gaily-painted and clean-looking *police-barge. 1800 Colquhoun *Comm. Thames* 207 The constant perambulation of the *Police Boats, both by night and by day. 1889 *Act* 52 & 53 *Vict.* c. 50 § 105 The expression '*police burgh' means a populous place, the boundaries whereof have been fixed and ascertained under the provisions of the General Police and Improvement (Scotland) Act, 1862, or of the Act first therein recited, or under the provisions of any local Act. 1888 'R. Boldrewood' *Robbery under Arms* xlix, All accounts..may be sent to the 'Police Camp. 1800 Colquhoun *Comm. Thames* 206 A 'Caution against Pillage and Plunder' which the *Police Constables were instructed to read aloud as soon as the Lumpers and Coopers were assembled. 1855 *London as it is* 366 During two months out of every three, each police constable is on night duty. 1838 *Ency. L. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVIII. 252/1 Expediency of placing discharged criminals under *police control. *Ibid.* 249/2 The metropolitan *police district, according to that act [of 1829], consists of about ninety parishes, and ultra-parochial places, in and surrounding the metropolis. 1906 *Harmsworth Encycl* 4814/3 At the present time the Metropolitan Police district is nearly 700 square miles in extent. 1798 Dk. Portland *Let.* 16 May in Colquhoun *Comm. Thames* (1800) 160 *note*, The expence of the Marine *Police Establishment, which appeared to me ought to be borne by Government. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 334 The establishment of a new *police force for the metropolis, in 1829, has done more towards exhibiting the advantages of em-

ploying a trained body of men for all the purposes for which the old constabulary was appointed, than any other circumstance. 1883 ANNA K. GREEN *Hand & Ring* iii, He is a member of the police force. 1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVIII. 251/1 An official newspaper, called the *Hue and Cry* or **Police Gazette*, is also circulated amongst the authorities, throughout the kingdom 1855 MRS GASKELL *North & S.* xxxiv, 'It's nothing, miss', said Dixon. 'Only a *police-inspector. He wants to see you, miss.' 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 289 If the police inspector pooh-poohed his appeal and turned him out of the police station. [1823: cf. *Judge of Police* in POLICE COURT.] 1862 *Act* 25 & 26 *Vict.* c. 35 § 25 If adjudged by any magistrate or *police judge of any royal or parliamentary burgh. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* 190 Any *Police Magistrate .. may assist the Magistrates in their judicial Functions. 1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVIII. 250/1 When a complaint is made to a police magistrate he issues his warrant as he sees occasion, to a constable..or to one of the metropolitan force 1883 J. SHIRLEY in *Trans. Highl. Soc Agri.* XV. 18 The whole was manured with *police manure—about 30 tons per acre. 1853 MRS. ATKINSON *Tartar Steppes* 224 We drove to the house of the *police-master, who courteously invited us to be his guests. 1883 READE in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 258/1 Vladimir got the promise of a *police mastership. 1808 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXVI 111 For the sake of pretending to be useful, these new *police-mongers will pry into every peculiarity, and meddle with every amusement of the people. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* 206 A gang of Lumpers .. quitted their employment instantly on the appearance of the *Police Officers. 1816 A. DUNCAN *Nelson's Fun.* 26 Special, petty, and other constables, and all the police officers of every description .. were on duty. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* vi, He returned with a police-officer. 1853 ALLOCK *Capit. Lycoon* I. 28 They pay road and *police-rates. 1885 *Globe* 20 Apr. 1/4 The comparatively rare complaint of being too much *police-ridden. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 23 Sept. 3/4 The patience of this police-ridden nation. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII 520 *Police-runners had never been thought of as protectors of the lives of the Members of the two Houses. 1852 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett* II. 204 In the kitchen stood two *police-sergeants. 1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 329 He went on board the *police ship stationed on the Thames. 1897 MRS. E. L. VOYNICH *Gadfly* (1904) 114/1 'I am a minister of religion', he said, 'not a *police-spy.' 1884 *Chr. World* 20 Mar. 206/1 He has advised the farmers ..to refuse to pay the *police-tax. 1853 HICKIE tr. *Aristoph.* (1872) II. 398 You say well. Where is the *policewoman? 1894 *Westm Gaz.* 13 June 3/1 A plea for policewomen.

Hence (*nonce-words*) **Poli·ceful** *a.*, full of policemen; **Poli·celess** *a.*, without police; **Policeocracy** (pəli-ɒ·krăsi), the rule of the police.

1903 *Speaker* 9 May 132/1 To substitute a peaceful for a *policeful Ireland. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 June 1/3 Chevaliers of industry migrating to a *policeless Alsatia. 1900 H. G. GRAHAM *Soc Life Scot in 18th C.* VII. i (1901) 231 When a rare opportunity happened in policeless, jailless districts they [statutes] were carried out with rigour. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 14 July 1 A Protest against *Policeocracy.

Police (pəlī·s), *v.* Also 7 pollice. [In senses 1, 2, a. F. *policer* (formerly *politier, policier*) (1461 in Godef.), f. *police, police*; in senses 3, 4, f. POLICE *sb.*]

†**1.** *intr.* or *absol.* ? To enclose and improve land; to make policies. *Sc. Obs.* (Cf. POLICY *sb.*[1] II.)

1535 STEWART *Cron Scot.* II. 106 The nobillis als of thaine tha had sic want, But thaine micht nother police nor 3it plant. *Ibid* 144 And gaif thaine landis as tha lest, To plant and police quhair thaine lykit best.

†**2.** *trans.* To keep in (civil) order, organize, regulate (a state or country). Chiefly in *passive. Obs.*

1589, 1605 [see POLICING *vbl. sb* a]. *a* 1614 DONNE *Biathanatos* (1644) 78 Humane laws, by which Kingdomes are policed. 1670 *Tryal F. Moor*, etc in *Phenix* (1721) I. 406 Complaining of Julius Cæsar's Violation of that course of Law whereby the State was polliced. 1689-90 TEMPLE *Ess. Heroic Virt* Wks. 1731 I. 205 By such Methods and Orders, the Kingdom of China seems to be framed and policed with the utmost Force and Reach of Human Wisdom, Reason and Contrivance. 1791 W. MAXWELL in Boswell *Johnson* an. 1770 (1831) I. 389 That country must be ill policed, and wretchedly governed.

b. To make or keep clean or orderly; to clean up (a camp); cf. POLICE *sb.* 3 c. *U. S.*

1862 TROLLOPE *N. Amer.* II. vii. 192 Of the camps.. 44 per cent [were] fairly clean and well policed.

3. To control, regulate, or keep in order by means of the police, or some similar force.

1841 R OASTLER *Fleet Papers* I. No. 22. 176 Englishmen are too fond of Royalty to submit to be commissioned, and centralized, and policed, and bastiled. 1855 BROWNING *Bp. Blougram* 460 A vague idea of setting things to rights, Policing people efficaciously. 1891 *Review of Rev.* 14 Mar. 214/2 The maintenance of the navy which polices the seas. 1899 S. R. GARDINER *Cromwell* 183 The plan of policing the country by a militia of Major-Generals had broken down financially.

b. To furnish, provide, or guard with a police force. or some force having similar functions.

1858 *Times* 4 Nov. 6/5 Even the mouth of the Canton River may perhaps be well policed. 1868 M. E. G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 84 They are building gunboats to police their coasts. 1882 *Spectator* 11 Mar. 315/1 Why should not dangerous districts be decently policed?

c. *fig.* To keep in order, administer, control.

1886 SYMONDS *Renaiss. It., Cath. React.* (1898) I. ii. 89 He .. left that institution [the Inquisition] .. to pursue its function of policing the ecclesiastical realm. 1893 K. GRAHAME *Pagan Papers* (1894) 104 Policing the valleys with barbed wires.

4. To do *out of*, do *away*, or bring *into* a state or place by police administration.

1839 *Morning Herald* 17 June, That work of destruction by which the British nation is to be policed out of its immemorial liberties and franchises. 1876 BIRCH *Rede Lect. Egypt* 40 Internal administration and microscopic regulations had policed away the spirit of the people.

Police, obs. form of POLICY *sb.*[2], POLISH *v.*

Police court. A court of summary jurisdiction for the trial or investigation of charges preferred by the police. (At first called POLICE OFFICE.) Also *attrib.*

1823 STARK *Picture of Edinb.* (ed. 3) 152 An application was made to Parliament, in 1805, for a police bill for the city and a police court [was] opened in Edinburgh, on 15 July 1805..under the superintendence of a Judge of Police. 1839 *Act* 2 & 3 *Vict.* c. 71 § 1 The several police courts now established under the names of the public office in Bow Street and the police offices in the parishes of .. [seven named], shall be continued. 1882 SERJT. BALLANTINE *Exper.* ii. 24 Police courts were called offices [in the early part of this century]. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Oct. 2/3 So far the latter have escaped police-court proceedings.

Policed (-ī·st), *ppl. a.* [f. POLICE *v.* or *sb.* + -ED. Orig. (pɒ·list).]

1. Politically organized, regulated, or ordered; governed, disciplined. (In quot. 1735 pɒ·list.)

1591 LAMBARDE *Archeion* (1635) 65 The necessitie of an Officer of this sort is inevitable in every well policed Kingdome. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 189 Amongst the best policed and formalest nations. 1735 THOMSON *Liberty* iv 734 As when, with Alfred, from the wilds she came To policed cities and protected plains. 1770 *Antiq.* in *Ann. Reg.* 104/2 Such a dispersion was little promotive of trade, which loves large and policed communities. 1868 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) II. 39 To this policed society the old 'social contract' theory strictly applied.

2. Provided with or guarded by a police force.

1897 *All About Diamond Jubilee* (ed. Newnes) 58/1 London will be probably the best policed city in the world on June 22nd.

Policedom (pəlī·sdəm). [f. POLICE *sb.* + -DOM.] The police system as represented by its personnel.

1889 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 2 Nov. 691/1 The hue and cry of the ten thousand hounds of policedom. 1892 *Argosy* May 380 He is one of the sleuth hounds of policedom.

Policeman (pəlī·smăn). A member of the police force; a paid constable. *New Policeman*, a constable of the New Police of 1829.

1829 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* 28 Sept., I find a general opinion prevailing that your policemen are not paid sufficiently. 1830 *Morn. Chron.* 18 Aug *Reading*, Murder of a New Policeman by a Gang of Burglars. 1857 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* I. viii. 65 He would not go before the magistrates unless the policemen came and fetched him *fig.* 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *Allan Quatern.* 20 The stern policeman Fate moves us and them on.

b. A soldier-ant.

1877 PASCOE *Zool. Classification* (1880) 149 *Heterogyna.* — Males, females and neuters, workers and soldiers. ..The soldiers (or 'policemen') have very large heads.

Hence **Poli·cemanlike** *a.*; **Poli·cemanship,** the function, office, or action of a policeman.

1874 R. TYRWHITT *Sketch. Club* 142 That policemanlike faculty of coming round a corner. 1887 WALLACE in *Pall Mall G.* 2 Feb. 6/1 [In determining to restore order and neglecting to do justice, the Government .. was exhibiting] policemanship, not statesmanship. 1897 A. HERBERT in *Daily News* 30 Aug. 5/7 One thing we have to resist is the growth of that ugliest of all ugly things, which goes by the name of 'policemanship'.

Police office. The head-quarters of the police force in a city or town, as of the Metropolitan and the City police in London, at which the police business is transacted.

These formerly included a court-room in which offenders were tried, as well as a place of detention in which they were confined till trial; hence the name was formerly regularly applied to what is now called a POLICE COURT, and is still in many places applied to a POLICE STATION, when this has a place of detention. The earliest name was PUBLIC OFFICE (in Act of 1792) *Police office* appears to have been first applied to the Marine or Thames Police Office at Wapping. (See POLICE *sb.* 5, *Marine Police.*)

1798 *Resolution* in Colquhoun *Comm. Thames* (1800) 224 Under the Regulation of the Marine Police Office No. 259, Wapping New Stairs. 1800 *Ibid.* 161 His indefatigable attention [as resident magistrate] to the public interest, since he has presided at the Marine Police Office. 1816 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVI. i. 32/1 The account of a transaction which took place in May last, at the Police-office in Hatton-Garden. 1817 COBBETT *Wks.* XXXII. 120 What, then, do the Pig-tail gentry, assembled at the 'Police Office, Manchester', object to this? 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 113 Ye might hae been lugged awa to the Poleesh Office wi' a watchman aneath each oxter. 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Prisoners' Van*, We were passing the corner of Bow Street..when a crowd assembled round the door of the police office attracted our attention [referred to below as 'Public Office, Bow Street']. *Ibid.*, Turn to the prisons and police-offices of London. 1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVIII. 249/2 The public office in Bow Street was for some time the only place in the metropolis where a police magistrate sat regularly, without the jurisdiction of the city of London. Seven additional police offices were established in 1797, by the act 32d Geo. III. cap. 53, and the Thames police-office in 1798. 1855 *London as it is to-day* 366 The City of London...There are two police offices, one in the Mansion House, where the lord mayor presides; and the other at Guildhall, where the aldermen sit in rotation. 1862 *Act* 25 & 26 *Vict.* c. 35 § 19 (Scotland) And may be taken into custody and detained in any police office or station house, or other convenient place 1875 MCILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire* 95 On the ground-floor is also the police-office 1882 OGILVIE (Annandale), *Police office, police station.* (So 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*) 1903 *Whitaker's Alm.* 183 Metropolitan Police Office, New Scotland Yard, S.W...City Police Office, 26 Old Jewry, E.C.

Police station. The office or head-quarters of a local police force, or of a police district.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Police-station*, the receiving-house where offenders are taken by the police; the place where the police assemble for orders, and to march out on duty. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. iii, A little winding through some muddy alleys, .. brought them to the wicket-gate and bright lamp of a Police station. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Sept. 2/1 This police station confession proved (unlike most of such self-accusations) to be true.

Po·ich, obs form of POLISH *v.*

Polichinelle, -i, -o, obs. ff. PUNCHINELLO.

Policial (pəlĭ·jăl), *a. rare.* [f POLICE *sb.* + -AL, after *office, official.*] Of or belonging to the police.

1843 POE *Purloined Let.* Wks. 1864 I 273 When the case is of importance—or, what amounts to the same thing in the policial eyes, when the reward is of magnitude. *Ibid.* 276 The invariable principle of policial action in searches for articles concealed.

Polician, variant of POLITIAN *Obs.*

†**Poli·ciar.** *Sc. Obs.* [f. POLICY *sb.*[1] + -AR [2].] The improver of a 'policy' or estate.

1562 WINZET *Last Blast* Wks (S. T. S.) I. 45 Quha.. trumpis down the heuinlie incres and all decent policie of the samyn winzarde, drest and deckit be the former workmen, vnfenzeit policiaris of the samin.

Policied, *ppl a*, **Policier:** see POLICY *v.*[1], [2].

Poli·cing, *vbl. sb.* [f. POLICE *v.* + -ING [1].]

†**a.** The ordering or regulation of a state. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. viii. (Arb) 36 The right policing of their states. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I vii § 6. 34 b, For..policing of Cities, and Commonalties, with new ordinances and constitutions.

b. The action of keeping in order and cleaning up a camp. *U. S.*

1893 LELAND *Mem.* II. 60 There was no drill now .. no special care of us, and no 'policing', or keeping clean.

c. The action of furnishing with a police force or the like for the maintenance of law and order.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Feb. 11/2 Holding him responsible .. for the policing of the frontier. 1887 *Ibid* 18 Mar. 5/1 They deal with the 'policing' of the whole river from Teddington Lock to Cricklade. 1890 *Daily News* 9 Sept. 6/2 A lively agitation..against the continued policing of the borough by the county constabulary.

d. The fact of being or acting as a policeman.

1899 *Tablet* 15 Apr. 570 Tired of policing, a wearisome life for an educated man.

Policitation, obs. form of POLLICITATION.

†**Po·licize,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* [f. POLICY *sb.*[1] + -IZE.] *intr.* To use policy; to scheme, manœuvre. Hence †**Policizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*, scheming; †**Po·licizer,** one who practises policy, a schemer.

1809 MAR EDGEWORTH *Tales Fash. Life* III. *Manœuvring* 4 *note*, (Irish labourer) 'I'd call her a policizer—I would say she was fond of policizing'. *Ibid.* 85 For a week it might be practicable to keep them asunder by policising, but this could never be effected if he were to settle..in the country. 1820 C. C. COLTON *Lacon* ii. (1833) 16 As a policiser, the marquis reasoned badly. 1825 *New Monthly Mag* XIV. 65 The indignities which spring up in the crooked paths of policizing favouritism.

Po·licize, *v.*[2] *rare.* [f. POLICE + -IZE.] *trans.* To organize, administer, discipline, reduce to law and order. Hence **Po·licized** *ppl. a.*

1840 *Tait's Mag.* VII. 392 The woman, as lady Morgan would say, of a more 'policized society'.

Policlinic (pɒlĭklĭ·nĭk), *a.* Also *erron.* **poly-.** [ad. Ger. *poliklinik*, f. Gr. πόλι-ς city + *klinik* medical teaching at the bed-side of the patient (= CLINIC *sb.*[2]), hence a hospital by which this is provided, ad. Gr. κλινική the clinic art or practice.] *orig.* 'A clinic held in private houses in the town, as opposed to one held in a hospital' (*Syd. Soc Lex.* 1895). Subsequently often extended to a dispensary, or that department of a hospital, at which out-patients are treated. Cf. POLYCLINIC.

The original system continues at smaller places in Germany, e.g. at Jena; in larger cities, e.g. Leipzig, the latter obtains. Cf. Brockhaus *Konvers.-Lex.* (1846) s.v. *Klinik*: '*Poliklinik* [as distinguished from the *stationare klinik* or hospital treatment of in patients, and *ambulatorische klinik* or hospital treatment of out-patients] consists in the fact that the patients are treated in their own dwellings by the advanced medical students, while the professor, to whom these regularly report and who supervises the whole treatment of the patients, himself but seldom visits them'.

1887 *Lancet* 17 Nov. 956/2 [In Germany] Those students who have duly attended the clinics, are admitted to the policlinics. In these, poor patients are treated by students, under the superintendence of an experienced physician. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2284, 1,805 indoor patients, and 73,432 outdoor-patients in polyclinique. 1886 GARDINER in *Life of Sir R. Christison* II. vii. 121 His was a true 'poliklinik', though in full operation here before the term was invented in Germany. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 341 One woman out of every five or six in the polyclinic of the Augusta hospital, Berlin.

Policy (pɒ·lĭsi), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4-7 policie, 5 -ecye, 5-6 -icye, -ycie, -ycy(e, -ecy, -esy, 6 -ecie, -esie, -esye, -isy (*Sc.* -scie), 5- policy; (also 5 polleci, -isye, 5-6 -ecy, 5-7 -icie, 6 -icye, -yci, -ycy, 6-7 -icy, 7 -ecie). [In Branch I, ME. *policie*, a. OF. *policie* (14th c. in Oresme) civil administration, government, ad. L. *politia* (Cic.), a. Gr. πολιτεία citizenship, government, constitution, polity, f. πολίτης citizen, f. πόλις city, state. See POLICE *sb.* Branch II appears to be

due to the association of this Græco-L. word with L. *politus* polished, refined, pa. pple. of *polire* to polish, adorn, refine, cultivate, and late L. *politiēs*, *policiēs* polish, elegancy (Quicherat *Addenda*), Romanic type **politia*, whence It. *pulizia* cleanness, neatness: cf. Sp., Pg. *policia* police, politeness, neatness.]

I. 1. An organized and established system or form of government or administration (of a state or city); a constitution, polity. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1387 8 T. Usk *Test. Love* II. ii. (Skeat) I. 78 To sene smale and lowe governe the hye and bodies above. Certes, that policye is naught. 1488-9 *Act* 4 *Hen. VII*, c. 19 To the subvercion of the policy and gode rule of this lond. 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* I. (1895) 33 Suche people as do lyue to gethere in a cyuyle pollycye and good ordre. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 433 He furnished his realme both with good learnyng, and Civile pollicie. 1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* x. lvii. (1612) 251 French Pollicie consists of Three Estates, The Princes, Nobles, Commons. *a* 1652 Calderwood *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 41 Consultatioun was had how a good and godlie policie might be established in the church. 1759 Robertson *Hist. Scot.* vi. Wks 1813 I. 461 The forming of a system of discipline, or ecclesiastical policy. 1836 J. Gilbert *Chr. Atonem.* v. (1842) 136 In well constituted policies provision is always made for the exercise of clemency.

† **b.** An organized state, a commonwealth. *Obs.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 141 With the wyndes whiche he bloweth Ful ofte sythe he overthroweth The Cites and the policie. 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 28 Hym that was be tyrannye That tyme prynce of ther polycye. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) B viij, The diminyshing of the auncient Polycie of Rome. 1558 C. Goodman *Obed. Superior Powers* Pref., Most discreet governors of commonwealths and policies.

† **2.** Government, administration, the conduct of public affairs; political science. *Obs.*

c 1385 Chaucer *Pard. T.* 272 If that a Prynce vseth hasardrye In alle gouernance and policye He is..Vnloide the lasse in reputacion. *c* 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xv. (1885) 148 Thes counsellors mowe..delibre vppon ..be materes off be pollycye off be reaume. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, I i. 45 Turne him to any Cause of Policy The Gordian Knot of it he will vnloose. 1641 Milton *Reform.* II. Wks. 1851 III. 33 There .. is no art that hath bin more canker'd in her principles, more soyl'd and slubber'd with aphorisming pedantry then the art of policie. *a* 1652 Calderwood *Hist Kirk* (1843) II. 514 We are now left as a flocke without a pastor, in civill policie. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 625 By policy I mean not the modern art of deceiving mankind ..but..the antique art of governing them, which is a great virtue.

b. *Court of Policy*: the Legislative Council in British Guiana (which already existed when that country was a Dutch colony).

1769 E. Bancroft *Guiana* 353 The lands are granted *gratis*, by the Governor and Court of Policy. 1824 Mackintosh *Sp. Ho. Comm.* 1 June, Wks. 1846 III. 432 They resolved, that the King and Parliament of Great Britain had no right to change their laws without the consent of their Court of Policy. 1903 *Whitaker's Almanack* 528 British Guiana. The Government consists of a Governor and a Court of Policy of 15 other members.

3. Political sagacity; prudence, skill, or consideration of expediency in the conduct of public affairs; statecraft; diplomacy; in bad sense, political cunning.

c 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 304 Of worldly wysdom, sate the forteresse Callyd Othea, chyef grounde of polycy. *c* 1470 G. Ashby *Active Polity* 643 But to youre richesse make neuer man liche, If ye wol stande in peas and be set by. So wol god and pollicy sykerly. 1555 Eden *Decades* Pref. (Arb.) 56 By the pollicie and wisedome of the Frankes, it came so to passe. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. iii. 108 Neuer did base and rotten Policy Colour her working with such deadly wounds. 1715 South *Serm.*, 1 *Kings xiii* 33. 126 Jeroboam being thus advanced, and thinking Policy the best Piety. 1728 Eliza Heywood *Mme. de Gomez's Belle A.* (1732) II. 220 He had the Policy to discharge his new Subjects from the Impositions which their former Masters had laid on them. 1814 Scott *Ld. of Isles* VI. vii, King Robert's eye Might have some glance of policy. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. v. 435 In this..he was actuated by policy rather than by sentiment.

4. In reference to conduct or action generally: Prudent, expedient, or advantageous procedure; prudent or politic course of action; also, as a quality of the agent: sagacity, shrewdness, artfulness; in bad sense, cunning, craftiness, dissimulation.

c 1430 Lydg. in *Pol., Rel. & L. Poems* 15, I Counselle, .. Off polycye, forsight, and prudence. 1477 Sir J. Paston in *P. Lett.* III. 187 It weer not polesy for me to sett that maner in suche case for alle maner of happis. 1533 More *Debell. Salem* v. Wks. 941/2, I wyl peraduenture .. here after..vse the same circumspecion & polycye that I learne of his ensample here. 1587 *Mirr. Mag., Malin* x, Secretly by pollecy and sleight Hee slewe mee with his swoord, before I wist. 1599 Sandys *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 102 Our grosse conceipts, who think honestie the best policie. 1604 Drayton *Owle* 419 In this base Bird I might well descry, The prosperous fruit of thriving Policy. 1752 Fielding *Amelia* IX. ix, Tom, Tom, thou hast no policy in thee. 1792 Burke *Corr.* (1844) III. 255 Have they no way of convincing this .. illustrious person, ..that her only policy is silence, patience, and refusal? 1868 Helps *Realmah* iv. (1876) 56 If this is policy, then are the ways of children politic. 1883 *Law Times* 10 Oct. 409/2 The policy of allowing this sweeping right of appeal was doubted by many.

† **b.** A device, expedient, contrivance; a crafty device, stratagem, trick. *Obs.*

1406 Hoccleve *Lamale regle* 232 Whan bat Vlixes saillid to and fro By meermaides this was his policie, Alle eres of men of his compaignie With wex he stoppe leet. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* II. xxxv. 152 The besegers haue commonly one manere of a polycye. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* xxvii. 87 They used other policies to preserue the shyp. 1640 Yorke *Union Hon., Battells* 18 By policy of these Iron stakes against the English horse, King Edward's battell was discomfited. 1678 Worlidge *Bees* (1691) 23 A swarm [of bees] drawn from one place to another by stales, baits, calls, or such like policies. 1849 Hare *Par. Serm.* II. 194 When a man is sharpening his policies he will grind them away to nothing.

5. A course of action adopted and pursued by a government, party, ruler, statesman, etc.; any course of action adopted as advantageous or expedient. (The chief living sense.)

c 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 82 Wherfor late soveryns use this policye. What ever they do late it in mesure be. 1544 *Supplic. to Hen. VIII* in *Four Supplic.* (1871) 35 Thys was the crafty polycye of the clergye. 1599 Thynne *Animadv.* (1875) 1 Eche one . did, in the begynnynge of the monthe of Januarye .. presente somme gyfte unto his frende .. a pollicye gretlye to be regarded. *a* 1687 Petty *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 23, I now come to the first Policy of the Dutch, viz. Liberty of Conscience. 1752 Earl Orrery *Remarks Swift* (1752) 64 France, by her policy, has done the same. By policy, I mean the encouragement of arts and sciences. 1840 Thirlwall *Greece* IV. VII. 75 The project attributed .. to Alexander, is not the less in perfect harmony with his general policy. 1861 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 41 Edward's foreign policy led him to draw closer the ties which connected our country with Germany.

II. Scotch senses influenced by L. *politus* polished, late L. *politiēs*, *policiēs* elegancy. (Cf. Police *v.* 1.)

6. † **a.** The improvement or embellishment of an estate, building, town, etc. *Obs.*

1475 *St. Giles' Charters* (1859) p. lxviii, For reparacioun, beilding and polesy to be maid in honour of .. sanct Johan. 1535 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* (1814) II. 343/1 Item for polecy to be had w'in be Realme In planting of woddis making of Edgeis orchartis gardis and sawing of browme. 1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* XI. x. (1541) 163/2 Scho knew the mynd of kenneth geuyn to magnificent byggyng & polesy [Poece, *Magnifica ædium structura atque ornatus delectaret*]. 1555 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) II. 491/2 It salbe lesum for policie and eschewing of deformitie of the towne.

† **b.** The improvements and embellishments so made: the buildings, plantations, etc. with which an estate is improved or adorned; property created by human skill and labour. *Obs.*

1535 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* (1814) II. 340/1 All of souerane lordis burrowis are waistit and distroyit in beir gudis and policy and almaist Ruynous. 1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* VII. vi. (1541) 84 b/2, The Pychtis spred fast in Athole, & maid syndry strenthis and polecyis in it [*arcibus, munitionibus castellisque plurimum ornantes*]. 1562 Winzet *Last Blast* Wks. (S. T. S.) I. 45 Quha .. trampis down the heumlie incres and all decent policie of the samyn wmyarde. 1563 — *Four Scotr Thre Quest.* lxxx. ibid. 128 Quhy hef ye wappit doun the monasteris, and principal policeis of this realme? 1564 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 279 Apperandlie the haill policie in that part is lyke to pereis, without sum substantious ordour and remedie be pronydit. [*Note.* A declaration that the woods are decaying throug cutting and bark peeling.] 1594 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 71 Oure souerane lord .. appreyis the actis and statutis maid..for the .reparatioun of the decayed policie w'in burgh; . and gif the samyn be found auld, decayed and rwinous in ruif, sklattis, durris..to decerne that the coniunct fear..sall repair the saidis landis and tenementis.

c. The (enclosed, planted, and partly embellished) park or demesne land lying around a country seat or gentleman's house.

1775 G. White *Selborne* I. xlii, Lord Breadalbane's seat and beautiful policy are too curious and extraordinary to be omitted. 1775 Johnson *Journ. West Isl., Aberbrothic*, A small plantation, which in Scotch is called a policy. 1791 Newte *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 207 The policies about the Noblemen and Gentlemen's houses, are but thinly scattered. 1842 J. Wilson *Chr. North* (1857) I. 242 The gravel-walks of our policy. 1875 Jas Grant *One of the 600* iii, The demesne (Scotice 'policy') around this picturesque old house, was amply studded with glorious old timber. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Nov 9/1 The Prince of Wales went out yesterday with Lord Fife and party, and enjoyed some splendid shooting in the policies.

† **7. a.** The polishing or refining of manners. **b.** Polish, refinement, elegancy; culture, civilization. (Cf. the Latin words rendered.) *Obs.*

a. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 160 Plutarchie sa artificiouslie quha could illustir histories, and was sa notable in the policie, dekking, and outset of maneris and honestie [L. *historiæ illustrandæ, morumque excolendorum insignis artifex*]. b. *Ibid.* 9 In this north parte [of Scotland] ar sum prouinces sa plentifull and of greiter ingines, that throuch thair policie [L. *politia*] thay ar athir to mony in the South compair, or than thay excel mony in the South. *Ibid.* 131 His people .. allutterlie rude, and wtout all policie and ornat maneris [L. *rudes, nullaque morum elegantia politos*].

Policy (pɒ·lɪsi), *sb.*[2] Also 6 police, 7 -cie, -ey. [ad. F. *police* (1371) bill of lading, contract of insurance, etc., according to Hatz.-Darm. ad. Pr. *polissa*, also *polissia* (1428 in Diez), *podiza*, Cat. *policy*, = Sp. *póliza*, Pg. *apólice*, Olt. *póliza*, *pólisa*, also *polizia*, It. *polizza*, 'schedule, bill, note, writing, remembrance, bond, inuentorie, obligation, ticket' (Florio), also in 16th c. 'bill of lading'; according to G. Paris *Romania* X. 620:—med.L. *apólissa*, *apódixa*, 'a receipt or security for money paid', altered from L. *apódixis*, a. Gr. ἀπόδειξις a making known, demonstration, evidence, proof. The word appears to have had in Italian a very general sense, being applicable to a writing setting forth or serving as evidence of any kind of transaction.

The form-development *apódissa*, *pódissa*, *pólissa*, is supported by Pg. *apólice*:—L. *apódixem*, and the Prov. form *podiza*. The Eng. final *-le*, *-y*, either represents the variants *apodixia*, *polissia*, or perhaps merely followed Policy *sb.*[1] as a representative of F. *police*. Earlier suggestions of a derivation from L. *polyptychum* rent-roll, register, schedule, pl. *polyptycha* (5th c. Vegetius), registers, account-books, or from *pollex* thumb (as the supposed means of sealing a document), or from *pollicēri* to promise, are all untenable.]

1. More fully, *policy of assurance* or *insurance policy*: A document containing an undertaking, in consideration of a sum or sums paid down at the time, or to be paid from time to time, called a *premium* or *premiums*, to pay a specified amount or part thereof in the event of a specified contingency, such as the loss of property at sea, or its destruction by fire, or, in the case of a life insurance, on the death of the person named in the policy.

Also called *bill of assurance* in Lumbard Strete in 1562 (Marsden *Sel. Pl. Crt. Admir.* II. 52). *Floating policy*, *open policy*: see quots. *Wager* or *wagering policy*, a policy of insurance taken out where the insured has no real interest in the thing insured: declared illegal by various statutes as a species of gambling.

[1523 in Pardessus *Collect. Lois Marit.* (1837) IV. 609/1 Non..essere tenuto a mostrare alcuna polizza di caricamento.] 1565 in R. G. Marsden *Sel. Pl. Crt. Admir.* (Selden) II. 56 [transl. of French document] Any order made againyst the tenor of this present Police of Assurance. 1601 *Act* 43 *Eliz.* c. 12 By meanes of which Policies of Assurance it commeth to passe, vpon the losse or perishing of any ship, there [etc.]. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 219 Policy of Assurance is a course taken by Merchants for the assuring of their adventures upon the sea. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1668/4 That all Persons that Insure their Houses shall have liberty till the First of January 1682, to bring back their Policies, and the Insurers will oblige Themselves and their Security by Indenture on their Policies, to accept of a Surrender, and repay their Premium. 1710 *Tatler* No. 241 P 2 In all the Offices where Policies are drawn upon Lives. 1828-32 Webster s.v. *Policy*, Wagering policies, which insure sums of money, interest or no interest, are illegal. 1848 Arnould *Mar. Insurance* I. i. ii. 17-19 A wager policy is one which shows on the face of it, that the contract it embodies is not really an insurance, but a wager. .. An open policy is one in which the value of the subject insured .. is left to be estimated in case of loss. .. A time policy is one in which the limits of the risk are designated only by certain fixed periods of time. 1901 *Ibid.* (ed. 7) I. 11 A floating policy is one in which there is no limitation of the risk to a particular ship, as where goods 'on ship or ships' are insured for the same voyage. 1902 R. G. Marsden in *Trans. Roy. Hist. Soc.* XVI. 83 A policy of 1545 is the earliest known example of a policy entered into in England. It is a remarkable document, the body of it being in Italian, and the subscriptions in English.

b. A conditional promissory note, depending on the result of a wager.

1709-10 Steele *Tatler* No. 124 P 1 If any Plumb in the City will lay me an Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pounds to Twenty Shillings .. that I am not this fortunate Man, I will take the Wager .. having given Orders to Mr. Morphew to subscribe such a Policy in my Behalf, if any Person accepts of the Offer. 1832 J. Taylor *Rec. My Life* I. 338 Policies were opened to ascertain his sex, while he appeared in male and female attire.

c. A form of gambling in which bets are made on numbers to be drawn by lottery: cf. *policy-shop* in 3. *U. S.*

1890 Webster s.v., To play policy.

† **2.** = It *polizza*, ticket; voting-paper; voucher, warrant. *Obs.*

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* III. II. 261 In this Scrutiny, all the Cardinals put in their Polizys open. *Ibid.* 285 Each of the Cardinals orders his Conclavist to bring him a Polizy, or Ticket of the vote he desires to give in the morning. 1675 tr. *Machiavelli's Prince* (Rtldg.) 285 Having received a new policy from three months to three months, the pensioners..go then to the receivers.

P Johnson, as his only recognition of this word, has (1755) 'a warrant for money in the publick funds' (ed. 1785 adds 'a ticket'); and this is repeated in mod. Dicts. as a distinct sense; Mason (1801) drew attention to its incorrectness: 'Neither of these definitions extend to the most usual meaning of this word "*policy of insurance*". The interpretation should have been A warrant for some peculiar kinds of claim'.

3 *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *policy-book*, *-holder*; **policy-shop**, in *U. S.* a place for gambling by betting on the drawing of certain numbers in a lottery; **policy-slip**, in *U. S.* 'the ticket given on a stake of money at a policy-shop' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, **Policy-book*, a book kept in an insurance office for making entries of policies granted. **Policy-holders*, the persons insured in an office. 1906 *Times* (weekly ed.) 31 Aug. 549/4 Three leading American insurance companies will discontinue granting rebates on the annual premium to British policy-holders on account of British income-tax. 1693 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 17 Grand jury of London..presented the *policy officers about wagers. 1879 Webster *Suppl.*, **Policy shop*, an office opened for gambling in connection with lotteries. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 3 Nov. 5/3 He .. has closed every gambling-den, pool-room, disorderly house and policy-shop that the extreme of vigilance could discover.

† **Po·licy,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* [a. obs. F. *policier* (1540 in Godef.) to administer, f. obs. F. *policie*; see Policy

sb.[1], POLICE *v.*] *trans.* To organize and regulate the internal order of, to order; = POLICE *v.* 2. Hence † **Po·licied** *ppl. a.*, civilly organized.

1565 SMITH in Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1863) VIII. viii. 165 There is no realm in Christendom better governed, better policied. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. vi. 302 Canaan and Ægypt; .. which he found well peopled and policied into Kingdomes. 1647-8 COTTERELL *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 2 Well policied Government. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* v. xliv. 324 We are not .. to consider all countries as barbarous that are not policied as ours. 1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Pericles & Soph.* Wks. 1853 I. 147/1 A wide and rather waste kingdom should be interposed between the policied states and Persia.

† **Po·licy,** *v.*[3] *Obs.* In 5 poll-. [f. POLICY *sb.*[2] or F. *police*, in its early sense.] *trans.* To furnish with a certificate; to examine and certify to the purity or quality of. Hence † **Policier** (in 5 poll-), the officer who performed this function.

c 1450 *Oath* in *Cal. Let. Bk. D Lond.* (1902) 196 The Office of Garbeler and policier of wex within the Citee of London. .. And after that ye have garbeled any bale or merchandises ye shall mark and signe the same bale by you garbeled and wex by you policied w' a mark to thentent that the common weyer may have knowledge thereof &c.

Po·licy, *v.*[3] *U. S. slang.* [f. POLICY *sb.*[2] 1 c.]

1889 FARMER *Dict. Amer.* 429/2 *To Policy*, to gamble with the numbers of lottery tickets.

‖ **Po·lioencephali·tis.** *Path.* Also (*erron.*) **polio-encephalitis.** [mod.L., f. Gr. πολιός grey + ἐγκέφαλος brain + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the grey matter of the brain.

1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict.*, *Polioencephalitis*, acute localized encephalitis, affecting chiefly the motor region of the cortex. 1905 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 27 May 1145 Strumpell has suggested that the disease is acute polioencephalitis.

† **Poli·fugal,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *polus* POLE *sb.*[2], after CENTRIFUGAL.] Tending away from the pole.

1740 STACK in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 421 By the Assistance of the polifugal Force.

Poligamous, -gamy, obs. ff. POLYGAMOUS, -GAMY.

Poligar (pɒ·ligāɪ). Also 8-9 **polygar.** [ad. Marāthī *pālegār*, or Telugu *palegāḍu* (cerebral *d*), ad. Tamil *pālaiyakkāran* the holder of a *pālaiyam*, POLLAM.] In S. India, The holder of a pollam or feudal estate; a subordinate feudal chief.

1681 in J. T. Wheeler *Madras* (1861) I. 118 They pulled down the Poligar's house. 1761 *Char.* in *Ann Reg.* 6/2 There are .. among the .. mountainous parts .. several petty princes, or heads of clans, distinguished by the name of Polygars. 1783 BURKE *Sp. Fox's India Bill* Wks. IV. 25 To .. Mahomet Ali they sold at least twelve sovereign princes called the Polygars. 1868 J. H. NELSON *Madura* III. 157 Some of the Poligars were placed in authority over others.

b. *transf.* One of the predatory followers of such a chief; the race descended from these.

1776 PIGOU in *Gentl. Mag.* (1792) 14/2 A people called Polygars, who inhabit [the woods] and attack, rob, and murder passengers. 1869 SIR W. ELLIOT in *Jrnl. Ethn. Soc.* I. 112 There is a third well-defined race mixed with the general population. .I mean the predatory classes. In the South they are called Poligars, and consist of the tribes of Marawars [etc.].

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **poligar-dog**: a variety of dog from the poligar country.

1800 DK. WELLINGTON in Arbuthnot *Mem. Munro* (1881) I. p. xcii. His operations were seldom impeded by poligár wars. 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* xlviii, It's a Polygar dog from the East Indies. 1885 G. S. FORBES *Wild Life in Canara* 45 A poligar dog that was with me started off in pursuit.

Hence **Po·ligarship,** the office of a poligar.

a 1881 in Arbuthnot *Mem. Munro* I. p. xcii, The Mysore system, which removed all poligárships [and] expelled their turbulent chiefs.

Polihistor, obs. f. POLYHISTOR. **Polimechany, Polimite,** var. POLYMECHANY, POLYMITE, *Obs.*

† **Polinc'd,** *pa. pple. Obs. rare*—°. [For *pollinct*, ad. L. *pollinct-us*, pa. pple. of *pollingĕre* to wash and prepare (a corpse) for the funeral pile.]

1623 COCKERAM II, *Embalmed*, Polinc'd.

Poling (pō·liŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. POLE *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the verb POLE in various senses; furnishing or supplying with poles; the propelling of boats or canoes with poles; the stirring of a bath of copper, tin, or lead with a pole of green wood, to cause ebullition and deoxidation; etc.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 83 To arbor begun, and quick setted about, No poling nor wadling till set be far out. *a* 1601 [see POLE *v.* 5]. 1753 [see POLE *v.* 4]. 1816 BRACKENRIDGE *Jrnl. Voy. Missouri* in *Views Louisiana* 205 The water is generally too deep to admit of poling. 1842 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* V. 169/2 The process of 'poling', .. carried on by stirring .. the copper while in a fluid state with poles of green wood. 1864 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 29 If .. the poling has been continued too long, the copper again becomes brittle, .. in this state it is said to be overpoled.

2. *concr.* Poles collectively, as used for poling hops, or for lining the sides of a tunnel.

1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts* etc., *Poling*, the small boards supporting the earth during the formation of a tunnel. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Polings*, poles used instead of planks for lagging.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **poling-board,** one of the boards used to support the sides in the excavation of a tunnel; **poling-ground,** shallow water where poling or punting is possible.

1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 146/2 They frequently push the poling boards before them. *Ibid.* 326/2 Each division .. has boards in front .. (known by the technical name of poling boards). 1901 J. G. MILLAIS in *Daily News* 8 Feb. 6/4 No puntsman should ever venture off poling ground in Scotland when the wind is in the south.

‖ **Poliomyelitis** (pɒ·liomaiĕlai·tis). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. πολιό-ς grey + μυελός marrow + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the grey matter of the spinal cord.

1880 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* 747 Anterior poliomyelitis, signifying inflammation of the anterior gray substance. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 798 The facial nucleus was affected by acute poliomyelitis.

So **Poliomyelo·pathy,** *Path.* [-PATHY], any disease of the grey matter of the spinal cord.

1890 in BILLINGS *Med. Dict.* 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 495 The so-called system diseases; such as ascending and descending lateral sclerosis .. the poliomyelopathies. *Ibid.* 502 Nuclear lesions or poliomyelopathies .. are often the starting points of such secondary degenerations.

Poliorcetic (pɒliɒise·tik), *a. rare.* [ad. Gr. πολιορκητικ-ός, f. πολιορκητής besieger, f. πολιορκεῖν to besiege a city, f. πόλι-ς city + ἕρκ-ος fence, enclosure. So F. *poliorcétique.*] Of or pertaining to the besieging of cities or fortresses.

a 1859 DE QUINCEY *Posth. Wks.* (1891) I. 98 The 'arietes', or battering-rams .. were amongst the poliorcetic engines of the ancients. 1898 *Athenæum* 24 Sept. 423/2 The poliorcetic principles displayed at Château Gaillard.

Poliorce·tics, *sb. pl.* [ad. Gr. (τὰ) πολιορκητικά things or matters pertaining to sieges, neut. pl. of πολιορκητικός: see prec.] The art of conducting and resisting sieges; siegecraft.

1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 33 b, Poliorcetickes, fitte aswell for the wartes, as buildinges, & other vses. *a* 1859 DE QUINCEY *War* Wks. 1862 IV. 284 Into castrametation, into poliorcetics. 1893 T. A. ARCHER in *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 341 *note*, The whole science of mediaeval poliorcetics was based on the principle of .. outworks.

Polip(e, -ippe, polipus, obs. ff. POLYP, -US.

Poliphant, obs. corrupt form of POLYPHONE.

Polipode, -pragmatick, -pragmon: see POLYPODE, etc.

-polis, repr. Gr. πόλις city, as in METROPOLIS, NECROPOLIS; sometimes used (in the form *-opolis*) to form names or nicknames of cities or towns, e. g. COTTONOPOLIS, *Leatheropolis, Porkopolis.*

1868 W. M. PUNSHON in Macdonald *Life* (1887) 305 Cincinnati, the 'Porkopolis' of the Union. 1881 *Chicago Times* 16 Apr., She [Chicago] has reached the position of the porkopolis of the world. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Oct. 8/1 The first time the great annual gathering of Churchmen has taken place in Leatheropolis [Northampton].

Polish (pɒ·liʃ), *sb.* [f. POLISH *v.*]

1. The act of polishing or condition of being polished; smoothness and (usually) glossiness of surface produced by friction.

1704 NEWTON *Optics* (1721) 24 Another Prism of clearer Glass and better Polish. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 352 Consider the great Difficulty of hewing it ... and of giving it the due Turn, Proportion and Polish. 1777 MUDGE in *Phil. Trans.* LXVII. 325 In the beginning of the polish, .. I worked round and round. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) 247/2 Some of the stones .. take a very high polish. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* viii, You must be content with giving yourself a dry polish till we break the ice in the well.

2. *fig.* Refinement: see POLISH *v.* 2.

1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 19 This poore pamphlett, .. without fynenes of methode, or pullishe of art. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* I, What are these wond'rous civilizing arts, This Roman polish, and this smooth behaviour? 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* xxvi, Where my education and manners might receive their last polish. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 425 What polish they have seems borrowed from the Mussulmans. 1902 F. W. H. MYERS *Wordsw.* 105 Poetry depends on emotion and not on polish.

3. A substance used to produce or to assist in producing smoothness or glossiness on any surface. See also FRENCH POLISH, FURNITURE-*polish*, SHOE-*polish*, STOVE-*polish*, VARNISH-*polish*, etc.

1819-1874 [see FRENCH POLISH]. 1881 YOUNG *Ev. Man his own Mech.* § 1624 The method of applying these polishes is the same for all. A flannel rubber is .dipped in the polish.

4. *Comb.*, as *polish-brush, -powder, -stone.*

1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 143 With a polish-stone and the whiten, polish your foils. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Polish-powder*, a preparation of plumbago for stoves and iron articles. 1861 *Eng. Wom. Dom. Mag.* III. 48 No blacking brush is needed, nor polish-brush either.

Polish (pō·liʃ), *a.* [f. POLE *sb.*[4] + -ISH[1].] Of or pertaining to Poland or its inhabitants.

a 1704 T. BROWN *Lett. to Gent. & Ladies* Wks. 1709 III. II. 96 The unkindness of his Polish Majesty. 1831 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* II. 292 There is hardly any resemblance between the Polish Diet and the English Parliament, at least at present.

b. In the names of things of actual or attributed Polish origin; as **Polish disease, plait:** see PLAIT *sb.* 2 c; **Polish draughts,** a variety of the game of draughts played on a board of 100 squares with 20 men a side; called in French *le jeu de dames à la polonaise* (Manoury, 1750), in Poland itself *French draughts*; **Polish fowl** = POLAND *fowl*; **Polish manna:** see MANNA[1] 6; **Polish wheat** = POLAND *wheat.*

1849 D. J. BROWN *Amer. Poultry Yd.* (1855) 60 The *plica polonica*, or *Polish disease, in which the hair in the human subject grows into an immense matted mass. 1733 R. in *Craftsman* No. 376. 156 The game of *Polish Draughts, where you will see the whole Board engaged in the important business of making Kings. 1768 BARETTI *Mann. & Cust. Italy* xxxiii. 217 As chess is superior to polish-drafts. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 308 They play at what we call Polish drafts. 1849 D. J. BROWNE *Amer. Poultry Yd.* (1855) 12 *Cirrus* is the Latin word .. adopted by Aldrovandi to express the topknot of *Polish fowls. 1864 *Chambers' Encycl.* VI. 308/1 Known in shops as *Polish Manna, Manna Seeds, and Manna Croup. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 34 *Polish Wheat—*Triticum polonicum* .. is now to be found here only in botanic gardens.

† c. *absol.* Short for *Polish draughts. Obs. rare.*

1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1792) III. xv. 67 Can you play at draughts, polish, or chess?

Polish (pɒ·liʃ), *v.* Forms: see below. [ME. *polis-, -iss-, -issh-*, a. F. *poliss-*, lengthened stem of *polir*:—L. *polire* to polish, smooth, refine: see -ISH[2].]

A. Illustration of Forms.

α. 3-4 **polis**, 4-5 **polys(e, -yce,** 4-6 **police,** 5-6 **polise,** *Sc.* **poleis.**

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9975 (Cott.) þat roche þat es polist so slight. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1131 He may polyce him .. Wel bryȝter þen þe beryl oþer browdes perles. *Ibid.* 1134 Polysed als playn as parchmen schauen. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 127 And was policed ek so clene. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Test. Cres.* 347 Ane poleist glas.

β. 4 **polich,** 4-5 **polisch(e, -issch(e,** 4-6 **-issh(e,** 5 **-esh(e, -ysh, -ysch, pollishe,** 5-6 **polys(s)h(e, -ishe,** 6-8 **pollish,** 5- **polish.**

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 9975 (Gött.) þe Rothe þat es polichit [*a* 1425 polisshid] so slight. 1362 [see B. 1]. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 3223 Polyshyd all of pure gold. *Ibid.* 5129 With pellicans & pape ioyes polischt & grauen. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 406 Polish al vp thy werk. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 36 Thou thynkest hir pollisshed whan she is ful of rust. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 138 The more it is polysshed or rubbed. 1552 HULOET, Polyshe paper or parchment smothe.

γ. 5 **pulisshe, -isch(e, -ich(e,** 5-6 **pullyssche, -ysh(e.** 5-7 **pullish(e.** (Cf. It. *pulire, pulito*)

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xvii 80 þai myȝt not be pulischt. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 293/1 To Pulische (*A.* Puliche). 1555 EDEN *Decades* 194 As fayre and nette as though it were pullyshed. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xvii. § 13 The rules will helpe, if they be laboured and pullished by practise.

δ. 4-5 **pul(s)che,** 5 **pul(s)she, polshe.**

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 121 Portreid and paynt & pulched full clene. *c* 1400 *Chaucer's Merch. T.* 338 (Petw.) A myrour polshed bright. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 1734, I-pulshid, & I-pikid. *c* 1407 LYDG *Reson & Sens.* 5766 The cristal pulshede was so clene. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 416/1 Pulchon, *polio.*

B. Signification.

1. *trans.* To make smooth and (usually) glossy by friction.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9887 (Cott.) Dunward þan es [þis castel] polist slight. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 257 þat Penitencia is pike he schulde polissche newe [*v. rr.* polisch, pulsshe]. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xvii. 79 þai er so hard þat þare may na metell pulisch þam. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 156 b, These candelstickes wer polished lyke Aumbre. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 719 Before it be polished, it is of a reddish and rusty colour. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 213 Hard Wood they polish with Bees-wax. .. But Ivory they polish with Chalk and Water. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 201 For the purpose of being polished and shaped into a column. 1878 W. S. GILBERT *H.M.S. Pinafore* I I polished up the handle of the big front door. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 9 June 7/4 A negro whose boots he had declined to polish.

b. *intr.* for *passive.* † (*a*) To become bright. *Obs. rare.* (*b*) To become smooth, take a smooth and (usually) glossy surface.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4589 Zeforus with softe wyndes soberly blew, Planettes in the pure aire pullisshet full clene. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 849 A kind of steel .. which would polish almost as white and bright as silver. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* III. 224 'Tis solid bodies only polish well. 1898 J. HUTCHINSON in *Arch. Surg.* IX. 314 None of these patches .. shewed the least tendency to polish.

2. *fig. trans.* To free from roughness, rudeness, or coarseness; to imbue with culture or refinement; to make more elegant or cultured; to refine. (In quot. 13.., To cleanse, purify.)

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxxxix. 3 Þai polyst þe wordis of þaire felony as neddirs. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2393, I halde þe polysed of þat plyȝt, & pured as clene. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 4427 Bot he can practise & paynt & polisch his wordis. *c* 1570 *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 3 Thou maiest finde Some matters (though not pullished with art,) To make thee laugh. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi 610 Arts that polish Life. 1773 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 14 Sept., The eldest [daughter] is the beauty of this part of the world, and has been polished at Edinburgh. 1818 MACAULAY in Trevelyan *Life & Lett.* (1876) I. ii. 90 Books of amusement tend to polish the mind.

† b. To smooth or gloss over. *Obs. rare.*

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 61 Hy hem .. that confessithe hem to the preest .. that in shryfte excusithe hem and polysshithe her synne.

c. With adv. or advb. phr.: To do *away*, put *out*, bring *into* some state by polishing

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 370 P 2 Such elegant Entertainments as these, would polish the Town into Judgment in their Gratifications. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 30. 281 An over-judicious Authour. polishes away the Strength and Energy of his Thoughts. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-Bks.* II. 148 The wholesome coarseness .which no education .. can polish out of the genuine Englishman.

d. *intr.* for *passive.* To become refined.

1727 SWIFT *Let. on Eng. Tongue* Wks. 1755 II. i. 185 The French [language] for these last fifty years hath been

polishing as much as it will bear. 1776 FOOTE *Capuchin* 1. Wks. 1799 II. 384 She insists upon his polishing a little.

3. *trans.* To bring to a finished or complete state; to deck out, adorn. Const. *out, up.*

1582 MULCASTER *Positions* xxi. (1887) 89 To polishe out this point with those effectuall reasons. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* C iv, Other .. there be .. that pinche their bellies to polish their backs. 1885 DUNCKLEY in *Manch. Exam.* 15 June 6/2 To dot his i's and cross his t's and polish up his manuscript.

4. *To polish off*: to finish off quickly or out of hand; to do for or get rid of summarily. *colloq.* (orig. *Pugilistic slang*).

1829 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 247 Ned having polished off his sturdy opponent in thirty rounds 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxv, Mayn't I polish that ere Job off, in the front garden? 1850 SMEDLEY *F. Fairlegh* (1894) 53 He can polish off a boy half a head taller than himself. 1872 *Punch* 10 Aug. 66/1 We nearly polished off the Licensing Bill in the Commons. 1873 LELAND *Egypt. Sketch-Bk.* 282 The two between them could polish off a bottle of sherry in less time.

Polishable (pɒ·lĭshăb'l), *a.* [f. POLISH *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being polished.

1611 COTGR., *Polissable*, polishable, burnishable, furbishable. 1662 H. MORE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 10, I do not look upon that Subject as any thing polishable by my hand. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 107 The lighter-coloured, but polishable and well-grained teak.

Polished (pɒ·lĭsht), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED 1.]

1. Made smooth and (usually) glossy by friction.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* l. (*Katerine*) 107 Schenand thru gold & polist stanys. *c* 1400 *Sege Jerusalem* 472 A plate of pulsched gold. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 708 Throw platis of polist steil. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, iv. v. 23 O pollish'd Perturbation! Golden Care! 1736 GRAY *Statius* i. 41 In dust the polish'd ball he roll'd. 1860 TYNDALL *Glaciers* I. xv. 100 The road..lay right over the polished rocks.

b. Having naturally a smooth glossy surface.

1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 76/2 *Acer lævigatum*, the polished maple.

2. *fig.* Refined, cultured, elegant: see POLISH *v.* 2.

c 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 2939 Weyuē fauel with his polysshid speche. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 1093 Noble Chaucer, whos pulisshyd eloquence Oure englysshe rude so fresshely hath set out. 1639 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 100 Grace them with your more perfect and polished expressions. 1763 JOHNSON 16 May in *Boswell*, In more polished times there are people to do every thing for money. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* vi, I consider it as one of the first refinements of polished societies. 1894 LD. WOLSELEY *Life Marlborough* I. 239 Charles..liked his polished manners.

Hence **Po·lishedly** *adv.*, **Po·lishedness.**

1594 CARLW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* ix. (1596) 121 He could not deliuer his mind in them polishedly. *Ibid.* 123 Esay .. had ornament and polishednesse of speech. 1737 COVENTRY *Phil. to Hyd.* ii. 9 A general Polishedness of Manners, and inward Character. 1889 GUNTER *That Frenchman I* ix, Polishedly polite to his equals.

Polisher (pɒ·lĭshəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER 1.]

1. One who polishes or produces a smooth and (usually) glossy surface on anything. Often in comb., as *brass-, shoe-, silver-, stone polisher*

1552 HULOET, Polisher of old wares to seme salable or new, *interpolator.* 1685 BOYLE *Effects of Mot.* Suppl. 144 A Polisher of Gems. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6187/4 James Whitelegge,.. Looking-Glass Polisher. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 607 The thick varnish which polishers or sword-cutlers use. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 5 A polisher of parquet-flooring.

2. A tool or appliance for polishing anything.

1598 FLORIO, *Frunatore*, an iron furbishing toole, a rubber, a polisher. 1777 MUDGE in *Phil Trans.* LX. 318 The .. polisher is..made by covering the tool with sarcenet. 1884 F. J BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 201 Polishers for steel are .. of soft steel, iron, bell-metal, tin, zinc, lead or boxwood.

3. *fig.* One who refines: see POLISH *v.* 2.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 355 You are the neate Polishers of the rude antient Latine and Greeke. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* ix. v, Those great polishers of our manners .. dancing-masters. 1801 HAN. MORE *Wks.* I. 26 Conversation, heav'nly fair..Soft polisher of rugged man!

Polishing (pɒ·lĭshĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb POLISH.

1. The action of making the surface of anything smooth or glossy; the fact of being polished.

1530 PALSGR. 256/2 Polysshing makyng smothe of a thynge, *polisure.* 1611 BIBLE *Lam.* iv. 7 They were more ruddy in body than rubies, their polishing was of sapphire. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* III. iv, Till artful polishing has made it shine. 1894 *Athenæum* 4 Aug. 149/3 Some of the gems he has extracted need no polishing.

b. *pl.* The particles removed by any polishing process, *esp.* the dust produced in polishing articles of precious metal, or in cutting precious stones. (Cf. *filings.*) 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

2. *fig.* The action of refining: see POLISH *v.* 2.

1617 BRATHWAIT *Smoaking Age* O iij b, Yea, he dislikes this polishing of Art, Which may refine the Core, but spo les the heart. 1667 SPRAT *Hist. R. Soc.* 41 The English language ..has been hitherto a little too carelessly handled; and I think, has had less labor spent about its polishing, then it deserves. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* ix, My wife adding, that there was nothing she more ardently wished than to give her girls a single winter's polishing.

† **b.** The action of glossing *over. Obs. rare.*

1646 JENKYN *Remora* 21 This impure polishing over of Sin.

3. *attrib.* in names of tools, appliances, etc., used in producing a polish (in some of which *polishing* may be the ppl. adj.): as *polishing-block, -brush, -dish, -file, -hammer, -iron, -jack, -machine, -paste, -powder, -room, -stick, -stone, -tool, -wheel*; **polishing-bed,** a machine in which the surface of stone is rubbed smooth (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **polishing-cask,** (*a*) a barrel in which articles are rolled and polished by friction with each other or with some polishing-powder; (*b*) a barrel in which grained gunpowder is placed with graphite to glaze it (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **polishing-mill,** a lap of metal or other material used by lapidaries in polishing gems (Knight); **polishing-slate,** (*a*) a grey or yellow slate found in the coal-measures of Bohemia, etc., used for polishing; (*b*) a kind of whetstone; **polishing-snake,** a kind of serpentine used formerly for polishing lithographic stones (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858); **polishing-tin** (*Bookbinding*), a thin plate of tinned iron placed between the covers and the first and last leaves of a book, to keep the linings smooth and protect the leaves from the dampness of the cover (Simmonds).

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Polishing-block, a.* a block between the jaws of a vise on which an object is laid to polish it. *b* A block shod with polishing material and moved over the face of the object to be polished. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Polishing-brush*, a hand brush for shining stoves or grates with black lead. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., **Polishing dish*,.. small instruments .. placed in a drill-stock, to polish the surfaces of dentures, teeth, or fillings. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Polisher*, .. a *Polishing-Iron. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade, Polishing-iron*, a smoothing iron. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., **Polishing Jack*, a machine..for polishing leather when considerable pressure is required. 1853 BYRNE *Artisan's Handbk.* 205 Thus we have the smoothing-mill, and the *polishing-mill, all generally of metal. 1884 F. J BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 88 Polishing mills are usually of ivory or tortoise shell. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Polishing-paste*, a kind of blacking or paste for harness and leather; [or] for giving a polish to articles of household furniture. 1854-67 C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol* 54/2 A *polishing powder, made by dissolving copperas in water [etc.]. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 131 The smooth plate then finds its way to the *polishing-room, where the tables travel under a double series of rubbers. 1849 CRAIG, **Polishing-slate*, the Tripoli, or Polierschiefer of geologists, a substance used in polishing, and entirely composed of the silicious shields of microscopic Infusoria. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Polishing-slates*, a name for hone-slates or whet-stones. 1875 SIR T. SKATON *Fret Cutting* 29, I generally use a *polishing-stick, a contrivance of my own. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Polidero*, a *polishing toole, *politorium.* 1867 C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol.* (ed. 3), **Polishing wheel*, a small wheel with the peripheral surface covered with buck-skin or other soft leather, and made to revolve on the mandrel of a lathe.

Po·lishing, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That polishes.

1825 *Eng Life* II. 92 She would send them to the most polishing boarding-schools

† **Po·lishment.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The action of polishing; the fact of being polished.

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 124 The practise of languages, and the ornament and polishment of speech may verie well be ioyned with positiue diuinitie. 1633 WOTTON in *Reliq.* (1672) 465 It is strange to see what a polishment so base a stuffe doth take 1694 PHILLIPS *Milton's Lett. St* p xxxii, The person that took the pains to prepare it for his Examination and Polishment.

† **Po·lishure.** *Obs. rare.* Also **polissure.** [a. F. *polissure* vbl. sb.: see POLISH *v.* and -URE.] The fact or condition of being polished.

1611 COTGR., *Polissure*, polissure, burnishment, smoothnesse. 1652 J. HALL *Height of Eloquence* p. lxiii, His elegancie and polishure in all these is inimitable.

‖ **Polissoir** (pɒ·lĭswär). [F., a polishing instrument; f. *poliss-*, lengthened stem of *polir* to polish + *-oir* :—L. *-orium.*] A polishing instrument; = POLISHER 2. *spec.* **a.** in *Glass-manuf.*, A smooth block of wood with a long iron handle, used for flattening glass cylinders newly opened out; **b.** *Toilet.* An implement for burnishing the finger-nails (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1895).

18 . *Glass-making* 129 (Cent. Dict.), The flattener now applies another instrument, a *polissoir*, or rod of iron furnished at the end with a block of wood. 1897 *Archæol. Jrnl.* Dec 367 The desirability of trimming them [flint implements] to the shape which could most easily be ground down afterwards on a polissoir.

Politarch (pɒ·lĭtäăk). *Anc. Hist.* [ad. Gr. πολιτάρχης (Acts xvii. 6), f. πολίτης a citizen + -αρχης ruler, governor.] A governor of citizens; the title of civic magistrates in some Oriental cities, as Thessalonica, under the Romans.

1852 CONYBEARE & HOWSON *St Paul* (1862) I. ix. 308 At Thessalonica we find an assembly of people and supreme magistrates, who are called politarchs. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I 513 They seized Jason and one or two others..and dragged them before the Politarchs. 1884 *United Presb. Mag.* Apr. 178/1 The seven politarchs who ruled the city when the arch was built.

Polite (pəlai·t), *a.* Also 5 **polyt, pollyte,** 6 **polyte.** [ad. L. *polit-us* polished, accomplished, refined, cultivated, polite, prop. pa. pple. of *polire* to smooth, polish. Cf. It. *polito* (Florio), F. *poli* (12th c. in Littré), etc.]

† **1.** *lit.* Smoothed, polished, burnished. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacionn* 1485 The Arche withinne & without was hiled with golde polyt. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 1082 Throu polyt platis with poyntis persyt thair. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* III. i, I am enamour'd of this street now..tis so polite, and terse. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 8 Potters-Earth .. became like Sand .. exceeding polite and smooth. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 731 Polite Bodies, as Looking-Glasses. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Antiq.* xv. ix. § 6 Edifices..made of the politest stone.

† **b.** Cleansed, furbished, trim, neat, orderly. *Obs.*

1497 BP. ALCOCK *Mons Perfect.* E j, Theyr monestery in every corner therof is all pollyte & clene. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C., Glaris* 427 At Suitz..the people..keep their houses neat and cleanly, and withal very polite and in good repair. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 77 To preserve these Chambers of the dead polite and clean.

2. *transf.* **a.** Of the arts, or any intellectual pursuits, esp. literature: Polished, refined, elegant; correct, scholarly, exhibiting a refined taste. (Now only in certain collocations.)

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal Hon.* II. viii, Sone is..the court rethoricall, Of polit termis. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I v, That they speke none englishe but that which is cleane, polite, perfectly and articulately pronounced. 1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* vi 98 That polite Poem (in whose composition Apollo seemes to haue giuen personall aide). 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* Pref. 49 All the Lovers of Polite Learning .. give me thanks. 1726 C. D'ANVERS *Craftsm.* i. (1727) 4 My natural inclination to the politer arts. 1786 7 BONNYCASTLE *Astron.* i. 12 One of the most useful branches of a polite education. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 174 Every polite tongue has its own rules. 1891 *Speaker* 2 May 532/1 In it metaphysics have again condescended to speak the language of polite letters.

b. Of persons (*a*) in respect of some art or scholarship, (*b*) in respect of general culture: Polished, refined, civilized, cultivated, cultured, well-bred, modish.

1629 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* viii. 91 One of the politest wits in the Kingdome for the Law. *a* 1664 KATH. PHILIPS *To Abp. of Canterb.* Poems (1667) 166 Majestick sweetness, temper'd and refin'd, In a Polite, and comprehensive Mind. 1721 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 39 P 2 In all the polite Nations of the World, this part of the Drama has met with publick Encouragement. 1759 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 47 P 14 Since his acquaintance with polite life. 1777 SIR W. JONES *Ess. Poetry E. Nat.* Poems, etc. 187 A very polite scholar, who has lately translated sixteen Odes of Hafer. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess., Ranke* (1851) II. 142 Whatever the polite and learned may think.

c. Of refined manners; *esp.* showing courteous consideration for others; courteous, mannerly, urbane. (The chief current use.)

1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xxxix, [He] perceives that the wise are polite all the world over, but that fools are polite only at home. 1772 MACKENZIE *Man World* II xx. (1823) 492 The French are the politest enemies in the world. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xix. II. 151 Narses .. was endowed with the most polite and amiable manners. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 841 To them, to all, he was polite and free 1831 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* II. 426 He sent me the following polite acknowledgment of his having received the work. 1856 'Doing the polite' (see Do *v.* 11 j). 1883 *Manch. Guard.* 22 Oct. 5/5 Lord Dufferin obtains..polite promises, but is not in a position to get anything more.

† **Polite,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *polīt-*, ppl. stem of *polire* to polish.] *trans.* To polish, refine; to clear up.

a 1676 HALE *De Successionibus* (1735) 50 There was some incertainty in the business of Descents, or Hereditary Successions, though it was much better polited than formerly. 1704 RAY *Creation* I. (ed. 3) 112 Exercises .. which polite Men's Spirits.

Poli·teful, *a. rare.* [f. POLITE *a.* + -FUL.] Full of politeness.

1849 *Blackw. Mag.* LXVI. 436 The angrier, for being *dune* by a frog-eating bloody-politeful set of Frenchmen. 1896 *Daily News* 27 June 8/4 They were not politeful these footpads.

Poli·tely, *adv.* [f. POLITE *a.* + -LY 2.] In a polite manner. † **a.** Smoothly. *Obs.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* lf. xiv b/2 A soundinge..iron, the end wherof is rounde, and politely polishede. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* vii. Wks. 1851 III. 133 No marble statue can be politely carv'd, no fair edifice built without almost as much rubbish and sweeping. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 288 The rustick Work..is executed more politely.

† **b.** In a polished elegant manner; elegantly.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 265 In the middle is a neat Bridge, built more politely than the other. 1731 *Gentl. Mag* I. 21 Thy comedies..shine, And read politely well. 1732 LAW *Serious C* xiii. (ed. 2) 214 A Niece, whom he has politely educated in expensive finery.

c. Courteously; with refinement of manners.

1748 in Lady Chatterton *Mem. Ld. Gambier* (1861) I. ii. 18 We were very politely entertained with tea, &c. *c* 1775 WARTON (Mason). With the use of which I have been politely favoured. 1847 L. HUNT *Jar Honey* (1848) 191 He received us politely, but with a good deal of state.

Politeness (pəlai·tnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being polite.

† **1.** *lit.* Polish, smoothness of surface. *Obs.*

1627 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 5 Smoothnesse, and Politenesse, of Bodies. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. iii. 47 Glasse is clear from its politenesse.

2. Mental or intellectual culture; polish, refinement, elegance, good taste (of writings, authors, etc.). Now *rare.*

1641 EVELYN *Diary* 28 Aug., The politeness of the character and editions of what he has publish'd. 1725 COTES tr. *Dupin's Eccl Hist. 17th C.* I v 215 The Elegance and Politeness of the Stile of it. 1768 HUME *Ess., Civil Liberty* xi 51 Dresden, not Hamburgh, is the centre of politeness in Germany. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. i. i § 86. 78 In politeness of Latin style .. we find an astonishing and permanent decline both in France and England.

3. Polished manners, courtesy. Also as a mock title for people of polite manners.

1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 108 Politeness may be defined a dextrous management of our Words and Actions whereby we make other people have better Opinion of us and themselves. 1735 J. THOMSON *Let.* 20 Oct. (in *Sotheby's Catal.* 19–22 Feb. (1896) 87) The gallant French this year have made war upon the Germans (I beg their Politeness's Pardon) like vermin – eat them up. 1757 SMOLLETT *Reprisal* I. i, The French will treat us with their usual politeness. 1802 MAR EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. vii. 45 Real politeness only teaches us to save others from unnecessary pain. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Aristocr.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 83 Politeness is the ritual of society, as prayers are of the church. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 207 If politeness would allow me I should say, Perish yourselves.

‖ **Politesse** (pŏlitẹs). [F. *politesse* (1611 in Cotgr.), ad. It. *politezza* (Florio 1598), f *polito* polite] Politeness; in mod. usage generally with depreciatory connotation.

1727 GAY *To W. Pulteney* 152 Pardon me, Sir; we know the Paris mode, And gather *Politesse* from Courts abroad. 1777 MME. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* (1889) II. 200 He reserves his *politesses* pretty much for his favourites. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 28 Sir Paul is skilled in all the tricks Of politesse and politics. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shakes. Char.* ix. 228 Think, too, of the Tuileries etiquette;.. the powdered and embroidered politesse of the guests.

† **Politian** (pŏlĭrjăn). *Obs.* Also 6 **politien**, 6 7 **pollitian**, 8 **polician**. [a. obs. F. *policien* (Godef.) a citizen, a politician, f. *police* (POLICE *sb*) + *-ien* (see -IAN).] One who studies or is expert in polity; a politician.

1584 LYLY *Sappho* I. iii, We pages are Politians. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. iv. (Arb.) 159 Politien is rather a surueyour of ciuilitie than ciuil, and a publique minister or Counseller in the state. 1649 W. G. *Surv. Newcastle upon Tine* A iij b, Mechanicks will presume to Step into Moses Chaire, and become Politians to contradict and controle whatsoever is acted and done. 1788 *Trifler* No. 3. 34 A polician .. frequently effects such great revolutions in empires and kingdoms, as to a superficial observer would appear beyond the bounds of possibility.

Politic (pŏ̄litik), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 5 **poli-, poletyk**, 5–6 **politik, polytyk, -e**, 6 **poli-, polytioque, -tick, -tik, -tyke, -tycke**, 6–7 **politicke, -tike, -tique**, 6–9 **politick**, 7 **pol'tick**, 6– **politic**. Also 5 **polly-**, 5–6 **polle-**, 5–7 **polli-, -tick(e, -tique**, etc. [a. F. *politique* (14th c. as adj. in Godef.) political, ad. L. *politicus*, a. Gr. πολιτικός pertaining to citizens, civic, civil, political, f. πολίτης citizen (f. πόλις city, state): see -IC.]

A. *adj.* † 1. = POLITICAL *a.* 1 (by which it is now superseded).

† *Politic translation*, the translation of a Jewish feast on grounds of public expediency. † *Politic year* = Civil year.

c 1420 LYDG *Assembly of Gods* 1742 They polytyk philosophyrs & poetes were. 1426 — *De Guil. Pilgr.* 11791, I am callyd 'vertu moral Polytyk & general'. 1556 BP. PONET (*title*) A Shorte Treatise of politike Power, and of the true Obedience which Subjectes owe to .. ciuile Gouernours. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. XXII. 136 b, The politique estate of the Ragusins, is Aristocratie. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. XXI. (1623) 999 His ripe knowledge in politicke affaires. 1645 T GOUWIN *Moses & Aaron* III. (1641) 124 The reason of Politick translation, was, that two Sabbaths or feast dayes might not immediately follow each other. 1701 SWIFT *Contests Nobles & Com Athens & Rome* Wks. 1755 II. i. 50 Those, who in a late reign began the distinction between the personal and politick capacity. 1709–29 V. MANDEY *Syst. Math., Astron.* III. II ii 411 A Politick or Civil Year, is a certain number of whole Days, collected either from other causes or reasons, or from the Sun or Moon, or from the Periods of both Motions;..these being instituted by the People of any Nation, they are received. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* IV. XXIV, Their superiours in politick and military virtues.

b. Pertaining or relating to a constitutional state, as distinct from a despotism; constitutional. *rare.*

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. XVIII. 105 Gouernauncis .. suche that ben politik (that is to seie, suche wherbi .. ouerers gouerne othere men vndir hem bi..worldli policie). 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. XXXVI 160 Græcia .. In the end from honest common wealthes, and politike government, the inhabitants were brought under tiranny. 1878 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. XVIII. 243 The politic royalty of England, distinguished from the government of absolute kingdoms by the fact that it is rooted in the desire and institution of the nation.

† c. *Politic body* = *body politic*: see BODY *sb.* 14.

1604 JAS. I *Counterbl.* (Arb.) 97 It is the Kings part (as the proper Phisician of his Politicke-body) to purge it of all those diseases, by Medicines meete for the same. 1625 BACON *Ess., Boldness* (Arb.) 519 As there are de Mountebanques for the Naturall Body. So are there Mountebanques for the Politique Body. 1631 MASSINGER *Emperor East* III. ii, I being the stomach To the politic body of the state.

2 Characterized by policy; of persons, Apt at pursuing a policy; sagacious, prudent, shrewd; of actions or things, Judicious, expedient, skilfully contrived. a. In political or public affairs.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 163 Set a myrour of hine discreciour To fore youre face by polityk governaunce. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 139 Good, trewe, and polletique councellours. 1558 KNOX *First Blast* Pref. (Arb.) 8 The wise, politike, and quiet spirites of this worlde. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, II. iii. 20 Then this Land was famously enriched With politike graue Counsell. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 348 He being a prudent and Politick Captain, ..resolv'd to make a desert of all the Country. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 249 Henry of Navarre was a resolute, active and politick prince. 1802 TENNYSON *Harold* III. ii, If this be politic, And well for thee and England .. Care not for me who love thee.

b. In non-political or general sense.

c 1450 *Mankind* (Brandl 1898) 356 3yt well 3e se, he ys polytyke. 1543 FITZHERB. *Surv.* viii. (1539) 13 More polytike in wysedome to improue their tenementes. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xvi. (1870) 273 Consernynge theyr polytycke wyt and lerenyng in Physycke. 1688 PRIOR *Ode on Exod.* iii. 12 The helm let politic Experience guide. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 8 P 5 To learn of an enemy has always been accounted politick. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. E.* III. xvii. 473 Irritation is a passion which it is seldom politic to excite.

† c. Of an appliance: Ingeniously contrived; well adapted to its purpose. *Obs. rare.*

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vii. 63 Schips, marchantdreis, ande mony politic verkmanlumis for mecanyc craftis.

d. In a sinister sense: Scheming, crafty, cunning; diplomatic, artfully contriving or contrived.

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 225 For greater daunger is ther to arrue in a straunge countrey where the inhabitants be politique. 1609 DEKKER *Foure Birdes Noah's Arke, Pellican* Wks (Grosart) V. 79 Breake (O my God) all the snares which daily and howerly this politick hunter [Satan] pitcheth to intrap me. 1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Builder* 12 These being the craftiest and politiquest sort of knaves 1710 NORRIS *Chr. Prud.* ii. 95 The very notion we have of a Politic or Cunning Man,..one that knows how to compass his End. 1792 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 27 They are not so weak as to ..imagine that you or I are playing any politic game with regard to them. 1879 DIXON *Windsor* II. xvi. 169 The one great fact of which her politic suitor took account.

¶ 3. Polished, refined, cultured. *Sc. Obs.*

Errone. rendering of L. *politus*

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 85 The Ingles men, evin as the mair politick [L. *politiores*] Scottis, vses that ald Saxone toung *Ibid.* 96 Vthirs of the mair politick sorte amang vs [L. *politiores*]. *Ibid.* III. 178 Thir verses albeit nocht verie politik [L. *politi*], yit throuch commendatione of ancient antiquitie maist probable.

B *sb.* [With 1, cf. Gr. πολιτικός a politician; with 2 (OF. *politique*, 13th c. in Godef.), Gr. ἡ πολιτικὴ (τέχνη) the art of government; with 3, Gr. τὰ πολιτικά affairs of state, politics.]

† 1. A politician. *Obs.*

1559 AYLMER *Harborowe* C j, I doubte not, they had these considerations that our polytikes haue. 1598 BACON *Sacr. Medit., Atheisme* Ess. (Arb.) 125 Amongst states men and politikes. 1611 W. SCLATER *Key* (1629) 274, I could wish all Christian politiques to consider, that righteousnes is the best vpholder of states, and transgression in the issue proues their ouerthrow. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. Ded. 24 Now again, they are a Cabal of mere Politiques.

† b. An indifferentist in matters of religion, a temporizer, a worldly-wise man: orig. with reference to the *politiques* of France: see POLITIQUE.

1589 NASHE *Pasquil & Marfor.* 8 Secretarie Machiauell, a pollitick not much affected to any Religion. 1600 O. E. *Repl. Libel* I v. 106 A carnall fellow, and a meere politicke. 1625 BACON *Ess., Unity in Relig.* (Arb.) 425 Worldlings, and Depraued Politickes, who are apt to contemne Holy Things. 1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 127 Play not the hypocrite, nor the politicke, who cares not what Religion bee, so some be.

† 2. Policy; politics. *Obs.*

1588 SIR W. STANLEY *Dr. Allen's Seditious Drifts* 88 *margin*, Certeine ouersights in policie escaped this great politician in this Pamphlet, which is mere politike. 1639 N. N. tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* I. 10 Those lewd bookes, which ..may very justly be termed the politick of the vi ious and the Libertines. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Skiamachia* Wks. (1711) 190 The politick they pitch'd upon was this: some noblemen, barons, and burgesses .. met at Edinburgh. 1715 BENTLEY *Serm.* x. 361 This did not suit with Popish Politic.

3. *pl.* **Politics.** The science and art of government; the science dealing with the form, organization, and administration of a state or part of one, and with the regulation of its relations with other states (hence, *imperial, national, domestic, municipal, communal, parochial, foreign politics*, etc.). Also † *the politics*, public or social ethics, that branch of moral philosophy dealing with the state or social organism as a whole (*obs.*).

a 1529 SKELTON *Col. Clout* 625 But noble men borne To lerne they haue scorne,..Set nothyng by polytykes. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s. v. *Ciuilis, Scientia ciuilis*, morall philosophie, the politikes. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. XIV. § 2 (1622) 336 Morall Philosophie..hath three parts: Ecclesiastickes, Oeconomickes, and Politickes. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* Wks (1847) 100/2 The next removal must be to the study of politics; to know the beginning, end, and reasons of political societies. 1739 HUME *Hum. Nat.* (1874) I. Introd 307 Politics consider men as united in society, and dependent on each other. 1789 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 94, I mean politics in the great sense, or that sublime science which embraces for its object the happiness of mankind. 1792–1803 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 339 'The art of governing mankind by deceiving them', as politics, ill understood, have been defined. [Cf. POLICY *sb.*[1] 2, quot. 1796.] 1883 J. A. SYMONDS in *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 150/1 Machiavelli..founded the science of politics for the modern world, by concentrating thought upon its fundamental principles. 1900 E. JENKS *Hist. Politics* 1 By *Politics* we mean the business of Government, that is to say, the control and management of people living together in a society.

b. *The Politics*: name of the treatise on political science, τὰ πολιτικά, by Aristotle.

1652 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* iii. § 13. 46 Aristotle in his first book of Politiques affirmes as a foundation of the whole political science, that some men by nature are made worthy to command, others only to serve. *a* 1656 USSHER *Power Prince* II. (1683) 124 As is observed by Aristotle in his Politicks. 1831 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) III. 520/1 His [Aristotle's] two treatises of the *Nicomachean Ethics* and the *Politics*, are together a refutation of the erroneous doctrines in moral and political philosophy contained in Plato's political speculations.

† c. Political actions or practice; policy. *Obs.*

1644 [H. PARKER] *Jus Pop.* 23 O that our Courtiers at Oxford would admit of such politicks, and blush to publish any directly contrary. *a* 1706 EVELYN *Mem.* (1819) II. 137, I looke upon our neglect of severely punishing them as an high defect in our politiques. 1711 POPE *Temp. Fame* 411 Calm, thinking villains, whom no faith could fix, Of crooked counsels and dark politicks. *c* 1740 CAREY *God save the King* ii, Confound their politicks, Frustrate their knavish tricks. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. IX. 259 What strange politics do we pursue?

d. Political affairs or business; political life.

1693 *Humours Town* 42 The Coffee-house Politicks are but Fewel to Factions. 1710–11 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 141, I was an hour with him [Harley] this morning deep in politicks, where I told him the objections of the October Club. 1714 MRS. MANLEY *Adv. Rivella* 117 She now agrees with me, that Politicks is not the Business of a Woman. 1826 DISRAELI *Vis. Grey* IV. i, There is no act of treachery, or meanness of which a political party is not capable; for in politics there is no honour. 1879 GLADSTONE *Sp. at Dalkeith* 26 Nov., I said myself in 1865, and I believed, that it was out of the range of practical politics, that is to say the politics of the coming election 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 124/1 Sugden .. re-entered politics, and sat in the House of Commons.

e. The political principles, convictions, opinions, or sympathies *of* a person or party.

1769 *Junius Lett.* IV. (1772) I. 35 Most men's politics sit much too loosely about them. 1842 MIALL in *Nonconf.* II. 656 Whig politics appear to exert a peculiarly unhappy influence upon character. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Aristocr.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 77 Too pleasing a vision to be shattered by..the politics of shoemakers and costermongers. 1897 RHOSCOMYL *White Rose Arno* 74 Oh what are all your politics to women? A woman's politics are the man she loves.

f. *fig.* Conduct of private affairs; politic management, scheming, planning.

1693 *Humours Town* 135 Thou art as much out in thy Politicks, as a Niggardly Father is. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVI. vii, Mrs. Western was reading a lecture on prudence, and matrimonial politics to her niece. 1855 SMEDLEY *H. Coverdale* iii, The governor's letter contains a budget of family politics. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Aug. 3/2 The fall of a skirt is a point second to none in importance in the politics of a costume.

Political (pŏlĭtikăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. *politicus*, a. Gr. πολιτικός (see prec.) + -AL]

1. Of, belonging, or pertaining to the state or body of citizens, its government and policy, esp. in civil and secular affairs; public, civil; of or pertaining to the science or art of politics.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 15 b, The politicall lawe doeth cause an outward discipline to bee obserued, euen of the wicked. 1637 R. HUMPHREY tr. *St. Ambrose* II. Pref., We must discerne betweene . political order . and . the vices incident thereunto. 1646 S. BOLTON *Arraignm. Err.* 317 In the execution of them, the King performs his part in a politicall way, the officers of the Church in an ecclesiasticall way. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* v. xxxix. 282 The share that he may have in directing the affairs of the society may be called his political liberty. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* I. ii. 310 The distinct nationalities that composed the empire [Rome] had lost all care for political freedom. 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* VII. 100 What they [the Achaians] seem to have brought with them was the true political spirit; the faculty of nation-making

b. Of persons: Engaged in civil administration; civil, as distinct from military; *spec.* in India, having, as a government official, the function of advising the ruler of a Native State on political matters, as *political agent, resident*, etc.

1849 E. B. EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 212 The junior political officers who served under the Envoy, or the Political Agent in Upper Sindh. 1861 W. H RUSSELL in *Times* 29 July, The civilian Generals, or 'political' chiefs, are obnoxious to the regulars. 1880 GEN. ADYE in *19th Cent.* Apr. 699 The first class comprises political residents, commissioners of provinces, magistrates, officers of police and public works. 1903 *Whitaker's Almanack* 495/2 States of India..governed by their native Princes, Ministers, or Councils, with the help and under the advice of a political officer of the Supreme Government.

2. Having an organized government or polity. † Said also of animals such as bees and ants (*obs.*).

1657 S. PURCHAS (*title*) Theatre of Politicall Flying-Insects. 1658 ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 921 The Philosopher doth rightly reckon them in the number of the Civil or Political sort of Insects. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* II. vii. § 89 There only is a Political or Civil Society. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* xii. 358 Every independent political community, that is,. every independent community neither in a state of nature..nor in a state of anarchy.

3. Relating to, concerned or dealing with politics or the science of government.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 65 Beside his politicall wisdome; his knowledge in Philosophie was very large. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 5 P 3 Men of a more political understanding are persuaded that we shall now see..the ambassadors of France supplicating for pity. 1830 *Declar.* 25 Jan. in C. M. Wakefield *Life T. Attwood* x. (1885) 134 We propose to form in Birmingham a General Political Union of the Industrious Classes, for the Protection of Public Rights. 1885 *Spectator* 16 May, The ladder which leads to the highest positions in political life.

4. Belonging to or taking a side in politics or in connexion with the party system of government; in a bad sense, partisan, factious.

1769 *Junius Lett.* iii. (1772) 27 It has all been owing to the malice of political writers, who will not suffer the best and brightest of characters .to take a single right step for the honour or interest of the nation. 1846 WRIGHT *Ess. Mid. Ages* II. xix. 259 The oldest English political song preserved relates to the battle of Lewes in 1264. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxv. V. 241 He tried to make what is, in the jargon of our time, called political capital out of the desolation of his house and the blood of his first born. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v. *Assessment*, Political assessments, in the United States, contributions of money levied by political committees upon..office holders in order to defray the expenses of a political canvass. 1900 *Daily News* 5 Nov. 7/1 Another feature of an American Presidential campaign is the lavish display of political 'buttons'.

†5 = POLITIC A. 2. *Obs.*

1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* III. i, I cannot beget a project with all my political brain yet. 1654 tr. *Martini's Conq. China* 106 And sometimes suggested dangerous, but political Counsels to the Tartars. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. x, 'Twas natural and very political too in him, to have taken a ride to Shandy-Hall. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric., Digest* 19 From two to three hundred acres ..is the most political Farm *a* 1817 in Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. v. i. 334 Whether it would be political to interfere, or whether ..it would be expedient, must continue a doubt with us.

6. Phrases. † *Political arithmetic*, statistics of the population, trade, revenue, expenditure, etc. of a state; *political day* = *civil day* (DAY 6); *political economy, economist*: see ECONOMY 3, ECONOMIST 4; *political geography*, that part of geography which deals with the boundaries, divisions, and possessions of states; *political prisoner*, a person imprisoned for a political offence; *political verse*, in Byzantine and mod. Gr. literature (Gr. πολιτικός popular), verse composed by accent, not quantity, with an accent on the last syllable but one, esp. an iambic verse of this kind of fifteen syllables.

1682 PETTY *Tracts rel Ireland* (1769) 90 (*title*) Essay in *Political Arithmetick, concerning the Growth of the City of London. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II, *Political Arithmetick*, is the Application of Arithmetical Calculations to the Extent and Value of Lands, Number of People, Publick Revenues, Taxes, Commerce, Manufactures, or whatever relates to the Power, Strength, Riches, &c. of any Nation or Common-wealth. 1735-7 BERKELEY *Querist* § 530 Whether a little reflection and a little political arithmetic may not shew us our mistake? 1706 PHILLIPS s.v. *Day*, The Parts of a *Political or Civil Day. [1615 ANTOINE DE MONTCHRESTIEN (*title*) Traicte de *l'Œconomie Politique] 1740 LD. WESTMORELAND in Johnson *Debates* (1787) I. 109 As in private life, so in political œconomy, the demands of necessity are easily supplied. 1767- [see ECONOMY 3]. 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Inq.* II. ii. Wks. (1841) 410 There are *political verses of the same barbarous character by Constantinus Manasses, John Tzetzes, and others of that period. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* liii. (1828) VII. 152 [Byzantine poets] confound all measure of feet and syllables in the impotent strains which have received the name of political or city verses.

B. *sb.* (elliptical use of the adj.)

1. A political person; in various senses: a. = Political agent, officer, resident: see above, 1 b.

1848 SIR H. B. EDWARDES in Lady Edwardes *Mem.* (1888) I. 152 Another of your Lordship's 'young politicals' joined me in the middle of all this fighting, Edward Lake. 1856 J. W. COLE *Mem. Brit Gen. Penin. War* I. ii. 71 He was superseded by a 'political', who..involved him in a carte and tierce correspondence with the Madras officials. 1893 GEO. SMITH *12 Indian Statesm.* ii. 27 A man of action, whether as a soldier, a 'political' in the Anglo-Indian sense, or an administrator.

b. A politician; a political writer. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1857 GEN P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* II. App. 97 If there is a heaven for politicals, you and I, Sir, will ask for a corner of the Tory bench.

c. = *political prisoner*: see above, 6.

1888 *Century Mag.* XXXV. 402 Politicals suffering from nervous affections, .. are often put in the same ward with insane criminals. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Mar. 2/3 The flogging of politicals, and their degradation to the general treatment of thieves and murderers.

†2. *pl.* Political matters, politics. *Obs.*

1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 521 Alway in Naturalls: sometime in Politicalls *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) III. 308 He held a due respect to superiors, especially in politicals.

Hence **Poli·ticalism**, political activity or partisanship; **Poli·ticalize** *v.* a. *trans.* to make or render political; b. *intr.* to practise or discourse on politics; **Poli·ticaliza·tion**, the action of making political.

1846 WORCESTER, *Politicalism*. (*Ch. Ob.*). 1869 *Contemp. Rev.* X. 11 If you continue to allow him to politicalize in your paper. 1902 *19th Cent. & after* Nov 733 In America the politicalisation can do more harm than elsewhere.

Poli·tically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

†1. In a politic manner; = POLITICLY. *Obs.*

1588 *Exhort. Her Majesty's Faithf. Subj.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 95 The general musters, and training up of men, most prudently and politically commanded. 1764 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng. in Lett.* (1772) I. 226 Henry politically pretended the utmost submission to the pope's decrees. 1796 BURKE *Mem. Metastasio* II. 348 The protest .. was only made politically, in order to deprecate my vengeance.

2. In a political manner; in respect of politics; from a political point of view.

a 1658 MEDE *Daniels Weeks* xxvii. Wks. (1672) 707 They should serve them not religiously, but politically, inasmuch as they were to become Slaves and Vassals to Idolatrous Nations. 1750 CHESTERF. *Let. to Son* 19 Mar., Never lose view of..the political affairs of Europe. Follow them politically, chronologically, and geographically, through the newspapers. 1841 MIALL in *Nonconf.* I. 1 A national establishment of religion is essentially vicious in its constitution—philosophically, politically and religiously. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. vii. 91 That part of the old Danish realm..which is now politically part of Sweden.

†b. As an organized state. *Obs.*

1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Pope* Wks. IV. 73 Society, politically regulated, is a state contra-distinguished from a state of nature.

So **Poli·ticalness**. *rare.*

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Politicalness*, political quality.

Politicaster (politikæ·stəɹ). *rare.* [ad. It. (or Sp.) *politicastro*: see POLITIC B. and -ASTER.] A petty, feeble, or contemptible politician.

1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. Wks. 1851 III. 56 Though all the Tribe of Aphorismers, and Politicasters would perswade us there be .. reasons against it. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 200 But those politicasters who to Spain are not just, will to Germany not be generous. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Nov. 2/2 The country is very sick of the parliamentary squabbles of politicasters.

Politician (pɒlitiʃăn). Forms: 6 **politicion**, -itien, 7 **istan**, -ition, **poll-**, 7- **politician**, (7-8 -itian). [f. as POLITIC + -IAN. So F. *politicien*.]

†1. A politic person; chiefly in a sinister sense, a shrewd schemer; a crafty plotter or intriguer. *Obs.*

1588 SIR W. STANLEY *Dr. Allen's Seditious Drifts* 89 Some ouersights euen in pollicie, escaped this great politicien. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* A ij b, The Diuel .was..so famous a Politician in purchasing, that Hel, which at the beginning was but an obscure Village, is now become a huge citie. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, I. iii. 241, I am whipt and scourg'd with rods, Nettled, and stung with Pismires, when I heare Of this vile Politician Bullingbrooke. 1613 CHAPMAN *Rev. B. D'Ambois* I. i. Plays 1873 II. 119 This was a sleight well maskt. O what is man Vnlesse he be a Politician. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VI. ii. The squire ..was, however, in many points, a perfect politician. 1764 FOOTE *Patron* III. Wks. 1799 I. 352 Ah, Bever, Bever! you are a miserable politician. Do you know, now, that this is the luckiest incident that ever occurr'd?

2. One versed in the theory or science of government and the art of governing; one skilled in politics; one practically engaged in conducting the business of the state; a statesman.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. iii. (Arb.) 23 Poets.. were the first lawmakers to the people, and the first politicians, deuising all expedient meanes for th'establishment of Common wealth. 1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. I.) 33 That felicity Politicians search after, as being the end of civil life. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Politician*, one that understands the Art of Governing, or judges of it according to the Parts he has acquired 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. Introd. 96 Sir Edward Coke, and the politicians of that time, conceived great difficulties in carrying on the projected union. 1885 M. ARNOLD in *Times* 22 May 15/6 Lord Salisbury's bad and arbitrary temper (I mean, of course, as a politician,..) is as great a misfortune to the country as Lord Randolph Churchill's intriguing.

b. One keenly interested in politics; one who engages in party politics, or in political strife, or who makes politics his profession or business; also (esp. in *U. S.*), in a sinister sense, one who lives by politics as a trade.

1628 FORD *Lover's Mel.* iv. ii, So politicians thrive, That with their crabbed faces, and sly tricks,. do wriggle in Their heads first, like a fox, to rooms of state. 1632 HEYWOOD *2nd Pt Iron Age* Wks. 1874 IV. 364, I am a politician, oathes with me Are but the tooles I worke with, I may breake An oath by my profession. 1646 BUCK *Rich. III*, I. 17 Lewis.. was meerly a Politician, and studied only his owne ends. *a* 1732 GAY *Fables* II. iv. 14 Politicians you suggest, Should drive the nail that goes the best. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. Nat.* IV. ii. (1869) II. 41 That insidious and crafty animal, vulgarly called a statesman or politician, whose councils are directed by the momentary fluctuations of affairs. 1828 MACAULAY *Hallam* Ess (1887) 96 A politician, where factions run high, is interested not for the whole people, but for his own section of it. 1879 SIR G. CAMPBELL *White & Black* 68 The word 'politician' is used in a bad sense in America, as applied to people who make politics a profession, and are skilled in the art of 'wire pulling' and such practices.

†3. = POLITIQUE, POLITIC B. 1 b. *Obs.*

1656 M. CASAUBON *Enthus.* iii. 171 The use of this Theologie, doth most properly belong unto Jesuits,. and Jesuited Politicians, whether they call themselves Lutherans, or Calvinists, or otherwise. 1672 [H. STUBBE] *Rosemary & Bayes* 7 The Ecclesiastical Politition writ in England 1681 BAXTER *Acc. Sherlocke* iv. 189 Their minuter differences have made some called Lutherans,.. some Independents, and some Politicians or Erastians.

4. (See quot.)

1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* xiii. 247 The White-Eyed Flycatcher (*Muscicapa cantrix*) .. uses so much newspaper in the construction of its home, that it has gone by the name of Politician.

5. *attrib.*

1638 R. BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III.) 43 This is one of your politician subtleties, to make Angoulesme passe for a Frontier Towne. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1195 Your ill-meaning Politician Lords,. Appointed to await me thirty spies. 1885 A. FORBES *Souvenirs Continents* 247 A turbulent..sea of political or rather politician quasi-social life.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Politi·cianess**, a female politician; **Politi·cianism**, practice characteristic of a politician; **Politi·cianize** *v. trans.*, to involve in party politics.

1887 *Sat. Rev.* 11 June 833/1 Mr. Lawson, and the other Radical politicians and *politicianesses who went out for to see what was to be seen at Bodyke. 1843 R. PAUL *Let.* 15 Aug. in *Mem.* xiii. (1872) 168 Lord Aberdeen has got his bill passed. It is a mere piece of *politicianism. 1893 *Resolution* in *Voice* (N. Y.) 26 Oct., The corrupt ring that has bound this city hand and foot,..*politicianizing the public schools and perpetrating bold, gigantic robberies upon the taxpayers.

†**Po·liti·cious**, *a. Obs.* Also 9 **-itious**. [irreg. f. *politic* or *politici·an* + -OUS.] Politic; political.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 171, I could..perceive that Mahomitan Princes are terrible crafty or mysteriously politicious 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xii, One of the public and politicious warldly-wise men that stude up to prevent ane general owning of the cause in the day of power.

Poli·ticist (-sist). *rare.* [f. POLITIC + -IST.] A student of political science: see quot.

1885 SELBY *Pol. Sc.* (1896) i. 26 The historian,..according to me, is distinct. He is not an anthropologist or an ethnologist, but if I may coin a word, he is a politicist. The political group or organism—the state—is his study.

Politicize (pɒ·litisəiz), *v.* [f. as POLITIC + -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To act the politician; to discourse on or engage in politics.

1758 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* 11 June, But while I am politicising, I forget to tell you half the purport of my letter. 1759 *Ibid.* 13 Sept., Not to politicize too much, I believe the world will come to be fought for somewhere between the North of Germany and the back of Canada. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* v. (1872) 177 Burns .. could have governed, debated in National Assemblies; politicised, as few could. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Dec. 2/2 We talk and squabble and politicize about education as a vote-catching agency.

2. *trans.* To render political, give a political character to.

1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xi. I. 285 It was the tendency of the enlightened men of Athens, from the days of Solôn downwards, to refine and politicise the character of Thêseus. *Ibid.* xiv. 351 Conôn .. historicises and politicises the whole legend. 1887 *Hour Glass* I. 60 The opinion of a literature-taster..whose intellectual palate is so 'politicised' that he detects a smack of the hustings where there is none.

Hence **Poli·ticizing** *ppl. a.*, talking politics.

1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIII. 578 Besides the politicising and haranguing crowds..your course is hemmed by countless others. 1887 *Contemp. Rev.* Nov. 711 Politicizing sophists threaten to be a perfect curse to India.

†**Po·liticless**, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. POLITIC *a.* or *sb.* + -LESS.] Void of policy; impolitic.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lxix. 34 Betwene his politikelesse pittie (erst saide) And his pitteles politsie, (here erst laide).

Politicly (pɒ·litikli), *adv.* [f. POLITIC *a.* + -LY 2.] In a politic manner; with policy or skilful management; shrewdly; artfully, craftily.

1477 SIR J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 188, I thynke notte a mater .. weell handelyd, nor poletykly dalte with. 1536 *Act* 28 *Hen. VIII*, c 7 § 9 Your maiestie most victoriousely prudently politikely and indifferently hath .. ruled this realme. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 230 The allegacions were well proued by the Englishmen, and politiquely defended by the Frenche men. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* 255 The death of Mahomet had been politiquely concealed one and fortie daies. 1701 DE FOE *True-born Eng.* 5 They rule so politickly and so well. 1808 E. S. BARRETT *Miss-led General* 147 As if he had purposely and politicly selected them as a foil to himself. 1868 HOLME LEE *B. Godfrey* I, He had politicly relaxed a little towards her.

‖ **Politico** (pɒ·litiko). Now *rare.* [It. or Sp. *politico* politic, a politician.] A politician: chiefly with bad connotation.

1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* A ij b, The nimblest Politico's of these active times. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* II. xxxii. 256 He is counted cunning, a meere politico, a time-server, an hypocrite. 1692 *Vindication* Pref. A ij, Methinks I hear now our cautious Politico's asking, What ayls this Person? 1893 F. ADAMS *New Eg.* pt 129 Academic London politicos.

Politico-, combining form of Gr. πολιτικό- civil, political, prefixed to an adj. to denote a. 'politically, as applied to politics', as *politico-arithmetical, -ethical, -geographical, -moral, -orthodox*; b. 'political and . . .', as *politico-commercial, -ecclesiastical, -judicial, -military, -peripatetic, -sacerdotal, -scientific, -social, -theological*; also used to form sbs., as *politicoma·nia*, a mania for politics; *politicopho·bia*, a horror of politics.

In a. used in the formation of adjectives from phrases containing *political*, e.g. from *political arithmetic, politico-arithmetical*; from *political economy, politico-economical*.

1815 J. LAWRENCE in *Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 21 Of .. greater weight in the *politico-arithmetical scale. 1882 *Nature* XXIII. 420/2 The construction of the *politico-commercial road from Darjiling to the Jyalap Pass. 1811 I. MILNER in *Life* xxiii. (1842) 467 Ecclesiastical and *politico-ecclesiastical questions of great magnitude. 1884 H. SPENCER in *Contemp. Rev.* July 45 Study of men's *politico-ethical ideas and sentiments. 1805 *Edin. Rev.* VI. 468 Mr. Cockburn's *politico-geographical sketch. 1825 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maximised, Indic.* (1830) 76 One *politico-judicial virtue his lordship has. 1785 *Eng. Rev.* VI. 349 The *Politico-mania, and passion for news, our author alledges are unfavourable to literature. 1853 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxxi. 230 In all the Spanish possessions in America, we must distinguish between the ecclesiastic, *politico military, and financial divisions. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 128 The question .. is at present a very serious one, involving .. many moral and *politico-moral issues. 1802 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1850) 7 This *politico-orthodox rage in the mouth of a preacher may be profitable as well as sincere. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* vi. ii, Those wise tenets,. so well inculcated in that *Politico-Peripatetic school of Exchange-alley. 1830 HAY & BALFRAGE *Mem. A. Waugh* iii. (1839) 225 Many others displayed unmanly fears and the horrors of a *politicophobia. 1824 G. S. FABER *Diffic. Infidelity* (1833) 83 The code of religion, which he [Moses] delivered... was not a *politico-sacerdotal fraud. 1778 ABIGAIL ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 338 The *politico-scientific ladies of France. 1896 MORRIS in

Mackail *Life* (1899) I. 107, I can't enter into *politico-social subjects with any interest.., things are in a muddle. 1752 WARBURTON *Letter to Hurd* (1809) 108 *Politico-theological dissertations on Calvinism, Jansenism, Quietism, &c. 1890 LOWELL *Milton's Areop.* Latest Lit Ess. (1891) 95 Williams .. lived long enough to learn that there were politico-theological bores in Rhode Island.

Poli·tico-econo·mical, *a.* [See POLITICO-.] Pertaining or relating to Political Economy.

1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* i. (1868) 69 The real politico-economical signification of every one of those beautiful toilettes. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Socio.* (1882) 44 Certain classes of sociological facts (as the politico-economical).

‖ **Politicone** (-ōne). *Obs. rare.* [It f. POLITICO + *-one*: see -OON.] A politician: with hostile or contemptuous connotation.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* (1740) 118 He was certainly a true Matchiavellian Politicone, and his Skill lay in the English State. — *Life Ld Guilford* (1808) I. 155 (D.) Formal visitants and politicones often found him out at his chambers

Poli·tico-reli·gious, *a.* [See POLITICO-.] *prop.* Pertaining to religion as influenced by politics; but commonly used as = Pertaining to politics as influenced by or dependent on religion; at once political and religious.

1754 O in *Connoisseur* No. 47. P 1 We were inspired with a detestation of the pope and pretender by the *Nonjuror*, the *Jesuit Caught*..and such other politico-religious dramas. 1804 C. B BROWN tr. *Volney's View Soil U. S.* p. xiii, A power raised upon a politico-religious foundation, like that claimed by the Stuarts of England. 1841 TRENCH *Parables* iii. (1877) 46 The parables of Jesus have not primarily a moral, but a politico-religious, or theocratic purpose. 1878 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 80 The politico-religious schemes of the Lollards.

So **Poli·tico-reli·gionist,** one whose religion is of a political character, or a matter of politics.

1835 *Brit. Mag.* VII. 596 Candour..is a quality well nigh banished from the morale of the politico-religionist.

Politied (pŏ·litid), *a. rare.* [f. POLITY[1] + -ED[2].] Having or provided with a polity.

1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* III. 625 A powerful and regularly politied people. 1827 — *Sacr. Calend. Prophecy* (1844) III. 63 A distinct and regularly politied Church. 1838 — *Inquiry* 571 Communions, which God himself has declared to be Churches, however they originated, and however they were politied.

† **Poli·tion.** *Obs. rare*—[0]. [ad. L. *politiōn-em* polishing.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Polition*, a diligent trimming.

‖ **Politique** (polite·k). [F., prop. adj. 'political': see POLITIC.] One of an opportunist and moderate party, which arose in France *c* 1573, during the Huguenot wars, and regarded peace and political reform as more urgent than the decision by arms of the religious quarrel; also, a sympathizer with this party elsewhere, and, opprobriously, an indifferentist, a temporizer: = POLITIC B. 1 b.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Exod.* x. Comm., Because Gods servants may not temporize in religion, politiques unjustly charge them to have bad intentions. 1644 BULWER *Chirol.* A ij b, Interpreters henceforth grow out of date, While Politiques usurpe the Sultans state 1879 SAINTSBURY in *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 564/1 The middle party, the Politiques of Europe,—the English, that is, and the Germans,—sent help to Henry. 1888 *Q. Review* CLXVII. 21 At Court three great parties were contending for power in the King's name—the Guises, the Reformers, and the Politiques.

Politique, -ly, obs. forms of POLITIC, -LY.

Po·litist. *rare.* [f. POLITY[1] + -IST.] A student of or writer on polity.

1869 *Contemp. Rev.* XI. 132 The pleasant society of Politists and Legists like Hooker, Taylor, &c.

Polititian, -ious: see POLITICIAN, -IOUS.

Po·litize, *v. rare.* [f. POLITY[1] + -IZE.]

† **1. a.** *trans.* To deal with or treat (a matter) politicly, diplomatically, or craftily. **b.** *intr.* To deal politicly or diplomatically. *Obs.*

1598 TOFTE *Alba* (1880) 65 Matters of state we vse to politize, Procrastinating for aduantage great. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* ii. Wks. 1851 III. 66 Let us not..stand hankering and politizing, when God. points us out the way.

2. *intr.* † **a.** To have political relations. *Obs.* **b.** To deal in politics. *rare.*

1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* To Rdr. 12 The Hebrew it selfe..temporizing with Ægypt, politizing with Chaldea, merchandizing with Syria,..&c. grew so out of knowledge among the people, that they vnderstood not our Sauiours *Eli, Eli.* 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 182/1 To politise in advance is foreign to our nature.

3 *trans.* To make into citizens.

1884 J. RAE *Contemp. Socialism* iii. 123 Its [the state's] inhabitants must be politized, for they, all of them, constitute the *polis*.

† **Po·liture.** *Obs.* [a. obs. F. *politure* (Godef.) = It *politura*, L. *polītūra* polishing, smoothing, f *polit*, ppl. stem of *polire* to polish: see -URE.] Polishing; polish, smoothness.

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 21 Arch..of a rare and subtile devise, and exquisite polyture. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* i. vii. (1635) 183 The roundnesse and politure, wherein Art should shew as much exactnesse as shee can. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. iii. § 2. 62 Stones..either of a Shining Politure, or capable of it. 1776 DA COSTA *Conchol.* 59 The beauty, politure, and hardness of shells, render them very fit for luxurious uses.

b. *fig.* Elegance of form; polish of style, manners, or habits; refinement.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 232 If you should lende it (from the beginning to the ending) but suitable descriptionate politure. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* Ep. Ded., The neatness and politure of the Cat and Peacock. 1656 *Artif. Handsom* 69 To reduce them [men] from the politure and improvement of after times..to their first caves and cottages. 1720 J. JOHNSON *Canons Eng. Ch.* Pref. to Rdr. 64 Men who wanted the Politure and Fineness of this Age.

Polity[1] (pŏ·liti). Also † **pollity.** [a obs. F. *politie* (1419), ad. L. *polītīa*: see POLICY *sb.*[1]]

1. Civil organization (as a condition); civil order.

1538 STARKEY *England* I. ii. 51 Pepul, rude, wythout polyty, can not vse that same [riches] to theyr owne commodyte. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* III. ii. § 1 The necessitie of Politie, and Regiment in all Churches may bee held, without holding any one certayne forme to bee necessary in them all. Nor is it possible that any form of politie, much less politie ecclesiasticall should be good, vnlesse God himselfe bee authour of it. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus* iv. 40 In the Course of Time, and the Progress of Polity and Arts, a Separation of the several Parts..would naturally arise. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* vi. 171 At a period antecedent to the formation of anything like polity in Greece.

b. Administration of a state, civil government (as a process or course of action).

1715 ATTERBURY *Serm., On Matt.* xxvii. 25 (1734) I 127 They ..were permitted..to retain some Shadow of their Domestick Polity and Government. 1774 JEFFERSON *Autobiog* App., Wks. 1859 I. 144 The original constitution of the American colonies possessing their assemblies with the sole right of directing their internal polity. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kilorostan* 63 To..help the growth Of civil polity, and self-control.

2. a. A particular form of political organization, a form of government.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v lxxix. § 3 We preferre..the Spartan before the Athenian Politie. 1652-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* Introd. (1674) 4/2 Of this kind also are the several Polities, and forms of Government. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s v. *Queen bee*, Some authors who have written of the polity of bees. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* i. i. 3 *note*, The polity of Scotland remained as yet Celtic, though it very soon afterwards became feudal.

b. An organized society or community of men; a state Also *fig.*

1650 TRAPP *Comm. Exod.* xx. 17 Moses his politie could not consist of true worshippers and professed Idolaters. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I 152 The polity of Literature is called a Republic. 1840 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (1842) V. xv. 244 The soul of man is intended to be a well-ordered polity. 1894 HUXLEY *Evol. & Ethics* 23 Those who should be kept, as certain to be serviceable members of the polity.

† **3.** Mode of administering or managing public or private affairs; *esp.* skilful, prudent, or crafty management; statecraft; = POLICY *sb.*[1] 2–4. *Obs.*

1562 PILKINGTON *Expos. Abdyas* Pref. 9 It is wonderfull to consider the foolishnes of the wicked, which in politie wold seme so wise. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* i. i, Tis your best politie to be ignorant. 1697 EVELYN *Numism.* vii 229 The false Polity of Raising and Sinking. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, II. xii. 310 The age of heroism. was now settling into the age of polity. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* III. iii, I know little of stratagem and polity, wars and kings.

† **4.** A political principle. *nonce use. Obs.*

1642 J. M[ARSH] *Arg. conc. Militia* 27 This is the reason of that pollity of Law, that the King is body politick.

† **Polity**[2]. *Obs.* [erron. f. POLE *sb.*[2] + -ITY.] = POLARITY 1.

1613 M RIDLEY *Magn. Bodies* vi. 23 This alteration of polity is to be obserued likewise in Magneticall needles. *Ibid* xvii 64 From those paralels and parts, neere adioyning to the pole, the greatest vigour of politie Magneticall doth proceed. *Ibid.* xx. 72 That contrary nature of pollity that was in the weake Load stone.

Politzerize (pŏ·litsĕrəiz), *v.* [f. name of Adam Politzer, a physician of Vienna, who introduced the method: see -IZE.] *trans.* To inflate the tympanic cavity of (a patient) through the Eustachian tube. Hence **Poli·tzerizing** *vbl. sb.*; also **Poli·tzerisa·tion.**

1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 786 Politzerising is now performed carefully several times, when a perforation sound is heard. *Ibid.* 791 The Eustachian tube..was found to be pervious, as ascertained by auscultation during Politzerisation. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 116 Politzerization.

Poliue, obs. form of PULLEY.

Polk (pōulk), *v.* [ad. F. *polker* (Littré), f. *polka* POLKA *sb.*[1]] *intr.* To dance the polka.

1845 M. J. HIGGINS *Ess.* (1875) 219 He waltzes smoothly, and gallops rapidly, and polks intricately. 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVI. 704 He..waltzed and polked with their daughters. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* ii. xi, I shall not waltz or polk with any one.

Polk, obs. Sc. spelling of POKE; var. PULK 1 and 2. **Polk, -e,** obs. and dial. var. PULK, pool.

Polka (pōu·lkă), *sb.*[1] [= Fr. and Ger. *polka*: of uncertain origin. The dance being of Bohemian origin (orig. called *Nimra*), it has been suggested that *polka* was a corruption of Czech *pulka* half, 'a characteristic feature being its short half steps'. Another suggestion is that the actual form, whether or not altered from *pulka*, is due to the Polish *Polka*, fem. of *Polak* a Pole: cf. *polonaise* (also a dance), and *mazurka*.]

1. A lively dance of Bohemian origin, the music for which is in duple time.

Danced at Prague in 1835, at Vienna 1839, Paris 1840, London in the spring of 1842: see *Memoirs of Anna M. W. Pickering* (1903) xvi. *Polka-mazurka*, a modification of the mazurka dance to the movement of a polka.

1844 *Illustr. Lond. News* 23 Mar. 184 The Polka is an original Bohemian Peasant Dance, and was first introduced into the fashionable saloons of Berlin and St. Petersburg, about eight years since. 1844 LADY EASTLAKE *Trnls. & Corr.* I. 153 A polka danced, only fit for children, because so evidently taught by a dancing-master. 1846 SMART Suppl., *Polka*, an Hungarian dance lately fashionable in France and England. 1852 MISS YONGE *Two Guard.* xiii. (1861) 237 'Thank you, I don't dance the Polka', she replied. 1881 *Academy* 15 Oct. 293 Prof. Helmar has the credit of being the inventor of the polka. 1884 *St. James' Gaz.* 28 Apr. 5/1 It was Taglioni who introduced into England the polka. 1898 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms* 372/1 The polka was so popular that it absorbed every other dance for a time. Articles of food, of clothing and of ornament, were named after it. *attrib.* 1844 *Illustr. Lond. News* 11 May 301/1 You perform the galop waltz, substituting the Polka step just described.

2. A piece of music for such a dance, or in its time or rhythm.

1844 *Illustr. Lond. News* 27 Apr. 280 The fourth polka by Jullien. Composed on National Bohemian and Hungarian Melodies. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xxv, You recognise those polkas? They were played at Devonshire House . the day of the grand fête. 1867 MISS BRADDON *R. Godwin* I. i. 16 The guard's horn playing a joyous polka made itself heard among the trees.

3. On account of the popularity of the dance, *polka* was prefixed as a trade name to articles of all kinds (cf. quot. 1898 in 1); e.g. the *polka curtain-band* (for looping up curtains), *polka-gauze, polka hat*; **polka-dot,** a pattern consisting of dots of uniform size and arrangement.

1846 W. S COTTERELL (*title*) Polka Song Book and Old Friends Olio, containing Comic and Sentimental Songs, Duets, Glees, etc. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond Labour* I 367/1 We won't give a farden for the polka hats with the low crowns. 1883 *Century Mag.* July 378/1 To the end of which [line] he looped,..what is known, technically, as the 'polka', with scarlet body, red hackle, brown and white tail, and wings of the spotted feathers of the guinea-fowl. 1884 J. G BOURKE *Snake Dance Moquis* xi. 119 Covered with white spots which . resolved themselves into white arrow-heads and polka-dots, the latter arranged longitudinally, two and two. 1894 ELIZ. L. BANKS *Camp. Curiosity* 160, I bought a black and white polka dot blouse and apron for work in the laundry.

Hence (*nonce wds.*) **Po·lka** *v. intr.*, to dance the polka; **Polka·ic** *a.*, of the character of a polka; **Polkama·nia,** a mania for dancing the polka; **Po·lkery,** an assembly for polka dancing; **Po·lkist, -iste,** one who dances the polka.

1859 SALA *Two round Clock* (1861) 299 It does my heart good . to see the..children in our crowded London courts and alleys waltzing and *polkaing to the Italian organ-grinder's music. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* II. 174 We have at length left them to polka and schottische their fill until the morning. 1884 G. MOORE *Mummer's Wife* xii, He thought Offenbach too 'polkaic. 1845 *Punch* VIII. 86 The *Polkamania is said to have originated in Bohemia. 1883 W. B SQUIRE in Grove *Dict. Mus.* III 8/1 Vienna, Paris, and London were successively attacked by this curious 'polkamania'; clothes, hats, and streets were named after the dance. 1845 M. J. HIGGINS *Ess.* (1875) 218 Morning *polkeries in Grosvenor Square. 1846 G. WARBURTON *Hochelaga* I 93 Some of them are the best waltzers and *polkistes I have ever seen. 1851 (*title*) The Loiguette or Studies of the Town,. contains Notices of Lodgings in Town, Fashionable Man,..the Polka and Polkists, Watering Places, [etc.]

Polka (pōu·lkă), *sb.*[2] [f. prec. sb., perh. with reference to Polish *Polka* a Polish woman: cf. *polonaise.*] A woman's tight-fitting jacket, usually knitted: more fully *polka-jacket.*

1844 THACKERAY *Contrib to Punch* Wks. 1898 VI. 89 Ladies with the most flaming polkas, and flounces all the way up. 1849 *Mechanic's Mag.* 17 Nov. 479 The Lady's Winter Polka Jacket. 1851 *Voy. to Mauritius* vi. 224 A sort of polka-jacket of dark cloth with many buttons. 1859 SALA *Two round Clock* (1861) 185 Stalls, laden with pretty gimcracks,..wax flowers and Berlin and crochet work, prints, and polkas, and women's ware of all sorts.

Poll (pōul), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3–7 **polle,** 4–7 **pol,** 5–7 **powle,** 6 **poulle, poulle, poil** (*Sc.*), 6 7 **powl** (9 *north dial.*), **poul(e, pool(e,** 6–9 **pole,** 5– **poll**; *β.* 5– *Sc* and *north. dial.* **pow.** [ME. *polle* = obs. Du. *polle* 'le sommet de la teste' (Plantin), *polle, pol* 'caput', 'cacumen, fastigium' (Kilian), LG. *polle* head (Brem. Wb.); cf. Sw. dial. *pull* (Rietz), Da. *puld* crown of the head.]

I. The head of man or beast.

1. The human head. (Not now in serious literary use, but common dialectally everywhere.)

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 309/325 Þe deuel..wolde fain henten heom bi þe polle. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1265 Pulden prestes by þe polle & plat of her hedes. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk* 5530 Thei stroke to-gedir with so gret myght, That bothe vpon here pol lyght. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 407/2 Pol, or heed, *caput.* 1584 HUDSON *Du Bartas' Judith* vi. in *Sylvester's Wks.* (1621) 750 From his shoulders flew his powle 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 282 Looke, if the wither'd Elder hath not his Poll claw'd like a Parrot. 1639 T. DE GRAY *Compl. Horsem.* 72 Keeping his poule warm. 1880 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 22 (1822) I. 172 Receiving the full summer showers with an uncovered poll. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Powl*, the head. 1876 BROWNING *Pacchiarotto* ix, From silk shoe on heel to laced poll's-hood.

β. a 1500 P. JOHNSTON *Thre deid Powis*, Behold our heidis thre Oure holkit eine, oure peilit powis bair. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* viii. 122 Andro Bartayne.. slew sa mony piratis, that mony puncheounis full of thair powis he sent to Scotland, in gifte, to the king. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xliii, The..veteran soldier that has..heard the bullets whistle as aften as he has hairs left on his auld pow.

1871 C. Gibbon *Lack of Gold* xx, How is she ever to get married wi' a shaven pow?

† b. The figure or representation of a head.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xiii. 246 A pardoun with a peys of led and two pollis amydde.

† c. A skull. *Obs. rare.*

1721 Ramsay *Elegy on Patie Birnie* viii, He..strak sounds fast and clear Out o' the pow [a mare's skull]. 1725 — *Gentle Sheph.* ii. ii, Boils up their livers in a warlock's pow.

2. *spec.* a. The part of the head on which the hair grows; the head as characterized by the colour or state of the hair.

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* iv. v. 196 His Beard as white as Snow, All Flaxen was his Pole. 1713 C'tess Winchelsea *Misc. Poems* 105 With wadling Steps, and frowzy Poles. 1790 Burns *John Anderson my Jo* i, Blessings on your frosty pow, John Anderson, my jo. 1791 Cowper *Odyss.* xix. 308 His back was bunch'd, his visage swarthy, curl'd His poll. 1855 Thackeray *Newcomes* vi, His bald head might be seen alongside of Mr. Quilter's confidential grey poll.

b. The crown or top of the head; the vertex.

1382 Wyclif *Dan.* xiv. 35 The angel of the Lord toke hym in the poll of hym [1388 top, *Vulg.* in vertice], and bare hym in an her of his hed, and putte hym in to Babyloyne. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 217 He wolde bende his heer from pe pol toward pe foreheed [L. *a vertice ad frontem*]. 1603 Owen *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 127 A great round hole in the pole of his head. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 359 Of diseases incident to the eares, and poll of the head. 1622 Walter *Diary* (Camden) 62 The said fish [a Caaing whale] had no gills, but put out his water at his pole.

c. The nape of the neck.

1671 Bragrave *Astrol. Physic* 120, I did..apply raw-fresh meat to the powl or Neck to help. divert the humour from the Eyes. 1675 Hobbes *Odyssey* (1677) 260 The arrow pierc'd his neck from throat to poll. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 259 P 1 You shall sometimes see a Man begin the Offer of a Salutation, and..stop short in the Pole of his Neck. 1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVII 302 An old hare.. having a wire round its neck so tight as to have sunk beneath the skin in its pole. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* i. 48 The bend should be from the poll of the neck.

† 3. *spec.* The head and shoulders of the ling (as a dish). Cf. Jowl *sb.*[3] 2. *Obs.*

1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* iv. iii, Hee lookes like a shield of brawne,.. or a drie Poule of Ling vpon Easter-eue, that has furnisht the table all Lent. 1671 Crowne *Juliana* iii, I was to go buy a pole o' Ling for the womens dinner.

† 4. As the prominent or visible part in a crowd, put for: A person or individual in a number or list (= Head *sb.* 7 b); esp. in phrases, e. g. *by (the) poll*, by counting of heads; *poll by poll*, one by one; *per poll*, for each person. *Obs.* (exc. in legal phr. Challenge *to the polls.*)

c 1385 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 237 Of gedelynges, gromes,.. Harlotes, hors-knaves, Bi pate and by polle. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 33 Payde to here lordes for euery pol twenty schillynge. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 21 § 2 None of the said petite Jury..shall have any Chalenge to tharray or to any persone or poll therin being ympanelled. c 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 4 Ye shall here the names poll by poll. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II 329 The people greatly murmured for the payment of foure pence the polle. 1598 Grenewey *Tacitus' Ann.* xiii. vii. (1622) 188 There was bestowed a gift of forty sesterces by powle to the people. 1602 Fulbecke *2nd Pt. Parall.* 20, I agree to pay for the carriage of euerie poll or person of them a certaine summe of money. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* 167 Some small tax .as a Penny vpon euery Poll, called a head-penny. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 51 Challenge to or by the Poll, is where exception is taken to any one, or more, as not indifferent. 1648 Prynne *Plea for Lords* 27 Take them poll by poll. 1678 Wood *Life* 20 Mar. (O. H. S.) II. 401 An act for raising money by the poll. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 516 Voting by poll. and by orders.

† b. A unit in numbering domestic animals, chattels, etc. (Plural after a numeral also *poll.*) Cf. Head *sb.* 7 c. *Obs.*

1494 in *Somerset Medieval Wills* (1901) 322 A dosyn pollys of pewter vessell. 1534 in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 30, iij powles of peauter vessell. 1544 R. Broker *Will* (B. M. Addit. MS. 24925 lf. 21 b), Twenty poule of pultrey. 1602 Shaks. *All's Well* iv. iii. 190 The muster file, rotten and sound,..amounts not to fifteene thousand pole.

5. Short for Poll-tax. *Obs.* or *Hist.*

1684 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 99 Ordered That a pole Proportionably Layd, be debated ye first thing tomorrow. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2449/4 An Act for Raising Money by a Poll, and otherwise, towards the Reducing of Ireland. 1692 Washington tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* M.'s Wks. 1851 VIII. 71 The Jews, even the poorest of them in the time of their Commonwealth, paid a Poll. 1884 S. Dowell *Taxes Eng.* III. 6 When.. in 1379 an immediate sum of money was required..recourse was again had to a poll.

II. From I. 4, app. influenced by Poll *v.*

† 6. a. Number of persons as ascertained by counting heads; muster. *Obs.*

1607 Shaks. *Cor.* iii. i. 134 We are the greater pole, and in true feare They gaue vs our demands. *a* 1623 Overbury *Trav.* 6 The List and the Poll are neuer far disagreeing.

† b. Counting of heads or persons; census. *Obs.*

1659 J. Harrington *Lawgiving* ii. ii, As appears by the Pole made of Israel in the Wilderness of Sinai. 1674 Hickman *Hist. Quinquart.* (ed. 2) 137 He is.. afraid to come either to the pole or to the scale; either to weigh, or to number authorities with us. 1697 Potter *Antiq. Greece* i. ii. (1715) 8 He instituted a Poll causing every one of the Men to cast a Stone into a place appointed.., and..found them to be in number Twenty-Thousand.

7. The counting of voters; the entering of votes, in order to their being counted: esp. at the election of parliamentary or other representatives.

1625 Sir G. Moore in *Commons Debates* (Camden) 36 Sir John Savill had sufficiently proved the pole demanded. 1653 *Relat. Proc. late Parlt.* 10 The Question being put, the No's,..had they been prosecuted to the pole, had hazarded the passing of it. 1706 Phillips & v. *Poll* vb., To take a Poll, to set down the Names and reckon up the Number of Persons concern'd in an Election. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. ii. 178 All soldiers quartered in the place are to remove..and not to return till one day after the poll is ended. 1857 Maurice *Lp. St. John* xiii. 204 It is not a question to be decided by a poll. 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* i. viii. 113 If..a poll be demanded on behalf of any candidate rejected on the show of hands, the returning officer is bound to grant the poll.

b. The voting at an election; the action, or time and place, of voting.

1832 *Act* 2 *Will. IV*, c. 45 § 67 The Poll shall on no Account be kept open later than Four o'Clock in the afternoon of such Second Day. 1860 Emerson *Cond. Life, Fate* Wks. (Bohn) II. 321 What pious men in the parlour will vote for what reprobates at the polls! 1866 Bright *Sp., Reform* 16 Oct. (1876) 379 Come to the poll and give their vote for the election of a new Parliament. 1877 Black *Green Past.* xxv, The recent reverses at the poll were only the result of a temporary irritation. 1883 *Women's Suffrage Jrnl.* Nov. 198/1 The exclusion of women from the poll was, in his opinion, nothing short of an injustice.

c. The numerical result of the voting; the total number of votes recorded, as *a heavy* or *light poll.*

1853 Lytton *My Novel* xii. xxxii, He stood at the head of the poll by a majority of ten. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 10 July 5/3 At Wednesday's election there was a lighter poll. 1906 *Daily News* 16 Aug. 7/5 After the declaration of the poll Mr. —— thanked his constituents for their splendid victory.

III. Transferred uses.

8. a. The top or crown of a hat or cap.

1704 J. Pitts *Acc. Mohammetans* vii. (1738) 99 Some what like the Poll of a Man's Hat-case covered with Broad-cloth. 1819 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 7/2 Surmounted by the poll of an old hat without a brim. 1875 R. F. Burton *Gorilla L.* (1876) II. 116 From the poll of his night-cap protruded a dozen bristles of elephant's tail hair.

b. The flat or blunt end of the head of a miner's pick or similar tool.

1603 Owen *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 91 Pickaxes with a rounde poll. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 835 The pick...One side used as a hammer is called the poll, and is employed to drive in the gads. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss.*, *Poll* (Cornw.), the head or striking part of a miner's hammer.

¶ 9. The chub or chevin. (? an error: cf. Pollard *sb.*[3])

1755 in Johnson. 1773 *Ainsworth's Lat. Dict.*, A poll (club fish), *capito* [edd. 1736–61 Pollard, or chub fish, *capito*].

IV. 10. *attrib.* and (*comb.*, as (sense 7) *poll-list*, *-room*; (sense 1) *poll-clawed* adj.; poll-ads, an adz with a poll or striking face opposite the cutting edge (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); poll-book, an official register, previous to the Ballot Act, of the votes given; now, of those qualified to vote; † poll-booth, the booth or temporary structure at which the poll was formerly taken at a parliamentary election, a polling-booth; poll-clerk, a clerk who records the votes polled; a clerk officially connected with an election; † poll-gatherer, the collector of a poll-tax; poll-hill, *humorous*, a 'bump' on the head; † poll-mad *a.*, wrong in the head, mad-brained (cf. Bilwise); poll-pick, a miner's pick with a poll: see quot. 1865; poll-shorn *a.*, having the head or crown shorn; *esp.* tonsured; poll-sickness = Poll-evil; † poll-silver = Poll-tax; poll-suffrage, universal suffrage (*Cent. Dict.* 1890). Also Poll-bill, etc.

1681 T. Flatman *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 51 (1713) II. 70 A Man in Authority promises to examine a *Poll-book by the Poors-book,..if he put off the Performance of it till the Poll being declared, it cannot answer any End. 1832 *Act* 2 *Will. IV*, c. 45 § 68 The Poll Clerks at the Close of each Day's Poll shall enclose and seal their several Poll Books, and shall publicly deliver them..to the Returning Officer or his Deputy. 1853 Lytton *My Novel* xii. xxvii, Convinced by his poll-books that he is not able to return both himself and his impertinent nephew. 1870 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag* XXIX. 52 It [Parliament] is becoming a *poll-booth of faction, a place for giving public suffrages on those questions of opinion, which divide the metropolitan public. 1817 Bentham *Parl. Reform* Introd. 280 Divide it into four practically equal districts, and, in a central spot of each, place the Poll-booth. 1835 Browning *Old Pict. Florence* xxviii, You bald old saturnine *poll-clawed parrot. 1832 *Poll Clerk [see *poll-book*] 1853 Lytton *My Novel* xii. xxxii, Even the poll-clerks sprang from the booth. 1646 G. Daniel *Poems* Wks. (Grosart) I. 99, I'de nothing Glorie, if I had ben made *Poll-gatherer of the Groats. *a* 1845 Hood *Craniol.* i, Scratching o'er those little *pole-hills. 1889 Greyton *Memory's Barkh.* 244, I saw by the *poll-list that he voted for the Prince. 1577 Stanyhurst *Descr. Irel.* in *Holinshed* (1808) VI. 6 Cicero, perceiving his countrimen to become changelings, in being bilwise and *polmad, and to sucke with the Greeke the conditions of the Grecians. 1865 Bauerman *Geol. Models* 22 **Poll pick*, single-armed pick with a short bluff point, used for hard veins and working into rock where the slitter is too slight. 1874 J. H. Collins *Metal Mining* (1875) 60 In the.. West of England the picks are usually of the form .. called the 'poll-pick', having its head or 'pane' steeled as well as its point... It serves as a hammer as well as a pick. 1859 Smiles *Self-Help* 30 A sum sufficient to have him put in a state fit to appear in the *poll-room. 1556 Olde *Antichrist* 144 Lecherous *polleshorne masse monging priestes. 1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Sculler* xxviii. Wks. iii. 21/2 All the poleshorne crew of Antichrists. 1899 Rider Haggard in *Longm. Mag.* Oct. 529 *Poll-sickness..Is a kind of sore or abscess which horses get from knocking their heads against low door-ways and is commonly supposed to be incurable. 1620 Holland *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 100 The Tribute Capitatio [*margin* *Pol-silver], which was personall and imposed upon the poll or person of every one. 1848 Wharton *Law Lex.*, *Poll-money*, *Poll-silver*, *Poll-tax*, a capitation-tax .. formerly assessed by the head on every subject according to rank.

Poll (pɔl), *sb.*[2] [An alteration of *Moll*, a familiar equivalent of *Mary*: cf. *Peg* = *Meg*, Margaret] A familiar equivalent of the name *Mary* (see also Polly), used as the conventional proper name of any parrot; hence, = parrot. So **Poll-pa'rrot**, also used *fig.*, and *attrib.*, with reference to the parrot's unintelligent repetition of words.

[1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Epigrams* xxxi. Wks. ii. 265 A Rope for Parrat..O, pretty Pall, take heed, beware the Cat.] 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 27 ¶ 6 Among the Favourites to the Fair One, he found her Parrat not to be in the last Degree: He saw Poll had her Ear, when his Sighs were neglected. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) I. viii. 141, I..learnt him [a parrot] to know his own name;..Pol. *Ibid.* xiii. 214, I had taught my Poll. *a* 1800 Cowper *Parrot* iii, Sweet Poll! his doating mistress cries, Sweet Poll! the mimic bird replies. *a* 1845 Hood *Batchelor's Dream* iv, The mother brought a pretty Poll. 1851 D. Jerrold *St. Giles* iv. 30 You've no more manners than a poll-parrot. 1861 Sala *Dutch Pict.* xv. 235 His one poll-parrot cry had been taught him. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Mar. 347/1 Their mania for seeing spies in poll-parrots.

Hence **Poll-pa'rrot** *v. trans.* and *intr.* = Parrot *v.*; **Poll-pa'rrot** *a.*, of or proper to a parrot.

a 1845 Hood *Hymeneal Retrospect.* i. iv, A sort of Poll-Parroty bill! 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* ii. xii, Ain't you got nothing to do but..stand a Poll Parroting all night? *Ibid.*, I am willing to be silent for the purpose of hearing. But don't Poll Parrot me.

Poll (pɔl), *sb.*[3] *Camb. Univ. slang.* Also pol. [Traditionally explained as ad. Gr. οἱ πολλοί the many, the multitude.] *The Poll*: those students who read for or obtain a 'pass' degree; the pass-men. *To go out in the Poll*: to come out in the list of those who take a pass degree. † *Captain of the Poll*: formerly, the highest amongst those who passed without honours.

[1791 in Bp. Wordsw. *Schola Acad.* (1877) 323 Poor Quiz Carver is one of the οἱ πολλοί.] 1831 Darwin in *Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 183 You will see what a good place I have got in the Poll. 1834 *Oxf. Univ. Mag.* I. 289 Those who do not aspire to honours and in the vernacular of Cambridge are styled the Poll (οἱ πολλοί). 1852 Bristed *Eng. Univ.* 342 There are also many men every year contending for the Captaincy of the Poll, some for the honor, such as it is, others because it will help them to get Poll pupils afterwards. 1889 W. A. Wright *FitzGerald's Lett.*, etc. I. 2 FitzGerald..modestly went out in the Poll in January 1830, after a period of suspense during which he was apprehensive of not passing at all.

b. Short for *poll degree*, *poll examination.*

1834 Payn in *Cornh. Mag.* Apr. 370, I took my degree, however—a first-class 'Poll'; which my good folks at home believed to be an honourable distinction.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *poll coach*, *degree*, *-man.*

1837 B. D. Walsh *Hist. Acc. Univ. Cambr* (ed. 2) 88 In the examination for an ordinary, or Pol degree.., the subjects are very limited. 1848 '*New Triposes*' in C. Whibley *Cap & Gown* 228 Go, Pollmen! nay, ye needs must go; for so the Heads determine. 1865 L. Stephen *Sketches Cambridge* 99 Next above schoolmasters in the scale of misery, I should place what we call a 'poll coach'. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* III. vi. cii. 446 Separation .. between pass or poll men and honour men *Ibid.* 448 The poll or pass degrees of Cambridge or Oxford.

† **Poll, polle,** *sb.*[4] *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [Origin unascertained.] A measure of land in Ireland, of 50 or 60 acres.

1607 Davies *Lett. Earl Salisb* i. Tracts (1787) 223 They reserved unto him a chief rent of ten shillings out of every poll (being a portion containing three score acres or thereabouts) in lieu of all Irish cuttings and exactions. 1689 R. Cox *Hist. Irel.* i. Expl. Index, *Polle* of Land is fifty Acres.

Poll (pōl), *a.* and *sb.*[5] Also 6–8 pole, 5–7 pol-. [Short for *pold*, Polled *ppl. a.*]

A. *adj.* 1. Polled or cut even at the edge (see Poll *v.* 3): applied to a legal writing or deed executed by a single party, and therefore not indented, as in Deed poll, Poll deed (q. v.), *writing pole.*

1523– [see Poll deed]. 1588– [see Deed poll]. 1596 Bacon *Max. & Use Com. Law* i. (1635) 43 Such a leave [a lease for years] may be made by writing Pole.

2. in *Comb.* a. in names of animals without horns, as *poll sheep.*

1773 G. White *Selborne*, *Let. to D Barrington* 9 Dec., As soon as you. mount Beeding-hill, all the flocks..become hornless, or, as they call them, poll-sheep.

† b. (Usually *pol-.*) In names of beardless varieties of cereals, as *polbarley*, *polbere*, *polwheat.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 407/2 Polbere, coirne, idem quod hastybere, *trimensis.* 1574 in *Proc. Soc. Antiq.* XIV. 234 All manner of croppe zerelie..viz. wheet, rie,..barley, ottes, bigge, polbarley. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 559 Pol-wheat both red and white, yea and Barley also, is threshed and driuen out of the husk vpon a floore.

B. *sb.* Short for *poll-beast*, *-ox*, *-cow* (see A. 2 a); *esp.* one of a breed of hornless oxen.

1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VII. 73 The cattle are.. hardier than the Galloway Poles, or the short-horned breed. 1876 *Daily News* 6 Dec. 2/2 [They] gather in admiring groups

behind Tillyfour's big poll. 1880 *Ibid.* 7 Dec. 2/3 The first prize in one of the classes for Scotch Polls.

Poll (pōul), *v.* Forms: 4-5 **pollen**, 4-6 **polle**, 5-**poll**; also 5-7 **powle**, 6 **pol**, 6-7 **powl**, **poul(e**, **poulle**, **poole**, 6 **pol**, 7-8 **pole**. *Pa. pple.* (see POLLED *ppl. a.*). [A number of disconnected derivatives of POLL *sb.*[1] in its various senses. Branch I is the most difficult to account for, since the expected primary sense would be to take, not the hair, but the poll or head off: cf. HEAD *v.* 1. No corresponding vb. is recorded in the cognate langs. which have the sb.]

I. 1. *trans.* To cut short the hair of (a person or animal); to crop, clip, shear; also **b.** with the head, hair, etc. as object. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1388 WYCLIF *Gen.* xli. 14 Anoon at the comaundement of the kyng thei polliden Joseph [1382 dodliden, L. *totonderuut*] led out of prisoun. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xii. 153 Many shepe can she polle, bot oone had she av. 1540 *Rutland MSS* (1905) IV. 302 To Edmond Gresbroke, barbar, for pollying my Lord Talbot .. xx*d*. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* Diij b, I come plain to be polde, and to haue my beard cut. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 174 Polling and shaving him. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 56 He .. who being singular is Poled and closely Cut among those who wear a Bush. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 128/2 Pole me, is cut my hair.

b. 13 . [see POLLED *ppl. a.* 1]. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 101 Sche pollyd here hevyd priuely, & in an Abbey, ferre thens, sche was made a munke. 1557 NORTH *Guevara's Dial Pr.* (1619) ***iij 2 The Romaines were in Rome 454 yeares without eyther powling or shaving the haires off the bearde of anie man. 1572 R. H. tr. *Lavaterus' Ghostes* (1596) 59 Putting knives unto his head, and therewith polling off his haires. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 192 Being commaunded to come and pole the Emperours head. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus' Antiq.* VII. xi. § 3 David .. was in such grief that he had not polled his head. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Am. n. Lit.* (1867) 62 They polled their crowns.

II. 2. To cut off the top of a tree or plant); *esp.* to top or head (a tree) at a few feet from the ground that it may throw out branches; to pollard; also, to lop the branches of.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 105 Some trees there are, which if you cutte and poule often, will fade and die. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. lxxxvii. § 2. 139 Cuies are . cut and polled often, as is the onset Leeke. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 91 We prune, and poll, and cut our trees into unnatural shapes. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 486 Again I'll poll The fair-grown yew tree, for a chosen bow. 1889 MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1899) II. 221 There were some beautiful willows, and now the idiot Parson has polled them into wretched stumps.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1594 GREENE & LODGE *Looking Glasse* G.'s Wks. (Rtldg.) 139/2 When ministers powl the pride of common weal. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. II. *Babylon* 159 Powle the broad Plains of their branchy glades. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. v. 215 He will mowe all downe . And leaue his passage poul'd.

† **c.** To cut off the head of an animal or thing; to behead: cf. HEAD *v.* 1. *Obs.*

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 35 Some [pilchards] are polled (that is beheaded), gutted, splitted, powdred and dried in the Sunne. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVI. 112 Twas Iones deed: Who, as he pold off his darts heads; so, sure he had decreed, That all the counsels of their warre, he would polle off like it, And giue the Troians victorie. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Cornwall* I. (1662) 194.

3. To cut even the edge of (a sheet, as in a deed executed by one person). Cf. POLL *a.* 1.

1628 COKE *On Litt.* 229 A Deed poll is that which is plaine without any indenting, so called, because it is cut euen, or polled. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xx. 296 A deed made by one party only is not indented, but polled or shaved quite even. 1844 WILLIAMS *Real Prop.* (1875) 151.

4. To cut off the horns of (cattle). See POLLED *ppl. a.* 2.

III. 5. *fig.* To plunder by or as by excessive taxation; to pillage, rob, fleece, strip; to despoil (a person or place) *of* (anything). *arch.*

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xxxii. 119 Whiche were wythin their enmyes tentes & pauylhons, whiche they powlyd & brought doune. 1529 S. FISH *Supplic. Beggers* 3 Subiectes..that be after this facion yerely polled. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* I. (1895) 46 Their tenauntes . whom they polle and shaue to the quycke by reysing their rentes. 1565 A. *Daryus* (Brandl) 775 He doth poule poore men and lyueth by theyr sweat. 1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 158 Daily new devices to poll the poor priests of their money. 1670 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* I. 134 The people here mow their hay three times a yeare, and I am affrayd they are powled [*ed.* 1698 polled] as often with taxes. 1681 WHARTON *Mutations*, etc., *Empires* Wks. (1683) 139 When the Prince doth too much Poll his Subjects with heavy Tributes and Exactions. [1874 DIXON *Two Queens* IV. xxi. i. 123 Men whom he had tolled and polled..assailed him in the public streets.]

† **b.** *absol.* or *intr.* To practise extortion, commit depredations. *Obs.*

1521-2 *Cardinall Wolse* 61 in Furniv. *Ballads fr. MSS* I. 335 All powde knavys full of dysdayne, And þat can bothe polle & shave. 1566 DRANT *Horace* iii. B v, He, for to lend to moe, Doth sheare, and shave and powle, and presse. 1613 *Answ Uncasing of Machmits Instr.* E iv, But if too merely thou dost pinch or poule, It may be burdensome vnto thy soule.

† **c.** Phr. *To poll and pill*: see PILL *v.*[1] 9. *Obs.*

1545, etc. [see PILL *v.*[1] 9]. 1575-85 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (Parker Soc.) 287 Not to poll and pill, to extort and wring out of the people what he could. 1650 CROMWELL *Lett. & Sp., Declar.* Jan., Whom you have fleeced and polled and peeled hitherto.

† **d.** *trans.* To get by extortion or pillage. *Obs.*

1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Mowbray's Banishm.* xxii, Myghty summes whiche I had from hym polde.

IV. † **6.** To pay as poll-tax. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* iii. (1697) 57 The Man that poll'd but Twelve-pence for his Head.

V. † **7.** To count heads; to enumerate (persons, etc.). *Obs.*

1649 MILTON *Eikon.* 160 To little purpose is it that we should stand powling the reformed Churches, whether they equalize in number those of his three kingdoms. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus* (1732) 65 So prodigious a number .. as are said to have been poll'd in the Twelve Tribes at one time. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charact.* (1737) I. 148 If they can poll an indifferent number out of a mob..to attest a story of a witch upon a broomstick, .. they triumph in the solid proof of their new prodigy.

8. To take the votes of, register the suffrages of; in *pass.* to have one's vote taken, to record a vote.

1625 [see POLLING *vbl. sb.* 5]. 1679 WOOD *Life* 27 Feb. (O. H. S.) II. 443 We were poled by two writers, without swearing, in the Divinity School. 1679 *Essex's Excell.* 7 There were about 500 came to the Town on purpose to be Polled for Colonel Mildmay and Honeywood. 1723 DK. WHARTON *True Briton* No. 9 I. 79 Whether some Hundreds of Persons were not polled for Hopkins and Feast. 1858 BRIGHT *Sp., Reform* 10 Dec. (1876) 297 Would it be tolerated by the people of this country, if they were fairly polled? 1867 *Ibid.* 20 June 403 That more excellent way of polling by the Ballot. *a* 1888 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches*, etc. 379 (Cent.), I believe you might have polled the North, and had a response, three to one: 'Let the Union go to pieces, rather than yield one inch'.

b. Of a candidate for election: To bring to the poll as voters, to receive (so many votes).

1846 in WORCESTER. 1864 in WEBSTER 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* II. iii. 71 Don't poll your men. 1885 *Daily Tel.* 26 Nov. (Cassell), His Liberal opponent polled two thousand four hundred and eighty-six votes. 1892 GOLDW. SMITH *W. L. Garrison* viii. 102 Birney polled just enough votes to defeat Clay and throw the government directly into the hands of Slavery.

9. *intr.* To vote at a poll; to give one's vote.

1678 SIDNEY in *S. Papers* (1746) I. 153 Many refused to pole, and others would give no Voice. 1679 *Essex's Excell.* 8 Those that Polled against the Collonel. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 73 ¶ 15 All such that shall Poll for Sir Arthur de Bradly, shall have one Chaldron of good Coals gratis. 1885 *Act* 48 *Vict.* c. 17 § 9 (1) So that..an equal number of electors may poll in each district.

b. *trans.* To give or record (a vote).

1717 TICKELL *Lady to Gentl. at Avignon* Poems (1790) 189 Shall he .. pole for points of faith his trusty vote? 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* III. 117 Votes were not polled in the Olympus of Homer.

10. *Comb.* **Po'll-groat**, *a.*, that polls groats, extortionate.

1883 MORRIS *Dream J. Ball* 15 The valiant tiler had smitten a poll-groat bailiff to death with his lath rending axe.

Hence **Po'llable** *a.*, that can be polled; having the right to have one's vote recorded.

1844 (*title*) List of Pollable Persons within the Shire of Aberdeen, 1696. 1868 *Contemp. Rev.* IX. 83 Supposing all votes to be pollable.

Poll, obs. erroneous f. POLE; obs. f. POOL *sb.*[1]; var. POL *Obs.*

Pollack, pollock (pɒ'lək). Forms: (6 *Sc.* **podlok**), 7- **pollock**, **pollack**. See also PODLER, PODLEY. [Origin obscure: Gael. *pollag*, Ir. *pollóg*, *pullóg*, seem to agree in form, but are applied to fresh-water fishes, entirely different from this (see POLLAN, POWAN); Ger. and Du. *pollack* are from Eng. The 16th c. Sc. was *podlok* (whence later *podlo'*, PODLEY, etc.). It does not appear which of the two forms *podlok* and *pollock* was the original.]

A sea-fish of genus *Pollachius*, allied to the cod, but having the lower jaw protruding; comprising several species used for food in Europe and America, *esp.* the true or whiting pollack, *P. pollachius*, of European seas, also called *greenfish*, *lythe*, etc.; and the green pollack or COAL-FISH, *P. virens* or *carbonarius*, of the North Atlantic generally.

[1502 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* II. 148 Item, to the men that brocht podlokis to the King in the schip, . xij d. 1525 in *Exc. e Libris Dom. Jac. V* (Bann. Cl.) 7 Grenbans, podlokis, .. crunans.] 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 32 Brets, Turbets, Dories, .. Pollock, Mackrell, &c. *a* 1672 Rawlin Pollack [see RAWLIN]. 1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 154 The Pollack .. During summer they are seen in great shoals frolicking on the surface of the water. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* II. 172 The Pollack is much less abundant on some parts of our coasts than the Coalfish. 1864 COUCH *Brit. Fishes* III. 80. 1884 *American* X. 78 The pollack is a large fish, often running up to twenty pounds or more. 1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 354 The liver of the Pollock yields a great quantity of oil.

† **b.** Applied to the Powan of Loch Lomond. *Obs.*

1827 AIKMAN tr. *Buchanan's Hist. Scot.* I. 28 One [fish] of a peculiar species and very delicious flavour, which they call the pollack [*orig.* I. xxiii. pollacas vocant].

† **c.** See quots. *Obs.*

1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot. in* 1772, 271 (*Hebrides*) See several small whales, called here Pollacks. *Ibid.* 323 Whales, pollacks, and porpesses.

d. as *Comb.* 1901 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 331/1 A couple of hours pollock-fishing.

Hence **Po'llacking** *vbl. sb.*, fishing for pollacks.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* IX. 370 Going out pollocking with some of the wild youngsters of the west. 1886 *Globe* 22 July 3/1 Equipped for an evening or morning's pollacking.

† **Po'llage.** *Obs.* Also 6 **pollag.** [app. f. POLL *v.* + -AGE, after *pillage*, etc.; but often associated with the exaction of *poll-money*.] **a.** Extortion or legalized robbery. **b.** Exaction of a poll-tax.

1538 BALE *Brefe Comedy* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 206 A publicane I am, and moch do lyve by pollage. 1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* xxiii. (1874) 55 Some wil say yes, his tributys, and other pollagys, be taken from him. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus* II. (1882) 32 As though these pollages and pillages were not ill enough. 1894 *Pop. Sc. Monthly* XLIV. 299 In Switzerland this pollage is still levied.

‖ **Pollam** (pɒ'lăm). *East Ind.* [ad. Telugu *pālemu*, Tamil *pālaiyam*: cf. POLIGAR.] A feudal estate or territory held by a poligar.

1783 BURKE *Sp. Fox's E. India Bill* Wks. IV. 79 There was no pollam, or castle, which in the happy days of the Carnatick was without some hoard of treasure. 1795 WYNCH in J. H. Nelson *Madura* IV. (1868) 15 Having submitted the general remarks on the Pollams I shall observe that in general the conduct of the Poligars is much better than could be expected. 1798 WELLINGTON *Suppl. Desp.* (1858) I. 148 The polygars of the neighbouring pollams.

Pollan (pɒ'lăn). Also 8 **pullein**, 8-9 **pollen**. [Cf. Gael. *pollag*, Ir. *pollóg*, *pullóg*, ‖ I. Ir. *poll* inland lake + *-óg* (*-ag*), *-an*, Celt. deriv. formatives.] A species of fresh-water fish, *Coregonus pollan*, found in the inland loughs of Ireland (L. Neagh, Earne, Derg, Corrib, etc.). It belongs to the same genus as the Powan or Gwynniad, and the Vendace (with both of which it has been mistakenly identified, as by Pennant and R. C. Hoare).

1713 NEVILL *Lough-Neagh* in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 262 The English call them fresh Water Herrings, for want of another Name; for Pollan is an Irish Name. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 177 (*Ireland*) The Pullein, or, as some call it, the fresh-water herring. 1807 SIR R. C. HOARE *Tour Irel.* 224 The pollen, which is the same as the *ferra* of the lake of Geneva. 1864 J. G. BERTRAM in *Pac. Tour* 65 The powan of Loch Lomond and the pollan of Lough Neagh are not the same fish, but both belong to the Coregoni; the powan is long and slender, while the pollan is an altogether stouter fish. 1898 *Daily News* 15 Mar. 9/4 Notice that it is illegal to buy, sell, or expose for sale, .. any fresh water fish other than pollan, trout, char, and eels, between the 15th day of March and the 15th day of June, both inclusive.

† **Pollange.** *Obs. rare.* [? a. OF. *palange* (14th c. in Godef.) a lever for launching boats (in 13th c. *palanche*, *palangue* a pole or yoke for carrying buckets) = It. *palanga*, L. *phalanga* carrying pole, roller: see POLANCRE.] ? Some appliance for lifting.

1373 in Riley *Lond. Mem.* (1868) 360, 2 upties, 2 pollanges .. 20 poleynes, 2 wyndyng poleys, 2 skeynes of poleteyne.

Pollankan, obs. form of PALANKEEN.

† **Po'llantine.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [Origin unknown. Cf. POLLACK c.] ? A porpoise.

1557-8 PHAER *Æneid* v. O iv, Onweldy whales..And pollantines, and armies broade of seales, and dolphins blewe.

Pollarchy (pɒ'lăɪkɪ). *rare.* [f. Gr. πολλ-οί in phr. *οἱ πολλοί* the many, the multitude, after *monarchy*, *oligarchy*, etc.: cf. POLYARCHY.] The rule of the multitude; government by the mob.

1862 RUSSELL *Diary North & South* II. 340 A contest.. between those representing the oligarchical principle and the pollarchy. 1881 E. PEACOCK in *Academy* 15 Oct. 287 Pollarchy .. if used with circumspection would raise any rural person.

† **Po'llard,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [app. f. POLL *sb.*[1] + -ARD (in reference to its device, a head: cf. the names *crocard*, *rosary*, *leonine*, *eagle*, etc. given to other foreign coins).] One of various base coins of foreign origin, current in England in the end of the 13th c., as an equivalent of the penny; in 1299 declared illegal.

1299 in *Liber Custumarum* (Rolls) I. 187 Ordene est par nous e nostre Counsaill, . qe la mauveise moneie, qe hom apele 'crocard' e 'pollard', e autre tele male moneie, ne courge en nostre dit reiaume, auxi com ad fait cea en ariere. 1308-9 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 273/2 A ly furent disaloue sur sun ascunt LIV li del polards, del temps qe ele pollard corust pur une Esterlyng. *a* 1363 HIGDEN *Polychronicon* (Rolls) VIII. 288 Rex Edwardus damnavit subito monetam surreptitiam et illegitimam quam pollardas, crocardos, rosarios nominabant, qui paulatim et latenter loco sterlingorum irrepserant. 1387 TREVISA *transl.*, Kyng Edward dampned sodeynliche fals money þat was slyliche i brouȝt up: Men cleped þe money pollardes, crocardes and rosaries, and were putte forþ litel and litel and priveliche in stede of sterlynges. First þey made oon of hem worþ an half peny, and þan he fordedo hem all out. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 182. 1601-2 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 41 If .. the obligee refuseth the money when it is tendered in pollardes, which afterward are embased. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1636) 186 The same King likewise called in certaine counterfeit pieces coyned by the French called Pollards. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 78 Foreign Coyns and Counterfeit-Money, cry'd down, or considerably loar'd by Edw. I by the Name of Pollards, Crocards, Staldings, Eagles, Leonines, Rosaries, and Steepings. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. ii. 178 A considerable circulation of Flemish coins, apparently of low purity... Pollards, Crockards, Scaldings, Brabants, Eagles, Leonines [etc.].

Pollard (pɒ'lăɪd), *sb.*[2] (*a.*) Also 6 **polerde**, 6-8 **-ard**, 7 **-ord**. [In senses 1-3, prob. also in 4, f. POLL *v.* + -ARD.]

I. 1. An animal of a kind naturally horned, as an ox or stag, which has cast or lost its horns; also, an ox, sheep, or goat of a hornless variety.

1546 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 251 Ye shall se a polard or tow, both rid & falow, & so all our good cors fight. 1611 Braum. & Fl. *Philaster* v. iv, a *Cit.* He has no horns, sir, has he? *Cap.* No, sir, he's a pollard. 1623 Cockeram, *Pollard*, is a Stagge, or any other male Deere, hauing cast his head. 1658 in Phillips. 1736 Bailey *Househ. Dict.* 304 The sort of goat without horns or such as are call'd pollards, are much commended.

2. A tree which has been polled or cut back, at some height above the ground, so as to produce at that point a thick close growth of young branches, forming a rounded head or mass.

1611 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, For sa[w]ing and cleving owt of polords vj'. 1682 Petty *Taxes* 44 The same ill husbandry, as to make fuel of young saplings, instead of dotards and pollards. 1796 *Campaigns* 1793–4 I. ii. ii. 103 Impenetrable hedge rows, composed of sturdy pollards. 1816 Southey *Poet's Pilgr. Waterloo* I. xx, The pollard that the Flemish painter loves. 1859 W. S. Coleman *Woodlands* (1866) 89 Even the stunted pollard..is not without its pictorial value.

Comb. 1888 G. Allen *Babylon* xxix, Long straight pollard-lined roads.

† **3.** Short for *pollard wheat*: see B. 1. *Obs.*

1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 49 White pollard or red, that so richly is set, for land that is heauie is best ye can get. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 543 The next is small Pollard, which loues an indifferent earth. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 268/2.

II. 4. Bran sifted from flour; *techn.* a finer grade of bran containing some flour; also, flour or meal containing the finer bran. Cf. Toppings.

1577 Harrison *England* II. vi. (1877) I. 154 The coursest of the bran (vsuallie called gurgeons or pollard). 1601 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 291 The Serjeants of the pastry..to have for their fees all the pollard which comes of the meale. 1763 *Museum Rust* I. lxxi. 309, I feed my horse with the chaff, and add but one eighth part of pollard. 1817–18 Cobbett *Rural U. S.* (1822) 160 Will it be believed, in another century, that the law-givers of a great nation actually passed a law to compel people to eat pollard in their bread,..for the purpose of adding to the quantity of bread in a time of scarcity! 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 405 A bushel of wheat..will yield, on being ground,—Of bread flour 47, fine pollard 4½, coarse pollard 4, bran 2¾, Loss of weight..2; =60 lbs.

B. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

† **1.** Of wheat: Beardless, awnless. *Obs.*

1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 34 Polerde wheate hath noo anis. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 20 b, We call it pold or pollard, that hath no aanes upon the eares. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Middlesex* 189 The Mildew..which sticketh on notted or pollard Wheat. 1765 [see Polled *ppl. a.* 4].

2. That is a pollard (tree); polled, lopped.

1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 108 These Pollard or Shrowded Trees need no Fence to be maintained about them. 1776 Pennant *Zool.* (1812) I. 264 Grubbing up an old pollard ash. 1815 M. Birkbeck *Journ. France* 48 The olive is a miserable looking tree, most like a pollard willow. 1831 Lytton *Godolphin* xii, Grassy banks, over-grown with the willow and pollard oak. 1880 Shorthouse *J. Inglesant* xxxiv. 487 The pollard firs upon the ramparts stood out distinctly in fantastic forms.

b. *transf.* or *fig.* Bald-headed.

1855 Dickens *Dorrit* xxxi, Flecks of light in his flat vista of pollard old men.

† **Po·llard,** *sb.*[3] *Obs.* [f. Poll *sb.*[1] + -ard: from its large head, whence also the names *testard*, *chevin*, *capito*, etc.] A fish: the chub or chevin.

1585 Higins *Junius' Nomencl.* 65/2 *Capito*, ..*cephalus fluuialis*. Munier,..vilain,..testard, a capitis magnitudine. A Polard. 1611 Cotgr., *Munier*, a miller..; also, a Pollard, or Cheuin (fish). 1706 in Phillips. 1721 Bailey, *Pollard*, a Chevin or Chub-fish. 1736–61 in Ainsworth *Lat. Dict.*

Pollard (pǫ·lärd), *v.* [f. Pollard *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To cut off the branches of (a tree), leaving only the main trunk; to make a pollard of.

1670 Evelyn *Sylva* xviii. § 1 (ed. 2) 80 The Black Poplar is frequently pollar'd when as big as ones arm, eight or nine foot from the ground. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) II. 39 Those that are pollarded grow the most knotty and full of Burs. 1887 Molonry *Forestry W. Afr.* 420 In order to obtain as large a yield of juice as possible the natives pollard the trees when at a height of ten to twelve feet.

fig. 1836 Hare *Guesses* Ser. II. (1874) 75, I hate to see trees pollarded—or nations. 1858 W. Johnson *Ionica* 62 They are pollarded by cares And give themselves religious airs And grow not. 1859 G. Meredith *R. Feverel* II. x. 185 Richard having been, as it were, pollarded by Destiny, was now to grow up straight.

Hence **Po·llarded** *ppl. a.* (also *fig.*); **Po·llarding** *vbl. sb* (also *attrib.* as *pollarding-knife*).

1821 Craig *Lect. Drawing* v. 286 Lopping and pollarding also produce wonderful changes on the aspect of trees. 1827 Stuart *Planter's G.* (1828) 519 A few pollarded, or at least mutilated Trees. 1830 Coleridge *Table-t.* 15 June, The pollarded man, the man with every faculty except the reason. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* II. viii. 287 A tree whose branches are cut off by the pollarding-knife.

Po·llardy, *a.* [f. Pollard *sb.*[2] 4 + -y.] Of the nature of pollard or fine bran.

1872 J. G. Fennell in Taunt *Map Thames* 25/1 The bran we get from the mill is either too coarse or too pollardy.

† **Pollart.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [perh. the same word as Pollard, f. Poll, head.] One of the fanciful names given in ME. to the hare.

a 1325 *Names of Hare* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 134 The fnattart, the pollart, His hei nome is arewart.

Pollax, -axe, obs. forms of Pole-ax.

Pollayne, variant of Pullen *Obs.*, poultry.

Poll-bill. [f. Poll(-money), or Poll *sb.*[1] + Bill *sb.*[3] 3.] A bill for levying a poll-tax.

1641 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 304 Sir Simon d'Ewes his Speech concerning the Assessing of the Peers in the Poll-Bill. 1666 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 191 Foraign excise, home excise, a poll-bill.., have been all more or lesse disputed. 1761–2 Hume *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. lxiii. 680 Sums..levied..by a poll-bill and new assessments.

Poll-cat, obs. f. Polecat. **Polldavy,** obs. f. Poldavy. **Pollderon,** obs. f. Pouldron.

Po·ll deed. Now *rare.* [f. Poll *a.* + Deed.] = Deed poll.

1523 Fitzherb. *Surv.* 20 Estates made of free lande by polle dede or dede indented. 1597 in *Cal. Proc. Chanc. Q. Eliz.* (1827) I. Introd. 146 As by the said pole deede, and the chirographe of the said fine..yt doth and maye appeare. 1627 Hakewill *Apol.* I. v 47 The Pole-deede of their evidence, is this. 1854 W. Prince *Princ. & Polity Wesleyan Methodists* Index, Poll Deed [i.e. 'The Deed of Declaration of the Reverend John Wesley']. 1899 *Daily News* 19 July 3/5 The President thought he would prepare to some extent for the duties, so read the Poll Deed.

Polle, obs. form of Pole, Poll, Pull.

Polled (pōld), *a.* [f. Poll *sb.*[1] + -ed[2].] (In comb.) Having a poll or head of a specified form or appearance, as *curly-polled.*

1795 *Fate of Sedley* I. 59, I would as soon marry a curly-poled nymph from Otaheite.

Polled (pǫ·ld), *ppl a.* Also 4 pollid, 6 poulde, 6–7 pold(e, 7 powled, poled. [f. Poll *v.* + -ed[1].]

† **1.** Having the hair cut short; shorn, shaven; also of the hair: cut off, clipped. *Obs.*

13.. *K. Alis.* 216 Neptanabus in theo way stod, With pollid hed, and of his hod. 1388 Wyclif *Job* I. 20 Thanne loob roos, and to-rente hise clothis, and with pollid heed [1382 hed shauen: *Vulg.* tonso capite] he felde doun on the erthe. 1555 Eden *Decades* 299 Men of meane stature, with roughe and thyck beardes and poulde heade. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* II. (1622) 187 These polled lockes of mine. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* viii. (1653) 144 In the Province Cusco,..are those Auriti or great Ears'd Men,.. who alwaies goe poled.

2. Hornless; having shed or been deprived of horns; of a hornless breed.

1607 Topsell *Four f. Beasts* (1658) 490 The horned Beast ..is apter to fight then the pold Sheep, and also more luxurious among the Ewes. 1758 R. Brown *Compl. Farmer* (1759) 32 The polled sheep (that is sheep without horns) are reckoned the best breeders. 1835 Kirby *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. ii. 59 Some varieties of the common ox are polled. 1902 *Times* 13 Mar. 6/1 A herd of Red Polled cattle.

3. Of trees: Pollarded.

1611 Cotgr. s. v. *Fustée*, *Bois de fustée*, branchlesse wood; naked, or powled trees. 1882 *Mrs. Raven's Tempt.* I. 213 Standing behind a row of polled trees.

† **4.** Of wheat: Awnless, not bearded. *Obs. dial.*

1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. lxiii. 285, I wish I had it in my power to satisfy E. S. concerning the pollard wheat he mentions; but I can learn nothing of it, unless it is a bearded great wheat, which, in Suffolk, they formerly let stand in the field till the awns dropped off, and then they called it poll'd wheat.

† **5.** Plundered, pillaged. *Obs.*

1538 Elyot, *Compilati*, polled by extorcion. 1552 Huloet, Polled or brybed, *compilatus*, *exactus*.

† **6.** *Polled deed* = Poll deed. *Obs.*

1706 Phillips, *Polled Deed.* See Deed-poll.

7. *Comb.*, as *polled-headed* adj.

1583 Foxe *A. & M.* 1268/1 A man of talle stature, polled headed, and on the same a rounde Frenche cappe of the best.

Pollen (pǫ·lĕn), *sb.* [a. L. *pollen*, *-inem* fine flour, fine dust, in sense from mod.L. (Linn.).]

† **1.** Fine flour or meal; fine powder. *Obs.*

1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. xvi. 18 As well of pollen, as of other vitailes. 1601 Holland *Pliny* XVIII. x. I. 564 Wheat flower called Pollen. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* I. 17 *Pollen* is the purest part of the meale, that is, the finest part of the flower. 1730–6 Bailey (folio), *Pollen*,..a sort of fine bran.

2. *Bot.* The fine granular or powdery substance, produced by and discharged from the anther of a flower, constituting the male element destined for the fertilization of the ovules.

[1751 Linnæus *Philos. Bot.* 56 Pollen est pulvis vegetabilium appropriato liquore madefactus.] 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* I. iv. (1765) 10 The Pollen, Meal, contained within the Antheræ, is a fine Dust secreted therein. 1792 J. E. Smith *Eng. Bot.* 43 *Papaver hybridum*.. flowers..deep crimson, or purplish, pollen bright blue. 1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 355 Furnished with a tuft of hairs proper for collecting the pollen of flowers. 1881 Lubbock in *Nature* XXIV. 404/2 He proved that flowers fertilised with pollen from the other form yield more seed than if fertilised with pollen of the same form.

3. *Comb.*, as *pollen-bearing*, *-covered*, *-devouring*, *-dusted*, *-eating*, *-like* adjs.; **pollen-basket,** a hollow structure on the leg of a bee, adapted for carrying pollen; = Basket 7, Corbicula (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1895); **pollen-brush,** a set of hairs forming a fringe on the *pollen-basket*; **pollen-catarrh** = *pollen-fever* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **pollen-cell,** (*a*) a cell which develops into a pollen-grain, or forms part of one; (*b*) = *pollen-sac*; (*c*) a cell in a honeycomb in which pollen is stored; **pollen-chamber,** the cavity in which the pollen is deposited at the tip of the ovule in Gymnosperms; **pollen-fever** = Hay-fever; **pollen-grain,** each of the grains of which pollen consists (usually a single cell, sometimes two or more united, of varying form and size in different plants, and having two coats, the *intine* and *extine*); **pollen-granule,** each of the ultimate granules contained in a pollen-grain; also = *pollen-grain*; **pollen-mass** = Pollinium; **pollen-paste,** a substance consisting of pollen mixed with a little honey, made by bees for feeding their larvæ (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **pollen-plate,** a flat or hollow surface fringed with hairs, occurring on the legs or body of bees, used for carrying pollen (cf. *pollen-basket*); **pollen-sac,** each of the (usually four) cavities or loculi of an anther, in which the pollen is contained; **pollen-sporangium,** a name for the antheridium in club-mosses, which contains the pollen-spores; **pollen-spore,** a name for the microspores in club-mosses, as analogous to pollen-grains; **pollen-tube,** a tube formed by protrusion of the intine of a pollen-grain when deposited upon the stigma, which penetrates the style so as to convey the fertilizing substance to the ovule.

1860 *Chambers' Encycl.* I. 799/1 (*Bee*) Neither males nor queens have wax-pockets, nor have they *pollen-baskets. 1900 Cunningham *Sexual Dimorphism* v. 201 In the hive bee the *pollen-brush on the legs is wanting in the queen, but present in the worker. 1857 Henfrey *Elem. Bot.* § 628 Compound pollen-grains, consisting of a number of *pollen-cells permanently coherent. 1875 Bennett & Dyer *Sachs' Bot.* 440 The four young pollen cells are now freed by the rapid absorption of the cell-wall which surrounds and separates them. 1888 *Chambers' Encycl.* II. 22/2 A pollen-cell is (frequently at least) sealed with honey, and over this a thin cream-like pellicle is formed, which can be pushed aside for the deposition of more honey. 1887 tr. *Strasburger's Bot.* 304 The nucellar apex is hollowed out in order to receive the pollen-grains, giving rise to the so-called *pollen-chamber. 1898 *Ibid.* II. ii. 438 [The ovules of Cycas] are atropous, and provided ..with a cavity, the pollen-chamber, in which the pollen grains accumulate preparatory to fertilisation. 1859 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* iv. (1860) 92 Carried..by the *pollen-devouring insects from flower to flower. 1883 G. Allen in *Knowledge* 8 June 336/2 *Pollen-eating flies, weevils, and caterpillars. 1887 Sir A. Clark in *Lancet* 11 June 1169/1 The epithets of 'hay fever', 'hay asthma', '*pollen fever', 'rose cold', and 'peach cold'. 1835 Henslow *Princ. Bot.* § 262 The inner membrane of the *pollen grain. 1872 Oliver *Elem. Bot.* I. i. 8 The fine powder is the pollen, and each of its globular cells is a pollen-grain. 1835 Henslow *Princ. Bot.* § 262 A sort of rude sack, termed a '*pollen tube',..contains a liquid, the 'fovilla', in which are dispersed a number of very minute '*pollen granules'. 1853 Grosart *Small Sins* 83, I brushed off the fine *pollen-like powder of its wings. 1847 W. E. Steele *Field Bot.* 166 Glands of the stalks of the *pollen-masses naked. 1899 *Cambr. Nat. Hist.* VI. 12 In the species with *pollen plates, the pollen is made into a mass of a clay like consistence. 1875 Bennett & Dyer *Sachs' Bot.* 426 The surrounding layers of tissue become developed into the wall of the *pollen sac. *Ibid.* 433. 1861 Bentley *Man. Bot.* I. v. 375 The antheridia or *pollen-sporangia are somewhat reniform, two-valved cases..containing a large number of small spores (microspores), in which spermatozoids are ultimately produced. *Ibid.* 372 The antheridia contain a number of small cells. .. These. are sometimes called *pollen-spores or small spores, while the large germinating spore is called the ovulary spore or large spore. 1835 *Pollen-tube [see *pollen-granule*]. 1875 Huxley & Martin *Elem. Biol.* (1883) 71 A pollen grain deposited on the stigma, sends out a hypha-like prolongation, the pollen tube, which elongates, passes down the style, and eventually reaches the micropyle of an ovule.

Hence **Po·llen** *v. trans.*, to convey pollen to, to pollinate; to cover or sprinkle with pollen; **Po·lloned** (-ĕnd) *a.*, containing pollen.

1877 Lanier *Bee* 42 He beareth starry stuff about his wings To pollen thee and sting thee fertile. 1880 Tennyson *Voy. Maeldune* v, And we wallow'd in beds of lilies .. Till each like a golden image was pollen'd from head to feet. 1895 A. Austin in *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 517 She made The gold of the pollened palm to float On her budding bosom.

Pollen, variant of Pollan Pullen.

Pollenarious, Pollenation, erron. ff. Pollin-.

Pollency (pǫ·lĕnsi), *rare.* [ad. L. *pollentia* strength: see Pollent.] Power, strength.

1623 Cockeram, *Pollencie*, power. 1665–6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 2/8 To determine readily what Pollency the Bible hath.

Pollenger (pǫ·lĕndʒəɹ). *dial.* [? f. Polling *vbl. sb* + -er[1], or for earlier **pollager*, f. Pollage + -er[1].] A pollard tree.

1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 78 Now lop for thy fewell old pollenger growen [*ed.* 1557 the powlinges well growen]. 1610 in *Coke's Rep.* (1738) XIII. 67 Consuevit ad ejus habitum amputare ramos omnimodarum arborum, called pollengers, or husbords. 1738 *transl.* A custom..to cut down and take at their pleasure all manner of trees called pollengers or husbords.

Polleniferous, erron. form of Polliniferous.

† **Po·llenin.** *Chem. Obs.* [ad. F. *pollénine*, f. Pollen: see -in[1].] A supposed peculiar substance obtained from pollen, and from the spores of *Lycopodium*: see quots.

1816 *Thomson's Ann. Philos.* VII. 49 The pollen, he [Professor John] finds, always contains a peculiar substance, which has hitherto been considered as albumen; but to which he has given the name of pollenin. 1819 J. G. Children *Chem. Anal.* 293 Pollenin is obtained from the pollen of the pinus sylvestris; it is yellow, and has neither taste nor smell. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pollenin*, name incorrectly given to the combustible substance which forms the residue after treatment of Lycopodium powder with dilute alcoholic solution of potash. Lycopodium powder is formed of spores, and is not composed of pollen.

Pollenize, etc.: see Pollinize, etc.

Po·llenless, *a.* [f. POLLEN + -LESS.] Destitute of pollen.

1882 H. MÜLLER in *Nature* XXV. 241/2 The anthers being pollenless. 1888 HENSLOW *Orig. Floral Struct.* xxv. 241 Their anthers become brownish and pollenless.

Pollent (pɒ·lĕnt), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *pollĕntem*, pr. pple. of *pollĕre* to be strong: cf. *equipollent*.] Powerful, strong.

1869 BROWNING *Ring & Bk* VIII. 1193 An unimportant sword and blunderbuss, Against a foe pollent in potency.

Poller (pōu·lər). [f. POLL *v.* + -ER 1.]

†1. A barber or hair-cutter. *Obs.*

1578 WHETSTONE *Promos & Cassandra* v. iv, *R.* I know him not, is he a deaft barber? *G.* O yea, why he is Mistris Lamias powler. 1608 H. CLAPHAM *Errour Right Hand* 78 Bald pated all, like to an holy Friar, That lately had been in the Pollers hands. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III 128/2 *Poler*, an ancient term used for the cutter of hair.

b. One who polls trees (Webster, 1828).

†2. A plunderer, spoiler, extortioner, despoiler.

1513 BRADSHAW *St Werburge* I. 2401 True men myght lyue without vexacyon; Pollers, promoters, had no dominacyon. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Vplondyshm* (Percy Soc.) p. liv, Porters & poulers, & specially false takers On these spare must thou none expence. 1607 HIEROM *Wks* I. 246 It was not enough for Zacheus, that hee was no poller or robber of the poore. 1640 SIR J. CULPEPER in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 33 A Nest of Wasps, or Swarm of Vermin, .. the Monopolers and Polers of the People. 1674 [see PILLER 1 b].

3. a. One who votes at an election; a voter. b. One who registers voters (Webster, 1828).

1776 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 121/1 The total number of pollers at this election. 1807 in *Spirit Pub. Jnls.* XI. 58 Who'll come forward and now be my poller?

Pollerone, obs. form of POULDRON.

†**Pollet, -ette.** *Obs.* [app. aphetic form of F. *épaulette* (16th c. *espaulette*): see EPAULET.]

1. A small pouldron: = EPAULET 3.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV* 12 One sorte had the vambrases the pategardes the grandgardes, the poldren the pollettes parted with golde and azure. 1846-60 FAIRHOLT *Costume* Gloss. (ed 2), *Pollets* or *Epaullet es*, were small overlapping protections of plate for the shoulders.

†2. ? (Something pertaining to chimes.) *Obs.*

1633-4 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw Acc* (1896) 317 A pollett for ye Chimes, 2d. 3 clackes and 3 pollettes for the bigger bells, 1s.

Polleti(c)ke, -tique, obs. forms of POLITIC.

Po·ll-e·vil. Also 7-8 **pole-evil.** [f. POLL *sb* 1 + EVIL *sb.* 7 a.] An inflamed or ulcerous sore between the ligament of the neck of a horse and the atlas or first bone of the neck.

1607 TOPSELL *Four f. Beasts* (1658) 280 The Poll evill..is a disease like a Fistula growing betwixt the ears [of a horse] and the poll or nape of the neck. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No 1883/4 She hath the Pole-Evil, and there are white Spots in the place. 1741 *Compl. Farr. Piece* III 451 To cure the Poll-Evil, and swell'd Neck from bleeding. 1755 *Pennsylvania Gaz* 14 Aug 3/2 They took with them a large bay horse, that has the pole-evil. 1831 YOUATT *Horse* 153 Now comes the whole art of treating the poll evil.

‖ **Pollex** (pɒ·leks). *Anat.* Pl. **po·llices** (-isīz). [Lat., = thumb, also great toe.] The innermost digit of the fore limb in air-breathing vertebrates; in man, etc., the thumb. Sometimes used to include the corresponding digit of the hind limb (the great toe), distinctively called HALLUX.

1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 571/2 The pollex in the great whale has two bones. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* I. *Org. Nat.* 231 The pollex, or the first digit, exceeds the third in length. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* iv. (1873) 174 When a digit is wanting it is generally the pollex, as in spider monkeys.

Polley, obs. form of PULLEY.

Pollical (pɒ·likăl), *a. Anat.* [f. L. *pollex, pollic-em* (see POLLEX) + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the pollex or thumb, as *pollical muscles.*

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Po·llicar, *a.* [ad. L. *pollicāris*, f. *pollex* thumb.]

†1. (See quot.) *Obs. rare*—°.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Pollicar*, of or belonging to a thumb or toe; of an inch in length or breadth.

2. *Anat.* = POLLICAL.

[1656: see 1.] 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *P[ollicar] artery*, a syn for the *Arteria princeps pollicis.*

Pollicate (pɒ·likĕt), *a. Zool.* [f. L. *pollex, pollic-em* (see POLLEX) + -ATE 2.] Having thumbs; belonging to the obsolete order *Pollicata*, including the Quadrumana and most Marsupials, with an opposable digit or thumb on each limb.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pollicate*, possessing *Pollices.*

Pollicate, dial. variant of PULLICATE.

Pollice, Pollicie, -cy, obs. ff. POLICE, POLICY.

†**Polli·citate,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *pollicitāt-*, ppl. stem of *pollicitārī*, freq. of *pollicĕrī* to promise: see -ATE 3.] *trans.* To promise.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 294 It evacuates blood and pollicitates many more commodities. [1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Pollicitates*, promises, assures, warrants.]

Pollicitation (pɒlisitē·shŏn). [ad. L. *pollicitātiō-nem*, vbl. sb. of *pollicitārī* to promise: see prec. and -ATION. So F. *pollicitation* (15th c. in Godefroy).] The action of promising; a promise; a document conveying a promise; *spec.* in *Civil Law*, a promise not yet formally accepted, and therefore in certain cases revocable.

1508 GARDINER in Pocock *Rec. Ref* I. li. 133 As yet the pope's holiness hath not required the king's pollicitation. *c* 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 182 His promise and pollicitation passed upon the same. 1602 F. HERING *Anat.* 14 Vaunting Pollicitations of binding Beares, and mooving Mountaines. 1715 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* III II. 41 These are in the Promise, or Pollicitation, which I do now publish. 1726 FIDDES *Wolsey* I. 413 His Holiness signed a Pollicitation, whereby he obliged himself to confirm the sentence. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* III. Comm. (ed. 2) 360 Pollicitation is the offer of the one party before it is accepted by the other. 1894 MRS. HORE *1st Divorce Hen. VIII* 121 They were to try to get a 'pollicitation', or promise, from the Pope that he would not remove the cause to Rome.

Pollinar (pɒ·linăr), *a. rare*—°. [ad. L. *pollināris* of or belonging to fine flour: see POLLEN.] = POLLINOSE.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pollinaris*, applied to a surface ..covered with a very fine dust resembling pollen: pollinar.

†**Polline·rious,** *a. Obs. rare*—°. In 19th c. Dicts. erron. **pollen-.** [f. L. *pollinārius* of or belonging to fine flour (see POLLEN) + -OUS.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pollinarious*, pertaining to fine flower or meal. 1830 MAUNDER *Dict.*, *Pollenarious*, consisting of meal.

‖ **Pollinarium** (pɒlinē·riŏm). *Bot.* Pl. **-ia.** [mod.L., f. as next, after *ovarium* ovary, etc.] a. In phanerogams, = POLLINIUM. b. In cryptogams, = CYSTIDIUM 2.

1881 BENTHAM in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XVIII. 301 His representation of the pollinarium of *Monomeria.* 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pollinarium*, one of the organs of which several are present on the *hymenium* of certain Fungi, and which some observers consider to be male organs.

Pollinary (pɒ·linări), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *pollen, pollin-*, in mod. Bot. L. = POLLEN 2 + -ARY 1.] Of or pertaining to pollen; concerned in the production of pollen.

1881 BENTHAM in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XVIII 285 The confusion occasioned by the term [*caudicle*] having been applied to three very different parts of the pollinary system.

Pollinate (pɒ·linēt), *v. Bot.* [f. as prec. + -ATE 3.] *trans.* To besprinkle with pollen or shed pollen upon (the stigma, or the nucleus of the ovule in Gymnosperms) in order to fertilization.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 813 In protogynous flowers..the stigma has already been pollinated by foreign pollen or has even withered up and fallen off. *Ibid.*, While the insect is moving about .., its back laden with pollen comes into contact with the stigmatic surface and pollinates it.

Pollination (pɒlinē·shŏn). *Bot.* [f. as prec. + -ATION.] The action of pollinating; deposition of pollen in order to fertilization.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 429 A considerable time, occasionally even months, often elapses between pollination and fertilisation; but commonly only a few days or hours. 1882 *Nature* XXVI. 307/1 The insects which visit particular species and assist in their pollination.

†**Polli·nctor.** *Obs.* [a. L. *pollinctor*, agent-n. from *pollingĕre* to wash (a corpse) and prepare it for the funeral pile.] One who prepared a dead body for burning or embalming, by washing, anointing, etc.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. xix. 384 What is delivered by Herodotus concerning the Ægyptian Pollinctors, or such as annointed the dead. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 315 One of the greatest secrets used by our pollinctors and mountebanks who pretend to this embalming mystery. 1705 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2107 An Embalmer or Surgeon; a Pollinctor or Apothecary.

So †**Polli·nctura** *Obs.* [ad. L. *pollinctūra*], the washing, anointing, etc. of a dead body, in preparation for burning or burial. (In first quot. *fig.*)

16.. *Inscription on brass in Tredington Churchyard*, Praises on tombs are but a pollincture. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect. Script.* 188 [He] had skill to dissect bodies in order to their pollincture.

Polling (pōu·liŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. POLL *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb POLL, in various senses.

I. †1. The cutting of hair; shearing, clipping, cropping. *Obs.*

1439 *Litt. Red Bk. Bristol* (1900) 153 That no Craftesman ..do not ocupye his seid Crafte in schavyng nor polling..in non Sonday. 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (Parker Soc.) 325 It cost him [Samson] a polling, wherein stood his strength. *a* 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* xi. 32 Had not man sinned, his hair would have had no need of polling.

2. The cutting off of the top of a tree.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 58 The oft cutting, or Polling of Hedges, Trees, and Herbs, doth conduce much to their Lasting. *Ibid.* § 424 The Powling and Cutting of the Top, maketh them grow spread and bushy.

†3. Plundering, extortion, spoliation, pillage, robbery; an instance of this. *Polling and pilling*: see PILLING *vbl. sb.* 1 b. *Obs.*

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* II. 159 Extorcion, pollynge opteyned no grace. 1544 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (Camden) I. 150 For misusinge of the Kinges commission and powelinge of his subjectes. 1547-1661 [see PILLING *vbl sb.* 1 b] 1582 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 402 b, To prevent this pelting powlyng of the Proctours. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 31 Polling, pilling and shauing of his poore tenants. 1651 WELDON *Crt. Jas I*, etc. 205 The High-Commission Court .. in which all Pollings and tyrannizings over our Estates and Consciences were practised. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Law C. Warres* 302 The unexpected Charges of the War, though oftentimes under that pretence, are hidden all manner of Deceit and Polling.

†4. *concr. pl.* The results or proceeds of polling (in various senses); see quots. *Obs*

1557 TUSSER 100 *Points Husb.* lxvi, Then lop for thy fewel, the powlinges well growen. 1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomenclator* 167/1 A Barbars towell,..for the cuttings or pollings of the haire to fall vpon. 1675 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* IV. 1688) 440 Crammed with the Spoils and Pollings of the poorer sort. 1835 C. W. STOCKER *Juvenal* 57 *note*, The wealthier Romans, on arriving at manhood, dedicated the first shavings of their beard and polings of their hair to some deity.

II. 5. The registering or casting of votes.

1625 in *Commons Debates* (Camden) 45 The pollinge would last three days. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy. round World* Introd. (1699) 5 Which Party soever should upon Polling appear to have the Majority, they should keep the Ship. 1756 TOTDERVY *Hist 2 Orphans* I. 67 By keeping the estate in his hands, tho' mortgaged.., he preserved his right of poling at an election for the county. 1839 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* II. 100 Such polling is to continue for two days only, being successive days, for seven hours on the first day, and eight hours on the second day of polling. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 23 Oct. 4/6 The polling in the election of nine members of the School Board.

III. 6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* † a. in sense 3; b. in sense 5, as *polling-agent, -book, -booth, -clerk, -day, -district, place, -station.*

a 1557 STAFFORD *Proclam.* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App. lxxi. 262 This whole realme of Englande shall be delyvered from all suche powling paymentes, as the quene dothe daylye geve to Spanyardes. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 404 Peradventure these fellowes are to much ashamed of theyr powlyng pranckes, and can render no reasonable excuse for their bribery and pilladge. 1613 WITHER *Abuses Stript* I. viii, What Rascall poling sutes doe they devise, To adde new Summes unto their Treasuries.

b. 1832 *Act 2 Will. IV*, c. 45 § 70 In case the Proceedings shall be so interrupted or obstructed at any particular Poling Place or Places. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xl, Away to hustings and polling booths. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* I viii. 113 The vote is given *viva voce*, and entered in a poling-book by the polling-clerk. *Ibid.*, Not more than a limited number of voters may be polled at each polling place. 1882 OGILVIE (Annandale), *Poling-sheriff*, in Scotland, the presiding officer at a polling-station.

Polling (pō·liŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. POLL *v.* + -ING 2.] That polls; †that plunders; extortionate, exacting; cheating (*obs.*). See also PILLING *ppl. a*

1540 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VIII. 234 This [Valenciens] ys waxed the derest and pollyngst town of the worlde. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 147 Would thale wife [the ale wife] play the poulyng queane: Yet measure will not lie. 1612 BACON *Ess., Judicature*, Amongst the briers and brambles of catching and poling Clearkes and Ministers.

†**Polling-penny, -pence,** *pl. Obs.* [f. POLLING *vbl. sb.* + PENNY, PENCE.] Money paid or exacted as poll-tax; hence, esp. in *pl.*, a poll-tax.

1555 BRADFORD *Supplic. Q. Eliz.* F ij, Wil englishmen.. suffer to be poled and pilled moste miserably, in payeng continually suche polingpence, and intollerable tollages? 1592 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 42 Neuer an Italian priest of them all, shall eyther haue tythe, tole, or polling penny out of England. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* C b, Yea rather than thy brauery should faile begge powling pence for the verye smoke that comes out of poore mens chimnies. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* III. (1617) 35 To get vnhonest polling pence to their owne purses

Pollinic (pɒlī·nik), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *pollen, -in-em* + -IC.] Pertaining to, consisting of, or containing pollen. *Pollinic chamber* = pollen-chamber; *pollinic mass* = pollen-mass: see POLLEN 3. Also **Polli·nical** *a.*

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pollinicus*..L. C. Richard terms *pollinic masses* the heap of compact pollen that fills each partial cavity of the anther in the *Orchideæ* and *Asclepiadeæ.* 1882 *Pop. Sc. Monthly* XX. 780 Designate the cavity as the pollinical chamber. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 438 A sort of depression at the summit of the endosperm, which has been called the pollinic chamber.

Polliniferous (pɒlinifĕrəs), *a.* Also erron. **pollen-.** [f. as prec. + -[I]FEROUS.]

1. *Bot.* Bearing or producing pollen.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 249 The male flowers consist of a peltate scale, around which are arranged several polliniferous cavities. 1881 *Gard. Chron.* XVI. 727 The polliniferous portion of the anther consists of a single sac.

¶ 2. *Entom.* = next. (*erron.*)

1866 W. E. SHUCKARD *Brit. Bees* 20 A bee without polliniferous organs cannot collect pollen.

Pollinigerous (-i·dʒĕrəs), *a. Entom.* [f. as prec. + -[I]GEROUS.] Carrying, or adapted for carrying, pollen.

1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 272 Hinder feet not pollinigerous. 1866 W. E. SHUCKARD *Brit. Bees* 103 Pollinigerous and honey-collecting organs. 1895 E. SAUNDERS *Brit. Hymenoptera Aculeata* 303 Pollinigerous hairs either on the tibiae..or on the ventral surface of the abdomen.

‖ **Pollinium** (pɒlī·niŏm). *Bot.* Pl. **-ia.** [mod. L., f *pollen, pollin-*, POLLEN 2 + *-ium* as in *antheridium, archegonium*, etc.] A coherent mass of pollen-grains in each cavity of the anther, characteristic of the *Orchidaceæ* and *Asclepiadaceæ.*

1882 DARWIN *Orchids* Introd 5 The pollen-masses, with their caudicles and other appendages, are called the Pollinia. 1863 — in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 264 He has actually seen crowds of bees flying round Catasetum, with the pollinia sticking to their backs. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 488 Contrivances by means of which insects.. extract from the pollen-sac the pollinia or the masses of pollen which are glued together.

Pollini·vorous, *a.* (erron. pollen-.) [f. as prec. + L. *-vor-us* devouring + -OUS.] Devouring or feeding on pollen.

1836-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 897/2 In some of the pollenivorous genera..the clypeus posterior seems to have become entirely obliterated.

Po·llinize, pollenize, *v.* [f. L. *pollen, pollini-* (or directly f. POLLEN) + -IZE] *trans.* = POLLINATE. So **Pollinisa·tion** (-en-) = POLLINATION.

18.. *Nature* (O.), No flower gave a fruit without having its stigmata pollenized by cross-sing. 1878 T. MEEHAN *Flowers & Ferns U.S.* I. 59 The pistil has been fully developed and is ready for pollenization. 1896 HENSLOW *Wild Flowers* 167 A very similar method of pollinization will be seen in the enchanter's nightshade.

‖ **Pollinodium** (pɒlinō·diǒm). *Bot.* [mod.L., f. as prec. + *-ōdium*; see -ODE] The antheridium or male reproductive organ in ascomycetous fungi, which grows close to the ascogonium or female organ of the same plant, and in fertilization unites with it directly or by an outgrowth. Hence **Pollino·dial** *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a pollinodium.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 258 From the lowest coil of the ascogonium two slender branches now shoot out..; one of these developes more quickly. .. This branch is the Antheridium (Pollinodium of De Bary). 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 311 The carpogonia and pollinodia are developed together at the points at which the mycelial filaments cross one another ..They are both small lateral branches. 1886 — in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 428/2 In some plants..which have pollinodial antheridia, self-fertilization alone is possible.

Pollinoid (pɒ·linoid). *Bot.* [f. as prec. + -OID.] Each of the (non-motile) male fertilizing cells of certain Cryptogams, as the red seaweeds, and the ascomycetous fungi.

1892 *Chambers' Encycl.* IX. 289/1 (*Seaweeds*) The male organs [of Dictyotaceæ] produce non-motile fertilising cells resembling the pollinoids of the Rhodophyceæ.

Pollinose (pɒ·linōus), *a. Entom.* [ad. mod.L. *pollinōs-us*, f. as prec.: see -OSE.] (See quot.)

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlvi. 275 Pollinose.. Covered with a loose mealy and often yellow powder resembling the pollen of flowers.

Pollipode, obs. f. POLYPOD. **Pollish(e,** obs. ff. POLISH *v.* **Follitick(e,** etc., obs. ff. POLITIC. **Pollity,** obs. f. POLITY [1]; var. POLITY [2] *Obs.*

Polliwog, pollywog (pɒ·liwɒg). *dial.* and *U. S.* Forms: *α.* 5 **pclwygle,** 7 **porwig(g)le,** 9 **porriwiggle, purwiggy.** *β.* 6 **polwigge,** 7 **polewigge, po(o)lwig.** 9 **polliwig, polly-wig, polliwog, pollywog.** [ME. *polwygle*, f. POLL *sb.*[1] + WIGGLE *v.* The forms *polwig*, etc., are either shortened from *polwygle*, or formed with the dial. *wig* vb. to wag.] A tadpole.

α *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 408/1 Polwygle, wyrme. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 329 The spawne is white, contracting by degrees a blacknesse, answerable .. unto the porwigle or Tadpole, that is, that animall which first proceedeth from it. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Purwiggy*, a tadpole. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss., Porriwiggles*, tadpoles and other tortuous animalcula in water.

β. 1592 NASHE 4 *Lett. Confut.* (1593) 63 Thou hast a prety polwigge sparrows taile penke. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 265 Some little mites of blackish flesh, which they call Tadpoles or Polwigs. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Polliwigs.* 1835-40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 321 Little ponds .. nothing but pollywogs, tadpoles, and minims in them. 1862 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. II. 80 'Lord knows', protest the polliwogs, 'We're anxious to be grown-up frogs'. 1892 *Working Men's Coll. Jrnl.* Oct. 124 In this pond dwells the pollywog, loggerhead, or tadpole.

b. *U. S.* As a political nickname.

1854 L. OLIPHANT *Episodes* (1887) 47 Filibusters, pollywogs, and a host of other nicknames. 1854 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 27 Sept., 'The slimy machinations of the pollywog politicians have usurped the government of our city', said Poer.

† **Poll-money** (pɒ·l|mɒ·ni). *Obs.* [f. POLL *sb.*[1] + MONEY *sb*] Money levied, exacted, or paid, at a fixed rate per head for every person, or (quot. *a* 1618) for every head of cattle; capitation; poll-tax.

1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xvii. 24 They that were wont to gadie poll money, cam to Peter. *Ibid.* 25 Of whome do the kynges off the erth take tribute or poll money? *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Prerog. Parl.* (1665) 54 By reason of the troublesome gathering of the polemony upon sheep, .. this act of subsidy was repealed. 1638 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Irene* Wks. (1711) 169 To be slaves to your fellow subjects, pay them intolerable taxes, loans, pole-monies, and odious excises. 1662 PETTY *Taxes* vii. Tracts (1769) 50 Poll money is a tax upon the persons of men, either upon all simply and indifferently, or else according to some known title or mark of distinction upon each. *Ibid.*, The poll-monies which have been levied of late, have been wonderfully confused. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 5 Apr., This morning come to me the Collectors for my Poll-money... I paid for my title as Esquire and place of Clerk of Acts, and my head and wife's, and servants and their wages, £40 17*s.* 1692 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) III. 386 Apr. 8 [Paid] pol-money 1*li.* 1*s.*, to carry on a vigorous war against the French king...April 13 .. paid 21*s.* for a gent. and my pole .. whereas the fellowes of houses .. pay but their pole 1*s*—a very heavy and unjust tax. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Poll-money*, or *capitation*, a tax imposed ..either on all indifferently, or according to some known mark of distinction, as quality, calling, etc. .. Thus, by the statute 18 Car. II every subject .. was asses-ed .. according to his degree; every duke 100*l.* marquis 80*l.* baronet 30*l.* knight 20*l.* esquire 10*l.* etc. and every single private person 12*d.* 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 28 Paper, corporations, land, houses, and poll-money, also raise a considerable sum.

Pollock: see POLLACK.

Poll-tax (pɒ·l|tæks). [f. POLL *sb*[1] + TAX *sb.*] A tax levied on every person; a capitation or head-tax. A later name for POLL-MONEY.

1694 MOLESWORTH *Account of Denmark* 111 Here is commonly one Poll-tax at least every year. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 462 The Dutch..exact from all the men a Poll-Tax of a dollar a month. 1794 SOUTHEY *Wat Tyler* II. iii, Why is this ruinous poll-tax imposed, But to support your court's extravagance? 1825 JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* & *Writ.* Wks. 1859 I. 29 The practice of the Southern colonies has always been to make every farmer pay poll taxes upon all his laborers, whether they be black or white. 1856 ROGERS *Agric.* & *Prices* I. iv. 84 The limit of age in the first poll-tax was sixteen, in the second fifteen, years.

† **Pollu·cible,** *a. Obs. rare*—[0]. [ad. L. *pollūcibilis* sumptuous, f. *pollūcĕre* to offer as a sacrifice.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Pollucible*, gay, sumptuous.

Po·llucite. *Min.* [orig. named *Pollux* (Breithaupt, 1846), being associated with *Castor* or CASTORITE.] Silicate of aluminium and cæsium, found in brilliant transparent colourless crystals.

[1847 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. II. III. 430 Pollux resembles castor in crystallographic and physical characteristics.] 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 249 Pollucite. 1896 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. IV. I. 458 Pollucite is not very abundant.

Pollutant (pɒ·lū·tănt). *rare.* [f. POLLUTE *v.* + -ANT [1].] A polluting agent or medium.

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Dec. 6/2 Waste acid as a pollutant.

Pollute (pɒ·lū·t), *ppl. a. Obs.* exc *poet.* [ad. L. *pollūt-us* defiled, pa. pple. of *pollucĕre* (see next).] = POLLUTED *ppl. a.* (Originally as pa. pple.)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. iv. 12 (Camb. MS.) þat I hadde polut and defowled my conscience with sacrilege. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 181 Tyme in his owne kynde may neþer be holy ne pollut. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* v. ix. 1663 A woman þan of pollute fayme, þat callit Melancia was be nayme. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 3473 Lest the wiked myscreauntes With pollute handes .. Shulde touche her body. 1629 MILTON *Nativity* 41 And on her naked shame, Pollute with sinfull blame, The Saintly Veil of Maiden white to throw. 1830 W. PHILLIPS *Mt. Sinai* III. 327 With moral leprosy pollute of heart, And dead to righteousness. *Ibid.* IV. 150 The people..drank The wave pollute.

Pollute (pɒ·lū·t), *v.* Also 4-7 **polute,** 5 **polewt.** [f. L. *pollūt-*, ppl. stem of *pollucĕre* to soil, defile, f. **por* (= *pro*) forth + *lucĕre* to wash.]

1. *trans.* To render ceremonially or morally impure; to impair, violate, or destroy the purity or sanctity of; to profane, desecrate; to sully, corrupt.

[*c* 1374: see POLLUTE *ppl. a.*] 1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xxi. 6 Holi thei shulen be to her God, and thei shulen not polute [1388 defoule, Vulg. *polluent*] his name. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll* 36 Wiþ swilk cursidnes þei polewt þe hous. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 66, I may not, I dare not pollute Gods heaunlye, with handling. 1633 PRYNNE *Histrio-M.* I. iii. iii. 92 Grosse abominations..the very relation of which is sufficient to pollute the eares that heare them, the common aire that receives them. 1788 GIBBON *Decl.* & *F.* xl. (1809) II. 466 Churches and altars were polluted by atrocious murders. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilis.* I. viii. 526 The clergy urging him to exterminate the heretics, whose presence they thought polluted France.

2. To make physically impure, foul, or filthy; to dirty, stain, taint, befoul.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 223 Thei..with their proper blood, embrued and polluted their awne handes. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. ii. 115 No drop of the bloud should fall into the water, least the same shuld therby be polluted. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass* I. xxxv. (1674) 42 Cicero's divine and painfull labours .. were polluted by flies and moths in every Bookbinders shop. 1719 POPE *Iliad* XIX. 30 Shall flies and worms obscene pollute the dead? 1860-1 FLOR. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 20 Within the last few years, a large part of London was in the daily habit of using water polluted by the drainage of its sewers and water-closets.

† b. *pa pple.* Marked as if stained. *Obs rare.*

1658 ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 972 The wings are long and blackish, and polluted with little black spots.

Hence **Pollu·ting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1580 H. GIFFORD *Epist. Claudius Ptholomæus* Wks. (1875) 35 Euery one holdes her [poverty] in contempt, filling her with most spitefull pollutinges. 1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* I. iii. 183 Factors for lewdnes, Brokers for the deuill, Infect our soules with all polluting euill. 1609 DOWNAM *Chr. Liberty* 31 The contrarie to sanctifying, is polluting. 1819 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. 160 Her pining sons uplifted Their prostrate brows from the polluting dust. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 475 It saved the polluting of a long stretch of market road.

Polluted (pɒ·lū·téd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED [1].] Defiled, rendered impure or unclean.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 53 Wen þe body and blod of Crist is tretid wiþ foul hands, and polutid conciens. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xxiii. 11 The prophetes and the prestes them selues are poluted Ypocrytes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 110 Resolving from thenceforth To leave them to thir own polluted wayes. 1777 LOGAN in *Scott Paraphr.* VIII. iii, Can troubled and polluted springs a hallow'd stream afford? 1888 MISS BRADDON *Fatal Three* I. v, She has been using that polluted water for the last three weeks—and poisoning a whole village.

Hence **Pollu·tedly** *adv.*, in a polluted condition, with pollution; **Pollu·tedness,** polluted state.

1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 344 There is naturally a kinde of pollutednesse in the lips of man, whereof Esaiah complayned. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* I. 28 Polutedly into the world I came; Sad and perplext I liv'd.

Polluter (pɒ·lū·tər). [f. as prec. + -ER [1].] One who pollutes; a defiler; one who profanes.

1540 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. 65 A defyler of relygyon and polluter of their holye ceremonyes. *a* 1668 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 232 Purged and rid of such polluters and profaners of their dignity. 1823 *Examiner* 706/2 The polluter, not the purifier, of his fellow creatures.

Pollution (pɒ·lū·ʃən). Forms: 4 **pollusyone,** 4-5 **pol(l)uoio(u)n,** 5 **poluoyon,** 7 **pollusion,** 6- **pollution.** [ad. L. *pollūtiōn-em* defilement, noun of action from *pollucĕre* to POLLUTE. So F. *pollution* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The action of polluting, or condition of being polluted; defilement; uncleanness or impurity caused by contamination (physical or moral).

c 1400 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1301 Safe I wold desyre yow spare Pollucion. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 1988 Hys pryde owt of my love xall have poluoyon. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 13 His purse was .. I think verily a puritane, for it kept it selfe from any pollution of crosses. *a* 1684 LEIGHTON *Wks.* (1832) I. 114 The soul and body of all mankind are stained by the pollution of sin. 1792 *Annual R. Pitt* III. xliv. 195 Such a mode of warfare was a contamination, a pollution of our national character. 1876 MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard's Daw.* II. 16 It seemed to him that there was pollution in such contact. 1894 *Daily News* 25 Apr. 2/2 One of the principal difficulties of freeing the river from pollution was that certain persons had prescriptive rights to pass their sewage into the Thames at Staines and some other places.

b. *concr.* Anything polluted.

1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. I. 17 The warriors purified the camp, And, casting the pollutions to the waves, They burned to Phœbus chosen hecatombs.

2. Ceremonial impurity or defilement; profanation of that which is sacred.

1382 WYCLIF *Judith* iv 10 Lest weren 3yuen ther childer in to prei,..and the holi thingus of hem in to pollucion. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. lv. 72 They will make a precedent prayer to their soules to depart from their bodies in the interim, for fear she partake of the same pollution. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 355 Thir strife pollution brings Upon the Temple. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 194 The contrary to Consecration is Pollution, which is said to happen in Churches by Homicide.

3. Seminal emission apart from coition; self-pollution.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 11 Alswa here es forbodene all maner of wilfull pollusyone procuisde..agaynes kyndly oys. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 238 He had a pollucion of his sede. 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Pollutio nocturna*, an involuntary Pollution in the Night, caused by lecherous Dreams. 1878 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* VIII. 828 This kind of loss is called a pollution.

Hence † **Pollu·tionate** *a.* [cf. *affectionate, compassionate*, etc.], charged with pollution, foul; whence † **Pollu·tionately** *adv.*, foully.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 57 No Hogsty is now so pollutionate as the earth of Palestine. *Ibid.* 146 Their transplendent tuyce so pollutionately employd.

† **Pollu·ve,** *v. Sc. Obs.* [perh. for *polluue, pollue*, a. F. *polluer*, L. *pollucĕre*: see POLLUTE *v.*] *trans.* = POLLUTE *v.*

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* III. vii. (S. T. S.) I. 271 Herdonius.. duelling proudlie in þe tempil of Jupiter, polluving [*v. r.* polloving] and defouling euery thing in It?

Pollux (pɒ·lŭks). [a. L. *Pollux*, in earlier form *Pollūcēs*, ad. Gr. Πολυδεύκης.]

1. *Gr. Myth.* Name of one of the twin sons of Tyndarus and Leda; hence in *Astron.* the second star in the constellation Gemini: see CASTOR [3].

1526, 1647 [see CASTOR [3] 1]. 1868 LOCKYER *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 324 Above Procyon, and towards the Zenith, Castor and Pollux point out the Twins.

2. *Min.* = POLLUCITE: see quot. 1847.

Polly (pɒ·li). Dim. of POLL *sb.*[2] (cf. *Patty, Peggy*); as female name, and name for a parrot.

[1616 B. JONSON *Epigr.* I. ci, And we will have no Poolye or Parrot by.] 1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 311 One of these 'images' was a 'Polly'.

b. *Weeping Polly* (Australia): see quot.

1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 174/1 The native [Queensland] grasses are nearly a hundred in number..the weeping Polly is *Poa caespitosa*.

Pol·ly, obs. f. PULLEY. **Pollygony, Pollymite, Pollypod,** obs. ff. POLYGONY, etc. **Pollytick, Pollywog:** see POLITIC, POLLIWOG. **Polment,** var. PULMENT *Obs.*, pottage.

Polo (pō·lo). [a. Balti *polo*: cf. Tibetan *pulu*.]

1. A game of Eastern origin resembling hockey, played on horseback with long-handled clubs and a wooden ball.

An ancient game of the East; still played in the upper Indus valley, and in Manipur. Introduced first at Calcutta and a little later (*c* 1864) in Punjaub. Played in England in July 1871. (Yule.)

[1842 VIGNE *Trav. Kashmir* II. 289 At Shighur I first saw the game of the Chaughán. .. It is in fact hockey on horseback...The ball, which is larger than a cricket ball, is only a globe made of a knot of willow wood, and is called in Tibeti *Pulu*] 1872 *Daily News* 20 July, The ball of contention once cast into the open field, Polo was entered upon in real earnest. 1875 BROWNING *Jun Album* I. 333 Polo, Tent-pegging, Hurlingham, the Rink, I leave all these delights. 1886 *Athenæum* 18 Sept. 367/3 The first historical event recorded in this volume is the death at polo of the Sultan Aikbar.

2. Hockey played on the water (*water polo*); hockey played on skates (*rink polo*).

1884 *Graphic* 30 Aug. 219/1 Polo proper may be defined as hockey on horseback, or rather pony-back, and ..water

polo is hockey on the water. 1890 in WEBSTER. 1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *polo-ball, -match, -player, -playing, -pony, -stick.*

1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 221 Two or three good nags, which are used as chargers and polo-ponies. 1892 *Edin. Rev.* Jan 40 In 1872 the Monmouthshire Polo Club was established. 1895 KIPLING *Day's Work* (1898) 241 (*Maltese Cat*) The native officers held bundles of polo-sticks, long cane-handled mallets. 1895 *Outing* (U. S.) XXVI. 478 1 The regulation polo-ball is of bass-wood, three inches in diameter, and painted white. Lightness and toughness are necessary. 1897 *Ibid.* XXX. 479/2 The long coat and linen dusters which every polo-hitter affects.

Hence **Po·loist**, a player of polo.

1892 *Blackw. Mag.* May 651 The veteran poloist. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Dec. 5/2 As a horseman and poloist he had not many rivals.

† **Po·oe**, obs. f. PILAU [after Urdū *pulao*].

1742 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. ii. 134 To make a Poloe.

Poloid (pō·loid), *sb. Geom.* [f. Gr. πόλος axle, POLE *sb.*[4] + -OID] = POLHODE (which is now the usual term). Also *attrib.* or *adj.* in *poloid curve.*

1862 CAYLEY *Coll. Math. Papers* IV. 571 The 'Extrait'.. establishes also the notions of the Poloid and Serpoloid curves. *Ibid.* 572 The pole of the instantaneous axis describes on the ellipsoid a certain curve, the 'Poloid', which is the locus of all the points for which the perpendicular on the tangent plane has a given constant value.

Polonaise (pŏlŏnē·z, pōul-), *sb.* Also 8 **polonoise.** [a. F. *polonaise*, prop. adj. fem. of *polonais* Polish; lit. a Polish *robe* or *redingote.*]

1. A name applied, at various periods from *c* 1770 onward, to an article of female dress originally suggested by that of Polish women, being a dress or over-dress, consisting of a bodice, with a skirt open from the waist downwards; variously modified at different times.

1773 MRS. HARRIS in *Priv. Lett. Ld Malmesbury* (1870) I. 266 The four ladies were to be dressed in white polonaises. 1790 *Guthrie's Geog. Gram., Poland* (ed 12) II. 542 The habit of the women comes very near to that of the men, a simple Polonaise, or long robe edged with fur. 1820 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) I. 153 An added *or moulu* border to the Polonaise. 1835 *World of Fashion* Feb. 35/1 The Polonaise, is a very becoming carriage dress. The form resembles a short pelisse. 1883 *Truth* 31 May 768/2 Tabs are universal. They appear on tunics, polonaises, bodices, and sleeves. 1899 *Daily News* 15 Apr. 8/5 There is one point of difference between the modern polonaise and its ancestor...The former is rigidly tight, and plain about the hips.

† b. A similar garment worn by young boys: = POLONY[1] A. 2. *Obs.*

1819 SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* xvii, This dress..bore some resemblance to that called polonaise, still worn by children in Scotland of the lower rank.

c. A kind of overcoat for men, usually short and edged with fur. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

2. A slow dance of Polish origin, consisting chiefly of an intricate march, procession, or promenade of the dancers in couples; also, the music which accompanies this dance, or any music written in its peculiar triple rhythm.

1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 466 The thirteenth [movement], a Polonoise, is characterised by much sweetness and novelty. 1813 LADY BURGHERSH *Lett.* (1893) 93 The ball began with polonaises, which are in fact only walking in time. 1861 *Daily Tel.* 22 Oct., The ball, as is usual...in Germany, commenced with a sort of general perambulation in couples. It is not dancing, it is simply walking to the music. This solemn promenade is known as a Polonaise.

Hence **Polonai·se** *v. intr.*, to dance a polonaise; to move in a slow and stately manner; **Polonai·se-wise** *adv.*, in the manner of a polonaise.

1828 DE QUINCEY *Rhet.* Wks. 1860 XI. 363 Milton..polonaises with a grand Castilian air, in paces too sequacious and processional. 1858 LADY G. BLOOMFIELD *Reminr.* 1883 II. xiv. 64 After the presentations..Her Royal Highness polonaised with twenty two Princes. 1888 *Times* (weekly ed.) 10 Feb. 1 3 The ball is opened by their Majesties and their Court parading round the house in polonaise-wise. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 May 3/2 A cherry red *voile* set in deep tucks placed polonaise-wise on the skirt.

† **Polone·se**, *sb.* and *a. Obs.* Also 8 **poloneze.** [ad. F. *polonais* Polish, It. *Polonese*, f. med.L. *Polonia* Poland: see -ESE.]

A. *sb.* 1. = POLONAISE 1. Also apparently applied to the material for this.

1755 *Connoisseur* No. 52 I. 312 Some squire's awkward daughter, who never yet heard of a Poloneze 1772 MRS. GRIFFITH *Hist. Lady Barton* I. 199 Her gown was a white silk polonese. 1774 *Lady's Mag.* July 379/1 Lady T—ncll.. chiefly wears a white Persian gown and coat, made of Irish polenese...The Irish polenese is made very becoming—it buttons down half the arm—no ruffles, [etc.].

2. A native of Poland, a Pole. (Sing. and pl.)

1810 E. D. CLARKE *Trav. Russia* (1839) 47/1 Their features are those of the Polonese.

b. The Polish language.

1828 WEBSTER cites *Encyc.*

B. *adj.* = POLISH *a.* *Polonese coat* = POLONAISE 1 c.

1774 *Westm. Mag.* II 288 It is not possible..to fix a standard for the dress of Gentlemen:—The Polonese Coats, with a silk edging, still prevail.

† **Polonia** (pŏlōu·niă). *Obs.* [med.L. *Polōnia* Poland.] The country Poland. *attrib.* † *Polonia heel*: cf. POLONY[1] B.

1611 ROWLANDS *More Knaves yet* (Percy Soc.) 83 Bootes and stockins to our legs doth finde Garters, polonia heeles, and rose shoe-strings. 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* 144 Austria, Polonia and other places.

Polonian (pŏlōu·niăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. prec. + -AN.]

A. *adj* Of Poland; = POLISH *a. Obs.* or *arch.*

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xiii. 126 b, A long cappe after the Polonian or Georgian fashion. 1655 OWEN *Vind. Evangelica* Wks. 1853 XII. 18 This Captain-general of the Polonian forces. 1776 MICKLE tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* Introd. 55 He was a Polonian Jew by birth.

B. *sb.* 1. A native of Poland, a Pole. *arch.*

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 210 Which is the case of the Polonians and Venetians at this present. 1704 J. TRAPP *Abra-Mulé* I. i. 70 The rough insolence of stern Polonians. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* II. ii. 179 Scottish colonels that served..against the Tartar, and the Polonian.

† 2. A (woman's) polonaise. *Sc. Obs.*

c 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* IV. 216 Ladies,..their number quite countless—dressed in green pollonians, and grass-green bonnets on their heads. 1818 — *Brownie of B.* II. 183 The bogles will..hae to pit on then pollonians o' the pale colour o' the fair day-light.

So † **Polo·nic**, † **Polo·nish** *adjs.* = POLISH; **Po·lonism**, a Polish characteristic or peculiarity; **Poloniza·tion**, the process of making Polish; **Polonize** (pŏ·lŏnəiz) *v.*, to make Polish.

1612 BREREWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* Pref. 22 The Belgick, *Polonick, Argentine, Augustane, Saxonick, Bohemick or Waldensian Confession. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 121 Reported by the *Polonish Ambassadour. 1649 S. CLARKE *Lives Fathers, Luther* (1654) 253 A certain Polonish Jew. 1901 *Speaker* 9 Mar. 637/1 To discount..the *Polonisms of Chopin, and the Gallicisms of Berlioz. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Oct. 4/1 Demanding..the *Polonisation of the Galician railways. 1886 *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 286 That their residence there tends to *Polonize the districts in which they live. 1902 *Speaker* 6 Sept. 594/2 Instead of the Prussians Germanising the Poles, the Poles are Polonising the Germans.

Polonium (pŏ·lōuniŭm). *Chem.* [mod.L. and F. *polonium*, f. med.L. *Polōnia* Poland + -IUM: see quot. 1900.] A highly radio-active metallic element or form of matter, discovered in 1898 by Prof. and Mme. Curie in pitchblende.

1898 SIR W. CROOKES *Addr. Brit. Assoc* 24 A new constituent of the uranium mineral pitchblende, .The radiant activity of the new body, to which the discoverers have given the name of Polonium, needs neither the excitation of light nor the stimulus of electricity. 1900 *Nature* 14 June 151/2 That [substance] associated with bismuth being named polonium, a name derived from the Polish nationality of Mme. Curie. 1906 *Athenæum* 20 Jan. 82/1 In six days it becomes radium F, which Prof Rutherford identifies with the polonium of Madame Curie and the radio-tellurium of Prof Marckwald.

† **Polony**[1], *sb* and *a. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *Polōnia* Poland, F. *Pologne.*]

A. *sb.* 1. Poland.

1634 E. KNOTT *Charity Maintained* I. iv. § 16 In Polony, Hungary, and Transilvania.

2 A kind of long coat or gown for young boys, having a close-fitting body with loose skirt; = POLONAISE 1 b.

1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl* v, The blue polonie that Effie made for him was the first decent dress the bairn ever had on. 1825 — *Lett.* II. 257 A sort of dress worn by children in Scotland, and called a polony..which is just a jacket and a petticoat all in one.

B. *attrib.* or *adj.* Polish: in names of various articles of apparel, etc.

1610 ROWLANDS *Martin Mark-all* (Hunter. Cl.) 23 It is a Polony Shoe with a Bel. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 77 We wear Polony heels; or it may be Chopines. *c* 1660 *Gd. Counsel agst. Cold Weather* 14 Beloved, your Polony heel is good, your Wooden heeles better, but those of Corke the best of all. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 120/1 The Caster [hat] is made of Coney Wool, mixt with Polony Wool.

Polo·ny[2]. Also 8 **pullony.** [Origin uncertain: perh. the same as prec.; perh. corruption of BOLOGNA, q.v.] In *Polony sausage*, a sausage made of partly cooked pork.

1764 ETIZ. MOXON *Eng. Housew.* (ed. 9) 75 To make Pullony Sausages. *a* 1845 HOOD *Sausage Maker's Ghost* ii, Preferr'd to all polonies, saveloys, And other foreign toys. 1878 GILBERT *H.M.S. Pinafore* i, I've chickens and cones, and pretty polonies, And excellent peppermint drops.

‖ **Polos** (pō·lŏs) [a. Gr. πόλος axis, sphere, vault of heaven; in late Gr. (Pausanias) a head-dress.] A head-dress of cylindrical form, seen in some representations of Greek and Oriental goddesses

1850 LEITCH tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* (ed. 2) § 363 Artemis Lusia is also perhaps to be recognised in the idol with the polos and torch and bow on the vase-painting at Berlin. 1887 B. V. HEAD *Hist. Numorum* 394 Europa sometimes..wears upon her head a polos, showing that she was regarded at Gortyna in the light of a powerful goddess.

Polpody, Polron(d, obs. ff. POLYPODY, POULDRON.

‖ **Polroz** (pŏ·lrōuz). *Cornwall.* [a. Corn. *pulros*, f. *pul*, Welsh *pwll* pit + *ros*, Welsh *rhod*:—L. *rota* wheel.] The pit under a water-wheel.

1865 LEIFCHILD *Cornwall Mines* 278 These..terms appear strange to the English language. I might add the words 'bryle', 'chats', 'teluing', 'dzhu', 'polroz', 'zyghyr', and others. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Polroz* (pronounced *Polrose*, Corn[wall], the pit underneath a water-wheel.

Polshe, obs. form of POLISH *v.*

† **Polshred,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [prop. *poll shred*, f. POLL *sb.*[1] + SHRED *v.*] *trans.* = POLLARD *v.*

1530 PALSGR. 614/1, I loppe a tree, I croppe, I polshred.

Polt (pōult), *sb. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Origin obscure: in sense 1 it may be a variant of PALT *sb.*; but cannot easily be connected with *pelt.* It is not certain that sense 2 is the same word.]

1. A blow, a hard rap or knock. Now *dial.*

c 1610 *MS. Bodl.* 30 ff. 24 b, I tooke him a polt of the pate. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Polt on the Pate*, a good Rap there. 1700 J. ASGILL *Argument* 103 If any one hath spite enough to give me a polt,..I only desire them first to qualify themselves for my Executioners. *a* 1739 JARVIS *Quix.* II. x. (1749) 162 One of those who stood close by him lifted up a pole he had in his hand, and gave him such a polt with it as brought Sancho Panza to the ground. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* II. ix, He'd go nigh to give me a good polt of the head. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Polt*, a hard driving blow. 1849 *Blackw. Mag.* LXVI. 702 [It] fetched me an awful polt in the right side.

† 2. A pestle or club (cf. POLT-FOOT). *Obs.*

1612 CAPT. SMITH *Map Virginia* 17 Their corne they rost in the eare greene, and bruising it in a morter with a Polt, lappe it in rowles in the leaues of their corne.

† b. The club-shaped stem and bulb of a leek.

1635 MARKHAM *Eng. Husb.* II. i. ii. 9 You shall cut the blades [of leeks] to the polt.

Polt, *v.* Now *dial.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To knock, thrash, beat, bang.

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 179 Then polt it, or faulter it as some call it, that is, beat it over again in the husk. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 329 To *Polt*, to beat or thrash. 1706 PHILLIPS, To *Polt* (Country-Word), to beat, bang, or thrash. 1831 LOWER *T. Cladpole* (xxxviii), I aim'd ma swish an levell'd well, To polt un on de head.

Hence **Polting-lug** (*dial.*): see quot.

1853 *Trnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIV. II. 441 In Herefordshire the ordinary mode of gathering the fruit is by sending men to beat the trees with long slender poles or rods,..these poles are provincially termed 'polting lugs'.

Polt, obs. form of POULT.

† **Polte,** var. *pulte*, pa. t. of PILT *v. Obs.*

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2976 Þe hardieste þat were of al þe trome polte hem to þe flist.

‖ **Poltergeist** (pŏ·ltərgəist). [Ger. f. *polter* noise, uproar + *geist* ghost.] A spirit which makes its presence known by noises; a noisy spirit.

1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult* II. 176 Vampires appear in the character of the poltergeist or knocker. 1898 *Month* Sept. 229 If there be nothing in hallucinations, apparitions, scrying, second-sight, poltergeists, and the rest. 1902 F. PODMORE *Mod. Spiritualism* I. i. ii. 25. 1903 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 308 Most poltergeists are not content with mere noises.

Po·lt-foot, *arch.* Also 6 **powlt-,** 6–7 **poult-,** 7 **polte-.** [app. f. POLT *sb.* sense 2 + FOOT *sb.*]

1. A club-foot.

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 97 Venus was content to take the blake Smith with his powlt foote. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 81 My eldest son had a polt foot, crooked legs. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 338 The women are commonly modest,..shewing nothing but their polt-feet, which from their infancy are straitned 1659 *Lady Alimony* v. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XIV 308 Vulcan's poult foot or his smutted look. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* v. 266 'Polt-foot', sang they, 'was in a pitfall now'.

2. *attrib.* (often **poltfoot**) = *polt-footed.*

c 1589 NASHE *Almond for Parrat* B iv b, My Bedlam brother Wig and poltfoote Pag, with the rest of those patches. 1602 B JONSON *Poetaster* IV vii, What's become of..the poult-foot stinkard, her husband? 1880 SWINBURNE *Stud. Shakes.* 185 The rough construction and the poltfoot metre, lame sense and limping verse.

Hence **Po·lt-footed** *a.*, club-footed.

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 39 Though he [Vulcan] was polt-footed, yet he was a God. *c* 1619 B. JONSON *Merc. Vind.* Wks. (Rtldg) 505/1 This polt footed philosopher, old Smug here of Lemnos.

Polther, Poltice, obs. f. POLDER, POULTICE.

Polt-net: see POUT-NET.

Poltre, obs. form of POULTRY.

Poltroon (pŏltrū·n). Forms: 6 **pultrowne, pultron,** 6–7 **pultrone,** 6–8 **poultron,** 6–9 **poltron,** 7 **poultroone, pultroon, poultran, -oun,** 7–9 **paltroon,** 7– **poltroon.** [a. F. *poltron* (also in 16th c. *poultron*) 'a knaue, rascall..; dastard, coward; sluggard, lazie-backe, base idle fellow' (Cotgr.), ad. It. *poltrone* 'a poltron, an idle fellow, a base coward, a lazie, lither or slothfull sluggard, a lout' (Florio 16:1), whence also med.L. *pultro, -onem* (S. Francis *c* 1220, Du Cange), Sp. *poltron*, Pg. *poltrão*; f. It. *poltro* 'sluggard, idle, lazie, slothfull' (Florio) + *-one*: see -OON. The 16th c. spelling may have been influenced by med.L. Originally stressed *pu·ltron*; *poltroo·n* (after Fr.) appears in 1664.

It. *poltro* adj. was app. from † *poltro* couch, bed (Florio): cf. Milanese *polter*, Romagn. *pultar* resting-place, Venet. *poltrona* couch, Pg. *poltrona* large arm-chair, and It. † *poltrare, poltrire*, beside *poltronare, poltroneggiare* 'to play the poltron,..to loll and wallow in sloth and idlenesse, to lye lazilie in bed as a sluggard' (Florio). *Poltro, polter, pultar*, are referred by Diez to OHG. *polstar* pillow, bolster. The fantastic conjecture of the derivation of *poltron* from L. *pollice truncus*, 'maimed or mutilated in the thumb' (*scil.* in order to shirk military service), was offered by Salmasius, and long passed current as an 'etymology'; it prob. gave rise in the 18th c. to the use in Falconry (sense 2).

1. A spiritless coward; a mean-spirited, worthless wretch; a craven.

a 1529 SKELTON *Howe the douty Dk. of Albany* 170 Suche a proude pultrowne. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 235 That pultron and vyle knave Davie was justlie punished. *a* 1584 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 374 Fortune helps the hardie ay, And poltrones plaine repellis. *a* 1592 GREENE *Jas. IV*, III. ii, Poltron, speak me one parola against my *bon gentilhomme*, I shall [etc.]. 1593 SHAKS 3 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 62 Patience is for Poultroones, such as he: He durst not sit there, had your Father liu'd. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. Table 509 A French Pultrone, playing the Pallnard. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 232 They that..think one beating may for once Suffice, are Cowards, and Pultroons. 1678 *Ibid.* III. i. 346 And held my Drubbing of his Bones Too great an Honour for Pultrones. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Iliad* I. 413 For who but a poltron, possess'd with fear, Such haughty insolence can safely bear? 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* (1812) I. 66 As arrant a poltroon as ever was drummed out of a regiment. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 214 As did Homer make that fine fellow Hector scamper like a poltroon round the walls of Troy

attrib. 1645 HAMMOND *Serm. Acts xxiv.* 25, Wks. 1683 IV. 521 Our hellish oaths and imprecations, (that pultroon sin, that second part of Ægyptian plague of frogs and lice, and locusts). 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* I. § 36 He is like to be mistaken, who..relieth upon the Reed of narrow and poltron Friendship.

2. *Falconry.* (See quot.)

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Poltroon*, in falconry, is a name given to a bird of prey, when the nails and talons of his hind-toes are cut off, wherein his chief force and armour lay; in order to intimidate him, and prevent his flying at great game.

Hence **Poltroo·nish** *a.*; **Poltroo·nism; Poltroonize** *v. intr.*, to play the poltroon.

1611 COTGR., *Poltroniser*, to pultronize it; to play the knave, scowndrell, coward. 1644 S. KEM *Messengers Preparation* Ded. 2 It would conclude me guilty of Poultranisme, to feare the *Scipii* and *Fabientii* heere, when not the *Zosimi* at Oxford. 1837 MISS SEDGWICK *Live & let L.* (1876) 205 Patience may be very Christian in you, but it is very poltroonish in me. 1906 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 363 Collinson—a weak, almost poltroonish creature.

Poltroonery (pɒ·ltrūnəri). [ad. F. *poltronnerie* (1573 in Hatz.-Darm.), = It. *poltronerìa*: see POLTROON and -ERY.] The behaviour of a poltroon; † laziness; pusillanimity, cowardice.

1590 R. HICHCOCK *Quintess. Wit* 35 b, Firste they are indus rious, supplant, modest; and after, with pultronerie and in pride doo lead their age. 1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* III. iv, There's no cowardize, No poultroonerie, like urging why? wherefore? 1677 *Gent. Venice* 125 That 'tis laziness and poltronery to retire from the Government to spend our age in ease. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) II. 608/2 His poltroonery and mean submission. deserve the greatest reproach. 1897 GLADSTONE *East. Crisis* 11 Counsels that had hitherto resulted in a concert of miserable poltroonery.

Polu·logy, Polumath, etc.: see POLYLOGY, etc.

Polut(e, obs. forms of POLLUTE.

† Po·lverine. *Obs.* [ad. It. *polverino*, f. *polvere* :—L. *pulverem* dust, powder + *-ino*, -INE[4].] The calcined ashes of a plant, probably *Salsola Soda*, brought from the Levant and Syria, of the nature of pot- or pearl-ash, and used in glass-making; glass-makers' ashes.

1662 MERRETT tr. *Neri's Art of Glass* i. 1 *Polverine*, or *Rochetta*, which comes from the Levant.., is the ashes of a herb. 1718 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 104 Crystal Britt, made with Polverine, or Pot-Ashes, and Salt of Tartar. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Crystal*, Mix this powder with the pure salts of polverine. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Polverine*. 1828 WEBSTER, Polverin, polverine.

Polvil, obs. form of PULVIL.

Pol-wheat: see POLL *a.* 2 b.

Polwig(ge, polwygle, obs. var. POLLIWOG.

† Poly, poley (pōʷli). *Obs.* [ad. L. *polium*, *polion* (Plin.), a. Gr. πόλιον (Theophr.) an aromatic herb, perh. f. πολιός hoary.] A species of Germander, *Teucrium Polium*, an aromatic herb of Southern Europe; also extended to other species of *Teucrium*, as Golden P. (*T. aureum*), Yellow P. (*T. flavescens*).

In quot. 1527 erroneously for PUTIOL.

1527 ANDREW *Brunswike's Distyll. Waters* Civ, Water of poley. Pulegium in latyn. The best tyme of hys dystylacyon is all the herbe chopped whan it bereth floures, and so dystylled. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. lxvi. 233 Poley.. is of two sortes, whereof one may be named..Poley of the Mountaine: and the other.. small Poley. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 618 The herb called Poley, Fern, and all other things that have a strong or vehement ill savour. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Poly, *Teucrium Polium*.

b. *Grass Poly*: see GRASS *sb.*[1] 13.

c. Poly-mountain, also **poly of the mountain, mountain poly** [ad. L. *polium montanum*], name of an aromatic herb: identified in *Treas. Bot.* with *Bartsia alpina*; by Britten and Holland with *Calamintha Acinos*; by earlier writers app. also with *Teucrium Polium* (= POLY). See also PELLA-MOUNTAIN, *pulimountain* in PULIOL.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. lxvi. 233 Poley of the Mountayne is a little, small, tender, base, and sweete smelling herbe, having small stemmes, and slender branches. *Ibid.*, It is called..in English Poley and Poley mountayne. 1633 JONSON *Gerarde's Herbal* 676, I haue sometimes seene it [*Calamintha Acinos*] brought to Cheapside market, where the herbe women called it Poley mountaine, some it may bee that haue taken it for *Polium montanum* [*Teucrium Polium*, L.] mis-informing them. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 244 Where.. grew the Mountain-Poly, which struck our Scent. 1718 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 82 Poley Mountain..is a Plant of the Height of half a Foot; having small, thick indented Leaves. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 913/1 Poly mountain, *Bartsia alpina*. 1886 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.* 385 Poley Mountain, *Calamintha Acinos*.

Poly, obs. form of PULLEY.

Poly- (pɒ·li), repr. Gr. πολυ-, combining form of πολύς, πολύ, much, in pl., πολλοί, -αί, -ά many, forming the first element in a large number of words, mostly scientific or technical.

The second element of such compounds is properly of Greek origin, but in recent formations is often of Latin; occasionally (chiefly in nonce-wds.) *poly-* is prefixed to an English word. The more important compounds will be found in their alphabetical places; those of less importance follow here.

1. General words.

Polyacanthous (-ăkæ·nθəs) *a.* *Bot.* [Gr. ἄκανθα spine, thorn], having many thorns (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1858). † **Polyacou·stic** *a* and *sb.* [see ACOUSTIC]: see quots. **Polya·cron** (pl. -ons or -a), *Geom.* [Gr. ἄκρον summit], a solid having many vertices or solid angles; a polyhedron (classed according to the number of its vertices). **Po·lyact** (-ækt), **Polyactinal** (-æ·ktinăl) *adjs* [Gr. ἀκτίς, ἀκτῖν- ray], having numerous rays, as a sponge-spicule; multiradiate. **Polyadamite** (-æ·dăməit) *a* (*nonce-wd.*), asserting a plurality of 'Adams' or first parents of mankind. **Polyadenopathy** (-ædĭnɒ·păθi), *Path.* [Gr. ἀδήν gland: see -PATHY], 'simultaneous disease of several lymphatic glands' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Polyadenous** (-ædĭnəs) *a.* *Bot.* [see prec.], having many glands (Mayne). ‖ **Polyesthesia** (-ĭsθĭ·siă), *Path.* [Gr. αἴσθησις sensation]: see quot.; hence **Polyesthetic** (-ĭsθe·tik) *a.* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1895). **Poly-affe·ctioned** *a.* (*nonce-wd.*), having a multiplicity of affections. † **Po·lyangle,** a figure having many angles, a polygon; so **Polya·ngular** *a.*, having many angles, polygonal. **Polyarthritic** (-i·tik) *a*, pertaining to or affected with polyarthritis. ‖ **Polyarthritis** (-aɪθrəi·tĭs), *Path.* [see ARTHRITIS], 'inflammation of several joints at once' (Billings); **Polyarthrous** (-ā·θrəs) *a.* [Gr. ἄρθρον joint], 'having many joints' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Polyarti·cular** [L. *articulus* joint], = prec.; also (*Path.*) affecting many joints. **Polya·xial** *a.*, having several axes (see AXIS). **Polya·xon** [Gr. ἄξων axis], *a.* = prec.; *spec.* of a sponge-spicule, having more than six axes of growth; *sb.* a polyaxon sponge-spicule. **Polybathic** (-bæ·θik) *a.* [Gr. βάθος depth], living at great depths in the sea. **Polybi·gamy** (*nonce-wd.*), repeated bigamy or re-marriage during the life of the first wife or husband. **Po·lyblast** (-blæst), *Biol.* [-BLAST], a mass of many cells, as that formed by the segmentation of the ovum (also called *morula*); hence **Polybla·stic** *a*, pertaining to or of the nature of a polyblast. **Po·lybranch** (-brænk), *Zool.*, *a.* having many branchiæ or gills, as a mollusc or crustacean; *sb.* a polybranch mollusc or crustacean; so **Polybra·nchian,** *a.* and *sb.*; **Polybra·nchiate** *a.* **Polybu·ttoned** *a.* (*nonce-wd.*), wearing many buttons. **Polyce·llular** *a.*, composed of many cells, multicellular. **Polyce·ntric** *a.* *Biol.*, having several centres, as a cell. † **Polycharacteri·stic** *a.* *Obs.*, having the characteristics of many (deities); ‖ **Polycholia** (-kō·liă), *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. χολή bile; in F. *polycholie*], excessive secretion of bile. ‖ **Polychorion** (-kō·riɒn), *Bot.* [see CHORION]: see quot.; hence (irreg.) **Polychorio·nic** *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a polychorion. ‖ **Polychromia** (-krō·miă), *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. χρῶμα colour (cf. Gr. πολύχρωμ-ος many-coloured)], excessive formation of colouring matter, e. g. of bile-pigments. **Polychu·rchism,** the doctrine or system of a multiplicity of churches; so **Po·lychurch** *a.*, of or belonging to such a system; **Polychu·rchist,** an adherent of such a system (*nonce-wds.*). **Polycoccous** (-kɒ·kəs) *a.* *Bot.* [Gr. κόκκος berry], composed of several separate carpels or *cocci*, as a fruit. **Polycœlian** (-sĭ·liăn) *a.* *Zool.* [Gr. κοιλία hollow, cavity], belonging to the *Polycœlia*, a synonym of CRANIATA, as having the brain-cavity divided into several chambers or ventricles. **Polycormic** *a.* *Bot.* [Gr. κορμός trunk of a tree], having lateral stems equal to or co-ordinate with the main stem, as certain coniferous trees (opp. to *monocormic*). **Polycracy** (pɒ·lĭkrăsi) [-CRACY], government by many rulers: = POLYARCHY 1 (Smart 1836). **Polycrotic** (-krɒ·tik) *a.* *Physiol.* [after DICROTIC], (of the pulse) exhibiting more than two beats or waves for each beat of the heart. **Polycyclic** (-si·klik) *a.* [Gr. κύκλος circle], having or consisting of many rounds, turns, or whorls. ‖ **Polycythæmia** (-sɪθĭ·miă), *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. κύτος (see -CYTE) + αἷμα blood], excess of red blood-corpuscles. **Polydiabo·lical** *a.*, relating to a plurality of devils; in quot. as *sb.* = *polydiabolist*; so **Polydia·bolism,** belief in many devils; **Polydia·bolist,** one who believes in many devils (*nonce-wds.*). **Polydi·gital** *a.* *Zool.*, having several (separate) digits. **Polydime·nsional** *a.* (*nonce-wd.*), having, or relating to, more than three dimensions of space. **Polydo·ggery** (*nonce-wd.*), the keeping of a number of dogs. **Polyeidism** (-əi·dizˈm), *Biol.* [Gr. εἶδος appearance, form], metamorphosis in which an organism passes through several different forms in different stages. **Polyenzymatic** (-enzəimæ·tik) *a.* [*enzyme*, f. Gr. ἐν in + ζυμή leaven], producing several different ferments. **Polyepic** (-e·pik) *a.* (*nonce-wd.*) [Gr. ἔπος word], consisting of several words.

(*Continued on next page.*)

1683 in *Phil. Trans.* XIV. 483 By a Polyphone or *Polyacoustick well ordered one sound may be heard as many. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Polyacousticks*, are Instruments contrived to Multiply Sounds, as Multiplying glasses or Polyscopes do Images of Objects. 1755 JOHNSON, *Polyacoustick, adj.*, that multiplies or magnifies sounds. 1862 CAYLEY *Coll. Math. Papers* V. 38 A method of the derivation of the Δ faced *polyacrons of a given number of summits from those of the next inferior number of summits. 1886 LENDENFELD *Sponges* in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 560, 1. *Anaxonia.* Without definite axes and with numerous rays—*polyact. 1832 *Philol. Museum* I. 312 If any advocate of the *polyadamite doctrine, as it has been called. 1888 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sc.* VI. 396/2 'Polyæsthesia, is a rare disturbance of sensation, in which the point of a pin, when applied to the skin, is felt as two or more points. 1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 5 Jan. 15/3 Any such hackneyed creation as an Osric of the emotions, without depth, or a *poly-affectioned Lothario. 1622 STURTEVANT *Metallica* ix. 70 If the wheeles should haue beene made square, trenchet wise, or in any other *poly-angle, forty horses would not so easily draw them beeing Laden, as two doth now with both speed and ease. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 418 Of divers Figures or Faces, of a 'Polyangular shape. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 221 These hollow spandrils may be cylindrical, triangular, quadrangular, or polyangular. 1901 *Lancet* 16 Mar. 776/1 In addition to such *polyarthritic forms there is yet a fourth group of cases in which only one or two joints are involved. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 863 Rheumatic fever, or acute *polyarthritis. 1874 VAN BUREN *Dis. Genit. Org.* 86 Associated with the *polyarticular variety of gonorrhœal rheumatism. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 1026 There were no rheumatic phenomena for thirteen months when polyarticular rheumatism appeared. 1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 416/2 Desma of an anomocladine Lithistid (*polyaxon). 1898 *Nature* 27 Jan. 310/2 A fauna capable of living and developing at depths of over 2000 metres, to which the name *polybathic is given. 1882 SALA *Amer. Revis.* (1885) 37 *note*, A great *polybigamy case. 1873 E. R. LANKESTER in *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* Feb. 86 The first step in development, after the formation by cleavage of the mass of embryo-cells or '*polyblast'. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 10 Sept. 586 The clasmocytes of Rauvier and Marchand, some of the polyblast of Maximow..all belong to this category of cells. *Ibid.* 596 This last stage of the development of the *polyblastic cell. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 322/1 Gastropods, are divided into..1. Nudibranchians (Anthrobranchians and *Polybranchians). 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Polybranchiatus, Zool.* applied.. to an Order (*Polybranchiata*)..*polybranchiate. 1846 R. CHAMBERS *Tract. Edinburgh* 300 The little *polybuttoned personages. 1887 H. M. WARD in *Nature* 27 Jan. 301/2 As soon as the sap-vacuoles appear, in many cases making the cell not monocentric but *polycentric. 1705 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2107 Prophylactic and *Polycharacteristick Statues. 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, **Polycholia.* 1880 J. W. LEGG *Bile* 396 Vulpian believes that jaundice from emotion may be caused by a catarrh of the ducts, by an abundant polycholia. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* iii. 78 Polycholia is a constant and often urgent feature in most malarial fevers. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 913 **Polychorion*, a polycarpous fruit like that of Ranunculus. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, **Polychorionic.* 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 91 It is not a polycholia, but a *polychromia. *Ibid.* 01 The hæmoglobin liberated leads to an increased formation and excretion of bile pigments (polychromia). 1883 H. T. EDWARDS in *Ch. Times* XXII. 10/1 When a chapel is in debt, the *Polychurch hierarchy furiously rage against the Church. *Ibid.* XXI. 971/1 The large sums which they [the Welsh] spend upon '*Polychurchism'. 1891 BP. JAYNE in *Daily News* 21 Nov. 5/3 [He finds in the circular he has received a strong flavour of] what has been aptly termed the theory of Polychurchism. 1899 *Nature* 9 Nov. 28 1 *Polycormic forms are met with in cypresses and junipers, in which the lateral branches are not all reduced to subordinate and graduated positions. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, **Polycyclic.* 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 553 A curved figure, having a polycyclic outline. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 60 An increase.. in the number of the red blood-corpuscles beyond the healthy limit..constitutes..*polycythæmia. 1876 *Tinsley's Mag.* XVIII. 140 Whether we cast in our lot with Bishop Butler or the *Polydiabolicals. *Ibid.* 140 Why has no interesting heretic gone in for *Polydiabolism? *Ibid.* 150 The *polydiabolists would put it in the plural, and say evil spirits. 1894 *Brit. Jrnl. Photogr.* XLI. 28 The evolution of the horse's leg from a *polydigital extremity to its present form. 1884 *Nature* 1 May 24/2 L. Martin, on the *polydimensional argument. 1875 MISS COBBE *False Beasts & True* 190 *Polydoggery is a thing against which all proper feeling revolts. 1874 LUBBOCK *Orig. & Met. Ins.* iv. 80 Those cases in which animals or plants pass through a succession of different forms might be distinguished by the name of dieidism or *polyeidism. 1892 THOMSON *Outl. Zool.* xiii. 239 It is a *poly-enzymatic gland, that is, one which produces diverse digestive ferments. 1811-31 BENTHAM *Language* Wks. 1843 VIII. 333/1 This proposition will consist of one word only, or of divers words,—will be either monoepic or *polyepic.

Poly- combining form. **1.** General words.

(*Continued from preceding page.*)

Polyergic (-ə·ɹdʒik) *a.* [Gr. ἔργον work: cf. πολύεργος hard-working], acting in many ways, having various functions. **Polyethnic** (-e·θnik) *a.* [Gr. ἔθνος nat on], belonging to or containing many nations or races. **Polyfene·stral** *a.* (*nonce-wd.*) [L. *fenestra* window], having many windows. **Po·lyfoil** *a.* and *sb. Arch.* = MULTIFOIL. **Po·lygra·mmar** (*nonce-wd.*), a grammar of several different languages. **Po·ly-groove** *a.*, having many, i.e. more than three, grooves, as a rifle; also *ellipt.* as *sb.* a poly-groove rifle; so **Po·ly-grooved** *a.* **Polygyral** (-dʒə·ɪ·rəl) *a.* [Gr. γῦρος circle, ring], having many whorls, as a shell. **Polyide·ism,** the presence of many ideas or images at once. **Poly-la·minated** *a.*, having many laminæ or layers. **Polyle·mma,** *Logic*, a complex syllogism resembling a dilemma but involving several alternatives. **Polylepidous** (-le·pidəs) *a.* [Gr. λεπίς scale], having many scales (*Treas. Bot.* 1866). **Polyli·nguist** *nonce-wd* [see LINGUIST], a person learned in many languages. **Polylithic** (-li·pik) *a.* [Gr. λίθος stone], made of several stones: opp. to *monolithic*. **Polylobular** (-lɒ·biŭlăɹ) *a.*, having many lobules. † **Poly·loquent** *a. Obs. rare*—° [L. *loquent-em* speaking], 'that speaketh much' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656). **Polylychnous** (-li·knəs) *a* (*nonce-wd.*) [Gr. λύχνος lamp], having many lamps or lights. **Polyma·gnet,** an instrument consisting of two or more electromagnets so arranged as to admit of considerable variation in the field of magnetic force. ‖ **Polyma·nia,** *Path.*, mania affecting several mental faculties: opp. to *monomania*. **Polyma·stigate, Polyma·stigous** *adjs. Zool.* [Gr. μάστιξ, μαστίγ- whip], having many flagella, as an infusorian; pluriflagellate. **Polyme·tallism** (*nonce-wd*) [after *bimetallism*], the use of several different metals for money. **Polyme·tame·ric** *a. Anat.*, pertaining to or connected with several metameres, as a muscle supplied with nerves from several portions of the spinal cord. ‖ **Polyme·tochia** (-mĭtō·ŭ·kiă), *Philol.* [Gr. μετοχή a participle: cf. POLYSYNDETON], the frequent use of participles or participial constructions; so **Polymetochic** (-mĭtɒ·kik) *a.*, characterized by polymetochia. **Polymi·crian** *a* (*nonce-wd.*) [Gr. μικρός little], containing much within a small space. **Polymi·croscope,** a microscope in which various objects are mounted on plates attached to a revolvable band, so that they can be brought successively into the field of observation. ‖ **Polymyositis** (-məiəsəi·tis), *Path.* [see MYOSITIS]: see quot. 1890. ‖ **Polyneuritis** (-niurəi·tis), *Path.*, see quot. 1886. **Polynuclear** (-niŭ·klĭăɹ), **Polynu·cleate, -ated** *adjs. Biol.*, having several nuclei, multinucleate. **Polyodic** (-ɒ·dik) *a. Mus.* (*rare*) [Gr. ᾠδή song] = POLYPHONIC. **Polyœstrous** (-i·strəs) *a. Zool.* [see ŒSTRUM]: (see quot.). **Polyommatous** (-ɒ·mătəs) *a.* [Gr. ὄμμα, ὀμματ- eye], having many eyes. **Polyora·ma** [after PANORAMA], an optical apparatus presenting many views, or a view of many objects (Worcester 1846). **Polyorga·nic** *a. Biol.*, having many different organs. † **Polyo·tical** *a. Obs.* (*nonce wd.*) [Gr. οὖς, ὠτ- ear], having many ears. **Po·lypage** (-pēdʒ) *a.* (*Printing*), comprising several pages, as a *polypage* (stereotype-) *plate*. **Polypa·ntograph,** a form of pantograph producing several identical designs simultaneously from one pattern (Knight *Dict. Mech.*). **Poly·parous** *a.* [see -PAROUS], 'bringing forth many' (Webster 1864); multiparous. **Polyped** (pɒ·liped) [after *quadruped*], *sb.* an animal having many feet; *adj.* many-footed. ‖ **Polyphobia** (-fōə·biă), *Path.* [-PHOBIA], morbid fear of many things. **Polyphotal** (-fō·ŭtăl), **Po·lyphote** (-fō·t) *adjs.* [Gr. φῶς, φωτ- light], applied to an electric arc-lamp so constructed that several may be used on the same circuit. † **Polypi·ety** (*nonce-wd*), piety of many forms. **Po·lyplacid** (-plæ·sid) *a. Zool.* [irreg. f. Gr. πλακοῦς flat cake], having more than one madreporic plate, as a starfish; opp. to *monoplacid*. **Polyplastic** (-plæ·stik) *a.* [PLASTIC], having or assuming many forms (Dunglison, 1844). ‖ **Polypnœa** (-pnĭ·ă), *Path.* [Gr. πνοή (Dor. πνοά, πνοιά) breathing (cf. πολύπνοια a violent wind); in F. *polypnée*], 'very rapid respiration' (*Syd. Soc. Lex*). **Polyponous** (-i·pŏnəs) *a.* (*nonce-wd.*) [Gr. πολύπονος much-labouring], occupied with many labours. **Polyposist** (-i·pəsist), *nonce-wd.* [cf. Gr. πολυποσία hard drinking, πολυπότης a hard drinker], one who drinks much, a hard drinker. **Po·lyprism, Polyprisma·tic** *a. Cryst.*: see quots. **Polyprothesy** (-prɒ·pəsi), *Gram.* [Gr. πρόθεσις preposition: cf. POLYSYNDETON], the frequent use of prepositions; so **Polyprothetic** (-prɒpe·tik) *a.*, characterized by polyprothesy. **Polypseudonymous** (pɒlisiudɒ·nimməs) *a.*, having many pseudonyms or aliases. † **Po·lypyrene** (-pəiəri·ĭn), † **Polypyre·nous** (-pəiri·nəs) *adjs.* [Gr. πυρήν stone or hard seed of fruits], having two or more stones or kernels, as a fruit. **Polyrhizal** (-rəi·zăl), **Polyrhi·zous** *adjs.* [Gr. ῥίζα root: cf. F. *polyrrhize* adj.], having many roots. **Polysemant** (-si·mænt) [ad. late Gr. πολυσήμαντος adj., having many significations], a word having various senses; so **Polysema·ntic** *a.*, having various senses. **Polysemous** (-si·məs) *a* [f. med.L. *polysēm-us* (Dante), a. Gr. πολύσημ-ος of many senses, f. πολυ-, POLY- + σῆμα sign, σημαίνειν to signify], having many meanings. **Polyse·nsuous** *a.* [f. L. *sensu-s* sense + -OUS] = *polysemous*; hence **Polyse·nsuousness.** **Po·ly-sided** *a*, many-sided. **Polysiphonic** (-səifɒ·nik), **Polysiphonous** (-səi·fənəs) *adjs. Nat. Hist.*, having or consisting of several siphons or tubes. **Po·lysoil** *a.*, containing various kinds of soil. **Polysoma·tic** *a.* [Gr. σῶμα body], applied to a grain of sandstone or the like which consists of an aggregation of smaller grains. **Polysomatous** (-sō·mătəs) *a.* [as prec.], applied to a monster having two or more bodies combined. **Polysomitic** (-somi·tik) *a. Zool.*, composed of a number of somites or body-segments. **Po·lyspire,** a form of sponge-spicule: see quot. **Polystachyous** (-stæ·kiəs) *a. Bot.* [Gr. στάχυς ear of corn: cf. πολύσταχυς rich in ears of corn (Theocr.)], having many ears or spikes, as a grass (Mayne). **Polystelic** (-stĕ·lik) *a. Bot.* [Gr. στήλη post, pillar, etc.], applied to a stem or root having more than one internal vascular cylinder or *stele*. **Polystemonous** (-stĭ·mŏnəs) *a. Bot.* [Gr. στήμων, taken as = stamen: cf. F. *polystémone* adj.], having the number of stamens more than double that of the petals or sepals. **Polystethoscope** (-ste·θŏ·kəup): see quot. **Polystichous** (-i·stikəs) *a Nat. Hist.* [Gr. στίχος row: cf. DISTICHOUS], arranged in numerous rows (*Cent. Dict.* 1890). **Po·lystigm** (-stim), *Geom* [Gr. στιγμή point], a figure made up of a number of points. **Polystigmatic** (-stigmæ·tik) *a* (*humorous nonce-wd.*) [Gr. στίγμα mark, spot], relating to numerous spots. **Polystigmous** (-sti·gməs) *a. Bot.*, having many stigmas, as a flower (*Cent Dict.*). **Polystylar** (-stəi·lăɹ), **Po·lystyle** *adjs Arch.* [Gr. στῦλος column], having or characterized by many columns. **Polystylous** (-stəi·ləs) *a. Bot.*, having many styles, as the ovary of a flower (Mayne 1858). **Polysy·llogism** (*Logic*), a combination or series of related syllogisms; so **Polysyllogi·stic** *a.* [F. *polysyllogistique*], pertaining to or consisting of a polysyllogism. **Po·lyta·sted** *a.* (*nonce wd.*), having many tastes or flavours. **Polythelemism** (-pɒ·lĭ·miz'm), *nonce wd.* [Gr. θέλημα will]: see quot. **Po·lytone** [cf. F. *polytone* adj. (Voltaire)], varied tone, as in ordinary speaking: opposed to *monotone*. **Po·lytope,** *Geom.* [Gr. τοπος place], a form, in geometry of more than three dimensions, corresponding to a polygon in plane, or a polyhedron in solid geometry. † **Polyto·pian** (*nonce-wd.*) [as prec.], one who visits many places. † **Polytra·gic** *a.*, containing many tragedies. **Polytrichous** (-i·trikəs) *a. Nat. Hist.* [Gr. θρίξ, τριχ- hair], very hairy; thickly covered with hair (Mayne 1858). ‖ **Polyuresis** (-iurĭ·sis), ‖ **Polyuria** (-iŭ·riă), *Path.* [Gr. οὔρησις urination, οὖρον urine], excessive excretion of urine; hence **Polyuric** (-iŭ·rik) *a.*, pertaining to or affected with polyuria. **Polyvo·ltine** [Ital. *volta* turn, time], a silkworm of a breed which yields several broods of cocoons in a year.

1889 BURDON SANDERSON *Address to Biological Section British Assoc.* in *Nature* 26 Sept. 524/1 Plant protoplasm, though it may be structurally homogeneous, is dynamically *polyergic—it has many endowments. 1888 *Daily News* 22 Sept. 1/2 For purposes of communication and for interchange of ideas the polyglott, *poly-ethnic Indian continent has become one country. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 311/2 There is no proportion observed between the *polyfenestral building itself, and the range of columns stuck up against it. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts*, etc., **Polyfoile*, an ornament, like a leaf, of many round lobes. 1812 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* VIII. 97 The title of this *polygrammar must not be admitted as a proof that he was qualified for the task which he undertook. 1868 *Rep. to Govt. U S. Munitions War* 88 These guns are rifled on the *polygroove system, and use lead-coated projectiles. 1886 *Field* 9 Jan. 54/3 Greatly improved the shooting of the old muzzle-loading polygroove. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 403 They will shoot as well as *poly-grooved rifles. 18.. W. G. BINNEY (Cent. D.), *Polygyral. 1903 F. W. H. MYERS *Hum. Personality* I. 47 In one word, hypnosis is a state of *poly-ideism, not of mono-ideism. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 333 Single or *poly-laminated cylindrical, and ciliated epithelia. 1867 ATWATER *Logic* 151 The names Trilemma, Tetralemma, *Polylemma have been sometimes given to this sort of Syllogism according to the number of members or horns. 1873 M. COLLINS *Squire Silchester* II xix. 232 An old friend .. famous as *polylinguist, philologist, archæologist. 1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 368/1 *Polylithic statues, or those composed of several stones. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* I. 117 Small round cells with *polylobular and fragmented nuclei. 1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XX. 709 Freely dispensing light from the huge *polylychnous gas-burners to a whole neighbourhood. 1888 *Lancet* 19 Apr. 73/2 Dr. Epps enumerated monomania; that is, when one faculty is affected: *polymania where more than one faculty is deranged. 1893 (*Chicago Advance* 10 Aug., *Polymetallism is historical, and iron, copper, shells and wampum have all been used as money. 1888 *Nature* 13 Dec. 151/2 Most muscles, Fuerbringer argues, are *polymetameric, *i.e.* they receive nervous fibres from two or more spinal roots. 1900 H. W. SMYTH *Greek Melic Poets* p. lvii, The periods [in the dithyramb] were disjointed .. and *polymetochic: the heaping of participles added pomp and rapidity. 1899 W. I. KNAPP *Life Borrow* I. 70 A small 4to volume .. in his *polymicrian handwriting. 1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict.*, **Polymyositis*, inflammation of a number of muscles, simultaneous or successive. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 461 Primary affections of the muscle. (a) Acute polymyositis. 1886 W. R. GOWERS *Man. Dis. Nerv. Syst.* I. 91 The term 'multiple neuritis' or '*polyneuritis' is applied to the condition in which many nerves are inflamed simultaneously or in rapid succession. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI 496 Certain mineral poisons induce paralysis by the establishment of polyneuritis. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 273 In atrophic increase of fat, in *polynuclear bone-cells. 1901 W. OSLER *Princ. & Pract. Med.* 119 Acute diseases, in which the polynuclear neutrophiles are increased. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Polynucleate*, multinucleate. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 138 In some examples there are large *polynucleated cells. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* i 26 Poly-nucleated leucocytes. 1818 BUSBY *Gram. Mus.* 99 *note*, The first of these styles of melody they term monodic, the second *polyodic. But this polyodic style of composition, after all, is nothing more than a compounding of harmony with melody. 1900 HEAPE in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* Nov. 16 There are two forms of sexual season evident in female mammals; the monœstrous, in which there is only a single œstrus at one or more particular times of the year (bitch), and the *polyœstrous, in which there are two or more concurrent diœstrous cycles at a particular time of the year (mare). 1864 WEBSTER, **Polyommatous*, having many eyes. 1884 *Ch. Times* 8 Feb 101 Like the mysterious Beings in the Apocalypse, polyommatous—full of eyes. 1887 *Science* 3 June 534/2 In the natural world some beings are monorganic, others are *polyorganic. 1613 JACKSON *Creed* II xxvii. § 3 As usually is found in any *polyoticall Argus-eyed tyrannie. 1822 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XII 87 It is all right and fitting that a quadruped, or *polyped, like Jack-with-the-many legs, should go on foot. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* II 193 Though it cannot be thrown down by a tempest, it may be shattered by it, and its polyped unity destroyed. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 5 *Poly-piety is the greatest impiety in the world. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, **Polypnœa.* 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II 485 A probable compensatory polypnœa or attack of dyspnœa. 1853 *Fraser's Mag* XLVII. 179 We have never had such a *polyponous individual as the Rector of Lyndon. 1821 *Sporting Mag.* IX 53 The ancients boasted the power of their *Polyposists. 1873 GANOT *Physics* (ed. 6) VII. III § 502 That the angle of deviation increases with the refractive index may be shown by means of the *polyprism. This name is given to a prism formed of several prisms of the same angle connected at their bases. 1849 CRAIG, **Polyprismatic*, presenting numerous prisms. 1864 WEBSTER, *Polyprismatic*, having many lateral secondary planes, with or without the primary planes; said of a prismatic crystal. 1896 J. DONOVAN in *Classical Rev.* Feb. 62/1 The gradual development from extreme oligoprothesy to considerable *polyprothesy, in the Tragic writers, is especially dwelt on. *Ibid.*, The enquiry leads to the general law that prose is *polyprothetic and poetry oligoprothetic. 1876 *World* V. No. 105. 9 If it is .. intolerable for one gentleman to call another a *polypseudonymous writer. 1902 SWINBURNE in *Q. Rev.* July 30 The polypseudonymous ruffian who uses and wears out as many stolen names as ever did even the most cowardly and virulent of literary poisoners. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 928 The Pomiferous Trees and Shrubs, .. these are all *Polypyrene. 1706 PHILLIPS, **Polypyrenous Fruit*, .. such Fruit of Trees, Herbs, etc. as contain two or more Kernels or Seeds within it. 1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, **Polyrhizal.* 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Polyrhizus*, .. having many roots, .. *polyrhizous. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 170 Multivocals .. are of three sorts. I. *Polysemants, where there is identity of form in the symbols of primary significations and their derivatives; as (*a*) *burst, cast, cost, cut, hit*, presents, preterites, and participles; as (*b*) *love*, substantive and verb, or *ill*, adjective, adverb, and substantive; and as (*c*) *post, stage*, the substantives. II. Homographs, identical to the eye; .. III. Homophones, identical to the ear only. 1862 — *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 75 *note*, This is not the Sánkhya 'nature', *prakṛiti*, but our own *polysemantic 'nature'. 1884 *Athenæum* 17 May 628/2 What Dante himself, in his dedication to Can Grande, calls the '*polysemous' character of the poem. [DANTE *Epist.* x. § 7 Istius operis non est simplex sensus, immo dici potest polysemum, hoc est plurium sensuum.] 1904 GARDNER *Dante's Ten Heavens* 11 We are told in the Letter to Can Grande that the poem is '*polysensuous. 1899 *Dublin Rev.* Jan. 211 We do not think that Mr. Paget Toynbee quite realises in the Dictionary .. the *polysensuousness of Beatrice. 1862 H. W. BELLEW *Jrnl. Pol. Mission Afghanistan* 216 The only clean .. building is a *poly-sided domed mosque .. that stands on an eminence overlooking the village. 1898 SEDGWICK *Textbk. Zool.* I. 125 *note*, The coenosark or hydrocaulus is said to be fascicled or *polysiphonic when it is composed of several adherent tubes. 1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 133 Of

those green Algae-which are masked by calcareous matter, there are two series distinguished by their monosiphonous or *polysiphonous stems. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric., Digest* 18 A Unisoil Farm requires fewer Implements than a *Polysoil Farm. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 17 Dec. 1643/2 The subject of *polysomatous teratia. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 251 Groups of *polysomitic segments, which .. receive the name of thorax and abdomen. 1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl Brit.* XXII 417/2 (*Sponge*) A continued spiral growth through several revolutions gives the *polyspire. 1888 — in *Challenger Rep.* XXV. p. lxii, *Polyspire.* .. A spire of two or more revolutions. 1896 CORMACK in *Trans. Linn. Soc., Bot.* Ser. II. V. 275 His description of the *polystelic condition of stems of *Pteridophyta. Ibid.*, With polystelic roots must be classed certain abnormal Palm-roots. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 392 If the stamens are double the sepals or petals, the flower is *diplostemonous*; if more than double, **polystemonous*. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 254 *Polystemonous* [sic], ..as in the Rose. 1889 HANDERSON tr. *Baas' Outl. Hist. Med* 1016 The stethoscope of Laënnec (*polystethoscope) with several tubes at one end, so that several persons can listen to the same murmur at once. 1803 R. TOWNSEND *Mod. Geom.* I. 144 A complete figure which..may be termed a *polystigm in the former case, and a polygram in the latter. 1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell* x. I. 152 As the *polystigmatic view deepened, her name accrusted finally to the positive form of 'Spotty'. 1843 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* VI. 195/1 A picturesque piece of *polystylar composition. *Ibid.* 263/2 Such apertures must prove ..at variance with its columnar and *polystyle character. 1837-8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xix. (1866) I. 363 A series of correlative syllogisms, following each other in the reciprocal relation of antecedent and consequent is called a *Polysyllogism. 1709-10 HENLEY in *Swift's Wks.* (1841) II. 452/2 When the *polytasted wine excited jovial thoughts and banished serious reflections. 1905 *Faith of Christian* (ed. 2) 12/1 We have simply substituted what may be called *polythelemism, or the doctrine of many wills, for the doctrine of polytheism. 1852 *Ecclesiologist* XIII. 63 They are read, - we mean read in *polytone,—by the Priest. 1866 J. B. DYKES in P. Freeman *Notes & Ritual* 106 The use of the monotone dropped and give place to our modern careless unecclesiastical polytone. 1611 B. JONSON in Coryat *Crudities, Charac. Authour*, The character of my famous Odcombian or rather *Polytopian Thomas the Coryate. 1605 EARL STIRLING *Alexandraean* Argt, Which multitude of murthers gave..to me the subject of this *Polytragicke Tragedie. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Polyuresia, **Polyuresis* 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 584 *Polyuria is absent, but there exists a frequent desire for micturition. 1890 *Lancet* 1 Nov. 938/1 Reducing the polyuria and the thirst. 1885 W. ROBERTS *Urinary & Renal Dis.* II. i. (ed. 4) 245 In *polyuric subjects the contractile power of the renal vessels is apparently paralysed. 1890 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Feb. 500 For the protection of the mulberry-trees, the raising of *polyvoltines, or worms that hatch several broods a year, is forbidden in many countries.

2. In *Chemistry*, a prefixed element indicating generally the higher members of a series of *mono-*, *di-*, *tri-*, etc. compounds; sometimes including all except the primary or *mono-* member.

a. Prefixed to sbs., forming sbs. used as the names of compounds formed by the combination of two or more atoms, molecules, or radicals (sometimes with elimination of hydrogen atoms, water molecules, etc.), as *polyethylene* = $(C_2H_4)_n$, (e.g. hexethylene alcohol $(C_2H_4)_6H_2O_7$); *polyglycerin*: see quot. 1877; *polyoxide*, a binary compound containing several oxygen atoms, as a pentoxide; so *polysulphide*, *polyterebene*, *polyterpene*, etc.

1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem* 353 The designation of polysulphurets has been applied. 1862 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 2) III. 251 *note*, These bodies [Glycol, Diethylene alcohol and Triethylene alcohol] are termed *polyethylene alcohols* by Wurtz. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 687 *Polyterebenes*, hydrocarbons polymeric with oil of turpentine. 1871 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 215 From the formation of polysulphides of ammonium and water. 1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 12) II. 185 *Polyglycerins*. Two, three, or more molecules of glycerin can unite into a single molecule, with elimination of a number of water-molecules less by one than the number of glycerin molecules which combine together. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U. S.* 615 Some sulphurets from Nevada County were digested in a solution of sodium polysulphide, with the addition of free sulphur. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Polyterpene*, .. any one of a class of substances polymeric with the terpenes.

b. Prefixed to adjs. or sbs., forming adjs., meaning 'containing or derived from two or more molecules of the substance expressed by the second element': e.g. *polyacid*, *polycarbic*, *polyethenic*, *polyoxygen*, *polysulphuretted*. See also POLYATOMIC, POLYBASIC, POLYTHIONIC.

1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 353 These polysulphuretted combinations are decomposed. 1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 113 We cannot doubt that corresponding acids with three and four atoms of oxygen are also formed, as in other modes of oxidation; such poly-oxygen acids being much less volatile. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 621 Polyethenic alcohols..contain the elements of two or more molecules of ethene oxide combined with one molecule of water. 1880 CLEMINSHAW *Wurtz' Atom. Th.* 198 Some time afterwards, when the existence of polyacid bases was admitted,.. Graham discovered polybasic acids.

Polyacanthous to **Polyactinal**: see POLY-.

Polyad (pɒ'lɪˌæd). *Chem.* [f. POLY-, after *dyad*, *triad*, etc.] A polyatomic element or radical.

1879 ROSSITER *Dict. Sci. Terms* 270/2 *Polyads* = Polyatomic elements: triads, tetrads, hexads, &c.

‖ **Polyadelphia** (pɒˌlɪˌædeˈlfiə). *Bot.* [mod.L. (Linnæus, 1735), f. Gr. πολυ-, POLY- + ἀδελφός brother + -ΙΑ 1.] The eighteenth class in the Linnæan Sexual System, comprising plants whose flowers have the stamens united in three or more bundles. Hence **Polyadelph** (*rare*—°), a plant of this class; **Polyadelphian** (*rare*—°), **Polyadelphous** *adjs.*, belonging to this class; having the stamens so united; also said of such stamens.

1828 WEBSTER, **Polyadelph.* 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl Supp.*, **Polyadelphia*, .. a class of plants, whose stamina are formed into three or more separate bodies. 1770 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 521 In the class of Polyadelphia. 1835 HENSLOW *Princ. Bot.* § 138. 149 The class Polyadelphia is exceedingly small (the genus Hypericum forming its most prominent feature). 1828 WEBSTER, **Polyadelphian.* 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys Bot.* 450 Nor does it appear to be *polyadelphous at all. 1860 OLIVER *Less Bot.* (1873) 145 Hypericum is the only British genus with polyadelphous stamens. 1878 MASTERS *Henfrey's Bot.* 224.

Polyadelphite (pɒˌlɪˌædeˈlfəit). *Min.* [f. as prec. + -ITE 1: so named as consisting of five different silicates united.] A massive brownish-yellow variety of iron garnet, found in New Jersey.

1836 T. THOMSON *Min.* I. 154 Polyadelphite..was sent me by Mr. Nuttall. 1892 DANA *Min.* (ed. 6) 443

Polyadenopathy to **Poly-affectioned**: see POLY- 1. **Polyæmia**: see POLYHÆMIA.

Polyander (pɒˈlɪˌændəɹ). [In sense 1, ad. med.L. *polyandrum*, for earlier POLYANDRIUM. In sense 2, ad. F. *polyandre* adj., ad. mod.L. *polyandrus* POLYANDROUS. Cf. DIANDER.]

†**1.** = POLYANDRIUM. *Obs. rare.*

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 241 Ethelbert lieth here closde in this Polyander. *a* 1683 STAVELEY *Hist Ch. Eng.* xv. (1712) 255 Famous King Ethelbert lies here, Clos'd in this Poliander.

2. *Bot.* A plant of the class *Polyandria*. *rare*—°.

1828 in WEBSTER.

Polyandria (pɒˌlɪˌændriə). [mod.L., a. Gr. πολυανδρία, n. of state from πολύανδρος having many men or husbands (f. πολυ-, POLY- + ἀνδρ- man, male), employed by Linnæus (1735) in the sense 'having many stamens or male organs'.]

1. *Bot.* The thirteenth class in the Linnæan Sexual System, comprising plants having twenty or more stamens inserted on the receptacle (cf. ICOSANDRIA). Also the name of one of the orders in certain classes, as *Monadelphia*, *Gynandria*, *Monœcia*, in which the number of stamens is used to subdivide them into orders.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl Supp.*, *Polyandria*, a class of plants with hermaphrodite flowers, and a large number of stamina, or male parts, in each. 1835 HENSLOW *Princ. Bot.* § 138. 148 In Icosandria they [the stamens] adhere to the calyx .. whilst in Polyandria they are free from the calyx, or are hypogynous.

2. *Zool* and *Anthrop* = POLYANDRY.

1876 *Beneden's Anim. Parasites* 56 It is a case of polyandria which we see realized in the Sculpellum. 1879 KEANE *Lefèvre's Philos.* i. 28 A long period of polyandria in which the mother was the centre and only bond of the family.

Polyandria, pl. of POLYANDRIUM.

Polyandrian, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -AN.]

1. *Bot.* = POLYANDROUS 1.

a 1794 SIR W. JONES *Works* (1807) 170 Taught..To class by pistil and by stamen, Produce from nature's rich dominion Flowers polyandrian monogynian.

2. = POLYANDROUS 2.

1809 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* II. 115 In Malabar the polyandrian system of polygamy prevails. 1891 G. W. COOKE *Browning Guide-Bk.* 385 Of this polyandrian lady, no further mention occurs.

Hence **Polyandrianism**. = POLYANDRY.

1820 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 200. 1829 — *Sir T. More* (1831) II. 199 The regulated polyandrianism which Cæsar found established in the south of Britain.

Polyandric, *a. rare.* [f. Gr. πολύανδρ-ος (see POLYANDROUS) + -IC. So F. *polyandrique*.] = POLYANDROUS 2. (Corresp. to POLYGYNIC.)

1868 *Westm. Rev.* Apr. 410 The tradition of their polyandric marriage. 1875 A. WILSON *Abode of Snow* xxiv. 234, I never knew of a case where a polyandric wife was left without the society of one at least of her husbands.

Polyandrion: see POLYANDRIUM.

Polyandrious, *a. Bot. rare*—°. [f. POLYANDRI-A + -OUS.] = POLYANDROUS 1.

1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Polyandrism. *rare.* [f. Gr. πολύανδρ-ος (see POLYANDROUS) + -ISM.] = POLYANDRY.

1800 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 473 Here polyandrism prevails.

Polyandrist (pɒˌlɪˌændrist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who practises polyandry; a woman who has several husbands at the same time. In quot. 1887 *euphem.* for 'prostitute'. Also *attrib.* (= POLYANDROUS 2). (Corresp. to POLYGYNIST.)

1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIII. 143 Her elder sister, Imagination, once so prolific in her loveliness, a Polyandrist with all her Passions of old. 1878 C. S. WAKE *Evol. Morality* II. 241 From the legend of the Pandavas..it would seem that they [the Kshatriyas] were actually polyandrists. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 14 July 2/1 Attempts to make the regulation of the movements of female polyandrists a police function.

‖ **Polyandrium** (pɒˌlɪˌændriəm), **-ion** (-iən). Pl. **-ia**. [Late L. *polyandrium*, *-ion*, n. Gr. πολυάνδριον, as below, prop. neut. sing. of πολυάνδριος adj., of or relating to many men.] In *Gr. Antiq.* A burial-place for a number of men, esp. those who had fallen in battle. Hence allusively.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Warwick.* (1662) III. 121 Then each Church yard was indeed a Polyandr[i]um, so that the Dead might seem to justle one another for room therein. 1820 T. S. HUGHES *Trav. Sicily* I. xi. 335 That polyandrium which covered the remains of those brave Thebans who fell in defence of Grecian liberty. 1846 C. MAITLAND *Ch Catacombs* 55 Tombs .. mentioned by antiquarians under the name of *Polyandria*.

Polyandrous (pɒˈlɪˌændrəs), *a.* [f. Gr. πολύανδρος (see POLYANDRIA) + -OUS.]

1. *Bot.* Having numerous stamens; *spec.* belonging to the class *Polyandria*.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 259 In this order..there are polyandrous species; a remarkable anomaly in monocotyledons, which rarely exceed the number 6 in their stamens. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 367 Flowers bisexual, polyandrous...Sagittaria.

2. Having more than one, or several, husbands; practising, pertaining to, or involving polyandry. (Corresp. to POLYGYNOUS 2.)

1865 MCLENNAN *Prim. Marriage* viii 171 The polyandrous arrangement. 1870 LUBBOCK *Orig. Civilis* iii. (1875) 134 The passage .. in Tacitus does not appear to me to justify us in regarding the Germans as having been polyandrous. 1882 *Athenæum* 22 Apr. 501/3 The existence of the ancient, uncivilized and polyandrous forms of the family.

b. *Zool.* Characterized by polyandry, as a species.

1885 C. TROTTER in *Academy* 6 June 392/3 He also records a polyandrous species among the birds. 1904 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 495 Cuckoos are probably polyandrous.

Polyandry (pɒˈlɪˌændri). [ad. Gr. πολυανδρία: see POLYANDRIA. So F. *polyandrie*.] That form of polygamy in which one woman has two or more husbands at the same time; plurality of husbands. (Corresp. to POLYGYNY.)

1780 M. MADAN *Thelyphthora* (1781) I. 279 This surely affords a strong proof that polyandry (as it is called) is contrary to nature. 1816 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 18, I can account for the system of Polyandry, as he calls it, only in one way: ..that it originated in necessity. 1885 CLODD *Myths & Dr.* I. vi. 104 The custom of female infanticide.. rendering women scarce, led at once to polyandry.

b. *Zool.* The fact of a female animal having more than one male mate.

1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. viii. 267 Three starlings not rarely frequent the same nest; but whether this is a case of polygamy or polyandry has not been ascertained.

Polyangle, Polyangular: see POLY- 1.

Polyanth (pɒˈlɪˌænθ). *rare.* Anglicized form of POLYANTHUS.

1828 WEBSTER, *Polyanth, Polyanthos.* 1856 DELAMER *Fl. Gard.* (1861) 41 Polianth narcissuses are annually imported from Holland, with tulips, and other Dutch bulbs.

† **Polyanthea** (pɒˌlɪæˈnθɪ ə). *Obs.* [a. med. L. *polyanthēa*, f. Gr. type **πολυανθεία*, f. πολυανθής much blooming (f. ἄνθος flower).] A collection of the 'flowers' of poetry or other literature, i.e. of choice literary extracts; an anthology.

Appears in 1503 as title of a work by Domenico Nani Mirabelli, *Polyanthea, idest Florum multitudo* (Savona 1603); subseq. in titles of many similar works, as the *Polyanthea Nova* of J. Lange (Geneva 1600).

1618 SELDEN *Hist Tithes* Pref., What were patcht up out of Postills, Polyantheas, common place books. 1641 'SMECTYMNUUS' *Vind. Answ.* Pref. a iij b, As destitute of all learning, as if our reading had never gone beyond a *Polyanthea*. [1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Polyanthéa*, a famous collection of common places, in alphabetical order, made first by *Domini Nanni de Mirabella*, of great service to orators, preachers, &c. of the lower class.]

Hence † **Polyanthe'an** *a. Obs.*, pertaining to, of the nature of, or using a 'polyanthea'; also as *sb.* one who uses a 'polyanthea'.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. III. xv, [One] that by.. some trivially polyanthean helps, steals and gleans a few notes from other men's harvests. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 38 My selfe, a poore Postillating Polyantheian Clergy man. *Ibid.* 434 As we poore Breuiarists and Polyantheans of the Clergie vse to do.

Polyanthous (pɒˈlɪˌænθəs), *a. rare*—°. [f. as next + -OUS.] Bearing many flowers, or many blooms in one flower.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Polyanthus, Bot.* applied to a plant which bears many flowers,...as in the *Narcissus polyanthus*. Applied by Wachendorff to plants the flowers of which are compound or aggregate: polyanthous.

Polyanthus (pɒˈlɪˌænθəs). Also 7-8 **-os**. [a. mod.L. *polyanthus*, f. Gr. πολυ-, POLY- + ἄνθος flower: cf. Gr. πολύανθος much blooming.]

1. A favourite ornamental cultivated form of *Primula* (supposed to have originated from the cowslip, *P. veris*, or a cross between that and the primrose, *P. vulgaris*), having flowers of various shades, chiefly brown or crimson with yellow eye and border, in an umbel on a common peduncle.

[Cf. 1583 DODOENUS *Stirp. Hist. Pempt.* sex 146 Primularum Veris una maior et polyanthemos. 1625 TABERNÆMONTANUS *New u. vollkom. Kreuterbuch* II. 33 Primula veris multiflora. 1629 PARKINSON *Paradisus* xxxv. 242 *Primula veris & Paralysis*, Primroses and Cowslips. *Ibid.* 244 9. *Paralysis altera odorata flore pallido polyanthos*, the Primrose Cowslip.]

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Flower*, You are now also to transplant your Seedling Polyanthos upon a shady Border, and divide the old Roots. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 531 The daisy, primrose, violet darkly blue, And polyanthus of unnumbered dyes. 1748 LADY LUXBOROUGH *Lett.* to

Shenstone 16 Oct., [We] have now primroses and polyanthuses growing 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* II. ii, The vulgar wallflower, and smart gilly flower, The polyanthus mean, the dapper daisy. 1840 E. ELLIOTT *Withered Wild Flowers* 1, Thy gemm'd auricula, a growing flame, Or polyanthus, edged with golden wire, The poor man's flower. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* ii, As smart as a gardener's dog with a polyanthus in his mouth.

2. *attrib.* or *adj.* *Polyanthus Narcissus*: any one of a group of species of Narcissus, as *N. Tazetta*, which have the flowers in an umbellate cluster on a common peduncle. So *Polyanthus Primrose*, = sense 1.

[1856: see POLYANTH.] 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 776 The numerous species of Narcissus have been thrown into several groups or subgenera, *Ajax*: the Daffodils... *Ganymedes*: the Rush Daffodils... *Hermione*: the Polyanthus Narcissus, distinguished by the slender cylindrical tube and shallow cup, the filaments unequally adnate near the mouth, and the style slender, as in *N. Tazetta*. 1882 *Garden* 18 Feb. 119/2 The centre bed is filled with pale-coloured Polyanthus Narcissus, and Lily of the Valley. *Ibid* 13 May 323/1 The Polyanthus Primrose sent is an undoubtedly novel form of the ancient Jack-in-the-Green.

Polyarch (pŏ·lĭɑrk), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. πολυ-, POLY- + ἀρχή beginning, origin.] Proceeding from many points of origin: said of the primary xylem or woody tissue of a stem or root.

1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 351 The xylem is according to the particular case diarch or polyarch, and its starting-points .. all lie at equal distances from one another.

Polya·rchal, *a. rare*[−1]. [f. as POLYARCHY + -AL.] Having many rulers. So **Polya·rchical** *a.* (*rare*), of the nature of or pertaining to a polyarchy (opp. to *monarchical*); **Po·lyarchist** (*rare*), one who advocates or believes in a polyarchy.

1896 BOSCAWEN *Bible & Monuments* v. 112 The Deluge formed the rubicon between the mythic period and the heroic and *polyarchal age. 1660 R. SHERINGHAM *King's Supremacy Asserted* viii (1682) 84 The state of a Commonwealth is either Monarchical, or *Polyarchical. 1673 H. STUBBE *Further Vind. Dutch War* To Rdr. 13 It was a maxime transmitted unto them from the first Pr William that this Polyarchical Government could not subsist without a State-holder, who was to reconcile all emergent difficulties betwixt the Towns and Provinces. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 403 Yet is it undeniably evident, that he [Plato] was no *Polyarchist, but a Monarchist, an assertor of One Supreme God.

Polyarchy (pŏ·lĭɑrki). Also 7-8 erron. **polygarchy.** [ad. Gr. πολυαρχία rule by many, f. πολυ-, POLY- + -αρχία rule. The β form **polygarchy**, after med.L. *polygarchia*, obs. F. *poligarchie*, Sp. *poligarquia*, Pg. *polygarchia*, It. *poligarchia*, arising (in med L. or the Romanic langs.) from assimilation to *oligarchia*, OLIGARCHY, was the usual one in 17-18th c.]

1. The government of a state or city by many: contrasted with *monarchy*.

1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 5 The Bees abhor as well Polyarchy as Anarchy. 1686 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1696) 56 Any Government .. whether it be Monarchy or Polyarchy. 1823 SOUTHEY *Hist. Peninsular War* I. 615 The inevitable ruin which a polyarchy of independent Juntas would bring on. 1890 J. H. STIRLING *Gifford Lect.* viii. 153 Polyarchy is anarchy.

β. [1611 COTGR., *Poligarchie*, a monarchie diuided into sundrie parts; or such a diuision.] 1643 HERLE *Answ. Ferne* 32 The extremes of these three kinds of .. Government are tyrannie, oligarchie, polygarchie (i.e. of one, of many, and of all, when arbitrary and unbounded in their governments. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Polygarchy*. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Polygarchy*, the Government of a Commonwealth in the Hands of many. 1721-90 BAILEY, *Polygarchy*. 1804 *Ann Reg.* 682 It was thought that an infallible remedy had been discovered for popular convulsions in a polygarchy.

¶ b. (erron. use, after *heptarchy*.) A group of many kingdoms.

1826 SOUTHEY *Vind. Eccl. Angl.* 68 Wessex, one of the most flourishing kingdoms of the Anglo-Saxon polyarchy. 1832-4 DE QUINCEY *Cæsars* Wks. 1862 IX. 201 A polyarchy (such as the Saxons established in England).

2. *Bot.* [f. POLYARCH; cf. *dichogamy*, *heterostyly*, etc.] The condition of being polyarch.

1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 357 The thick roots of Iris, Asparagus, Smilax (Sarsaparilla), Palms, &c., are examples of a high degree of polyarchy.

Polyargite (pŏ·lĭɑ̄·rdʒəit). *Min.* [ad. Swed. *polyargit* (L. F. Svanberg 1840), f. Gr. πολυ-, POLY- + ἀργός shining, sparkling: see -ITE[1].] A rose-coloured lamellar variety of PINITE.

1844 DANA *Min.* 303 Polyargite .. occurs in larger grains than Rosite.

Polyargyrite (pŏ·lĭɑ̄·rdʒĭrəit). *Min.* [ad. Ger. *polyargyrit* (F. v. Sandberger 1869), f. Gr. πολυ-, POLY- + ἄργυρος silver: see -ITE[1].] Sulphantimonide of silver containing a very high percentage of the latter metal.

1872 DANA *Min.* App. I. 12 Polyargyrite. .. Lustre metallic. Color iron-black to dark blackish-gray. The mineral is between argentite and pyrargyrite. 1893 CHAPMAN *Blowpipe Pract.* 115 Polyargyrite is closely related [to polybasite].

Polyarsenite (pŏ·lĭɑ̄·rsĕnəit). *Min.* [mod. (L. J. Igelstrom 1885) f. POLY- + ARSENITE.] A synonym of SARKINITE.

Polyarthritic to **Polyarticular**: see POLY- 1.

Polyatomic (pŏ·lĭăto·mĭk), *a. Chem.* [f. POLY- + ATOMIC. So F. *polyatomique*.] Containing or consisting of many atoms of some substance; *esp.* having many replaceable hydrogen atoms; also = multivalent. See DIATOMIC, TRIATOMIC, TETRATOMIC, HEXATOMIC.

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 431 Another class .. which may be termed polybasic or polyatomic alcohols. 1866 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 242 Amongst the carbon compounds some radicals exist in which more than one combining power remains unsaturated, and which therefore act as polyatomic radicals. 1880 CLEMINSHAW *Wurtz' Atom. The.* 89 Other facts .. introduced into science .. the clearly defined notion of polyatomic compounds.

Polyautography (pŏ·lĭɔ̄tŏ·gräfĭ). [f. POLY- + AUTOGRAPH, after words in -GRAPHY.] Early name for LITHOGRAPHY, as applied to the production of numerous copies of autographs or original drawings, etc.

1806 (*title*) Specimens of Polyautography consisting of impressions taken from original drawings made on stone purposely for this work. 1819 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXIX. i. 350 This useful invention [lithography] introduced into this country a few years since, and then called Polyautography. 1898 *Daily News* 11 May 9/7 Mr. Pennell prefers the term 'polyautography', the word lithography being 'a seed-bed of misconceptions'.

Polybasic (pŏ·lĭbē·sĭk), *a. Chem.* [f. POLY- + BASIC. So F. *polybasique*.] Having more than two bases, or atoms of a base. *Polybasic acid*: an acid containing three or more atoms of replaceable hydrogen. (See DIBASIC, TRIBASIC.)

1842 PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 68 By a polybasic acid is meant an acid, one equivalent of which requires more than one equivalent of a base to form a neutral salt. 1880 CLEMINSHAW *Wurtz' Atom. The.* 76 The discovery of polybasic acids proved a serious difficulty to the theory of equivalence.

Hence **Polybasicity** (-bēsĭ·sĭti), the property of being polybasic. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Polybasite (pŏ·lĭ·băsəit). *Min.* [ad. Ger. *polybasit* (H. Rosé 1829), f. Gr. πολυ-, POLY- + βάσις, in sense of BASE *sb.*[1] 13: see -ITE[1].

According to Chester, alluding to the large amount of the base, sulphide of silver, in proportion to the acids, sulphides of arsenic and antimony.]

A sulpharseno antimonite of silver and copper, of an iron-black colour, and metallic lustre, occurring in short tabular hexagonal prisms, also massive and disseminated.

1830 *Edin. Phil. Jrnl.* VIII. 148 A new species of mineral named polybasite. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 107 Stephanite and pyrite occur as pseudomorphs after polybasite. 1879 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 319 Rich silver ores, such as ruby silver, stephanite, polybasite and tetrahedrite.

Polybathic to **Polyblastic**: see POLY- 1.

Polyborine (pŏ·lĭbŏrəin), *a. Ornith.* [ad. mod.L. *Polyborinæ*, f. *Polyborus*, name of the typical genus.] Belonging to the subfamily *Polyborinæ* of *Falconidæ*, comprising the Caracaras or American Vulture-hawks.

1884 *Ibis* 360 A specimen of the very singular Polyborine form, *Polyboroides typicus*, from West Africa.

Polybranch to **Polycarbic**: see POLY-.

Polycarpellary (pŏ·lĭkä·rpelări), *a. Bot.* [f. POLY- + CARPEL, as CARPELLARY.] Having or consisting of several carpels.

1860 OLIVER *Less. Bot.* I. iv. (1872) 31 Bramble... Pistil superior, apocarpous, polycarpellary. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 492 A polycarpellary ovary is always the result of the union of all the carpels of a flower, the number being usually two, three, four, or five, arranged in one whorl, and the floral axis terminating in the midst of them.

Polyca·rpic, *a. Bot. rare.* [f. as next + -IC.] = next (in both senses).

1849 BAIFOUR *Man. Bot* § 634 *Polycarpic*, those which flower and fruit several times before the entire plant dies. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Polycarpicus*, .. applied by de Candolle to plants that bear fruit many times during their existence. Applied by Barthing to a Class, in which the ovaries are often in indefinite number: polycarpic.

Polycarpous (pŏ·lĭkä·rpəs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. πολύκαρπος rich in fruit (f. πολυ-, POLY- + καρπός fruit) + -OUS.] † **a.** Bearing fruit many times, as a perennial plant; sychnocarpous. **b.** (More properly) = POLYCARPELLARY.

1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot* 401 *Polycarpous* (better sychnocarpous), having the power of bearing fruit many times without perishing. 1866 *Treas. Bot* 913 *Polycarpous*, .. more properly, bearing many distinct fruits or carpels in each flower. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 600 When the gynæceum of a flower consists of a single ovary only one fruit is formed, and the flower is said to be monocarpous, in contradistinction to the polycarpous flowers, the gynæceum of which consists of several isolated ovaries from which the same or a smaller number of fruits are developed.

Po·ycellular, Polycentric: see POLY- 1.

Polycephalic (pŏ·lĭsfăl·ĭk), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. πολυκέφαλος many-headed + -IC.] Having many heads; many-headed. So **Polycephalist** (-se·fălist), one who has or acknowledges many heads or rulers; **Polyce·phalous** *a.*, many-headed.

1850 MURE *Lit. Greece* III. 36 One of those [*sc.* nomes] to Apollo was called, from its compass and variety of parts, the *Polycephalic, or many-headed, Nome. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* iv. xix. 541 Both which methods must have left the .. Churches of Christ either Acephalists, confused without any head, or *Polycephalists, burdened with many heads. 1844 MCCULLOCH *Highl. Scotl.* IV. 138 The *polycephalous monster. 1845-50 MRS. LINCOLN *Lect. Bot.* xv. 90 They [capsules] are monocephalous, as in the lily, or polycephalous, as in Nigella. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 484 The form of a multitudinous, polycephalous beast, having a ring of heads of all manner of beasts.

Polychæte, -chete (pŏ·lĭkēt), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Polychæta*, f. Gr. πολυχαίτης having much hair, f. πολυ- much + χαίτη mane (here taken in sense 'bristle': cf. OLIGOCHÆTE).]

a. *adj.* Belonging to the *Polychæta*, one of the two divisions of the *Chætopoda*, a class of worms (see CHÆTOPOD), characterized by numerous bristles on the foot-stumps or parapodia. **b.** *sb.* A worm of this order or division.

1886 *Athenæum* 3 July 19/1 The entire twelfth volume .. is devoted to Prof. W. C. McIntosh's monograph on the polychæte annelids. 1896 *Cambr. Nat. Hist.* II. 243 The worm itself [Dinophilus] is more like a larval Polychaete than a full grown worm.

So **Polychætan** (pŏ·lĭkē·tăn), **Polychæ·tous** *adjs.*

1877 *Amer. Naturalist* XXI 561 The spines of the polychætous worms. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iv. 184 Among the polychætous Annelida. 1888 KOLLISTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 582 Larval or provisional nephridia .. occur in many Polychætan Trochospheres.

Polycharacteristic, Polycholia: see POLY- 1.

Polychœrany: see POLYCŒRANY.

Polychord (pŏ·lĭkōrd), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 -cord. [ad. Gr. πολυχόρδ-ος many-stringed, f. πολυ-, POLY- + χορδή CHORD.]

A. *adj.* Having many strings, as a musical instrument.

1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. 60 He with his Harp, or Polycord Lyra, expressed such effectual melody. 1728 NORTH *Mem. Music* (1846) 43 It was plainly revealed by the polychord instruments. 1899 A. LYNARD *Mus. Bogeys* 36 The Poly-chord Bogey performs on three strings.

B. *sb.* **1.** An instrument having ten gut strings, resembling a double-bass without a neck, played with a bow or with the fingers; invented by F. Hillmer of Leipzig in 1799, but never generally used. 1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVIII 311/1.

2. Trade-name for a kind of octave-coupler

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Polychord*, an apparatus which couples two octave notes, and can be affixed to any piano forte or similar instrument with keys.

Polychotomous (pŏ·lĭkŏ·tŏməs), *a.* [Erroneously formed by substituting POLY- for *di-* in *dicho-tomous*, DICHOTOMOUS.] Divided, or involving division, into many (or more than two) parts, sections, groups, or branches: = POLYTOMOUS. So **Polycho·tomy**, division into more than two parts or groups, as in classification: = POLYTOMY.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Polychotomus*, applied to a body that is divided into numerous articulations..: polychotomous. 1887 *Amer. Naturalist* Oct 915 Polychotomy is probably never more than provisional, and all classification will eventually be dichotomous.

Polychrest (pŏ·lĭkrest). ? *Obs.* Also 7 in Gr.-L. forms **polychrestum, -on.** [a. med.L. *polychrestus*, a. Gr. πολύχρηστος useful for many purposes, f. πολυ-, POLY- + χρηστός useful. So F. *polychreste* (1690).] Something adapted to several different uses; *esp.* a drug or medicine serving to cure various diseases.

[1620 BACON *Instauratio Magna*, *De Augm. Scient* III. v, Inventorium opum humanarum, et catalogus polychrestorum.] 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Polychrests*, things of much use, fit for many uses, or divers ways profitable. *Bac.* 1685 J. COOKE *Marrow Chirurg.* VII. I (ed. 4) 263 Many Physicians have studied out Polychrestons. 1729 *Evelyn's Sylva* IV. I. 413 There is nothing necessary for life, which these Polychrests afford not. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid* (1827) IV. 382 Of admirable use: like most other articles in the catalogue, a polychrest.

† **b.** *attrib.* *Polychrest salt* (also *salt polychrest*): 'an old name for neutral sulphate of potassium; and for sodio-potassic tartrate' (Watts *Dict. Chem.*).

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., *Sal Polychrest* is a compound salt, made of equal parts of salt petre and sulphur. 1750 MRS. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 550, I have taken Salt Polychrest and Cheltenham waters. 1799 M. UNDERWOOD *Diseases Children* (ed. 4) I. 91, I have usually directed .. the polychrest salt and rhubarb occasionally in the course of the day.

So **Polychre·stic** *adj.*, serving for various uses; *sb.* = *polychrest*; † **Polychre·stical** *adj. Obs.* = prec.; **Po·lychresty,** adaptation to various uses, capability of being used in several ways.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 124 Other medicaments, called polychrestical, which consist of contrary medicaments. 1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 213 These names shew it was a great Polychrestick. 1889 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sc.* VIII 518/1 The same word may do duty in many different connections .. Such words, useful in many ways, may be called *polychrestic*, although this adjective is commonly applied to drugs of various utility. *Ibid.*, In a greater or less degree polychresty is predicable of many other words, e.g., frontal, dorsal, etc.

Polychroic (pŏ·lĭkrō·ĭk), *a. Cryst.* [a. F. *polychroïque*, f. Gr. πολύχροος many-coloured (f. πολυ-, POLY- + χρόα colour) + -IC.] Showing different colours when viewed in different directions: more properly called PLEOCHROIC. So **Po·lychroism** = PLEOCHROISM.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Polychroism. 1861 L. L. NOBLE *Icebergs* 125 Nature..is no monochromist, but polychroic. 1890 *Nature* 2 Jan. 215/1 Optical properties of the polychroic aureolas present in certain minerals.

Polychroite (pɒ·likrōˌait). *Chem.* [a. F. *polychroïte* (*Ann. Chim.* 1806), f. Gr. πολύχρο-ος (see POLYCHROIC): see -ITE [1].] Name for the colouring matter of saffron (also called SAFRANIN), which exhibits various colours under various reagents.

1815 W. HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 7) II. 254 *Polychroite.* This name has been given, by Bouillon La Grange and Vogel, to the extract of saffron prepared with alcohol. 1832 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 245 The substance.. denominated Polychroite, is but a compound of colouring matter and volatile oil. 1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med* (1880) 373 Saffron . yields to water and alcohol an orange red colouring matter called polychroite, changed into blue by oil of vitriol.

Polychromatic (pɒ·likrōmæ·tik), *a.* [f. POLY- + CHROMATIC: see below. Cf. Gr. πολυχρώματ-ος many-coloured.] Having or characterized by various colours; many-coloured.

Polychromatic acid (Chem.): = POLYCHROMIC *acid*, q. v.

1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 1 i. 40 The polychromatic effect .. was sought after in these early times. 1884 T WALDEN in *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 434/2 The glory of polychromatic decoration. 1895 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 479 A 'polychromatic edition of the Old Testament' is being published in America.

So **Polychromatist** (-krōˈmätist), one who uses, or favours the use of, many colours (in painting or decoration); **Polychromatize** *v. trans.*, to paint or adorn with many colours; **Polychromatous** *a.*, many-coloured.

1849 *Ecclesiologist* IX. 160 It is slightly polychromatized. 1854 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXVI. 319 The new professors, polychromatists, must bring out..new editions of all our classics. 1889 *Daily News* 22 Jan. 3/7 Paris is now the most polychromatous city in the world General Boulanger..changes the colour of his posters. He has had every shade of green, of yellow, of orange, of grey, and red from pink to magenta.

Polychrome (pɒ·likrōum), *a.* and *sb* Also 9 (as *sb.*) polychrom. [a. F. *polychrome*, ad. Gr. πολύχρωμος many-coloured, f. πολυ-, POLY- + χρῶμα colour.]

A. *adj.* Many-coloured, polychromatic; *esp.* painted, decorated, or printed in many colours.

1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 72/2, I have already had occasion to construct a great polychrome edifice, a post-office. 1850 LEITCH tr. C. O. Müller's *Anc. Art* § 414 (ed 2) 576 The probably Lucanian vase, found in Magna Græcia, is polychrome. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* May 834/2 Old pieces of faïence and polychrome ornaments 1898 (*title*) The Polychrome Bible Edited by Paul Haupt. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 July 8/1 A Chantilly lace shawl, ..wrought of polychrome threads like Venetian embroidery instead of being in one colour only.

B. *sb.* 1. A work of art executed or decorated in several colours; *spec* a coloured statue.

1801 FUSELI in *Lect. Paint.* I. (1848) 151 The superinduction of different colours, or the invention of the polychrom. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* II. 462 We should be glad to hear no more of .polychroms.

2. A collection or association of many colours; varied colouring. Also *fig.*

1882 *Macm. Mag.* Feb. 326 Having abandoned ourselves to the perfume, the polychrome, the penetrative music of his art. 1889 GLADSTONE in *19th Cent.* XXV. 15, A side of human nature that..was also necessary for the completion of the rich polychrome exhibited by a man in whom exacting business and overwhelming care never arrested .. the lively..play of the affections.

3. *Chem.* A name for ÆSCULIN, from the fluorescence of its solution and infusion.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 96 [Raab's] name of *schillerstoff* was by Martius of Erlangen translated into *biolorin*, and by Kastner into *polychrome*. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 513.

Polychromia: see POLY- 1.

Polychromic (pɒ·likrōu·mik), *a.* [f. as POLYCHROME + -IC.]

1. = POLYCHROMATIC, POLYCHROME *a.*

1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 367/2 Thence originated polychromic sculpture. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 310 Polychromic decoration was added to many parts of the architectural details. 1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV. 420 It would be impossible to so easily obtain with fat ink polychromic prints at one operation.

2. *Chem. Polychromic acid*: a name for aloetic acid, from the various colours it exhibits in powder, in solution, and in combination.

1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 148 *Aloetic Acid...Polychromic Acid*...Produced by the action of nitric acid upon aloes, chrysammic acid being formed at the same time... The acid is obtained in the form of an orange-yellow powder. .It dissolves..in boiling water, forming a solution of a splendid purple colour. 1868-8 *Ibid.* IV. 687 *Polychromic* or *Polychromatic Acid*, syn. with *Aloetic Acid.*

So **Polychromist** (*nonce-wd.*), one who holds a theory of polychromy; one who holds that statues ought to be painted in the natural colours; **Polychromize** *v. trans.*, to render polychromic, to execute in or decorate with several colours; **Polychromous** *a.* = POLYCHROME *a.*

1851 *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* IX. 424/1 Is the addition of coloring to statues..an advance in art, or a retrogression? The *polychromist will..hold it to be the former. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* 21 May, The unquestioning assumption of the polychromists that 'circumlitio' in this passage means 'painting'. 1881 *Eng. Mechanic* No. 874. 373/2 Any metallic piece, *polychromised by his process, is covered at once with a layer of pure copper, of fine red colour, when treated with nascent hydrogen. 1882 *Nature* 30 Nov. 119/2 He presented pieces of gold and silver jewellery, polychromised industrially with oxides of copper, by his processes. 1880 *Academy* 2 Oct. 245 Have reproduced this MS. in facsimile by their *polychromous phototype or light-printing in many colours. 1894 DU MAURIER in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 337 A polychromous decoration not unpleasing.

Polychromy (pɒ·likrōmi). [ad. F. *polychromie*, f. as POLYCHROME: see -Y.] The art of painting or decorating in several colours, esp. as anciently used in pottery, architecture, etc.

1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 38 In polychromy several colours are, of course, employed. 1861 WRIGHT *Ess. Archæol.* I ix. 193 Polychromy is observable in all the architectural subjects throughout the [Anglo-Saxon] manuscript. 1879 ROOD *Chromatics* 311 In the best polychromy great use is made of outlines or contours. 1883 *Athenæum* 30 June 834/3 An Egyptian bas relief in red granite, with traces of polychromy.

‖ **Polychronicon.** *Obs.* [med.L., f. Gr. πολυ-, POLY- + χρονικόν (neut. sing. of χρονικός adj. concerning time), in pl. (sc. βιβλία books) annals, chronicles.] A chronicle of many events or periods.

(a 1363 HIGDEN (*title*) Polychronicon.] 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 124/2 In whyche persecution our stories and Polichronicon do recorde, that all Christianitie almost in the whole Ilelande was destroyed. 1815 W. H. IRELAND (*title*) Scribblemania; or, the printer's devil's polichronicon.

Polycie, obs. form of POLICY.

Polyclad (pɒ·liklæd), *a.* and *sb Zool* [Short for **polycladid*, ad. mod.L. *Polycladida*, neut. pl., f. POLY- + Gr. κλάδος branch: see -ID [3].] **a.** *adj.* Belonging to the division *Polycladida* of turbellarian worms, having a main intestine with more than four branches. **b.** *sb.* A worm of this division. (Distinguished from TRICLAD).

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 578 A more or less apparent radial symmetry is observable in some Polyclad *Turbellaria*. *Ibid* 672 Two curious Polyclads have ..been described with certain Ctenophore-like characters.

Polycladose (pɒ·liklādōs) *a.* [f. as next + -OSE.] Many-branched: said of a sponge spicule.

1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 417/1 *Candelabra* (a polycladose microcalthrops).

Polycladous (pɒ·liklādəs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. πολύκλαδος having many branches + -OUS.] Having many, or more than the normal number of, branches; much or excessively branched. So **Polyclady** (pɒ·liklādi), the formation of an abnormal number of branches.

[1866 *Treas. Bot* 913 *Polycladia*, the same as *Plica*.] 1886 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, Polyclady. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Polycladous.

Polyclinic (pɒ·liklinik). [app. an alteration of the earlier word *policlinic*, in which it is referred to the Greek πολυ- (see POLY-), and used in a different sense.]

1. 'A general clinic devoted to the treatment of various diseases' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); (*a*) 'an institution furnishing clinical instruction in all kinds of diseases'; (*b*) 'a hospital in which all forms of disease are treated'.

1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Poli·linic* ..sometimes written *polyclinic*. A general city hospital or dispensary.

2. (See quot. 1900.)

1898 *Times* 16 Dec 9/5 Mr. Hutchinson's 'Polyclinic', a title which, whatever it has 'come to denote', seems an odd one to apply to an institution which will have 'no beds of its own'. 1900 J. HUTCHINSON in *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Feb 3/2 The 'Medical Graduates College and Polyclinic' is an association for giving gratuitous consultations to patients, and at the same time affording opportunities to medical men for obtaining advanced knowledge. The word *Polyclinic* implies that we have made arrangements to include many (or all) branches of practical medicine and surgery. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 16 May 7/2 A distinguished professional company assembled at the Polyclinic yesterday to hear Mr Jonathan Hutchinson's account of his tour in India and Ceylon.

Polycoccous, Polycœlian: see POLY- 1.

† **Polycœrany, -chœrany.** *Obs. rare.* Also 7 -coyranie, -coiranie. [ad. Gr. (Ionic) πολυκοιρανίη, f. πολυ-, POLY- + κοίρανος ruler, prince.] A government by many rulers or princes.

1640 BP. HALL *Episc.* III. vi. 34 What doe you think of this lawlesse Polycoyranie? 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 411 The Government of the World would be a Polychœrany or Aristocracy of Gods.

Polyconic (pɒ·likɒ·nik), *a* [f. POLY- + CONIC.] Involving or based upon a number of cones: applied to a system of map-projection in which each parallel of latitude is represented by the development of a cone touching the earth's surface along that parallel. Also *sb.* a polyconic projection.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1879 A. R. CLARKE in *Encycl. Brit.* X. 209/1 Polyconic Development. [See description.] 1901 C F. CLOSE *Map Projections* 31 Simple polyconic projection. .. The employment of polyconics saves much tabulation, and they are well suited for a topographical series. They are not so well adapted for single maps of large areas. *Ibid.* 32 Rectangular polyconic projection, sometimes called the *rectangular trapezoidal.*

Polycormic: see POLY- 1.

Polycotyledon (pɒ·likɒtilī·dɒn). *Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Polycotylēdonēs* (pl.): cf. DICOTYLEDON.] A plant of which the seed contains more than two cotyledons. So **Polycotyledonary, Polycotyledonous** *adjs.*, having more than two cotyledons in the seed, as many Gymnosperms; **Polycotyledony**, the condition of being polycotyledonous.

[1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* III. xi. (1765) 199 *Polycotyledonus*, with many Cotyledones.] 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* iii. (1814) 70 These plants are called polycotyledonous. 1828 WEBSTER, *Polycotyledon.* 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* ii. (ed. 6) 93 The Polycotyledonous Embryo is one having a whorl of more than two seed-leaves.

Polycracy: see POLY- 1.

Polycrase (pɒ·likrēs). *Min.* [ad. G. *polykras*; named by Scheerer, 1844, f. Gr. πολυ-, POLY- + κρᾶσις mixture, from its many constituents.] A shining black mineral, consisting of columbate and titanate of uranium, zirconium, yttrium, and other bases.

1845 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* XLIX. 394 Polycrase is near polymignite. 1892 DANA *Min.* (ed. 6) 745 Scandium is prominent in the spectrum of the American polycrase.

Polycrotic, Polycyclic: see POLY- 1.

Polycystic (pɒlisistik), *a. Path.* [f. POLY- + CYSTIC.] Having or consisting of several cysts, as a tumour.

1872 PRASLEY *Ovar. Tumors* 30 The tendency to become monocystic or to remain polycystic 1872 T. G. THOMAS *Dis. Women* (ed. 3) 665 The monocyst develops the power of cysto-genesis and becomes polycystic.

Polycystid (pɒlisistid). *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Polycystidea* (neut.pl.), as POLYCISTINE: see -ID.] A member of the order *Polycystidea* of Gregarines, having the body divided into three (rarely two) segments.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 8,8 A Polycystid possessing all three segments is known as a Cephalin or Cephalont. *Ibid.* 859 The Polycystids lose the epimerite wholly or in part.

Polycystidan, *a.* (*sb.*) *Zool.* [f. as prec., or (in b.) from mod.L. *Polycystida* + -AN.] **a.** Belonging to the *Polycystidea*; as *sb.* one of these: see prec. **b.** Belonging to the *Polycystida*, a family of *Polycystina*; as *sb.* one of these: see next.

Polycystine (pɒlisistəin), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Polycystina* (neut. pl.), f. Gr. πολυ-, POLY- + κύστις bladder, CYST: see -INE [2].] **a.** *adj.* Belonging to the *Polycystina*, a group of Radiolarians (also called *Nassellaria*), characterized by a fenestrated siliceous shell or skeleton divided into several chambers. **b.** *sb.* A radiolarian of this group.

1852 WALLICH *N. Atlantic Sea-bed* 127 The Barbadoes and other Polycystine earths have a calcareous basis derived from the same source as the pure calcareous deposits of the deep-sea bed. 1862 MRS BURY (*title*) Figures of Remarkable Forms of Polycystins, or allied Organisms, in the Barbados Chalk Deposit. 1883 H DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* (ed. 2) 371 If the Polycystine urn be broken, no inorganic agency can build it up again.

Polycyttarian (pɒlisitē·riăn), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Polycyttaria* neut. pl. (f. Gr. πολυ-, POLY- + κύτταρος cell) + -AN.] **a** *adj.* Belonging to the group *Polycyttaria* of Radiolarians, comprising compound or 'colonial' forms with several central capsules; pluricapsular. **b.** *sb.* A member of this group.

Polydactyl (pɒlidæ·ktil), *a.* (*sb.*) Also **-yle.** [a. F. *polydactyle*, ad. Gr. πολυδάκτυλος many-toed; see POLY- and DACTYL.] Having more than the normal number of fingers or toes. **b.** *sb.* A polydactyl animal. So **Polydactylism** [so F. *-isme*], **Polydactyly**, the condition of being polydactyl; **Polydactylous** *a.* = *polydactyl* adj.

1894 BATESON *Variation* 324 Some normal cats belonging to this family gave birth to *polydactyle kittens. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Aug. 9/2 You will entail on your grandchildren sterility, *polydactylism, and all sorts of physical and moral imperfections. 1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* II. xii. 12 Polydactylism graduates by multifarious steps from a mere cutaneous appendage, to a double hand. 1858 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*, *Polydactylous. 1899 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 412 Cæsar's favourite horse was polydactylous, and so was Alexander's Bucephalus. 1886 J. B. SUTTON in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 552 The majority of cases of *polydactyly occurring in Horses.

Polydæmonism, -demonism (pɒlidī·mŏnizm). [f. Gr. πολυ-, POLY- + δαίμων divinity, demon + -ISM, after *polytheism.*] A belief in many divinities (i. e. simply, supernatural powers, or *spec.* evil spirits: see DEMON 1, 2). So **Polydæmonistic** (**-de-**) *a.*, pertaining to or characterized by polydemonism.

1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. 13 All these sorts both of dæmonism, polytheism, atheism, and theism, may be mix'd.; which opinion may be call'd polydæmonism. 1877 J. E. CARPENTER tr *Tiele's Hist. Relig.* 5 The polydæmonistic magic tribal religions of the present day. *Ibid.* 10 An unorganised polydæmonism, which does not, however, exclude the belief in a supreme Spirit. 1881 MONIER WILLIAMS in *19th Cent.* Mar. 505 Hinduism developed into an all-comprehensive corrupt system which may be described as a loose conglomerate of pantheism, dualism, polytheism, and polydæmonism held in cohesion by an alleged monotheism. *Ibid.*, A combination of dualism with polytheistic and polydemonistic ideas.

Polydiabolical, -dimensional: see POLY- 1.

‖ **Polydipsia** (pŏlidi'psiă). *Path.* (In 7 anglicized as **poludipsis.**) [a. Gr. type *πολυδιψία: cf. πολυδίψιος very thirsty, πολύδιψος causing excessive thirst. So F. *polydipsie.*] Morbidly or abnormally excessive thirst. In quot. 1660 *fig*

1660 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 40 Such is some mens prophane Boulimy and insatiable Poludipsie after Gold. 1795 *Gentl Mag.* LXV. II. 926/1 About the time this case was first published a case of Polydipsia occurred in this country. 1836 G. E. DAVY tr *Simon's Anim. Chem* II. 305 Hydruria, which is also known as diuresis, polyuresis, and polydipsia, seems to be capable of continuing sometimes for several years without any other morbid symptoms than a frequent desire to micturate, and an insatiable thirst.

Polydromic (pŏlidrŏ'mik), *a. Math.* [f. POLY- + Gr. δρόμος course + -IC: cf. δρομικός good at the course.] = POLYTROPIC 2. (Opp. to *monodromic.*) 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Polydymite (pŏli'dimăit). *Min.* [Contr. for **polytidymite*; named by Laspeyres, 1876, f. Gr. πολυ-, POLY- + δίδυμος twin.] Sulphide of nickel, of a light grey colour, with metallic lustre, occurring in polysynthetic twin crystals.

1878 *Min. Mag.* II 98 Polydymite occurs in macled octahedrons. 1892 DANA *Min.* (ed 6) 75 A nickel ore from Sudbury .. corresponds to .. the general formula of polydymite.

Polydynamic (pŏ lidənæ'mik, -din-), *a.* [f. POLY- + Gr. δύναμις power + -IC: cf. *dynamic.*] Relating to or possessing many forces or powers.

1828 E. HENDERSON in *Congregational Mag.* Jan. 31/2 The Cocceian, or polydynamic hypothesis, according to which, the Hebrew words are to be interpreted in every way consistent with their etymological import, or, as it has been expressed, in every sense of which they are capable. 1872 THUDICHUM *Chem. Phys.* 18 It is a polydynamic alcohol capable of forming ethers analogous to fats

Polye, obs. form of PULLEY. **Polyedral,** etc.: see POLYHEDRAL, etc. **Polyeidism:** see POLY- 1.

Polyembryonate (pŏliɛ'mbriŏnĕt), *a. Bot.* [f. POLY- + EMBRYON + -ATE 1.] Containing more than one embryo, as a seed. So **Polyembryo'nic** *a.* = prec.; also, pertaining to polyembryony. **Polye'mbryony,** the formation or presence of more than one embryo in a seed.

1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot* § 509 Cases of polyembryony in Coniferæ, Cycadaceæ, Mistleto, Onion, &c. *Ibid* § 586 In Coniferæ, Cycadaceæ, Mistleto, &c., there are frequently several embryos, giving rise to what is called polyembryony. 1864 WEBSTER, *Polyembryonate Polyembryonic*

Polyenzymatic to **Polyfoil:** see POLY- 1.

Polyff, obs. variant of PULLEY.

Polygalaceous (pŏligălē'shŏs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Polygalaceæ* (f. *Polygala* (pŏli'gălă), name of the typical genus, f. Gr. πολύ much + γάλα milk) + -OUS: see -ACEOUS.] Belonging to the Natural Order *Polygalaceæ* or Milkwort family.

Mod. The species of the polygalaceous genus *Securidaca* are mostly natives of tropical America

Polygalin (pŏli'gălin). *Chem.* [f. mod.L. *Polygala* (see prec.) + -IN 1.] A substance obtained from the root of *Polygala Senega*; also called SENEGIN, and **Polyga'lic** *acid.* Hence **Poly'galate,** a salt of polygalic acid.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 116 M Reschier is also said to have procured a principle called Polygaline from the same plant [Polygala Senega] 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org Bodies* 164 The alkaline polygalates are obtained by saturating the aqueous solution of polygalic acid with the respective bases. 1870 HARLEY *Mat Med* (ed. 6) 716 Senegin or polygalin is contained in the cortical part, which has a short fracture.

‖ **Polygamia** (pŏligā'miă). *Bot.* [mod.L. (Linnæus)] The twenty third Class in the Linnæan Sexual System, comprising species which bear both hermaphrodite and unisexual (male or female) flowers, on the same or different plants. Hence **Po'lygam,** a plant of this class; **Polyga'mian** *a.*, belonging to the class *Polygamia*; *sb.* = *polygam.*

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl Supp*, *Polygamia*.. a class of plants, which have a diversity of combinations of the male and female parts of their flowers, and many ways of fructification in the same species 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* ix. (1794) 96 It is entitled *polygamia*, from this variety in the flowers. 1828 WEBSTER, *Polygam, Polygamian.* 1835 HENSLOW *Princ. Bot.* § 139 In Polygamia we have three kinds of flowers, which may all, or some only, be placed on the same plant.

Polygamic (pŏli æ'mik), *a.* [f. late Gr. πολύγαμος often married, polygamous + -IC. So F. *polygamique.*] Of or pertaining to polygamy; (less correctly) practising polygamy, polygamous.

1819 SHELLEY *P. Bell* Prol. 36 He was an evil Cotter, And a polygamic Potter. 1882 *Athenæum* 23 Sept. 393/1 Umpengula's account of the [Zulu] law of heritage in polygamic households. 1884 J. W. BARCLAY in *19th Cent.* Jan 183 Governor Murray lays comparatively little stress on the polygamic difficulty.

So **Polyga'mical** *a.* (? *obs.*); **Polyga'mically** *adv.*, in the way of polygamy.

1819 *Metropolis* II. 156 With every polygamical inclination, neither of his present wives seem to claim him 1863 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* xx, To suppose the family groups of whom the majority of emigrants were composed, polygamically possessed, would be to suppose an absurdity.

Polyga'mious, *a. Bot.* [f. POLYGAMIA + -OUS.] Belonging to the Linnæan class *Polygamia.*

1761 STILES in *Phil. Trans* LV. 259 Not only in the Diœcious plants, but in the Monœcious and Polygamious also.

Polygamist (pŏli'gămist). [f late Gr. πολύγαμος (see POLYGAMIC) + -IST.] One who practises or favours polygamy; usually, a man who has several wives: cf. POLYGAMOUS 1.

1637 G DANIEL *Genius this Isle* 245 A Profane, Profuse, Proud Polygamist. 1662 HIBBERT *Body Div.* I 271 The first author of polygamy .. was Lamech .. as was also Esau another polygamist. 1861 *Times* 21 Aug, In order to distinguish the wives of a polygamist from each other, the Christian name of each is prefixed to the husband's name; as, for instance, Mrs. Anna Young, Mrs. Mary Young, &c. 1886 P S. ROBINSON *Valley That Trees* 84 The sparrow is accused as being 'a bird of bad habits and of infamous character ..a communist and a polygamist'.

b. *attrib.* Practising polygamy, polygamous.

1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) III. 163 Polygamist peoples either import and adopt children from other countries, or dwindle in numbers 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Oct. 3 2 That it was a greater evil to dissolve *bonâ fide* marriages .. than to refuse baptism to polygamist husbands and their wives.

Hence **Polygami'stic** *a.*, of or pertaining to polygamists or polygamy; favouring polygamy.

1875 POSTE *Gains* IV. Comm (ed. 2) 545 A monogamist forum will not enforce polygamistic laws. 1885 *Chicago Advance* 12 Feb, What reply do the polygamistic Mormons make to the non polygamistic Josephites?

Poly'gamize, *v. rare.* [f. late Gr. πολύγαμος (see above) + -IZE.] *intr.* To practise polygamy.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. IV *Handie-crafts* 693 Did it not suffice O lustfull Soule!) first to polygamize? 1830 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 20 May, Things which David and Solomon actually did, making a treaty with Egypt, laying up treasure, and polygamising.

Polygamous (pŏli'gămŏs), *a.* Also 7 poli-. [f. late Gr. πολύγαμος (see POLYGAMIC) + -OUS.]

1. Practising or addicted to polygamy; of, pertaining to, or involving polygamy. Usually said of, or in reference to, a husband having several wives (distinctively expressed by *polygynous*), but including also the case of a wife having several husbands (*polyandrous*).

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 266 His daughter Fatima (the onely issue of this libidinous poligamous Prophet) married to Hali. [Not in BAILEY, JOHNSON, ASH] 1828 in WEBSTER 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr 2nd Voy.* XXVI. 373 This strange polygamous family. 1885 SIR J. W. CHITTY in *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 712/2 The marriage was a Mahommedan and by consequence a polygamous marriage. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent of Man* 287 Even in a polygamous community it is usually only a minority who have more wives than one

2. *Zool.* Having more than one, or several, mates of the opposite sex, as an animal; characterized by polygamy, as a species. Usually used as = *polygynous*: cf. 1.

1834 R. MUDIE *Feathered Tribes Brit. Isl.* (1841) I 24 Other [*Gallinidæ*] are polygamous; or have a number of females united with one male 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec* iv (1860) 88 The war is, perhaps, severest between the males of polygamous animals.

3. *Bot.* Bearing some flowers with stamens only, others with pistils only, and others with both, on the same or on different plants; belonging to the Linnæan class *Polygamia.*

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* I. xx. (1765) 64 *Polygamous*, such as either on the same, or on different Roots bear Hermaphrodite Flowers; and Flowers of either or of both Sexes. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat Syst Bot* 138 Flowers [of *Pittosporeæ*] terminal or axillary, sometimes polygamous. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 206 The flowers of Common Ash are termed polygamous, because they are either staminate, pistillate, or hermaphrodite, and the different kinds of flowers may be upon the same or different trees.

Hence **Poly gamously** *adv.*

1874 T G. BOWLES *Flotsam & Jetsam* iv. (1882) 24 Their [women's] ideas are always married to themselves—and sometimes polygamously to somebody else besides. 1886 *Princeton Rev.* July 47 The polygamously disposed party.

Polygamy (pŏli'gămi). Also 6-8 poli-. [ad. F. *polygamie* (*a* 1564 Calvin in Godef.), ad. eccl. Gr. πολυγαμία, f. πολύγαμος often married, polygamous; f. πολυ-, POLY- + γάμος marriage.]

1. Marriage with several, or more than one, at once; plurality of spouses; the practice or custom according to which one man has several wives (distinctively called *polygyny*), or one woman several husbands (*polyandry*), at the same time. Most commonly used of the former.

a 1591 R. GREENHAM *Wks.* (1599) 29 Poligamie was not very hurtfull, so long as it was within Lamech his house. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 41 Though Poligamy be permitted among them, (I meane the hauing of many wiues for one man). 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xiii. 163 Polygamy can never be endured under any rational civil establishment. 1857 GLADSTONE *Glean.* VI I. 79 Among the Greeks of Homer we find no trace of polygamy. 1906 N. W. THOMAS *Kinship Organisation* 108 This state is constituted by the union of several men with several women. It may be distinguished, as before, into primary and secondary polygamy.

b. *fig*: esp. applied to plurality of benefices.

1638 R. BAKER tr *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III.) 63 Monsier .. shall send you word, whether he persist in his pernicious design, to bring Polygamie into France...I meane whether he have a good word from those nine Sisters to all whom he hath offered his Services. 1710 BURNET *Autoblog.* II. (1902) 501 For the heaping up of benefice upon benefice that were well endowed, .. I openly declared against such as I found possessed of them as .. living in a spirituall poligamy. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* IV. v. (1876) 165 A sort of polygamy to have different pursuits.

2. *Zool.* The habit of mating with more than one, or several, of the opposite sex; usually, one male with several females (*polygyny*), as in gallinaceous birds. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

†3. *Bot.* The condition of being polygamous: see POLYGAMOUS 3. *Obs. rare.*

1793 MARTYN *Lang Bot.* s v *Polygamia*, This term Polygamia or Polygamy, as applied to a compound flower, .. signifies that several distinct flowers (called Florets) are included in one common calyx.

Polygar, variant of POLIGAR.

Polygarchy, obs. form of POLYARCHY.

Polygastric (pŏligæ'strik), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. F. *polygastrique*: see POLY- and GASTRIC.] Having many stomachs or digestive cavities; belonging to certain infusorians formerly called *Polygastrica*, in the belief that their food-vacuoles were separate digestive organs. b. as *sb.* A 'polygastric' animalcule. Also **Polyga'strian** *a.* and *sb.*

1845 WHEWELL *Indic. Creator* 39 The lowest kind of animal developement, which has been termed polygastric monads 1846 DANA *Zoöph* vii. § 106 (1848) 107 The Lernæoid division appears to reach the Polygastrics in the Acephalocist. 1864 WEBSTER, *Polygastrian, Polygastric* .. An animal having, or supposed to have, many stomachs. 1865 *Intell Observ* No. 47. 389 Ehrenberg's polygastric theory

Polyge'neous, *a. rare.* [f. POLY-, after *heterogeneous.*] Of many kinds; heterogeneous.

1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III 305 A patched, pyebald, and polygeneous affair. *Ibid.* IV. 356 As motley and polygeneous an array, as ever found the elements of ruin in disunion

Polygenesis (pŏlidʒe'nĕsis). *Biol.* [f. POLY- + GENESIS] (Theoretical) origination of a race or species from several independent ancestors or germs: in reference to man usually called POLYGENY. Hence **Polygenetic** (-dʒĭne'tik) *a.* = POLYGENETIC 1; **Polyge'nesist** = POLYGENIST.

1862 *Temple Bar Mag* V. 214 The ethnological polygenesists assert that, during the whole historic period, there have existed the same differences in the human races that are seen at the present time. 1864 *Reader* No 91. 476/3 System of polygenesic doctrine 1882 OLIVIER, *Polygenesis.*

Polygenetic (pŏlidʒĭne'tik), *a.* [f. prec., after GENETIC.]

1. *Biol* Of or pertaining to polygenesis.

1861 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Lang.* (1862) 348 Professor Pott, the most distinguished advocate of the polygenetic dogma, has pleaded the necessity of admitting more than one beginning for the human race and for language.

2. *Geol.* Having more than one origin; formed in several different ways.

1873 *Amer Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. III. V. 429 A composite or polygenetic range or chain, made up of two or more monogenetic ranges combined.

Hence **Polygene'tically** *adv.*, by, or in the way of, polygenesis.

1900 E. R. LANKESTER *Treat. Zool.* III 158 *Encladocrinus* .. was evolved polygenetically by modification of the arms.

Polygenic (pŏlidʒe'nik), *a.* [f. Gr. πολυ-, POLY- + γενικός, f. γένος kind, or (in sense 2) from -GEN 1 + -IC.]

1. *Geol.* = POLYGENOUS 1.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Polygenicus*, .. applied to a rock which owes its origin to fragments of different rocks united by calcareous cement .; or to divers fragments of homogeneous rocks being united by a variable cement . polygenic.

2. *Chem.* Forming more than one compound with hydrogen or other monovalent element.

1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 231 All other elements are polygenic, uniting with the Monogens. 1877 *Ibid.* (ed. 12) I. 261 It seems most probable that the true quantivalence or atomicity of a polygenic element is that which corresponds with the maximum number of monad atoms with which it can combine.

Polygenism (pŏli dʒĭniz'm). [f. as next + -ISM. So F. *polygénisme.*] The doctrine of polygeny; the theory that mankind are descended from several independent pairs of ancestors, or that the human race consists of several independent species.

1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 554 Belief in the authenticity of the Mosaic records, which no sophistry on the part of the advocates of polygenism has been able to shake. 1880 A. H KEANE in *Nature* XXIII. 199/1 More rational and philosophic than any conceivable form of polygenism.

Polygenist (pŏlidʒĭnist). [app. f. POLYGENY + -IST; cf. *botany. botanist*, etc. So F. *polygéniste.*] An adherent of the theory of polygeny.

1861 *Sat. Rev.* 23 Nov. 544 Among the polygenists (or upholders of a plurality of species) there are many sincere, if not very logical, Christians. 1881 A. H. KEANE in *Nature* XXIII. 251/1 All polygenists..have regarded the Malays as one of their human species.

attrib. 1865 HUXLEY *Critiques & Addr.* (1873) 163 The granting of the Polygenist premises does not, in the slightest degree, necessitate the Polygenist conclusion. 1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthrop.* Introd. 15 The opposite, a polygenist school..maintained the plurality of races.

Hence **Polygeni'stic** *a.*, of or pertaining to polygenists or polygenism.

1879 tr. *De Quatrefages' Hum. Species* 47 We shall have undermined the foundation of the whole polygenistic doctrine.

Polygenous (pɒ̄li·dʒĭnəs), *a.* [irreg. f. Gr. πολυγεν-ής of many kinds (f. πολυ-, POLY- + γένος kind) + -OUS; perh. associated with words from L. such as *indigenous, calcigenous,* etc.]

1. Composed of constituents of different kinds; *spec.* in *Geol.* composed of various kinds of rocks.

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 164 Some are unigenous, consisting for the greater part, at least, of one species of stone or aggregate; some polygenous, consisting of various species, alternating with, or passing into, or mixed with each other. *Ibid.* 226 Secondary mountains are either formed of one species of stone, or of strata of different species, the former I call unigenous, the latter polygenous: these are commonly stratified, the former often not.

2. *Chem.* = POLYGENIC 2.

1870 F. HURTER in *Eng. Mech.* 11 Feb. 524/1 Chlorine forms only one compound with hydrogen, whilst oxygen and carbon form several compounds with that element. Chlorine may, for this reason, be called a monogenous element: the others, polygenous elements.

3. Of, pertaining to, or involving polygeny.

1865 *Reader* 15 Sept 796 Thus domestic pigeons may be said to be 'monogenous' as to their origin from one wild species, 'polygenous' as to the individual ancestor of each variety.

Polygeny (pɒ̄·lidʒĭni). [f. POLY- + Gr. -γενεια birth.] The (theoretical) origination of mankind (or of any species) from several independent pairs of ancestors; *loosely,* the theory of such origination, polygenism.

1865 *Reader* 14 Oct. 433/3 An anthropological paper entitled 'Monogeny and Polygeny'. 1879 *Athenæum* 30 Aug 276/1 Nowadays both slavery and polygeny have so dropped out of sight that a single paragraph is enough to record their unholy alliance. 1893 S. LAING *Hum. Origins* 405 Polygeny, or plural origins, would at first sight seem to be the most plausible theory to account for the great diversities of human races.

Polyglot (pɒ̄·liglɒt), *a.* and *sb.* Also **-glott.** [ad. Gr. πολύγλωττ-ος many-tongued, speaking many languages, f. πολυ-, POLY- + γλῶττα tongue. So F. *polyglotte* (1639 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

A. *adj.* 1. Of a person: That speaks or writes many or several languages.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Polyglot,* that speaks many Languages, a Linguist. 1854 *L'pool Albion* Nov, Always remarkable for plain speaking in his mother tongue, though a polyglot linguist. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* III. iv. (1875) 124 That there should be polyglot waiters who can tell us when the train starts in four or five languages.

2. Of or relating to many languages; *esp* of a book or writing: In many or several languages.

1673 *Ess. Educ. Gentlewom.* 11 The Authors of the Polyglot-Bible 1706 PHILLIPS, *Polyglott,* that is of many Languages, as, The Polyglott Bible, a Polyglott Dictionary. 1881 *Nature* XXV. 208/1 A French meteorological balloon sent up with a polyglot request that it be forwarded by the finder to the address given.

B. *sb.* 1. One who speaks or writes several languages.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* III. viii. (1650) 16 A polyglot or good linguist may be also term'd a usefull learned man, specially if vers'd in School-languages. *a* 1840 [see POLYMATH]. 1842 MRS. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets* (1863) 151 As learned a polyglott as ever had been. 1867 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* i, The interpreter was nearly ignorant of English, although a professed polyglot.

† b. A bird that imitates the notes of other birds. [1706 PHILLIPS, *Polyglotta,* the American Mock-bird, so call'd because it imitates the Notes of all Birds. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Polyglotta avis* .the name of a bird described by Nieremberg.] 1770 G WHITE *Selborne* 15 Jan., The [sedge-bird] has a surprising variety of notes resembling the song of several other birds .. It is .a delicate polyglot. 1776 PENNANT *Zool.* (ed 4) I. 322 It [sedge warbler] is a most entertaining polyglot, or mocking bird.

2. A book or writing (*esp.* a Bible) in several languages.

1666 PEPYS *Diary* 5 Oct., Among others, the Polyglottes and new Bible. 1725 HENLEY tr. *Montfaucon's Antiq. Italy* (ed. 2) 9 A Polyglot of the Acts of the Apostles, . in Armenian, Arabic, Coptic, Ethiopic 1840 [see COMPLUTENSIAN]. 1892 C. A. BRIGGS *Bible, Chr. & Reason* iv. 96 The great Polyglotts had settled that.

b. A mixture of several languages. *rare.*

1715 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* I. Pref. 6, I wish I had a Polyglot into which I might render it. 1830 CUNNINGHAM *Brit. Paint.* II. 311 His wrath aired itself in a polyglott. 1862 MISS JEWSBURY *Mem. Lady Morgan* II. 457 The style is not so much disfigured by a polyglott of languages.

C. *Comb.*, as **polyglot-wise** *adv.*, in a polyglot manner, or like a polyglot; in several languages.

1875 JAS. GRANT *One of the 600,* vii. 53 We shall have.. talked polyglot-wise with fellows of all nations.

So **Polyglo·ttal, Polyglo·ttic, Po·lyglottish** (*nonce wd.*), **Polyglo·ttous** *adjs.* = *polyglot* A.; **Polyglo·ttally** *adv.*; **Po·lyglotted** *ppl. a.*, furnished with or speaking several languages; **Po·lyglottism,** polyglot character, use of or acquaintance with many languages; **Po·lyglottist** = *polyglot* B. 1; **Po·lyglotti·ze** *v. trans.*, to render polyglot; † **Po·lyglotto·logy** [see -LOGY], a speaking in many languages (*obs.*).

1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 670 Panurge the *Polyglottal. 1890 *Athenæum* 16 July 90/1 A profuse display of easy polyglottal information. 1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XIX. 680 Most *polyglot(t)ally rendered in our own pages by Father Prout. 1897 *Daily News* 30 Jan. 6/3 A *polyglotted giant bows you into a luxurious chair, and there you sit, waiting for your host. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Feb. 2/1 'The meal, m'sieu',—though polyglotted, he is a Frenchman, I believe. 1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 583 The author is *polyglottic as the hydra. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 11 July 5/1 Pope Gregory the Sixteenth . was correcting the proof-sheets of a polyglott c book that Wiseman was bringing out. 1878 E. JENKINS *Haverholme* 206 Screeching their raven-voiced praises in *polyglottish discord 1888 *Century Mag.* XXIV. 106 The *polyglotism implies so close a familiarity with many literatures. 1889 LOWELL *Latest Lit. Ess.*, *Stud. Mod. Lang.* (1891) 139, I will not say with Lord Burleigh that such polyglottism is but 'to have one meat served in divers dishes'. 1890 *Spectator* 29 Mar., The great *polyglottist, Mr. Thomas Watts, who probably surpassed the more famous Mezzofanti, gives his testimony to the linguistic importance of the work in a notable letter. 1871 MISS MULOCK *Fair France* i 37 Plain English (which we found ourselves rapidly forgetting, and b coming *polyglottized). 1658 ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 907 At the first Honey had but one name, called in the Hebrew *Dabesch*; but since that strange and confused *Polyglottology, or speaking with divers tongues it was called of the inhabitants of Arabia, *Hel, Hau*; of the French, *Miel*; of the English, *Honey* [etc.]. 1861 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Lang.* iv. 130 While working as a missionary among the *polyglottous tribes of America. 1885 GREENWELL in *Nat. Rev.* 26 Dec. 845 [The temptation to talk of a Kaffir policeman as] a polyglottous individual.

Polyglycerin: see POLY- 2.

Polygon (pɒ̄·ligŏn), *sb.* and *a.* Also 7 **polygone.** [ad. L. *polygōnum*, a. Gr. πολύγωνον, prop. neut. of πολύγωνος adj. polygonal, f. πολυ-, POLY- + -γωνος, from stem of γωνια angle. Cf. F. *polygone,* † *poligone* (Cotgr. 1611). Used at first in Latin forms polygō·num, polygō·nium]

A. *sb.* 1. *Geom* A figure (usually, a plane rectilineal figure) having many, i. e. (usually) more than four, angles (and sides); a many-sided figure.

Complete polygon, a polygon in which lines are drawn connecting each angular vertex with every one of the others. *Stellated polygon,* a polygon which wraps its interior more than once, the continuous joining of alternate or more remote angles, producing a stellate or starlike figure, as in the PENTAGRAM (q. v.) which is a stellated pentagon wrapping its interior twice. So with similar figures of 7, 8, 9, 10, etc. points, in which the variety of form increases with the number of different points that can be continuously joined.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom* I. Elem. B iij b, Polygona are such Figures as haue moe than foure sides. *Ibid.* II. xx. O iv, To diuide the superficies of any irregular Pollygonium. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Polygon,* a Geometrical figure, that hath many corners. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* iv. 22 Instead of circular bases, polygons of different but even numbers of sides, have been substituted. 1881 ROUTLEDGE *Science* ii 37 The circle is .. said to be the limit of the inscribed polygon.

b. *Polygon of forces*: a polygonal figure illustrating a theorem relating to a number of forces acting at one point, each of which is represented in magnitude and direction by one of the sides of the figure, analogous to the *parallelogram of forces*; hence, the theorem itself. So *polygon of velocities,* etc.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc.*, etc., *Polygon of forces,* a theorem, the discovery of which is attributed to Leibnitz 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 256. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* I Linear velocities follow the same laws of composition and resolution as Forces in Statics; and with these (such as the parallelogram and polygon of velocities) the student is assumed to be already familiar.

c. *Arith.* A polygonal number: see POLYGONAL 2. Hence extended to higher orders of figurate numbers, as the PYRAMIDAL numbers, etc. *rare.* (Cf. *square, cube.*)

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc.*, etc. s.v. *Figurate Numbers,* First sums, or polygons of the first order. Tri. 1, 3, 6, 10. Sq 1, 4, 9, 16. Pent. 1, 5, 12, 22. Hex. 1, 6, 15, 28. Second sums, or polygons of the second order. 1, 4, 10, 20. 1, 5, 14, 30. 1, 6, 18, 40. 1, 7, 22, 50.

2. A material object of the form of a polygon. *Funicular polygon*: see FUNICULAR 2.

1669 STAYNRED *Fortification* 1 The Semidiameter of the Outward Polygon. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Polygon*... Also a spot of Ground of that Figure, which is, or may be fortify'd according to the Rules of Art. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 318 Very seldom in pellucid needles, tables, or polygons 1853 STOCQUELER *Milit. Encycl.*, *Polygon,* the name applied to the many-angled forms in which the outer walls of all fortified places are built. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 608 Four large vessels which here form the remarkable anastomosis known as the circle, or polygon, of Willis.

† B. *adj.* Having many angles; polygonal *Obs.*

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* iv. xvi. 125 A Poligonon figure is a figure consisting of many sides. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* vii. § 7 (1689) 77 The best Rivers to angle in, are .. such as have many Polygone windings, and turnings. 1761 DA COSTA in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 103 The rocks .. rise into polygon pillars. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 182 The surface of the causeway exhibiting to view a regular and compact pavement of polygon stones.

Polygonaceous (pɒ̄ligonē·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Polygonaceæ* (f. POLYGONUM) + -OUS: see -ACEOUS] Belonging to the Natural Order *Polygonaceæ,* of which the typical genus is POLYGONUM.

1874 COOKE *Fungi* 41 The species attack the flowers and anthers of composite and polygonaceous plants.

Polygonal (pɒ̄li·gŏnăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. *polygōn-um* POLYGON + -AL. So F. *polygonal.*]

1. Having the form of a polygon; having many, i. e. (usually) more than four, angles (and sides); many-sided. As applied to a solid body, denoting a prismatic or similar form whose base or section is a polygon.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Polygonal column.* 1756 *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 513 Its whole surface is covered with small shallow polygonal cells. 1857 HENFREY *Pl.* § 652 The mutual pressure of cells converts the spheroidal into polygonal forms. *a* 1878 SIR G G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 195 The polygonal chapter-house is an equally English feature. *Comb.* 1847-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 516/1 Polygonal-celled serous membranes.

2. *Arith.* Applied to the several series of numbers, each beginning with unity, and obtained by continued summation of the successive terms of an arithmetical progression whose common difference is a whole number. So called because each of these numbers, represented (e. g.) by dots, can be arranged according to a certain rule in the form of the corresponding regular *polygon* (the term being here extended to a figure of any number of sides).

Thus the A. P 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 ... (comm. diff. 1) gives, by summation of successive terms (1, 1+2, 1+2+3, etc.), the series of *triangular* numbers 1, 3, 6, 10, 15, 21.. Similarly, with comm. diff 2, 3, 4. etc., are obtained the series of *square, pentagonal, hexagonal,* etc., numbers The polygonal numbers constitute the first order of figurate numbers: see FIGURATE *ppl. a.* 3 b

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Polygonal Numbers,* are such as are the Sums or Aggregates of Series of Numbers in Arithmetical Progression, beginning with Unity 1 and so placed, that they represent the Form of a Polygon. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc.*, etc. s. v., A very general and remarkable property of polygonal numbers was discovered by Fermat.—Every number whatever is the sum of one, two, or three triangular numbers; the sum of one, two, three, or four squares; the sum of one, two, three, four, or five pentagonal numbers; and so on.

b. as *sb.* A polygonal number. *rare.*

1795 HUTTON *Math. Dict.*, *Polygonal Numbers,* .. are called Polygonals, because the number of points in them may be arranged in the form of the several Polygonal figures in geometry.

Hence **Poly·gonally** *adv.*

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 254 A polygonally-shagreened capsule 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 374 The outermost layer, which .. consists of polygonally prismatic cells in uninterrupted connection.

Poly·gonar, *a. rare*—[1]. [f. L. type **polygōnār-is*: see prec and -AR [1]] = prec. 1.

1836 CDL. WISEMAN *Sc. & Relig.* I. ii. 102 The polygonar structures of the ancients.

Polygonate (pɒ̄li·gŏnĕt), *a. Nat. Hist. rare*—[0]. [f. Gr. πολυ-, POLY- + γόνυ knee + -ATE [2].] Having many joints.

1856 THOMAS *Med. Dict.* (1864) 436 *Polygonate,* applied to certain plants and animals.

Polygoneutic (pɒ̄ligonĭū·tik), *a. Zool.* [f. POLY- + Gr. γονεύ-ειν to beget: cf. πολυγονεῖσθαι to produce much offspring.] Producing several broods in a year. So **Polygoneu·tism,** polygoneutic character or condition.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Polygoneutic,* having several broods or litters every year. *Polygoneutism,* the state of being *Polygoneutic.*

† **Polygo·nial,** *a* (*sb.*) *Obs* [f. L. *polygōni-us* polygonal + -AL.] A. *adj.* = POLYGONAL *a.* b. *sb.* = POLYGON.

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 238 Polygonial Turrets. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s v *Surveying,* To find the content of a regular polygonal, or multangular figure. *Ibid.*, [How] to divide triangles, parallelograms, and regular polygonials, in an artificial way.

Polygonic (pɒligŏ·nik), *a* [1] *rare.* [f. Gr. πολύγων-ον (see POLYGON) + -IC] = POLYGONAL *a.* Hence **Polygo·nically** *adv.*

1842 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* V. 151/1 The earliest buildings were circular, octagonal, or polygonic. 1852 T WRIGHT *Celt, Roman, & Saxon* (1861) 183 Flag-stones cut square or polygonically.

Polygo·nic, *a.*[2] [f. POLYGON-UM + -IC.] Pertaining to the botanical genus *Polygonum*; *polygonic acid,* an acid crystallizable acid, found by Rademacher 1871, in *Polygonum Hydropiper.*

1890 in BILLINGS *Med Dict.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Polygonometry (pɒligonŏ·metri) *Math. rare.* [f as POLYGON + -METRY. So F. *polygonom.trie.*] A branch of mathematics dealing with the measurement and properties of polygons, as trigonometry with those of triangles. Hence **Polygonometric** (pɒ̄li gonoɪme·trik) *a.*, pertaining to polygonometry.

1811 HUTTON *Course Math.* III. 148 The theorems and problems in Polygonometry bear an intimate connection and close analogy to those in plane trigonometry. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Polygonometric.*

Polygonoscope (pɒ̄li·gŏnŏskoʊp). [f. as POLYGON + Gr. -σκοπος, -ον viewing, he or that which views.] An instrument on the principle of the kaleidoscope, consisting of two mirrors connected by a hinge, and capable of being set at any required angle, so as to produce an indefinite variety of patterns, which may be copied or photographed for artistic purposes.

1884 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl.

Polygonous (pɒ̄li·gŏnəs), *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [L. L. *polygōn-um* + -OUS.] = POLYGONAL *a.*

1660 BARROW *Euclid* XII. I. 296 Like polygonous figures.. described in circles .. are one to another, as the squares described of the diameters of the circles. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s v. *Column,* Polygonous Column has several sides, or faces: the most regular of these have eight faces.

1789 J. Keir *Dict. Chem.* 172/1 This ammoniacal salt shoots into polygonous crystals. 1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LI. 726 Harmony of design seems entirely wanting in this vast polygonous building.

‖ **Polygonum** (pŏlĭgŏnŭm). *Bot.* [mod.L., *polygonum* (*polygonos*, *-us*, *-on* Plin.), a. Gr. πολύγονον knotgrass, etc., f. πολυ-, Poly- + γόνυ knee, joint.] A large and widely distributed genus of plants, type of the N. O. *Polygonaceæ*, consisting of herbs (rarely undershrubs), with swollen stem-joints sheathed by the stipules, and small apetalous flowers, usually with red or white perianth.

It includes knotgrass (*P. aviculare*), snakeweed (*P. Bistorta*), black bindweed (*P. Convolvulus*), water pepper (*P. Hydropiper*), persicaria (*P. Persicaria*), buckwheat (*P. Fagopyrum* or *Fagopyrum esculentum*), etc. The *polygonum* of Sturt (1833) is a *Muehlenbeckia*, N. O. *Polygonaceæ*.

1706 Phillips, *Polygonum*, Polygony or Knot-grass, an Herb chiefly us'd for stopping all sorts of Fluxes, Wounds [etc.]. 1833 C. H. Sturt *Two Exp. Interior S. Austral.* I. 146 Its [the creek's] bed was choaked up with bulrushes or the polygonum. 1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 974 The *bidens* .. in general did not vegetate so long as the polygonum. 1887 *Amer. Naturalist* XXI. 580 We also find that the ants rear the young, before the ground is planted, upon the roots of *Setaria* and *Polygonum*.

b. *attrib.* as *polygonum creek, flat* (i.e. covered with a growth of *Polygonum* or *Muehlenbeckia*).

1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* xvi. 190 He had shot more than one polygonum creek, straight and true as an Indian. 1898 — *Rom. Convicts Town* 126 They drew back by degrees into the polygonum flat which at that point bordered the river.

†**Poly·gony.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *polygoni-um* (Scribonius) f. Gr. πολύγονον.] A plant of the genus *Polygonum*; esp. Snakeweed, *P. Bistorta*, the astringent root of which was formerly used in medicine.

1450-80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 30 Take wormode, .. and lete it boyle with the Rote þat is callid Pollygony, .. and wasshe weile þi mouth therwith. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III v. 32 There, whether yt divine Tobacco were, Or Panachæa, or Polygony, Shee fownd, and brought it to her patient deare. 1706 [see Polygonum].

Polygram (pŏ·lĭgrăm). [f. Poly- + Gr. γραμμη line; (cf. Gr. πολύγραμμος many-lined, Arist.).] A figure or design consisting of many lines. (In quot. 1903 in imitation of *monogram*.)

1696 Phillips (ed. 5), *Polygram*, a Geometrical Figure that has many Lines. 1863 R. Townsend *Mod. Geom.* I. 144 A complete figure which in the absence of any as yet generally recognized nomenclature may be termed a polystigm in the former case, and a polygram in the latter. 1903 G. F. Abbott *Tour Macedonia* 43 A mystic design which .. in reality was the imperial polygram. The document, polygram and all, cost me five shillings.

Hence **Polygrammatic** *a.*, pertaining or relating to a polygram. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Polygraph (pŏ·ligraf). [ad. Gr. πολυγράφος, -ον adj. writing much; cf. F. *polygraphe* (1536 in Hatz.-Darm.), It. *poligrafo* (Florio) in sense 4. In senses 1–3, app. directly f. the Greek elements.]

I. 1. a. An apparatus, on the principle of the pantograph, for producing two or more identical drawings or writings simultaneously. b. An apparatus for taking a number of copies of a writing; *esp.* a gelatine copying-pad.

(Cf. 1763 *Hist. Acad. des Sci.* 147 Un instrument, inventé et présenté par M. de Cotteneuile auquel il donne le nom de *polygraphe* ou *Copiste habile*.)

1805 Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) IV. 33, I have laid aside the copying press, for a twelvemonth past, and write always with the polygraph. 1807 Young *Lect. Nat. Phil.* II. 100 An ingenious instrument, by means of which copies may be multiplied with great facility; it is called the polygraph. 1819 Rees *Cycl.* s.v. *Copying*, Fig. 4 represents one of Hawkins' patent polygraphs [Patent dated 1803 No. 2735]. 1829 Mackenzie *Five Thous. Receipts* 394 To frame a polygraph, or instrument for writing two letters at once. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Supp., *Polygraph*, one of the names given to the gelatine copying pad.

†2. *fig.* (in allusion to Polygraphic 2). A person who imitates, or is a copy of, another; an imitator or imitation. *Obs.*

1794 Coleridge *Lett.* (1895) 117 The move of bepraising a man by enumerating the beauties of his polygraph is at least an original one. 1797 Mrs. M. Robinson *Walsingham* IV. 10 A polygraph is a fellow that apes one's dress and manners.

3. An instrument for obtaining tracings of movements in various parts of the body; a myograph.

1876 A. Ransome *Stethometry* vi. 126 A tube, placed in the trachea of a recently killed dog, is made to communicate with the drum of a polygraph. 1890 in Billings *Med. Dict.* 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Polygraph*, a syn. for *Myograph*. 1905 H. D. Rolleston *Dis. Liver* 93 J. Mackenzie has made an exhaustive study of hepatic pulsation by means of the polygraph, a modification of the cardiograph.

II. 4. A writer of many or various works: a voluminous author. [Cf. F. *polygraphe* one who writes on many subjects (1536).]

1883 *Century Mag.* VI. 251 M. Jules Claretie, most prolific of polygraphs, has added another novel to his already long list. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Aug. 152/1 M. Auguste Vitu was .. what his own countrymen call a 'polygraph'.

5. A collection of many or various writings. *rare*—°. 1882 in Ogilvie (Annandale).

†**Poly·grapher.** *Obs. rare.* Also 6 poli-. [f. Gr. πολυγράφος (see Polygraph) + -er 1.]

1. A writer of Polygraphy (sense 1).

1588 J. Harvey *Disc Probl.* 29 Whose mightie and wonderfull proceedings no Poligrapher can expresse, or Steganographer decipher.

2. = Polygraph 2.

1810 *Splendid Follies* II. 7, [I] wear my hat in half a dozen positions, so that I defy the mimickry of a polygrapher.

Polygraphic (pŏlĭgra·fĭk). *a.* (*sb.*) [f. Gr. πολυγράφος Polygraph, or f. Polygraphy, + -ic. So F. *polygraphique*.]

1. Writing much; voluminous or copious, as an author; treating of many subjects, as a book. *rare.*

1735 (*title*) Dictionarium Polygraphicum: Or, The Whole Body of Arts Regularly Digested. (*heading of text*) The Polygraphick Dictionary. 1807 T. Horne tr *Goede's Trav.* II. 131 The polygraphic Nicolls has contrived to swell his work into 20 volumes.

†b. Pertaining to Polygraphy (sense 1). *Obs.*

1791–1823 D'Israeli *Cur. Lit* (1867) 481/2 This ingenious abbot's [Trithemius] polygraphic attempts at secret writing.

2. Applied to a method of mechanically copying pictures: see Polygraph 3 a.

1788 J. Booth (*title*) An Address to the Public on the Polygraphic Art; or the copying or multiplying Pictures, in Oil Colours, by a Chemical and Mechanical Process. 1800 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* IV. 161 These, by means of the polygraphic art, may be multiplied. 1828 Landor *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1853 I. 400/2 Polygraphic transparencies .. to be had for next to nothing. 1864 Boulton *Rem. conc. Photogr. supposed of early date* 8 There can .. be little doubt that these pictures are specimens of the 'polygraphic' process.

†3. *fig.* (in allusion to 2, or to Polygraph 2). That is an exact copy or imitation of another. *Obs.*

1797–1805 S. & Ht. Lee *Canterb. T.* V. 400 A sort of polygraphic copy of a man, that might be seen in some corner of almost every collection in London. 1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* v, He began to doubt whether the Lady Penelope and her maidens were not .. actually polygraphic copies of the same individuals.

†b. as *sb.* = Polygraph 2. *Obs. rare*—1.

1797 Mrs. M. Robinson *Walsingham* II. 109, 'I shall leave Bath to-morrow', cried the polygraphic of Narcissus.

4. Of or pertaining to a polygraph (Polygraph 1 a, 1 b); used for multiplying copies of a drawing or writing; produced, as a copy, by a polygraph.

1828 Webster, *Polygraphic, Polygraphical.* .. 2. Done with a polygraph; as, a polygraphic copy or writing. 1883 R. Halfpane *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 189/2 Place a sheet of damped polygraphic paper on each page.

So **Polygra·phical** *a.* (in quot. = sense 1 b above: cf. Polygrapher 1).

1588 J. Harvey *Disc. Probl.* 65 A booteles labor, to make a special Analysis, either of their Abecedary and Alphabeticall Spels, or of their Characteristicall, and Polygraphical subtilties. 1828 [see 4 above].

Polygraphy (pŏlĭ·grăfi). [ad. Gr. πολυγραφία a writing much; see prec. So F. *polygraphie* (1561 in Hatz.-Darm.) in sense 1.]

I. †1. A kind of cipher or secret writing (? a combination of various ciphers, or ? an abbreviated cipher resembling shorthand, i.e. containing much in little space): a. orig. An arbitrary name by Trithemius 1518 for his system of secret writing. b. Applied by Aulay Macaulay to his system of shorthand. *Obs.*

[1518 J. Trithemius (*title*) Poligraphiæ libri VI, cum clave seu enucleatorio.] 1593 R. Harvey *Philad* 56 The Histories were written in some strange kind of polygraphy and steganography. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* III ii. III. v. (1651) 498 Such occult notes, Polygraphy, or magnetical telling of their minds. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Polygraphy*, .. the art of writing in various unusual manners or cyphers; as also of decyphering the same.. The word is usually confounded with steganography and cryptography. 1747 A. Macaulay (*title*) Polygraphy; or Short-Hand made easy.. Being an universal character fitted to all Languages. 1855 *Chamb. Jrnl.* IV. 134/2 These decipherers gave the high-sounding names of Cryptography, Cryptology, Polygraphy, and Steganography, to their art.

II. 2. Much writing; copious or various literary work.

a 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Cambr* (1662) I. 162 One, considering his Polygraphy, said merrily, 'that he must write whilst he slept, it being impossible he should do so much when waking'. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 715 Even Sir Walter Scott, with all his multifarious polygraphy—what is he beside the goodly *Summa Theologia* of Thomas Aquinas? 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Nov. 600/2 It has been too much the fashion to dismiss his wonderful 'polygraphy', his miscellaneous journalism.., with a sort of allowance as merely wonderful of its kind.

III. 3. a. A method of producing copies of paintings, invented by Joseph Booth *c* 1788: see Polygraphic 2.

1788 J. Booth *Addr. Polygraphic Art* 13 Having thus considered the invention of Polygraphy.

b. The use of a polygraph (Polygraph 1 a).

1828 Webster, *Polygraphic, Polygraphical*, pertaining to polygraphy, as a polygraphic instrument. 1886 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, *Polygraphy* .. 3 The art of making a number of drawings or writings simultaneously. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, *Polygraphy*. 1. The use of a polygraph.

Poly-groove, -grooved: see Poly- 1.

Polygyn (pŏ·lidʒin). *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *polygyn-us*: see Polygynia.] (See quot.)

1828 Webster, *Polygyn*, a plant having many pistils.

Polygynæcial, -œcial (pŏlĭdʒinī·siăl). *a. Bot. rare*—°. [f. Poly- + *gynæcium*, Gynæceum + -al.] Applied to a multiple fruit formed by union of the pistils of several flowers.

1876 Balfour in *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 150/2 Multiple fruits are called polygynœcial, as being formed by many gynœcia.

Po·ygynai·ky. *rare*—1. [f. Poly- + Gr. γυναικ-, stem of γυνή woman, wife + -y.] = Polygyny.

1880 T. E. Holland *Jurisprudence* (1882) 131 Polygamy, i.e. polygynaiky or polyandry, has been and is recognised as marriage in many parts of the world.

‖ **Polygynia** (pŏlĭdʒi·niă). [f. mod.L. *polygyn-us*, f. Gr. πολυ-, Poly- + γυνή woman, wife (taken by Linnæus in sense 'pistil').]

1. *Bot.* An order in some classes of the Linnæan Sexual System, comprising plants having flowers with more than 12 styles or stigmas.

[1748 Linnæus *Hortus Upsal.* 154 Polygynia.] 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* II. viii, *Polygynia*, comprehending such Plants as have many Styles. 1770 Ellis in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 508 Dr. Linnæus.. places it among the Dodecandria Polygynia.

2. = Polygyny. *rare.*

1865 McLennan *Prim. Marr.* viii 181 In certain cantons of Media, according to Strabo, polygynia was authorised by express law which ordained every inhabitant to maintain at least seven wives.

Polygy·nian, *a. Bot. rare*—°. [f. prec. 1 + -an.] = Polygynous 1.

1828 Webster, *Polygynian*, having many pistils.

Polygynic (pŏlĭdʒi·nĭk), *a. rare.* [f. as Polygyny + -ic.] = Polygynous 2.

1876 H. Spencer *Princ. Sociol.* (1885) I. III ix. 675 Among the Esquimaux, .. we see, along with monogamic unions, others that are polyandric and polygynic.

Polygy·nious, *a. Bot. rare*—°. [f. mod.L. Polygyni-a + -ous.] = Polygynous 1.

1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Polygynius*, .. applied to an order .. of plants, polygynious.

Polygynist (pŏlĭ·dʒinist). [f. as Polygyny + -ist.] One who practises (or favours) polygyny.

1876 H. Spencer *Princ. Sociol.* I. III. iv. § 285 The Fuegians .. are polygynists. *Ibid.* IX. § 315 The Merovingian kings were polygynists.

Polygynous (pŏlĭ·dʒinəs), *a.* [f. mod.L. *polygyn-us* (see Polygynia) + -ous.]

1. *Bot.* Having many pistils, styles, or stigmas; *spec.* belonging to the order *Polygynia*.

1846 Worcester, *Polygynous*, having many styles. *London.* 1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* (ed 6) 261 Less general .. terms are such as .. *Polygynous* (of many pistils).

2. Having more than one, or several, wives (or concubines); practising, pertaining to, or involving polygyny. (Corresp. to Polyandrous 2.)

1874 Sidgwick *Meth. Ethics* xi. 337 A legal polygynous connexion. 1876 Fox Bourne *Locke* I. viii. 429 The frivolous, corrupted, polygynous and polyandrous society by which he was surrounded. 1891 E. Westermarck *Hist. Hum. Marr.* (1894) 429 Even in Africa, the chief centre of polygynous habits, polygyny is an exception.

b. *Zool.* Of a male animal: Having several female mates; characterized by polygyny, as a species. (Corresp. to Polyandrous 2 b.)

Polygyny (pŏlĭ·dʒini). [f. Poly- + Gr. γυνή woman, wife; corresp. to a Gr. type *πολυγυνία, f. πολυ- many + γυνή woman, wife. So mod. F. *polygynie*.] That form of polygamy in which one man has several wives at the same time; plurality of wives (or concubines). (Corresp. to Polyandry.)

1780 M. Madan *Thelyphthora* II. 91 There is not a nation under heaven, where polygyny is more openly practised, than in this Christian country. 1861 *Times* 21 Aug. 10/2 It is doubtless this teaching that polygyny is a divine institution which has such an effect in repressing the rebellious instincts of the women. 1876 H. Spencer *Princ. Sociol.* (1877) I. 646 Where wife-stealing is now practised, it is commonly associated with polygyny. 1892 *Nation* (N.Y.) 24 Nov. 398/3 The license, not of polygamy but of polygyny, was completely established in the case of kings.

b. *Zool.* Of a male animal: The having more than one female mate.

Polygyral: see Poly- 1.

‖ **Polyhæmia** (pŏlĭhī·miă). *Path.* Also **polyemia, -æmia, -hemia.** [mod.L., a. Gr. πολυαιμία, f. πολυ-, Poly- + αἷμα blood.] Fullness or excess of blood; plethora.

1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Polyæmia*, abundance of blood; an old term for true Plethora. 1866 A. Flint *Princ. Med.* (1880) 61 Recent experiments on animals render improbable the existence of a permanent polyæmia. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed 6) 543 Polyhæmia, and polycythæmia as well, are in most cases only transitory states.

Polyhalite (pŏlĭhæ·lait). *Min.* [ad. Ger. *polyhalit* (Stromeyer, 1818), f. Gr. πολυ-, Poly- + ἅλς salt: see -ite 1.] Hydrous sulphate of calcium, potassium, and magnesium, usually occurring in fibrous masses of a red or yellowish colour.

1818 *Q. Jrnl. Sc.* VI. 170 It .. has now received the name of polyhalite. 1892 *Phillips' Introd. Min.* 538 Polyhalite .. is found with rock salt. 1876 Page *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xvi. 305 These deposits consist of a series of saliferous strata —carnallite .. polyhalite, etc.

Polyhedra, pl. of Polyhedron.

Polyhedral (pŏlĭhī·drăl, -he·drăl), *a.* Also **polyedral.** [f. Gr. πολύεδρος (Plut.) (f. πολυ-, Poly- + ἕδρα base, side of a solid figure) + -al.]

1. Of the form of a polyhedron; having many faces or sides, as a solid figure or body.

1811 PINKERTON *Petrology* I. 324 A granular serpentine,.. which..splits in small polyhedral fragments. 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 81 The fat vesicles .. assume a polyhedral figure more or less regular. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 47 Starch..occurs as minute..polyhedral granules.

2. Pertaining or relating to a polyhedron; in *Higher Algebra* applied to a class of functions.

1880 CAYLEY *Coll. Math. Papers* XI. 183 The functions so transformable into themselves must be Polyhedral functions ..the linear transformations corresponding to the rotations whereby the spherical polyhedron can be brought into coincidence with its own original position.

3. Of an angle: Formed by three or more planes meeting at a point. (Usually called a *solid angle.*) Cf. DIHEDRAL. 1864 in WEBSTER.

Polyhedric (pŏlihe·drik), *a.* Also **polyedric.** [f. as prec. + -IC.] = prec. 1. Also *fig.* 'many-sided'.

1819 SHELLEY *P. Bell the Third* Ded., Peter is a polyhedric Peter, or a Peter with many sides. He is a Proteus of a Peter. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xliii. (1856) 400 The ice, broken into polyhedric masses, gave at a few hundred yards no indications to the eye of the lines of separation. 1893 *Sat. Rev.* 28 Jan. 88/1 Most questions are polyhedric.

So **Polyhe·drical** *a. rare.*

1663 BOYLE *Exp. Hist. Colours* i iii. § 6 The protuberant particles may be of very great variety of figures, spherical, elliptical, polyedrical, and some very irregular. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* i 42 They all seem like Fragments of Crystal ..of irregular polyhedrical figures. *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* II. 199 Which body must be spherical or polyedrical.

Polyhedrometry (-pŏ·metri). [f. POLYHEDRON + -METRY, after *geometry* or *trigonometry.*] That part of solid geometry which deals with the numbers of faces, edges, and angles of polyhedra. Hence **Polyhedrometric** (-ome·trik) *a.*, pertaining to polyhedrometry. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Polyhedron (pŏlihē·drən, -he·drŏn). Also **polyedron.** Pl. **-a** (rarely **-ons**). [a. Gr. πολύεδρον a polyhedron, prop. neut. of πολύεδρος adj.: see POLYHEDRAL.] *Geom.* A solid figure contained by many (i. e., usually, more than six) plane faces; a many-sided solid. Hence, a material body having such a form.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* XII xvii. 377 A solide of many sides (which is called a Polyhedron). 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 289 In the Sphere *KDF* inscribe a Polyedron. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., *Gnomonic Polyhedron*, is a stone with several faces, whereon are projected various kinds of dials. 1762 H WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1765) I. vii. 181 Holding a pair of compasses, and by his side a Polyedron, composed of twelve pentagons. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. xii. 308 The little polyhedra become converted into lamina.

fig. 1851 J. HAMILTON *Royal Preacher* xiv. (1854) 180 They are the polyhedrons of the Church, each punctilio of them own forming a several face.

b. *spec.* A lens having many facets, multiplying the image of an object; a multiplying-glass.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., The eye, through a polyhedron, sees the object repeated as many times as there are sides. 1764 REID *Inquiry* vi xii (1801) 272 Instances wherein the same object may appear double, triple, or quadruple to one eye, without the help of a polyhedron or multiplying glass.

Polyhe·drous, *a.* Also **polye·drous.** [f. as POLYHEDRAL + -OUS.] = POLYHEDRAL.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 531 The same Object beheld through a Polyedrous Glass .. is thereby rendred Manifold to the Spectator. 1769 RASPE in *Phil. Trans.* LXI 582 Many of these are formed in polyedrous pillars. 1807 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* V. 586 He not only sees double, but through the polyedrous eyes of a dragon fly.

Polyhistor (pŏlihi·stŏr). Also **6 polihistor.** [a. Gr. πολυΐστωρ very learned, f πολυ-, POLY- + ἵστωρ (see HISTORY).] A man of much or varied learning; a great scholar.

[1573–80 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 166 He hath bene countid heer..a πολυΐστωρ, and in deed is so commonly termid amongst us.] 1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl* 63 In poets, philosophers, polihistors, antiquaries, philologers, schoolemen, and other learned discourses. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 453 So great a polyhistor as Ioseph Scaliger. 1885 MASSON *Carlyle* ii. 63 Himself a polyhistor or accomplished universal scholar.

So **Polyhisto·rian** = *polyhistor*; **Polyhisto·ric** *a.*, of or pertaining to a polyhistor, widely erudite; **Polyhi·story,** the character or quality of a polyhistor, wide or varied learning.

1663 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* i. i. iii. 20 Alexander the *Polyhistorian cites this. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 808 He regrets the loss also of many Polyhistorians, as, Theopompus, Phavorinus, and Alexander Polyhistor. 1881 MASSON *De Quincey* xi. 117 Much of that *polyhistoric character, that multifariousness of out-of-the-way learning. 1819 J. RICHARDSON *Kant's Logic* 61 Mere *polyhistory is, so to say, learning which is cyclopic, or wants an eye—that of philosophy. 1869 A. W. WARD tr. *Curtius' Hist. Greece* II. iii. 509 Sophistry..thus necessarily led to a vain and superficial polyhistory, such as was most fully represented in the person of Hippias of Elis.

Poly-laminated to **-lobular:** see POLY- 1.

Polyle, variant of PULLAILE *Obs.*, poultry.

Polylogy (pŏli·lŏdʒi). *rare.* Also **7 polu-.** [ad. Gr. πολυλογία, f. πολυλόγος loquacious: see POLY- and -LOGY.] Much speaking, loquacity. So **Poly·logize** *v. intr.* (*nonce-wd.*), to talk much.

1602 R. T. *Five Godlie Serm.* 287 Vsing Polulogies and Battologies that is vaine repetitions, and much babblings. 1621 T. GRANGER *On Eccles.* 115 Many words, (batologie or polylogie) .. are signes of a foole. 1845 S. JUDD *Margaret* II. ii, I have 'polylogized' quite long enough. 1890 *My Curates* 19 Mr. Slimmer's vigorous energy in polylogy (if I may coin a word).

Polyloquent to **-mastigous:** see POLY- 1.

Polymastodont (pŏlimæ·stŏdŏnt), *a.* and *sb. Palæont.* [f. mod.L. *Polymastodon, -ont-*, f. Gr. πολυ-, POLY- + μαστός breast, nipple + ὀδούς tooth: cf. MASTODON.] **a.** *adj.* Belonging to the genus *Polymastodon* or family *Polymastodontidæ* of small extinct N. American marsupials, having numerous tubercles on the molar teeth. **b.** *sb.* A marsupial of this genus or family.

Polymath (pŏ·limæθ), *sb.* (*a*) Also **7 polumathe.** [ad. Gr. πολυμαθής having learnt much, f. πολυ- much + μαθ-, stem of μανθάνειν to learn. So F. *polymathe.*] A person of much or varied learning; one acquainted with various subjects of study.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* Democr to Rdr (1676) 4/2 To be thought and held Polumathes and Polyhistors. *a* 1840 MOORE *Devil among Schol.* 7 The Polymaths and Polyhistors, Polyglots and all their sisters. 1855 M. PATTISON *Ess.* I. 290 He belongs to the class which German writers have denominated 'Polymaths'. 1897 O. SMEATON *Smollett* ii. 30 One of the last of the mighty Scots polymaths.

b. *attrib* or *adj.* Very learned.

1881 *Athenæum* 31 Sept 300/3 [His] literary criticism is generally judicious and free from 'polymath terminology'. 1893 *Jrnl. Educ.* 1 Dec 657/1 A polymath headmaster

So **Polyma·thic** *a.*, pertaining to a polymath, characterized by varied learning; + **Poly·mathist** = *polymath*; **Polymathy** [ad. Gr. πολυμαθία], much or varied learning, acquaintance with many branches of knowledge.

1828 WEBSTER, *Polymathic, pertaining to polymathy. 1849 OTTÉ tr. *Humboldt's Cosmos* II 541 Necessity for a certain amount of polymathic learning. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 322 An Atlas of Learning, the only *Polymathist of the World *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) III. viii 13 Polymathists, that stand poring upon a moth-eaten Author. 1642 HARTLIB *Ref. Schools* 53 That high, and excellent learning, which men, for the large extent of it, call *Polymathie. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I ii 88 Aristotle.. exhibits much of that polymathy which he transmitted to the Peripatetics generally. 1895 BENEKE *Comparetti's Vergil in Mid. Ages* 224 The tendency .. of the scholars of the time,..was entirely towards polymathy.

Polymatype (pŏ·limətəip). *Printing.* [a. F. *polymatype*, arbitrary f. POLY- + TYPE *sb.*] A method, now disused, of casting a large number of types at one operation. Also *attrib.*

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1836 T. L. DE VINNE *Moxon's Mech. Exerc., Printing* 416 Didot's polymatype mould, made to cast fifty types at one operation.

+Polyme·chany. *Obs. rare.* Also **poli-.** [ad. Gr. πολυμηχανία fullness of resources, inventiveness, f. πολυμήχανος adj., f. πολυ-, POLY- + μηχανή contrivance, MACHINE.] Multifarious contrivance or invention.

1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* iv Wks. (Grosart) I. 230 In actuall Experimentes, and polymechany, nothing too profound.

Polymely (pŏ·limili). *Anat.* [ad. mod.L. *polymelia*, f. Gr πολυ-, POLY- + μέλος limb.] The occurrence of supernumerary or redundant limbs or members, as a monstrosity. So **Polyme·lian** *a.*, exhibiting polymely.

1890 *Cent. Dict.* *Polymelian*, *Polymely.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1899 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 857 *note* (Cassell *Suppl.*), New growths comparable to the bifid or trifid regenerated tails of Lizards, and to the polydactyly and even polymely arising from mutilations in Batrachians.

Polymeni·scous, *a.* [f. POLY- + MENISCUS + -OUS.] Composed of many lenses, as the eye of an insect.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 492 (*Arthropoda*) A polymeniscous eye. 1899 J. A. THOMSON *Outl. Zool.* xiv. 304 They have only one lense (monomeniscous), whereas the compound forms have many lenses (polymeniscous).

Polymer (pŏ·limər). *Chem.* [mod. (Berzelius, 1830) f. Gr. πολυμερ-ής having many parts, manifold, f πολυ-, POLY- + μέρος part, share; so mod.F. *polymère* adj. See ISOMER.] A substance polymeric with another; any one of a series of polymeric compounds.

1866 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 314 Cyanuric Acid. .. This polymer of cyanic acid is a solid crystalline substance formed on heating urea. 1889 CROLL *Stellar Evol.* 95 The bodies thus formed are known as polymers.

Polymeric (pŏlime·rik), *a. Chem.* [f. as prec. + -IC, after Ger. *polymerisch* (Berzelius, 1830).] Of two or more compounds, or of one compound in relation to another (const. *with*): Composed of the same elements in the same proportions, but so that the numbers of atoms of the several elements in the molecule in one substance are some multiple of those in another, and thus the molecular weight of the one is the same multiple of that of the other. (Distinguished from ISOMERIC.)

1847 TURNER *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 8) 175 The second case of isomerism is that of bodies in which, while the relative proportion of the elements are the same, the absolute number of atoms of each element, and consequently the equivalent or atomic weights of the compounds, differ .. Such compounds are called polymeric. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* viii. (ed. 2) 265 Olefiant gas and cetene are polymeric bodies. 1880 J. W. LEGG *Bile* 233 Asserted to be polymeric with bilirubin.

Polymeride (pŏ·limĕrəid). *Chem.* [f. as POLYMER + -IDE.] = POLYMER.

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. i. 5 The formation of isomerides, metamerides, and polymerides .. can only be accounted for by supposing that differences of chemical arrangement occur in these different cases. 1864 H. SPENCER *Biol.* I. 10 Essential oil of turpentine being converted into a mixture of several of these polymerides, by simple exposure to a heat of 460°.

Polymerism (pŏ·limĕriz'm). [f. as POLYMER + -ISM; cf. F. *polymérisme.*]

1. *Chem.* The condition of being polymeric.

1847 TURNER *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 8 679 It is by the assumption of compound radicals, that we are enabled to explain the numerous cases of isomerism and polymerism which occur in organic chemistry. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* viii. (ed 2) 265 The former case Berzelius has distinguished by the term polymerism; the latter, by that of metamerism. 1888 SYALLO *Concepts Mod. Physics* 302 This rule applies..likewise to cases of allotropy and polymerism.

2. *Biol.* The condition of being polymerous.

1849 CRAIG, *Polymerism*, the state of monstrosity in which an animal or plant is characterized by the presence of a multiplicity of parts. 1871 ALLMAN *Monogr. Gymnoblastic Hydroids* I. p xiv, Polymerism...Simple multiplicity of the component zooids of the colony.

Polymerize (pŏ·limĕrəiz), *v.* [f. as POLYMER + -IZE.]

1. *Chem.* **a.** *trans.* To render polymeric; to form a polymer of. **b.** *intr.* To become polymeric; to be converted into a polymer.

1865 MANSFIELD *Salts* 247 That..two molecules of the same body, when formed side by side, shall become polymerized or dimerized into a compound of double equivalent weight. 1883 *Athenæum* 7 Apr. 447/3 M. Berthelot..is led to suspect that .. the various kinds of carbon which occur in nature are in reality polymerized products of the true element carbon.

2. *Biol.* (*trans.*) To render polymerous

1879 W. DITTMAR in *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 98/1 *note*, The vibriones are seemingly nothing more than polymerized bacteria, with intensified powers of locomotion. With regard to their position in the world of life, present evidence leaves it uncertain whether they are plants or animals.

Hence **Poly merisa·tion,** the action or process of polymerizing; formation of polymers.

1880 *Nature* XXIII. 193/2 This one fundamental form yields our ordinary elements and many others by ordinary polymerisation. 1900 *Nation* (N.Y.) 10 May 366/2 That the same matter exists everywhere throughout the stellar system in a few different grades of evolution—that is, of polymerization and combinations of polymers—depending upon the temperature to which it is subjected.

Po·lymerone. (*Chem. rare.* [a. F. *polymérone* (Laurent), f. as POLYMER + -ONE a.] An organic compound constituted of two or more aplones or simple groups of molecules, as salicin, = $C_6H_{12}O_6 + C_7H_2O_2 - H_2O$ Also *attrib.*

1856 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 30 We regard highly complex or polymerone bodies as compounds formed by the union of less complex or aplone bodies with one another. *Ibid.* 83 Capable of entering into combination with one another to form still more numerous and complicated polymerone bodies.

Polymerosomatous (pŏli·mĕro·sōmətəs), *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *polymerosōmātus* (f. Gr. πολυμερής having many parts + σῶμα (σωματ-) body) + -OUS.] Having the body composed of many segments, as in the order of *Arachnida* containing the scorpions and allied animals.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Polymerosomatus*, applied by Leach to an Order (*Polymerosomata*) of the *Arachnides Cephalotomata*, having the body formed of a long series of rings; polymerosomatous.

Polymerous (pŏ·limĕrəs), *a.* [f. as POLYMER + -OUS.]

1. *Nat. Hist.* Composed of many parts, members, or segments.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Polymerus*, applied by Blainville to the *Cheiopoda*, which have numerous articulations: polymerous. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 915 *Polymerous*, consisting of many parts. 1869 *Student* II. 12 Polymerous leaves are those in which the bundles anastomose once or more between their two extremities. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 71 In these regions the leucocytes were mainly polymerous or multinuclear.

2. *Chem.* = POLYMERIC. *rare*—°.

1864 in WEBSTER.

Polymetallism to **-microscope:** see POLY- 1.

Polymeter (pŏ·limi·tər). [mod. f. POLY- + -METER: in F. *polymètre.*] A technical or trade name given to various measuring devices.

Among these are: **a.** 'An instrument for measuring angles' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875). **b** An apparatus for testing the distance between railway rails, and detecting inequalities of elevation [= F. *polymètre*, of Couturier 1879]. **c.** A form of hygrometer with thermometer and tables of dew-points, etc, attached (Funk's *Stand. Dict.*).

Polymignite (pŏlimi·gnəit). *Min.* [Named by Berzelius, 1824, f. Gr. πολυ-, POLY- + μιγνύναι to mix + -ITE 1.] A rare mineral, containing the oxides of titanium, zirconium, yttrium, iron, cerium, calcium, manganese, and other metals; occurring in thin slender black crystals with submetallic lustre.

1826 *Thomson's Ann.* XI. 23, I have named it Polymignite, from the multiplicity of its elements. 1892 DANA *Min.* (ed. 6) 743 The axial ratios of polymignite and æschynite are closely similar.

† **Po·lymite, polimite,** *a. Obs* [a. OF. *poli-, polymite*, ad. late L. *poly-, polimitus* of many colours (Vulg. *Gen* xxxvii 3, tr. Gr. ποικίλος in LXX), a. Gr. πολύμιτος composed of many threads.] Woven of many different, or different-coloured, threads; many coloured, as a garment.

c 1410 LYDG *Life Our Lady* MS. Soc. Antiq. 134 lf. 13 (Halliw.) Of yonge Josephe the cote polimite [= Vulg. *tunicam polymitam*] Wrouȝte by the power of alle the Trinite. 1412-20 — *Chron. Troy* III. xxii. (1555), Though my wede be not pollymyte As of coloures forth I wyll endyte. [1876 ROCK *Text. Fabr.* i. 3 So as to work the cloths called polymita.]

† **Po·lymix,** *a Obs rare*—[1]. [ad. F. *polymixe* (Rabelais), ad. L. *polymixos* (Martial), f. Gr. πολυ-, POLY- + μύξα lamp-nozzle.] Having many wicks.

1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xxxiii, Martial's Polymix Lantern made a very good figure there. [1832 GELL *Pompeiana* I. vi 94 Names expressive of the number of burners, as polymixi.]

Polymorph (pŏ·limōɪf). [mod. f. Gr. πολύμορφ-ος of many forms, f. πολυ-, POLY- + μορφή form. Cf. F. *polymorphe* adj. multiform.]

1. *Nat. Hist.* A polymorphous organism, or an individual of a polymorphous species.

1828 WEBSTER, *Polymorph*, a name given by Soldani to a numerous tribe or series of shells, which are very small, irregular and singular in form, and which cannot be referred to any known genus. *Dict. Nat. Hist.* 1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Polymorph*, one of a series the members of which are characterised by *Polymorphism.*

2. *Chem.* and *Min.* A substance that crystallizes in two or more different forms: see POLYMORPHOUS 3. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

3. *Biol.* A polymorpho-nuclear leucocyte.

1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 10 Sept 583 The polymorphonuclear neutrophiles, or as I shall call them for the sake of brevity, polymorphs...There is no relation between the transitionals and the polymorphs. *Ibid.* 584 They [transitionals] are not increased in number in the blood in a polymorph leucocytosis.

Po·lymorphoan, *a. rare.* [irreg. f. as POLYMORPH, after words in *-ean.*] = POLYMORPHOUS 1.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Polymorphean*, of many forms or fashions. 1658 in PHILLIPS. 1874 tr. *Lange's Comm. Zeph.* 30 The polymorphean practice of error.

Polymorphic (pŏlimō·ɪfik), *a.* [f. as POLYMORPH + -IC.]

1. Multiform; = POLYMORPHOUS 1.

1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* I. 49 Every animal was a symbol or form of the great polymorphic deity. *Ibid.* III. 642 The polymorphic images of the principal hero god. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Apr. 5/1 Other varieties of independent fancy, in which word-twisting scholars have chosen to discover but the one polymorphic and elusive sun god.

2. *Nat. Hist.*, etc. = POLYMORPHOUS 2.

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec* ii. (1860) 46 Genera which have been called 'protean' or 'polymorphic', in which the species present an inordinate amount of variation. 1881 *Gard. Chron.* XVI. 6/1 Polymorphic states of a Phoma. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 416 The shape of the nucleus is constantly undergoing variation, for which reason it is generally described as polymorphic.

Polymorphism (pŏlimō·ɪfiz'm). [f. as POLYMORPH + -ISM; so F. *polymorphisme.*] The condition or character of being polymorphous; the occurrence of something in several different forms.

1. *gen*: cf. POLYMORPHOUS 1.

1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XX. 699 The various portraits of her majesty astonish by their perplexing poly- or heteromorphism. 1871 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* iii. (1872) 112 This polymorphism of the Christian character .. secures the charm and the contrast of an endless variety.

2. *Nat. Hist.*, etc.: cf. POLYMORPHOUS 2.

1857 DARWIN in *Life & Lett* (1887) II. 101 The perplexing subject of polymorphism. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 4 What is now known of the polymorphism of fungi. 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jakob's Clin. Diagn.* i (ed. 4) 56 The plague bacillus exhibits an unusual degree of polymorphism.

3. *Chem.* and *Min.*: cf. POLYMORPHOUS 3.

1858 BUCKLE *Civilis.* (1869) II. vii. 400 *note*, The difficulties introduced into the study of minerals by the discovery of isomorphism and polymorphism. 1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 83 Dimorphism and trimorphism are particular cases of polymorphism.

Polymorphi·stic, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ISTIC.] Of or relating to polymorphism.

1897 *Nat. Science* Aug. 107 We find in Kützing the belief that lower algae transform themselves into higher forms, even into moss protonema. Hitherto these polymorphistic ideas..have not succeeded in establishing themselves.

Polymorpho-, combining form repr. Gr. πολύμορφος multiform (cf. POLYMORPHIC, POLYMORPHOUS): in **Polymorpho-cellular** *a.*, 'composed of cells of various shapes' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1895); **Polymorpho-nuclear, -nucleate** *adjs.*, having several nuclei of various shapes.

1901 *Lancet* 23 Mar. 848/1 A leucocytic count now gave: large mononuclear, 24 per cent.; small mononuclear, 10 per cent.; and polymorphonuclear, 66 per cent. 1902 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 29 June 1606 The polymorphonuclear leucocytes are essentially derived from the bone marrow. 1904 *Ibid.* 10 Sept. 560 The polymorpho-nucleate cell.

Polymorphous (pŏlimō·ɪfəs), *a.* [f. Gr. πολύμορφ-ος (f. πολυ-, POLY- + μορφή shape) multiform + -OUS.] Having, assuming, or occurring in, many or various forms; multiform.

1. *gen.*

1823 DE QUINCEY *Herder* Wks. 1863 XII. 116, I still find it difficult to form any judgment of an author so 'many-sided' (to borrow a German expression)—so polymorphous as Herder. 1888 M. THOMPSON in *Literature* (N. Y.) 22 Sept. 330 Hayne .. did not take kindly to that flexible, elastic, polymorphous vehicle through which .. our later poets deliver their imaginings. 1894 ABP. BENSON in *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Sept. 1898, 1/3 These terrors of a polymorphous religion in which a child is being taught in one standard by a Baptist, and in the next by a Congregationalist, and in the next by a Roman Catholic, and in the next by an agnostic, do not exist.

2. *Nat. Hist., Biol., Path.* a. Having or occurring in several different forms in different individuals, or in different conditions of growth; having many varieties: as a species of animal or plant, the zooids of a compound organism, an eruptive disease, etc. b. Assuming various forms successively; of changing form: as an amœba, infusorian, etc. c. Passing through several markedly different forms in successive stages of development; having several definitely marked metamorphoses.

1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxv. (1794) 368 There is a species of Medicago called polymorphous or many-form. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 447 Infusoria. Microscopic animals, gelatinous, transparent, polymorphous, and contractile. 1856 W. CLARK *Van der Hoven's Zool.* I. 56 Stentor.. Body conical, from its contractility polymorphous. 1876 DUHRING *Dis. Skin* 55 The polymorphous erythemata. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 636 A polymorphous eruption accompanied by itching.

3. *Chem.* and *Min.* Crystallizing in two or more forms, esp. in forms belonging to different systems; dimorphous or trimorphous.

1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 687 *Polymorphism.* A body is said to be polymorphous when it crystallises in two or more forms not derivable one from the other.

4. *Mus.* Applied to contrapuntal compositions in which the subjects are treated in various ways, as by inversion, augmentation, diminution, etc.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1898 in STAINER & BARRETT *Dict.*

Polymorphy (pŏ·limōɪfi). [ad. Gr. πολυμορφία multiformity: see POLYMORPHOUS and -Y; so F. *polymorphie.*] = POLYMORPHISM.

1846 WORCESTER, *Polymorphy*, state of having many forms. *Ec. Rev.* 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 185 Two distinct kinds of phenomena have been grouped under the term 'polymorphy'.

Poly-mountain: see POLY- 1.

Polymyarian (pŏ·li,məi,ē·riăn), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Polymyārii*- pl. (Schneider) (f. Gr. πολυ-, POLY- + μῦς, μῦ muscle + *-ari-us*: see -ARY[1]) + -AN.] a. *adj.* Belonging to the section *Polymyarii* of Nematode worms, having many muscle-cells in each quadrant of the body. b. *sb.* A worm of this section.

Polymyodian (pŏ·li,məi,ōdiăn), *a. Ornith.* [f. mod.L. *Polymyōdi* pl. (Muller 1847) (irreg. f. Gr. πολυ-, POLY- + μῦς muscle + ᾠδή song) + -AN: cf. MESOMYODIAN.] Belonging to the division *Polymyodi* of passerine birds, having numerous muscles of the syrinx or 'song-muscles': corresponding to OSCINES 2. Also (erron.) **Polymy oid** *a.*

1867 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 471 In no one of them does the structure of the skull differ so much from that of a typical polymyodian Coracomorph (e.g. one of the Corvidæ) as does that of the also polymyodian Coccothraustes.

Po·lymyositis: see POLY- 1.

Polymythy (pŏ·limiθi). [ad. mod.L. *polymythia*, f. Gr. πολυ-, POLY- + μῦθος fable, story + *-ia*, -Y: cf. Gr. πολύμυθος wordy, full of story.] Combination of a number of stories in one narrative or dramatic work.

[1725 POPE *Odyssey* I. *View Epic Poem* iv. p. xii, This Multiplication cannot be call'd a vicious and irregular *Polymythia.*] 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Polymythy*, a multiplicity of fables in an epic or dramatic poem. 1879 *N. Shaks. Soc. Trans.* 46* Polymythy..in Shakespeare's Dramatic Poems.

Polyneme (pŏ·linīm). [ad. mod.L. *Polynēm us* (Gronovius 1754), f. Gr. πολυ-, POLY- + νῆμα thread.] A fish of the genus *Polynemus* or family *Polynemidæ*, found in tropical seas, and characterized by having the lower part of each pectoral fin divided into a number of slender rays. So **Polyne·miform** *a.*, having the form or structure of a polyneme; **Polyne·moid** *a.*, resembling a polyneme; *sb.* a polynemoid fish.

1828 WEBSTER, *Polyneme. Pennant.*

Polynesia (pŏlinī·ʃiă, -siă). [mod.L. form of F. *Polynésie* (De Brosses 1756), f. Gr. πολυ-, POLY- + νῆσος island.

(It has been asserted that the name had been used by certain authors two centuries before De Brosses. This is an error, app. founded on the circumstance that De Brosses in the *Table des Articles* of his *Histoire*, arranges the voyages under his three heads of *Magellanie, Australie*, and *Polynesie*, and also uses these designations in the headings which he prefixes to the narratives themselves, in the originals of which no such terms occur. These headings are retained by Callander in his *Terra Australis*, 1766 (an unacknowledged transl. of De Brosses).]

Collective name for the numerous small islands in the Pacific Ocean, east of Australia and the Malay archipelago (or, in restricted sense, for those east of Melanesia and Micronesia). Hence allusively.

[1756 DE BROSSES *Hist. Navig. aux Terres Australes* Pref. 2 La division de la terre australe y étoit faite [i.e. in a memoir previously read by De Brosses to a private literary society, which formed the germ of his *Histoire*], relativement à ces trois mers, en Magellanique, Polynésie et Australasie. *Ibid.* vi, Surtout dans la Polynésie.] 1766 J. CALLANDER *Terra Australis Cognita* I. 49 We [i.e. De Brosses] call the third division *polynesia*, being composed of all those islands, which are found dispersed in the vast Pacific Ocean. *Ibid.* 73 (*Heading*) Ferdinand Magellan to Magellanica and Polynesia [DE BROSSES I. 121 Ferdinand Magellan en Magellanique & en Polynésie]. 1815 TUCKEY *Maritime Geog.* IV. 1842 M. RUSSELL *Polynesia* i. 22 The name Polynesia was first applied to this interesting portion of the globe by the learned President de Brosses, in his *History of Navigation.*

fig. 1889 *Cornh. Mag.* July 69 On the floor a polynesia of spittoons in a sea of sawdust.

Polynesian (pŏlinī·ʃiăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. POLYNESIA + -AN; cf. F. *polynésien*.] a. *adj.* Belonging to Polynesia. b. *sb.* A native or inhabitant of Polynesia, a South Sea islander.

1828 WEBSTER, *Polynesian*, pertaining to Polynesia. 1842 M. RUSSELL *Polynesia* i. 33 The Indo-Americans and Polynesians are one people. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* II. xxxviii 458 The possibility of an early communication between South America and the Polynesian world. 1899 ELLA in *Jrnl. Anthrop. Inst.* XXIX. 158 Tongues of mixed Polynesian and Melanesian origin.

Polynesic (pŏlinī·sik), *a. Path.* [f. as POLYNESIA + -IC.] Occurring in insulated patches.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 50 Multilocular sclerosis, Polynesic sclerosis.

Polyneuritis: see POLY- 1.

‖ **Polynia** (pŏli·niă). Also **-nya.** [Russ. полынья *poliňinya* a rotten place in the ice, an open place amidst ice, f. root of *pole, polyana* field.] A space of open water in the midst of ice, esp. in the arctic seas.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* (1856) 544 It is an annulus, a ring surrounding an area of open water—the Polynya, or Iceless Sea. 1856 — *Arct. Expl.* I. xx. 244 The stream-holes (strombolsi of the Greenland coast, the polynia of the Russians. 1870 J. K. LAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* iv. 235 Adm. Von Wrangell found open water—or what is now often called a 'Polynia', an open sea. 1894 CAPT. F. G. JACKSON *Thous. Days in Arctic* (1899) I. 39 Lay all day in a 'polynia'.

Polynoid (pŏ·linoid), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Polynoidæ*, pl. f. generic name *Polynoe* (Savigny *Système des Annélides*, 1809), f. Gr. Πολυνόη, name of one of the Nereids or sea-nymphs of Greek mythology: cf. πολύνοος much thinking, thoughtful. See -ID.] a. *adj.* Belonging or allied to the genus *Polynoë* (pŏli·noi,ī) of polychæte worms, having a flat body covered with a series of plates or elytra. b. *sb.* A polynoid worm.

1896 *Camb. Nat. Hist.* II. 262 Probably the typical number [of tentacles] is three .. as in Polynoids, Syllidæ, and some Eunicidæ.

Polynome (pŏ·linōum), *sb* and *a. rare.* Also **-nom.** [Back formation f. next.]

A. *sb.* = POLYNOMIAL B. 1.

1828 WEBSTER, *Polynome*, in *Algebra*, a quantity consisting of many terms. 1868 SANDEMAN *Pelmatetics* 113 A polynome is said to be homogeneous of which all the terms are homogeneous.

B. *adj.* Having many names.

1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 130 His father was as well known as polynom Wellesley.

Polynomial (pŏlinōu·miăl), *a.* and *sb.* [Hybrid f. POLY- after BINOMIAL (irreg. f. L. *nōmen* name).]

A. *adj.* 1. *Alg.* Consisting of many terms; multinomial. *Polynomial theorem* (also called *multinomial theorem*): an extension of the binomial theorem, for the expansion of any power of a polynomial expression.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Polynomial*, or *Multinomial Roots*, in Mathematicks, are such as are composed of many Nomes, Parts or Members; as, $a+b+d+c$. 1706 in PHILLIPS.

2. Consisting of, or characterized by, many names or terms: as the old scientific nomenclature in which species were denoted by names of more than two terms, or any modern nomenclature in which the genus, species, sub-species, variety, etc. are indicated by a number of terms (instead of only the genus and species by two terms: see BINOMIAL A. 2).

1828 WEBSTER, *Polynomial*, containing many names or terms.

B. *sb.* 1. *Alg.* An expression consisting of many terms; a multinomial.

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 273 Those knit together by both Signs are called..by some Multinomials, or Polynomials, that is, many named. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v., To raise a polynomial to any given power, may be done by Sir Isaac Newton's binomial theorem. c 1865 in *Circ. Sc.* I. 481/1 We conclude that the polynomial is not a square. 1906 *Athenæum* 19 May 613/3 The Expansion of Polynomials in Series of Functions.

2. A scientific name consisting of many terms (see A. 2).

1885 *Nature* XXXI. 413/1 Trinomials—that is the usage of three names, of which the last is that of the sub-species—are in great favour...Quadrinomials and Polynomials must necessarily follow.

Hence **Polyno·mialism**, a system of polynomial nomenclature; **Polyno·mialist**, one who uses or favours polynomial nomenclature.

Polynomic (pɒlinɒ·mik), *a. rare.* [f. POLYNOME + -IC.] = POLYNOMIAL A. 1, 2.

1868 SANDEMAN *Pelicotetics* 112 The symbolized result of ..a Polynomic Expression or Polynome in *x*. 1898 *Nature* 1 Dec. 114/2 To make a polynomic terminology of members run parallel with a polyphyletic development.

Polynuclear to **-ommatous**: see POLY- 1.

Polyodont (pɒ·li,ɒdɒnt), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Polyodon, -ont-* (Lacépède 1798), generic name, ad. Gr. πολυόδους, *-οδοντ-* having many teeth, f. πολυ-, POLY- + ὀδοντ- stem of ὀδοῦς tooth; so F. *polyodonte.*] **a.** *adj.* Having many teeth; *spec.* belonging to the genus *Polyodon* or family *Polyodontidæ* of fishes, which in the young state have numerous crowded teeth. **b.** *sb.* A fish of this genus or family.

Polyonym (pɒ·li,ɒnim). *rare.* [ad. Gr. πολυώνυμ-ος: see POLYONYMOUS.]

1. Each of a number of different words having the same meaning; = SYNONYM. *rare* or *Obs.*

1858 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Mar. 241/1 The Stoics wished to substitute the term polyonyms for that of synonyms, and no reader of Plato will need to be reminded of the banter with which Prodicus is more than once assailed on account of his lectures on synonyms.

2. Proposed by Coues for: A scientific name (of a species, etc.) consisting of more than three terms.

1884 COUES in *Auk* Oct. 321, I would therefore suggest and recommend as follows:—.. *Polyonym.* An onym consisting of more than three terms.

3. Used by Buck for a technical term consisting of two or more words, as *pia mater, ascending vena cava.*

1889 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sc.* VIII. 518/1 There are two methods of securing mononyms from pre-existing polyonyms: A. By the omission of unessential words... B. By the compounding of two or more of the separate words. *Ibid.* 521/1 In reducing polyonyms to mononyms the retained word should be as distinctive as possible.

So **Polyo·nymal**, *a.* = POLYNOMIAL A. 2; **Polyo·nymist** = POLYNOMIALIST.

Polyonymic (pɒli,ɒni·mik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] Of the nature of a polyonym or name consisting of several words.

1889 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sc.* VIII. 516/2 The conversion of the polyonymic, simile name into one which is mononymic and metaphorical, may commonly be effected by omitting the common noun and reducing the adjective to the substantive from which it was derived.

Polyonymous (pɒli·nimɒs), *a.* Also 9 *erron.* **-onomous.** [f. Gr. πολυώνυμος having many names (f. πολυ-, POLY- + ὄνομα, Æol. ὄνυμα name) + -OUS: cf. *anonymous.*] Having many names or titles; called or known by several different names.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 477 The supreme God amongst the Pagans was polyonymous, and worshipped under several personal names. 1754 FIELDING *Voy. Lisbon* Wks. 1882 VII. 97 That polyonymous officer aforesaid. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Doctor* ccix. (1848) 565/2 The polyonomous Arabian philosopher Zechariah Ben Mohammed Ben Mahmud Al Camuni Al Cazvini. 1890 E. JOHNSON *Rise Christendom* 469 Their mysterious and polyonymous ancestry.

b. Applied to the various names given to the same thing. (Usually *synonymous.*) *rare*[-1].

'Συνώνυμα were called πολυώνυμα by the Peripatetics' (Liddell & Scott s. v. πολυώνυμος)

1856 MAX MULLER *Chips* (1880) II. xvi. 52 The large proportion of polyonymous terms by which every ancient language is characterized.

Polyonymy (pɒli·ɒnimi). Also 9 *erron.* **-onomy.** [ad. Gr. πολυωνυμία a multitude of names, f. πολυώνυμ-ος: see prec. and -Y.]

1. The use of several different names for the same person or thing; variety of names or titles (esp. in ancient mythology).

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* Pref., The Many Pagan, Poetical and Political Gods,.. prove them Really to have been, but the Polyonymy of one God. 1803 G. S. FABER *Cabiri* I. 177 Remarks on the polyonymy of the solar Noah. 1895 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 227 The Normans .. had .. a system of polyonomy which led to much confusion.

2. The use of a designation consisting of several names; the use of scientific names consisting of more than two terms or words, to denote species, varieties, etc., of animals or plants; polynomial nomenclature.

‖ **Polyopia** (pɒli,ɒu·piă). *Path.* Also in anglicized form **po·lyopy.** [mod.L., f. Gr. πολυ-, POLY- + ὤψ, ὠπ- eye: cf. *amblyopia, diplopia, myopia.*] An affection of the eyes in which one object is seen as two or more; multiple vision.

1853 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, Polyopy. 1879 P. SMITH *Glaucoma* 75 The effect upon the refraction was such as to produce polyopia. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 107 Monocular diplopia, that is the seeing of two or even of more (polyop ic) images with one eye.

So ‖ **Polyo·psis** [Gr. -οψία, from ὄψις sight] = POLYOPIA.

1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Polyopsia*,..vision is so called, when multiple. 1896 BALDWIN tr. *Binet's Alt. Personality* 67 On the left the field of vision is normal. Further, there is achromatopsia and monocular polyopsia.

‖ **Polyoptron** (pɒli,ɒ·ptrɒn), **-um** (-ɒm). [mod. L., f. Gr. πολυ-, POLY- + -οπτρον, naming instruments of sight: see DIOPTER.] An optical instrument through which objects appear multiplied; a multiplying-glass (see quot. 1842). Cf. POLYSCOPE 1.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Polyoptrum*,..a glass through which objects appear multiplied, but diminished. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc.*, etc., *Polyoptron*, in Optics, a glass through which objects appear multiplied, but diminished. It consists of a lens one side of which is plane, but in the other are ground several spherical concavities.

Polyorama to **Polyoxygen**: see POLY-.

Polyose (pɒ·li,ɒus). *Chem.* [f. POLY- + -OSE 2.] A general term for those carbohydrates in which the complex molecule contains several groups of sugar-molecules.

1900 *Nature* 15 Mar. 462/1 The complex polyoses, such as starch and cellulose.

Polyp, polype (pɒ·lip). Forms: 5 **polippe,** 6 **polipe,** 7 **polip,** 7– **polype, polyp.** See also POULP. [a. F. *polype* (*polipe*, v. r. *polpe* in Brun. Lat. 13th c.), ad. L. *polyp-us*: see POLYPUS.]

†1. *Zool.* Properly, an animal having many feet or foot-like processes: but in use restricted to certain organisms, not all answering to this description.

† **a.** *orig.* A cephalopod having eight or ten arms or tentacles, as an octopus or a cuttle-fish; = POULP (F. *poulpe*). *Obs.*

1583 GREENE *Mamillia* II. Wks. (Grosart) II. 257 The Polipe chaunge themselues into the likenesse of euerie obiect. 1590 LODGE *Euphues' Gold. Leg.* (Hunter. Cl.) 12 Their passions are as momentarie as the colours of a Polipe, which changeth at the sight of euerie obiect. 1602 F. HERING *Anat.* 10 Beeing himselfe more variable then the Polyp. 1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos.* s. v., Inconstant persons are sometimes said to be Polypes. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xiii. 108 The Preak (by some called the Polyp). 1752 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 462 The great sea polype (which is eaten in Lent in the Mediterranean).

b. In later use, widely applied to various animals of low organization; chiefly to cœlenterates of different classes, esp. a hydra or other hydrozoan, a 'coral-insect' or other anthozoan; also to the polyzoa, to certain echinoderms, and loosely to rotifers, infusorians, etc. c. Many of the above being compound or 'colonial' organisms, the term is hence used *spec.* for a single individual, 'person', or zooid of the colony (also POLYPIDE, POLYPITE).

1742 H. BAKER *Microsc.* II. v 97 A Creature called Polype found adhering to the Lens Palustris. 1743 — in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 616, I chuse a Polype to my Mind, and put it in a small convex Lens with a Drop of Water. 1752 WATSON *ibid.* XLVII. 467 There are some species of the polype of the madrepora, which are produced singly, others in clusters. 1754 BRANDER *ibid.* XLVIII. 806 The polyp is an animal of the vermicular kind. 1788 SMITH *ibid.* LXXVIII. 163 But their animated flowers or polypes, in which the essence of their being resides, are endued with both these properties in an high degree. 1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* (1878) App. 232 The simplest form of polype is that of a fleshy bag open at one end, surmounted by a circle of contractile threads or fingers called tentacles. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 8 A 6th primary group..Cœlenterata, contains all sea-anemones, jelly-fishes, Portuguese men-of-war, and all polyps. 1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* (1883) 98 These are Polypes, the brown ones belonging to the species termed *Hydra fusca*, the green to that called *H. viridis.* 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xv. 256 The growth of the coral polypes. 1879 tr. *De Quatrefages' Hum. Spec.* 1 Polyps were long regarded as plants. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 726 The zooids are sometimes dimorphic and then are known as autozooids (= polypes).

fig. 1829 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 41 The polype of human happiness, though cut in pieces and turned inside out, still lives, and applies itself to multiply and grow.

2. *Path.* = POLYPUS 2. *rare.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 19 In doynge awey polippis [*v.r.* polippes] þat is fl·isch þat growiþ wiþinne þe nose. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 35 The iuice healeth the polip in the nose. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* III. 823 When a polyp exists at the apex of the intussusceptum, it forms..a very definite impediment to reduction.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (in sense 1), as *polyp-bearer, -cell, -colony, -cup,* † *-fish* (= 1 a), *-mass*; **polyp-stem, -stock,** the stem, stock, or common support of a compound polyp; = POLYPARY, POLYPIDOM; † **polyp-stone,** app. some precious stone supposed to change colour like the 'polyp' (see 1 a).

1846 DANA *Zooph.* ii. (1848) 15 *note*, Polypifer, polypary, and polypidom, signifying *polyp-bearer, or a hive or house of polyps. 1846 PATTERSON *Zool.* 22 The stem is covered with one continuous living membrane, in which are the *polype-cells. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 182 Nine to twelve lamellæ meet at each *polyp-centre. 1854 MURCHISON *Siluria* x. 214 The parent *polype-cup. *a* 1618 DAVIES *Wittes Pilgr.* G j, The *Polipp Fishe sitts all the Winter longe Stock-still, through Slouthe. 1846 PATTERSON *Zool.* 20 A community, forming altogether a *polype-mass, variable in form, and strengthened in different ways. 1884 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* (1888) I. 99 In larger specimens the length of the nectostem is about one-third that of the *polypstem. 1583 GREENE *Mamillia* Wks. (Grosart) II. 77 Comparing them to the *Polipe stone, that chaungeth colours euery houre.

Polypage to **Polyparous**: see POLY- 1.

Polypary (pɒ·lipări). Also 9 in Lat. form **polyparium** (pɒlipē·riŏm), pl. **-ia**; erron. sing. **polyparia,** pl. **-ias.** [ad. mod.L. *polypārium*, f. *polypus* POLYP + -ARIUM.] The common stem, stock, or supporting structure of a colony of polyps (see POLYP 1 c), to which the individual zooids are attached, usually each in a cell or cavity of its own; also called POLYPIDOM.

1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 107 The size and shape of this polypary is sufficiently seen in Fig. A. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. v. 166 A fixed calcareous house or polypary as it is called consisting often of innumerable cells. 1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd., Cœlent.* 85 The firm horny layer, or polypary, which the cœnosarc excretes in *Tubularia* and its allies. 1872 DANA *Corals* i. 17 Science is hardly yet rid of such terms as polypary, polypidom, which imply that each coral is the constructed hive or house of a swarm of polyps. 1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 131/1 The superficial portion of the polyparium. 1880 H. S. COOPER *Coral Lands* I. iii. 24 Polyparia are composed of two separate parts.

Hence **Polyparian** (pɒlipē·riăn) *a.*, of or pertaining to a polypary.

Poly·pean, *a. rare.* [f. L. *polyp-us* POLYP + *-ean*, after L. adjs. in *-eus*: see -AN.] Pertaining to, or resembling that of, a polyp.

1822 *New Monthly Mag.* V. 110 Dividing their discourses into heads—Cerberean, Polypean, and Hydraform. 1825 *Ibid.* XIII. 212 His polypean power was in his faculty of reproduction.

Polyped: see POLY- 1.

Po·lypetal, *a.* and *sb. Bot. rare.* [ad. F. *polypétale* (1732), or ad. mod.L. *polypetal-us* (fem. pl. *-petalæ*, Tournefort 1694), f. Gr. πολυ-, POLY- + πέταλ-ον leaf, PETAL.] **a.** *adj.* = POLYPETALOUS. **b.** *sb.* A polypetalous plant.

[1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* II. iii. (1765) 79 Polypetala is expressive of such Plants as have many Petals.] 1802 *Ann. Reg.* 761/2 It is of the genus of the polypetal plants. 1882 G. ALLEN *Colours Flowers* iii. 63 They [Geraniaceæ] are on the whole a comparatively high family of polypetals.

Polypetalous (pɒlipe·tăləs), *a.* [f. mod.L. *polypetal-us* (see prec.) + -OUS.]

1. *Bot.* Literally, Having many petals; but commonly used for: Having the petals distinct or separate, not coherent or united. Also *apopetalous, choripetalous, dialypetalous, eleutheropetalous.* Opp. to *monopetalous* or *gamopetalous.*

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Polypetalous Flower*, is the Term in Botany for the Flower of a Plant which consists of more than six distinct Flower-leaves set round to form it; and which fall off singly. 1767 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 427 Pedunculated flowers, or fruit, with their polypetalous cups. 1881 GRIFFITHS in *Science Gossip* No. 203. 248 The calyx is polysepalous and inferior; the corolla is polypetalous and hypogynous.

2. *nonce-use.* Having many leaves, as a book.

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 431 The polypetalous tomes of an encyclopædia.

‖ **Polyphagia** (pɒlifē·dʒiă). Rarely in anglicized form **polyphagy** (pɒli·fădʒi). [mod.L., a. Gr. πολυφαγία, f. πολυφάγος: see POLYPHAGOUS. So F. *polyphagie.*]

1. *Phys.* and *Path.* Excessive eating, or desire for eating; voracious or ravenous appetite, esp. as a morbid symptom.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Polyphagia*, the taking much Aliment. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 285 Cit. Percy .. concludes from the numerous examples of Polyphagy which he has collected, that the unhappy subjects of it most frequently find the end of their miseries in death before the age of forty years. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 474 The polyphagia which attends diabetes thus becomes a cause of dilatation.

2. *Zool.* The habit of feeding on various kinds of food; polyphagous character. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

So † **Po·lyphage,** *Obs. rare*[-0] [cf. F. *polyphage*], one who eats much or to excess; **Polypha·gian** *a.*, eating much; *sb.* = prec.; **Polyphagic** (-fœ·dʒik) *a.* = POLYPHAGOUS; **Poly·phagist,** one who eats much, or who eats many kinds of food.

1623 COCKERAM, **Poliphage*, an extraordinarie eater. 1658 PHILLIPS, **Polyphagian*,..one that eats much, a great feeder. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 481 Without possessing his polyphagian powers. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, **Polyphagic.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1829 *Sporting Mag.* V. 15 All the *polyphagists, or general devourers,..are superseded by the famous Tarrare.

Polyphagous (pɒli·făgɒs), *a.* [f. L. *polyphag-us* (a. Gr. πολυφάγος (Hippocrates) eating to excess, f. πολυ-, POLY- + -φάγος eating) + -OUS: see -PHAGOUS.] Eating much, voracious; *Zool.* feeding upon various kinds of food.

1815 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* ii. (1818) I. 30 Some larvæ are polyphagous, or feed upon a variety of plants. 1838 J. G. MILLINGEN *Curios. Med. Exper.* (1839) 196 Dr. Boehmen..witnessed the performance of one of these polyphagous individuals, who commenced his repast by eating a raw sheep. 1879 tr. *Semper's Anim. Life* 51 Polyphagous creatures, which eat a variety of food or even anything that comes in their way.

Polyphagy: see POLYPHAGIA.

Polyphant (pɒ·lifănt). Properly **Pollaphant,** name of a place between Bodmin and Launceston, whence *polyphant stone*, a kind of Cornish pot-stone, in colour between greenish and iron-grey.

[1830 H. BOASE in *Trans. Geol. Soc. Cornwall* (1832) IV.

224 Greenstones, both compact and schistose, prevail between Trewint and Pollaphant. 1839 De la Beche *Rep. Geol. Cornwall*, etc. 59 Near Pollaphant there is a kind of potstone which has been noticed by Dr. Hoase, who states that not long before he wrote .. several vessels formed of this stone had been discovered under the rubbish of an old quarry about a quarter of a mile distant.] 1899 Baring-Gould *Bk. of West* II. 88 In the porch under the stone bench, a hare hunt is carved on polyphant stone.

Polypharmacy (pŏlifä'rmăsi). *Med.* [= F. *polypharmacie*: see Poly- and Pharmacy; cf. Gr. πολυφάρμακ-ος knowing or characterized by many drugs or poisons.] The use of many drugs or medicines in the treatment of disease.

1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 214 Polypharmacy was never carried to a greater excess. 1832 Sir W. Hamilton *Discuss.* (1852) 253 The murderous polypharmacy of the Solidists. 1904 J. F. Payne *Eng. Med. Anglo-Sax. T.* 148 The profuse polypharmacy of the old Anglo-Saxon leechdoms.

So † **Polypha·rmacal** *a. Obs.*, 'that hath many medicines' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656); **Polypha·rmacist** (-sist), one who practises polypharmacy.

1886 W. T. Gairdner in *Life Sir R. Christison* II. vii. 131 Dr. Graham, a strong and unhesitating therapeutist, and also not a little of a polypharmacist.

Polyphase (pŏ·lifēz), *a* (*sb*) *Electr.* [f. Poly- + Phase 3.] *lit.* Of many phases: applied to systems of alternating electric currents (magnets, transformers, etc.) in which are employed two, three, or more such currents of identical frequency but differing from one another in phase, that is, which recur one after the other with regular successions of phase; also called *multiphase*.

1891 *Electrician* XXVII. 376 Three articles on the polyphase alternate current system. 1895 S. P. Thompson *Polyphase Electric Currents* 53 By the adoption of polyphase systems, as compared with single-phase systems, there is effected a saving. 1900 *Engineering Mag.* XIX. 754/1 In other fields the rotary or polyphase current has of late made marked advance.

b. as *sb.* 1901 *Daily Chron.* 7 Nov. 7/3 The witness.. came to discover that the polyphase was capable of being stopped within a remarkably short space.

Polypheme (pŏ·litēm). Also 7 **Polyphem.** [a. F. *Polyphème*, ad. L. Polyphemus.] Name of a Cyclops or one-eyed giant in Homer's *Odyssey*; hence used allusively.

1641 Milton *Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III. 215 Goe therefore .to heave and hale your mighty Polyphem of Antiquity to the delusion of Novices, and unexperienc't Christians. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Polypheme*, generally taken for a Gyant, or any big, over-grown, disproportionate fellow. 1814 Mrs. J. West *Alicia de Lacy* II. 311 Such prodigality as will suffice to gorge a race of Polyphemes. 1878 Geo. Eliot *Coll. Breakf. P.* 637 His Handel-strain As of some angry Polypheme.

So **Polyphe·mian, Polyphe·mic, Polyphe·mous** *adjs.*, belonging or relating to, resembling, or having the character of, Polyphemus.

1601 †Marston *Pasquil & Kath.* i. 124 Nor doe I ennie *Polyphemian puffes, Swizars slopt greatnesse. 1610 *Chester's Tri.* (Chetham Soc.) Chester's last Speech 3 That can escape the Polipheman eye of Envie, that for ever lookes awry. 1796 Burney *Mem. Metastasio* II. 49 There comes an order from Court for a little *Polyphemic Cantata. 1837 *New Monthly Mag.* LI. 236 With my agonized gaze still fixed on the Polyphemic orb of my loathsome neighbour. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, **Polyphemous*, one-eyed, monoculous, cyclopean.

‖ **Polyphemus** (pŏlifē·mŭs). [L., ad. Gr. Πολύφημος (lit. many-voiced, also much spoken of) name of a Cyclops in *Odyssey* IX.]

1. = Polypheme; a Cyclops, a one-eyed giant.

1829 J. L. Knapp *Jrnl. Naturalist* 317 It riots the polyphemus of the pool. 1845 R. W. Hamilton *Pop. Educ.* v. (ed. 2) 99 When the eyes of the many open, their Polyphemus will cease to be famous for his cyclopean vision.

2. *Zool.* a. A (naturally or abnormally) one-eyed animal. b. The common name for a very large American silkworm-moth, *Telea polyphemus*. (*Cent. Dict.*)

Polyphloisboian (pŏ·lifloisboi·ăn), *a.* Also **poluphloisboian, polyphlœsbœan, -phloisbean.** [Humorously f. Gr. πολυφλοίσβοιο (θαλάσσης) 'of the loud-roaring (sea)', echoic phrase often used by Homer; Epic gen. of πολύφλοισβος, f. πολύς much + φλοῖσβος roaring, din. The Roman spelling is *polyphlœsbœ-*, whence various intermediate adaptations.] Loud-roaring, boisterous.

1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 675 We leave that to critics of a more polyphloisboian note. 1858 O. W. Holmes *Aut. Breakf.-t.* iv, Two men are walking by the polyphlœsbœan ocean. 1881 T. Davidson in *Fortn. Rev.* No. 179. 560 The unreliable, erratic, polyphloisbean Loewenbruk also put in an appearance.

So **Poly-, poluphloisboi·ic, -phloisboio·tic, -phloisboiotato·tic** [as if f. Gr. superlat. suffix -οτατος], **Poluphloisboi·sterous** [with allusion to Boisterous] *adjs.*; all humorous nonce-words. Also **Polyphloisboi·oism, -boism,** noisy bombast.

1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 157 What hammering of epithets!..what helpless polyphloisboioism! 1843 Thackeray *Irish Sk. Bk.* xxix, The line of shore washed by the poluphloisboiotic, nay, the poluphloisboiotatotic sea. 1863 E. FitzGerald *Lett.* (1889) I. 294 How is it the Islandic.. was not more Poluphloisboi-ic? 18.. in A. Godley *Verses to Order* (1892) 25 Poluphloisboisterous Homer of old Threw all his augments into the sea. 1892 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 395 An ororotundity, a polyphloisboism that is delicious.

Polyphobia: see Poly- 1.

Polyphone (pŏ·lifōn). Also 7 **poli-, 7–9 -phon**; *β.* 7–8 (corruptly, in sense 1 a) **poliphant.** [mod. ad. Gr. πολύφων-ος having many tones, manifold in expression, f. πολυ-, Poly- + φωνή voice, sound; cf. F. *polyphone* adj. polyphonic. In sense 1 c, generally spelt *polyphon*, Ger. *polyphon*.]

1. †a. A musical instrument formerly in use, somewhat resembling a lute, but having a large number of wire strings. *Obs.*

1655 F. Prujeane in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 5 The polyphon is an instrument of so different a stringing and tuning that its impossible to play what is sett to it on any other hand instrument.

β. 1674 Playford *Skill Mus.* Pref. 8 Queen Elizabeth .. did often recreate herself on an excellent Instrument called the Poliphant, not much unlike a Lute, but strung with Wire. 1789 Burney *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) III. i. 15.

† b. Some instrument or apparatus for producing a variety of sounds or notes. *Obs.*

1683 *Phil. Trans.* XIV. 483 By a Polyphone or Polyacoustick well ordered one sound may be heard as many.

c. A large kind of musical box, driven by clock-work or by hand, and capable of playing any tune when the corresponding perforated disk is inserted.

1902 *Daily Chron.* 7 Apr. 8/5 Polyphon for Sale, including stand; cost £14.

d. *fig.*

1875 Lanier *Symphony* 106 Life's strident polyphone.

2. *Philol.* A written character having more than one phonetic value; a letter or other symbol which stands for different sounds.

1872 Sayce *Assyr. Gram* Pref. 7 Polyphones—that is, characters with more than one value, actually exist in Japanese for the same reason that they existed in Assyrian. 1880 R. N. Cust *Linguistic & Oriental Ess.* 350 It was all very well to tolerate Ideographs and Polyphones in documents.. relating to the future world. 1896 Boscawen *Bible & Mon.* i. 18 Its elaborate syllabary, the use of polyphones all tend to show clearly that this writing was not the invention of the Semites.

† **Polypho·nian,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. Gr. πολύφων-ος (Polyphone) + -ian.] Many-voiced.

1635 Quarles *Emb.* v. vi, I love the air; .. Her shrill-mouth'd choir sustain me with their flesh, And with their polyphonian notes delight me.

Polyphonic (pŏlifŏ·nik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ic.]

1. *Mus.* Composed or arranged for several voices or parts, each having a melody of its own; consisting of a number of melodies combined; contrapuntal; of or pertaining to polyphonic music.

1782 Burney *Hist. Mus.* (1789) II. ii. 88 He asserts that he not only invented polyphonic music, or counterpoint, but the polyplectrum or spinet. 1876 tr. *Blaserna's Sound* vii. 121 In the tenth and eleventh centuries an attempt was begun .. at polyphonic music. 1884 *Athenæum* 13 Sept. 346/1 The choruses .. are marvellous specimens of the composer's polyphonic skill.

b. Applied to an instrument capable of producing more than one note at a time, as a keyboard instrument, a harp, etc. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

2. Producing many sounds; many-voiced.

1864 Webster, *Polyphonic*, having, or consisting of, many voices or sounds. 1868 *Sat. Rev.* 11 Apr 406/2 The barking crow [of British Columbia] possesses the most remarkable polyphonic powers. It can shriek, laugh, yell, shout, whistle, scream, and bark. 1890 *Daily News* 28 Mar 5/4 A grand organ, called a polyphonic organ .. The chief characteristic of this organ is the perfect imitation which it can produce of almost the whole orchestra, especially of the strings and the wood wind.

3. *Philol.* Of a letter or other written character: Having more than one phonetic value (as *c*, *g*, *s*, and the vowels in many European languages).

1891 tr. *De La Saussaye's Hist. Sc. of Relig.* liii 463 They are often polyphonic, that is the same sign represents various sounds. 1901 *Speaker* 1 June 244/2 His feeling for the colours of vowels and the polyphonic properties of consonants was impeccable.

So **Polypho·nical** *a. rare* (in quot., in sense 2).

1864 A McKay *Hist. Kilmarnock* 259 The greatest success has attended his polyphonical and gastriloquial displays.

Polyphonism (pŏ·lifŏniz'm). *rare.* [f. as Polyphone + -ism.]

1. Multiplication of sound, as by an echo.

1713 Derham *Phys.-Theol.* iv. iii. 133 The magnifying the Sound by the Polyphonisms, or Repercussions of the Rocks, Caverns, and other phonocamptick Objects in the Mount.

2. *Mus.* The use of polyphony; polyphonic style or composition.

1864 Webster, *Polyphonism*..composition in parts; contrapuntal composition.

Polyphonist (pŏ·lifŏnist). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ist.]

1. One who produces a variety of vocal sounds; a ventriloquist.

1829 W. E. Love in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XXXIV. 161 The Peregrinations of a Polyphonist. 1846 Worcester, *Polyphonist*, one producing many sounds. *Black.*

2. *Mus.* One versed in polyphony; a polyphonic composer or theorist; a contrapuntist.

1864 Webster, *Polyphonist*... a master of the art of polyphony; a contrapuntist.

Polyphonous (pŏ·lifŏnŭs), *a.* [f. Gr. πολύφων-ος (see Polyphone) + -ous.]

1. = Polyphonic 2.

1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 13 Tautological Polyphonous Echo's, such as return a word or more, often repeated from divers objects by simple reflection. 1846 Worcester, *Polyphonous*, having many sounds. *Dr. Black.* 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 36 One of these polyphonous pantomimic gentlemen offers to exhibit himself.

2. *Mus.* = Polyphonic 1.

1872 F. Hueffer in *Fortn. Rev.* Mar. 277 Hence the prodigious skill in the polyphonous texture of Bach's and Handel's Counterpoint. 1876 *Macm. Mag.* XXXIV. 193 The rich harmony of polyphonous church music.

3. *Philol.* = Polyphonic 3.

1880 Sayce in *Nature* 19 Feb 380/1 [We] cling so tenaciously to our own polyphonous alphabet. 1905 W. T. Pilter tr. *König's Bible & Babylon* Notes 121 The majority of signs were polyphonous..they had more than one syllable value.

Polyphony (pŏ·lifŏni, pŏ·litoni). [ad. Gr. πολυφωνία variety of tones or of speech, f. πολύφωνος: see Polyphone. So F. *polyphonie*.]

1. Multiplicity of sounds: = Polyphonism 1.

1828 Webster, *Polyphonism, Polyphony.*

2. *Mus.* The simultaneous combination of a number of parts, each forming an individual melody, and harmonizing with each other; the style of composition in which the parts are so combined; polyphonic composition; counterpoint.

1864 [see Polyphonist 2]. 1867 Macfarren *Harmony* i. 20 Let me not arrogate..that the origination of polyphony belongs to this country. 1898 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* LIV. 232/2 The tendency to a harmonized melody, to homophony rather than polyphony.

3. *Philol.* The symbolization of different vocal sounds by the same letter or character; the fact or quality of being polyphonic.

1880 Sayce in *Nature* 19 Feb. 380/2 The whole cumbrous hieroglyphic system with its ideographs, its syllabic values, and its polyphony. 1882–3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 583 The difficulty of reading which this polyphony involved.

Polyphore (pŏ·lifoə1). *Bot. rare.* [a. F. *polyphore* (Richard *c* 1810), ad. Gr. πολυφόρος bearing many] Term for a receptacle bearing a number of ovaries, as in the buttercup, strawberry, etc.

1835 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* 176 Richard calls it *Polyphore*. 1858 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 915.

Polyphorous (pŏlifŏrŏs), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. πολυφορος (see prec.) + -ous.] † a. Of wine: That will bear much water, strong. *Obs.* b. Bearing or producing much, fruitful.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 220 Wines differenced.. from their virtue, vinous, aquous, polyphorous, and oligophorous. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Polyphorus*, bearing or yielding much; fruitful; polyphorous.

Polyphotal, Fo yphote: see Poly- 1.

Polyphyletic (pŏlifile·tik), *a.* [f. Poly- + Gr. φυλετικ-ος Phyletic, after G. *polyphyletisch*.] Belonging to several tribes or families; originating, as a species, from several independent ancestors or sources; relating to such origination; polygenetic.

1875 tr. *Schmidt's Desc. & Darw* 325 The hypothesis of descent from many families (*polyphyletic*) possesses more probability. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* II. xix. 182 Comparative Philology has recently shown that the present human language is polyphyletic in origin. 1881 Wetterhan in *Nature* 17 Mar. 458/1 The question of monophyletic or polyphyletic evolution of species.

Hence **Polyphyle·tically** *adv.*

1887 *Amer. Naturalist* XXI. 429 The epibolic gastrula of *Polyrenia leucostyla* might arise polyphyletically from totally different methods of forming the endoderm.

Polyphyllous (pŏlifi·lăs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. πολύφυλλ-ος many-leaved + -ous.] Properly, Having or consisting of many leaves; usually, Having the (perianth-) leaves separate, not united. Also *apophyllous, dialyphyllous, eleutherophyllous.* (Cf. Polypetalous, Polysepalous.) Opp. to *monophyllous* or *gamophyllous.*

1785 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xv. (1794) 160 The two genera ..agree in having the common calyx polyphyllous, or consisting of many leaves. 1857 Henfrey *Bot.* § 189 We have a regular polyphyllous perianth in the Tulip and Lily.

So **Polyphy·lline** *a.* = prec.; **Po·lyphylly,** the condition of having the number of (foliage or floral) leaves in a whorl in excess of the normal.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Polyphyodont (pŏlifi·ŏpnt), *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. πολυφυ-ής manifold (f. πολυ-, Poly- + φυή growth) + ὀδούς, ὀδοντ- tooth, after Diphyodont.] Having several successive growths or sets of teeth.

1878 Bell tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 552 The change of teeth in the Mammalia may be regarded as a process which has been developed from a polyphyodont condition.

Polypi, plural of Polypus.

Poly·pian, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *polyp-us* Polyp + -ian.] Belonging to a polyp.

1859 G. Meredith *R. Feverel* xxii, It is something for the animal to have had such mere fleshly polypian experiences.

Polypiarian (pŏ·lipi,ē·riăn), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Polypiaria*, neut. pl., f. *polypus* Polyp.] a. *adj.* Belonging to the *Polypiaria*, a division in some classifications nearly conterminous with the

modern *Cœlenterata*. b. *sb.* An animal belonging to this division, a polyp (see POLYP 1 b).

1849 CRAIG, *Polyparous, Polypiarian.*

Polypide (pŏ·lipəid). *Zool.* [f. POLYP + *-ide*; cf. -ID 3.] An individual or zooid of a compound polyzoan. (Cf. POLYP 1 c, POLYPITE.)

1850 ALLMAN in *Brit. Assoc. Rep.* (1851) 307 For the term Polype, therefore, originally applied not only to the Anthozoal radiata, to which its use ought to be confined, but also to the retractile portion of the Polyzoa, I have substituted in the following Report that of Polypide. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* viii. 453 Each zooid which buds from the common stock is a polypide.

Polypidom (pŏ·lipidŏm, pŏ·lipidŏm). *Zool.* [f. L. *polyp-us* POLYP + *domus*, Gr. δόμος house.] The common supporting structure of a colony of polyps, regarded as the dwelling-place of the individual zooids: = POLYPARY.

1824 tr. *Lamouroux* (*title*) Corallina; a Classical Arrangement of Flexible Coralline Polypidoms. 1838 G. JOHNSTON *Brit. Zoöph.* 31 *note, Polypidom.* I borrow this term from the translator of Lamouroux's work on Corallines. .. Kirby .. uses the word *Polypary* to express the same thing. Both of them are translations of *Polypier*, a word invented by Reaumur, and now in general use among the French naturalists. 1846 PATTERSON *Zool.* 18 Their common habitat or 'polypidom' assumes a tree-like aspect. 1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* (1878) App. 233. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* iii. 67 The coral animalcule rears its polypidom.

Polypier (pŏ·lipiəɹ). *Zool.* [a. F. *polypier* (polipye) (Réaumur *a* 1757), f. *polype* POLYP + *-ier*, as in *poirier*, *pommier*, etc.] = POLYPARY; sometimes applied to a distinct part of this to which an individual zooid is attached.

1828 WEBSTER, *Polypier*, the name given to the habitations of polypes, or to the common part of those compound animals called polypes. *Dict. Nat. Hist.* 1856 MILNE-EDWARDS *Man. Zool.* § 619. 486 Sometimes each polyp has a distinct *polypier*, but in general it is the common portion of a mass of aggregated polypi which presents the characters peculiar to these bodies. 1868 WRIGHT *Ocean World* vi. 121 Their polypier is often formed of spicules.

Polypifer (pŏ·lipifəɹ). *Zool.* [f. L. *polypus* POLYP + *-fer* bearing; after mod.L. *Polypifera*: see next.] A polyp-stock, polypary, or polypidom; also, the whole compound organism; usually in pl. as an English equivalent of *Polypifera*.

1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* (ed 2) 149 Large masses, supposed to be the work of myriads of polypifers. 1875 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. iii. xlix. 613 The stone-making polypifers grow most luxuriantly on the outer edge of the island.

Polypiferous (pŏ·lipifĕrəs), *a. Zool.* [f. mod. L. *polypifer*, f. *polypus* + *-fer* bearing (in *Polypifera*, a former division of Invertebrates) + -OUS.] Bearing polyps, as a polyp-stock or polypary.

1775 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 6 He thinks that there is a communication of juices from the polypiferous pores on the cortical part to the inside or horny part. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 422 For a long period these polypiferous masses were conceived to be marine plants. 1875 C. C. BLAKE *Zool.* 334 In Cristatella the polypary is free, discoform, and polypiferous on the margin.

Polypiform (pŏ·lipifŏrm), *a. Zool.* [f. L. *polypus* + -FORM.] Having the form of a polyp.

1847-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 20/2 Animals polypiform. 1849-52 *Ibid.* 850/2 The quondam polypiform being.

Polypigerous (pŏ·lipidʒĕrəs), *a. Zool. rare*—°. [f. as prec. + -GEROUS.] = POLYPIFEROUS.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Polypine (pŏ·lipəin), *a. Zool.* [f. as prec. + -INE 1.] Of the nature of or belonging to polyps.

1836-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 433 The best known examples of this kind of generation occur in the polypine.. animals. 1859 *Ibid.* V. 41/2 The free polypine stock is first developed from the fecundated ovum.

Polypiparous (pŏ·lipi·pĕrəs), *a. Zool. rare*—°. [f. as prec. + -PAROUS.] Producing polyps; polypiferous. 1864 in WEBSTER.

Polypite (pŏ·lipəit). [f. L. *polyp-us* POLYP + -ITE 1.]

1. *Palæont.* A fossil polyp. (Webster 1828.)

2. *Zool.* An individual or zooid of a compound polyp, esp. of a cœlenterate. (Cf. POLYP 1 c, POLYPIDE.) Also sometimes applied to a free polyp, as a *Hydra*.

1867 MURCHISON *Siluria* App (ed. 4) 530 Common cœnosarc continuous with the polypites. 1875 C. C. BLAKE *Zool.* 372 Hydrozoa .. A branched, composite hydrosoma, carrying many polypites. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iii. 133 A hydranth or polypite attached to the centre of a gelatinous contractile swimming disk.

Polyplacid: see POLY- 1.

Polyplacophoran (pŏ·liplæ·kŏ·fŏrăn), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Polyplacophora*, neut. pl. (J. E. Gray, 1821), f. Gr. πολυ-, POLY- + πλάξ, πλακο- tablet, plate, etc. + -φορος bearing] a. *adj.* Belonging to the division *Polyplacophora* of isopleurous gastropod molluscs, having a dorsal shell composed of a series of eight plates, as the CHITONS. b. *sb.* A mollusc of this division. So **Polyplacophore** (-plæ·kŏfoəɹ) *a.* and *sb.*; **Po·lyplaco·phorous** *a.*

[1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 302/1 Cyclobranchians (Chismobranchians and Polyplaxiphoresa.] 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Polyplacophorous. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Polyplacophoran .. Polyplacophore.

Polyplastic, Polypnœa: see POLY- 1.

Polypla·stid, -ide, *sb. Biol.* [f. POLY- + PLASTID.] An organism consisting of many plastids or cells: opposed to *monoplastid(e*. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1895 MOORE in *Sci. Progress* June 323 There are many monoplastid forms with affinities among the polyplastids.

Polypod (pŏ·lipŏd), *sb.*1 Now *rare*. Also 5 pollypod, 7 poli-, polli-, polypode. [a. OF. *polipode* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm., mod.F. *polypode*), ad. L. POLYPODIUM.] = POLYPODY.

[c 1265 *Voc. Names Plants* in Wr.-Wülcker 556/4 *Felix arboratica, i.* pollipode, *i.* eueruern.] 14.. *Nominale* ibid. 711/37 *Hoc polipodicum*, a pollypod. 1612 DRAYTON *Polyolb* xiii. 217 Heere findes he on an Oake Rheum-purging Polipode. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 27 Nor may we here omit to mention the Galls, Missletoe, Polypod, Agaric.. Fungus's..and many other useful Excrescencies [of the oak]. 1845 S. JUDD *Margaret* i. xvi, The bright green polypods and maiden's-hair waved in silent feathery harmony.

Po·lypod, *a.* and *sb.*2 *Zool.* Also **polypode**. [a. F. *polypode* adj., f. Gr. πολυποδ-, stem of πολύπους many-footed: see POLYP.]

A. *adj.* Having many feet or foot-like organs; *spec.* belonging to the *Polypoda*, a name for various groups of animals in different classifications, as (*a*) a former division of insects, corresponding to the modern class *Myriapoda* or millepeds; (*b*) a division of worms; (*c*) of cephalopod molluscs, having more than eight arms or tentacles; (*d*) of crustaceans, having more than ten feet.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 344 Polypod...Having more than eight legs but under fifty.

B. *sb.* An animal having many feet; a member of the *Polypoda* in any sense (see A.).

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Polypodes*, a word used by some as a name for the millepedes. 1828 WEBSTER, *Polypode*, an animal having many feet; the milleped or woodlouse. 1860 WRAXALL *Life in Sea* i. 11 The cephalot lives principally on cuttle-fish and polypods. 1880 BLACKMORE *Mary Anerley* lvi, Like a polypod awash, or a basking turtle.

Polypodiaceous (pŏ·lipŏ·ədi,ē·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Polypodiace æ*, f. POLYPODIUM: see -ACEOUS.] Belonging to the Natural Order (or sub-order) *Polypodiaceæ*, comprising the large majority of Ferns.

1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Travv.* I. viii. 282 A beautiful fern,. a new genus of the order of polypodiaceous plants. 1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

‖ **Polypodium** (pŏ·lipŏ·ə·diŏm). *Bot.* Also 6 polipodium. [L. (Pliny), a. Gr. πολυπόδιον (Theophr.) a kind of fern, f. πολυ- many + πούς, ποδ- foot, with dim. suffix -ιον: from the numerous branches of the root-stock.] A large and widely distributed genus of ferns, of various forms.

1525 *Herball* G j, Polipodium. This is called Pollypody. 1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* X iij b/1 This figure of polipodium. ? 1540 tr. *Vigo's Lytell Practyce* D j b, Take Polipodium of the oke. 1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos.*, *Polypodium*, Okeferne: a kind of hearbe like Ferne, growing much about the roots of oakes. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) I. 352 The disposition of its fructification accords with the Polypodium's.

Polypody (pŏ·lipŏdi). Forms: 4-5 polypodye, 5 pollipodie, polipodi, 5-6 polipodie, 5-7 -pody, 6 pollypody, polypodie, 7 -podi, 6- polypody. [ad. L. *polypodium* (Plin.): see prec.] A fern of the genus *Polypodium*; esp. *P. vulgare*, the Common Polypody, a widely distributed species, growing on moist rocks, old walls, and trees (hence formerly known as *polypody of the oak* or *of the wall*).

14.. *Stockh. Med. MS.* i. 455 in *Anglia* XVIII. 306 The rotys of polypodye, þat is wylde brake. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 408/1 Polypodye, herbe, *polipodia*. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C v, Take smale flambe rotis and polipodi. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 4 Polypody drieth and lesseth or thinneth the body. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. cccclii. 972 Wall Ferne, or Polypodie of the wall. 1653 WALTON *Angler* vi. 140 Take the stinking oil drawn out of Polypody of the Oak, by a retort mixt with Turpentine. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxxii. (1794) 490 Common Polypody has pinnatifid fronds. 1853 ATKINSON *Stanton Grange* (1864) 157 All three of the commoner polypodies.

Polypoid (pŏ·lipoid), *a.* [f. L. *polyp-us* POLYP, POLYPUS + -OID.]

1. *Zool.* Resembling or of the nature of a polyp.

1850 ALLMAN in *Brit. Assoc. Rep.* (1851) 305 Those polypoid molluscous animals. 1871 — *Gymnobl. Hydroids* 17 The polypoid phases of the *Hydroida*. 1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* (1879) 294 The larval form of most if not all Medusæ is a compound polypoid animal.

2. *Path.* Resembling or of the nature of a polypus.

1842 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxvi. 334 Polypoid condylomata. These were fleshy, roundish, soft. 1884 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 365 Polypus and polypoid thickening of the mucous membrane of the nose.

So **Polypoi·dal** *a.*

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 603 The growth has been somewhat soft and of a polypoidal appearance.

Polypomedusan (pŏ·lipo,mĕdiu·săn), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod. Zool. L. *Polypomedusæ* pl. (f. *polypo-*, comb. form of *polypus* POLYP + MEDUSA) + -AN.] a. *adj.* Belonging to the *Polypomedusæ*, a group of *Cœlenterata* comprising the *Hydrozoa* and *Actinozoa*. b. *sb.* A cœlenterate belonging to this group. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Polypomorphic (pŏ·lipomŏ·rfik), *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. πολυπο-, f. πολύπους POLYP + μορφή form + -IC.] Having the form of a polyp, polypiform, polypoid; *spec.* Belonging to the *Polypomorpha*, a synonym of *Hydrozoa*. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Polyponous: see POLY- 1.

Polyporite (pŏli·pŏrəit). *Palæont.* [f. *Polypor-us* (see next) + -ITE 1 2 a.] A fossil resembling a species of *Polyporus* (see next), found in the Welsh coal-measures.

1846 SMART Suppl., *Polyporite*, a many-pored fossil plant.

Polyporoid (pŏli·pŏroid), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Polyporus* (Fries 1836-8) (a. Gr. πολύπορος: see next) + -OID.] Resembling or belonging to *Polyporus*, a large widely distributed genus of hymenomycetous fungi, growing in the form of projecting shelves or brackets on dead or decaying trees.

[1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 334 Nylander and Karsten find it on poplar and elder, also on dead polyporus.] 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Polyporous (pŏli·pŏrəs), *a. Nat. Hist.* [f. Gr. πολύπορος having many passages (see PORE *sb.*) + -OUS.] Having many pores. 1858 in MAYNE.

Polypose (pŏ·lipōs), *a.* [ad. L. *polypōsus* (Martial) in sense 2: see POLYPUS, POLYP, -OSE.]

1. *Zool.* = POLYPOUS 1.

1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* i. I. 3 One may question whether in animals of the serpentine Form, and in all those of the polypose Kind, the Sensorium be not equally diffused over the whole medullary Substance.

2. *Path.* = POLYPOUS 2.

1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* vi. (1735) 162 It will produce Polypose Concretions in the Ventricles of the Heart. 1761 PULTENEY in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 346 To suppose an aneurism, rather than polypose affections. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 350 Polypose Strangury.

Polypostyle (pŏ·lipo,stəil). *Zool.* [f. *polypo-*, Gr. πολυπο-, from πολύπους POLYP + στῦλος pillar.] An imperfect zooid in certain Hydrozoa: = DACTYLOZOOID. Hence **Polyposty·lar** *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a polypostyle.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Polypotome (pŏ·lipotoum). *Surg.* [f. as prec. (see POLYPUS 2) + Gr. -τομος cutting.] (See quot. 1857.)

1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Dict.*, *Polypotome*..an instrument for the removal of polypus by excision. 1872 T. G. THOMAS *Dis. Women* (ed. 3) 516 Should the pedicle be within reach of knife or scissors, it may be divided; or if higher..the polypotome may be employed.

Polypous (pŏ·lipəs), *a.* [f. L. *polypus* POLYP, POLYPUS + -OUS; so F. *polypeux* (1552 in sense 2).]

1. *Zool.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a polyp; also *fig.* like that of a polyp (esp. in reference to its reproduction by budding, as in *Hydra*).

1748 B. MARTIN *Eng. Dict.* Introd. § 111 Little aware.. that it [*sc.* the distinction of sex] was deficient in any sort of animals, as we are assured it is (by late discoveries) in all the Polypous kinds. 1862 RUSKIN *Unto this Last* iv. 146 If that ploughshare did nothing but beget other ploughshares, in a polypous manner..it would have lost its function of capital. 1866 SIR J. E. TENNENT in Felton *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* II. ii. vii. 396 Extortion .insinuated itself with polypous fertility into every relation and ordinance of society.

2. *Path.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a polypus; characterized by polypi.

1758 WRIGHT in *Phil. Trans.* L. 917 Polypous concretions in the larger vessels. 1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 455 In one of these the ventricles of the heart had polypous concretions. 1862 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med.* 212 An early stage of the same polypous formation.

Polypragmatic (pŏ·li,prăgmæ·tik), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. Gr. πολυπράγματ-ος busy about many things, overbusy (f. πολυ-, POLY- + πράγμα(τ-) thing done) + -IC.] Busying oneself about many affairs (that are not one's own); meddlesome, officious.

1626 JAS. I *Sp. in Starre-Chamb.* 20 June 48 For those Polypragmaticke Papists, I would you would studie out some seuere punishment for them. 1638 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Lines on Bishops* Poems (1856) 340 Like to polypragmatic Machiavel. 1696 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Aug. 248/2 Troublesome and polypragmatic operosity.

† B. *sb.* A meddlesome person, a busybody. *Obs.*

1636 H. BURTON *Apology* Ep. to Nobility so Shall we see Religion overturned..by a Faction of Iesuited Poly-pragmatiques? 1684 T. GODDARD *Plato's Demon* 23 Do you not think it a little arrogance in our Polypragmatick .. to assume the Title even of Plato himself?

So † **Polypragma·tical** *a.*; **Polypra·gmatism**, officious or over-busy conduct; **Polypra·gmatist**, † **Polypra·gmist**, a busybody; **Polypra·gmaty**, 'the state of being over-engaged with business or matters' (Webster 1864).

1597 in G. Harvey *Trimming Nashe* Wks. (Grosart) III. 13 To the *polypragmaticall..Puppie, Thomas Nashe. 1657 PURCHAS *Pol. Flying Ins.* 329 This idle Gamster with a blind bone out of his jugling box, with the activity of a polypragmaticall finger, can .. undoe many an hopefull heire. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 24 May 622/2 The Council's elder brother in extravagance and *polypragmatism, the School

Board. 1631 HEYWOOD *Eng. Elis.* Pref. (1641) 7 And such *Polypragmatists this age is full of. 1613 SIR E. HOBY *Countesmarle* 4 This *Polypragmist, forsooth, to shew his inuincible courage..hath vndertaken the Combat.

† **Polypra·gmon.** *Obs.* [a. Gr. πολυπράγμων: see prec.] A meddlesome person; a busybody.

[1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 28 At the motion of two or thre πολυπράγμονες, home he knew ful wel to be mi ennemies.] 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 282 This most Atheall Polypragmon father Parsons 1679 PRANCE *Addlit. Narr. Pop. Plot* 40 The Jesuites, who are the great Polypragmons, or Busie-bodies amongst them all.

Hence † **Polypragmone·tic** (irreg.), **Polypragmo·nic** *adjs.*, of the nature of a 'polypragmon' (= POLYPRAGMATIC); † **Polypra·gmonist** = *polypragmon*; † **Polypra·gmony,** the character or practice of a 'polypragmon' (= next).

a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xx, What is it that this *Polypragmonetick Ardelione to all the Fiends of Hell doth aim at? 1866 BLACKMORE *C. Nowell* xiv, [He] admitted the *polypragmonic doctor. 1609 DEKKER *Guls Horne-bk.* Proem. (1512) 18 Good dry-brained *polypragmonists. 1602 F. HERING *Anat.* 20 *Polypragmony is the Companion of Ignorance, and common Pest of Mankinde.

† **Polypragmo·syny.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. Gr. πολυπραγμοσύνη (f. πολυπράγμων), with the termination assimilated to that of words in -Y.] Meddlesomeness. So **Polypragmosy·nic** *a.* (*rare*—[1]), officious, meddlesome.

1607 J. CARPENTER *Plaine Mans Plough* 219 Seditionaries, who in their polypragmosynie, minister vehement causes. 1886 BP. STUBBS *Visit. Charges* (1907) 53 The excitable, the idle, and the polypragmosynic among the laity.

Polyprism to **Polyprothetic**: see POLY- 1.

Polyprotodont (pɒ̄liprōʊ·todɒnt), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. Gr. πολυ-, POLY- + πρῶτο-ς first + ὀδούς, ὀδοντ- tooth; cf. DIPROTODONT.] **a.** *adj.* Having more than two front or incisor teeth in the lower jaw, as the carnivorous and insectivorous marsupials. **b.** *sb.* A polyprotodont marsupial. (Opp. to DIPROTODONT.) Hence **Polyprotodo·ntid** *a.*, of or belonging to the polyprotodonts.

1889 NICHOLSON & LYDEKKER *Palæont* (ed. 3) II. 1273 A feature occurring in many recent Polyprotodonts 1892 *Athenæum* 14 May 630/2 He came to the conclusion that this anomalous form [*Notoryctes typhlops*, a newly discovered mammal of Central Australia] should stand as a distinct family of polyprotodont marsupials. 1900 B. SPENCER in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 704 The ancestors of the recent Diprotodontia were beginning to diverge from the original Polyprotodontid stock.

Polypseudonymous: see POLY- 1.

Polypsychical (pɒ̄lipsəi·kikăl), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. πολυ-, POLY- + ψῡχή soul: cf. *psychical*] Having many souls, many-souled. So **Polypsy·chic** *a.* = prec.; **Polypsychism** (-psəi·kiz'm), **a.** the belief in a multiplicity of souls in one person; **b.** the belief in a multiplicity of spiritual beings as the causes of natural phenomena.

1842 MRS. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets* 206 The master [Wordsworth], indeed, was a prophet of humanity;..a poet of one large sufficient soul, but not polypsychical like a dramatist. 1856 W. A. BUTLER *Hist. Anc. Philos.* I. 237 Even in the human frame itself there is found among savage nations the belief of a multiplicity of souls; the process leading to polypsychism being exactly the same as that which multiplies the directors or animators of the universe. 1903 MYERS *Hum. Personality* I. 34, I regard each man as at once profoundly unitary and almost infinitely composite .., polyzoic and perhaps polypsychic in an extreme degree. *Ibid.* I. Gloss. s. v. *Polyzoism*, Polypsychism is sometimes used to express the psychical aspect of polyzoism.

Polypterid (pɒ̄li·ptĕrid). *Ichthyol.* [f. mod.L. *Polypterus* (Geoffroy 1802), generic name, a. Gr. πολύπτερος many-winged (f. πολυ-, POLY- + πτερόν feather, wing) + -ID 3.] A fish of the family *Polypteridæ* of crossopterygian ganoids, having the dorsal fin replaced by a series of spines with finlets attached; now represented only by the genus **Poly·pterus** of tropical African rivers. So **Poly·pteroid** *a*, akin in form to *Polypterus*, belonging to the sub-order *Polypteroidei*; *sb.* a polypteroid fish.

1849 CRAIG, *Polypterus*, a genus of fishes. 1880 RAMSAY in *Times* 26 Aug. 5/3 The nearest analogies of the fish are, according to Huxley, the polypterus of African rivers [etc.]. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Fin-phe*, a fish of the family *Polypteridæ* and genus *Polypterus*; a polypterid. 1899 *Daily News* 29 Nov. 7/2 Two examples of a most ancient African fish have just been deposited in the new Tortoise House at the Zoological Gardens..The name of this fish is Polypterus, and it belongs to a group which has mostly become extinct.

Polyptote (pɒ̄·liptōʊt), *a.* and *sb. rare*—[0]. [ad. Gr. πολύπτωτ-ος, f. πολυ-, POLY- + πτωτός falling, cognate with πτῶσις case, f. πίπτ-ειν (stem πετ-) to fall. So F. *polyptote*.] **a.** *adj. Gram.* Having many cases, as a noun. **b.** *sb.* (*a*) *Gram.* A noun having many cases. (*b*) *Rhet.* = next.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Polyptote*, (*polyptoton*) that hath many cases. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Polyptote*, in Rhetorick Polyptoton.

‖ **Polyptoton** (pɒ̄liptōʊ·tɒn). *Rhet.* [L., a. Gr. πολύπτωτον adj. neut.: see prec.] A rhetorical figure consisting in the repetition of a word in different cases or inflexions in the same sentence.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 86 *Polyptoton* or *Traductio*, when one word is often repeated by variety of cases. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* 50b. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Hosea* x. 1 A dainty agnomination, and a double polyptôton. *a* 1679 HOBBES *Rhet.* IV vi. (1681) 151 [Repetition of sounds] unlike:..a small changing of the end or case, as Polyptoton.

Polyptych (pɒ̄·liptik). [ad. late L. *polyptycha*, neut. pl. account-books, registers, ad. Gr. πολύπτυχος having many folds, f. πολυ-, POLY- + πτυχή fold. Cf. mod.F. *polyptyque* (1732 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Anything consisting of more than three leaves or panels folded or hinged together, as a picture or an altar-piece. (Cf. DIPTYCH, TRIPTYCH.)

1859 GUILLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 307 The great altar-piece of the Van Eycks at Ghent is a polyptych. 1802 *Sat. Rev.* XIII. 711/1 There are triptychs, and polyptychs, and statuettes, and pastoral staves, of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. 1897 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 345 They carried off a vast but not altogether first-rate polyptych, 'The Virgin and Child with Saints'.

Polypus (pɒ̄ lipŏs). Forms: 5-8 **polipus**, 6 **polippus, polipos**, 6- **polypus**. Pl. **polypi** (-pəi); also (7 **polypodes, polipusses**), 8 **polypuses** (-**pusses**). [a. L. *pol-*, *pōlypus*, *-pi* cuttle-fish, etc., also polypus in the nose, a. Doric or Æolic Gr. πωλύπος, gen. -που = Ionic πουλύπους (acc. -όδα and -ουν), Attic πολύπους a cuttle-fish, etc., also polypus in the nose, f. πολυ- many + πούς foot.]

1. a. A cuttle-fish, an octopus; = POLYP 1 a. *Obs.* (exc. in allusion to Lat. or Gr.).

c 1520 ANDREW *Noble Lyfe* lxvii, Polippus hath gret strength in his fete, what he therin cacheth, he holdeth it fast. 1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Judi. Astrol.* v 153 This Polypus can change himselfe into all colours. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* VIII. i. (1643) 378 These Polypodes suddenly prey upon them [fish] and devoure them. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. ii. (1737) 9 The Sea-pulp, or Polypus. 1839 T. BEALE *Nat Hist. Sperm Whale* 57 The octopus .. was the animal denominated polypus by Aristotle. 1877 BRYANT *Odyssey* v. 518 To the claws of polypus, Plucked from its bed, the pebbles thickly cling.

b. = POLYP 1 b, c. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

[1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Polypodes*, Sows, Hog-lice.] 1742 *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 219 A small Insect called a Polypus, which is found sticking to the common Duck-weed. *a* 1759 SIR C. H. WILLIAMS *Isabella* Odes (1780) 7 It's call'd a Polypus.. And 'tis a reptile of so strange a sort, That if 'tis cut in two, it is not dead; Its head shoots out a tail, its tail a head. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 160 Those who have changed their opinion .. upon the sexes of blossoms, or upon the hatching of polypuses. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 417 The class of Polypi or Zoophytes is one of the largest and most singular of the Animal Kingdom. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* i (1852) 99 Each polypus, though closely united to its brethren, has a distinct mouth, body and tentacula.

2. *Path.* A general term for tumours of various kinds, arising from a mucous or serous surface, usually pedunculated, and having ramifications like the tentacles of a polyp. Also formerly applied to a fibrinous blood-clot occurring in the heart or blood-vessels.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. xxii (Bodl. MS.), Polipus is a superfluite of flesesch growing of þe nostrelles. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. cxii. 305 Being layd to with Copperous .. it taketh away .. the Polypus growing in the Nosthrilles. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 118 In a Polypus the Pulse intermits, and vibrates, and is obscure. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet in Aliments*, etc. 265 Being mix'd with the Blood in the Veins would produce Polypus's in the Heart, and Death. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 367 By a polypus is meant a diseased mass, which adheres to some part of the cavity of the uterus, by a sort of neck or narrower portion. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 110 Forms of softer polypi and cutaneous pendulous tumours.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (in sense 1 a) *polypus-arms* sb. pl., *-fish*; (in sense 1 b) *polypus-like*, *-wise* advs.; (in sense 2) *polypus-growth*.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 121 Whom Oppianus compareth to the Polypus fish. 1789 MUS. PIOZZI *Journ. France*, etc. II. 60 The polypus fish, who extend their arms for prey. 1809 COLERIDGE *Lett., to T. Poole* (1895) 552, I will divide them polypus-wise, so that the first half should get itself a new tail of its own, and the latter a new head. 1815 SIMOND *Tour Gt. Brit.* II 199 London extends its great polypus-arms over the country around. 1865 PUSEY in Liddon, etc. *Life* (1897) IV. iii. 80 We cannot divide Holy Scripture or Christianity, polypus-like, so that one part might be cut off, and the rest remain in the same life as before. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 689 Every characteristic of ordinary polypus growth

Polypyrene to **Polyrhizous**: see POLY- 1.

Polys, obs. form of POLISH *v.*

‖ **Polysarcia** (pɒ̄lisä ·siă). [late L. (Cæl. Aurel., 6th c.), a. Gr. πολυσαρκία fleshiness, f. πολύσαρκος very fleshy, f. πολυ- POLY- + σάρξ, σαρκ- flesh.]

1. *Path.* Excessive growth of flesh (or, loosely, of fat); corpulence, obesity.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Polysarcia*, Corpulency. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Polysarcia*, bigness, or grossness of Body. 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 84 A disease, which has been not very correctly called polysarcia. 1875 R. F. BURTON *Gorilla L.* (1876) I. 64 Both sexes, even when running to polysarcia, have delicate limbs and extremities.

2. *Bot.* (See quot.)

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 916 *Polysarcia*, an excess of sap, giving rise to unnatural growth, &c.

So **Polysarcous** (-sä·ikəs) *a.*, affected with polysarcia, corpulent.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Polyschematist (pɒ̄li,skī·mătist), *a. Pros.* [ad. Gr. πολυσχηματίστος 'multiform; of verses, composed of various metres'.] Having many forms: said of ancient metres in which feet not metrically equivalent to the normal ones may be substituted for them. Also **Polyschema·tic** *a.*

1846 WORCESTER, *Polyschematist*, *a.*, having many forms. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Polyschematic*.

Polyscope (pɒ̄·liskoʊp). [f. POLY- + -SCOPE; so F. *polyscope*. Cf Gr. πολύσκοπος far-seeing.]

1. An optical instrument through which objects appear multiplied; a multiplying-glass: *spec.* (see quot. 1842). Cf. POLYOPTRON.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Polyscopes*, or *Multiplying Glasses*, are such as represent to the Eye one Object as many. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc.*, etc., *Polyscope*, .. a lens plane on one side .of which the convex side is formed of several plane surfaces, or facettes, so that an object seen through it appears multiplied.

2 (See quots.)

1881 *Eng. Mechanic* 18 Feb. 562/1 M. Trouvé described his polyscope, an apparatus for examining cavities of the body with the aid of incandescent platinum. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Polyscope*, an apparatus invented by Trouvé, consisting of a combination of the instruments for visual examination of the eye, ear, larynx, urethra, etc., and fitted up with an electric light.

Polyse, obs. form of POLICE, POLISH *v.*

Polysemant to **Polysensuous**: see POLY- 1.

Polysepalous (pɒ̄lise·păləs), *a Bot.* [f POLY- + mod.L. *sepal-um* SEPAL + -OUS: cf. POLYPETALOUS. In F. *polysépale*] Properly, Having numerous sepals; but used for: Having the sepals distinct or separate, not coherent or united. Also *aposepalous*, *chorisepalous*, *dialysepalous*, *eleutherosepalous*. Opp. to *gamosepalous* or *monosepalous*.

1829 CLINTON tr. *Richard's Elem. Bot.* 269 The polysepalous calyx is generally caducous. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 475 Both floral envelopes present, the outer being monosepalous or polysepalous, free or united to the ovary.

Poly-sided to **Polysomitic**: see POLY- 1.

† **Po·lyspast.** *Obs. rare*—[0]. [ad. Gr. πολύσπαστον a compound pulley, neut. of πολύσπαστος drawn by many cords.] (See quots.)

[1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Polyspaston*, a Machine for reducing Joints. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Polyspaston*.] 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Polyspast*, a windlass having many pullies or truckles. *Polyspast* (in *Surgery*), a machine for the reduction of dislocated joints.

Polysperm (pɒ̄·lispōim), *a. Bot. rare.* [ad. Gr. πολύσπερμος abounding in seed, f. πολυ-, POLY- + σπέρμα seed.] Having, containing, or producing numerous seeds; many-seeded. Also **Polyspe·rmal, Polyspe·rmatous, Polyspe·rmous** *a.*

1686 *Phil. Trans.* XVI. 287 Those Herbs .. being Polyspermous. 1719-26 QUINCY *Med Dict.*, *Polyspermous*, .. those Plants are thus called which have more than four Seeds succeeding each Flower, and this without any certain Order. 1729 *Evelyn's Sylva* II iii. 118 Easily rais'd of the Kernels and Nuts, which may be gotten out of their Polysperm and Turbinate Cones. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* iv. 26 Ovary polyspermous, many-celled. 1882 OGILVIE, *Polyspermal*, *Polyspermous*. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Polyspermatous*.

[*Polysperm*, as *sb.*, in various Dicts., an error due to misquotation of Evelyn, quot. 1729 above.]

Polyspermy (pɒ̄·lispōimi). *Phys.* [mod. ad. Gr. πολυσπερμία abundance of seed, f. πολύσπερμ-ος: see prec. Cf. F. *polyspermie*.] Impregnation of an ovum by more than one spermatozoon.

1889 GEDDES & THOMSON *Evol. Sex* 34 It has, however, been shown .. that 'polyspermy', or the entrance of more than one sperm, is extremely rare. 1904 *Brit Med. Jrnl.* 17 Dec. 1643 The phenomenon of polyspermy or the fertilization of the ovum by more than one spermatozoon, the cause, according to modern ideas, of double monsters.

Polyspire: see POLY- 1.

‖ **Polysporangium** (pɒ̄li,sporæ·ndʒiŏm). *Bot.* [mod.L., f. POLY- + SPORANGIUM.] A sporangium containing numerous spores.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Polyspore (pɒ̄·lispoəɹ). *Bot.* [f. POLY- + SPORE; cf. Gr. πολύσπορος bearing much fruit. So F. *polyspore*] **a.** A spore-case containing numerous spores. **b.** A compound spore, as in certain algæ.

1859 *Todd's Cycl Anat.* V. 221/1 The term *Polyspore* is usually applied [to] a gelatinous pericarp or conceptacle. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. i. 272 The first form to which the term *polyspore* has been applied, is that of a gelatinous or membranous pericarp or conceptacle in which an indefinite number of sporidia are contained.

Polysporean (pɒ̄lispō·riăn), *a* and *sb.* [f. mod. Zool. L. *Polysporea*, neut. pl. of *polysporeus* (f. Gr. πολύσπορ-ος + -ειος) + -AN.] **a.** *adj.* Of or belonging to the *Polysporea*, a group of Protozoa of the class *Sporozoa* and family *Coccidiidæ*, which produce numerous spores (distinguished from *Monosporea* and *Oligosporea*). **b.** *sb.* A sporozoan of this order.

Polyspored (-spōəɹd), *a.* [f. POLY- + *spored*, f. SPORE.] = next. Also **Polysporic** (-spɒ·rik) *a.*

1882 J. M. CROMBIE in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 555/1 In some species..they [the spores in each theca] are 50-100, when the thecæ are said to be polyspored.

Polysporous (pɒlisˈpōrəs, pɒlispōˈrəs), *a. Bot.* and *Zool.* [f. Gr. πολύσπορ-ος (see POLYSPORE) + -OUS.] Having or producing numerous spores, as certain cryptogamous plants and protozoans.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Polysporous. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (1870) 375 In rare cases the asci have a large number of spores, and are hence said to be polysporous.

Polystachyous to **-stigmous**: see POLY- 1.

Polystomatous (pɒlisˈtɒmətəs), *a. Zool.* [f. POLY- + Gr. στόμα, στοματ- mouth + -OUS: cf. next.] Having many or several mouths or suckers; *spec.* belonging to the *Polystomata*, a name for the Sponges, and also for the acinetiform Infusoria.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iii. 137 The polystomatous condition..brought about.

Polystome (pɒ̄ listōum), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *polystome* (1813 in Littré), ad. Gr. πολύστομ-ος manymouthed, f. πολυ-, POLY- + στόμα mouth.] **a.** *adj.* Having many mouths. **b.** *sb.* An animal having many mouths or suckers, as a sponge, an acinetiform infusorian, or a parasitic trematode worm or fluke of the genus *Polystomum* or suborder *Polystomea* (polystome-fluke). So **Polystomous** *a.* [f. Gr. as above + -OUS], manymouthed, polystomatous; ‖ **Polystomium** (pl. -ia) [mod.L.], each of the fine pores which represent the original mouth in certain medusæ.

1859 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd., Protozoa* 77 'Acineta Forms'.. rather constitute a distinct group of *Infusoria*, to which the term '*polystome' might, without objection, be perhaps applied. For each of the radiating filaments..with which the *Acinetæ* are provided is, in truth, a retractile tube, susceptible of elongation to a remarkable extent, and furnished at its extremity with an adherent disk. 1848 E FORBES *Naked-eyed Medusæ* 79 Included in the *Polystomous section. 1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 116 Branched canals, which open at the ends of the ramifications of the arms by numerous fine pores (*polystomia).

Polystylar to **Polysulphuretted**: see POLY-.

†Polysyllabe. *Obs.* [a. F. *polysyllabe* (1464 in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. med.L. *polysyllabus*, a. Gr. πολυσύλλαβος polysyllabic, f. πολυ-, POLY- + συλλαβή syllable.] = POLYSYLLABLE *sb.*

[1580 G. HARVEY *Let. to Spenser* Wks. (Grosart) I. 105 You shal as well. heare *fayer*, as *faire*, .. with an infinyte companye of the same sorte: sometime *Monosyllaba*, sometime *Polysyllaba*.] 1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 59 Gif your Sectioun be nocht..a monosyllabe,..bot the first syllabe of a polysyllabe.

Polysyllabic (pɒ̄ lisilæˈbik), *a.* [f. med.L. *polysyllabicus*, Gr. πολυσύλλαβ-ος (see prec.) + -IC. So F. *polysyllabique* (1550 in Hatz.-Darm.).] **a.** Of a word: Consisting of many (i.e., usually, more than three) syllables. **b.** Of language, etc.: Characterized by polysyllables.

1782 WARTON *Rowley Poems*, 42 He would rather have acquiesced in this laxity of the polysyllabic termination. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* II. xx. 113 In the 'Excursion' the number of polysyllabic..words is more than usually great. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* xii. 244 Their greatly varying dialects are polysyllabic and agglutinative. 1906 *The King's English* iii (ed. 2) 171 Polysyllabic humour.

So **Polysyllabical** *a.*, in same senses. Hence **Polysyllabically** *adv.*, in a polysyllabic manner, in polysyllables; **Polysyllabicism** (-siz'm), *nonce-w.d.*, polysyllabic style; **Polysyllabicity** (-isiti), *nonce-wd.*, the condition of being polysyllabic.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, **Polysyllabical*, that hath many syllables. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 7 As for Polysyllabical articulate Echo's, the strongest and best..is in the Park at Woodstock. 1858 J. H. NEWMAN *Verses Var. Occasions* 25 Terms strange and solemn That figure in polysyllabical row In a treatise. 1893 *Star* 18 May 1/6 The temptation to talk *polysyllabically to a popular audience. 1807 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* V. 274 Having the *polysyllabicism without the precision of Johnson 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 14 Inflections..are there [in Gothic] seen standing forth in all their archaic rigidity and *polysyllabicity.

Polysyllabilingual (pɒlisiˈlābiˌliŋgwăl), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. as POLYSYLLABE + LINGUAL.] Relating to polysyllabic languages.

1824 *Crit. Rev. in Philol. & Geog.* 172 The practice of the Chinese, and other monosyllabic tongues, absolutely stultifies the polysyllabilingual theorist.

Polysyllabism (pɒlisiˈlābiz'm). [f. as POLYSYLLABE + -ISM.] The use of polysyllables (as a stage in the development of language).

1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* 181 The progress to polysyllabism from a state originally monosyllabic. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* x. 211 A primitive period of polysyllabism.

Polysyllable (pɒlisiˈlāb'l), *sb.* and *a.* Also 6 **polli-, poli-, -sillable.** [f. med.L. *polysyllaba*, fem. (sc. *vox* word) of *polysyllabus* (see POLYSYLLABE), after SYLLABLE.] **A.** *sb.* A word of many (i.e., usually, more than three) syllables.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* Pref., In the Pollisillables, by diuersitie of pronunciation,..one worde maye haue diuers significations. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. xii. (Arb.) 126 Our vulgar Saxon English standing most vpon wordes monosillable, and little vpon polysillables. 1755 JOHNSON *Dict., Eng. Gram.*, Polysyllables..are seldom compared otherwise than by *more* and *most*, as *deplorable, more deplorable, most deplorable.* 1871 G. MEREDITH *H. Richmond* II, My father was losing his remarkably moderated tone, and threatening polysyllables.

B. *adj.* = POLYSYLLABIC. Now *rare.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. xii. (Arb.) 131 The ill shapen sound of many of his wordes polisillable. 1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* Pref. (1634) P viij b, For them that find fault with polysyllable meeter. 1669 HOLDER *Elem. Speech* 101 In a Poly-syllable word. 1817 COLERIDGE *Satyrane's Lett.* iii. in *Biog. Lit.* (1882) 268 *note*, The German, not less than the Greek, is a polysyllable language.

Polysyllogism, -syllogistic: see POLY- 1.

Polysymmetrical (pɒ̄liˌsimeˈtrikăl), *a.* [f. POLY- + SYMMETRICAL.] Symmetrical about several planes of division; chiefly *Bot.*, divisible into exactly similar halves by two or more different planes, as a regular flower; actinomorphous. Hence **Polysymmetrically** *adv.*; **Polysymmetry**, the condition of being polysymmetrical.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 183 So-called 'regular' flowers, stems with alternating whorls, and most roots, are polysymmetrical. *Ibid.* 533 If..the parts are all arranged in whorls, they are usually distributed monosymmetrically or polysymmetrically on the receptacle. *Ibid.* 184 The same relationship occurs between polysymmetry and multilateral arrangement as between monosymmetry and bilateral arrangement; polysymmetry must also be considered only as a particular case of the multilateral structure.

‖ **Polysyndeton** (pɒlisiˈndĭtɒ̄n). *Rhet.* Also 6 **polisinceton.** [mod.L., a. Gr. *τὸ πολυσύνδετον, prop. neut. adj. (cf. ASYNDETON), f. πολυ-, POLY- + σύνδετος, verbal adj. f. συν-δέ-ειν to bind together.] A figure consisting in the use of several conjunctions in close succession; usually, the repetition of the same conjunction (as *and, or, nor*) to connect a number of co-ordinate words or clauses. Opp. to ASYNDETON.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xvi. (Arb.) 186 Ye haue another maner of construction which they called *Polisindeton* we may call him the *couple clause* for that euery clause is knit and coupled together with a coniunctiue. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* II. viii, The two general exceptions are termed, Asyndeton and Polysyndeton. 1657 J. SMITH *Mysst. Rhet.* 184 Polysyndeton,..a figure signifying superfluity of conjunctions. 1883 MARSH *Anglo-Sax. Gram.* 141 There may be too many conjunctions (polysyndeton).

Polysynthesis (pɒlisiˈnθĭsis). [f. POLY- + SYNTHESIS.] Synthesis or composition of many elements; complex or multiple synthesis; *spec.* in *Philol.* the combination of several words of a sentence in one word: = INCORPORATION 1 b, INCAPSULATION.

1859 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* iv. (1873) 130 Polysynthesis is the synthesis of many words into one.

Hence **Polysynthesism** = POLYSYNTHETISM.

1881 R. BROWN *Language* 21 Others see in polysynthesism a survival of the universal early state of languages.

Polysynthetic (pɒ̄liˌsinθeˈtik), *a.* [f. Gr. πολυσύνθετος much compounded; of clauses, united by many particles: see POLY- and SYNTHETIC.] Of the nature of or characterized by polysynthesis; combining numerous elements; complex. *spec.*

1. *Cryst.* Applied to a compound crystal consisting of a series of twin crystals united so as to form a laminated structure.

1805-27 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 207 When the form is very complicated, as in the polysynthetic tourmaline. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 109 In such polysynthetic crystals the twinning planes lie in four directions.

2. *Philol.* Characterized by combining several words of a sentence (as a verb and its object or complement) into one word: = INCORPORATING *ppl. a.* c, INCAPSULATING *ppl. a.*

1821 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 271 The polysynthetic, to which the various languages of the American tribes belong. 1869 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* iv. (1873) 132 Its structure is polysynthetic 1889 MIVART *Orig. Hum. Reason* 231 Mr. Romanes describes..the Isolating, Polysynthetic, Agglutinative, Inflectional and Analytic forms of language.

Hence **Polysynthetical** *a.* (*rare*—°) in same sense; **Polysynthetically** *adv.*; **Polysynthetic**ism (-siz'm), **Polysynthetism**, polysynthetic character or condition; **Polysynthetize** *v. intr.*, to use polysynthesis, exhibit a polysynthetic character.

1846 WORCESTER, *Polysynthetic*, **Polysynthetical*, forming a manifold compound or composition. 1880 *Athenæum* 9 Oct. 459/2, 'I strike him with a sword to kill him' is another thought. Must all this be expressed *polysynthetically? 1886 R. G. LATHAM *Elem. Compar. Philol.* lxv. 520 There is *polysynthetic ism to a certain degree—though much of it is of the grammarian's making. 1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* 172 Agglutination or *Polysynthetism is the name which has been invented for the complex condition of early language, when words follow each other in a sort of idyllic and *laissez-aller* carelessness, and the whole sentence, or even the whole discourse, is conjugated or declined as though it were a single word, every subordinate clause being inserted in the main one by a species of incapsulation. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* xii. 262 All sign of polysynthetism has been denied to the great Tupi Guarani stock. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* ii. 93 The *polysynthetising languages of North America, where the idea of time or mode is altogether absent from the verb.

Polyte, obs. form of POLITE.

Polytechnic (pɒ̄liteˈknik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. F. *polytechnique* (*école polytechnique*, 1795), f. Gr. πολύτεχνος skilled in many arts + *-ique*, -IC: see POLY- and TECHNIC.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to, dealing with, or devoted to, various arts; esp. in *polytechnic school*, an educational institution for giving instruction in various technical subjects.

Orig. applied to that established in Paris in 1794 by the National Convention, under the name of *École des Travaux publics*, changed in 1795 to *École Polytechnique*, and more particularly devoted to the instruction of recruits for the corps of civil and military engineers. *Polytechnic Institution*: name of an institution in London, opened in 1838, for the exhibition of objects connected with the industrial arts, and providing a laboratory and theatre or lecture-room; closed in 1881, and subsequently re-opened as a technical and recreative school.

1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 258 The polytechnic school has long been distributing among select pupils, all the military sciences, through the best teachers. 1807 *Ibid.* V. 579 The Tractate of Education is a singular plan for a polytechnic school. 1838 [Royal Polytechnic Institution, 309 Regent St., London, opened, Aug. 6]. 1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* ii. (ed. 2) 29 Polytechnic science may invent the instruments which shall dive as his substitute into the bowels of the earth. 1881 ROSCOE in *Nature* XXIII. 217 The scientific training they had received at their universities and polytechnic schools. 1888 *Resolution at Meeting Mansion H. London* 8 June, That this meeting being convinced of the urgent need in this country of technical and commercial education approves of the scheme for the establishment in South London of Polytechnic institutes to be endowed by public subscription with the aid of the Charity Commissioners.

B. *sb.* †**1.** (app.) Collective industrial action. *Obs. nonce-use.*

1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 278 It has, however, been the fate of this *polytechnic*, as of the best philanthropic dispensation ever made to man, to be misrepresented and reviled.

2. Short for *Polytechnic Institution* (rarely for *polytechnic school*): see A. Hence used as the name for several similar technical schools in different parts of London, etc.

1881 in *Daily News* 12 Sept. 2/4 Mr. Buckland..concluded his entertainment with the following address, which was cheered to the echo:—This very night the Polytechnic dies, Dies as a good Knight should, in martial guise. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Sept. 2/2 An excursion made by some sixty boys from the Young Men's Christian Institute at the Polytechnic to Belgium, Germany, and Switzerland. 1903 *Whitaker's Alm.* 267/2 The passing of the City of London Parochial Charities Act in 1883..provided for the establishment of polytechnics in various parts of London on the model of Mr. Quintin Hogg's original institution at Regent Street.

3. *pl.* 'The science of the mechanical arts' (Ogilvie, 1882). *rare*—°.

So **Polytechnical** *a.* = A. (in quot. 1880, Practising many arts); **Polytechnican** (*nonce wd.*), a member of the or a Polytechnic; **Polytechnician** (-tekniˈʃăn), [F. *-nicien*] a student of a (French) polytechnic school.

1846 WORCESTER, **Polytechnical*, same as *polytechnic. *Clarke.* 1880 BIRDWOOD *Indian Arts* I. 138 The trade guilds of the great polytechnical cities of India. 1892 K. GOULD tr. *von Kobell's Convers. Dr. Döllinger* iv. 75 Professor of Mathematics at the Gymnasium and Polytechnical School. 1894 *Daily News* 12 Mar. 5/4 M. Carnot, who, with his brother, graduated at the Polytechnique, and was so permeated with its spirit as only to be able to enjoy the company of 'Pipos', or old-boy *Polytechnicans. 1904 *Dundee Advertiser* 10 June 10 A number of Polytechnicians were so dealt with quite recently by General André.

Polyterebene, -terpene: see POLY- 2.

Polythalamous (pɒliθæˈlăməs), *a. Nat. Hist.* [f. Gr. πολυ-, POLY- + θάλαμος bed-chamber (see THALAMUS) + -OUS.] Having or consisting of several chambers or cells; many-chambered, multilocular.

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xiv. (1828) I 451 Some galls are polythalamous or consisting of several chambers. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 517/2 A..series of minute polythalamous shells. 1876 PAGE *Text-bk. Geol.* xx. 428 Calcareous ooze and marls, rich in polythalamous..foraminifera.

So **Polythalamaceous** (-ēˈʃəs) *a.*, belonging to the *Polythalamacea*, an order of cephalopods with many-chambered shells, as the nautilus (synonymous with *Tetrabranchiata*) (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1858); **Polythalamian** (-ˌăléˈmiăn) *a.*, belonging to the *Polythalamia*, a division of Protozoa, having a many-chambered test; **Polythalamic** (-θăléˈmik) *a.* = *polythalamous.*

[1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) xiv. § 616 *note*, Polythalamia are abundant in the Arctic Seas. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. ii. 376 The Polythalamia or Multilocular Rhizopods, in their earliest state are unilocular.] 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* App. (ed. 3) 529 Mr. Chydenius obtained.. *polythalamian shells. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, **Polythalamic.*

‖ **Polythecium** (pɒliθīˈʃiŭm, -θīˈsiŭm). Pl. -ia. *Zool.* [mod.L., f. Gr. πολυ-, POLY- + θήκιον, dim. of θήκη box, case.] Name for a colony or zoothecium of certain infusorians, in which the loricæ are united by their stalks. Hence **Polythecial** *a.*, pertaining to a polythecium.

1880 W. S. KENT *Infusoria* I. 360 Forming by the serial conjunction of their respective loricæ a more or less extensive branching colony-stock or polythecium.

Polytheism (pɒ̄liθiˌiz'm). Also 7 **poli-, polu-, (polythisme).** [ad. F. *polythéisme* (16th c.), f. Gr. πολύθεος or of belonging to many gods (f. πολυ-, POLY- + θεός god): see -ISM.] Belief in, or worship of, many gods (or more than one God).

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 49 An exchanged Polytheisme in worshipping of Saints, Images, and the Host. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 315 Some Temples.. furnisht with wooden gods for politheisme. 1658 BP. REYNOLDS *Van. Creature* Wks. (1679) 8 There is yet a bitter root of Atheisme, and of Polutheisme in the minds of Men by nature. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. i. 1 CELSUS ..justifies the polytheism of the heathens. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. vi. 181 It has sometimes been made a question whether polytheism or monotheism is the more ancient form of natural religion.

Polytheist (pɒ·lĭpʰi,ĭst), *sb.* (*a.*) [f. as prec. + -IST. Cf. F. *polythéiste* (1762 in Hatz.-Darm.).] One who believes in or worships many gods (or more than one); an adherent of polytheism.

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheomastix* I. vi. § 3 (1622) 45 They were of all other the most palpable Polytheists. 1721 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 11 To believe no one Supreme designing Principle or Mind, but rather two, three, or more ..is to be a Polytheist. 1877 CARPENTER tr. *Tiele's Hist Relig.* 109 The Aryans like the Indo Germans, were polytheists.

b. *attrib* or *adj.* = next.

1875 MERIVALE *Gen. Hist. Rome* lxxi. (1877) 583 For the first time the two principles of faith, the monotheist and the polytheist, met in combat.

Polytheistic (pɒ·lĭpʰi,ĭ·stĭk), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC: see -ISTIC.] Of, pertaining to, holding, or characterized by polytheism.

† *a* 1770 ADAM SMITH *Hist Astron.* iii Ess (1795) 25 All Polytheistic religions. 1773 BURKE *Sp. Ho. Comm.* Wks. 1869 VI 108 Was it ever heard that polytheism tolerated a dissent from a polytheistick establishment? 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* vi. 92 Zeus appears to be a representative of an old monotheism which merges into supremacy in a polytheistic system

Polytheistical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL: see -ICAL.] † **a.** prec. *Obs.* b. In distinctive sense: Having a polytheistic character or quality.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 298 That Orpheus, the Orphick Doctrine, and Poems, were Polytheistical, is a thing acknowledged by all. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. ii. 191 Remarks upon the Polytheistical Religions of the Antient World. 1847 LEWES *Hist Philos* (1867) I. 47 He was a monotheist in contradistinction to his polytheistical contemporaries. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* xxx.

Hence **Polytheistically** *adv.*

1846 WORCESTER cites DR. ALLEN.

Polytheize (pɒ·lĭpʰi,əiz), *v. rare.* [f. as POLYTHEISM + -IZE: so F. *polythéiser*] *intr.* To act the polytheist; to profess or practise polytheism.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1882 OGILVIE cites MILMAN.

† **Polytheous,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Gr. πολύθεος (see POLYTHEISM) + -OUS.] Relating to many gods; polytheistic.

1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* xxi. lviii, Heav'n most abhor'd Polytheous Piety.

Polythionic (pɒ·lĭpʰoi,ɒ·nĭk), *a. Chem.* [f. POLY- + *thionic*, f. Gr. θεῖον sulphur: see DITHIONIC.] Containing several atoms of sulphur in combination with H_2O_6 (distinguished from *sulphuric*, in which S is combined with H_2O_4); in *polythionic acids*, a general name for the acids of this constitution, e. *g. pentathionic acid*, $H_2S_5O_6$.

1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 57 Besides the oxides of sulphur already described, three new acids have lately been added. These are known as the polythionic acids,—a name given them by Berzelius. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V 540 A remarkable series ..called polythionic acids, containing six atoms of oxygen and two or more atoms of sulphur.

† **Polythore.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. App. an error for *polyphone*: see POLYPHONE 1 a, quot. 1655.

1661 EVELYN *Diary* 9 Aug., He plaid to me likewise on the *polythore*, an instrument having something of the harp, lute, theorbo, &c.

Polytick, -tik(e, etc., obs. forms of POLITIC.

Polytocous (pɒ·lĭtŏkəs), *a.* [f. Gr. πολυτόκος producing numerous offspring, prolific + -OUS.]

a. *Zool.* Producing several young at a birth; multiparous. b. *Bot.* Bearing fruit many times: a term proposed instead of POLYCARPOUS. So † **Polytoky** *Obs. rare* [Gr. πολυτοκία], production of numerous offspring, fecundity.

1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. xxix. 165/1 Altho' New England has no Instances of such a Polytokie, yet it has had Instances of what has been remarkable: one Woman has had not less than Twenty two Children. 1715 THORESBY *Ducatus Leodiensis* App. 638 Dorothy..Wife of Mr. Joseph Cowper of this Parish, died in childbed of her twenty-fifth or twenty-sixth Birth, which is the greatest Instance of such a Polytokie in these Parts. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* (ed 6) 33 *note*, Polytocous (bearing many times) would be more appropriate [than polycarpic].

Polytomous (pɒ·lĭtŏməs), *a.* [f. Gr. type *πολύτομ-ος (f πολυ- much + -τομος cut) + -OUS.] Divided, or involving division, into many parts.

1. *Bot.* a. *spec.* Applied to a leaf having several divisions, but not articulated with the midrib so as to form leaflets (e. g., a pinnatifid or pinnatipartite leaf). b. Applied to branching in which the axis divides into more than two secondary axes at the same point.

1848 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Polytomus, Bot.*, applied by L. C. Richard to leaves the median nervure of which, not the foliaceous part, is combined with the common petiole, but without articulation, which distinguishes them from compound leaves: polytomous. 1866 *Trans. Bot.* 917 *Polytomous*, pinnate, but without having the divisions articulated with the common petiole.

2. *Logic.* Involving polytomy: see next, 2. Distinguished from DICHOTOMOUS and TRICHOTOMOUS.

Polytomy (pɒ·lĭtŏmi). [f. Gr. πολυ-, POLY- + -τομια, f. -τομος cut. Cf. F. *polytomie.*] The condition or character of being polytomous. (Distinguished from DICHOTOMY and TRICHOTOMY.)

1. *Bot.* Division into several (more than two) branches at the same point.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 148 Dichotomy (rarely Polytomy) is caused by the cessation of the previous increase in length of a member at the apex, and by two (or more) new apices arising at the apical surface close to one another, which develope in diverging directions.

2. *Logic.* Division into several (usually, more than three) members.

1864 BOWEN *Logic* iv. 101 Division into many members may be called a polytomy. 1867 ATWATER *Logic* 71 A division in three members is called a Trichotomy: into many members, a Polytomy.

Polytone to **Polytopian**: see POLY- 1.

† **Polytrich** (pɒ·lĭtrĭk). *Obs. rare.* (Erron. politrich.) [ad. L. *polytrichon*, Gr. πολύτριχον, name of two ferns = MAIDENHAIR 1 a, b; f. πολύς much + θρίξ, τριχ- hair] A rendering of L. *Polytrichon*, under which the herbalists (e. g Dodoens and Lyte) included the ferns *Adiantum Capillus-veneris* and *Asplenium Trichomanes*, both called Maidenhair, and the moss *Polytrichum commune* (Golden Maidenhair)

[1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III lxviii. 409 The first kinde is called ..in Latine *Adiantum*, *Polytrichum* [etc.]. *Ibid.* lxix. 410 This herbe is called .. in Latine .. *Trichomanes*; in the Shoppes *Polytrichon*. *Ibid* lxxi. 412 [Mosse] 3. Goldylockes, *Polytrichon*, or Golden Maydenheare. The third kind which some call Golden Polytrichon, hath very small slender stalkes.] 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s v., The Virtues of Politrich are to dry, dissolve, and digest.

Polytrichous: see POLY- 1.

Polytrochal (pɒ·lĭtrŏkăl), *a. Zool.* [f. mod. L. *polytrochus* (Ehrenberg) (f. Gr. πολυ-, POLY- + τροχός wheel: see below) + -AL.] a. Having several circlets of cilia, as the larva of a polychæte worm. b Belonging to the division *Polytrocha* of rotifers, in which the trochal disk or 'wheel' has several lobes. So **Polytroch** (pɒ·lĭtrŏk), a polytrochal animal; **Poly·trochous** *a.* = *polytrochal.*

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Polytrochus*, applied by C. G. Ehrenberg to two families .. of the *Infusoria Rotifera*, having many crowns of hairs: polytrochous. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp Anat.* 137 The larvæ of the Chætopoda are divided into mesotrochal, telotrochal, and polytrochal forms. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Polytroch.*

Polytrophic (pɒ·lĭtrɒ·fĭk), *a.* [In sense a, f. Gr. πολυτροφος giving much nourishment (f. πολυ-, POLY- + τρέφειν to feed) + -IC; with sense b, cf. Gr. πολύτροφος (f. as above) highly nourished.] † **a.** ? Affording much nourishment; highly nutritive. *Obs.* b. Of a parasitic organism: Infesting more than one host. So **Poly·trophy,** abundant or excessive nutrition (? *obs.*).

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 16 Hoggs flesh .. is of easie concoction,. polytrophick, and of a thick and viscous juyce. 1667 DENHAM *Direct. Paint.* iv. viii, Themselves must share in this Polutrophy. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Polytrophia*, term for excessive nutrition: polytrophy. 1900 *Nature* 13 Sept. 465/1 Sometimes parasitic (facultative parasites), monotrophic or polytrophic [bacteria].

Polytropic (pɒ·lĭtrɒ·pĭk), *a.* [f. Gr. πολύτροπος turning many ways, versatile, etc., also much-travelled (epithet of Ulysses in the *Odyssey*), f. πολυ-, POLY- + τρόπος turn.]

1. Capable of turning to various courses or expedients; versatile.

1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 506 In the Odyssey..his polytropic powers are brought into full play. 1862 *Temple Bar Mag.* VI. 243 We may encounter men in that city who are as polytropic as Ulysses.

2. *Math.* Turning several times round a pole; also applied to a function which has several different values for one of the variable (opp. to *monotropic*).

Polytyke, obs. form of POLITIC.

Polytype (pɒ·lĭtəip). [a. mod.F. *polytype*: see POLY- and TYPE.] A cast, or form of stereotype, made from an intaglio matrix obtained by pressing a woodcut or other plate into semi-fluid metal; also, a copy of an engraving, of printed matter, etc. made from such a cast. Also *attrib.* So **Po·lytypage** [F. *polytypage*], the art of making polytypes; **Po·lytype** *v. trans.* [F. *polytyper*], to produce by polytypage.

1802 *Paris as it was* II. lxxxiv. 534 *note*, The learned Camus, in his 'Historical Sketch of Polytypage and Stereotypage'. 1839 T. C. HANSARD in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVIII. 567/1 (*heading*) Of Polytypage. *Ibid.* 567/2 Guillot .. reported that from one engraving, for the 400 livres assignats, he had struck or polytyped 897 mother-punches and 1487 daughters. *Ibid.*, Didot .. issued proposals for printing polytyped editions of the classics. *Ibid.* 568/1 Professor Wilson of Glasgow .. thought it possible to make polytypes of glass from engraved copperplates 1864 WEBSTER, *Polytype, a.*, ..as, a polytype plate. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Nov. 6/1 A handsome quarto volume with portraits, twenty phototypes, and three polytypes.

Polytypic (pɒ·lĭtĭ·pĭk), *a.* [f. Gr. πολυ-, POLY- + τυπικ-ός, f. τύπος TYPE.] Having or involving several different types. Also **Polyty·pical** *a.*

1888 J. T. GULICK in *Linn. Soc. Jrnl.*, *Zool.* XX. 201 Polytypic evolution or Divergent Evolution is any transformation of a species in which different types appear in different sections. 1890 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. III. XXXIX. 22 'A new species' may be one that has been formed by monotypic transformation, the old form disappearing with the production of the new, or it may be one that has arisen through polytypic transformation.

Polyue, obs. form of PULLEY.

Polyuresis to **Polyuric**: see POLY- 1.

Polyvalent (pɒ·lĭvălĕnt), *a.* [Hybrid f. POLY- + VALENT.]

1. *Chem.* = MULTIVALENT.

1881 WILLIAMSON in *Nature* 1 Sept. 427/1 Polyvalent atoms can combine partly with one element, partly with another, and also..like atoms can combine with one another.

2. *Med.* ? Having the property of counteracting various poisons.

1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 10 Sept. 574 One can easily obtain polyvalent antivenenes. 1905 H. D. ROLLESTON *Dis. Liver* 155 The hypodermic injection of a bactericidal serum which is polyvalent.

Hence **Poly·valence,** the character of being polyvalent; multivalence.

1902 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 12 Apr. 918 The polyvalence of the amboceptor would be more difficult to understand [etc.].

Polyvoltine: see POLY- 1.

‖ **Polyzoa** (pɒ·lizō·ă), *sb. pl. Zool.* Sing. **polyzoon** (-zō·ɒn). [mod.L., f. Gr. πολυ-, POLY- + ζῷον an animal.] A class of compound or 'colonial' aquatic (chiefly marine) invertebrate animals (sometimes reckoned as a group of *Mollusca*), of small size and various forms, often plant-like; popularly called *moss-animalcules, sea-mosses, sea-mats*, etc. Also called BRYOZOA.

[1830 J. V. THOMPSON *Zool. Res. & Illustr.* v. 89 (*heading*) On Polyzoa, a new animal discovered as an inhabitant of some zoophites. *Ibid* 92 The Polyzoa will probably be found in many dissimilar Genera of the Zoophytes.] 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc.*, etc., *Polyzoons, Polyzoa*, a class of compound animals, resembling in their organs of support the Sertularians, but in their internal organization approaching nearly to the compound Ascidians. 1847 G. JOHNSTON *Brit Zooph.* (ed 2) I. 256 The Polyzoa or ascidian polypes the Creator has cast in the mould not of the Radiata, but of the Mollusca 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* viii 468 The resemblance of the larval Brachiopod to a Polyzoon, and especially to Loxosoma, is striking. 1901 *Cambr. Nat. Hist.* II. 475 The name Polyzoa being employed by the majority of English writers while Bryozoa is employed by practically all the Continental writers.

b. A name for the colonial Radiolarians, also called *Polycyttaria*: see POLYCYTTARIAN.

Hence **Polyzo·al** *a.* = next, a.

Polyzoan (pɒ·lizō·ăn), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. POLYZOA + -AN.] a. *adj* Belonging to or having the character of the *Polyzoa*. b. *sb.* A polyzoan animal, a polyzoon; an individual polyp or zooid of a polyzoan colony.

1864 WEBSTER, *Polyzoan*, one of a compound group among the *Bryozoa*.. *Dana.*

Polyzoary (pɒ·lizō·ări). *Zool.* Also in Lat. form **polyzoarium** (pɒ·lizō,ē·rĭŭm), pl. **-ia.** [ad. mod.L. *polyzoārium*, f. POLYZOA + *-arium*, -ARY 1.] The polypary or polypidom of a colony of *Polyzoa*, or the colony as a whole.

1856 GOSSE *Man. Marine Zool.* II. 5 The entire assemblage of cells springing from one root-thread, or originating from a single cell, is called the *polyzoary*. 1872 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* vii. (ed 6) 192 [Avicularia] Their movement caused the whole polyzoary to tremble. 1874 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* 663 The general shape of the whole group, or 'polyzoary',.. is very shrub-like, standing bodily erect, and giving out branches by two and two. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* viii. 459 The polyzoarium of Cristatella is free and creeps about as a whole.

Hence **Polyzoarial** (-zo,ē·riăl) *a.*, pertaining or relating to a polyzoary.

1885 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 431/2 'Ectocyst' and 'endocyst'..form part of a special 'polyzoarial' nomenclature, but do not appear to be any longer needful.

Polyzoic (pɒ·lizō·ĭk), *a.* [f. POLYZOA + -IC. So F. *polyzoïque.*]

1. *Zool.* Pertaining to or of the nature of the Polyzoa; composed of a number of individual zooids constituting a 'colony', compound, colonial.

1855 *Eng. Cycl.*, *Nat. Hist.* III. 858/2 The Polyzoic type [of Mollusca] itself presents five subordinate modifications in the five principal orders of the group. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. ii. 60 Duvernoy believed in the polyzoic nature of the Tænias and similar animals. 1903 [see POLYSYCHIC].

b. In *Sporozoa*, Applied to a spore which produces many germs or sporozoites.

1901 G. N. CALKINS *Protozoa* 153 The archispores .. form a definite number of sporozoites, varying from one (monozoic) or two (dizoic) to many (polyzoic).

2. *Anthropol.* Characterized by a belief in many imaginary living beings.

1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 367/2 Perhaps the best name for this first stage of religious development might be the 'polyzoic' stage.

So **Polyzoism** (-zō·ĭz'm), the character of being polyzoic (sense 1).

1903 MYERS *Hum. Personality* I. Gloss., *Polyzoism*, the property, in a complex organism, of being composed of minor and quasi-independent organisms (like the *polyzoa* or 'sea-mats').

Polyzome (pɒ·lizōᵘm). *Geom.* [f. POLY- + Gr. (ῶμα girdle.] (See quot.) Hence **Polyzo·mal** *a.*

1867 CAYLEY *Coll. Math. Papers* VI. 470 If *U*, *V*, &c., are rational and integral functions..., all of the same degree *r*, in regard to the coordinates (*x*, *y*, *z*), then $\sqrt{U}+\sqrt{V}+$ &c. is a polyzome, and the curve $\sqrt{U}+\sqrt{V}+$ &c. $= 0$ a polyzomal curve.

Polyzonal (pɒlizōᵘnăl), *a* [f. POLY- + ZONAL.] Applied to a form of lens invented by Brewster, composed of a number of annular segments or zones; chiefly used in lighthouses.

1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xxxviii. 323 Those compound lenses, to which I have given the name of *polyzonal* lenses. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* xvii. 504 With a large polyzonal lens, Melloni converged an image of the moon upon his pile. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Civil Sc.* I 258/2 A polyzonal lens, such as was employed..at the South Foreland lighthouse.

Polyzooid (pɒlizōᵘ oid), *a. Zool.* [f. POLYZOA + -OID.] Resembling or of the nature of the Polyzoa; polyzoan, polyzoic.

1884 tr. *Claus's Zool.* 210 The polyzooid nature of these [sponge-stocks] is made apparent by the presence of many oscula.

Polyzoon, sing. of POLYZOA, q. v.

Polyzoonite (pɒlizōᵘ·ŏnait). *Zool. rare.* [irreg. f. POLYZOON + -ITE [1]: cf. POLYPITE.] An individual zooid of a polyzoon.

1871 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 504 When the Polyzoonite retires into its abode, the setæ and soft termination of the cell are gradually folded inwards, in the manner exhibited in the annexed figures .. representing the various stages of the process.

‖ **Poma** (pōᵘmă). *Anat.* [a. Gr. πῶμα, -ατ- lid.] The occipital operculum of the brain of a monkey.

1889 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* VIII. 162/1 Since the dorsal termination of the occipital fissure is covered by the poma, there results an apparent continuity of the pomatic and occipital fissures. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pomace (pŏ·mĕs). Forms: 6 pomes, pomois, 7- pomase; also 7 pumis, 8-9 pom(m)ice, pummice, pummaise. See also PUMMEY. [A derivative of L. *pomum* or F. *pomme* apple: the form *pomace*, if original, appears to correspond to med.L. *pōmācium*, *pōmātium* cider (? for L. **pomacium*); but the sense makes a difficulty, as do also the variant forms.

Cf. also OF. *pomat* (Godef.), in mod. patois of Yères (near Havre) *poma* 'la masse de pommes, apres que le pressoir a exprimé le jus': thus exactly = Eng. *pomace*.]

1. The mass of crushed apples in the process of making cider: a. after the juice is pressed out; b. before the juice is pressed out.

a. 1572 MASCALL *Plant. & Graff.* 6 Though the Pepins be sowen of the pomes of Peares and good Apples. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* Dec. (1729) 225 Sow, as yet, Pomace of Cider-Pressings to raise Nurseries. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 133 Scalding water wherein you may boyl apple-pumis. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* Dict., *Pomace*, is the mash which remains of pressed Apples, after the Sider is made, used for producing of Seedling Stocks in Nursery-Gardens. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 5 If you sow Apple or Crab Kernels, sow the Pummace with them, which will come up the first Year. 1884 T. HARDY *Wessex Tales, Interlopers at Knap* (1889) 157 Where the dunghills smell of pomace instead of stable refuse. 1897 *Evesham Jrnl.* 16 Jan., The pomice or must afte cider abstraction.

b. 1764 CROKER, etc. *Dict. Arts*, etc. s.v. *Cyder*, The apples are then ground, and the pummice is received in a large open-mouthed vessel. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Pummace*, the mass of apples mashed under a stone roller before they are placed between layers of straw or the cyder-press. 1886 [see POMMEY].

2. *transf.* a. Anything crushed or pounded to a pulp. b. Any solid refuse whence oil has been expressed or extracted; e.g. the refuse of the menhaden and other fish after the oil has been extracted, formerly known as *fish-guano*, *fish cake*, *pogy chum*; also, the cake left after expressing castor oil from the beans; both used as fertilizers.

a. 1555 W. WATERMAN *Fardle Facions* I. vi. 101 Then put they the fishe into the hollowes of the rocques, and beate it to pomois. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* II. i. 13 Thus we poor frail Mortals (like Corn between two great contrary Mill-stones) are bruised to Pommice. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Madder*, These roots are cut..and pounded in mortars .. till they are reduced into a kind of pummice.

b. 1861 *Agric. Maine* VI. 44 The residuum left after expressing the oil, that is the cake, pumice, or as commonly called, the *chum*, which contains nearly the whole fertilizing portions of the fish. 1864 *Ibid.* IX. 43 Fish pomace, or the residuum of herring after the oil is pressed out, is greedily eaten by sheep, swine and fowl. 1898 *U. S. Comm. Fish & Fisheries* XXII. 479 The 'fish cuttings' and refuse fish which accumulate at the canneries are made into pomace and sold for fertilizer.

1877 *Rep. Connecticut Board of Agric.* (1878) 395 In some [fertilizers], castor pomace, leather scraps, and other cheaper materials are used. 1878 *Ann. Rep. Connecticut Agric. Exper. Station* (1879) 38 Castor Pomace, ..the crushed seeds of the castor-oil plant after the extraction of the oil—is a long-known and well-tested fertilizer. 1895 *Yearbk. U. S. Deptmt. Agric.* (1896) 192 Castor-oil plants...The pomace is considered valuable for fertilizing purposes.

† 3. The head, heart, lights, liver, and windpipe of a sheep or lamb. *Obs.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. lii. 83/2 Pomass of a sheep, is all the Intrals. *Ibid.* 88/1 Sheep Pummices is the Head, Heart, Lights, Liver, and Wind-Pipe of a Sheep all hanging together. 1730 E. SMITH *Compl. Housew.* (ed. 14) 66 To hash a Lamb's Pumice.

4. *Comb.*, as **pomace-shovel**, a shovel used for pomace (in sense 1).

1886 T. HARDY *Woodlanders* xxviii. The blades of the pomace-shovels, which had been converted to steel mirrors by the action of the malic acid.

Pomacentroid (pōᵘmăse·ntroid), *a.* and *sb.* [f. mod.L. *Pōmacentrus* (Lacépède 1802), generic name (f. Gr. πῶμα lid, cover + κέντρον centre) + -OID.] a. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling the *Pomacentridæ*, a family of tropical fishes, of which *Pomacentrus* is the typical genus. b. *sb.* A fish of this family. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pomaceous (pōᵘmē·shəs), *a.*[1] [f. mod.L. *pōmāceus* (f. L. *pōmum* apple) + -OUS: see -ACEOUS.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or consisting of apples.

1706 BAYNARD in Sir J. Floyer *Hot & Cold Bath.* II. (1706) 128 Apples and pomaceous Juices, are the greatest Pectorals. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* II. 58 English Plains Blush with pomaceous Harvests, breathing Sweets. 1787 DYER *Fleece* I. 61 Lawns, and purple groves Pomaceous.

fig. 1861 *Temple Bar Mag.* I. 486 An extra feast of pomaceous trash, in the shape haply of..*Clarissa Harlowe.*

2. *Bot.* Of the nature of a pome or apple; of or pertaining to the *Pomeæ*, a division of rosaceous trees bearing pomes or pome-like fruits.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pomaceus*, *Bot.*..pomaceous.

Poma·ceous, *a.*[2] *rare*—°. [f. POMACE + -EOUS.] Resembling or consisting of pomace.

1828 in WEBSTER. 1882 in OGILVIE.

† **Poma·da, poma·do.** *Obs.* Also 7 pommada, -ado, pom(m)ade. [a. It. *pomada*, *-ata* (Florio), f. *pomo* pommel of a saddle: see -ADA. In form *pomm-*, after F. *pommade*; see also -ADO.] An exercise of vaulting upon or over a horse by placing one hand on the pommel of the saddle.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 28 Mercury..to inspire my pen with some of his nimblest Pomados and Sommersets. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* II. i, How oft he hath done the whole or the halfe pommado in a seuen-night before. *a* 1697 AUBREY *Brief Lives* (1898) I. 418 He was .. very.. active. He did the pomado in the saddle of the third horse in his armour. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pomada.* 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Pomada*, an exercise of vaulting the wooden horse, by laying one hand over the pommel of the saddle.

† **Poma·de,** *sb.*[1] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [= med.L. *pōmāta* (Du Cange), obs. F. *pommade* (1514 in Godef, from Gascony or Bearn), Pr. *pomada* cider: see POME *sb.*, -ADE 1.] A drink made of apples; cider.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xxi. 412 May no pyement ne pomade ne presiouse drynkes Moyste me to þe fulle ne my þurst slake.

Pomade (pomē·d, ‖poma·d), *sb.*[2] Also 6-7 pomado, 7 pomada, -ata, pommade. [a. F. *pommade* (in this sense) = Sp. *pomada*, It. *pomata*. See POMATUM, and cf. prec.] A scented ointment (in which apples are said to have been originally an ingredient) for application to the skin; now used esp. for the skin of the head and for dressing the hair.

Pomade divine, name of a healing salve.

1562 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* II. 11 To make a sweete Suet called in Frenche and Italian Pommade in latine pomatum. 1598 FLORIO, *Pomada*, *Pomata*, a pomado to supple ones lips, lip-salue. 1599 A. M tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 264/2 [Recipe for] an excellent spanishe Pomado 1611 COTGR., *Pommade*, Pomatum, or Pomata (an oyntment). 1655 tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* x. 28, I have a Pomada to make fair the skin. 1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Pomada*, or *pomata*, a sweet smelling salve made of apples. 1756 FOOTE *Eng. fr. Paris* II. Wks. 1799 I. 122 Your washes, paints, pomades. 1799 M. UNDERWOOD *Dis. Children* (ed. 4) III. 107 A cold usually requires nothing more than a little pomade divine..to be put to the nostrils. 1874 BURNAND *My time* vi. 48 He was partial to sweet-smelling pomade.

Hence **Poma·de** *v. trans.* [cf. F. *pommader* (18th c. in Godef.)], to anoint or dress with pomade: whence **Poma·ded** *ppl. a.*

1889 MRS. OLIPHANT *Poor Gentlem.* xliv, A powdered and pomaded woman like Mrs. Sam. Crockford. 1893 VIZETELLY *Glances Back* I. xxi. 411 The bachelors..pomaded their hair with great liberality.

Pomage, obs. form of POMMAGE.

Pomaise, Pomall, obs. ff. PUMICE, POMMEL.

Pomander (pōᵘ·-, ‖pŏ·mănder, pomā·ndər). Now *Hist.* Also 6 pomaunder, pommaundre, pomemaunder, pom(e)amber, 6-7 pommander. [Early mod.E. *pom(e)amber* (whence by dissimilation *pomander*), a. OF. **pome ambre*, *pomme d'embre* (13th c.), f. *pome* apple (see POME) + *ambre* AMBER; in med.L. *pōmum ambrę* (13th c.).

Stressed *pomander* by Skelton, J. Heywood, Wither, and so given by Bailey, Ash, Walker, Smart, Worcester; *pomander* or *pōmander* in *Dr. Dodypoll* (1600), Drayton, G. Herbert, Herrick, and so given by Johnson, Webster 1828, Ogilvie, Cassell.

c 1280 *Roman de la Rose* 21008 Plus olant que pomme d'embre. 13.. *MS. Harl.* 2378 in Henslow *Med. Wks. 14th C.* 122 *Pomum ambre.*]

1. A mixture of aromatic substances, usually made into a ball, and carried in a small box or bag (see 2) in the hand or pocket, or suspended by a chain from the neck or waist, esp. as a preservative against infection.

1492 *Privy Purse Exp. Hen. VII* in Bentley *Excerpta Hist.* (1831) 90 To one that brought the King a box with pomandre 10s. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXVII. 125 The rose was..Knotted with pomaunders right swetely, Encencing out the yll odours misty. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 1027 Colyaunder, Swete pomaunder, Good cassaunder. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xxvii. (1870) 290 Make a pomemaunder vnder this maner. 1562 BULLEYN *Bulwark, Bk. Simples* 59 b, A precious Pomamber to be worne against foule stinkyng aire. 1564-78 — *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 49 Be not without a good Pomeamber made of Storax, Calamite [etc.]. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememe.* II. 9 Or like Pomanders of a curious Sent. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple*, *Odour* iv, Then should the Pomander, which was before A speaking sweet, mend by reflection. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *Pomander Bracelet*, The beads I kist, but most lov'd her That did perfume the pomander. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 55 Balls are therefore called vulgarly *poma ambræ*, or Pomanders. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1804/4 A little Gold Box, with a sweet Pomander in it. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 245 P 2 Bracelets of braided Hair, Pomander, and Seed-Pearl. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* II. ii, The courtier..bowed out of the room, leaving an odour of pomander behind him. 1864 HAWTHORNE *Dolliver Rom.* (1879) 23 Pomanders, and pomades, the scented memory of which lingered about their toilet tables.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Something scented, or having a sweet odour.

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* v. vii, [said to a fop] Away, good pomander, goe. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Woman's Prize* v. i, Oh what a stinking thief is this?..Tames street to him I, a meere Pomander. 1629 R. HILL *Pathw. Piety* II. 185 [We] God's Pomander, smell better by rubbing.

2. The case in which this perfume was carried, usually a hollow ball of gold, silver, ivory, etc., often in the shape of an apple or orange.

1518 *Privy Purse Exp. Princess Mary* 1 Jan. (1831) p. xxii, To the frenche quenes seruant that brought a pomander of gold. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 605 A ball or pomander of crystall held opposit between the member and the Sun beams 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 108 Abundance of Hair Bracelets, Lockets, Pomanders, Knots of Ribbands. 1880 SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* (1882) II. 272 He himself carried a pomander of silver in the shape of an apple, stuffed with spices.

b. *fig.* Applied to a book containing a collection of prayers; also of secrets, etc.

1558 BECON (*title*) The Pomander of Prayer, wherein is contained many godly Prayers, whereunto are added certayne Meditations, called S. Augustin's. *Ibid.* Ded., I thought it good. to geue vnto you this mi Pommander of praier. wher in ar briffli contained such godli praiers as ar most mete in this our age to be vsed of al degrees & estates. 1650 (*title*) The Divine Pymander of Hermes Mercurius Trismegistus,..Translated..into English By.. Doctor Everard.

3. *attrib.*, as *pomander box*, *bracelet*, *chain.*

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* II. i, Walkes all day hang'd in pomander chains. 1610 — *Alch.* I. iv, Offring citizens-wiues pomander bracelets, As his preseruatiue, made of the elixir. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* VII. Wks. 1813 I. 527 An *Agnus Dei* hung by a pomander chain at her neck. 1906 *Athenæum* 3 Feb. 133/1 We see the clouded cane and pomander box of Sir Plume.

‖ **Pomard, pommard** (pomā·r). [From Pomard, Pommard, the name of a village in the department of Côte d'Or, France.] A red Burgundy wine.

1833 C. REDDING *Mod. Wines* v. (1836) 100 Pomard, of somewhat more body than Volnay. 1883 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 15 Dec. 787/1 A dozen of oysters .. and a bottle of pomard. 1905 *Wine Merchant's Price List, Burgundies*...Pommard, a fine full-flavoured wine.

Pomarine (pōᵘ·mărəin), *a. Ornith.* [ad. F. *pomarin*, arbitrary repr. of mod. L. *pōmatorhinus*.] = POMATORHINE; applied to a species of Skua.

1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVI. 633/1 The skua..the pomarine jager .. and Richardson's jager. 1883 *Spring Impl.* 359, I could never detect the pomarine skua...breeding in this district. 1885 SEEBOHM *Brit. Birds* III. 349 *note*, The Pomarine Skua does not differ from the other Skuas in the structure of its nostrils.

† **Poma·rious,** *a. Obs. rare*—°. [f. L. *pōmāri-us* of or relating to fruit (f. *pōmum* fruit, *pōmus* fruit-tree) + -OUS.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pomarious*,..of or belonging to an Orchard or to fruit in general, but most commonly Apples. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Pomarious*, (lat.) belonging to a Pomary, i. an Orchard, or place set with Apple-trees. 1775 in ASH

† **Po·marist.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *pōmārium* (see next) + -IST.] The keeper or proprietor of an orchard.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 86/1 Pomarists or Lovers and Keepers of Orchards.

† **Po·mary.** *Obs.* In 4 pomeri, 5 -arie. [ad. L. *pōmārium* an orchard, prop. neut. of *pōmārius* adj., f. *pōmum* fruit.] A fruit-garden; an orchard.

a 1380 *Pistill of Susan* 63 Euery day bi day In þe Pomeri þei play. *Ibid.* 209 Þorw-out þe pomeri we passed us to play. *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3364 Was no pomarie so pigiite of pryncez in Erthe. [1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pomary*, a place set with Fruit trees, an Orchard; also an Apple Loft.]

Pomate (pōᵘ·mĕt), *sb. rare. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 8 *Sc.* pomet. [ad. med.L. *pōmātum*: see -ATE [1].] a. = POMACE 2 a. b. = POMATUM 1.

1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* (1729) 175 There is made a Mush or Pomate of this Root. 1773 FERGUSSON *Auld Reikie* Poems (1785) 206 The pomet slaister'd up his hair. 1903 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

Pomate (pomē·t), *v. rare. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f.

POMATUM: cf. -ATE 3.] *trans.* a. To reduce to a pomatum or paste. b. To dress (the hair) with pomatum.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* xix. 743 Tincture of Steel pomated. 1823 GALT *R. Gilhaize* xiii, His hair..was as if it had been pomated.

Pomatic (pomæ·tik), *a.* [f. Gr. πῶμα, πωματ-lid, cover (see POMA) + -IC.] Of or pertaining to the poma; arising from the overlapping of the poma, as a fissure in a monkey's brain.

1889 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sc.* VIII. 162/1 A lateral between the pomatic margin and the ectal surface of the temporal gyre. *Ibid.* [see POMA].

Pomatioid (pomæ·tiɔid), *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Pōmātias*, generic name, a. Gr. πωματίας a snail with an operculum (πῶμα).] Resembling or pertaining to the genus *Pomatias*, or the family *Pomatiidæ*, of operculated terrestrial snails.

1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

Pomatorhine (pōmătorəin), *a. Ornith.* [ad. mod.L. *pōmatorhinus* adj., f. Gr. πῶμα, -ατ-lid, cover + ῥίς, ῥιν- nose] Having the nostrils partly covered with a scale. Applied ineptly to a single species of *Stercorarius* or Skua, all the genus being really 'pomatorhine': cf. POMARINE.

1884 YARRELL *Brit. Birds* (ed. 4) III. 671 The Pomatorhine Skua is said..to deposit two eggs in a mere depression of the moss on the tundras of the Taimyr. 1896 *Trans. Linn. Zool. Soc.* 530 *Stercorarius pomatorhinus* (Temm.), Pomatorhine Skua.

Pomatum (pomē·tŭm), *sb.* [a. mod.L. *pōmātum*, f. *pōmum* apple + *-ātum*, -ATE 1.]

1. = POMADE *sb* 2

1562 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* II. 42 b, This Pomatum wil be as whyte as snowe. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* III xcv. 1276 There is likewise made an ointment with the pulpe of Apples and Swines grease and Rose water, which is vsed to beautifie the face called in shops *Pomatum*, of the Apples whereof it is made. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* clxviii. 258 Pomatum, which is of much use to soften and supple the roughnesse of the skin. 1712-14 POPE *Rape Lock* II. 129 Gums and Pomatums shall his flight restrain. 1783 *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 240 Its essence is mixed with pomatums for the face and hands. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* ii, Their..hair..disguised with powder and pomatum.

attrib. 1629 DAVENANT *Albovine* v. i, They say it is your custom to sleep in Pomatum Masques. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1808/4 One Silver Pomatum-Pot 1885 F. A GUTHRIE *Tinted Venus* x. 121 Your bottles and pomatum-pots.

† 2. = CIDER. *Obs. rare*—0.

1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Pomatum*, a drink made of apples.

Hence **Poma·tum** *v. trans.*, = POMADE *v.*; **Poma·tumed** (-ŭmd) *ppl. a.*, anointed with pomatum; **Poma·tumy** (-ŭmi) *a.*, sticky with pomatum.

1786 *Pogonologia* 80 His whiskers..combed, and pomatumed by his mistress 1821-30 LD COCKBURN *Mem.* i. 29 Powdered and pomatumed hair. 1857 LD. CAMPBELL *Lives Chief Justices* III. lii. 250 The wigs that had been properly frizzed and pomatumed. 1894 MRS. RITCHIE *Chapters fr. Mem.* i. 10 Features, ornamented with little pomatumy wisps of hair.

Pomayse, obs. form of PUMICE.

‖ **Pombe** (pɒ·mbe). [Swahili *pombe*] An intoxicating drink made by fermentation from many kinds of grain and some fruits in Central and East Africa.

1857 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* (1860) I. iii. 95 Grain is so abundant that the inhabitants [of Zungomero] exist almost entirely upon the intoxicating pombe, or holcus-beer. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Last Jrnls.* v. (1873) I. 117 The chief brought a huge basket of *pombe*. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* I. vii. 151 The great jar of froth-topped pombé is then brought up.

Pombgranade, obs form of POMEGRANATE.

Pombil: see POMELY *a.*

Pome (pōum), *sb.* (Also in comb. 5 **powm(e**, 6 **poum**, 6-7 **pom.**) [a. OF. *pome* (F. *pomme*):—late L. or Romanic **pōma* apple, orig. pl. of L. *pōmum* 'fruit', later, 'apple'.]

1. A fruit of the apple kind or resembling an apple; now only *poet.* an apple. † *Punical pome*, pomegranate: = Apple Punic (APPLE 3).

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 742 Ox dong aboute her roote if that me trete, The pomes sadde & braune wil hit gete. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Ballad Commend. our Lady* 121 O punical pome ayens al pestilence. 1589 FLEMING *Virg. Georg.* II 22 A taste..of wholsome cytron pome. 1729 *Evelyn's Sylva* II. v. 154 They have sometimes produced a pretty small Pome. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxvii. (1851) 466 Like her of old, ere dropped the golden pome.

b. *Bot.* A succulent inferior fruit, consisting of a firm fleshy body formed of the enlarged calyx, inclosing two or more few-seeded carpels (rarely only one) of cartilaginous or bony texture, forming the core: as an apple, pear, quince, haw, etc.

1816 KEITH *Phys. Bot.* II. 160 In the pear the pome tapers down gradually to the point of insertion. 1853 in *Pharmac. Jrnl.* XIII. 14 The fruit is a small black pome.

† 2. The heart or head of a cabbage, cauliflower, or broccoli. (F. *pommie.*) *Obs.*

1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 178 When their heads, and pomes are formed, if you perceive any of them ready to run to seed, draw the plant half out of the ground. 1664 — *Kal. Hort.* Aug. (1729) 213 Cauly-flowers over-speeding to pome and head.

3. *transf.* A ball or globe, especially of metal; the royal globe or ball of dominion = *golden apple* (APPLE 6); see also quot. 1866.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3355 And syne profies me a pome pighte fulle of faire stonys In sygne þat I sothely was soueryne in erthe. 1579 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 293 A belt with..ane pome garnisit with perll. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XVIII. 131 Where was the rubied crown, the sceptre where, And where the golden pome. 1866 *Direct. Angl.* (ed. 3) 257 *Pome*, a round ball of silver or other metal; which is filled with hot water, and is placed on the altar in winter months to prevent danger or accident with the chalice, from the hands of the priest becoming numb with cold.

† 4. *Fortif.* The rounded projecting shoulder of a bastion. *Obs.*

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. i. 125 The parts of a Bulwarke are. the Orecchion or Pome, or gard, or shoulder. 1598 FLORIO, *Orecchione*, that part of a bulwarke which is called by some the pome, guard, or shoulder.

† 5. = POMANDER I. *rare.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 146 Precyus invnctment, salve, or fragrant pome.

6. *Comb.*, as *pome-bearing, -shaped* adjs; † **pome-adam** [in F. *pomme d'Adam* = mod.L. *pomum Adami*] = ADAM'S APPLE 1, lime-fruit; † **pome-paradise** [cf. F. *pomme de paradis* (Cotgr. 1611)], a sweet kind of apple, = PARADISE APPLE a, HONEY-APPLE b; † **pome-quince**, ? an apple-shaped variety of quince; † **pome-warden**, ? = POME-PEAR. See also POME-CITRON, etc.

1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* III. xxvi. 482 As for *pome-adams [*Fr. orig.* pommes d'Adam] they are round, twise or thrise as great, as orengis. 1901 *G. Nicholson's Dict. Gard., Cent. Suppl.* 645/2 *R[osa] pomifera* (*pome-bearing). Great Apple Rose. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 164 The *Pome-Paradise, or hony Apples called Melimela. 1611 COTGR., *Passe-pomme*, the Pome-paradise, Honny-apple, or Honny-meale; (an apple thats quickly ripe, and quickly rotten). 1658 PHILLIPS, *Pome-paradice*, a fruit called a John-apple. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 105 A liniment of it and *Pome-quinces or Peare-quinces, easeth the head-ach. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pomiform*, *pome-shaped. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 605 Other more comon fruytes: as costardes, wardens, *pomewardons, richardons, damysons, and plummes.

† **Pome**, *v. Obs.* [ad. F. *pommer*, f. *pomme*: see prec.] *intr.* To form a close compact head or heart, as a cabbage, lettuce, etc.; to head, to heart.

1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 175 There is another sort of cabbage..they seem to me the most natural of all the rest; for they pome, close to the ground. 1699 — *Acetaria* (1729) 150 Lettuce ty' i close up, Pome and Blanch of themselves. 1727 S. SWITZER *Pract. Gard.* III. xxiii. 130 The time of sowing the chief of the *Brassica's*, especially those that pome or cabbage.

Pomeamber, obs. form of POMANDER.

† **Pome-apis.** *Obs.* Also 7 **pome-appease**, 8 **pomme d'Api, -d'Apis.** [ad. F. *pomme d'api*: cf. L. *malus appiana* (Pliny), f. the name of one *Appius*, who is said to have grafted the apple on a quince-stock.] A variety of apple.

[1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 87 In the olde time the cheefest Apples were..Claudians, Matians, and Appians, so called of their first founders. 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Pomme, Pomme Appie, ou d'Appie*, an Apple thats like a Quince, both in smell, and bignesse] 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 232/1 Fruit Trees..for a moderate Plantation. Apples..Passe-pome; Pome Apis: Cour-pendue. 1669 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 211 There is a curious apple newly propagated, called Pome appease...I suppose this is that which is called the Ladies Longing. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 361 Pomme d'Api,..and some Apples of less Account. 1767 J. ABERCROMBIE *Ev. Man his own Gard.* (1803) 671 Apples...Aromatic russet, Pomme d'Apis, Newtown pippin.

† **Pome-ce·dre.** *Obs.* [f. POME + F. *cèdre*, It. *cedro* citron.] = next.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 15 The pome-cedre corageos to recomfort. 1481 BOTONER *Tulle on Old Age* (Caxton) F iv, Pomegarnades, orenges, figges, dates, almandes, pomecedres.

† **Pome-ci·tron.** *Obs.* [f. POME + CITRON. Cf. L. *mālum citreum.*] = CITRON I.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 81 A great frute as bygge as pome citrons. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 92 If they [citrons] be very great and rounde like Pompeons, they call them Pomcidrons. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 359 The Pomecitron is not so good to be chewed and eaten of it selfe. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* IV. 1173 The Iland yeeldeth Figs, Pomegranates, Muske millions, Pome-Citrons very faire. 1709 DAMPIER *Voy.* III. II. 56 Pine-Apples, Pome-citrons, Pomegranates, and other sorts of Fruits. 1802 JAMIKSON *Use Sacr. Hist.* I. ii. 439 The pome-citron is said to bear fruit at all times.

b *Comb.*, as *pome-citron pill, tree, wood.*

1624 DARCIE *Birth of Heresies* xvi 66 In stead of incense they vsed Cedar or Pomecytron wood for perfume. 1641 G. SANDYS *Paraphr. Song Sol.* VIII. iii, From under the Pomecitron tree. 1675 H. WOOLEY *Gentlew. Comp.* 177 The Pomo-citron-pills preserve and help digestion.

† **Pome-dorry.** *Obs.* Also 5 **-dorreng, -de Oringe.** [f. POME + DORY *a.* 2, F. *doré* gilded.] In *Old Cookery*, A meat ball or rissole coated with yolk of egg, etc.: cf. ENDORE *v.*

c 1381 *Anc. Cookery* ‖ 42 (1780) 166 For to make Pommedorry. Take Buff and hewe yt smal al raw..rost yt and endorre yt wyth 3olkys of eyryn. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 37 For powme dorrys..Endore hit with 3olkes of egges. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 58 Pome dorreng. *c* 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Household. Ord.* (1790) 442 Frasure to make Pome de Oringe. Take the lyvre of porke, and bray hit all rawe right smal [etc.]..do therto a lytel floure, and endore hom therwith in the rostynge.

Pomege, obs. form of PUMICE.

Pomegranate (pɒ·m-, pɒmigræ·nĕt, pɒ·m-, pɒ·migrænet). Forms: 4 **pomme-, poom-, powmbe-**, 4-5 **pou** (**e-, pum-**, 4-6 **pown-**, 4-8 **pom-**, 6 **pomb-**, 4-8 **pome-**; *α.* 4-6 **-garnade, -garnard(e, -garnat(e, -garnet(t(e**, (4 **-gernett**, 5 **-garned**); *β.* (5 **-grenet**), 5-7 **-granad(e, -granat**, 5 **-granarde**, 6-8 **-granet**; 6- **pome-granate.** *γ.* 4 **pown-, poun-garnette**, 4-6 **-garnard**, 4 7 **-garnet**, (5 **-karnet**); 5 **pon-**, 6 **poyngarnette, ponegarnarde, pound garnette.** *δ.* 5 **bamegarnade**, 6 **palm-garnete.** [ME. a. OF. *pome* (*pomme, pume*) *grenate, -ade, -et(t)e, garn-, gharn-, guarn-, guern-, gern-ate, -ade, -et(t)e*, f. *pomme* apple + *grenate*, in mod.F. *grenade* = It. *granata*, Sp. *granada*:—pop.L. or Com. Romanic *grānāta* for cl. L. *grānātum* (= *mālum grānātum*, in med.L. *pōnium grānātum*), a pomegranate, lit. (an apple) having many grains or seeds. The stem-part *gren-* became in OF. by metathesis *gern-, garn-*, whence the Eng. forms in *-garn-* from 14th to 16th c.; the OF. ending *-ate* became in Eng. *-at(e, -ette, -et(t*, the F. *-ade* of southern origin (see -ADE) gave Eng. *-ade* and *-ard.* (Cf. GARNADE 1, GARNET 2, GRANATE 2, GRENADE 1.) The first element (in Norman F. *pume, poume*) became in ME. variously *pomme, poom, pome, pom, pomb*, and *poum, pum, powmb*, corrupted to *poun, pown, pon, poyn*, and *pound.* Stressed by the poets generally from 17th to 19th c., and by Bailey, Johnson, Walker, Smart, *pomegra·nate*; in some recent dictionaries *po·megranate.*]

1. The fruit of the tree *Punica Granatum*, N. O. *Myrtaceæ*, a large roundish many-celled berry, with many seeds, each enveloped in a pleasantly acid juicy reddish pulp, enclosed in a tough leathery rind of a golden or orange colour tinged with red.

α. 1320-30 *Horn Ch.* 374 A poumgarnet per seche brak. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B 1460 As þay prudly hade piled of pomgarnades. 1382 WYCLIF *Num.* xiii. 24 [23] Of the powmgarnettis [1388 of pumgranadis] for othe thet token. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xcix. (Bodl. MS.), Malus granata is a tre þat bereth pommegarnettes. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 84 Take þe iowse of þe poume garnet. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 15 Orengis, almondis, and the pome garnade [*rime* glade] *c* 1460 *Play Sacram.* 186 Pumgarnetis & many other spycis 1530 PALSGR 256/2 Pome garnet, *pomme de grenade.* 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* N j b, Ye must geue hym some of a pomgarnade to eate 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* cxlii. 53 The iuyce of pome Garnardes. 1613 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Pomegarnet*, or *pomegranet*, a kind of fruit.

β. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 244 Gourdes and Poumgrene[t]s. 1432 50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) I. 108 Bawmes, oliues, pomegranardes. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* II. vii. (1541) 21 b, Pomegranates be of good iuyce, and profitable to the stomacke. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 35 The tree, that beareth the pomgranate. 1590 WEBBE *Trav.* (Arb.) 33 Al manner of fruites whatsoever,.. Pombgranades, Orenges, Limons. 1591 DRAYTON *Harmonie of Ch.* (Percy Soc.) 27 Pleasant liquor that distils from the pomgranet fine. *c* 1620 ROBINSON *Mary Magd.* 1095 Her temples, peices of Pomegranates seeme. 1655 E. TERRY *Voy. E. Ind.* 96 Here are store of Pome-granats, Pome-citrons. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VII. 149 With deeper red the full pomegranate glows. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 681 Nor, on its slender twigs Low-bending, be the full pomegranate scorn'd. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. 632 Pomegranates are quoted in 1284 at a shilling each.

γ. 1382 Poungarnet [see b]. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. i. (MS. Bodl.), Almaundes and poungarnardes leueb here malice bi crafte of tileinge. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 647/37 *Hoc malum granatum*, pounkarnet. 1466 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 330 Item, for xvj. pongarnettes, the same day, ij.s. vj d. 1502 *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz. of York* (1830) 74 A present of poyngarnettes and apulles. 1545 *Rates of Customs* c ij b, Pound garnettes the M. vio. iiiid. 1545 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 224 Unum pomum granatum vocatum 'a pound gayner' [? *error for* garnet]. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* xxxix. (1870) 218 Olyues, pomegarnardes, .. Figges and Raysins, and all other fruites. 1577 FRAMPTON *Joyfull Newes* III. (1596) 97 Granadas, which wee call Poungarnades. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xxvi. 281 Like vnto the graines of a Poungarnet. 1660 R. MAY *Accomplisht Cook* 2 Almonds, Poungarnet and Lemons.

δ. 1480 Bamegarnade [see 5]. 1599 DALLAM *Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) 85 Heare dothe grow good store of. palm garnetes.

fig. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 39 With Kateryne incomparable, . That pereles pomegarnet. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Times* 80 Those precious Spirits that can deal The Pomegranates of Grace at every Meal.

b. The tree (*Punica Granatum*) which bears this fruit, a native of northern Africa and western Asia, now naturalized in the warmer regions of the globe generally; a POMEGRANATE-TREE.

1382 WYCLIF *Song Sol.* vi. 10 [11] Beholde, if..the poungarnetis [1388 Pumgranate trees] hadden burioned. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 9 Feb., A labyrinth of cypresse, noble hedges of pomegranates. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 380 There are several other Trees and Shrubs..now in Flower, as..Pomegranates with double and single Flowers. 1813 BYRON *Giaour* 493 The young pomegranate's blossoms strew Their bloom in blushes ever new. 1858 BRYANT *Homero* ii, I see thy fig-trees bask, with the fair pomegranate near. 1858 DELAMER *Flower Gard.* (1861) 127 The Double-

flowered Pomegranate will thrive out-doors, in England, against a wall.

c. The flower of the pomegranate; usually scarlet, rarely white or yellowish.

1873 'Ouida' *Pascarèl* II. 122 A woman goes by with a knot of pomegranate in her dark hair. 1886 Sheldon tr. *Flaubert's Salammbô* 14 As rosy as a half-opened pomegranate.

2. A carved or embroidered representation of a pomegranate as an ornament or decoration.

1382 Wyclif *Exod.* xxviii. 34 In the myddil litel belles meneged, so that the litel belle be gold, and a powm garnet [1388 pyn appil]. *Ibid.* xxxix. 23 Litil bellis of moost puyr gold, the whiche thei puttiden bitwix the powmbe garnettis [1388 pum garnadis], in the nether more party of the coote bi enuyroun. 1542 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 168 Tapstre warke with pounde garnettes. 1834 Lytton *Pompeii* I. iv, Those walls were ornamented with the pomegranate consecrated to Isis. 1875 W. McIlwraith *Guide Wigtownshire* 33 For finial, it [the Old Cross of Wigtown] has a pomegranate cut in stone.

3. Applied, with defining words, to other trees in some way resembling the pomegranate; as the Native P. (*Capparis nobilis*), and Small Native P. (*Capparis mitchelli*) of Australia.

1889 J. H. Maiden *Usef. Native Plants* 12 'Small Native Pomegranate', 'Native Orange'. 1894 *Melbourne Museum Catal., Economic Woods* 10 (Morris) Native Caper Tree or Wild Pomegranate. Found in the Mallee Scrub.

†4. *transf.* A rissole. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Two Cookery bks.* 1 38 Pome-Garner.—Take lene Raw Porke..& hew it smal..panne make per-of pelettys, as it were Applys, be-twene þin hondys.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pomegranate apple, bark, colour* (hence *pomegranate-coloured* adj.), *kernel, root*; *pomegranate-like, -red* adjs.; **pomegranate-water**, a drink made from pomegranates.

1480 Caxton *Ovid's Met.* x. iv, Trees beryng Bamegarnade apples. 1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 77 Her cheekes like . faire pomegranade kernels washt in milke. 1754 J. Bartlet *Farrery* 22 Take pomegranate bark, or oak bark, two ounces. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 692 The tongue .is now dry, livid, black or of a pomegranate colour. 1825 *Greenhouse Comp* I. 130 (*Dahlia superflua*), the purple..brick-red, dark red, pomegranate-coloured, dark purple. 1836 J. M Gully *Magendie's Formul* (ed. 2) 177 Grenadia, and bark of the pomegranate root. 1876 'Ouida' *Winter City* viii, That small pomegranate like mouth. 1879 Mrs A. E. James *Ind. Housek Managem.* 87 Pomegranate water..an agreeably cooling drink.

Pomegranate-tree. = prec. 1 b.

1382 Wyclif 1 *Sam.* xiv. 2 Saul dwellide..vndur a poomgarnet tree. 1483 *Cath. Angl* 286/1 A Pomgarnett tree, *malogranatus*. 1577 Frampton *Joyfull Newes* I. (1596) 7 The Balsamo..is made of a tree greater then a Pówngarnet Tree 1680 Otway *Caius Marius* iv. i, Nightly on yon Pomegranate tree she sings. 1811 A. T. Thomson *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 325 The pomegranate tree is a native of the south of Europe, Asia, and Barbary.

Pomeis: see Pomeys.

Pomel, -ele, -ell, -elle, obs. ff. Pommel, -elle.

†**Po·meled,** *a. Obs.* [f. OF. *pomelé*: see Pomely.] Dappled; = Pomely *a.*

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) v, Per kyddes ben kydded with pomeled here, as þe hynde calfes. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 587/28 *Guttatus*, pomeled *ut equus*.

Pomelion, variant of Pommelion.

Pomelo (pɒ mĕlō, pʊ·mĕlō). Also **pomello, pum(m)elo, pomolo, pommelo.** [Of uncertain formation and history; app. related to *pomum, pomo, pome* apple.] **a.** In the East Indies, a synonym of the Pompelmoose or Shaddock (*Citrus decumana*). **b.** In America, applied to the variety or sub-species of *Citrus*, also called 'grape fruit' and (in the English market) 'forbidden fruit'.

1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Pomelloes*, a name under which forbidden fruit is sometimes sold in this country by fruiterers. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 1. 17, I cannot agree ..that the Amoy pomelo is the finest fruit in the world. 1884 *Q. Rev.* Apr 332 Mangosteen, pomolo, banana. 1885 Lady Brassey *The Trades* 139 The orange, lemon, shaddock, pomelo,..were weighed down by their own golden fruit. 1885 *Guide Mus. Econ. Bot., Kew Gardens* No. 1. 29 Pumpelmousse or Shaddock, fruit of *Citrus decumana*... The Pumelo is a smaller fruited variety.

†**Po·mely,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 5 **pomely, pomly, pomelee** (also *Sc.* **pommill, pombil, pompyll, poumle**), 7 **pomele.** [ad. OF. *pomelé* (mod.F. *pommelé*) marked with round spots, dappled, f. OF *pomel* little apple: see Pommel, and cf. Dappled.] Marked with rounded spots, dappled.

c 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 616 This Reue sat vp on a ful good stot That was al pomely grey. c 1400 Maundev. (1839) xxviii. 288 In Arabye þei ben clept Gerfauntz, þat is, a best pomelee or spotted. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 829 The pomly gray for hym y vndirtake. c 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* iv. iii 217 Apone a coursere pommill [*v. rr.* pombil, poumle, pomely, pompyll] gray Adressaly he sat. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 844 Upon a pomely palfray. [1658 Phillips, *Pomelegryse*, (old word) dapple-gray.]

Pomemaunder, obs. form of Pomander.

†**Pome-pear.** *Obs.* Forms: 5 **powmpere, 6 poumper, 7 pom-poire, pome-peare, 7-8 pompire.** [f. Pome + Pear *sb.*, after F. *pomme poire*, 'a peare apple' (Cotgr.), or med.L. *pomum pirum*] See quot. 1640.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 411/2 Poumpere, frute, *pomum pirum*. 1530 Palsgr. 257/2 Poumper, frute. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 438 The Melapia: for their resemblance and participation of apples and peares together, as a man would say, Peare-apples, or pom-poires. 1617 Rider *Dict.*, A Pompire, or Peare maine. 1640 Parkinson *Theat. Bot.* xvi. lxxii. 1501 The Pome-peare, or Apple peare, which is a small Peare, but round at both ends like an Apple, yet the tree is a Peare tree.

Pome-pirk, abbrev. form of Pomperkin.

Pomeranian (pɒmĕrē·niăn), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. *Pomerania*, name of the province, a. med.L. *Pomerānia*, f. *Pomerānī* a Slavonic tribe. (Ger. *Pommern.*)] Of or pertaining to Pomerania, a district on the south coast of the Baltic Sea, now a province of Prussia. **b.** *sb.* Short for *Pomeranian dog.*

P. bream, a variety of bream (*Abramis buggenhagii*) supposed to be a hybrid between the Bream and the Roach. *P. dog*, a small dog of a variety characterized by a pointed muzzle, pricked ears, full eyes, and long thick silky hair, either black, white, or cream-coloured.

1760 Mrs. Delany in *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 604 A droll Pomeranian puppy. 1787 Hunter in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 265 The shepherd's Dog in Germany, called Pomeranian. 1865 Couch *Fishes Brit. Isl.* IV. 49 Pomeranian Bream. 1882 Edna Lyall *Donovan* v, The handsome Pomeranian.. his tail bristling with wrath. 1884 Day *Fishes* II. 194 Pomeranian bream. .. This gregarious fish, which is of a hardy nature, is found in many sluggish rivers, canals, ponds, broads, and lakes in this country.

Pomeri, variant of Pomary.

Pomeridian (pɒ·mĕrĭ·diăn), *a.* [ad. L. *pōmerīdiānus* postmeridian, f. *post* after + *meridiānus* Meridian.] †**a.** = Postmeridian *a. Obs.*

1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* II. 485 About the third hour Pomeridiane. 1653 R. G. tr *Bacon's Hist. Winds* 40 The West windes are attendants of the Pomeridian or afternoon houres.

b. *Entom.* Flying in the afternoon, as some lepidopterous insects. c. *Bot.* Opening or closing in the afternoon, as a flower.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Pomeridian*, occurring in the afternoon.

Pomerium, obs. form of Pomœrium.

†**Pomeroy.** *Obs.* Also 7 **pome-roie, pomroy.** [app. f. F. *pomme* (OF. *pome*) apple + *roi* king.] An old variety of apple; perh. = king-apple.

1600 Breton *Strange Fort. Two Princes* (Grosart) 19/2 Plucking off an apple called a Pome-roie. 1606 *Sir G. Goosecappe* v. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 92 Thou Pomroy or thou apple of mine eye 1620 Peacham *Compl. Gent.* i. 2. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* Jan. (1729) 191 Apples .. Pome-water, Pomeroy. 1823 Crabb *Technol. Dict.*, *Pomeroy*, a good-tasted apple, not very juicy, but of a pulpy substance.

†**Pomeroy·al.** *Obs.* Also 6 **pome riall.** [app. f. F. *pomme* (OF. *pome*) apple + *royal* royal.] Some kind of apple, ? the same as Pomeroy.

1534 T. Godwell in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III II. 288 We have one frute growing here with us in Kent, the which is called a Pome riall. He is called a very goode apull, and goode to drynke wyne withall. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb* (1586) 87 The Pippen, the Romet, the Pomeroyal. 1617 Rider *Dict.*, A Pomeroiall, *Malum apionium*.

†**Po·mery.** *Rom. Antiq. Obs.* Forms: 6-7 **pomerie,** 7 **pomœrie,** 7-8 **pomery.** [Anglicized form of L. *pōmērium.*] = Pomœrium.

1533 Bellenden *Livy* I. x. (S. T. S.) I. 61 Than sall his hede be coverit, his body skurgit, owthir vtouth or Inwith þe pomerie, and eftir all hingit on ane vnhappy tre. *Ibid.* xvii. 97 Pomerie is callit ane certaine boundis passand round about ony toun nixt þe wallis þareof. 1600 Holland *Livy* I. xxvi. 19 Having whipped and scourged him..either within the Pomœrie or without. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Pomery.* [1766 Entick *London* IV. 83 A. church,..known by the name of St. Martin in the Pomery.]

†**Po·met.** *Obs.* (?)

1583 *Rates of Customs* D ij b, Passemin lace, look pomet lace. *Ibid.* D viij, Pomet lace of silk the groce viii s.

†**Pomet,** in *pomet touris*, error for *pount*: see Pont 1.

Pometée, -etie, -ettie, obs. ff. Pommetty.

Po·mewa·ter. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6-7 **pom-.** [app. f. Pome + Water *sb.*] A large juicy kind of apple.

c 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 15 The pomewatyr, and the gentylle ricardons. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* iv. ii. 4 Ripe as a Pomwater. 1600 Dekker *Old Fortunatus* I j, Tis de sweetest apple in de world, tis better den de Pomewater, or apple John. 1657 R. Ligon *Barbadoes* 72 The fruit when 'tis ripe, as big as the largest Pomewater. 1706 Phillips, *Pome-water*, a large sort of Apple full of a very sweet Juice. 1832 L. Hunt *Sir R. Esher* (1850) 116 The pomewater..far surpasses the queening. 1883 *Hampsh. Gloss.*, *Pomewater*, a large apple, tempting to the sight, but excessively sour

b. *fig.* (Cf. *apple of his eye.*)

1607 W. S[mith] *Pusitan* C j b, The Captaine louing you so deerely, I, like the Pomwater of his eye, and you to be so vncomfortable, fie, fie.

Pomeys, pomeis (pō·mis), *sb. pl. Her.* Also *sing.* (in Dicts.) 8 **pomey,** 8-9 **pomme.** [Of uncertain form, app. only in plural, which may possibly be an antiquated spelling of *pommes*; cf. later quots.] The name given to roundels when of a green colour.

1562 Leigh *Armorie* 150 He beareth Argent iii. pomeis in pale, which is as much to be vnderstand as iii. grene Appels. 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* IV. xix (1660) 352 Pomeis are taken for Apples without their Stalkes. 1706 Phillips, *Pomey*, (in Heraldry) the figure of an Apple or Ball, which is always drawn of a green Colour. 1766-87 Porny *Her.* Dict., *Pommes*, green roundelets used in Coats-of-arms. 1888 Cussans *Her.* (ed. 3) 73 Roundlets...The Pommes..*vert*.

Pomeys, obs. form of Pumice.

Pomfret (pɒ·mfrĕt). Also **pamflet, pomphlet.** [App. derived from Pg. *pampo*, F. *pamphe*, said to be applied to the same fish. A dim. **pamplet* may have become *pamphlet, pomphlet*, and *pomfret.*] A fish of the genus *Stromateoidea*, inhabiting the Indian and Pacific Oceans, much esteemed for food, particularly the two species *S. niger*, the *black pomfret*, and *S. sinensis*, the *white pomfret*, which when young is known as *silver pomfret*, and when old is the *grey pomfret.*

1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. 393 A very delicious Fish called the Pamplee, comes in Sholes. 1822 in Mar. Graham *Jrnl. India* App. ii. 201 Another face look'd broad and bland, Like pamflet floundering on the sand. 1813 J Forbes *Oriental Memr.* I. 52-3 The pomfret is not unlike a small turbot, .. epicures esteem the black pomfret a great dainty. 1886 Yule *Hobson-Jobson* 545 The French of Pondicherry call the fish *pample*. 1891 *19th Cent.* Jan. 98, I have enjoyed .. pomphlet at Bombay, and blue-fish at Boston.

b. A species of sea-bream, *Brama Rayi*, found near Bermuda.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*, and in later Amer. Dicts.

Pomfret-cake (pɒ·mfrĕt kēk). [f. *Pomfret* (AN. and ME. *Pontfret*, now spelt *Pontefract*), a town in Yorkshire.] A liquorice cake made at Pontefract.

1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVIII. 347/2 The soil around it [Pontefract] .. produces..liquorice-roots, from the juice of which the medicine called pomfret-cakes is made. 1866 Mrs. Gaskell *Wives & Dau.* v, He'll have the run of the pomfret cakes. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Feb. 7/1 The Pontefract (or Pomfret) cake is a dainty little circular confection, into the composition of which liquorice enters largely.

Pomgarnade, -garnat(e, -granat(e, etc., obs. ff. Pomegranate.

Pomice, obs. form of Pomace, Pumice.

Pomiculture (pō·mikʊ·ltiʃăr). [f. L. *pōm-um* a fruit + Culture.] The art or practice of fruit-growing. Hence **Pomicu·lturist.**

1876 A. J. Evans *Thro' Bosnia* vi. 250 The Bosniacs show themselves absolutely incapable of pomiculture. 1894 *Tablet* 27 Oct. 648 Valuable directions .. with reference to pomiculture. 1895 *N. B. Daily Mail* 27 Sept. 4 We pay .. upwards of seven hundred thousand pounds annually .. to Transatlantic pomiculturists.

†**Pomier.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. OF. *pomier*, F. *pommier* an apple-tree:—L. *pōmārius.*] A pome-bearing tree; an apple or pear tree.

1480 Caxton *Ovid's Met.* xiv. xii, She lovyd nothynge savyng trees and gardyns, as pomiers or apple and pere trees.

Pomiferous (pɒmi·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. *pōmifer* (f. *pōmum* apple, fruit + *-fer* bearing) + -ous.]

1. Producing fruit, or specifically apples; *spec.* in *Bot.*, applied to trees and plants bearing pomes or pome-like fruits (formerly including cucumbers, melons, and the like), as distinguished from bacciferous or berry-bearing plants.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Pomiferous*, that beareth fruit. 1664 H. Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 48 The Seeds of all pomiferous Plants. 1692 Ray *Creation* I. (1692) 101 All Pomiferous Herbs, Pumpions, Melons, Gourds, Cucumbers. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Pomiferous Trees*, . are such as have their Flower on the top of the Fruit, and their Fruit in the Form of an Apple or Pear. 1750 G. Hughes *Barbadoes* 121 By pomiferous fruits I would be understood to mean all of the Apple kind, such as have thick fleshy substance inclosing many seeds. 1851 Gosse *Nat. in Jamaica* 145 Sunny, spicy, pomiferous groves 1893 *Cornh. Mag.* July 60 The sunny sloping pomiferous town of Hexham.

2. Carrying an apple. *nonce use.*

1757 Stukeley *Medallic Hist. Carausius* 29 A coin represents Adam pomiferous in this manner.

Pomiform (pō·mifōrm), *a.* [f. L. type **pōmiformis*, f. *pōmum* fruit, apple: see -form.] Having the shape of a pome or apple.

1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Pomiformis*,..having the round form of an apple .. pomiform. 1892 *Tablet* 16 Apr. 633 It would not surprise us if pomiform galls were some day found on the willow.

Pomiglion, obs. form of Pommelion.

Pomis(e, Pomised, obs. ff. Pumice, Pumiced.

Pomivorous (pomi·vŏrəs), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *pōmum* fruit + -vorous.] That devours apples.

1855 Bagehot *Lit. Stud.* (1879) I. 262 The common boy. The small and pomivorous animal which we so call.

Pomly, variant of Pomely *Obs.*

Pommada, -do, var. Pomado *Obs.* **Pommade, Pommander, pommaundre,** obs. ff. Pomade, Pomander.

Pommage (pɒ·mĕdʒ). Also 6-8 **pomage.** [Cf. F. *pommage* cider harvest or production, f. F. *pomme* apple + -age. In sense 2 perh. a variant of Pomace.]

†1. Cider. *Obs. rare.*

1570-6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 4 In the wealdish, or woody places,. of late daies they used muche pomage, or cider for want of barley. 1577 Harrison *England* II. vi. (1877) I. 161 In some places of England, there is a kind of drinke made of apples, which they call cider or pomage.

2. = Pomace 1.

1789 W. Marshall *Glocestershire* (1796) II. 304 In common practice, the pomage is pressed, immediately as it is ground. 1825 J. Nicholson *Oper at. Mechanic* 291 The bridge or cross-piece which acts on the pommage. 1884 Thudichum *Alcoholic Drinks* 32 The ground apples are

termed pommage. A man grinds, with one horse, between two and three hogsheads of pommage a day.

Pommard, Pomme: see POMARD, POMEYS.

‖ **Pommé, -ée** (pomé), *a. Her.* [F. *pommé*, pa. pple. of *pommer* to come to a round head, f. *pomme* apple: see POME.] = POMMETTY.

1725 COATS *Dict. Her.* s.v. *Pommettée*, A Cross Pommettée is certainly the same above call'd Pommee and Pommelee. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, A *cross pommé*, or *pommetté*, called also *trophee*, is a cross with a ball or knob, like an apple, at each end. 1888 [see POMMELLÉ].

Pommel (pʊ̈mĕl), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 4-7 (9) **pomel, -elle**, 5 **poomel**, 5-6 **pomele**, 5-7 **pommell**, 6- **pommel**. (6 **pomall, poemell, pomeaw**). *β.* 5 **pumelle**, 6 **-ill**, 6-7 **-el, -ell, pummell, -ill**, 6-9 **pummel**. [ME. a. OF. *pomel* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm., mod F. *pommeau*) rounded knob, pommel of a sword or of a saddle, = Pr. *pomel*, It. *pomello*:—late L. type **pōmellum* (med. L. *pōmellus* in Du Cange), dim. of *pōmum* apple (see POME).]

I. †1. A globular body or prominence; a ball; a round boss, knob, or button. *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Prov.* xxv. 11 A goldun pomel in beddis of siluer is he, that spekith a word in his time. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr* 6717 Lower doun ek ther was set A-nother poomel, wych off makyng Was lasse & Round, (to my semyng). 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. xxxi. 125 In the mone is a body polysshyd and fair lyke a pommell right wel burnysshed. 1541 COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* F j, Makynge a party of the orbytall or emynent pomall that is rounde bryght. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 325/1 He beareth..a Rowel of six points, at each a pomell or Button.

†2. A ball or spherical ornament placed on the summit of a tower, dome, gable, or pillar, at the corners of an altar, etc.; the ornamental top of the pole of a tent, a flag-staff, or the like; a finial. *Obs.*

c 1330 *Florice & Bl* (1857) 219 The pomel aboue the led Is iwrout with so moche red *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 562 Þoun a man in her mynster a masse wolde heren, His sijt schal so Þe] set on sundrye werkes, þe penounes & þo pomels & poyntes of scheldes Wiþ-drawen his deuocion. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxx. 136 Aboven þe principall toure er twa pomelles of gold. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 357 Euery yere vpon the last day of August was sene a grete hand that toke the pommel of the said toure & pullyd it fro the toure. 1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* (1754) I. III. viii. 639/2 A new Cross, with a Pomel well gilt, [was] set on the Top thereof [the Spire]. [1842-76 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Pomel*, a globular protuberance terminating a pinnacle, etc.]

3. A rounded knob; an ornamental knob generally. a. The knob terminating the hilt of a sword, dagger, or the like.

a. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10037 Ffro be hilte vnto þe pomel Was twenti vncle large. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* II. xix 90 Merlyn toke his sword and toke of the pomel and set on an other pomel. 1584 LYLY *Sappho* II. iii, Hee that can .weare his dagger pomel lower then the point. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 167 The Gentlemen..that haue priuiledge to weare Swords, as the Doctors of Ciuill Law, haue plaine pommels to them, neuer guilded. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xvii. 256 It is also charged upon a small shield upon the pommel of his sword hilt.

β. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 239/2 A Pumelle (*A.* Pomell), *tolus*. 1583 FLEETWOOD in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 291 His man haithe stricken the carriman with the pumell of his sword. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 618 The pummell of Cæsars Faulchion. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2050/4 A Rapier Sword, the Hilt of which was made with a whole Shell, and a long Bar from the Shell to the Pumel. 1725 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* I. III. iv. 136 The two Pummels or Ends of this Staff, which jutted out.

†b. The knob on the breech of a muzzle-loading cannon; = CASCABEL 1; cf. POMMELION. *Obs.*

1639 R. WARD *Animadv. Warre* 129 The Center of the pummell or Caskable of the Peece. 1672 W. P. *Compl. Gunner* iv. 5 The Pumel or Button at her Coyl or Britchend is called the Casacabel. 1692 in *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* II. vi. 94 The Cascabel or Pummel.

†c. An ornamental knob on a chair, the cover of a cup, etc. *Obs.*

1424 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 57 My flat couered pece [of plate] whith a square pomell. *Ib* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 745 Ye shall..ryde, my doughter, in a chaire,..Your pomelles shalbe ended with gold. 1526 *Inv. Goods Dk. Richmond* in *Camden Misc.* (1855) 19 A Chaire of clothe of golde, frynged with redde silk and gold, with iiij. pomelles of silver and gild. 1608 BEAUM. & FL. *Four Plays in One* Induct., To touch the pomel of the king's chair..is better security..than three of the best merchants.

†d. The pole-star (? the knob of the sky). *Obs.*

1503 *Kalender of Sheph.* L j b, The stern that we cal the pomeaw of hewyns & ryght vnder yt ys the sown at the howr of mydnyght. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 36/45 A Pomel, *polus, i.*

†4. A rounded or semi-globular projecting part. *Obs.* a. The rounded top of the head; the crown.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1831 He pighte hym on the pomel of his heed.

b. A woman's breast. *poet.*

1413 HOCCLEVE *Compl. Sonl* 109 Wks. (E.E.T.S.) III. p. lvii, Of this pomel will I my selfe rest..That is, thi selfe, moder, maide and wiffe, The sustenaunce and solace of my liffe. *a* 1586 *Banks of Helicon* 63 in *Montgomerie's Poems* (S.T.S.) 275 With yvoire nek, and pomellis round, And comlie intervall.

c. The lower side of the closed fist.

1644 BULWER *Chirol.* 75 The nether part of this Hand in this posture Chiromancers call the pomell or percussion of the Hand.

d. A bastion.

1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 28 A square Castle, with a Tower, joined to it by a Pomel of a Wall.

5. The upward projecting front part of a saddle; the saddle-bow.

a. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xiii 191 Their swerdes hangynge at the pomell of theire sadeles be-fore. 1591 FLORIO *2nd Frutes* 41 Now hold me that stirop. Get vp, and hold fast by the pomell. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 109 ¶ 3 Taking him.. before him on the Pommel of his Saddle. 1809 *Mad. Jrnl.* XXI. 367 The rider..was forcibly thrown forward on the pommel of the saddle.

β. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* II. xiii. 79 This bottle hanging at the pummel of my saddle. 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1242/4 A large Scar under the pummel of the Saddle. 1720 W. GIBSON *Dict. Horses* viii. (1731) 126 A Saddle broad under the Pummel is always very uneasy.

II. [? f. POMMEL *v.*, PUMMEL *v.*]

6. *techn.* a. (In form *pummel*.) A square-faced tool used by stonemasons as a punch. b. An oblong wooden block with a convex ribbed face for making leather supple and graining it.

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 36 The three holes were broke into one, by square-faced Pummels. 1852 MORFIT *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 465 All leather should be submitted to the action of the pommel. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Pommel*, a block of hard wood used by curriers in pressing and working skins to render them supple. It is flat above and rounded below.

7. The bat used in the game of 'knur and spell'.

1845 [C. ROGERS] *Tom Treddlehoyle's Thoughts*, etc. 39 (E.D.D.) Burd-caiges, pumils, waukin-sticks, an' knurs. 1870 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Jan. 48 The bats, or sticks, known as pommels. 1893 'SILPHEO' *Random Rhymes* 8 (E.D.D.) Those who the 'pummel' well can wield With 'spell and bullet' take the field.

8. *Comb.* **Pommel-foot, pummel-foot, club-foot.**

1861 W. BARNES in *Macm. Mag.* June 127 Man may be marred by perverse fashions—as in the pummel feet of Chinese women. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pommel-foot*, a syn. for *Club-foot*.

Pommel (pʊ̈mĕl), *v.* Also 6 **pomel**(1: see also PUMMEL. [f. POMMEL *sb.* 3 a, *lit.* to strike with the pommel of a sword instead of its edge or point.] *trans.* To beat or strike repeatedly with or as with a pommel; to beat or pound with the fists; to bruise.

1530 PALSGR 662/1, I pomell, I beate one aboute the eares, *je torche.* *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 49 b, Ye duke ..tooke hym..and pomeled so aboute the hed that the bloud yssued out of hys nose. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 645 Calling in his imps to hold their arms while he pommels them. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Old Benchers I. T.*, He .. pommelled him severely with the hilt of it [a sword]. 1863 'OUIDA' *Held in Bondage* (1870) 70 There is a degree of absurdity in two mortals setting solemnly to work to pommel one another.

Hence **Po·mmelling, -eling** *vbl. sb.*; also **Po·mmeller, -eler**, one who pommels.

1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 334 The old man's ire was somewhat appeased by the pommeling of my head. 1874 BURNAND *My Time* xvii. 146 A contention in which your pommellings are active. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Pommeler.

† **Pomme·lion.** *Obs.* Forms: 8 **pomiglion, pummelion**, 9 **pommillion, pomelion, pommelion.** [An unexplained extension of POMMEL in sense 3 b; said to be originally a sailors' word.] A cascabel: = POMMEL *sb.* 3 b.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) H j, The..cascabel of the gun..sailors call the pomiglion, or pummelion. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Pomelion*, the cascabel, or hindmost knob of a cannon. 1837 MACDOUGALL tr. *Graah's E. Coast Greenland* 74 The entire length of the gun, from muzzle to pommillion, was sixtyfive inches and a half. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Pommelion*.

‖ **Pommellé, -elé** (pʊ̈mĕle), *a. Her.* Also **-elly.** [F. *pommelé*, pa. pple. of *pommeler* (in obs. sense) to assume a rounded or knobbed form, f. OF. *pommel*: see POMMEL.] = POMMETTY *a.*

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 61 b, A crosse pomelle, Sable. This is so termed for the roundness thereof at the endes. 1725 COATS *Dict. Her.*, *Pommee*, a *Cross pommillee*. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, Pomelled (*Her.*) or Pommelly. 1882 CUSSANS *Her.* (ed. 3) 62 A Cross, the limbs of which are terminated by a single ball, is termed a Cross Pommé, or Pommellé.

Pommelled, pomelled (pʊ̈mĕld), *a. Her.* [f. POMMEL *sb.* + -ED 2.] Of a sword: Having the pommel of a specified tincture.

1766-87 PORNY *Her.* (ed. 4) 182 Three Swords in Pile.. Pearl, pomeled and hilted Topaz. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xxi. § 10 (ed. 3) 317 A sword erect gu., hilted and pomelled or.

b. = POMMELLÉ. 1823 [see prec.].

Pommes, obs. form of PUMICE.

Pommetty (pʊ̈mĕti), *a. Her.* Also 7 **-etie**, 8 **-etée**. [a. F. *pommetté*, f. *pommette*, dim. of *pomme* apple.] Terminating in a knob or knobs, as the arms of a cross. So † **Po·mmeture**, *Obs.* [a. obs. F. *pommeture*], the condition of being pommetty.

1611 COTGR., *Pommetté, ée*, pommetie;..*Pommeture*, pommetuie; or the being Pommetie. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* 6 Nov. (O.H.S.) II. 302 Three Crosses pometées. 1766-87 PORNY *Her.* (ed. 4) Dict., *Pommetty*, this is said of a cross, whose extremities terminate with a button or knob at each end, like an apple.

Pommey (pʊ̈mi). *dial.* Also **pommy, pummy.** [app. a. obs. F. *pom(m)ee, pomeye* cider, also apple sauce (Godef.):—L. type **pōmāta*; see POMADE. But it may be a popular corruption of POMAGE (*pommis, pommice*), or in some other way related to that word.] = POMACE 1.

1843 FALKNER in *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. II. 383 The pommey (that is, the pulp after it has been pressed) will generally contain a large number of entire seeds. 1874 T. HARDY *Madding Crowd* II. 275 Saying 'ware o' the pommy mu'am; 'twill spoil yer gown'. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Pummy*, ground apples, in process of cider making. Always so called before the juice is expressed; and the same word is applied to the refuse when pressed dry; this latter is, however, sometimes called cider-muck.

Pommice, -is, obs. fl. POMACE, PUMICE.

Pommill: see POMELY *a.*, dappled.

Pommillion, variant of POMMELION *Obs.*

† **Pomming-stone.** *Obs.* = PUMICE-STONE.

1615 SWETNAM *Arraignm. Wom.* (1880) p. xv, In their loue a woman is compared to a pomming-stone, for which way soeuer you turne a pomming stone it is full of holes.

Pommy, var. POMMEY; obs. form of PUMICE.

‖ **Pomœ·rium.** *Rom. Antiq.* Also 7 **pomerium.** [L. *pōmœrium, -mērium*, f. *post* behind + *mœrus, mūrus* wall.] The open space running inside and outside the walls of a city, which was consecrated by the pontifex and ordained to be left free from buildings; = POMERY. Hence *transf.*

1598 R. GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* XII. vi. (1622) 162 After that, the circuit or pomœrium was augmented, according to the fortune and riches of the Kings. 1618 BACON *Let. to King* 2 Jan. in *Calada* (1654) I. 9 The City grown from wood to brick, your Sea-walls or *Pomerium* of your Island surveyed. 1814 *Regent's Park* 25 It reserves a great pomœrium for the public health and recreation. 1852 CONYBEARE & HOWSON *St. Paul* (1862) II. xxiv. 382 The ancient wall, with its once sacred pomœrium, was rather an object for antiquarian interest, than any protection against the enemies.

Pomois, obs. f. POMACE. **Pomolio**: see PUMILO.

Pomolo, variant of POMELO.

Pomology (pomp·lŏdʒi). [ad. mod.L. *pōmología*, f. *pōm-um*: see POME and -LOGY. So F. *pomologie* (Littré).] The science and practice of fruit-culture; also, a treatise on fruit-culture.

1818 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVIII. i. 160 1 Repeated experiments..which I made for the promotion of Pomology. 1839 *Pomological Mag.* I. 106 Diel, in his Pomology.. suggests its having been derived from a kind of Spanish gold coin called a real. 1851 R. HOGG (*title*) British Pomology—The Apple 1880 *Sat Rev.* 8 May 613/1 No intelligent pomologist, whether grower or amateur, should neglect to furnish his shelves with so thorough a directory to our more familiar branch of pomology, apple and pear fruits.

Hence **Pomolo·gical** (-ō.mo-) *a.*, **Pomo·logist.**

1839 (*title*) The Pomological Magazine; or, Figures and Descriptions of the most important varieties of fruit cultivated in Great Britain. *Ibid.* 14 The Summer Bonchretien Pear..By some Pomologists it is supposed to be the Regalia of Valerius Cordus. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* I. 14 Our pomologists..select the three or the six best pears 'for a small orchard'. 1863 D. G. MITCHELL *My Farm of Edgewood* 153, I once had the hardihood, in a little group of pomological gentlemen, to express a modest opinion in praise of the flavor of the Bartlett pear.

Pomona (pomō·nă). *Rom. Mythol.* [L. *Pōmōna*.] The goddess of fruits and fruit-trees; hence, the fruit-trees of a country, or a treatise on them (cf. *flora*). *Pomona green*: see quot. 1842.

1584 PEELE *Arraignm. Paris* I. i, To them that do this honour to our fields Her mellow apples poor Pomona yields. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pomona*, a Nymph of Latium reckon'd to be the Goddess of Orchards and Fruits; whence the Word is taken for a Title to several Treatises of Fruit-trees. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 663 Bear me, Pomona, to thy citron groves. 1833 T. HOOK *Love & Pride, Widow* ii, The pleasing viridity..of her mother's pomona pelisse. 1842 D. R. HAY *Nomencl. Colours* (1846) 44 *Pomona green* is the popular name of all full-toned greens in which yellow predominates. 1873 E. SPON *Workshop Receipts* Ser. I. 48/1 The rose colour, cornelian red, and pomona green require a less degree of heat.

Pomonic (pomp·nik), *a.* [f. POMONA + -IC.] Consisting of or pertaining to fruits.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1890 TALMAGE *Pathw. Life, Jesus* 332 (Funk) What floral and pomonic richness!

† **Pomou·n.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *poumon* lung.] The lungs.

13.. *K. Alis.* 4374 (Bodl. MS.), He carf his herte & his Pomoun (*v.r.* pomon) And þrew hym ouere his arsoun.

Pomp (pɒmp), *sb.* Also 4-7 **pompe**, 5 **pumpe.** [a. F. *pompe* (13th c. in Du Cange):—L. *pompa*, ad. Gr. πομπή a sending, a solemn procession, a train, parade, display, pomp, f. πέμπειν to send.]

1. Splendid display or celebration, magnificent show; splendour, magnificence.

c 1315 SHOREHAM IV. 260 Who hys hit þat neuer yboust Of pompe þat he sey? 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conc.* 7077 Þus salle alle þair pomp oway pas, And be als thyng þat never was. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 317 b/2 For the pompe of my clothynge men calle me Margaryte. 1535 COVERDALE *Wisd.* v. 8 What profit hath the pompe of riches brought vs? *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 54 Thys mariage of prince Arthur was kept at London with great pompe and solempnitie. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 354 Farewell..The Royall Banner, and all Qualitie, Pride, Pompe, and Circumstance of glorious Warre. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, Nahum* ii, Thine enemy..shall come fiercely upon thee, with great pompe of terror. 1697 DRYDEN *Verg. Georg.* IV. 559 High o'er the Main in wat'ry Pomp he rides. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* ix, The boast of heraldry, the pomp of pow'r. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. lxiii. 453 He generally avoids publicity, preferring the substance to the pomp of power.

b. with *a.* and *pl.*

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Dying* v. § 8 (1727) 230 In the

grave of her husband, in the Pomps of mourning. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Shaks.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 352 The church has reared him amidst rites and pomps.

c. *fig* Said of the splendours of nature.

c 1750 SHENSTONE *Elegies* i. 39 Where the turf diffus'd its pomp of flow'rs 1825 LONGF. *Sea-Diver* vii, I saw the pomp of day depart. 1868 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-Bks.* (1879) II. 48 The whole landscape is now covered with this indescribable pomp.

†2. A triumphal or ceremonial procession or train; a pageant; a splendid show or display along a line of march. *Obs.*

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 43 By the vyctoryes pompys of her enmyes. 1530 PALSGR. 256/2 Pompe tryumphe, *triumphe.* 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 58 In olden dayes, good kings..Contented were, with pompes of little pryce. 1583 FULKE *Defence* xxi. (Parker Soc.) 564 As for the Greek word πομπεύειν, it signifieth to go in a solemn pomp, such as your processions are. c 1518 MORYSON *Itin.* IV. iv. i. (1903) 334 In the Pompe the weimen goe first and of them the best and the neerest frendes next to the herse. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 564 The Planets in thir stations list'ning stood, While the bright Pomp ascended jubilant. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 317 Here, while the proud their long-drawn pomps display. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* I. i. 7 Those pomps or processions of young men and damsels..who..displayed themselves at the festivals.

†b. *fig* (Cf. *train.*)

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 61 With Goddess-like demeanour forth she went; Not unattended, for on her as Queen A pomp of winning Graces waited still.

†c. *fig.* Said of any great natural movement.

1595 DANIEL *Civ Wars* II. vii, How Thames, inricht with many a Flood..Glides on, with pompe of Waters. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 420 ¶ 3 Worlds..sliding round their Axles in such an amazing Pomp and Solemnity.

†3. Ostentatious display; parade; specious or boastful show; vain glory; esp. in phr. *pomp and pride Obs.*

c 1325 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 158 Gret los of pompe and pride. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxxi. 12 Paire pompe in speche, fordi it, that neghis noght til the in meknes. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3785 Pompe and proude wordis ay þe prinse hated. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. ccxxv. [ccxxi.] 704 Bycause they suffred the prelates of the churche to medell so moche; therfore some sayde, it was tyme to abate their pompes, and to bringe them to reason. 1553 B. GOOGE *Eglogs*, etc. (Arb.) 98 For all the pompe and Pryde, the Bodie tournes to dust. 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* (1659) 49 After a long pomp and tedious preparation out of heathen authors. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 376 Deceiving the World with a Pretence and Pomp of Godliness. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) II. 390 A mere piece of pomp and parade.

b. *pl*

In the baptismal formula, repr. L. *pompa* or *pompæ diaboli* (and c., Tertull.), orig. the processions, public shows, spectacles of the circus, etc., associated with or sanctioned by the pagan worship (see sense 2 above); then, more vaguely, any 'shows' held to be under the patronage of the devil; finally (from 17th c.) tacitly transferred to those of 'the world', and associated with its 'vanities'.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 4605 Y forsake þe, here, Satan, And alle þy pompes, and all thy werkys. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 169 b, Whether thou renounce & forsake y deuyll & all his pompes. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Comm. Prayer, Catechism*, That I should forsake the deuil and all his workes and pompes, the vanities of the wicked worlde. [1603 the deuill and all his workes, the pomps and vanities of the wicked world.] 1746 EARL OF KILMARNOCK in A. McKay *Hist. Kilmarnock* (1880) 89 The pomps and gaudy shows of the world. 1835 MRS. SHERWOOD *Stories Ch Catech.* (1873) 101 *Q.* What are pomps and vanities? *A.* All kinds of fine things which we use, or wear, to gratify our pride or vanity. 1845 G. A. POOLE *Churches* vii. 73 His armorial bearings (the very essential hieroglyphic of the pomps of this world which we renounce at Baptism). 1858 MISS SEWELL *Amy Herbert* x. 128 The pomps and vanities of the world are different to different people. If Susan Reynolds..were anxious to wear a silk dress like yours, she would be longing for pomps and vanities, because she would be coveting something beyond her station.

†4. *concr.* Something to make a brave show.

1632 BROME *North. Lasse* I. ii, Here's five peeces to buy pomps against my Sisters Wedding.

5. Phrases. † *Magistrate of the pomps*: a sumptuary officer in Venice. † *To save one's pomp*: see quot. 1801.

1705 ADDISON *Italy* 78 The Magistrate of the Pomps is oblig'd by his Office to see that no Body wears the Cloth of another Country. 1801 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII. 101 To save one's pomp at whist, is to score five before the adversaries are up, or win the game.

6. *Comb.*, as *pomp-fed, -like, -loving* adjs.

1721 HICKES *Chr. Priesth.* (1847) II. 107 The highest pomp-like celebrity of words. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* IV. 245 A pomp-fed king. 1903 BRANDES *Poland* I. iii. 24 An enthusiastic and unpractical people..pomp-loving and volatile.

†Pomp, *v.*[1] *Obs.* [f. prec. sb. Cf. late L. *pompare* to do (a thing) with pomp (Sedul.); obs. F. *pomper* to celebrate with pomp, act splendidly, etc.] *intr.* To exhibit pomp or splendour; to conduct oneself pompously. Also *pomp it.* So **†Pomping** *a.*, in *pomping pride*, prob. a corruption of *pomp and pride*: see prec. 3.

c 1300 *Sir Beues* (Pynson) 172 He pryked forth before the oste For pompynge pryde to make great boste. 1555 BRADFORD *Supplic.* B ij b, For example, take their pompynge pryde. c 1632 B. JONSON *Expost. w. Inigo Jones* 29 What is the cause you pomp it so, I ask?

Pomp, *v.*[2] Now *dial.* [A variant of *pamp*, radical of *pamper* vb. See PAMP *v.* (the existence of which it confirms).] *trans.* To feed (any one) luxuriously, feed up, pamper.

[† a 1400: see PAMP *v.*] 1909 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* ⅊ (1554) The pomped carkes wyth fode delicious They did not fede. a 1528 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 2012 Where that ye were pomped with what that ye wolde, Nowe must ye suffre bothe hunger and colde. 1884 LAWSON *Worc. Glass*, *Pomp, v.*, to pamper or feed up; spoiled children are said to be pomped up; also horses and other animals for sale. 1896 OUTIS *Vig. Mon.* in *Berrow's Worc. Jrnl.* (E. D. D.), [The ladies] was hall pomped hoff and togged up.

Pomp, pompe, obs. forms of PUMP.

Pomp, erron. form of POP *v.*[2]

‖Pompa. Latin for POMP.

a 1704 T. BROWN tr. *Æneas Sylvius' Lett.* lxxxii Wks. 1709 III. ii. 79 'Tis true, you put on Mourning..and all the *Pompa Regi* in wonderful Decency and Order. 1850 LEITCH tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 387 (ed. 2) 503 Pan..sitting..over a grotto in which the great mother and the nymphs..are likewise receiving a pompa.

Pompadour (pǫ̈mpădū-ər). Also 8 **pompedore.** After the Marquise de Pompadour, mistress of Louis XV (1721-64), used subst. and attrib. to designate fashions, a colour, etc.: either contemporary by way of compliment, or in later times with reference to the fashions of her time.

1. *gen.* Designating fashions of dress, hair-dressing, furniture, etc.: see quots.

1752 MRS. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 110, I think there is a time of life..when very gaudy entertainments are as unbecoming, as pink colour and pompadours! 1755 *Ibid.* 321, I don't know what you mean by a *pompadour*, unless it is what we call in this part of the world a *pelisse*; which in plain English is a long cloak made of satin or velvet,..lined or trimmed with silk, satin, or fur,..with slits for the arms to come out and a head like a capuchin. 1756 *Univ. Mag.* XIX. 133/2 No decent coif—but just before Was grandly plac'd a pompedore. 1765 *Ibid.* XXXVII. 366/1 Much resembling the modern pompadour. 1849 *Sidonia Sorc.* I. Pref. 9 In her hand she [Sidonia] carries a sort of pompadour of brown leather, of the most elegant form and finish. 1889 'J. S. WINTER' *Mrs. Bob* (1891) 77 She had a Pompadour stick with a big silver knob on top. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Pompadour parasol*, a form of parasol used by women about 1860, having a folding handle, and generally covered with more antique, or other heavy silk.

2. A shade of crimson or pink; also, a fabric of this colour. Also *attrib.*

1756 COWPER in *Connoisseur* No. 119 ¶ 9 His taylor..having dressed him in a snuff-coloured coat, instead of a *pompadour.* 1762 SMOLLETT *L. Greaves* xxv. (1793) II. 272 Mr. Clarke was dressed in pompadour, with gold buttons. 1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsemen* (1809) 31 He..ever recommended a coat of pompadour, or some conspicuous colour. 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 110 His coat was chocolate brown, with a pompadour velvet collar. 1896 *Daily News* 29 May, The stall-holders will be in the dress of Irish peasants—green petticoats, pompadour polonaises, and kerchiefs worn picturesquely over their heads.

3. Designating a pattern consisting of sprigs of flowers in pink, blue, and sometimes gold, scattered on a white ground.

1807 S. W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 146 My aunt..put on her pompadour taffeta gown, and sallied forth to lament the misfortune of her dear friend. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. *Fashions* p. ix/2 Pompadour satins, a white ground embroidered in bouquets of different flowers in colours, are much in request. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Jan. 6/1 A very becoming loose cloak of some pompadour-looking material. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 July 3/2 Wearing a delicately Pompadour-patterned muslin frock.

4. A tropical S. American bird (*Xipholena pompadora*), characterized by the brilliant crimson-purple hue of its plumage. Also *attrib.*

1759 G. EDWARDS *Gleanings* III. 275-6 The Pompadour... Birds taken in a French prize.. They were said to be for Madam Pompadour. It being a Bird of excessive beauty, I hope that Lady will forgive me for calling it by her name. ..Mr. Brisson..calls it Cotinga Pourpre. 1871 W. H. G. KINGSTON *Banks of Amazon* (1876) 462 The delicate white wings and claret-coloured plumage of a lovely pompadour would glance from the foliage. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 86 *Xipholena pompadora*—known as the Pompadour Chatterer, is of a hue scarcely to be seen in any other bird.

5. a. *U.S.* A fashion of dressing men's hair. Also *advb.*

1895 *Weekly Examiner* (San Francisco) 19 Sept. 1/7 Henry Jacob has a pompadour and a profile not unlike Durrant's. 1905 *News* (Malden, Mass.) in *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Nov. 12/1 Because Congressman Roberts has been so successful a campaigner and still had his hair cut pompadour, it does not follow that General Bartlett can win with his hair cut banged.

b. A style of arranging women's hair, in which it is turned back off the forehead in a roll, sometimes over a pad. Also *attrib.*

1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 May 4/2 The hairdresser..might..cease to coax us to the conviction that a..pompadour puff of his manufacture were better. 1901 *Daily News* 23 Mar. 6/6 The hair dressed low in the neck and arranged in a Pompadour roll round the face. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 7 Oct. 8/5 It is absolutely impossible for a woman..to produce the strange erections known to-day as Pompadours, Regency curls, &c., naturally.

Pompal (pǫ̈mpăl), *a. rare.* [ad. late L. *pompālis*: see POMP and -AL.] Of the nature of a 'pomp' or procession; splendid, showy.

1650 TRAPP *Comm. Num.* x. 7 The sound of Gods word, must not be broken or quavering: (Pompall, Tertullian calleth it). a 1784 *Fall Duch. Gloster* in Evans *Old Ball.* (1784) I. 328 In height of all his pompal majesty, From Cobham's house with speed he marry'd me. 1890 LEITCH tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 336 (ed. 2) 397 In Dionysian pompal processions.

Pompano (pǫ̈mpănō). Also **pompono, pompinoe.** [a. Sp. *pámpano*, applied to a stromateoid fish, *Stromateus fiatola.*]

1. One of various W. Indian and N. American fishes, highly esteemed for the table; as **a.** In the W. Indies, *Trachynotus carolinus*, a deep-bodied fish with blunt snout. **b.** In California, *Stromateus simillimus.* **c.** In Florida, *Gerres olisthostoma*, known as the *Irish pompano.*

1863 RUSSELL *Diary North & South* I. 340 The best dish was, unquestionably, the pompinoe, an odd fish, something like an unusually ugly John Dory. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Mar. 5/1 Soft shell crabs, terrapin, canvas-back ducks, blue fish, and the pompono of New Orleans, are all wonderful delicacies. 1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 198 The Pompano..is not an angler's fish. 1892 V. STUART *Adv. Forests S. Amer.* 138 Another excellent fish was the pompono, several of which jumped on board.

2. Pompano-shell. A bivalve shell of the genus *Donax*; a species of wedge-shell, found on the coast of Florida. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

(Said to be so called because eaten by the pompano.)

†Pompardy. *Obs. rare.* Alleged name for a disease of horses.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Navy of Land Ships* Wks. I. 90/1 The Chinegall, the Nauelgall, Windgall, Spurgall,.. the Anticore, and the Pompardye.

†Pompatic (pǫmpæ·tik), *a. Obs.* [ad. late L. *pompāticus* showy, splendid (Tertull.), f. *pompātus*, prop. pa. pple. of *pompāre* to do (a thing) with pomp, f. *pompa* POMP *sb*] Pompous, splendid, ostentatious. So **†Pompa·tical** *a. Obs.*

1535 JOHN AP RICE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. II. 356 In his going he is too insolent and pompatique. 1620 BP. CARLETON *Jurisd.* 78 He deuiseth by the pride of this Pompaticall title to subdue to himselfe. a 1677 BARROW *Pope's Suprem.* (1687) 122 These pompatick, foolish, proud, perverse, wicked, profane words. [1903 G. F. BROWNE *St. Aldhelm* 255 The genius of Aldhelm was on the whole too pompatic to be pleased with the hit of pentameters.]

Pompeian (pǫmpī·ăn), *a.* Also 9 **Pompeiian.** [ad. L. *Pompeiān-us*, f. *Pompēii*: see -AN.] Of or pertaining to Pompeii, an Italian town, buried by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius in the year 79 A.D., and since 1755 gradually laid bare by excavation. Hence *Pompeian red*, a shade of red resembling that found on the walls of houses in Pompeii.

1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* I. iii, A tolerable notion of the Pompeian houses. 1888 J. HATTON in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 21/2 The balustrades of the stairs, Pompeiian red.

†Pompelmoose, pampelmouse (pǫ̈mp-, pæ·mp'l,mūs). Forms: 7-8 **pompelmoes,** 7 **pampelimouse,** 8 **pomplemose, pumplemus,** 8-9 **pompelmoose,** 9 **pompel-mos, pompel-mousse, -mouse, -mous; pumple-, pample-mousse, pampelmouse;** also 7-9 **pumplenose,** 8 **pumble-, pummel-, pimple-nose.** [A name which arose in the Dutch Indies in 17th c., and is given by early writers as the Dutch name of the fruit. Du. *pompelmoes* is recorded from 1676; F. *pampelimouse* (now *pamplemousse*) from 1696.

There is no native name in Malaysia resembling *pompelmoes*; the Javanese name is *djeroek*, the Chinese *yu.* In the opinion of Dr. Kern of Leiden, who has given special attention to oriental words, this is a compound, of which the second element is prob. *limoes* (in Fr. orthography *limousse*), a name applied to this fruit in Old Javanese, Malay, and Lampung, borrowed from the Pg. *limoes* pl. of *limão*, lemon, citron, under which the Portuguese included the species of *Citrus* found by them in the East. In Malay, *limu* or *limau* is still used in this general sense. The first element may prob. represent the Du. *pompoen* pumpkin, in reference to the large size of *Citrus decumana*, so that *pompe limoes*, *pompelmoes* may have been compressed forms of *pompen-limoes*, i.e. 'pumpkin-like citron', an apt descriptive designation. The name *pompone* was actually applied to the fruit by Tavernier, *Voyages aux Indes*, Paris 1676, Eng. translation, London 1677: see POMPION 2. The corrupt Tamil *bambolimas*, given by Littré and Hatz.-Darm. as source of the Fr., with the more correct Tamil *pampalimāsu*, and numerous variants cited by Watson, Yule, etc., are merely corruptions of the Du. or Fr form. The fruit is not native to India, but was introduced from Java (app. in the 17th c.), in Ceylon under its Dutch name; in Bengal its source is indicated by the designation *Batavi-nimbū* or *nebū*, Batavian Citron.]

The large fruit of *Citrus decumana*, a native of Java and Malaysia, now established in many tropical countries, called also SHADDOCK; esp. the larger variety: cf POMELO. Also the plant itself.

[1676 SCHOUTEN *Oost-Indische Voy.* II. 165 De vrucht by de Nederlanders *pompelmoes*, en by de Portugeesen *jamboa* genoemt, *i.e.* The fruit named by the Dutch *pompelmoes*, and by the Portuguese *jamboa*.] 1696 SLOANE *Catal. Plant. Jamaica* 212 Malus arantia, fructu rotundo maximo pallescente humanum caput excedente. Malus Arantia Indica, fructu omnium maximo, pumpelmus dicto medulla pallescente... *The Shaddock Tree.* In hortis & agris insularum Jamaicæ & Barbados ubique provenit. 1696 PLUKENET *Almag.* 239 in Sloane *Voy. Jamaica* I. 41 Belgis orientalibus Pompelmus, Virginiensibus nostratibus (ab Inventoris nomine qui ex Ind. orient. ad oras Americanas primo transtulit) *Shaddocks* audiunt. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 587 They have Limons, Citrons, Pampelimouses, Limes. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. i. vii. 125 The Pumple-nose is a large Fruit like a Citron, with a very thick tender uneven rind. a 1706 RUMPHIUS *Herbarium Amboin.* (1741) II. 96 Limo Decumanus, Pompelmoes, Lemon Cassomba quam

ob ejus magnitudinem Decumanam cognovimus. 1712 C. Lockyer *Trade in India* vi. 177 The Pumplemus is like a pale Orange, contains a Substance much like it, and is five times as big. 1737 tr. *Bruyn's Trav.* II. lxv. 92 Two large Pompelmoeses. 1770 *Cook's Voy.* Dec. in *Hawkesworth's Voy.* (1773) III. 734 Pumplemoeses, which in the West Indies are called Shaddocks. These were well flavoured, but not juicy. 1773 E. Ives *Voy. India* 468 Chaddock .. the fruit..grows as large as a man's head, and is round; it is a fine pleasant fruit,..there are plenty of them at Ceylon and other places, and they commonly are called pumple or pimple-noses. 1792 Forrest *Voy. Mergui Archip.* 32 In his garden we found limes, oranges and pummel noses. 1794 *Gentl. Mag.* LXIV. ii. 811/2 The woods of Leuconia produce the *pomplemous*, a kind of orange near five inches in diameter...This is what our sailors commonly call the *pumblanose*. 1813 Maria Graham *Jrnl. India* 96 The fruits are..the pamplemousse or shaddock, the plantain and the orange. 1846 Lindley *Veg. Kingd.* 458 The Orange, Lemon, Lime, Shaddock, Pompelmoose, Forbidden Fruit, and Citron, Indian fruits.

Pompeon, -eous, obs. ff. Pompion, Pompous.

† Pomperkin, pompirkin. *Obs.* Also 8 **pome-pirk.** [Origin uncertain: ? f. *pome* or *pome-pear.*] A 'small drink' made from refuse pomace and water; ciderkin.

1637 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Drinke & Welcome* A iij b. The sixt sort of Brittish drinkes is Pomperkin..being nothing but the Apples bruised and beaten to mash, with water put to them. 1744-50 W. Ellis *Mod. Husbandm.* IV. iv. 15 The Produce of large Quantities of Cyder, and what we call Pompirkin, or Cyderkin. *Ibid.* V. i. 101 Pome-pi k, which they generally prefer to any of the best small Beer.

Pompernickel, obs form of Pumpernickel.

† Po·mpery. *Obs. rare.* [ad. OF. *pomperie* pomp, display, f. *pompe* Pomp *sb.*: see -ERY.] Pomp, splendour, magnificence.

c 1400 *Beryn* 2668 The vij sciencis, & eke lawe of Armys, Experimentis, & pompery, & al maner charmys. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xlii. 170 (Harl. MS.) Þe whiche in tyme of baptime made homage to god, & forsoke the devill and alle his pomperis 1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) i. xli. 6 3/2 In hor grete beaulte and pompery.

Pompet, -ett, obs. variants of Pumpet.

Pompey (pɒ·mpi), *v.* [Extended form of Pomp *v.*[2]; a word of Dickens.] *trans.* To pamper.

1860 Dickens *Gt. Expect.* vii, When I was old enough, I was to be apprenticed to Joe, and until I could assume that dignity I was not to be what Mrs. Joe [Gargery] called 'Pompeyed', or (as I rendered it) pampered 1885 *Daily News* 13 Oct. 4/8 Now boys are 'pompeyed', in a Pumblechookian sense, to a degree which makes men envious 1892 *Nat. Rev.* 20 Aug. 213/2 This kind of notoriety cannot but 'pompey' boys.

Pompeyous, obs. form of Pompous.

Pompholygous (pɒmfɒ·ligəs), *a.* [f. as next + -ous.] Affected with pompholyx. Also *fig.* puffed up.

1855 Tennyson in Ld Tennyson *Mem.* I xix. 410 That mighty man, that pompholygous, broad-blown Apollodorus, the gifted X. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Pompholygodes*,.. pompholygous.

Pompholyx (pɒ·mfɒliks). [a. Gr. πομφόλυξ (-λυγ-) a bubble, the slag of ore.]

† 1. *Chem.* Crude zinc oxide, flowers of zinc.

1678 Phillips (ed. 4), *Pompholix* [1706 Pompholyx], a small and volatile spark, which whilest Brass is trying in the Furnace, flies upwards and adheres to the upper part of the Furnace. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Prick in foot*, The Ointment of Pompholix is also an excellent Remedy for Oxen that are prick'd in the Feet. 1836-41 Brande *Chem.* (ed. 5) 771 The whiter parts of such oxide used to be called pompholix, and the gray..portions, tutty. 1866 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 688 *Pompholyx*, an old name for impure zinc-oxide, sublimed in the roasting of zinc-ores.

2. *Path.* A vesicle on the skin; also, an eruption of vesicles, without inflammation or fever, appearing chiefly on the palms of the hands and the soles of the feet.

[1706 Phillips, *Pompholyx*, a Bubble of Water.] 1818-20 E. Thompson tr. *Cullen's Nosol. Method* (ed. 3) 328 Pompholyx; Water Blebs. 1822 34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 359 Certain peculiarities of erysipelas and pompholyx. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 751 In addition to the typical pompholyx vesicle, sudamina are often present.

Pompian, obs. form of Pompion.

‖ **Pompier** (pɒ·mpiə). [F. *pompier* (pɔ̃pye), f. *pompe* Pump *sb.*: see -ier.] The French name for a fireman. Hence **Pompier ladder,** a firemen's scaling ladder, having a central pole and cross-bars for rungs, and a hook at the top to attach it to a building, etc.

[1838 H. Greville *Diary* (1883) 120 Last night the Italian Opera House was burnt to the ground, and poor Severini.. lost his life, as did several of the *pompiers*.] 1893 *Westm. Gas* 6 June 4/3 Their apparatus consisted of a water tower, a gun shot life line, a pompier ladder, and two horses 1905 *Prot. Alliance Mag.* Aug. 89/1 Rescue was effected..by means of Pompier ladders.

† Pompi·llion. *Obs rare*—[1]. [Cf. Pompion 2.] A term applied in contempt to a man.

a 1625 Fletcher *Women Pleas'd* III. iv, He, hang him, poore Pompillion.

Pompillion, erron. f. Populeon, an ointment.

Pompine: see next. **Pompinoe,** var. Pompano.

Pompion, pumpion (pɒ·mpiən). Now *rare.* Forms: 6-7 **pompion, -one;** (6 **pompine**), 6-7 **pompeon,** 6- **pompion, pumpion,** (7 **pom-, pumpian**). [Orig. a. obs. F. *pompon* 'a pumpion or melon' (Cotgr.), nasalized form of *popon, pon-pon*, also in 16th c. *pepon*, ad. L. *pepo, -onem*, a. Gr. πέπων, *-ον-*, large melon, pumpkin. From F. also MDu., Du. *pompoen*. In Eng. *pompon* has undergone two anomalous transformations, first to *pompeon, pompion, pumpion*, and finally to *pumkin*, Pumpkin, q. v.]

1. The large fruit of a cucurbitaceous plant (*Cucurbita Pepo*); a pumpkin; also the plant itself.

a. 1545 Elyot *Dict.*, *Pepo*,.. a kynde of Melones called Pompones. 1555 Eden *Decades* 127 Gourdes melones cucumers pompons citrons. 1587 Harrison *England* II. xiii. (1877) I. 259 An acre of ground, whereon to set cabbages.. pompons, or such like stuffe. 1601 Holland *Pliny* XIX. v. 14 Now when they exceed in greatnes, they be called Pepones, i. Melons or Pompons.

β. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 95 Herbes and rootes to boile or to butter...Pompons in May. 1577 [see Pome-citron]. 1588 Parke tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 326 They haue great store of Maiz,..pompines and mellons. 1640 Brome *Sparagus Garden* III. viii, Pompeons are as good meat for such a hoggish thing as thou art. 1657 R. Ligon *Barbadoes* 33 Pompians of a rare kind, almost as sweet as Mihons. 1828 W. Irving *Columbus* xii. (1848) I. 380 Melons, gourds, pompions, and cucumbers.

γ. 1599 R. Gardiner *Kitch. Gard.* 12 Pumpions, Cucumbers, Beanes and Radish seedes. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 486 Take Cucumbers, or Pumpions, and set them (here and there) among Musk Melons 1772 Lady Mary Coke *Jrnl.* 22 Nov., Yesterday I tasted some bread the half of which was made with pumpion. 1796 C. Marshall *Garden* xv, Pumpions are raised on a moderate hot-bed in April or May.

† 2. Sometimes applied to the Pompelmoose. *Obs.*

1677 J. Phillips tr. *Tavernier's Voy.*, *India* III. xxiii. 199 Coming to Bantam..We had also Mango's, and a certain large Fruit call'd Pompone [*orig.* gros fruit qu'ils nomment Pompone], red also within, the meat of it being soft and spungy, but of an excellent taste. 1704 tr. *Jan Nieuhof's East Indies in Churchill's Voy.* II. 326 The apples call'd pompions by the Dutch [*orig.* De vruchten of appelen, pompelmoesen by d'onzen genoemt], grow scarce anywhere else in the Indies but in the Isle of Great Java.

† 3. Applied in contempt to a (big) man. *Obs.*

1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* III. iii. 43 We'l vse this vnwholsome humidity, this grosse-watry Pumpion. 1623 Fletcher *Rule a Wife* I. v, O here's another pumpion, the cramm'd son of a starv'd usurer. *a* 1625 Fletcher & Massinger *Cust. Country* I. ii, What Should I call thee? Pompeon, Thou kisse my lady?

4. † a *attrib. fig.* Swelling, big, magniloquent. *a* 1670 Hacket *Abp Williams* I. (1692) 120 Without pumpian words and ruffling grandiloquence.

b. *Comb.* as *pompion-bottle, -twine*; **pompion berry:** see quot. 1872.

1672 tr. *Bernier's Mem. Gt. Mogul* III. 16 That..the servants may easily, with their Pompion-bottles, water them. 1840 Browning *Sordello* II. 775 Observe a pompion-twine afloat. 1872 Schele de Vere *Americanisms* 403 Hack berries or Pompion berries..are obtained from a shrub.. (*Celtis occidentalis*), and are sweet and edible.

Pompious, obs. f. Pompous. **Pompire, pompoire,** var. Pome-pear. **Pompirk, -pirkin:** see Pomperkin. **Pompkin,** obs. f. Pumpkin.

† Pomple, pumple. *Obs.* [Etymology unascertained.] Some kind of fodder for oxen used in the north of England in the 14th century.

One suggestion is that it was vetches (*Lathyrus sativus*) still commonly sown with oats as green fodder; another that it was a mixture of pease and oats, which was even in the 19th c. a common fodder in the district. But the season of the year in the one case, and the association with hay (*cum feno*) in the other, make difficulties.

1347 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 42 [Feb.] In xliij travis straminis avenæ et xxiij travis de Pomple, emp. pro sustentacione Boum, xj s. viij d. [April] In xliij travis straminis avenæ et xxij travis de Pomple cum feno, xj s. iiij d. q[a]. 1348-9 *Ibid.* 43 [Feb.] In xlij travis straminis x travis de Pomple et feno emp xv s. Extra Coq. In xxiij travis straminis et viij travis de Pomple cum feno empt. pro bobus pascendis. *c* 1350 *Ibid.* 44 [December] In..iiij travis de Pumple. 1349 *Finchale Invent.* (Surtees) p. xxviii, xviij qu. vj bus. avenæ et pomple. 1394 *Jarrow & Wearmouth Invent.* (Surtees) 183 In campis seminatæ sunt .. xxxij. acræ frumenti,..lj. acræ cum fabis et pisis, x. acræ avenæ et pumpyl. [1900 *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. VI. 235 A field of six acres on .. Bury (or Berry) Court Farm in Cliffe, near Rochester, Kent, was long known as 'Pompill Croft', ..in a bill in Chancery..*temp.* James I,..'Pumple Croft'.]

Pomplemose, variant of Pompelmoose.

Pompless (pɒ·mplés), *a.* [f. Pomp *sb.* + -less.] Without pomp.

1792 R. Cumberland *Calvary* (1803) II. 7 The cold dust, in which I sleep Pompless and from a scornful world withdrawn. 1848 Lytton *K. Arthur* VII. lxii, With burghers in his pompless train.

Pompoleon (pɒmpə·wlɪ̃ən). [a. F. *pompoléon* (Littré); cf. *Citrus Pompoleum*, the shaddock, in Buisson 1779; app. connected with *pompelmoose*.] A name in some places of the Shaddock or Pompelmoose (*Citrus decumana*).

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 215/2 Shaddocks..when they arrive at their greatest size they are called Pompoleons, or Pomplemousses 1848 D. W. Hoffmeister *Trav. Ceylon* 99 Tropical fruits new to me, pompoleons or shaddocks, jamboos, and mangoes.

Pom-pom (pɒ·mpɒm). [From the sound of the discharge.] The name given during the South African war, 1899-1902, to the Maxim automatic quick-firing gun: see Maxim *sb.*[2] Also *fig.*, and *attrib.* as *pom-pom gun, ammunition.*

1899 *Daily News* 6 Dec. 5/4 Automatic guns, nicknamed pom-poms. *Ibid.* 26 Dec. 2/3 An automatic gun, which Tommy Atkins, with his aptitude for expressive phrases, promptly christened 'Pom! Pom!' 1900 *Ibid.* 5 Mar. 2/3 Near where the 'pom-pom' gun was placed, is the overflowing supply store. *Ibid.* 25 June 3/3 We secured a Hotchkiss gun, 500 rounds of pom-pom ammunition. 1902 *Westm. Gas.* 27 Jan. 1/2 The fact..has never influenced him towards a modification of his verbal pom-poms.

Pompon (pɒ·mpɒn, ‖ pɔ̃pɔ̃). Also 8 **pong pong, pomponne,** 8-9 **pompoo·n,** 9 **pompom, ponpon, pompone.** [a. F. *pompon* (1725 in Hatz.-Darm.) a tuft, top-knot; of uncertain origin; possibly a colloq deriv. of *pompe*, Pomp.

OF. had *pompon*, Pompion, but this seems unconnected.]

1. A jewel or ornament attached to a long pin; a tuft or bunch of ribbon, velvet, flowers, threads of silk, etc., formerly worn in the hair, or on the cap or dress; now worn on women's and children's hats and shoes, and used to ornament the borders of mantles; also, the round tuft on a soldier's or sailor's cap, the front of a shako, etc.

1748 *Song* in *Charmer* (1751) II. 51 While you're placing a patch, or adjusting pong pong. 1748 *Lond. Mag.* (Fairholt) *Pong-pong*, an ornament worn by the ladies in the middle of the forepart of their head-dress. Their figures, size, and composition are various, such as butterflies, feathers, tinsel, coxcomb lace, etc. 1753 Chesterf. in *World* No. 18 P 11 'How do you like my *pompon*, papa?' continued my daughter, putting up her hand to her head, and showing me in the middle of her hair a complication of shreds and rags of velvets, feathers, and ribbands, stuck with false stones of a thousand colours. 1754 Mrs. Delany in *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 300 Lady Betty is to have a very fine sprig of pearl diamonds and turquoises for her hair, by way of *pomponne*. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* I. v, A milliner may have sent a wrong pompoon. 1826 *Hist. Pelham, Mass.* (1898) 191 Voted that the town will furnish the Money to purchase Pompons and feathers. 1840 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. I. *Jack Polkest.*, Pieces of black pointed wire with which, in the days of toupees and pompoons, our foremothers were wont to secure their fly caps and head-gear. 1887 *Daily News* 6 Jan. 3/1 Black gauze dotted over with pompons of chenille of about the size of a shilling. 1897 S. Crane in *Westm. Gas* 3 May 2/2 The blue sailor bonnets with their red pom poms.

2. A variety of Chrysanthemum, and of Dahlia, bearing small globular flowers. Also *attrib.*

1861 *Morn. Post* 12 Nov., The pompons, or dwarf chrysanthemums. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* s. v. *Chrysanthemum*, Chrysanthemums are classed by growers into Large-flowered, Anemone-flowered, Pompons, and Anemone-flowered Pompons. *Ibid.* s. v. *Dahlia*, A race of pompons with remarkably small flower-heads has been obtained. 1891 *Times* 15 Oct. 5/5 The four great divisions of show dahlias, cactus dahlias, decorative dahlias, and pompons.

Hence **Po·mponed** *a.*, decked with pompons.

1753 *World* No. 22 P 7 Exhibiting themselves in public places,..patched, painted and pomponed 1767 *Woman of Fashion* I. 109 The Head frizzled, egretted, pomponed, befeather'd, and beribbon'd all over.

Pompon, -pone, a pumpkin: see Pompion.

Pompoon, Pompose: see Pompon, Pompous.

Pomposity (pɒmpɒ·sɪti). In 5 **pomposite.** [ad. med.L. *pompositās*: see Pompous and -ity.] The quality of being pompous.

† 1. Pomp, solemnity. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 41 Iulius Cesar ordeneide by the counselle of the senate sette in pomposite alle the worlde to be dimencionate.

2. Display of dignity or importance in deportment or language; ostentatiousness. (In quot. 1620 as a mock-title.)

1620 Shelton *Quix.* (1746) IV. xi. 92 Let not your Pomposity forget to write to me. 1763 in Boswell *Johnson* 25 June, An affectation of pomposity, unworthy of a man of genius. 1841 D'Israeli *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 135 Furious Latinisms, bristling with polysyllabic pomposity. 1879 M. Arnold *Mixed Ess.*, *French Critic on Goethe* 302 Some acute remarks on the pomposity of diction.

Pompous (pɒ·mpəs). *a.* (*adv.*) Also 5 **pompyus,** *Sc.* **pomposs,** 5-6 **-ouse,** 5-8 **-ose,** 6 **-os,** *Sc.* **-us,** 6-7 **-eous,** 6-8 **-ious.** [= F. *pompeux* full of display (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. late L. *pompōsus* pompous, stately, solemn, f. *pompa* Pomp: see -ous.]

1. Characterized by pomp or stately show; magnificent, splendid; † processional.

1430-40 Lydg. *Bochas* VIII. xxvi. (MS. Bodl. 263) 2 With a gret host, most Pompous in his glorie. 1528 Roy *Rede me* (title p.), I will ascende makynge my state so hye That my pompous honoure shall never dye. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xix. (1634) 724 They..goe in a long pompous shew to carrie a Pageant of holy oyle. 1638 Junius *Paint. Ancients* 60 The Poets bring upon a stage all what is pompous, grave, and delightfull. 1720 Waterland *Eight Serm.* 175 Upon this Occasion,..it pleased God, in the most solemn and pompous Manner to proclaim the high Dignity of God the Son. 1738 Birch *Milton* M.'s Wks. 1738 I. 47 The pompous Edition of it [*Paradise Lost*] printed by Subscription in 1688. 1841 Elphinstone *Hist. India* II. 342 There was a general fair and many processions and other pompous shows. 1896 T. F. Tout *Edw. I*, iv. 82 At the head of a pompous embassy.

2. Characterized by an exaggerated display of self importance or dignity; boastful, vain-glorious, arrogant; consequential, pretentious, ceremonious; of language: inflated, turgid.

c 1386 Chaucer *Monk's T.* 565 Was neuere Capitayn vnder a kyng..moore pompous in heigh presumpcioun Than Oloferne. *c* 1460 *Wisdom* 1125 in *Macro Plays*, Conforme

yow not to bis pompyus glory, But reforme in gostly felynge. 1529 More *Dyalogue* III. Wks. 225/2 If they kepe few seruauntes we call them nyggardes. If they kepe many we cal them pompouse. 1631 Weever *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 785 Coming, after a pompous and bragging manner. 1749 Chesterf. *Lett.* (1792) II. 311 In spite of all the pompous and specious epithets he may assume. 1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 108 It has, however, often been dignified with pompous names. 1814 Jane Austen *Mansf. Park* viii, Mrs. Rushworth, a well-meaning, civil, prosing, pompous woman, who thought nothing of consequence, but as it related to her own and her son's concerns. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 118 Those who spin pompous theories out of nothing.

comb. 1897 Flandrau *Harvard Episodes* 44 In one hand he carried a pompous looking bottle.

B. as *adv.* = Pompously.

1754 Shebbeare *Matrimony* (1766) II. 55 The Earl having talked extremely pompous of the Honour and Antiquity of his Family.

Pompously (pɒ·mpəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly².] **1.** In a pompous manner; with magnificence or splendour; in pomp or state.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* xi. ii. 53 And bad thai suld tak gud kepe and attend, To leid the pray per ordour pompously. 1596 Lodge *Marg. Amer.* 125 Their horses, were all pompously garnished with golde and siluer. 1737 J. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* i. iii (ed. 33) 275 The Benefactor's Body having been pompously buried before in Barbados, was yet..brought over.

2. With display or parade; with affected dignity; ostentatiously, vauntingly.

1718 Hickes & Nelson *J. Kettlewell* iii. li. 318 Preferring Truth and Righteousness to all other Considerations how Pompiously soever set off. 1847 C. Brontë *J. Eyre* viii, This charge which Mr. Brocklehurst has weakly and pompously repeated at second-hand.

Pompousness (pɒ·mpəsnès). [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality or condition of being pompous: see the adj.

1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 243 Quoth Agas I sey yt for no pompousnesse A jentyl woman I am as bern wytnesse [etc.]. 1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* clx. 992 If wee haue wherewith to maintaine ourselues well, we fall to gluttonie, pompousnesse, whoredom, and other loosenesse. 1660 Jer. Taylor *Duct. Dubit.* i. iv. Rule ii. p 14 They [Christ's miracles] had nothing of pompousness and ostentation. 1793 Gouv. Morris in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 283 The pompousness of this Embassy could not but excite the attention of England. 1870 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. i. (1873) 76 In verse, he had a pomp, which, excellent in itself, became pompousness in his imitators.

Pompyll: see Pomely *a.*

‖ **Pomum** (pō·mŭm). *Bot. Obs.* [L., = fruit of any kind; in med.L. an apple.] = Pome 1 b.

1760 J. Ler *Introd. Bot.* i. vi. (1765) 14 *Pomum*, is a fleshy or pulpy Pericarpium without Valve, containing a Capsule. 1785 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xxviii. (1794) 451 They all agree in..a *pomum* for a fruit.

Pomyce, pomys, obs. forms of Pumice.

Pon, obs. f. Pan *sb*¹, Pawn *sb.*¹ (at Chess), Pond, Pone³. **Ponade, -ado,** obs. ff. Panade², Panada. **Ponard,** obs. form of Poniard.

Ponce (pɒns). *slang.* [perh. from Pounce *v.*] (See quots.)

1861 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* III. 354/1 The 'pounceys', (the class I have alluded to as fancy-men, called 'pounceys' by my present informant.) 1872 *Clerkenwell News* 27 Jan., Prostitutes, or their 'ponces' or bullies. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Oct. 3/1 The ruffians who form the rank and file of the predatory gangs, are almost always the bullies or 'ponces' of prostitutes.

‖ **Ponceau** (pɒnsō·). [F. (OF. *pouncel* poppy, 12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] The bright red colour of the corn poppy. Also the name of a coal-tar dye of red colour.

1835 *Ladies' Cabinet* Feb. 135 Those [flowers] of cherry colour are now superseded by ponceau, which has a much better effect by candle-light. 1861 J. Brown *Horæ Subs., Myst.* (1882) 131 A gown of rich ponceau satin. 1885 Goodale *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 19 [Name of the dye] Ponceau.

Poncelet (pɒ·nslet). [After J. V. Poncelet, a French mathematician, 1788–1867.] A unit for measuring the rate of expenditure of energy, equal to 100 kilogrammeters per second.

Poncer, Ponch·on, obs. ff. Pouncer, Punchion.

Poncho (pɒ·ntʃo, pɒ·nʃo). Also 8 **puncho, pancho,** 9 **poncha, ponche.** [a. S. Amer.-Sp. *poncho*, a. Araucanian *poncho, pontho.* (See Febres *Dict. Araucanian* 1765, repr. 1883, Granada *Vocab. Rioplatense*, Montevideo 1890.)] A South American cloak, consisting of an oblong piece of cloth with a slit in the middle for the head; hence applied to similar garments worn elsewhere: see quot. 1849.

1748 *Earthquake of Peru* iii. 287 The Men instead of the Poncho have a Surtout made like a sack. 1768 J. Byron *Narr. Patagonia* 174 A puncho, which is a square piece of cloth, generally in stripes of different colours, with a slit in the middle of it wide enough to let their heads through. 1783 Justamond tr. *Raynal's Hist. Indies* IV. 207 The savages supply it [Chili] chiefly with the Pancho. 1844 G. Dodd *Textile Manuf.* iv. 137 The 'poncho', or South American cloak, of which specimens are to be seen in the smart shops of some of our London tailors. 1849 *Illustr. Lond. News* 5 May 296/2 One of the chief novelties of the season, suitable for promenading or for evening wear, is the Poncho, a description of shawl mantilla, somewhat resembling, in shape, the mantilla worn by the Spanish senoras. 1869 E. A. Parkes *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 323 The poncho is a piece of oilcloth with a slit in the centre, through which the head is put. 1887 J. Ball *Nat. in S. Amer.* 179 A genuine poncho woven by the Indian women.

b. *attrib.*, as **poncho-mattress,** a poncho adapted for use as a mattress.

1868 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. xii. 26 Granulated cork poncho-mattress.

Hence **Po·nchoed** *a.* [-ed²], wearing a poncho.

1901 Sir M. Conway *Bolivian Andes* xxv. 289 The sun shining on this field of ponchoed natives.

Poncho(u)n, ponchong, obs. ff. Puncheon.

Pond (pɒnd), *sb* Also 4–7 **ponde,** 4–5 **poond(e, pounde,** 5 **poynde,** 5–6 **pownde,** (7 **pon**); *dial.* 7–9 **pownd,** 9 **pound.** [ME. *ponde*, app. a variant of Pound *sb.*², which is commonly used in the same sense in Sc., and Eng. dialects.]

1. A small body of still water of artificial formation, its bed being either hollowed out of the soil or formed by embanking and damming up a natural hollow. Often described according to its use, etc., as a *compensation-pond* (for a canal, etc.), *duck-pond, fish-pond, mill-pond, parish* or *village pond, skating-* or *curling-pond*, etc. Formerly often *spec.* = fish-pond.

a 1300 *K. Horn* 1173 (Laud MS.) My net hys ney honde In a wel fayr ponde [*Harl. MS.* hende..pende; *Cambr. MS.* stronde]. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I 69 Wateres fallynge of þe hiȝest hill of Paradys makeþ a grete ponde [*aquæ lacum efficiunt*]. 1388 Wyclif *Ps.* cxiii[i]. 8 Which turnede a stoon in to pondis [*v.r.* a poond; 1382 poolis] of watris. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xiii. xiv. (1495) 447 A ponde is water gaderyd to fedynge of fysshe, though ofte gaderynge of water wythout fysshe be callyd ponde by contrary meanynge. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülker 652/35 *Hoc stagnum*, poynde *c* 1450 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 228 Hit is a shiewde pole, pounde, or a welle, That drownythe the dowghty, and bryngethe hem abeete. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 286/1 A Poonde, . *piscina, stagnum, vivarium.* 1552 Hulort, Ponde for fyshe, *lucana, piscina*...Ponde to washe shepe in, *probatica piscina.* 1622 Drayton *Poly-olb.* xxviii. 1197 Near to the foot..it makes a little pon, Which in a little space converteth wood to stone. 1628 Cattle *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 60 A Pond is a standing Ditch (cast by labor of mans hand in his private grounds for his private use,. but a Pool is a low plat of ground by nature, and is not cast by mans hand. 1676 Lady Chaworth in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 34 Drownded by the breaking of ice upon a pond where he was sliding. 1684 G. Meriton *Praise Yorks. Ale* 132 Our awd meer is slidden into th' pownd. 1756–7 tr. *Kegsler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 346 A large pond, or ditch, on the east side of the city wall being drained. 1879 Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s. v. *Poundad*, A mill-pound is the backwater which is held in reserve for the supply of the mill. 1880 Miss Braddon *Just as I am* ii, The pond and the fountain were as old as the house.

b. Locally in England (esp. in Surrey), also in New England, etc., applied to a natural pool, tarn, mere, or small lake; in colonial use also to a pool in a river or stream.

1480 Caxton *Descr. Brit.* 6 Ther is a grete ponde that conteyneth lx ilondes. 1765 T. Hutchinson *Hist. Mass.* I. 459 The Nipmets .. were seated upon some lesser rivers and lakes or large ponds, more within the continent. 1809 Kendall *Trav.* II. 39 Valleys and hollows that contain small streams, and lakes or pools, in New England always denominated *ponds.* 1835 *Trans. Zool. Soc. Lond.* I 234 A tranquil part of the river, such as the colonists call a 'pond'. 1900 G. C. Brodrick *Mem. & Impress.* xiv. 304 The county of Surrey, with..its numerous heaths, its lonely tarns modestly called 'ponds', its hollow lanes.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1526 Tindale *Rev.* xix. 20 These bothe were cast into a ponde off fyre burnynge with brymstone. 1555 R. Smith in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) 1697/1 That I may passe out of this ponde, Wherein I am oppresst. 1792 A. Young *Trav France* 65 His pond of quicksilver is considerable, containing 250lb.

2. Applied *fig.* or humorously to the sea, esp. the Atlantic Ocean; cf. Herring-pond.

1641 *Time's Alterations* in N. Wallington *Notices Chas. I* (1869) II. App. 306 It seems that you have taken flight over the great Pond, pray what newes in England? 1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 374 Through this Womb of moisture the great pond of the World (as Bishop Hall terms the Ocean). 1780 *Royal Gaz.* (N.Y.) 22 Jan., Then Jack was sent across the Pond To take her in the rear, Sir. 1832 Motley *Corr.* (1889) I. ii. 11, I should have been very sorry to have crossed the Atlantic (or the pond, as the sailors call it) without a single storm. 1864 Thoreau *Cape Cod* x. (1894) 329 It is but a step from the glassy surface of the Herring Ponds to the big Atlantic Pond where the waves never cease to break. 1902 *Outing* (U.S.) June 345/1 [They] have hardly sustained their reputation on either side of the big pond.

3. In a canal: = Pound *sb.*² q. v.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pond-beetle, -carp, -dregs, -earth, -maker, -mud, -mussel, -side, -water*; **pond-apple,** a small tree (*Anona laurifolia*) of the W. Indies and Gulf States, or its fruit (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **pond-barrow:** see quot.; **pond-bay,** a dam; † **pond-caster,** one who digs out ponds; **pond-dogwood,** the Button-bush of N. America (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*); **pond-duck,** the wild duck; **pond-fish,** (*a*) a fish usually reared in a pond, as the carp; (*b*) *spec.* in U. S., a fish of the genus *Pomotis* or *Lepomis*, a sunfish or pond-perch; **pond-head,** a bank or dam which confines a pond; **pond-hunter,** a naturalist who investigates pond-life; **pond-land,** marsh, fen-land; **pond-life,** the animals, esp. the invertebrata, that live in ponds or stagnant water; **pond-lily,** a water-lily, as the yellow *Nuphar lutea*, or the N. American species *N. advena*, or the white *Nymphæa alba*; **pond-perch** = *pond-fish* (*b*); **pond-pickerel** = Pickerel¹ b; **pond-pine,** see Pine *sb.*² 2; **pond-shrimp,** a fairy shrimp (Fairy C. 2); **pond-snail,** any freshwater snail inhabiting ponds; **pond-spice,** a N. Amer. shrub (*Litsea* or *Tetranthera geniculata*) growing in sandy swamps (Miller *Plant-n.* 1884); **pond tortoise, -turtle** (*U. S.*), any freshwater tortoise of the family *Emydidæ*; a terrapin or mud-turtle; **pondwort, knight's p.,** Water-soldier (*Stratiotes*); † **pond-yard,** a yard containing a fish-pond or ponds.

1845 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XIV. *Ross-shire* 254 On the north-west side of Knock-farril is a circular enclosure or ring, formed of small stones, having the earth somewhat scooped out in the interior...They are not unlike the *pond-barrows of Wales...The common people call them fairy-folds. 1863 Smiles *Indust. Biog.* 32 Dams of earth, called "*pond-bays', were thrown across watercourses. 1608 *Burford Reg.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) *Varr. Collect.* I. 166 [Wages for the day] For a *Bondcaster..iij. 1635 *Ibid.* 172 For a Pondcaster v^d. 1778 [W. Marshall] *Minutes Agric., Observ.* 22 *Pond-dregs laid on a clayey Meadow, in November, are of no obvious service. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* VI. 129 *Pond-ducks..have a straight and narrow bill, a small hind toe, and a sharp pointed train. *a* 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* ii. ix. 208 Carps, Tench, and divers other *Pond-fish. 1867 in F. J. Baigent *Crondal Rec.* (1891) 166 Mylles, weares, mylldammes, brydges, pondes, and *ponde heades within the same mannor. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* II. 24 On the sloping pond-head. 1896 *Daily News* 12 Dec. 6/2 Kept in captivity..in the *pond-hunter's aquarium. 1686 *1st Cent. Hist. Springfield* (1899) II 270 Twenty acres. of *Pond or Low Land by the Way to Hadley. 1886 E. A. Butler (*title*) *Pond Life. 1778 J. Carver *Trav. N. Amer.* 167 The lake is covered..with the large *pond-lily. 1845–50 Mrs. Lincoln *Lect. Bot.* 169 The white Pond lily..is a splendid. plant. 1632–3 *Canterb. Marr. Licences* (MS.), William Cook of Hollingbourne, *pondmaker. 1707 Mortimer *Husb* (1721) II. 70 You must cool the Mould about the Roots with *Pond-mud and Cow-dung. 1855 Kingsley *Glaucus* (1878) 67 The Common *Pond-Mussel (Anodon Cygneus). 1622 Lady M. Wroth *Urania* 471 By a *Pond side, where the Stagge had taken soile. 1889 Mary E. Bamford *Up & Down Brooks* 50 *Pond-snails..surrounded by dancing beetles. 1896 Lydekker *Roy. Nat. Hist.* V. 68 The *pond tortoises differ by having the toes fully webbed, and also by the more elongated tail. 1896 *List Anim. Zool. Soc.* 556 *Emys orbicularis* (Linn.), European Pond-tortoise. 1633 T. James *Voy.* 45 This *pond-water had a..lothsome smell. 1875 Huxley & Martin *Elem. Biol* (1883) 47 Chara flourishes in pond-water under the influence of sunlight. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* i. ci. 143 Knights *Pondeworte. 1485 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 235 Pro firma Piscarii vocat' le *pond-yarde per annum xv^s. 1796 *Sporting Mag.* VII. 142 He..built Verulam House, close by the pond-yard.

Pond (pɒnd), *v.* [f. Pond *sb.* See also Pound *v.*]

1. *trans.* To hold *back* or dam *up* (a stream) into or as into a pond; to pound.

1673 *1st Cent. Hist. Springfield* (U.S.) (1899) II. 119 Provided it be not prejudicial to the high way nor to any mans propriety by ponding up of water. 1694 *Ibid.* 283 [He] did desire..the stream of Pacowseek Brooke to set a Saw mill on, and the Low land for ponding. 1742 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 3) I. 319 Another Flood-gate .ponds the whole River [Exe], so as to throw the waste Water, over a strong Stone Weir, into its natural Chanel. 1840 *Evid. Hull Docks Comm.* 139 The water was ponded above the North Bridge. 1865 Geikie *Scen. & Geol Scot.* vii. 200 The mass of ice which choked up the mouth of Glen Spean, and ponded back the water. 1894 Sir C. Moncrieff in *Working Men's Coll. Jrnl.* Dec. 130 Drop-gates, to be kept down during low Nile so as to pond up the water.

fig. 1810 Br. Copleston *1st Repl. Edin. Rev.* Mem. (1851) 299 By so doing, we..pond back the wealth which ought to circulate through a thousand ducts and channels.

2. *intr.* Of water, etc.: To form a pool or pond; to collect by being held back.

1857 Ruskin *Elem. Drawing* i. 35 The use of turning the paper upside down is to neutralise the increase of darkness towards the bottom of the squares, which would otherwise take place from the ponding of the colour. 1893 H. M. Wilson in *Whitby Gaz.* 3 Nov. 3/7 So that no sewage can pond in the channels or escape from them.

† **3.** *trans.* **a.** To confine in a pond. **b.** To dip or submerge in a pond. *Obs. rare.*

1589 Warner *Alb. Eng.* v. xxvii. 120 The Citizens, like ponned Pykes, The lessers feede the greate. 1657 J. Watts *Dipper Sprinkled* 107 You ran out to the Anabaptist to be dipt and laver'd in a Pond, or to be ponded and plunged at Laver [in Essex].

Hence **Po·nded** *ppl. a.*; **Po·nding** *vbl. sb.*

1589 Ponned [see sense 3]. 1673 Ponding [see sense 1]. 1697 R. Pierce *Bath Mem* ii. i. 251 There is..some Ponded Water also in the little Ditches 1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* I. 291 The ponding back..of this great body of fresh-water. 1838 Mary Howitt *Birds & Fl., Heron* xxxv, Where mountain-torrents run and moan, Or ponded waters sleep. 1857 Ponding [see sense 2]. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 July 1/3 The cutting of a channel..set free at first an enormous quantity of ponded-up water.

Pond, -e, obs. forms of Pound, weight, etc.

Pondage (pɒ·ndédʒ). [f. Pond *sb.* + -age. See also Poundage.] Storage or ponding of water; the capacity of a pond or dam for holding water.

1877 J. T. Fanning *Water-Supply Engineering* iv. 68 Basins having limited pondage or available storage of rainfall. 1885 *Sanitary Engineer* 24 Dec 80 1 The stream was surveyed, and the survey demonstrated the practicability of pondage far beyond the necessities of city supply.

Pondage, obs. form of Poundage.

† **Po·nder,** *sb.*¹ *Obs.* [f. Ponder *v.* to weigh,

or ? immed. f. L. *pondus, ponder-* weight. (No corresponding sb. is recorded in F.)] Weight, heaviness; in quot. 1613, a heavy blow.

?1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. *Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 58 For God made all things, and set it sure, In Number, Ponder, and in Measure. 1613 HEYWOOD *Silver Age* III i. Wks. 1874 III. 142 He'e lay so huge a ponder on thy skull. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* IX. (1626) 175 The rock .. By his owne ponder firmely fortifi'd. 1631 J. DONE *Polydoron* 201 To sustaine the bodies ponder and grossnesse.

† Ponder, *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [f. PONDER *v.*] An act of pondering (or ? something to ponder on).

1788 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 11 Jan., He..soon after took his leave, not without one little flight to give me for a ponder.

Ponder, -dre, *sb.*[3]: see POUNDER [1].

Ponder (pɒ·ndəɹ), *v.* Also 4 **poundre, pundre,** 4–6 **pondre,** 5 **-yr, punder** (also 9 *dial.*), 6 **pondur.** [ME. a. OF. *ponder-er* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), F. *pondérer* to weigh, poise, ad. L. *ponderāre* to weigh, f. *pondus, ponder-* weight.]

† 1. *trans.* To ascertain the weight of; to weigh. In quot. *c* 1470 *absol.* Also *fig. Obs.*

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CXVI. viii, Vnegally he pondred then and peysed. 1532 FRITH *Mirror* Wks. (1829) 263 If all men living were pondered in one balance. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* Pref. 2 b, To ponder and way the dregges or porcions the whiche ought to be ministred. 1645 USSHER *Body Div.* 203 A Rule, Line, Square, Measure, and Ballance, whereby must be framed, ordered, measured, and pondered.

† 2. Of a thing: To weigh (so much), to amount in weight to. *Obs.*

1524 in G. Oliver *Hist. Coll.* (1841) App. 17 On [chales].. all goolde, with the Patent of goolde ponderyng 15 oz 10 dwt. 1583 *Inv. Ch. Goods* (Surtees, No. 97) 89 Two bells, pondryng by estymacion seven hundreds. *Ibid.* 92 One chalise of sylver, pondryng iiij unces.

† 3. To estimate or judge the worth, value, or amount of; to estimate, appraise, value. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 110 Pe date of Iheſu pundred, þat men tellis bi, A þousand & a hundred & sex & þritti. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 155 Eche man dede aught to be poundred or demed after þe entencioun of hym þat doþ. *c* 1435 B. BURGH *Cato* in Herrig's *Archiv* (1906) CXV. 308 Peise nat the gifte, ne pondre nat the pris. *a* 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 23 To pondyr the dayes of grete festes with the dayes of abstinence. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 44 Vertues are not to be pondered by the sexe or kinde by whom they be done, but by the chaste and honest minde.

4. To weigh (a matter, words, etc.) mentally; to give due weight to and consider carefully; to think over, meditate upon.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 433 Sit þei pondren blasphemye in among þis apostasye. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 134 Consydre thys mater and ponder my cause. 1521 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 4 Y..pray yow iiij arbitrors to pondre the seying. *a* 1662 HEYLIN *Laud* II. 244 The cause being heard, and all the Allegations on both sides exactly pondered, his Majesty . gave Sentence. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* I. 789 The modest queen..Ponder'd the speech, then briefly thus replies. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Demerara* i. 13 Alfred pondered the matter as he went home. 1900 MORLEY *Cromwell* v. iv. 418 He and the council had already pondered the list of members returned to the parliament.

b. with *obj. clause.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 456 Þei ponderen wiþ þis suspending þat þey don it for rigtwisenesse to teche curatis obedience. 1519 *Interl. Four Elements* in Hazl *Dodsley* I. 7 Which in his mind hath oftimes pondered, What number of books..be made and imprinted. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 151 Pondring in his thought To howe extreme a poynt by wyle Of Rosmond he was brought. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* I. 119 [He] at that very instant, was pondering only how he might save that monarch's crown. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* I. i. viii. 116 The government should ponder well whether the prize would be worth the cost.

c. To find or make out by pondering. *rare.*

1816 H. KER *Trav.* 117 Expecting he should have to ponder his way through wilderness on foot.

5. *intr.* To consider, meditate, reflect; to think deeply or seriously *on*, muse *over*.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. iv. 24 This tempest will not giue me leaue to ponder On things would hurt me more. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* I. 311 Pondering thus on human miseries. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* XX. 30 So he from side to side roll'd, pondering deep. 1832 TENNYSON *Œnone* 165 Here she ceased, And Paris ponder'd, and I cried, 'O Paris, Give it to Pallas!' 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* XXVI, Pondering on his unhappy lot. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* I. 10 A message from the dead, to keep and ponder over?

† 6. *trans.* To support the weight or severity of, to bear. *Obs.* *rare*[−1].

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) IV. 217 For our faithe & fidelitee, He ponderite the rigore Off his passion.

Hence **Po·ndering** *vbl. sb.*

1535 COVERDALE 2 *Macc.* xii. 43 He had some consideracion & poundringe of y° life y° is after this tyme. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (title-p.) The unutterable ponderings of Walter the Doubter.

Ponderable (pɒ·ndərăb'l), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. late L. *ponderābilis* that may be weighed: see PONDER *v.* and -ABLE. Cf. F. *pondérable* (15–16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] Capable of being weighed; having appreciable weight.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxvii. 177 If the bite of an Aspe will kill within an houre, yet the impression scarce visible, and the poyson communicated not ponderable. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I xi. 448 Water constitutes the ponderable part of all aeriform fluids. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) ii. § 120 All substances, whether ponderable or imponderable. 1881 ARMSTRONG in *Nature* XXIV. 450/1 In the ponderable application of falling water in hydraulic machines.

b. *fig.* Capable of being mentally weighed; appreciable.

1813 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXI. 306 Still it is ponderable in the scales of criticism. 1884 SYMONDS *Shaks. Pred* ix. 361 Any ponderable qualities of craftsmanship.

B. as *sb.* A substance or object having weight; *pl.* heavy articles.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. viii. 85 Put out all our boats and filled them with ponderables alongside.

Hence **Ponderabi·lity** [= F. *pondérabilité*], **Po·nderableness,** weight, heaviness.

1846 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* xlix. 368 Let us not be confused by the ponderability and gravitation of heavy matter. 1846 WORCESTER, Ponderableness. 1890 R. H. HUTTON *Newman* v. (1891) 61 The ponderability of the atmosphere.

Ponderal (pɒ·ndərăl), *a.* [f. L. *pondus, ponder-* weight + -AL: cf. L. *ponderāle* place where weights were kept, in origin neuter of an adj. **ponderālis*; also mod.F. *pondéral* relating to weight (a neologism in Littré).] Of or pertaining to weight; determined or estimated by weight.

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 89 Whether by confounding the Attick and Roman Sextarius, or the Pounds Mensural or Ponderal, I know not. 1705 ARBUTHNOT *On Coins* (1727) 20 Thus did the money Drachma in process of time decrease: but all the while we may suppose the ponderal Drachma to have continued the same. 1880 CLERK-MAXWELL *Wurtz' Atom. The.* 32 The atomic weights..only express ponderal relations.

Ponderance (pɒ·ndərăns). [f. L. *ponder-āre* or F. *pondérer* (see PONDER *v.*) + -ANCE.] Weight; gravity, importance. So **Po·nderancy,** weight, weightiness; **Po·nderant** [= F. *pondérant* (15th c.)]: see quot.; **Po·nderary** *a.*, = PONDERAL.

1812 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXVIII. 503 The ballance of *ponderance of opinion under Julian. 1881 DUFFIELD *Don Quix.* II. 468 Which of my exploits are of greater ponderance in this history? 1676 H. MORE *Remarks* 44 The virtue of this twelve pound perpendicular *ponderancy is felt entire still. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 122 He will distinguish the glare of tinsel from the ponderancy of gold. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 351 The body which presses is called the *ponderant. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 41 The unit of the British Indian *ponderary system is called the tola. It weighs 180 grains English troy weight.

† Po·nderate, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *ponderātus*, pa. pple. of *ponderāre* to weigh: see PONDER *v.*] Weighed: = PONDERATED. (Const. as pa. pple.)

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 347 Theise intencions be ponderate afore Allemyghty God. *Ibid.* VII. 155 Everyche operacion or dede of man awe to be ponderate [*libraci*] after the intencion of the doer.

Ponderate (pɒ·ndəɹeit), *v.* [f. L. *ponderāt-*, ppl. stem of *ponderāre*: see prec. and -ATE [3].]

1. *intr.* **a.** To have weight or heaviness; to be heavy, to weigh. **† b.** To weigh down, press down, 'gravitate' (*obs.*).

1659 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* XIII. (1701) 577/1 The Center, towards which, all things that ponderate are directed in a streight line. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 103 The Ayr.. also ponderates, and is heavy, in its own Atmosphere. 1698 W. CHILCOT *Evil Thoughts* iii. (1851) 29 The soul..thereby . ponderates towards God. 1730 SAVERY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 321 This must make it apparently . to ponderate less, as is the Case of Stilliards. 1775 FALCK *Day's Divine Verse* 14 The upper column of water ponderating downwards. 1789 T. TAYLOR *Proclus' Comm.* II. 3 We desire it may be granted .. that things equally heavy, from equal lengths, will equally ponderate. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XVI. xiv. (1872) VI. 300 To ponderate or preponderate there.

† 2. *trans.* To weigh down, press down; to influence, bias. *Obs.*

1670 BAXTER *Cure Ch.-Div.* 156 His opinion,..or secret affection, doth byas and ponderate his mind, more to one side than to the other. 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1720) II. 232 Those persons .. put Favour and Corruption in the Ballance, ponderating the Scale, not as they ought, but as they will.

† 3. *trans.* To weigh in the mind, ponder. *Obs.*

1513 JAS. IV *Let. to Hen. VIII* in Hall *Chron.* (1548) 30 The greate wronges and vnkyndnes done before to vs and our lyeges we ponderate. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 760 Thay . Ponderat weill the falt superlatiue. 1626 JACKSON *Creed* VIII. xii. § 8 If wee ponderate St Luke's relation of his agony aright. 1752–3 A. MURPHY *Gray's-Inn Jrnl.* No. 18 They is to ponderate how far they agrees.

† b. *intr.* (with *on, upon*). *Obs.*

a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* ix. 483 They ordinarily ponderate and deliberate upon every thing more than how it becomes them to live.

4. *trans.* To estimate the importance or value of; to appraise. *rare.*

a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Answ. to Objections*, Wks. (1711) 214 The baseness of the deed would be ponderated. 1868 *Contemp. Rev.* IX. 39 Mr. Lowe 'ponderates' (as he says) education more by the value of the thing learnt than by the value of the process in learning. *Ibid.* 41 The attempt to 'ponderate' various kinds of learning.

Hence **Po·ndered, Po·nderating** *ppl. adjs.*

1892 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 505/2 Sarcey's ponderated common-sense prose. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Ponderating sinker.

Ponderation (pɒndərē·ʃən). [ad. L. *ponderātiōnem*, n. of action f. *ponderāre*: see PONDER *v.* So F. *pondération* (1519 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Weighing; balancing; adjustment of weight. Also *fig.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 196 Upon an immediate ponderation, we could discover no sensible difference in weight. 1658 — *Hydriot.* ii. (1736) 26 The common Fraud of selling Ashes by Measure and not by Ponderation. 1706 *Art of Paint.* (1744) 28 In the Attitudes, the Ponderation and the Contrast are founded in nature. *a* 1735 ARBUTHNOT (J.) The quantity of perspired matter, found by ponderation. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 408 The ponderation of air, the fixation of mercury. 1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XL. 608 A juster ponderation of property would increase its value by promoting its stability. 1866 MILL in *Edin. Rev.* CXXIII. 303 After a comparison and ponderation of evidence. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* IV. Comm. (ed. 2) 538 The numeration, ponderation, or mensuration of the principal.

2. Mental weighing (of the importance of a matter); grave consideration or meditation; pondering. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lvi. 43 Weing this thing in ponderashin, In hering of him what equaltie ye show. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* vi. 146 Most of those meanes..require a certaine meditation and ponderation. 1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 12 The consideration and ponderation of which maketh mee not so promptly to approve [etc.]. 1711 in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 110 Your nicest ponderation ought to be imploy'd.

† 3. Gravitation. *Obs. rare.*

1661 BOYLE *Examen* (1682) 95 Ponderation is an endeavour every way by right lines into the centre of the earth.

4. The fact of weighing more; preponderance.

1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 35 It is not the ponderation of personal evidence for or against a word that should accredit or discredit it.

† 5. Something that adds weight. *Obs.*

1609 SIR E. HOBY *Let. to T. Higgins* 74 Who with a Catalogue of great names, with Ponderations, and Considerations thinke to beard the truth. 1620 BP. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergy* III. xiii, Because his heart told him how light these proofes were, he layes in the scales with them certaine graue ponderations.

† Po·nderative, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *ponderāt-*, ppl. stem of *ponder-āre* to weigh: see -ATIVE.] Given to weighing mentally or judicially.

1610 HEALEY tr. *Vives' Comm. St. Aug. Citie of God* (1620) 354 We haue the minde and the ponderatiue iudgment of reason.

Ponderer (pɒ·ndəɹəɹ). [f. PONDER *v.* + -ER [1].] One who ponders.

1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Pensit(at)or*, a ponderer or wayer. *Verborum pensitatores subtilissimi*, the mooste subtyll ponderers of wordes. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 149 The Ponderer and shaper of his Discourses. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* x, He made an attempt to attract the attention of the silent and sullen ponderer.

Po·ndering, *ppl. a.* [f. PONDER *v.* + -ING [2].] That ponders; meditative, thoughtful.

1680 EVELYN *Diary* 18 Apr., He is a sober, wise, judicious, and pondering person. 1813 BYRON *Br. Abydos* I ii, His pensive cheek and pondering brow Did more than he was wont avow.

Hence **Po·nderingly** *adv.*, in a pondering way.

1647 HAMMOND *Power of Keys* ii. 14 When he reades the Scripture more ponderingly. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 318 And going ponderingly She noted her grey shadow slim to see.

† Ponde·rity. *Obs. rare*[−0]. [ad. L. *ponderitās* (Attius) weight] = PONDEROSITY.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Ponderity*, weightiness, heaviness, ponderosity. 1775 in ASH.

† Po·nderize, *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *pondus, ponder-* weight + -IZE.] *trans.* To weigh.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 150 The sheepe are sweete, and fattest in the taile, whose weight oft ponderizes twenty pound, and many times their whole body [*id.* 1665 and may well ballance the rest of the carcass]. [1656 BLOUNT, *Ponderize*, to ponder, weigh, poise, or consider. (*Herb. Trav.*)]

Po·nderling. *nonce-wd.* [f. PONDER *v.* + -LING [1]: cf. *suckling, foundling*.] A child that is weighed.

1860 READE *Cloister & H.* xxxvi, The child was weighed, and yelled as if the scale had been the font...She hushed her ponderling against her bosom, and stood aloof watching, whilst another woman brought her child to scale.

Ponderment (pɒ·ndəɹmĕnt). [f. PONDER *v.* + -MENT.] Pondering, cogitation, thought.

a 1763 BYROM *Robbery of Cambridge Coach* xii. In deep and serious Ponderment I watch'd the Motions of his next Intent. 1898 MÉNIE M. DOWIE *Crook of Bough* 20 Her lips folded too tight, her cheeks sucked to the hollows of indecision, ponderment, and perplexity.

Ponderomo·tive, *a. Physics.* [f. L. *pondus, ponder-* weight, after *electromotive*.] That tends to move a weight; weight-moving.

1884 tr. Clausius in *Phil. Mag.* Jan. 59. 1884 HIGGS *Magn. Dyn. Electr. Mech.* 272 The other ponderomotive force which the rotating helix experiences from its magnetic iron core..further depends upon the magnetic moment of the iron core.

† Po·nderose, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *ponderōsus* heavy, weighty, f. *pondus, ponder-*: see -OSE.] Weighty, ponderous, huge.

[*c* 1400, *c* 1485: see PONDEROUS 1, 3.] *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. iii. § 98 (1740) 191 Bulky Sums paid, ponderose Armies raised. *Ibid.* III. vi. § 64. 470 A grand Alliance, with the Emperor and Spain, brought down a ponderose Army out of Germany.

Ponderosity (pɒndərɒ·siti). [ad. med.L. *ponderōsitās* (Wyclif *c* 1381), f. L. *ponderōsus* heavy, weighty (see prec.) + -ITY.]

1. The quality of being ponderous or weighty; heaviness, weightiness, weight.

c 1450 LYDG. & BURGH *Secrees* 1798 Whoo slepith wel be natural reson, Tyl woinbe avoyde al ponderosite, Excludyng

seknesse stant in liberte. 1519 *Interl. Pour Elements* (1530) A vij, The yerth because of his ponderosyte Avoydyth equally the mouynge great Of all extremytes and sperys that be. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 328 Yow owght to consyder of what ponderositie of weyght they are. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Reliq.* (1651) 240 Ponderosity is a naturall inclination to the Center of the World 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Baroscope*, The Tube by its Ponderosity presses downwards into the Vessel. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. i. § 10 (1879) 11 Those most general Properties of Matter, resistance and ponderosity.

2. *fig.* Weightiness, importance; profoundness, seriousness (*obs.*); heaviness, dullness. (Chiefly of literary productions or style.)

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xvi. (Arb.) 185 The most excellent makers of their time, more..respecting the fitnesse and ponderositie of their wordes then the true cadence or simphonie. 1637 BASTWICK *Litany* II. 2 With all the ponderosity of Arguments and solidest tractats. 1780 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* IV. Advert. 5 If, as refinement generally verges to extreme contrarieties, Kent's ponderosity does not degenerate into filligraine. 1787 *Minor* 107 Your late rare history has conferred so large a portion of ponderosity on your opinions. 1881 SHAIRP *Asp. Poetry* v. 139 He falls into ponderosity and pomposity.

Ponderous (pɒ́ndərəs), *a.* Also 5-7 -owse, 6 -ous, 7 pondrous. [ad. F. *pondéreux* (*c* 1410 in Godef.), ad. L. *ponderōsus*: see prec. and -OUS.]

1. Having great weight; heavy, weighty; massive; clumsy, unwieldy.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 88 þe rotynes þat goiþ out þ rof is greet in substaunce, ponderous [*Add. MS.* ponderose] & vneuene. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* D iij b, An Egle, a Vawiere, a Melowne .. theis be not enlured, ne reclaymed, by cause that thay be so ponderowse to the perch portatiff. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 16 Clusters of grapes very ponderous. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iv. 50 Why the Sepulcher .. Hath op'd his ponderous and Marble iawes, To cast thee vp againe? 1725 POPE *Odyssey* IV. 892 The pondrous engine raised to crush us all. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* Introd. ii, Whose ponderous grate, and massy bar, Had oft rolled back the tide of war. 1861 THACKERAY *Four Georges* i. (1862) 38 The stout coachman driving the ponderous gilt wagon.

b. *fig.* (Of things non-material.)

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. i 80, I am sure my loue's More ponderous then my tongue. 1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* 771 Ponderous bequests of lands and goods. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* IV. 157 To sink beneath such ponderous shame.

† c. Having some weight; = PONDERABLE. *rare.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 196 After a draught of wine a man may seem lighter in himself .. although he be heavier in the balance, from a corporall and ponderous addition.

† d. Tending by its weight *towards*. *Obs.*

1792 SIR W. HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXII. 16 If it be founded on such a construction of the figure of the secondaries, as makes them more ponderous towards their primary planets.

2. Of great weight in proportion to bulk; of high specific gravity; = HEAVY *a.* 2. *Ponderous earth, spar*: = HEAVY SPAR. ? *Obs.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. i, The erthe, which is of substance grosse and ponderous. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* XIX 143 A Liquor so much less ponderous then Quicksilver, as Water is. 1669 — *Contn. New Exp.* I. (1682) 37 One of the ponderousest Liquors I have prepared. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. ii, Globes, or balls, of a most ponderous metal. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 187 It [baryte] was called Ponderous Earth, Ponderous Spar. 1800 VINCE *Hydrostat* vii. (1806) 80 The condensed and ponderous air from the neighbourhood of the pole

† **3.** *fig.* Of grave import; weighty, serious, important, profound. *Obs.*

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) IV. 1328 The wordes of Andrewe beyn sadd & ponderose. 1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 73 That words be ponderous and emphaticall, where the matter seemeth to bleed. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 179 Some of acute and ponderous Judgement. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* II. ii. (1817) 50, I know nothing which would have so great force as strong ponderous maxims, frequently urged and frequently brought back to the thoughts of the hearers.

† **4.** Given to weighing, considering, or pondering matters; grave, deliberate. *Obs.*

1641 SYMONDS *Serm. bef. Ho. Comm.* B j b, Take what I am saying into thy most ponderous thoughts. 1646 CRASHAW *Steps to Temple* (1857) 35 Both he lays Together: in his pond'rous mind both weighs. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 3 The next perplexed Question with pious and ponderous men.

5. Of a literary or other task: Heavy, laborious. Of style: Laboured, lacking lightness of touch; gravely grandiloquent; dull, tedious.

a 1704 T. BROWN *1st Sat. Persius Imit.* Wks. 1730 I. 53 More pond'rous guess with lighter banter meets. 1792 BOSWELL *Johnson* Introd., Sir John Hawkins's ponderous labours..exhibit a farrago. 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* i. 3 The ponderous minuteness and luxury of citation in the works of the former. 1885 J. PAYN *Talk of Town* I. 20 'Your son has made a good choice of locality', said Mr. Dennis, in his rather ponderous manner.

Po·nderously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY [2].] In a ponderous manner; heavily, weightily; gravely.

c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 9 Slepe me gan oppresse So ponderously, I cowde make noon obstacle. 1637 BASTWICK *Answ. Inform. Sir J. Banks* 8 That they may more ponderously waigh the businesse in hand. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-Bks.* II. 267 Old houses built ponderously of stone. 1884 *Nonconf. & Indep.* 16 May 471/1 Mr. C.. was ponderously dull.

Ponderousness (pɒ́ndərəsnés). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being ponderous; heaviness, weightiness, weight. **a.** Of things material.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 5 b/1 Whether the bullet, throughe his ponderousnes, might be descended. 1672 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 4096 By finding out the Ponderousness of Crystal in reference to Water. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* II. vii. § 10. 239 Thus the greater ponderousness of the traceries is only an indication of the greater lightness of the structure.

b. *fig.* Of a task, words, style, etc.

1547-64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 28 Pacuuius .. is commended of Quintilian for the gravity of his sentences, the ponderousnesse of his words. 1664 FLECKNOE *Love's Kingd.* etc., *Disc. Eng. Stage* G vj, Shakespear excelled in a natural Vein, Fletcher in Wit, and Johnson in Gravity and ponderousness of Style. 1881 M. ARNOLD in *Macm. Mag.* XLIII. 370/2 The slovenliness and tunelessness of much of Byron's production, the pompousness and ponderousness of much of Wordsworth's.

Pondfolde (a pound): see PINFOLD.

Pondlet (pɒ́ndlèt). [f. POND *sb.* + -LET.] A very small pond.

1880 BARING-GOULD *Mehalah* I. xiv. 264 A thin film of ice was formed about the edges of these pondlets. 1890 I. D. HARDY *New Othello* I. iv. 75 Tiny shallow poudlets.

Pond-lock, obs. variant of POUND-LOCK.

† **Pondre,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. F. *pondre* to lay eggs:—L. *pōnĕre* to deposit.] *intr.* To lay eggs; to engender, breed.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xix. (1869) 145 She dooth bisinesse to sette bras and yren to brode, for to engender oother pondre [*v. rr.* poudre, powdre].

Pondur, -dyr, obs. forms of PONDER.

† **Pondure.** *Obs.* app. = PONDER *sb.*[1], weight.

1661 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xlix. 282 When Man shall be over-swayed by the pondure of his own corruptions.

‖ **Pondus** (pɒ́ndŭs). *Obs.* [L. *pondus* weight; formerly often used in English context.] A weight; chiefly *fig.* power to influence or bias; moral force.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 20 By Love, as a Divine pondus, the Soul reduceth althings to its last end, namely God. *a* 1680 CHARNOCK *Disc. John i.* 13 Wks. 1684 II. 175 Unless God give a *pondus* to his own motion. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymns Festiv.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 263 Devotion fervent he instills, And turns to God the Pondus of our Wills. 1719 F. HAUKSBEE *Phys. Mech. Exp.* v. 116 As reasonable, as that a greater Power should sustain a greater Pondus, or take off more of the Pressure of the same Pondus.

Po·ndweed. [f. POND *sb.* + WEED.] An aquatic herb that grows in ponds and still waters: *spec.* in Great Britain, the species of *Potamogeton*. With distinguishing prefix applied to other aquatic plants; as American, Canadian, or Choke P., *Elodea canadensis* (*Anacharis Alsinastrum*); Cape P., *Aponogeton distachyon*; Horned or Triple-headed P., *Zannichellia palustris*; Tassel P., *Ruppia maritima* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. lxxi 104 The first .. of these kindes of floting herbes .. is called water spyke, or most commonly Pondeweede. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* I. xv. 94 Pondweed with a flower like Patience. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App 323 Pond weed, *Potamogiton. Ibid.*, Pond-weed, Triple-headed, *Zannichellia*. 1789 J PILKINGTON *View Derbysh.* I. 344 *Potamogeton natans*. Broad-leaved Pondweed. 1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* (1878) 26 Some of the more delicate pond-weeds, such as Callitriche, Potamogeton pusillum. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Zannichellia palustris*, the Horned Pondweed 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Nov. 2/1 In the stream,..the creamy Cape pond weed sent out the delicious perfume from its quaint large flowers. 1901 *Ibid.* 26 Nov. 12/2 The career of the Canadian pondweed (*Anacharis alsinastrum*..) is interesting because of the extraordinary rapidity with which it spreads itself throughout the country. 1902 *Ibid.* 17 Oct. 10/1 The American pondweed seems to be playing havoc with angling in Loch Leven

Pondy (pɒ́ndi), *a. U.S.* [f. POND *sb.* + -Y.] Abounding in ponds or pools; marshy, swampy.

1687 *1st Cent. Hist. Springfield* (1899) II. 266 Thirty or forty acres of wet Pondy Land at poor brooke. 1711 *Ibid.* 317 Two or three acres of Pondy Land at the South end of his medow neer the Ponds. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 501 In swamps and pondy ground

‖ **Pone**[1] (pṓu nī). *Law. Obs.* [L. *pōne* 'place thou', sing. imper. of *pōnĕre* to place.] **a.** A writ by which a suit was removed from an inferior court to the Court of Common Pleas. **b.** A writ requiring the sheriff to secure the appearance of the defendant by attaching his goods or by causing him to find sureties for his appearance.

1292 BRITTON VI. iv. § 3 Et puis tendra lu le *Pone* a remuer la parole jekes par devaunt nos Justices. [*tr.* After that, a Pone will lie to remove it before our Justices.] *Ibid.* x. § 5 El plee de *Pone* [in the plea of Pone]. *a* 1300 *Natura Brevium* (1531) 9 b, Si le plee soit remoue par vn Pone hors del countie en le banke. 1544 *transl.*, Yf the ple be remoued by a Pone out of the counte in to the comon banke. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Pone*, is a writ, whereby a cause depending in the County court, is remoued to the common Banke... *Pone per vadium*, is a writ commaunding the Shyreeue to take suretie of one for his appearance at a day assigned. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm* III. xix. 280 The next process is by writ of attachment or *pone*. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* ii. § 2. 73.

Pone[2] (pṓu nī). [Derivation as in prec.] In certain card games: see quots.

1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Pone*, in the game of vingt-et-un, the player to the left of the dealer; the eldest hand. 1901 R. F. FOSTER *Bridge Manual* 5 The leader, or eldest hand, is on the dealer's left, and the pone, or leader's partner, is on the dealer's right.

Pone[3] (pōan). [ad. Algonkin *pone* (see quot. 1683), *apone* (Strachey *Vocab. Virgin.* *c* 1615), *oppone* (Beverley), bread, perh. orig. a pa. pple. 'baked'.] *orig.* The bread of the N. Amer. Indians, made of maize flour in thin cakes, and cooked in hot ashes; now, in southern U. S., any bread made of maize, esp. that of a coarse or poor kind; also, very fine light bread, enriched with milk, eggs, and the like, and made in flat cakes. Also *attrib.*

[1612 CAPT. SMITH *Map Virginia* 17 Eating the broth with the bread which they call Ponap.] 1634 *Relat. Ld. Baltimore's Plantat.* (1865) 17 Their ordinary diet is Poane and Omine, both made of Corne. 1683 PENN *Let. Descr. Pennsylvania* 5 Of words of Sweetness, *Anna*, is Mother .. *pone*, Bread, *metse*, eat. 1708 E. COOK *Sot-weed Factor* (1900) 14 While Pon and Milk, with Mush well stoar'd, In wooden Dishes grac'd the Board. *a* 1716 BEVERLEY *Virginia* IV. § 72 (1722) 253 The Bread in Gentlemen's Houses, is generally made of Wheat, but some rather choose the Pone, which is the Bread made of Indian Meal,..so called from the Indian Name *Oppone*. 1799 J. SMITH *Acc. Kennebec. Occur.* (1870) 160 We are not above borrowing language from them, such as homoni, tomahawk, pone, &c. 1862 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poems 1890 II. 229 To see how he liked pork 'n' pone. 1901 MAX ADELER *Capt. Bluett* 108 Becky's surpassing power with pone muffins.

b. A cake or loaf of such bread.

1796 B. H. LATROBE *Jrnl.* (1905) 26 A few biscuits, and pones of Indian and wheat bread. 1887 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 31 Dec. 2/4 The meal consisted partly of half a dozen pones. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 201/1 In a short time the pones were shaped and placed in the ashes.

Pone, -garnarde, obs. ff. POON, POMEGRANATE.

Po·nency. *rare.* [f. L. *pōnent-em*, pr. pple. of *pōnĕre* to place, put: see -ENCY.] The action of positing or stating the existence of anything, as in *self-ponency*, the positing of one's own existence.

1865 *Sat. Rev.* 9 Dec. 741 The Absolute Will in the act of self-ponency, which constitutes the personality of the Divine Nature, does not and cannot affirm Himself to be finite.

Ponent (pṓunĕnt), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. It. *ponente*, Sp. *poniente*, obs. F. *ponent*, *-ant*, med.L. (It. 13th c.) *ponens*, *-entem*, west, west wind, sunset, lit. setting, pr. pple. of L. *pōnĕre* to put, place, set, lay down; in Sp. also 'to set' as the sun or a star.]

† **1.** Situated in the west, western; occidental. Also as *sb.* The place or direction of the sunset; the west; the occident. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Occidens, tis*, the west, or ponent. 1561 EDEN *Arte Nauig.* II. xvi. 43 The true ponent or west. 1568 C. WATSON *Polyb.* 2 b, Nations which inhabite towardes the Ponent, or west parts. 1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 2 His next neighbour towards the Ponent is the kingdome of Quachin china. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 704 Forth rush the Levant and the Ponent Windes. 1819 H. BUSK *Vestriad* III. 655 The ponent wind in vain he plies.

2. *Geol.* Name (proposed by H. D. Rogers) for the twelfth of the fifteen subdivisions of the Palæozoic strata of the Appalachian chain.

1858 H. D. ROGERS *Geol. Pennsylv.* II. II. 749 These periods, applicable only to the American Palæozoic day, are the Primal, Auroral, Matinal, Levant,..Ponent, Vespertine, Umbral, and Seral,—signifying the periods, respectively, of the Dawn, Daybreak, Morning, Sunrise,..Sunset, Evening, Dusk, and Nightfall. *Ibid.* 756 Ponent series, or Catskill Group of New York. 1859 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms*, *Ponent*,.. the 'Sunset' of the North American palæozoics, and the equivalents of our Upper or true Old Red Sandstone.

3. *Logic.* That posits or affirms.

1837-8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xviii. (1866) I. 344 The Ponent or Constructive Syllogism:—If Socrates be virtuous, then he merits esteem; But Socrates is virtuous; Therefore, he merits esteem.

Ponerid (pone·rid), *a.* (*sb.*) *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Ponēra* (Latreille 1804), generic name (a. Gr. πονηρά, fem. of πονηρός wicked) + -ID [3].] Of or pertaining to the *Ponēridæ*, a family of tropical ants. *sb.* An ant of this family. So **Poneroid** (pɒni·roid) *a.*, related in form to the *Ponēridæ*.

Ponerology (pɒnĕrɒ́lŏdʒi). *Theol.* [f. Gr. πονηρός evil, wicked + -LOGY.] The theory or doctrine of evil or of the evil one.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 *Q. Rev. United Brethren* July 274 It ['evil' in the Lord's Prayer] may stand for both the abstract and concrete idea, and so comprehend the whole circle of moral evil, embracing the science of ponerology.

Ponewe, Poney, Poneyard, obs. ff. PENNY, PONY, PONIARD.

Ponfald, -folde: see PINFOLD.

Pong (pɒŋ), *sb.* [Echoic.] The sound of a ringing blow; a bang; taken as the name of such a blow, or of an explosion. Cf. PING.

1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 502 (Devon Dial.) To-day have I dealt thee a pong in the midriff. 1896 *Daily Chron.* 25 Aug. 3/5 The deafening 'pong' of the Hotchkiss strikes on the jaded ear.

Pong (pɒŋ), *v. Theatrical slang.* Of an actor: To amplify the text of his part; = GAG *v.*[1] 5.

1893 J. PITT-HARDACRE in *Clarion* (Summer No.) 30 (Funk) Ponging is a lost art. ..Consisting as it did, of a kind of bold free-hand dramatic sketching, Ponging had no place in an age of 'photographic acting'. Hence we pong no more. 1894 *Even. News* 18 Oct. 2/6 If he expands the text he is said 'to pong'...Why will not 'gag' do instead of 'pong'?

Pongarnette, obs. form of POMEGRANATE.

Pongee (pɒ́ndʒī). Also 8-9 paunoho; cf. also BUNGEE. [perh. ad. North Chinese *pēn-chī*, for Mandarin *pēn-kī* own loom, or ad. *pēn-chih* own weaving, *quasi* 'home-made'. (Here *ē* means *v.*)]

A soft unbleached kind of Chinese silk, made from the cocoons of a wild silk-worm (*Bombyx Pernyi* or *Fantoni*) which feeds on oak-leaves; known in the East as Chefoo silk. Also *attrib.*

1721 C. Lockyer *Acc. Trade India* 122 Wrought Silks are cheap and good, of innumerable Sorts.. Damasks, Sattins, Taffetas, Paunches. 1813 W. Milburn *Oriental Comm.* II. 518 China wrought Silks.. paunches, plain blues, pinks and whites. 1883 Mrs. Rollins *New Eng. Bygones* 102 The shawl she wears, of some printed pongee stuff, is a family heirloom. 1890 Sarah J. Duncan *Social Departure* 193 In garments of pongee silk and a pith helmet. 1893 C. King *Foes in Ambush* 2 A broad-brimmed straw hat, a pongee shirt, loose trousers.

‖ **Pongo** (pǫ́ngo). [Native name in a dialect of Angola or Loango; cf. also the forms *mpongo*, *mpongi* (Bentley *Dict. Congo Lang.* 1887), *impungu*.] A name in early writers of a large anthropoid African ape: variously identified with the Chimpanzee, and the Gorilla.

1625 Battel in Purchas *Pilgrims* II. vii. iii. 982 Here are also two kinds of Monsters, which are common in these Woods [of Mayombe], and very dangerous. The greatest of these two Monsters is called, *Pongo*, in their Language: and the lesser is called, *Engeco* This Pongo is..more like a Giant in stature, then a man: for he is very tall, and hath a mans face, hollow-eyed, with long haire vpon his browes. [1766 Buffon *Hist. Nat.* (1837) III. 590 Pongo, nom de ce même animal à Lowango, province de Congo.] 1766 *Ann. Reg.* II. 104/2 The Pongo..is of a very great size, sometimes eight feet in height. 1781-5 Smellie tr. *Buffon's Nat. Hist.* (1791) VIII. 77 In the East Indies this animal is called orang-outang; in Lowando, a province of Congo, pongo. 1861 Du Chaillu *Equat. Afr.* xx. 361 The gorilla has been mentioned..under the following names: *pongo*, by Battel, 1629; *ingena*, Bowdich, 1819. [1876 R. F. Burton *Gorilla L.* II 5 The Gorilla and perhaps the more monstrous 'Impungu' ('Mpongo').]

b. Erroneously transferred to a large anthropoid ape of Borneo, prob. the Orang-outang.

1834 McMurtrie *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 44 There is a monkey in Borneo, hitherto known only by his skeleton, called the *Pongo*, which so closely resembles the Ourang-Outang..that we are tempted to consider him an adult- if not of the species of the Ourang-Outang, at least of one very nearly allied to it 1861 Du Chaillu *Equat. Afr.* xx. 342 In 1780 the skeleton of another large ape was sent from Batavia to Holland by Baron Wurmb, the then governor, who called it the Pongo. It received from naturalists the name *Pongo Wurmbi*.

Poniard (pǫ́nyărd), *sb.* Forms: 6- **poniard**; also 6 **poynyard**, 6-7 **poyniard**, **puniard**, 6-8 **poynard**, 7 **ponard**, **poneyard**, **poigniard**, **poinyard**, **pugniard**, **punyard**, (**poinred**), 7-8 **ponyard**, 7-9 **poin-**, **poignard**. See also Poignado. [a. F. *poignard*, *poingnart*, *poyniard*, *pognard* (1519 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *poing* fist: see -ard.]

1. A short stabbing weapon; a dagger.

1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 120. *c* 1590 Greene *Fr. Bacon* vi. 132 'Twere a long poniard, my lord, to reach between Oxford and Fressingfield. 1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. iv, Let your poynard maintain your defence, thus. 1601 ? Marston *Pasquil & Kath.* II. 120 If his skinne be ponyard proofe. 1631 Massinger *Believe as You List* iv. ii, What have wee heere? A poinard and a halter! 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* III. 89 He weareth .. a broad Ponard ouerthwart his belly. *Ibid.* VIII. 350 A French Ponyard. *Ibid.* 351 My gold and my Poneyard. 1656 Earl Monm. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. xviii. (1674) 20 Puniard, venom, or any other mischievous machination. *Ibid.* II. xcviii. 250 The twentieth blow that he hath received .. by Pugniard or Cudgel. 1666 Pepys *Diary* 27 Oct., Ugly knives, like poignards. *c* 1680 *Jus Populi* 411 in G. Hickes *Spirit of Popery* 68 They need not fear either Dag, or Dagger, Pistol, or poisoned pomyard. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* XI. 120 Sheath thy ponyard. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 287 Here are several daggers or poignards. 1780 Cowper *Progr. Error* 305 Worse than a poinard in the basest hand 1843 Lytton *Last Bar.* I. iv, The stranger warded off the thrust of the poniard. 1869 Boutell *Arms & Arm.* ix. (1874) 179 A dagger, sometimes so short that it is really a poignard.

fig. 1599 Shaks *Much Ado* II. i. 255 Shee speakes poynyards, and every word stabbes. 1641 Earl Monm. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* v. 104 Every motion made them give Allarum's, all which were punyards which wounded Philip. 1901 *N. Amer. Rev.* Feb. 220 Gibraltar is a poniard, always plunged into a wound that has never been healed.

2. *dial.* (See quot.)

1874 T. Hardy *Far fr. Madding Crowd* xxxvii, He had stuck his ricking-rod, groom, or poignard, as it was indifferently called—a long iron lance, sharp at the extremity and polished by handling—into the stack to support the sheaves.

Poniard (pǫ́nyărd), *v.* Forms: see the sb. [f. Poniard *sb.* Cf. F. *poignarder* (16th c.).]

trans. To stab or pierce with a poniard; *esp.* to stab to death by this means.

[1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 123 He was all to be beponyarded in the Senate house.] 1601 W. T. *Ld. Remy's Civ. Consid.* 16 In continual feare to be poyniarded. 1718 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to C'tess of Mar* 10 Mar., She threw herself at the sultan's feet, and begged him to poniard her. 1781 Cowper *Charity* 508 Prepared to poignard whomsoe'er they meet. 1887 Saintsbury *Hist. Elizab. Lit.* iii. (1890) 76 He was poniarded in self-defence by.. a serving-man.

† b. To furnish or fix up with long pins. *rare.*

1620 Middleton & Rowley *World Tost at Tennis* 834 Those fair ladies .. are neither trimmed, nor trussed, nor poniarded.

† **Ponibi·lity.** *Obs. rare.* [f. **ponible* (f. L. *ponĕre* to place) + -ity.] Capability of being placed.

1734 tr. *Barrow's Math. Lect.* x. 176 Space is nothing else but the mere Power, Capacity, Ponibility, or (begging pardon for the Expression) Interponibility of Magnitude.

Ponissement, obs. form of Punishment.

[**Ponk** in Johnson, etc., mispr. for *pouke*, Puck.]

Ponne, obs. form of Pan *sb.*[1], Pun *v.*[1]

‖ **Pons** (pǫnz). The Latin word for 'bridge': used in certain phrases.

1. **Pons asinorum** (= bridge of asses): a humorous name for the fifth proposition of the first book of Euclid, from the difficulty which beginners or dull-witted persons find in 'getting over' or mastering it. Hence allusively.

1751 Smollett *Per. Pic.* I. xviii 170 Peregrine..began to read Euclid. but he had scarce advanced beyond the *Pons Asinorum*, when his ardor abated. 1845 Ford *Handbk. Spain* I. 217/2 This bridge was the *pons asinorum* of the French, which English never suffered them to cross. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 4 Feb 502/1 He knows the operation .. to be the *pons asinorum* of incompetent workmen. 1877 Besant & Rice *Harp & Cr.* xxvii.

2. **Pons Varolii** (= bridge of Varolius or Varoli, an Italian anatomist of the 16th c.), also **pons cerebri** or **cerebelli**, and often simply **pons** (*Anat.*): a band of nerve-fibres in the brain, just above the medulla oblongata, consisting of transverse fibres connecting the two hemispheres of the cerebellum, and longitudinal fibres connecting the medulla with the cerebrum.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Pons varolii*, certain globous Processes of the *Cerebellum*. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Pons Cerebri*,.. is a Congeries or Heap of innumerable Filaments divaricated out of the Solider Substance of the Brain. 1831 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* I. App. 420 The average of children under seven, exhibits the Pons, in proportion to the cerebellum, much smaller than in the average of adults. 1875 H. Walton *Dis. Eye* 314 Disease of the pons is a very rare condition *attrib.* 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 807 In thirty cases of pons tumour..in five only was there defect of hearing.

Pons, obs. f. *pence*, pl. of Penny.

Ponsion, ponsone, obs. ff. Puncheon.

[**Ponsondie,** mispr. for *pousondie*, Powsowdy.]

Ponsway, also **pauncesoy**, **ponsoy**, **ponsay**, variants of Panchway, E. Indian boat.

1737 in C. R. Wilson *Old Fort William* (1906) I. 147 Two Carts broke to pieces and four Ponsways. 1742 *Ibid.* 162 Pauncesoys. 1744 *Ibid.* 177 Ponsoys. 1756 *Ibid.* II. 58 His servant who stood in a Ponsay a little above the Gaut.

† **Pont**[1]. *Obs.* Also 4-5 **pount(e.** [a. F. *pont*:—L. *pons*, *pont em* bridge. So Welsh *pont*.] A bridge.

1470-85 Malory *Arthur* XI. i. 571 Syr launcelot rode on his aduenture tyl. he past ouer the pounte of Corbyn. 1639 *Glasgow Council Rec.* 11 Oct., Ordainit that ane dyke be built at Stockwall-heid, and ane Pont put therein. [1875 W. McIlwraith *Guide Wigtownshire* 25 Strange thoughts present themselves anent the old pont.]

b. **Pont tournis.** [OF. *pont torneis*, f. *pont* bridge + *torneis*, L. type **tornāticius*, f. late L. *tornare* to turn.] A drawbridge.

13..*Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 743 The leuedi stod, in pount tournis, For to bihelde the burnis. *a* 1400 *Lybeaus Disc.* (Kaluza) 1385 Bope lordes and ladis Leyn out in pount tournis [*v. rr.* pomet tours, pount tornere, etc.] To se bat selly sizt.

† c. **Pont-volant.** [F. (pǫ̃nvolã), = flying-bridge.] (See quot.)

1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Pont volant. flying bridge*, a kind of bridge used in sieges; made of two small bridges laid one over another, and so contrived by means of cords and pullies placed along the sides of the under-bridge, that the upper may be pushed forwards, till it join the place where it is designed to be fixed. 1861 in Buchanan *Dict. Arts.* 1864 in Webster; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Pont**[2]. *Obs.* [a. Du. *pont(e*: see next, and cf. Punt *sb*[1]] a. A large flat boat or transport; a float; = Pontoon 1. b. = Caisson: see quots.

a. 1631 Pory *Let.* 22 Sept. in *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) II. 133 King of Spain's forces by sea,..taken by the Prince of Orange..ten great pontes, in every one of which fourscore men. 1776 G Semple *Building in Water* 99 You must also have..a Boatman to keep your Float or Pont steady. 1816 W. S. Mason *Statist. Acc. Irel.* II. 267 Two boats, called by the fishermen [on Lough Neagh] ponts, of 30 cwt. each, used principally in the carriage of turf.

b. 1721 Perry *Daggenh. Breach* 31 Large Ponts or Chests ..he propos'd to sink at about twelve Foot space from each other, beginning from a Pier. 1840 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* III. 106/1 Mr. Boswell was first to make piers and then sink 6 ponts or chests 60 feet in length, 30 feet broad.

‖ **Pont**[3] (pǫnt). [Du. *pont* ferry-boat, pontoon :—MDu. *ponte* = MLG., LG. *punte*, ad. L. *ponto*, *-ōnem* a punt, a pontoon, a floating bridge, f. *pons* bridge.] Name in S. Africa for a large ferry-boat attached to an iron or steel cable.

1775 Masson *Journ. to Cape* in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 279 We came to the pont or ferry. 1899 *Daily News* 11 Dec. 5/3 The Boers have seized the pont on the Orange River at Prieska, and cut the wire cable attached to it. 1900 *Ibid.* 13 Jan. 5/2 Pont is the name given in South Africa to the ferry boats plying on the large and more rapid rivers, and worked by steel cables.

Pont, obs. form of Pant *v.*

Pontac (pǫ́ntǎk). Also 7 **-aque**, 7-8 **-ack**, 9 **-ak**, **-acq.** [a. F. *Pontac*, local name] A sweet wine obtained from Pontac in the Basses Pyrénées, in the south of France. Also, a South African wine.

1674 Blount *Glossogr.* To Rdr. (ed. 4) A ij b, The Vintner will furnish you with .. Alicant,.. Pontac, Tent. 1680 A. Ratcliffe *Ovid Travestie* (1705) 18 Wine in abundance,—I drank none but Sack, But all you Men did ply it with Pontack. 1714 Mandeville *Fab. Bees* (1733) I. 118 Those, that cannot purchase true hermitage or pontack, will be glad of more ordinary French claret 1812 A. Plumptre tr. *Lichtenstein's Trav. S Afr.* I. 151 Du Toit gave us an excellent sort of wine, called here Pontac, a sweet deep-red wine. 1858 W. C. Baldwin *Afr. Hunting* 365 An excellent omelette for breakfast, with a very fair amount of Pontac.

Pontage (pǫ́ntēdʒ). Now *Hist.* or *local.* [a. OF. *pontage* (1401 in Godef.):—med.L. *pontāticum* (Du Cange) a bridge-toll, f L. *pons*, *pont-em* bridge + *-āticum*, -age.] A toll paid for the use of a bridge; a tax paid for the maintenance and repair of a bridge or bridges; bridge-toll.

[1157 in *Chron. Stephen*, etc. (Rolls) IV. App. 337 Fecit liberas de omni consuetudine et theloneo et passagio et pontagio. 1292 Britton I. xx. § 1 Lestage .. ou murage, ou pontage, ou cheminage.] *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 666 A Charter..to the mynchons..for tol, passage, pountage, and all custome thurgh all Englond. *a* 1500 tr. *Charter Rich. II* in Arnolde *Chron* (1811) 22 Yt they .. be quyt for euer of pauage pontage and murage by al our reame. 1597-8 *Act* 39 *Eliz.* c. 34 § 6 Pontage shall be payde .. at the sayde Brydge .. for every..Wayne, Carre, or Carte .. two pence. 1735 J. Price *Stone Br. Thames* 5 A House on each Head of the Bridge, erected to receive the Toll or Pontage. 1895 *Glasgow Weekly News* 19 Jan. 7/8 Subscriptions so as to have the Leven bridges free from the objectionable pontage.

† b. *Free pontage*, freedom from bridge-toll.

1695 Kennett *Par. Antiq.* ix. 201 All right and title to a new Mill,. with free pontage or passage over the River.

Pontal (pǫ́ntăl), *a. rare.* [f. L. *pons*, *pont-em* + -al.] Of or pertaining to a bridge, or (in *Anat.*) to the *pons Varolii*: = Pontic *a.*[2]

1863 P. S. Worsley *Poems & Transl* 11 A league above this pontal arc, Now seeming one with heaven. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Pontal*, same as *pontile*. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Ponte, pontoe, obs. forms of Punty.

Pontic (pǫ́ntik), *a.*[1] [ad. L *Ponticus*, a Gr. Ποντικός, f. πόντος sea, spec. the Black Sea, hence the country of Pontus.]

1. Of, belonging to, found in, or obtained from, the district of Pontus: esp in names of plants and animals, e.g. Pontic nut, the hazel nut; Pontic rhuba b, *Rheum rhaponticum*; Pontic wormwood, *Artemisia pontica*.

1551 Turner *Herbal* I. A iv, Those ij. kindes of wormwode which diuerse take for pontyke wormwode, are none of pontike wormwod. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II lxxix. § 4. 317 The Ponticke Rubarbe is lesser and slenderer then that of Barbarie. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* vii. 127 Those that haue their skins red, are the right Ponticke Nuts, and are the best Filberds. 1655 H Vaughan *Silex Scint.*, *Providence* viii, Gladly will I, like Pontick sheep, Unto my wormwood-diet keep.

b. *Pontic Sea*, the Black Sea.

1598 Grenewey *Tacitus*, *Germanie* i. (1622) 258 Danubius ..falleth by six channels into the Ponticke sea. 1604 Shaks. *Oth* III. iii. 453. 1865 Swinburne *Atalanta* 2132 The thunder of Pontic seas.

† 2. Having a somewhat sour and astringent taste. [? like Pontic rhubarb, or Pontic wormwood.] *Obs.*

1477 Norton *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. *Theat Chem. Brit.* (1652) 74 And so is Sowerish tast called Sapor Pontick, And lesse Sower allso called Sapor Stiptick. 1572 J. Jones *Bathes of Bath* III. 26 b, Spittle, not bitter, but pontique or harshe. 1576 Newton *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 218 Somewhat tart and sowrish, and as it is commonly tearmed, Ponticke: such a relish. as is in a Grape..being not as yet come to his perfect ripenesse and maturity. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VIII. 272 Causticks..close and bind the Veins, by reason of their pontick, styptick parts.

Po·ntic, *a.*[2] *Anat.* and *Path.* [f. L *pons*, *pont-em* bridge + -ic.] Pertaining to the *pons Varolii* (see Pons 2): = Pontal, Pontile, Pontine.

1890 *Lancet* 5 Apr. 739/2 The only case over forty being one of pontic abscess.

† **Ponti·city.** *Obs.* [ad. OF. *ponticité*, ad. med.L. *ponticitās* (Constantinus Africus, 11th c., in Du Cange), f. *Ponticus*: see -ity.] The quality of having a 'pontic' flavour (see Pontic *a.*[1] 2).

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 98 Egrenesse & vnsauournesse, ponticite, stipticite, & acuement. 1559 Morwyng *Evonym.* 391 That Must or newe wyne .. dothe get a certain ponticitie or tast lyke wormwood and bynding. 1669 W. Simpson *Hydrol. Chym.* 68 The over acidness or spurious ponticity of the stomachical ferment.

‖ **Pontifex** (pǫ́ntifeks). Pl **pontifices** (pǫntī·fisīz). [L. *pontifex*, *-icem* a Roman high-priest: app. f. *pons*, *pont-em* bridge + *-fic-* from *facĕre* to make; but the first element was perh. Osc.-Umb. *puntis* propitiatory offering, assimilated to *pons*, *pont-em*.]

1. *Rom. Antiq.* A member of the principal college of priests in ancient Rome, the head of which was the *Pontifex Maximus* or chief priest.

1579-80 North *Plutarch* (1595) 73 The first and chiefest of these bishops, which they call the great Pontifex. 1647 R. Stapylton *Juvenal* 63 There was in Rome a colledge of pontifices, which were exempted from the authority of any lay-court of Judicature. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* I. 16 From the commencement to nearly the conclusion of the Roman empire, the king was always priest or pontifex. 1881 S. H. Hodgson *Outcast Ess.* 384 Long as the Pontifex and Silent Maid Shall go together up the Capitol.

2. *Eccl.* A bishop; *spec.* the pope: = Pontiff 2.

[1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 42 Bisshopes .. bereth many names, *Presul* and *pontifex* and *metropolitanus*, And other names an hepe, *episcopus* & *pastor*.] 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* iv. xlv. (1839) 661 The bishop of Constantinople .. pretended to be equal to the bishop of Rome; though at last, not without contention, the Pope carried it, and became the *Pontifex Maximus*. 1851 HUSSEY *Papal Power* v. 132 The Bishop of Rome, the Pontifex, is the spiritual sovereign of the world.

†3. = PONTIFF 3. *Obs. rare.*

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. vi. § 35 In their spiritual government they [the Jews in England] were all under one Pontifex, or High Priest.

4. With allusion to the reputed etymological meaning: = Bridge-maker.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. xi, Never perhaps since our first Bridge-builders, Sin and Death, built that stupendous Arch from Hell-gate to the Earth, did any Pontifex, or Pontiff, undertake such a task. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* v. 7 Well has the name of Pontifex been given Unto the Church's head, as the chief builder And architect of the invisible bridge That leads from earth to heaven.

Pontiff (pɒ̃ntif). Also 7 -ife, 7–8 -if. [a. F. *pontife* (*pontif* 1516), ad. L. *pontifex*; see prec.]

1. *Rom. Antiq.* = PONTIFEX 1.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 771 Livy doth relate, that there were found .two coffins whereof the one contained the body of king Numa, ..and the other, his books of sacred rites and ceremonies, and the discipline of the pontifs. 1706 PHILLIPS s. v. *Pontifer*, There were also *Pontifices Minores*, or Inferiour Pontiffs who were Assistants to the chief Pontiff. 1845 GRAVES *Rom. Law* in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 755/1 It is probable that Papirius, who was himself a pontiff, directed his attention principally to religious ceremonies 1868 *Smith's Dict. Grk. & Rom. Antiq.* 303/1 The Roman pontiffs formed the most illustrious among the great colleges of priests.

2. A bishop (of the mediæval Western church); *spec.* and usually, the bishop of Rome, the pope (in full, *sovereign pontiff*).

a 1677 BARROW *Pope's Suprem.* (1680) B iv b, We..pronounce it to be of necessity to Salvation..to be subject to the Roman Pontife. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. viii. 105 The then reigning pontiff having favoured duke William in his projected invasion. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 275 By far the most remarkable among modern pontiffs, was Sixtus the Fifth, the son of a peasant in the March of Ancona. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* vi. i. (1864) III. 369 The Bishop of Toul did not travel to Rome as a pontiff, but as a pilgrim. 1906 *Q. Rev.* July 267 M. Loubet had grievously offended the Sovereign Pontiff.

3. *gen.* A chief or high priest (of any religion). Also *fig.*

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 711 Coy-fi, who had beene a Pontife or Bishop of the heathen rites and ceremonies. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cyl.* s. v. *Pontifex*, The Jews too had their pontif or high-priest. 1878 G. SMITH *Life J. Wilson* xvii. (1879) 306 These pontiffs of Krishna waxed fat with organised adultery. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Sept. 2/3 Which only shows that the Pontiffs of Science are no more infallible than other Infallibles.

4. *attrib.* **Pontiff purple**, a shade of purple.

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* III. 204 'Twas not the strife of malice, but of pride; The strife of pontiff pride, not pontiff gall. 1900 *Daily News* 13 Oct. 6/5 In all the new colours, brown, mauve, heliotrope, Pontiff purple.

Pontific (pɒ̃ntifik), *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. L. *pons, pont em* bridge + *-ficus* making; but used in sense of *pontificius*: see PONTIFICIAL.]

1. *Rom. Antiq.* = PONTIFICAL *a.* 5.

1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 37 What their twelve Tables, and the Pontifick College with their Augurs and Flamins taught them.

2. = PONTIFICAL *a.* 1–3.

1716 *Loyal Mourner* 64 For both Pontific, and Schismatick Chair; Nay, all the World of Errors stood in fear. *a* 1770 AKENSIDE *Poems* (1789) II. 45 [He] to eternal exile bore Pontific rage and vassal dread. *a* 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II* (1847) I. 342 The Pontific power arrogated by the Head of the Law.

3. ? = PONTIFICAL *a.* 4.

1716 SWIFT *Pethox* 94, You o'er the high triumphal arch Pontifick made your glorious march.

¶ 4. *catachr.* Pertaining to a bridge. (Cf. PONTIFICAL *a.* 6.) *humorous nonce-use.*

1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1775) II. 125 To be driven forth out of my house by domestic winds, and despoiled of my cassock by pontific ones.

†**Pontificacy.** *Obs.* [irreg. f. med.L. *pontificātio*: see -ACY 3.] = PONTIFICATE *sb.*

1529 RASTELL *Pastyme* (1811) 53 Put downe from hys Pontyfycacy. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* 839 An evill prognostication of his Pontificacie. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 267 Omar sat twelve years..in the Pontificacy. 1793 HELY tr. *O'Flaherty's Ogygia* II. 202 Lucius consulted pope Eleutherus at the beginning of his pontificacy.

Pontifical (pɒ̃ntifikăl), *a.* and *sb.* [ad L. *pontificālis* of or belonging to a PONTIFEX: see -AL. So F. *pontifical* (1404 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

A. *adj.* I. Pertaining to a pontiff.

1. Pertaining or proper to a bishop or prelate; episcopal.

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 74 A holie hermett .. saw his Basilius on a tyme walk in his pontifical abbett. 1530 PALSGR. 321/2 Pontyfycall, belongyng to a byshop, *pontifical, episcopal*. 1642 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* vi. Wks. 1851 III. 126 The rending of your pontifical sleeves. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 176/2 The Mitred Abbot .. exerciseth Pontifical, or Episcopal Jurisdictions. 1890 *Durham & Northumb. Arch. Trans.* IV. 19 Mr. Bond .. has omitted the Pontifical years of the Bishops of Durham altogether.

2. *spec.* Of or pertaining to the pope; papal.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 95 That he wold be so bestyal To forsakyn hys glorye pontifical. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clv. 476 She came to the popes palays in Auignon, and..went to se the pope, who sate in consystory in a chayre pontyfycall. 1614 JACKSON *Creed* III. xxxi. § 1 Thus did Innocent the third, and other Popes, write diuers books,..as if they had proceeded from their Pontificall authority. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. Introd. iii. 82 Besides these pontifical collections, which, during the times of popery, were received as authentic in this island. 1864 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* xiii. (1875) 218 Leo III did not suppose .. that it was by his sole pontifical authority that the crown was given to the Frank.

†b. Adhering to the pope or the papacy; popish, papistical. *Obs.*

1533 TINDALE *Supper of Lord* B vij b, Lorde how thys pontifical poet playeth hys parte.

3. *gen.* Of or pertaining to a chief or high priest; high-priestly.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxx. 207 As I [Caiaphas] am pontifiall prince of all prestis. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 380 Then came the high priest cloathed in his pontificall vestmentes. 1635–56 COWLEY *Davideis* iv. Note 20 It will be therefore askt, Why I make him here perform the Office of the High-Priest, and dress him in the Pontifical Habits? 1708 OCKLEY *Saracens* (1848) 141 Omar was invested with the regal and the pontifical dignity, and saluted by universal consent 'the Caliph of the Apostle of God'. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 81 Their pontifical office descends by inheritance to the eldest.

4. Characterized by the pomp, state, dignity, authority, or dogmatic character of a pontiff.

1589 *Marprel. Epit.* F ij, As though he could not be as popelike and pontificall, as my Lorde of Canterburie. 1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph., Pontificall*, lordly, stately, Bishoplike. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* iv i. *Luke*. You know Mistress Shave'em? *Gettall*. The pontifical punk? 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 32 The..leading party of the English Clergy retained such a Pontifical stiffness towards the foreign Divines. 1892 MORLEY in *19th Cent.* Feb. 313 Littré, less provoked, by Comte's arrogance, his pontifical airs, and his hatred of liberty.

b. Applied to a shade of purple. (Cf. PONTIFF 4.)

1899 *Daily News* 27 Feb. 6/6 A new half-mourning dress ..in cloth of a pontifical purple tint.

II. 5. *Rom. Antiq.* Of or belonging to the *pontifices* of ancient Rome: see PONTIFEX 1.

1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1595) 73 The great Pontifex.. hath the place, authoritie, and dignitie of the..maister of their pontificall lawe. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man* vi. 124 This practice, Pliny adds, still remains in the pontifical discipline. 1897 A. DRUCKER tr. *von Ihering's Evol. Aryans* iv v. 360 All the branches of the pontifical duties may be traced back to the original demands laid upon the technical bridge-makers of the migratory period.

III. 6. In reputed etymological sense: Bridge-making, bridge-building.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 313 Now had thev brought the work by wondrous Art Pontifical, a ridge of pendant Rock, Over the vext Abyss. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. xi. 402 The single arched bridge .signed for sacred pontifical work by a cross high above the parapet.

B. *sb.*

†1. A papal document or edict. *Obs. rare.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 480 Alle þes pontificals ben bynepe hooly writ, so þat 3if þey alle weren brent cristendom shulde stonde wel.

†2. a. *pl.* The offices or duties of a pontifex or a pontiff. b. The office of a pontiff, pontificate. c. An office celebrated with pontifical ceremony. *Obs.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 405 To fullefille the ministeryy off pristes to the peple commenge to theyme, and notte the pontificalles [*non autem pontificalia*]. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 178 Thocht thow be Paip or Cardinall, Sa heich in thy Pontificall. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 459 Hee was..skilfull in the Romane Histories, Religion, Pontificals, and Ceremonies. 1691 tr. *Emilianne's Frauds Rom. Monks* 217 The whole Ceremony is carried on at their own Charges, and the Feast they make is called a Pontifical. *Ibid.* (ed. 3) 223 She had been so extreamly satisfi'd with the Pontifical, which had been celebrated with so much Pomp and Majesty.

3. A bishop's or priest's robe; now always *pl.* the vestments and other insignia of a bishop (or of a priest): = PONTIFICALIA

13.. *Leg. St. Erkenwald* 130 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 269 Þe prelate in pontificals was prestly atyride. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 19 Salisbury, Norwiche, and Ely, In pontificalle arrayed richely. 1559 in *Reg. Episc. Aberdonensis* (Spalding Cl.) I. App. 89 Item the pontificall, viz. a chesabill, 4 tunicks, 3 stols. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. ii, For a bishop to ride on hunting in his pontificals..is against public honesty. 1774 J. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 37 Next morning he [an Episcopal clergyman] appeared with his clerk and in his pontificals, and read several prayers. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. II. vi. 463 The archpriest robed in his most stately pontificals.

†b. A bishop's ring; also ? a ring or some ornament in imitation of this. *Obs.*

1507 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) IV. 319 For a pontificall put upon my lordes fynger in tym of sering [= cering] xvj d. 1508 *Will of Joan Hampton* (Somerset Ho.), A peyre of owches otherwise callid pontificalles of siluer & gilt.

4. An office-book of the Western Church, containing the forms for sacraments and other rites and ceremonies to be performed by bishops.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* xv. xxvii. (1886) 375 Certaine conjurations taken out of the pontificall and out of the missall. 1624 BP. HALL *Impress of God* I. Wks. 445 If euer play-booke were more ridiculous, than their Pontificall, and booke of holy Ceremonies. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. vii. 296 The pontifical of Archbishop Egbert. 1905 C. E. OSBORNE *Life Father Delling* xix. 168 The discovery of the Canons of Hippolytus, and of the Pontifical of Bishop Serapion..has drawn attention to the primitive and Catholic character of this rite.

†5. A papal or episcopal court. *Obs.*

1628 GAULE *Pract. The.* (1629) 241 Though their owne Pontifical might Consent and Accuse, yet must anothers Tribunall Condemne and Execute.

†6. a. A pontiff, a church dignitary. b. Alleged name for a company of prelates. c. An adherent of the pontiffs or prelates. *Obs.*

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 4336 Relygeous reveste in theire riche copes, Pontyfyalles and prelates in precyouse wedys. *c* 1470 in *Hors, Shepe & G.* etc. (Caxton 1479, Roxb. repr.) 31 A pontifical of prelates, a state of princes, a dignite of chanons. [Cf. PONTIFICALITY 2.] 1590 GREENWOOD in L. Bacon *Genesis New Eng. Ch.* vii. (1874) 125 Hence arise these schisms and sects in the Church of England; ..these are hereupon called Precisians, or 'Puritans', and now lately 'Martinists'. The other side are the 'Pontificals', that in all things hold and jump with the time, and are ready to justify whatever is or shall be by public authority.

‖ **Pontificalia** (pɒ̃ntifikē·liă), *sb. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *pontificālis* adj. pontifical. (In med.L., in Matthew Paris 1259.)] The vestments and other insignia of a bishop; pontificals (see prec. B. 3). Also *transf.* Official robes.

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 31/2 In another prouince he may be in his pontificalibus, so that pontificalia differeth from the pall. 1591 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 114 He appeared in his *Pontificalia*. 1754 SHEBBEARE *Matrimony* (1766) I. 189 When we see a Doctor in Divinity dressed in his Pontificalia, we conclude that these Robes include a pious, learned, and humane Man.

‖ **Pontifica·libus.** [Lat., abl. of *pontificālia* (see prec.), in phr. *in pontificālibus* in pontificals.] Used as = prec., almost always in phr. *in his* (or *their*) *pontificalibus*, in imitation of the L. phrase (see ‖ IN 13). Hence (sometimes) improperly as if an ordinary Eng. noun (quots. 1620, 1772, and 1855 in b).

[1306 in *Beverley Chapter Act Bk* (Surtees) I. 120 Imago Episcopi stantis in pontificalibus induti.] 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 69 þis Baldewyn had..songe in every cathedral chirche of Wales a masse in pontificalibus. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt Bryt.* (1814) 402 The byshop of Pancopone, reuest in his *pontificalibus*. 1577–87 [see prec.]. 1592 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commw.* (Hakl. Soc.) 23 The patriarch, with metropolitanes, bishops, ablots, and priors, all richly clad in their *pontificalibus*. 1620 MELTON *Astrolog.* 64 Pope Sylvester the second,..with such learning had attained to his *Pontificalibus*. 1728 FIELDING *Love in Sev. Masques* iv. vii, The parson is drest in his Pontificalibus. 1772 tr. *J. F. de Isla's Fr. Gerund* iv. iii. 70 It was an ornament as necessary as precious to the bravery of his pontificalibus.

b. *transf.* Official or ceremonial attire.

1693 RYMER *Short View Tragedy* 3 The Venetian Senate in their Pontificalibus. 1855 SMEDLEY, etc. *Occult Sc.* 189 The proper attire or 'pontificalibus' of a magician.

Pontificality (pɒ̃ntifikæ·lĭti). [ad. obs. F. *pontificalité* (Godef.) pontifical dignity: see PONTIFICAL and -ITY.]

1. Pontifical office or dignity. a. The office, state, or dignity of a bishop, esp. of the pope.

1556 OLDE *Antichrist* 89 b, The 40 daye of his pontificalitie. 1581 HANMER *Answ. Jesuit's Challenge* 19 Places where the Pope dareth not once peepe, for all hys Pontificalitye at Rome. 1587 HARRISON *England* II. ii. (1877) I. 47 Cobham, during the time of his pontificalitie there [at Worcester], builded the vault of the north side of the bodie of the church. 1641 *Parallel betw. Wolsey & Laud* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 465 By which he might make so vain glorious a shew of his pontificality, or archiepiscopal dignity. *a* 1656 USSHER *Judgm. See of Rome* (1659) 20 When the Pontificality was first set up in Rome.

b. *transf.* or *gen.* Priesthood; high-priesthood.

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 83 How the Principalitie, or Pontificalitie of a Minister according to the degenerate Sanedrim, should be sett-vpp. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* vi. xii. 532 One Marvan seized on the Pontificality. 1651 *Raleigh's Ghost* 211 As if Moses and Aaron had ambitiously sought the Principality and Pontificality.

†2. Alleged name for a company of prelates. *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vij, A Pontificalite of prelatis. [Cf. PONTIFICAL B. 6 b.]

†3. (Usually in *pl.*) Pontifical robes, pontificals.

1601 DEACON & WALKER *Answ. to Darel* To Rdr. 2 Like a pettie new Pope among his owne Cardinals; ..and that also in his pontificalities. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 28 He himselfe was that day in his sumptuous Pontificalities. *a* 1645 HARINGTON *Surv. Worc* in *Worc. Hist. Soc. Proc.* I. 120 The Bishop of Chester is set out in his pontificality.

4. Pontifical air or demeanour; pomposity, stateliness of manner; dogmatic assumption.

1600 J. MELVILL *Diary* 245 Placing himselff besyde me with a grait pontificalitie and big countenance.

5. A pontifical rite, ceremony, or function.

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* iii. (1858) 259 All cathedrals, pontificalities, brass and stone, are brief in comparison to an unfathomable heart-song like this. 1858 — *Fredk. Gt.* vi. vi. (1872) II. 204 A Public Mass, or some other so-called Pontificality.

Pontifically (pɒ̃ntifikăli), *adv.* [f. PONTIFICAL + -LY 2.]

1. In a pontifical character; as a pontiff or bishop (in quot. *a* 1711, as a high priest).

c 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd *Three Treat. Wyclif* (1851) 143 þei maken a grete lowe voice in blissynge & masse synynge pontifically. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 303 The Priest is pontifically attyred in pure fine Lawne 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 19 The Patriarch,

attended by almost 400 Priests, all Pontifically habited. *a* 1711 KEN *Psyche* Poet. Wks 1721 IV. 256 Aaron when pontifically dress'd. 1805 *Pall Mall G.* 10 July 13/2 Dr. Manning preached his first sermon since his accession.., having previously assisted pontifically at high mass.

2. In a pontifical or stately manner; with the air of a pontiff; in grand style; dogmatically.

1590 MUNDAY *Eng. Rom. Life* in *Hart. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 185 He..lieuth there among the Theatines very pontifically. 1661 EVELYN *Diary* 10 Feb., After sermon the Bishop..gave us the blessing very pontifically. 1906 *Athenæum* 10 Mar 304/1 From this to giving them the right to decide pontifically on questions of science is a long step.

Pontificate (pɒntɪ·fɪkēt), *sb.* [ad. L. *pontificātus* the office or dignity of a pontifex: see -ATE 1. So F. *pontificat* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] The office or dignity of a pontiff; the period during which any person holds this office. **a.** The office of an ancient Roman *Pontifex*.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 219 Cesar at his going forth from his house in his sute for the great pontificate. 1868 *Smith's Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* 304/2 Whatever..civil or military office..a pontifex maximus held beside his pontificate.

b. The office, or period of office, of a bishop; usually, of the pope; papacy; popedom.

1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2081/1 [The Pope] entred that day into the tenth year of his Pontificate. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 119 Imperiali..having been in a fair way of obtaining the pontificate. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 54 In the sixteenth century the Pontificate, exposed to new dangers..was saved by a new religious order. 1860 HOOK *Lives Abps.* I. vi. 310 During Etheldred's pontificate ..Cameliac came to Canterbury to be consecrated.

c. *gen.* High-priesthood (of any religion).

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Imam*, Some think it [the imamate] of divine right, and attached to a single family, as the pontificate of Aaron. 1833 CRUSIUS tr. *Eusebius* I. x. 39 With the pontificate of Annas. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 677 The pontificate of these truckling Sadducees.

Pontificate (pɒntɪ·fɪkēt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of med.L. *pontificāre* to perform pontifical functions, f. *pontific-em* PONTIFEX: see -ATE 3.]

1. *intr.* To perform the functions of a pontiff or bishop; to officiate as a bishop, esp. at mass.

1818 HOBHOUSE *Hist. Illustr.* (ed. 2) 262 When the Pope pontificates, the Senator stands amidst a seated assembly. 1898 HODGE *France* I. t. iv. 220 Talleyrand publicly pontificated as a bishop.

b. *trans.* To celebrate (mass) as a bishop.

1889 *Cath. Househ.* 11 May 5/1 The Holy Sacrifice [was] pontificated by Cardinal Schiaffino.

2. *intr.* To act the pontiff, assume the airs of a pontiff; to behave or speak in a pompous or dogmatic manner. (Cf. PONTIFICAL *a.* 4.)

1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XV. 164/1 A sample of his admirable faculty of pontificating. 1901 *Academy* 16 Nov. 459/1 Victor Hugo pontificating in his own salon.

† **Pontifica·tion.** *Obs. rare*[-1]. [n. of action from med. L. *pontificāre* to perform pontifical functions.] = PONTIFICATE *sb.* b.

1521 LIL DACRE *Answ.* in *Archæologia* XVII. 206 The xiij^th yere of the Pontificacion of the said lord Thomas [Wolsey].

† **Po·ntifice**[1]. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *pontifex*, *-ic-em*: see PONTIFEX.] = PONTIFEX 1.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 431 You shall have this day your sonne to be chiefe Pontifice and high priest, or else banished from the citie of Rome.

† **Po·ntifice**[2]. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *pons, pont-* bridge, after *edifice*: cf. L. *pontificium* office of a *pontifex*.] The edifice of a bridge; a bridge. (Cf. PONTIFICAL *a.* 5.)

1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 348 At the brink of Chaos, neer the foot Of this new wondrous Pontifice.

† **Pontifi·cial,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [f. L. *pontificius* pertaining to a pontifex (f. *pontifex, -icem*) + -AL.]

A. *adj.* **1.** = PONTIFICAL *a.* 1, 2. *Pontificial law*, canon law.

1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* 279 *note*, Giuen them by the Pope, who sent them the Pontificiall banner. 1651 G. W. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 132 By the Rules of the Civill and Pontificiall Law. 1758 BLACKSTONE *Study of Law* in *Comm.* (1765) I. Introd. t. 15 The law of the land takes place of the law of Rome, whether antient or modern, imperial or pontificial. 1769 — *Comm.* IV. viii. 109 This plan of pontifical power was so indefatigably pursued by the unwearied politics of the court of Rome.

2. = PONTIFICAL *a.* 2 b.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. i. 1. 2. 290 Our Pontificiall writers retaine many of these adiurations. 1641 SIR S. D'EWES in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 314 The other Pontificial Princes and Prelates, the sworn Enemies to the Protestant Religion. 1684 T. BURNET *The Earth* I. 261 The protestant authors having lessen'd the authority of traditions, the pontificial doctors content themselves to insist only upon such as they thought useful or necessary.

3. = PONTIFICAL *a.* 4.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 280 The Caliph..setting aside all his Pontificiall formalitie. 1688 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* II. § 1 (1716) *note*, Metellus his riotous pontificial supper. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. vii. 106 Simple men without pontificial ornaments to set them out.

II. 4. = PONTIFICAL *a.* 5.

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 89 The rites under the pontificiall priests and their Colledges.

B. *sb.* **1.** An adherent of the prelates, or of the pontiff.

1631 R. BRAMHALL *Doctr. Sabb.* 128 The Pontificials pronounce that the Lords day, is onely a Canon law. 1838 G. S. FABER *Inquiry* 262 The people..inclined to maintain what the Pontificials were pleased to call heresy.

2. = PONTIFICAL *sb.* 4.

1660 J. LLOYD *Prim. Episc.* 63 The Form of Ordination, both in our Church, and in the Roman pontificial.

† **Pontifi·cially,** *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] = PONTIFICALLY.

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 188 The Pope himselfe, seated royally and pontifically in the midst. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1607/2 To assist at the Mass of the Holy Ghost, which was said Pontificially by the Archbishop of Paris.

† **Pontifi·cian,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [f. L. *pontificius* (see PONTIFICIAL) + -AN.]

A. *adj.* **1.** = PONTIFICIAL *a.* 1.

1645 BP. HALL *Peacemaker* xii. 103 The Pontifician Lawes. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 397 The Pontifician Power, which is a kinde of revived Image of the Pagan Imperial Power of Rome. *a* 1709 ATKYNS *Parl. & Pol. Tracts* (1734) 280 There was an Endeavour to bring in part of the Pontifician Law.

2. = PONTIFICIAL *a.* 2.

1625 BP. MONTAGU *App. Cæsar* 78 Moderate men, either of the Pontifician or Protestant side. 1654 H. MORE *Exp. 7 Epist.* vi. 84 The Albigenses, which were martyred in the Field by the Pontifician Forces. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* ix. (1882) 97 The scholastic definition of the Supreme Being was received in the schools of Theology, both by the Pontifician and the Reformed divines.

3. = PONTIFICIAL *a.* 3.

1629 H. BURTON *Babel no Bethel* 105 Shee is all for outward glory, Pontifician honour, splendour and magnificence.

B. *sb.* = PONTIFICIAL B. 1.

1614 T. ADAMS in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. i. 2 The pontificians beat off the common people, by objecting this supposed difficulty: Oh, the Scriptures are hard to be understood. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 513 He was.. a severe enemy to the Pontificians.

† **Pontifi·cious,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Papal.

1624 *Gag for Pope* 36 The Majesty of England hath written a discourse against this Pontificious usurpation. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* vii. (1657) 186 How defective this particular is in proof, I appeal to all Pontificious Writers, and indifferent Readers.

Pontify (pɒ·ntɪfəi), *v.* [ad. F. *pontifier*, ad. med.L. *pontificāre*: see PONTIFICATE *v.*] *intr.* To play the pontiff; to speak or behave 'pontifically', or with assumption of authority or infallibility.

1883 *Times* 19 Feb. 8 Wagner always seemed to pontify when he talked. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 28 May 635/2 He is one of the few scientific men who do not 'pontify'. 1900 *Mac. Mag.* Jan. 185 Stevenson was always inclined to preach, to pontify, to be didactic.

Pontil (pɒ·ntɪl). *Glass making.* [a F. *pontil*, app. ad. It. *pontello*, *puntello*, dim. of *punto* point, etc.] An iron rod used for handling, and especially for rapidly twirling the soft glass in the process of formation, esp. in the manufacture of crown-glass. Also called PUNTY.

1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 171 At this stage another implement, called a punt, or pontil, is brought into use. *Ibid.* 214 The glass is then separated from the pontil, and immediately removed to the hottest part of the annealing oven.

Pontile (pɒ·ntəɪl), *a. Anat. rare.* [ad. L. *pontilis* pertaining to a bridge, f. *pons, pont-em* bridge: see -IL, -ILE.] Of or pertaining to the pons of the brain; = PONTINE.

1889 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sc.* VIII. 524/1 Among the mononyms which may now be said to be in somewhat common use are *pons, thalamus* [etc.]. In some cases also the appropriate adjectives are employed, e.g. pial, dural.. pontile (sometimes, incorrectly, pontine or pontal).

Pontinal (pɒ·ntɪnəl), *a.* (*sb.*) *Ichthyol.* [f. as next + -AL.] Name for a special bone in the skull of dactylopteroid fishes: see quot.

1888 GILL in *Amer. Nat.* XXII. 358 The third developed as a small special bone (pontinal) bridging the interval between the second suborbital and the antero inferior angle of the preoperculum.

Pontine (pɒ·ntɪn), *a. Anat.* and *Path.* [f. L. *pons, pont-* + -INE 1.] Pertaining to or occurring in the *pons Varolii*: = PONTAL, PONTIC *a.*[2], PONTILE.

1889 [see PONTILE]. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 849 In cerebral hæmorrhage and in pontine hæmorrhage, pinpoint pupils are usually present. 1899 *Ibid.* VI. 782 The sixth nucleus appears to be the pontine centre for conjugate movement.

Pontioune, obs. form of PUNCHEON.

Po·ntitecture. *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *pons, pont-em* bridge, after *architecture*.] Bridge-building.

1853 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 681 There is perhaps no other form of pontitecture which can compete with the wrought-iron girder when the clear space exceeds 70 feet.

‖ **Pont-levis** (‖ pɒ̃lvi, pɒntlɛ·vɪs). Also 5 pount. [a. F. *pont-levis*, f. *pont* bridge + *levis*. OF. *leveis*, adj. movable up and down = Pr. *levadis*:— L. type **levātīcius*, f. *levāre* to raise.]

1. A drawbridge.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xxxv. K ij, Pount leveis that be made faste thereto whiche are called flyghyng brygges. 1844 BROWNING *Sibrand. Schafnab.* iii, Yonder's a plum-tree with a crevice..A lap of moss like a fine pont-levis In a castle of the middle age, Joins to a lip of gum, pure amber.

2. *Horsemanship.* (See quot.)

1737 BAILEY vol. II, *Pontlevis* (in Horsemanship) is a disorderly resisting Action of a Horse in Disobedience to his Rider, in which he rears up several Times running, and rises up so upon his hind Legs, that he is in Danger of coming over.

Ponto (*Cards*, and *Glass-blowing*): see PUNTO.

Pontoneer, -ier (pɒntonī·ə). *Mil.* Also pontooneer, -ier. [ad. F. *pontonnier* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.):—med.L. *pontōnārius* (855 in Du Cange) a ferryman, f. *ponto, -ōnem* PONTOON: see -EER.] One who has charge of pontoons, or of the construction of a pontoon-bridge.

1830 MAUNDER *Dict., Pontonier*, a constructor of pontoons. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 130 With an expert corps of artificers and pontoneers, such boats might very soon be put together. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XVII. vii. (1872) VII. 71 We had with us only Four Pontoneers, or trained Bridge-builders. 1884 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 280 The drilled engineers and pontoniers of the regular army.

Pontoon (pɒntū·n), *sb.* Forms: 7-9 ponton, 8- pontoon. [ad. F. *ponton* (14th c. in Littré) a flat-bottomed boat, a pontoon:—L. *ponto, -onem*, a punt, floating bridge, pontoon, f. *pons, pont-em* bridge: see -OON.]

1. A flat-bottomed boat used as a lighter, ferry-boat, or the like (cf. LONT 2 and 3); *spec.* in *Mil. Engineering*, such a boat, or other floating vessel (as a hollow metal cylinder), of which a number are used to support a temporary bridge over a river.

[1591 BURGHLEY in *Unton's Corr.* (Roxb.) 266, 3,000 charrets laden with carteine peeces of wood, 'quilz appelent le ponton, pour faire les pontz'.] 1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1087/4 One of the Batteries is raised upon Pontons on the Water. 1681 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 5), *Ponton*, a Wherry, or Ferry-Boat. *Gazette.* 1690 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 286 He layed a bridge of pontoons over the Shannon. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3785/2 A great number of Pontons made of Leather, of a new Invention, very useful and light of Carriage. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II. s.v., The late Invented Ponton is a Boat of Tin or rather Latten, eight Yards long and two broad, having a large Ring at each Corner. 1723 *Pres. St. Russia* I. 9 It was proposed to the Czar to make a Bridge on Pontons over it. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 556 He was..pleased..to order the tin pontoons of the Marquis of Kildare's regiment of artillery to ply on the rivers, where the bridges have been broken down, till they can be repaired. 1811 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* (1838) VII. 414 Tin pontoons are just as good as others.. they will positively bear field pieces. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 206 The ponton..to be formed of oval plates (in pairs) each of these being hollow in the middle.. and two being laid together, the edges are to be soldered, or welded strongly, and the case or ponton is complete.

† **b.** Sometimes applied to the floating bridge so formed. *Obs.*

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Ponton*, in Fortification, is a Bridge made of two Boats, at some Distance one from another, both covered with Planks; as also the Internal Space betwixt them. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. and Voy.* xli. 546 They..had observed our pontoon without meddling with it.

2. *Naut.* A large flat-bottomed barge or lighter furnished with cranes, capstans, and tackle, used for careening ships, raising weights, etc.

1769-76 FALCONER *Dict. Marine, Pontoon*, a low flat vessel, nearly resembling a lighter, or barge of burthen, and furnished with cranes, capsterns, tackles, and other machinery, necessary for careening ships of all sizes. These are very common in the principal parts of the Mediterranean, but are rarely used in the northern parts of Europe. 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

3. *Hydraulic Engineering.* = CAISSON 2 c, 2 d.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1764 *Ponton*..3. *a.* A water-tight structure..placed beneath a submerged vessel and then filled with air to assist in refloating the vessel. *b.* A water-tight structure which is sunk by filling with water, and raised by pumping it out, used to close a sluiceway or entrance to a dock. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 167 The entrances to docks are sometimes closed by means of pontoons, which are large hollow vessels fitted with a kind of keel or projection round the sides and bottom.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pontoon equipment*; **pontoon-bridge**, a bridge constructed upon pontoons; **pontoon-train**, a train of wagons carrying pontoons.

1796 *Campaigns* 1793-4, II. 68 On the 21st, a Pontoon Bridge was thrown over the Rhine. 1834 47 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* (1851) 132 An army provided with a good pontoon train cannot be prevented effecting the passage of a river, if that army be skilfully commanded. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 327/2 The pontoon equipment having been landed on the Marsh, a bridge consisting of 20 pontoons at open order,..was laid across the Medway.

Pontoon, *v.* [f. prec.; cf. *to bridge*.] *trans.* To cross (a river) by means of pontoons. Also *fig.*

1864 BLACKMORE *Clara V.* lxii, For this power..a great historian employs a happy expression not welcomed by our language; he calls it the power to 'pontoon the emergency'. 1870 *Daily News* 6 Dec., It is believed that they had pontooned the stream. 1890 *Spectator* 8 Mar., They would have pontooned the distance, agreeing to do the work over and over again when needful.

Hence **Pontoo·ning** *vbl. sb.*

1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 142 Cultivating, practically and experimentally, the art of pontooning. 1878 W. S. SHERMAN in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 206 A school of instruction in pontooning. 1893 MRS. SWINTON *Lady de Ros* 79 To..witness their pontooning operations.

Pontooner (pɒntū·nəɹ). [f. PONTOON + -ER 1.] = PONTONEER.

1799 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 183/1 The marquis having sent an officer of pontooners..to reconnoitre the banks of the river. 1832 SOUTHEY *Penins. War* III. 699 The Spaniards could not prevent the pontooners from completing their work.

Pont-tournis, Pont-volant: see PONT[1].

Ponty, variant of PUNTY.

Pony (pō·ni), *sb.* Forms: 7–9 *Sc.* **powny**, 8 *Sc.* **powney, -nie**, 8-9 **poney**, 8– **pony**. [Sc. *powney*, prob. (as suggested by Prof. Skeat, 1890):—**poulney*, ad. OF. *poulenet* a little foal (1444 in Godef.), dim. of *poulain*, *polain* a foal, colt:—late L. *pullānus*, f. L. *pullus* young animal, foal: see POLEYN. (Examples of an earlier spelling in *poul-* or *pol-* are wanted to make the origin certain.)]

1. A horse of any small breed; *spec.* a horse not more than 13 or (in popular use) 14 hands high.

1659 *MS.* (Scot.) *Diary* in *N. & Q.* 6th Ser. VII. 163/1, I caused bring home the powny & stugged him. 1710 *Acc. Last Distemper T. Wright* II. 19 Union Ponies, a Kind of Horses foaled upon the Borders, and occasionally owning either Country. 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Pony*, a little Scotch horse. 1751 HORCROFT *Mem.* (1816) I. 6 He had a beautiful poney (at least so he called, and so I thought it). *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Rising of Session* Poems (1845) 28 The powney that in spring-time grazes Thrives a' the year. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 467 To cross his ambling pony day by day, Seems at the best but dreaming life away. 1785 BURNS *Epist. to J. Lapraik* 21 Apr. i, While..powmes reek in pleugh or braik. 1789 *Bath Jrnl.* 22 June Advt., Stolen or stray'd .. A Black Poney, about thirteen hands high. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI 3¼/2 The 'Shetland pony' is now well known...These diminutive horses are only from nine to eleven hands high. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* v, Clive..much preferred poneys to ride. 1902 *Badminton Mag.* XV. 6/9 A pony, I find it stated, is strictly applicable to an animal under 13 hands; above 13 and up to 13–3 the creature should be known as a galloway, and over 13–3 it becomes a horse. This, however, is not the modern interpretation.. I should be inclined to say that in general parlance anything under 14 hands is a pony.

2. *slang* The sum of twenty-five pounds sterling.

1797 MRS M. ROBINSON *Walsingham* II. 97 There is no touching her even for a poney. [*Note* Half a rouleau or twenty-five guineas.] 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* v, 'Done, for a poney,...', said the Squire. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* iii. (1889) 26 Well done, Jack,.. you've saved your master a pony this fine morning.

3. *U. S. slang.* A literal translation of a classical text, for the use of learners; a school or college 'crib': cf. HORSE *sb.* 13.

1832 *Tour through College* 30 (Farmer), Their lexicons, ponies, and text-books were strewed round their lamps on the table. 1893 W. W. GOODWIN in *Classical Rev.* Apr. 162/1 A 'crib' or 'pony' to help them to learn their Greek lessons without the aid of dictionary and grammar.

4. *slang.* A small glass or measure of liquor.

1884 *U. S. Newspaper*, A 'Pony'..in America a glass of beer. 1885 *New York Jrnl.* Aug. (Farmer), A pony of beer. 1896 *Omaha Daily Bee* (U. S.) 18 Feb. 4/7 A couple of ponies of brandy 1896 *N. B. Daily Mail* 7 Apr. 2 The pony, another Glasgow beer measure, contained 9-10ths of an imperial gill of beer.

5. A name of *Tecoma serratifolia* (N.O. *Bignoniaceæ*), a small tree of the West Indies.

1866 in *Treas. Bot.* 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, *Tecoma serratifolia*, 'Pony', Saw-leaved Trumpet-flower.

6. *attrib* and *Comb.* **a.** General, as *pony back* (cf HORSEBACK), *-carriage*, *-cart*, *-chair*, *-chaise*, *-girl*, *-horse*, *-mare*, *-pack*, *-phaeton*, *-sled*, *-track*, *-trap*; *pony-buyer*, *-buying*, *-catcher*, *-catching*, *-hunter*, *-hunting*, *-rearer*; *pony-mounted* adj.; (in sense 2) *pony point*. **b.** Special combs. (often in names of things that are small of their kind): **pony-engine**, a small locomotive for shunting: **pony-express**, a postal agency using relays of ponies for the transmission of mails, etc.; **pony-glass**, a small glass holding a pony (sense 4); **pony-purse, pony-putter**, see quots.; **pony-truck**, a two-wheeled leading or trailing truck in some forms of locomotive; **pony-truss**, a truss so low that overhead bracing cannot be used (Webster 1890).

1813 *Examiner* 26 Apr. 265/1 A well-known quack .. appeared on 'poney-back. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 401 We commenced the ascent on pony back. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 510 Holborn and Snow Hill are crowded with *pony-carts. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* xi, The only things she cared for in the country were a ball and a *pony-chair. 1852 MISS MITFORD *Recoll.* I. 331 The place in the *pony-chaise was found vacant. 1900 EL. GLYN *Visits Elizabeth* (1906) 81 One of those old-fashioned, very low pony-shays, with a seat up behind for the groom. 1864 WEBSTER, **Pony-engine*. 1861 *Illustr. Lond News* 12 Oct. 386 The American *Pony Express, en route from the Missouri River to San Francisco. 1886 *Kansas Hist. Coll.* III. 395, I was present when the first fleet horse of the pony express started. 1894 *Daily News* 1 Oct. 5/5 The pony express from Pekin brought the Viceroy many despatches. 1889 T. A. GUTHRIE *Pariah* vi. i, I'm not a horsewoman yet. If I'm anything, I'm a *pony-girl. 1880 *Barman's Man.* 58 Fill the *pony-glass with Sazarac. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* iii. vii, Do..come..and look at my *pony-phaeton. 1892 M. WILLIAMS *Round London* (1893) 202 He plays whist at his club for *pony (twenty-five pound) points. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, **Pony-purse*, a subscription collected up on the spot, or from a few persons. 1883 GRESLEY *Coal Mining Gloss.*, **Pony-putter*, a boy who drives a pony in the workings. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 149 To the left will be seen a *pony-track which winds over the hill to Watendlath. 1894 ASHLEY *50 Years Life* I. 85 To sit in my *pony-trap. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Supp., **Pony Truck*, a truck with a single pair of wheels.

Pony (pō·ni), *v. U. S. slang.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* and *intr.* To pay *up*, settle *up*.

1824 *Atlantic Mag.* I. 343 Every man..vociferously swore that he had ponied up his 'quarter'. 1894 STRAD *If Christ came to Chicago* 367 'Pony up or we will run you in' is the formula. 1903 *Architect* Suppl. 24 Apr. 268/2 To-day a walking delegate told him he would have to pony up 50 dols. if he wanted to stay on the job.

2. *trans.* To prepare (lessons) by means of a pony or crib.

1858 *Yale Tomahawk* May (Bartlett), We learn that they do not pony their lessons.

Ponyard, Ponysch, etc., obs. ff. PONIARD, PUNISH. **Poo**, obs. f. POOH; Sc. and n. dial. f. PULL.

‖ **Pooah** (pū·a). [Native name in Nepālese.] An urticaceous plant of North India, the fibre of which is used for cordage, sail-cloth, etc.

1856 *Treas. Bot.* 153/2 This plant [*Behmeria Puya*] is called Pooah or Puya in Sikkim and Nepal.

Pooch, obs. and dial. form of POUCH.

‖ **Pood** (pūd). Forms: 6-7 **pode**, 7 **poude**, 7–8 **poad**(e, 8 (**pood**), **pudde**, 8–9 **pud**, 9 **poud**, 7– **pood**. [Russ. пудъ *pud*[m], ad. LG. or Norse *pund* POUND.] A Russian weight, equal to 40 lb. Russian, or slightly more than 36 lb. avoirdupois.

1554 J. HASSE in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1903) II. 274 The pode doth containe of the great weight, 40 pounds, and of the smal 80: there goe 10. podes to a shippond. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 474 Of Wax fiftie thousand poad; every poad contayning fortie ponnds. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 111 Raising the Poude (that is 40. pound) of Salt, to thirty pence. 1723 *Pres. St. Russia* I. 76 At the Rate of four Rubels a Pudde. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. ii. xiii. 58 These waggons usually carry from twenty-five to thirty poods. 1814 tr. *Klaproth's Trav.* 297 Rock salt in large..blocks, weighing five or six pud. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Sept. 5/2 The gold mines of Russia have yielded 31,627 poods. 1890 *Daily News* 27 Nov. 6/4 The Russian poud weighs as nearly as possible thirty-six English pounds, .there are nearly sixty-two pouds to the ton.

Poodding, pooding, -ynge, obs. ff. PUDDING.

Poodle (pū·d'l), *sb.* [a. Ger. *pudel*, short for *pudelhund* (so LG., Swed., Da. *pudel*, Du. *poedel-*(*hond*)) a poodle, f. LG. *pud*(*d*)*eln* to splash in water, the poodle being a water-dog. Cf. Ger. *pudel* a pool, PUDDLE; *pudelnass* dripping wet.]

1. One of a breed of pet dogs, of which there are numerous varieties, with long curling hair, usually black or white, which is often clipped and shaved in a fantastic manner.

1825 LYTTON *Falkland* i. xi, Mrs. Dalton .. asked very tenderly after your poodle and yourself. 1858 WHEWELL *Hist. Sci. Ideas* II. 133 The Poodle and the Greyhound are well marked varieties of the species dog. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxv, A fat asthmatic poodle lay at her feet upon the hearth-rug.

†2. A woolly sort of cloth; a garment of this cloth. *Obs.*

1827 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 167 A good drab surtout—if not a poodle. 1859 SALA *Gas-light & D.* xxii 254 A short green cloak, adorned with a collar of the woolly texture, generally denominated poodle.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *poodle-barber*, *-clippers*, *-clipping*, *-coat*, *-dog*, *-head*; *poodle-like* adj.; *poodle collar* (in sense 2).

a 1839 PRAED *Belle of Ball-Room* x, Her poodle dog was quite adored. 1859 SALA *Gas-light & D.* x 121 A short cloak, decorated with the almost obsolete poodle collar. 1876 SMILES *Sc. Natur.* vii. (ed 4) 109 The Fox may be known by his bark, which resembles that of a poodle dog. 1902 ELIZ. L. BANKS *Newspaper Girl* 160 Having purchased a pair of poodle clippers..I myself became his barber.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Poo'dledom, Poo'dleish** *a.*, **Poo'dleship.**

1883 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Girl of Period* I. 263 Many a fine stalwart fellow sinks into mere poodledom at home. 1888 H. W. PARKER *Spirit of Beauty* (1894) 118 His owner should have been able to tell fifty like anecdotes of his poodleship. 1890 B. L. GILDERSLEEVE *Ess. & Stud.* 260 His whole demeanor was poodleish in the extreme.

Poo'dle, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To make into or treat as a poodle; to clip and shave the hair of. Hence **Poo'dled** *ppl. a.*, **Poo'dling** *vbl. sb.*

1888 *Lancet* 16 Feb. 725/2 Simply twisting it up, without the present fashion of poodling the head. 1902 *Blackw. Mag.* July 45/2, I thought it as well to 'poodle' him [a dog] occasionally. 1905 *Ibid.* Dec. 816/1 The poodled Spitz, in Germany apparently a favourite animal, I avoid.

Poodler, dial. var. PODLER, young coal-fish.

Poof (puf), *int.* Also **pouf.** [A natural utterance. Cf. F. *pouf.*] A sound imitating a short sharp puff of the breath as in blowing something from the mouth, or blowing out a candle; hence an expression of contemptuous rejection: cf. POOH *int.*

1857 W. COLLINS *Dead Secret* II. iii, Pouf! the very anticipation of them [clouds of dust] chokes me already. 1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* II. 55 As for the others, poof! 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. ii, Call that a quantity.. Poof! What do you say to the rest of it? 1868 YATES *Kock Ahead* I. iv, 'She will go out like that—pouf!'..blowing out an imaginary candle in explanation.

‖ **Poogye** (pū·gī). Also **-gyee, pungi.** [Hindī پونگی *pūngī* (ūn = nasalized ū).] The Hindū nose-flute.

1864 ENGEL *Music Ancient Nations* 59 One of the most curious double-pipes at present extant in Asia is the poogyee of the Hindoos ..., the tubes of which are inserted into a gourd, and are blown with the nose instead of with the mouth. 1898 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Poogye*, the nose-flute of the Hindoos.

Pooh (pū, pah), *int.* (*v.*, *sb.*) Also 7 **puh, pue, pow**, 7–8 **pugh**, 8– **poo**: see POH, POOF. [A 'vocal gesture' expressing the action of puffing or blowing anything away. Prob. orig. (pux, pah), whence also the variants *pough*, *pogh*, *poh*, *po*; and cf. POOF.] An ejaculation expressing impatience, or contemptuous disdain or disregard for anything. Cf. PHEW, PHO, PHOO.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. iii. 101 Affection, puh! You speake like a greene Girle. 1604 MARSTON & WEBSTER *Malcontent* i. vi, Pugh!..Thou speakest like a fool. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* ii. i. 157 *Virgil.* The Gods graunt them true. *Volum.* True? pow waw. *a* 1607 MIDDLETON *Quiet Life* ii. i, Pue wawe, this is nothing, till I know what he did. 1694 CONGREVE *Double Dealer* i. ii, Pooh, ha, ha, ha, I know you envy me. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xvii. ix, 'Pugh', says she, 'you have pinked a man in a duel, that's all'. 1768 STERNE *Sent Journ.* (1778) II. 151 Poo! said they, we have no money. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* II. ii, 'Pooh, man', said Tarleton haughtily, 'none of your compliments'. 1880 'OUIDA' *Moths* II. 378 'Pooh', he said, as he read it, and tore it up.

B. as *sb.* An utterance of this.

1667 PEPYS *Diary* 29 July, With that she made a slighting puh with her mouth. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* vii, A thing which causes many 'poohs' and 'pishes'. 1861 CLAYTON *F. O'Donnell* 23 This puffy one always ended his subject with a long 'pooh'.

Hence **Pooh** *v.*, *intr.*, to utter the exclamation 'pooh!'; *trans.*, to say 'pooh!' to.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Apol. for Watermen* Epil., Wks. II. 267/2 The wrymouth'd Critick ..That mewes, and puh's and shakes his brainless head. 1798 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Yng. Philos.* I. 44 The Doctor..pshaw'd and pooh'd for some time. 1858 POLSON *Law & L.* 15 'Pooh! pooh!' re-echoed his mother, 'don't pooh me, John'.

Pooh pooh (pū·pū·), *int.* (*sb.*, *a.*) Reduplication of POOH *int.*

[1679 Pough, Pough: see POH.] *a* 1814 *Woman's Will* iii. i. in *New Brit. Theatre* IV. 90 Poo, poo, you know not what you say. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xii, Pooh, pooh! ..Never mind that. 1902 A. LANG in *Longm. Mag.* Sept. 146 The sceptic will say 'Pooh pooh!' (at least on paper—nobody ever *says* 'Pooh pooh!')

B. *sb.* (*pooh-pooh*). **a.** An utterance of the exclamation 'pooh pooh!' **b.** One who is addicted to using this exclamation.

1798 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Yng. Philos.* I. 6 Before the Doctor had vented his pshaws and pooh poohs. 1867 *Morn. Star* 6 Aug. 6/4 The Pooh-poohs think the rest of mankind was made for their pleasure and profit. 1875 O. W. HOLMES *Old Vol. of Life, Crime & Automatism* (1891) 326 This is the tribe of the Pooh-Poohs, so called from the leading expression of their vocabulary. 1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Conq.* III. ix 29 Dartrey blew his pooh-pooh on feminine suspicions.

C. *attrib.* or *adj.* (pū·pu), as in *pooh-pooh theory*, a humorous designation of the theory that language is a development of natural interjections. Cf. Bow-wow *theory*.

1860 THACKERAY *Round Papers*, *Late Gt. Victories* (1876) 40 A Saturnine philosopher..has a pooh-pooh expression as the triumph passes. 1862 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Lang.* ix. 352 These cries or interjections were represented as the natural and real beginnings of human speech...This is what I call the Interjectional, or Pooh-pooh, Theory.

Pooh-pooh (pupū·), *v.* [f. prec. int.] *trans.* To express contempt or disdain for; to make light of, dismiss as unworthy of notice.

1827 J. W. CROKER *Diary* Feb. (1884) I. xii. 365 Peel pooh-poohed that difficulty. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. i. *Leech of Folkest.* (1877) 376 An old gentleman ..was deservedly pooh-pooh'd down. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Lake* xxxii, [They] pooh-poohed away every attempt at further enlargement of the suffrage. 1854 HUXLEY in *Life* (1900) I. viii. 119 A stipend .. between £600 and £1200 a year is not to be pooh poohed. 1893 *Times* 22 Apr., Mr. Gladstone cannot pooh-pooh difficulties in Committee.

Hence **Pooh-poo'hing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Pooh-poo'her, Pooh-poo'hist.**

1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* xxv, Slatter..was..silenced by the unanimous pooh-poohing of the assembly. 1861 W. H. WHITE] in *Rec. Astro-meteorol. Soc.* No. 1. 13, I mean the Pooh-poohists. These objectors..rear high their crests on the announcement of any novelty in practical science. 1862 FURNIVALL *Let. to Sub-editors N. E. Dict.* 4, I believe that more roots will prove to be *onsons* than is supposed by pooh-poohers of the bow-wow theory. 1906 SLADEN *Lovers Japan* iv, I had not the courage to tell her pooh-poohing uncle so.

‖ **Poojah, puja** (pū·dʒa). *E. Indies.* Also **pooja.** [a. Skr. *pūjā* worship.] Rites performed in Hindū idol-worship; any Hindū religious ceremony or rite; also *fig.* (in ridicule).

c 1806 MRS. SHERWOOD in *Life* xxi. (1847) 361 To this he made his daily poojah, or worship. 1826 HOCKLEY *Pandurang Hari* I. ii. 18 The person..now approached the sacred tree, and having performed *pūjā* to a stone deity at its foot, proceeded [etc.]. 1853 TIRUVELYAN *Compet. Wallah* (1860) 295 The high festivals of our religion would be among the most popular Poojahs of the year. 1875 FREEMAN in Stephens *Life & Lett.* (1895) II. 95 My sin is that of not doing poojah to old Carlyle, who, took upon himself to write some nonsense about early kings of Norway.

Pook (puk), *sb. local.* Also 9 **puck.** [Goes with next: derivation uncertain.]

1. A heap; *esp.* a roughly thrown up heap of hay, a cock; also, a heap of oats, barley, or other unsheafed produce, not more than 5 feet high, pitched together for carting to the rick.

1718 HEARNE *Rem.* II. 80 [The farmer and his men] went up into the common fields..to fetch home two loads of oats,

and the land not being yet in cocks or pooks [etc.]. 1853 Miss Yonge *Heir of Redclyffe* vii, She saw Guy's ready greeting, and their comparison of the forks and rakes, the pooks and cocks of their countries. 1863 Morton *Cycl. Agric.* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Pucks* or *Pooks* (West Eng.), are large heaps, little ricks of hay, corn, &c. 1868 Tregellas *Cornish Tales* 20 O'er shoading-heaps and pooks of turves. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 July 3/1 The hay was dry and 'up in pook'.

2. A thin tall stack of corn in the sheaf, in shape a steep cone, 9 or 10 feet high, built up temporarily in the harvest-field in wet seasons, for drying the corn before it is carried to the main rick. So generally in s.w., but in central Dorset called more definitely a 'wind-mow'. (T. Hardy.)

a 1722 Lisle *Husb.* (1757) 211 In making the wheat-pooks in Wiltshire, the sheaves are set [etc.]. *Ibid.*, In a pook may be put a load or two. 1766 *Complete Farmer* s. v. *Harvest*, In their wheat-pooks..in Wiltshire, the sheaves are set in a circle, with their ears uppermost, and another circle of sheaves is placed upon that, and so on, contracting each round, till the pile ends in a point, upon which a sheaf opened, and turned with the ears downward, is placed, like the shackle of a hive. .. A load, or two loads, may be thus put into a pook, which is a very good way to secure corn against rain. 1829 Knapp *Jrnl. Nat.* 28 Saving our crops in bad and catching seasons, by securing the hay in windrocks, and wheat in pooks.

Pook (puk), *v.*[1] *local.* [Goes with prec.] *trans.* To heap up; *esp.* to put up (newly mown hay or unsheafed corn) in cocks or pooks (Pook *sb.* 1).

1587 *Mirr. Mag., Bladud* xv, Beneath on earth pompe, pelfe and prayse they pooke. 1627 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, For gathering of viij busshells of apples & for pookeing. 1718 Hearne *Rem.* II. 81 The master and the other servant were pooking in part of the land. 1813 T. Davis *Agric. Wilts.* Gloss. s. v. *Cocked*, Barley and oats are always pooked or cocked, seldom carried from the swath.. Hay is pook'd, cocked, first in foot-cocks, and when dry in hay-cocks. 1901 *Times* 19 Aug. 11/1 Experience shows..that where barley is pooked, as it often is in the south, it takes less harm from heavy rain and dries much sooner than where it is sheafed.

b. To put up (corn) in pooks (Pook *sb.* 2).

a 1600 'A Wiltshire Rent Roll, temp. Q. Eliz.' in *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. VII. 277/1 The tenant to cut down, sheafe, pooke, and rake the said thirdes and tenths [of wheat and barley].

Hence **Poo'king** *vbl. sb.*; also *attrib.* in *pooking-fork* (see quot. 1893); also **Poo'ker**.

1635 *Wilts. Rec.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) *Varr. Collect.* (1901) I. 169 Men labourers in haymaking, pookeing, or gripping of Lent corne shall not take by the day. of wages above v'. 1794 T. Davis *Gen. View Agric. Wilts.* 90 The price is seldom higher than eighteen-pence per acre for mowing, and one shilling for pooking, etc. 1893 *Wilts. Gloss.*, *Pooker*, a woman employed in pooking. *Pooking-fork*, the large prong, with a cross handle, for pushing along in front of the pookers, to make up the hay into pooks. 1894 *Times* 14 Aug. 15/1 The relative merits of pooking and sheafing in the work of barley-harvesting are sure to present themselves for consideration...The barley lies strewn over the entire surface, to be occasionally turned with the pooking fork till the crop is ready for stacking.

Pook (puk), *v.*[2] *Sc.* Forms: (7 puik), 8–9 pouk, 9 pook. [Origin unascertained.] *trans.* To pluck, pull, pick, or pinch with the thumb and finger: e.g. in plucking a fowl, picking the stalks off fruit, and the like. Also *fig.*

1633 *Orkney Witch Trial* in *Abbotsford Club Misc.* 154 The said Catrein cam in to the said Barbarayis house to puik sum bair. 1785 Burns *Death & Dr. Hornbook* xiv, The weans haud out their fingers laughin And pouk my hips. *a* 1810 in Cromek *Rem. Nithsdale Song* 74 I'll clip, quo' she, yere lang gray wing, An' pouk yere rosie kame. *c* 1817 Hogg *Tales & Sk.* III. 205 Pook a claw with us. 1823 Galt *Entail* lii, Pooking and rooking me, his mother, o' my ain lawful jointure. 1894 Crockett *Raiders* 274 Your leddyship will hae to come and pook the chucky.

Hence **Pooked** (pukt), *Sc.* **pookit** (pu'kit) *ppl. a.*

1818 Miss Ferrier *Marriage* xxxiv, They hadnae thae pooket-like taps ye hae noo. 1824 — *Inher.* lxxxiv, It [the name] 's rather short and pookit. 1894 Hunter *J. Inwick* ii. 20 He's a puir, poukit-like cratur. 1895 Crockett *Men of Moss-Hags* lv, I had not the spirit of a pooked hen.

‖ **Pooka, phooka** (pū́ kă, pʰū́ kă). *Irish.* [Ir. *púca* (gen. and dat. with article *an phúca*), = OE. *pūca*, ON. *púki*, ME. *pouke* (see Puck), Welsh *pwca* goblin.] In Irish folk-lore, A hobgoblin, a malignant sprite.

1825 T. C. Croker *Fairy Leg.* I. 316 Irish superstition makes the Phooka palpable to the touch. To its agency the peasantry usually ascribe accidental falls. 1847 Le Fanu *T. O'Brien* 74 The Cavalier had heard of Phookas and other malignant sprites who..scare..the benighted traveller. 1888 W. B. Yeats *Fairy & Folk T.* 94 The Pooka..seems essentially an animal spirit; ..[a] wild, staring phantom. 1894 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 331 The pranks of the Phooka..and the vision of the long-haired, long-robed Geilt.

‖ **Pookaun** (pū́kō̜n). *Irish.* Also **pookawn, pookhaun.** [Ir. *púcán.*] A small Irish fishing-boat, for rowing or sailing, in the latter case having a single mast with a kind of lateen sail.

1878–84 D. Kemp *Yacht Sailing* xxiv. 337 The Galway pookhaun is a smaller boat than the hooker, and used for both rowing and sailing. 1892 Jane Barlow *Irish Idylls* v. 108 On board quaint little curraghs and pookawns. 1899 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 490/2 The pookaun, a small boat with a sort of lateen sail, pretty to look at, but dangerous.

Pooke, obs. f. Poke; var. Puke *Obs.* (colour).

‖ **Pookoo, puku** (pū́ ku). [ad. Zulu *mpuku.*] A red water-buck or antelope (*Cobus vardoni*) found in southern Central Africa.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 Selous *Trav. S. E. Africa* 245, I saw three roan antelopes and a few pookoos (*Cobus vardoni*). 1894 Lydekker *Royal Nat. Hist.* II. 304 The puku is about the size of the pala, standing some 3 feet 3 inches at the shoulder.

Pool (pūl), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1–4 pól, (1 poll, 4 powl), 5–6 pole, 5–7 poole, 3, 5- pool. Also *β. Sc.* 5 poll, 5– pule, 6– puil, 8–9 (*n.e. dial.*) peel. [OE. *pōl* masc. = OLG. **pōl*, MLG., MD. *pōl*, LG. *pōl. pohl, pūl*, Du. *poel*; WGer. stem **pōlo-*.

OE. had also *pull* and *pyll* (see Pill *sb.*[3]), ON. *pollr*, Sw., Da. *pōl*, the relations of which to OE. *pōl* are obscure, as are also those of the Celtic words: W. *pwll*, Corn. *pol*, Breton *poull* pool; Ir. *poll, pull*, Gael. *poll* hole, bog, pond, pit, mire, Manx *poyll* pool, puddle.]

1. A small body of standing or still water, permanent or temporary: chiefly, one of natural formation.

c 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past. C.* xxxviii. 278 Salomon sæde ðætte swiðe deop pol wære ȝewered on ðæs wisan monnes mode. *Ibid.* xxxix. 282 Swelce mon deopne pol [*Hatton MS.* pool] ȝewerize. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John ix. 11 Gaa to ðæm pole [Siloam] & aðuah. *c* 1205 Lay. 21748 Þer, if æluene plope in atteliche pole. *c* 1275 *XI Pains of Hell* 81 in *O. E. Misc.* 149 Ifulled is þat fule pool þat euer is hot, and neuer cool. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 2773 Let delue vnder þe foundement, & me ssal binepe finde A water pol. 13 . *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 310 Alle þe gotex of þy guteres [*text* guferes], & groundelex powlex. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 653/3 *Hec piscina*, pole. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 407/2 Pool, or ponde for fysche kepynge, *vivarium, stagnum.* 1482 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 202/1 Ryvers, Pooles [204/2 Poles], Milnes, Fisshing places. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Sam.* ii. 13 They met together by the pole [1611 poole] at Gibeon, and these laye on the one syde of the pole, the other on the other syde. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 7 Poles, stankes, and standeng Lochis. *a* 1618 Sylvester *Hymn of Alms* 135 His Fens with Fowl, his Pils and Poles with Fish; His Trees with Fruits, with Plenty every Dish. 1622 Callis *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 59 A Pool is a meer standing water, without any current at all, and hath seldom or never any issue to convey away the waters. 1770 Goldsm. *Des. Vill.* 119 The noisy geese that gabbled o'er the pool. 1846 Ruskin *Mod Paint.* I. ii. v. i. § 4 There is hardly a road-side pond or pool which has not as much landscape in it as above it.

β. 1487 *Barbour's Bruce* xii. 395 In the kerse pollis [*MS. L.* puls, *ed. Hart* puilles] ther war. 1508 Kennedie *Flyting w. Dunbar* 342 Thou come, Fule I in Marche or Februere, Thair till a pule, and drank the paddok rod. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 185 Stinkand pulis of eneirie rottin sink. 1789 Ross *Helenore* 58 She made nae stop for scrabs, or stanes, or peels [*ed.* 1768 pools]. *a* 1828 in P. Buchan *Ballads* I. 26 Then she became a duck..To puddle in a peel.

† b. Applied to a whirlpool. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* ix. xxi. (1821) II. 108 Comparit justly to ane insaciabil pule.

c. A small shallow collection of standing water or other liquid; a small plash, a puddle.

1843 Macaulay *Lays Anc. Rome, Horatius* lii, Where, wallowing in a pool of blood, The bravest Tuscans lay. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. xvii. 317 One of the little pools upon the surface of the glacier. 1867 H. Macmillan *Bible Teach.* xv. (1870) 291 Those little pools that are left behind among the rocks by the retiring tide. *Mod. Sc.* Keip oot o' the puils.

d. *transf.* and *fig.*

1587 Fleming *Contin. Holinshed* III. 1352/2, [I] was forced to open the poole of my head, and to unstop the gate of my heart. 1870 Mrs. Riddell *Austin Friars* i, A quiet pool apart from the human torrent. 1875 G. Macdonald *Parables, Somnium Mystici* x, On the floor I saw..A little pool of sunlight. 1894 Weyman *My Lady Rotha* xxxi, The very gules and purpure that lay in pools on the floor. 1903 *Smart Set* IX 114 Hid in the marsh of years, Lies the still pool of memory.

e. (See quot.)

1883 *Century Mag.* July 324/1 When once a new 'pool' or belt of [oil-] producing territory is found.

2. A deep and still place in a river or stream.

The Pool: the part of the Thames between London Bridge and Cuckold's Point.

a 1000 in Birch *Cart. Sax.* I. 57 Of þane grete wiþig endlonge burne in þane pol buue Crocford. 1632 Massinger *City Madam* i. i, The ship is safe in the Pool, then? 1661 Walton *Angler* i. xx. (ed. 3) 241 Such Pools as be large and have most gravel. 1722 De Foe *Plague* (1840) 111 The river..between the houses which we call Ratcliff and Redriff, which they name the pool. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) 272 After passing the linn, it [R. Isla] forms a deep pool of water, called Corral. 1812 J. Wilson *Isle of Palms* ii. 171 A stream comes dancing from a mount..Then, tamed into a quiet pool Is scarcely seen to glide. 1884 *Law Rep.* 10 Appeal Cases 380 It is not a very big burn, but there are some very deep pools in it.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pool-bird, -ground, -side*; *pool-haunting* adj.; **pool-lily**, a water-lily; **pool-measure, pool-price**, the measure or price of coal at the Pool on the river in London; **pool-pass**, a fish-way into or out of a pool (Pass *sb.*[1] 3 h); **pool-reed** (called also *pole-reed* and *pull-reed*), the common Reed (*Phragmites communis*); **pool-root**, White Snakeroot, *Eupatorium ageratoides* (Billings *Med. Dict.* 1890); **pool-rush** (called by Lyte *pole-rush*), the Bulrush, *Scirpus lacustris*; sometimes erroneously, *Typha latifolia*; **pool-snipe**, † **-snite**, the Redshank, *Totanus calidris*; **pool-spear** = *pool-reed*; **poolwort**, a name given in U. S. to *Eupatorium aromaticum* (Billings).

1591 Fraunce *Heliodorus' Æthiopia*, Fit neast for a *poole-byrde. 1847 Emerson *Poems, Monadnoc*, Pasture of *pool-haunting herds. 1902 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 576 Her heart sank like a *pool-lily at shadow. 1768 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 74/2 An action brought..against two coal merchants..for selling five chaldrons of coals for *pool-measure, without delivering the full quantity. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal* (ed. 4) 125 Plan and Section of Fish Pass .. example of a *Pool Pass. 1832 *Examiner* 23/1 Upon each chaldron of coals brought to the market twelve shillings .. was added to the *pool or market price, which addition furnished the profits to the merchant. 1587 T. Newton *Lemnie's Bible Herbal* 150 Another kinde of Reede there is growing by the banks of standing waters, and on the shores of riuers, which hath a long, round and hollowe stalke or strawe, full of knottie ioints..This kinde, is our common *Poole Reede, Spear or Cane reede. 1879 Prior *Names Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) 187 *Pole-reed*, properly..called in our western counties, Pool reed, from its place of growth, *Arundo Phragmites.* 1712 M. Henry *Life P. Henry* i. Wks. 1853 II. 608/2 If we lay our children by the *pool-side, who knows but the Blessed Spirit may help them in, and heal them. 1892 Jean A. Owen *Within an hour of London Town* (ed. 2) 256 The redshank, *pool snipe, teuke or took..; all these names are given to him. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 182 *Poole snite...They have a strong and unpleasant rellish, and live wholly upon fish.

Pool, *sb.*[2] *local.* [Origin unascertained.] A measure of work in roofing and flooring: see quots.

1669 S. Colepress in *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1010 Charges of Covering Houses with Slate...Every Poole of work is either 6 foot broad and 14 foot up, on both sides, or 168 foot in length and one in breadth. 1847–78 in Halliwell. 1886 Elworthy *W. Somerset Word bk.* s. v., In building, it is usual to speak of 'a pool of joists'; meaning the number of joists sufficient for the space between the wall and a beam or girder, or between two beams... The word only applies where main beams or short joists between dwarf walls are used.. Also used for a similar space on a roof, which is covered by a 'pool o' rafters'.

Pool, *sb.*[3] [= F. *poule* in same sense (1676 in Mme. de Sévigné): see Note below.]

1. In certain card games, etc.: The collective amount of the stakes and fines of the players joining in the game.

[If, as appears to be the fact, sense 2 was derived from 1, this must have been in use before 1693.] 1711–12 Swift *Jrnl. to Stella* 26 Jan., I played at cards this evening at Lady Masham's, but I only played for her while she was waiting; and I won her a pool. 17.. *Reversis*, So that the great quinola pool will consist of 26 fish, and the little quinola pool of 13 fish. Each time that the stakes are drawn, or when there are fewer fish in the pool than the first original stake, the pool must be replenished as at first. 1766 [C. Anstey] *Bath Guide* viii 90 Industrious Creatures that make it a Rule To secure half the Fish, while they manage the Pool. 1772 *Town & Country Mag.* 29 Miss D——n..was hopping away with the pool from the Coterie. 1776 Mrs. Harris in *Priv. Lett. I.d. Malmesbury* (1870) I. 341 The ton here is the game of 'Commerce', which the fine people play immoderately high, sometimes 1000*l.* the pool, the lowest hand giving ten guineas each deal. 1887 Black *S. Zembra* 215 They continued the game..with the addition of a half-a-crown pool to increase the attraction.

b. The receptacle containing the stakes; the pool-dish. (Quot. 1886 appears to be an error.)

1770 *Streets & Inhabitants of Birmingham* 87 Enamel Manufacturers. These ingenious Artists make Candlesticks, Snuff Boxes, Ink Stands,..Quadrille Pooles, Smelling Bottles . and all sort of small Trinkets for Ladies Watches, etc. 1816 Singer *Hist. Cards* 262 (*Gleek*) If an odd number is given the eldest hand claims the largest half, or else the odd one is given to the pool [1680 Cotton *Gamester* 65, 1734 Seymour *Compl. Gamester* 26, or else it is given to the box]. [1886 F. G. S. in *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. I. 47 /2 Quadrille pools are the fishes or other counters used in playing the old-fashioned game of quadrille.]

†2. A party in a card-game, as con et or quadrille, in which there is a pool; a 'game' or match. *To make* (*up*) *a pool*, to form or make up the party or requisite number of players for such a game *Obs.*

1693 Southerne *Maid's last Prayer* iii. iii, What say you to a Poole at Comet, At my House? 1732 Mrs. Delany *Autobiogr. & Corr.* (1861) I. 346, I played two pools at commerce. 1796 Jane Austen *Pride & Prej.* xiv, She had sent for him only the Saturday before, to make up her pool of quadrille in the evening. 1801 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII. 21 Our party was put off till the Monday, when we played six pools. 1859 Thackeray *Virgin.* ix, I daresay the resolute lady sat down with her female friends to a pool of cards and a dish of coffee.

3. A game played on a billiard-table, in which each player has a ball of distinctive colour with which he tries to pocket the balls of the other players in a certain order, each player contributing an agreed sum, the whole of which at the end falls to the winner; also, a similar game in U. S. played with balls numbered 1 to 15, the number of each ball a player pockets being added to his score.

1848 Thackeray *Bk. Snobs* xxiii, He plays pool at the billiard-houses, and may be seen engaged at cards and dominoes of forenoons. 1851 Fitzgerald *Euphranor* (1904) 26 He was waiting till some men had finished a pool of billiards upstairs. 1873 Bennett & Cavendish *Billiards* 5 'French billiards' was essentially single pool. 1887 Miss Braddon *Like & Unlike* x, They played billiards, pool, or pyramids with skill and success.

4. a. *Rifle-shooting.* A contest in which each competitor pays a certain sum for every shot he fires, the proceeds being divided among the winners. Also *attrib.*

1861 *Sat. Rev.* 20 July 57 The attractions of the review and the temptations of pool targets have filled up the void left by the slackness of contributions. 1862 *Ibid.* 5 July 7

The sort of pot-hunting known at Wimbledon and elsewhere as Pool, where the value of a bull's-eye is much more considered than the credit of handling with success the Queen of weapons. 1869 *Daily News* 6 July, Pool and other breech-loading firing is made continuous instead of intermittent.

b. *Betting.* The collective stakes of a number of persons who each stake a sum of money on one of the competitors in some contest, the proceeds being divided among the backers of the winner.

1881 [see PARI MUTUEL].

5. A common fund into or from which all gains or losses of the contributors are paid; hence, a combination of capitalists for united speculative operation in a stock or commodity; a combine.

1872 W. R. TRAVERS in *N. York Herald* 25 Nov. 8/3, I find myself charged by Mr. Jay Gould .. with being interested in a put or pool in Northwestern common with Mr Drew, .and others. 1884 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 29 Jan. 4/4 Stamford rich men have formed a pool to pay the fines imposed upon them for fast driving. 1906 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 146/1 His little history of the fifty-million dollar pool in Union Pacific Preferred Stock showed that it was a 'blind pool', to run for five years.

6. An arrangement between previously competing parties, by which rates or prices are fixed, and business or receipts divided, in order to do away with mutually injurious competition: see quot. 1882. Also *attrib.* Originally *U. S.*

1881 *Chicago Times* 1 June, The marine insurance men are still striving to form a pool, and expect soon to succeed. *Ibid* 4 June, The company will now compete with the other pool lines leading eastward. *Ibid.* 17 June, The agreement for a reorganization of the south-western freight pool 1882 BITHELL *Counting Ho. Dict.* (1893) 231 The object of a 'pool' is to put an end to the 'war of rates' which breaks out so frequently between two or more competing lines... Sometimes the proceeds of the traffic on competing lines are put into a common fund, and afterwards distributed according to conditions previously agreed on. This is called a 'Financial Pool'. In other cases, arrangements are made for a distribution of the traffic, each line agreeing to accept a specified proportion. This is called a 'Physical Pool'. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Oct. 12/1 Salt is the latest commodity placed under the control of a pool in the United States. . The object of such a pool is 'to keep up the price of salt, and to be able to compete with the foreign manufacturers'.

7. *Fencing.* A contest between teams, in which each member of one side fights each member of the other.

1901 *Oxford Times* 9 Mar. 12/4 What is termed a Poule à l'epée was arranged between teams of six a side, each member of the one team fighting a duel with the six members of the other, in rotation. *Ibid.*, Came out head of the pool, receiving only one hit in his six engagements.

8. *Comb.*, as (in sense 1) *pool-dish, -game*; (sense 3) *pool-ball, -table*; (sense 4 b) *pool-check, -room, -seller, -selling, -ticket*: see also 4 a and 6.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Pool-balls*, ivory balls, 9 or 12 to the set, about 2 inches in diameter, for playing a kind of billiards. 1890 L. C. D'OYLE *Notches* 11, I walked up ter see wot the preacher had giv' him; boys, 'twas nothing but a brass 'pool-check. 1878 H. H GIBBS *Ombre* 19 The Dealer then setting the *pool-dish at his right hand, places in it five points. 1855 *Compl. Domino-Player* 16 Domino *Pool Game...is played by fitting the same numbers together, as in all the games with dominoes, except the matadore. 1887 *Chicago Advance* 13 Oct. 6/1 The betting ..is now mostly done in *pool rooms. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 4 May 5/1 Only one or two of the women came out of the pool-room with more money than when they entered it. *Ibid.*, The New York police have steadfastly resisted the efforts of enterprizing '*pool-sellers' to make betting on horse racing as easy for women as for men. 1887 *Daily Tel.* 12 Mar. 5/1 Wagering, or, as it is called on the other side of the Atlantic, *pool-selling. 1860 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xxxiii, Tom's good eye and steady hand, and the practice he had had at the..*pool-table, gave him considerable advantage

[*Note.* In Eng use this word has undoubtedly from the 18th c. been identified with POOL *sb.*[1]: see quots. 17 , 1766 in sense 1, with their references to the *fish* in the *pool*. But the French use of *poule* for the same thing, with the fact that the French is found earlier, makes it almost certain that the term was taken from Fr., and associated with the Eng. word *pool*. F. *poule* is held to be a sense of *poule* hen, chicken, being perh. at first slang for 'booty, spoil, plunder'. Mme. de Sévigné in a letter of 29 July 1676 uses *poule* exactly in the sense of Eng. *pool*; and in a letter of 30 June 1680 says 'Si Denjean est de ce jeu, il prendra toutes les poules; c'est un aigle', a play upon the sense 'hen'. The Dict. of the Académie, ed. 1, 1694, and that of Furetière, ed. 2, 1701, also explain *poule* almost in the words in which it stands in the Dict. Acad. ed 7, 1878: 'Poule se dit, à certains jeux, de la quantité d'argent ou de jetons qui résulte de la mise de chacun des joueurs et qui appartient à celui qui gagne le coup. *La poule est grosse. Mettre à la poule. Gagner la poule*'. There is perh. a similar relation between F. *fiche* a fish at cards, and the Eng. 'fish' in the 'pool'.]

Pool (pūl), *v.*[1] [f. POOL *sb.*[1]]

† 1. *intr.* Of land: To be marshy or full of pools. Of water: To form pools, to stand, stagnate. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 89 Ne poole [*v. r.* pulle; L. *stagnet*] hit not, but goodly playn elonge. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 517 On the other side the Water must but Slide, and not stand or Poole.

2. *trans* In quarrying granite: To sink or make (a hole) for the insertion of a wedge; hence *pool-hole*, a hole made in this process. In coal-mining: To undermine (coal) so as to cause it to fall.

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 91 Holes or notches, cut (or, as they term it, *pooled*) in the surface of the stone. *Ibid.*, These pool-holes are sunk with the point of a pick. 1816 J. A. PARIS *Guide Mounts Bay & Land's End* ii. 45 The method of splitting it [granite] is by applying several wedges to holes cut or (pooled) in the surface of the stone. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 979 The first set [of workmen] curves or pools the coal along the whole line of walls, laying in or pooling at least 3 feet. 1863 *N. Brit. Daily Mail* 5 May, [He] was working at the face of the seam, undermining or pooling the coal so as to bring it down.

Pool (pūl), *v.*[2] [f. POOL *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To throw into a common stock or fund to be distributed according to agreement; to combine (capital or interests) for the common benefit; *spec.* of competing railway companies, etc.: To share or divide (traffic or receipts).

1879 *Daily Chron.* 30 Apr., A diminution in the volume of traffic passing over the line under the arrangements made with competing lines to 'pool', or, as in England would be said, to 'divide' the traffic carried. 1879 H. GEORGE *Progr. & Pov.* III. iii. (1881) 166 It is this general averaging, or as we may say, 'pooling' of advantages, which necessarily takes place. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Aug. 5/1 The arrangement for 'pooling' the Continental traffic of the two companies to Folkestone. 1895 *Westm. Gas.* 25 Sept. 1/3 The endowed funds of the Church ought to be pooled, equalised, and redistributed according to the work done.

Hence **Pooled** *ppl. a.*; **Poo·ling** *vbl. sb.*

1884 *American* VII. 229 A pooling combination to regulate prices. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Apr. 11/1, I don't think this pooling of the [railway] rates will stand. 1888 *Ibid.* 21 Jan. 2/2 Negotiations..with a view of extending the pooled area. 1892 *Nation* (N.Y.) 15 Dec. 446/1 The repeal of the section of the law prohibiting railway pooling.

Pool, dial. f. PULL *v.* **Pool, poole,** obs ff. POLE, POLL. **Pooler,** var. POLER (sense 1). **Pool-hole**: see POOL *v.*[1] 2.

Pooly (pū·li), *a.* [f. POOL *sb.*[1] + -Y.] Resembling a pool; abounding in pools; swampy.

1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr. Leg.*, *Wallace* viii, As angler in the pooly wave. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 181 The water struggled onwards through narrow gullets, boiling caldrons, and pooly whirls.

Pooly, obs. f. PULLEY. **Poomel,** obs. f. POMMEL. **Poomgarnet, -gernett,** obs. ff. POMEGRANATE. **Poompe,** obs. f PUMP.

‖ **Poon** (pūn). Also 7 pone, 9 puhn, puna, poona, -ay. [Singhalese *pūna*, Tamil *punnai*.] One of several large East Indian trees of the genus *Calophyllum*, esp. *C. Inophyllum*; also, the timber furnished by these trees, used for masts and spars, and for building purposes. Chiefly *attrib.*, as *poon-mast, -spar, -tree, -wood*; poon-oil, a dark-green thick oil, having a strong scent and bitter taste, expressed from the seeds of *C. Inophyllum* (poon-seed), used in medicine and for burning in lamps.

1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. i. 64 For Masting, the Fir and Pone Trees are the best. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxii. 264 There is good Poon Masts, stronger, but heavier than Fir. 1840 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XXI. 300/2 Poon is also of two kinds, the dark and the light. It is a wood that answers very well for masts...The Malacca red poon is that of which masts and yards are made. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Poon-wood*, an Indian wood, .. used for ship-building, for planks, and also for spars. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 377 The poon trees .. are chiefly found in Coorg.

‖ **Poonac** (pū·năk). [Tamil *Punnakku*, Singhalese *Punakku*] The oil-cake or mass left after the oil has been expressed from coco-nut pulp: used as fodder or manure.

1890 in WEBSTER. 1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

Poonah (pū·nă). Name of an Indian city in the Bombay Presidency; *attrib.* in **Poonah painting,** an artistic process in imitation of oriental work, in which pictures of flowers, birds, etc. were produced on rice (or other thin) paper, by the application of thick body-colour, with little or no shading, and without background: fashionable in England in the early part of the 19th c. So **Poonah brush,** a stumpy round-headed brush used for this; **Poonah paper,** the paper on which it was done; **Poonah-painted** *a.*; **Poonah painter.** (See *N. & Q.* 10th s. VII. 107, 152.)

1821 *Examiner* 272/2 The Poonah taught in a superior style. Ladies instructed in the above Elegant Art. 1822-3 *Pigot & Co.'s Directory*, Cheltenham .. Stanton Mrs., Indian poonah painter, 21 Bath Street. 1829 *Yng. Lady's Bk.* 469 A piece of tracing-paper, of a peculiar manufacture, which is sold at the stationers' shops as Poonah-paper. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sketch-bk* (1869) 153 What are called 'mezzotinto' pencil drawings, 'poonah paintings', and what not. 1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 179 Two pairs of silver grape-scissors, a poonah-painted screen, a papier-mâche work-box. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 48 It may be applied by using a strong hog hair or poonah brush charged with vermilion.

Poonahlite (pū·năləit). *Min.* Also **poona, punah-.** [f. *Poonah* (*Púna*) in India, where found + -LITE.] A variety of SCOLECITE from Poonah.

1831 H. J. BROOKE in *Philos. Mag.* Ser. II. X 110 *Poonahlite*, a beautiful variety of apophyllite from Poonah, .. accompanied by some slender crystals, which I at first supposed were mesotype or needle-stone, but which differ from both substances in measurement; the *Poonahlite* being a rhombic prism of 92° 20'. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 689 Poonahlite. *Ibid.* Index, *Punahlite.*

Poond, -e, obs. ff. POND, POUND (an enclosure).

‖ **Poonga-oil** (pū·ŋgă,oil). [f. Tamil *punga* or Malayal(an) *pungam*, name of the plant.] A dark-yellow oil expressed from the seeds of the KURUNG, *Pongamia glabra*, and used in India as lamp-oil and as a remedy in skin-diseases; Kurung oil.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 919/1 In India an oil, called Kurunj, or Poonga oil, is expressed from the seeds. 1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict* II. 370/2 Poonga oil is in high repute in India as an application for scabies and other skin diseases.

‖ **Poonghie, phoongyee, phungyi** (pōŋ-gʸī, pʷŋdʒi). Forms: 8 **pongui,** 9 **phonghi, -gee, phoongee, -gye(e, poongee, -ghee, -ghie, -gy, -gyee.** [Burmese *hpōngyi*, f. *hpōn* glory, *kyī* great.] The name generally given in Burma to a Buddhist priest or monk. Also *attrib.*

1788 F. MAGNUS tr. *Sonnerat's Voy.* III. 17 Their Priests ..are called Ponguis, and are less informed than the Bramins. 1834 BP. BIGANDET in *Jrnl. Ind. Archip.* IV. 222 3 (Y.) The Talapoins are called by the Burmese Phonghis, which term means 'great glory'. 1879 F. POLLOK *Sport Brit. Burmah* II. 7 The poonghee houses or monasteries are splendid 1897 LD. ROBERTS 41 *Frs. India* lxvi. (1898) 518, I still hear occasionally from one or other of my Poonghie friends. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Log Sea-waif* 302 Yellow-garbed, close-shaven Phoongyees were squatting all over the pavement.

Poop (pūp), *sb.*[1] Forms: 5 **pouppe, pope, poppe,** 5-7 **powpe,** 6 **pupe, pewpe,** 6-7 **poup(e, poope, puppe, pup,** (7 **pub**), 7- **poop.** [ME. n. OF. *pupe, pope* (*c* 1400 in Godef. *Compl.*), F. *poupe* = It. *poppa*, Prov., Sp., Pg. *popa*:—late L. **puppa* for L. *puppis* poop, stern.]

1. The afternmost part of a ship; the stern; also, the afternmost and highest deck, often forming the roof of the cabin built in the stern.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. ii. 93 The pouppe whiche is the hindermost partye of the shippe. 1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 195 In the poppe of the seid shipp. 1496 *Ibid.* 176 The dekke ovyr the somercastell & the pope. 1497 *Ibid.* 227 The powpe abaft. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 203 The highest parte of the Castel of the poope. 1558 PHAER *Æneid* I. A ij b, There fell a sea that made the puppe to yelde. 1566 J. PARTRIDGE *Plusidas* 492 The lusty fish begin at paynted pupe to toy. 1573 TWYNE *Æneid* x. E e j, She with right hand pup did shoue. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor* 452 The chief prore and pewpe (as the Proverbe is) and shooteanker of their whole Idolatrous Sacrifice. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. ii. 197 The Poope was beaten Gold. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* App. 209 Those are equally safe who are in the fore part, as those who are in the puppe. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* xxi. 101 Made in the fashion of half a boat having the poupe of one flat board. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. *Poop of a Ship*, is the Floor or Deck over the Round house or Master's Cabbin, being the highest part or uppermost part of her Hull astern. 1776 MICKLE tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* 53 High on the poop the skilful master stands. 1868 *Regul. & Ord. Army* § 1305 When the prisoners are on deck, the detachment of Troops is to be on the poop.

† b. *At poop, in (the, one's) poop*, of the wind: Astern. Hence *fig. Obs.*

1567 GOLDING *Ovid* XII. 148 b, The thousand shippes had wynd at poope. 1583 HICKOCK tr. *Frederick's Voy.* 31 They goe to Pegu, with the winde in powpe. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 411 They continue with him so long as the wind bloweth in the poope. 1621 MOLE *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* IV. ix. 255 When they saw the wind blew merrily in their poope. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 16 We bore away to the starboard..with a Wind in Poop.

c. *transf.* A cabin built on the after part of the quarter-deck; a round-house. *rare.*

1552 *Acts Privy Counc* (1891) III. 257 The covering of clothe of golde belonging to the captaines cabane or powpe of the Galle.

† 2. *transf.* The dickey or seat at the back of a coach; the hinder part of a man or animal, the posteriors, rump. *colloq.* or *vulgar. Obs*

c 1614 FLETCHER, etc. *Wit at Sev. Weap.* IV. i, If you.. meet a footman by the way, in orange-tawny ribbands, running before an empty coach, with a buzzard [the bare-headed lackey] i'th' poop on't. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 25 She took a mouthfull of claret, and spouted it into the poope of the hollow bird. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 96 While he manages his Whip staff with one Hand, he scratches his Poop with the other.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *poop cabin, -deck, -end, -ladder, -rail, -staff*; **poop-lantern, -light,** a lantern or light carried at the stern to serve as a signal at night; **poop-royal,** the deck forming the roof of the poop-cabin; a top-gallant-poop.

1851 W. COLTON *Deck & Port* I. 16 Another order soon came for the construction of a *poop-cabin. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xvii, A large, clumsy ship,..with her top-masts stayed forward, and high *poop-deck. 1839 MARRYAT *Phant. Ship* x, Philip remained on deck by the *poop-ladder. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Ship*, Plate, Hull .. *Poop Lanthorns. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Aiguille de fanal*, an iron crank or brace, used to sustain the poop-lanthorn. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* lvii, We carried .. the customary *poop light of the commodore. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Poop-rails*, the stanchions and rail-work in front of the poop. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Dunette sur Dunette*, the *poop-royal. 1800 *Naval Chron.* III 274 The poop royal, in our present first rates is omitted. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xxxvi. IV. 472 Kynegeirus..in laying hold on the *poop-staff of one of the vessels, had his hand cut off by an axe.

† **Poop** (pūp), *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also 6 **poope.** [Echoic, or f. POOP *v.*[1] Cf. LG. *pup, pūp*, Du. *poep* crepitus ventris.] A short blast in a hollow tube, as a wind instrument; a toot; a gulping sound.

a 1553 UDALL *Roister D.* II. i. (Arb.) 32 Then to our recorder with toodleoodle poope As the howlet out of the yuie busne should hoope. c 1580 JEFFERIE *Bugleners* v. vii. in *Archiv Stud. Neu. Spr.* (1897), I taught them thier lerrie, and thier poop to, for their knacking. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 37 *Poops*, Gulps in drinking. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 99/1 When this captain [frog] gives the signal for stopping, you hear a note like *poop* coming from him.

† **Poop,** *sb.*[3] *Obs.* In 6 pope, 7 poope. [Origin unascertained.] Some part of the furniture of a church bell: "perh. the 'stay' by which the swing of a bell is regulated, moving against the 'slider'" (*Gloss.* to work cited for quot. 1625).

1507-8 *Rec. St Mary at Hill* 264 Item, payd for v bell popys for the bell Ropys xvd. 1625 *Churchw. Acc. St. Mary, Reading* (1893) 137 Paid for a board for the treble poope to save it 11 d. 1631 *Ibid.* 147 Paid to willis for poopes and shapes for the bell this yeire, 9s. 9d.

Poop (pūp), *v.*[1] Forms: 5 poupe, powpe, pope, 6- poop, (9 *dial.* pup). [ME. *poupen*, of echoic origin: cf. MLG., LG. *pūpen*, MDu., Du. *poepen*.] † *intr.* To make an abrupt sound as by blowing a horn; to blow, toot; to gulp in drinking.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 5-9 Of bras they broghten bemes and of box Of horn of boon in whiche they bleweand powped [*v.rr.* poopid, pouped, poped]. c 1386 — *Manciple's Prol.* 90 And whan he hadde pouped in this horn To the Manciple he took the gounde agayn. 1593 R. BARNES *Parthenophil & P.* Ode xi. in Arb. *Garner* V. 457 The Shepherds poupen in their pipe.

b. (See quots.) *dial.* and *vulgar.*

1721-36 BAILEY, *To Poop*, to break Wind backwards softly. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, Poop, *v.*, *Cacare*, used of and by children.

† **Poop,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 6 powp(e, 6-7 poup(e, poop(e. [Of obscure derivation: cf. Du. *poep* a clown (Franck).] *trans.* To deceive, cheat, cozen, befool.

1575 *Gamm. Gurton* II. i. But there ich was powpte indeede. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 134 Wee shall . trumpe and poope him well enough if .. he will needes fall a comedizing it. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* IV. ii. 25, I, shee quickly poupt him, she made him roast-meate for wormes. a 1650 MAY *Satyr. Puppy* (1657) 26 My two Gallants, (being poopt of what they enjoyed meerly to feel misery in the lasse). 1663 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* IV. ii, Hee's poopt too.

Poop (pūp), *v.*[3] *Naut.* [f. POOP *sb*[1]] *trans.* Of a wave: To break over the stern of (a vessel).

1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. ii. 319 A large tumbling swell threatened to poop us. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) 11 b, The principal hazards incident to scudding are generally, a pooping sea; the difficulty of steering. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* XXVI, The frigate was pooped by a tremendous sea, which washed all those who did not hold on down into the waist.

b. *transf.* Of a ship: To receive (a wave) over the stern; to ship (a sea) on the poop.

1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Dec. 5/1 An enormous wave was pooped which demolished the hatchways and flooded the hold with several feet of water. 1898 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise Cachalot* XXVIII, The supreme test .. is the length of time she will scud before a gale without 'pooping' a sea.

Poope, obs. f. POOP, POPE *sb.*[1]

Pooped (pūpt), *a.* [f. POOP *sb*[1] + -ED[2].] Having a poop: chiefly in comb. as *high-pooped.*

1879 BEERBOHM *Patagonia* i. 7 Magellan dropped anchor there, with his quaint, high pooped craft. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Dec. 1/3 There were soldier sentries . ready to shoot from the pooped watch-tower [on a convict-ship].

Poope-holy, variant of POPE-HOLY *Obs.*

Poopet, obs. form of POPPET.

† **Poo'p-noddy.** *Obs.* [? f. POOP *v.*[2], to cheat, cozen + NODDY, tool, simpleton, as if = cozen-the-simpleton.] ? = CONY-CATCHER, CONY-CATCHING. Cf. NODDYPOOP.

1605 *Wily Beguiled* C b, I am sure I saw them close together at Poop-noddie, in her Closet. 1616 J. DEACON *Tobacco Tortured* 57 Alas poore Tobacco...thou that hast bene hitherto accompted the Ale-knights armes, the Beere-brewers badge,..the Poope-noddies paramour, the Ruffians reflection.

Poor (pūəɹ), *a.* (*sb.*) Forms: α. 3 5 pouere (poɹere), 3-6 pouɹ (pover), (4 poeuere, poeure, pouir), 4-5 poer, powere, 5 poyr, 5-6 power, (6 powaire). β. 3-5 poure, 4 6 powr, pour. γ. 3-7 (-9 *dial.*) pore, 4-7 poore, (6) 7- poor. δ. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* 4 6 pur, 4-8 pure, (4 puyre, 5 pwyr, poyr, 6 pour(e, pwir, puire), 6-puir(ü). (9 peer). [ME. *pov(e)re, pouere, poure*, a. OF. *povre, -ere, poure*, in mod.F. *pauvre*, dial. *paure pouvre, poure* = Pr. *paubre, paure*, It. *povero*, Sp., Pg. *pobre* :-L. *pauper*, late L. also *pauper-us*, poor. The mod.Eng. *poor* and Sc. *puir* represent the ME. *pōre*: with mod. vulgar *pore*, cf. *whore* and the pronunciation of *door, floor.*

On account of the ambiguity of the letter *u* and its variant *v* before 1600, it is uncertain whether ME. *pouere, poure, power*, meant *pou-* or *pov-*. The phonetic series *pauperem, paupre, paubre, pobre, povre*, shows that *povre* preceded *poure*, which may have been reached in late OF., and is the form in various mod.F. dialects. But the 15th and early 16th c. literary Fr. form was *pauvre*, artificially spelt in 13th c. *paivre*, after L. *pauper*, and ME. *pōre* (the source of mod.Eng. *poor*) seems to have been reduced from *povre* like *o'er* from *over*, *lord* from *loverd*. Cf. also POORTITH, POSAH, POVERTY. But some Eng. dialects now have *pour* (pour), which prob. represents ME. *pour* (pōr).]

A. Illustration of Forms.

α. c 1205 LAY. 22715 Riche men and pouere. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 19775 (Edin.) Wip pouir [*v. r.* pouer] widus umbisette. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vi. (*Thomas*) 453 Vith poweie folk. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 69 Be þe peple neuere so poer. c 1380 — *Sel. Wks.* III 518 Poeure nedy men. c 1440 *York Myst.* xli. 48 And yf so be that she be power [*v.rr.* honoure]. 1434 MISYN *Mending Life* iii. 110 Blissyd be þai þat ar poyr in spiryt. 1540 *Test. Ebor.* Surtees) VI. 108 My power frendes and neghbors. 1554-9 in *Songs & Ball.* (1860) 11 Uppone the powaire commens.

β. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 47 Gif hie was poure. 13.. *Cursor M.* 4375 (Cott.) Luer es me be pour [*v.rr.* pouer, pore] and lele. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* iv. 117 The foure powre knyghtes. *Ibid.* xviii. 400 He lived like an heremyte a poure life. 1535 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 125 The helpe and socour of my poure soule.

γ. c 1275 LAY. 22715 Riche and pore. a 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 84 [Ps. xl. 17] Forsoþe y am a beggere and poore. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 73 The pore comons. 1536 in *Lett. Suppress. Monasteries* (Camden) 132 Desyrynge you .to be good and graeyus lord unto me synful and poor creatur. 1592 C'TESS SHREWSBURY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II III. 165 Against the pore chyld. 1612 BIBLE *Jas.* ii. 2 A poore man in vile raiment. 1629 SIR W. MURE *True Crucif.* 2587 In soule most pore [*v.rr.* Ore]. 1650 Poor [see B. 1 c]. 1677 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 36 To honour my poore house.

δ. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.*, 509 Naked we come hider, and bare And pure. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vi. (*Thomas*) 365 Puyre and riche men elyke. c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 467 Our rewme is pur, wanstit be Sotheroun blud. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 204/1 Pure (*A.* Pwyr). 1533 GAU *Richt Way* 14 Thair pwir frendis. 1539 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 165 Puyr boddeis. 1568 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlvii. 82 Quhat cummer castis the formest stane At tha peure winschis. 1802 R. ANDERSON *Cumberld. Ballads* 43 She...can always feel For peer fwok when distrest.

B. Signification.

I. 1. Having few, or no, material possessions; wanting means to procure the comforts, or the necessaries, of life; needy, indigent, destitute; *spec.* (esp. in legal use) so destitute as to be dependent upon gifts or allowances for subsistence. In common use expressing various degrees, from absolute want to straitened circumstances or limited means relatively to station, as 'a poor gentleman', 'a poor professional man, clergyman, scholar, clerk', etc. The opposite of *rich*, or *wealthy*. *Poor people*, the poor as a class: often with connotation of humble rank or station.

c 1200 [see A. β]. a 1240 *Sawles Wa de* in *Cott. Hom.* 261 Ich iseh þe apostles poure and lih on eorde. 13.. *Cursor M.* 13312 (Cott.) To petre þat he pouerest fand, Of all he mad him mast welland. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 155 He wiste wel his pours was povre. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 7 The son of a pover widowe. 1547-8 in E. Green *Somerset Chantries* (1888) 12 Ther is within the saide paryshe a house of poore people, called the spitle howse. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. iv. 21 If thou be'st as poore for a subject, as hee's for a King, thou art poore enough. 1665 BRATHWAIT *Comment Two Tales* 8 This *Poor* hath been an Epithete for Scholars in all Ages. a 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* Pref., The whole Kingdom grows every day poorer and poorer. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 23 Mothers of the poorer sort. 1847 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* iv, They are almost like poor people's children!

b. In proverbial comparisons: see CHURCH-MOUSE, JOB *sb.*[4] 1, RAT *sb.*[1] 2 c.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 211 To ben for evere til I deie As povere as Job. 1533, etc [see JOB *sb.*[4] 1]. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* IX. iv, See, he's as poor as a rat. 1900 WYMAN *Sophia* v, All as poor as rats, and no one better than the other.

c. Of, involving, or characterized by poverty.

13.. *Cursor M.* 13272 (Cott.) Mene men o pour lijf [*Fairf.* men of poner fode]. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 518 Crist wiþ his apostlis lyvede most povere lif. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. vi 143 Here he [Christ] had his poor and painfull education, working on his Fathers trade. a 1661 — *Worthies* (1662) I. 57 Forced to take poor and painful Employments for their Livelyhood. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* XXVII, I'm sorry to see ye in sic a peer state, man.

d. *fig.* (or in generalized sense).

c 1325 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 164 Þouh man haue muche katel .. Sit he may be pore of mod And low of herte. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 128 So is he povere, and everemore Him lacketh that he hath ynowh. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xi. 48 Blissed be þai þat er pouer in spirit. 1867 JEAN INGELOW *Regret* 12 They are poor That have lost nothing; they are poorer far Who, losing, have forgotten. 1876 C. D. WARNER *Wint. Nile* ii. 34 People are poor in proportion as their wants are not gratified.

2. Lacking, ill supplied; having a want or deficiency of some specified (or implied) possession or quality: const. † *of* (obs.), *in.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B XIII. 301 Pore of possessioun in purse and in coffre. 1393 *Ibid.* C. XVII. 101 He þat hab londe and lordshep,..Shal be pourest of power at his partyng hennes. 14.. *Tundale's Vis.* 22 He hadde ynowȝ of all rychesse, But he was pore of all godenesse. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 717 So long as God is not poore of mercie, so long cannot I be poore of merite. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 30 They that are poore in reputation ought to preeve up to the trenches. 1842 MACAULAY in Trevelyan *Life & Lett.* (1876) II. ix. 109 The English language is not so poor but [etc.]. 1863 E. V. NEALE *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 157 Stratified masses, rich in organic remains, though poor in mineral substances.

b. Of soil, ore, etc.: Yielding little, unproductive.

1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (Shaks. Soc.) 32 Onely poore England giues him bread for his cake. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 30 All other delights that poore Iland coulde yeelde. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. v. 218 They cal that [ore] poore which yields least silver. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 4/5 The poor clays require such manures as contain the greatest plenty of the vegetable food. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 192 Poor and hungry soils. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 385 The poor slag contains about 7 ounces of silver and a trace of gold. It is too poor to treat, and is thrown away.

3. In lean or feeble condition from ill feeding.

1539 BIBLE (Great) *Gen.* xli 19 Seuen other kyne .. poore [COVERD. thynne] and very euell fauored and leane fleshed. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXI. xl. 415 Their horses, no other than lame jades and poore hidebound hildings. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 321 Before his Training, keep him poor and low. 1726 SWIFT *Progr. Poetry* Wks. 1755 III. II. 162 Cackling shews the goose is poor. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *Jess* XXXI, The horse perished, as 'poor' horses are apt to do.

† b. Out of health, unwell: = POORLY *a. Obs.*

1758 L. LYON in *Milit. Jrnls* (1855) 15 Corperal Carpenter was taken poor. *Ibid.* 25 This day at night Lieut. Smith came back and very poor he was. 1758 S. THOMPSON *Diary* (1896) 12 Our men are very poor, and we scarce could get men for work or for guard.

4. Small in amount; less than is wanted or expected; scanty, insufficient, inadequate.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 114 Hwar was euer iþiuen to eni blodletunge so poure pitaunce? 13.. *Cursor M.* 11307 (Cott.) Poner gift can sco for him giue þat com in pouert for to hue. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II. 239 Schir Modred, his power wes so puir, Into the feild no langar micht induir. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xv. 16 b, By reason of the poore treasure of the religions.. [the place] coulde not haue bin fortified. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 493 Every man and maid servant, or Orphant, having any poor stock may venture the same in their Fishing-voiages. 1703 ROWE *Ulyss.* II. i. 850 Death is too poor a Name, for that means Rest. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 314 The crop of wheat would be thought poor if it did not exceed twelve millions of quarters.

b. Depreciatively, with a numeral, connoting the smallness of the number or sum.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. iii. 180 One poore peny worth of Sugar-candie. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* II. i. 2 It was..bequeathed me by will, but poore a thousand Crownes. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* IV. ii, What are twenty two poor years towards the finishing a Lawsuit? 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 21 All he had wagered was poor Thirteen-Pence. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. viii, It is but poor eight miles from Shandy-Hall. 1819 KEATS *Isabella* XXVI, A poor three hours' absence.

5. Deficient in the proper or desired quality; of little excellence or value; not worth much; of inferior quality, paltry, 'sorry'; mean, shabby. Usually of abstract things: in reference to material objects, often approaching 1 c.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14869 Pis folk .. O littel wijt, o pour resun. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 71 After some men of pover and breve intellecte, and also of lytelle experience. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 62 b, Although it be a poore helpe. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* 51 Such poore bridges, only made of a few ratches thrust in the o[o]se, and three or four poles laid on them. 1712-15 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) V. 37 'Twas a poor Discourse. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. xiii. 264 They made but poor work of it. 1777 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 149 The House never made so poor a figure as in the debate on that bill. 1843 MRS CARLYLE *Lett.* (1883) I. 252 Seditious cries will make a poor battle against cannon. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. iii. 301 The poor paving of the streets and their lack of cleanliness. *Mod.* It was poor consolation to me to know [etc.].

b. Mentally or morally inferior; mean-spirited, sneaking; paltry, despicable, 'small'; wanting in courage, spiritless.

1425 *Paston Lett.* I. 19 So fals, and so poure,—but he was nevere of my kyn. 1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* II. v, A poore spirit is poorer than a poore purse. 1627 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 17 A Man of a poore Minde, and not valiant. 1685 EARL OF ROCHESTER *Valentinian* V. ii, Shall I grow then so poor as to repent? 1796 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) VII. p. lxxxviii, He is a poor creature and more of a Genoese than an Englishman. 1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts., Rajah's Diamond*, He seemed altogether a poor and debile being. 1884 *St. James' Gaz.* 12 Jan. 3/1 From the intellectual point of view, there could not be a poorer creature.

c. Slight, insignificant, of little consequence.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1 The glorious Empire of the Turkes,.. hath .. nothing in it more wonderfull or strange, than the poore beginning of itself. 1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* III. iv. 38 Henry Earl of Surrey .. for .. the poor crime of assuming somewhat into his coat of arms, was actually beheaded. 1903 MYERS *Hum. Personality* 2 Each one of those great sciences was in its dim and poor beginning.

d. In modest or apologetic use, said depreciatively of oneself, one's performance, or something belonging to or offered by oneself: Of little worth or pretension; humble, lowly, insignificant.

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* xcix, Vnto youre grace lat now hen acceptable My pure request. ? a 1500 *Chester Pl.* (E.E.T.S.) 250 Well is me that I may se thy face, here in my house, this poore place! 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* Ep. Ded., To exclude olde men .. is (in my poore conceipt) palpable erronious. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. v. 131 For mine owne poore part, Looke you, Ile goe pray. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* Ded 1 This silly pittiful, and poore Treatise. a 1745 SWIFT (J.), To be without power or distinction, is not, in my poor opinion, a very amiable situation to a person of title. 1814 WORDSW. *Excurs.* III 118 If from my poor retirement ye had gone Leaving this nook unvisited.

6. Such, or so circumstanced, as to excite one's compassion or pity; unfortunate, hapless. Now chiefly *colloq.*

In many parts of England regularly said of the dead whom one knew; = late, deceased.

c 1275 LAY. 15421 To 3am saide þo þer þe pore king Vortiger. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 296 This yonge lord..Al naked in a povere plit. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9596 Then Deffibus..Pletid vnto Paris with a pore voise. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* I. iv, Thus was the poure sheep vaynquyssched. 1513 MORE *Rich. III* in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 776 Going hier waye, leaving the poure innocent childe weeping as fast as the mother. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 113 If Osorius would leaue of..his ouer rancke rayling against poore Luther. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 85 Betwixt the Oke and it [the Olive] there is great hatred .. though you cut downe the Oke, yet the very Rootes poysoneth and killeth the poore Oliue. 1691 J. WILSON *Belphegor* v. iii, Poor comfortless Woman; she's fall'n asleep at last. 1787 MME D'ARBLAY *Diary* 26 Feb., Till his [Boswell's] book of poor Dr. Johnson's life is finished and published. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 347, I often think of poor Leyden's lines. 1857 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* (1883) II. 330 He looked dreadfully weak still, poor fellow! 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. 82 The poor thing had fallen asleep at-o. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s.v., People who are dead are always spoken of as *poor* so-and-so...'You mind the poor old Farmer Follett, that's th' old Farmer George's father you know'. 1887 *How to Make a Saint* viii. 114–15 In common parlance the word 'poor' had by general consent been prefixed to the names of the dead in this country...[They] had been in the habit of speaking of their departed friends as 'poor So-and-so'. *Oxford boatman.* 'When my poor dad was ferryman here'.

II. 7. *absol.* or as *sb.* (almost always in sense 1). **a.** *absol.* in *pl.* sense (usually with *the*): poor people as a class; those in necessitous or humble circumstances (often contrasted with *the rich*); *spec.* those dependent upon charitable or parochial relief; paupers.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 50 Poure ba & riche comen þer to-foren him. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 9 Hwen þus is þe riche, hwat wenes tu of the poure? 13.. *Cursor M.* 4707 þe wreeche poure [*Gott.* þe wrecched pore] moght find na fode. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I 276 Bath pur, and thai off hey parage. *c* 1475 *Litt. Red Bk. Bristol* (1900) I. 141 Aswell to the power as to the riche. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* xiv 5 It myght have been soolde for more then two houndred pens, and bene geven vnto the povre. 1560 DAUSTR. *Sicilane's Comm.* 47 b, Colledges and such other places were fyrst founded for the pore. 1621 FLETCHER *Pilgrim* I 1, What poor attend my charity to-day, wench? *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 80 The poor of France have generally less Wages than in England. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* viii, The short and simple annals of the poor. 1795 BURKE *Th. Scarcity* Wks VII. 377 Nothing can be so base and so wicked as the political canting language, 'The labouring poor'. 1854 TENNYSON *Northern Farmer, New Style* xii, Taake my word for it, Sammy, the poor in a loomp is bad. *Mod.* Money left to the poor of the parish.

† **b.** *sing.* = poor man, poor person. (In quot. 13.., in sense 5 d.) *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 615 Passe neuer fro þi pouere, 3if I lit pray durst, Er þou haf biden with þi burne & vnder boje rested. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5601 But the povre that recchith nought, Save of his lyflode, in his thought. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonce* iii, I byleue not that this poure may be maculed ne gylty of the blame. *c* 1500 KENNEDY *Passion of Christ* 480 Thoucht now I stand dispitit as a pure. 1625 JACKSON *Creed* v. xvi. § 6 He had given somewhat to every poore in the Parish.

† **c.** *sb. pl. poors.* *Obs.*

[1343 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 136/2 La Lei eit owel Cours entre Poures & Riches] 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* I iv b, Who that receyueth the prophetes the predycatours and the poures he receyueth my owne self. 1556 LAUDER *Tractate* 336 Quhilk nother techis ryche nor puris 15.. *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* I. 395 (Jam. *Suppl.*) Sua that the gude toun nor nane resortand thairto sall be trubilit with thair puris.

d. possessive *poor's* (in sing. or pl. sense). Now *rare* exc. *dial.*

c 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 4873 Þat your hye dygnite .. No desdein haue of þe pores sentence. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 19766 (Trin.) To sewe þe pores clojing. *a* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* III. *Serm.*, etc. (1673) 16 It is the poors money, and the Talent of thy Lord which thou hidest under the ground. 1844 A. PAGE *Suppl. Kirby's Suffolk Trav.* 799 The poor's estate comprises a cottage .. and 13 A. 3 R. 7 P. of land. *Sc. dial.* She is now in the Poor's-house.

III. Combinations and Phrases.

8. Qualifying a sb. in special collocations: **poor child**, a pupil at a charity school (CHILD *sb.* 4); **poor Clares**, an order of nuns (see CLARE); **poor debtor** (see DEBTOR 1 c), **poor preachers, poor priests**, an order of itinerant preaching clergy founded by Wyclif; **poor relation**, a relative or kinsman in humble circumstances (also *transf.*); † **poor Robin** *sb.*, an almanack (from the title of *Poor Robin's Almanack*, first published in 1661 or 1662); *v. intr.* (with *it*), to play the part of 'poor Robin' (? in allusion to *Poor Robin's Jests*, *c* 1669, or one of various works with similar titles); **poor vicar** (see VICAR); **poor white** (see WHITE *sb.*). See also POOR JOHN, POOR MAN.

1708 *Poor children [see CHILD *sb.* 4]. 1714 J. WALKER *Suff. Clergy* II. 214/2 Educated at Queen's-College in Oxford; where he became successively Poor Child, Taberder, Fellow and Proctor. *c* 1380 in *Wyclif's Wks.* (1880) 245 (*title*) Whi "pore prestis han none benefice. *Ibid.* 248 3it þou3 pore prestis myytten frely geten presentacion of lordis to haue benefices wi3 cure of soulis. 1880 F. D. MATTHEW *ibid.* Pref. 16 Wyclif's aim in instituting the poor priests was to supply the defects of the existing parsons, who too often, after collecting their tithes and dues, ..left their flock without preaching or spiritual instruction. 1804 COLERIDGE *Lett.* II. 475 You sometimes see thirty or forty together of these our *poor relations [monkeys]. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Poor Relations*, A Poor Relation—is the most irrelevant thing in nature,—a piece of impertinent correspondency,—an odious approximation,—a haunting conscience,—a preposterous shadow, lengthening in the noontide of your prosperity. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 July 2/1 The discarded ones [clothes]..were not sold. They were bestowed on the Poor Relation. 1682 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 82 (1713) II. 251, I never *Poor-Robin'd it, I never fasten'd upon any notorious Servant of the City, the Name of Sir Thomas Creswel, upon the score of any private Immoralities. 1716 *Gentlem. Instructed* (ed. 6) 120, She discern'd .. a Feast from a Feria, without the Help of poor Robin.

9. General Combs. **a.** Attributive (from the absol. or sb. use), Of or for the poor, as *poor-hour, -money, -relief, -school.* **b.** Objective, as *poor-bettering, -feeding* adjs. **c.** Parasynthetic and adverbial, as *poor-blooded, -charactered, -clad, -looking, -minded, -sighted* adjs.

1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng.* 90 *note*, The objection, urged against that system, , in the name of the *Poor-bettering Society. 1889 W. F. RAE *Austrian Health Resorts* 71 *Poor-blooded patients may indulge in a little old red wine. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 80 He might produce a *poor Charactered man, to do something for them. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 82 To heare The *poore clad truth of loues wrong-ordred lot. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Dec. 7/1 Shivering, starving, poor-clad men and boys. 1657 J. WATTS *Vind. Ch. Eng* 265 Is it not our bread unto the hungry, etc., *poor-feeding fasts? 1897 H. DRUMMOND *Ideal Life* 68 The soul-sick had to take their turn like the out-patients at the *poor-hour outside the infirmary. 1622 DEKKER & MASSINGER *Virgin Martyr* II. i, To..give your *poor-minded rascally servants the lie! 1796 J. BENSON in *Mem.* (1822) 295 The choice of stewards to manage the *poor-money. 1898 *Dublin Rev.* Jan. 131 Questions of property, capital, labour, and *poor-relief. 1857 G. OLIVER *Collect. Hist. Cath. Relig. in Cornwall*, etc. 427 He established a *poor-school on the premises. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Dec. 3/2 In the poor-schools where the bairns get more warmth .. than anywhere else. 1898 J. D. REES in *19th Cent.* June 1023 These beasts [elephants] are very *poor sighted, though their noses are extremely good.

10. Special Combs.: † **poor and rich**, name of some game; **poor-chest** = POOR-BOX; **poor-farm** (U. S.), 'a farm maintained at public expense for the housing and support of paupers' (*Cent. Dict.*); **poor-fellow** *v. trans.* (*nonce wd.*), to address commiseratingly as 'poor fellow' (cf. 6); **poor-master** (*U. S.*), a parish or county officer who superintends the relief and maintenance of paupers; † **poor-tax** (also *poor's tax*), a tax for the relief of the poor, a poor-rate; **poor-thing** *v. trans* (*nonce-wd.*), to speak of or address as 'poor thing' (cf. *poor-fellow*). See also POOR-BOOK, -BOX, etc.

1621 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Motto* D iv, At Nouum, Mumchance, mis-chance,..or at *Poore and rich. 1612 W. PARKER *Curtaine-Dr.* (1876) 67 Hadst thou a gainefull hand a rich *poore-chest. 1889 G. HUNTINGTON in *Chicago Advance* 31 Jan., Now don't *poor-fellow me, or imagine that I find life a bore. 1833 *American* VI. 40 When he spares both undertaker and *poor-master further trouble. 18 *Amer. Mission.* XXXIX. 8 (Cent.) The Agent of the United States to the Sioux Indians was to act as a sort of national poor-master, and deal out rations. 1721 BERKELEY *Priv. Ruin Gt. Brit.* Wks. 1871 III. 198 If the *poor-tax, was fixed at a medium in every parish. 1793 *Friendly Address to Poor* 3 The Poor's Tax is much increased in every part of the kingdom. 1860 *New Virginians* II. 9 In my inexperience I '*poor thinged' her from the bottom of my heart

Poor, *v.* Forms: see prec. adj. [f. POOR *a.* Cf. OF. *pouverir* to impoverish (Froissart).]

† **1.** *intr.* To become poor. *Obs. rare.*

c 1275 *Digby MS.* 86 lf. 126/1 Now þou art riche, and now þou pouerest [*rime* couerest].

† **2.** *trans.* To make poor, impoverish. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* I. 216 Þus ben lordis and rewmes poorid. *c* 1450 in *3rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* (1872) 280/2 Thus is he riched, the kynge pouered. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* XI. 43 This land is purd off fud that sald ws beild. *a* 1500 *Priests of Peblis* in Pinkerton *Scot. Poems* (1792) I. 14 Your tennants..ar puird: And, quhan that thay ar puird, than are ye pure.

3. To call 'poor' (POOR *a.* 6) *nonce-use.*

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. iv, Miss Lavinia .. put in that she didn't want to be 'poored by pa', or anybody else. 1868 HELPS *Realmah* viii. (1876) 227 Don't 'poor' me, Sir. Nobody ever 'poored' me before.

† **Poo·rable,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. In 6 **pooreable.** [Anomalous f. POOR *a.* + -ABLE.] Able through poverty, poor enough.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* Ep. Ded., His [Huloet's Dict.] is great & costly, this is little & of light price, his for greter students, & them yt are richable to haue it, this is for beginners, & them that are pooreable to haue no better.

† **Poora·lity.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. POOR *a.*, app. after *commonality.*] The poor (collectively).

1536 *Patit. Lincoln Rebels to Hen. VIII* (P. R. O.), Whereby. the pooralitie of your Realme be vnreleuyd.

Pooranic, Pooraun: see PURANIC, PURANA.

Poorblind, obs. form of PURBLIND.

† **Poo·r-book.** *Obs.* Also 7 **poor's-book.** A book containing a list of the poor in receipt of parish relief.

1682 [see *poll-book*, POLL *sb.*[1] 10]. 1682 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 165 Such poor people who goe to conventicles, and not to their parish churches, shall be putt out of the poors book, and have no parish collections. 1829 *Sporting Mag.* IV. 274 It [a parish meeting] was called for the inspection of our poor-book.

Poo·r-box. Also 7–9 **poor's box.** A money-box (esp. in a church) for gifts towards the relief of the poor. Cf. *poor man's box*, POOR MAN 4.

1621 B. JONSON *Gipsies Metamorph.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 624/2 On Sundays you rob the poor's box with your tabor. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 5 MAR., To the pewterer's, to buy a poore's box, to put my forfeits in, upon breach of my late vows. 1708 *Disc. on Drunkenness* 27 Overseers go to the Tavern and get drunk with the Poor's Box 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* II. ii, She draws her mouth till it .. resembles the aperture of a poor's-box. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 76/2 The magistrates..gave me 2*s.* out of the poor's-box. 1852 HOOK *Ch. Dict.* (1871) 591 In Ireland the Poor Man's Box, or 'poor-box', as it is generally called, is still in use. It is an oval box, half-covered, of copper or wood, with a long handle.

Poorche, obs. f. PORCH. **Poore,** obs. f. PORE, POUR, POWER; var. POBE *v Obs.* **Poore-blind,** obs. f. PURBLIND. **Poorety,** obs. f. POVERTY.

† **Poo·rful,** *a. Obs.* In 4 **porful.** [irreg. f. POOR *a.* + -FUL. Cf. *direful, fierceful*] Poor; thoroughly poor.

13.. *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 226 Iesu, swete son dere! Oa porful bed hat þou here, And þat me greueþ sore.

Poorge, obs. form of PURGE.

† **Poo·rhead.** *Obs.* In 4 **poure-, pouerehede.** [f. POOR *a.* + *hede*, -HEAD.] The condition of being poor; poverty.

1340 *Ayenb.* 130 Huanne þe man..onderstant and knauþ his pourehede, þe vilnede, þe brotelhede of his beringe. *Ibid.* 138 þe guodes þet byeþ in guode pouerehede.

Poorhouse (pū·rhous). A house in which poor people in receipt of public charity are lodged; a workhouse.

1782 *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 376 Examination of the Poor-house at Heckingham. 1821 BYRON *Occas. Pieces, Irish Avatar* xix, And a palace bestow for a poor-house and prison! 1894 BARING GOULD *Kitty Alone* II. 74 The parish officers would interfere, and carry her off to the poor-house.

Poo·rify, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. POOR *a.* + -[1]FY (with pun on *purify*).] *trans.* To make poor.

1711 *Countrey-Man's Let. to Curat* 6 That Prince seem'd calculat rather for Poorifying (pardon the Clench) than Purifying the Church.

Poorish (pū·rish), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ISH [1].] Somewhat poor, rather poor (in various senses).

1657 in R. Potts *Liber Cantabr.* (1855) 408 Born of poorish parents. 1766 J. BARTRAM *Jrnl.* 9 Jan. in W. Stork *Acc. E. Florida* 29 Generally poorish land. 1802 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Lett. Solit. Wand.* I. 34 His honour is living, though in a poorish state of health. 1884 H. COLLINGWOOD *Under Meteor Flag* 236 It's poorish weather for a fight, I'll allow.

† **Poor-Jack.** *Obs.* = next, 1. Cf. JACK [1] 30 d.

c 1682 J. COLLINS *Salt & Fishery* 93 The sort of Cod that is caught near the Shore, and on the Coast of Newfoundland and dryed, is called Poor-Jack. 1775 R. TWISS *Trav. Spain & Port.* 267 Salt bacallho, which is like the fish called poor jack.

Poor John, poo·r-john. [f. POOR *a.* + proper name JOHN: cf. prec.]

1. A name for hake (or ? other fish) salted and dried for food; often a type of poor fare. ? *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

c 1585 T. CATES *Drake's Voy. W. Indies* in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1905) X. 100 In this slip was great store of dry Newland fish, commonly called with us Poore John. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. i. 37. *a* 1612 HARINGTON *Epigr.* II. l, Poore-John, and Apple-pyes are all our fare. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbados* (1673) 113 Two barrels of salt Fish, and 500 poor-Johns, which we have from New England. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* II. vii, I warrant nou he'd rather eat a Pheasant, than a Piece of poor John. 1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 157 When cured it [the hake] is known by the name of Poor John. 1841 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) p xlii, Salted cod, and hake or Poor John, had been in long esteem as Lenten food.

† **b.** Applied to a person. *Obs.*

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* 29 It is your poore Johns, that with your painted consciences haue coloured the religion of diuers.

2. Name for some sea bird. ? *Obs.*

1775 DALRYMPLE in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 399 A. M. saw a bird like a booby, but shorter winged and necked, called by sailors, poor John 1778 *Ibid.* 404 Saw several poor Johns, some sheerwaters, and a young alcatrass.

Poork, Poork poynt, obs. ff. PORK, PORCUPINE.

Poor-law (pū·rlō). The law, or system of laws, relating to the support of paupers at the public expense.

1752 T. ALCOCK (*title*) Observations on the Defects of the Poor Laws. [1758 J. MASSIE *Plan for Charity-Houses* (title-p.), Considerations relating to the Poor and the Poor's-Laws of England.] 1764 R. BURN (*title*) The History of the Poor Laws. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 165 In these documents, the calamities of the nation have..been traced back to the Poor-Laws. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* II. vii, The abuses of the old poor-laws were rife in his neighbourhood.

b. *attrib.*, as *poor-law bill, officer, system*, etc.; **poor-law parish:** see PARISH *sb.* 2.

1835 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* xi, How the new Poor Law Bill will work remains to be proved. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Age* viii, In the present dependent condition of poor-law medical officers.

Hence **Poo·r-lawism** (*nonce-wd.*), the framing and practical application of poor-laws.

1858 S. G. OSBORNE in *Times* 12 Nov. 7/4 Something more was wanted than stringent poorlawism.

Poo·rless, *a. rare.* [See -LESS.] Free from poor people.

1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s. v. *Wimborn*, When Harley

is hareless, Cranborn whoreless, and Wimborn poorless, the world will be at an end.

Poorliness: see after POORLY *a.*

†Poo'rling. *Obs. rare.* [f. POOR *a.* + -LING[1] 1] A child of poverty, one of the poor.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 147 Be there not as vntoward poorelinges, as there be wanton wealthlinges?

Poorly (pū·ərli), *adv.* and *a* [f. POOR *a.* + -LY[2]] In a poor manner or condition.

A. *adv.* **1.** In a state of poverty or indigence; indigently, necessitously. Now somewhat *rare.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 157 Poureliche yfostred vp was she 1483 CAXTON *Cato* D iij, Bycause that nature hath created the pouvly & al naked. 1588 GREENE *Pennilesse* 31 Poorely content is better then richlye couetous. 1598 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 121 The Banyans that live poorly and meanly. 1876 S. C. J. INGHAM *White Cross* xxxvii, I will use all these ill-gotten gains in doing good, while I live poorly myself.

2. With deficiency of supply, or of some desirable quality; scantily, inadequately, insufficiently, imperfectly, defectively; in mean style, in lowly guise, humbly; in an inferior way, not well, rather badly, with no great success; not highly, with low estimation.

c 1300 *Havelok* 323 And ther-hinne dede hire fode Poure-like in feble wede. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 554 Oonly a Squier...Which was disgised pourely as he was. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* H ij b, The poure wymmen that ly pourely in theyr childbed le. 1552 LATIMER *Serm. Luke* ii. 6 7 Rem. (Parker Soc.) 98 His first coming is but very poorly, without any jollity or pomp. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 669 If you sow one ground still with..the same kind of grain, as wheat, barley, &c. it will prosper but poorly. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* iv. an 1686 (1823) III 98 Their books were poorly but insolently writ. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. iii. 320 They knew how poorly she was manned and provided for struggling with so tempestuous a gale. 1823 SOUTHEY *Hist. Peninsular War* I. 772 From the beginning Sir John Moore had thought..poorly of the Spaniards. 1840 DICKENS *Barn Rudge* iii, Long lines of poorly lighted streets. 1883 MRS. F. MANN *Parish of Hilby* xviii. 219 Even now the wives and children came but poorly off.

b. Often with ppl. adj. (to which, when used *attrib.*, it is properly hyphened).

1877 BLACK *Green Past.* v, A spacious, poorly-furnished chamber 1894 SIR E. SULLIVAN *Woman* 19 Male births are more numerous than female births among st the poorly-fed of the country. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Dec. 4/3 The best modes of dealing with poorly-gifted children.

†3. In a way unworthy of one's position; unhandsomely, meanly, shabbily. *Obs.*

13 *St. Gregory* (Vernon MS.) 579 Þe penaunt porliche he gret [*Cotton MS.* Gregori wiþ scorn he gret]. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 6 Aug., They told me how poorly my Lord carried himself the other day to his kinswoman, Mrs. Howard, and was displeased because she called him uncle. 1676 DRYDEN *Aureng.* v i, The Gods have poorly robb'd my Virgin Bloom. 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* II vii 7 8 'Twas poorly done, unworthy of your self 1723 STEELE *Conscious Lovers* II. 4, A Man, who poorly left me, to marry an Estate.

4. Piteously, abjectly, humbly; despicably, contemptibly; mean-spiritedly, without courage.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cxiii [cix.] 326 To put hym-selfe poorely, without any reseruacyon into his obeysaunce and commaundement. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) I. 64 Out throw the thrang rycht purlie he flaw 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xxviii, To set free the minds of Englishmen from longing to return poorly under that captivity of Kings. 1664 PEPYS *Diary* 24 Dec., He, instead of opposing...did poorly go on board himself, to ask what De Ruyter would have *a* 1811 LEYDEN *Lord Soulis* Poet. Wks. (1875) 82 Young Branxholm peeped, and puirly spake, 'Oh, sic a death is no for me!'

B. *adj.* Chiefly *colloq.* [app. evolved from the *adv.*, through such a use as *to look poorly*: cf. *to look ill*] In a poor state of health; somewhat ill; unwell, indisposed. (Always *predicative.*)

[1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 79 Some cattle waxe faint, and looke poorely and thin] 1750 B. LYNDE *Diary* (1880) 1 1 All summer I complaining and poorly, and my eyes troublesome 1756 TOTDERVY *Hist. 2 Orphans* III 201 This quotation caused even Mrs Nightley to laugh, tho' she was but poorly. 1797 J. BENSON in *Mem.* (1822) 304, I have been rather poorly today. 1835 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 530 His wife had been poorly.

Hence **Poo'rliness**, the condition of being poorly; **Poo'rlyish** *a.*, somewhat poorly. Both *rare.*

1827 J. J. GURNEY in Braithwaite *Mem.* (1854) I. 323 Notwithstanding my poorliness. 1827 LAMB *Let. to Barton* 28 Aug., I am but poorlyish, and feel myself writing a dull letter.

Poor man.

1. *lit.* A man who is poor (in any sense of the adj.); *esp.* a man who is indigent or needy, or who belongs to the class of the poor.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 86 Ase þe þe seiþ to þe knihte þet robbeð his poure men. *a* 1350 *Cursor M.* 10386 (Gött) To godd he gaue þe lambis to lottis, And to þe pore men þe bole stottis. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxii. 101 In þat land es na beggar, ne na pouer man. *c* 1450 in Parker *Dom. Archit.* III. 82 Be hit distributed & deportyd to poure men, beggers, syke folke & febull. 1677 VARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 169 But the poor Man is forced many times to buy his Materials he makes his Commodity with, of some of his own Trade.

2. Applied in Banffsh., Aberdeensh., etc., with the local pronunciation *peerman* (pīrmăn), to a rude device for holding a fir-candle (i.e. a splinter of resinous wood), formerly the ordinary source of artificial light in farm-houses, barns, and cottages.

In the times of licensed mendicancy, the duty of holding and attending to the fir-candle was usually imposed upon the 'bedesman' or vagrant 'poor man', who was granted a night's shelter; and it is generally believed that from him the name *peer-man* passed to the mechanical holder.

1866 GREGOR *Dialect of Banffsh.* 123 *Peer-man*, a candle-stick for candles made of bog-fir..with a cleft piece of iron into which the candle was fixed. 1870 — *Echo of Olden Time* 20 Light was given either by pieces of bog-fir laid on the fire, or by *fir candles*, that is thin splinters of bog-fir, from one to two and a half or three feet long, fixed in a sort of candle-stick called the *peer man* or *peer page*. 1880-83 J. LINN in *Trans. Inverness Scientific Soc.* II. 342 It was from this [employment of a mendicant] that the stand on which the fir-candle was fixed..got its name Peer-Man, Pure-Man, or Pair-Man, these being local pronunciations of Poor Man.

3. *Poor man of mutton* (Sc. colloq.): name for the remains of a shoulder of mutton, consisting mainly of the blade bone, broiled.

1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xix, I should like well..to return to my sowens and my poor-man-of-mutton. *Ibid.* (note), I think, landlord..I could eat a morsel of a poor man.

4. Combs. with *poor man's* (or *poor men's*): **†poor man's (men's) box** = POOR-BOX (*obs.*); **poor man's** MUSTARD, PARMACETY, PEPPER, PLASTER, TREACLE (see these words); **poor man's remedy**, local name for wild valerian, *Valeriana officinalis*; **poor man's salve**, local name for *Scrophularia nodosa* and *S. aquatica* (Britten & Holl.); **poor man's sauce**: see quot.; **poor man's weather-glass**, the pimpernel, *Anagallis arvensis*, from its closing its flowers before rain.

1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, So many as are disposed, shall offer vnto the 'poore menne box. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 70 The rest to be geven to the poore mens boxe. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* 220 Of Valerian...They never make any pottage or breath for any one that is sick, but they put some of this Herb therein, be the disease what it will, and is called of them, *The* '*Poor Mans Remedy*. 1706 PHILLIPS, '*Poor-man's Sauce* or *Carrier's Sauce*, Sauce made of a Shalot, cut very small, with Salt, white Pepper, Vinegar and Oil. 1847 *Nat. Cycl.* I. 661 The Pimpernel, or '*Poor Man's Weather-Glass', so called because its flowers...refuse to expand in rainy weather.

Poorness (pū·ərnĕs). [f. POOR *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being poor; poverty.

†1. Want of wealth or possessions; indigence. *Obs.* (Now replaced by POVERTY.)

c 1275 *Sinners Beware* 113 in *O. E. Misc.* 75 Þe poure may wel mysse Bute he hir poornesse Mid mylde heorte þolye. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Chron.* xxii. 14 Loo! I in my lytyl pornesse haue mad redy before the expenses of the hous of the Lord. *c* 1450 *Godst w Rog.* 71 For powrenesse of his vicariage. 1613 CHAPMAN *Revenge Busy D'Ambois* I. i, See how small cause..the most poore man [has] to be guiu'd with poorenes e. *a* 1621 FULLER *Worthies* (1662) III. 11 Which See,.. for the poorness thereof, lay Bishoprics for three years.

b. *fig.* (Cf. POOR *a.* 1 d.)

1380 *Lay Folks Catech.* 165 (Lamb. MS.) To schew hem meknesse and porenesse to stoppe pride. 1706 A. MACLEAN *Christ's Commission* iii. (1840) 129 [The Gospel] enjoins poorness of Spirit.

2. Deficiency in some good constituent; unproductiveness; leanness or want of vigour caused by ill feeding; thinness, scantiness, insufficiency.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 142 b, Lacke of good feeding, whereof proceedeth poorenesse, and of porenesse, skabbes and mangnesse. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 665 The Poornesse of the Herbs shew the Poornesse of the Earth. 1782 H. WATSON in *Med. Commun.* (1784) I. 89 From the poorness of the blood contained in its vessels. 1813 *Contemp. Rev.* June 904 Exhausted from poorness of diet.

3. Deficiency in some desirable quality; smallness of worth; inferiority, paltriness, meanness. Also (with *pl.*) an instance of this, a paltry or inferior piece of work.

1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* v. 1493 Let none the poorenesse of my gifts deride. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 285 P 4 Ovid and Lucan have many Poornesses of Expression upon this Account. 1884 *Law Times* 23 Nov 73/2 The poorness of the accommodation provided for the judges.

b. Want of spirit or courage; paltriness or meanness of character or conduct.

1625 BACON *Ess., Simulation* (Arb.) 507 A Habit of Dissimulation, is a Hinderance, and a Poorenesse. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) X. 226 Those indeed..would, no question, account all refusal of a duel poorness and pusillanimity. 1822 C. WELLS *Stories after Nat.* 99 The duke unhorsed the lady, chiding Alfred for his poorness.

Poo'r-rate. Also 8-9 **poor's rate.** A rate or assessment, for the relief or support of the poor.

1601 *Acc. Bk. W. Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 80, ixs. xd.. for the pur rait mony. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* IX. iv, I pay the poor's rate, and that's what I call charity enough for any man. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 74 The exorbitant poor-rates with which the public there have been burthened for some time past. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* xlix, Poor's rate, Reform, my own, the nation's debt. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* III. ix. 730 Householders, paying poor-rates and borough-rates.

Poo'r-spi'rited, *a.* Having or showing a poor spirit (cf. quot. 1611 s. v. POOR *a.* 5 b); †having a paltry spirit, low-minded (*obs.*); deficient in spirit or courage, cowardly.

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. 170 Certain pittifull and poor-spirited reasons. 1710 NORRIS *Chr. Prud.* viii. 363 That sottish and poor spirited Vice, the Vice of Covetousness. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* III. v, Master Blifil was generally called a sneaking rascal, a poor-spirited wretch, with other epithets of the like kind. 1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Fl.* III. i, Mr. Tulliver would never have asked anything from so poor-spirited a fellow for himself.

Hence **Poo'r-spi'ritedness.**

1668 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 19. xiii. § 2 (1669) 515/2 Ye that think it childish and poor-spiritedness to weep at a Sermon. 1898 R. F. HORTON *Commandm. Jesus* iv. 50 He does not praise poverty as such, still less does He refer to what we mean by poor spiritedness.

‖Poort (pōərt). *S. Afr.* [Du. *poort* (pŏrt) gate, PORT *sb.*[2], in S. Africa, a pass.] A mountain pass.

1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* ii. 149 We entered the poort, or gorge of the mountains, through which the River of Baboons issues. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (ed 2) I. 45 This poort, or mountain pass, the terror of waggon-drivers. 1854 B. MITFORD *R. Fanning's Quest* xxii, A poort is a pass or defile as distinct from a kloof.

Poort, Poort colyce, obs. ff. PORT, PORTCULLIS.

Poortith (pū·ərtiþ). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 6 **purteth, puirteith,** 6- **puirtith,** 8- **poortith.** [a. OF. *pouer-, poverteit* (12th c. in Littré), *povretet* (1329 in Godef. *Compl.*), *poeverteit* (1466 Ibid.), *povretez* (pl. of *-tet*, 15th c. Ibid.):— L. *paupertāt-em*, accus. of *paupertās* POVERTY. The examples cited show the OF. form in *-tet*, surviving almost to the date of the Sc. examples in *-teth.*] The condition of being poor; poverty.

1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 118 Bot now, in winter, for purteth thow art traikit. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 73 Extreime puirteith, nor greit ryches, Thow gif me not. 1721 RAMSAY *Prospect of Plenty* 199 Curs'd poortith I love and hymen's deadly fae. 1785 BURNS *Twa Dogs* 104 They're no sae wretched's ane wad think, Tho' constantly on poortith's brink. *a* 1839 PRAED *How Poetry is best paid for* 1 Though sorrow reign within his heart, And poortith hold his purse. [In E. D. D from Shetland to Northumbld. and Cumbld.]

Poorty: see POVERTY.

Poo'r-will. [So named in imitation of its disyllabic note: cf. WHIP-POOR-WILL.] A bird of the N. American genus *Phalænoptilus*, esp. *P. nuttalli*, common in the Western United States.

1888 ROOSEVELT in *Century Mag.* Mar 664/2 At nightfall the poor-wills begin to utter their boding call from the wooded ravines back in the hills; not 'whip-poor-will', as in the East, but with two syllables only. *Ibid.*, A poor-will lit on the floor beside me.

Poory, Poose, Poost, obs. ff. POBY *a.*, POSE, POST.

Pooste, var. POUSTIE, power.

Poot (put), *sb.*[1] Now chiefly *north.* A dial. form of POULT, applied not only to chickens and young game birds, but to the young of various other animals, e. g. a small haddock, a young trout.

(In the latter application some would refer it to OE. *pūta* in *æle pūta* eel pout.)

1512 *Will of J. Barlowe* (Somerset Ho.), Fur of fox poot s. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 679 Partridge, pheasant, quaile, raile, poots, and such like. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 311/1 A Cock [is called] first a Peep, then a Chicken, then a Poot. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 573 Found them as big as Poot Eggs. 1825 JAMIESON, *Poot*, this seems to be the same with *Pout*, used to denote a small haddock, *Fife.* 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Poot*, a young grouse or moor poot. 1890 J. SERVICE *Thir Notandums* I. 5 The lambin' o' the yowes, the cleckin' o' the poots.

Poot, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [A variant of POTE *sb.*[1]: cf. *poot* POTE *v.*] A stirring rod: see quot.

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xviii. P 2 A long strong round Iron Stirring Poot; the Handle of which Stirring Poot is also about two Yards long or more, and the Poot it self almost twice the length of the depth of the Melting Pot.

Poot, poote, var. POTE *v.*; obs. or dial. f. PUT *v.*

†Pooter. *Obs. rare.* [f. *poot*, POTE *v.* + -ER[1].] = POTING-STICK, or POKING-STICK.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. xlvii. 218 Busks, Perrewigs, Maskes, Plumes of feathers fram'd, Supporters, Pooters, Fardingales aboue the Loynes to waire, That be she near so bomle thin, yet she crosse-like seem's four-square.

Poother, obs. or dial. f. POTHER, POWDER.

Pop (pŏp), *sb.*[1] Forms: see POP *v.*[1] [Onomatopoeic: goes with POP *v.*[1]]

1. An act of popping. **a.** A blow, knock, stroke, slap; now, a slight rap or tap. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 4421 Philomene..3aff him certes suche a poppe, That he fel ouer his hors croppe. *Ibid.* 9310 He hadde lauȝt many a pop, For ther was many a stiok seuen. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 286/2 A Poppe; vbi a strake. 1825 JAMIESON, *Pap, pawp*, a blow, a whack. *Aberd.* 1857 G. OUTRAM *Lyrics* (1887) 137 Ilka pap wi' the shool on the tap o' the mool.

†b. A humorous remark, a joke; cf. CRACK *sb.* 5 *Obs. rare.*

a 1550 *Image Hypocr.* I. 518 in *Skelton's Wks* (1843) II. 420 With your mery poppes: Thus youe make vs sotten, And play with vs boopepe.

2. A short abrupt sound of explosion.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Buchete*, the cheeke and a pop with the mouth. 1634 T. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Wks.* 629 By the only regresse of the extended muscles into themselves.. somewhiles with a noyse or pop. 1855 CHAMBER *My Travels* II. vi. 91 The common pops of the squibs and crackers. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* xxxix, I cannot bear people to keep their minds bottled up for the sake of letting them off with a pop.

b. The moment occupied by a pop; *at a pop*, in one instant, suddenly. *dial.* [cf. F. *tout à coup, tout d'un coup.*]

1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1202/2 At a poppe, down they descende into hell. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Pop*, a short space. *Lanc.* 1903 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

3. A shot with a fire-arm. Also *fig.*

1637 W. Morice *Coena quasi* Koivi xxlv. 249 They have onely faced the enemy...given a pop or two, and raised a smoak. 1829 W. T. Moncrieff *Giovanni in Lond.* II. i, You've quite made up your mind to have a pop at him? 1881 Freeman in Stephens *Life & Lett.* (1895) II. ix. 228 Prestige, you know, I always like to have a pop at.

b. *transf.* A pistol. *slang.*

1728 [De Foe] *Street Robberies Consider'd* 33 *Popps*, Pistols. 1748 Smollett *Rod. Rand.* viii, I gleaned a few things, such as a pair of pops, silver mounted. 1834 H. Ainsworth *Rookwood* III. v, His pops in his pocket. 1896 *Harper's Mag.* XCII. 784/2 Pops all put away, so she won't be finding one and be killing herself.

4. In the names of two West Indian species of *Physalis* (Bladder-herb or Winter Cherry): the *Cow-pop* or *Pops*, and *Horse pop* or *Pop-vine*: see quots.

1730 G. Hughes *Barbadoes* 161 Pops; *Lat.* Alkekengi Indicum majus. This Plant hath thin bluish capsular Pods, which inclose a round .. Fruit of also it the Bigness of a small Cherry. .. There is another Plant, which bears the same kind of Fruit .. being a creeping scandent Plant .. This is called the Pop-Vine, and grows in most Parts of the Island. 1748 Schomburg *Hist. Barbados* 610 *Physalis barbadensis*, Jacq. Pop Vine, *Hughes*. Horse Pop. *Physalis angulata*, Linn. Pops, *Hughes*. Cow Pop.

5. A name for any effervescing beverage, esp. ginger-beer or (later) champagne, from the sound made when the cork is drawn from the vessel containing it. *colloq.*

1812 Southey *Lett.* (1856) II. 284 A new manufactory of a nectar, between soda-water and ginger-beer, and called pop, because 'pop goes the cork' when it is drawn. 18.. J. Wilson *Laking* in *Casquet of Lit.* I. 39/2 With plenty of ginger-beer, soda, and imperial pop. 1834 H. Smart *Post to Finish* II. xvi. 251 He don't warrant my calling for 'pop' [champagne]. 1894 H. Drummond *Ascent Man* 214 [A man], when he calls champagne fizz, or a less aristocratic beverage pop, is following in the wake of the inventors of Language.

6. A mark made by a slight rapid touch; a dot; a spot, a speck. Also *fig.*

1718 Mrs. Bradshaw in *Lett. C'tees Suffolk* (1924) I. 28 You are a pop nearer being a countess than you was last week. *c* 1840 J. D. Harding in Collingwood *Life Ruskin* (1893) I. viii. 92 That marvellous pop of light across the foreground. 1886 C. Scott *Sheep-farming* 138 The draft ewes..only receive a 'pop' or dot of the same tar from a round stick on the shoulder. 1894 R. S. Ferguson *Westmorland* xviii. 290 Strokes and pops and letters marked with tar or ruddle.

b. *Pops and pairs*: app. a corruption of *post and pair* (see Post *sb.*[1]).

c 1780 M. Lonsdale *Upshot* in S. Gilpin *Songs* (1866) 276 At pops an' pairs laikt long an' sair. 1804 R. Anderson *Cumberld. Ballads* 91 Pay me the tuppence I wan frae thee Ae neet at pops and pairs.

7. *slang* The act of pawning. *In pop*: in pawn or pledge: cf. Pop *v.*[1] 7. Pop-shop.

1856 *Routledge's Every Boy's Ann.* 292 'Great shame—put him in pop—gentl man's son'.. I knew th it her 'put him in pop' meant that I was pawned when a baby. 1886 J. K. Jerome *Idle Thoughts* (1890) 7 Yet what a piece of work a man makes of his first 'pop'. .He hangs about outside the shop .he enters .he comes out of the shop [etc.].

Pop (pɒp), *sb.*[2] [app. short for Poppet or Popet. Cf. also obs. F. *popine*, *poupine* a pretty little woman (see Poppin).] A term of endearment for a girl or woman; darling; also, a mistress, a kept woman.

1785 G. A. Bellamy *Apology* II. 39 A few nights after my benefit, Lord Tyrawley came into the room smiling, and said,..' Pop, I have got you a husband!' 1825 T. Creevey *Papers*, etc. (1904) II. 87 When I look at these three young women, and at this brazen-faced Pop who is placed over them, .. the marriage appears to me the wickedest thing I ever heard of. *Ibid* 209, 268 1898 *Tit-Bits* 11 June 201/1 Well, pop, since I'm your father, I'm going to give you a ticket to the circus.

Pop, *sb.*[3] *dial* [perh. from prec. sb.] A local name of the Redwing (*Turdus iliacus*).

1848 *Zoologist* VI 2253 The redwing is a 'pop'.

Pop (pɒp), *sb.*[4] A colloquial abbreviation of *popular concert*: see Popular 3 b.

1862 Geo. Eliot in *Life* (1887) 355 We have been to a Monday Pop, to hear Beethoven's Septett 1891 *Newcastle Evcn. Chron.* 14 Dec. 2/6 The Saturday Pops in Newcastle are in a bad way.

Hence **Po·ppite**, a performer at, or a frequenter of, the popular concerts.

1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Nov. 3/2 The death of that old and famous 'Poppite', Sir Charles Halle. 1902 *Ibid* 13 May 1/3 The itinerant muffin-man who vexes the souls of devout 'Poppites' on Saturday afternoons.

Pop, *sb.*[5] [Said to be so called from L. *popina*, or Eng. *lollipop shop*, 'the rooms having been orig. in the house of Mrs. Hatton, who kept such a shop'.] At Eton College, The name of a social club and debating society, founded in 1811.

1865 *Etoniana* 207 (Farmer) The chief attraction of Pop lies in its being a sort of social club...the members are strictly limited (originally twenty-two, since increased to twenty eight). 1883 J. B. Richards *Seven Years at Eton* xxxiii. 366 He [W. W. Wood] was one of the most fluent speakers at 'Pop'. 1889 Maxwell Lyte *Hist. Eton College* 375 Pop has always had a great social power. 1902 G. W. E. Russell in *Encycl. Brit.* XXVIII. 731/2 He (Gladstone at Eton) was seen to the greatest advantage .in the debates of the Eton Society, learnedly called 'The Literati' and vulgarly 'Pop'.

Pop (pɒp), *v.*[1] Also 5-7 poppe, 7-8 popp, 9 *dial.* pap, pawp. [Onomatopœic: goes with Pop *sb.*[1], *int.*, *adv.*]

1. *trans.* To strike, rap, knock (? *obs.*). Also, to strike with a slight rap or tap. *dial.*

c 1386 [implied in Popper *sb.* 1]. *c* 1440 *Chron. London* (1827) 130 Redy to a popped hym in the face with his dagger. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 286/2 To Poppe; vbi to stryke. *c* 1817 Hogg *Tales & Sk.* I. 336 She popped her master on the forehead.

2. *intr.* To make a small quick explosive sound; to burst or explode with a pop.

1576 Newton *Lemnie's Complex.* 124 b, Popping or smacking with the mouthe. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* x iii. P 9 The report of musketry, popping so near the head-quarters of our repose. 1855 Delamer *Kitch. Gard.* (1861) 179 When you hear the first gun pop at the unhappy partridges. 1859 [see 3]. 1894 K. Grahame *Pagan P.* 159 When the chestnuts popped in the ashes.

†b. Of the eye: To protrude (as if to burst *out*).

1680 J. Aubrey in *Lett. Eminent Persons* (1813) III. 565 Full eie, popping out and working.

3. *trans.* To cause to make a sudden explosive report; to fire, let off, as an explosive or fire-arm (also *fig.*); to cause (anything) to burst with a pop. *To pop corn*: see quot. 1859, and cf. Pop-corn.

1595 *Drake's Voy* (Hakl. Soc.) 23 We popt away powder and shott to no purpose. *a* 1652 A. Wilson *Inconstant Lodie* II. i, Haue a speech readie to popp of in triumph. 1832 Lytton *Eugene A.* I. ix, When a musket's half worn out, schoolboys fury it—pop it at sparrows. 1859 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3), *To Pop Corn*, to parch or roast Indian corn until it 'pops' open...' A little boy sat by the kitchen fire A popping corn in the ashes.' 1883 O. W. Holmes *Seasons* in *Pages fr. Old Vol. Life* 160 The ginger-beer carts rang their bells and popped their bottles. 1887 *Daily News* 17 June 5/1 There was popped corn.

4. *intr.* To shoot, fire a gun. *colloq.*

1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, *To pop*, to fire a Pistol. 1776 Earl Percy *Lett.* (1902) 74 They sent down a number of their rangers to pop at our advanced posts and sentries. *a* 1845 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. III *Lil. Thoulouse*, Popping at pheasants. 1877 A. B. Edwards *Up Nile* xix. 563 We heard our sportsman popping away. in the barley.

b. *trans.* To shoot *down*; to pick *off* with a shot.

1762 *Pennsylv. Archives* (1853) IV. 84 They knew the woods well, and would pop them down 3 for 1. 1813 Sir G. Jackson *Diaries & Lett.* (1873) II. 280 Many unwary stragglers have been popped off in this way 1861 Du Chaillu *Equat. Afr.* ix. 106 Keeping our guns in readiness to pop down anything which should come in our way.

5. *trans.* To put promptly, suddenly, or unexpectedly (sometimes implying quiet or furtive action): usually with some extension, as *down*, *in*, *on*, *out*, *up*, *into* or *out of* (a place), etc.

a 1529 Skelton *Replyc.* 122 Whan ye..poriskhly forthe popped Your sycmaticate sawes Agaynst Goddes lawes 1553 *Respublica* (Brandl) v. vii 18 He vaire [= fair] popt me to silence. 1567 Golding *Ovid* vi. 73 b, Now due they to the bottome downe, now vp then heades they pop. 1577 Hanmer *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 329 To put by him that poppeth in any other seeds. 1587 Greene *Tritamiron of Lowe* Wks. (Grosart) III. 77 What mones you ..to pop forth so sodainle this darke probleme? 1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 1, 4 You .. popt out your Booke against me. 1662 R. Mathew *Unl. Alch.* § 82. 109 She popt it into her mouth, and swallowed it all at once. 1750 H. Walpole *Lett.* (1840) II. 355 Another fellow of Eton has popped out a sermon against the Doctor since his death 1778 Miss Burney *Evelina* xxxiii, He takes and pops me into the ditch! 1834 Lytton *Pompeii* I. vii, To pop him slily into the reservoir 1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* ix, Popping his head out of some window or door. 1860 Thackeray *Round. Papers*, *Screens in Dining Rooms*, One dear little lady ..popped her paper under the tablecloth.

b *spec.* To put *out* (a light) suddenly; to jot *down* (words); † to put *off* (a person) *with* (something), put *off* or put aside (a thing).

1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* IV. iii, He conquer Rome, Pop out the light of bright religion. 1602 *Ant. & Mel.* I Wks. 18 6 I 16 Swarthy darknesse popt out Phoebus eye. *a* 1625 Fletcher *Noble Gent.* I i, And do you pop me off with this slight answer? 1658-9 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 14, I would have you not to pop off the question. 1774 Mme. D'Arblay *Early Diary* (1889) I 304 Popping down my thoughts from time to time upon paper. 1822 E. A. Porden in L'Estrange *Friendships Miss Mitford* (1882) I. v. 141, I shall at once pop down what occurs to me. 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* xxviii, Pop me down among your fashionable visitors. 1894 A. Dobson *18th Cent. Vignettes* Ser. II. i. 3 He popped out the guttering candle.

6. To put (a question) abruptly, to 'come out with' († also with *out*); spec. *to pop the question* (*slang* or *colloq.*), to propose marriage (also ellipt. *to pop*).

1725 Byrom *Rem.* (1854) I i. 148 Dear Governor and Gossip mess, the boy here having given me leave to ask you how you do, I have made bold to pop the question to you. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* (1810) VI. xx. 101 Afraid he would now, and now, and now, pop out the question; which he had not the courage to put. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* IV. i. P 6 You. pop the question without making any bones of it. 1826 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 432, I have reason to think the formidable interrogatory, which is emphatically called 'popping the question', is actually the only question which he has never popped. 1867 Trollope *Chron. Barset* I. 58 'Is it settled?' she asked. 'Has he popped?' 1885 E. C. Johnson *Track of Crescent* xv. 190 When a young man wanted to 'pop' to the object of his affections, he called at the house.

7. To put in pledge, to pawn. *slang.*

1731 Fielding *Lett Writer* II. li, Ay, he'll make us pop our unders for the reckoning; we'll not go with him. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Lab* I. 474 [She] took one to pop..for an old 'oman what was on the spree. 1902 Barrie *Little White Bird* vi, It was plain for what she had popped her watch.

8. *intr.* To pass, move, go or come promptly, suddenly, or unexpectedly (*up*, *down*, *in*, *out*, *about*, *between*, etc.).

1530 Palsgr. 662/1 He went so nere the banke that sondaynly he popped in to the water over heed and eares. 1589 Nashe *Anat. Absurd.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 25 The temperature of the wether will not permitte them to pop into the open ayre. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* v ii. 65 He that hath..Popt in between th' election and my hopes. 1660 Fuller *Mixt Contempl.* (1841) 200 Some presently popped up into the pulpit. 1706 E. Ward *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 76 A hundred or more Cartes an Puppits pop up upon Deck. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 67 3/1 She might Pop in. 1770 J. Baretti *Journ. Lond. to Genoa* IV. App. 266, I expected..to see some beautiful damsel pop out suddenly. 1780 Mme. D'Arblay *Diary* 6 Dec., In the evening..I just popped down to play one rubber with dear Mr. Thrale. 1829 Scott *Jrnl.* 27 Feb, Some [copies]..will be popping out one of these days in a central and manner. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* 421/2 Just pop home for a bundle of prospectuses. 1899 F. T. Bullen *Log Sea-way* 151 He requested me to 'pop across the road' and get him a drop of rum.

b. To come *on* or *upon* abruptly, suddenly, unexpectedly, or by chance; to light *upon*, happen *upon*

1741 Richardson *Pamela* (1824) I. 61, I was but talking to one of her maids just now, and she popt upon us. 1759 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* I. xiv, I had the good fortune to pop upon the very thing I wanted. 1791 Mary Wollstonecr. *Rights Wom.* v. 131 We pop on the author when we only expected to meet the father. 1815 W. H. Ireland *Scribblomania* 165 She pops, as perchance, upon kind Mistress Meeke.

c. *To pop off* (also *off the hooks*): to die *slang.*

1764 Foote *Patron* I (1781) 17 If Lady Pepperpot should happen to pop off 1778 Mme. D'Arblay *Lett.* 5 July, What a pity it would have been had I popped off in my last illness. *c* 1820 Keats *Let to Haydon* Poet. Wks. (1886) 24, I am afraid I shall pop off just when my mind is able to run alone. 1887 G. R. Sims *Mary Jane's Mem.* 112 He'd said his mother would soon pop off the hooks, and he'd have all her money.

† Pop, *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* (Also 5 erron. papphe.) [Origin uncertain: cf. OF. *popiner* (later *poupiner*) to adorn (oneself), said of a woman (Godefr.), f. *popin* dressy, showy: see Poppin.] *trans.* To paint or patch (the face) with a cosmetic.

? *a* 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 1019 No wyntred browis had she, Ne popped hir, for it neded nought To wyndre hir, or to peynte hir ought. *c* 1407 Lydg. *Aesop & Sens.* 1368 It needed noght to papphe hir face, For she was .. Ryght agreable of look and chere. 1430-40 — *Bochas* I. xx. (MS Bodl. 263) 81/1 To farce and poppe ther visage. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 68 Whi popithe they, and paintithe, and pluckithe her visage? 1483 *Quatuor Sermones* in *Festivall*, etc a v b, Ne haue not your vysage poppyd, ne your here pullyd or crowlyd [*ed.* 1532 pomped].

Hence † **Po·pping** *vbl. sb.* Also b. *concr.* (?) materials used in painting the face.

1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 13372 In ffrench ycallyd 'flanderye' And in ynglyssh, off old wrytyng, Ys yman yd ek 'poppyng'. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 70 Doughtres, takithe here ensaumple to leue all suche lewde folyes and counterfeting, poppinge, and paintinge. b. 14 . *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 502/1 *Acumen*, a poppyn. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 286/2 Poppynge, *acus*, *cerusa*, *stibium*, *venenum*.

Pop (pɒp), *int.*, *adv.* [The same onomatopœic word as Pop *sb.*[1], Pop *v.*[1], used interjectionally and adverbially.] With (the action or sound of) a pop; instantaneously, abruptly; unexpectedly.

Pop goes the weasel, name of a country dance very popular in the 'fifties', in which these words were sung or exclaimed by the dancers while one of them darted under the arms of the others to his partner; also the name of the tune; hence as a vb. and in other humorous uses. See *N. & Q.* (1905) 10th Ser. III. 492, IV. 209

1621 Fletcher *Pilgrim* III. ii, Into that bush Pop goes his pate, and all his face is comb'd over. 1672 Villiers (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* I (Arb.) 31 As soon as any one speaks, pop I slap it down, and make that, too, my own 1801 G. Colman *Poor Gentlem.* I. ii, It fell out unexpected—pop, on a sudden; like the going off of a field-piece. *c* 1854 (*Musicseller's Advt* in *Newspaper*), The new country dance 'Pop goes the weasel', introduced by her Majesty Queen Victoria. — *Musical Bouquet* No. 409, *Pop goes the Weasel*; *La Tempête*; and *Le Grand Père*. These fashionable dances as performed at the Court balls. 1855 in *N. & Q.* 10th Ser. IV. 211/1 This dance is very popular, it is without deception. 'Pop goes the weasel' has been to Court, and met a good reception. 1855 Smedley *H. Coverdale* xxxiv, Dear old Punch, with his private band pop-going the weasel like an harmonious steam-engine. 1855 O. W. Holmes *Poems* 139 Pop cracked the guns! *Mod.* I heard it go 'pop'.

Pop-, in *Comb.* [Cf Pop *v.*[1], *sb.*[1]] Usually the verb in combination with a sb. or adv., meaning something that pops, or that which pops in some way; rarely the sb. or adv.: **pop-dock**, **pop-glove**, the Foxglove (*Digitalis purpurea*); **pop-eye**, an out-starting, bulging, prominent eye; hence **pop-eyed** *a.*; **pop-in**, a drink composed of beer into which a small proportion of whisky or brandy is 'popped'; † **pop-mouth**, a mouth able to utter an exclamation with a sharp outburst; **pop-off**, the discharge of fire-arms; **pop-out**, the act of popping out, as when a cork is drawn; **pop-shooter** = Popgunner; **pop-valve** = Puppet-valve; **pop-weed**, a provincial name of the Bladderwort.

1878 Britten & Holland *Plant-n.*, *Pop Dock, *Digitalis purpurea*.—Cornw ..from the habit of children to inflate and burst the flower. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 29 June 13/2 She

has the ' *pop eyes ' of a voluble talker. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Pop-eyed*, having prominent eyes. *Southern.* 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Pop-glove*, the fox-glove. *Corniw.* 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* vi, A liquor called *pop-in, composed by mixing a quartern of brandy with a quart of small beer. 1870 J. K. HUNTER *Life Stud. Charac.* 273 A 'gang o' pop-in' was the order. 1594 NASHE *Terrors of Nt.* Wks (Grosart) III. 270 Followes they were that had good big *pop mouths to crie Port a hoime Saint George. 1843 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 239 Not even the *pop-off of a Milford snob to be heard. 1835 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* III. 32 The creaking of a corkscrew, followed by the *pop-out of a cork. 1845 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 258 To avoid the *popshooters. 1834 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 778/1 To do away with the din of the steam escaping from ordinary locomotive *pop valves. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* vii, I stuck awhile with my toe-balls on the slippery links of the *pop weed.

‖ **Popadam** (pɒ̄ pădăm). Also **papadom, poppadum, -odam.** [Tamil *pappaḍam*, contr. from *paruppu aḍam* 'lentil cake' (Yule).] (See quots.)

1810 *Asiat. Res.* XIII 315 Papadoms, (fine cakes, made of gram flour, and a fine species of alkali, which gives them an agreeable salt taste and serves the purpose of yeast). 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 155 Poppadums, from Madras (cakes eaten with curries). 1904 *Daily Chron.* 19 Mar. 8/5 The Anglo-Indian may have with his curry toasted poppodams, wafer biscuits made from Indian dhall.

† **Po·pal,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. POPE + -AL.] = PAPAL *a.* So **Po·pan** *a.* = PAPANE *a.*

1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 175 Neither the Vestall nor the Popall Virgins will find any great cause of boasting. 1839 J. ROGERS *Antipopopr.* xiii. ii 203 Quite above the range of popan and pietistal philanthropy.

† **Po·pard.** *Obs. rare.* [Origin uncertain: cf. POPELER, POPPET. The suffix as in CANARD, MALLARD, etc.] Some kind of fowl. ? = POPPEL.

1413 in *Exeter Reg., Stafford* (1886) 403 *note*, Dorsorium largum, operatum volueribus volatis popardys.

Popatrye, obs. form of PUPPETRY.

Po·p-corn. *U. S.* [f. POP *v.*[1] 3 + CORN *sb.*[1] 5; in a orig. *popped corn*.] **a.** Maize or Indian corn parched till it bursts open and exposes the white inner part of the grain; 'popped' corn: see POP *v.*[1] 3. **b.** A variety or sub-species of maize suitable for 'popping'. Also *attrib.*

[1848 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Pop-a-corn*, parched Indian corn, so called from the noise it makes on bursting open. The variety usually prepared in this way is of a dark color, with a small grain.] 1858 *N. York Tribune* 14 Jan. 2/3, I got on the cars..after..flattening out an apple-boy and pop-corn vender. 1844 in WEBSTER. 1875 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims* iv. 119 The pop-corn and Christmas hemlock spurting in the fire. 1893 KATE SANBORN *Pretty Wom. S. California* 129 A farmer raised one thousand bushels of popcorn and stored it in a barn. 1903 *Book of Corn* 327 Popcorn, known botanically as *Zea everta*, is a species group, characterized by the excessive proportion of the corneous endosperm and the small size of the kernels and ear. Twenty-five varieties were catalogued by Sturtevant.

Pope (pōup), *sb.*[1] Forms: **α.** 1-2 **pāpa,** 2-6 **pape,** 4-7 *Sc.* **paip(e;** *β.* 3- **pope,** 5-6 **poop,** (7 *Sc.* **pop**). [OE *pāpa*, a. eccl. L. *pāpa* (in Juvenal *pāpās*), ad. late Gr. *πάπας*, *παπᾶς*, late var. of *πάππας* father (orig. a child's word; cf. PAPA). Thence also It., Sp., Pg *papa*, F. *pape*.

In eccl. Gr. *πάπας* was applied to bishops (in Asia Minor), patriarchs, and popes; it was a recognized title of the Bp. of Alexandria, *a* 250. L. *pāpa*, used as a term of respect for ecclesiastics of high position, esp. bishops (cf. mod. 'Father'), occurs in Tertullian *a* 220, and was applied so late as 640 by St Gall to Desiderius Bp. of Cahors. But from the time of Leo the Great (440-461) it was in the Western Church applied especially to, and from 1073 claimed exclusively by, the Bishop of Rome.]

I. 1. The Bishop of Rome, as head of the Roman Catholic Church.

Black, Red, White Pope: allusive designations: see quot. 1902.

α. *a* 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* iv i (1890) 252 Þa wæs in þa tid Uitalius papa þæs apostolican seðles ald biscop. *c* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1115 On þisso ger ure sende se papa Paschalis Raulfe ærcebi' on Cantwarabyrig pallium þider to lande. *c* 1154 *Ibid.* an. 1124 On þæs dæges..forðferde se pape on Rome Calixtus was gehaten. *c* 1205 LAY. 2728 Þas þruges weoren ide me þurh þene pape of Rome. *Ibid.* 2750 Of Gregorie þan pape [*c* 1275 þe pope]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 225/6 Gregor þat was pape o rome. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxviii (*Machor*) 1248 A paipe of Rome. 1405 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* 64 For the pape of Rome and al his cardinals. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 268/2 A Papes dygnite, *papatus*. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* 165 Vilht out the leccis of the pape. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 204 The Paip, that Pagane full of pryde. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj., Stat. Robt. III* 53 b, Induring the time of the schisme quhilk was betwix paip Vr. an the 6 and Clement the 6). 1627 H. BURTON *Beating Pope's Bull* 67 Pape and Ape differ but a letter; but their charitie to their Sonnes I see.

β. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 163 þe holie lordswes, prophetes, apostles, popes, archebiscopes, bisopes, prestes. *c* 1275 LAY. 10130 An holy man þar was pope. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 218/90 Þe pope and þe king Edgar. 1392 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A viii. 8 Pait in þat pardoun þe Pope hab I-graunted. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 408/2 Poope, *papa*. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* xiii. iii, There was saynt peter the noble pope. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 225 Christes vicar in erth, our holy father y pope. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 163 Make not all priestes that stand vpon the bridge as the Poope passeth. 1624 BEDELL *Lett.* x. 138 Paulus V. *Vice-dens* takes too much vpon him, when hee will bee Pope-almightie. *a* 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 187 By vertue of the Pop's Bulls. 1700 FARQUHAR *Constant Couple* v. i, I would rather kiss her hand than the Pope's toe. 1750 GRAY *Long Story* iv, Tho' Pope and Spaniard could not trouble it. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 33 England began to look in another quarter for support against France and the Pope. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 23 Dec. 5/1 Under this [crucifix] is enthroned Leo XIII, clad all in white—whence his name the White Pope—and receives the allegiance of the Red Pope (the Prefect of the Propaganda), the Black Pope (the General of the Jesuits).

b. An effigy of the pope burnt on the anniversary of the Gunpowder Plot (Nov. 5), on Queen Elizabeth's night, or at other times. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1673 EVELYN *Diary* 5 Nov., This night the youths of the City burnt the Pope in effigie, after they had made procession with it. 1678 DRYDEN *Œdipus* Epil 34 We know not what you can desire or hope, To please you more, but burning of a Pope. 1732 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 214 He..heads the bold Tram-bands, and burns a Pope. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pope*, a long pole, to which an effigy of the Pope was attached and burnt on the 5th of Nov. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. viii, II. xxv. 1887 *Kentish Gloss.*, *Popeing*, to go popeing is to go round with Guy Fawkes on the 5th of November. 'Please, sir, remember the old Pope!'

† **c.** Short for *pope day celebration.* *Obs. rare.*

1766 J. ADAMS *Diary* 5 Nov., Wks. 1850 II. 101 Popes and bonfires this evening at Salem, and a swarm of tumultuous people attending them. 1769 *Boston Chron.* 6-9 Nov. 361/2 Description of the Pope, 1769.

2. a. *transf.* Applied to the spiritual head of a Mohammedan or pagan religion.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxxi 307 In þat yle dwelleþ the Pope of hire lawe, þat ben clepen Lobassy. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 542 In this Citie dwelleth the chiefe Pope, or High Priest, of that Superstition. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trans.* (ed. 2) 51 (*Religion of Persees*) The *Distoore* or *Pope*..has 13 [precepts]. 1836 *Pop. Encycl.* I. 813/2 Those who were henceforward caliphs,..these Mussulman *popes* had not by any means the power of the Christian. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Aug. 8/1 A probability that his Majesty of Siam may soon become Pope as well as King—a Buddhist Pope.

b. *fig.* One who assumes, or is considered to have, a position or authority like that of the pope.

1589 *Hay any Work* 34 Leaue your Nonresidencie, and your other sinnes, sweete Popes now. 1639 *Andros Tracts* II. 106 We often say, that 'every man has a pope in his belly'. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1780) II. 67 This Coquerel, I find by another note, was Generalis monetarius, or Pope of the mint, into which the reformation was to be introduced. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* iv. iii, (1876) 446 In the churches immediately dependent upon the papal see [there was elected] a pope of fools. *Ibid.* 447 The bishop, or the pope, of fools performed the divine service habited in the pontifical garments. 1854 HAWTHORNE in *H. & Wife* (1883) II. 40 The family are..followers of Dr. McMill, who is the present Low-Church pope of Liverpool. 1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 19 Jan. 46/3 Burne-Jones..accepted him [Rossetti] as the infallible Pope of Art.

† **3.** In early times, A bishop of the Christian Church; *spec.* in the Eastern Church, the title of the Bishop or Patriarch of Alexandria. *Obs.*

1563 *Homilies* II. *Idolatry* II (1859) 185 *margin*, All notable Bishops were then called Popes. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 11/1 We name Pope..may peradventure seme more tolerable, as which hath ben vsed in the olde time emong bishops. 1635 PRYNNE *Unhish. Tim.* (1661) 148 From the time of Heraclas, the Patriarch of Alexandria was called Papa: that is, Pope, or Grandfather, (before the Bishop of Rome was so stiled). 1850 NEALE *East. Ch.* I. 126 In correctness of speech, the Patriarch of Antioch is the only Prelate who has a claim to that title: the proper appellation of the Bishops of Rome and Alexandria being *Pope*, of Constantinople and Jerusalem, *Archbishop*.

† **b.** *Pope John* = PRESTER JOHN. *Obs. rare.*

c 1512 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 30/2 They of Indyen hath one prynce & that is pope John. *Ibid.* 32/1 Pope John ye mooste myghtyste kynge.

II. Transferred uses.

4. A small thick-bodied freshwater fish of the Perch family; the Ruff. (So Ger. *papst.*)

1653 WALTON *Angler* Table, Directions how and with what baits to fish for the Ruffe or Pope. 1740 R. BROOKES *Art of Angling* v. xv. 44 The Ruff or Pope..seldom exceeds six inches in length, and is cover'd with rough prickly Scales. 1836 F. SYKES *Scraps fr. Jrnl* 21, I purchased a quantity of pope, which have much like perch. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 111 Dace [and] Pope from Thames.

† **5.** A weevil which infests malt or grain. *Obs.*

1658 ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 1086 The English call the Wheat-worm Kis, Pope, Bowde, Weevil and Wibil. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* iv. (ed. 2) 259 At Winchester they call this Insect [Weevill], Pope, Black-bob, or Creeper.

6. A local name for various birds, from their colouring or stout form: **a.** The Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*). **b.** The Bullfinch (cf. Ger. *dompfaff*). **c.** The Red-backed Shrike (*Lanius collurio*). **d.** The Painted Finch or Nonpareil (*Passerina ciris*).

1674 RAY *Collect., Water Fowl* 92 The Pope, called in some places Puffins. 1864 *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. V. 124/2 Pope, Nope, Alp, Red-Hoop, and Tony Hoop, are all provincial appellations of..the common Bullfinch. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 47 Red-backed shrike..Pope (Hants). 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds*, *Puffin*,..known as the Bottle-nose, Coulternebb, Pope, Sea-Parrot.

III. 7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (all from 1), as *pope-burning* (1 b), *-conjurer*, *-trumpery*; *pope bulled*, *-consecrated*, *-given*, *-pleasing*, *-powdered*, *-prompted*, *-rid* adjs.; **pope-catholic,** a Roman Catholic; **pope-day,** the anniversary of the Gunpowder Plot (Nov. 5); **pope-fly,** an insect which infests grain (cf. sense 5); † **pope-horn,** ? a conch shell as used in celebrating pope-day; **pope-king,** the pope as a sovereign; **pope-night,** see *pope-day*; **pope-worshipper,** hostile term for a Roman Catholic.

1600 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. xlviii. 226 But Godhoode none in Indian Golde, and *pope-bald hopes shall miss. 1762 HUME *Hist. Eng.* lxviii. (1806) V. 126 One of the most innocent artifices..was the additional ceremony, pomp, and expense, with which a *pope-burning was celebrated in London. 1873 CHRISTIE *Dryden's Poems, Hind & P.* III. 10 *note*, The pope burnings of Queen Elizabeth's night, which had occurred every year since the excitement of the Popish Plot. *c* 1554 G. MENEWE (*title*) A Plaine subuersyon..of all the arguementes, that the *Popecatholykes can make for the maintenaunce of auricular confession. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1705/1 *margin*, The proceedinges of the Popes catholickes in maintayning their Religion. 1679 C. NESSE *Antichrist* 228 The *pope-conjurers, necromancers, robbers, murderers. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* II. ii, Haughty Spain's *Pope-consecrated fleet. 1821 *Columbian Centinel* (Boston, U.S.) 10 Nov. 1/4 Monday last, Nov. 5th, being '*Pope Day'. 1903 A. MATTHEWS in *Publ. Col. Soc. Mass.* VIII. 104 It is possible that he [Joyce Junior] continued to parade the streets of Boston on Pope Day. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 84 The *Pope-fly. This insect is better known by the great destruction it causes in almost every kind of grain, than by its shape. 1772 *Boston Gaz.* (U.S.) 3 Feb. 1/2 The ingenuity of some of those nocturnal Sley-frolickers, had added the Drum and Conk-shell, or *Pope-horn, to their own natural, noisy, abilities. 1882 MARIO *Garibaldi in Mnem. Mag.* XLVI 250 We will settle with the pontiff when we have dethrolled the *Pope-king. 1773 J. ROWE *Lett. & Diary* 5 Nov. (1903) 254 Very quiet for a *Pope Night. 18 WHITTIER *Pr. Wks.* (1889) II 390 Pope Night..was celebrated by the early settlers of New England. 1556 OLDE *Antichrist* 82 b, You *pope pleasing slaues. *a* 1683 OLDHAM *Wks. & Rem.* (1686) 39 By Popes, and *Pope-rid Kings upheld, and loved. 1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* xxi. 137 To enritch their purses by selling their *Pope trumpery. 1579 J. STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* E iij, Who so marieth with any *pope-worshipper can not tell when to be sure of him.

b. Combinations with **pope's**: † **pope's knight,** a designation sometimes applied in Scotland to a priest of the Roman Church, who was commonly styled *Schir* (i.e. Sir) So and So, as a rendering of L. *Dominus*: see Jamieson, s. v., and cf. 'Sir Hugh Evans' in *Twelfth Night*; † **pope's milk,** a jocular name for some kind of drink; **pope's nose** = *parson's nose.*

1558 W. MILL in Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1655) 95 They call me Walter, and not Sir Walter; I have been too long one of the *Popes Knights. 1795 BRYDSON *View Herald.* v. 175 A title [Sir] thus employed judicially, and disclaimed as characterising the pope's knights, appears to have had some other foundation, than mere courtesy. 1808 JAMIESON s.v., The phrase, *Pope's Knights*, seems to have been used only in contempt. 1872 J. A. H. MURRAY *Compt Scot.* Introd. 109 This Sir James Inglis, a 'Pope's Knight', was a churchman of considerable distinction at court in the reign of James V. 1635 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 130 Burnt aquavita and *pope's milk. 1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulg. T.* (ed. 3), *'*Pope's Nose*, the rump of a turkey. 1854 THACKERAY *Rose & King* vii, Gigho picked the last bone of the chicken—drumsticks,..back, pope's nose, and all.

Pope (pōup), *sb.*[2] [= F., Ger. *pope*, a. Russ. and OSlav. попъ, *popŭ*, app. ad. WGer. **papō* (whence OHG. *pfaffo*), ad. later Gr. *παπᾶς* priest; see PAPA 2.] A parish priest of the Greek Church in Russia, Servia, etc.

1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 139 The other Ecclesiastical Orders are distinguish'd into Proto popes, Popes, (or Priests) and Deacons. 1723 *Pres. St. Russia* I. 86 He was followed by a great number of Popes, or secular Priests, and a multitude of People. 1855 *Englishwoman in Russia* 119 Of course, you are aware that no pope can have a cure unless he be married. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 26 The Roumanian pope, seated opposite us, practised, amongst other vices, those of a Bacchanalian tendency. 1889 *Morn. Post* 23 Jan. 2/3 The Church in Hungary, with its keen party fights and its 'popes', whose chief function seems to be to make their parishioners dependent on their help in all the ordinary concerns of life.

Pope (pōup), *sb.*[3] [Echoic: see quot.] A name given in New England to the Whip-poor-will (*Antrostomus vociferus*).

1781 S. PETERS *Hist. Connecticut* 257 The Whipperwill has so named itself by its nocturnal songs. It is also called the pope, by reason of its darting with great swiftness, from the clouds almost to the ground, and bawling out Pope!

† **Pope,** *v. Obs.* [f. POPE *sb.*[1]]

1. *intr.* (Also *to pope it.*) To play the pope, to act as pope.

1537 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 89 Paul popeth Jolyly, that wol desire the worlde to pray for the kinges apeyrement. 1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* 95 Urban the eight, that now Popeth it. 1646 BP. MAXWELL *Bard. Isaach* 6 There be some few Patriarchs..who Lord it, and Pope it over the Lords inheritance.

2. Po·ping *vbl. sb.*, going after the pope, embracing popery. (Cf. *to go a Maying.*) See also POPE *sb.*[1] 1 b, quot. 1887.

1608 H. CLAPHAM *Errour Left Hand* 8 Are you now ready to go a poping?..I had thought there had bin many grounds that would have kept you from poping.

Popedom (pōupdăm). [Late OE. *pāpedōm*, f. *pāpa* POPE *sb.*[1] + *-dōm*, -DOM.]

1. The office, position, or dignity of pope (of Rome); the tenure of office of a pope; = PAPACY 1.

a 1123 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1118 Dises geares eac forðferde se papa Paschalis. & feng Iohan of Gaitan to þam papdome. *a* 1154 *Ibid.* an. 1124 Honorius feng to pape dom. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 74 Thai had na rycht to the pape dome. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 103 Gesen at Laterane the tenth yere of our popedome. 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* v. i. § 74. 466/1 Leo..received the Pope-

dom at the Emperours hands. 1741 LADY POMFRET *Lett.* (1805) III. 76 The riches acquired by the family in the long popedom of their uncle, Urban the Eighth. 1825 LD. COCKBURN *Mem.* 239 After as much plotting as if it had been for the Popedom he got in [to the town Council].

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Applied to a position of supreme authority in any religious system; also, satirically, in other capacities.

1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 22 Walde-graues profession ouerthroweth the popedome of Lambehith. 1589 *Hay any Work* 34 Good John of Canterbury leaue thy Popedome. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 239 After this time was the Caliphate or Popedome diuided. 1836 *Pop. Encycl.* I. 814/1 He continued to be called caliph,.. and bequeathed the Mohammedan popedom to his posterity. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* xxxiv, Absurdities into which his reverence for the popedom of Paternoster Row led him.

2. The papal government; esp. as a political state; = PAPACY 2.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* v. Wks. 1851 III. 116 What the Bishop hath laid together to make plea for Prelaty... Though indeed, if it may stand, it will inferre Popedome all as well. 1676 *Doctrine of Devils* 21 Yet now are many such broachers within the Popedom. 1820 H. MATTHEWS *Diary of Invalid* 206 His Holiness claims feudal superiority over the kingdom, as a fief of the Popedom. 1880 SHOURHOUSE *J. Inglesant* xxiv, Bologna.. delivered itself up to the Popedom upon a capitulation

b. An ecclesiastical polity resembling the papacy.

1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* xiv. (1874) 36 Lesse there shuld want anything to a perfyght pope doune, the bisshops caused a proclamacyon to be set out in the kyngs name, that from henseforth the ceremonyes of the church, that were of the popys makyng, shuld no more be taken for the popys ceremonys, but the kyngs 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* iv. Wks. 1851 III. 289 A Church-government, which wants almost no circumstance, but only a name to be a plaine Popedome. 1781 S. PETERS *Hist. Connecticut* 96 The lay-magistrates, who were further mortified to see Ministers among the Representatives..cried out, 'This is a presbyterial popedom'. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Know.* III. 2540/1 Flacius, with whom he labored at one time for the establishment of a Lutheran popedom.

Hence *erron.* † **Po·pedomship.** *Obs.*

1588 J. ASKE *Eliz. Triumphans* 6 His Popedomship with Myter, Crowns & Crosse, Are all bestow'd on Pius quintus grace

† **Po·pehead.** *Obs.* [f. POPE *sb.*[1] + -HEAD] = POPEHOOD.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 87 John þe nyntenþe, pope, satte in þe popehede fyve eire. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* iv. (1520) 37/2 This man lefte his popehead and wente to Agrippa. 1556 OLDE *Antichrist* 91 In the thrid moneth of hys popeheade.

† **Pope-holy,** *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* Forms: 4 **papholy,** 5 **poope-, poppe-, (pomp-)holy,** 5-6 **pop holy,** 5-7 **pope-holy.** [app. f. POPE *sb.*[1] + HOLY *a.*, but taken in some way to represent F. *papelard* hypocritical: see PAPELARD. In the first recorded instance translating OF. *papelardie* hypocrisy (Rom. Rose).] Pretending to great holiness; (of actions, words, etc.) characterized by a show or pretence of piety; sanctimonious, hypocritical.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xiii. 284 Was none suche as hym-self, ne none so pope-holy [*v. rr.* pomp holy, poppe holy; C. xvii. 37 pop, poppe, pope, pomp holy]. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 165 þis Iulianus, bycam a monk, and made hym ful papholy [*v. r.* pop holy] under monkes wede (L. *Cui tunc sub monachatu magnam religionem simulanti*). *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 74 Seynt gregorie seyth,..þat an ypocryte, a popholy man, is lyche an irane. *a* 1460 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II 251 Ye poopeholy priestis fulle of presomcioun. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Replyc.* Wks. 1843 I. 209 Popholy and penyysshe presumpcion prouoked them [Lollards] to publysshe and to preche.. howe it was idolatry to offre to ymages of our blessed lady. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 205 b/2 To cast y dyrt of these Popeholy Monkes in their owne face. 1589 COOPER *Admon.* 223 Some hypocrites and Pope-holie persons.

¶ **b.** *errón.* Popishly devout or holy.

1633 D. R[OGERS] *Treat. Sacram.* i. 5 Pope-holy persons, who are so leavened with superstition, that they thinke the Sacraments are holy things even by the work wrought.

B. *sb.* Hypocrisy. *To play the pope-holy*: to play the hypocrite.

Ya 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 415 Another thing was don there write, That semede lyk an ipocrite, And it was clepid Poope-holy [*Papelardie est apelee*]. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 46 For popholy and vyce loke wel aboute. *a* 1518 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 467 Counterfet conscyence, penyysshe pope holy. *a* 1555 BP. GARDINER in FOXE *A. & M.* (1563) 746 Though some accompt me a papist, yet I cannot play the pope holy, as thold term was.

Hence † **Pope-ho·liness** *Obs.*, sanctimoniousness, hypocrisy.

1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man* 88 Twich the scabbde of ypocresye or popeholynes and goo aboute to vtter their false doctrine. 1535 *Goodly Primer, Passion* v, Such is the pope holiness & feigned righteousness of hypocrites. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* lx. 359 To their seeming it is a spice of moonkish hypocrisie or popeholinesse to thanke God.

Popehood (pōu·phud). [OE. *pápan-hád*, f. *pápa*, POPE *sb.*[1] + *-hád*, -HOOD.] The condition of being pope; the papal dignity.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (Th.) II. 126 Hwæt ða Gregorius, siþðan he papan-had underfeng. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 85 þe pope Iohn satte in his popehode sex monthes. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* (Rolls) 439 Popehode is of the wil of Crist to be had in sum person to be chose as the successour of Peter. 1838 LONGF. *Drift-Wood* Prose Wks. 1886 I. 376 As soon.. as he undertook the popehood, the monks were sent to their beloved work.

Popeism: see POPISM.

Pope Joan. [After the fabulous female pope Joan. (But cf. its Fr. name *nain jaune* yellow dwarf.)]

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vi 3 Sometimes she laught, as merry as Pope Jone. *c* 1597 HARINGTON *Nuge Ant.* (1779) II. 195 Pope Julio.. was a greate and wary player, being a goode companyon, and as the phrase is, as mery as Pope Joane.]

A card-game played by three or more persons, with a pack from which the eight of diamonds has been removed, and a tray or board having eight compartments for holding the stakes, these being won by the players who play out certain cards; see quot. 1887. Also *attrib.*

1732 MRS DELANY in *Life & Corr.* (1861) I. 373 After supper play at pope Joan or commerce till eleven. 1791 A. C. BOWER *Diaries & Corr.* (1903) 118 We had a great Rout last night. I lost ten shillings at Pope Joan. 1826 HONE *Every day Bk.* I 90 A juvenile party closely seated round a large table, with a Pope Joan board in the middle; each well supplied with mother-o' pearl fish and counters.. watching the turn up, or peeping into the pool to see how rich it is. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* vi. 1887 *All Year Round* 5 Feb. 66 Pope Joan has survived to the present day in the modified form of 'Newmarket'

Popkin (pō·pkin). *contemptuous.* [See -KIN.] A little or petty pope.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

† **Popel.** *Obs.* Also 4 **popelle, -ill, -ulle,** 5 **-ell, -il, -le.** [ME. a. OF. *pople* (1355 in Godef.), *pouple* (Picard, Tournai), variant of *popre* (1316), *popl(e)e, poupe*, an inferior kind of fur; derivation unknown.] The name of a kind of fur: in quot. 1351 said to be that of the squirrel.

The French documents in which it is mentioned, cited by Godefroy, belong to Flanders and Picardy. In England, frequently mentioned in documents written in Latin and French; rarely in Eng. context.

1327 *Lett. Bk. E. Lond.* lf. 183 b. Forura de popell' de vij tiris sexaginta bestiis; Forura de popell' de vj tiris Quinquaginta et duas bestias [tr. in Riley *Mem. Lond.* (1868) 153 A fur of popelle of 7 tiers, 60 beasts; a fur of popelle of 6 tiers, 52 beasts] 1342 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* II. 539/3 (Merton Coll. Accts.) Furura de popel. 1351 *Lett. Bk. F. Lond.* lf. 208 Furure de Pelliure come de menever, Gris, Puree Destranlyne, Popell' Desquirels [tr. in Riley 267 Popelle of squirrels], Bys des Conyns des levres. 1365 *Lett. Bk. G. Lond.* lf. 102 b, Qe nul entremelle Roskyn en popill'. [tr. in Riley 329 That no one shall mingle *roskyn* with *populle*] 1380 *1 Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 590 In una furura de pupil empt. pro d'no Priore, *xs.* 1421 *Will of Norton* (Somerset Ho.), Vnam de togis meis furratis cum popell. 1493 *Will of Mag. Thome Overey* 18 July, Unam togam talarem de scarlett penulatam cum popilfurr.

† **Popelard, popilarde, poplart,** etc., var. PAPELARD, altered after POPE or POPE-HOLY.

?*a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* v. 233 What the Devilles! eyles the poplart. *Ibid.* 273 Poplard! thou preachest as a pie. *Ibid.* (E. E. T. S.) 447 This popelard pope here present, with Couetousnes aye was fully bent

† **Popeler.** *Obs.* Also 4 **popler,** 5 **popolere.** [Origin obscure: cf. POPPEL, OF. *popelle*; also f. med L. *popia* spoon (Du Cange), POPARD.] A water-bird, the spoon-bill.

1400 in *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) I 276 Aulam meam cum poplers textam, et lectum meum integrum cum costeris de rubeo cum poplers et armis meis broudatum. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 408 2 Popelere, byrd or schoveler, *ibid.*, *populus.* 1459 in *Paston Lett.* I. 479. ii. cloths portrayed full of popelers. *Ibid.* 483 Item, j. hangyng clothe of popelers. [1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds, Popeler*, an old name for the Spoon-bill, *Platalea leucorodia.* 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Oct. 3/2 The spoonbill, which still nests as near as Holland, used to breed in the Eastern Counties, where it was known as the popeler.]

Popeless (pōu·plĕs), *a.* [f. POPE *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Without a pope

1868 W. C. CARTWRIGHT *Papal Conclaves* 57 At present the peace of the Papeless city is left entirely to the care of Monsignor Governatore. 1902 A. LANG *Hist. Scot.* II. xix. 518 He might become a Catholic after the manner of Henry VIII, and enforce a popeless Catholicism.

Pope ican, -quan, obs forms of PUBLICAN.

Popelike (pō·plaik), *a.* (*adv.*) [f. POPE *sb.*[1] + -LIKE] Like or resembling a pope.

1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 215 Their forefathers and Popelike predecessours. 1589 *Marprel. Epist.* (1843) 53 As popelike and pontificall, as my Lord of Canterburie. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage, India* (1864) 150 The Brama, or Popelike Braniene in these parts, who by his authority dispenseth with many of their Lawes, and dissolueth Marriages. 1808 MOORE *Corruption* iii, Nor..Could pope-like kings escape the levelling blow.

b. *adv.* In the manner of a pope.

1574 *Life 70th Abp. Canterb.* Pref. C viij b, From Scotland he takes shipping, and popelike steppes over into Ireland.

Popeling (pōu·plin). [f. POPE *sb.*[1] + -LING[1] 1, 2. Perh. sometimes associated with F. *papalin*, It. *papalino*: cf. PAPALIN.]

† **1.** An adherent, follower, or minister of the pope; a papist; in 16th c. mostly, a popish ecclesiastic. *Obs.*

1562 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 93 b, I can see that the old Popelynges haue all to beraide vs. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 284/1 The sentence of the pope and his popelings. 1606 WARNER *Alb. Engl.* xiv. lxxxi. (1612) 340 Nor meruell we that Popelings her nor Puritanes should brook. 1643 PRYNNE *Popish R. Favourite* 73 Our English Nation too, now deuoted as a prey to the barbarous Irish, and other forraigne Popelings. 1677 W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* i. vii. 31 Whatever wild Discourses, or Behaviours, Popes and Popelins have been guilty of. 1708 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* i. 8 How can the Pope and all his Popelings, and General Councils.. be infallible in their Faith?

2. A little or petty pope; one who acts as pope on a small scale. (*contemptuous.*)

1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 6 None but Antichristian popes and popelings euer claimed this authoritie vnto themselues. *c* 1629 LAYTON *Syons Plea* (ed. 2) 23 The Prelats.. derive their Authority from the Pope; carry themselves as Popelings 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 75 Having given a Bill of divorce to one Pope, beyond the Seas, enstal and enthrone a goodlie number of Popelings.. at home. 1799 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* VII 139 Still the pope bears sway; And would-be popelings, arm'd with Birmingham keys, Yet rouse us from the dead repose we seek. 1880 E. HERRIES *Mem. J. C. Herries* II. 284 An anti-Protestant Church,.. over which, and over a prostrate laity, a legion of parochial popelings should reign supreme.

† **Po·pelote.** *Obs. rare*[-1]. [perh. ad. OF. *poupelet* 'petit poupon' (Godef.), with changed suffix: cf. POPLET.] A pet, darling.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 68 There nas no man so wys þat koude thenche So gay a popelote or swiche a wenche.

Popely (pōu·pli), *a.* In 6 *Sc.* **paiplie.** [f. POPE *sb.*[1] + -LY[1].] Of, pertaining to, or befitting a pope.

a 1600 *Lindesay's Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 413 (MS. I.) His prelacie pomp nor paiplie [LYNDESAY *Test. Papyngo* 577 papale] gravitie..Availled him nocht. 1826 SOUTHEY *Vind. Eccl. Angl.* 308 Taking upon himself what may be called the Popely privilege of selling indulgences.

† **Po·peness.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. POPE *sb.*[1] + -NESS.] Quality or characteristic of a pope.

a 1684 LEIGHTON *Comm.* 1 *Pet.* (1817) I. iii. 8 There is naturally this Popeness in every man's mind,.. a kind of fancied infallibility in themselves.

† **Poper**[1]. *Obs* prob. = POPARD.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks* 63 A Ryal Fest...Le iij cours. Gely. Datys in comfyte. Fesant. Gullys. Poper [etc.].

† **Poper**[2]. *Obs. rare*[-1]. (?) (Halliwell suggests 'a papist'.)

1575 GASCOIGNE *Pr. Pleas. Kenilw.* Poems 1870 II. 93 When her majestie entred the gate, there stoode Hercules for Porter,..presenting the keyes..with these words:.. My friends a Porter I, no Poper here am plast.

Poper: see POPPER *v.*

† **Po·periche.** *Obs. rare.* [f. POPE *sb.*[1] + RICHE after *kingrich, bishopric*, etc.] = POPEDOM.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V 231 In þe nynþe 3ere of his poperiche. *Ibid.* VI. 409 Panne he hym self occupiede þe poperiche.

Popery (pōu·pəri). Also 6 **papry, popyrie,** 7 **poprie.** [f. POPE *sb.*[1] + -ERY.]

1. The doctrines, practices, and ceremonial associated with the pope as head of the Roman Catholic Church; the papal ecclesiastical system; the Roman Catholic religion, or adherence to it. (A hostile term.)

a 1534 TINDALE *Exp. Math. v-vii.* (*a* 1550) 64 To beleue the fainnges of oure mooste holy father, al his supersitiyouse popeyye and inuisible bleasynges. *c* 1540 *Pilgr. T.* 277 in *Thynne's Animadv.*, etc. (1865) App. i. 85 Nothing but papry sprong owt of Antichrist, full of foxry. 1550 CRANMER *Ib.* 4 (Parker Soc.) I. 6 But what availeth it to take away beads, pardons, pilgrimages, and such other like popery, so long as two chief roots remain unpulled up? 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* iv. iv. § 1 The name of Popery is more odious than very Paganisme amongst diuers of the more simple sort. 1638 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) I. 32 All discipline and seramonies, to haue beine estimed and damned as poyntes of poprie. 1686 EVELYN *Diary* 5 May, All engines being now at work to bring in Popery 1689 *Declar. Right Will. & Mary* c 2 His highness the Prince of Orange (whom it hath pleased Almighty God to make the glorious Instrument of delivering this Kingdom from Popery and arbitrary Power). 17 *Orange Toast* in Sir J. Barrington *Recoll.* (1827) *Alderman of Skinners' Alley*, The glorious, pious, and immortal memory of the great and good King William—not forgetting Oliver Cromwell who assisted in redeeming us from Popery, Slavery, Arbitrary Power, Brass Money, and Wooden Shoes. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Garth* Wks. III. 26 It is observed by Lowth, that..there is less distance than is thought between scepticism and popery: and that a mind wearied with perpetual doubt, willingly seeks repose in..an infallible church. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* iv. (1872) 126 The cry of 'No Popery' is foolish enough in these days.

2. *fig.* Assumption, or acceptance, of authority like that of the pope.

1721 AMHERST *Terræ Filius* No 21 (1754) 106, I would therefore humbly propose a reformation of learning from the philosophical popery, which prevails at present in our universities. 1735 BERKELEY *Def. free think in Math.* § 16 It is even introducing a kind of philosophic popery among a free people.

Hence **Po·perypho·bia,** dread or horror of popery.

1826 [H. BUSK] *Four Years France* 18 My mother was perfectly free from popery-phobia. 1895 W. MASON in *Church Times* 2 Aug. 108 3 The old Poperyphobia which one had hoped had been long ago dead and buried.

Pope's eye. [Called in Ger. *pfaffensbisschen* priest's bit, prob. as being a tit-bit which the priest was supposed to claim; in F. *œil de Judas* Judas's eye; 'eye' referring app. to its rounded form.] The lymphatic gland surrounded with fat in the middle of a leg of mutton; regarded by some as a tit-bit.

1673 J. W. *Vinegar & Mustard* B iv, Husband, pray cut me the Popes Eye out of the Leg of Mutton, I'le try if

I can eat a bit of it. 1682 T. Gibson *Anat.* iv. (1697) App., A gland which we commonly call in sheep the Nut or Pope's eye. 1755 Johnson, *Popeye*, the gland surrounded with fat in the middle of the thigh: why so called I know not. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 98 The piece of fat in it called the Pope's eye, is considered a delicate morceau by epicures.

Pope's head. [From its appearance.]

1. A species of cactus, *Melocactus communis*, growing on barren sandy wastes in S. America and some of the W. Indian islands, and producing its flowers on a woolly cushion or head, beset with bristles and spines.

1699 L. Wafer *Voy.* (1729) 284 Fenced with hollow Bamboos, Popes-heads, and Prickle pears. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 733 *M[elocactus] communis*, the Turk's-cap Cactus, ..sometimes called Englishman's Head, or Pope's Head.

2. A round brush or broom with a long handle, for sweeping ceilings, dusting pictures, etc.; also called *Turk's head*.

1824 Scott *Let. to Miss Baillie* 12 Feb. in Lockhart *Life*, What sweeping is required is most easily performed by a brush like what the housemaids call a Pope's head. 1825 Mar. Edgeworth *Love & Law* i. v, You're no witch, indeed, if you don't see a cobweb as long as my arm. Run, run, child, for the pope's head. 1890 Lecky *Eng. in 18th C.* VIII. xxix 60 The long mops known as 'Popes' heads' were made use of as pike handles.

Popeship (pōʊ-pʃip). [f. Pope *sb.*[1] + -ship.]

1. The office of pope; popedom, popehood.

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 402 He was assoyled, & restorid to com agayn vnto Rome; and he tuke pe popeship agayn on hand. 1597 Beard *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 358 So he passed the blessed time of his holie Popeship with this vertuous dame. 1640 Sir E. Dering *Sp. on Relig.* 23 Nov. iii. 8 Hee pleads Popeship under the name of a Patriarch. 1840 Carlyle *Heroes* iv. (1872) 124 Popeship, spiritual Fatherhood of God's Church, is that a vain semblance, of cloth and parchment?

2. The personality of a pope: with possessive pronoun as a humorous appellation.

1640 Sir E. Dering in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* iii (1692) I. 100 The Canon-Law, of more use unto his Popeship than both the other. 1705 Hickeringill *Priestcr.* ii. 11 And who dare ..question what his Popeship would be at? 1826 W. E. Andrews *Crit. Rev. Foxe's Bk. Martyrs* II. 187 What necessity could there be for all this attention on the part of his royal popeship?

Popess (pōʊ-pes). [f. Pope *sb.*[1] + -ess. Cf. Papess.] A supposed female pope.

1529 More *Dyalogue* iii. Wks. 227/2 But were I Pope. By my soule quod he, I would ye wer, & my lady your wife Popesse too. 1677 W. Hughes *Man of Sin* ii. xii. 239 His Farewell to her was, Were you but Popess, I would willingly relinquish my Claim. 1830 W. Taylor *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* I. 153 In another scene, the Virgin thus intercedes with her Son for the popess [Pope Joan] in purgatory.

Popestant (pōʊ-pestănt). Also 6 **popistant**. [f. Pope *sb.*[1] after Protestant.] A nonce-word for Papist as opposed to *protestant*.

a 1550 *Pore Helpe* 270 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 262, I feare me he be wext A popistant stout. 1551 Moryson in Froude *Hist. Eng.* V. xxviii. 339 *note*, Would God the French king were as like to become a right Protestant as our master is unlike to become a blundering Popistant. 1830 Dixon *Windsor* III. xiv. 132 Protestants and popestants were to him the same.

† Po·pet. *Obs.* A contemptuous diminutive of Pope *sb.*[1], perh. with allusion to Poppet, Puppet.

1550 Bale *Eng. Votaries* ii. 27 Moch a do had Berengarius Turonensis ..with the foresayd Popet Nycolas, for Christes naturall presence in the eucharistiall breade. 1641 Prynne *Antip.* 114 This Popet hath blasphemed, and betrayed all Protestants.

Popet, obs. f. Poppet. **Popetishe, Popetly, Popetry,** obs. ff. Puppetish, Puppetly, etc.

Pop-eyed, *a.*: see Pop-.

Pop-gun, po·pgun, *sb.* [f. Pop *sb.*[1] or *v.*[1] + Gun *sb.*, prob. suggested by Pot gun in sense 2.]

1. A child's toy, consisting of a short straight tube from the mouth of which a tight-fitting pellet is expelled with a pop by compressing the air in the tube with a piston.

1662 Hobbes *Seven Philos. Prob.* iii. (1682) 18 Tis of the nature of a Pop gun which Children use. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* x. vi, I value a pistol, or a blunderbuss, or any such thing, no more than a pop gun. 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* iv. iv, The trunks were succeeded by pot-guns made with hollow pieces of elder, or of quills. These were also called pop-guns. 1847 Alb. Smith *Chr. Tadpole* xv, Just as one pellet in a pop-gun drives out another.

fig. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 40 ¶ 6 She is a meer Sermon Popgun, repeating and discharging Texts, Proofs [etc.]. 1777 Mrs. E. Montagu in Doran *Lady of last Cent.* viii. (1874) 215 The scribblers weekly let fly their pop-guns at the Duchess. 1883 Hall Caine *Cobwebs of Crit.* iii. 54 Volleys from the popgun of criticism.

2. Contemptuously applied to a small, inefficient, or antiquated fire-arm.

1849 F. E. Napier *Excurs. S. Africa* II. 389, I instantly stepped into the next room, to get the old pop gun there;.. my finger was in an instant on the trigger. 1864 in A. Bisset *Omitted Chapters Hist. Eng.* vi. 376 Cromwell's pop-guns, which I will engage did not kill twenty men during the action [of Dunbar].

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pop gun-pellet*, etc.

a 1704 T. Brown *Walk round Lond., Presbyt. Meeting-Ho.* (1709) 17 His merry Posture and Pop-gun-way of Delivery. 1823 Scott *Ham. Lett.* 11 Jan., Bells rung on the true pop-gun principle by the action of air alone. 1826 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. ii. (1863) 279 She had sitten out ..by help of..putting her fingers in her ears, two or three popgun lectures, on chemistry and mechanics.

Hence **Po·p-gun** *v. trans.* to discharge a popgun at; **Po·pgu·nner; Po·pgu·nnery; Po·pgu·nning** *ppl. a.*

1721 Amherst *Terræ Fil.* No. 48 (1726) 269 Those abominable monsters, pop-gun with their huge trunks the poor constellations, and turn the milky way into a salt posset. 1831 Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) II. 25 The tag-rag popgunners blazing away at the fieldfares. 1846 *Ibid.* 273 Loads of popgunning blackguards. *a* 1849 Poe *Marginalia* Wks. 1864 III. 409 The lightness of the artillery should not degenerate into popgunnery.

Pop-holy, variant of Pope-holy *Obs.*

Popi, obs. form of Poppy.

Popian (pōʊ-piăn), *a.* Also **Pope·an, Pope·an.** [f. *Pope*, proper name + -ian.] Of or pertaining to the poet Alexander Pope (or his poetry). *Popian couplet*: a heroic couplet in the manner of Pope.

1802 Anna Seward *Lett.* (1811) VI. 33 The ear may be contented to want the luxury of the Popean numbers. 1805 *Sat. Rev.* 9 Dec. 738/1 Taken as a translator of the Popean school, Mr. Worsley deserves to rank very high. 1892 Lounsbury *Stud. Chaucer* III. vii. 136 One of several evidences that the Popean couplet existed before Pope had produced anything which anyone felt it desirable to imitate.

† Po·piiy, *v. Obs.* Also 8 **popefy.** [See -fy.] *trans.* To render popish.

a 1670 Hacket *Abp. Williams* i. (1692) 121 As if all were well, so they be not popified, though they have departed from the church in which they were baptized. 1746 W. Horsley *Fool* (1748) II. 67 Though he may not make them Traitors, yet he may Popefy, or Papisticate them.

† Po·pil, *a.* (or *sb. attrib.*) *Sc. Obs. rare*[−1]. [app. f. L. *popul-us* people.] Of the people; plebeian.

1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* iv. xiv (18·1) I. 146 Forfair; in quhilk sumtime was a fair strang castel, within ane loch, quhare sindry kingis of Scottis maid residence..thocht it is now bot ane popil town.

Popil(l, popille, obs. forms of Pupple.

Popilion, early form of Populeon *Obs.*

† Po·pinal, *a. Obs. rare*[−0]. [ad. L. *popīnālis*, f. *popīna* cook shop.]

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Popinal*, of Cookery, or belonging to riot or places of riot, as Alehouses, Taverns, etc.

† Popina·tion. *Obs. rare*[−0]. [n. of action f. L. *popīnāri* to frequent eating houses, f. as prec.]

1623 Cockeram, *Popination*, an outragious drinking. 1658 Phillips, *Popination*, (lat.) also a haunting Popinas, i. Taverns, or Victualing houses.

† Po·pinian. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. Pope *sb.*[1] on analogy of *Socinian*.] A Papist.

1613 Sir E. Hoby *Counter-snarle* 66, I was loath such rare creatures should be outer gudgeoned by so foule Popinians.

Popinjay (pp·pindʒē). Forms: see below. [In ME., earliest forms a. OF. (and mod.F.) *papegai* (12th c.), *papingay* (13th c. in Godef.), AF. also *papeiaye* (−*-jaye*) (1355 in *Royal Wills*), = Pr. *papagai*, Sp *papagayo*, Pg. *papagaio*, also MHG. *papagey*, Ger. *papagei* MLG. *papegoie* Da. *papegaai*. OF. had also *papegau, papegau(l,t* (13th c.), mod.F. *papegaut* = Cat. *papagall*, It. *pap(p)agallo*, med.L. *pap(p)agallus* (14th c. in Du Cange), mod.Gr. παπαγᾶλλος. Other forms were med.Gr. παπαγάς, Arab. بَبَّغا *babaghā, babbaghā*, Pers. also بَغا *baghā*, med.L. *papagen*, MHG *papegân*. Probably the med.Gr. and Arabic represent the earliest form, due to an imitation of the cry of the bird in some African or other barbarian language. The form in *-gayo, -gaio, -gai*, appears to have arisen by assimilation to the name of the European chattering bird, the jay, med.L. *gaius*, Sp. *gayo*, Pr. and ONF. *gai*, central F. *geai* (= *jai*), whence the OF. and MF. *papegai* and *papejai*, subsequently changed (? after *pape, pope* to *popegay* and *popejay*, and (like *nightingale, passenger*, etc.) to *popengay popinjay*. The forms in *-gallus, -gallo, -gal, -gau*, appear to have been assimilated to L. *gallus* cock; the OF. *papegau* gave the Sc. *papingaw papingo*.]

1. An early name for a parrot. *Obs.* or *arch.*

(In all the early forms *iay*, etc. = *jay*.)

α. 4 **papiaye (papeiaie, -gai)**, 4-5 **papeiay**, 5 **papageye, papeiai, -ioy(e**, *Sc.* **pape-iay(e**, (7 **papgay**).

c 1310 Papeiai: see 4 a.] 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1465 Pyes & papeiays puttrayed with-inne. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Shipman's T.* 369 Hoom he gooth murie as a Papeiay [*Harl.* papiniay]. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxv. 117 Nyghtgales syngand, and papeiays spekand. 1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* cx, Vnlike the crow is to the pape-iay. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 268/2 A Papeiay (A. A Papeioye). [1653 Papgay: see 3.]

β. 4-5 **popeiay**, 5 **popegaye, pope iaye.**

1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xv. 173 Pe pekok and be popeiay with here proude federes. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xxvii. 274 Manye Popegayes that thei clepen Psittakes in hire Langage.

γ. 4 **papengay**, 5 **-ioye, papyniay(e, -gaye, papiniay(e**, 6 **-geay(e**, *Sc.* **-gay.**

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 307 Oon mette hym wip a papengay on his hond. 14.. *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 101/251 The pellycan and the papynjaye. 1508 Dunbar *Two Maritt Women* 382, I thought my self a papingay.

δ. 4- **popin-**, 5-7 **popen-**, 5-6 **popyn-**, 6-8 **poppin-**; 4-7 **-gay**, 5 **-3ay, -yay**, 5-6 **-iay, -iaye, -geay**, 6 **-gaye, -iae, -ioye, -gei, giay, -gjoye**, 6-7 **-gaie, -iaie**, 6-8 **-gey**, 7 **-gie, -ia, -jaye, -gjay**; 7-9 **poppinjay**, 7- **popinjay.**

1392-3 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 286 Pro j cage pro le popingay. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xxvii 271 Of Popengayes, as gret plentee as men fynden here of Gees. 14.. *Chaucer's Merch. T.* 1878 (Camb. MS.) Syngith ful murierre than pe popyniay [*v. rr.* iaye, -gay, popeniay]. 14.. *Metr. Voc.* in Wr Wulcker 625 5 *Psittacus*, popynyay. 1481 Caxton *Myrr.* ii. viii. 84 Ther ben popengayes, whiche ben grene & shynyng lyke pecoks. 1540 Elyot *Image Gov.* (1555) 7 b, With the tounges of Popingaies, Nightyngales, and other sweete singyng birdes. 1544 Turner *Avium Praecip.* H vj, *Psittacus*, Anglice a popiniay. 1553 Eden *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 19 There bee also grene popingeays. 1577 Frampton *Joyfull Newes* iii. (1596) 94 He had eaten much fleshe of Popingeies. 1580 Babington *Exp. Lord's Prayer* (1596) 21 The Cardinals Popiniay that could pronounce distinctly all the Articles of the Creede. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* ix. 319 Of the parrot or poppiniay. These parrots are commonly founde in the woods of Ethiopia. *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Fam. Ep.* Wks. (1711) 156 The artificial notes of the learned popingayes in the guilt cages. 1657 Owen *Schism* Wks. 18 2 XIII 164 An empty insignificant word like the speech of parrots and popinjays. 1792 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Ode Directory* i, Lo, lo! ty poets are no longer prizd, That to an eagle turn'd a popinjay. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* ii. The figure of a bird decked with party-coloured feathers, so as to resemble a popinjay or parrot.

ε. (Sc.) 6 **papinga, -gaw, -go**, 8 **pop ngoe.**

1530 Lyndsay *Test. Papyngo* 63 The complaynt of ane woundit Papingo. *a* 1550 *Freeris of Berwick* 146 in *Dunbar's Poems* (S. T. S.) 290 Als prowd as ony papingo. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xv. 37 Se plesand Paun and Papingaw Cast of sum blynhlyke cullour. *a* 1583 A. Arbuthnot *Praises of Women* in Pinkerton *Anc. Scot. Poems* I. 142 The papingo in hew Excedis birds all. [1794 Popingoe: see 3.]

2. A representation of a parrot. † **a.** As an ornament: chiefly in tapestry. *Obs.*

[1328 *Inv. Sir Stapleton* (Hingeston-R.) 566 Tria tapecia croceo coloris pulverizata de papegaus.] 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 611 Brydde z on semer, As papiyez paynted pernyng biwene. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 5129 With pellicans & papeioyes polisch & grauen. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1480 Peireye in ylke a plas, And papageyes of grene. *c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 798 A cloth of gold abought your heade, With popinjayes pyght with pery reed. 1546 *Inv. Ch. Goods* (Surtees, No. 97) 140 One suyt of baldkin with popingjoyes. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 19 They will make a Parret or Popin Jay of mettall, that his tongue shall shake, and his heade move, and his wings flutter.

b. As a heraldic charge or bearing; also as the sign of an inn.

c 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 817 A popyniay was hys cre t; he was of gret dyffence. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2306/4 And the Thursday after, at the Popinjay in Norwich. 1868 Cussans *Her.* (1882) 92 After the Eagle and the Falcon, the Birds of most frequent occurrence in Armory are the Swan, Game cock, Cornish Chough, Pelican, Heron, Popinjay or Parrot. [1881 Burke *Peerage & Baronetage* 71 (Sir R. J. Abercromby, Bart.) Three papinjoes, vert, beaked and membered, gu.]

3. The figure of a parrot fixed on a pole as a mark to shoot at. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

a 1548 Hall *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 10, I sawe on a Sondaye this Lent xvi. C. straungiers shotyng at ye Popyngaye with Crosbowes. 1630 *K. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 185 There is in each City a shooting with the Peece at a Popingay of wood, set upon some high Steeple. 1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* i. xxiii 107 Garga tua shot at butmarks, at the papgay [Fr *papegay*] from below upwards, or to a height. 1794 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XI. 17, One is a perpendicular mark, called a popinjoe...cut out in wood, fixed in the end of a pole, and placed 120 feet high, on the steeple of the monastery. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* ii, The chief [sport] was to shoot at the popinjay. 1825 C. M. Westmacott *Eng. Spy* II. 8 We'll shoot at pride and popinjays.

4. *fig.* † **a.** Formerly applied to a person in a eulogistic sense, in allusion to the beauty and rarity of the bird. *Obs. rare.*

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* v. 26 He is papeiai in pyn that beteth me my bale, To trewe tortle in a Tour y telle the mi tale. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Commend. Our Lady* 81 O popiniay, plumed with al clennesse. *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 125 The Paroke of pryce That was Pape cald. He callit on his cubicular..That was the proper Pape Iaye, provde in his apparale.

b. More usually taken as a type of vanity or empty conceit, in allusion to the bird's gaudy plumage, or to its mechanical repetition of words and phrases, and thus applied contemptuously to a person: cf. Parrot 2.

1528 Tindale *Obed. Chr. Man* 89 b, The prest ought to.. Christen them in the english tonge, and not to playe the popengay with Credo saye ye: volo saye ye and baptisim saye ye, for there ought to be no mummynge in soch a mater. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, i. iii. 50, I then, all-smarting, with my wounds being cold, (To be so pester'd with a Popingay). *a* 1618 Raleigh *Invent. Shipping* 41 Popinjayes that value themselves by their out sides, and by their Players coats. 1678 Otway *Friendship in F.* v. 1, Shall I draw my Cerebrus and cut you off, you gaudy Popinjays? 1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* xxxv, The fond fool was decked in a painted coat, and jangling as pert and as proud as any popinjay. 1881 Besant & Rice *Chapl. of Fleet* II. 216, I think the players are better company than your priggish popinjays.

† 5. The prevailing colour of the green parrot;

a shade of green; also *attrib.* or as *adj.*, as *popinjay blue, colour, green, yellow. Obs.*

1547 RECORDE *Judic. Ur.* 16 b, There are also oyle coloures (that is popingey grene) of iii sortes. 1573 *Art of Lumming* 8 If you mingle Azure and Masticot together, you shal haue thereof a perfite Popinjay greene. 1577 BRETON *Flourish Fancie* (Grosart) 14/2 The colours of her cloath are .. red, blewe, greene, Cernation, Yelow and popyniay. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. lxix. 746 Couered with a barke of a light greene or Popingay colour. 1587 HARRISON *England* II. vii. (1877) I. 172, I might here name..hewes deuised for the nonce .. as ..popingaie blue. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* 114 If more inclining to a Popingjay, adde more Pinke to your white Lead. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xix. (Roxb.) 157/2 All mixt colours .as carnation, Oreng-tawny, Sky colour, Popengie, Russett, are bastard and dishonorable colours. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* II. 19 Heck had a Coat of Popin-jay. 1865 *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. VIII. 372/2 Popinjay-green, philomel-yellow, &c, no longer appear in the Army Lists.

† b. Name of a plant. *Obs. rare* ° and *doubtful.*

1658 PHILLIPS, *Popingey*, ..also an Herb, so called from being of the colour of that bird, being a kinde of greenish colour, this Herb is called in Latin Symphonia.

6. A local name of the green woodpecker.

[1612 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* 128 Terpsichore would bee expressed .. vppon her head a coronet of..those greene feathers of the poppiniaie, in token of that victory, which the Muses got of..the daughters of Pierius,. who after were turned into poppiniaies or wood-peckers.] 1733 *G. Montagu's Ornith Dict.* 385 Poppinjay, *Picus viridis.* 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds, Popinjay*..has in this country been transferred to the Green Woodpecker. 1902 T. HARDY *Mother Mourns* Poems 73 My popinjays fail from their tappings.

Hence **Po pinjayess,** *nonce wd.*

1890 W. A. WALLACE *Only a Sister!* 192 You sweet future popinjayess.

Popish (pōʊ·pish), *a.* [f. POPE *sb.*[1] + -ISH [1].]

† 1. Of or pertaining to the pope; papal. *Obs.*

a 1540 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 324/2 By the authoritie of Councels, and by some certaine lawes, both Emperiall, and Popish. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* 34 b, From his foolishe usurped name and Popishe dignitee 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 204 His Popische pryde, and thrinfald Crowne, Almaist hes loste thair mycht.

2. Of or pertaining to popery; of or belonging to the Church of Rome; papistical. (In hostile use.)

1528 ROY *Rede me* (Arb.) 116 Though popisshe curies here at do barcke. 1549 LATIMER *4th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 104 He wyl kepe hys possession quyetly as he dyd in the popyshe dayes. 1553 BALE *Vocacyon* Pref. 6 b, Myne hoste Lambert..was delyuered from hys vayne beleue of purgatorye, and other Popysh peltryes. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 62 The occasyone came by popysse presttes. *Ibid.* 64 He sayd that men wolde have up agayne ther popych masse. 1685 EVELYN *Diary* 9 Nov., The King .. required indemnity and dispensation to Popish officers from the Test. 1689 *Declar. Rights Will. & Mary* c. 2 § 9 That it is inconsistent with the Safety and Welfare of this Protestant Kingdom, to be governed by a Popish Prince. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. iv. 57 A short summary of the laws against the papists, under their three several classes, of persons professing the popish religion, popish recusants convict, and popish priests. 1862 S WILBERFORCE in *Life* (1882) III. ii. 71 It is quite sure to stir up a vast amount of prejudice from its singularly un English and Popish tone.

3. *Comb.* **Po·pish-like** *a.*, that looks like popish.

1689 R. WARE *Foxes & Firebrands* III. 19 Neither would she Countenance any thing that would seem Popish-like. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* II. vii. 70 This Popish-like Adoration (I do not say *Popish*, but *Popish-like* Adoration).

Popishly (pōʊ·pishli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY [2].] In a popish way; in the direction of or in accordance with popish doctrine, practice, or ideas.

1538 LATIMER *Let. to Cromwell* Rem. (Parker Soc.) 403 Their school,. maintained by a brotherhood, not without some guile, popishly pardoning, and therefore now worthily decried. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 535 He affirmes that the conuerts of these parts are more popishly Christian, then in the midst of Rome or Spaine. 1678 WOOD *Life* 1 Dec. (O. H. S.) II. 424 All such .that are suspected to be popishly addicted. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* II. vii. 69 In Popishly affected, or Popishly suspected Reigns. 1896 *Protestant Echo* XVII. 126/1 This popishly styled 'Prince of the Apostles'.

Popishness (pōʊ·pishnés). Now *rare.* [f. POPISH + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being popish; popish doctrine or practice; popery.

1530 TINDALE *Answ. More* I. ii. Wks. (1572) 280/2 To wishe them in better case, .is fleshly mynded popishnes. 1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 1966 The olde popyshnesse is past whych was dampnacyon. 1657 J. WATTS *Find. Ch. Eng.* 232 As there is no popishnesse, so, I do not see what superstitiousnesse there can be in it.

Popism (pōʊ·piz'm). *nonce-wd.* [f. POPE *sb.*[1] + -ISM.] The papal system or religion; = POPERY 1.

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* iv. (1872) 123 Formulism, Pagan Popeism, and other Falsehood. *Ibid.* 126 To say: See, Protestantism is dead; Popeism is more alive than it, will be alive after it!

Popisme, Popistant, varr. POPPISH, POPESTANT.

† **Po·pistry.** *Obs.* Var. PAPISTRY, after *pope.*

1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* xvi. (1874) 38 That all the whole pope, with all popistry, may be vtterly denyed and banysshed.

† **Popi·ze,** *v. Obs.* [f. POPE *sb.*[1] + -IZE. Cf. PAPIZE.] *intr.* To play the pope; = PAPIZE. Hence † **Popizing** *ppl. a.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. ix. 528/2 Some Popizing Bishops and ambitious Clerks.

Po·pjoy, *v.* ? To amuse oneself.

1853 G. H. KINGSLEY *Sport & Trav.* (1900) 472 His stream —in which he himself was wont to popjoy in a very aboriginal manner. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. ii, And after a whole afternoon's popjoying, they caught three or four small coarse fish.

Poplar (pǫ·plăr). Forms: 4-5 **poplere,** 4-6 **popler,** 5 **poppeler, populer(e,** 6 **popelare, poplare, popeler,** 6-7 **popular,** 6- **poplar.** [ME. *popler,* a. OF. *poplier* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), F. *peuplier,* f. L. *pōpul-us* poplar + *-ier* (:—L. *-ārius*) forming names of trees. Cf. POPPLE *sb.*[1]]

1. A tree of the genus *Populus,* comprising large trees of rapid growth, natives of temperate regions, some species remarkable for tremulous leaves, and producing soft light timber of loose texture; also, the timber of this tree. The Black Poplar, White Poplar, Lombardy Poplar, and Trembling Poplar or Aspen are the familiar European species.

The name is not native, and was used to render L. *pōpulus* before it was identified with any native or introduced tree.

1382 WYCLIF *Hos.* iv. 13 Thei brenneden tymyame vnder ook, and poplere, and terebynt. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 303 Perfore Iacob took grene 3erdes of populers of almand trees and of platans, and pyled of pe rynde [cf. POPPLE *sb.*[1] b, quot. 1382]. *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 70 pe palme and pe poplere, pe pirie, pe plone. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 408/2 Poplere, or popultre, *populus.* 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 130 In many places [they] set such wethyes and pepelers in marshe grounde to nourysshe wode. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 98 Poplers grow by water sides and in moyst places. *c* 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* 8 The Poplar spreads her Branches to the Skye, And hides from sight that azure Canopy. *a* 1800 COWPER *Poplar Field* 1 The poplars are felled, farewell to the shade, And the whispering sound of the cool colonade. 1830 TENNYSON *Mariana* iv, Hard by a poplar shook alway, All silver-green with gnarled bark.

b. With word distinguishing the species, as **Balsam Poplar** (*P. balsamifera*) of N. America and Canada, with large resin-covered buds; **Black Poplar** (*P. nigra*), of wide branching habit; **Carolina** or **Necklace Poplar** (*P. monilifera*), the common Cottonwood of U.S., a tall tree, the light wood of which is valuable for making packing case, etc; **Grey Poplar** (*P. canescens*), a variety of the White Poplar; **Lombardy** or **Italian Poplar** (*P. pyramidalis, fastigiata,* or *dilatata*), of tapering pyramidal habit and great height, also called **Pine Poplar** and **Po-poplar; Soft** or **Paper Poplar** (*P. grandidentata*), of N. America, the soft wood of which is extensively used for paper-making; **Trembling Poplar** (*P. tremula*), the ASPEN; **White Poplar** (*P. alba*), a large spreading tree, with deeply indented roundish leaves, which are downy and white beneath; the ABELE.

1834 MILLER *Plant-n.*, *Balsam Poplar, *Populus balsamifera.* 1817 *Nicholson's Dict. Gard.* s. v. *Populus, [Populus] balsamifera*,..Balm of Gilead; Balsam Poplar; Tacamahac. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard Health* (1633) 504 The leaues and yong buds of *black Poplar, stampt and applyed, swageth the paine of the gout in the hands or feet. 1859 W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1862) 76 Early in spring, when the branches of the Black Poplar are yet leafless, they are loaded with..a profusion of deep red catkins, or pendulous flower spikes. *Ibid.* 72 There is a variety..very common in the country, and sometimes called the *Grey Poplar (*Populus alba, v. canescens*), which has leaves more heart-shaped, and less deeply indented. 1782 J. SCOTT *Poet. Wks.* 204 Hears the grey poplars whispr in the wind. 1766 *Museum Rust.* VI. 176 The *Italian, or *Lombardy poplar, is of very quick growth, easily multiplied. 1888 *Garden* 14 Jan. 26/1 This beautiful upright Cypress is among evergreen shrubs what the Lombardy Poplar is among timber trees. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* I. 78 This tree is called by some the *Pine Poplar. 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* LXV. ii. 628 On the older leaves of the *Po-poplar it [a fungus] is observable this season very frequent. 1837 *Spirit of Woods* 60 The Lombardy or Po poplar, a native ..of Italy, where it grows very plentifully, especially on the banks of the Po. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, *Populus grandidentata,* Large-toothed Aspen, *Soft or Paper Poplar. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 248 Here is beheld the *Trembling Poplar. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 205 The trembling poplar does not succeed so well on stiff clayey soils, but will thrive in almost any other. 1562 BULLEYN *Bulwark, Bk. Simples* 58 b, Pine trees, and *white Populars. 1859 W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1862) 72 The White Poplar often grows into a very large and lofty tree.

2. Applied to other trees resembling the poplar in some respect: the Tulip-tree (also **Tulip Poplar**) of N. America (*Liriodendron tulipiferum*); an Australian tree with poplar-like leaves, *Carumbium populifolium* (*Omalanthus populifolius*), N. O. *Euphorbiaceæ,* also called **Queensland Poplar;** a small Australian timber-tree, *Codonocarpus cotinifolius* = HORSE-RADISH *tree* (b), also called **Native Poplar; Yellow Poplar** = *Tulip Poplar* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

1766 *Compl. Farmer, Tulip-tree*, .. a native of North America, .. is generally known through all the English settlements by the title of poplar. 1852 MORFIT *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 93 The bark of the poplar (*Liriodendron tulipiferum*) also contains tannin. 1894 *Melbourne Museum Catal., Economic Woods* No. 61 (Morris), *Raddish-Tree.* ..The poplar of the Central Australian explorers. Whole tree strong-scented. 1896 SPENCER *Thro Larapinta Land* 47 A Codonocarpus, the 'native poplar' with light green leathery leaves. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.* 365 *Poplar,* in Queensland, a timber-tree, *Carumbium populifolium.*

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *poplar-block, -board, -branch, grove, -leaf, log, shade, -timber, -tree, -twig; poplar-covered, -crowned, -flanked, -lined* adjs.; **poplar aphis,** *Pemphigus bursarius* or *P. spirothecæ,* both of which form galls on the leaf-stalks of poplar-trees; **poplar beetle,** *Lina populi,* of the family *Chrysomelidæ,* feeding on the leaves of the poplar; **poplar birch,** (*U.S.*) the common birch, *Betula alba*; **poplar borer,** a beetle, *Saperda calcarata,* which bores into the twigs and young branches of the poplar; **poplar caggor,** a moth, *Acronycta populi,* the larva of which feeds on poplar leaves; **poplar girdler,** a beetle, *Saperda concolor,* the larva of which girdles the trunks of poplar saplings; **poplar grey,** a British moth, *Acronycta megacephala*; **poplar hawk** (moth), *Smerinthus populi,* a large species of the *Sphingidæ*; **poplar kitten,** a small British puss-moth, *Cerura* or *Dicranura bifida*; **poplar lut-string,** a rare British moth, *Ceropacha* or *Cymatophora or*; **poplar pine** = *Lombardy poplar*; **poplar-spinner,** a N. Amer. geometrid moth, *Biston ursaria,* the larva of which strips poplars of their leaves; **poplar-worm,** the caterpillar of a poplar moth.

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* ii. (1818) I. 29 The *poplar and apple Aphis are distinct species. *Ibid.* xxi. II. 245 The grub of the *poplar-beetle..is remarkable for similar organs. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. iii. 278 From off the *poplar-block white chips would fly. 1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 517 Payd to Umfray, carpenter, for c. c. of *poplar bord. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ix. 39 What wight she was that *Poplar braunch did hold? 1798 LANDOR *Gebir* VI. 157 *Poplar-crown'd Sperchios. 1832 J. RENNIE *Conspectus Butterfl. & Moths* 78 *Acronycta...The *Poplar Grey. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Alameda*, a *popler groue, *Populetum.* 1832 J. RENNIE *Conspectus Butterfl. & Moths* 23 The *Poplar Hawk. 1887 *Nicholson's Dict. Gard.* III. 471/2 The Poplar Hawk Moth lives on Poplars and Willows, and on Laurel and Laurustinus. *Ibid.* 254/2 The *Poplar Kitten ..feeds on Aspen and other Poplars. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth* 13 b, Make hym a playster of *Popular leaues. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VII 135 Their busy fingers move, Like poplar leaves when Zephyr fans the grove. 1832 J. RENNIE *Conspectus Butterfl. & Moths* 82 The *Poplar Lutestring. 1770 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Hon. H. S. Conway* 25 Dec., If *poplar-pines ever grow, it must be in such a soaking season as this. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 235 Certeyn *poppeler-tymbre for making of cc pavysses. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 604/8 *Populus*, a *populetrie. 1809 A. HENRY *Trav.* 128 Young wood of the birch, aspen, and poplar tree 1899 MACKAIL *Life Morris* I. 335 Ordering three hundredweight of *poplar-twigs for experiments in yellow dyeing 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 223 Last year the *poplar-worm made its appearance.

Hence **Po plared** *ppl. a.*, planted with poplars.

1885 MRS. CADDY *Footsteps Jeanne D'Arc* 85 The poplared levels of the southern bank. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 4 Sept. 7/4 The afternoon was lovely, by the poplared Loire.

Pople, obs. f. PEOPLE, POPPLE; var. POPEL *Obs.*

Popler, obs. f. POPLAR; var. POPELER *Obs.*

† **Po·plesy, po·plexy.** *Obs.* Chiefly *Sc.* [Aphetic form of APOPLEXY. So obs Du. *popelye* (Plantin).] = APOPLEXY.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 71 (Harl. MS.) The goute lette hir no ping for to daunce Ne poplexie schente not hir feed. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxviii. 110 The gowte or the poplesie. *c* 1500 *Rowlis Cursing* 43 in Laing *Anc. Poet. Scot.* 212 Poueritie, pestilence or poplecy. *a* 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 322 The painfull poplesie and pest.

† **Po·plet.** *Obs.* [app. ad. OF. *poupelette,* fem. of *poupelet* darling.] A female favourite; a light woman; a wench. So † **Poplo·lly,** a mistress.

1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* in *Holinshed* (1808) VI. 32 The prettie poplet his wife began to be a fresh occupieing gi lot at home. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Poplet*, a young wench. 1694 *Ladies Dict.* 377/2 *Popelet, lote*, a Puppet or young wench. 1825 CRESSWELL in *C. Papers* (1904) II. 86 This house .. presided over by a poplolly! a magnificent woman, dressed to perfection, without a vestige of her former habits.

† **Po·plin** [1]. *Obs.* Also 8 **poupelin.** [a. obs. F. *poupelin, popelin* (16th c. in Godef.), mod.F. dial. *poplin,* in same sense; of uncertain origin, possibly a fanciful application of obs. F. *popelin,* 'a little finicall darling' (Cotgr.)] A kind of cake: see quots.

1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* v. xxii 723 Poplins are made of the same flower, knodden with milke, yolkes of eg.e., and fresh butter. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Poupelin*, You must plunge the nether crust first, ..and afterwards do the same by the upper crust of the Poupelin.

Poplin [2] (pǫ·plin). [ad. F. *popeline,* for earlier *papeline* (1667 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. It *papalina,* fem. of *papalino* adj., papal (whence F. *papalin* adj., *a* 1646 in Hatz.-Darm.); applied to this material because manufactured at Avignon, until 1791 a papal town, which still has manufactures of silk goods.] A mixed woven fabric, consisting of a silk warp and worsted weft, and having a corded surface; now made chiefly in Ireland. Also applied to imitations of this (see next).

Double poplin, a stiff poplin in which the silk warp and the worsted weft are both very heavy.

1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4706/4 For Sale.., Poplins, ..and other Stuffs. 1737 *N. Jersey Archives* XI. 517 The other lin'd with light colo r'd Silk Poplin that is pretty well worn. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 199 (*Ireland*) The mixed goods, or tabinets and poplins have been long celebrated. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* xxxv, I have some notion of putting such a trimming as this to my white and silver poplin. 1882 BECK *Draper's Dict.* s. v., Many poplins now made have not a particle of silk in their structure, but are composed of worsted and flax or worsted and cotton, to the great detriment of their appearance, wear, and reputation.

attrib. 1751 Mrs. Delany in *Life & Corr.* (1862) III. 34, I have bought for my mourning a dark grey Irish poplin sack. 1861 Sala *Ship-Chandler* iv. (1862) 78 Ladies, with fans, and topknots, and poplin gowns, and pearl necklaces.

Poplinette (pɒplinet). [f. Poplin 2 + -ette.] A woollen or linen fabric in imitation of poplin.

1861 *Englishwom. Dom. Mag.* III 69/1 Mohairs still continue in vogue, as also poplinettes and chalés. 1889 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 3 Apr. 6/2 Favourite materials for children's dresses are poplinettes. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 16 May 8/3 Among the novelties are the poplinettes—linen materials, so silky-looking and lustrous that they might almost be mistaken for rich silk poplins.

† **Po·plite,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [irreg. ad. mod.L. *poplite-us*: see below.] = Popliteal.

1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) Dict., *Politæa Vena*, the Poplite Vein, formed by two Branches of the Crural Vein.

Popliteal (pɒplitiăl), *adv. Anat.* [f. Poplite-us + *-al*, towards: see Dextral.] Towards the popliteal aspect.

1803 Barclay *New Anat. Nomencl.* 166 In the sacral extremities... Popliteal will signify towards the popliteal aspect. 1808 — *Muscular Motions* 444 The motion popliteal, which is called extension.

Popliteal (pɒplitial, *erron.* pɒplitī·ăl), *a. Anat.* [f. mod.L. *poplite us* (see next) + -al.] Pertaining to, situated in, or connected with the ham, or hollow at the back of the knee; esp. in names of parts, as *popliteal artery, glands, ligament, nerve, space, tendons* (= hamstrings), *vein.*

1786 J. Pearson in *Med. Commun.* II. 99, I began by dissecting the popliteal artery. 1808 Barclay *Muscular Motions* 335 The muscles on the rotular and popliteal aspects of the legs. 1831 J. F. South *Otto's Pathol. Anat.* 454 Morgagni .. found, in a popliteal aneurysm, the nerve almost completely destroyed. 1892 *Lancet* 2 July 59/2 Total extirpation of the popliteal aneurysm.

‖ **Popliteus** (pɒplitiŭs, *erron.* pɒplitī·ŭs). *Anat.* [mod.L. adj. (sc. *musculus*), f. *poples, poplit-em* ham, hough. Erroneously spelt *poplitivus*: the L. suffix is *-ēus*, as in *corporeus, osseus, sanguineus*, etc.] More fully *popliteus muscle*: a flat triangular muscle at the back of the knee joint.

1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I. *Popliteus*, by some called *Surpopliteus*, is a Muscle of the Leg. 1840 E. Wilson *Anat. Vade M.* (1842) 80 Immediately beneath this is the groove which lodges the tendon of origin of the popliteus. 1872 Mivart *Elem. Anat.* 152 On its outer surface is a pit for the tendon of the popliteus muscle.

† **Poplitic,** *a. Obs.* (erron. **et-**). [f. L. *poples, poplit-em* ham, hough + -ic. So obs. F. *poplitique* (Cotgr.) the popliteal vein.] = Popliteal. So † **Poplitical** (erron. **-et-**) *a. Obs.*

1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* K iv, Howe many and what veynes ben let blode commonly in the greate fote? Answere... The saytyke vnder the ancle outwarde and the popletyke that is vnder the kne. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* II xii b/2 The Hockes, where we open the Poplematlle Vayne. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.* s.v. *Vein, Popletick vein*, the ham-veine. 1658 Phillips, *Poplitick* (lat.) belonging to the ham, or leg.

Poplolly: see Poplet.

‖ **Popo, popoi,** variants of Papaw.

1750 G. Hughes *Barbadoes* 131 As hollow as a popo. 1892 E. Reeves *Homeward Bound* 135 Bread-fruit, mango, popoi, and other tropical fruits.

† **Popoma·stic,** *a. Obs. humorous nonce-wd.* [irreg. f. Pope *sb.*[1] + Gr. μάστιξ whip, scourge, after words in -ic.] Scourging the pope.

1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Sculler* Wks. III 16/1 To you from faire and sweetly sliding Thames A popomasticke Sculler warre proclames.

Po-popla·r, Lombardy Poplar: see Poplar 1 b.

Pop-over (pɒ·pˌōvəɹ). *U.S.* [f. Pop *v.*[1] + Over *adv.*] A very light cake made of flour, milk, eggs, and butter (? so called because it swells over the edge of the tin in which it is baked).

1887 A. A. Hayes *Jesuit's Ring* 130 Broiled chicken and pop-overs. 1892 Kilburn & Balestier *Naulahka* 70 The hot brown pop-overs, with their beguiling yellow interiors. 1902 *Forth. Rev.* June 1038 The cook .. is expected to have ready for breakfast either fresh baked 'biscuits' (scones), 'muffins', or 'pop-overs'.

Po·ppa. *U. S. colloq.* = Papa [1].

1902 Howells *Kentons* xii, Well, there's one thing: I won't call him *poppa* any more... and I won't say papa and mamma. Everybody that knows anything says father and mother now. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 10 May 3/3 The decline of 'poppa' and 'momma' in Ohio may convince some Western politicians that England is still exercising her insidious and baleful influence.

Poppe, obs. form of Poop *sb.*[1]

Poppe·an, *a. nonce-wd.* [irreg. f. Poppy + -an.] Of or pertaining to poppy-juice: soporific.

1790 Coleridge *Poems, Inside the Coach* 15 In drizzly rains poppean dews O'er the tired inmates of the Coach diffuse.

Popped corn: see Pop-corn.

Poppe-holy, variant of Pope-holy *Obs.*

† **Po·ppel.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *popelle* (Neckham); cf. Popeler, Popard.] (?) The Spoon-bill.

(*a* 1300 Neckham *De Utensilibus* Gloss (MS. Bruges) (Goleftroy), *Alumbes*, popelles [no gloss in MS. Cotton in Wright].] 1579 J. Jones *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* i. xiv. 26 Dottrel, Snipe, Godwipe, Dicken, Poppel, Bitter, Hearon.

Poppell, obs. variant of Pebble.

Popper (pɒ·pəɹ), *sb.* [f. Pop *v.*[1] + -er [1].]

† **1.** A small dagger. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Reeve's T.* 11 A loly poppere baar he in his pouche Ther was no man for peril dorste hym touche.

2. One who or a thing which makes a popping sound. **a.** A gun, fire-arm, or the like; *spec.* a pistol (*slang*). **b.** One who shoots; a gunner.

1750 Coventry *Pompey Litt.* i. xvi. (1785) 40/1, I bought a second hand pair of poppers. 1826 Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) I. 291 Spoiled by some rascally shore popper. 1834 Buckstone *Agnes de Vere* ii. iii, I've an excellent case of poppers here that I always keep loaded. 1845 Browning *Englishm. in Italy* 280 On the plain will the trumpets join chorus And more poppers bang.

3. A utensil for popping 'corn' (maize). *U. S.*

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech., Popper*, usually a wire basket, which is held over the fire and shaken or revolved so as to keep the corn moving.

4. One who moves promptly and quietly.

1885 *New Monthly Mag.* XIV. 194 The popper over to France and peep-taker at Holland.

† **Po·pper,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. In 4 **poper.** [freq. of Pop *v.*[1]: see -er [5].] *intr.* To 'pop' to and fro; to 'pop about'; to trot.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* xi. 210 Ac now is religioun a ridere & a romere aboute, Poperip on a palfrey [B. x. 308 A priker on a palfray] to toune and to toune.

† **Po·ppering.** *Obs.* Forms: 6–7 **poperin,** 7 **popring, -rin, popperin, poppring,** 7–8 **-ering.** [f. Flem. *Poperinghe*, name of a town in W. Flanders.] A variety of pear. Also *popering pear.*

(*a* 1529 Skelton *Sp. Parrot* 72 In Popering grew peres, whan Parrot was an eg.]

1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* II. i. 38 O Romeo that she were, O that she were An open, or thou a Poprin Peare. 1609 *Ev. Woman in Hum.* iv. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, No plums, nor no parsneps, no peares, nor no Popperins. 1611 Fournier *Ath. Trag.* iv. i, The wanton Streame, still seeming to play and dally under the Poppring so long that it has almost wash'd away the earth from the roote. 1750 E. Smith *Compl. Housewif.* (ed. 14) 214 Take poppering pears, and thrust a picked stick into the head of them.

Poppet (pɒ·pet), *sb.* Forms: 4–6 **popet,** 5 **poopet,** 6 **pop-, poppette,** 6 **poppit,** 6–**poppet.** See also Puppet. [ME. *popet, -ette*, agreeing in sense with F. *poupette* doll, known in 1583, in Cotgr. 1611 'a little babie, puppet, bable'; a dim. of a form **poupe*, not found in this sense in French; but cf. It. *pupa*, also *puppa* 'a babie or puppet like a girle; used also for a lasse or wench' (Florio :—Romanic **puppa* for L. *pūpa* a girl, damsel, lass; also, a doll, puppet. Cf. Rhæt. *popa*, also late MHG. and Ger. *puppe*, MLG. *poppe*, Du. *pop*, all from Romanic, meaning 'doll'; also F. *poupée* doll (13th c. in Littré). The absence from French of *poupe* in a corresponding sense, and of *poupette* before the 16th c., makes the immediate source of the ME. word uncertain. *Poppet* was the earlier form of Puppet, with which in the earlier senses it agrees, but in sense 1 it is not contemptuous; it does not occur in several senses of *puppet*, but in sense 6 it is the usual form.]

1. A small or dainty person; in quot. 1699, a dwarf, pygmy; usually, in later use, a term of endearment for a pretty child, girl, or young woman; darling, pet. (Cf. Puppet *sb.* 1.) Now *dial.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Sir Thopas* Prol. 11 This were a popet in an armes embrace For any womman smal and faire of face. 1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 11035, I am a poopet, in sothnesse, Doubter to dame Ydelnesse. 1597 Beard *Theatre God's Judgem.* ii. xxix. (1612) 404 As one of the three chipmen was employed .. abroad, so the pretty poppet his wife began to play the harlot at home. 1699 Garth *Dispensary* vi. (1706) 79 So when the Pigmies... Wage puny War against th'invading Cranes; The Poppets to their Bodkin Spears repair. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 57 P 1, I have been always told that I was a very pretty Miss, and a sweet Poppet. 1830 Miss Mitford *Village Ser.* iv (1863) 254 The little girl as pretty a curly-headed, rosy-cheeked poppet, as ever was the pet and plaything of a large family. 1840 Mrs. F. Trollope *Widow Married* ii, So the darling poppet was not always prepared for company.

attrib. 1581 J. Brit. *Hadson's Answ. Osor.* 38 Mainteine your untruth with prette popet demaundes. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* II. 339 Those Poppet Hours are wasted now, I'll sneak and cringe no more.

† **2.** A small figure in the form of a child or a human being; a doll; = Puppet *sb.* 2. *Obs.*

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxxvi. 84 Childeren maken popetis for to pleyen with whyte they ben yonge. 1530 Palsgr. 256/2 Popet for chydre to play with, *poupee.* 1531 Tindale *Exp. 1 John* v. (1537) 81 A chylde .. yf he crye .. men styll wyth a poppet. 1693 Dryden *Persius* ii. Notes (1697) 434 Those Baby-Toys were little Babies, or Poppets, as we call them. 1729 Mrs. Delany in *Life & Corr.* (1861) I. 230 The little poppets are very well cut, but you must take more pains about the trees and shrubs, for no white paper must be left.

† **b.** A small human figure, used for purposes of sorcery or witchcraft. *Obs.*

13.. *K. Alis.* 77 Of wax made him popetis, And made heom fyghte with battes [*Bodley MS.* popatrices .. latrices]. 1693 C. Mather *Iowis. World* vii. (1862) 45 When there can be found their [witches'] Pictures, Poppets, and other Hellish Compositions. *Ibid.* xii. 137 They did in holes of the said old Wall, find several Poppets, made up of Rags and Hogs bristles, with headless Pins in them, the Points being outward. 1693 in I. Mather *Tryals New-Eng. Witches* (1862) 213 Without any Poppets of Wax or otherwise.

† **c.** Contemptuously applied to an image used in worship; hence, any material thing worshipped; an idol, a maumet. *Obs.*

1550 Bale *Image Both Ch.* i. Pref. A vj b, Babbynges, brawlinges, processyons, popettes, and suche other mad mummeries. 1553 Becon *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 88 He [Nicephorus] also destroied al her [Irene's] poppets, suffering no images to remayne in the temples. 1687 Dryden *Hind & P.* iii. 780 You .. will endeavour in succeeding space, Those houshold Poppits on our hearths to place. [1880 Webb *Goethe's Faust* iii vii. 164 And knead and mould your poppet well As many a foreign tale will tell.]

† **3** A human figure with jointed limbs, which can be moved by means of strings or wires; *esp.* one of the figures in a puppet-show; a marionette: see Puppet *sb.* 3. Also *attrib. Obs.*

a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* ii. (1622) 160 As if they had beene poppets, whose motion stood only vpon her pleasure. *a* 1610 Barrington *Exp. Cath. Faith* v, On Easter day in the morning they raise vp a Poppet, and make him walk by wyers and strings. *a* 1694 Tillotson *Serm.* cxxv. (1743) VII. 216 These are mere engines and poppets in religion, all the motions we see without proceed from an artificial contrivance. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3823/4 No Permission shall be given for acting Plays, .. or exposing any Poppets, or other things that may disturb the Fair. *a* 1745 Swift (L.), He writ, 'A Merry Farce for Poppet', Taught actors how to squeak and hop it.

† **b.** A person whose actions, while ostensibly his own, are really actuated and controlled by another; = Puppet *sb.* 3 b. *Obs.*

1550 Bale *Eng. Votaries* II. 78 b, Beholde here what popettes these lecherouse luskes made of their kynges. 1624 Bp. Montagu *Gagg* vii. 62 Therefore in conclusion your texts of Scripture are not to any purpose at all to prove Peter's primacy, but you a poppet.

4. A cylindrical case for pins and needles, pencils, etc.; = Puppet *sb.* 6. Now *dial.*

1866 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 642 Driven into the 'pin-poppet', the old name by which these curious cases were best known. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v., A smaller kind, called a pin-poppet, is used to hold pins and needles: a larger, called a pencil-poppet, is used by school-children for pens and pencils. 'I want a poppet to keep my needles in'.

5. One of the upright pieces in a turning-lathe, in which the centres are fixed on which the work turns; a lathe-head; = Puppet *sb.* 7.

1665 [see Poppet-head 1]. 1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 18 We have designed the latter to take a circular saw as well, by adding the wooden poppets .. with their centre screws. 1881 Young *Ev. Man his own Mechanic* § 520 From a strong frame called the lathe bed rises a couple of uprights called heads or poppets.

b. An overhanging or projecting bracket supporting a pendulum or the like: cf. Cock *sb.*[1] 16.

1779 *Trans. Soc. Arts* (1783) I. 210 The aforesaid pendulum suspended from a brass or metal poppet, called a cock.

c. = Puppet-valve.

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech., Poppet (Steam-engine)*, a valve having an axial stem and reciprocating vertically on its seat. See *Puppet-valve. attrib.* 1902 Lieut. Dawson in *19th Cent.* Feb. 225 The inlet and exhaust valves are of the poppet type.

6. *Naut.* Applied to short pieces of wood, used for various purposes: *esp.* **a.** Stout vertical squared pieces placed beneath a ship's hull to support her in launching; **b.** Pieces on the gunwale of a boat, supporting the wash-strake, and forming the row-locks; **c.** The bars with which the capstan is turned.

c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 138 *Poppets*, those pieces (mostly fir) which are fixed perpendicularly between a ship's bottom and the bilgeways, i.e. the fore and aftermost parts of a ship, to support her in launching. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., Also, poppets on the gunwale of a boat support the wash strake, and form the rowlocks. 1885 J. M. Caulfeild *Seamanship Notes* 1 Always see your poppets shipped and fenders in. 1890 W. J. Gordon *Foundry* 70 A series of struts or 'poppets' is raised on them (the sliding ways, to launch a ship).

7. *attrib.* and *comb.*, as † *poppet deity* (sense 2 c), *poppet spindle* (sense 5); **poppet-holes,** the holes in the drumhead of the capstan in which the bars are inserted; **poppet-leg** (*Australia*), one of the upright pieces of timber at the mouth of the shaft of a mine, supporting the piece from which the cage is suspended: cf. Poppet-head 2. (For *poppet-play, -show, -valve*, see Puppet-play, etc.)

a 1641 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* iii. (1642) 184 To appease the fury, forsooth, of their angry 'poppet Deities. 1886 J. M. Caulfeild *Seamanship Notes* 3 Parts of the Capstan. Drum head, .. *poppet holes. 1890 *Melbourne Argus* 26 May 7/8 Wanted, 4 *Poppet Legs, bluegum, separate prices, 65 ft., 70 ft., 75 ft. long, 12 in. to 15 in. small end. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Apr. 8/1 The forests around will supply good straight timber, suitable for all mining purposes, inclusive of poppet legs. 1873 J. Richards *Woodworking Factories* 85 For drilling, have a stem pad, .. to go into the *poppet spindle.

Hence † **Po·ppet** *v. trans.*, to treat as a poppet, to carry like an image or effigy. *Obs.*

1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1810) V. ii. 15 These lines of Rowe have got into my head; and I shall repeat them very devoutly all the way the chairmen shall poppet me towards her by-and-by.

Po·ppet-head. Also *rarely* **puppet-head.**

1. In a lathe: = Poppet *sb.* 5, Puppet *sb.* 7.

1665 R. Hooke in *Phil. Trans.* I. 61 There must be two Poppetheads, into which the Mandril must pass. 1725 W. Halfpenny *Sound Building* 56 Two level Pieces on

each side the Puppet-Head. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Poppet head* (*Turning*), the part of a lathe which holds the back-center and can be fixed to any part of the bed. *Ibid.*, *Poppet-head.* 1888 HASLUCK *Model Engin. Handybk.* (1900) 58 This will afford a bearing for the back poppet-head centre.

2. *Mining.* The frame at the top of a shaft, supporting the pulleys for the ropes used in hoisting; a pit-head frame: = HEAD-GEAR 3. (Often in *pl.* in same sense.)

1874 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* (1875) 129 Describe the construction of poppet heads, and give sketches in illustration of your answer. What will be the cost of poppet heads for whim drawing? 1888 F. HUME *Mme. Midas* I. v, The wheels were spinning round in the poppet-heads as the mine slowly disgorged the men who had been working all night. 1900 *Daily News* 26 Nov. 2/1 Lofty poppet heads have been erected on this shaft, 115 ft. high, in order to raise the auriferous gravel in one operation to a considerable height above the surface of the ground.

Poppied (pɒ·pid), *a.* [f. POPPY *sb.* + -ED 2.]

1. Filled or adorned with poppies.

1818 KEATS *Endym.* I 255 Their fairest-blossom'd beans and poppied corn. 1896 *Westm Gaz.* 25 Sept 8/1 Cornfields and woodlands coming right to the edge of the poppied cliffs.

2. Having, or affected by, the sleep-inducing quality of the poppy; slumberous, drowsy, narcotic.

1805 T. HARRAL *Scenes of Life* III 209 To admit the popied influence of Somnus. 1854 B. TAYLOR *Poems of Orient, Nubia*, A land of dreams and sleep, a poppied land! 1865 SWINBURNE *Hiret* 6 The poppied sleep, the end of all.

Po·ppin. Now only *dial.* Also 5 **popyn**, 6 **poppyn.** [Late ME. *popyn*, ad. OF. *popine* (later *poupine*) a doll, a pretty little woman (15th c.), also *Popin* (proper name, 1390), *poupin* baby, fop (16th c. in Godef. *Compl.*); f. Romanic type **puppa*: see POPPET.] A doll, a PUPPET.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 409/1 Popyn, chylde of clowtys. , *pupa.* 1552 HULOET. Poppyn, *oscillum.* .. *Circulatorius*, perteynynge to poppyn players. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 134/14 A Poppin, *oscillum.* *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Poppin shew*, a puppet-shew.

Popping (pɒ·piŋ, *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. POP *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of POP *v.*[1] in various senses.

1652 H. L'ESTRANGE *Amer. no Jewes* 53 Wee finde no mention of any sound made of the kissing of the hand or any such popping or smacking. 1710 C. SHERWILL *Fair Quaker of Deal* II ii. 23 Upon the first popping of the Question. 1814 THACKERAY *Hand and Foot Contrib.* v, The popping of the soda-water corks. 1887 FENN *Dick o' the Fens* (1888) 124 A peculiar popping and cracking began to be heard, as the flames attacked the abundant ivy.

Popping, *vbl. sb.*[2]: see after POP *v.*[2]

Popping (pɒ·piŋ), *ppl a.* [f. POP *v.*[1] + -ING 2.] That pops, in various senses.

†**1.** Whose speech is mere popping; chattering.

a 1518 SKELTON *Magnyf* 232 What, Syr, wolde ye make me a poppynge fole? *a* 1529 — *Replye*, 39 Lyke pratynge poppyng dawes. 1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus* M iv, For a suretie this [fellow] is a very popyng foole.

2. Of firing: Desultory, occasional, dropping.

1761 *Chron* in *Ann. Reg.* 133/1 The enemy annoyed us with some popping musquetry from behind trees. 1779 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIX. 409 Many popping shots were fired at him by the rebel crew from the woods. 1836 F. SYKES *Scraps fr. Jrnl.* 149 The frequent popping noise of the sharpshooters.

†**3.** Of the sea: ? Tumbling, choppy. (Cf. POPPLE *v.* 1, *sb.*[3] 2, POPPLY.) *Obs.*

1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 35 Being a high popping sea some of my shippes had like to have bin foule of one another.

4. Of the eyes: Protuberant. (Cf. *pop-eyed* in POP-.)

a 1696 AUBREY *Brief Lives* (1898) I 411 His eie full and popping, and not quick; a grey eie.

Po·pping-crease. *Cricket.* [f. POPPING *vbl. sb.*, prob. in sense 'striking' + CREASE *sb.*[2] 2.] A line drawn four feet in front of and parallel to the wicket, within which the batsman must stand.

Probably the crease orig. marked the line which the ball, when bowled or trundled along the ground (see BOWL *v.* 4), must have passed before it might be 'popped' or struck

1774 *Laws of Cricket* in Grace *Cricket* (1891) 13 Ye popping crease .must be exactly 3 foot 10 inches from ye Wicket. 1833 NYREN *Yng. Cricketer's Tutor* 28 In reaching in too, be especially careful that the right foot remain firmly in its place behind the popping crease. *Ibid.* 35 The first player I remember to have broken through the old rule of standing firm at the popping crease for a length ball. 1897 RANJITSINHJI in *Daily Chron.* 23 Aug. 8/1 The rules state that a batsman is out unless his foot is within the popping-crease. A batsman often considers himself hardly treated when given out because his foot is on the line.

Poppish (pɒ·piʃ), *a.* [f. POP *sb.*[1] 5 + -ISH[1].] Of the nature of pop; effervescent.

1882 BLACKMORE *Christowell* (1883) III xi. 164 The art of discharging a cork full bang, from a bottle of poppish fluid, without loss.

†**Po·ppism.** *Obs. rare.* Also 7 **popisme.** [a. F. *popisme*, 'the popping, or smacking sound wherewith Riders incourage, or cherish, their horses' (Cotgr.); ad. L. *poppysma*, *-ysmus*, a. Gr. πόππυσμα, ποππυσμός, sbs. *f.* ποππύζειν to smack the lips, make a clucking sound.] The making of a smacking sound with the lips.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xxiii. 104 The prancing flourishes, and smacking popismes [F. *popismes*], for the better cherishing of the horse, commonly used in riding. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Adoration*, The method of adoring lightening, .. was by poppisms, or gentle clappings of the hands.

Poppite: see POP *sb.*[4]

Popple (pɒ·p'l), *sb.*[1] Now *dial.* and *U.S.* Forms: (1 **popul**), 4-6 **popil**, 5 **-ille**, **-ul(e**, 5-6 **-ill**, **-yl(l**, 6-8 **pople**, (8 **popel**), 7- **popple**, (9 *dial.* **poople**). [Late OE. *popul-*, ME. *popul.* ad. L. *pōpulus* poplar; with ME *popil*, 16th c. *pople*, cf. obs. and dial. F. *pouple*, F. *peuple*. So MHG. *papel*, *popel*, Du., LG., Ger. *poppel*, Sw., Dan. *poppel*, all ultimately from L.] = POPLAR.

[? *a* 1000 (MS. 12th c.) in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* III. 219 Of ðam ellene to populfinixe [of populfinige to Laubhyrste.] 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 57 The olive, the popil, & the oszer tree. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 110 The Cypresse, Pople, and Oake trees, grow in many places. 1699 *Providence* (R. I.) *Rec.* (1893) IV. 183 A small bush being an Aspe or Pople. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Popple*, a poplar tree. 1840 SPURDENS *Suppl. Voc. E. Anglia*, *Poople*, the poplar tree. 1879 A. S. PACKARD in *Hist. Bowdoin College* (1882) 91 Popple, or bass, or white maple.

b. *esp.* in *attrib.* use, as *popple tree*, etc.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxx. 37 Iacob takynge green popil 3 rdis [1388 3erdis of popeleris], and of almandres, and of planes. 1431-2 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 416 Pro popill bord pro coopertoriis studiorum xv[s]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 409/1 Popul tre, idem quod poplere. 1530 PALSGR. 256/1 Popyll tree, *peuplier.* 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 15 The Pople buddes must bee brouised. 1740 *Dudley Rec. Mass.* (1893) I. 86 From thence .to a popel stump with a heap of stones about it. 1789 *Ibid.* (1894) II. 318 Thence by Browns Line on Whitfords Land to a Popple Tree.

Popple (pɒ·p'l), *sb.*[2] Now *local.* Forms: 5 **popil**, **-yl**, **-ylle**, **-ulle**, 6 **poplo**, *Sc.* **poppill**, 7- **popple**, (9 *dial.* **poppel**, *Sc.* **papple**). [Late ME.; origin and etymology uncertain.

A mediæval Lat.-Gr Vocabulary quoted by Du Cange has '*populia*, λυχνις'; but although cockle is now placed in the genus *Lychnis*, it is very doubtful whether this is connected with *popple*. *Cockle* (*cocle*, *kokkel*) and *popple* (*popp-l*) have the appearance of parallel forms with exchange of consonants. On the other hand, this plant appears to have been sometimes included under the name *popy* (see POPPY 2), and conversely the name *popple* is now in some districts (esp. Cumberland and Yorkshire) applied to the corn poppy; so that the names may possibly have been originally related, *p-pil* being a derivative either of *popi*, *popy*, or of one of the Romanic representatives of *papaver*, see POPPY. But further evidence is wanted.]

1. = COCKLE *sb.*[1] 1, i.e. the wild plant *Lychnis* (or *Agrostemma*) *Githago*, a well known field weed.

c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 664/30 *Hoc lolium*, populle. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 280/2 Popylle, *geth* indeclinable, *lolium*, *nigella*. 1538 TURNER *Libellus*, (*Githago* siue *Nigellastrum*, . herba illa procera, quæ in tritico flauescente existit .. vulgus appellat Cocle aut pople. 1853 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIV. ii. 304 It was difficult to find a sample-bag of wheat without papple. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Popple*, the common Corn Cockle. 1877 *N. W. Line. Gloss.*, *Popple*, corn-cockle. the seeds of which are difficult to separate from or 'dress out' of the grain when thrashed.

b. Popple or cockle, being erroneously confounded by early herbalists with *Nigella*, and so with the *lolium* of Pliny and *zizania* of the Vulgate, was taken metaphorically for the darnel or 'tares' sown by the Evil One among the wheat: see COCKLE *sb.*[1] 2, DARNEL.

a 1532 *Will of Thorpe's Exam.* in Foxe *A. & M.* (1563) 167/1 Thy deceit whiche thou hast learned of them that trauell to sowe popill among the wheate. *a* 1568 in *Bannatyne Poems* (Hunter Cl.) 220 Thus weidit is the poppill fra the corne. 1644 MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* 72 It sprang not up till .. that malitious one did sow popple among the good Wheat of Christ's field.

2. Extended locally to other field weeds and their seeds; esp. the Corn Poppy, and Charlock.

1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Popple*, the wild red poppy of the corn fields. (So in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* Cumberland and Yorksh.) 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss.* Pref. 19 *Brassica*, the seeds of the tribe are called Popple. 1885 BRITTEN & H. *Plant n.*, *Popple* .. (2) *Sinapis arvensis*, Cumb.

Popple (pɒ·p'l), *sb.*[3] Also 4 **pople.** [Goes with POPPLE *v.*]

†**1.** A bubble such as rises and breaks in boiling water. *Obs.*

a 1350 *St. Nicholas* 268 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 14 Hale and faire hir child scho fand, With þe water poples hin playand. 1530 PALSGR. 250/2 Popple, suche as ryseth whan water or any lycour set[h]eth fast, *bouillon.*

†**b.** ? A swelling or bulge like, or caused by, a bubble. *Obs.*

1635 in *Earl of Stirling's Reg. Roy. Lett.* (1885) II. 810 He will mak a sheet of lead .more solide, less porie, and consequentlie more voyd of all cracks, holls, or popill.

2. An act or condition of 'poppling'; a rolling or tossing of water in short tumultuous waves; a strong ripple.

1875 BUCKLAND *Log bk.* 80 If there is a bit of a popple at all, a big ship will lay rolling about in the sea just like a half-tide rock. 1881 CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean Free Lance* I. v. 252 As we neared the bay the popple grew ugly enough to demand the closest vigilance. 1897 *Daily News* 27 Aug. 3/1 There was a very nasty roll and popple on the sea.

b. The agitation on the surface of a boiling liquid; the sound of this.

1889 *Spectator* 7 Dec. 805/1 Cowper [after he heard] that popple from the urn which showed it to be .. 'on the boil'.

Popple (pɒ·p'l), *v.* Also 4-6 (6- *Sc.*) **pople**, 5-6 *Sc.* **popule**, 6 **poppell.** [Has the form of a frequentative of POP *v.*[1], but in sense 1 prob. an independent onomatopœic formation, expressive of sound and action. Cf. MDu., Du. *popelen* to murmur, babble; to quiver, throb; med.L. *populāre* (Franck), *papellāre* (Kilian) to murmur; these refer mainly to the sound, while the Eng. word refers mainly to the action.]

1. *intr.* To roll or tumble about, to flow in a tumbling interrupted manner, as water flowing from a spring or over a pebbly surface, or boiling, or agitated by a strong wind; to bubble up, boil up; to ripple; to toss to and fro in short waves.

13 .. *a* 1400-50 [see *poppling* below]. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. ix. 69 Quhill brane, and ene, and blude all popillit out. *Ibid.* vi. v. 5 Popland and bullerand furth on athir hand. 1530 PALSGR. 662/2, I poppell up, as water dothe, or any other lycoure whan it boylethe faste on the fyre, .. *je bouillonne.* 1675 COTTON *Scoffer Scofi* 103 His Brains came poppling out like water. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* II. iii Prol., A little fount, Where water poplin springs. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xviii, The bits o' bonny waves that are poppling and plashing against the rocks. 1875 R. F. BURTON *Gorilla L.* II. 90 Small trembling waves poppled and frothed in mid-stream, where the fresh water met wind and tide. 1901 CORNISH *Naturalist Thames* 10 The sound of waters dropping, poppling, splashing, trickling.

b. To move to and fro, or up and down, when floating or immersed in rippling or boiling water.

1555 W. WATERMAN *Fardle Facions* xi Q viij b, Rindles of Christalline watre. In whose botomes the grauelle, popleth like glisteryng golde. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Popple*, *v.* to tumble about with a quick motion, as dumplins, .. when the pot boils briskly. 1849 *Blackw. Mag.* LXVI. 562 We left them poppling up and down, like a cork, in the broken water. 1881 PHILIPPS-WOLLEY *Sport in Crimea* 322 The birds are rattling and poppling down in the dark little forest pools.

2. [app. freq of POP *v.*[1] 2.] To make a continuous popping or firing.

1898 G. W. STEEVENS *With Kitchener to Khartum* 81 The Maxims poppled away above them.

Hence **Po·ppling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a*

13 .. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 319 þe pure poplande houle playes on my heued. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 1154 The wawes of þe wilde sse vpon þe walle lutyn, The pure popla[n]d perle passyd it vmbe. *a* 1801 R. GALL *Poems* (1819) 9 Upon the ear The popling Leven wimples clear. 1826 HON. SMITH *For Hill* (1838) I. 6 The calm guggling and popling of the waves as they were parted by the piles. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xx. (1858) 440 A peculiar poppling noise, as if a thunder-shower was beating the surface with its multitudinous drops, rose around our boat. 1883 J. FERGUSON in *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 248 The mother stirred the poppling porridge on the fire.

†**Po·ppling.** *Obs. rare*—[0]. [f. POPPLE *sb.*[1] + -ING 3.] = POPLAR.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 136/26 A Poppling, *populus.*

Popply (pɒ·pli), *a.* [f. POPPLE *sb.*[3] + -Y.] In a 'poppling' condition; broken, choppy, ripply.

1889 P. H. EMERSON *Eng. Idylls* 113 The popply water all streaked with foam. 1895 *Times* 15 Mar 8/2 As they passed the Duke's Head hostelry and Alexander's boatyard some popply water caused them to splash a little. 1904 *Daily News* 28 Mar. 12/2 Off the wall at Harrod's .. the 'popply' water somewhat discomposed the Oxford crew.

Poppy (pɒ·pi), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 1 **popaex**, **popæx**, **popæg**, **popei**, **popiz**, 1-4 **popi**, 4-7 **popy**, 5-6 **popie**, 6 **poppi**, 6 7 **poppie**, 5- **poppy**. *β.* 1 **papoez**, **papiz**, 5 **papy**, 6 **pappy**. [Early OE. *popæg*, *papoig*, app. repr. an earlier WGer. **papāg*, **popāg*, altered from **papāv-*, *-au*, **popāv-*, *-au*, ad. a popular L. **papāv-um*, **papau-um* (whence OF. **pavau*, *pavo*), for L. *papāver*, neut. poppy. The alteration may have taken place, after the Teutonic change of stress, by assimilation to the suffix *-ag*. As with that suffix, the ending was subseq. weakened to *-ig* (cf. *ladig*, *monig* from *audag*, *monag*), giving the typical WSax. *popig*, whence ME. *popi*, *popy*, mod. *poppy*, with doubled consonant expressing short vowel; cf. *peni*, *peny*, *penny*. (See Note below.)]

I. 1. A plant (or flower) of the genus *Papaver*, comprising herbs of temperate and subtropical regions, having milky juice with narcotic properties, showy flowers with petals (usually four in number) of delicate texture and various colours (often becoming 'double' in cultivation), and roundish capsules containing numerous small round seeds.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* (O.E.T.) 824 *Papaver*, popaex. *c* 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 1516 *Papaver*, popei. *Ibid.* 1621 *Papaver*, popæg. *a* 800 *Erfurt Gloss.* 824 *Papaver*, papoig. *c* 1000 *Ælfric's Vocab* in Wr.-Wülcker 134/33 *Papauer*, popix. *c* 1265 *Voc. Names Plants* in Wr.-Wülcker 558 30 *Astula regia*, *i.* popi. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 102 Popi, which berth the sed of slep. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 787/11 *Hoc papaver*, a papy. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. lxxxi. 431 There be three sortes of Poppie .. the first kind is white, and of the garden, the two other are blacke and wilde. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II lxviii. 206 Double blacke Poppie. Double white Poppie. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 135 Sleepy Poppies harmful Harvests yield. 1718 PRIOR *Knowledge* 72 The blushing poppy with a crimson hue. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 94 Many other substances besides the juice of the poppy possess Narcotic properties. 1853 HUMPHREYS *Coin-Coll. Man.* 2 Poppies were sacred to Ceres.

b. Allusively.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* v. Wks. 1851 III. 119 He little dreamt then that the weeding-hook of reformation would after two ages pluck up his glorious poppy from insulting over the good corne. *a* 1683 SIDNEY *Disc. Govt.* II. xxiv.

(1704) 159 He..would certainly strike off the heads of the most eminent remaining Poppys. [Cf. POPPY-HEAD 1, 1650.]

2. Rarely applied in ME. and *dial* to the Corncockle; also (with qualification) to the Corn Bluebottle (see *blue poppy* in 3); and [app. by association with POP *v.*[1], POP-] to plants whose corolla or calyx is inflated and 'popped' by children in sport, e.g. the Bladder Campion and Foxglove (see *frothy poppy, spatling poppy, green poppy*, in 3). (Britten & Holland *Eng. Plant-n.*)

14.. *Stockh. Med. MS.* 200 Cokkyl or popy or wyld-anogre, *lolium*. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 409/1 Popy, weed, *papaver, codia, nigella*, .*gil*. 1886 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Eng. Plant-names*, Poppy 3 *Lychnis Githago* (W. Cheshire).

3. With qualifying words, applied to various species of *Papaver* or other genera of *Papaveraceæ* (rarely to plants of other orders: cf. 2.

Black Poppy, a variety of the *Opium Poppy*, having purple flowers and dark seeds (cf. *White Poppy*); **Blue Poppy**, (*a*) the Corn Bluebottle, *Centaurea Cyanus* (? obs.); (*b*) a blue-flowered species of *Meconopsis* (Miller *Plant-n.* 1834); **California Poppy**, '*Platystemon californicus* and the genus *Eschscholtzia*' (Ibid.); **Corn, Field Poppy**, the common wild poppy of cornfields, *Papaver Rhœas*, with bright scarlet flowers, or any other species growing in corn, as *P. dubium*; **Frothy Poppy**, the Bladder Campion, *Silene inflata*: see FROTHY 1 b; **Garden Poppy**, any species of *Papaver* cultivated in gardens, *esp.* the *Opium Poppy*; **Green Poppy**, local name of the Foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*; **Horn-Poppy, Horned Poppy**, any plant of the genus *Glaucium*, distinguished by its long horn-like capsules; esp. *G. luteum*, a sea-shore plant with yellow flowers; **Iceland Poppy**, a variety of *Papaver nudicaule*: see ICELAND; **Long-headed Poppy**, *P. dubium*, a British species with long-shaped capsules; **Mexican Poppy**, *Argemone mexicana* or other species; **Opium Poppy**, *Papaver somniferum*, a species with white or light purple flowers; from the juice of the unripe capsules opium is obtained; **Oriental Poppy**, *P. orientale*, a common garden species, with very large deep red flowers; **Prickly Poppy**, *Argemone mexicana*, a native of Mexico, now widely distributed in waste ground, with yellow or white flowers and prickly leaves and capsules; **Red Poppy**, the field poppy, *Papaver Rhœas*, or other species with red flowers; **Sea** or **Seaside Poppy**, the common horned poppy, *Glaucium luteum*; **Spatling Poppy** = *frothy Poppy*; **Spring Poppy** = *Prickly Poppy*; **Tree Poppy**, a Californian poppy, *Dendromecon rigidum*, with yellow flowers, remarkable for its shrubby growth; **Welsh** or **Cambrian Poppy**, *Meconopsis cambrica* see quot.; **White Poppy**, a variety of the *Opium Poppy*, having white flowers and seeds (cf. *Black Poppy*); **Wild Poppy**, (*a*) the field poppy, *Papaver Rhœas*, or other wild species; †(*b*) *Bastard Wild Poppy* = *Prickly Poppy*; **Yellow Poppy**, any species of *Papaver* or allied genus with yellow flowers; *spec.* the common Horned Poppy.

14.. *Synon. Herbarum* (MS. Harl. 3388 f. 229), Anglice *bleu popi vel carlš vel langwort..crescit inter frumentum et alia blada et dicitur iacintus quia assimilatur cuidam lapidi qui sic vocatur.* 1571 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xxii. 416 'Corn-Poppy, it is Narcotick, allays Pain, is used in Feavers. 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 115 Except the corn poppy, this [the pimpernel] is said to be the only scarlet flower we have. 1863 HOGG & JOHNSON *Wild Fl. Gt. Brit.* II. Pl. 147 *Papaver Rhœas*. *Field Poppy. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 842 The Field Poppy, *[Papaver] Rhœas*, one of the most brilliant of our wild plants. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 58 *Garden Poppy is thought best to grow where olde stalkes haue been burnt. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* 74 To these add the Viola Matronalis.. may the *Green Popy, by most accounted among the deadly Poysons. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbs*, *Papauer cornicula'um*.. is called in englishe *horned poppy or yealow poppy. 1731-3 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Glaucium*, Horned Poppy, having Husks resembling Horns. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 215 The horned poppies' blossoms shone Upon a shingle-bank. 1853 *Sowerby's Eng. Bot.* I. 84 *Papaver somniferum* Sleepbearing Poppy, Garden Poppy, White Poppy, *Opium Poppy. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 323 Poppy, *Prickly, *Argemone*. *c* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 134 Papauer rubeum..call. rougerole, ang. *redpopy. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. lxxxii. 433 There be two sortes of red Poppie, or Cornerose, the great and the small. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. M.* (ed. 6) 738 The Red Poppy is found in cornfields and on road-sides throughout Europe. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. lxviii. § 4. 205 Called in English *sea Poppie, and horned Poppie. *Ibid.* ccxiv. 551 *Behen album*, .of some..called *Ocymastrum*, and *Papauer spinneum*, which I have Englished *Spatling Poppie...In English Spatling Poppie, frothe Poppie, and white Ben. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 323 Poppy, Spatling, *Cucubalus*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 392 *Dendromecon*, literally 'Tree Poppy, is a most appropriate name, the plant having all the aspect and character of the poppy tribe, combined with a woody stem and branches. *Ibid.* 727 *M[conops s] cambrica*, the *Welsh Poppy, a native of Wales, Devonshire, North Britain, and the North of Ireland. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 156 Popig..ðat grecas moecornas & romane papauer alium neimnad & engle *hwit popig hatað. *c* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 134 Papauer album..cuius semen coconidium appellitur ang. whatpopy. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 739 White Poppy is now cultivated in the plains of India. *c* 1265 *Voc. Names Plants* in Wr.-Wülcker 559/11 *Alimonis, i.* 'wilde popi. 14.. *Stockh. Med. MS.* 212 Wylde popy, *papaverd*. 1548 *Yealow poppy [see *horned poppy* above]. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxi. 200 White as parthenice, beyond Yellow poppy to gaze on.

4. The plant or its extract used in pharmacy.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 330 Not Poppy, nor Mandragora, Nor all the drowsie Syrups of the world Shall euer medicine thee to that sweete sleepe. 1621-3 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Changeling* I. i. 150 A little poppy, sir, were good to cause you sleep. 1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 41 He prepared the extract from a..quantity of poppy by decoction.

5. *fig.* or in allusive use, with reference to the narcotic or sleep-inducing qualities of the plant.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. v. 248 The Cramp-Fish, knowing that she harboureth..A secret Poppy, and a senseless Winter, Be-numming all that dare too-neer her venter. 1637 CARTWRIGHT *Royall Slave* III. iv, E're night shed Poppy twice o're th' weary'd world. *a* 1790 WARTON *Ode to Sleep* i, On this my pensive pillow, gentle sleep! Descend,..And place thy crown of poppies on my breast. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Uses Gt. Men*, Nature..wherever she mars her creature..lays her poppies plentifully on the bruise.

6. The bright scarlet colour of the common field poppy or other species.

1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 523 The nearer you approach to this.., the more lively and gay are the colours. You will have in succession the poppy, the orange, the yellow, the lemon, the sulphur, the white.

II. 7. = POPPY-HEAD 2. [It is uncertain whether this is the same word, but the forms are the same. Conjectures of its identity with F. *poupée*, 'babie, puppet, or bable' (Cotgr.), or derivation from Eng. *poppet, puppet*, appear to have no foundation.]

1429 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 71 Also payd to Serle for makyng of be newe porche..x marcs. Also payd for a papye ..ij s. 1512-13 *Ibid.* 282 Paid for makyng of iij Mennys pewys, for the popeys & other stuff xx s. 1844 *Ecclesiologist* III. 153 In the Nave the seats terminate in square standards, but under the tower in poppies. 1875 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.*, *Poppie, Poppy, Poppy-head*, .. an elevated ornament often used on the tops of the upright ends, or elbows, which terminate seats, &c., in churches.

III. 8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *poppy-bed*, †*-boll* (BOLL *sb.*[1] 3), *family, -flower, -garland, -juice, -leaf, -plain, rain* (cf. 5), *-syrup, -wreath*; instrumental, as *poppy-bordered, -crowned, -haunted, -sprinkled* adjs.; similative, as *poppy-crimson, -pink, -red* adjs. and sbs.; **poppy anemone**, *A. coronaria*, with poppy-like flowers of various colours; **poppy-bee**, a kind of upholsterer-bee (*Anthocopa papaveris*) which lines its cells with the petals of poppies; **poppy-colour**, a bright scarlet; so **poppy-coloured** *a.*; †**poppy-grain**, a seed of the poppy; formerly used as a minute measure of length (= POPPY-SEED 2; cf. BARLEY-CORN 3); **poppy-mallow**, the N. American malvaceous genus *Callirhoe*, having poppy-like flowers; **poppy-oil**, an oil obtained from the seeds of the opium poppy; also, a similar oil from the seeds of other species; **poppy tea**, an imaginary liquor made by infusion of poppies; **poppy-tree** = *tree poppy* (see 3) (Miller *Plant-n.* 1884); **poppy-water**, a soporific drink made from poppies (also *fig.*). Also POPPY-HEAD, -SEED, -WORT.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 65 The *Poppy Anemone, *A. coronaria*, ..has..large flowers, very variable in colour. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 July 1/1 The mass of vivid colour in the costumes reminded one of a *poppy-bed. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 67/2 This Seed-Pod [of the Poppy] by all Florists is termed a *Poppy Bolle. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 542 The *poppy, cherry, rose, and flesh colours, are given to silk by means of carthamus. 1883 *Daily News* 12 Nov. 3/1 An accordion skirt of *poppy-coloured silk. 1898 G. B. SHAW *Plays* II. *You never can tell* 308 The Columbine's petticoats are..golden orange and *poppy crimson. 1903 *Blackw. Mag.* May 671 The *poppy-crowned king of sleep. 1856 *Treas. Bot.* 1108 In the plants of the *poppy family. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 196 Sometimes white Lillies did their Leaves afford, With wholsom *Poppy-flowrs to mend his homely Board. 1717 FENTON *Florelio* Poems 27 Nor *Poppy-Garlands give the Nymph Repose. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* § 524 The measures of distances are thus; four *poppy-graines make one barley-corn. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* xxvi, The same who made wine made *poppy-juice. 1700 DRYDEN *Amaryllis* 64, I try'd th'infallible prophetick way A *poppy-leaf upon my palm to lay. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 735 To give a drying quality to *Poppy Oil. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 206 Poppy oil..has the reputation of keeping its colour better than linseed. 1896 *Daily News* 16 July 6/3 Deep *poppy-pink geraniums. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* 467 We call your thoughts home..To the *poppy-plains. 1708 OZELL tr. *Boileau's Lutrin* 35 Morpheus pours continual *Poppy Rain. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xxiv. 286 A very brilliant *poppy-red. *a* 1845 HOOD *Serenade* iv, Is no *poppy-syrup nigh? 1709-10 STEELE *Tatler* No. 118 P 4 Several warm Liquors made of the Waters of Lethe, with very good *Poppy Tea. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* II. 202 And Sleep drops *Poppy-water on her Brows. 1765 GOLDSM. *New Simile* 36 No poppy-water half so good; For let folks only get a touch, Its soporific virtue's such,..That quickly they begin to snore.

[*Note.* Beside It. *papavero*, Pr. *papaver, paver*, Walloon *pavot*, the Latin *papaver* has come down in various anomalous forms; viz. OF. *pavo* (12th c.), now *pavot*, in Berry dial. *pipou*:—L. type *papāu-um*, **papāv-um*; Pg. *papoula*, Sardinian *pabanle*:—L. **papaula*, **papāvula*. OF. had also *popelure*, Milanese *pópola* (Lodi *pómpola*), Pavia *popoldn*, Como *popoiana* poppy, pointing to a L. type *papula*, **popula*.]

Po·ppy, *a. colloq. rare.* [f. POP *sb.*[1] or *v.*[1] + -Y.] Characterized by popping or exploding.

1894 KIPLING *Jungle Bk.* 195 Watch the little poppy shells drop down into the tree tops.

Poppyah, obs. form of POPISH.

Po·ppycock. *U. S. slang.* Nonsense, 'rubbish', 'humbug'.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 17 July 4/1 All what you see about me bein' drunk was poppycock. 1898 *Nation* (N. Y.) 24 Nov. 386/1 Their wails were all what the boys call 'poppycock'.

Po·ppy-head.

1. The capsule of the poppy. Also *attrib.*

1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl.* 112/2 The seuerall places wherein the seedes doe lye, as may be seene in poppie heades. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* I. 14 He [Death] cropt the heads of Nations, as Tarquin struk off the Poppy-heads. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. Poppy-head fomentations. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 435 Made with decoction of boiling poppy-heads.

2. *Arch.* An ornamental finial, often richly carved, at the top of the end of a seat in a church. Also *attrib.* [See remark in POPPY *sb.* 7.]

1839 *Hints Eccl. Antiq.* (Camb. Camden Soc.) 8 St. Andrew's, Histon..viii. Ornaments, &c..8. Poppy Heads. 1841 C. ANDERSON *Anc. Models* 129 These seats have the ends usually ornamented, sometimes with raised ends, which are called poppy-heads. 1875 J. C. COX *Ch. Derbysh.* I. 202 The poppy-head ends..carved in the fleur-de-lis pattern. 1904 T. H. LONGFIELD in *Athenæum* 9 Apr. 473/3 Many remains of poppyhead bench-ends and benches.

Po·ppy-seed.

1. The, or a, seed of the poppy.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 579 Now popy seed in grounde is good to throwe. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 149 A cold oil is drawn from White-Poppy Seeds. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 315 Swellings, varying in size from a poppy-seed to a pea.

b. *fig.* (Cf. POPPY *sb.* 5.)

1640 *Erotomania* 40 The eyes of his soule are brought asleep by the Poppy seed of Inconsideration and Carelesnesse.

†**2.** Formerly used as a measure of length, varying from $\frac{1}{72}$ to $\frac{1}{30}$ of an inch. (Cf. BARLEY-CORN 3.)

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. iii. 136/2 Barly Corn, is the length of 4 Poppy seeds, and 3 Corns make an Inch. 1789 SHEFFOCKE *Artillery* 1 76 The Barley-corn (the fourth part of an Inch) is subdivided into 5 Poppy Seeds.

3. *Comb.*

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 832 A peculiar small poppy-seed-like growth.

Poppywort (pǫ·piwɜ̃t). [f. POPPY *sb.* + WORT.]

a. Lindley's name for plants of the N. O. *Papaveraceæ*. **b.** *Satin Poppywort*, a name for *Meconopsis Wallichiana* (Miller *Plant-names*).

1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 430 *Papaveraceæ*. Poppy-worts. *Ibid.*, Bernhardi denies that true Poppyworts are universally lactescent plants. 1882 *Garden* 15 July 39/1 This Poppywort may well be reckoned amongst the best of the hardy plants introduced of late years.

Pops, a name in Barbados of *Physalis angulata*: see P. P *sb.*[1] 4.

Po·p-shop. *slang.* [f. POP *v.*[1] 7 + SHOP *sb.*] A pawnbroker's shop. Also *attrib.*

1772 *Town & C. Mag.* 73 The Pop-shop was ready for pledges, the gin-shop was ready for the money lent upon them. 1846 LYTTON *Lucretia* II. xvi, I might have been wicked enough to let it go with the rest to the pop-shop. 1898 HUME *Hagar* iii. 54 Rosa..might pawn it,..so I sent a printed slip to all the pop shops in London.

Po·psy. [app. a kind of nursery extension of POP *sb.*[2], with dim. ending: cf. *Bet, Betsy, Nan, Nancy, Topsy*.] An endearing appellation for a girl. Also *popsy-wopsy*.

1862 *Pippins & Pies* 9 This I'm bound to say: that four sweeter lovelier popsies, never blessed [etc.]. 1887 E. J. GOODMAN *Too Curious* ix, Now go along like a good little popsy-wopsy, and don't cry to sit up. 1896 *Idler* Mar. 278/1 All right, my popsy-wopsy.

†**Po·pulable,** *a. Obs. rare*—[0]. [ad. L. *populābilis*, f. *populārī*: see POPULATE *v.*[1] and -ABLE.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Populable*, which may be destroyed.

Populace (pǫ·piuläs). [a. F. *populace* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. It. *popolaccio, popolazzo* 'the grosse, base, vile, common people, rifraffe people' (Florio), f. *popolo* (:—L. *populus* PEOPLE) + pejorative suffix *-accio, -azzo* :—L. *-āceus*.] The mass of the people of a community, as distinguished from the titled, wealthy, or educated classes; the common people; *invidiously*, the mob, the rabble.

1572 SIR T. SMITH in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. III. 378 The unruly malice and sworde of the raging populace. 1601 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* (1609) VII. lxxvii, T'accommodate, And calme the Peeres, and please the Populasse. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1688) III. 415 'Tis the Populass only, who see no further than the Rind of Things. 1723 *Pres. St. Russia* II. 141, I spit upon all the others. God bless the Populace. 1785 BURNS *Cotter's Sat. Night* xx, A virtuous populace may rise the while, And stand a wall of fire around their much-lov'd Isle. 1792 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 191 Thank God, we have no populace in America. 1821 BYRON *Two Foscari* v. i 259 The people!—There's no people, you well know it,..There is a populace, perhaps, whose looks May shame you. 1892 LD. LYTTON *King Poppy* viii, And, being but the Populace, presumes To call itself the People.

b. *poet.* A multitude, crowd, throng. *rare.*

1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiii. 65 With a throng about the portal, with a populace in the gate.

c. *fig.*

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* III. 124 Queen lilies! and ye painted populace! Who dwell in fields, and lead ambrosial lives. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* xx, The turtle-dove, the timid fawn, the soft-eyed gazelle, and all the rural populace who joy in the sequestered haunts of nature.

†**Populacy** (pǫ·piläsi). *Obs.* [Irreg. formation from POPULACE: see -ACY.]

1. The order of the common people; = POPULACE.

1613 T. GODWIN *Rom. Antiq.* (1625) 29 The third order, or degree in the Romane Common-wealth was *Populus*, the populacy, or Commone. 1644 [H. PARKER] *Jus Pop.* 59 Disputes between the optimacy and populacy. 1700 ASTRY tr. *Saavedra-Faxardo* II. 356 In Peace, Nobility is dis-

tinguisht from Populacy. 1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xx. 59 To obtain the favour of the populacy by feigned pretences of bloud. *a* 1834 COLERIDGE *Notes & Lect.* (1849) I. 305 The only predilection .. shows itself in his contempt of mobs and the populacy.

fig 1640 GAUDEN *Love of Truth* (1641) 11 The populacy of affections or passions are regular, and subject to the rule, and soveraignety of reason. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* vi. P 7 Or..let in the whole populacy of sin upon the soul.

2. = POPULOUSNESS.

1613-18 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 8 The vicinage, and innumerous populacie of that Nation [the Saxons]. 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* II. vi. 197 Increasing the Trade, Populacy and Wealth of this Kingdom. 1725 *Ways Inhab. Delaware to become Rich* 2 Means in pursuit whereof we may become rich..'Tis not Populacy only.

3. Popular government, or a popular government; also, a state so governed; democracy.

1632 H. SEILE *Augustus* 22 They had naturally, and almost insensibly falne from a Monarchy, to a Populacy, or Democracy. 1679 PULLER *Moder. Ch. Eng.* (1843) 193 Such democracy and populacy as is held in the Independent and Presbyterian party.

4. = POPULARITY 4. *rare*—[1].

1687 in *Magd. Coll. & Jas. II* (O. H. S.) 189 Men, who are led by populacy, which is the Fool's Paradise, but the wise men's scorn.

Popular (pɒ·pĭŭlăr), *a.* (*sb.*) Forms: 5-7 **populer**, 6 *Sc.* **-air**, 7 **-are**, 6- **popular**. [ad. L. *populār-is* adj. belonging to the people, f. *popul-us* people. So OF. *populeir, -ere*, F. *populaire*.]

1. *Law.* Affecting, concerning, or open to all or any of the people; public; esp. in *action popular*.

1490 *Act* 4 *Hen. VII*, c. 20 Accions populers in divers cases have ben ordeigned by many gode actes and statutes. 1579 *Expos. Termes Law, Accion populer*, is an accion which is geeuen vppon the breach of some Penal statute, which..euery man that wyll may sue for him selfe, and the Queene, by information, or otherwise, .& because that this action is not geeuen to one man specyally but generally to the Queenes people that wyll sue, it is called an actyon populer. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. ii. (1588) 132, I have knowen it doubted, whether the Suertie of the good abearing (commanded upon complaint) may be released by any speciall person or no, because it seemeth more popular, then the Suertie of the Peace. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxix. 437. 1872 *Wharton's Law Lex.* (ed. 5), *Popular action*, brought by one of the public to recover some penalty given by statute to any one who chooses to sue for it.

2. Of, pertaining to, or consisting of the common people, or the people as a whole as distinguished from any particular class; constituted or carried on by the people.

1548 W. THOMAS in Strype *Eccl. Mem* II. App. S. 66 What popular estate can be read, that hath thirty years together eschewed sects, sedition and commotions? 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 230 Timoleon..did by this means stablish a free State and Popular Government. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 16 Retiring from the popular noise, I seek This unfrequented place to find some ease. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* III. liv. 170 Popular tumults were not disagreeable to them. 1833 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1847) II. vii. § 1 269 The Legislative Assembly affords the first example,.. in modern Europe, of the effects of a completely popular election. 1838 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. lxix. 541 From 1824 till 1840, nominations irregularly made by State legislatures and popular meetings.

† **b.** Of lowly birth; belonging to the commonalty or populace; plebeian. *Obs.*

c 1555 HARESFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 42 More ..than when it is granted to any popular or common person. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 118 Him they sent being a popular man. 1640 T. PIERSE in *Horti Carol., Rosa altera*, A drop of Royall blood is dearer farre Than a whole Ocean of the popular. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 87 This is .. the Measure that all Popular Spirits do go by, and the Wisest can hardly refrain it.

† **c.** Having characteristics attributed to the common people; low, vulgar, plebeian. *Obs.*

1597 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* I. i, Such as flourish in the spring of the fashion, and are least popular. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1632) 624 It is a custome of popular or base men to call for minstrels or singers at feasts. *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 22 Had the House been freed of half a dozen of popular and discontented persons.

† **3.** Full of people; populous; crowded. *Obs.*

1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 13 These two prouinces, which are two of the mightiest, and most popularst of people. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 184 How doth the popular City sit solitary? *a* 1699 KIRKTON *Ch Hist.* (1817) 215 The most popular part of Scotland. 1727 *Philip Quarll* 47 Oppression and Usury, and all the Evils that attend this popular World.

4. Intended for or suited to ordinary people. **a.** Adapted to the understanding or taste of ordinary people, 'understanded of the people'.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 11 In philosophical disputations to give popular and plausible theams. 1759 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 188 All he said was in popular language. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi II. 109 Every question..was debated, sometimes in a popular style which boys and women could comprehend. 1872 (Aug.) *Longmans' List Works* 8 Miscellaneous Works and Popular Metaphysics. *Ibid.* 12 Natural History and Popular Science.

b. Adapted to the means or ordinary people; low, moderate (in price).

1859 *Illustr. Lond. News* 2 July 11/2 The Monday Popular Concert..was the last of the series for this season. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIX. 751/2 After the foundation of the Popular Concerts in 1859..he [Joachim] played there regularly in the latter part of the season. *Mod.* All seats at popular prices. A popular concert will be given.

† **5. a.** Studious of, or designed to gain, the favour of the common people. **b.** Attached or devoted to the cause of the people (as opposed to the nobility, etc.). *Obs.*

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1595) 874 Diuers were of opinion, that he [Caius Gracchus] was more popular, and desirous of the common peoples good will and fauour, then his brother had bene before him. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, 165 The lord Audley..a Noble-man of an ancient Family, but vnquiet and popular,..came in to them [rebels]. 1701 SWIFT *Contests Nobles & Com. Athens & Rome* iii, The practices of popular and ambitious men. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* I. 204 The first acts of an usurper are always popular.

6. Finding favour with or approved by the people; liked, beloved, or admired by the people, or by people generally; favourite, acceptable, pleasing.

1608 CHAPMAN *Byron's Conspir.* II. i. Plays 1873 II. 205 He is a foole that keepes them with more care, then they keeple him, safe, rich, and populare. 1623 COCKERAM, *Popular*, in great fauour with the common people. 1710 *Tatler* No 190 P 4 This..will make me more popular among my Dependants. 1812 *Religionism* 24 The popular Preachers,—men of high renown. 1883 *Manch. Guard.* 22 Oct. 5/4 When the bashful bard had committed his verses to print they soon became popular.

7. Prevalent or current among, or accepted by, the people generally; common, general; † (of sickness) epidemic (*obs.*).

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1632) 432, I remember a popular sickenesse, which some yeares since, greatly troubled the townes about mee. 1616 B JONSON *Devil is an Ass* I. iii, Sir, that's a popular error, deceiues many. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* II. xxvi. 329 Does not God plant remedies there where the diseases are most popular? 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Popular errors*, are such as people imbibe from one another, by custom, education, and tradition. 1803 *Med. Jrnl* IX. 422 In all popular diseases prostration of strength forbids its repetition. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I 241 A popular aphorism of modern times.

8. *U. S. dial.* or *slang* **a.** Conceited. **b.** Good.

1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poems 1890 II. 43 He see a cruetin Sarjunt a struttin round as popler as a hen with a chicking. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Nov. 590/2 New York restaurant...'I don't call this very popular pie'. They have come ..to take popular quite gravely and sincerely as a synonym for good.

9. *Parasynth comb.*, as *popular-priced, -shaped.*

1902 *Daily Chron.* 23 Dec 2/7 The directors had resolved to produce popular priced cycles. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Mar. 3/2 The popular-shaped flounce.

B. *absol.* or as *sb.* (from sense 2).

† **a.** In collective sense (with *the* or other demonstr adj.; cf. *the public*): The commonalty, the populace. *Obs.*

1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 4966 Ane holy exemplair Tyll vs, thy pure lawid commoun popular. *a* 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* (1633) 5 The rule or the vsurping of the popular, or rascall or viler sort. *a* 1578 [see POPULARY]. 1633 J. DONE *Hist. Septuagint* 19 All the rest of the Populer..he instituted as Colonies.

† **b.** sb. pl. *Populars*, the common people, the commons. Sometimes rendering L. *populārēs*, the plebeians (as opp. to the *patricians*). *Obs.*

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 28 He confirmed with gifts, .. the courage and intention of Iohn Lewis de Fiesguo . and many other gentlemen and populars. 1600 W. WATSON *Decocordon* (1607) 319 Together with all the populars of euery Prince in Christendome. 1610 HEALEY *Frees' Comm. S'. Aug. Citie of God* (1620) 77 The newes of his death stirred vp both Patricians and Populars to ioy and mirth.

c. Short for *popular concert*: cf. POP *sb.*[4]

1885 RUSKIN *Pleasures Eng.* 139. I suppose her presence at a Morning Popular is as little anticipated as desired. 1885 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl* 18 May 3/3 Music Hall Populars.

Hence † **Popular** *v. trans.*, to people, populate; **Po·pularish** *a.*; **Po·pularism.**

1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 181 There was but a quarter of a league distant one towne from an other, and . in all the Prouinces of the Kingdome, it is *populared in the same order. *Ibid.* 374 Yet are they populared with much people. 1824 J WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 721 *Butter-brodt*, as the Germans call it in their superb and now *popularish dialect 1888 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Oct. 466/2 The *popularisms of 'pallis', 'lining', 'cushing',.. heard in London streets as corruptions and vulgarisms.

Po·pularist. [f. prec. + -IST.] **a.** A democrat. **b.** = POPULIST 2. Also *attrib.*

1890 *Times* 22 Feb. 1/1 Even in Alsace-Lorraine one Socialist has been returned, while the Democrat or Popularist party has again been restored to life in the persons of two members. 1895 *19th Cent.* Sept. 526 There she finds two sorts of women: if I am allowed to use two Russianisms, she finds the 'careerist', and the 'popularist'.

Popularity (pɒpĭŭlæ·rĭtĭ). [ad. F. *popularité* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) populace, popular bearing, popularity, ad. L. *populāritās* fellow-citizenship, popular bearing, in late L. population, f. *populāris* POPULAR: see -ITY.]

† **1.** Popular or democratic government. *Obs.*

1548 W. THOMAS in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. App. S 65 The Swizzers, that destroyed their gentlemen in a day and that new glory most in their popularity. 1632 C. DOWNING *St. Eccles. Kingd.* (1634) 24 An Aristocracie cannot be immediately dissolved, either into a tyranny or a tumultuous popularity. 1701 SWIFT *Contests Nobles & Com. Athens & Rome* v, In a very few years we have made mighty leaps from prerogative heights into the depths of popularity.

† **2.** The principle of popular or democratic government; democracy. *Obs.*

1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Answ.* To Rdr. a iv, Contempt of magistrates, popularitie, Anabaptistrie and sundrie other pernicious and pestilent errors. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 166 He taught, All goods should be Common; and diuers other Articles tending to Popularity. 1689 D. GRANVILLE *Lett.* (Surtees, No. 37) 71 The contagion of the age, the spirit of popularity and republicanisme.

† **3. a.** The action or practice of courting, or trying to win, popular favour. *Obs.*

1597-8 BACON *Ess., Followers & Friends* (Arb.) 34 So it be without too much pompe or popularitie. 1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1692) 240 A very laudable affectation of Popularity,..to engage men's affections to our Persons. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1703) 72 Popularity is a courting the favour of the people by undue practices. *a* 1716 BURNET *Own Time* an. 1664 (1823) I. 355 He said, there was such a remissness, and so much popularity appeared upon all occasions, that..it would be impossible to preserve the church.

† **b.** *pl.* Popular arts or practices. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1597 BACON *Coulers Good & Evill* Ess. (Arb.) 138 It may be represented also by coulers, popularities and circumstances, which are of such force, as they sway the ordinarie iudgement.

4. The fact or condition of being approved, beloved, or admired by the people, or by many people; favour or acceptance with the people.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 326 At the next election of Magistrates, his popularitie gained him a Consulship. 1673 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 77 They have no man of eminent popularitie to head them. 1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xvii. § 22 By popularity is meant the property of being acceptable or rather not unacceptable to the bulk of the people. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 540 Numerous editions of these poems confirm their popularity. 1882 A. W. WARD *Dickens* I. 17 He had found the way short from obscurity to the dazzling light of popularity.

† **5.** Vulgarity in speech. *rare*—[1].

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* II. i, This gallant, labouring to avoid popularity, falls into a habit of affectation, ten thousand times hatefuller than the former.

† **6.** = POPULACE. *Obs.*

1632 C. DOWNING *St. Eccles. Kingd.* (1634) 18 That was approved and received by many of the popularity for a happie equality. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 65 To curry Favour with the vulgar Popularity. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Print.* 119 [He] incensed the popularity of London, as in a common cause.

† **7.** = POPULOUSNESS. *Obs. rare.*

1654 E. JOHNSON *Wonder wrkg. Provid.* (1867) 212 The last Church that completed the number of 30. was gathered at Boston, by reason of the popularity thereof. 1720 BARHAM *Barrenness Eng.* i, Of the antediluvian world, and its popularity before the flood.

8. *Comb.*, as *popularity-hunting, -monger.*

1843 THACKERAY *Irish Sk. Bk.* v, A courtly popularity-hunting air. 1846 MRS. GORE *Eng. Char.* (1852) 10 One of the most accredited popularity mongers of society. 1875 JAS. GRANT *One of the* 600 i, The sly broad-brims and popularity-hunters of the Peace Society.

Popularization (pɒpĭŭlărəizē·ʃən). [f. POPULARIZE + -ATION. So F. *popularisation*.] The action of popularizing or fact of being popularized, in various senses: see the verb.

1797 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXII. 546 The popularization of the measure. 1801 — in *Monthly Mag.* XI. 301 The popularization of those .. doctrines. 1860 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* 449 The universality of literature, its general popularization by the press. 1866 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Apr. 457/2 An advance..towards the popularization of the constituencies. 1887 SAINTSBURY *Hist. Elizab. Lit.* xii. (1890) 453 The popularisation of the pamphlet led the way to periodical writing.

Popularize (pɒpĭŭlărəiz), *v.* [f. POPULAR + -IZE. So F. *populariser* (1798 in *Dict. Acad.*).]

† **1.** *intr.* To act popularly; to court popular favour. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* III Some Popes haue bene glad for their aduantage, to tyrannise Popularly, so he may chaunce be content for his aduauncement, to popularise tyrannically: and shall not be the first..that hath cunningly done it with a comely grace.

2. *trans.* To make popular. **a.** To gain popular favour for; to cause to be generally known and accepted, liked, or admired.

1797 EARL MALMESBURY *Diaries & Corr.* III. 512 He depended a little on the word peace to popularize him in his own country. 1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XII. 37 To preserve their power they must popularise themselves. 1879 *Brit. & For. Evang. Rev.* XXVIII. 54 These godly ballads and sacred rhymes had done their work in popularising the truth.

b. To render democratic; to extend to the common people.

1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 598 'Popularize the government', say they: 'reform the representation'. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 26 June 5/1 Protestations of their willingness to popularise the suffrage.

c. To present (an abstruse or technical subject) in a form popularly intelligible or attractive.

1836 *Tait's Mag.* III. 80 He possesses..the power of seizing upon and popularizing the finer parts of his subject. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lxvii. VIII. 451 A powerful instrument in popularising new combinations of thought with variety and elegance of expression. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 654 Engaged in the diffusion of knowledge, in popularising history or science.

Hence **Po·pularised** *ppl. a.*, **Po·pularising** *vbl. sb.* Also **Po·pulariser.**

1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 523 One of the most successful popularizers of science. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* XIV. iii. (1864) IX. 120 The popularising of religious teaching. *a* 1882 T. H. GREEN *Prol. to Ethics* Introd. (1883) 2 Inferences from popularised science. 1897 *Daily News* 25 Sept. 5/3 In these days of popularised photography.

Po·pularly, *adv.* [f. POPULAR + -LY 2.] In a popular manner.

1. By or among the people at large, esp. the common people; generally, prevalently, commonly, ordinarily; by popular vote as opposed to nomination or election by one or a few.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 55 Not meete to be so popularly prayed. 1594 T. BEDINGFIELD tr. *Machiavelli's Florentine Hist.* (1595) 205 Hee feared many times to have bene popularly slaine. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 185 A Dysentery slaying popularly and killing many. 1807 G CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. III. vii. 424 He had a son, who was popularly called the Boy of Egremont. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 291 The whole number .. was popularly estimated at a hundred and thirty thousand men. 1853 H. COX *Instit.* III. ix. 730 A Town Council popularly elected.

2. In the ordinary language or style of the people; so as to be generally intelligible.

1581 E. CAMPION in *Confer.* III. (1584) R iij b, Saint Augustine there speaketh popularly 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. XXXI. (Arb.) 77 They had not written so much nor so popularly. 1621 CADE *Serm.* 19 The nature of conscience, which I will describe as popularly as I can. 1680 BAXTER *Cath. Commun.* (1684) 20 You will say that the Scripture speaketh popularly, and after the manner of Men. 1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 138 The difficulty lies not in the apprehension of them, when they are plainly and popularly stated.

† 3. In a way that wins popular favour. *Obs.*

1593 [see POPULARIZE *v.* 1]. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* 376 Why then should I..Turn rebel and run popularly mad? *Ibid.* 689 On each Side bowing popularly low. 1739 'R. BULL.' tr. *Dedekindus' Grobianus* 223 To twirl the Ringlets, which in Order grow, On each Side waving popularly low.

Po·pularness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being popular, popularity.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Popularness*, a being full of People; also an Affectedness of popular Applause. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) I. 32 That enamoring meretricious popularness in Literature.

† **Po·pulary.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *populaire*: see POPULAR and -ARY 2.] The populace.

a 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 135 We doubt of the popularie [*v r.* popular] quhilk appeirandlie ..fawouris the kingis partie. 1670 G H. *Hist. Cardinals* III. I. 249 The Populary being in suspence, by reason of the variety of reports.

Populass, -lasse, obs. forms of POPULACE.

† **Po·pulate,** *ppl. a. Obs.* exc. *poet.* [ad. late L. or early med.L. *populāt-us*, pa. pple. of *populāre* (*a* 800) to inhabit (Du Cange).] Peopled; = POPULATED *ppl. a.*2 (Const as pa. pple.)

1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 376 The countrie of Caldea the Region after the flood first inhabited and populate. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 42 The kingdome is much populate. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. I. iii. 47 In a place so populate.

† **Po·pulate,** *v.*1 *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *populārī*, *-ārē* to lay waste, ravage, plunder + -ATE 3.] *trans.* To lay waste, ravage, devastate, destroy. Hence † **Po·pulated** *ppl. a.*1

1552 HULOET, Populate or conquere. Loke in Conquere, waist. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 41/1 To Populate, *populari*. 1601 W. WATSON *Import. Consid.* (1831) 23 To bring in the Spaniard to populate, waste, and destroy this whole Isle. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* XVII. 242/2 Nor pines it [the rose] languid to the Sirian blaze, With flaccid leaves, and populated breath.

Populate (pɒ·pĭŭlēt), *v.*2 [f. L. *p·pulāt-*, ppl. stem: see POPULATE *ppl. a.* and -ATE 3.]

1. *trans.* a To people, inhabit, form the population of (a country, etc.). b. To furnish or supply (a country, etc.) with inhabitants; to people.

1578 FLORIO *1st Frutes* 7 b, Adorned with fayre women, populated of many people. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 20 They populated then The foote of fountfull Ide. 1798 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1799) II 167 And would gradually populate all the sub-marine portion of the globe. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 559 Ox and deer—all of which then populated Britain. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 14 Feb. 5/2 The great countries we have populated in North America and at the Antipodes.

2. *intr.* Of people: To increase, grow in numbers by propagation. *rare.*

1625 BACON *Ess., Viciss. Things* (Arb.) 574 When there be great Shoales of People, which goe on to populate, without foreseeing Meanes of Life and Sustentation. 1820 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1850) 285 As if it would not set mankind populating faster than carpenters and bricklayers could cover in their children.

3. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become peopled or populous. *U. S. rare.*

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 556 Its trade..must increase, in proportion as the surrounding country populates. 1822 *Niles' Reg.* 12 Oct. 96/2 This territory [Michigan] is rapidly populating.

Hence **Po·pulated** *ppl. a.*2; **Po·pulating** *vbl. sb.*

1652 H. L'ESTRANGE *Amer. no Jewes* 8 To the populating of America. 1884 BLACK *Jud. Shakes.* xvi, A populated place filled with a..number of his fellow-creatures.

† **Popula·tion**1. *Obs.* [ad. L. *populātiōn-em* devastation, n. of action from *populārī*, *-ārē*: see POPULATE *v.*1] Devastation, laying waste.

1552 HULOET, Foraging, population, or wastinge of a countrey, *populatio*. 1577 *tr.* HOLINSHED *Chron.* (1807) II. 82 The effusion of innocent bloud, the population of countries, the ruinating of ample regions. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 75 Population, ruine, and destruction of their natiue country and commonwealth. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Population* (*populatio*), a wasting, destroying, robbing, and spoiling of people. 1658 in PHILLIPS.

Population2 (pɒpĭŭlē·ʃən). [ad. late L. *populātiōn-em* (Sedulius *c* 470) population, multitude, having the form of a n. of action f. *populāre* to people (see POPULATE *v.*2). So F. *population* (1335 in Godef. *Compl.*) peopling, population.]

† 1. *concr.* A peopled or inhabited place. *Obs.*

1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 130 They received their advise that neere at hand were great populations, and soone after he came to Zimpanzinco. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 479 It hath in it, by estimation, threescore thousand Populations, or inhabited places.

2. 'The state of a country with respect to numbers of people' (J.); the degree in which a place is populated or inhabited; hence, the total number of persons inhabiting a country, town, or other area; the body of inhabitants.

1612 BACON *Ess., Greatness Kingd.* (Arb.) 476 Not the hundreth pole will be fit for a helmet, and so great population and little strength 1625 *Ibid., Seditions & Troubles* 405 It is to be foreseene, that the Population of a Kingdome, (especially if it be not mowen downe by warrs) doe not exceed, the Stock of the Kingdome, which should maintaine them. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 125 But now the sounds of population fail. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* I i. 14 Population..increases in a geometrical ratio, subsistence in an arithmetical ratio 1803 *Ibid.* I. vii. 100 The population of the tribe is measured by the population of its herds. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 48 The formidable state..in which the population should consist chiefly of soldiers and peasantry. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 281 The population of England in 1685 cannot be ascertained with perfect accuracy. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xii. (1876) 156 To make increased population the cause of improved agriculture, is to commit the absurd blunder of confounding cause and effect.

† b. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1817 COBBETT *Taking Leave* 7 We now frequently hear the working classes called 'the population', just as we call the animals upon a farm 'the stock'.

c *transf.* Of animals and plants.

1803 [see 2]. 1885 J. BAIL in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XXI. 207 A gradual increase in the vegetable population would come about. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 76 Its resident population consists of sharks, whose annual toll of human life is said by some authorities to be fourteen.

3. The action or process of peopling a place or region; increase of people.

1776 *Declar. Indep. Amer.* in *Gentl. Mag.* XLVI. 561/2 He [the king] has endeavoured to prevent the population of these states. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 563 The population of the province was extremely rapid. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 72 Population is stimulated, and cities rise 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xii 232 [Polygamy] could..be hardly looked on as on the whole conducive to population.

4. *attrib* and *Comb.* (chiefly from 2).

1826 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 239 The Scotch population-mongers, and Malthus and his crew. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* II. xvi, The Population Returns of this country are very instructive reading. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Oct. 10/2 Australia, on a population basis, is undoubtedly one of the largest consumers of books in the world.

Hence **Popula·tional** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or based on population; **Popula·tionist** *nonce-wd.*, one who holds a theory about population, esp. a Malthusian; **Popula·tionless** *a.*, without population, uninhabited.

1865-77 H. TAYLOR *Autobiog.* (1885) I. 92 It is not long since I heard a Populationist vehemently reproach a poor but very respectable married gentleman for the sin of having nine children. 1893 *Nation* (N.Y.) 21 Sept. 213/3 Cities ranged according to their populational rank 1883 HARE *Stud. Russia* ii. 76 Endless are the open spaces almost populationless.

Po·pulator. [Agent-n. in L. form from POPULATE *v.*2] One who or that which populates or peoples.

1882 OCHVIR (Annandale), The populators of a country.

† **Po·pulo,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. late L. *populāre*.] *trans.* = PEOPLE *v.* 1.

1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 142 The rest were separated in the discouering and peopling of other Ilands. *Ibid.* 204 The greatest towne and most populed of all that prouince.

† **Popu·leal,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *pōpule-us* of poplar + -AL.]

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 7/2 The Crown Popler, or Populeal [*misprr.* -teal] Garland, is made of the Leaves of Poplar.

† **Populeon.** *Obs.* Forms: 5 **popylyon**, 5-7 **-lion**, 6-7 **-uleon**, (7 **pompil(l)ion**). [a. OF. *populeon* (15th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. med.L. **pōpuleum*, f. *pōpulus* poplar. OF. had *popelion* *a* 1300 (P. Meyer).] An ointment made of the buds of the Black Poplar.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. CXX. (1495) 683 Ofte of the croppe of the populer is oynement made..amonge physicyens the oynement hyghte Popilion. 14.. *Stockh. Med. MS.* 90 An oynement þat es callyd popylyon. *c* 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* Civ b, Distempre them wt populeon. 1611 COTGR., *Populeon*, popilion, or pompillion; an ointment made of blacke Poplar buds. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 41 Rub his browes and all his head over with oyle of Roses, Vineger, and Populeon. 1700 YOUNG in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1280, I then anointed the passage with Populeum [*misprr.* Populkeum]. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 79 The cooling Quality of the Ointment Populeon holds not above a Year.

Populicide (pɒ·pĭŭlĭsəid). *rare.* [a. F. *populicide* adj. (18th c.), f. L. *populus* people + *-cide*, -CIDE 1.] The murder of a people or nation.

1824 BENTHAM *Mem. & Corr.* Wks. 1843 X. 544 Tyrannicide would be less flagitious than populicide. 1883 RUSKIN *Arrows of Chace* (1880) II. 78, I hate regicide as I do populicide—deeply, if phrenzied; more deeply, if deliberate.

† **Populi·ferous,** *a. Obs. rare*—0. [f. L. *pōpul-us* poplar + -FEROUS.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Populiferous*, that beareth Poplar-trees. 1658 in PHILLIPS.

Populin (pɒ·pĭŭlĭn). *Chem.* [ad. F. *populine* (Braconnot 1831), f. L. *pōpul-us* poplar: see -IN 1.] A white crystalline substance, $C_{20}H_{22}O_8$, having a sweetish taste, obtained from the bark, leaves, and roots of the aspen (*Populus tremula*).

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 766 Populin has a sweet taste, not unlike that of liquorice. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 642 Populin is a substance resembling salicin in appearance.

Hence **Po·pulinate** *v. trans.*, to impregnate with populin as an antiseptic.

18.. in *U.S. Dispensatory* 148) (Cent. D.).

Populism (pɒ·pĭŭlĭz'm). [f. as next + -ISM.] The political doctrine or principle of the Populists.

1893 GOLDW. SMITH in *19th Cent.* July 139 The politicians have been compelled in some degree to pander to Populism. 1896 *Sat. Rev.* 9 May 468 Populism being, in fact, pretty much a resurrection of Greenbackism under another form and name. 1896 *Daily News* 3 Nov. 2/4 The central idea of Populism is a concentrated paternalism.

Populist (pɒ·pĭŭlĭst). [f. L. *popul-us* people + -IST.] *lit.* 'A member of the People's party' (Funk).

1. An adherent of a political party formed in the U. S. in Feb. 1892, the chief objects of which were public control of railways, limitation of private ownership of land, extension of the currency by free coinage of silver and increased issue of paper-money, a graduated income-tax, etc. Also *attrib.*

1892 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Dispatch* 8 Oct., It is officially reported from Democratic headquarters in Cheyenne, Wyoming, that fusion with the populists has been perfected. The Democrats will support Weaver electors and the People's party the Democratic State Ticket. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Nov 6/2 The United States Senate, after March 4, will be composed of forty-four Democrats, forty Republicans, and four Populists. 1893 *Nation* (N.Y.) 19 Jan 43/2 The situation results from the rise of the Populist party. 1893 GOLDW. SMITH in *19th Cent.* July 138 A peoples party,—Populists as by a barbarism they are called. 1901 *N. Amer. Rev.* Feb. 278 The organization of the Populists, trampling under foot the Constitution, in pursuit of objects over a greater part of which Congress has no jurisdiction.

2. A member of a Russian socio-political party advocating a form of collectivism.

1895 P. MILYOUKOV in *Athenæum* 6 July 25/1 The first [group] values primitive collectivism because it regards it as an inalienable trait in the character of the Russian people. . [It] sticks to its old name of 'Populists'. 1905 *19th Cent.* Jan. 43 Nobody but a 'populist' who loves the people.. will come and stay.

Hence **Populi·stic** *a.*

1894 *Chicago Advance* 4 Oct., It was Mr. Bryan and his populistic ideas which were the bone of contention. 1902 *Nation* (N.Y.) 19 June 460/2 The sentiment is populistic and the treatment of materials is eclectic.

† **Populo·sity.** *Obs.* [f. L. *populōs-us* full of people, POPULOUS + -ITY. So F. *populosité* (Cotgr. 1611).] = POPULOUSNESS.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. (1634) 98 That the Easterne people were most ancient in populositie. 1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* I. 305/2 For Hugeness, Concourse, Navigation, Trade and Populosity, it very hardly gives way to any City in Europe. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.*, *Digest* 3 In the present state of Populosity,..the spontaneous growth would be found far short of his indispensable exigencies.

Populous (pɒ·pĭŭlŏs), *a.* Forms: 5-7 **populus**, 6 **-os**, (**peopulous**, *Sc.* **popelus**, **populus**), 6-7 **populouse**, 6- **populous**. [ad. L. *populōs-us* (Appuleius *c* 160), f. *popul-us* people: see -OUS. Cf. F. *populeux* (1564 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Full of people or inhabitants; having many inhabitants, absolutely or in proportion to area, etc.: thickly inhabited; fully occupied.

1449 J. METHAM *Amor & Cloopes* 302 This cuntre was gret & populus. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iii. 75 The cuntrey hath byn more populos, then hyt ys now. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* I. 20 The maist populus toune abufe the eird. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 6 An other Ilande which the captynes sayde to bee verye populous. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 477 The whole space betweene is as a continuall populous Market. 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* II. 2 How populous of Mortals must be the Court of Pluto? how solitary that of Jupiter? 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* iv. 190 The rivers on the west coast..running through more populous districts.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Of animals or things.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 321 As habitable a Part of the Microcosme or little World as any, for abilities or vertues, though not so Populous. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 175 The river,..with many populous communities of the beaver along its banks. 18.. W. SAWYER *New Year Numbers* iv, The rain-drop glitters populous with life.

c. Of a time or season: Productive, prolific.

1789 GIBBON *Let* 28 Mar. (in *Sotheby's Sale Catal.* 21 May (1900) 43), The Autumn was remarkably populous in such Englishmen as I am not ashamed to acknowledge in foreign countries. 1820 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 12 There is no time more populous of intellect, .. than the one we are speaking of.

† 2. Of a body of people: Numerous, abundant.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) III. 157 And tuke thame baith, ..With his power quhilk wes richt populos. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 43 Furnished with a populous army. 1652-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* II. (1682) 212 The overthrow of the populous Navy of Xerxes. 1668 HIBBERT *Body Div.* I. 276 A populous posterity is the blessing of God.

3. Of or pertaining to the populace: = POPULAR *a.*, in various senses. *Obs.* exc. *poet.*

1592 *Arden of Feversham* I. iii. B iv, It should have bene some fine confection,.. This powder was to grosse and populos. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* vi. (1657) 102 Mine Author avoucheth it rather for a populous rumor. 1721 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* No. 35 (1726) 190 A populous scandal was invented and reported about town. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I* III. ix. 200 The courtly flattery and the populous shout died away together. 1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi W.* II. 35 Between those populous rough hands Raised in the sun, Duke Leopold outleant, And took the patriot's oath.

Hence **Po·pulously** *adv.*, in a populous manner or degree.

1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 562 Jewes, ..in such infinite numbers, that scarce no Towne nor Village, but is very populously replenished with their families.

Populousness (pŏ·pĭŭlŏsnĕs). [f. prec. + -NESS.] The state or condition of being populous; density of population.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 47 Constantinople exceedeth all the cities in Europe in populousnes. 1761-2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) III. 803 England has probably, since that time [1583], increased in populousness. 1884 *Spectator* 4 Oct. 1289/2 A bare fact, as much outside discussion as..the populousness of London.

† **b.** Numerousness; multitudinousness. *Obs.*

1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici, Ambrose* 361 The temperature of its Air, fertility of Soyl.. and populousness of its Inhabitants. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I *Guernsey* 127 From the Populaceness of the Inhabitants several Families reside in a House.

c. Prolific quality, productiveness. *rare*—[1].

1881 JEFFERIES *Wood Magic* I. viii. 218 The wood-pigeons .were continually being increased both by their own populousness and by the arrival of fresh bands.

Pop-valve, -weed: see POP-. **Pop-vine:** see POP *sb.*[1] 4.

Po·p-vi·sit. [f. POP *v.*[1] + VISIT *sb.*] A short, hasty, or unannounced visit, in which one 'pops in'. Also *pop-in visit.*

1767 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* IX. xxxiii, Obadiah had led his cow upon a pop-visit to him. 1822 W. IRVING *Bracebr. Hall* (1823) II. 50, I have watched him, too, during one of his pop visits into the cottage. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 30 June 6/1 Mr. Balfour. is beginning to imitate the Leader of the House in the making of 'pop-in' visits.

Popych, popysh e, -ysse, obs. forms of POPISH.

Popylyon, variant of POPULEON *Obs.*

Poquauhock, obs. or var. form of QUAHAUG.

Por, var. PORR, a poker, a thrust; obs. f. PURE *a.*

Poraceous, obs. form of PORRACEOUS.

† **Porail, poveraille.** *Obs.* Forms: *a.* 3 pouorayl, 3-4 -ail(e, 4 5 -al(e, 4 pouraille, *Sc.* 5 poueral(3, 5-6 -all, 6 puuerale. *β.* 4-5 poral, (purraile), 4-6 porail(e, -aill(e, -ayle, 5 -ayll(e, -eil, 6 -all, poorall, *Sc* purale, -all, (7 *Sr.* -aill). [ME. *povcraile*, a. OF. *povraille, -alle* (*a* 1236 in Godef.), collective sb. f. *povre* POOR + *-aille* :—L. *-ālia*, neut. pl. of *-ālis*, adjectival suffix.

The 16th c. Eng. and the Sc. point alike to an early ME. *pŏrail*, syncopated from *poverail*, like *o'er* from *over*, *lord* from *hlovord*: cf. POOR *a.*]

1. Poor people as a class; the poor.

a. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5082 Þe pouerail [*vv.* poueral, porayle] ouer Seuerne ney þat þer was þo & bileuede vorþ in walis in sorwe & in wo. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12259 Þat the poueral get sum bote. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 368 The king, in set battalje, With a quheyn lik poueralje. 1514 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1844) I. 90 All vther personis puuerale cumand within this burgh.

β. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 6664 How þat þe poraille [*vv.* pouerale] Gracian slow. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 5123 Neuer þe pore porayle be piled for þi sake. *c* 1475 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 285 A ordynaunce wolde be maad for the poore porayle, That in thyse dayes have but lytyll avayle. 1503-4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 32 The poraill of his Comens of this his land. 1549 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1844) I. 270 To eschait and daill the same to the purale for thair contentioun. *a* 1550 *Schole-ho. Women* 797 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 136 He gaue. so liberall Parte of his goods to the porall. 1561 *Godly Q. Hester* (1873) 18 Almes to the poorall.

b. *pl.* Poor persons. *rare.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 14 Bodily almes bi whiche þes poralis schulden be clopid and kept fro deþ. 1388 — *Prov.* XXX. 14 Nedi men of erthe, and the poralis of men [1382 pore men].

2. The condition of the poor; poverty. *rare*—[1].

c 1450 LYDG. *Secrees* 810 A kyng that..them Relevith that be falle in porayle.

Poral (pō·răl), *a.* [f. L. *por-us* PORE + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the pores of the body.

1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* xiv, As if it were .. by form of perspiration,..unconscious poral bountifulness.

Poran, obs. form of PURANA.

Porbeagle (pō·rbē·g'l). [Of uncertain origin: orig. Cornish dialect. (Has been conjectured to be f. F. *porc* swine or *porpoise* (= *porcus piscis*) + BEAGLE, though no reason for such a name appears.)] A shark of the genus *Lamna*, esp. *L. cornubica*, sometimes attaining the length of 10 feet, and having a pointed snout; a mackerel-shark.

1758 BORLASE *Hist. Cornw.* 263 We have also another shark, which we call the Porbeagle, of which I give an icon. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. II. i. 269 The Dog Fish, the Tope, the Porbeagle. 1863 C. A. JOHNS *Home Walks* 165 On two occasions I saw a shark lying on the beach. One was the species known as the Porbeagle, a malicious-looking monster about six feet long, with a mouth armed with three rows of very sharp triangular teeth. 1901 *Scotsman* 19 Sept. 5/1 The Natural History Museum at South Kensington has..just received..a porbeagle shark, caught.. off..Skye..7 feet long, and weighed 350 lb.

Porcapyne, porc de spyne, obs. forms of PORCUPINE.

Porcate (pō·rkĕt), *a. Zool.* [f. L. *porca* ridge + -ATE [2].] (See quot.) So **Po·rcated** *a.*

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlvi. 272 Porcate (*Porcata*). Having several parallel elevated longitudinal ridges. 1828 WEBSTER, *Porcated*, ridged, formed in ridges.

Porcelain (pō·rslĕn, pō·rslĕn). Forms: *a.* (6 porcelana, 6-7 porcellana), 7- porcelain, (6-7 -cellan, -e, 6-9 -celaine, 7 -c'lane, 7-8 -celline, 8 -c'lain, 7-9 -celane; 6 (porseland) porslin, 7 porselan). *β.* 6-7 purcelan, 7 -ane, -ain, -aine, -ine, purcellan, pourcelain; 6-7 purslane, 6-8 -laine, 7 -lan; purselan, -lain. [a. F. *porcelaine* (also OF. 13th c. *pourcelaine*, still in Cotgr. 1611), a Venus shell, cowrie, or similar univalve; hence, the dense polished substance of these shells, and (from its resemblance to this) china-ware; ad. It. *porcellana* (13th c. in Marco Polo) in same senses, a deriv., of adjective form, of *porca*: cf. Florio 1611, '*Porcelle*, as *Porche*, the fine Cockle or Muscle shels which Painters put their colours in'; '*Porcellana*,.. Purcelane earth or dishes'. From It. also Sp., Pg. *porcelana*, and early 16th c. Eng. uses; also Ger. *porzellan*, Du *porselein*, Da. *porcellæn*, Sw. *porslin*. In the Romance langs., the name ran together with that of the herb PURSLANE, in It. *porcellana*, OF. *porcelaine*, *pourcelaine*.

The ulterior etymology of It. *porca*, *porcella* is unsettled; see Skeat, Mahn *Etymol. Untersuch.* (1855) 13 Körting *Lat. Rom. Wbch.* 7313.]

1. A fine kind of earthenware, having a translucent body and a transparent glaze; = CHINA [1] 3.

The name properly belongs to the hard paste or *natural porcelain*, composed of KAOLIN combined in China with PETUNTSE, elsewhere with some siliceous material; but it is also applied to soft paste or *artificial porcelain*, which is essentially a substance intermediate between glass and earthenware, and *hybrid* or *mixed porcelain*, which contains a certain amount of kaolin.

a. *c* 1530 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* III. II. 242, iij. potts of Erthe payntid, callyd Porseland [? Porseland]. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 226 He had two vessellies made of the fine earth cauld *Porcellana*. 1582 LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. xlix. 106 Sixe great Tynages of fine Earth, which they doe call Porcelanas, and the same is verye costlye. 1596 HARINGTON *Apol. for Ajax* B b v, Serued in as fine plate, and Porslin, as any is in the North. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 574 They vse much the powder of a certaine herb called Chia, of which they put as much as a Walnut-shell may containe, into a dish of Porcelane, and drinke it with hot water. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 3 Feb., Here [in Paris] is a shop..., where are sold all curiosities naturall or artificial, ..as cabinets, shells, ivory, porselan. 1650 *Ibid.* 25 Apr., Of earth painted like Porcelain or China-ware. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. ii. 239 We have the same Sort of Clay in several Parts of Great Britain, that Porcellane is made of, but we want the warm Sun to prepare it. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, Germany* II. 260 Porcelane or Dresden china. 1825 BENTHAM *Ration. Rew.* 303 The potteries of Wedgwood and Bentley have excelled the porcelain of China. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* (1871) 246 Chromium Sesquioxide is employed as a green colour for painting on porcelain.

β. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. x. 90 The meat .. they lay into platters of purcelan. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* II. 35 In sawcers of glasse or purslane. 1653 J. HALL *Paradoxes* 95 Purselain and Venice Glasses are the most apt to be broke. 1683 *Weekly Mem. Ingen.* 95 As for the pourcelain, 'tis not made of plaster or egg shells beaten fine, but of a certain earth. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* III viii 17 China also, as Purceline. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3953/1 A Manufacture of Lame, Purslaine and Earthen Ware.

b. *fig.* with allusion to the fineness, beauty, or fragility of this ware.

1640 BROME *Sparagus Gard.* V. viii, She is herself the purest piece of Purslane..that e're had liquid sweet meats lick'd out of it. 1821 BYRON *Juan* IV. xi, Thrice fortunate I who, of that fragile mould, The precious porcelain of human clay, Break with the first fall. 1875 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* II. i, That fine porcelain Courtenay, Save that he fears he might be crack'd in using..should be in Devon too.

† **c.** Applied in the 17th c. to the supposed natural plaster or paste then believed to congeal into porcelain. *Obs.*

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. II. 91 That earthen or pliable matter commonly called porcellan, which is pure white,.. wherof vessels of all kinds are very curiously framed. 1615 BACON *Argts. Law, Impeachm. Waste* Wks. 1859 VII. 528 If we had in England beds of porcelain, such as they have in China, - which porcelain is a kind of a plaster buried in the earth and by length of time congealed and glazed into that fine substance. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Porcelane*, ..also the cream, or flowring on the top of a certain chalky earth, in China steeped in water, of which they make China dishes.

2. An article or vessel made of porcelain: a piece of porcelain or china-ware. Usually in *pl.*

1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xvii. 259 They seethe it in purcelaines. 1686 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 47 Silks, purslanes, sandals, .. come from China. 1714 J. MACKY *Journ. thro' Eng.* (1724) I. iii. 58 In another Gallery..[is] a good Collection of Porcelaines (China-ware) and other Curiosities. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Aug. 14/1 Windsor is full of these precious porcelains, and they adorn all her residences.

3. The COWRIE (*Cypræa moneta*). Hardly Eng., exc. in *porcelain shell.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 88 The third (dye or colour) is ordinarily made of the purple & porcellane shel-fishes. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 146 In the kingdomes of Caiacan and Carazan, certaine sea shels are currant, which some men terme Porcelline. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 111 It must needs extravagantly exceed the biggest Nautilus or Porcellane-shell, both in latitude and number of turns. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) V. 129/1 In many places shells are current for coins; particularly a small white kind.. called in the Indies *cowries*, or *coris*, on the coast of Africa *bouges*, in America *porcelaines*. 1875 JEVONS *Money* iv. 94 Cowry shells, which, under one name or another—changos, zimbis, bouges, porcelanes, &c.—have long been used

4. *attrib.* or as *adj.* **a.** *lit.* Of porcelain, made of porcelain or china.

1598 FLORIO, *Porcellana*, .. porcellan dishes. 1605 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* II. iv, In porclane dishes There were some hope. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* III. 216 The Walls cased with Porcelane Tiles. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* iv, A maid who had broken a porcelain cup. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 312 Bring the porcelain tube to a red heat. 1872 L. P. MEREDITH *Teeth* (1878) 227 Of late years these have been entirely superseded by porcelain teeth. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 8 The porcelain finger-rings of ancient Egypt are extremely beautiful.

b. *fig.* Likened to porcelain in some respect: fine, delicate, fragile; superfine.

1638 W. CARTWRIGHT in *Jonsonus Virbius*, Though those thy thoughts, which the now queasy age Doth count but clods,..Will come up porcelain-wit some hundreds hence. 1870 H. SMART *Race for Wife* i, The dispensary ball, at which the porcelain portion of the community danced. 1884 BIRRELL *Obiter Dicta* 183 China creeds and delicate porcelain opinions.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *porcelain-blue, earth, grain, -maker, -making, ware*; also *porcelain-like, -tinted, -white* adjs.; **porcelain cement,** a cement for mending china or glass; **porcelain colour,** a pigment employed for painting on porcelain; **porcelain-crab,** a crab of the genus *Porcellana*, so called from its smooth and polished shell; **porcelain jasper** = PORCELLANITE: see JASPER *sb.* 1; **porcelain lace,** porcelain in thin filaments made by soaking lace in the porcelain slip and then burning the threads and leaving the porcelain, used in the decorative work of Berlin porcelain; **porcelain oven,** the oven or kiln in which porcelain is baked; **porcelain-paper,** name of a kind of glazed French paper; **porcelain shell:** see sense 3; **porcelain spar,** a variety of eckebergite; **porcelain tower,** a famous tower at Nankin in China, covered with porcelain tiles.

1888 *Garden* 4 Nov. 396/1 Pretty *porcelain-blue blossoms. 1600 J. POTT tr. *Leo's Africa* III. 209 They haue such abundance of *porcellan earth. *a* 1774 HARTE *Confessor* 31 True fame, like porclain earth, for years must lay Bury'd, and mix'd with elemental clay. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 313 Porcellanite, *Porcelain Jasper, of Werner. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xiv. 259 Shales converted into porcelain-jasper. 1836-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 79/2 A smooth *porcelain-like deposit. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 12 Aug. 3/1 The influence of Japanese decoration.. was predominant with the English *porcelain-makers of the eighteenth century. 1903 *Ibid.* 7 Jan. 3/2 The historian of an art, so many-sided in its efforts, ..as English *porcelain-making. 1881 *Scribner's Mag.* XXI. 76/1 A blonde beauty, of the delicate, *porcelain-tinted type. 1752 T. SALMON *Univ. Trav.* I. ii. 8/2 The grandest of all the Chinese Buildings is the *Porcelain Tower, which stands before one of the Gates of Nankin. 1638 SIR. T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 37 The Bannians..sell Callicoes, Chena-satten, *Purcellan ware. 1899 *Daily News* 29 June 6/7 A cameo ..wrought in a beautiful *porcelain-white upper stratum of a sardonyx.

Hence **Po·rcelainist,** a maker or decorator of porcelain; a connoisseur or collector of porcelains; **Po·rcelainite,** a trade-name for certain kinds of fine white stone-ware.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 *Athenæum* 2 Mar. 287/3 Signatures of potters and European (not Asiatic) porcelainists.

Porcelain-clay. The clay used in the manufacture of porcelain; china-clay, kaolin. Also *fig.*

1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebastian* I. (1692) 7 This is the porcelain clay of humane kind. 1778 WOULFE in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 50 Such were the porcellane clay from Cornwall, the porcellane clay from Saxony. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. I. i, Pity-struck for the porcelain-clay of humanity rather than for the tile-clay. 1838 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* ii. (1874) 12 The purest clay found in nature is 'porcelain' clay or Kaolin, which results from the decomposition of a rock composed of felspar and quartz.

Porcelaine, -ane, -ayn, -ene, -eyne, etc., obs. ff. PURSLANE.

Porcelainize (pō·rslĕnəiz), *v.* [f. PORCELAIN + -IZE.] *trans.* To convert into porcelain or a substance of the same nature.

1863 A. C. RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* 14 It has been 'porcelainized', or baked like potter's clay. 1865 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms* (ed. 2), *Porcelainized*, ..applied to clays, shales, and other stratified rocks that have been hardened and altered by igneous contact.

Hence **Porcelainiza·tion.**

1907 W. Burton *Porcelain* (in *Athenæum* 16 Feb. 203/3) So that the porcelainisation of the body and the fusion of the glaze go side by side.

Porcelainous (pōˈəislēnəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ous.] = Porcellaneous.

1832 G. R. Porter *Porcelain & Gl.* 318 Its toughness [etc.] .. render this porcelainous glass well qualified for chemical vessels. 1852 Dana *Crust.* i. 108 Upper and under surface shining porcelainous.

†**Porcelet.** *Obs. rare.* Also 6 pour-. [a. F. *porcelet* (*de S. Antoine*) a woodlouse, *lit.* little pig (of St. Anthony), dim. of *porcel*, mod.F *porceau* pig.] A woodlouse.

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* i. lxxvii. 115 Capraria brused with pourcelets..and oyle of Roses, cureth the blind Hæmorrhoides. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 323 Being joined with hony, it healeth the sores occasioned by the biting of the Porcelets called Multipedæ.

Porcellaneous (pōəisĕlēˈnĭəs), *a.* Also 9 -ela-. [f. It *porcellana* Porcelain + -eous.] Of the nature of or resembling porcelain.

1799 Hatchett in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIX. 316 Of the porcellaneous shells, various species of Voluta, Cypræa, and others of a similar nature, were examined. 1800 *Ibid.* XC. 327 The porcellaneous shells resemble the enamel of teeth in the mode of formation. 1851 Woodward *Mollusca* i. 91 The shell of the ammonitidæ .consists of an external porcellaneous layer..and of an internal nacreous lining. 1880 *Archæologia* XLVI 79 From the twenty fifth century B. C. to the ninth century B. C., an opaque or porcellaneous glass ..was pretty extensively manufactured.

So **Porcellana·ceous,** *a.* in same sense (Ogilvie 1882); **Porcella·nian,** of or pertaining to the porcelain crabs *Porcellana* (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Porcellanic (pōəisĕlæˈnik), *a.* Also porcelanic. [f. as prec. + -ic. So mod.F. *porcelanique.*] Like or having the texture of porcelain.

1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* i. 85 Limestone..of different texture and consistency, as compact, porcellanic, granular, crystalline. 1863 A. C. Ramsay *Phys. Geog.* i. 21 Shales.. hardened or baked into a kind of porcellanic substance.

Porcellanite (pōəiseˈlănəit). *Min.* Also -ela-. [a. Ger. *porzellanit* (J. T. A. Peithner 1794), f. *porzellan* Porcelain + -*it*, -ite 1. So F. *porcellanite*.] A hard naturally-baked clay, somewhat resembling jasper: also called *porcelain jasper.* Also, a synonym of *porcelain-spar* (Webster).

1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 314 Porcelain Jasper, of Werner...Mr. Peithner called it porcellanite, which name should be continued. 1865 Livingstone *Zambesi* xi. 222 They (mountains) are generally of igneous or metamorphic rocks, clay-slate, or trap, with porcellanite and zeolite.

Porce·llanize, *v.* [f. as next + -ize.] = Porcelainize.

1882 J. Geikie in *Nature* XXVII. 45 The grits..are hardened and the shales baked and porcellanised.

Porcellanous (pōəiseˈlănəs), *a.* [f. It. *porcellana* Porcelain + -ous.] = Porcellaneous.

1833 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* III. 368 The shale is converted into hard porcellanous jasper. 1851 Woodward *Mollusca* iv. 39 The most complex shell-structure is presented by the porcellanous gasteropoda. 1870 Nicholson *Man. Zool.* 47 The porcellanous shell is quite homogeneous in its composition.

Porcellayn(e, -ine, -yne, obs. ff. Purslane.

Porch (pōəitʃ). Also 3-7 porche, 5 poorche, 6 portche, 7 portch. [a. F. *porche*:—L. *portic us* colonnade, gallery, porch. (OE. had *portic* = OHG. *pforzih*, directly from L. *porticus.*)]

1. An exterior structure forming a covered approach to the entrance of a building; sometimes applied to an interior space serving as a vestibule.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 381/158 Est-ward þe dore and þe porche. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxv. 18 In porches ofe lauerdes hous. 1340 *Ayenb.* 135 He is a-e þe y-maymed ate porche of þe cherche. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl* B. xvi 225 In a somer I hym seigh, and I satte in my porche. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 143 No stynkyng flesshe myht in the poorche abyde. 1530 Palsgr. 257/1 Portche of waynscot, *conterpayne.* 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* ii. ix. 24 Of hewen stone the porch was fayrely wrought. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 99 If a Portch be added, let it then be a vaste Portico. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* xvi, The church was old and grey, with ivy clinging to the walls, and round the porch.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1611 B. Jonson *Catiline* i. i, Not infants in the porch of life were free. 1692 Wagstaffe *Vind. Carol.* Introd. 12 But I stay too long in the Porch. 1866 B. Taylor *Passing the Sirens* 222 It penetrates The guarded porches of the brain.

2. In the north of England applied to a transept or side chapel in a church.

1522 *Durham Wills* (Surtees) II. 105 My body to be buried in the Churche of Kellowe in my Porch of our Ladye. 1613 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 167 Rec. of Mr Robert Hilyard for the halfe part of the portch in the North Allye, which part Mr Hilyard did new build of his owne cost .. ijs. 1794 W. Hutchinson *Hist. Durham* III. 151 On the north side is a porch, in which lie the tombs of Conyers. 1893 C. Hodges in *Reliquary* Jan. 5 The term porch is used for a transept or chapel in the north of England to the present day.

†3. A colonnade, portico, cloister, stoa; spec. in the East, such a place used as a hall of justice; hence, the tribunal held there. Cf. Porte. *Obs.*

c 1420 Lydg. *Story Thebes* ii. in *Chaucer's Works* (1561) 360/2 In a porche, bilte of square stones. Where the domes, and ples of the toun Were executed, and lawes of the king. 1582 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* i. xxi. 26 b, (A) square place enuironed with ..pillers in two ranks after the manner of a porch. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. 295 Your Maiesties Embassadour resident in the blessed and glorious porch of his imperiall Highnesse. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* i. iii. 126 They stay for me In Pompeyes Porch: for now this fearefull Night, There is no stirre, or walking in the streetes. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* ii. 31 A Gallery or very wide vaulted Porch, runs all round the Court.

b. A verandah. *U. S.*

1840 Malcom *Trav.* 43/1 About twenty or thirty patients, mostly Chinese, meet daily in his porch at four o'clock. 1867 D G Mitchell *Rur. Stud.* 99 A country house without a porch is like a man without an eyebrow.

4. spec. *The Porch*, the Painted Porch (Gr. στοὰ ποικίλη), a public ambulatory in the agora of ancient Athens, to which Zeno the philosopher and his disciples resorted; hence (*οἱ τῆς στοᾶς*, those of the porch), the Stoic school, the Stoic philosophy.

[14 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 611/35 *Stoica*, a porche peyntyd.] 1670 *Moral State Eng.* 101 They commended the ingenuity of the ancient Schools and Porch. 1677 Gale *Crt Gentiles* II. iii 132 Specially from Plato's Academie; some also from Zeno's porch. 1693 Dryden *Juvenal* (1697) p. lxxx, Ev'n there he forgets not the Precepts of the Porch. 1752 J. Brown *Shaftesb. Charact.* 160 In the same high style of the Athenian porch, he passeth judgment on the hopes of the religious. 1872 Blackie *Four Phases* i. 51 The words of a great son of the porch.

5. *Coal mining.* An arched excavation at the bottom of a shaft. *dial.*

1883 Gresley *Gloss. Coal Mining, Porch*, (Yorks.) the arching at the pit bottom inset. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s v., At the bottom of the shaft Dick and I made a porch for about 6 yards From the end of the porch I cleared out and packed an old bord.

†6. *Billiards.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

a 1700 B. E *Dict. Cant. Crew, Pass,*. a Term of Billiards, when the Ball goes through the Court or Porch, it is said to pass.

7. *attrib* and *Comb.*, as *porch-door, -gable, -pillar, -seat, -tomb, -tower, -trellis, -way*; **porch-post support,** see quot. 1875.

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 349 Þer was made abown þe porche dure many ymagis of stone. 1552 Huloet, Porche seate, *præstega* 1855 *Ecclesiologist* XVI. 317 A part of this porch-gable was to be erected in 1854. 1875 Parker *Gloss Archit* s. v, They have sometimes rooms over them, and are carried up as many stories in height as the rest of the building, and this projection is called the porch-tower. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech*, *Porch post Support*, a casting placed between the foot of a post and the floor of a porch to prevent decay of the two at that point. 1880 *Archæol. Cant.* XIII. 377 This porch-tomb's canopy is handsomely carved. 1884 in *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 703/2 There are.. friendly porchways to get under.

Hence **Porched** *a.* [-ed 2]. having a porch; **Po·rchless** *a.*, without a porch.

1859 F Francis *N. Dogvane* (1888) 236 The porched doorway of the hostelry. 1873 Whitney *Other Girls* xv, The pillars in the porched veranda. 1881 T. Hardy *Laodicean* III. ii, He reached the porchless door.

Porchace, -as, -ase, -ass, obs. ff. Purchase.

Porcine (pōˈəisəin), *a.* [a. F. *porcin, -e*, ad. L. *porcīnus* of or belonging to a hog, swinish.]

1. Of or consisting of swine; related to or resembling the swine. (In quot. *a* 1845 *humorously*, Made of swine's flesh; pork-.)

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Porcine* ., of or belonging to an Hog, hogish. 1782 A. Monro *Compar. Anat.* (ed 3) 5 Common to all quadrupeds, the porcine kind excepted. *a* 1845 Hood *Sausage Maker's Ghost* i, He..drove a trade In porcine sausages. 1862 Trollope *N. Amer* II 107 In this portion of the world the porcine genus are all hogs. One never hears of a pig.

2. Resembling or suggesting a hog, like that of a hog (in appearance, manners, or character); swinish, hoggish, piggish.

1660 Gauden *Life Bp. Brownrig* 236 Their Physiognomy is canine, vulpine, caprine, porcine, lupine or leonine. 1811 L. M. Hawkins *Chess & Gertr.* I. 34 Do we hear of such a porcine exhibition of the philosophy of Epicurus as that of Cuzzoni? 1866 G. Macdonald *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xvii, The porcine head of the church-warden was not on his shoulders by accident. 1880 Swinburne *Stud Shaks.* i. (ed. 2) 64 Three doggrel sonnets .. noticeable only for their porcine quality of prurience.

Hence **Porcinity** (pōəisiˈnĭti) *nonce-wd.*, porcine quality, piggishness; in quot. as a humorous title.

1859 Sala *Gas-light & D.* vi, Very few customers..at the bar of the Green Hog; yet does its verdant porcinity considerable business with Barclay Perkins [brewers].

Porcion(e, -oun, -onel, obs. ff. Portion, -al.

Porcipize, porcipisce, etc., obs. ff. Porpoise.

Porciunkle, var. form of Portiuncle *Obs.*

Porckespicke, obs. form of Porcupine.

†**Porcula·tion.** *Obs rare*—0. [ad. L. *porculātiōn-em*, agent-n. from **porculāre*, f. *porculus* pig, porkling, dim. of *porcus* swine.]

1623 Cockeram, *Porculation*, a feeding of swine. 1656 in Blount *Glossogr.* 1658-78 in Phillips.

Porcules, -ier, Porcupice, obs. ff. Portcullis, Porpoise.

Porcupine (pōˈəikiupəin), *sb* Forms: see below. [ME. *porke despyne, porkepyn*, etc., a. OF. and Pr. *porc espin* (*c* 1220 in Godef.), also *porc d'espine* (*c* 1275) = Sp. *puerco espin*, Pg. *porco espinho*, It. *porcospino* (also *porco spinoso*), corresp. to a L. type **porcus spīnus*; f. *porco, porc*:—L. *porcus* hog, pig + *spino, espin, épin*, deriv. of L. *spīna* thorn (cf. L. *spīnus*, Sp. *espin*, OF. *espin* a thorn-tree). The genesis of the compound is not very clear, unless it began as short for *porco spinoso*:—L. type **porcus spīnōsus* spiny or prickly pig. The β, γ, and δ forms appear to be English corruptions, due to imperfect apprehension of the foreign word, and to 'popular etymology' identifying the ending with *pen, point*, etc.; the type *portepyne* may have arisen out of F. *por(c) d'épin*, with *c* mute. The ε forms really represent a different compound, viz. F. *porc-épic*, in 16th c. *porc-espic*, OF. and Pr. *porc-espi* (13th c. in Littré), in which the second element is F. *épi*, OF *espi*:—L. *spīcus, -um*, collateral forms of *spīca* spike. (This form, confined to Fr. and Pr., was prob. an alteration of *porc espin.*)]

1. A rodent quadruped of the genus *Hystrix* or family *Hystricidæ*, having the body and tail covered with defensive erectile spines or quills; formerly supposed to shoot or dart its spines at an enemy.

The Old-World porcupines (subfamily *Hystricinæ*) are terrestrial, and have long quills, variegated in colour, and often used for penholders; the New World porcupines (subfamily *Sphingurinæ* or *Synetherinæ*) are more or less arboreal, and have short quills.

α. 5 porke despyne, porc de spyne, (5 *Sc.* porpapyne), 6 porcapyne, porcupyne, porkepyn(e, porkpine, 6-7 porkepine, 7 porkespine, porcuspine, porcupin porkpen, 6 - porcupine.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 183 Pacokes and plouers in plates of golde. Pygges of porke despyne, þat pasturede neuer. *c* 1400 Maundev. xxviii [xxxi], Wee clepen hem Porcz de Spyne [*v.* Porcz Spinous, *v. rr.* pors espinoys; pors espis]. 1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* clv, The nyce ape; the wetely porpapyne. *c* 1470 Henryson *Mor. Fab.* v. (*Parl Beasts*) xvi, Otter, and Aip, and Pennit Porcupyne [*Bann. MS.* porcapyne]. 1530 Palsgr 256/2 Porkepyn a beest, *porc espin.* 1538 Elyot, *Histrix, icis*, a beaste hauyng sharpe prickes on his backe, called a porkepine [1545, 1548, porkepyne]. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 215 The Porkpen hath the longer sharp pointed quilles, and those, when he stretcheth his skin, he sendeth and shooteth from him. *Ibid.* II. 364 Whatsoever vertue we attribute unto hedgehogs, the same is more effectuall in the porkespine. 1607 Topsell *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 457 Of the Porcuspine or Porcupine. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 831 Here are store of Deare, Hares, Conies, Hogs, Porkepines. 1676 *Phil Trans.* XI. 714 That Porcupins kill Lions, by darting into their body their quills 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* vii. 179 Heavy, thick bristled with the hostile shafts Even like a porcupine. 1872 Darwin *Emotions* iv. 9; Porcupines rattle their quills and vibrate their tails when angered.

β. 5 portpen, portepyne, 6 porpyn, -in.

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iii. viii. 55 These sowles .. were al ful of pryckes lyke to a portpen. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 154 Lyche a beeste of Inde þat is clepyd a portepyn. 1552 Huloet, Porpyn beaste, hauinge prickes on his backe, *hirsutus.* 1570 Levins *Manip* 134/13 A Porpin, *hystrix.*

γ. 5 poork poynt, porpoynt, perpoynt.

c 1440 *Promp Parv.* 409/2 Poork poynt,..(or perpoynt,.. *MS. S.* porpoynte).

δ. 6 porpantine, -pentyn, -pintine, purpentine, 6-7 porpentine, (6 porcuntine).

(*Porpentine* was the form known to Shaks. who uses it 7 times, in 4 of these as the sign of an inn.)

1530 in *Ancestor* XI (1904) 180 Prestwich .. beryth to his creest a porpantine in his kinde. 1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* i. (Arb.) 31 Nature gaue example of shotyng first, by the Porpentine, which shote his prickes. 1562 Bullyn *Bulwarke, Lib. Simples* 80 b, What is the nature of a beast called the Porpintine? 1585 Greene *Planetomachia* Wks. (Grosart) V. 97 The enuious Porcuntine, who coueting to strike others with her pennes leaueth her selfe void of any defence. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* ii. xi [xii] (Arb.) 118 The Purpentines nature is, to such as stand aloofe, to dart her prickles from her. 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, iii. i. 363 And fought so long, till that his thighes with Darts Were almost like a sharpe quill'd Porpentine. 1602 — *Ham.* i. v. 20 Each particular haire to stand an end, Like Quilles vpon the fretfull Porpentine. 1657 Howell *Londinop.* 24 Leopards, Linxes, and Porpentines.

ε. 6 porkenpick, pork(e)pik, porkspik, porcupike, 6-7 porkespick(e, 7 porke-espike, porcke-spicke, 8 (*humorous*) porcupig.

1561 Hollybush *Hom. Apoth.* 13 They cluster together lyke porkenpickes. 1600 J Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* ii. 90 Their game were hare, deere, porcupikes. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 750 Pater nosters and chaines, enterlaced made of the haire of the Porkespicke died of diuers colours. *a* 1700 *Dragon of Wantley* 84 in Percy *Reliques* (1765) III. iii. xi. 283 You would have thought him for to be, Some Egyptian porcupig.

b. A figure of this animal, esp. as a device. *Order of the Porcupine* (F. *ordre du Porc-épic*): see quot. 1725.

1578 *Inv. R Wardr.* (1815) 248 Ane cannon of the fonte merkit with the porkspik. *Ibid* 250 Ane uther cannon.. markit with the porkpik. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* ii. xi. (Arb.) 118 He gaue for his deuice the Porkespick. 1725 Coats *Dict. Heraldry* 279 Lewis [XII] of France..in the year 1394..instituted this Order of the Porcupine, which he had before chosen for his Device.

†c Old name of a certain fixed star. *Obs.*

1503 *Kalender of Sheph.* I vij, Wnder the syng of lybra.. wnder ys xvii. degre so aleftys oon stern fyayt, that oon that the sheppard callys pork apyk [*ed.* 1506 porcarpyke].

d. *English porcupine*: applied to the hedgehog.

1834 Mary Howitt *Sk. Nat. Hist.* (1852) 111 Thou poor little English porcupine.

2. *fig.* a. Applied allusively to a person. b. In quot. 1861, a prickly multitude (of pens).

1594 ? GREENE *Sellinus* Wks. (Grosart) XIV. 286 What are the vrchins crept out of their dens, Vnder the conduct of this porcupine? 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. 1. 27 *Ther.* Thou art proclaim'd a foole... *Aia.* Do not Porpentine, do not; my fingers itch. 1862 FITZ-PATRICK *Life Doyle* (1880) II. 7 This letter to Lord Farnham drew forth a porcupine of pens.

† 3. Name of a form in which meat was dressed.

1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 87 To make a Porcupine of a Breast of Veal. *Ibid.* 299 To make a cold Porcupine of Beef.

4. Applied to machines or mechanical devices having numerous projecting spikes or teeth; *esp.* an apparatus for heckling flax, worsted, or cotton; a kind of masher used in brewing.

1869 W. MOLYNEUX *Burton-on-Trent* 243 *note*, At some of the breweries the porcupine is supplanted by an instrument known as Steele's Patent Mashing Machine 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Porcupine*, a heckling apparatus for flax; or a cylindrical heckle for worsted yarn. 1891 R. MARSDEN *Cotton Spinning* (ed. 4) 87 The porcupine is another opener, whose chief difference from the willow [etc.].

5. a. = *Porcupine ant-eater*; b. = *Porcupine fish*: see 6.

1875 *Melbourne Spectator* 4 Sept. 213/2 The echidna, or native porcupine. 1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 205 In this limpid pool were .. the angel fish, the parrot fish, .. the porcupine.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *porcupine mustachio, quill, skin, tribe*; *porcupine-backed, -like* adjs.; **porcupine ant-eater**, an Australian monotremate mammal (*Echidna hystrix*), having spines; **porcupine crab**, a Japanese crab (*Lithodes hystrix*), having spiny carapace and limbs; **porcupine disease**, a malformation of the skin characterized by the growth of spine-like projections (Billings *Med. Dict.*); **porcupine fish**, a fish having the skin covered with spines, as *Diodon hystrix*; a sea-porcupine; **porcupine grass**, name for (*a*) *Triodia irritans* and other species, of Australia, with stiff sharp-pointed leaves; (*b*) *Stipa spartea*, of the western U. S, with long stiff awns; hence **porcupine-grass ant**, an Australian ant (*Hypoclinia flavipes*) which makes its nest round the root of a species of porcupine grass (*Triodia pungens*); **porcupine hair** (*Path.*) = HYSTRICIASIS; **porcupine man** (*Path.*), a man affected with *porcupine disease*; **porcupine roller**, a roller in a spinning-machine, set with projecting spikes (cf. 4); **porcupine skin disease**, = *porcupine disease*; † **porcupine stone**, a hard concretion alleged to be found in the head or body of a porcupine; **porcupine teeth**, the teeth of a contrivance for carding wool; **porcupine-wood**, the wood of the coco palm, which when cut across shows variegated markings like those of a porcupine-quill.

1867 WOOD *Pop. Nat. Hist.* I. 247 Echidna or *Porcupine Ant-eater.—*Echidna Hystrix*. 1899 *Daily News* 10 Apr. 8/2 The duck-billed platypus and the porcupine ant-eater, two of the chief objects of the expedition 1598 E. GUPIN *Skial.* (1878) 52 Gulfe-bressed is he, silent, and profound *Porpentine backed, for he lies on thornes. 1681 GREW *Museum* I. v. ii. 106 A sort of *Porcupine-Fish. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 220 From these I will proceed to the exotics,.. the Porcupine Fish, the Porcupine Globe Fish, the Porcupine Bladder Fish. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 407 'Porcupine-fish' (*Chilomycterus reticulatus*), looking.. very much more like hedgehogs swimming about than porcupines. 1830 P. J. HOLDSWORTH *Station-hunting on Warrego*, Rough tufts of bristly grass, stemmed like quills (and thence termed 'porcupine'). 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Apr. 10/2 The desert North of Lake Eyre, where the vegetation consists largely of porcupine grass—a serious obstacle to explorers and useless as fodder. 1822 GOOD *Study Med.* IV. 686 The hysticiacis or *porcupine hair of Plenck. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* vii. (1878) 201 Monstrosities, such as six-fingered men, *porcupine men. 1603 DEKKER *Wonderfull Yeare* B ij, The quills of his stiffe *Porcupine mustachio. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 5 Her body is .. stuck all over with great black Bristles, like *Porcupine quills, set all in parallel order. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 51 A spear or bow decorated with beads, porcupine quills and painted feathers. 1884 W. S. B. MCLAREN *Spinning* (ed. 2) 107 A revolving brush, or star wheel, or *porcupine roller, is placed at H, .. which guides the fibres forward. 1809 A. HENRY *Trav.* 146 The fat of our deer was melted down, and the oil filled six *porcupine-skins. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 670 *Porcupine skin disease. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 757 There is another Stone, highly esteem'd, called the *Porcupine stone, which is in the head of this Animal, though sometimes also in its belly. 1845 *Specif. Lister's Patent* No. 11004. 2 Card, or what are known in the trade as '*porcupine teeth' are caused to operate upon wool to comb the same. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* § 569 The wood of the Cocoa-nut Palms.. (*Porcupine-wood). 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 441 The wood is commercially known as Porcupine wood, and is used in India for rafters and ridge poles, house-posts, .. also for spear-handles, walking-sticks, and fancy work.

Hence **Porcupine** *v. trans.*, to make like a porcupine; to cause (the hair) to stand on end like a porcupine's quills; **Porcupinish, Porcupiny** *adjs.*, resembling or suggesting a porcupine.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 139 'Tis not call'd Declamation or Invective, or Satyr, but a certain Mediastin Genius, porcupin'd all over with all the three. 1827 *Mirror* II. 37/2 Pull your gills and porcupine your hair. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* I. 15, I had now .. a distinct sense of that sort of porcupinish motion over the whole scalp which is so frequently described by the Latin poets. 1857 R. WILLIAMS *Rev. Bp. Ollivant's Charge* 60 You may good any one, by three years of organised libelling, .. into a porcupinish method of expressing himself. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Aug. 151/1 A rather porcupiny, and not wholly consistent bundle [of prejudices].

Porcupisce, -pise, obs. forms of PORPOISE.

Porcyon(e, -oun, obs. forms of PORTION.

Pore (pōᵊ), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4-6 **poore, 6 powre, poure, 5- pore.** [a. F. *pore* (*porre*, 1312 in Hatz.-Darm.) = Sp., It. *poro*, ad. L. *porus*, a. Gr. πόρος passage, pore.]

1. A minute opening, orifice, aperture, perforation, or hole (usually, one imperceptible to the unaided eye), through which fluids (rarely solid bodies) pass or may pass. a. In an animal body (or substance); esp. applied to those in the skin (the orifices of the ducts of the sweat-glands).

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 53 Þe contrarie is of norþeren men, in þe whiche colde wiþ oute stoppeþ smale holes and poorus, and holdeþ the hete wiþ ynne. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 239 Men wyche haue the complexcion hote and stronge, and haue throgh al the body the ouertures large, that clerkys callyth Pores. 1563 HYLL *Art Garden.* (1593) 145 A stopping both of the vaines & poures. 1582 HESTER *Secr. Phiosan.* I. xv. 15 Those.. you shal washe with Aqua vitæ, because it openeth the powres. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* Prol., A freezing sweate Flowes forth at all my pores. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 5 A sudden Constriction of the Pores of the Skin. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 271 The articulations are long and narrow, with marginal pores by which it [tape-worm] attaches itself to the intestines. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* xi, As a hide fills its pores lying seven years in a tan-pit.

b. *fig.* (and in *fig.* expressions), esp. in phrase *at every pore.*

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 53 Their raies.. penetrating through the pores of the heart, made themselves knowen. *a* 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) I. 13 Love's pow'r can penetrate the hardest hearts; And through the closest pores a passage find. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Goethe* Wks. (Bohn) I. 388 He sees at every pore. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. x, I see him chafe and fret at every pore.

c. In a plant (or vegetable substance); as the stomata in the epidermis of leaves, etc., or the small openings in certain anthers and capsules when ripe, for the discharge of the pollen or seeds.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. i. (Tollem. MS.) Tren wiþ þinne substaunce and nouȝt harde, but ful of holes, and poores. 1634 HABINGTON *Castara* (Arb.) 20 The flowers adore The Deity of her sex, and through each pore Breath forth her glories. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 56 A Bark that is adorn'd with Pores like Stars. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) III. 761 Leaves .. transparent, with many minute pores. 1862 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* IV. 88 Snapdragon .. capsule .. opening by pores at the top 1873 E. SPON *Workshop Receipts* Ser. I. 16/1 This coat closes all the pores of the wood, and does not crack or scale off.

d. In inanimate bodies or substances; esp. applied to the minute interstices or spaces between the particles of matter.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. CXXX. (1495) nn iij/1 For shyrenesse of partyes in suche [*sc.* thynne matere] ben many poores. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. XXVII, The eirth... with poris seir Vp drinkis air that mouit is be sound. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. VI. XXXV, The Sun, whose all-searching Beams penetrating the Pores of the Earth, do heat the Waters. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* XXI. 154 In the Pores or invisible little recesses of Water it self there lie .. many parcels .. of .. Air. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pores*, are small void Spaces between the Particles of Matter, of which all Bodies are made up. 1748 H. ELLIS *Hudson's Bay* 223 The Form or Essence of a Magnet, is supposed to consist in it's being perforated by an infinite Number of parallel Pores. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* III. i. 235 Water was forced through the pores (as was said) of a golden ball.

† e. In abstract or collective sense. *Obs. rare.*

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 50 The substances .. are seldom of a very strong texture, though frequently of a fine pore and smooth grain. 1773 HORSLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 271 A large proportion of pore, or interspersed vacuity, is sufficient for all purposes.

† 2. A passage, channel, canal, duct (esp. in an animal body). *Obs. rare.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8801 Þen [the balm] sewit furth soberly, & sanke fro aboue, Passond by poris into þe pure legges. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* N iv b, The wayes and poores wherby the vryne passeth from the reynes to the bladder. 1615 H. CROOKE *Body of Man* 138 But this pore of choler is inserted into the small guts, not at their beginning, least the Choler should flye vp into the stomack .. but into the end of the Duodenum.

3. A small point or dot resembling a pore.

1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* v. 208 Its ground [sun's disk] is finely mottled with an appearance of minute, dark dots, or pores. 1869 PHIPSON tr. *Guillemin's Sun* (1870) 234 It explains neither the faculæ nor the pores nor the curious granulations known as 'willow-leaves'.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pore-area, -canal, -facet*; *pore-like* adj.; **pore-capsule**: see quot.; **pore-coral, pore-stone**, a stone-coral having pores; **pore-sieve**, name for some part of a sponge.

1880 *Nature* XXI. 450/1 Hollow spines with peculiar *pore-areas at their bases. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 111 The number of these *pore-canals (dermo-gastric pores), which have consequently a dermal and gastric orifice, is generally very great. 1877 A. W. BENNETT tr. *Thomé's Bot.* (ed. 6) 149 Some capsules again dehisce by pores, as the poppy.. when they are termed *pore-capsules. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 450/2 The shell has a large opening, as well as scattered *pore-facets. 1887 *Amer. Nat.* XXI. 565 Lateral surfaces with irregular, shallow, *pore-like fossæ. 1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 415/2 Section through the cortex of *Cydonium eosaster*, showing the *pore-sieve overlying the chone. 1708 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 79 The *Pore Stone, or Pore Coral.

† **Pore**, *sb.*[2] *Physiol. Obs. rare.* [ad. Gr. πῶρος callus.] The callus, or matter exuded at the site of the fracture of a broken bone.

[*c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 48 If þat ilk mater þat is restorid be nyȝ as hard as is þe boon, it is clepid porus sarcoides.] 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* (1586) 273 When the bone is hardened and somewhat bound together with the pore called Sarcoeides. [1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Porus*, that matter which consolidateth the broken bones within.]

Pore, *sb.*[3] *rare.* [f. PORE *v.*] An act of poring over something; a careful or close examination.

1871 *Daily News* 12 Aug., I brought the book .. and Madge .. and myself shall have many a good pore over it.

† **Pore**, *sb.*[4] *Obs.* (Said to be a Huntsman's term: see quot.)

1530 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Navy Land Ships, Huntsm. Ship* Wks. I. 93/1 What Necromanticke spells are Rut, Vault, Slot, Pores, and Entryes, Abatures, and Foyles, Frayenstockes, .. and a thousand more such Vtopian fragments of confused Gibberish.

Pore (pōᵊ), *v.* Forms: 4 **pure, pouri**, 4-5 **poure**, 5-7 **powre**, 6 **poor**, 6-8 **poar**, 5- **pore.** [ME. *pūren, pouren, pourī*, of obscure origin. There is no corresp. verb in OF. or OE., though the early ME. forms answer to an OE. **pūrian*. Sense 2 is strikingly identical with the main sense of PEER *v.*[2], PIRE *v.*, both also of obscure origin; but, although an OE. double form **pūrian*, **pýran* would explain the forms, there is no trace of such a verb in OE. or the cognate languages. The phonology is abnormal; the ME. (pūr-) would normally have given mod. *pour* (pauᵊ), whereas in the 15th c. the form began to be *pore, poar* (pōᵊ).]

1. *intr.* a. To look intently or fixedly, to gaze (*in, on, upon, at, over*); to search *for* or *into* something by gazing. (Often, now always, with admixture of sense b.)

a 1300 *K. Horn* 1092 A þulf was in þe ture [*v. r.* toure] Abute for to pure [*v. r.* poure] After his comynge. 13.. *K. Alis.* 5799 There he seighen a selcouth folk Al day pouren in the walken. 1340 *Ayenb.* 177 Þe men þet doþ zuo grat payne ham to kembe and to pouri ine sseawere. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 31 And for to powren [*v. r.* poure] wonder low Yf I koude eny weyes know What maner stoon this roche was. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 224 Some pores vpon the grounde as though they sought for pinnes. 1621 QUARLES *Esther* Medit. v. E iv, All Creatures else pore downward to the ground, Man lookes to heauen. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1840) 24 No wonder if they who were poring continually at the clouds, saw shapes and figures, representations and appearances. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Farrers* iv, Down on his knees, poring over the pavement, to see which way the stones were laid. 1854 MACAULAY *Bing., Johnson* (1867) 82 He would stand poring on the town clock without being able to tell the hour.

b. To look at something (usu. a book) with fixed attention, in the way of study; to read or study earnestly or with steady application; to be absorbed in reading or study. (Const. *on, upon*, (now chiefly) *over*; rarely *in, into*, or absol.)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 185 What sholde he studie and make hym seluen wood Vpon a book in Cloystre alwey to poure [*MS. Lansd.* powre]. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. XVI. 87 Thou3 ȝe wolden laboie, and powre, and dote alle the daies of ȝoure lijf in the Bible aloon. 1594 LYLY *Moth. Bomb.* I. iii, Instead of poaring on a booke, you shall holde the plough. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* Auth. to Rdr., I have pored upon many an old Rowle. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 37. 271 He rises by Three in the Morning to pore over Mathematicks. 1768 BEATTIE *Minstr.* I. li, Where dark cold-hearted sceptics, creeping, pore Through microscope of metaphysic lore. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) II. iii. 90 He had pored over their pages till he knew them by heart.

c. To fix one's thoughts earnestly upon something; to meditate, muse, or think intently; to ponder. Const. *on, upon, over*; rarely with dependent clause (quot. 1856).

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* lxxii, The longe day thus gan I prye and poure, Till phebus endit had his bemes bryght. *a* 1591 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1866) I. 173 So, while he poses and gapes upon it, by little and little the love of it grows more and more in his heart, until at last he hath mind on nothing else. *a* 1628 PRESTON *Saint's Daily Exerc.* (1629) 138 If a man be poring on his wants still. 1722 DE FOE *Moll Flanders* (1840) 64 When he has thought and pored on it. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* I. 348 She had pored for years What sort of woman could be suitable To her sort of hate. 1888 PEDDY *Eng. Journalism* xviii. 137 Dickens.. took himself off.. to Geneva, .. to pore over the story of 'Dombey and Son'.

† 2. To look with the eyes half shut; to look closely, as a near-sighted person; to peer. *Obs.*

1699 WAFER in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 51 For they see not well in the sun, poring in the clearest day. 1706 PHILLIPS, To *Pore*, to look close, as they do that are short-sighted. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 27 P 5 Poring with her Eyes half shut at every one she passes by. 1774 FOOTE *Commers* I. Wks. 1799 II. 157 He doesn't pore, with his eyes close to the book, like a clerk that reads the first lesson. 1862 THOREAU *Excursions, Ch. Night* (1863) 310 Their eyes which are weak and poring.

3. *trans.* To bring or put into some state by poring; in phrase *to pore one's eyes out*, to blind

oneself or ruin one's sight by close reading or over-study; to tire (one's eyes) by close reading.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 43 b, I that haue poor'd out myne eyes vpon bookes. 1598 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 455 Old, rusty, Moth eaten Books, upon which a Man may pore his Eyes out before he can read a Word or a Line. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 37 He might have ..por'd himself into Stupidity. 1712 SWIFT *Jrnl to Stella* 7 Aug., I have been poring my eyes all the morning. *a* 1754 FIELDING *Fathers* v. v, Though I have hated books as I do the devil,..I'll pore my eyes out rather than lose her.

Hence **Po·ring** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* (whence **Po·ringly** *adv.*).

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 1411 (1460) Dispitous day.. Thi pouryng In wol no where late hem dwelle. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xvi. 85 Bi her powring in the Bible aloon thei migten leerne. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 120 He that viewd them a farre off, and had not directly stood poaringly ouer them, would haue sworne they had liued. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav* 124 Many of the Pilgrims by poaring on hot bricks, do voluntarily perish their sights. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* III. 191 There, dim in clouds, the poring Scholiasts mark. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) II. vii. 211 That disposition which..delights in poring over its own morbid emotions.

Pore, obs. (and dial.) var. of POOR *a.*; obs. f. POUR, POUR, POWER. **Pore(-)blind**, obs. f. PURBLIND.

Pored (pōəd), *a.* [f. PORE *sb.*[1] + -ED[2].] In parasynthetic combs.: Having pores (of some kind).

1688 CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans* XVII. 945 If a Gummous Plant or Tree, that grows low, and close pored, it abounds with acid Spirits, if it grow tall, and be open pored, it abounds with a subtile volatile Spirit.

Poreger, obs. form of PORRINGER.

† **Po·relet.** *Obs nonce wd.* [f. *pore*, POOR + -LET. (Rendering L. *pauperculus*, dim. of *pauper* POOR.)] A poor man.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa* lxvi. 2 To my porelet [1388 a pore man] and contrit in spirit.

‖ **Porencephalus, -on** (pōrensefălŏs, -ŏn). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. πόρος PORE *sb.*[1] + ἐγκέφαλος brain.] A defect of the cerebral hemisphere consisting in the formation (congenital or caused by disease) of a depression or hollow, sometimes communicating with the lateral ventricle. So **Porencephaly** [ad. mod.L. *porencephalia*] in same sense. Hence **Porencephalic** (porensfæ·lik), **Porencephalous** (-se·fălŏs) *adjs.*, pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with porencephalus.

1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict.*, *Porencephalus*..*Porencephaly*. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Porencephalic*..*Porencephalous*. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 179 Atrophy of the fillet and the posterior column nuclei has resulted from porencephalon of the central convolution of the cortex cerebri. 1899 *Ibid.* VI. 534 Diseases.. which give rise to a porencephalic condition. *Ibid.* VII. 292 Cases of porencephaly.

Porer (pōərəl). [f. PORE *v.* + -ER[1].] One who pores *upon* or *over* something, as a book.

1670 H. STUBBE *Plus Ultra* 69 The Disputative followers of Hippocrates, Aristotle, Galen, those superstitious Porers upon the Writings of the Ancients. 1797 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev* XXII. 345 The multitudinous porers in black literature. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Aug. 2/1 The wielder of the spade has outlun the porer over manuscripts.

Poret, -e, -ett(e, variants of PORRET *Obs.*

† **Porfe·nd**, *v. Obs. rare*[-1]. [a. OF. *po(u)rfendre* to cleave completely (*c* 1145 in Godef.), f. *pour* (:—L. *prō* forth), with intensive force + *fendre* :—L. *findĕre* to cleave.] *trans.* To cleave or split through.

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* vii. 98 The goode swerde entred in to the brayne porfended, and cloue his hed vnto the chynne.

‖ **Po·rfido.** *Obs.* [It.] = PORPHYRY.

1611 SPEED *Hist Gt. Brit.* IX xxi. § 134 The pauement ..shall be of Orientall stone. That is to say, of Alabaster, Porfido, Serpentines, and other stones of diuers colours.

Porfil, -e, porfyl, obs. ff. PROFILE, PURFLE.

Porful: see POORFUL. **Porge**, obs. f. PURGE.

Porge (pōəd̄ʒ), *v. Jewish Ritual.* [app. f. L. *purgare* to make (ceremonially) clean, to PURGE.] *trans.* To make (a slaughtered beast) ceremonially clean by drawing out and removing the sinews and veins (esp. from the hinder quarters: cf. Gen. xxxii. 31). Hence **Po·rger**, a man whose business is to do this.

1854 *Times* 4 Aug. Advt., I. I. M.. Butcher. Walworth begs to inform the Jewish Public that he has succeeded in obtaining a qualified killer and porger for himself. *Mod. (Notice in Jewish Newspr.)* The licence of Mr. A. B. has been revoked for having sold (to Jewish customers) meat which has not been porged.

Porgo, pargo. [a Sp. and Pg. *pargo*, app. :—L. *pagrus* a kind of fish.] A fish; the sea bream.

1557 W. TOWRSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 113 We found there certain Carriels fishing for Pargoes. 1616 CAPT. SMITH *Descr. New Eng.* 12 40 or 50 Saile yearely to Capeblank, to hooke for Porgos, Mullet, and [to] make Puttardo. 1624 — *Virginia* 227 The Duke of Medina receiueth yeerely tribute of the Fishers, for Tunny, Mullit, and Porgos, more then ten thousand pounds. [*a* 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* vi. (1704) 532/1 Porgus, somewhat like to an over-grown Sea-Bream, but much bigger.] 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xv. (Roxb.) 30/1 Fish hookes for Porgos, Bonettos or dorados. 1902 JORDAN & EVERMANN *Amer. Food & Game Fishes* 405 The Snappers, or Pargos, genus *Lutjanus*..species very numerous, Asiatic, American, or African.

Porgy (pōəd̄ʒi). Also 8 **pargie, porgie**, 9 **porgee, -ghee.** See also PAUGIE. [Of obscure and app. various origin; in part = PORGO, PARGO; in part = PAUGIE, q. v.; also corruptly for POGY, q. v. Much vagueness appears to prevail in the use of the name.] A name in U. S. applied, with or without distinctive adjuncts, to various sea-fishes, chiefly N. American species of *Sparidæ* or Sea Breams, but also locally to fishes of other families.

Among the Sparoid fish, applied to **a.** the Braise, *Sparus pagrus* (*Pagrus vulgaris*), of the Mediterranean and N. Atlantic; **b** *Stenotomus chrysops*, the Scuppaug, Scup, or Paugie, and *S. aculeatus*, the Fair Maid, found along the Atlantic coast of U.S., to the north and south respectively; **c.** *Lagodon rhomboides*, also called Sailor's Choice and Pinfish; **d.** various species of *Calamus* found at Bermuda and near Florida; **e** one or more species of *Lutjanus*, called also Snapper and Grunt. Among those of other families: **f.** in southern U.S. an ephippioid fish, *Chætodipterus faber*, also known as Moon-fish, Spade-fish, or Angel-fish; **g.** in Florida, the Toad-fish, *Chilomycterus geometricus*; **h.** in California, one of various viviparous perches, as *Ditrema jacksoni* or *Damalichthys argyrosomus*. **i.** Errors for POGY, the menhaden.

1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 266 The Pargie. It was taken at Old Harbour, and reckoned very good food. 1734 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 317, 16. *Aurata Bahamensis.* The Porgy. It is a good eating Fish. 1848 SCHOMBURGK *Hist. Barbados* 608 *Haemulon heterodon*, porghee grunt ..the peculiar noise which they emit when caught, has given rise to the vernacular name. 1849 H. W. HERBERT *Fish & Fishing U.S.* 280 The colour of the Porgee is a deep brownish black on the head and back. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 170 The principal salt-water fishes are:—The Calipeva .. Hog-fish .. Porgee, Grouper, Sun-fish, Grunts, Croakers, and Drummers. 1883 GOODE *Fish. Industries U.S.* 70 Saint Jerome's Creek, Point Lookout, Maryland. A station for the artificial propagation of the bandy porgy (*Chætodipterus faber*). 1884 *Ibid.* Sect. I. Plates. Pl. 137 The Margate Fish, Bastard Snapper, or Charleston 'Porgy', *Sparus pagrus*. 1885 C. F. HOLDER *Marvels Anim. Life* 68 I've tossed a dead porgy to one [sword fish] and seen him knock it up and down. 1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 43 In the North the Sea-Bass occupies the feeding grounds in company with the scuppaug or porgy. *Ibid* 80 The Red mouth Grunt, *Diabasis aureolineatus*, is probably the Fannel-mouthed Porgy familiar to Florida fishermen. *Ibid.* 92 About New York, the second syllable of the abbreviated Indian name (*mushanpanoog*) has been lengthened into 'Paugy' or 'Porgy'. *Ibid* 99 *Lagodon rhomboides* .. in the St. John's River,. the 'Sailor's Choice' and 'Porgy'. *Ibid.* 100 There are other species known by the name of Porgy .. found in this region, such as *Calamus bajonado* common also at Charleston, where it is called the 'White-boned Porgy', the 'Jolthead Porgy' of Key West, *C. megacephalus*, *C. arctifrons*, the 'Shad Porgy' or 'Grass Porgy' of Key West, and *C. macrops*. *Ibid.* 146 The Moonfish or Spadefish, *Chætodipterus faber*, at Beaufort N.C. where it is called the Porgee or Porgy...Three-tail Sheepshead and Three-tailed Porgee are names said to have been formerly in use among the New York fishermen. 1897 H. G. CARLETON in *Outing* (U.S.) XXIX. 329/2 Dibbling with a light rod for little porgies and whiting.

‖ **Porifera** (pori·fĕrăˌ), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod.L., neut. pl. of *porifer*, f. L. *porus* (a. Gr. πόρος) PORE *sb.*[1] + *-fer* bearing.] The Sponges, reckoned as a class or main division of *Cœlenterata*, characterized by having the body-wall perforated by numerous inhalant pores. Hence **Porifer** (pōərifəɹ), a member of the *Porifera*, a Sponge; **Poriferal** *a.* = next; **Poriferan**, *a.* belonging or relating to the *Porifera*; *sb.* = *porifer*.

1843 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* ii. 113 Satisfactory reasons for placing the class of *Porifera*, or the Sponge tribe, in the animal kingdom. 1864 WEBSTER, *Poriferan*, an animal of the group comprising the sponges. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. ii 385 The term *Porifera* was applied by Professor Grant to designate the remarkable class of organized beings known as sponges. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iii. 113 The fundamental type of Poriferal organisation is to be sought among the Calcispongiæ. *Ibid.* xii. 673 Comparable to Physemarian or Poriferan embryos. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 716 The irregular and continuous growth of a Poriferan. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Poriferan theory*, that theory which considers the tracheæ or tubes of some animals as having a common origin with the ciliated tubes of the *Porifera* or sponges.

Poriferous (pori·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. *por-us* PORE *sb.*[1] + -FEROUS: in mod.L. *porifer*.] Bearing or having pores.

1852 DANA *Man. Geol.* iii. 313 The poriferous side of the same. 1870 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* 124 The other five double rows of plates alternate regularly with the former, and are termed the 'ambulacral areas' or poriferous zones.

Poriform (pō·rifōrm), *a.* [f. as prec. + -FORM.] Having the form of, or resembling, a pore.

1846 DANA *Zoöph.* (1848) 706 Minute, poriform cells. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Poriformis*, .. having the form of simple pores, as the cellules of certain *polypi*.. : poriform.

Poriger, obs. form of PORRINGER.

† **Po·rime.** *Obs. rare*[-0]. [ad. Gr. πόριμ-ος able to be passed, practicable, f. πόρος passage.] See quot and APORIME.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Porime*, .. in Geometry, is a Theorem or Proposition so easie to be demonstrated, that 'tis almost self-evident; as, *That a Chord is all of it within the Circle.* Hence 1706 in PHILLIPS. 1727-41 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1823 in CRABB *Technol. Dict.*; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Po·riness.** *Obs.* [f. PORY + -NESS.] The condition of being 'pory' or porous; porosity; also *concr.* a porous part.

1653 WALTON *Angler* iii. 86 It is reported, there is a fish that hath not any mouth, but lives by taking breath by the poriness of her gils. 1668 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 57 Vapours may be contained in the porinesses or hollow places of the Air. 1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* v. ix. 392, I took off the Dressings, and set the Trepan above the fractured Bone,..considering withall the Poriness of the Bone below.

Poring, Poringly: see under PORE *v.*

† **Po·rish,** *a.*[1] *Obs. rare*[-0]. [f. PORE *v.* + -ISH[1].] Having the character of 'poring' or looking with the eyes half shut (see PORE *v.* 2). Hence † **Po·rishly** *adv. Obs.*

1523 SKELTON *Garl Laurel* 626 Sum were made peuyshe, porishly pynk ryde, That euer more after by it they were aspyde. 1530 PALSGR. 840/2 *Porisshly*, as one loketh that can nat se well, *louchement*.

† **Po·rish,** *a.*[2] *Obs.* [f. PORE *sb.*[1] + -ISH[1].] Porous. Hence † **Po·rishness** *Obs.*, porosity.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 119 That the stars are made of an earthy potish matter, much like to that of a pumice stone. 1670 CAPT. J. SMITH *Eng. Improv. Revivd* 16 All barren sands are loose and light,..by reason of their porishness or hollowness.

Porism (pō·riz'm, pǫr-). *Math.* [ad. L. *porisma*, a. Gr. πόρισμα a deduction from a previous demonstration, a corollary, also a problem, f. πορίζειν to carry, deduce, f. πόρος way. So F. *porisme*.] With the ancient Greek mathematicians, a kind of geometrical proposition, the nature of which has been much disputed; app. one arising during the investigation of some other proposition, either by immediate deduction from it (= COROLLARY *sb.* 1), or by consideration of some special case in which it becomes indeterminate.

The sense indicated by Playfair's definition (quot. 1792) is that now most generally accepted and used; but other widely different definitions have been given.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boe'h.* III. pr. x. 71 (Camb MS.) Ryht as thyse geometryens whan they han shewyd hyr proposicions ben wont to bryngen in thinges þat they clepyn porysmes or declaracions of forseyde thinges. Ryht so wole I yeue the heere as a corolarye or a mede of coroune. [*c* 1645 *Enquiry*, etc. in *Hart. Misc.* (Math.) V. 499 It may be proposed a problem, or porisma, to be considered, whether the souls of brutes are not more than rarefied, or inflamed matter.] 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Porisme.* Proclus and Pappus define this Geometrical Term to signifie a kind of Theorem, in the form of a Corollary, which is dependant upon, or deduced from some other Theorem already demonstrated. And 'tis commonly used to signifie some General Theorem, which is discovered from finding out some Geometrical Place. 1792 PLAYFAIR in *Trans. Roy Soc Edinb.* III. ii. 156 There was another subject, that of Porisms, the most intricate and enigmatical of any thing in the ancient geometry. *Ibid.* 170 From this account of the origin of Porisms, it follows, that a Porism may be defined, A proposition affirming the possibility of finding such conditions as will render a certain problem indeterminate, or capable of innumerable solutions. 1795 HUTTON *Math Dict* s. v., Pappus says, a Porism is that in which something was proposed to be investigated. 1798 H. BROUGHAM in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 383 This is a case of a most general enunciation, which gives rise to an infinite variety of the most curious porisms. 1853 CAYLEY *Coll. Math. Papers* II. 50 Researches on the Porism of the in- and circumscribed triangle. 1855 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* (1890) I. 434 An epic or song may have a human power greater than the Porisms or the Principia. 1887 H. DEEVINGNE in *N. & Q* 7th Ser. IV. 424/2 Between 1. 15 and 16 occurs the first porism or corollary, to the effect that the angles formed by two straight lines at their point of intersection are together equal to four right angles.

Porismatic (pōərizmæ·tik, pǫr-), *a.* [f. Gr. πόρισμα, -ατ- PORISM + -IC.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a porism. So † **Porisma·tical** *a. Obs.* (in quot.) following immediately as a corollary; whence **Porisma·tically** *adv.* (in quot.) as a corollary, by direct inference.

1646 J. HALL *Horæ Vac.* 119 It will Porismatically follow. 1649 J. H. *Motion to Parl. Adv. Learn.* 11 If they be not guided by forcible demonstrations and porismatical inferences. 1792 PLAYFAIR in *Trans. Roy. Soc. Edinb.* III. ii. 190 Another species of impossibility may frequently arise from the porismatic case of a problem. 1886 FARRAR *Hist. Interpr.* vii. 361 The porismatic method consisted in the abstraction of dogmatic results.

Poristic (pori·stik), *a. Math.* [ad. Gr. πορι-στικός able to procure, f. πορίζειν: see PORISM.] Relating to a porism, porismatic; having the quality of rendering a determinate problem indeterminate.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Poristick Method*, in Mathematicks, is that which determines when, by what way, and how many different ways, a Problem may be resolved. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v., *Poristic points*, a set of points of the number which usually suffice to determine a curve of a given order, but so situated that an indefinite number of such curves can be drawn through them.

So **Pori·stical** *a. rare*[-0].

1828 WEBSTER, *Porustic, Poristical.* Hence in later Dicts.

Porite (pōərəit). *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. generic name *Porites* (Lamarck); f. Gr. πορός passage, pore, or ? πῶρ-ος calcareous stone, stalactite: see MADREPORE and -ITE[1].] A coral of the genus *Porites* or family *Poritidæ* of perforate scleroderm atous corals.

1828 WEBSTER, *Porite*, a petrified madrepore. *Dict. Nat. Hist.* 1846 DANA *Zoöph.* vii. (1848) 110 The Porites .. graduate into the Astraeoporæ, and thence to the Astroites.

Pork[1] (pōəɹk). Forms: 3 **poro**, 5 **poork**, -**e**,

5-7 porke, 6 poroke, 8 porck, 4- pork. [a. F. *porc* = Pr. *porc*, It. *porco*, Sp. *puerco* :—L. *porc-us* swine, hog.]

†1. A swine, a hog, a pig. Sometimes distinguished from a pig or young swine. *Obs.* or *Hist.*

?a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3122 Poveralle and pastorelles passede one aftyre, With porkes to pasture at the price 3ates. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3837 Polidarius was pluccid as a porke fat. 1528 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* F j, Porkes of a yere or .ij. olde are better than yonge pygges. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. ix. (S. T. S.) I. 55 He slew be pork with ane hevy stane. 1598 STOW *Surv.* (1842) 145/1 There were brought to the slaughter-house .. 34 porks, 3s. 8d. the piece; 91 pigs, 6d. the piece. 1682 J. COLLINS *Salt & Fishery* 83 Very large like Calves, .. and as fat as Porks. [1799 SOUTHEY *Pig* 24 Woe to the young posterity of Pork! Their enemy is at hand. 1887 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* V. 343 Hogs and porks, the word appearing to be used indifferently, are occasionally found.]

† b. Applied opprobriously to an uncultured person. *Obs.*

1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. 1851 IV. 358, I mean not to dispute Philosophy with this Pork, who never read any.

2. The flesh of swine used as food; *spec.* the fresh flesh.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 472/343 Huy nomen with heom into heore schip..pore, motoun and beof. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XVIII. vii. (Bodl. MS) lf. 246 b/1 Boores flesche is more hard and drye..þan tame porke. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 409/2 Poork, flesche, *suilla*. 1485 *Bk. St. Albans* C vij, Take a quantyte of poorke and ony [= honey] and butter. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 27 b, Aboue all kyndes of fleshe in nouryshyng the body, Galene most commendeth porke. 1598 W. PHILIP *Linschoten* I. iv. 9/1 Porke is there a very costly dish. 1748 E. DARWIN *Let.* in *Life* (1879) 9 We affirm Porck not only to be flesh but a devilish Sort of flesh. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* XXV, Roast ribs of pork.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: simple attrib., as *pork-blubber*, *-chop* (CHOP *sb.*[1] 2 b), *-fat*, *-griskin*, *-sausage*, *-shop*; obj. and obj. gen., as *pork curer*, *-dealer*, *-eater*, *-packer* (PACKER[1] 2 b), *-packing*, *-pickling*; **pork-butcher**, one who slaughters pigs for sale (BUTCHER *sb.* 1); **pork-fish**, a local name of various American fishes: see quots.; † **pork-hog** = PORKER 1; **pork-pit**, that part of a produce exchange where pork is dealt in. Also PORK FLESH, etc.

1804 A. WILSON in *Poems & Lit. Prose* (1876) I. 114 We ate some *pork-blubber and bread. 1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.*, *Knights* 1. iii, We'll observe *pork butcher's laws. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Pork chop*, a slice from the rib of a pig. 1872 *Punch* 3 Feb. 46/2 The menu consisted of sausages .. and pork chops. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 252 *Pork-curers buy from farmers and dealers in the carcass. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III v. 27 If wee grow all to be *porke-eaters, wee shall not shorthe haue a rasher on the coales for money. 1705 (*title*) A Pill for Pork Eaters, or a Scots Lancet for an English Swelling. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xix 193 Hung a dripping slab of *pork-fat over their lamp wick. 1734 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 315 The *Pork-Fish. The Bahamians esteem this a good Fish. 1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 81 The Norfolk Hog-fish, *Pomodasys fulvomaculatus*, is the ..'Pork-fish' and 'Whiting' at Key West. 1902 WEBSTER Suppl. *Pork fish*, a sparoid fish (*Anisotremus Virginicus*). 1727 *Pork grisking [see GRISKIN]. 1755 J. SHEBBEARE *Lydia* (1769) II. 284 Attending a pork griskin which the parson had also ordered for their suppers. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. i. 214 As fatte, as a *porke hog. 1884 SIR L. GRIFFIN in *Fortn. Rev.* Jan 55 Annually, a flight of *pork packers and successful tradesmen cross the Atlantic. 1905 *Athenæum* 5 Aug. 174/2 In a few days fashionable people, from the peer to the pork-packer, will be rushing to the Highlands. 1892 A. CRAIB *America* 66 *Pork-packing is one of the chief sources of wealth in Illinois, Ohio and Kentucky. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 8 May 3/2 A *pork-pickling establishment .has lately been opened there. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* xvi, That fellow is only fit for fly-flapper at a *pork shop!

† **Pork**[2]. *Obs.* [Echoic.] An imitative name for the hoarse croak of the raven: cf. MOREPORK. So † **Pork** *v. intr.*, to croak; hence † **Porking** *vbl. sb.*; and (with reduplication expressing repetition) **Pork-porking** *ppl. a.*

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv III. *Schism* 285 From the Mountains nigh The Ravens begin with their pork-porking cry. 1640 BROME *Sparagus Gard.* iv. iv, Harke, the Ravens cry porke for him and yet he dyes not. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Impr.* 5 They foresee by porking of raven..when it will raine.

Porke despyne, porkepine, etc., early ff. PORCUPINE. **Porkepes**, obs. form of PORPOISE.

Porker (pōˑrkəɹ). [f. PORK[1] + -ER[1] 1.]

1. A young hog fattened for pork; also, any swine or pig raised for food.

1657 HEYLIN *Ecclesia Vind.* 181 They sacrificed a swine or porker, with this solemn form. 1670 CAPT. J. SMITH *Eng. Improv. Revivd* 195 Beech-mast is very good feeding for Swine to make them Porkers, and for Bacon. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XVII. 201 Then sheep and goats and bristly porkers bled. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* ii, As round and full as a six-weeks' porker. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* ii, Even the pigs were the aristocracy of the porker tribe. 1884 *St. James' Gaz.* 11 Dec. 12/1 The stock.. consisted of..bacon hogs and porkers.

† 2. A sword. *Obs. slang.* (Cf. *pigsticker*, a long-bladed pocket-knife, or sword.)

1688 SHADWELL *Sqr. Alsatia* I. i, The Captain whipt his porker out. *Ibid.* II. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Canit. Crew*, *Porker*, a Sword. 1788 in *New Canit. Dict.*

Porkery (pōˑrkəri). [f. PORK[1] + -ERY. Cf. ONF. *porkerie*, OF. *porcherie* herd of swine, med. (Anglo-) L. *porcaria*, *porcheria* a piggery.]

1. Swine collectively, stock of swine.

1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Kmp. China & Tsing-Ti* Wks. 1853 II. 146/1, I have killed rats as good meat as your Excellencies, and where your Excellencies (pest on such porkery!) dared not come.

2. Stock of pork, bacon, ham, and the like; pork department.

1890 *Balance Sheet of Co-op. Store*, Balance to Profit and Loss Account Pakery..Porkery..General.

Porkespine, -pick, etc., obs. ff. PORCUPINE.

Porket (pōˑrket). [a. ONF. *porket*, *porquet*, OF. *porchet*, dim. of *porc* PORK[1].] A small or young pig or hog; in mod. dial. use = PORKER 1.

[1312 *Bolton Priory Comp.* 244 b, Preter, vj. bacones de dono Petri de Mytone. Et ix. porchettos de dono Eue de Landa.] 1554 BRADFORD in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App. XXIX. 82 Nor any liberty or power upon a poor porket have al the devils in hel. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 277 We are now become Gergesites, that would rather lose Christs than our Porkets. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* XII. 257 [He] off'rings to the flaming altars bears—A porket, and a lamb that never suffer'd shears. 1837 WHEELWRIGHT tr. *Aristophanes* II. 139 Bring..figs to my porkets. 1900 *Oxford Times* 1 Dec 2 Prizes..for bacon hogs and porkets.

Pork-flesh. Now *rare.* The flesh of the hog or pig; = PORK[1] 2.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 10 He commaunded that porke flesshe and camelys shold be eten. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 1417/1 He delighted greatlie in Porke fleshe and Peacockes. 1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* iv. 24 Bring me my pork-flesh. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 4 Aug. 3/3, I almost taste the pork-flesh of Brother Wainwright.

† **Porkin.** *Obs.* [f. PORK[1] + -KIN.] = PORKLING.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 134/12 A Porkin, *porcellus*. 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 206 They will roundely carie a sheepe or gote or a good porkine in their mouths.

† **Porkish,** *a. Obs.* [f. PORK[1] + -ISH[1].] Pig-like, swinish.

1554 BALE *Declar. Bonner's Art* 66 See..how arrogaunt this porkishe papist is here. 1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* (1880) 10 And rounde about his porkish necke, his Pall of passing price, He casteth on.

Porkling (pōˑrklin). Also 6-7 porklin. [f. PORK[1] + -LING[1].] A little or young pig.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 137/31 These be diminutiues, and may be expounded by this signe little, as gosling, or little goose, porkling or little porke. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 148 b, Twelve hogsties, everie stie conteyning fiftie Porklinges. 1598 FLORIO, *Marranello*, a young pig, or a porklin. 1684 tr. *Agrippa's Van. Arts* LXXXIX. 309 The other devoured a whole Boar, a hundred Loaves, a Weather, and a Porkling. 1843 *P. Parley's Ann.* IV. 267 The little porkling might have squeezed his way through the palings. 1898 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 231/2 A mottled porkling crashed through a little ring of branches.

b. Contemptuously or derisively applied to a person. Also *attrib.*

1542 BECON *Potation for Lent* K viij, The fat Pharise.. the porkelynge Justiciaire, whiche trust in theyr owne righteousnes, are so fytte Gestes for this mooste delicious table. 1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* II. 92 b, The gloryouse glottons, and franke fedde porkelynges of that gredye gulfe .. whose God ys their bellye. 1602 *Contention Betw. Liberality & Prodigal.* v. 2 in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 369 Come, porkling, come on.

Porkman. [f. PORK[1] + MAN *sb.*] A man who sells pork, a dealer in pork.

1764 *Low Life* (ed. 3) 31 Pork-Men busy in their Shops and Cellars. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* I. v, The butcher and the porkman painted up only the leanest scraps of meat.

† **Porknell.** *Obs. rare.* [Arbitrary derivative of PORK[1]: cf. *cracknel*.]

1. One as fat as a pig.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6368 Polidarius, the porknell, and his pere Machaon, Suet with the xvij [hatell].

2. Some part of the offal of a sheep.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 111 No more doth he feed on anie thing when he is at Saffron Walden, but trotters, sheepes porknells, and buttered rootes.

Porkpen, obs. form of PORCUPINE.

† **Pork physic,** for *Poke physic*, old name of Virginian Poke, POKE *sb.*[4] 2 a.

1733 [see POKE *sb.*[4] 2 a]. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* App., *Poke*, or *Pork Physic*, the name by which the *Phytolacca* of botanists is sometimes called. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 323 1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Pork-pie. [f. PORK[1] + PIE *sb.*[2]]

1. A pie of pastry enclosing minced pork.

1732 FIELDING *Miser* III. iii, Let there be..some dainty fat pork pye or pasty. 1859 *Eng. Cookery Bk.* 202 A Plain Crust for Pork Pies. 1896 *Cassell's Dict. Cooking* 610 Pork pies are generally made of the trimmings taken from a hog when it is cut up.

2. (In full *pork-pie hat.*) Popularly applied to a hat with a flat crown and a brim turned up all round, worn by women c 1855-65, recalling the shape of a deep circular pie; also applied loosely to similar hats worn by men in some countries.

1860 G. A. SPOTTISWOODE in *Vac. Tour.* 98 Pork-pie hats with streaming ribbons. 1863 MRS. H. WOOD *Shadow Ashlydyat* (1878) 329 Charlotte rose .and carried the pork-pie to the chimney-glass, to settle it on. 1883 LD. R. GOWER *My Reminis.* I. x. 172 He [Garibaldi] wore a soft of large pork-pie hat. 1891 *Spectator* 26 Dec. 924/1 The bull-fighter's hat known in England as the 'pork-pie'.

Porkpik, porkpin, obs ff. PORCUPINE. **Porkpisce,** obs. form of PORPOISE.

† **Porkrel.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [dim. of PORK[1]: see -REL.] A young swine; a pig.

1688 CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 122 Shoats, or Porkrels are their general Food.

Porkwood. [f. PORK[1] + WOOD *sb.*] The name of certain trees or shrubs. a. A bush or small tree (*Kigeliaria capensis*) found in the warmer parts of Africa. b. *Pisonia obtusata*, the Pigeon-wood, Beef-wood, or Corkwood of the West Indies and Florida.

1880 *S. Africa* (ed. 3) 227 In these kloofs grow..the Speckhout or Porkwood.

Porky (pōˑrki), *a. colloq.* [f. PORK[1] + -Y.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling pork; fleshy, obese.

1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* li, Mr. Sponge was a good deal more put out by the incident..than his porky host. 1866 MRS. RIDDELL *Race for Wealth* xxix, A fat, light-haired, snub-nosed, porky kind of a child. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v., A porky odor permeated the whole place.

Porle, obs. form of PURL.

Pormanton, obs. corrupt f. PORTMANTEAU.

Pornerastic (pōˑmĕrræˑstik), *a.* [f. Gr. πόρνη harlot + ἐραστ-ής lover + -IC.] Addicted to harlotry; whoremongering.

1870 F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.* (1886) 151 We hear nothing of..those pornerastic habits in high places, ..which are too often thrust before our eyes in fiction.

[**Pornial** (in *Cent. Dict.* and Funk's *Standard Dict.*), a spurious word, due to a misreading or misprint of *primal*.]

Pornocracy (pɒrnɒˑkrăsi). [f. Gr. πόρνη harlot + -CRACY.] Dominating influence of harlots or prostitutes: *spec.* the government of Rome during the first half of the tenth century.

1860 EDERSHEIM tr. *Kurtz's Ch. Hist.* II. § 126. 379 For half a century Theodora..and her equally infamous daughters,..filled the See of Peter with their paramours, their sons, and grandsons, ..(the so-called Pornocracy). 1894 DEUTSCH *Remains* 245. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 484 A century of shameless intrigue and fighting—the period of the Pornocracy.

So **Porˈnocrat**, a member of a pornocracy.

1894 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 286 The most licentious and shameless of the Pornocrats.

Pornograph (pɒˑrnŏgrɒf), *sb.* (*a.*) [In sense 1, a. F. *pornographe* pornographer, ad. Gr. πορνογράφ-ος: see next; for sense 2 cf. -GRAPH.]

† 1. = PORNOGRAPHER. *Obs.*

1877 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 562 He would recognise..the difference between Pheidias and the pornographs.

2. An obscene writing or pictorial illustration.

1890 in *Century Dict.*

B. as *adj.* = PORNOGRAPHIC.

1893 SALTUS *Madam Sapphira* 165 Here the reporter can be as pornograph as the Marquess of Sade, if he knows how.

Pornographer (pɒrnɒˑgrăfəɹ). [f. Gr. πορνογράφ-ος writing of harlots (f. πόρνη harlot + -γραφος writing, writer) + -ER[1].] One who writes of prostitutes or obscene matters; a portrayer of obscene subjects.

1890 LEITCH tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 429 (ed. 2) 619 The pornographers of the later times. 1886 *Lit. World* (U. S.) 1 May 152/1 They call themselves 'naturalists'... but they are in fact only pornographers, and immature, inexperienced, conceited, love-mad youngsters. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 904/2 Parisian artistic pornographers.

Pornographic (pɒrnŏgræˑfik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC. So F. *pornographique*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of pornography; dealing in the obscene.

1880 *Guardian* 27 Oct. 1450 The excesses of the [French] press designated as 'pornographic'..have become such as to compel the authorities to adopt strong measures against them. 1881 SYMONDS *Ital. Renaiss., Ital. Lit.* II. xiv. 365 Pornographic Pamphleteers and Poets. 1894 STEAD *If Christ Came to Chicago* 117 Two booksellers .. whose windows still contain a large and varied collection of pornographic literature.

Pornography (pɒrnɒˑgrăfi). [f. as prec. + -Y. So F. *pornographie*.]

1. (See quot.)

1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Dict.*, *Pornography*, a description of prostitutes or of prostitution, as a matter of public hygiene. 1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

2. Description of the life, manners, etc., of prostitutes and their patrons; hence, the expression or suggestion of obscene or unchaste subjects in literature or art; pornographic literature or art.

1864 WEBSTER, *Pornography*, licentious painting employed to decorate the walls of rooms sacred to bacchanalian orgies, examples of which exist in Pompeii. 1882 *Daily Tel.* No. 8313 5/4 Pictorial and glyptic 'pornography'.. grew, flourished, declined, and fell with the Second Empire. 1896 MACKAIL *Lat. Lit.* 18 The Casina and the Truculentus [of Plautus] are studies in pornography which only the unflagging animal spirits of the poet can redeem from being disgusting.

So **Porˈnographist**, a writer on pornography.

1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 3 Aug. 79/2 The 'grossness of the naturalists and the subtleties of the pornographists', to use the words of M. Lavisse, cannot have any other result.

Porodinic (pɒrɪoˑ-, pōərodinikˈ), *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. πόρος POLE *sb.*[1] + ὠδίν, ὠδίν- travail, birth + -IC.] Discharging the genital products by means of a pole: opp. to SCHIZODINIC.

1883 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 682/1 *note*, Cœlomate animals are, according to this nomenclature, either Schizodinic or Porodinic. The Porodinic group is divisible into Nephrodinic and Idiodinic, in the former the nephridium serving as a pore, in the latter a special (ἴδιος) pore being developed.

Poro·dinous, *a. Geol. rare.* [Improperly f. Ger. *porodine* (Breithaupt 1832) (f. Gr. πωρώδης having the form of stalactite (f. πῶρος hardened stone, stalactite): see -INE 2) + -OUS. A better form would be *porodine*, like *crystalline, hyaline.*] See quot.

1876 A. H. GREEN *Phys. Geology* ii. § 4 45 *Porodinous* [rocks], or those which have solidified from a gelatinous state. Certain minerals, such as Opal, .. have in all likelihood been formed in this way.

Porogamic (pɒro , pōˈrogæˈmik), *a. Bot.* [mod. f. Gr. πῶρος PORE *sb.*[1] + γάμ-ος marriage + -IC. (Treub, *Ann. Jardin Bot. de Buitenzorg*, 1891.)] Applied to fertilization in which the pollen-tube enters the ovule by the micropyle, as in most plants: opposed to *chalazogamic.* (Also said of the plant.) So **Poˈrogam,** a plant characterized by this mode of fertilization.

1894 *Times* 11 Aug. 11/3 Professor Balfour hesitated to adopt Treub's division into chalazogams and porogams until the limits of the former group were better defined. 1895 OLIVER tr. *Kerner's Nat. Hist. Plants* II. 412 This type of fertilization has been termed chalazogamic in contradistinction to the more usual micropylar or porogamic meth d.

† **Poroˈlogy.** *Obs nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. πόρος PORE *sb.*[1] + -LOGY.] A scientific treatise on, or investigation of, pores or minute openings.

1684 BOYLE *Porosm. Anim. & Solid Bod* i. 2 If such little things had not escaped the sight of our illustrious Verulam, he would have afforded a good Porology..among his *Desiderata.*

Porophyllous (pɒro-, pōˈrofiˈlɔs), *a. Bot. rare*—[o]. [f. mod.L. *porophyllus* (f. Gr. πόρος PORE *sb*[1] + φύλλον leaf) + -OUS.] (See quot)

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Porophyllus, Bot.*, having leaves sprinkled with transparent points like pores..: porophyllous.

Poroplastic (pɒro-, pōˈroplæˈstik), *a.* [f. Gr. πόρος PORE *sb.*[1] + PLASTIC.] Both porous and plastic: applied to a kind of porous felt, plastic when heated, becoming stiff when cold, used for splints and other surgical appliances.

1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 615 Severer cases..have had the plaster of-Paris or 'poro-plastic' jacket applied. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 July 5/1 An elastic kneecap costs half a crown, a moleskin one five shillings, a leather one five to twenty, and a poroplastic any sum.

‖ **Poˈro-poˈro.** *New Zealand.* [Maori name.] A flowering shrub, *Solanum aviculare*, with an edible fruit, called in Australia Kangaroo Apple.

1857 C. HURSTHOUSE *N. Zealand* I. 136 The Poroporo..is a sodden strawberry flavoured with apple peel. 1872 A. DOMETT *Ranolf* xviii. vi. 312 Potato apples of the poroporo tall.

Porose (porōˈus), *a.* [ad. L. type **porōs-us* (in mod.L.); in It. and Sp. *poroso.*] Containing or abounding in pores; porous; now rare exc. in *Zool.*, said of corals of the division *Perforata*, as opposed to the *Aporosa*, and of the sculpture of insects dotted or pitted as if with minute holes.

[*c* 1400: see POROUS.] 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Porose* or *Porous* (*porosus*), full of pores or little holes. *Bacon.* 1697 A. DE LA PRYME *Diary* (Surtees) 147 There is a most delicate fine freestone,..but so porose..that, troughs being made of it, it will let the water run out for a year or two. 1715 CHEYNE *Philos. Princ. Relig.* I. (1716) 15 These Porose Bodies must be equally heavy with the most compact ones. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 270 Porose, beset with many pores. Ex *Elytra* of most *Apions.*

Hence **Poroˈseness** = POROSITY.

1746 ARDERON in *Phil Trans.* XLIV. 282 *note*, The Nature of these Horns seems changed into that of Chalk; only retaining their outward Form, and the Poroseness of their inward Parts.

‖ **Porosis** (porōˈsis). *Physiol.* [mod.L., a. Gr. πώρωσις in same sense, f. πωροῦν to form a callus, f. πῶρος PORE *sb.*[2]] The formation of a callus, as in a fractured bone.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Porosis*, the breeding of callous Matter. 1706 in PHILLIPS. 1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Porosity (porɒˈsiti). [ad. med.L. *porōsitās* (Albertus Magnus *a* 1250), f. L. type **porōs-us* POROUS: see -ITY. Cf. F. *porosité.*] The quality or fact of being porous; porous consistence.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xv. ii (1495) e v b/1 The porosytee of the tree drawyth ȝe fumosyte from the rynde. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 385 This porosite also makes their vpper face smooth, and bedewed with a kind of slimy moisture. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem Min* (ed 2) I 231 It is the porosity of this stone that renders it so light. 1872 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. v. 183 In virtue of its extreme porosity, a similar power is possessed by charcoal.

b. *concr.* A porous part or structure; an interstice or pore. (Usually in *pl.*)

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 9 b/2 The Diploe, that is, the porositye which is betweene them bothe [tables of skull]. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 284 Sudden floods filling the porosities and chanels of the superficies of the earth. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 15 Found in the interstices of the laminæ of the compact tissue, and the porosities with which they seem perforated.

Poroˈso-, combining form of mod.L. *porōsus* POROSE, as in **poroˈso-puˈnctate** *a.*, minutely punctate as if with pores.

1846 DANA *Zoöph.* (1848) 416 Interstices smooth, porosopunctate.

Porostomatous (pɒro-, pōˈro,stɒˈmătəs), *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Porostomata* (f. Gr. πόρο-ς pore + στόμα(τ-) mouth) + -OUS.] Belonging to or having the characters of the *Porostomata*, a group of nudibranchiate gastropods in which the mouth is pore-shaped.

Porotic (porɒˈtik), *a.* and *sb. Med.* ? *Obs. rare*—[o]. [ad. mod.L. *pōrōtic-us*, f. Gr. πωρόειν to form a callus, f. πῶρος PORE *sb.*[2]: see -IC.] (See quots.)

1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Porotick Medicines*, Medicines which by drying, thickning and astringent Qualities turn part of the Nourishment into brawny or callous Matter. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Porotick*s, a term used by the antients for such medicines as would consume callus. 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Porotic*, a remedy believed to be capable of assisting the formation of callus. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Porotype (pɒˈro-, pōˈrōtəip). [mod. f. Gr. πόρος PORE *sb.*[1] + TYPE.] A print made upon prepared paper by exposing an engraving or writing to some gas which penetrates those parts not rendered impervious by the ink, and bleaches or discolours the paper so as to produce a copy of the original, in the same way as light produces a copy from a photographic negative.

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Porotype*, a method of copying engravings. It depends upon the fact that the portion of the face of the print occupied by ink is non-porous.

Porous (pōˈrəs), *a.* [= F. *poreux* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), It., Sp. *poroso*, ad. L. type **porōs-us* (in mod.L.), f. *porus* PORE *sb.*[1]: see -OUS.] Full of or abounding in pores; having minute interstices through which water, air, light, etc. may pass.

Porous plaster, a plaster having numerous small holes pierced through it so as to enable it to lie smoothly (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 107 It schulde be[n] more raie & more porous [*v.r.* porose], þat is to scie, more ful of hoolis. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 33 It is nothing solide or massie, but much porouse. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. ix. (1635) 153 The Porous and spongy nature of the Earth is apt to drinke in the water of the sea. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 207 If gold it self be admitted, as it must be, for a porous concrete. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 359 Light, in its passage, penetrates the porous vacuities. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* 1 5 Questions of water supply hinge mainly on the porous or impervious character of rocks.

b. *fig.*

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. Pref., Many [arguments] ..go through their more porous and spongy minds without any sensible impression. 1795 COLERIDGE *Plot Discovered* 19 But our minister's..style is infinitely porous. 1854 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt* XVI. vii. (1872) VI. 207 Men are very porous; weighty secrets oozing out of them, like quicksilver through clay jars.

c. Acting or performed by means of pores.

1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (1870) 302 Porous dehiscence is an irregular kind of dehiscence.

Poˈrously, *adv.* [f. prec + -LY 2.] In a porous manner; with porousness; by means of pores.

1847 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

Poˈrousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being porous; porosity.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. vii. § 6. 186 Porousness, Spunginess, fungous, sinking, hollow. 1670 CAPT. J. SMITH *Eng. Improv. Revivd* 16 Marle..by its glutinous substance being incorporated with the sand, closes the hollows and porousness thereof. 1775 STRANGE in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 419 This porousness I also remember to have once before observed. *Mod.* There is a constant evaporation from the surface of the jar, on account of the porousness of the material.

fig. 1904 *Daily News* 6 June 3 Not less striking was the evident porousness of this over seventy-year-old man to fresh conceptions of truth.

b. *concr.* Porous substance or part. *rare.*

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* iv. § 4. 28 They will forcibly gett into the porousnesse of it, and passe with violence betweene part and part.

Porpaise, -pas(s(e, -pes(s(e, obs. ff. PORPOISE.

Porpan-, porpentine, etc.: see PORCUPINE.

Porpere, obs. form of *purpure*: see PURPLE.

Porphere, -erie, -ier, -ir(o, -iry, -ure, -yr, obs. forms of PORPHYRY.

Porphyr-, porphyro-, repr. Gr. πορφυρ(ο-, comb. stem of πόρφυρο-ς purple, and its derivatives; in Eng. (and other mod. langs.) a formative element, in senses 'purple' and 'porphyry', as in *porphyr-aceous, porphyr-ite, porphyr-ize, porphyrogenetic*, etc.

‖ **Porphyra** (pɒˈrfiřă). *Bot.* [mod.L. (Agardh), a. Gr. πορφύρα purple.] A small genus of Algæ or Seaweeds, type of the sub-order *Porphyreæ*, with fronds varying in colour from a clear rose to a livid purple. The chief species are *P. laciniata* and *P. vulgaris*, known as Purple Laver.

1849 CRAIG, *Porphyra*, a genus of Algæ: Order, Confervaceæ. 1857 WOOD *Com. Objects Sea-shore* 69 The ulva and porphyra, if intended to be eaten, must be gathered in the winter...The purple laver is said to be much superior to its green companion.

Porphyraceous (pɒfiřeˈiəs), *a.* ? *Obs. rare.* [f. PORPHYR- + -ACEOUS.] Of the nature of or allied to porphyry; porphyritic.

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 207 Charpentier mentions a sort of stone which he calls porphyraceous, though he does not ascribe felspar to it. Hence 1828 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Poˈrphyrat,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. as prec.: see -ATE 2.] = PORPHYRITIC.

1621 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* I. xl. 78/1 His ashes be. stowed in a little golden potte or vessell of the Porphyrat stone, were carried to Rome.

Porphyrate (pɒˈfiřet). *Chem.* [f. as PORPHYRIC + -ATE 1.] A salt of porphyric acid.

1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 690 The porphyrates explode when heated.

† **Porphyre.** *Obs.* [a. F. *porphyre* (Cotgr. 1611), ad. med.L. *porphyrius*, f. Gr. πορφύρεος purple.] Name applied to a kind of serpent.

[1534 GREENE *Anat. Fort.* Wks. (Grosart) III. 270 He resembleth the serpent *Porphirius*, who is full of poison, but being toothlesse hurteth none but him selfe.] 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 745 Of the Porphyre. There is among the Indians a Serpent about the bignesse of a span or more, which in outward aspect is like to the most beautiful and well coloured Purple. *Ibid.*, Unto this Porphyre I may add the Palmer Serpent.

Porphyre, -ie, obs. forms of PORPHYRY.

† **Porphyˈrian,** *a.*[1] *Obs.* [f. med.L. *porphyri-us* (see PORPHYRY) + -AN.] Of, or composed of, porphyry.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 62 Foure hundred porphirian pillars. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 171 Many lovely Pillars of Porphyrian Marble.

Porphyrian (pɒfiˈřiăn), *a.*[2] (*sb.*) [ad. L. type **Porphyriānus*, f. *Porphyri-us* (a. Gr. Πορφύριος), proper name (f. πόρφυρ-ος purple) + *-ānus*, -AN.] Of or pertaining to Porphyrius or Porphyry, the Neo-Platonic philosopher and antagonist of Christianity (A.D. 233-*c* 306), or to his doctrines.

Porphyrian scale or *tree*, a definition of *man*, in the form of a kind of genealogical table or tree displaying the series of subaltern genera to which he may be assigned below the summum genus *substance*, and the differentiæ by which each subaltern genus is distinguished within the genus next above it. The 'tree' is frequently used as an example of dichotomy. Its origin is to be found in Porphyry's *Isagoge in Aristotelis Categorias* 2 a 13 sq.qq (ed. Brandis). In the diagram the names of the genera occupy the middle column; the positive differentiæ are on the left hand, the negative differentiæ on the right.

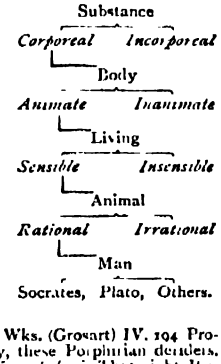

1593 NASHE *Christ's Teares* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 194 Prosecute with all your authority, these Porphirian deriders. 1656 COWLEY *Misc.*, *Tree of Knowledge* i, That right Porphyrian Tree which did true Logick shew, Each Leaf did learned Notions give, And th' Apples were Demonstrative. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 589 Even according to the Porphyrian Theology it self..the Three Hypostases in the Platonick Trinity, are ὁμοούσιοι, Co-Essential. 1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 59 You err, if you think this is he, Tho' seated on the top of the Porphyrian Tree. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) I. 286 Every step it takes in the region of particulars, whether downwards in the Porphyrian scale, or sideways all round in the field of circumstances affords an additional security.

B. *sb.* A disciple or follower of Porphyry; also called **Porphyˈrianist.** [F. *Porphyrien*.]

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 594 The Arians (as Socrates recordeth) were by Constantine called Porphyrianists,..because Arius and Porphyrius did both of them alike, though upon different grounds, make their Trinity a foundation for creature-worship and idolatry. 1701 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* (1702) 125 In another Letter..he [Constantine] enjoins the Name of Porphyrius to be given to Arius, and his Followers to be called Porphyrians. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 640 [Diodorus] combated Platonists and Porphyrians, Manichaeans and Apollinarists.

Porphyric (pɒfiřik), *a.*[1] *Geol. rare.* [f. PORPHYR- + -IC: in mod.F. *porphyrique.*] = PORPHYRITIC.

1824 J. HODGSON in J. Raine *Mem.* (1858) II. 43 The bold red seared line of porphyric hills lying east and west.

Porphyric (pɒfiřik), *a.*[2] *Chem.* [f. Gr. πόρφυρ-ος purple + -IC.] In *porphyric acid* ($C_{10}H_4N_2O_7$), obtained, as a yellow crystalline powder, or in minute crystals, by the action of nitric acid on euxanthone, and producing a blood-red colour with ammonium carbonate.

1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 690 Porphyric acid is slightly soluble, with red colour, in pure water; very slightly soluble in cold, more soluble in boiling alcohol.

Porphyrine[1] (pɒˈfiřein). Also 6 **porphurine,** 9 **porphyrin.** [f. as PORPHYRIC *a.*[1] + -INE 4.]

† 1. = PORPHYRY. *Obs. rare.*

1588 GREENE *Perimedes* Wks. (Grosart) VII. 57 Houses stuffed within with plate and outwardly decked and adorned with such curious worke of porphurine, as nature in them seemeth to be ouerlaboured with arte.

2. *Geol.* A porphyritic rock: see quots.

1811 PINNERTON *Petralogy* I. 88 The Swedish porphyry, already mentioned, approaches nearer to a porphyrin, forming the passage from basaltin to porphyry. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 79 Porphyrine. Opaque or nearly so...Consists of feldspar; sometimes quartzose.

Porphyrine[2]. *Chem.* [f. Gr. πόρφυρ-ος purple + -INE[5].] An amorphous alkaloid obtained from the bark of an Australian species of *Alstonia* (N. O. *Apocynaceæ*), which exhibits a characteristic red colour with nitric acid.

1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 955 On evaporating the ether, the porphyrine remains in the form of a varnish soluble in water and in alcohol. 1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict.*, *Porphyrine*, $C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_2$, an amorphous alkaloid.

‖ **Porphyrio** (pɔ̄ˈfiriio). *Ornith* Also 7-8 **porphir-, -phyrion.** [L. *porphyrio* (Plin.), ad. Gr. πορφυρίων the purple coot. In F. *porphyrion*.] A name given by the ancients to the purple coot, sultana, or water-hen (see quot. 1894); taken by Brisson, 1760, as the name of the genus of *Rallidæ* including this, distinguished by their deep-blue plumage and scarlet bill and legs, widely distributed in warm and tropical regions.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Lev* xi. 18 The storke, and the swanne, and the onocratal, and the porphirion [*Vulg.* porphyrionem, 1611 gier eagle, 1885 vulture] 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 318 There is such a Porphyrio as they picture, akin to the Coots or Water-hens. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Porphyrio*, in zoology, the name of a bird figured and described by all natural historians from one another... It appears to be of the gallinula or moor-hen kind. 1872 A. DOMBIT *Kanoff.* XIII. iv. 213 The crimson-billed porphyrio, that jerking struts among the cool thick rushes. 1890 *Victorian Stat.*, *Game Act* Sched. iii, [Close Season] Land-rail, all other members of the Rail family, Porphyrio, Coots, &c From the First day of August to the Twentieth day of December. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 591 Of the larger species [of the genus *Porphyrio*], *P. cæruleus* seems to be the 'Porphyrio' of the ancients, and inhabits certain localities on both sides of the Mediterranean.

Hence **Porphyrionine** *a. Ornith.*, belonging to the subfamily *Porphyrionīnæ* of the *Rallidæ*, of which the genus *Porphyrio* is the type; *sb.*, a bird of this subfamily.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

Porphyrite (pɔ̄ˈfirait), *sb*[1] Also 6 **-phirite,** 7 **-phyrit, -pherite.** [ad. L. *porphyritēs* a purple-coloured precious stone in Egypt (Pliny), ad. Gr. πορφυρίτης adj. like purple, π. λίθος stone of this colour, porphyry, f. πορφυρ-ος purple: see PORPHYR- and -ITE[1] b. So mod.F. *porphyrite*, in sense 2.]

†1. = PORPHYRY 1. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xx. (Arb.) 254 Polishers of marble or porphirite. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 579 A number of columns and statues there be, all of porphyrit or red marble. 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 67 It was of Porphyrite, or Red Marble Stone.

attrib. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. xiii. (1877) I 253 Some were of porphyrite stone. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 573 The Porphyrite marble, which also commeth out of Ægypt, is of a red colour. 1736 DRAKE *Eboracum* I. ii. 14 His Ashes were collected, and..put into a Porphyrite Urn.

2. *Min.* A rock of porphyritic structure; a mass principally felsitic, containing also crystals of oligoclase (or sometimes orthoclase) felspar, and occasionally other minerals; = PORPHYRY 3.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min* (ed. 2) I. 358 That [porphyry] described by Herman and which he calls a *porphyrite*. It consists of small sparks of felspar, grains of quartz, splinters of hornblende, and fragments of shorl cemented together by a scarcely discernible jaspidean cement. 1878 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 162 The porphyrite of the Pentland Hills, near Edinburgh, with crystals of oligoclase, and specular-iron, sparkling in a reddish-brown matrix. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* xii. 238 The porphyrites are divided into diorite and diabase-porphyrites.

†**Porphyrite,** *a.* (*sb.*[2]) *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *porphyrit-is* purple-coloured, a. Gr. πορφυρίτης.] Purple-coloured. Also *ellipt.* as *sb.*: see quot.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 442 The Porphyrite Figs first shew upon the tree, and ordinarily be longest tailed. The smallest Figs..come next after and beare the Porphyrites companie. [1706 PHILLIPS, *Porphyritis*, a Fig of a purple Colour.]

Porphyritic (pɔ̄fiˈritik), *a.* Also 7 **-etick.** [ad. med.L. *porphyriticus*, f. L. *porphyritēs* PORPHYRITE; so F. *porphyritique*. The classical L. was *porphyreticus*.] Of or pertaining to the porphyry of the ancients; of the nature or structure of the porphyry of modern mineralogists; *spec.* containing distinct crystals or crystalline particles embedded in a compact ground-mass.

[1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 131 Þe emperour..made beryinne a fount stoon of a maner stoon þat hatte porphiriticus.] 1432-50 tr. *Higden* ibid., He made a fonte or baptistery of a ston porphiritike. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Porphyretick*, belonging to red Marble, or purple. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Porphyretick*, (lat.) belonging to *Porphyrie*, i. a fine reddish marble, streaked with diverse colours. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 303 It reposes on indurated clay, as this does on a porphyritic rock. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* 6 Pinnacles of granitic and porphyritic rock would be seen to rise out of large rounded masses of similar rock. 1878 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 80 The texture of a rock is termed Porphyritic when distinct crystals or crystalline particles are distributed through an otherwise compact principal mass or matrix. 1884 DAWSON in *Leisure Hr.* June 356/2 Two sphinxes in the porphyritic diorite of Assouan.

So **Porphyri·tical** *a.* (Worcester 1846); hence **Porphyri·tically** *adv.*

1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* xi. 198 The crystals which occur porphyritically in the different varieties afford us a very imperfect clue to these relations. 1882 GEIKIE in *Nature* 7 Dec. 121/2 Mica-schists, in which crystalline aggregates of mica have been porphyritically developed.

Porphyrize (pɔ̄ˈfiraiz), *v.* [f. PORPHYR- + -IZE. So, in sense 1, F. *porphyriser* (Dict. Trévoux).]

1. *trans.* To pound or triturate on a slab of porphyry or the like.

1747 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 151 The iron is reduced to an impalpable powder, which must be porphyrized, and ordered as occasion requires.

2. To cause to resemble porphyry.

1888 in WEBSTER.

Hence **Porphyrisa·tion** (so F. *porphyrisation*).

1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 32 Porphyrization or levigation is an operation by means of which very hard substances .. are reduced to an impalpable powder. 1842-57 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Porphyroge·ne, *a. rare.* [See PORPHYROGENITE.] Born in the purple.

a 1849 POE *Haunted Palace* iii, Round about a throne where, sitting (Porphyrogene!)..The ruler of the realm was seen.

Porphyrogenetic (pɔ̄ˈfiroˌdʒinetˈik), *a.* [f. PORPHYR-, PORPHYRO- + GENETIC.] Producing or generating porphyry.

1882 in OGILVIE (Annandale).

†**Porphyro·genite.** *Obs.* exc. in L. form **porphyroge·nitus,** fem. **-a.** Also 7 **-genete.** [ad. med.L. *porphyrogenitus*, ad. late Gr. πορφυρογέννητος, f. Gr. πορφυρο-, comb. form of πόρφυρος purple + γεννητός born. So F. *porphyrogénète* (Balzac 1635).] Originally, one born of the imperial family at Constantinople, and (as is said) in a chamber called the *Porphyra* (πορφύρα). Hence, a child born after his father's accession to the throne; and in more general or vague sense, = One 'born in the purple': see PURPLE *sb.*

The actual origin of the name *Porphyra* is disputed.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 82 There he found Irene the Empresse, in a house anciently appointed for the Empresses childbirth...They call that house, *Porphyra*, whence the name of the *Porphyrogeniti* came into the world. 1619 PURCHAS *Microcosmus* lxxvi. 788 Not in a Palace prepared, (as the *Porphyrogeniti* had in Constantinople) but in an Inne! *a* 1662 HEYLIN *Laud* (1668) 145 Purple is the Imperial and Regal colour, so proper therefore unto Kings and Emperours, that many of the Constantinopolitan Emperours were called *Porphyrogenites*, because at their first coming into the world they were wrapt in Purple. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Porphyrogenitus*, in antiquity, an appellation given to the children of the eastern emperors...Cedrenus will have the word to signify, *born in the purple palace*, or the *palace of porphyry*, a palace so called in Constantinople; wherein the empresses used to lie in. Others derive the appellation hence, that the imperial children, as soon as born, were wrapped in purple; others, that the chamber wherein they were born was hung with purple hangings. 1783 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* (1790) IX. xlviii. 57 In the Greek language *purple* and *porphyry* are the same word:..an apartment of the Byzantine palace was lined with porphyry: it was reserved for the use of the pregnant empresses: and the royal birth of their children was expressed by the appellation of *porphyrogenite*, or born in the purple...This peculiar surname was first applied to Constantine the seventh. 1831 SCOTT *Ct. Robt.* iii, Anna Comnena..an imperial Princess, porphyrogenita, or born in the sacred purple chamber. 1857 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* II. iii. 210 Henry, the Porphyrogenitus, though a younger son relatively to Otho, was the eldest son of royal blood, first born after the accession of Duke Henry to the Throne of Charlemagne. 1893 *Athenæum* 11 Feb. 184/2 The kind of fun which is to be got out of bringing the porphyrogenitus of the English aristocracy face to face with all that is most modern in the American democracy.

Hence **Porphyroge·nitism,** the doctrine of succession in a royal family which prefers a son born after his father's accession to one born before that event; **Porphyroge·niture,** the condition of being born 'in the purple' (see above).

1857 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* II. 210 The doctrine of Porphyrogenitism, congenial to popular sentiment and not without some foundation in principle, prevailed influentially and widely in many countries and through many ages. *a* 1859 DE QUINCEY *Posth. Wks.* (1891) I. 59 This brought him within the description of porphyrogeniture, or royal birth.

Porphyroid (pɔ̄ˈfiroid), *sb.* (*a.*) *Geol.* and *Min.* [f. PORPHYR(O)- + -OID. So F. *porphyroide*.]

A. *sb.* A rock resembling porphyry or of porphyritic structure.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 369 Many aggregates ..cannot be arranged under any general denomination now in use. Hence I would propose to call them. *Porphyroids.* 1811 PINKERTON *Petrology* I. 88 Porphyroid. This denomination includes such substances as approach the porphyritic structure. In a strict derivation of the term porphyry,..the black and green kinds could only be termed porphyroids. *Ibid.* 211 Granitic porphyroids are so abundant in all primitive mountains, that it is scarcely necessary to select examples. 1885 GEIKIE *Text-bk Geol.* 131 Porphyroid occurs among the schistose rocks of Saxony, in the palæozoic area of the Ardennes, as well as in Westphalia and other parts of Europe.

B. *adj.* Resembling or akin to porphyry.

1798 GREVILLE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 428 Like the crystals of feldspar which we meet with in the porphyroid granites. 1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* I. ii. 96 Porphyroid masses having bases of compact feldspar. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* § 85. 79 These are porphyries, or porphyroid rocks.

Porphyrous (pɔ̄ˈfiros), *a. poet. rare.* [f. Gr. πόρφυρ-ος purple + -OUS.] Purple.

1884 R. BRIDGES *Prometh. Firegiver* 1272 Her porphyrous heart-veins boil.

Porphyroxin (pɔ̄fiirɔˈksin), *sb. Chem.* [a. F. *porphyroxine* (Merck 1837), f. Gr. πόρφυρ-ος purple + -ox-, f. OXYGEN: see -IN[1].] 'Name for a neutral crystallisable substance, composed of a mixture of alkaloids (laudanin, meconidin, etc.), obtained from opium' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1895).

1838 R. D. THOMSON in *Brit. Annual* 332 Porphyroxin. 1854-67 C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol.*, *Porphyroxin*, an alkaloid, supposed to exist in Bengal opium. 1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 956 Porphyroxine.

Porphyry (pɔ̄ˈfiri). Forms: α. 5 **porfu·rie, -fu·rye, -fo·rie, -phu·rye, -phi·ri(e, -fi·rie.** β. 5 **pu·rfire,** 7 **-fore, -fure;** 6 **-phure, po·rphier, -phuer,** 6-7 **-phir, -e,** 6-9 **-phyre,** 7 **-phere, pu·rphire,** 7-8 **po·rphyr.** γ. 6 **porpherie, -phury,** 7 **-phyrie, prophyry, purphorie,** 8 **porphiry,** 6- **porphyry.** [The ultimate source of the word in all its forms is Gr. πόρφυρος adj. purple, πορφύρα sb. the purple-whelk, and its dye; but the stone was called in Gr. πορφυρίτης, L. *porphyrītēs*, whence PORPHYRITE. The Romanic names of the stone point however to late L. forms **porphyrius*, **porphyrus* (sc. *lapis*), purple (stone), or **porphyrium*, **porphyrum*: cf. Romaic πόρφυρον. (*Porphyrius*, Πορφύριος existed as a proper name: see PORPHYRIAN[2].) For the stone, English shows three types: α. (in Chaucer, in sense 2) *porfu·rie, -fi·rie*, etc., a. AF. **porfi rie* = OF. *porfi·re*, mod.F. *porphy·re*, ad. late L. type **porphy·rius, -um.* β. *po·rphir, -phyr*, earlier *po·rfire, po·rphyre*, app. (with shifted stress) for *purfi·re, porphy·re*, a. OF. *porfi·re.* γ. *po·rphyrie, phyry*, 16th c. ad. late L. type **porphyrius, -um.*

For the relation of AF. *porfirie* to F. *porfire*, cf. AF. *navirie*, OF. *navire*, AF. *gloirie*, OF. *gloire*. From F. come also Du. *porfier, -phier*, Ger. *porphyr*, Da., Sw. *porfyr*. From the late L. **porphyrus, -um*, also *porfidum* (Dante) came It. *porfiro, porfido*, Sp., Pg. *pórfido*.]

1. The word used to render L. *porphyrītēs*, Gr. πορφυρίτης, the name given to a beautiful and very hard rock anciently quarried in Egypt, composed of crystals of white or red plagioclase felspar embedded in a fine red ground-mass consisting of hornblende, plagioclase, apatite, thulite, and withamite, the last two being bright red in colour. By modern poets often used vaguely, in the sense of a beautiful and valuable purple stone taking a high polish, including red granite and marble.

The site of the ancient quarries, after being long lost, was discovered by Burton and Wilkinson at Gebel Dokhan, near the Red Sea, in lat. 27° 20' N.

In It., *porfido nero, porfido verde*, were applied to black and green rocks of porphyritic structure obtained from Sardinia, Greece, and elsewhere, and these have been englished as *black* and *green porphyry*.

β. *a* 1400 50 *Alexander* 5275 Þe pilars ware of purfire polischt & hewen. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Esther* i. 6 *margin*, The beds were of gold and of siluer vpon a pauement of porphyre. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) A vj b, The third is a piller of Porphier in a golden field. 1589 LODGE *Scillaes Metam.* (Hunter. Cl.) 41 Where purphure, Ebonie, white, and red, al colours stained bee. 1590 GREENE *Mourn. Garm.* (1616) 31 The Saphir [is] highlier esteemed for the hue, then the Porphuer for his hugenesse. 1596 DANETT tr. *Comines* (1614) 278 Beautified with many great peeces of Porphire and Sarpentine. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 10 Cerigo, once called *Porphyris* of his excellent Porphyr. 1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. I) 77 Precious as Marble and Purphire. 1648 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 217 My great grinding-stonne of purfure with the muller to it, and the little grinding-stonne of purfere with the muller to it. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. viii. § 19 Let us consider the red and white Colours in Porphyre. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxviii. 227 The most durable Marbre or Porphyr.

γ. 1540-1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1556) 66 Pillers of Porpherie, whiche is a stone of purple colour. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XII. lxxiii. (1612) 301 The Statures huge, of Porphyrie and costlier matters made. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 17 Oct., Red-plaster flores which are made so hard and kept so polished, that..one would take them for whole pieces of porphyrie 1645 *Ibid.* June, The floore [of St. Mark's] is all inlayed with achats,..jaspers, porphyries and other rich marbles. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 82 P 9, I have two pieces of porphyry found among the ruins of Ephesus. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. lx, Her pyramid of precious stones, Of porphyry, jasper, agate, and all hues Of gem and marble. 1862 C. W. KING *Ant. Gems* (1866) 64 Porphyry..is easily recognised by its deep red colour, thickly dotted with small white spots. 1872 ROSSETTI *Burden of Nineveh* xiii, Made proud with pillars of basalt, With sardonyx and porphyry.

†b. *transf. Obs.*

1589 GREENE *Tullie's Love* Wks. (Grosart) VII. 115 Tempering the porphury of hir face with a vermilion blush, looking like Diana when shee bashit at Acteons presence.

†2. With *a* and *pl.* A slab or block of porphyry, esp. a slab used for grinding and triturating drugs and the like upon. *Obs.*

α. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 222 Oure grounden litarge eek in the Porfurie [*v. rr.* porphirie, -phurye, -forie; *rime* mercurie].

γ. 1634 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* I. xv. 65, I like best the porphyry, white or greene marble, with a mullar or upper stone of the same. 1644 EVELYN *Mem.* 29 Nov., The laver or basin is of one vast, intire, antiq porphyrie. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 341/2 The dried Mass to be ground each time upon a Porphyry.

3. *Geol.* and *Min.* **a.** A rock consisting of a compact base of felspathic or other unstratified rock containing scattered crystals of felspar of contemporary age.

1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 349 Any stone which in a siliceous or argillaceous ground, or basis, contains scattered specks, grains, or dots of felspar,..is at present denominated a *porphyry*. 1813 Sir H. Davy *Agric. Chem.* iv (1814) 193 Porphyry consists of crystals of feldspar. 1833 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* III. Gloss. 77 *Porphyry*. is hence applied to every species of unstratified rock, in which detached crystals of felspar are diffused through a base of other mineral composition. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts, Porphyry*, is a compound mineral or rock, composed essentially of a base of hornstone, interspersed with crystals of felspar. 1869 Bristow tr. *Figuier's World bef. Deluge* ii. 33 True porphyry presents a paste essentially composed of compact felspar. 1876 Page *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* vii 134 The porphyry of the mineralogist consists of a reddish felspar basis with disseminated crystals.

b. In more general sense: Any unstratified or igneous rock having a homogeneous base in which crystals of one or more minerals are disseminated.

Variously specified as *felspar porphyry* (= a), *basaltic, claystone, granitic, greenstone, hornstone, mica, pitchstone, trachytic porphyry*, etc. *Quartz porphyry* has as groundmass an intimate mixture of orthoclase and quartz, containing distinct crystals or large grains of quartz.

The name is sometimes applied even to rocks in which the porphyritic crystals are absent. Many limitations or definitions of the term have been proposed by modern mineralogists, continental and British, but without any general agreement as to the basis of definition: see, in English, Sir A. Geikie *Text-bk. Geol* (ed. 1885) 149, Prof. Bonney in *Proc. Geol. Soc.* (1886) XLI. 72, Harper *Petrology for Students* (ed. 1902) 126, etc.

1813 Bakewell *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 119 The term porphyry is very vague, being applied to all rocks that have a compact base or ground in which crystals of any kind are imbedded and distinctly visible. 1838 Lyell *Elem. Geol.* xxviii. (1874) 506 When distinct crystals of one or more minerals are scattered through a compact base the rock is termed a 'porphyry'. 1838 *Murray's Handbk. N. Germ.* 455 High and romantic cliffs, chiefly of porphyry or amygdaloid, abounding in agates, amethysts, &c of great beauty and variety. 1858 Geikie *Hist. Boulder* xii. 240 When a trap displays distinct disseminated crystals it becomes a porphyry. 1872 R. B. Smyth *Mining Statist.* 32 Quartz porphyries and felspar porphyries—massive, and dykes of diorite and diabase, occur in many parts. 1878 Lawrence tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 88 Porphyry is the general designation for all porphyritic rocks with compact main mass or matrix. 1883 *Chambers' Encycl.* VII. 690 Crystals of felspar, quartz, or calcareous spar, disseminated through a base of greenstone, form a greenstone porphyry. In the same way, there are pitchstone porphyry, basaltic porphyry, claystone porphyry, etc.

4. A collector's name for various moths (so called from the colour or markings of their wings).

1819 Samouelle *Entomol. Compend.* 427 The Porphyry (*Botys cespitalis*). Chalky places. 1832 Rennie *Conspect. Butterfl. & Moths* 74 The Porphyry (*Scotophila porphyrea*) appears the end of July. Wings..; first pair dusky red, with a purplish tinge, with several white streaks and spots. *Ibid.* 143 The Porphyry (*Pyrausta porphyralis*). Wings.. purplish, with a large golden red or white spot among many very minute ones.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *porphyry column, grot, house, hue, mortar, slab*; **b. porphyry-chair,** a chair used in the installation of a pope; **porphyry chamber,** name of a room in the palace of the Emperors at Byzantium (cf. quot. 1727–41 s. v. Porphyrogenite); **porphyry knot-horn,** a moth: see quot.; **porphyry-shell,** a shell of the genus *Murex*, esp. that from which the purple dye was obtained; **porphyry-stone** = senses 1 and 2.

1605 Timme *Quersit.* ii. v. 125 Beaten into pouder in a purphorie morter of smal bignesse. 1633 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* iii. viii, His porphyre house glitters in purple die; In purple clad himself. *Ibid.* ii. x, With like-warm waters di'd in porphyr hue. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) II. 103 Your Ecchio deserves to dwell in som marble or porphyry grot. 1827 Faraday *Chem. Manip.* v. 150 Excellent porphyry mortars are brought to this country from Sweden. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 180 Porphyry cliffs as red as blood.

b. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, **Porphyry Chair*, a Chair of Porphyry Marble in the Cloister of St. John Lateran at Rome, called Sedes Stercoraria. 1854 Milman *Lat. Chr.* iv. viii. (1864) II. 397 Constantine was seized .. conducted to the *porphyry chamber in which Irene had borne him—her firstborn son. 1832 Rennie *Conspect. Butterfl. & Moths* 214 The *Porphyry Knot horn (*P[hycita] Porphyrea*, Curtis). 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, **Porphyry-shell*, a name given by authors to a species of sea-shell of the purpura kind, with a short clavicle and beak. 1460 Capgrave *Chron.* (Rolls) 129 The Pope gave him a ryng and a superaltarie of 'porphiri ston, whech he had hallowid and blessid. 1644 Digby *Nat. Bodies* xv. (1658) 165 A subtile pouder.. much like what filing. of leaf gold upon a porphyre stone, may reduce it into. 1715 Leoni *Palladio's Architt.* (1742) II 86 It was adorn'd with white Marble, Porphyr-stone,.. and..Statues.

Porpice, -piece, -pisoe, obs. ff. Porpoise.

Porpin, -pintine: see Porcupine *β*, *δ*.

‖ **Porpita** (pɒ̄·rpită). *Zool.* [mod.L., f. Gr. πόρπη buckle-pin, brooch.] Name of a genus of *Siphonophora*: see quots. So **Porpitid,** an animal of the family *Porpitidæ*; **Po·rpitoid** *a.*, resembling this genus or family.

1842 Brande *Dict. Sc.* etc., *Porpita*, the name of a genus of sea-nettles..,characterized by an internal circular flattened disk of a calcareous and horny texture. 1878 Bell *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 98 In Porpita, the disc remains flat and circular. 1883 C. F. Holder in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 107/1 Delicate shapes of isinthina, velleia, and porpita.

Porpoise (pɒ̄·rpəs, -pois). Forms: see below. [ME. *porpays, -peys, -poys*, a. Of. *porpeis* (12–13th c. in Godef.), *porpais, -pois* (Norman dial. of Guernsey *pourpeis*) = L. type **porcus piscis*, lit. hog-fish or fish-hog: cf. Olt. *pesce porco*, Pg. *peixe porco* = L. type **piscis porcus*. In cl. L. *porcus marinus* (Pliny) = sea-hog, whence It. *porco marino*, Sp. *puerco marino*; cf. also Ger. *meerschwein* 'sea-swine', whence mod F. *marsouin* In Eng. the first element varied in 14–16th c. with *pur-* (Caxton *pour-*); the second element had many variations. In 17th c. there was an attempt to Latinize both elements as *porc-* or *porcu pisce*, pl. *-pisces*; in the 18th c. *porpus* was prevalent; Johnson has *porpoise, porpus*; in the 19th c. usually written *porpoise* and pronounced *porpus*.]

A small cetaceous mammal (*Phocæna communis*) about five feet in length, of a blackish colour above and paler beneath, having a blunt rounded snout not produced into a 'beak' as the dolphin's. Hence extended to other species of the genus *Phocæna*, and to various small cetaceans of the family *Delphinidæ* (Formerly also as collective pl.)

Bay porpoise or *Skunk porpoise*, a larger North American porpoise of the genus *Lagenorhynchus*, distinguished by wide bands of yellow and white along its sides.

α. 4 porpayse, 4–5 -pays, -poys, 4–6 -pas, 5 -peys, -e, -pys, 5–6 -pes, 6 -passe, -pces, -pyse, -pyshe, 6–9 -pesse, 7 -paise, -piece, -pois, -poce, -puis, -puise, -pisce, 7–8 -pess, -pos, -pice, 9 -pass; 6–9 porpus, 6- porpoise.

1309–10 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 7, j porpas. 1324–5 *Ibid.* 14. j porpayse et cc Haddoks. 1329 *Acc. Chamberl. Scotl.* (1771) 7 In emptione unius porpoys, 5s. *c* 1390 *Form of Cury* § 108 Porpeys in broth. 1530 Palsgr. 256/2 Porpas a fysshe, *mersowyn*. *c* 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 911 Porpasse, *daulphin*. 1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 60 b, Greatte fyshes of the see, as thurlepole, porpyse and sturgeon. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 2 Sturgeon porpose or seale. 1542 Boorde *Dyetary* xiii. (1870) 268 A young porpesse, the whiche kynde of fysshe is nother prayised in the olde testament nor in physycke. 1552 Huloet, Porpyshe fyshe. 1590 Greene *Never too late* (1600) 63 Neither flesh nor fish as the Porpus. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 241 The Porpuisses..are made like the Dolphins. 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* v. 80 Wallowing Porpice sport and lord it in the flood. 1628 Digby *Voy. Mediterran.* (1868) 9, I neuer yet saw store of porposes playing, but soone a storme ensewed. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 213 Porpiece. 1657 R Ligon *Barbadoes* 28 Fishes overgrown with fat, as you have seen Porpisces. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 217 Porpaise ..Tursions or Sea Hoggs are fatter than Dolphins. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* ii. 6 A Porpess..taken with a Fishing above Malta. 1698 Tyson in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 128 The Dolphin and Porpois. 1700 W. King *Transactioneer* 48 He had the Misfortune to be Scratched by the Tooth of a Porpos. 1709 T. Robinson *Vind. Mosaich Syst.* 45 Porpices .. which delight in sporting and playing upon the waves. 1727 *Philip Quarll* 59 A great number of Porpuses 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 329 There the porpess and the shark continue their depredations. 1802 Bingley *Anim. Biog* (1813) II. 16 The Porpesse is well known in all the European seas. 1825 J. Neal *Bro. Jonathan* III. 416 Throwing up the water, like a porpass, in a gale o' wind. 1834 McMurtrie *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 111 The Porpoise has no rostrum, but a short and uniformly convex muzzle. 1837 M. Donovan *Dom. Econ.* II. 103 The grand shoal..of which the arrival is announced by the number of its greedy attendants, the gannet, the gull, the shark, and the porpus.

β. 4–5 purpays, 5 -peys, -payse, -poys, pourpays, 5–6 purpose.

1400–1 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 603 Famulo .. portanti j purpays. *c* 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Housek. Ord.* (1790) 427 Make the nombuls of purpoys. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 417/1 Purpeys, fysche. *c* 1460 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* 724 Purpose rosted on coles. *c* 1483 Caxton *Dialogues* 12/2 Fro the see to you come Whales, pourpays [F. Balainnes, porc de mer]. 1586 Bright *Melanch.* vi 27 The Monsters of the sea..are ceals purposes and such like.

γ. 6 pork pisce, porkepes, 6–7 porcpisce, 7 porcpis, porkpisce, porcupisce, -pice, -pise, porcipise, porc'pisce.

1565 Golding *Ovid's Met.* i. (1593) 10 The ugly seales and pork pisces now to and fro did flote. 1595 Spenser *Colin Clout* 251 His heard Of stinking Seales and Porcpisces. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* viii. iii 739 A great dead fish, round like a Porcpis. 1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* iii. 67 A Sturgeon, a Sea-Calfe, a Porcipize. 1661 Feltham *Lone Countries* in *Resolves*, etc 60 The people that thrive and grow rich by war, like the Porcpisce, that playes in the storm. 1678 Dryden *All for Love* iv. i, Her Eunuch there! That Porc'pisce bodes ill Weather. 1684 O'Flaherty *W. Connaught* (Irish Arch. Soc.) 105 Eighteen porcupices.. were taken near Tombeola.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *porpoise beef, diving, hide, lace, oil, skin*; *porpoise-like* adj. and adv.

a 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) N vj, His shooes of a porkepes skynne. 1555 Eden *Decades* 351 This cape may be easely knowen, by reason the rysynge of it is lyke a porpose hedde. 1618 Breton *Courtier & Country-Man* (Grosart) 14/1 A great man..sent him for a great dainty a Porpose Pye or two cold. 1651 Davenant *Gondibert* i. xxxi, The Prince, could Porpoise-like in Tempests play. 1884 C. G. W. Lock *Workshop Receipts* Ser. iii. 376/1 Some find porpoise-oil to give most uniform satisfaction [for lubricating a watch]. 1894 *Outing* (U S.) XXIV. 123/1 The oild porpoise-hide thigh-boots. 1898 F T. Bullen *Cruise Cachalot* 19 Porpoise beef improves vastly by keeping. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Aug. 9/2 The 'Plunger' was put through her paces at porpoise diving, ascending repeatedly to the surface, long enough to get her bearings, and immediately disappearing again.

Porporate (pɒ̄·rpŏrĕt), *a. rare.* [ad. It. *porporato*, epithet of a Cardinal :—L. *purpurātus* clad in purple, Purpurate, f. *purpura* purple: see -ate 2.] Clad or robed in purple.

1868 Browning *Ring & Bk* v. 227 Paul shall be porporate, and Girolamo step Red-stockinged in the presence when you choose.

Porpore, -pre, -pur(e, obs. ff. *purpure*. Purple.

Porpos, -e, obs. forms of Porpoise, Purpose.

Porpoynte, -pyn: see Porcupine *β*, *γ*.

Porprise, variant of Pourprise *Obs.*, precinct.

Porpuis(e, -pus, -pys(he, obs. ff. Porpoise.

Porr, purr (pɒ̄r, pʊ̄r), *sb.* Now *dial.* Also 4–5, 9 por, 6 porh(e, 9 pore, pur. [f. Porr *v.*]

1. A fire poker.

1357–8 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 124, j porr pro camino, ix d. 1387–8 *Ibid.* 206 In emendacione unius por de ferro. 1407–9 in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1897) XII 518 In iii porres alias maundirens. 1564 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) I 223 One Iron chimney, one porr, one payre of toynges. 1629 in *Naworth Housch. Bks.* (Surtees) 265 For mendinge the kitchinge fire porre. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Poker*, a pointed Porr to raise the Fire. 1825 Brockett *N. C. Gloss.*, *Por, Porr*, a poker for stirring the fire. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss.*, *Porr*, the fire-poker.

2. A thrust, a poke; a kick.

1589 J. Melvill *Diary* (Wodrow Soc.) 273 Missing his ward, he gettes a porh at the left pape, wharof he dies. *Ibid.* 275 A porhe of a rapper. 1844 Jamie *Muse of Mearns* 155 (E.D.D.) A simple pur wi' a bodie's fit Maks 't rin a most prodigious bit. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.* s.v., He gave him a pur in the side with his thumb.

3. *fig.* A state of agitation or trouble.

1842 H. J. Daniel *Bride of Scio* 175 In sich a pore. 1865 Tregellas *Cornish Tales* (1868) 84 Nothing but pors will be this night.

Porr, purr (pɒ̄r, pʊ̄r), *v.* Now only *dial.* Forms: 4 porre, 6 poore, 6- por(r, pore, 9 pur(r. [ME. *porre* = MDu. *porren* (*purren*), Du. *porren*, MLG., LG. (whence Ger.) *purren* (LG. also *puren*), MHG. *phurren*, Ger. dial. *pfurren*, Dan. (from LG.) *pure*, to poke, prod, thrust, stir up, instigate. Cf. Gael., Ir. *purr* to thrust, drive, jerk; app. from English.

This verb has the appearance of being of onomatopoeic origin, *pŭr* being a natural expression of thrusting. But its common use in ME., MDu., and MLG., indicates a common origin in WGer., and it is remarkable that no trace of it is found in any of the langs. before the 14th c.]

1. *trans.* To thrust, prod, poke, push (anything), as with a spear or stick. In mod. dial. esp. used of poking the fire: cf Porr *sb.* 1.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 5560 Pai sett in a sadd sowme & satlid his knigtis, Porris doun of his princes & persys par schildis. 1530 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 432/2 He.. gyrneth as a dogge dooeth, when one porreth hym in the teeth with a stycke. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 155/38 To Podde or porre, *pungere*. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, *Purr*, to stir, poke, esp...the fire [or] the embers of a brick oven. (Cited from Lancashire, Lincoln, East Anglia.)

b. To thrust, push, poke (anything) *in*, etc.; *refl.* to intrude.

1573–80 Baret *Alv.* P 579 To porre in. 1870 Axon *Black Kat.* 43 (Lancs.) If he were to pur his ugly face through th' dur hoyle. 1879 Miss Jackson *Shropshire Word-bk.* s.v., 'Er hanna invited me, so I shanna pore myself.

2. *intr.* To make a poke or thrust.

1560 Becon *New Catech.* Wks. i. 519 Let them not bite their lippes, nor scratte their heade, nor rubbe theyr elbowes, nor pore in theyr eares. *c* 1566 *Merie Tales of Skelton* in *S.'s Wks* (1843) I. p lx, Then with her distaff she would poore in at hym.

3. *trans.* To stuff, stop, cram, fill (a receptacle or space) with anything.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii clx[i]. (Bodl. MS.) Hurden..is clensinge of offal of hempe oper of flaxe and men in olde tyme cleped it stupa as it were stoppinge oper porringe for perwip chynes and cliftes of schippes beene porred and stoppid. 1538 Elyot *Dict.*, *Confercio*, to stuffe, or porre. 1777 *Horæ Subsecivæ* 335 (E. D. D.) You quite pore me.

4. To thrust or push with the foot; to kick, 'esp. to kick with thick boots or clogs' (*E. D. Dict.* cited from Lancash., Chesh., Derby).

1812, 1827 (implied in *purring, purrer* below). *c* 1860 Staton *Rays fro' th' Loomenary* (Bolton) 37 Hoo up wi har foot an purred th' book reet into th' lone. 1867 *Wigan Observer* 23 Feb., But Shaw would not give over, and 'purred' me behind the ear as I was picking my money up. 1886 B. Brierley *Cast upon World* xxiii. 279 Folk thinkin' if they con purr a clod i' pieces, they're fit for a farmin' job.

Hence **Po·rring, pu·rring** *vbl. sb.* (also *attrib.*); **Po·rrer, pu·rrer,** a heavy boot or clog to kick with.

15..in *Retrospective Rev.* Feb. (1853) 108 Lyke as the fissher wolle take on hym to selle An ele in Themmys by porryngs with his spere. 1819 Horman *Vulg.* 182 Yf the cattell..be nat kepte fro the leese: they wyll be in parel of brastynge, for porryngs. 1727 *Closeburn Inv.* (Nithsdale) (Jam.) A chimney tongues, and shovel, a porring iron, and hearth besome. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XL. 249 Carter..sent forth from the purring part of Lancashire. 1827 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 453/1 One smashed his os frontis with the nailed heel of a two-pound wooden clog, a Preston Purrer. 1855 Mrs. Gaskell *North & S.* xxv, He and I will have an up and

down fight, purring an' a'. 1899 *Birmingham Weekly Post* 27 Jan. 12/4 You put your purring clogs on, and you insisted on having a purring match with Grey.

Porraceous (pɒrē·ʃəs), *a.* Also 7–9 erron. -aceous. [f. L. *porrāceus* of or like leeks, leek-green, f. *porrum* leek: see -ACEOUS. So F. *porracé*.] Of the nature or colour of the leek; leek-green.

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 198 Hard tumours, whether scirrous or porraceous. 1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* VI. vii 432 If the lesser Intestines be wounded, he will be troubled with poraceous Vomiting. 1730 STUART in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 347 The Vomiting of porraceous Bile. 1847 E. J. SEYMOUR *Severe Dis.* I. 48 It is known.. as 'porraceous vomiting', or leek-green sickness, from its colour. 1891 Miss DOWIE *Girl in Karp.* x, The queerly-formed porraceous glass bottle.

Porray, porrey. Now *Sc.* Forms: α. 5 porre, -y, -ay, -ey, (poyra, 8 poiree, porree). β. 5 pur(r)e, 8– *Sc.* purry. γ. 4–5 perre, 5 -ey(e, -y(e, pereye, 6 perrie. [ME. a. OF. *porée*:—late and med.L. *porrāta*. f. *porrum* leek + *-ata*: see -ADE. The mod.F. *poirée* goes with *poireau*, OF. *porrel*, *porreau* leek. The history of the γ forms is obscure; they may have another origin.

The word was possibly associated in sense with F *purée* thick soup: cf 'porry of pese' with F. *purée de pois*.]

A soup or broth made of vegetables (as leeks, peas, or cabbage) or fish, boiled and passed through a sieve, and added to soup-stock or almond-milk, with various flavourings.

In *Sc.*, *purry* is pottage made of chopped kale and oatmeal.

c 1390 *Form of Cury* § 70 (1780) 39 Perrey of Peson. *Ibid.* § 73. 40 Take white peson and take oute þe perrey. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 42 þen þoroughe þe wyntur his curse schal holde, Neghe lentone seson þat porray be holde. *Ibid.* 44 For blaunchyd porray. Take thykke mylke of almondes .. heke [Heke] hedes. *Ibid.*, Porry of white pese. *Ibid.* 47 Porray of mustuls [mussels]. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 14 Blawnche Perrye. Take þe Whyte of the lekys .. Almaunde Mylke, an a lytil of Rys [etc.]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 409/2 Porre, or purre, potage (S. pese potage), *piscum*. *c* 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 90 Blanche porrey. Take blanche almondes, And grinde hem, and drawe hem with sugur water thorgh a streynour; .þe white of lekes [etc.]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 286/2 Porray, *porreta*, *porrata*. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. xlm 377 The broth of a chicken, or . Perrie made of Pease, or some other lyke liquor 1780 FORBES *Dominie Deposit'd* 9 Tartan purry, meal an' bree, Or butt'ry brose. *a* 1800 in R. Jamieson *Pop. Ballad.* (1806) I. 312 Put on the pat wi' the purry.

Porrect (pɒre·kt), *a. Zool.* [ad. L. *porrectus* stretched out, extended: see next.] Stretched out or forth; extended, esp forward.

1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 233 Palpi filiform .. scarcely longer than the head, porrect. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 317 Antennæ... Porrect .., when they are placed parallel with each other, and in the same line with the body. 1856 E. C. RYE *Brit. Beetles* 87 Porrect mandibles, one of which—the left—is toothed on the lower side.

Porrect (pɒre·kt), *v.* [f. L *porrect-*, ppl. stem of *porrigĕre* to stretch out in front of oneself, put forth, extend, offer, f. *por-* = *pro-* forth + *regĕre* to stretch, direct. The pa. pple., the first part to be used, was orig. *porrect* (ad. L. *porrectus*: cf. prec.).]

1. *trans* To stretch out, extend (usually, a part of the body). Now only in *Nat Hist.*

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron Troy* III. xxviii. (MS. Digby 230) ff. 134/1 To eche partie and extremyte Of his body lyneally porrecte Thorug nerfe and synewe driven & directe. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 17 The Romane empyre, that was porrecte from the ocean of Britteyne unto the costes of Persida 1826 HOR. SMITH *Tor Hill* (1838) II. 94 The Doctor again porrecting his forefingers. 1874 WESTWOOD *Thesaur Entom. Oxon.* 24 The prosternum is porrected in front of the anterior coxæ, forming a sharp, compressed, curved and setose point.

b. To hold (a thing) out *to* some one for his acceptance: cf. PORRECTION 2. ? *Obs. rare.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 181 Suppo-ynge hym to have porrecte the chesible after to [*sic*] masse to oon of his ministres.

†2. To direct or present (a prayer or petition).

c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* 18 And he..felle downe a-forne the Awter, porrectynge his meke prayers to heuyn. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 266 I he praiere of certeyn peticiones which were porrect in the Parlement 1483 in *Ellis Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 12 A bill of peticion which the lordes..and the commons, solemplye porrected unto the kinges highnes.

3. To put forward, tender (a document, etc.); to produce or submit for examination or correction. *Obs.* exc. in eccl. law.

1774 BP. HALLIFAX *Anal. Rom. Law* (1795) 96 By the new Law, an Actor gave caution to contest the Suit, within two Months after porrecting his Libel. 1848 in *State Trials* VI. 413. I porrect a schedule, which I pray to be read. 1872 *Wharton's Law Lex.* (ed 5), *Porrecting*, producing for examination or taxation, as porrecting a bill of costs, by a proctor. 1880 *Times* 22 Dec., It is part of the old practice that the promoter of the suit should draw up the sentence, and 'porrect' it, as it is called, to the Judge for his adoption, subject to any alterations that he may make.

b. *humorously*. To tender, deal out.

1746 FIELDING *True Patriot* No. 13 Which I no sooner perceived than I porrected him a remembrance over the face.

Hence **Porre·cted** *ppl. a.*, extended forward.

1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 177 Consider the porrected form of the nose. 1848 HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II No. 6. 337 The antennæ are distant, porrected.

So **Porre·ctate** *a.* 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Porrection (pɒre·kʃən). [ad. L. *porrection-em*, n. of action f. *porrigĕre*: see prec. So F. *porrection*.]

†1. Stretching out; extension. *Obs. rare.*

1649 BULWER *Pathomyot.* II. iv. 154 The Broad Muscle.. by its porrection..may serve to open the Eye.

2. The action of holding out for acceptance; proffering; offer; presentation. Now only *Eccl.*

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 322 With Porrections or Surrenders of the Submissive Herba (*porrigere herbam*) or of the more Victorious Palm or Laurel. 1890 *Guardian* 25 June 1030/2 This decree declared the porrection of the cup and paten to be the matter essential to validity in the ordination of priests. 1897 *Tablet* 8 May 726 How are we to account for their retaining the porrection or delivery of the Gospel Book?

Porret (pɒ·rĕt). Now only *dial.* Forms: 4 porete, (porrete), 4 6 porot, porett(e, 5 porrete, -ette, 5–7 (9 *dial.*) porret, 9 *dial.* pouret, t, purrit. [ME. *poret*, *porette*, a. OF. *poret* leek (also *porette* small kind of onion), f. L. *porrum* leek + dim. suffix *-et* (*-ette*), -ET.] A young leek or onion; a scallion.

[*c* 1265 *Voc. Names Plants* in Wr.-Wülcker 555/7 *Porium*, i. poret, i. lek.] 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 273, I haue porettes and percyl and moni Colplontes. *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 107 þe persel, þe passenep, poretes to preue. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 267/2 Thou etar of porrette wene thou to take me out of myn howse. 1530 PALSGR. 256/2 Porret yong lekes, *porette*. 1573 TUSSER *Husb* xxxix. (1878) 94 Seedes and herbes for the Kitchen..31 Poret. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 323 Why Garlick, Molyes, and Porrets have white roots, deep green leaves, and blacke seeds? 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Porret*, the common name of the plant *Allium porrum*.

Porrey: see PORRAY.

Porridge (pɒ·ridʒ), *sb.* Forms: 6 porage, porradge, 6–7 -edge, 6–8 -ige, 6 8 (9 *dial.*) -age, 7 -idg, *Sc.* (9 *dial.*) -itch, 7– porridge. β. 6 parage, 8 *dial.* parrage, 9 *Sc.* parridge, -itch. [Altered form of POTTAGE, POTTIDISH (cf. PORRINGER). In sense 1, possibly influenced by PORRAY. In Sc. and Eng dial., usually construed as collective plural.]

†1. Pottage or soup made by stewing vegetables, herbs, or meat, often thickened with pot-barley or other farinaceous addition. Cf. GRUEL *sb.* 3. *Obs.*

c 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1070 Ye have alredy eaten your potage. 1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 1566 They loue no pese porrege nor yet reade hearynges in lent. 1550 LEVER *Serm.* (Arb.) 122 Hauyng a fewe porage made of the brothe of the same byefe, wyth salte and otemell. 1561 HOLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 18 b, Take a dishe full of Hempe sede .. Braye it well and strayne it wyth warme water so that it become as a thyn parage. 1573 *Tusser's Husb.* (1586) 56 This sort [of Colworts] is sod with Baken and vsed in Porredge. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* III. iv, He will eate a legge of mutton, while I am in my porridge. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 25 Feb., There we did eat some nettle porrige, which was made on purpose to day, and was very good. 1748 SUSANNA DARWIN in *E. Darwin's Life* (1879) 8 Tell one, Pease Porrage, Pottatoes and Apple Pye. 1755 JOHNSON, *Porridge*, food made by boiling meat in water; broth. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 417 Some persons have been rendered delirious by eating porridge, wherein it [Fool's parsley] had been used instead of parsley.

b. See PLUM-PORRIDGE.

2. A soft food made by stirring oatmeal (or occas. some other meal or cereal) into boiling water (or milk); in cooling, it becomes more or less congealed. Often with distinguishing word, as *oatmeal p.*, *wheatmeal p.*, *rice p.*

a 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Bill of Fare* Comedies, etc. (1651) 228 *Imprimis* some Rice Porredge, sweet, and hot. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XIII. § 86 Here he had such Meat and Porridge as such People use to have. 1705 WALL *Hist. Inf. Bapt.* (1844) I. xix. 355 Having his belly filled, and his head bedulled, with Scotch porridge. *a* 1776 in Herd *Collect. Scot. Songs* II. 182 Ye's get a panfu' of plumpin parrage; And butter in them. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* vi, They're gude parritch eneugh. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xix. 193 Cooked them a porridge of meat-biscuits and pea-soup. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* iv. 139 Oatmeal porridge formed a considerable part of the people's food.

3. a. *fig.* A conglomeration, a hotchpotch; unsubstantial stuff.

1642 G. CALSINE (*title*) A Messe of Pottage, very well seasoned and crumbd, with Bread of Life, against the contumelious slanderers of the Divine Service, terming it Porrage. 1662 PEPYS *Diary* 24 Aug., Young people..cry ing out 'Porridge' often and seditiously in the Church, and they took the Common Prayer Book, they say, away. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* II ii. 22 All other Devotion in the Church is but Porridge, as they prophanely word it; give us Sermons, Sermons, Long-winded Sermons 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 41 A..sermon, in which there are some good moral and religious sentiments,..mixed up in a sort of porridge of various political opinions and reflexions. 1852 *P. Parley's Ann.* 81 Peter Parley's literary porridge for the month of March.

b. *transf.* Something of the consistency of thick soup or porridge.

1700 S. SEWALL *Diary* 5 Dec., Because of the Porrige of snow, Bearers..rid to the Grave.

4. In proverbial phrases; e.g. *a mess of porridge*: see MESS *sb.* 2; *not to earn salt to one's porridge*, i.e. to earn practically nothing; *to keep one's breath to cool one's (own) porridge*, to reserve one's advice, etc. for one's own use (cf. POTTAGE 4).

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 75 He carries the poake for a messe of porredge in Christs Colledge. 1678 DAVDEN *Limberham* IV. i, That is a chip in porridge; it is just nothing. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* V. xxviii. (1737) 129 Spare your Breath to cool your Porridge. 1764 FOOTE *Patron* I. Wks. 1799 I. 335, I never got salt to my porridge till I mounted at the Royal Exchange. 1826 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxxvi, Hold your peace, sir,..and keep your ain breath to cool your ain porridge. 1836 *Magpie* 33 (E. D. D.), It's as plain as parridge that he was both a Roman and Socinian.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *porridge basin*, *bowl*, *dish*, *pan*, *seasoner*, *-supping*; *porridge-faced*, *-fed*, *-like* adjs.; † **porridge-belly**: see quots.; **porridge-ice**, broken ice forced into a continuous mass, pack-ice; **porridge-pot**, the pot in which porridge is cooked; **porridge-stick**, a stick used for stirring porridge; **porridge-time** (*Sc.* and *dial.*), breakfast-time (or supper-time).

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Grand potager*, or *mangeur de potage*, a porridge belly. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 446 A huge, great,..porridge-belly Friar. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* i 45 In the case of the porridge fed lunatic 1880 *Scribner's Mag.* Jan. 312/2 The water was full of porridge-ice. 1583 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* Ded. a A large P. with a wide mouth like a porridge pott. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* I. vi, Love and raw pease are two ill things in the porridge-pot. 1895 DOYLE *Stark Munro Lett.* iii. (1902) 53 Always a lady, whether she was [etc.] or stirring the porridge, which I can see her doing with the porridge-stick in one hand. 1826 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xiv, I his morning about parritch-time.

Hence **Po·rridge** *v.*, *a. intr.* to form porridge; b. *trans.* to supply with porridge (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **Po·rridgy** *a.*, resembling porridge.

1629 WINTHROP *Let.* in *New Eng.* (1853) I. 435 Let my son Henry provide such peas as will porridge well, or else none. 1859 ATKINSON *Walks & Talks* (1892) 356 Their damp cloud seats and porridgy mists. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 791 Becoming gradually thicker, till in the second week a porridgy consistency may be attained.

Porriginous (pɒrĭ·dʒinəs), *a.* [ad. L. *porriginōsus* full of scurf, f. *porrigo*, *-inem* scurf, dandruff: see -OUS.] Of, pertaining to, or affected with porrigo.

1888 *Glasgow Med. Jrnl.* 1 Feb., Porriginous ophthalmia is a disease of early life. 1842 T. H. BURGESS *Man. Dis. Skin* 164 They have described six varieties .. under the title of porriginous eruptions.

‖ **Porrigo** (pɒrai·gō). *Path.* [L. *porrigo* scurf, dandruff.] A name for several diseases of the scalp characterized by scaly eruptions.

1706 PHILLIPS. *Porrigo*,..Scurf or Scales on the Head, Eyebrows, or Beard. *a* 1801 W. HEBERDEN *Comm.* xxiii. (1806) 127 The porrigo, or scald head, begins with little spots of a branny scurf. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 526 Recognised as a distinct disease under the name of 'Contagious porrigo'.

Porringer (pɒ·rĭndʒəɹ). Forms: α. 6 por(r)eger. porrager. β. 6 porrynger, 6–7 poringer, 7 porrenger, 7– porringer. [An alteration of the earlier *potager*, *poddinger*, going with *porridge* from *potage*, *poddige*. For the *n* cf. *passenger*, *messenger*.] A small basin or similar vessel of metal, earthenware, or wood, from which soup, broth, porridge, children's food, etc., is eaten: variously specialized in different localities: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

1522 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 115, iiij sawcers of pewter, iij poregers of pewter. 1538 *Ibid.* 135, vj pewter porryngers. 1578 in *Gentl. Mag.* July (1861) 36, vi. porragers of pwter, xiid. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 239 Put the juyce into a Tinne Poringer. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 145 From Spaine, what bringeth our Traueller? A scull croun hat of the fashion of an olde deepe porringer. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iv. iii. 64. 1661 PEPYS *Diary* 29 May, Rose early, and put six spoons and a porringer of silver in my pocket to give away to-day. 1784 FRANKLIN *Antolog.* Wks. 1840 I. 102, I ate it out of a two-penny earthen porringer. 1798 WORDSW. *We are Seven* 47 And often after sunset, Sir, When it is light and fair, I take my little porringer, And eat my supper there. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* lxi, A tin porringer containing his breakfast. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Glass.*, *Porringer*..a coarse earthen pipkin, with a loop handle at the side. 1871 G. H. NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* II. ii. 431 A porringer, graduated so as to mark the quantity of its contents, is useful.

b. A hat or cap resembling a porringer: cf. quot. 1594 in prec. *humorous*

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, v. iv. 50 A Halberdashers Wife ..rail'd upon me till her pinck'd porrenger fell off her head. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch-bk.*, *Little Brit.* § 16 There is the little man with a velvet porringer on his head.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. ii. 39 Their little velvet porringer-caps stuck on the sides of their heads. 1901 *Athenæum* 27 July 132/1 Another of these porringer-shaped cups with two handles.

Hence **Po·rringerful.**

1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 3 Dec. 1517/1 Half a porringerful of foul fluid making its escape.

Porriwiggle, variant of POLLIWOG.

Po·rry. *Silk Weaving.* [?] The portion of the warp lying between the warp-roll or beam and the back of the heddles or harness through which the threads pass.

1790 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VIII. 166 A power of shortening the porry occasionally. *Ibid.* 169 The porry may be made

of any length. 1831 G. R. Porter *Silk Manuf.* 274 Removing all roughnesses and inequalities in the warp threads, or, as the weavers call it, picking the porry.

Porry: see Porray. **Pors, -e**, obs. f. Purse. **Porselan, -seland, -slin**, obs. ff. Porcelain. **Porselane, -sulaigne**, obs ff. Purslane. **Porsewe, -sue**, obs. ff. Pursue. **Porsyllogism**, var. of Prosyllogism.

Port (pōət), *sb.*[1] Also 4-6 **porte**, 5 **poort**. [OE. *port* haven, harbour, ad. L. *port-us* haven, harbour. In ME. reinforced by F. *port* (= Pr. *port*, Sp. *puerto*, Pg., It. *porto*) of same origin. Sense 5 directly from OF.]

I. 1. A place by the shore where ships may run in for shelter from storms, or to load and unload: a harbour, a haven.

c 893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* 1. i. § 20 Þonne is an port on suðeweardum þæm lande, þone man hæt Sciringes heal. *Ibid.* § 21, He seglode on ðif dagan to þæm porte þe mon hæt æt Hæþum. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 31 At a hauen of Sandwich, in ye portis mouth. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 288 He arryveth: Sauf in the port of Antioche. 1432 50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 163 Hauenge also more plesaunte portes [L. *portus accommodatiores*, 1387 more profitable hauenes]. 1455-6 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 290 Al maner schyppys that cumyth withyn the portys of the cittie of Dyvelyng. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* 1. iii. 3 The yles Baleares..haue good ports. *Ibid.* xi. 13 We arryued at the porte of Bone. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* 1. 8 Being Master of that Isle, they could break the Chain that secured the Port, which was stretched from the Castle St. Angelo to the Spur of the said Isle. 1726 Swift *Gulliver* II. viii. To set me safe ashore in the first port where we arrived. 1887 Stevenson *Underwoods* xxviii. 61 I must arise ..and to port Some lost complaining seaman pilot home.

b. *fig.* A place, position, or condition which one takes refuge in, or endeavours to arrive at.

1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 16987 To aryven vp at so holsom a Port, and at so notable an havene, to flynde Refuyt and Refuge, O blyssed lady, in the. *c* 1430 — *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 238 Thoruhe helpe of Jhesu, at gracious poort I aryve, Ther to have mercy kneelyng on our kne. 1555 Hooper in Coverdale *Lett. Mart.* (1564) 152 He by prayer humbly resorted vnto god as the onely porte of consolation. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. vii, 'Harmon's, up Battle Bridge way'. Mr. Wegg admits that he is bound for that port. 1879 *Echo* No. 3273, 2 Doubt was expressed ..as to the possibility of the measure reaching port this year.

2. A town or place possessing a harbour to which vessels resort to load or unload, from which they start or at which they finish their voyages; *spec.* a place where customs officers are stationed to supervise the entry of goods.

Often as a part of the proper name of towns, etc, which are also harbours, e g. Port Arthur, Port Chalmers, Port Elizabeth, Port Erin, Port Glasgow, Port Patrick, Port Royal, Port Said, Port Victoria; also in composition as Bridport, Devonport, Maryport, etc.

a 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. i. § 3 (1890) 256, & hine gelædde to þam porte, þe is nemned Cwæntwic [Etaples]. [1340 *Act* 14 *Edw. III*, Stat. II. c. 4 Les Custumers des portz ou les leynes se chargeront [etc.]] *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) viii. 29 Men may passe by see to þe porte Iaffe. 1432 *Rolls of Parlt* IV. 417/2 Other Havenes under the Port of Chichester. 1486 Cutess of Oxford in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* (1880) 7 That such wetche..be used and hadde in the poorts, and creks. 1487 *Act* 3 *Hen VII*, c. 7 Every merchaunt .which shall bryng..eny maner of goodez into any porte within this realme. *Ibid.*, The custumers of the seid porte. 1535 Coverdale *Ezek.* xxvii. 1 Tyre, which is a porte off the see y' occupieth with moch people. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 260 The Frenche kyng wrote to the Emperor.. that his armie had gotten the isle of Wight, the Portes of Hampton and Portesmouth, & diuerse other places. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 211 The priuiledges of a port or haven town. 1759 B. Martin *Nat. Hist. Eng.* II *Norfolk* 75 This is the greatest Port for Importation. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* I. vii. 264 These legal ports were undoubtedly at first assigned by the crown; since to each of them a court of portmote is incident, the jurisdiction of which must flow from the royal authority. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 302 The profit of conveying bullion and other valuable commodities from port to port.

b. *Close port, free port*: see quots.

1567 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 42/1 It salbe lesum to na strangear..To lois or laid bot at fre portis alanerly vnder þe pane of confiscatioun. 1727-41 Chambers *Cyc.* s.v., *Close Ports*, are those within the body of a city; as those of Rhodes, of Venice [etc.]. *Free Port*, a port open and free for merchants of all nations to load and unload their vessels in... Marseilles was declared a free port by an edict of Louis XIV. bearing date 5th March 1669 *Free Port* is also used for a total exemption and franchise, which any set of merchants enjoy, for goods imported into a state, or those of the growth of the country exported. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Close ports*, those which lie up rivers; a term in contradistinction to *out ports*.

†**3.** *The five ports*: = Cinque Ports. Also the barons of the Cinque Ports. *Obs.*

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 1169 þe vif tounes of þe vif pors [*v.rr.* ports, -es] he let walli aboute. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 252 þe fiue portes þorgh powere þe se had so conquerd. *c* 1400 *Brut* 235 þe V Portes token to kepe hem [sea coasts], and also the see. 1429 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 146 Six erles in their estate shewid them alle; And the v poortis beryng up the palle. *c* 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xvii. (1885) 151 Chambirlayns off Contreis, þe warden off þe portes, and such oþer. 1631 [see Five *a.* 1].

†**4.** The mouth of a river. *Obs. rare.*

[Rendering L. *portus*, sometimes used in this sense.]

1555 Eden *Decades* 165 This riuer fauleth into the furthest corner of the goulfe of Vraba by seuen portes or mowthes.

II. †**5.** (†) A recess in the mountains; a defile, a mountain pass: applied esp. to those of the Pyrenees, in OF. (pl.) *pors d'Espagne*, med L. *Hispani portūs*, *Pyrenæi portūs* (Du Cange).

[a. OF. (and local Fr.) *port*, pl. *pors*, *pors* (11th c. in *Chans. Roland*), *ports* = Sp. *puertos*, med L. *portus* 'fauces, claustra montium' (Du Cange, citing *Pseudo-Turpin* c 1125), the same word as L. *portus* haven, and app. an ancient local application of that word, peth. originally in sense 'recesses of the mountains'; cf. Cove *sb.*[1] 3, 4, 'a recess in the coast, or amid mountains', also locally in U. S. a gap, a pass.]

c 1205 Lay. 24415 Nes na cniht ne na swein..from þa porz of Spaine to þan tune of Alemaine, þat þider icomen nere, þif he iboden weore, al for Arðures æie.

III. 6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** General combs., as (in senses 1, 2) *port-bell*, *clearance* (Clearance 8), *-gauger* (Gauger 1), *guardship*, *haven*, *-master*, *-order*, *-trade*; *port-seizing* adj

1608 H. Clapham *Errour Right Hand* 51 The *Port-bell ringes, it is now about the eleuenth hower. 1815 *Gen. Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 136/2 Several English vessels provided with *port-clearances were fired at. 1737 J. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* III. xxviii. (ed. 33) II. 85 *Port-Gaugers, each 66l. per annum. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 July 5/1 The *port guardship of Orient, the *Caudou*. 1662 Owen *Animadv. on Fiat Lux* Wks. 1851 XIV. 60 This is the *port-haven of Protestants, whatever real darkness may be about them 1590 Marlowe *Edw. II*, IV iii, Our *portmasters Are not so careless of their King's command. 1796 Nelson in Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) VII. p. cxxiv, *Port-orders. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Dec. 2/2 The *port seizing Power for the day is France, and the port seized is Haiman.

b. Special combs.: **port-admiral**, an admiral of in command of a naval port; **port-bar**, (*a*) a shoal or bank across the entrance to a port: = Bar *sb.*[1] 15; (*b*) = Boom *sb.*[2] 3 (Webster 1864); **port-bound** *a.*, detained in port by contrary winds, foul weather, etc.; **port-charge**, harbour-due (see Harbour *sb.*[1] 5); **port-duty** = prec.; **port-head**, the most landward part of a harbour (Head *sb.* 15); †**port-pass**, authorization to leave or land at a port: see Passport; **port-pay**, wages due for time during which one's ship is detained in port.

1829 Marryat *F. Mildmay* iv, The junior *port-admiral had a spite against our captain. 1833 — *P. Simple* x, The captain applied to the port-admiral, and obtained permission to send parties on shore to impress seamen. 1695 Congreve *Love for L.* III. vi, I love to roam about from Port to Port. I could never abide to be *Port-bound, as we [sailors] call it. 1828 Scott *Pirate* vii, Does she get rich by selling favourable winds to those who are port-bound? 1652 *Suffolk Deeds* I. 234 By their third part of 942Rs. *port chardges at St. Lucar. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* v. i III. (1869) II. 307 A moderate *port-duty upon the tonnage of the shipping. 1776 G. Semple *Building in Water* 154 The *Port-head at the Custom-house Quay. 1678 in Marvell *Growth Popery* 63 Having a Pass from the Lords of the Admiralty, and a *Port-Pass from Dover. 1758 J. Blake *Plan Mar. Syst* 11 He will have eight months wages remaining due to him, besides his *port-pay.

† **Port**, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* exc *Hist.* or in *Comb.* [OE. *port* m = MFl., MDu. *port* fem., town, burgh, city. In origin, the same word either as the prec. or as the following; its proper place being somewhat doubtful, it is here provisionally separated, and placed between the two. See *Note* below.]

A town: perhaps *spec.*, a walled town, or a market-town; but identified with *burh* as a rendering of L. *cīvitās*, and, like 'town', contrasted with *uppelond* 'country'.

(The Netherlandish *port* was identified with *borch*, and, generally, with *stat* 'city'; but was app also applicable to places inferior in rank or privileges to a city)

901-924 *Laws Eadw. I*, 1 c. 1 Ic wille þæt..nan man ne ceapige butan porte [*extra portum*] ac hæbbe þæs portgerefan gewitnesse oþþe oðera ungelixenra manna. *c* 950 *Lind. sf. Gosp., Capitula Lectionum Matt.* xxxi. (ed. Skeat 18), In ciuitate sua, *gloss* in buruz *vel* in port his. *Ibid.* xxxx, In repat ciuitates, *gl* burgas *vel* portas. *Ibid.* Mark vi. 6 Et circumibat castella, *gl.* ymb-eode ða portas. 10.. *O. E. Chron.* an. 1010 Þa com se here to Hamtune, and þone port sona forlæredon. *a* 1100 *Ibid.* (an. 1052 MS. D, Worc.), þa ferdon his men dyslice æfter inne, & sumne man ofslogon of þam porte [i.e. Dover], & oðer man of þam porte heora geferan. *a* 1122 *Ibid.* an. 1087 (Laud MS.) Se cyng..bead þ ælc man sceolde cuman to him, Frencisce & Englisce, of porte & of uppe lande. 11.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 530/7 *Castellum*, wic *uel* lutel port. [1876 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* V. xxv. 516 *Port*, in the sense of town, is now known only in a few compound words, like *Port-reeve* and *Portmeadow*.]

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as †*port-dog*, †*-hound*; †**port-highway**, †**port-street** (only in OE. **port-streate**) = Port-way. See also Portman, Portmote, Port-reeve Port-sale, etc

c 1290 *S Eng. Leg.* I. 307/267 He [devil] fierde ase doth a *port-doggue I-norischet in port-toun: For he geth ofte in prece of Men a-mong heom op and doun. *Ibid.* 274 None more bane þe *port-hound, þat neiȝ men geth I-noux. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 140 At this town [Petra] meet both the *port high waies, to wit, the one which passengers trauell to Palmyra in Syria, and the other, wherein they go from Gaza. ?*a* 1000 in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* III. 36 In ðære *portstræt; and swa æfter ðære stræte.

[*Note.* The extension of the sense 'haven' or 'harbour-town' to an inland town presents difficulties, though an explanation has been sought in the definition of L. *portus*, in the *Digest* L. xvi. (*De verb. signif.*) 59 'Portus appellatus est conclusus locus, quo importantur merces et inde exportantur; eaque nihilo minus statio est conclusa atque munita'. The transference of sense from 'gate' to 'walled town with gates' is also unlikely. Inasmuch as Port[1] and Port[3], though representing respectively L. *portus* and *porta*, were both masc. in OE., the fact that this *port* was also masc affords no evidence either way. The MFl. words are in a similar position: there *port* 'haven' and *porte* (later *poort*) 'gate' are both fem., and, *port* 'town' being also fem., the gender gives no indication. But the oldest and prevalent form of the word was *port* or *poort*, *porte* being unusual and late, and prob. due to confusion with *porte* 'gate'; Verwijs and Verdam take it therefore as certain that *port* 'town' represented L *portus*; and if this was so in Flemish, it was doubtless so also in OE. The Netherlandish word was extensively used down to *c* 1500, and had numerous derivatives (of which *poorter* citizen, *poort-* or *poorterregt* burgess-ship, citizenship, are still in use). Cf. also Portery.]

Port (pōət), *sb.*[3] Also 3-8 **porte**, 5 **poort(e**. [ME. *porte*, *port*, a. F. *porte*:—L. *porta* door, gate. The cognate langs. had in this sense words directly adopted from L., viz. OS. *porta*, OFrs., MLG. *porte*, MDu. *porte*, *poort(e*, Du. *poort*, OHG. *pforta*, MHG., Ger. *pforte*, all fem. OE. had irregularly *port* m. (in form identical with Port *sb.*[1]), in several instances also rendering L. *porticus* porch, whence also OE. *portic*, OHG *pforzih*. ON. had also *port*, perhaps from OE If the OE. *port* survived into ME. (which is doubtful), it was then merged in the Fr. word, which became in Sc. the ordinary word for the gate of a town or city.]

1. A gate or gateway: from 14th c., usually that of a city or walled town. Now chiefly *Sc.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. vii 13 Innȝeonges ðerh nearuo port *vel* dure *vel* ȝæt forðon ðiu wide ȝeat [etc.] *c* 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* John x. 23, & eode ðe hælend in tempel in ðone port salamonnes [L. *in porticu Salomonis*]. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) lxviii. 12 Me wiðer-weardе wæron ealle, þa him sæton sundor on portum [L. *in porta*]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 14612 At þe port o salamon Cum vr lauerd in-to þe tun 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 221 A wal i-made of brent tile and strecched doun-ward oute of þe hiȝe hulles by þe ȝate port Asinaria. 14.. *Customs of Malton in Surtees Misc.* (1888) 58 Thay schall haffe iij portes, that is to say iij ȝattes. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xiv. 49 The brydges, poortes and passages ben lefte wythoute warde. 1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* lxxvii. 17 Ane fair processioun mett her at the Port. *c* 1520 M. Nisbet *Acts* iii. 10 He it was that sat at almouse at the fair port of the temple. 1535 Coverdale *Judith* xiii. 10 So these two. came thorow the valley vnto the porte of the cite. 1537 Bible (Matthew) *Ps.* ix. 14 *note*, The portes or gates of the daughter of Syon are the companies of the good and faythfull. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* V vi. 6 Him I accuse: The City Ports by this hath enter'd. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 778 And from thir Ivorie Port the Cherubim Forth issuing .. stood armd. 1672 Dryden *Def. Epilogue* Ess. (ed. Ker) I. 169 He [Jonson] perpetually uses ports (or gates); Which is an affected error in him, to introduce Latin by the loss of the English idiom. 1712-30 *Gideon Guthrie* (1900) 21 He was passing the port of Templebar. 1808 Home *Hist. Reh.* iii, The Scots call the gate of a town the Port. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* vii, Let us meet at the East Port. 1904 C. S. Dougall *Burns Country* i. 7 Travellers setting out through the Kyle port, the eastern exit of the 'ancient borough'.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* (Cf Gate *sb.*[1] 3-5)

1535 *Goodly Primer* (1834) 238 From the ports of hell.. Lord, deliver our souls. 1545 Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* (1564) 10 The entrauance of the matrix or wombe, is named the womb port or mother port. 1601 B. Jonson *Forest* xi, Th'eye and eare (the ports vnto the minde). 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 3 This people by the Caspian ports passing thorow the Georgian country. *a* 1677 Hale *Prim Orig. Man.* I. i. 1 These five ports or gates,..the five exterior Senses. 1742 Young *Nt. Th* IV. 2 2 Then first Humanity Triumphant, past the Crystal Ports of Light.

†**c.** *Sc.* An open space near the gate of a town, at which labourers were hired in open market; hence, a hiring-market or fair there held. Hence *port-day*. *Port-wages*: the rate of pay fixed at the 'port'. *Obs.*

1786 *Harvest Rig* (1801) 39 Masters far and near hae been At port, they say. *Ibid.* 41 To Dun-eudain they hie wi' haste The next port-day. *Ibid.* 38 The West-port of Edinburgh, or rather the Grass market adjoining, is the place where reapers are hired every day during harvest..particularly on Mondays. 1883 J. Martin *Remin. Old Haddington* 340 Linton..had from an early date a weekly established 'Port', every Monday morning during the harvest season for hiring shearers and fixing the wages. 1903 J. Lumsden *Toorli*, etc. 8 Port wages and the halesome harvest fare.

2. *Naut.* **a.** An opening in the side of a ship for entrance and exit, and for the loading and discharge of cargo. **b.** Each of the apertures in a ship of war through which cannon were pointed; now, an aperture for the admission of light and air; a Port-hole.

1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 197 This knyht. cam to Schipe..To the porte anon he ferde:..And sodeinliche he was out throwe And dreynt. 1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 164 Calkyng the porte of the seid Ship. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 250 b, The *Mary Rose* .was laden wyth muche ordinaunce, and the portes left open, whiche were very lowe,..when the ship should turne, the water entered, and sodainly she sanke. *c* 1595 Capt. Wyatt *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 58 A verie fine snugg long shipp, havinge on each side vi. portes open, beside her chace and her sterne peeces. 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 5 All the Ports may be of such equall height, so that euery peece may serue any Port. 1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Ship*, Plate, Fig. 2. 66 The Lower Tyre Ports. 67 The Middle Tyre of Ports. 68 The Entring Ports. 1836 *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 11 We came up with a French brig..I put my head out of the port to admire her. 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xxiii. 72 We were so near as to count the ports on her side. 1867

SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Entering-ports*, ports cut down on the middle gun-deck of three-deckers, to serve as doorways for persons going in and out of the ship. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v. *Lumber-port*, Vessel Unloading Lumber through Lumber-port.

c. The cover or shutter of a port-hole; a port-lid. *Half-port*: see quot. 1823.

c1627 [see *port-rope* in 6]. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I ii. 19 The Ports, all knockt open ..to run out our Guns. 1759 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 120/2 We..hauled our ports up and run our weather guns out. 1793 SMEATON *Eddystone L.* § 290 To make the holes preparatory for hanging the Ports for the windows;..got the ports hung so as to keep the sea from coming in at the windows [in lighthouse]. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.* s.v. *Ports. Half-ports*, a kind of shutters with circular holes in their centre large enough to go over the muzzles of the guns. c1860 [see *port-lid* in 6].

d. *transf.* = PORT-HOLE 2 a.

1882 CUSANS *Her.* (ed. 3) 112 When the tincture of the Field is to be seen through the windows or ports, they are said to be *Voided of the Field*.

3. In various games, a passage through which a ball or the like must pass.

†a. *Billiards.* See quots. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 262/2 Billiards..the Port is the Arch of Ivory, standing at a little distance from the other end of the Table. 1873 BENNETT & 'CAVENDISH' *Billiards* 4 The peculiarity of the game at this time consisted in the use of a small arch of ivory called the 'port'.

b. *Curling* or *Bowls.* A passage remaining open between two stones or bowls: see quot. 1898.

1817 *Lintoun Green* III. xiii, To draw, guard, strike, or wick, he tries, Or through a port to steer. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 572 Anon a Port is to be taken. 1898 *R. Caledon. Curling Club Ann.* 26 d, *diagram*, Drawing through a Port. ..If the played Stone pass between these two Stones without touching either.

4. *Mech.* An aperture for the passage of steam, gas, or water; *esp.* in a steam-engine, for the passage of steam into or out of the cylinder, a *steam-port*.

1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 101 To shut the steam port before the eduction port, leaving the expansive power of the steam, already in the cylinder, to finish the remainder of the stroke. 1848 Exhaust port [see EXHAUST *sb.* 3]. 1859 RANKINE *Steam Engine* (1861) 487 The seat of a steam engine slide valve consists usually of a very accurate plane surface, in which are oblong openings or ports at least two in number. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1767/1 The entering port for live steam is the inlet or induction port; the port of departure is the outlet, eduction, or exhaust port. 1895 *Model Steam Engine* 39 When both the ports are equally uncovered, the length of the eccentric-rod is correct.

5. The curved mouthpiece of some bridle-bits.

1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 94 A pleasant porte doth rule a raging horse, When harder brakes doe breake the mouth too much. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* II. (1617) 62 Many ..haue addi d in stead of the plights which fold the two pittes of the bytte together, another peece in fashion of a round hoope, or a half moone, which they call a Port, and sometimes this Port must consist of one peece, and then it is called a whole Port, sometimes of two peeces, and then it is called a broken Port. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* II. III. i. § 3. 521 The ordinary curb with a port on the mouthpiece. 1884 E. L. ANDERSON *Mod. Horsemanship* I v. 17 The mouth-piece should have a liberty for the tongue, so that the bit may take effect upon the bars of the mouth. The size of this liberty, or port as it is called, should depend upon the size of the tongue of the horse.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (in sense 2) **port-bar**, **-flange**, **-hook**, **-lid**, **-nail**, **-sail**, **-sash**, **-shackle**, **-sill**, **-tackle**: see quots.; **†port base**, a small piece of ordnance, formerly in naval use; **port-bit** (sense 5), a bridle-bit of which the mouthpiece is curved into an arch; **port-face**, in a steam-engine, the flat surface in the steam-chest containing the ports or steam-passages; **†port-mouth** = *port bit*; **port-mouthed** *a.*, having a port mouthpiece, as a bit; also *transf.*; **port-pendant** = *port-rope*; **port-piece**, an obsolete kind of ship's gun; **port-rope**, a rope for raising and lowering a port-lid; **port-stopper**, a revolving shutter for closing a port in a turret-ship; **port-way** = sense 4.

1864 WEBSTER, **Port-bar.* 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Port-bars*, strong pieces of oak, furnished with two lanlards, by which the ports are secured from flying open in a gale of wind, the bars resting against the inside of the ship; the port is first tightly closed by its hooks and ring-bolts. 1600 in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1811) IV. 47 The barke..*Content* had but one Minion, one Falcon, one Saker, and a *port-bases. 1662 SIR A. MERVYN *Speech on Irish Affairs* 31 If they will not mannage with a Snaffle, perchance their Heads may be brought into a Rane with a *Port-bit. 1585 *Records of Elgin* (New Spald. Cl.) I. 177 Na maner of persone .. within the kirkzaird .. to play at kylis, *portbowlis, or ony uther pastime. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word bk.*, **Port-flange*, in ship carpentry, is a batten of wood fixed on the ship's side over a port, to prevent water or dirt going into the port. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, **Port-Hooks*, ..for the purpose of hooking the hinges that are fastened to the port-lids. *Ibid.*, **Port-Lids*, a sort of hanging doors that shut in the ports at sea. c1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech* 71 What are the port-lids, or ports for? For closing the ports. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* Div, Thou shalt be broken..with a muzroule, *portmouth, and a martingall. 1739 *N. Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* (1850) IV. 260 A *port mouthed Bitt. 1848 ELIZA COOK *Curls & Couplets* xvi, The port-mouthed parapet. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II, **Port-nails*, are such Nails as are used to fasten the Hinges to the Ports of Ships. c1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 134 *Port nails*, are similar to clamp nails, and used for fastening iron-work. 1527 in *Archæologia* XLVII. 332 For a bumbardell, ij *portpeces with iiij. chambers of one sorte, xxxvij. barrelles saltpetre.. c.ll. 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 282/2 There were..in the first period of naval history basilisks, port pieces, stockfowlers, sakers, and bombards. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* vi. 27 The *Port ropes hale vp the Ports of the Ordnances. 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Voiles à Lest*, *port-sails, or pieces of canvas, depending from the port-hole of the ship, into which the ballast is thrown, to the side of the ballast-lighter. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, **Port-Sashes*, glass frames that are put into the cabin-ports and other rooms at sea. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Sole*, a name sometimes given to the lower side of a gun-port, which however is more properly called the *port-sell. 1869 SIR E. J. REED *Shipbuilding* viii. 149 To obtain a good height of the port-sill above the water-level. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, **Port-Tackles*, those which serve to haul up the Port-lids.

Port (pōəɹt), *sb.*[4] Also 4-8 **porte**, 5 **poort**. [a. F. *port* a carrying, bearing, manners, gait, etc., vbl. sb. f. *porter*: see PORT *v.*[1] So It. *porto*, Sp., Pg. *porte*.]

I. 1. The manner in which one bears oneself; external deportment; carriage, bearing, mien.

c1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 834 She had so stedfast countenaunce, So noble porte and mayntenaunce. c1386 — *Prol.* 69 And of his port as meeke as is a mayde. 1387-8 T. USK *Test Love* I. v. (Skeat) I. 73 Let thy port ben lowe in every wightes presence. c1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 143 [He] sauhe by ther poort that they stood in dreede. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 409/2 Poort, of cowntenaunce, *gestus*. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 21 Thus with proude poite to cloke theyr poverte. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 869 With them comes a third of Regal port, But faded splendor wan. 1704 ADDISON *Poems, Campaign* 417 Such easie greatness, such a graceful port. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* IX. 146 His port, Which once had been erect and open, now Was stooping and contracted. 1874 SYMONDS *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. viii. 155 She has the proud port of a princess.

b. *fig.* Bearing, purport (of a matter).

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 721 The English Herault had shewed him playnely how to enter into the port of the treatie. 1841 EMERSON *Lect. Times* Wks. (Bohn) II. 249, I wish to consider well this affirmative side, which has a loftier port and reason than heretofore. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 285 Phrases of towering port, in which every member dilated stands like Teneriffe or Atlas.

†c. Behaviour, conduct. *Obs rare*[-1].

1583 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. xiv. 563 A Writ of allowance, testifying that he hath found sueties for his good port, according to the statute.

d. Dignified carriage; stately bearing. *rare.*

1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, Prov.* xxx. 29 Which carry.. a kinde of port, and pleasure in their motion. 1873 HOLLAND *A. Bonnie.* i. 9 The growing port of later years, and the ampler vestments are laid aside.

e. *transf.* Habit or mode of growth (of a plant). *rare.*

1721 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 27 They have given the Feminine Character to some Plants for the sake of their beautiful Flowers, or from the Port or Appearance of the whole plant. 1882 *Garden* 10 June 402/2 It [the Umbrella Tree] is somewhat straggling in growth, but this does not detract from its handsome port.

2. Style of living; *esp.* a grand or expensive style; state; hence *transf.* social position, station. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xxviii. 42 Eche of them kept a great estate and port, and spared nothynge. 1530 PALSGR. 431/2 He is nat worth two pens all men payed, and yet he kepeth a porte lyke a lorde. 1570 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 360 For that Mr Bickley is master of a house and keepeth thereby a port of worship, I think he would well serve the turn. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 9 By his port and house he kept he was more like a Hermite, than a Governour. *a* 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog* (1765) 5 My Father .. having accepted the Office of a Justice of the Peace..put himself into a Port and Course of Living agreeable thereunto. 1806 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 23 Nov., It became more and more difficult .to keep the name and port of gentlemen. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 431 If they were spenders, they must needs have, because it was seen in their port and manner of living.

†b. *transf.* A train of attendants (as indicating a splendid style of living); a retinue. Also *fig.*

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* Ded. (Arb.) 13 What tyme .. your highnes .. tooke that your moost honorable and victorious iourney into Fraunce, accompanied with such a porte of the Nobilitie and yeomanrie of Englande. 1577 R. S (*title*) The Covrt of ciuill Courtesie. Fitlie furnished with a pleasant port of stately phrases and pithy precepts. 1621 FLETCHER *Pilgrim* I ii, Well, madam, ye've e'en as pretty a port of pentioners ——, Vain-glory would seek more and handsomer.

II. †3. Means of carriage, conveyance. *Obs.*

a 1500 *Chaucer's Dreme* 29 That some gode spirit, that eve, By mene of some curious port, Bar me, wher I saw peyne and sport.

†4. The action of carrying; the fee or price for carrying; postage, carriage. *Obs.*

1615 *Lett. E. India Co* (1899) III. 194 You are to pay the bringer 5 mas port; he hath promised me to make haste. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 24 He bethought himselfe of feigning a packet of Letters, and to put therevpon two Ducats Port. 1635 in *Secret Committee on Post-Office* (1844) 56 The further the lettres shall goe, the port thereof is to be advanced. 1692 *N. York Stat.* in *Laws & Acts N. Y.* (1694) 74 For the port of every single letter from Boston to New York..nine pence.

†5. Weight that has to be carried or borne. *rare.*

1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 38 It has root to grow, body to bear the port of the plant. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* I. 103 And his Fat comely Corps, so thick and short Made the Soft Pillows groan under his Port.

6. Something that is used to carry, a carrier:

†a. A socket attached to the saddle or stirrup in which the butt of the lance rested when carried upright. b. Some part of the handle of a sword, ? the hilt or grip. *Obs.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. IV* 12 One company had the plackard, the rest, the port, the burley, the tasses, the lamboys,..all gylte. 1679 *Lond. Gaz.* No 1404/4 Lost. a large agget handle Sword, with a Silver Hilt Cross and Port,.. the Hilt gilt in Ports.

c. A frame for carrying; *spec.* in candle-making: see quots.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 247 A frame, or port, as the workmen call it..containing 6 rods, on each of which are hung 18 wicks. c1865 LETHEBY in *Circ. Sc.* I. 93/2 The wicks are cut into proper lengths by a machine, according to the sort of candle to be made, and then suspended from a rod or frame, called a port.

†7. *Venery.* (See quots.) *Obs.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 112/2 An Harts..Footing is called, slot, or portes. *Ibid.* 188/1 Ports, or Slot, is the print or tread of a Deers foot.

†8. *Mus.* (See quot.) *Obs. rare.*

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Port of the voice*, in music, the faculty and habit of makeing the shakes, passages, and diminutions.

9. [fr. Mil. phr. *Port arms.*] The position required by the order '*Port arms*': see PORT *v.*[1] 2. Cf CARRY *sb.* 3.

1833 *Regul Instr. Cavalry* I. 30 The whole..drop their carbines smartly to the port. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 28 Oct. 18/4, I..brought the rifle from the 'slope' to the 'port'.

†Port, *sb.*[5] *Obs.* [Aphetic f. ME. *aport*, APPORT *sb.*[2], a. OF. *aport*. F. *apport*, f. *apporter* to bring; in med.L. *apportum* (Du Cange).] That which anything 'brings in', yields, or contributes; a customary or legal contribution, a payment in kind or money, by way of rent, rent-charge, tribute, etc.; in early use, the tribute rendered by a daughter religious house to the mother-house. Also *attrib.*, as *port-corn*, *port-tithe*.

1450 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 198/1 Fermez, Pensions, Portions yeerly, Portes, Annuitees, Feefermes, Knyghtes Fees, Advowsons. 1473 *Ibid.* VI. 93/1 A Graunte by us to hym made.., of a port [=*aport*] Cs. by yere, to be taken by the handes of the Priour and Covent of Wenlok. 1536 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 8 Ye haue aledgyd that I haue letten to Ferme the port tythe. 1541-2 in Bolton *Stat. Irel.* (1621) 227 Which were not..let to ferme for money, but only for porte of corne or marts, or for porte of corne and money. 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No 5394/3 Port Corn issuing yearly out of the Vicar's Part of Killrumper Tythes.

Port (pōəɹt), *sb.*[6] (*a.*) *Naut.* [Derivation obscure: see Note below.]

1. The left-hand side of a ship looking forward: = LARBOARD *sb.* Opposed to STARBOARD. (Often in phr. *to port*, A-PORT.)

In recent times generally substituted for the older *larboard* to obviate misunderstandings arising from the similarity in sound of *starboard* and *larboard*. By international convention, ships, esp. steamers, carry a red light on the port side.

1625-44 MANWAYRING *Sea-mans Dict.*, *To Port.* Is a word used in Conding the Ship, .they will use the word steddy a-Port, or Steddy a Star-board, the Ship heeles to Port: bring things neere to port, or the like. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* III. viii (1821 562 With two takles hee might steere the Hoy either to Starboard or to Port. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. x. 104 The ship heeled .. two streaks to port. 1813 SOUTHEY *Nelson* I. iii. 124 They. put the helm a-port, and stood after her again. 1844 *Admlty. Order* 22 Nov., The word 'Port' is frequently substituted..for the word 'Larboard', and as..the distinction between 'Starboard' and 'Port' is so much more marked than that between 'Starboard' and 'Larboard', it is their Lordships direction that the word 'Larboard' shall no longer be used. 1846 *U.S. Navy Department Notice* 18 Feb., It having been repeatedly represented to the Department that confusion arises from the use of the words 'larboard' and 'starboard' in consequence of their similarity of sound, the word 'port' is hereafter to be substituted for 'larboard'. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* iii. (ed. 2) 61 If two sailing ships are meeting end-on,. so as to involve risk of collision, the helms of both shall be put to port, so that each may pass on the port side of the other. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Aug. 8/2 The..port bow of the *Camden* struck the port of the *Dione* between her rigging.

2. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Situated on, or turned towards the left side of a ship: = LARBOARD B.

1837 R. TOMES *Amer. in Japan* vii. 149 It was thought better to stand off on the port tack, in order to get well clear of the land. 1857 DUFFERIN *Lett. High Lat.* (ed. 3) 226 A promising opening was reported .. a mile or so away on the port-bow. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* I. (ed. 2) 21 The Port Wing Ship of a Column is the ship on its extreme left. 1883 *Law Times Rep.* XLIX. 332/1 The *Clan Sinclair*. was about to round Blackwall Point under a port helm. *Mod.* A green light seen on your port bow shows that a vessel is approaching on your left front on a transverse course (the green light being shown from the starboard side of that vessel).

[Note. This use of *port* may have arisen either from PORT *sb.*[1], senses 1, 2, or from PORT *sb.*[3], sense 2. When the steering apparatus was on the right side of the vessel (the *steereboard* or *starboard*), it would be convenient, in order to leave this free, to have the *port* (entering port) on the opposite side (the *lade board* or *larboard*). For the same reason, the vessel when in port, would naturally be placed so as to lie with her larboard alongside or facing the shore or port. For either reason, the larboard would be the port side. *Port* for *larboard* was in recorded use more than two centuries before it became official; the existence of PORT *v.*[2] indicates a still earlier colloquial use.]

Port (pōəɹt), *sb.*[7] [Shortened form of *O Porto* (*wine*), f. *Oporto* (Pg. *O Porto*, lit. 'the Port')

name of a city of Portugal, the chief port of shipment for the wines of the country, formerly also called in Eng. *Port O Port(o.* So F. (*vin de*) *Porto.*] A well-known strong dark-red wine of Portugal, having a sweet and slightly astringent taste. Also called *Oporto* (*wine*), † *Port O Port wine*, †*Porto*, and PORT-WINE.

Formerly also called *Red Port*, as opposed to *White Port*, a white wine of Portugal (now little imported).

1691 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 314 English ships that went to Bourdeaux and took in wine, and after sailed to port O Porto, and then came home, pretending it to be port. 1693 *Bacchanalian Sessions* 21 But we've the best Red Port—What's that you call Red Port?—a Wine Sir comes from Portugal. *c* 1717 PRIOR *Epitaph* 29 Their beer was strong; their wine was port. 1730 'R. BULL' tr. *Dedekindus' Grobianus* 26 Wines of ev'ry Sort, From potent Cyprus down to humble Port. 1784 R. HAGE *Barham Downs* I. 23 It was his constant custom to smoak tobacco, drink red port. 1837 MARRYAT *Dog-fiend* xxx, I mean to take my share of a bottle of Oporto. 1880 BROWNING *Clive* 77 Let alone that filthy sleep-stuff, swallow bold this wholesome Port! 1889 *N.-W. Linc. Gloss.* (ed. 2) s.v. *Red Port*, The generation which is passing away, and their predecessors, always spoke of port wine as red port.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *port club*, *-drinking* (sb. and adj.), *-negus*; *port-bibbing*, *-complexioned* adjs.

1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* IV. xcviii, [One] who had shone at almost all the Port-clubs in that end of the town. 1771 FOOTE *Maid of B.* i. Wks. 1799 II. 204 A few port-drinking people, that dine every day in the Lion. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. vi, Miss Potterson [took] only half her usual tumbler of hot port negus. 1900 *Daily News* 24 Oct. 10/2 The old days of port-complexioned dons.

Port (pōˑrt), *sb.*[8] *Sc.* Also 8 **porte.** [a. Gael. *port* tune, = Ir. *port* tune, jig (O'Reilly).] A lively tune, a catch, an air.

1721 KELLY *Scott. Prov.* 397 What the English call a Catch, the Scotish call a Port; as Carnagies Port, Port Arlington, Port Athol, &c. 17 . in Scott *Pirate* xv. *note*, You, minstrel man, play me a porte. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* v. xiv, The pipe's shrill port aroused each clan. 1896 N. MUNRO *Lost Pibroch* (1902) 16 You played a port that makes poor enough all ports ever one listened to.

Port, *sb.*[9], obs. form of (Sublime) PORTE.

Port (pōˑrt), *v.*[1] Also 7 **porte.** [a. F. *port-er*:—L. *portāre* to bear, carry.]

†1. *trans.* To carry, bear, convey, bring. *Obs.*

1566 J. PITS *Poor Man's Beuw.*, *Ps. c*, He did vs make, and port And guyde vs all our dayes. 1608 *Act of Kirk Session Aberdeen* in *Caled. Merc.* 24 Aug. 1816 (Jam.) It becumis the people..to leave their sinnes quhilk porte on Gods judgmentis aganes us. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods*, *Epith.* vii, The virgins.. Porting the ensigns of united two Both crowns and kingdoms, in their either hand. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies*, *Shropsh.* (1662) II. 1 They [coals] are easily ported by Boat into other Shires. 1706 PHILLIPS, To *Port*, to carry, as To port Books about to sell. 1711 in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 178 They had ported arms without license.

2. *Mil.* To carry or hold (a pike or the like) with both hands; *spec.* to carry (a rifle or other weapon) diagonally across and close to the body, so that the barrel or blade is opposite the middle of the left shoulder; esp. in the command *Port arms!*

1625 MARKHAM *Souldier's Accid.* 23 [In] charging [with Pikes]..Port over-hand. Port vnder-hand. 1677 R. BOYLE *Treat. Art of War* 191 And have caused my Pike-men to trail their Pikes, that they might not have been seen by the Enemy; which if shoulder'd, or ported, they would be. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xiv. (Roxb.) 147/2 Port your pike, is in three motions to take it by the But end, with your right hand, and beare the point forward aloft. 1803 *Compl. Drill Serjeant* 18 In some regiments it is called porting arms or preparing for the charge. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* iii, To mimic the motions of the warder as he alternately shouldered, or ported, or sloped pike. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 36 Officers recover swords.., and 'Port' them. 1877 *Field Exerc. Infantry* 374 On the approach of any person, the sentry will port Arms, and call out Halt, who comes there?

Port (pōˑrt), *v.*[2] *Naut.* [f. PORT *sb.*[6]: cf. STARBOARD *sb.* and *v.*]

1. *trans.* In *to port the helm*, to put or turn it to the left side of the ship; also ellipt. *to port.*

1580 H. SMITH in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1809) I. 505 The *William* had her sterne post broken, that the rudder did hang clean besides the sterne, so that she could in no wise port her helme. 1594 [See *pop-mouth* s.v. POP-]. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 37 Port, that is, to put the Helme to Larboord, and the Ship will goe to the Starboord. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise of Hempseed* Wks. 65/2 Cleere your maine brace, let goe the bolein there, Port, Port the helme hard. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I s.v., They never say *Larboard the Helm*, but always *Port it*; tho' they say *Starboard the Helm*, when it is to be put to the Right side of the Ship. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* xx, 'Port the helm'. ..'Port it is, sir', said the man at the helm. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* iii. (ed. 2) 59 Seamen are to be found who port at every light seen ahead, or nearly ahead.

2. *intr.* Of a ship: To turn or go to her port or left side.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Aug. 9/2 She was an unwieldy oil-tank in ballast, and for a moment her huge bulk, slowly porting, was bow on.

Port, *v.*[3] [f. PORT *sb.*[1]] *trans.* a. To bring to port. b. To land at, reach (a port). c. *nonce-use.* To furnish with ports or harbours.

1612 *Two Noble K.* v. i, So hoyst we The sayles, that must these vessels port [*v r.* part] even where The heauenly lymiter pleases. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VIII. 350 Coasting the .. shoar .., I ported Ligorne, the great Dukes Sea-Haven. 1639 QUARLES *Emblems* III. viii. 155 The way to Heav'n is through the Sea of Teares: Earth is an Island ported round with Feares. 1648 EARL OF WESTMORELAND *Otia Sacra* (1879) 18 A fresh-Mackerell Gale, whose blast May Port them in true happiness at last.

Port, *v.*[4] [f. PORT *sb.*[3]]

†1. *trans.* To furnish or shut in with a gate. Hence **Ported** *ppl. a. Obs.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. V* 65 b, The Englishmen had their parte only barred and ported. 1616 B. JONSON *Masques*, *Hymenæi*, *Barriers*, Designing power to ope the ported skyes.

2. *Curling.* (See quot. and PORT *sb.*[3] 3 b.)

1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 971 *Porting*, is to come up, *inter Scylam et Charybdim*, i.e. to draw a shot through a strait formed by the stones upon the rink.

Port, *v.*[5] *nonce-wd.* [f. PORT *sb.*[7]] *intr.* To drink port (cf. *to wine*). Also *to port it.*

1825 *Sporting Mag.* XV. 323, I have ported and clareted it 'many a time and oft' with Sir John.

‖**Porta** (pōˑrtă). *Anat.* [L., agate; also applied to a part of the liver (Cic.). See PORT *sb.*[3]] a. The transverse fissure of the liver, at which the portal vein, hepatic artery, etc. enter it: the portal fissure. Also applied to a similar part in other organs. b. The *vena portæ* or portal vein: see PORTAL *a.* 2.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxxix. (Bodl. MS) ff. 21 b/1 Oute of the brode holownes of þe lyuour comeþ a veyne, þat phisicians clepen porta. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 26 Smale veynes þat comen out of þe veyne þat is clepid porta. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Porta*, the same with *Vena Portæ*. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Porta*..term applied by anatomists to that fissure in the liver (the *transverse* or *portal* fissure) by which the vessels enter...Sometimes also extended to other organs...*P. omentorum*. a name for the foramen of Winslow. *P. renum*, the hilum of the kidney.

Portability (pōˑrtăbiˑlĭti). [f. late L. *portābilis* PORTABLE + -ITY.] The quality or state of being portable; fitness for being carried or moved from place to place, esp. with ease; portableness.

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 23 The River of Thames, and the portability of that which it brings up to the Keyes of London. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. vi. 68 This Quadrant..I hold to be as necessary an Instrument as Seamen can use, in respect of its plainness..and portability. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xxii. 476 *note*, Of a form the most convenient for portability and readiness in management. 1875 JEVONS *Money* v. 35 The portability of money is an important quality.

Portable (pōˑrtăbˈl), *a.* [a. F. *portable*, ad. late L. *portābilis* that may be carried, f. *portāre* to bear, carry: see PORT *v.*[1] and -ABLE.]

1. Capable of being carried by hand or on the person; capable of being moved from place to place; easily carried or conveyed.

Often used to distinguish modified movable forms of machines or structures which as a rule are constructed as immovable fixtures, as *portable derrick*, *dial*, *fence*, *furnace*, *railway*, *steam engine*, etc.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 91 Þat portable kynde..he panne, þat yn his name raceys hit, and beryes it with hym clanly, he shal purchase reuerence and honour. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 30 A portable ynke to be caried in the forme of a powder in any paper, leather purse or boxe. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* If. xvi b/1 The Instrumentes of a little portable case. *a* 1653 W. GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* II. (1655) 300 The [tabernacle] was a kind of portable Temple. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. xii. 49 Very portable and fit for his Pocket. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Portable Barometer.* 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 337 Portable Forms or Benches. 1821 J. Q. ADAMS in C. Davies *Metr. Syst.* iii (1871) 200 The pound weight should be a specific gravity easily portable about the person. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xi. § 192. 330 A very convenient portable camera obscura. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 102 He..put up a small stock of necessaries in the most portable form. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 50 Holding property not in lands but portable goods.

b. Said of liquid substances congealed, and of gaseous substances liquefied, so as to be more conveniently carried or transported.

1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 53 Portable soup was recommended. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 192 Five pounds of portable soup, and a sufficient quantity of dried meat to allow each man a pittance of five pounds and a quarter. 1836-41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 536 Large quantities of this liquid were obtained at the Portable Gas-works, by subjecting the gas produced by the decomposition of whale oil, to a pressure of 30 atmospheres. 1849 *Punch* XVII. 91/2 We have all heard of 'Portable Soup'...Now we have 'Portable Milk'. A small jar of this solidified material, we are told, contains the equivalent of six gallons of fluid milk.

c. *fig.* Easy to carry in the memory, to carry out in practice, etc.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VII. i. § 31 These Psalms were therefore translated, to make them more portable in peoples memories. 1721 STELLE *Spect.* No. 100 ¶ 4 This portable Quality of Good-humour seasons all the Parts and Occurrences we meet with.

†2. *fig.* Supportable; bearable; endurable; that can be borne or tolerated. *Obs.*

c 1500 *Melusine* 209 To putte me to raisounable raunson & payment portable to me. 1589-90 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 452 Fra all watcheing,..stent or contributioun, or beiring or sustening of ony vther portable chargeis. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. vi. 115 How light and portable my pain seems now. *a* 1653 BINNING *Serm.* (1845) 585 The soul puts upon Him that unsupportable yoke of Transgressions, and takes from Him the portable yoke of His commandments.

†3. Capable of carrying ships or boats; navigable.

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 46 If you find great plentie of tymber on the shore side or vpon any portable riuer. 1649-52 BOATE *Irel. Nat. Hist.* (1860) 21 The Nuric-water..is not portable but of very little barkes and boats, and that only when the tide is in. 1685 WOOD *Life* 23 Mar. III. 136 A dhie winter: no flood: waters very low, not portable.

†4. Portly. *Obs. rare.*

1769 R. CUMBERLAND *Brothers* (1808) 29 He..is a little peaking, puling thing: I am a jolly portable man, as you see.

Hence **Portableness**, portability.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Portableness*, capableness of being carried.

Portage (pōˑrtĕdʒ), *sb.*[1] Also 7 **portaidg, -e.** [a. F. *portage* the action of carrying, in OF. a tax paid on entering a town, etc. = med.L. *portāticum* 'idem quod valvarum theloneum' (Du Cange), also *portāgium*, It. *portaggio*, etc., f. L. *portāre* to carry: see PORT *v.*[1] and -AGE.]

I. 1. The action or work of carrying or transporting; carriage.

[1252 in *Rep. Secret Comm. P.-O.* 29 Pro portagio cere quam quesierit ibidem .j d.] *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 410/1 Portage, of beryngе, *portagium*. 1463 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 497/2 Their diligence and labour of gaderyng, portage and payment of the seid somes. 1487 *Naval Acc. Hen VII* (1896) 32 Paid..for the portage of the same ropes to the water side..vs. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1205/1 Vessels..that should be appointed for the portage and conueiens awaie of the said things. 1626 C. POTTER tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Quarrels* 138 They dispended yearely aboue an hundred crownes in the portage of Letters. 1630 M. GODWYN tr. *Bp. Hereford's Ann. Eng.* (1675) 92 Two chests..each of them required eight strong men for the portage. 1710 *G. P. O. Notice* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4734/4 The Rates for the Portage of Letters..are as follow. 1820 JEKYLL *Corr.* (1894) 91 Cleopatra's Needle is not to come from Egypt to Waterloo Place, as the portage would cost £10,000. [1879 STEVENSON *Trav. Cevennes* (1886) 23, I must..take the following items for my own share of the portage: a cane, a quart flask, a pilot-jacket. ?b.]

†b. That which is carried or transported; cargo; freight; baggage. *Obs.*

1454 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 283 Salte, ire, pych, rosyne, collys ne no portage that commyth within the fraunches of the saide cite in no shippis. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. ii. 6 Ze mycht haue sene the costis and the strandis Fillit with portage and pyple thairon standis. 1632 *Docum. St. Paul's* (Camden) 133 That no man..profane the church by the carriage of burthens, or baskets, or any portage whatsoeuer. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 46 Fishermen, Passengers, and other Boats and Portages.

†c. Weight, as regards transport. *Obs. rare.*

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 237 Such medicines as are small of dose, and light of portage. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 152 Jewels of high value but light portage.

2. The cost or price of carriage; porterage; freight-charges; †also, a due levied in connexion with the transport of goods. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1472-3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 58/1 Almaner of Freghtes, Cariage, Portage, Batellage, and other expenses. 1588 PARKER tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 61 Customes, ducties, portages and other rents. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* II. ix. 50 The Commons..were freed of portage, tollage, and tribute. *a* 1631 DONNE *Lett.* (1651) 161 Your last hath been the cheapest Letter, that ever I paid Portage for. 1763 SMOLLETT *Trav.* (1766) I. 12 He..saved al out fifteen shillings portage. 1860 J. WHITE *Hist. France* (ed. 2) 51 The needy baron was obliged to sign away..his portage and tax on entrance within the walls.

†3. *Naut.* Burden of a vessel; tonnage. *Obs.*

[1378 in Selden *Mare Cl.* (1635) 192 Primerement, pur prendre de chescun Nief & Craier, de quel portage q'il soit] 1436 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 500/2 Shippes, every of iiiiˣˣ Tonne portage, or lesse. 1531-2 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, c. 8 § 1 All maner of shippes being vnder the portage of .viii C tonnes ..might at the lowe water easely enter into the same. 1591 *Art. conc. Admiralty* 21 July § 34 Any Ship of the portage and burthen of fifty tunnes and vpwardes. 1710 *N. Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* (1876) XXX. 200 The Good Ship ——, of the Portage or Burthen of thirty five tuns or thereabouts.

4. In full, *mariner('s portage*: A mariner's venture, in the form of freight or cargo, which he was entitled to put on board, if he took part in the common adventure and did not receive wages, or which formed part of his wages; the space allowed to a mariner for his own venture or to be let by him for freight payable to him in lieu of wages; hence, in late use, a mariner's wages (in recent works, erroneously explained as his wages *while in port*). (Also corruptly PORTLEDGE.) *Obsolescent.*

[*a* 1300 *Laws of Oleron* c. 28 in *Blk. Bk. Admlty.* (Rolls) I. 122 Est estably pour coustume de la mer que se les mariners dune nef soient a portage chascun deulx aura ung tonnel franc de frett. 1375 *Ing. Queenborow* c. 5 ibid. 139 Entre Londres,..et la Rochelle en vendange prendra ung mariner huit souez de loyer et le portage dung tonnel.] 1500 in J. Latimer *Merch. Venturers of Bristol* (1903) 33 The verry value of the Portage that the said maister, quarter maister, or maryner shall hold for his wages in the said ship in the same viage. 1522-3 *Ordinance of Waterford* in Gross *Gild Merch.* (1890) I. 136 All manere marchandis..and mariner portages commyng in ony shippe. 1579 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 247 They..have been in use and consuetude, past memorie of man, of portage as ane part of thair fie and hyir for the said navigatioun. 1588 HICKOCK tr. *Frederick's Voy.* 18 b, Neither doo they carrye anye particular mans goods, sauing the portage of the Marriners and Soldiors. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* (1636) 104 A mariner may keepe either his portage in his owne hands, or put forth the same for fraight, and yet the Ship shall not stay vpon her lading of his portage. 1648 *Doc. Hist. St. Maine* III. 376 For ½ part of this Years Portage £20. 1708 A. JUSTICE *Gen. Treat. Dominion Sea*

349 The Seamen shall not lade any Goods upon their own Account, under Pretence of Portage, nor otherwise, without paying the Fraight, except it be mentioned in their Agreements. [1809 R. Langford *Introd. Trade* 134 *Portage*, sailors wages while in port, also the amount of a sailor's wages for a voyage. So in 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*.] 1847 Sir N. H. Nicolas *Hist. Royal Navy* II. 206 Of masters and mariners who take extravagant wages or portage, contrary to ancient usage.

fig. 1608 Shaks. *Per.* III. i. 35 Thy losse is more then can Thy portage quit, with all thou canst find heere.

b. Comb. *portage-bill*: the register or account of the names and claims for wages, allowances, etc., of the crew of a ship.

[1679: see Pointledge.] 1743 in W. B. Weeden *Econ. & Soc. Hist. N. Eng.* (1890) II. 469 *note*, A Portage bill of mens Names and Wages due on board the Snow Jolly Bachelor. 1776 *Rhode Island Col. Rec.* (1862) VII. 553 To amount of cargo, outfits and portage bill, of the schooner Eagle, by Joseph Stanton, supposed..303 00 00. 1795 *Ship-Master's Assist* (ed. 6) 7 Ship Favourite Nancy's Portage-Bill on a Voyage to St. Petersburgh. 1890 W. B. Weeden *Econ. & Soc. Hist. N. Eng.* II. 469 Gridley curiously enough rejected the 'Portage bill' of officers' and men's wages, £102 17s. 4d., from Sierra Leone to Newport.

II. 5. The carrying or transporting of boats and goods from one navigable water to another, as between two lakes or rivers, or past a rapid or cataract on a river. (Originally American.)

1698 tr. *Hennepin's New Discov. Amer.* xviii. 74 We.. brought up our Bark to the great Rock of Niagara, .where we were oblig'd to make our Portage; that is, to carry overland our Canow's and Provisions, and other Things, above the great Fall of the River, which interrupts the Navigation. 1755 L. Evans *Mid. Brit. Colonies* 16 They are obliged to make one or two very long Portages. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. ix. 56 We had a portage of about three miles, the sledge being unladen and the baggage carried on our backs. 1857 Livingstone *Trav.* xv. 264 Five or six rapids with cataracts, one of which could not be passed at any time without portage. 1879 J. W. Boddam-Whetham *Roraima & Brit. Guiana* 144 We had to unload the boats and make a portage of about two hundred yards.

b. A place or track at or over which such portage is necessary; a break in a chain of water-communication over which boats, goods, etc. must be carried; = Carry *sb.* 5, Carrying-*place*.

1698 tr. *Hennepin's New Discov. Amer.* xviii. 75 The Portage was two Leagues long. 1756 W. Shirley in *N. Hampshire Prov. Papers* VI. 462 The portage or carrying place at the fall of the Wood Creek is not above 300 yds. 1807 P. Gass *Jrnl.* 104 Captain Clarke measured the length of this portage accurately and found it to be 18 miles. 1889 Stevenson *Master of B.* iii, As we were carrying the canoe upon a rocky portage, she fell, and was entirely bilged.

III. 6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *portage beer*, *-duty*, *-money*, *-path*, *-station*, *strap*, *track*: see also 4 b.

1552 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) II. ii. xii. 345 Whether the receivers of the kings monies and such like officers had portage-money allowed them. 1622 Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 353, I take the peril vpon mee of the carriage of a great masse of money; I may lawfully take portage money for my paines. 1640 in Entick *London* (1766) II. 182 All other goods, shall pay portage duties. 1720 Strype *Stow's Surv.* II 204/2 Concerning the transporting of Beer beyond Sea, which they called Portage Beer. 1871 Huyshe *Red River Exp.* vii 106 Indians and experienced voyageurs use a long strap called a 'portage strap'. 1894 J. Winsor *Cartier to Frontenac* 258 The party began to carry the material along the portage track for twelve miles.

†**Po·rtage,** *sb.*[4] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. Port *sb.*[3] + -age.] Provision of ports or port-holes.

1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, III. i. 10 Lend the Eye a terrible aspect: Let it pry through the portage of the Head, Like the Brasse Cannon.

Po·rtage, *v.* [f. Portage *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To carry or transport (boats, goods, etc.) over land between navigable waters; to convey over a Portage (*sb.*[1] 5 b). Also with the place (rapids, cataract, etc.) as obj.; also *absol.* Hence **Po·rtaging** *vbl. sb.*

1864 A. Gordon *N. Brunswick* in *Vac. Tour.* 508 Some falls where we were compelled to portage the canoes. 1871 Huyshe *Red River Exp.* vii. 105 The labour of 'portaging' was very severe. 1882 G. Bryce *Manitoba* 24 Portaging around rapids too fierce to be faced. 1900 A. G. Bradley *Fight w. France for N. Amer.* iv. 109 There were numerous rapids too, and shallows to be portaged.

†**Portague, -igue.** *Obs.* Forms: 6 portygewe, -ingue, -ugue, 6-7 -ague, -egue, -igue. [App. a false singular deduced from *porta-*, *portegue* (Portuguese B. 3), taken as a plural, as if *portagues*.] A Portuguese gold coin, the great 'crusado', current in the 16th century; its value ranged, according to time and circumstances, between £3. 5s. and £4. 10s.: = Portugal 4.

Often kept as an heirloom or keepsake: see quots.

1532 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. xviii. 138 By Hasilwood of the receipt iiij portagues 10. 00. 00. 1535 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 127 To my nece Harvy my portygewe of gold. 1577 Harrison *England* II. xxv. (1877) I. 364 The portigue, a peece verie solemnelie kept of diuerse. 1579 J. Jones *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* I. xxviii. 54 Our Coyne, he shey as little as Pence, or as great as Portigues. 1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* I. iii, No gold about thee? *Dru.* Yes, I haue a portague I ha' kept this halfe yeere. 1658 Phillips, *Portegue*, a certain Coyn in Gold, valuing three pound ten shillings.

Portail (pōe·rtăil). *Arch.* Also 5 -ayl, 6 -aile. [a. F. *portail* façade of a church, containing the principal door, also †city-gate:—Latin type *portāculum*, dim. of L. *porta* gate, door. See Portal *sb.*, with which this has been confused in Fr. and Eng.] = Portal *sb.* 1.

1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* F vj, She wente vp vnto a lyhe portayl or gate. 1600 Holland *Livy* x. 368 They caused to be made a brasen portaile in the Capitoll. 1723 Chambers tr. *Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* I. 129 The Portail or Frontispiece of a Church, Palace, or any other great Building, shou'd always have a Rise of some Steps. 1749 Rhys *Tour Spain & Port.* (1760) 61 It..has a noble Portail, in which are Three Gates. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 590 *Portail*, the face of a church, on the side in which the great door is formed.

Portal (pōe·rtăl), *sb.* Also 4 -ale, 5-7 -all, 6 -alle; (6 porthal, 6-7 port(-)hall). [ME. a. obs. F. *portal* gate, ad. med.L. *portāle* city-gate, porch (Du Cange), orig. neut. of *portālis* adj., f. L. *porta* gate: see Port *sb.*[3] and -al. Cf. Portail.]

1. A door, gate, doorway, or gateway, of stately or elaborate construction; the entrance, with the immediately surrounding parts, of an edifice, esp. of a large or magnificent building, when emphasized in architectural treatment. Hence often a poetical or rhetorical synonym for 'door' or 'gate'.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1015 Pe portalez pyked of rych platez. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Alfonce* i, That man whiche lay dede before the portall or gate of the temple. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* II. vii. (1536) 119 b, I haue sene his .. portall and gates ful of knightes, & not marchauntis. 1600 Holland *Livy* xxx. xxi. 754 The monie they laid downe in the very port-hall or entrie of the Senate house. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VII. 575 Through Heav'n, That open'd wide her blazing Portals. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 59 P 5 Erected over two of the Portals of Blenheim House. 1756 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* I. xxxvi. 323 The gates of the portal are by tradition said to be the same which St. Ambrose shut against the emperor Theodosius, till he had done penance. 1813 Scott *Trierm.* I. v, Not a foot has thy portal cross'd. 1862 *Rickman's Goth. Archit.* 424 The portals of Abbeville, ..are some of the finest specimens of this style. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxi. 76 Fling the portal apart. The bride Waits.

b. *transf.* A valve of the heart; a natural entrance, as of a cave.

1666 J. Smith *Old Age* 231 The great vein .. hath at its entrance into the heart, certain portals, from their form called *valvulæ tricuspidatæ*. 1809-10 Coleridge *Friend* (1865) 2, I was reposing in the vast cavern, out of which, from its northern portal, issues the river that winds through our vale. 1863 Baring-Gould *Iceland* 230 A river wending towards a portal of black rock.

c. *fig.*

c 1590 Greene *Fr. Bacon* ii. 64 The brazen walls fram'd by Semiramis, Carv'd out like to the portal of the sun. 1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 451 Once more the ruby-colour'd portal open'd, Which to his speech did honey passage yield. 1593 — *Rich. II*, III. iii. 64 As doth the blushing discontented Sunne, From out the fierie Portall of the East. 1727-46 Thomson *Summer* 640 Issuing from out the portals of the morn. 1846 Trench *Mirac.* x. (1862) 216 Death, which by the portal of disobedience had found entrance into natures made for immortality.

†2. A space within the door of a room, partitioned off, and containing an inner door; also, such a partition itself (sometimes made as a movable piece of furniture). *Obs.*

1516 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 244 Wyth 2 Portalls, wherof one shall be at the parlour doore and the other at the great Chamber doore wythin the said College. 1569 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 155, I will that theas implements,..the benche in the hall, the portall, and the skryne ..shall remayne in and withe the howse. 1598 [see 4]. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 229 *Portal*..was us'd to signifie a little square corner of a Room, shifted off from the rest of the Room by the Wainscot.

3. (See quots.)

1706 Phillips, *Portal*, a lesser Gate, where there are two of a different Bigness. 1842-76 Gwilt *Archit.* Gloss., *Portal*, the arch over a door or gate; the framework of the gate; the lesser gate, when there are two of different dimensions at one entrance. 1873 Hale *In His Name* viii. 70 A little side portal, which gave entrance to a vestry.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *portal arch*, *capital*, *door*, *gate*, *post*, *seat*, *way*.

1592 Greene *Cony-Catching* III. Wks. (Grosart) X. 183 Lifting vp the latch of the hall portall doore [he] saw nobody neere to trouble him. 1598 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 325 Item a portall Dore to the vpper studdye. 1796 Southey *Joan of Arc* VII. 292 Narrow was the portal way, To one alone fit passage. 1813 Scott *Trierm.* III. xviii, But full between the Warrior's way And the main portal-arch, there lay An inner moat. 1895 A. Nutt in *K. Meyer's Voy. Bran* I. 205 The arched doorway .. with its wide valves and portal-capitals of burnished gold.

Hence **Po·rtalage,** the construction of portals.

1903 *Architect* 24 Apr. 269/1 Some sketches in connection with portalage.

Portal (pōe·rtăl), *a. Anat.* [ad. med.L. *portālis* of or belonging to a gate (see prec.).]

†1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a door or gate: in quot. applied to the valves of the heart.

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 375 Not farre from the beginning [it] is diuided or slitte into three small but strong portall membranes or values.

2. Pertaining to the *porta* or transverse fissure of the liver. *Portal vein*: the *vena porta*, or great vein formed by the union of the veins from the stomach, intestine, and spleen, conveying blood to the liver, where it divides again into branches; also (*renal portal* or *reni-portal vein*), a vein similarly passing to the kidney and dividing into branches there, in many of the lower vertebrates.

Hence applied to structures, etc. connected with the portal vein, as *portal canals*, the tubular passages in the liver, each containing a branch of the portal vein, hepatic artery, and biliary duct; *portal circulation*, the circulation of blood through the portal system; *portal fissure*, the transverse fissure of the liver, at which the portal vein enters it, the Porta; *portal system*, the system of vessels consisting of the portal vein with its tributaries and branches.

1845 Budd *Dis. Liver* 11 The ducts .. accompany the arteries in the portal canals. Each portal vein, however small, has an artery and a duct running along it. 1852 Carpenter *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 333 This is termed the portal system of vessels. 1872 Huxley *Phys.* ii. 50 The flow of the blood from the abdominal viscera, through the liver, to the hepatic vein, is called the portal circulation. 1875 Huxley & Martin *Elem. Biol.* 227 The renal portal vein; running from the bifurcation of the pelvic vein to enter the lower-outer border of the kidney. 1881 Mivart *Cat* 187 One set of canals diverge from the portal fissure, and these are called hepatic veins. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 353 A renal-portal circulation or supply of venous blood to the kidneys exists in all *Amphibia*.

Hence **Po·rtal-ve·nous** *a.*, of or pertaining to the portal vein.

1845 Budd *Dis. Liver* 45 Mr. Kiernan has applied to this ..the term portal-venous congestion.

†**Portal,** obs. erron. form of Portas.

1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 255 Popish Catechisms, Missals, Breviaries, Portals, Legends and Lives of Saints. 1686 Evelyn *Diary* 12 Mar., The printing Missalls, Offices, Lives of Saints, Portals, Primers, &c.

Portalled, portaled (pōe·rtăld), *a.* [f. Portal *sb.* + -ed[2].] Furnished with or having a portal.

1635 Heywood *Hierarch.* v. 325 [Nature] hath afforded Man but one Tongue and that portall'd with lips and percullis'd with teeth. 1905 Holman Hunt *Pre-Raphaelitism* I. 8 New surprises through narrow lanes and portalled walls.

‖**Portame·nto.** *Mus.* [It., lit. a bearing, carrying.] A gliding or passing continuously from one pitch to another, in singing, or in playing a violin or similar instrument. Also *attrib.*

1774 J. Collier *Mus. Trav.* 33 Her shake was good, and her *portamento* admirably free from the nose, mouth, or throat. 1789 Burney *Hist. Mus.* IV. 40 Trills, graces, and a good *portamento*, or direction of voice. 1889 *Athenæum* 14 Sept. 361/2 Madame Albani .. marred her efforts by excessive indulgence in the *portamento* style.

Portance (pōe·rtăns). *arch.* Also 6 -aunce. [a. obs. F. *portance* action of carrying, support, favour, importance, etc., vbl. sb. f. *porter* to carry, Port *v.*[1]: see -ance.] Carriage, bearing, demeanour (= Port *sb.*[4] 1); conduct, behaviour.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. iii 5 In court gay portaunce he perceiv'd. *Ibid.* 21 A goodly Ladie .. That seemd to be a woman of great worth, And by her stately portance borne of heavenly birth. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* II. iii. 232 Your Loues, Thinking vpon his Seruices, tooke from you Th'apprehension of his present portance. 1881 Duffield *Don Quix.* II. 504 A good knight errant ..with a gentle portance and intrepid heart.

Portant (pōe·rtănt), *a. Her.* [a. F. *portant*, pr. pple. of *porter* to carry, Port *v.*[1]: see -ant.]

1. Carrying. (Const. as a pple. with direct obj.)

1572 Boswell *Armorie* II. 51, I. beareth Azure, an Elephante d'Argente, portant a turret d'Or.

¶ 2. = Portate. (? an error.)

c 1828 Berry *Encycl. Herald.* I. Gloss., *Portate*, or *Portant*, a cross portate is so called, because it lies sloping,.. as if it were carried on a man's shoulder. 1889 Elvin *Dict. Her.*, Portante.

Portary: see Portery, *Obs.*

Portas, -eous, -es, -ess, -hos. Now only *Hist.* Forms: (3-4 portehors), 4-5 porthors, -hous, -os, 4-9 -ous, -hos, -oos, 5 -oce, -ose, -oes, -ues, -eux (?), poortos, *Sc.* porteus, -owis, -wis, 5-6 -as, -es, -us, *Sc.* -uus, -eouss, 5-9 -uous, 6 -ais, -eise, -eyse, -ew(a)s, -is, -oues, -uos, -uess, -uys, -yes, 6-7 -ass(e, -ess(e, -ooze, -uouse, -use, 6-7 -house, 6-8 -uass, -uis, 6-9 *Sc.* -eous, 7 -ise, -ius, -uise. *β. erron.* 5 portor, *pl.* -eres. [ME. (*portehors*) *porthors*, a. OF. *portehors*, 13th c. (= med.L. *portiforium*, 13th c. in Du Cange) a portable breviary, f. *porte*, imperative of *porter* to carry (see Port *v.*[1]) + *hors* :— L. *foris* out of doors, abroad.]

1. A portable breviary in the mediæval church.

[1249-50 in *Camden Misc.* (1805) IX. 23 Item liber portehors, qui est Vicarij. *c* 1250 *Newminster Cartul.* (1878) 273 Unum portehors.] 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 122 A portous þat shulde be his plow, *placebo* to segge. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 104 Newe co-ty portos, antifeners, graielis, & alle obere bokis. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Shipman's T.* 135 By god and by this Porthos [*v. rr.* portoos, portos] I yow swere. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 604/19 *Portoforium*, a Porthos. 14.. *Nom.* ibid. 719/31 *Hoc portiforium*, a portas. 1426 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 76 My masseboke, my portus. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 410/1 Poortos, booke, *portiforium*, *breviarium*. 1459 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) II. 227 A Graile, a Manuell, a litel Portose, the which the saide Sir Thomas toke wt him alway when he rode. 1460 Edw. (IV) as Earl of March in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. I. 10 Beseching your good lordeschip to remembre our porteux. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 755/19 *Hoc portiforium*, a portas. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 427/1 [He] bare euer with hym the byble & his breuyary or portoes. 1507 *Pilton Church. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 52 A grett portuos of prynte. 1519 in *5th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 553/2 A lytelle Porteway, called our Lady Porteway. 1528 Tindale *Obed. Chr. Man* 71 b, That know no moare scripture then is written in their portouses. 1530 Palsgr. 257/1 Portyes, a presentes boke, *bre-*

vinyrs. 1533 *Lanc. Wills* (1857) II. 13 My ij portews. 1533 MORE *Apol.* iii. Wks. 848/1 In stede of a long portuous, a shorte primer shall serue them. 1534 — *Comf. agst. Trib.* i. xv. (1573) 31 b, No such praiers are put in the Priestes Portesse, as far as I can heare. 1549 *Act* 3 & 4 *Edw. VI*, c. 10 § 1 All Bookes called .. Manuelles Legends Pyes Portuyses Prymars .. shalbe .. abolished. *a* 1550 *Pore Helpe* 102 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 256 And also the Paraphrasies, Moche dyfferyng from your portaises, They wolde haue dayly vsed. 1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* i. Pref. A viij, Their babling praiers their portases, bedes, temples [etc.]. 1570 T. WILSON *Demosthenes* Ded. 3 There was never Olde Priest more perfite in his Portesse. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 77 As the doting papists did their blasphemous masses out of their portesses. *a* 1604 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 130 Laurence the Archbishop (whom it had beseemed better to have beene at home with his porthouse). 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 9 Their Seruice bookes, Portesses, and Breuiaries. 1641 'SMECTYMNUUS' *Vind. Answ.* v. 66 The Liturgie is never the worse, because the words of it are taken out of the Roman Portuise. 1711 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 175 Breviarie or portuass for the Quire. 1817 SCOTT *Border Antiq.* II. Introd. 82 A monk from Melrose, called, from the porteous or breviary which he wore in his breast, a *book-a-bosom.* 1846 MASKELL *Mon. Rit.* I. p. lxxxvii, The Portiforium, with its various English names of Portuis, Portuasse, Porthoos, and Portfory. 1890 St. JOHN HOPE in *Archæologia* LII. 706 A subject derived from the York porthos.

β. 1465 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 284 A portor [?-os] of Salusbury use. 1500 in *Gentl. Mag.* Dec. (1837) 571/2, ij porteres, off the gette off Syr Ryc. Long.

b. *transf.* A manual (*of* some subject).

1508 *Twelve Virtues of ane Nobleman* ad fin. (Jam.), Heir endis the Porteous of Noblenes. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel* III. ii. iv. i (1651) 539 Their whole books are a Synopsis or breviary of Love, the portuous of Love, Legends of Lovers lives and deaths.

c. *attrib.*

1458 *Yatton Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 100 For byndyng ij portoce bokys. 1549 CHALONER tr. *Erasm. on Folly* P iij b, As long as they mumble ouer theyr portes seruice. 1550 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. L iij, The order of portasse men.

2. *Sc. Law.* (In later use *porteous roll.*) 'A roll of the names of offenders, which, by the old practice of the Justiciary Court, was prepared by the Justice-Clerk from the informations of crimes furnished .. by the local authorities' (W. Bell *Dict. Law Scotl.*).

1436 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1814) II. 23/2 It is..ordanit, þat al crownaris sal arrest .. all þaim þat salbe gevin hym in portuis be þe Justice clerk, & nane vthir. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Tale of Dog* 128 Quhilk hes ane porteous of the indytement. 1582 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 431 The porteous and rollis of the last justice air .. wes deliverit .. to be execute 1708 *Royal Proclam.* 11 July in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4456/1 That Porteous Rolls be orderly and in due time taken up, conform to the Law and Custom in such cases. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* 230 Form of the Porteous Rolls. Names of the Criminals and their Designations... Names and Designations of the Witnesses... Indictment. 1872 C. INNES *Lect. Scott. Legal Antiq.* 301 The Raven is like a false crowner who has a porteous of the indictment. 1883 OMOND *Ld. Advocates Scot.* I. 287.

Hence † **Po·rtas, portess,** *v.* (*Obs. nonce wd.*), *trans.* to include among the saints named in the breviary; to canonize.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1217/1 After an hundreth yeares expired, they shal also be shryned and portessed, dying as they did in that quarell of the Church of Rome.

† **Port-assiet.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *porte-assiette*, f. PORTE- + *assiette* plate.] A disk of metal, wood, etc., placed under a plate or dish.

1663 *Rutland MSS* (1905) IV. 541 For 8 balls of box, with hinges and hesps, for the feet of the 2 sylver portassiets, 2*s.*

Portate (pōˑɹtēt), *a. Her.* [ad. L. *portātus* carried, borne, pa. pple. of *portāre* to carry.] In *cross portate*, a cross represented in a sloping position (*in bend*), as if carried on the shoulder.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 54 b, Wherefore call you the same portate? For on this fashion it laye on Christes showlder, who bare the same to the mounte of Calvary. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 99 b, A Crosse portate in his proprye coloure. 1725 COATS *Dict. Her.* s.v., A *Cross Portate*,.. lies athwart the Escutcheon in Bend, as if it were carry'd on a Man's Shoulder. *c* 1828 [see PORTANT 2].

Portatile (pōˑɹtātil, -tāil), *a.* Now *rare.* [ad. med.L. *portātil-is* (obs. F. *portatil*) that may be carried, f. L. *portāre* to carry: see -ATILE.]

† **1.** *Her.* = prec. *Obs.*

1587 FLEMING *Contin. Holinshed* III. 1355/2 A crosse portatile gold, to the lower end whereof this distichon is fairelie fixed.

2. Adapted for carrying; = PORTABLE, PORTATIVE *a.* 1: esp. (in later use only) of an altar.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 486 Some [furnaces] are portatile and rotund. *a* 1680 *Contemp. Hist. Irel.* (Ir. Archæol. Soc.) III. 143, £ 3000 sterling was giuen the Lieutenant in readie coine, all his portatill armes [etc.]. 1710 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th C.* I. II. xxxii. 198 That Bishops shall not..consecrate portatile altars without necessity. 1845 *Ecclesiologist* IV. 86 We think the Bishop ought..to have carried a portatile altar.

† **Porta·tion.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *portātiōn-em* carrying, n. of action from *portāre* to carry.] The action of carrying; carriage.

1654 FLECKNOE *Ten Years Trav.* 67 For the commodity of Traffique, and portation of Merchandise.

Portative (pōˑɹtātiv), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5 -if(f, 4-6 -yf, 5-6 -yue, 6 -yff(e, (portetyve). [ME. *portatif*, a. F. *portatif*, *-ive* adj. that may be carried, f. L. *portātus*, pa. pple. of *portāre* to carry + *-if*, -IVE.]

A. *adj.*

1. Adapted for carrying from place to place; portable; *spec.* applied to a kind of small organ (cf. POSITIVE *a.* 14): see B. 1. Now chiefly *Hist.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. I. 155 Portatyf and persant as þe poynt of a nedle. *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* Prol. 3 As forforth and as narwe as may be shewed in so smal an instrument portatif. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 133 Syngenge masse in secrete places on awters portative. 1518-19 *Will of Issley* (Somerset Ho.), To the said church my portatyf organes. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* I. 8 Portatiue tents or lodgings,..vsed by the Shepeheardes. 1656 *French Pastry Cook* 22 Others have portative Ovens. 1849 J. WHITESIDE *Italy* xlii. (1860) 439 The Pope is carried in his portative throne to the front window. 1905 *Ch. Times* 30 June 842/3 The portative organ, which could be carried in procession and played by the same person.

† **b.** Of a bishop (repl. L. *portātilis*: see PORTATILE): Not having a fixed diocese. *Obs.*

1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Heralds* § 196 (1877) 114 The byesshop of Rome maketh byesshoppes portatyves.

2. Having the function of carrying or supporting.

1881 FITCH *Lect. Teaching* v. 124 Some study..of the wise and practical distinction..between what he calls respectively the 'portative', the 'analytical', the 'assimilative', and the 'index' memory would be of great value. 1887 GUMMING *Electricity* 37 So [to] determine its portative power [i.e. of a horse-shoe magnet]. 1892 *Amer. Ann. Deaf* Apr. 86 It is far from my purpose to lend encouragement..to any practice of making the memory a portative faculty.

B. *sb.* **1.** (usually *pl.*) A portative organ: see A. 1. *Obs* exc. *Hist.*

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 765 Claryonis lowde knellis, Portatiuis, and bellis 1526-7 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 341 Rec' of the Orgon Maker for þe olde portatyffis in þe quere xxvj s viij d. 1533 in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 94 To my church of Norton a payre of portetyves that stand in the chauncell ther. 1552 *Inv. Ch. Goods* (Surtees, No 97) 97 One peyre of portatyves. 1633 J. CLARKE *Two-fold Praxis* 25 Harpers, luters, .such as goe with portatives, bagpipes, recorders. 1885 A. J. HIPKINS in Grove *Dict. Mus.* IV. 303/2 The organ and portative end at g'' instead of d'''.

† **2.** A portable breviary: = PORTAS 1. *Obs.*

1454 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) II. 175 My Portatyue which I say opon my selfe, and my rede Salter.

† **3.** ? A tray or other carrying utensil. *Obs.*

a 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 75 Ewers, lavours, and cupboarde-clothes, cuppe-clothes, hangers, ferrers, and portatives *Ibid.* 70 One page .. to helpe to wasshe barrelles, portatives, tables, pottes, or cuppes.

† **Portator.** *Obs. rare.* Forms 5 -ur, 6 -our, 7 -or. [a. AF. *portatour* = obs. F. *portateur* (1540 in Godef.), ad. L. **portātōr-em*, agent-n. f. *portāre* to carry.] A bearer, carrier, supporter.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 306 Also I am þe prymatt portatur next heueyn, yf þe trewth be sowth, & that I lugge me to skryptur. 1529 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, IV. 502, I haue send this present portatour to the Kingis Hienes .., amply instructit with my mynd, as he will informe 30w. *a* 1660 *Contemp. Hist. Irel.* (Ir. Archæol. Soc.) I 158 Some of the ministers, portators of this money. *Ibid.* III. 68 Tellinge..that he was portator of both his parents curse.

Portature, obs. erron. form of PORTRAITURE.

Port-bar, Port-bit: see PORT *sb.*[1] 6 b, *sb.*[3] 6.

† **Port-ca·non, -ca·nnon.** *Obs.* [f. PORT *sb.*[4] (?) + *canon*, CANION.] An ornamental roll around the legs of breeches: = CANION.

1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 926 The French .. Now give us Laws for Pantaloons..Port-cannons, Perriwigs, and Feathers. 1677 [see CANION] *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem* (1759) II. 83 He walks in his Portcannons like one that stalks in long Grass.

Portch, -e, obs. forms of PORCH.

Portclose, -cluse, obs. var. PORTCULLIS.

Port-crayon (pōˑɹtˌkrēˑən), ‖**porte-crayon** (pōrtˌkreyoṅ). [ad. F. *porte-crayon*: see PORTE- and CRAYON.] An instrument used to hold a crayon for drawing; usually a metal tube split at the end and held by a sliding ring so as to grasp the crayon.

1720 T. PAGE *Art Paint.* 4 Black Lead in the Lump.. used in an Instrument..called a Porto-Crion. 1769 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc* ii. (1876) 324 That the port-crayon ought to be for ever in your hands. 1859 *Athenæum* 6 Aug. 182/2 [They] desire us to say that the testimonial is not a 'pencil-case', but a 'port-crayon'. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. ix. 304 He painted a charming water-colour of me..with a magnificent port-crayon in my hand.

Portcullis (pōrtkʊˑlis), *sb.* (Formerly often written as two words or hyphened.) Forms: 4 **portecules, portcoles, port collice,** 4-5 **portecolys,** 5 **porte-colis, portecoles, -koles, port-colys, -isse, (-culer), porte co'isse, porte colyse, poortcolys, -colyce, portculis,** *Sc.* **-culys,** 5-6 *Sc.* **portculȝeis, -cules,** 5-7 **portcullise,** 6 **port-colyse, -ece, -ice, -is, porte coullys, -colice, portcullesse, -ize, port collice, port-cullies, (portculiouse);** 6- **portcullis,** (6-8 **-cullice,** 7 **-culleis**). *β.* 4 **porcules,** (5 **-culier**), 6 **purcoloys, -cholis, -ious, percollice, -ois, -cullyse,** 6-7 **percullis, -ice,** 7 **purculleis, -ess, percullas, par-cullis, porculace.** *γ.* 6-7 **portclose,** 6-8 **portcluse.** [ME. a. OF. *porte coleïce* (*c* 1200 in Godef.) lit. sliding door or gate, f. *porte* door, gate + *col(e)ïce, couleïce* (mod.F. *coulisse*), fem. of *couleïs* adj. flowing, gliding, sliding:—L. type **cōlātīcius*, f. L. *cōlāt-us*, pa. pple. of *cōlāre* to strain, filter, in Romanic (F. *couler*), to flow; see COULISSE. The *γ* forms simulate F. *close*, fem. pa. pple., closed, shut. The forms *porculeres*, etc. (in sense 2) are app. erroneous with *r* for *s*. (The plural was in early use the same as the sing.)]

1. A strong and heavy frame or grating, formed of vertical and horizontal bars of wood or iron (the vertical ones being pointed at the lower end), suspended by chains, and made to slide up and down in vertical grooves at the sides of the gateway of a fortress or fortified town, so as to be capable of being quickly let down as a defence against assault.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 8320 Alle the gates thai schetten fast. And lete falle port colice on hast. *a* 1400 *Sir Beues* (E.E.T.S.) 67 *note* (MS. S.), With brugges and portecules. *Ibid.* 210 þe porcoles weren draw. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 674 At aither entre was, i-wys, Straytly wroght, a portculis, Shod wele with yren and stele. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 410/1 Poort colyce, *antephularica.* *c* 1450 *Merlin* 254 At eche entre two porte colyses and stronge yates covered with Iren nailed. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 506 A cruell portar gat apon the wall, Powit out a pyn, the porculys leit fall *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxiv. 518 He sholde put it vnder the porte colisse that it sholde not be shet lightly agen. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II 13 Drew draw buggis, and lute porculȝeis fall. *a* 1552 LELAND *Itin.* I. 107 The which Ward in the Entering is exceeding stronge with Toures and Porteoleces. 1563 GOLDING *Cæsar* (1565) 132 b, Towres were plauncherd, and battlements and porteolyses of timber set vp. 1600 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Edw. IV*, Wks. 1874 I. 15 And tear in pieces your portcullises. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXVII. xxviii. 650 The rope was let goe, at which the port-cullies hung, and it fell downe with a mightie noise. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II 874 And towards the Gate rouling her bestial train, Forthwith the huge Portcullis high up drew. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI. xiv, Up drawbridge, grooms—what, Warder, ho! Let the portcullis fall. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* II. i, Under the portal as he entered, hung the grate of the portcullis.

β. 13.. *Coer de L.* 1929 Porcules and gates up he won, And let come in every man. *a* 1533 LD BERNERS *Huon* ci. 335 For hast they cut a sonder the corde that holde vp the purcoloys. 1560 WHITEHORNE *Arte Warre* (1573) 96 b, Also they fortifie the gate with a Percullis. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II i. 125 A Portall, with a Percollois annexed to it, the which Percollois by the cutting of a small cord, was a present defence to the gate 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 160 In those trees they hang up a great par-cullis gate. *a* 1634 CHAPMAN *Alphonsus* III. Plays 1873 III. 249 Some speedily let the Purculless down. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* IV ix. (Roxb.) 309/1 The Earle of Worcester .. used for his badge a paire of stocks, or close Porculace.

γ. 1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl.* 395/2 *Cataracta*, a port-cluse or percullice. 1598 STOW *Surv.* vii. (1603) 99 There hath beene two Porcloses 1640 SOMNER *Antiq. Canterb.* 14 The Waterlocke, through which in Arches, with a Portclose, the River now passeth. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 536 The gate-house is still standing which is fortified with a port-cluse or port-cullis.

b *fig.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 237 For upon Jhesu al parfitnesse is foundid, . Our poortcolys, our bolewerk, and our wal. *c* 1510 MORE *Picus* Wks. 8/2 A sure portcullouse against wicked spirites. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXV viii. 277 That the Emperour would in the same state keepe this cite, the strongest port-cluse and key of all the East. 1635 QUARLES *Emblems* II. ix. 97 Ah, where's that pearle Percullis [i.e. teeth], that adorn'd Those dainty two leav'd Ruby gates [i.e. lips]?

2. A figure of a portcullis, as an ornament or a heraldic charge. In *Her.* also applied to a design formed of a number of vertical and horizontal strips crossing each other over the field; also *lattice.*

The portcullis was the badge of the Beauforts, and hence of their descendants the Tudor sovereigns.

[*c* 1449 in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II 221 The castelle is wonne where care begowne, The Portecolys [= Edmund Beaufort] is leyde adowne.] 1485 in *Mat. Illustr. Reign Hen. VII* (Rolls) II. 16 To Mathew Holberd, Goldsmythe, for making of cv. porculiers of siluer and gilte. *Ibid.* 18 For setting of a trappour of purpulle velvet wt cii. porculeres therein. 1513 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 317 All the Wyndowes..also with Rosez and purcholous. 1563-4 *Ibid.* 571 A greate Rose A flowerdelice and a purcholis .. in the weste wyndowe. 1583 *Act* 14 & 15 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 All suche farthinges..shall haue vppon the one side thereof the printe of the port collice. 1505 *Act* 8 *Eliz.* c. 12 § 2 The Queenes Highnes Seale of Leade, having the Portecullises crowned, ingraved on the one syde thereof. 1697 EVELYN *Numism.* iii. 87 A pensile *Cataracta* or Portcluse and Coronet between the Chains. 1711 HICKES *Two Treat. Chr. Priesth.* (1847) II. 361 The rose, portcluse, fleur-de-lis, and harp, are crowned. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* ix. 50 In Heraldry, a Portcullis is always represented as having rings at its uppermost angles.

3. † **a.** A popular name for the silver halfpenny of Queen Elizabeth (the smallest silver coin issued by her), which bore on the obverse a portcullis and a mint-mark. *Obs.* **b.** *Portcullis coins, money,* a name given by numismatists to the coins (crown, half-crown, shilling, and sixpence) struck by Queen Elizabeth in 1600-2 for the East India Company, having the figure of a portcullis on the reverse. (Cf. quot. 1523 in sense 2.)

[Cf. 1597 BACON *Ess.* Ded., The late new halfe-pence, which though the Siluer were good, yet the peeces were small.]

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* III. vi, I had not so much as the least Portcullice of Coyn before. 1600 ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours Blood* xix. 25 Then doth he dive into his sloppes profound, Where not a poore port-cullice can be found. 1784 PINKERTON *Ess. Medals* 168 The Port-

cullis coins of Elizabeth, coined in rivalship of the Spanish king of different sizes from the crown downwards. 1898 G. B. Rawlings *Story Brit. Coinage* 196 They [coins for use of the E. I. C.] are called the 'portcullis-money' from their reverse type.

4. Title of one of the Pursuivants of the English College of Arms, from his badge.

1616 Bullokar *Eng. Expos.*, *Percullis*, the name of an office of one of the Pursiuants at armes. 1631 Weever *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 682 Segar being Portcullis Pursuiuant of Armes in the yeare 1596 1656 Blount *Glossogr.* s.v. *Herald*, There be four others called Marshals or Pursuivants at Arms, ..those are Blew-mantle, Rouge-cross, Rouge-dragon, and Percullis. 1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6084/5 Portcullis, Pursuivant of Arms. 1905 *Whitaker's Alm.* 157/1 Arms, College of, or Heralds' College. ..Four Pursuivants... Portcullis, Thomas Morgan Joseph-Watkin.

†5. (?) Name of some room in an inn. *Obs.*

1631 Heywood *Fair Maid of West* I. Wks. 1874 II. 268 Besse, you must fill some wine into the Portcullis, the Gentlemen there will drink none but your drawing. *Ibid.* III 293 *Enter the Kitchin-maid. Maid.* I pray forsooth, what shall I reckon for the Iolle of Ling in the Port-cullis?

Portcu·llis, *v.* In 7 **portcullice, percullis, purcullise.** [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To furnish with a portcullis; to close with or as with a portcullis.

1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, I. iii. 167 Within my mouth you haue engaol'd my tongue, Doubly percullist with my teeth and lippes. 1611 Florio, *Rastellare*..to purcullise. *a* 1640 Day *Parl. Bees* (1881) 25 *note*, Portcullice up the gates; hees poore and base.

Portcullised (portkʊ list), *a.* Also 6 **portcolized, -cullis'd**; *β.* 6. **purcullisied**, 7 **percullis'd, percullist**, ?9 **perculaced.** [f. prec. sb. or vb. + -ED.]

1. Furnished with or having a portcullis; closed or barred with or as with a portcullis.

1572 N. Roscarrock in Bossewell *Armorie* Prelim. Verses, A hugie building olde, Portcolized and bard with bolts. 1598 Drayton *Heroic. Ep.*, *Mortimer to Q. Isabel* 125 And all those Townes..Within their strong port-culliz'd Ports shall lie. 1598 Florio, *Cataratto*, purcullesis'd or cataracted. 1611 Heywood *Gold. Age* IV. i. Wks. 1874 III. 48 The rest keep watchfull eye On your percullist entrance. *a* 1763 Shenstone *Progr. Taste* II. 118 The stately fort, the turrets tall, Portcullis'd gate, and battled wall. 1861 M. Pattison *Ess.* 1889 I. 45 A lofty massive front with three fortified and portcullised gateways.

2. *Her.* (See quot.) Cf. Portcullis *sb.* 2.

1828 Berry *Encycl. Herald.* I. Gloss., *Portcullised*, barred upright and across, after the form of a portcullis, termed also *latticed*. 1882 Ogilvie, *Perculaced*, in *her.* latticed.

Porte (pōˑt). Also 6–8 **port.** [a. F. *porte*, in full *la Sublime Porte* = It. *la Porta Sublima*, transl. Turkish (Arabic) باب عالي *bāb i-ʿāliy*, lit. 'the sublime, high, or lofty gate', the official title of the central office of the Ottoman government, comprising the office of the Grand Vezir, of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and of the Council of State (Redhouse, *Turkish Lex.* 1890). 'Gate' is supposed to refer to the ancient place of audience, etc., at the gate of the tent, or the king's gate; the attribute 'high' or 'lofty' is not literal, but the honorific attribute of the Turkish government. According to Zenker, the Western application of 'Sublime Porte' to the Turkish government or Ottoman state answers rather to the Turkish *dawlet-i-ʿāliye*, 'the sublime empire or state.'

In the 17th and 18th c., often erroneously taken as referring to the position of Constantinople as a sea-port.]

(In full, *the Sublime* or *Ottoman Porte.*) The Ottoman court at Constantinople; hence *transf.* the Turkish government.

1600 R C *Fumée's Hist. Hungary* 248 [Sultan speaks] Send your Ambassadours, as well towards our royall Port, as also to him. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* I. 48 Some Vizers of the Port. *c* 1645 Howell. *Lett.* (1650) II. 44 He that had bin Ambassadour at the Port to the greatest Monark upon earth. [1671 *Charente's Let. Customs Mauritania* 48 The King of Morocco usually gives audience at the Gate of this Palace, and here, as well as at Constantinople, La Porta signifies the Court or Kings Palace.] 1676 *Lond Gaz.* No. 1145/1 Articles of Peace concluded between the King of Poland and the Ottoman Port. 1706 Phillips, The *Port*, the Court of the Grand Seignior..at Constantinople. 1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5983/1 Before the Port has had any Account of it. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* Nov. 350/2 Report of which being made to the sublime Porte, the sultan advanced him to the post of Cadi. 1772 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 78/2 That haughty capital, which had been named the Porte by way of eminence, from its incomparable naval and commercial situation. 1847 Mrs. A. Kerr tr. *Ranke's Hist. Servia* 210 A better understanding was in consequence soon established between him [Napoleon] and the Porte. 1886 *Queen's Speech in opening Parlt.*, Under a convention..concluded with the Ottoman Porte, Commissioners have been appointed, on behalf of England and Turkey, to confer with His Highness the Khedive. 1892 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 470 The Sublime Porte is a time-honoured institution.

‖ **Porte-** (port), Fr. imperative of *porter* to bear, carry; used in combination with a sb. as obj. in numerous compound words in Fr., several of which are more or less used in Eng.; the first element is occasionally anglicized as *port-*; and other words have been formed after these with the second element English (Port-electric, Port-fire, etc.). From French: **Porte-acide** (-asi·d), an instrument for the application of an acid to a part of the body.

Porte-aiguille (-ēgwī·lʸ) [F. *aiguille* needle], a fine forceps for holding a surgical needle; a needle-holder. **Porte-bonheur** (-bonŏr) [F. *bonheur* good luck], an amulet, or a trinket worn like an amulet. **Porte-bouquet** (-bukē), a bouquet-holder. **Porte-caustique** (-kōstī·k), also anglicized *port-caustic*, an instrument for applying a caustic. **Porte-feu** (-fō) (*port-feu*) [F. *feu* fire] = Port-fire. **Porte-lumière** (-lümyē·r) [F. *lumière* light], an apparatus consisting of a mirror so arranged as to reflect light in any desired direction; used as a substitute for the heliostat. See also Portefeuille, etc.

1890 Billings *Med. Dict.*, **Porte-acid*, a glass tube through which a platinum wire passes carrying a tuft saturated with the acid to be applied. 1857 Dunglison *Dict. Med.*, **Porte-aiguille*, an instrument for accurately laying hold of a needle, and giving it greater length. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1834 G. Moore *Mummer's Wife* (1887) 206 She had .. a little gold **porte-bonheur* .. she had bought that morning. 1900 *Daily News* 6 Nov. 6/1 Some of them [prizes] were cut chrysanthemums in artistically-carved *porte bouquets. 1846 Brittan tr. *Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 274 Preference should always be given to a *porte-caustique like that of Ducamp for the urethra. 1884 M. Mackenzie *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 252 An ingenious porte caustique has been invented by Dr Fauvel. 1802 James *Milit. Dict.* s.v. *Entonnoir*, the tin-case or *port-feu which is used to convey the priming powder into the touch-hole of a cannon. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, **Porte-guidon*, an Ensign-bearer to a troop of men at Arms. 1884 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 238/2 This apparatus consisted of a long photometer box with a **porte lumière* at one end.

‖ **Porte-cochère** (portˌkoʃē·r). Also 7–8 (anglicized) **port-cochor.** [F., f. *porte* Port *sb.*[3] + *cochère*, fem. adj. f. *coche* Coach *sb*] A gateway for carriages, leading into a court-yard; a carriage-entrance.

1698 W. King tr. *Sorbière's Journ. Lond* 3 Divers of the Citizens Houses have Port-cochers [*misprint* -ezs] to drive in a Coach, or a cart either, and Consequently have Courts within. 1699 M Lister *Journ. Paris* 8 All the Houses of Persons of Distinction are built with Port-cochers, that is, wide Gates to drive in a Coach. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit* (ed. 7) II. 170 Kensington cannot be named without mentioning the King's Palace there:..there are two great Wings built..and a large Port-cocher at the Entrance, with a Postern. 1804 *Edin. Rev* Apr. 95 The darkness of their court yards and *portes cocheres*. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* lxiv, Their carriage stood in the *porte-cochère* of the hotel 1882 *Century Mag.* XXIV. 843/1 The *porte-cochères*..afford glimpses of..court-yards.

Porte-co·ris, -cules, etc., obs. ff. Portcullis.

Porte-crayon: see Port-crayon.

Po·rted, *a. rare.* [f. Port *sb.*[3] + -ed [2].] Having 'ports' or gates: in comb.

c 1611 Chapman *Iliad* IV. 433 We tooke the seuen-fo'd ported Thebes, when yet we had not there So great helpe as our fathers had.

Ported (pōˑrtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. Port *v.*[1] + ed [1].] Of arms: Held in the position of the port: see Port *sb.*[4] 9 and *v.*[1] 2.

1650 T. Bayly *Herba Parietis* 51 His own hair, standing stiffe an end, like ported feathers of some porcupine. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 978 Th' Angelic Squadron bright..began to hemm him round With ported Spears. 1844 *Regul. & Ord Army* 265 The man or men going on the Post, who, with ported Arms, approach the Sentinels to be relieved.

‖ **Portefeuille** (portˌfōˑlʸ). [F., f. Porte- + *feuille* leaf, sheet; cf. Portfolio.]

1. = Portfolio 1.

1699 M. Lister *Journ. Paris* 92 He shewed his *Portefeuilles* in Folio, of Red Spanish Leather finely adorned. 1768 in *N. & Q* 10th Ser VI 406/1 Ninety-five capital drawings..in two Russia portefeuilles. 1815 Mme D'Arblay *Diary* (1846) VII. 227 Neither were of any avail, till he condescended to search his portefeuille for a passport.

2. = Portfolio 2.

1792 *Amer. St. Papers, Foreign* (1832) I. 390 (Stanf.) The portefeuille was given to Monsieur Delessart 1836 Lady H. Stanhope *Mem.* (1845) I. x. 369 It was not Napoleon that he was so much attached to; it was to him who had the *portefeuille*.

Portegue, var. Portague *Obs.*

Portekoles, obs. form of Portcullis.

Po·rt-ele·ctric, *a.* [See Porte-.] Carrying by electricity: applied to a proposed system of electric traction for transmission of parcels, etc.

1890 *Globe* 14 Nov. 3/1 The *Portelectric* car is an air cylinder 10 inches in diameter, 12 feet long, and 350lb. in weight. It runs on two wheels, one above, the other below, along an elevated railroad which supports the..hollow coils.

Portemantue, obs. form of Portmanteau.

‖ **Porte-monnaie** (portˌmonē). Also (in vulgar use) anglicized as **port-money.** [F., f. Porte- + *monnaie* Money.] A flat leathern purse or pocket-book.

1855 Thackeray *Newcomes* lxxix, Mrs. Mackenzie briskly shut her porte monnaie. 1878 B. Harte *Man on Beach* 78, I left my portmoney at home. 1885 C. F. Woolson in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 785/1 A battered porte-monnaie.

Portenans, -aunce, varr. Purtenance *Obs.*

Portend (pōrtenˈd), *v.*[1] Also 5 **portende,** 6 **pourtende.** [ME. ad. L. *portendĕre* to foretell, presage, archaic form of *protendĕre* to stretch forth, specialized in ritual sense, f. *por-* = *pro-* forth + *tendĕre* to stretch; see Protend.]

1. *trans.* To presage as an omen; to foreshow, foreshadow.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 33 A blasynge sterre was seene in the firmamente, whiche is wonte to portende other a pestilence of provinces other the chaungenge of a realme. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 285 [They] judged that it did pourtende and signifie some great trouble. 1654 Bramhall *Just Vind.* vi. (1661) 116 Like as that single meteor Castor appearing without Pollux portends an unfortunate voyage. 1868 Farrar *Seekers* II iv. (1875) 225 The croak of the raven can portend no harm to such a man.

b. By extension: To point to or indicate beforehand; to give warning of, by natural means.

1592 Kyd *Sp. Trag.* I ii, What portends thy cheerful countenance? 1685 Evelyn *Diary* 5 Nov., Bonfires were forbidden on this day; what does this portend! 1758 Franklin in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 188 Small black clouds thus appearing in a clear sky, portend storms, and warn seamen to hand their sails. 1898 Bosw. Smith *Carthage* 160 Everything portended an early renewal of the conflict.

2. Of a person: To foretell, predict, forecast, prognosticate, as by interpreting an omen. *rare.*

1611 Heywood *Gold. Age* III. i. Wks. 1874 III. 48 What portend you in these hostile sounds Of clamorous warre? 1731 Swift *On his Death* 119 Some great misfortune to portend, No enemy can match a friend. 1851 Gladstone *Glean* VI. iii 2 A fact plain enough to those..who in the moral hemisphere can portend foul weather when 'the sky is red and lowering'.

†3. To signify, symbolize, mean, indicate. *Obs.*

1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 87 *Antanaclasis*, when we produce a word in a contrary signification to that it commonly portendeth. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* II. v. 130 What should that Alphabeticall position portend..? Softly, M.O.A.I. 1726 Pope *Odyss* XIX. 645 The geese (a glutton race) by thee deplored, Portend the suitors fated to my sword. 1782 Han. More *Belshazzar* II. 76 What do the mystic characters portend?

4. *intr.* To utter or give portents. *rare.*

1887 Bowen *Virg. Eclogue* I. 18 Oft from the holm-oak's hole on the left did a raven portend.

Hence **Porte·nding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **†Porte·ndance, †Porte·ndment,** the quality or fact of portending; presage, omen, signification; **Porte·nder,** one who or that which portends.

1644 J. Goodwin *Fighting agst. God* 22 It is a thing of the saddest consideration under heaven, and of more grievous *portendance unto us. 1657 — *Triers Tried* 5 [It] must needs be of a sad abode and portendance unto the people. 1635 Swan *Spec. M.* v. § 2 (1643) 125 They have appeared as the *portenders of change in states and kingdomes. 1675 Teonge *Diary* (1825) 26 An absolute portendor of a prosperous voyage. 1590 Watson *Eclogue Sir F. Walsingham* 419 For they portending stormie windes surcease, but by *portending cause the hearts content. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* x. 459 The portending heauinesse of my presaging soule. 1626 Bp. Hall *Contempl., O. T.* xx. ii, Like comets who were never seene without the *portendement of a mischeife. 1634 Jackson *Creed* VII. vii. § 2 It only argues some deeper insight in ominous forewarnings or portendments.

Portend (pōrtenˈd), *v.*[2] [ME. a. OF. *portendre* to stretch forth, extend, to drape, cover, etc.:—L. *protendĕre* to stretch forth, with pop. L. *por-* for *pro-* forth. See prec. and Protend.]

†1. *trans.* To put forward, as authority or excuse; to pretend. *Obs. rare.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 93 William bischop of Hely..oppressede moche the clergy, portendynge the power of the kynge [L. *regis prætendens potestatem*].

2. To stretch forth, to extend, hold out (something). Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 678 The Alembick sometimes portends out of its head..a Pipe. 1782 Mickle *O. Emma* III. 298 Sir, ear to spear was now portended, And the yew-bows half were drawn. 1803 *Edwin* I. xii. 192 The fury that marked my brow as I portended my sword over the senseless bodies of my wife and child.

Portent (pōˑrtĕnt). Also 7 **portend,** and in L. form **portentum.** [ad. L. *portent-um* a portent, sign, omen, monster, marvellous tale (whence also It., Sp., Pg. *portento*, obs. F. *portente*), f. L. *portendĕre* to Portend. Orig. stressed *portent*, which came down to 19th c.; but *portent* is found also in 1711. Pope has both.]

1. That which portends or foretells something momentous about to happen, esp. of a calamitous nature; an omen, significant sign or token.

1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1506) 762 (R.) A strange portent and prodigious token from heauen, in the yeare of our Lord 1505. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iii. 65 O what portents are these? *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* II. 268 And there appear'd a huge portent, A Dragon with a bloody skale, horride to sight, and sent To light by great Olympius. 1671 Milton *P. R.* IV. 491 As false portents, not sent from God, but thee. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Past* I. 22 My Loss by dire Portents the Gods foretold. 1711 Pope *Temp. Fame* 452 Of prodigies and portents seen in air. 1736 S. Wesley *Hymn*, From whence these dire Portents around, That Earth and Heaven amaze? 1814 Scott *Ld. of Isles* VI. xxx, Portents and miracles impeach Our sloth. 1821 Byron *Sardan.* II. i, Let us think Of what is to be done to justify Thy planets and their portents. 1845 Hirst *Poems* 73 Such portents shook the soul of Rome. 1871 Froude in *Devon. Assoc. Trans.* IV. 20 The early records of all nations are full of portents and marvels.

b. The fact or quality of portending; in phr. *of dire* (etc.) *portent.*

1715–20 Pope *Iliad* II. 372 A mighty dragon shot, of dire portent; From Jove himself the dreadful sign was sent.

1865 PARKMAN *Huguenots* iii. (1875) 28 A cloud of black and deadly portent was thickening over France.

c. In weakened sense: A sign of coming weather or other natural phenomena.

1868 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-Bks.* (1879) II. 37 Lowering with portents of rain. 1882 'OUIDA' *Maremma* viii, She was not so familiar with the portents of the land.

2. Something considered portentous; a prodigy, wonder, marvel.

1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. x. 422 L. Antony, the portent and disgrace of his species. 1842 MACAULAY *Ess., Frederic.* (1877) 671 Frederic was not one of these brilliant portents. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* i, If you talk of portents, what portent can be greater than a pious notary? 1881 M. G. WATKINS in *Academy* 19 Mar 202 That portent the 'general reader' will find this book entertaining.

3. *Comb.*, as *portent-like* adj. and adv.

1744 HANMER *Shakes Wks., L. L. L.* v. ii. 67 Portent-like [Hanmer's emendation of *pertaunt-*, *portaunt-like* of the Quartos and Folios]. 1747 WARBURTON in *Shakes. Wks.* II. 256 Portent like, i. e. I would be his fate or destiny, and like a portent hang over, and influence his fortunes.

Hence † **Porte·ntful** *a. Obs.*, portentous.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 5 There are bred those portentful comets and exhalations, out of which fantastical heads pick fanatical meanings.

† **Portenti·fical,** *a. Obs. rare*—°. [f. L. *portentificus* (f. *portentum* PORTENT: see -FIC) + -AL.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Portentifical*, which worketh wonders, or whereby monstrous and strange things are done.

† **Porte·ntion.** *Obs. rare.* In 7 portension. [ad. med.L. *portentiō nem* a portent, f. *portendĕre* to PORTEND.] The action of portending; a portent.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. xiv. 417 Why although the Red Comets do carry the portensions of Mars, the brightly-white should not be of the influence of Jupiter or Venus,..is not absurd to doubt.

† **Porte·ntive,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *portent-*, ppl. stem of *portendĕre* to PORTEND + -IVE.] Having the quality of portending: = PORTENTOUS 1.

1594 NASHE *Terrors Night* Wks. (Grosart) III. 245 Commonly that [dream] which is portentive in a King is but a friuolous fancie in a beggar. 1659 FULLER *App. Inj. Innoc.* 1. 51* The Portentive Idolls of their Country. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* iv. 9 (MS.) The Heavens Portentive roll'd their thunders o'er his head.

Portentous (pōrte·ntəs), *a.* Also 6 porteutius, 7 -eous, -uous 7- eous. [ad. L. *portentōsus*, *-mōsus* (whence also obs. F. *porteuteux*, It *portentoso*), f. *portentum* PORTENT: see -OUS and -UOUS.]

1. Of the nature of a portent; foreboding some extraordinary and (usually) calamitous event; ominous, threatening, warning.

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 140 With these portentius thinges albeit he was feared, yeat, fearinge noe deceite..went forward on his waye. 1573 L. LLOYD *Mirror of Hist* (1653) 153 Such portentuous miracles then seen in Rome. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1332 Many porteuteous signes were given by terrible tempests. 1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* iv. ii, Stop that portentous mouth. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* ii. Wks 1851 III. 45 Let the Astrologer be dismay'd at the portentous blaze of comets. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 14. 2/1 Actual Bleeding must needs be more Portentuous than a meer Dream. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. iv. (1840) 106 Having foretold the portentous events of the late meteor. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* I. iii, There is something portentous in the sudden change. 1878 STEWART & TAIT *Unseen Univ.* ii. § 66. 81 The event loses from henceforth much of its portentous significance.

2. Applied, without any connected sense of augury, to an object exciting wonder, awe, or amazement; marvellous, monstrous, prodigious; hence as an intensive (sometimes *humorous*) = extraordinary.

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 36 A foure foted beast of monstrous shape, hauinge..beneath his comon belye, an other belye lyke vnto a purse or bagge, in which he kepeth his yonge whelpes...This portentous beast with her three whelpes was broughte to Cimle in Spaine. 1555 — *Decades* 159 A towne of such porteutous byggenes. 1607 BP. J. KING *Serm.* 5 *Nov.* 23 So nefarious, flagitious, porteutuous a wickednesse, as this was. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* v. xix. (1840) 275 By such porteutous and extravagant numbers. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* iii. ii. (1723) 175 Such a Deluge..would require a porteutous Quantity of Water. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 252 See whether we can discover in their schemes the porteutous ability, which may justily these bold undertakers. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* i. 4 Since that porteutuous period, the wealth of our happy country has..increased. 1823 LOCKHART *Reg. Dalton* ii. i, A porteutous apple-dumpling. 1877 GLADSTONE *Glean.* IV. xvii. 352 Russia will have to make..a porteutous effort, when she is to leap from Constantinople to Calcutta.

Porte·ntously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a portentous manner; in a way that portends or foreshadows something unusual; hence (loosely) prodigiously, extraordinarily, astonishingly.

1656 TRAPP *Comm. 2 Thess.* ii. 3 That breathing devil, so portentously, so peerlessly vicious. 1755 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* (ed. 4) I. ii. iv. 246 Creatures, which by a reciprocal translation of the parts to one another, became all porteutously deformed. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* vii, The distant sea..lay almost porteutously still. 1858 BUCKLE *Civilis.* (1869) II. viii. 468 The decline was porteutously rapid. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* i. (1886) 9 Porteutously significant silence. 1882 HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* i. xviii, He would be porteutously severe against very trifling shortcomings.

Porteous: see PORTAS. (Common in Sc. legal use.)

Portepyne, obs. form of PORCUPINE.

Porter (pōˈrtər), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3- porter; 3-5 -ere, 4 -or, (6 *Sc.*) -ar, 4-5 -are, -our, 5 -eour, -iere, 6 *Sc.* -eir. [ME. and AF. *porter* = OF. *portier* (12th c. in Godef.) :—late L. *portārius* door-keeper, f. L. *porta* door: see -ER 4.]

1. One who has charge of a door or gate, esp. at the entrance of a fortified town or of a castle or other large building, a public institution, etc.; a gate-keeper, door-keeper, janitor.

c 1200 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 382/210 Þat ich moste here porter be o. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10013 At 3ates fou er four porters [*var.* -eris, -eres] þat nathing mai cum in þat ders. 1382 WYCLIF *John* x. 3 To this the porter openeth, and the scheep heeren his vois. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 35 Þei schal be in my sanctuari huschers, & portars. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (CAXTON) I. x. (1859) 7 Peter is porter of heuen and lieutenant of the soueryn lord in erthe. 1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 475/2 By the hondis of his Portour of the said Castell. 1530 PALSGR. 257/1 Porter, a kepar of a gate, *portier*. a 1631 DONNE *Lett.* (1651) 32 Like a porter in a great house, ever nearest the door, but seldomest abroad. c 1720 PRIOR *Wandering Pilgrim* 46 Let him in thy hall but stand, And wear a porter's gown. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 178 There shall be a resident Apothecary,..a Secretary, a Collector, a Porter, and such other Officers as shall be found necessary. 1885 MORLEY *Crit. Misc., Pattison's Mem.* III. 151 Accomplishments..more fitted for the porter of a workhouse than for the head of a college.

fig. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 296 And made pees porter [C. portor, -our] to pynne þe 3ates. c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 97 Pes v. portours byfore-sayd er þe v. wyttes, hat dwellys yn þe eighen, yn þe eryn, yn þe nese, yn þe tonge, and yn þe hondes. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* cxxv, I fand, full redy at the 3ate, The maister portare, callit patience. 1610 T. COLLINS *Mercy* in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 357 Mercy's the porter of heauen's pretious dores. 1614 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* 531 Two mightie Colosses or statues of Lions, were set as porters at the doore. 1668 BP. HOPKINS *Serm., Vanity* (1085) 72 God Fatis set that grim porter, Death, at the gate.

b. Applied to a watch-dog. c. (See quot. 1846.)

c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 37 Cerberus, the porter of hell, with hys cheyne. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Somerset* (1662) III. 18 [Mastiffs] are not (like Apes) the fooles and jesters, but the useful Servants in a Family, viz. the Porters thereof. 1846 *F. Parley's Ann.* VII. 325 Gamekeepers give various names to rabbits: with them they are warreners, porters, sweethearts, and hedgehogs...The porter's favourite haunt is in gentlemen's pleasure grounds.

† **2.** *Anat.* (tr. Gr. πυλωρός): The pyloric orifice of the stomach, where it opens into the small intestine. *Obs.*

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* ii. 349 It beginneth at the porter of the stomach, and is so seated beside the liuer. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 119 It is called πυλωρός or the Porter, commonly the neather orifice.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **porter's lodge** († **porter-lodge**), a lodge for the porter at the gate of a castle, park, etc. (formerly a place of corporal punishment for servants and dependants); † **porter-vein,** the *vena portæ* or portal vein (see PORTAL *a.* 2).

1471-2 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 644 Factura muri infra le *Porterloge. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlii. 76 Strangenes, quhair that he did ly, Wes brint in to the porter luge. a 1592 GREENE *News fr. Heaven & Hell* (1593) B j, Wee be not farre from Heauen gates, and if S. Peter should understand of your abuse, I knowe he would commit you both to the Porters Lodge. 1623 MASSINGER *Dk. Milan* iii. ii, Fit company only for pages and for footboys That have peruved the porter's lodge. 1822 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk., Christmas Eve*, Close adjoining was the porter's lodge. 1899 CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* 106 Gang doon to the porter-lodge, and wait till I come till ye. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* II. viii. 105 But what if such creatures were conueyed, through the mesaraicke veines into the great *porter veine? 1686 A. SNAPE *Anat. Horse* I. ix 17 A small Vein..called *pylorica* or Porter-vein.

Hence **Po·rter** *v.*[1] *intr.*, to be or act as a porter.

1605 [see DEVIL *sb.* 23 a]. 1627 P. FLETCHER *Locusts* iv. xxv. ii, Wee'l hold their heart, wee'l porter at their eare.

Porter (pōˈrtər), *sb.*[2] Also 4 portour, 5 -ou.e, -owre. [ME. *portour*, a. OF. *porteour* (12th c. in Godef.) (mod.F. *-eur*) :—L. *portātōr-em*, agent-noun f. L. *portāre* to carry, PORT *v.*[1] The ending *-our* was changed in 16th c. to *-er*: see -ER 2 3.]

1. A person whose employment is to carry burdens; now *esp.* a servant of a railway company employed to carry luggage at a station (in full, *railway porter*).

† *Porter's ale, beer*: see PORTER *sb.*[3] *Porter's knot*: see KNOT *sb.*[1] 5.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Chron.* xvi. 42 The sonis forsothe of Ydityn he made to ben porteris. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. vii. 370 A dosen harlotes Of portours and of pykeporses and pylede tob-drawers. 1469 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 336 If any of the portoures goo owt with cariage into the country. 1530 PALSGR. 257/1 Porter of burdens, *crocheteur*. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 114, I saw a Porter..drink up a Flagon of Beer. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxi. P 2 About an hundred Pounds weight, viz. a Porters Burthen. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 134 Porters,..employed to carry goods or parcels, also persons duly authorised, who attend wharfs for employment in various capacities respecting shipping. 1878 F. S. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 621 Porters for the passenger department are not accepted if they are less than 5 ft. 8 in. high. 1890 *Daily News* 17 Nov. 5/4 The Fellowship Porters—who must not be confounded with their humbler brethren the 'Ticket Porters' and the 'Tackle Porters'—are an association with a standing that entitles them to a hearing. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 July 4/2 The porter's rest, which stood so long on the north side of St. Paul's, disappeared at Jubilee time last year. 1901 *Census Schedule, Instruct.*, Porters..should specify the nature of their employment—as Railway Porter. The term Porter should never be used alone.

b. *gen.* and *fig.* One who or that which carries or conveys; a bearer, carrier.

1582 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 700 There is no need of porter, of a mediatour or minister, say onely, Lord haue mercie vpon me. 1634 BP. HALL *Contempl., N. T.* iv. xxxii, Simon of Cyrene is forced to be the porter of Thy cross. 1659 T. PECKE *Parnassi Puerp.* 67 The Grecian Tongue, Porter of Wit, and Art. 1817 *Sporting Mag.* L. 231 It enables him [the spaniel] to be a good reader, as it is styled in the south; in the north it is termed a good porter. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 868 Ships..are not such good porters of cholera as caravans, armies, hordes of pilgrims and unsanitary travellers.

c. (See quot.)

1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, Porter in the circuit of Iustices, is an officer that carieth a verge or white rodde before the Iustices in Eyre, so called, *a portando virgam*, *an.* 13 *Ed. I cap.* 24. 1772 *Jacob's Law Dict.* s.v., There is also a porter bearing a verge before the justices of either bench.

2. An appliance for lifting, carrying, or supporting.

† a. A lever. *Obs.*

1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Palanga*, leauers or porters, wherewith they left and beare tymbre, and suche like thynges of greatte weight. *Palango*.., to beare on leyuers or porters. 1566 WITHALS *Dict.* 32/1.

† b. A supporting structure of timber or stone. (Cf. BEARER 9.) *Obs*

1591 LODGE *Diogenes* (Hunter Cl.) 19 He swore that he would ouerthrowe the porters and bearers, which he practising to doo, the timber fell sodainly in the midst of his sawing.

c. An iron bar attached to a heavy body to be forged, by which it may, when suspended from a crane, be guided beneath the hammer or into the furnace; a porter-rod. Also, a bar from the end of which something (e. g. a knife-blade) is forged. (Knight *Dict. Mech.*)

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 78 (*Anchor*), *Porter*, a straight bar of iron, about 2 inches square, confined at one end to the end of the shank. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 44 The lower part [of an anchor] is left disunited, but has carrier iron bars, or *porters*, as these prolongation rods are commonly called, welded to the extremity of each portion. *Ibid.* 704 The *bloom* or rough ball, from the puddle furnace, is laid and turned about upon it, by means of a rod of iron welded to each of them, called a *porter*. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v., A cross lever fixed to the porter is the means of rotating the forging beneath the hammer.

d. A light carriage with two or three wheels, to hold up from the ground the chain or rope of a steam plough.

1864 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXV. ii. 416 The Travelling-porters are intended to carry the implement rope, the outer rope being best carried by the ordinary three-wheel porters.

3. *Weaving.* (*Sc.*) = BEER *sb.*[3]

1814 A. PRIDDIE *Manuf., Weaver & Warp. Assist* (1818) 152 What the Scotch weavers term a Porter, the English term a beer. 1846 G. WHITE *Treat. Weaving* 277 The hundred splits in all kinds of reeds is nominally divided into five equal portions for the sake of calculation, called porters in Scotland and beers in England. 1867 BLACK *Hist. Brechin* xii. 271 A thirty porter or 600 reed is divided into 600 openings in the breadth of 37 inches: 20 of these openings are called a porter. 1894 *Dundee Advertiser* 5 July 4 The new duty of 20 per cent. would also apply to tarpauling up to 11 or 12 porters.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *porter-beer* (see PORTER *sb.*[3]), *-clerk*, *-crab* (see quot.), *-guard*, *-riot*, *-rod* (= sense 2 c).

1906 *Daily Chron.* 25 Jan. 6/7 A youth of seventeen, engaged there as *porter-clerk. 1904 *Ibid.* 11 Jan. 3/3 At Patani was obtained the *'porter' crab, which lies in the mud clasping a sea anemone to its back by means of modified legs. 1851 GALLENGA *Italy* 181 Student-plots at Pisa, *porter-riots at Leghorn, and demonstrations at Florence. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 44 (*Anchor*) To one end a *porter rod is fastened, by which the palm is carried and turned round in the fire during the progress of the fabrication.

Hence **Po·rter** *v.*[2] *trans.*, to carry as a porter (sense 1), or by means of a porter or porters (sense 2 d); **Po·rtering,** the work or occupation of a porter.

1609 *Ev. Woman in Hum.* II. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, At night he shall be portered to our chamber. 1864 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXV. ii. 395 It would have been interesting..to have tested the draft of this rope dragging on the surface, against the wire rope properly 'portered'. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 4 July 6/7 Nominally he is a licensed porter,..but he does not do much portering.

Porter (pōˈrtər), *sb.*[3] [Short for *porter's ale*, *porter's beer*, or *porter beer* (PORTER *sb.*[4]), app. because orig. made for or chiefly drunk by porters and the lower class of labourers: cf. the early quots.

There is no direct contemporary evidence as to the origin of the name. Statements going back to c 1750 attribute the first brewing of the liquor to Ralph Harwood 'at the place afterwards called Doctor's Brewhouse, on the east side of High Street, Shoreditch'; but these statements concern the origin not of the appellations *porter's ale*, *porter's beer*, but of the term *entire*. The probability is that *porter's ale* or *beer* arose as a popular descriptive appellation.]

A kind of beer, of a dark brown colour and bitterish taste, brewed from malt partly charred or browned by drying at a high temperature.

a. 1727 SWIFT *Further Acc. E. Curll* Wks. 1755 III. i. 161 Nursed up on grey peas, bullocks liver, and porters ale. 1734 SWIFT in *Mrs. Delany's Life & Corr.* (1861) I. 502, I cannot make shifts..by starving in scanty lodgings,..as I used to do in London, with port-wine, or perhaps Porter's ale, to save charges! 1745 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 552 Their Urine..as high-coloured as Porter's Beer. 1770 MASSIE *Reas. agst. Tax on Malt* 5 So that every

Person.., must pay more than Three Halfpence for a Pint of Porter-Beer in London.

8. 1729 'R. BULL' tr. *Dedekindus' Grobianus* 139 The Fumes of Porter, Stout, or Home-brew'd Ale. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* iii. (ed. 2) 221 Of Brewing Butt-Beer, called Porter. *c* 1750] GUTTERIDGE (of Shoreditch) in *Gentl. Mag.* May (1819) 394/2 Harwood, my townsman, he invented first Porter to rival wine, and quench the thirst. Porter,..Whose reputation rises more and more. 1772 *Town & Country Mag.* 117 Hard working people delight in a kind of strong beer called porter, brown, clear, bitter and wholesome. 1781 in Hone *Every day Bk.* (1827) II. 836 My electors shall have porter at threepence a pot. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* s.v., At first the essential distinction of porter arose from its wort being made with highly kilned brown malt. 1846 M'CULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I 757 Breweries...The latter principally produce porter, the favourite beverage of the Londoners.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *porter-brewer, -brewery, -malt, -pot, -pump, -shop, -yeast*; *porter-coloured, -drinking, -hued* adjs.; **porter-cup**, a mixed beverage containing porter (see quot.) See also PORTER-HOUSE.

1818 CALVERT in *Parl. Deb.* 1012 It had been proved by those *porter brewers who had been examined before the police committee. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* v. ii. (1869) II. 486 In the *porter brewery of London, a quarter of malt is commonly brewed into more than two barrels and a half, sometimes into three barrels of porter. 1898 KIPLING in *Morn. Post* 9 Nov. 5/2 Clumps of gorse and heather and the *porter-coloured pools of bog water. 1880 *Barman's Manual* 51 *Porter Cup. Mix, in a tankard, a bottle of porter and an equal quantity of table ale; pour in a glass of brandy and a dessert-spoonful of syrup of ginger; add 3 or 4 lumps of sugar and a nutmeg grated [etc.]. 1851 G. BLYTH *Remin. Mission. Life* ii. 121 His *porter-drinking propensities 1863 *Royal Exchange Assurance* Art. ii, Maltsters (who make no high-dried or *porter malt). 1824 SOUTHEY in *Life* (1849) I 137 He used to ..fling the *porter-pot at the poker at me. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxvii, A porter-pot and a wine-bottle. 1804 LARWOOD *No Gun Boats* 15 The Caffés of France, and the *Porter Shops of England. *c* 1796 SIR J. DALRYMPLE *Observ. Yeast-cake* 2 London *porter-yeast ..is preferred..by the distillers.

Porter *v.*[1, 2]: see PORTER *sb.*[1, 2].

Porter, variant of PORTURE *v. Obs.*

Porterage[1] (pōˈrtərédʒ). [f. PORTER *sb.*[2] + -AGE.]

1. The action or work of a porter; carriage or transportation of goods, parcels, etc.; also, the charge for this.

1437–8 in *5th Rep. Hist. MSS Comm* 541/1, 5*s.* 8*d.* received from the Porters in the Strande, for the porterage of fish this year. 1611 *Lett. E. India Co.* (1896) I. 141 Item for porterage of particulars above to the barque, 03 13. 1671 L. ROBERTS *Merch. Map Commerce* (ed. 2) 54 Other charges are Boat-hire, Wharfage, Porterage and Ware-house room. 1761 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 123/2 The carrier had no right to stop the goose for the porterage 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd Trade* 134 *Porterage*, the hire of porters. 1859 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* I 241 Female porterage is the custom of the country. 1880 *Post Office Guide* 235 When the addressee resides beyond the free delivery, porterage is charged. 1884 *G. W. R. Time Tables* July 83 No charge for porterage..at Holyhead

†2. Something to be carried, a burden. *Obs. rare.*

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (1676) 179 These Porters do now become a porterage themselves, and those parts that were wont to bear the greatest burdens, are now so great a burden.

3. *attrib.* as *porterage fee, work.*

1774 *Acts Gen. Assembly Georgia* (1881) 418 For any Porterage Work from the several parts of the Town..to any of the Wharves the like rates. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Apr. 7/1 Even the British Commissioner when he journeys to and from Uganda has to employ slave labour for porterage purposes. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 12 Nov. 5/4 A tariff regulating porterage fees.

Porterage[2]. *rare.* [f. PORTER *sb.*[1] + -AGE.] The duty or occupation of a porter or door-keeper.

1763 CHURCHILL *Duellist* ii. 161 In rules of Porterage untaught.

Porteress: see PORTRESS.

Porter-house. Chiefly *U.S.* [f. PORTER *sb.*[3] + HOUSE *sb.* Cf. *ale-house*] A house at which porter and other malt liquors are retailed; also, one where steaks, chops, etc. are served, a chop-house.

1800 COBBETT in Polwhele *Trad & Recoll.* (1826) II. 531 They adjourned from the porter-houses and gin-shops to the cheese-mongers and bakers. 1807–8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 286 Those temples of politics, popularity, and smoke, the ward porter-houses. 1858 *N. Y. Tribune* 16 Mar. 3/3 This morning, an altercation took place in the porter-house of Michael Byrne,..between Joseph Kelly..and others.

b. *attrib.*, as *porter-house boy*; **porter-house steak** (*U.S.*), 'a beefsteak consisting of a choice cut of the beef between the sirloin and the tenderloin ..: supposed to derive its name from a well-known porter-house in New York' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* (1808) I. 67 Then came the porter-house boy for the pewter-pots. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 27 Sept. The 'tenderloin', the 'porterhouse' steak of America, are infinitely superior to our much-vaunted rump steak. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Apr. 6/3 Porterhouse steaks sold for 15*c.* and now sell for 24*c.*

Porterlike, *a.* [f. PORTER *sb.*[2] + LIKE *a.*] Like a porter: = PORTERLY *a*[2]

1598 FLORIO, *Facchinaria*, base, filthie, rascally, porter-like-tricks.

†**Porterly,** *a.*[1] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. PORTER *sb.*[1] + -LY[1].] Proper to a porter or door-keeper.

1582 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 397 b, Wherein he promised full remission..in the fullnesse of his Porterly power [= power of the keys].

†**Porterly,** *a.*[2] and *adv. Obs.* [f. PORTER *sb.*[2]]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to, or characteristic of, a porter (PORTER *sb.*[2]); hence, Rude, vulgar, low.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 140 Off the stage,..they are base rascals, vagabond abjects, and porterly hirelings. 1673 KIRKMAN *Unlucky Citizen* 108 That Porterly Game of Nine-pins. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 48. 2/2 Silly and Porterly Reflections on you. 1765 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 4 Sept., His language was as..foul, and porterly, as ever was heard at Billingsgate.

B. *adv.* In a 'porterly' manner; vulgarly.

1659 TORRIANO, *Facchinesco*, basely, or porterly. 1663 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* i. i, I was porterly drunk, and that I hate of all things in nature.

Portership[1] (pōˈrtərʃip). [f. PORTER *sb.*[1] + -SHIP.] The office of porter or door-keeper; also with possessive, as a humorous title.

1450 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 197/2 Th' office of the Portership of the Castell of Rouland. 1503 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 10 § 7 The office of Porter or Portershipp of the same Castell. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* Wks. (Grosart) II. 95, I commend them ..to the protection of your Portership. 1610 T. COCKS *Diary* (1901) 98 Yf Short and he got not through for the patent of the portership. 1886 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) II. 349 Content with a portership in the House of the Lord.

Portership[2]. [f. PORTER *sb.*[2] + -SHIP.] The office of a porter or carrier of burdens.

1521 *Maldon, Essex, Liber B.* 57 The tyme yew shall contynewe in the office of portership of this towne.

† **Portery, portary.** *Sc. Obs.* [a. MFl. *porterie, -erije*, f. *porter* citizen, burgher, f. *port* town, city: see PORT *sb.*[2]] Citizenship or burghership in a Flemish or Dutch city; the body of citizens collectively; the rights or privileges of a citizen or burgher (in the Netherlands).

(In the quotation referring to Scottish merchants or factors residing in Flanders)

1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 333 All factouris that ar Scottismen ..sall answer to the Conservatour, and nocht allege fra him to thair portary; and gif thai will abyde at thair portary, and nocht obey to the said Conservatour, the Quenis majestie charges the said Conservatour that he discharge..hir liegis.

Portes s, Po.teur, var. PORTAS, PORTURE *sb.*[1]

Portfire (pōˈrtfəiəɹ). [After F. *porte-feu*, in same sense: see PORTE-.] A device used formerly for firing artillery, and now for firing rockets and other fireworks, and for igniting an explosive in mining, etc.; = FUSE, MATCH *sb.*[2] 2.

1647 NYE *Gunnery* ix. 77 For the priming thereof, make a Potfire [*sic*], or Fuse. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. xiii. 90 Leaving a small hole for a Port-Fire. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II, *Portfire*, is a Composition of Meal, Powder, Sulphur and Salt-Peter drove into a Case of Paper, but not very hard; 'tis about 9 or 10 Inches long, and is used to fire Guns and Mortars instead of Match. 1798 CAPT. BERRY in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1845) III. 52 A port fire from L'Orient fell into the main royal of the Alexander. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 95 Portfires are of four different natures—viz., Common portfires, Percussion portfires, Miners' portfires, and Slow portfires. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v., The *common portfire* is sixteen inches long, and is packed with a composition which burns at the rate of about one inch per minute. The *slow portfire* consists of paper impregnated with saltpeter and rolled into a solid cylinder about sixteen inches long. It will burn three or four hours.

attrib. 1814 LEWIS & CLARK *Exp. Missouri* (1803) III. 922 Taking a port-fire match from his pocket. 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 331 Portfires...Papers for forming portfire cases. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Portfire Clipper*, a nippers for cutting off the ends of port-fires.

†**Port-flask.** *Obs. rare.* [See PORTE-.] A belt or attachment for carrying a drinking-flask.

1598 R. BARRET *Theor. Warres* iii. 34 With his flaske at his girdle, or hanging by a Port-flask, or Flask leather vpon the right thigh.

Portfolio (pōɹtˈfōˈlio). Also 8 porto folio, portefolio, port folio, 8–9 port-folio. [In 18th c. *porto folio*, ad. It. *portafogli*, f. *porta*, imper. of *portare* to carry + *fogli*, leaves, sheets of paper, pl. of *foglio*:—L. *folium* leaf. First element altered after F. *portefeuille*: see PORTE-.]

1. A receptacle or case for keeping loose sheets of paper, prints, drawings, maps, music, or the like; usually in the form of a large book-cover, and sometimes having sheets of paper fixed in it, between which specimens are placed. Also *fig.*

1722 J. RICHARDSON *Statues, etc. Italy* 13 Another Porto Folio, all of Raffaele. 1764 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 85/1 A porto folio of choice original designs. 1768 FORSTER in *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 215 More than 3000 MSS. maps and drawings were kept in their portefolios. 1796 *Mod. Gulliver* 53, I tied up my port folio. 1806–7 J. BRESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) xii. vii, An huge portfolio of Miss' or Master's early school drawings. 1812 COMBE *Picturesque* xiv. (1813) 113 The Doctor forward stepp'd to shew The wealth of his port-folio. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* i. ix, His servant..placed his portfolios and letter-boxes on the table. 1858 C. W. GOODWIN in *Cambr. Ess.* 246 The compilers did not always confine themselves to the stores of their own portfolios.

2. *spec.* Such a receptacle containing the official documents of a state department; hence *fig.* the office of a minister of state. Orig. said in reference to France and other foreign countries.

1835 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849–50) V. xxxii. § 8. 405 The portfolio of the war office was put into the hands of Carnot. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 2 As the subs of office quit their desks when premiers deliver up their portfolios. 1860 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* I. ii. 46 On the other side of the Channel, the Minister bears his portfolio, here the Secretary bears his seal. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 May 2/2 It seems hard that Lord Salisbury may do with impunity ..what would cost Lord Rosebery not merely his windows but his portfolio.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *portfolio form, -hunter* (cf. *place-hunter*); **portfolio-stand**, a piece of furniture for holding portfolios, drawings, music, etc.

1902 *Daily Chron.* 1 Oct. 3/4 The present monograph will be in *portfolio form, with many illustrations. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 June 1/2 Falls of Cabinets have become a custom and startle only *Portfolio-hunters. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 20 In his *portfolio-stands..were the entire series of the illustrations to Scott, to Byron.

Hence **Portfo'lioed** *a.*, furnished with a portfolio.

1848 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 185 All portfolioed, all band-booked..without compassion or conscience. 1892 *Review of Rev.* Jan. 6/2 Bewailing the consequences of portfolioed incapacity.

†**Port-glaive.** *Obs.* [ad. F. *porte-glaive*: see PORTE- and GLAIVE.] A sword-bearer; a member of the military and religious Order of the Knights Sword-bearers founded 1201 in Livonia.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Portglaive*, a Sword-bearer. 1725 COATS *Dict. Her.* s.v., Knights of the Order of the Portglaive, or Sword-Bearers in Poland, in Latin called *Ensiferi*. 1755 JOHNSON, *Portglave*, a sword bearer.

Port-grave: see PORT-REEVE.

Porth (pōɹθ). *Cornw. dial.* [Corn. and W. *porth*, ad. L. *portus* PORT[1].] A small bay or cove.

1860 *Blog. & Crit. fr.* 'The Times' 245 Romantic coves provincially called Porths. 1880 CHARL. M. MASON *Forty Shires* 301 One of the little lovely inlets, or porths, as they are called, which break every part of the Cornish coast.

Port-hole (pōɹtˈhōl). [f. PORT *sb.*[3] + HOLE *sb.*]

1. *Naut.* An aperture in a ship's side; *spec.* formerly one of those through which cannon were pointed; now, one of the apertures for the admission of light and air; = PORT *sb.*[3] 2 b.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Portafiola*, a port-hole, *porta.* *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Royal Navy* 26 Wont to plant great red Port-holes in their broad sides, where they carried no Ordnance at all. 1691 I. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. x, So contrived the Port Holes therein, that most of her Guns might point to one Center. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4329/3 [They] went through the Port-holes into the Long-boat. 1759 FALCONER *Gun Ship* 41 Full ninety brazen guns her port-holes fill. 1802 *Naval Chron.* VIII. 481 The contrivance of port-holes..is attributed to Descharges, a French ship-builder at Brest, in the reign of Louis the Twelfth. 1892 CLARK RUSSELL *Marriage at Sea* iii, A black steamboat, her portholes glittering as though the whole length of her was studded with brilliants

fig. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* ii. ii, The port holes Of sheathed spirit are here corb'd up.

2. *transf.* a. An aperture in a wall for shooting through, etc.; an embrasure; b. a similar aperture in other structures, e. g. in the door of a furnace.

1644–5 N. DRAKE *Siege Pontefr.* (Surtees) 37 One of our men was looking out of a porthole on the round tower 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 19 It has the face of a Castle, being built with portholes for Artillery, instead of Windows. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. iii. xxxiv. 157 This city is inclosed within a wall above a mile in each square, with a great number of regular turrets and port-holes for arrows. 1870 J. ROSKELL in *Eng. Mech.* 18 Feb. 547/2 The 'port holes' are left open.

3. A steam port (PORT *sb.*[3] 4).

1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1888 HASLUCK *Model Engin. Handybk.* 27 On turning the fly wheel the crank draws the piston-rod out and incines the cylinder sideways, bringing the port-hole to the left *Ibid.* 37 Fig. 29, where the size and position of each port hole may be seen.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *port-hole shutter, window.*

1766 ENTICK *London* IV 88 The roof is enlightened by four port-hole windows. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 95 We now find the advantage of the port-hole shutters.

Porthors, -hos, early forms of PORTAS.

†**Portic.** *Obs. rare.* Also 7 portick. [OE. ad. L. *porticus*: see next; cf. OHG *pforzih*, etc. Not in ME., where F. *porche* PORCH took its place; re-introduced in 17th c.] A portico, a porch.

a 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* ii. iii. (1890) 106 Fordon in bone foreswedenan portic ma ne meahte beon [L. *eo quod praedicta porticus plura capere nequiret*]. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John x. 23 And ge-eade se hæl end in temple in portic salamones. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John v. 2 Se mete hæfd fif porticas.

1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* i. 18 It hath on the outside a Portic round it...Each side of the Portick is of Fourteen foot long. *Ibid.* 76 A fine Mosque; whose Portick is supported by Red Marble Pillars.

b. A philosopher of the Porch; a Stoic philosopher *nonce use.*

a 1644 QUARLES *Funeral Elegies* Poems (1717) 417 Thou dry-brain'd Portick, whose Abenean breast Transcending passion, never was oppress With grief.

Portico (pōɹˈtikō). Pl. -oes, -os (also 7 -o's). [a. It. (also Sp., Pg.) *portico*:—L. *porticus* colonnade, arcade, porch, f. *porta* door, gate, PORT *sb.*[3]]

1. *Arch.* A covered ambulatory consisting of a roof supported by columns placed at regular intervals, usually attached as a porch to a building, but sometimes forming a separate structure; a colonnade; † a pergola in a garden (*obs.*).

1605 B JONSON *Volpone* II i, I wont to fix my bank in face of the public Piazza, near the shelter of the Portico to the Procuratia. 1649 EVELYN *Diary* 30 May, His Majesty's statues thrown down at St. Paule's Portico and the Exchange. *a* 1662 HEYLIN *Laud* I. 210 He caused a stately Portico to be erected at the West end of the Church. 1686 BURNET *Trav.* iv. (1750) 233 The Beauty of their Temples, and of the Porticos before them, is amazing 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No 4249/4 Making all sorts of Parterres, Porticoes, Arbours. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No 31 P 27 The porticos where Socrates sat. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. vi. 194 Priam's noble hall, A palace built with graceful porticos. 1880 RUSKIN *Praeterita* I. 323 Porticoes should not be carried on the top of arches.

b *spec.* The Painted Porch at Athens: see PORCH 4; hence *fig* the Stoic philosophy. Also *allusively*.

1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xliv. IV. 352 From the portico, the Roman civilians learned to live, to reason, and to die. 1825 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Barbara S—*, Poor men's smoky cabins are not always porticoes of moral philosophy. 1837 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Bacon* (1877) 403 Suppose that Justinian .. had called on the last few sages who still haunted the Portico.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*

1720 OZELL *Vertot's Rom. Rep* I. iv. 228 Two Javelins were fixed in the Earth, and a third fastened across upon the Points of those All the Æqui. passed under this military Portico 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 1393 Now to the verdant portico of woods they walk. 1831 CARLYLE in Froude *Life* (1882) II. 226 Now it seems to me as if this life were but the inconsiderable portico of man's existence.

Hence **Po·rticoed** *a.*, furnished with a portico

1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 103 The Temples .. were circumalated, or either singly or doubly porticoed about. 1856 MISS MULOCK *J. Halifax* i, The High Street, with the mayor's house porticoed and grand.

‖ **Po·rticus.** *Obs.* [L.; see prec.] = prec.

1624 B. JONSON *Masque, Neptune's Triumph* Wks. (Rtldg.) 640/2 Till the whole tree become a porticus, Or arched arbour. *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 146 Their baths .. were of a less extent then their porticus or arch'd walks. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* III § 12 Sleep not in the Dogma's of the Peripatus, Academy, or Porticus: be a moralist of the mount 1685 H. MORE *Paralip. Prophet* xxxii. 289 Porticus's likewise ran through the whole Ground-plot of the Temple.

‖ **Portière** (portyē·r). [Fr.:—med.L. *portāria*, prop. fem. sing. of adj. *portārius* belonging to a door or gate; see PORTER *sb.*1] A curtain hung over a door or doorway, to prevent draught, to serve as a screen, or for ornament.

1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* lxiii, What frightful Boucher and Lancret shepherds and shepherdesses leered over the portières! 1881 *Cornh. Mag.* July 50 He drew aside the portière that concealed the door.

attrib. 1893 SALTUS *Madam Sapphira* 83 There was a jostle of portiere rings. 1897 *Daily News* 9 Nov. 6 5 A pair of portiere curtains, old appliquée embroidery on crimson silk velvet ground.

† **Po·rtifolium, portyfolyom.** *Obs. rare.* Corruption of med.L. *portiforium*, a PORTAS.

1546 BALE *1st Exam. A. Askew* 34 b, Their popish portyfolyoms and maskynge bokes. 1550 — *Image Bo h Ch.* I. 141 Though they'n-uer haue Beades Latine Primers, portifolyomes, nor other signes of hipocrisie.

Po·rtify, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. PORT *sb.*7] To convert (claret) into port; in quot. *fig.*

1861 THACKERAY *Round. Papers* xiv, I grant you .. that this claret is loaded, as it were; but your desire to *portify* you self is amiable, is pardonable, is perhaps honourable.

Portigue,-ingue, var. PORTAGUE *Obs.*, gold coin.

Portinance, variant of PURTENANCE *Obs.*

Portingale, -gall, etc., obs. ff. PORTUGAL.

Portion (pōə·rʃən), *sb.* Forms: 4 porciun, 4-6 -ion, -ioun (etc.); 4-5, 7 portioun, 7- ione, 5- portion. [ME. *porciun, portion*, a. OF. *porcion, portion* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *portiō nem* share, part, proportion (whence also Prov., Sp *porcion*, It. *porzione*, Pg. *porção*).]

I. 1. The part (of anything) allotted or belonging to one person; a share. Also *fig*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4746 (Cott.) He sakle ilk man his porcion [*v rr.* -cioun, -cioun] *c* 1325 *Chron Eng.* 352 (Ritson) The kyng of Esex wes riche mon, He hade to ys portion Wylteschire, Barkeschyre. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xv. 12 Fadir, gyue to me the porcioun of substaunce, ethir catel, that bylongeth to me. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 3585 Gif the yongar damysele The half, or eis sum porcioune, That sho mai have to wariswone. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Esdras* v 8 Euery man sought his porcion agayne in lewry. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, v. iii. 125, I vnworthy am To woe so faire a Dame to be his wife, And haue no portion in the choice my selfe. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Portion*, a Lot, or Share of any thing that is to be parcell'd out or divided. 1772 *Junius Lett* lxviii (1820) 338 The study of the law requires but a moderate portion of abilities. 1847 MRS. A. KERR tr. *Ranke's Hist. Servia* 25 He honourably performed his portion of the compact.

b. A quantity or allowance of food allotted to, or enough for, one person.

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Poge* ii, She dyd brynge to hym [a poor man] his porcion as she was custommed for to doo. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. ccxxii. [ccxviii.] 691 To lose you vp in a castell, and there to be holden vnder subiection, and to lyue by porcion. 1611 BIBLE *Esther* ix. 22 Daies of feasting and ioy, and of sending portions one to another 1629 WADSWORTH *Pilgr* iii. 16 Each man hath .. brought him .. halfe a pound of beefe which they call their portion. *c* 1880 *Newspaper*, The demand, in London alone, for soles [fish] of the size to make one 'portion'.

2. The part or share of an estate given or passing by law to an heir, or to be distributed to him in the settlement of the estate. Also *fig.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xv. 5 He is porcioun & mede of myn heritage. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 21 In defraude of here wyves & chylderyn, to lettyn hem fro þe porcyoun þat longyth to hem, be ryght. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iv. 113 Inheritarys to a grete porcyon of intaylyd land. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ii. 2 Full little weenest thou what sorrows are Left thee for porcion of thy livelyhed. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xix. 437 On whom the earth as their common mother bestowed a grave for a childs portion. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 21 Sir Joseph Jekyll decreed, that the plaintiffs were entitled to their original portions, as well as to the additional portions given by the will. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii III. 210 On what security, could any man invest his money or give a portion to his children, if he could not rely on positive laws and on the uninterrupted possession of many years?

3. DOWRY; a marriage portion. Also *portion-money*. (In quot. 1511 = DOWER 1.)

1511 FABYAN *Will* in *Chron.* (1811) Pref. 7 Also I will that my chalice, wt my ij cresetts and pax of siluer, .. whiche before dates I gave to my wif, remayn styll to her, in augmentyng of hir porcion. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. xlvii. 221 Who loues not for the Person but the Portion loues no whit. 1625 BOSWELL in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 195 Her portion money .. is already paying here. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xli. (1739) 64 This custom .. [was] from the Latins, who used to give Dower with the man, and receive Portion with the woman. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. i, I married Mrs Mary Burton .. with whom I received four hundred pounds for a portion. 1851 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 35 Edward, on his side, is to give the moderate portion of 10,000 marks with his daughter.

4. That which is allotted to a person by providence; lot, destiny, fate. † *To lay one's portion with*, to cast in one's lot with (LOT *sb.* 1 e).

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* xlix. [l] 19 Þou. laid þy porcioun wyþ spouse-breches. *c* 1400 *Apol Loll.* 52 If ani presume agen þis, know he him to haue porcoun wiþ Giezi. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xx 29 This is the porcion that y wicked shal haue of God, and the heretage that he maye loke for of the Lorde. — *Eccles.* xxv. 19 Ye porcion of the vngodly shal fall vpon her. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I 70 Eternal Justice .. here their Prison ordain'd In utter darkness, and their portion set. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 54 P 1 When Labour was pronounced to be the Portion of Man. 1851 NEALE *Hymn*, Brief life is here our portion.

II. 5. A part of any whole: = PART *sb.* 1.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conc.* 8118-20 A day here may be a porcyon Of ane hundreth yhere, als men may se, Alle-if þat porcyon tulle lytylle be. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 9 Þe norþ est portioun of Arabi hatte Saba. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxvii. 204, xxx thousand pounde of syluer to be payed within iii yere .. euery yere x thousand pound by euyn porcyons. 1633 *St. Acts Chas. I* (1817) V. 103/1 That .. portioun of the lordshipe of Dumbar boundit meithit and merchit as eftir followes. 1715 tr *Gregory's Astron.* (1726) I. 416 Such a Portion of the Ecliptic, as the Sun describes in the mean while by its Annual Motion towards the East. 1831 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *J. Hampden* (1887) 205 Almost every part of this virtuous and blameless life .. is a precious and splendid portion of our national history. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. vii. 48 A portion of the pressure was transmitted laterally.

6. A part of the whole existing stock (of anything); a (limited) quantity or amount; some.

13.. *Coer de L.* 5413 The Sarezynes .. cryede, trewes! .. To the false Kyng off Fraunse; And he hem graunted .. For a porcioun off golde. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Shipman's T.* 56 Toward the toun of Brugges for to fare To byen there a porcion of ware. 1426 in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 6 He bought of John Lyllyng a porcion of alom. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 12 b, But grace, ye the leest porcyon of grace, is sufficyent. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. Ind.* *a* III. vi i. 8 Nujeef Khan, whose talents had given a portion of stability to the imperial throne. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 965 It would not be surprising if a portion of water, so far from being decomposed, were actually formed by the union of its constituents previously existing in the grain.

† **7.** The action of dividing; division, partition, distribution. *Obs. rare.*

c 1450 *Life St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4706 And parted in to twa knyghts hande, Be euen porcioune. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. cxlix. 136 After ye which porcion, Charlmayne, heryngе of the dyuycion & stryfe among the Almayns .. sped hym thyther 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1670) 174 That proportion is quite taken away which God the Creator hath observed in all other things: making them all in number, weight and measure, in an excellent portion and harmony.

Portion (pōə·rʃən), *v.* [ad. obs. F. *portionner*, *porcionner* (1339 in Godef.) to apportion, divide into shares (= med.L. *portiōnāre*, 1374 in Du Cange), f. F. *portion* PORTION; see APPORTION.]

1. *trans.* To divide into portions or shares; to assign or distribute in shares, to share *out*; = APPORTION *v* 2.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 51 Þe barons portiond he lond euen þam bituene. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VIII. 514 Now each partakes the feast, the wine prepares, Portions the food, and each his portion shares. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *A Vision* Wks. 1765 II. 87 The journey seemed to be portioned into four distinct stages. 1859 JEFFERSON *Brittany* xvi. 254 The petty chiefs among whom the country was portioned out. 1887 BOWEN *Æneid* v. 362 After the races are ended, the prizes portioned as due.

b. To allot or assign to any one as his portion or share; = APPORTION *v.* 1.

1871 BROWNING *Balaustion* 2326 No: it was praise, I portioned thee, Of being good true husband to thy wife! 1904 LD. BURGHCLERE *Virg. Georg.* I. 43 Not that the gods Have portioned them some special gift [L. *quia sit divinitus illis Ingenium*], or fate Bestowed a deeper sense of things to be.

2. To give a portion or dowry to; to dower, endow.

1712 M HENRY *Commun. w. God* (1822) 365 The Psalmist having given preference to God's favour, and portioned himself in that, here expresseth his great complacency in the choice he had made. 1838 *Murray's Handbk. N. Germ.* 449 Louis of Arnstein, having no son, married and portioned off his seven daughters, dividing among them a part of his estates. 1855 M. ARNOLD *Balder Dead* 114 That one, long portion'd with his doom of death, Should change his lot, and fill another's life. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. iv, When I marry with their consent they will portion me most handsomely.

3. To mix in due proportion; = APPORTION *v.* 3.

1811 *Self Instructor* 514 Roman oker .. when properly portioned with gum-water.

Hence **Po·rtioned** *ppl. a.*, **Po·rtioning** *vbl. sb.*

1732 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 267 Him portion'd maids, apprentice'd orphans blest. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 521 Revenues, consecrated to the portioning of noble young ladies in marriage. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* II. 22 We all must bear our portioned lot.

† **Po·rtionable,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. PORTION *sb.* + -ABLE: cf. *proportionable.*] PROPORTIONAL.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. met. ix. 68 (Camb. MS.) Thow byndest the elementus by nowmbyres porcionables, þat the colde thinges mowen acorden with the hote thinges.

Portional (pōə·rʃənăl), *a. rare.* [ad. late L. *portiōnālis* partial; see PORTION *sb.* and -AL.]

1. Pertaining to or of the nature of a portion or part; partial.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Esdras* viii. 31 These ben the prouostis, after ther kuntres, and porcionelis [*v.r.* porcionel, 1388 porcionel] princehodis [*l. alg.* porcionales principatus] of hem, that with me steyeden vp fro Babiloine. 1662 GUNNING *Lent Fast* 30 Why apply we the 4th, and 6th day of the week to stations? (or meetings for prayer, portional-fasting, and Sacrament). *a* 1670 HACKET *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 247 The Christians should punctually observe a portional abstinence, according to the time of forty days.

2. Of the nature of a portion or dowry.

1683 EVELYN *Mem.* 16 Mar., He [Sir J. Child] lately married his daughter to the eldest son of the Duke of Beaufort, .. with £50,000 portional present, and various expectations.

Hence **Po·rtionally** *adv.*, by way of a portion or part; partly, in part. *rare.*

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* I. i. 29 Peter receiued, and receiued for himselfe, .. but μερικῶς, not ὁλικῶς, portionally and particularly, not wholly and entirely. 1865 ELIZA METEYARD *J. Wedgwood* I 330 The 'Brick House and Works' stood on what now forms portionally the site of the Wedgwood Institute.

Po·rtionary. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [ad. med.L. *portiōnārius* a canon's deputy in a cathedral, receiving half a prebend (*c* 1200 in Du Cange) (so OF. *porcionaire* 1442 in Godef.): see PORTION *sb.* and -ARY 1.] = PORTIONIST 2.

1548 *Act* 2 & 3 *Edw. VI*, c. 13 § 3 That all and everie person .. shall paye their tythes for thincrease of the saide cattell so gonge in the saide waste or common, to the parson vicar proprietorie porcyonarie owner or other their fermors. 1620 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Counc. Trent* VIII. (1676) 734 That in Cathedral Churches, all the Canons and Portionaries shall be Priests, Deacons, or Sub-deacons. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s v. *Wolverhampton*, In this parish K. Edgar founded a chapel of 8 portionaries, the chief of whom he made patron to them all.

† **Po·rtionate,** *a. Obs. rare*—0. [ad. med.L. *portiōnātus* provided with a portion.] = PROPORTIONATE. Hence † **Po·rtionately** *adv. Obs. rare*—1, in equal shares, proportionately.

1548 UDALL, etc *Erasm. Par. John* 115 b, They so deuided the resydue of his garmentes saue his coate .. that euery manne had hys parte porcionately.

Portioner (pōə·rʃənəɹ). [f PORTION *sb.* or *v.* + -ER 1, 2. Cf. med L. *portiōnārius.*]

I. 1. *Scots Law.* The proprietor of a small piece of land forming a portion of an original forty-merk land, which has been subdivided among co-heirs or otherwise broken up; a small laird.

1552 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 130 Quhair happinis to be sindrie portioneris of landis within the Schyir, the Scheref sall adjown the samyn togidder, quhill he mak the fourtie mark land of auld extent. 1569 *Ibid* 6·6 Alexander Chalmer portioner of Petty. 1674 in Wodrow *Hist. Suff. Ch. Scot.* (1721) I. 367 Robert Schaw Portioner in Auchmouty [fined] in 49 Pounds. 1791 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* I. 9 There are sixteen greater, and a considerable number (about a hundred) of smaller proprietors, called here Portioners, from their having a small portion of land belonging to them. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* Oct. 366 My father belonged to that respectable class of landowners termed portioners.

b. *Heir-* or *heiress-portioner*: One of two or more heirs female who succeed to equal portions of a heritage in default of heirs male; or the son or other male representative of such a joint-heiress.

1576 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II 571 Alisoun Dunbar ane of the airis portionaris of the lordschip of Loch and Kilconquhair. 1655 in Z. Boyd *Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 29 2 We Marion Boyd and Zacharias McCallum aires portionairis to umquhill Mr. Zacharias Boyd. 1765 *Act* 5 *Geo. III*, c. 26 *Preamble*, The eldest heir female always succeeding without division and excluding heirs portioners. 1886 *Act* 49 & 50 *Vict.* c. 29 § 19 The eldest of such heirs portioners shall succeed to the tenancy without division.

† **2.** *Eccl.* = PORTIONIST 2. *Obs.*

1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict*, *Portioner* (.. *Portionarius*), .. where a Parsonage is served by two or sometimes three Ministers alternately .. the Ministers are called Portioners, because they have but their Portion or Proportion of the Tythes or Profits of the Living. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex*, *Portioner*, a minister, who, together with others, serves a benefice, because he has only a portion of the tithes or profits of the living.

3. *Eng. Law.* One of several persons among

whom a settled fund is appointable; a sharer. (Cf. PORTION *sb.* 2.) *rare.*

1884 SIR E. E. RAY in *Law Times Rep.* L. 261/1 In none of the decisions or dicta has the prior right of the portioners to receive their portions out of the estate been questioned.

4. *techn.* One of a number of artificers who each contribute a certain part of the complete article.

1879 *Globe* 11 Oct. 1/4 Each of the several contributors—technically called *portioners*.

II. 5. One who divides (anything) into portions or shares. *rare*—°.

1775 in ASH; and in later dicts.

Portionist. [ad. med.L. *portiōnista* (1499 in DU CANGE), f. *portiōn-em* PORTION: see -IST.]

1. A student in a college, receiving or entitled to a defined portion or allowance of food (whether as a boarder or as recipient of a benefaction).

† **a.** At St. Andrews, A student who boarded with the principal of the college, and was entitled to his 'commons'. *Obs.*

1563-7 BUCHANAN *Reform. St. Andros* Wks. (S. T. S.) 7 The steuart to be payit be the principal off the profet of the portionistis.

b. In reference to Merton College, Oxford: A rendering of the Latin term *portionista*, applied to the class of poor scholars usually called *postmasters*.

The official terms are, in Latin documents, *portionista*, in English, *postmaster*; *portionist* appears to be merely a 17th c. literary rendering of the former by Wood, Hearne, and others after them.

a 1672 WOOD *Life* 1 Aug. an. 1635 (O. H. S.) I. 45 The old stone-house, wherein his son A. Wood was borne (called antiently Portionists or Postmasters hall). *Ibid.* 52 The second brother of A. Wood, named Edward, became one of the portionists or postmasters of Merton Coll. [in 1642]. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 54 He..was enter'd at 15 Years of Age, as one of the Portionists or Post-Masters of Merton Coll. 1826 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXIV. 343 Parkhurst (afterwards Bishop of Norwich) whose portionist and pupil he was at Merton College. 1895 RASHDALL *Universities* II. 488 The body of Portionists (now corrupted to Postmasters) was engrafted..about the year 1300.

2. *Eccl.* One of two or more incumbents who share the duties and revenues of a benefice.

1743 *Act* 16 *Geo. II*, c. 28 § 35 All..Easter offerings, and other dues..that have been usually paid to the said rector or vicar, or portionists of the parish church of Stepney. 1794 W. COMBE *Boydell's Thames* I. 59 Its parochial tithes are divided between three portionists, who are all presented by the church of Exeter. 1888 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XIII. 247/2 He was also canon resident and portionist at Hereford.

Portionize, *v. rare*—[1]. [f. PORTION *sb.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To express or describe only in part.

1594 *Zepheria* ii. 14 Then though my pencil glance here on thine eyes; Sweet! think thy Fair it doth but portionise!

Portionless (pōˈʃənlĕs), *a.* [f. PORTION *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a portion; dowerless.

1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VIII. ii, Were this excellent young creature portionless, I would not hesitate in giving my consent. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* iv, Harry, Harry! I wish I had put by the money for thee, my poor portionless child. 1863 MISS BRADDON *Eleanor's Vict.* iii, The daughters found themselves left portionless.

† **Portitor.** *Obs. rare.* [a. med.L. *portitor*, irreg. f. *porta* door, gate.] A door-keeper, a janitor.

1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 128 To the portitour at iij d. by the day. *Ibid.* 170 Thomas Stanes Portitour of the same grete Warderobe.

Portiture, obs. form of PORTRAITURE.

† **Portiuncle.** *Sc. Obs.* In 5 porciunkle. [a. F. *portioncule*, †*-uncule*, ad. L. *portiuncula*, dim. of *portiōn-em* PORTION: see -UNCLE.] A small portion (of land); a pendicle.

1470 *Burgh Recs. Prestwick* 7 May (Maitl. Cl.) 2 Effir þe lynth of þe said porciunkle of lande. *Ibid.* 4 A porciunkle of commoun land, paiand ȝerli at sanct Nicholas day ij[d] to sainct Nicholas lycht in þe said kirk.

Portland[1] (pōˈrtlănd). A peninsula or 'island' on the coast of Dorsetshire; *attrib.* in names of natural and artificial products of Portland Island, or of objects connected with it; as **Portland arrowroot, Portland beds**: see quots.; **Portland cement**, a cement resembling *P. stone* in colour: see CEMENT *sb.* 1 *note*; also *attrib.*, as *P. cement maker, mill*, etc.; **Portland oolite**, a limestone of the Upper Oolite formation, especially developed in the Isle of Portland; **Portland powder**: see quot. 1858; **Portland sago** = *P. arrowroot*; also called *Portland Island sago*; **Portland sand, Portland screw**: see quots.; **Portland spurge**, *Euphorbia Portlandica*; **Portland stone**, a valuable building stone quarried in the Isle of Portland.

1854-67 C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol.*, *Portland Sago*, *Portland arrow-root, a fecula prepared from *Arum maculatum* in the Isle of Portland. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 97/1 From the tubers of this plant [*Arum maculatum*], a starch called Portland Arrowroot was formerly..prepared. 1849 CRAIG, **Portland beds*, or *Portland limestone*, a series of calcareous strata belonging to the upper part of the Oolite formation, found chiefly..in the Isle of Portland. 1824 *Specif. J. Aspdin's Patent* No. 5022 An improvement in..artificial stone..which I call *Portland cement. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Portland-cement Maker*, a manufacturer of cement for builders. 1885 *Times, Engineering Suppl.* 12 Apr. 60/1 'Portland' cement..was patented in 1824 by Joseph Aspdin, a bricklayer, of Leeds, who fancied that it bore some resemblance to the oolitic limestone of Portland Island. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 July 6/3 The neighbourhood of these two rivers [Thames and Medway], from being the cradle of the Portland Cement industry, has now become the chief seat of the manufacture. 1833 J. PHILLIPS *Geol.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VI. 533 Names of Strata on Mr. Smith's Map and Sections [1815]..9 Portland rock. ..Present Names [1833]..*Portland oolite. 1861 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 417 A Printed paper..recommending a revival of the old remedy for the Gout, known by the name of the *Portland Powder. From [this] we should be led to believe that this remedy was purchased and dispensed by the present Duke of Portland; whereas, it was by his father, many years ago. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Portland Powder*, a name of a formerly celebrated gout remedy, consisting of equal parts of birthwort, gentian, germander tops and leaves, ground pine and lesser centaury, dried, powdered, and sifted. 1849 CRAIG, **Portland sago*. 1859 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms*, *Portland Stone* and **Portland Sand*, a well-known group of the upper oolite...It consists of shelly freestones of variable texture underlaid by thick beds of sand. 1885 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* (ed. 4) 294 The cast of a spiral univalve called by the quarrymen the '*Portland Screw'..is common. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* V. 11 Order Euphorbiaceæ...*Euphorbia Portlandica* (*Portland Spurge). *a* 1720 SHEFFIELD Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1729) II. 258 Each step of one entire *Portland-stone. 1851 BORROW *Lavengro* xciv, Lunatic-looking erections, in what the simpletons call the modern Gothic taste, of Portland-stone.

Hence **Portlandian** *a. Geol.*, the specific designation of a subdivision of the Upper Oolite, developed in the Isle of Portland.

1885 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* (ed. 2) 798 The Upper or Portland Oolites, are divisible into three groups: (1) Kimmeridgian, at the base; (2) Portlandian...This group, resting directly on the Kimmeridge clay, consists of two divisions, the Portland Sand and Portland Stone. *Ibid.* 799 Among Portlandian fossils a single species of coral (*Isastræa oblonga*) occurs.

Portland[2]: see next.

Port-last. *Naut.* ? *Obs.* Also 7 **portlasse, -lesse**, 8-9 (*erron.*) **portland.** [Original form and derivation obscure: cf. PORTLOF.] Of uncertain meaning: explained, from 1704, as the gunwale of a ship. Chiefly in phrase (*down*) *a portlast*: said of a yard.

1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 11 The Portlesse of the Fore Castell was in the water. *Ibid.* 113 The Portlasse. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II iii. 64 Our Main-yard and Fore yard were lowered down a Port last, as we call it, that is down pretty nigh the Deck. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Port-last*, the same as the Gun wale of a Ship; therefore they say a Yard is down a Port-last, when it lies down on the Deck. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 3 By 11 of the clock we were under bare poles, with our yards a portland. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Hutter*, to lower the lower yards down a port-last. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 164 A ship lying to, with her yards a portland. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Port-last*, or *Portoise*, synonymous with *gunwale*.

† **Portledge.** *Naut. Amer. Obs.* Forms: 7 **portlige, porledge**, 7-8 **portledge, -lidge**, 8 **-lege, -ledg, -lage.** [Corruption of PORTAGE *sb.*[1] in sense 4, perh. through confusion with the sometimes synonymous *privilege*.] = PORTAGE *sb.*[1] 4; usually *attrib.*, as *portledge bill, money*.

1636 *Doc. Hist. St Maine* III. 95, I think we shall make little lesse then £11 share for the last yeares worke, which was £6 portledge, and £1 3s. 3d. for the fish deliuered Mr. Winter, and £3 you promised me for my Charge in Bringinge ouer the shippe. 1639 *Ibid.* 185 Eduard Trebie ..Creditor for his ½ share for his portledge monye 2 5 0. *Ibid.* 190 Markes Gaude..Creditor..for his porledge Money 2 Moneths. 1679 *Rec. Crt. Assistants, Mass.* (1901) II. 131 For Refusing to pay his wages after the Rate of three pounds tenn shillings per moneth as by the Portlidge bill may Appeare. 1775 *Mass. Archives* CCVI. 94 To amount of Mens wages as per Portledg Bill 56. 17. 11½.

Portless, *a.* [f. PORT *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Without a port.

1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* x 199 Her plains, long portless, now no more complain Of useless rills and fountains nursed in vain.

Portlet (pōˈrtlĕt). [f. PORT *sb.*[1] + -LET.] A small or tiny port; a creek.

1587 HARRISON *England* I. xii. in *Holinshed* I. 60/2 Being past these portlets [mouths of the Erme and Yealm] then next of all we come to Plimmouth hauen. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 99 Where it maketh a portlett for smale shippinge. 1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Asia M.* (1825) I. 178 The artificial islands and portlets which he made by the seaside, are all now equally invisible. 1828 W. DENTON *Eng. in 15th C.* 89 Attacks on the ports and portlets along the south coast of England.

† **Portlike,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. PORT *sb.*[4] + -LIKE.] = PORTLY.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1632) Pref Poem, When first this portlike Frontispecce was wrought. 1748 *Drayton's Wks.*, *Poly-olb.* v. 262/2 Where once the portlike [*edd.* 1612, 1622 portly] oak and large-limb'd poplar stood.

Portlily, *adv. rare*—°. [f. as next + -LY[2].] In a portly manner.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Portlily*, statelily, gracefully.

Portliness (pōˈrtlinĕs). [f. PORTLY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being portly. **a.** Stateliness, dignity of bearing, appearance, and manner. **b** Fullness of body, bulkiness, corpulence.

1530 PALSGR. 257/1 Portlynesse, *magnificence*. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* i. 8 b, A tendre young virgin, not set furth to the worlde by famousnesse of name, not with portlynesse of life, ne with the other thynges whiche this worlde vseth to haue in high regarde. 1580 BLUNDEVIL *Horsemanship* 4 b, His portlinesse in his gate. 1658 ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 892 As he doth excell all the rest in portliness and feature of body.

† **Portlof.** *Naut. Obs.* [a. F. *porte-lof*, f. *porte-*, PORTE- + *lof* LUFF.] ? = BUMKIN.

1397 *Foreign Acc.* No. 31 G (P. R. O.), In ij tabulis grossis de ferre emptis et expensis super le portloves dicte navis iij s. iiij d.

Portly (pōˈrtli), *a.* (*adv.*) Also 6 **portely.** [f. PORT *sb.*[4] + -LY[1], 2.]

Characterized by stateliness or dignity of bearing, appearance, and manner; stately, dignified, handsome, majestic; imposing.

a 1529 SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 453 So myche portlye pride, with pursys penyles. *a* 1536 *Calisto & Melibœa* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 61 Her resplendent virtue, her portly courage. *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* III. iii. (Arb.) 47 Ye must haue a portely bragge after your estate. 1586 MARLOWE 1*st Pt. Tamburl.* I. ii. 186 To be my queen and portly emperess. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x. lix. (1612) 257 So gracious, portly, fresh and faire, had Nature her compact. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 1141 A portly prince, and goodly to the sight. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Portly*, that bears a good Port or Mien, stately, comely. 1882 SERJT. BALLANTINE *Exper.* i. 7 He was a man of portly presence, a good scholar, I believe, and much respected.

b. Now usually connoting 'Large and bulky in person; stout, corpulent'.

[Cf. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 464 A goodly portly man yfaith, and a corpulent.] 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. iii. 69 Sometimes the beame of her view guilded my foote: sometimes my portly belly. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Portly*, bulky, majestical. 1755 JOHNSON, *Portly*. 2 Bulky, swelling. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* II vii, Whatever might have been the maladies entailed upon the portly frame of Mr. Courtland..., a want of appetite was not among the number. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. III 403 He dwindled in a few weeks from a portly and even corpulent man to a skeleton. 1871 *Punch* 23 Sept. 127/2 He's got so round and portly.

c. Of things: Stately, magnificent, grand, fine; in quot. *a* 1845 with pun, and allusion to b.

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* xix. 148 Jesus..viewyng and beholdyng the same citie [Jerusalem] portely and gorgeous of buildynges. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 437 The portly gates of the pallace. 1639 MASSINGER *Unnat. Combat* III. i, Portly and curious viands are prepared. 1656 HEYLIN *Surv. France* 91 Adorned with portly and antick imagery. 1812 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 7 Dec. 771/1 Comely sentences and portly veracities. *a* 1845 HOOD *Turtles* vi, With sherry, brown or golden, Or port, so olden, Bereft of body 'tis no longer portly.

† **B.** as *adv.* In a stately or dignified manner. *Obs.*

1607 MIDDLETON *Your Five Gallants* IV. viii. 250 One so fortunate..Shall bear himself more portly, live regarded, Keep house.

Portman. Now *local.* [f. PORT *sb.*[1], [2] + MAN *sb.*[1] Cf. MDu. *porter* townsman, burgher.]

1. In OE. use, a citizen of a town, a burgess or burgher; *spec.* (after the Conquest) = *capital* or *head portman*, one of a select number of citizens, chosen to administer the affairs of a borough.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* xxxiii. 749 Se port-gerefa and þa yldostan port-men. 10.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 333/11 *Civis*, ceastergewara, oððe portman. *c* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1068 (Laud MS.) Eadgar æðeling com þa .. to Eofer wic & þa port men [*Cotton MS.* burh menn] wiþ hine griðedon. [1200 *Charter* (Ipswich) in Gross *Gild Merch.* (1890) II. 118 Quum cito predicti xii Capitales Portmenni fuerant iurati. 1254 *Charter* (Reading) ibid. 202 Quod predicti burgenses habeant gildhallam suam..in uilla de rading' cum prato quod uocatur portmanebroc.] 1346 *Litt. Red Bk. Bristol* (1900) II. 26 Est ordinee qe nul portman del dit mestier soit receu en portmanrie por vendre ne achater des estraunges nul manere nouel drap. (*Mod. transl.* It is ordained that no portman of the said craft be received in the portmanry to sell to or buy any kind of new cloth from strangers.) 1527 in Fiddes *Wolsey* II (1726) 103, 24 gentilmen of the countrey, besides the bayliffs, portemen of the towne. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1633/3 The Bayliffs, Portmen, and Common-Council of Your Town and Burrough of Ipswich. 1704 *Ibid.* No. 4076/3 The Mayor, Recorder, Portmen, Chief Burgesses, and Freemen, of the Corporation of Orford in the County of Suffolk. 1880 *Rep. Commiss. Munic. Corpn.* I. 88 The Corporation [of Orford] consists, as heretofore, of a mayor, eight portmen, and twelve capital burgesses. *Ibid.*, One of the portmen is coroner. 1890 GROSS *Gild Merch.* I. v. 62 The twelve portmen (i.e. the two bailiffs, four coroners, and six others) were elected and sworn 'to take charge of, and to govern the town [Ipswich], to maintain its franchises, and to administer justice.

2. A citizen or inhabitant of the Cinque Ports. (In med.L. *portensis*.)

1658 PHILLIPS, *Portmen*, a name commonly given to the inhabitants of the Cinque Ports. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xv. 288 He [Edw. I] appointed William Leyburne captain of all the portmen and mariners of the king's dominions [1204 B. DE COTTON *Hist. Anglic.* (Rolls) 234 Capitaneus omnium portensium et omnium aliorum marinariorum].

† **Portman-mote.** *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [f. prec. + ME. *imote*, MOOT *sb.*: corresp. to an OE. **portmanna gemót*, not found.] *lit.* The assembly of the portmen; the borough-mote; the court or common council of the portmen of a borough or town.

a 1189 *Charter* in *Calr. Charter Rolls* (1903) I. 25 Sciatis me concessisse..Sancto Salvatori de Beremundseia..terras suas..quietas..a placitis et querelis et hustingis et portmanmot et tunscipmot. 1198 *Chron. Jocel. de Brakelonda* (Camden) 74 Et curia celerarii veniret ad portmanne-mot. 1277 *Indent. Edmund Crouchback's Ordinances* in 8*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. I. 409/1 Les delays de la curt de portemannemot de Leycestre. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Portmanmote*, (in ancient Deeds) the Portmote or Port-men's Court, held in any City, Town, or Community. 1881 8*th Rep.*

Hist. MSS. Comm. App. 1. 409/1 The long-lost Charter of Edmund (Crouchback) Earl of Leicester: reforming the laws and processes of the Leicester portmanemote, and confirming all the franchises of the burgh, not affected by the charter.

† Portmanry. [f. as prec. + -RY: cf ALDERMANRY]. The position or rank of a portman.

1346 [see PORTMAN 1].

Portmanteau (pōrtmæ'ntō), *sb.* Forms: see below. [ad. F. *portemanteau* (1547 in Godef. *Compl.*) an officer who carries a prince's mantle, a valise, a clothes-rack, f. PORTE- + *manteau* (OF. *mantel*) MANTLE; see also MANTEAU, MANTUA, POCKMANTEAU.]

1. A case or bag for carrying clothing and other necessaries when travelling; originally of a form suitable for carrying on horseback; now applied to an oblong stiff leather case, which opens like a book, with hinges in the middle of the back.

α. 6 **portmanteo, -mantieu, -manteaw(e, porte-manteau,** 7 **portmantau, -to, -toe, -tue, -tu, -tew**; also **porte-**; 6- **portmanteau,** *pl.* **-eaus** (9 also **-eaux**).

1584 W. FLETWOOD in Wright *Q. Eliz. & her Times* (1838) II 213 One of Mr. Doewraye's sonnes .was arrained for stealing of a portmanteo, with 84/ in the same, taken out of an inne in Bardey. 1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl.* 171/2 *Ascopera*, a bag; a wallet; a portmanteau. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Ird.* II. 163/1 A note found in the portmantieu of doctor Allen. 1598 FLORIO, *Balice*, a cloke-bag, a male, a port-manteawe. 1611 COTGR., *Ferriere*,..a great case, or pouch of leather (closed, as a Portemantue, with chaine, and locke). 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 107 A souldier came out..and demaunded of euery man fiue baocci,.. though it were onely due fiom th-m, who had portmanteaues with locks 1624 HEYWOOD *Captives* II. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, A budget or portmantau which includes All the bawdes wealth 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 124 Taking fiom off his saddle-bow a portmanteau, and out of it some victuals. 1650 B. *Discoll. minium* 25, I would wish the world to chaine up its breeches to its doublet as they doe Portmantu's. 1652 *Season. Exp. Nethert.* 5 Besides what .they carryed home in their Portmantos. 1589 D. GRANVILLE *Lett.* (Surtees, No 37) 76 They search'd my portmantoe and plundered me of a bagg of mony. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic* (1779) II. xxxv. 8 Their trunks and portmanteaus must be carried to the Custom-house. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* i, Feeling in his pockets for the keys of his portmanteaus. 1879 Miss BRADDON *Vixen* III. 265 Violet's portmanteaux were packed.

β. 6–8 (9 *Sc* and *north. dial.*) **portmantle,** 7–8 (9 *Sc.* and *arch.*) **portmantel,** (9 **portmartillo**).

1602 Portmantle [see b]. 1612 *North's Plutarch* 977 The flesh and the portmantle [*ed.* 1595 mantew] it was wrapt in. 1652 *Lanc. Tracts* Chetham Soc) 310, 600 Arms and many Portmantels and good Booty. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* iv. iii. 181 The spoiles of Cardenio's Port-Mantle. 1702 FARQUHAR *Twin-Rivals* III. ii, What makes you sit upon the portmantle, Teague? 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* viii, The small portmantle which contained his necessaries. 1883 E. PENNELL ELMHIRST *Cream Leicestersh.* 189 The portmantillos that in these days..fill up the small of each belted second horseman's back. 1888 *Times* (weekly ed.) 2 Nov. 21/2 A saddle horse, which also carried the Judge's portmantle.

γ. 7–8 **port-mantua, portmantua.**

1601-2 *Archpriest Controv* (Camden) II. 41 They sent theyr portmantuas to St. Paules monastery. 1765 H. TIMBERLAKE *Mem.* 9 One of them .actually fell, letting my portmantua into the water.

δ. 7 **port-mantick, -manque, portmante,** 7-9 **-manty.**

a 1613 Port manque [see b]. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 160 Till the Messenger with the Port-mantick came from Rome. 1680 in *12th Rep Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. vii. 394 Paid for a new large portmante 16s. 1686 *Lond. Gaz* No 2100/4 [They] had with them a Leathern Portmanty. 1897 C. M CAMPBELL *Deilie Jock* 259 We..got oor portmantys and booked to Worcester.

ε. 7 **portmantuan, -ium, -eam, -en.**

a 1632 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* II. v. (1642) 73 Feeling what weight the portmantuan had. 1682 *Providence Rec.* (1894) VI. 80 In ye out Celler, i Portmantium..In ye Portmanteam, 3 Cases of leather. 1698 [R FERGUSON] *View Eccles.* Pref., He .is degraded to come behind with the Portmanten.

b. *fig.* (See also 4 b.)

1602 *Narcissus* (1893) 283 O thou whose breast..is.. prudences portmantle. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 263 That the soules of Women and Lovers, are wrapt in the port-manque of their senses. 1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* i iv. 11 As sure to finde the Spirit in a *Congé d'esslire*, as others not long since, in the Tridentine Port mantle. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Apr. 3/1 The demand for the franchise was .. a kind of portmanteau into which all our grievances could be stuffed and dispatched to Pretoria.

‖ 2. An officer of the king of France: 'The Kings Cloake-bag-bearer' (Cotgr.) [Fr.].

1597 G. GILPIN *Let.* 12 Feb. in *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. IV. 537/1 Here is arrived from the King of France a porte-manteau, who brought the ratification under the great seal of the agreements and treaty.

‖ 3. A clothes-rack, an arrangement of pegs to hang clothes on. [Fr.]

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Port-mantean*, a piece of Joiners work, fastened to the wall, in a wardrobe, armory, &c., proper for the hanging on of cloaks, hats, &c. 1847 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xxv, Not to me appertained that suit of wedding raiment:..the vapoury veil pendent from the usurped portmanteau. *Ibid.*, It took the light, held it aloft, and surveyed the garments pendent from the portmanteau

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *portmanteau robbery, thief*; *portmanteau gelding, horse* (a baggage horse); *portmanteau-maker*, † *-trunk*; **portmanteau saddle**: see quot. 1683.

1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1583/4 A coloured leather Portmantle Saddle, Blew fring in the seat. 1683 *Verulam MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm. 1906) 210 For a portmantue trunk, o. 11. o. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III 345/1 A Portmantle Saddle hath a Cantle behind the seat to keep the Portmantle..off the Riders back. 1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2996/4 A bright bay Portmantua-Gelding, about 8 l. price. 1778 NUGENT tr. *Hist. Fr. Gerund* I. 438 Mounted on a raw-boned,..hollow-eyed, pyballed portmanteau-horse. 1899 *Daily News* 19 June 6 A portmanteau maker. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Aug. 5/3 A series of portmanteau robberies from the roofs of four-wheeled cabs.

b. In the sense of 'that into which things are packed together'; originally applied by 'L. Carroll' to a factitious word made up of the blended sounds of two distinct words and combining the meanings of both; hence used *attrib.*, and subseq. extended to things that are or suggest a combination of two different things of the some kind.

[1872 'L. CARROLL' *Through Looking-Gl.* vi 127 Well, 'slithy' means 'lithe and slimy'...You see it's like a portmanteau—there are two meanings packed up into one word. *Ibid.* 129 'Mimsy' is 'flimsy and miserable' (there's another portmanteau for you).] 1882 *Cornh. Mag.* July 25 They admirably illustrate the portmanteau word 'slithy' in the Jabberwocky poem. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 June 2/2 As a fact Lord Rosebery was guilty of what we may call a 'portmanteau' quotation, in that he combined into one what Lord Salisbury said about Ireland and South Africa. 1905 *Ibid.* 15 Aug. 4/2 It is a wise bird that will not foul its own nest, if this portmanteau proverb may be allowed.

Portment (pōrtmĕnt), *rare.* [a. F. *portement* a carrying, bearing, † behaviour, f. *porter* to carry.]

† 1. Bearing; *portement of arms*, bearing of arms, achievement in arms. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt* 81 It is not redde that euer ony man .bare hym so wel and dyd so grete portemente of armes.

2. Deportment. *nonce-use.*

1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* II. 141 But be your portment such As breeds no shame to us.

† **Portmote.** *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 3 **portimote,** 4 **portemot,** (6 **portemounte**), 7 **portmoote,** 6- **portmote.** [f. PORT *sb.*[1, 2] + ME. *mote*, MOOT *sb.* = OE. type **port-gemót*: cf. *burh-gemót.*]

1. The court of a borough; a borough-mote. (Esp used of cities and boroughs in the County Palatine of Chester.)

[1267 *Charter Hen. III* in Rymer *Fœdera* (1816) I. 471 Prohibeo et precipio ne ullo modo respondeant, nisi illorum proprio portimoto. *a* 1377 *Abingdon Rolls* (Camden) 34 De portemot', pede pulverizato, et assisa fracta] 1574 *Acts Privy Council* (1894) VIII. 228 The same to be openly redde at the next Portemounte [at Chester] after the receipt hereof 1601 *Act* 43 *Eliz* c. 15 § 1 Any originall Writ or Writs of Covenant..retornable before the Mayor of the saide Citie for the tyme beinge, in the Portmoote Comte to be holden within the saide Citie [of Chester]. 1727-41 CHAMBERS (*Cycl.* s. v., Portmotes are also held in some inland towns, as at Knolst in Cheshire. 1765 *Act* 5 *Geo. III*, c. 26 *Preamble*, Courts Baron, Courts of Admiralty, Courts of Portmote, and Leets. 1890 GROSS *Gild Merch.* I 64 The general laws of the burghal community emanated from the burghmotes or assemblies (Court Leet, Burghmote, Portmote, &c.). 1902 (*title*) The Portmote or Court Leet Records of the Borough or Town and Royal Manor of Salford.

2. The court of a (legal) sea-port town.

(Perhaps orig. an error of the Law Dicts.)

1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* xxiii. § 1 (1615) 217/2 Portmote is euer in a Hauen towne, for it is the Court of the Port or Hauen 1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Portemote*,.. signifieth a Court kept in hauen townes. It is sometime called the Portmoote Court, an. 43 Eliz. cap. 15 [cf quot. 1601 in 1]. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. vii. 264 These legal ports were undoubtedly at first assigned by the crown; since to each of them a court of portmote is incident, the jurisdiction of which must flow from the royal authority.

† **Portobello** (pōrtōbe'lō). *Obs.* [The capture of Portobello in South America in 1739 prob. gave rise to the name of the game.] ? A kind of game resembling billiards.

1777 HOWARD *Prisons Eng.* 26 Gaming in various forms is very frequent: cards, dice, skittles, Mississippi and Portobello tables, billiards, fives, tennis, &c. *Ibid* 198 One can scarcely ever enter the walls [of the King's Bench Prison] without seeing parties at skittles, mississippi, portobello, tennis, fives, &c.

† **Portoir.** *Obs. rare* [a. F. *portoir* (16th c. in Godef.), *le portoir des vignes*, 'the braunch that beares the grapes'.] A bearing branch (of a vine).

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVII. xxi. 527 Braunches .. which were portoirs and bare grapes the yeare before. *Ibid.* XVIII. xxxi 605 The greene braunches called the Portoirs.

† **Portoise.** *Naut. Obs.* [Origin uncertain.] = PORT-LAST.

1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II. s. v., For a Ship to ride a Portoise, is to ride with her Yards a Portlast, or struck down on the Deck. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* II. 255 **Portoise*, the same as *Port-last.* 1867 [see PORT-LAST].

‖ **Portolano** (pōrtōlā'nō), **portulan** (pōrtiū'lăn). [It. *portolano*, f. *porto* PORT *sb.*[1]: cf. L. *hortulānus*, It. *ortolano* gardener, f. *hortus* garden; thence F. *portulan.*] A book of sailing directions, describing harbours, sea-coasts, etc., and illustrated with charts.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Portulan* (French), a ship-master's guide; a book containing the situation and description of sea ports, etc., with instructions for navigation. 1878 *Nature* XVIII. 151/1 Among these old maps and portulans ..are:—1. The Medicean Portulan (1351). 2. The Catalan Atlas. 1891 J. WINSOR *Columbus* App. 530 About the beginning of the fourteenth century Italy and the western Mediterranean islands began to produce those atlases of sea-charts, which have come down to us under the name of 'portolanos'. 1894 — *Cartier to Frontenac* 7 It seems to be evident from a Portuguese portolano of 1504..that at this time they had not developed the entrances to this gulf north and west of Newfoundland.

Porto-pyæmic (pōrtōpəi,i'mik), *a. Path.* [f. *porto-*, taken as comb. form of L. *porta* in *vena portæ*.] Pertaining to pyæmia of the portal vein.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 127 Porto pyæmic liver abscess—Pylephlebitis.

Portos, portoos, portous, obs. ff. PORTAS.

Portour, Portoure, obs. ff. PORTER, PORTURE.

† **Port-pain.** *Obs.* Also 5–6 **-payne,** 7 **-pane.** [a. obs. F. **porte-pain*, lit. carry-bread: see PORTE- and PAIN *sb.*[2]] A cloth in which to carry bread to the table without touching it with the hands.

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 262 To þe port-payne forthe ye passe, & pere viij. loues ye leese. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 164 Put thy loues in a portpayne. 1566 WITHALS *Dict.* 44 A porte payne to beare bread fro the pantree to the table with, *intheum panarium*. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Port-pain* (French), a kinde of Towel used at Court, wherein they carry their bread to serve for the Table.

Portpen, obs. form of PORCUPINE.

Portrait (pōrtrĕt), *sb.* Forms: α. 6 **purtrait, -e, -trayt, -e,** 6–7 **purtraict.** β. 6 **portrayt,** 6–7 **portrate, -trait, -tract,** 6–8 **portraict,** 6- **portrait.** γ. 6 **pourtreict, -tracte,** 6–7 **-traite, -trayt(e, -tract,** 6–8 **-traict, pourtrait.** [a. F. *portrait*, OF. also *portret* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), obs. *pourtrait*, *po(u)rtraict* sb., from *portrait* pa. pple. of *portraire* obs. to portray: cf. med.L. *protractus* plan, image, portrait, f. *protractus*, pa. pple. of L. *protrahĕre*: see PORTRAY.]

1. A figure drawn, painted, or carved upon a surface to represent some object. a. A drawing, painting, or other delineation of any object; a picture, design (in general). Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1570 BUCHANAN *Chamæleon* Wks. (1892) 43 Mony that hes nowther sene ye said beist, nor na perfyte portraict of it. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. xi. (Arb.) 110 By this noble pourtrayt..Is plainely exprest..The sounde Pillar. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 24 The full pourtraict and proportion of which horse, he dedicated .before the Temple of Venus Genitrix. 1610 — *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 97 The Britans Comes, the portracts whereof I have here shewed. *c* 1620 *Mary Magd.* 1271 Ye pourtraict of this outward frame. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 279 The portrait of Eve is much admired by all connoisseurs. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* vi. 333 The back grounds of your portraits.

b. *spec.* (now almost always) A representation or delineation of a person, esp. of the face, made from life, by drawing, painting, photography, engraving, etc.; a likeness.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. xiv. 97 The pourtractes and figures of the principallest amongst them. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. ix. 54 What's here, the portrait of a blinking idiot. *a* 1649 DRUMM OF HAWTH. *Poems* 12 Draw thousand Pourtraits of her on your face. 1649 *Sc. Acts Chas. II* (1819) VI. 363/1 Ordains His Royall Name, Portract and Seal to be used in the publick writings. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 118 P6, I would rather see you work upon History-Pieces, than on single Portraicts. 1858 LYTTON *What will he do* I. vi, The gentleman who wanted to take your portrait.

† c. A solid image, statue, effigy. *Obs.*

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xxix. 151 Prometheus, inuented the natural pourtractes with the fatte earth. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XII. xciv, Her tombe was..built of polisht stone, and thereon laid The liuely shape and purtrait of the maid. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 144 On one side the gate stands a..great Elephant, on the other a Rhinoceros;..the portraicts are out of the shining Marble.

2. *abstr.* The action or art of making a portrait (in quot. 1846 in *spec.* sense: see 1 b); portraiture.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III i. (Arb) 150 Th'excellent painter bestoweth the rich Orient coulours vpon his table of pourtraite. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. III. i. xiv. § 14 That habit of the old and great painters of introducing portrait into all their highest works.

3. *fig.* Something that represents, typifies, or resembles something else; an image, representation, type; likeness, similitude. (In quot. 1623 *absol.* A striking or impressive sight, a scene.)

1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 39 Poetes terme sleepe an image, or pourtraite of death. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 23 Dreadfull pourtraicts of deformitee. *c* 1614 SIR W. MURE *Dido & Æneas* II. 158 Then young Ascanius .. His parents portrate perfectly presenting. 1623 T. GOAD *Delef. Enen-Song* 16 If any man could looke in at those gates,.. he would report such a pourtrait as was this spectacle. 1866 LIDDON *Bampt. Lect.* iv. (1875) 192 Jesus reveals a moral portrait.

b. A verbal picture or representation; a graphic or vivid description.

1596 BELL *Surv. Popery* Ded., The liuely purtraite of the foure monarchies. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. 176 An exact Pourtrait of natural Religion. 1837 CARLYLE *Misc. Ess.*, *Mirabeau* (1875) V. 242 Her portrait, by the seconding Marquis himself, is not very captivating.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *portrait-collector, -group,*

-head, *-photographer*, *-photography*, *-sculpture*, *-sketch*, *-study*, *-work*; *portrait-like* adj.; **portrait-bust**, a bust giving an exact (i.e. not idealized) likeness; **portrait-gallery**, a gallery containing a collection of portraits, or the collection itself (also *fig.*); **portrait-lathe**, a lathe adapted for turning copies of busts or medallions; **portrait-lens**, a compound photographic lens adapted for taking portraits; **portrait-painter**, a painter of portraits; so **portrait-painting**; **portrait-ring**, a ring with a miniature portrait set in it; **portrait-statue** (cf. *portrait bust*); **portrait stone**, a lasque or flat diamond used to cover a miniature portrait.

1887 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 22 Sept. 4/1 Governor Ames has given the sculptor..an order for a *portrait-bust. 1814 W. H. IRELAND (*title*) Chalcographimania; or, the *Portrait-Collector and Printseller's Chronicle. 1841 EMERSON *Lect. Times* Misc. (1855) 215 Why not draw for these times a *portrait-gallery? 1905 J. FITZMAURICE-KELLY *Cervantes in Eng.* 4 To find place in Cervantes's rich portrait-gallery. 1899 MACKAIL *Life Morris* I. 277 A *portrait-head of the author. 1834 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., **Portrait Lathe*, a lathe adapted to copying busts. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 June 1/3 He was engaged in the Paris Mint, and while there invented a portrait lathe by which medallion dies of any size might be engraved in steel. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. XIII. 9 A pair of quick-acting *portrait Lenses. 1789 T. TWINING *Aristotle's Treat. Poetry* (1812) II 378 With too close and *portrait-like delineation of general nature. 1797 TWEDDELL *Rem.* XXVII. (1815) 155 Mad Le Brun is most decidedly the best *portrait-painter in Europe. 1856 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 277, I have a friend, who has constituted herself a portrait-painter. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 18 Apr. an. 1775, He thought *portrait-painting an improper employment for a woman. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* iii. (1872) 96 It is in what I called Portrait-painting,..that Shakspeare is great. 1875 tr. *Vogel's Chem. Light* xiv. 150 *Portrait-photography makes greater demands than any other branch on the good taste of the photographer. 1898 *Daily News* 8 Aug. 5/6 The above *portrait-pictures must include some 500 faces, to say nothing of busts, half, quarter lengths, and full figures. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 496, I have mentioned several *portrait-rings of remarkable interest. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xxii 703 *Portrait-statues of private individuals. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 15 Apr. 3/4 A very excellent *portrait-study, a tender and loving reminiscence of the high-spirited,..noble-hearted woman.

† **Portrait**, *v. Obs.* Forms: see PORTRAIT *sb.* [Represented first in pa. pple. *portraited* (found earlier than *portrait* sb.), being app. an extended form of the ME. (orig. French) pa. pple. *portrait* (see PORTRAY *v.*); this implied a vb. *portrait*, which appears after 1550.]

1. *trans.* To make a portrait, picture, or image of: = PORTRAY *v.* 1. (Also with *forth*, *out*.)

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 84 b, In it was the whole spere [= sphere] portrated. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist* II. ii. (1591) 54 She [Venus] is not elswhere purtraited so. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. v. 12 To pourtraict beauties Queene. 1596 R. L[INCHE] *Diella* (1877) 73 To . portraite for h thy Angel-hued beautie. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xxiv. 243, I am far from their opinion who damne it for superstition to portract that Glorious Virgin or her Babe. 1689 tr. *Buchanan's De Jure Regni* 32 The perfect Image of the true Helena, pourtracted with her lively Colours. 1864 DR. MANCHESTER *Court & Soc.* I. xi. 216 To sit to a limner to be 'portraited', as the phrase ran.

2. *fig.* To represent or describe graphically, to set forth: = PORTRAY *v.* 3 b, 4. (Also with *forth*, *out*.)

a 1581 N. WOODS *Conflict of Conse.* I. i. A iij, I will therefore in breefe purtraict and paint him out. 1593 BILSON *Gort. Christ's Ch.* 25 That Christ did portrait out for the regiment of his Church. 1612 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. XV. § 6 Our learned Knight Eliot setting his pen to portrait a perfect Gouernour. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. ii. § 13 The Authour..doth pourtraict and describe the Bounty and Church-buildings of that King.

3. *transf.* To draw or make (a picture, figure, or image): = PORTRAY *v.* 1 b.

1552 HULOET, Portraytynge of ymages in mettall or stone, *sculptura*. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 47 No image or picture, howe well soeuer it bee painted and purtrayted, is to be compared with the forme and figure of mans bodie. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 107, I caused to be pourtrayted on my shield the Impresa of the Swan. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* VII. v. 9 To pourtraict this on a..Plane, first draw the Horizontal Line.

b. *fig.* (cf. 2).

1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 52, I will pourtraict and set before your eyes, a patterne and image thereof, first conceived in minde or imagination. 1613 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Cypress Grove* Wks. (1711) 125 As those images were pourtraicted in my mind.

Hence † **Portraiting** *vbl. sb.*

1552 [see 3]. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 455 Such delineation and portraiting of Christ.

Portrait [F. *portrait*], obs. pa. pple. of PORTRAY *v.*, q. v.

Portraitist. [f. PORTRAIT *sb.* + -IST: so F. *portraitiste*.] One whose occupation it is to take portraits (by painting or photography); *esp.* a portrait-painter. (In quot. 1899 applied to a sculptor.)

1866 *Standard* 12 Sept. 2/3 After the sitter has, by movement or contortion, baffled the portraitist. 1875 tr. *Vogel's Chem. Light* 149 Most persons conceive under the term photographer only a portraitist. 1881 *Times* 5 Jan. 4/3 Gainsborough we have seen as portraitist and as landscapist. 1899 *Daily News* 24 July 7/3 Houdon was the great portraitist in marble of the eighteenth century.

† **Portraitour.** *Obs. rare.* [prob. AF. = OF. **portraiteur*, f. as next + *-our*: see *-OUR*: cf. OF. *portraiterre* (*a* 1200 in Godef.).] = PORTRAYER.

c 1386, *c* 1425 [see PORTRAYER].

Portraiture (pō·ortrĕtiŭr). Forms: *α.* 4-5 **purtreyture**, **-treiture**, 5 **-treture**, **-trayture**, **-tretur**, **-tatur**, 5-6 **-trat(o)ure**, 6-7 **-traiture**. *β.* 4-5 **portreiture**, **-treyt(o)ure**; *Sc.* **-tratore**, **-owre**, 4-6 **-treture**, 5-6 *Sc.* **-tratour(e**; 5-7 **-trature**, **-trayture**, 6-7 **-tracture**, *Sc.* **-traitour**, (6 **-turature**, **-terature**, **-tature**, **-titure**, *Sc.* **protatour**), 6-7 **portracture**, *Sc.* **-traitour**, 7-8 **-traiture**, 5- **portraiture**. *γ.* 5 **pourtreture**, 5-7 **-trature**, 5-8 **-traiture**, 6-8 **-traicture**, 7 **-tracture**. [ME. *a.* OF. *pur-*, *pour-*, *portraiture* (12-13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *pourtrait* pa. pple. and sb., PORTRAIT + -URE.]

1. The action or art of portraying; representation of an object by painting, drawing, etc.; delineation. Also in concrete or collective sense; esp. in phr. *in portraiture* = portrayed, delineated.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xi. (*Symon & Judas*) 68 A paynteore, þat rycht sle wes in portratore. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* I. 131 In portreytoure I sawgh anoon rycht hir figure Naked fletynge in a see. *c* 1386 — *Kn.'s T.* 1110 The portreiture [*v. rr.* purtreyture, pourtraure, pourtraure, etc.] that was vp on the wal. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 83 Zeuxis fond ferst the pourtreture. 1461 *Liber Pluscardensis* XI. viii, With plesand proprines of pportratoure. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* II. xvi. 62 Porturature Gykes a Lidiun as Plinie thinketh did first inuent & deuyse it in Egipte. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 137 As in portracture and paintyng. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 4 ¶ 7 The Portraitures of insignificant People by ordinary Painters. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 63. 56 How lovely sacred Pourtraiture appears! 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. III. I. xiv. § 14 We find the custom of portraiture constant with them. 1874 *Edin. Rev.* July 172 Portraiture rose to its highest excellence as the nobler characteristics of sculpture faded.

2. *concr.* A figure or delineation of a person or thing; a picture, drawing, etc.: = PORTRAIT 1, 1 b. (In quot. *c* 1410, A diagram, figure.)

?*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 141 With many riche portraitures. *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* I. 387 In euclids bokys wyth his portraturys. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xix. 114 Picturis and purtraturis or graued werk. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 88 Images and pourtraitures of menne. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 105 Portitures of herbes floures and knottes. 1563 MAN *Musculus' Commonpl.* 48 To be worshipped in images and portatures. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 257 His pourtraiture engrauen thereupon. 1652-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* I. (1682) 210 There is a Portraiture representing Rome. 1677 R. J. THOROTON *Antiq Nottingham* (title p.), Beautified with Maps, Prospects, and Pourtraictures. 1873 LONGF. *Chaucer*, The chamber walls depicted all around With portraitures of huntsman, hawk, and hound.

† b. A solid image, a statue: = PORTRAIT *sb.* 1 c.

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* xvi. 137 To embrace in his armes the countrefaicte porteiature of a man. 1594 CONSTABLE *Diana* VI. iii, A Carver..Hewed out the portrature of Venus sonne In Marble rocke. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* Pref, A fair tomb of marble with his statue o portraiture upon it. 1720 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) VII. 122 A large Grave stone, whereon is the portraiture of a Man, seemingly in a warlike habit.

3. *gen.* and *fig.* An image, representation, figure; a mental image, idea; † a type, exemplar (*obs.*). (Cf. PORTRAIT *sb.* 3.)

c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 1785 Þis purtatur he bare euer in here clene hert Of goddus Passion..& of his wo. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 53 The wyse deuises, the prudent speches, the costly woorkes, the conninge portratures practised and set foorth in vii. goodly beutiful pageauntes. 1625 JACKSON *Creed* V. iii. § 4 Him.., whose portraiture their first parents had blurred. 1650 S. CLARKE *Eccl. Hist.* I. (1654) 30 A plain Image and Portracture of that effectual Doctrine which I was thought worthy to hear. 1713 BERKELEY *Guardian* No 62. ¶ 7 The more enlarged views and gay portraitures of a lively imagination 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. v. 288 We can recover a distinct portraiture of many of the actors in these scenes.

4. The action or art of portraying in words; verbal 'picturing', graphic description.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 211 Ploughmen, carteiys,..Dichers, delveys,..The statis alle set here in portraiture. 1895 BRIMLEY *Ess., Tennyson* 86 The poet, too, should attempt to rise above the portraiture of individual life. 1878 SELEY *Stein* II. 358 A tempting subject for literary portraiture.

b. A verbal representation or 'picture'; a vivid description: = PORTRAIT *sb.* 3 b.

1610 NORTH *Plutarch, Seneca* 1223 In his portraiture of this wise man, he imagineth in this life a thing that is not to be found. 1648 (*title*) Eikon Basilike. The Povrtraictvre of His Sacred Majestie in his solitudes and sufferings. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* II. 97 A striking portraiture of antient manners. 1828 SCOTT *Hist. Midl.* To Rdr., The pleasing pourtraictures of Peter Pattieson, now given unto thee. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shakes. Char.* xv. 374 Shakespeare's portraiture of John of Gaunt.

5. Figure, form, likeness, appearance (as an attribute of a thing). Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxvii. 35 The Bruce..Richt awfull, strang, and large of portratour, As nobill, dreidfull, michtie campioun. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iii. 40 Not hir fyrst spous, for all his greit puissance, In portratour and game mycht be his pein. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 30 That resplending Image thou seest, was made..for eternizing the memory of my portraiture, as I was alive. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xxiii, Every abbess..came to her imagination in the portraiture of an inexorable jailer.

† b. *coner.* A material form, shape, or figure. *Obs.*

a 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 233 Frome the waist wpe was tuo fair persouns witht all memberis and protratouris perteinand to tua bodyis. *a* 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) II. 48 God..draws..from this indisposed chaos many excellent portraitures.

Portraiture, *v.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To make a portraiture or portrait of, to portray (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* (1807-8) IV. 164 Upon the top..stood the armes of England, roiallie purtraitured with the proper beasts to uphold the same. 1601 DEACON & WALKER *Answ. Darel* 22 Intending..to portraiture in the person of Iob, an absolute patterne of perfect patience. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 14 That the child he not pourtractured greater then the Nurse. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 225 We..shall be contented to see him portraitur'd by the artist who serves to illustrate prodigys in fairs, and adorn heroick sign-posts. 1903 G. R. HALL *Hum. Evol.* vii. 165 Men who were striving to portraiture a Christ who had not condemned wealth and the power of riches.

Portray, *sb. rare.* Also 7 **por-**, **pourtrai**, 7-9 **pourtray**. [f. PORTRAY *v.*] The act of portraying; portrayal; a portrait, picture (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* Proeme, Hauing thus farre trauelled in the portrai, and description of this famous Empire. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gentl.* vii. (1634) 61 Pourtraies of their Kings and Queenes, in their severall Countrey habits. 1630 LENNARD tr. *Charron's Wisd.* II. iii. § 6 (1670) 242 The edicts and ordinances of Princes are no other but picty and particular pourtraies thereof. 1877 *Fraser's Mag.* XV. 103 We have here a most striking pourtray..of the wondrous living guise of the Unknowable.

Portray (pōrtrē·), *v.* Forms: *α.* 4 **purtreie**, **-treye**, 4-5 **-traye**, **-traie**, 5 **-trey**, 5-7 **-tray**. *β.* 4 **portreie**, **-traye**, 4-5 **-treye**, **-trai(e**, (5 **portrewe**, *Sc.* **-tra**, **-tura**; 6 **-try**); 5- **portray**. *γ.* 5-7 **pourtraie**, 6 **-trahe**, 7 **-trey**, 6-9 **pourtray**. Pa. pple. **portrayed**; also, in ME. [from OF.] **purtrait**, **-treit**, **portrait**. [ME. *a.* OF. *pourtrai-*, *pourtray-*, stem of *pourtraire* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) to portray, fashion, represent:— L. *protrahĕre* to draw forth, reveal, extend, prolong, in med.L. also to draw, portray, paint, f. *pro-* forth + *trahĕre* to draw.]

1. *trans.* To represent (an object) by a drawing, painting, carving, etc. (in early use also by a solid image or statue); to make a picture or image of; to delineate, picture, depict.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 51 At Westmynstere he ligges in a toumbe purtrait. — *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 15088 Per on purtraied a crucyfix. 13 *K. Alis.* 1520 (Bodl. MS.) Sonne & mone & sterren seuene, Was per inne purtraied, & heuene. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 743 Scho in hir chapell Gert weill be portrait ane castell. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xi. (*Symon & Judas*) 78 To portra it he had na slicht. *Ibid.* xxiii. (*vii Sleperis*) 4, 3 Bot þe emperoure] gert portura þare þe story. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 26 The fyve rosis portraid in the shelde. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XXXVI. 124 Withyn hys halle, where as were purtrayed fulle rychely alle the kynges of his lynage, connyngly made. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* ii. (1592) 19 One man portrayeth out the whole world in a little peece of Paper, painting out all the Images. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. IX. 33 In which was nothing pourtrahed nor wrought; Not wrought nor pourtrahed, but easie to be thought. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VI. xi. 521 That Knightly Order of Saint Iames, who haue in their habite purtraied a purple sword, in token of bloud. 1675 OGILBY *Brit.* 50 A Chapel, in the Roof of which was lively Portraid His Apostles and Disciples. ?1800 W. R. RHODES *Bomb. Fair.* iii. (1830) 18 Painters no other face pourtray. 1852 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Madonna* (1857) 204 It was considered little less than heretical to portray Mary reclining on a couch.

† b. *transf.* To make (a picture, image, or figure); to draw, paint, or carve; to trace. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1536 A fust faylaynde þe wryst, Pared on þe parget, purtrayed lettres. 1450-80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 38 The disciplis of ypocras portreweden the liknes of her maystir. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 431 b/1 They ne shold..pourtraye nor pycte the forme or fygure of the crosse. 1557 in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 169 Behold my picture here well portrayed for the nones. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 497 Two other statues or images portraied in cloke or mantles, were his handiwork. *a* 1604 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 174 One stone, whereupon the picture of a Knight is portraied.

† c. *absol.* To make drawings, pictures, or statues; to draw, paint, mould, or carve. *Obs.*

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 783 A white walle..hit ys redy to cachche and take Al þat men wil theryn make Whethir so men wil portrey or peynt. *c* 1386 — *Prol.* 56 He koude..weel purtreye and write. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 1158 Wryte he couthe & purtrey also. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* xxiii. (1535) L ij b, Other coude graue images and portry in wood or erthe.

† 2. *transf.* To paint or adorn (a surface) *with* a picture or figure. *Obs.*

13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) st. 250 A targe listed wiþ gold, Portreyd wiþ þre kinges corn, þat present god when he was born. ?*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom Rose* 897 His gaimement was everydel Y-portreyd and y-wrought with floures. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 5680 The champe of the feld was goules..with a broode bourdure Purtraied with sable and with asure. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 1003 Into a pauilon made she a retrait... Portreid it was with briddes freshly. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 84 Shields..with boastful Argument portraid.

3. *fig.* † a. To form a mental image of; to picture to oneself; to imagine, fancy; in first quot., to conceive, devise, invent. *Obs.* b. To represent (e. g. dramatically).

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 700 Þe play of paramorez I portrayed my seluen. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 619 Hiu so proprli haue i peinted & portreide in heite. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 255 So as him thoghte in his corage, Where he pourtreieth hire ymage. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* i. 143 Telemachus..sad amid them all he sat, Pourtraying in deep thought contemplative His noble Sire. 1798 MRS. INCHBALD *Lovers' Vows* Introd., The actor..forms his notion of the passion he is to pourtray..from the following lines.

4. *esp.* To represent or depict in words; to describe vividly or graphically; to set forth.

c 1366 CHAUCER *A. B. C.* 81 Ladi þi sorwe kan j not portreye. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 27 In þe firste book of þis werk..mappa mundi is purtrayed and i-peynt [L. *describitur*]. 1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt Tamburl.* ii. i, Well hast thou pourtray'd in thy terms of life The face and personage of a wondrous man. *a* 1652 HEYLIN *Laud* II. 237 He desires to pourtray England in her full structure of external glory. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 315 *note*, It remains for future ages to pourtray the virtues and exploits of this truly great man. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* Introd (1865) 51 We having in the Gospels the lively representation of our Lord portrayed for us.

†**5.** To form, fashion. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 281 (Cambr. MS.) He wes of mesurabill stature, And portrait weill at all mesure [cf. PORTURAT]. 1431 CAXTON *Myrr.* i. xiv. 48 To deuyse the fiction of the world how it is by nature made and pourtrayed of god.

Hence **Portray'ed** *ppl. a.*, **Portray'ing** *vbl. sb.*; also **Portray'able** *a.*, capable of being portrayed.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conse.* 6619 Þe fire þat es brinnand here, Es hatter and of mare powere, Þan a purtrayd fire on a waghe. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* i. 17, I espied the portrayed image of S. Peter erected of pure Brasse. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 62 A speedy pourtraying of the conceit. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* xvii. i, He is not portrayable at present.

Portrayal (pōrtrē·ăl). [f. PORTRAY *v.* + -AL 5.] The action of portraying (or its product); delineation, picturing; a picture, portrait. **a.** *lit.* Pictorial representation.

1847 WEBSTER, *Portrayal*, the act of portraying. 1872 'OUIDA' *Cravon Head* (ed. Tauchn.) 82 It is a bad portrayal of [her] face. 1881 *Times* 4 Jan. 3/5 One of the most marvellous feats, however, of photography is the portrayal of the motion of trotting, cantering, and galloping horses by Mr. Muybridge in America.

b. *fig.* Representation in general (e. g. mental, dramatic); *esp* verbal picturing, graphic description.

1859 C. BARKER *Assoc. Princ.* iii. 62 The reproduction and pourtrayal of manners and of scenes which pertain to an age, passed away. 1875 MCCLELLAN *New Test., Harmony* 374 An essential unity in the several portrayals of his Work and Person. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 26 Sept. 6/2 Feeling genuine contempt for the pourtrayal of meanness, treachery, &c.

Portrayer. Also 4-5 **-our.** [f. PORTRAY *v.* + ER[1] 2, for earlier -OUR. So obs. F. *po(u)rtrayeur* (16th c.).] One who portrays; a painter or drawer of pictures or portraits; a delineator *lit.* and *fig.*).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1041 (Harl. MS.) Ne purtreyour [*v.rr.* purtreiour, -traiour, -treoure; *Ellesm.* poitreitour] ne kerver of ymages. 1412 20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xi. (MS. Digby 232) If 31/2 He sent also For euery ymagour Bothe in entayllle & euery portreyour [*MS. Digby* 230 (*c* 1425) portratoure]. 1479 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 268 The man at Sent Bridis is no klenly portrayer. 1621 BRATHWAIT *Nat. Embassie* (1877) 89 Portrayers of thy wit and learning too. 1828 in WEBSTER. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I vi. § 2 (1879) 269 To bear in mind the essential difference..between the characters of the 'subject' and his pourtrayer.

Portray'ment. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -MENT: cf. OF. *po(u)rtratement.*] = PORTRAYAL.

1802 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Gaston de Blondeville* Posth. Wks. 1826 II. 11, I hold it not meet to speak here, with greater pourtrayment, of the more solemn ceremonies in the chapel itself. 1831 *Spectator* 18 Apr., From this most graphic portrayment of the state of national feeling at the time.

Portred, *pa. pple.*: see PORTURE *v.* *Obs.*

Portreeve (pōə·tr̥tr̥iv). Forms: 1 **portgerefa, -irefa,** 3 **-yreue,** 3-5 **-reeve,** 3-8 **-reve,** 6 **-rief, porte ryve, port reeue,** 7 **portriefe, -reive, -riff, port riffe,** 8 **portrieve,** 7- **port-reeve,** 9 **portreeve.** *β.* 5-7 **portgreve,** 6-8 **-grave.** [OE. *port-gerēfa* (whence ON. *port-greifi*), f. PORT *sb.*[2] town + *gerēfa, gerēfa*, REEVE *sb.*[1]; as to the forms *portgreve, -grave*, see 1 *β.*]

1. *orig.* The ruler or chief officer of a town or borough (= BOROUGH-REEVE a); after the Norman Conquest often identified with the Mayor or holding an equivalent position, as still in some boroughs; in later times, sometimes an officer, or one of two or more officers, inferior to the Mayor; a bailiff.

901-924 *Laws of Edward I*, c. i, Ic wille ðæt..nan man ne ceapige butan porte, ac hæbbe þæs portgerefan gew nesse oððe opera..manna, ðe man gelyfan mæge. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xiv (Z.) 88 *Hic præfectus urbis*, ðes portgrefa oððe burhealdor. *c* 1000 — *Gloss* in Wr.-Wülcker 111/6 *Municeps*, portgerefa *uel* burhwita. 1066-75 WILL. I *Charter to London* (Stubbs *Select Ch.* 79), Willelm kyng gret Willelm bisceop and Gosfrexð portirefan, and eall þa burhwaru binnan Londone, Frencisce and Englisce, freondlice 12.. *transcr.* of *Charter of Brihtmær* (1053) in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 133 Hyerto byeð ywiðnesse Lyefstan portyreue and biscop, and Eylwyne stikehare, and mane oðre. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11205 Willam þe spicer & geffray of hencsei þat þo were Portreuen & nicole of kingestone hat was mere [of Oxford] Nome of þis clerkes & in prison caste. *Ibid.* 11223 Suþþe þe portereues house hii sette afure anon. *a* 1300 *St. Gregory* 601 in Herrig's *Archiv* LVII. 65 He toke an In as a knyst ful large at he portreues hous. 1449 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 155/2 The Maire, Baillifs, Porterevs, Customers..and Sarchours. 1542 in P. H. Hore *Hist. Wexford* (1900) I. 242 [Not to sell] any franke tenement.. to any fortener, without speciall license of the Soverayne and Portriefs. 1599 in Harington *Nugæ Ant.* 35 Mr. Hammon, who is this year Port Reeue of Trim, as much in effect as Mayor. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* ii. (1892) 22 And licenced them to chose yeerely amonge them selues two portriefes for theire gouernement. 1660 in J. Simon *Ess. Irish Coins* (1749) 127 All mayors, sheriffs, portriffs, baylifs, and other chief officers of corporations. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3809/5 An humble Address of the Portrieves, Burgesses, and Freemen, of the ancient Borough of Tulske, in the County of Roscomon. 1824 HITCHINS & DREW *Cornwall* I xvii. § 17. 650 Formerly the government [of Tregony] was vested in a portreeve or mayor. 1883 *Standard* 28 Sept. 3 The Drake Memorial was unveiled yesterday at Tavistock by the Portreeve. 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss., Reeve*, the chief officer in the ancient borough of Warkworth. He is to this day usually styled the 'borough-reeve' or 'port-reeve' at that town. 1898 *Daily News* 19 Apr. 3 Hungerford is..electing to-day, in place of Mayor and Corporation, a constable, a portreeve, a keeper of the coffers, a hayward, two aletasters and a bellman.

β. In the forms 5-8 **portgreue,** (6 **-gereue**), 6-7 **-graue, -grave,** partly scribal modifications of the OE. form, partly after MDu. *portgrave* (in Kilian *poertgrave*) and the synonymous *greve, grave*: see GRIEVE *sb.*, GRAVE *sb.*[3]

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 293 At the comynge of Wyllyam Conquerour into this londe the rulers of the sayd citezens [were] named portgreues, whiche worde is deriuat or made of .ii. Saxon wordis,..*port* is to mean a towne, and *greue* is meant for a gardyen or ruler. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II 83 The same before tyme was gouerned by persones graue and wyse, and were named Portgreues, or rather Portgraues, the which is deriued of..Greue, or rather Graue, for so are the rulers of the townes in Duchelande called at this day. 1598 STOW *Surv.* (1842) 185/2 In the time of King Henry II., Peter Fitzwalter was port grave [of London]. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 378 Portgraue and principall Magistrate of this Citie. 1772 *Jacob's Law Dict.* s. v., Instead of the portgreve [of London], Richard the first ordained two bailiffs, but presently after him King John granted them a mayor for their yearly magistrate.

2. Erroneously referred (by later compilers) to PORT *sb.*[1] 2, as if the reeve of a sea-port town.

1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Portgreue*, signifieth with vs the chiefe magistrate in certaine coast townes. 1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos.*, *Portgreue*, a chiefe officer in certaine Port tounes. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 34 That Officer called Portgreve, which signifieth the Governor of the Port. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Portgreve*, or *Portgrave*, was anciently the principal magistrate in ports and other maritime towns. 1852 HAWES *W. Penn* i (1872) 6 When the country wanted fleets,..she had only to send for the portreeves and masters of companies.

Hence **Po·rtreeveship,** the office of portreeve.

1467-8 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 513/2 Th' Office of Portreveship of Prestende. 1487 *Ibid.* VI. 406/2 The Portreveshipp of Llanvayr in Buelld.

Portress[1] (pōə·rtrĕs), **porteress** (pōə·rtərĕs). Forms: *α.* 5 **6 porteresse,** 6 *Sc.* **-aress,** 6- **-eress.** *β.* 5-7 **portresse,** 6 **-res,** 7 **portress.** [f PORTER *sb.*[1] + -ESS.] A female porter; a woman who acts as porter or door-keeper, esp. in a nunnery.

c 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens* 2615 Of the gardyn and the close She is the chiefe porteresse, Of the entre lady and maistresse. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas* iv. (Percy Soc.) 16, I came to ryall gate, Where I sawe stondynge the goodly portres. 1548 Q CATHERINE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser 1. II. 152 That yowr porteresse may wayte at the gate..for yow. 1613-31 *Primer our Lady* 264 The wench, that was portresse sayth to Peter, art not thou also of this mans disciples? 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xiii, The porteress appeared immediately upon the ringing of the bell. 1862 'SHIRLEY' *Nugæ Crit.* viii. 364 The old porteress, with her rusty keys, will admit you within the deserted church. 1895 F. M. CRAWFORD *Casa Braccio* iv, The portress and another nun came to let him in.

b. *fig.*, or in personification.

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 4577, I am my-sylff the porteresse, (Maad off verray Rychtwysnesse,) Off the releff that ye sen her. 1521 R. COPLAND in Barclay *Introd. to wryte French*, In eschewynge of ydlenesse the portresse of vyces. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 48 The Goddesse of eloquence and perswasion was the portresse of his mouth. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* ii 8 Swet Memory..Thee, in whose hands the keys of Science dwell, The pensive portress of her holy cell.

†**Po·rtress**[2]. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [? corruption of obs. F. *portice* (16th c. in Godef.) :—L. (*porta*) *postica* a postern. (The ending perh. influenced by *fortress.*)] The gate of a fortification.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 158 The wall..has a dozen Portresses [*ed.* 1665 *adds* or Gates], of which, foure are shut up.

Port-Royal (pōə·rtroiăl). The name of a convent near Versailles (*Port-Royal des Champs*) which in the 17th c. became the home of a lay community celebrated for its connexion with Jansenism and its educational work.

1692 NORRIS *Curs. Refl. Ess. Hum. Und.* 65 A sort of men whose Talent was never known to be much towards Philosophy, will needs turn a Conventicle into a Port Royal. 1714 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 562 P 3 The Gentlemen of Port-Royal,.. were more eminent for their Learning and their Humility than any other in France. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., We say..the Greek and Latin methods of Port-royal, which are grammars of that language. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* ii. 39 The excellent 'Art of Thinking', which commonly passes under the name of the 'Port Royal Logic'. 1883 *Chambers' Encycl.* VII. 693/1 The establishment of a school, for which they prepared the well-known educational books known under the name of Port Royal, the Greek and Latin Grammars, General Grammar, Geometry, etc.

Hence **Port-Roy'alist,** a member or adherent of the community of Port-Royal des Champs.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Port-royal*, All that adhered to that party, took the name of Port-royalists. 1844 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. II. viii. (1876) 194 Why so impatient to baptize them Essenes, or Port-Royalists, or Shakers, or by any other known and effete name? 1864 BOWEN *Logic* xiii. 450 'We employ reason', said the Port-Royalist logician, 'as an instrument for acquiring the sciences whereas we ought to use the sciences as a means of perfecting our reason.'

†**Po·rt-sa·le.** *Obs.* Also 5-6 **porte-,** 6 7 **-sale.** [f. PORT *sb.*[2] or *sb.*[3] (cf. sense 1 c) + SALE.]

1. Public sale to the highest bidder; sale by auction.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 594 That all marchaunt straungers shuld be set to an Englisshe hoost, within .xv. dayes of theyr commynge to their porte sale. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 169 Philippus sate at the portesale his garment or robe short tucked vp about hym. 1543-4 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 7 § 1 That the saide Marchauntis doggers and fishermen at their commynge home..can [not] have porte sale nor redy utterance for their Fishe. 1573-80 BARET *Alv.* S 206 To sell publikely, or by portsaile, as they sell by the crier, when ones goods are forfeited for lacke of paiement. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLI. 1103 Five thousand sixe hundred and two and thirtie persons were sold out-right in port sale under the guirland [*sub corona veniere*]. *a* 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* xiii. 4 They who commit uncleannesse for gain, are said to sell their body; or to set it, as we speak, to portsail. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 168 Like the last bidding for a thing at the port-sale.

¶ Erroneously referred to PORT[1] 2: see quots.

1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Portsale*,..sale of fish presently vpon returne in the hauen. Whence 1616 in BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos.*, 1706 in PHILLIPS, 1848 in WHARTON *Law Lex.* (Fish are commonly sold on the strand by *port-sale* or auction: whence the error.)

2. *Comb.* † **Portsale-maker,** an auctioneer.

1552 HULOET, Portsale maker, *auctionarius.*

†**Port salu·t.** *Obs. rare.* Forms: 5 **port salut, -salow, -salue,** 6 **-salu.** [app. a. OF. *port salut*, in mod.F. *port de salut* = L. **portus salūtis* port or haven of safety.] 'Haven of safety'; the port or goal one is making for.

c 1407 HOCCLEVE *Balade to Somer* 22 Whethir our taille Shal soone make vs with our shippes saille To port salut. 1472 5 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 156/1 Such Citees or Townes.., where any such Caryk, Galee or Shipp, shall happen hereafter to make his Port salow. 1481 BOTONER *Tulle Old Age* (Caxton) G v b, When men be vpon the riuer in to the hauen warde and to haue takyn their porte salue. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 541 When at the port salu Ye fyrste aryuyd.

Portsman (pōə·rtsmăn). [f. PORT *sb.*[1] 3 + MAN *sb.*[1]] A citizen or inhabitant of one of the Cinque Ports. (Usually in plural.)

1625 DR. BUCKHM. in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 380 When the Kings Ships, or others, be in danger on the Goodwins, and other places within the view of the Portsmen, they have refused to help with their Boats, lest the Kings ships should command them on board. 1629 in W. Boys *Sandwich* (1792) 749 The Admiralty Court doth impose fines upon portsmen. 1755 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 161 If the king's ships..have any need of pilots for the sand coasts of Flanders or the like wherein the portsmen are best experienced they will not serve without the lord Warden's warrant. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 712/1 His acquaintance with the Ports and the Portsmen..is intimate and varied.

†**Port-so·ken.** *Old Law. Obs.* [f. PORT *sb.*[2] + SOKEN.] The jurisdiction of a port or town; hence, *spec.* the district outside a city or borough, over which its jurisdiction extended. Also *attrib.*

[*a* 1189 *Charter of Hen. II to Canterbury* in Somner *Gavelkind* (1660) 135 Infra urbem, & in Portsoka. 1200 *Rot. Chart.* (1837) 45/2 *Carta Northamton.* Sciatis nos concessisse burgensibus nostris de Northamton..quietantiam murdri infra burgum et portsoka.] 1224 HEN. III *Charter to City of London* in Coke *Instit.* iv. (1648) 252 Quod infra muros civitatis, neque in portesokne nemo capiat hospitium per vim. [*a* 1272 *Charter of Hen. III* in Somner *Gavelkind* (1660) 135 Nullus de civitate vel Portsoka sua.] 1660 SOMNER *Gavelkind* 135 Portsoken, being. I take it, the same, which at this day is known there by the name of Portsoken-Ward..but in some ancient Charters of Liberties..you may find it spreading it self to the utmost skirts and liberties of the City without the wals. 1701 MANLEY *Cowell's Interpr.*, *Portsokne*, the Soke or Liberties of any Port, i. e. City, or Town.. Quietantiam murdri infra urbem & in Portsokne, i. e. within the..City, and the Liberties without the Walls.

Port-town (pōə·rtŭtaun).

†**1.** A market-town or borough: = PORT *sb.*[2]

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I 307/267 He fierde ase doth a portdoggue I-norischet in port-toun.

2. A sea-port town: = PORT *sb.*[1] 2.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 100 Gaza a port towne and farther within, Anthedon, and the mountain Angoris. 1641 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* III. 116 Harfleur was the chiefest Port Town of all Normandy. 1705 *Royal Proclam.* 18 Jan. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4090/1 The Civil Magistrates at Our Port-Towns. 1754 FIELDING *Voy. Lisbon* Wks. 1882 VII. 88 There are many of those houses in every port-town.

†**Po·rtuall.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [cf. med.L. *portualia* passes in mountains (see PORT *sb.*[1] 5), It. *portuale* 'having ports or harboroughs for ships' (Florio 1598), f. L. *portu-s* harbour, port.] Open to passage; permeable, penetrable.

1603 LODGE *Treat. Plague* (Hunter. Cl.) 16 Men of vnbrideled dyet, sanguine, and such as haue large and portuall pores.

Portuary (pōˑ·ɪtiuˌări). *arch.* [A modern formation on *portuas*, or other variant of PORTAS: perh. after *breviary*.] = PORTAS. Also *attrib.*

a 1867 (*title*) The Portuary of the Laity, containing the layman's share of the Public Offices of the Church of England. 1880 *Times* 1 Jan., The Roman Breviary..In England the more common name was Portuary. Latin 'Portiforium'. 1884 W. H. RICH JONES *Reg. S. Osmund* (Rolls) II. Gloss. 166 *Breviarium*, a breviary. Another name given to it was 'Portiforium', in English 'Portuary'.

Portuas, etc., variants of PORTAS.

Portugal (pōˑ·ɪtiŭˌgăl). Forms: *a.* 5-6 **Portyngale**, 6 **-gall**, **-ggale**, **Portingaill**, 7 **-galle**, 5-9 **-gale**, 6-9 **-gal(l.** *β.* 6-7 **Portugale**, **-gall(e**, 7 **-gual**, 6- **Portugal.** [a. Pg. (= Sp., F., etc.) *Portugal*, earlier *Portucal*, ad. med.L. *Portus Cale*, the port of Gaya, Oporto. Alfonso, Count of *Portucalé*, became the first king of Portugal. Cf. MDu. *Portegale*. The form *Portingale* is perh. to be compared with *nightingale* from *nihtegale*; but cf. OF. *Portingalois* Portuguese.]

1. A country in the west of the Iberian peninsula.

a. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Epil. Nun's Pr. T.* 13 Him nedeth nat his colour for to dyghen With brasile ne with greyn of Portyngale. *c* 1435 (*title*) *Torrent of Portyngal*, Here bygynneth a good tale Of Toriente of Portyngale. ? *a* 1550 *Sir A. Barton* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 72 Full longe against Portingaill they weare. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Apol* 9 A French Shallop which he tooke in the Bay of Portingall. 1824 BYRON *Juan* XVI. xlv, With 'Tu mi chamas's' from Portingale.

β. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 13 The Kynge of Portugall subdued this cytie. 1588 (*title*) A true Discourse of the Armie which the King of Spaine caused to be assembled in the Hauen of Lisbon, in the Kingdome of Portugall.. against England.

† **2.** A native or inhabitant of Portugal; a Portuguese. *Obs.*

a 1497 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 383 Item,..in Dunbertane, to the Portingales in almous, .xviij s. 1582 HESTER *Secr. Phiorav.* II. xxxii 111 Among a number of other, I cured a Portingale. 1600 ABP ABBOT *Exp. Jonah* 210 The late discoveries of the Portingales and the Spaniards.

β. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph* 285 Ye Portugalles, whose countree is called in latine *Lusitania*. 1624 CAPT SMITH *Virginia* v 196 A company of poore distressed Portugals and Spaniards. 1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I 253 In Ferdinando de Soto's expedition..written by a Portugal of Elvas.

† **3.** The Portuguese language. *Obs.*

1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 251 A man, who was a Cuino and could speake Portugal. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 9 Their Speech is broken Portugal.

† **4.** = PORTAGUE, the coin. *Obs.*

1546-7 *Test. Ebor* (Surtees) VI. 255 Mr Palmer to have a portyngall of golde for his paynes.

† **5.** ? A sweetmeat from Portugal. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1560 H. MACHYN *Diary* 10 June (Camden) 237 Pepyns and marmelade, and sukett, comfets, and portyngalles and dyvers odur dyssys.

6. a. *attrib.* or as *adj.* = PORTUGUESE A.

a. 1498 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 388 Giffen to the Portingale man of the west see for the brokin schip that the King bocht. 1545 *Rates of Customs* C ij b, Portyngale skynnes the dozen. 1601 W. PARRY *Trav. Sir A. Sherley* 27 There came news of a Portingall fryer. 1655 (*title*) The Lusiad..written In the Portingall Language by Luis De Camoens, put into English By Richard Fanshawe.

β. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* III. 178 He learned the Portugall-language most exactly. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* (1692) 202 A man of letters, that divers times crossed the line in great Portugal ships. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. iii. 42, I had met with the Portugal captain.

b. in names of products, esp. species and varieties of plants, as *Portugal onion*; **Portugal crakeberry**, *Corema alba* or *lusitanicum*: see quot.; **Portugal laurel**, *Cerasus lusitanica*; **Portugal peach**, **P. quince**, local varieties of these fruits.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Corema*, *Portugal Crakeberry An erect much-branched low shrub of rigid habit, closely allied to *Empetrum*. 1754 *Catal Seeds* in *Fam. Rose Kilravock* (Spald. Club) 427 *Portugal laurel. 1839 SKIRV in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No 7. 191 The Portugal Laurel. was not..injured 1706 EVELYN *Kal. Hort* Nov. 120 The Suckers of the Portugal Quince. 1887 *Nicholson's Dict. Gard.*, Portugal Quince,..*Cydonia vulgaris lusitanica*.

Hence † **Portingaler**, † **Portugallian**, a Portuguese; **Portugalism**, adherence to Portugal.

a 1451 FORTESCUE *Wks.* (1869) 552 Almaner Lumbardds,.. Spaynarrds, and Portyngaleys. 1479-81 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 95 For the Buryyng of a portyngaler. 1601-2 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Paral.* 21 The Portugallians make villainous of the Mahometistes which they sell by companies. 1676 in J. T. Wheeler *Madras* (1862) III. 419 1 [Portuguese Padrys] who used to entail Portugalism as well as Christianity on all their converts.

Portugue, variant of PORTAGUE, the coin. *Obs.*

Portuguese (pōˑ·ɪtiŭˌgīˑz), *a.* and *sb.* Also (6 **portegues**), 7 **-guèse**, **-gues**, **-guise**, **-gues(s**, 7-9 **-guese.** [ad. Pg. *portuguez*, Sp. *portugues*, It. *portoghese*, F. *portugais*, in OF. *portugalois*, med.L. *portugalensis*: see PORTUGAL and -ESE.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to Portugal or its people.

1662 HOWELL (*title*) A New English Grammar..With som special remarks upon the Portugues Dialect,..For the service of Her Majesty. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 75 P 5 He was low of Stature, and of a very swarthy Complexion, not unlike a Portuguese Jew. 1888 C. MCINTOSH *Pract. Gard* I. 67 A Portuguese settlement on the coast of Africa.

b. Hence in names of various things, as **Portuguese cut**, a particular form in which brilliants are sometimes cut (*Cent. Dict.* 1889); **Portuguese knot**: see quot.; **Portuguese man-of-war**: see MAN-OF-WAR 4; **Portuguese trade-wind**, a north-east wind felt along the coast of Portugal (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1895).

1871 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* May 299 A similar band is known as the Portuguese Knot used as a lashing for sheave legs.

B. *sb.*

1. A native of Portugal. [The plural *Portuguezes* (*-gueses*) was used during 17th c.: since it became obs. *Portuguese* has been sing. and pl.; in modern times a sing. *Portug(u)ee* has arisen in vulgar use, esp. among sailors. Cf. CHINESE, etc.]

1622 T. ROBINSON *Anat. Eng. Nunnery* 27 Diuers Portugeses our neighbours. 1694 W. WOTTON *Anc. & Mod. Learn.* (1697) 269 The Portuguezes, who first made daring Voyages, by the Help of the Compass, into the Southern and South Eastern Seas. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 38 There being..of English and Portuguez 700. 1783 WATSON *Philip III* (1839) 133 The affairs of the Portuguese in India were more than ever neglected by the government at home. 1878 BESANT & RICE *Celia's Arb.* xxviii, A Portugee, as every sailor knows, is a Portugee by birth.

2. The Portuguese language.

1617 MINSHEU *Ductor* (title-p.), In these eleuen Languages ..8. Portuguez. 1653 H. COGAN tr *Pinto's Trav.* v. 12 A Brachman that spake very good Portugueze. 1840 MALCOM *Trav.* 35/1 These are adopted by one from the English, another from the Arabic, another from the Greek, and another from the Portuguese.

† **3.** = PORTAGUE, the gold coin. *Obs.*

1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 98/1 Storing him..with seuen score porteguses. *a* 1631 DONNE *Lett.* (1651) 86 He may cast up a greater summe who hath but forty small monies, then he with twenty Portuguesses. *a* 1668 DAVENANT *News fr. Plymouth* Wks. (1673) 2 Each with a bag of Porteguez under His left arme.

† **4.** ? A kind of snuff. *Obs.*

1708 PRIOR *Mice* 84 After some thought, some Portuguese, Some wine.

Hence **Portugueˑse** *v. trans.*, to make Portuguese, to assimilate to the Portuguese.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 157 The Mass of the People are..Portuguezed in Speech and Manners.

‖ **Portulaca** (pōˑ·ɪtiulăˑkă). [L. *portūlāca* purslain (*P. oleracea*): taken by Tournefort, 1700, as a generic name.] A genus of plants, comprising low succulent herbs bearing white, yellow, red, or purple terminal flowers, expanding only once in direct sunshine; esp. a plant of a cultivated species of this genus.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (E.D.S.) 65 Portulaca is called in english purcellaine. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Portulaca*, Purslain, a cold and moist Herb, which stirs up the Appetite. 1866 *Harvard Mem. Biogr.*, *Savage* I 337 My Heliotrope is magnificent and portulacas begin to make a show. 1882 *Garden* 8 Apr. 234/2 Of all annuals that can be grown out of doors I know of none more beautiful than Portulacas.

Hence **Portulaceous** (-ēˑ·ɪʃəs) *a. Bot.*, of or pertaining to the natural order *Portulaceæ*, comprising succulent shrubs and herbs, chiefly American, but distributed in all parts of the world.

1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* I. vi. 203 Most of the portulaceous plants which grow on the banks of the gulf of Cariaco. 1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

† **Portulace, -lack.** *Obs.* Also 5 **portulake.** [ad. L. *portulāca* PURSLANE: see prec., and cf. OF. *portulache*, *-lague*.] The common Purslane (*Portulaca oleracea*).

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 240 Pe pacient schal absteine him fro fleisch & fisch & vse lactucis, portulacis. *Ibid.* 268 An emplastre as of solatri, portulace. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XI. 246 Yf auntes harme, a craft is ek therfore. Held on the tre the Iuce of portulake [*rime* slake] Half a sysel myxt. 1770 J. R. FORSTER tr. *Kalm's Trav. N. Amer.* (1772) II. 93 Portulack (*Portulaca oleracea*) grows spontaneously here in great abundance.

Portulan, variant of PORTOLANO.

Portunal (pōˑ·ɪtiŭˌnăl). [a. Ger. *portunal*, app. ad. L. *Portūnālis* belonging to *Portūnus*: see next.] (See quots.) Also called *portunal-flute*.

1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 101 Portunal is a very agreeable, open flute register in the manual. Its beautiful tone is of a very peculiar quality, similar to that of the clarionet. 1876 HILEY *Catech. Organ* ix. (1878) 60 1898 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Music Terms*, *Portunal flute*, an organ stop, the pipes of which are of wood, and are open, and larger at the top than at the mouth.

Portunian (pɔɪtiŭˑniăn), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Portūn-us* (a. L. *Portūnus* name of the god of harbours) + -IAN.] **a** *adj.* Of or pertaining to the *Portūnidæ*, a family of swimming crabs, or to the typical genus *Portūnus*. **b.** *sb.* A crab of this family (*Cent Dict.* 1890). So **Portuˑnid** = b; **Portuˑnoid** *a.*, akin in form to the portunians.

† **Portuˑnity.** *Obs. rare.* [Aphetic form of OPPORTUNITY; so OF. *portunité*.]

1508 *Kalender of Sheph.* (1892) III. App. 180 Cease whyle ye hane space and portunyte.

Portuos, portuous, etc., variants of PORTAS.

† **Porturˑat**, *ppl. a. Sc. Obs. rare*—[1]. [? quasi-Latinized form of *porturit*, *-ed*; see PORTURE *v.* 3.] Fashioned, moulded, formed, made.

1489 *Barbour's Bruce* x. 281 (Edin. MS) He was off mesurabill statur, And weile porturat at mesur.

† **Porture,** *sb.*[1] *Obs. rare.* Also 4 **portoure**, 5 **porteure.** [a. OF. *port(e)ure* bearing, demeanour, that which is borne, offspring:—L. type **portātūra*, f. L. *portāre*, F. *porter* to carry: see -URE.]

1. Bearing, demeanour, behaviour.

c 1305 *St. Swithin* 25 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 44 Þat he teiste him such portoure þat to a such child bicome. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 16604 Pirrus is knyght gode & gay, Off fair porture, of gode aray. *c* 1440 *Ipomydon* 121 For thoughe a man wold all this day Hyr beaute discryue, he coude not sey All hyr worshyp ne hyr porture.

2. Offspring, progeny.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XIII. ix, Yet he is not fylled ne satisfyed but defowleth my porteure deed or quyke.

† **Porture,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [f. PORTURE *v.*] A portrait, image, effigy.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph* 88 The porture of a man in brasse or stone. *Ibid.* 115 b, The people of Athenes..made & sette vp..their ymages and portures in coppre. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 192/44 A Porture, *pictura*, *effigies*.

† **Porture, portere,** *v. Obs.* Chiefly in *pa. ppls.* 4-6 **portred**, 5 **purtred**, 6 **portered** (-ide, *Sc.* -it), **portured** (-id, *Sc.* -yt), **po(u)rturde**, **purtured.** [A by-form of PORTRAY. Occurs first in pa. pple. *portred*, app. an anglicized form of OF. *portrait*, *portret*, pa. pple. of *portraire* to PORTRAY; from the later variants *portered*, *porterit*, *portured*, was evolved the vb. *porter*, *porture* in 16th c. But *portrewynge* vbl. sb. is found *a* 1400. Cf. CONSTER from *construe*.]

1. *trans.* To paint, or ornament with pictures.

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 192 Þat cloister .. was pilered and peynt & portred well clene. *c* 1400 *Plowman's Tale* 135 That hye on horse willeth ryde In glitterand golde of grete aray, I-paynted and portred all in pryde. 1539 TAVERNER *Gard. Wysed.* II. 10 They haue the walles of theyr houses portered with armes.

2 To portray, depict. Also *fig.*

a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1448 There was purtred in ston..The story of Absolon. 1511 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 181 They shall present theymself with theyr naines portered in theyr shyldes. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. iv. 70 The ancyant king Saturne thair myght thou se. Wyth wthir prenis porturyt in that place 1530 PALSGR. 662/2, I portyr, I make the shappe, or the portrature of a thynge, *je pourtrays*...I porter a thynge after the quycke. 1563 B. GOOGE *Eglogs*, etc. (Arb.) 114 Theire mygnt I se, with wondrous Arte, the Picture porturde playne. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 193/15 To Portire, *pingere*.

3. To form, fashion, mould, make: = PORTRAY *v.* 5.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II. 189 Aurelius tua sisteris fair and gude,..he had of plesand pulchritude, Porterit but peir, full of formositie.

Hence † **Porturing** *vbl. sb.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R.* XVI. xxxvii (Tollem. MS.), Liche to golde in crownes amonge portrewynge [1535 porturynge] and peyntoure.

Portus, -e, portuus, etc., variants of PORTAS.

† **Port-vein.** *Obs.* [f. PORT *sb.*[3], after F. *veine porte*, L. *vēna porta*.] = PORTAL *vein*.

1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* vii. 30 Drawen..out of the liuer, by a braunch of the porte vayne. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud Fr. Acad.* II. 356 The first is called the port-veine, because it is as it were the doore of the liuer out of which it proceedeth. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* III. *Daphnis*, Like some great port-vein With large rich streams to feed the humble plain. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Porta*...In Anatomy, the Port-vein.

Port-vent. [corresp. to a F. **porte-vent* 'carry-wind', f. PORTE- + *vent* wind.] A pipe conveying the wind in an organ or bagpipe.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Port-vent*, in an organ, is a wooden pipe, well closed, which serves to convey the wind from the bellows to the sound-board of the organ. 1877 G. MACDONALD *Mrs. Lossie* xi, Malcolm set his port vent to his mouth, rapidly filled his bag.

Poˑrt-way. Now *local.* [f. PORT *sb.*[2] + WAY *sb.*] A road leading from town to town; a public highway; a Roman road.

Used by Holland in translating various L. expressions: see quots. In the Godstow Charters *c* 1285 applied to a road near Cassington, Oxon. The name survives in other localities, e.g. in the Vale of the White Horse.

c 1285 (transl. *c* 1450) *Godstow Reg.* 301 Of the whiche lond, v acres then to gedir) streechen into the portwey [*se extendunt in to porteweye*]; And j. half acre, the whiche streechith into porteweye [*portweye*] beside the lond of william Fitz Petir. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VII. XXX. 270 The whole multitude stand about the gates looking toward the high port-way [*via*] that leadeth from hence thither. 1610 — *Camden's Brit.* 282 The bridges of Abbindon and Dorchester, whereby London portway [*regia via*] was turned from thence [from Wallingford]. *Ib.d.* 5 8 The high portway or Romane Street [*via militaris*]. *Ibid.* 557 The portway or High paved street [*via Romana lapidibus constrata*] named Bath-gate [at Buxton].

Poˑrt-wiˑne. = PORT *sb.*[7] 1.

[1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 334 An English vessell .. with O Porto wine and some passengers on board.] *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Red fustian*, Claret or red Port-Wine. 1759 MOUNTAINE in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 292 Six dozen of bottles of Port wine. 1836 CYRUS REDDING *Mod. Wines* viii. 220 In 1730 good port wine was sold in England at two shillings the bottle, and white wine of Portugal at the same price.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *port-wine colour*, *negus*, *stain*, *tint*; **port-wine mark** = NÆVUS.

1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Apr. 276/1 He has what is called a port-wine mark on the back of his neck. 1887 MRS. EWING *Peace Egg* 9 A port-wine stain on the best table-cloth. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 123 Of a light port-wine color.

Hence **Po'rt-wi'ny** *a.*, smacking of port-wine.

1881 Miss Braddon *Asph.* II. 10 Those prosy port-winey old sermons of his.

Porty, *a.* [f. Port *sb.*[7] + -y.] Like, of the nature of, or connected in some way with port-wine: cf. prec.

1859 G. Meredith *R. Feverel* II. i. 7 The eloquence of that Porty reply was lost on his Client. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Dec. 1/3 As an old Academician once said, "They [pictures] have got porty by time", and of course improved. 1906 *Macm. Mag.* Mar. 387 Gout..was suggestive of fine old porty ancestors.

Portyfolium, Portyngale: see Portifolium, Portugal. **Portygewe,** var. Portague *Obs.*

Port-yowl (pɔ́rtˌyau·l). *Sc.* Also 9 **portule.** [f. Port *sb.*[8] (?) + Yowl.] A doleful cry, howl: in *to sing port-yowl*, to cry out, wail, howl.

1708 M. Bruce *Lect. & Serm.* 62 All Folks are singing Songs of Jovialty, but the people of God, they must sing Port-yowl. 1722 W. Hamilton *Wallace* iii. 161 I'll make them know they have no Right to rule, And cause them shortly all Sing up Port-yeull. 1892 *Ballymena Observer* (E.D.D.), A'll mak' you sing portule wi' the wrang side o' your hp oot.

Portyr, variant of Porture *Obs.*

Porule (pō·rĭŭl). *rare.* [f. Pore *sb.*[1] + -ule.] A minute pore.

1846 Dana *Zoöph.* (1848) 513 Porules narrow oblong. *Ibid.* Gloss., *Cellule, Porule*, the pores in the internal texture of a corallum.

Hence **Po'rulose, Po'rulous** *adjs.*, abounding in minute pores.

1846 Dana *Zoöph.* (1848) 705 Both surfaces minutely porulose. 1858 Mayne *Exp. Lex.*, *Porulosus*..porulous.

Porvaye, obs. form of Purvey.

Porwigle, obs. variant of Polliwog.

† **Pory,** *a. Obs.* Also 6 **powrie,** 6–7 **porie, poory,** 7 **poary.** [f. Pore *sb.*[1] + -y.] Full of or containing pores; porous.

1535 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* v. xliii. 59/2 They [the reins] ben fleshely and poory [*ed* 1582 powrie] 1578 Banister *Hist. Man* i 2 The bones of ye nose, and Ossicles of hearyng, are inwardly Porie. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 27 The stones hereof are so light and pory, that they will not sinke. 1654 Flecknoe *Ten Years' Trav.* 71 The body growing Cane wise, distinguisht by several knots, out of whose poory sides, the branches issue forth in round. 1656 tr *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* § 99 33 The poary Spunge bred on the rocks under water. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* iv 536 Vaults & Roofs of Pory Stone 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XIX 401 They glide with ease through the pory earth.

Porzy, obs. form o. Pursy.

Pos, variant of Poz, short for *positive*.

‖ **Posada** (posä·dä). Also 8 **possada.** [Sp., a resting place, an inn, ppl. sb. f. *posar* to lodge: see Pose *v.*[1]] A (Spanish) inn or place of accommodation for travellers.

1763 *Crt. & City Mag.* Apr. 192/2 The inside of a Spanish possada (or inn) for the night. 1827 Roberts *Voy. Centr. Amer.* 212 There is no passado for the reception of travellers 1828 W. Irving in *Life & Lett.* (1864) II. 285 The squalid miseries of the Spanish posadas. 1891 B. Harte *1st Fam. Tasajara* II. 102 There were some Mexicans lounging about the *posada*.

† **Po·sary.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. *Arch.* [app. f. med.L. *pōsāre* (whence It. *posare*, F. *poser*) to rest (see Pose *v.*[1]) + -ary [1].] = Podium: see quot.

1664 Evelyn tr. *Freart's Archit.* 124 They served for Podia or posaries of a leaning-height for which they had a slight Cornice assign'd them.

‖ **Posaune** (pozau·nē). Also **posaun.** [G., a trumpet, trombone (= Du. *bazuin*, Da., Sw. *basun*), MHG. *busûne*, *-ûne*, ad. OF. *buisine* Buysine.]

† 1. A trombone. *Obs.*

1724 *Short Explic. For. Wds. in Mus. Bkr.*, *Posaune*, a Sackbut, an Instrument of Musick made use of as a Bass to a Trumpet. 1776 Hawkins *Hist. Mus.* IV. i. x 150 The word Buzain is a corruption of Busaun, or, as it is now spelt Posaune, which signifies a sackbut or bass-trumpet. 1814 tr. *Klaproth's Trav.* 101 A great posaun..of brass,.. in three divisions, which are pushed out in blowing.

2. A reed-stop on the organ, of a rich and powerful tone.

1843 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* VI. 108/1 The posaune is built on a large scale, and is by far the most powerful ever made. 1879 E. J. Hopkins in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 562/2 There are some..posaunes in the pedal organ at Doncaster.

‖ **Posca** (pɒ·skä). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 7 **pusca.** [L. (Plaut.), an acidulous drink of vinegar and water, lit. drink, f. root *po-*, Gr. πο- (ποτ-), to drink: cf. *esca* food; so It. *posca*, in same sense.] A mixture of vinegar and water; also, weak wine diluted with water or with vinegar-water.

1541 Copland *Galyen's Terap.* 2 A iv b, Yf ye must wasshe the sore, take wyne or posca, that is to saye oxycraton, or the decoction of some sharpe herbe 1640 Parkinson *Theat. Bot.* 240 The kernells of the nuts bruised and drunke with Posca possett (that is water and vinegar mingled together). 1706 Phillips, *Posca* (Lat), a..Drink made of Vinegar and Water; also Wine diluted or mingled with Water in the Press 1905 D. Smith *Days His Flesh* 497 They had with them a beaker of their posca or vinegar water.

† **Pose,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 1 ȝ-pos, 4–7 (8–9 *dial.*) **pose,** 5–6 **poose,** 7 **pooss, pose.** [OE. *ge-pos* a catarrh, cough, f. Brythonic **pas-* cough, whence W., Corn. *pas*, Breton *pas* cough, from Aryan **kwes-* to wheeze, whence also Skr. *çvas-*, OE. *hwǽsan*.] A cold in the head, catarrh.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 54 Wiþ ȝesnote & ȝepusum genim oxna lyb. *a* 1050 *Herb. Apul.* xlvi. ibid. I. 148 Wiþ ȝeposu [*Ad tussim gravem*]. *c* 1305 *E. E. Poems* (1862) 37 To hele hiin of þe pose. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Manciple's T.* Prol 62 He speketh in his nose And fneseth faste and eek he hath the pose. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C iij b, For the Cogh or the poose Take powdre of Bays [etc.]. 1530 Palsgr. 582/2, I have the pose, *jay la catarre* or *je suis enrimé*. 1706 Phillips, *Pose*, a Rheum in the Head. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Pose*, a catarrh, or cold in the head.

b. in the horse.

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 277 If the Horse casteth little or no matter out of his nose,..it is a sign that he is stopped in the head, which we were wont to call the pose. 1610 Markham *Masterp.* I. xxxviii. 74 The cold or poze in a horses head. 1639 T. de Gray *Compl. Horsem.* 59 They be most enclined to poses, rhumes, paines in the head.

Pose (pōz), *sb.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* Also 5 **pos,** 6 **pois, poiss,** (pozss). [app., that which has been deposited or laid down, f. F. *poser* to place, lay down: see Pose *v.*[1]]

A hoard, treasure, secret store of money, etc.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 410/2 Pos, or depos, *depositum* 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xi. 89 Thir said princis gat, in the spulze..the kyng of Francis pose, quhilk was al in engel noblis. 1563 Winzet *Wks.* (S.T.S.) II. 56 Quhat wes committit to thee, lat that remane in thy poiss. 1637 Rutherford *Lett.* iii. xlvii. (1881) 537 If you seek, there is a pose, a hidden treasure, a gold mine in Christ you never yet saw. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* xxiv, This grand pose o' silver and treasure. 1844 M. A. Richardson *Hist. Table-bk., Leg. Dev.* II. 91 The 'pose' was gone, the coffer had vanished.

† **Pose,** *sb.*[3] *Obs.* App. a variant of Posy. (Perh. first in the plural, *posies* being taken as *poses*.)

1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 274 b, What poses certain persones wrote under the images of Brutus & Caesar. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 3 b, Many subtleties, straunge deuises, with seuerall poses 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* 100 b, If we purpose to dilate our cause hereby with poses and sentences. 15 *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc.) 65 Suche garded hues, Suche playted shoes, And such a pose, Say y never.

† **Pose,** *sb.*[4] *Obs.* [f. Pose *v.*[2]] A state of perplexity.

1616 Sir C. Mountagu in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 249 The Lords they say are at a pose what to do.

Pose (pōz), *sb.*[5] [a. F. *pose*, f. *poser* to put, place: see Pose *v.*[1]] An act of posing.

1. An attitude or posture of the body, or of a part of the body, esp. one deliberately assumed, or in which a figure is placed for effect, or for artistic purposes.

1818 Lady Morgan *Autobiog.* (1859) 170 Spencer begged the cover, and read out the letter, that my *pose* might not be disturbed. 1848 Mrs. Jameson *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 213 His idea of the pose was borrowed, as we are told, from an antique statue. 1883 B. Harte *Carquinez Woods* i. 11 He unconsciously fell into an attitude that in any other mortal would have been a pose.

2. *fig.* An attitude of mind or conduct.

1884 J. Tait *Mind in Matter* (1892) 311 There is difficulty in the silent pose, and meek opposition, of many of the learned in the presence of idealism, creating suspicion of partial acceptance. 1898 G. W. E. Russell *Coll. & Recoll.* xiii 176 This portentous age of reticence and pose. 1904 R. J. Campbell *Serm. Individuals* vi 109 'I thought.' He had prepared himself in his mental pose for what did not take place

3. *Dominoes* = Down *sb.*[3] 3: see quots.

1815 *Compl. Domino-Player* 11 The pose, or turn to commence the game, is determined in one particular manner in all games of dominoes. 1870 Hardy & Wake *Mod. Hoyle, Dominoes* 92 On the Continent, the person holding the highest double has the 'pose' or 'down', and he commences by playing that domino. If there should be no doubles, then the person holding the highest domino has the pose.

† **Pose,** *sb.*[6] *Obs.* [a. OF. *pose* a land measure (1336 in Godef.), Fr. Swiss *pose* an old superficial measure for meadows, fields, and forests, = half the *faux*, or 32,768 sq. feet (Godef.).] A superficial measure of land, = about three-quarters of an acre.

1759 J. Miles *Duhamel's Husb.* II. ii. 265 This field contains, according to our measure, six poses Each pose contains 400 square perches, and each perch nine feet. 1763 — *Pract. Husb.* II. 3-6 Another field of betwixt nine and ten poses (equal to about seven acres and three roods).

Pose (pōz), *v.*[1] *Pa. t.* and *pple.* **posed:** in ME. also **post.** [a. F. *poser* (in all the chief senses of the Eng. word):—L. *pausāre* to halt, cease, pause, in late L. to rest (see Pause *v.*), which subsequently acquired also through confusion with L. *pōnĕre* (*posui, positum*) the trans. sense: to lay to rest, put or set down, place, properly belonging to the latter (so in *Leges Alam.* tit. 45, *pausant arma sua josum* they lay their arms down); so It. *posare*, Pr. *pausar*, Sp. *posar*, all trans and intr., Pg *pousar* intr.

The sense of *pōnere* having been restricted in the Romanic of Gaul (as shown by Fr. and Prov.) to 'lay eggs', its numerous compounds (*com-, de-, dis-, ex-, im-, op, pro-, suppōnere*, etc.) were replaced in Fr. and Prov. by corresponding new compounds of *pausare*: see Appose *v.*[2], Compose, etc.; It., Sp., and Pg. retain the original compounds of *pōnere*. A Com. Romanic compound of the intr. *pausare* is represented by Repose.]

† 1. *trans.* To place in a specified situation or condition. *Obs. rare.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 242 Nobing is better post to þe likyng of þe fend. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iii. 495 But xxx footis pose Vche order of from other.

b. *Dominoes.* See quot. and cf. Pose *sb.*[5] 3.

1865 *Compl. Domino-Player* 40 In placing the first domino on the table, or posing, as it is called, you might [etc.].

† 2. To suppose or assume for argument's sake. (Usually with *obj. cl.*) *Obs.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* iii. 261 (310) A[s] þus I pose a woman graunte me Here loue and seyth þat oþer wole she non. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl. B.* xvii. 293, I pose I hadde synned so..my3te I nouȝte be saued? *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 285 Yet pose y that hit might amendid be. 1528 *Kalender of Sheph.* xxxvii Pvij b, Yf it were possyble that the erthe were enhabyted all aboute & pose [*earlier edd.* puttand] the case yt it were so.

3. a. To lay down, put forth (an assertion, allegation, claim, instance, etc.).

1512 *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1828) III. 92 He made iniuriously to pose and put in faite that the said duchesse had made to empoysen her husband. 1662 Glanvill *Lux Orient.* xi. (1682) 85 God himself in his posing the great instance of patience, Job, seems to intimate somewhat to this purpose. 1882 Owen in *Longm. Mag.* I 64 What is posed as the 'Neanderthal skull' is the roof of the brain-case. 1888 *Science* XI. 256 2 M. Janet .. poses the new psychology as of French origin.

b. To propound, propose (a question or problem).

1862 Sala *Accepted Addr.* 124, I don't require any answer to my question, now that I have posed it. 1873 Symonds *Grk Poets* i. 14 Hesiod poses the eternal problems: what is the origin and destiny of mankind?

4. a. To place in an attitude (as an artist's model or sitter, etc.). Also *fig.*

1859 Gullick & Timbs *Paint* 312 The model is posed or in other words 'set' in some particular attitude. 1868 Tuckerman *Collector* 70 In studied attitude, like one posed for a daguerreotype. 1878 Abney *Photogr.* (1881) 240 In posing a group, let it be remembered that each figure is animate, and should not be made to look as lifeless as a statue.

b. *intr.* To assume a certain attitude; to place oneself in position, esp. for artistic purposes.

1850 *Edin. Rev.* July 196 He drapes himself, and poses before you in every variety of attitude. 1885 *Truth* 28 May 834/2 Tableaux are a great improvement on drawing-room amateur theatricals,..it is more easy to pose than to act.

c. *fig.* To present oneself in a particular character (often implying that it is assumed); to set up *as*, give oneself out *as*; to attitudinize.

1840 Thackeray *Shabby Genteel Story* vi, He 'posed' before her as a hero of the most sublime kind. 1877 Black *Green Past.* xv, Was it true that these were the real objects which caused this man to pose as a philanthropist? 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* III. lxxxi 70 Politicians have of late years begun to pose as the special friends of the working man.

Hence **Posed** *ppl. a.*[1] *rare*, † a. composed, grave, sedate (*obs.*); b. placed or arranged in a pose or posture, as a sitter; whence **Po'sedness; Po'sing** *vbl. sb.*[1] and *ppl. a.*[1] (sense 4).

a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xix, An old settled Person, of a most posed, stayed and grave behaviour. 1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV. 137 Now this is not a 'posed' subject, but taken in an actual game, which makes it so much the more interesting 1891 *Temple Bar Mag.* Mar. 442 It has the earnestness of Ingres, marred by his conventionality, and a certain flat 'posedness. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 88 By posing we obtain likeness unproved by beauty of outline and graceful posture. 1890 *Ibid.* III. 411 The posing chair should be a low-backed chair fastened to a platform..on castors. This enables the operator to move the sitter to any position, without the trouble of getting up. 1888 Pennell *Sent. Journ.* 149 Barbizon, with its picture galleries and posing peasants.

Pose (pōz), *v.*[2] Also 7 **poase,** 7–9 **poze.** [Aphetic form of Appose *v.*[1] or of Oppose, which was confused with it.]

† 1. *trans.* To examine by questioning, question, interrogate: = Appose *v.*[1] 1, Oppose *v.* 1. *Obs*

1526 Tindale *Luke* ii. 46 They founde hym in the temple sittinge in the middes of the doctours, both hearynge them and posinge them. 1579 Fulke *Heskins's Parl.* 176 Let me pose him in his answere like a childe. 1612 Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* iii. (1627) 16 Let so many..stand together, and then poase them without booke, one by one. 1688 Bunyan *Dying Sayings* Wks. 50 Let us therefore be posing ourselves which of the two it will be. 1722 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 648 When posed about faith, they answered in terms of the Confession of Faith and Catechism.

2. To place in a difficulty with a question or problem; to puzzle, confuse, perplex, nonplus.

1593 Donne *Sat.* iv. 20 A thing which would have pos'd Adam to name. 1605 Verstegan *Dec. Intell.* ii. (1628) 30 Now hath Occa posed me about the countrie of Ind a, which he expresely saith was in Africa. 1612 Cotgr., *Faire quinaut*, to pose, or driue to a Nonplus. *a* 1625 Fletcher & Mass. *Cust. Country* iii. ii, What precious piece of nature To poze the world? *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm.* (1687) I. xxiii. 309 A question wherewith a learned Pharisee thought to pose or puzzle him. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 113 P 4 You must make Love to her, as you would conquer the Sphinx, by posing her. 1807 Crabbe *Par. Reg.* i. 679 Then by what name th' unwelcome guest to call, Was long a question, and it pos'd them all. 1856 Dove *Logic Chr. Faith* i. i. § 2. 61 We have thus posed the mathematician.. and the historian.

† b. *transf.* To do that which puzzles (another).

1630 Cowley *Constantia & Philetus* xxiv, She took a Lute..And tun'd this Song, posing that harmony Which Poets attribute to heavenly spheres.

Hence **Posed** *ppl. a.*[2]; **Po'sing** *vbl. sb.*[2] and *ppl. a.*[2]; whence **Po'singly** *adv.* (Webster 1847); **Po'sement** *nonce-wd.*, the condition of being posed.

1820 Keats *Hyperion* ii. 244 Whether through *posed conviction, or disdain, They guarded silence. 1850 L. Hunt *Autobiog.* III. xx. 60 Puzzlement and *posement of various sort awaited many readers. 1556 B. Gilpin in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) 1853/1 This greate chere was often powthred with

vnmanery sawces of examinations, exhortacions, posings, and disputacions. 1841 PEACOCK *Ibid.* App. A p. xiii, *note*, The process of examination was called apposing or posing. 1666 SPURSTOWE *Spir. Chym.* (1668) 174 Another dark and posing thought did arise.

Pose, *v.*[3] *dial.* [f. POSE *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To hoard, store *up* (money, etc.).

1866 GARGOR *Dial. Banffshire* s. v., The aul' bodie his a houd o' siller poset up, an's eye posin' up mair.

‖ **Posé** (poze), *a. Her.* [Fr., pa. pple. of *poser* to place, etc., POSE *v.*[1]] (See quots.)

1725 COATS *Dict. Her.*, *Posé*, a French Term, signifying a Lyon, Horse, or other Beast standing still, with all four Feet on the Ground, to denote thereby that it is not in a moving Posture. 1882 CUSSANS *Her.* 315 *Posé*, placed; as, *Posé en bande*, bendwise.

Posed, *ppl. a.*: see POSE *v.*[1] and [2].

Posedness, Posement: see POSE *v.*[1], [2].

† **Poselet,** *pa. pple. Obs.* ? Early form of *puzzled.*

a 1380 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 151 Among þe pies þauh he were poselet, He spared no þing for no drede Among þe cristene til he were hoselet; Of such a child me tok non hede.

Poser[1] (pōʊzəɹ). Also 8 **poser.** [Aphetic form of APPOSER: see POSE *v.*[2]]

1. One who sets testing questions; an examiner; = APPOSER 1. Now *rare.*

1587 HARRISON *England* II. i. (1877) I. 35 When I consider ..the profit that ariseth at sundrie elections of scholars..to the posers. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Norfolk* (1662) II. 258 The University.. appointed Doctor Cranmer .. to be the Poser-general of all Candidates in Divinity. 1664 PEPYS *Diary* 4 Feb., To Paul's School,. and up to hear the upper form examined;.. Dr. Wilkins and one Mr. Smallwood, Posers. 1665 J. BUCK in Peacock *Stat. Univ. Cambr.* (1841) App. B. p. lxv, The Posers Feast was anciently kept upon the Thursday at Night the Examination or Posing was ended. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. i. i. (1852) 254 The Poser trying his Hebrew skill by the third chapter of Isaiah. 1901 RASHDALL & RAIT *New Coll.* iii 44 The term 'Posers' is still applied to the two Fellows [of New College] who examine at Winchester.

2. A question that poses or puzzles; a puzzle.

1793 SHERIDAN in *Sheridaniana* 147 This was a pozer. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* x, With the air of a man who was in the habit of propounding some regular posers. 1894 *Law Times* XCVII. 38/2 Interrupting the arguments by questions in the nature of posers.

Po·ser[2]. [f. POSE *v.*[1] + -ER[1]: cf. F. *poseur.*] One who poses or attitudinizes: see POSE *v.*[1] 4.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Dec., Besides the professional posers of the studio there are..the posers of the Row, the posers at afternoon teas, the posers in politics, and the circus posers.

‖ **Poseur** (pozör). [F., agent-n f *poser* POSE *v.*[1]: cf. prec.] One who practises an affected mental or social attitude; an affected person. The fem. ‖ **Poseu·se** is also occasionally used.

1831 *Contemp. Rev.* May 683 The same womanish and uncontrolled *poseur.* 1887 *Athenæum* 1 Jan. 34/1 The latest attitudes in literature, art, and politics are presented in a way to make *poseurs* of all sorts either laugh or wince. 1893 *Daily News* 29 Apr. 5/1 Madame de Krudener may best be regarded as the supreme 'poseuse' of history.

Posey, variant of POSY.

Posh (pɒʃ). [dial. *posh, pash*: cf. PASH *sb.*[2] 4.]

1. *dial.* The fragments produced by a smash; a soft, decayed, rotten, or pulpy mass; a state of slush: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

[1790: see PASH *sb.*[2] 4.]

2. In full *posh-ice*: Ice broken into small fragments; brash-ice, porridge-ice.

1876 DAVIS *Polaris Exp.* iii. 75 The vessel was forced through brash or posh ice. 1885 WHYTE MELVILLE *In Leaa Delta* ii, Forcing our way through a stream of posh.

Poshet, -(o)ote, -otte, obs ff. POSSET.

Poshteen: see POSTEEN. **Posie,** obs. f. POSY.

Posied (pōʊzid), *a.* [f. POSY + -ED[2].]

1. Inscribed with a posy or motto. *arch.*

1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 45 Many a ring of Posied gold and bone. 1720 GAY *To Ymg. Lady* 12 Some by a snip of woven hair In posied lockets bribe the fair. 1802 *Sporting Mag.* 359 The motto'd garter and the posied ring.

2. Furnished with nosegays; flowery. Now *dial.*

1797 T. PARK *Sonn.* 96 And what one corner would of flowerets yield, In posied wreaths his blooming daughter bore. 1855 E. WAUGH *Lanc. Songs* 50 It winds by a rindlin' wayster side, An' o'er a posied lea. 1894 H. SPEIGHT *Nidderdale* 393 Pleasant country houses with posied gardens are everywhere around.

Posil, obs form of PUCELLE, maid, girl.

Posing, Posingly: see POSE *v.*[1] and 2.

Posit (pɒ·zit), *v.* Also 7 -ite. [f. L. *posit-*, ppl. stem of *pōnĕre* to place, put, lay down.]

1. *trans.* To put in position; to set, dispose, or situate; to place. (Chiefly in *pa. pple.* or *passive.*)

1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* To Rdr 3 To vary their shape as they are posited in Signe and house. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 168 Then would those parts .. affect this .. Situation, howsoever the Loadstone was posited. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xx. 166 He posited his left Hand wholly open. 1756 AMORY *Buncle* (1770) I. 87 To see how things were posited at home. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* vi. (1879) 114 The blocks..were moved and posited by a power external to themselves. 1886 W. GRAHAM *Soc. Problems* 161 Classes .. connected with the production of wealth or positing it where it is wanted.

2. To put down or assume as a fact; to lay down as a basis of argument, etc.; to affirm the existence of; to postulate. Chiefly in *Logic* and *Philos.*

1697 tr. *Burgersdicius his Logic* II. xii. 52 To Posit, or put the Antecedent or Consequent, is no more than to assume it. *Ibid.* xvii. 78 The Effect being posited, it follows that either there is a Cause Efficient, or else, that there has been one. 1709–29 (see POSITED). 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* IV. 167 Either the Ego must posit the Non-Ego wilfully and consciously..or (etc.). 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* I. 157 In so far as anything is a cause, it posits something different from itself as an effect. 1898 J. A. HOBSON *Ruskin* 105 The crude dualism which Huxley posits.

Hence **Po·sited** *ppl. a.*; **Po·siting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1665–6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 215 An account of two unusually posited Rainbows seen. 1709–29 V. MANDEY *Syst. Math., Arith.* 60 If one of the posited False Numbers is deficient from the True. 1895 *Daily Chron.* 6 Nov. 2/7 His hatred of compromise, his perpetual positing of the moral dilemma —'all or nothing'. 1899 A. E. GARVIE *Ritschlian Theol.* III. iii. 82 A law, a thing posited, points back the understanding to the positing spirit and will.

Position (pozi ʃən), *sb.* Also 6 **posycon, -cion, -tyon, posicion.** [a. F. *position*, ad. L. *positiō-nem* a putting, placing, position; affirmation; theme, subject, etc., n. of action from *pōnĕre* (*posit-um*) to put, place, set.]

I. 1. The action of positing; the laying down or statement of a proposition or thesis; affirmation, affirmative assertion. Chiefly in *Logic* and *Philos.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. pr. iv. 125 (Camb. MS.) Ffor by grace of possession [L. *positionis gratia, ed.* 1532 posycion] ..I pose þat ther be no prescience. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 234, I do not in position Distinctly speake of her. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius his Logic* II. xii. 54 The Disjunctive Syllogism, . if consisting of two Members immediately opposed, may proceed from a Position of one Member to an Eversion of the other. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) I. v. 175 It exists by the position or institution of its individual or collective author. 1837–8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xvii. (1866) I. 312 A disjunctive syllogism consists..in the reciprocal position or sublation of contradictory characters, by the subsumption of one or other. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. xvi. 573 The alternate position and negation leads to an infinite series.

2. A proposition or thesis laid down or stated; something posited; a statement, assertion, tenet

c 1500 in Peacock *Stat. Cambr.* App. A p. xxii, The Father hath made on Argument against his Posytyon in the fyrst mater. 1597 BACON *Ess.* x (Arb.) 152 It is a position in the Mathematiques that there is no proportion betweene somewhat and nothing. 1684 *Contempl. State Man* II. iii. (1699) 147 It was a Position of the Stoicks, that he was not Poor who wanted, but he who was necessitated. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. xv. 374 An edict, which contains many extraordinary positions and pretensions. 1838–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. ii. iv. § 4. 122 Hooker rests his positions on one solid basis, the eternal obligation of natural law. 1845 J. H. NEWMAN *Ess. Developm.* II. ii. 129, I have called the doctrine of Infallibility an hypothesis;..let it be considered to be a mere position, supported by no direct evidence, but required by the facts of the case.

3. *Arith.* A method of finding the value of an unknown quantity by positing or assuming one or more values for it, finding by how much the results differ from the actual data of the problem, and then adjusting the error. Also called *rule of (false) position, rule of supposition, rule of falsehood, rule of trial and error.*

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* II. Pref., The rule of false position, with dyuers examples not onely vulgar, but some appertaynyng to the rule of Algeber. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Position*, or the *Rule of Position*, otherwise called the *Rule of Falshood*...This *Rule of False Position* is of Two kinds, viz *Single* and *Double.* 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 135 Position is a method of performing certain questions, which cannot be resolved by the common direct rules. *Ibid.* 136 Double Position is the method of resolving certain questions by means of two suppositions of false numbers.

† **4.** The action of positing or placing, esp. in a particular order or arrangement; disposition. *Obs.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Position*,..a setting or placing. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Position* (lat.), a putting. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 158 You may change the Polarity of many feeble Stones, by a long Position in a contrary posture. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* III. vii. 288 In my Watch, the Law and Rule of its Motion is the Constitution and Position of its Parts by the Hand and Mind of the skilful Artist. 1735 BERTIN *Chess* iii, The Game of Chess consists of two parts, the Offensive, and Defensive; the Defensive [consists] in the due position of your own [forces], by guarding against your enemy's attack.

5. The manner in which a body as a whole, or the several parts of it, are disposed or arranged; disposition, posture, attitude.

Eastward position: the position of the officiating priest at the Eucharist, when he stands in front of the holy table or altar and faces the east.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 176 They should lift their Treading Leg so high, as to tire it..after it is raised to so uncomodious a position. 1790 PHILIDOR *Chess* II. 90 In this position it is a drawn game. 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 79 The position of the beam at half-stroke, horizontal. 1847 C. BRONTE *Jane Eyre* xiv, I cannot see you without disturbing my position in this comfortable chair. 1866 H. R. DROOP *North Side of the Table* 9 Canon law (which did not enforce an eastward position). 1874 (*title*) Reasons for opposing the (so-called) Eastward Position of the Celebrant. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Nov. 7/2 Dean Burgon never would allow the 'eastward position' to be adopted in Chichester Cathedral. 1891 FERGUSON *Chess Endings* 19 There is always the general principle—the grasp of the position. 1893 BP. STUBBS *Visit. Charges, Oxford* (1907) 159, I have, ever since my ordination in 1848, used the eastward position in the Ante-Communion, and since I was ordained priest in 1850, at the consecration prayer.

b. *fig.* Mental attitude; the way in which one looks upon or views a subject or question: often passing into the point of view which one occupies in reference to a subject, and so blending with 9.

1905 J. ORR *Problem O. Test.* xii. 435 A more moderate position is taken by Dr. Driver.

6. *Mus.* The arrangement of the constituent notes of a chord, with respect to their order, or to the intervals between them. († See also quot. 1753.)

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Position*..in music, is used for the putting down the hand in beating time. 1880 W. S. ROCKSTRO in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 17 In whatever position they may be taken, Consonant Intervals remain always consonant; Dissonant Intervals, dissonant.

II. 7. The place occupied by a thing, or in which it is put; situation, site, station. *In position*, in its (his, etc.) proper or appropriate place; so *out of position.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 H iij, Yf ye knowe parfytely the posycyon, & fygure of all the bladder. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. i. 1 A poynt is materiall, and requireth position and place. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xiii. § 10. 77 That our Idea of Place is nothing else, but such a relative Position of any thing, as I have before mentioned. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5) s. v., The Respect of a Planet in Astrological Figure, to other Planets and Parts of the Figure, is called his Position. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., A line is said to be *given in position*, when its situation, bearing, or direction, with regard to some other line, is given. 1774 M. MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv.* 25 Having the Distance and Position of two Points *A* and *B*. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 20 The apparent position of an object is a term used in science to express the position of the object so far as it can be determined by the sight. 1890 MCCOSH *Div. Govt.* III. ii. (1874) 351 The view which we get of an object depends on the position which we take. 1874 In position [see POSITION *v.* 1]. 1876 TAIT *Rec. Adv. Phys. Sc.* (ed. 2) 14 Position is a purely space relation or geometrical conception.

b. Phrases.

Angle of position: (*a*) The angle between any two points subtended at the eye; (*b*) *Astron.* The angle between the circles of declination and latitude of a celestial body; (*c*) The angle between the hour circle passing through a celestial body, and the line joining it and a neighbouring celestial body; so in *Geog.*, the angle between the meridian of a place and the great circle passing through it and some other place. *Circle of position*: any one of six great circles of the celestial sphere passing through the north and south points of the horizon. *Gun of position*: a heavy field-gun, not designed for executing quick movements.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. xxviii. H iv, Notyng vppon youre slate the angle of position from the dimetient to the lyne fiduciall. *Ibid.* xxxiv. K iij b, Then turne the Diameter of your Semicircle, to euery Towne, Village, Hauen, Rode, or suche like,..noting therewithall in some Table by it selfe the Degrees cut by the Alhidada in the Circle, which I call the Angles of Position. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* VII. xix. 31 Circles of Position..do all cross one another in the North and South Points of the Meridian. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Circles of position, are six great circles passing through the intersection of the meridian and the horizon, and dividing the equator into twelve equal parts. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* viii. 58 Angle of Position. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 126 This result once secured, it is obvious that a field-piece or gun of position would become a rifle on a large scale. 1900 *Daily News* 10 Jan. 8/3 The 12-pounder quick-firing garrison artillery gun of 12 cwt., is neither a field gun nor a gun of position.

c. *Mil.* A site chosen for occupation by an army, usually as having a strategic value.

1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xviii. II. 118 To compel his adversary to relinquish this advantageous position. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* ii, A position of considerable strength. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 11 On, on! take forts and storm positions. 1890 NICOLAY & HAY *Lincoln* VIII. ix. 241 General Meade..manœuvred to select a position where he would have the advantage.

8. *Phonology.* The situation of a vowel in an open or closed syllable; *spec.* in *Gr.* and *L. Prosody*, the situation of a short vowel before two consonants or their equivalent, i. e. before a consonant in the same syllable, making the syllable metrically long, as in *in-fer ret-que, con-vex-ī* = *con-vec-sī.*

In such cases it used to be said that the *vowel* was 'long by position'; but the evidence of Greek and the history of the sounds in Romanic show that the vowel remained short, while the *syllable* was metrically long. When both consonants could be taken to the following syllable, the preceding vowel might be 'in position' or not, as in *te-ne-bris* or *te-neb-ras.* In English and the modern languages generally, a long stressed vowel is often shortened by position, as in *weal, wealth*; *deem, dem ster*; *house, husband, Lync, Lynton.*

1580 G. HARVEY *Let. to Spenser* Wks. (Grosart) I. 106 Position neither maketh shorte, nor long in oure Tongue, but so farre as we can get hir good leaue. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* (Arb.) 12 And soothly..yf the coniunction *And* were made common in English, yt were not amisse, although yt bee long by position. 1775 ASH, *Position* (in grammar) the state of a vowel placed before two consonants. 1876 KENNEDY *Public School Lat. Gram.* 512 In the words *fāta, mānsta* both syllables are long by nature: in *factūs subsānt* the four syllables, whose vowels are short by nature, are all lengthened by position. *H* does not give position any more than the aspirate in Greek.

9. *fig.* The situation which one metaphorically occupies in relation to others, to facts, or to circumstances; condition.

1827 DISRAELI *Vis. Grey* v. xii, Do not believe that I am one who would presume an instant on my position. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* I. vi. (1864) 65 There is no position which

affords such scope for ameliorating the condition of man, as that occupied by an absolute ruler over a nation imperfectly civilised. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xi. III. 49 In a few weeks he had changed the relative position of all the states in Europe. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I. ix. 64 The position was in some measure an exciting one. 1871 B STEWART *Heat* § 67 We are now in a position to discuss the air thermometer. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 392 Arms were extemporised for an adequate number of citizens, and the city was somehow put into a position to stand a siege.

b. Place in the social scale; social state or standing; status; rank, estate.

1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xi, His position in society was excellent and secure. 1868 *Digby's Boy. Medit.* Pref. 34 A man of considerable position 1896 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 7 1/2 I've got a good position now, one that I'm not ashamed to ask you to share.

c. An official situation, place, or employment.

1890 *Cent Dict.* s v., A position in a bank. 1900 KIPLING in *Daily Express* 19 June 4/5 With a view to getting him a 'position in the city'. 1906 *Westm Gaz.* 9 May 2/3 The old discussion as to the evolution and history of this special political position—for up to now it has been that rather than an office.

III. 10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *position-relation*, *-value*; **position angle** = *angle of position* (7 b); **position-artillery**, heavy field-artillery; cf. *gun of position* in 7 b; so **position-battery**; **position error**, the variation of a watch when laid in certain positions; **position-finder**, an apparatus by means of which a gunner is enabled to aim a cannon at an object not visible to him; **position-light**, a light carried by a ship which is in company with others to indicate its course at night; **position micrometer**: see quot.; † **position poet**, ? a poet who composes short pieces containing definite statements (as in commendation of a person).

1893 SIR R. BALL *Story of Sun* 170 The angle between the pole projected on the Sun's disc and the north point is what we call the position angle 1893 E. A. CAMPBELL (*title*) Lectures on *Position Artillery. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 24 Only the finer class of watches are as a rule tested for *position errors. Position errors are often confounded with a want of isochronism 1888 *Daily News* 16 July 3/3 The sum of 25,000/ was paid to Major Watkin for an invention of a *position-finder. 1902 SLOANE *Stand. Electr. Dict.* 448 The Position Finder is a simplification and amplification of the Range Finder. 1897 *Daily News* 30 Aug. 6/7 When altering the course of his ship, the *position lights were omitted to be hoisted. 1864 WEBSTER, *Position-micrometer*, a micrometer for measuring angles of position, having a single thread or wire which is carried round the common focus of the object glass and eye-glass, and in a plane perpendicular to the axis of the telescope. 1589 NASHE *Pref. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb. 14 Epitaphers, and *position Poets haue wee more than a good many. 1881 BROADHOUSE *Mus. Acoustics* 383 The position-relation of any two notes forming a given interval is always exactly the same. 1849 OTTE tr. *Humboldt's Cosmos* II. 597 Nine figures or characters, according to their *position-value, under the name of the system of the abacus.

Hence **Position-less** *a.*, without a position.

1887 W. JAMES in *Mind* XII. 27 Positionless at first, it [a particular kind of feeling] no sooner appears in the midst of a gang of companions than it is found maintaining the strictest position of its own.

Position (pəzi·ʃən), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To put or set in a particular or appropriate position; to place.

1817 COL HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 151 Had I positioned the birds myself, I could not have had a more glorious opportunity. 1874 J D. HEATH *Croquet Player* 15 *To Position.*—An abbreviation for 'to place in position',..'to place a ball in a proper position to make its next point in order'. 1893 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Dispatch* 23 Feb., A trace of submarine guns in the bows positioned so as to discharge their projectiles at a depth of ten feet below the water line.

b. To determine the position of; to locate.

1881 H. W. NICHOLSON *From Sword to Share* vi. 40 The later geological observation, positioning the earliest volcanic action, in this group, on the island of Kauai, and the latest on that of Hawaii.

† 2. *intr.* To take up one's position; to lay down a position or principle. *Obs. rare*

1678 O HEYWOOD *Diaries*, etc. (1881) II. 196 Mr Thorp positioned on this thesis. 1703 J. RYTHER *Def. Glorious Cosp.* Pref., He had preached and position'd.

Hence **Position'ed** *pp'a.*, placed, situated; having or occupying a position (social or other); **Position'ing** *vbl. sb*, putting in position; in *Chess*, arrangement of the men in an advantageous position.

1867 F. W. COSENS in *Athenæum* 29 June 846/3 A very rich maiden more highly positioned than himself. 1876 CHESHIRE *Hastings Chess Tourn.* 348 His style of play is firm and tenacious, aiming at accurate positioning and steady crushing rather than at brilliant attacks or rapid finishes.

Positional (pəzi·ʃənăl), *a.* [f. POSITION *sb* + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or determined by position.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. xxxiv. K iv, The concourse or meeting of semblable positionall lines. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II vii. 102 A strange conceit, ascribing unto plants positionall operations, and after the manner of the Loadstone. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III 1 7 A Magnet acquires a new one [Magnetical vigour], according to the positional Laws in its Refrigeration. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. 1. § 343 A system so constituted that the positional forces are proportional to displacements and the motional to velocities. 1881 R. ELLIS in *Academy* 9 Apr. 256/1 Why has not Mr. Butler.. reproduced the Greek metre exactly, or at least with that positional quantity which seems most nearly to approach it? 1883 D. H. WHEELER *By-Ways of Lit.* x. 188 The possessive form in 's stands side by side with the positional possessive,..God's love or the love of God. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, *Positional co-ordinates* (*Mech.*), quantities, employed to fix a system, occurring explicitly in expressions for kinetic and potential energies.

Positive (pɒ·zitiv), *a.* and *sb* Forms: 4 **positif**, **-ityue**, **-etyve**, 4-5 **-itife**, 4-7 **-itiue**, 5 **-ityve**, **-ytyfe**, **-atyue**, 6 **-ytive**, **-etyfe**, 6- **positive** (4-7 poss-). [ME. *positif*, a. F. *positif* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) characterized by laying down or by being laid down, ad. L. *positīv-us*, in grammar, positive, f. *posit-us*, pa. pple. of *pōnĕre* to place, put, lay down: see -IVE.]

A. *adj.*

I. Connected with the notion of formal, explicit, or dogmatic laying down of any statement.

1. Formally laid down or imposed; arbitrarily or artificially instituted; proceeding from enactment or custom; conventional; opp. to *natural*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9433 Þe first lagh was kald 'o kind' Þe tober has 'positiue' to nam. *Ibid.* 9449 Þe laghes bath he þan for-lete, Bath naturel and positif. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (18 0) 392 I-bounden oonly by a posityue lawe. 1467-8 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 622/2 All the Lawes of the world, which resteth in thre;..the Lawe of God, Lawe of nature and posityve Lawe. 1594 W. CLERKE *Triall of Bastardie* (title-p.) A Table of the Leuitical, English, and Positiue Canon Catalogues. 1644 BULWER *Chirol.* 3 Habits of the Hand are purely naturall, not positive. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxvi. (1839) 271 Again, of positive laws some are human, some divine; and of human positive laws, some are distributive, some penal. *c* 1760 WARBURTON *Unpubl. Papers* (1841) 273 The question is whether the observation of the Sabbath was a natural or positive duty? 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) II. 34 In the reign of Queen Anne it [copyright] became the subject of positive regulation. 1883 J. M. LIGHTWOOD (*title*) The Nature of Positive Law. 1902 FAIRBAIRN *Philos. Relig.* III. i. iv 5 Positive is public law, proclaimed and upheld by some public authority. Founded religions are by the very necessities of their origin positive.

2. Explicitly laid down; expressed without qualification; admitting no question; stated, explicit, express, definite, precise; emphatic; † objectively certain.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III ii. 49 It is as positive, as the earth is firme, that Falstaffe is there. 1599 — *Hen. V*, IV. ii. 25. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX vii. § 27 To give in his positive answer to the following Articles. 1670 COTTON *Lisbon* II. VII. 311 [They] resolv'd in the end upon a positive night, wherein with four Companies of Swisse to surprize him in his own house. *c* 1709 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Mrs. Hewet* Nov., Positive orders oblige us to go tomorrow 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 437 A positive rotation of crops need not be prescribed in the lease, except to an ignorant peasantry. 1810 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) III. 254 Positive assertion is not always polite. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* (ed. 3) II 7 An express and positive devise cannot be controlled by the reason assigned, nor by inference and argument from the other parts of the will. 1870 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (ed 2) I. App. 702 A strong presumption, though it does not reach positive proof.

3. Of persons: Confident in opinion or assertion; convinced, assured, very sure; also, being or expressing oneself over-sure; opinionated, cocksure, dogmatic, dictatorial.

1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 105 He is pretty positive that no rational Account can be given. 1702 POPE *Jan & May* 144 Each wondrous positive, and wondrous wise. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* III. § 14 He is positive as to the being of God 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 146 Where men of judgment creep and feel their way, The positive pronounce without dismay. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. i. 9 *note*, Ussher is positive that the visit occurred. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) I 265 Not is Socrates positive of anything but the duty of enquiry 1879 MISS BRADDON *Clov. Foot* II. i. 16 Are you sure?..Pretty positive.

II. Unqualified, unrelated, absolute.

4. *Gram.* Applied to the primary form of an adjective or adverb, which expresses simple quality, without qualification, comparison, or relation to increase or diminution. (See also B. 1.)

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (ROXB) 161 Be twyx them tweyn owyth no more to be Than is be twyn a posatyve and a comparatyve degre 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.* B iv, The comparative exceedeth the positive. 1669 MILTON *Grammar* Wks. (1847) 460/2 There be two degrees above the positive word itself, the comparative, and superlative. 1704 J HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Positive* Degree of Comparison in Grammar, is that which signifies the Thing simply and absolutely, without comparing it with others; it belongs only to Adjectives. 1873 MORRIS *Hist. Outl. Eng. Accid.* § 109 There are three degrees of comparison: the positive, *high*; the comparative, *higher*; the superlative, *highest*.

5. Having no relation to or comparison with other things; free from qualifications, conditions, or reservations; absolute, unconditional; opposed to *relative* and *comparative*.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 70 Patroclus is a foole positive. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 24 A positive argument, is that which is attributed simply, and absolutely considered in it selfe: not compared with others. 1713 BERKELEY *Hylas & Phil.* i. Wks. 1871 I. 290 You have no idea at all, neither relative nor positive, of Matter. 1721 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 92 Such as feed upon raw Flesh are positive in their Ferocity. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Beauty is no positive thing, but depends on the different tastes of the people. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq* I. v. 428 Two hills of slight positive elevation, but which seem of considerable height in the low country.

b. *colloq.* That is absolutely what is expressed by the sb., nothing less than, downright, 'perfect'; 'out-and-out'.

1808 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) I. 15 Nothing short of a positive miracle can make him an acute reasoner. 1838 GRANVILLE *Spas Germ.* 253 It is impossible for the less bold and the timid..to stem the positive mobs by which the portico and space before the Mühlbrunn are besieged. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* X. x, You are a positive enigma. 1889 GRETTON *Memory's Harkb.* 47 The excitement, the positive panic throughout the town, when the news came.

III. Having relation only to matters of fact.

6. Dealing only with matters of fact and experience; practical, realistic; not speculative or theoretical.

Positive philosophy, the philosophic system of Comte: = POSITIVISM 1.

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* x. (1596) 140 This selfe difference there is between the Schoole-diuine and the positiue, that the one knoweth the cause of whatsoever importeth his faculty; and the other the propositions which are verefied, and no more. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 30 The one addicts himselfe for the most part to the study of the Law and Canons, the other to Positive and Schoole Divinity. 1856 BAGEHOT *Lit. Stud.* (1879) II. 26 He [Gibbon] was what common people call a matter-of-fact reader, and philosophers now-a-days a positive reader.

1864 F. B. BARTON in *Soc. Sc. Rev* Mar. 214 The teachers of the Positive Religion of Humanity hold that all theology has been an attempt of man to explain his relationship to the forces of nature to which he is subjected. 1875 BRIDGES tr. *Comte's Syst. Positive Pol.* I 49 The charge of Materialism which is often made against Positive philosophy is of more importance.

b. Dealing with facts, apart from any theory; cf. OBJECTIVE *a.* 3 b. *rare.*

1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. lxxv. 619 Stating in a purely positive, or, as the Germans say, 'objective', way, what the Americans think about the various features of their system.

c. Of a conjunction: Introducing a subordinate clause which states a matter of fact, not of hypothesis; e. g. he did *as* he was told; he came *because* he was invited.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VIII. 79/2 As to the conjunctives, they are either suppositive, such as *if*, *an*; or positive, such as *because*, *therefore*, *as*, &c.

7. Actual, real, sensible, concrete. *rare.*

Positive image = real image: see REAL *a.* 1 c.

1831 BREWSTER *Optics* II. 18 In concave mirrors there is, in all cases, a positive image of the object formed in front of the mirror, excepting when the object is placed between the principal focus and the mirror. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* I. 262 The skies themselves looked low and positive, As almost you could touch them with a hand. 1897 W. P. KER *Epic & Romance* 9 Its motives of action are mainly positive and sensible,—cattle, sheep, piracy, abduction, merchandise, recovery of stolen goods, revenge.

IV. Having real existence; opposed to *negative.*

8. Consisting in or characterized by the presence or possession, and not merely by the absence or want, of features or qualities; of an affirmative nature. Often opposed to NEGATIVE *a.* 5.

1618 E. ELTON *Exp. Rom. vii* (1622) 456 The corruption of nature..is a positive thing, and hath a real being 1643 PRYNNE *Sov Power Parl.* IV. App 130 Here all the kings of the Israelites are strictly bound by God himself to negative and positive conditions. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 68 Ease from misery occasioning for some time the greatest positive enjoyment 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light*, etc. 134 Cold is an element as positive as heat; for, cold in bodies is the negative of heat, as much as heat is the negative of cold. 1838 DR MORGAN *Ess. Probab.* 122 The exceptions are forgotten;..it is the character of negative events to lay less firmly hold of the mind than positive ones. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut Breakf.-t.* viii, There are blondes who are such simply by deficiency of coloring matter,—*negative* or *washed* blondes. .. There are others that are shot through with golden light, with tawny or fulvous tinges in various degree,—*positive* or *stained* blondes, dipped in yellow sunbeams. 1867 A. BARRY *Sir C. Barry* vi. 185 Relieved by positive colour.

b. Of a term, etc.: Denoting the presence or possession, as opposed to the absence, of a quality.

1725 WATTS *Logic* I iv. § 2 Terms are either positive or negative. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* I. i. § 1 (1864) 2 It is desirable to possess, in addition to this negative definition, ..a positive definition, or a specification of the quality or qualities that appertain to the phenomena designated mind. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* ii. 66 Negative forms of speech and thought are continually employed to express positive ideas. 'Discord', 'disunion', 'anarchy', have a very positive meaning.

9. *Alg.* Of a quantity: Greater than zero; additive: the opposite of NEGATIVE *a.* 6. *Positive sign*: the sign +, used to mark a positive quantity.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Positive Quantities* in Algebra, are such as are of a Real and Affirmative Nature, and either have, or are supposed to have the Affirmative or Positive Sign + before them. 1743 EMERSON *Fluxions* 74, A is any positive whole Number greater than 0. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 167 When a quantity is found without a sign, it is understood to be positive, or have the sign + prefixed. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* i. 9 Cases in which the result of progress has not been positive in adding, but negative in taking away.

b. Hence: Reckoned, situated, or tending in the direction which (naturally or arbitrarily) is taken as that of increase, progress, or onward motion. The opposite of NEGATIVE *a.* 8.

1873 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 24 If the actual rotation of the earth from west to east is taken positive. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 677 Its negative heliotropism

is..only a special case of positive heliotropism. 1893 Sir R. Ball *Story of Sun* 170 The angle between the pole projected on the Sun's disc and the north point, is reckoned as positive if it lies towards the left, that is, to the east.

10. *Electr.* Applied to that form of electricity which is produced by rubbing glass with silk; vitreous: opposed to Negative *a.* 7. (For the reason of this use see quot. 1812.)

1755 B. Martin *Mag. Arts & Sci.* 322 What they had observed of positive and negative Electricity. 1770 Priestley in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 197 The result was invariably the same, whether they and the rod were loaded with positive or negative electricity. 1812 Sir H. Davy *Chem. Philos.* 127 The terms negative and positive electricity have been likewise adopted on the idea that the phænomena depend upon a peculiar subtile fluid which becomes in excess in the vitreous and deficient in resinous bodies. 1839 *Penny Cycl* XIV. 283/1 It will be easy to observe the analogy between the mutual relations of the two magnetisms [Austral and Boreal], and those of positive with negative electricities. 1876 Preece & Sivewright *Telegraphy* 3 By an arbitrary convention the electricity excited on glass has been called positive, while that excited on sealing-wax has been called negative. All electrified bodies are either positively or negatively electrified.

fig. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* III. x, Drudgism the Negative, Dandyism the Positive: one attracts hourly towards it and appropriates all the Positive Electricity of the nation (namely, the Money thereof); the other is equally busy with the Negative (that is to say the Hunger).

b. Of or pertaining to, or characterized by the presence or production of, positive electricity; *spec.* noting that member of a voltaic couple which is most acted upon by the solution, and from which a current of positive electricity proceeds.

1808 *Med. Jrnl* XIX 191 Oxygen and acids..are naturally negative; hydrogen and inflammable bodies, in general, and alkalies, positive. 1812 Sir H. Davy *Chem. Philos.* 321 Oxygene will separate at the positive surface, and small metallic globules will appear at the negative surface. 1815 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 213 If a tourmalin be cut into several parts, each piece will have its positive and negative poles, corresponding to the positive and negative sides of the original stone. 1836-41 Brande *Chem.* (ed. 5) 255 The conductor to which the cushion is attached is called the negative conductor; the other collects the electricity of the glass, and is called the positive conductor. 1876 Preece & Sivewright *Telegraphy* 12 The zinc is named the positive plate or element, the copper the negative plate or element. 1885 Watson & Burbury *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 244 From 284° to 330° iron is positive to copper and negative to lead; above 330° lead is positive to copper and negative to iron. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Dec 10/2 The bare [rail] running down the centre of the track being the return or negative, and the protected one at the side the 'live' or positive rail.

11. *Magnetism.* Applied to the north-seeking pole of a magnet, and the corresponding (south) pole of the earth, or the direction in which such a pole is impelled by another or by an electric current.

1849 Mrs. Somerville *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxx. (ed. 8) 351 All the phenomena of magnetism, like those of electricity, may be explained on the hypothesis of one ethereal fluid, which is condensed or redundant in the positive pole. 1873 Maxwell *Electr. & Magn.* (1881) II. 19-20 In speaking of a line of magnetic force we shall always suppose it to be traced from magnetic south to magnetic north, and shall call this direction positive. In the same way..the end of the magnet which points north is reckoned the positive end. We shall consider Austral magnetism, that is, the magnetism of that end of a magnet which points north, as positive.

b. *fig.* (from 10 and 11. Cf. Pole *sb.*[2] 9.)

1816 Coleridge *Lay Serm.* 331 Of the positive pole, on the other hand, language to the following purport is the usual exponent. 1844 Emerson *Ess., Char.* Wks (Bohn) II. 383 Everything in nature is bipolar, or has a positive and negative pole.

12. *Optics.* a. Of a double-refracting crystal: Having the index of refraction of the extraordinary ray greater than that of the ordinary ray; opposed to Negative *a.* 9 a.

1831 Brewster *Optics* xvii. § 90. 147 In some [crystals] the extraordinary ray is refracted towards the axis..while in others it is refracted from the axis. In the first case the axis is called a positive axis of double refraction. *Ibid.* xxii. 196 The positive crystals, such as zircon, ice, etc. *c* 1865 J. Wylde in *Circ Sc* I. 79/2 Of some bodies possessing positive axes, we may mention quartz, ice, &c.; whilst Iceland spar, prussiate of potass, &c., have negative axes.

b. *Positive eyepiece*: an eyepiece consisting of two plano-convex lenses having their convex sides facing each other, in which the object is viewed beyond both lenses. Cf. Negative *a.* 9 b.

1842 Brande *Dict. Sc.*, etc s.v. *Telescope*, The two lenses are usually plano-convex, with the convex faces towards the object glass...This eye-piece is usually called the negative eye-piece, from its having the image seen by the eye behind the field-glass [i. e. between the field-glass and the eye-glass]; ..Another modification..is called the positive eye-piece, because the image observed is before both lenses [i. e. between the field glass and the object-glass] 1867 Hogg *Microsc.* I. ii. 51 The positive eye-piece gives the best view of the micrometer.

c. Said of a visual image of the same colour or luminosity as the original sense-impression.

1899 L. Hill *Man. Hum. Physiol.* xxxv. 439 On waking in the morning in a dark room strike a match, and immediately blow it out; a positive after-image of the light persists for a moment and then gradually dies away.

13. *Photogr.* Showing the lights and shades as seen in nature. Opposed to Negative *a.* 10.

1840 Sir J. Herschel in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* IV. 206 In order to avoid circumlocution the author employs the terms *positive* and *negative* to express respectively pictures in which the lights and shades are the same as in nature..and in which they are opposite; that is, light representing shade, and shade light. 1841 Fox Talbot *Specif. of Patent* No. 8842 The portrait..is a negative one, and from this a positive copy may be obtained. 1859 Gullick & Timbs *Paint.* 119 The artist works upon a very faint positive 'impression', ..and entirely covers it with body colour, or equally opaque coloured crayons, with the express intention of concealing the tone of the photograph. 1881 Lubbock in *Nature* 1 Sept. 410/2 He..by obtaining a negative rendered it possible to take off any number of positive, or natural, copies from one original picture.

V. Adapted to be placed or set down (literally).

14. *Positive organ*: a small organ, orig. app. portable, but placed upon a stand when played (as distinct from a *portative* organ, which could be played while being carried in procession); often used formerly as an addition to the large organ in a church (the same as *chair organ* or Choir organ in its early form), and recently revived in some churches.

1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Organ*, Church organs consist of two parts, viz. the main body of the organ, called the great organ; and the positive, or little organ, which is a small buffet, usually placed before the great organ. 1879 Stainer *Music of Bible* 156 The positive organ in our churches and halls, and the portative barrel-organ. 1900 *Oxford Times* 26 May 7/6 Wytham. All Saints' Church. Opening of new 'positive' organ. 1905 *Athenæum* 8 July 56/1 (Church Hist. Exhib. St. Albans) The Positive organ here shown has four stops, and is *circa* 1600; this was a larger instrument, and was placed on a stand during use, but it could be moved about when required.

B. *sb.* (absol. or ellipt. use of the adj.)

1. *Gram.* The positive degree (see A. 4); an adjective or adverb in the positive degree.

1530 Palsgr. Introd. 28 We forme our comparatives and superlatyves out of our posytives. *c* 1620 A Hume *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 30 The positive is the first position of the noun; as, soft, hard. 1755 Johnson *Dict., Gram.*, Of adjectives. The termination in *ish* may be accounted in some sort a degree of comparison, by which the signification is diminished below the positive, as *black, blackish.* 1876 Mason *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 21) § 108 Some adjectives which are comparatives in origin are now used as positives.

2. That which has an actual existence, or is capable of being affirmed; a reality.

1620 T. Granger *Div. Logike* 93 Here is not one positive, or being opposed to another contrarie positive, or being,..but the affirmation, position, being thereof, is opposed to negation, deposition, annihilation, not being thereof. 1641 R. Brooke *Eng. Episc.* I. v. 21 White and Blacke indeed are Both positives, but so is not Evill. 1878 C J. Vaughan *Earnest Words* 145 If these are not mere names and ideas, but realities, and facts, and positives.

† **3.** That which arbitrarily or absolutely prescribes or determines. *Obs.*

1685 Baxter *Paraphr. N. T.* Rom. vii 8 A great number of Legal Positives and Ceremonials had never obliged me. 1732 Waterland *Script. Vind.* III 37 Positives.., while under Precept, cannot be slighted without slighting Morals also.

4. Elliptically or contextually for *positive quantity* (see A. 9); *positive conjunction* (see A. 6 c); *positive plate, metal*, etc. (see A. 10 b); *positive organ* (see A. 14); *positive colour* (see A. 8); etc.

1706 W. Jones *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 35 To Connect a Negative and a Positive, is to make the one destroy the other. [1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Positive*, in music, denotes the little organ usually behind, or at the foot of the organist, played with the same wind.] 1751 Harris *Hermes* II. ii. (1765) 244 The Suppositives denote Connection, but assert not actual Existence; the Positives imply both the one and the other. 1881 Spottiswoode in *Nature* 6 Oct. 549/2 The carbon which would be connected with the copper element of a Grove battery, and which is called the positive, is the one more rapidly consumed. 1885 A. J. Hipkins in Grove *Dict. Mus.* IV. 303/2 The organs are Orgel (with 3 divisions of pipes), Positive (a chamber organ), Regal (a reed organ), and Portative (pipe regal). 1899 *Daily News* 7 Feb. 6/3 The picture is light in key, but though devoid of positives, save in the faint blue background, it is not really colourless.

5. *Photogr.* A picture in which the lights and shadows are the same as in nature: opposed to Negative *sb.* 8.

1853 *Fam. Herald* 3 Dec. 510/2 To obtain from those pictures good prints or positives 1883 *Hardwich's Photogr. Chem.* (ed Taylor) 188 Collodion Positives are sometimes termed *direct*, because obtained by a single operation.

Hence (*nonce-wds*) **Po'sitive** *v.*, (*a*) *trans.* to affirm positively, assert; (*b*) to produce a positive picture of; **Positival** *a*, see quot.; **Po'sitivize** *v. trans.*, to render positive or real.

1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 43, I may safely positive it, and say, that neither his Highness..nor the Parliament, might part with their Powers. 1894 Sala *London up to Date* ii. 17 Being focussed, negatived, and positived in that apparel. 1865 J. Grote *Moral Ideals* (1876) 13 For contrast to *ideal* in its adjective sense, I shall sometimes use the word *positival*. *Ibid.* 93 The notion of the summum bonum was very early de-idealized or positivized, and it was considered that nothing could..be considered to answer to this description except tangible, measurable, describable pleasure.

Positively (pɒ'zitivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a positive manner.

1. Definitely, expressly, explicitly, directly, downright; with assurance or confident assertion.

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* 83 b, I positively affirme it [the Plague] is for sinne. 1642 Howell *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 49 Some of the approvedst Antiquaries positively hold the Originall Language of the Celts . to be Welsh. 1699 Bentley *Phal.* 90, I do not pretend to pass my own Judgment, or to determin positively on either side. 1730 in *Swift's Lett.* (1760) II. 121 You would not so positively affirm this fact..without knowing the certain truth. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 130 Had he positively contradicted my assertion, I could have answered and confuted him in one word. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng* i. I. 53 A large body of Protestants..regarded prelacy as positively unlawful.

2. Not comparatively or relatively; absolutely, simply; in itself.

1597 Bacon *Coulers Good & Evill* vi. Ess. (Arb.) 146 The good or evill may be esteemed good or evil comparatively and not positively or simply. 1871 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* IV. xviii. 220 The original town occupied the end of a positively small, but in that flat region, considerable, ridge of higher ground overlooking the river at its feet.

3. In an affirmative, real, or actual manner; in relation to what is, as distinguished from what is not; actually; opposed to *negatively*.

1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* 309 Prepositions .. signifying some respect of Cause, Place, Time, or other circumstance either Positively or Privatively 1683 D A. *Art Converse* 116 They are rather not civil than positively incivil 1776 Paine *Com. Sense* (1791) 5 Society is produced by our wants, and government by our wickedness; the former promotes our happiness positively, by uniting our affections; the latter negatively, by restraining our vices.

4. a. *Electr.* With positive electricity.

1747 Franklin *Lett.*, etc. Wks. 1840 V. 186 Hence have arisen some new terms among us; we say B (and bodies like circumstanced) is electrized *positively*; A, *negatively*. Or rather, B is electrized *plus*; A, *minus* 1770 Priestley in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 197 The result was invariably the same, whether the jar was charged positively or negatively. 1832 *Nat. Philos.* II. *Electric.* ii. § 49. 13 (U. K. Soc.) Whenever they [bodies] contain a quantity of fluid greater than this, they are said to be positively electrified, or to have positive electricity 1873 Maxwell *Electr. & Magn.* I. 46 A positively electrified surface.

b. In the direction taken as positive or primary.

1875 Bennett & Dyer *Sachs' Bot.* 6 7 In the ivy..the internodes are positively heliotropic when young, but negatively when old before growth ceases. *Ibid.* [see Heliotropic].

5. Absolutely, actually, really; indeed, in truth, truly. (Qualifying the statement.)

17 . Sheridan *Sch. Scand.* I. i, So, Maria, you see your lover pursues you; positively you sha'n't escape. 1823 Foster in *Life & Corr.* (1846) II. 51 This edition has undergone positively the last revisal. 1859 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* (1883) III. 2 Positively, it took away my breath. 1886 W. J. Tucker *F. Europe* 159 His Excellency positively hates the sight of him.

Positiveness (pɒ'zitivnes). [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being positive.

† **1.** Reality of existence; actuality, affirmative nature. *Obs.*

1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* II. i. § 3. 28 Positiveness, Thesis 1678 Norris *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 302 The Positiveness of Sins of Omission, is in the Habitude of the Will only.

2. Subjective certainty; confidence, assurance; expression of assuredness; dogmatism, obstinacy.

1679 Dryden *Troilus & Cress* Ep. Ded., He was brave without Vanity, and knowing without Positiveness 1711 *Country Man's Let. to Curat* 76 Positiveness without Proof is Intolerable. 1809 W Irving *Knickerb.* I iv. (1849) 58 Authors who, from the positiveness of their assertions, seem to have been eye witnesses of the fact. 1885 Ranney in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 640/1 The function of these fibres is not yet determined with positiveness.

b. Definiteness directness, peremptoriness.

1736 Carte *Ormonde* II 289 If upon the literal positiveness of the King's directions we had immediately transmitted them to the commissioners.

Positivism (pɒ'zitiviz'm). [ad. F. *positivisme* (Comte), f. *positif*, *-ive*, Positive: see -ism; *la philosophie positive* being Comte's name for his system.

La philosophie positive occurs first in St. Simon *Introd. aux Trav. Scientif.*, Œuvres I. 198. Comte's *Philosophie positive* vol. I was published in 1830.]

1. A system of philosophy elaborated by Auguste Comte from 1830 onwards, which recognizes only positive facts and observable phenomena, with the objective relations of these and the laws that determine them, abandoning all inquiry into causes or ultimate origins, as belonging to the theological and metaphysical stages of thought, held to be now superseded; also a religious system founded upon this philosophy, in which the object of worship is Humanity considered as a single corporate being.

1854 Brimley *Ess., Comte's Positive Philos* 310 We are obliged to conclude, then, that positivism in M Comte's hands, while pretending to take upon itself the regulation of human conduct, fails to furnish a guiding principle for either individuals or societies. 1865 (*title*) A General view of Positivism. Translated from the French of Auguste Comte, by J. H. Bridges. 1866 J. Martineau *Ess.* I. 21 Such deification of mortals, is the avowed religion of positivism. [1868 (Nov. 8) Huxley *Phys. Basis Life* Lay Serm. (1883) 140 In fact M. Comte's philosophy in practice might be compendiously described as Catholicism *minus* Christianity. [Often referred to as 'Huxley's well-known description' or 'definition of Positivism']] 1875 Bridges tr. *Comte's Syst. Positive Polity* I. 264 In the conception of Humanity the three essential aspects of Positivism, its subjective principle, its objective dogma, and its practical object, are united. 1892 *Monist* II. 261 Positivism i.e the representation of facts without any admixture of theory or mythology, is an ideal which in its purity perhaps will never be realised

2. a. Definiteness, peremptoriness. b. Certainty, assurance: = POSITIVENESS 2.

1854 GEO. ELIOT *Feuerbach's Essence Chr* (1881) 32 Israel is the most complete presentation of Positivism in religion. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 150 The metaphysicians can never rest till they have taken their watch to pieces and have arrived at a happy positivism as to its structure, though at the risk of bringing it to a no-go. 1874 P. SMYTH *Our Inher.* v. xxi. 415 The Doctor .. adopts that with positivism. 1894 E. H. BARKER *Two Summers in Guyenne* 404 The decision and positivism of the Roman character.

Positivist (pŏ·zitivist). [ad. F. *positiviste*, f. as prec.: see -IST.] An adherent or supporter of POSITIVISM; a Comtist.

1854 BRIMLEY *Ess., Comte's Positive Philos.* 324 A positivist would answer, that conscious ignorance is better than chimerical fancies, which not only themselves mislead, but prevent the growth of true doctrine. 1858 *Nat Rev.* 25 Apr 541/2 Christians and Positivists are agreed in acknowledging the higher virtues of self-sacrifice.

b *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1858 *Brit. Q. Rev.* LVI 410 The smallest vestry .. would be quite sufficient to hold all the Positivist worshippers in the largest county of England. 1880 *Chr. World* 8 Jan. 25/1 The Positivist creed, stated in its best form, is that man's chief end is to glorify man and to enjoy himself now. 1889 HUXLEY in *19th Cent.* Feb. 191 The incongruous mixture of bad science with eviscerated papistry, out of which Comte manufactured the Positivist religion. 1900 W. L. COURTNEY *Idea of Trag.* 61 Auguste Comte, the Positivist philosopher, added to the list of sciences the most modern of all—sociology.

Positivistic (pŏ·zitivi·stik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.]

1. Of or pertaining to positivists; of the nature of positivism.

1875 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 280 A positivistic, yet anti-Comtian spirit. 1878 *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 421 Roberty is professedly a naturalistic, or positivistic, sociologist.

2. Characterized by positiveness. *rare.*

1893 F. ADAMS *New Egypt* 36 There was abundance of pretty red herrings here to draw themselves across the trail of a direct and positivistic pursuit of the real game.

Positivity (pŏ·zitrvĭti). [f. POSITIVE + -ITY, cf. F. *positivité, -eté*.] The quality, character, or fact of being POSITIVE in various senses; positiveness.

1659 H. HICKMAN (*title*) A Justification of the Fathers and Schoolmen, Shewing That they are not Selfe condemned for denying the Positivity of Sin. 1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 8 We grant .. that sin is not a mere nothing, but has some kind of logic positivitie or notional entitie, so far as to render it capable of being the terme of a proposition. 1741 WATTS *Impr. Mind* (1801) 75 Courage and positivity are never more necessary than on such an occasion. 1842 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVI. 737 The most positive man I ever met with. . There is positivity in his dark face, large eyebrows, stern features. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Positivity*, term for the state of a body which manifests the phenomena of positive electricity. 1871 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. *Carlyle* 219 That truly free and adequate positivity which accepts all things as parts of a natural or historic order.

† b. A positive or real thing as opposed to a mere negation; an actuality. *Obs. rare.*

1681 *Relig. Clerici* 16 That Immaterial, Infinite and the like, were negatives indeed in words, but properly and in themselves they were absolute positivities.

Positor (pŏ·zitər). [a. L. *positor* one who places, agent-n. from *pōnĕre, positum* to place.]

† 1. ? An examiner: = POSER[1] 1. *Obs.*

1557 *Baiter-bks. St. Andrews* (1903) 10 James hay.. examinyt be dauid mylis positor, thomas steyne [etc.].

† 2. One who gives security for another. *Obs. rare.*

1584 J. NEWBERY *Let. from Goa* in Hakluyt *Voy* (1589) 211 Both the money and goods should be delivered into the positors hands.

† 3. One who posits, maintains, or affirms. *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Positore*, a positor, an affirmer.

4. *Med.* (See quot.) Also called *repositor.*

1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict., Uterine positor*, instrument used to correct displacement of the uterus. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

‖ **Positum** (pŏ·zitŏm). [L., pa. pple. of *pōnĕre* to place, put, lay. In med. Logic, that which is laid down as a basis for reasoning, the thing supposed, assumed, or taken for granted.] The thing laid down. *lit.* or *fig.*

1730 FIELDING *Temple Beau* v. xiv, *Young P..* Suppose the *Positum* be—The woman is but half a-sleep; will it follow, *Ergo*, she is awake? *Sir Av.* The *Positum* is £20,000—ergo—I will swear any thing.

† **Po·siture.** *Obs.* [a. obs. F. *positure* (1547 in Godef.) ad. L. *positūra* position, posture, f. *pōnere, posit-* to place: cf. also POSTURE.]

1. The fact of being placed; placing, position, or situation; place, locality.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXV. xxviii. 904 To view and consider the situation and positure of the place on all sides. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* IV. xxiii. (1620) 173 A temple that should have excelled all the rest in height of positure and magnificence of fabricke. 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 177 A station of very uncertain positure. 1683 H. MORE *Paral. p. Prophet.* xxxii. 288 Area equal to the others, and of the like positure with the others.

2. = POSTURE *sb.* 1.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. v. iii. § 16. 451 Idols, in such habit and positure as if they were fighting. 1625 T. GOWIN *Moses & Aaron* (1655) 63 The positure of the cherubims was such that their faces were each towards the other. 1674 PETTY *Disc. Dupl. Proportion* 122 Supposing every Body to have a Figure or Positure of its own, out of which it may be disturbed by External Force. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Positure*, Disposition, as The Positure of the Soul.

b. *Astrol.* Relative position (of the planets, etc.).

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 116 Hee attributeth all to the climate, and positure of the heavens. 1616-61 HOLYDAY *Persius* 331 The astrologers observe in that point the positure of the celestial constellations, that is the state of the planets amongst themselves, as also the fixed stars. 1800 COLERIDGE *Piccolom.* IV. i, Ere The scheme, and most auspicious positure Parts o'er my head.

3. A law, or principle laid down; = POSITION *sb* 2. *rare.*

1624 J. HEWES *Surv. Eng. Tongue* A iv, The Rules and Positures of Grammar. *Ibid.* B j, The chiefe end of our Rules and Positures.

Posnet (pŏ·snet). Now *arch.* and *dial.* Forms: 4 posti-, possy-, 4-5 poste-, 4-6 posse-, 5 poscenet, 4-6 posnette, 5-6 pos(s)enett, postnet, 5-7 possnet, posnett, 7 posnit, poss-, postnett; 4- posnet. [ME. *possenet* n. OF. *poçonnet, pocenet*, dim. of *poçon* pot, vase, cup. Hence W. *posnedd.*]

A small metal pot or vessel for boiling, having a handle and three feet.

1327 *Durham Acc. Rol's* (Surtees) 114. j postinet pro hostill. 1330 *Acc. Exch. K. R.* 24/18 Item vii possenet ge pise x. li. merche de mesme la merche. 1333 *Will John de Penreth* in *Test. Karleol.* 2 Cum una olla enea et parvam posnet. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Chron.* xxxv. 13 Forsothe pesible hoostis thei seetheden in posnettis, and cawdrones, and pottis. *c* 1390 *Form of Cury* in Warner *Antiq. Culin.* (1791) 14 Do the flesh therwith in a possynet, and styre it. 1410 *R. E. Wills* (1882) 17 Also a postnet bat y lent hym. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 10 Welle alle togedur in a posnet; In service forthe þou schalt hit sett. 1442 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 178 Unum poscenet, pretii xvj d. 1459-60 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 89 Item iij possenettez et iij Chawlers, etc. 1612 in *Antiquary* Jan (1906) 28 In the Kytchin sixe brasse potts, eighte kettles, four postnetts. *a* 1648 DIGBY *Closet Open* (1669) 136 In a Possnet set it upon a clear lighted Charcoal-fire. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 245 P 2 A Silver Posnet to butter Eggs. 1863 MRS. TOOGOOD *Yorks. Dial.*, Set the posnet on to boil the potatoes. 1891 *Scribner's Mag.* Sept. 345/2 The great number of pewter plates, tea-pots, posnets and porringers still found in old homes in New England.

Posolo·gic, *a rare*—[0]. = next.

1864 WEBSTER, *Posologic*, pertaining to posology.

Posological (pŏsŏlŏ·dʒikăl), *a.* [f. F. *posologique* (in medical sense) (see POSOLOGY) + -AL.] Pertaining to posology (in either sense).

1. *Med.* Pertaining to quantities or doses of drugs.

1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 278 The Editor has..given a copious index, a reference to the cases, a posological table, and other helps. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 110 It must be given in larger doses than the posological tables authorize.

2. (In Bentham's use.) Pertaining to the science of quantity; mathematical.

1816 BENTHAM *Chrestom.* Wks. 1843 VIII. 85 Division of Somatics into Posological (Pososcopic) Somatics, and Poiological (Poioscopic) Somatics. 1831 — *Memorandum Bk.* ibid. XI. 72 Abstraction is—1. Posological: 2. Logical.

Posologist (pŏsŏ·lŏdʒist). *nonce-wd.* [f. next: see -IST.] One who compounds doses.

1831 SYD. SMITH *Wks* (1850) 568 Subtle compounder, fraudulent posologist, did not you order me a drachm of this medicine?

Posology (pŏsŏ·lŏdʒi). [ad. F. *posologie* (in medical sense), f. Gr. ποσός how much + -LOGY.]

1. That department of medicine which relates to the quantities or doses in which drugs should be administered.

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict., Posology*, that part of the art of medicine which teaches the right administration of doses. 1898 *Rev. Brit. Pharm.* 57 Index and Posology.

2. Used by Bentham for the science of quantity, i. e. mathematics.

1811-31 BENTHAM *Logic* App., Wks. 1843 VIII. 287/2 By the Greek sprung word *posology*, the science of quantity, may, it is believed, and if so, now for the first time, not inappositely be distinguished. 1816 — *Chrestomathia*, ibid. VIII. 85 For an equivalent to Posological Somatics, may be employed the single-worded appellative Posology. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 22 June 645 We hope that the distinguished editors..will not attempt, to substitute in their respective universities this meagre Posology for the somewhat undefined, but less empty abstractions which have hitherto passed under the name of Logic.

‖ **Pospolite** (pŏspŏ·lite). [Polish *pospolite* adj. neuter, 'general, universal', as sb. = *pospolite russenie* general levy.] The Polish militia, consisting of the nobility and gentry summoned to serve for a limited time.

1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3333/2 That the King should call together the *Pospolite* that is, all the Gentry of the Kingdom. 1763 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 46 1 Their military force consists chiefly, in the *Pospolite*, that is, the whole body of the gentry. 1822 *Edin. Rev.* XXXVII. 493 They continued . to regard the *Pospolite*..as the impenetrable bulwark of the Commonwealth. *a* 1859 DE QUINCEY *Postk. Wks.* (1891) I. 58 But this unwieldy *pospolite* was far from meeting David's secret anxieties.

Poss (pŏs), *v.* Now only *dial.* [Origin uncertain.

Possibly identical with **puse*, pa. t. *puste* (a. F. *pousser* to PUSH) which appears *c* 1300; the later form *push* appears rarely in 15th c., but is common after 1525. The form *posshen* in Langland may be either *push* or *poss*; but the vowel change of *u* to *o* is not easily explained. The senses also coincide only partially with those of *push*; and, in sense 3, *poss* has much of the aspect of an onomatopœic formation. Perhaps it was an onomatopœic modification of the French vb.]

1. *trans.* To drive or thrust with a forcible or violent impact; to dash or toss with a blow or stroke; to knock: often expressing the action of waves on a boat, etc. Also *fig.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 415 Pus possed to and fro. Al sterles with Inne a bot am I Middis the see, bytwixe wyndis too. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 151 A cat. pleyde wiþ hem perilouslych and possed hem aboute. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2420 (*Phillis*) The se..possith hym now vp now doun. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4479 Thus am I possed up and doun With dool, thought, and confusioun. *c* 1402 LYDG. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* 230 And thus, betwixe twayne, I posed am, and all forcast in payne. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV ix. (1869) 181 In my bal day and niht I haue more ioye þan in al my fader tauhte me..; I posse it, j handele it, j pleye þer with. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. v. 203 Chorineus ..Syne with hys kne him possit with sic ane plat, That on the erd he spaldit him all flat. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.* s. v., 'Aw poss'd him ower heed'.

† b. To push, shove, move by pressure. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 410/2 Posson, or schowe forthe (*K.* poçyn, *P.* pressyn, or showen), *pello.* Posson, pres-on, or schowe togedur, *trudo.*

2. *absol.* or *intr.* To thrust, to drive; to thrust or push *at* something with a weapon.

a 1300 *K. Horn* 1011 (Camb. MS.) Þe se bigan to posse Riȝt in to Westernesse. *c* 1400 *Langland's P. Pl.* A. VII. 96 Mi plouh pote schal he my pyk and posshen [*v. r.* to posse] atte Rootes. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. xii. 116 Possand at hym wyth his stalwart speyr.

3. *trans.* To pound, beat down flat, squash; *spec.* to beat or stamp (clothes, etc.) in water with a heavy pestle-like instrument, or to trample or stamp them with the feet, in the process of washing.

1611 COTGR., *Mettre à la flac*, to. squash, clap, or posse downe. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. v. (1668) 138 Take it forth, posse it, rinse it, and hang it up. 1677 THORESBY *Corr.* (ed. Hunter) II. 433 Nasty women possing clothes with their feet. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.* (1829) s. v., To 'poss clothes' in what is called a Poss-tub. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Poss*, to dash, to shake anything violently in the water.

† 4. *intr.* To splash, or tramp with splashing, in wet mud or water. *Obs*

1575 *Gamm. Gurton* I. iv, To dyg and delue in water, myre and claye, Sossing and possing in the durte. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 306 This it is to posse in puddles.

Hence (*dial.*) **Poss** *sb.*[1], an act of 'possing', a thrust or knock; *comb.* **poss-kit, poss-tub,** a large tub in which clothes are 'possed' with a **poss stick** in washing. **Po·ssing** *vbl. sb.*, also attrib. *possing-tub.*

1611 COTGR. *Culassé*, that hath received an arse-posse, or fall on the arse. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 432 The good old fashion. When double girded 'possing tubs' were made. 1825 Poss-tub (see 3). 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Poss-kit*, a large tub or barrel in which linen is 'possed' in hot water. The operation of possing..is performed by means of a staff with a thick knob at the immersed end, and a cross piece for a handle at the top. 1863 MRS. TOOGOOD *Yorksh. Dial.*, Give the linen a good poss in the peggy tub. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Sept. 1/3 That her intelligence would have soared far beyond the pounding of dirty linen in 'poss' tubs.

† **Poss,** *sb*[2] *Obs. rare*—[1].

[? = post: cf. POST *sb*[1] 1 quot. 1340; or ? = POSSE.]

a 1550 *Image Ipocr.* I. in *Skelton's Wks* (1843) II. 419/1 With staves and crosses, With pillers and posses, With standers and banners, Without good life or manners.

Possable, obs. Sc. form of POSSIBLE.

Posse (pŏ·si). Also 8 possee. [a. L. *posse* to be able, have power, avail, in med.L. as sb., power, armed force (1246 in Du Cange); in scholastic terminology, potentiality, capability of being. In sense 1 short for POSSE COMITATUS.]

I 1. *Law.* = POSSE COMITATUS.

[1314-15 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 327/1 Mandetur Majori et Balliuis [Oxonie] quod insequantur cum toto posse suo transgressores.] 1691 *New Discov. Old Intreague* vi, Who early for the Princes Cause began: The *Posse* rais'd. 1720 MRS. MANLEY *Power of Love* (1741) 281 When Mrs. Ursula was gone down in order to raise the *Posse*, if there should be occasion. 1781 S. PETERS *Hist. Connecticut* 108 The polite New-Yorkers sent the posse of Albany to eject the possessors. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Dec. 11/1 A pitched battle was fought, at Rockhill, Missouri, between the Sheriff's posse and the miners on strike.

b. A force armed with legal authority; a body (of constables).

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1699) 483 They need not have sent an armed *Posse* for me. 1753 *Scots Mag.* June 305/2 A posse of constables..appeared. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* iii. 93 A posse of Marine Police Officers receiving information...On attempting a search [etc.]. 1884 *Graphic* 11 Oct. 371/1 An extra posse of policemen.

c. *transf.* A 'force', a strong band, company, or assemblage (of persons, animals, or things).

1645 FULLER *Good Th. in Bad T.* (1841) 13 All the *posse* of hell cannot violently eject me. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 1166 No longer able To raise your Posse of the Rabble. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1703) 85 Then you have raised the whole posse of mechanism. 1728 SWIFT *Let. Publisher Dublin Wkly. Jrnl.* 14 Sept., With these two single considerations I outbalanced the whole posse of articles that weighed just now against me. 1841 MISS SEDGWICK *Lett. Abr.* II. 71 Found her flying from a posse of cock-turkeys. 1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* vii, I ran ..and beheld a posse of silent people escorting a cart.

II. From use in scholastic Latin.

‖ 2. The fact or state of being possible; possibility, potentiality (opposed to *esse*); esp. in phr. *in posse* opposed to *in esse.*

1583 GREENE *Mamillia* Wks. (Grosart) II. 209 She which is vicious in her youth may be vertuous in her age: I graunt indeede it may be, but it is hard to bring the *posse* into *esse*. 1592 — *Def. Conicy Catch.* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 44 To stripe him of all that his purse had in Esse, or his credyt in Posse. 1689 BAXTER *Key Cath.* xxxix. 282 If the question [of sin] be only of the posse, and not of the act. 1756 GRAY *Lett.* Wks. 1825 II. 193 You are not however to imagine that my illness is *in esse*; no, it is only *in posse*. 1877 READE *Woman Hater* v, They existed, as the schoolmen used to say, *in posse*, but not *in esse*.

‖ **Posse comitatus** (pɒ·si kɒmitē·tŭs, -tius). [med. (Anglo) L., force of the county: see prec. and COUNTY.] 'The force of the county'; the body of men above the age of fifteen in a county (exclusive of peers, clergymen, and infirm persons), whom the sheriff may summon or 'raise' to repress a riot or for other purposes; also, a body of men actually so raised and commanded by the sheriff. (Also abbreviated to *posse*: see prec. 1).

[1285 *2nd Stat. Westminster* c. 39 Assumpto secum posse comitatus sui est [vicecomes] in propria persona.] *a* 1626 BACON (J.). The posse comitatus, the power of the whole county, is legally committed unto him. 1628 in *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) I. 453 The high sheriff of Dorsetshire had order to raise *posse comitatus*, to attack those unfencers of Gillingham forest. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. ix. 343 For keeping the peace and pursuing felons, he may command all the people of his county to attend him; which is called the *posse comitatus*, or power of the county. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. I. *Grey Dolphin*, Sheriff..of Kent ..with his posse comitatus.

b. *transf.* = POSSE 1 c.

1819 BYRON *Juan* I. clxiv, With him retired his *posse comitatus*. 1860 TRISTRAM *Gt. Sahara* x. 160 On a housetop were a bevy of nut-brown maids, who .. had forgotten to veil their faces They were consequently pelted with stones by some of the *posse comitatus*, and retired in confusion.

† **Posse'de,** *v. Obs.* Also 5 poosseede, 6 possed, posseade, 6-7 *Sc.* posseid. [= F. *posséder* to possess; but this form of the Fr. vb. is not cited before the 16th c., the 15th c. form being *possider*, ad. L. *possidēre*.] = POSSESS *v.* 1, 2, 5.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2841 In pese & in patience possede at he mist. 1426 LYDG. in *Pol. Poems* (Rod.) II. 132 Septure and crowne that he may in dede, As he hath right, in peas to possede. *c* 1430 — *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 214 Tresours of fyyrye which she doth poosseede. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* (1899) 41 The vertues [powers] which he posseded in his yong age. 1555 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) K v, He that loves not him selfe dothe posseade no goode. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxvii. 70 Reid how þat forcitt the Britonis folk to flitt, And zitt posseidis that peoples proprietie. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* iii. (1642) 203 That God transport him beyond his assise, and wholly possede him.

Possedie, *Sc. Obs.*: see POWSOWDY.

Possess (pɒ̆ze·s), *v.* [a. OF. *possess-ier, -er* (1269 in Godef.) f. L. *possess-*, ppl. stem of *possidēre* to possess, perh. through influence of F. *possesseur* POSSESSOR, etc., the regular OF. repr. of *possidēre* being *posseer, -eir, -eoir*.]

I. Radical senses.

†1. *trans.* Of a person or body of persons: To hold, occupy (a place or territory); to reside or be stationed in; to inhabit (with or without ownership). *Obs.* (or merged in 2).

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 431 b/2 How now..we possessen pesably our royame without ony werre. 1535 COVERDALE *Josh.* xxiv. 4, I gave .. Esau mount Seir to possesse. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 47 b, Colledges .. were fyrst founded for the pore, but now for the most part they possesse them, which have enough besides. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 431 Dominion giv'n Over all other Creatures that possesse Earth, Aire, and Sea. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 2 The City of Destruction, a populous place, but possessed with a very ill conditioned, and idle sort of People. 1713 STEELE *Guard.* No. 6 ¶ 3 The whole shire is now possessed by gentlemen, who owe Sir Harry a part of Education.

absol. or *intr.* 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. v. 48 Let instructions enter Where Folly now possesses.

† b. Of a thing: To occupy, take up (a space or region); to be situated at, on, or in. *Obs.* (exc. with mixture of other senses).

1604 E. GRIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. xiii. 159 The waves of the South sea, runne 30 leagues, and the other 70 are possessed with the billowes and waves of the North sea. *c* 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 22 The acute [accent] .. may possesse the last syllab: ..the penult: ..the antepenult: ..and the fourth also from the end. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 205 The Addition of four Foot will be filled up and possessed by the Walls and Clay-work. 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sc.* v. 22 The Solar System, in which you see the Sun possesses nearly the central Point. [1850 ROSSETTI *Blessed Damozel* xi, When those bells Possessed the mid-day air.]

† c. Of a disease, etc.: To affect, infect. *Obs.*

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 90 If the palsie possesse the opposite part. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Achor*, a disease possessing the hairy scalp. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 266 An error..which has possess'd the Copies of this Play.

† d. To take up the attention or thoughts of; to occupy, engross. *Obs.*

1653 WALTON *Angler* vi. 134 To enjoy the former pleasures that there possest him. 1691 LOCKE *Toleration* iv. Wks. 1727 III. 464 Affairs of State which wholly possess them when grown up. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. I. 8 The.. innocent amusements ..which before entirely possessed me, were nothing to me.

2. To hold as property; to have belonging to one, as wealth or material objects; to own.

1300-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xl. 34 Thocht all this warld thow did posseid, Nocht eftir death thow sall possess. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* xii. 15 For no mannes life stondeth in the haboundaunce of the thynges which he possesseth. 1685 LADY RUSSELL *Lett.* (1820) I. 68, I was too rich in possessions whilst I possessed him. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* III. I. iv. 102 It is ..'consistent with the will of God', or 'right', that I should possess that share which these regulations assign me. 1881 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. II. ii. 187 He could not give to others what he did not himself possess.

b. *Law.* To have possession of, as distinct from ownership; see POSSESSION 1 b.

1888 POLLOCK & WRIGHT *Possession in Com. Law* 2 The person entitled to possess is generally (though not always) the owner.

c. To have as a faculty, adjunct, attribute, quality, condition, etc. (Often meaning no more than the simple *have*.)

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 115 The residue of my lyfe will I lead in Rhodes, where I may possesse peace and quietnes. 1662 GERBIER *Princ.* 40 The Quarries possess more Stone, and the Woods more Timber than a Banquet Room. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* III. 1 (1765) 134 No Animal possesses its Faculties in vain. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* xxv. III. 367 Notwithstanding the ample means of information which they possess, great ignorance and many erroneous opinions prevailed. 1840 H. AINSWORTH *Tower of London* (1864) 235 'His folly has destroyed the fairest chance that ever man possessed', observed the bishop. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. vi. 46 The former may possess many times the intensity of the latter. 1889 *Times* 27 Sept. 5/4 An elaborate hidated survey, which possesses a peculiar value from its reference to the Domesday survey.

d. *fig.* in emphatic sense.

1685-6 LADY RUSSELL *Lett.* (1819) I. 81 My weakness is invincible, which makes me, as you phrase it, ..possess past calamities. 1852 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xviii. 236 The writhings of a heart that has been made to possess its own iniquities.

e. (after F. *possédér*.) To have knowledge of or acquaintance with; to be master of, or conversant with (a language, etc.). [Cf. quot. 1674 s.v. POSSESSOR c.]

1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* I. iii, Harry. possessed the two languages of French and English very well. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* I. 45 Every critic should try and possess one great literature, at least, besides his own.

3. To take possession of, seize, take; to come into possession of, obtain, gain, win. *arch.*

1526 TINDALE *Luke* xxi. 19 With your pacience possesse your soules [1611 BIBLE *ibid.*, In your patience possesse ye your soules. 1382 WYCLIF, ye schulen welde youre soulis. 1881 *R. V.* ye shall win your souls]. 1585 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 45 A company of rats vpon a sudden possest his house. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. iii. 51 How to effect so hard an enterprize, And to possesse the purpose they desird. 1610 SHAKS *Temp.* III. ii. 100 There thou maist braine him, Having first seiz'd his Bookes. ..Remember First to possesse his Bookes. 1649 CROMWELL in Carlyle *Lett. & Sp.* (1871) II. 227 Upon Thursday the One-and-thirtieth, I possessed a Castle called Kilkenny. 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* I. Wks. 1799 I. 105 Turning down a narrow lane .. in order to possess a pig's stye, that we might take the gallows in flank. 1877 L. MORRIS *Epic Hades* II. 118 The strong brute forces .. leap on him, and seize him and possess His life.

4. To keep, maintain (oneself, one's mind or soul) *in* a state or condition (of patience, quiet, etc.); often in allusion to Luke xxi. 19 (the proper sense being misunderstood: see quot. 1526 in 3). Also (without *in*), to maintain control over, to keep calm or steady (cf. *self-possessed, self-possession*).

1643 EVELYN *Mem.* 2 May, Resolving to possess myselfe in some quiet, .. I built .. a study, . at Wotton. 1654 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* ii. (1661) 27 All Christians .. are obliged to passive obedience, to possess their souls in patience. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 137 ¶ 1 Uneasy Persons, who cannot possess their own Minds. 1749 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1775) II. 168 A man who does not possess himself enough to bear disagreeable things, without visible marks of anger..is at the mercy of every artful knave. 1890 MRS. LYNN LINTON in *Chamb. Jrnl.* 4 Oct 625/1 Every man worthy of the name of man should know how to possess his soul—bearing with patience those things which energy cannot change.

5. Of a demon or spirit (usually evil): To occupy and dominate, control, or actuate.

1596 BP. W. BARLOW *Three Serm.* i. 23 The Hogges without leaue [of God the Father] he coulde not possesse. 1602 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 95 If all the diuels of hell be drawne in little, and Legion himselfe possest him, yet I'le speake to him. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 181 Some are of Opinion that Abel slew the very same Serpent the Devil had formerly possessed. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III ix. 113 The spirit which possessed him must be, they thought, divine. 1902 W. AXON in *Trans. Roy. Soc. Lit.* Ser. II. XXIII. 99 Belfagor undertook to possess a rich lady, and not to be exorcised, save by Matteo.

b. *pass.* (usually const. *with*, in mod. use also *by*, formerly *of*). See also POSSESSED 2.

1526 TINDALE *Matt.* iv. 24 Them that were possessed with devils. — *Luke* viii. 36 He that was possessed of the devyll. 1612 DEKKER *If it be not good* Wks. 1873 III. 309, I am possest with the diuell and cannot sleepe. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. viii. 38 Thought by the Jewes to be possessed either with a good, or evill spirit. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. ii. (1840) 53 A set of people who were not possessed by, but rather, as it may be called, are possessed of the devil. 1829 W. IRVING *Conq. Granada* I. iv, One of those fanatic infidels possessed of the devil. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* III. viii, II. 155 A woman eats a lettuce without making the sign of the cross. She is possessed by a devil.

6. Of an idea, a mental condition, or the like: To take or have hold of (a person); to hold, dominate, actuate; to affect or influence strongly and persistently. (Formerly also of bodily conditions.)

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. I. 206 My eares are stopt, and cannot hear good newes, So much of bad already hath possest them. 1620 — *Temp.* II. i. 199 What a strange drowsines possesses them? 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. xi. 44 Which Tuscan superstition seasing upon Rome hath since possessed all Europe. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1754) 3 This [suspicion] possess'd the Heads of the People very much. *a* 1814 *Gonsalva* I. i. in *New Brit. Theatre* III. 102 What can possess this young lord to be out of his bed at this hour? 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 31 In a mood very different from that which now possesses them.

For the passive with *with*: see 9 d.

II. Causal uses; = cause to possess.

† 7. With *in*: To put in possession (esp. legal possession) of (lands, estates, etc.); to settle or establish in. Rarely without *in*. *Obs.*

c 1468 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 4 Edwardeus Dai gracia Sithe god hathe .. posseside þe in thi right Thoue hime honour with al thi myght. 1576 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 518 To enter and posseas the said Nicoll in his saidis landis. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist Iustine* VIII. 39 He deposed Arimba from his kingly seat, and possessed Alexander therein. 1687 in *Magd. Coll. & Jas. II* (O. H. S.) 178 Hee thought the Bishop ill gally possest. 1708 in *Phenix* II. 241 Then the Just..shall be possess'd in the fulness of their Glory.

8. With *of* (also † *with*): To endow with, put in possession of; to bestow (something specified) upon, give (something) to. Now *rare* or *Obs.* exc. as in b or c.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* I. 19 He possessis vthir pure pepil.. vithit the sanyto reches. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III xi. 21, I will possesse you of that ship and Treasure. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* Wks. (1847) 98/2 By possessing our souls of true virtue. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* vii. § 7 By possessing his heart with this virtue of contentedness. 1789 JEFFERSON *Autob.* Wks. 1859 III. 45, I have thought it better to possess him immediately of the paper. 1784 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* xii. (1876) 55 It is better to possess the model with the attitude you require.

b. *refl.* To take possession *of*, take for oneself, make one's own; = 3.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* Argt. 4 Lucius Tarquinius..had possessed himselfe of the kingdome. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 546 Then possest he himselfe with his armes. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 25 ¶ 11 My Lord Orkney received Orders to possess himself of Mortaine. 1885 SIR J. BACON in *Law Times Rep.* LII. 570/1 All that the plaintiffs did was to possess themselves .. of the securities. 1888 POLLOCK & WRIGHT *Possession in Com. Law* 2 No plain man would hesitate to say that a thief possesses himself of the goods carried away.

c. *pass.* To be in possession *of*; to be endowed with; to possess (sense 2). *Possessed of* or *with*, having possession of, possessing.

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* xv. xlii (W. de W.), Creta was sometyme posses-yd wyth [*Bodl. MS.* ihat wip] an hundryd noble cytees. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. i. 162 The plate ..and moueables, Whereof our Vncle Gaunt did stand possest. *c* 1600 — *Sonn.* xxix, Featur'd like him, like him with friends possest. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 137 They found the Spaniards possessed of the Towne. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* III 108 He..of her And her's possest, shall bear them safe away. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 122 Every human being possessed of reason. 1863 GLADSTONE *Gleanings* (1879) II. 197 The active vigorous English workman, possessed of all his limbs. 1888 POLLOCK & WRIGHT *Possession in Com. Law* 36 The King is not unfrequently spoken of as being seised or possessed of the crown.

9. With *with*: To cause to be possessed by (a feeling, idea, or the like: see 6); to imbue, inspire, permeate, affect strongly or permanently *with*; to cause to feel or entertain.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 180 If therefore you will compose in this kind, you must possesse yourselfe with an amorous humour. 1642 *Observ. his Maj. Answ. to City Lond. Petit* 8 To possesse the people with a fancy against that. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. I. 25 What Devil possesses them with such wicked designs? 1710 ABP. KING *Let. to Swift* 16 Sept., To possess my lord Shrewsbury and Mr. Harley with the reasonableness of the affair 1863 GLADSTONE *Financ. Statem.* 14, I wish that I could possess the Committee with the impression of the deep and vital importance of the subject.

b. With clause: To imbue with the notion, to persuade, convince.

1607 MIDDLETON *Michelm. Term.* I. i. 30 *Easy*. You've easily possess'd me, I am free. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. iii, He had possessed the lady, that he was the only man in the world of a sound, pure and untainted Constitution. 1747 SARAH FIELDING *Lett. David Simple* I 278 From the time I went away, my Mother had constantly possessed her, that I did so. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Possess*, to persuade, to inform, to convince.

† c. Without const.: To influence the opinion of; to prepossess. *Obs.*

1591 RALEIGH *Last Fight Rev.* (Arb.) 15 Hoping to possesse the ignorant multitude by anticipating and forerunning false reports. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II xxiii. § 6 Here is observed, that in all causes the first tale possesseth much. 1681 *Trial S. Colledge* 22 *Colledge*. Mr. Attorney, I should not interrupt you, if I were not afraid this was spoken to possess the Jury.

d. *pass.* (coinciding, and in early instances often identical, with the passive of sense 6).

1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 56 A poets brayne, possest with fyres of loue. *a* 1652 BROME *Queen & Concubine* II. viii, My Lord, I do presume I am unwelcome, Because you are possess'd I never lov'd you. 1661 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) I. 395 Being possest with a deep melancholy, he fell, as 'twere, downe right mad. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V* III. vii. 43 Henry, possessed..with an high

idea of his own power and importance. 1853 MAURICE *Proph. & Kings* i. 7 He had all his life been possessed with one great conviction.

†e. With inverted construction: To create a possessing idea, etc., in (the mind); to infuse. *Obs. rare.*

1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Iustine* IX. 42 She possest such a superstitious toy in the heads of the people, that she made them yearly sanctifie a day and keep it holy in remembrance of him.

10. To put in possession *of*, furnish *with* (knowledge or information); to instruct *in*; to inform, acquaint, to give to understand *that*. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 35, I haue possest yom grace of what I purpose. 1601 — *Twel. N.* II. iii. 150 Possesse vs, possesse vs, tell vs something of him. 1607 G. WILKINS *Mis. Inf. Marriage* i. B iijb, I haue possest you with this businesse Maister Doctor. 1631 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 123 If hee had any more to possesse the King, he should first acquaint him, and consequently have an answer. 1666 WOOD *Life* 3 Feb. (O. H. S.) II. 72 He beforehand possest the Vice-cancellor that I would help him. 1682 *News fr. France* 9 They are very careful to possess all people in such secret methods as they dare venture on. 1771-90 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* (1868) 91 Our debates possessed me so fully of the subject, that I wrote and printed an anonymous pamphlet on it. 1853 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* viii. 201 Contriving to possess her fellow conspirators ..of all the particulars of his behaviour.

Possessable: see POSSESSIBLE.

Possessed, possest (pǫze·st), *ppl. a.* [f. POSSESS *v.* + -ED [1].]

1. Occupied; held as property; taken possession of, seized, assumed; see POSSESS 1-3. *rare.*

1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* IV. xxxiii, No other crosse,..But this that toucht thy now possessed hold. 1616 J. LANE *Cont. Sqr's T.* IX. 23 Her possesed greatnes, vpstart vsurpation. 1691 tr. *Emilianus's Frauds Rom. Monks* (ed. 3) 367, I was astonish'd to see the Liberty this young Gentleman took with his Possessed.

b. Kept under control, kept calm or steady, composed. *rare*—°. (Implied in *possessedness*: see below. Cf. POSSESS 4 and SELF-POSSESSED.)

2. Inhabited and controlled by a demon or spirit; demoniac, lunatic, mad, crazy.

1534 TINDALE *Matt.* viii. 33 What had fortuned vnto the possessed of the devyls. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 141 By Nature possessed and frantike. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 33, I saw an old..Friar conuring the Diuell out of a possessed woman. 1727 GAY *Fables* I. iii. 7 She saw the Nurse, like one possess'd, With wringing hands, and sobbing breast. 1861 THORNBURY *Turner* (1862) II. 227 There were some strange weird clouds introduced, which had something demoniacal and possessed about them.

b. *absol.* A demoniac, a madman; mad folk.

1657 SPARROW *Bk. Com Prayer* (1661) 243 After this the Catechumens, the possessed and the penitents are dismiss'd. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* III vii. (1864) II. 155 A poor peasant receives the possessed into his house.

c. See POSSESS *v.* 8 c.

3. (In instrumental combinations.) Dominated, controlled, strongly and permanently affected.

c 1620 *Convert Soul* in Farr *S. P. Jas I* (1848) 89 Peace, catiffe body, earth possest. 1711 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 135-2/2 My..wo-possessed Heart.

Hence **Posse·ssedness** (see 1 b), self-possession.

1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* x. (1848) 265 A man of most calm temper with great possessedness and stayednss of Spirit.

†**Posse·ssiant.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *possessant* sb., prop. pres. pple of *possesser* to POSSESS.] A possessor.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2627 Eusebius,..Had all the crafte & conyng in his clere wit, þat pictagoras the pure god possessiant was of.

Posse·ssible, *a rare.* Also -able. [f. POSSESS *v.* + -IBLE.] Capable of being possessed.

1874 W. JONES *New Test. Illustr.* 278 Knowledge of divine things possessible by man. 1897 ANNE PAGE *Afternoon Ride* 9 The young beauty seemed to dissolve into more possessable mortality.

Posse·ssing, *vbl. sb* [f. POSSESS *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of the verb POSSESS; possession.

1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* XXXVII. xix, The righteous minds Shall haue the land in their possessing. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No 37. 3/1 We're cheated of the Blessing, When arriv'd at full Possessing. 17.. POPE *Imit. Swift* I Parson, these things in thy possessing Are better than the Bishop's blessing.

Posse·ssing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING [2].]

1. Having something as a possession; *spec.* having material possessions.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* XXVIII (1852) 472 Seraphs and saints, and all-possessing souls, Which minister unto the universe. 1884 M. ARNOLD in *Pall Mall G.* 1 Dec. 6/1 There is in the West the possessing, the spending, and the enjoying class. 1897 *Daily News* 6 Sept. 5/6 Only representatives of the privileged and possessing classes had been convoked.

2. Inhabiting and actuating a person, as a demon or spirit; dominating as an influence.

1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. II. iv. § 40 145 The political creed which actuates at present, as a possessing spirit, the great mass of the civilised world. 1902 W. M. ALEXANDER *Demonic Possession in N. T.* v. 172 Nor did He ascribe to possessing spirits moral influence over the possessed.

Hence **Posse·ssingness.**

1888 GURNEY *Tertium Quid* (1887) II. 70 We may note the degree of possessingness and permanence in the artistic impression.

Possession (pǫze·ʃǫn), *sb.* Forms: 4- **possession**; also 4-6 -ioun, -ione, -yon, (4 -ioune, 5 -yone, 6 -yowne): (4 **possessyon**, 5 **possesion, poseession**, 7 **possessyon**, 6 -ion). [a. OF. *possession, -on* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *possessiō-nem* seizing, occupation, n. of action. f. *possidēre*: see POSSIDE, POSSESS.]

1. The action or fact of possessing, or condition of being possessed (see POSSESS 1, 2); the holding or having something (material or immaterial) as one's own, or in one's control; actual holding or occupancy, as distinct from ownership.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xv. 6 Merkis of my possession. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 276 And yaf therto possessioun Of lordshipe and of worldes good. 1473 *Rolls of Parlt* VI. 91/2 To the Patronage or Possession of the Chirch of Prescote. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W. de W. 1531) 150 But also haue sure felynge, tastyng, possessyon, and fruicyon of his goodnes. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* IV. (1628) 91 To obtaine possessions of the whole Ile. 1690 LOCKE *Treat. Govt* II. v § 38 The same measures governed the Possession of Land too. 1813 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Patron.* xviii, I am not one of those *exigeante* mothers who expect always to have possession of a son's arm. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 185 Philosophy is the possession of knowledge.

b. *Law.* The visible possibility of exercising over a thing such control as attaches to lawful ownership (but which may also exist apart from lawful ownership); the detention or enjoyment of a thing by a person himself or by another in his name; the relation of a person to a thing over which he may at his pleasure exercise such control as the character of the thing admits, to the exclusion of other persons; *esp.* the having of such exclusive control over land, in early instances sometimes used in the technical sense of SEISIN.

In the Roman Law, 'possession is usually said to consist of two elements—physical control and intention to possess; but in English law the latter element does not assume the same prominence as, in the shape of the *animus domini*, it has been thought to assume in Roman law... The general rule of English law is that exclusive physical control gives legal possession, unless the apparent possessor holds only as servant or bailiff on behalf of another' (J. M. Lightwood in *Encycl. Laws Eng.* (1898) X. 229) Primarily, the term denotes a state of fact, but this fact carries with it legal advantages, and so is the source of rights. If the state of fact could always be ascertained with certainty, and if it always produced the normal legal effects, the subject of possession would present little difficulty; but it is frequently uncertain to whom the actual control of a thing is to be attributed, and, when this question is settled, the law may credit the advantages of possession to some person other than the apparent possessor...Hence arises the distinction between *actual* and *legal* possession. Actual possession denotes the state of fact; but the person to whom are credited the advantages of possession has the legal possession, whether he is the actual possessor or no. Legal possession, when not accompanied by possession in fact, is known as 'possession in law'. (*Ibid.* 228-9.) See this article; also (*inter alia*), *Essay on Possession in the Common Law* by F. Pollock and R. S. Wright, 1888, *Treatise on Possession of Land* by John M. Lightwood, 1894.

1535 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 10 Every such person .. shall henceforth stond and be seaised deemed and adjudged in lawfull season estate and possession of and in the same. 1559 *Rec. Monast. Kin'ess* (1872) 151 We chaing .. you .. to pas to the..landis .And ther gif him stait and possessioun be thak and raip as wse is. 1579 *Expos. Termes Law* 158 Possession is said two wayes, eyther actuall possession, or possession in law. Actuall possession is when a man entreth in deede into landes or tenements to him discended or otherwise. Possession in lawe, is when landes or tenements are discended to a man, and he hath not as yet really, actually, and in deede entred into them. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Unity of Possession*, is when the Possession, or Profit is united with the Property Thus, if the Lord purchase the Tenancy held by Heriot-Service, then the Heriot is extinct by Unity of Possession, i.e. because the Seignory or Lordship and the Tenancy are now in one Man's Possession. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxv. 38 First then of property in possession absolute; which is where a man hath, solely and exclusively, the right, and also the occupation, of any moveable chattels. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed 2) III. 330 The first degree of title is the bare possession, or actual occupation of the estate, without any apparent right, or any pretence of right, to hold and continue such possession. 1837 BARON PARKE in Meeson & Welsby *Rep.* II. 331 Ownership may be proved by proof of possession, and that can be shown only by acts of enjoyment of the land itself 1861 J. KENT *Comm. Amer. Law* (1873) II. xxxix. 493 Though the vendee acquires a right of property by the contract of sale, he does not acquire a right of possession of the goods until he pays or tenders the price 1885 W. A. HUNTER *Roman Law* 209 Possession is the occupation of anything with the intention of exercising the rights of ownership in respect of it. 1887 ED. FITZGERALD in *Law Rep.* 12 App. Ca. 556 By possession is meant possession of that character of which the thing is capable. 1888 POLLOCK & WRIGHT *Possession in Com. Law* 1 As the name of Possession is one of the most important in our books, so it is one of the most ambiguous. Its legal senses (for they are many) overlap the popular sense. *Ibid.* 26 The following elements are quite distinct in conception..i. physical control, detention, or de facto possession. ..ii. legal possession the state of being a possessor in the eye of the law. iii. Right to possess or to have legal possession. *Ibid.* 27 Right to possess, when separated from possession, is often called 'constructive possession'. *Ibid.* 58 A servant in charge of his master's property, or a person having the use of anything by the mere licence of the owner generally has not possession. 1894 J. M. LIGHTWOOD *Possession of Land* 2 Possession which is recognized by the law .. is known as civil possession. The actual possession may be held by another on behalf of the civil possessor—by his servant or tenant, for example—and here the civil possession is still based on actual possession. 1898 — in *Encycl. Laws Eng.* X. 232 A person holding land as a tenant for years is denied the special form of legal possession known as seisin. The English law, however, differing herein from the Roman law, does not refuse legal possession to bailees. *Ibid.* 236 In the case of goods..the mere right to possession is sometimes described as 'constructive possession', and is allowed the advantages of actual possession.

c. Phr. *In possession*: said (*a*) of a thing, actually possessed or held; often with possessive, *in* (one's) *possession*; (*b*) of a person, usually *in possession of*, actually possessing, holding, or occupying something. *Chose in possession*: see CHOSE. *Man in possession*, a duly authorized person who is placed in charge of chattels (furniture or the like) upon which there is a warrant for distress. *To take possession of* († *take in possession*): to take for one's own or into one's control, to seize.

[1308 9 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 274/2 Mettre le dit nich' en corporele possession del avauntdit provendre.] c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 239 Þe londes þat þei haue now in possessioun. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 26 Cirus tok it in possessioun. ?a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2608 Of Alexandere and Aufrike, and alle þa owte landes, I am in possessione, and plenerly seesede. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 13 He hathe Millan nowe in possession 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist* 417 The Queenes maiestie, nowe in possession of the English empire. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 85 Any lande..beinge in the pocession of the Churche 1771 *Junius Lett.* lxvii (1820) 333 He loses the very property of which he thought he had gotten possession. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxiv. 169, I had now the thermometers in my possession. 1886 B. L. FARJEON *Three Times Tried* I. 13/2. I. left Captain Bellwood in possession of the field. 1888 POLLOCK & WRIGHT *Possession in Com. Law* 119 When a man is away from home his household effects do not cease to be in his possession. 1897 *Daily News* 10 Dec. 3/2 (*heading*) The 'Man in Possession'. *Ibid.*, Defendant's man during the nine days only visited the house once a day and did not remain in possession. 1898 J. M. LIGHTWOOD in *Encycl. Laws Eng.* X. 237 *In possession*, as applied to an estate or interest, these words usually mean that the right is immediate, and not in reversion, remainder, or expectancy.

d. Prov. *Possession is nine* (formerly *eleven*) *points* (also *parts*) *of the law*: see POINT *sb* [1] A. 12.

1650 B. *Discolliminium* 13 Possession may be 11 points of the Law. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* IV. iii, Possession ..would make it much surer. They say 'it is eleven points of the Law!' 1813 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Patron.* (1833) III. xii. 130 Possession being nine parts of the law.

e. *Mining* (Derbyshire): see quots.

1653 MANLOVE *Lead Mines* (E. D. S.) 9 A cross and hole a good possession is, But for three dayes 1681 HOUGHTON *Rara Avis* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Possession*, the right to a *meer* of ground, which miners enjoy, by having *stows* upon that ground; and it is taken generally for the *stows* themselves; for it is the *stows* that give possession. 1802 MAWE *Min. Derbysh* Gloss (E. D. S.), *Stowces*, pieces of wood of particular forms and constructions placed together, by which the possession of mines is marked.

†**2.** The action of seizing or possessing oneself *of*; capture: see POSSESS *v.* 3 *Obs. rare.*

1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. ix. 231 Our future projects..with a view to the possession of this celebrated galeon.

3. *concr.* That which is possessed or held as property; (with *a*, etc.) a thing possessed, a piece of property, something that belongs to one; *pl.* belongings, property, wealth.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ii. 8, I sall gif til þe genge þin heritage: & þi possession terms of erth. 1388 WYCLIF *Matt* xix. 22 The 3ong man..wente awei sorewful, for he hadde many possessiouns. [1429 *Act* 8 *Hen. VI*, c. 9 Ceux qi gardent par force lour possessions en ascuns terres on tenementz.] 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 155 Thei occupiede the londes and possessiones of mony other peple. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iii. 77 Such an idul sort, spendyng theyr possessyonys 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 729 Masham, which was the possession of the Scropes of Masham. 1841 JAMES *Brigand* ii, Beauty is a woman's best possession till she be old. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 434 One of your possessions, an ox or an ass, for example.

b. In Scotland, A small farm: see quot. 1805.

1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 511 The lanes include between them the breadth of two possessions only. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* I. 519 [The farms] run from £30 to £1200, if below £30, they are called *possessions*.

4. A territory subject to a sovereign ruler or state; now chiefly applied to the foreign dominions of an independent country.

1818 J. APOLPHUS (*title*) The Political State of the British Empire; containing a General View of the Domestic and Foreign Possessions of the Crown. 1850 HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* II. v. xii. 377 Canada became a British possession in 1763. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Sept 4/1 British New Guinea has very rapidly developed from the position of a protectorate into that of a possession. 1905 *Whitaker's Almanack* 512 The British Possessions in North America include the whole of the northern part of that continent excepting Alaska [etc.].

5. The fact of a demon possessing a person; the fact of being possessed by a demon or spirit (see POSSESS *v.* 5). Also in *Psychics*: see quot. 1903.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 44 How long hath this possession held the man? 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. viii. 38 Neither Moses, nor Abraham pretended to Prophecy by possession of a Spirit. 1689 C. MATHER (*title*) Memorable Providences relating to Witchcrafts and Possessions. 1746 WESLEY *Princ. Methodist* 51 If you were to suppose John Haydon .. was not mad, but under a temporary Possession. 1846 TRENCH *Miracs.* v. (1862) 158 The same malady they did in some cases attribute to an evil spirit, and in others not; thus showing that the malady and possession were not identical in their eyes. 1903 MYERS *Hum. Personality* I. Gloss., *Possession*, a developed form of motor automatism in which the automatist's own personality

disappears for the time, while there is a more or less complete substitution of personality, writing or speech being given by another spirit through the entranced organism.

6. The action of an idea or feeling possessing a person (see POSSESS *v.* 6); *transf.* an idea or impulse that holds or affects one strongly; †a dominating conviction, prepossession (*obs*).

1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 76, I come now to speake of anger and choller, which commonly keepe possession in old men. 1728 VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* I. i. 3, I have a strong Possession, that with this five hundred, I shall win five thousand. 1886 *New Monthly Mag.* XVI. 508 Old ideas still keep possession of old heads. 1867 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) III. 103, I have worked steadily on it, for it took hold of me, —a kind of possession.

7. The action or condition of keeping (oneself, one's mind, etc.) under control (see POSSESS *v.* 4). *rare* exc. in the compound SELF-POSSESSION.

a 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Luke xxi. 19 As faith gives us the possession of Christ, so patience gives us the possession of ourselves. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 168 P 4 To acquire such a Degree of Assurance, as never to lose the Possession of themselves in publick or private. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I 237, I have need of that calm possession of my understanding,.. necessary to convince yours. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xxxv. 12 She, if only report the truth bely not, Doats, as hardly within her own possession.

8. *attrib.* **possession-man** = *man in possession*: see 1 c.

1772 *Doc. Hist. N. York* (1851) IV. 803 The Weak pretence of Hutts hastily Built on small Spotts of Ground which they Term possession Houses. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* xiv. II. 115 The opinion that the possession theory is .. modelled on the ordinary theory of the soul acting on the body. 1891 *Daily News* 1 Jan. 2/6 He and 'a possession man' went with a warrant of execution to levy on the defendant's goods for a debt and costs of over 7*l.* 1897 *Ibid.* 28 Apr. 6/5 He was on drinking terms with every process-server and possession-man about the place.

†Possession, *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To furnish with possessions.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 132 b, Sundry more Gentlemen this little Hundred possesseth and possesseth.

Posse·ssional, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -AL; cf. *professional.*] Pertaining to possession; having possessions or property; propertied. Hence **Posse·ssionalism,** the doctrine or principle of individual possession or private property; **Posse·ssionalist,** one who holds this doctrine.

1872 W. R. GREG *Enigmas of Life* (1873) 48 Union among all possessional classes. 1882 OGILVIE, *Possessional*, same as *possessive*. 1903 G. R. HALL *Human Evolution* viii. 191 Some actualities of Possessionalism. *Ibid* iv. 216 In Lower Possessionalism chattel-slavery begins to die out, industry takes on the form of serfdom In Higher Possessionalism we find the social form of Capitalism. *Ib d.* xii. 291 Before long only two parties will exist, the Possession dists and the Socialists... The honestly Possessionalist Cabinet.

Posse·ssionary, *a.* and *sb.* [f. POSSESSION *sb.* + -ARY [1]. So obs. F. *possessionnaire* adj. (1539).]

A. *adj.* Constituted by possession; having, pertaining, or relating to possession.

1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III 224, I do not say this, to abate any thing of his Highness's authority. He hath a possessionary right, which, I am sure, gives him power enough to call Parliaments. *Ibid* 590 If he is but possessionary Protector, he is then hereditary and not subject to any boundings. 1739 F. BLOMFIELD *Hist. Thetford* 52 Athelstane, Abbot of Ramsey, had a House in Theford, for then he had a Possessionary Writ, directed to the Burghers of Thetford. 1809 E. S. BARRETT *Setting Sun* II 115 The horde of possessionary and reversionary moles may deprecate an inquiry.

†B. *sb.* One who is in possession; = POSSESSIONER b.

1532 FRITH *Mirror* (1829) 273 It proveth our bishops, abbots, and spiritual possessionaries, double thieves and murderers, as concerning the body.

†Posse·ssionate, *a. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *possessiōnāt-us* (in Du Cange); see POSSESSION *sb.* and -ATE [2].] Having possessions or endowments: cf. POSSESSIONER b.

1432-50 tr. *Higden, Hart. Contin.* (Rolls) VIII. 459 We wolde have destroyede .. the kynge, bischopps, chanons, monkes possessionate, and alle men of churche, the frers excepte oonly. 1899 TREVELYAN *Eng. Age Wycliff* 151 The disendowment of the 'possessionate' clergy.

Possessioned (-e·ʃənd), *a.* [f. POSSESSION *sb.* + -ED [2], after F. *possessionné.*] Endowed with or holding possessions.

1794 J GIFFORD *Reign Louis XVI* 551 That satisfaction should be given to the princes possessioned in Alsace 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. v. v, This of the Possessioned Princes, '*Princes Possessionés*', is bandied from Court to Court... The Kaiser and his Possessioned Princes will too evidently come and take compensation.

Posse·ssioner. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [f. POSSESSION *sb.* + -ER [2].] One who is in possession, or holds possession, *of* something; a holder, occupier; a proprietor, owner; an owner of possessions.

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* iv. 34 How many euere weren possessioners [Vulg. *possessores*] of feeldis or howsis. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 89 They called before them the lordis and possessioners and tenauntis of the mylles. 1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* (1574) 67 b, Possessioners of a warde of the bodye of a childe within age. 1563 BONNER in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. xxxiv. 341 Not being lawful Bishop of Winchester, but an usurper, intruder, and unlawful possessioner thereof. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* xi § 25 (1689) 299 The Owners or Possessioners thereof. 1807 BRITTON *Beauties Eng.* IX. *Linc.* 571 The sum of 1000*l.* borrowed of the King, lords, and great possessioners, till it could be levied by the commissioners of sewers. 1884 *Q Rev.* Jan. 107 The grasping spirit of the new lords and possessioners.

b. *spec.* A member of a religious order having possessions or endowments; an endowed clergyman or ecclesiastic.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 144 Pise possessioneres preche and depraue freres. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* I. 212 Popis and bishopis and prestis and bese new religiouse possessioneris and beggeris. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) iv. vi. 167/2 Yf he be a relygyous possessyoner endewed by temporal goodes, he may releue them. 1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* xxiv. (1874) 69 But the son of man hath not where to rest his head. Such pos-essionais were the bysshops of the prymatyue church! 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* VI. xiii. vi. 125 It was the villeins demanding manumission from their lords, not Wycliffe's disciples despoiling possessioners.

Posse·ssionist. *nonce-wd.* [f. POSSESSION *sb.* + -IST.] One who professes to be possessed by a demon, one who holds a theory of such possession.

1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* II. xi. (1840) 352 The mock possessions and infernal accomplishments, which most of the possessionists of this age pretend to.

Posse·ssionless, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -LESS] Destitute of possessions. Hence **Posse·ssionlessness.**

1894 MRS. DYAN *All in a Man's K.* (1899) 235 How thankful you must be now that you are so possessionless. 1905 *Nation* (N. Y.) 27 Apr. 334/3 Those who shared and defended his superb possessionlessness.

Possessival (pǫsesəi·väl), *a. Gram. rare.* [f. as next, after *adjectival, substantival.*] Of or pertaining to the possessive case; possessive.

1873 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* (ed. 2) § 572 This possessival termination ['s] detached itself, and passed into a pronoun-flexion by a sort of degeneracy, as in 'John his book'.

Possessive (pǫze·siv), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *possessīvus*, in grammar (Quintil.): see POSSESS *v.* and -IVE. So F. *possessif, -ive* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *Gram.* Denoting possession; qualifying a thing (or person) as belonging to some other.

Possessive pronoun (*possessive adjective*), a word derived from a personal or other pronoun, and expressing that the thing (or person) denoted by the noun which it qualifies belongs to the person (or thing) denoted by the pronoun from which it is derived. *Possessive case*, a name for the genitive case in modern English, ending (in nouns) in 's, and expressing the same relation as that expressed by a possessive pronoun.

(The name *possessive pronoun* is sometimes restricted to the absolute possessives *mine, thine, his, hers, its, ours, yours, theirs*, the adjectival forms *my, thy, his, her, its, our, your, their*, being distinguished as *possessive adjectives*. Both classes originate in or are derived from the genitive or possessive case of the personal pronouns.)

1530 PALSGR. Introd. 41 Where as we use our pronownes possessyves. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps* xxvi. 1 The pilthynesse of the Pronoune possessive (my) is to be noted. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 305 Modifications of Pronouns... Possessive, denoting a relation of Propriety or Possession unto the person or thing spoken of,..as I, Mine; Who, Whose. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 461 P 3 The Poet .lets a Possessive Pronoun go without a Substantive. 1763 LOWTH *Eng. Gram.* 25 This Case answers to the Genitive Case in Latin, and may still be so called; though perhaps more properly the Possessive Case. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 259 One substantive governs another, signifying a different thing, in the possessive or genitive case. 1870 HEIFENSTEIN *Comp. Gram Teut. Lang.* 199 The New Teutonic pronouns take the inflexions of the strong declension of the adjective, where they are used as possessive adjectives, as Germ. *mein, meine, mein*, gen. *meines, meiner, meines.* 1876 MASON *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 21) § 73 The apostrophe in the possessive case singular marks that the vowel of the syllabic suffix has been lost.

2. Of or pertaining to possession; indicating possession. (In quot. 1578 in sense corresp. to POSSESSION 2.)

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 764 Greit Aduocat with power possessiue. 1578 *Let. Pat. to Sir H. Gilbert* in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1810) III. 175 All such our subiects and others, as shall from time to time hereafter aduenture themselues in the sayd iourneys or voyages habitatiue or possessiue. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* v. ix. 277 What meane these liv'ries and possessive keyes? 1889 MRS. JOCKLYN *Distracting Guest* II. vii 129 His manner was kind and considerate. ; perhaps a trifle too possessive; but I rejoiced just then in that very possessiveness.

b. Having the quality or character of possessing; holding, or being in, possession.

1838 LYTTON *Leila* II. i, The life of the heir-apparent to the life of the king-possessive is as the distinction between enchanting hope and tiresome satiety. 1880 MISS BROUGHTON *Sec. Th.* III. x, Her eye, free and possessive, wanders widely round.

B. *sb. Gram. ellipt.* (*a*) for *possessive pronoun* or *adjective*; (*b*) for *possessive case.*

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.* B iv b, Of pronounes some are primitiues...Some are deriuatiues, called also possessiues. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Possessives* in Grammar, are such Adjectives as signifie the Possession of, or Property in some Thing. 1755 JOHNSON *Dict., Gram*, The possessive of the first person is *my, mine, our, ours.* 1876 MASON *Eng. Gram* (ed. 21) § 68 The noun in the possessive is in the attributive relation to the noun which stands for what is possessed. *Ibid.* § 142 *Their* retained a substantive force after the other possessives had become pronominal adjectives.

Possessively (pǫze·sivli), *adv.* [f. prec. adj. + -LY [2].]

1. *Gram.* In a possessive sense or relation.

1590 STOCKWOOD *Rules Construct.* 54 When the genitiue case is taken actiuely, when passiuely, and when possessiuely. 1879 WHITNEY *Sanskrit Gram.* 445 Possessively used descriptive compounds..are extremely numerous.

2. In the way of possession; in a manner indicating possession; as something possessed; as one's own.

1823 HOBHOUSE *Journey* (ed. 2) 1002 A sale by auction of the tenths belonging to the Malikiane (or fiefs held possessively), under the annual value of fifteen thousand piasters. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Apr. 2/1 He tapped the English lady possessively on the shoulder.

Posse·ssiveness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being possessive.

1864 *Athenæum* 10 Sept. 339/2 Its operation, its possessiveness, becomes more intense. 1883 LADY V. GREVILLE *Keith's Wife* I. 168 The man is apt to shock..by a too prompt assumption of possessiveness.

Possessor (pǫze·zər). Also 5-7 -our, 6-8 -er. [ME. and AF. *possessour*, = F. *possesseur* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *possessor, -ōrem*, agent-n. f. *possidēre* to possess; with later conformation of suffix to Latin: see POSSESS and -OR [1].] One who possesses; one who holds something as property, or in actual control; one who has something (material or immaterial) belonging to him; a holder; an owner, proprietor. Const. *of*, or with *poss. pron.*

1388 WYCLIF *Acts* iv. 34 How manye euere weren possessouris of feeldis, ether of housis, thei seelden. 1477 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 187/1 Possessours of the Roiall Estate and Corone of Englond. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* C vj b, The possessor of theys armys beris in latine thus [etc]. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* xiv. 19 The most hye God, possessor of heauen and earth. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. i. 29 She..their possessours often did dismay. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 252 Infernal world, and thou profoundest Hell Receive thy new Possessor. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* I, This charm was too dangerous to its possesser. 1839 LD. BROUGHAM *Statesm. Geo. III*, I. 36 Unlimited power corrupts the possessor. 1883 H. WALKER in *Leisure Hour* 501/2 The hornbeams .. are the true autochthones and rightful prescriptive possessors of Epping Forest.

b. *spec.* (mainly *Law*). One who takes, occupies, or holds something without ownership, or as distinguished from the owner.

1565-6 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 472 Summond thame to compeir befoir the Lordis of Sessioun, to heir thame decernit violent possessouris. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* N iij, Takers or Possessers have been cast and quite thrown out. 1800 ADDISON *Amer. Law Rep.* 129 The possessor remains liable to the true owner. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 372 Littleton..speaks of disseisins principally as between the owner and trespasser or possessor, with an eye to the remedy by assize.

c. *fig.* (*a*) One acquainted or conversant with, or master of, a subject; (*b*) One who maintains control over (himself). Cf. POSSESS *v.* 2 c, 4.

1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* Pref. 9 Whose love of this Divine Art appears by his Encouragement of it and the Possessors thereof. 1713 M. HENRY *Ordination Serm.* Wks. 1853 II. 505/2 We are most our own possessors, when we are least our own masters.

d. *Comm.* The holder (of a bill, etc.).

1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 63 It is the Duty of the Possessor, to take care for his Bill, and to see that the same be either accepted or protested. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 134 *Possessor*, the person who receives a foreign bill and presents it for acceptance.

Posse·ssoress. *rare.* Also 6-7 -eresse. [a. obs. F. *possesseresse*, fem. of OF. *possesseur* POSSESSOR: see -ESS [1].] A female possessor.

1512 *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1828) III. 11, I am the ladye and possesseresse of this londe. 1611 COTGR., *Possesseresse*, a possesseresse, a woman that possesses, holds, enioyes. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 1007 A possessoress, *domina*

Possessorial (pǫsesō·riăl), *a. rare.* [f. as POSSESSORY + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a possessor; possessory.

1594 *Mirr. Policy* (1509) 133 The parts of the House are Coniugall or Matrimoniall, Paternall or of the Parent, Seigniorall or Lordly, and Possessoriall [cf. POSSESSORY 2, quot. 1586]. 1850 LD. OSBORNE *Gleanings* 46 My friend must have had a very strong possessorial fit upon him.

Posse·ssorship. [f. POSSESSOR + -SHIP.] The condition of a possessor; the holding of something as owner.

1885 STEVENSON *Pr. Otto* I. iii. 31 The joy of possessorship. 1896 *Eng. Church.* 16 Jan. 35/1 The long outstanding dispute touching the possessorship of the Upper Mekong Valley.

Possessory (pǫze·sori), *a.* [ad. late L. *possessōri-us* adj relating to possession, so F. *possessoire* (14th c. in Godef.): see POSSESS *v.* and -ORY.]

1. *Law.* **a.** Pertaining to a possessor; relating to possession.

Possessory Action, an action in which the plaintiff's claim is founded upon his or his predecessor's possession, and not upon his right or title *Possessory interdict* (Rom. Law), one of a class of interdicts for the acquisition, retention, or recovery of possession. *Possessory judgment* (Sc. Law): see quot 1838

1425 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 272/2 Ye matire possessorie, and ye petition yeuppon given. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 2 § 2 Assice of mort auncestor .. or any other action possessory. *a* 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* (1609) 54 Pleas .. reall, be either possessorie, to aske, or to keepe the possession: or in *rem*, which wee call a writ of right. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xiii. 197 If he omits to bring this his possessory action within a competent time, his adversary may imperceptibly gain an actual right of possession, in consequence of the other's negligence. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s.v., A possessory judgment is one which entitles a person, who has been in uninterrupted possession for seven

years, to continue his possession until the question of right shall be decided in due course of law. 1857 Ld. Campbell *Chief Justices* III. xliv. 47 In the possessory action of ejectment the legal estate shall always prevail. 1894 Lightwood *Possession of Land* i. 5 The old possessory actions which were for the recovery of possession, were founded upon seisin.

b. Arising from possession; as *possessory interest, right, property, title.*

1615 Jackson *Creed* iv. i. § 1 Our personal election, predestination, salvation, or possessory right in state of grace. 1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 581 His possessory right, which was sufficient title for him to call a parliament, and for us to submit to it. 1708 *Termes de la Ley* s.v. *Property*, There are three manner of rights of Property; that is, Property absolute, Property qualified, and Property possessory. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. xxx. 453 The bailees .. may..vindicate, in their own right, this their possessory interest. 1881 *Times* 14 Apr. 10/1 Throughout most parts of Ireland there has grown a tacit admission..that the tenant has a possessory interest in his holding.

† **2.** That is possessed; of the nature of a possession. *Obs.*

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* i. 464 A house..may be divided .. into these foure parts: into matrimoniall, parentall, lordly or masterly, and possessorie part. 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* vi. iii. (1611) 260 It were an absurd thing ..that the possessorie things of the vanquished should be more priuiledged then their owners.

3. That is a possessor; holding something in possession.

1633 Sir J. Burroughs *Sov. Brit. Seas* (1651) 18 When the Romans had made themselves possessorie Lords of the Island. 1874 Motley *Barneveld* I. i. 66 The possessory princes. 1886 J. A. Kasson in *N. Amer. Rev.* Feb. 125 Their commercial rights are to be the same as those of the possessory government.

4. Of, belonging to, or characterizing a possessor.

1659 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* xiii. (1701) 613/1 Domestick Prudence being either conjugal and paternal, or dominative and possessory. *c* 1660 (*Clarke Papers* (Camden) IV. 303 The commaund I had that tyme of the army and strength of the kingdome was but a possessory and noe legall power. 1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIV. 6 Man's possessory instinct essentially connects itself with the future. 1879 J. Begg *Scot. Public Affairs* 6 The possessory spirit is strong enough in man.

b. Used to render Gr. κτήσιος in Ζεὺς κτήσιος Jove the protector of property. *nonce use.*

1850 Blackie *Æschylus* II. 109 A plundered house By grace of possessory Jove may freight New ships with bales that far outweigh the loss.

Posset (pɒ·set), *sb.* Now only *Hist.* or *local.* Forms: 5 **posho(o)te, poshotte, poshet, possot, possyt, possate,** 5–6 **poset, possett,** 7 **possit,** *Sc.* **posset,** 5– **posset.** [ME. *poshote, possot,* of unascertained origin. Palsgr. (1530) gives a F. *possette,* but this is not otherwise known to French scholars. Jr. *pusoid,* posset, is from English. Connexion with Posca has been suggested.]

1. A drink composed of hot milk curdled with ale, wine, or other liquor, often with sugar, spices, or other ingredients; formerly much used as a delicacy, and as a remedy for colds or other affections.

14 . *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 567/22 *Balducta,* a crudde, *Item dicitur,* poshet. 14 . *Metr. Voc.* ibid. 625/18 *Casius,* poshoote. 14 . *Voc.* ibid. 666/9 *Hre bedulta,* possyt. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 410/2 Possot, *balducta.* *c* 1460 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* 94 Milke, crayme, and cruddes, and eke the loncate, Pey close a mannes stomak and so dothe pe possate. 1466 *Paston Lett.* II. 269 For bred, ale, and possets to the same persons, *viz.* 1530 Palsgr. 257/1 Posset of ale and mylke, *possette.* 1546 Phaer *Bk. Childr.* (1553) T vj, Knotgrasse..the iuice therof in a posset dronken is excedyng good. 1605 Shaks. *Mach.* II. ii. 6 The surfeted Groomes doe mock their charge With Snores I haue drugg'd their Possets. 1648 Herrick *Hesper.*, *To Phillis,* Thou shalt have possets, wassails fine; Not made of ale, but spiced wine! 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 57 P 2 [He] can make a Caudle or a Sack-Posset better than any Man in England. 1789 W. Buchan *Dom. Med.* xxix (1790) 277 His supper should be light; as small posset, or water-gruel sweetened with honey, and a little toasted bread in it. 1876 F. E. Trollope *Charming Fellow* II. xiii. 205, I do wish he would try a hot posset of a night, just before going to bed.

b. *attrib.,* as *posset-ale, -basin, -bowl, -cup, -curd, -dish, -drink, -pot.*

1528 *St. Papers Hen. VIII,* I. 299 A possetale, hauing certein herbes clarified in it. 1551–60 in H. Hall *Eliz. Soc.* (1887) 152 A possett Boule of Pewter. 1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* 125 Hee lou'd lycoras and drunke posset curd. 1606 *Sir G. Goosecappe* II. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 40 Posset Cuppes caru'd with libberds faces and Lyons heads with spouts in their mouths, to let out the posset Ale. 1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 342 Plain posset drink alone, reasonable warm, will do well. 1680 *Hon Cavalier* 11, I know some, who prefer..the Possit-Bason before the Hallowed Font. 1747 Wesley *Prim. Physic* (1765) 59 Drink a Quarter of a Pint of Allum Posset drink. 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* vi, A gold posset-dish to contain the night-draught.

2. *dial.* The curdled milk vomited by a baby. (Yorksh. and Lancash. in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*)

Hence **Po·sset** *v.* † **a.** *trans.* to curdle like a posset (*obs.*); **b.** *intr.* (*a*) to make a posset; (*b*) of a baby: to throw up curdled milk.

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* i. v. 68 And with a sodaine vigour it doth posset And curd, like Aygre droppings into Milke The thin and wholsome blood. 1859 G. Meredith *R. Feverel* xxix, She broke off to go posseting for her dear invalid. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v., Bless its little heart, it's possetting again. [Cited from Westmld. to South Notts.]

Possibilist (pɒ·sibilist). [ad. F. *possibiliste* or Sp. *posibilista,* f. L. *possibilis*: see Possible and -ist.] A member of a political party whose aims at reform are directed to what is immediately possible or practicable; *spec.* (*a*) of a party of Republicans in Spain; (*b*) of a party of Socialists in France. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1881 *Daily News* 18 Aug 5/7 The Opportunist, now called the Possibilist doctrine, that everything cannot be done in a day. 1882 *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 459 Communists .of the 'Possibilist' type. 1893 *Times* 8 Aug. 2/5 The Possibilists of Paris made the first notable effort to re-unite the labour parties of different countries. 1894 *Cycl. Rev. Curr. Hist.* (Buffalo, N. Y.) IV. 898 Señor Abarzuza has been virtual leader of the possibilists or moderate republicans ever since Señor Castelar announced his retirement.

Possibilitate (pɒsibi·litet), *v.* [f. Possibility + -ate 3.] *trans.* To render possible.

1829 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XXXIX. 134 That this object has been *possibilitated.* 1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 2 Feb. 90/2 Theories thus miserably imperfect have nevertheless sufficed to 'possibilitate' (as a Spaniard would say) all the great engineering works of our age.

Possibility (pɒsibi·liti). Also 4–6 with *y* for *i,* and *e, -ee, -te* for *-y*; (6 **posabilete**). [a. F. *possibilité* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *possibilitās,* f. *possibilis* Possible: see -ity.]

1. The state, condition, or fact of being possible; capability of being done, happening, or existing (in general, or under particular conditions).

By any possibility (formerly † *by possibility*): in any possible way, by any existing means, possibly; so *by no possibility.* † *Of possibility* (quot. *c* 1374): characterized by possibility, possible.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* III. 399 (448) That kan I deme of possibilite. *c* 1386 — *Franklt. T.* 615 Ffor wende I neuere by possibilitee That swich a Monstre or merueille myghte be. 1387–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* III iii. (Skeat) I. 112 But now thou seest .. the possibilite of thilke that thou wendest had been impossible. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xl. (Percy Soc.) 39 That the comon wyt, by possibilitie, Maye well a judge the perfyt veritie Of theyr sentence. 1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* i. iv. § 3 That high perfection of blisse, wherein now the elect Angels are without possibilitie of falling. 1641 Wilkins *Math. Magick* I xiv. (1648) 94 To understand that assertion of Archimedes concerning the possibility of moving the world. 1709 Atterbury *Serm., Luke* x. 32 (1726) II. 231 Shall we be discouraged from any Attempt of doing good, by the Possibility of our failing in it? 1828 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 401 These continuances, therefore, take away all presumption and possibility that the judgment was given on the first day of the term. 1884 F. Temple *Relat. Relig. & Sc.* vii. (1885) 193 Science and Revelation come into..collision on the possibility of miracles. *Mod.* If I could by any possibility manage to do it, I would.

b. *In possibility*: (*a*) not actually existing, but that may come to exist; potential: = *in* Posse; (*b*) in relation to something possible but not actual; potentially. (See also 3 b.)

1587 Golding *De Mornay* iv. (1592) 45 As for God, he is not a thing in possibilitie (which is an vnperfect being) but altogether actuallie and in verie deed. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 191 P 9 We are apt to rely upon future Prospects, and become really expensive while..only rich in Possibility.

c. *After possibility* (Law): ellipt. for *after possibility of issue is extinct,* i. e. when there is no longer any possibility of issue.

[*c* 1350 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 401/2 Dount possibilite de issue entre eux est esteinte, Maud ad fait wast, exil, vente e destruction. 1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* (1574) 7 b, He..is tenaunt in the tayle after possibilitie of issue extinct.] 1596 Bacon *Max. & Use Com. Law* i. xxi, If tenant after possibility make a lease for yeares, and the donor confirmes to the lessee to hold without impeachment of waste.

d. The quality or character of representing or relating to something that is possible.

1638 Junius *Paint. Ancients* 63 In the phantasies of Painters, nothing is so commendable as that there is both possibilitie and truth in them. 1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* II. xvi, To consult on the possibility of certain views,..and the expediency of their adoption. 1890 Rayner *Chess Problems* 5 The chief requisites of a problem are possibility and soundness...A possible position can be reached by a legal series of moves as in a game.

e. *Math.* The condition of being a possible or real quantity.

1673 Collins in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 555 About the constitution of incomplete equations, it is easy to observe that many of the roots lose their possibility.

2. An instance of the fact or condition described in 1; a possible thing or circumstance; something that may exist or happen. (Usually with *a,* or in *pl.*; in *pl.* sometimes nearly = capabilities: cf. 3.)

c 1400 *Beryn* 3544, I can nat wete howe To stop all the ffressh watir wer possibilite. 1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* III. i 215 Oh brother speake with possibilities, And do not breake into these deepe extreames. 1699 Bentley *Phal.* 100 Our Examiner can give you a view of it in the Region of Possibilities. 1712 Budgell *Spect.* No 539 P 2 There is a Possibility this Delay may be as painful to her as it is to me. 1790 Paley *Horæ Paul.* Rom. i. 10 This is spoken of rather as a possibility, than as any settled intention. 1865 Trollope *Belton Est.* v. 48 Her clearer intellect saw possibilities which did not occur to him. 1883 H. Drummond *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* iii. (1884) 100 Three possibilities of life..are open to all living organisms—Balance, Evolution, and Degeneration.

† **3.** Regarded or stated as an attribute of the agent: The fact of something (expressed or implied) being possible to one, in virtue either of favourable circumstances or of one's own powers; hence, Capacity, capability, power, ability; pecuniary ability, means. (In quot. 1591, Possibility or chance of having something: cf. b.) *Obs.* (or merged in 1).

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii. (*Machor*) 685 Eftyr my possybilyte, Dere sone, I sal helpe pe. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xxix. 99 Pou shalt han fruiushe abundance of pes after pe possibilite of pi duellyng place. 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 82 Liberalite is to yeue to nedi peple.. aftir the possibilite of the yeuer. 1544 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 249 Consider his qualeties, his living, his possibilete, and confer al together. *a* 1550 *Hye Way to Spyttel Hous* 633 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 53 Yong brethren of small possybylyte, Not hauyng wherwith to mayntene such degre. 1552 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 133 We..offerit us to do thairfor..all thai lay in our possibilitein. 1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1676) 75 He that maketh Laws, must have regard to the common possibility of men. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI,* v. iv. 146 He rather keepe That which I haue, then coueting for more Be cast from possibility of all. 1597 — 2 *Hen. IV,* iv. iii. 39, I haue spreded hither with the very extremest ynch of possibilitie. 1648 Gage *West Ind.* x (1655) 33 We could not, although we proved all our possibility by night and day. 1790 Paley *Horæ Paul.* Rom. i. 11 An instance of conformity beyond the possibility..of random writing to produce. 1815 *Zeluco* III. 78 An object who interferred with her wishes, to a degree it was not in her possibility for any other Creature to approach to.

† **b.** *In possibility* (later, *in a possibility*): in such a position that something (expressed or implied) is possible to or for one; having a prospect, expectation, or chance (*of* or *to do* something).

1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. 794 Duke Aubert had nat bene in trewe possession of Heynalt, but in possibylite therof. 1591 Harington *Orl. Fur.* Pref. P viij b, I be in such faire possibilitie to be thought a foole, or fantastical for my labour. 1605 Chapman *All Fooles* Wks. 1873 I 182 That they who are alreadie in possession of it, may beare their heades aloft .. and they that are but in possibilitie, may be rauisht with a desire to be in possession. 1605 *Play Stucley* 307 in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 170, I am in possibility To marry Alderman Curtises daughter. 1682 Dryden *Relig. Laici* Pref., Heathens who never did .. hear of the name of Christ, were yet in a possibility of salvation.

† **c.** *sing.* and *pl.* Pecuniary prospects. *Obs.*

1592 Greene *Upst. Courtier* D iij, A yoong gentleman of faire living, in issue of good parents or assured possibilitie. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* i. i. 65 *Slen.* I know the young Gentlewoman, she has good gifts. *Fenn.* Seuen hundred pounds, and possibilities, is goot gifts. 1637 Heywood *Royall King* II. iii. (1874 VI. 25) You know I am my fathers heire, My possibilities may raise his hopes To their first height.

Possible (pɒ·sibl), *a.* (*sb., adv.*) Also 4–6 **possy-**; 4 **-bel, -bile,** 5 **-byll e,** 5–6 **-bil,** 6 **-bill, -bul** (**-able**). [a. F. *possible* (in OF. also *posible,* 13th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), or ad. L. *possibilis* that can be or may be done, possible, f. *posse* (for *potis esse*) to be able.]

1. That may be (i. e. is capable of being); that may or can exist, be done, or happen (in general, or in given or assumed conditions or circumstances); that is in one's power, that one can do, exert, use, etc. (const. *to* the agent).

a. Qualifying a noun or pronoun, attributively or (more usually) predicatively.

13 . *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 452 If possyble were her mendyng. 1382 Wyclif *Luke* xviii 27 Tho thingis that ben vnpossible anemptis men, ben possible anemptis God. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 1020 (*Dido*), I can nat seyn If that it be possible. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xvii. 184 And that was possible thinge. *c* 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* vi. (1885) 123 We woll considre next his extra ordinarie charges, also ferre as may be possible to vs. 1526 Tindale *Mark* ix. 23 All thynges are possyble to hym that beleuith. 1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* A iij b, He ought to procede to the healyng of the pacyent in all that may lye in hym possyble. 1564 Golding *Justine* XI. 54 He passed the mountaine Taurus with all spede possible. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* i. ii. 42 To make a Triangle .. whose Base shall be equal to any (possible) Number given. 1777 Burke *Corr.* (1844) II. 150 When we speak only of things, not persons, we have a right to express ourselves with all possible energy. 1823 Scoresby *Jrnl. Whale Fish.* p. xxxv, The manners of the Esquimaux .. being the most suitable possible to the nature of the climate. 1856 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* III. iv. xvii. § 36 All real and wholesome enjoyments possible to man have been just as possible to him, since first he was made of the earth, as they are now. 1870 Jevons *Logic* xxii. 187 Thomson much extends the list of possible syllogisms. *Mod.* There are three possible courses.

b. Qualifying an infinitive or other clause, usually introduced by *it.*

1340 Hampole *Pr. Cons.* 6328 And if possibel ware, als es noght, Pat ilk man als mykel syn had wroght, Als alle pe men pat in pe werld ever was. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Shipman's T.* 32 In his hous as famuler was he As it is possible any freend to be. 1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 209/1 It is not vnto vs possyble for to see eche other. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxxxiv. 29 War it possibill that in ony corce War Salamonis wit and his sapience. 1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 41 It is not possible to discern the one from the other. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V,* v. ii. 180 No, it is not possible you should loue the Enemie of France, Kate. 1705 S. Clarke *Being & Attrib. God* x. 171 It is possible to Infinite Power, to indue a Creature with the Power of Beginning Motion. 1820 Shelley *Hymn to Mercury* lxix, How was it possible..That you, a little child, born yesterday,..Could two prodigious heifers ever flay?

c. With infinitive or other complement (nearly coinciding with 3). Cf. Impossible *a.* 1 b.

1706 Atterbury *Serm.*, 1 *Cor.* xv. 19 (1726) II. 10 All the Advantages and Satisfactions of this World, which are possible to be attain'd by him. 1851 H. Spencer *Soc. Stat.* 82 A limit almost always possible of exact ascertainment.

d. In elliptical phrases, as *if possible* = if it be

(or were) possible, if it can (or could) be; *as much as possible* = as much as may (or might) be, as much as one can (or could).

1671 MILTON *Samson* 490 Let me here..expiate, if possible, my crime. 1688 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 229 Notice be given to as many of The Members as possible. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 58 ¶ 2, I shall endeavour as much as possible to establish among us a Taste of polite Writing. 1719 — *Wks.* (1721) I. Ded. to Craggs 2 That they may come to you with as little disadvantage as possible 1888 *Knowledge* II. 70 So that she might be cured, if possible.

†e. ellipt. for 'all possible', 'the greatest possible'. *Obs. rare*

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 281 Ilk flies to his awne cuntrie with possable haist.

f. That can or may be or become (what is denoted by the sb.): as *a possible object of knowledge* = something that may be an object of knowledge, that can or may be known. (See also 2 b.)

1736 BUTLER *Anal.* Introd., Wks. 1874 I. 3 Nothing which is the possible object of knowledge, can be probable to an infinite Intelligence. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Ability* Wks. (Bohn) II. 45 The labourer is a possible lord. The lord is a possible basket-maker. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* I. xvi, Of the three possible harbours, they made no use.

2. That may be (i. e. is not known not to be); that is perhaps true or a fact; that perhaps exists. (Expressing contingency, or an idea in the speaker's mind, not power or capability of existing as in 1; hence sometimes nearly = credible, thinkable.)

1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind* I. lxv. 132 b, That you shoulde understand, wherefore and for what cause I remained in the Indias, for that it is possible that all you do not know. 1693 DRYDEN *Orig. & Progr. Sat.* Ess. (ed. Ker) II. 25 In such an age, it is possible some great genius may arise, to equal any of the ancients 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VII. xvii. 300 Swept away all actual and possible debts. 1827 WHATELY *Logic* (1837) 379 This word..relates sometimes to contingency, sometimes to power, e. g. 'It is possible this patient may recover'. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 443 The Jats, whose possible descent from the Getæ has been discussed in another place. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxii. 157 The thought of the possible loss of my axe at the summit was here forcibly revived.

b That may be (what is denoted by the sb.); that perhaps is or will be . . (Cf. 1 f.)

1882 B. HARTE *Flip* i, Still less would any passing stranger have recognised in this blonde faun the possible outcast and murderer. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 10 May 5/6 Assiduous efforts..in whipping up every possible supporter of the Bill.

†3 Having the power *to do* something; able, capable. *Obs. rare.* (Cf. POSSIBILITY 3.)

1512 *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom* (1828) III 131 Yf ye be able and possible to reedifie the churches of God. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 359 Firm we subsist, yet possible to swerve.

4 *Math.* = REAL *a.*[2] 1 d; opp. to IMPOSSIBLE *a.* 2. 1874 TODHUNTER *Trig.* xix. § 271 (1882) 216 If n be even, the last term..is possible, namely $(-1)^{\frac{n}{2}} \sin^{n-1}$, and the last term but one is impossible, namely $n\frac{(-1)^{\frac{n}{2}}}{n-1} \cos\theta \sin^{n-1}\theta$.

5. With ellipsis of some qualification: Possible to deal with, get on with, understand, take into consideration, etc. (Opp. to IMPOSSIBLE *a* 3.) *rare.*

1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* vii. 228 He [Joubert] was more possible than Coleridge; his doctrine was more intelligible than Coleridge's, more receivable.

B. *absol* or as *sb.*

1. a. *absol.* (usually with *the*): That which is possible.

1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 75 If wee speake of the possible, of what may be. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Cry Children* 135 God's possible is taught by His world's loving, And the children doubt of each. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo Such* vii. 139 The Possible is always the ultimate master of our efforts and desires.

b. as *sb.* A possible thing: = POSSIBILITY 2. (Almost always in *pl.*)

1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* 173 Inferior possibles are more remote, and only thought on in the second place. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* II. iii 46 Any Thing else of all the infinite Number of Possibles. 1876 MRS WHITNEY *Sights & Ins* II. xiv. 448, I know..who is a higher, and fresher, and sweeter possible of me.

¶ c. *To do one's possible* (imitation of F. *faire son possible*): to do what is possible to one, to do one's utmost, 'to do one's endeavour'.

1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) V. 175 He did his possible, but old Turgid was neither to be led nor driven. 1808 in Southey *Life A. Bell* (1844) II. 483, I had done my possible (in French phrase) to gratify you. 1838 SYD. SMITH in Lady Holland *Mem.* (1855) II. 408, I would however have done my possible.

2. *slang pl.* Necessaries, means, supplies.

1823 BEE *Dict. Turf* 96 *High-tide*, plenty of the possibles; whilst 'low-water' implies empty ches. 1824 *Hist. Gaming Ho.* 61 Dick was sadly put to his trumps to raise the possibles. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xxiv, The hunters departed, each to look after his 'traps and possibles'.

3. *colloq.* (orig. *highest possible*): short for 'highest possible score or number of points' (in a competition, esp. in rifle practice).

1866 *York Herald* 6 Aug. 5/4 Two highest possibles were recorded, the 1st Gloster taking first prize on account of time; the second going to 1st Hants. 1894 *Daily News* 20 July 4/6 Despite the somewhat unfavourable conditions, three highest possibles were made. 1895 *Ibid.* 17 July 2/1 'Possibles' were also made by Private —, 3rd East Surrey, and Captain —, 3rd Lanark. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 July 9/1 Putting on a possible at 800 yards.

†C. as *adv.* = POSSIBLY. (As an intensive qualification of *can* or *could*.) *Obs.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 30 b, Crito had afore dooen all that euer he might possible dooe. 1606 G. W[OOD]COCKE] *Hist. Iustine* v. 25 He furnished a fresh Nauy of Ships, with all the hast he could possible. 1678 WALTON *Life Sanderson* 53, I wonder how a person could possible be deceived with it. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Two Oxf. Scholars* Wks. 1730 I. 9, I shall certainly have..as many mischievous tricks play'd me as they can possible. 1799 MRS. J. WEST *Tale of Times* II. 223 She became as cold..in her answers as the rules of civility could possible admit.

Hence †**Possibleness**, = POSSIBILITY 1. *Obs. rare.*

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 313 To assure me of the possiblenesse of obeying it. *Ibid.* 362 Shewing it an entrance and a possiblenesse of escape. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

Possibly (pŏ'sĭbli), *adv.* [f. POSSIBLE + -LY 2.]

1. In a possible manner; according to what may or can be (in the nature of things); by any existing power or means; within the range of possibility; by any possibility. (Usually, now always, as an intensive qualification of *can* or *could*.)

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* Prol. 1 Alle the conclusiouns that han ben fownde, or elles possibli myhten be fownde. 1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe* C. I. 31 Sent..for as much Artillery as was possiblye to be had. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. ii. 3 When possibly I can, I will returne. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem* (1759) I. 14 Every Man amaz'd anew, How it could possibly be true. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 243 ¶ 6 He cannot possibly live till Five in the Morning. *Mod.* I cannot possibly be present. How could you possibly think so?

†b. Irregularly used instead of *possible* in adverbial phrases, as *if possibly, soon as possibly, by all means possibly. Obs.*

1560 INGLEND *Disob. Child* in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 277 Therefore out of hand with all speed possibly To have a wife, methink, would do well. 1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe* C. III. 117 b, That all South Holland, if it were possibly, might bee laide vnder the water. 1640 HABINGTON *Edw. IV* 137 Soone as possibly, he was dismist. 1654-66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 701, I was somewhat moved..if possibly, to make her think she was mistook.

†c. As is possible to one; according to one's ability; as much or as well as one can. *Obs. rare.*

1657 CROMWELL *Speech* 8 Apr., You have provided for every one of them as a Free Man, as a man that does possibly, rationally, and conscientiously.

2. Qualifying the statement, and expressing contingency or subjective possibility (cf. POSSIBLE *a.* 2): According to what may be (as far as one knows); perhaps, perchance, maybe. (Often as intensive qualification of *may* or *might*.)

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 18 With greater libertie then possible reason woulde allowe. 1685 SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) I viii. 362 A man by mere peradventure lights into company, possibly is driven into an House by a shower of Rain for present Shelter. 1721 ADDISON *Spect.* No 98 ¶ 2 The Women might possibly have carried this Gothick Building much higher. 1847 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* iii, Possibly I might have some poor low relations. 1877 BAIN *Comp. Higher Eng. Gram.* (ed. 2) 198 We shall possibly come. 1899 T. NICOLL *Rec. Archæol. & Bible* v. 206 A Hittite woman was possibly the mother of Solomon [= it is possible that a Hittite woman was].

Possident (pŏ'sĭdĕnt), *a.* and *sb. rare.* [ad. L. *possidĕnt-em* possessing, pres. pple. of *possidēre* to possess.]

†A. *adj.* Possessing, holding in possession. *Obs.*

1625 W. B *True School War* 31 That those Countries should, by the renunciation of the possident Princes, be deliuered vp vnto him.

B. *sb* A possessor.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. ii. 49 The fensing or inclosing of the Plot appertaines to the Possident. *Ibid.* III. ii. 66 The qualities and attributes coincident to the Possident and Possession. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Oct. 6/2 One who wishes to see riches freely and equitably circulating, and looks for some adjustment between possidents and not possidents to the ultimate advantage of peace and public safety.

Possody, obs. form of POWSOWDY, *Sc.*

Possum (pŏ'sŭm), *sb.* Now *colloq.* Also 7 **possown**, -o, **possam**, 8 **posom**, 9 **'possum**. Aphetic form of OPOSSUM.

1613 A WHITAKER *Gd. Newes fr. Virginia* 41 The female possown which will let forth her young out of her bellie. 1670 D. DENTON *Descr. New York* (1845) 7 They eat likewise Polecats, Skunks, Racoon, Possum. 1698 G. THOMAS *Pensilvania* 14 That strange creature, the Possam. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Marsupiale*, in natural history, a name given by Tyson to the creature commonly called, the possum, or oposum. *a* 1813 A. WILSON *Foresters* Poet. Wks. (1846) 235 While owls and 'possums found concealment there. 1869 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 594 He's a rare dog for 'possums.

b. *To play possum* (U.S. colloq.): to feign, dissemble; to pretend illness: in allusion to the opossum's habit of feigning death when threatened or attacked. So *to act possum, to come possum over.*

1844 W. N. BLANE *Excursion* 134 It is a common saying in America..that he is 'playing possum'. 1844 MRS. HOUSTON *Yacht Voy. to Texas* II. 216 When a slave is suspected by his employers of shamming sickness, to avoid his work, he is compared to this cunning little beast: 'Well, I guess he's coming 'possum over us'. 1855 HALIBURTON *Nat. & Hum. Nat.* I. 5, I will play possum with these folks.

c. Applied to the Phalangers: = OPOSSUM 2.

1770 COOK *Jrnl.* (1893) 294 Here are Wolves, Possums, an Animal like a ratt, and snakes. 1869 HOARE *Figures of Fancy* 86 The 'possum prattles in the trees.

d. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxix. 391 The Requimaux..say that the dogs soon learn this 'possum-playing' habit. 1869 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 645 A true 'possum hunter never aims except in the head. 1880 FISON & HOWITT *Kamilaroi* 197 Each lad has his head covered up in a 'possum rug.

Po'ssum, *v. U. S. colloq.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To 'play possum': see prec. b.

1832 T. FLINT *Geog. Mississippi Valley* (ed. 2) I. 67 In the common parlance of the country, any one, who counterfeits sickness..is said to be 'possuming' [*ed.* 1828 oppossuming]. 1888 *Daily Inter-Ocean* 8 Feb. (Farmer), With three dangerously wounded grizzlies roaming around the immediate neighbourhood, besides the possibility of possuming among those stretched out below.

2. To hunt opossums. Usually in *vbl. sb.*

1869 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 607 To go out with him on a 'possuming expedition. 1900 H. LAWSON *Over Shiprails* 152, I promised to go 'possuming with Johnny Nowlett.

Post (pōst), *sb.*[1] Also (4 **pos**), 5 **poost**, 5-7 **poste**, 7 **poast**. [OE. *post* a post, pillar, door-post, ad. L. *postis* a post, door-post (in med.L. also a rod, pole, beam), whence also OHG. *pfost* (Ger. *pfosten*) post, beam, MLG., LG., MDu., Du. *post* door-post; also OF. *post* (12th c. in Godef.) (mod. dial. *pôt*) post, pillar, beam, by which prob. the OE. word was reinforced in ME.

(Dialectal plurals are *passes, postes, postesses*: see Peggo *Anecd. Eng. Lang.* and *Eng. Dial. Dict.*)]

I. 1. A stout piece of timber, or other solid material, of considerable length, and usually of cylindrical or square shape, used in a vertical position, esp. in building as a support for a superstructure.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* xxvi. 226 He abeng þa þæt dust on ænne heahne post. *c* 1000 *Ælfric's Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 164/32 *Basis*, post. *c* 1205 LAY 28032 He bigon to hewene, and þa postes for-heou alle, þa heolden up þa halle. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7258 Þe post þat al þat huse vpbare Wit bath his handes he it scok. 1340 *Ayenb.* 180 Strang and stedeuest ase a pos ine his temple. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 410/2 Poost, of an howse, *postis*. 1563 GOLDING *Cæsar* VII. (1565) 190 b, Greate postes of streight timber set on a row equally dystant a two fote space one from another. 1601 SIR W. CORNWALLIS *Ess.* xxii, Not a Poste, nor a painted cloth in the house but cryes out, Feare God. 1725 WATTS *Logic* I. iv. § 6 Post is equivocal, it is a piece of timber, or a swift messenger. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 262 If it be not convenient to allow the posts in partitions to be square, which is the best form.

1795 *Sporting Mag.* V. 135 With what difficulty he gets through a crowd, or clears the postesses in the fields. 1833 MARRYAT *Peter S.* iii, I inquired of the coachman which was the best inn. He answered 'that it was the Blue Postesses, where the midshipmen leave their chestesses'.

†b. Formerly sometimes applied to a beam. *Obs.*

1567 GOLDING *Ovid* x. 129 Shee ryseth, full in mynd To hang herself. About a post her girdle she doth bynd. 1589 RIDER *Bibl. Schol.* 1123 A post called the browe post, which is iust ouer the threshold: some call it a transome.

c. As a type of lifelessness, stupidity, ignorance, deafness, or hardness: cf. BLOCK *sb.* 1 b.

Between you and me and the post (or *bed-post*): as something that no one else is to hear or know; as a secret, in confidence.

c 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 4695 But welaway! as harde as is a post..hen hertes now! *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 61 Good conscience, goo preche to þe post, þi counceil sauerib not my tast. 1617 BRATHWAIT *Drinking* 80 Till they like Posts can neither speake nor goe. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* xxxiii, They..know no more than the post. 1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* Pref. 4 The fellow, stupid as a post, Believ'd in truth it was a ghost! 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* iv. i. 205 Between you and me and the bed-post, young master's quarrelled with old master. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* x, And between you and me and the post, sir, it will be a very nice portrait too. *a* 1845 HOOD *T. Trumpet* iv, She was deaf as a post. 1873 MRS. ALEXANDER *Wooing o't* III. iv. 94 Between you and me and the post, I don't think they have much money.

2. A stake, stout pole, column, or the like, that is set upright in or on the ground, for various purposes; e. g. as a boundary mark, landmark, or monument, a stand for displaying public notices, a support for a fence, a point of attachment, etc.

Post of the post: ? one who exhibited his writings in public.

a 1300 *St. Michael* 149 in *Treat. Sc.*, etc. (Wright) 135 If ther were non a post he3 [*Laud. MS.* an hei3 stepell], and a man above sete, And me seye him smyte an he3 gode duntes and grete. 1417 *Searchers Verdicts* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 11 A party of the ferrest post of Robert of Feriby standys on Seint Leonard grunde. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 [They] shall..affix the same writing unto some post or other open place.. in Lumberdstrete. 1640 R. WEST in Ferrand *Erotomania* b vij, And sweare, like Poets of the Post, This Play Exceeds all Iohnsons Works. 1643 MILTON *Soveraigne Salve* 40 Like Posts of direction for Travellers. *c* 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 157 At all cross ways there are posts with hands pointing to each road. *Mod.* The boundary is marked by a line of posts. The lane is barred by posts against riding or driving.

†b. Formerly set up by the door of a mayor, sheriff, or other magistrate. *Obs.*

1598 BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. ii. 81 Whose sonne more iustly of his gentry boasts Then who were borne at two pide painted posts; And had some traunting Merchant to his syre. 1602 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. v. 157 Hee'l stand at your door like a Sheriffes post.. but hee'l speake with you. 1618 *Owles Alm., Painters* 57 My Lord Maiors posts must needs be trimmed against he takes his oath. 1638 ROWLEY *New Wonder* I. 7 If e'r I live to see thee Shreiffe of London, I'l gild thy painted postes. 1845 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* s. v.,

Posts, planted in the ground..were formerly placed at the sides of the doors of sheriffs and municipal authorities, probably to fix proclamations and other notices to.

3. With prefixed word indicating special purpose.

Draw-post, a post used in wire fences, provided with winders for tightening the wires; *Foot-post*, one of the posts at the foot of a four-post bedstead; *Kerb-post*, a post set at the edge of a pavement; *Race-post*, a starting-post or winning-post. See also BED-, CLOTHES-, DOOR-, GATE-, GOAL-, KING-, LAMP-, SIGN-POST; also *direction-post* (DIRECTION 11), *reaching-post* (REACHING *vbl. sb.*[1]), etc.

1643 MILTON *Soveraigne Salve* 40 Like race posts quickly to be run over. 1731 W. HALFPENNY *Perspective* 32 From B and E, raise the Head posts to the Frame L and M, also draw the Foot-posts and Rails. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 378 One end being attached to the winder at one draw-post, the wire is extended to the adjoining draw-post, and fixed to its corresponding winder at that post. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Mar. 1/3 Four of the cannon..now fill the lowly if useful rôles of kerb posts and lamp posts.

4. Contextually for various specific kinds of posts.

a. A door-post or gate-post.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6077 On aiher post ber hus to smer, A taken o tav [T or †] on bair derner. 1382 WYCLIF *Judg.* xvi. 3 Sampson .. took both leeues of the gate, with her postes and lok. — *Prov.* viii. 34 Blisful the man .that waitith at the postis of my dore. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3428 Sampson the gates with the postis with hym bare he away. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 147 The Gates of Azza, Post, and massie Bar.

b. A whipping-post (?).

1624 HEYWOOD *Captives* v. iii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, They will spitt at us and doom us Unto the post and cart.

c. *Racing.* The post which marks the starting or finishing point; a starting-post or winning post.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III xii. 181 A Fool and a Wiseman are alike both in the starting-place, their birth, and at the post, their death. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 898 A Race, In which both do their uttermost To get before, and win the Post. 1708 *Yorkshire-Ra.e's* 10 From diff'rent posts the various racers start. 1885 H. SMART (*title*) From Post to Finish. 1885 *Daily Tel.* 19 Dec. 2/6 Some good horses mustered at the post. 1907 *Tribune* 23 Mar. 10/5 The hurdles..The two men were together until almost the very last fence, and then Powell shot out and won on the post.

d. *Naut.* The upright timber on which the rudder is hung; the stern-post; † hence *transf.* the stern of a ship (*obs.*).

Body post, inner post: see quots. *c* 1850, 1867.

1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 22 Our ship calked from post to stem. 1682 SIR J. BERRY in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1720/7 A terrible blow struck off the Rother, and, as was believed, struck out a blank nigh the Post. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 126 *Inner Post*, a piece of oak timber brought on and fayed to the fore-side of the main stern-post, for the purpose of seating the transoms upon it. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Body-post*, an additional stern-post introduced at the fore-part of an aperture cut in the deadwood in a ship fitted with a screw-propeller.

† **5.** The door-post on which the reckoning at a tavern was kept; hence, the account or score. *Obs.*

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I ii. 64 If I return I shall be post indeede. For she will scoure your fault vpon my pate. 1600-12 ROWLANDS *Four Knaves* (Percy Soc.) 11 Score it up, when God sends coyne I will discharge your poast. 1604 — *Looke to it* 39 You that for all your diet with your Hoast, Do set your hand in Chalke vnto his Poast.

II. † **6.** *fig.* A support, prop, stay: = PILLAR 3.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* i. 100 That bow shalt be be best post..Of al his lay. *c* 1386 — *Prol.* 214 Vn to his ordre he was a noble post. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 29 Ful ofte a wife is a broken poste. *a* 1536 *Calisto & Melibœa* (1905) 70 Now God be their guides I the posts of my life. 1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut.* 46 b, H N. and his heyre Vitels, beyng great postes in his new-found Family.

III. Transferred uses.

7. a. A vertical mass or stack of stratified rock between two 'joints' or fissures.

1712 MORTON *Nat. Hist. Northamptonshire* 127 The continued Lines are the larger Perpendicular Fissures, there called Gulfe-Joints, and sometimes Damps. The Spaces inclos'd within them are the *Posts* or *Stacks* of Stone, that are thus severed from each other by means of those Gulfe-Joints. 1772 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 227 To feigh a post of stone at the said quarry.

b. Any thick compact stratum of sandstone or limestone.

1794 W. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cumberld.* II. 443 Each key is composed of a number of layers of stone, of a different thickness, which the workmen call *posts*. 1812 R. GRAHAM *Agric. Surv. Stirling* i. § 5 52 The stratum or post, as it is here called, of this quarry, is from 10 to 15 feet thick. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* v. 92 The term post is frequently applied to express a thick uniform-grained stratum of sandstone. 1887 H. MILLER *Geol. Otterburn & Belsdon* iii. 10 A number of limestone bands, or 'posts', will be found at the head of Sills Burn.

c. Also *post-stone*: Sandstone of a fine grain.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) V. 93/2 Of Post-stone. This is a free stone of the hardest kind..of a very fine texture, and when broken appears as if composed of the finest sand. ..Red post is generally of a dull red colour. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining, Post*, ...2. Sandstone (fine-grained).

d. A vertical mass or pillar of coal in a mine, left uncut to support the roof of the working. *Post and stall*: = *Pillar and stall*: see PILLAR *sb.* 7.

1812 FAREY *Agric. Derbyshire* I. 188 The method of posts and stalls, or leaving large pillars and excavating chambers between them, is resorted to. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts*, etc. 979 In the post and stall system, each man has his own room, and performs all the labour in it. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining, Post*, 1. A solid block or pillar of coal.

¶ In *Paper-making*: see POST *sb.*[5] 1.

IV. 8. Phrases.

a. *Post and paling*: see quot. **b.** *Post and pan*: applied to a building or mode of construction in which the walls are formed of a framework of beams with the spaces filled in with brickwork, plaster, or the like; also called locally *post and panel* (Eng. Dial. Dict.), *petrail, plaster, tan*. **c.** *Post and rails, railing*: see quot. 1823; also, materials for post and rail fencing; also *attrib.*; *post and rail tea* (*Austral.*): tea roughly made in which stalks, etc., are floating. **d.** *From post to pillar*: see PILLAR *sb.* 11. † **e.** *To go to the post*: = to go to the wall. **f.** *To kiss the post* (see KISS *v.* 6 b): to be shut out or disappointed. **g.** *To make a hack in the post*: to use up or consume a considerable part of something, to 'make a hole in'. **h.** *To run one's head against a post*: in fig. use. **i.** *On the right* or *the wrong side of the post*, etc. (referring to posts marking the right course); hence *fig.*

a. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 590 *Post and Paling*, a close wooden fence, constructed of posts set into the ground and pales nailed to rails between them. **b.** 1517 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 140 Unam domum de postis and pannes. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* II. Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Post-and-pan*, old half-timber buildings are said to be post-and pan. 1842-76 GWILT *Archit.* (ed. 7) Gloss. s. v. *Pan*, Called post and pan, or post and petrail work, in the north of England. 1867 HARLAND & WILKINSON *Lanc. Folk Lore* 263 A dwelling..of clay and wood, what is called post and petrel. 1890 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 492 Their 'post and tan' cottages have passed away. 1900 *Daily News* 26 Jan. 7/1 We may see the gabled post-and plaster house, of which the older part is late fifteenth-century work. **c.** 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 590 *Post and Railing*, an open wooden fence, consisting of posts and rails only. 1851 *Australasian* 298 (Farmer) Hyson-skin and post-and-rail tea have been superseded by Mocha, claret, and cognac. 1865 DICKSON *Poems* 98 He had fifty acres cleared, all fenced with post and rail. 1898 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Rom. Convict Town* 33 He .. couldn't stand the rations—bad flour - post-and-rail tea and. old ewe mutton. **e.** *a* 1624 EP. M. SMITH *Serm.* (1632) 118 Antichrist had no sooner gotten to high strength .. but the faithfull went to the post, and wandered vp and downe. **f.** *c* 1515-1681 [see KISS *v.* 6 b] *a* 1529 SKELTON *P. Sparowe* 710 Troylus also hath lost On her moch loue and cost, And now must kys the post. *c* 1550 R. BIESTON *Bayte Fortune* B iij, The Church they despoyle, the poore the poste may kis. 1607 DEKKER *Knt.'s Conjur.* (1842) 63 The vsurer looking as hungrilie as if he had kist the post. **g.** 1842 J. AITON *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 244, £45 or £30 paid all at once for one horse makes a sad hack in the post, and cannot well be spared by a minister, unless he has a nest-egg in the bank. **h.** 1805 SURR *Winter in Lond.* (1806) I. 38 You have run your head against a post, as the saying is. **i.** 1792-5 AIKIN & BARBAULD *Even at Home* xxiii, At length...Young Peer (race-horse) ran on the wrong side of the post, was distanced, and the Squire ruined. 1803 MARY CHARLTON *Wife & Mistress* IV. 94 On the right side of the Post. *a* 1814 *Fam. Politics* III. iv. in *New Brit. Theatre* II. 291, I find I am on the wrong side of the post; I must flatter a little. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho* xx, Still, Tony, you were on the wrong side of the post then. 1858 TROLLOPE *Dr Thorne* (Tauchn.) II. i 12 Though they may possibly go astray, they have a fair chance given to them of running within the posts. 1861 — *Framley P.* (Tauchn.) II. xxiii. 340 He had bolted from his appointed course, going terribly on the wrong side of the posts.

V. 9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *post betting* (4 c), *-foot*; applied to implements for drawing, pulling up, or making a hole in the ground for, a post, as *post-auger, -driver, -jack, -puller*; also to things fixed or mounted on a post, as *post-box, -dial, -drill, -pump, -windlass, post-legged, -like* adjs.; † **postband**, ? a band in a panelled ceiling: = LAQUEAR 1; **post-bird, post-butt**: see quots.; **post cedar**, the white or incense cedar, *Libocedrus decurrens*; **post-driver**, (*a*) an implement for driving in posts or piles, a pile-driver; (*b*) the American bittern, the stake-driver; **post-line**, an elevated railway line (*Cent. Dict.*); † **post-metal**, the metal-work connecting a door with its post; **post-mill**, a windmill pivoted on a post, so as to be turned round to catch the wind; **post-painter**, a signpost-painter; **post-pocket**, an iron socket fixed on the outside of a railway car to receive a post; **post quintain**, a stake or post used as a quintain: = PEL; † **post-writing**, writing on a door post: cf. Deut. vi. 9, 24. See also POST ALONE, POST-HOLE, POST-KNIGHT, etc.

1868 *Rep. U. S. Commiss. Agric.* (1869) 354 Its practicability can..be ascertained by digging a well, or by boring with a pile or *post auger. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 667/19 *Hoc laquear*, *postband. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* ibid. 778/7 *Hoc laquiare*, postbondde. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Apr. 7/2 It is evident that the City and Suburban will this year be a *post-betting race. 1882 *Science Gossip* XVIII. 65/1 Local Names.—(Kent)..Spotted Flycatcher '*Post bird'; from its habit of perching on a post, watching for flies. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., **Post Box*, a shafting box attached to a post. 1875 — *Dict. Mech.*, **Post-butt*, a block inserted in the ground and having a socket to hold a post. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* civ, *Post and Pocket Dials for any Latitude. 1546 *Yorks. Chantry Surv.* (Surtees) II. 223 Payd for a *poste fote standyng of the grounde of Robert Wodemansey, iiij[d]. 1608 ARMIN *Nest Ninn.* (1880) 48 He was gouty, bigge, *poste legged, and of yeeres somthing many. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 59 Pyrrhus.. Downe beats with pealing thee doors, and *post metal heaueth. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 122 To effect this [i.e. bringing the sails to the wind] two methods are in general use: the one called the *post-mill; the other the smock-mill. 1752 FOOTE *Taste* I i, Why, thou *Post-painter, thou Dauber, thou execrable White-washer. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. i. § 3 (1876) 186 The exercise of the pel, or *post quintain, which is spoken of at large by Vegetius. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, Suppl., **Post Windlass*, a winding machine which is actuated with breaks or handspikes. 1621 AINSWORTH *Annot. Pentat.* Deut. vi. 9 Whosoever hath his phylacteries on his head and on his arme,..and *post-writing on his doore, he is forthed.

Post (pōust), *sb.*[2] Also 6-7 **poste, poast**, 6 *Sc.* **poist.** [a. F. *poste* (1477 in Godef.), in the same senses as in Eng., ad. It. *posta*, orig. the same word as *posta*, F. *poste* station, stand, late L. or Rom. *posta* sb. from *postus* (Lucretius) = *positus*, pa. pple. of *pōnĕre* to place. From It. also Sp., Pg. *posta*; from Fr. (app.), Du., Ger., Da., Sw. *post*. See Note below.]

I. † **1.** From the beginning of the 16th c., applied to men with horses stationed or appointed in places at suitable distances along the post-roads (see POST-STAGE), the duty of each being to ride with, or forward with all speed to the next stage, the king's 'packet', and at length the letters of other persons, as well as to furnish change of horses to 'thorough-posts' or express messengers riding post. *To lay posts*, to establish a chain of such 'posts' along a route for the speedy forwarding of dispatches.

Posts were at first 'laid' temporarily only, when occasion demanded direct communication with a distant point; they were at length established permanently along certain routes. These 'posts' began in the 17th c. to be called 'post-masters' (q. v.), and were the precursors of the present local postmasters, or persons in charge of the local post offices, who receive and dispatch the local mails. In the 16th and 17th c., these 'posts' had also usually the exclusive privilege of furnishing post-horses to ordinary travellers, and of conducting the business of a posting establishment, which has since been separated from that of the Post Office.

1506 (Mar. 19) *Exch. T. R. Miscell. Bks.* 214, 46 To Gilbert Burgh one post lying at Bagshote, Thomas Anesley an other post lying at Busyngstoke [and so on, seven more to Exeter] — (Ap. 24 *Ibid* 56 To the 9 posts lying betwext Bagshote and Excetour to William Okeley riding to every of the said postes to see the ordring of them. To John Heyther..riding with letters to the postes lying at London. 1533 TUKE *Let. to Cromwell* in *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 404 The Kinges pleasure is, that postes be better appointed, and laide in al places most expedient. *Ibid.* 405, I never used other ordre but to charge the townshippes to lay and appoint such a post, as they will answer for. 1536 R. SAMPSON *Let. to Cromwell* Oct., To cause Mr. Tuke diligently to lay his posts betwixt his Grace and my Lord of Suffolk, to my Lord Steward from Huntingdon, also to Ampthill, and from the North to the King. 1547 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 73 That the saidis personis have post horsis ilk ane of thame for thair awin part, at the bailis forsaidis, to await apoun the incuming of our saidis memeris, and the samin postis to depart fra the baile of Sanctabbis heid to the Lard of Rastalrig [etc.] *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 57 b, [1513-14] The erle of Surrey, layed Postes euery waye, whiche Postes stretched to the marches of Wales to the counsayll there, by reason whereof, he had knowlege what was done in euery coste. 1572 in *Rep. Secret Comm. on P. O.* (1844) 34 For the wages of the ordinarie postes laide betwene London and Barwicke and elles where within hir Maiesties Realme of Englande. 1598 *Ibid.* 37 That..you take order forthwith for the speedie appointinge and layinge of the standinge and ordinarie postes againe, betweene the Courte and Hollyheade. 1603 *Ibid* 39 That in all places where Posts are layde for the packet, they also, as persons most fit, shall have the benefit and prehemmence of letting, furnishing, and appointing of horses to all riding in poste. 1603 *Orders for the Posts* ibid. 40 Every Post, so receiving our packets,..shall, within one quarter of an houre at the most after they come to his handes, dispatch them away in Post, and shall runne therewith in sommer..after seven miles the houre. 1609 *Orders for the Pacquet* ibid. 42 All pacquets or letters..shall bee carried by the Postes in poste from stage to stage onely, and not otherwise nor further. 1609 *Orders for the thorough Postes* ibid 42 The horsing of all through-posts, and persons riding in poste with horse or guide,..shall be performed by our standing Postes in their several stages; who..shall have in a readinesse..a sufficient number of poste-horses. 1628 *Ibid.* 52 The humble petition of all the Posts of England, being in nomber 99 poore men. [Cf. POSTMASTER[1] 1 b quot. 1659.]

2. One who travels express with letters, messages, etc., esp. on a fixed route; *orig.* a courier, a post-rider (now chiefly *Hist*); a letter-carrier, a postman (now chiefly *dial*).

Applied in early times to special messengers or couriers bearing dispatches (*thorough posts*), as well as to those who carried them from stage to stage (*standing posts*: see 1). Still applied locally to a POSTMAN, who carries the mail in a vehicle, on horseback, or on foot (*foot-post*) between a principal post office and the various branch offices; sometimes also to a letter carrier who delivers letters in a town or rural district.

1507 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 78 To the French post quhilk com heir xxviii li. *Ibid.* 82 [see 8 h] 1513 [see 8 b; POSTMASTER 1 a]. 1533 TUKE *Let. to Cromwell* in *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 405 As to postes bitwene London and the Courte, there be nowe but 2; wherof the one is a good robust felowe. (*Ibid.* passim.) 1537 CROMWELL in *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 110 Yt was thought meate that a post shulde be dyspatcheyd with dylygence. 1548 Fheng postes [see FLYING *ppl. a.* 4 b]. 1593 FOXE *A. & M.* 775 The prouerb sayth, that postes do bere truth in ther letters, and lyes in there mouthes. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen IV*, Induc. 37 The Postes come tyring on, And not a man of them brings other newes. 1622 J. MORE in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 128 The post Diston is now scarce passed Gravesend with the King's packet. 1629 SIR I. WAKE *Let.* in *Eng. & Germ.* (Camden) 142 The ordinary posts do come so slowly that I cannot expect by them anie answere of this letter in two months and more, which would be to much time. 1629 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* iii 27 Who deliuered it to the Poste which comes weekely from London to S.

Omers. *a* 1639 WOTTON *Parallel* in *Relig.* (1651) 14 A Post came crossing by, and blew his Horn. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 195 The Post presented her with a Letter. 1765 in E. E. Atwater *Hist. New Haven* (1887) 216 A special post is appointed to carry it [Gazette] out of the common post-roads. 1823 COOPER *Pioneers* xix, The man who carried the mail, or 'the post', as he was called. 1832 MACAULAY *Armada* 14 With loose rein and bloody spur rode inland many a post. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Apr. 8/1 In early life he became post and driver of the mails, and was able to recall many interesting stories.

b. Applied to similar bearers of messages or letters in ancient times or far-off lands.

1535 COVERDALE 2 *Chron.* xxx. 6 The postes [WYCLIF curiours] wente with the letters from the hande of the kynge and of his rulers thorow out all Israell and Iuda, at y* kynges commaundement. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* VIII. 321 [They] were the Soldans foote-postes that carried letters from Cairo into Syria, and trauelled on foote three-score miles a day. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 253 That gallant race of swift Horses among the Veneti: upon these ride the posts, carrying the letters of Kings and Emperors to the appointed places. 1611 BIBLE *Job* ix. 25 Now my days are swifter than a post 1734 tr. *Rollin's Roman Hist.* (1827) II 369 Posts and couriers. This invention is ascribed to Cyrus.

c *transf.* and *fig.*

c 1586 CIPSS PEMBROKE *Ps* xcv. iv, Twise twenty times my post the sun His yearly race to end had run. 1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* (1660) 57 His swift Posts the Angels, when sent on Errands to us here on Earth. *c* 1673 TRAHERNE *Poet. Wks.* (1906) 123 Thoughts are the priveleged posts that soar Unto His throne.

3. A vehicle or vessel used in the conveyance of the mails; a mail-coach or -cart; † a packet-boat. † Also, in early use, a post-horse. ? *Obs.* (or merged in 4, to which quots. 1785, 1848 may belong; quot. 1904 refers to Switzerland).

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. iii. 40, I haue fowndred nine score and odde Postes. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 75 The poasts and vessels of intelligence . . going and coming incessantly. 1684-5 *Depos. Castle York* (Surtees) 268 'Neighbour, did you heare the post of last night?' 'Yes, I heard and saw it, but what is the newes, neighbour?' 1707 CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* III. (ed. 22) 443 The Posts in some Foreign Countries make not more Miles in a Day. 1785 CRABBE *Newspaper* 283 That day arrives; no welcome post appears. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* XXII, The post had come in heavy that morning. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 July 4/1 It is the yellow 'post', drawn by five horses, and bound for the tops.

4. A single dispatch of letters (and other postal matter) from or to a place; also *concretely*, the letters, etc. collectively, as dispatched or conveyed, with that which carries them; the mail. Also *colloq.* the portion of a mail cleared from a receiving-house or pillar-box, or delivered at one house: *e.g.* 'The post had gone from our pillar-box'; 'I had a heavy post on Christmas morning'.

(In many of the following instances 'the post' may still have meant the bearer as in 2, or the conveyance as in 3.)

a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XIV. § 144 There were several Letters prepared, and made up with the dates proper for many Posts to come 1675 EARL OF ESSEX *Lett.* (1770) 319 The post being just going, I can say no more. 1683 H PRIDEAUX in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 184 Your letters, which came hither by the last nights post. 1721 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 127 P 1 It is our Custom.., upon the coming in of the Post, to sit about a Pot of Coffee, and hear the old Knight read Dyer's Letter. *a* 1725 BURNET *Own Time* III. (1724) I. 414 The news of this must have been writ from London on the Saturday night's post. *Ibid.* (1766) II. 30 The state of foreign affairs varied every post 1801 PITT in *G. Rose's Diaries* (1860) I. 422, I have but a moment to save the post. 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* XIV, A sharp double tap at the street-door announced the post. 1891 E PEACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 257 The post did not arrive early at Skerndale. *Mod.* How many posts have you in the day here?

5. The official organization or agency for the collection, transmission, and distribution of letters and other postal matter (= POST OFFICE 1); the official conveyance of letters, books, parcels, etc. Cf. GENERAL *post*, PENNY POST. Hence *book-post*, *parcel-post*, the departments of this organization which carry books and parcels.

The phrases *by post*, *per post*, etc., may have begun with earlier senses: cf. 8 b.

1663 PEPYS *Diary* 14 Mar., So to write by the post, and so home to supper *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist Reb* XIII. § 165 He sent it by the Post to the States. 1684 RAY *Corr.* (1848) 138, I received [your letter] by post, with the plants enclosed. 1707 CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* III. (ed. 22) 444 There is establish'd another Post, called the Penny-Post, whereby.. any Letter or Parcel, is conveyed to, and from Parts not conveniently served by the General-Post. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 621 Nor have [I] sent advice with the needful per post. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xvii. II. 58 The perpetual intercourse between the court and the provinces was facilitated by the construction of roads and the institution of posts. 1818 SHELLEY *Let. to Hookham* 27 Dec, You will receive the 'Biblical Extracts'..by the twopenny post. 1885 *Act* 48 *Vict.* c. 15 Sched. iii. Precept § 11 If a letter is addressed to him by post. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 4 Mar. 9/5 A resolution...urging the establishment of a 'goods post' as a branch of the Post Office.

b. = POST OFFICE 2; also, the postal letter-box; e.g. 'to go to the post', 'to take a letter to the post'.

1808 R. C. DALLAS in *Corr. Ld. Byron* (1825) I. 9 If I were sure your Lordship is better pleased with its [the letter's] being put into the post than into the fire. 1848 CLOUGH *Bothie* ix, Great at that Highland post was wonder too and conjecture. 1886 *Field* 23 Jan. 91/1 Scarcely had last week's letter been dropped into the post.

† 6. *contextually.* The charge for the carriage of letters; postage. *Obs.*

1688 BURNET *Lett. conc. Pres. St. Italy* 95 Some give out, that the Post of the Letters, that were brought him the day in which he was seised on, rose to twenty Crowns. 1701 E. HATTON *Merch. Mag.* (title-p.), The Post of Letters to and from Foreign Countries. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4105/3 For the Post of every single Letter from England to the said Islands not exceeding one Sheet of Paper, 12. 3*d*.

II. 7. One of a series of stations where post-horses are kept for relays; a posting-house; also, the distance between two successive posting-houses; a stage. (So *poste* in mod. F.)

a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* 133 The Sun .. Times Dispensator,..Through Skies twelve Posts as he doth run his course. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1775) I 50 (*Amiens*) 'Twill scarce be ten posts out of my way. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc Fr.* II. lii. 29 The ground is quite covered with snow, the roads bad, and the posts long. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* vi, They were obliged to proceed to the next post. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 39 A post in France is six miles, and one shilling and threepence is charged for each horse.

III. 8. Phrases and senses arising out of them.

† a. *At (the) post*: = *in post* (see d). *Obs.*

1507 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* III. 412 To Johne Dunlop to pas our the Month to bide at post before the King. 1533 *Ibid.* VI. 131 To pas with diligence at the post all the nycht with secret writingis fra the lordis.

b. *By post*: † *orig.* by posting; by courier; with relays of post-horses (*obs*); in current use, by the medium of the public postal service, through the post office: see sense 5.

1513 SIR E. HOWARD in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I. 148 For Godds sake sende by post all along the coste that they brew here, and make bisket. 1513 Q. CATHERINE *ibid.* 152 Maister Almoner I receyved your Lettre by the post, Wherby I understande of the commyng hider of the Duc. 1527 GARDINER in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. xxxix 75 Passing from hence by post. 1545 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, V. 496 We doubte not Your Lordship will take order for his passage by post, as apperteyneth. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* I. (1603) 15 When he was far from the sea, then hee would eate nothing but fish brought alive by post with an excessive charge. 1652 T. FROYSELL *Gale Opportunity* 20 Letters were sent by post into all the Kings Provinces, to destroy, to kill and to cause to perish all Jewes both young and old. 1663-1885 [see 5].

c. *By return of post* (F. *par retour du courrier*): † *orig.* by return of the 'post' or courier who brought the dispatch (*obs.*); now, by the next mail in the opposite direction.

[1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* III. 85 The Burrough Masters..receiued letters from his Excellencie by the Poste, who was foorthwith sent backe.] 1737 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* IV. 223 Had this Government been pleased to have answered the last letter..by the return of the Post who brought it. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 95, I beg you will freely tell me by return of post.

† d. *In post* (= F. *en poste* (*a* 1500 in Littré), It. *in posta*), in the manner or capacity of a courier or bearer of dispatches, as a post; hence, at express speed, in haste: (*a*) originally qualifying *ride*, *go*, *come*, *send*, *dispatch*, and the like; (*b*) at length with verbs generally, and in *fig.* uses; whence *post* becomes = haste, full speed: see POST *adv.* *Obs.*

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clxv. [clxi] 457 Thus these four rode night and day..; they chaunged many horses; thus they rode in post. *Ibid.* ccxl. [ccxxxvi.] 741 Than the bysshoppe of Caunterbury wrote letters..and sente them by a suffycyent man in post, who toke fresshe horses by the waye, and came to London the same daye at night. [1536 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, V 52, I shulde abyde the retourne of the messanger, whom my Lorde and I sent by enposte.] 1569 *Satir. Poems Reform.* x. 208 To Dunbar that nycht scho raid in haist Behind ane man in poist, as echo war chaist. 1577 HANMER *Anc Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 385 He was able in three days to ride in such post, as was to be wondred. 1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* IV. 1 b, Glymes was sent with..about sixe hundred Horse in poste to surprize the Spanyardes. 1598 GRENEWAY *Tacitus' Ann.* IV. x. (1622) 105 A peasant of Temerstine..killed him with one stroke; then fled in post to the woods. *a* 1604 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1809) 338 Sir John de Courcy..sent letters in post to his brother Sir Amorick Saint Laurence. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Brit.* II. Wks 1738 II. 17 Horsemen all in post from Quintus Atrius bring word to Cæsar, that almost all his Ships in a Tempest that Night had suffer'd wreck. 1711 *Royal Proclam.* 23 June in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4866/2 If the Post-master doth not..furnish any Person riding in Post, with . Horses. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XV. 426/2 He is said to travel post, or in post, i. e. in the manner of a post.

† e. *With post*: with speed or dispatch; cf. d.

1569 STOCKER tr. *Diod. Sic.* II. xiv. 59 The inhabitaunts .. with all possible post sent certain of their men upon Dromadaries.

† f. *To make the post*: to provide for the transmission of the mail; to supply horses or mounted riders to convey the mail over one stage. *Obs.*

1547 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 74 The said Capitane of Dunbar to mak the post to the said Priores of Northberwik; and the said Priores to mak the post to the said Patrik Erle Boithuell.

g. *To ride post* = *to ride in post* (d): see POST *adv.*

† h. *To run the post* (= F. *courir la poste*, It. *correre in posta*): to run or ride as a 'post' or courier; to carry the mail. Cf. POST-RUNNER.

1507 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 82 To Alexander Gordoun yeman of the stable his wage quhilk he wanted quhen the King was at the Month, and ran the post XXVIIIS. 1533 *Ibid.* VI. 154 For ij hors for him and his servand to ryn the post to Cauldstreme.

† 1. *To take post*: to start on a journey with post-horses; to travel as quickly as possible by means of relays of horses. *Obs.*

1598 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* V. i. 21, I saw her laid low in her kindreds Vault, And presently tooke Poste to tell it you. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 4 June, They..took post about three this morning. 1714 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Mr. W. Montagu* 9 Aug., This morning all the principal men of any figure took post for London.

IV. Transferred applications.

9. A frequent title of newspapers.

1681 (title) *The London Post.* 1708 (title) *The Flying Post* (Edinburgh). 1772 (title) *The Morning Post* (London). [See *Evening Post*, 13 Jan. 1888, 1/4.]

10. A parlour game; short for *General Post* (GENERAL *a.* 2 b (*b*)). Varieties are known as *American Post*, *Glasgow Post*, etc.

1858 HOLME LEE *B. Godfrey* XXXVI, Everybody was willing .. to engage in 'Post' or 'Slappy'. 1887 L. OLIPHANT *Episodes* (1888) 290 It became quite an interesting amusement to dodge about, not unlike the game of 'post'.

11. orig. Post-paper: A size of writing-paper, the half-sheet of which when folded forms the ordinary quarto letter-paper; see quot. 1875. Also *attrib.*

1648 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.*, *Post-pampier*, post-paper. 1678 *Ibid.*, *Post-papier*, post-paper or Venus paper. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 40 Though the separation was only by the thickness of a piece of post-paper. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1773/2 Post paper is seldom sold in the folio, that is, flat, but is cut in halves, folded, and forms quarto post, or common letter-paper.

1712 *Act* 10 *Anne* c. 18 § 37 [c. 19 § 32] For and upon all Paper usually called or knowne by the Name of Fine Large Post which shall be imported or brought in as aforesaid, the Summe of Two Shillings and Six Pence for every Reame. 1827 MACKENZIE *Hist. Newcastle* II. 727 *note*, Mr. White printed 'The Life of God in the Soul of Man' on a writing post 18mo. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick* XVIII, Another book, in three volumes, post octavo. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* 153/2 The plain Bath or satin post may be employed. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech*, *Post*... A size of writing-paper, so called because its original water-mark was a postman's horn. Twelve varieties of post paper are made in England, of three sizes..22½ × 17½ [to] 19 × 15½ inches.

V. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

12. a. Simple attributive: Of or pertaining to the post, as *post clerk*, *dues*, *route*, *service*; b. employed in conveying the mails, or in the public conveyance of travellers by stages, as *post-ass* (cf. POST-HORSE), *-calash*, *-caroche*, *-carriage*, *-carrier*, *-courier*, *-diligence*, *-driver*, *-equipage*, *-felucca*, *-gig*, *-hackney*, *-landaulet*, *-mule*, *-nag*, *-omnibus*, *-van*, *-vehicle*; c. belonging to a postal station or to a posting establishment, as *post-hut*, *-shed*, *-yard*; d. of or pertaining to a post-road or posting route, as *post-mile*; e. indicating the time at which the mail leaves or arrives, as *post-day*, *-hour*, *-morning*, *-time*; † f. characterized by haste or speed like that of a post, as *post-business*, *-expedition*, *-pace*, *-speed*: see also POST-HASTE; g. conveyed by post, as *post-parcel*, *-tidings*.

1696 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* V. 42 At my departure from Lions I hir'd a *Post-Ass. 1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Coxcomb* IV. vi, What should this fellow be... That comes with such *post business?.. Are you the post, my friend? 1703 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 358 Returning home by the way of Italy [they] were unhappily drowned in a *post calash. 1627 DRAYTON *Moon Caf* 296 Being to travel, he sticks not to lay His *post caroches still upon his way. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xix. II. 135 While the Cæsar himself, with only ten *post carriages, should hasten to the Imperial residence at Milan. 1855 *Englishwoman in Russia* 45 Our yemstchich had been a soldier. ; but..had turned *post-driver. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* ix. 133 The driver..had forgotten to pay the *post-dues. 1813 A. BRUCE *Life A. Morris* iii. 57 The *post-equ page was ready. 1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart.*, *Answ. Howell* 10 With all *post expedition, You will prepare a voyage vnto Rome. 1666 WALLIS in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II 467 The *post hour approaching allows me not time. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. ii. xv. 65 The *post huts on the step could not always supply us with a sufficient number of horses. 1737 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. i. iii. (ed. 33) 10 The Shire Town is Dorchester..112 *Post Miles from London. 1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 30 At the rate of fifteen post-miles each day. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VI. xxii. On a *post-morning. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* xiii. 117 At Pucara I left post-houses and *post-mules behind me, for they exist only on the main roads. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 42 In *poste pase we past from potage to cheese. 1773 H. FINLAY *Jrnl.* (1867) 1 The *post route by lake Champlain was tedious. 1884 *Act of Congress* 1 Mar. in *U. S. Stat.* (1885) XXIII. 3 All public roads and highways while kept up and maintained as such are hereby declared to be post routes. 1904 W. M. RAMSAY *Lett. to Seven Ch.* xv. 192 No writer gives an account of the Imperial *Post-Service. 1818 SIR R. WILSON *Pr. Diary* I. 141 We came to the next *post-shed, and found all flown, so that we were obliged to proceed with the same horses. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* I. x. 25 Many overhasty widows .. make *post speed to a second marriage. 1608 *Brittain's Ida* v. vi, Fearefull blood From heart and face, with these *post-tydings runne. 1845 MACAULAY in Trevelyan *Life* (1876) II. 164, I was detained till after *post-time. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. iv. v, National Convention packs them into *post-vehicles and conveyances. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* lv, Of town and country, *postyards, horses.

13. Special Combs.: † **post-angel**, an angel who is sent post, a swift angelic messenger; **post-box**, a box in which letters are posted or deposited for dispatch, a letter-box; **post-letter**, a letter sent

through the Post Office; **post-like** *a.*, resembling a or the post; in quot., rapid or swift in passing; **post money**, expense of travelling by post; **post-paid** *a.*, having the postage prepaid; **post-paper** (see sense 11); **post rider**, one who rides post; a mounted letter-carrier; **post-village**, a village where there is a post office; **post-warrant**, a warrant entitling a person travelling by post to accommodation, etc.; **post-woman**, a female letter-carrier; **post-worthy** *a.*, (*a*) of a letter: worth posting; (*b*) of a place: worthy to have a post office. See also POST-BAG, -BARK, etc.

1663 COWLEY *Hymn to Light* vi, Let a *Post-Angel start with Thee, And thou the Goal of Earth shalt reach as soon as He 1754 Miss BOOTHBY in *Life Johnson* (1805) 58 The servant put my letter into the *post-box himself. 1656 *Jrnl. Ho. Com.* 429/2 That the *Post Letters, directed to.. Members of this House,..be free from Postage, as formerly. 1734-5 *Ibid.* 26 Feb. 1758 in Howell *State Trials* XIX. 1369, I ring the bell in Arundel-street in the Strand for post-letters. 1837 *Act* 1 *Vict.* c. 30 § 25 Every person who shall..open or procure, or suffer to be opened, a Post Letter. 1593-4 SYLVESTER *Profit Imprisonm.* 758 Be it ne'er so long, long sure it cannot last To us whose *post-like life is all so quickly past. 1553 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. ii. 120 [Payment of £331. 7s 4d. to] Sir gilbert Dethick for.. dyette and *poste mony. 1828 WEBSTER, **Post-paid*, *a.*, having the postage paid on; as a letter. 1848 THACKERAY in *Scribner's Mag.* I. 393/1, I shall send them post paid. 1759 in *Pennsylv. Gaz.* 3 May 4/3 Ludwick Bierley, Lancaster *post-rider, informs his employers that it is now upwards of twelve months since he began to ride that stage. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* IV i. 276 Six persons were chosen as post-riders, to give due notice to the country towns of any attempt to land the tea by force. 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Jan. 12/1 Queenston, a *post-village and outport of Lincoln County, Ontario. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I iv. xxiii. (1650) 127 For better assurance of Lodging wher I pass, I have a *Post Warrant as far as Saint Davids. 1834 JENKYNS in *Bye-Gones* 11 July (1894) 372 The *Postwoman called with four or five American papers. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Jan. 8/1 A rural postwoman whose beat is from Longniddry to Seton Castle. 1897 WHIKWELL in Todhunter *Acc. Writ.* (1876) II 88 It is still uncertain whether I shall produce a letter that is *post-worthy. 1875 RUSKIN *Hortus Inclusus* (1887) 30, I shall post this to morrow as I pass through Skipton or any post-worthy place.

[*Note.* The 'posts' in sense 1 correspond to the *equites dispositi* or 'posted horsemen' of classical and later times (cf. Cæsar *B. C.* III ci). The earliest known use of *posta*, *poste*, pointing to the modern sense is by Marco Polo, 1298, who applies, in the French text, ch xcvii (ed. 1865, 435), *poste*, and, in the Italian, ch lxxxi (ed 1827, I. 91), *posta*, to the stations 25 miles apart on the great roads, at which the messengers of the Great Khan or Emperor of China changed horses, and at each of which from 300 to 400 horses are said to have been kept for their service. The expression 'nous disons poeste de chevaus', i.e. 'we say post (or station) of horses', identifies the word originally with It. *posta* in the sense of POST *sb.*[2] The early course of the word in Europe is not altogether clear; but Milanese Latin documents of 1425-8 (L. Osio *Doc. Dipl. Milanesi*, 1872, II. 163, 357) have *portentur die noctuque celeriter per cavallarium postarum*, 'let them be carried day and night swiftly by a post rider (horseman of the posts)', and *mittat eas per caballarios postarum*, 'let him send them by the horsemen of the posts'. In the second half of the 15th c. F. *poste* is found also as the appellation of the courier, and in this sense had become masculine before 1480. In English, also, the application of *poste*, *post*, to the courier is seen to go back practically to the earliest use of the word.]

Post (pōust), *sb.*[3] Also 6 **poste**. [a. F. *poste* masc. (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. It. *posto* a post, station, employment:—L. *postum* (whence also Du. *post*, Ger. *posten*), contracted from *positum*, prop. pa. pple. neut. of *pōnĕre* to place. In early use It. and Fr. had in this sense *posta*, *poste*, fem.]

1. *Mil.* The place where a soldier is stationed; sometimes, a sentinel's or sentry's beat or round.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* IV. ii. 107 Not to give it [the word] vnto the Sentinels, vntill the very point of their placing at their *standes* or *postes*. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VI. 777 You see before the gate what stalking ghost Commands the guard, what sentries keep the post. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* II, As I watch'd the gate, Lodg'd in my post, a herald is arriv'd From Cæsar's camp. 1799 SHERIDAN *Pizarro* II. iv, I will not keep one soldier from his post. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess., Clive* (1887) 535 Clive .. was awakened by the alarm, and was instantly at his post.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* The appointed place; the place of duty.

16.. L'ESTRANGE (J.), Every man has his post assigned to him, and in that station he is well, if he can but think himself so. 1712-14 POPE *Rape Lock* II. 124 Whatever spirit .. His post neglects. 1772 MACKENZIE *Man World* L ix, Though his virtue kept her post, she found herself galled in maintaining it. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* II. xi, My daily post was by the bed of disease and suffering. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* xvii, Mr. Hall had taken his post beside Caroline. 1872 T. L. CUYLER *Heart Th.* 63 The loftiest post of honour is the lowliest post of service.

2. *Mil.* A position taken; a place at which a body of soldiers is stationed, or the force occupying this; *esp.* a strategic position taken by a commander. Cf. OUTPOST. Also *transf.* and *fig.* *To take post*: to occupy a position.

1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* ii. 65 Driven from all their posts and subterfuges. 1706 PHILLIPS s.v., In the Art of War, Post signifies any spot of Ground that is capable of lodging Soldiers: .. *Advanced Post* is a spot of Ground before the other Posts to secure those behind. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) II. ii. II. 2 The Gauls..were very much surprised to find their posts in the enemy's hand. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xxiii. 70 Richard..had taken post at Nottingham. 1813 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* XI. 35 Posts will sometimes be surprised and the troops engaged be roughly handled. 1829 SIR W. NAPIER *Penins. War* II. 268 A body of two thousand men. were..directed to take post at the bridge of Alcantara. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 228 The line of posts which surrounded Londonderry by land remained unbroken. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* vii. (1875) 273 These processions come and take post in the theatres 1903 *Daily Chron.* 10 Mar. 7/3 Waterholes were located at convenient intervals, and strong posts were left in occupation of them.

b. A place where armed men are permanently quartered for defensive or other purposes; a fort. Also (U. S.) 'the occupants, collectively, of a military station; a garrison' (*Cent. Dict.*); hence, the name given to a local branch of the organization of veterans called 'the Grand Army of the Republic'.

1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3914/5 This Post was Garisoned by 600 Men 1769 E. BANCROFT *Guiana* 351 Opposite this Island, is a small Post, with several pieces of cannon. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiii. V. 2 All the troops of Charles II would not have been sufficient to garrison the posts which we now occupy in the Mediterranean Sea alone. 1890 GARDINER *Stud. Hist. Eng.* (1892) 14 Between them was the smaller post of Uriconium.

1884 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 6 Sept., Edwin-Humphrey Post, No. 104, G.A.R., of this town, celebrated its fifteenth anniversary by a camp-fire Friday evening.

c. *transf.* A place occupied for purposes of trade, esp. in an uncivilized or unsettled country.

1837 W. IRVING *Capt Bonneville* III. 205 Fort Wallah-Wallah, the trading post of the Hudson's Bay Company. 1884 WHITON in *Chr. World* 4 Sept 663/3 The dark Continent ..inviting. schools and churches as well as trading posts.

d. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *post-adjutant*, *-commander*, *-line*, *-trader*.

1878 B. HARTE *Man on Beach* 96 Make a requisition on the commissary-general, have it certified to by the quarter-master, countersigned by the post-adjutant, and submitted by you to the War Department. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Aug. 14/1 A ten gallon demijohn of post trader's whisky. 1890 *Century Dict.*, *Post-trader*, a trader at a military post: the official designation of a sutler. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 85/2 Beside it are the company's stables and the store and house of the post trader where we bought our provisions. 1898 *Daily News* 31 July 5/2 General Toral has sent the members of his staff ahead to notify the post commanders of the terms of surrender.

3. An office or situation to which any one is appointed; position, place; employment.

1695-6 T. SMITH in *Lett. Lit Men* (Camden) 239, I am very glad of the new post you are preferred to, as you write, the publick Library. 1720 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) VII. 117 A Person of no Learning, and very unfit for this Post. 1760 in Cotton *Walton's Angler* II. p. xxviii, He was call'd away by some employment, or post, that was conferred upon him. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 223 Arlington quitted the post of secretary of state. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Mixed Ess.* 148 Those posts in the public service supposed to be posts for gentlemen.

4. *Naval.* Position as a full-grade captain, i.e. commission as officer in command of a vessel of 20 guns or more; hence, position or order of seniority in the list of captains. Used in the phrases *to give post*, said of a ship of 20 guns or more, the officer in command of which had the rank of captain; *to take post*, said of the officer, to receive the commission of captain of such a vessel, to date as captain; also *to be made post*, to be appointed post captain, to be placed on the list of captains. Now *arch.* or *Hist.* Also attrib. as *post commission*, *post rank*; see also below.

1720 in Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit. for* 1723, 579-82 A General List of the Captains of His Majesty's Fleet, with the Dates of their First Commissions as Captains, from which they are allowed to take Post. [Dated] Admiralty Office 1 March, 1720. [Here follow the] Names [in order of] Seniority. [Among these] Sir William Sanderson [and others]..Take Post by a General Order, 1 Jan 1712-13. 1747 *Order-in-Council* 10 Feb (Rank and Precedence of Officers) § 8 That Captains of His Majesty's Ships or Vessels, not taking Post, have rank as Majors. *Ibid.* § 11 That Post-Captains, commanding ships or vessels that do not give post, rank only as Majors during their commanding such vessels. 1800 *Naval Chron.* IV. 469 Capt. Miller was made post in 1796 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson* 18 Captain Nelson was made post on the 11th of June, 1779. 1849 W. R. O'BYRNE *Naval Biog. Dict.* 259/2 He was rewarded with a Post commission. 1892 BRIGHTON *Sir P. Wallis* 160 He was advanced to post rank on Aug 12, 1819. 1907 SIR J. K. LAUGHTON *Lett. to Editor*, A captain was said to *take post* from the date of his commission to a ship of not less than 20 guns: his commission to command such a ship *ipso facto* gave him *post*.

b. Post captain. A captain who 'takes post': a designation formerly applied, officially and otherwise, to a naval officer holding a commission as captain, to distinguish him from an officer of inferior rank, to whom the courtesy title of captain was often given, either as being an acting captain, or as being master and commander of a vessel not rated to be commanded by a full-grade captain, and so not said to 'give post'. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

So far as the Naval Regulations are concerned the appellation appears to date from about 1731-47, and to have ceased in 1824, when the rule was laid down that only officers appointed to command 'ships of sixth rate and upwards shall henceforth be styled Captains'. But, in unofficial language, the courtesy use of 'Captain' for the 'Master and Commander' of a smaller vessel, and the distinctive appellation 'Post-Captain', lingered to a much later period.

1747 [see above]. 1757 J. LIND *Lett. Navy* i. 21 Both post captains and masters and commanders share alike. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 217 For the above very gallant action, Captain Gordon was made a Post-Captain. 1796 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) VII. p. lxxix, Captain Miller or any other Post Captain, put into Agamemnon, and a Master and Commander acting into the Post Ship, which the Admiralty may confirm or not, as they please. 1849 CORDEN *Speeches* 86 Mr. Hume's proposal is..that there shall be only one post-captain promoted to the rank of admiral, for every three admirals who may die, until the number of admirals is reduced to 100.

†**c. Post ship.** Also 8 **ship of post.** A ship of not less than 20 guns, the commission to command which 'gave post' to a captain. *Obs.*

1731 *Regulations rel. H. M. Service at Sea*, Commanders of Fireships, Sloops, Yachts, Bomb vessels, Hospitals, Store-ships, and other vessels, though they may have commanded Ships of Post before, shall be commanded by junior Captains in Ships of Post, while they keep company together .; but without prejudice to their seniority afterwards. 1747 *Order in Council* 10 Feb (Rank & Precedence of Officers) § 6 That Captains commanding post-ships, after three years from the date of their first commission for a post ship, have rank as Colonels § 7 That all other Captains, commanding Post-Ships, have rank as Lieutenant-Colonels. 1757 J. LIND *Lett Navy* i. 21 The other rank of captains is of them, who have the command of ships of twenty guns, or upwards, which are called post ships. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 266 The Shirley-galley was..made a post ship in the Royal Navy, and her former commander, Mr. John Rous, appointed Captain of her. 1796 [see *post captain* above].

†**Post** (pōust), *sb.*[4] *Obs.* Also 6-7 **poste.** [app. ad. It. *posta* 'a stake at any game; also a good hand drawen or winning at any game, namely at dice' (Florio); prop. a sum deposited or laid down:—L. *posta*, *posita*, pa. pple. fem. of *pōnĕre* to place: thus orig. the same word as POST *sb.*[2] Cf. Sp. *apostar* to bet, deposit a stake.]

A term in card-playing. **a.** Name of an obsolete card-game, app. the same as *post and pair* (see below); also, a term in that game: see quots.

1528 ROY *Rede me* (Arb.) 117 In carde playinge he is a goode greke And can skyll of post and glyeke. 1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 225 Hee commeth in onely with iolly brags, and great vants, as if he were playing at Poste, and should winne all by vying. 1611 COTGR., *Couche*, ..the Post, or most of a sute, at cards; also, a set, lay, or stake, at any game. *a* 1612 HARINGTON *Epigr.* IV. xii, The second game was Post, vntill with posting They paid so fast, 'twas time to leaue their bosting. 1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* xxii. 106 Here note, that he who hath the best Pair or the best Post is the winner. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III xvi. (Roxb.) 73/1 At Post the best cards are 21 viz., two tens and an Ace, but a paire royall wins all, both Post, Paire and Seat.

b. Post and pair. 'A game on the cards, played with three cards each, wherein much depended on *vying*, or betting on the goodness of your own hand' (Nares).

1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* Prol. (Arb.) 3 You that haue beene student at post and paire, saint and Loadam. 1620 L. GERNON *Disc. Irel.* (Stowe MS. 180), When I am playing at poste and payre, my opposite challengeth wth two counters; if I answer him wth two other, and rest, I have but a fayrnte game. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xvi. (Roxb.) 73/1 Post and Paire is a game played thus, first stake at Post, then at Paire, after deale two cards, then stake at the seat and then deale the third card about [etc.]. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* vi. Introd. 45 That night night..The lord, underogating, share The vulgar game of 'post and pair'. 1874 JEFFERIES *Toilers of Field* (1893) 41 Whist and post and pair are the staple indoor amusements. 1887 *All Year Round* 5 Feb. 60 Primero is the ancestor of such gambling games as Post and Pair, once a favourite game in the West of England.

Post, *sb.*[5] [app. ad. Ger. *posten* parcel, lot, a batch of ore, ad. It. *posto*:—L. *positum* that which is put or placed: cf. POST *sb.*[2] and [4].]

1. *Paper-making.* A pile of from four to eight quires of hand-made paper fresh from the mould, laid with alternate sheets of felt ready for pressing. *White post*: see quot. 1875. ? *Obs.*

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Paper*, The coucher, who couches it upon a felt laid on a plank, and lays another felt on it; and so successively, a sheet and a felt, a sheet and a felt, till a post, i e. one pressing, containing six quire, be made. 1766 C. LEADBETTER *Royal Gauger* xiv. (ed. 6) 370 An Heap of seven or eight Quires, which is called a Post. 1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVII. 15/1 Four to eight quires, according to the size of the paper, form a post. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v., A white post is the pile of paper sheets when the felts are removed.

2. *Metallurgy.* A batch of ore for smelting at one time.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 326 The smelting *post* or charge, to be purified at once, consists of 60 cwt. of black copper. *Ibid.* 328 For example, 1 post or charge may consist of 30 cwts. of the ferruginous slate [etc.].

Post (pōust), *sb.*[6] *Law.* [From the Lat. word *post* after, occurring in the writ: see quot. 1595.] In the phrase 'in the (†le) post', lit. 'in the (time) after (the disseisin)', esp. in the 'writ of entry sur disseisin in the post': see quot. 1895.

[1293 *Year Bks. Edw. I* (Rolls) I. 431 Adam porta bref de entre en le post ver N., en le queus yl nad entre si noun' puys la disseysine ke B. fyt a meymes cely Adam.] 1495

Rolls of Parlt. VI, 472/2 Severall Writtes of Entre in le Post. 1522–23 *Act* 3 *Hen. VIII*, c. 18 *Preamble*, Wrytte of entre uppon disseysen in the post be fore the Justices ..of his Comen Benche. 1595 *Expos. Termes Law* 77 And if land bee conueid ouer to manie, or if the first disseisor bee disseised, then the writte of Entre shall be in the *Post*, that is to say that the tenaunt hath no entry but after the disseisin which the first disseisour made to the demandant or his auncestor. *Ibid.* 77 b, And the writte shall say, *in quod A. non habet ingressum nisi post disseisinam, quam B. inde iniuste & sine iuditio fecit praef. N. vel M. prauo N. cuius hæres ipse est.* 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 399 The disseisor came in in the *post*, that is, he did not claim by or from the feoffee to uses, but came in of an estate paramount to that of such feoffee 1895 POLLOCK & MAITLAND *Hist. Eng. Law* II. II. iv. 65 The statute of Marlborough.. gave the disseisee or his heir 'a writ of entry sur disseisin in the *post*', an action, that is, in which he might allege that his adversary 'had no entry into the land save after (*post*) the disseisin' that some one or another (X) perpetrated against the demandant or his ancestor. In such an action it was unnecessary for the demandant to trace the process by which the land passed from the disseisor (X) to the tenant whom the action attacked.

Post (pōust), *sb.*[7] [f. POST *v.*[1] 8.] An act of posting; an entry (in a ledger, etc.).

1766 W. GORDON *Gen. Counting-ho.* 6 Such post or entry in the Journal is called a simple post. [1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XV. 423/1 *Post*, an operation in book-keeping. Posting in book-keeping means simply the transferring of an article to the place in which it should be put.]

Post (pōust), *sb.*[8] *Mil.* [app. from POST *sb* 3 sense 1: short for 'call to post', or the like.] A bugle-call giving notice of the hour of retiring for the night. Usually *first* or *last post*.

Tattoo or Watchsetting is now divided into two 'posts' sounded normally at 9.30 and 10 p m, followed by 'Lights out' at 10 15 p.m. For many years it has been customary to sound 'Last post' by a soldier's grave after the interment. [1864 *Standing Orders Rov. Reg. Artill.* 134 Watch-setting. 1st post. 2nd post. 3rd post. 4th post. [A separate tune given for each.]] 1885 *City Press* 30 Sept., First post was sounded at half-past ten. 1896 *Standing Orders, Southern District* § 12 Weather permitting, the 1st Post at Tattoo (in Portsmouth) will be sounded on the road opposite the Main Guard by the Drums and Fifes of the Regiment detailed for that duty. 1900 *Daily News* 17 May 3/2 A few hours after, the 'last post' sounds over another victim to the pomp and glory of war! *Ibid.* 19 May 2/1 The brave dead were laid to their long rest in the veldt by their comrades at eventide, while 'The Last Post' wailed on the solemn air. 1901 *King's Regul. Army* § 252 'Tattoo' ('last post') at 10.0 p m. *Ibid* § 254 Which is to be sounded a quarter of an hour after 'last post' or tattoo.

‖ **Post,** *sb.*[9] *E. Indies.* [a. Pers. and Urdū پوست *post* skin, rind, poppy-head.] The poppy-head; opium.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 32 Upon an Offence they are sent by the King's Order, and committed to a place called the *Post* (from the Punishment inflicted), where the Master of the *Post* is acquainted with the heinousness of the Crime; which being understood he heightens by a Drink,..made of *Bang* mingled with *Dutry* (the deadlier sort of *Solanum*, or Nightshade) named *Post*, [which] after a Week's taking, they crave more than ever they nauseated. *Ibid.* 104 The medicating Confection of the *Post*. [1882 *Edin. Rev* July 72 The way in which people there [in the Punjaub] talk of 'postees' or opium-eaters.]

Post (pōust), *sb*[10] Short for *post captain*: see POST *sb.*[3] 4; ellipt for POST ENTRY, q. v.

Post (pōust), *v*[1] [f. POST *sb*[2], or a. obs. F. *poster* (16th c. in Littré) 'courir les postes'. Cf. obs. Du. *posten* 'cursitare .. discurrere' (Kilian.)]

I *intr.* 1. To travel with relays of horses (originally, as a courier or bearer of letters).

1533 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* VI 123 To ane boy that postit nycht and day in the northland with lettrez 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 234 b, His servant had put on the apparell of a messenger, that posteth with letters. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 6, Riding as fast as our horses could trot (for we had fresh horses almost thrise or four times a day) we posted from morning till night 1693 *Brit. Spec.* 253 [He was] transported from Brightlhemstead ..to Feecam.. whence he posted directly to Rouen 1706 PHILLIPS. *To Post it*, to go or ride Post. 1832 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett* (1864) II. 465 We posted in an open carriage. 1873 HELPS *Anim. & Mast.* viii. (1875) 201 When you are posting, you must have a horse for every adult passenger.

2. To ride, run, or travel with speed or haste; to make haste, hasten, hurry.

1567 DRANT *Horace, Ep to Mæcenas* D v j, To Philippes house al sodainly hee posteth in a brade. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 53 To top hastly of turret I posted. 1595 *Blanch ardyn* 208 They posted so fast [*faut chemin herent*], that within short time they came before the gate. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xxi. 211 Had he seen Peter and John posting to Christs grave. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 214 Mistress Gilpin, when she saw Her husband posting down Into the country far away. 1852 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 214 To post about in Omnibi between Lincoln's Inn and Bayswater. 1885 STEVENSON *Child's Gard.*, *Lamplighter* i, With lantern and with ladder he comes posting up the street.

b. *fig.*

1558 HOLLAND in Foxe *A. & M.* (1570) 2238/2 The Priestes doe so champe them and chaw them [the words of the service], and posteth so fast, that neither they vnderstand what they say, nor they that heare them. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. 403 Gray haires come posting on. 1636 PRYNNE *Unhish. Tim.* Ded. (1661) 7 Though they greedily post and hunt after Bishoprricks. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* xv. 381 He wastes away Old age, untimely posting o'er his day. 1852 M. ARNOLD *Empedocles on Etna* I. ii, We see, in blank dismay, Year posting after year, Sense after sense decay.

3. *Manège.* To rise and fall in the saddle, like a post-boy, when riding. 1882 in OGILVIE.

II. †4. *trans.* To cause to post or hasten; to dispatch or send in haste; to hasten, hurry (a person). *Obs.*

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 176/7 To Poste, *properare*. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 27 He foorth posted..Mercurye downeward. 1608 GAULE *Pract. Tha.* (1629) 68 God posts away Gabriel the Harbinger with this Message. 1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* (1695) 184 Whom .. Saffron, by the too frequent and lavish Use thereof in the Small-Pox, hath posted to their long homes. 1700 FARQUHAR *Constant Couple* v. iii, My father..posts me away to travel. 1806–7 J. BRESSPORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) XVII. 101 Posting your eye down the columns, eager to see whether the alliance between Russia and Prussia is going on.

†b. *Oxford Univ. slang.* To summon (a candidate) for examination on the first day of a series.

1721 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* No. 42 (1754) 224 The first and the last column in the [collector's] scheme, (which contain the names of those who are to come up the first day and the last day, and which is call'd *posting* and *dogging*,) are esteem'd very scandalous. Great application is made to them..to avoid being *posted* or *dogg'd*.

III. To convey or send by post, or post-haste.

†5. To carry in the manner of a post; to convey swiftly. *Obs.*

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. iv. 27 The swiftest Harts, have posted you by land; And Windes of all the Corners kiss'd your Sailes *a*1644 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* Sol. iv 24 Hath Heaven .. glorifi'd thy name With honor, posted on the wings of Fame? 1682 D'URFEY *Injured Princ.* III. ii, The swiftest Racers posted you by Land.

6. †a. To send by special messenger. *Obs.*

1657–61 HEYLIN *Hist. Ref.* I. 32 The Roman Emperors, whose Edict for a General Council might speedily be posted over all the Provinces. *a*1662 — *Laud* II 327 The noise of these Proceedings..being quickly posted to the Scots. 1726 B. CHURCH *Hist Philip's War* (1867) II. 71 False Reports..were posted home by those ill affected Officers. 1724 in G. Sheldon *Hist. Deerfield, Mass.* (1895) I. 417 News from Albany..which news I immediately posted to Deerfield and Northfield.

b. To send through the post office; to put (a letter, etc) into a post office or letter-box for transmission by the post.

1837 *9th Rep. Post-Office* 85 If a letter or packet should be posted with a penny stamped cover. 1840 *Multready Cover* (Instructions), It is Requested that all Letters may be fully and legibly addressed, and posted as early as convenient. 1852 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* II. vii. 317 The necessity..of paying the postage at the moment when letters are posted. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Shirl.* III. 143 His letter was posted two days later 1885 *Law Times* LXXX. 211/1 The bills of costs were duly posted to Bouton in Paris.

IV. 7. *To post over, off.* †a. To hand over or transfer (a duty, responsibility, etc.) to another; to shift, delegate, assign; to pass off, turn off. *Obs.*

1578 TIMME *Calvine on Gen* 104 After the example of her husband, she poasteth over the fault to another. 1578 T. WHITE *Serm.* 84 Euery body can post it [blame] off, or sport it out so prettily. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 83 b, Poste ouer the Plague to what naturall cause you will, I positiuely affirme it is for Sinne. 1618 E. ELTON *Exp. Rom. viii.* 88 It is the fashion of most men to post off the fault and blame of their sinnes from themselues. *a*1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 317 Nothing so well done as that which the master of the House posts not over to his servants.

†b. To put off; to postpone, defer, delay. *Obs.*

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 139 He posted over and deferred his opinion from time to time. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 58 The compasse of your writing.. maketh me post off the answere. *c*1592 *Trag. Rich. III* (Shaks. Soc.) 69 But they that knew how innocent I was, Did post him off with many long delayes, Alleaging reasons to alaie his rage. 1642 C. VERNON *Consid. Exp.* 4, 95 Diuers good Rents and Debts have for some priuate ends been suffered to be posted off, *de anno in annum*.

V *Book keeping*, etc. (app. related to IV.)

8. To carry or transfer (an entry) from an auxiliary book to one of more formal character, esp. from the day-book or journal into the ledger, but also from a waste-book, day-book, or cash-book into the journal; to carry (an item or entry) to the proper account; also, by extension, to enter (an item) in proper form in any of the books.

1682 MAYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 365 These seuen parcels are now put ouer into the Liedger which some call posted ouer 1682 [see POSTING *vbl. sb.*[1] 5] 1706 PHILLIPS s.v., To Post an Account, is to put an Account forward from one Book to another; as to transcribe, or enter what is written in a Merchant's Waste Book into the Journal, etc. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks V. 158 To see the crimes of new democracy posted as in a ledger against the crimes of old despotism. 1817 J. K. PAULDING *Lett. fr. South* II. 110 Old H—— was obliged to post the proceeds of the cargo to profit and loss. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* III. Comm. (ed. 2) 407 At the end of each month the contents of the Adversaria were posted into the more formal journal, the Tabulae.

b. To complete (the ledger or other book) by transferring to it all the items in the auxiliary books, and entering them in their proper accounts; to make the proper entries in all the books, so that they contain a complete record of transactions; often *post up* (i. e. up to date, or to completion).

1707 *Providence Rev.* (1896) X. 94 So soone as Conveniently may be that ye bookes cann be posted. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I. 2, You have not posted your books these ten years. 1748 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) I. xxxi. 319 He has not posted his cash book for I know not how many months; nor posted his day-book and journal at all. *Ibid.* II. xxxiii. 62 A copy of the ledger duly posted up. 1892 STEVENSON & OSBOURNE *Wrecker* i, Take a pride to keep your books posted, and never throw good money after bad.

9. *fig.* (orig. *U. S. colloq.*) To supply with full information or latest news on a subject; to inform. Often *post up*. Usually in *pass.*

1847 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 619 *Posted-up* is an Americanism for well-informed, thoroughly conversant with. 1856 G. D. BRKWERTON *War in Kansas* 365 As regards the details of the defences at Lawrence, we should certainly have been 'better posted' than we are. 1862 THACKERAY *Round. Papers, De Finibus*, To improve my mind and keep myself 'posted up', as the Americans phrase it, with the literature of the day. 1858 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 19, I wish our journals would keep us better posted up with regard to events in Belgium. 1883 C. D. WARNER *Roundabout Journey* 239 The lovers of the sport always post themselves as to the character of the bulls who are to perform. 1886 MISS TYTLER *Buried Diamonds* vii, Tell me..what books you had to post yourself up in for your examinations.

Post (pōust), *v.*[2] [f. POST *sb.*[1]: in various unconnected groups of senses.]

I. †1. *trans.* To square (timber) before sawing it, or in order to form it into posts. *Obs.* or *dial.*

*c*1520 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 204 Johanni Hogsson postyng tymber ad Ryse & alias per j diem, 5*d*. *Ibid.* 205 Will'mo Howyd postyng tymber for the sayd fertter per iij dies, & sawyng, 18*d*. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XIX. XXXVI, There lay by chance a posted tree therebie. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2) s.v., When a tree is cut into a square form, it is termed *posted*.

II. †2. To furnish or set with posts. *Obs. rare.*

1716 *Maldon, Essex, Borough Deeds* Bundle 147. No. 3 Wee present the sirvains [= surveyors] of St Mary's [parish] for not posteing the foot-way.

III. 3. To attach or moor (a vessel) to a post.

1868 [see POSTING *vbl. sb.*[1] 1].

IV. 4. To affix (a paper, etc.) to a post or in a prominent position; to stick *up* in a public place.

1630 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* III. 62 Divers bills posted up that threatned mischief to the Judges. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 187 A Paper was posted upon the Old Exchange. Exhorting Prentices to rise and sack his House. 1715 *Boston Rec.* (1884) II. 220 Posting up twenty of the said printed by-laws on several publick places in the said town. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson's Fun.* 12 A written order .. had been .. posted up. 1851 DICKENS *Repr. Pieces, Bill-sticking* (1903) 62 The old bill-stickers went to Trafalgar Square to attempt to post bills. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 221 Boards intended for posting papers upon. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 19 Feb. 4/7 The coalmasters .. have posted a notice at the collieries intimating a reduction..in the wages of miners.

5. To make known, advertise, bring before the public (some fact, thing, or person) by or as by posting a placard. Also with *up*.

1633 MASSINGER *Guardian* I. i, If you take the wench now, I'll have it posted first, then chronicled, Thou wert beaten to it. 1694 SOUTH *Serm.* (1727) III. vi. 249 Those Pretences to infallible Cures, which we daily see posted up in every Corner of the Streets. 1756 C LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. Ded., The grateful votaries, posted up in his temple the histories of their diseases. 1828–32 WEBSTER s.v., To advertise on a post or in a public place; as, to post a stray horse. 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm Trav.* x, Seeing him posted in the bill of the night, I attended the performance.

b. *spec.* To expose to ignominy, obloquy, or ridicule, by this means. Now *rare*.

1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* xvi. 88, I may..be poasted up .as one that dares not hazard a whole National Church at blind man buffe. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* 424 Here we must have an abominable talshood.., posted, and pilloried. 1684 WOOD *Life* 4 Sept. (O. H. S) III. 108 Wright Croke..was posted up for a shark and coward in Day's coffey house. 1710 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) II. 91 Their exploits were so mean, and their actions so vain That they all deserve to be posted. 1812 *Ann. Reg*, *Chron.* 146/2 A criminal information against two persons for posting a merchant of London in a coffee-house for refusing a challenge. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk.* (1867) 34 I'll post you for a swindler and a coward. 1884 *Law Times* 7 June 93/1 If he had not paid the bets he would have been posted as a 'defaulter' at Tattersalls.

c. In some colleges: To place in a list, which is posted up, the names of (students who fail to pass in the college examinations).

In Cambridge colleges, said of those whose names are now subjoined to the lists of successful examinees as *not classed*.

1852 C. A. BRISTED *Eng. Univ.* 100 [At Trinity Coll., Camb.] should a man be posted twice in succession, he is generally recommended to try the air of some small college, or devote his energies to some other walk of life. 1859 FARRAR *J. Home* xix, He had been posted, in company with H. and Lord F.; *i.e.* their names had been written up below the eighth class as 'unworthy to be classed'.

d. To publish the name of (a ship) as overdue or missing.

1886 CLARK RUSSELL *Voy. to Cape* (1893) 136 My sympathy with the sailor makes me feel as often as I hear of a cargo vessel being 'posted' as if a very grave wrong were done to the memory of the drowned seamen by the unconcern with which the great mass of the public receive the news. 1896 *Times* (weekly ed.) 10 Jan. 38/3 They [the ship] were posted at Lloyd's on Wednesday as missing.

6. To placard (a wall, etc.) with bills, etc.

1854 DICKENS *Hard T.* III. iv, He caused the walls to be posted with it [a broadsheet]. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Dec. 2/1 We had to fall back on posting the neighbourhoods as well as we could... We put out a poster and forty-five hand-bills to every three men who registered.

Post (pōust), *v.*[3] [f. POST *sb.*[3]; so F. *poster* (16th c.) to post, station (troops, etc.).]

1. *trans.* To place, station.

1683 PENN *Wks.* (1782) IV. 316 The place of the glass-house [is] conveniently posted for water-carriage.. *a* 1688 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Battle of Sedgmoor* Wks. (1775) 121, I suppose..that your Lordship was posted in a very strong place 1711 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 161 P 3 A Country Girl, who was posted on an Eminence at some Distance from me. 1833 RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 166 He. posted himself at the door of the banqueting hall. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 1. 223 A body of English horsemen, posted on a hill to the right, charged suddenly on the French flank.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To station oneself, stop. *rare.*

1872 H. COWLES in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xciv. 10 The question posts midway..the point of application being too obvious to need mention.

2. *Mil.* and *Naval.* To appoint to a post or command; *spec.* to appoint to command a ship which 'gave post' (see POST *sb.*[3] 4); to commission as captain. Chiefly *pass.*

1800 WELLESLEY in Owen *Desp.* (1877) 555 One additional subaltern at least should be posted to every company of artillery. 1809 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) V. 313, I am unwilling to send Mr. Dunlop to any particular regiment lest he should not be posted to it *c* 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Persuas.* xxiii, When I returned to England in the year eight, with a few thousand pounds, and was posted into the Laconia. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* lii, I am posted, and appointed to the Semiramis frigate. 1894 *Lancet* 3 Nov. 1056/1 Surgeon-Major Tuthill, on arrival from a tour of service at Gibraltar, has been posted to Dublin 1907 SIR J. K. LAUGHTON *Let. to Editor*, Every ship of 20 guns or more was a post-ship, and a man was ordinarily said to be *posted*, that is, appointed to command a ship which gave him post as a captain.

Hence **Po·sting** *vbl. sb.*[3]

[1800 *Misc. Tracts* in *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 9/1 The posting the English troops too far from his own person.] 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 99 The posting of a piquet. 1880 GEN. ADYE in *19th Cent.* 701 There are palpable defects and anomalies in the Staff Corps arrangements as regards the posting of the regimental officers.

Post, *v.*[4] *Sc. dial.* [dial. var. of POSS *v.*] *trans.* To trample (clothes) in water in the process of washing them; also, to knead (clothes) with the hands for this purpose. Hence **Po·sting** *vbl. sb.*[4]

1820 ARMSTRONG *Gael. Dict.* s.v. *Postadh*, The Highland women put them in a tub, [and] then, with petticoats tucked up..commence the operation of posting. 1893 N. MUNRO *Lost Pibroch* (1902) 18 The women, posting blankets for the coming shelling, stopped their splashing in the little linn. *Ibid* 71 A white blanket that needs no posting.

Post, *v.*[5] *slang.* [app. t. POST *sb.*[3] or (?) It. *posta* a stake.] *trans.* To lay down, stake, deposit, pay down.

1781 C. JOHNSTON *John Juniper* II. 48 Toby having, in his own phrase, *posted the cole* (staked down the money) . lost a game or two, according to rule. 1781–1870 [see COLE *sb.*[3]]. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Post* or *post the poney*, to stake, or lay down the money. 1821 *Sporting Mag.* VIII. N. S 233 Many..will recollect the needful was not posted. 1891 *Lic. Vict. Gaz.* 3 Apr. (Farmer), Done! post the money.

Post (pōust), *adv. Obs.* or *arch.* [Originating in the phrase *ride in post* (F. *chevaucher en poste*), (POST *sb.*[2] 8 d), abbreviated to *ride post*, and thence extended to other verbs.] With post-horses; by post; express; with speed or haste. Cf. F. *courir la poste*, now, to run very fast.

a. With *ride*, *run*, and other verbs of motion.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Jas.* 37 You ryde poste to the deuil. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* Ded., Riding poast towards London you chaunged horse at the universitie 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, v. ii. 112 Mount thee vpon his horse, Spurre post, and get before him to the King. 1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* i. 4, She follow'd, flyes; she fled from, followes post. *a* 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 230 Madame Raillie sent post to the comptroller, the Laird of Pittarrow, and called for his assistance. *a* 1653 BINNING *Serm.* (1845) 377 Men begin at leisure, but they run post before all be done 1660 *Act 12 Chas. II*, c. 35 § 1 His Majestyes Post Master Generall . shall from time to time have the receiving, taking up, ordering, dispatching, sending post or with speade, and delivering of all Letters and Pacquets whatsoever. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2485/4 A Gentleman riding Post with the Mail, was likewise taken into the said Wood. 1711 *Royal Proclam* 23 June ibid. No. 4866/1 The Horsing of any Person..Riding Post, (that is to say) Riding several Stages upon a Post-Road, and changing Horses. 1711 *Ibid.* /2 All Letters..shall..be . delivered to the Deputy , and . . sent Post unto the . . General Post-Office. 1716 *Ibid* No. 5131/3 He set out Post for Paris. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) III. lxxxi. 166 Sir T—— sent his valet de chambre post with a letter. 1802 MRS. E. PARSONS *Myst Visit* II. 176 They were to travel post 1838 *Murray's Handbk. N. Germ.* 83 Provided..he be not journeying post to the Rhine. 1883 STEVENSON *Treasure Isl.* II. vii, So now, Livesey, come post; do not lose an hour, if you respect me.

b. With other verbs: With speed, fast; hastily.

1632 SHIRLEY *Changes* I. i. 4 'Twere no good manners to speake hastily to a Gentlewoman, to talke post (as they say) to his Mistresse. 1634 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Gt. Eater Kent* 1 Some haue the agilitie to ride poast, some the facilitie to runne poast, some the dexteritie to write poast, and some he abilitie to speake poast. *a* 1698 CLEVELAND *2nd Elegy o B. Jonson* 53 Scriblers (that write Post and versifie With no more Leasure than we cast a Dye).

‖ **Post** (pōust), the Latin preposition meaning 'after', occurring in certain phrases used in English contexts, as *post meridiem*, *post mortem*; also in

1. Post bellum, after the war.

1883 *Standard* 17 Sept. 5/3 They were swamped by the gorgeous people of the *post bellum* epoch. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Aug. 9/3 What the post-bellum expenses of..Japan and Russia will be during the next five, or even ten, years.

2. Post diem, after the day; in *Law*: see quots.

1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Post diem*, is a returne of a writ after the day assigned for the returne: for the which, the *Custos breuium* hath foure pence : or it may be the fee taken for the same. 1658 *Practich Part of Law* 8 You are to pay *4d.* as a *post-diem* for each of the aforesaid Processe, which you bring not into the Philizer by the day of the return. 1848 in WHARTON *Law Lex.*

3. Post hoc, after this. *Post hoc, ergo propter hoc*, after this, therefore on account of this; expressing the fallacy that a thing which follows another is therefore caused by it.

1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II iii. 221 That maxim,—*Post hoc, ergo propter hoc*,- which indeed is good logick with the vulgar,..methinks should not pass for such with the learned. 1843 R J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin Med* xi. 119 In the cases in which recovery is stated to have followed this practice [of mercurialization] the *post hoc* has been mistaken for the *propter hoc*. 1889 *Athenæum* 13 Apr. 468/1 We have read the whole statement without feeling convinced that 'post hoc' necessarily included 'propter hoc' in this case. 1905 *Discriminator Prosp* 26 Inventing a dangerous post hoc explanation of a catastrophe which has surprised him.

4. Post partum, after child-birth.

1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Dict.*, *Post-partum*, after delivery, as, post partum hemorrhage. 1872 A. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 113 The alarming condition that we occasionally meet with after post partum hemorrhage.

5. Post terminum (*Law*): see POST TERM.

Post, obs. form of *posed*, pa. pple. of POSE *v.*[1]

Post, variant of POUST *Obs.*, power.

Post- (pōust), *prefix*, repr. L. *post*, adv. and prep., after, behind. In L., prefixed adverbially to verbs, as *posthabēre* to hold or esteem after, *postpōnĕre* to place after, postpone, *postscribĕre* to write after; also to pples., vbl. sbs., and other verbal derivatives, as *postgenitus* after-born, *postpositus* placed after, *postscriptus* written after, *postveniens* coming after, *postpuritor* after-getter, heir. More rarely formed on the prep. and an object as, of time, *postauctumnālis* coming (*post auctumnum*) after autumn, post-autumnal; of place, *postliminium* (a return) behind the threshold, *postscænium* (the space) behind the scenes. In English its use has received great extension, esp. in the prepositional relation, in which compounds are formed almost at will, not only on words from Latin, but also, in technical terms, from Greek, and sometimes even on English or other words, as *post-breakfast*, *post Easter*, *post-Elizabethan*. These are often opposed to formations in *ante-* or *pre-*.

A. Words in *post-* is adverbial or adjectival, qualifying the verb, verbal derivative, or other adj. or sb. forming, or implied in, the second element. In compounds derived or formed from L., or on L. analogies, as POST-DATE, -EXIST, -FIX, -PONE, -POSE, -POSIT, -VENE, -GESTURE, -JACENT, SCRIPT (q. v.); also in nonce-wds., sometimes formed after, and as the opposites to, words in *ante-* or *pre-* (exceptionally *pro-*).

1. Relating to time or order.

a. In adverbial relation: = After, afterwards, subsequently. (*a*) With verbs or pa. pples., or in nonce-wds. formed after verbs or pa. pples. in *pre-* (*pro-*): as *post determined* (opp. to *predetermined*), *-disapproved*. † **Postcribrate** *v.* [see CRIBRATE], to sift afterwards; **Postmu·ltiply** *v.*, *Math.* to multiply by (or as) a *postfactor* (see b); **Post-o·ccupied** *ppl. a.* [after *preoccupied*], ? occupied with something past; † **Postpla·ce** *v.*, to place after something else; **Po·st-pro·phesy** *v.*, to 'prophesy after the event'; † **Po·stvi·de** *v.* [after *provide*], to provide for an event after it has happened; to take precautions too late. See also POSTJUDICED. (*b*) With adjectives, or forming the first element of adjectives: as **Postmu·tative** [L. *mūtāre* to change], applied to languages in which words are inflected by means of affixes placed after the stem or radical part; † **Postpa·rative** (opp. to *preparative*: see quot.).

b. In *quasi*-adjectival relation to a sb. (chiefly a verbal sb. or noun of action) forming, or implied in, the second element: = Occurring or existing afterwards, coming after, subsequent, later: as *post-accession*, *-act*, *-argument*, *-contract*, *-division*, *-fruition*, *-issue*, *-legitimation*, *-operation*, *-pardon*, *-penance*, *-signer*, *-variation*. Also in nonce-words formed after nouns in *pre-*, as *post-amble*, *postdestination* (hence *postdestinarian*), *postface*, *postfiction*: see quots. Also **Po·st-ete·rnity,** eternity in the future, everlasting future existence; **Postfa·ctor,** *Math.*, the latter of two factors in non-commutative multiplication; † **Po·st-law,** ? a law made subsequently to, and annulling, some obligation, an *ex post facto* law; **Po·st-ma·rriage,** marriage subsequent to cohabitation.

1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* VIII. (1701) 340/1 His life is not happy, for Beatitude is a *post-accession thereto. 1852 BURRILL *Law Dict.* II, *Post-act, an after-act; an act done afterwards. 1864 in WEBSTER; and in sub-sequent Dicts. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* ***iv, He liked not ouer-long Preambles, or *Postambles to short Discourses. 1622 T. STOUGHTON *Chr. Sacrif.* viii. 94 This being more then an adiunct, euen a *post argument..for confirmation of the maine argument. *a* 1630 PARSONS *Leicester's Ghost* (1641) 18 It chanced that I made a *post-contract, And did in sort the Lady Sheifield wed. *a* 1631 DONNE *Lett.* (1651) 308, I have cribrated,..re-cribrated, and *post-cribrated the Sermon. 1700 C. NESSE *Antid. Armin.* (1827) 70 The Arminians..may be called..*post-destinarians for placing the eternal decree behind the race of man's life. 1656 T. PIERCE (*title*) Prædestination..defended against *Post-destination. 1674 HICKMAN *Hist. Quinquart.* (ed. 2) 160 The Doctor's Election is a Postdestination; for it then only makes men ordained to eternal life, when..they are possessed of it. 1700 C. NESSE *Antid. Armin.* (1827) 51 To prefer time before eternity, and to set up a post-destination instead of a pre destination. 1733 POPE *Let. to Swift* in Courthope *Life* 260 It was laboured, corrected, pre-commended, and *post-disapproved so far as to be disowned by themselves. 1628 DONNE *Serm.* xxix. (1640) 287 The Schooles have made so many Divisions, and sub-divisions, and re-divisions, and *post-divisions of Ignorance. *a* 1631 — *Serm.* vii 71 Man hath not that, not eternity, but the Image of Eternity, that is Immortality, a *Post-eternity there is in the soule of Man. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 44. *a* 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) I 367 The promise of eternal life is as ancient as God himself..as it hath an ante-eternity, so it hath a post-eternity. 1782 (*title*) Paris in Miniature,..together with a Preface and *Postface by the English Linnær. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 30 Apr. 624/2 The frank admission in both preface and postface that [he] found the Japanese syllabary too many for him. 1607 HARINGTON in *Nugæ Ant.* (1804) II 139 As for the latter predictions or rather *postfictions (since the bishops death) I willingly omit, concerning the successors of this bishop. 1612 CHAPMAN *Widdowes T.* II. i. Plays 1873 III. 31 Shee matching with some yong Prodigall, what must ensue, but her *post-issue beggerd. 1663 *Short Surv. Grand Case Pres Ministry* 38 Oaths are sacred things, and *Post-Laws are a ready Papacie to absolve them. 1780 M. MADAN *Thelyphthora* (1781) I. 35 The proposers and framers of such schemes of *post legitimation, had been convinced, that the conjugal cohabitation..was a lawful marriage. 1785 G. A. BELLAMY *Apology* II. 46 That ridicule and contempt which custom has annexed to a *post-marriage (if I may so term it). 1899 R. C. TEMPLE *Th. Univ Gram.* 7 Languages are divisible into 1. pre-mutative, or those that prefix their affixes; 2. intro mutative, or those that infix them; and 3. *post-mutative, or those that suffix them. 1876 M COLLINS *Fr Midn. to Midn.* III iv. 8 They were for the most part silent. Lord Arthur was pre-occupied; Vance was *post-occupied *a* 1631 DONNE *Serm.* (ed. Alford) IV. 451 All my co-operation is but a *post-operation, a working by the power of that all-preventing Grace. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* viii (1887) 53 They that write of exercise, make three degrees in it, wherof they call the first a preparatiue,..the next simply by the name of exercise,..the third a *postparatiue. 1625 DONNE *Serm.* 3 *Apr.* 37 Every Pardon, whether a *Post-pardon, by way of mercy, after a Lawe is broken, or a Præ-pardon, by way of Dispensation, in wisedome before a Lawe bee broken. 1599 R. LINCHE *Anc. Fict.* G iv, I thought it fittest in this treatise to *postplace her. 1859 F. FRANCIS *N. Dogvane* (1888) 298 None *post-prophesied their convictions that 'this would be the end of it all', more loudly than Mr. Tom Sharp. 1819 JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* App., Wks. 1859 I. 121 These were the only *post-signers. 1650 B. *Discolliminium* 45, I and my Friends shall be allowed the full benefit of all the variations, interpretations, reservations, *postvariations, tergiversations, excusations, that I and my Mate can devise or possibly imagine. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Chester* (1662) I. 188 When men instead of preventing, *postvide against dangers.

2. Of local position. a. In advb. relation to a vbl. adj. forming the second element: = Behind, posteriorly: as POSTJACENT; also **Postcommu·nicant,** communicating behind; *p artery*, the posterior communicating artery (Wilder). b. In adjectival relation to a sb. forming or implied in the second element: = Hinder, situated at the back, posterior: chiefly in terms of Anatomy and Zoology, as POSTABDOMEN, etc.; **Postcho·roid,** posterior choroid (artery) (Wilder); **Posthippoca·mpal,** of or belonging to the posterior hippocampus, as in *posthippocampal fissure*; **Postscale·ne,** posterior scalene (muscle of the neck) (*Cent. Dict.* cites *Coues*); also **Post-tu·beranoe** *nonce-wd.* [after *protuberance*], a posterior protuberance.

1868 OWEN *Anat. Vert.* III. 135 The most..important of these [fissures] in Man, has..received the name of 'posthippocampal'. 1885 *Q. Rev.* XXXI. 466 Their beauty is proverbial in Africa, particularly for that..quality of being singularly gifted with the Hottentot post-tuberance.

B. Compounds in which *post-* is prepositional, the object being the noun forming, or implied in, the second element.

1. Relating to time or order: = After, subsequent to, following, succeeding, later than.

a. With substantives, forming adjectives (or attributive phrases), usually more or less nonce-wds., and of obvious meaning; as *post-Ascension*, *-breakfast*, *-Easter*, *-election*, *-evolution*, *-Incarnation*, *-Mutiny*, *-ordination*, *-Reformation*, *-Restoration*, *-resurrection*, *-Revolution*, *-Union*, etc.; see also POST-MORTEM, POST-OBIT.

b. With adjs., or formed from *post-* + a L. or Gr. sb. with an adjectival ending. Many of these are self-explaining, esp. those formed from personal

names, as *post-Adamic*, *-Alexandrine*, *-Cartesian* (see CARTESIAN), *-Coleridgian*, *-Constantinian*, *-Darwinian*, *-Davidic*, *-Elizabethan*, *-Hesiodic*, *-Homeric*, *-Kantian*, *-Mosaic*, *-Pauline*, *-Petrine*, *-Socratic*, *-Solomonic*, etc. So in geology, from the names of formations or periods, as *post-Cambrian*, *-cretaceous*. Also terms of pathology, indicating conditions or symptoms following an attack of disease, as *post-apoplectic*, *-diphtheritic*, *-epileptic*, *-herpetic*, *-influenzal*, *-paralytic*, *-paroxysmal*, *-scarlatinal*, *-syphilitic*, *-typhoid* (see also those defined below); and many others of obvious meaning, as *post-baptismal*, *-biblical*, *-canonical*, *-mediæval*, *-observational*, *-pagan*, *-pentecostal*, *-priestly*, *-prophetic*, *-rebellionary*, *-resurrectional*, *-revolutionary*, *-talmudical*.

Also **Post-apostolic, -ical**, subsequent to the apostles, later than the apostolic age. **Post-cœnal** (-cœn-, -cœn-) [L. *cēna*, erron. *cœna*, *cœna*, dinner], after-dinner. **Post-choreic**, *Path.*, following an attack of chorea or 'St. Vitus's dance'. **Post-comitial** (see quot.). **Post-connubial**, occurring after marriage: = POSTNUPTIAL. **Post-conquestal**, founded after the Norman Conquest. **Post-cosmic** [Gr. κόσμος world], subsequent to the present world; = *postmundane*. **Post-diastolic**, *Physiol.*, following the *diastole* or dilatation of the heart in beating. **Post-dicrotic**, following the dicrotic wave of the pulse. **Post-disruption**, subsequent to the DISRUPTION of the Ch. of Scotland and formation of the Free Ch. in 1843. **Post-embryonal, Post-embryonic**, subsequent to the embryonic stage of life or growth. **Post-febrile**, *Path.*, occurring after an attack of fever. **Post-hemiplegic**, *Path.*, following an attack of hemiplegia or paralysis of one side. **Post-hypnotic** (see quot. 1903). † **Postlapsarian**, *Theol. Obs.* = INFRALAPSARIAN or SUBLAPSARIAN. **Post-mortuary**, occurring, or relating to what may occur, after (some one's) death; post-mortem. **Post-mundane** [L. *mundus* world], subsequent to this present world. **Post-neuritic**, *Path.*, following an attack of neuritis. **Post-Nicene**, *Ch. Hist.*, subsequent in date to the first Nicene Council (A. D. 325); also as *sb.* a Post-Nicene writer. **Post-operative**, occurring after a surgical operation. **Post-parturient**, *Path.* [cf. PARTURIENT 3], occurring after parturition. **Post-Puranic**, subsequent to or later than the date of the Puranas. **Post-Raphaelite** *a.*, applied to schools of painting subsequent to the time of Raphael (died 1520): cf. PRE-RAPHAELITE. **Post-remote**, more remote in subsequent time or order: see *pre-remote*, PRE- B. 1. **Post-Roman**, subsequent to the Roman period. **Post-systolic**, following the systole of the heart. **Post-temporary** *nonce-wd.* [after *contemporary*], later than the time of the actual events; subsequent in date. **Post-tonic** [see TONIC], following the accented syllable. **Post-traumatic**, *Path.* [Gr. τραῦμα wound], occurring after a wound. **Post-tridentine** [see TRIDENTINE], subsequent to the Council of Trent. **Post-tussic** [irreg. f. L. *tussis* cough: see -IC], occurring after a cough. **Post-vaccinal**, occurring after vaccination. **Post-varioloid**, *Path.*, ? occurring after a varioloid eruption. **Post-Vedic** (-vē'dik), subsequent to or later than the Rig-Veda. See also POST-DILUVIAL, -EXILIAN, -GLACIAL, -GRADUATE, -NATAL, -PRANDIAL, etc.

c. Rarely with sbs., forming sbs., as †**Post-noon** *Obs.*, afternoon; POST-FINE, POST TERM, etc.

1877 DAWSON *Orig. World* vi. 136 The geologist finds no trace of *post-Adamic creation. 1901 E. L. HICKS *Man. Gk. Hist. Inscript.* (ed. 2) Pref., An indifference to *post-Alexandrine studies too common amongst British scholars. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 212 *note*, Showing a *post-Apostolic date. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 493 Immediately after the *post-apostolical age. 1895 J. KIDD *Morality & Relig.* viii. 324 The *post-ascension activity of Christ. 1905 H. D. ROLLESTON *Dis. Liver* 226 The patient..passes into what may be spoken of as a *post-ascitic stage. 1840 G. S. FABER *Prim. Doctr. Regen.* iv. ii. 333 With respect to *posthaptismal declarations. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 315 The ruthless dogma that there is no forgiveness for post-baptismal sin. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2184 The first *post-biblical author to mention Simon is Hegesippus. 1792 COWPER *Let. to J. Newton* 22 July, All my *post-breakfast time must be given to poetry. 1879 J. JACOBS in *19th Cent.* Sept. 490 The analogous..Triune Deity of *post-Buddhistic Brahmanism. 1875 CROLL *Climate & T.* xx. 345 The longer we suppose the pre-Cambrian periods to have been, the shorter must we suppose the *post-Cambrian to be. 1899 J. STALKER *Christology of Jesus* i. 35 The forms in which the words of Jesus appear in the earliest *postcanonical literature. 1874 MIVART in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 782 If *post-cartesian philosophy has been so wanting in positive results. 1848 G. F. RUXTON in *Blackw. Mag.* LXIV. 430 Augustin ..was enjoying a *post-cœnal smoke. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* II. ii. 48 In the course of their post-cœnal talk. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 854 *Post-choreic paralysis is sometimes well-marked. 1834 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* ix. 542 Literature, ..collected in *post-Christian times by the Sassanidæ. 1833 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849) III xvii. 505 After every session they [the Polish electors] held what were called *post-comitial diets, the object of which was to bring him to account for the vote he had given on every occasion. 1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xviii. § 39 *note*, By the terms connubial and *post-connubial all I mean..is the mere physical union. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1880 *Sat. Rev.* 3 Apr. 439/2 Cities are the seats of *post-conquestal bishoprics. 1901 LANCIANI in *Athenæum* 27 July 130/1 In other baptisteries of the *post-Constantinian age. 1891 *Riddles of Sphinx* 435 The *post-cosmic condition and end of the world-process. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* II Living and *post-cretaceous forms. 1890 J. MARTINEAU *Seat Authority in Relig.* II. i. 138 The *post-decretal unity seems indisputable. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Post-diastolic. *Ibid.*, *Post-dicrotic wave*, a secondary recoil wave sometimes present, following on the Dicrotic wave of the pulse. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 859 *Post-diphtheritic anæsthesia tends to disappear in the course of five or six weeks. 1889 N. KERR *Inebriety* viii. (ed. 2) 138 Though the offspring of the paternal pre-disease period showed no tendency of the kind, the paternal *post-disease child or children could only with constant supervision be kept from strong drink as soon as they began to crawl. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 16 Oct. 3/3 The men and women this preacher-poet knew in his pews in the old post-disruption years. 1864 LUMLEY *Remin. Opera* 35 Less relished than the *post-Easter entertainment. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan 304/2 This most delightful of the *post-Elizabethan poets. 1833 TUCKEY tr. *Hatschek's Amphioxus* 151 The perforation..falls under the *post-embryonal period of development. 1895 *Cambr. Nat. Hist.* V. 154 *Post-embryonic development, or change of form of this kind, is called metamorphosis. 1903 MYERS *Human Personality* I. 316 As the popular phrase is, the *post-epileptic patient 'was not himself'. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 3 June 6/3 In a post-epileptic state, unconscious of her acts—a sleep-walking condition. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 433 Observed in *post-epileptiform paralysis. 1894 *Geol. Mag.* Oct. 449 It appears that there has been a *post-erosion subsidence to an amount from 8,000 to 12,000 feet, carrying down the Antillean plains to form the present sea-basins. 1874 BUCKNILL & TUKE *Psych. Med.* (ed. 3) 376 A prolongation of the delirium when the fever has subsided, intended by the term '*Post-Febrile Insanity'. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 149 The diagnosis of scarlet fever in the post-febrile stage. 1897 *Trans. Amer. Pediatric Soc.* IX. 158 An undoubted example of *post-hemiplegic tremor. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 887 Sciatica, *post-herpetic and other neural ias. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xviii. II. 17 The *Post-Homeric legends are adapted to a population classified quite differently. 1890 *Q. Rev.* July 255 Even *posthypnotic suggestion..was known. 1903 MYERS *Human Personality* I. Gloss., *Post hypnotic.* Used of a suggestion given during the hypnotic trance, but intended to operate after that trance has ceased. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 294 A result of the *post-influenzal exhaustion of the nervous centres. 1900 *Pilot* 3 Nov. 519/2 The constructive *a priori* *post-Kantian philosophy of the great German speculative thinkers of eighty years ago. 1733 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* II. 305 The high mysteries of. Ante- and *Post-Lapsarian doctrines. 1851 G. S. FABER *Many Mansions* 6 The principle of intellectuality. does not seem to have at all entered into the theory of our mediæval or *postmediæval Sidrophels. 1902 MISS E. SPEAKMAN in *Owens Coll. Hist. Ess.* 57 A great post-mediæval movement, the active monasticism of the Counter-Reformation. 1893 *Chicago Advance* 9 Mar., He had given no one cause for *post-mortuary expectations. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1791 *Post-Mosaic events and customs. 1864 *Realm* 18 May 5 The speculative gentlemen who in mythical times transferred their *post-mundane future to Mephistopheles in exchange for immediate enjoyment. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 383 Total loss of vision dependent on *post-neuritic atrophy. 1720 WATERLAND *Vind. Christ's Div.* ii. 26 The *Post-Nicene Fathers Athanasius, Basil, &c. 1886 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. xv. 96 At other hours of the Ante-Noon, and *Post-Noon more especially. a 1866 J. GROTE *Exam. Utilit. Philos.* xxi. (1870) 346 The *post-observational simplicity of Copernicus and Newton. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 309 In the first flush of that *post-operative quiescence that we all so well recognise as a characteristic of nervous ailments. 1900 *Lancet* 20 Oct. 1151/2 A typical instance of post-operative hæmatemesis. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* vi. (1875) 252 The new, real, immense, *post-pagan world. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 464 Cases of *post-parturient anæmia. 1885 E. HATCH in *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 427/1 In the later and the probably *post-Pauline epistles the apocalyptic elements are rare. 1896 J. MACNEILL *Spirit Bible & Life* xiii, We live in *post pentecostal days. 1895 A. NUTT *Voy. Bran* I. 247 The *post-Prophetic phase of Judaism. 1862 MRS. SPEID *Last Years Ind.* 192 Among the *post-Puranic religionists of India. 1899 HOBSON *Rusk n* 27 The great masters of the *post-Raphaelite schools in Italy and in England. 1870 *Athenæum* 23 Apr. 543/3 In *post-Reformation times the 'prophecies'..kept the souls..of men in continual irritation. 1902 B. KIDD *West. Civilis.* ix. 315 The various tendencies within the post-Reformation development. 1857-8 SEARS *Athan.* iv. 27 The *post-resurrection period. 1884 *Chr. Commw.* 11 Dec 112/5 The few weeks of our Lord's post-resurrection life. 1814 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 243 Our *post-revolutionary youth are born under happier stars than you and I were. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* 51 Referring it to *post-Roman times. 1899 R. MUNRO *Preh. Scot.* ix. 351 Many of them were utilised in post-Roman times. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 735 *Post-scarlatinal diphtheria usually occurs at a late period of convalescence. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1160 In the *post-Solomonic time, the city grew in the neighbourhood of the temple. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 145 Drugs cannot influence a *post-syphilitic cicatrix. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 159 The first sound forcible, and followed by a loud murmur (*post-systolic), which culminated at the apex. 1659 BP. WALTON *Consid. Considered* 113 Collected by the *post-talmudical rabbins out of several ancient Copies. 1905 *19th Cent.* Jan. 63 That revelation through the fallible media of dead languages and *post-temporary chronicles. 1885 P. MEYER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 869/1 In French the first of the two *post-tonic vowels of a Lat. proparoxytone always disappears; in Prov. it tends to be preserved. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 15 Oct. 965 The *post-traumatic disorders of the cerebro spinal system. 1845 J. H. NEWMAN *Ess. Developm.* 323 Nor am I aware that *Post-tridentine writers deny that the whole Catholic faith may be proved from Scripture. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 206 *Post-tussic suction is another highly significant sign. 1897 *Ibid.* II. 582 The nature, extent, and variety of *post-vaccinal eruptions. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 526 An example of *post-varioloid ulceration. 1895 *Daily News* 10 June 6/2 The *Post-Vedic or Brahmanic period.

2. Relating to locality: = Behind, situated at the back of, posterior to. In many adjs. (rarely sbs.), chiefly *Anat.* and *Zool.*, indicating parts or organs situated behind (more rarely, in the hinder part of) other parts or organs: as **Postacetabular**, behind the acetabulum or socket of the hip-bone. **Postallantoic**, behind the allantois. **Postanal**, behind the anus. **Postantennal**, behind the antennæ. **Postarytenoid**, 'behind the arytenoid cartilage or cartilages' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Postauditory**, behind the auditory nerve or chamber. **Postbrachial** (-brē'kiăl), situated on the back of the *brachium* or upper arm: applied to a set of muscles. **Postbranchial** (-brænkiăl) [see BRANCHIA], behind the gills, or a gill. **Postcecal** (-sī'kăl), behind or beyond the cæcum. **Postcalcaneal**, behind the calcaneum: applied to a lobe of the interfemoral membrane in bats. **Postcentral**, behind the centre: applied to a convolution of the brain, also called the *posterior central convolution*. **Postcephalic**, behind or posterior to the head: applied to segments of arthropods. **Postcerebellar**, in the hinder part of the cerebellum. **Postcerebral**, (*a*) behind the cerebrum or brain; (*b*) in the hinder part of the cerebrum. **Postcolumellar**, behind the columella (COLUMELLA 4). **Postcoxal**, behind the coxa or coxæ. **Postcruciate**, behind the cruciate fissure of the cerebrum. **Postcubital** [see CUBIT], behind, or on the back of, the fore-arm. **Postdental** [see DENTAL], behind the teeth; in *Phonetics* applied to a consonant pronounced by placing the tongue against the gum or palate just behind the teeth. **Postdigital**, behind the digits or toes. **Postethmoid**, behind the ethmoid bone. **Postfemoral**, situated behind the femur or thigh. **Postgenital**, behind the genital pores. **Postglenoid**, behind the glenoid cavity: applied to a process of the temporal bone (*ellipt.* as *sb.*): also **Postglenoidal**. **Posthumeral** (-hiū'mĕrăl), behind the humerus or upper arm, or the humeri in insects (cf. HUMERAL A. 1, 3). **Postischial** (-is'kiăl), behind the ischium. **Postmeatal** (-mī,ē'tăl) [irreg. for *postmeatual*: cf. MEATAL, and see MEATUS], behind a meatus or opening of the body. **Postmedian**, behind the median line or plane of the body. **Postnasal**, behind the nose or nasal cavity. **Postœsophageal**, behind the œsophagus. **Postolivary**, behind the olivary body. **Postpalatal**, behind the palate or palatal bones; applied to one of the pterygoid bones in certain reptiles (also *ellipt.* as *sb.*): also **Postpalatine**. **Postparietal**, applied to certain plates behind the parietal plates in the head of a serpent (also *ellipt.* as *sb.*). **Postpetiole** *sb.*, an abdominal segment in an insect immediately behind the petiole (PETIOLE 2). **Postpharyngeal**, behind the pharynx. **Postpituitary**, 'situated posterior to the pituitary body' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Postpontile**, behind the pons Varolii (PONS 2). **Postrhinal** [Gr. ῥίν nose], behind the nose (= *postnasal*), or behind the olfactory lobe of the brain. **Postrolandic**, behind the Rolandic fissure of the cerebrum. **Postrostral**, behind the rostrum of a crustacean. **Postsacral**, behind the sacrum or sacral vertebræ. **Postscapular**, situated behind or below the spine of the scapula or shoulder-blade, as in *postscapular fossa*. **Poststernal**, behind the sternum or breast-bone. **Poststigmatal**, in an insect, behind the stigmata or breathing pores. **Postsylvian**, behind the Sylvian fissure of the cerebrum. **Post-tibial**, behind, or on the hinder part of, the tibia. **Post-tympanic**, behind the tympanic bone: applied to a bone, and a process of bone, in some Carnivora; also as *sb.* = *post-tympanic bone* or *process*. **Postumbonal**, behind the umbo of a molluscan shell. **Postuterine**, situated behind the uterus. Also POSTLIMINARY, -OCULAR, -ORBITAL, etc.

1866 OWEN *Anat. Vert.* II. 34 [The ilium in birds] differs in the proportions of the pre-acetabular and *post-acetabular extensions, and in the degree of divergence of the latter from the sacrum. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 17 Dec. 1632 The hind gut and its continuation—the *post-allantoic gut—are now without any communication with the exterior. 1888

ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 335 There is generally said to be a *post-anal section of the archenteron in Vertebrata which communicates by a neur-enteric canal with the neural tube. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1034 The number and arrangement of the four pairs of pre-anal and three pairs of post-anal papillæ on the tail of the male. 1895 *Cambr. Nat. Hist.* V 193 This structure [the prostomiate]..is said by Sir John Lubbock to be present in some of the Lipuridæ that have no ocelli, and he therefore prefers to speak of it as the '*post-antennal' organ. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 8 The *post auditory process of the squamosal. 1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* (1877) 190 The Post-auditory nerves. 1888 J. BEARD in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* 179 This view .I must now also extend to the prælranchial and the sensory part of each 'postbranchial nerve. 1881 HOLMES tr *Moquin-Tandon* II. i. 44 The intestine is divided into the small intestine or antecæcal, and into the large intestine or *postcæcal. 1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict.* *Post central convolution. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* VII. 310 The ascending parietal or post-central convolution. 1895 *Syd Soc. Lex.*, *Post-cephalic, posterior to the head or cephalic segment. 1900 MIALL & HAMMOND *Harlequin Fly* ii. 72 In a larva of one of the larger species of Chironomus the heart lies in the eleventh post-cephalic segment. 1885 WILDER in *Jrnl. Nervous Dis.* XII. 319 Cerebellaris posterior . English paronym *Postcerebellar. 1882 *Athenæum* 14 Jan. 60/2 Not..from the anterior cerebrum, but from the cords connecting this with the first *postcerebral ganglion. 1885 WILDER (as above) XII. 319 Cerebralis posterior. English paronym. Postcerebral. 1880 WATSON in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc., Zool.* XV. No. 82. 91 Leaving only a central depression and a *post-columellar furrow. 1885 *Alienist & Neurol* VI. 9 That part of the cerebral cortex which corresponds to the *post-cruciate convolution. 1903 KJEDERQVIST in *Phil. Soc. Trans.* 107 The Pewsey *l* is also of two kinds; one is divided and *post dental, the other has become *a*. 1891 FLOWER & LYDEKKER *Mammalia* ii. 12 The *post-digital gland of the Rhinoceros. 1870 FLOWER *Osteol Mammalia* x. 136 The Orang agrees with Man in wanting this *postethmoid union of the frontals. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* I. *Org. Nat* 235 The *postglenoid process in the horse is less developed than in the tapir. 1871 HUXLEY *Anat. Vertebr. Anim.* viii. 361 The squamosal [of the rhinoceros] sends down an immense *post-glenoidal process 1895 MIVART in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 373 The postaxial margin of the *postmeatal lamella. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 714 *Post-nasal adenoid hypertrophy is a disease of early childhood. 1896 *Nomencl. Dis.* 133 *Post-pharyngeal abscess. 1897 *Trans. Amer. Pediatric Soc* IX. 175 Extending from high up in the post-pharyngeal wall downwards four and a half inches as far as the fourth rib. 1885 WILDER (as above) XII. 351 Owen's prior name is *basirhinal*; the name employed by me is *postrhinal. 1901 *Munsey's Mag.* XXIV. 803/. She had a spell of sneezing, and the bullet dropped out into the postrhinal cavity. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 114 *Post-rostral length about equal to greatest breadth. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 72 It might be suspected from the intensity and superficialness of *post-sternal pain with tenderness. 1896 COCKERELL in *Proc. Acad Nat. Sci. Philad.* 30 It may have the portion below the stigma (substigmatal) longer than that beyond (*poststigmatal), but usually they are about equal or the latter is longer. 1868 OWEN *Anat. Vertebr.* III. 125 A '*postsylvian fissure'..is added. 1854 — *Skel. & Teeth* in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* I. *Org. Nat.* 236 A well developed *post-tympanic process 1871 HUXLEY *Anat Vertebr. Anim.* viii 363 [In the pig] the post-tympanic is closely appressed to the post-glenoidal process.

Postabdomen (pōəstˌæbdōˈmĕn). [POST- A. 2.] The posterior part of the abdomen; *esp.* in insects, crustacea, or other invertebrates, the portion posterior to the abdominal cavity. Hence **Postabdo·minal** *a.*, of or pertaining to the postabdomen.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Post abdomen*, the name applied by Latreille to the five posterior segments of the abdomen of Hexapod insects; and to the tail of Crustaceans, which consists of analogous but more numerous segments. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 108 The post-abdominal region. 1871 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 526 In all the Polycliniae group it [the ovarium] is lodged in the postabdomen.

Po·stable, *a. rare*—°. [f. POST *v.*[1] + -ABLE.] Capable of being posted.

[In the quotation from Montague cited in Todd and later Dicts. 'postable' is corrected in the Errata to 'portable'.]

Post-act: see POST- A. 1 b. **Postacetabular, Post-Adamic:** see POST- B. 2, 1 b.

Postage[1] (pōˈstĕdj). [f. POST *sb.*[2] + -AGE.]

I. Of letters, etc.

1. The carriage or conveyance of letters, etc., by post Now *rare*.

1590 *Acts Privy Council* XIX. 164 Sir John Norreis, knight, . hath made suit unto us to have certein allowaunces for howsient, howshold stuff, postage and for transportacion booth in his going and coming [to Ireland]. 1609 BP. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 5 Who weekely spends fiue or six Crownes for postage of letters onely. 1617 in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1849) I. 465 These little pamphlets I send you for that they be of so easy postage. 1653 *Reg. Council State* XVI. 458 In the manageing of the business of the postage of Letters. 1693 *New Hampsh. Prov. Papers* (1868) II. 100 How much a Letter [you will be pleased to allow] for postage of a single Letter from Piscataqua to Boston.

†**2.** The postal service generally; a postal service between particular points. *Obs.*

1652 *Jrnls. Ho. Comm.* 21 Mar. 385 By direction and authority of the Parliament, I erected postages for the service of the State. 1657 *Ibid.* 28 May 553/1 An Act for the Settling the Postage of England, Scotland, and Ireland. 1707 CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* III. (ed. 22) 442 The Post-Master-General..hath annex'd, and appropriated the Market-Towns of England so well to the respective Postages, that there is no considerable Market-Town, but hath an easie and certain Conveyance for the Letters thereof, to and from the said grand Office [in London]. 1749 W. DOUGLAS *Summary* I. 466 From Piscataqua or Portsmouth, to Philadelphia, is a regular postage. 1779 HERVEY *Naval Hist.* II. 201 In the year 1653 the postage in England, Scotland, and Ireland, was farmed for ten thousand pounds yearly.

3. The amount charged for carrying a letter or postal packet; originally, that paid to a post messenger; hence, the charge made by the post-office department for the conveyance of a letter or packet, now usually prepaid by means of a POSTAGE STAMP or stamps.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. viii. 119 For want of ready money, they scor'd upon his back, the postage. 1656 *Jrnls. Ho. Comm.* 429/2 That the Post Letters, directed to the several Members of this House, be free from Postage, as formerly. That the Letters of the several Members of this House that go to the several Parts of England, Scotland, and Ireland, be also free from Postage. 1692 T. NEALE *Patent in Hist. Suffolk, Mass.* (1894) II. 504 State letters, which are usually carried postage free here in England. 1787 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 374 To forward the packets to Colonel Platt, as early as may be, free of postage. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 388 The postage increased in proportion to the weight of the packet 1891 PHIL *Penny Post. Jubilee* 31 The postage to Aberdeen from Edinburgh was in 1777 3*d*. ..to Linlithgow 1*d*.

II. Of passengers.

†**4.** Travelling by means of post-horses; posting; also *transf.* a rapid journey or passage. *Obs.*

1603 in *13th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. iv. 127 The continuance thereof hath drawn with it from this poore town the postage and recourse of merchants..travelling to the sea coast...We pray that it would please you to erect a postage here and recommend unto you James Apleton, to be the postmaster. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lvii. 277 All the transient .pleasures that we fondly smack after in this postage of life in this world. 1808 *Cobbett's Wkly. Pol. Reg.* XIII. No. 25. 968 The refusal of a licence [by] the magistrates, to any innkeeper raising the price of postage.

† **b.** The charge for hire of a post-horse. *Obs.*

1660 *Act* 12 *Chas. II*, c. 35 § 5 Three pence..for each Horses hire or postage for every English mile.

†**5.** A station at which horses are changed; a posting house. *Obs.* 1603 [see sense 4].

III. 6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **postage-book**: see quot.; **postage currency**, a paper currency of denominations less than a dollar, bearing a design composed of one or more postage stamps, issued in the U. S. in 1862, to take the place of actual postage stamps, which had for some time been used instead of silver coins, when these became scarce during the Civil War: also called POSTAL *currency*; **postage envelope**: see quot.; **postage label**, early official name for a POSTAGE STAMP; so *postage label stamp*

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Postage-book*, a memorandum book in an office of postal expenditure. 1862 *Inscription on U. S. 5 cents bill*, *Postage Currency, Furnished only by the Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries of the U. S. U. S. Postage, Five Cents. *Back* Act approved July 17, 1862. 1863 *U. S. Stat.* c. 73 § 4 Be it further enacted, That in lieu of postage stamps for fractional currency, and of fractional notes, commonly called postage currency, the Secretary of the Treasury may issue fractional notes of like amounts. 1889 *Century Dict.* s. v. *Currency*, [On July 17, 1862], Congress authorized an issue of circulating notes called postage currency, imitating in style the stamps that had previously been used at great inconvenience, in denominations of 5, 10, 25, and 50 cents. These were superseded by the fractional currency authorized March 3d, 1863, in denominations of 3, 5, 15, 25, and 50 cents. 1860 *Murray's London* 57 (Hoppe) Others [presses] are employed in stamping the embossed medallion of the Queen on *postage envelopes. 1852 (*title*) Report from the Select Committee on *Postage Label Stamps; .Minutes of Evidence. *Ibid.* 1 Are you [H Archer] the Inventor and Patentee of a plan for perforating the sheets of Postage Labels, so as to effect their instant separation without the aid of any cutting instrument? *Ibid* 20 To engrave, print, gum, and perforate the postage label stamps. *Ibid.*, For engraving, printing, and gumming the postage label sheets.

Postage[2] (pōˈstĕdj). *rare.* [f. POST *sb*[1] + -AGE.] The mooring of ships to posts in a harbour; the dues charged for this.

1868 *Rep. Trial* in *Exeter & Plymouth Gaz.* 13 Mar., Nothing more than postage was paid. There were three posts as shown in the map of 1738, and three or more posts along the Parlor, which had now been removed, but to which ships were moored.

Po·stage sta·mp. [f. POSTAGE[1] + STAMP *sb.*] An official stamp, either a stamp embossed on an envelope or impressed on a card or wrapper, or else (now usually) a small adhesive label having a specified face-value (in Great Britain from ½*d.* upward), and bearing a design of a certain pattern and colour appropriated to its value, sold by or on behalf of the Post Office, to be affixed to any letter or packet sent by post, as a means of prepayment of postage, and as evidence of such payment.

The design is generally the head of the Sovereign or Ruler (whence in Great Britain the early popular appellation 'Queen's head'), or the national arms or emblems, but many countries use various symbolic or fanciful pictorial devices, historical portraits, etc.

The name *stamp* was originally applied to the marks stamped or impressed by the Post Office on letters for various purposes, among others that of stating whether they were 'prepaid', 'unpaid', 'free', partly paid, or paid by the twopenny or other post. When adhesive labels and impressed envelopes were introduced in 1840, these took the place of the 'paid' or 'prepaid' stamp, and appear to have been popularly called 'postage stamps' from the first. The official and more accurate name was *postage label*; but the popular usage prevailed; by 1850 *postage label stamp* was in official use, and finally *postage stamp* was accepted. The actual *stamps* (Ger. *briefstempel*) which continued to be impressed by the Post Office after 1840, to show the place and date of postage and arrival, and to obliterate or deface the postage-label, are now usually distinguished as *post-marks* and *obliteration-stamps* or *-marks*.

1840 *Times* 5 May 6/4 The Penny Postage Stamps... The Lords of the Treasury having fixed the 6th of May next for the issue of postage stamps. 1847 in *Rep. Sel. Comm. Postage Label Stamps* (1852) 1 The machine [Archer's] appears to be a very clever and useful invention; we are thoroughly convinced that postage stamps separated by it, having jagged edges, will adhere to letters far better than those cut from the sheets by knives or scissors. 1852 *Ibid.* 2 Mr. Bokenham told me..he was very desirous about the sticking of the postage stamps to the letters, as there were upwards of 400 found daily loose in the bags. *a* 1862 G H LEWES *Let. to Parker* (in *Pearson's 76th Catal.* (1894) 39), I have read Fraser, and having read it must keep it and enclose postage stamps. 1862 *Boston Even. Transcr.* 20 July 2/1 Postage stamps have come extensively into public use during the present scarcity of silver coin. They are issued by the Post Office Departments of eight values. [1862 S P. CHASE *Rep Sec. U. S. Treas* 4 Dec. 28 It was soon discovered that stamps prepared for postage uses were not adapted to the purposes of currency.] 1862 M. BLAIR *Rep. Postmaster Gen. U. S.* 1 Dec. 133 The issue of 'postage currency' by the Treasury Department will doubtless soon displace postage stamps from circulation. 1897 O. FIRTH *Postage Stamps* 3 Everyone is aware of the purpose of a postage stamp, viz to prepay postage, and to serve as an indication that the proper amount has been paid 1907 *Post Office Guide* Jan. 139 Embossed or impressed postage stamps cut out of envelopes, post-cards, letter-cards, newspaper wrappers, or telegram forms may be used as adhesive stamps in payment of postage.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *postage-stamp damper, size, statistics, system*; *esp.* connected with the collecting of postage stamps as the objects of philatelic interest, as *postage-stamp collecting, collection, collector, dealer*, etc.; *postage-stamp album, catalogue*; **postage-stamp currency** (U. S.) = postage currency: see POSTAGE[1] 6.

1852 *Rep. Sel. Comm. Postage Label Stamps* 2 The efficient working of the postage-stamp system. 1862 *Boston Even. Transcr.* 1 Aug. 2/3 The Postmaster-General and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue have approved of the specimens of the postage stamp currency, which will be for five, ten, twenty-five and fifty cents 1862 (*title*) Postage-stamp Collector's Album. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 361 Postage stamp damper.

Postal (pōˈstăl), *a* (*sb.*) [a. F. *postal*, *-ale* (1836, 'la convention postale conclue et signée le 30 mars entre la France et la Grande Bretagne'), f. *poste* POST *sb.*[2]: see -AL.] Of or pertaining to the post; relating to the carriage of mails.

1843 *Rep Sel. Comm. on Postage* 70 Postal treaties with all the countries in the world. 1844 PRES TYLER *to Senate U. S.* in *Messages of Presid.* (1897) IV. 315, I transmit to the Senate, a postal convention between the United States and the Republic of New Granada, signed in the city of Bogota on the 6th of March last. 1848 CLOUGH *Bothie* IV. 235 Not for the will of the wisp..Have even latest extensions adjusted a postal arrangement. 1885 *Act* 48 & 49 *Vict* c. 58 § 2 (2) Within the limit of the town postal delivery of that office. 1903 *Times* 4 May 11 Great bodies of men, such as postal servants or dockyard servants.

b. in spec. applications: **postal car**, a railway car for the carriage of mails (*U. S.*); **postal card** (*U. S.*) [cf. F. *carte postale*] = POSTCARD; **postal clerk**, a clerk in a travelling railway post office (*U. S.*); **postal currency** = POSTAGE *currency* (*U. S.*); **postal guide**, a handbook of information about the postal service; a post-office guide; **postal note**, in *U.S.*, an order issued by a post office for any required sum of less than five dollars payable at any other post office; **postal order**, a form of money order issued by a post office of the United Kingdom: it differs from the *post-office order*, or original postal money order, in being for one of a number of fixed sums (from 6*d.* to 21*s.*), and in being payable at any post office; **postal union**, a union of the governments of various countries for the regulation of international postage, entered into at Berne on 9 October, 1874; on 1 Feb. 1894, all countries of the world, excepting parts of Asia and Africa and certain islands, were included.

1873 *New York Her.* 24 Apr. 10/4 The *Postal Car Problem. ..Postal Car and Mail Service on Railroads. 1872 *Act of Congress U. S.* 8 *June* Stat. XVII. 304 The Postmaster-General is authorized and directed to furnish and issue to the public, with postage-stamps impressed upon them, '*postal cards', manufactured of good stiff paper. 1873 *Chicago Tribune* 17 Apr. 4/1 Postal cards, which have been used with great favor in England and Canada for a long time, will be introduced in this country on the first of next month. 1872 *Act of Congress* Stat. XVII. 310 Every route-agent, *postal clerk, or other carrier of the mail shall receive any mail matter presented to him, if properly prepaid by stamps. 1862 *Washington Republican* 23 Aug. 2/1 Specimens of the new *Postal Currency were received in this city this morning... they are now for sale in exchange for specie. 1868 S. M. CLARK in *U. S. Documts.* No. 1341 The postal currency was the first government issue representing fractional parts of a dollar, and was commenced in August 1862, and closed in April 1863. 1882 *Whitaker's*

Almanach 1881, 367/1 *Postal Money Orders [1880 Postal Money Notes]. Unlike post office orders, they are issued for fixed sums. 1883 *Postal Telegr. & Telephonic Gaz.* Would it not be well if the newer issue were styled '*postal notes', as in common parlance?..'Post-office order' and '*postal order' are too much alike in sound. 1899 *Daily News* 23 June 8/5 Judge Emden said that..he had no difficulty in coming to the conclusion that a postal order was not a negotiable instrument. 1875 (*Inscription*) Foreign Post Card for countries included in the *Postal Union. One Penny Farthing. 1876 *Brit. Postal Guide* 1 Jan., List of countries..comprised in the Postal Union.

B. as *sb.* **a.** *U. S. colloq.* Short for *postal card*; also for *postal note* (*Cent. Dict.* 1890). **b.** Short for *postal car*, *postal* (i. e. mail) *train*.

1871 W. Drysdale *Let.*, I have already, by postal, acknowledged receipt of your late favour. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 193 To furnish the secretary with postals to notify the members and the press of the date of meeting. 1891 *Ann. Rep. Postm.-Gen. Washington* 583, 2 daily lines of 50-foot postals [postal railway carriages] superseding 2 lines of 40-foot. 1906 *The Missionary* (U. S.) June 249/1 The circular letter, with return postal, sent out the middle of April.

Postallantoic: see Post- B. 2.

†Post alone, *adv. Obs.* [f. Post *sb.*[1] + Alone. (app. = standing alone like a post.)] Entirely or quite alone. (Very common in 16th c.)

1514 Q. Mary of France *Let. Hen. VIII* in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. 1. I. 116 Now am I left post a lone in effect. *a* 1533 Frith *Answ. More* (1548) F j, I dare not lett him stonde post alone, least ye dispise him. 1543 Grafton *Contn. Harding* 454 Kyng Henry taryed poste alone in the bishoppes paleyce besyde Powles. 1567 Golding *Ovid's Met.* viii. (1593) 187 He left her post alone Upon the shore. 1619 Hieron *Wks.* I. 28 To be in a manner poast alone, like a pellican in the wilderneasse, or as an owle in the desart.

Postament (pōustămĕnt). *Arch. rare.* (Also 8 postmont.) [ad. It. *postamento*, f. *postare* to post, *posta* situation, placing, setting; whence also Ger. etc. *postament*.] A pedestal, a base; also, a framing, mounting, or moulding around a bas-relief, large cameo, or the like.

1738 [G. Smith] *Curious Relations* II. 392 All these Pyramids were railed in with Bannisters, on the Postments of every other were put Pots with Orange-Trees. 1850 Leitch tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 101 (ed. 2) 174 Insulated pedestals of columns (stylobates) which arose from continuous postaments (stereobates).

Postanal, -antennal, -arytenoid, -auditory: see Post- B. 2; **Post-angel**: Post *sb.*[2] 13; **Post-apostolic**: Post- B. 1.

†Po·state. *Obs* Aphetic form of Apostate.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 315 And postatnes and evel doers he favored stronglicke. 1483 Caxton *Cato* G viij, Every one sholde say that ye were a postate.

†Posta·tion. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *post* after + -ation.] The placing of one thing after another.

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. ii. 95 The postation of the wine doth not preiudice it, therefore the postponing of the Crosse doth not preiudice it neither.

Post-a·xiad, *adv.* (*prep.*) *Anat.* [f. as next + *-ad*: cf. Dextrad.] In a post-axial direction (from).

1895 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 331 These two grooves are separated by a ridge (narrowing postaxiad). *Ibid.* 373 The quadrate continues onwards postaxiad the dorsal margin of the zygoma.

Post-axial (pōustæ·ksiăl), *a. Anat.* [f. L. *post* after + Axis, Axial.] Of, pertaining to, or situated on that side of a limb (in vertebrates) which is posterior to a line drawn at right angles to the body axis through the axis of the limb.

1872 Mivart *Elem. Anat.* 37 And in beasts posterior, can be spoken of as post axial. 1875 Sir W. Turner in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 819/2 Quite recently the term *præ-axial* has been introduced as equivalent to atlantal, and *post-axial* to sacral. 1881 Mivart *Cat* 95 The Ulna, or post-axial bone of the forearm, is longer than the humerus.

Hence **Post-a·xially** *adv.*, in a post-axial position or direction; also as *prep.* (cf. Post-axiad).

1872 Mivart *Elem. Anat.* 39 Distinct vertebræ are developed both pre-axially and post-axially to this strip. 1895 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 331 These vertebræ continue on postaxially the sacral mass, narrowing as they proceed.

Po·st-bag. [f. Post *sb.*[2] + Bag *sb.*] A bag for carrying letters and other postal matter; a mail-bag; *transf.* the number of letters, etc. delivered to or sent from any house or person.

1813 Moore *Post-bag* 284 The honour and delight of first ransacking the Post Bag. 1832 Babbage *Econ. Manuf.* xxviii. (ed. 3) 2/3 The Post-bag despatched every evening to one of our largest cities, Bristol, usually weighs less than a hundred pounds. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xvi. III. 657. 1883 J. Martin *Remin. Old Haddington* 227 Post-bags were carried on horseback from Edinburgh to London. 1898 *Tit Bits* 23 July 322/2 The Prince of Wales has the biggest post-bag of any of the Royalties.

†Po·st-bark. *Obs.* [f. Post *sb.*[2] + Bark *sb.*[2]] = Packet-boat.

1599 [see Packet *sb.* 1]. 1600 Mountjoy in *Cal. Doc. rel. Irel.* 423 We find great lack of a post-bark to pass to and fro between Lough Foyle and Dublin..we have adventured to erect a passage boat for that purpose, at the rate of 10*l.* *per mensem*, as the other post-barks have. 1650 *Cal. State Papers, Dom.* (1876) 26 The whole business of the post barks referred back to the Irish Committee. *a* 1656 Ussher *Ann.* vi. (1658) 161 Sending away nevertheless a Post-barque to Athens, to let them know what had befallen him.

†Post-bill. *Obs.* [f. Post *sb.*[2] + Bill *sb.*[3]] 1. See quots.

1847 Webster, *Post-bill*, a bill of letters mailed by a postmaster. 1898 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, *Post-bill*, a post-office way-bill placed in the mail-bag, or given in charge of the guard or driver. 1864 in Webster; and in later Dicts.

2. Short for *Bank Post Bill*: see Bank-bill.

1809 R. Langford *Introd. Trade* 6 Post Bills on the Bank of England.

Po·st-boat. [f. Post *sb.*[2] + Boat *sb.*] A boat or ship engaged in the conveyance of the mails, esp. on a regular route at fixed times; a packet-boat, mail-boat; also, a boat which conveys travellers between certain points; a stage-boat.

1600 Sir G. Fenton in *Cal. Doc. rel. Irel.* 340, I await [at Holyhead] for a southerly wind, and a bark to put me over, the post boat being already in Ireland. 1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. ii. xvi. 73 We found the place inhabited by some tartars, who ply on the river with open post boats. 1879 Bates *Egyptian Bondage* II. vi. 162 Thence by the post-boat on the canal to Port Said. 1897 *Edinb. Rev.* Oct. 455 It is sunset when one arrives by the post-boat.

†Po·st-book[1]. *Obs.* [f. Post *v.*[1] 8 + Book *sb.*] A book in which accounts are posted; a ledger.

1727-42 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Book*, *Ledger*, or *Leger-Book*, sometimes also called the *great book*, and the *post book*. *a* 1734 North *Lives* (1826) III. 165 Proposed a sort of post-book to be kept, in which the merchants should have their accounts.

Po·st-book[2]. *rare.* [f. Post *sb.*[2] + Book *sb.*] A book containing the regulations of a post-service.

1763 Smollett *Trav.* (1766) I. viii. 135, I pulled out the post-book, and began to read the article which orders, that the traveller who comes first shall be first served.

Post-box: see Post *sb.*[1] 9, *sb.*[2] 13.

Po·st-boy. [f. Post *sb.*[2] + Boy *sb.*[1]]

1. A boy or man who rides post; a letter-carrier.

1588 *Cal. Border Papers* I. 320 Sum Skotes mett with the post boay of Morpett bychance and tooke away his horse and pakkett. 1624 *Rutland MSS.* (1905) IV. 5, 7 Paid to a post boy for a letter from my Lord, vjd. 1672 R. Wild *Declar. Lib. Conse.* 4, I suddenly heard the Post-boy blow his Horn near my Window. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6137/3 The Post-Boy who was bringing the Gloucester and Bristol Mails to London. 1758 Johnson *Idler* No. 49 ¶ 13 A road through which..the post-boy every day and night goes and returns. 1881 Besant & Rice *Chapl. of Fleet* II. vi. 122 We heard the summons of the postboy's horn, and Cicely presently ran in with a letter in her hand.

2. The postilion of a stage-coach, post-chaise, or hired carriage; = Postilion 3.

1707 Chamberlayne *Pres. St. Eng.* iii. (ed. 22) 443 If any Gentleman desire to ride Post Post-Horses are always in readiness..only 3*d.* is demanded for every English Mile; and, for every Stage, to the Post-Boy 4*d* for conducting. 1733 Fielding *Tom Thumb* ii. v, Tho' they should fly as swift as the gods, when they Ride on behind that post-boy, Opportunity. 1777 Sheridan *Trip Scarb.* i. i, Pay the postboy, and take the portmanteau. 1782 Cowper *Gilpin* 230 Away went Gilpin, and away Went postboy at his heels, The postboy's horse right glad to miss The lumbering of the wheels. 1853 Lytton *Ally Novel* xii. xxxiii, The post boys cracked their whips, and the wheels rolled away.

Postbrachial, -branchial, -cæcal, -calcaneal: see Post- B. 2; **Post-butt**: Post *sb.*[1] 9; **Post-canonical**, etc.: Post- B. 1.

Post captain: see Post *sb.*[3] 4 b.

Po·st-car. [f. Post *sb.*[2] + Car *sb.*[1]] A car for the conveyance of mails; also, a car for the conveyance of travellers posting

1694 Penn *Trav.* (1714) 203 We immediately took a Post-carr, and came next day about two in the afternoon to Cleve. 1812 Sir R. Wilson *Priv. Diary* (1861) I. 140 The boyard gave every aid, and a little car into the bargain for the soldiers, as being larger than the post cars.

Postcard (pōu·stkārd). [f. Post *sb.*[2] + Card *sb.*[2]] A pasteboard card of a regulation size, bearing a representation of a postage stamp or an equivalent design, officially sold to be used for correspondence. Also, since 1 Sept. 1894, a blank, private, or unofficial card of the same dimensions (*blank postcard*) to be furnished with an adhesive stamp for the proper amount of postage.

The postcard issued in Great Britain 1 Oct. 1870 cost ½*d.*; cards of higher prices from 1*d* to 3*d.* were issued later for foreign correspondence (the first being the 1½*d.* card of 1875); since 1879 the postcard rate for countries within the postal union has been 1*d.* An equivalent rate for foreign correspondence is used in most other countries; but for internal correspondence their rates differ. *Pictorial* or *picture postcards* are cards (usually blank) bearing a picture on the reverse side, the sending and collection of which began to become prevalent shortly before 1900.

1870 Oct 1 (*Inscription*) Post Card. The address only to be written on this side. Halfpenny. 1870 *Dame Europa's School* 16 He wrote home to his mother, on the back of a halfpenny post card, so that all the letter carriers might see how pious he was. 1872 *Punch* 3 Feb. 51/2 He gets a post-card informing him that he is proposed to the House. 1890 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 1 Feb. 2/3 The post-card was an Austrian invention, brought out in 1868, with a separate issue the following year for Hungary.. We adopted the plan in 1870. 1899 Picture post-card [see Picture *sb.* 6 d]. 1901 *Daily News* 26 Mar. 5/1 The idea of the postcard first came to Dr. Stephan, late German Postmaster-General, who submitted his plan of a postcard, which was rejected at the time, to a German Postal Congress in 1865. *attrib.* 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Feb. 3/2 Having adopted the custom of book-retention by the post-card system. 1899 *Ibid.* 19 Aug. 8/1 They have supplied the market with a postcard album.

Post-carroche, to **-carrier**: see Post *sb.*[2] 12.

Post-cart (pōu·stkārt). [f. Post *sb.*[2] + Cart *sb.*] A cart in which local mails are carried. Also *attrib.*

1826 Miss Mitford *Village Ser.* ii. (1863) 243 Here is the post-cart coming up the road at its most respectable rumble. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 29 Nov. 4/6 The trains are all late, and the postcarts do not reach their destinations. 1889 Barrie *Window in Thrums* 151 Jamie was to..come on to Thrums from Tilliedrum in the post-cart. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Apr. 7/1 An important post-cart service runs via Greytown and Middle Drift into the native territories.

Postcava (pōustkā·vă). *Anat.* [f. Post- A 2 + Cava for *vena cava*] The inferior vena cava; so called as being behind or posterior in animals generally. Hence **Postcaval** *a.*

1866 [see Precaval]. 1881 Wilder & Gage *Anat. Technol.* 331 By Owen the two are designated as the *postcaval* and *precaval* veins..We have ventured to omit the *vena* and to designate them as simply *præcava* and *postcava*.

Post-cedar: see Post *sb.*[1] 9. **Postcentral, -cephalic, -cerebellar, -cerebral**: Post- B 2.

Post-chaise (pōu·stshēz), *sb.* Also *colloq* **post-chay, -shay**, Po'chaise, pochay. [f. Post *sb.*[2] + Chaise.] A travelling carriage, either hired from stage to stage, or drawn by horses so hired: used in the 18th and earlier half of the 19th century.

In England usually having a closed body, seated for from two to four persons, the driver or postilion riding on one of the horses.

1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5027/5 The Earl of Strafford arrived here in a Post-Chaise. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 221 There is scarce any other way of travelling from Geneva to Italy than in post-chaises which will hold two persons, with a covering over head, and room for two trunks behind: they have but two wheels. 1757 F. Greville *Maxims, Char. & Refl.* 19 He was told of the late invention of post-chays, of their great expedition, conveniency and cheapness. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* xlvii, Kit's mother and the single gentleman, speeding onward in the post-chaise-and-four. 1889 G. Findlay *Eng. Railway* 3 At the commencement of the present century..communication between the smaller towns was by post-chaises..for the wealthy.

attrib. 1763 Stonehouse *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 197 Cases where the patient caught cold, as a post-chaise boy did. 1794 W. Felton *Carriages* I. 8 A Chariot or Post-Chaise body. These bodies differ not in the least..By the addition of a coach-box to the carriage-part, they are called Chariots.

Hence **Post-chaise** *v.*, *colloq.*, *intr.* to travel by post-chaise; *trans.* to convey in or carry off in a post-chaise. *rare.*

1854 Thackeray *Newcomes* xv, The Colonel delighted in post-chaising the rapid transit through the country amused him, and cheered his spirits. 1871 [see Po'chaise].

Post-cha·riot. [f. Post *sb.*[2] + Chariot.] A chariot for travelling post; *spec.* a light four-wheeled carriage of the 18th and early 19th c., differing from a post-chaise in having a driver's seat in front.

1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell.* 375 Messala mounted her into a swift post chariot, and with a maine pace rode away. 1741-70 Eliz. Carter *Lett.* (1808) 423 Miss Deane got into a post chariot at Canterbury. 1768 Goldsm. *Nash* 49 He usually travelled to Tunbridge, in a post chariot and six greys, with out-riders. 1828 Planché *Descent Danube* 69 The sight of a post-chariot whirling along.

Post-choreic, -choroid: see Post- B. 1, A. 2 b.

Post-cla·ssic *a.* = next. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Post-cla·ssical, *a.* [f. Post- B 1 + Classical.] Occurring or existing subsequent to the classical period of any language, literature, or art; *spec.* of the Greek and Latin.

1867 Deutsch *Rem.* (1874) 1 The classical and postclassical materials that he scattered through it [the Talmud]. 1898 *Daily News* 12 Nov. 4/5 All this, suggests that gypsies, whatever their origin, were post-classical immigrants from India into Europe by way of the Levant.

So **Post-cla·ssicism**, a grammatical or orthographical form of the post-classical period.

1906 *Academy* 7 Apr. 331/1 Perhaps the most remarkable post-classicism in the treatise is the appeal to the reader, as in ὁρᾶτε πῶς, 'observe how', in p. 29.

Postcla·vicle. *Anat.* and *Zool.* [f. Post- A. 2 b.] The posterior bone of the scapular arch of some fishes.

1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 416 The *Ganoidei* and *Teleostei* have investing bones known as supra-clavicle, clavicle, inter-clavicle, and post-clavicle, all derived apparently from the skin and lining membrane of the branchial cavity, and present in none of the higher Vertebrata.

So **Postclavi·cular** *a.*, situated behind the clavicle; pertaining to the postclavicle.

1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* 44 The clavicle overlaps a postclavicular bar.

Postclitellian (-klăite·liăn), *a.* (*sb.*) *Zool.* [f. Post- B. 2 + Clitell-um + -ian.] Belonging to that division of earthworms in which the male genital apertures are situated behind the clitellum or thickened band. **b.** *sb.* An earthworm of this division.

[1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 207.] 1888 [see Intraclitellian].

Post-coach (pōu·stkōtsh). [f. Post *sb.*[2] + Coach *sb.*] A stage-coach used for carrying mails, a mail-coach; a stage-coach generally.

1673 *Lauderdale Papers* (Camden) 69 The D. Hamilton and the E. of Tweedale..goe in coch to Belford, from thence

on horseback to York, and from thence by the post-coch to London. 1685 *Royal Proclam.* 7 Sept. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2068/1 That they presume not to set up any Foot-Post, Horse-Post, Post or Stage-Coach. 1787 *Hist Europe* ii. in *Ann. Reg.* 32/1 A common travelling post coach or two, with a couple of hired chaises. 1849 *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. I. 33/1 A new post-coach had been set up which performed the journey to Bath in a single day. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* xxxiii, We got into our post-coach and drove away.

Postcolumellar, -comitial: see POST- B. 2, 1.

† Post-co·mmon. *Obs.* [Altered from med.L. *postcommūnio*, see next, and cf. COMMON *sb.*[1] 4, *v.* 8.] = POST-COMMUNION.

a 1380 *St. Bernard* 1110 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (18/8) 59 God..enspired him of an orisoun, To seyn at his post-comoun. Aftur þe post-comoun was i-songe He chaunged his orisoun. *c* 1460 in *Pol Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 91 When þe preste hath don his masse, .A-noþur oryson he moste say, þe 'post comen' men don hit calle. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W 1515) 33 The postcomyn is not sayd [on Easter eve]. 1683 tr *Komish Mass-bk.* 96 After the Canon and Communion then followeth the post-common with the Collects.

Postcommunicant: see POST- A. 2 a.

Post-commu·nion, *sb.* (*a.*) [ad. med L. *postcommūnio*, *-ōn em*, cf. F. *postcommunion* (OF. also *pocumenion*, 1287 in Godef.); see POST- B. 1 c and COMMUNION.] The or a part of the eucharistic office which follows the act of communion.

1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg* 442 b/1 After the preest sayth the postcommunyon wiiche is so named . for thys that it is sayd after the preest hath receyued the precyous sacramente of the aulter. 1548-9 *Bk. Com Prayer, Communion* (Rubric), Then shall the Clarkes syng the post Communion. 1657 SPARROW *Bk. Com Prayer* 241 The last is the Post-Communion, or, Thanksgiving, which with us is nothing but that holy Hymn [Gloria in Excelsis]. 1853 DALE tr. *Baldeschi's Ceremonial* 128 At the Post-Communion the Bishop again goes to the faldstool. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Aug. 5/2 The Post-Communion was said by the Archbishop and the 'Gloria in Excelsis' was sung by the choir to music by Sir John Stainer.

B. *adj.* Succeeding or following the act of communion; used after communion.

1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., A post-communion collect. *Mod.* The post-communion address in Presbyterian churches.

Post-con·nubial to **-cosmic:** see POST- B. 1.

Postcostal (pōˈstˌkɒˈstăl), *a.* [f. POST- B. 2 + L. *costa*, after COSTAL.] Behind a rib; *spec.* in *Entom.* situated next behind the costal vein or nervure of the wing.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxv. 608 The Intermediate Area is that which lies between the postcostal or mediastinal nervure and the anal fold of the wing. 1836-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 927/1 The second longitudinal nervure is the post-costal. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Postcostal*, behind a rib.

Postcoxa[1], -cruciate, -cubital: see POST- B 2. **Postcribrate:** see POST- A. 1.

Post-date (pōˈstˌdēˈt), *sb.* [f. POST- A. 1 b + DATE *sb.*[4] So F. *postdate*, obs. *postedate*.] A date affixed to a document, or assigned to an event, later than the actual date.

1611 COTGR., *Postdate*, a Post-date. 1701 H. WANLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1997 The Reason of these Post-Dates was, because .a Book was by how much the Newer, by so much the more Valuable.

Post-date (pōˈstˌdēˈt), *v.* [f. POST- A. 1 a + DATE *v.* So mod.F. *postdater* (1752 in Hatz.-Darm.); formerly *postidater* (1549 in Littré).] *trans.* To affix or assign a later than the actual date to (a document, book, event, etc.).

1624 DONNE *Devotions* Medit. ix (ed 2) 199 This were to antidate, or to postdate their Consultation, not to giue Phisicke 1679 C. NESSE *Antichrist* 203 Our own aptness to antedate promises, and to postdate threatnings. 1701 H. WANLEY in *Phil. Trans* XXV. 1997 Other Books are Post dated that they might be accounted New 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 17 Knowing the same [bill] to be post-dated 1831 C. LOWE in *19th Cent* Dec. 861 Many of the Berlin newspapers which are published in the evening are post dated by a day. [So with the French daily papers.]

Hence **Post-da·ted** *ppl a.*

1622 DONNE *Serm.* cxii (ed. Alford) IV. 571 Prophecy is but antedated Gospel, and Gospel is but post-dated Prophecy. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* i. iii. 16 A case more frequent than that of post-dated genius. 1856 CRUMP *Banking* iv. 89 Post-dated cheques, i.e. cheques bearing date subsequent to the actual drawing, are illegal [legal since 1882].

Po·st-day. [f. POST *sb.*[2] + DAY *sb.*] The day on which the post or mail is due or departs.

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II i. 107 Every Post day they send them whole dozens of Pacque's of Letters 1679 HARWELL in Jenison *Popish Plot* 27, I Have expected to hear from you these three or four post-days past. 1803 MARY CHARLTON *Wife & Mistress* IV. 215 Mrs. Aubrey,..recollecting that it was foreign post-day, very wisely resolved to return home immediately, and write to her husband. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 329 This particular morning happened to be that of the bi-weekly post-day.

Postdental, -digital: see POST- B. 2. **Post-destination, -determined:** see POST- A. 1. **Post-diastolic, -dicrotic:** see POST- B. 1.

Post-dilu·vial, *a.* [f. as next + -AL] a. *Geol.* Posterior to the diluvial or drift period. b. *gen.* = POST-DILUVIAN.

1823 BUCKLAND *Relig Diluv.* 190 The diluvial and post-diluvial formations I am now speaking of. 1884 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* (1892) 194 The postdiluvial period presents man with a knowledge of the dangerous tendencies of human nature, and the retributive consequences.

Post-diluvian (pōˈstˌdilˈū viăn), *a* and *sb.* [f. POST- B. 1 + L. *diluvi-um* a deluge + -AN. So F. *postdiluvien* adj. (Littré).]

A. *adj* Existing or occurring after the Flood or Noachian deluge.

1680 LAWSON *Mite into Treasury* 9 The Ante-diluvian and Post-diluvian Patriarchs, that is, the Fathers that lived before and after the Flood. 1759 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) II. 496 Nothing on the postdiluvian earth could be more pleasant than the road from hence 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. i. i. 15 The pristine ages of the post-diluvian world. 1877 DAWSON *Orig World* xiii. 285, I have referred above only to the question of historic or postdiluvian man.

B. *sb.* One who lived, or lives, after the Flood.

1684 T BURNET *Th. Earth* I 221 If they allow the post-diluvians to have liv'd six hundred..years, that being clearly beyond the standard of our lives. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No 264 P 5 Methusalem might be half an Hour in telling what a Clock it was; but as for us Postdiluvians, we ought to do every Thing in Hast. 1830 JAS. DOUGLAS *Truths Relig.* iii. (1832) 140 The history of the first postdiluvians has indeed passed away.

† Post-disseisin (pōˈstˌdisˈēzin). *Old Law.* [f. POST- A. 1 b + DISSEISIN.] A second or subsequent disseisin; also, a writ that lay for him who had a second time been disseised of his lands and tenements by one from whom he had recovered them by novel disseisin.

[1308-9 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 276/1 Le dit Henry porta bref notre Seignur le Roi qe ore est de postdisseisine vers le dit Johan.] 1535 tr. *Natura Brevium* (1544) 128 Yf he be put out of the same tenementes by the same person agaynst whom he hath recouered then he shal haue a post disseyson, and a reddisseyson. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Post disseisin*.. is a writ giuen by the statute of West. 2. cap. 26. and lyeth for him that hauing recouered lands or tenements by (*principe quod reddat*) vpon default, or reddition, is againe disseised by the former dissei-our. 1848 in WHARTON *Law Lex.*

So **† Post-dissei·sor,** one who a second time disseises another of his lands.

1647 N. BACON *Disc Govt. Eng.* i. lxix. (1739) 183 Redisseisors and Postdisseisors found upon verdict before the Sheriff, Coroners, and Knights, shall be imprisoned. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm* III. x 188 He shall have a writ of post-disseisin against him; which subjects the post-disseisor to the same penalties as a re-disseisor.

‖ Postdo·rsolum, -ulum. *Entom.* [mod.L. f POST- B. 2 + **dorsulum*, dim. of *dorsum* back.] 'The middle-piece between the mesophragm and the postscutellum' (Kirby and Spence).

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxv. 570 The first external piece of the metathorax is the postdorsolum.

Post-drill, -driver: see POST *sb.*[1] 9, *sb.*[2] 12.

Poste, obs. f. POST; var. POUSTIE *Obs.*

‖ Postea (pōˈstiăˈ). *Law.* [L. *postea* afterwards, lit. 'after those things'; being the first word of the usual beginning of the record.] That part of the record of a civil process which sets forth the proceedings at the trial and the verdict given.

1596 BACON *Max. & Use Com. Law* ii. i. (1635) 21 Against the day they should have appeared above, to returne the verdict read in the Court above, which returne is called a *Postea*. *a* 1627 FLETCHER *Wife for Month* v. ii, *Sub-pœnas* and *posteas*. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4508/3 A Postea, or Record of Nisi Prius, between Morris, Plaintiff, and Jordan, Defendant, was delivered by mistake to a Per on who had no Right to receive it. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xxiv. 386 Whatever, in short, is done subsequent to the joining of issue and awarding the trial, it is entered on record, and is called a *postea*. 1829 BENTHAM *Justice & Cod. Pitit.* 154 Clerk of the common bails, posteas, and estreats.

Posted (pōˈstéd), *a.* [f POST *sb.*[1] + -ED [2]] Furnished with or having posts. Also in comb., as *four-posted* (see FOUR C. 2).

1572 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 412 This shop. is made like the terrace, fair railed and posted, fit for men to stand upon in any triumph or shew. 1614 *Inv.* in *Trans. Cumb. & West. Arch. Soc.* III. 115 One posted bedd with teaster and curtaines. 1798 *Hull Advertiser* 17 Nov 2/2 A good and substantial wind corn posted mill. 1828 *Life Planter Jamaica* 35 The furniture consisted of a table and a chair, with a posted bed.

Po·sted, *ppl. a.*[1] [f. POST *v.*[1] + -ED [1].]

† 1. Sent or gone away quickly like a post; departed quickly. *Obs.*

1602 MUNDAY tr. *Palmerin of Eng.* i. i, To recount thy posted pleasure and also to thinke on thy present ensuing paine.

2. Carried by or sent through the post; placed in a post-office letter-box for dispatch.

1845 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* ii. vii. (1852) 318 There has been a great increase in the number of posted letters.

3 Entered in a ledger or account-book.

1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Print.* 268 Full-points serve to lead and to connect the posted Article with its contingent valuation.

Po·sted, *ppl. a.*[2] [f. POST *v.*[2] + -ED [1].] Cut into the form of a post; 'squared': see POST *v.*[2] 1.

Po·sted, *ppl. a.*[3] [f. POST *v.*[3] + -ED [1].]

1. Set in position, stationed, arranged.

1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 144 The point where the head of a column enters an alignement, and which is marked by a posted person. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 190 We drove under some posted field-batteries into Basle.

2. Pasted or fixed up in a prominent place, as a public notice.

1897 *Daily News* 8 June 3/3 The posted announcement that the 'Jumping competitions would begin at three o'clock' brought numbers on to the grassy banks. 1898 *Ibid* 10 May 6/6 The posted certificate at the booking-office [of the Alhambra]..ordered the dancer complete rest 'for her voice'.

Postee, variant of POUSTIE *Obs.*, power.

‖ Posteen, posti·n. Also *erron.* **poshteen, -tin.** [Pers. پوستین *postīn* leathern, f. پوست *pōst* skin, hide.] 'An Afghan leathern pelisse, generally of sheepskin with the fleece on' (Yule).

1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) II. 59 At that season, they also wear brown and grey woollen great coats, and posteens. 1862 *Punjab Trade Rep.* 65 (Y.) Otter skins from the Hills and Kashmir, worn as Postins by the Yarkandis. 1882 MRS. B M. CROKER *Proper Pride* II. ii 25 The head-man of [an Afghan] village, in a richly-embroidered poshteen. 1904 *Blue bk. Papers relating to Thibet*, We would recommend that both escort and support should have clothing on winter scale with poshtins for sentries.

† Postel[1]. *Obs.* Also 2-4 postle, 7 postil. [a. OF. *postel* (1160 74 in Godef. *Compl.*), mod.F. *poteau* post, dim. of OF. *post*: see POST *sb.*[1] and -EL [2].] A door-post, gate-post.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 127 þa postles and þet overslaht of ure huse. *c* 1205 LAY. 1316 þa comen heo to þan bunnen þa Hercules makede mid muchele strengðe þat weoren postles longe of marmon stane stronge. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11980 Bunden þat þai soght þis ass þai faud bi a postel. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xvi. 54 Þe powere of þis postes [*MS. C.* postles]. *a* 1631 DONNE *Serm.* cvii. (ed Alford) IV. 459 The Blood of that Lamb is not sprinkled upon the Postils of that door.

† Postel[2]. *Obs rare.* [ad. OF. *posterle*, *potelle* (1355, 1419 in Godef. *Compl.*):—late L. *posterula* POSTERN.] A postern or small gate.

c 1400 *Cursor M.* 7675 (Cott) Bot micel vte bi night him lete, Vte at a prine dern postel [*Gött.* & *Trin* posterne].

Postem, -e, variants of POSTUME *Obs.* **Post-embryonal, -embryonic:** see POST- B. 1.

Po·st e·ntry, po·st-entry. [POST- A. 1 b.]

1. A subsequent or late entry.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 31 May 10/2 The entries show. a decrease on last year's total of 122, which may possibly be made up yet by post entries. 1888 *Daily News* 9 July 5/8 Post entries have brought the number of probable competitors up to something more than the average.

2. *spec.* **a.** An additional or supplemental entry, in the manifest of a vessel, of an item or items of dutiable merchandise omitted at the time of the entry of the vessel at the custom-house. The warrant issued on this is a **Post-warrant.**

1662 *Order Ho Comm. as to Customs* (1663) 14 Post-Entries Inward to passe without Fee under five shillings. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6433 1 They..have been permitted to make Post-Entries thereof with the Officer of Excise. 1812 J SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 18 When the Post Warrant is received, the date and number of each Post Entry must be inserted. 1832-52 MCCULLOCH *Dict. Comm.* 1047 When goods are weighed or measured, and the merchant has got an account thereof at the Custom house, and finds his entry, already made, too small, he must make a post or additional entry for the surplusage, in the same manner as the first was done.. A merchant is always in time, prior to the clearing of the vessel, to make his post.

b. A subsequent entry in book keeping.

1798 BAY *Amer. Law Rep.* (1809) I. 33 No entry was made..except a post entry, some time afterwards. 1847 WEBSTER, *Post entry*..2. In *book-keeping*, an additional or subsequent entry.

Poster[1] (pōˈstəɹ). [f. POST *v.*[1] + -ER [1].]

1. One who travels 'post', expeditiously, or swiftly. Also *fig.* Now *rare* or *Obs*

1605 SHAKS. *Mach* i. iii. 33 The weyward Sisters, hand in hand, Posters of the Sea and Land, Thus doe goe, about, about. 1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* III. vi. xxxviii, At this, Goltho alights as swiftly post As Posters mount. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* I. Pref. 9 A poster of roads will write rapidly; a sick man querulously [etc.]. *a* 1845 HOOD *Lament of Toby* i, O heavy day! O day of woe! To misery a poster.

† 2. A messenger, a carrier of news. *Obs.*

1605 J. MELVIL *Diary* (Wodrow Soc.) 606 The noble poster of newis athort the world.

3. A post-horse.

1817 T. L. PEACOCK *Melincourt* iii, Mr. Hippy's travelling chariot was rattled up to the door by four high-mettled posters from the nearest inn. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xv, There were no cattle, save the single old pair of posters.

4. One who posts a letter.

1884 *Manch. Exam.* 11 June 5/4 It will be the duty of the officer in attendance to stamp the form with the office stamp, and hand it back to the poster.

Poster[2] (pōˈstəɹ). [f. POST *v.*[2] + -ER [1].]

1. One who posts or sticks up bills; a bill-poster.

1864 [see *bill-poster*, BILL *sb.*[3] 11].

2. A placard posted or displayed in a public place as an announcement or advertisement.

Pictorial or *picture poster*, a placard consisting mainly of a picture or illustration.

1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxx, We'll have posters out the first thing in the morning. 1861 *Illustr. Lond. News* 6 July 3/3 A most seditious 'poster' with which all the walls..were placarded. 1883 BLACK *Shandon Bells* viii, The poster, scarlet letters on a white ground, was effective. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 June 2/3 By his cartoon for a poster, 'The Woman in White', one of his biographers states that he [Fred. Walker] may be said to have started the fashion of artistic advertising in this country.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *poster artist*, *cloth*, *-collector*, *-designer*, *-hoarding*, *-making*, *-pilfering*; *poster-like* adj.; *poster-maniac*, one who has a mania for collecting posters.

1895 *Chap-Book* III. 471 For the benefit of Poster Collectors a special edition of fifty copies has been printed on Japan paper. 1895 *Standard* 23 Nov. 5/1 There exist two or three *catalogues raisonnés* which are indispensable to the postermaniac. 1895 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Dec. 8/1 An exquisitely clever and amusing design, that would take the blue ribbon, judged by the points of artistic poster-making. 1896 *Daily News* 28 Nov. 6/1 Portraits of some of the leading poster artists, with selections from their works. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Mar. 2/1 It is said that the new custom of poster-collecting causes persons to strip these designs from the walls when opportunity offers. 1906 *Athenæum* 9 June 710/1 Whose work amongst that of our own painters seemed somewhat abrupt and posterlike.

‖ **Poste restante** (pōstrestā·nt). [Fr., = remaining (at the) post office.] A direction written upon a letter which is to remain at the post office till called for; in English use, transferred to the department in a post office in which letters for travellers or visitors are kept till applied for.

1768 SARAH OSBORN *Pol. & Soc. Lett.* 9 Feb. (1890) 181 Your brother's letter to you Postrestant at Turin will acquaint you of his success. 1777 in Jesse *Geo. Selwyn & Contemp.* (1844) III. 230 You will address your answer to this to Paris, *Poste Restante*. 1816 BYRON *Let. to Moore* 5 Dec., Direct to me here, *poste restante*. 1822 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) II. 131 Do write to me, and direct your letters 'poste restante, Dresden'. 1844 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 129 As you give me no particular direction, I wrote to you at the Poste Restante there [Florence]. 1880 *Brit. Postal Guide* 92 There is a Poste Restante both at the General Post Office St. Martin's-le-Grand, and at the Charing Cross Post Office, where letters 'to be called for' can be obtained between the hours of 9 A.M. and 5 P.M.

† **Posterga·neous,** *a. Obs. rare*—[0]. [f. L. *postergāne us* (Cælius Aurel.) (f. *post tergum* behind the back) + -OUS.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Posterganeous*..belonging to the backside or hinder part of the body.

Posterial (pɒstī·riăl), *a. rare.* [irreg. f. L. *poster-us* coming after or behind + -IAL.]

1. Pertaining to the hinder parts or posteriors.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 171 His partes posterialle, or the instrumente of egestion. *Ibid.* IV. 371. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. x, No license of fashion can allow a man of delicate taste to adopt the posterial luxuriance of a Hottentot.

2. Turned towards the hinder side.

1866 TATE *Brit. Mullusks* iv 205 The apex is posterial and sinistral.

Posterior (pɒstī·riăr), *a.* and *sb.* (*adv.*) Also 6-8 -our. [a. L. *posterior*, compar. of *poster-us* or *poster* coming after, following, future, f. *post* prep., aft r. Perh. repr. AF. **posteriour* = F. *postérieur* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

A. *adj.*

1. Later, subsequent in time; opposed to *prior*.

1534 MORE *Treat. Passion* Wks. 1308/2 The posteriour Greekes saye, that Chryste dydde not eate his Paschall lambe in the daye appointed by the lawe. 1653 LD. VAUX tr. *Godeau's St. Paul* A ij, The swelling criticismes, or vaine Philosophy of posteriour writers. 1756-82 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (ed. 4) I. iii. 125 The precepts of the art of poesy were posterior to practise. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* Rom. ii. 16 The Epistle to the Romans is posterior even to the second Epistle to the Corinthians. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 68 Proofs of the posterior origin of the lava. 1884 D. HUNTER tr. *Reuss's Hist. Canon* i. 3 Found only in the literature posterior to the exile.

2. Coming after in a series or order.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 115 So it is manifest, that where the anteriour body giveth way, as fast as the posteriour cometh on, it maketh no noise, be the motion never so great, or swift. 1851 NICHOL *Archit. Heav.* 286 While Mary.. believes often that the line is straight—seeing neither its anterior nor its posterior convolutions.

3. Hinder; situated behind, or farther back than something else. Opposed to *anterior*.

Especially frequent in Anatomy in reference to the hinder of two organs or parts.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* II. 52 The belly of one ioyned with the posterior part of the other. 1741 MONRO *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 47 The posterior clinoid Processes of the sphenoid Bone. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 90 Two bags, situated in the posterior parts of the body. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* XXXV. 288 The two parts into which the iris divides the eye are called the *anterior* and the *posterior* chambers. 1858 DUNCAN tr. *Figuier's Insect W.* Introd. 7 The legs are called anterior, posterior, and intermediate.

B. *sb.* 1. *pl.* Those who come after; descendants, posterity; rarely *sing.* a descendant.

1534 MORE *Treat. Passion* Wks. 1309/2 When I speake of the churche of Grece in this errour: I speake but of the posteriours. 1560 *Goodli Hist. Lucres & Eurialus* (1567) G iv, Hys posteriars shall shewe for theyr noblenes a gylted bull. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxviii, Neither he, nor his posteriors from generation to generation, shall sit upon it ony mair. 1889 in *Spectator* 9 Nov. 634/2 'No ways infarior..And lineal postarior to Ould Aysculapius'. [Anglo-Irish.]

2. *pl.* The hinder parts of the body; the buttocks. [After late L. *posteriōra*.]

1619 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Conv. B. Jonson* Wks (1711) 225 A poor pedantick schoolmaster, sweeping his living from the posteriors of little children. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 8 You know what answer the Fox gave the Ape when he would have borrowed part of his taile to cover his posteriors. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 102 He drops upon his Knees or Posteriors. 1808 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) I. 70 The Pigmy Ape.. The posteriors are naked and callous.

† b. The hinder part or back side (*of* anything).

1646 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. (Grosart) I. 41 He oft could take Things from th' Posteriors of an Almanacke, Very behoofull to the Regimen Of health.

† 3. *pl* The later part. (*facetious*) *Obs. rare*—[1].

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. i. 94 To congratulate the Princesse at her Pauilion, in the posteriors of this day, which the rude multitude call the after-noone. *Ibid.* 96.

C. *adv.* Subsequently; posteriorly.

1826 G. S. FABER *Diffic. Romanism* (1853) 43 He wrote posterior to both these Councils. 1830 PUSEY *Hist. Enquiry* II. 153 [He] wrote posterior to all these authors.

Posterioric (pɒstĭrĭɒ·rĭk), *a. rare*—[1]. [f. A POSTERIORI + -IC.] Of *a posteriori* origin. Hence **Posterio·rically** *adv.*, in an *a posteriori* way.

1895 *Athenæum* 7 Dec. 796/1 The knowledge acquired may be named prioric or posterioric, according as the one condition or the other is distinguished. *Ibid.*, A conclusion may be prioric though drawn from premises obtained posteriorically.

Posteriori·stic, *a.* [f. POSTERIOR + -ISTIC.] Of or belonging to Aristotle's two books of Posterior Analytics; as *posterioristic doctrine*, a doctrine contained in these; *posterioristic universal*: see quot. Opposed to PRIORISTIC. Hence **Posteriori·stically** *adv.*

c 1600 *Timon* iv. iii. (Shaks. Soc.) 67 Thou art moued formally, prioristically in the thing considered, not posteriorisitically in the manner of considering. 1902 *Baldwin's Dict. Philos.* II. 740/1 *Posterioristic dictum de omni* and *Posterioristic universal*: universal predication as defined by Aristotle in the fourth chapter of the first book of the *Posterior Analytics*, where it is defined as the negative of the particular: 'I call that universally predicated (*de omni*) which is not in something, in something not, nor now is, now is not'.

Posteriority (pɒstĭrĭɒ·rĭtĭ). [prob. a. AF. **posteriorité*, ad. med.L. *posteriōritās* (13th c. in Bracton), f. L. *posterior* POSTERIOR: see -ITY. Cf. F. *postériorité* (15th c. in Littré).]

1. The state or quality of being later or subsequent in time. Opposed to *priority*.

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* III. iv. (Skeat) I. 166 All thinges, that been in diuers times, and in diuers places temporel, without posteriorite or priorite, been closed ther in perpetuall nowe. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* (1592) 131 By a certeine maner and kinde of posterioritie. 1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici* 319 The Preposition implies..a Posteriority in point of time. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 110 This Priority or Posteriority of Birth comes no less in enquiry to the Ordinary. 1885 SALMON *Introd. N. T.* xi. 242 To establish the posteriority of two of our Canonical Gospels.

† b. *Law.* See quot 1607. *Obs.*

1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 23 b, If the tenaunt holde of two lordes by knight seruyce, of one by priorite and of another by posteryorite and dye, the lorde that the tenaunt holdeth of by priorite shall haue the warde of the body, be it heyre male or heyre female. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Posteriority* is a word of comparison and relation in tenure, the correlatiue whereof is *priorstie*. For a man holding lands or tenements of two lords, holdeth of his auncienter Lord by prioritie, and of his later Lord by posterioritie.

2. Inferiority in order, rank, or dignity. Now *rare*.

1534 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 123 That the Chaunt and Schollers might be befor them, and so to spite the said Mayr and Comminaltie from their prioritie to posterieritie. 1644 MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* xv. 146 How can a Society be imagined without order? and how order without priority and posteriority? 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 36. 598 There must of necessity be a priority and posteriority of dignity as well as Order amongst them. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. xiii 571, I mean that order of priority or posteriority, according to which this application is to be made.

† 3. The back, the back parts of the body. *Obs. rare*—[1].

c 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* II. CC iij, Moyses by the graunt of god dyd merite to se his posterioritie [F. *merita de veoir sa posteriorité*: cf. Exod. xxxiii. 23 *mea posteriora*], the whiche is to vnderstande his workes.

Posteriorly (pɒstĭrĭɒrlĭ), *adv* [f. POSTERIOR + -LY 2.]

1. In a posterior position: behind; to the rear.

1597 A. M. tr *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* * iv b, The two doe demonstrate all externall partes, as well anteriorlye as posteriorlye. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 141 Below the Armpit, a little posteriorly. 1843 HUMPHREYS *Brit. Moths* 9 These stripes are blue anteriorly, and white posteriorly. 1875 HOUGHTON *Sketches Brit. Ins.* 14 An oesophagus terminating posteriorly in a widened cavity.

† 2. At a later time, subsequently. *Obs.*

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 163 Rifts posteriorly choaked up. 1849 in B. Gregory *Side Lights Confl. Meth.* 457 That pledge was given..posteriorly.

† **Posterio·rums,** *sb. pl. Obs.* [L. *posteriōrum*, gen. pl. of *posterior* later, hinder, with Eng. pl. -*s*.]

1. The Posterior Analytics of Aristotle.

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 114 As very a crab-fish at an Ergo, as euer crawled-ouer Carters Logique, or the Posteriorums of Iohannes de Lapide. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 29 Aristotle makes them these foure, as wee may finde, in the 11. chapter of the second booke of his Posteriorums.

2. The posterior: see POSTERIOR B. 2. (*ludicrous.*)

1507 R. C[ARREW] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 262 Shewing her posteriorums which way soener she went. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xliv, My Lord Posterior you shall have it upon your posteriorums.

† **Poste·rious,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [irreg. f. L. *poster-us* coming after, or *posterior*, -*ius* comp.: see -OUS.] Subsequent, posterior.

1672 *Mem. Fraser of Brae* in *Sel. Biog.* (Wodrow Soc.) II. 303 Election by the people is posterious to this call of God.

Posterity (pɒste·rĭtĭ). [ME. *posterite*, a. F. *postérité* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *posteritās* the condition of coming after, after time, posterity, f. *poster-us* coming after: see -ITY.]

1. The descendants collectively of any person; all who have proceeded from a common ancestor. Also *pl.* (obs.: quot. 1676); also *fig.* (quot. 1847).

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 115 Þe monk asked of þe posterite of Edward and of þe successours of reignynge. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacionn* 743 Crist moght noght be borne of hire posteritee. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* v. 25 Thy posterite shalbe as the grasse vpon the earth. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 24 They ioyne in mariage for ye encrease of posteritie. 1676 ALLEN *Address Nonconf.* 188 The hazard we run of exposing our posterities to lose the substance by our contending for circumstance. *a* 1727 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* i. (1728) 118 The Kingdom of Argos became divided among the posterity of Temenus. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men*, *Plato* 72 No wife, no children had he, and the thinkers of all civilized nations are his posterity.

2. † a. A later generation (with *plural*). *Obs.* b. All succeeding generations (collectively).

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxi[ii]. 17 His name shal remayne vnder the sonne amonge the posterites, which shal be blessed thorow him 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 201 Hys memoryal shal endure to the last posterytie. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) A vij b, Why should not we doe as much for the posteritie, as we haue receiued of the antiquitie? 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 29 It was necessary that some should write thereof for their good, as also for the benefit of posteritie. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Iustine* VIII. 39 Their old household Goddes, to which many posterities had giuen their deuotion. 1609 TOURNEUR *Funeral Poem* 4 And that shall never dye But with it live to all Posteritie. 1650 S. CLARKE *Eccl. Hist.* I. (1654) 28 Yet his learning is admired by all Posterities. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 3 P 5 The ocean and the sun will last our time, and we may leave posterity to shift for themselves. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* ix. 284 They will deserve the Thanks of the Nation, and the Gratitude of Posterity. 1899 *Daily News* 2 May 6/6 'Posterity has done nothing for us Why should we do anything for posterity?' Such is the simple creed of neo-Conservative finance.

† 3. = POSTERIORITY 1. *Obs. rare.*

1531 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W.) 199 b, In god is no accident all thynge nor priorite or posterite, ne ony order of tyme.

Postern (pō·stərn), *sb.* (*a.*) Also 4 **posterne**, 5-6 **postrene**, -**rem**, 6 -**ron**, -**rum**, -**rome**. [ME. a. OF. *posterne* (*Rom. de Rose* 1160-76; mod.F. *poterne*), altered from OF. *posterle*:—late L. *posterula* a back way (Ammianus *a* 400), a small back door or gate (S. Cassian *a* 450), in med.L. *posterla*, *posterna* (Du Cange), dim. of *poster-us* that is behind.]

1. A back door; a private door; any door or gate distinct from the main entrance; a side way.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 196/98 Þe Duyk..a scapede a-wey bi one posterne stille liche. 13.. *K. Alis.* 4593 (Bodl. MS.) Darre þerwhiles stale away By a Posterne [*v.r.* postorne] a pryue way. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 2559 Ther was A postrene yssuyng owt of the Citee. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* II. 1350 Closed at euery ende with a sure postron. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 524 At ane postrum, quhairof rycht few tuke cuir, The kingis cors rycht quyetlie tha buir. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, v. v. 17 It is as hard to come, as for a Camell To thred the posterne of a Needles eye. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* II. xxix, And in that window made a postren wide. *a* 1654 SELDEN *Table-T.* (Arb.) 35 The other Doors were but Posterns. 1828 ELMES *Metrop. Improv.* 21 The gate..is in 3 divisions, a carriage way and 2 posterns for foot-passengers divided by stone piers. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 7 98 She escaped in white robes by a postern.

b. *Fortif.* (See quots.)

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Postern*, in Fortification, is a false Door usually made in the Angle of the Flank, and of the Curtain, or near the Orillon for private Sallies. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 138/2 When such a tunnel serves as the means of access to the ditch and outworks, it is called a postern.

2. *fig.* a. A way of escape or of refuge. b. An entrance other than the usual and honourable one: cf. BACK-DOOR 2. c. An obscure passage.

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 661/1 Nowe hee began with Iesus Christe, to the ende that he might be a posterne for vs all. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Prerog. Parl.* (1628) 29 For this Maxime hath no posterne, *Potestas humana radicatur voluntatibus hominum*. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xxv. 229 Others, not going through the porch of humane Arts, but entring into Divinity at the postern, have made good Preachers. 1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Let. Friend* § 40 So closely shut up..as not to find some escape by a postern of resipiscency. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* I. 224 Thro' the dark Postern of Time long elaps'd, Led softly, by the Stillness of the Night. 1831 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 427 Does dispensation afford a postern of escape?

† 3. The latter or hinder part. *Obs. rare.*

1611 B. JONSON in Coryat *Crudities* Title-p, Then in the Posterne of them looke, and thou shalt find the Posthume Poems of the Authors Father. 1616 — *Devil an Ass* v. vi, Cast care at thy posternes; and firke i' thy fetters.

B. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Placed at the back; private, side, inferior, esp in *postern door* or *gate*; also *fig.*

c 1350 *Will Palerne* 2166 But passeden out priueli at þe posterne gate. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 590 At a posterne gate Gamelyn out went. 1551 ROBINSON tr *More's Utopia* II. (1895) 130 A posterinne doore on the backsyde into the gardyne *a* 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol* VI. v. § 9 By this postern-gate cometh in the whole mart of papal indulgences. 1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici* 92 The Bowels, and all the Intestina..issued out of the Postern passage. 1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* (1754) I. i. iv. 15/2 Just South, going down

divers stone Steps, is the excellent Postern Spring, with an Iron Bowl and Chain fastened to catch the Water. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* v. xxix, Wilfrid half led, and half he bore, Matilda to the postern door. 1873 HALE *In His Name* ix. 78 Whom he had met so unexpectedly by the postern gate of the abbey. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* III. 283 A large gateway-arch flanked by a postern-arch.

b. *fig.* = 'BACK-DOOR' *attrib.*

1647 J. B[IRKENHEAD] *Assembly-Man* (1662) 6 Yet these inferiour postern Teachers have intoxicated England. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *To Weare*, A Postern-bribe tooke, or a Forked Fee.

Postero- (pɒ·stĕro), combining form of Lat. *poster-us* hind, hinder, prefixed to adjectives, chiefly forming anatomical terms, in the sense (*a*) 'hinder and —', as in *postero external*, *-inferior*, *-interior*, *-internal*, *-median*, *-superior*; (*b*) on the back part of that which is —, as **postero-dorsal**, on the posterior part of that which is dorsal; **postero-lateral**, placed at the posterior end of a lateral margin or part; **postero-temporal**, behind the post-temporal; **postero-terminal**, ending that which is terminal; **postero-ventral**, placed backwardly on the ventral aspect of something.

1847 YOUATT *The Horse* xvii. 357 It is situated on the postero-external side of the haunch and thigh. 1849 DANA *Geol.* (1850) 687 Valves nearly flat, with a slight bending over the postero-dorsal margin. 1852 — *Crust* I. 29 The posterior portion of the Carapax consists of a postero-lateral region, and a posterior region. 1854 OWEN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* I. *Org. Nat.* 197 The base of each neurapophysis has an antero-internal .., and a postero-internal surface. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 74 The postero-inferior margin of the malar is strongly concave. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 10 The postero-median columns, or columns of Goll. *Ibid* 84 The postero-parietal or superior parietal lobule [of the brain].

† Po·stery. *Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. L. *poster-us*, pl. *posteri*: see POSTERIOR.] = POSTERITY.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 248 Perpetuall frendship betwene the postery both. *a* 1560 BECON *Jewel of Joy* Wks. II. 22ᵇ b, They and their postery were not onely depriued of those pleasures and commodities,.. but also vtterly damned for their disobedience. 1565 *MS. Cott. Calig. B.* x. lf. 290 Continuance of their families and posteries to enjoy that which otherwise should come to them.

Post-eternity, Postethmoid, etc.: see POST-.

Post-exilian (pōˑstˌegzˑilĭăn, -eks-), *a.* [f. POST- B. 1 + L. *exilium* EXILE *sb.* + -AN.] Of or pertaining to the period of Jewish history subsequent to the Babylonian exile. Also **Post-exˑilic** *a.*

1871 F. BOLTON tr. *Delitzsch's Comm. Ps.* cxviii. III. 223 It is without doubt a post-exilic song. 1877 MARTINEAU tr. *Goldziher's Mythol. Hebr.* ix. 308 The postexilian interpretations occurring in that of the Babylonian Isaiah. 1880 T. C. MURRAY *Origin & Growth Psalms* ii. 46 The writings of the post-exilic period. 1887 E. JOHNSON *Antiqua Mater* 163 The ideas..date from post-exilian times.

Post-exiˑst, *v. rare.* [f. POST- A. 1 + EXIST *v.*] *intr.* To exist after; to live subsequently.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 37 Anaxagoras could not but acknowledge, that all Souls and Lives did Præ and Post exist by themselves, as well as those Corporeal Forms and Qualities, in his Similar Atoms.

So **Post-exiˑstence** [after PRE-EXISTENCE], existence after; subsequent existence. **Post-exiˑstency,** post existent condition. **Post-exiˑstent** *a.*, existing afterwards or subsequently.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 35 That Conceit of Anaxagoras, of Præ and Post-existent Atoms, endued with all those several Forms and Qualities of Bodies. *Ibid.* 38 These two things were alwaies included together in that one opinion of the Soul's Immortality, namely its Preexistence as well as its Post-existence. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 422 Not denying a pre-existency to Christ's human Body (in the Arian sense..it being suppos'd to be as much a Creature as the least post-existency of a Worm). 1768-74 TUCKER *Lit. Nat.* (1834) I. 465 The spirits, .who know nothing of their pre-existence, and scarce anything of their post-existence. 1865 GROTE *Plato* III. 27 The post-existence, as well as the pre-existence of the Soul is affirmed in the concluding books.

Postey, variant of POUSTIE *Obs.*, power.

Postface: see POST- A. 1 b.

† Po·stfact. *Obs.* [ad. L. *postfactum* done afterwards.] That which is done after; a subsequent act. Phr. *upon the post-fact*, rendering late L. *ex post facto* (in *Digest*), after the fact or event, subsequently, afterwards.

1631 HEYLIN *St. George* 91 Iust as upon the post-fact, the Normans fram'd that doughty tale of St. Romanus and the Dragon. 1641 *Prot. of some Divines* 1 Some have published, that there is a proper Sacrifice in the Lords Supper, to exhibit Christs death in the Postfact, as there was a sacrifice to prefigure in the old Law, in the Antefact. 1657 SANDERSON *Serm.* Pref. ii. 4 [To] win over his affections to any tolerable liking thereof upon the Post-fact. 1687 TOWERSON *Baptism* 296 Being likely enough to be thereby dispos'd so far to acknowledge that authority and goodness, as to own them upon the postfact by confession.

Postfactor, -febrile, -femoral: see POST- A. 1 b, B. 1, 2.

‖ Post factum. [L., = after the fact.] After the event.

1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. i. vii. 28 Reasonings post factum, argue rather our experience than our wisdom.

† Postiˑrment. *nonce-wd.* [f. POST- A, after *preferment*.] Removal to an inferior office; the opposite of *preferment*.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Durham* (1662) 1. 204/2 Alex. Nevil.. Arch-Bishop of York.. was translated.. to St. Andrews...This his translation was a Post-ferment, seeing the Arch-Bishoprick of St. Andrews was subjected in that age unto York.

Poˑst-fine. *Law. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [f. POST- B. 1 c + FINE *sb.*[1]] A duty formerly paid to the Crown for the royal licence (*licentia concordandi*) to levy a fine: = KING'S *silver* (*b*).

Called the post-fine as distinguished from the pre-fine which was due on the writ.

1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Post fine*, is a duty belonging to the king for a fine formerly acknowledged before him in his court which is paid by the cognizee, after the fine is fully passed, and all things touching the same wholly accomplished. 1620 *Naworth Housek Bks.* (Surtees) 145 For the charges of a post-fyne .in Candelmase tearm for 4 tone of wyne. 1758 *Act* 32 *Geo. II*, c. 14 § 1 The Officer.. whose Duty it is to set and indorse the Pre-fine payable .., shall at the same Time, set the usual Post Fine. 1887 *48th Rep. Dep. Kpr. Records* 642 Receipts given on behalf of the Farmers of Post Fines for the several amounts of Post Fines received from the Sheriffs of the several counties.

Postfix (pōˑstˌfiks), *sb.* [f. POST- A. 1 b + FIX *v.*, after PREFIX *sb.*] A word, syllable, or letter affixed or added to the end of a word; a suffix.

1805 G. DYER *Restor. Am. Modes bestowing Names* 43 Diminutive postfixes were added to the names of streams, &c.—*Sruth* is Gaelic for stream; *Sruthan* is little stream. 1877 SAYCE in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 128 The Accadian postfix. 1881 A. H. KEANE in *Nature* XXIII. 220/2 The structure of the language is entirely different, being highly agglutinating, and employing both pre- and post-fixes.

Hence **Postfiˑxal** (-fiˑxial) *a.*, of the nature of a postfix, or characterized by postfixes.

1887 SAYCE in *Jrnl. Anthrop. Inst.* Nov. 170 The postfixal languages of Central Asia. 1893 T. DE C. ATKINS *Kilt or Gael* 1. 7 The expressions prefixial, postfixial, and polysynthetic are distributed among the groups.

Postfix (pōˑstˌfiˑks), *v.* [f. POST- A. 1 a + FIX *v.*] *trans.* To affix after, or at the end; to append as a postfix (to a word, etc.). Hence **Postfiˑxed** *ppl. a.*; **Postfiˑxing** *vbl. sb.*

1819 G. S. FABER *Dispensations* (1823) I. 358 See Bishop Sherlock's Dissert. i. postfixed to his Discourses on Prophecy. 1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 619 How impossible it is that he should prefix a *Sir*, and postfix at the same time the *Bart.* to his name. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* vii. 282 The Aryan plural is formed by a postfixed s. 1897 G. B. GRAY in *Expositor* Sept. 184 In post-exilic names the post-fixing occurs many times more frequently than the prefixing.

‖ Postfrænum, -frenum (pōˑstˌfrīnŭm). *Ent.* [mod. L., f. POST- B. 2 + FRÆNUM.] (See quots.)

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxiii. 380 *Postfrænum* (the *Postfrænum*). In *Coleoptera* the part of the *Metathorax* in which the *Postscutellum* lies...In general it may be defined, the part that intervenes between the *Postscutellum* and the *Abdomen*. *Ibid* xxxv. 570 In the Orthoptera Order, .. the *postscutellum* and *postfrænum* are mere counterparts of the dorsolum, scutellum, and frænum.

Post-free, *a.* [f. POST *sb.*[2] + FREE *a.* 32: cf. Ger. *post frei*.] Free from charge for postage, either as being officially carried free of charge, or as being prepaid.

1888 in OGILVIE (Annandale). 1886 in *Cassell's Dict.*

Postfrontal (pōˑstˌfrŏntal), *a.* (*sb.*) *Anat.* and *Zool.* [f. POST- B. 2 + L. *frons*, *front-* forehead + -AL.] **a.** Situated behind the forehead, or at the back of the frontal bone. **b.** Situated in the hinder part of the frontal lobe of the brain.

1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 383 The post-frontal sutures. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* I. *Org. Nat.* 109 The post-frontal. region of the skull. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 273 The frontal lobe..must be divided into a prefrontal and a post frontal area.

B. *sb.* (*elliptic.* for *postfrontal process* or *bone*). The external angular process of the frontal bone, which is situated at the back part of the brim of the orbit of the eye; in some animals (not above birds) found as a distinct bone.

1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* I. *Org. Nat.* 195 The post-frontal .is a moderately long trihedral bone, articulated by its expanded cranial end to the frontal and parietal. *Ibid.* 206 These characters are retained in the post-frontals as well as in the mastoids of the crocodiles. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 101 A bone exists in the skull of osseous fishes which has often been called the 'post-frontal'.

‖ Postfurca (pōˑstˌfŭˑkă). *Entom.* [mod.L., f. POST- A. 2 + *furca* fork.] The hindmost of the three apodemes, or processes for attachment of muscles, in the thoracic somites of insects.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxiii. 383 *Postfurca* (the *Postfurca*). A process of the *Endosternum*, terminating in three subhorizontal acute branches, resembling the letter Y,..to which the muscles that move the hind legs, &c. are affixed. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vii. 404 Forked or double apodemes, the antefurca, medifurca, and postfurca, project from the sternal wall of each somite of the thorax into the cavity.

Hence **Postfuˑrcal** *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a postfurca. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Postgenital: see POST- B. 2.

† Post-geˑniture. *Obs. rare.* [f. POST- A. 1 b + GENITURE.] The fact of being born after another in the same family.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* I, A person of high spirit and honour, naturally a King though fatally prevented by the harmlesse chance of post-geniture.

Post-glacial (-glāˑshĭăl), *a. Geol.* [f. POST- B. 1 b + GLACIAL.] Existing or occurring subsequent to the glacial period or ice age.

1855 PHILLIPS *Man. Geol.* 31 Tertiary or Cainozoic Series of Strata.. Formations: Postglacial.. Glacial...Preglacial. 1863 *Q. Rev.* CXIV. 408 The remarkable conformity of the preglacial and postglacial fauna. 1873 J. GEIKIE *Gl. Ice Age* Pref. 7 The geological history of glacial and post-glacial Scotland. 1877 DAWSON *Orig. World* xiv. 295 Man comes in at the close of this cold period, in what is called the Post-glacial age.

Postglenoid, -glenoidal: see POST- B. 2.

Post-graˑduate, *a.* (*sb.*) orig. *U. S.* [f. POST- B. 1 b + GRADUATE.] Pertaining or relating to a course of study carried on after graduation.

1858 *N. York Tribune* 12 Nov. 5/5 Forming a portion of the Post-Graduate Course of Columbia College. 1886 LOWELL *Wks.* (1890) VI. 168 Special and advanced courses should be pushed on into the post-graduate period. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 15 Oct. 4/3 A new building in connection with the Post-Graduate College, of the West London Hospital.

B. *sb.* A student who takes a post-graduate course, or continues his studies after graduation.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Posthabit (pōˑstˌhæˑbit), *v. rare.* [f. L. *post-habēre* to place after, f. *post* (cf. POST- A. 1 a) + L. *habēre*, *habit-* to hold, have.] *trans.* To place after, make or hold as secondary *to*; to esteem of less importance.

1646 J. HALL *Horæ Vac.* 128 So deare ought truth to be to us that we ought to post habite our lives to the smallest principle of it. 1856 F. E. PAGET *Owlet Cowlst.* 37 Where his comfort can be increased, even in the meanest trifle, she will never posthabit it to her own.

Post-hackney: see POST *sb.*[2] 12.

Post-haste (pōˑstˌhāˑst), *sb.*, *adv.*, and *adj.* [app. from the old direction on letters 'Haste, post, haste', where the words are POST *sb.*[2] courier, and imper. of HASTE *v.*; but afterwards taken as an attrib. comb. of POST *sb.*[2] and HASTE *sb.*

1538 CROMWELL in *Lett. & Lett.* (1902) II. 139 From Saint James 4° May 30 R. R. Lorde Privie seal—In hast, hast, post hast. 1558 Q. MARY in R. R. Sharpe *Lond. & Kingd.* (1894) I. 480 Hast, hast post, hast, for hef, for hef, for hef, for hef]

A. *sb.* Haste or speed like that of one travelling 'post'; great expedition in travelling. *arch.*

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 115 Yt he make Poste haste, bothe he that oweth the horse, and he . that afterwarde shal bye the horse, may chaunce to curse hym. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 218 b, The Duke of Somerset, with Jhon erle of Oxenford, wer in all poste hast, flying towarde Scotlande. 1555 PHILPOT in FOXE *A. & M.* (1583) 1837/1 Farewel dear brother, written in posthast because of strait keeping. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II 724 Rode he all that poste haste, onely to blinde you? 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 19/1 With all the hast and post hast he could, he turneth a faire paire of heeles and runneth awaie. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* ix 199 Messengers are sent one after another in post haste to the Physician. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* 13 Mar. (O. H. S.) II. 176 You did not use to write in Post-Hast. 1837 *Commoners & Daughter* I. 39 It was mainly through the interest of his uncle that he was made post with such post-haste.

B. *adv.* With the speed of a post; with all possible haste or expedition.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I iv. 55 Old John of Gaunt..hath sent post haste To entreat your Maiesty to visit him. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 2 Such as want to ride Post-haste from one World to the other. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No 2 P 2 Her Coach is order'd, and Post-haste she flies. 1839 JAMES *Louis XIV*, I. 8 This she sent post-haste to the Duke of Lorraine. 1897 'SARAH TYTLER' *Lady Jean's Son* 258 The lad who travelled post-haste to bring the news.

† C. *adj.* Done with all possible speed; expeditious, speedy. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. ii. 37 The Duke..requires your haste, Post-haste appearance, Even on the instant.

Hence **† Post-haˑste** *v. Obs.* **a.** *trans.* To cause to hasten, to hurry. **b.** *intr.* To hasten with all speed.

1607 in *Hist. Wakefield Gram. Sch.* (1892) 68 He shall neither post hast them in gramer, nor doll them with exercises of writinge latine. 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xxxii. 102 The short-lyu'd Flowre, and Portion Of poore, sad life, post-hasteth to be gone.

Post-hemiplegic, etc.: see POST- B. 1.

Posthetomy (pɒsˌpĭˑtŏmi). *Surg.* [irreg. f. Gr. πόσθη prepuce + -τομία cutting.] Circumcision. So **Posthetomist.**

1853 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Posthetomist*, one who performs the operation of circumcision. *Ib.d.*, *Posthetomy*, circumcision. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Posthioplasty (pɒsˌhĭăplæˑsti). *Surg.* Also **postho-.** [f. Gr. πόσθη (see prec.) and dim. πόσθιο-ν + -PLASTY.] Plastic surgery of the prepuce. So **Posthioplaˑstic, postho-,** *a.*

1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Posthioplastic*, an epithet applied to the operation for restoring the prepuce. 1874 VAN BUREN *Dis. Genit. Org.* 9 Absence of the prepuce..; the operation for its restoral, posthioplasty. 1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict.*, Posthioplastic. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Posthoplastic..Posthioplasty, Posthoplasty.

Posthippocampal: see POST- A. 2.

Posthitis (pɒsˌhaiˑtis). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. πόσθη prepuce: see -ITIS.] (See quots.)

1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Posthitis*, inflammation of the prepuce. 1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 97 If the disease be confined..to the membrane covering the glans, it should,

strictly speaking, be called balanitis; if to the internal surface of the prepuce, posthitis.

Postho-: see POSTHIO-.

Postholder (pōˈstˌhōldəɹ). [ad. Du. *post-houder*, f. *post* POST *sb.*[3] + *houder* HOLDER [1].] In Dutch colonial administration: A civil official in charge of a trading settlement or post.

1818 ANNE PLUMPTREE *Lichtenstein's Trav. S. Afr.* I. 177 The house of the postholder at Mosselbay lies directly at the upper end. 1852 H. W. PIERSON *Amer. Mission. Mem.* 270 They lodged in the house of the post-holder, a Dutch officer. 1896 *Dispute with Venezuela* in *Daily News* 23 July 5/5 The Dutch .. had instituted a regular system of trading both with the Indian tribes and with their Spanish neighbours up the Orinoco; and their Postholders had special functions in controlling such trade.

Po·st-hole. [f. POST *sb.*[1] + HOLE *sb.*] A hole made in the ground to receive the foot of a post. Also *attrib.* in the name of implements serving to make such holes, as *post-hole auger, borer, digger.*

1793 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 134 The Fence must be cross a Field where it is easie digging the Post-holes. 1888 A. T. PIERSON *Evangelistic Work* xxiii. 236 [They] dug post-holes with their own hands. 1891 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer.* 87 The job at which I was put first was digging post holes, and..I found it rather a tough job.

Post-horn (pōˈstˌhōɹn). [f. POST *sb.*[2] + HORN *sb.*] A horn formerly used by a postman or the guard of a mail-coach, to announce arrival; now often used on pleasure coaches.

1675 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict., Post horen*, Post-horn. 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1224/4 Thomas Moris a young man .. with a gray Coat, and a leather pair of Breeches, and a Post horn in his Girdle,..Rid away with a Chesnut Coloured Gelding. 1782 COWPER *Table Talk* 33 The wretch . Who, for the sake of filling with one blast The post-horns of all Europe, lays her waste. 1840 HOOD *Up the Rhine* 285 In the mean-time, the post-horn kept blowing. 1881 W. H. STONE in Grove *Dict. Mus.* III. 21 *Posthorn*, a small straight brass or copper instrument, varying in length from two to four feet, of a bore usually resembling the conical bugle more than the trumpet, played by means of a small and shallow-cupped mouthpiece.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *post-horn band*; **post-horn pond-snail**, *Planorbis corneus*, also called *ram's-horn*, from the form of its shell.

1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 16 July, A post-horn band . performing in some unlicensed place. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Dec. 3/1 A good purple dye may also be got from the posthorn pond snail.

Post-horse (pōˈstˌhōɹs). A horse kept at a post-house or inn for the use of post-riders, or for hire for the conveyance of travellers.

1527 GARDINER in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. 76 Now unless post horse serve us we cannot tell how to do. 1533 TUKE *Let. to Cromwell* in *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 405 Writings, sent for provision of post horses. 1575 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 169 Neither the horses of ye Chancellor or Schollers .. nor of their servaunts, should be taken for post horses. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 61 In England.., Post-horses are established at every ten miles or thereabouts, which they ride a false gallop after some ten miles an hower. *a* 1627 HAYWARD *Edw. VI* (1630) 100 That he intended to fly to Ierusey and Wales and laid posthorses, and men, and a boat to that purpose. 1814 SCOTT *Waav.* lxiii, From Edinburgh to Perth he took post-horses. 1835 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* iv, With post-horses and postilions we posted post haste to Brussels.

Post-house (pōˈstˌhous). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. POST *sb.*[2] + HOUSE *sb.*[1]]

1. A post office. *Obs* or *dial.*

1635 *Proclamation* in Rymer *Fœdera* (1732) XIX. 649/2 Which Letters to be left at the Post-house or some other House, as the said Thomas Witherings shall think convenient. 1670 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 324, I wrote to you two letters, and payd for them from the posthouse here. 1761 MRS. F. SHERIDAN *Sidney Bidulph* III. 77 When I go into the country a general direction to the post house may suffice. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Posthouse*, the post-office.

† **2.** An inn or other house where horses are kept for the use of travellers; a posting house. *Obs.*

1645 EVELYN *Diary* 28 Jan., We repos'd this night at Piperno, in the Post-house without the towne. 1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5027/5 He alighted at the Post-house to change Horses. 1819 BYRON *Juan* I. ciii, They are a sort of post-house, where the Fates Change horses. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 16 The main road running past the town. , and the post-house being at a little distance beyond.

† **Po·sthumary** *a. Obs.* = POSTHUMOUS. So † **Po·sthumate** *a.*

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 255 He left behind him a posthumary book. 1684 T. GODDARD *Plato's Demon* 47 Charyllus, Posthumate Son to Polybita.

† **Po·sthume,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [a. F. *posthume* adj. (1560 in Godef.), ad. L. *post(h)umus* last, latest, posthumous: see POSTHUMOUS.]

A. *adj.* **a.** = POSTHUMOUS a. Also *fig.*

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* 1. v. 953 Two births, two deaths, here Nature hath assign'd her, Leaving a Posthume (dead-live) seed behind her. 1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 157 This posthume Apostle. came late into Christs Livery. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Cumbld.* (1662) 221/1 Posthume Children born after the death of their Father.

b. = POSTHUMOUS b.

1621 B. JONSON in Coryat *Crudities* Title-p., In the Posterne .. thou shalt find the Posthume Poems of the Authors Father. 1659 (*title*) Posthume Poems of Richard Lovelace.

c. = POSTHUMOUS c.

1597-8 BP. HALL *Sat.* iv. *Charge* 23 Oh if my soule could see their Post-hume spight. 1690 BOYLE *Chr. Virtuoso* II. 21 The posthume State of Man is so dim and uncertain, that we find even the greatest Men, among the Heathen, speak..doubtfully [of it]. 1692 HEYRICK *Misc. Poems* 35 To claim The whole World's Curses and a Post-hume Fame.

d. Subsequent, residual. *rare.*

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 187 That the venal blood..may be made wholly capable to be breathed thorow the pores, without a Post-hume or Future remembrance of a dreg. *Ibid.* 292 That post-hume and translated gouty character or impression, doth stick fast by a hereditary right.

B. *sb.* **a.** A posthumous child. Also *fig.*

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. *Sonn.* i. 14 Our dear Parent ..Who..to thy guard his Posthumes did bequeath. 1638 W. SCLATER *Serm. Experimentall* To Rdr., They shew themselves in publike but as Posthumes, raised as it were out of almost eleven yeares of obscurity. 1692 in *Macfarlane's Genealog. Collect.* (1900) II. 142 Sir Thomas Maule.. Son to Sir Thomas the Posthume.

b. A posthumous work: cf. POSTHUMUS B. b.

1631 R. SKENE in *A. Craige's Rem.* 3 This subsequent Poesie, the Posthumes of a worthie Penne. 1676 BEAL in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 585 Sir Ken. Digby's Post-hume hath great varietie of Metheglins.

† **Po·sthumed,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ED[1].] Rendered posthumous, remaining after death.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1662) I. 74 A Stranger..would hardly rally my scattered and posthumed Notes.

Posthumeral: see POST- B. 2.

† **Posthu·mial,** *a. Obs. rare*[-1]. = POSTHUMOUS.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas, Corona Ded.*, All the Posthumiall race of that rare Spirit..Though born, alas! after their Father's death.

† **Posthu·mian,** *a. Obs. rare*[-0]. (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Posthumian*, following or to come, that shall be.

Posthumous (pɒˈstiŭməs), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 8 **postumous.** [f. L. *postumus* last, late-born, posthumous, superl. f. *post* after; in late L. written *posthumus* through erroneous attribution to *humus* the earth, or (as explained by Servius) *humāre* to bury: see -OUS.] Used generally of anything which appears after the death of its originator.

a. Of a child: Born after the death of its father.

1619 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Conv. B. Jonson* Wks. (1711) 224 He [Ben Jonson] . was posthumous, being born a month after his father's death. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* 2 North-America this posthumous birth of time. 1709 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 110 P 6 Some Posthumous Children, that bore no Resemblance to their elder Brethren. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 574 The statute of King William, which puts posthumous children on the same footing with children born in the lifetime of their ancestor.

b. Of a book or writing: Published after the death of the author.

1668 HALE *Rolle's Abridgment* Pref. a j b, It is a Posthumous work, which never underwent the last Hand or Pensil of the judicious Author. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 300 What plea..can be alledged, after the treaty was dead and gone, in favour of this posthumous declaration? 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* (1847) III. 207 The posthumous volumes appeared in considerable intervals.

c. Of an action, reputation, etc. Occurring, arising, or continuing after death.

1608 BP. J. KING *Serm.* 5 *Nov.* 37 A posthumous, penitent confession (after the conspirators were most of them dead, and almost rotten) of one of the complices themselves. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. v. 164 For he that was buried with the bones of Elisha, by a Posthumous miracle of that Prophet, recovered his life by lodging with such a grave-fellow. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. i. Wks. 1874 I. 30 Our posthumous life..may not be entirely beginning anew, but going on. 1808 SOUTHEY *Let., to C. W. Williams Wynn* II. 50 It was well we should be contented with posthumous fame, but impossible to be so with posthumous bread and cheese. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 77 He had begged that his body might be burned without posthumous insults.

† **B.** *sb.* A posthumous child. *Obs.* rare.

a 1648 LD. HERBERT *Life* (1886) 23 My brother Thomas was a posthumous .born some weeks after his father's death. 1718 S. SEWALL *Diary* 19 Mar. (1882) III. 177 Marry Sam. Badcock, a posthumous, and Martha Healy.

Po·sthumously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY [2].] In a posthumous manner, condition, or state; after death; after the death of the father or author.

1783 *Atterbury's Corr.* I. 23 *note*, The 'Register' [of bishop Kennet] was posthumously published, from his MS. Collections, in 1728. 1867 J. B. DAVIS *Thesaurus Craniorum* 15 The two latter [ancient Scottish skulls] are posthumously distorted. 1884 *Chr. Commw.* 12 June 833/2 He seems to be even more mischievous posthumously than while corporeally present.

‖ **Posthumus** (pɒˈstiŭmŏs), *a.* and *sb.* [L. *post(h)umus* POSTHUMOUS.]

† **A.** *adj.* = POSTHUMOUS *a. Obs.*

1591 LD. BURGHLEY in *Fortescue Papers* (Camden) Pref. 7 Though he be posthumus by his fathers death, being borne after. 1660 R. COKE *Just. Vind.* Pref. 5 No man that ever was born in the World, which was not a Posthumus King, but was born in subjection, not onely to his Parents, or as a Servant in a Family.

B. *sb.* † **a.** (pl. -i.) A posthumous child. *Obs.*

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 273 He was a posthumus, and the crowne set upon his mothers belly. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. iv. 109 It is as evident that the Grandfather and Father and Son did as really make up a multitude,..though the Father and Son were both *Posthumi*, as if they all had or did all now exist together.

b. *neut. pl.* **posthuma.** Posthumous writings.

1685 OWEN *Vind. Evang.* Wks. 1853 XII. 8 The passages intimated are in his *posthuma*. 1869 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 35, I shall quote some more remarkable Places in *Posthuma Posteri.* 1905 G. SAMPSON *Keats's Poems* Pref., Most reprints give the order of Keats's own three volumes with Lord Houghton's posthuma appended.

Post-hypnotic: see POST- B. 1.

† **Po·stic,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *posticus* hinder, posterior, f. *post* behind; cf. *anticus* ANTIC, ANTIQUE.] Hinder, posterior, 'back'.

a 1638 MEDE *Wks.* (1672) 237 The lowest and most postick members of all. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xvii. (1686) 116 The postick and backward position of the feminine parts in quadrupedes. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 206 A Saxon Duke did grow so fat, That Mice..Eat Grots and Labyrinths to dwell in His postick parts without his feeling.

So † **Po·stical** *a. Obs.*

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 471* Two doors; one an outward door, the other postical or inward.

‖ **Postiche** (postiˈʃ), *a.* and *sb.* [F., adj., ad. It. *posticcio* counterfeit, feigned:—L. type **pos(t)-ticius*, f. *pos(t)us* placed, put.]

A. *adj.* **a.** Counterfeit, artificial. **b.** Applied to an ornament superadded to a finished work of sculpture or architecture, esp. when inappropriate.

1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. xxxi. 306 Sometimes the Duchess appeared with these postiches roses, sometimes of a mortal paleness.

B. *sb.* **a.** An imitation substituted for the real thing. **b.** Counterfeiting, feigning, pretence.

1876 'OUIDA' *Winter City* ii, Fastidiousness at any rate, is very good postiche for modesty. 1885 MRS. LYNN LINTON in *Life* xviii. (1901) 251, [I] despised with loathing the ..humbug and postiche of the whole matter.

Posticous (pɒstəiˈkəs), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *postic-us* hinder (see POSTIC) + -OUS.] Posterior, hinder: applied variously to parts of a flower or inflorescence.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 922 *Posticous*, turned away from the axis of a flower, as some anthers whose dehiscence takes place next the petals; also, stationed on that side of a flower which is next the axis. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 271 Stigma obtuse,. posticous lobe very small. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi § 6 (ed. 6) 253 An anther is Extrorse, i.e. turned outward, or Posticous, when it faces toward the perianth.

‖ **Posticum** (pɒstəiˈkŏm). *Arch.* [L. *posticum* back door, rear of a building (Vitr.), prop. neut. of *posticus* adj.: see POSTIC.]

a. A back door or gate. **b.** A portico or apartment at the back of an ancient Greek or Roman temple, behind the *cella*, and corresponding to the *pronaos* in front: in Greek called *opisthodomos*. **c.** 'Eccl. A reredos' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Posticum* is the Postern-Gate, or Back-door of any Fabrick. 1776 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Greece* xiv. 72 In the sculpture of the posticum..Theseus is distinguished in the same manner. 1820 T. S. HUGHES *Trav. Sicily* I. x. 286 The columns. belonged either to the posticum or pronaos of the temple.

Postie, variant of POUSTIE *Obs.*, power.

† **Po·stify,** *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. POST *sb.*[1], after *crucify*.] *trans.* To fix or nail to a post.

1624 GEE *Foot out of Snare* 29 The naile with which it was crucified or rather postified. This my new-coyned word fits their new-found Fable.

Postil (pɒˈstil), *sb.* Now only *Hist.* Forms: 5 (9) **postille,** (6 **posthill**), 6-7 **postell,** 6-7 (9) **postill,** 7 **postel, postle,** 5- **postil.** [ME. a. F. *postille* (1357 in Godef.), = It., Pg. *postilla*, Sp. *postela*, ad. med.L. *postilla* a gloss on the gospel. Of uncertain origin: Du Cange suggests, from the words '*post illa* (*verba textus*)' 'after those (words of the text)', with which the postil may have been introduced. Another suggestion is that the word is a dim. of *posta* in sense 'page': evidence is wanting. See also APOSTIL *sb.*]

1. A marginal note or comment upon a text of Scripture, or upon any passage or writing.

c 1420 *Wycliff's Bible* IV. 686b, Prol. 1 Cor. (MS. Em. Coll. 2), A postille here.— Poul wroot this pistil to Corinthis, that ben of Acaie [etc.]. 1587 in 3*rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* (1872) 283/2 Pointes of the memoriall..with postils to the same. 1615 SIR R. COTTON in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 163 The Duke's letter .. answered by way of postle.. 3 proposition[s]. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) I. 399 These his lordship had. titled..'Impudent Assertions', to which I will annex a postil for explanation. 1891 A. M. EARLE *Sabbath in Puritan N. Eng.* xii. 166 Tender little memorial postils are frequently written on the margins of the pages.

2. A series of such comments, a commentary or exposition; *spec.* an expository discourse or homily upon the Gospel or Epistle for the day, read or intended to be read in the church service.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 244/1 Mayster Alysaundre .. reherseth in hys postillys upon this worde mercy and trouthe haue mette togydre. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 248/1 The said Langton also made postils vpon the whole Bible. *a* 1662 FULLER *Worthies, Northampt.* (1662) II. 290 He wrote Postills on the Proverbs, and other Sermons. 1710 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 16th *C.* I. iii. 434 He wrote also.. some Postils or Homilies on the Gospels.

b. A book of such homilies.

1566 BECON (*title*) A new Postil Conteinyng most Godly and learned sermons vpon all the Sonday Gospelles. 1605 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 141 Item a postell, a Comunion booke, a salter. 1888 *Bibliotheca Sacra* Jan. 136 The old prayer-books and the old Lutheran postils were still frequently used.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

a 1635 SIBBES *Bowels Op.* iii. Wks. 1809 II. 40 Too much curiosity is loathsome and postill-like and calleth the mind too much from the kernel to the shell. *a* 1679 T. GOODWIN

in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xl. 7 Rejected, as being too like a postil glose. 1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* III. xiii. 120 April 30 [1554] began the postil mass at St. Paul's, at five a clock in the morning every day.

† **Postil,** *v. Obs* [a. obs. F. *postil(l)er* (15th c. in Godef.), ad. med.L. *postillāre* (1243 Trivet in Du Cange), f *postilla* POSTIL *sb.* See also APOSTIL *v.*]

1. *trans.* To make or write comments on, or marginal notes in; to comment upon, annotate.

1460 CAIGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 154 Hewe a cardinal of the order of Prechoures, that postiled al the Bible. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Exod.* xx. Comm., Melanchthon postilling the first Precept, saith: Papistes invocate Saincles, and worship Images. 1622 BACON *Hen VII* 211 In some places Postilled in the Margent with the Kings hand. 1872 J. E. B. MAYOR in *Jrnl. Philol.* 290 Schoolmasters and undergraduates, who..are accustomed to 'postil' their lexicons.

2. *intr* To write comments.

a 1529 SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 755 To postell upon a kyty. 1617 HALES *Gold. Rem.* 1 (1673) 13 That vein of postilling and allegorising on Scripture, which for a long time had prevailed in the Church.

Postilion, postillion (pɒstɪ·lyən). Also 6-7 postillon, 7 postilian. [a. F. *postillon* (1538 in Godef.), ad. It. *postiglione* 'a postilion, a postes guide, a forerunner' (Florio), f. It. *posta* POST *sb.*¹ + *-iglione*, compound suffix (cf. *vermilion*); so Sp. *postillon*, Pg. *postilhão.*]

† **1.** (See quots.) *Obs.*

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Postillon*, a postillon, a guide for a post, *dux praecursoris.* 1611 COTGR., *Postillon*, a Postillon, Guide, Postes boy. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Postillon*, (French) a Post's guide, or fore runner.

† **b.** *fig.* A forerunner. *Obs.*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1891) 318 But when he strake, ..his arme seemed still a postillion of death. 1647 FANSHAWE tr. *Pastor Fido* I. i. 11 Seest thou yon Star of such excelling hew, The Suns Postillion?

† **2.** One who rides a post-horse, a post-boy; a swift messenger. *Obs.*

1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos.*, *Postilion*, a speedy poste or messenger. 1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1281/4 It is now four days since any Vessel, Post or Postillion came from Ghent to Bruges. 1708 *Ibid.* No 4464/6 The Postillion of Ghent is just now arrived, with Letters to Mr. de Caris.

fig. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. To Rdr., Those wing'd Postillions that can fly, From the Antartic to the Arctic sky. *Ibid.* I. viii. 14 Those swift Postillions my thoughts find you out daily. 1685 *Gracian's Courtiers Orac.* 160 These are the Postillions of life, who to the swift motion of time, add the rapidity of their own minds.

3. One who rides the near horse of the leaders (or formerly sometimes, each of the riders of the near horses) when four or more are used in a carriage or post-chaise; *esp.* one who rides the near horse when one pair only is used and there is no driver on the box.

1623-33 FLETCHER & SHIRLEY *Night-Walker* II. iii, Thou shalt have horses six, and a postillion. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* II. ii, Drawn by six Flanders mares, my coachman, grooms, Postillion, and footmen. 1771 N. NICHOLLS *Corr. w. Gray* (1843) 118 The Yarmouth coach, when it has gone at all, has gone with eight horses and four postilions. 1812 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* VIII. 286 The account of the rations issued to the post horses and mules, and postillions. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* III. 173 They called aloud to the postilions to stop the horses.

fig. 1656 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes, Muse* i, Let the Postilion Nature mount, and let The Coachman Art be set.

4. (*transf.* from 3.) See quot.

1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 8 The use of supplementary floats, or 'postillions',..to keep the line from sinking.

5. = *postilion-basque*: see 6.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *postilion harness, saddle, whip*; *postilion-wise* adv.; in recent use applied to female costume imitating that of a postilion, as *postilion-basque, -belt, -tab*, etc.

1676 W. PERWICH *Despatches* (Camden) 311 They. tore all his cloaths off, and with two postilion whips scurged him ..severely. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2475/4 A Postilion Saddle of black Leather. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) II. 153 A postillion harness is the same expence as either the postillion or wheel harness of the other sort. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lix, One of them sat postillion-wise upon the near horse. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Postilion-basque*, a woman's basque having its skirt cut at the back into short square tabs or coat-tails, after the fashion of a postilion's coat. *Postilion-belt*, a leather belt with a large buckle, worn by ladies about 1860. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 9 Jan. 8/4 The postilion tabs at the back of the bodice. *Ibid.* 28 May 8/4 The corslet belt, with postillion back.

Hence **Postilioned, postill-** (-yənd) *a.*, provided with or ridden by a postilion; **Postil(l)ioness,** a female postilion; **Postilionize** *v. trans.*, to provide with a postilion, or to ride as a postilion.

1809 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* XIII. 165 Then spank away drives I,.. with my six greys (postilionized) against all England! 1858 B. TAYLOR *North. Trav.* xxxv. 378 At Vik ..we parted with the postilionless and with our host of Kettho. 1879 *Daily News* 25 Nov. 5/6 Lord Rosebery, .. driving down in an open barouche drawn by four magnificent horses, daintily postilioned.

† **Postillary,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. med.L. **postillāri-us* (Du Cange has *postillārium* as sb.), f. *postilla* POSTIL + -OUS.] Of the nature of a 'postil'.

1653 HAMMOND *Paraphr. N. T.* Advt., Purposely abstaining from..all postillary observations.

Postillate, *v. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of med.L. *postillāre*: see POSTIL *v.* and -ATE³.] = POSTIL *v.*

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 235 Hewe frere of the ordre Precheours..whiche postillate alle the bible [*qui totam bibliam postillavit*], and compilede grete concordances on the bible. *a* 1864 C. KNIGHT (Webster), Tracts .. which belonged to George III and in a few instances are postillated by his own hand. 1864 D. P. KIDDER *Homiletics* iv. 95 With the..Reformation both the idea and the practice of postillating were superseded by evangelical preaching.

† **b.** 'Formerly, To preach by expounding Scripture, verse by verse, in order' (Webster 1847).

Hence **Postillation,** the writing of postils.

1847 WEBSTER, *Postillation*, exposition of Scripture in preaching. 1864 *Ibid.*, *Postillation*, the act of postillating.

Postillator (pɒ·stɪlˌeɪtəɹ). Also 4 -our. [a. med.L. *postillator*, agent-n. f. *postillāre*: see POSTIL *v.* and -OR¹] = next.

1382 WYCLIF *Prol.* 58 Myche sharpliere and groundliere than manie late postillatouris, eithir expositouris, han don. 1613 SPELMAN *De non Temer. Eccl.* (1846) 38 Great Hugo Cardinalis, the first Postillator of the Bible. 1872 R. C. JENKINS in *Archæol Cant.* VIII. 64 The Postillator on the 'Summa' of St. Raymond.

† **Po·stiller.** *Obs.* Also 6 postilar, 7 postillar, -iler, -eller. [f. POSTIL *v.* + -ER¹. Cf. OF. *postilleur* (1478 in Godef.)] One who makes or writes a 'postil' or 'postils'; a commentator, annotator, expositor.

1526 *Pilgr. Pref.* (W. de W. 1531) 138 Yet, after our postilars, he came agayne at ye passyon of our sayd lord. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* 1. 7 Not drawne out of the poysoned puddles of Popish Friers, or postillars. 1621 S. WARD *Life of Faith* 99 Subtilties of School-men, sentences and conceits of Postilers. 1662 HERBERT *Body Div.* 1. 216 Shepherds (as the Roman postellers observe) must have three things, 1. scrip. 2. staffe 3. whistle.

¶ Error for *pistoler*, PISTLER.

1891 ST. J. TYRWHITT in *Colleges of Oxford* 307 A gospeller and a postiller (Bible-clerk), eight singing clerks.

† **Postilian,** *a. Obs rare*—¹. [f. med.L. *postilla*: see POSTIL and -IAN.] That writes postils.

1627 PERKOT *Tithes* 45 They would censure a poore Postillian Divine that should goe about to call into question the faithfulnes of Ployden.

Postillion: see POSTILION.

† **Po·stillism.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. POSTIL + -ISM.] A production of the nature of a 'postil' or comment. So † **Po·stillize** *v.* = POSTIL *v.*

1622 SYDENHAM *Serm. Sol. Occ.* (1637) II. 97 If we can flevle down the transgressions of the times by some few stolne Postellisimes. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 9 Besides his postillizing the whole Doctrine of Duns Scotus.

Postin: see POSTEEN.

Posting (pōʊ·stɪŋ), *vbl. sb.*¹ [f. POST *v.*¹ + -ING¹.] The action of POST *v.*¹ in various senses.

I. 1. † The dispatching of letters, etc., by a messenger riding 'post' (*obs.*). **b.** Travelling by means of relays of horses. **c.** The keeping of post-horses, -vehicles, etc., as a business.

c 1559 R. HALL *Life of Fisher* lf. 42 b, Then wanted no posting of letters betwe ene ye kinge and ye ambassadors. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxiii. (1623) 1128 Betwixt whom were such posting of letters, such speeding to and fro. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 157 They [persons] will be prompt, and fit for posting. 1790 CATH. M. GRAHAM *Lett. Educ.* 141 Posting on the continent is now so much the fashion, as often to oblige a man of fortune to repeat his tour, in order to gratify his family. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 459/2 Posting continues in most countries to be carried on by the state, which retains the monopoly of supplying post-horses, and of forwarding mails and diligences. *Ibid.* 460/1 Between Vienna and Pesth there is an independent posting establishment, the speculation of peasants who drive their own horses, and called 'Bauern post'. *Ibid.* 460/2 The great superiority of English over foreign posting [shows] that open competition in this trade is preferable to a government monopoly and control. *Mod. Hotel Advt.*, Posting in all its branches.

† **2.** Speedy travelling: hastening, haste, hurry.

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI. xxx. (1612) 149, I say, that Beautie beggeth if by posting it be got. 1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 12 Whereat the fearefull maide in posting flung Into a secret cave. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. 500 All the Gold of the Kingdome, is daily Transported away with superfluous posting for Court.

3. The dispatching or conveying of letters and other postal matter through or by the post office; the putting of a letter, etc., into the charge of the post office, or into a post-office letter-box.

1871 M. COLLINS *Mrs. & Merch.* I. v. 176 [He] showed her the way to the post-office, and gave her information as to the hours of posting. 1884 *Act* 47 & 48 *Vict.* c. 76 § 19. (2) The due posting of a postal packet. 1900 *Daily News* 13 June 6/7 Late fee posting at pillar-boxes..is to be withdrawn on the 18th inst.

II. † **4.** The transferring (of responsibility, etc.) to another. Also with *off over.* *Obs.*

a 1591 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1866) II. 236 There will be such a posting off of sin, that never a one will be found guilty. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 13 Manifested by deed of Indenture, or posting ouer of the charge to another. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 320 A shamelesse excusing of euill, with a posting it ouer vnto God.

5. *Book-keeping.* The carrying of an entry from the journal or other auxiliary book into the ledger; the formal entry of an item in a book of accounts; the bringing of account books up to date.

1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 38 In the posting of the same into his great Book, or Leidger, the Foreign Coynes must be duely express. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) I. xxxi. 323 There is no posting the books on a death-bed.

1849 FREKE *Comm. Class-bk.* 111 In order to prove the correctness of the Postings to the Ledger. 1850 *Plan for Ch. Hist. Soc* 9 What they chiefly want is what..commercial men call 'posting up'.

III. 6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: in sense 1, as *posting carriage, establishment, house, inn*; in sense 3, as *posting box, clerk*; **posting-belt,** a broad leather or other belt worn by postilions or post-boys.

1737 *Med. Ess. & Observ.* IV. 61 Our Patient. was desired to wear a posting Belt, with proper Compresses upon the Place where the Wound had been, for some time,..that upon any violent Motion a *Hernia* might be prevented. 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz*, *Winglebury Duel*, The Winglebury Arms ..is the principal Inn of Great Winglebury—the commercial inn, posting-house and excise-office. 1844 — *Mart. Chuz.* xx, They had a posting carriage at the porch. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 354, I think the best posting-house at this end of the town is Tempett's. 1893 *Scott. Leader* 12 June 2/1 Posting Establishment Complete. 1895 *Daily News* 31 May 3/6 The branch and sub-offices at which the posting boxes are continuously open. 1899 A. H. SAYCE *Early Israel* v. 160 Carriage roads were constructed with posting inns at intervals along them.

Po·sting, *vbl sb.*² [f. POST *v.*² + -ING¹.] The action of POST *v.*² in various senses: *spec.*

1. The mooring of a vessel to a post. ◆ Also *attrib.* as *posting dues.*

1868 *Exeter & Plymouth Gaz.* 13 Mar., Paying a small sum to the owner for 'posting'—that was for tying up the vessels to a post. *Ibid.*, He paid posting dues twenty-six years ago to Mr. Chapple, but not since. Harbour dues were paid to Mr. Chanter, Lord of the Manor of Northam.

2. The action of fixing a placard, notice, etc. on a post, etc., or of making anything public by this means; public advertisement by posters.

1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. xl. (1674) 54 The very night after the posting up of this defiance. 1701-3 (*title of MS.*) A Book of Postings and Sale of the Forfeited and other Estates and Interests in Ireland. 1850 HT. MARTINEAU *First Peace* II. iv. ix 412 The people would not permit the posting of notices of arrears. 1802 *Boston Transcr.* 22 Aug. 1/2 Is there no way of protection against the posting of bills about our city?

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *posting business*; **posting-bill,** a placard: = POSTER 2.

1802 *Naval Chron.* VIII. 436 Posting bills have been put up.., offering a bounty. 1884 *West. Morn. News* 30 Aug. 1/5 Particulars will appear in posting bills. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Jan. 3/1 It is now ten years ago since the picture posting business was first reduced not only to an art but almost to a science.

Posting, *vbl. sb*³ and ⁴: see POST *v.*³ and ⁴.

Posting (pōʊ·stɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. POST *v.*¹ + -ING².] That posts; swift, speedy, rapid; hasty, hurrying, fleeting.

Posting fever, sweat, the sweating sickness, *sudor anglicanus*, of which several epidemics occurred 1481-1551.

c 1553 in STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. vii. 72 The posting sweat, that posted from town to town thorow England, and was named 'stop gallant'. 1575 R. B. *Appius & Virginia* D j, With posting speede, to Court I do repaire. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 10 Neither did we run ouer the worke with that posting haste that the Septuagint did. 1642 GAUDEN *Three Serm.* 26 A few posting and perfunctory prayers. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* II. 827 This only object of my real care, ..In some few posting fatal hours is hurled From wealth. 1891 CREIGHTON *Hist. Epidemics* I. 276 Like dengue, influenza, and others of the 'posting' fevers of former time.

Hence **Po·stingly** *adv.*, hastily, hurriedly.

1636 EARL OF CORK in *Lismore Papers* (1888) Ser. II. III. 259, I could neuer see that [paper] .neither can I remember the contents of it, it was so postingly read ouer vnto me.

Postique (pɒstī·k), *a.* [app. by-form of POSTICHE.] = POSTICHE A. b.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., In architecture, &c., an ornament of sculpture is said to be *postique*, when it is superadded after the work itself is done. The word is formed from the Italian, *posticcio*, added. A table of marble, or other matter, is also said to be *postique*, when it is incrustated in a decoration of architecture, &c.

Postischial: see POST- B. 2.

Postjacent (pōʊstˌdʒē·sĕnt), *a.* [f. L. *post* (POST- B. 2) + L. *jacēnt-em* lying: cf. *adjacent.*] Lying behind; posterior.

1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 455 A defensive arrangement, which extends over the postjacent branchial clefts.

Po·stjudice. *nonce-wd.* [f. POST- A. 1 b, after *prejudice.*] (See quot.) So **Po·stjudiced** *a.*

1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. vi. 174 Hence what people call my prejudiced views of things,—which are, in fact, the exact contrary, namely, post-judiced. 1905 G. K. CHESTERTON *R. Browning* v 115 Prejudice is not so much the great intellectual sin as a thing which, we may call, to coin a word, 'postjudice', not the bias before the fair trial, but the bias that remains after.

† **Po·st-knight.** *Obs.* [f. POST *sb.*¹ + KNIGHT *sb.*] = KNIGHT OF THE POST, a notorious perjurer.

1594 *Merry Knack to know Knave* D j, Why, I haue bene a post knight in Westminster this xii year. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise Hempseed* Wks. III. 73/2 The sixt a post-knight, that for fiue groats gaine Would sweare, and for foure groats foraweare't againe.

Postlapsarian, etc.: see POST- B. 1, A. 1 b.

† **Po·stle.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 postol, 3 (Orm.) posstell, 3-6 postel, postle, 4 postyll, *Sc.* -ule, 4-5 -il, -ill(e, -ele, 6 -elle. [OE. *postol*, aphetic form of *apostol*, APOSTLE.] = APOSTLE.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Luke xxiv. 10 Da ofire cwedun das to bæm postolum. *c* 1200 ORMIN 5186 Cristes posstell, Sannt Johan. 13.. *Cursor M.* 20928 (Edin.) Sipin he com

to postlis state [*Gött.* postil]. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii. (*Machor*) 1552 Iheus his postulis xij ymang. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVI. 159 Suffreth my postles in pays & in pees gauge. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* x 272 By sayint peter the postle. 1533 MORE *Apol.* 149 b, Y postle maye make some bysshoppes amonge the new brethern.

Postle, variant of POST L, *Obs.*

Postless (pōʊ·stles), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. POST *sb.*[2] + -LESS.] Without a postal service.

1885 MRS INNES in *Athenæum* 12 Dec. 764 A return to our doctorless, bookless, milkless, postless, and altogether comfortless jungle.

Post-like: see POST *sb* [1] and 2.

Postliminary (pōʊstˌlĭmĭnărĭ), *a.* [f. L. *post* after + *limen, limin-* threshold + -ARY [1]; but in sense 1 associated with POSTLIMINIUM.

The etymological derivatives of L. *postliminium* are *postliminiar, -iary, -iate, -iation, -ious*; and those of L. *post* + *limen* (opposed to *preliminary*, etc.), *postliminary, -liminate -limination, -liminous.* But in some cases erroneous use confuses the two series, and exchanges the senses.]

1. *erron.* Pertaining to or involving the right of postliminium; postliminiary.

1702 WOODROFFE *Daniel's 70 Weeks* Ep. A iii b, I trust, 'twill not be long e're the Jews themselves shall return to their Postliminary Right. 1807 WRANGHAM *Serm. Transl. Script.* 21 Admitted to the postliminary reception of her inalienable rights. 1860 WOOLSEY *Introd. Internat. Law* § 145. 313 The rights and obligation of a state restored in this postliminary way.

2. Subsequent: opposed to *preliminary.*

1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xvi. *note*, The rere-supper was a postliminary banquet, which made its appearance at ten or eleven. 1827 — *Jrnl.* 23 May I. 396, I found I had mislaid a number of the said postliminary affair.

† **Postli·minate,** *v.* [f. as prec. + -ATE [3].] *trans.* To place behind, or in a subsequent place.

1630 [see POSTLIMINIATE *v.* 2, quot. 1659].

† **Postlimina·tion.** *Obs.* = POSTLIMINIATION.

1655 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* 45 An order that nothing should be transacted in their House, untill the Earl of Arundel were restored: upon which instantly ensued the Earls postlimination and readmittance.

† **Postliminiage.** *Obs. rare*—[0]. [f. as next + -AGE.] = POSTLIMINY.

1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Postliminiage*.., a return of one who was thought to be dead, and so restored to his house, not by going over the threshold, but by making a hole in the wall.

† **Postlimi·niar,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *postlimini·um* + -AR [1].] Of, pertaining to, or in accordance with the law of POSTLIMINIUM.

1681 HALLYWELL *Melampr.* 70 It may be said, that the Soul may be rapt from this Terrestrial Body, and carried to remote and distant places, from whence she may make a Postliminar return.

Postliminiary, *a rare*—[0]. [f as prec. + -ARY [1].] A more etymological form of POSTLIMINARY in sense 1. 1882 in OGILVIE (Annandale).

† **Postlimi·niate,** *v. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ATE [3].]

1. *trans.* To allow to return from banishment.

1655 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* 2 The hopes that..his Brother..should be postliminiated and restored to his inheritance of the Palatinate. 1659 — *Alliance Div. Off.* 25 Just cause to wish either those Apocryphals postliminiated again, or others of the Canon to succeed them.

2. *erron.* for POSTLIMINATE. (See note s. v. POSTLIMINARY.)

1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 303 It may seem a wonder why..this Communion Order is postliminiated [*ed.* 1690 postliminated] into that Burial Office.

Hence † **Postliminia·tion,** restoration to civic rights and privileges; reinstatement. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 323 His postliminiation gave him liberty to approach no nearer the Altar then the Cancellum.

Postliminious (pōʊstˌlĭmĭnĭəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.]

1. Of or pertaining to postliminium. *rare.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Postliminious*, pertaining to the return of one, who was thought to be dead, or to the receiving that again, which had been alienated, or lost.

2. *erron.* Done or contrived subsequently; subsequent; = POSTLIMINOUS 2. (See POSTLIMINARY.)

1684-5 SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) I. 337 They are forced..to strike in with things as they fall out, by post-liminious after-applications of them to their purposes. 1804 F. PLOWDEN (*title*) A Postliminious Preface to the Historical Review of the State of Ireland. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 268/1 The large work..to which this pamphlet, with Irish aptness, is entitled a Postliminious preface. 1826 *Blackw. Mag* XIX. 396 Every reel has a kiss by way of introduction and postliminious preface. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* II. xiv. 146 Mr. Holme Sumner..told the House of Commons that my room had a view over the Surrey hills.. I could not feel obliged to him for this postliminious piece of enjoyment.

‖ **Postliminium** (pōʊstˌlĭmĭnĭŏm). [L. *postlĭminium* a return 'behind one's threshold', f. *post*, POST- B. 2 + *limen, -in-* threshold.] In *Roman Law*, The right to return home and resume one's former privileges: = POSTLIMINY.

[1611 J. CHAMBERLAIN in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) I. 146 Being..called in question, *post-liminio* [*abl.* = 'by postliminium'], for the powder treason.] 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. iii. § 28. 141 The Church afterwards, as it were by the law of *Postliminium*, hath restored their Authority and Canonicalness unto them. 1669 in *Evelyn's Corr.* (1852) III. 219 At my postliminium, all my hope and ambition was to exchange a shilling for three groats. 1809 *Edin. Rev.* XIII. 440 The amnestied emigrants..enjoy..but little of the benefits of *postliminium*. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* I. Comm. (ed. 2) 110 Postliminium is the recovery of rights by a person returned from captivity, or the recovery of rights over a person or thing recovered from hostile possession.

Postliminous (pōʊstˌlĭmĭnəs), *a.* [f. L. *post* after *limen, -in-* threshold + -OUS.]

† 1. *erron.* Of or pertaining to postliminium; = POSTLIMINIOUS 1. *Obs. rare.* (See note s. v. POSTLIMINARY.)

1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* 213 Fearing that by a postliminous way something should bee remanned both to Church and Crowne.

2. Subsequent; of the nature of an appendix; = POSTLIMINARY 2: opposed to *preliminary.*

1714 R. FIDDES *Pract. Disc.* II. 38 This, if I may so speak, is only a postliminous way of sinning. 1855 LD. CAMPBELL in *Life* (1881) II. 338 That he [Macaulay] should thence give a postliminous sketch of subsequent English history to correspond with the preliminary sketch, prior to the reign of James II.

Postliminy (pōʊstˌlĭmĭnĭ). [Anglicized form of POSTLIMINIUM.] In *Rom. Law*, The right of any person who had been banished or taken captive, to assume his former civic privileges on his return home. Hence, in *Internat. Law*, The restoration to their former state of persons and things taken in war, when they come again into the power of the nation to which they belonged.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Postliminie*, the return of one, who was thought to be dead. [*ed.* 1678 *adds*, also a return from Exile or Captivity.] 1860 WOOLSEY *Introd. Internat. Law* § 143. 331 As to limit of place modern postliminy takes effect only within the territory of the captor or his ally. 1861 J. KENT *Comm. Amer. Law* (1873) I v. 109 Movables are not entitled, by strict rules of the laws of nations, to the full benefit of postliminy, unless [etc.]. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* II. Comm. (ed. 2) 223 If he returned from captivity his will reacquired validity by the operation of postliminy.

Post-line: see POST *sb.*[1] and 3.

Postlude (pōʊstˌlūd) *Mus.* [f. POST- A. 1 b + L. *lūdus* play, on analogy of *prelude, interlude*; so mod.L. *postlūdium*.] A concluding piece or movement played at the end of an oratorio or the like; a concluding voluntary.

1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIII. 460 The prelude and the postlude, in which he has enveloped Handel, are his own. 1866 ENGEL *Nat. Mus.* viii. 279 This is sung to the following tune, in which the instruments have after each verse a little postlude of three or four bars. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 17 Oct. 441/2 The 'postlude' of the chorus.

Po·stly, *adv. nonce-wd.* [f. POST *sb.*[2] + -LY [2].] By or in the post.

1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) IV. 244, I am almost tempted to write to you there, instead of suffering mine to pass you by, as they do, *postly*, at present.

Postman [1] (pōʊ·stmăn). [f. POST *sb.*[2] + MAN *sb.*[1]]

1. A bearer or carrier of letters or other postal matter: a. *orig.* A courier who rode 'post'. b. Now, One who delivers letters, etc., sent through the post, or collects them from the letter-boxes, receiving offices, etc.; a letter-carrier.

1529 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* V. 383 David Mullray usher of the kitchen door, John Anderson, postman [etc.]. 1600 *Child-Marriages* 179 Receiued one packquet..to be conveyed by the poste to Sir Roberte Cecill; which was, presentley vppon the receipt thereof, deliuered to the postman to be conveyed accordingly. 1621 QUARLES *Esther* viii. By speedy Post men were the Letters sent. 1758 in Howell *State Trials* 1371, I received every one of those letters from the postman of the walk. 1783 JOHNSON 23 Mar. in *Boswell*, I may as well make a present to the postman who brings me a letter. 1785 CRABBE *Newspaper* 269 We wait till the post-man brings the packet down. 1835 MARRYAT *Pirate* v, That's the postman's knock. 1839 THACKERAY *Major Gahagan* i i, As every twopenny postman knows. 1882 'OUIDA' *Maremma* vii, The postman came over the plains..very irregularly to Santa Tarsilla. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Feb. 10/1 In the Franco-German war, pigeons did excellent service, and on the Continent experiments with these postmen of the air are going on continually.

c. *Comb.*, as *postman like* adj and adv.; **postman-pigeon,** the carrier pigeon.

1832 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. v. (1863) 410 More sins than I can remember, of forgetfulness, irregularity, and all manner of postman-like faults. 1901 *Munsey's Mag.* XXV. 421/1 In his home life, the postman pigeon is most exemplary. He is a faithful husband and a fond father.

† 2. A newsman, a news-writer. *Obs.*

The Postman was the name of a newspaper *c* 1700: cf. *Spectator* No. 1 P 5, etc.

1700 PEPYS *Corr.* 12 Apr., You want..some news: therefore let me be your postman, and tell you that the State has been for some time under no small convulsion in Parliament. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 18 P 6, I mean the News Writers of Great Britain, whether Post-Men or Post-Boys, or by what other Name or Title soever dignified or distinguished.

† **Po·stman** [2]. *Obs.* [Of doubtful composition: possibly allied to POST-KNIGHT, or KNIGHT OF THE POST, and *poet of the post*: see POST *sb.*[1] 2.] app. A hireling writer of libels or scurrilous falsehoods.

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 91 These men in blacking the lives and actions of the Reformers, have partly devised matter of..notorious untruth..; partly suborned other Postmen to compose their Legends, that afterwards they might cite them in proofe to the world as approved authors and histories.

† **Postman** [3]. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [f. POST *sb.*[1] + MAN *sb.*[1]] A barrister in the Court of Exchequer who had precedence in motions except in Crown business, till the Exchequer was merged in the Queen's Bench Division: the name was derived from the post, the measure of length in excise cases, beside which he took his stand. Cf. TUBMAN.

1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. iii. 28 *margin*, In the Court of Exchequer two of the most experienced barristers, called the postman and the tubman (from the places in which they sit) have also a precedence in motions. 1882 *Daily News* 15 Dec. 2/1 The last of the postmen was Mr. Charles Hall, Q.C., Attorney-General to the Prince of Wales. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Aug. 6/1 Sir R. Webster..was called to the bar (Lincoln's Inn) in 1868, held the obsolete posts of 'tubman' of the Court of Exchequer 1872-74, and 'postman' 1874-78, and took silk in 1878.

Po·stmark, *sb.* [f. POST *sb.*[2] + MARK *sb.*[1]] A mark officially impressed upon letters or other postal packages for various purposes; formerly *esp.* one bearing the name of the office at which the letter was posted, with the words 'paid' or 'unpaid', and the amount of postage; later also, a mark used to deface or obliterate the postage stamp; now, usually a mark giving the place, date, and hour of dispatch, or of the arrival of the mail, in the former case serving also to deface the postage stamp, or combined with a special obliteration-mark for that purpose.

Marks for various other purposes (e. g. to indicate deficient prepayment) are still in occasional use; see the work cited in quot. 1898.

1678 *Trial of Ireland*, etc. 47 *Mr. Oates* the Post mark upon it was but Two-pence, to be paid for it. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* III. 94 He received a letter from Henry, without either date or post-mark. 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* xiv, The post-mark is Plymouth. 1859 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog.* p vii, [Letters] with their old horrible postmarks of two-and-sixpence and two-and-tenpence (which now would be a penny a head). 1891 SMILES *J. Murray* I. xiv. 344 Letter, dated..26th December, 1814, though the post-mark shows it was not delivered until the 12th of January, 1815. 1898 J. H. DANIELS (*title*) A History of British Postmarks. Illustrated. *Ibid.* 5 In 1680 William Dockwra started in London the first Penny Post, and he is also credited with the introduction of postmarks, [but] I have entire letters containing undoubted marks impressed by the General Post fifteen years previously. *Ibid.* 35 The introduction of postage-stamps took place on May 6th, 1840. The postmark used to cancel the stamp is known as the *Maltese Cross* This was used throughout Great Britain and Ireland until 1844. *Ibid.* 2 The collecting of postmarks is gradually gaining ground as a pursuit.

Po·stmark, *v.* [f. prec. sb] *trans.* To mark with the post-office stamp, esp. that showing place and date of posting. Almost always in *pass.* Hence **Po·stmarked** *ppl a.*; **Po·stmarking** *vbl. sb.*

1716 *Admiralty Notice* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5436/3 A Letter without Date, but Post mark'd, the 24th of this Instant May. 1813 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) II. 317 Your favor of February 3d (but postmarked the 18th). 1859 *Regul. P.-O. Department, Washington U. S.* § 317 The use of the office dating or post-marking stamp as a canceling instrument is prohibited. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* i 9 The envelope..was post-marked 'New York'.

Postmaster [1] (pōʊ·stmăs.ər). [f. POST *sb.*[2] + MASTER *sb.*[1]: = 15th c. L. *magister postarum*, obs. F. *maître de postes*, It. *maestro delle poste*, Ger. *postmeister* (in 1491 Francis de Taxis, who superintended the Imperial mails, called himself *postmaister*).]

1. † a. *orig.* A master of the posts; the officer who had the charge or direction of the post-messengers, whose office gradually developed into that of POSTMASTER GENERAL, q. v. † b. In the 17th and 18th c., The post-office servant at each of the stations or stages of a post-road, whose primary duty it was to carry the mails to the next stage, and subsequently, to receive and deliver or send out the letters for his own town or district; orig. called POST *sb.*[2] 1); in 1668 *deputy postmaster.* c. Now, The person who has official charge of a post office, and the superintendence of all postal business there transacted.

a. 1513 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 210 Whilst I have no postis at my command,..I do my dwie in wrytynge & spende monney to send my lettyrs to th' Emperours postmastir. [1516 FRANCIS DE TAXIS (the Emperor's Postmaster) *Let. to Brian Tuke* 23 Mar. (Lett. & Pap. Hen. VIII, II. 1698), [addressed] Magistro Domino meo Brianno Tuke, Magistro Postarum, Londini. 1545 *Patent Hen. VIII* in *R. P. Secret Comm. P. O.* (1844) 33 Officinam Magistri Nunciorum, Cursorum, sive postarum. 1567 *Patent Eliz.* ib.d. 34 Officinam Magistri Nunciorum et Cursorum, communiter vocatam Postarum. 1572 *Ibid.*, Thomas Randolphe esquier, Maister of the Postes.] 1574-5 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 376 Item, payed for charges bestowed uppon Mr. Gasquyner the Quenes post master. [1591 *Proclam.* in *Rep. Secret Comm. on Post Office* (1844) 36 Our Master of the Postes, or the Masters of the Postes Generall of those countreys.] 1625 in *Crt. & Times Chas I* (1848) I. 24 Questor was overthrown this day sevennight in a suit about the postmaster's office, wherein the Lord Stanhope prevailed against him 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No 4455/2 Count Paar, Post-Master of the Hereditary Countries, goes with her..Majesty as far as Holland.

b, c. 1603 in *Rep. Secret Comm. P. O.* (1844) 38 It is fit and convenient, in this time so full of busines, that the postemasters of every stage be aided and assisted with fresh and able horses. 1637 *Rutland MSS.* IV. 529 Payd to a

messenger that came from the postmaster of Newarke, 2s. 1653 *Reg. Council of State* in *R.p. S.C. P.O* 70 That the Postmasters and others employed by Mr. Prideaux, being godly and well affected, to be continued in their employments. 1659 *Trnl. Ho Com.* 10 June, The humble petition of the several postmasters of England in behalf of themselves, and families, was this day read 1668 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 322/4 Notice is hereby given, That the Post-Master-General hath contracted ., with all the respective Deputy Post-Masters, to carry from time to time all Letters directed to every particular person within Ten miles from their Stage Towns, paying Two pence a time besid s the London Post, and to bring back their Answers to the said Stages Gratis. 1681 BOYLE *Let. to Bp. H. Jones* Wks. 1772 I. p. clxxx, I resolved to dispatch them by land to Chester, to the post master of which place I got them particularly recommended by Mr Dowlin, post-master of Dublin. 1707 CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* III. (ed 22) 442 Upon this grand Office depends 182 Deputy-Post-Masters in England and Scotland, most of which keep regular Offices in their Stages and Sub-Post-Masters in their Branches. 1772 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg* 98/2 The court gave judgment,..declaring, that by the several acts relating to the post office, all letters must be delivered by the post-master of every post-town, to the persons to whom such letters are directed. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* VIII II 350 The letter addressed to William Lloyd, Bishop of Norwich, was, in spite of all precautions, detained by a postmaster 1893 H. JOYCE *Hist. Post Office* vi. 48 These stages [of the post roads, in 17th c.] were presided over by postmasters, whose duty it was to carry the mails each over his own stage

fig. 1607 DEKKER *Knts. Conjur.* (1842) 33 The Post-master of Hell plainly told them that if any so seditious a fellow as Golde were cast into prison, their fathers would never give their consent to haue him ransomed. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xxv. 11 Epimetheus' post-masters, *semper victuri*, in Seneca's sense.

2. The master of a posting station, who provides horses for posting; one who keeps a posting establishment; = JOBMASTER 1.

Originally, the same person as in the earlier stage of sense 1 b; the several postmasters who carried the mails being the only persons licensed to let horses to travellers.

1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II (1586) 85 The Postmaister came unto him, and called twice aloude .. and forthwith there came out of the Stable a foule greate Groome..who had charge giuen him to make readie three horses. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. v. 199 It was not Anne, but a Post-masters boy. 1603, 1659 [see 1]. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV 56 The defendant is a licenced post-master in the city of London, and had let a chaise and pair of horses for the day. 1840 *Penny Cycl* XVIII 461/1 That revenue can be raised on posting, without the government acting as a postmaster, we have England for an example 1860 SPOTTISWOODE in *Fac. Tour* 86 The postmaster would give us no horses, as the road by which we were to proceed was not a post-road. 1865 GLADSTONE *Financ. Statem* 84, I believe the largest post-masters in the kingdom are in London, and that their principal traffic is to the railway stations.

Postmaster[2] (pōʊ'stmăstəɹ). The name given at Merton College, Oxford, from the 16th c., to the class of poor scholars instituted in 1380 by John Wyllyot; now the equivalent in that college of the term 'scholar' in general collegiate use.

For the first hundred years these appear in the College Register only as *pueri (M. Johannis) Wilyot*, 'Wylyot's boys'. But their essential characteristic was the reception of a limited weekly 'portion', *ebdomadalis portionis*; hence we find them (from 1483) styled *porcionistæ* or (1546) *portionistæ*, a term Englished in the 17th c., as by Wood, as *portionists*. The age of the term *postmaster* is not certain; it occurs in the College Records in 1593 in the established name of *Postmasters' Hall*, the dwelling opposite to the college in which the *pueri* or *portionistæ* had resided till *c* 1575, when they were moved into the college. It also appears as the appellation of the *portionistæ* in English letters of 1610 preserved in the Records. But these casual occurrences show only that it was then a long-established name. As to its origin nothing is known; it has been variously conjectured to be a corruption of *portionista*, or a rendering of **post-magister* or **post-minister*, in allusion to the fact that the *portionistæ* were at one time servitors to the Masters or Fellows, perhaps standing behind their chairs at dinner, etc. But *post-minister* does not occur in the college register, and the occurrence of *post-magister* is doubtful.

[1380 *Ordinatio M. Joh. Wylyott* (Merton Archives), Sic admissus quomodo commune pretium modii frumenti 12d. non excedit, percipiat tum 7d. pro ebdomadali portione ebdomadalem portionem prius limitatum. 1381 *Merton Coll. Rolls Acc.* Compotus. Magister puerorum Wylyot. 1454 *Ibid.*, Pro communibus puerorum. 1483 (Dec. 31) *Merton Coll. Reg.*, Insuper porcionistarum numerum decretum est augeri sec. magistrorum numerum 1546 (May 11) *Ibid.*, Scholaris aulæ portionistarum. 1577 (Aug 1) *Ibid.*, Nullus portionista admittetur qui non habeat suum magistrum tutorem et in ipsius cubiculo pernoctet.]

1593 (Mar. 31) J. LEACH (Chanc Exeter Cathedr.) *Let.* in *Coll. Reg.*, By the ordinacion of my predecessor John Willett, founder of postmrs hall. 1610 (Aug. 1) DR. T. JESOPE *ibid.*, I have bin much sorie that I have bin so long hindered from ye performance of my long entended purpose for ye relief of the poore postmasters of Merton Colledg. [So 4 times in letter and 3 times in reply.] 1639 (May 6) ABP. LAUD *ibid.*, That no Postmaster shall hold his place after that he hath gotten his grace to be a Graduate in the University. 1647 WOOD *Life* 26 May (O. H. S.) I 135 Samuel Jones was made from being a servitour of All Soules College, either a postmaster or a pro-postmaster. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. vi. § 8 Much honoured, in that Bishop Jewel was a postmaster before removed hence to be a fellow of Corpus Christi Colledg. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* II. 241 Merton-College...This College has a Warden, 24 Fellows, 14 Portionists or Postmasters, and 2 Clerks. 1853 'C. BEDE' *Verdant Green* I. vii, At Merton there are fourteen postmasters.

Postmaster general. Pl. **postmasters general.** [f. POSTMASTER[1] + GENERAL *a.* Called in 16th c. Latin *magister postarum* (see POSTMASTER[1] 1 a); in 17th c. *magister generalis nunciorum et cursorum*, also *general postmaster.*] The administrative head of the postal service of a country or state, who is in Great Britain often, and in U S. always, a member of the cabinet.

1626 in *Rep Secret Comm. P. O.* (1844) 48 The matter in controversie betwixt the Lord Stanhope and Matthew de Questir, concerning the office of Postmaster-general. 1629 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser II. III. 8 [Sir William Seatoun] generall postmaister to his Majestie throughout this haill kingdome. 1636 J. TAYLOR (Water P) *Carriers Cosmogr.* ad fin, Let them repaire to the Generall Post-Master Thomas Witherings at his house in Sherburne Lane, neare Abchurch. *c* 1638 *Title*) A discourse shewing the true State and Title of the Comptroller or Postmaster generall of England, the Lord Stanhope's right to it. 1657 [See POST OFFICE 1]. 1660 *Act* 12 *Chas. II*, c. 35 § 2 Be it further enacted That such Post Master Generall shall prepare and provide Horses and Furniture to lett to Hire unto all Through posts and persons riding in post by Commission. 1663 *Commission* 29 Apr. in *Rep Secret Comm. P O.* (1844) 85 Officium Magistri nostri Generalis Nunciorum et Cursorum, communiter vocatum The Office of Post Master Generall. 1707 CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St Eng.* III. (ed. 22) 441 Of the Office of Post-Master General. This Office is executed by Two Post-Masters General 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 51 The lords of the Admiralty have been pleased, at the request of the Post-master general, to order his Majesty's sloops the Alderney and Hound, to sail to Flushing. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed 4) I. p xiii, His Grace was one of the best Postmaster Generals who ever filled that important office 1872 *Act of Congress* 8 June in *U. S. Stat.* XVII. 309 The postmaster-general shall provide for carrying the mail on all post-roads established by law.

Hence **Postmaster-generalship.**

1885 *Manch. Exam.* 13 June 6/1 Lord John Manners would no doubt return to the Postmaster-Generalship.

Postmastership[1]. [f. POSTMASTER[1] + -SHIP.] The office of postmaster.

a 1603 T CARTWRIGHT *Confut Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 107 Howsoever the Iesuits take vpon them the postmastership of Angels, they are not able to tell how many miles they goe in a minute. 1623 in *Rep. Secret Comm. P. O.* (1844) 46 The office which the Lord Stanhope holdeth for Postmastership within our dominions. 1804 G ROSE *Diaries* (1860) II. 134 Lord Charles Spencer should be allowed to remain in the office joint Postmastership. 1894 *Times* 20 Sept. 4/6 [He] called at the shop of the man who had applied for the postmastership.

Postmastership[2]. [f. POSTMASTER[2] + -SHIP] The position of postmaster at Merton College, Oxford.

1814 SOUTHEY *Lett* (1856) II. 386 A good thing, called by the odd name of a postmastership, has been promised him at Merton, which will materially lighten the expense 1885 *Oxf Univ. Cal., Merton Coll.* 118 The number of postmasterships or scholarships is 18, but may be increased.

Postmeatal, -median: see POST- B 2.

Postmedial (pōʊstmī'diăl), *a.* [f. POST- B. + MEDIAL.] Occupying a position posterior to that which is medial in place, order, or time.

1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc* 327 The Postmedial Visions being all of them to come. 1852 DANA *Crus.* I 29, 4 M, a transverse areolet, just posterior to 3 M, the *post-medial.*

‖ **Post-mediastinum.** *Anat.* [See POST- A.] = *Posterior* MEDIASTINUM (q. v.). So **Post-mediastinal** *a.* = posterior mediastinal (arteries, etc.).

Postmeridian (pōʊstmĕri'diăn), *a.* [ad. L. *postmeridiānus* (contr. *pōmer*) adj., in the afternoon, f. *post* after + *meridiānus* MERIDIAN *a.*; cf. POMERIDIAN.]

1. Occurring after noon or midday; of or pertaining to the afternoon. Also *fig.*

1626 BACON *Silva* § 57 An over hasty digestion, which is the inconvenience of postmeridian sleeps. *c* 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann Rev.*, The postmeridian degrees of civilization (to preserve the author's metaphor) are less favourable to the popularity of the drama. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 198 The pyrexia of tuberculosis attains its maximum..in the post-meridian hours of the day.

2. *Geol.* Applied by Professor Rogers to the ninth of the fifteen subdivisions of the Palæozoic strata of the Appalachian chain.

1858 H. D ROGERS *Geol Pennsylv.* II. II. 749 These periods, applicable only to the American Palæozoic day, are the Primal, Pre-Meridian, Meridian, Post-Meridian [etc.]. 1859 PAGE *Handbk Geol. Terms, Post-Meridian*,..the 'Afternoon' of the North American Palæozoics, and the equivalent, in part, of our Lower Devonians.

‖ **3. Post meridian:** erron. for next.

1795 C DIBDIN in *Life* (1803) III. 335 'Twas post meridian, half past four, By signal I from Nancy parted. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* i, About the hour of half past eleven, post meridian, the moon was shining.

‖ **Post meridiem,** *phr.* [L. *post meridiam* after midday.] After midday; applied to the hours between noon and midnight; usually abbreviated P.M. or p.m.

1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* iv. 34, I would erect a Figure of Heaven the sixt of January 1646, one hour thirty minutes afternoon, or P.M, that is, Post Meridiem.

Postmeridional, *a. humorous nonce-wd.* [f. POST- B. 1 + MERIDIONAL.] = POSTMERIDIAN 1.

1767 A. CAMPBELL *Lexiph.* (1774) 8 After our post-meridional refection.

Post-metal, -mill: see POST *sb.*[1] 9.

Postmillenarian (pōʊstmilĭnē'riăn). [f. POST- B. 1 b + MILLENARIAN.] = POSTMILLENNIALIST. So **Postmillenarianism** = POSTMILLENNIALISM (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

1886 N. F. RAVELIN *Progr. Th. Gt. Subj.* v. 63 Those who think that the millennium is to precede His [Christ's] coming, are called Postmillenarians.

Postmillennial (pōʊstmile'niăl), *a.* [f. POST- B. 1 b + MILLENNIAL.] Of or belonging to the period following the millennium. So **Postmille'nnialism,** the doctrine that the second Advent will follow the millennium; **Postmille'nnialist,** a believer in postmillennialism; **Postmille'nnian** *a.*, postmillennial.

1851 G. S. FABER *Many Mansions* 196 The Day of the real Second Advent, which my correspondent fully admits to be postmillennial. *Ibid.* 192 The Judicial Destruction of the Man of Sin is acknowledged, both by Premillennialists and by Postmillennialists, to occur immediately before the commencement of the Thousand Years *Ibid* 205 The two Antichristian Confederacies, premillennian and postmillennian. 1879 *Princeton Rev.* Mar. 425 Dr. Seiss..has described postmillennialism as papistic, Dr. Brookes.. branded it as the 'post millennial heresy'.

‖ **Postminimus** (pōʊstmi'nimŭs). *Comp. Anat.* [f. POST- B. 2 + MINIMUS *sb.* 2.] An additional digit found in some mammals, outside the little toe or finger. See also quot 1895.

1889 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 260 In *Bathyergus maritimus* [a species of mole rat] the prepollex and the postminimus are both very well developed 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Postminimus.* In *Anat*, syn. for *Pisiform bone.* In *Biol.*, a supernumerary little (ulnar) finger or little (fibular) toe.

Postmistress (pōʊ'stmĭstrĕs). [f. POST *sb.*[2] + MISTRESS, after POSTMASTER[1].] A woman who has charge of a post office. Hence **Postmistressship,** the office of postmistress.

1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3293/4 Whoever gives notice of him . to the Post-Mistress of York,. shall be Rewarded to Content. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xv, 'Tell her', said the faithful postmistress,..' to come back the morn at ten o'clock, and I'll let her ken; we havena had time to sort the mail letters yet'. 1884 MRS H. WARD *Miss Bretherton* 175 At last the old postmistress ceased to repulse him.

1867 *Contemp. Rev.* V 106 Women were consequently excluded from post-mistresships in large towns.

Post-money, -morning: see POST *sb.*[2] 13, 12.

‖ **Post mortem, post-mortem,** *adv. phr.*, *a.*, and *sb.* [L. *post mortem* after death.]

A. *adv phrase* (*post mortem*). After death.

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) I. 132 Evidence by offices *post mortem*, charters, pedigrees. 1845 BUDD *Dis. Liver* 302 Unexpectedly made known by examination, *post mortem* 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 222 The fistulas are but rarely found post-mortem.

B. *adj.* (*post-mortem*). Taking place, formed, or done after death.

1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat* I 806/2 The interval between spasmodic and true *post-mortem* stiffness. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 46/1 The coroner is empowered..to direct the performance of a *post mortem* examination. 1873 T. H GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 325 Of a dark red colour, and soft gelatinous consistence, closely resembling the post-mortem clot. 1888 *Pall Mall G* 24 Apr. 11/1 Any man who held the theory of post-mortem salvation.

C. *sb.* Short for *post-mortem examination.*

(In quot. 1900 = post-mortem production)

1850 SCORESBY *Christ. Whalem. Adv.* iv. (1859) 53 To report a full and accurate, leisurely post-mortem of the subjects we have discussed. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 195 Two ended fatally; but no post-mortem was obtained. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 June 10/1 By this time the genuine Strads are pretty well known—even those post-mortems made up out of the *débris* of the great man's workshop. 1903 *Edin. Rev.* July 191 Post-mortems show the cause of death.

b. *attrib.* Connected with post-mortem examinations, as *post mortem book, record, room, table.*

1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed 2) 345 Ascertaining in the post-mortem room the existence of the more marked structural changes. 1880 MACCORMAC *Antisept. Surg.* 205 A third, reach the post-mortem table before the disease has contracted adhesions to the surrounding parts. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 861, 60 cases..collected from St. George's Hospital post-mortem books.

Post-mortuary, -mundane: see POST- B. 1; **Postmultiply, -mutative:** see POST- A. 1 a.

‖ **Postnares** (-nē'ăɹēz), *sb. pl.* Rarely *sing.* **-naris.** [mod.L., f. POST- A. 2 + L. *nārēs*, pl. of *nāris* nostril.] The posterior nostrils or choanæ, the openings of the nasal chamber into the pharynx. Hence **Postna'rial** *a.*, of or belonging to the postnares.

1866 OWEN *Anat. Vertebr.* II. 426 The disproportionate shortness of the rostral or 'prenarial' to the cranial or 'postnarial' part of the skull. 1888 WILDER & GAGE *Anat. Techn.* 513.

Postnasal: see POST- B. 2.

‖ **Postnasus** (pōʊstnē'năs). *Entom.* [f. POST- B. 2 + L. *nāsus* nose.] A former name for the division of the elypeus now called the supraclypeus.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxiii. 364 *Postnasus*.. that part of the *Face* immediately contiguous to the *Antennæ*, that lies behind the *Nasus*, when distinctly marked out. *Ibid* xxxiv. 483 A triangular piece, below the antennæ and above the *nasus*..: this is the *postnasus* or after-nose.

Postnatal (pōʊstnē'tăl), *a.* [f. POST- B. 1 b + NATAL.] Subsequent to or occurring after birth.

a 1859 DE QUINCEY *Posth. Wks.* (1891) I. 16 Some far halcyon time, post-natal or ante-natal he knew not. 1866 SANKEY *Lect. Mental Dis.* vi. 127 Those whose idiocy

depends on post-natal diseases, and especially rickets. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* (1877) I. i. 102 Ideas which cannot be explained by any post-natal experience.

Hence **Postna·talist,** one who holds that the divinity of Christ was of postnatal communication; also *attrib.*

1895 HAWEIS in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 599 The Postnatalists admit human parentage on both sides. *Ibid.* 604 The Prenatalist and Postnatalist theories.

† **Po·stnate,** *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *postnāt-us* (Du Cange) born after, f. *post* after + *nātus* born. See PUISNE, PUNY.] Born, produced, made, or occurring after something else; later, of later date, subsequent *to.*

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. ii. § 163. 119 Practises of the Church,..evidently post-nate to the time of the Apostles. 1672-3 GREW *Anat. Roots* I. ii. § 2 Every Root hath successively two kinds of Skins...The other, Postnate, succeeding in the room of the former, as the Root ageth. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 585 Which makes...Knowledge and Wisdom, to be but a Second or Post Nate Thing. *a* 1734 NORTH *Examen* I. iii. § 91 Postnate to the Narrative of Dates. 1770 SIR J. HILL *Construct. Timber* 66 It is indeed postnate and comes after them in the order of time.

B. *sb.* A production of a period later than its alleged date. *rare.*

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* iii. (1642) 192 These and many such passages ..in Sibyls Oracles,..our Philologers.. would perswade us, that they were counterfaits and Postnates, forged by Christians.

Hence † **Postna·ted** *a.* = POSTNATE *a.*

1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 293 The Council of Laodicea,..to which Popery is post-nated above three hundred years.

‖ **Postna·tus,** pl. **-i.** [med.L. *postnātus* born after: see prec.]

1. One born after a particular event; *spec.* in Scotland, one born after the Union of the Crowns; in U.S., one born after the Declaration of Independence. Chiefly in pl. *postnati.*

1609 (*title*) The Speech of the Lord Chancellor of England touching the Post-nati. 1638 RAWLEY tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 14 This Length of Life, immediately after the Flood, was reduced to a Moitie; But in the *Post-Nati*: For Noah, who was borne before, equalled the Age of his Ancestours. 1669 DK. OF LAUDERDALE in *Collect. Poems* 231 It was solemnly adjudged, in the Case of the *Post-nati*, that those, who after the Descent of the Crown of England to King James, were born in Scotland, were no Aliens in England. 1800 LAING *Hist. Scot.* (1804) III. 14 The *postnati*, born since the death of Elizabeth, as their allegiance was indiscriminately due to James, were declared to be freely naturalized in either kingdom.

† **2.** A second son. *Obs.*

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Post-natus* is also used by Bracton, Fleta, Glanville, &c for the second son, as distinguished from the eldest. 1730 6 BAILEY (folio), *Postnatus*, the second son, or one born afterwards. 1848 in WHARTON *Law Lex.*

Post-neuritic, -Nicene · see POST- B. 1.

Po·st-night. [f. POST *sb.*[2] + NIGHT.] A night on which letters are dispatched; a mail night.

1657 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 322, I am much troubled that a post-night should pass, before you come to a resolution in this business. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2121/4 There goes a Post every Monday Night (besides the General Post-Nights) from the General Post-Office in London, to Lewis in Sussex. 1758 in Howell *State Trials* (1813) XIX 1369 I have often received from the prisoner at the bar letters of a post-night to carry to the office in Lombard-street.

† **Po·st-note.** *U. S. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [f. POST- A. 1 b + NOTE.] A note made and issued by a bank or banking association, payable not to bearer but to order, not on demand but at a future specified date, and designed as part of its circulating medium.

Issued by the banks of some of the states of U.S. during the period between 1781 and 1863.

1791 JEFFERSON in *Harper's Mag.* (1885) Mar. 534/2 Rec[d] from bank a post note for 116[l] D. 1807 (Oct.) *Statutes of Connecticut* (1808) I. 98 Be it enacted..That the several incorporated banks in this state be authorized to issue post-notes, payable to order and at a time subsequent to the issuing of the same. 1824 (Dec. 24) *Laws of Alabama* 25 *margin*, The issue of Post-Notes authorized. 1839 C. RAGUET *Currency & Banking* 112 *note*, The banks of New York are prohibited from issuing post-notes. 1848 (June 5) *Barbour's Repts.* [N.Y. Supreme Court] 222 Post-notes issued by banking associations having been decided to be absolutely illegal. 1852 *Merchants' Mag.* Dec. 509 The Treasury had become a bank of deposit and of circulation for irredeemable paper money, and could issue one-year certificates, answering to old United States Bank 'post notes', without stint or limit. 1896 H. WHITE *Money & Banking* 368 Some of the States had laws forbidding the issue of post notes, but they were evaded by the device of lending notes on [certain conditions]. 1896 W. G. SUMNER *Hist. Banking in U.S.* 79, 234, 268, 296.

Postnuptial (pōʊstˌnʌpʃăl), *a.* [f. POST- B. 1 b + NUPTIAL.] Made, occurring, or existing after marriage; subsequent to marriage.

1807 VESEY *Reports Chanc.* XII. 147 That part of the Property, which is protected by the post-nuptial Settlement. 1853 JERDAN *Autobiog.* III. 31 On their post-nuptial excursion to Paris. 1877 BLACK *Green Past* xxii The bitter disillusionising experience of post-nuptial life. 1885 FARGUS *Slings & Arrows* 57 The large post-nuptial settlement which I proposed making.

Hence **Postnu·ptially** *adv.*, after marriage.

1870 *Contemp. Rev.* XIV. 441 The doctor..insisted on his being postnuptially settled on his wife.

Po·st-oak. [f. POST *sb.*[1] + OAK.] A species of oak (*Quercus obtusiloba*) found in sandy soil in the eastern U. S., having hard close-grained durable wood much used for posts, sleepers, etc.; also called *iron-oak*, *rough* or *box white oak.*

Swamp post-oak, another species (*Q. lyrata*), growing in river-swamps in the southern U. S., with similar wood.

1817 J. BRADBURY *Trav. Amer.* 257 The timber is generally ..on the prairie, post oak. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* xvii, Our march to-day lay through straggling forests of the kind of low scrubbed trees.. called 'post-oaks' and 'black-jacks'. 1865 *Michaux's N. Amer. Sylva* I. 40 *Quercus lyrata*..is called the Swamp Post Oak, Overcup Oak, and Water White Oak.

Post-obit (pōʊstˌōbĭt, -ōˈbĭt), *a.* and *sb.* [Shortened from L. *post obitum* after decease.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Taking effect after some one's death: esp. in *post-obit bond* (see B. 1).

1788 H. BLACKSTONE *Reports* I. 95 This was a *post obit* bond, a security of a questionable nature, which had often been disputed with success. 1808 *Times* 26 Feb. 4/4 A Post Obit Bond for 370*l.*, payable within three months after the death of a Gentleman, aged 67 years. 1816 SHELLEY in Dowden *Life* (1887) II. 8, I am to give a post-obit security for this sum. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* I. ii, By post-obit liquidation.

2. Done or made after death: post-mortem; occurring or existing after death. ? *Obs.*

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 357 The real nature of the swelling, can only be determined by a post-obit examination. *Ibid.* II. 12, 99

B. *sb.* **1.** (Short for *post-obit bond*) A bond given by a borrower, securing to the lender a sum of money to be paid on the death of a specified person from whom the borrower has expectations.

1751 H. WALPOLE *Lett* (1845) II. 377 They talk of fourteen hundred thousand pounds on post obits. 1821 BYRON *Occas. Pieces, Martial*, Post-obits rarely reach a poet. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xxvi. 267 [He] had lent ready gold, to be paid back, post-obit fashion, on a father's coffin-lid. 1899 *Daily News* 25 Jan. 5/5 A post obit is a bond issued by an heir to property, conceding to the holder a lien on the estates after the death of the present possessor.

2. A thing which is to pass to some one after the owner's death; a legacy or heritage. *nonce-use.*

1812 SOUTHEY in Smiles *Mem. J. Murray* (1891) I. xi. 237 My intention to leave behind me my own Memoirs, as a post-obit for my family.

3. = POST-MORTEM *sb.* ? *Obs.* 1864 in WEBSTER.

Post-obituary (-obiˈtiʊˌări), *a* [f POST- B. 1 b + OBITUARY.] = POST-OBIT *a.*, POST-MORTEM *a.*

1816-30 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maximized, Extract Const. Code* (1830) 15 Pensions, payable to any relative of the functionary, on his decease. These may be styled post obituary, or post-obit pensions. 1822 34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 720 Abundantly established by post-obituary examinations. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. ii I 93 A triple gradation of post-obituary existence, proportioned to the character of each race whilst alive.

Postocular (-ˈpʰkiŭlăr), *a.* (*sb.*) *Anat.* and *Zool.* [f. POST- B. 2 + OCULAR.] Situated behind the eye; post-orbital. b. *ellipt.* as *sb.* A postocular scale, as in snakes.

1877 HALLOCK *Sportsman's Gaz.* 209 Parallel curved white superciliary and postocular stripes. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v., *Postocular lobes*, anterior projections of the lower sides of the prothorax [in insects], impinging on the eyes when the head is retracted.

Postœsophageal: see POST- B. 2.

Post office, post-office (pōʊstˌɒfis). [f. POST *sb.*[2] + OFFICE.]

1. The public department charged with the conveyance of letters, etc., by post. In early use, sometimes meaning the office of the master of the posts, or postmaster (general); in other instances it is difficult to separate it from the local centre or head quarters of the department, the General Post Office in London or other capital.

[The name appears first under the Commonwealth, the earlier name having been *letter-office*: e g

1635 (July 31) in Rymer *Fœdera* (1732) XIX. 649 A Proclamation for the settling of the Letter Office of England and Scotland. 1641-2 *Jrnl. Ho. Com.* 22 Mar., That Mr. Glynn do report to-morrow the matter concerning the sequestration of the letter-offices. 1646 *Jrnl. Ho. Lords* 3 Dec., All his estate and interest in the Foreign Letter-office] 1652 *Jrnl. Ho. Com.* 19 Oct., Sir David Watkins, his claim to the foreign post-office. 1657 *Acts & Ordin. Parl.* c. 30 (Scobell) 512 From henceforth there be one General Office, to be called and known by the name of the Post-Office of England; and one Officer, nominated and appointed..under the Name and Stile of Postmaster-General of England, and Comptroller of the Post-Office. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 85/4 The general Post-office is for the present held at the two Black Pillars in Bridges-street. 1731 GAY in *Swift's Wks.* (1761) VIII 130 If you don't send to me now and then, the post-office will think me of no consequence. 1738-9 KING in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 223 The ill-treatment I received from the post-office; for some time I did not receive a letter that had not been opened. 1804 BP. OF LINCOLN in *G. Rose's Diaries* (1860) II. 94 Lord Charles Spencer will..resign the Post-Office. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* II. xv, The king granted the duke and his heirs for ever, a pension on the post-office. 1893 H. JOYCE *Hist. Post Office* vi. 46 The headquarters of the Post Office were at this time [1690] in Lombard Street. Here the postmasters-general resided.

2. A house or shop where postal business is carried on, where postage stamps are sold, letters are registered and posted for transmission to their destinations, and from some of which letters received from places at home and abroad are delivered.

The name is now commonly applied even to small branch offices, sub-offices, or receiving-houses, which sell stamps and receive letters for transmission, but from which letters are not delivered, this being generally done directly from the central or head office of a town or district.

General Post Office, the central or head post office of a country or state, as that in St. Martin's Le Grand, London; also popularly applied to the head post office in a city or town which has branch offices subordinate to it.

[1657 *Acts & Ordin. Parl.* c. 30 The erecting and setling of one general Post-office. 1660: see GENERAL *a.* 2 b.]

1675, 1708 [see GENERAL *a.* 2 b]. 1679 OATES *Narr. Popish Plot* 46 Some of which [Letters] were delivered to the Post-office in Russel-street; others to the Post-office General. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 19 P 2, I have looked over every Letter in the Post Office for my better Information. 1725 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 196 You do not expect I should write a detail, since I behoved to take dinner, and at eight the post-office closes. 1800 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T., Angelina* ii. (1857) I. 237 She actually discovered that there was a post-office at Cardiffe. 1825 AMELIA OPIE *Illustrations Lying* I. v. 125 He had reached a general postoffice 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I xii 90 Money was waiting for me at the post-office in Geneva. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron Barset* II. lix. 108 She well remembered the number of the post-office in the Edgeware Road. 1893 H JOYCE *Hist. Post Office* v. 41 Up to April 1680 the General Post Office in Lombard Street was the only receptacle for letters in the whole of London *Mod Colloq.* In Oxford the General Post Office is in St Aldate's Street

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *post-office clerk, employee, inspector, -keeper, servant, counter, door, window*, etc.; **post-office address** = postal address; **post-office annuity, insurance,** a system whereby annuities can be purchased and lives insured through the post office; **post-office box,** a private box or pigeon-hole at a post office, in which all the letters and papers for a private person or firm are put and kept till called for; **post-office car,** *U. S.*, a mail-van or coach on a railway; **post office department** = POST OFFICE 1; **post-office order,** a money-order for a specified sum, issued upon payment of the sum and a small commission at one post office, and payable at another therein named, to a person whose name is officially communicated in a letter of advice; **post-office savings-bank,** a bank having branches at local post offices where sums within fixed limits are received on government security, at a rate of interest (at present) of 2½ per cent.; **post-office stamp,** a stamp officially imprinted on a letter by the post office; also the instrument used for stamping the postmark.

1901 *Tribune* (Chicago) 16 Feb., Give *postoffice address in full 1883 *Manch. Exam* 30 Oct. 8/4 There is, in every train ,a *post-office car, which contains a letter box, in which letters may be deposited anywhere en route. 1866 J. RITE *Foot-Prints* 326 Reed was an old *post-office clerk, who had been in the office for twenty odd years. 1782 *Jrnls of Congress* (1823) IV 93 Any post-master, post-rider, or other person employed in the *post-office department. 1816 *Amer. St. Papers* (1834) XV. 50 To investigate the conduct of the General Post Office Department. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* ii, Mrs. Tomlinson, the *post-office-keeper, seemed..to have been chosen the leader of the trade party. 1850 *Adrit.* in 'Bat' *Cricket Man.* 103 A remittance or *Post-office order. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. xvii, No Post-office order is in the interim received from Nicodemus Boffin, Esquire. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* (1791) II. xxi. 132 The *post-office people will let us know if they hear of him. 1891 'PHIL' *Penny Postage Jubilee* ix. 156 It was not an uncommon practice of the *post-office servants to mark the postage on the envelope with pen and red ink. 1893 H JOYCE *Hist. Post Office* vi. 44 Out of London, the Post Office servants remained [in 1690] much as they had been ten years before, at about 239 in number, of whom all but twelve were postmasters. 1827 *Amer St. Papers* (1834) XV. 304 William J. Stone, for *post office stamps, $128·49.

† **Po·st-officer.** *Obs.* An officer or official of the post.

1669 *Lond. Gaz* No. 406/4 The Post Officers which were sent from hence into France to confer with Monsieur de Louvoy the French Postmaster, are this day returned. 1738-9 KING in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 223 Whether those post-officers really thought me, a man of importance. 1843 *Select Comm. Postage* § 2834 It was supposed that a post-officer could not pass a letter containing two coins without discovering it.

Postolivary, -operative, etc.: see POST- B.

Post-oral (-ōˈrăl), *a.* *Anat.* and *Zool.* [f. POST- B. 2 + ORAL.] Situated behind the mouth: applied to (theoretical) segments of the head in arthropods, and to certain visceral arches in the embryo of vertebrates. Opp to PRE-ORAL.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 106 Besides the prae-oral or so called 'supra-oesophageal' ganglionic mass, there are twelve post-oral ganglia in the Crayfish. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 401 [The head in *Arthropoda*] consists of a prae-oral or pro-cephalic region, to which are fused a variable number of post-oral somites. 1895 *Syd Soc. Lex.*, *Post-oral arches*, the five subcranial plates which lie below (on the *caudal* side of) the mouth in the embryo, going to form the lower jaw and throat.

Postorbital (-ˈpʰrbĭtăl), *a.* (*sb.*) *Anat.* and *Zool.* [f. POST- B. 2 + ORBITAL.] Situated behind, or on the hinder part of, the orbit of the eye: applied esp. to a process (usually) of the frontal bone, which forms a separate bone in some reptiles. (Cf. POSTFRONTAL.) Also *ellipt.* as *sb.* a. The postorbital bone or process. b. A scale behind the eye in snakes (= POSTOCULAR b).

1835-6 *Todd's Cyc. Anat.* I. 274/2 The post-orbital processes are most developed in the Parrots. 1866 Owen *Anat. Vertebr.* I. 103 The bones of the dermoskeleton are—The Supratemporals. The Postorbitals. The Superorbitals [etc.]. 1882 W. K. Parker in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* II. iii 167 Besides this antorbital rudiment, there is a large postorbital cartilage.

Post-paid, -paper: see Post *sb.*[1] 13. **Post-painter:** Post *sb.*[1] 9. **Postpalatal, -palatine, -parietal,** etc.: Post- B. 2. **Post-parative:** Post- A. 1 a. **Post partum:** Post *Lat. prep* 4. **Post-parturient:** Post- B. 1; etc.

† **Postpast** *Obs.* [f. Post- A 1 b + L. *pāstus* food, f. *pāsc-ĕre* to feed; cf. Antepast, Repast.] A small portion of food taken just after a regular meal. (Opp. to Antepast.) Also *fig.*

1629 Wadsworth *Pilgr* in 16 An apple, or peece of cheese for their post past. 1657 J. Sergeant *Schism Dispatch't* 476 Who would needs make it the post-past to his Bill of Fare.

‖ **Postpectus** (pōˈstpe·ktŏs). *Zool.* [mod.L., f. Post- A. 2 b + *pectus* breast.] **a.** *Entom.* The underside of the metathorax. **b.** 'The hind-breast, or hinder part of the breast' (*Cent Dict.*). Hence **Postpe·ctoral** *a.*, pertaining to or connected with the postpectus.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III xxxiii 382 *Postpectus*... The underside of the second segment of the alitrunk. *Ibid.* xxxv. 543 Analogous to the scapula of the mesipectus and parapleura of the postpectus. *Ibid.* IV. 344 Legs... Postpectoral. The hind-legs, affixed to the *Postpectus.*

Postpeduncle (-pĕdʌŋk'l). *Anat.* [ad. mod L. *postpedunculus*, f. Post- A. 2 b + *pedunculus* Peduncle.] The inferior peduncle of the cerebellum. So **Postpedu·ncular** *a.*, pertaining to the postpeduncle.

1857 in Dunglison *Med. Dict.* 1889 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sc.* VIII 128/1 A caudal [pair] (postpeduncles) to the metencephal and myel. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Postpetiole, -pharyngeal, -pituitary: see Post- B. 2 **Postplace:** see Post- A. 1 a; etc.

Post-pliocene (-plaiŏsī·n), *a* (*sb.*) *Geol.* Also -pleio-. [f. Post- B. 1 b + Pliocene.] Epithet applied to the lowest division of the Post-tertiary or Quaternary formation, immediately overlying the Pliocene or Upper Tertiary; also to the whole of the formations later than the Pliocene (so = Post-tertiary or Quaternary). Also applied to animals, etc of this period. Also *ellipt.* as *sb.* = post pliocene division or formation.

1841 Lyell *Elem. Geol.* (ed 2) I ix. 212, I have adopted the term Post-Pliocene for those strata which are sometimes called modern, and which are characterized by having all the imbedded fossil shells identical with species now living. 1851 D. Wilson *Preh. Ann* (1863) I. ii. 51 Post-pliocene flint implements. 1863 *Q. Rev.* CXIV. 410 A cold character of climate appears to have extended through a great part of the post-pliocene period. 1865 Tylor *Early Hist. Man* xi. 306 In the post-plio cene of Brazil, remains have been preserved of an extinct ape. 1879 Wallace *Australasia* iv. 64 Recent quaternary or Post-pliocene deposits.

Postponable (pōustpō·năb'l), *a rare*—[0]. [f. Postpone + -able.] Capable of being postponed.

1830 in *Cent. Dict. Mod* An engagement not postponable.

† **Postponator.** *Obs rare*—[1]. [By false analogy f. Postpone + -ator.] = Postponer.

1775 in *N. Eng. Hist & Gen. Reg* (1876) XXX. 149 Rawlins postponator declares the resolution not proper to proceed from the Committee of South Carolina.

Postpone (pōustpō·n), *v.* Also 6 *Sc.* **postpo(y)n.** [ad. L. *postpōnĕre* to put after, postpone, neglect, f. *post* after + *pōnĕre* to place, put down. In 16th c. exclusively Sc.; rare in Eng. before 1700.]

1. *trans.* To put off to a future or later time; to defer. (With *simple obj.*; in 16th c., also with *inf.*)

1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* ix 90 Of vertew postponyng, and syn aganis nateur. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* (Roll) II. 151 Becaus it wes so ueir that tyme the nycht, Postponit all quhill on the morne wes lycht. *Ibid* 233 This Edilfrid and Brudeus also, Postponit hes to battell for till go. 1574 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 389 The said Robert wringuslie postponis and differis to do the same. 1710 Palmer *Proverbs* 186 Every man..wou'd have all business post-pon'd for the service he expects from a patron or friend. 1726 Berkeley *Let. to Prior* 15 Mar, Wks 1871 IV. 124 The answer to other points you postponed for a few posts. 1836 W. Irving *Astoria* III. 177 The project had to be postponed. 1875 Helps *Soc. Press* iii. 58, I propose, therefore, that we should postpone any remarks that we have to make. *absol.* 1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* xxx. 28 My brethir oft hes maid the supplicationis,..To tak the abyte, bot thow did postpone.

† **b.** To 'put (a person) off', i.e. to keep (him) waiting for something promised or expected. *Obs.*

[1533 Gau *Richt Way* (S.T.S) 90 Giff yss grace to haiff patience quhen our wil is postponit.] 1571 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* II 92 Thay ar hinderit and postponit of payment of thair stipendis. *a* 1700 Dryden (J.), You wou'd postpone me to another reign, Till when you are content to be unjust. 1705 Hearne *Collect* 25 Nov. (O.H.S.) I. 98 Dr. Hudson having many Promises from..the Bishops.. was yet shamefully postpon'd by them.

c. *intr. Path.* Of ague or the like: To be later in coming on or recurring.

1843 Sir T. Watson *Lect. Princ. & Pract. Physic* I xl. 709 When the paroxysm thus postpones, the disease is growing milder; when it anticipates its usual period of attack, the disease is increasing in severity. 1898 P. Manson *Trop. Diseases* ii 42 They [i. e. malarial attacks] may occur at a later hour, in which case they are said to postpone.

† **2.** To place after in serial order or arrangement; to put at, or nearer to, the end. *Obs.*

c 1620 A Hume *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 31 We bid our inferioures, and pray our superioures, be [= by] postponing the supposit to the verb; As, goe ye and teach al nationes. 1680 G. Hickes *Spirit of Poetry* Pref 6 He hath Postponed the most scandalous part of his Speech..and put it towards the end. 1749 *Power Pros. Numbers* 60 Cicero ..often postpones to the very last, that Verb or emphatical Word on which the whole Sense of the Period depends. 1774 J. Bryant *Mythol.* I. 55 We sometimes find the governing word postponed, as in *Elizabeth*, or temple of Eliza.

3. To place after in order of precedence, rank, importance, estimation, or value; to put into an inferior position; to subordinate.

1658 Phillips, *Postpone*, to set behinde, to esteem lesse then another. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I ii. 51 You have postpon'd the publick interest to your own. 1741 T Robinson *Gavelkind* vi. 91 Females claiming in their own Right are postponed to Males. 1799 Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) IV. 272 Postponing motives of decency to those of duty. 1893 Snell *Primer Ital. Lit.* 65 On the score of productiveness even Machiavelli must be postponed to him.

Hence **Postponed** (-pōˈund) *ppl.a.*, **Postpo·ning** *vbl sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1693 Luttrell *Brief Rel* (1857) III. 174 They should have their money to a farthing without any postponing. 1709 Stanhope *Paraphr* IV. 4 Ascribing the postponing of the Jews to their own Obstinacy 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xxv, Anxious for the postponed explanation. 1863 Reade in *All Year Round* 12 Dec 367 [In a trial at law] the postponing swindler has five to one in his favour. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 7 June 6/7 Postponed purchases or postponed payments are the rule everywhere.

Postponement (pōustpō·nmĕnt). [f. Postpone *v.* + -ment.] The action or fact of postponing.

1. The action of deferring to a later time; temporary delay or adjournment.

1818 in Todd. 1818 Hazlitt *Eng. Poets* viii. (1870) 192 Those minds which are the most entitled to expect it, can best put up with the postponement of their claims to lasting fame. 1836 Sir H. Taylor *Statesman* xii 83 The repetition of acts of postponement on any subject tends more and more to the subjugation of the active power in relation to it 1882 Miss Braddon *Mt. Royal* i, There was no need for the postponement of our marriage.

2. Placing after or below in esteem or importance; subordination.

1830 H. N. Coleridge *Grk Poets* (1834) 274 That spirit of comparative neglect and postponement with which the maternal relationship was generally treated amongst the Greeks. 1879 H. Spencer *Data of Ethics* § 96. 251 That postponement of self to others which constitutes altruism.

Postponence (pōustpō·nĕns). *rare.* [f. Postpone + -ence.] = prec. 2. So † **Postpo·nency.** *Obs rare*—[1].

1755 Johnson *Dict.* s v. *Of*, Noting preference or postponence. 1845 Carlyle *Cromwell* (1871) V. 9 It is not vain preference or postponence of one 'name' to a other. 1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* 313 Whether of Prelation and preference: or Preterition and postponency.

Postponer (pōustpō·nəi). [f. Postpone + -er[1].] One who postpones, puts off, or delays.

1533 Bellenden *Livy* II. xix. (S.T.S.) I. 205 Of ane tribune bat war postponare of pe public weill [L. *moratorem publici commodi*]. *a* 1805 Paley *Serm., On Neglect of Warnings* (1810) 448 These postponers never enter upon religion at all, in earnest or effectually. 1880 G. Meredith *Tragic Com.* xiv, One of those delicious girls in the New Comedy, was called The Postponer, The Deferrer, or, as we might say, The To-Morrower.

Postpontile: see Post- B. 2.

† **Postpo·se,** *v. Obs.* [a. F. *postposer* (1549 in Godef.), f. *post-* Post- A. + *poser* Pose *v.*[1]] *trans.* To place after or later than (something); = Postpone: **a** in temporal or serial order.

1598 Grenewey *Tacitus' Ann.* I. x. (1622) 19 Doubtfull.. which first to go to: least the other being postposed should take it in disdaine. *c* 1620 A. Hume *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 31 We utter our wil be verbes signifying the form of our wil, or postposing the supposit. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* xi. v. § 24 The defense of the king's person and authority.. in this Covenant is postposed to the 'privileges of parliament'.

b. in order of estimation or importance.

1622 Donne *Serm.* (ed Alford) V. 102 In postposing the Apocryphal into an inferior place [we] have testimony from the people of God. 1656 Hobbes *Six Lessons* Wks. 1845 VII. 343 Which reputation I have always postposed to the common benefit of the studious.

Postposit (pōustpŏ·zit), *v. rare.* [f. L. *postposit-*, ppl. stem of *postpōnĕre* to Postpone.] *trans.* To place after; to cause to follow; to treat as of inferior importance: = Postpone 2, 3. Hence **Postpo·sited** *ppl a.*

1661 Fritham *On St. Luke* Resolves, etc. 390 Often in our Love to her, our Love to God is swallowed and postposited. 1892 W. M Lindsay in *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* XIV. 161 The post-posited relative, to judge from the dramatists' verisimilitude, was fused with the preceding word.

Postposition (pōustpozi·jən). [n. of action f. L. *postpōnĕre, postposit-*: so F. *postposition* (Littré); but in sense 3, after *preposition*, with *post-* in place of *pre-*.]

† **1.** The action of postponing; postponement; delay. *Sc. Obs. rare*—[1].

1546 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1844) I. 229 The committer of sic recent crimes of bluid wes instantly, but [= without] postposition, causit ansuir for his offensis.

2. The action of placing after; the condition or fact of being so placed.

a 1638 Mede *Daniel's Weeks* (1642) 36 Nor is the Postposition of the Nominative case to the verb against the use of the tongue. 1809 Farrar *Fam. Speech* ii. (1873) 71 Its grammar, except in the postposition of the article, closely resembles that of the other Romance languages.

3. A particle or relational word placed after another word, usually as an enclitic; *esp.* a word having the function of a preposition, which follows instead of preceding its object, as L. *tenus, versus*, and Eng. *-ward(s*, as in *home-wards.*

1845 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* III. 9 In some classes of languages the whole process of formation is carried on by means of postpositions, generally of a known and determinate signification. 1863 Bates *Nat. Amazon* x. (1864) 316 The feature ..of placing the preposition after the noun—making it, in fact, a 'post-position'—thus: He is come the village from. 1881 *Academy* 16 Apr 283 The case-forms in Turkish may be regarded..as parts of nouns or rather as postpositions.

4 *Music.* (See quot.)

1842 Brande *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Post position*, in Music, retardations of the harmony, effected by placing discords upon the accented parts of a bar not prepared and resolved according to the rules for discords.

Hence **Postposi·tional** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a postposition: = next.

1883 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 186 [In Corean] There are postpositional particles which, like the Japanese 'teniwoha', agglutinate themselves to nouns, verbs, and even sentences.

Postpositive (pōustpo·zĭtiv), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. *postposit-*, ppl. stem of *postpōnĕre*. see Postpone. Cf. mod.F. *postpositif* (Littré).] Characterized by postposition; having the function of being placed after or suffixed; enclitic.

1786 H. Tooke *Purley* ix. 304 Grammarians were not ashamed to have a class of Postpositive Prepositives. 1843 *Proc. Philol. Soc* II 171 We find in the Manchu itself a postpositive participle. 1854 Latham *Native Races Russian Emp.* 266 In the [Rumanian] word *omul* we have *homo ille*; i.e. a substantive with the postpositive article 1877 Sayce in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 140 The older postpositive conjugation.

B. *sb.* A postpositive particle or word.

1846 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* III. 13 This adjective may again be declined with all the postpositives usually employed as signs of cases

† **Postpo·sure.** *Obs. rare*—[0]. [f. Postpose + -ure; cf. *composure.*] The action of 'postposing'; = Postponement 2.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Postposure*, a setting behind or esteeming less. Hence 1658 in Phillips.

Postprandial (-prænd'ĭăl), *a.* [f. Post- B. 1 b + L *prandi-um* luncheon, meal + -al: cf. Prandial.] Done, made, taken, happening, etc. after dinner; after dinner. (Chiefly *humorous.*)

1820 Coleridge *Lett., to J. H Green* (1895) 704 The day including prandial and post-prandial. 1846 *Life J. Guthrie* in *Lives Henderson & G.* 151 This plan, most likely of post-prandial origin, was actually attempted. 1864 *Reader* 9 July 49 A capital postprandial speaker. 1890 N. Moore in *Dict. Nat. Biog* XXI. 31/2 Men far advanced in post-prandial potations *Mod.* Post-prandial oratory.

Hence **Postpra·ndially** *adv.*, after dinner.

1851 H. D. Wolff *Pict. Span. Life* (1853) 35 The crowd that postprandially collects thither.

Postpredi·cament. [ad. med. Schol. L. *post-prædicāmentum*, in Abelard *a* 1142, etc.; f. L. *post* after + *prædicāmentum* Predicament.] *pl.* The five relations considered by Aristotle at the end of his work on the ten predicaments or categories: viz. *opposites* (ἀντικείμενα), of four kinds; and the conceptions *before* or *priority* (πρότερον), of five kinds; *at once* or *simultaneity* (ἅμα), of two kinds; *motion* (κίνησις), of six kinds; and *having* (ἔχειν), of eight kinds.

[*a* 1280 Albertus Magnus *De Praedicamentis* Wks. 1651 I. 173-4 Tractatus vii, *De Postpraedicamentis*..ideoque post praedicamenta oportuit sequi tractatum de his quae quidem co-ordinanda sunt sed ad unum genus praedicamenti reduci non possunt.] 1613 Wither *Abuses Stript* B viij, He.. Handles in order the ten Prædicaments, Then Postprædecaments. 1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Post predicaments*, in logic, are certain general affections, or properties, arising from a comparison of predicaments with each other; or modes following the predicaments, and often belonging to many. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

‖ **Postpubis** (-piū·bis). Pl. **-es** (-ēz). *Zool.* [mod.L., f. Post- A. 2 b + Pubis.] The hinder or postacetabular part of the pubis or pubic bone, esp. when greatly developed, as in Birds and Dinosaurs. (Opp. to Præpubis.) Hence **Postpu·bic** *a.*, pertaining to the postpubis.

1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 65 The main portion of the bird's pubis is the homologue of the postpubis (so called) in the same groups [*Stegosauria* and *Ornithopoda*]. 1893 Newton *Dict. Birds* 862 The 'pubis' of Birds being in reality homologous with the *postpubis* of Dinosaurs and the *processus lateralis pubis* of other Reptile.

Post-puller, -pump, -quintain: see Post *sb.*[1] 9. **Post-Puranic:** see Post- B. 1 b.

Postpyramid (pōustpi·rămĭd). *Anat.* [Post- A. 2 b.] The posterior pyramid (*funiculus gracilis*) of the medulla oblongata. Hence **Postpyra·midal** *a.*[1], of or pertaining to the postpyramid; posterior to the pyramids.

1866-8 Owen *Anat. Vertebr.* III. 83 In advance of the post-pyramids, still deeper columns of the myelon come into view. *Ibid.* I. 273 The post-pyramidal tracts diverge,

expand, and blend anteriorly with the similarly bulging rectiform tracts, forming the side-walls of a triangular or rhomboidal cavity, called the 'fourth ventricle'. *Ibid.* III. 83 They expand as they enter the macromyelon, and form the 'post-pyramidal bodies'. 1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict.*, *Post-pyramidal nucleus*, clavate nucleus. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Post-pyramidal nucleus*, term for the nucleus of the *Funiculus gracilis*.

Post-pyramidal (-pirǽmidăl), *a.*[2] [f. POST- B. 1 b + PYRAMIDAL.] Subsequent to the building of the Egyptian pyramids.

1883 PROCTOR *Great Pyramid* 197 The abomination of desolation to which in our own post pyramidal days hath been assigned the name of the 'Fifteen Puzzle'.

Post-Raphaelite: see POST- B. 1 b.

† **Postre·me**, *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs. nonce wd.* [ad. L. *postrēmus* last, superl. of *posterus* coming after, following.] Last, hindmost; *absol.* one who is last.

1553 BALE *Gardiner's De vera Obed.* G j b, They were counsailed of som bodye not to contende to be called supremes, as longe as they are still postremes.

Post-remote: see POST- A. 1 a. **Postrhinal**: see POST- B. 2. **Post-rider**: see POST *sb.*[2] 13.

† **Postri·duan**, *a. Obs. rare*—[0]. [ad. L. *postriduān-us*, *-diān-us*, f. *postridie* on the next day.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Postriduan*, done the next day after or following.

Po·st-road. A road on which a series of post-houses or stations for post-horses is (or was) established; a road on which mails were carried.

1657 *Acts & Ordin. Parl.* c. 30 (Scobell) 513 Letters and Paquets ..to be sent forwards to the City of London, or any other place in any of the Post-Roads, from thence towards the said City. 1685 *Royal Proclam* 7 Sept. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2068/2 That no man hereafter may complain for want of a setled Post in or near particular By-Towns or Places lying on the Post-Road. 1711 *Royal Proclam.* 23 June ibid. No. 4866 1 The Horsing of any Person..Riding Post, (that is to say) Riding several Stages upon a Post-Road. 1791 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 108 The great post-road from hence into Italy, over Mount Cenis. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xlv, The common post-road betwixt Edinburgh and Haddington. 1860 SPOTTISWOODE in *Vac Tour.* 86 When we drove into the back yard of the post-station,..the post-master would give us no horses, as the road by which we were to proceed was not a post-road. 1904 (*U. S.*) *Congress. Directory* 162 [U. S. Senate Committee on] post-offices and post-roads

Postrolandic, -Roman, etc.: see POST- B. 2, 1.

Postrorse (pǫstrō·rs), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *postrorsus*, f. POST(E)RO- + *versus* turned: cf. ANTRORSE.] Turned or bent backward; retrorse.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*, etc.

Po·st-ru·nner. † **a.** A 'runner' who acts as a post: see POST *sb.*[2] 2. *Obs.* **b.** One who bears messages or transports the post or mail along a certain route on foot; a post-carrier, foot-post.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist Scot.* x. 403 Thir post-rinneris begins to contemne the command. 1864 TREVELYAN *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 336 Each village in turn received a handful of chupatties or bannocks, by the hands of the post-runners, with orders to bake others, and pass them on to the next village. 1879 STEVENSON *Trav. Cevennes* 39 A cavalcade of stude-legged ladies and a pair of post-runners.

Postsacral, -scalene, etc.: see POST-.

‖ **Postscenium** (pōstsī·niŭm). *Class. Antiq.* [L. *postscænium*, f. *post* after, behind + *scæna*, a. Gr σκηνή stage, scene] The back part of a theatre, behind the scenes: also called *parascenium* (see PARASCENE). Cf. PROSCENIUM.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Parascenium*, among the Romans, was a place behind the theatre, whither the actors withdrew to dress, undress, &c. more frequently called *Postscenium*. 1842-76 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Postscenium* or *Parascenium*, in ancient architecture, the back part of the theatre, where the machinery was deposited, and where the actors retired to robe themselves.

Postscribe (pōustskrai·b), *v.* [ad. L. *postscribĕre* (1 ac.), f. *post* after + *scribĕre* to write.]

1. *trans.* To write (something) after; to write as a postscript or appendix.

1614 T. ADAMS *Gallant's Burden* Wks. 1861 I. 325 The second is but a consequent of the first, postscribed with that word of inference, 'Now then'. 1651 J. STEPHENS *Procurations* 125 An Appendix to the former Discourse, setting forth the reason of printing that and post-scribing this. 1687 S. HILL *Catholic Balance* 133, I thought it necessary to postscribe that I bear malice to no Men or Party under Heaven.

2. *intr.* To write afterwards or subsequently; to make a written addition *to*.

c 1662 F. KERBY in *O. Heywood's Diaries*, etc. (1883) III. 26, I will not post-scribe but subscribe to Paul.

Postscript (pōu·stskript), *sb.* Also 6 in L. form **post scriptum** (neut.), pl. **-ta.** [ad. L. *postscript-um*, neut. pa. pple. of *postscribĕre* (see prec.) used as sb. Cf. obs. F. *postscript* (16-18th c.), mod.F., Du., Ger., etc., *postscriptum*, It. *poscritto*.] A paragraph written at the end of a letter, after the signature, containing an afterthought or additional matter.

1523 WOLSEY in *St Papers Hen. VIII*, VI. 119 Postscripta. Ye shal understonde that the Kinges Grace and his Counsail ..thynke right expedient to use this way. 1535 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* 438 By the post scripta in myn other letteres unto youe..ye shal perceyve tharryval here of your servaunt Thwaytes. 1551 *Acts Privy Council* III. 409 A lettre to the Lorde Ogle..with a post script to send the sayd Irisheman by Mr. Dudley and Mr. Shelley. 1586 B. YOUNG *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* iv. 191 b, And yet doubting, that she might .. perceaue it, wrought underneath Post scriptum, thus, Kisse the letter. 1605 BACON *Ess.*, *Cunning* (Arb.) 93, I knew one, that when he wrote a Letter, he would put that which was most Material, in the Post-script, as if it had been a By-matter. 1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 191 This burthening you with Postscripts is, I confess, a rude way of writeing. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No 79 ¶ 5 A Woman seldom writes her Mind but in her Postscript. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* x. cxxvi, It's like a Lady's Postscript, which, they tell you, contains the essence of the letter. 1873 BLACK *Ph Thule* xxii, At the end of the letter there was a brief postscript.

b. A paragraph written or printed at the end of any composition, containing some appended matter.

1638 *Penit. Conf.* xii. (1657) 317 Towards the end whereof is an Appendix or Post script. 1707 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 200 The parliament of Ireland have burnt by the common hangman the postscript to Mr. Higgins sermon. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xx (1772) I. 142 The gentleman, who has published an answer to Sir William Meredith's pamphlet, having honoured me with a postscript of six quarto pages. 1890 MASSON *De Quincey's Wks.* IV. 321 Postscript [to *Oliver Goldsmith*]. Ibid *note*, What is here printed as a 'postscript' appeared as a portion of De Quincey's 'Preface' to Vol. V. of his Collected Writings.

c. A thing appended; an appendage. *rare.*

1870 THORNBURY *Tour Eng.* I. i. 5 Brentford [was] always a mere ecclesiastical postscript to Hanwell or Ealing.

† **Postscri·pt**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *postscript-us*, pa. pple. of *postscribĕre*: see POSTSCRIBE.] Written after or subsequently.

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) A ij, That were..to extinguish the light of all Histories .., the greatest part whereof were Postscript an age at least to the things recorded.

Po·stscript, *v. rare*—[1]. [f. POSTSCRIPT *sb.*] *trans.* To put a postscript to, to furnish with a postscript. So **Po·stscripted** *a.*, 'having a postscript' (Worcester 1846 citing J. Q. Adams).

1894 A. DOBSON *18th Cent. Vignettes* Ser. II. ii. 27 Defoe prefaced and postscripted this modest effort.

Postscriptal (pōustskri·ptăl), *a.* [f. L. *postscript-um* (see POSTSCRIPT *sb.*) + -AL.] Of the nature of, or relating to, a postscript.

1877 MRS OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* xiv. 335 His life concluding with a postscriptal chapter of misery. 1891 R. BUCHANAN *Coming Terror* 82 In the postscriptal letter published this morning. 1894 MRS. OLIPHANT *Hist. Sk. Q. Anne* iv. 217 His new wife.. brought him several children, a sort of postscriptal family, in his old age.

‖ **Postscutellum** (-skiute·lŭm). *Entom.* Also in anglicized form **postscu·tel.** [mod.L., f. POST- A. 2 + SCUTELLUM.] The fourth (hindmost) piece or sclerite of each of the segments of the thorax in an insect, situated behind the *scutellum*.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxiii. 380 *Postscutellum*, a narrow channel running from the *Dorsolum* to the *Abdomen* in *Coleoptera*, forming an isosceles triangle reversed. 1897 W. F. KIRBY in M. Kingsley *W. Africa* 727 Postscutellum black, with a yellow dot on each side. 1899 G. H. CARPENTER *Insects* 21 Four distinct parts placed one behind the other can sometimes be observed; they are known as the *præscutum*, *scutum*, *scutellum*, and *postscutellum*.

Hence **Postscute·llar** *a.*, of or pertaining to the postscutellum. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

† **Po·stship.** *Obs.* [f. POST *sb.*[2] + -SHIP.]

1. The office or position of a post or messenger; in quot. as a mock-title.

1607 DEKKER *Knts. Conjur* vi. F iv, At the returne of his Post-ship and walking vpon the Exchange of the Worlde.. they will flutter about him, crying, What newes? what newes?

2. The office of post or local postman.

1545 *Acts Privy Council* (1890) I 267 A letter to Mr. Mason, Master of the Postes, for the contynuaunce of Adam Gascoyne in the office of the Postship of Scrobye. 1583 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) II. 76 To my wiffe and my sonne Robart the postshippe of Thirlwall, towardes the maintenance of the house.

Post ship: see POST *sb.*[3] 4 c.

Postsphenoid (-sfī·noid), *a.* (*sb.*) *Anat.* [f. POST- A. 2 b + SPHENOID.] *Postsphenoid bone*: the posterior part of the sphenoid bone of the skull, which forms a separate bone in (human) infancy. Also *ellipt.* as *sb.* Hence **Postsphenoi·dal** *a.*, pertaining to the postsphenoid bone.

1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Postsphenoid*, *n.*, *Postsphenoidal*. 1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict.*, *Postsphenoid bone*.

† **Po·st-stage.** *Obs.* [f. POST *sb.*[2] + STAGE *sb.*]

1. In 17th c., A stopping-place, station, or 'stage' on a post-road, to which the king's packet or mail was carried from the previous 'stage' and whence it was forwarded to the next; post-horses being kept in readiness for thus carrying the mail, and for the use of 'thorough-posts' or express messengers, as also for the service of private persons travelling 'post', who there took fresh horses.

1642 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* Ser. II. VII. 327 [Order] for establishing post stages betuix Edinburgh and Portpatrik and Portpatrik and Carlill. 1685 *Royal Proclam* 7 Sept. in *Lond. Gaz.* No 2068/1 Not to Carry any Ship Letters .. beyond the first Post-stage to which they shall arrive in England. 1695 *Ibid.* No. 3087/4 An Act for settling Post-Stages throughout this Kingdom.

2. Short for *post stage coach*: a mail-coach.

1772 *Boston Gaz.* 18 Feb. 3/3 The Post-stage from and to Portsmouth in New-Hampshire, lately put up at the Sign of the Admiral Vernon in King-street, Boston, is now removed to Mrs. Bean's at the Sign of the Ship on Laurel.

Po·st-station. A station on a post-road, where post-horses are kept.

1812 SIR R. WILSON *Pr. Diary* I. 141 The third post-station was also abandoned, and our cattle could do no more. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 357 The first post-station is a solitary abode, called Torre di Mezza Via. 1901 *Wide World Mag.* VI. 445/1 At every forty or fifty versts..the [Russian] Government has erected what are called *Poshtova Stancia*, or post-stations, where are kept a certain number of horses.

Poststernal to **-systolic**: see POST- B.

Post-te·mporal, *a.* (*sb.*) *Anat.* [f. POST- B. 2 + TEMPORAL.] Situated behind the temporal region of the skull: applied to a bone of the scapular arch in some fishes, also called *suprascapula* or *supraclavicle*. Also *ellipt.* as *sb.*

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Post-temporary: see POST- B. 1.

Post term. *Law.* A partial rendering of L. phrase **post terminum** after the term, used *advb.*, as *adj.*, and as *sb.* for The return of a writ after term, and the fee payable for its being then filed.

1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Post terme*, is a returne of a writ, not onely after the day assigned..but after the terme also..: it may be also the fee which the *Custos breuium* taketh, for the returne thereof. 1658 *Practick Part of Law* 13 In case of not filing your..Writs, in or of the same Term they are returnable, they force you to pay when you file them , for the *Post Terminum* of them, which is 20*d.* for every Writ. 1672 *Cowell's Interpreter*, Post terme, Post terminum. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Post Term*, a Penalty taken by the Custos Brevium of the Common-pleas, for the filing any Writ by any Attorney after the usual Time. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* iv. ii, To Esquire South, for *post Terminums*. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Post terminum*, (after the term).

Po·st-te·rtiary, *a.* (*sb.*) *Geol.* [f. POST- B. 1 b + TERTIARY.] Epithet of the formations, or the period, subsequent to the Tertiary; also called Quaternary; the most recent of the whole geological series. Also applied to animals, etc. belonging to this period. Also *ellipt.* as *sb.*

1854 PAGE *Introd. Text-bk. Geol.* xiv. 121 The generality of post-tertiary accumulations being clays, silts, sands, gravels, and peat-mosses. 1865 LUBBOCK *Prehist. Times* 151 Species which characterise the post-tertiary epoch in Europe. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xvii. 290 By others they are called the post-tertiary series.

Post-tibial: see POST- B. 2. **Post-tidings, -time**: POST *sb.*[2] 12. **Post-tonic**: POST- B. 1.

Po·st-town. [f. POST *sb.*[2] + TOWN.]

1. A town having a (head) post office, or one that is not merely a sub-office of another.

1635 *Proclamation* in Rymer *Fœdera* (1732) XIX. 649/2 To take with them all such Letters as shall be directed to any Post-Town, or any Place near any Post-Town in the said Road. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1761/4 All persons concerned are desired to insert at the bottom of their Letters the Post-Town nearest to the place their Letters are directed, for their speedy Conveyance. 1835 MARRYAT *Pacha* v, We were about five miles from any post-town. 1889 *Repentance P. Wentworth* III. 5, I walked over to the post-town for the second post.

2. A town at which post-horses are kept. ? *Obs.*

1792 G. WAKEFIELD *Mem* (1804) I. ii. 54 During the necessary delay at some post-town, our contemplative parson rambled about after a book-seller's shop. 1838 *Murray's Hand-bk. N. Germ.* 252/1 Below Rheinfels lies the post-town of St. Goar.

So **Post-township** (*U. S.*): see TOWNSHIP.

1837 *Pop. Encycl.* V. 304/1 *Onondaga*; a post-township and capital of Onandaga county, New York.

Post-trader: see POST *sb.*[3] 2 d. **Post-traumatic, -tridentine, -tussic**; **Post-tuberance**; **Post-tympanic**: see POST- B. 1, A. 2, B. 2 respectively.

Postulancy (pǫ·stiŭlănsi). [f. POSTULANT: see -ANCY.] The condition of being a postulant; the period during which this lasts.

1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1476 Those who would enter either class undergo a postulancy of six months. 1884 *Weekly Reg.* 18 Oct. 504/2 Two years make a long postulancy.

Postulant (pǫ·stiŭlănt). [a. F. *postulant*, ad. L. *postulāns*, *-āntem*, pr. pple. of *postulāre* to demand: see POSTULATE *v.*] One who asks or petitions for something; a petitioner; a candidate for some appointment, honour, or office; *esp.* a candidate for admission into a religious order.

1759 CHESTERF. *Lett. to Son* 2 Feb., That he will have one [a garter] is very certain; but when,..is very uncertain; all the other postulants wanting to be dubbed at the same time. 1766 *Char.* in *Ann. Reg.* 28/2 There were many postulants for the abbey of Anchin. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. iv. 133 The age at which the postulant might be admitted [i.e. into holy orders]. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* xv. 245 When a young man applies for admission he is taken in for two years as a postulant. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* iv. 98 Words, often answering to calls too subtile for analysis, are constantly presenting themselves as postulants for recognition. 1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 220 The public reception of a postulant into the order of 'Our Lady of Mercy'.

† **Postulary** (pǫ·stiŭlări), *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *postulāri-us* that demands or claims.] Of the nature of a postulate.

1637 JACKSON *Serm. on Matt. ii.* 17-18 § 3, I must beg one or two postulary suppositions which. will go for maxims.

Postulate (pɒ'stiŭlēt), *sb.*[1] [ad. L. *postulātum* (a thing) demanded or claimed: see POSTULATUM. Cf. F. *postulat* (1771 in *Dict. Trévoux*).

In sense 1 representing classical L. *postulātum*; in 2, 3, = mod L. *postulātum* for med L. *petitio* rendering Gr. αἴτημα (Aristotle, Euclid). *Postulāta* (pl.) occurs in the L. transl. of *Rhet. ad Alex.* by Philelphus (died 1489) printed 1523, and is always used by Pacius *Aristot. Organ.* 1584. In L. edd. of Euclid, *postulāta* appears in Commandinus 1619.]

I. 1. A demand, a request; *spec.* a demand of the nature of a stipulation; cf. 1 d. Now *rare*.

1588 in Motley *Netherl.* (1860) II. xviii 397 Our postulates do trouble the King's commissioners very much, and do bring them to despair. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Postulate*, a request, demand or suit. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Communr.* i. iii. 56 This St. Peter calls the stipulation of a good conscience; the postulate and bargain which man then makes with God. 1826 SCOTT *Diary* 4 Feb. in Lockhart *Life*, Give me my popularity, (an awful postulate) and all my present difficulties shall be a joke in four years. 1860 [see POSTULATE *v.* 1 b].

II 2. *Logic* and *gen.* A proposition demanded or claimed to be granted; *esp.* something claimed, taken for granted, or assumed, as a basis of reasoning, discussion, or belief; hence, a fundamental condition or principle.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. vii 25 *Ipse dixit*, or *oportet discentem credere*, ..may be Postulates very accomodable unto Junior indoctrinations; yet are their authorities but temporary. *Ibid.* III. vii. 120 This conceit was probably first begot by such as held the contrary opinion of sight by extramission,..and is the postulate of Euclide in his Opticks. 1653 HALES *Brevis Disquisitio* in *Phenix* (1708) II 332 The Monk's Postulate in the fifth Proposition of the second Chapter: 'The Christian Faith excludes all doubting, and is certain and infallible'. 1715 tr *Gregory's Astron.* (1726) I. 195 Astronomers, (who make it a Postulate, that any Star may be moved with any motion). 1860 WESTCOTT *Introd. Study Gosp.* viii. (ed. 5) 400 Christianity is essentially miraculous. This is a postulate of Biblical criticism. 1884 F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig. & Sc.* i. (1885) 6 The Supreme Postulate, without which scientific knowledge is impossible, is the Uniformity of Nature.

b. Sometimes with special reference to its undemonstrated or hypothetical quality: An unproved assumption, a hypothesis.

1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI vi. 296 Which wee shall labour to induce not from postulates and entreated Maximes, but undeniable principles declared in holy Scripture. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 155 P 2 An opinion which, like innumerable other postulates, an enquirer finds himself inclined to admit upon very little evidence. 1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* i. i. § 23 (1847) I. 19 And as their reasonings commonly rest on disputable postulates, the accuracy they affect is of no sort of value. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Hist.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 15 All the postulates of elfin annals.

c. Sometimes with special reference to the self-evident nature of a proposition of fact: hardly distinct from AXIOM.

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 158 P 1 Any settled principle or self evident postulate. 1812 G. CHALMERS *Dom Econ. Gt. Brit.* 326 [They] had all taken it for granted, as a postulate, which could not be disputed, that a balance of trade, either favourable, or disadvantageous, enriched, or impoverished, every commercial country. 1816 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II 223 The postulate on which this rule proceeds is, that though each of the given equations is incorrect... there is nothing that determines the amount of the errors to be on one side more than another, or in excess rather than defect.

d. Something required as the necessary condition of some actual or supposed occurrence or state of things; a pre-requisite.

1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* IV xxiii. 293 A Personal and Providential Deity—this is the necessary postulate of all Religion properly so called. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* xix § 796 The low barometer, the revolving storm, and the ascending column require for a postulate the approach by spirals of the wind from circumference to centre.

3. *spec.* in *Geom.* (or derived use). A claim to take for granted the possibility of a simple operation, e. g. that a straight line can be drawn between any two points; a simple problem of self-evident nature: distinguished from AXIOM (a self-evident theorem).

The earlier Eng. term was PETITION (sense 5).

1660 BARROW *Euclid* 1 (1714) 6 Postulates or Petitions. 1. From any point to any point to draw a right line...3. Upon any center, and at any distance, to describe a circle. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Postulates*, or Demands in Mathematicks, &c are such easie and self-evident Suppositions as need no Explication or Illustration to render them Intelligible. 1814 D STEWART *Hum. Mind* II ii. § 3 162 (tr *Wallis*) According to some, the difference between axioms and postulates is analogous to that between theorems and problems; the former expressing truths which are self-evident, and from which other propositions may be deduced; the latter, operations which may be easily performed, and by the help of which more difficult constructions may be effected. 1825 J NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 681 Postulates are things required to be granted true, before we proceed to demonstrate a proposition. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 3 A Postulate, or Petition, is something required to be done, which is so easy and evident that no person will hesitate to allow it. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* xi. 374 An indemonstrable judgment, if theoretical, is called an *Axiom*; if practical, it is styled a *Postulate*.

Postulate (pɒ'stiŭlēt), *sb.*[2] (*a.*) *Sc. Eccl. Hist.* [ad. L. *postulāt-us*, pa. pple. of *postulāre* to ask, request, desire, etc., in med.L. to nominate or designate to a bishopric or abbacy, subject to the sanction of the Pope: see POSTULATE *v.* 2.] A person nominated by the sovereign to some superior ecclesiastical benefice, as a bishopric, etc.

'Although the Scottish kings had maintained their prerogative of appointing persons chosen by themselves to vacant Sees and Abbacies, the consent of the Pope was an indispensable form to complete an election' (Small, Wks. Gavin Douglas, I. pref. xii). A person thus nominated was in the mean time entitled 'Postulate'.

1514 *Sederunt of Council* 2 June, Gavin Douglas..Postulat of Arbroth. 1514 *Acta Dom. Concil.* 21 Sept., The Lords ordains that a letter be written under the King's Signet requiring Gavin, Postulat of Arbroth, to deliver the keys of the Grete Sele fra him. 1515 (July 6) *Ibid.* XXVII. lf. 26 My Lord Governour shew that he was informit, that the said Postulat [Gavin Douglas] was promovit to the Bishopry of Dunkeld be the King of Inglandis writings, the quhik the said Postulat denyit that he knew anything off. 1566 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 463 James Erle of Mortoun..George Dowglas callit the Postulat, sone naturall to umquhile Archibald Erle of Angus..with diverse utheris..delaittit of the vyle and tressonabill slaughtir of umquhile David Riccio [etc.]. 1729 in *Macfarlane's Genealog. Collect.* (1900) II Alexander Gordon Postulate of Galloway. 1755 in Keith *Hist. Catal. Scot. Bps.* (1824) 146 He [Bp Foreman] was postulate of Moray in the year 1501. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* Introd., [An inaccurate explanation: see above]. 1830 R. CHAMBERS *Life Jas. I*, I. i 20 George Douglas of Todholes..known by the epithet of the Postulate of Aberbrothwick.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1710 RUDDIMAN *Life Douglas* in *Æneis* 5 *note*, One is said to be Postulate Bishop, who could not be canonically elected, but may through favour, and a dispensation of his superior, be admitted.

†**Po·stulate**, *a. Obs rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *postulāt-us*, pa. pple. of *postulāre*: see next.] = POSTULATED.

1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 763 I'll prove that I have one: I mean by postulate illation.

Postulate (pɒ'st ŭlēt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *postulāre* to demand, request: see -ATE[3].]

1. *trans.* To demand; to require; to claim.

1593 *Hist K. Leir* (1605) D j, A prince perhaps might postulate my love. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* § 282 This doth not postulate or require the Physitians consent. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* Ded. 4 These your extraordinary Favours, seem to Postulate from me..a Publick Recognition. *a* 1820 W. TOOKE (Webster 1828), The Byzantine emperors appear to have exercised, or at least to have postulated a sort of paramount supremacy over this nation. 1865 MILL *Exam. Hamilton* 437 Logic, therefore, postulates to express in words what is already in the thoughts.

b. *intr.* To make a request; to stipulate.

1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* II. xviii. 307 The excellent Doctor had not even yet discovered that the King's commissioners were delighted with his postulates [cf. 1588 in POSTULATE *sb.*[1] 1]; and that to have kept them postulating thus five months in succession was one of the most decisive triumphs ever achieved by Spanish diplomacy. 1893 J. FAHEY *Hist. Kilmacduagh* 438 He was..obliged in 1866 to postulate for a coadjutor.

2. *trans. Eccl. Law.* To ask legitimate ecclesiastical authority to admit (a nominee) by dispensation, when a canonical impediment is supposed to exist (see Du Cange s. v. *Postulari*); hence, to nominate or elect to an ecclesiastical dignity, subject to the sanction of the superior authority. See POSTULATE *sb.*[2], POSTULATION 2. (The earliest use in Eng.)

1533 4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 20 § 1 No. person..to be named, elected, presented, or postulated to any archebyshopriche or bishopriche within this realme. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No 2380/4 The most. Reverend Cardinal was postulated by 13 of the 24 Canons. 1710 RUDDIMAN *Life of Douglas* in *Æneis* 5 [On the death of the Bp. of Dunkeld, 15 January 1515] Andrew Stewart Brother to the Earl of Athole, had got himself postulated Bishop, by such of the Chapter as were present. 1762 tr *Busching's Syst. Geog.* V. 619 From the year 1561, Princes of the electoral house of Saxony have been constantly postulated by the chapter as administrators of the bishopric. 1874 SMALL *Douglas' Wks.* I. Pref. 16 Although Douglas was postulated to it [Abbacy of Arbroath], and signed letters and papers under this designation [Postulat of Arbroth] his nomination..was never completed. 1878 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xix. 307 The chapter was then allowed to postulate the bishop of Bath.

3. To claim (explicitly or tacitly) the existence, fact, or truth of (something); to take for granted; *esp.* to assume as a basis of reasoning, discussion, or action. [med L. *postulāre*, transl. Gr. αἰτεῖν.]

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iv. 78 Yet do they most powerfully magnifie him [God],..who not from postulated or precarious inferences, intreat a courteous assent, but from experiments and undeniable effects, enforce the wonder of its Maker. 1649 J. H. *Motion to Parl. Adv. Leiden* 7 They seem to be among the postulated principles of nature. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. ii 146 That which we must postulate as the substance of Mind. 1862 — *First Princ.* I iv § 26 (1875) 88 Every one of the arguments by which the relativity of our knowledge is demonstrated, distinctly postulates the positive existence of something beyond the relative. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 103 It postulated a skill in seamanship and a confidence in their own powers both of attack and defence. 1885 S. COX *Expositions* xv. 186 Reason postulates God, though it cannot prove him.

b. To assume the possibility of (some construction or operation). Cf. POSTULATE *sb.*[1] 3.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* I. xii. 250 In geometry the primary construction is not demonstrated, but postulated. 1882 PROCTOR *Fam. Sc. Stud.* 16 [They] might postulate.. that such lines when finite may be indefinitely produced.

†**4.** *intr.* To plead as an advocate. (So med.L. *postulare.*) *Obs. rare*—[1].

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 168 In Athenes..a yong man . being desirous to be an orator, and a pleading advocate, to the intent he might postulate, according to the accustomed manner of Athenes in those dates, accorded [etc.].

Hence **Po·stulated** *ppl. a.*, claimed, required.

1646-9 [see sense 3]. 1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* 208 Even if we grant the postulated length of time.

Postulation (pɒstiŭlē·ʃən). [a. F. *postulation*, †*-acion* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *postulātion-em*, n. of action from *postulāre* to POSTULATE.]

1. The action of requesting or demanding; a request, demand, claim.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 44 Accordyng to your petycions that ye make postulacion. *c* 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 147 Postulation was made for the continuance of rest. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) 1 *Tim.* ii. 1 That obsecrations, priers, postulations, thankes-gevings be made for al men. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* I. vi. 430 Presenting his postulations at the throne of God. 1804 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* III. 375 William,..in conforming to the constitution upon the postulation of the English acted with entire consistency.

2. *Eccl. Law.* The presentation to office of some one canonically disqualified, esp. by being already vested in a similar office, in which case the recommendation took the form of a request or appeal to the supreme authority to sanction the election. (See quot. 1688.)

1567 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 306 For his election, or rather postulation, is but to be presented to the Queens Highness to have her royal assent. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2305/3 The Cardinal, as being Bishop of Strasbourg, could not, without the Pope's Dispensation, be chosen but by Postulation, which required Two Thirds of the Electors to be for him. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1753) III. iv. 209 The Cardinals postulation was defective since he had not two thirds. 1878 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xix. 307 *note*, All postulations, that is, elections of persons disqualified. 1889 *Dublin Rev.* Oct 3.5 The word election comprehends postulation, nomination, and presentation.

3. *Rom. Law.* An application to the prætor for authority to bring an accusation.

1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I 23 The postulation was the regal right of the Roman Commonwealth.

4. *Logic* and *gen.* The taking for granted of the truth or existence of something unproved, esp. as a basis of reasoning or belief; an assumption.

1648 FILMER *Anarchy Lim. & Mixed Mon.* in *Free-holder*, etc. (1679) 247 Our Author expects it should be admitted as a magisterial postulation, without any other proof than a naked supposition. 1659 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* xii. (1701) 481/1 We know how absurd this Postulation is. 1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 380 Mr. Mill cannot surely want this enormous allowance of postulation. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 401 The postulation of a single separate 'centre for concepts'.

5. *Math.* (See quots.)

1869 CAYLEY *Coll. Math. Papers* VII. 225 We may say that the number of conditions imposed upon a surface of the order *n* which passes through the common intersection is the Postulation of this intersection. 1870 *Ibid.* 140 The general quadric surface can be determined so as to satisfy 9 conditions; or, as we might express it, the Postulation of the surface is = 9.

Po·stulative, *a. rare*—[0]. [f. L. *postulāt-*, ppl. stem of *postulāre* to POSTULATE: see -IVE.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Postulative*, belonging to a request.

Postulator (pɒ'stiŭlētəɹ). [a. L. *postulātor* a claimant, agent-noun f. *postulāre* to POSTULATE.] One who postulates; one who requests or demands; *spec.* in *R. C. Ch.* a pleader for a candidate for beatification or canonization.

1884 *Cath. Dict.* s.v. *Beatification*, The process is now opened, at the request of the *postulators*, or supporters of the beatification. *Ibid.* s.v. *Canonisation*, The postulator of the cause asks twice that the name of the servant of God whose cause he pleads may be enrolled in the catalogue of the Saints.

Postulatory (pɒ'stiŭlətəri), *a.* Now *rare.* [ad. L. *postulātōri-us* adj.; see POSTULATE *v.* and -ORY[2]; cf. obs. F. *postulatoire* (1622 in Godef.).]

1. Making request; supplicatory.

a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* li. 509 The whole prayer is either Deprecatory, or Postulatory. 1647 CLARENDON *Contempl. Ps.* Tracts (1727) 392 He easily recovers the courage to turn that deprecatory prayer into a postulatory one.

2. Of the nature of an assumption; hypothetical.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. vi 93 [He] may easily perceive in very many, the semblance is but postulatory, and must have a more assimilating phancy then mine to make good many thereof. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Hist. Nat. E. Bord.* I. 131 The resemblance between the plant and the picture of the artist is somewhat postulatory.

‖ **Postulatum** (pɒstiŭlē·təm). Pl. -a; also 7 8 -ums (-ə's). [L. *postulātum* a demand, request, sb use of pa. pple. neut. of *postulāre* to POSTULATE.

Now generally in English form, POSTULATE *sb.*[1], which see for the history of the senses.]

†**1.** A demand; a requirement. = POSTULATE 1.

1639 LAUD in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* II. II. 981 Concerning your *Postulata*, I shall pray you to allow me the like freedom. 1663 *Flagellum, or O. Cromwell* 93 To that purpose several irreverend Postulata were put to him. 1702 DE FOE *True-born Eng.* 359 But then that King must by his Oath assent To *Postulata's* of the Government. 1703 — in 15*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. iv. 62 To make any postulata of future loyalty and my obedient submission.

2. = POSTULATE *sb.*[1] 2. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. i § 4 (1622) 6 Which two *postulata*, if they be not..presumed by the Hearer, . there cannot possibly be any proceeding. 1672 WILKINS *Nat. Relig.* 12 In the same way and method as is used in the mathematicks, consisting of *postulata*, definitions, and axioms. 1698 NORRIS *Treat. Sev. Subj.* 42 For the Demonstration of this Proposition, I desire but this one *Postulatum*. 1767 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* IX. xxiii, It was built upon one of the most concessible postulatums in Nature. 1827 SCOTT *Hoffmann's Novels* Prose Wks 1835 XVIII. 292 A train of acting and reasoning in itself just and probable, although the *postulatum* on which it is grounded is in the highest degree extravagant.

† b. *Math.* = POSTULATE *sb.*[1] 3. *Obs.*

1743 EMERSON *Fluxions* 1 Postulatum. That any Quantity may be supposed to be generated by continual Increase. *Ibid.* 5 Now by the Postulatum, these Moments will increase the Quantities x, y, which therefore will become $x+ox$, and $y+oy$.

† 3. Something required to be done; a problem; a desideratum. *Obs.*

1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 570 More easie wayes of performing this *postulatum*, are to be found in..Tacquet's Arithmetick. 1819 *Pantologia* X. s v. *Quadrature*, The quadrature, especially among the ancient mathematicians, was a great postulatum.

† **Po·stule,** *v. Sc. Obs.* [a. F. *postule-r* (14th c. in Littré), or ad. L. *postulāre*.] = POSTULATE *v.* 2.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vii. ix. 2912 Þai postulit in til his stede Off Dunkeldyn þe bischope Iolfray: bot til hym þe pape Be na way grant waulde his gud wil.

Postumbonal: see POST- B. 2.

† **Po·stume.** *Obs.* Also 5 **postem(e, -om(me, -um, -ym(e.** Aphetic form of APOSTEM.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. pr. iv. 72 Catullus clepid a consul . þat hyȝt nonius postum, or boch, as who seiþ..a congregacioun of uices in his brest as a postum is ful of corrupcioun. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks I. 400 Alle þes newe ordris ben rotyn postumes. 14.. *Stockh. Med MS.* II. 301 in *Anglia* XVIII. 316 It. distroyith venym And postemys þat waxin in man. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (1495) 80 There engendred a postom in his legge 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* xxix. 17 A Postume is no other thynge but a collection or a runnynge together of evyll humours.

Postural (pɒ·stiŭrăl), *a.* [f. POSTURE *sb.* + -AL.] Pertaining or relating to posture or position.

1857 MARSHALL HALL (*title*) On Prone and Postural Respiration in Drowning. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Postural respiration*, term for the various forms of artificial respiration in which the patient is put in certain postures or positions...*Postural treatment*, treatment by position, as . for various fractures. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* V. 88 The use of dumb-bells or clubs, and a variety of postural exercises.

b. Path. *Postural albuminuria*, albuminuria caused by the upright posture.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II 156 Cases of 'postural' or 'cyclic' albuminuria are occasionally met with. *Ibid.* VIII. 154 If there be albumin it should prove postural ('cyclical').

Posture (pɒ·stiŭr), *sb.* [a. F. *posture* (16th c. in Montaigne *Ess.* ii.), contr. from earlier F. *positure*, ad. L. *positūra* position, posture (so also It., Sp., Pg. *postura*): see POSITURE.]

1. The relative disposition of the various parts of anything; *esp.* the position and carriage of the limbs and the body as a whole; attitude, pose.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 221, I shall see Some squeaking Cleopatra Boy my greatnesse I'th' posture of a Whore. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, N. T.* 124 The usuall forme of their posture at the Table. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* II. 102 In the posture of your left hand observe this Rule. *a* 1711 KEN *Serm.* Wks. (1838) 179 He draws her in three distinct postures, like a captive, like a penitent, like a conqueror. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* II. viii. (1840) 388 By mutterings and conjurings, by postures and distortions. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 231 Restlessness, which caused a constant variation of posture. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* v. 155 In burials of the Stone Age the corpse was either deposited in a sitting posture or burnt.

† 2. The position of one thing (or person) relatively to another; position, situation. *Obs.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xx. § 5 In describing the fourmes of Vertue and Duty, with their situations and postures, in distributing them into their kinds, parts, Prouinces. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* I. xi. 33 Three Provinces whose number and posture we find in the Evangelists. *a* 1662 HEYLIN *Laud* I. (1671) 63 He found..the Communion Table standing almost in the middest of the Quire, contrary to the posture of it in his Majesties Chappel. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* VI. (1723) 269 An imaginary .. Earth, whose Posture to the Sun he supposes to have been much different. 1764 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng. in Lett.* (1772) I. 44 None was found..to give intelligence of the forces, or posture of the enemy. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 54 The position of the arms..and the connecting rods..in one line will prevent the frame..from moving out of the posture it was brought into.

† b. *Mil.* A particular position of a weapon in drill or warfare. *Obs.*

1625 MARKHAM *Souldiers Accid.* 24 The three Postures or words of Command, which are vsed for the Musquet in the face of the enemie are these—1. Make readie. 2. Present. 3. Giue fire. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 262 He learned how to handle the pike and musquet, and all postures belonging to them.

3. A state of being; a condition or situation in relation to circumstances.

Now chiefly in *the posture of affairs*, and *a posture of defence*; formerly used also of physical condition.

1642 J. M[ARSH] *Argt. conc. Militia* 11 To put the kingdome into a posture of warre. 1642 LD. WILLOUGHBY in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 676, I could not but give your Lordship an account in how good a Posture I found the Trained Bands of Lincoln, which was far beyond my expectation. 1649 *Clarke Papers* (Camden) IV. 293 To acquaint your Honours with the present posture of affairs here. 1666 J. DAVIES *Hist. Caribby Isles* 192 The poor Servants and Slaves..reducing it [tobacco] to that posture wherein it is transported into Europe. 1705 tr. *Bosman's Guinea* 53 Orders came to repair and put it in a posture of Defence. *a* 1742 CHALKLEY *Wks.* (1766) 23 At Night we got our Ship into a sailing Posture. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 275 Everything put into the best posture for receiving a storm. 1871 RUSKIN *Arrows of Chace* (1880) I. 227 The present posture of affairs round Paris.

4. *fig.* A mental or spiritual attitude or condition.

1642 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) (*title*) An Apology for Private Preaching . whereunto is annexed . the Spirituall postures, alluding to that of Musket and Pike. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 3 Apr, Therewith we broke up, all in a sad posture. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. vii. § 3 [He] must .. enter into his own Thoughts, and observe nicely the several Postures of his Mind in discoursing. 1755 B MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sc.* I. i. 5 (Not daring to appear in a Posture of Enquiry) they knew little or nothing of the true Nature of Things. 1866 LIDDON *Bampt. Lect* i. (1875) 5 He [Christ] insisted upon a certain morality and posture of the soul as proper to man's reception of this revelation.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as † **posture book,** applied to a drill-book: cf. 2 b; **posture-man,** one who throws his body into artificial attitudes: = POSTURE-MAKER; so *posture girl.*

1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* II. ii. 38 Get him the posture booke, and's leaden men, To set vpon a table,..that hee may..shew her Finsbury battells. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 31 P 1 In one there was a Rary-Show; in another, a Ladder-dance; and in others a Posture-man. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 267 Two..were *dancerinas*, or posture-girls.

Posture (pɒ·stiŭ), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

† 1. *trans.* To place in position; to set. *Obs.*

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. v. xxiii. 160 As pointed Diamonds being set, Cast greater lustre out of Jet, Those peeces we esteem most rare, Which in night shadows postur'd are. 1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 41 They..have postured him in the place and condition he now stands. 1677 GREW *Anat. Seeds* iv. § 22 The Seed is postured in much a like manner, and looks just like a couple of poynted Leaves with a very long Stalk.

2. To place in a particular attitude; to dispose the body or limbs of (a person) in a particular way.

a 1628 [see POSTURING below]. 1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 44 Both sides are Dilemma'd, and stand postured like Lots Wife. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* I. 85 And still these two we e postured motionless, Like natural sculpture in cathedral cavern. *fig.* 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. v. ii, There are first biennial Parliaments so postured as to be, in a sense, beyond wisdom. 1890 SARAH J. DUNCAN *Soc Depart.* xii. 115 Three very gay little maids postured in the middle of the floor.

3. *intr.* To assume a particular posture of body; also, to put the limbs or body in artificial positions.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* III. 102/1 Posturing .some people call it contortionists..is reckoned the healthiest life there is, because we never get the rheumaticks. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xxx, Laughing at the dottrel as they postured and anticked on the mole-hills.

4. *intr. fig.* a. To act in an artificial or affected manner; to pose for effect. b. To take up an artificial mental position.

1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 149 He..after having postured and played tricks in face of the bursting deluge, and given the government the final impulse into the abyss of bankruptcy, was dismissed. 1880 F. G. LEE *Ch. under Q. Eliz.* I. 53 Jewell..sometimes became witty, and occasionally postured as a buffoon. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Aug. 4/1 Burning for an opportunity to posture as a supple statesman. 1889 *Spectator* 7 Dec. 803/1 Not inventing imaginary moral burdens for the conscience, such as the duty of always so posturing to our fellow-creatures as to set them what we suppose to be a good example.

Hence **Po·stured** *ppl. a.*, **Po·sturing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

a 1628 GREVIL *Sidney* (1652) 149 With constant and obedient posturing of his body to their Art. 1650 H. MORE *Observ.* in *Euthus. Tri.*, etc. (1656) 129 Going on their heads, as if they were not inverted but rightly postured plants, or walking *stipi es.* 1851 [see 3]. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* xiv, After I. had gone through an immensity of posturing with Mr. Pumblechook's very limited dressing-glass, in the futile endeavour to see my legs. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakfast.* i, What a statue gallery of posturing friends we all have! 1898 G. MEREDITH *Odes Fr. Hist.* 22 What postured statutes barred his tread.

Po·sture-ma·ker. a. One who makes postures or contortions; a contortionist; an acrobat: = POSTURE-MASTER 1. b. = POSTURE-MASTER 2.

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 258 P 3, I would fain ask..Why should not Rope-dancers, Vaulters, Tumblers, Ladder-walkers, and Posture makers appear again on our Stage? 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1879) 264 Posture-makers dislocated every joint of their body. 1874 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxxviii. 9 Men need no posture-maker, or master of ceremonies, when they are eagerly pleading for mercy.

So **Po·sture-ma·king,** a. *sb.*, the art or practice of making postures or contortions of the body; b. *pr. pple.*, making postures.

1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 156 The posture-making of the United States is renowned. 1852 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* vi, He is always..posture-making, coaxing, and imploring me.

Po·sture-ma·ster.

1. A master of the art of posturing; an expert in assuming artificial postures or attitudes of the body; *esp.* an acrobat or professional contortionist.

1691 *Satyr agst. French* Ep. A ij b, Clark, the Posture-master, never knew half so many Distortions of Body, as they do. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 143 The posture-master, rope-dancer, and equilibrist. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* viii. 234 Tricks, not much different from those exhibited by expert posture-masters of the present day.

2. A teacher of postures or calisthenics.

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 305 P 9 Delivered into the Hands of their second Instructor, who is a kind of Posture-Master. This Artist is to teach them how to nod judiciously, to shrug up their Shoulders in a dubious case [etc.] 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* I. vi. 236 Deshayes .was rather an elegant posture-master than dancer. 1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims* Wks. III. 174 Nature is the best posture-master.

So **Po·sture-mi·stress,** a female expert in posturing, or teacher of postures.

1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 206 She was a posture-mistress in love, and could put herself into what shapes she pleased. 1799 *Hull Advertiser* 28 Dec 3/2 Posture-masters and mistresses.

Posturer (pɒ·stiŭrəɹ). [f. POSTURE *v.* + -ER[1].] One who practises postures, or poses for effect.

1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* ix. (ed. 2) 244 It seems to treat man too much as the animal or the posturer. 1879 E. ARNOLD *Lt. As a L.* 6 Merry crowds Gaped on the sword-players and posturers. 1896 BLACK *Briseis* xix. 244 Then there are the precious people—the posturers—strutting in front of a literary mirror and admiring themselves.

Po·sturist. [See -IST.] A professed posturer.

1882 in OGILVIE (Annandale). 1886 *Daily News* 19 Oct. 6/6 To point out to the mass that the performer they had received as altogether admirable appears from another point of view a mere mountebank—an absurd posturist.

Po·sturize, *v. rare.* [f. POSTURE *sb.* + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To compose into a particular posture, attitude, or expression.

1706 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* I ii 9 When he 'ad posturiz'd his Face, And humm'd for some few Minutes Space.

2. *intr.* To assume an artificial posture, either bodily or mental; to pose.

1879 MRS LYNN LINTON *Under which Lord?* III. xi. 254 Posturizing as a martyr, and preaching as if the Church were on the brink of persecution. 1880 F. G. LEE *Ch. under Q. Eliz.* I. p. xv, Their hired puppets caper and threaten, brag and posturize.

Hence **Po·sturizing** *vbl. sb.*

1862 FAIRHOLT *Up Nile* (1863) 239 There was..a performance of vaulting and posturising, by a group of Bedouins. 1885 MRS. LYNN LINTON *C. Kirkland* II. ix. 294 There is no posturizing, no effort. 1893 A. H. S. LANDOR *Alone w. Hairy Ainu* 117 Wonderful powers of mimicking and posturising, in which grace is never lacking.

Postuterine, -vaccinal, -varioloid, -Vedic: see POST- B. 2, 1.

† **Postve·ne,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. POST- A. 1 + L. *venire*, F. *venir* to come: cf. *convene*, etc.] *intr.* To come after, supervene. So **Po·stvenant** *sb. nonce wd.* [f. F. *venant* coming], that which comes after or follows, a consequence; † **Postve·ntional** *a.* [cf. *conventional*] (see quot. 1678).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, **Postvene*, to come or follow after. 1876 W. G. WARD *Ess. Philos. Theism* (1884) I. 318 We think it will be satisfactory if we use the word ..' postvenant' to denote what he calls 'effect'. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), **Postventional Full Moon*, that Full Moon which comes after any grand movable Feast, or Planetary Aspect. 1706 *Ibid.*, *Postventional*, coming, or that is come after.

Postvide: see POST- A. 1 a. **Post-village:** see POST *sb* 2 13.

Po·st-wa·gon. [f. POST *sb.*[2] + WAGON, repr. Du. and Ger. *postwagen*.] A mail or stage-coach (in the Netherlands, Germany, etc.).

1677–94 PENN *Travs. Holland* 31 We began our Journey in the common Post-waggon to Osnaburg. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, Netherl.* I. 49 There is also another carriage which goes from most of the principal towns, and is called the Post-waggon; it is generally drawn only by three horses and is as expeditious as our stage coaches. 1830 W TAYLOR *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* I. 337 Lessing. set off in frost and snow by the post-waggon..for Kamenz.

Po·stward, *adv.* Toward a post (in any sense).

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Post-warrant: see POST *sb* 2, and POST ENTRY.

Po·stwise, *adv. nonce wd.* [f. POST *sb.*[2] + -WISE.] 'Post-haste', hurriedly.

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) III. 166 Writing postwise at the same time as the dispatch was made,..they were so confounded with mistakes that they were forced to write all over again.

Post-woman, -worthy, etc.: see POST *sb.*[1], 2.

Posty(e, variant of POUSTIE *Obs.*, power.

Postyke, -tykke, obs. ff. POTSTICK.

Postzygapophysis (pōst,zigăpɒ·fĭsis). *Anat.* Pl. **-ses** (-sīz). [f. POST- A. 2 b.] A posterior zygapophysis; each of the two posterior or inferior processes (right and left) on the neural arch of a vertebra: also called *inferior* (or *posterior*) *articular process.*

1866 OWEN *Anat. Vertebr.* I 232 The postzygapophyses of the fourth, third, and second cervicals. 1871 HUXLEY *Anat. Vertebr. Anim.* vi. 277 The neural arches have well developed pre- and postzygapophyses.

Hence **Postzygapophysial** (-zigæpɒfĭziăl) *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a postzygapophysis.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Posy (pō·zi). Now *arch.* or *dial.* Forms: 6 posye, 6 9 posey, posie, 6- posy. [A syncopated form of POESY (which, even when written in full, was often pronounced in two syllables)]

I. 1. A short motto, originally a line or verse

of poetry, and usually in patterned language, inscribed on a knife, within a ring, as a heraldic motto, etc. *Obs.* or *arch.*

[*c* 1430–1675: see POESY 3.] 1533 *Coronat. Q. Anne* A v, Wafers with rose leaues, and about the wafers were written with letters of gold this posey. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 160 All the stretes and waies, beyng hanged and spired with rich and costly carpets, and posies written in euery place. *a* 1569 KINGESMYLL *Godly Advise* (1580) 31 Some haue then lansie o led as though money made men: let this be your Posie rather,..Manners makes man. 1934 BP HALL *Cont mpl*, *N. T.* iv. xii, Abrahams posie is 'in monte providebitur'. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav* 86 The rest is dried Bricks covered over with Posies of Arabique and like worke. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Pleasant Ep.* Wks. 1730 I. 109 Our posies for rings are either immodest or irreligious. 1896 BEAUMONT *Joan Seaton* 53 Joan was reading the posy [in the ring]—'But one for me, but one for thee, but one of thee and me'

† b. An emblem or emblematic device. *Obs.*

[1530 PALSGR. 256/1 Poysy, devyse, or worde, *deuise*.] 1544 BULWER *Chirol.* 139 In all taciti posies of His ascention this figure..is most emphatically significant.

2. A bunch of flowers; a nosegay, a bouquet. Now somewhat *arch.* or *rustic.*

[1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* iv. (1567) 47 b, A gathering flowres fro n place to place she strayes, And as it chaunso the selfe same time she was a sorting gayes, To make a Posie.] 1573 COOPER *Thesaurus* s. v. *Adinoces*, *Fasciculum ad nares admouebis*, thou shalt put the posie to thy nose. *a* 1593 MARLOWE *Passionate Sheph. to his Love* iii, A d I will make thee beds of roses, And a thousand fragrant posies. 1742 SHENSTONE *Schoolmistr.* xii, Ma y rem sweet, In shepherd's po ie found. 1810 WORDSW. *Scenery Lakes* ii. (1823) 51 The little gar len..with its borders and patches of flowers for Sunday posies. 18.. in J. Harland *Lanc. Lyrics* (1866, 64 I'll make me a posy of hyssop,—no other I can touch.

b. A collection or 'bouquet' of 'flowers' of poetry or rhetoric. Cf. ANTHOLOGY. *arch.*

a 1569 KINGESMYLL *Comf. Afflict.* (1585) C vij, If it hath pleased almightie God any thing to refresh you with this my poore posy, his will be done 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* x (1627) 153 That booke is as a most pleasant posie, composed of all the sweet smelling flowers, picked of purpose out of all his workes. 1638 BRATHWAIT *Barnabees Jrnl.* iv. (1818) 177 Bee't so, Faustulus! there repose thee, Cheere thy country with thy posie. 1879 E. W. GOSSE in *Academy* 11 Jan. 26/1 To collect .from [these] pages a posy of funny stories and gay quips.

† II. 3. Sometimes in the sense of POESY 2, a poet cal production. *Obs.*

1578 FLORIO *1st Frutes* 52 Gioconde was the Emperor Gratian when he read th Posies of Ausonius 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* ii. (1586) 63 Those, who..trade Comedies, and other posies. 1645 HARWOOD *Loyal Subj. Retiring-room* 16 Make them into a Posey.

III. 4. *attrib.* (or as *adj*) and *Comb.*, as *posy-bouquet*, *maker*; *dial* having a flowery pattern, flowered, as *posy gown*, *waistcoat*; **posy-ring**, a finger-ring with a motto inside.

1626 T. H[AWKINS] *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 3 The diuine Prouidence is a skilfull Posy-maker, who knoweth artificially how to minge all sortes of flowers, to make the Nose-gay of the Elect. 1839 THACKERAY *Virgin.* xxx, He has bought posey rings at Tunbridge Fair. 1863 ROBSON *Bards Fyne* 89 Peg shall hev a posey gown, To mense her when she comes to town. *Ibid.* 492 A po y waistcoat aw hev got. 1896 BEAUMONT *Joan Seaton* 53 A posy ring set with two rows of small pearls.

Pot (pɒt), *sb.*[1] Forms: 2–8 **pott**, 4–7 **potte**, (5 **putte**), 3– **pot**. (Also 4–5 **poot**, 5 *Sc.* **poyt**, mod.Sc. dial. **pat**, **patt**.) [Late OE. or early ME. *pott*, cognate with OFris. *pot*, MDu. *pot(t)*, Du. *pot*, MLG. *pot*, *put*, LG. *pot(t)*; whence mod.Ger. *pott*, late ON. *potte* (*c* 1300), Sw. *potta*, Da *potte*; also with F. *pot* (12th c. in Littré), obs. It. *potto* (Florio); cf. Sp., Pg. *pote* pot, jar. The Fr. and It. point to a late L. **pottus* (found in med.L., Du Cange); this can scarcely be identified with cl. L. *pōtus* drinking, in late L. (Fortunatus *c* 600) a drinking-cup. The relation between the German and Romanic words is undetermined; Diez and Mackel view the latter as adopted from the former; but from the absence of the word in OHG. and MHG., and its lateness in English, it cannot well be Common Teutonic. The Celtic forms, Breton *pod*, *pot*, Corn., Welsh *pot*, Ir. *pota*, Gael. *poit*, are according to Thurneysen adopted from Fr. or Eng. The original source thus remains unknown.]

1. A vessel of cylindrical or other rounded form, and rather deep than broad, commonly made of earthenware or metal (less commonly glass), used to hold various substances, liquid or solid, for domestic or other purposes.

Often with defining word, as *glue-pot*, *ink-pot*, *jam-pot*, *water-pot*, *watering-pot*, etc.: see these words (also the specific uses below).

?*a* 1200 *Sax. Leechd.* I 378 Nim readstalede harhuna & ysopo & stemp & do on æenne neowna pott, & flering of ða harhuna & oðer of ysopo forð þæt se pott beo full. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 73 Al swo is þe pott ðe is idon on ðe barnende ofne. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxi. 16 Dried als a pot might be Alle mi might with innen me. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 22337 Bot als potter wit pottes dos Quen he his n-u wessel fordos. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxv. (*Julian*) 512 Thre gret poyttis . fillyt of gold to be hals. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 23 A greet earthin potte. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 4, I was like a potte with a wide mouth, that receiueth quickly and letteth out as quickly. 1685 SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) I. viii. 349 Agathocles first handling the Clay, and making Pots under his Father. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 77 Put rich melted butter in small cups or pots. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 79 A quantity of broken jars and pots. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 441 Blowing out the contents of each of the pipettes into a small glass pot, in which they are thoroughly stirred.

b. *spec.* Such a vessel (now usually of metal) used for cooking or boiling. Hence *transf* the vessel with the meat or other food boiling in it; also allusively = cooking, food (as in phr. *for the pot*); also in figurative allusions.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26753 (Cott.) Alle your entrailles ilkon in wedland pottes sal be don. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 197 þei hackeden here children as small as morselis to here poot. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 16 Put alle in þe pot with grythe. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xviii, Kylling of dere with bowes . serueth well for the potte (as is the commune sayinge). 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* lxiii (1636) 75 An hearne sometime used in Medicine, but most commonly for the Pot. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* iii 141 The common sort set on the pot with fresh meat twise euery weeke. 1667 EARL TWEEDDALE in *Lauderdale Papers* (1885) II. 45 This was to me I k the spoonful that spoils the pot. 1783 BURKE *Sp. East-India Bill* Wks. IV. 129 Henry the Fourth [of France] wished that he might live to see a fowl in the pot of every p asant. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 38 Boiled meats which involve an apparatus of pots and pans.

fig. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 368 Pe wombe pot þet walled euer of metes, and more of drunches. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 32 Hote Thoght, which hath evere his potte hote Of love buillende on the fyr. 1649 G DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Rich. II* cix, Gant let Gloucester's pott Boyle only over, though his were as Hott. 1858 CARLYLE *Frederick Gt.* ix. vi. (1872) III. 125 A ever-boiling pot of mutiny.

c. Such a vessel used to contain wine, beer, or any other drink; either for drinking out of (as a pewter pot for beer, etc.), or for pouring the drink into smaller vessels (as a coffee-pot or tea-pot). (See also 2.)

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 407 Pis abbot axked hym whither he went, and he said he went to gif his brethir a drynk. So he axkid hym whatto he bare so many pottis. *a* 1500 *Kyng & Hermit* 316 in Hazl *E. P. P.* I. 25, I haue a pott of galons foure, Standyng in a wro. 1597 *1st Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* v. ii. 1527 Noe pennie, noe pott of ale. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* iii. 179 The Germans drink in pewter or stone pots, hauing little or no plate. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxiii, Shaking up the ale, by describing small circles with the pot, preparatory to drinking

d. An earthenware vessel to hold earth in which a plant is grown; a FLOWER-POT.

[1598: see FLOWER-POT.] 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* (1660) 54 If you will set forth yellow flowers, take the pots of Primroses and Cowslips. 1855 DELAMER *Fl Gard.* (1861) 22 It is safer to keep the bulbs in pots .. in good, light, ri h soil. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. iv. 141 My mother *did* like arranging the rows of pots in the big greenhouse.

e. A chamber-pot.

1705 OLDYS in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2181 He. did his necessary occasions always in the Pot. 1838 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xviii. 290 There was very little in the pot exc pt mucus tinged with blood.

f. Applied to various vessels or receptacles used in manufactures, etc.: see quots.

1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI 680 The Air which has been compressed in the Pot [in a fire-engine]. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Glass*, Take of this crystal frit set it in pots in the furnace, adding to it a due quantity of manganese. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 228 These coffers, or pots, as they are called [in a tin-plate converting furnace]. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 576 The materials of every kind of glass are vitrified in pots made of a pure refractory clay. 1875 *Ibid.* III. 1011 Taken from right to left [of the figure], 1 represents the tinman's pan; 2, the tin-pot; 3, the washing or dipping pot; 4, the grease-pot; 5, the cold pot; 6, the list pot 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, Pot. 1. A perforated hogshead in which crude sugar is placed for drainage of the molasses. 3 A brass-founder's name for a crucible. Graphite pots are most generally in use.

g. A vessel, generally of silver, given as a prize in athletic sports. Cf. POT-HUNTER 3. Also (*slang*) applied to any prize so given.

1885 *Cyclist* 19 Aug 1083/2 Imagine..a three miles handicap for which the first 'pot' is a 9, guineas piano. 1886 *Ibid* 11 Aug. 1126/2 The two best men were riding for a bigger stake than the 'pot', For were they not the representatives of rival bicycle makers? 1897 in *Windsor Mag.* Jan. 266/1 A few pots won upon playing-fields.

2. Such a vessel with its contents; hence, the quantity that fills or would fill the vessel, a potful. (Cf. CUP *sb.* 8.) a. Const *of* (the contents).

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 218 In a fulle potte of mans blode scho it laide 1535 COVERDALE *Bel & Dr.* 3 Sixe greate pottes of wine. 1587 in *3rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 420/1, I have sent..a pott of gelly which my servante made. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iii III. (1651) 331 O that I could but finde a pot of money now. 1724 SWIFT *Bill for Clergy Residing on Livings* P 5 No entertainment..beyond a pot of ale and a piece of cheese. 1773 *Life N. Prowde* 33 The good Woman had also kept a Pot of Tea warm for me. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* i. 9 A pipe and pot of porter [were] called for. 1886 *Daily News* 9 Dec 5/2 When a pot of coins is found by some old Roman way.

b. *ellipt.* A pot of liquor; *transf.* liquor, drink; drinking, potation (also *pl.*). Cf. CUP *sb* 10.

1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* iv. (1637) 39 He might with great right have destroyed us, either amongst our pots, or in our dances. 1617 BRATHWAIT *Smoaking Age* O ij b, As if no Poets Genius could be ripe Without the influence of Pot and Pipe. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* i, He carries her into a public-house to give her a pot and a cake. 1794 SOUTHEY *Botany Bay Ecl.* iii. 18, I'll wager a pot I have suffer'd more evils than fell to your lot. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* viii. II. 338 The hedge alehouse, where he had been accustomed to take his pot on the bench before the door in summer.

3. Used as a conventional quantity or measure of various commodities: cf. *barrel*, *firkin*, etc.

1530 PALSGR. 257/1 Potte, a gallon measure, *pot.* 1545 *Rates of Customs* c j b, Oyle, called baume oyle, the potte, viz. vii *d.* 1662 *Act* 14 *Chas. II*, c. 26 § 1 The Pott of Butter ought to weigh Twenty pounds viz. Fourteen pounds of good and Merchantable Butter Neat and the Pott Six pounds. 1681 *Manch. Crt. Leet Rec.* (1888) VI. 123 Richard Barlow for buying twoe potts of Apples by way of forestalling e 1775 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 143/1 A pot of sugar weighs about 70 pounds. 1825 H. M. in Hone *Every-day Bk.* I. 1344 Apples,. from twenty to thirty pots, (baskets containing five pecks each). 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* iv. App. A. (ed. 2) 566 The smaller divisions are into pots (half-gallon), quarts, pints, gills, and noggins (eighth of a pint).

4. A steel cap or small helmet, worn esp. by cavalry in the 17th c.; see also quots. 1676, *a* 1734. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1639 SIR E. VERNEY in *V. Papers* (Camd.) 227 If I had a pott for the hedd that were pistoll proofe, it may be I would use it, if it were light 1656 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 66/3, 4000 Landmen..with their Officers, all completely armed with Back, Brest, and Pot. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* (1677) 143 To defend his head A leather cap without crest, call'd a pot. *a* 1734 NORTH *Examen.* III. vii. § 87 (1740) 572 There were abundance of those silken Back, Breast and Potts made and sold, that were pretended to be Pistol Proof. *a* 1845 MRS. BRAY *Warleigh* xxi, Steel morions, or pots, as they were very commonly called, guarded their skulls.

5. a. A basket, tub, or box used in pairs, in the manner of panniers with a pack-saddle, to carry manure, sand, etc. *dial.*

[1388–9: see DUNG-POT.] 1552 HULOET, Dunge potte made of wickers. 1796 W. MARSHALL *West Eng.* I. 122 Dung, sand, materials of buildings, roads, etc., are carried in potts, or strong coarse panniers..The bottom of each pot is a falling door, on a strong and simple construction. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word bk.*, *Pots*, small D-shaped boxes, placed bow side outwards on either side of a pack-saddle for carrying heavy articles.

b. A wicker basket used as a trap for fish or crustaceans; a fish-pot, lobster-pot, etc.

[*a* 1555 Fish pot: see FISH *sb.*[1] 7.] 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 256 In several great Rivers .many have set large Pots made of Osier, with bars in them, that when the Fish are in them, they could not get out again. 1745 COLLINSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 70 The Crab will live confined in the Pot or Basket some Months. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* iii. 90 Baskets called 'pots'..baited with worms.

c. The 'pound' or circular inclosed part of a pound-net; also called the *bowl* or *crib.* *U. S.*

1884 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl.

6. Applied to various things: as † a. A projecting band on the stem of a key, close to the bow (*obs.*); b. = CHIMNEY-POT; c. The head of a rocket.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 301/1 Pot or *Bead*, is the round under the Bow, at the top of the Shank [of a Key]. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 23, H the Shank, I the Pot, or Bead,..L the Bow. *a* 1845 HOOD *Town & Country* iii, He sinks behind *no* purple hill, But down a chimney's pot! 1873 E SPON *Workshop Receipts* Ser. I. 126/2 The rocket being then charged, the head or pot must be fixed.

† 7. a. *Pot of the head*: the skull, cranium, brain-pan. b. The socket of a bone at a joint. *Obs.*

1548–77 VICARY *Anat.* iii. (1888) 27 The Bone of the Pot of the head keeping in the Braynes. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II clvii. 463 As the one end of the marrow-bone [goes] into the pot of the spade-bone, and the other end into the pot of the elbow.

8. A sausage. Now *s.w. dial.*

c 1450 *Nominale* (Harl MS. 1002) lf. 147 *Hilla*, a white pott or sawsege 1777 *Hone Subsecivæ* (Devonsh.) 337 (E. D. D.) The pot is a hog's black pudding..stuff'd into pigs gutts or chitterlings. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word bk.*, *Pots and puddings*, sausages made of pig's blood and fat. Same as *black-puddings*.

9. A large sum of money. *colloq.* (Cf. 2.)

1871 MRS. H. WOOD *Dene Hollow* xxiv, A grandfather, who must possess pots of money laid by. 1876 F. E. TROLLOPE *Charming Fellow* I. xvi. 219 He went to India ..and came back . with a pot of money. 1897 'OUIDA' *Massarenes* v, You'll make a pot by it, as Barnum did.

b. *slang.* A large sum staked or betted.

1823 'J. BEE' *Dict. Turf* s. v., 'I shall put on the *pot* at the July meeting', signifies that the speaker will bet very high (at races), or up to thousands...Lord Abingdon once declared 'I will put on the *pot* to-day', and he did so with a vengeance—his groom, Jack Oakly, put *him* in the *pot*. 1840 *Sporting Rev.* Aug. 119 It needed only to lay against all, to insure a prize proportioned to the 'pot' put on. 1859 LEVER *Davenp. Dunn* I. xiv. 124 The [horse] you have backed with a heavy pot. 1880 J. PAYN *Confid. Agent* I. 214 He had solaced himself..by 'putting the pot' on at cards.

c. *Racing.* 'A horse backed for a large amount, a favourite' (Farmer *Slang*).

1823 'J. BEE' *Dict. Turf* s. v., 'Pot 8 O's', the name of a race-horse, meaning 80,000 l. or guineas. 1873 *Slang Dict.*, *Pot*, a favourite in the betting for a race. Probably so called because it is usual to say that a heavily-backed horse carries 'a pot of money'. When a favourite is beaten the pot is said to be upset. 1883 *Graphic* 17 Nov. 494/2 Medicus, the great Cambridgeshire 'pot', and Thebais, who showed well in that race, were among the runners. 1892 J KENT *Racing Life Ld. G. C. Bentinck* ix. 201 Horses trained at Goodwood in 1842 beat great pots from Danebury.

d. A person of importance. (Usually *big pot.*)

1891 *Licensed Victualler's Gaz.* 9 Feb., Dick pointed out some of the big pots of the day 1899 WHITRING 5 *John St.* xiv, The father's some tremendous pot in the financial way.

e. *Cards.* 'In faro, the name given to the six-, seven-, and eight-spots in the lay-out' (*Cent. Dict.*).

10. In full, **pot-paper**: A size of printing or writing paper: originally bearing the watermark of a pot (*cf. foolscap*). Also *attrib.*, as **pot-folio, -octavo, -quarto.** (Sometimes spelt *pott.*)

The sheet measures normally 15½ × 12½ inches.

1579 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 165, iiij^or quiers of pott paper. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* iv. i, He prints my blows upon pot paper too, the rogue! Which had been proper for some drunken pamphlet. 1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5018/3 For all Paper called .Superfine Pot 2*s.* Second fine Pot 1*s.* 6*d.* per Ream. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 17 Jan. 5 Only four copies of the first edition, in 'pot' folio, are known to be in existence 1894 J. C. JEAFFRESON *Bk. Recollect.* II. xxv. 229 Legal drafts on pot-paper.

11. As the name of a substance: Earthenware, stoneware; *attrib* made of 'pot'. Also, an earthenware chimney-piece ornament; *dial.* a boy's marble of baked clay; a fragment of pottery played with in hop-scotch or other games. Cf. PIG *sb* 2

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 466 A suitable thin tool or utensil of pot, of the profile of the inside, is applied. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 313/2 A street-seller who accompanied me called them merely 'pots' (the trade term), but they were all pot ornaments. Among them were great store of shepherdesses, of greyhounds [etc.]. *Ibid.* II. 396/2 The use of earthenware, clay, or pot pipes for the conveyance of liquids is very ancient. 1864 BRIERLEY *Layrock* iii. 40 Lookin'-glasses, an' pot dolls. 1884 *Daily News* 14 Oct. 5/1 Those who kicked against ceramic art, and protested vehemently against what they called 'decoration by pot'.

12. pl. *Pots*: short for Potashes.

1849 SAXE *Proud Miss Mac Bride* xvii, For John had worked in his early day, In 'Pots and Pearls' the legends say.

13. Phrases and Proverbs. a. *The pot goes so long* (or *often*) *to the water that it is broken at last* (with several variations of wording). b. *The pot calls the kettle black* (etc.): said of a person who blames another for something of which he himself is also guilty; so *to call each other pot and kettle*, etc. †c. *The pot walks*: said of a drinking bout, in which the pot of liquor is passed from one to another. (See also quot. 1691.) *Obs.* d. *A little pot is soon hot*: a little person is easily roused to anger. e. *To boil the pot, make the pot boil*: to provide one's livelihood. (Cf. POT BOILER, -BOILING, POTWALLER.) So, in same sense, *to keep the pot boiling*; also, to keep anything going briskly. f. *To go to pot* (formerly also *to the pot*): to be cut in pieces like meat for the pot; to be ruined or destroyed (now *vulgar*). So † *to bring* or *send to* (*the*) *pot* (*obs*), *put in the pot*, etc. †g. *To have a pot in the pipe*: to be the worse for liquor. *Obs.* †h. *To make the pot with the two ears*: 'to set the arms akimbo' (Davies). *Obs.* i. *In* (one's) *pots*: in a state of intoxication (cf. *in one's cups*). j. Various other phrases and proverbs.

a. 1340 *Ayenb.* 206 Zuo longe geb þet pot to be wetere, þet hit comþ to broke hom. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 82 It is a trew prouerbe, that 'the potte may goo so longe to water, that atte the laste it is broken'. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. i. vi, That the Pot which goes often to the water, comes home crack'd at last.

b. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s.v., 'The Pot calls the kettle black A——', when one accuses another of what he is as Deep in himself. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxxii, Do you know what the pot called the kettle? 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxiv, I've been as good a son as ever you were a brother. It's the pot and the kettle, if you come to that. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Mar. 10/1 There has been a good deal of 'pot and kettle' in the stories from the British and Boer camps since the war began.

c. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (Shaks. Soc.) 32 How the pottes walke about! their talking tounges take at large 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 216 The pott continually walking, infused desperate and foolish hardinesse in many. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 157 Author of other little trivial matters merely to get bread, and make the pot walk.

d. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 25 And Christ wot It is wood at a word, little pot soon whot. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iv. i. 6 Now were not I a little pot, and soone hot. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* ix. (1861) 137 It is an old saying, that 'a little pot is soon hot', which was the case with William the Testy. Being a little man he was soon in a passion, and once in a passion he soon boiled over.

e. [1587 HARRISON *England* II. ii. (1877) I. 63 One of the best paire of bellowes that blue the fire in his [the pope's] kitchen, wherewith to make his pot seeth.] 1657-62 HEYLIN *Hist. Ref.* (1674) 100 So poor, that it is hardly able to keep the Pot boiling for a Parsons Dinner. 1812 COMBE *Picturesque* xxiii. 18 No fav'ring patrons have I got, But just enough to boil the pot. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Keep-the-pot boiling*, a common expression among young people, when they are anxious to carry on their gambols with spirit. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxx. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XVI ii. (1872) VI. 151 A feeling that glory is excellent, but will not make the national pot boil. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 139 To employ them, as a literary man is always tempted, to keep the domestic pot a-boiling. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 7 Oct. 15/1 His lieutenants keep the rebellion pot boiling in..Ireland

f. 1540 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 116 The riche & welthie of his subjectes went dayly to the potte, & were chopped up. 1552 LATIMER *Serm. in Lincoln* i. 66 They that pertayne to God,..they must goe to the potte, they must suffer here accordyng to ye Scripture. 1573 *New Custom* ii. iii. C iij b, Thou mightest swearе: if I could I would bring them to the pot. 1609 W. M. *Man in Moone* (Percy Soc.) 8 All that hee can get or borrow goeth to the pot. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* i. 32 All went to the pot [in the fourth Persecution] without respect of Sex, dignity or number 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 120 The Sea-men..resolv'd, the Passengers should be dress and eaten, before any of them should goe to the Pot. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 552 He..had been engaged..to bring in K. Ch. 2. from Scotland (for which he had like to have gone to the pot). 1823 'J. BEE' *Dict. Turf* s. v., 'Put in the pot', said of a man who is let into a certain loss—of a wager, of his liberty or life.

1530 TINDALE *Answ. More* i. xxix. Wks. (1572) 293/1 Then goeth a part of ye little flocke to pot, and the rest scatter. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 828 They had eaten sixe of his fellowes, and the next day he must haue gone to pot too. *c* 1680 HICKERINGILL *Hist. Whiggism* Wks. 1716 I. ii. 153 Poor Thorp, Lord Chief Justice, went to Pot, in plain English, he was Hang'd. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* xvi. 506 For if the Agrigentines had met with them, they [the letters of Phalaris] had certainly gone to pot. 1708 W. KING *Cookery* vi Every thing that every Soldier got, Fowl, Bacon, Cabbage, Mutton, and what not, Was all thrown into Bank, and went to Pot. 1789 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Expost. Odes* xii. vii, Thousands will smile to see him go to pot. 1813 W. H. IRELAND *Scribblomania* 3 Reviewers..Who send each Author to pot, That cannot proclaim he's by birth a true Scot. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Feb. 4/2 If it were to save the whole empire from going to pot, nobody would stay at home

g. 1658 OSBORN *Adv. Son* (1673) 28 Especially when they have got a pot in their pate. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 77 An Ox or a Cow would serve them to ride well enough, if they had only a Pot in the Pate.

h. 1675 COTTON *Burlesque upon B.* 117 See what a goodly port she bears, Making the pot with the two Ears!

i. 1618 HORNBY *Sco. Dronk.* (1859) 20 There euery vpstart, base-condition'd slaue,..A gentleman vnto his teeth will braue, And in his pots most malapertly bragge. *c* 1618 MORYSON *Itin.* iv. iv. i. (1903) 340 In theire Potts [they] will promise any thinge, and make all bargaynes.

j. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 81 He that commeth last to the pot, is soonest wroth. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. ii 53 And I would not gladly so spend my time and trauell,. and after,..to lose both pot and water, as the prouerbe is. 1662 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* iv. Argt. 30 Yet so, the Fancy's richer, To end in Pot, commence in Pitcher! 1687 MONTAGUE & PRIOR *Hind & P. Transv.* 12 And understanding grown, misunder-stood, Burn'd Him to th' Pot, and sour'd his curdled Blood. 1830 MISS BRADDON *Lov. Foot* xxxviii, Don't you know that vulgar old proverb that says that 'a watched pot never boils'? 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* iii 26 While we were all in the pot together, James had shown no such particular anxiety whether for Alan or me.

14. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pot-like*, *-shaped* adjs.; grown or cultivated in a pot (sense 1 d), as *pot-flower*, *-plant*, *-rose*; made of 'pot' or earthenware (sense 11, q. v.); † **pot act**, name for an Act of Parliament relating to the sale of liquor; **pot-ale**, the completely fermented wash in distillation; † **pot-ally**, a pot-mate, a companion in carousing; **pot-arch**, an arch in a glass-making furnace, in which the pots are annealed; † **pot-baked** *a.*, baked as pottery; † **pot-baker**, one who bakes clay into pots, etc., a potter; **pot-ball**, a dumpling; **pot-bank** *dial.*, a pottery (BANK *sb.*² 8 b); **pot barley**: see BARLEY 1 b; † **pot-birds**, a theatrical imitation of the notes of birds (? by blowing through a pipe in a pot or vessel of water); **pot-board**, a board upon which pots are placed or carried; **pot-bouls**, † **-bulis** *Sc.*: pot-clips: see BOUL 2; † **pot-brass**, a metal or alloy of which pots were made; **pot-builder**, a workman who constructs the large pots used in glass-works; **pot-butter**, *dial.*, butter salted and put up in pots; potted or salt butter; † **pot-cannon**, a pop-gun; cf. POT-GUN 2; **pot-celt**, a celt with a comparatively large opening (see CELT²); **pot-claw** = POT-CLIP, POT-HOOK; **pot-clay**, clay used for making earthenware; **pot-crook** = POT-HOOK, now *dial.*; **pot cultivation, pot culture**, cultivation of plants in pots; † **pot dropsy**, diabetes (cf. 1 e); **pot-dung**, *dial.*, farm-yard manure, carried to the field in pots: cf. sense 5 a, and *dung-pot*; hence **pot-dung** *v. trans.*, to dung with farm-yard manure; **pot-fair**, a fair at which pots and other crockery are sold; **pot-founder**, a maker of earthenware pots, a potter; **pot-fowler**, one who catches birds for the pot, i.e. for cooking; in quot. applied to a hawk; **pot-furnace**, a furnace containing pots for glass-making; † **pot-fury**, fury or excitement caused by drinking (cf. 2 b); **pot-girl**, a girl who serves drink at a tavern, etc., a barmaid (cf. POT-BOY); **pot-gutted** *a.* = POT-BELLIED; † **pot-hardy** *a.*, bold from the effects of drink (= POT-VALIANT); † **pot-harness** (*nonce-wd.*), 'harness' or armour consisting of drink (see quot.); **pot hat** (*colloq.*), a low-crowned stiff felt hat, a 'bowler'; hence **pot-hatted** *a.*; **pot-helmet** (cf. sense 4); **pot-kiln**, a small lime-kiln; † **pot-knight**, a 'knight of the pot', a pot-valiant toper; **pot-lace**, lace having the figure of a pot or vase (often containing flowers) in the pattern; **pot-ladle**, a ladle for lifting anything out of a pot; † **pot-leech**, one who 'sucks', or drinks out of, a pot; a toper; **pot-lug**, *dial.* = POT-EAR 1; **pot-marjoram**, marjoram cultivated as a pot-herb; **pot-market**, a market for pottery-ware; † **pot-mate** = POT-COMPANION; † **pot-meal**, a drinking bout; **pot-miser**, a kind of 'miser' or boring instrument (MISER *sb* 3); **pot-paper** (see sense 10); † **pot-parliament**, ? an assembly of drinkers; **pot-plate**, a porcelain plate bearing the figure of a pot, vase, or other vessel; † **pot-proof armour** (*nonce-wd.*), 'proof-armour' or defence supplied by the pot, i.e. by drinking; † **pot-punishment** (*nonce-wd.*), the punishment of being forced to drink; **pot-quarrel**, a quarrel 'in one's pots' (see 13 i); a drunken brawl; **pot-quern**, a pot-shaped quern or ancient hand-mill; **pot-revel**, a drunken revel, a drinking bout; **pot-setting**, the process of setting or placing the pots in the furnaces in glass-making; † **pot-shaken**, † **pot-sick** *a.*, disordered with liquor, tipsy, intoxicated; **pot-sleeper**, a metal sleeper for railways of dish-like form; † **pot-smitten** *a.* (*nonce wd.*), of a bargain, made by striking drinking vessels together; **pot-song**, a drinking song; **pot-spoon**, a large spoon for taking liquor out of a pot, a ladle; **pot-steel**, ? = *cast* or *crucible steel*; **pot-still**, a still to which heat is applied directly as to a pot, not by means of a steam-jacket; *attrib.* applied to whisky distilled in a pot-still; † **pot-sure** *a.*, bold or confident through drink (cf. POT-VALIANT); † **pot-tipt** *a.* (*nonce-wd.*), of the nose, reddened at the tip by drinking; **pot-trap**, (*a*) a pot set in the ground as a trap for moles; (*b*) a kind of trap used in drainage (? a D-trap); † **pot-vertigo** (**verdugo**) (*nonce-wd.*), giddiness induced by drinking; **pot-ware**, earthenware, crockery; **pot-water**, water for cooking purposes; **pot-wheel**, a wheel with pots or buckets for raising water, a noria; † **pot-wit**, one whose wit is displayed while drinking, or through drink; **pot-work**, an establishment where pottery or earthenware is made; † **pot-wort** = POT-HERB; **pot-wrestler** (*slang*), (*a*) 'the cook on a whale-ship'; (*b*) 'a scullion (Pennsylvania)' (Bartlett); 'a kitchen-maid (*U.S.*)' (*Cent. Dict.*). See also POTASH, POT LUCK, etc.

1737 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* ii. (ed 33) 87 Register of the Victuallers..on Account of the *Pot-Act. 1818 *Sporting Mag.* XL. 86 Indicted for using an unlicensed still, and for having in his possession vessels containing *pot ale. 1825 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 581 Feints from pot-ale (the name given to completely fermented wash). 1847 WEBSTER, *Pot ale*, a name in some places given to the refuse from a grain distillery, used to fatten swine *a* 1619 FLETCHER, etc. *Knt. of Malta* II. i, What can all this do? Get me some dozen surfeits..And twenty *pot allies. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 586 (Glass making) Three of these arches exclusively appropriated to this purpose [annealing], are called *pot-arches. 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* ii. 28 b. Thou didste see the yerne mixt with pot bakt erthe. 1621 AINSWORTH *Annot. Pentat., Lev.* xi. 33 Vessels of *Pot bakers earth. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 293/2 A Dumpling, or *Pot-Ball, is made.. with ordinary flour and suet minced small, and mixed up with Milk or Water. *Ibid.* iii. 84/1. 1903 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* (from Lanc., Ches., Shrops., Warw.) 1888 *Sat. Rev.* LXVI. 11/1 Countless generations worked at the' pot bank'. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Mar. 7/1 We are in the heart of the Potteries, 'the pot-banks', as they call them up here. 1812 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Husb. Scot.* ii. App. 50 The expence of making pot barley. 1s..2s. 6d. per boll. 1621 FLETCHER *Pilgr.* v. iv *Stage direct.*, Music afar off, *Pot-birds. 1840-1 S. WARREN *Ten Thous. a Year* (1884) 89/1 'It's a fine thing to be gentlefolk', said the boy, taking up his *pot-board. 1881 YOUNG *Ev. Man his own Mechanic* § 898 A 'pot-board' on which saucepans, kettles, etc., are placed when not in use. 1519-20 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 307 Ress'..of hym for xxix ll of olde *potbias, the ll j d ob. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 136 Three times has the whole mass to pass under his feet before it goes on to the *pot-builder. *a* 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Scornf. Lady* i. ii, One that rose by honey and *pot-butter. 1785 *Hist. & Antiq. York* II. 109 This Market is only for Firkin or Pot-Butter. 1886 ELWORTHY *West Somers. Word-bk.*, *Pot-butter*, in order to keep it, larger quantities of salt are needed. Hence *salt* and *pot* applied to *butter* are synonymous terms. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. xix, When little boyes shoot pellets out of the pot-canons made of the hollow sticks of an aulder tree. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3821/8 A quantity of *Pot-Clay, and Working Tools for Bottles or Flint. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* ii. (1570) B ij b/2 Platters and dishes, morter and *potcrokes. 1816 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Middlesex Election* iii xii, Let'n let'n suffer vor a rogue, A potcrook let'n veel. 1882 JAGO (*Cornish Gloss.*, *Pot crooks*, the second form in learning to write. 1845 *Florist's Jnl.* 17 This species requires *pot cultivation. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* i. ii. 93 Another dangerous disease called *Diabete* or *Potdropsie. 1787 GROSE *Provinc. Dict.*, *Pot dung*, farm-yard dung. *Berks.* 1794 T. DAVIS *Agric. Wilts* 107 The home arable should be manured with pot-dung. 1848 *Jnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. ii. 524 The land..is then *pot-dunged, and sowed with white mustard. 1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.* 103 *note*, Certain mysterious orgies annually celebrated at Cambridge during the *Pot-fair. 1878 T. HARDY *Ret. Nature* vi i, He was looking at the *pot-flowers on the sill. 1631 *Canterb. Marr. Licences* (MS.), John Tiler of Hawkhurst, *pot-founder. 1834 MUDIE *Brit. Birds* (1841) I. 97 [The Goshawk] is nowise inferior as a *pot-fowler, if the ground for it be judiciously chosen. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 577 The flame that escapes from the founding or pot-furnace is thus economically brought to reverberate on the raw materials of the bottle glass. 1597-8 BP. HALL *Sat.* i. i ii, With some *pot-furie ravisht from their wit. 1797 LAMB *Let. to Coleridge* 5 Jan., You cannot surely mean to degrade the

Joan of Arc into a *pot-girl. 1773 GRAVES *Spir. Quix.* iv. viii, I a vessel of broth! you *pot-gutted rascal! 1815 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 3 That garland..From th' Temples sure of some 'pot hardy Poet. 1822 S. WARD *Woe to Drunkards* (1627) 36 To whet their wits with wine; or arme their courage with *Pot-harnesse. 1798 JANE AUSTEN *Lett.* (1884) I. 168 She looks much as she used to do.. and wears what Mrs. Birch would call a *pot hat. 1873 *Slang Dict., Pot-hat*, a low-crowned hat, as distinguished from the soft wideawake and the stove-pipe. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Dec. 3/2 Dressed like an ordinary tourist in a tweed suit, a blue overcoat, and a pot-hat. 1899 *Daily News* 25 Sept. 7/3 A band of 'pot-hatted young men linked arms, and.. marched along, followed by an enthusiastic crowd. 1634 WITHER *Emblemes* 223 Some from the 'pot-kilne, from the sheep cote some Hee raised hath. 1834 *Brit. Hush.* I. 304 They appear to pay dearly at present for lime, and the sorry pot-kilns by which it is manufactured are so badly managed. 1587 HARRISON *England* ii. vi. (1877) i. 100 The beere is cleere and..yellow as the gold noble, as our 'potknights call it. *c* 1500 *Coventry Corp. Christi Plays* 30 Here with my *pott-ladull With hym woll I fyght. [*a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Pot-ladles*, tad-poles; from their shape.] 1630 J. TAYLOR *Water Cormorant* Wks. iii. 5/1 This valiant *pot-leach, that vpon his knees Has drunke a thousand pottles vp se freese. 1797 IMRIE in *Edin. Phil. Trans.* (1798) IV. 194 *Pot like holes hollowed out of the solid rock. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Glass*, *Pot-lug*, the handle of a jug; the two loops at the sides of the iron porridge-pot. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 464 Of Marjoram, there are several sorts..; the vulgar sort and 'Pot Marjoram is raised by slips. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Une poterie*, a 'potte market, the place where pots are made. 1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 141 Powring it into the bosome of his *pot-mate. 1624 FORD *Sun's Darling* i. i, I will..Swagger in my *potmeals. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* iii. Wks. 246/1 Among other such as himselfe to kepe a quot-libet and a *pot parlament vpon. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* i. xl 182 It [my nose] is well antidoted with *pot proof-armour. 1598 R. HAYDOCKE tr. *Lomazzo* To Rdr. ¶ v b, These base fellowes I leaue in their Ale-houses, to take *pot-punishment of each other. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* B iij b, Forsooth they'l call it a 'pot quarrell straight. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. vii 213 A very ancient form of hand-mill is called the *pot querne. 1894 *Nottingham. & Derbys. N. & Q.* Aug 109 A portion of a pot quern, found at Breaston. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Hollnshed* II. 95/1 They kept such 'pot-reuels, and triumphant carousing, as none of them could discerne his beds head from the beds feet. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 577 The *pot-setting is a desperate service. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Water-Cormorant* Wks. iii. 5/1 How's *pot-shaken, or out, two and thirty. 1893 GUNTER *Miss Dimdents* 195 All coming out of pot-shap d dom-s. 1611 FLORIO, *Briuazesco*, tipsie, drunken, *pot-sicke. 1891 KIPLING *Light that Failed* (1900) 273 Wastage of the Suakin-Berber line, ..mounds of chars and *pot-sleepers. 1900 *Engineering Mag.* XIX. 707/2 Pot Sleepers on the Great Indian Peninsula Ry. 1596 BP W. BARLOW *Three Serm.* i. 117 Cup-shotten suertiships, and 'potsnutten bargaines. 1850 P. CROOK *War of Hats* 49 *Pot so ings . bawl'd in every street and lane. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 411/1 *Potspon, or lady. 1875 R. F. MARTIN tr. *Hauvez' Winding Mach.* 10 Steel tram wheels..made of a mild '*pot steel' and annealed carefully in an oven after they are cast. 1890 *Daily News* 23 July 2/8 Rums and *pot-still whiskies would not be so injuriously affected. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 7 Jan. 6/3 This result Professor Hewitt declared he had attained by adding certain chemical substances to the 'pot-still'. 1906 *Ibid.* 10 Apr. 3/6 This new proposal would put Lowland malt whisky and Campbeltown whisky, both made in pot-stills, on the same level as grain spirits. 1648 *Leg. Capt. Jones* 3 Arm'd against them like a man *pot-sure, They stint vaine stormes. 1638 BRATHWAIT *Barnabees Jrnl.* i. (1818) 23 With his nose *pot-tipt, most bravely. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 217 The *Pot trap is a deep Earthen-Vessel set in the ground to the brim in a Bank or Hedge-row. 1884 G. E. WARING in *Century Mag.* Dec. 259/2 An unventilated pot-trap eight inches in diameter. *a* 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Scornf. Lady* ii. i, Haue you got the *pot verdugo? 1766 R. WHITWORTH *Adv. Inland Navig.* 42 Two, and sometimes three waggons go every week to Bridgenorth, and usually carry about eight tons of *pot-ware, to be conveyed to Bristol by water. 1796 W. MARSHALL *West. Eng.* I. Gloss. (E. D. S.), **Pot-water*, water for household purposes. 1886 ELWORTHY *West Somers. Word bk.*, *Pot-water*, water used for drinking and cooking, as distinguished from *slop water*. 1898 *Edin. R.* 9. Apr. 449 Available as pot water for domestic use. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Pot-wheel*. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Entrauss'd, Vn bel esprit enwaisseld*, a good *pot wit. 1851 SMILES *Engineers* I. v. ii. 322 The brothers Elers erected a *potwork of an improved kind near Burslem. 1894 — *J. Wedgwood* i. 2 There were few potworks anywhere else in that county. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* iii. (1628) 59 The colewurt, the greatest *pot-wurt in time long past that our ancestors vsed.

Pot (pɒt), *sb.*[2] *Sc.* and *dial.* [perh. in origin the same word as prec. (with which it is very generally identified). But used only in the north (Scotl. to Lincolnsh.) and esp. in districts where Scandinavian influence prevails; to be compared with Sw. dial. *putt, pott, pit*, water-hole, abyss, pit of hell.]

A deep hole; a pit dug in the ground; e. g. † the shaft or pit of a mine (*obs.*); a hole out of which peat has been dug; a tan-pit.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xi. 364 He [Bruce] gert men mony pottis ma Of a fut breid round, and all tha Var deip vp till ane manis kne. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. xxiv. 46 And hyd thame in a pete-pot all. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) III. 227 [Bruce] Trynchis gart mak and pottis that war deip Into the erd with greit laubour and cuir. 1567–8 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 612 To seiche out the saidis.. myndis [= mines], and to brek the ground, mak sinkis and pottis thairin. 1601 *Charter* in Dallas *Stiles* (1697) 769 Sinks, Syers, Gutters, Eyes, levals, Pots, Airholls. 1653 in A. Laing *Lindores Abbey* xx. (1876) 231 He had drawn leather furth of ye pott upon ane Sabboth. 1721, 1800 Peat pot [see PEAT[1] 3 d]. 1893 T. ELLWOOD *Lakeland* 45 The deep circular holes generally filled with water, from which peats have been dug, are called peat pots.

† b. *fig.* An abyss; the pit of hell. *Obs.*

c 1500 *Rowlis Cursing* 151 in Laing *Anc. Poet. Scoth.* Than for hy 3ow to the pott of hell. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxvi. 119 In the depest pot [*Maitl.* pit] of hell He smorit thame with smyke. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* iv. v. 128 Deip in the sorofull grislie hellis pote. 1563 WINZET *Wks.* (1890) II. 63 The botumles potis of filthines. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 149 Quhill I my self did chose the deide, To saif thé from the pot. [1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* i, May he be thrust down with Korah, Balaam, and Iscariot, to the most Stygian pot of the sempiternal Tartarus.]

c. A deep hole in the bed of a river or stream.

[1533 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1844) I. 148 Euery half net of the pott..xxs.] *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1829) 29 About this time, a pot of the water of Brechin called Southesk, became suddenly dry, and for a short space continued so, but bolts up again. 1762 BP. FORBES *Jrnl.* (1886) 164 You walk up the North side of the Water till you come to a deep Pool or Pot. *a* 1800 *Earl Richard* xxii. in Scott *Minstr. Scot. Bord.* (1802) II. 48 The deepest pot in a' the linn, They fand Erl Richard in. 1884 *Nonconf. & Indep.* 31 July 746/1 The river has cut its way through the rock, carving it into hollows,..and round holes which the natives call 'pots'.

d. A natural deep hole or pit in the ground, such as are found in limestone districts.

1797 IMRIE in *Edin. Phil. Trans.* (1798) IV. 195 This pot is 940 feet above the level of the sea. 1874 BARING-GOULD *Yorksh. Oddities* (1875) II. 110, I had examined several.. of those curious pots which are peculiar to the Yorkshire limestone moors. These pots..are..hideous circular gaping holes opening perpendicularly into the bowels of the mountain. 1881 JESSE FOTHERGILL *Kith & K.* xvi, He discovered some vast and awful-looking 'pots', crevasses of limestone, sinking for unknown depths into the ground.

e. *Pot and gallows* (*Sc.*), the same with pit and gallows. Abrd. (Jam.)

f. (See quot.)

1812 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Stat. Hush. Scot.* i. 48 In fields where the strata are not regular, there are often masses or *pots* of sandy soil, which absorb great quantities of water.

g. *Comb.* **Pot-hole** (*local*) = c, d; in *Coal-mining*, the hole left by the fall of a pot-stone; **pot-peat**, peat dug out of a pot or deep excavation; **pot-stone**, a cone-shaped mass of stone forming the base of a fossil tree-stem in a coal-mine.

1903 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* from Northumb., Cumb., Westmld., W. Yorksh.

† **Pot,** *sb.*[3] *Obs.* Also 6 potte. [Agrees in form and sense with Fr. Swiss dial. *potte* (also dial. *pot, pout*) lip, in the phrase *faire la potte* = *faire la moue*, 'to make a lip', to pout; see POUT *v.*] A grimace; *to make a pot at*, to make a mouth at, to mow at. (In quot. 1566 applied to a popping sound.)

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 638/2 They call it but a parable, and almoste make a pot at it. 1533 — *Answ. Frysen & Bk.* ibid. 1140/1 Maister Masker, mocketh and moweth in that glasse, and maketh as many straunge faces and as many pretty pottes therein, as it were an olde reueled ape. 1566 WITHALS *Dict.* 64 b/2 A potte made in the mouthe, with one finger, as children vse to doo, *scloppus*, vel *stlopus*.

b. *Comb.* **Pot-finger** (cf. quot. 1566 above).

1592 *Arden of Feversham* iv. iii 9 Didst thou ever see better weather to run away with another man's wife, or play with a wench at pot-finger?

Pot, *sb.*[4] Short for POT-SHOT.

1888 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xvi, A tall man took a cool pot at him with a revolver. 1900 POLLOK & THOM *Sports Burma* vi. 212, I got a cool pot at one [gaur], and my favourite shot behind the ribs.

Pot (pɒt), *v.*[1] [f. POT *sb.*[1] in various senses. Cf. Du. *potten* (Kilian) to put in a pot, hoard up.]

I. To drink from a pot.

1. *intr.* To drink beer or other liquor out of a pot; to indulge in drinking; to tipple. Also *to pot it. Obs.* or *arch.*

1564 1863 [see POTTING *vbl. sb.*[1] 1]. 1622 S. WARD *Woe to Drunkards* (1627) 35 Oh but there are few good Wits.. now a dayes but will Pot it a little for company. 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* ii. (1 Hxxiv 242 It is lesse labour to plow, then to pot it, and vrged Healths do infinitely adde to the trouble. 1638 BRATHWAIT *Barnabees Jrnl.* iv. 1 1, If thou dest love thy flock, leave off to pot. 1646 W. ELDRED *Gunner's Glasse* To Rdr., Gunners, that had rather spend their time in potting and canning.

II. To put into a pot.

2. *trans.* To put up and preserve (flesh, butter, or other provisions, usually salted or seasoned), in a pot, jar, or other vessel. Also *absol.*

1616 R. CARPENTER *Past. Charge* 50 Manna..being potted vp for a common remembrance lasted many yeares. 1748 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 1.6, I will assist your housekeeper, to pot and candy, and preserve. 1754 FIELDING *Voy. Lisbon* Wks. 1882 VII. 106 Stores of butter, which we salted and potted ourselves. 1830 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 58 Prawns are potted on the South coasts.

fig. 1815 EARL OF DUDLEY *Lett.* 6 Sept. (1840) 110 Pompeii may be considered as a town potted for the use of antiquarians in the present century. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Fate* Wks. (Bohn) II. 311 It often appears in a family, as if all the qualities of the progenitors were potted in several jars.

b. *Sugar Manuf.* To transfer (crude sugar) from the coolers to perforated 'pots' or hogsheads, for the molasses to drain off.

1740 *Hist. Jamaica* 321 From the Boiler the Liquor is emptied into a Cooler, where it remains till it is fit to be potted. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 250 About twenty-four hours after the sugar is potted, the small round hole in the bottom of each pot is unstopped. 1839–87 [see POTTING *vbl. sb.*[1] 3 b].

3. † a. To put (earth) into a flower-pot (*obs.*); b. To set (a plant) in earth in a flower-pot for cultivation; to plant in or transplant into a pot.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 529 Pot that earth, and set in it stock-gilly-flowers, or wall flowers. 1664 EVELYN *Kalendarium Hortense* April 65 Pot them [Indian tuberoses] in natural (not forc'd) earth. 1793 *Trans. Soc. Arts* (ed. 2) IV. 35, I potted them into second size pots. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 300 The young plants require to be potted off singly into the smallest-size pots. 1903 D. MCDONALD *Garden Comp.* Ser. ii. 113 When in the third leaf, pot singly into 48-sized pots.

4. *Billiards.* = POCKET *v.* 4.

1860–5 *Slang Dict.* s.v., 'Don't pot me', term used at billiards, when a player holes his adversary's ball—generally considered shabby play. 1885 *Even. Standard* 18 Dec. (Farmer), After making three he potted his opponent's ball. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Mar. 10/1 With a gallery of gentlemen-cadets, he was too proud to pot the white.

5. To shoot or kill (game) for the pot, i. e. for cooking (cf. POT-HUNTER, -SHOT); to 'bag'; *gen.* to bring down or kill by a pot-shot (a man or animal). *colloq.* or *slang.*

1860 READE *Cloister & H.* viii, Martin had been in a hurry to pot her, and lost her by an inch. 1860 RUSSELL *Diary in India* I. xvii. 266, I heard a good deal of 'potting pandies', and 'polishing-off niggers'. 1881 J. GRANT *Cameronians* I. iv. 60 Sir Piers..thought it very slow work compared with potting a man-eater from a howdah. 1889 CLARK RUSSELL *Marooned* (1890) 235 He'll have to show himself, and if he does I'll pot him. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Oct. 6/1 Their evident object was to pot off the gunners and the staff officers, about whom the bullets whistled viciously.

b. *intr.* To take a pot-shot, to shoot (*at.*)

1854 *Illustr. Lond. News* 11 Nov. 489/1 The French have been sending in their skirmishers close to the walls, to *pot* at the embrasures. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xli, Turning out to be potted at like a woodcock. 1898 in *Globe* 4 Feb. 4/5 If..I didn't see him potting away quite cheerfully!

c. *trans.* To seize, win, secure, 'bag'.

1900 H. NISBET *Sheep's Clothing* Prol. iii. 26 However, he's in with us now, since he has potted the girl. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 12 Feb. 3/1 He has the scissors of a ready book-maker, and will 'pot' extracts from Mr. Roosevelt's writings and messages 'till the cows come home'. 1904 *Ibid.* 21 Nov. 8/5 Six of the eight points have been 'potted', and not a defeat sustained.

III. 6. To outdo, outwit, deceive. Now *slang.*

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 185 Pot him lacke, pot him lacke? nay pot him lugge. To pot the drunkards, the lugge is the dugge. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* vi xxxi. (1612) 156 The Clowne, no doubt, that potted Pan [won from him the woman whom Pan courted] lackt arte to glose and flatter. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 154 It is no hard matter to puzzle and to pot you with authority of Josephus in the selfesame story of Gen. 14. 1855 TAYLOR *Still Waters* ii. (Farmer), A greater fool was never potted. 1880 MILLIKIN in *Punch's Almanack* Feb., Crab your enemies,—I've got a many, You can pot 'em proper for a penny.

† 7. To cap (verses). *Obs.*

1597 G. HARVEY *Trimming Nashe* Wks. (Grosart) III. 37 He teach thee howe to pot verses an houre together. 1598 STOW *Surv.* viii. (1603) 72 The boyes of diuerse Schooles did cap or pot verses.

IV. 8. 'To manufacture, as pottery or porcelain; *esp.* to shape and fire, as a preliminary to the decoration': cf. POTTING *vbl. sb.*[1] 2.

† **Pot,** *v.*[2] *Sc. Obs.* [f. POT *sb.*[2]] a. *trans.* To dig pits in, fill with pits. b. To dig a trench about; to mark off by a trench. c. To put in a pit.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xi. 388 On athir syde the way, weill braid, It wes pottit, as I haf tald. 1595 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1843) II. 129 The said ..yard dyk ascendis south eist or thairby, as the shine was presentlie pottit and merkit. 1887 DONALDSON *Suppl. to Jamieson, To Pot, Pott*, to pit, trench, or mark off by furrow, as in boundaries of land. To plant or set in a pit, as in *potting* march stones, also, to pit and cover, as in *potting* or pitting potatoes [for] winter.

† **Pot,** *v.*[3] *Obs.* [f. POT *sb.*[3]] *intr.* To make a grimace; to mock. Hence † **Potting** *vbl. sb.*

1549 CHALONER *Erasm. on Folly* S iv, Thei on the other syde did potte at him. 1553 *Short Catech.* in *Lit. & Doc. Edw. VI* (Parker Soc.) 504 At length was he [Jesus]..mocked with potting, scorning, and spitting in his face. 1596 DANETT tr. *Comines* (1614) 326 Me they potted at, as in such cases is vsuall in Princes courts.

Pot, obs. form of POTE *v.*, PUT *v.*

Potability (pōtăbi·lĭti). [f. late L. *pōtābil-is* (see next) + -ITY; so F. *potabilité* (Littré).] The quality of being potable or drinkable.

1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* xii. 189 That it may be brought into a condition of potability. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* xiii, The potability of the water.

Potable (pōu·tăbl), *a.* (*sb.*) (Also 7 -abile, -ible.) [a. F. *potable* (14–15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. late L. *pōtābilis* (Auson.) drinkable, f. *pōtāre* to drink: see -ABLE.]

1. Fit or suitable for drinking; drinkable.

1572 J. JONES *Bathes of Bath* ii. 16 The water there is altogyther potable. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 369 They bore the tree with an awger, and there issueth out sweet potable liquor. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. vii. iii. 179 The water..was so corrupted..; that it was not potable. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Mr. Isaacs* ix, Huge packs of provisions edible and potable.

b. *Potable gold*: a preparation of nitro-muriate of gold deoxydized by some volatile oil, formerly esteemed as a cordial medicine; drinkable gold. So *potable Mars* (iron).

1576 BAKER (*title*) The Newe Iewell of Health, wherein is

contayned .. the vse and preparation of Antimonie, and potable Gold. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. v. 163 Other [gold] .. is more precious, Preserving life, in Med'cine potable. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 608 What wonder then if fields and regions here Breathe forth Elixir pure, and Rivers run Potable Gold. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 195/1 A Tincture of Mars from Muets, which is call'd potable Mars. 1712 SWIFT *Fable of Midas* 7 He call'd for Drink; you saw him sup Potable Gold in Golden Cup. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Aurum Potabile*, .. old term, .. Potable gold.

†**2.** Appropriate to drinking. *Obs. rare*—1

1605 CHAPMAN *All Fooles* v. i. Plays 1873 I. 182 Come on, lets heare his wit in this potable humour.

B. *sb. pl.* Things potable; drinkables, liquor.

1623 FLETCHER *Rule a Wife* III. i, In a well-knit body, a poor parsnip will play his prize above their strong potables. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* § 287 The sick be nourished with only potables 1792-1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 268/1 He indicates the places for peculiar edibles, and exquisite potables. 1884 *Punch* 18 Oct. 190/1 The pleasant potables they would imperiously prohibit.

Hence **Po·tableness**, potable quality; potability.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1755 JOHNSON, *Potableness*, drinkableness.

Potacre, variant of PODAGRE *Obs.*, podagra.

‖ **Potage** (potā·ʒ). [F. *potage*: see POTTAGE (which was the same word adopted in ME. and anglicized). Now, in this spelling, recognized as a French loan-word, found in 16th c. Sc., and in Eng. from 1660 chiefly in reference to France or French cookery.] Soup of any kind. *A potage*, a meal or mess of this

1567 in Chalmers *Mary Q. of Scot* (1818) I. 178 Bakyne meit to my Ladie, .. with potages, after thair discretioun. .. Ane kyde, with potagis refarrit to the maister household 1658 SHADWELL *Sullen Lovers* v. 91 Eate nothing but Potages, Fricasees, and Ragusts, . your Andouilles, your Langue de porceau, your Bisks and your Olio's. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 84/1 Potage is strong Broth of Meat, with Herbs and Spices boiled. 1691 *Satyr against. French* 16 Soups and Fricasies, Ragou's, Pottage, Which like to Spurs, do Nature urge to Rage. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed 5), *Potage*, a Jumblement of several sorts of Flesh and Fowl boil'd together with Herbs, and served up in the Broth, mix'd together after the French Fashion. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* Pref., The *potage*, with another small dish or two, was equally well arranged. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Sec. II. *Black Monsquetaire*, He quite gave up. *potage*, or game.

† **Po·tager.** *Obs.* Forms: 4, 8 **potager**, 4-5 **-ere**, 5 **-are**, 6 *Sc.* **potiser, pottisear.** See also POTTINGER². [ME. *potager*, a. F. *potager*, in 15th c. a maker of potages (Littré), now obs. in this sense: see POTAGE, POTTAGE.] A maker of pottage or potage; one who cooks vegetables.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B v. 157, I haue be cook in hir kichyne and be couent serued I was be priioure ses potagere, and other poure ladyes. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 1 Cure .. most be don in thrinne degree Tins, hasteler, pasteler, and potagere. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 288/1 A Potagare, *legminarius*. *c* 1575 *Chalmerlane Air* in *Balfour's Pra'ticks* (1754) 585 Gif thair be ony Cuikis or Pottisearis, quha bakis pyis. *a* 1578 [see POTTINGER²] 1727 S. SWITZER *Prac. Gard.* III. xxxiii. 177 It may be truly said, says that haughty potager [Mons. de la Quintinye, a celebrated gardener] in praise of his great master.

Potager, early form of POTTINGER¹.

† **Potagere.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *potager*, *-ère* adj. in *jardin potager*, a kitchen-garden (also *potager* sb.).] A kitchen-garden; a herb-garden.

1669 EVELYN *Diary* 2 Sept., The gardens were well understood, I mean the *Potagere*. 1699 — *Acetaria* Pref. a vij, I content my self with an Humble Cottage, and a Simple Potagere. *Ibid.* Plan b ij, Of the Hort-Yard and Potagere.

Potagerie (‖ potā·ʒrī, potæ·dʒəri). In 7-8 also anglicized **potagery.** [F. *potagerie*, † pot-herbs or kitchen-plants collectively (now a fire-place for cooking potage).] Growing herbs or vegetables collectively; a kitchen-garden.

1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* Dict., *Potagery*, is a Term signifying all sorts of Herbs or Kitchen-plants, and all that concerns them, considered in general. 1727 S. SWITZER (*title*) Practical Kitchen Gardiner: or, a New and Entire System of Directions for Melonry, Kitchen-Garden, and Potagery. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 318 The high ivied stone wall of the potagerie.

Potagre, obs. form of PODAGRE *a.* and *sb.*

Potamian (potē·miən, -æ·miən), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. Gr. ποταμ-ός river + -IAN.] a *adj.* Of or pertaining to the *Potamites* or *Trionychidæ* the soft-shelled river tortoises. b. *sb.* A tortoise of this group, a river tortoise, mud turtle.

1850 BRODERIP *Notebk. Nat* xi. (1852) 265 A good garnish of claws to enable the Potamians to scramble upon banks and logs. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, *Potamian* adj.

Potamic (potæ·mik), *a.* [f. Gr. ποταμ-ός river + -IC.] Of or pertaining to rivers; fluviatile.

1883 SEELEY *Expansion Eng.* 87 In the school of Carl Ritter, much has been said of three stages of civilisation determined by geographical conditions, the *potamic* which clings to rivers, the *thalassic* which grows up around inland seas, and lastly the *oceanic*. 1904 *Times* 9 Mar. 10/1 These ideas belong to the potamic stage of the naval art.

‖ **Potamogale** (potæ·mōgălē). *Zool.* [mod.L., f. Gr. ποταμό-ς river + γαλῆ weasel.] A genus of insectivorous aquatic mammals, with one species, *P. velox* of Western equatorial Africa, the otter-shrew; taken as type of a family *Potamogalidæ*. Hence **Potamo·galid**, an animal of this family; **Potamo·galoid** *a.*, resembling the *Potamogale*.

1889 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* iii. 43 The potamogale, a curious otter like water-shrew. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, Potamogalid, Potamogaloid.

‖ **Potamogeton** (potămōdʒī·tŏn, -gī·tŏn). *Bot.* [L. *potamogeton* (Plin.), adopted by Tournefort 1700 as a generic name, a. Gr. ποταμογείτων pondweed, f. ποταμό-ς river + γείτων neighbour.] A genus of floating freshwater plants; a pondweed.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (E. D. S.) 65 Potamogeton is called in duche Samkraute, it maye be named in englishe Pondplantayne, or swymmynge plantayne, because it swymmeth aboue pondes and standyng waters. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 250 This Potamogeton hath an adversatiue nature to Crocodiles also. 1756 J. HILL *Hist. Plants* 247 (Jod.) The oblong oval-leaved potamogeton; the potamogeton with cordated leaves surrounding the stalk. 1882 FLOYER *Unexpl. Baluchistan* 248 In front of the tent I found the English potamogeton, which I had not seen since I had left Lincolnshire. 1890 *Daily News* 24 May 5/3 He could .. lament learnedly that the dropper caught in callitriche and potamogeton, .. long names for water weeds.

Potamo·graphy. [f. Gr. ποταμό-ς river + -GRAPHY.] The physiography of rivers.

1864 in WEBSTER.

Potamo·logy. [f. as prec. + -LOGY.] The scientific study of rivers.

1829 (*title*) Potamology; or, the Science of Rivers: A Tabular Description of the principal Rivers throughout the World. 1872 M. COLLINS *Pr. Clarence* II. ix. 129 Nile, Ganges, Amazon Seine, Marne, and Loire. when will there be an end of geography and potamology? 1899 *Athenæum* 2 Sept. 325/2 It is in America that the most marked advances in the science of potamology have been made.

Hence **Potamolo·gical** *a.*, of or pertaining to potamology; **Potamo·logist**, one who studies or is versed in potamology.

1863 J. FERGUSSON in *Geol. Soc. Jrnl.* Aug. 322 Consequences strangely overlooked both by engineers and potamologists. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Potamological.

Potamo·meter. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -METER.] An instrument for measuring the force of a river current. 1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

Potamophilous (potămŏ·fĭlŏs), *a. rare* [f. as prec. + Gr. -φιλ-ος (see -PHIL) + -OUS.] River-loving.

1827 *Brit. Critic* I. 474 Rowed in his public State barge, on the bosom of the Thames, in all the majesty and magnificence of a Fluviatile and Potamophilous Lord Mayor.

Potance, Potanger: see POTENCE, POTTINGER.

Potaquaine, erron. f. POTOQUANE.

† **Potargo.** *Obs.* Variant of BOTARGO.

1622 FLETCHER *Sea Voy.* IV. i, Here be certain tarts of tar about me And parcels of potargo in my jerkin. 1739 ‘R. BUTT’ tr. *Dedekindus' Grobianus* 96 If for the licqu'rish Appetite there are Mangoes, Potargo, Champignons, Caviaire.

† **Potaro**, erron. variant of PEDRERO.

1665 J. FRASER *Polichron.* (S. H. S.) 374 In the Castle were .. 28 brass drakes or monkeys, 2 potaros, 800 arms.

Potash (pŏ·tæʃ), *sb.* [Early mod E. *pot ashes* pl., app. ad. Du. *pot-asschen* (1599 Kilian, ‘quod in ollis . . . asseruentur, ne liquescentes effluant’), mod Du *potasch*; so Ger. *pottasche*, Swed. *pottaska*, Da. *potaske*; also F. *potasse* (1577 *pottas*, at Liège, Godef.), It, Pg., mod.L. *potassa*, Sp. *potasa*.]

The sense-history of *potash* and its derivatives is involved in the advance of chemical knowledge. The earliest term was *pot ashes* or *pot-ashes* = Du *pot asschen*, applied to the crude products The essential substance of these, when purified from extraneous matters, was spoken of in the singular as *pot-ash* or *potash*. In 1756 this was proved by Dr. Joseph Black of Edinburgh to be a compound substance, a carbonate, the removal from which of the carbonic acid left a ‘caustic alkali’ or ‘lye’ (really the hydroxide, or caustic potash, KHO), which chemists thereafter generally considered to be the true *potash* (in Fr. *potasse*). In 1807 this, in its turn, was shown by Sir H. Davy to be not a simple substance, but to contain a new metal, of which he believed it to be the oxide. To the metal (K) he gave the name *potassium*, to the oxide (on the analogy of *magnesium* and *magnesia*, *sodium* and *soda*, etc.) that of *potassa*. Next year, Dakell gave reasons for believing that the latter contained also water, and it was subsequently shown to be the hydroxide or hydrate (KHO), the simple oxide being the anhydrous form (K_2O). The salts of potassium, in accordance with the chemical theory of the time, were viewed as compounds of the oxide, and variously named *carbonate of potassa*, *of potass*, *of potash* (= potassium carbonate, K_2CO_3), *chlorate of potassa*, *potass*, or *potash* (= potassium chlorate, $KClO_3$), etc Commercially ‘potash’ is still often applied to the carbonate; by chemists usually to the hydroxide or hydrate, caustic potash, KHO, but sometimes to the anhydrous oxide, K_2O, and in names of compounds it is still often used instead of ‘potassium’, as *chlorate of potash* = *potassium* or *potassic chlorate*.

1. An alkaline substance obtained originally by lixiviating or leaching the ashes of terrestrial vegetables and evaporating the solution in large iron pans or pots (whence the name). Chemically, this is a crude form of potassium carbonate (more or less mixed with sulphate, chloride, and empyreumatic substances), but was long thought to be (when freed from impurities) a simple substance.

a. *orig.* plural, *pot ashes*, *pot-ashes*: now applied to the crude substance.

When purified by calcination and re-crystallisation, known as *pearl ashes* or *pearl-ash*.

1648 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.*, *Pot-asschen*, Pot-ashes. 1657 *Kindersb. Wills* (Surtees) II. 223, 50 lbs. of pott ashes. 1669 BOYLE *Contin. New Exp.* I. (1682) 37 A liquor made of the salt of Pot-ashes suffered to run in a cellar *per deliquium*. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 101 We sell at Paris four Sorts of Pot-Ashes. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1733) I. 413 Another set of [sailors] are freezing in the north to fetch potashes from Russia. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 112 Herbs, in general, furnish four or five times, and shrubs two or three times, as much pot ashes as trees. 1889 W. DITTMAR in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 588 This calcination used to be effected in iron pots, whence, the name ‘potashes’ was given to the product; at present it is generally conducted in reverberatory furnaces on soles of cast iron.

B. singular, *pot ash*, *potash*: applied esp. to the purified carbonate, as a substance.

1751 J. HILL *Mat. Med.* 801 Potash, in general, is an impure fixed alkaline Salt, made by burning from Vegetables. We have several Kinds of it in Use. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 22 In 1756, Dr. Black proved .. that the potash which the world had considered as a simple substance, was really a compound, consisting of potash and carbonic acid; that lime deprived it of this acid; and that it became more active by becoming more simple. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 320 Impure Potash. Impure Sub Carbonate of Potash. Potashes. Pearl-ashes. .. This substance consists chiefly of subcarbonate of potash, mixed with some other salts. It is known in commerce by the name of potash; and is brought to us principally from the Baltic and America 1861 MISS BEAUFORT *Egypt. Sepulchres* I xv. 337 The ‘hashish el kali’, covered the ground: this is the plant from the ashes of which they make potash for soap.

† **b.** Used also to include the impure carbonate of soda, BARILLA *Obs.*

1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 150 Your potash should be of that kind termed barilla.

2. *Chem.* The hydroxide or hydrate of potassium, KHO; a hard white brittle substance, soluble in water and deliquescent in air, having powerful caustic and alkaline properties; *caustic potash*.

1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 171 Potash is a body, which has not hitherto been decomposed; it is of a white colour, and exceedingly caustic. .. This substance is prepared by burning vegetables, which all contain a greater or less quantity of potash; as we shall explain under the head Carbonate of Potash. 1846 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II 128 If. caustic potash be added to the mass, a considerable quantity of ammonia is given off. .. When the acid is accurately neutralized with potash, it forms an easily-soluble salt. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 692 *Potash*, applied sometimes to the hydrate, sometimes to the anhydrous oxide of potassium, occasionally also to the crude carbonate; it is best however to restrict it to the hydrate, either in the solid state or in aqueous solution. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* (1871) 194 Thrown into water, one atom of potassium displaces one of hydrogen from the water, forming potassium hydroxide, or potash. 1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* (1880) 125 Caustic potash is usually moulded for medical purposes into small sticks about the size of a pencil, which should be white, but are often greenish, bluish, or reddish-brown from impurities.

b. Now sometimes applied by chemists to the anhydride or monoxide, K_2O, = POTASSA; in non-chemical works vaguely to any compound of potassium.

1843 J. A. SMITH *Product. Farming* (ed. 2) 101 The property on which this depends is, that clay invariably contains potash and soda. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 29 Potash . is an element in most plants. 1858 THUDICHUM *Urine* 195 There is only a very small quantity of potash present in the urine. 1866 [see 2]

c. In names of compounds = POTASSA, and now in chemical use mostly superseded by POTASSIUM.

Carbonate of potash = potassium carbonate; † *muriate of potash*, obs. name of potassium chloride; † *oxygenated muriate of potash* = potassium chlorate; *sulphate of potash* = potassium sulphate

1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. i. i. 26 Acidulous tartrite of pot-ash. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 103 Remarks on the effects of the nitrous acid, the oxygenated muriate of potash, &c. 1800 tr *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 195 Sulphate of soda may be decomposed by charcoal, phosphorus, &c. in the same manner as sulphate of potash. 1843 J. A. SMITH *Product. Farming* (ed 2) 149 Silica enters the plant chiefly in the form of silicate of potash or soda. 1878 BRISTOWE *Ther. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 864 The carbonate, acetate, and citrate of potash are probably the best for the purpose.

3. Short for *potash-water*: see 4.

1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* xxxviii, They drank a whole potash-and-brandy each. 1895 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 396 A stiff tumbler of whisky and potash.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *potash-lye*, *muck*, *salt*, *soap*; **potash alum**: see ALUM 2; **potash-felspar** = ORTHOCLASE; **potash-granite**, felspathic granite; **potash greensand**, a greensand yielding potash; **potash kettle**, a large vessel employed in the manufacture of potash; **potash-lime**, see quot.; **potash-mica**, a silicate of aluminium and potassium = MUSCOVITE; **potash-water**, an aerated beverage; water impregnated with carbonic acid gas, to which is added potassium bicarbonate.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 39 If *potash alum is to be formed, this sulphate of alumina is evaporated to the specific gravity of 1·38. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* § 55. 55 One [species of feldspar] has in addition potash and is a *potash feldspar. *Ibid.* 56 Orthoclase or potash-feldspar. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xv. (1873) 320 Grand bare pinnacles of a red *potash-granite. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Comm. Agric.* 402 Calcareous Marls and *Potash Greensands. *a* 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.* (1821) II. 256 The method of making potash in those large vessels, .. now known [as] *potash kettles. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 692 **Potash-lime*, a mixture of hydrate of potassium and quicklime. 1839-47 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III. 816/2 The *potash-ley will now gradually recede

into the large bulb. 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 1011 Chemically, micas may be divided into *potash-micas, containing little or no magnesia..; and magnesia-micas. 1764 *Museum Rust.* II. xcviii. 327 The ashes, which are called *pot-ash much, make excellent manure for some kinds of soil. 1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* (1880) 123 Experiments..have shown that the *potash salts, when introduced immediately into the blood, are extremely poisonous. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 861 To scrape the nail thin, and then after softening it with *potash soap, to apply chrysarobin. 1802 W. SAUNDERS in *Med. & Phys. Jrnl.* VIII. 492 [N. Paul] has introduced also the gaseous *pot-ash waters.

Hence **Po·tash** *v.*, *trans.* to treat or manure with potash; **Pota·shery** [cf. *colliery*, *pottery*], a factory where potash is made; *pl.* potash-works.

1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Power* Wks. (Bohn) II. 332 Whether to whitewash or to potash, or to prune. 1846 G. WARBURTON *Hochelaga* I. 263 Potasheries, tanneries, breweries, iron-works, paper-works, and others.

Potass (pŏtæs, pōtæs). *Chem.* Now *rare.* [ad. F. *potasse* POTASH.] An anglicized form, variously used according to the chemical notions of the time, for potash, potassa, and (in names of compounds) potassium.

1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 243 To reduce the dropsical swellings ..ten or fifteen grains of potass, two or three times a day, in some bitter draught, are directed. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 338 All the mineral acids dissolve tin, and it may be precipitated from its solutions by potass; but an excess of potass will re-dissolve the metal. *Ibid.* 414 Pure potass is extremely white, and so caustic, that if applied to the hand, the skin is instantly destroyed; it is therefore in this state called caustic alkali. The potash of commerce is always combined with carbonic acid, this addition reduces it to its usual state of what is called mild alkali, or by chemists carbonate of potass, or rather subcarbonate of potass, as it is not saturated with the carbonic acid. 1860 PINSKE *Lab. Chem. Wonders* 26 A substance of similar composition to nitrate of potass (saltpetre).

b. Potash-water: see POTASH 4.

1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* vi. I think I will have some curaçao and potass.

c. *Comb.*: **potass-albite**, albite containing potash instead of, or besides, soda.

1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* xii (ed. 2) 416 In a few instances, as in potass-albite,.. this base would seem to be partly soda and partly potass.

‖ **Potassa** (pŏtæ·să). *Chem.* [mod.L.: see POTASH.] The name appropriated by Davy to potassium monoxide, K_2O, also called *anhydrous potash*; sometimes also applied to the hydrate or hydroxide, KHO (= $K_2H_2O_2$), also called *potassa fusa* and *caustic potash*.

Formerly used in names of chemical compounds in which current nomenclature uses *potassium*, as *carbonate of potassa* = *potassium carbonate*, K_2CO_3 (regarded as $K_2O.CO_2$).

Liquor potassæ, an aqueous solution of potassium hydrate, containing about 5·84 per cent of the hydrate.

1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 324 This substance is pure potash or potassa, which was unknown in its uncombined state till I discovered potassium, but which has long been familiar to chemists combined with water in the substance which has been called pure potash; but which ought to be called the hydrat of potassa. 1813 — *Agric. Chem.* ii. (1814) 52 Potassa or the pure caustic vegetable alkali consists of one proportion of potassium and one of oxygene. 1835-41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 611 The *Liquor Potassæ* of the Pharmacopœia is directed to be prepared as follows — 'Take of carbonate of potassa 15 ounces, lime 8 ounces, boiling distilled water a gallon [etc.]' 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc.*, etc. s.v. *Potassium*, What is called caustic potash, which is a compound of 48 potassa + 9 water. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Potassa Fusa*, fused potash; the hydrate of potash; also called *Lapis infernalis*. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 66 Liquor potassæ seems to be of use in some cases.

† **Potassamide** (pŏ·æ·sămæid). *Chem.* Also **potassiamide** (Ogilvie 1882). [f. POTASS-IUM + AMIDE.] An amide of potassium, formed by the substitution of one or more atoms of potassium for those of the hydrogen of ammonia (NH_3). Two of these are known, *monopotassamide*, KH_2N, and *tripotassamide*, K_3N: see quots.

1848 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 7 Potassamide is amide of potassium. 1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 10 Caustic potash and potassamide may be regarded as the hydrated and ammoniated forms of chloride of potassium. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 695 Amides of Potassium. *Monopotassamide*, KH_2N, is formed when potassium is gently heated in ammonia-gas. It is an olive-green substance. *Ibid.*, *Tripotassamide* or *Nitride of Potassium*, K_3N, is a greenish black infusible substance.

Potassamine (pŏtæ·sămæin). *Chem.* [f. POTASS-IUM + AMINE.] A name, preferred by some, for POTASSAMIDE: see AMIDE, AMINE.

1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 233 When potassium is heated in ammonia-gas, a compound called potassamine is formed. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) XII. 373 The univalent radical, amidogen, NH_2, with one molecule of potassium forms potassamine, NH_2K.

† **Po·tassan.** *Chem.* [f. POTASS-IUM + -ANE.] Davy's proposed name for potassium chloride.

1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 327 Muriate of potash, which may be called potassane, consists of 75 of potassium and 67 of chlorine... Potassane is the only known combination of potassium and chlorine.

Potassic (pŏtæ·sik), *a. Chem.* [f. POTASS-A or POTASS-IUM + -IC; so F. *potassique*.] Of, pertaining to, or containing potassium or potash; = *potassium* in compounds, as *mono-*, *dipotassic*; *hydropotassic* (combined with water).

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* s.v., Berzelius termed the combinations of the oxide [of potassium] with acids, and of the metal with halogenous bodies, *Salts potassici*: potassic [salts]. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 121 Potassic Carbonate causes no precipitate. 1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 12) I. 318 Normal potassium carbonate, or Dipotassic carbonate, K_2CO_3. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Apr. 2/2 The Prussian Government is a member of another 'Kartell'— that controlling the supplies of potassic salts.

Potassiferous (pŏtæsi·fĕrŏs), *a.* [f. POTASS-A + -(I)FEROUS.] Containing or yielding potash or potassic salts. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pota·ssio-, combining form of POTASSIUM, in the names of double salts of potassium and another substance, as *pota·ssio-platinum* (attrib.), *potassio-ferric* adj., of potassium and iron, *potassio-mercuric*, *-platinic*, *-tartaric* adjs., *potassio-tartrate*, etc.

1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem.* 108 The potassio-platinum chloride removed by filtration. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 308 Potassio-platinic chloride, insoluble in alcohol and æther. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 403 A little tartrate of potash, or potassio-tartrate or soda may be given.

Potassium (pŏtæ·sĭŭm). *Chem.* [In form, mod.L. (Davy 1807), f. POTASS or POTASH (see Note there), in accordance with the names of metals in -IUM.] One of the elements, an alkaline monad metal, the basis of POTASH; it is a highly lustrous white metal with a slight tinge of pink, soft at ordinary temperatures, of specific gravity 0·865, being the lightest solid body known except lithium; when exposed to the air it at once tarnishes or oxidizes, and when thrown upon water instantly decomposes it, uniting with the oxygen and causing the liberated hydrogen to burn with a characteristic violet flame. Symbol K (for *Kalium*; atomic weight 39·1.

1807 SIR H. DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* XCVIII. 32 Potassium and Sodium are the names by which I have ventured to call the two new substances. 1812 — *Chem. Philos.* 321 Small metallic globules will appear at the negative surface, which consist of potassium. I discovered this metal in the beginning of October 1807. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts, Potassium* is a metal deeply interesting..from its having been the first link in the chain of discovery which conducted Sir H. Davy through many of the formerly mysterious and untrodden labyrinths of chemistry. 1864 H. SPENCER *Princ. Biol.* I. ii. x § 92. 276 Potassium alone melts at 136°, sodium alone melts at 190°, but the alloy of potassium and sodium is liquid at the ordinary temperature of the air. 1881 *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* XLVIII. 176 Bromide of potassium in large doses..has a beneficial effect [in dipsomania].

b. *attrib.* in names of chemical compounds, as *potassium carbonate* (also carbonate of potassium, of potassa; or of potash, potassic carbonate), K_2CO_3; so *potassium chlorate chloride cyanide, hydrate, iodide, oxide*, etc.; *potassium salt*.

1865 MANSFIELD *Salts* 257 Its Potassium compound. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* (1871) 17 Formed by the action of strong sulphuric acid upon a salt called potassium permanganate. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 319 Potassium Bromide is a colourless and very soluble salt. *Ibid.* 320 Potassium Hydrate, commonly called caustic potash or potassa, is a very important substance, and one of great practical utility. *Ibid.* 324 Potassium-salts are always most abundant in the green and tender parts of plants.

Pota·ssuretted, -eted, *a.* [irreg. f. POTASSA after SULPHURETTED: cf. CARBURETTED.] Combined with potassium, as in *potassuretted hydrogen*.

1815 W. HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 7) I. 224 Potassureted Hydrogen Gas. This name I would propose for the solution of potassium in hydrogen gas, which,..results from the action of potassium on water. 1819 CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 46 We reckon at present 23 compound gases, namely, Hydruret..of carbon, and of phosphorus, arsenuretted, sulphuretted, telluretted, potassuretted, and selenuretted hydrogen [etc.]. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Potassureted Hydrogen* a combination of potassium with hydrogen, forming a spontaneously inflammable gas.

† **Po·tate,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *pōtātus*, pa. pple. of *pōtāre* to drink: see -ATE^2.] *lit.* Drunk: in quot. perh. = drinkable, liquid, liquefied.

Some take *silver potate* to be = quicksilver or mercury.

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* III. ii, Eight, nine, ten dayes hence He will be silver potate; then, three dayes, Before he cytronise: some fifteene dayes, The Magisterium will be perfected.

Potation (pŏtē·shŏn). Also 5 -cioune, 5-6 -cion. [ME. a. OF. *potacion*, *-ation* (obs.), ad. L. *pōtātiōn-em*, n. of action from *pōtare* to drink.]

1. Drinking; a drinking, a drink, a draught.

1479-81 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 97 In money yevyn to the poore peple, And for potacions to prestis and clerkes. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 288/1 A Potacion, *potacio*. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 56 Rodorigo..To Desdemona hath to night Carrowsed Potations, pottle-deepe. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 121 The potation of the same aliment, but liquid. *a* 1687 COTTON *Epigr.*, *De Monsieur Colin* (R.). Three or four hours of friendly potation. 1814 SCOTT *Waav.* xii, You..did rather abstain from potation. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 28 Indulging in moderate potations.

† **b.** A drinking party, compotation, symposium.

1512 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 456 Have, make, or vse any potacions, cockfighte or drinking. 1565 *Stat. Hartlebury Sch. Worc.* in *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. IX. 90/2 The said Schoolmaster shall take the profits of all such cock-fights and potations, as are commonly used in Schools. 1574 M. STOKYS in Peacock *Stat. Cambridge* (1841) App. A. p. xiii, They have a Potation of Figgs, Reasons and Almons, Bonnes, and Beer, at the charge of the sayed Determiners. [1890 GROSS *Gild Merch.* I. 33 This gathering was called the 'potacion' or 'drinking' ('potacio').]

c. Indulgence in drinking alcoholic liquor; intemperate drinking.

1800 WEEMS *Washington* xi. (1877) 151 The very intemperate passions and potations of some of their officers. 1835 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* viii, In stalked three..men who were ..the worse for potation. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* I. vi, His face, flushed and cheeks swollen by reason of his midnight potations.

2. Liquor for drinking; a drink, a beverage.

1425 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 24207 Maugre hir potacions and diuerse confeccions..Maked at the potycaryes. *c* 1450 (*ov. Mist.* (Shaks. Soc.) 138 What man drynk of this potacion, Pleyn in his face xal shewe it owth. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) IV. 1489 The root, from whence their favourite potation is extracted. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. vi. 109 He deserves thy kitchen's best potation.

† **b.** A deleterious drink or liquid; a potion. *Obs.*

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 176 They [be accursed] that drinken potacions or do depresse or withdraw the nurissing of the byrth within the body.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: † **potation money**, money given for drink, drink-money; † **potation penny**, a contribution to the expense of a drinking entertainment; **potation-shop**, a drinking-shop.

1487-8 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 141 We aske alowaunce of potacions monye geven to your tenauntes in Resseyuyng of the Rentes and charges aforesaide, also in drynkkyng silver on your werkmen. 1525 *Foundation Stat. Manch. Gram. School* 15 Apr., [The Schoolmaster or Usher shall teach the children freely] withonte any money..taking therefor, as colke peny, victor peny, potacion peny or any other except his said stipend. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIII. 514 That famed potation-shop.

Hence **Potationist** (*nonce-wd.*), one given to potations, a habitual or professed drinker.

1888 BLACK *Adv. Houseboat* 251 He was a powerful potationist.

Potative (pō·tătĭv), *a. rare.* [ad. obs. F. *potatif*, *-ive* adj., f. L. *pōtāt-*, pp. stem of *pōtāre* to drink: see -IVE.] Addicted to drink; bibulous.

1737 OZELL *Rabelais* II. 73 *note*, The potative Bishops of his Time.

Potato (pŏtē·tō), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 6 **botata**, 6-7 **bat(t)ata**: see BATATA. *β.* 6 **potato**, (6 **potaton**, 6-7 **potade**, **potatus**, 6-8 **patat**, 6-9 **potatoe**, 7 **partato**, **potado**, **potata**, **pottato**, **puttato**, 8- *illit.* **portater**). *γ*, *δ.* *dial.* and *vulg.*: see 2 d. [ad. Sp. *patata*, a variant of BATATA, orig. the native name in Haitian in sense 1. So, in same sense, F. *patate*, obs. It. *potata*, Ger. *potate*.]

Sense 1 is the original; the plant to which it is applied was to Gerarde, in 1597, 'the common Potatoes'; the plant in sense 2, on account of its general likeness to the other as producing esculent tubers, he called from its alleged source 'Virginia Potatoes', and (in his *Catalogue* of 1599) 'Bastard Potatoes'; but when this came to be an important object of cultivation as a food plant, it became 'the potato' par excellence; the exotic plant and tuber originally so named being distinguished by some adjunct. In 17th c. instances of the word it is often difficult or impossible to determine which plant is meant.

1. A plant, *Batatas edulis*, N. O. *Convolvulaceæ*, having tuberous roots, for which it is cultivated for food in most tropical and subtropical regions of the world; = BATATA. Its native region is unknown, but it appears to have been seen by the Spaniards first in the West Indies *c* 1500. Now distinguished as *Sweet* or *Spanish potato* (see 3 a).

a. The tuber.

In the 16-17th c. supposed to have aphrodisiac qualities, to which there are frequent references.

[1555 EDEN *Decades* 82 (tr. Peter Martyr, 1511-16) In Hispaniola they dygge also..certeyne rootes growyng of them selues, whiche they caule *Potatas* [*indigenæ batatas appellant*]. They are also eaten rawe, and haue the taste of rawe chestnuttes, but ate sumwhat sweeter.] 1565 HAWKINS *Voy. Florida* (Hakl. Soc.) 27 These potatoes be the most delicate rootes that may be eaten, and doe far exceede our passeneps or carets. 1577-1876 [see BATATA]. 1587 HARRISON *England* II. vi. (1878) I. 149 Of the potato and such venerous roots as are brought out of Spaine, Portingale, and the Indies. 1596 *Gd. Huswives Jewell* Cvb, Pare your Potaton. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. v. 21 Let the skie raine Potatoes. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* II. i, 'Tis your onely dish, above all your potato's or oyster-pies in the world. *a* 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* iv. (1704) 457/1 The Potatoes make a delicate kind of Drink, both pleasant and wholsome. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 183 Throughout the whole Island there growes a root they call *Igname*, or *Patata*, from whence the invention was brought to Spain. 1689 H. PITMAN *Relation Gt. Suff.*, etc. 29 Of eatable Roots [in Providence Island, Bahamas], there is Partatoes, Yams, Edders, &c. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 228 The West Indian Potatoes have all a sweetish taste.

b. The plant. (See BATATA, quots. 1613-1866.)

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. ccxxxiv. 780 Of Potatoes. This plant..is generally of us called Potatus or Potatoes. It hath long rough flexible branches trailing vpon the ground, like vnto Pompions...Clusius calleth it Battata, Camotes, Amotes, and Ignanes: in English Potatoes, Potatus, and Potades. 1681 CHR. JEFFERYSON *Let. fr. St. Kitts* 10 Nov. in *Yng. Squire 17th Cent.* (1878) I. 280 It [hurricane] broke and twisted my sugar-canes, rooted up my Cassava, and washed the graine and new-planted puttatoes. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy.*

S. Sea 203 There are Patata's of four or five several Colours. 1707, 1775 [see 3 a]. 1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* 154 The Potatoe and Potatoe-slip. Both these plants are now cultivated all over America, and supply the Negroes and poorer sort of people with a great part of their food.

2 The plant *Solanum tuberosum*, a native of the Pacific slopes of South America, introduced into Europe late in the 16th century, and now widely cultivated for its farinaceous tubers: see b.

Described in 1553, under the name *papas*, in the *Cronica de Peru* of Piedro Cieza, cap. xl, f 5. Introduced into Spain, it is said, from Quito, soon after 1580, and thence, *c* 1585, into Italy; in 1587 grown at Mons in Hainault, whence in 1588 two tubers were obtained and grown by the botanist Clusius, Keeper of the Botanical Garden to Maximilian II; described by him as *Papas Peruanum*. Soon grown in other botanic gardens, as at Breslau in 1590. The plant may have been brought independently to England, where Gerarde had it growing in 1596; but he was in error in his statement that he obtained it from Virginia (whence the erroneous name *Virginia Potatoes*, long kept up by English writers); for the plant is not a native of Virginia, and was not cultivated there in 16th c. In 1693 its introduction into Ireland was attributed to Sir Walter Raleigh 'after his return from Virginia' (where he never was); but no contemporary statement associating Raleigh's name with the potato has been found. See Brushfield *Raleghana* ii. in *Trans. Devonsh Assoc.* 1893, XXX 158-197; B. Daydon Jackson in *Gardeners' Chron.* 1900, XXVII. 161, 178.

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* ii. cccxxxv. 781 Of Potatoes of Virginia. .. Virginia Potatoes hath many hollowe flexible branches, trailing vppon the grounde, three square, vneuen, knotted or kneed in sundry places... The roote is thicke, fat, and tuberous; not much differing either in shape, colour or taste from the common Potatoes, sauing that the rootes hereof are .. some of them round as a ball some ouall or egge fashion .. : which knobbie rootes are fastened vnto the stalkes with an infinite number of threddie strings. *Ibid* 782 Because it hath not onely the shape and proportion of Potatoes, but also the pleasant taste and vertues of the same, we may call it in English Potatoes of America, or Virginia [*ed.* 1633 *adds* Bauhine hath referred it to the Nightshades, and calleth it *Solanum tuberosum Esculentum*]. 1599 Gerarde *Catalogus* 15 *Papus orbiculatus*, Bastard Potatoes. *P. Hispanorum*, Spanish Potatoes. [*Catal* 1596 *Cat*/1 had only the Latin names]. 1629 Parkinson *Paradisus* 516 Potatoes of Virginia, which some foolishly call the Apples of youth .. the flowers somewhat like the flower of Tobacco for the forme small round fruit, as bigge as a Damson or Bullets, greene at the first, .. like vnto Nightshade. 1678 Phillips (ed. 4), *Potatoes*, a sort of fruit, coming originally from the West Indies, but now common in English Gardens, whose Root is of great vertue, to comfort and strengthen the Body. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1708) 463 Potatoes are planted in several parts of our Country, .being easily encreased by cutting the Roots into several pieces, each piece growing as well as the whole Root. 1785 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xvi (1794) 201 Potato is of this genus [Solanum], as you will be convinced, if you compare the structure of the flower with that of the other species. 1832 *Veg Subst Food* 128 The potato is found wild in several parts of America, among others in Chili and Peru 1875 W. M'Ilwraith *Guide Wigtownshire* 10 In 1728 Marshal Stair introduced the culture of the potatoe into Wigtownshire.

b. The tuber or underground stem of this plant, of roundish or oblong shape; now a well-known article of food in most temperate climates.

1663 in *Jrnl. Bk of Royal Soc.* (MS.) 25 Mar., A Proposition to plant Potatoes through all the parts of England .. and the benefit therof in times of scarcity of Food, their usefulness for meat and bread. 1664 J. Forster (*title*) Englands Happiness Increased, or a Sure and Easie Remedy against all succeeding Dear Years; by a Plantation of the Roots called Potatoes. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort* Nov. 78 Take up your Potatos for winter spending, there will enough remain for stock, though never so exactly gather'd. *a* 1687 Petty *Pol. Arith.* ii. (1690) 42 Ireland being under peopled .. the ground yielding excellent Roots (and particularly that bread-like Root Potatoes). 1693 *Jrnl. Bk. of Royal Soc.* (MS.) 6 Dec., Dr. Sloan related that the Irish Potatoes were first brought from Virginia, and that they were the chief subsistence of the Spanish Slaves in the mines in Peru and elsewhere. 1693 *Ibid.* 13 Dec., The President [Lord Southwell] related that his grandfather brought Potatoes into Ireland, who had them from Sir Walter Rauleigh after his return from Virginia. 1724 Gay *Sheph. Week* Monday 84 Of Irish swains potatoe is the cheer 1778 G. White *Nat. Hist. Selborne* xxxvii, Potatoes have prevailed in this little district .. within these twenty years only. 1780 A. Young *Tour Irel.* I. 18 The apple potatoe is liked best, because they last till the new ones come in. 1792 — *Trav. France* 350 As to potatoes, it would be idle to consider them in the same view as an article of human food, which ninety-nine hundredths of the human species will not touch. 1820 Shelley (*Ed. Tyr.* i. 24 Ye who grub With fil by snouts my red potatoes up. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 151 Potatoes .. yield a spirit of a very pure quality... They are .. cheaper than barley from which to extract alcohol. 1869 Ruskin *Q. of Air* § 76 In the potato, we have the scarcely innocent underground stem of one of a tribe set aside for evil. 1903 Joyce *Soc. Hist. Anc. Irel.* II. 497 In my grandfather's house a big dish of laughing potatoes was always laid aside for wandering beggars.

c. *Potatoes and point*: see Point *sb.*[1] C. 7.

1825 J. Neal *Bro. Jonathan* I. 75 The potatoes and point of an Irish peasant. 1831, 1897 [see Point *sb.*[1] C. 7].

d. Dialectal and vulgar alterations of the name.

γ. 1788 E. Picken *Poems* Gloss., *Tawties*, potatoes. 1805 G. M'Indoe *Million of Potatoes* Poems (1805) 145 It's lang ere I the taties need. 1809 T. Donaldson *Poems* 19 'Tatoes travel slawly down The throat. 1818 *Sporting Mag.* XLV. 2 A piece of taters or a few turnips. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* xiv, Officers who boil their 'taters in a cabbage-net hanging in the ship's coppers. 1848 Thackeray *Bk. Snobs* xiv, Baked 'taturs. 1884 *Gd. Words* May 332/2 The other man, plied a vigorous trade in 'taters and trotters.

δ. [*Pratte* is characteristic Anglo Irish; the Irish name is, in Munster, *práta*, in Meath, *préata*, pl. *prat-*, *preataidhe*.] 1829 J. Wilson *Noct. Ambr.* (1855) II. 288 Englishmen feeding on roast-beef .. or Irishmen on 'wetuns' and 'praes'. 1832-53 *Whistle-Binkie* (Scot. Songs) Ser. i. 21 When evening sets in Paddy puts on the pot, To boil the dear praties and serve them up hot. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* xii, You must do something to get your own dinner; there's not praties enow for the whole of ye. 1869 M. Arnold *Cult. & An.* (1882) 74 When all the praties were black in Ireland, why didn't the priests say the hocus-pocus over them? 1884 Cudworth *Yorksh. Dial. Sketches* 121 (E.D.D.) Peeling sum porates.

3. With distinctive words. **a.** *Carolina, Spanish, Sweet potato* = sense 1. **b.** *Chilian p., Irish p.* (now U. S.). *White p.* (U. S.) = sense 2. **c.** *Virginia (-an) potato*, (*a*) = sense 2; (*b*) = sense 1.

a. 1599 [see 2]. 1629 Parkinson *Paradisus* 517 *Battatas Hispanorum*, Spanish Potatoes. *Ibid.* 518 The Spanish Potato's are roasted vnder the embers, put into sacke with a little sugar, or without, and is delicate to be eaten. 1634 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Gt. Eater Kent* 12 The Spanish potato he holds as a bable 1707 Sloane *Jamaica* I Pref., The Spanish Patata, eaten commonly in Jamaica, is a true Convolvulus. 1775 Romans *Florida* 84 They cultivate .. the esculent Convolvulus, (*vulgo*) sweet potatoes. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Voy. Eng.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 12 Shaped like a Carolina potato. 1884 *Century Mag.* Jan. 442/1 The sweet potato .. is yet known in the market as the 'Carolina'.

b. 1664 J. Forster *Eng. Happiness Incr.* 2 The fourth sort .. are the Irish Potatoes, being little different from those of Virginia, save only in the Colour of the Flower and time of flowering. 1693 [see 2 b]. 1819 Warden *United States* II. 213 Of esculent plants there are, in the Eastern parts, the sweet potatoe, red and white; the common, or Irish potatoe, which is in general use. 1870 Yeats *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 4 The Chilian potato has provided food for many millions of people. 1901 *Boston Mem. Jrnl.* 8/1 Irish potatoes .. are called Irish from the Irish, who came in 1719, settled Londonderry, N.H., and were required to pay quit rent to the amount of a peck of potatoes. .. The white potato, called Irish, .. did not become general until after 1800

c. (*a*) 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* [see 2 a]. 1629 Parkinson *Paradisus* 517 (No.) 3 *Papas seu Battatas Virginianorum*, Virginia Potatoes. *Ibid.* 518 The Virginia Potato's being dressed after all these waies .maketh almost as delicate meate as the former. 1715 J. Petiver in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 272 Virginia Potatoes. .. We are obliged to .. Caspar Bauhine for a most accurate Figure .. of this .. Root. .. It was first cultivated in Ireland, and now about London, and in many Counties of Great Britain. (*b*) 1731 Catesby *Nat. Hist. Carolina* (1754) II. 60 The Virginian Potato. Convolvulus radice tuberosa esculenta. 1736 Mortimer in *Phil Trans.* XXXIX. 258 The Virginian Potato. The Roots of these Plants are the principal Subsistance of the greater Part of Africa, and the southern Parts of Asia, as well as most of the People, both black and white, in the Colonies in America.

4. Applied, with defining word, to various plants having tubers or tuberous roots, mostly edible.

Canada potato, potato of Canada, Jerusalem Artichoke, *Helianthus tuberosus*; **Cree potato** (*U.S.*), Indian or Prairie Turnip, *Psoralea esculenta*, N.O *Leguminosæ*; **Hog's potato**, the Death's Quamash of California, *Zygadenus venenosus*, N.O. *Melanthaceæ* (Miller *Plant-names*); **Indian potato**, (*a*) the genus *Dioscorea* or yams; (*b*) the American ground nut, *Apios tuberosa*; (*c*) the American genus *Calochortus*, N.O. *Liliaceæ*; **Jerusalem potato** (*dial.*), the same as *Jerusalem Artichoke*; **Native potato**, of N.S. Wales, *Marsdenia viridiflora* (Miller *Plant-names*); of Tasmania, an orchid, *Gastrodia sesamoides*; **Seaside potato**, *Ipomæa biloba* (*Pes-capræ*), N.O. *Convolvulaceæ*, a tropical creeping shore plant of both hemispheres; **Telinga potato**, *Amorphophallus campanulatus*, N.O. *Aroideæ*, cultivated in India for its esculent tubers; **Wild potato**, (*a*) *Convolvulus panduratus*; (*b*) of Jamaica, *Ipomæa fastigiata*.

1629 Parkinson *Paradisus* 517 (No.) 4 *Battatas de Canada*, Potatoes of Canada, or Artichokes of Jerusalem. 1678 Phillips (ed. 4), *Jerusalem Artichokes*, a Plant so called, but more truly Battatas [1706 (ed Kersey), Potatoes] of Canada, because they came from Canada. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Potato, Canada, *Helianthus tuberosus*. 1864 Miller *Plant-n.*, Potato, Hog's, *Zygadenus venenosus*. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 343 Potatoe, Indian, *Dioscorea*. 1834 Ross *Van Diemen's Land Ann.* 131 [It] produces bulb-tubers growing one out of another, of the size, and nearly the form, of kidney potatoes. .. These roots are roasted and eaten by the aborigines; in taste they resemble beet root, and are sometimes called in the colony 'native potatoes. 1837 F. R. Nixon *Cruise of Beacon* 27 *Gastrodia sesamoides*, the native potato, so called by the colonists.

5. a. In various colloq. phrases, a type of what is insignificant or of little value; esp. in *small potatoes* (orig. *U.S.*), 'no great things', said also of persons. Also *attrib.* = petty, mean, insignificant.

1757 Smollett *Reprisal* i. ii, I don't value Monsieur de Champignon a rotten potatoe 1797 Coleridge *Lett.* I. 224 The London literati appear to me to be very much like little potatoes, that is no great things. 1823 Byron *Juan* vii. iv, Who knew this life was not worth a potato. 1846 *New York Herald* 13 Dec. (Bartlett), Small potato politicians and pettifogging lawyers. 1855 Haliburton *Nat. & Hum. Nat.* I. 63 It's small potatoes for a man-of-war to be hunting poor game like us. 1864 Sala in *Daily Tel.* 20 July, Bananas and oranges are reckoned 'very small potatoes' indeed; you may have them for the asking. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 647/1 The Fourth Estate .. thinks no small potatoes of itself.

b. Humorously applied to a person.

1815 Byron *Let. to Moore* 8 Mar., How could you be such a potato? 1845 *Punch* VIII. 184/1 That fire-eating Milesian, that very hot potato, Mr. H Grattan. 1868 Brierley *Red Windows Hall* ii. 16 'You are Sam o' Ducky's' .. 'Th' same owd porrito', said Sam.

6. *The potato*: the (very, real, or proper) thing, what is correct or excellent. *slang.* Cf. Cheese *sb.*[4]

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 370 The Bishop's first two volumes are not quite the potato. 1837 H. Ainsworth *Rookwood* Pref. 31 Larry is quite 'the potato'. 1880 R. M. Jephson *Pink Wedding* xxiv, I am convinced he is a first-rate one —quite the clean potato, in fact.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (almost all in sense 2); **a.** simple attrib., as *potato-bing* (Bing *sb.*[1]), *-bowl, -crop, -field, -fork, -garden, graip, -ground, -leaf, -merchant, -plant, -riddle, -sack, -shoot, -stem, -tuber*; in names of things made of or from potatoes, or of which the principal ingredient is the potato, as *potato-brandy, -flour, -ivory, -pasty, -pudding, -soup, -starch, -sugar, -yeast*. **b.** objective and obj. gen., as *potato assorter, -cutter, -digger, -digging, -gatherer, -grower, -lifter, -masher, -peeler, -peeling, -picker, -picking, -planter, -raiser, -roaster, -separator, -smasher, -washer* (applied to persons and to tools).

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Potato-assorter*, a rolling screen with open meshes to allow small potatoes to be sorted from the larger merchantable ones. 1786 Burns *Brigs of Ayr* 27 *Potatoe-bings are snugged up frae skaith. 1892 El. Rowe (*Chip-carving* (1895) 26 Numerous objects .. which may thus be decorated at a small cost, .. book-covers, blotters, bread-platters, *potato-bowls, .. &c. 1840 Hood *Up Rhine* 197 Mr. Kraus .. found their *potato-brandy so poisonous. 1664 J. Forster *Eng. Happiness Incr.* 9 How to make *Potato Cheescakes 1799 J. Robertson *Agric. Perth* 249 When the *potatoe-crop is removed. *Note*, Potato-crop is an absurd expression, but we must use it for want of one which is more proper. 1845 *Florist's Jrnl.* 245 The disease unfortunately so very general in the potato crop 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Potato-digger*, an implement for digging potatoes from the row or hills. *a* 1887 Jefferies in Besant *Eulogy* v. (1888) 136 Let him pass to his *potato digging 1822 J. Wilson *Scot. Life, Moss-side* 36 The *potatoe field beyond the brae. 1830 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) II 355/2 A machine for grinding *Potato-flour. 1839 *Mag. Dom. Econ.* IV. 88 The bread made of potato flour, is nutritious, wholesome, and delicate. 1778 Pennant *Tour Wales* (1883) I. 22 Every Cottager has his *potatoe garden .. a conveniency unknown fifty years ago. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* III. 1125 There are two modes of lifting potatoes, namely, with the plough, and with the *potato-graip. 1753 W. Stewart in *Scots Mag.* Mar. 134/1 The pannel was walking from his *potatoe-ground 1837 *Flemish Husb.* 47 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III, A practice of sowing hemp in a border all round a garden or potato-ground. 1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Aug. 574/2 *Potato-ivory .. of creamy whiteness .. is now made from good potatoes washed in dilute sulphuric acid, then boiled in the same solution until they become solid and dense. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, **Potato-lifter*, a prong; also a kind of digging machine. 1664 J. Forster *Eng. Happiness Incr.* 6 You must take as much Wheat or Barley Flower as your half Bushel of *Potato Meal weighs. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, **Potato pasty*, a pasty made of potatoes and flour. 1896 *Daily News* 7 Apr. 3/7 Yesterday's exhibition was enlivened by competitions in *potato-peeling, boot-blacking, cookery, and recitation. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Oct. 6/3 In the Long Sutton District the *potato-pickers have struck work for an increase of pay. 1772 Panton in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 180 The *potatoe plant has not been cultivated in any great quantities here [Anglesey] until of late years. 1857 Gray *First Les. Bot.* (1866) 43 The subterranean growth of a Potato-plant. 1766 *Museum Rust.* VI. 396 Mashed with a trencher; as for a *potatoe pudding. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk Farm* III. 1125 The *potato-riddle is made of wire. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, **Potato-roaster*, a tin machine carried about by an itinerant vender, who sells hot baked potatoes 1875 Knight *Dict Mech.*, **Potato-separator*, an implement used for the purpose of sorting the tubers to size. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk Farm* II. 690 The *potato-shoots .. are fed by the matter lodged in the tuber from which the shoots proceed. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, **Potato-smasher*, a cook's wooden utensil for mashing potatoes for the table. 1906 *Macm. Mag.* July 675 *Potato-soup, .. pea-soup, or even chestnut-soup for the fruitarian. 1831 *Encycl Brit.* ed. 7) IV. 300/1 We have been assured, that .. Indian arrowroot is nothing else than *potato starch mixed with a little gum tragacanth. 1854 *Pereira's Polarized Light* (ed. 2) 154 In all the starches which I have yet examined, viz., *tous les mois*, potato-starch, West Indian arrow-root, sago-meal [etc]. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* III. 1127 The reason why the *potato-stems are thus removed. 1882 Ogilvie (Annandale), **Potato-sugar*. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* III. 780 The Heart and Dart moth also attack the *potato-tuber. 1800 *Naval Chron.* III. 364 Method of making *potatoe yeast.

7. Special combinations: **potato-apple**, the small fruit or berry of the potato-plant; **potato-ball**, (*a*) = *potato-apple* (Funk 1895); (*b*) pl., in *Cookery*, mashed potatoes made into balls with milk and butter, and fried; **potato-bean**: see quot.; **potato-beetle**[1], a wooden beetle or pestle for mashing potatoes; **potato-beetle**[2], (*a*) the Colorado Beetle, *Doryphora decemlineata*; (*b*) the Three-lined Leaf Beetle, *Lema trilineata*, or its larva (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1895); **potato blight** = *potato disease*; **potato-bogle** *Sc.*, a scarecrow in a potato-field; **potato-box**, *slang*, the mouth: cf. *potato-jaw, -trap*; **potato-bread**, a bread made partly of the prepared flour of potatoes; **potato-bug** = *potato-beetle*[2] (Webster 1890); **potato-cake**, a small cake made of potatoes and flour; **potato curl**, a disease of potatoes in which the leaves and young stems curl and wither, caused by a fungus, *Verticillium atroalbum*: see Curl *sb.* 4; **potato disease**, a very destructive disease of potatoes, caused by a parasitic fungus, *Phytophthora infestans*, which attacks the leaves, stems,

and tubers; also called *potato blight*, *murrain*, *rot*; **potato-eel**, a minute threadworm found in potatoes (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **potato-eye**, a bud of the potato-tuber: see EYE *sb.*[1] 10 a; **potato fern**, an Australian fern (*Marattia fraxinea*), also called HORSESHOE fern, a large part of which is edible; † **potato finger**, *fig.*, with reference to the supposed aphrodisiac quality of the sweet potato; **potato-fly**, one of the various blister beetles of the genus *Lytta*, which are injurious to potato-plants in U. S. and Canada (Mayne 1858); **potato fungus**: see *potato disease*; **potato grant**: see quot.; **potato-headed** *a.*, thick-headed, dull, stupid; **potato hook**, an implement with bent tines for digging up potatoes (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **potato-jaw**, *slang*, the mouth; **potato-loaf**, a loaf of *potato-bread*; **potato-mill**, a mill for grinding potatoes to flour; **potato mould**, **potato murrain** = *potato disease*; **potato-nose**, a nose like a potato, a bottle-nose; **potato oat**, a variety of the oat; **potato oil**, an amyl alcohol derived from potato spirit; **potato onion**: see ONION 2; **potato pen**, a compartment on a ship's deck for keeping vegetables fresh during a voyage (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **potato pie**, (*a*) a pie made with potatoes, containing meat, onions, etc.; (*b*) = *potato pit*; **potato pit**, a shallow pit, usually covered with a mound of straw and earth, in which potatoes are stored in winter; **potato race**, a race or competitive game decided by the skill and speed with which potatoes are picked up, passed on, etc.; **potato rot** = *potato disease*; **potato scab**, a brown patch on the skin of the potato, caused by a fungus, or by some irritant substance in the soil (Ogilvie 1882); **potato-scoop**, (*a*) a tool for cutting pieces of potatoes with 'eyes', suitable for planting; (*b*) a shovel for lifting potatoes, grated to allow loose earth to fall through (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **potato-shop**, a shop where fried or chip potatoes are sold; **potato-sick** *a.*, of land, exhausted by successive crops of potatoes; **potato-spirit**, alcohol distilled from potatoes; also called *potato brandy* or *whisky*; **potato-spraying**, the spraying of potato plants with some preventive against disease or insects; **potato-stalk weevil**, **potato weevil**: see quot.; **potato-stone**: see quot. 1859; **potato-trap**, *slang*, the mouth; **potato tree**, a small tree, *Solanum crispum*; **potato vine**, (*a* the haulm or straw of the potato; (*b*) *Ipomœa pandurata* (Miller *Plant names*); **potato-woman**, a woman employed in gathering potatoes in the field; **potato-worm** (*U. S.*), the larva of a sphinx or hawk-moth, *Macrosila quinquemaculata* (Webster 1890).

1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. p. v, We are ourselves curious in the fabrication of a salad,..but have never yet screwed up our courage to plunge a green *potato-apple into the bowl. 1878 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XVII. 690 A girl of fourteen died from eating green potato-apples. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 623 The dark brown-coloured excrescence that grows to the size of a large horse-bean on the haulm or straw of the potatoe.. term d in some places the 'potatoe bean. 1821 GALT *Ayrsh. Legatees* Let. xxvi. (1850) 261 A 'potatoe beetle is not to be had within the four walls of London. 1879 H. GEORGE *Progr. & Pov.* II. ii. (1881) 110 When the 'potato blight came, they died by thousands. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxxi, To be hung up between heaven and earth, like an auld *potato-bogle. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* xxvi, As if ye had stolen the coat from a potato-bogle. 1766 *Museum Rust.* VI. 396 He told me, it was *potatoe bread. 1831 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) IV. 499/2 Potato bread. 1808 *Rep. U. S. Commiss. Agric.* to The ravages..of the *potato-ing. 1884 *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Potato cake*, a tea cake made of mashed potatoes and flour in equal parts. 1893 COUCH *Dialect. Duchy* 26 Drinking cider and eating potato-cake. 1897 *Nicholson's Dict. Gard.* III. 207/2 The means employed to limit the spread of Potato Rot..are equally applicable against *Potato Curl. 1845 CLOUGH *Let.* in *Poems & Pr. Rem.* (1869) I. 104 *Potato-disease, and abolition of corn-laws. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 153 He is equally at home with the potato-disease. 1766 *Complete Farmer* s.v. *Potatoe*, The *potatoe-eyes cut as before directed, are placed upon this dung,..and this trench is filled up with the mould. 1881 F. M. BAILEY *Fern World Austr.* 24 *Potatoe Fern. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. ii. 56 How the diuell Luxury with his fat rumpe and *potato finger, tickles these together. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* § 637 The common mould of paste, .. the green mould of cheese...The *Potato-fungus. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3), *Potato Grant*, a patch of land for growing vegetables formerly granted by the owner to each of his slaves (West Indies). 1832 G. C. LEWIS *Lett.* (1870) 22 The *potato-headed jury. 1791 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 4 June, 'Hold you your *potato-jaw, my dear', cried the Duke [of Clarence], patting her [Mrs. Schwellenberg]. 1831 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) IV. 302/2 The same price is taken for a *potato loaf. 1812 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Husb. Scot.* i. 339 It resembles a *potatoe-mill. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1065/2 This *potato-murrain appears..to be due to the presence of a fungus, *Botrytis* (or *Peronospora*) *infestans*. 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asph.* I. 119 You wouldn't love a man with a *potato-nose or a pimply complexion, if he were morally the most perfect creature in the universe. 1808 W. MARSHALL *Review* I. 78 The '*potatoe oat',—a truly accidental variety,—being of later discovery. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 198 The American, or potatoe-oat, has been found to produce from seventy to eighty-four bushels per acre. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* II. i, Feeding on larks, sparrows, *potatoe pies, and such good unctuous meats. 1646 J. HALL *Poems, To Yng. Authour*, Then hast thy finger in Potato pies. 1807 *Complete Farmer* II. s.v., But the best way of storing the roots is, in what are called potatoe-pies. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Potatoe-pie*, a small hillock of potatoes covered with straw, sods, and earth, to protect them from frost during the winter season. 1880 BARING GOULD *Mehalah* xi, She found the parson in his garden making a potatoe pie for the winter. 1858 *Penny Cycl.* and Suppl. 530/1 The distress occasioned by the *potato rot and bad harvests. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 11 Sept. 9/1 The 'potato-rot' made a clean sweep of their little patches. 1830 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) II. 355/2 *Potato-Scoop. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* vi, In London at a *potato-shop. 1882 *Garden* 11 Mar. 164/3 The chances are it (the ground) is Potatoe-sick. 1883 R. HALDANE *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 12/2 *Potato-spirit is made chiefly in Germany. 1884 *St. James' Gaz.* 19 Dec. 4/1 Drinking Hamburg sherry, potato-spirit and other such poison. 1900 *Daily Chron.* 15 Apr. 8/4 The experiments in *potato-spraying were continued with satisfactory results. 1887 *Nicholson's Dict. Gard.* III. 209/1 Still another American beetle that injures Potato crops is the *Potato-stalk Weevil (*Baridius trinotatus*). 1859 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms* 301 *'*Potato-stones*, a quarryman's term for the geodes of the mineralogist; rounded irregular concretions of various composition. 1895 J. W. ANDERSON *Prospector's Handbk.* (ed. 6) 97 Heliotrope.., firestone and quartz cat's eye, potato-stone, &c. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. T.* s.v. *Red rag*, Shut your *potatoe trap. 1860 THACKERAY *Round. Papers* iv, And now I om..delivered a rattling clinker upon the Bemcia Boy's potato-trap. 1899 MORROW *Bohem. Paris* 30 The fruit- and *potato-women came after, and then the chair menders.

Hence **Pota·to** *v. trans.*, to plant or crop with potatoes; **Pota·toey** *a.*, *nonce-wd.*, of the nature of a potato; **Pota·toless** *a.*, without potatoes.

1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. i. 66 The land is potatoed the following year. 1883 *Hertfordsh. Mercury* 21 July 4/2 The plan of perpetually potatoing the land. 1865 *Reader* 29 July 119/2 As potatoey as the peach over the way. 1807 SYD. SMITH *Plumley's Lett.* iv 30 Do you think that satisfaction and disaffection do not travel down from Lord Fingal to the most potatoeless Catholic in Ireland? 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xv. 324 Eating our potatoe-less breakfast.

Potator (pōtē·tər). *rare.* [a. L. *pōtātor*, agent-n. from *pōtāre* to drink: see -OR.] A drinker, toper.

a 1660 (*contemp. Hist. Irel.* (Ir. Archæol. Soc.) I. 173 An exceedinge good potator in any liquor you please. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* xliv. II. 106 Barnabee, the illustrious potator, saw there the most unbecoming sight.

Potato-ring. A recent fanciful appellation for Irish dish-rings of the 18th c., now collected as objects of *virtu*.

The dish ring was a hoop of silver, often elaborately chased, or adorned with pierced and repoussé work, used as a stand for a circular bowl or the like; in use *c* 1750–1800. The appellation 'potato ring' is due to the suggestion or unfounded notion that the hoop was used to keep together a heap of potatoes in the middle of the dinner-table.

1893 *Times* 9 June 10/4 A number of old Irish potato-rings—one pierced with cage-pattern—4 ,* per oz. 1906 *Macm. Mag.* Dec. 121 Two candles, in early Hanoverian candlesticks, lit up the celebrated potato-ring in the centre of the table.

Pota·to-root. [f. POTATO *sb.* + ROOT *sb.*]

† 1. A name formerly given (*a*) to the tuberous roots of the Sweet Potato, and (*b*) to the tubers of the common potato; also to these plants themselves.

1592 GREENE *Disput.* 17 The Apothecaries would haue surpaslng water and Potato rootes lye dead on theyr handes. 1594 *Huswifes Handmaide for Kitchin* 32 A Potaton roote well pared. 1597 *Pilgr. Parnass.* v. 549 A well disposed minde shall no potato rootes in poets finde. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 137 Potato roots are of a temperate quality. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* v. 179 In this ship was brought [i. e. to Bermuda] the first Potata roots. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Impr.* (1746) 324 Potato-roots are now so common and known amongst us, that even the Husbandman buys them to please his Wife.

2. *Potato root*, the root of a potato-plant.

Potatory (pōˈtətəri), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *pōtātōri-us*: see POTATOR and -ORY[2].]

1. Of, pertaining to, or given to drinking.

1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 586 I'll tame the potatory pride of this proud islander. 1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 178 His potatory prowess puts him at the head of the poll. 1860 MRS. BYRNE *Undercurrents* II. 31 Her husband's potatory tendencies.

2. Fit for drinking; potable. *rare.*

1827 LYTTON *Pelham* xxxix, I helped myself to the potatory food with a slow dignity.

B. *sb.* = DRINKABLE *sb.*

1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* xiii, All the eatables and potatories were carried off.

Pot-ball: see POT *sb.*[1] 14.

Pot-bellied (pɒtˌbeˈlid), *a.* [Parasynthetic f. next + -ED[2].] Having a pot-belly. Also *transf.*

1657 W. COTES *Adam in Eden* cl. 229 Given to tame Rabbets when they are pot-bellyed through costiveness. 1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 262 He would appear in all the Deformities that can be imagin'd, as Hunch Back'd, Pot Belly'd, Sharp Breasted. 1814 SCOTT *Waav.* lxvi, A pot-bellied Dutch bottle of brandy. 1858 CARLYLE *Frdk. Gt.* IV. iii. (1872) I. 294 A gluttonous race of Jutes and Angles, lumbering about in potbellied equanimity.

Pot-belly (pɒtˌbeˈli). [f. POT *sb.*[1] + BELLY *sb.*]

1. A swollen or protuberant belly.

c 1714 POPE, etc. *Mem. M. Scriblerus* xi, He will find himself a forked straddling Animal, with bandy legs, a short neck, a dun hide, and a pot-belly. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 224 It..gives that projecting rotundity to the abdomen which is vulgarly distinguished by the name of Pot-Belly. 1877 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 488 The pot-belly of rickety children is caused..by dilatation of the bowels with undigested food.

2. *transf.* A pot-bellied person.

1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. v. 87 The baldpate pot-belly I've noted.

Po·t-boi·ler.

1. One who boils a pot; *spec.* in *Eng. Politics* = POTWALLER. *rare.*

1824 HITCHINS & DREW *Cornwall* I. xvii. § 17. 650 The right of election is vested at present in all the inhabitants [of Tregony] who are pot-boilers. 1826 [see POTWALLER].

2. *colloq.* Applied depreciatively to a work of literature or art executed for the purpose of 'boiling the pot', i. e. of gaining a livelihood: see POT *sb.*[1] 13 c; a writing, picture, or other work, made to sell.

1864 *Sat. Rev.* 27 Aug. 275/2 Artists and novelists of a certain stamp joke about 'pot-boilers'—the name facetiously given to hasty, worthless pictures and books, composed for the simple and sole purpose of being sold under cover of a reputation. 1882 J. C. MORISON *Macaulay* iv. 129 Macaulay's contributions to the *Edinburgh* at this period have largely the characteristics of what are vulgarly called 'pot-boilers', though, they were written to keep, not his own but another man's pot boiling. 1884 H. D. TRAILL *Coleridge* iii. 53 Such, was the singular and even prosaic origin of the 'Ancient Mariner'..surely the most sublime of 'pot-boilers' to be found in all literature. 1897 W. C. HAZLITT *Four Gen. Lit. Fam.* I. iii. ii. 242 All men who have to live by their labour have their pot-boilers.

attrib. 1879 W. L. LINDSAY *Mind Lower Anim.* 20 Writing what are vulgarly known as 'pot-boiler' books.

b. A writer or artist who produces 'pot-boilers'.

1892 G. S. LAYARD *C. Keene* ix. 37 He never seemed to realize that he was anything more than a hard-working pot-boiler. 1900 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Aug. 1/2 The joys of matrimony have an odd way of turning all but the greatest into 'pot-boilers'.

3. *Anthropol.* (See quot. 1874.)

1874 DAWKINS *Cave Hunt.* iii. 91 Among the articles of daily use were many rounded pebbles, with marks of fire upon them, which had probably been heated for the purpose of boiling water. Pot-boilers, as they are called, of this kind are used by many savage peoples at the present day. 1899 J. KENWORTHY in *Essex Nat.* XI. 105 The large quantity of ashes and charcoal, with calcined pebbles and 'pot-boilers', at the bottom of the lake and upon the platform upon which the huts were built.

So (in senses corresponding to 2) **Po·t-boil** *v. intr.*, to do pot-boiling; *trans.* to produce for sale; **Po·t-boilery** *a.* (*nonce wd.*), of the nature of a pot-boiler; **Po·t-boiling** *sb.* and *a.* in quot. 1775, in sense 'providing for the immediate necessities of life'; cf. *boil the pot*: POT *sb.*[1] 13 c.

1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* cxxii. (1783) IV. 130 Send, I say, the £1. 1 just for the pot-boiling business, and who knows what tomorrow may bring forth. 1870 *Daily Tel.* 10 Feb. 5/1 The eccentric, superficial, or 'pot-boiling' qualities which degrade much of what is manufactured and sold. 1880 HOWELLS *Undiss. Country* xx, I write and sell my work. It's what they call pot-boiling. 1881 SAINTSBURY *Dryden* iii. 60 A 'pot-boiling' adaptation of Troilus and Cressida was brought out. 1888 RIDER HAGGARD *Mr. Meeson's Will* iv, He will be paid five hundred or a thousand pounds apiece for his most 'pot boilery' portraits. 1891 *Murray's Mag.* Oct. 550 [They] saw themselves absolutely obliged to 'potboil', if I may be pardoned the phrase, in order to live. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Mar. 4/3 To prove, that several 'old masters'..are also 'fakes', and were 'pot-boiled' in Montmartre. 1905 J. K. JEROME in *Daily Chron.* 14 July 4/4 Every barrister who accepts a brief is pot-boiling. Every clergyman who preaches a sermon is pot boiling. The pot has got to be boiled.

Po·t-bound, *a.* [f. POT *sb.*[1] 1 d + BOUND *ppl. a.*] Said of a plant growing in a flower-pot when its roots fill the pot and have no more room to expand. Also *fig.*

1850 *Florist* Nov. 262 To preserve plants in luxuriant health, they should not be allowed to become pot-bound. 1895 S. R. HOLE *Tour Amer.* 100 As their roots increase and before they become 'pot-bound' they must have more room. *Mod.* There is no doubt we are becoming pot-bound.

Po·t-boy. [f. POT *sb.*[1] 1 c, 2 b + BOY *sb.*[1]] A boy or young man employed at a tavern or public house to serve the customers with beer, or to carry beer to outside customers; a publican's assistant.

1795 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 2 The circumstance that led to the discovery, was that of kidnapping a pot boy. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xi, The potboy..having to deal with drunken men occasionally. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xi, He rose, and the publican and the pot boy were astonished to find the difference in the appearance of this coster's face.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Po·tboydom,** the class of pot-boys; **Po·tboyship,** the position of a pot-boy.

1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIII. 439 He..bestowed the pot-boyship upon the youthful Ginginbetters. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Loche* xiii, It is a part of his game to ingratiate himself with all pot-boy-dom.

† **Pot-carrier.** *Obs.* A perversion of *policary*, POTHECARY: cf. POTTER-CARRIER, POTYCARYAR.

1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 532 Should the learnedst Doctor or Pot-carrier of them all tell a Country-man that the best way to preserve the strength and natural Virtues of his Hay, were to dry it in the Shade or House, he could not but laugh at their simplicity.

Potch, Potcher, var. POACH *v.*[2], POACHER[1], esp. in paper-making.

Pot-clip. *north. dial.* [f. POT *sb.*[1] + CLIP *sb.*[2] 2; cf. POT-KILP.] A contrivance for suspending a pot or cauldron having no 'boul', consisting of two iron rods jointed together, with hooks at the free ends to catch hold of the ears or brim of the pot.

1459-60 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 89, ij par del Potclyppez. 1465 *Ibid.* 244 Item j par de potclyps. 1567 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) I. 266 One broule Iron, vij speights, iiij pair of potteclipps. 1691 RAY *N. C. Words* 136 *Pot clepes*, pot-hooks, from clip or clap, because they clap or catch hold of the pot. 1825 in Brockett *N. C. Gloss.*

Po·t-compa·nion. [f. POT *sb.*[1] + COMPANION *sb.*[1]] A companion in drinking; a fellow-toper.

1549 LATIMER *3rd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 77 Some sayed, he was a Samaritane, that had a Deuyll wythin him, a gloser, a drincker, a pot-companion. 1636 HEYWOOD *Love's Mistr.* i. Wks. 1874 V. 105 A pot-companion, brother to the glasse, That roars in's cuppe; indeede a drunken Asse. *a* 1735 ARBUTHNOT *Gulliver Decyphe'd* Misc. Wks. 1751 I. 82 The Grand Treasurer made him his pot-companion; and the chief Secretary took him into all his pleasures. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* II. xx, He has promised his pot-companions to bring home a wife.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Pot-compa·nioning; Pot-compa·nionship.**

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Eph.* Prol., Whan was excessyue riotous bankettyng, potte-companyonyng, and belychearynge more outragiously vsed? 1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 167 As for your pot-companionship, I hate it.

Pote, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* See also POOT *sb.* [Connected with POTE *v.*]

1. A stick or rod for poking, thrusting, or stirring.

†a. In ME. *plouh pote*, perh. the same as *plough-bat* (PLOUGH *sb.*[1] 8) or PLOUGH-STAFF.

But the various readings, and the frequent variant *plough-foot*, leave the meaning doubtful.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A vii. 96 Mi plouh-pote [*v.r.* plow-bat] schal be my pyk, and posshen atte [*v.r.* putte at þe] Rootes, And helpe my coltre to kerue, and close þe vorwes [1377 B. vi. 105 My plow-fote [2 *MSS.* plow-pote] shal be my pyk-staf, and picche atwo þe rotes].

b. A poker.

1703 THORESBY *Let. to Ray* 334 *Poit*, 'a fire-poit', an iron to stir up the fire with. 1808-25 JAMIESON, *Pout, poit*, a poker. 1828 in *Craven Gloss.* 1864 PRESTON *Poems* (W. Yorksh.) 10 (E.D.D.) An walked as stiff . As if he'd swollud t' poyt. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, Add., *Pote*, a poker for a fire.

c. 'A broad piece of wood used by thatchers to open the old thatch and thrust in the new straw. *Oxon.*' (Halliwell).

2. A kick or push with the foot.

1903 in *Eng. Dial Dict.* from Cumberland and Lancash. to Somerset, Devon, and Cornw.

3. *Comb.* **†Pote-stick** (in 4 **pootstikke**), ? a stick for stirring. But cf. POTSTICK.

c 1350 *Nominale Gall.-Angl.* (E.E.T.S) 511 *Morter pil et mundiloun*, Morter pestelle and pootstikke.

†Pote, *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. MDu. *pōte*, Du. *poot*: see PAW.] A paw.

1481 CAXTON *Godeffroy* 113 The beeste..embraced hym with his potes, or feet to fore.

†Pote, *sb.*[3] *nonce-wd.* [ad. L. *pōtus.*] Drink.

1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. 252 Our means of Life are Pote, and Cibe, and Vest.

Pote, *v.* Now *dial.* Forms: 1 **potian**, 3-5 **pote(n**, 4 **pot**, 5- **pote**, (6 **poote, poat**; 9 *dial.* **poat, poot, pooat, poit(e, poyt).** [OE. *potian*, of uncertain etymology.]

1. *trans.* To push, thrust.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 522 Fearra ȝelican..hi, mid leafe þere ealdan æ; heora fynd mid horne hchamlicere mihte potedon. *a* 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* 235 Þa deoflu hy potedon and þoddetton þa earman sawle and heton hy ut faran rade of þam lichaman. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8891 [Þey] left þer pottyng many on, ȝit stirede þey nought þe leste ston. 1340 *Ayenb.* 135 Wone is of þe zoþe milde, oþren to herie and praysy, and poten him uorþ an worþsaþip. 1382 WYCLIF *Mark* v. 10 He preide hym myche, that he shulde nat put [*v.r.* poten] hym out of the cuntreie. 1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* 93 Euerlastynge potand behynde, in temporall solas & bodily lufe þa seyke to floryssh. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iii 606 A I how pynsynesse potyt me to oppresse, that I haue synnyd on euery ayde. 1530 PALSGR. 663/1, I poote. 1775 ASH, Pote (*vb. tr., a local word*), to push.

b. *esp.* (*trans.* and *intr.*) To push with the foot, to kick; also said of a horse pawing.

a 1300 *Song agst. K. of Almaigne* vii. in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 71 Al he shulde quite here twelfmoneth scot, Shulde he never more with his fot pot To helpe Wyndesore. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 37 To *Pote* the Clothes off; to kick all off; to push or put out. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pote, Paut*, to push or kick with the feet. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s.v., 'Them lads han poted these sheets through a'ready.' 1883 *Huddersf. Gloss.* s.v., One boy poits another out of bed...' She were liggin on her rig a poitin' 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.* s.v., He potes aw th' cloons off him i' bed.

2. *trans.* To poke with a stick or the like; *esp.* to poke or stir (the fire).

1709 S. BOWDICH in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 266 She..beg'd he would not poot her too hard (as she express'd it). 1828 in *Craven Gloss.* 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.* 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Pooat*, to poke or probe into a hole. 'He now gans pooating with a stick'. 1887 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Pooat*, to poke about. 1890 *Gloucestersh. Gloss.* s.v., Pote the fire.

†3. To crimp or form folds in (linen) with a poting-stick; = POKE *v.*[1] 3. *Obs.*

1624 SYLVESTER *Bethulia's Rescue* v. 213 See, how bee poats, paints, frizzles, fashions him.

4. In other *dial.* uses: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

Hence **Po·ted** *ppl. a.*, crimped; **Po·ting** *vbl. sb.*; **po·ting-stick,** †(*a*) a wooden, iron, or bone instrument for crimping linen (*obs.*); (*b*) *dial.* a stick for stirring clothes when boiling.

1600 KEMP *Nine Daies Wond.* C1j b, A boy arm'd with a poating sticke. 1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* iv. l, He..weares a formall ruffe, A nosegay, set face, and a poted cuffe. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxxvii. 314 Having . a bucked Ruff, raised, furrowed, and ridged, with Ponting [*sic*] Sticks of the shape and fashion of small Organ Pipes. 1892 SARAH HEWETT *Peas. Sp. Devon* 114 'Avee seed tha poteing-stick, Mary?

Pote, obs. form of PUT *v.*

Pot-ear. [f. POT *sb.*[1] + EAR *sb.*[1]]

1. The 'ear' or handle of a pot.

c 1425 *Voc.* in WR.-WÜLCKER 660/26 *Hec anca*, potere. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 288/2 A Potte ere, *ansa, ansula.*

2. *Geol.* (*pl.*) See quot.

1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* i. ii. 18 The quarries..exhibited the following beds of the Marlstone. 1. Lightish yellow micaceous sandstone full of Belemnites. 2 'Pot-ears', bluish gray calcareous grit, quarried for troughs. 3. 'Pendle'.

Pot-earth. [POT *sb.*[1]] Potter's earth, potter's clay; *Geol.* the BRICK-EARTH of the London basin.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xiv. § 18. 125 The richest of such earth, (as pott earth and marle) will with much fire grow more compacted. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 201 All the hard crust of pot-earth..had been robbed by the potters. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 28 Nov. 6/7 To bridge over a weak spot from which the early potters had abstracted all the pot earth or brick earth, as we now call it.

Potecarie, -cary (e, variants of POTHECARY.

Poteen, potheen (pɒtʃˈn, pɒθˈn). Also 9 **potsheen, potteen, pottheen.** [a. Ir. *poitín* (potʃˈn) 'little pot', dim. of *pota, puile* POT *sb.*[1]: short for *uisge poitín* 'little-pot whisky'.] Whisky distilled in Ireland in small quantities, privately, i.e. the produce of an illicit still.

1812 MAR EDGEWORTH *Absentee* x, Potsheen, plase your honour;—because it's the little whiskey that's made in the private still or *pot*; and *sheen*, because it's a fond word for whatsoever we'd like, and for what we have little of, and would make much of. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 478 Whiskey too was made, They call'd Potheen, and sold so very cheap. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* x. 87 'That is "poteen", Mr. Massingbird', said the host. 'It's the small still that never paid the King a farthing'. 1885 TENNYSON *Tomorrow* xvi, Yer Honour 'ill give me a thrifle to dhrink yer health in potheen.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *poteen still, whisky.*

1826 J. BANIM *O'Hara Tales* I. xi. 273 Two [decanters] containing cold pottheen punch. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 73 The smell of what, in Ireland, is called potteen whiskey. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxxvi, There's a flaunty sort of young woman at the poteen shop there. 1903 W. B. YEATS *Celtic Twilight* 118 He supplies the potheen-makers with grain from his own fields

Poteger, early form of POTTINGER.

†Poteller, *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* Also 4 **poteler,** 5 **potteler, potler.** [app. a. AF. **poteller*, f. med.L. type **potellāris* adj., f. *potellus* POTTLE.] Holding a pottle (qualifying *pot* or the like); hence sometimes as *sb.* = POTTLE-POT.

1390 *Earl Derby's Expedition* (Camden) 18 Pro ij ollis coreis galoners, et pro vj ollis coreis potellers. 1392-3 *Ibid.* 154, xij potles galoners, viij pottes potelers. 1459 *Paston Lett.* I. 488 Item, iij. pottelers of lether...Item, ij pottis argenti potlers. 1465 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* (Roxb.) 492, ij. pottes pottelers purselle gyltt, weyinge lxv. unnces.

†Potelot. *Obs. rare.* [= G *pottloth*, Dn. *potlood* POT-LEAD 2.] Sulphuret of molybdenum.

1828 in WEBSTER, citing *Fourcroy.*

Potence[1] (pōˈtĕns). [a. OF. *potence*, ad. L. *potentia* power, f. *potent-em*, pres. pple. of *posse* to be powerful or able: see -ENCE.]

1. Power, ability, strength; = POTENCY 1.

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxvi. 72 That he ne may it knowen as in potence that is kyndely power. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 472 Tha quha ane did excel in wisdome, or potence. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. i. iv. 22 His Potence, Prevalence, and Interest among the Canaanites. 1767 MRS. S. PENNINGTON *Lett.* III. 153 That there is any other being,..in the universe, which withstands the potence of God. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Seraphim* i. 156 Where the blind matter brings An awful potence out of impotence. 1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Resources* Wks. (Bohn) III. 196 Men are made up of potences.

b. = POTENCY 1 b.

1872 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. vi. 112 And through thy frame the liquour's potence fling.

c. Sexual power.

1882 *Law Rep.* 10 Appeal Cases 173 She .. averred .. that he was impotent at the date of the ceremony...The appellant averred his potence.

2. Degree of power or intensity.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* xii. (1882) 135, I shall venture to use potence, in order to express a specific degree of a power, in imitation of the Algebraists. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1870) II. xxv. 120 Derivative from the principle in its lower potence or degree. 1863 MASSON in *Reader* 26 Sept. 335/2 This, then, is the first 'potence', as the Germans would call it, of that self-culture which consists in the control of thought by and within itself.

Potence[2] (pōˈtĕns). Forms: 8 **potans, (portance),** 8-9 **pot(t)ance,** 6- **potence.** [a. F. *potence* a crutch (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), also applied to various T- or Γ-shaped objects, as a gibbet, an armorial charge, a tactical formation, the potence of a watch, ad. L. *potentia* power, POTENCE[1], in med.L. a support (?), crutch. In sense 3, often written *pot(t)ance.* See POTENT *sb.*[1]]

†1. A cross or gibbet. *Obs.*

c 1500 *Melusine* 117 There is the potence or cros wheron the good thef Dysmas was crucefyed whan our lord was nayled to the Cros for our redempcion. 1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxviii. 215 And, as I past, the Potence I espy, Quhair the anoyntit Bischop hung to dry. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 80 *note*, One feature disfigures the landscape [in Catalonia]; the potence. The gallows appears on every hill.

b. *Engineering.* A supporting framework formed like a gallows.

1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 362 A vertical frame, forming a potence, or gallows, was fixed upon each of the horizontal frames, with two iron rollers on the summits, over which the two suspension cables were passed.

2. *Watchmaking.* A stud screwed to the top plate in which is made the bearing for the lower pivot of the verge; hence, any stud or fixture supporting a bearing. *Counter-potence*, a stud in which the upper pivot of the verge plays.

1678 *Lond Gaz.* No. 1286/4 The Counter pottance [*wispr.* pettance] hath a tail that goeth a quarter of a circle. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Potance*, or *Potence*, a Part of a Watch. 1705 DERHAM in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 318 One of these drilled stones they fix in the cock, the other in the bottom of the portance only to carry the ballance. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Watch-work*, The potence, or pottance, which is the strong stud in pocket-watches, whereon the lower pivot of the verge plays. 1792 *Trans. Soc. Arts* X. 219 Supported by two counter pottances upon the upper plate. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 503 The potence.. and small or counter potence.., that hold the pivots of the balance wheel, are small cocks seen in fig. 502, .. and are screwed to the top or upper plate within the frame. 1885 LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. iv. 329/1 Take the potence, and screw it in its place upon the top plate.

¶ **3.** Erron. for *potent* (POTENT *sb.*[1] 1). *Obs*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 24/1 The Crutch is of some termed a Crich, but more usually a Crutch Staff, which by Old Sir Geffrey Chaucer, was called a Potence.

4. A military formation, in which a line is thrown out at right angles to the main body.

1759 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 40/2 The left of the English, was formed to prevent that design in a manner which the military men call Potence, that is, in a body which presents two faces to the enemy. 1865 CARLYLE *Friedk. Gt.* XVIII. viii. (1872) VII. 243 Friedrich's line, shoots out in mysterious Prussian rhythm, in echelons, in potences, obliquely down the Janus Hill side.

5. (See quot.)

1887 *Jrnl. R. Archæol. Inst.* XLIV. 112 The Circular [culverhouses] were provided with a revolving machine, called a potence, by which all the nests could be conveniently got at in turn.

6. *attrib.* in sense 2. as *potence file, hole.*

1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 214 The size of the potence file most generally used is four inches long. *Ibid.* 280 The body or arbor of the verge..viewed through the follower potance hole should be seen crossing the balance wheel hole of the dovetail.

Potencé (pōˈtĕnˌsē), *a. Her.* Also **potencie;** improperly **potence** [a. F. *potencé*, f. *potence*: see POTENCE[2]. Cf. PATONCE.] = POTENT *a.*[2]

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 55 Beareth Sable, a Bende Argent, with two double Cotizes, Potences and Counter-potences of three peces d'Or. 1602 SEGAR *Hon. Mil. & Civ.* II. xxvi. 105 That euery man .. should .. vpon their vppermost garment weare a blacke Crosse, voided with a Crosse potence. 1611 COTGR., *Potencé, te*, like, or belonging, to a Gibbet, or Crutch; In Blason, potencie. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Potent, or Potence*, the Term for a Cross in Heraldry, formed into this Figure. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) II. xxiii. 193 Richard bore on his banners the cross potence and four doves of the Saxon Saint. 1894 (see POTENT *a.*[2])

Potency (pōˈtĕnsi). [ad. L. *potentia* power: see POTENCE[1] and -ENCY.] The quality of being potent.

1. Power, ability to accomplish or effect something; inherent powerfulness or capacity; authority.

1539 HEN. VIII *Instruct.* Nov., Wyatt's Wks. (1825) App. 517 Being the end and victory not in the multitude and potency, but in the hand of God. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. ii. 67, I would to heauen I had your potencie, And you were Isabell. 1654 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 114 It wilbe a very great infamy and unbefittinge the potency of yᵉ crowne. 1663 WOOD *Life* Apr. (O. H. S.) I. 473 Dr. Erbury was turned out of his fellowship of Magd. Coll. by the potency of Dr. Pierce the president. 1759 W. MASON *Caractacus* Poems (1774) 237 By the dread potency of every star, We do adjure thee. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1853) II. xxi. 451 The renowned name became at once a charm of magic potency. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* ix. 17 Inheriting the old potency of a great house. 1884 *Law Times* 1 Mar. 315/2 The decision..has likewise a tendency to limit the potency of garnishee procedure

b. Power to affect one physically; of liquor, etc.: overpowering or intoxicating quality; strength.

1637 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Drinke & Welcome* Title-p., An especiall declarat on of the potency, vertue, and operation of our English Ale. 1785 SARAH FIELDING *Ophelia* II. iv, The potency of good October. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1883) 51 Suffocated by the potency of their exhalations, she was forced to quit the gallery. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xvii, You would have thought . the very horse..was affected by the potency of the drink.

2. *transf.* A person or body wielding power or influence; a being possessed of power; a power.

1645 W. BALL *Sphere of Govt.* 18 We may give, or Render

too much to Cæsar, or Cæsars, Potentates or Potencies. 1741 *Barrow's Wks., Pope's Suprem.* v 1. 669 Before his time the Roman Episcopacy had advanced it self beyond the priesthood into a potency. 1887 C. J. Abbey *Eng. Ch. & Bps* I. 119 A firm believer in ghosts, witches, fairies, and such other supernatural potencies.

3. Capability of active development; potentiality, inherent capability or possibility.

1644 Milton *Areop.* (Arb.) 35 Books .. doe contain a potencie of life in them to be as active as that soule was whose progeny they are. 1645 Rutherford *Tryal & Tri. Faith* vi. (1845) 72 A plant is a tree in the potency. 1874 Tyndall *Belfast Address* 55, I discern in that Matter..the promise and potency of all terrestrial life.

4. Degree of (latent) force. (Cf. Potence 1 2.

a 1691 Boyle *Hist. Air* (1692) 97 To conclude readily, what potency the bubble has, by the change of the atmosphere's weight, acquired or lost 1871 Blackie *Four Phases* i. 71 The effects produced by this higher potency of the same force.

Potenger, obs. form of Pottinger.

Potent (pōʊtɛ́nt), *sb.*[1] and *a.*[2] [app. an alteration or variant of F. *potence* Potence[2].]

A. *sb.* **†1.** A crutch; a staff with a cross piece to lean upon; also *transf.* a crozier. *Obs.*

1362 Langl. *P. Pl* A ix. 68 Dobest is a-boue bobe, And Bitep a Busschopes cros, A pyk is in þe potent to punge a doun þe wikkede. † *a* 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 308 So old she was that she ne wente A lote, but it were by potente. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxix (*Placidus*) 28 For þe thryd fit hym worthis þen Haf a potent hym on to len. *Ibid.* xl. (*Ninian*) 495 His patent can [gan] with hym ta Priuely, ore he wald ga [cf. 514 For-þi his stafe sone has he tan]. *c* 1420 Lydg *Thebes* i. in *Chaucer's Wks.* (1561) 159 b/1 He taketh a potent, And on three fecte, thus he goeth ayen. 1480 Caxton *Ovid's Met.* xiv. xii, He..wente with a potente or stylthe on whyche he lened.

b. *fig.* A support, stay. Cf. Crutch *sb.* 1 c. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 9177 Thow art hys pyler & hys potent; And ellys he were I-potent. *c* 1430 — *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 240 Jhesu be my staff and my potent. 1891 Stevenson *In South Seas* (1900) 249 He was but waiting to capitulate, and looked about for any potent to relieve the stram.

† **2.** A gibbet. *Sc. Obs. rare.*

1549 *Compl Scot* xix 162 [He] gart heyde them, and syne he gart hyng thier quartais on potentis at diuerse comont passagis on the feildis.

† **3.** A cross handle like the head of a crutch.

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III 337/1 There is an other sort of these Dung Forks without a Raspe, or Potent, on the head.

B. *adj. Her.* Having the limbs terminating in potents or crutch-heads, as *cross potent*; formed by a series of potents. *Potent* (*and*) *counter-potent*: see Counter-potent.

1610 Guillim *Heraldry* ii. vii (1660) 82 He bears..a Crosse potent. 1725 Coats *Dict. Her., Potent*, a Cross Potent, by reason of the Resemblance its Extremities bear to the Head of a Crutch. 1765–87 Porny *Heraldry* (ed. 4) Gloss., *Potent, a* said of a Cross terminating like a T, at its upper extremities. 1882 Cussans *Herald.* 3 54 Potent is formed by a number of figures, bearing some resemblance to crutch heads, arranged in horizontal lines, in the same manner as Vair. 1894 *Parker's Gloss. Her., Potent*, also gives its name to one of the heraldic furs, composed of any metal and colour: this is, however, usually blazoned *Potent counter-potent*. *Ibid.*, *Potent* is also applied to the edge of an ordinary or to a line of division, though the latter but rarely. *Ibid.* s. v. *Cross, Cross potent*, written sometimes *potence* (fr. potencée): so called because its arms terminate in potents, or like crutches. Also called a Jerusalem cross.

Potent (pōʊtɛ́nt), *a.*[1] and *sb.*[2] [ad. L. *potens, -ent-em* powerful, pres. part. of *posse* (*potis esse*) to be powerful or able.]

1. Powerful, possessed of great power; having great authority or influence; mighty: used of persons and things, with many shades of meaning, as the power implied is political, military, social, supernatural, moral, mental, etc. (Usually a poetic or rhetorical word, felt to be stronger than *powerful*.)

a 1500 *Priests of Peblis* in Pinkerton *Scot. Poems Repr.* (1792) I 10 Than come he haine a verie potent man; And spoust syne a michtie wyfe richt than. *a* 1550 in *Dunbar's Poems* (S. T. S.) 324 The potent Prince of joy imperiall, The he surmounting Emprinour abone. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* iv. iv 89 The Doctor is well monied, and his friends Potent at Court 1603 Drayton *Bar. Wars* iii. viii. Thus sits the great Enchantresse in her cell, With Vestall fire her potent liquor warmes. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 84 The potentest state there, boasting of the bravery of 200 galliss, and eight or ten galleasses. 1639 N. N. tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* ii 1 The wisest and potentest of men. 1667 Milton *P. L.* xii. 211 Moses once more his potent Rod extends Over the Sea. 1696 Tate & Brady *Ps.* viii 7 They jointly own his potent Sway. 1711 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App v. 164 A smaller garrison held the town..against a potenter host. 1783 Crabbe *Village* i. 282 A potent quack, long vers'd in human ills, Who first insults the victim whom he kills 1813 H. & J. Smith *Horace in Lond.* 38 Potent once at quoits and cricket, Head erect and heart elate 1880 McCarthy *Own Times* IV. lxii. 375 His influence and his name were potent in every corner of the globe. 1897 W. L. Clowes *Royal Navy* I. xi. 380 The danger of making any effort of the kind in face of a 'potent' fleet.

b. Of reasons, principles, motives, ideas: Cogent, effective, convincing.

1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* iii. iii. 192 But 'gainst your privacie The reasons are more potent and heroycall. 1679 J. Goodman *Penit. Pard* iii. vi. (1713) 385 Fear..is neither so lasting a principle, nor so potent and effective a motive as hope. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* vii vi, An objection which, however potent, is single. 1875 Helps *Soc. Press.* iii 31 Ideas which should shiver into atoms some of our present most potent ideas.

2. Having strong physical or chemical properties: as a potent solvent, drug, etc.

1715 Rowe *Lady J. Gray* i. i. 25 Is there no help in all the healing art, No potent juice or drug to save a life So precious? 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* I 113 The most potent and probably the proper solvent of iron, is the vitriolic acid. 1807–20 S. Cooper *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 242 With respect to mercury, or any other potent remedy. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII 800 Of more potent remedies, salicylic acid is perhaps the most trustworthy.

3. Possessing sexual power.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 149 Such a man..impotent awake, potent only in dreams.

† **B.** *sb. Obs.* **1.** Power, a power.

1512 *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1828) III. 56 To praise and honour you as well for the honoure that God hath doone to you as for your noble potentes. 1631 *Celestina* vii 88 Such a peerlesse potent, a commanding Power, as thy imperious unparaleld beauty!

2. One who has power or authority; a potent person; a potentate.

1595 Shaks *John* ii. i 358 Cry haunoche kings, back to the stained field You equall Potents, fiery kindled spirits. 1642 W. Bird *Mag. Honor* 8 There be other Potents under the King, which are called Barons.

3. A military warrant or order.

1622 F. Markham *Bk. War* iii. vi. 103 The Victuall-Master may send forth his warrants or potents for the bringing in of all manner of victuails at their ordinary prizes. 1689 G. Walker *Siege of Derry* 15 A Fortnight later, we receiv'd a Potent to March to St. Johnstown. 1690 J. Mackenzie *Siege London-Derry* 5/2 The Potent being more narrowly inspected, was found defective.

Potent, *a.*[2]: see alter Potent *sb.*[1]

†Potentacy. *Obs.* [f. Potentate: see -acy.] The state or rule of a potentate; supreme power.

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 357 The usurping potentacie, and outrageous rule of thundering Tyrannes. 1681 *Whole Duty Nations* 14 Their Interests, are preserved and kept distinct, as these are often allowed to be under some conquering Potentacy. 1701 Beverley *Glory of Grace* 48 That, in which the Supreme, the Infinite Wisdom, Holiness, Dominion, Potentacy, hath placed its Glory.

Potentate (pōʊtɛ́ntɛt), *sb.* (*a.*) Also 4–6 **potentat.** [ad. L. *potentātus* (*n*-stem) power, dominion, in late L. a potentate (whence F. *potentat*), f. *potens* Potent *a*[1]: see -ate[1].]

1. A person endowed with independent power; a prince, monarch, ruler.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 30 Til ze alon wil be potentats in þe kirk. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. V* 81 b, No potentate was more pitious nor lorde more bounteous. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, iii. ii. 136 But Kings and mightiest Potentates must die, For that's the end of humane miserie. 1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 706 All obey'd The wonted signal, and superior voice Of thir great Potentate. 1769 Gray *Installation Ode* 37 High potentates and dames of royal birth 1867 Freeman *N. C.* I. ii. 39 The mightiest potentate of the East.

2. A powerful city, state, or body; = Power 6 b.

1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* iii 94 Carthage grew so great a Potentate, that [etc.]. 1719 W. Wood *Surv. Trade* 32, The best Security against any future Designs or Attempts from the French, or any other Potentate. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 130 Nothing indicated that the East India Company would ever become a great Asiatic potentate.

† **B** *adj.* Powerful, ruling. *Obs.*

1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* lxv. 54 This spider hath vsurpdlie growne To potentate state. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 50/2 Those mighty and potentat Lordes. 1648 S. Fairclough *Prisoner's Praises*, etc (1650) 39 Execute the spirit of mortification upon your potentate and predominate sins.

Potented, *a. Her.* [f. Potent *sb.*[1] + -ed[2].] (See quots.) So ‖ **Potentée** *a.*

c 1828 Berry *Encycl. Herald.* I. Gloss., *Potented*, or *Potentee*, ordinaries are so termed when the outer edges are formed into *potents*, differing from what is called *potent counter-potent*, which is the forming of the whole surface of the ordinary into potents and counterpotents like the fur. *Ibid.*, *bend potentée*, like the bend paice, is formed by one limb of the cross potent issuing from the sides. 1830 Rouson *Brit. Herald* III, *Potented*, or *Potentée*. 1889 in Elvin *Heraldry* 109 *a*.

‖ **Potentia.** [L., = power.] *In potentia* = in Posse: see ‖ In 21.

1601 A Copley *Answ. Let. Jesuited Gent.* 26 No compleate head in *esse* but only in *potentia*.

Potential (pōʊtɛ́nʃăl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 4–6 -enial(l. [ME., *potenciall*, ad. late L. *potentiālis* (Albertus Magnus *a* 1250, but cf. *potentiāliter* adv. 5th c., Sidon.), f. *potentia* Potency + -al; so OF. *potencial* (14 15th c. in Godef.), mod.F. *potentiel*.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Possessing potency or power; potent, powerful, mighty, strong; commanding. Now *rare.*

c 1485 *Digby Myst* (1882) ii. 360 The myght of the fadires potenciall deite. *a* 1529 Skelton *Prayer to Father* 2 Celestial Father, potencial God of myght. 1604 Shaks *Oth.* i. ii 13 The Magnifico is much beloved, And hath in his effect a voice potentiall As double as the Dukes. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 683 The bark, when sufficiently masticated, operates as a very potential purge and emetic. 1870 Mill *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 19/1 The nation as a whole, and every individual composing it, are without any potential voice in their own destiny.

2. Possible as opposed to actual; existing *in posse* or in a latent or undeveloped state, capable of coming into being or action; latent.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xix. viii. (Bodl. MS.), Potencial light pat is in a bodie medied and derke passeþ not to worke in dede but bi comynge of outeward light. 1626 Prynne *Perpet. Regen. Man's Est.* 262 This cannot imply an actuall or a potentiall fall from the state of grace. 1657 S. Purchas *Pol. Flying-Ins.* i. ii. 3 The Worm or Potential Bee. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. xvi. 261 When he [a sole corporation] dies or resigns, though there is no actual owner of the land till a successor be appointed, yet there is a legal, potential ownership, subsisting in contemplation of law 1861 Kent *Comm. Amer. Law* (1873) II. xxxix. 468 The thing sold must have an actual or potential existence. 1872 Nicholson *Biol.* 15 Life may remain in a dormant or 'potential' condition for an apparently indefinite length of time. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Mar. 6/2 The ships..put out under steam, running eight or nine throughout the night to avoid potential torpedoes.

3. *Med. Potential cautery*, an agent which produces the same effects on the skin as an *actual cautery* or red-hot iron. So *potential corrosive.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 305 He knowiþ not þe difference bitwixe a cauterie þat is clepid actuel & potencial. 1597 A M tr *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 17 b/2 We vse nowe in these dayes potentialle corrosives 1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks (1653) 90 In which case, a potential Caustick medicament..is convenient. 1696 Phillips (ed. 5), *Potential Cautery* is that which is perform'd with Limestone or other Caustick Drugs. 1758 J. S. tr. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (17,1) 174, I prefer the Potential Cautery, such as the Lapis Infernalis, or the Mercurial Water. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Potential cautery*, nitrate of silver or Potassa fusa, as distinct from the *Actual cautery*, or red-hot iron.

4. *Gram* That expresses potentiality or possibility: *potential mood*, a name sometimes given to the subjunctive mood, when used to express possibility; the subjunctive mood used potentially.

In French Grammar, sometimes applied to the Conditional (*j'aurais, je serais*, etc.).

[1524 Linacre *De Emendata Structura Latini Sermonis* (ed Paris 1550) 30 Potentialem vocamus, quem Graeci per *ἄν* coniunctionem & verbum duplicis modi, alias indicatiui, alias optatiui, explicant.]

1530 Palsgr. Introd. 31 Modes: every parfyte verbe hath vi, the indicatyve, imperatyve, optatyve or potenciall, the subjunctyve, the conditionall, and the infynytyve. 1612 Brinsley *Pos. Parts* (1669) 31 How know you the Potential Mood? It sheweth an ability, will, or duty to do any thing. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn* I, *Potential Mood in Grammar*, is the same in form with the *Subjunctive*; but differs in this, That it hath always Implied in it, either *Possum, Volo*, or *Debeo*; as *Kogar Quis*, that is, *Kogare potest*, a Man may ask. 1824 L. Murray *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. ii i. 117 That the Potential Mood should be separated from the subjunctive, is evident, from the intricacy and confusion which are produced by their being blended together, and from the distinct nature of the two moods; the former of which may be expressed without any condition, supposition, etc 1837 G. Phillips *Syriac Gram.* 111, The tenses, especially the future, either alone or in connection with one or more particles, in many cases express a potential, subjunctive, or hypothetical sense. 1876 Mason *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 21) 60 To these moods [Infinitive, Indicative, Imperative, Subjunctive] many grammarians add the Potential Mood, meaning by that mood certain combinations of the so called auxiliary verbs *may, might, can, could, must*, with the infinitive mood. This is objectionable.

b. With humorous play on sense 2.

1680 T. Jordan *London's Glory* 2 [Followed by] all Lord Mayors in the Potential Mood. 1823 Byron *Juan* xi. xxxv, By those who govern in the mood potential.

5. *Physics.* **a.** *Potential function*: a mathematical function or quantity by the differentiation of which the force at any point in space arising from any system of bodies, etc. can be expressed. In the case in which the system consists of separate masses, electrical charges, etc., this quantity is equal to the sum of these, each divided by its distance from the point.

Introduced in 1828, by G. Green, with special reference to electricity. Now usually called simply *potential* (see B 4).

1828 G Green *Applic Math. Anal. to Electr. & Magn.* in *Math. Papers* (1871) 9 Nearly all the attractive and repulsive forces, in nature are such, that if we consider any material point *P*, the effect, in a given direction, of all the forces acting upon that point, arising from any system of bodies *S* under consideration, will be expressed by a partial differential of a certain function of the co ordinates which serve to define the point's position in space. The consideration of this function is of great importance in many inquiries...We shall often have occasion to speak of this function, and will therefore, for abridgement, call it the potential function arising from the system *S*. 1882 Minchin *Unipl. Kinemat.* 135 The function ψ is called the potential-function of the strain, and the curves obtained by varying the constant in the equation $\psi = C$ are called curves of equal potential.

b. *Potential energy*: energy existing in a positional form, not as motion; also Energy 6.

Introduced by Rankine in 1853, *potential* being opposed to *actual*, as in sense 2; Thomson and Tait substituted *kinetic* for *actual*, making *potential energy* the opposite of *kinetic energy*. The Latin expression *vis potentialis* had been used by the two Bernoullis and Euler *a* 1750.

[1744 Euler *Methodus inveniendi lineas curvas*, etc. 246 Quamobrem cum vir celeberrimus..Daniel Bernoulli mihi indicasset se universam vim, quae in lamina elastica incurvata insit, una quadam formula quam *vim potentialem* appellat complecti posse.]

1853 W Rankine *Transform. Energy* in *Sci. Papers* (1881) 203 By the occurrence of such changes, actual energy disappears, and is replaced by Potential or Latent Energy; which is measured by the product of a change of state into the resistance against which that change is made. (The vis viva of matter in motion, thermometric heat, radiant heat, light, chemical action, and electric currents, are forms

of actual energy; amongst those of potential energy are those of the mechanical powers of gravitation, elasticity, chemical affinity, statical electricity, and magnetism. 1866 Odling *Anim. Chem.* 71 We may thus render muscular force latent in a stretched bowstring, raised cannon-ball, or other instrument, for any length of time. This latent force is generally spoken of as potential energy, while the active force exertable at any moment by the flying arrow or falling ball constitutes its actual or dynamic energy. 1868 Thomson & Tait *Elem. Dynamics* 74 The *potential energy* of a conservative system, in the configuration which it has at any instant, is the amount of work that its mutual forces perform during the passage of the system from any one chosen configuration to the configuration at the time referred to. 1875 Gamgee tr. *Hermann's Elem. Hum. Physiol.* Introd. 1 The human body..is an organism in which, by the chemical change of its constituent parts, *potential* is converted into *kinetic* energy. 1876 Tait *Rec. Adv. Phys. Sc.* (1885) 364 Excellent instances of potential energy are supplied by..the wound up 'weights' of a clock, by gunpowder, the chemical affinities of whose constituents are called into play by a spark [etc.]. 1881 Maxwell *Electr. & Magn.* (ed. 2) I. 16 To determine the value of the potential energy when the magnet is placed in the field of force expressed by this potential.

B. *sb.* † 1. A potential agent, a thing that gives power. *Obs. rare.*

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Potentials*, things apt to breed or give power, strength or ability.

2. That which is possible, opposed to what is actual; a possibility.

1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* I. xii. 245 The *potential* works *in* them, even as the *actual* works on them! 1883 Edersheim *Life Jesus* (ed. 6) I. 6:4 With this belief our highest thoughts of the potential for humanity are connected. 1889 J. M. Robertson *Ess. Crit. Method* 92 The faculty..must be held to reach its highest potential, on the side of literature, in the case of personal gift cultivated by a literary life.

3. *Gram* Short for *Potential mood*: see A 4.

4. *Physics.* Short for *potential function*: see A. 5 a. Hence, the amount of energy or quantity of work denoted by this, considered as a quality or condition of the matter, electricity, etc., in question. See quots.

('*Potential* as the name of a function was undoubtedly introduced by Gauss in 1840' (G. F. Becker in *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* 1893, Feb. 97). [Cf. Gauss *Allgem. Lehrsätze d. Quadrats d. Entfernung* Wks. 1 177 V 201 Zur bequemern Handhabung werden wir uns erlauben dieses *V* mit einer besonderen Benennung zu belegen, und die Grösse das *Potential* der Massen, worauf sie sich bezieht, nennen.])

1828 G. Green *On Applic. Math. Anal.* etc. in *Math. Papers* (1871) 32 This equation is remarkable on account of its simplicity and singularity, seeing that it gives the value of the potential for any point p', within the surface, when V', its value at the surface itself, is known, together with [etc.]. 1853 Sir W. Thomson in *Philos. Mag.* Ser iv. V. 288 *note*, The potential at any point in the neighbourhood of or within a charged body is the quantity of work that would be required to bring a unit of positive electricity from an infinite distance to that point if the given distribution of electricity remained unaltered. 1866 R. M. Ferguson *Electr.* (1870) 277 Instead of the word tension, used with reference to the work that can be effected by a charge when openly insulated, or electro motive force, the word *potential* is now used. 1867 Thomson & Tait *Nat. Philos.* (1883) II. 29. § 483 This function [the potential] was introduced for gravitation by Laplace, but the name was first given to it by Green, who may almost be said to have in 1828 created the theory, as we now have it. *Ibid* § 485 The *Potential* at any point, due to any attracting or repelling body, or distribution of matter, is the mutual potential energy between it and a unit of matter placed at that point. 1876 Preece & Sivewright *Telegraphy* 5 Potential implies that function of electricity which determines its motion from one point to another. And the difference of potential, which determines the amount of this motion, is called electromotive force. 1879 G. Prescott *Sp. Telephone* 37 The difference of magnetic potential existing between the diaphragm and the core is increased. 1881 Maxwell *Electr. & Magn.* I. 76 Potential, in electrical science, has the same relation to Electricity that pressure, in Hydrostatics, has to fluid, or that temperature, in Thermodynamics, has to Heat. 1881 Jenkin *Electr.* 51 The effect of contact in producing or maintaining difference of potentials. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Feb. 6/3 (Mr. Tesla's demonstration) Currents of these extremely high potentials appear to be absolutely without effect upon the human organism. 1902 Sloane *Stand. Electr. Dict* (ed. 3), The magnetic potential at any point of a magnetic field expresses the work which would be done by the magnetic forces of the field on a positive unit of magnetism as it moves from that point to an infinite distance therefrom...It is the exact analogue of absolute electric potential.

attrib. 1896 *Academy* 11 Apr. 397/2 The rate of leak..was no greater when the potential difference was 500 volts than when it was 5. 1898 *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 101 'High potential' electrical heat for irons, broilers, chafing dishes, and local applications. *Ibid.* 104 To run an engine dynamo ..to furnish high potential heat and light.

Potentiality (potenʃiæ·lĭti). [ad. med L. *potentiālitas* (Albertus Magnus, *a* 1250), f. *potentiāl-is*: see prec. and -ITY. So F. *potentialité*.]

1. The quality of being powerful or having power: see Potential *a.* 1.

1627 Hakewill *Apol.* I. ii. 70 'Habent aliquid potentialitatis admixtum', as Lyra speakes, they haue some kinde of potentiality (I know not how otherwise to render his word) mixed with them. 1656 Hobbes *Liberty, Necess. & Chance* 266 Nor do I understand what derogation it can be to the Divine perfection, to attribute to it Potentiality, that is (in English) Power. 1820 Coleridge *Lett., Convers.* etc. I. 133, I have the power, the potentiality of walking. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* II. xvii. 514 An unlimited and unimpaired potentiality of sovereignty.

2. *esp.* The state or quality of possessing latent power or capacity capable of development into activity; possibility of action or active existence: opposed to *actuality*: see Potential *a.* 2.

1625 Jackson *Creed* v. xiv. § 2 That potentiality or aptitude which the soul hath to be linked, and made one substance with the body. 1653 H. More *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 11 By Earth you are to understand, the Potentiality or Capability of the Existence of the outward Creation. 1781 Johnson Apr. in Boswell, We are not here to sell a parcel of boilers and vats, but the potentiality of growing rich beyond the dreams of avarice. 1855 Bain *Senses & Int.* III. i. § 37 (1864) 378 The mental conception that we have of empty space, is *scope for movement*, the possibility or potentiality of moving. 1862 Dana *Man. Geol* 599 Characteristics before only foreshadowed, or existing only in potentiality, come out into full expression.

b. With *a* and *pl.* An instance of this quality; a capacity or possibility, or a condition, thing, or being in which it is embodied.

1668 Howe *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 44 By the former it hath a potentiality, by the latter an habitude in reference thereunto. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* II. xxiii. § 7 (1695) 160 In this looser sense, I crave leave to be understood, when I name any of these Potentialities amongst the simple Ideas, which we recollect in our Minds, when we think of particular Substances. 1855 H. Spencer *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) II. viii. vi. 586 In the joy of liberty regained there are massed together the potentialities and gratifications in general. 1862 — *First Princ.* I. ii. § 11. 33 The self-creation of such a potential universe would involve over again the difficulties here stated—would imply behind this potential universe a more remote potentiality. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 522/1 The seed is the potentiality of the plant. 1879 Huxley *Hume* iii. 85 The conversion, by unknown causes, of these innate potentialities into actual existences.

3. *Electr.* = Potential *sb.* 4. *rare.*

1898 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* V. 857 The individual, through whose body there is passing an electric current of not too high potentiality, generally experiences pain.

Potentialize (pote·nʃələiz), *v.* [f. Potential + -ize.] *trans.* To make potential, give potentiality to; *spec.* in reference to energy, To convert into a potential condition. Hence **Pote·ntialized** *ppl. a*, **Pote·ntializing** *vbl. sb*; **Potentializa·tion**, the action of making potential.

1856 P. Fairbairn *Prophecy* II. III. iv 431 *note*, The six highly potentialized—three times repeated (666) is the utmost that could be assigned him for a symbolical indication of his nature—this is the number of his name. 1865 tr. *Strauss' New Life Jesus* II. II. lxxix. 273 Neander's attempt to substitute a mere potentialization of the water for vinous properties. 1886 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* Ser. III. XXXI. 120 At the extreme configurations of any simple vibration, the energy of the simple movement is entirely potentialized. 1889 *Nature* 3 Oct. 562/1 With a given metal, there is large potentializing in the first stages of strain, and large dissipation in the final stages.

Potentially (pote·nʃəli), *adv.* [f. Potential *a.* + -ly 2.]

1. Powerfully, mightily; authoritatively. Now *rare.*

1549 in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) 1381/2 The wordes of holy scripture doe worke theyr effectes potencially and thorowly by the mighty operation of the spirite of God. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Potentially*, powerfully, mightily, substantially, effectually. 1878 B. Harte *Man on Beach* ii. 53 'That settles the whole matter then,' said Bessie potentially.

2. In a potential or possible manner or state; in potentiality, possibility, or capability: opposed to *actually.*

c 1430 *Art Nombryng* 15 Seithe Boice in Arsemetrike, that vnyte potencially is al nombre, and none in act. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 39 b/2 The matter applyed on the bodye, actuallye combureth or potentiallye, wherfore they are called actuall or potentialle Cauteryes. 1614 Selden *Titles Hon.* Pref. B iv, It's thought, that, in the Seed are alwaies potentially seuerall indiuiduating Qualities deriu'd from diuers of the neere ancestors. 1768–74 Tucker *Lit. Nat.* (1834) I. 292 The doctrine of atoms actually, if not potentially, indivisible. *a* 1822 Shelley *Def. Poetry* Essays & Lett. (Camelot Class.) 29 The first acorn contained all oaks potentially. 1864 Bowen *Logic* iv. 61 Every Concept must denote some existing object,—existing, that is, either really or potentially.

3. In the potential mood. *rare.*

1861 Dickens *Gt. Expect.* xlv, Imperative mood, present tense: Do not thou go home, let him not go home, let us not go home...Then, potentially: I may not and I cannot go home.

So **Pote·ntialness**, potentiality.

1628 Wilkins *Real Char.* 28 Potentialness, Reversion, may, can. 1727 Bailey vol. II, *Potentialness*, Powerfulness, Efficacy.

Pote·ntiary. *nonce-wd.* [After Plenipotentiary.] One possessing power to act.

1854 Thackeray *Newcomes* xxx, The last great potentiary had arrived who was to take part in the family congress.

Potentiate (pote·nʃiet), *v.* [f. L. *potentia* power + -ate 3. In quot. 1817 after Ger. *potenzi(e)ren.*]

1. *trans.* To endow with power or potency.

1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* xii. (1882) 135, I have even a hazarded the new verb potenziate, with its derivatives, in order to express the combination or transfer of powers. 1820 — in *Lit. Rem* (1839) IV. 137 Of such exertions..I do not believe a human soul capable, unless substantiated and successively potentiated by an especial divine grace. 1827–48 Hare *Guesses* (1859) 430 The true ideal is the individual, purified and potentiated, the individual freed from everything that is not individual in it.

2. To make possible.

1863 *Englishm. Mag.* Jan. 51 Before a language can arrive at that maturity which potentiates a strict art of composition, it must pass through every intermediate phase from the formless to the regular.

Hence **Pote·ntiated** *ppl. a.*; **Potentia·tion**, the action of potentiating, endowment with power.

a 1834 Coleridge *Notes & Lect.* (1849) I. 94 The energies of intellect in a rich and more potentiated form. 1840 J. H. Green *Vital Dynamics* 31 That potentiation of living existence, which we name animated. 1847 — *Mental Dynamics* 10 This individuality..which consists in a higher potentiation and happier combination of the human powers. 1851 *N. Brit. Rev.* No. 70. 377 A highly potentiated feeling of human brotherhood.

Po·tentil. *rare.* Anglicized form of next.

1884 Miller *Plant-n.*, Potentil, Marsh, *Potentilla Comarum* (*Comarum palustre*). 1906 *Daily Chron.* 4 May 6/7 Tormentil and potentil are opening in the woods.

‖ **Potentilla** (pōutĕntĭlă). *Bot.* [med.L. *potentilla*, f. L. *potens*, *-ent-em* Potent + dim. *-illa*; applied *a* 1500 to the Garden Valerian or Phu; in 16th c. to *Potentilla anserina*, whence adopted by Linnæus as name of the genus.] An extensive genus of *Rosaceæ*, comprising herbs and undershrubs, of which the Silverweed, Cinquefoil, and Tormentil are common British species.

[c 1300 Simon Janurnis, *Amantilla*, potentilla, fu, valeriana idem. c 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 150 *Portentilla*, amantilla idem. *Ibid.* 69 *Fu*, valeriana, amantilla, ueneria, portentilla.] 1548 Turner *Names of Herbes* H iv, Portentilla or as some write Potentilla, is named also Tanacetum syluestre..in englishe wylde Tansey. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. lix. 86. 1706 Phillips, *Potentilla*, (Lat.) wild Tansey or Silver-weed; an Herb so call'd from its admirable Virtues. 1776 Withering *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 477 Which confirms the opinion of those who maintain that Potentilla and Tormentilla are not distinct genera. 1867 H. Macmillan *Bible Teach.* ii. (1870) 30 Golden *geums* and *potentillas* gleamed like miniature suns. 1883 G. Allen in *Longm. Mag.* 306 The potentillas are a group of very lowly and primitive roses.

Potentiometer (potenʃiǫ·mĭtəɹ). [f. L. *potentia* power (with allusion to Potential *sb.* 4) + -meter.] An instrument for measuring differences of electrical potential.

1881 W. G. Adams in *Nature* 21 Apr. 582 The electrometer or potentiometer method, in which the difference of potential between two points in the circuit with a given resistance between them is directly measured. 1897 W. C. Fisher (*title*) The Potentiometer and its adjuncts. 1906 *Athenæum* 27 Oct. 517/3 The various methods of measuring resistances and a description of the uses of the potentiometer.

† **Pote·ntional,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. Erroneous form for Potential.

1651 French *Distill.* v. 162 Then..the earth..did specificate that potentionall salt..into a nitrous salt.

Potentite (pōu·tĕntəit). [f. L. *potent-em* Potent *a.*1 + -ite 1 4.] Name of an explosive.

1883 V. D. Majendie in *Standard* 19 Apr. 5/6 Explosives (such as dynamite, blasting gelatine..tonite, potentite, and detonators). 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Potentite*, an explosive used in the Cumberland and Furness mines.

Po·tentize, *v.* [f. L. *potent-em* powerful + -ize, after G. *potenzi(e)ren* to potentiate.] *trans.* To make potent; *spec.* to develop the power of (a medicine) by trituration or succussion; = Dynamize.

1857 Dunglison *Med. Dict.* s. v. *Dynamic*, By certain processes, called, in the aggregate, dynamization and potentizing, the dynamic powers of a medicine may be set free and developed—as by shaking the bottle in which the article is contained. 1881 J. G. Glover in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 127/1 The most characteristic feature of Hahnemann's practice—the 'potentizing', 'dynamizing', of medicinal substances. 1892 E. Haughton in *Echo* 1 Sept. 2/5 Some brand-new microbe, alive and kicking, is to be duly distilled and potentised, until a single drop of his juice, squirted under the skin of your back, will enable you to defy the foul fiend now, henceforth, and for ever.

Potently (pōu·tĕntli), *adv.* [f. Potent *a.*1 + -ly 2.] In a potent manner; powerfully, mightily.

1558 Knox *First Blast* (Arb.) 38 With these women, I say, did God worke potentlie. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, v. i. 135 You are Potently oppos'd, and with a Malice Of as great Size. 1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xvii. 129 The Air having more room, does less potently press upon the subjacent Mercury. 1740 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) I. 265 Idle tales, which they now potently believe. 1884 W. S. Lilly in *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 261 A new conception..destined most potently to influence the structure of society.

Po·tentness. *rare*—0. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being potent; potency; might.

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Potentness*, mightiness, powerfulness.

Po·ter. *rare.* Also 7 -our. [app. f. L. *pōt-āre* to drink, or *pōt-us* drink + -er 1; but cf. Potter *sb.*2] A drinker, a toper.

1657 Howell *Londinop.* 392 They inquire after Potours, Panders, and Bawds. 1900 *Daily News* 13 Jan. 5/7, I fear I have given myself into the hands of the Philistines, whether they be total abstainers or good honest 'poters'.

Potere, obs. form of Pot-ear.

‖ **Poterium** (potĭ·rĭŭm). *Bot.* [L. *potērium*, a. Gr. ποτήριον drinking-cup, wine-cup; also, name of a shrub. (The mod. application is said in *Treas. Bot.* to refer to the use of the Salad Burnet in flavouring Cool tankard.)] A genus of herbaceous plants of N.O. *Rosaceæ*; Salad Burnet.

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* III. xxiii. 1148, I haue sowen the seede of Poterion in April which I receiued..that grew in my garden two yeres togither, and after perished by some mischance. 1706 Phillips, *Poterium*,..a sort of Thistle.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Poterium*, a word used by many for the prickly pimpernell.

Poteron, variant of POTRON *Obs.*

Pote stal, *a. rare* [irreg. f. next + -AL.] Of or pertaining to potestas: see next, 3.

1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* IV. § 78 Of opinion that my action is only suspended while the child or slave is in my *potestas*, because I cannot proceed against myself, but that it revives on the potestal relationship coming to an end.

‖ **Potestas** (pōte·stăs). Pl. **potestates** (-ē·tēz). [L. *potestās* power, used in certain connexions.]

† **1.** *Alg.* = POWER *sb.*[1] 11. *Obs.*

1656 HOBBES *Six Less.* Wks. 1845 VII. 330 The roots and potestates themselves. 1675 COLLINS in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I 213 They will both ascend to the 18th potestas of the unknown symbol.

† **2.** Chemical or pharmaceutical power; active principle; = ESSENCE *sb.* 9. *Obs.*

1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* I. 290 That Potestates or Powers of things are as if they were the Nature. 1694 — *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 151/1 After the same Manner prepare the Potestates or Powers of other Vegetable Productions.

3. *Roman Law.* The power or authority of the head of a family over those depending on him; *esp* parental authority.

1870 ABDY & WALKER tr. *Gaius* I. § 109. 35 Whereas both males and females may be in our *potestas*, females alone come into *manus*. 1880 [see POTESTAL].

† **Po·testate.** *Obs.* Also 5-6 -at. [ad. L. *potestās*, *ātem* power, a ruler, supreme magistrate. So OF. *potestat* (learned form = pop. *poustee*); It. *podestà*. The pl. *potestates* is uniform with the pl. of *potestas*, and sometimes indistinguishable from it.]

1. A person possessed of power over others; a superior, potentate, ruler, lord.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 229 Ech man owip to be siget to heiere potestatis, þat is to men of heize power. *c* 1380 — *Sel. Wks.* III. 297 Wilt þou not drede þe potestate? *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn. T.* 309 Whilom ther was an Irous potestat. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* VII. (*Lion & Mouse*) xxxvii. Ane prince or emprour, Ane potestate, or sum king with croun 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus* I. (1879) 33 Lawfull for the potestates, the nobilitie, the gentrie [etc.]. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 120 Some Potestats are queint men *a* 1678 WOODHEAD *Holy Living* (1688) 29 They always giving a relation, or accounts to their superior potestates, or to God.

2. Rendering *potestas* in the Vulgate (Eph. vi. 12, 1 Pet. iii. 22), applied to a spiritual (angelic or demonic) 'power'.

1382 WYCLIF *Eph.* vi. 12 Aȝens the princes and potestatis, aȝens gouernours of the world of thes derknessis. 1520 M. NISBET 1 *Peter* iii. 22 Angels, potestatis, and virtues, ar made subiectis to him. 1542 BECON *Pathw. Prayer* xxv Lij b, It is no man nor Aungel, but God . whome the angelike potestates do reuerently feare. 1582 N. T. (Rheim.) *Eph.* i. 21 Aboue al Principalitie and Potestate and Power, and Dominion. *c* 1610 *Women Saints* 195 They lyuing with flesh, like vnto the Potestates who want bodies, are not oppressed with the burden of their bodie.

b. *spec.*, in mediæval angelology, a member of the sixth order of angels: see ORDER *sb.* 5.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 255 b/2 The prynceypates armonysed, The potestates harped, Cherubyn and Seraphyn songen louynges and preysynges. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* xv. viii. (1886) 337 Thrones, dominions, principats, potestats, virtutes, cherubim and seraphim.

3. The chief magistrate in mediæval Italian towns and republics: = PODESTÀ b; *transf.* a chief magistrate in certain Turkish towns.

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 28 A noble marchand of Paris suld pas before thair Potestate of Florence. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* V viii. 174 Whan ye shal come to Rome to the potestate and all the counceylle and Senate. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 187 Then followed the potestates & gouernors of the citie [Bologna] all in Crimosyn velvet, & within a myle of the citie there met hym [Charles V] foure and twentie Cardinalles. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. viii. 41 One of the saide Mahomies is elected and created potestate, and chiefe iustice both ciuil and criminal [of Chios] 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 157 The potestate of Pera came by sea also with eight gallies more.

† **4.** A (collective) authority, a governing body, e.g. of a university. *Obs. rare.*

1530 *Let. fr. Venice* 1 July (*MS. Cott. Vit. B. xiii.* 92) They [all the doctors] causyd the Chanceler of the potestate [of the University of Padua] to set his hande and seale for the approbation of the authorytye off the notarye.

† **5.** Power, authority. *Obs. rare.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) I. 110 Trowand thairof that no man dar speik ill, Becaus he is ane prince of potestate.

† **Potesta·tion.** *Obs rare.* Also 5 -acion. [f. L. *potestās* power + -ATION; cf *gravitation.*] Power, authorization.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 177 The prynces haue gouyn me full potestacion. 1623 COCKERAM, *Potestation*, the same that Potencie is.

Potestative (pōte·stetiv), *a* [ad. F. *potestatif*, ad. late L. *potestātivus* adj. (Tert.) denoting or containing power, f. L. *potestāt-em* power + *-ivus*, -IVE; *cf. facultative, qualitative*, etc.]

1. Befitting a 'potestate'; having power or authority; authoritative.

1630 DONNE *Serm.* xiii. 134 So I might contemplate him in a judiciary posture, in a potestative, a soveraigne posture, sitting [etc.]. 1644 [H. PARKER] *Jus Pop.* 56 All commands are not alike binding and Potestative. 1670 BAXTER *Cure Ch. Dis.* 234 The abuse of the Potestative Primality is Tyranny. 1724 R. WODROW *Life J. Wodrow* (1828) 60 A probationer only, for order's sake and without any potestative mission.

2 *Potestative condition*, a condition within the power or control of one of the parties concerned.

1652 WARREN *Unbelievers* (1654) 17 We do not..make it a potestative uncertain condition. 1671 R. MACWARD *True Nonconf.* 328 If we did hold faith, as it is our act to be required as a proper potestative foregoing condition of our acceptance. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 342 Such a Condition ..is said to be a Potestative Condition in respect of a third Person, but a Casual Condition in regard to the Person to whom such Legacy is given. 1818 COLEBROOKE *Obligations* 12 A potestative or arbitrary condition is that, which makes the execution of the agreement depend on the will of one of the contracting parties, or upon an event which it is in the power of that party to bring about or to prevent. 1853 WHEWELL *Grotius* II 43 If the condition under which the thing may come into the power of the promiser be also potestative (such as he himself can bring about or accelerate).

Pote-stick: see POTE *sb.*[1] 3.

† **Pote·stolate.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* ? Humorous dim. of POTESTATE.

1528 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 985 He is suche a grym syer, And suche a potestolate, And suche a potestate.

[**Poteuere, potewer**, scribal errors for *potener*, PAUTENER, purse. See Skeat *Notes Eng. Etym.* 227. *a* 1650 *Sir Degree* 866 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* III. 47 By that sword I know thee heere; The poynt is in my poteuere [*Auchinleck MS.* aumenere]. *a* 1650 *Boy & Man'le* 21 *ibid.* II 305 He plucked out of his potewer..a pretty mantle.]

‖ **Potews.** *Cookery. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *potaus* (1387-8 in Godef.), **poteus*, pl. of *potel* a little pot, POTTLE.] A fancy dish moulded in an earthen pot, which was broken when the contents had become solid.

c 1390 *Form of Cury* § 177 (1780) 80 Potews. Take Pottus of Eȝbe lytell of half a quart and fyll hem full of fars of pomme dorryes . Whan þey buth ynow3, breke þe pottus of erbe & do þe fars on þe spyt & rost hem wel.

Pot-eye. *Spinning.* [POT *sb.*[1]] (See quot.)

1864 W. S. B. MCLAREN *Spinning* Gloss., *Pot-eye*, a little cup with a slit in it, set in a spinning frame for the thread to run down, and to avoid friction 1884 *Ibid* (ed. 2) 177 On a throstle frame the yarn is first passed through and rubbed against the 'pot-eye' of the wire-board, and then tightly wound round a hard bobbin

† **Pot-fish.** *Obs* Also pott-. [ad. Du. *potvisch*, in Ger. *pottfisch*, Da., Swed. *potfisk*; the first element being perh the same as in obs. Du. *potkoofd* thick-head (Kilian), Flem. *potskoofd* an eel-pout, in reference to the huge head of this whale.] The cachalot or spermaceti whale.

1743 *Phil Trans* XLII. 611 In these Seas are Cachelots or Pot-fish, a sort of Whales, their Length 50 to 70 Feet. 1799 W. LOOKE *View Russian Emp.* III. 105 The Frozen Ocean ..teems with the narhwal, the pott-fish, from whose brain spermaceti is prepared.

Pot-fi·sher. a. = next. b. One who fishes merely 'for the pot': cf. POT-HUNTER 2.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pot-fi·sherman. A fisherman who fishes while floating on the water supported by a pot, into which also he puts the fish when caught: a method practised on some Asiatic rivers.

Potful (pŏtful). [f. POT *sb.*[1] + -FUL.] The quantity that fills a pot; as much as a pot holds.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 176 A potful of peosun þat pers hedde I-mad [C. IX 182 A potful of potage þat peerssee wyf made]. *c* 1450 *Mankind* 265 in *Macro Plays* 10, I was neuer worth a pottfull a wortes, sythyn I was borne. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v (1686) 65 A potfull of ashes. 1881 *Scribner's Mag* XXII. 77 A fire is started..to cook a potful of meat.

† **Pot-gallery.** *Obs.* A 'gallery' of some kind on the banks of the Thames (and perhaps other navigable rivers), which often projected over the water, and was found to be an encroachment.

(Its actual nature and purpose have not been ascertained; the suggestion that it was the outside gallery or balcony of a pot-house overhanging the river (see N. & Q. 31 Aug 1907, p. 172) appears to be set aside by the recorded dimensions of some 'pot-galleries': see the quots.)

1630 *Sir R. Dacie's Orders* § 20 in R Griffiths *Conservacy of Thames* (1746) 70 *Item*, That no Person do make or continue any Wharf, Building, Potgallery, or other Purpresture, or Incroachment into, upon, or over any Part of the Soil of the said River. 1684 *Survey of Buildings & Encroachments on Thames* (Bodl. Lib., Gough Maps 46 ff. 47). On the South Side 1. At Allen's Dye-house a Pott Gallery, 21 ft. E. to W., 12 ft. out into the River, Old. *Ibid.* (ff 43). On the North Side ..3 St Katherines, from Iron Gate towards St Katherines Dock are Pot Galleries, 620 ft. E. to W., 8 and 10 ft. out into the river, Old.

Pot-ga·rden. A garden of pot-herbs, a kitchen-garden. Also *attrib.*

1511 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, For dygyng off þe byen ground in þe pot gardyne. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 172 The knot-garden serueth for pleasure: the potte garden for profitte. 1642 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Mending the locke of the potgarden gate. 1898 *Atlantic Monthly* Apr. 503/1 The cabbage and the cauliflower and most things that grow in a pot-garden are but little known to him who sees them only in the pot or on the plate.

† **Pot-gun, po·tgun.** *Obs.* Also 6 -gonne, -goon, 6-7 -gunne. [f. POT *sb.*[1] + GUN *sb.*]

1. A short piece of ordnance with a large bore, a mortar; so called from its shape.

1549 CHALONER *Erasm. on Folly* H iv, Another striken through with a potgonne recouered. 1557 A. JENKINSON *Voy. & Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) II. 360 They haue..a great many of morter pieces or potguns. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 1. 81 Then the enemies were warned by the Iewe that wrote letters to them.., that the sayd potgunnes did no harme.

2. = POP-GUN *sb.* 1.

1560 WHITEHORNE *Ord. Souldiours* (1588) 30 b, One of those potgunnes of elder, that boyes vse to shoote paper and slowes in. 1611 COTGR., *Calonière*, a pot-gunne made of a Quill, or Elder sticke. 1660 M. R. *Exact Acc. Receipts* 3, I wish I had been chang'd into an Elder-tree, to have been cut out into Pot-guns. 1729 SWIFT *To Dr. Delany on Libels* 14 When first in Print, you see him dread Each Pot-Gun levell'd at his Head. 1801 [see POP-GUN 1].

b. Contemptuously or ludicrously applied to a pistol or similar fire-arm; cf. POP-GUN *sb.* 2.

a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* IV. vii. (Arb.) 75 Once discharge my harquebouse And for my heartes ease, haue once more with my potgoon. *a* 1619 FLETCHER, etc. *Knt Malta* iv. iv, How! fright me with your pot-gun? 1659 SHIRLEY *Honoria & Mam* I. i, When all your liveries go a feasting By water, with your gally-foist and pot-guns.

3. *fig.* A loud talker, a mere boaster, a braggart; also, an unfounded report.

1623 WEBSTER *Duchess of Malfi* III. iii, I saw a Dutchman break his pate once For calling him pot-gun. *c* 1626 *Dick of Devon.* I. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* II. 9, I heard such a report, But had no faith in't: a mere Potgun! 1693 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* III. viii, That sign of a man there, that pot-gun charged with wind.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1624 FORD *Sun's Darling* To Rdr., The First Season. Presents him in the Twilight of his age, Not pot-gun-proof. 1651 W. JANE ΕΙΚΩΝ ΑΚΑΟΓΙΟΣ 168 These are potgun preparations for a Civill war. 1691 *New Discov. Old Intreague* xvi, Their Pot-gun Volleys charge Her Royal Ear.

† **Pot-ha·nger.** *Obs.* [f. POT *sb.*[1] + HANGER[2].] A device for hanging a pot or kettle over the fire; a series of links, a rack, or a bar with a series of holes, on which a pot-hook or crook could be hung at different heights; = HANGER[2] 4 d. Mostly in *pl.*

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Cramaillère*, the pot hanger 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Llares o ollares*, pot-hangers, *ollares catena* 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 235 They sate by the pot hangers, whereon they vsed to hang their pots 1617 in W. F. Shaw *Mem. Kintry* (1870) 227 Three brass stupens [stewpans], one payer of pott-hangers. 1642 in *Archives Maryland* (1887) IV. 94, 1 Pot-hanger and pothooks. 1678-84 LITTLETON *Lat. Dict.*, *Climacter*, pot hanger or pot-hooks.

† **Pot-ha·ngings,** *sb. pl. Obs. rare.* **a.** = POT-CLIPS. **b.** = POT-HANGERS.

1521 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 119 Item a gredyern, and a andiron, a payr of poott hangynge, and frynge pan. 1530 PALSGR 182 *Ines ancestes*, a payre of potte hangynges. *Ibid.* 257/1 Potte hangynges, *cremillere*.

† **Pot-ha·ngle.** *Obs. rare.* [f. POT *sb.*[1] + *hangle*, f. HANG *v.* + -LE, suffix of the instrument. (*Hangle* occurs otherwise only as var. of HINGLE a hinge.)] In *pl.* (const. as *sing.*) = prec. b.

1538 in *Lett. Suppress. Monasteries* (Camden) 267 Item, a fryeng panne and a peyre of pothangles sold to the seyd Scudamour vj[d]. *Ibid.*, Item, sold to the baylyf of Staff. a potthangles vij[d]. 1614 *MS Stratford on-Avon* (Nares), Item, one pothangles, price ij.s.

Po·t-head. *colloq.* [POT *sb.*[1]] A stupid person. So **Po·t-hea·ded** *a.*, stupid, thick-headed.

1533 MORE *Apol.* xlvii. Wks. 920/2 These heretikes, some potheaded postles they haue, that wander about ye realme into sondry shyres. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* xv, She was too good for a poor pot-head like me.

† **Pothecar e, -aire.** *Sc.* and *north Eng. dial. Obs.* Also 9 potticar. [Aphetic form of *apothecar*, = F. *apothecaire*, corresp. to Eng. *pothecary*: see next. Hence by phonetic corruption **pot(h)egar*, *potingar*, POTTINGAR.] An apothecary: = next.

c 1480 HENRYSON *Test. Cres.* 248 Spycis belangand to the pothecairis [*rime* electuairis = electuars], With mony hailsum sweit confectioun *a* 1585 POLWART *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 231 This present from the pothecares [*rimes* wares, saires] Mee think meet to amend thee. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Glos.*, *Potticar*, *Potecary*, *Pothecary*, an apothecary. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Potticar*, an apothecary.

Po·thecary. Now only *dial.* Forms: α. 4-5 **potecarie**, 4-7 **-cary**(e, 5 **-kary**, 6 **-carl**; 5-6 **potycary**(e; 6 **poticarie**, **-carye**, 6-7 (9 *dial.*) **-oary**; 7 **pottecary**, **-ioary**. β. 6-7 **pothicary**, 7 **pothecarie**, 7-8 (9 *dial.*) **-cary**, 8-9 **'pothecary.** See also prec. Aphetic form of APOTHECARY, formerly in common use.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 524 (Camb.) And forth he goth no lengere wolde he tarye In-to the toun vn-to a potecarye [so *Corp.*, *Lansd*, *Harl.*; *Ellesm.*, *Hengw.*, apothecarie; *Petw.* apot-]. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 24210 Sondry lettuaryes Maked at the potycaryes. 1530 PALSGR. 257/1 Potycary that selleth medycins, *apothecayre*. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. Prol. A iij b, If the potecari..is ignorant in herbes. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III 98 Abundance of Alloes.., so much esteemed by our Pothecaries. 1668-9 PEPYS *Diary* 8 Feb., Going to visit Roger Pepys, at the pothecary's in King's Street. 1720 W. STUKELEY in *Mem.* (Surtees) I. 112 A league between a few doctors, poticarys, and surgeons, who play into one anothers hands. 1820 SOUTHEY *Devil's Walk* vii, He saw a Pothecary, on a white horse, Ride by on his vocation. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Poticary* 1886 E. WORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Potecary*, apothecary... Not now of common use..but I have heard it used disparagingly.

b. *attrib.* quasi-*adj.*

1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 40 § 2 Suche poticary wares drugges and stuffes. 1558 BULLEYN *Govt. Health* 111 Who

lineth so cuill as these pothicary men? 1607 CHAPMAN *Byssy D'Ambois* v. 1. Plays 1873 II. 90 If I scape Monsiuers Pothecarie Shops. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* To Rdr., Yet have I seene smiths so unprovided of Pothecary simples.

Potheen, variant form of POTEEN.

Pothel, ME. variant of *podel*, PUDDLE.

Pother (pɒ·ðəɹ, pɒ·ðəɹ), *sb.* Forms: α. 7- pother; also (7 powther), 7-9 puther, 7 (9 *dial.*) poother. β. 7- pudder. [Origin unknown: appears early in 17th c. Historically *pother* rimes with *other*, *brother*, *mother*, *smother*, the vowel app. repr. orig. *ō*; so the dial. *puther*, *pudder*. The current pɒ·ðəɹ appears to be a 19th c. literary innovation, after the spelling, and perh. influenced by association with *bother*. The form *pudder* is parallel to the dial. *udder*, *brudder*, *mudder*, *fadder*, etc. in some of which *d*, in others *ð*, is original.

Original identity with POWDER, though suggested by the sense 'dust', appears to be phonetically untenable.]

1. A choking smoke or atmosphere of dust. *To kick up a pother*, to raise a choking dust.

α. 1627 DRAYTON *Nymphidia* lxxxii, The Poke Which out of it sent such a smoke, As ready was them all to choke, So greeuous was the pother. 1637 G DANIEL *Genius of Isle* 158, I, in this smoaking pother, Had sole the want. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss.* s. v. *Poother*, What a poother thi kicks up wi' thi brush! [i.e. in sweeping a room]. 1887 F. DARLINGTON *S. Ches. Gloss* s. v., A puff of tobacco smoke directe l into a person's face would be a poother. 1893 BARING-GOULD *Mrs. Curgenven* xlvi, There be such a pother o' smoke I doubt if that you can see her.

β. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* 4 To lay the dust and pudder in antiquity, which he and his..are wont to raise.

2. Disturbance, commotion, turmoil, bustle; a tumult, uproar; a noise, din. Cf. DUST *sb.*[1] 5.

α. 1591 SYLVESTER *Iosy* 71 As a Torrent .in his furious Pother Takes Land from som, and giveth more to other. 1607 (1623) SHAKS. *Cor.* II. 1 234 Such a poother, As if that whatsoever God, who leades him, Were slyly crept into his humane powers, And gaue him gracefull posture. 1682 N. O *Boileau's Lutrin* ii. 249 But Oh! these Chanters, Chanons make a Pother, A Dog can't rest, whilst one worries another. 1709 O. DYKES *Eng Prov & Refl.* (ed. 2) 308 What a Noise and Pother do our Hawkers make in a Hurry about the Streets with their News-Books. *a* 1849 HOR SMITH *Addr. Mummy* x, Didst thou not hear the pother o'er thy head When the great Persian Conqueror, Cambyses Marched armies o'er thy tomb with thundering tread? 1898 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise Cachalot* 72 Smiting the sea with his mighty tail, making an almost deafening noise and pother.

β. 1623 *Shaks.'s Wks*, *Lear* III. ii. 50 Let the great Goddes, That keepe this dreadfull pudder [*Qo.* 1. 3 thunding; *Qo.* 2 powther] o're our heads, Finde out their enemies now. 1657 THORNLEY tr. *Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* 189 A busie noise, tumultuous pudder of carriages. 1671 CROWNE *Juliana* I. 4 Here's a pudder, ho! see if none of my cups or silver spoons be missing. 1673 in Halliwell *Pal Anthol.* (1850) 109 'Twas uncivilly done Such a hideous pudder to keep 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xv, The pony, hearing this pudder over his head, began apparently to think [etc.].

b. *transf.* A verbal commotion, stir, or fuss.

α. 1632 MASSINGER *Emperor East* iv. v, All this pother for an apple! 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 481 When Heathen Authority hath kept all the Puther it can, with their Amphion and Orpheus. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 32 Some hold the one, and some the other, But, howsoe'er they make a Pother, The difference was so small. 1783 *Trifler* No. 13. 175 Your Sister too would make a pother, She'd never brook to call him Brother. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. Pref. 57 With high-sounding words he will make such a pother.

β. 1609 BP W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 23 In this pudder of different opinions, recourse is had to the Great Oracle. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. ii, What a pudder and ricket in Councils about οὐσία and ὑποστασις! 1858 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* I lvii. 223 A mortal pudder has been raised against so harmless a proposal, as that the community should have the relief [etc.].

3. Mental perturbation or tumult; trouble, fuss; display of sorrow or grief.

1641 MILTON *Reform.* i. Wks. 1851 III. 3 Being scarr'd.. by the pangs, and gripes of a boyling conscience, all in a pudder shuffles up to himselfe such a God, and such a worship as is most agreeable to remedy his feare. 1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 34 Of Sorrow, making a most grievous puther [*rime* Mother]. 1738 *Gentl. Mag.* VIII. 43/1 Well! if all husbands keep so great a pother, I'll live unmarried till I get another. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II. vii. (1869) 143 This coil and mighty pudder in the breast.

Pother (pɒ·ðəɹ, pɒ·ðəɹ), *v.* Also 7 pudder, 9 *dial.* puther. [app. f. POTHER *sb.*; but sometimes app associated with BOTHER *v.*]

1. *trans.* To put into a fuss; to fluster, worry; to confuse, perplex, trouble.

α. 1692 LOCKE *Educ.* § 72 If at that Time he forces himself to it, he only pothers and wearies himself to no purpose. 1795 BIRCH *Adopted Child* I. ii, At his old employment, his pencils and his compasses, and I don't know what, pothering his poor little brains. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life*, *Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 359 But how can Cockayne..be pothered with fatting .oxen? 1904 M. HEWLETT *Queen's Quair* II. x. 324 Sir James all pothered to reply; rare for him.

β. *c* 1698 LOCKE *Cond. Underst.* § 13 He..will abound in contrary Observations, that can be of no other Use but to perplex and pudder him if he compares them.

b. To get *out* by worrying.

1740 J. CLARKE *Educ Youth* (ed. 3) 167 He must pother the Meaning .out of a Dictionary.

2. *intr.* To make a fuss; to fuss, to worry.

1738 SAVAGE *Progr. Divine* 361 Detach the sense, and pother o'er the text. 1778 *Learning at a Loss* I. 32, I found the old Gentleman..pothering over the Newspaper. 1895 R. BURTON in *Forum* (N. Y.) Apr. 251 It is idle to pother with secondary causes when here is the native source.

3. *dial.* To move, pour, or roll in a cloud, as smoke or dust.

Widely used in midland dialects from Yorksh. to Warwick, Leicester, Lincoln: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s. v. *Puther*. Hence perh. *pothering* in 19th c. quots. below.

Hence **Po·thering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Pothera·tion** (*nonce-wd.* after *botheration*), stir, turmoil, trouble; **Po·therment,** *dial.* petty trouble.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. iii. § 30 That perplexity, puddering, and confusion, which has so much hindred Mens progress in other parts of Knowledge. 1791-1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 269/1 A multitude confused of pothering odours. 1827 HARE *Guesses* Ser. I. (1873) 229 The words of their [Irish] orators are wont to roll out just like so many potatoes..rumbling, and pothering and incoherent. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Potherments*, perplexities, troubles. 1901 *Essex Herald* 9 Apr. 2/5 All the potheration had been purposely caused by the master of the house.

Pot-herb (pɒ·tˌhəɹb). [f. POT *sb.*[1] + HERB.] A herb grown for boiling in the pot; any of the herbs cultivated in a kitchen-garden.

Black pot-herb, *White pot-herb*, old names for Alexanders (*Smyrnium Olusatrum*) and Corn-salad (*Valerianella olitoria*) respectively. (Gerarde 1597, 243.)

1538 ELYOT, *Caulis*...Also an herbe called coleworte. It is somtyme taken for all pot herbes. 1605 *Tryall Chev.* II. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 290 E're he do my Lord any wrong, pounds He be cut smaller then pot-hearbs. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 20 Nov., The Circus Maximus, .. one entire heape of rubbish, part of it converted into a garden of pot-herbs. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 309 A spot which seemed to be part of Holland, a straight canal, a terrace, rows of clipped trees, and rectangular beds of flowers and potherbs.

¶ b. *error.* = *pot-plant.*

1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 101 Flowering pot-herbs garnished the sills of the..windows.

c. *attrib.* Pot-herb butterfly, a N. American species (*Pieris oleracea*), closely allied to the cabbage-butterfly.

1692 DRYDEN *Cleomenes* III. i, A people, baser than the beasts they worship; Below their pot-herb gods, that grow in gardens.

Po·thery, *a.* [f POTHER *sb.* + -Y.]

1. Choking, stifling; close, sultry; also *transf.*

1696 WHISTON *The. Earth* IV. (1722) 365 That Pothery and Sultry .Weather..we usually now feel. 1846 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.*, *Southey & L.* Wks. 1853 II. 168/2 They [Shakspere's Sonnets] are hot and pothery; there is much condensation, little delicacy.

2. *dial.* Of sheep: Giddy and liable to fall, through water on the brain.

Perh. a different word, related to POTTER *v.*

1839 HOLLOWAY *Dict Provinc.*, A sheep which has water on the brain, which causes it to fall down, or move in a very weak, tottering, and uncertain manner, is said to be pothery.

Po·t-hole. *Geol.* [f. POT *sb.*[1] + HOLE *sb.*]

1. A deep hole of more or less cylindrical shape; esp. one formed by the wearing away of rock by the rotation of a stone, or a collection of gravel, in an eddy of running water, or in the bed of a glacier.

1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 373/1, 8 feet of the workable stone may be considered free from 'allum' or 'pot holes' containing calcareous spar, to which this stone is subject. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 641 The 'Basin' in the Franconia Notch (White Mountains) is a pot-hole in granite, fifteen feet deep and twenty and twenty five feet in its two diameters. 1873 J. GEIKIE *Gl. Ice Age* (1894) 431 Large pot-holes formed on the bed of a glacier by water plunging down through crevasses. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* ix. 234 The grinding action of pebbles, when set in motion by water, is strikingly shown in the formation of potholes.

2. See quot.

1898 *Archæol. Jrnl.* Ser. II. V. 294 That the manufacture of pottery was carried on in Hayling in former times is shown by the existence of 'pot-holes', i. e. holes from which clay has been taken.

Pot-hook (pɒ·tˌhuk), *sb.* [f. POT *sb.*[1] + HOOK *sb.*]

1. a. A hook suspended over a fireplace, for hanging a pot or kettle on; a crook. b. An iron rod (usually curved) with a hook at the end, for lifting a heated pot, stove-lid, etc.

1467 *Maldon, Essex, Court Rolls* (Bundle 43 No. 14), ii. keteles; i. rakke; i par de potteholes *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 770/14 *Hec capana*, a pothoke. 1530 PALSGR. 257/1 Potte hokes, *unes aucrestes*. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 296 Setting their Earthen or Copper Pots thereon, not hanging them on Pothooks as we do. 1869 MRS. STOWE *Oldtown* vi. (1870) 56 The great black crane swung over it, with its multiplicity of pot-hooks and trammels. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Pot-hook*, an S-shaped hook for suspending a culinary vessel from a chimney-crane.

† c. *pl.* An instrument of punishment: see quot.

1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. p. lviii, For running away they put pottocks about their necks, which are iron rings with two long necks rivited to them. 1740 *Hist. Jamaica* vi. 159 The Chain and Pot-hooks are painted by his own Order in the Picture I spoke of just now. 1751 MACSPARRAN *Diary* (1899) 52 He [a runaway slave in Rhode Island] had wt is called Pothooks put about his Neck.

2. A curved or hooked stroke made in writing; a crooked stroke or character, a scrawl; now usually applied to a hooked stroke, as an element of handwriting, made by children in learning to write. (Often with *hanger*: cf. HANGER[2] 4 d.)

1612 COTGR., *Pasté*..a blurre, scraule, pothooke, or ill-fauoured whim-wham, in writing. *a* 1625 FLETCHER & MASS. *Elder Bro.* I. ii, *Bri.* What have we here? Pothooks and Andirons! *And.* I much pity you, is in the Syrian Character, or the Arabick. 1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebastian* II. ii, No peeping here, though I long to be spelling her Arabick scrawls and pot-hooks. 1710 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 61 You know such a pothook makes a letter; and you know what letter, and so, and so. 1738, 1809 [see HANGER[2] 4 d]. 1799 B. THOMPSON *Kotzebue's Stranger* in *Inchbald's Theatre* I. 59 I'll go for his copy-book. He makes his pothooks capitally. 1887 G. R. SIMS *Mary Jane's Mem.* 237 She's scrawling pothooks and hangers on a dirty sheet of paper.

† b. *attrib.* in reference to crabbed or illegible writing or unintelligible characters. *Obs.*

1674 T. FLATMAN *To Mr. Austin* 9 No more, than read that dung fork, pothook hand That in Queen's College Library does stand. *a* 1683 J. OLDHAM *Charact. Old P.* Rem (1684) 112 Nonsence and the fittest Character to write it in, that Pot-hook-hand the Devil us'd at Oxford. [See *Wood's Life & Times* (O. H. S.) I. 498.]

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Po·t-hook** *v. trans.*, to curve into the shape of a pot-hook; **Po·t-hooked** *a.*, having a pot-hook (sense 2); **Po·t-hookery,** making of pot-hooks or scrawls; **Po·t-hooky** *a.*, full of or consisting of pot-hooks, scrawled.

1795 T. TWINING in *Parr's Wks.* (1828) VIII. 273 The Professor's conscribillatio is a more illegible .. piece of pot-hookery than yours. 1867 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 793 It was written in a cramped, pot-hooky hand. 1873 MAUND in *Alpine Jrnl.* May (1876) 414 After packing myself away as well as I could in the shape of a pot-hook, Martin followed and pot hooked himself alongside me. 1898 CHR. MURRAY in *Daily News* 27 Jan. 6/2 The Dreyfus letters very commonly have a curious pothooked starting point.. They curl upwards at the start. There is nothing of the sort in the *bordereau*.

‖ **Pothos** (ˈpəʊθɒs). *Bot.* [mod.L. (Linnæus, 1737), ad. Sinhal. *pōtha*, *pōtha*.] A genus of climbing shrubs (N.O. *Araceæ* or *Orontiaceæ*), natives of Asia, Australia, etc.: some species are cultivated as foliage plants.

1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xviii. 271 The pothoses, arums, and lianas, furnished so thick a covering that they were completely sheltered. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* i. (1864) 10 Climbing Pothos plants, with large, glossy, heart-shaped leaves.

Po·t-house. [f. POT *sb.*[1] + HOUSE *sb.*[1]]

† 1. A house where pottery is made. *Obs. rare.*

1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3300/4 A very convenient Brick House to be let, having a Pothouse belonging to it, and a very fine Yard for Washing of Clay. 1761 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 95/2 A premium to. master of the stone pot-house at Fulham for. making crucibles of British materials.

2. A house where pots of beer and other intoxicants are retailed; an ale-house; a small, unpretentious, or low tavern or public-house.

1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6320/3 A large well built accustomed Pot-House, known by the Name of the Hermitage Pot-House. 1748 WARTON *Panegyr. on Oxford Ale* 27 To pot-house I repair, the sacred haunt, Where, Ale, thy votaries in full resort Hold rites nocturnal. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xii, The paragon of all pothouses; snug little bar with red curtains [etc.]. 1887 JESSOPP *Arcady* iii. 92 They were extremely capable men, but they could not keep from the pot-house.

b. *attrib.* Belonging to or characteristic of a pot-house; low, vulgar.

1826 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XVI. 275 The class of men for whom these pot house epistles are written, read nothing else. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxxvii, Reeking yet with pot-house odours. 1895 HOLLINGSHEAD *My Lifetime* I. xiii. 124 There was no pot-house bluster about the two combatants.

Po·t-hunter. [f. POT *sb.*[1] + HUNTER.]

† 1. An opprobrious appellation: ? a sycophant, a parasite: cf. BARNACLE *sb.*[2] 3 b. *Obs.*

1592 NASHE *Four Lett. Confut.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 242 This indigested Chaos of Doctorship, and greedy pothunter after applause, is an apparant Publican and sinner. 1592 GREENE *Blacke Bks. Messenger* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 7 The verser in conny catching is called the Retriver And the Barnacle, the pot hunter. 1592 *Admonition Bk. Eccm. Coll. Camdr.* in *4th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 420/1 Mr. Catsby.. for saying my Lord [of Routland] hymself was but a child, and that he was maintained by pott-hunters.. was admonished.

2. 'A sportsman who shoots anything he comes across, having more regard to filling his bag than to the rules which regulate the sport' (*Slang Dict.* 1860).

1781 W. BLANE *Ess. Hunting* (1788) 102 As arrant a Pot-hunter as ever England bred, that..had not scrupled to kill a Buck or Doe at any season. 1825 *Bull baiting* I. in *Houlston Tracts* I. xxvii. 9 There's nothing a regular Shot would be sooner chafed at than being called a Pot-hunter. 1895 J. G. MILLAIS *Breath fr. Veldt* (1899) 109 My hope is that some traveller..who is something more than a pot-hunter, may..send home to our Museum a series of the common white-quilled black Khoorhan.

3. One who takes part in any contest or competition merely for the sake of winning a prize. (With allusion to POT *sb.*[1] 1 g.)

1873 *Slang Dict.*, *Pot-hunter*, a man who gives his time up to rowing or punting, or any sort of match in order to win the 'pewters' which are given as prizes. *University*... Now much used in aquatic and athletic circles; and.. applied, in a derogatory sense, to men of good quality who enter themselves in small races they are almost sure to win. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 7 July 6/1 The increase..in the number of 'pot-hunters', as they are called—an epithet which originated in the early days of the Wimbledon meeting, when prizes were given 'in kind', and not as now in money. 1886 *Cycl. Tour. Club Gaz.* IV. 122 To tempt..many a 'pot-hunter' who follows racing for what he can get out of it.

So **Pot-hunting** *sb.* and *a.* (in senses corresponding to 2 and 3 above).

1808 W. Cobbett in L'Estrange *Friendships Miss Mitford* (1882) I. 43 Rush they go, the pot-hunting crew, into that manor. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 5 July 7 The sort of pot-hunting known at Wimbledon and elsewhere as Pool, where the value of a bull's-eye is much more considered than the credit of handling with success the Queen of weapons. 1881 Tylor *Anthropology* ix. 210 The quest of food (now often contemptuously called 'pot-hunting') becomes subordinate to the excitement of the chase. 1881 *Gd. Words* XXII. 46/1 Some men are too fond of starring or pothunting at 'sports'. 1893 Sinclair & Henry *Swimming* (Badm. Libr.) 369 Some swimmers seem able..to stand the strain of racing night after night...The rage for pot-hunting is apparently unconquerable.

Potica·ry, obs. variant of Pothecary.

Potichomania (pɒtiʃoʊmē·niă). Also in Fr. form -manie. [ad. F. *potichomanie*, irreg. f. *poticlie* an oriental porcelain vase, also a glass vase coloured in imitation + *-manie*, -mania.] The craze for imitating Japanese or other porcelain by covering the inner surface of glass vessels, etc., with designs on paper or sheet gelatine; the process of doing this.

1855 *Househ. Words* XI. 129 (heading) *Pot chomania.* 1855 *Mechanic's Mag.* LXII. 279 *Potichomania* is the present fashion. 1863 Sala *Capt Shyboots* 7 He talked about chemistry and Mr. Faraday; taught my wife *potichomanie* and modelling in wax. 1903 *Temple Bar Mag.* Feb. 152 Hence she..cared nothing for wax flowers or potichomania.

‖ **Potin** (potæ̃). Also 7 pottain. [F. *potin* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm., also *potain* 1582 in Godef.), f. *pot* Pot *sb.*[1] + *-in*: cf. -ine [4].]

1. Old pot-metal (Pot-metal 1, 3).

1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 505 Such pottain or old mettall which is ouerworne, and by ordinary occupying and vsing to the hand, bright-shining. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 348 To work all the surface into furrows or grooves, in order that it may retain the substance called the potin, which is to be welded upon one side of the iron, to form the hard matter on which the holes are to be pierced. This potin is nothing but fragments of old cast-iron pots. *Ibid.* 349 It must be repeatedly heated and worked until the potin fixes to the iron. The workman then throws dry powdered clay upon it, in order to soften the potin.

2. A name for an alloy of tin, copper, lead, and zinc, used in coining by the ancient Gauls.

1853 Humphreys *Coin Coll. Man.* xi (1876) 134 Many of the coins are of base metal (potin).

Poting, poting-stick: see Pote *v.*

Potinger, obs. form of Pottinger.

Potion (pō·ʃən), *sb.* Forms: 4-6 **poion,** 5 **-oun,** (*Sc.* **poyoion**), 5-6 **pooyon,** 6 **potioun,** 6- **potion.** [a. OF. *pocion, potion* (12-13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), mod.F. *potion*, ad. L. *pōtiō-nem* a drinking, draught, potion, philtre, vbl. sb. f. *pōtāre, pōt-um* to drink.]

1. A dose of liquid medicine or of poison; a draught: see Draught *sb.* 15.

13.. *K. Alis.* 3509 (Bodl. MS.) He dude hym here to pay3loins, And sauid hym wip pocioun. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vi. (*Thomas*) 481 It is lyk to poycion men takis fore purgacione. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 411 He hade diede anoon, but that he receyvede a pocion of Philippe his phisicion. 1548-77 Vicary *Anat.* i. (1888) 13 If a man may be cured with Dyet and Potion, let there not be ministred any Chirurgerie. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 244 Then gaue I her A sleeping Potion, which so tooke effect As I intended. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 370 Bewitched by sorcerie and amorous potions. 1732 Lediard *Sethos* II. vii. 84 To discern the innocent, by trials of fire and potions. 1848 Mrs. Jameson *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 435 Neither potions nor physicians can do more than postpone the evil hour.

fig. 1577 tr. *Luther's Comm. Gal.* iv. 95 He goeth about to qualify and mitigate his bitter Potion. 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen IV*, i. ii. 143 Your Lordship may minister the Potion of imprisonment to me. 1631 Heywood *Eng. Eliz* (1641) 108 The bitter potion of indignity. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 140 To administer the opiate potion of amnesty.

† 2. a. A portion of drink; a drink, a draught. b. A kind of drink; a beverage. *Obs. rare.*

1526 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1844) I. 115 Inpimis to the justice ane potioun of wyne; item to my lord chancellar, ane potioun of wyne. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 150 They [Persians] vse another potion, faire water, juice of Lemmons, Sugar, and Roses.

3. *Comb.*, as *potion-monger.*

1894 H. A. Jones in *Daily News* 7 May 6/5 The family friend, rather than the doctor and potion-monger.

Potion (pō·ʃən), *v.* [f. prec. sb. Cf. L. *pōtiōnāre* to give to drink, f. *pōtiōn-em* drinking.] *trans.* To treat or dose with potions; to drug.

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xi § 49 Having corrupted his Keepers, or..having potioned them with a sleepy drinke, [he] escaped out of the Tower of London. 1768 Foote *Devil on 2 Sticks* iii. Wks 1799 II. 275 Full power ..to pill, bolus, lotion, potion,..and poultice, all persons. 1812 L. Hunt in *Examiner* 25 May 321/1 Puff'd and potion'd up like any bladder.

† **Potionate,** *v. Obs. rare*—[0]. [f. ppl. stem of L. *pōtiōnāre*: see prec. and -ate [3].]

1623 Cockeram, *Potionate*, to give a medicine.

‖ **Potiron.** *Obs.* [F. *potiron* (dial. *potron, poturon*) a kind of large champignon; also, a kind of pumpkin: origin unknown.] A kind of pumpkin: see quots.

1719 London & Wise *Compl. Gard.* 323 Citrules, or Pumpions, Harts Horn Sallet, Potirons, or flat Pumpeons, Parsnipe, Leeks, &c. keep their Places nine Months. *Ibid.* 324 Citruls or Pumpions, Potirons or comon Pumpions, Garlick and Shallots.

† **Potisuge.** *Obs. humorous nonce-wd.* [f. L. *pōtus* drink (or ? Pot *sb.*[1]) + L. *sūgĕre* to suck.] A 'pot-sucker', toper.

1620 Venner *Via Recta* ii. 34 How impudently would our drunken potisuges vaunt themselues.

Pot-kilp. *north. dial.* [f. Pot *sb.*[1] + Kilp.] = Pot-clip.

1542 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 31, ij. pare of pot kylpes, and a pare of tanges, xxd 1611-12 *Knaresborough Wills* (Surtees) II. 20 A paire of potkilpes. 1828 *Craven Dial.* s. v. *Kelps*, The loose handle of a kale pot is called pot-kelps. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss.*, *Pot kelps*, the loose bow or handle of a porridge-pot.

‖ **Pot·latch, pot·lach·e.** [Chinook jargon, from Nootka Indian *potlatsh, patlatsh* sb. a gift, vb. to give.] Among some N. American Indians of the Pacific coast: a. A gift, a present.

1883 T. Winthrop *Canoe & Saddle* iv. 42 They [Klickatat Indians]. expressed the friendliest sentiments, perhaps with a view to a liberal 'potlatch' of trinkets.

b. A tribal feast at which presents are given and received, given by an aspirant to chiefship.

1884 *San Francisco Chron.* Sept., A potlatch is a sort of grand reunion and general gathering..., an occasion for the exchanging of big presents. 1890 *Amer. Antiquarian* Mar. 75 On his return he again called the people together and held a big potlatch, giving the Indians what appeared to them at that time great curiosities. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 July 8/1 In a far-away corner of British Columbia, on the occasion of the last birthday..the Redskins held a 'potlach' in honour of their Great White Mother. 1907 C. Hill-Tout *Brit. N. Amer.* 52 Occasions of public festivity such as potlatch gatherings.

Hence **Pot·latching** *sb.*, holding a potlatch.

1896 *Pall Mall Mag.* Sept. 106 After two or three days of feasting and pot-latching.

† **Pot-lead** [1]. *Obs.* Used to render F. *gluq*, 'a word used by Schollers of Paris, in derision of an absurd conclusion' (Cotgr. s.v. *Gluc*).

1630 Lennard tr. *Charron's Wisd.* iii. xiv. § 10. 505 If he chance to speake, he entreth into a long discourse of definitions, and diuisions of Aristotle; *ergo* potlead [orig F. *ergo gluq*].

Pot-lead [2] (pɒ·tˌled), *sb.* [ad. Du. *potlood* black-lead, f. *pot* Pot *sb.*[1] *lood* lead.] A name for black-lead or graphite, esp. as used for coating the hulls of racing-yachts below the water-line so as to diminish the friction of the water. Hence **Pot-lead** *v. trans.*, to coat with pot lead.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIV. 72/1 The racing shell, used only three times, its bottom pot leaded, is brought out. *Ibid.* 104/1 Using very fine sandpaper and pot lead till my boat's bottom was beautifully burnished.

Potleg (pɒ·tˌleg). [app. f. Pot *sb.*[1] + Leg.] a. (?) The leg or foot of an iron pot. b. Broken scraps of cast-iron, used as shot.

1895 *Chambers' Jrnl.* XII. 738/1 Ball or shot they rarely use, but prefer a handful of broken cast-iron potleg, which at close quarters makes a ghastly wound. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 May 4/3 Their [Matabele] shot consisted of potlegs, stones, and pieces of iron. 1900 *Longm. Mag.* Dec. 143 When the sergeant raised his officer, ragged potleg was whirring everywhere.

Potler, variant of Poteller *Obs.*

Pot-lid. [f. Pot *sb.*[1] + Lid *sb.*]

1. The lid of a pot.

(When of iron, sometimes used as a warming-pan.)

1403 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 20, j potlede de ligno. 1530 Palsgr. 257/1 Potlydde for a potte, *couvercle.* 1500 Greene *Never too late* ii. (1616 Niv b, To bed man, to bed, and we will haue a warme pot-lid [*ed.* 1590 pot-led]. 1602 T. Flatman *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 62 (1713) II. 134 It might be, for ought they knew, a Project for altering the Breadth of Pot lids. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 28 Aug. 3/2 A new hobby..is the collection of small china pot-lids; the covers of those artistic jars which long ago were used for holding shrimp-paste and meats.

2. *Curling.* A stone so played as to rest on the tee.

1853 Walter Watson *Poems & Songs* 63 (E. D. D.). 1885 'J. Strathesk' *More Bits Blinkb.* xiv. 271 His stone landed on the Tee. 'A pat-lid', said Dolce Davie. 1893 4 *Cald. Curl. Cl. Ann.* 114 A rare patlid, I fear your play is just owre guid.

3. *Geol.* Popular appellation of a concretion occurring in various sandstones and shales.

1827 Fitton *On Stonesfield slate* in *Zool. Jrnl.* (1828) III. 416 Concretions of calcareous grit..that form a part of almost every group. These concretions, from a coarse resemblance, are called 'Pot-lids'; and the rock which they consist of, bears the name of 'Pendle'.

4. *attrib.* Pot-lid valve, 'a cap-formed valve which shuts down like a cover upon a port or the end of a pipe'; also, 'the cover of the air-pump of a steam engine' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

† **Pot·ling.** *Obs. humorous nonce-wd.* [f. Pot *sb.*[1] + -ling [1].] ? A votary of the pot; a tippler (but cf. Poetling).

1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* iv. i, You must haue your Poets and your Pothings, your Soldados and Foolados to follow you vp and down the City.

Pot-liquor (pɒ·tˌlikəɹ). [f. Pot *sb.*[1] + Liquor *sb.*] The liquor in which meat has been boiled; thin broth: see also quot. 1886.

1773 Graves *Spir. Quixote* i. ix, Together with her broth or pot-liquor, he contrived to slip something more substantial into Dorothy's pipkin. 1803 Han. More *Way to Plenty* 36 The pot liquor made such a supply of broth for the sick poor. 1852 Dickens *Bleak Ho.* xxvii, Mrs. Bagnet sitting with every dish before her; allotting to every portion of pork its own portion of pot-liquor, greens, potatoes, and even mustard! 1886 Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Pot-liquor*, the water in which vegetables have been boiled; sometimes called green-liquor, when cabbage or other green vegetables have been boiled in it.

Pot-luck. [f. Pot *sb.*[1] + Luck *sb.*] One's luck or chance as to what may be in the pot, i. e. cooked for a meal: used in reference to a person accepting another's hospitality at a meal without any special preparation having been made for him; chiefly in phr. *to take pot-luck.* Also *transf.*

1592 Nashe *Four Lett. Confut.* Ded., That that pure sanguine complexion of yours may never be famisht with pot lucke. 1773 Graves *Spir. Quixote* ix. xii, The Gentleman said..he should be very welcome to take pot-luck with him. 1773 Mme. D'Arblay *Early Diary* Sept., If they have any prospect of more sport, they take pot-luck at any cottage. 1883 *Longm. Mag.* July 253 Go home with this man, take pot-luck with him...as one of the family.

attrib. 1775 Mme. D'Arblay *Early Diary, Let* Mar., [He] took the same kind of pot-luck company in those days when he was not so shy of London. 1894 J. C. Jafferson *Bk. Recoll.* I. xv. 292 A suburban villa, at which he was in the habit of taking pot luck dinner on Sunday.

Pot-maker. Now *rare.* One who makes pots or pottery; a potter.

1535 Coverdale tr. *Chron.* iv. 23 These were potmakers, and dwelt among plantes and hedges. 1550 — *Spir. Perle* i. (1560) 3 It is not seeming, that the pot should murmur against the potmaker. 1579-80 North *Plutarch* (1595) 665 He made a herauld proclaime that all potmakers should stand vp on their feete.

† b. *spec.* A maker of pots or crucibles for the Mint. *Obs.*

1548 *Privy Council Acts* (1890) II. 177 For a smyth xxs; for a potmaker xxs. 1587 Fleming *Contin. Holinshed* III. 1972/2 William Forleie pot maker for the mint of the Tower of London. 1647 Haward *Crown Rev.* 23 Pot-maker: Fee, 10. o. o.

Potman (pɒ·tmăn). [f. Pot *sb.*[1] + Man *sb.*[1]]

† 1. A man addicted to pots of liquor; a toper.

1589 Nashe *Anat. Absurd.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 45 A man.. if lascivious, good in some English denise of verse, to conclude, a passing potman, a passing Poet. 1685 Wood *Life* 23 Nov (O. H. S.) III. 171 The pot men and juniors carry all before them.

2. A man employed at a public-house to attend to the pots and serve the liquor. (Cf. Pot-boy.)

1846 Worcester, *Potman*, a servant at a public house. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1862) II. 345 He got a situation as potman to a public-house. 1860 Dickens *Uncomm. Trav.* xiii, The potmen thrust the last brawling drunkards into the street.

3. *dial.* A dealer in earthenware.

1889 in *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* (ed. 2).

Pot-metal (pɒ·tˌmetăl). [f. Pot *sb.*[1]]

1. An alloy of lead and copper of which pots were formerly made.

1693 Povey in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 736 Bell-metal being Copper and Tin, Pot-metal Copper and Lead. About 20*l.* of Lead is usually put into 100*l.* of Pot-metal. 1832 Carlyle *Remin.* I. 38 Tinkers also, making pot metal,.. often came upon the scene.

2. Stained glass coloured in the melting-pot, so that the colour pervades the whole substance.

1832 G. R. Porter *Porcelain & Gl.* 290 Small pieces of glass coloured throughout during the process of its original manufacture..called by artists pot metal. 1898 *Daily News* 6 Jan. 6/1 Stained glass is coloured 'in the pot', by means of metallic oxides; hence 'pot metal', as the technical name for this kind of glass. 1899 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 171 In these windows pot-metal glass is used as far as possible for the larger pieces of ruby or other colour.

3. A kind of cast iron suitable for making pots.

1864 Webster, *Pot metal.* The metal from which iron pots are made, different from common pig iron. 1875 in Knight *Dict. Mech.*

Pot-net. [f. Pot *sb.*[1] + Net *sb.*[1]]

† 1. A net in which to boil vegetables in a pot with meat; a cabbage-net. *Obs.*

1562 in H. Hall *Soc. Eliz. Age* (1886) App. 158 A brass pot and a potnet. 1599 *Acc. Bk. W. Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 243 A potte nette.

2. ? A fishing-net having the form of a pot. (Cf. *pock-net* s. v. Poke *sb.*[1] 7.) ? *Obs.*

1584 in *Descr. Thames* (1758) 63 Purse Nets, Casting Nets, .. Pot Nets, Barrock Nets at Crooks, Heaving Nets. 1806 Forsyth *Beauties Scotl.* IV. 224 A kind of pot-net, fastened to a long pole,..is used here.

Potok, obs form of Puttock.

Potomania. [f. Gr. ποτόν drink + -mania.] Morbid craving for drink; dipsomania.

1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Potomania*,.. drink-madness. 1890 Billings *Med. Dict.*, *Potomania*, dipsomania.

Potometer (pōtɒ·mĭtəɹ). [f. as prec. + -meter.] An instrument for measuring the amount of water absorbed by a growing plant.

1884 F. Darwin in *Nature* 1 May 7 An ingenious instrument..the Potometer. It is a modification of Sachs' apparatus for determining the amount of water which a cut branch absorbs in a given time. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

‖ **Potoo** (potū·). [Echoic; from its cry.] The name given in Jamaica to one of the Nightjars (*Nyctibius jamaicensis*).

1847 Gosse *Birds Jamaica* 42 The Potoo is not unfrequently seen in the evening..soon after sunset on some dead tree or fence post, or floating by on noiseless wing, like an owl. *Ibid.* 47 The Potoo has become a proverb of ugliness. 1894 in Newton *Dict. Birds.*

‖ **Potoquane.** *erron.* **potaquaine.** The name of the Sable Antelope, *Hippotragus niger*, among the Southern Bechuana.

1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 140/2 Potaquaines above me, seeing nothing and smelling nothing, stood bewildered until I had reloaded, lying on my side. 1900 W. L. SCLATER *Fauna S. Afr.* I. 221.

† **Poto·rious,** *a. Obs. rare*—°. [f. L. *pōtōri-us* drinking (f. *pōtor* drinker) + -OUS.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Potorious*, of or belonging to drink, drinking.

‖ **Potoroo** (pɒtŏrū). Also 8 **poto roo.** [Native name in New South Wales.] = KANGAROO-RAT 1.

1790 J. WHITE *Voy. N. S. Wales* 286 The Poto Roo, or Kangaroo Rat. 1839-47 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III. 965/2 The Potoroos present..the same dentition as does the Koala. 1841 WATERHOUSE *Marsupialia* 172 The *Hypsiprimni*, or Potoroos, and Kangaroo-rats as they are termed, differ chiefly from the true Kangaroos, in possessing distinct canines.

Pot·o·ven. [POT *sb.*[1]] (See quot. 1750.)

1750 R. POCOCKE *Trav.* (1888) 135 Pot-ovens, a round piece of iron which is heated, on which the bread is put, and then it is cover'd over with a pot, on which they heap the embers to keep in the heat. 1899 SOMERVILLE & ROSS *Irish R. M.* 189 Her potato-cakes came in hot and hot from a pot-oven.

† **Potpa·nion.** *Obs. humorous nonce-wd.* Contraction of POT-COMPANION.

c 1580 JEFFERIE *Bugbears* III. i. in *Archiv Stud Neu. Spr.* (1897), 'I is Signor Amades, one of my masters potpanions.

Pot-paper: see POT *sb.*[1] 10.

Pot-pie. Chiefly *U. S.* [f. POT *sb*[1] + PIE *sb.*[2]] **a.** 'A pie made by spreading the crust over the bottom and sides of a pot, and filling up the inside with meat, i.e. beef, veal, mutton, or fowls' (Bartlett *Dict. Amer.*). **b.** 'A dish of stewed meat with pieces of steamed pastry or dumplings served in it; a fricassee of meat with dumplings' (*Cent. Dict.*). **c.** 'Beef cut up into cubes, encased in dough and boiled in a pot' (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*).

1823 F. COOPER *Pioneers* i, The snow-birds are flying round your own door, where you may shoot enough for a pot-pie any day. 18 . CARLETON *New Purchase* I 181 (Bartlett) An enormous pot-pie, piping hot, graced our centre, overpowering, with its fragrance and steam, the odors and vapors of all other meats; and pot-pie was the wedding dish of the country, par excellence! What pot could have contained the pie is inconceivable. 1883 P. E. GIBBONS in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 658/2, I suppose it resembles chicken pot pie. 1895 *Newcastle Daily Jrnl.* 18 Feb. (E. D. D.), Four hundred pot pies and as many loaves of bread were distributed to poor people.

† **Pot-piece.** *Obs.* Also 6 **pottin peice.** [f. POT *sb.*[1] + PIECE *sb.* 11.] = POT-GUN 1.

a 1575 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne Cl.) 310 Thrie houlkis of Ingland, ladunit with ane cannone ryell, four singill cannonis, ix gross culveringis, four pottin peices. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Ch on Scot.* (S. T. S.) II. 301 Of the said xxxij thair was mony pot peices. 1637 MONRO *Exped.* II. 214 Those peeces of Cannon that are farthest hard, are called pot-peeces or Mortiers. *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1850) I. 273 The promisoun laid in the castell as granadoes, potpeices, and vtheris.

Pot·plant.

1. A plant grown in a pot.

1858 GLENNY *Gard. Every day Bk.* 187/1 Pot-plants that have been plunged, and gone by their prime, must be got up, and be replaced by owners in good order. 1869 *Daily News* 14 July, Prizes..for fuchsias, geraniums, ferns, and other pot plants.

2. = POT-TREE 2.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade*, *Pot-plant*, a name for the *Lecythis ollaria*. 1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

‖ **Pot-pourri** (pōpurī, pɒtipuri). Also 7 **pot porride.** [F. *pot pourri*, in same senses, lit. 'rotten pot', f. *pot* POT *sb.*[1] + *pourri*, pa. pple. of *pourrir*:—L. *putrēre* to be rotten; translating Sp. OLLA PODRIDA.]

†**1.** A dish of different kinds of meat stewed together; a stew, hotch-potch. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Pot pourri*, a pot porride; a Spanish dish of many seuerall meates boyled, or stued together. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Pot-pourri*, a Culinary Term, signifying an Hotch Potch.

2. A mixture of dried petals of different flowers mixed with spices, kept in a jar for its perfume.

1749 LADY LUXBOROUGH *Let. to Shenstone* 28 Nov., It might be called a *pot-pourri*, which is a potful of all kinds of flowers which are severally perfumes, and commonly when mixt and rotten, smell very ill. 1853 LYTTON *Caxtoniana* II. xxii. 94 A blue china jar, filled with *pot-pourri*. 1888 *Bow Bells Weekly* 29 June 408/2 Recipes for 'Pot-pourri'...Collect rose leaves and lavender as they bloom, and place them in a jar in layers, with common or bay-salt. ..Add to them powdered orris-root, cloves [etc].

3. *fig.* **a.** *Mus.* A series of airs strung together into one piece; **a medley.** **b.** A literary medley, or collection of miscellaneous extracts.

1864 WEBSTER, *Pot-pourri*...(*c*) A piece of music made up of different airs strung together...(*d*) A literary production made up of parts brought together without order, or bond of connection. 1881 in Grove *Dict. Mus.* III. 22 *Pot-pourri*, a name first given by J. B. Cramer to a kind of drawing-room composition consisting of a string of well-known airs. 1898 S. R. HOLT in *19th Cent.* Apr. 647 There is no time for further enjoyment of this sweet, spicy Pot-pourri; no space for further extracts from this clever and comprehensive book.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pot-pourri bowl, jar.*

1900 MARY E. WILKINS *Parson Lord* (Tauchn.) 58 Love removed the lid from a potpourri-jar. 1903 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 451/1 The pot-pourri-scented drawing-room led into a conservatory. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 17 June 8/3 The soft, delicate perfume of some old china pot pourri bowl.

Potrack (pɒtræ·k), *v. rare.* [Echoic.] *intr.* To cry as a guinea-fowl.

1883 J. C. HARRIS *Nights Uncle Remus* 153 The squawking and pot-racking went on at such a rate that the geese awoke. 1886 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Mar. 640 The dusting of chickens, cackling of geese, and 'pot racking' of Guinea-hens.

‖ **Potri·do.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. app. a corruption of *podrida*: see OLLA PODRIDA.

1651 OGILBY *Æsop* vii. 20 Breaches are made in trembling Custard large, Here a Potrido the bold sisters shatter.

‖ **Po·tro.** [Sp., a colt, foal.] **A colt, a pony;** *ellipt.* pony hide, as a material.

1879 BEERBOHM *Patagonia* iii 38 His feet were encased in potro boots tied at the knees. 1902 H. H. PRICHARD *Thro' Heart of Patagonia* xxi. 291 Boots of *potro* hide.

† **Potron** or **Potrou.** *Obs. Cookery.* Also 5 **poteron** or **-ou.** [Origin and form uncertain.] A dish consisting of eggs cooked in salt.

(Cf. F. *potron-* or *patron-jaquet* in Littré; but no connexion of sense appears.)

c 1430 *Two Cookery bks.* 53 (Harl. MS. 279), .xxviij. Potrous.—Take a schouyl of yron, & hete it brennyng hote; & þan..fille it fulle of Salt; þan make a pitte in þe Salt..; & þan caste I in whyte & þe 3olkys of Eyroun in-to þe hole of þe Salte, & lat seþe ouer þe fyre tyl it be half harde..þan take a dressoure knyf, & put vndernepe the Salt in þe panne, & hefe it vppe so fayre, þat þe cofyn with þe Eyroun breke noȝt; þan sette it on þe dyssche wyth þe Salt, & þan serue it forth. *c* 1450 *Ibid.* 93 (Harl. MS. 4016) Poterons. *c* 1440 *Douce MS.* 55 if. 33 Potrons.

Potrunk (pō·trʌŋk). *Entom.* [f. L. *pō-* for POST- + TRUNK; cf. ALITRUNK.] (See quot.)

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxv. 532 If terms be thought necessary to designate the two intire segments into which the alitrunk is resolvable, the first may be the meditrunk (*meditruncus*), and the other the potrunk (*potruncus*).

Potscar, -scarth, -shard, -share, obs. or dial. ff. POTSHERD. **Pot(-)shaugh, Pot(-)shaw,** obs. ff. PADISHAW. **Potsheen,** var. POTEEN.

Pot·shell. *U. S. local.* = next.

1889 *Harper's Mag.* July 248 The pots are made of fire-clay, mixed in varying proportions of raw and burned clay and pieces of the broken pots called 'pot shells', freed from glass and ground fine.

Potsherd (pɒ·tʃəɹd). Now somewhat *arch.* Forms: 4 **pot-schoord** (?), **potsherd,** 6 **pot-sharde, -sherde, -shearde, (pottsheard),** 6-8 **potsheard, -shard** (also 9 *dial.*), (7 **pottsherd**), 7- **potsherd;** 6-7 (9 *dial.*) **potshare.** *β. north. dial.* 4 **pot scarth,** 9 **potscar, -skor.** [f. POT *sb.*[1] + SHERD, SHARD, OE. *sceard*, fragment, ON. *skarð*, Da. *skaar* (whence the northern *β*-forms).] A fragment of a broken earthenware pot; a broken piece of earthenware.

c 1385 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 171 Va quere breses [*gloss* imbrex] en une teske [*gloss* a pot-schoord (*vr* sceard)]. *a* 1518 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 2124 A laudable Largesse, I tell you, for a lorde, To plate for the patchynge of a pot sharde! 1535 COVERDALE *Job* ii. 8 Iob..scraped of the etter off his sores with a potsheide. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* vi. 1 37 They hew'd their helmes, and plates asunder brake, As they had potshares bene. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xlv 9 Let the potsheard striue with the potsheards of the earth. 1639 G. DANIEL *Ecclus.* xxii. 20 He that would teach the foole, his labour's lost As he that glews a pottsherd, broke to dust. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Orange Tree*, Lay some Oister-Shells or Pot-shards at the Bottom of his Tubs, that the Water may the sooner drain away. 1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) I. 64 Inscriptions were often written upon potsherds or trapezoidal fragments of vases.

β. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Prolter* xxi. 15 My vertu..dried, that is, wex vile as a pot scarth, that men settis noght by. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (e. l. 2), *Pot-scar, Pot-shard*, a potsherd. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Potsher*, a potsherd. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Potscar, Pot-share*, a potsherd.

b. *attrib.* (in quot., in allusion to Isa. xlv. 9).

a 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) II. 124 His almightiness is above..our potsherd strength, as his infiniteness is above..our purblind understandings.

Pot·shop. [POT *sb.*[1]] **a.** A small public-house. **b.** *local.* A crockery shop.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* lii, Mr. Ben Allen and Mr. Bob Sawyer betaking themselves to a sequestered pot shop on the remotest confines of the Borough. 1889 E. PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Potshop*, a shop where earthenware and glass are sold. *Mod.* (*Linc. dial.*), You'll get it at the pot-shop a few doors off.

Pot·sho·t, *sb.*[1] [POT *sb.*[1]] A shot taken at game merely for the purpose of filling the pot for a meal, without regard to skill or the rules of sport (cf. POT-HUNTER 2), and so from any position or point of advantage. Hence *transf.* A shot aimed at a person or animal that happens to be within easy reach, without giving any chance of self-defence; e. g. at an enemy from ambush.

1858 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* I. xxxiii. 128 The volunteer corps began 'to take pot shots at them at nine or ten yards'. *Ibid.*, 'Pot shots'..when a man..shoots at partridges in a crowd upon the ground, in a way which shows a simple desire to kill for the pot. 1860 RUSSELL *Diary India* I. xvii. 265 Some dozens of the enemy sneak along the road..in order to get a pot-shot at him. 1877 M. PRIOR in *Daily News* 1 Oct. 6/3 While..looking through my telescope, a Russian sentry took a steady pot shot at us, and I had the unpleasant satisfaction of hearing the bullet flatten itself against a stone not far ahead. 1896 *Tablet* 22 Feb. 290, I was lying by my horse, taking pot-shots when I could get the chance.

† **Pot-shot, -shotten,** *a.* (*sb.*[2]) *Obs.* [f. POT *sb.*[1] + SHOT *ppl. a* (and *sb.*)] 'Shot' or overpowered by drink; intoxicated.

1629 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* vi. 59 Edmunds..being pot-shotten and perceiuing the Moone to shine bright through the windowes, said with a loud voyce, that the holy Ghost was descended. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Navy Land Ships* Wks. I. 83/1 When any of them are wounded, Pot-shot, Jug-bitten, or Cup-shaken. *a* 1632 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgrm.* II vii. (1642) 108 A..Drunkard being Pot-shot and in his Cups.

B. as *sb.* **a.** A drunken person, a drunkard. **b.** Drunkenness.

1617 BRATHWAIT (*title*) A Solemne Ioviall Disputation..Which..Bacchus..hath publikely expounded to his most approved and improved Fellow Pot-shots. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Taylors Trav.* Wks. III. 78/1 In which kind of potshot our English are growne such stout Proficients, that some of them dares bandy and contend with the Dutch.

Potstick (pɒ·tstik). Now only *dial.* Forms: see POT *sb.*[1] and STICK *sb.*; also 5 **pos(s)tyke, postyk(ke.** [f. POT *sb.*[1] + STICK *sb.*] A stick for stirring porridge or anything cooked in a pot.

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xii, Stere it alle togyders agayne þe bothome of þe dysshe with a potstyke [*v. r.* posstyke]. *Ibid.*, Stere it wele aboute vpon þe fyre with a potstyke [*v. r.* postykke, pottstik]. *c* 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 469 When hit is boyled put in a potstik and stere hit wel. 15.. *Jack Juggler* (Grosart) 36 By cokes precious potstike, I wyll not home this night. 1612 *Proc. Virginia* 44 in *Capt. Smith's Wks.* (Arb.) 123 The next [had] in her hand a sword; another, a club; another a pot-stick...The rest, every one with their severall devises. 1847 MRS. CARLYLE in *New Lett. & Mem.* (1903) I. 236 A pair of stockings..which seemed to have been knitted for two pot-sticks rather than for well-shaped..woman's legs. 1869 H. USSHER in *Eng. Mech.* 3 Dec. 271/3 It beats Sir Roger de Coverley 'to potsticks'.

Potstone (pɒ·tstōn). [f. POT *sb.*[1] + STONE *sb.*; in sense 1, tr. L. *lapis ollāris.*]

1. A granular variety of STEATITE or SOAPSTONE.

1771 J. HILL *Fossils* 26 Potstone, Ollaris, Composed of broad, narrow, uneven flakes. 1804 R. JAMESON *Min.* I. 345 Pot Stone..[is] soft, and sometimes very soft. 1881 GEIKIE *Text Bk. Geol.* II. II. 120 A finely felted aggregate of scales of talc, with chlorite and serpentine, is called Potstone.

2. Local name for large flints found in the chalk in Norfolk: = PARAMOUDRA.

1835 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* xvii. (ed. 5) 244 Huge flints, or potstones as they are called in Norfolk, occurring singly, or arranged in nearly continuous columns at right angles to the ordinary and horizontal layers of small flints..The pot-stones, many of them pear-shaped, were usually about three feet in height, and one foot in..diameter.

Pott, obs. or var. f. POT *sb.*[1] esp. in sense 10.

Pottage (pɒ·tedʒ). Forms: 3-7 **potage,** 6- **pottage,** (6 **-adge**). [ME. *potage*, a. F. *potage*, lit. that which is put in a pot: see POT *sb.*[1] and -AGE. Orig. stressed *potáge*, which was admitted in verse down to Chaucer and Lydgate, but *potage* is found in alliterative poems (and prose) in 14th c., and led to the later spelling. See also PODDISH, PORRIDGE, altered forms of this word.]

1. A dish composed of vegetables alone, or along with meat, boiled to softness in water, and appropriately seasoned; soup, *esp.* a thick soup. In ancient cookery, often a highly composite dish.

Now chiefly a literary word, historical, archaic, scriptural, or used of the soups of savage peoples: no longer a term of English cookery. But the French form is in use in names of dishes really French or supposed to be: see POTAGE.

a. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 412 Hwoso is euer feble eteð potage bliðeliche. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8339 Wo þat mi3te weodes abbe & þe roten gnawe Oper seþe & make potage was þer of wel vawe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3549 Esau..for his fill o þat potage, Als a wreche, has sald his heritage. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 638 Syþen potage & polment in plater honest. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 310 Had ȝe potage and payn ynough and peny-ale to drynke..ȝe had rigt ynough. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 443 Whanne wol the Gayler bryngen oure potage? *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxvi. 123 þai hafe nowþer peise ne wortes, ne oþer maner of potages; bot in for þaire potage þai vse broth and sothen flesch. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 15 A potage on fysshday.—Take an Make a styf Poshote of Milke an Ale; þan take..whyte Swete Wyne & put Sugre, þer-to, or honyȝ..kepe it a[s] whyte as yt may be, & þan serue forth]. *Ibid.* 29 A potage on a Fysdaye.—Take an setre an .ij. or .iij. Applys..& Flowre of Rys..whyte Wyne..Saunderys & Safroun..Roysonys of corauns..& Almaundys..; and mynce Datys Smale.., and a lytil Hony to make it dowcet, or ellys Sugre. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xiii, A gentil man, er he take a cooke..wyll..examine hym, howe many sortes of meates, potages, and sauces, he can perfectly make. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xii. (1870) 262 Potage is not so moche vsed in al Crystendom as it is vsed in Englande. Potage is made of the lyquor in the which fleshe is soden in, with puttyng-to chopped herbes, and otemel and salt. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xxi. 270 They..roast it, and make many sorts of potages. 1682 [see PLUM-POTTAGE]

β. 1530 PALSGR. 257/1 Pottage, *potage, soupe.* *Ibid.*, Pottage without herbes, *potage.* 1539 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 92 A whit sylver goblet that I use to ett pottadge. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 101 Now leekes are in season, for pottage full good. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* III. 142 The meat and pottage is put al in one dish; out of which euery one taketh with his greasie fists what he thinkes good. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Rel. Quaker* 24 Hadst thou sweetned thy Gumbs With Pottage of Plumbs. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 203 The Papas are either boil'd, roasted, or made

into Pottage. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 85 Drink largely of Pottage made with Lentils. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. I. *Bagman's Dog*, Now just such a mess of delicious hot pottage Was smoking away when they enter'd the cottage. 1874 *Oxford Bible-Helps* 117 The red lentil is most esteemed, and is made into pottage. 1904 *Daily News* 18 Apr. 4/2 He has acquired of the native [Kaffir] a knowledge intimate and strange, such as one can only gather by the hreside, over the pottage.

b. *fig* : often with reference to Esau's 'mess of pottage' (MESS *sb* 2).

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. iv. (Skeat) I. 26 Thou haste so mikel eaten of the potages of foryetfulnesse. *a* 1845 MRS. BRAY *Warleigh* xvi, Captain Butler..came up to the elbow of the temperate divine, and bidding him, very unceremoniously, 'leave off his pottage', shoved him aside, and stepped into his place 1868 H. LAW *Beacons of Bible* 228 You are self slain when you prefer the pottage to Christ.

† 2. Oatmeal porridge *Obs.*

1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 30 Gruels and Pottage made of Oatmeal, being made thin, and quick boyled, are of an excellent Nature. 1724 in *Ramsay's Tract. Misc.* (1733) I. 89 There will be ling-kail and pottage And bannocks of barley-meal. 1794 DONALDSON *Agric. Perth* 25 The food of the reapers..for supper, pottage of oat-meal, salt and water, with the allowance of milk made to the ploughman. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III 203 Oatmeal is..not unfrequently used in making pottage, among the lower classes [in the West Riding].

† 3. A poultice. *Obs. rare*—[1].

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 42 Leie berto a potage..maad of cerbis & swynes greece & water & wheete flour.

† 4. In proverbial phrases: *A mess of pottage*: see MESS *sb.* 2; *to keep one's breath to cool one's pottage*: see PORRIDGE *sb.* 4; *to make pottage of a flint*, to be economical or parsimonious. *Obs.*

1650 H. MORE *Observ.* in *Enthus. Tri.*, etc. (1656) 78 Keep your breath to your self to cool your pottage. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. vi. § 37. 85 For their fare, it was course in the quality, and yet slender in the quantity thereof. Insomuch, that they would, in a manner, make pottage of a flint.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pottage dish, plate, pot*; *pottage-eating* adj.; † **pottage-ware**, materials for pottage, pot-herbs.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VII. 57 Nowe potage ware in askes mynge, and kepe In od barellis or salt tubbis done. 1519 *Exp. Dinners* (Misc. Philobiblon Soc. (1867-8) XIII) 40 Pottage fleshe vnpd. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 17 Remembrynge .the potage potte with flesshe, the onyons and garlyke that they were wont to eate in Egypte. 1608 ARMIN *Nest Ninn.* D ii, If ye meete him in your pottage-dish, yet know him. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* To Rdr 115 You may guess Such Pottage Eating stomackes.

Hence † **Pottagy** *a.*, of the nature of pottage.

1565 J. HALLE *Hist. Expost.* Table 76 Substances like a whyte potagie confection (called *Pulsi*).

Pottager, -anger, -eger, -encher, -enger, obs. forms of POTTINGER.

† **Pottagur**, obs. form of PODAGRE *a.*, gouty.

a 1450 MYRC *Festial* 271 He was pottagur; and wyth bat yse bay reirescher be gret hete of his fete, as oft as hit was layde to.

‖ **Pottah** (pɒ·tä). *East Indies.* [ad. Hindī *paṭṭā* title-deed.] A lease, a deed certifying tenure.

1776 *Trial of Nundocumar* 101/1 My house is in Calcutta, in Huzzeymull's garden...Have you got the pottah? 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II v iii. 388 Prescribed forms of leases, in India known by the name of pottahs. 1871 MARKBY *Elem. Law* § 357 The ryots in India appear to have frequently taken pottahs from the zemindars.

Pottain, obs. form of POTIN.

Pottance, variant of POTENCE [2] (in a watch).

Potted (pɒ·tɛd), *ppl. a.* [f. POT *v.*[1] + -ED [1].]

1. Of meat, fish, etc.: Preserved in a closed pot or other vessel.

1646 EVELYN *Diary* 22 Mar., I was invited to excellent English potted venison. 1742 FIELDING *Jos. Andrews* IV. x, The potted Partridge is potted Woodcock, if you desire to have it so. 1806 A. HUNTER *Culina* (ed. 3) 106 This kind of potted meat may be recommended. 1876 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* VI. 207 Plenty of salted pork,. potted shrimps.

fig. 1883 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 297 What we may call *potted* learning in the form of popular abridgments. 1901 C. H. WECH in *Westm. Gaz.* 20 May 10/1 Fed and fattened as it flows With verses scanned and potted prose.

2. Of a plant: Planted or grown in a pot.

1849 ALB. SMITH *Pottleton Leg.* xx. 176 The potted yew trees in the passage. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 502/2 Every window was full of potted plants.

fig. 1866 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Introd., Poems 1890 II. 159 Where language is too strictly limited by convention..we get a potted literature, Chinese dwarfs instead of healthy trees.

Potteen, Potteler, var. POTEEN, POTTELER.

Potter (pɒ·tɔr), *sb.*[1] [Late OE. *pottere*, f. POT *sb.*[1] + -ER [1].]

1. A maker of pots, or of earthenware vessels.

a 1100 in Birch *Cart. Sax.* III. 40 Of wenges heale on potteres lege 1284 *Cal. Inq. P. M.* (19 6) II. 322 [The manor including 36s 8d rent of assize of the burgesses of Midhurst called] potteresgavel *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 22037 (Cott.) Als potter wit potten dos Quen he his nen wessel fordos. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ii. 9 As vessel of be pottere þou salt þaim breke. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxxvii. 84 More helply is a Carpenter or a potter than an Organer, a peyntier or an ymager. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 411/1 Pottare, *ollarius, figulus.* 1597 MIDDLETON *Wisdom Solomon* xv. 7 Thou a potter art, Tempering soft earth, making the clay to bow. 1686 HORNECK *Crucif. Jesus* xxv. 838 A potter, by the motion of his wheel, and the activity of his hand, gives the clay what form and shape he pleases. *a* 1720 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. iv. 343 Thou and all mankind are as clay in the hand of the potter. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* ii. (1880) 82 This wandering workman was no other than Bernard Palissy..more generally known as the great Potter.

¶ b. Applied to a maker of metal pots or vessels. *Obs. rare.*

1443 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 82 Willelmo Browne potter pro factura ij patenarum, j brasyn morter, ij parvarum ollarum, cum xvij libr. eris, xij s vj d. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* i. 19 Ane pottar vil mak of ane masse of mettal diuerse potis of defferent fassons.

2. A vendor or hawker of earthenware. *north. dial.* (Cf. south Sc. *mugger*.)

c 1500 *Robin Hood & Potter* xxxiv in Child *Ballads* (1888) III. 111 'Pottys, gret chepe!' creyed Robyn, all that saw hem sell, Seyde he had be no potter long. 1795 WORDSW. *Guilt & Sorrow* xlvi, Rough potters seemed they, trading soberly With pannered asses driven from door to door. 1798 — *Peter Bell* I. iii, A Potter, Sir, he was by trade. 1881 DIXON *Craven Dales* vi. 71 [He] used to boast that 'he could .wallop a potter, or preach a sermon with any man in the country!'

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (also with *potter's*), as *potter craft*; **potter's asthma**, a form of fibroid phthisis to which persons exposed to the dust of the pottery industry are subject; also called **potter's bronchitis, consumption, disease, phthisis** (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1895); **potter's clay, potter's earth**, any plastic clay free from iron, and thus suitable for the making of earthenware, stoneware, or porcelain; **potter's field**, a name given (after Matt. xxvii. 7) to a piece of ground used as a burial place for the poor and for strangers; also *fig.*; **potter's lathe**, a frame with a horizontal disk revolvable at various speeds, on which the prepared clay is moulded into shape; **potter's lead, potter's ore**, lead ore used for glazing pottery, galena: cf. POTTERN; **potter wasp**, a wasp which builds a cell or cells of clay in a cylindrical cavity, as the American species *Odynerus flavipes* and *Eumenes fraterna*; **potter's wheel**, the horizontal revolving disk of a *potter's lathe.*

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 593 Sandie, stone, gravelly, and flintie ground, as also such as consisteth of a *Potters clay in the bottome. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 180 *Potters Clay.* Colour, generally greyish white, and then called *pipe clay.* 1872 ELLACOMBE *Ch. Bells Devon* Pref. 4 Plaster of Paris casts, made from 'squeezes' taken..with potter's clay. 1864 H. BRUCE in *Daily Tel.* 15 June, The people being liable, amongst other diseases, to one peculiar to them, called '*potter's consumption'. *c* 1450 *Life St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 444 For I can nogt of *potter craft. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 411/1 *Pottarys erthe, *argilla.* 1670 PETTUS *Fodinæ Reg.* 1 Where Clays are digged (as Fullers earth, Potters earth, etc.) we call them Pits. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 195 Make any utensil of fine potters earth. [1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xxvii. 7 They toke counsell, and bought with them a *potters felde to bury strangers in.] 1777 J. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 259, I took a walk into the Potter's Field, a burying ground between the new stone prison and the hospital. 1906 'MARK TWAIN' in *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Nov. 4/2 When I wrote a letter .you did not put it in the respectable part of the magazine, but interred it in that 'potter's field', the Editor's Drawer. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Pottery*, The 'potter's lathe is also a kind of wheel, but simpler and slighter. 1670 PETTUS *Fodinæ Reg.* v. (1706) 21 From the Metals are produced Letharges,..White-Lead, Read Lead, *Potters-Lead and many other varieties *Ibid.* vi. 25 Potters Lead is made by art from common Lead Ore. 1822 CLEAVELAND *Min.* (ed. 2) 634 Galena is sometimes .called potters' Lead ore. *a* 1728 WOODWARD *Catal.* (1729) 213 *Potters ore with a vein of white spar passing through the middle of it 1880 *New Virginians* I. 99 The little *potter-wasp makes a nest of clay, shaped like an ancient pot, which it fills with caterpillars. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Pottery*, The *potter's wheel consists principally in its nut, which is a beam or axis, whose foot or pivot plays perpend cularly on a free-stone sole or bottom. 1832 G. R. POULETT *Porcelain & Gl.* 1 5 The earliest authentic records allude to the potter's wheel as to an implement of then high antiquity.

Potter, *sb.*[2] [f. POT *v.*[1] (in various unconnected senses) + -ER [1].]

† 1. One addicted to potting; a tippler.

1632, 1663 [see PIPER [2] 2].

2. One who pots or preserves meat, etc.

1857 J. DAVY *Angler in Lake District* I. 10, I cannot do better than let you have the receipt of an experienced potter of charr.

3. One who pots at game (POT *v.*[1] 5); a pot-hunter.

1884 *Pall Mall Budget* 22 Aug. 27/2 Many a wealthy 'potter' who has .blazed away. at the deer.

4. Applied to some North American turtles: a. A fresh-water clemmyoid turtle, *Deirochelys serrata*; b. The red-bellied terrapin, *Pseudemys rugosa.*

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1890 in WEBSTER.

Potter, *sb.*[3]: see under POTTER *v.*

Potter (pɒ·tɔr), *v.* Also (6 poder), 9 *dial* and *U. S.* **putter.** [app. freq (with shortened vowel) of POTE *v.* to thrust, push, poke.]

1. *intr.* To poke again and again; to make a succession of slight thrusts. Now only *dial.*

? 1530 TINDALE *Expos. Matt.* v *-ini.* v. 3. 16 b. Thou doest but with poderinge [*ed. c* 1550; *Wks.* 1573 pottering] in the fyre, make the flame greater. 1646 *Topicks in Laws of Eng.* Dod., Hee will be brodling at, and pottering upon the ground, every way with his Rapier or Dagger. 1681 COTTON *Wond. Peak* (ed 4) 64 Stooping, with our sticks t'essay, If pottering this and that way, we could find How deep it went. 1714 M. FOTHERGILL in *Hearne's Collect.* (O. H. S.) IV. 303 Four small Coyns were..casually found by a Shepherd, pottering upon the ground w' his Crooke. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Potter*, to poke, pry, rummage. It seems..to imply repetition or continuance of poking. 1885 SEIGH *Derbysh. Gloss.* (E.D.D.), Poking or pottering in the earth.

b. *trans.* To poke; to move or stir (anything) by thrusting. Now *dial.*

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* K iv b, With a Stick long enough, one might potter them down out of the Roof 1888 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Potter*, to poke, to push as with the end of a stick. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s. v., Noo then, Anne, potter that fire, or it'll be dead oot in a minut.

2. *trans.* To trouble, plague, perplex, worry, bother. *dial.* Cf. POTHER *v.* 1.

c 1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.* Wks. (1862) 40 Neaw wou'd naw sitch o Moonshine traunce Potter any body's Plucks? 1888 (*Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Potter*, to confuse. 'Don't potter me'. 1855 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* xix, By th' twenty first, I reckon, he'll be pottered in his brains how to get them done in time. *Ibid.* xlv.

3. *intr.* To meddle, interfere, esp. where one has no business; to tamper (*with*). Now *dial.*

1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 11. iii (1669) 26/2 A Lock whose Wards have been troubled, which makes it harder to turn the Key, than if never potter'd with. 1866 MRS. GASKELL *Wives & Dau.* I 3 My lord's taking a fancy to go 'pottering'.. which meant that .. the earl asked his own questions of his own tenants, and used his own eyes and ears in the management of the smaller details of his property.

4. To occupy oneself in an ineffectual or trifling way; to work or act in a feeble or desultory manner; to trifle; to dabble (*in* something).

1740 [see POTTERING *ppl. a.* 2]. 1888 *Craven Gloss.* (ed 2), *Potter*, to do things ineffectually. 'How thou potters'. 1832 MANNING in Purcell *Life* I 99, I suppose your husband is pottering on in his old way. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xlvi, David pottered on at his bees and his flowers till old Simon returned. 1871 J. R. GREEN *Lett.* iii. (1901) 294, I remember .raving against the people who pottered over Roman roads. 1887 *Spectator* 16 Apr. 535/1 Any man ..who likes to 'potter' in zoology.

b. To talk in a trifling or desultory way.

1826 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 6 Sept., [They] pottered away about Persia and India, and I fell asleep.

c. *trans.* with advbs To make *out* or work *out* by pottering; to trifle *away*, to spend, waste, or lose in or by pottering.

1853 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 225, I have ordered Eastwick's Gulistan: for I believe I shall potter out so much Persian. 1883 A. FORBES in *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Nov. 664 He pottered away his opportunity to reach Verdun. 1893 W. A. SHEE *Joy Contemp.* xii 188 Uncles and aunts..were content to potter away their lives at Torquay.

5. *intr.* **a.** To move or go about poking or prying into things in an unsystematic way, or doing slight and desultory work.

1840 R. HALL *Patchwork* (1841) II. vii. 122, I pottered about in the environs of Naples. 1859 JEFFSON *Brittany* xiii 220 He did not go pottering about, measuring cornices, and sticking a portico from the Parthenon here, and a pediment from somewhere else there. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* v, Pottering about in the Bodleian, and fancying I should like to be a great scholar 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* x, To potter about with your garden scissors and the watering can in the conservatories.

b. To go about or walk slowly, idly, or aimlessly; to saunter, dawdle, loiter.

1829 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* 2 Apr., Balls every night. After that they all potter off to their *Campagnes*. 1835 FONBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Administr.* (1837) III. 213 That lean, hobbling old fellow, pottering about in an incapacity for any thing but to fall to and enjoy other men's meat. 1888 *Century Mag.* Dec. 219/2 The slowest of Sunday trains, pottering up to London.

Hence **Potter** *sb.* trifling action or (in Scott) talk.

1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxxvii, That precision and easy brevity which is only acquired by habitually conversing in the higher ranks of society, and which is the diametrical opposite of that protracted style of disquisition 'Which squires call potter, and which men call prose'. 1897 *Chicago Advance* 10 June 760/1 These are little things any way, a mere potter about externals.

† **Potter-carrier.** Vulgar or provincial var. of POTHECARY: cf. POT CARRIER.

1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* I. Wks. 1799 I. 161 Master List, the potter-carrier.

Potterer (pɒ·tərər). [f. POTTER *v.* + -ER [1].] One who potters; one who works at things in a feeble, unsystematic, or ineffectual way; one who potters about: see the verb.

1862 BURTON *Bk Hunter* 105 A mere wayward potterer, picking up curiosities by the way for his own private individual museum. 1867 — *Hist. Scot.* I. xi. 404 That Robertson did not throw himself into our early history, but left it to a body of dreary potterers, is the more to be regretted. 1883 A. FORBES in *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Nov. 664 He was not free from the imputation of being a potterer.

Pottering (pɒ·tərin), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING [1].] The action of the verb POTTER; feeble, unsystematic, or desultory working; sauntering about, etc.: see the verb.

? 1530 [see POTTER *v.* 1]. 1844 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 140 After my usual pottering about in the midland counties of England. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life* iii. (1861) 71 Long marches are no hardship to him... But this pottering in a few square yards of garden is dispiriting and drivelling. 1884 E. YATES *Recoll. & Exper.* II. 39 There were lovely walks and drives..pottering about with Fenn in his sketching expeditions. 1893 E. G. DUFF *Early Printed Bks.* 195 Mere antiquarian pottering or aimless waste of time.

Pottering, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

1 That potters: see the verb.

1826 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 13 June, A big .. trifle-headed, old pottering minister, .. came to annoy me about a claim [etc.]. 1842 MILL in *Nonconf* II. 72 A plodding, pottering mind, far more expert in tinkering holes, than in forging and constructing new instruments. 1865 MISS BRADDON *Only a Clod* xl, When I am a pottering old fellow of seventy, I shall have a great fortune and a handsome wife.

2. Involving or characterized by pottering. a. Of work, etc.: Done in a feeble, unsystematic, or ineffectual way; hence, trifling, slight, paltry.

1740 J. CLARKE *Educ. Youth* (ed. 3) 28 What miserable pottering Work do the poor Boys make of it. 1837 WHITTOCK, etc. *Bk. Trades* (1842) 383 Although a small pottering business might be commenced with a much less sum. 1862 SMILES *Engineers* I. 52 Only a few pottering improvements were made.

b. Of movement: Slow, loitering; aimless, unsteady.

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 193 With ling'ring, pott'ring pace, Thou, like an old man, bidd'st the world adieu. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* II. 76 The long pottering stroll that Roger and I had taken one evening.

Hence **Potteringly** *adv.*

1893 G. MEREDITH in *Pall Mall Mag.* II. 194 Under one aspect we appear potteringly European; under another, drunk of the East.

† **Pottern,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. POTTER *sb.*[1], app. after *leathern*, etc.] Of or pertaining to potters: with quots. cf. *potter's lead, ore.* POTTER *sb.*[1] 5.

1661 BOYLE *Unsuccessfuln. Experim.* i. Wks. 1772 I. 303 An ore, which for its aptness to vitrify, and serve the potters to glaze their earthen vessels, the miners call pottern-ore. *a* 1728 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Fossils* (1729) I. i. 188 A Spar .that is shattery, and breaks in Squares, exactly like the finest Pottern-Lead-Ore.

Pottery (pɒ·təri). [In 15th c. a. F. *poterie* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *potier* POTTER *sb.*[1]; cf. med.L. *potarius* potter, *potaria* pottery. In later use sometimes referred directly to *pot*: cf. *crockery*.

1086 *Domesday Bk.* I. 156/1 (Bladon, Oxon.), Ibi .ii. molini de xviii. solidis et cxxv. anguillis, et de ollaria [potaria *interlined*] .x. solidi.]

1. A potter's workshop or factory; a pot-factory.

c 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 7/13 Pottes of erthe, Cannes of erthe For to go the watre; These things shall ye fynde In the potterye 4F. *en le potterye*]. 1780 HOWARD *Prisons Eng.* 156 A prison which had been a pottery. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* vi. (1880) 105 Two potters from Antwerp.. started a pottery, though in a very humble way.

b. In *pl.*, *the Potteries*, a district in N. Staffordshire, including Hanley and Stoke upon Trent, the chief seat of the English pottery industry.

1885 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 485 The district called 'the Potteries', is an extensive tract of country in the hundred of North Pyrehill and county of Stafford, comprehending an area of about eight miles long, and six broad. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1009 A population of 60,000 operatives now derives a comfortable subsistence within a district, which contains 150 kilns, and is significantly called the Potteries.

2. The potter's art, ceramics; the manufacture of earthen vessels.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Pottery*, the art of making earthen pots and vessels; or, the manufacture of earthen ware. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 135 The Arabs were perfect masters of the art of pottery. 1891 NISBET *Insanity of Genius* 236 Pottery, when he [Wedgwood] took it up, was a rude and barbarous manufacture; he raised it to the dignity of an art.

3. The products of the potter's art collectively; pottery-ware, earthenware.

1785 J. PHILLIPS *Treat. Inland Navig.* 21 Norwich goods, groceries, potteries, and other merchandise. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 484 The drab pottery is useful for articles which require strength to be united to ornament, as flower-pots, water jugs, &c. 1851 D. WILSON *Pref. Ann.* (1863) I. ii. vii 481 Primitive sepulchral pottery. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* ii. 10 The pottery found associated with weapons of bronze is of a more ornamental and tasteful style than any which belongs to the age of stone. 1888 MISS BRADDON *Fatal Three* I. v, The shallow milk-pans were of Doulton pottery.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pottery kiln, manufacture, market, trade, ware*; **pottery bark,** see quot.; **pottery-bark tree,** = *pottery tree*; **pottery coal,** Staffordshire coal; so **pottery coalfield**; **pottery gauge,** see quot.; **pottery mould,** a 'brick' of soft stone mixed with pipeclay, used for whitening hearths, etc.; a hearthstone; **pottery tissue,** see quot.; **pottery tree,** one of various trees of the genus *Licania*, the bark of which is *pottery bark*.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 679/2 Several undetermined species of this genus [*Licania*] afford the *Pottery bark, the ashes of which are used by the natives of the Amazon for mixing with the clay employed in the manufacture of pottery-ware, in order to enable the vessels to withstand the action of fire. 1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 58 *Pottery coals and ironstone measures .with 8 to 13 seams of coal of above two feet thick .and 10 to 12 measures of ironstone. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* (1855) 435 The Coal-fields of England and Wales ... 3. North Staffordshire sometimes called the *Pottery coal field. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Pottery-gage, a shaper or templet for the inside of a vessel on the wheel. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 821 The apparatus then resembles certain *pottery kilns. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. xiv. § 212 (1875) 318 Witness..the absorption by Staffordshire of the *pottery-manufacture. 1883 HICKIE *Anthrop.* (1872) II. 426 In the *pottery-market and the vegetable-market alike. 1876 'OUIDA' *Winter City* iii, What pleasant lives these *pottery painters of the early days must have led. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Pottery-tissue, a kind of tissue-paper used to receive impressions of engravings for transference to *biscuit*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 679/2 s. v. *Licania*, The Indians call these trees Caraipe, but botanists have adopted that name for a genus of *Ternstrœmiaceæ*, owing to the *Pottery tree having at one time been supposed to belong to that order. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Pottery-ware*, earthenware. *West.* 1866 Pottery-ware [see *pottery-bark*].

† **Pottical,** *a. humorous nonce-wd.* [f. POT *sb.*[1], after *poetical*] Full of, or inspired by, liquor.

1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 37 Poets: whose potticall poeticall (I should say) heades, I would wyshe.. might. be gorgiously garnished with fayre greene Barley, in token of their good affection to our Englishe Malt. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 9 An olde sooker, that cries such Potticall verses of the State of Flanders, in a linnen bag.

Potting (pɒ·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. POT *v.*[1] + -ING[1].]

1. Drinking (of ale, beer, or the like); tippling. *arch.* (chiefly with allusion to Shakspere's use).

1594 LYLY *Moth. Bomb.* III. ii, What Risio, how spedst thou after thy potting? 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 79. I learn'd it in England; where indeed they are most potent in Potting. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* V 66 Potting and sotting .. Will make a good Soldier miscarry. 1864 HEMYNG *Eton School Days* viii. 95 Bird's-eye's patrons would..sit in his cottage and smoke and drink beer, for they were 'potent at potting'.

2. The making of pottery or earthenware.

1743 *N. Jersey Archives* XII. 158 This is exceedingly good for potting or any sort of Cast ware. 1877 R. RIESS (*title*) A Century of Potting in the City of Worcester, being the History of the Royal Porcelain Works from 1751 to 1851. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 May 3/1 Potting is one of the oldest industries in the world.

3. The preserving of butter, meat, fish, etc. in pots or other vessels.

1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. vi. (1668) 147 Touching the powdering up, or potting of Butter. 1755 FARRINGTON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 211 The cure and potting of charrs well. 1876 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* VI. 254 Catching and potting of salmon on the Columbia River. 1891 *Auckland Star* 1 Oct. 4/2 Butter. .Already the low price has caused many farmers to commence potting down.

b. *Sugar Manuf.* (See POT *v.*[1] 2 b.)

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1003 The act of transferring the crude concrete sugar from the crystallisers into these hogsheads, is called *potting*. 1887 N. D. DAVIS *Cavaliers & Roundh. Barbados* 90 From the last copper the clarified liquor was run off into a cistern to 'cool', or become milk-warm, when the operation of 'potting' began.

4. Planting in, or transplanting into, a pot.

1845 *Florist's Jrnl.* 83 The success of cultivation. is invariably connected with a correct arrangement and proportion of the soil, &c., in potting.

5. *Crab potting*, the catching of crabs in pots: cf. POT *sb.*[1] 5 b, *crab pot* (CRAB *sb.*[1] 11).

1891 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Aug. 3/1 We may meet a fisherman returning from crab potting. 1901 CUTCLIFFE HYNE in *Windsor Mag.* July (*title*) The Gentle Art of Crab-Potting.

6. Shooting: taking of pot-shots: see POT *v.*[1] 5. *colloq.* or *slang.*

1884 *St. James' Gaz.* 5 Dec. 4/1 The potting of Arabs rightly struggling to be free continues merrily at Suakim. 1902 *Words Eye-witness* 43 It is commonly well on into the morning before the 'potting' swells into the rattle and roll which tells that men are hard at it 'with their coats off'.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (in sense 2) *potting industry, trade*; (? in sense 3) *potting-dish*; (in sense 4) *potting-house, -shed*; **potting-cask,** in *Sugar Manuf.* (see POT *v.*[1] 2 b); **potting-pot,** a pot such as is used for potting meat; **potting-stick,** a flat stick used to press down the soil about the root of a plant in a pot.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1204 [The syrup] is then transferred ..into conical moulds..their capacity..is considerably less than that of the smallest *potting-casks. 1569 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) I. 302 In the Hall..xix^th peace of puder, fyue saucers, three *pottyndysshes xij^d. 1825 CROMWELL *Hist. Colchester* 352 A Seed-shop, *Potting-house, &c. 1901 *Stationer* 1 Apr. 7/2 The dangerous processes in use in the *potting industry. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* (1767) 230 When it is beat to a paste, put it into your *potting-pot. 1897 *Garden* 2 Jan. 9/3 They place the new compost about them, and make it firm by ramming with the *potting stick.

Potting, *vbl. sb.*[2]: see POT *v.*[3]

† **Pottingar** (-gǎi). *Sc. Obs.* Forms: 5-6 **potingar, -e, pottingar,** 6 **potingair, pothingar**; *erron.* 7 **pottinger,** 8 **potinger.** [Corrupted from **policar*, POTHECAR, Sc. form of POTHECARY. Cf. the parallel POTTINGARY, where the intermediate forms are better seen. In the later spelling confounded with POTTINGER.] = next, 1.

1474 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 24 Potingare [see POTTINGARY 2 b]. 1489 *Ibid.* 129 Item, to Stene pottingar.. vij *li.* xvs. 1533 *Ibid.* VI. 88 To Francis Aikman, potingair, for sindrie droggis. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II. 196 He wes ane potingar richt fyne, And had grit praitik of all medicyne. *a* 1567 DARNLEY *'Quhair I was in kendit Comfortlee'* 14 (Bann. MS.) For harmes of body, handis and heid, The pottingaris will purge the panis. *a* 1585 POLWART *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 254 Passe to the pothingars againe; Some recipies does yet remaine. 1715 PENNECUIK *Truth's Tryn.* in *Descr. Tweeddale*, etc. 96 The Candle-makers came and Flait, The Potingers were very Crouse. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* vii Pardon me', said he, 'I am but a poor pottingar. Nevertheless, I have been bred in Paris, and learned my humanities and my *cursus medendi*'.

† **Pottingary.** *Sc. Obs.* Forms: a. 5 **potigary, 6 potegarie.** β. 5 **potyngary,** 5 6 **pot(t)ingary, 6 pottingarie, -gry, potinchary.** [Corrupted from *policary*, earlier form of POTHECARY, through the intermediate *potegary, potigary*: cf. prec., and *nihtegale, nightingale*.]

1. = APOTHECARY 1 (med.L. *apothecarius*).

1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* Tabil (1884) 11 Potegaris that sellis corruppit drogueis. *Ibid.* 100 Pottingaris quhilk takis aluer for sail & rottin stufe and droggaris. *Ibid.* 103.

2. a. The art or practice of an apothecary; pharmacy.

c 1480 HENRYSON *Sum Pract. Med.* 16 in *Bannatyne Poems* (Hunter. Cl.) 402 My prettik in pottingary ye trow be als pure. 1500 *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* XI. 376 *note*, Oure .servitoure and potingare William Fowlare for his..service ..in his craft and science of potingary. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxiii. 29 In pottingry he wrocht grit pyne, He murdreist mony in medecyne. *a* 1568 *For Helth of Body* 77 in *Bannatyne Poems* (Hunter. Cl.) 199 Thair is no raseth cumis of pottingary,..Till all neidrent richest detray the.

b. The drugs of an apothecary, medicines.

1474 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 23 To a Flemyng of Bruges for certane potigaris coft to the King. *Ibid.* 24 Item gevin to Stephin potingare..for certane materialis and potingaris deliuerit be him to the King, v. li. 1501 *Ibid.* II. 34 Item, to William Fowlar, for potinchary tane fra him to the King..xxiij li. iij s. vjd.

Pottinger[1] (pɒ·tindʒəi). Now *dial.* Forms: a. 5 **poteger, pottyger,** 6 **potteger, pattecher,** 6 **potager,** 7 **pottager.** β. 5-6 **potinger,** 6 **potenger, -ynger, pot(t)anger, pottencher,** 6-7 **-enger,** 7 **-inger.** [orig. *potager*, a. F. *potager*, f. *potage* POTTAGE; altered to *pot(t)enger, -inger* (cf. *passager, passenger, harbinger*, etc.); thence through *podenger*, PODDINGER, to *poreger*, PORRINGER, q. v.] A vessel of metal, earthenware, or wood, for holding soup, broth, or other liquid or semi-liquid food; a small basin, porringer.

a. [1415 HEN. V *Mandate* in Drake *Eboracum* (1736) App. 17, 24 disces d'argent auniens, només potageers de diverses formes.] 1466-7 *Abingdon Acc.* (Camden) 135, j poteger'. *c* 1500 in *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 377, iiij pottygers. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 617/1 One spoonful of goud workes should no more kil ye soule, then a potager of good wurts shuld kil & destroi ye bodi. 1565 in *Trans. Cumb. & West. Arch. Soc.* X. 31, iiij pottegers & xij platts. 1615 E. S. *Britain's Buss* B j b, Wodden pottagers.

β. 1494 in *Somerset Medieval Wills* (1901) 321, iiij platers iiij potingers and iij sawcers. 1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, c. 7 § 7 Untrue..Workmanship of Tin or Pewter..in. Dishes, Saucers, Pottingers, Trenchers, Basons, Flaggons. 1530 PALSGR. 257/1 Pottanger, *escuelle, escuillon.* 1563 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) I. 210, xij pattochers vj^s, xij saucers ij^s viij^d, xviij old dishers in the kitchin & v pottenchers. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 80/14 A Potanger, *patella, a.* 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 34 In a Glasse or Stone Pottinger. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 483 A Pottenger is..a small, but pattulous vessel. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* iv. 126 A Physician ordered five Pottingers of Blood to be taken from him. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Glos.*, *Pottinger*, a coarse earthen-ware pot, with a handle; porringer. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pottinger*, a small pewter mug or vessel, containing about three quarters of a pint: a porringer.

† **Pottinger**[2] (pɒ·tindʒəi). *Obs. exc. Hist.* [Corrupted from POTAGER: as to the form cf. prec.] A maker of pottage; a kind of cook. App. sometimes confounded with POTTINGAR, apothecary.

[*a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 263 Whither it was by ane Italiane posset, or by ye French fegges, or by the potage of thare potingar, (he was a French man,) thare departed fra this lyef the Erle of Cassilles, the Erle of Rothose. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 337 Cuning baxteris and also excellent cukis and potigeris [*mispr.* potiseris; MS. I, potingareis] wiht confectiounis and drogis flor thair desairtis.] 1814 SCOTT *Waav.* xxiv (quoting Pitscottie), Excellent cooks, and pottingars. 1820 — *Monast.* xvi, The wafers, flans, and pastry-meat will scarce have had the just degree of fire which learned potingers prescribe as fittest for the body. 1866 *Illustr. Lond. News* 22 Dec. 607/2 It shows that these herbs were used for seasoning by the pottingers of the period.

Pottle[1] (pɒ·t'l). Forms: 4-5 **potel,** 4-7 **-ell,** 5 **-elle,** 5-7 **pottel(l,** 6- **pottle.** [ME. *potel*, a. OF. *potel* (1308 in Godef.) a little pot, a measure, f. *pot* POT *sb.*[1] + *-el*, -LE 2.]

1. A measure of capacity for liquids (also for corn and other dry goods, rarely for butter), equal to two quarts or half a gallon: now abolished.

a 1300 *Sat. People Kildare* xvii. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 135 Hail ye ye brewesters wip your galuns Potels and quarters ouer al pe tounes. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 59 Ye Alderman schal hane..ij galons of ale; & ye dene a potel. 14.. *Tretyce* in *W. of Henley's Husb.* (1890) 54 Pe thirde parte off a potell off butter. 1465 *Cov. Lt. Bk.* (E. E. T. S.), The wardens shall make a stryke, halfe stryke, hope & halfe hope, gallon & potell & quarte, the mesurs to be selyd & delyuered to the sellers of otom-meele. 1486 *Norwl Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 16 A pottell oyle for the calkers vj^d. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* III. xii. S j, To lerne howe many pottles or gallons is conteyned in that great vessell. 1622 PLAT *Delightes for Ladies* Recipe iii, Take a pottle of damsons. 1628 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 607 Containing each of them tenne pottels or thereabout, foure or fiue gallons. 1625 in *Nuneaton Hounsch. Bks.* (Surtees) 229 One potell of canary seck. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pal. Flying-fns* 99 Little hony at that time of the year is ordinarily to bee had; a quart, perhaps a pottle, and this is a liberal portion. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xxi. 326 Take a quarter of a pound of hartshorn and put to it a pottle of water. 1869 HAZLITT *Eng. Prov.* 473 Who'd keep a cow, when he may have a pottle of milk for a penny?

b. A pot or vessel containing a pottle, or of about this capacity.

1698 THORESBY in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 311, I have..lately procur'd a Roman Pottle from Aldbrough, which is of the Red Clay. 17.. *Anc. Poems*, etc. (Percy Soc.) 180 We'll drink it out of the pottle, my boys, Here's a health to the barley-mow! 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1849) 341 Then the Van Grolls, of Anthony's Nose, who carried their liquor in fair round little pottles. 1888 STEVENSON *Black Arrow* 24 By his elbow stood a pottle of spiced ale.

c. *ellipt.* A pottle of wine or other liquor; hence, drink, liquor.

a 1700 in *Roxb. Ball.* (1874) II. 258 Yet, scrambling up, a Drunkard feels no pain, But cries 'Sirrah, hoy! t'other pottle againe'. 1850 SYD. DOBELL *Roman* vii, I do not learn.. That you shall..drink your pottle weaker at the wake.

2. A small wicker or 'chip' basket, esp. one of a conical form used for strawberries.

1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 2 June Let. i, She sent us a pottle of fine strawberries. 1847 C. A. JOHNS *Forest Trees Gt. Brit.* I. 341 The neat-looking, but very inconvenient, basket for holding strawberries, called a pottle, is made of Beech. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* 459 One never sees a pottle of strawberries now.

3. Name of a children's game.

1822 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 334, I have as little inclination to write verses as to play at pottle or whip a top.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pottle bottle, draught, pitcher*; **pottle-bellied** *a.*, pot-bellied; **pottle-bodied** *a.*, stout, corpulent; **pottle-crowned** *a.* (of a hat), having a crown like a small pot; **pottle-deep** *a.*, of the depth of a pottle. See also POTTLE-POT.

1777 *Horæ Subsecivæ* 337 (E. D. D.) *Pottle-bellied. 1825 JENNINGS *Dial. W. Eng.* 61 *Pottle-bellied*, potbellied. 1842 TENNYSON *Will Waterproof* xvii, He saw A something-*pottle-bodied boy That knuckled at the taw. 1332 3 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 154, iiij paribus *potel botels. 1459 *Invent.* in *Paston Lett.* I. 488, j. payre of potell botellys of one sorte. *a* 1648 DIGBY *Closet Open.* (1677) 30 Pour this clear liquor into pottle bottles of glass. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 56 Rodorigo. To Desdemona hath to night Carrows'd Potations, *pottle-deepe. 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* I. 124 The life of a Lord..consists principally of his amours, his pottle deep potations, his politics, and his—hazards. 1639 MAYNE *City Match* III iii, I shall be glad To give thanks for you, sir, in *pottle-draughts. *a* 1529 SKELTON *El. Rummyng* 402 Another..brought a *pottel pycher, A tonnel, and a bottell.

Hence **Pottled** *a.*, placed in a pottle; †savouring of the pottle or wine-cup (*obs.*).

1563 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amitie* 23 As potled tales they prate aloft, so thende will prove but vaine. 1845 ELIZA COOK *Old Cries* ii, 'Old Cries', 'old cries'..From 'Haut-boys', pottled in the sun, To the loud wish that cometh when The tune of midnight 'waits' is done.

† **Pottle** [2]. *Obs.* (See quot.)

1689 R. COX *Hist. Ird.* I. Expl. Index, Pottle of Land is twelve Acres.

† **Pottle** [3], erron. variant of BOTTLE *sb.*[3]

1733 FIELDING *Tom Thumb* II ix, The unhappy sempstress once, they say, Her needle in a pottle, lost, of hay. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* xvii, 'And we are to set to find a needle in the pottle of hay', replied his companion.

Pottle-pot (pɒt'lpɒt). [f. POTTLE + POT *sb.*[1]] A two-quart pot or tankard.

1413 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 22, Y be-quethe tho [to] William my sone, a new bras pot..an a potel pot of peuwter. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 87 There came a man out of the towne with a pinte of wine in a pottle pot to welcome the provost of that house [King's College]. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV* II. ii. 83. 1740 BAYNARD *Health* (ed. 6) p. viii, Why should Men dread a Cannon Bore Yet boldly 'proach a Pottle-pot? 1841 JAMES *Brigand* viii, Truth and my brains lie together at the bottom of the second pottle-pot.

b. *transf.* A heavy drinker, a drunkard.

1860 SALA in *Cornh. Mag.* I. 580 Edward Ward although a low-lived pottlepot at the best of times, makes some honest remarks concerning the barbarous treatment of the women in Bridewell.

Potto (pɒ'to). [Alleged to be from a Guinea dialect (see quot. 1705); cf. Ashanti *apɔ̃s(s)o.* (See J. Platt in *N. & Q.* 10th ser. IV. 286.)]

1. A West African lemur (*Perodicticus potto*), commonly called a 'sloth'. Also *potto lemur.* b. *Calabar potto*, a species of lemur (*Arctocebus calabarensis*), inhabiting the district of Old Calabar.

1705 tr. *Bosman's Guinea* 250 A Creature, by the Negroes called *Potto* [*orig.* een beest, tgeen by de negers de naem van *potto* draegt], but known to us by the Name of Sluggard. 1868 OWEN *Vertebr. Anim.* III. 405 In the Potto the submaxillary ducts open in the usual position, upon the free margin of the sublingual. 1901 *Q. Rev.* July 18 That most typical West African creature, the potto lemur. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 May 12/1 To a weird-looking and nocturnal creature with the eyes of a cat and the body of a tailless monkey the name of 'Bosman's Potto' has been given. 1906 SIR H. JOHNSTON *Liberia* 685 The range of the common potto extends right across Africa from Sierra Leone to Uganda.

2. The kinkajou. Also *potto kinkajou.*

1790 BEWICK *Quadrupeds* (1824) 446 One of this species [Yellow Macauco] was shewn in London some years ago, and was said to have been brought from Jamaica, where it is called the *Potto.* 1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* I. 84 This is, perhaps, the only proper place for the singular genus of the Kinkajous or Potto. From the warm parts of America, and from some of the great Antilles, where it is called *Potto.* 1855 H. G. DALTON *Brit. Guiana* II. 456 The Potto-kinkajou, size of a pole-cat, a pretty looking animal, is occasionally seen.

† **Pottock.** *Obs. rare.* [f. POT *sb.*[1] + -OCK.] A small pot.

1694 A. DE LA PRYME *Diary* (Surtees) 54 They boyl it in iron pottocks till all the humidity be evaporated.

Pottock, corruption of POT-HOOK.

Pot-tree. **1.** A tree grown in a pot.

1905 *Daily Chron.* 11 Oct. 6/4 The pot trees of..apples are weighed down with the splendid fruit.

2. A name for the S. American tree *Lecythis Ollaria*, from the shape of its fruit; also called *Monkey pot tree.*

Pottyger, early variant of *potager*, POTTINGER [1].

† **Po·tulent,** *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* [ad. L. *pōtulentus* (*pōc-*) drinkable, later also drunken, f. *pōtus* a drinking; cf. POCULENT.]

1. Fit to be drunk; potable, drinkable.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Potulent*, any thing that may be drunk. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 161 Potulent decoctions are neither safe nor gratefull. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 179 Although they be troubled with thirst yet they can bear no sort of potulent matter. 1775 ASH, *Potulent*..fit to drink.

2. Given to drink; drunken.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Potulent*,..half drunk. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 37. 3/1 And Leave this potulent Profession. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Potulent*, pretty much in drink. Hence 1755 in JOHNSON, 1775 in ASH, etc.

B. as *sb.* in *pl.* Drinkables.

1706 BAYNARD in Sir J. Floyer *Hot & Cold Bath.* II. 315 Their way of living in Esculents and Potulents.

So † **Potule·ntal** *a.*, potable, drinkable.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* viii. 182 Vnto such, liquid and potulentall meats a e not profitable.

Po·t-va·liant, *a.* (*sb.*) [f. POT *sb.*[1] 2 b + VALIANT.] Valiant or courageous through the influence of drink.

1641 TATHAM *Distracted State* III. i, You are pot-valiant, sir, it seems. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 29 May, Like a man who has drunk himself pot-valiant. 1845 MIALL in *Nonconf.* V. 181 As pot-valiant as our friend Pistol.

b. as *sb.* A pot-valiant person.

1903 *Spectator* 31 Jan. 172 The so called Irish Brigade..composed..chiefly of Continental pot-valiants.

Hence **Pot-va·liance, Pot-va·liancy, Pot-va·liantry** = POT-VALOUR; **Pot-va·liantly** *adv.*, with courage induced by drunkenness.

1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* xxxiii. (1855) 264 Pot-valiantly, the militia-men determined to take the road. 1845 S. JUDD *Margaret* III. (1881) 410 The old man is still mercurial; but his pot-valiantry is gone. 1876 G. MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* I. i. 8 His bursts of pot-valiancy are awful to his friends. 1884 W. E. NORRIS *Thirlby Hall* xxxii, He had worked himself up into a condition of pot-valiance.

Po·t-va·lour. [f. as prec. + VALOUR.] Valour or courage induced by drink; 'Dutch courage'.

1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. [II.] lxxxiii. 77 To see how Pot-valour thunders in a Tauerne, and appoints a Duell. *a* 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Art of Love* I. 664 Pot-valour only serves to fright the fair. 1857 TROLLOPE *Three Clerks* ix, Who remembered, with all the energy of pot valor, that he was not a mere clerk.

So **Pot-va·lorous** *a.* = POT-VALIANT.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. VII. ii, Suppose champagne flowing; with pot-valorous speech. 1872 C. GIBBON *For the King* xv, Hodge was already pot valorous.

† **Pot-wa·lfish.** *Obs.* [? ad. Ger. *pottwallfisch*; cf. obs. Du. *pots-wal-visch* 'Cete' (Kilian); see POT-FISH, WHALEFISH.] = POT-FISH.

1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* Introd. 23 The Trumpa Whale or Spouter, may perhaps be the Physeter, and the Spermacetti Whale the Pot-Walfish. 1730 S. DALE *Harwich* App. 413 The Parmacitty-Whale or Pot-Wall-fish.

Potwaller (pɒ't,wɒ·lə). [f. POT *sb.*[1] + *waller*, agent-n. from WALL *v.*, OE. *weallan* to boil.]

lit. = *Pot-boiler*, the boiler of a pot: the term applied in some English boroughs, before the Reform Act of 1832, to a man qualified for a parliamentary vote as a householder (i. e. tenant of a house or distinct part of one) as distinguished from one who was merely a member or inmate of a householder's family; the test of which was his having a separate fire-place, on which his own pot was boiled or food cooked for himself and his family.

According to 18th c. statements, the test was at times abused by persons not householders, who in anticipation of an election and of receiving money for their vote, boiled a pot in the presence of witnesses on an improvised fireplace in the open air within the borough, and thus passed as potwallers.

1701 *Trnls. Ho. Comm.* 28 May XIII. 583 Borough of Honyton: ..That the Right of Election was agreed to be in the pot-wallers, not receiving Alms. 1710 *Ibid.* XVI. 479/2 [Taunton] At an Election, 40 Years ago, the Potwallers were refused, and none but Scot and Lot Men voted then. *Ibid.*, Copies of Returns in the Years 1661, 79, 80, 88, and 1705, were produced; and it was proved..that several of the Persons, who signed those Returns, were Potwallers. 1715 *Ibid.* 30 Aug. That the Right of Election of Burgesses to serve in Parliament for the Borough of Taunton, is in the Inhabitants within the same Borough, being Potwallers, and not receiving Alms or Charity. 1786 *Act* 26 *Geo. III*, c. 100 § 1 An inhabitant householder, housekeeper, and potwaller legally settled. 1826 J. SAVAGE *Manual Electors Taunton* 17 In the Contest which took place in 1774 it was agreed that a Potwaller is a person who furnishes his own diet, whether he be a Housekeeper or only a Lodger. *Ibid.* 18 To be a Potwaller, or Pot-boiler, or to boil a Pot, was only another mode of expressing that Thomas Johnson, or any other Voter, was a man so far independent of other persons as to be visibly able to maintain himself and family by his own labour and industry.

1835 ROSCOE *Rep. Munic. Corpor. Comm.* I. 649 (Tregony) Settlement in the parish, and residence as a pot-waller constitute a Burgess. 1800 BAGEHOT *Unref. Parl.* 7 Inhabitants of the said town [Ilchester] paying scot and lot, which the town called pot-wallers. 1895 BESANT *Westminster* ix. 256 The voting qualification..was..the tenant who paid scot and lot, and the potwaller.

b. Of this term there have been various popular alterations, of which POT-WALLOPER (see next) has attained greater notoriety than the original official term; also *a.* **pot-wabbler, pot-wobbler**; *β.* **pot-wallader** (? mispr. for *-wal'oper*).

a. 1789 S. SHAW *Tour W. Eng.* 337 It appears very singular..that the Members of Parliament [for Taunton] should be chosen by electors of so strange a qualification as the following, viz. all pot wabblers, or those who dress their own victuals, are entitled to vote. 1811 *Lex Balatronicum*, *Pot-wabblers*, persons entitled to vote for members of parliament in certain boroughs, from having boiled their pots therein. These boroughs are called pot-wabbling boroughs. 1817 BENTHAM *Parl. Reform* Introd. 109 Boroughs in which the right has the extent marked by the word householders, or by the word pot-wobblers.

β. 1790 M. DUNSFORD *Hist. Mem. Tiverton* IV. 180, Anno 1603. The potwalladers elected two burgesses to represent the borough of Tiverton, in the first parliament of King James I. They were returned by the portreeve.

So **Po·t-wa·lling,** also 9 **pot-wabbling,** the boiling of a pot, the being a potwaller or householder: also *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1456 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 291 A sertificat [of] continuall residence and abydyng and pot wallyng wythyn any of the cytteys or towyns. 1811 [see b. *a* above].

Potwalloper (pɒt,wɒ·lə,pə). Forms: *α.* 8 **pot-walloper, -iler.** *β.* 8– **pot(-)walloper,** 9 **-wallopper, -wolloper.** [One of the popular alterations of POTWALLER (after WALLOP *v.* to boil with agitation), which has in general use largely supplanted the original word.

It is found first in De Foe's *Tour*, ed. 1769, as an alteration of *pot-wallopers*, the form in the earlier edd. 1725-53; whether as a misprint, or as an intended correction of an erroneous form, does not appear. Thence, prob., in Grose *Dict. Vulgar Tongue*, 1785. From these works app. this form became generally known, while other forms in local use disappeared.]

1. = POTWALLER.

α. 1725 DE FOE *Tour Gt. Brit.* II. II. 21 This Town [Taunton] chooses Two Members of Parliament, and their way of choosing is by those whom they call Pot-Walloners [*so edd.* 1742, 1753; *ed.* 1769 Pot-Wallopers], that is to say, Every Inhabitant, whether Housekeeper or Lodger, that dresses their own Victuals. 1749 UPTON *MS Addit. to Junius* (Halliw.), Tanodunii in agro Somersetensi vocantur Pot-walliners. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s. v. *Taunton*, The election of members of parliament here is very singular; every pot-walloner, *i. e.* that dresses his own victuals, is intitled to vote. 1791 W. COLLINSON *Hist. Somerset* III. 206 Taunton..has returned members to parliament from the year 1294, 23 Edw. I. The right of choosing these members is vested in the parishioners boiling their own pot (hence called Pot-Walloners) residing within the limits of the borough, not being stated paupers.

β. 1769 [see quot. 1725 in *α*]. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. T.*, *Pot-wallopers*, persons entitled to vote in certain boroughs, by having boiled a pot there. 1791 LUCKOMBE *Beauties Eng.* I. 58 Every pot walloper, that is, he who dresses his own victuals, is entitled to vote for members of parliament. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 33 The pot-wallopers of Westminster, Southwark, and Preston, are to vote alongside of the £10 householders of the Tower Hamlets, Manchester, and Birmingham. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* vi. (1872) 206 What safety will there be in..ten thousand brawling potwallopers? 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 3 Dec. 4/7 We shall become a nation of potwallopers, with the addition that every lodger is supposed to wallop his own kettle as well as householders.

b. applied as a term of reproach.

1820 *Sporting Mag.* VII. 86 Do you take me for..a potwalloper—an ass—a fool? 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Feb. 1/3 The term potwalloper was indignantly resented as a most improper and scandalous one, which should be withdrawn.

2. (See quots.)

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Pot-Walloper*, a scullion. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Pot-walloper*...(*b*) A cook aboard ship; a pot-wrestler. (Slang.) (*c*) A scullion. *Bartlett.* 1902 FARMER *Slang*, *Pot-walloper*..2. (common). A scullion; a kitchen-maid; and (nautical) a cook, esp. on board a whaler; also *pot-wrestler.*

¶ **3.** Erroneously applied to something very big or clumsy. (Cf. POT-WALLOPING *a.* 2.)

1896 *Daily News* 14 Dec. 6/1 Others were father's boots—you know the sort of thing—regular potwallopers—tens—in which the tiny foot is almost lost.

Pot-wa·lloping, *sb. nonce-wd.* [f. POT *sb.*[1] + *walloping*: see WALLOP *v.*] The boiling of a pot; in quot. the sound produced by the boiler of an engine.

1849 DE QUINCEY *Eng. Mail Coach* § 1 Wks. 1862 IV. 303 The trumpet that once announced from afar the laurelled mail..has now given way for ever to the pot-wallopings of the boiler.

Pot-wa·lloping, *a.* [f. as prec.]

1. Boiling a pot: applied to a voter who boiled his pot, or a borough in which the voters were potwallopers (see POTWALLER).

1791-3 *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1799) I. 95 Has he any close and pot wallopping boroughs, where no property is the qualification? 1824 *Hist. Gaming* 28 A special bargain..that his bill for garden stuff..should be paid off as the price of his pot-walluping vote. 1840 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849-50) IX. lxiv. § 55. 609 'England's pride and Westminster's glory', as he [Sir F. Burdett] was termed by his potwalloping constituents in that borough. 1893 VIZETELLY *Glances*

Back I. i. 7 Hunt managed to get elected .. for the pot-walloping borough of Preston.

¶ 2. *erron.* for *walloping* = making vigorous but unwieldy movements (Cf. WALLOP *v.*)

1899 CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* 161 Royal lumbered through the shallows like a great pot-walloping elephant.

Pot-ware to **Pot-wrestler**: see POT *sb.*[1] 14.

†**Pot·ycaryar.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. Extended form of *potycary*, POTHECARY: cf. *mediciner*, *practitioner*, *barrister*, etc.: see -ER[1]. (Cf. POTTER-CARRIER.)

c 1533 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. II. 269, I was both a grocer and a potycaryar.

Potynger, obs. form of POTTINGER.

Pou, Sc. and north. dial. form of PULL.

†**Pou·ant.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [app. a. F. *puant ppl. a.* stinking.] A foul smell, stink, stench.

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 29 It is one thing to smell of any corruption, and an other to be infected with a pouant, or stinke of the same.

Pouar, -e, obs. Sc. forms of POWER.

Pouce (pɑus, pūs). [a. F. *pousse* (dial. and commerc.) dust, in 14th c. *poulce*, a deriv. of L. *pulvis*, or a by-form **pulvus*, whence also Pr. *pols* dust, F. *poussière*.]

1. Flax-dust: so called by workers in flax-mills. Hence **Pou·cey, pou·cy** *a.*, affected with disease of the throat or lungs caused by pouce.

1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Pouce*, the floating dust in rooms where flax is being dressed. *Poucy*, asthmatic, from the effects of inhaling 'pouce'. 1884 *Quiver* Mar. 299/2 Hacklers' disease .is produced by a kind of 'pouce', which being inhaled causes severe tickling in the throat. 1889 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 30 Mar 703/2 The name under which the dust is known among them is 'pouce', and those suffering from its effects are said to be 'poucey'.

2. *dial.* (spelt also **pous(e, powce, pows(e, peawse**). Dust, dirt, rubbish, refuse, in various applications. Also as *adj.* Rubbishy, good-for-nothing. See *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

Pouce, obs. form of PULSE *sb.*[1]

†**Pou·cer, pou·ser.** *Obs. rare.* [ME. (?) or AF. *pousere, pousir* = F. *poucier* thumb-stall, f. *pouce* thumb + *-ier*, -IER. Misread (with *n* for *u*) by modern editors as *ponser(e, ponsir*, and entered in some dicts. as *pouncer*.] In the mediæval church in England, A small cap or thimble of gold or silver worn by a bishop on his right thumb after dipping it in consecrated oil; a bishop's thumb-stall.

See ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* (1849) II. vi 167, and Latin documents there quoted. Perhaps never used in English, exc. by Rock and in mod. Dicts.

Pouch (pautʃ), *sb.* Also 4–6 **pouche, powche,** 5 **poche,** 5–8 **powch,** 6–7 (8 *Sc.*) **poutch,** 7 **pooch,** 8– *Sc.* **pootch.** [ME. *pouche*, a. ONF. *pouche* (13th c. in Littré: cf. mod. Norm. dial. *pouchet*, in Perche *pouchon* (Godef.)), parallel form of OF. *poche* bag, pouch: see POKE *sb.*[1]]

1. A bag, sack, or receptacle of small or moderate size, used for various purposes, esp. for carrying small articles; a pocket as a distinct receptacle worn outside the dress.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 11 A ioly poppere baar he in his pouche. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 408 The graynes ripe,..Putte in a poche [L. *fiscella*] of palme, and with the wrynge Let presse hem. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 411/1 Powche, *marsupium*. *c* 1496 *Serm. Episc. Puer.* (W. de W.) b iij, Ther is no vanyte in no partye of the worlde but we ben redy to bye it..Euyll fasshened garmentes & deuyllysshe shoon and slyppers of frenssmen, powches and paynted gyrdels of spaynardes. 1573–80 BARET *Alv.* P006 A Pouch: a great bag, or satchell. 1623 BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 224 By his Side a Pouch he wore Replete with strange Hermetick Powder 1733 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* II. 234 Seven pictures of God the Father in form of a little old man in a blue and red coat with a pouch by his side. 1861 *Eng. Wom. Dom. Mag* III. 119/1 The little Pouches..still continue to be worn, suspended from the waistband by a chain and hook, and sometimes by a cord.

b. *spec.* A small bag in which money is carried; a purse. Now chiefly *arch.* or *literary*.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III 259 Of whiche [gold] to litel al in my pouche is. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 289/1 A Powche, *vbi* A purse. 1515 BARCLAY *Eglogues* iii. (1570) C iij/2 These ..dare I not playnly touche, For all these crosses and siluer in my pouche. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. iii. 96 Tester ile haue in pouch when thou shalt lacke 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 1134 Could Catechise a Money-Box, And prove all Powches Orthodox. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 240 Nothing so melancholy as the meditations of a poor devil without penny in pouch. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ella of Gar.* i. 14 Out comes the pouch, as sure as I show myself to gather the rent. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xiii. 8 Know he boasts but a pouch of empty cobwebs.

c. A pocket in a garment. Chiefly *Sc.*

c 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 9 He had always a New Testament in English in his Pouch. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 87 For fear of spoiling their Caps..in the Rain, they will put 'em in their Pouches, and go Bare-Headed. 1820 COMBE *Consol.* II. (Chandos ed.) 153 From his pouch his sketch book drew. 1889 HARRIS *Window in Thrums* XIX. 180 She saw 'im twa or three times put his hand in his pouch. 1901 *Scotsman* 12 Mar. 5/4 Standing about..' wi' naething in his pouches but his hauns'.

d. A leathern bag or case used by soldiers for carrying ammunition. Hence *transf.* a wooden cartridge-box.

1607 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xii. 37 You must be carefull to cleare the decks with .. fire-pots, pouches of powder. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 19 Their Bandaliers fill'd with Powder, and Shot in their Pooches. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 23 He brought a great Leather Pouch which held about a Pound and half of Powder, .. and another with Shot. 1810 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* VI. 217 A letter. complaining of certain pouches lately sent out from England for the use of the Portuguese troops. 1853 STOCQUELER *Mil. Encycl.*, *Pouch*, a case of strong leather, lined with tin divisions, for the purpose of carrying a soldier's ammunition.

e. A mail-bag (also *mail-pouch*: see MAIL *sb.*[3] 4 b), esp. a smaller bag enclosed in another; also, a letter-carrier's bag.

1889 *Century Mag.* XXXVIII. 606/2 At 3 o'clock A.M. the European mails closed, and the pouches put on board the *Aller* carried the usual copies for the foreign circulation.

2. *Naut.* One of a number of divisions made by small bulkheads or partitions in a ship's hold, for stowing corn or other loose cargo.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* vii. 33 The Ballast will sometimes shoot, that is run from one side to another, and so will Corne and Salt, if you make not Pouches or Bulk-heads. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Pouches*, so the Seamen call small Bulkheads made in the Hold of a Ship, to stow Corn, Goods, or the like, that it do not shoot from one side to the other.

3. Applied to a natural receptacle resembling a bag or pocket. a. *Anat.*, *Zool.*, *Path.* A cavity in an animal body, like a bag (usually small, and either permanent or temporary); a sac, cyst. *spec.* †(*a*) the stomach of a fish: = POKE *sb.*[1] 6 (*obs.*); (*b*) the distensible gular sac beneath the bill in certain birds, as the pelican and cormorant; (*c*) a dilatation of the cheeks in certain mammals, a cheek-pouch; (*d*) the receptacle in which marsupial mammals carry their undeveloped young; the marsupium.

c 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 101 Pike boyled. .. Slyt the pouuche, And kepe the fey or the lyuer, and kutte awey the gall. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 68 [The shark] is the most ravenous fish knowne in the sea...In the puch of them hath beene found hatts, cappes, shooes, shirts, leggs and armes of men. 1739 S. SHARP *Surg.* XXXVI. 205 The Spot of the Vessel where the Disease begins, generally recedes in such a manner from the Surface of the Artery by the force of the Blood..pushing it outwards, as to form a large Pouch or Cyst. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 197 This is a pouch, the entrance of which lies immediately under the tongue, and capable of holding near seven quarts of water. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 302 These pouches are often large enough to admit the end of the finger, and contain occasionally small calculi. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) I. 67 *note*, The face of this Ape is shaped somewhat like that of a Dog. The cheeks are furnished with pouches. 1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 299 Isopoda. The females carry their ova under the second and third segments of the body, in a pouch formed of approximated scales. 1856 HUXLEY in *Q. Jrnl. Microscop. Sc.* IV. 192 The ovum passes .into the ovicell—there as in a marsupial pouch, to undergo its further development. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 435 The respiratory system consists of gill-pouches or sacs, seven on each side in the Lampreys.

b. *Bot.* A bag-like cavity, sac, or cyst, in a plant; *spec.* a seed-vessel resembling a bag or purse, a short or rounded pod, a silicle.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 191 b, It creepeth low by the ground,..with a seede inclosed in little powches, like a shepheardes purse. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) III. 48 Isatis. Pouch deciduous. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* I. 9 The silicle or pouch is a shorter, broader pod [than the silique]. 1862 DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* ii. 69 As soon as the disc is drawn out of the pouch the movement of depression commences.

†4. Name of some game *Obs.*

1600 NASHE *Summers Last Will* 2048 Thou and I will play at poutch, to morrow morning for a breakfast.

5. [f. POUCH *v.* 4] A present of money, a 'tip'. *slang* or *colloq.*

1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* III. iii. 25 Your grandfather..pouched me at Harrow, and it was the largest pouch I ever had.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pouch-belt*, *-lid*; formed into or having a pouch-like or baggy shape, as *pouch shirt*, *waist*, etc.; *pouch-like*, *-shaped* adjs.; **pouch-bone,** a marsupial bone (in marsupials and monotremes); **pouch-gill,** (*a*) the pouch-like gill of the *Marsipobranchii* or *Cyclostomi*; (*b*) a fish having pouch-like gills, as a lamprey; **pouch-gilled** *a.*, having pouch-like gills, marsipobranchiate; **pouch-hook** (*U.S.*), a hook on which a mail-bag is hung; **pouch-mouse,** a rodent having cheek-pouches, a POCKET-*mouse*; **pouch-toad,** a toad of the genus *Nototrema*, in which the eggs are hatched in a pouch or hole in the back of the mother. See also POUCH-MAKER, etc.

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 167 Cavalry uniform, a *pouch belt, and a sabre-tache. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* L iij, As ye wolde fasten a nedle with threde on your bosome or 'pouche lid. 1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 572/2 Two prolongations..of a *pouch-like form. 1895 S. S. BUCKMAN in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Jan. 374 The pouchlike cheeks of a baby. 1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd.* II. *Cœlent.* 117 *Pouch-shaped processes. 1898 *St. James' Gaz.* 12 Jan. 12/1 The *pouch shirt is the last new make. 1897 *Daily News* 6 July 8/4 The modified edition of the *pouch waist as adopted by most of the Englishwomen who venture on that style.

Pouch (pautʃ), *v.* [f. POUCH *sb.*; cf. POACH *v.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To put into or enclose in a pouch; usually, to put into one's pocket, to pocket; also *fig.* or in extended sense, to take possession of, to 'bag'.

a 1566 R. EDWARDES *Damon & Pithias* (1571) C iv, Ch a [= I've] poucht them vp all ready, they are sure in hold. 1586 F. SPENCE tr. *Varillas' Ho. Medicis* 12 He had already pouched the half ring. *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Election* Poems (1845) 42 They pouch the gowd, nor fash the town For weights and scales to weigh them. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ella of Gar.* iii. 38 He twisted their necks..and pouched them in his plaid. 1840 MRS. F. TROLLOPE *Widow Married* ii, A pretty sum you must have pouched last night. 1890 *Sci. Amer.* 25 Jan. 55/3 They [letters] have next to be 'pouched'...The packages of letters are thrown dexterously into the proper compartments.

b. *fig.* To 'pocket', put up with.

1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxxiii, I will pouch up no such affront before my parishioners.

2. To take into the stomach, to swallow: said of fishes (cf. prec. 3 a (*a*)), and of certain birds; also, to take into a pouch in the mouth or gullet.

1653 WALTON *Angler* vii. 154 The Pike..which have line enough to go to his hold and pouch the bait. 1774 WHITE in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 267 Swifts when ..shot..discover a little lump of insects in their mouths, which they pouch and hold under their tongue. 1787 BEST *Angling* (ed. 2) 13 First allowing the fish, by a little slackening the line a small time to pouch the bait. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount. & Mere* xxiii. 201 He refused to pouch it.

†3. To swell out or protrude (the lips) into a pouch-like form; to purse the lips; to pout. *rare.*

1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* xiv. 266 If this make thee frown, And pouch thy lips out. [Cf. 1680 in *pouching* vbl. sb below.] 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1810) V. x. 53 He pouched his mouth, and reared himself up and swelled; but answered me not.

4. [f. prec. 1 b or c.] To supply the purse or pocket of; to give a present of money to; to 'tip'. (With the person or the money as obj., or with double obj.) *slang* or *colloq.*

1810 in Dowden *Shelley* (1886) I. ii. 53 [To him [Ed. Graham] Shelley wrote..April 1 [1810], requesting him]..to pouch those venal villains, the reviewers. 1842 W. CORY *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 5, I shall not have to pouch Hawtrey or my Tutor. 1845 J. T. SMITH *Bk. for Rainy Day* 66 Charles Townley, Esq...pouched me half a guinea to purchase paper and chalk. 1864 HEMYNG *Eton School Days* i 4 'Did your governor "pouch" you?' asked Purefoy, as they were going towards the Station. 1880 [see POUCH *sb.* 5].

5. *Dressmaking.* To make or arrange (a part of dress) so as to hang loosely in a pouch-like form. b *intr.* said of the dress.

1897 *Daily News* 6 July 8/4 The muslin is lightly pouched over the belt. 1902 *Daily Tel.* 2 Aug. 3/3 The bodice is cut..tightly fitting at the back and sides and below the waist, yet pouching over in the front.

6. *intr.* To form a pouch or pouch-like cavity. (See 5 b, and *pouching* vbl. sb.)

Hence (chiefly in sense 6) **Pou·ching** *vbl. sb.* (also quasi-*concr.*) and *ppl. a.*

1680 BUNYAN *Badman* Wks. (ed. Virtue) 450 He would stand gloating, and hanging down his head in a sullen, pouching manner. 1698 TYSON in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 130 The pouching or bagging out at both Extreams. 1847–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 791/1 Dilations or pouchings can nowhere be seen. 1849–52 *Ibid.* V. 847/1 The great omentum is a pouching out of the meso-gastrium. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Feb. 3/2 The balloon sleeve and the pouching bodice were all too kind to the careless.

Pouched (pautʃt), *a.* [f. POUCH + -ED.]

1. Furnished with or having a pouch or pouches. a. *Zool.* (*a*) Having a gular pouch, as certain birds; (*b*) having cheek-pouches, as certain rodents, etc.; (*c*) having a pouch in which the undeveloped young are carried, marsupial. b. *Anat.* and *Path.* Having or forming pouches, cavities, or dilatations. c. *Dressmaking.* (See POUCH *v.* 5.)

1834 *Cuvier's Anim Kingd.* I. 337 The Pouched Storks . which have an appendage under the middle of the throat, resembling a thick sauvage. 1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist., Mammalia* IV. 96 The Camas pouched rat is common in N. America, on the banks of the Columbia river. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* xx. 401 Peopled exclusively with pouched quadrupeds. 1889 LUMHOLTZ *Cannibals* (1890) 252 A pouched mouse..which is tolerably abundant in the Herbert river valley. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 July 3/2 Make a simple pouched bodice of mauve and white foulard. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 825 The vessels are generally thin-walled, pouched and varicose.

2. [f. POUCH *v.* 1.] Put or enclosed in a pouch.

1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Dec. 3/1 Home-sick Kaffirs..trail along in Indian file with the pouched wages which are to buy wives and cattle.

3. *Comb.*, as *pouched-lipped* adj. (cf. POUCH *v.* 3).

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 137 Where the pouch'd-lipp'd cuckoo-bud From its snug retreat was torn.

†**Pou·cher.** *Obs.* [f. POUCH *sb.* + -ER[1]: cf. *hatter*, etc.] = POUCH-MAKER.

1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 109 So carpenters ne sowters, card-makers ne powchers,..this sacrament mowe treten.

Pouchful (pautʃful). [f. POUCH *sb.* + -FUL.] As much as a pouch will hold.

1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* III. iv, He buys some books.. And carries ay a pouchfu' to the hill.

Pou·chless, *a. rare.* [f. POUCH *sb.* + -LESS.] Not having a pouch; in quot., not marsupial.

1888 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Sept 687 To be improved off the face of the earth by the keen competition of the pouchless mammals.

† Pou·ch-maker. *Obs.* [f. POUCH *sb.* + MAKER.] A maker of pouches or bags.

1362 in *Cal. Let. Bk. G. Lond.* 151 William de Thyndone, pouchemakere. 1415 in *York Myst.* Introd. 22 Pouchemakers, Botellers, Capmakers. 1533 MORE *Apol* xxv. Wks. 890/1 In London here Bayfelde the monke, and Teorberye the powchemaker, and Baynam.

† Pou·ch-mouth, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [f. POUCH *sb.* + MOUTH *sb.*; cf. POUCH *v.* 3.] **a.** *adj.* Having a mouth like a pouch, i.e. with thick or protruding lips; in quot. 1575 said of a word (cf. *jaw-breaking*). **b.** *sb.* A person, or a mouth, with protruding lips. So **Pou·ch-mouthed** *a.* = a.

1565 *Darius* (1860) 37 Thou pouchmouth knaue! Thou shalt strypes haue. *c* 1570 PRESTON *Cambyses* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 179 Now, goodman pouchmouth, I am a slave with you! *?c* 1570 in Nichols *Topographer* II. 400 A statue of a pouchemouthed squier. 1575 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 93 When I first heard that same terrible powchemouthe and owtelandish worde. 1611 COTGR., *Moure*, a pouch-mouth; a mouth gauded with great, out-standing, or slowching lips. 1863 KIRK *Chas. Bold* II. 192 From his Polish mother, Cimburga the 'pouch-mouthed', he had inherited the large protruding under-jaw which, transmitted to his descendants, is still designated as 'the Austrian lip'.

† Pou·ch-penny. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. POUCH *v.* + PENNY *sb.*] One who pockets every penny; an avaricious person.

1629 GAULE *Holy Madn.* 321 Is it you (and be naught) old Pouch-penny?

† Pou·ch-ring. *Obs.* [f. POUCH *sb.* + RING *sb.*] A ring for closing a pouch or purse.

1507 *Will of Uvede* (Somerset Ho.), Vnum par de powcherynges de Argento. 1584 R. W. *Three Ladies Lond.* t. D iv, Haue you any .Pouch-rings or Buskins, to cope for new broome? *a* 1700 *Songs Lond. Prentices* (Percy Soc.) 153 Broomes for old shoues, pouch rings, bootes and buskings! Will ye buy any new broome?

Pouchy (pau·tʃi), *a.* [f. POUCH *sb.* + -Y.] Having pouches; of the nature of a pouch; baggy.

1828 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 679 The mutterings..have died away like so much croaking in the pouchy throats of drought-dried frogs. 1884 BURROUGHS *Pepacton* 217 Such a flaccid .pouchy carcass, I have never before seen.

† Pouck, obs. form of POKE *sb.*[4] 2.

1763 LINDO in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 238 A weed called Pouck, represented to me as of a poisonous quality [in S. Carolina].

Pouclesnedele: see PUCKLE, PUCK-NEEDLE.

Pouoy: see POUCE 1.

Poud, variant of POOD, Russian weight.

Poudagre, variant of PODAGRE *Obs.*, gout.

Pouder, -ir, -re, -ur, etc., obs. ff. POWDER.

Poudesoy, obs. f. PADUASOY: see also POULT-DE-SOIE.

Poudre marchant: see POWDER *sb.*

‖ Poudrette (pu·drɛ·t). [Fr. dim. of *poudre* POWDER; see -ETTE.] A manure made from night-soil dried and mixed with charcoal, gypsum, etc.

1840 J. BURE *Farmer's Comp.* 72 Poudrette is the contents of privies, dried, and rendered..inodorous and inoffensive, by chemical processes. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 113 When the poudrette is decomposing .. serious consequences may certainly result.

† Poudroy·e. *Obs. rare.* Also **poudré.** [A derivative of *poudre*, POWDER: cf. OF. *poudroy* dust.]

13 *K. Alis.* 2180 (Bodl. MS.) Ne þe sonne ne had ben yse ye For þe dust & þe poudreye [*Weber*, poudré].

Pouer(e, obs. forms of POOR, POWER.

Pouerd, -ert(e, etc., obs. forms of POVERTY.

‖ Pouf (puf). Also **pouff(e.** [F. *pouf*; cf. PUFF *sb.*]

1. a. A kind of elaborate female head-dress fashionable late in the 18th century. **b.** A high roll or pad of hair worn by women. Also *attrib.*

1817 MARIA EDGEWORTH *Harrington* xiii, [Describing the mode of hair dressing *c* 1780] At the top of the mount of hair and horsehair.., there was sometimes a fly cap, or a wing-cap, or a *pouf*. 1893 GEORGIANA HILL *Hist. Eng. Dress* II. 231 In 1825 the hair was arranged in high poufs drawn to the left side. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Jan. 3/2 It is still the wreath of little green leaves that is most popular for wearing in the hair. These are worn now just cresting the *pouf* of the hair. 1905 *Ibid.* 9 Mar. 8/2 It must mean the elevation by pouf and curl and twist and twirl of the coiffure.

2. *Dressmaking.* A part of a dress gathered up in a projection or bunch.

1869 *Lat. st News* 3 Oct. 5 The enormous pouffs from the waist behind .. will be abandoned with but little regret. 1874 *Echo* 30 Dec., At the back the pouff is replaced by the skirt being closely drawn together a little distance below the waist. 1884 *Bazaar* 19 Dec. 658/1 The space being filled up by an airy little pouf of tulle.

3. A very soft stuffed ottoman or couch.

1884 *Girl's Own Paper* Feb. 111/3 A very usual seat in a drawing room now is a Moorish or oriental *pouf*. 1894 WILKINS & VIVIAN *Green Bay Tree* I. 130 Seating himself on a low pouffe at her feet.

Hence **Poufed** (puft) *a.*, decorated with a pouf; dressed, as hair, in the form of a pouf.

1905 *Daily Chron.* 17 Apr. 8/4 This collar extends just over the poufed sleeves and the fulness of the square cut corsage. 1906 *P. T. O.* I. 41/1 There is something to be said, also, against hair too much 'poufed' out, hats poised at too acute an angle.

Pouff, pouffe, obs. forms of PUFF *sb.* and *v.*

† Pouffe. *Obs. rare*—[1]. ? A mattress; a bag, or bunch.

1583 FOXE *A. & M.* 1268/1 Hee lay harde vppon a pouffe of straw: course newe canuesse Sheetes.

† Pough, *sb. Obs.* Forms: 1 **pohha, poha, pohoha, (pocca),** 4 **powȝe, powhe, (pouge), pouhȝ,** 5-7 **poghe, 6 powghe, 7 pough.** [OE. *pohha*, app. with no exact equivalent in the cognate langs., but from the O Teut. ablaut stem *puh(h)-*, *pug(g)-* to swell up, blow, whence also E Fris. *puche* a boil, MLG. *puchen, puggen*, LG. *puchen, pughen*, MDu., MFlem. *pochen, poghen*, Du. (G.) *pochen* to boast; also MDu. *pôghen*, Du. *pogen* to endeavour, lit. to pant from exertion. Radical connexion with POCK, POKE *sb.*[1] is uncertain.] A bag.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xlv. 342 He leȝeð hie on ðyrelne pohhan [*v. r.* pohchan]. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark vi. 8 Ne poha [*Rushw.* pohha] *vel* posa ne hlaf. — Luke ix. 3 Ne pocca [*Rushw.* pohha] *vel* posa. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. viii. 178 A powhe [1377 B. viii. 191 poke, *v. r.* pouhȝ] ful of pardoun. 1388 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 276, I wolde fil were here pouge [? pouȝe] *tanti dulcedine roris!* *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 618 Þei may trussen her part in a terre powȝe! 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xiii. xxix. (Tollem. MS.) A fische .when he knoweþ þat he is entrid and is within þe fischeres pouge. *c* 1450 *Doure MS.* 52 ff. 27 b, When me profereth þe pigge opon þe poghe. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 336/1 A Sack, or Pough of Corn tyed up... It is termed a Sack when it contains about 4, 5, or 6 Measures of Corn; a Pough when it holds 1, 2, or 3.

b. A swelling of the skin.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. xxxvii. iii. 607 The people..are subject to poghes under their throat.. [Margin] This disease is called *Bronchocele* or *Hernia gutturis*.

† Pough, *v. Obs. rare.* Forms: 1 (*pa. pple.*) **pohhed,** 4 **powȝe, pouhe, pouwe, powe,** 5 **powȝ.** [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* Of a garment: To hang loose, bag out.

c 1100 *Rule St. Benet* (Schröer 1885) 136 (MS. F) Hy ..habbaþ side earme þan and þohhede hosa. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6394 Þe tailors corue so moni peces nor is robe ne asolde powȝe [*v. rr.* powe, pouwe, pouhe, powȝ, poke].

Pough, obs. form of POH *int.*

Pouk, powk (puk). Now *dial.* [In mod. dial written also *puke, peauk, peawk, pewk, paak, pahk, poke, pook, puck*, most of which forms point to a ME. **pouk(e)*, OE. **pūc-*; cf. E Fris. *pūche, puche*, in same sense; perh. from O Teut. stem *puh(h)-, pug(g)-, puk-k-* to swell up (Franck): cf. POCK, POUCH.] A small blister or pustule.

1611 COTGR., *Ampoule*, a small blister, weale, powke. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 338 Onely small watry powks. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 428/1 Water Bladders, and yellow Blisters; are Powks or Pumors. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pouk*, a pimple.

Fouk(e, obs. f. PUCK. **Foukenel,** obs. f. PUCK-NEEDLE. **Foul,** obs. f. PAUL, POLL.

‖ Poulaine (pulē·n). Also 6 **pullayne,** 8 **poleine, -eyn.** [OF. *Poulaine* Poland, *souliers à la Poulaine* shoes in Polish fashion, crakows; hence the pointed beak of such shoes.] The long pointed toe of a shoe, as worn in the 14th and 15th centuries: = PIKE *sb.*[1] 4 a. (Etym. explained by some as the shoe itself: = CRAKOW.)

1464 *Act* 4 *Edw. IV*, c. 7 Nulle persone Cordewaner ou Cobeler..face..aucuns solers galoges ou husens oveque aucun pike ou poleine qe passera la longuer ou mesure de deux poutz. 1530 PALSGR. 259/1 Pullayne, *poullaine*. 1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. v. xii. 299/2 Toes of an extraordinary Length, and sharp, called therefore Pykes, or Poleyns. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 202 No one under the estate of a lord was permitted to wear pikes or poleines to his shoes.. exceeding two inches in length. [*errors.* 1706 PHILLIPS, *Poleine*, a sort of shooe pick'd and turn'd up at the Toe. 1877 BOUTELL in *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 469/2 The half-boots or shoes distinguished as *poulaines* continued to be long and very sharply pointed.]

Poulard (pū·lārd). Also 9 **poullard, poularde.** [a. F. *poularde*, f. *poule* a hen + *-arde*: see -ARD.] A young hen fattened for the table; a spayed hen. (Cf. CAPON.)

1732 FIELDING *Miser* III. iii, A leash of pheasants, a leash of fat poulards. 1753 SMOLLETT *Ct. Fathom* (1784) 79/1 He bespoke a poulard for dinner. 1824 CORBETT *Cottage Economy* § 150 They [fowls] are never good for anything after they have attained their full growth, unless they be capons or poullards. *c* 1865 in *Circ. Sci.* I. 343/1 He has made capons and poulards of cocks and hens by mutilation.

Poulce, obs. f. PULSE *sb.*[1] **Pouldar, -er, -re,** obs. ff. POWDER. **Pouldavy,** obs. f. POLDAVY.

Pouldron (pōu·ldrən), **pauldron** (ɔ̄·ldrən). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: *α.* 5 (?)-6 **polron,** (5 **polrond, 6 pollarone, polryngе**). *β.* 6 **poldron,** (**-drone, -dren, -derne, -drand, pollderon**), 6-**pouldron,** (6-7 **-dern,** 7, 9 **powldron**). *γ.* 6 **paleron,** 6, 9 **pauldron,** (9 **paldron**). [In 15-16th c. *polron, pollerone*, for **poleron*, in Palsgr. 1530 *paleron*, app. aphetic forms of OF. *espauleron, espalleron*, f. *espaule*, mod.F. *épaule* shoulder; subseq. with *d* developed between *l* and *r*. The rare form *pauldron*, known once in 16th c., is that employed by recent writers on armour.

Palsgrave has F. *espalleron* in this sense, as = *paleron*; but the ordinary sense of OF. *espauleron* was shoulder-blade, shoulder of an animal. Mod.F. *paleron* shoulder-blade, omoplate, is referred by etymologists to *pale* blade of an oar, which does not suit the sense of the Eng. word.]

A piece of armour covering the shoulder; a shoulder-plate.

a. 1465 MARG. PASTON in *P. Lett.* II. 190 As for the harnys Wyks delyveryd it .. to hym .. ij payr polrons [etc.]. *c* 1550 *Clariodes MS.* (Hall.), Some only lut a sure gepon Over his polrynges reaching to the kne. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. ix. 200 Their pollerones are garnished with golde. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1895) IV. 139 With both hands stayed..to rent their polrons from their shoulders.

β. 1544 in *Lett. & Pap. Hen. VIII*, XIX. i. 465 Pollderon. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 82 The kyng of England ..trake his Poldron & him disarmed. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Avant bras d'vn harnois*, the polderne of an armour. 1581 STYWARD *Mar. Discipl.* I. 44 The poldrons with the Vambraces. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 3 Without either pouldrons, vambraces, gauntlets or tasses. 1654 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Warrs Flanders* 401 There he raised three new redoubts, which were by a popular word of souldiery called Pouldrons. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VIII. 454 Lifting high the deadly battle axe, Through pouldron and through shoulder deeply driven. 1840 HON. SMITH *O. Cromwell* I. 283 Heavy cuirassiers, with helmets, breast and back pieces, poldrons and tassets.

γ. 1530 PALSGR. 251/1 Paleron, a pece of harnesse, *espalleron*. 1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Loys le Roy* 30 Gorgets, pauldrons, vambrasses, tasses. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 186 Shoulders covered with overlapping plates called pauldrons. 1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* (1874) 204 When the shoulders were covered by the reinforce-plates, they were distinguished as *pauldrons*.

transf. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 126 His [the lobster's] compleate Armour, his tases, vaumbraces, powldrons, Coushes.

† b. *Pouldron to pouldron*: shoulder to shoulder.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* III. i. 37 Causing them to march vp close pouldron to pouldron. 1672 T. VENN *Militi & Maritime Discipl.* vii. 15 A Rank is a Row of men uncertain in Number: Pouldron to Pouldron.

c. *attrib.*

1840 BROWNING *Sordello* v. 876 [He] flung away The pauldron-rings to give his sword-arm play.

Hence **Pou·ldroned** *a.*, armed with a pouldron.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xvii (Roxb.) 109/2 He beareth Azure, a sinister Arme vambraced, and pouldroned.

Poule, obs. f. PAUL, POLE *sb.*[1], POLL.

Pouleine, Pouler, obs. ff. PULLEN, POLLER.

† Poules foot = *Paul's foot*: see PAUL 5.

1468 in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 19 Occupies xviij poules feet of ye grounde.

‖ Poulet (pule). [Fr., a chicken, PULLET, also a love-letter, sometimes folded in the form of a wing.] A love-letter, a (neatly-folded) note.

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxiv, He..sate down to pen a *poulet*..to Mademoiselle Amenaide. 1894 S. J. WEYMAN *Man in Black* ix, Even the Commissioners found their doors beset at dawn with delicate 'poulets', or urgent, importunate applications.

Poulle, -et, -ie, obs. ff. POLL, PULLET, PULLEY.

† Poulme. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [app. shortened form of next.] = next.

1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 16 b, The rotting of the poulme or lightes.

† Poulmon. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. obs. F. *poulmon*, mod.F. *poumon*:—L. *pulmō-nem* lung.] The lung.

1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 16 It is conuenient for al partes of the breste and the poulmon.

Poulp, poulpe (pōlp). Also 7 **pulp,** 7-8 **pulpe.** [a. F. *poulpe* in same sense:—L. *pōlypus* POLYPUS.] An octopus, cuttle-fish, or other cephalopod: = POLYP 1 a.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 427 The Pulpe fish or Poutcuttell, maketh at the very fishooks which hee searcheth after and .. claspeth hard and gripeth round about with his clees. 1681 GREW *Museum* I. v. iv. 121 The Preke or Poulpe. *Polypus.* 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 527/1 The short round-bodied Octopi or Poulps. 1874 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* 636 The Argon nit. —The animal, or 'poulp' is indeed a most lovely creature, despite of its unattractive form.

Poulpy, Poulse, obs. ff. PULPY, PULSE.

Poult (pōult), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 5 **pult(e,** 7-**poult,** (7 pl. **poulse**), 9 **polt.** *β. Sc.* and *dial.* 6-8 **powt(e,** (6 **powtt**), 6- **pout** (7 **poot, pote**): see also POOT *sb.*[1] [ME. contr. f. *polet, poullet*, PULLET, a. F. *poulet* chicken, dim. of *poule* hen.] The young of the domestic fowl, a chicken; also of the turkey, pheasant, guinea-fowl, and various game-birds. Also *attrib.*

α. a 1425 *Langland's P. Pl.* A. VII. 267 (MS. U.), I haue no penyes..pultys to bugge. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 416/1 Pulte, yonge hen, *gallinella*. 1634 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* App. p. xxii, 3 dozen pheasant poults from Oxford. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Pheasants, partridg, heath poulse. 1704 LOCKE in Campbell *Chancellors* (1846) IV. cxxiii. 580, 4 Turkey poults ready larded. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 291 Or where the polt, in open heath, Moves in an even line from death. 1863 BARING-GOULD *Iceland* 162 Ptarmigan poults, hardly fledged.

β. 1508 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* II. 155 To ane man brocht powtis to the King. 1550 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 95 Item the blak cok, and the gray hen vid. Item the powtis the doosen xii d. 1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* Commend. Hawking, When the Spaniels crosse the ronne of Fesants in the wood, Or light vpon the little Poutes. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 24 b, Of wild [birds Cornwall hath] Quaile, Raile, Partridge..Powte, &c. 1620 in *Nevworth Housek. Bks.* (Surtees) 126, 7 pootes and 2 snipes. 1633 *Ibid.* 309, 3 moorefoole and 3 poots. 1682 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.*

(1752) 125 With which they persecute those poor souls, As setting dogs do pouts and muir-fowls. 1795 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Pheasant-taking*, The old Cock and Hen [Pheasant], with all their young ones or Pouts. 1784 Burns *Epist. to J. Rankine* xi, As soon's the clockin-time is by, An' the wee pouts begun to cry. 1839 Gleig *Only Daughter* (1859) 33 She was i a comin' to see the pouts fed.

b. *transf.* A child; a youth. *colloq.* or *dial.*

1739 Nicol *Poems* 22 The merkle Trake come o'er their Snouts, That laugh at whisome kissing Pouts. 1790 J. Williams *Shrove Tuesday* in *Cabinet*, etc. (1794) 27 Bid the unbreech'd Poults and Pullets gaze. 1858 R. S. Surtees *Sponge's Sp. Tour* xliv. 242 'He's a raw poult of a chap', replied Jack. 1897 W. D. Latto in *Bards Angus & Mearns* 270/1 When I was but a feeble pout.

Poult, *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb. See also Pout *v.*²] *intr.* To catch chickens or poultry.

1657 R. Ligon *Barbadoes* 4 No feare of losing our hauke, by going out at Cheik, or to a village to Poult.

‖ **Poult-de-soie** (pūˈdəswā'). [= F. *poult-de soie* (also *pout-de-soie*), a recent alteration of *poude-soie* (1667 in Littré; in OF. *poul de soie, pout de soye*, 1389-94 in Godef. *Compl.*), of unknown origin, which was used in England in the form *poudesoy* from 1663 to *c* 1750: see Paduasoy. After being disused for a century (exc. as consciously Fr.), it was re-introduced *c* 1850, in the current Fr. spelling, for a material identical with or similar to the 18th c. paduasoy.] A fine corded silk; 'a plain silk of rich quality in a soft and bright *grosgrain* make' (see Grogram); now most frequently applied to coloured goods.

[1835 *Court Mag.* VI. p xvii/2 Gold earrings of a new form Rose-coloured *pou de soie* slippers. Black lace gloves.] 1850 *Harper's Mag.* I. 287 Robe of white poult de soie. 1900 *Daily News* 21 Apr. 6/5 A blouse made of black and white striped silk has a white poult-de-soie sailor collar.

Poulter (pōˈltəɹ). *arch.* Forms: 4-6 pulter, 5 -ur, 6 -ar, -or, powlter, 6- poulter (7 pulteer). [ad. OF. *pouletier* (*c* 1230 in Godef.) in same sense, f. *poulet* Pullet + *-ier*, -er².]

1. = Poulterer. *Obs.* exc. as name of one of the London City Companies.

a 1400 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 353 No ffyssh yere ne no pulter ne shal byygge ffysche ne pulirye for to agen selle, er þat vndren be ȝ-rouge *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 166 A pulter that sellithe a fat swan, For a goselyng that grasithe on bareyn clowris 1548 *Act* 2 & 3 *Edw. VI*, c. 15 § 1 Brewers Bakers Poulters Cookes. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 56 To rere vp much pultrie, and want the barne doore, Is naught for the pulter and woorse for the poore. 1622 Peacham *Compl. Gent.* i. (1634) 5 Nicholas the fifth was sonne of a Poulter, Sixtus the fift, of a Hogheard. 1633 [see Poulterer b] 1884 *Rep. Lond. Livery Comp.* III. 688 The Poulters' Company existed by prescription as early as 1345. It was, however, incorporated by Royal Charter in the 19th year of Henry VII, on 23rd February 1504.

† b. *Poulter's measure*, a fanciful name for a metre consisting of lines of 12 and 14 syllables alternately (corresponding to the modern 'short metre'): see quots. *Obs.*

1576 Gascoigne *Instruct. making Verse* in *Steele Gl.*, etc. (Arb.) 39 The commonest sort of verse which we vse now adayes (*viz.* the long verse of twelue and fourtene syllables) I know not certainly howe to name it, vnlesse I should say that it doth consist of Poulters measure, which giueth xii. for one dozen and xiiij. for another. 1586 W. Webbe *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 62 When one staffe containeth but two verses, or (if they bee deuided) foure: the first or the first couple hauing twelue sillables, the other fourteene, which versifyers (all Powlters measure, because so they tall[i]e their wares by dozens. 1838 Guest *Eng. Rhythms* II 233.

† 2. An officer of the royal or other household, or of a monastery, etc. who attended to the purchase of poultry and other provisions. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 581 in *Babees Bk.* 318 The clerke to kater and pulter is, To baker and butler bothe y-wys Gyflys seluer. *a* 1483 *Liber Niger Edw. IV* (P. R. O., Exch. T. R., Misc. Bk, 230), Anothre of these gromys ys callyd..grome surgeon, another grome pulte.. 1522 *Rutland Papers* (Camden) 84 Item, to appouynt iiij pulters to serue for the said persons of all maner pultry. 1601 F. Tate tr. *Household Ord. Edw. II* § 51 A serjant pulleter..shal take thadvise of the asseour of the kinges table [etc.] what he shal bringe to court.

3. *Comb.*, as *poulter-man, -pannier.*

1424-5 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 620, 1 par. de Pulterpanyers. 1534 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 126 Ye s^d pulter man.

Hence **Poulteress**, a woman who deals in poultry, a female poulterer.

1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6194/10 Elizabeth Smith,..Poulteress.

Poulterer (pōˈltərəɹ). Also 6 pulterer, 7 polterer, poultrer. [Extended form of Poulter, perh. formed on *poultery*, Poultry: see -er¹ 3.]

One whose business is the sale of poultry (and usually hares and other game); a dealer in poultry. (Quot. 1534 doubtful, *pulter man* occurs on same page.)

[1534 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 126 The pulterers nor other freemen of the Towne] 1638 Penkethman *Artach.* A j b, Let Butchers, Poultrers, Fishmongers contend, Each his owne Trade in what he can defend. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1955/4 Apprentice to Mr. Bayly, his Royal Highness's Polterer..in the Pall-Mall. 1769 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France* II. 27 Poulterers hang up their animals in the feathers. 1837-8 Hawthorne *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1879) II. 365 An abundance of game at the poulterers.

b. Applied to the livery company of Poulters.

1725 Strype *Stow's Surv.* II. v. xiii. 303/2 The Company of Pulterers [ed. 1633, p. 632 Poulters] were incorporated in the 19th Year of Henry the Seventh.

Poult foot, obs. form of Pult-foot.

Poultice (pōˈltis), *sb.* Forms: α. *pl.* 6 pultes, 7 poults; β. *sing.* 6 pultes, 6-7 -esse, 6-8 (9 *dial.*) pultis, pultas, 7 pultass(e, -ise, -iss, -us, 7-8 (9 *dial.*) pultess, -ice, 8 pultoss; γ. 6 poultesse, 7 poultes, -ess, -us, poltis, powltice, 7-8 poultis, -ise, 8 -iss, poltice, 7- poultice. [Ultimately from L. *puls, pult-em* thick pap, pottage, pulse (= Gr. πόλτος), whence It. *polta* pap (†*pulta*, Florio); F. *pulte* a poultice, in Cotgr., is unsupported. The earliest form *pultes* was app. the L. pl. *pultes* (in med.L. = pap), soon popularly taken as a sing., perh. from its collective sense. Other forms simulate Fr. suffixes *-asse, -esse, -ice.*

The form in *pult-* continued in general use till after 1750, and is still dialectal. It is difficult to account for the spelling *poult-*, which is found before 1600; the mod. pronunciation is indicated in 1645 by *poltis.*]

A soft mass of some substance (as bread, meal, bran, linseed, various herbs, etc.), usually made with boiling water, and spread upon muslin, linen, or other material, applied to the skin to supply moisture or warmth, as an emollient for a sore or inflamed part, or as a counter-irritant (e.g. a mustard-poultice); a cataplasm.

α. 1542-3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 8 To practyse vse and mynistre in and to any outwarde sore,..any herbe or herbes oyntementes bathes pultes and emplasters. 1639 T. de Gray *Compl. Horsem.* 104 The poults of mallowes, &c. must be every night applyed.

β 1544 Phaer *Regim. Lyfe* (1545) 64 b, Ye must laye vppon the payne a pultes made of herbes, and floures. 1562 Bulleyn *Bulwark, Bk. Simples* 23 b, Good to be put into glisters, and in pultasses. 1563 T. Gale *Antid.* II. 72 A Cataplasme or Pultis. 1610 Markham *Masterp.* II. cxiii 408 Couer the soare place..with this Pultus. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 60 The Pultass relaxeth the Pores. 1633 Johnson *Gerarde's Herbal* I xx 28 Very good to be put into pultesses. 1657 W. Coles *Adam in Eden* cxix, It is used in Pultisses. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* I 8 Apply a hot Pultess to the Throat. 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* III. x, Some were for emollient Pultis's. 1719 *Accomplisht Lady's Delight* (ed. 10) 46 Pultosses of Bran meal. 1756 Watson in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 905 Which adheres to the bottom of the vessel like pultice. 1796 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* II. 65 Salt..discusses boils, in form of a pultis with raisins, hog's lard, or honey. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pultis*, a poultice.

γ. 1592 Shaks *Rom. & Jul.* II. v. 65 (Qo. 1597) Is this the poultesse for mine aking bones? 1611 Cotgr., *Pulce*, a poultice. 1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 365 The herb Crowes-foot, made into a Cataplasme or Poultis. 1643 Steer tr. *Exp. Chyrurg.* x. 44 With a little Vinegar and Honey make a Powltice. 1645 R. Symonds *Diary Civ. War* (Camden) 275 Make a poltis; lay it on with red flocks. 1658 A. Fox *Würtz' Surg.* I. viii 33 There is no need of such a Poultess. 1747 Wesley *Prim. Physic* (1762) 38 A white bread Poultis. 1875 H. C. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 205 A hop poultice is sometimes made by simply moistening with hot water the hops contained in a gauze bag.

fig. 1576 Gascoigne *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 77 That Poetrie presume not for to preache, And bite mens faults with Satyres corosiues, Yet pamper vp hir owne with pultesses. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Ability* Wks. (Bohn) II. 35 When they have pounded each other to a poultice, they will shake hands and be friends for the remainder of their lives. 1902 *St James' Gaz.* 19 July 8/2 His pleasing manner is the poultice to the bump which his fist has raised.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: poultice-boot, poultice-jacket (see quots.); poultice-neckerchief, a name for the many-folded neckcloth worn *c* 1800; †poultice-root (see quot.); poultice-shoe = *poultice boot*; poultice-wise *adv.*, in the way of a poultice.

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Poultice-boot, a large boot used for applying poultices to horses' legs. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 434 *'Poultice' or 'Pneumonia jackets' are garments made of a strip of thin flannel or flannelette. ..They are lined with a layer of cotton wool, and can easily be placed over the poultice. 1800 *Monthly Mag.* X. 242 The dress of our present beaux, their *poultice neck-handkerchiefs, pantaloons, overalls. 1788 M. Cutler in *Life, Jrnls. & Corr.* (1888) I. 409 Several vegetables... Aspen, Black poplar, *Poultice root, etc. 1888 G. Fleming in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 202/1 For applying poultices to the feet [of a horse], a *poultice shoe.. may be used with advantage. 1614 Markham *Cheap Husb.* II. xxxi. (1668) 81 *Pultis-wise lay it to the offended member. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* II 65 It is applied to strains with meal and honey, pultiswise.

Poultice, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To apply a poultice to; to treat with a poultice. Hence Poulticed *ppl. a.*, Poulticing *vbl. sb.*

1730 Burton *Pocket Farrier* (1735) 20 The same Medicine and Pouticing will cure it. 1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 441 Pultised according to the Direction of our old Female Practitioners. 1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 39 The inflammation of the wounded part had become violent, and I ordered it to be poulticed. 1875 H. C. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 586 Brought about by continuous poulticing. 1888 *Century Mag.* XXXVI. 904 His poulticed ear and picturesque scars.

Poultry (pōˈltri). Forms: α. 4-6 pultrie, -ye, 5-6 pultre, -erie, 5-7 pulletrie, -ye, 7 pultry. β. 6 poultrie, -ye, -ee, 7 poultery, powltry, 7-8 poultrey; 6- poultry. γ. *Sc.* 5-8 powtry, 7 poutry. [ME. *pult(e)rie*, a. OF. *poulletrie* (1280 in Godef.), *poulleterie*, f. *poul(l)etier* Poulter: see -ery 1, and cf. F. *boulangerie*, Eng. *bakery*, etc.]

† 1. The office of a 'poulter' in the royal (or a nobleman's) household (see Poulter 2); the superintendence of the purchase of fowls and other provisions; also, the room in which such provisions were stored. *Obs.*

[1390 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 15 Super officio pulletrie per manus eiusdem pro lacte, butiro et ouis per ipsum emptis ibidem. 1392 *Ibid.* 220 Cum conductione j domus pro officio pulleterie, j duc. vs. 1393 *Ibid.* 241 Super officio poleterie.] 1455 in *Household Ord.* (1790) 22* Th' office of the Pulterie. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 § 14 The serieant of the pultrie..shalbe..redie with a cocke in his hand. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 74 Office[s] of houshold seruice, as Ewery,..Buttery, Spicery, pitcher house, Larder and Poultrie. 1601 Tate *Househ. Ord. Edw. II* § 42 (1876) 25 A wafrer..shul take for his office..egges in the pulletrie and fuel of the scullerye.

2. † a. A place where fowls are reared; a poultry-yard or poultry-farm. † b. A place where fowls are sold for food; a poultry-market. *Obs.*

1429 *Mun. Magd. Coll. Oxf.* (1882) 16 Item, j bakhous.. cum aliis parvis domibus iiiidem pro yetynghous et pultrie. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 416/1 Pultrye, *gallinaria.* *c* 1483 Caxton *Dialogues* 10/30 Goo into the pultrie, Bye ȝoullettis, One poullet & two chekens. 1530 Palsgr. 257/2 Poultry, *poulliallerie.* 1546 Langley *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* III. iii. 66 b, Pulteries of all kinde of foules wer instituted. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 207 b, The Poultrees, Larders, Spicereis, and Sellars of Wine were al open. 1552 Huloet s. v. *Pultrye*, The fowles fedde in a Barton or poultry. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 105/30 Poultrie, *auiarium.*

c. Hence, Name of a street at the east end of Cheapside in London, where there was formerly a poultry-market.

1432-50 in *Calr. Proc. Chanc. Q. Eliz.* I. Pref. 40 Oon Richard Crewe and Nicholas Vicarye sergeaunts..toke at divers tymes out of the said Sanctuary..and brought theym to the Counter in the Poultre of London forsaid. 1598 Stow *Surv.* 63 Powlters of late remoued out of the Powltry. 1712 J. Greenwood *Eng. Gram.* Title-p., Jobon Lawrence at the Angel in the Poultrey.

3. Domestic fowls collectively; those tame birds which are commonly reared for their flesh, eggs, or feathers, and kept in a yard or similar inclosure, as barndoor fowls, ducks, geese, turkeys, guinea-fowls (excluding pigeons, pheasants, etc.); sometimes restricted to the barndoor fowl with its varieties; also applied to the birds as dressed for the market or prepared for food.

Usually construed as collective pl; formerly sometimes as individual pl. after a numeral.

α. *c* 1385 Chaucer *Prol.* 598 His lordes sheepe, his neet, his dayerye, His swyn, his horse, his stoor, and his pultrye [MSS. pultrie, pulletrie, pultre]. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) III. 9 Venison, pultrie, and wylde foul. 1508 Dunbar *Flyting* 157 Thow plukkis the pultre, and scho pullis off the pennis. 1580-3 *Decays of Eng.* in *Four Suppl.*, etc. (1871) 98 Where as pultrye was wont to be breade and fodde. 1581 *Calr. Laing Charters* (1899) 255 Fowir pultrie for fowir penneis the pece. *c* 1640 J. Smyth *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 161 The vsuall prices of Cattle, Corne, Pultry and other provisions.

β. 1545 Elyot *Dict.*, *Pas. alex*, sheepe or poultrie, whiche doo feede at large. 1563 Hyll *Art Garden.* II. xxii. (1574) 63 Hennes, Cockes, Chickins, or any other Poultry sytting on the rowste. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* IV. 164 Many more Powltry, what was brought or bred. 1656 Heylin *Surv. France* 202 The servant went ever only to sell his Poultrey. 1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xix. 237, I have seen the Portuguese Subjects bring twenty or thirty Poultry to the Market 1807 Crabbe *Par. Reg.* III. 173 Poultry in groups still follow'd where she went. 1870 L'Estrange *Miss Mitford* I. i. 31 They speak of hardly anything except the dogs and the poultry.

γ. 1486 *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* IX. 359 Onerat se..de..xl capouibus j°xlvj powtry...Summa..lxiij capones j° lxxxiiij pultre. 1565 in J. Fraser *Polichron.* (S.H.S.) 153 Aught poutry price of the pice xij d. 1730 Ramsay *Fables* xxii. 19 Sheep and powtry, geese and ducks.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *poultry-basket, -breeding, -culture, -fancier, -fancy, -fancying* adj., *-farm, -farmer, -farming, -feather, -house, -keeper, -keeping, kind, market*, † *-picking* (= stealing), *-plant* (Plant *sb.*¹ 6), *-raising, -rearing, -shop, -show, -stall, -yard*; † Poultry Compter, name of a prison in the Poultry in London (see 2 c and Compter); poultry-feeder, a contrivance for feeding poultry (see quots.); poultry-flutter, the flutter of frightened poultry; also *fig.*; poultry-maid, a girl employed to look after poultry; poultry-man, a man who sells poultry; †poultry-stuff, † poultry-ware, poultry as a marketable commodity.

1893 Q. [Couch] *Delectable Duchy* (1894) 305 An old countryman, with an empty *poultry-basket on his knees. 1816 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* xxvii. (1818) II. 519 Some quondam amateur of *poultry-breeding. 1725 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* I. 15 [He] became at last Secondary of the *Poultry-Compter. 1894 *Daily News* 12 Dec. 6/7 The Committee..urge that 'poultry culture as a branch of our great national industry should be no longer neglected. 1876 Fulton *Bk. Pigeons* 1 A *poultry-fancier was apt to be fought shy of. 1891 T. Hardy *Tess* (1900) 21/1 In the management of her *poultry-farm. 1894 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* June 303 From *poultry-farmers..the higglers obtain the millions of eggs which are sent into this country. *Ibid.*, Nothing has been said as to 'poultry-farming. 1844 *Zoolo-*

gist II. 451 Its nest..was lined with a profusion of *poultry-feathers. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Poultry-feeder*, a device to feed grain to fowls in quantity as used. 1884 *Ibid.* Supp., *Poultry Feeder*, a revolving cylinder with coops in stories and in circuit, holding fowls which are successively presented to the attendant. 1876 G. MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* I. i 11 We were insulted, and all in a *poultry flutter, yet no one seemed to feel it but himself! 1552 HULOET, *Pultrye house or barton, *gallinarium*, *vivarium*. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* III. 83 Birds of the *Poultry kind. 1897 SARAH GRAND *Beth bk.* xii, He went to the poultry-yard, followed by Beth ., the yard-boy, and the *poultry-maid. 1573-4 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 338 Flescheouris,..commoun cuikis, *pultre men, and sic utheris as sellis or makis reddy flesche. 1437 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 8 In vico vocato the *Pultery market. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* IX. (*Wolf & Fox*) xvii, It is sum wyhs malisoun . For *pultrie pyking that lichtit hes on yow. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 181 Thou sellest ..conies in this *pultry shoppe. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 243 The old Jewess .used some years ago to have a *poultry-stall..on the market. 1531-2 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 220 They shall take noe *Poultry-ware within seven myles of London. *Ibid*, He shall take noe *Poultry-stuff from noe Nobleman nor Gentleman's Servants. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* i. (1849) 27 Like a game-cock among the common roosters of the *poultry-yard. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Threnody* v, His daily haunts I well discern,—The poultry-yard, the shed, the barn.

Hence **Poultrycide** (*humorous nonce-wd.*) [-CIDE 2], the killing of poultry; **Poultryless** *a.* [-LESS], destitute of poultry.

1841 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIX. 616, I..meditated all the varieties of poultrycide 1883 'ANNIE THOMAS' *Mod. Housewife* 106 To a degree that drove us poultryless from her doors after an unsuccessful and prolonged parley.

Poultz: see PULSE *sb.*[2] **Pouly**, obs. f PULLEY.

Poum, obs. f. POME. **Poume garnet.te, poum garnet**, obs. ff. POMEGRANATE. **Poumil, poumle**, obs. ff. PUMMEL. **Poumle**, obs. f. POMELY *a*, dappled. **Poumper**, var. POME-PEAR, *Obs.* **Poumysshe**, obs. f. PUMICE.

Poun, obs. f. PAWN *sb.*[1] (at Chess), POUND *v.*[1]

Pounce (pouns), *sb.*[1] Also 5-8 **pownce**, 6 **pounse**, *Sc.* **punse, punss**, 9 *dial.* **punce**. [Etymology obscure: no corresponding sb. is known in French or other Romanic language. The various groups of senses are parallel to those of POUNCE *v.*[1], the evidence for vb. and sb. beginning early in the 15th c., in one group the sb., in two the vb. appearing first. The connexion of the various groups of senses is far from clear; there may have been more than one origin. But the senses correspond to a considerable extent with those of PUNCH *sb.*[1], and still more with those of PUNCHEON *sb.*[1], which is found much earlier than either *pounce* or *punch*, and corresponds in form and sense to F. *poinçon* (also †*ponchon*), It. †*ponzione, punzione*:—L. or Com. Romanic *punctio, -ōnem*, f. L *pungĕre, punct-* to prick, pierce, *puncta* point. *Pounce* and *punch* seem to have been in some way shortened from *ponson, ponchon*, PUNCHEON, q. v.

Senses 3, 4, 5 are in PUNCHEON from 14th c.; senses 4, 5, 7 are also in PUNCH from 16th c.; but senses 1, 2, 6, 8 do not occur in either of these words.]

I. †**1.** A prick, sting. In quot. *fig.* *Obs.*

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I. xvii. (1859) 24, I haue ben with the whan thou knewe it nought, Enserchyng loo! thy pounce of conseyence.

2. The claw or talon of a bird of prey; rarely of other animals; in *Falconry* formerly restricted to the innermost of the three anterior toes or claws of a hawk, sometimes applied to any of the anterior as distinguished from the posterior claw or talon.

1486 *Bk St. Albans* a viij, Fyrst the grete Clees behynde that strenyth the bake of the hande ye shall call hom Talons. ..The Clees with in the fote ye shall call of right her Pownces. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. v 118 Quhar Iovis byg fowle, the ern, With hir strang tallonys and hir punsys stern Lychtyng, had claucht the lytyll hynd calf 3yng. 1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 27 Festus, he is of opinion, that the Falcon is so named, bycause of hir pownces and crooked Talons, which do bend like vnto a syth, or sickle. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. iv. 42 And from her griping pounce the greedy prey doth rive. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I 28 She [an insect] has two blackish claws, or pounces (at the ends of her feet,) which she can open and shut at her pleasure. 1700 BLACKMORE *Job* 175 Her crooked pounces bear The bloody banquet swiftly thro' the air. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* VIII. 283 In his pounces strong A fawn he bore. 1853 THORNBURY *True as Steel* I. 189 Had hawk ever a fuller eye, or larger pounces, or slenderer tail?

b *nonce use.* The paw of a lion.

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 71 A Lion may be judg'd by these two Claws of his Pounce.

c *fig.* in reference to persons. (Cf. CLUTCH *sb.*[1])

1641 MILTON *Reform.* I. (1851) 13 They must mew their feathers, and their pounces, and make but curt tail'd Bishops of them. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II iv. § 84 (1740) 272 The King and the Duke (which latter they thought already in their Pounces). 1775 BURKE *Sp. Conc. Amer.* Wks. III. 56 Winged ministers of vengeance, who carry your bolts in their pounces. 1782 ELPHINSTON tr. *Martial* I. vi. 27 Say, whether gives thy wonder more to rove, The power of Caesar, or the pounce of Jove?

†**3.** *Sc.* A dagger; = PUNCHEON[1] 2. *Obs.*

1545 *Aberdeen Regr.* XIX. (Jam.), Ane knapiscaw, and tua hand suerd, ane punss, ane sellet, ane denss aix [Danish ax], ane pair of pantars, ane coip burd.

†**4.** An engraver's burin. *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Borino*, a small sharpe pounce that grauers vse.

II. †**5.** A die, stamp, or punch, for impressing marks on metal, etc. *Obs.*

1556 WITHALS *Dict.* (1566) 31/2 A pounse or printing iyorne to marke with, *rudicula*. *Ibid.* 35 b/2 A pounce to printe the money with, *tudicula*.

†**6.** A hole pinked, punched, or cut out, for the purpose of ornamenting a garment; = PINK *sb* 3

1563 *Homilies* II. *Excess of Apparel* (1859) 313 While one spendeth his patrimony upon pounces and cuts, another bestoweth more on a dancing shirt than might suffice to buy him honest and comely apparel for his whole body. *a* 1591 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 61 If the proud would leave their superfluity in apparel,.. their vanity in cuts, guards and pounces, their excess in spangling,..and needless bravery.

III. **7.** A forcible poke with hand, elbow, foot, or stick; a thrust, push, nudge; = PUNCH *sb.* Now *dial.*; in Sc. *esp.* a poke with the naked foot in bed.

1755 AMORY *Mem.* (1766) II. 91 *note*, Giving the director a pounce, and asking him what he meant by such behavior? *c* 1821 J. W. MASTERS *Dick & Sal* lxxvi. (E.D.D.), I thoft I'd fedge him one more pounce, So heav'd my stick an' meant it. 1899 CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* xii. 87 The command was punctuated by sundry admonitory 'punces' in the ribs. *Mod Sc.* He gave his bed-fellow a punce with his foot to waken him.

†**8.** A padded sheath for the spur of a fighting cock. *Obs.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. xi. 252/2 *Holts* or *Hutts*, are the Pounces or round Balls of Leather stuffed and clapped or tied on the sharp end of the Spurs, to keep Cocks that they shall not hurt one another in sparing, or breathing themselves.

IV. †**9.** ? Pounded meat. *Obs. rare.*

1612 tr. *Benvenuto's Passenger* I. ii. 165 Of the flesh thereof [of the Tortoise] there is made pounces for sicke men [*orig.* se ne fa pesti alli infermi] to refresh..them.

V. **10.** *attrib.* (from 1): **pounce joint**, a knuckle in a hawk's toe.

1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 135 If it fall out that the straine do happen on any of the tallons or pownce joynts, whereby you do perceiue that place onely to swell.

Pounce (pouns), *sb.*[2] [ad. F. *ponce* pumice, also pounce = Sp. *pómez*, Pg. *pomes*, It. *pomice*:—L. *pūmex, -icem*, PUMICE *sb.*]

1. A fine powder, as pulverized sandarac or cuttle-shell, used to prevent the ink from spreading in writing over an erasure or on unsized paper, and also to prepare the surface of parchment to receive writing.

[1390 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 19 Pro xviij pellibus pergameni iiij s., et pro pounci, j d.] 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pounce*, a sort of Powder strew'd upon Paper to bear Ink, or to soak up a Blot. 1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5216/3 All Persons may be supply'd with fine Pounce 1727 W. MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp.* 52 Use Pounce to Paper, if the Ink go thro'. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Pounce*, among writing-masters, a powder made of gum-sandarac, which being rubbed on the paper, makes it less apt to imbibe the ink; it is therefore used in this manner by those who are curious in the art of the pen, by which means the writing appears more precise, sharp, and determinate 1839 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 162 A cuttlefish, which I never saw before, (common as the shell is for pounce). 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pounce*, common name for the powder of the concrete resin of the *Juniper communis*, or of pumice stone. 1861 HULME tr. *Mognin-Tandon* II. III. ii 83 The bone of the Cuttle-fish . is used .. as a pounce to prevent ink from spreading after erasures. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 198/2 *Callitris quadrivalvis*...The resin of this tree is..gum sandarach; while powdered it forms pounce. 1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell* xlvii, Mr. Latimer..had carefully erased with penknife and with pounce..the genuine name.

2. A fine powder, as powdered sandarac, pipe-clay, or charcoal, dusted over a perforated pattern sheet to transfer the design to the object beneath; stamping powder.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Pounce*, among artificers, a little heap of charcoal-dust, inclosed in some open stuff; to be passed over holes pricked in a work, in order to mark the lines or designs thereof on a paper placed underneath. 1851 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 76 It [the cuttle-shell] is now only used as 'pounce', or in casting counterfeits. 1853 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 454 To obviate the difficulty and expense of drawing the pattern on every piece of a service a 'pounce' is used. 1873 E. SPON *Workshop Receipts* Ser. I. 429/2 This powder (paper powder) makes excellent pounce.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pounce bag, -box, powder*; **pounce-paper**, see quot. 1858; **pounce-tree**, *Callitris quadrivalvis.*

1799 *Hull Advertiser* 29 June 2/2 Slates, inkstands, pounce-boxes, sealing-wax. 1820 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *South-sea Ho.*, The pounce-boxes of our days have gone retrograde 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 952 Their [the moulds'] surfaces should be brushed evenly over with pounce powder (sandarach) beaten up with white of egg. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Pounce-paper*, a transparent paper for drawing, or tracing, &c. made in Carlsruhe; it is free from oily, greasy or other objectionable substance, and will therefore bear sketching and painting on. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, *Pounce-tree*, *Callitris quadrivalvis.*

Pounce, *sb.*[3] [f. POUNCE *v.*[2]] An act of pouncing, as of a bird or beast on its prey; a sudden swoop or spring; quick or eager movement to an object: esp. in the phrase *to make a pounce. On the pounce*, ready to pounce, watching for an opportunity to spring upon or take one by surprise.

1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. ii. 127 The Cherkh made several unsuccessful pounces. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. cxxii. 69 Choosing which of them you would make a pounce upon with your collected force. 1887 E. HARRINGTON in *Ho. Comm.* (*Pall Mall G.* 13 Sept. 8/1), You, Mr. Speaker, have been on the pounce for me since I rose, and I claim my right to speak. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 June 3/1 His enemies were on the pounce to belittle his efforts and misinterpret his motives.

Pounce (pouns), *v.*[1] Forms: (5 **ponse** (?), **pownce**), 5-6 **pownse**, 5-7 **pounse, pownce**, 5- **pounce** (9 *dial.* **punse, punce**). [Goes in form and sense with POUNCE *sb.*[1] Senses 1, 4, 5, 6, are found also in PUNCH *v* (sense 4 in Wyclif), sense 2 is found in *pounceon*, POUNSON *v.* (two examples in one place in Chaucer, where the MSS. are divided between *pounson* and *pounce*), a. F. *poinçonner*, OF. *ponchonner*, = It. *punzonare*. On account of the rarity of *pounson* in Eng., *pounce* and *punch* can hardly have been shortened from it; but they may have been thus formed from the Fr. vb., or in some senses from POUNCE *sb.*[1] Of the Romanic langs., Spanish and Portuguese alone have a corresp. vb., Sp. *punzar* 'to punch, prick, sting', Pg. and OSp. *punçar* 'to pricke, to pounce, to foine' (Minsheu 1599); but the derivation of a 14th c. word from these langs. seems out of the question. Cf. POUNSON *v.*, PUNCH *v.*[1]]

I. **1.** *trans.* To emboss (plate or other metal-work) as a decoration, by raising the surface with blows struck on the under side, as in *répoussé* work. See also POUNCED *ppl a.*[1] 1. *Obs* exc. *Hist.*

[1424 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 57 Pe keuered pece of syluer pe which was mayster Robertis Stoneham, and is pounces whith a crane.] 1430 in Rymer *Fœdera* (1710) X. 594 Bassyns of Gold..Pounsed with grete Boselettes. 1465 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 424 A stondynge Cuppe, cover of sylver and alle gilte, pownsed. 1530 PALSGR. 663/2, I pownce a cuppe, or a pece, as goldesmythes do. 1552 HULOET, *Pounce*. Loke in graue, and Imboce. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 220/24 To Pounce, *insculpere*. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 934/2 The marchionesse of Dorset gaue three gilt bolles pounced with a couer 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* II. vii 341 As the writing, pounced on the outside of the silver-gilt rim, tells.

b. *transf.* (in *passive*) Of the surface of an animal body. **c.** *fig.* To adorn, decorate.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 167 Rhetoricall ornamentes, which beautifie and pounce the style of an Orator. 1705 J PETIVER in *Phil Trans.* XXV. 1952 Its Back is variously pounc't with Sand-like Warts.

2. To ornament (cloth, etc.) by cutting or punching eyelet-holes, figures, etc.; = PINK *v.*[1] 3. Also *pounce out.* *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Parson's T.* P 344 (Hengwrt) Ther is also the costlewe furrynge in hire gownes, so muche pownsonynge of chisel to maken holes, so muche daggynge of aleris. [*Ellesm.* powsonynge, *Harl.* 1758 pounsoun-, *Petw.* pownsen-, *Egerton* 2726 pounsonyng; *c* 1425 *Harl.* 7334, *Selden* pounsyng, *Lansd.* pounseinge.] *Ibid.* P 347 If.. they wolde yeue swiche pownsonyd & dagged clothynge to the pouere folk. [*Ellesm.* powso ed, *Harl.* 1758, *Petw.* pounsonede; *c* 1425 *Harl.* 7334, *Selden*, *Lansd.* pounsed.] 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II. iii, To se a iuge or sergeant at the lawe in a short cote, garded and pounced after the galyarde facion. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 55 b, The sylver [cloth] was pounsed in letters, so that veluet might be sene through. 1592 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii. 1143 With sumptuous silks (pinked and pounc'd, and puft). 1840 W. H. AINSWORTH *Tower of Lond* i, Over this he wore a mantle of cloth of silver, pounced with his cipher, lined with blue velvet.

b. To cut the edges of (a garment) into points and scallops; to jag. Chiefly said in *passive*, of the cloth or garment. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 313 Traillyng after hym the skyrtes of his goune all pounced in cuttes and tagges. 1548 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Concido*.., to cutte in littell pieces, to hacke smalle, to iagge or pounce, to beate, to kyll or flea. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* II. i, A supertunic of crimson sarcenet, slashed and pounced with a profusion of fringes.

†**c.** *passive.* Of leaves, etc.: To be laciniated with jags, points, and indentations on the edges. *Obs.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. lviii. 519 The seconde kinde hath broade crompled leaues, al to pounced and iagged,..and set rounde about with sharpe prickles. *Ibid.* V. xlvii. 610 The leaues .. more tenderer, and more mangled, pounsed or iagged. 1681 GREW *Museum* I. II. i. 18 Every Plate [of the shell of an Armadillo] is about ⅛ Inch broad, curiously composed of small triangular or wedge-like pieces, indented one against another, and pounced or pricked all along their edges. 1705 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1960 Its edges are rather pounc't than notch'd.

II. †**3.** To bruise with blows; *esp.* to bruise, stamp, pound, or beat small; to comminute or reduce to powder by blows. *Obs.*

1519 HORMAN *Vulg* 259 b, He came home with his face all to pounced [*contusa*]. 1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* in Holinshed *Chron.* (1808) VI. 8 It cutteth flegme, it..healeth the strangurie, it pounceth the stone, it expelleth gravell. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Cast over Water* Wks. II. 158 I'l squeeze, and crush, and vnto poulder pounce thee. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 106 Flowers and leaves being pounced, a ferment being snatched to them, they begin to boyl and be hot, whence ariseth a Gas.

4. To poke or thrust forcibly, esp. with the foot or a stick. Now chiefly *Sc.* (*punce*).

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1663) 139 He made for himself a lofty seat and high Throne,..after the manner of the Princes of this world, smiting the thigh with the hand,

pouncing the footstool with his feet. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 64 And in this place our glorious Peacocke pounceth out his feathers. 1884 MACTAGGART *Galloviid. Encycl.*, *Punse*, to push and strike, as with a stick; to *punse* a brock in his lair, to push, or ratherly striking push, a badger in his den. 1863 B. BRIERLEY *Bundle o' Fents* (Lancash.) 25 Pepper Wild wantut us t' fasten him [the dummy] up theer [i. e. at the door] an' then punse th' dur an' see what Owd Johnny 'ud say wh n he coom eawt. *Mod. Sc.* I cannot have the child in bed with me, he punces so.

† b. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1843) 11 *The way of Boring.* We have two Labourers at a time, at the handle of the bore Rod, and they chop, or pounce with their Hands up and down to cut the Stone or Mineral, going round, which of course grinds either of them small.

5. To beat, thump, thrash (a person).

1827 CAPT. HARDMAN *Battle of Waterloo* 18 The French were pouncing us. 1847 PORTER *Big Bear*, etc. 146 He did then and there .. most wantonly and brutishly 'pounced' [sic] his old wife. 1897 RHOSCOMYL *White Rose Arno* 121 Thou got punced just the same.

III. † 6. To prick, puncture, pierce, stab. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 411/2 Pownson (*K.*, *P.*, poyntyn), *puncio.* 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* 125/2 Cut, pricke, and pounce hym, no longer forbeare. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 131 b, But if so be the blood be yet aboue the hoofe in the legges, you shall dissolue it with good rubbing,..with scarifiyng, or Pouncing the skinne. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 235 There is a juice pressed forth both of the fruit, and also of the root, which somtime they do pounce and prick for to let out the liquor. 1621 FLETCHER *Pilgrim* IV ii, Out with your knives,..pounce him lightly And, as he roars and rages, let's go deeper. *a* 1640 DAY *Peregr. Schol.* (1881) 70 Some of his profession had..so prickt and pownct there windie reputacons with there penns.

† 7. To prick the skin in designs as a barbaric adornment; to tattoo. Cf. PINK *v.*[1] 4. *Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 359 Theyr princes. vse to pounse and ra e theyr skynnes with prety knotes. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 768 The women with an Iron pownce and race their bodies, legs, thighes, and armes, in curious knots and portraitures of fowles, fishes, beasts 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 739 Barbarous People that go Naked, do not onely Paint Themselves, but they Pownce and raze their Skin, that the Painting may not be taken forth. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* Pref., Painted with lists, here, naked arms behold Branded and pounc'd with colours manifold.

Hence **Pou'ncing** *ppl. a.*, piercing.

1798 LANDOR *Gebir* VII. 55 The wave, parted by the pouncing beak, Swells up the sides and closes far astern.

Pounce (pauns), *v.*[2] [f. POUNCE *sb.*[1] 2.]

1. *trans.* To seize, as a bird of prey, with the pounces or talons; to swoop down upon and lay hold of suddenly. *To pounce away*: to pounce upon and carry off.

1686 F. SPENCE tr. *Varillas' Ho. Medicis* 201 Whoever pounc'd the state of Terra-firma. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XIX. 631 Each fav'rite fowl he pounc'd with deathful sway. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* (1875) 350 They cannot pounce the quarry on the ground. 1800–24 CAMPBELL *Dead Eagle* 76 Lately when he pounced the speckled snake. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr* I. 121 And like a hawk from covert sprung It pounc'd my peace away.

2. *intr.* To make a pounce; to swoop down as a bird of prey; to spring suddenly *upon* or *at* in the way of attack.

1744 P. WHITEHEAD *Gymnasiad* III. 76 So, when a Falcon skims the airy way, Stoops from the clouds, and pounces on his prey. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 74 The gannet instantly pounces down from above upon the board, and is killed or maimed. *a* 1885 HALEN H. JACKSON *Two Sundays* i, The kitten pounced..At stealthy spiders that tried to pass.

3. *intr. To pounce on* or *upon*: *transf.* to fall upon suddenly and seize; to seize upon suddenly.

1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.* i, Some years ago he pounced with deadly glee on The Opera House. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 103 A silent, watchful, crafty people, who..may be around us..ready to pounce upon all stragglers. 1876 SAUNDERS *Lion in Path* x, Might not his bales be pounced upon and carried away by thievish wreckers? 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 13 Jan. 5/2 The Germans have chosen to pounce down all at once upon parts of the S. African coast.

b. *fig.* To 'lay hold of' eagerly, suddenly, or promptly.

1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 45 He eagerly pounced upon me as one with whom he could pour out his bottled-up grievances. 1844 STANLEY *Arnold* I. iii. 142 The rapidity with which he would pounce on any mistake of grammar or construction. 1884 *Nat. Rev.* 12 July 40 1 Lord Hartington pounced upon Sir W. Bartlelot's unlucky phrase.

4. *intr.* To spring or jump unexpectedly; to 'come down' (in some understood way).

1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* II. vi. 306 If I had not, by some misfortune or other, pounced into the old General's room by mistake for his daughter's. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* I, Mind too that I don't pounce in upon you at unseasonable hours again. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 15 July 3/1 At a quarter past seven Mr. Smith 'pounced', and the Closure was carried by 182 to 118. 1892 *Daily News* 12 Nov. 2/2 While walking rapidly along Queen's-gate the defendant suddenly 'pounced' in front of them.

Hence **Pou'ncing** *vbl sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. ii. 126 These fine birds, in pouncing, frequently impale themselves on its sharp horns. 1869 Miss BRADDON *Lady's Mile* i, The pouncing proprietor..has hard work to collect his rents. 1883 H. P. SPOFFORD in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 583/1 Her face bright with a hovering triumph on the point of pouncing.

Pounce (pauns), *v.*[3] Also 6 pounse, 7 pownce. [ad. F. *poncer* (*c* 1277 in Littré) to polish or erase with pumice (:—L. *pūmicāre* to polish with pumice, f. *pūmex*, *-icem* PUMICE), also † to paint or powder (the cheeks), to pounce (a design for embroidery), f. *ponce* POUNCE *sb.*[2]]

1. *trans.* To smooth down by rubbing with pumice or pounce; *spec.* to smooth or finish (the surface of a hat) with pumice, sand-paper, emery-powder, or the like.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Poncer*, to pounce [cf. COTGR., *Poncer*, to smooth, polish, rub ouer, with a Pumeise stone]. 1651 G. DANIEL *Letter* Poems (Grosart) II. 206 Though the Table, Brother, (halfe pounc't to our hands) may save some Paines. 1868 J. THOMSON *Hat-making* 48 Pouncing is a term for rubbing down the outside of a hat with a piece of pumice stone, sand paper, or emery paper. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 716/1 To sand-paper—or, as it is called in the trade, to pounce—hat-bodies when in the conical form, or, when the hat has been blocked, to pounce the brim.

2. To trace or transfer (a design) on or to a surface by dusting a perforated pattern with pounce; to dust (the perforations in a pricked pattern) with pounce; also, to imprint or copy a design upon (a surface) by means of pounce.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 39 Some..prick the pattern full of holes & so pounce it vpon another paper. 1683 CAPT. WYLDE *Let. to Pepys* in *P.'s Life* (1841) I. 422 Their patterns being drawn on paper, they prick them, and pounce them with charcoal. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 271 Draw or pounce what you design to emboss. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 147 Pricking through the lines,..and pouncing the holes with red or black dust.

† 3. To sprinkle with powder; to powder, dust; *esp.* to powder (the face) with a cosmetic. b. To sprinkle with specks, spots, or the like. *Obs.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 71 b, How you [Ladies] torture poore olde Time with spunging, pynning and pounsing. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. vi. 58 It shal not be amisse to pounce the ground with a Stainsh-Graine of burnt Allome and a double quantity of pounded Rosin both finely searced and lightly pummiced, thereby to preserue the Paper or Parchment from thorowe piercing with the Colours. 1624 DARCIE *Birth of Heresies* xii. 51 Decorations, the better to pownce and set forth the great Babilonish whore. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper*, *Julia's Petticoat*, Thy azure robe.. pounc't with stars, it shew'd to me Like a celestiall canopie. 1685 COTTON tr. *Montaigne* I. 593 They who paint, pounce and plaister up the ruins of women, filling up their wrinkles and deformities.

Pounce commerce. [f. POUNCE *v.*[2] + COMMERCE *sb.* 6.] A round game of cards similar to 'grab' or 'snap'.

1864 WHYTE MELVILLE *Brookes of B.* xxiii. (*heading*), Pounce commerce. 1888 J. PAYN *Myst. Mirbridge* viii, Love is very much like the domestic game of pounce commerce—we must..always keep changing one's hand, as the cards come round.

Pounced (pounst), *a.* [f. POUNCE *sb.*[1] + -ED 2.] Having talons like a hawk: usually in comb.

1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 1117 Some haggar'd Hawk.. Well pounc'd to fasten, and well wing'd to fly. 1700 — *Pythagorean Philos.* 570 The strong pounc'd Eagle and the billing dove. 1787 *Generous Attachment* III. 5 The soft doves of Venus will then flit away before the strong pounced eagle of ambition.

Pounced (pounst), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. POUNCE *v.*[1]]

1. Of metal-work: Embossed or chased by way of ornament. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

[1430, etc.: see POUNCE *v.*[1] 1.] 1508 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 258 My best pownsyd peece. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. v. 94 Twa siluer coupis..With figuris grave and punsyt ymagery. 1552 HULOET, Pounced plate, *anaglypha*, *anaglypta*. 1582 *Lanc. Wills* (1857) I. 132 A pounse [? pounsed] boile parcell gylt.

2. Of clothing: Perforated, punctured, or laciniated for ornament; pinked. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

c 1386 [see POUNCE *v.*[1] 2]. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 11 b, All in Crymosyn Satyn, garded with a pounced garde of grene Veluet. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiv. (Arb.) 290 Who would not thinke it a ridiculous thing to see ..a Gentleman of the Countrey among the bushes and briers, goe in a pounced dublet and a paire of embrodered hosen? *fig.* *a* 1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll.* iv. 116 Wrought Pillow's firing Pownc'd Law, Stitched Common-wealth, and purled King.

† b. Cut or laciniated at the edges, as a leaf. *Obs.*

1682 GREW *Museum* II. v. ii. 248 The Pounced Sea-Wrack, *Alga marina.*

† 3. Beaten, bruised. *Obs.*

1551 *Beware the Cat* (1570) 81 The young woman to whom she shewed her pounced thies, said I was an unnatural daughter to deal so with my mother.

† 4. Pricked, marked by pricking; tattooed. *Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 144 With a sharpe prycke made eyther of bone or elles with a thorne, they make holes in their faces: and foorthwith sprinkelynge a pouder theron, they moiste the pounced place with a certeyne blacke or redde luise. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 115 That their Nobilitie and Gentry thus spotted, may carrie these starres about them, in their painted pownced limmes, as badges.

Pounced, *ppl. a.*[2] [f. POUNCE *v.*[3] + -ED 1.]

1. Powdered, dusted.

1619 H. HUTTON *Follie's Anat.* A viij b, And that he may obtaine his lust, compares Her eyes to starres, to Amber her pounc't hayres. 1633 PRYNNE *Histrio-m.* I. VI. xv. 546 b, Their frizled Periwigs, Love-lockes, and long effeminate pouldred pounced haire. 1683 CAPT. WYLDE *Let. to Pepys* in *P.'s Life* (1841) I. 422 Cotton yarn..which they dip in the liquor, squeezing it gently,..so running along the pounced work, where it turns black in a trice. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* I. 151 Tulips tall-stemm'd and pounc'd auriculas rise.

2. Sprinkled with minute specks as if powdered. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Carnation*, The Flowers of the Picketees are always of a white Ground, spotted or pounced, as they call it, with Red or Purple. 1892 E. CASTLE *Eng. Bk.-Plates* 145 The achievements and scrolls and pounced background common to the printers' mark.

Pou'nced stone, for *pounce-stone*, F. *pierre ponce*, pumice-stone.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xxi. 38 b, With a pounced stone hee rubbeth..the plantes of your feete.

Pounceon, var. POUNSON *Obs.*; obs. f. PUNCHEON.

Pouncer (pau'nsəɹ). [f. POUNCE *v.*[1] + -ER 1.] One who or that which pounces; † a pouncing tool.

1552 HULOET, Pouncer, *anaglypharius.* 1598 FLORIO, *Punzone*..a goldsmiths pouncer or pounce. *Ibid.*, *Sigillo*, a kinde of pouncer goldsmiths vse. 1611 *Ibid.*, *Bulino*, a kind of pouncer that grauers vse.

Pouncer, erron. f. POUCER *Obs.*, thumb-stall.

Pouncet (pau'nsét). [A modern appellation, app. deduced from POUNCET-BOX, and used in the same sense.] = next.

1843 JAMES *Forest Days* (1847) 263 Thou art just the he ght of the King's confessor, and I shall pass for his pouncet-bearer. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Aug. 1/3 Among the baubles on the chains—..the old pouncet, the seal, and the pencil-case—there was no knife. 1901 *Daily News* 9 Feb. 8/2 No. 29 .described as a die-shaped pouncet.

Pou'ncet-box. quasi-*Hist.* [Derived in some way from POUNCE *sb.*[1] or *v.*[1]: perh. orig. a misprint for *pounced box*, i. e. pierced or perforated box.] app. A small box with a perforated lid, used for holding perfumes. A Shakspearian term revived by Scott. In quot. 1863 for *pounce-box*, i. e. box of pounce or powder.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. iii. 38 'Twixt his Finger and his Thumbe, he held A Pouncet box: which euer and anon He gaue his Nose, and took't away againe. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxvi, Sir Piercie Shafton knelt down, and most gracefully presented to the nostrils of Mary Avenel a silver pouncet-box..containing a sponge dipt in the essence which he recommended so highly. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. II. *Auto da-fé*, His pouncet-box goes To and fro at his nose. 1863 WHYTE MELVILLE *Gladiators* I. 46 She took the pouncet-box from one of the girls, and proceeded to sprinkle gold-dust in Valeria's hair. 1886 *All Year Round* 28 Aug. 80 Of far more romantic associations was the pomander, or pouncet box.

Pouncheon, obs. form of PUNCHEON.

† **Pouncil.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. F. *poncille* 'the Assyrian Citron' (Cotgr.).] (See quot.)

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. i. 31 b, A great barrell of muscadel,..and diuers other poucils, citrons and oranges.

Pouncing (pau'nsiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. POUNCE *v.*[1] + -ING 1.] The action of POUNCE *v.*[1] in various senses. Also *attrib.*

c 1386 [see POUNCE *v.*[1] 2]. 1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Entrepunçadura*, pricking, pouncing, *interpunctio. Ibid.*, *Punçon*,..a pouncing yron,..*graphium.* 1598 FLORIO, *Broccaglio*, a bodkin or pouncing iron. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* Explan. Words, *Scarification*, is a kind of pouncing or opening of the skin by way of incision slightly, with the fleame or launcet. 1612 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* v. vii § 2. 38 Their going naked,..their cutting, pinking, and pouncing of their flesh with garnishments..of sundry shapes.

Pou'ncing, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. POUNCE *v.*[3] + -ING 1.] The action of POUNCE *v.*[3], q. v. **Pouncing-machine,** a machine used in hat-making to smooth the nap, the hat-body being caused to rotate against a revolving cylinder of sand-paper.

1593 [see POUNCE *v.*[2] 3]. 1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* (1831) 35 They have spent a good part of the day in pranking and pouncing. *a* 1619 FLETCHER, etc *Knt. Malta* II. i, What can you do now, With all your paintings and your pouncings, lady? *a* 1626 BACON *Inquis. Compound. Metals* Wks 1879 I. 241/2 It may be also tried by incorporating powder of steel or coppel dust by pouncing into the quicksilver. 1627 MAY *Lucan* IX. (1631) 923 As in pouncing of a picture, forth Through every hole the pressed saffron goes. 1868 [see POUNCE *v.*[2] 1].

Pouncing, *vbl. sb* 3: see POUNCE *v.*[2]

Pouncing, *ppl a.*[1] and [2]: see POUNCE *v.*[1] and [2].

Pound (pound), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1–4 (*Sc.* and *n. dial.* –9) pund, (4–5 *n. dial.* punde); 3–pound, (4–6 pounde, pownd(e; pond(e). [OE. *pund* (pl. *pund*):—WGer. stem **pundo-* pound (weight), = OSax., OFris., ON., Goth. *pund* (MLG. *punt*, LG. *pund*, MDu. *pont*, Du. *pond*), OHG. *phunt* (MHG. *pfunt*, G. *pfund*), a very early adopted word, a. L. *pondo* indecl. a pound (weight), orig. instr. abl. of **pondus*, *-um* = *pondus*, *-er-* weight, in use short for *libra pondo* a pound by weight, a pound weight.]

I. 1. A measure of weight derived from the ancient Roman *libra* (= 327·25 grams), but very variously modified in the course of ages in different countries, and as used for different classes of things; in the British Empire now fixed for use in trade by a Parliamentary standard. Denoted by *lb.* (L. *libra*).

Formerly used without change in the pl., a usage still sometimes retained after a numeral, esp. *dial.* and *colloq.*, also in *comb.* as *a five pound note*, *a twenty pound shot.*

This pound consisted originally of 12 ounces, corresponding more or less to that of Troy *weight*, q.v., which contains 5760 grains = 373·26 grams. This is still used by goldsmiths and jewellers in stating the weight of gold, silver, and precious stones; but as early as the thirteenth or fourteenth century a pound of sixteen ounces was in use for more bulky commodities. This was made a standard for

general purposes of trade by Edward III, and known as the pound *avoir de pois*, i. e. of merchandise of weight, now called Avoirdupois, q.v. This pound of 16 ounces, containing 7000 grains = 453·6 grams, has been since 1826 the only legal pound for buying or selling any commodity in Great Britain. In former times the pound varied locally from 12 to 27 ounces, according to the commodity, pounds of different weight being often used in the same place for different articles, as bread, butter, cheese, meat, malt, hay, wool, etc. See a list in *Old Country and Farming Words* (E. D. S.) 174-5. The Scotch pound of 16 ounces of Troy or Dutch Weight consisted of 7608·9496 grains; the Tron pound kept at Edinburgh = 9622·67 grains. *Pound* is also used to translate foreign names of weights, of cognate origin or representatives of L. *libra*. These vary greatly: in Italy between 300 and 350 grams, in Spain and Portugal, the Netherlands, and some German states between 459 and 469 grams, in other German states, Denmark, etc. between 477 and 510·22 grams. But the standard German *pfund* is now 500 grams, i. e. half a kilogram.

805-31 *Charter of Oswulf* (Sweet *O. E. T.* 444), iiii scep & tua fliccа & v goes, & x hennfuxlas & x pund caeses. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John xii. 3 Maria nam an pund deorwyrðre sealbe. *c* 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 335 An uncia stent on feower and twentiz penezum. Twelf siðon twelf penezas beoð on anum punde. *a* 1340 Hampole *Prolter* lxi. 9 Wiþ a fals punde þei begile þem þat seres þaim. 1340 *Ayenb.* 190 Uyftene pond of gold. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* v. 155, I haue peper and piane and a pound of garlek. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 4 Of peyne of a pound wax to pe brethernede. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 19 Take a pownde of ryse and sethe hom wele. 1532 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* VI. 156, xxviij li cutvering pulder, price of ilk pund iiij s. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* Introd. 39 Some of them weie aboue fiue hundred pound. *Ibid.* 40 Of elephants, ...some of their teeth do weigh two hundred pounds, at sixteene ounces the pound. 1602 Fulbecke *Pandectes* 71 An hundred fortie two thousand pound of siluer. 1744 Berkeley *Siris* § 20 This excellent balsam may be purchased for a penny a pound. 1749 Reynardson in *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 59 At the same Time [1696] and Place, the Standard Troy Weights were compared with the Standard Avoirdepois, ..which fixes the Pound Avoirdepois at 7000 such Grains, as the Troy Pound weighs 5760. *a* 1796 Burns (*title*) The weary Pund o' Tow. 1821 J. Q. Adams in C. Davies *Metr. Syst.* iii. (1871) 113 The time and occasion of the introduction of the avoirdupois pound into England is no better known than that of the troy weight. 1855 Morton *Cycl. Agric.* II. 1125 Pound (Bucks.), sometimes 17 oz.; (Chesh.), 18 oz.; (Corn.), 18 oz.; (Derbys.), 17 oz.; (Devons.), 18 oz.; (Dorset), in some parts 18 oz.; (Durham), in many parts 22 oz.; etc., etc. 1895 *Model Steam Engine* 47 A common standard or 'unit of work' is obviously necessary. That...called the 'foot pound' is one pound raised through a space of one foot in one minute.

† b. A pound weight of water, forming a measure of capacity equivalent to a pint, and used in the OE. period as a standard of liquid and dry measure, in full *water-pound*. *Obs.*

Three Scotch pounds of the Water of Leith was the standard of the pint in Scotch liquid measure = 3 imperial pints.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II 298 Pund eles gewihð xii penezum þesse þorne pund wætres, & pund eaðoð gewihð vi penezum mare þonne pund wætres. *Ibid.* Gloss. 402 *Norma*, water pund.

c. *fig.* Of imponderable things; esp. in proverbial expressions.

1526, 1689, 1670 [see Ounce *sb.*[1] 1 c]. 1607 Walkington *Opt. Glass* 114 They...affirme men ..to haue a pound of folly to an ounce of policy. *a* 1704 T. Brown tr. *Æneas Sylvius' Lett.* lxxxii. Wks. 1730 III. ii 83 An hundred Pound of Sorrow pays not an Ounce of our Debts.

† d. A pound-weight, a weight. *Obs. nonce-use.*

1607 Shaks. *Cor.* iii. i. 314 This Tiger-footed-rage...will (too late) Tye Leaden pounds to's heeles.

† e. *In pound*: ? in pounds, or ? in a balance. *Obs. nonce-use.*

1596 Spenser *F. Q.* v. ii 36 But if thou now shouldst weigh them new in pound, We are not sure they would so long remaine.

f. *Pound of flesh*: used proverbially, with reference to Shaks. *Merch. V.*: see quots.

1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* iv. i 99 *Shylock* The pound of flesh which I demand of him Is dearely bought, 'tis mine, and I will haue it. *Ibid.* 308 *Portia.* Then take thy bond, take thou thy pound of flesh. 1860 Kingsley *Misc.* I. 23 Who would not ..have given his pound of flesh to be captain of her guard? 1887 *Fortn. Rev.* Jan. 14 All the other Great Powers want their pound of flesh from Turkey.

† 2. *ellipt.* (*sc.* shot) = Pounder *sb.*[4] 2. *Obs. rare.*

1759 Adm. Holmes in *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 119 One carrying a 24-pound and the other a 9-pound.

II. 3. An English money of account (originally, a pound weight of silver), of the value of 20 shillings or 240 pence, and now represented by the gold sovereign. Denoted by £ before the numeral (occas by *l.* after it), and distinguished by the epithet *sterling*.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xviii. 24 Wæs an broht, se him sceolde tyn þusend punda. *c* 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 306, xx scillingas beoð on anum punde, and twelf siðon twentiz penega byð an pund. *c* 1205 Lay. 8007 He wæl ..ælche yere senden þreo þusend punden. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1101, & ȝif for me an hundred punde. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 1633 A gold ring drow he forth anon, An hundred pund was worth þe ston. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 82 A litel deed leed costiþ many þousand pond bi3ere to oure pore land. *Ibid.* 100 Many þousand poundis. *c* 1400 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) xxxii, The warst hors is worthe ten pownde. 1542 Recorde *Gr. Artes* (1575) 198 Poundes, Markes, and shillings...though they haue no coynes, yet is there no name more in vse than they. 1607 Middleton *Five Gallants* ii. iii. 232, I can lend you three pound, sir.. There 'tis in six angels. *a* 1674 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* xiii. § 33 Ten brave Spanish Horses, the worst of which cost there three hundred pounds sterling. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 445 P 5 If my Country receives Five or Six Pounds a-day by my Labours, I shall be very well pleased. 1795 E. Tatham *Nat. Debt* 14 Put the National funded Debt at Two Hundred Millions of Pounds. But what is a Pound: for that is the denominator. 1888 A Dobson *Goldsmith* 112 'Pounds' and 'guineas' were then (in the time of Dr. Johnson), as Croker points out in one of his notes, convertible terms.

b. Used as the type of a large sum of money, often in contrast with *penny*, or † associated with *mark*. Now chiefly in proverbial phrases. See Penny 9.

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 67 Alse mid his penie alse oðer mid his punde. *Ibid.* 296 Ne sculle hi neure comen vp for marke ne for punde. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5980 That he shal, in a fewe stoundes, Leve alle his markes and his poundes. 1550 Crowley *Last Trumpe.* 1112 Thou maist for shyllinges gather poundes. 1562 Mounticomery in *Archæologia* XLVII. 240 Remembringe that well ys spent the pennie that salveth the pounde.

† c. Through gradual debasement of the coinage, the 'pound Scots', originally the same as the English, was at the Union of the Crowns equal to one twelfth of a pound sterling, being divided into 20 shillings each of the value of an English penny.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* xviii. 521 Lang eftir syne ransonyt wes he For twenty thousand pund to pay. 1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* lxxxi. 75 Into this realme 30w war worth mony ane pound. 1545 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 19 Twa hundreith pundis usuall money of this realm. 1614 B. Jonson *Barth. Fair* iii. iv, What a Masque shall I furnish out, for forty shillings? (twenty pound scotch) and a Banquet of Ginger bread? 1617 Morison *Itin.* I. 283 The Scots of old called 20 English pence a pound, as wee in England call 20 siluer shillings a pound. 1790 Burns *Tam O'Shanter* 177 That sark she coft for her wee Nannie, Wi' twa pund Scots, ('twas a' her riches). 1824 Scott *Wav.* xviii, 'Donald would not lower a farthing of a thousand punds'—'The devil!' Punds Scottish, ye shall understand'.

d. Applied to the Turkish and Egyptian gold pieces of 100 piastres, the former of 111·36 grains, value at present (1907) 18*s.* 0¼*d.*, the latter of 131·18 grains, value £1. 0*s.* 3½*d.*

1883 *Whitaker's Almanac* 371, Foreign Monies: Gold coins; Ottoman Empire, Turkish pound of 100 piastres £0. 18. 0½. 1889 *Ibid.* 657 Egypt, 100 piastre piece (Egyptian £) £1. 0. 3½.

e. Phrases. *In the pound*, † *at pound*, reckoned at so much for each pound. *Pound and* (or *for*) *pound*, one pound for another, at the same rate. *Pounds, shillings, and pence*: = money; also *attrib.* monetary; in *fig.* sense, = viewing things at their money value; matter-of-fact, realistic.

1514 Wriothesley *Chron.* (Camden) I. 9 Where was granted to the King of all men's goodes 6*d* in the pownde. 1545 Brinklow *Compl.* Table 2 b, That all creditors may have pound and pound alyke. 1610-11 in *North Riding Rec.* (1884) I. 209 John Raynson, using the trade of usurie, taking foure shillinges at pound. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. viii. 325 A new duty from 6*d* to 1*s.* in the pound ..imposed by statutes 18 Geo. III. c. 26, and 19 Geo. III. c. 59, on every dwelling-house inhabited, together with the offices and gardens therewith occupied. 1829 Southey *Sir T. More* II. 123 Let him calculate whether he and they would have been gainers, even in this low, pounds-shillings-and-pence point of view. 1870 J. Anderson in *Eng. Mech.* 14 Jan. 426/2 Everything ..narrows itself down into a pounds-shillings-and-pence question. 1900 *Daily News* 15 May 3/1 We claim to be a practical people, a pounds-shillings-and-pence people.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attrib., in the senses (*a*) of a pound weight, as *pound-butter*, sold (in quantity) by the pound, as *pound beads, pins, yarn*; (*b*) of the amount or value of a pound sterling, as *pound matter, prize*. b. Special combs.: **pound brush**, a large paint-brush; **pound-day**, see quot.; **pound-nail**, see quot. 1727-41; **pound note**, a bank-note for one pound (such as are issued in Scotland and Ireland); **pound party** (*U.S.*), a party meeting without invitation at a friend's house, each member bringing a pound or so of some eatable ready for consumption, which is handed to the hostess to entertain the unexpected guests; also, a gathering to which each person brings a parcel of undeclared contents, which is sold by auction or otherwise to those present, the proceeds being devoted to charity; † **pound-pear**, an old name for a large variety of cooking pear; **pound-piece**, a piece of money worth a pound; **pound-pint**, a pint equal to the capacity of a pound of water: see 1 b; **pound-rate**, † **rent**, a rate of so much in the pound; † **pound-right** *obs.*, ? the right to the amount of moorland which went with a Pound-land; or ? a right to the moor valued at a pound; **pound rocket**, see quot.; **pound-velo**, a unit of momentum; the momentum of a body of mass 1 lb. moving with a velocity of 1 foot per second; **pound-worth, pound's-worth**, as much of anything as is worth or may be bought for a pound; † *spec.* a piece (of land) worth a pound a year: cf. Librate *sb.* See also Pound-cake, etc.

1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, "*Pound-beads*, a kind of bead, white or red, used in West African trade with the natives. 1873 E. Spon *Workshop Receipts* Ser. I. 106/1 The large round brush, called the "pound brush, and a smaller one called the tool, are those mostly used in plain work. 1886 Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, "*Pound-butter*, butter made up in pats of a pound each, as distinguished from.. butter...in bulk. 1889 *Clerks Guernsey News* 10 May 5/1 The "Pound Day at the Victoria Cottage Hospital ..was a great success, the appeal for a pound weight of some kind of grocery from each donor being very..widely responded to. *a* 1617 Bayne *On Eph.* i (1643) 16 We would be loath to take a slip...in a twelve-"pound matter. 1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Nails*, "*Pound Nails*, are four-square in the shank; much used in Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex, though scarce elsewhere, except for paling. 1845 Disraeli *Sybil* ii x, Ah! a queer fellow; lent him a one-"pound note—never saw it again. 1889 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 22 Jan. 2/3 The old-fashioned "pound party has become this winter a fashionable city entertainment. 1889 Farmer *Americanisms, Pound party*, very similar to *Donation party*. 1585 Higins *Junius' Nomencl.* 99/1 *Poire de bon Chrestien, poire de liure*, a "pound-peare. *a* 1667 Cowley *Ess. in Verse & Prose, Greatness*, He would eat nothing but what was great, nor touch any Fruit but Horse-Plums and Pound-Pears. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Pear*, The pound-pear, or black-pear of Worcester. 1829 H. Johnston *Chron. Glenuckie* xxii. 261 There are twenty gouden "pound-pieces. 1865 R. Hunt *Pop. Rom. W. Eng.* Ser. ii. 81 He told her to...get a packet of "pound pins. 1886 *Folk-Lore Jrnl.* IV. 126 Pins—not the well made ones sold in papers, but clumsy things with wire heads—'pound-pins'. 1901 E. Nicholson in *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. VIII 283/1 Our bushel was originally the measure containing a quantity of wheat equal to the weight of a cubic foot of water at ordinary temperature, 62½ lb., and therefore, on the "pound-pint system, containing the same number of pints of wheat. 1773 J. Northcote *Let.* (in *Sotheran's Catal.* No 12 (1899) 39), The gentleman who won the Twenty Thousand "Pound Prize in the last Lottery. 1712 Prideaux *Direct. Churchwardens* (ed. 4) 57 A Church Rate ..to be made ..by an equal "Pound Rate. 1766 Entick *London* IV. 404, 125 l. raised by a pound-rate, at 4 d. in the pound. 1661 Marvell *Corr.* xxvi. Wks (Grosart) II. 62 That you ascertain in expresse words the summe that is to be raised by "pound rent. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* iv. 293 Item, twice fifty more Per ann in Pound-Rents! 1586 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) II. 128 Two lyttell croftes, called tenter croftes, with the churche yearde of Darnton, and one "pounderight of Branson moore. 1873 E. Spon *Workshop Receipts* Ser. I 124/1 A "pound rocket will admit a leaden bullet that weighs a pound. 1887 J. B. Lock *Dynamics* 31 We shall choose as our unit mass-velocity that of a particle of 1 lb. moving with 1 velo. We shall call this unit a "pound-velo. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 668 Of the yifte of Robert, Erle of Leycester, thre "pounde-worthe of lond in Hulso. 1780 A. Young *Tour Ireland* I. 394 The yarn spun is "pound yarn, not done in hanks at all.

Pound (pound), *sb.*[2] Forms: 4 5 poonde, 5 ponde, 5-6 pounde, 6 pond, 6-7 pownd(e, 6- pound. [Not found till near the end of the ME period:—OE. "*pund*, known only in comb. *pund fold* (in late 12th c. MS.) and early ME. *pundbreche* (Laws of Hen. I) (see Pound-breach), and supported by the derivatives (*ge-*)*pyndan* to dam up (water) (K. Ælfred), *forþyndan* to exclude, bar (Cynewulf): see Pind *v.* Origin unknown; the stem has not been certainly traced in any continental language. Of this, Pond *sb.* is an anomalous parallel form; many dialects have *pound* in the sense of *pond*, and the two forms are used indifferently in sense 4 b in reference to canals.]

I. 1. An enclosure maintained by authority, for the detention of stray or trespassing cattle, as well as for the keeping of distrained cattle or goods until redeemed; a pinfold.

The right to impound stray cattle still exists, but in Great Britain the impounder can put the animals in his own stable or field, so that public pounds, being unnecessary, are disappearing.

1425 in *Somerset Med. Wills* (1901) 115 (Latin) [Item to mending the way between the church of Merk and the] pownde 3*s.* 4*d.* 1464 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 559/2 All such distresse to put in pounde. 1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. xxvii. (1638) 113 The owner may lawfully give the beasts meat and drink while they be in pound. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) I. 168 To shut them up, like Beasts in Pounds, For breaking into others Grounds. 1773 Goldsm. *Stoops to Conq.* iv. Wks. (Globe) 668/1 I'd sooner leave my horse in a pound. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 88 While pinders, that such chances look, Drive his rambling cows to pound. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xix, 'Where am I?' exclaimed Mr. Pickwick. 'In the Pound', replied the mob. 1846 Longf. *Pegasus in Pound* v, The wise men, in their wisdom, Put him straightway into pound.

b. *Pound close* or *covert*, a pound to which the owner of impounded animals may not have access; *pound open* or *overt*, a pound which is not roofed, and to which the owner may have access to feed his beasts.

1532 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. xxvii. 76 He that hath the hurte may take the beestes as a distresse, and put them in a pounde ouert. 1554 *Act* 1 & 2 *Phil. & Mary* c. 12 § 1 No Distress of Cattle shall be driven out of the Hundred ..except that it be to a Pound overt within the same Shire. 1567 *Expos. Termes Lawes* (1579) 157 b, Poundes are in two sorts, the one pounds open, the other pounds close... Pound Close is such a place, where the owner of the distresse may not come to gene them meat and drinke, without offence, as in a close house, or whatsoeuer els place. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. i. 13 If a live distress, of animals, be impounded in a *common* pound overt, the owner must take notice of it at his peril; but if in any special pound-overt, so constituted for this particular purpose, the distreiner must give notice to the owner.

c. An enclosure for sheltering or in any way dealing with sheep or cattle in the aggregate; also, an enclosure in which wild animals are entrapped.

1780 A. Young *Tour Ire.* I. 340 Mr. Irwin spreads it in his pound ..for cattle to tread on. 1877 J. A. Allen *Amer. Bison* 472 The rushing of a herd over a precipice or into a pound prepared especially to entrap them. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 227 Two gates leading from the pound at the far end are now taken charge of by the black boys...The gate from the lane is opened and the 'ragers'.. rush fiercely into the pound.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* A place of confinement; a pen, a pent-up position; a trap; a prison for debtors or offenders; a spiritual 'fold'; in *Hunting*, a position from which escape is impossible or difficult. (See also Lob's pound.)

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 421 Pride of men of pe world pat wolen make hem siche poondis, is an oper rote of consense azenus crist lord of pis world. 1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 268, I meane where you and all your flocke, Denise to pen men in the pound. 1575 Gascoigne *Fruites of Warre* xix, Penne vp thy pleasure in Repentance poundes. 1575 — *Mask for Vivet. Mountacute* Wks 49 It pleased God to helpe his flocke, which thus in pound was pent. 1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* II. i, An' bee thinke to bee relieu'd by me, when he is got into one o' your cite pounds, the Counters. 1677 W. Hubbard *Narrative* 26 The Enemy being by this means brought into a Pound. 1684 Otway *Atheist* iii, Well, since I am trapt thus, .There is no replevin, and I must to pound. 1727 Swift *Imit. Horace* 47, I hurry me in haste away, Not thinking it is levee-day; And find his honour in a pound, Hemm'd by a triple circle round. 1807 Wordsw. *White Doe* vii. 253 The grassy rock-encircled Pound In which the Creature first was found. 1886 Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk., Pound*, a position from which escape seems difficult, particularly in hunting. 1887 Jefferies *Amaryllis* xxiv. 283 He's getting into a pound, he really is.

† 3. An act or right of pounding (Pound *v.*[2] 1).

1464 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 540/2 The Baylewik..with Poundes, Waifes, Strayes, Herbage and Pannage.

† b. A seizure of cattle, etc., in a raid, etc.: cf. Pound *v.* 3. *Obs.*

c 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* ix. ii. 12 A cumpany gat he And rade in Ingland, for to ta A pownd, and swne it hapnyd sa That he of catale gat a pray.

II 4. a. A body of still water, usually of artificial formation, a Pond. Now *dial.* b. *esp.* A body of water held up or confined by a dam or the like, as in a mill-pond (now *dial.*), the reach of a canal above a lock, etc. (in which sense *pond* and *pound* are used indifferently).

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) III. 367 Alisaundre hadde alle maner bestes in kepyng in hyves, in layes, in fisshe weres and pondes [*MS. Cott. Tib. D. vii* poundes]. c 1450 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 228 Hit is a shrewde pole, pounde, or a well, That drownythe the dowghty. 1535 Coverdale *Isa.* xix. 10 All the poundes of Egipte, all the policie of their Moates & diches shal come to naught. 1684 G. Meriton *Yorks. Dialogue* 132 (E.D.S.) Our awd Meer is slidden into'th Pownd. 1805 Z. Allnutt *Navig. Thames* 29 So many more Pounds and moveable Weirs as were found necessary might be erected. 1891 Cotes *Two Girls on Barge* 46 First a pound and then a lock,..'pound' being a canal definition of the level reaches that lie between the locks. 1895 *Daily News* 8 Feb. 3/6 Witness said there were no indications to show that they were approaching a 'pound' (lodgment or accumulation of water). a 1900 E. Smith *MS Collect. Warwicks. Words* (E. D. D.), Where there is a separate pool, the water above the dam is called either the mill dam or the pound.

5. An enclosure for fish. a. A compartment for stowing fish on board a fishing-vessel. b. See quot. 1867. c. A net trap for fish; *spec.* the last compartment of a pound net, in which the fish are finally caught; the bowl or pocket.

1809 *Naval Chron.* XXI. 21 There are pounds or enclosures made on the deck, for each fisherman to throw in what he catches. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Pound*, a lagoon, or space of water, surrounded by reefs and shoals, wherein fish are kept, as at Bermuda. 1873 *Echo* 11 Mar. 2/2 Immense quantities are, however, taken in what are called 'pounds'. A pound is generally placed on the shallow flats of the bays where fish food is abundant. The fish..enter the pound, and find it impossible to get out again. 1883 S. Plimsoll in *19th Cent.* July 162 The haddocks..are ..stowed away in bulk in 'pound' (the pounds are like the stalls in a stable, in the hold of the ship) 1883 F. Day *Indian Fish* 14 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) Wicker-work labyrinths ..acting like a pound in permitting the fish to enter with the flood, but precluding exit with the ebb.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pound like* adj.; **pound-boat**, a flat-bottomed centre-board boat used on Lake Erie for carrying fish from the nets (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **pound-fee**, a fee paid for the release of cattle or goods from the pound; † **poundlose**, setting free or release from the pound: cf. Loose *sb.* 5; **poundman**, one employed in weir or pound fishing; **pound-master**, = Pound-keeper; **pound net**, an enclosure formed by nets in the sea near the shore, consisting of a long straight wall or leader, a first enclosure (the 'heart'), into which the fish are conducted by the leader, and a second enclosure (the pound, bowl, or pocket), from which they cannot escape; **pound scoop**, a scoop used in collecting fish from a pound (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

1878 Aylward *Transvaal of To-Day* ii. (1881) 27 English settlers have been known in a poor neighbourhood to live almost entirely from *pound-fees and mileage, earned by continual .. intermeddling with their neighbours' herds. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Jan. 5/2 A corner is boarded off in a sort of 'pound-like manner. 1600 in *Nonsuch House, Bks.* (Surtees) 197 For *poundlose of viij of the tenants' horses, iij*. 1888 Goode *Amer. Fishes* 122 The *pound-men..sometimes eat them and consider them better than scup. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Poundmaster. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIX. 537/1 You get my vote the next time you run for poundmaster. 1883 Goode *Fish. Indust. U. S.* 12 Introduction of *pound nets or stake-nets along the sandy coasts of the Atlantic and its estuaries for the capture of the migrating summer shoals. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 362/1 One of the greatest nuisances..that a seafaring man can meet with, and that is pound-nets. They lined the American shore far out into the lake.

Pound (pound), *sb.*[3] [f. Pound *v.*[1]]

I. † 1. A pounding; *pl.* that which has been pounded. *Obs. rare.*

1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 46 The poundes of the rootes [of Mandrag] must be put into a small firkin of swete wyne.

2. An apparatus for pounding or crushing apples for cider; a cider-mill.

1832 *Trans. Provinc. Med. & Surg. Assoc.* II. VI. 202 This mischievous part of the pound [i.e. lead basins used in cider presses] is now almost universally exploded, and in their place wooden ones are substituted. 1886 Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk., Pound*,..a mill in which to grind the apples for making cider.

II. 3. A mark caused by a severe blow; a bruise, a contusion.

1862 Campion *Alice* 35 [He] would frequently return [from a combat at fisticuffs] in a deluge of gore and all over pounds and bruises.

4. A heavy beating blow; a thump; also, the sound caused by this, a thud.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1901 *Daily Chron.* 7 June 4/1 The breathless shout, the pound of hoofs—'The Favourite! Favourite wins!'

Pound (pound), *v.*[1] Forms: α. 1 púnian, -ísean, 4-7 pounde, powne, (4-5 pone, 8-9 *Sc.* poon). β. 6-7 punne, 6- pun (see also Pun *v.*). γ. 6- pound (9 *dial.* pund). [OE. *púnian* (also *gepúnian*, ME. Ipone):—WGer. **pûnôjan*, stem *pûn-*, whence also Du. †*puyn*, mod. *puin* 'rubbish, trash or cyment of stones' (Hexham), LG. *pün* chips of stone, building rubbish (Doorn.-Koolman). For the final *d*, cf. Astound *v.*, Bound *ppl. a.*[1], etc.]

1. *trans.* To break down and crush by beating, as with a pestle; to reduce to pulp or powder; to bray, bruise, pulverize, triturate.

α. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 176 ȝenim þas ylcan wyrte nesbscum ȝecnucude [*v. r.* ȝepunude]. a 1050 *Liber Scintill.* xxiv. (1889) 95 Þeah þu punige [*contudes is*] stuntne on pil(an) swylce berenhula punigendum [*feriente*] bufan punere na byð afyrred fram him dysȝnyss his. c 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 89 As spicerye ȝyveþ smell whan it is pownd. 1382 — *Matt.* xxi. 44 Vpon whom it [this stone] shal falle, it shal togidre poune hym [1388 to-brise hym]. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. i. 3 Sothrenwood pounde with a rosted Quince, and laide to the eyes. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 41 Powne and temper them altogether. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* (1650) 126 Groats pouned and sifted or strained therein. 1658 J. Jones *Ovid's Ibis* 138 Anaxarchus..being condemned..to be pound with iron pestels in a morter.

β. 1559 Morwyng *Evonym.* 132 Then punne it in a morter. *Ibid.* 186 Pun them that be to be pund. 1600 Heywood *1st Pt. Edw. IV*, I ii. The honestest lad that ever pund spice in a mortar. 1662 H. Stubbe *Ind. Nectar* ii. 8 Cacao nut, punned, and dissolved in water.

γ. 1594 Southwell *M. Magd. Fun. Teares* (1823) 120 To feele more of their sweetnesse, I will pound these spices. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I. 138 The Peasant..who pounds with Rakes The crumbling Clods. 1765 A. Dickson *Treat. Agric.* 477 Let him dry them, and pound them in a mortar. 1828 *Craven Gloss., Pund*, to pound. 1830 M. Donovan *Dom. Econ.* I. 315 After the apples have been pressed, they may be economically pounded a second time. 1865 Lubbock *Preh. Times* xiii, A flat stone to pound roots with.

b. *fig.*

1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 78 The word of God is not preached vnto them, and as it were braied, punned, interpreted, and expounded. 1618 Bolton *Florus* (1636) 101 He therefore so ground and punned Annibal, by coasting him thorow all Samnium. a 1677 Barrow *Serm.* Wks. 1716 II. 80 To think a gross body may be ground and pounded into rationality. 1884 *Nonconf. & Indep.* 12 June 570/1 The Lord Advocate..pounded it [the Bill] to powder.

2. To strike severely with the fists or some heavy instrument; to strike or beat with repeated heavy blows; to thump, to pummel. Also *fig.*

α, β. 1790 A. Wilson *Pack* Poet. Wks. (1846) 29 John swore that he wad poon you [*rinies* aboon you, spoon you]. 1903 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* in form *pounn* in Herefordsh., *pown* in E. Lanc., *poon* (pun), *pun*, *punn*, *poan*, from Cumbld. to Glouc and Leicester.

γ. 1700 Dryden *Ceyx & Alcyone* 392 With cruel blows she pounds her blubber'd cheeks. 1795 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Pindariana* Wks. 1812 IV. 199 Pounds thy pate. 1839 Thackeray *Fatal Boots* Wks. (1869) 386, I stood pounding him with my satire. 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* I. vi, The big boys who sit at the tables pound them and cheer. 1858 Col. K. Young *Diary & Corr.* (1902) App. 328 We pounded your regiment the other day. 1874 Symonds *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. ix. 176 Horsed sea deities pounding one another with bunches of fish. 1875 Le Faau *Will. Die* xxviii, I danced every day, and pounded a piano, and sang a little. 1877 Clery *Min. Tact.* xiv. (ed. 3) 189 To hang closely on their rear, pounding them with light guns.

b. *with advb. extension.* To knock (something) *in*, *out*, etc., by pounding; to hammer, beat.

1875 Ruskin *Fors Clav.* II. 53 My foolishness is being pounded out of me. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Oct. 2/2 The fortifications might be pounded to pieces. 1892 Kipling *Light that Failed* xi. (1900) 193 The big drum pounded out the tune. 1898 L. Stephen *Stud. Biog.* II. v. 182 He must not simply state a reason, but pound it into a thick head by repetition.

c. *U. S. Stock Exch.* To beat down the price of (stock); = Hammer *v.* 2 d (*b*).

1901 *Munsey's Mag.* XXIV. 522/1 The bears let the opportunity to pound securities go by the board.

† 3. With inverted construction: To deliver (heavy blows) *on* some one. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1596 Spenser *F. Q.* IV. iv. 31 An hundred knights..All which at once huge strokes on him did pound, In hope to take him prisoner, where he stood on ground.

4. *intr.* To beat or knock heavily, deliver heavy blows, fire heavy shot (*at*, *on*). *Pound away*, to continue delivering blows; to hammer away.

1815 [see Bounding *vbl. sb.*[1] 2]. 1858-9 Russell *Diary India* (1860) I. 292, I found all our guns pounding at the Martiniere. 1860 Emerson *Cond. Life, Power* Wks. (Bohn) II. 340 The chief engineer pounded with a hammer on the trunnions of a cannon, until he broke them off. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 20 Feb. 5/2 The Opposition are anxious to have their great guns in the Upper Chamber pounding away at the same time. 1885 R. L. & F. Stevenson *Dynamiter* ii, Within the lodging-house feet pounded on the stairs. 1895 Hare *Story of Life* (1900) VI. xxx. 400 An electric piano..goes on pounding away by itself. 1901 H. Harland *Cons. & Erv.* 60 Ferdinand Augustus's heart began to pound.

fig. 1861 J. R. Green *Lett.* (1901) II 73, I spent the bulk of yesterday pounding at Dunstan in the British Museum.

b. Of a ship or boat: To beat the water, rise and fall heavily.

1903 *Daily Mail* 21 Aug. 5/7 The sea had become rough, causing the boats to pound considerably. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Aug. 7/2 The wreck of the 'Manchuria'... The vessel is lying far inside the reef, and is pounding heavily.

5. *intr.* To walk, run, or dance with heavy steps that beat or pulverize the ground; to ride hard and heavily; *transf.* of a steamer, to force its way through the water, paddle or steam along forcibly.

1810 Mar. Edgeworth *Moral T.* (1806) I. viii, 51 'Look at that absurd creature!' exclaimed Forester, pointing out ..a girl, who was footing and pounding for fame at a prodigious rate. 1848 Kingsley *Yeast* i, A fat farmer, sedulously pounding through the mud. 1852 R. S. Surtees *Sponge's Sp. Tour* I, He thought he saw [him]..pounding away on the chestnut [horse]. 1865 *Dublin Univ. Mag.* II. 20 So he pounds along sitting well down in his saddle. 1880 Miss Braddon *Just as I am* xviii, I am not going to pound over half the county in a futile endeavour to come up with the hounds. 1898 G. W. E. Russell *Collect. & Recoll.* xxxiv. 458 Cantering up St. James's Street.. or pounding round Hyde Park. 1898 *Daily News* 23 July 7/1 She [a steamer] pounded along splendidly at over 20 knots an hour.

6. *trans.* To consolidate by beating, to beat hard; *esp.* in technical use in form *pun*, to ram down (earth, clay, or rubble) as in making a roadway or embankment: see Pun *v.*[1]

1850 *Trnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XI. II. 706 The cows so thoroughly 'pound' the ground that in summer it is in many parts as hard as a brick.

Pound (pound), *v.*[2] Also 5 pown, 7 poun. [f. Pound *sb.*[2] Cf. Pind *v.*, Point *v.*]

1. *trans.* To place or shut *up* (trespassing or straying cattle) in a pound; to impound.

c 1450 *Ozney Regr.* 44 That þey [bestes] be not Inparkid or pownyd but þey be i-founde in open harme [cf. *ibid.* 24 inparked or y-poyned; *ibid.* 86 imparkid or poyned]. 1530 Palsgr. 663/2, I put horse, or beestes in the pynfolde. 1673 [R. Leigh] *Transp. Reh.* 124 They exercise a petty royalty in..pounding beasts. a 1721 Kew *Urania* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 503 Your Neighbour Swains the Trespassers will pound. 1819 *Metropolis* II. 205 Lawsuits for trespass, for poaching, pounding cattle,. give him notoriety in the country. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 87 We must not go more than half a mile away from the road, or we [i.e. our cattle] 'll be 'pounded.

fig. 1581 Sidney *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 69 Me thinkes I deserue to be pounded, for straying from Poetrie to Oratorie. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* (1872) V. 179 For the Heart that still wanders, is pounded at last.

2. To shut up or confine in any enclosure or within any bounds or limits, material or otherwise. Also with *up*. Also *fig.*

1589 Nashe *Pref. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 12 Euen so these men ..do pound their capacitie in barren Compendiums. 1608 Heywood *Rape Lucrece* III. iv, Sit round: the enemy is pounded fast In their own folds. 1632 Massinger & Field *Fatal Dowry* IV. i, Married once, A man is staked or poun'd, and cannot graze Beyond his own hedge. a 1639 Wotton in *Reliq.* (1651) 364 More might be said, if I were not pounded within an Epistle. 1644 Milton *Areop.* (Arb.) 48 That gallant man who thought to pound up the crows by shutting his Parkgate. 1761 Colman *Jealous Wife* II. i. (1775) 22, I wish Harriot was fairly pounded [= married]. It wou'd save us both a great deal of Trouble. 1776 *Remembrancer* (1777) IV. 272/2 Hopkins, and his little navy, are safely pounded in Providence river, near Rhode Island. 1839 Bailey *Festus* xxvii. (1848) 323 And the round wall of mahogany pound us in.

b. *spec.* in *Fox-hunting* (*pass.*), said of a rider who gets into an enclosed place from which he cannot get out to follow the chase. *To pound the field*: see quot. 1886.

1827 *Sporting Mag.* XIX 353 The whole field [i.e. the assemblage of riders] was fairly pounded. 1860 Whyte Melville *Mkt. Harb.* xvi. 135 Whenever one individual succeeds either in what is termed *pounding* a field, or in getting such a start of them that nobody shall have a chance of catching him while the pace holds. 1875 — *Riding Recoll.* viii. (1879) 131 A man who never jumps at all can by no possibility be 'pounded'. 1886 Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s. v., In hunting, an impassable barrier is said 'to pound the field'. So also a bold rider who clears a fence which others cannot do is said 'to pound the lot'.

fig. 1853 'C. Bede' *Verdant Green* ix, The pounding of

the same gentleman in the middle of the first chorus. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 27 Aug., The Marquis, however, in following his leader over the agricultural plough, got..pounded with him in the political field.

3. To dam (water); dam *up*. Now chiefly *dial.*

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1652) b ij b, Watermills, which destroy abundance of gallant Land, by pounding up the water..even to the very top of the ground. 1770 J. BRINDLEY *Surv. Thames* 1 If they be made to pound more than five or six Feet, some of the adjacent Lands will be laid under Water. 1792 *Trans. Soc. Arts* X. 119 Which occasioned a fall for the water to run off, and prevented its being pounded up. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s. v. *Pounded*, 'I hey'n bin grupin' fur trout I spect, I see the bruck's pounded.

4. *To pound off*, to partition off into compartments: cf. POUND *sb.*[2] 5 a.

1887 *Fisheries of U. S.* Sect. v. II. 426 In the hair-seal fishery, on the coast of Newfoundland, the vessel's hold is 'pounded off' into bins only a little larger than the skins.

Hence **Pou·nded** *ppl. a.*; **Pou·nding** *vbl. sb.*

1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1678) 44 Here's none that can reprieve Such pounded beasts. 1641 *Boston Rec.* (1877) II. 60 The same hogg or swine. not to be fetched thence untill full satisfaction be made..for poundin g and for carege. 1791 R. MYLNE *Rep. Thames & Isis* 29 The Pounding of the water by the New Locks.

Pound, *v.*[3] [f. POUND *sb.*[1] 1.]

†**1.** *trans.* To weigh. *Obs. rare*—°.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 220/45 To Pound, *ponderare*.

2. *Coining.* To test the weight of coins (or of the blanks to be minted) by weighing the number of these which ought to make a pound weight (or a certain number of pounds), and ascertaining how much they vary from the standard.

From the earliest times, in the Indenture under which the Master of the Royal Mint produced coins for the King, a limit was assigned within which the weight was to be maintained; and as it was impossible to make every coin of the exact weight, it was customary, before 1870, to fix the number of grains variation permissible in each pound weight, taken at random from the mass of coins, this variation being termed 'remedy for the Master'. Thus, for gold coins, in which 20 troy pounds of standard gold make 934½ sovereigns, the Indenture of 1817 allows a margin of 'twelve grains in the pound weight and no more'. By the Coinage Act of 1870, the 'remedy' was fixed on the piece, as ⅛ grain on each sovereign, each of which is now separately tested by an automatic weighing apparatus of great delicacy.

1890 *Cent Dict.* s. v., Pounding in coining. 1907 *Let. fr. Royal Mint*, The present law is far more stringent, but (for particular purposes) we still constantly resort to pounding in the Mint, and always in the case of bronze coins.

3. To weigh out or divide into pounds. *local.*

1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Punded*, divided into pounds. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Pound*,..to make up into pats or parcels each of 1 lb. weight.

Pound, *v.*[4] *slang.* [f. POUND *sb.*[1] 3.] To bet a pound, or an extravagant amount, on; esp. in phr. *to pound it*, to wager pounds in long odds; hence, to state as a certainty or strong conviction.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Pound it*, to ensure or make a certainty of any thing: thus a man will say I'll pound it to be so; taken, probably from the custom of offering ten pounds to a crown at a cock-match, in which case, if no person takes this extravagant odds, the battle is at an end. This is termed pounding a cock. 1828 BEE *Living Pict. London* ii. 44 You'll soon be bowled out, I'll pound it. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxvi, I'll pound it, that Barney's managing properly. 1855 — *Mut. Friend* iv. xv, I'll pound it, Master, to be in the way of school.

Hence **Pou·ndable** *a.*: see quot.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Poundable*, any event which is considered certain or inevitable, is declared to be poundable, as the issue of a game, the success of a bet, &c.

Poundage[1] (pau·ndédʒ). Also 5 **pundage**, 5–7 **pondage**, 7 **powndage**. [f. POUND *sb.*[1] + -AGE; hence med. (Anglo-) L. *pondāgium*.]

1. An impost, duty, or tax of so much per pound sterling on merchandise; *spec.* a subsidy, usually of 12 pence in the pound, formerly granted by Parliament to the Crown, on all imports and exports except bullion and commodities paying tonnage. Now *Hist.*

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* iv. 14 His puruyours toke, Withoute preiere at a parlement a poundage biside, And a fifteneth and a dyme eke. 1422 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 173/2 A subsidie of Tonage and Poundage. that is to sey of every Tunne iiiis; and xiid of every Pounde. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* vi. (1885) 122 The kynge hath therfore be subsidie of pondage and tonnage. 1509–10 *Act* 1 *Hen. VIII*, c. 20 § 1 Another Subsidie called Poundage, that ys to sey: of all maner merchaundises..caryed out of this..Realme or brought into the same by wey of merchaundise of the value of every xxs., xiid. 1628 CHAS. I *Speech* Wks. 1662 I. 370 As for Tonnage and Poundage it is a thing I cannot want and was never intended by you to ask. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xxiv. 150 He knowes well that cunning is no burthen to carry, as paying neither portage by land, nor poundage by sea. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. viii. 315 Those [subsidies] of tonnage and poundage, in particular, were at first granted, as the old statutes (and particularly 1 Eliz. c. 19.) express it, for the defence of the realm, and the keeping and safeguard of the seas.

2. A payment of so much per pound sterling upon the amount of any transaction in which money passes; a commission, or fee, of so much a pound.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 25 There being twohundred in it worth three hundred pounds a piece, with poundage and shillings to the lurched. 1693 SOUTHERNE *Maid's Last Pr.* III. iii, I shall be paid in crack't money, and pay poundage into the bargain. 1749 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1775) II. 129 Pay that money..yourself, and not through the hands of a servant, who always..stipulates poundage. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* xi. vii. (Rtldg.) 408 What cursed fools our dramatists must be, to care for anything but their poundage when their plays happen to be received! 1835 *Crompton, Meeson & Roscoe's Reports* II. 334 The sheriff is entitled to poundage on the whole amount of the goods levied. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 309 The paymaster of the forces had a poundage, amounting to about five thousand a year, on all the money which passed through his hands. 1892 E. K. BLYTH in *Law Times* XCIII. 488/2 Scandalously high court fees charged by way of poundage.

b. A percentage of the total earnings of any concern, paid as wages to those engaged in it, sometimes in addition to a fixed wage.

1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Poundage*, a system in vogue in the slate industry to adjust the wages of the workmen. Every month when the claims of the slate quarrymen are made out an addition of so much in the pound is made upon the slate bill, that is, the payment due according to the standard rates. *Poundage*, the system under which the wages of tacklers or overlookers in cotton mills are based upon the output of the looms, being so much in the pound on the total earnings of the weavers under their charge. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Sept. 8/1 The principle of poundage was agreed to by the men, who, however, prefer a higher fixed wage and less poundage.

3. A payment or charge of so much per pound weight; payment by weight.

a 1500 in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 100 To poundage perteynen that euery marchaundise that shalbe sold be weight brought in to London [etc.]. 1891 J. SIMSON *Hist. Thanet* 148 Under the act of 1812 the duties in those days called 'lastage' or 'poundage' were adjusted. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Dec 5/2 The Commonwealth Postal Department has now finally decided not to seek to renew the contract, but to rely on getting letters forwarded on a poundage basis, as provided by the Postal Union rules.

4. *Salt-making.* The number of pounds of salt contained in one gallon of brine, or (in some places) in one cubic foot of brine.

1907 *Let. to Editor fr. Cheshire*, The weight of salt contained in one gallon of brine. is usually about 2 lb. 10 oz; if it is as little as 2 lb. 8 oz, the brine is not worth working. The poundage is measured by a graduated hollow glass instrument, similar to that used in ascertaining the specific gravity of a fluid. (The gallon is not the imperial, but the old wine gallon. The standard poundage is thus more than 3 lb. to the imperial gallon.) The word is in constant use at the Cheshire and Staffordshire Salt Works, but is never used at Droitwich.

5. *Betting.* Extravagant odds. Cf. POUND *v.*[4], quot. 1812.

1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII. 234 The poundage was here offered, but no takers. 1894 ASTLEY *50 Years Life* II. 83 At Newmarket it would have been poundage on my horse.

6. Weight stated in pounds. *nonce-use.*

1903 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 60/1 Our heaviest [fish] at that date was 20 lb., and there seemed to be a want of proportion in the business, an almost indelicate exuberance of poundage.

Hence **Pou·ndage** *v. trans.*, to impose poundage upon: whence **Pou·ndaging** *vbl. sb.* In quot. *fig.*

1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 64 Nothing writt'n but what passes through the custom-house of certain Publicans that have the tunaging and the poundaging of all free spok'n truth.

Poundage[2] (pou·ndédʒ). Also 6 *Sc.* **poindage**. [f. POUND *v.*[2], *sb.*[2] + -AGE.] †The action or right of pounding stray or trespassing cattle (*obs*); the charge levied upon the owner of impounded cattle or of anything poinded.

1554 *Act* 1 & 2 *Phil. & Mary*, c. 12 § 2 No person..shall take for keping in [*pr.* im-] pownde impownding or pondage of any..Distres, above the somme of iij d. 1576 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 524 To use the ordour of parcage or poindage establisit in the said indenture. 1660 in 1st *Cent. Hist. Springfield, Mass.* (1898) I. 274 And for Swine or any Cattle that are lyable to Poundage who ever shall Pound them, they shall have foure pence a head, for ye Poundage of them. 1845 S. JUDD *Margaret* II. v. (1881) 264 Molly I've known ever since she was dropt; she has brought in the strays, and many is the poundage she has saved Uncle Ket.

Pou·ndal. [f. POUND *sb.*[1]; cf. CENTAL.] See quot. (Also called *foot-poundal*.)

1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 225 We..define the British absolute unit force as 'the force which, acting on one pound of matter for one second, generates a velocity of one foot per second'. Prof James Thomson has suggested the name 'Poundal' for this unit of force. 1884 A. DANIELL *Princ. Phys.* ii. 19.

Pound-breach (pau·ndbrīʃ). *Law.* [f. POUND *sb.*[2] + BREACH *sb.* Early ME. *pundbreche* represents an OE. **pundbryce* not recorded.] The breaking open of a pound; hence, the illegal removal or recovery by the owner of goods lawfully impounded.

a 1135 *Laws Hen. I*, c. 40 (Schmid) Pundbreche fit pluribus modis: emissione, evocatione, receptione, excussione. 1292 BRITTON I. xxx. § 3 Ceux qi ount fet prisoun en lour mesouns, ou hamsokne, ou pountbreche. 1594 WEST *2nd Pt. Symbol.* § 215 Privat force..trespas by entring into ground,..poundbreach or otherwise. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Pundbrech*,..is the illegal taking of Cattle out of the Pound, either by breaking the Pound, picking the Lock, or otherwise. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. ix. 146 The distreinor has a remedy in damages..by writ *de parco fracto*, or pound breach, in case they were actually impounded. 1891 *Carmarthen Jrnl.* 23 Jan. 3/1 At Lampeter County-court on Tuesday..two cases of pound-breach under distress for tithes were entered for hearing.

Pou·nd-cake. [f. POUND *sb.*[1] + CAKE *sb.*] A rich cake so called as originally containing a pound (or equal weight) of each of the principal ingredients, flour, butter, sugar, fruit, etc.

1841 THACKERAY *Men & Coats* Wks. 1900 XIII. 601 It will have a great odour of bohea and pound-cake. 1876 F. E. TROLLOPE *Charming Fellow* II. ix. 138 [He] begged to recommend the pound-cake, from his own personal experience. *c* 1900 *Beeton's Every-day Cook Bk.* 396 Pound Cake.—Ingredients of large cake: 1 lb. of butter, 14 lb. of flour, 1 lb. of pounded loaf sugar, 1 lb. of currants, 9 eggs, 2 oz. of candied peel [etc.].

Pou·nded, *ppl. a.*[1] Forms: see the vb. [f. POUND *v.*[1] + -ED[1].] Crushed by heavy blows to small fragments or to powder; beaten small; comminuted.

1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* xxviii. 181 He shall giue them parched wheate, or of pouned barly the double measure. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Print.* 33 Paper made.. with pounded cotton or reduced to a pulp. 1815 SIMOND *Tour Gt. Brit.* I. 11 The roads are well gravelled with pounded stones. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* VIII. 380 Pounded meat [etc.] should form the basis of the feedings.

Pounded, *ppl. a*[2]: see POUND *v.*[4]

†**Pou·nder,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 5 **pounder, pondre, punder**. [app. f. POUND *sb.*[1]; perh. in reference to the fact that the auncel had at its end a knob of a pound weight as a counterpoise (see quot. *a* 1640 in AUNCEL). But it is also possible that the word in the form *pondre* was immediately from L. *pondus*, *ponder-* weight.] A name of the kind of balance called AUNCEL.

c 1425 *Castell Perseu.* 2730 in *Macro Plays* 152 It schal bee weyen, as peys in punder [*rime* vnder]. 1429 ABP. CHICHELEY in Wilkins *Concilia* III 516 Dicto pondere le Auncell scheft seu *pounder*..doloso quodam staterae genere. 1439 *Rolls of Parlt.* V 30/1 On branche of disceit..called a Schafte, othere wise called a Pondre, othere wise called an Hauncere, whiche greved many a trewe man. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 416/2 Punder, *librilla*.

Pounder (pau·ndəɹ), *sb.*[2] Also (1 **púnere**), 6 **pouner**. [f. POUND *v.*[1] + -ER[1]. (f. OE. *púnere* a pestle, f. *púnian* POUND *v.*[1]] One who or that which pounds.

1. An instrument for pounding; a pestle, a crushing beetle; a beater.

a 1050 *Liber Scintill.* xxiv. [see POUND *v.*[1] 1] Punere [L. *pilo*] 1564 in Noake *Worcestersh. Relics* (1877) 12 A garlics morter, a pouner. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* § 353 They beat in a stone mortar with a rough or Greek pounder. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 282 There were two pounders, and a third was afterwards added, all from Carron. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 313 Crush them well..with three or four strokes of the pounder. 1899 R. MUNRO *Preh. Scot.* viii. 304 With the exception of an oblong stone or 'pounder' all the stone implements were of flint.

b. A vessel for pounding in; a mortar.

1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV. 56 Indian women pound corn and sift the poundings, and make bread of varying grades of coarseness. A pounder is constructed of a section of a log, and is really a huge mortar, nearly three feet high.

2. A person who pounds.

1611 FLORIO, *Pestatore*, a stamper, a punner [1598, a stamper or beater in a morter]. 1834 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 254 A certain hunter of beetles, and pounder of rocks. 1894 B. THOMSON *S. Sea Yarns* 145 The kava-pounder paused, with stone uplifted.

Pounder (pau·ndəɹ), *sb.*[3] Now *rare.* [f. POUND *v.*[2] + -ER[1].] One whose office it is to pound cattle; = POUND-KEEPER, PINDER, POINDER.

1622 *Canterb. Marr. Licences* (MS.), Xpoferus Hewes of St. Mary's in Dover, pownder. 1655 *Boston Rec.* (1877) II. 123 Tho. Alcock chosen Cow keeper for this yeare,..as also to be pounder. 1848 J. KIRKPATRICK *Relig. Orders*, etc. *Norwich* 319 At a court of mayoralty, 26 Nov. 1679, the inhabitants of the Castle and Fee have liberty to erect a pound..and the pounder to dwell upon the fee.

Pou·nder, *sb.*[4] [f. POUND *sb.*[1] + -ER[1].]

I. 1. Something of a pound weight, e. g. a fish.

1834 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXV. 790 You may pick a pounder out of any black pool. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 June 5/3 A half-pound trout on this tiny lake will show as good sport as a pounder elsewhere.

II. In combination with a prefixed numeral.

2. Something weighing a specified number of pounds; *spec.* a gun carrying a shot of a specified weight; *rarely*, a projectile of a specified weight.

1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3112/3 We found in the Castle of Namur..69 Pieces of Cannon, viz. 7 twenty four Pounders, 3 sixteen Pounders, 2 twelve Pounders, 9 ten Pounders,.. 3 three Pounders, 1 two Pounder. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 317 The French had erected a battery of twenty-four sixty pounders directly over one of the mines of the citadel. 1861 W. F. COLLIER *Hist. Eng. Lit.* 403 A silver-scaled twenty-pounder. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Aug. 2/1 'Everyone must bring his own mug and a cake'.. we have carried a two-pounder at the 'handle-bar'.

3. A person possessing, having an income of, or paying (e. g. as rent) a specified number of pounds sterling; a woman having a marriage-portion of so many pounds.

1706 FARQUHAR *Recruiting Officer* III. i, I must meet a lady, a twenty thousand pounder, presently, upon the walk by the river. 1754 SHERIDAN *Matrimony* (1766) I. 69 The eldest Daughter of..one of the richest Merchants in the City; a Seventy Thousand Pounder. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* iii, Rich Miss Dripping, the twenty-thousand-pounder from London.

b. A bank-note or other article of the value of a specified number of pounds sterling.

1755 JOHNSON s. v., A note or bill is called a twenty *pounder* or ten *pounder*, from the sum it bears. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* iv, I pocketed the little donation—it was a ten-

pounder. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Feb. 2/1 It is..cheering, to discuss airily for the nonce, links which are two thousand pounders, and single pearl pins worth £1,200 each.

III. 4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **pounder pear** = *pound-pear* (POUND *sb.*[1] 4); *one-, two-* (etc.) *pounder cartridge*, 1 2- (etc.) *pounder gun*, etc.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 127 Unlike are Bergamotes and pounder Pears. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 261 What length of a 36-pounder gun [etc.]? 1888 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* 362, 2-pounders take about 4 sheets of 12-pounder cartridge paper...½-pounders, 1 sheet of 9-pounder paper. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 95 The 12-pounder Armstrong field pieces are believed by the Committee to be efficient.

† Pou·nder, *v. Obs. rare*[-0]. [app. freq. of POUND *v.*[1]] = POUND *v.*[1] 1.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 78/8 To pounder, *triturare.*

Poundfalde, obs. form of PINFOLD.

Pou·nd-foo·lish, *a.* Foolish in dealing with large sums: antithetical to PENNY-WISE, q. v. So **Pound-foolishness, Pound-folly**: see PENNY-WISDOM.

Pound garnett, obs. f. POMEGRANATE.

Pound-house. [f. POUND *v.*[1] + HOUSE *sb.*] A building in which the pounding, pulverizing, or crushing of material is done: **a.** part of a glass-works; **b.** a cider-mill.

1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3821/8 A Round Bottle Glass-House, ..with all Conveniencies, a Pound House and Smith's Forge. 1796 W. MARSHALL *W. England* I. Gloss. 323, etc., Pound-house. [*Ibid.* 228 The apples being thrown into a large trough or tub, five or six persons..pounded them with large club-shaped wooden pestils...Hence, no doubt, the epithet pound is applied to the house, etc., in which the whole business of cider-making is performed.] 1899 RAYMOND *No Soul* I. vi. 122 Jacob Hatfordford stayed out in the pound-house giving another screw to his apple-cheese.

Pounding (pɒ·undiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] Forms: see the vb. [-ING[1]] The action of POUND *v.*[1]

1. Crushing or bruising into pulp or powder; trituration, pulverizing.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Majadura*, hammering, stamping, pownning. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XII. xxvii, Verjuice may be made ..by punning and stamping unripe grapes in mortars. 1867 BAKER *Nile Tribut* ii. (1872) 24 Reduced by pounding in a heavy mortar. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Aug. 4/1 The juice of the apple, after being expressed by an operation called 'pounding', ferments.

b. *concr.* The proceeds of this process; pounded substance; the quantity pounded at one time.

1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* p xviii, The sea bottom, covered with the poundings of these rocks. 1893 *Daily News* 28 Apr. 5/5 A certain London firm had taken his whole year's 'pounding' [of cider].

2. Striking or beating with or as with the fist; beating, pummeling, knocking, thumping; heavy firing; an instance of this.

1815 in Scott *Paul's Lett.* (1839) 125 [Remark attributed to Wellington at Waterloo] Hard pounding this, gentlemen; let's see who will pound longest. 1858 COL. K. YOUNG *Diary & Corr.* (1902) App. D. 331 We should have given the rascals a regular pounding. 1896 T. L. DE VINNE *Mavor's Mech. Exerc., Printing* 424 The pounding of a form..with furious blows from a heavy mallet.

3. Heavy riding.

1883 JESSOPP *Arcady* iv. (1887) 116 The dreary pounding back at night in the dark, to find the baby sick.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pounding house, machine, mill*; **pounding barrel**, a barrel in which clothes are pounded in water to cleanse them; **pounding match** (*slang*), a fight; also *transf.*

1869 MRS STOWE *Old Town* xxvii, The thunder of the *pounding-barrel announced that the washing was to be got out of the way before daylight. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Ga'e Lat. Unl.* § 353 Their work-hous was called pistrinum or a *punning hous. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 813 A stamping mill or *pounding machine. 1815 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* XII. 529 You will have heard of our battle of the 18th. Never did I see such a *pounding match...Napoleon did not manœuvre at all. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 614 A good situation on a creek, for a *pounding-mill.

Pounding, *vbl. sb.*[2], confining in a pound: see POUND *v.*[2]

Pounding, *vbl. sb.*[3], in coining: see POUND *v.*[3]

Pou·nding, *ppl. a.* [f. POUND *v.*[1] + -ING -.] That pounds, in various senses of POUND *v.*[1]

1865 LE FANU *Guy Dev.* II. xi. 105 He..strode up with pounding steps to his dressing-room. 1894 B. THOMSON *S. Sea Yarns* 143 The ringing thud of the pounding kava-stones ceased. 1904 M. HEWLETT *Queen's Quair* I. viii. 113 Ah, the adventure of it, the rush of air, the pounding horse, and the rife, fierce arms!

Pou·nd-kee·per. [f. POUND *sb.*[2] + KEEPER.] One who has charge of a public pound; a pinder.

1783 COWPER *Reports* 478 If wrongfully taken, it was at the peril of the person bringing them; not of the pound-keeper, who has no right or power to judge of the legality of the capture; but is the officer of the law, and ministerial only. 1884 *Law Times* 15 Mar. 364/1 A pound-keeper obtains a penalty before the justices against the owner of some sheep for releasing them from pound. 1886 *Evgn. Bell* (Auckland, N. Z.) 29 June 8/4 Borough of Newton. Written applications for Poundkeeper and Ranger will be received up to 5 o'clock on Thursday, July 1.

† Pou·nd-land. *Sc. Obs.* Also **pund-.** [f. POUND *sb.*[1] + LAND *sb.*, repr. med.L. *librata terræ.*] A measure of arable land equal to four oxgangs or half a plough-land.

1547 in *Calr. Laing Charters* (1899) 139 Dowhill maill for ewerie pundland, that is to say, twentie punds money of this realm for the said ten pund land. 1575 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 468 Of every pundland of auld extent. 1585 *Decr. Sc. Exch.* in E. W. Robertson *Hist. Ess.* (1872) 136 Thirteen acres extendis and sall extend to ane oxgait of land, and four oxgait extendis and sall extend to ane pund land of auld extent. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Pound land*...This is also called *librata terræ*, and is used in Scotland to denote a certain portion of arable land, containing four oxengate, or fifty-two acres.

Poundlar, var. of PUNDLAR[1], steelyard.

† Pou·nd-law. *Sc. Obs.* Also **6 punlaw.** [f. POUND *sb.*[2] + LAW *sb.*[1]] Amerciament for pounded cattle or pounded goods.

1463 *Burgh Crt. Rec. Newburgh* in A. Laing *Lindores Abbey* xvi. (1876) 161 Ilka man suld hald on his awyn grys a kow or a horse in tedyr, and gyff yai war foundyn loss ye pownd-lau [*mispr.* -lan] sould be iiij.d. 1541 *Records of Elgin* (New Spald. Cl.) I. 59 For the quhi[l]k ilk auchenpart sall pay to him ane d., by [? besides] his punlaw. 1553 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 130 He mycht on na wyise eschaetit thaim, nor hald thai thame langar,..bot quhile thai had payit ane grote for the heid off ilk peax for thair poindlaw.

Poundler, variant of POINDLAR *Sc. Obs.*

Pou·ndless, *a.* [f. POUND *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Without a pound (of money).

1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Conq.* I. xiii. 255 I'm penniless or poundless.

† Pou·nd-lien. *Sc. Obs.* In 3 ? **punlayn, 6 pundlene.** [f. POUND *sb.*[2] + LIEN[1].] Fee for the release of an animal from the pound.

c 1280 *Inquis. Miscell. Chanc.* File 67. No. 4 (P. R. O.), Dominus Thomas de Brad petiit octo denarios de punlayn de hominibus domini regis. 1533 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1844) I. 149 The prouest, bailzeis, and counsaill . ordanit Georg Annan pyndler of thar kirk yard, and ordanit the pundlene of euery best to be four d.

† Pound-like, *adv. Obs.* [f. POUND *sb.*[1] 3 + -LIKE 1 b.] By the pound; at so much per pound.

1472-3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 59/1 Deduction to be made oute of every mannes apprest pownd like.

Pou·nd-lock. Also 8-9 **pond-lock.** [f. POUND *sb.*[2] + LOCK *sb.*[2]] A lock on a river for pounding up the water; = LOCK *sb.*[2] 7.

1783 *Rules, Orders*, etc. *Thames* 13 Any of the pound-locks, lock tackle, weirs, bricks, winches. 1866 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Apr. 472/1 A century has witnessed the construction of the entire navigation of the Thames by pound-locks. 1879 *Edin. Rev.* CL. 447 In these side cuts the pound lock was introduced, with side weirs to enable the floods to escape.

Pou·nd-meal, *adv. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. POUND *sb.*[1] + -MEAL.] Pound by pound; by the pound.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. II. 198 Pardoners..senden him on sonendayes with seales to churches, And 3af pardun for pons, poundmele [B. poundmel, C. pound-meel] a-boute. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s. v., The market women sell their butter by the dozen or pound-meal.

Poundre, obs. form of PONDER.

† Pou·ndrel. *Obs.* Also **5 poundrelle.** [Cf. POUNDER *sb.*[1] and L. *ponderāle* the public scales.]

1. Some kind of weighing apparatus.

14 . *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 714/25 *Hoc ponde*, a fowdrelle [? powndrelle]. Res sit vera staterem portate statera. *a* 1450 MYRC 712 All þat falsen or vse false measures, bus-shelles, galones, & potelles quartes or false wightes, poundes or poundrelles, or false elen yerdes.

2. [perh. a distinct word.] ? A head.

1664 COTTON *Scarron.* 27 So nimbly flew away these scundrels Glad they had scap'd and sav'd their poundrels.

Pou·ndstone. [f. POUND *sb.*[1] 1 + STONE.]

1. A natural stone or pebble of a pound weight, formerly often used as a weight.

1577 KENDALL *Flowers of Epigr.*, etc. *Trifles* 24 Then doth the ponderous pound-stone purse Bring doune their feete againe. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Poundston* or *Pundstone*, a natural stone or pebble of the requisite weight, by which farmers formerly portioned their butter into pounds of twenty-two ounces or 'the lang pund'. 1860 *Athenæum* 22 Sept. 375 Echini which they called..'pound stones', as they were often used by the dairywomen for a pound-weight in the sale of butter.

2. *Coal-mining* (*local*). See quots.

1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Poundstone*, dirt lying next under the coal, the coal-floor. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining*, *Poundstone*, a kind of underclay.

Pou·nd-wei·ght, *sb.* (*a.*) [f. POUND *sb.*[1] + WEIGHT *sb.*] A weight of one pound; *spec.* a piece of metal of the weight of a pound avoirdupois, and stamped to that effect, used in weighing.

1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *As, assis*, a pounde weyghte. *Ibid.*, *Librālis*, a pounde weight. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 282 The pound weight English, being twelve ounces Troy, doth overpoix the pound weight of Scotland foure penny weight and nine graines English. 1706 PHILLIPS, A *Pound* Weight of Silver Bullion is worth 3 Pounds Sterling. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. vii. 274 No man can, by words only, give another an adequate idea of a foot rule, or a pound weight.

b. as *adj.* Of equal or exact weight.

1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* IV. i. 125 Truly if my power had been pound-waight with my will.

[**Poune** in *Kyng Alis.* (Weber), mispr. for *pounne* = PAN *sb.*[1]]

Poung·arnard, -garnet(te, -karnet, obs. ff. POMEGRANATE. **Pounse,** obs form of POUNCE.

† Pou·nson, *v. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *poinsonner, ponsonner*, Picard *ponchonner* (1324 in Godef. *Compl.*), mod.F. *poinçonner* to pounce (in goldsmith's work) = It. *punzonare* to pounce, f. OF. *poinson, ponson, ponchon*, F. *poinçon*, It. *ponzone, punzone*, PUNCHEON *sb.*[1] The Chaucer MSS. are divided between *pounson* and *pounse.* The precise sense in the quot. is not recorded for OF. or It., and does not occur in PUNCHEON *sb.*[1], but is found from 16th c. in POUNCE *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To stamp holes in (clothing) for the purpose of adornment; to PINK. Hence **Pou·nsoned** *ppl. a.*, **Pou·nsoning** *vbl. sb.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 344, 347 [see POUNCE *v.*[1] 2].

Pouoir, obs. form of POWER.

Poup, -e, pouppe, obs. ff. POOP *sb.*[1], *v.*[1], 2.

† Poupe. *Obs. rare*[-1]. [? Shortened from F. *poupée* doll.] A puppet; a doll.

1530 PALSGR. 257/2 Poupe for a chylde, *poupee.*

‖ **Poupée** (pupe). *Obs.* [F. *poupée* baby, doll, puppet, wax figure, plaster cast, etc.] A figure used for making and exhibiting dresses, wigs, etc.

1786 *Lounger* No. 76. P 3, I will take care to exhibit..a set of Poupées, which..will convey..a perfect idea of the reigning dress and undress of the fashionable world. 1804 *Europ. Mag.* XLV. 25/2, I do not wish to have my head and face moulded to a poupee for the embellishment of his window.

† Pou·peton. *Cookery. Obs.* [Origin of this and next obscure.] (See quot. 1706.)

1706 PHILLIPS, *Poupeton*...In *Cookery*, a Mess made in a Stew-pan, as it were a Pie, with thin slices of Bacon laid underneath; Pigeons, Quails, or other sorts of Fowl dress'd in a Ragoo in the middle; and a peculiar Farce or Dish of stuff'd Meat called *Godivoe* on the top; the whole to be bak'd between two gentle Fires. 1728 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s v, When. you have made your Flesh Poupeton after the usual Manner, let two or three Handfuls of strain'd Pease be thrown into it, before it is cover'd with its Farce, and let all be inclosed with the Godivoe.

[OF. had *poupette* a kind of pottage (Godef.); It. has *polpette*, 'olives of veale rosted' (Florio), 'balls of mixed meate' (Baretti), and *polpettone* finger-tips; but these do not suit the sense.]

† Pou·piets. *Cookery. Obs.* [app. related to prec.] (See quot.)

Mispr. *poupicts* in J.; whence various errors in later Dicts.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Poupiets*, a Mess made of long and thin slices of Bacon, cover'd with Veal-stakes of the same Bigness, as also with a good Farce; in order to be roll'd up and roasted on a small Iron-Spit, wrapt up in Paper. 1721 BAILEY, *Poupiets.* 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Pouplets*, a Culinary Term. 1755 JOHNSON, *Poupiets.* 1818 TODD, *Poupicks* (erroneously citing *Bailey*). 1828 WEBSTER, *Poupies.* 1846 WORCESTER, *Poupics.*

Pour (pō 1), *v.* Forms: see below. [ME. *pour-en*, evidenced early in 14th c.; not in OE., nor in the cognate langs.; source obscure: see Note below. The prevailing written form from the first has been *pour(e* (also spelt *powr(e, power*), in ME. (as still in Sc. and n. dial.) = (pūr), in mod. Eng. till 19th c. (and still dial.) = (pɒuə1), proved by the spelling *powre, power*, and by rimes in all the poets from Pope to Tennyson and Swinburne (these last have also pōə1): see illustration of Forms. But the spelling *pore* is found in some 15th c. writings, and *poor* (perh. = pūr) in Palsgrave and Shaks. The late 18th and 19th c. (pōə1), given by Nares 1784, disapproved by Walker 1791–, approved by Webster 1828, Smart 1836, is not easy to account for: it could hardly be derived from (pɒuə1); it may be a dialectal survival of the 15th c. *pore*, though connecting evidence is wanting; it may also repr. 16th c. *poor* (= pūr), altered as in *floor, door*, and vulgar *more, pore, shore, yore*, for *moor, poor, sure, your.*]

A. Illustration of Forms.

α. 4-7 **poure,** 5- **pour.** **β.** 5-7 **powre,** 6-8 **power.** **γ.** 5 **pore.** **δ.** 6 **poore,** 6, 9 *dial.* **poor.**

α. 13 . *Cursor M.* 5833 (Gött.) To þe water of þe flum þu ga, And poure [*Cott.* put, *Fair.* putte] it vp apon þe land. c 1330–1549 (see B. 1, 3 b) Poure, pour. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 222/30 To Poure, *fundere.* 1712 POPE *Messiah* 13 Ye Heav'ns! from high the dewy nectar pour [*rime* show'r]. 1728 – *Dunc.* II. 3 Where on her Curls the Public pours . fragrant Grains and Golden show'rs. 1780 COWPER *Table Talk* 210 Winter invades the spring, and often pours A chilling flood on summer's drooping flowers. 1781 MORISON in *Sc. Paraphr.* xxxv. vi, Through latest ages let it pour, In mem'ry of my dying hour. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev Islam* v. xxix. 1 A mighty crowd, such as the wide land pours.. like the rush of showers. [*Ibid.* II. xlii. 6, x. xi. 5, etc. *rimes with* more, gore, before.] 1830 TENNYSON *Poet's Mind* 12 Holy water will I pour Into every spicy flower. [*In later poems* pour'd *rimes with* stored, oar'd.]

β. c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 19 Be sleze and powre in water thenne. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 78/10 To Powre, *fundere.* 1597 LYLY *Woman in Moone* II. i. 25 High Ioue himselfe..Receiues more influence then he powers on thee. 1611 BIBLE *Ps* xlii. 4, I powre out my soule in mee. 1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* I. 107 Then powring the matter upon a cold Table. 1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. 22 The Light the Great Maimonides had powered into this enquiry.

γ. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 16 As a man may pore it out of þe bolle. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 409/2 Poryn in, *infundo.* c 1490 *Ibid.*, Poryn owt, *effundo.*

δ. 1530 PALSGR. 662/2, I poore drinke or lycoure in to a cuppe or vessell. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xxxviii, Thou..that poor'st into my verse Thine owne sweet argument.

B. Signification. **I.** *trans.*

1. To emit in a stream; to cause or allow (a liquid or granular substance) to flow out of a vessel or receptacle; to discharge or shed copi-

ously; also, to emit (rays of light). Said either of a person, or of a thing which discharges a stream. Often with advbs., *forth*, *out*, *in*, *down*, *off*, etc.

c 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 2026 The lazar tok forth his coupe of gold, Therin he pourd that win so rich. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 648 (*Cleopatra*) He pouryth pesyn vp on the bachus sledere. 1520 M. NISBET *N. T. in Scots* (S. T. S.) III. *Prol to Romanis* 332 Ewin as water fs powret into anne weschel. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* ix. 5 Drynke my wyne, which I haue poured out for you. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* v. i 46 Drink being powr'd out of a cup into a glasse, by filling the one, doth empty the other. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xxix. 418 Powring foorth many teares, with great repentance and sorrow. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* i. iii. (1668) 34 Powre a spoonful of cold vinegar into her ear. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* Wks. 1772 III. 62 The remaining matter with the heat may be poured out like a liquor. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. xi. 322 The Sky, being covered with black Clouds, pouring down excessive Rains. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 159 If potash be poured into a solution of this salt, it produces a precipitate. 1818-20 E. THOMPSON *Cullen's Nosol. Method.* (ed. 3) 206 Vesicles..remain for several days, and then pour out a thin ichor. 1819 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* iv. 227 Liquid darkness, which the Deity Within seems pouring, as a storm is poured From jagged clouds. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch bk.* II. 14 The sun had poured his last ray through the lofty windows. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* iv, Campian, trying to pour oil on the troubled waters. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xx. 138 A large wide valley into which both mountains pour their snows. 1893 *Times* 26 Apr. 9/4 He was obliged to pour cold water very plentifully upon the zeal of his Irish friends.

b. *nonce-use.* To send (something) down a stream.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. x. 19 But the sad virgin, innocent of all, Adowne the rolling river she did poure [*Times* succoure, floure = floor].

c. *absol.*

1539 BIBLE (Great) 2 *Kings* iv. 40 So they powred out for the men to eate. 1560 (Genev.) *Ibid.* 41 Powre out for the people, that they may eat. *a* 1632 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 147 Men are spunges, which to powre out, receive.

2. Said of a river, etc.: To cause the water to flow in a flood; *refl.* to flow with strong current, to fall *into* the sea, etc.

1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Law C. Warres* 591 The Rhine mixeth and powres it self into Issell. 1790 BURNS *Tam O Shanter* 97 Before him Doon pours all his floods. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* II. ix. 384 As a stream might pour itself into the sea. 1894 BLACKMORE *Perlycross* 269 Every gateway poured its runnel, and every flinty lane its torrent.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* To send forth as in a stream; to send forth, emit, discharge copiously and rapidly. a. With material object: To send forth (persons) in a stream (also *refl.*); to discharge in rapid succession or simultaneously, as missiles; to cause (money or any commodity) to flow or pass in a constant stream; to bestow profusely.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, v. Prol. 24 How London doth powre out her Citizens. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 *Sam.* xxiii. 27 Make hast, and come, because the Philistijns have powred in themselves upon the land. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 83 From all partes they powred upon us great vollyes of shot. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 74 When the Captain was come within distance [he] poured in two Broadsides among them. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* II. 790 Crete's hundred cities pour forth all her sons. *c* 1764 GRAY *Triumphs Owen* 6 He nor heaps his brooded stores, Nor on all profusely pours. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* vi. xviii, And refluent through the pass of fear The battle's tide was poured [*rime* sword]. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xxx, At the word given, the broadside was poured in. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 495 Sixty thousand a year, little more than what was poured into the English exchequer every fortnight.

b. With immaterial object: To send *forth* or *out* as in a stream (words, music); to give free utterance or expression to (a feeling); to shed or infuse freely or continuously (an influence, etc.).

1526 TINDALE *Acts* ii. 17 Of my sprete I will poure out apon all flesshe. 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* iv. 61 Daniel lykewyse cap. a powereth forth his herte before god. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Cor.* 38 Madde men whiche..poure out wordes, whiche neyther themselves vnderstand nor other. — *Eph.* 1 Iesus Christ that of hys free fauour, hath powred all gentle kyndenesse vpon vs. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Acts* x. 45 On the Gentils also, was powred out (WYCLIF sched out, TINDALE sheed oute) the gyft of the holy Gost. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 58 That he alone myghte powre out all his indignation vpon them. 1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Familye of Loue* 19 The essentiall nature or being of God is poured into us. 1644 *Directory for Public Worship* 11 That God would powre out a blessing. 1721 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 57 P 4 The Charms which Nature has poured out upon them [Woman-kind]. 1733 POPE *Ess. Man* iii. 33 Is it for thee the linnet pours his throat? 1789 BLAKE *Songs Innoc., Night* 23 They pour sleep on their head. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* II. 325 Such words she o'er her lover pours As give herself relief. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 452 He frequently poured forth on plaintiffs and defendants..torrents of frantic abuse, intermixed with oaths and curses. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiii. 321 They..Pour'd grave inspiration, a prophet chant to the future.

†4. *fig. refl.* To give oneself up or over, yield, abandon oneself (*to*). *Obs. rare.*

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* II. i. 41 Pe inwarde man..neuere pourip himself holy to outwarde pinges.

5. *spec.* in *Founding.* To make by melting; to cast, FOUND. (= L. *fundere*, F. *fondre*.) *rare.*

1873 J. RICHARDS *Wood-working Factories* 88 Whenever it is practicable, both sides of the bearings should be poured or moulded at one time.

II. *intr.* (for *refl.*)

6. (from 1, 2). Of liquids, etc.: To gush forth or flow in a stream; to flow strongly; of rain: to fall heavily, rain hard.

1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Ruo*.., to falle, to poure out. 1552 in HUTCH. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III iv. 18 No, I will weepe no more; in such a night, To shut me out? Poure on, I will endure. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 174 When impetuous Rain Swells hasty Brooks, and pours upon the Plain. *Ibid.* iv. 413 The teeming Tide, Which pouring down from Ethiopian Lands, Makes green the Soil with Slime. 1737 [S. BERRINGTON] *G. di Lucca's Mem.* (1738) 74 The River Nile..running thro' the hither Ethiopia, pours down upon Egypt. 1831 WILLIS *Poem at Brown Univ.* 172 The light Of the best sun pours on his book. 1832 TENNYSON *Dream Fair Wom.* 182 The torrent brooks ..From craggy hollows pouring,..Sound all night long. 1859 W. COLLINS *Blow up w. Bright*, The sweat poured off my face like water. 1883 *Manch. Guard.* 22 Oct. 5/2 Sewer gas was pouring into the lavatories.

b. *impers.* To rain heavily or copiously. Often in proverb, *It never rains but it pours*: events (esp. misfortunes) come all together or happen in rapid succession.

1726 ARBUTHNOT (*title*) It cannot rain but it pours; or London strow'd with rarities. 1809 MATKIN *Gil Blas* I. ix. P 1 As it never rains but it pours, I was in the front of the battle. 1815 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) I. 79 We were to have gone with him if it had been fine, but it is pouring. 1849 THACKERAY in *Scribner's Mag.* I 551/1 Is it pouring with rain? 1893 [see RAIN *v* 1].

7. *transf.* and *fig.* Of persons or things: To run or rush in a stream or crowd; to come or go in great numbers, continuously, or in rapid succession; to stream, to swarm.

1573-80 BARET *Alv.* P 628 To Powre out, to come or runne forth in great companies. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 14 The other Muscovites came pouring into the Citie. 1754 GRAY *Poesy* 11 Now the rich stream of Music winds along .. Headlong, impetuous, see it pour. 1781 J. LOGAN in *Sc. Paraphr.* x. 1, In streets, and op'nings of the gates where pours the busy crowd. 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 1 The modern engravings which pour upon us daily. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ix. I. 219 From every part of Germany troops poured towards the Rhine. 1860 L. V. HARCOURT in *G. Rose's Diaries & Corr.* II. vi. 204 After the announcement of Mr. Pitt's death, lamentations pour in. 1891 *Punch* 18 Apr. 185/1 Business prospered, and money came pouring in.

III. 8. Special uses with *adv.* or *prep.*

For general uses with *forth*, *out*, etc., see prec. senses.

†a. Pour on (in ME. with indirect passive). To over-spread *with* something poured, to suffuse fully. [= L. *suffundere*.] *Obs.*

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I xxiv 33 Pe lecherous men..shul be poured on wip brenyng piche & stynkyng brymston.

†b. Pour out: to scatter, spread about. In pa. pple. *poured out* = L. *effusus*, *diffusus*, spread out diffusely. *Obs. rare.*

c 1586 CTESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* xliv. vi, As sheepe..we lie alone: Scattringlie by Thee out powred. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* I. lxxi, Where, from gross mortal care and business free, They lay, poured out in ease and luxury.

[*Note.* It has been suggested that ME. *pour-en* was an irregular representative of F. *purer*:—L. *purare* to purify (with religious rites). F. *purer*, now 'to scum', had in OF. the senses 'to purify, clarify, cleanse, rinse'; also in Norman 'to drip' (Lajoie revint tant moulié, qu'il puroyt de toutes parts, *c* 1560 in Godef.), so still in Guernsey (J'o l'cidre qui pure dans l'auge, 'I hear the cider dripping or pouring into the trough' Moisy), and in mod. Norman and other dialects 'to drip, drop, ooze, or flow out', in Burgundy, etc., 'to press, wring, or squeeze juice or water out of anything' (Godef.). English shows no trace of an original sense 'purify', nor even of 'press or squeeze out', and the intransitive sense 6, which comes near that of 'drip or flow out', is not of early appearance; so that the historical connexion of sense is not evident. The phonology also presents difficulty; it is doubtful whether Eng. has any certain instance of *ou* (or even *o*, *oa*) from Fr. *u*: —L. *u*.]

Pour (pōəɹ), *sb.* [f. POUR *v.*]

1. Pouring, a pouring stream.

1790 D. MORISON *Good Fair* xxv. Poems 23 O'er her nose the sweat in soums, In pours began to tumble. 18 . TROWBRIDGE *The Peace* ii. (Funk), Through rocky clefts the brooklet fell With plashy pour.

b. *fig.* A number of people streaming out or in.

1897 CROCKETT *Lad's Love* xvii. A miscellaneous pour of lads and lasses. 1898 — *Standard Bearer* xiv. 123 There cam' a pour o' men-folk frae 'tween the lintels.

2. A heavy fall of rain, a downpour.

1814 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 90 A pour of rain, which turned to snow. 1831 MISS FERRIER *Destiny* xx. (D.), He..rode home ten miles in a pour of rain. 1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Mkt. Harb.* xii. 97 Ere long, it began to rain—first of all, an ominous drizzle,..then a decided pour.

3. *Founding.* a. The act, process, or operation of pouring melted metal. b. The amount of melted metal, or other material, poured at a time.

1884 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 238/2 The 'pour' is preceded by a shower of sparks, consisting of little particles of molten steel which are projected fully a hundred feet in the direction of the open mouth of the converter. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 102 As the pour is ended, we look into the vessel. 1899 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 318 The core materials in each 'pipe' represent several 'pours'.

Pour, obs. form of POOR, POWER.

†**Pourallee.** *Old Law. Obs.* In 4 pour-, puralee, porale, puraley, 6-7 puralleo, pouralleo. [Anglo-Fr., f. *pur-*, *pour-*, as prefix often confused with *par-*, L. *per-* through + *alee* going, ALLEY; a literal rendering of L. *perambulatio*.] The PERAMBULATION of a forest.

a 1300 *Liber Custumarum* (Rolls) I. 197 Disantz qe nous ne voloms garder ne tenir la Grant Chartre des franchises d'Engleterre, ne la Chartre de la Foreste, ne souffrir qe la Pouralee se face. 1305 *Act* 33 *Edw. I*, Si aucuns de ceux, qi sount desafforestez par la puralee, voillent mieux estre dedenz forest..il plest bien au Roi qil soient a ceo resceuz. 1306 *Annales Londonienses* (Rolls) 146 Super absolutione juramenti domini regis Angliae de foresta, quae vulgariter et Anglice dicebatur *porale*. 1323-4 *Tower Roll* in Manwood *Lawes Forest* xx. (1598) 134 b, Icy comence le proces de la puraley de Winsor, fait en le Countie de Surrey.

¶ Erroneously identified with PURLIEU 1: see also PURLEYMAN.

1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* title-p., Also a Treatise of the Purallee [*ed.* 1615 Pouralle], declaring what Purallee is, how the same first began, what a Purallee man may doe, how he may hunt and vse his owne Purallee. *Ibid. xx.* § 3. 151 All such woods and lands, as were afforested by king Henry the second [etc.]. and were afterwards by the perambulations..seuered from the old auncient forrestes, and disafforested again, they were and yet still are called Pourallees. For, this woord *Pouralle* in French, is *Perambulatio* in Latin. *Ibid.* § 8. 154 The Pouralee man. must alwayes first make his course in his owne woods or lands, which he hath within the *Pouralle*, and therefore it is called *Pourlieu*, that is to say, for the place, or, for his owne woods or lands.

Pourblind, obs. form of PURBLIND.

‖ **Pourboire** (purbwā). [F., prop. *pour boire* in order to drink, for drinking.] A gratuity to be spent on drink, drink-money; hence *gen.* a gratuity, douceur, 'tip'.

[1815 SCOTT *Paul's Lett.* xiii. (1839) 235 There is always some Frenchman near, who, either merely to the honours to Mons eur l'Estranger, or at most for *quelque chose pour boire*, walks with you through the collection [etc.]. 1836 R. LOWE in *Life* (1893) I. 116 Quarrelled with the man who led the horse because he would not go far enough. Sconsed him of his *pourboire*. 1882 SALA *Amer. Revis.* (1885) 55 No *pourboire* is expected. 1898 *Glasgow Weekly Cit.* 26 Nov. 16/3 The pourboire will figure as a considerable item when he sets his foot in the land.

Fourcelet, variant of PORCELET *Obs.*

Fourchace, -chasse, obs. forms of PURCHASE.

†**Pourcuttle, pourcontrel.** *Obs.* Also 6 pourcouttell. [Origin unascertained.

The earliest cited form is *pourcouttell*, of which *pourcontrell* might easily be a misreading. The second element would then be *coutt-ll* = *cuttle*. But *pour-* remains unexplained: it can hardly stand for an earlier *poul-* from *poulpe* or *polypus*. (Cf. POLLYWOG, *polywygle*, *porwiggle*.)]

An octopus.

1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl.* 69/1 *Polypus*, *poulpe*, *poupe*, a pourcouttell. 1592 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. v 87 Some have their heads growling betwixt their feet (As th' inky Cuttles, and the Many-feet). [*Margin.*] Examples. The Pour-cuttle. Cuttle. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 242 Some have a tender and soft skin, others none at all, as the Pourcuttle or Pourcontrell. *Ibid.* II. 427 The Pulpe fish or Pourcuttell. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 260 The fish called a Pourcontrell, or Manie-feet, changeth himself into what colour he lists. 1611 COTGR., *Poulpe*, the Pourcontrell, Preke, or many-footed fish. 1638 MAYNE *Lucian* (1664) 384 You are to eat a raw Pourcontrell, or Cuttle-fish, and so to dye. 1758 BAKER in *Phil. Trans.* L. 778 The Polypus, particularly so called, the Octopus, Preke, or Pour contrel.

Poure, obs. f. POOR, PORE, POUR, POWER, PURE.

Pourehede, Pourete: see POORHEAD, POVERTY.

Pourer (pōəɹəɹ). [f. POUR *v.* + -ER 1.] One who or that which pours (*trans.* and *intr.*); a vessel used in pouring anything.

1594 *Mirr. Policy* (1599) 265 Saint Hierom calleth it the butler or pourer forth of water. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. viii. § 4 (1622) 287 He is not a rash powrer-out of his benefits. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. i. 415 The pourer forth of notes. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Asph.* II. 333 This.. teapot.. is not a good pourer. 1894 G. A. SMITH *Hist. Geog. Holy Land* 64 What the English Bible calls the early or former rain, literally the *Pourer*.

Pourfil, obs. form of PROFILE, PURPLE.

Pourge, obs form of PURGE.

Pourie (pōəɹi). *Sc.* Also poorie. [f. POUR *v.* + -IE, denominative, as in *cheatie*, etc.] A vessel with a spout for pouring liquid; a jug, pitcher; *esp.* a cream-jug.

1821 GALT *Ayrshire Legatees* x. 288 Miss Jenny Macbride's side-board,..where all the pepper-boxes, poories, and tea-pots..of her progenitors are set out. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 4 Mrs. M'Lecket had then the pourie in her hand to help my cup. 1823 GALT *Entail* II. iii. 23 The vera silver pourie that I gied her mysel..in a gift at her marriage.

Pouring (pōəɹiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. POUR *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the VB. POUR in various senses; also, the produce of this, a quantity poured at one time.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 1411 (1460) Dispitous day thyn be pe pyne of helle..Thi pouryng In wol no where late hem dwelle. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 409/2 Porynge yn, *infusio*. *Ibid.*, Porynge owte, *effusio*. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sam.* xxii. 16 The pourynges out of the See were sene. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 129 It may seeme a powring of water into the Sea. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 55 'Pretty bottle', says Sganarelle,..'How envied would be my lot, wert thou to keep always full for all my pourings!' 1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.* 25 *note*, The word..literally signifies 'libations', or 'pourings out'.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pouring-bottle*, *-machine*, *-vessel*, pouring-jack, one of the vessels used in varnish-making.

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Macc.* i 22 The table of the shewbred,

the pouringe vessel, the chargers. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Hist.* v. xiii. § 6 He did not abstain from those pouring vessels..sent by Augustus. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1266 The assistant puts three copper ladlefuls of oil into the copper pouring-jack. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* x. 227 The mint has eight melting furnaces,..two pouring machines.

Pou·ring, *ppl. a.* [f. POUR *v.* + -ING 2.] That pours, in various senses; *esp.* raining heavily.

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* v. ii, Powring stormes of sleet, and haile. 1625 BACON *Ess., Vicissi. Things* (Arb.) 570 They haue such Powring Riuers, as the Riuers of Asia, and Affrick, and Europe, are but Brookes to them. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* III. xviii, When the pouring shower Streams adown the roof. 1853 *Ecclesiologist* XIV. 358 At five o'clock on a pouring morning. 1897 M. KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 360 They marched..in a pouring rain all night long.

b. adverbially (in reference to rain).

1868 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-Bks* (1879) II. 234 It rained pouring. 1900 *Daily News* 3 July 8/1 The nights had often been pouring wet.

Hence **Pou·ringly** *adv.*

1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 363 Who..would not suddenly haue knowne whether it had rayned or no, so powringly high, and sweetely it fell like an Aprill shower.

† **Pouriture.** *Obs. rare*−1. [a. F. *pour(r)iture* a rotting, decomposition, f. *pour(r)ir*:—L. *putrēre* to rot.] Rotten or decomposed substance.

1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 17 Earth is also sometimes improv'd by Mixtures of Fern, rotten Leaves, and the pourriture of old Wood.

Pourmenade, obs. form of PROMENADE.

‖ **Pourparler** (pu*r*parl*e*), *sb.* Also in anglicized form PURPARLEY, q. v. [F. *pourparler*, subst. use of inf. *pourparler* (11th c. in Godef.) to discuss, deliberate, plot, f. *pour-* for, before + *parler* to speak.] An informal discussion or conference preliminary to actual negotiation.

1795 *Amer. St. Papers, Foreign* (1832) I. 716 (Stanf.) The *pourparlers* on foot between the two persons mentioned above. 1831 SCOTT *Jrnl.* (1890) II. 435 After some pourparlers Mr. L.—— must remain on board. 1882 JEFFERIES *Wood Magic* II. viii. 230 Another pourparler took place. 1883 *Pall Mall G* 30 June 8/1 *Pourparlers* have commenced between the Powers for the creation of a permanent International Sanitary Commission in Egypt.

So † **Pourpa·rle** *v. Obs.* [ad. OF. *pourparle-r* vb.: see above] *trans.* to conduct preliminary negotiations about; **Pourpa·rler, Pourpa·rley** *v. intr.*, to carry on a *pourparler*.

1534 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VII. 564 That He will for his parte kepe the seas and passages with a navie, being the saide entervieu so farre fourth pourparled and sett. 1880 *Daily Trl.* 25 Sept., Count Hatzfeldt is instructed to leave the task of pourparleying to the British representative. 1900 *Nation* (N. Y.) 11 Oct. 279/2 Meanwhile, the Powers are doing a vast amount of negotiating and pourparlering with each other.

Pourpartie, Pourpays, Pourpensed, obs. varr. PURPARTY, PORPOISE, PURPENSED.

Pourpiece (pōə·rpīs). *Typogr.* [f. POUR *v.* + PIECE *sb.*] See quot.

1885 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. iv. 228/1 The superfluous metal at the head called the 'tang', or 'pourpiece', is removed by a circular saw or sharp pointed hook.

Pourpoint (pū·ə·rpoint), **purpoint** (pē·ə·rpoint), *sb. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms. 4 **purpont**, 5 **-peynt(e, -poynt**, 9 **pour-, purpoint.** [a. OF. *po(u)rpoint* (13th c. in Littré), prop. pa. pple., as in *gambais porpoint*, *cuille purpointe* (Godef.), of *pourpoindre* to perforate, f. *pour-* (:—L. *prō-*, substituted for *par*:—L. *per* through, as in POURALLER) + *poindre*:—L. *pungĕre* to prick.]

Something quilted. a. A doublet, stuffed and quilted, worn by men in the 14th and 15th centuries, both as part of civil costume and of armour. (Sometimes misused by modern novelists.)

[*a* 1200 *Itin. Regis Ric. I* (Rolls) I. 99 Unde et vulgo perpunctum [*v.r.* parpunctum] nuncupatur. 1225 *Rot. Litt. Claus.* (1844) II. 51/1 Quos posuerunt in x. haubergellis et xiiij. purpuntis et xix. capellis ferreis.] 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 7932 In thy diffence..Next thy body shal be set A purpoynt or a doublet. *c* 1430 — *Min. Poems* 245 Now smothe, now stark, now lyk an hard purpoynt. 1830 JAMES *Darnley* xxxii, His dress was a rich hunting suit,..consisting of a green pourpoint. 1843 — *Forest Days* II. xi, A man..muffled in a large loose galiardine above his pourpoint. 1876 PLANCHÉ *Cycl. Costume* I. 403 The military pourpoint was of leather or cloth, stuffed and quilted.

† b. A quilt, as a bed-covering. Also in *Comb.* **pourpoint-wise** *adv. Obs.*

1390 *Will of Fillioll* (Somerset Ho.), j purpont album bonum. 1428 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 4 Item Amye Irmonger j. magnam archam j. purpeynt et j. par linteamen pendentium. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 417/1 Pur poynt, bed hyllynge..,*culcitra punctata*. 1459 *Paston Lett.* I. 483 In primis, j. feddebedde. Item, j. bolster.. j. purpoynt white hangyd.

So **Pou·rpoint** *v. trans.*, to make in the fashion of a pourpoint, to quilt (whence **Pou·rpointed** *ppl. a.*, **Pou·rpointing** *vbl. sb.*; also **Pou·rpointer**, a maker of pourpoints); ‖ **Pourpointerie** (pu*r*pwē*n*tə*r*ī) [F.], pourpointing work, quilting.

[1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 370/1 Henry III's great seals afford us the earliest specimen of the *ouvrages de pourpointerie*, which came more into fashion toward the latter part of his reign. His hauberk and chausses are of this padded work, stitched.] *Ibid.*, Pourpointing, or elaborate stitching,..became at this time (Henry III's) a trade, and there were several pourpointers in Paris and London. 1860 J. HEWITT *Anc. Armour* II. 131 The 'Jack of Defence'..was a quilted coat; or it was pourpointed of leather and canvas in many folds; or it was formed of mail. 1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* x. (1874) 194 Third Period, to about 1360.—Splinted armour..showing studs on the covering, together with studded *pourpointerie*, began to prevail. 1885 FAIRHOLT *Costume in Eng.* (ed 3) 147 The heat and heaviness of this armour occasioned the invention of gambeised or pourpointed coverings for protection in war.

Pourpoise, Pourpour(e, pourpre, Pourpresture, obs. ff. PURPOISE, PURPLE, PURPRESTURE.

† **Pourpri·se, purpri·se,** *sb. Obs.* Also 4 **purpris, -prys(e**, 5 **pourprys, porprise.** [a. OF. *porpris* and *po(u)rprise* occupied place, enclosure, verge, sb. use of pa. pple. of *po(u)rprendre* to occupy, seize, comprehend, f. *pour* for, before + *prendre* to take.] A precinct, enclosure, circuit.

a 1325 *Body & Soul* in *Map's Poems* (Camden) 346 Thine palefreis ant steden ant al thi purpris Thou ne shalt with the heren, wrecche, ther thou lis. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3987 He hath not aright wrought, Whan that he sette nought his thought To kepe better the purpryse. 1482 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. xi. 91 Thenne followeth germanye..whiche conteyneth a grete pourprys toward thoccident. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 139 It carrieth a pourprise or precinct of 3 miles compasse. 1612 BACON *Ess., Judicature* (Arb.) 456 Not only the bench, but the footepace and precincts and purprise thereof ought to bee preserued without scandall and corruption. 1725 *Nat. Hist. Irel.* iii. 14 Havens which..are but very little, and of a small pourprise.

So † **Pourpri·se** *v.* [cf. *comprise, surprise*], *trans.* to encompass, enclose, embrace, occupy.

1482 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. viii 85 Thise barbaryns pourpryse xl Royammes. 1482 — *Godeffroy* cc. 292 There they lodged them, and pourprised grete space of ground. 1489 — *Faytes of A.* II. xxxv. 153 So were the walles pourpryseed and sette rounde aboute wyth ladders.

† **Pou rry,** *a. Obs. rare.* In 5 **poury.** [a. F. *pour(r)i* rotten, pa. pple. of *pour(r)ir*:—**putrīre* for L. *putrēre* to rot. Cf. *pot-pourri.*] Putrid.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 39 Not poury [*v.r.* moddy], but pleasant and good to drinke.

Pourselane, -slane, obs. ff. PURSLANE. **Poursent, Poursiewe, -su,** obs. ff. PURSUIT, PURSUE. **Poursuivant, Poursuter,** var. PURSUIVANT, PURSUITOR, *Obs.* **Pourte,** obs. Sc. f. POVERTY. **Pourtenaunce, Pourtende,** obs. ff. PURTENANCE, PORTEND. **Pourtract, -trait,** etc., **-tracture, -traiture,** etc., **-traie, -tray,** obs. ff. PORTRAIT, PORTRAITURE, PORTRAY. **Pourturde,** var. *portured*: see PORTURE *v. Obs.* **Pourvey(e, Pourveaunce, -veya·u)nce, -wiance, Pourveyo(u)r, -vcyer,** obs. ff. PURVEY, PURVEYANCE, PURVEYOR. **Poury:** see POURRY.

† **Pouryvyncle,** obs. form of PERIWINKLE 2.

1530 PALSGR. 257/2 Pouryvyncle a fyssike, *muuau.*

Pous, ME. form of PULSE.

† **Pouse,** *v. Obs.* Derivation and sense obscure.

1689 in Strype *Stow's Surv.* (1720) II. v. xxviii. 382/2, 13. Item, That no Peterman shall hereafter, at any time of the Year, take the Tides, nor Pouse upon the whole River of Thames. 1757 DICKINSON *Rules, Orders*, etc. 7 (Guildhall Libr. Br. 270. 1) That no Persons shall, at any Time of the Year, take the Tides or Pouse, or use any Pousing-Net, upon the River of Thames, under the Penalty of [etc.].

Pouse, var. POUZE; obs. f. PULSE. **Pouse, pouss,** Sc. and n. dial. ff. PUSH *v.* **Poush,** obs. f. PUSH *sb.*, a boil. **Pousoudie, -sowdie,** obs. ff. POWSOWDY. **Pousse,** obs. f. PULSE, pease, etc.

‖ **Pousse-café** (pus|kafē). [F., lit. 'push coffee'.] A glass of various liqueurs or cordials, in successive layers, taken immediately after coffee. (Cf. *chasse-café* s. v. CHASSE 2.)

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 KATE SANBORN *Truth f. Wom. in S California* 156 The old Spanish, the imported Chinese, the eastern element now thoroughly at home, each stratum as distinctly marked as in a pousse café, or jelly cake.

Poussette (puset), *sb* [a. F. *poussette*, dim. of *pousse* a push; see -ETTE.] An act of poussetting: see POUSSETTE *v.*

1814 MOORE *Mem.* (1853) II. 31 Seeing the pretty tremble of her eyelids in a poussette. 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* xxvii, The mazes of poussette and right and left. 1847 ALB. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* xii, They gave a rapid poussette like the top and bottom people in Sir Roger de Coverley.

Pousse tte, *v.* [f prec. sb.] *intr.* To dance round and round with hands joined, as a couple in a country dance.

1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr., Punch's Apoth.*, Dance, Regular dance, with Cordelia and Goneril—Down the middle, up again, poussette and cross. *a* 1839 T. H. BAYLY *Songs & Ball.* II. 283 The young poussetting, as the old survey. 1887 CLELAND *True to Type* II. 206 The motley crowd was happy—poussetted, chassied and performed feats. *fig.* 1873 H. MORLEY *First Sk. Eng. Lit.* (1882) 172 Europe was little edified to see the dance..set up by the two aged popes, who poussetted to each other about France and Italy.

Hence **Pousse·tting** *vbl. sb.*

1862 CARLYLE *Frdk. Gt.* xiv. viii. (1872) V 258 The pains he took with her elegant pirouettings and poussettings.

Poussie, a Sc. spelling of PUSSY.

Poust (poust). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. next, by mutescence of final *e*: cf. AVOW *sb.*] = POUSTIE.

In first quot. prob. scribal error for *poste, pouste* = next.

[*c* 1440 *York Myst.* ii. 23 So I wille my post prone.] 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 216 Wi' great poust o' arm and leg. 1832-53 R. INGLIS in *Whistle-binkie* (Scot. Songs) Ser. iii. 115 The poust that's in Scottish kail-brose.

Poustie, pousté (pau·sti). *Obs.* (or *Sc. arch.*) Forms: 4-5 **pouste·** (also 6 *Sc.*), **-ee·, powste·** (5 **-ee**), **poeste, poweste, poste** (5 **-ee**), **pauste** (5 **-i**); 5 **pooste, postey·, pou·sty**, 5-6 **po·stie, -y** (6 **-ye**), 5 (7 *Sc.*) **pausty**, 7 *Sc.* **powstie**, 7, 9 *Sc.* **poustie.** [ME. a. OF. *poesté, pousté* (*a* 1000 *podestat*):—L. *potestat-em* power.] Power; strength, might; authority. See also LIEGE POUSTIE.

In poustie, poste (quot. *c* 1450), in one's power, possible.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4371 (Cott.) He pat has giuen me pouste [*Fairf.* pausty] sikke Godd forbedd i suld him suike. *Ibid.* 26140 To quam vr lauerd has giuen poste Rath to bind and als laus be. 13.. *Guy B. arm.* (A.) cxlv, Sumtime ich was.. An erl of grei pouste. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 110 In-to swilk thrillage thaim held he, That he ourcome throw his powste. 1415 *York Corpus Christi Play* in *Hist. & Antiq. York* (1785) II. 130 And here I grant in your Postey Whom that ye bound, bondan shall be Ryht at your Steyne. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 610 Yef it were in poste, he wolde it not haue do for all the reme of grete Bieteigne. *c* 1460 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 160, I put hem vndyr in thy poweste. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II. v, Whan I submysed Affrique in to your poeste. *a* 1529 SKELTON *P. Sparowe* 1330 By..all the dedly names Of infernall posty, Where soules fry and rosty. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 110/14 Postie, *potestas, atis.* 1606 BURNE *Kirk Buriall* Ded., Stature and strength, so dexterously kythed by a peereles pausty in all campestrial prowes. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 147 Her weary knicht's ilk limb and lith Gat tenfauld poustie, pow'r, and pith. 1845 POLSON *Eng. Law* in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 850/1 Hence the distinction, so well known to Scotch lawyers, of death bed and *liege poustie*—the technical terms indicating two states of competency and incompetency to burden or dispose of an estate to the prejudice of the lawful heir.

‖ **Pou sto** (pau stō*u*, *prop.* pū stō). [a. Gr. ποῦ στῶ 'where I may stand'; from the saying attributed to Archimedes (in Pappus 8. 11., ed. Hultsch 1060), δός μοι ποῦ στῶ, καὶ κινῶ τὴν γῆν 'give me (a place) where I may stand, and I will move the earth'. (Usually written in Greek.)] A place to stand on, a standing-place; *fig.* a basis of operation.

1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* III. 246 She..Who learns the one Pou sto whence after-hands May move the world, tho' she herself effect But little. 1859 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Introd. 58 Accustomed to move the world with no ποῦ στῶ but his own two feet.

Pout (paut), *sb.*1 Also 1 ***puta**, 6 **poute**, 8 **powt.** [OE. **pūta* in *ǣle-pūtan* pl., EEL-POUT = MDu. *puyt(e, pūt, puut, puyde* a pout, also a frog (cf. *puytael, aelpuyt*), Du. *puit*, Flem. *puut, puud* a frog, Du. *puitaal*, EFris. *pūt(-āl)*, LG. *pūt(-āl)*, (*āl-*)*putt, pute*, G. (*aal-*)*putte* eel-pout; app. from a verbal stem **put-* to inflate: see quot. 1836 and cf. next.] A name applied to several kinds of fish, most commonly to the BIB or *whiting-pout*: see also EEL-POUT, HORN-*pout*.

[*c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Colloq.* in Wr.-Wülcker 94 Hwilce fixas geleht þu? ælas and bacodas mynas and æleputan sceotan and lampredan.] 1591 NASHE *Prognost.* 17 If there bee few or none [eels] taken, and plentie of poutes to bee had [with pun on next]. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pout*, a Fish otherwise call'd a Sea-Lamprey. 1809 A. HENRY *Trav.* 252 We took pouts, cat-fish, cat-heads, of six pounds weight. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* II. 159 From a singular power of inflating a membrane which covers the eyes and other parts about the head,.. it is called Pout, Bib, Bleins, and Blinds. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-Bks.* (1883) 65 The fish caught were..three horned pouts. 1880 F. DAY *Fishes Gt. Brit.* I. 287 Bib, pout. brassie in Scotland.

Pout (paut), *sb.*2 [f POUT *v.*1] A protrusion of the lips, expressive of pique or annoyance. *In the pouts*, in a pouting mood, sulky.

1591 NASHE *Prognost.* 17 Plentie of poutes to bee had in all places, especially in those coastes and Countries where women haue not their owne willes. 1615 SIR E. HOBY *Curry-combe* i. 45 The fat is in the fire, she is in the pout, all a mort. 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xv. § 2. 255 A Bessy Babe, that must be dandled, and in every thing humoured else she feeds all upon Poutes [with pun on prec.] 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* iv. lvi, Panurge somewhat vex'd Friar Jhon, and put him in the Pouts. 1795 *Jemima* I. 82, I could not be brought out of the pouts. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr., Baby's Debut*, Jack's in the pouts, and this it is—He thinks mine came to more than his. 1892 GUNTER *Miss Dividends* 23 'Then you don't think it wise?' mutters the girl, with a pout.

b. *transf.* Protrusion, projection.

1880 BROWNING *Dram Idylls* II. *Pan & Luna* 45 That pure undraped Pout of the sister paps.

c. *Comb.*, as *pout-mouthing*, † *pout puffing.*

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 135 Baldwin le Pettour.. held his land in Suffolke. *Per saltum, suffium & pettum, sive bunbulum*, for dancing, pout-puffing, and doing that before the King of England in Christmasse holy dayes, which the word *pet* signifieth in French. 1807 COLERIDGE *Lett.*, *to H. Coleridge* (1895) 514 Your mad passions and frantic looks and pout-mouthing.

Pout, *sb.*3 *dial.* (Kent). [Origin obscure.] A small round stack of hay or straw; = POOK *sb.*

1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 15 Cattle fed in winter time at the same pout of hay...Cattle feeding at a hay-pout. 1736 PEGGE *Kenticismus, Pout*; as an hay-pout, a round stack of hay. Plot, a Kentish author, has it. 1887 *Kentish Glos.* s. v., In the field hay is put up into smaller heaps, called cocks, and larger ones, called pouts; when carted it is made into a stack.

† **Pout,** *sb.*4 *Obs.* [perh. from POUT *v.*1 or *sb.*2] A workman's name for the mount of the lens of a

simple microscope, by means of which the lens is attached to a Lieberkühn.

1832 A. PRITCHARD *Microsc. Cabinet* 189 All globular bodies, having polished surfaces, reflect an image of the cups, and the pout, if there is one, appears as a dark spot in the centre. 1837 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microgr.* 31 A great deal may be done with cups having single lenses inserted in them which they do not fit, by raising or lowering their pouts or settings by means of rings of thin metal, till the focus of the lens and of the cup fall on the same point. [1907 F. A. PARSONS (*Sec. Rov. Micr. Soc.*) in *Let.*, The term *pout* probably went out of use about 1845. I have made enquiry of all the leading Microscope makers in London, but not one has ever heard of the term.]

† Pout, *sb.*[5] *Coal Mining. Obs.* A kind of punch: see quot.

1849 GREENWELL (*Coal trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.*, *Pout, Punch*, a tool used by the deputies in drawing timber out of a dangerous place. It has a shank about 8 feet long, with a spade handle, and a head, pointed and slightly curved towards the handle at one side, and like a hammer at the other. It is used as a ram to knock the props down, or to draw them out after they have been knocked down.

Pout, *sb.*[6] Sc. and dial. form of POULT *sb.*

Pout (pout), *v.*[1] Also 4-6 poute, 5-8 powt, 6 powte, powlt. [Known only from *c* 1300; previous history obscure. Conjectured to represent an OE. **pútian*, from a verbal stem **put-* to swell, be inflated, of which *púta*, POUT *sb.*[1], might be the agent-noun. But the evidence for this vb. in the cognate langs. is scanty: Sw. has dial. *puta* to be inflated; Sw. and Norw. *puta* pad, Da. *pude* cushion, pillow, pointing to an ON. **púta*; cf. NFris. *pütt, pute* cushion, bolster.]

1. *intr.* To thrust out or protrude the lips, esp. in expression of displeasure or sullenness; hence, to show displeasure.

?*c* 1325 *Old Age* vii. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 149 Now i pirtle, i polte (? p ffe), i poute, I snurpe, i snobbe, i sneipe on snovte, þroj kund i comble an kelde. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 294 Be not gapynge nor ganynge, ne with þy mouth to powt. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 228/36 To Poute, *caperare*. 1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* i. xiv, Busie brains, That powlts and swels at others toils, and take themselves no paine. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* i. Arb.) 18 Shee pouts, that Ganymed by loue too skitop is hoysed. 1599 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* iii. iii. 144 (Q[1] 5, 1637) But like a misbehav'd and sullen wench, Thou pout'st upon thy fortune and thy loue [Q[2] 4, powts vpon; Q[3] 2, 3, puts vp; *Folios*, puttest vp; Q[4] 1, Thou frownst vpon thy Fate that smiles on thee]. 1607 — *Cor.* v. i. 52 The Veines vnfill'd, our blood is cold, and then We powt vpon the Morning. 1655 CAPEL *Tentations* 14 Ah, this wretched flesh of mine that can pout and swell at God our best friend. 1706 PHILLIPS, To *Powt*, to look gruff or surly, to hang out the Lip. 1856 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* v, Here the girl pretended to pout.

b. Without implication of displeasure: To swell out, to protrude, as lips.

1598, 1624, 1735 [see POUTING *ppl. a.*]. 1812 BYRON *Childe Harold* i. lviii. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* i. iv. 121 Her lips would pout With a perpetual simper. 1869 MRS. HEATON *A. Dürer* i. i. (1831) 37 The full childish lips pout out as if waiting to be kissed. 1895 J. ASHBY STERRY *Tale Thames* (1903) 62/2 Sleeves closely furled to exhibit the charm Of a biceps that pouts 'neath a snowy white arm. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 980 He should note the shape of the anus, and observe whether it is pouting.

2. *trans.* To push out, to protrude (esp. the lips).

[*c* 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 952 To powte, *poussir*.] 1784 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 6) Gulchenrouz .. pouted out his vermilion little lips against the offer. 1798 MME. D'ARBLAY *Let.* 28 Aug., She received me .. pouting out her sweet ruby lips for me to kiss. 1842 TENNYSON *Day Dream, Sleeping Palace* iv, Her lips are sever'd as to speak: His own are pouted to a kiss. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 144 In a starfish which has died with its stomach pouted out.

b. To utter or say with a pout.

1877 MRS. FORRESTER *Mignon* I. 52 'Horrid old wretch' .. 'I wish he had not come', pouts Mignon. 1892 GUNTER *Miss Dividends* 131 Then she pouts, 'You've had all my dances'.

Pout (paut), *v.*[2] *Sc.* [Sc. form of POULT *v.* f. *pout*, POULT *sb.*] *intr.* To shoot at poults. Hence **Pou'ter,** 'a sportsman who shoots young partridges or moorfowl' (Jam.); **Pou'ting** *vbl. sb.*, shooting at partridge or moorfowl poults; also *attrib.*, as in **pouting-net,** a net for securing poults.

a 1679 J. SOMERVILLE *Mem. Somervilles* (1815) I. 241 To take his pleasure at the pouting in Calder and Carnwath Muires. 1789 D. DAVIDSON *Seasons* 114 Now Willy .. Wi' pouters on the hills did stan, The prince o' pouters. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xliii, Something that will keep the Captain wi' us amaist as well as the pouting. 1840 *Contemporaries of Burns* 116 The 'pouting season', as it is called was to her a period of more than ordinary enjoyment. 1905 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 123/1 'Pouting nets' were purchased for the better securing of muirfowl and partridges.

Pout, *v.*[3] *dial.* (Kent) [f. POUT *sb.*[3]] *trans.* To put up (hay, etc.) into pouts; to POOK.

1617 in *Archæol. Cant.* (1902) XXV 15 Robert Terry [presented] for profaning of the Sabbath Day, by binding barley, and powting of podder, upon the Sabbath.

‖ **Poutassou** (putasu). [Provençal of Nice.] A Mediterranean species of cod, *Gadus* (or *Micromesistius*) *Poutassou*.

1860 COUCH *Brit. Fishes* III. 77. 1862 GÜNTHER *Catal. Fishes Brit. Mus.* IV. 338.

Poutch, obs. form of POUCH.

Pouter (pau'tər), *sb.*[1] [f. POUT *v.*[1] + -ER[1].]

1. One who pouts (*intr.* or *trans.*).

1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* xi. ix. p 5 The pouters and ill-wishers were soon revenged. *a* 1861 D. GRAY *Poet. Wks* (1874) 44 Sleep! Soft bedewer of infantine eyes, Pouter of rosy little lips!

2. A breed of the domestic pigeon characterized by a great power of inflating the crop: cf. POUTING *ppl. a.* quot. 1693.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Pigeon*, Such Pigeons will breed nine or ten Pair of young ones in a Year, for the little Huff of Wind thrown in from the Powter gives them Heat and Mirth. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* I. 218 The varieties .. are distinguished by names expressive of their several properties, such as Tumblers, Carriers, Jacobines, Croppers, Powters, &c. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* i, The wheeling and circling flights of runts, fantails, tumblers, and pouters. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* i. (1878) 16 The pouter has a much elongated body: its enormously developed crop, which it glories in inflating, may well excite astonishment.

3. A fish, the whiting-pout.

1889 *Lancet* 16 Nov. 1024/2 Small haddocks and rock pouters—cheap, common fish—are often .. sold at a high price for whiting.

4. *attrib.*: **pouter-fish** = 3: **pouter-pigeon** = 2.

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV 123/1 Specimens of the 'tumbler' but not one of the common 'pouter' pigeon. 1883 J. D. CURTIS in Moloney *W. Afr. Fisheries* 68 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) Barracouta, porpoises, bonito, .. cat-fish, and pouter-fish are to be found on the Gold Coast. 1886 J. K. JEROME *Idle Thoughts* ix. (1896) 105 Sticking out his chest, and strutting about the room like a pouter-pigeon.

Pouter, *sb.*[2]: see under POUT *v.*[4]

Pouter (pau'tər), *v. Sc.* Also 6 powtter, 9 powtar. [Origin and sense-history obscure: cf. POTTER, POTHER. (Sense 1 may be a different word.)]

† 1. *trans.* (?) To span with a stride. *Obs.*

a 1568 *Droichis Part of Play* 74 (Bann. MS.) The hingand brayis on adir syde Scho powtterit with hir lymmis wyde.

2. a. *intr.* To poke, to stir; 'to rummage in the dark' (Jam.); to potter.

1814 SCOTT *Waw.* lxiv, Powtering wi' his fingers amang the het peat ashes and roasting eggs. 1832-53 CARRICK in *Whistle-Binkie* (Scot. Songs) Ser. ii. 123 She would pouter a while, afore the fire could len' ony light for me to come hame wi'. 1838 A. RODGER *Poems* 281, I began to grape for 't syne, Thrang poutrin' wi' my staff, man.

b. *trans.* To poke; to get by poking or groping.

1835 CARRICK *Laird of Logan* 133 (E. D. D.) Just ganz awa out and pouter a few [potatoes] frae the roots o' the shaws wi' your hands. 1892 LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* 208 He poutert the ase [poked the ashes] wi' his fore finger to see gin he couldna fin' some sma' unburned remnant.

Pou'tful, *a.* [f. POUT *sb.*[2] or *v.*[1] + -FUL.] Full of pouts, pouting. Hence **Pou'tfulness.**

1837 *New Monthly Mag.* LI. 309 So folded as to display the mouth in its most winning poutfulness. 1887 J. ASHBY STERRY *Lazy Minstrel* (1892) 31 Your pretty, poutful, child-like charm, All criticism must disarm, Miss Dimplecheek!

Pouther, Sc. and obs. form of POWDER.

Pouting (pau'tiŋ), *sb.* [f. POUT *sb.*[1] + -ING[3].] A kind of small fish; a small kind of whiting, a whiting-pout (*Morrhua lusca*).

1591 LYLY *Endym.* iii. iii, For fish these; crab, carpe, lumpe, and powting. 1848 C. A. JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 247 In which were caught a few poutings, conger, and wrasse. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 13 A favourite Bait for Whiting, Pouting, Codfish, &c.

Pouting (pau'tiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. POUT *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of POUT *v.*[1]

1556 J. CARPLES in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) 1933/2 Beware in any wise of swelling, powting, or lowring, for that is a token of a cruel and vnlouing heart. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Hum. Lieutenant* iii. ii, Never look coy, lady; These are no gifts to be put off with poutings. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 8. 45 To forbear frowning upon Loyalists, and Pouting at the Government. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* ix. 232 With young children sulkiness is shown by pouting, or, as it is sometimes called, 'making a snout'.

b. *attrib.* as *pouting-cloth, -crosscloth, -place.*

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* Div b, He make him pull his powting crosse loath ouer his beetle browes for melancholie. 1622 *Withals' Dict.* 275 A Crosse cloath (as they tarme it) a Powtingcloth, *plagula*. 1790 PENNANT *London* (1813) 163 It was successively the pouting place of princes.

Pouting, *vbl. sb.*[2], [3]: see under POUT *v.*[2], 3.

Pouting (pau'tiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. POUT *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] That pouts, in various senses of the vb.

1563 *Mirr. Mag., Hastings* xiv, Powtyng lookes. 1598 BP. HALL *Sat.* iv. i 68 His pouting cheeks puff vp al oue his brow Like a swolne Tond touch't with the Spiders blow. 1624 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* i. ii. 5 He had no great powting lips, nor little eyes sunke into his head. 1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 285/4 There is 113 pair of Pigeons, .. as Carriers, Cropers, .. Shakers, Pouting Horsemen, Barbaries, .. to be sold. 1727 GAY *Begg. Op.* i. viii, Yes, that you might, you pouting slut. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* iv. 89 They seek the pouting Teat That plenteous streams. 1760 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 159 At a sale of powting-pigeons .. one pair was sold for 16 guineas. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* x, The corners of the pouting mouth went down piteously.

Hence **Pou'tingly** *adv.*, in a pouting manner.

1632 SHERWOOD, Powtingly, *rechignément*. 1832 L. HUNT *Naiads* Poems 197 Like fondled things Eye poutingly their hands. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xiv, Her lips were pressed poutingly together.

† **Pou'tish** (pau'tiʃ), *a. Obs. rare.* [Allied to POUTER *sb.*[1] 2, POUTING *ppl. a.*: see -ISH[1].] Somewhat pouting; akin to a pouter-pigeon.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Pigeon*, Bastard-bred Pigeons, such as Pouting Horsemen, Poutish Dragoons, from a Powter or Cropper and a Leghorn.

Pout-net (paut,net). *Sc.* Also 5-6 polt(e-. [Origin obscure.] A small fishing-net of conical form, its mouth framed with wood or iron into a semicircle, the flat edge of which is pushed or drawn along the bottom of a stream by means of a long pole or staff.

1443 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 82 Item in j rethe vocat. le Polte nett xvjd. 1804 *Edin. Even. Courant* 16 Apr. (Jam.), Their Association .. have .. for protecting the fry, given particular instructions to their Water Bailiffs, to prevent, by every lawful means their shameful destruction at Mill dams and Mill-leads with Pocks or Pout Nets.

So **Poutstaff,** † **poltstaff,** the detachable pole or staff of a pout-net.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* i. 402 Willyham was wa he had na wappynis thar, Bot the poutstaff [*ed.* 1570 polt staff], the quhilk in hand he bar.

Poutry, obs. Sc. form of POULTRY.

Pouw, var. PAAUW, the S. African bustard.

1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 339/1 The Bustard, which of all others the sportsman endeavours to secure in Africa, is the Pouw.

Pouwere, obs. form of POWER.

Pouze. *local.* Also 8 pouz, 9 pouse. [Derivation doubtful: identified by some with POUCE, in dial. sense 'rubbish, refuse'.] The refuse of the crushed apples after the cider is pressed out; = POMACE 1 a.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Vinegar*, The Cyder must be drawn off as fine as may be into another vessel and a small quantity of the Must or Pouz of Apples must be added thereto. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Cider*, The use of Must or Pouze of Apples. 1881 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Pouse* (3) The refuse of the apple pulp, when all the cider has been expressed—the 'caput mortuum'.

† **Po'verance.** *Obs. rare*[-1]. [f. ME. *pover-en* to become or make poor (see POOR *v.*) + -ANCE.] The action of making poor; impoverishment.

1529 H. STAFFORD in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. ii. II. 24 Greate poverance and vndoing of your saide powr subject.

Pover(e, obs. form of POOR.

‖ **Povere'tto.** *Obs. rare*[-1]. [It. dim. of *povero* poor.] A poor little one.

1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* iii. Wks (Grosart) I. 206 What speciall cause the Penniless Gentleman hath, to brauge of his birth: which gineth the woeful poueretto good leaue, .. to reuiue the pittifull historie of Don Lazarello de Thoemes.

Poverish (pɒ'verij), *v. Obs.* or *dial.* [ad. OF. *po,u)veriss-*, lengthened stem of *po'u verir* to make poor, f. *pov(e)re* POOR. Cf. IMPOVERISH.] *trans.* To make poor, impoverish.

1382 WYCLIF *Neh.* v. 18 Forsothe the puple gretli was poueresht. 1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* v. vii. (MS. Bodl. 263) 266/2 Bi whos absence, feeblid is Cartage, The contre porisshed [*ed.* 1554 poueriished], brouht to diseneres. 1530 PALSGR. 663/1, I pouryshe, or make poure, *jappouris*. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. i. i. *Eden* 150 No violent showr Poverisht the land. 1639 JOHNSTON *Diary* (1897) 72 The countrie is extremelie poverished. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* xix, The lave maun be poverees't wi' sax ouks clockin'.

Hence **Po verished** *ppl. a.*, **Po'verishing** *vbl. sb.*; also † **Po'verishment** [ad. obs. F. *poverissement*], impoverishment, poverty.

1484 in *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 84 To the kinges hurt and povereshinge of his .. tenantes. 1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 46 In poueirishment, Shee bydes and takes hir part. 1900 F. S. ELLIS *Rom. Rose* i. 57 Earth forgets her poverished drear estate.

Povert, -te, obs. forms of POVERTY.

† **Po'vertness.** *Obs. rare*[-1]. [f. *povert*, obs. var. POVERTY + -NESS] = next.

c 1450 R. LEYOT in Nash *Hist. Worc.* (1781) I. 421 Privey to siche matiers as my povertnesse might doo any maner of pleisir to youre goode ant bounteuouse lordship.

Poverty (pɒ'vərti). Forms: α. 2-5 pouerte (poverte), 4-6 pouert, (4 -erd, 5 -ert(e, powert), povert. β. 3-6 pouerte (= -té), (3 pouirte, 4 pouertte, 4-5 poerte, 4-6 poverte, 5 powerte, pouer-, povertee, pauuerty, 6 povarte, powertie), 4-7 pouertie, 5-6 poure-, povrete, (6 povertey), 6-7 povertie, pouerty, 7- poverty. γ. 4 *Sc.* purte, 5 p urte, 6 poorety, *Sc.* purtye. [Repr. two OF. forms, (α) *pove'rte* or *poue'rte*:—L. *paupertās*, nominative, and (β) *poverté, pouerté, poureté*, orig. *-tet*, later F. *pauvreté*:—L. *paupertātem*, accusative, f. *pauper* poor + *-tās, -tātem*: see -TY. The γ forms show the early reduction of *pouerté* to *pourté*, and so to *poorty* (cf. POOR). The same reduction of the first syllable is seen in the Sc. form *purteth*, POORTITH, from OF. *pureteť*.

Here, as in the early forms of POOR, the ambiguity of *u* (*v*) before the 17th c. makes the pronunciation of many early forms uncertain. Some mod. F. dialects have *pouretť, pauretť*, and the original *v* was prob. vocalized or suppressed in some forms of OF., as the γ forms and the doublet POORTITH show that it was from the 14th c. in some ME. dialects.]

The condition or quality of being poor. (In senses 4-6 replaced to a great extent by POORNESS.)

I. 1. The condition of having little or no wealth or material possessions; indigence, destitution, want (in various degrees: see POOR *a.* 1).

a. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 143 þer scal beon worldwunne, wiþ-uten pouerte. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 32 Alle sorie, þet wo & pouerte þolieð. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6073 (Cott.) And qua for

pouert [*to Fairf*, *Trin.*; *Gött.* pouerte] es be-hind. *Ibid.* 17117, I thold pouerd [*v. r.* pouert], pine, and scame. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 3 Forthi wil I of my pouert, Schau sum thing that I haf in hert. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. IX 111 Was no pride on his apparail, ne no pouert nober [B. VIII. 116 ne pouerte noyther]. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* iii, Foriugit was to pouert in exile. 1472-3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 20/1 Whiche afore lyved in povert and miseryе. 1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* D vj b, Hongre, thurst, cold, pouert, care.

β. *a* 1300 *Sarmun* xli. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 5 In wo and pine and pouerte..for as I nigge so hit sal be. 13.. *Cursor M.* 10058 (Gött.) Bihald on vs and se And vnderstand vr pouertte. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 551 And gret anoyis, and powerte [*rime* pite]. *a* 1430 *Chaucer's Melib.* P 593 (Harl. MS.) Perfoie cl-peth Cassidore pouertee [*v. rr.* pouerte, pouert] the mod-r of ruyne. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 33 Pouertie in surete is better than richesse in fere. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxvii. 8 With powertie I hald him schent. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W de W 1531) 14 b, The thre vowes, obedyence, chastite, and wylfull pouerty. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xcvi. 312 Ther is no warre but it causeth pouerte. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov & Epigr.* (1867) 165 Pouertée partth felowship, thats not trewe euer, Pouertie in beggers partth felowship neuer. 1615 W LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 9 Let no man hauing a fit plot pl ad pouerty in this case. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* III. v. (1806) II. 156 Almost all poverty is relative. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Nov. 3/2 Mr. Rowntree explains that of the 20 000 found to be living 'in poverty' in York, 13,000 are living in what he calls 'secondary poverty', which is defined as meaning that the income of the family 'would be sufficient for the maintenance of merely physical efficiency, were it not that some portion is absorbed by other expenditure either useful or wasteful'.

γ. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvi. (*Nycholas*) 766 Sir, purte me in sic assay Has set, bat na man wil for me Borcht na detoure nobir be. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) xxxiii, He..was owte of the cuntray for pourte fledde. *a* 1568 in *Bannatyne Poems* (Hunter. Cl.) 224 Thay passit by with handis plett; With purtye fra I wes ourtane. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xi (Arb) 173 Figures of rabbate . From the middle, as to say *paraunter* for *peraventure*, *poorely* for *pouertie*, *souraigne* for *soueraigne*

† b. Formerly also in *pl.* (Cf. *hardships.*) *rare.*

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxv. 224 Ye paynes, trauelles, and pouertyes that I enduryd *Ibid.* cxxxi. 482 When I remembre the paynes, and dolours, and pouerties, that by my cause ye suffer. 1574 R. SCOT *Hop Gard.* To R ir., It were better..that Strangers shoulde enuie our prosperities, than our Friendes shoulde pitie our pouerties.

c. *fig.* in allusion to Matt. v. 3.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 12 Pay arn happen [= happy] bat han in hert pouerté. *c* 1394 *P. Pl Crede* 778 Ne Helye ne Austen swiche lif neuer vsed, But in pouerte of spirit spended her tyme. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* I. xi. 278 Poverty of Spirit is an Abstraction of the Mind from the Mean and Despicable Trifles of the World.

d. Personified and applied to a person, or persons generally, in whom it is exemplified.

1813 BYRON *Giaour* xi, Alike must Wealth and Poverty Pass heedless and unheeding by. 1837 LOWELL *Democr.* 28 Poverty pays with its person the chief expenses of war, pestilence and famine. 1890 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Christmas No 147 Several loaves to be distributed..to whatsoever of orthodox poverty the..parish may enclose.

† 2. *transf. The poverty*: the poor collectively or as a class. (Cf. *the laity*, *the quality*.) *Obs.*

1433 LYDG. *St. Edmund* III. 1487 Pray for knyhthod . Pray for the lawe..Pray for the plowh, pray for the pouerte. *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* I. 731 (MS. Rawlinson) To lord & to lady, & to pouert [*MS. Arundel* povert] lowe, Full foyson was here, to euerl man 1537 J. LONDON in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II 80 The multytude of the poverty of the Town resortyd thedyr 1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* I. iv 183 If to the Parish pouerty, At his wisht death, be dol'd a half penny.

II. 3. Deficiency, lack, scantiness, dearth, scarcity; smallness of amount.

1388 WYCLIF *Prov* vi. 32 He that is avouter schal leese his soule, for the pouert of herte *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XII 331 Yf vyne abounde In lef & haue of fruyt but pouerte. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) II. xix 180 Attributable . to the poverty of modern literature at that time. 1895 H P. ROBINSON *Men Born Equal* 66 The poverty and crudity of the available supply of domestic help.

4 Deficiency in the proper or desired quality; inferiority, paltriness, meanness: = POORNESS 3. (In quot. *c* 1600 = poor or inferior matter.)

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 11, I knewe myn owne pouert, and schamede after so noble speke s .to putte forb my bareyn speche. 1597 BACON *Ess., Coulers Good & Evill* v. (Arb.) 146 By imputing to all excellencie in compositions a kind of pouertie or..a casualty or iespardy. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* ciii, Alack, what pouerty my Muse brings forth, That hauing such a skope to show her pride, The argument all bare is of more worth Than when it hath my added praise beside. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. i. § 3 The poverty of your understanding. 1881 BROADHOUSE *Mus. Acoustics* 161 The peculiar quality of tone commonly called poverty, as opposed to richness, arises from the upper partials being comparatively too strong for the prime tone. 1883 MACFADYEN in *Congregat. Year Bk.* 73 The poverty of the parsonage is often reflected in the poverty of the pulpit.

5. Want of or deficiency *in* some property, quality, or ingredient; the condition of being poorly supplied with something; (of soil, etc.) the condition of yielding little, unproductiveness.

c 1400 *Pallad on Husb.* XI. 270 And yf pouerte appere in their sellis, That robbeth hem, wel worthi go to helle is. 1871 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* May 279 Its desolate aspect and its poverty,..although..covered with pines and scrub. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* v. 209 The extraordinary poverty of north and north-eastern Africa in river-producing power.

6. Poor condition of body; leanness or feebleness resulting from insufficient nourishment, or the like.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccclxxii. 613 Sometyme they couldе get nothynge for money, so that their horses dyed for pouertie and colde. 1583 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 69 The ewes..wyll not take the ramme at the time of the yere, for pouertye, but goo barreyne. 1687 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 7 A strict Emaciating Diet..doth first bring Men to great Poverty and Leanness by wasting the Juyces and Humours of the Body. 1731-3 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* 6 D/1 The Trees are render'd more vigorous and healthy, scarcely ever having any Moss or other Marks of Poverty. 1889 RIDER HAGGARD *Allan's Wife*, etc. 284 The ox..will..from mere malicious ness die of 'poverty'.

† 7. Alleged name for a company of pipers. *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* f vj b, A Pauuerty of pypers.

III. 8. *attrib.* and *comb.*, as *poverty line*; *poverty-hardened*, *-smitten* (= next), adjs.; also in names of plants growing in poor soil, or supposed to impoverish the soil, as **poverty-grass**, (*a*) a N. American grass, *Aristida dichotoma*; (*b*) = **poverty-plant**, a small North American heath-like shrub, *Hudsonia tomentosa* (N.O. *Cistaceæ*); **poverty-weed**, in I. of Wight, purple cow-wheat, *Melampyrum arvense*, = COW-WHEAT 1.

1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Poverty weed*, purple cow-wheat. A weed growing in corn, having a fine large flower, yellow, pale red, and purple; it is very injurious, and betokens a poor, light, stony soil. 1864 THOREAU *Cape Cod* 20 A moss-like plant, *Hudsonia tomentosa*..called 'poverty-grass', because it grew where nothing else would. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n*, *Aristida dichotoma*, Poverty grass. 1891 T. STEVENS *Through Russia* xv. 242 This, among the poverty-hardened moujiks was not to be expected, nor desired. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Apr. 10/1 The effect of the Bill..has been to bring to the surface all the poverty smitten old age of the colony, all the human wrecks. 1904 *Ibid.* 22 Dec. 2/2 West Ham..contains a huge population of workers, many of whom are, even in normal times, very little above the poverty line

Poverty-stricken, *a.* Stricken or afflicted with poverty; suffering from poverty; reduced to great poverty; extremely poor or destitute.

1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xv, Badged and ticketed as an utterly poverty-stricken man 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* I. iv 27 A wretched poverty-stricken room.

fig. 1852 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* (1853) 41 If you profess . the possession of the pure truth, do not appear to be so poverty-stricken as to array your thoughts in the tatters of the cast-off Bible. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* v. 101 A language so poverty-stricken as the Chinese.

Poverty struck, *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* = prec.

1813 SIR R. WILSON *Pr. Diary* II. 210 This [Fulda] is an old town,..poverty-struck by the war, pillaged by the passing enemy, and replete with misery. 1856 DELAMER *Fl. Gard.* (1861) 3 The cypress is a magnificent ornament to the gardens of the south of Europe; is respectable in the south of England; shabby-genteel higher up the island; in the north, miserable and poverty struck.

† **Povilion,** obs. erron f. PAVILION (sense 12).

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xvi (Roxb.) 60/2 The Povilion, the wide end of the trumpett. *Ibid.* 62/1 The Povilion Barr.

† **Povin,** obs. Sc. var. *pawn* PAWN, peacock.

1533 *Acc. Ld High Treas. Scot.* VI. 97 For the feding of ij crannis and the povins in the castell of Striveling.

Pow (pou, pau). *Sc.* [A phonetic representative of earlier Sc. *poll*: see POOL *sb.*[1] Cf. Gael. *poll*, pith, the immediate source; and, for phonology, *bow*, *knowe*, *pow*, from *boll*, *knoll*, *poll* (head).] Local name for 'A slow-moving rivulet, generally in carse lands'; also a small creek where such a rivulet falls into a river or estuary, affording a landing-place for boats, esp. on the Forth; hence a wharf or quay on such a creek, as the *Pow of Alloa*, *of Clackmannan* (Jamieson).

(Pow in Sir W. Scott's ed. of Sir Tristram is an error for *polk*, PULK.)

[1483 Found in place-n. *Powfoultis*, near Airth, Stirlingsh.] 1792 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* IV. 490 The country is intersected in different places by small tracts of water, called pows, which move slowly from the N. to the S. side of the carse. 1793 *Ibid.* VIII. 595 The quay..runs within the land, and forms a pow, or small creek, where the rivulet falls into the river [Forth]. 1824 *Caledon Mercury* 24 Jan. (Jam.), A cargo of peats from Ferintosh was discharged this week at Cambus Pow. 1866 *N. B. Daily Mail*, The only interruptions being an occasional 'pow', by which name curiously enough the streamlets are known

Pow, phonetic repr. of PAAUW, S Afr. bustard.

1892 *Daily News* 8 Mar. 5/3 Shooting in all two quaggas, two koodoos,..and a pow,..an enormous bird, standing about 4ft. high, chiefly body.

Pow, Sc. and north. dial. var. POLL *sb.*[1] head; Sc. f. PULL; obs. f. POOH, *int.* **Powah,** obs. f. POWWOW. **Powair,** obs. Sc. f. POWER. **Powaix, -ax,** obs. Sc. ff. POLE-AX.

Powan (pōu wăn, pōu ăn). Also 8 **poan.** [A Scotch form of POLLAN, the two fishes being formerly identified.] A species of fresh-water fish, *Coregonus clupeoides*, found in Loch Lomond in Scotland (where locally known also as *Luss Herring*), in Windermere and Ulleswater (where known as the *Schelly*), in Conningham Mere, and in Bala Lake (where called *Gwyniad*). It belongs to the same genus as the Vendace and the Pollan, with which it was formerly identified, and is still often confused, under the name *Freshwater Herring*: see quots. 1774-7.

1633 MONIPENNIE *Abridgem. Scots. Chron.* N iv b, Loch [Lomond], besides abundance of other fishes, hath a kind of fish of the owne, named, Powan, very pleasant to eate. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 28 Aug., Powans [are] a delicate kind of fresh-water herring peculiar to this lake [Lomond]. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot. in* 1769 (ed. 3) 225 Besides the fish common to the Loch [Lomond] are Guiniads, called here Poans. 1777 — in Lightfoot *Flora Scot.* (1792) I. 61 Guiniad—Found in Loch-Mabon; called in those parts the Vendace and Juvangis; and in Loch Lomond, where it is called the Poan. [Now specifically distinguished from the Vendace of Lochmaben.] 1859 YARRELL *Brit Fishes* I. 315 M. Valenciennes..thinks that the powan is not a continental species. *Ibid.* 317 Although agreeing in the number of finrays with the pollan of Ireland, this Loch Lomond fish is at once distinguished from it by the peculiar form of its mouth. 1865 COUCH *Brit. Fishes* IV. 295 1896 *N. B. Daily Mail* 9 June 5 A powan which scaled 1lb 9oz and measured 18 in in length—a record size for this species.

Powar(e (Sc.), **Poware,** obs. ff. POWER, POOR.

† **Powart,** Sc. corr. *powhead*, POLEHEAD, tadpole.

1633 *Fife Witch Trial* in *Statist. Acc. Scot.* (1796) XVIII. App. 655 She hoped to see the powarts bigg in his hair.

Powawe, obs. f POWWOW. **Powce,** obs. f. PULSE *sb.*[1] (of the blood). **Powch(e,** obs. f. POUCH.

Powder (pau'dəɹ), *sb.*[1] **Forms: 3-6 poudre, 4 pudre, puder, 4-6 powdre, (4-dir, 4-5 -dyr, 5 -dur), 4-8 pouder, (4-5 -ere, -ur, 4-6 -ir, 5 -ire), 4- powder; also 4-6 pouldre, 5-6 pulder (6 -dre, *Sc.* -dir, -dyr), 5-7 poulder (6 *Sc.* -dar), 6-7 powlder. β. 5 pouper, 5-6 (9 *Sc.*) pouther, 6-7 (8 *Sc.*) powther.** [ME. a. F. *poudre* (13th c.) :—earlier OF. *poldre*, *puldre*:—*polre* (11-12th c.) :—L. *pulver-em* (in nom. *pulvis*, whence It. *polve*, Sp. *polvo*, Pr. *pols*) dust. In 15-16th c. F. usually spelt *pouldre* (*l* re-inserted after L.); so, in 15-17th c. Eng., *poulder*, etc. With *pouther* cf. Sc. *shouther* = *shoulder*; also *father*, *mother*, *gather*, *hither*, with ō for d before *-er*.]

1. Any solid matter in a state of minute subdivision; the mass of dry impalpable particles or granules produced by grinding, crushing, or disintegration of any solid substance; dust. (Cf. DUST *sb.*[1] 1, 3 a.)

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 477/532 And brenden al-to poudre feor fram eurech toune. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6016 (Cott.) Pis golden calf he did to brest to pudre [*Gött.* poudir]. 13 *Ibid.* 20731 (Fairf.) Bren hit to powdre. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 109 He sende, and him to pouldre smot. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb.) vii. 25 He brynnes him self all to powder. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xii. 44 The bodyes..conuerted in-to poulder. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xxi 44 He shall grynd him to powder [1535 COVERDALE to poulder]. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 77 b, Fryed or layde on a burning hote stone, & made in powlder. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 111 b, I will..crushe thy hedde to powther. *Ibid* 209 b, Sodainly crummed to dust & pouther. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* i 21 Vas it nocht bryst in puldir ande asse? 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* I. i, To grinde hem into poulder. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 8 Dissected into parts, not beaten into pouder. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 46 There is fall of water..so violent, that breaking upon the Rocks, it is reduc'd as it were to powder. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 180 Clear your glass from the powder that may lie upon it. 1853 W. GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* (ed 3) 226 Peroxide of Nickel..It is a black powder. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* (1881) 183 If there are laws against my having my own, to powder with the laws!

† b. *spec.* Earth in the state of dry impalpable particles; the dust of the ground. Often in phrases denoting a condition of humiliation, or of being dead and buried. (Cf DUST *sb.*[1] 1, 3 a, 3 c.) *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7080 Vol of þe poudre of þe erþe. *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* xliii. (xliv.) 27 Our soule is lowed in poudre. 1382 WYCLIF *Job* vii. 21 Lo, nowe in pouder [1388 dust] I slepe. — *Isa.* xlvii 1 Go doun, sit in pouder [1388 in dust], thou maiden doȝter of Babilon. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xciii. 297 The sonne lost his lyght by reason of the pouder that rose vp in to the ayre.

† c. The material substance of which the animal body is regarded as created or composed, and to which it returns when decomposed; also, the mouldered remains of a dead body, or the ashes of one that is burnt. (Cf. DUST *sb.*[1] 3 a, b.) *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 929 (Cott.) Pou nees bot a pudre [*v.r.* pouder] plain, To puder sal pou worth a-gain. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* iii 19 For powdre thow art, and into powdre thow shalt turne [1388 dust]. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 83 Of kyng Herolde Poudre pere ȝit is halde. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. viii. 82 Out of thise ashes and poudre groweth agayn another byrde. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron Scot.* (1821) I. 194 Scho departit..to Rome, berand with hir the powder of thair fader in ane goldin poke. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 5170 Thy vyle corruptit carioun Sall..remane, in pulder small, On to the Iugement Generall.

d. Applied to the pollen of flowers, or to the spores of *Lycopodium*. (Cf. DUST *sb.*[1] 1 c.)

1676 LISTER in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 124, I..put them [Lycopodiums] in a box, and found they shed their powder of themselves. 1857 HENFREY *Bot* § 215 The Pollen consists in almost all cases of a fine powder composed of microscopic vesicles. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* I. i. 8 The fine powder is the pollen.

2. A preparation in the form of powder, for some special use or purpose. (See also 3.)

a. In medicine, etc.; formerly (usually) a corrosive, stimulant, etc. for external application; in later use, a medicine, or a dose of medicine, to be

taken internally, usually in some liquid or semi-liquid vehicle.

Often named after the inventor or introducer, or from the purpose, as *Dover's powder*, JAMES's *powder*, JESUIT's *powder*, PORTLAND *powder*, *worm powder*, etc.

1340 *Ayenb.* 148 Veist he ssel perto do pe smeringes and pe plastres of zuete warmingesse...pe poudres efterward and prekunde of harde wyppinnige. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 357 The plastres of pe persoun and poudres biten to sore. *a* 1400-50 *Stockh. Med. MS.* 143 A good powdyr. 1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* A j, With waters dystyllyd, all maner of confeccyons, syropes, powders, and electuaryes he mynyed. 1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* II. i, Giue me some wine, and poulder for my teeth. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 55 We are constrayned to inhibite and restrayne the increase with corrasiue Liniments and poulders. *a* 1642 BP. MONTAGU *Acts & Mon.* iv. (1642) 270 Marianne had dealt with his Cup-bearer, to give him a powder in his wine, which she said was a Loue potion. 1695 tr. *Colbatch's New Lt. Chirurg. Put out* 23 Neither Tincture, Solution, nor Pouder. 1768 74 LUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 235 Such an one has great faith in Ward's pill, or James' powder. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 691 The lighter powders may be mixed in any agreeable thin liquor, as tea or water gruel. 1865 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* (1883) III. 205 When I had finished the antiscbile powders.

b. In alchemy or magic. *Powder of* PROJECTION, *powder of* SYMPATHY: see these words.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 580, I haue a poudre heer pat coste me deere Shal make al good for it is cause of al My konnyng. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* I. i, You must be chiefe? as if you, onely, had The poulder to project with? 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* b viij b, That he doth really possess its true (and no imaginary) poudre of projection, That of Hermes Trismegistos. 1706 PHILLIPS s. v. *Projection*, The pretended casting of the Powder of the Philosopher's Stone into a Crucible of melted Metal, in order to change it into Gold or Silver, is call'd Projection.

† **c.** Powdered salt, spice, or other condiment, for seasoning or preserving food. (Cf. POWDER *v.*[1] 1, 2.) Also *fig.* *Obs.*

13. *Coer de L.* 3070 And soden ful hastely, With powdyr and with spysoy. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 60 Pe fische in a dische.. With vinegar & powdur per vppon. *a* 1555 LATIMER in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) 1755/1 Haue I bene so muche, as it were seasoned with the powder of so many experiences? 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus* s. v. *Asservo*, *Sale vel in sale asseruiare carnes*, to kepe meate in pouder. 1640 C. HARVEY *Synagogue, Return* 104/1 25 He that his joyes would keep, Must weep, And in the brine of tears And fears, Must pickle them. That powder will preserve.

d. A cosmetic in the form of powder applied to the face or skin; also HAIR-POWDER.

a 1571 JEWEL *On 1 Thess.* i. 7 Wks. II. 825 Such as are bathed or perfumed with precious ointments or poulders. *a* 1639 T. CAREW *Poems* (1640) 8 For, in pure love, Heaven did prepare Those powders to enrich your hair! 1663 DAVENANT *Siege of Rhodes* Wks. (1672) 9 Our Powders and our Purls Are now out of fashion. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 5 P. 11 The hair has lost its powder. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 417, I had some grains of marechale powder in my hair. 1839 THACKERAY *Major Gahagan* i, We wore powder in those days. 1883 MRS. R. RITCHIE *Bk. Sibyls* i. 6 An oval miniature, belonging to the times of powder and of puff. 1897 R. S. HICHENS *Londoners* (1902) 8 The footman looked pleased beneath his powder.

e. With *of* and the name of the substance.

† *Powder of post*, the powder of a worm eaten post; also used as the type of a neutral and worthless medicine.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 96 A corde..Whan it with poudre is so besein Of Sulphre. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 30 Take powder of galingale, and temper with alle; Powder of gyngere and salt also. *c* 1440 *Donce MS.* 55 If. 31 b, Kest ther to a lytell poudre of pepyr. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 286 The powder of Myrrhe or burnt silk, frit, or cloth, or any old post. 1710 J. CLARKE *Rohault's Nat. Phil.* (1729) I. 139, I ord red the Third to put his upon the Wheel, and grind it plain with Powder of Emery. 1769 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIV. 288 Beware of swallowing ounce after ounce of indigestible powder, though it were powder of post. 1808 BENTHAM *Sc. Reform* 59 One of the powder-of-posts which the *Pharmacopœa* is full of. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 95 In a tea spoonful of honey mix a drachm of powder of iris. 1845 S. JOHN *Margaret* (1851) II. vii. 101 The grubs of the law have gnawed into us, and we are all powder post. 1860 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 2) II. 639 Powder of algaroth.

† **f.** Followed by qualifying words, in names of drugs, flavouring powders, etc. *Obs.*

Powder marchant, a tart kind of flavouring powder. *Powder of prelinpinpin*, *powder pimpa lim pimp*, *pimperl in pimp*, *powder le pimp*, a pretended magical powder used by conjurers; hence allusively. [= F. *poudre de perlimpinpin* (in Richelet 1680) *poudre de prelinpinpin*.]

c 1386 CHAUCER *P. of.* 381 And poudre Marchant tart and galyngale. *c* 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Household Ord.* (1790) 425 Colour hit wyth saffron, and do therto pouder marchant. *Ibid.* 426 Put therto pouder douce. 1534 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 190 Powder Holand. 1688 *Voc. Chri. pro Kegr.* 55 By virtue of their Powder pimpa lim pimp, he is changed again into a limited Prince. 1594 MARLOWE *Rabelais* V. 138 Masters in the Art of Hocus Pocus's, Legerdemain, and Powder of Prelinpinpin [*Joueurs de passe-pass*.] 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* iv. 97 Peter would put in a certain Quantity of his Powder Pimperlim-pimp, after which it never failed of Success. 1737 [MORGAN] *Moral Philos.* I. 96 This clerical Religion is a new Thimble and Button, or a Powder le Pimp.

3. = GUNPOWDER 1.

(1339, xxxii libre de pulvere pro dictis Instrumentis: see GUN *sb.* 1.) *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 534 As swifte as pelet out of gonne Whan fire is in the poudre ronne. *a* 1460 *Gregory's Chron.* in *Coll. Citizen L.* (Camden) 118 Schottys, powder, gonnys. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 141 b, Poulder failed in the fortresse. 1570 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* x. 88 Bothwell with pulder blew him in the air. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 68 Fined corned Powder for hand Guns. 1795 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II. 19, I have sent Officers and Men to get the powder out of the Censeur. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xxvi, And for the pouther, I'e'en changed it, as occasion served,...for gin and brandy. 1818-25 Percussion powder [see PERCUSSION *sb.* 1]. 1901 *Scotsman* 14 Mar. 7/3 The Explosives Committee.. are now desirous of obtaining all the information about the new powders that are being brought out by inventors.

b. *Powder and shot*, the matériel expended in warfare; hence, the cost or effort expended for some result; *food for powder*: see FOOD *sb.* 1 d; *the smell of powder*, actual experience of fighting; etc.

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse, Apol.* (Arb.) 75 When I spare not to greete them with poulder and shot, answeares mee againe with a false fire. 1604 HIERON *Wks.* I. 484 [To] spend all their powder and shot to the beating downe of that, which I hope they shal neuer bee able to ouerthrow. 1620 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 160 You imagine that all His threatnings are but 'brutia fulmina', empty cracks and powder without shot. 1776 FOOTE *Bankrupt* II. Wks. 1799 II. 115 Meagre mechanics, fellows not worth powder and shot. 1786 BURNS *Earnest Cry and Prayer* Poetscr. iii, Their gun's a burden on their shoulder; They downa bide the stink o' powther. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* I. x. P. 2 A novice, not yet accustomed to the smell of powder. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* i. iv, 'I have great faith in your canvassing, but at ll, at the same time, the powder and shot——' 'Are essential', said Lady Marney, 'I know it, in these corrupt days'.

† **4.** *Her.* (*pl.*) Spots or minor charges with which the field is 'powdered' (see POWDER *v.*[1] 4).

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 131 The sixth doublyng is called Pean, whiche is the field Sable, and the pouders Or.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** General Combs. (chiefly in sense 3), as attrib., *powder-barrel*, *-canister*, *-dust*, *-maker*, *-measure*, *-smoke*; instrumental, as *powder-black*, *-charged*, *grey*, *laden*, *-like*, *-marked*, *-pocked*, *-scorched*, *-stained*, *-tinged* adjs.

1769 *Powder-barrel [see POWDER-BAG]. 1863 DICEY *Federal St.* II. 12 Children play with lucifer-matches amongst powder-barrels. 1857 THORNBURY *Songs Cavaliers & Roundh.* 20 *Powder-black, bleeding lads, hungry and torn. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Jan. 7/3 The cost and weight of guns to fire such *powder-charged shells would be so enormous. 1563 HYLL *Art Garden* (1593) 71 They will spring in any ground, and bee nourished in fine earth like to *pouder dust. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 7 Sept. 8/3 *Powder-grey and thistle-purple sackcloth are two of his present fures. 1812 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Stat. Hush. Scot.* I. 178 The land in a *powder-like state. 1579 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 205 Quheill makaris, smythis, and *powder makaris. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4809/4 Henry Bosseville of Hounslow.. Powder-maker. 1892 GREENER *Breech-Loader* 176 Adjust the *powder measure, put the powder into a basin, take up a full measure. 1857 THORNBURY *Songs Cavaliers* 19 Jenkin was *powder-corched, black as a Turk. 1899 CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* 321 The belizzled, *powder-tinged attendant.

b. Special Combs.: †**powder-beater**, a pounder of spices, etc. (see sense 2 c); **powder beef**, powdered or salted beef; **powder-blower** (see quot.); **powder-cart**, a covered cart for carrying gunpowder for artillery; **powder-chamber**, (*a*) the cavity in a gun which contains the charge of powder; (*b*) an underground chamber in which gunpowder and bombs are stored; †**powder-corn**, a grain of gunpowder; **powder division**, a division of the crew of a man-of-war detailed to supply ammunition during action; †**powder ermine**, ? the white fur of the ermine 'powdered' with black spots (cf. ERMINE *sb.* 2, 4, and POWDER *v.* 5); **powder-flag**, the red flag carried by a *powder-hoy*, or hoisted on a ship when taking in or discharging gunpowder; **powder gas**, the gas evolved in the explosion of gunpowder; **powder-gun**, (*a*) = *powder-blower*, INSECT-*gun*; (*b*) a gun in which gunpowder is used, as distinguished from an air-gun; **powder-hose**, a fuse for firing a mine, consisting of a tube of strong linen filled with a combustible; **powder-house**, a building for storing gunpowder; **powder-hoy** (see quot.); †**powder-instrument**, a fire-arm; **powder-knife**, a blunt knife formerly used to scrape off hair-powder from the skin; **powder-lime**, lime in the state of powder, powdered lime; **powder-magazine**, a place where gunpowder is stored in a fort or on board ship: = MAGAZINE *sb.* 2 b; **powder-mill**, a mill for making gunpowder; **powder-mine**, a mine (MINE *sb.* 3) filled with gunpowder; **powder-paper**, paper impregnated with chlorate and other salts of potassium, powdered charcoal, and a little starch, used as a substitute for gunpowder; **powder plot** (now *rare*), the GUNPOWDER Plot; so **powder-plotter**, **powder-plotting** *a*; † **powder-poke** = POWDER-BAG; **powder-post** = *powder of post* (see 2 e); **powder-pot** = FIRE-POT **a**; **powder-prover**, an apparatus for measuring the explosive force of gunpowder, an éprouvette; **powder-room**, a room on board ship in which the gunpowder is stored, the powder-magazine in a ship; **powder-scuttle**, a small opening in the deck of a ship for conveying gunpowder from the powder-room; **powder-shoot**, 'a canvas tube for conveying empty powder-boxes from the gun-deck of a ship to a lower deck' (*Cent. Dict.*); † **powder-shop**, a shop for the sale of hair-powder and other cosmetics, a perfumer's shop; **powder-spot**, a spot on the skin produced by gunpowder (cf. *gunpowder spot* s. v. GUNPOWDER 4); **powder sugar**, sugar in the form of powder, powdered or crushed sugar; hence † **powder-sugar** *v.* (*obs. nonce-wd.*), to sprinkle with powder sugar (or some similar substance); **powder-tax**, a tax upon hair-powder; † **powder-traitor**, one of the conspirators in the 'powder-treason'; † **powder-treason** (= *gunpowder treason*), the Gunpowder Plot; **powder-trier** = *powder prover*. Also POWDER-BAG, etc.

1455 in *Household Ord.* (1790) 20 Th'office of the Spicery.. Alexandre Rowton, Yoman *Pouderbeter. 1601 *Ibid.* 295 The Yeoman powder-beater hath for his fees, all the bagges and boxes, and all the barrells once emptied. 1606 *Willy Beguiled* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IX. 291 My *powder-beef-slave, I'll have a rump of beef for thee. *a* 1650 *Contemp. Hist. Ird.* (Ir. Archæol. Soc.) I. 110 A world of carts and wagonns, loaden with powder-beefe. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Powder-blower, an instrument for blowing powder on to plants or into crevices infested by insects. 1884 *Ibid.* Supp., *Powder Blower.* (Surgical.) An instrument for blowing a powder upon a part. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. I. vii. v, But civlyzation does git forrid Sometimes upon a *powder-cart. 1899 F. S. BALLOCK *Cromwell as Soldier* 92 A passing powder cart blew up. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 18 The *powder-chamber will..hold a charge of 100 lb. *Ibid.* 23 In all breech-loaders, the powder-chamber is larger than the bore of the gun. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* I. i, Your complexion..Stuck full of black, and melancholique worme, Like *poulder-cornes, shot, at th' artillerie-yard. 1534 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 207 A mantell for our lady of cloth of tysseu purfild aboute w *powther armyn. 1536 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (Camden) I. 45 A robe of crimson velvett furred with poudre ermyns. 1872 PRIBLE *Hist. Flag* (1880) 676 A *Powder Flag. A plain red flag hoisted at the fore, denoting the vessel is taking in or discharging powder. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 21 To prevent the escape of *powder gas an elastic steel cap is fitted on the front of the breech screw. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Powder gun, an instrument for diffusing insect-powder. 1832 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* III. 420 A communication [was] formed to them with *powder hoses placed between tiles. 1834-47 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* (8-1) 199 Two powder hoses may be placed within 18 inches of one another, if covered with earth, and produce separate explosions. 1774 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 157/2 A party of troops took possession of the powder in the *powder house. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Powder-hoy, an ordnance vessel expressly fitted to convey powder from the land magazine to a ship; it invariably carries a red distinguishing flag. 1613 WITHER *Abuses Stript* II. iv. Si v b, The Law, that now prevents, And bars the vse of *pouder Instruments. 1806 7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (ed. 7) 243 Using a powder knife which has so broad an edge that it grounds the powder into your skin. 1793 SMEATON *Eddystone L.* § 185, I..tried a quantity of *powder lime that had fallen from a stone imperfectly burnt. 1769 *Powder magazine [see POWDER-BAG]. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* ix 311 To remove a lighted match from its dangerous proximity to a powder-magazine. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* VII. 40 These *Powder-Mills used to be distant from Townes. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Times* Wks. (Bohn) II. 118 We walked with some circumspection, as if we were entering a powder-mill. *c* 1622 FORD, etc. *Witch Edmonton* v. i, Like a swift *Powder-Mine beneath the world, Up would I blow it. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Supp., *Powder Paper*, a substitute for gunpowder, invented in England. It is 5-16 stronger than gunpowder. 1616 B. JONSON *Epigrams* xcii. O the *poulder-plot, they will talke yet. 1687-8 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 348, 5th Nov. being ye Powder Plott. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. v. viii, Levelled Cannon, Guy-Faux powder-plots (for that too was spoken of). 1614 JACKSON *Creed* III. xxxii. § 3 If *powder plotters, or pudique Assassinates may be dignified with titles of Saints. 1653 BAXTER *Worn. Petit. Def.* 34 'Powder Plotting Papists. 1532 *Acc. L. H. Tr. Scot.* VI. 155 Item, deliuerit to thanne [gunners] vj *pulder pokis. 1538 *Ibid.* VII. 112 For poldar pokis of violat to lay amang the Kingis clathis. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 116 The Portugalls throwing on them such and so many Granadoes and burning fire-balls, *powder-pots, and scalding Lead. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Powder-prover.* See *Ballistic Pendulum*; *Eprouvette*. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 13 It is very dangerous lying ouer the *Powder-roome. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 239 Now and then a loud explosion announced that the flames had reached a powder room. 1687 T. BROWN *Lib. of Conse.* in *Dk. Buckhm.'s Wks.* (1705) II. 129 You think my Trade a Nuisance, I like it better, than a *Powder-Shop. 1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5957/3 A blue *Powder-Spot under his Left Eye. 1624 *Althorp MS.* p. lvi. in Simpkinson *Washingtons* (1860) App., *Powther sugar a barrells. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 103 The Juices taken from Sugar-Canes are thicken'd, to make Powder Sugar. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. iii. 84 She *powder-sugar'd it with a little burnt Allum. 1794 J. MOSER (*title*) The Meal Tub Plot; or, Remarks on the *Powder Tax, by a Barber. 1861 THORNBURY *Turner* (1862) I. 163 The powder-tax that the Tories imposed in 1795 drove out wigs. 1614 SYLVESTER *Parl. Vertues Royall* Wks. (Grosart) II. 123 An Act against King-Killers, *Powder-Traitors, and their Abetters. 1731 T. COX *Magna Brit.* VI. 228/2 His Zeal in apprehending..the Powder Traitors. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 442 An euident instant whereof we haue had in the *powder-treason; a deuice, which a man would thinke the diuell himselfe should be ashamed to father. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. iv. 57 The powder-treason..struck a panic into James I., which operated in different ways. 1667 SIR R. MORAY in *Phil. Trans.* II. 476 The Strength of the Powder must be examin'd by a *Powder-Tryer. 1781 THOMPSON *Ibid.* LXXI. 298 All the eprouvettes, or powder-triers, in common use are defective.

Powder, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 7 **pouder**, 9 *dial.* **pooder.** [Origin unascertained. Identity with POWDER[1] is, from the sense, improbable;

the phonology separates it from POTHER.] An impetus, a rush; force, impetuosity. Chiefly in phr. *with* (dial. *at*, *in*) *a powder*, impetuously, violently.

c 1600 *Club Law* (1907) iii. iv. 1295 He sett you in with a powder. (Stage direction) *hes fills him.*) ?1640 *New Sermon of newest fashion* (1877) 39 If I might have my will itt should goe downe with a pouder. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* v. v. 151 Jordan .. comes down with a powder, and at set times overflowes all his bankes 1663 WATERHOUSE *Comm. Fortescue* 515 Then in came the French, with a powder as we say, and everything was done and said *a la mode de France.* 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 1055 When th' heard a knocking at the Gate, Laid on in hast with such a powder, The blows grew louder still and louder. c 1780 in S. Gilpin *Songs* (Cumbld.) (1866) 275 Heame set he in a powder. 1878 *Cumberld. Gloss.*, *Powder*, hurry: Off he went in sic a pouder. 1898 B. KIRKBY *Lakeland Words* s.v., He was gaan at a tremendous pooder.

Powder, *v.*[1] Forms: see POWDER *sb*[1] [a. F. *poudre-r* to cover with powder (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *poudre*: see POWDER *sb*[1] In some senses, prob immediately from the Eng. sb.]

I. To sprinkle or treat with powder, or something in the state of powder.

†**1.** *trans.* To sprinkle (food) with a condiment of powdery nature; to season, spice. *Obs.*

c 1305 *Land Cokaygne* 110 Þe leuerokes .. Ligiþ adun to manis muþ. Pudrid wiþ gilofre and canel a 1440 *Sir Degrev* 1402 Seiththe sche brouȝt hom in haste, Ploverys poudryd in paste.

† b. *fig.* To mix with some qualifying or modifying ingredient; to 'season'; to 'alloy'. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Sermun* vii. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 2 Þi felle wiþ-oute nis bot a sakke ipudrid ful wiþ drit and ding. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel Wks. I. 58 All his speche is poudrid with gabaunge. 1534 TINDALE *Col.* iv. 6 Let youre speache be all wayes well savoured and be powdred with salt. a 1585 STONEY *Arcadia* 1622) 270 Framed to him a very thankefull message, powdring it with some hope giving phrases. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Berks.* (1662) 98 Powdering their lives with improbable passages, to the great prejudice of truth. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V 140 The opiate potion of amnesty, powdered with all the ingredients of scorn.

2. To sprinkle the flesh of animals with salt or powdered spice, esp. for preserving; to salt; to 'corn'; to cure. ? *Obs.* exc. *dial*

1389 *Durham Acc Rolls* (Surtees) 49 In ij salmon poudrt, ijs. xd. a 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Household. Ord* (1790) 46 In beef daily or moton, fresh, or elles all poudred is more avale, 5d. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xvi. (1870) 271 Olde beefe..moderatly powderyd, that the groose blode by salte may be exhaustyd. 1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 27 Innoculinge with cerecloths and pouderinge with spyces the body. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* I. vi 98 Thei poudre them [Locustes] with salte, and hue by none other foode 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 153 The Tubbes that you poulder in, must bee such as haue had Oyle in. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Cornwall* (1662) 194 Imploying a power of poor people .. in Powdering, and Drying them [Pilchards]. 1715 PRIOR *Down-Hall* 79 She roasted red veal and she powder'd lean beef. c 1730 MRS. SHERWOOD in *Houlston Tracts* III. No. 81. 4 My good girl, just powder me that ham, or dish me those turnips.

† b. *fig.* To preserve, keep, store *up*. *Obs.*

1614 R. TAILOR *Hog Hath Lost Pearl* I. i. B iij, If you haue powdred vp my plot in your sconce, you may home sir. 1654 FULLER *Two Serm.* 27 All Spiritual Meat is not..for our present spending and feeding thereon, but (as good Husbands) we are to powder up some for the time to come. 1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig* III. vi. 434 That horrible Leviathan which is powder'd up I know not where against the manifestation of the Messias.

3. To sprinkle powder upon; to besprinkle or cover *with* or as *with* some powdery substance. (In first quot, to sprink'le with dust.)

c 1350 *Story of Holy Rood* 117 in *Leg Rood* (1871) 65 Þou sal..Fall to erth and powder þe, And pray god haue mercy on me. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 411/1 Powd ryd wythe powder, *pulveriatus.* 1563 HYLL *Art Garden.* (1593) 31 Which lightly couer or poulder with earth in that place where they most swarm. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 581 The Galaxie, that Milkie way Which nightly as a circling Zone thou seest Pouderd with Starrs. 1883 SYMONDS *Ital. By-ways* I. 1 Ridges powdered with light snow. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 870 It is a good plan after washing the feet to powder them..with boric acid.

b. To apply powder to (the hair, etc.) as a cosmetic. Also with the person as obj.; also *absol.* or *intr.* for *refl.*

1599 [see POWDERING *vbl sb.* 1]. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* I i, Still to be pou'dred, still perfum'd. 1633 FORD *Love's Sacr.* II i, She shall no oftener powder her hair, surfeit her cheeks, cleanse her teeth. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 2 ¶ 2 He has his shoes rubo'd and his Perriwig powder'd at the Barber's. 1810 *Splendid Follies* I. 10 Edward and William were so rubbing and powdering to mount behind. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* iii, 'A red no-e..she can always powder it'. 'She would scorn to powder it', says Edwin. 1883 *Century Mag* XXVII. 5 [One] who was not highly rouged and powdered.

c To whiten (a fabric) by application of some white powdered substance.

1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., Lace which has grown yellow is powdered by being placed in a packet of white lead and beaten.

4. In heraldry and decorative art: To strew with a multitude of (isolated) small objects or figures of the same kind; to ornament with spots or small devices scattered over the surface; to sprinkle or spangle (a surface, etc.) *with*. Also *fig.* Usually in *pa. pple.*

13.. *Test. Christi* 221 (Vernon MS.) in Herrig's *Archiv* LXXIX. 430 A cote-armour I haw wiþ me .. Poudret wiþ fyue roses rede. c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 5680 The champe of the feld was gowlis, Thik y-poudred with smale foules. 1430 CAXTON *Eneydos* xv. 54 The eithe taketh a newe cote .of fyn g as powdred with floures of a hundred thousande maners of colours 1536 *Regr. Riches* in *Antiq. Sarish.* (1771) 198 Many copes, powdered with Lyons Ostrages Trifoils, Flower de Luces and dyvers Armes, in number sixteen. 1580 HOLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Vn Chamarre broché de pourpre*, a garment poudred with purple studdes. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xv. 164 Nature.. Who seemes in that her pearle [the daisy] so greatly to delight That euery Pla ne tree with she powdreth to beholde. 1727 BERKELEY *Tour Italy* 21 May, Delicious vineyards, gardens, &c., powdered with little white houses. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 415 Gold shoes powdered with pearls. 1882 HARE in *Gd. Words* Mar. 180 Soon the whole country becomes powdered with ruins.

b. With the decorative objects as subject.

1867 'OUIDA' *C. Castlemaine* (1879) 17 Daisies powdering the turf sodden with human blood.

II. 5 To sprinkle or scatter like powder; to strew here and there in a multitude of minute particles; to disperse here and there upon a surface, as a number of small ornamental figures repeated. Usually in *pa. pple.* (Correlative to 4.)

13 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 44 Gilofre, gyngure & gromylyoun, And pyonys powdered ay betwene 1483 *Act 1 Rich. III*, c. 8 *Preamble*, The Sellers of such course Clothes.. usen for to powder and cast Flokkys of fynner Cloth upon the same. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. ii. 40 Or quhar the schene lilleis in ony steid War pulderit wyth the vermel rosis reid. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokesh re* iv. (1892) 40 As for the Irishmen they are soe powdred among the Inhabitaunts .. that in euerye village you shall find the thirde, fourth, or fift housholder an Irishman. 1744 J. PATERSON *Comm. Milton's P. L.* 374 Prodigious clusters of small stars... poudered or cast close together, as it were dust sprinkled upon a floor. 1890 *Cent. Dict* s.v., To powder violets on a silk ground.

III. To reduce or fall down to powder.

6. To reduce to powder; to pulverize.

15.. in *Vicary's Anat* (1888) App. ix. 223 Lett all these be poulder'd small, and cersel [sifted] fyncly. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I vii. 33 The which poulderd he prescribeth to be taken in a reale egg. 1728 QUINCY *Compl Disp* 11 In the powdering such things as Jallop, Ipecacuanha, and the like 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. iv 74 The vast enclosure of his brick walls now almost powdered into dust.

7. *intr.* To fall to powder, become pulverized.

1846 WORCESTER, *Powder*, *v. n.* to fall to dust. 1864 WEBSTER, *Powder*, *v. i.*, to become like powder; as, some salts powder easily.

IV. †8. *trans.* To charge with gunpowder; cf. POWDERED 5. *Obs. rare.*

1643 *Public Consider* 8 Not with..powdering our guns.

Powder, *v.*[2] *colloq.* and *dial.* [f. POWDER *sb*[2]] *intr.* To rush; to hurry with unpetuosity and rushing speed: said esp of a rider.

1632 QUARLES *Div. Fancies* I. lxvii, Zacheus climb'd the Tree: But O how fast, (when Our Saviour called) he powder'd down again! c 1645 T. TULLY *Siege of Carlisle* (1840) 33 About 800 horse..come powdering towards the Cowes so fast. 1684 OTWAY *Atheist* III. i. The Dice powd'ring out of the Box. 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* 3 Down comes a kite powdering upon them in the interim, and gobbles up both together. 1804 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Emmi* vi, You'll take four [horses] and you'll see how we'll powder along 1857 THORNBURY *Songs Cavaliers & Roundh.* 115 And powdering fast, the men and horses Thundering swept down Framp on Hill 1895 A. FORBES *Mem. of War & Peace* I 13 All Belgrade, feverish for further news, rushed out into the street as I powdered along.

b. *transf* and *fig.*

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) III 47 The refusal came powdering from him by wholesale. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxxiv, 'I think I see 'un now, a powderin' awa' at the thin bread an' butther'.

Powderable (pou·dərăb'l), *a. rare.* [f. POWDER *v*[1] + -ABLE.] Capable of being powdered: i. e. a. of being reduced to powder; friable, pulverizable; † b. of being salted or preserved (*obs.*).

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III xviii. (1686) 132 Nor do they become friable or easily powderable by Philosophical Calcination. 1766 ENTICK *London* (1776) I. 243 Corn, wine, powderable wares, fish.

† **Powderal,** *a. Obs rare*[−1]. [irreg. f. POWDER *sb*[1] + -AL.] Of the nature of powder; powdery, pulverulent.

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat* 52 No pulverous or powderall co-mixture doth tend to generation.

Powder-bag. A bag for holding powder: † a. ? for powdered salt or spices. *Obs.* b. for carrying gunpowder. c. for hair-powder.

1392-3 *Earl Derby's Exp* (Camden) 152 Super officio salsarie. pro j pare powder-bagg, iiij d. 1533 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot* VI. 160 To iij carcage hors to cary the gunstanis, pulder bagis, and uthir neces-aris. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) D d j, Cartridges..may be kept in the powder magazine, in the empty powder-barrels and powder bags. 1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* (1808) I 7 The man who cleans boots is running in one dire tion, the barber with his powder-bag in another. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word bk.*, *Powder-bags* leathern bags containing from 20 to 40 lbs. of powder; substituted for petards at the instance of Lord Cochrane, as being more easily placed.

Powder-blue, *sb.* and *a.* [POWDER *sb*[1] I.]

1. *sb.* Powdered smalt, esp. for use in the laundry.

1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4319/3 Out of the Prize, Name unknown, Smalt or Powder-Blue. 1742 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. ii. 194 Powder-blue, mix'd with the Saffron water, makes a Green. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* I. 15 Great quantities of Smalt imported..are used under the name of Powder blue, in washing linen. 1883 J. BARCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 152 A small quantity of fine powder-blue is sometimes added.

2. *adj.* Having the deep blue colour of smalt.

b. *sb.* A name for this colour.

1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Aug. 3/3 A gown of powder-blue serge. 1895 CLIVE HOLLAND *Jap. Wife* (ed. 11) 121 A dressing-gown robe of blue linen, with wide sleeves and an *obi* of powder-blue muslin. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Sept. 3/2 That molton cloth boasting a whitish surface that is very happy in powder blue, greens, and dark purples.

Powder-box. A box for holding powder. † **a.** A box for powdered spice or salt. *Obs.* b. A box for carrying or containing gunpowder. c. A box for toilet-powder, usually also containing a powder-puff. d. A box with small holes in the lid, for sprinkling powder or sand upon writing to prevent blotting; a pounce-box.

1403 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 20, j. poudrebox. 1424 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 57 Powderbox and salers of siluere. 1679 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1452/4 Two silver Powder-boxes with a large buckle engraved on the lid of them. 1704 STEELE *Lying Lover* III. i. 34 Betty, bring the Powder Box to your Lady. 1713 GAY *Fan* I. 129 There stands the Toilette.. The patch, the powder-box, pulville, perfumes.

Powder-boy. A boy employed on board ship to carry gunpowder from the powder-room to the guns; a 'powder-monkey'.

1805 in Polwhele *Trad & Recoll.* (1826) II. 577, I acted both in the capacity of a commanding officer, mate, midshipman, small-arm-man, and powder-boy. 1809 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* iii, The powder-boys, each with his box full, seated on it.

Powder-chest. a. A chest for holding gunpowder. b. A kind of petard charged with gunpowder, scrap iron, old nails, etc, fastened to the deck of a ship to be discharged at a boarding enemy.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. xiii. 86 How to make Powder-Chests. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* I. n. xxvi. 167 Our danger was the greater, as the fire was about the powder-chest. 1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

Powder-down. [f. POWDER *sb.*[1] + DOWN *sb.*[2], rendering Ger. *puder-dunen* or *staub dunen* (pl.), lit. powder-downs (i.e. down-plumules, 'down'), introduced 1840 by Nitzsch (*Pterylographie* vii).]

Name for peculiar down-feathers or plumules, found in various birds in definite tracts or patches: so called from the bluish-white powdery or scurfy substance into which they disintegrate; by Cones called *pulviplumes*. (Sometimes, less correctly, applied to the powder or scurf.) Also *attrib.*, as in *powder-down feathers*, *powder-down patch* or *tract*, a patch of powder-downs.

1861 A. D. BARTLETT in *Proc. Zool Soc.* 131 This has led me to the discovery of two remarkable powder-down patches. 1867 P. L. SCLATER tr. *Nitzsch's Pterylogr.* vii. 38 The powder down-feathers are intruded among the lateral feathers of the great saddle of the spinal tract. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 142 The 'Downs' are almost always concealed by the Contour-feathers, and are smaller, more fluffy, and more numerous A peculiarly modified kind are the Powder-downs. *Ibid.* 738 *Powder-downs* are so called from the powder produced by the continuous disintegration of the numerous brush-like barbs and barbules, into which the barrel is constantly splitting as it grows without forming a principal shaft

Powdered (pou·dard), *ppl. a.* [f. POWDER *v.*[1]]

† **1.** Of food: Sprinkled or seasoned with salt or spice. Also *fig.* 'Seasoned'. *Obs.*

1563 B. GOOGE *Eglogs*, etc. (Arb.) 83 Our sighes, and powdred sobs with tears. 1587 R. BAYNES in Turbery. *Trag. T* To Rdr, Poets pens .Whose powdred sauces are mixt, with pleasure, and delight. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 1 Reason..began this motherly, and well powdered tale.

2. Salted, pickled, or spiced for future use; preserved; cured; corned. ? *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1409 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 43 In xvj powdret fish empt. xs. c 1460 J RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 533 Mustard is meete for brawne, beef, or powdred motonn. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg* 54/2 By eating of poudred or saulted meate. 1667 DENHAM *Direct. Paint.* ii iv, Out of the very Beer, they sell the Malt; Powder of Powder, from powder'd Beef the Salt. 1736 CARTE *Ormonde* II. 322 Powdered beef and pork imported from Ireland. 1848 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xxvi, Lord Allan, rest his saul, used to like a pouthered guse.

† **b.** *transf*: cf. POWDERING-TUB 2. *Obs.*

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. ii 62 Shee hath eaten vp all her beefe, and she is her selfe in the tub...Euer your fresh Whore, and your pouder'd Bawd.

3. Decorated with a multitude of spots or small figures scattered over the surface; spangled.

c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 266 A mantell. Of blak sylke, purfylyd with poudryd hermyne. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ii 25 On his shield . He bore a crowned little Ermelin, That deckt the azure field with her fayre poudred skin. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* ii. (ed. 3) 12 *Powdered* or *Poudree* is substituted for *Semée*.

b. *Zool.* Marked with numerous minute dots or spots closely placed, as if dusted over with powder. Said esp. of moths.

1832 J. RENNIE *Conspect Butterfl. & Moths* 57 The Powdered Quaker (*Orthosia sparsa*). *Ibid* 62 The Powdered Rustic (*Caradrina superstes*). *Ibid.* 89 The Powdered Wainscot (*Simyra venosa*) .. Wings .. first pair hoary, sprinkled with minute black spots.

4. Of the hair or skin: Dressed with powder as

a cosmetic. Also said of the person. Also in parasynthetic combination.

1655 *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc.) 146 A dresse of powdered hayre. 1716 GAY *Trivia* I. 127 The powder'd footman . Beneath his flapping Hat secures his Hair. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* vii, The greater part of the furniture was of the powdered-head and pig-tail period. *Ibid.* xxxviii, The powdered-headed ancestor. 1863 'OUIDA' *Held in Bondage* (1870) 10 The powdered servant who opened the door.

†5. [? f. POWDER *sb.*[1] 3 + -ED [2].] Charged with, or fired by, gunpowder. Also *fig. Obs. rare*

1575 J. B in *Gascoigne's Wks.* PPPP ij b, In bloudie broyles, where pouldred shot was rife. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Tobacco Battered* Ded. to W. Loe, You'll need no Warming to avoid our Peal; Nor are in Level of our Poudred Pen.

6. Reduced to powder or dust; pulverized.

1591 SPENSER *Ruines Rome* xxxii, Againe on foote to reare her pouldred corse. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 53 Powdered glasse emits no fume or exhalation although it bee laid upon a red hot iron. 1765 *Univ. Mag* XXXVII. 323/2 Ground and powdered refined sugar. 1854 BOWEN *Logic* x. 326 Powdered chalk will always be insoluble.

Pow·derer. *rare.* [f. POWDER *v.*[1] + -ER [1].] One who powders: see the verb.

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* F v b, The seasoners and embalmers of the body (whome they calle pouldررers).

Pow·der-flask. A case for carrying gunpowder, formerly usually of horn (see next), later of leather or metal, usually with a special device for measuring out a charge of powder; used by soldiers and sportsmen: = FLASK *sb* [2] 2.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Powder-flasks*, in artillery, are most commonly made of horn, of any convenient size and figure, to carry powder for priming of cannon. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* (1849) 360 A powder-flask, which a clerk had purchased from a Blackfoot warrior. *a* 1845 SYD SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II 236/1 Irish Protestants whose . dinner-table is regularly spread with knife, fork, and cocked pistol; salt cellar and powder-flask.

Pow·der-horn. A powder-flask made of the horn of an ox or cow with a wooden or metal bottom at the larger end. Sometimes applied to a powder-flask of some other material.

1533 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot* VI. 162 Item, ane pulder horne. 1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3100/3 The Musket of one of them..went off, and set his Bandeliers on fire, and they the Powder-Horns which hung in the Gun-Room. *a* 1745 SWIFT *Direct. Servants* Introd. § 35 You may..stick your candle in a bottle, or .in a powder-horn. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* IV. xv. 419 The hardy backswoodsman, armed with a rifle, a powder-horn, and a pouch for shot and bullets. 1906 *Athenæum* 1 Dec. 687/1 Illustrations of a papier mâché powder-horn .decorated with designs by him.

Pow·deriness. [f. POWDERY + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being powdery; pulverulence.

1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No 35 (1822) I. 275 The melting powderiness of peppermint.

Powdering (pou·dəriŋ), *vbl. sb* [f. POWDER *v.*[1] + -ING [1].] The action of POWDER *v.*[1], or the result of this.

1. The action of sprinkling or dusting something with powder; *spec.* the application of powder as a cosmetic to the hair or face.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 411/1 Powderynge, wythe powder, *pulverisacio.* 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* Ded., It is not pould'ring, perfuming, and every day smelling of the taylor, that converteth to a beautiful object. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 78 They forbid all painting, patching, and powdering. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 673 [He] was very particular on his last day about the powdering and curling of his wig

b. A deposit of powdery substance sprinkled upon a surface; a thin sprinkling (of something).

1834 ARNOLD in Stanley *Life & Corr.* (1844) I. vii. 373 We had no snow in the valleys, but frequently a thick powdering on the higher mountains. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 139 On the face and ears it [i.e. Scarlatinal peeling] usually takes the form of a fine powdering 1902 *Westm. Gaz* 25 Nov. 10/1 On the 19th and 20th a powdering of snow showed on the southern side of Monte Bignone.

2. The seasoning or preserving of food with salt or spice. Also *fig.* ? *Obs.*

c 1450 *Two Cookery bks.* 69 Powdryng of beef, or eny other fressh flessh. 1530 HOLLYBAND *Treas. fr. Tong, Salure*, poudring, or salting 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xiii (1592) 196 The Deathes of the giltlesse . is but a powdering of their vertues, to preserue them to the vse of posteritie. 1615 [see POTTING *vbl. sb.*[1] 3]. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Gt. Eater Kent* 16 Hee is profitable in .saving the charge of salt; for his appetite will not waite and attend the powdring.

3. Decoration with spots or small figures disposed as if sprinkled over a surface. b. *concr.* (usually *pl.*) Such figures themselves collectively; *esp.* the spots on a heraldic fur, or small charges (e. g. fleurs-de-lys) scattered over the field.

1405-6 *Norwich Sacrist's Roll* (MS.), In serico et in rosis de auro emptis pro powderyng 1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 116 Powderings made of boxy leggs. 1505 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot* III. 41 Item for xxx powderingis to the samyn; [the Kingis rob riall] ilk hundreth iij *s*; summa ..xlv *li.* 1602 SEGAR *Hon. Mil. & Civ.* IV xxii. 238 A Duke's eldest sonne is borne in the degree of a Marquesse, and weares as many powdrings as a Marquesse 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Powderings*, in building, a term sometimes used for devices serving to fill up vacant spaces, in carved works: also in escutcheons, writings, &c 1766 PORNY *Heraldry* i.i. (1777) 26 Ermine is a Field Argent, with small points or spots Sable, in the form of little Triangles, which in Heraldry are generally called Powdering. 1880 *Academy* 18 Dec. 446/3 The embroiderers..did not seek for novelty; diapers and powderings, even angel and saint, were reproduced over and over again without much change except of arrangement.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb*: as *powdering things*; **powdering-closet** = *powdering room*; **powdering-dress, -gown** a garment worn over the ordinary clothes to protect them while the hair was being powdered; † **powdering-house**, a building in which meat was 'powdered' or preserved with salt or spices· **powdering-mill** a mill for pulverizing some substance (as ore, snuff); † **powdering pearls**, small pearls used for 'powdering' (see 3); **powdering-room**, a room appropriated to powdering the hair; **powdering-slipper**: see quot.; † **powdering trough**, a trough in which meat was 'powdered'. See also POWDERING-TUB.

1786 MISS E. CLAYTON in *Mrs. Delany's Life & Corr.* Ser. II. III. 399 A bed-chamber, two dressing-rooms, two powdering-closets. 1875 MISS THACKERAY *Miss Angel* xv, There was a powdering-closet on the second story of the house. 1776 MRS. HARRIS in *Priv. Lett. Ld Malmesbury* (1870) I. 347 In his hurry, he threw his powdering dress over his shoulders *c* 1770 T. ERSKINE *Barber* in *Poet. Reg.* (1810) 328 Rob'd in a flannel powd'ring gown 1900 DOYLE *Green Flag, Capt. Sharkey* i, He wore a loose damask powdering-gown secured by a cord round the waist. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. fr. Tong, Vne Saliere*, a poudring house, a salte seller. 1606 in Nichols *Progr. Jas. I* (1828) II. 61 *note*, 1002 and halfe of rag poudring pearles *a* 1774 J. & R. ADAM *Archit.* II. pl. 1 By means of an intersol over the closet and powdering room, we have introduced a servant's sleeping-room adjoining to this apartment. 1900 BESANT in *Daily News* 3 Sept. 6/2, I wish I could show you one room in the house. It was the old 'powdering-room'. 182. MAR. EDGEWORTH *Parent's Assist.*, *Basket-woman* (1856) 469 'These slippers are meant——'. 'For powdering-slippers, miss'... 'To wear when people are powdering their hair . that they may not spoil their other shoes'. 1786 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 24 July, We help her [the Queen] off with her gown, and on with her powdering things. 1612 in *Antiquary* Jan (1906) 29 In the larder . Twoe powdringe Troves with covers, a powdringe Tubbe, twoe lesser tubbes.

Pow·dering, *ppl. a.*[1] [f. POWDER *v.*[1] + -ING [2].] That powders; that sprinkles with powder.

1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 318 The powdering particles, which we see on the grass and trees 1832-53 W. MITCHELL in *Whistle-binkie* (Scotch Songs) Ser. III 107 You've come .Wi' your crispin' an' pontherin' gear, John Frost. 1880 BLACKMORE *Mary Anerley* II xviii. 306 Some of the powdering willow dusted her bright luxuriant locks with gold.

Pow·dering, *ppl. a.*[2] [f. POWDER *v.*[2] + -ING [2].] Rushing impetuously; *fig.* impetuous, violent.

1619 BALCANQUAL in *Hales' Gold. Rem.* II. (1673) 73 They were called in and dismist with such a powdering speech as I doubt not, your Lordship hath heard with grief enough.

Pow·dering-tub. [f. prec. vbl. sb. + TUB.] 1. A tub in which the flesh of animals is 'powdered', or salted and pickled.

1530 PALSGR. 257/2 Poudryng tubbe, *salower.* 1534 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 189 Item a powdringe tubb with a coveryngc. 1612 [see POWDERING *trough*]. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, Netherl.* I. 44 On Sunday, a piece of salt meat is usually taken out of the powdering tub. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess., Love* Wks (Bohn) I. 77 Its gravest discourse has a savour of hams and powdering-tubs.

†2. Humorously applied to a sweating-tub used for the cure of venereal disease. *Obs*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. i. 79 From the Poudring tub of infamy, Fetch forth the Lazar Kite of Cressids kinde, Doll Teare-sheete. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III ii. 980 Where some Tub-holders-forth have made In Powdring-Tubs, their richest Trade. 1709 O. DYKES *Eng. Prov. & Refl.* (ed. 2) 83 Pickl'd up to the very Nose in the Powdering-Tub of Sin and Salivation. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* II No. 90 2/2 Away to the Powdering-Tub and burnt Mutton.

Pow·derless, *a.* [f. POWDER *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Destitute of powder; not powdered.

1887 *Atlantic Monthly* Sept. 323 His brown suit, his fur cap, his powderless hair..betrayed him [Franklin in Paris] at once.

Pow·der-man. † a. ? A dealer in gunpowder. *Obs* b A man who supplies the guns with powder on board a man-of-war. c. One who attends to the powder used in blasting operations, etc.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. xii. 67 Every Gunner may have his Peter ready made refined and in Meal at the Powder-mens, or Chandlers. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* (1862) 226 Stationary powdermen are allotted to every two guns 1886 *Sci. Amer.* LIV. 85/2 In driving the heading, each of the three shifts is made up of a boss, 4 drill men, 4 helpers on drills, 1 powder man, 1 car man, and 2 laborers.

Pow·der-monkey. A humorous term for a powder-boy on board ship. Also *fig*

1682 SHADWELL *Medal* Ep. A iv, Heaven keep us from Juries such as will give 800l dammages to a Powder-monkey. 1759 *Compl. Letter-writer* (ed. 6) 215 Her powder-monkey was Dick Cummings, ogling and winking. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* lii, Ellangowan had him placed as cabin-boy, or powder-monkey on board an armed sloop. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 62/1 When his son Henry was twelve years old, he was employed as a 'powder-monkey' in making and filling blank and ball cartridges.

b. (See quot. 1893.)

1882 JEFFERIES *Bevis* III. iv. 63 How to take the honey was not so easily settled, till they thought of making a powder-monkey, and so smoking them out. 1893 *Wilts. Glost.*, *Powder-monkey*, damp gunpowder, moulded into a 'devil' or cake which will smoulder slowly, used by boys for stupefying a wasp's nest.

† **Pow·derous,** *a. Obs rare*[−1]. [f. POWDER *sb.*[1] + -OUS.] Apt to crumble to powder, friable.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVI. xl. I. 490 Cherry-tree wood is pliable, but drier and more powderous.

Pow·der-puff.

1. a. A soft pad, usually of down, for applying powder to the skin. b. An instrument like a small bellows formerly used for powdering the hair.

a 1704 T. BROWN *Pleas. Lett. to Gent.* Wks. 1709 III. ii. 16 A Powder puff. 1841 OLDFISHON *Creol.* xix 229 This.. made him..pass the powder-puff over his hair. 1851 in *Illustr. Lond. News* 5 Aug. (1854) 110/3 Occupations of People .Powder-puff maker. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* II. x 206 Topsy and Mopsy were improved by the powder puff.

2. *transf.* a. ? Contemptuously applied to a man with powdered hair. a fop. b. Applied to a young gull with downy feathers.

1731 FIELDING *Lottery* ii, Is this the fellow for whom I am unknown? this powderpuff. 1891 *Daily News* 14 Oct. 2/8 Myriads of gulls sitting about, of all sizes, from tiny powder-puffs to the stately wide-winged, full grown birds.

Powdery (pou·dəri), *a* [f. POWDER *sb.*[1] + -Y.]

1. Of the nature or consistence of powder; consisting of fine loose particles; pulverulent; dusty.

1486 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 10107 Wyth powdry sondys out off noumbre, Wych hyr passage so encombre. 1767 PERCIVAL in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 230 A considerable portion of it..subsided in a powdery form to the bottom of the glass. 1799 WORDSW. *Lucy Gray* vii, Her feet disperse the powdery snow, That rises up like smoke. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phanes* 562 The cells..forming, especially when dry, a loose, powdery mass.

b. Easily disintegrated into powder; friable.

a 1728 WOODWARD *Fossils* II. 36 A brown, powdery Spar. They say it holds Iron. Found amongst the Iron-Ore.

†2. Of the nature of gunpowder; inflammable, explosive. *Obs.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xx. § 14 The lighted matches of sedition found powdry spirits, and wonderfull correspondence.

3. Covered with or full of powder; having a deposit of powder; dusty.

1708 OZELL tr. *Boileau's Lutrin* 48 When from his Powdry Roost the Bird of Night takes his Flight. 1784 WOODWARD in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 423 The powdery head is covered with a loose campanulated cap. 1872 GEO ELIOT *Middlem.* lix, That pollen which the bees carry off (having no idea how powdery they are). 1874 SYMONDS *Italy & Greece* 291 Delicate golden auriculas with powdery leaves and stems. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX 738 The skin is everywhere wonderfully white, in some regions raised into little powdery eminences.

4. *Comb.*, as *powdery-looking.*

1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* (1877) 38 Note the powdery-looking upper surface, white in young specimens.

Pow·dike, po·dike. *local.* Forms: 3-5 **pokediche, -dike, -dyke**; 6-8 **powdyke, -dike**, 7 **poedike**, 7-8 **podike.** [First element originally *poke*: origin unascertained; the second is DIKE *sb.*, sense 5 or 7, or DITCH *sb.* 4, an earthen bank.] The name of an ancient dike or embankment raised to keep the fen waters out of Marshland, in the part of Norfolk west of the Great Ouse; also of a later work, the *new powdike*, constructed further to the south for the same purpose.

The old Powdike was raised *c* 1223; it ran from W. to E. separating Marshland from Bardolph Fen. The new Powdike was begun in 1423; it ran along the north brink of Well Creek, forming the southern boundary of Stow and Downham Fen. There was also a *Little Powdike*, at the west end of the old Powdike. See the Map in Dugdale *Hist. Imbanking & Drayning*, 1662 1772, xlvi.

1293 *Pat.* 21 *Edw. I* m. 10 (P. R. O.) Forsatum quod vocatur Pokediche..ab antiquo levatum. pro defensione et salvacione partium ipsarum contra aquarum inundaciones. 1350 *Pat.* 23 *Edw III*, pt. 1 m. 29d. Fossatum vocatum Pokedyk in Mersheland in com. Norf. 1423 (in Dugdale, as above) Pokediche, Pokedyke. 1530-1 *Act.* 22 *Hen VIII*, c. 11 Dyvers evyll dysposed personnes maliciously at dyverse..times hathe .broken vp dyvers parties of the Dyke called the newe Powdyke in Marsheland in the Countie of Norfolke, and the brokyn Dyke other wyse called Old feld Dyke by Marsheland, in the Ile of Elye. 1662 DUGDALE *Hist. Imbanking*, etc. xlvi. 245/1 Upon this occasion, by a common consent amongst them, was the old Podike first raised, about the year MCCXXIII (7 Hen. 3). *Ibid.*, The said Bank called Podike. *Ibid.* 264 (*Margin*, The making of the new Pow dike, 1 Hen. 6, 12 April) That there should be another Wall or Bank made new on the North side of Salterys lode brink, by all the Landholders throughout Marshland. 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 237 The old podike, the defensive bank to the country of Marshland in Norfolk, against foreign waters, was cut through by persons unknown. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xvii. 245 By statute 22 Hen. VIII. c. 11, perversely and maliciously to cut down or destroy the powdike, in the fens of Norfolk and Ely, is felony.

† **Powe,** *int. Obs.* An imitation of a knock.

c 1580 JEFFERIE *Bugbears* III. ii. in *Archiv Stud. Neu. Spr.* (1897), I will knocke. powe! ho? who is in the house?

Powe, obs. f. PAW *sb.*[1]; var. POUGH *v Obs.*

Powee, variant of POWESE, the Curassow.

Powellite (pou·ĕlait). *Min.* [Named 1891, after Major J. W. Powell: see -ITE [1].] Molybdate and tungstate of calcium, of yellow colour and resinous lustre.

1897 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. III. XLI. 138 Powellite—calcium molybdate; a new mineral species.

Power (pau·ər, pauər), *sb.*[1] Forms: see below. [ME. *poër, poeir, pouer* (= pu,ē·r), a. AF. *poër, poair, pouair* = OF. *poër, poeir* (whence *pooir,*

povoir, mod.F. *pouvoir*), sb. use of vb. inf. *poeir*, *pouoir*, *povoir*, *pouvoir* :—earlier **podeir* (*podir* in *Strasb. Oaths* 842) = Pr., Sp., Pg. *poder*, It. *potere* to be able :—late pop. L. *potēre*, which, by the 8th c. in vulgar speech, supplanted *posse* (pr. pple. *potent-*, perf. *potui*) to be able: see Diez. The *v* in Fr. *pouvoir* was developed by hiatus in *pooir*; the *w* in Eng. arose from change of *o* in *poēr* to *ou*, *ow*. The spelling *power* has been the prevailing one from 14th c. Phonetic development (poi,ēr, pui,ēr, pū·er, pou·ər, pouə1, pou·ər, in north. dial. pū·or, pūr).]

A. Illustration of Forms.

a. (3) 4 poer, po·ir, (3) 4 pouwer, 4–5 pouwere, pouer, powere, 5 pouere, pouoir, poweer, -eir, pouar, 6 powar, -are, *Sc.* pover, (3) 4-power.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 4523 Gret *poer of yrlonde Modred him wan al so. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Hand.* (Rolls) 588 Poer ynow schal come to me. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 7639 Hii adde..gret *poeir sone anhonde. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 127/724 Þe Erchebischop of Euerwyke fondede for-to bringe A-cord and loue bi is *pouwer bi-tweene thomas and þe king. *Ibid.* 34/32 A-gein mine goles *pouwere. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10653 Fore to the fight with a fell *pouer. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 3096 (Göttl.) He com egayn him wid gret pouer. *Ibid.* 9780 (Trin.) For to haue *powere þeie. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xiv. Haue þeiē on the pore, quyl thou hase *pouere. 1447-8 Q. Marg. in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. Introd. 93 To haue licence and *pouoir to ley the first stone. *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 412 With all thair strang *poweir. 1486 in *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* X. 150 *note*, His factouris havand *pouar of hym. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II. 231 Traistand ..he micht na *powar be agane tha kingis thre. 1538 Starkey *England* I. ii. 35 Conuenyent powar and strenguth. 1554-9 in *Songs & Ball.* (1860) 11 Extoit *poware, whiche ys no goodly faciour. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II. 624 Quhilk efter him ..Come haine agane with *power of the new. *c* 1200 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 20/49 Þis holi Abbod hadde gret *power With þe King Edmund. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 376 (Bodley MS. 902) And doth what lith in his power.

β. 4–6 pore, 5–6 poure, 5–7 powre, 6 ? poore, poour, 6 7 pour, 7–8 pow'r, 9 *Sc.* and *north. dial.* poor (pūr).

[1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 2049 He nom wib him..gret *pore yoou.] 1461 Marg. Paston in *P. Lett.* II. 12 Ye ar myche behold to the Meyr and to Gylberd,..for teythfully they owe yow good wyll to ther poys. *c* 1511 *1st Eng. Ed. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 33/2 They haue nat the pore to come out of that deserte. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxi. 157 The dragons *poure..distroyed haue I. 1555 Eden *Decades* 36 A poure of armed men. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 15 A man of grete *powre. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* II. vi. 4 That Powre which gaue me first my oath. 1529 Wolsey in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* (1880) 11 As my *poore shall increase. 1575 Laneham *Let.* (1871) 1 But also haue *poour..to go and I too see things sight worthy. 1546 *Suppl. Commons* in *Four Supplic.* (1871) 63 The *pours, whome God hathe ordeyned. 1638 Pou'full [see Powerful *a.* 2] 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 500 The Western Winds with vital *Pow'r Call forth the tender Grass, and budding Flower.

B. Signification. **I.** As a quality or property.

1. Ability to do or effect something or anything, or to act upon a person or thing. (Cf. quot. 1690).

c 1325 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 215 And zif to man þe power To chese,.. Off god and yuel shed to make. 1382 Wyclif *John* x. 18. I haue power for to putte it, and I haue power for to take it eftsoone. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 2 Him is benome The pouer bothe of hond and fot. 1470 85 Malory *Arthur* xv. ii. 657 It shalle not lye in your power to peysshe me as moche as a threde. 1580 Barrington *Exp. Lord's Prayer* (1596) 200 That he would keepe vs from apposings aboue our power to satisfie. 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* 2 By his power and wisdome he built a Temple. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* II. vii. § 8 Power is another of those simple Ideas which we receive from Sensation and Reflection. For observing in our selves, that we do and can think, and that we can, at pleasure, move several parts of our Bodies which were at rest; the effects also, that natural Bodies are able to produce in one another, occurring every moment to our Senses, we both these ways get the Idea of Power. *Ibid.* xxi. § 2 Power is twofold, viz. as able to make, or able to receive any change: The one may be called *Active*, and the other *Passive Power*. 1713 Berkeley *Hylas & Phil.* I. Wks. 1871 I. 287 Is it not in your power to open your eyes? 1741-2 Gray *Agrippina* 40 The power To judge of weights and measures. 1785 Reid *Int.* Wks. I. 65/2 Power to produce an effect, supposes power not to produce it; otherwise it is not power but necessity. 1853 Lynch *Self-Improv.* v. 113 Money is power—power for bread and power for tinsel. 1858 Lardner *Hand-bk. Nat. Phil., Hydrost.*, etc. 46 Fishes have the power of changing their bulk by the voluntary distension of an air vessel. 1861 W. H. Russell in *Morning Chron.* 3 Aug., Ready to afford any information in their power.

b. With *a* and *pl.* A particular faculty of body or mind.

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 352/1 In theyr bodye whiche is made of four complexions and in theyr Sowle in whiche ben thre poures. 1586 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 148 Memory, reason, & wyll. And these ben the thre powers of the soule. *c* 1540 Boorde *The boke for to Lerne* C iij b, Moderate slepe ..doth anymat and comforte all the naturall, animall, and spyrytuall, powers of man. 1665 Glanvill *Scepsis Sci.* xiii. 71 When we speak of Powers and Faculties of the Soul, we intend not to assert, their real distinction from it, or each other, but only a modal diversity. 1736 Butler *Anal.* I. i. Wks. 1874 I. 28 Several things..affect all our living powers, and at length suspend the exercise of them. 1889 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* III. xii. 81 The laureate of Will am taxes his powers to the uttermost to set forth the greatness of the prince.

c. Sometimes the plural does not imply different faculties, but power put forth in various directions or on various occasions.

a 1586 Sidney *Ps.* xx. v, I know that He heares mee, Yea, heares with powers and helps of helpfull hand. 1785 Watts *Logic* I. vi. § 9 We must consider it in its Powers and Capacities either to do or suffer. 1804 Abernethy *Surg. Obs.* 55 The patient, whose vital powers had long been greatly exhausted, died. 1852 R. Knox *Gt. Artists & Gt. Anat.* 174 His powers of attention, and his educability were admirable. 1878 Browning *La Saisiaz* 199 Powers that fain Else would soar, condemned to grovel.

2. Ability to act or affect something strongly; physical or mental strength; might; vigour, energy; force of character; telling force, effect.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 411/1 Power, or strengthe,..*potestas, robur, fortitudo, nisus, vigor.* 1456 *Pik. St. Albans* diij, The bellis that yowre hawke shall wheer, looke that thay be not to heuy ouer hir power to weyr. 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* iii. 209 The Bathes..Giving that naturall power, which, by the vigrous sweate, Doth lend the lively springs their perdurable heate. 1668 Shadwell *Sullen Lovers* I. i, He has great power in Corranto's and Jiggs. 1738 Wesley *Psalms* II. viii, Thou art declar'd my Son with Power. *a* 1770 Whitefield in J. R. Leifchild *Cornwall Mines* (1855) 300, I rode to St Ives, and preached to many who gladly attended to hear the word. A great power seemed to accompany it. 1838-9 Fr. A. Kemble *Resid. in Georgia* (1863) 27 Bring them by power of lungs. 1860 Lowell *Lett.* (1894) I. 341 More power to your elbow! God bless you! 1893 Chesney *Lesters* II. xxi, Mounted on an obvious screw, but in good going condition, and with plenty of power.

b. Political or national strength.

1701 Balance of Power [see Balance *sb.* 17 c]. 1719 W. Wood *Surv. Trade* 315 The excellence of our Constitution, ..would invite great Numbers over to us, exceedingly add to our Power and Strength, and make us more a Ba'ance to the Greatness of any Country in Europe. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Jan. 28/1 Would there be any longer a balance of power in Europe? 1904 *West-m. Gaz.* 12 May 2/1 It was calculation based on balance-of-power considerations, which come into question now.

3. Of inanimate things: Active property; capacity of producing some effect; the active principle or virtue of a herb, etc. († also *concr.*)

1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iii. 24 Within the infant rind of this weake flower, Poyson hath residence, and medicine power. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* II. xxiii § 10 Powers therefore, justly make a great part of our complex Ideas of Substances. He, that will examine his complex Idea of Gold, will find several of its Ideas, that make it up, to be only Powers, as the Power of being melted, but of keeping its weight in the Fire, of being dissolved in *Aq. Regia*. 1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* II. To Rdr 10 Bathing the parts affected with the Powers of Amber, Sage and Rosemary. 1738 Gray *Propertius* III. 79 The Power of Herbs can other Harms remove. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 346 We have ascertained the power of the absorbents to be so great, as to take up not only such animal secretions as hog's lard, &c., but even grosser substances. 1829 *Nat. Philos.* I. *Optics* ii. 4 (U. Kn. S.) The number 1,5 6, which regulates the refract on of water, is called its coefficient of refraction, and sometimes its refractive power. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. ii 211 The red rays of the spectrum possess a very high heating power. 1871 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 26 The power of heat to burn.

b. The sound expressed by a character or symbol; the meaning expressed by a word or phrase in a particular context: = Force *sb.*[1] 9.

1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Force*, In our language the *s* between two vowels has the Force or power of a *z*. 1824 J. Johnson *Typogr.* II. xii. 470 There are twenty-six letters, the names, powers, and sounds of which are as follow. 1871 Earle *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 242 In the familiar dictation, 'How d'ye do?' we have the same verb in two powers.

c. *Mining.* Thickness or depth (of a vein).

1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 316 The power of this vein is 8 feet.

4. Possession of control or command over others; dominion, rule; government, domination, sway, command; control, influence, authority. Often followed by † *of*, † *on over*.

1297 [see A. *a*]. *a* 1300 in *Leg. Rood* (1871) 28 Vorte Seint dauid þe kyng com, þat was of gret power. *c* 1306 *Exec. Sir S. Fraser* in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 218 Muche wes the poer that him wes bytreed in londe. *a* 1330 *Roland & V.* 178 Loraine & lombardye..Schal be in þi pouwer. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) iii. 10 We trowe wele þi powere es grete apon þi subgets. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Kings* xiv. 5 Now whan he had gotten the power of the kynedome, he smote his seruauntes which had smytten the kynge his father. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* iv. xxxvi 159 They haue foure patriarches, which do command and haue power of the orientall churches. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* I. ii. 65 Thy father was the Duke of Millaine and A Prince of power. 1615 W. Lawson *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 12 Let your plot be wholly in your owne power. *a* 1634 Coke *Inst.* iv. (1648) 36 Of the power and jurisdiction of the Parliament, for making of laws in proceeding by Bill, it is so transcendent and absolute, as it cannot be confined either for causes or persons within any bounds. 1685 Baxter *Paraphr. N. T.* Rom. xiii, An Usurper's Strength may be resisted; but Rightful Power or Authority may not. 1835 J. H. Newman *Parr. Serm.* (1837) I. i. 7 Cut away by Supreme Power.

b. Authority given or committed; hence, sometimes, liberty or permission to act.

1340 Hampole *Pr. Conc.* 3844 Crist gave to Peter playn powere. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) iii. 9 To wham Godd gaffe full powere for to bynd and to louse. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 411/1 Powere, of auctoryte, *auctoritas, jurisdictio.* 1570 B. Googe *Pop. Kingd.* (1880) 6 Graunting powre and leaue. 1700 T. Brown *Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 85, I left my self full power to drop my Indian Traveller as often as I saw convenient. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* I. ii. 85 The bishops, who had power to arrest laymen on suspicion of heresy,..had no power to imprison priests.

† **c.** The limits within which administrative power is exercised; = Jurisdiction 3. *Obs. rare.*

c 1350 *Usages Winchester* in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 355 Bypynne þe power of þe town. *Ibid.* 350 þat hit be y-lad bypinne þe power of þe towne to seile.

d. Personal or social ascendancy, influence.

1535 Coverdale 1 *Sam.* xxv. 2 The man was of great power, and had thre thousande Shepe, and a thousande Goates. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* I. viii. 35 Riches, Knowledge and Honour are but severall sorts of Power. 1750 Gray *Elegy* ix, The boast of heraldry, the pomp of pow'r. 1829 Mill *Hum. Mind* (1869) II. xxi. 208 A man's power means the readiness of other men to obey him. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* vii. § 3. 366 The greatness of the Queen [Elizabeth] rests above all on her power over her people.

e. Political ascendancy or influence in the government of a country or state.

1833 Alison *Hist. Europe* (1847) I. ii. § 70. 165 Thus, power and influence was confined to a class. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 193 To employ the power which they possessed in the state for the purpose of making their king mighty and honoured. 1878 *Scribner's Mag.* XV. 613/1 The governing party has always come into power by means of revolution. 1884 *L'pool Mercury* 18 Feb. 5/2 Sinking individual opinion when ever it threatens to interfere with the tenure of power. *Mod.* The party at present in power in France.

5. Legal ability, capacity, or authority to act; *esp.* delegated authority; authorization, commission, faculty; *spec.* legal authority vested in a person or persons in a particular capacity.

1486 [see A. *a*]. 1563-4 *Reg. Pr. Counc. Sc.* I. 271 In the sycht of him, or of thame berand his power. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 370 He was demaunded how he could make anye entreatye of peace, hauing no power so to do? 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlviii. (1820) 252 He was careful not to assume any of those powers which the Constitution had placed in other hands. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 168 Powers or authorities by which one person enabled another to do an act for him, were well known to the common law. 1859 Bright *Sp., India* 1 Aug. (1876) 55 A Bill to extend and define the powers of the Governors. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 94/1 The borrowing powers of the company were nearly, if not quite, exhausted.

b. A document, or clause in a document, giving legal authority.

Power of attorney (= *Letter of attorney*), a document appointing a person or persons to act as the attorney or attorneys of the appointer. (See Letter[1] 4 c, Attorney[1] 2.)

1463 *Cath. Angl.* 289/1 A Powere, *apodixis.* 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4209/1 A Forged Power, for receiving the said Money. 1747 Franklin *Lett.* Wks. 1887 II. 92 As he has your power of attorney,..I think to put your letter to Mr. Hughes into his hands. 1836 Marryat *Midsh. Easy* xxxvii, A power of attorney will be all that is requisite. 1844 Williams *Real Prop.* II. iii. (1845) 232 If the power should require a deed only, a will will not do.

II. As a person, body, or thing.

6. One who or that which is possessed of or exercises power, influence, or government; an influential or governing person, body, or thing; in early use, one in authority, a ruler, governor. Cf. It. *potestà*, Podestà.

1382 Wyclif *Rom.* xiii. 1 Euery soule, or lyuynge man, be suget to hiȝer poweris. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xxvii. (Percy Soc.) 127 O power so hye in dignitie! O prynce victorious and famous emperour! 1525 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 308 The powares of Italye, withe the help off his Holynes, shold be able to kepe the Emperor owt off Italye. 1526 Tindale *Rom.* xiii. 1 The powers that be are ordeyned off God. 1678 Butler *Hud.* III. i. 713 No power of Heav'n or Hell Can pacify Phanatick Zeal. 1738 Wesley *Psalms* III. v, Thou hast quell'd the adverse Power. 1833 Wordsw. *Sonn., At Sea off Isle of Man*, But clement and orb on acts did wait Of Powers endued with visible form, instinct With will. 1874 Mahaffy *Soc. Life Greece* xii. 282 This remarkable banker, who was evidently something of a power in Greece. 1888 Miss Braddon *Fatal Three* I. iii, Bell was a power in the house in Upper Parchment Street.

b. In late use, A state or nation regarded from the point of view of its international authority or influence.

1726 (*title*) Acta Regia: or, An Account of the Treaties, Letters and Instruments Between the Monarchs of England and Foreign Powers translated from the French of M. Rapin. 1790 G. Chalmers (*title*) A Collection of Treaties between Great Britain and other Powers. 1847 Mrs. A. Kerr tr. *Ranke's Hist. Servia* 448 It had been approved of by the Commissioners, whom she, as the Power in possession of the Sovereignty, had appointed. 1863 Kinglake *Crimea* I. ii. 21 All States except the five great Powers are exempt from the duty of watching over the general safety. 1872 Freeman *Gen. Sketch* xii. § 17. 229 Spain ..soon became the greatest power in Europe. 1901 *N. Amer. Rev.* Feb. 182 That the United States had the capacity to be a Sea Power. *Ibid.* 183 There was no talk then of being a World Power.

7. A celestial or spiritual being having control or influence; a deity, a divinity. Chiefly in plural, originating in its application to the pagan divinities; often in asseveration or exclamation, as *By (all) the powers! Merciful powers!*

In quot. 1526, perh. in more general sense.

[1526 Tindale *Rom.* viii. 38 Nether deeth, nether lyfe, nether angell, nor rule, nether power [1557 *Geneva*, powers; Gr. δυναμεις, L. *virtutes*, Wycl., vertuis], nether thynges present, nether thinges to come..shalbe able to departe vs from Goddes love.] 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* iv. i. 2/2, I would she were in heauen, so she could Intreat some power to change this currish Iew. 1610 — *Temp.* III. iii. 73 For which foule deed, The Powres, delaying (not forgetting) haue Incens'd the Seas ..Against your peace. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* v. 123 Such Honours as we pay to Pow'rs Divine, To Bacchus and to Ceres, shall be thine. — *Georg.* iv. 783 And then adore the Woodland Pow'rs with Pray'r. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* III. 192 There land, and pay due victims to the pow'rs. 1742 Gray *Adversity*, Daughter of Jove, relentless Power.

1786 BURNS *To a Louse* viii, O wad some Pow'r the giftie gie us To see oursels as others see us! 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* II. vii. P 19 No, no! by all the powers! 1835 HOOD *Dead Robbery* iii, I reckon, by the pow'rs! I've lost ten pound by your not being stiffer! 1862 THACKERAY *Round. Papers, Notch in Axe*, Merciful powers! I remember. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* (1892) 153 The decline of belief in a beneficent Power.

8. In mediæval angelology, The sixth order of angels in the celestial hierarchy; = POTESTATE 2: see ORDER *sb.* 5.

[Cf. 1388 WYCLIF *Col.* i. 16 Ether trones, ether dominacioun, ether princehodes, ethir poweris [1382 potestates, L. *potestates*, Gr. ἐξουσίαι].] 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 601 Thrones, Dominations, Princedoms, Vertues, Powers. *a* 1721 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 200 Pow'rs for Centurions in God's Hosts renown'd. 1824 CARY *Dante, Paradise* XXVIII. 113 [Dominations, first; Virtues, second;] and powers the third. 1846 KEBLE *Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 101 The Powers and Thrones above.

9. A body of armed men; a fighting force, a host, an army; = FORCE *sb.*[1] 4; in pl. = *forces*, i. e. distinct hosts (quot. 1568), or different kinds of troops composing an army. *Power of the county*: = POSSE COMITATUS. Originally less concrete, without *a* or *pl.* Now *rare* or *arch.*

1297 [see A. 5]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3960 He com again wit his poer [*v. rr.* pouer, powere]. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 14 He wente..To make a werre in Orient, And gret power with him he ladde. *c* 1400 *Brut* 32 Come Iulius Cesar...into his lande, with a power of Romayns, and wolde hane hade his lande þrouȝ strengþ. *c* 1440 *Sir Gawther* 513 My lord hath sembled a new powere. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. 414 As moche power of men of warre as they coude make. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 12 b, Delyuered from the deuyll and all his hoost or power. 1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* R viij, Satibarzanes..was with a power of horsemen entered agayne emonges the Arians. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 652 They with both their powers were comming towarde London. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* iv. i. 42 Brutus and Cassius Are leuying Powers; We must straight make head. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 262 One of them entreth into the Church with great power of Lay men, and holdeth the other out with force and armes. 1653 DOROTHY OSBORNE *Lett.* xxxii. (1888) 116 He comes with the power of the county to demand her being Sheriff. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 6/2 The Albanians, who fought against Pompey with such a Power of Horse. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* IV. xxiv, Two hundred of my master's powers. 1819 WORDSW. *Waggoner* I. 213 His bones, and those of all his Power Slain here in a disastrous hour!

10. **a.** A large number, a multitude, a 'host' of persons (not a military force); **b.** A large number, quantity, or amount of things; an abundance, a great deal, 'a lot'. Now *dial.* or *vulgar colloq.*

a. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1662) I. 194 Imploying a power of poor people, in Polling, Gutting, Splitting, Powdering and Drying them [Pilchards]. 1706-7 FARQUHAR *Beaux Strat.* I. i, What other Company have you in Town? A power of fine ladies. 1801 tr. *Cabrichi's Myst. Husb.* IV. 18 They had left a power of servants at their master's. 1803 JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* xi, They say there is a power of them wandering about the world.

b 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Coll. q.* 323 What sumptuous silken vestments were there... What a power of golden candlesticks. 1680 CROWNE *Misery Civ. War* I. i, They have a power o' money. 1716 ADDISON *Drummer* I. i, This Spirit will bring a power of Custom to the George. 1770 GRAY *Corr. w. N. Nicholls* (1843) 111 It will do you a power of good one way or other. *a* 1797 MARY WOLLSTONECR. *Posth. Wks* (1798) III. vii. 17, I shall expect (as the country people say in England) that you will make a power of money to indemnify me for your absence. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* liii, It has done a power of work. 1871 MRS. H. WOOD *Dene Hollow* iv, I've a power of things to do at home. 1899 O. SEAMAN *In Cap & Bells* (1900) 40 He was an all-round man, a scholar: knew a power of botany.

III. In technical uses.

11. † *Geom.* The square described on a given line (*obs.*) (? an error); *Math.* (in modern use), the product obtained by multiplying a number or quantity into itself a specified number of times, the number of times being indicated by an ordinal numeral.

The first power of a number or quantity is the number itself; the second power is the square, or product of the number multiplied into itself; the third power is the cube, or product of the square multiplied by the original number.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* II. Introd. 60 The power of a line, is the square of the same line. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 297 Multiply alternately the Numbers given by the Powers of these alternate Indices for the reduced Surdes. 1743 EMERSON *Fluxions* 25 If any Term be divided by the first Power of the variable Quantity; then the Fluxion of that Term must be found by itself thus. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 80, 2 is the root, or 1st power of 2. 4 is the 2d power, or square of 2.

fig. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 191 Even in cases where calculation in the strict sense is impossible we are inclined to use the term 'power' when the meaning and importance of a conception is raised in some peculiar manner.

† **b.** *In power* (tr. ἐν δυνάμει, Euclid): a phrase used in relation to the squares of magnitudes that are compared, as distinguished from the magnitudes themselves; thus magnitudes are *commensurable* (or *incommensurable*) *in power* when their squares are commensurable (or incommensurable). So *equal in power, of equal power*: see quots. *Obs.*

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* iv. Def. vi. T j b, A lyne is sayde to be equall in power with two or moe lynes, when his square is equall to all their squares. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I. (1701) 9/1 Pythagoras, Sacrificed a Hecatomb, having found out, that the hypothenuse of a right Angled Triangle, is of equal power to the two sides including the right angle. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* x. Def. iii, Right lines are commensurable in power, when the same space does measure their squares. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 40 How to finde two Lines, which together shall be equal in Power to any Line given.

c. *Power of a point* with regard to a circle: the square of the distance from that point to the point of contact of the tangent drawn from it; or (equivalently) the rectangle under the segments of any chord drawn from the point.

1885 LEUDESDORF *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 58 If through a point *O* any chord be drawn to cut a circle in *P* and *Q*, the rectangle *OP* . *OQ* is called the power of the point with regard to the circle.

12. *Mech.* An instrument by means of which energy may be applied to mechanical purposes. *Mechanical* († *mathematical*, † *mechanic*) *powers*: the simple machines by means of which mechanical energy may be advantageously applied; now reckoned as six, viz. the lever, wheel and axle, pulley, wedge, inclined plane, and screw: cf. MACHINE *sb.* 5.

1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2286 The Five Mathematical Powers (as they are called) or noted Engines for the facilitation of Motion. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s. v., The Six Mechanical Faculties; the Ballance, the Leaver, the Wheel, the Pulley, the Wedge, and the Screw; which are usually stiled the Six Mechanick Powers. 1710 *Ibid.* II, *Powers Mechanick*, of these there are five usually reckoned, the Lever, the Balance, the Wedge or Inclined Plane, the Screw and the Pulley. 1827 N. ARNOTT *Physics* I. 151 No mechanical power or machine generates force. 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 200 There are seven mechanical powers, viz.—The Lever, the Wheel and Axle, the Pulley, the Inclined Plane, the Wedge, the Screw, and the Funicular Machine. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* 71 Inclined plane. The action of this mechanical power depends upon the simple principle [etc.].

13. Any form of energy or force available for application to work. *spec.* **a.** Mechanical energy (as that of gravitation, running water, wind, steam, electricity), as distinguished from hand-labour; often viewed as a commodity saleable in definite quantities. In quot. 1728 = FORCE *sb.*[1] 11 a. **b.** Force applied to produce motion or pressure; the acting force in a lever or other 'mechanical power', as opposed to the *weight*. **c.** The mechanical advantage gained by the use of a machine.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Power in mechanics denotes a force, which being applied to a machine, tends to produce motion... If the power be a man, or a brute, it is called an animate power; if the air, water, fire, gravity, or elasticity, an inanimate power. 1728 PEMBERTON *Newton's Philos.* 55 Caused..from the influence of the power of gravity united with the general laws of motion. 1808 J. DUNCAN *Art of Weaving* 272 Plans..for the purpose of working the weaving loom by the application of power. 1808 *Rep. High Comm. on Cartwright's Petit.* 7 The general adoption of the loom by mechanical power will operate to the prejudice of the present weavers. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 294 Three things are always to be considered: a *weight* to be raised; the *power* by which it is to be raised; and the *instrument* or *engine*, by which that power acts upon the weight. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 65 The word *power*, as used in practical mechanics, signifies the exertion of strength, gravitation, impulse, or pressure, so as to produce motion. 1830 *Mechanic's Mag.* XIV. 448, I wish to let out power, but do not know a good and certain way of measuring it. 1836 *Backwoods of Canada* 89 There is great water-power, both as regards the river and the fine broad creek which falls into the small lake below. 1889 *Birm. Daily Post* 7 Jan. 2/3 Advt., [To let] good Shopping, with and without power.

14. Capacity for exerting mechanical force, as measured by the rate at which it is exerted, or the work done by it (cf. HORSE-POWER); also applied to a measurable capacity for producing some other physical effect.

1806- [see HORSE-POWER]. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 294 In calculating the power of a machine, it is usually considered in a state of equilibrium; that is, in the state when the power which has to overcome the resistance, just balances it. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 67 The product of these two numbers 3970 will express the power of the water to produce mechanical effects. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 421 With such a battery power the sparks from the primary coil are brilliant in the extreme. 1882 *Metal World* No. 19. 297 Power is the product of force and velocity; that is to say, a force multiplied by the velocity with which it is acting is the power in operation. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 26 The term 'power'..signifies time-rate of doing work, and it is already in practical use in the expression 'horse power', which stands for 33,000 foot-pounds per minute.

15. *Optics.* The capacity of a lens (or combination of lenses) for magnifying the apparent size of an object; also *ellipt.*, the lens itself.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., The Power of a Glass is used by some for the distance of the convexity from its solar focus. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* v. 49 The magnifying power, or the number of times that the apparent magnitude of the object is increased. 1854 *Perrin's Polarized Lt.* (ed. 2) 53 The light is polarized by this plate, and being then refracted by two plano convex glasses (termed the power), is afterwards received on a semi-transparent calico screen. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 67/1 Another pair of lenses is generally placed between the 'power' (that is, the last lens in front of the arrangement) and the condensers. 1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* (1877) 81 Having found an Amœba, examine with a higher power.

IV. ¶ **16.** In N.T., 1 Cor. xi. 10, a verbal rendering of Gr. ἐξουσία, L. *potestas*: see quots.

1526 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* xi. 10 For this cause ought the woman to haue power in her heed, for the angels sake [COVERD. a power vpon hir heade, *Geneva*, 1611, power on her h., *Rheims* pouver vpon her head; WYCLIF 1382 a veyle [1388 an hilyng] on hir heed; *R. V.* 1881 a sign of authority on [*margin* authority over] her head; Gr. ἐξουσίαν ἔχειν ἐπὶ τῆς κεφαλῆς; *Vulg.* potestatem habere supra caput]. *c* 1550 *Vertuous Scholehous* B iv b, As Paule sayth, we go attyred and haue a power vpon our heades. And therefore must I nowe (for my louynge husband is dead) lette hange my power or vayle downewardes from my heade, hauynge no power or husbande that hath rule of me. 1625 T. GOODWIN *Moses & Aaron* (1641) 236 For this cause (namely in signe of subjection) ought the woman to have power on her head, 1 Cor. 11. 10, where by power, the Apostle understandeth a veile.

V. Phrases and Combinations.

17. Phrases. † **a.** *After, at one's power, at all one's power*: according to one's ability; to the utmost of one's ability, with all one's might. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10861 Per horses at per power runnen. 1472 *Rental Bk Cupar-Angus* (1879) I. 165 The sade John sal kepe his land fra guid efter his powar. 1535 COVERDALE *Tobit* iv. 8 Be merciful after ye power. Yf thou hast moch, geue plenteously. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 35 Your's at all power, in the Lord Jesus, S. R. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Fam. Ep.* Wks. (1711) 138, I shall fortify and defend the true holy catholick and christian religion at all my power.

† **b.** *By (one's) power*: according to one's ability. *Obs.*

c 1290 [see A. a]. 1340 *Ayenb.* 170 Þe onlosti þet byeþ slacke to godes seruice, þet ne byeþ ne wel chald be poer, ne wel hot. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 76, I haue anuyied him ofte,..And peired him bi my pouwer.

c. *In power*: (*a*) in a position of authority; † (*b*) able, competent (*to do* something). *Sc.* † (*c*) in potentiality, *in posse*, as opposed to *in exercise* or *action*. † (*d*) *Math.*: see 11 b. (*e*) *In one's power*, within one's ability, under one's control: see 1, 4.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7895 To drawe to him þe heyemen, þat in poer were þo. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilyear* 886 The tane is in power to mak that presoun. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 184/2 That Intellect which is always in act,..is better than that Intellect which is in power. 1739 HUME *Hum. Nat.* (1874) I. x. vii. 328 They are not really and in fact present to the mind, but only in power. *Mod.* [See 4 e.]

† **d.** *Of power*: able, capable, competent. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* P 780 We be nat of power to maken hise amendes. 1486 *Hen. VII at York* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 53 Otare thinhabitauntes, which may not..be of power to have rede gownes. 1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1559) I vij, If ye be of power, ye maye drinke a good draught of ypocras..after meate. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 155 Of power to cheat the eye with blear illusion.

e. † *To one's power* (obs.), *to the best, uttermost*, or *extent of one's power*: as far as one is able.

[*a* 1300 in *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 241 A leur poer e a leur esseint.] 1490 CAXTON *Eneidos* xiii. 48 She..cherysseth and enterteyneth hym to her power. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. 138 The man they wolde haue defended to the best of their powers. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 686 King Reyner did also help his daughter to hys small power. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 137 Three things, I remember to haue kept to my power. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. v. (1841) I. 97 To the best of my power you shall do it no more.

† **f.** *Upon one's power*: as well as one can. *Obs. rare.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 479 Doyng ȝoure bisynes upon ȝoure connynge and power.

† **g.** *Within power*, within range. *Obs.*

1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scott.* N iv b, Within pour of batrie.

† **h.** *To do (make) one's power*: to do one's best.

c 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1855 And, for to write it wel, do thi poweer [*rime* clere]. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 13 He did his power to put it doun. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. clxxxii. 216 Shame haue he that dothe nat his power to distroy all. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 42 Christierne made all his power agaynste them.

i. *Power of life and death, of pit and gallows, of the keys, of the sword*: see LIFE *sb.* 1 c, PIT *sb.*[1] 7, KEY *sb.*[1] 4, SWORD.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 229 b, The power of the keyes. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* I. 95 All Barons quha hes power of Pitt, and Gallous of thift. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* III. viii. 719 *note*, The power of life and death, which by martial law belonged to the Lord High Admiral.

18. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** simple attrib., as *power-distribution, -generation, -monger, -possessor, -production, -stroke, -supply, -transmission, -word.* **b.** Operated, driven, or done by mechanical power, as *power-bellows, -blast, -crane, -engine, -forge, -hammer, -lathe, -machine, -milker, -mill, -plant, -press, -pulley, -vehicle.* **c.** Used in generating, distributing, or applying mechanical power, as *power-dam, -house, -station, works.* **d.** Objective, as *power-giving, -holding, -propelling, -seeking, -usurping* adjs. **e.** Instrumental, as *power-driven, -elated* adjs., *power-feeding, -riveting, -weaving* sbs. and adjs.; *power-arm* vb. **f.** Spec. Comb.: **power capstan,** a capstan in which the power is increased by means of gearing; **power-ender, -ending** *a.*: see quot.; **power-gas,** coal-gas used for supplying power, not illumination; **power-load** *Electr.*, the amount of current delivered for use in driving machinery, as distinguished from that used for lighting.

1836 T. ARID *Pant. Wks.* 139 Let the National Will *Power-gain the State. 1882 C. A. EDWARDS *Organs* 65 The pneumatic action..by which the bulk of the pressure is taken from the key, by means of small *power bellows. 1806 FORSYTH *Beauties Scott* III. 97 A *power-blast to excite the furnace fires. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 211 A *power-crane. 1903 *Daily Chron* 9 Mar. 5/6 A great *power-dam belonging to the Hudson River Power Company. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 334 The *power-driven machines of a factory. *a* 1743 SAVAGE *Poet's Dependance* 56 See .. Meekness depress'd, and *power-elated pride. 1893 CAVEY *Coll. Math. Papers* XIII. 267 The power-ending terms or *power-enders, bc^2, b^3, which end in a power. 1826 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 23 Nov., The people in great discontent on account of the *power engines. 1873 J. RICHARDS *Wood-working Factories* 143 This distinction..between a *power feeding and a hand-feeding machine. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 89 The blocks..are prepared at the *power forges. 1901 *Nature* 10 Jan. 237/1 On *power-gas and large gas-engines for central stations. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Power-hammer*, a hammer in which the weight is raised by power of machinery. 1879 *Engineer* XLVIII. 411 It professes to be a power hammer applicable, not to one class of work, but to all purposes. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Power-house*, a building especially provided to contain the prime motor or motors from which power is conveyed to the driven machinery. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Sept. 3/3 It is intended to supply a large proportion of power from a great power house where electricity is generated. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v. *Lathe*. The *power lathe is driven by horse-power, water, or steam. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Mar. 9/2 It is only by the increase of the "*power-load" which we supply that we can hope to reduce the price of electricity for lighting purposes. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 333 Lace made by *power-machines. 1886 *All Year Round* 14 Aug. 37 Now we've got the American Durand's *power-milker. 1895 *Oracle Encycl.* I. 583/2 A great number of large power-mills have sprung up. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 396 These are sawcy Truths to obtrude on the *Power-mongers of the World. 1870 W. GRAHAM *Lect. Ephesians* 98 This word represents the rulers of this world as mere *power possessors. 1846 WORCESTER, *Power press*, a printing press worked by steam, by water, or by other power. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 9 Dec. 6/5 That a revolution in *power-production might result. 1845 J. E. CARPENTER *Poems & Lyrics* 65 Its *power-propelling properties were vain. 1901 *Daily Express* 18 Mar. 2/6 The development of *power stations all over the country. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Apr. 7/2 The *power-supply for the printing presses of the newspapers being cut off. 1891 *Times* 28 Sept. 13/6 A *power transmission..from the Palmerg arten..to the exhibition, a distance of about four kilometres. 1790 R. MERRY *Laurel of Liberty* (ed. 2) 13 While none but pow'r-usurping slaves are free. 1831 G. R. PORTER *Silk Manuf.* 200 Fabrics which *power-weaving has been found adequate to produce. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* I. i. vi. 88 As if He had said, 'My words are *power-words indeed. They take effect'. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Apr. 5/2 The ..*power works adjacent to the river.

Power, *sb.*[4] *dial.* Also 8 **pour.** [Etymology obscure (in reference to quot. 1836 it may be noted that *power* is not the pronunciation of *poor* in Cornwall).] The local name in Cornwall of a small species of cod, *Gadus minutus*, also called *power-* or *poor-cod*.

1713 JAGO in *Ray's Synopsis* 163 Asellus mollis minimus. *Cornub.* Poor vel Power dictus. 1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 150 Poor or Power. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* II. 161 The Power, or Poor Cod, the smallest of its genus, so called, it is said, on account of its diminutive size, seldom exceeding six or seven inches in length. 1880 *E. Cornw. Gloss.*, *Power*, the fish, *Gadus minutus*.

† **Power,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. POWER *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To make powerful, empower, strengthen.

1540 HYDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Woman* (1592) K j, With silence both wisedome & chastitie be sweetly powred. 1729 YOUNG *Merchant* v. xx, Trade gilt their titles, pow'r'd their state.

Power, obs. form of POOR, POUR.

Pow·erable, *a.* Now *rare.* [f. POWER *sb.*[1] + -ABLE; cf. *comportable, reasonable, peaceable*.]

† **1.** = POWERFUL. *Obs.*

1588 ALLEN *Admon.* 7 Gods mighty arme that deposeth the prowde and powrable persons from their seates. 1593 G. HARVEY *New Let.* Wks. (GROSART) I. 271 Howsoever valiant, rich, or powerable. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem., Epigr.* 14 The only powerable man of England in his time. 1608 HIERON *Wks.* I. 724 Diners things very effectuall and powerable to corrupt. 1632 HOLLAND *Cyropædia* 131 In case our Associats would be willing to stay with us, more powerable we shall be to effect any thing.

† **2.** Extreme, excessive. *Obs. rare.*

1588 ALLEN *Admon.* 28 An unbridled powrable sinner. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* III. x. (1622) 78 The memory of Quirinius was nothing pleasing, by reason..of the danger he brought Lepida into, and miserable niggishnes, and powerable old age [*sordidamque et præpotentem senectam*].

3. That can be effected by power; possible. *rare*[−1].

1860 J. YOUNG *Prov. Reason* 172 The Infinite God..can effect all the powerable.

Hence † **Pow·erableness,** powerfulness, power as a quality; † **Pow·erably** *adv.*, powerfully.

1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* II. xcii. (1591) 107 Powerablenesse [L. *potentia*] is neuer sure where it is too excessive. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks. II. 180 Powerably armed with that supreme and vncontrolable authoritie. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 49 Christ..was both dead and buried..and yet not corrupted as powerably preserued *per communitatem diuinitatis*. 1636 HEYLIN *Serv. France* 123 Had he..in some measure broken the powerableness of the Princes.

Power-cod: see POWER *sb.*[4]

Powered (pau·ərd, pauərd), *a.* [f. POWER *sb.*[1] + -ED[2].] Having power (of a specified kind or degree); chiefly in parasynthetic combinations.

1879 H. F. CRAGGS in *Daily News* 19 Apr. 3/3, I must deny..that a small powered steamer is as seaworthy as one of good power. 1892 *Manch. Exam.* 30 Nov. 8/4 Not so heavily powered as some more modern vessels. 1903 *Motoring Ann.* 218 They are more highly powered in proportion to their weight than other cars.

Powerful (pau·ə-, pauə·fŭl), *a.* (*adv.*) [f. POWER *sb.*[1] + -FUL.] Full of or having power.

1. Having great power; mighty, potent.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3242 My pure powarfull [*v. r.* powerfull] gods I prestly panoure, pine empire & pine eritage enterely be to3eld. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. ii. 55 The Lords of Rosse, Beaumond, and Willoughby With all their powerfull friends are fled to him. 1621 DONNE *Serm.* xv. (1640) 149 [Death] is the powerfullest, the fearefullest enemy. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxv. 305 He is reckoned the powerfullest King on the Sea-coast of Malabar. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 387 This powerful city had protested against the Recess of Spires.

2. Capable of exerting great force (physical or immaterial); strong, potent. (Of persons or things.)

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 80 The..perfect understanding of the chiefest part and most powerfull beginning of himselfe, namelie of his spirit. 1593 SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI*, V. ii. 15 Whose top branch kept low Stirbs from Winters powrfull Wroe. 1638 in *Hamilton Pap.* (Camden) I. 41 This is not non to be done without a pourfull force, which can not be raised here. 1654–66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 607 Extorting a confession from me by the powerfulest Rack. *a* 1721 KEN *Div. Love* Wks. (1838) 275 Let thy all-powerful love abound in my heart. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 390 By the frequent and liberal use of other powerful stimulants. 1808 SCOTT *Marmion* iv. xiii, He knew to prize Lord Marmion's powerful mind, and wise. 1847 JAMES *Convict* ii, By one of the rocks were seated three powerful men. 1876 TAIT *Recent Adv. Phys. Sci.* vii. (ed. 2) 183 A performer with a powerful instrument (such as a cornopean).

3. Exerting great force or producing great effect (in quot. 1854, indicating the exertion of great force). **b.** Having power to influence greatly; impressive, convincing, telling.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. x. 36 Had not the Ladie with her powrfull speech Him from his wicked will vneath refrayned. 1624 DONNE *Serm.* xvii. (1640) 105 Of all proofes, Demonstration is the powrfullest. 1722 DE FOE *Roxana* (1840) 30 There is a powerful force in a father's command. 1799 C. B. BROWN *Edgar Huntly* (1803) I. viii. 219 Features which bore at all times a powerful resemblance to those of Mrs. Lorimer. 1854 MURCHISON *Siluria* iv. (1867) 63 The line of a powerful fault. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxvii. 185 The sudden change of inclination producing powerful longitudinal compression. 1873 MORLEY *Rousseau* I. 124 The author of the most powerful book by which parental duty has been commended. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 902 A powerful fœtid odour.

† **4.** Having the power *to do* something; able, capable. *Obs. rare.*

1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 108 By which the Substance is able, or powerfull to doe something.

† **5.** *Math.* Involving the square or a higher power. *Obs. rare.*

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 614 A powerful Equation, wherein is some Figural number or other.

6. Great, in quantity or number; cf. MIGHTY *a.* 3. *dial.* and *vulgar.*

1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxxiii, Dat ar Tom's gwine to make a powerful deal o' trouble. *a* 1899 CARLTON *New Purchase* II. 8 (Bartlett) This piano was sort o' fiddle like—only bigger—and with a powerful heap of wire strings. 1855 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. v, [He] took a powerful sight of notice.

7. *Comb.*, as *powerful-engined, -handed.*

1822 GALT *Provost* xxvi, Pulled out of the crowd by a powerful-handed woman. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 5 Jan. 5/2 The most powerful-engined liner in the world.

B. as *adv.* In a great degree; very, exceedingly. *dial.* and *vulgar.* Cf. MIGHTY *adv.*

1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* xiii, He was powerful tired. 1848 W. E. BURTON *Waggeries* 2 He felt it tickle powerful from the top of his head to the end of his starn-fin. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* xviii, Rayner seems powerful anxious to get you on the papa.

Pow·erfully, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a powerful manner; with power authority, or might; strongly, forcibly, mightily; with moving force, earnestly, impressively; greatly, exceedingly.

1602 DANIEL *Def. Rhyme* H iij, It hath stood against all the storms of factions which so powerfully beat vpon it. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 149 He is so powerfully back'd. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* v, This well-timed present pleaded more powerfully in his favour. 1873 BLACK *Tr. Thule* i, The short, thick set, powerfully built man. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 305 From May to November the sun shines powerfully.

Pow·erfulness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being powerful; mightiness; strength, potency; impressiveness, convincing quality.

c 1596 CTESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXXIX iii, Who can maintaine With Thee in powrfullnes a rivall's quarrell? 1605 DRAYTON *Leg. Pk. Normandy* xxxiv, As though her words such powerfulnesse did beare. 1735–6 CARTE *Ormonde* I. 113 That by the powerfulness of some ministers of State the Parliament had not its natural freedom. 1824 *New Monthly Mag.* XII. 249 A certain degree of want of powerfulness [of voice] in various parts of her scale.

Powerless (pau·ər-, pauərlĕs) *a.* [f. POWER *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Without power or ability; devoid of power; helpless.

1552 HULOET, Powerles or lackynge power, *impos, impotens.* 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. vi. 21 His powrelesse arme, benumbd with secret feare. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XVI. 87 Powerless to relieve, I must behold it. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 407 Human sense of right is powerless, when there is not the love of God's law.

Hence **Pow·erlessly** *adv.*; **Pow·erlessness.**

1823 *Examiner* 8/1 The doting Scrivener is not powerlessly conceived. 1833 CHALMERS *Const. Man* I. viii. II. 20 [That] the large intermediate spaces..are in fact, peopled with little worlds...Now, in the powerlessness of our existing telescopes, we do not know but it may be so. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 535 The powerlessness of the remedy to effect such change. 1892 WESTCOTT *Gospel of Life* 17 Man feels his powerlessness in the face of physical forces.

Pow·erlet. [See -LET.] A petty 'power'.

1889 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Sept. 288/1 Any actual quarrel between these Powers or powerlets could only end to the disadvantage of the Sultan.

† **Pow·erlike,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. POWER *sb.*[1] + -LIKE.] = POWERFUL.

1657 EARL MONM. tr. *Faruta's Pol. Disc.* 190 Rome had not any great contestation with any powerlike Prince in her first and weakest beginning.

Pow·er-loom. A weaving loom worked by mechanical power (water, steam, etc.), as distinguished from a hand-loom.

1808 J. DUNCAN *Art of Weaving* 272 The chief working parts of the different power looms. 1827 *Edin. Rev.* XLVI. 16 The power-loom, is one of the most..useful machines that has ever been constructed. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xxxii. (ed. 3) 339 A hand-weaver must possess bodily strength, which is not essential for a person attending a power-loom. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 250/1 Between 1785 and 1792 Cartwright matured his power loom.

b. *Comb.*, as *power-loom cloth, weaver, weaving.*

1833 HR. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* i. 9 All present were spinners and power-loom weavers. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 331 Capital..expended in..the mere spinning of power loom yarn, or the weaving of what is purchased. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* i. 22 Power-loom weaving is combined with spinning. 1892 *Daily News* 13 Feb. 7/3 There is no change in the market for brown power-loom cloth.

Powert, -te, -tie, obs. forms of POVERTY.

† **Powese** (pau·ĭz, -iz). *Brit. Guiana.* Also 9 **powis**(e, **powee, powie. paui.** [a. Du. (of Surinam) *pouwies*, corrupt. of Sp. *pauxi* or mod.L. *pauxis*: see PAUXI. Mis-taking of the final sibilant for a plural inflexion (as in *prase*) has brought a new sing. *powee, powie* into vulgar use.] = PAUXI.

1769 E. BANCROFT *Guiana* 175 The Peacock Pheasant of Guiana called Powese by the Natives, from their cry, which is similar to that name. 1825 WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* (1882) 27 Here are also two species of the Powise, or Hocco. 1880 W. H. BRETT *Leg. & Myths Guiana* 190 The Southern Cross is supposed by many clans to represent a Paui bird. 1898 H. KIRK *Brit. Guiana* Gloss. 357 *Powis*, cuirassow. 1903 DES VŒUX *Col. Service* I. 73 Other birds such as powie (cuirassow). *Ibid.* 98.

Poweste, var. POUSTIE *Obs.*, power. **Powghe, powȝ, powȝe, powhe,** var. POUGH *sb.* and *v.* **Powhead,** var. POLEHEAD, tadpole. **Powie, -ie, -ie:** see POWESE. **Powin,** Sc. var. PAWN *sb.*[3] *Obs.*, peacock. **Powk,** dial. f. POKE; var. POUK. **Powke-needle:** see PUCK-NEEDLE. **Powl,** obs. f. POLE, POLL. **Powlder,** obs. f. POWDER.

Powldoody (poul(dŭ·di). Also **poul-, -dowdy.** [From *Poulduoody* (? *poll Dubhda*, O'Dowd's Hole), name of the inner part of a creek near Corcomroe Abbey in Co. Clare.] A celebrated variety of Irish oyster: see quot. 1890.

1819 *Blackw. Mag.* V. 718 We had some scolloped Powldoodies for supper. 1828 *Ibid.* XXIII. 388 We are willing to bet a barrel, and make the first deposit of a dozen powldoodies at Ambrose's. 1890 *Standard* 26 Dec. 6/4 Wonderfully large supplies of exquisitely flavoured 'powldoodies'..used to be obtained from 'the..shores of the Green Isle'.

Powldron, obs. form of POULDRON.

† **Powle,** obs. f. POLL *sb.*[1] and *v.* In quot., nape of the neck: = POLL *sb.*[1] 2 c.

1603 4 *Act* 1 *Jac. I*, c. 22 § 23 Any parte of any Hide..called the Wombes, Neckes, Shanke, Flanke, Powle, or Checke.

Powle, obs. f. POLE, POOL *sb.*[1] **Powles,** etc.: see PAUL. **Powlt-foot,** obs. var. POLT-FOOT. **Powltice, Pow·try,** obs. ff. POULTICE, POULTRY. **Powmbe garnette, powngarnet. pown-garnette,** obs. ff. POMEGRANATE. **Powm(e,** obs. f. POME. **Pownage,** erron. f. PANNAGE. **Pownce, pownece, pownse,** obs. ff. POUNCE. **Pownch,** obs. f. PAUNCH. **Pownd, Powne,** obs. ff. POND, POUND. **Powney, -nie. -ny,** obs. Sc. ff. PONY. **Pownt,** obs. f. POINT *sb.*[1] and *v*[1]

† **Powpe,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [perh. connected with POOP *v.*[1]] A pop-gun.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 411/2 Powpe, holstykke (*S.* hole stykel, *capsus*.

Powpe, obs. form of POOP *sb.*[1], *v.*[1] and [2].

† **Pow-penny.** *Sc. Obs. rare.* [app. f. *pow* = POLL head + PENNY.] Some payment or offering made at a funeral or on its anniversary.

1538 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* VI. 423 Item, to the powpenny deliverit to David Lindesay, Lyoun herald, ane croune of wecht..xxs. 1539 *Ibid.* VII. 181 Expensis deboursit upoun the suffrage of Quene Magdelane...Item, to the Erle of Murray till offer the pow penny, xxs.

Powr, -e, obs. ff. POOR, PORE, POUR, POWER. **Powrg,** obs. f. PURGE. **Pows, -e,** obs. ff. PULSE *sb.*[1] and [2]. **Powsh(e,** obs. ff. PUSH *sb.* and *v.*

Powsowdy (pausaudi), **powsoddy** (pausɔ·di). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 6 **possodie,**

-edie, 7 pow's-sowdy, 7 powsodie, 8 -sowdie, 9 -soddie, -soddy, pousoudie, -sowdie, -sowdy, 8- pow(-)sowdy. [Origin obscure: see Note.]

A name given now or formerly in Scotland and the northern counties of England to various culinary preparations, not obviously related to each other; among these (in Scotland) sheep's head broth (? *obs.*); (in Cumbld. and Westmld.) an ale posset; (in north of Eng.) Yorkshire pudding (? *obs.*); a hotch-potch or heterogeneous mixture. † Also *Sc.* used as a term of endearment (*obs.*, the earliest instance of the word). Also *attrib*

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxv. 30 Quod he, 'My claver, and my cuddodie, My hwny seppis, my sweit possodie'. *a* 1585 F. SEMPILL *Bryhtum Wedding* vii, There will be.. Powsodie, and drammock, and crowdie. 1787 W. TAYLOR *Scots Poems* 24 In haf an hour hese gat his mess O' crowdy-mowdy, An' fresh powsowdy. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxxv, He's hovering there making some pousowdie [*note* miscellaneous mess] for my lord, for he doesna eat like ither folk neither. 1817 *Linton Green* ix. 92 Pow's-sowdy, king's-hoods, mony plies, Sheep's trotters, hot and hot. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Glos.*, *Powsoddy*, suet pudding placed under a roast. 1845 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 53 They sit down to lobscouse, and pousoudie [*misspr.* pons-udie]; .. in pousoudie we recognise the wassail.. of ale, boiled with sugar and nutmeg. 1857 J. SULLIVAN *Cumberld. & Westmorld.* 169 The ale posset continues to appear at the village tavern on what is called the Powsowdy night. 1858 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk.* II. 109 The anticipation of excellent ale, and possibly of still more excellent pow-sowdy (a combination of ale, spirits, and spices). 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Pousowdy*, hotchpotch, disordement, a heterogeneous dish

[*Note Pousoddy* has been conjected to be a comb. of *pow*, POLL *sb.*[1] head + *sodden*, boiled; also, to be a corruption of POSSET: perh. two distinct words have been confounded, as the senses seem to have little in common.]

Powst(e, -tie, var. POUSTIE, power. **Powt(e,** obs. ff. POULT (young bird), POUT. **Powter,** obs. f. POUTER. **Powther,** obs. or dial. f. POWDER. **Powtry,** obs. f. POULTRY.

Powwow, pow-wow (pau'wau), **pawaw** (pawō'), *sb.* FORMS: α. 7-9 **powah, -aw,** 7 **pouwau, powawe,** -aw, 8 **powwa t, pow-waa,** 9 **powwaa,** -waw. β. 7-9 **pawaw, pawwaw,** 7 **pawaw, pawwau, -wawe, pauwau, -waw,** 8 **pawau, paw-waw,** 9 **pawa.** γ. 7- **powow, powwow,** 8 **pouwou,** 8- **powwow.** [An Algonkin (Narragansett) word, *pow,waw* or *powah*, the two syllables of which in colonial Eng. use were assimilated, and the stress transferred to the first, although in the form *pawaw* also retained on the second.]

1. A priest, sorcerer, or medicine-man of the North American Indians.

α 1624 E. WINSLOW *Gd News fr. New Eng.* in Purchas *Pilgrims* (1625) IV. 1868 The office and duties of the Powah is to be exercised principally in calling upon the Deuils and curing diseases of the sicke or wounded. 1674 JOSSELYN *Voy. New Eng.* 131 Their Physicians are the Powaws or Indian Priests. 1716 B. CHURCH *Hist. Philip's War* (1865) I. 177 The Indians reported that he was such a great Pouwau, that no bullet could enter him. 1766 C. BRAILY *Two Months' Tour* (1768) 87 Consulting their Pow-waas (a kind of prophets, who pretend to have converse with spirits). 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* ii. 81 The tricks practised by the Powahs, or Cunning men. 1834 WHITTIER *Mogg Megone* i. 169 The Powwaw's charm. 1904 G. SMITH *Short Hist. Chr. Missions* ii. xii. 138 In 1650 the first two 'powaws' or wizards were converted.

β. 1645 F. DOWNING in *Coll. Mass. Hist. Soc.* Ser. IV. VI. (1863) 65 To maynteyne the worship of the devill which theire pawawwes often doe. 1670 D. DENTON *Descr. New York* (1845) 8 The day being appointed by their chief Priest or pawaw. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* I. ix. 101 *Pawa*, or *pawaw*, spelt also *powah*, is a word which I have not found in so general use among the Indians of New England, as it has always been among the colonists. 1832 J. DUFFY *What Cheer* vii. xliv, And oft he thought, o'er thickets brown, he saw Wave the black fox-tail of the grim Pawaw.

γ. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* ii. xii. 82 Their Powwows by taking themselves to their exorcismes and necromanticke charm. 1752 LAWRINGTON *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* III. (1754) 218 The Indian Conjurer, one of those whom they call Powwows. 1858 LONGF. *M. Standish* i. 52 Let them come, be it sagamore, sachem, or pow-wow. 1873 R. BROWN *Races Man.* I. 246 The *powwows* visited the sick, sang and invoked their gods, and applied their medicines.

2. A ceremony of the North American Indians, especially one where magic was practised and feasting and dancing indulged in; also, a council of Indians, or conference with them.

α, β. 1663 J. COTTON in Quincy *Hist. Harvard Univ.* (1840) I. 53 Such as join with them in the observance of their pawawes and idolatries. 1781 S. PETERS *Hist. Connecticut* 215 An ancient religious rite, called the Pawwaw, was annually celebrated by the Indians. *a* 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.*, etc. (1821) II. 263 No place could be a fitter spot for an Indian Powaw.

γ. 1788 J. MAY *Jrnl. & Lett.* (1873) 94 The Indians made one of their hellish pow-wows, which lasted till the hour of rising. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk., Leg. Sleepy Hollow*, An old Indian chief, the prophet or wizard of his tribe, held his powwows there. 1887 *Daily News* 30 Nov. 5/5 To find the thief the Indians held the Pow-wow.

3. *transf.* Applied to any meeting compared to an Indian conference; e. g. a political or scientific congress, a friendly consultation, or a merry-making; a 'palaver' of any kind. (Chiefly *U. S.*)

1818 *Salem Gaz.* (U.S.) 5 June 3/3 The Warriors of the Democratic Tribe will hold a powow at Agawam on Tuesday next. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xx. 59 The Catalina had several Kanakas on board..they had a long pow-wow, and a smoke. 1863 E. HITCHCOCK *Remin. Amherst Coll.* 3, 3 The President..is located so near College that the midnight pow-wow [of the students] can hardly fail to disturb his slumbers. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 26 May, The Abolitionists are having a great pow wow here as to whether they shall or not maintain their organisation. 1874 HUXLEY in *Life* (1900) I. xxviii. 411, I was not at the Cambridge pow-wow. 1892 *Spectator* 20 Aug. 253/1 Congresses and pow-wows of all descriptions are certainly a feature of the age.

4. *transf.* The working of cures; 'medicine'.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xii. 126 After my skill in pow-wow had given me a sort of correlative rank among them.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *powwow-doctor*, *-wizard*.

1843 WHITTIER *Agency of Evil* Prose Wks. 1889 III. 257 Without were 'dogs and sorceers', Powah wizards, and 'the foul fiend'. 1901 *Scribner's Mag.* III. 525 The powwow-doctors still repeat over many bedsides the mysterious formulas.

Hence **Pow'wowism,** the powwow practice.

1873 R. BROWN *Races Man.* I. 235 They [sc. the old men] are the instructors into *pow-wowism* (or oratory), in medicine and tradition.

Powwow (pau,wau'), *v.* FORMS: see prec. [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* Of North American Indians: To practise medicine or sorcery; to hold a powwow.

1642 LEDDERED *Plain Dealing* (1867) 117 They will have their tomes of Pownheing, which they will, of late, have called Prayers, according to the English word. 1646 in A. S. Hudson *Hist. Sudbury, Mass.* (1889) 20 There shall be no more Powwowing amongst the Indians. And if any shall hereafter powwow, both he that shall powwow, and he that shall procure them to powwow, shall pay twenty shillings apiece. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* (1865) II. 196 After the Indians had been Powawing together. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xi. 118 He prescribes or powwows in sickness and over wounds.

b. *transf.* To confer, discuss, deliberate, talk, hold palaver. (Chiefly *U. S.*)

1780 J. COCHRAN in *N. Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* (1864) XVIII. 35 He may refer the matter to Congress, they to the Medical Committee who will probably powwow over it awhile, and no more be heard of it. 1857 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) II. 334 Senator Mason of Virginia was there, powwowing about the Union. 1893 *Nation* (N.Y.) 13 July 32/1 Mr. Stevenson's narrative style appears to have become infected with that quality through continued pow-wowing with Samoan grandees. 1900 *Century Mag.* Feb. 600/2 She did not..sail to powwow about the dangers of the seas.

2. *trans.* To doctor, to treat with magic.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xi. 116, I gave him a piece of red flannel, and powwowed him. 1905 *Ath. Jrnl.* 18 Feb. 206/2 The artistic forms of the headwork representing the symbols of secret societies, the qualification of the worker, ..the shaman who powwowed the work.

Hence **Powwow'ing** *vbl. sb.*, the practising of powwow; conference, palaver.

1642 [see 1 above]. 1650 J. ELIOT in *Early Rec. Lancaster, Mass.* (1884) 27 At my first preaching at Nashaway sundry did imbrace the word, and called upon God, and Pauwauing was wholly silenced. 1764 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* I. 475 *note*, Their sweatings in their hot houses was a more rational remedy than the powowing. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* ii. 84 The magic or powahing of the North American Indians. 1893 [see 1 b above].

Powwow'er. [f. prec. vb. + -ER[1].] One who practises powwow; = PAWWOW *sb.* 1.

1646 *Mass. Col. Rec.* (1854) III. 98 Such..as shall assist or countenance such pawwawing, ..[to be fined] ye procurer five pounds, ye pawwawer five pounds. 1699 WALLE *Voy.* 38 That the pawawers (for so they call their conjurors) might be by themselves. 1781 S. PETERS *Hist. Connecticut* 217 The inhabitants held a conference to discover the reason why the devils and pawwawers had obeyed the prayers of one minister.

Pox (pɒks), *sb.* [An altered spelling of *pocks*, pl. of POCK *sb.*, used collectively as name of a disease (cf. *measles*, *mumps*, *rickets*, etc.), and at length as a singular.]

1. Name for several different diseases characterized by 'pocks' or eruptive pustules on the skin: see POCK *sb.* 2 *a.* **a.** Undefined. (Usually = **e** (*b*).)

[c 1325, etc.: see POCK *sb.* 2 *a.*] 1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* II. xvi. S iv, Here were muche to be spoken of saint Iobe for ye pox, saint Fyacre for ague. 1604 E. G(RIMSTONE) *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. xx i. 187 There is much of that wood which they call *Lignum sanctum*, ..fit to cure the pox. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* x. 356 Treacle is the best Alexiterick against the Pox. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* IV. x, Here were no fops, bullies, drunkards, strolling whores, or poxes. 1763 CHURCHILL *Duellist* III. 380 In turn to give a Pox, or take it. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *First Visit* Wks. (Bohn) II. 5 He [Coleridge] said, there were only three things which the government had brought into that garden of delights [Sicily], namely, itch, pox, and famine.

† **b.** = SMALL-POX. *Obs.*

1621 F. DAVISON *Poems* Canzonet xlvi. 143 Vpon his Ladies sickenesse of the Poxe [*ed.* 1602 Sicknesse of the Small Pockes]. 1650 in H. Cary *Mem. Gt. Civ. War* (1832) II. 248 My lord's sizer and Mr. Adams's are sick of the pox; it is thought past the worst. 1685 J. COOKE *Marrow Chirurg.* vi. ii. ix. (ed. 4) 215 Their drink all the Time until the Pox begins to dye, and after..may be Small-Beer, warm at pleasure. 1819 BYRON *Juan* i. cxxix, The Doctor paid off an old pox By borrowing a new one from an ox.

c. Some disease of sheep. ? *Obs.*

[1531: see POCK *sb.* 2.] 1545 ELYOT, *Mentiga*, the scabbe whiche is amonge shepe called the poxe. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 476 The Holy Fire which the Shepheards call the Pox, or the Blisters, or Saint Anthonies fire.

d. Local name for a rash or eruption to which workers in antimony are liable.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 942 This eruption which is called by the [antimony] workmen the 'pox', occurs where the skin perspires most freely. *Ibid.* 944 For the skin-eruption or 'pox' as it is called..sponging with a solution of bicarbonate or biborate of soda..is generally sufficient to give relief.

e. With qualifying words: (*a*) See CHICKEN-POX, COW-POX, SMALL-POX, SWINE-POX; (*b*) *Great*, *French*, or *Spanish pox*, syphilis.

1503 Frenche pox [see FRENCH A. 6]. 1509 in Ld. Herbert *Hen. VIII* (1649) 267 The foule, and contagious Disease of the Great Pox. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* i. ii. (1886) 5 Our neighbours, doubted that he had the French pox. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 616 Ointments that are prepared against the French or Spanish pox. 1732 SWIFT *Cassinus & Peter* 48 Say, has the small or greater pox Sunk down her nose, or seam'd her face? 1819 BYRON *Juan* i. cxxx, I said the small-pox has gone out of late; Perhaps it may be followed by the great.

† **2.** In *pl.* sense = *pocks*, pustules of small-pox.

c 1672-1813 [see SMALLPOX]. 1719 T. BOSTON *Mem.* (1899) 341 Jane was taken ill of the small pox...Her pox were many, and of a dangerous kind.

† **3.** In imprecations, or exclamations of irritation or impatience. (Cf. PLAGUE *sb.* 3 d. *Obs.*

1568 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 46 A Pox of that iest, and I beshrew all Shrowes. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* B iij b, A pox keep of that religion. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* iv. iii. 307 A pox on him, he's a Cat still. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* iv. § 187 Some said, 'a Pox take the House of Commons, let them be Hanged'. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* v. iv, O Pox, how shall I get rid of this foolish Girl! 1710 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Bickerstaff's Burying* 7 What a pox, she wont die for the Man she hates. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VII. vi, Formalities! with a pox! pooh, all stuff and nonsense! 1793 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Pindariana* Wks. 1812 IV. 163 A pox on all sorrow! 1820 MAIR *Lat. Dict.* 415 *Va! Vah!* wo! pox on it.

4. *Comb.*: **pox-rotten** *a.*, physically corrupted by syphilis; **pox-stone** *pock-stone*: see POCK *sb.* 4.

1682 *New Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* LII. 27 A tall thin-faced fellow pocks rotten. *c* 1700 KENNETT *Lansd. MS.* 1033 B. 30 b, Above the coal mines at Chedle in Staffordshire they have a rock of a greyish colour, called *pox-stone* so very hard, that where they doe not luckily meet with a cleft, they are forced to put fire to it, to soften it, or make it flaw.

Pox, *v. Obs.* or only in vulgar use. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To infect with the pox (i. e., usually, with syphilis). Also in imprecations (cf. prec. 3). Hence **Poxed** (pɒkst) *ppl. a*

1682 DRYDEN *Medal* 266 And the pox'd Nation feels Thee in their Brains. 1710 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 29 Sept., The dean friendly! The dean be poxt. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. iii, Jack..persuaded Peg that all mankind, besides himself, were poxed by that scarlet faced whore. 1766 AMORY *Bunclé* (1770) IV. xiii. 219 She lives..to ruin the fortune, pox the body, and forever damn the soul of the miserable man.

Poy, puy (poi), *sb.*[1] Now *dial.* Also 9 **powey, pooey** (pō'i, pū'i), **puoy.** [Etymology obscure; it has been suggested to be the same as POY *sb.*[2]; but the sense offers difficulty.]

1. A pole used to propel a barge or boat; a punting-pole; *spec.* that with an iron forked point used by keelmen on the Tyne, etc.

1486 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 243, vij. long polles for to make hokes and poyes. 1784 *Bishopwick Garland* (1634) 60 (E. D. D.), 1829 T. MARSHALL *Coll. Songs* 17 Ower the powey slap he fell. 1865 *Our Coal & Coal-fields* 72 Having walked the whole length of the vessel they pluck up the great oars, which they call puys, return hastily to the prow, put down the puys again and thrust as before. 1854 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Pooey, puoy, puy, powey, poy*, the pole used by keelmen to 'set' or push the keel along. Standing at the bow of the keel, the man rapidly thrusts his pooey down to the bottom of the river, where a small fork holds it in the sand [etc.].

† **2.** (See quot.) *Obs.*

1706 PHILLIPS, *Poy*, the Pole us'd by Rope-dancers to stay themselves with. 1755 in JOHNSON.

Poy, *sb.*[2] Now *dial.* Also 7 **poye, puoy.** [perh. aphetic for **apoye*, a. OF. *apoie*, *appuye* 'an open and outstanding terrace or gallery, set on th' outside with railes to leane vpon' (Cotgr.). Sense 2 appears to be a distinct application of F. *appui* support.]

† **1.** (See etymology.) *Obs.*

1636 *Maldon, Essex Documents* Bundle 217 No. 22 Of Henery Adammes for his poye at his hous, *ad.* 1656 *Maldon, Essex Borough Deeds* Bundle 87 No. 1, *ibid.* due for quitt-rent for the poy of the howse late of Mr. Wells. 1677 *Ibid.* Bundle 103 No. 2 Paid to Mr. Finch for windowes and puoy and penthowse by him left att the howse of correction when he left itt.

2. A float used to buoy up the head of a sheep when swimming in the washing-pool. *dial.*

1853 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* II. 720-7 s.v. (In E. D. D. from Linc. and Notts.)

Poy, *v. dial.* [f. POY *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To propel (a barge or boat) with a poy; to pole, punt.

1784 *Bishopwick Garland* (1834) 60 (E. D. D.) A clever blade, I'm told, as ever poy'd a keel. 1889 *Tyneside Songster* 114 (E. D. D.) Still the twe cheps kept poweyin her reet, They powey'd till they powey'd her reet out o' seet.

Poy-bird, obs. form of POG-BIRD.

† **Poyder** (pōi'dər), obs. Sc. f. PEWTER.

1573 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 260, V dosinne of Flanders poyder truncheowirs...Twa lawers of Flanders poyder.